



Office of Naval Research



2011 Joint Service Power Expo

**Office of Naval Research
Maneuver Science and Technology Programs in
Fuel Efficiency and Battlefield Power**

Michael Mimmagh

Maneuver Thrust Area

Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare and

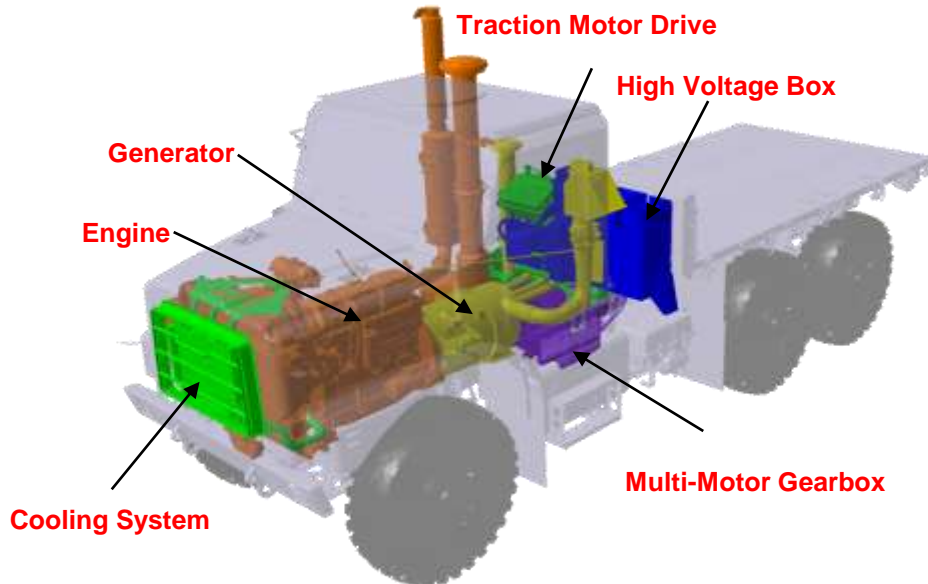
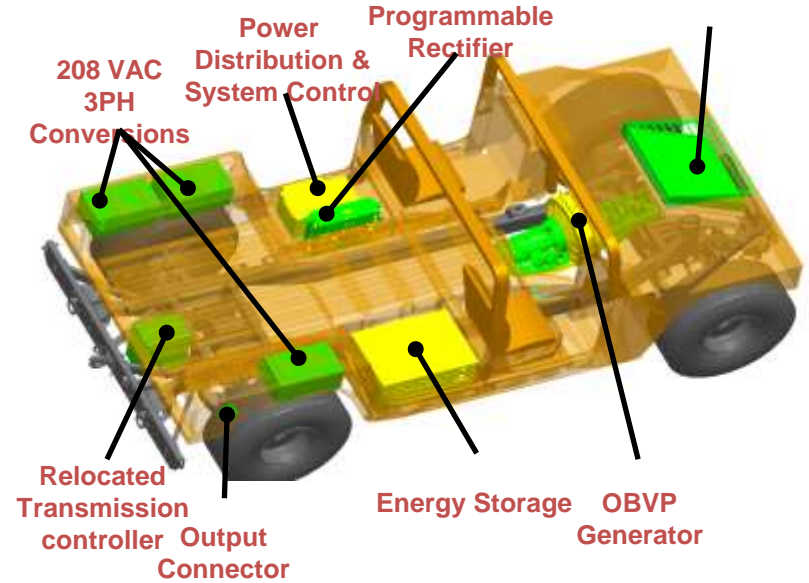
Combating Terrorism Dept (Code 30)

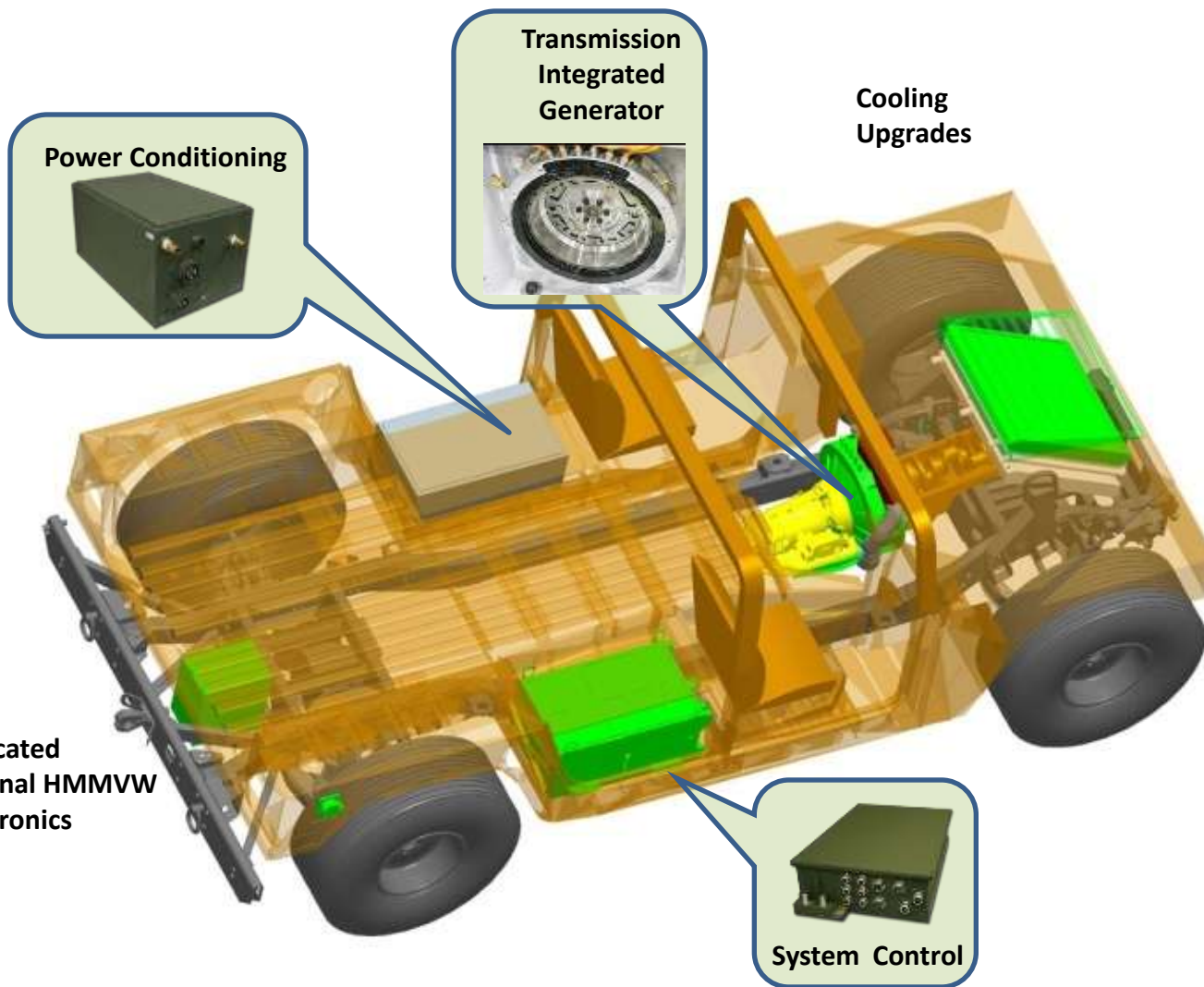
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- Exportable Power Program Overview
- Transmission Integral Motor/Generator
 - HMMWV On-Board Vehicle Power System (OBVP) Overview
 - 3000 Series Transmission Integral Generator (“3TIG”)
 - Electric Torque Assist
- Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR) OBVP
- MTVR “Hybrid” OBVP
- Medium Electromechanical Infinitely Variable Transmission
- Summary & Link to ONR Long Range BAA

- DRS HMMWV
 - PM Generator Integrated Into HMMWV Mechanical Transmission
 - Power Electronics Converter For Fixed Frequency (60 Hz) Export And Mobile Power Over Range Of Engine Speed
 - 30kW Of Static Exportable Power, 35kW Of Static Power Surge, 10.5kw Of Mobile Power

- Oshkosh MTVR
 - Implements ProPulse Electric Propulsion System
 - 280 kW Generator, Configurable For 208/480 VAC
 - 120kW Static Exportable Power, 21 kW Of Mobile Power





- **Transmission Integral Generator (TIG) exportable power approach**

- **Up to 30kW stationary exportable power**

- **10 kW mobile exportable power**

- **Retrofit “Kit” Approach**

Existing Configuration to Deliver 30 kW with HMMWV Class Vehicle



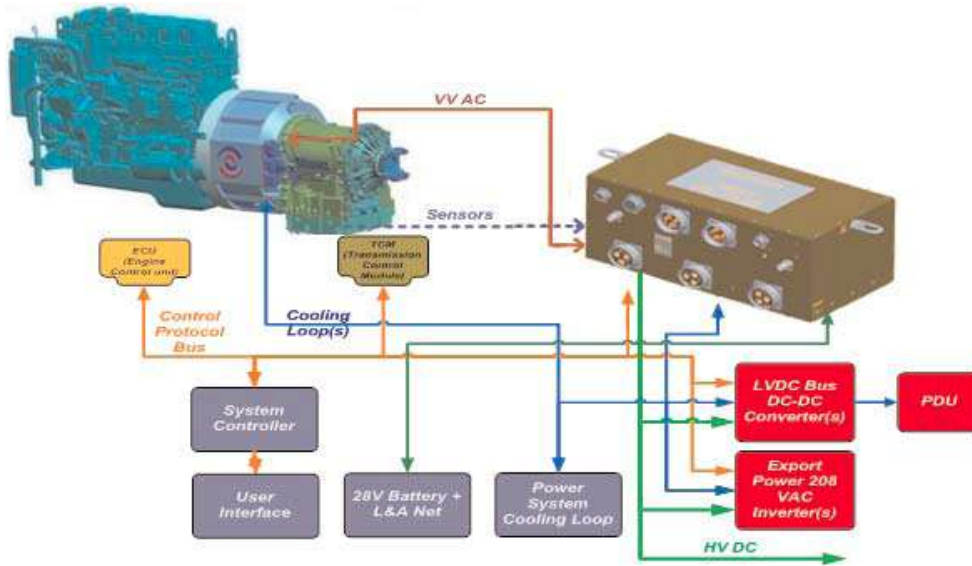
USMC OBVP Equipped HMMWV Configuration to Deliver 30 kW



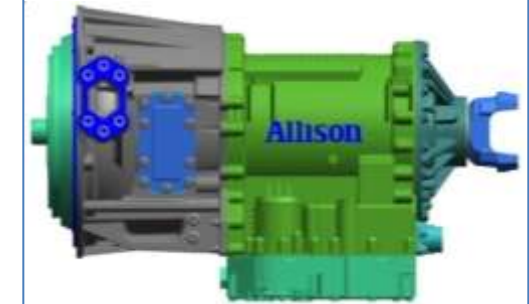
- Weight Reduction
- Volume Reduction
- Manning Reduction

Significant logistics savings achieved using HMMWV OBVP

Scalability of Transmission Integral Generator Concept



3200TIG Transmission



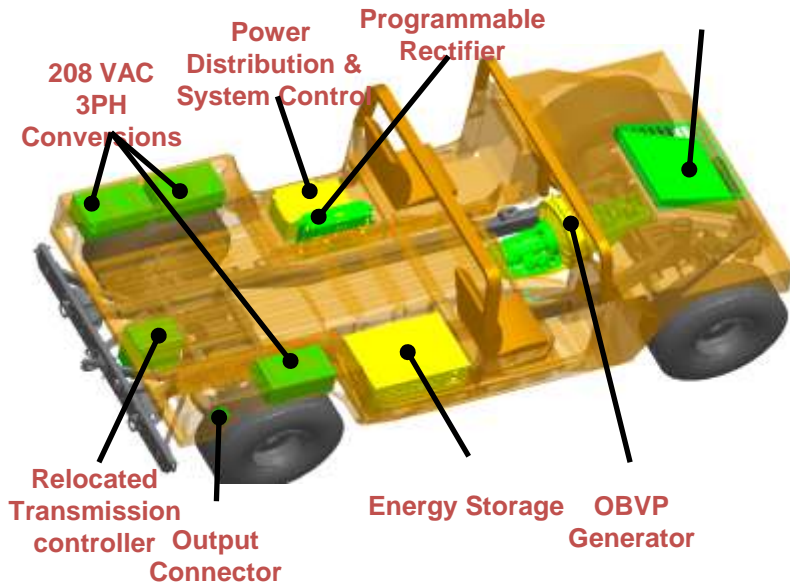
3200SP Transmission

- Installs at factory or depot using standard tools and mounts
- More than 125 kW of continuous electric power while stationary
- No impact to the vehicle driveline
- High voltage output available (300 VDC to 600 VDC)
- 120/208 VAC at 50/60 Hz

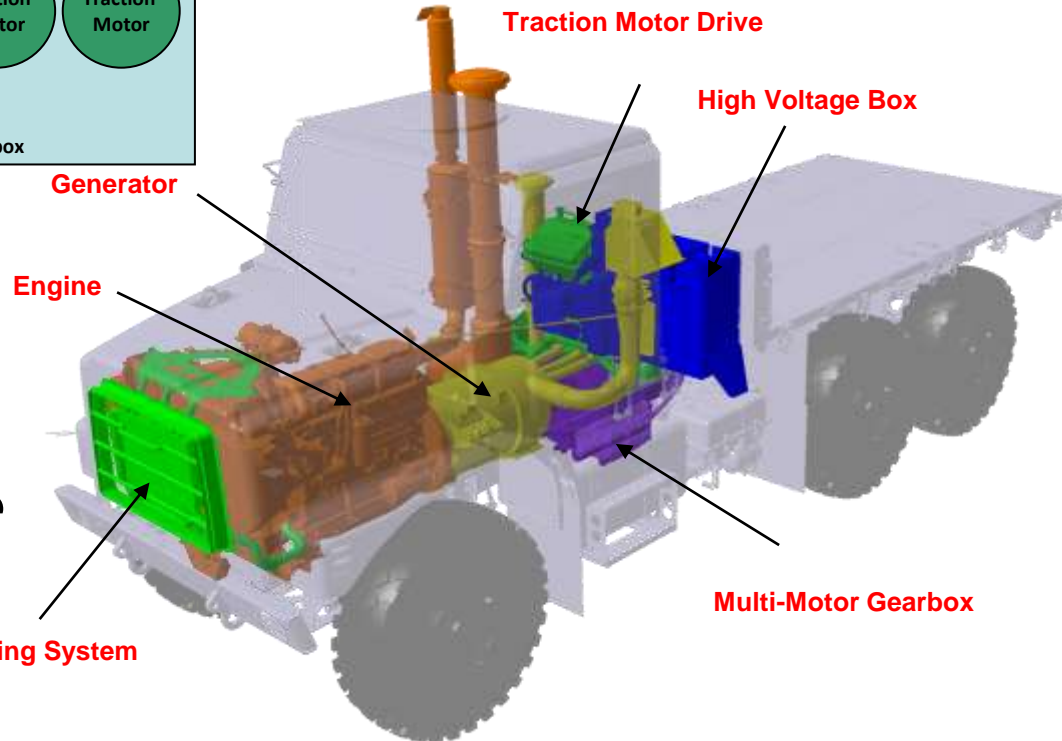
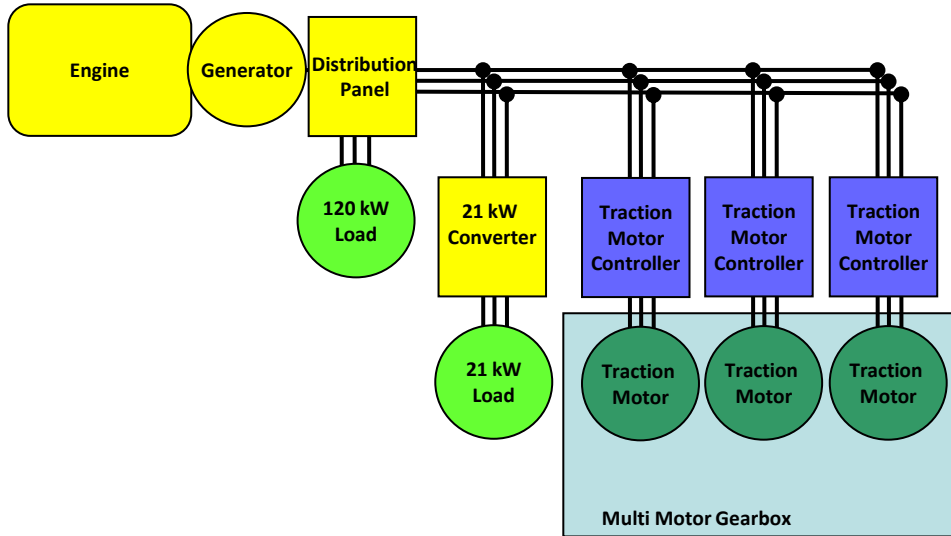
← No Impact to Drive Line Space Claim →

Exportable Power System Components Leveraged for Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Gain

- Electric Assist Components
 - Base HMMWV OBVP Kit
 - Accelerator Pedal and Other Sensors
 - **Motor/Generator Controller** (bi-directional power converter)
 - Battery System
 - Hybrid Electric Vehicle Controller
- Load Split Algorithm
 - System uses the **electric machine as generator** to charge the battery when drive system is operating at high efficiency
 - System uses the battery and **electric machine as motor** to assist when drive system is operating at low efficiency
- Additional Efficiency Through Regenerative Braking
- Improve Efficiency of Exportable Power Transient Performance



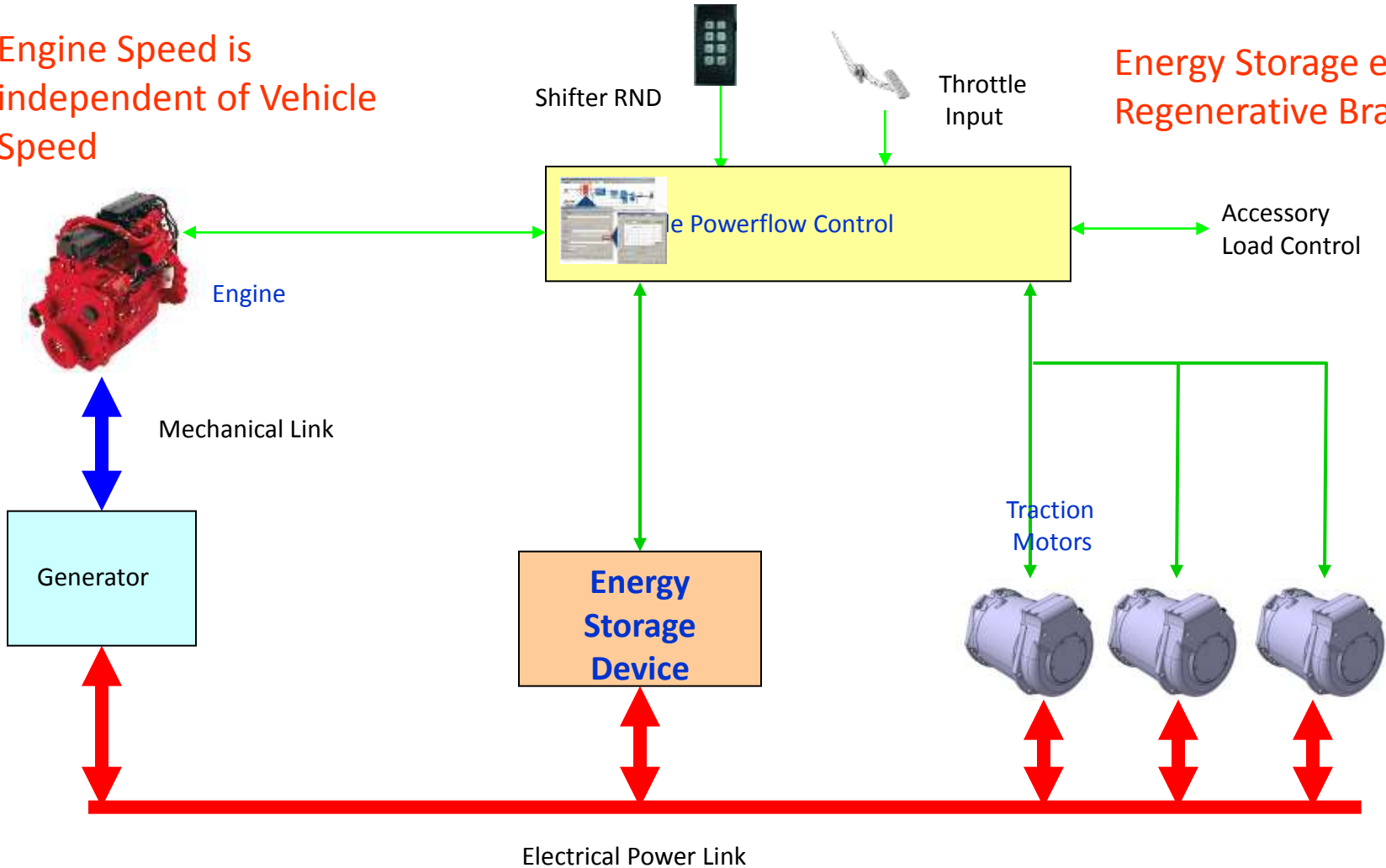
Approach Applicable for other Transmission Integral Motor/Generator Systems



- Diesel electric Propulsion
- 120kW stationary exportable power
- 20kW mobile exportable power

Engine Speed is independent of Vehicle Speed

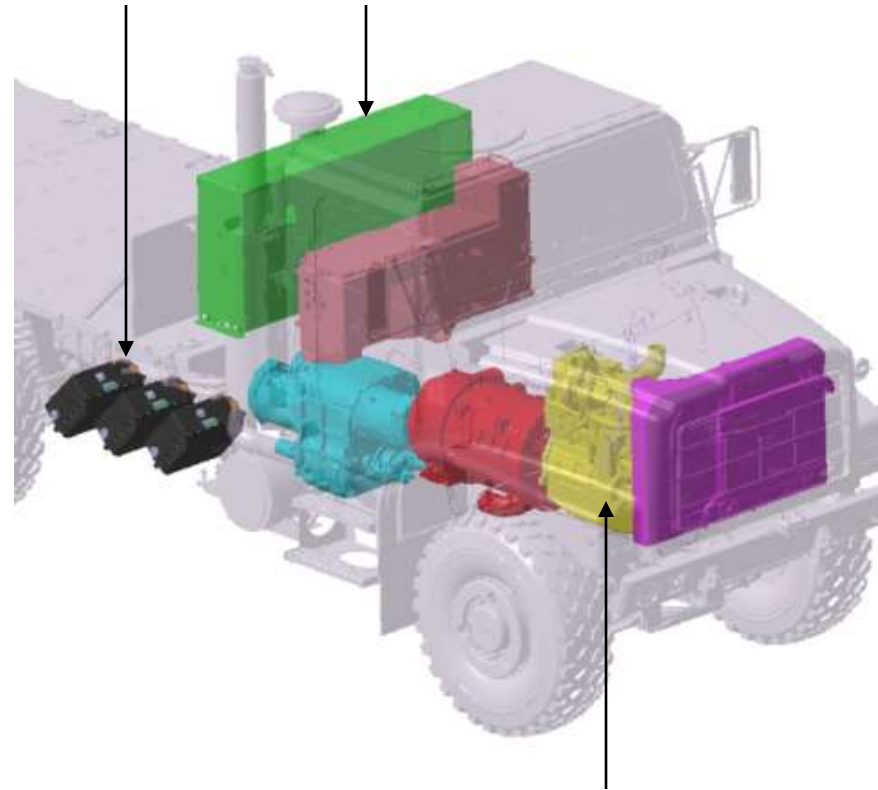
Energy Storage enables Regenerative Braking



Technical Approach

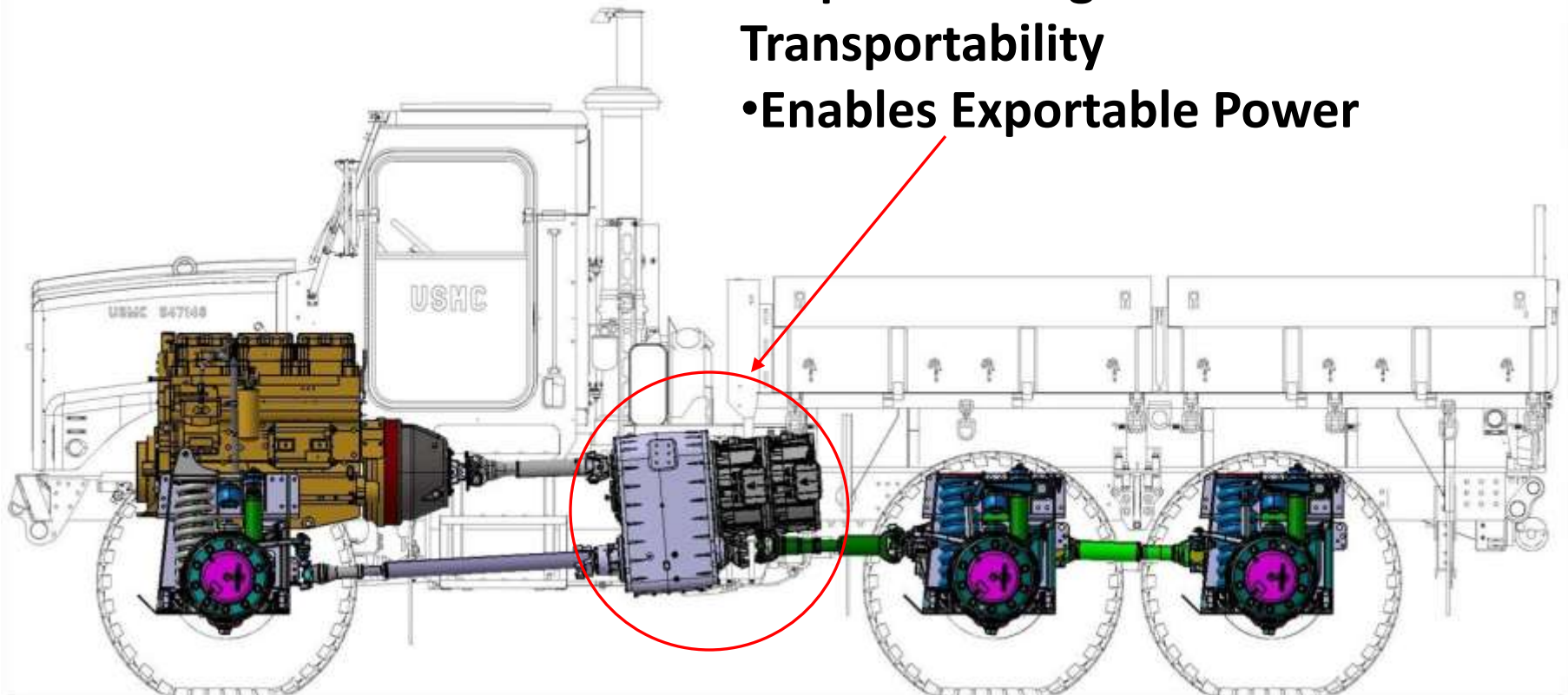
- Build on MTRV OBVP ProPulse® Drive System, capitalizing on continuously variable nature of series electric drive through the addition of regenerative braking and selecting a power dense (vs. torque dense) engine.
- **“Hybridize”** with Regenerative Braking Subsystem
- Capacitor based energy storage modules
- Develop charge/discharge control algorithms to optimize regenerative braking
- **“Repower”** with power dense engine
- Continuously variable nature of series electric drive allows prime mover to make requisite mobility power at any optimum efficiency speed
- No low end torque requirement allows lighter weight options.
- Decrease in engine weight achievable

Hybridize with Energy Storage and ProPulse® Drive System

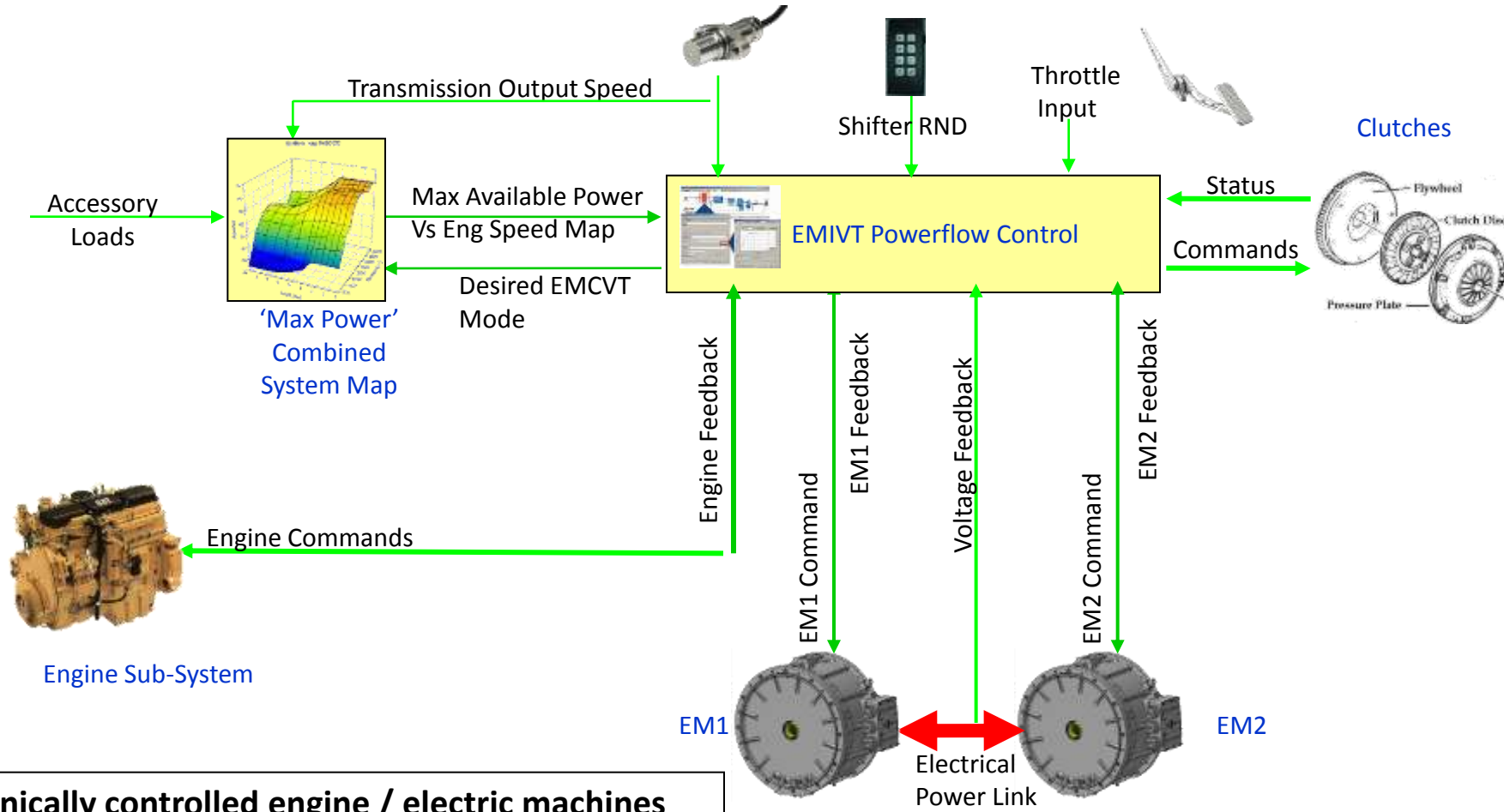


Repower with power dense engine

- Alternative powertrain for medium vehicles
- Transfers weight from front axle
- Improves weight distribution for Air Transportability
- Enables Exportable Power

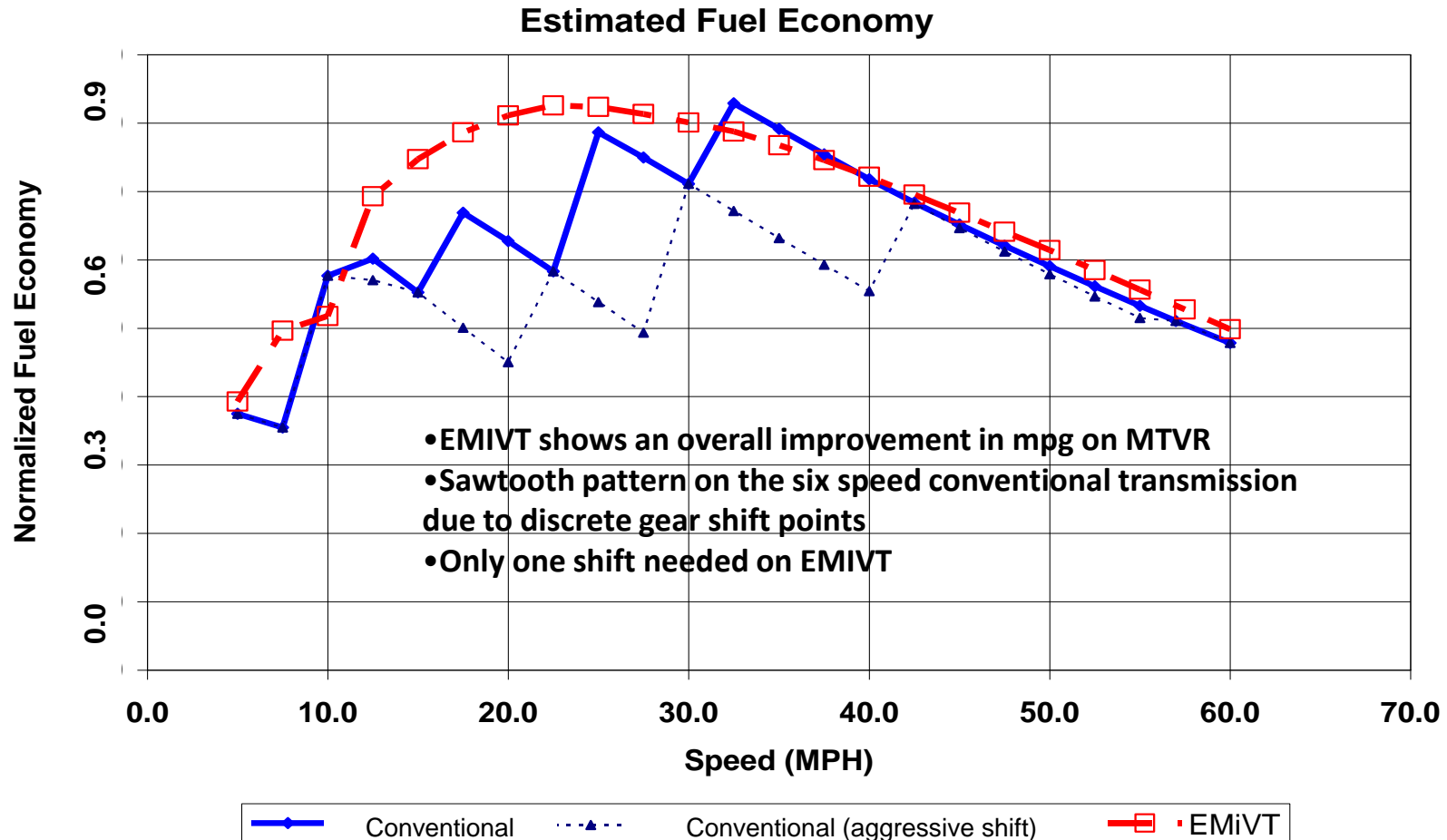


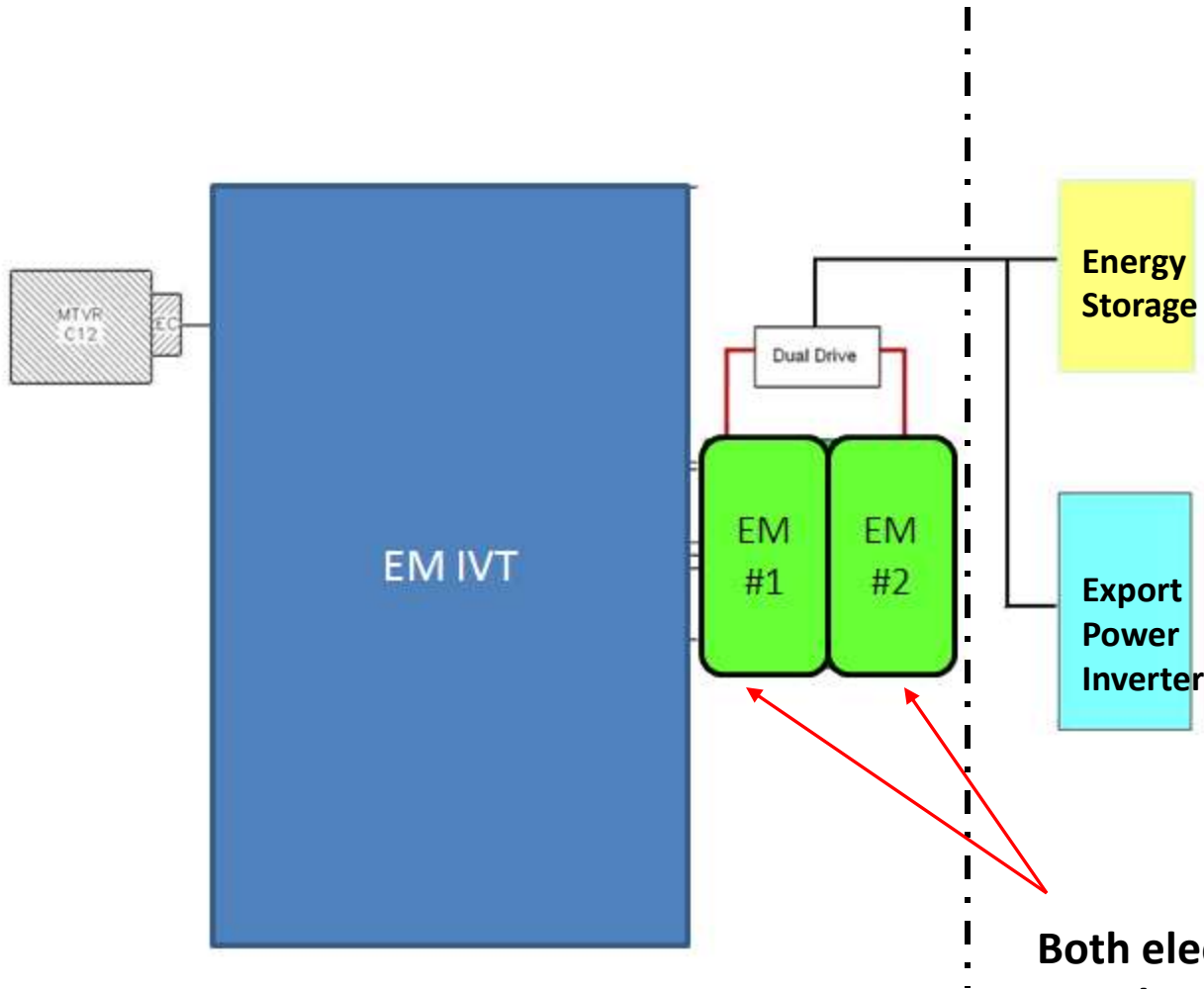
System Controlled to Minimize Combined System Losses



- Electronically controlled engine / electric machines
- System architecture yields efficient, redundant operation
- Power management algorithms optimize efficiency

- Preliminary comparison between **conventional powertrain** and **EMiVT**
- Simulation of **cruising** “steady state, flat road” operation - **no energy storage**
- Addition of **energy storage** can further improve mpg by **10-15%** depending on drive cycle





Future Options

- Regenerative Braking with the addition of Energy Storage option for Improved Fuel Economy

- Export Power capability with addition of DC to AC inverter

- 150kW stationary power

- 30kW mobile power

Both electromagnetic machines may be operated as generators

- Marine Corps Expeditionary Energy Strategy
 - **“By 2025... the only liquid fuel needed (by Marine Expeditionary Forces) will be for mobility systems, which will be more energy efficient than systems are today.”**
 - *Mobility systems will also provide exportable power for battlefield needs.*
- Integration of electromechanical power systems (generation, storage, conversion, and control) with vehicle drive systems enables fuel efficient mobility and exportable power.
 - Series Electric Drive – High Power Applications
 - Transmission Integral Motor/Generators – Small/Medium Applications
 - EM IVT – Alternative Mobility/Exportable Power System
 - ***Future Capability Enabler – Directed Energy, Energy Based Survivability***
- Other Applicable Approaches
 - Fuel Cells, Auxiliary Power Units
- Science and Technology Needs – High Temp, Power Dense Components
- **COST - Acquisition Cost as Important as Lifecycle Cost Savings**
- ONR Long Range BAA
 - <http://www.onr.navy.mil/en/Contracts-Grants/Funding-Opportunities/Broad-Agency-Announcements.aspx>