# Advancements in Navy and USMC Power Systems



Joint Service Power Expo 2007

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#### Presentation Goals



- Provide an overview of portable power technologies for current and near-term transition into Naval and USMC applications
- Support user selection of power sources through review of selected technology characteristics, including performance and safety



## USMC Battery Applications



- State-of-Charge Indicators
- APU/UPS Applications
- Zn/Air Hybrid Battery System
- Magnesium Air Batteries
- Aerial Vehicle Batteries

# State of Charge Indicator For Zn/Air Batteries



- Goal
  - To develop a state of charge (SOC) indicator for the BA8180 and future Marine Corps Zn/Air batteries.
- Key Parameters
  - Size and weight
  - Efficiency and power consumption
  - Cost
  - Accuracy
  - Environmental factors
- Companies
  - Yardney Technical Products
  - Global Technology Connection

# SOC Indicators for Primary batteries



- Evaluating the SOC Indicators for BA5390A/U and the BA5590A/U
- Evaluation is done
- Currently in the approval process for the various Marine Corps Equipments
- Conclusions:
  - SOC does not effect the safety of the BA5390A/U
  - The BA5390A/U is susceptible to hard reversal conditions that can overcome its safety devices
  - SOC does not effect the safety of the BA5590A/U

#### Marine Portable Power Unit



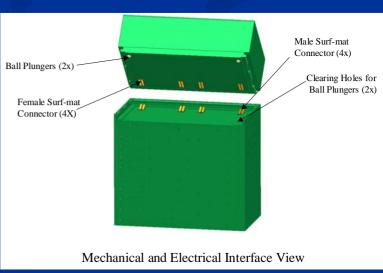
- Goal
  - To develop a APU/UPS system that utilizes the BB2590 as the energy storage device and can double as a battery charging station
- Key Parameters
  - 50lbs, single man portable
  - Uses and recharges the BB2590
  - Battery are hot-swappable while in use
  - 12VDC, 24VDC, 120VAC input and output
  - 1kW power output capability for 1 hour
- Companies
  - Space Hardware Optimization Technology
  - Acumentrics
  - AeroVironment

## Zn/Air Hybrid Battery System



- 45% weight reduction (over 2 BA5590)
- 50% volume reduction (over 2 BA5590)
- Same size as BA5590
- 1.26kg
- 15Ah, 440Wh
- 350Wh/kg
- 100+Watt Capable
- Duel voltage 15V, 30V
- 62 hour run time on SINCGARS profile





## **Emergency Battery System**



- Magnesium/Air battery
- Three Different Systems
  - Basic Soft rubber pack
  - Standard Basic with hard case and fan cooled
  - Disposable One time use
- 50Ah plates, 570g (dry)
- 400Wh/kg (dry), 228Wh/kg (wet)
- Takes ~ 500ml of salt water
- 20Watts, 6V
- 12V/24V DC/DC converter (88% Efficiency)
- BB2590 Charger adaptor



Metal Cell Batteries (Still under evaluation)

## Large Backup Power System



- $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  Voltage = 12V
- Energy Density
  - 280Wh/kg (dry over 4 plates)
- Energy = 2200 Wh
- Arr Power = 50W-100W
- Hydrogen inhibitor
- Size = 7"x10"x16"
- 35 pounds (Dry with salt)



InfraTech Battery (Still under evaluation)

## **UAV** Battery Designs



- Dragon Eye (2004 version): AeroVironment P/N 55616
  - 21 Saehan-Enertech li-ion polymer cells (1.9 Ah)
  - Nominal 25.9V, 5.7 Ah
  - NOSSA ltr 8020 Ser N311/936 of 16 Jun 04
- Dragon Eye (2005 version): AeroVironment P/N 55900
  - 18 LG Chem 18650 cells (2.2 Ah)
  - Nominal 21.6V, 6.6 Ah
  - NOSSA ltr 8020 Ser N841/179 of 31 Jan 06
- Raven (2007 version): AeroVironment P/N 54677
  - 12 Saehan-Enertech li-ion polymer cells (1.9 Ah)
  - Nominal 22.2V, 3.8 Ah
  - Still under approval process





## Navy Power System Advancements



Focus on TRLLevel 6-9

Advancements in Fieldable Systems

Examples

#### Technology Readiness Level (TRL)

9	"Flight Proven" OT&E
8	"Flight Qualified" DT&E
7	System Prototype Demo in Operational Environment
6	System Demo in Relevant Environment
5	'High Fidelity' Benchtop Integration
4	'Low Fidelity' Benchtop Integration
3	Component Development
2	Paper Study/Basic Principle
1	Concept

### Current Navy Power Systems



- Hit on a few of the recent Navy battery systems
  - Unmanned Ground Vehicles
  - Unmanned Underwater Vehicles
  - Manned Vehicles

#### Unmanned Ground Vehicles



- Talon
  - EOD/IED disposal reconnaissance
  - Weight <150 lbs
  - Payload 100 lb
  - Water resistance to 90ft
  - Li-Ion Battery Pack
    - 70Whr
    - 42 Volts, 17.8 Amp-hours
    - 4.5 hour operation/charge
    - S9310 Approved



#### **Unmanned Ground Vehicles**



- Toughbot
  - Remote Video and Audio Reconnaissance
  - 2.2 lbs
  - 100-300ft range
  - Li-polymer Battery
    Pack
    - 7.4V, 0.65 Ahr
    - ~1hr operating time



- Earlier version of Toughbot
- Remote Video and Audio Reconnaissance
- Tossable: Soda-can size, <1 kg



- 100ft range
- Li-polymer Battery Pack
  - 11V, 0.25Ahr

■ Limited S9310 Approval

# Unmanned Underwater Vehicles





- 12 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" UUV
- SAMS
- "Tunnel"
- REMUS/SARV

### REMUS 100 Power System





- SAFT MP176065 based Li-Ion battery
  - Fully S9310 Approved & Tested
- Moli 18650 based Li-Ion battery
  - Preliminary S9310 Evaluation
  - Cell Capacity 2.2Ahr → 2.4Ahr

# Battlespace Preparation Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (BPAUV)







- Maps Ocean Floor, Hunts Mines
- Up to 2 x 3.6kWhr battery packs
- 120Ahr at 30V in 8S24P configuration

# Solar Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (SAUV)





- Autonomous UUV, Technology Testbed
  - Moli 18650 based Li-Ion 2kWhr Battery Pack
  - Solar panels recharge Li-Ion Battery while deployed
  - S9310 Limited Approval

#### **Manned Vehicles**



- ProMare/MarlinSubs S201 2-Man Submarine
  - Technology Testbed
  - Currently ContractorOwned and Operated
  - Li-Ion Battery
    - Phosphate Cathode
    - Uses 18650 size cell
    - 150 kWatt-hour
  - S9310 evaluation in progress



#### **Manned Vehicles**



- Joint Strike Fighter, F-35
  - Li-ion Power Supply
    - Start-up Power, Back-up Flight control
    - ■270 V



# Conclusions: Trends in Battery Development



- Modularity
- Commercial off the shelf
- Specialty packages with COTS cells
  - Still have batteries that have odd shape factors or special locations
- Metal air chemistries
- Rechargeable batteries
- Larger battery systems
- Higher energy density
- Higher power density



## Questions?