

National Academy of Sciences Battery Conference

Panel I: The Federal Outlook for the U.S. Battery Industry

The Army Perspectives



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- Army Ground Vehicle Perspective
- Vehicle Power and Energy Trends
- Warfighter Requirements
- Spectrum of Vehicle Electrification
- Systems Integration—From Component to Platform
- Energy Storage Technology Developments
- Challenges

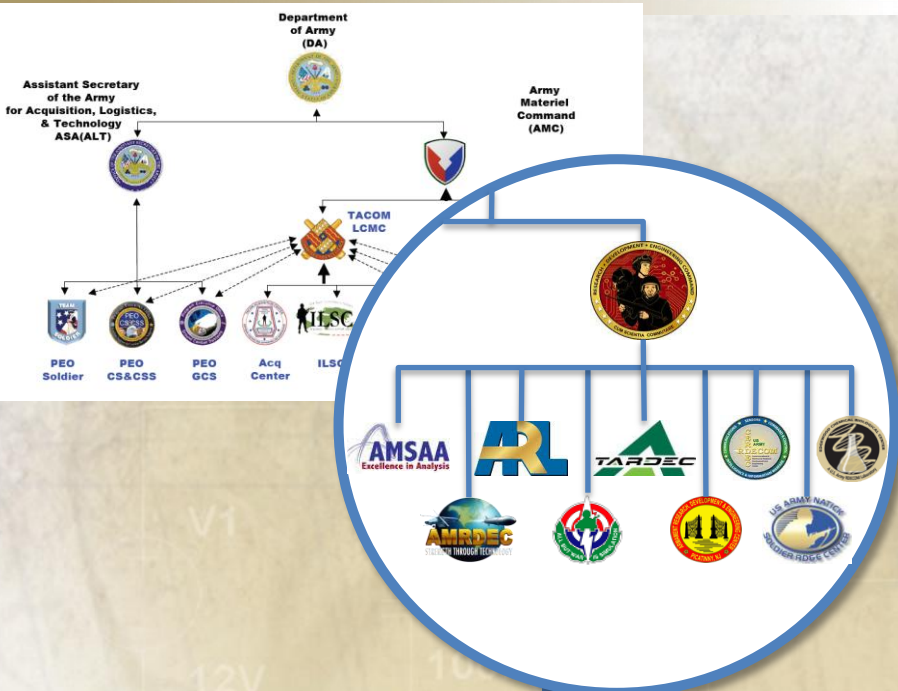


It's All About the Warfighter

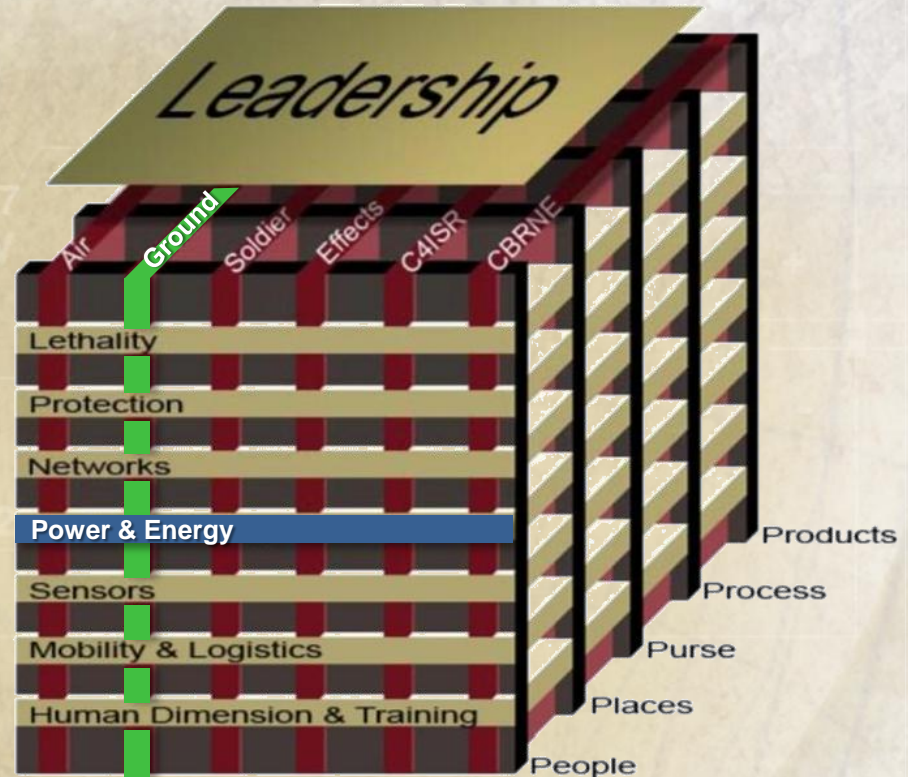




Task Organized to Deliver Capabilities



- Technology – System Organizational Construct
- Multifunctional, Multidisciplinary Organization
- Cross-cutting System Engineering
- Incubating, Maturing, Transitioning Next Generation Technology



Leveraging Resources & Investments to Deliver Capabilities



TARDEC Mission and Vision



- Provides full life-cycle engineering support and is provider-of-first-choice for all DOD ground combat and combat support vehicle systems.
- Develops and integrates the right technology solutions to improve Current Force effectiveness and provide superior capabilities for the Future Force.

***Ground Systems Integrator
for the Department of Defense***



Responsible for Research, Development and Engineering Support to **2,800 Army systems and many of the Army's and DOD's Top Joint Warfighter Development Programs**



Power and Energy Trends



The Challenges

Battlefield consumption of energy increasing

- New C4ISR technologies
- IED Defeat Systems
- New weapons (EM guns, lasers)

Energy security problematic

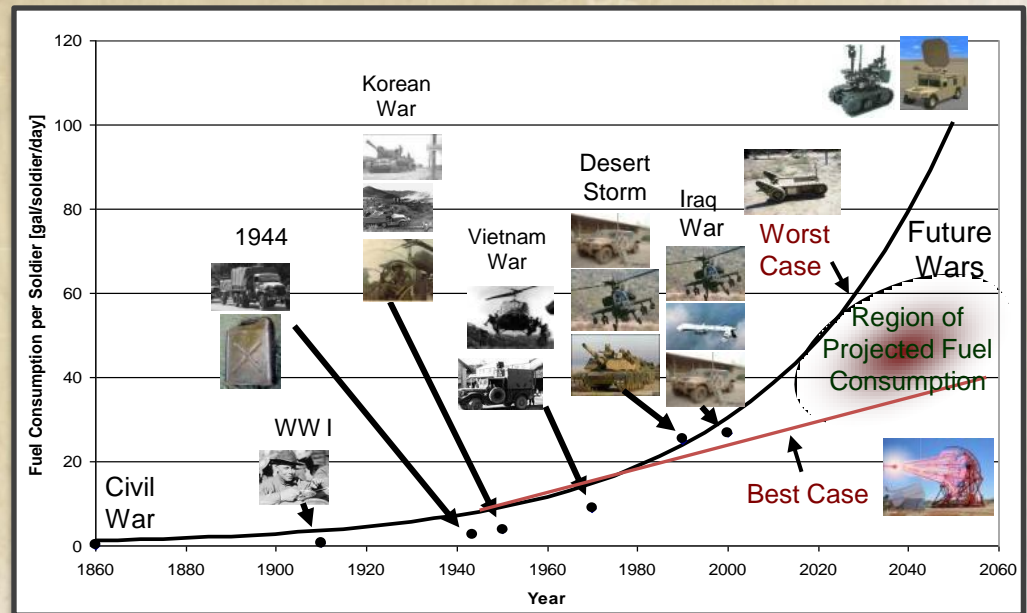
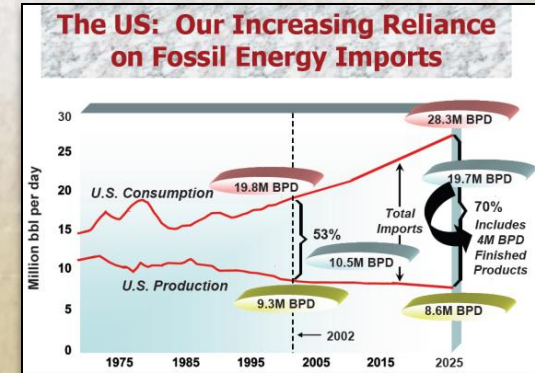
- Cost of fuel skyrocketing
- Alternative sources sought – wind, solar, bio-mass, waste to energy

Operational issues

- Battery usage & limitations – energy & power density
- Demand for auxiliary power on-board vehicles
- Emphasis on silent (“quiet”) watch
- Unmanned vehicles (air/ground)
- Unattended sensors
- Inefficient management/ distribution of power
- Demand for soldier-wearable power

Increased emphasis on system power metrics and energy efficiency

(KPPs, low consumption components)

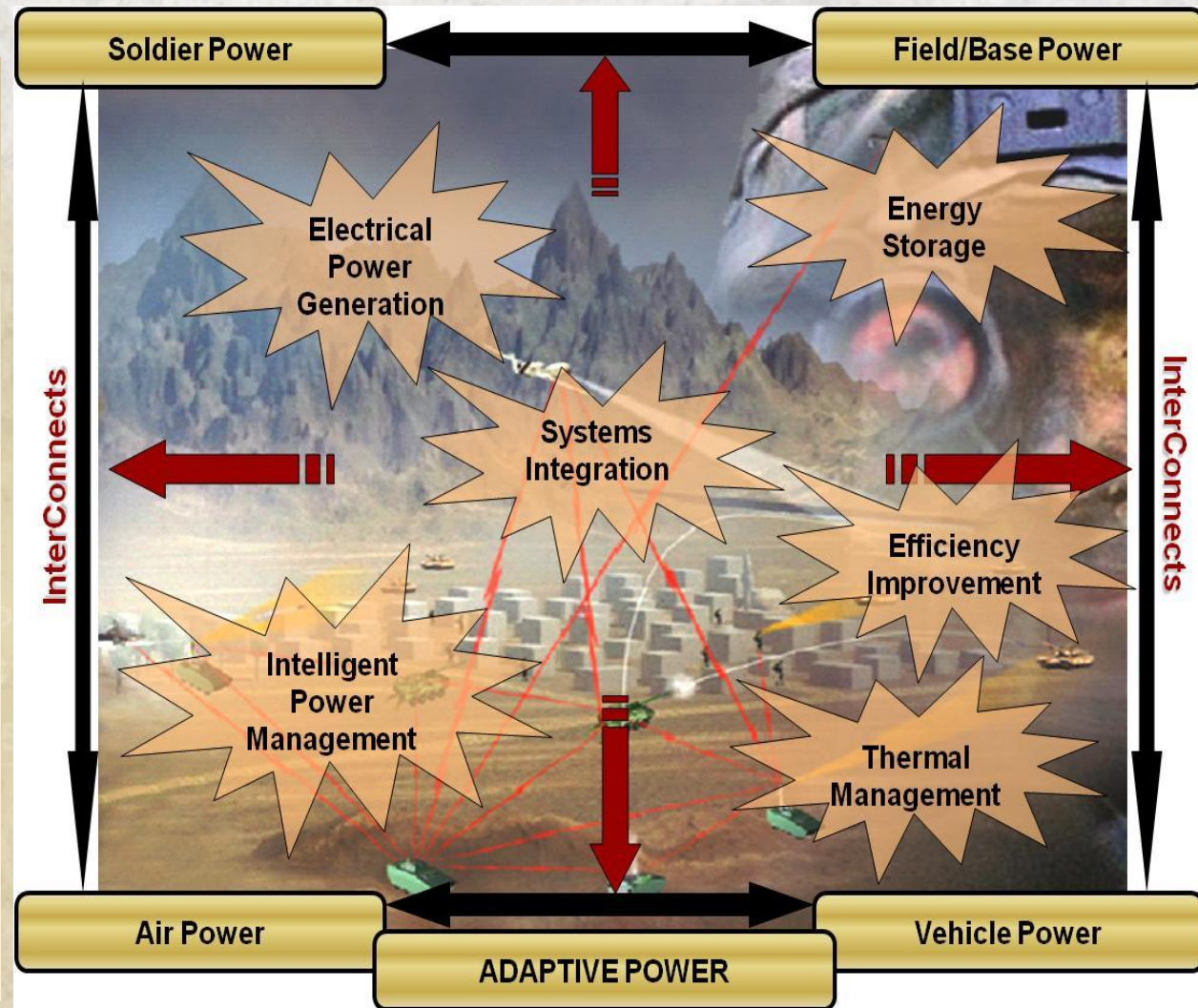




Power and Energy Warfighter Outcomes



- Enhance ground force effectiveness, flexibility, protection and freedom of movement **by reducing the need to transport fuel**
- Dramatically reduce sustainment footprint, lighten soldier load and extend platform range/self-power endurance **by combining component functions**
- Increase flexibility by expanded capabilities to utilize **alternative energy** sources, **recycle energy, water and waste**, and to **redistribute resources among systems**
- Reduce size and number of Soldiers & systems required in forward areas **by deploying unmanned systems**
- Integrate power & energy situational awareness and management functions with **Mission Command** to **optimize energy use** and enable "energy-informed operations"

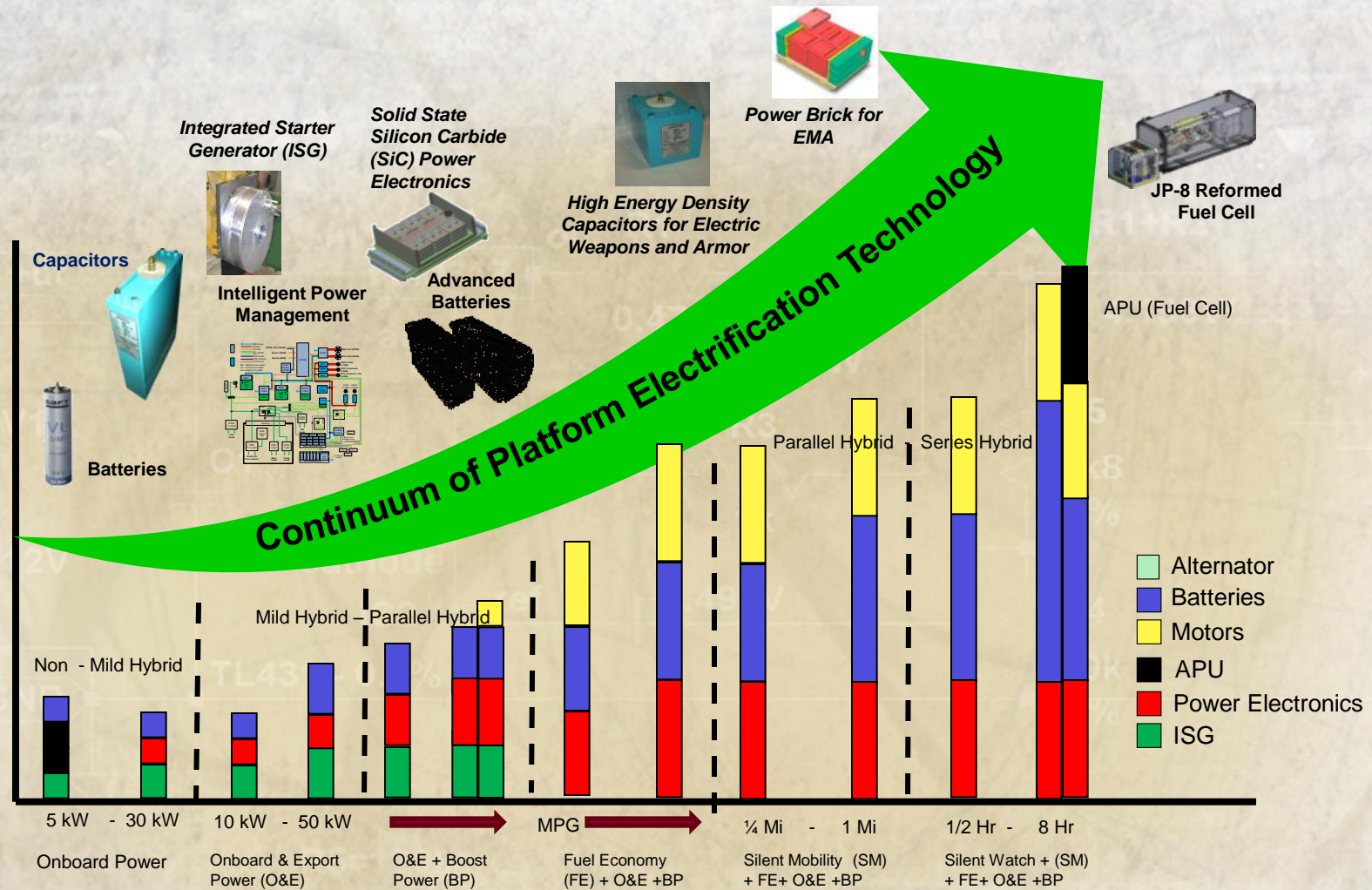




Platform Electrification Technology



Complexity and Power Growth



Menu of Capability



Systems Approach Applied



Component

Component Elements



DC/DC Converters



Motors



Batteries

Subsystem Elements



Engines



Engine Generator

High Temperature Electronics

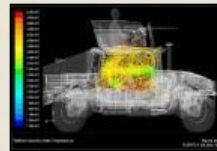


High Temperature Power Electronics

System Integration



Concepts



Analysis



Simulation



Testing



Systems Integration



Platform Level



Fuel Efficiency ground vehicle Demonstrator



Autonomous Platform Demonstrator



Ground Combat Vehicle



Joint Light Tactical Vehicle



Parallel hybrid UVs



RSTV Series HE



Parallel Hybrid MSV

Enabling Integration & Technology Development

TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.



Energy Storage Major Technology Increasing Energy Density



Energy Density Improvements over time



1860
• Pb-Acid
• ~30 Wh/kg

1980
• Nickel-Cadmium
• 60 Wh/kg

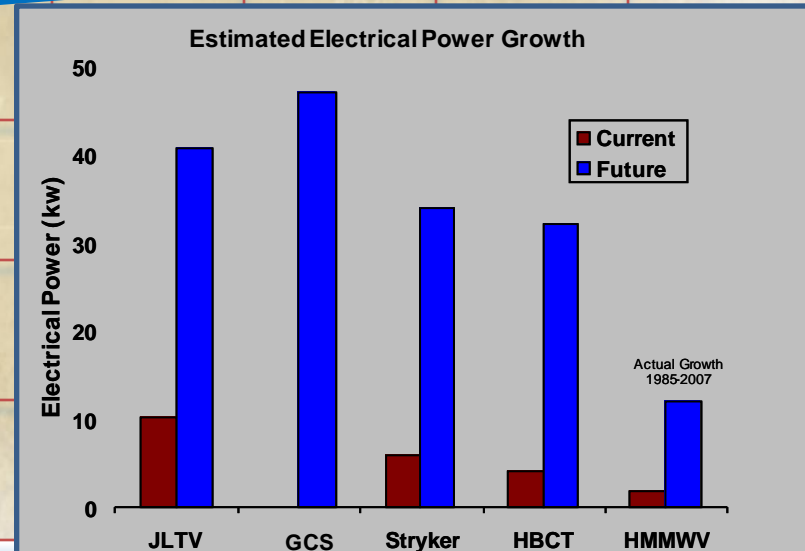
2004
• NiMH
• 120 Wh/kg



2008
• Li-Ion
• 145 Wh/kg

Future
2012
• Li-Ion Polymer
• 200 Wh/kg

2035-2050
APU + High Energy Batteries
JP 8 Reformed Fuel Cell + Batteries





Vehicle Electrification Challenges



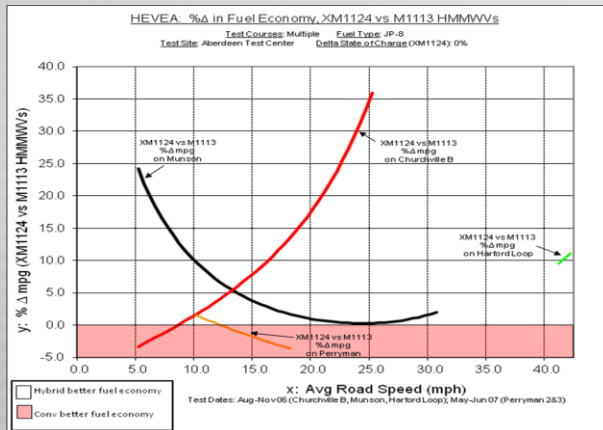
Parallel Hybrid MSV



HMMWV Series HE



RSTV Series HE



- Military Duty Cycle and extreme environments
 - Very high torque and power demand
- Reliability and Safety
- Integration and packaging
- Thermal management and high temperature components (SiC)
- Development and advanced technology unit Cost
 - Expeditionary operations

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Army Energy and Power: Battery Research and Investments



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- Defense and Army Strategic Energy Opportunity Areas
- Army Energy Strategy and Taxonomy
- Army Battery Investment Focus
- Battery Technology Programs
- Summary



Defense Energy Strategic Opportunity Areas for Future Directions



Tactical Unit Energy Independence



Autonomous Platform Power



UAV

UGS

Adaptive Power Networks



Energy Optimized Platforms

Electric Weapons and High Power Sensors



EM Launch



Power & Energy Strategy: Army Translation of Opportunity Areas



SOLDIER

Requirement:
72 Hour Missions



Technologies: High Energy
Batteries, Hybrid Power
Sources, Photovoltaic

Requirement:
Silent Power



MOBILE

Technologies: Fuel Cell APUs,
Reforming, Power MEMS



Requirement: Platform Surge
Power, Weapon Pulse Power



Technologies: High Power
Switching & Conditioning;
Intelligent Power Management,
Integrated Thermal Management

PLATFORM & WEAPONS

DOMAINS: Soldier, C4ISR

C4ISR, Air, Ground

Ground, Effects

MicroWatts to 10s of Watts

100s of Watts to 100s of kW

Up to 1000s of MW



Army Strategic Opportunity Areas



Higher Energy Power Sources for Soldiers and Sensors



Unmanned Air and Ground Platforms

Intelligent Energy Management Coupled with Alternative Energy Sources for Reduced Logistical Burden (Combat Outposts)



Reformed Methanol Hybrid Fuel Cell



Rucksack Portable Power System

**Ground Combat & Tactical Vehicles
Vehicle Auxiliary Power and Quiet Watch Capabilities**



High Energy Weapons



Power & Energy Taxonomy



Power and Energy Technology

Electric Power Generation & Conversion



Fuel Cells & Reforming
Electro-mechanical Generation
Alternative & Renewable Energy Conversion
Micro Power/
Actuators/Motors

25.6%

Energy Storage



Primary Batteries
Rechargeable Batteries
Reserve Batteries
Capacitors
Fuel Storage

27.2%

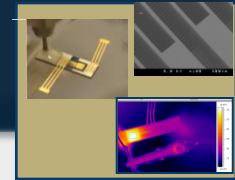
Power Control & Distribution



Power Switches /Electronics
Power Converters & Inverters
Power Distribution
Intelligent Power Management
Magnetics/Other

16.6%

Thermal Management



Heating & Cooling
Power Electronics
Sub-System Thermal Management

30.6%

FY10 Investment ➔ 6.1: 4.3% 6.2: 57.8% 6.3: 37.9% Total:100%



Army Battery Investment Focus



Commercial Market

Lead Acid Rechargeable (SLI/HEV)

Vehicle, critical backup, deep cycle applications, low cost electrical storage

Alkaline Primary

Non-critical applications

Ni-MH Rechargeable

Soldier power, HEV

Li-MnO₂ Primary

Zinc-Air Primary

Soldier power, sensors

Li-FeS₂ Primary

Soldier power, sensors, long shelf life applications

Commercial Chemistry Requiring Military Adaptation

Hi Power Li-Ion Rechargeable

Vehicles, critical backup, Soldier power, persistent surveillance, sensors

Li-(CF)_x Primary

Soldier power, sensors

Ni-Zn Rechargeable

Vehicles, critical backup



Military Unique Chemistries

Li-Air Primary

Soldier power, persistent surveillance, sensors

Liquid Reserve

Electric fuses for artillery, mortar, missiles, sub-munitions

Thermal Reserve

Electric fuses for artillery, missiles

Pulse Power Li-Ion Rechargeable

Weapons, GCV, 600V battery pack

Li-SO₂ Primary

Soldier power, sensors

High

Low

Investment Priority



High Voltage Li-ion Batteries

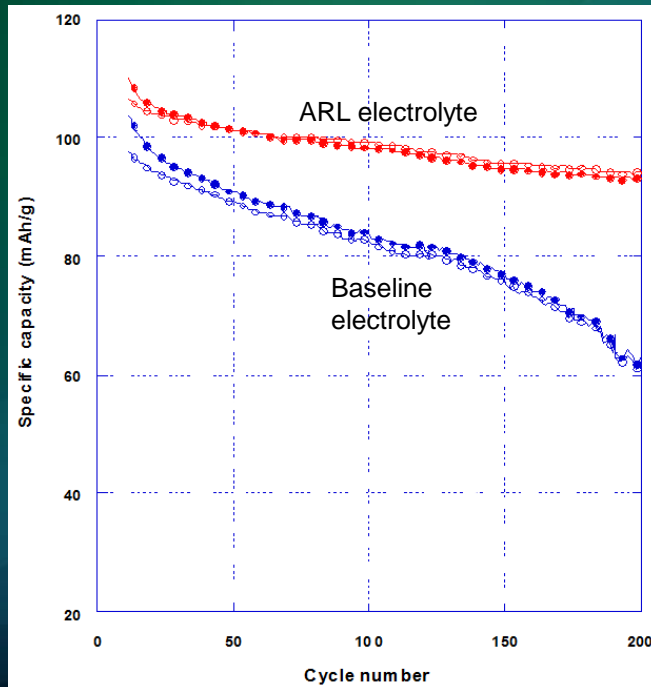


OBJECTIVE

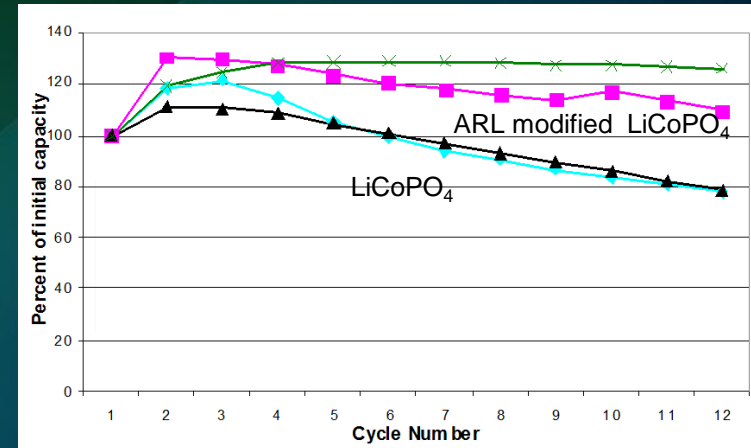
- Develop safe and higher energy-density Li-ion batteries

CHALLENGES

- Cycling capability
- Electrolyte instability at higher voltages



Cycling of $\text{LiNi}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{1.5}\text{O}_4$ vs. Li , 3.0 – 4.95 V



Cycling of structurally modified LiCoPO_4 vs. Li , 3.0 – 4.9 V

- Stabilized LiCoPO_4 by partially substituting Co with other metals with low capacity loss.
- Identified electrolyte additive that allows the cycling of high voltage cathodes with high capacity retention.



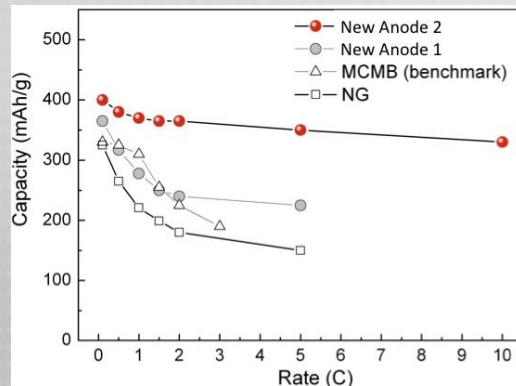
Bio-inspired Materials for Enhanced Battery Performance



High-performance Anodes For High Power, Lightweight Li-ion Batteries

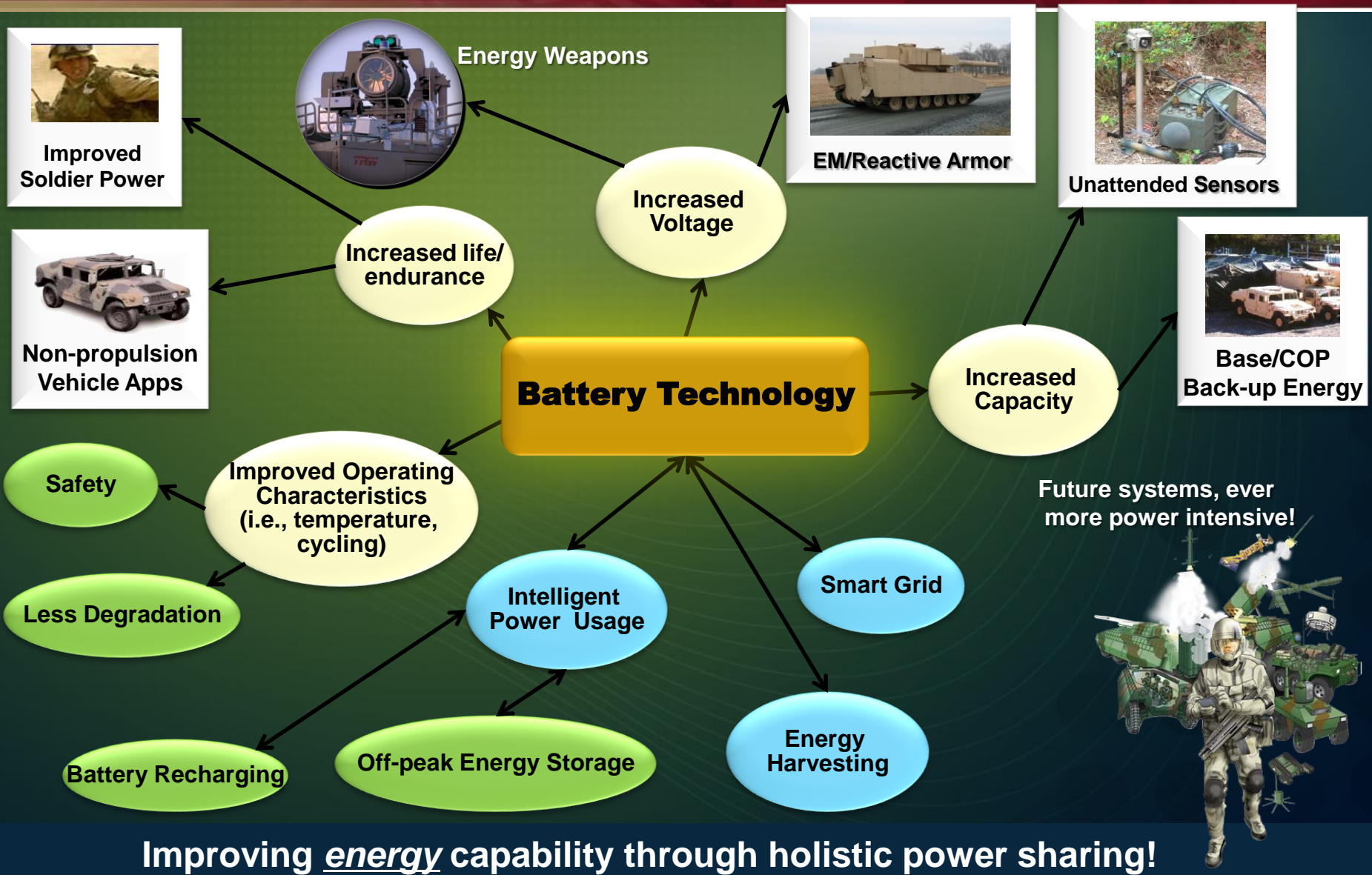
- Bio-inspired catalytic synthesis grows tin nanoparticles inside graphite
- Higher metal electrical capacity that better accommodates swelling and shrinking during charge-discharge cycle
- Prevents metal disintegration and capacity loss seen with other anodes
- Result is higher energy and higher power density (excellent performance at 20C); suggests applications for lightweight electric vehicles and UAVs

Retains High Capacity at High Rates





Battery Technology: Key Enabler for Networked Energy





It's All About the Warfighter

