

Multi-Option Fuze for Artillery (MOFA) Post-launch Battery

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> by Paul F. Schisselbauer 215-773-5416







Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Description
- Battery Design
- Battery Performance
- Modular, Extendible Design

Slide 2

• Summary







Introduction

- The Multi-Option Fuze for Artillery (MOFA) required a reliable, low risk source of energy to power fuze functions.
- Three alternatives were considered:
 - A lead-fluoroboric acid multicell reserve battery based on HDL/ MOFA technology.
 - A multicell high rate lithium thionyl chloride battery with an activation mechanism similar to the PB-acid battery.
 - A thermal battery.







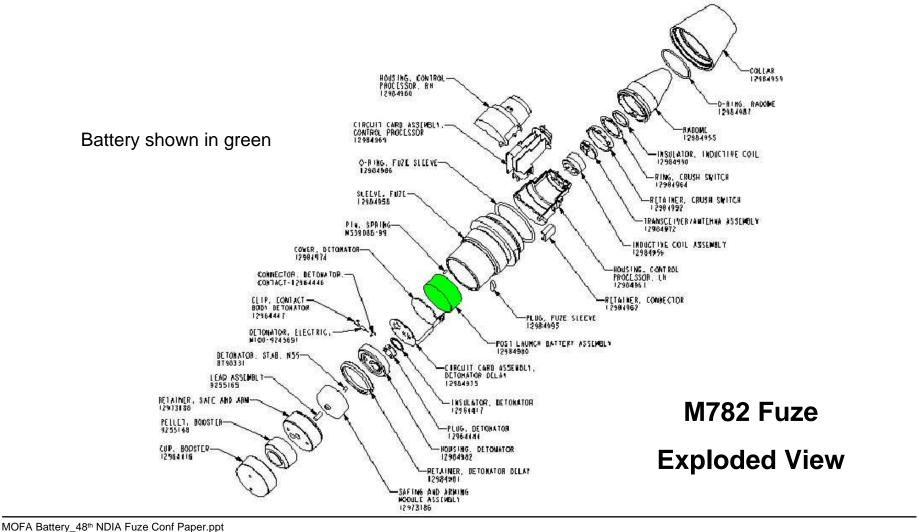
Introduction Cont.

- The thermal battery had significant technical concerns which removed it from consideration:
 - high projectile spin
 - the need for relatively fast activation
 - volume constraints
- The remaining alternatives were not as clearly differentiated so a weighing / scoring process was used for a more detailed evaluation of the decision criteria.
- The analysis resulted in scoring the lithium thionyl chloride approach higher than the lead acid approach.
- Major criteria affecting the results were:
 - environmental issues affecting the lead acid technology
 - limited availability of contractors to produce lead acid batteries

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Description

- The MOFA Post-launch Battery is a state-of-the-art reserve lithium oxyhalide power supply.
- It utilizes a moderate rate formulation of the lithium / thionyl chloride electrochemical couple.
- It can be stored in the dormant state for in excess of 20 years and then be activated by the conditions of ballistic launch.
- It uses a dashpot electrolyte reservoir system that enables it to survive drops without activation and degradation.
- It employs significant battery technologies:
 - Alliant's bipolar cell stack architecture,
 - Alliant's moderate rate thionyl chloride electrolyte,
 - ARL's dashpot reservoir technology.









Multi-Option Fuze for Artillery (MOFA)

Post-launch Battery

(Device No. G3158B2)

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Performance Voltage (V): 5.6 to 12.0 Current (mA): 325 Rated Capacity (mAh): 30 Activation Time (ms): < 100 Initiation Approach: Setback Initiated at > 3,000 G's & 3,600 RPM Operating Temp. Range (°F): -45 to +145 Storage Temp. Range (°F): -60 to +160

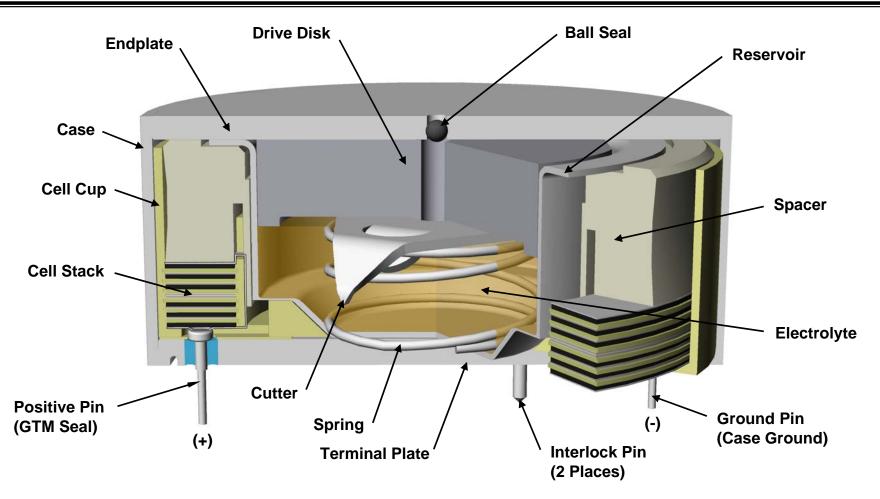
Physical Characteristics

Chemistry: Moderate Power Li/SOCl₂ Size: 1.50" Dia. by 0.66" Length Weight (g): 70

<u>Environmental</u> MIL-STD-331 Environments Acceleration (G): 30,000 max. Spin (RPM): 30,000 max.





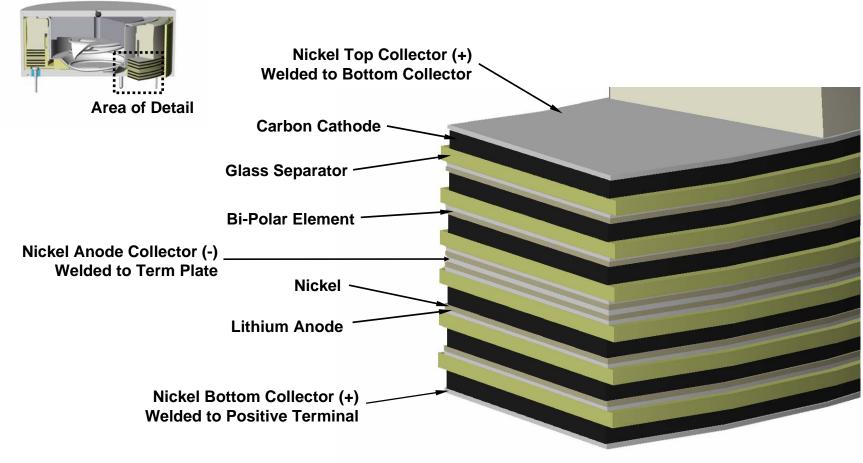


MOFA Post-launch Battery – Cross Sectional View









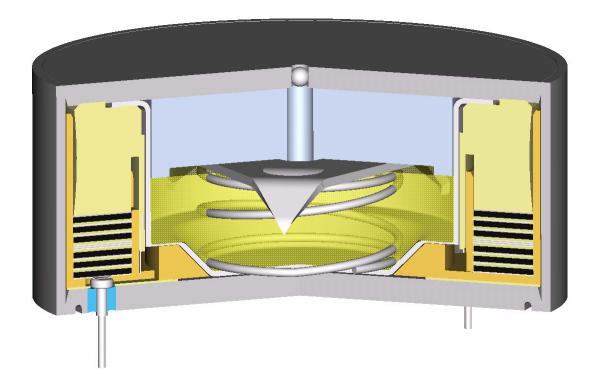
Quarter Cross Sectional View of MOFA Cell Stack Assembly









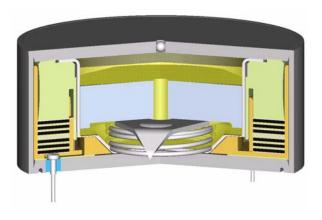


Battery in Dormant State

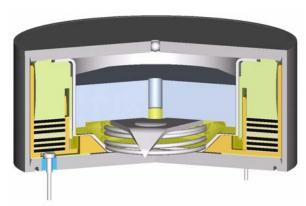




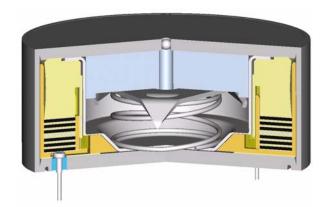




Setback Initiation



Spin Activation



Fully Activated Battery

Battery Activation

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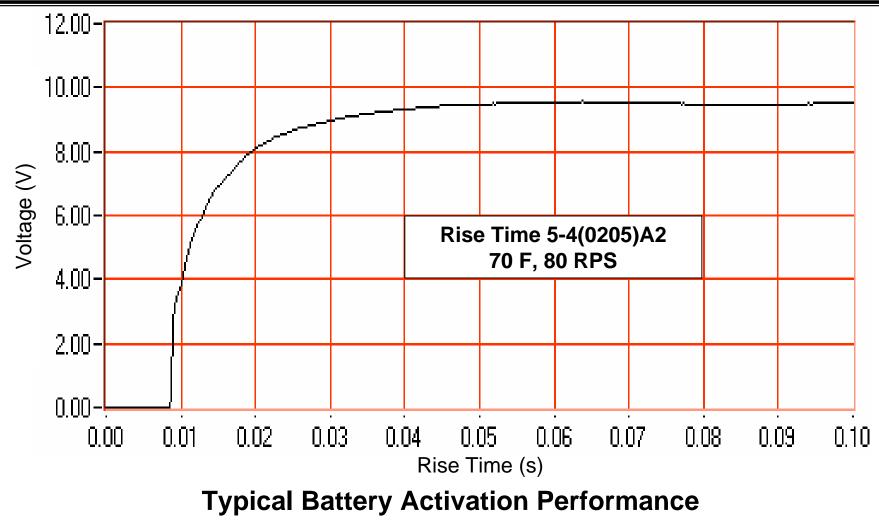


Battery Performance

- Battery performance has been characterized through a variety of tests. Thousands of batteries have been tested so far.
- Activation and risetime data was collected for the battery using a 155mm Howitzer with a soft catch and on-board recorder. Test conditions of temperature and launch acceleration were varied across the required ranges.
 - Average battery risetime to 5.6 volts is about 20 ms.













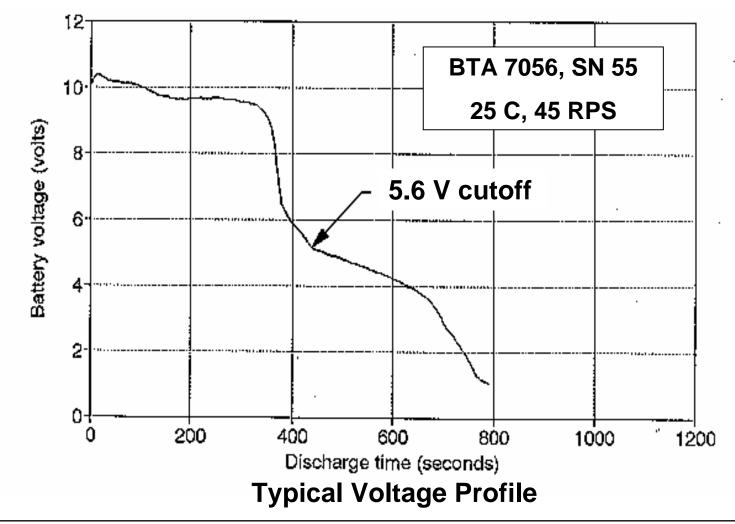
Battery Performance (Cont.)

- Battery voltage, current capability, and life were measured under both static and dynamic conditions. Spin airguns were used to activate and discharge the batteries across the full temperature range under a variety of spin rates.
 - Open circuit voltage for the battery is 11.7 volts.
 - Under worst case operating conditions of -45°F and a load of 325 mA the battery discharges at 9.8 volts and is capable of runtimes of 300 s.















Battery Performance (Cont.)

- The battery structure was evaluated via extreme ballistics testing using a 57mm gun. Test rounds were fired vertically at 30,000 g's and recovered.
 - The results of these tests found the battery to be robust and capable of surviving the maximum launch acceleration without sustaining damage.
- Five foot drop testing of the battery in mockup fuzes was conducted in all five drop orientations per MIL-STD-331.
 - The battery was found to survive the drops without activating or suffering any other type of degradation.







Modular, Extendable Design

- The battery's architecture (both mechanical initiation and electrode structure) is tailorable to meet a variety of activation modalities and electrical performance requirements.
- Modular cell stacks can be internally connected in series to yield higher voltages or in parallel to yield higher current capability.
- The battery's capacity can also be tailored to meet different system requirements.





Modular, Extendable Design

Cell Stack Architecture Modifications

- Cell stacks can be reconfigured to provide a variety of power and energy outputs. A few performance examples are:
 - Over 30 volts at 150 mA.,
 - Over 18 volts at 250 mA.,
 - Over 10 volts at 350 mA., etc.
- High energy density permits the drop in replacement of some other electrochemical systems, I.e., form, fit, and function replacement.

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Modular, Extendable Design

Activation Mechanism Modifications

- Incorporated M42 percussion primer for battery activation.
 - Enables battery to be used for "soft launch" environments.
 - Successfully incorporated modifications and demonstrated the required performance and reliability.
- Other variants are possible.





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<u>Summary</u>

- The development effort was successful in designing a reserve, g-activated, primary battery which combines the benefits of the high energy density Li/SOCl₂ electrochemical couple with ARL's dash-pot electrolyte reservoir technology.
- This combination is well suited to artillery fuzing applications which require:
 - fast activation
 - relatively high power
 - long active life
 - cold temperature operation

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