

# Diehl & Eagle Picher Contact

## ◆ How to Contact us

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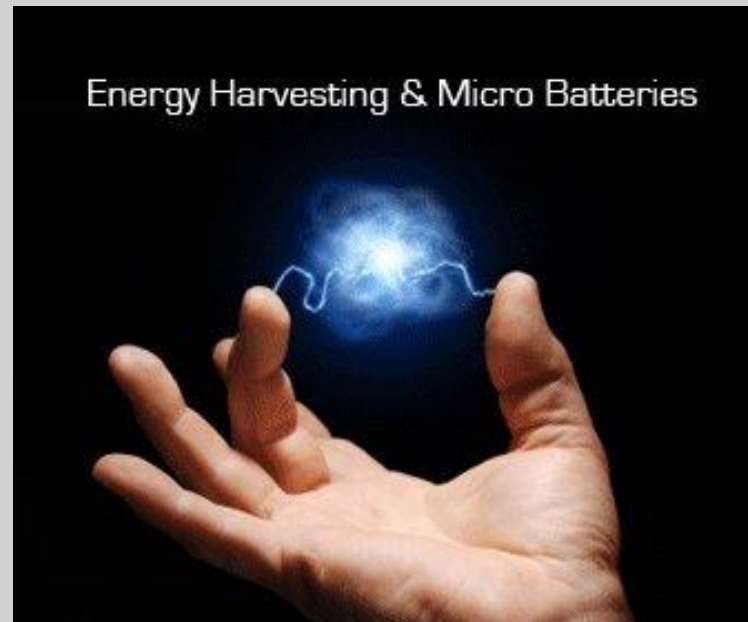
# Mid Range Fuze Power - Energy Harvesting/Batteries/or?



56<sup>th</sup> Fuze Conference  
May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2012, Baltimore, MD  
Harald Wich

# Outline

- ◆ Recapitulation
- ◆ Energy Provisioning
- ◆ Munitions unique Energy Sources
- ◆ TE – Conversion
- ◆ Test Setup
- ◆ TEG Energy Source



& more?

# Recapitulation

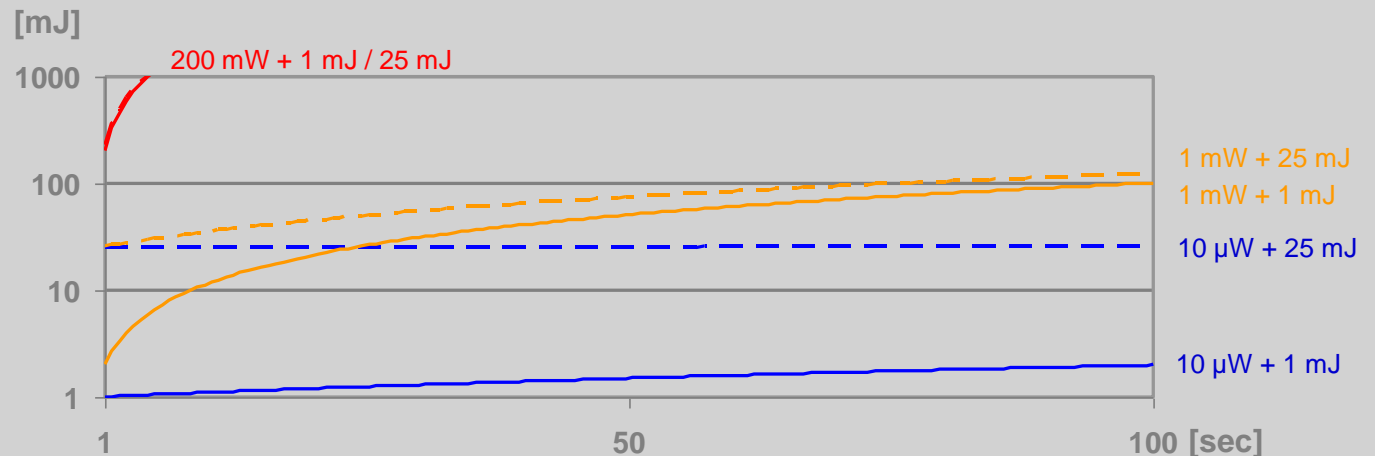
- ◆ Fuze Categories
  - PD Det
  - SD Det + Timer
  - ET Det + programmable Timer
  - PX Det + prog. Timer + TX/RX
  - CCF Det + prog. Timer + TX/RX + Control Power
- ◆ Operating Times
  - short  $\leq 10 - 20$  sec direct fire
  - medium  $< 100$  sec indirect fire Mortars

# Recapitulation

		<i>M100 / SBI</i>
◆ Fuze Categories	PD	1 mJ / 25 mJ
	SD	(1 mJ / 25 mJ) + 0.01 x t mJ
	ET	(1 mJ / 25 mJ) + 1 x t mJ
	PX	(1 mJ / 25 mJ) + 1 x t <sub>1</sub> + 200 x t <sub>2</sub> mJ
	CCF	Det + prog. Timer + TX/RX + Control Power

◆ Operating Times	short	≤ 10 – 20 sec	direct fire
	medium	< 100 sec	indirect fire Mortars

## ◆ Energy

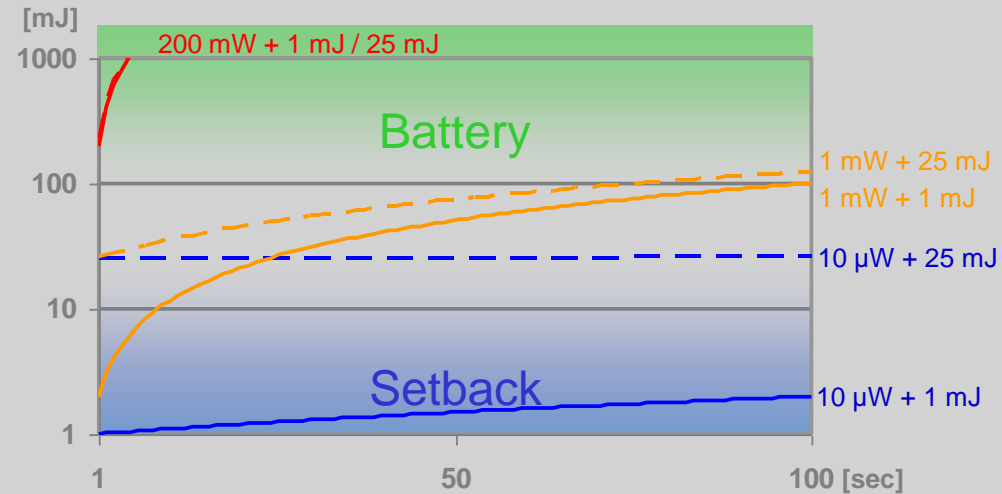


Energy Requirement for Medium Calibre ranges from 1 ÷ 100 mJ's

# How is the Fuze Energy provide

## ◆ A wide range of Energy levels

- less than 10 mJ's;  
well covered by a plethora of **Setback Generators**
- above 1 J;  
well covered by **Reserve Batteries** and EM-Air Turbines



⇒ mid range – defined here as 10 mJ ÷ 1,000 mJ – is somewhat diverse

## ◆ Why is that?

- Batteries and Turbines can certainly cover the Energy range required however, it is difficult to get them small enough
- Setback Generators grow rapidly in size if higher Energy Output is required

**Energy Density is the Keyword**

# Energy Density

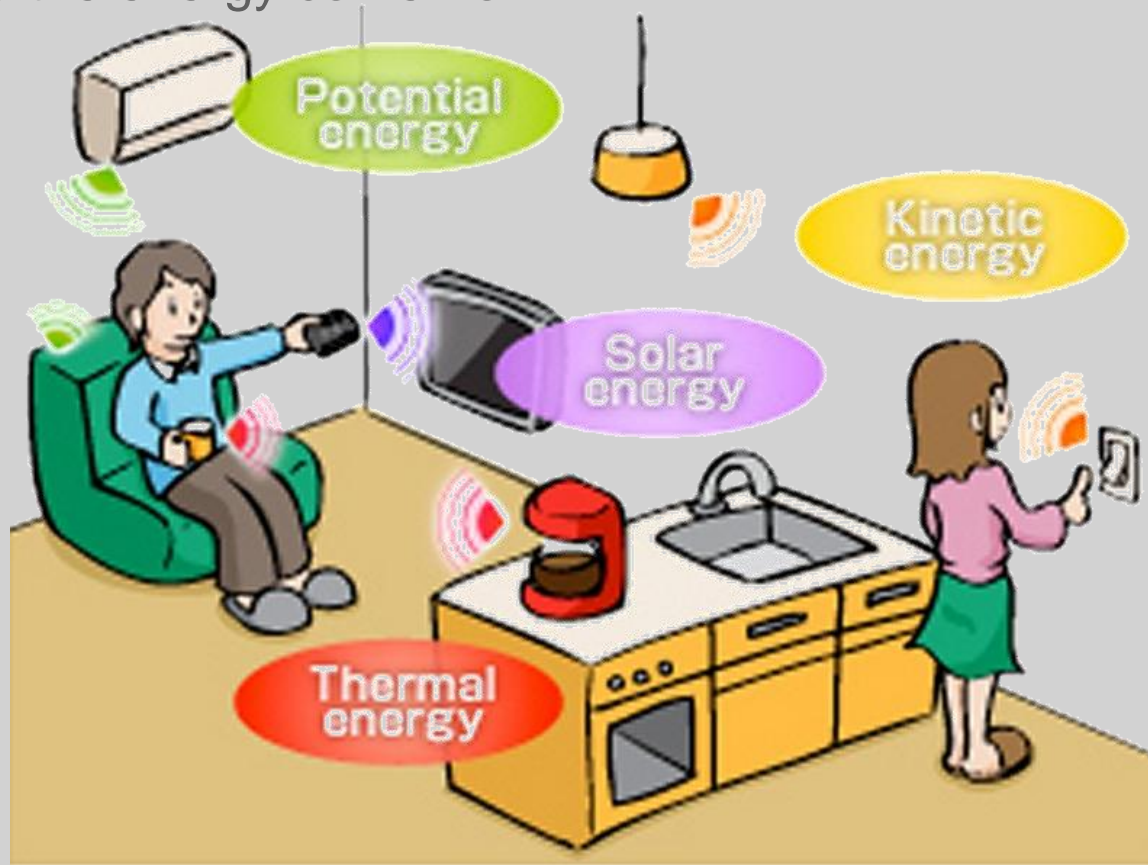
- ◆ As a reminder from last years presentation:
  - Energy density for Setback Generators has **not exceeded 5  $\mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$**  (neither EM- nor Piezo-Type) over the last 70 years!
- ◆ Whereas requirements of
  - 60  $\mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$ ; 30 mJ total, (industrial customer)
  - 40  $\mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$ ; 60 mJ total, (US SBIR A09-032 [Army])
 do exist!

example	requirement	10 mJ	100 mJ	1,000 mJ	10 J
EM-, PZ- setback generator		2,000 $\text{mm}^3$  12.6 mm	20,000 $\text{mm}^3$  27.1 mm	200,000 $\text{mm}^3$  58.5 mm	
12 x 12 TLC reserve battery		1 $\text{mm}^3$  1 mm	10 $\text{mm}^3$  2.2 mm	100 $\text{mm}^3$  4.6 mm	1,000 $\text{mm}^3$  10 mm

**An Alternate System should/must cover 10 mJ  $\div$  1,000 mJ**

# Energy Sources

- ◆ Where could the energy come from

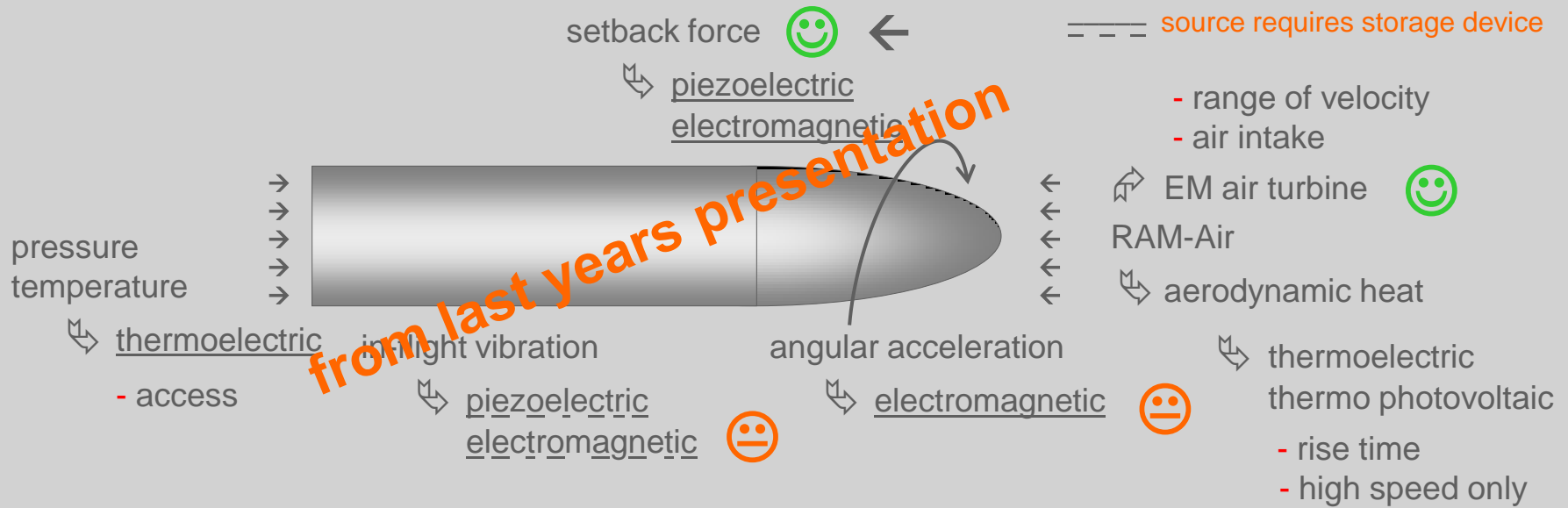


Using energy sources all around us to power everyday electronic devices!



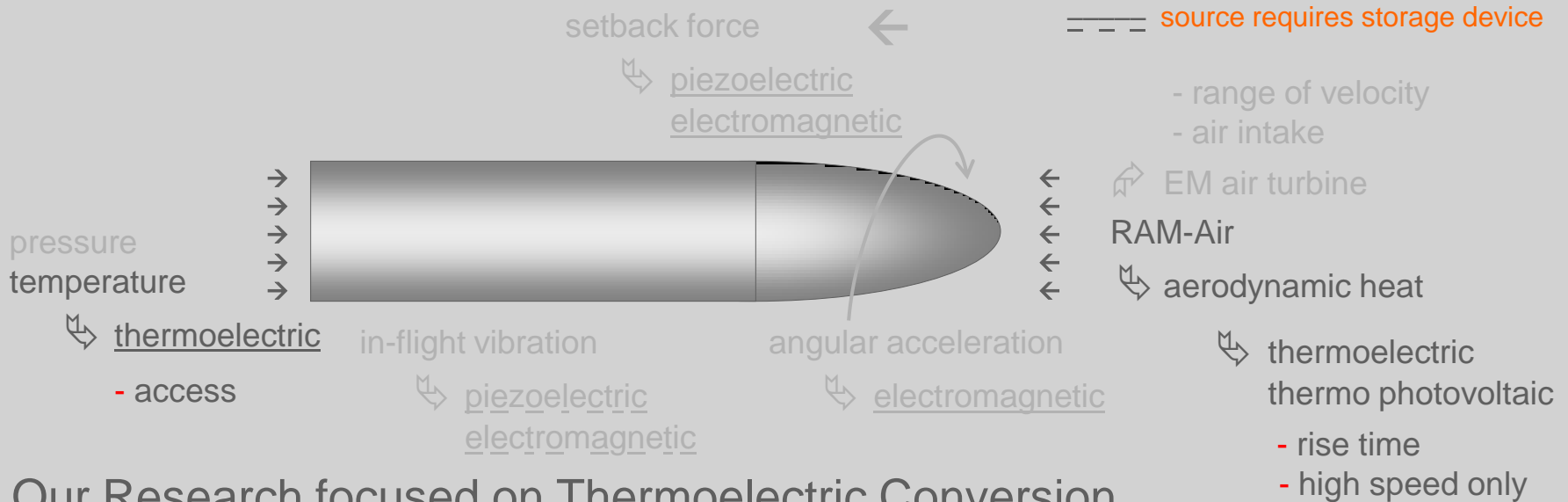
# Energy Sources

- Where could the energy come from

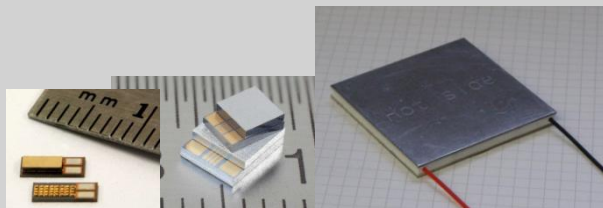


# Energy Sources

## ◆ Where could the energy come from



## ◆ Our Research focused on Thermoelectric Conversion



low  $T_{max}$  high  $U_{TEG}$



high  $T_{max}$  medium  $U_{TEG}$



very high  $T_{max}$  low  $U_{TEG}$

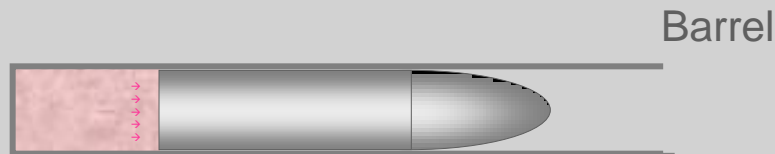
# Harvesting from a Temperature-(difference)

- ◆ As a conservative approach lets assume

to generate	100	1,000 mJ	<i>electrical output</i>
requires	10	100 J	$\eta = 1\%$
	100	1,000 J	$\eta = 0.1\%$
			<i>thermal input!</i>

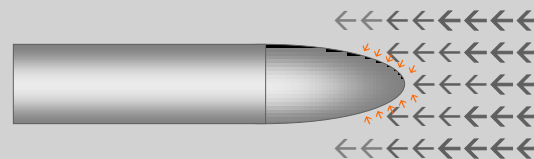
- ◆ Two options to harvest thermal energy in a projectile

Projectile Base



- heat transfer during barrel transit
- high temperature, very short duration

Projectile Nose



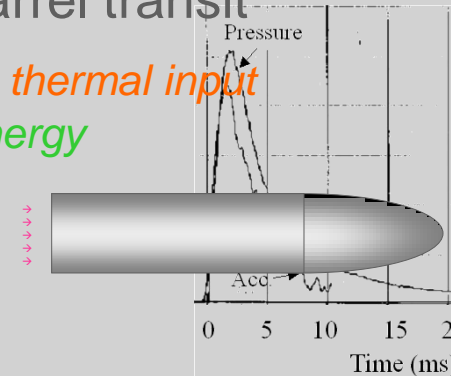
- heat transfer during free flight
- low temperature, delayed response

# Harvesting from a Temperature-(difference)

- ♦ Is a projectile base able to harvest  $10 \div 1,000$  J during barrel transit

e.g. 40 mm IG HV interaction time  $< 15$  msec  $\Rightarrow 1 \div 100$  kW *thermal input*  
 projectile total energy  $\approx 10$  kJ *kinetic energy*

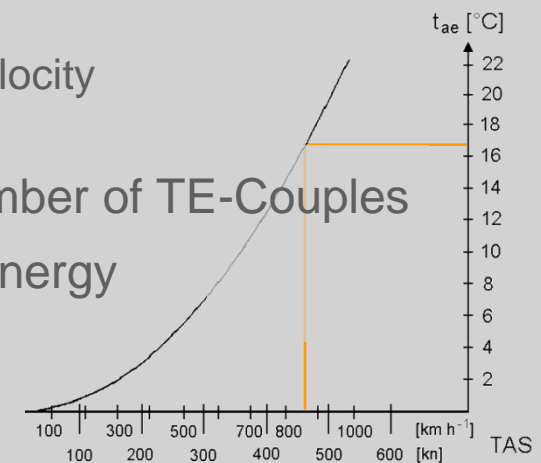
- Fast energy transfer from hot gases to heat sink as well as structural requirements prevents good thermal insulation



- ♦ Can a projectile nose harvest  $10 \div 1,000$  J in flight

e.g. 40 mm IG HV projectile velocity  $v_0 \approx 240$  m/sec  
 rather low  $\Delta\vartheta \approx 16$  °C for max velocity

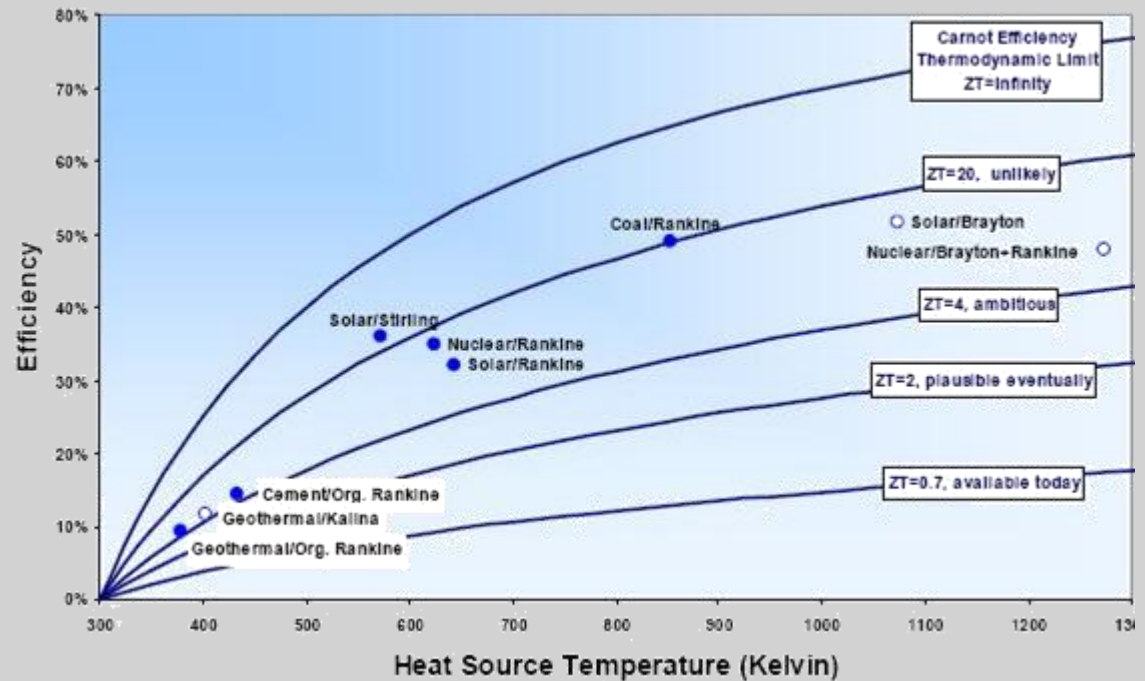
- Low  $\Delta\vartheta$  requires high Seebeck coefficient or/and number of TE-Couples
- Temperature rise time delays availability of electric energy



Is this the End of our Story?

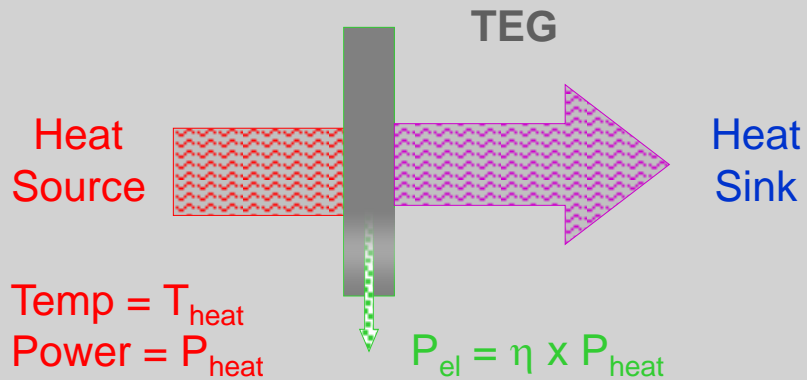
# TE Energy Conversion

- ◆ Thermoelectric conversion – notoriously – suffers from very low efficiency



# TE Energy Conversion

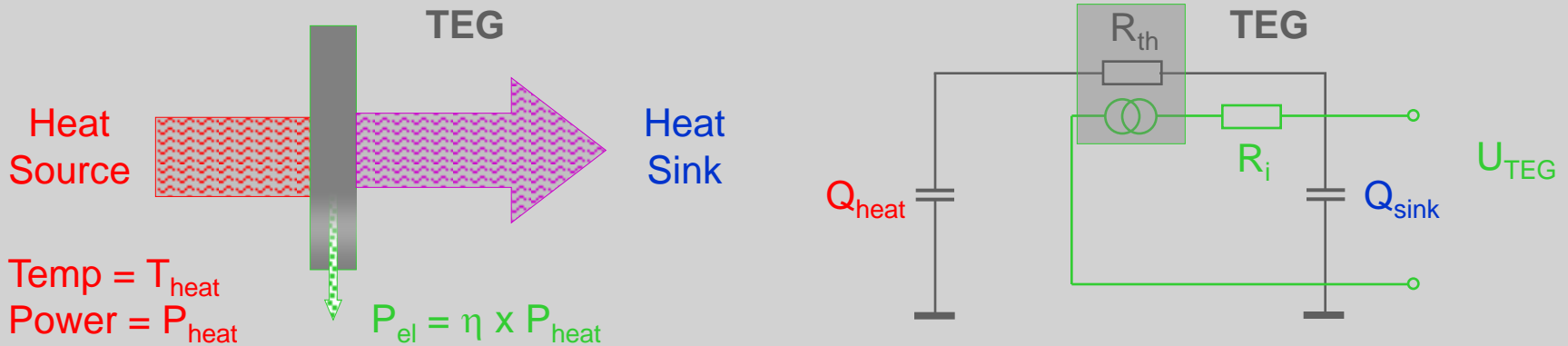
- ◆ Thermoelectric conversion – notoriously – suffers from very low efficiency



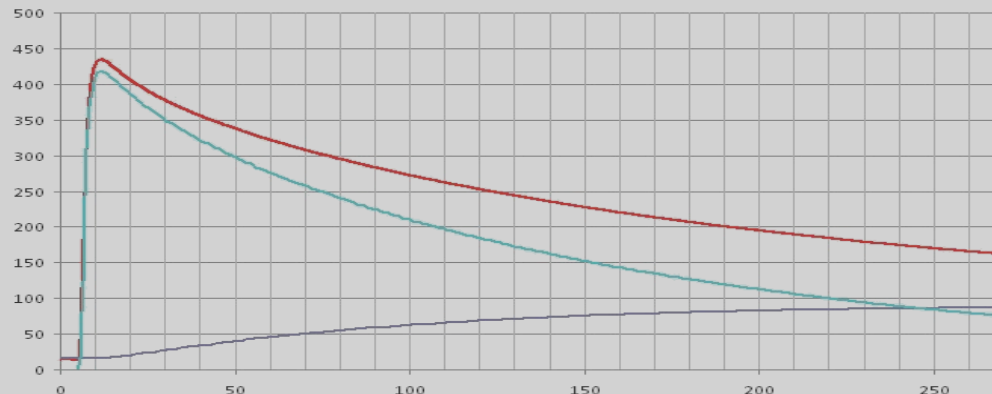
TE Conversion requires very high Energy Heat Source

# TE Energy Conversion

- ◆ Thermoelectric conversion – notoriously – suffers from very low efficiency



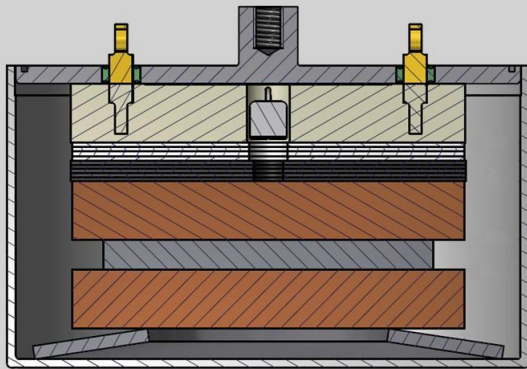
- ◆ TE energy conversion requires heat source and sink capacities



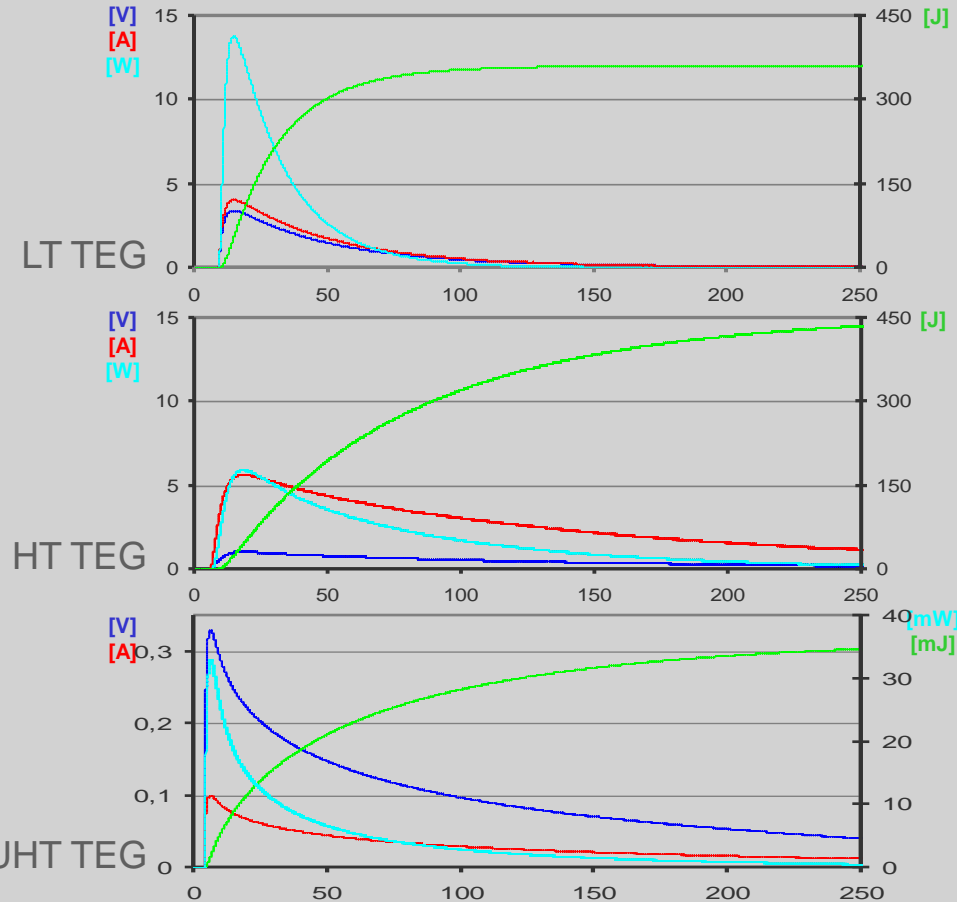
- ◆ High power at start
- ◆ Long lifetime with high  $R_{th}$  and good thermal insulation

# Thermoelectric Test Setup

- ♦ Evaluation of the principle with internal heat source



Heat  
 Hot Buffer  
 TEG  
 Cold Buffer



TEG with internal Heat source looks feasible



# TEG with internal Heat

- ◆ How to provide the internal heat energy

- as an example Fe/KClO<sub>4</sub>

to generate	100 mJ	1,000 mJ	<i>electrical output</i>
requires	2.5 mm <sup>3</sup>	25 mm <sup>3</sup>	$\eta_{\text{tot}} = 1\%$
	25 mm <sup>3</sup>	250 mm <sup>3</sup>	$\eta_{\text{tot}} = 0.1\%$

*heat powder !*

this equals a 3 mm cube

- ◆ Compact heat source is feasible

- Even 1,000 J heat capacity is less than ¼-inch cube

- ◆ Micro size TEG's are available off-the-shelf

- ◆ Miniaturisation of activation system will be the future challenge



100  $\mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$  will already be reached with existing Activation

# TEG Energy Source Perspective

- ◆ TEG-Power Sources with internal Heat are very feasible for mid range Energy Requirements  $10 \div 1,000$  mJ
  - very robust design (no liquids, glass ampoules, etc. )
  - no spin required for activation
  - works under high spin environment
  - very long storage live
    - no corrosive electrolyte
    - hermetically sealed
  - no toxic materials
  - high peak power on start
  - energy density to be estimated  $\geq 500 \mu\text{J}/\text{mm}^3$  (100 x setback generators density)



**TEG's with internal Heat Source can cover mid range Power Requirements**

**Thank you for your Attention!**

**Any Questions, Comments, Objections, ...**

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# Diehl & Eagle Picher in a Nutshell

- ◆ About the company
  - US/German Joint Venture; Shareholders are Eagle Picher Technology, Joplin MO and Diehl BGT Defence, Ueberlingen GE
  - Located in Roethenbach Germany
  - Thermal- and Fuze-Batteries and Battery Packs
  - R&D and Production of the above Batteries and Energy Sources of all kind for Fuzes, Munitions and Missiles
  - Annual Turn Over > 10 mEur

# Small Liquid Reserve Battery

- ◆ For small and medium calibre applications



- 12 mm diameter
- 12 mm high
- single cell Lithium Battery
- 3.0 ÷ 3.6 V closed circuit voltage
- up to 50 mA load current
- setback/spin activation mechanism
  - > 7000 g activation
  - fast - < 5 ms - activation under spin environment
- lifetime > 50 s
- wide temperature range -46°C to +63 C
- very long shelf life – up to 20 years
- reliable
- low cost

**Lithium Liquid Reserve Batteries provide superior Energy Density**