

Small, high specific Energy Power Sources for Medium Caliber Fuzes

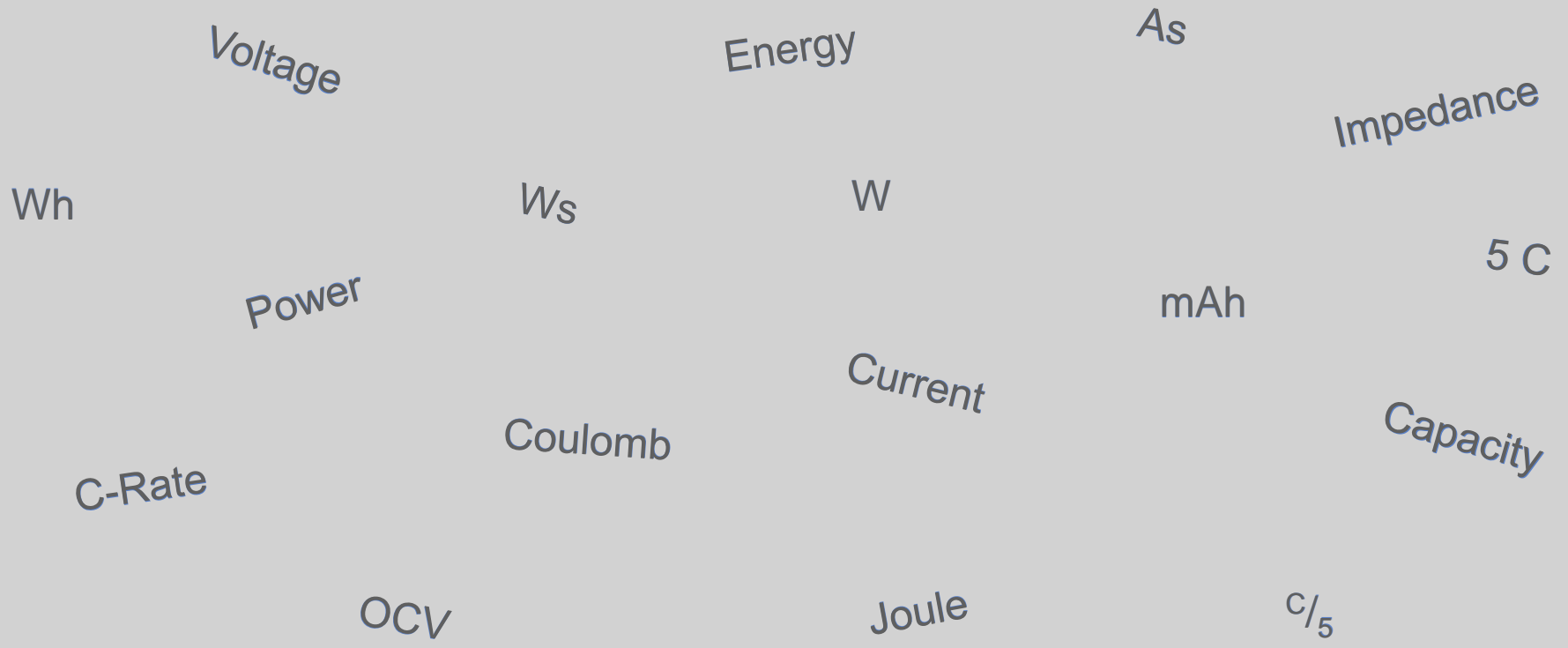


57th Annual Fuze Conference
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Harald Wich
Diehl & Eagle Picher GmbH

Overview

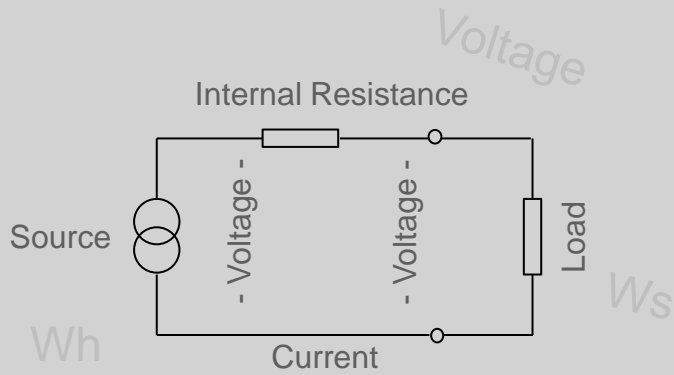
- ◆ Terminology
- ◆ Fuze Power Requirements
- ◆ How much is this
- ◆ Specific Densities
- ◆ What's around
- ◆ Conclusion and Future Work

Terminology



Terminology

◆ The Electric Circuit



- Voltage [V] x Current [A] = Power [W]

- Power [W] x Time [s] = Energy [Ws = J]

- + Current [A] x Time [s] = Capacity [As, Ah]

- + $\frac{1}{\text{Discharge Time [h]}}$ = C-Rate

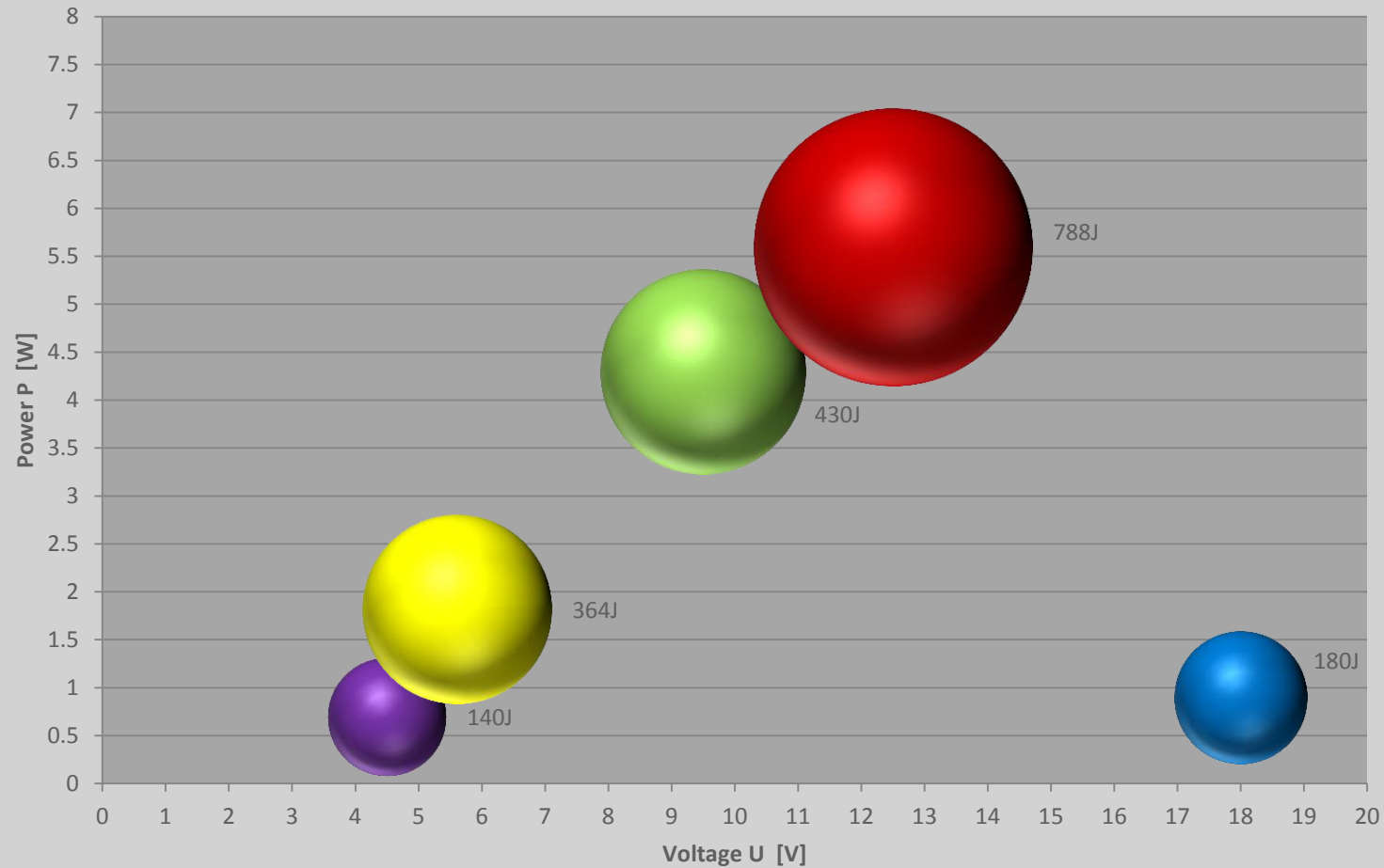
What is needed for a Fuze

- ◆ Power/Energy Requirement depends on
 - + Complexity of Fuze
 - Igniter Circuit
 - Functions
 - Speed
 -
 -
 - + Component Selection
 - + Design
 - + Flight Time

Hear more in # 16521

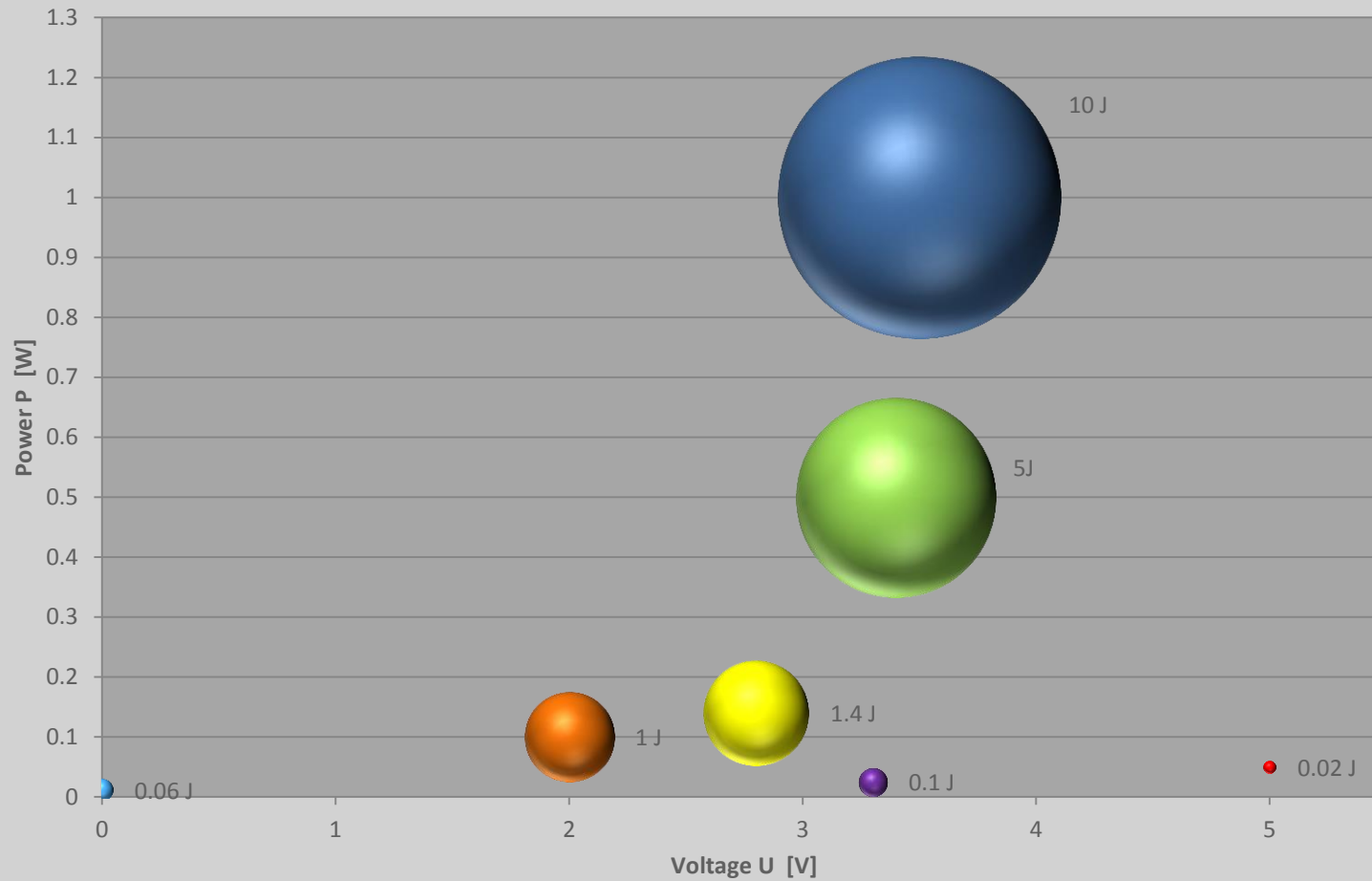
What is needed for a Fuze

◆ Legacy Large Caliber Fuzes



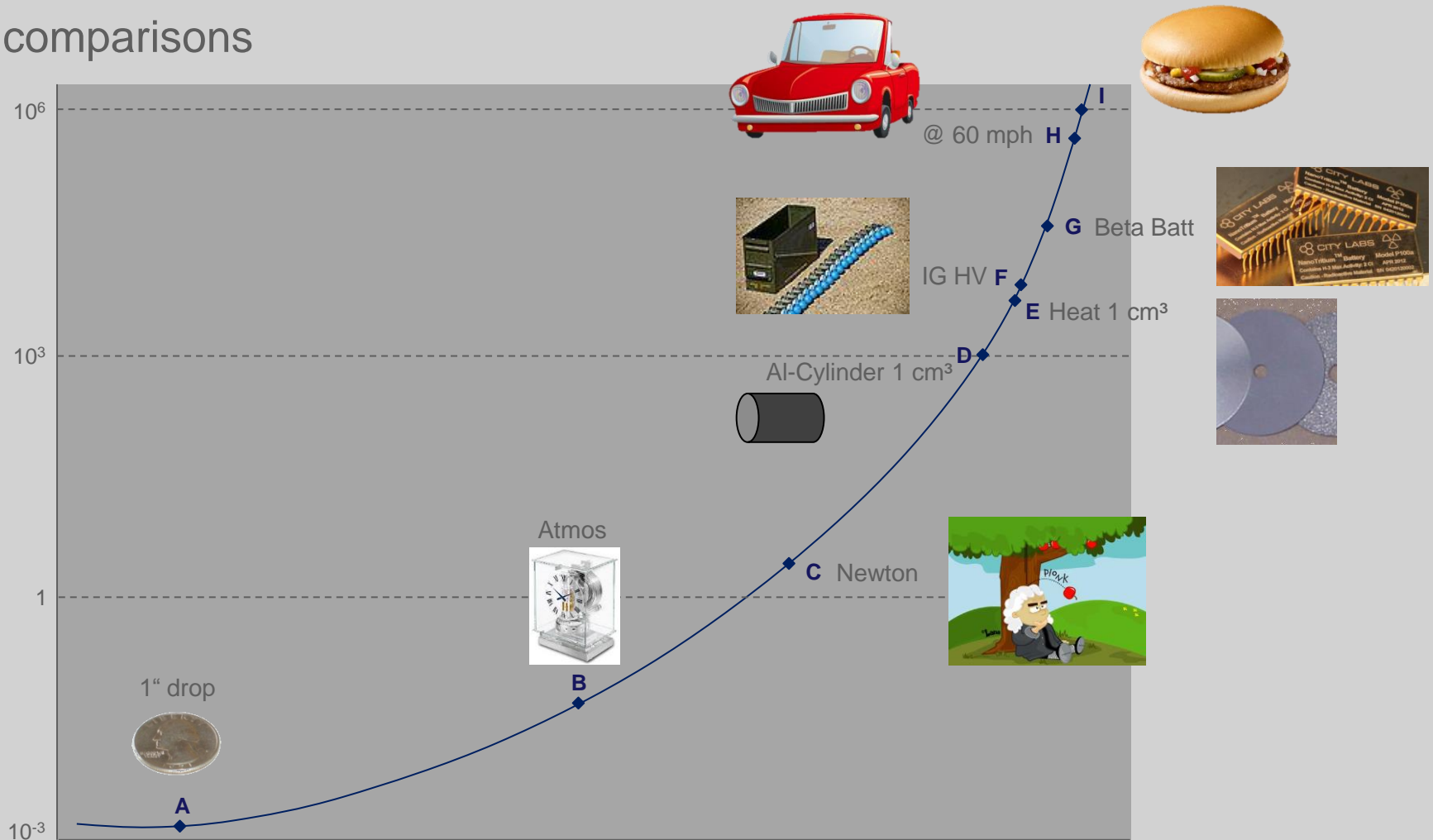
What is needed for a Fuze

◆ New Medium Caliber Fuzes



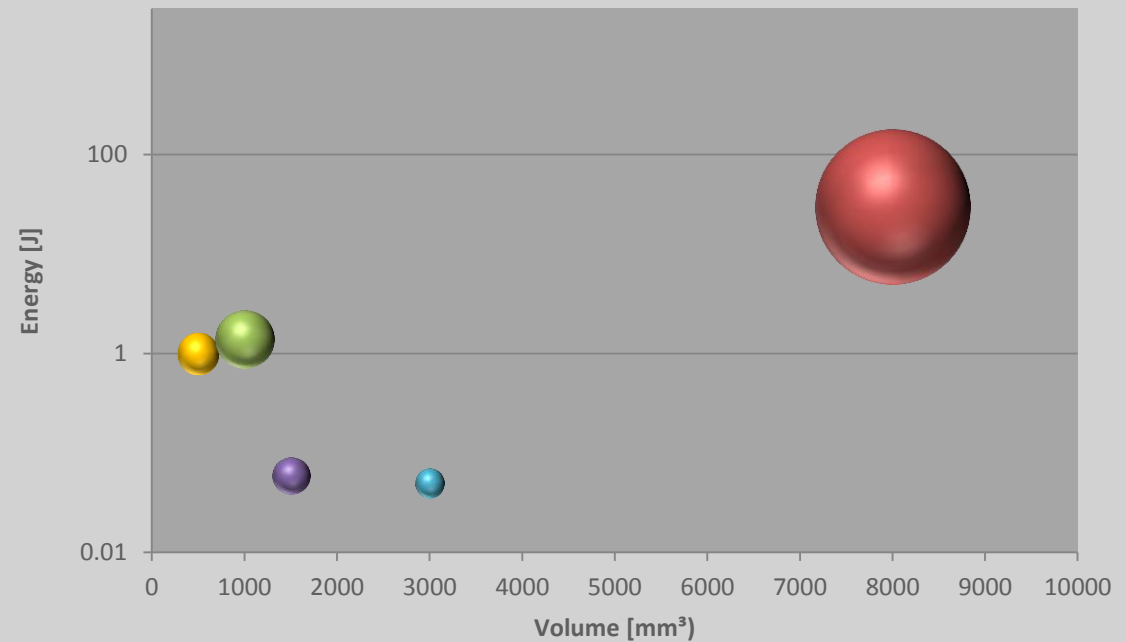
How much is that

◆ A few comparisons



Specific Densities

- ◆ Why is that so important to you?
 - Power Sources are characterized by capacity
 - Per weight
 - Per volume
 - Fuzes are usually restricted by volume



Specific Densities

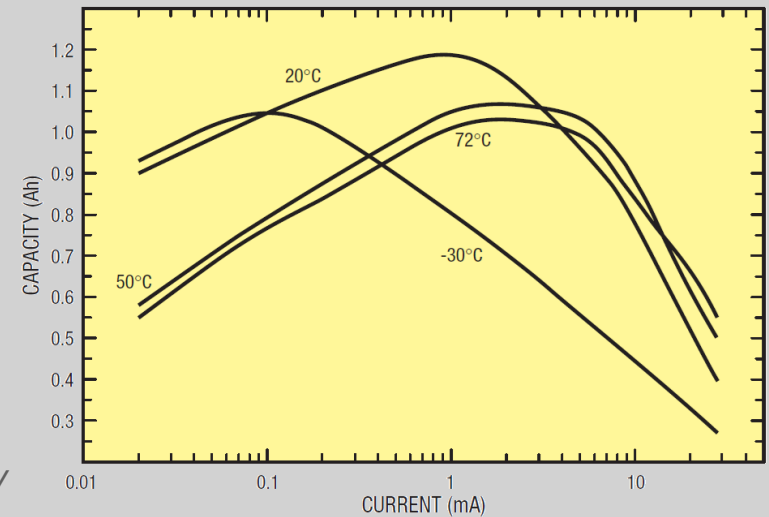
♦ Energy vs Power

- Beta Batt

Energy	40 J / mm ³	→ very high
Power	125 nW / mm ³	→ very low

- ELDC

Energy	4 mJ / mm ³	→ low
Power	125 mW / mm ³	→ high



Example: LTC-Primary Battery

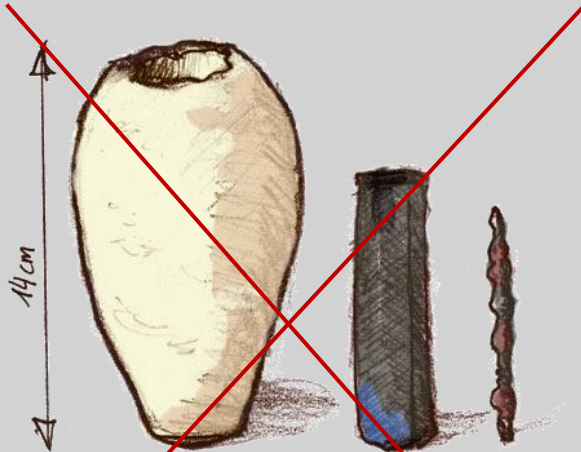
◆ C-Rate

- Tesla Roadster 56 kWh (≈ 200 MJ), max Power 215 kW \rightarrow 4 C
- Fuze Battery Large Cal (e.g. 500 J) 200 s ($\approx 1/20$ h) \rightarrow 20 C
Medium Cal (e.g. 5 J) 20 s ($\approx 1/200$ h) \rightarrow **200 C !**

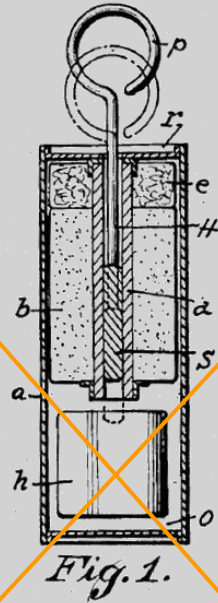
\Rightarrow If the Battery can manage only 4 C (like a Tesla Roadster)
it needs 50 times the Capacity the Fuze requires !

What's around

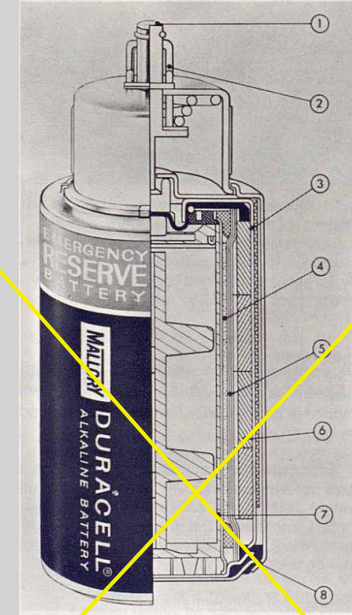
- ◆ Legacy



„Baghdad Batterie“
250 BC



„Patent K. STAMM“
1925



„Duracell AR-13D“
1971

What's around

◆ Capacitors

- + Power Density
- Energy Density; - J/mm^3
- How to charge

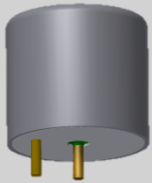
◆ Set-Back Generators; Piezo; Electromagnetic

- + Power Density
- Energy Density; $< 10 \mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$
- Short Pulse only

What's around

- ◆ Fuze Batteries miniaturized

DEP-14103

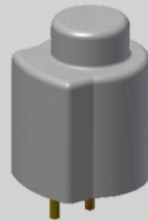


3 J; 3 mJ/mm³

50 mW

Ø 11 mm; h 11 mm

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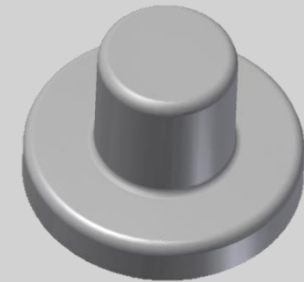


10 J; 7 mJ/mm³

75 mW

Ø 10/11 mm; h 10/13 mm

DEP-14202



100 J; 50 mJ/mm³

500 mW

Ø 10/20 mm; h 3/11 mm

What's around

♦ A novel solution



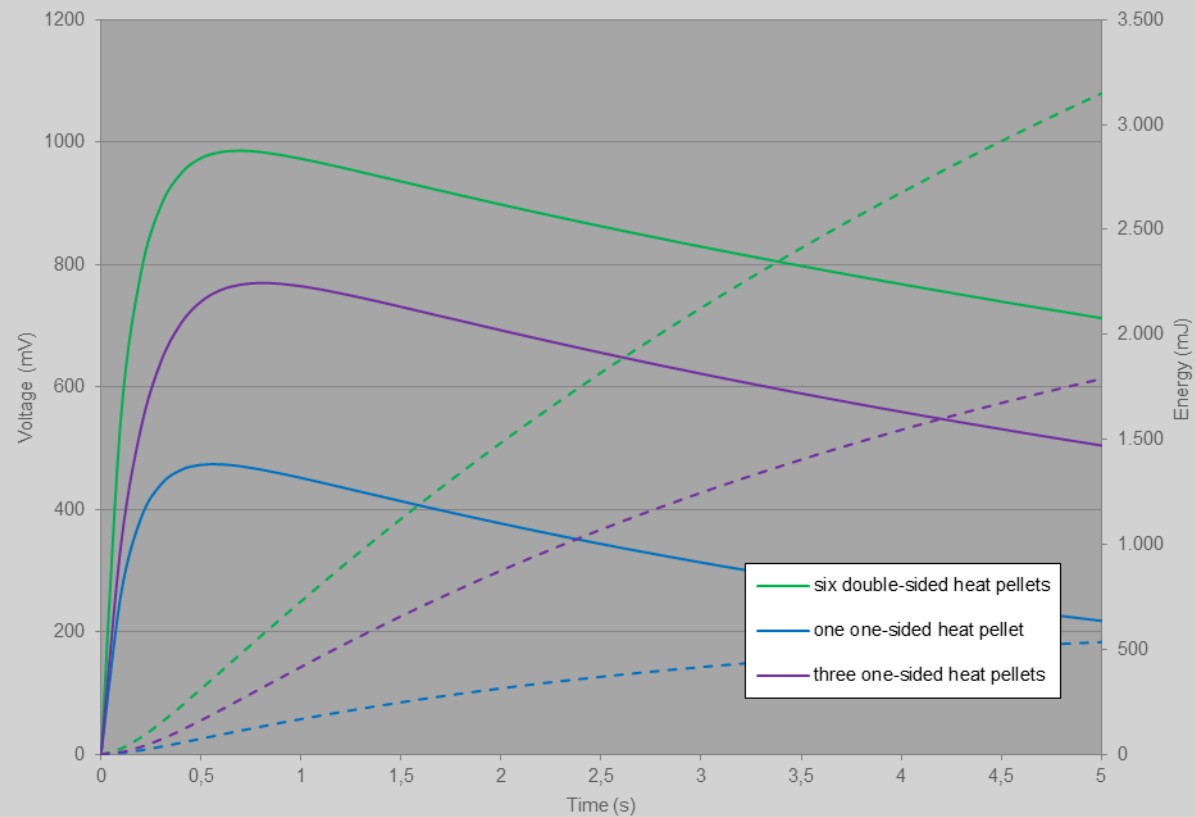
$$\eta_{\text{Max}} = \frac{T_{\text{hot}} - T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + Z_M \cdot \bar{T}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + Z_M \cdot \bar{T}} + \frac{T_{\text{cold}}}{T_{\text{hot}}}}$$

$$E = \int_0^{\infty} P(t)$$

What's around

◆ TEPS

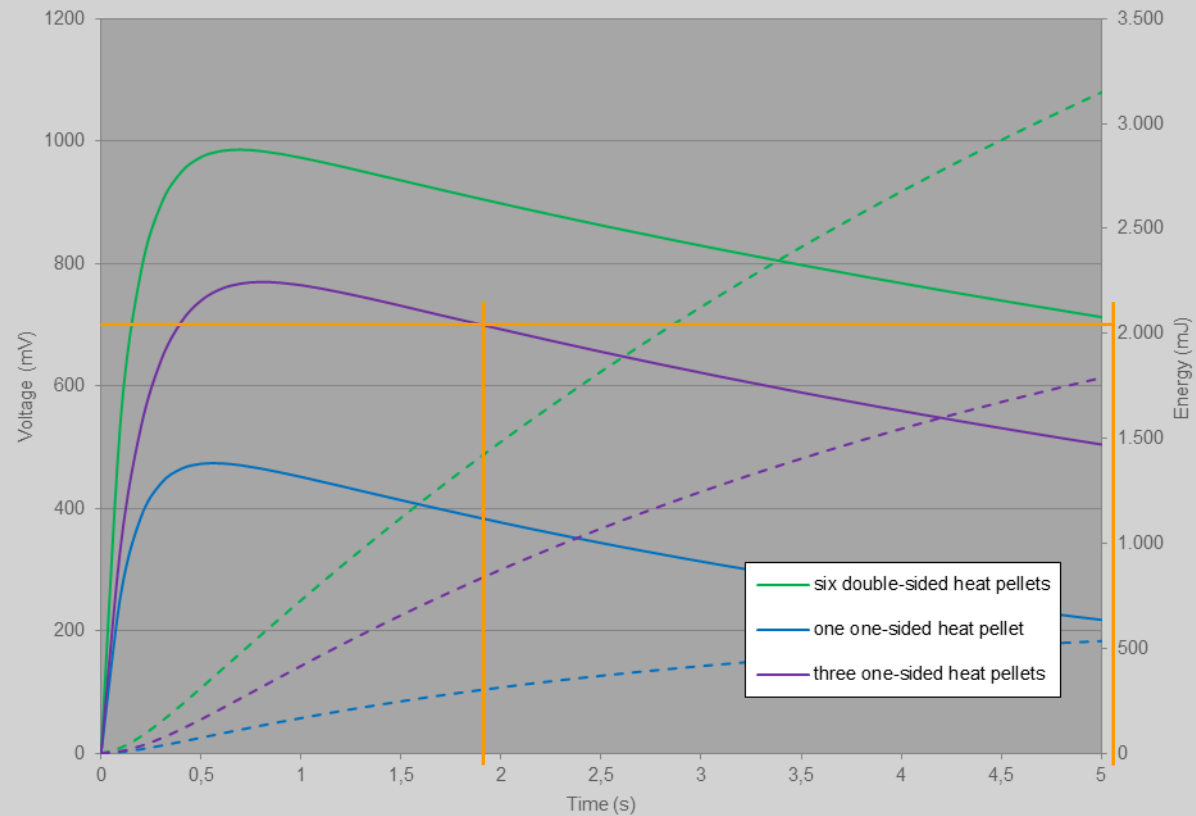
- High Energy Density Fuel 4 J/mm^3
- High burning Temperature
- Independent of operating Temperature ($\Delta\vartheta$ -principle)



What's around

◆ TEPS

- Max Power at Start
- Longer Power than Set-Back
 - Easy charge of
 - Small capacitor
- High Energy Density
- Independent of Spin



What's around

◆ TEPS

DEP-15001

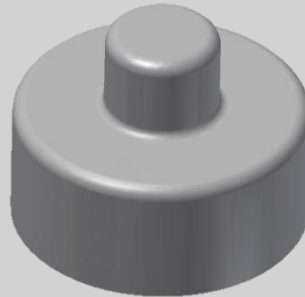


100 mJ; 100 $\mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$

100 mW

Ø 12.6 mm; h 12.5 mm

DEP-15030

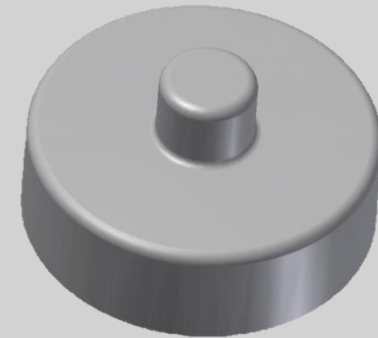


200 mJ; 120 $\mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$

200 mW

Ø 17 mm; h 12.5 mm

DEP-15060



2000 mJ; 650 $\mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$

1000 mW

Ø 23.6 mm; h 12.5 mm

- Easy to scale Voltage, Energy, Life-Time, Size

Conclusion and Future Work

- + Two new Product Lines of small Fuze Power Supplies
 - + Meet all known Requirements
 - + Significant increased Energy Density
 - + Excellent Power Density
 - + Spinning and Non-Spinning
-
- ◆ Future work
 - Manufacturability
 - Live-Firing
 - Qualification

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

Diehl & Eagle Picher Contact

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