

Alternative Power Supply for Medium Caliber Fuzes



46th Power Sources Conference

June 10, 2014

Harald Wich, Roland Hein, Sergio Moreno Lechado

Diehl & Eagle Picher GmbH

Overview

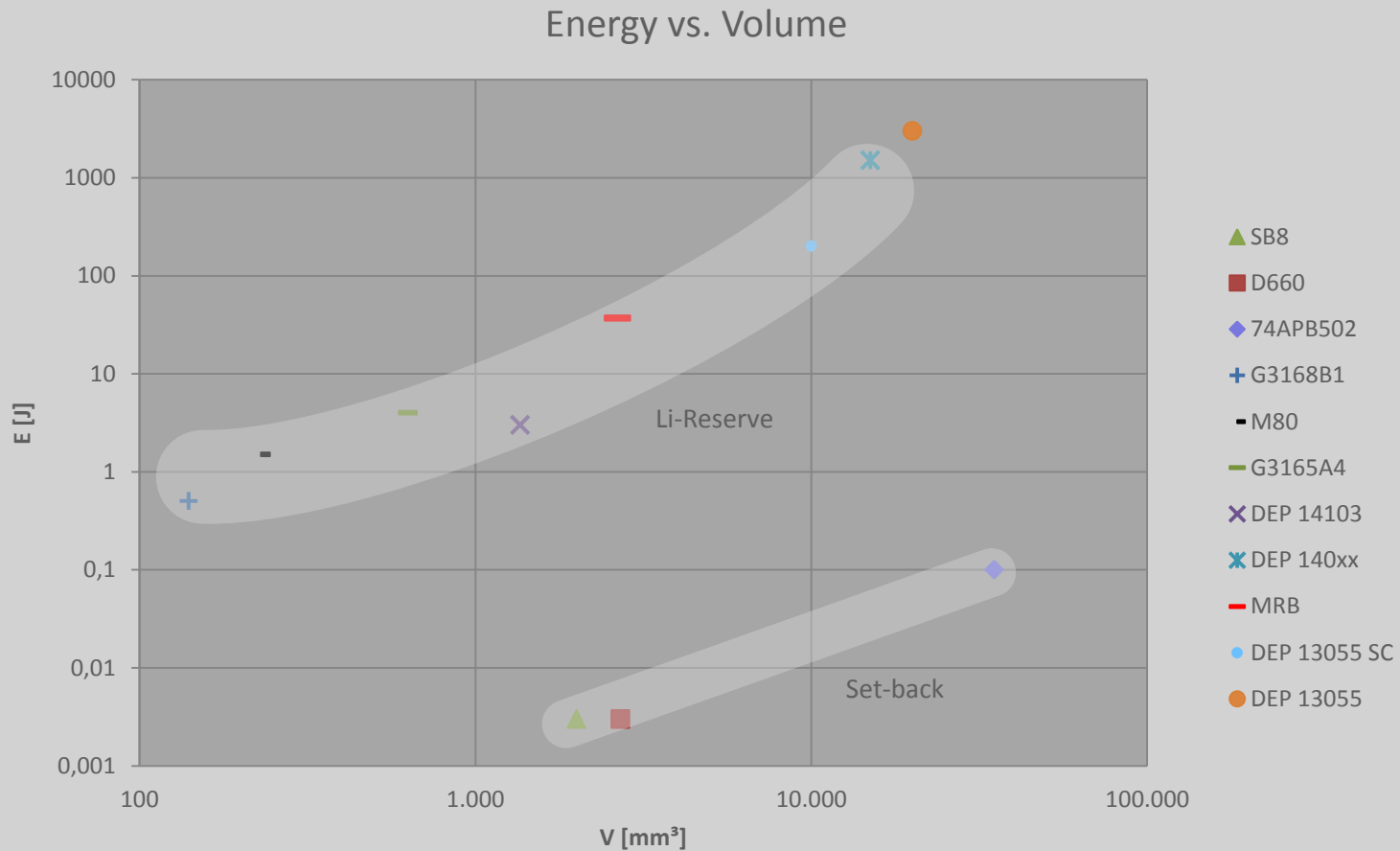
- ◆ Background
- ◆ Conceptual idea
- ◆ Design considerations
- ◆ Thermal model and optimization
- ◆ Experimental set-up
- ◆ System concept
- ◆ Conclusion and future work

- ◆ Power requirement for Medium Caliber Fuze
 - Used to be “generation→impact→function” in the past 40 years
 - Very simple function
 - Very sensitive igniters/detonators
 - Very low energy generated; single-digit mJ’s
 - Started to incorporate lots of functions few years ago
 - Full digital control, timing, proximity, detection, correction
 - Less sensitive pyrotechnic due to EMC requirements
 - Need for more mJ; some ten to hundred mJ’s
 - Can be lower voltage

- ◆ Power Sources for Medium Caliber Fuze
 - Used to be set-back Generator Designs
 - Piezoelectric charge generated during firing acceleration
 - Electromagnetic field change generated due to firing acceleration
 - mJ's to <10 mJ are generated during ms or sub ms
 - Storage capacitor for flight time
 - Liquid Reserve Batteries
 - Lithium Oxihalid Systems
 - Commonly used in large caliber (artillery, mortar)
 - Long lifetime
 - High power
 - High energy

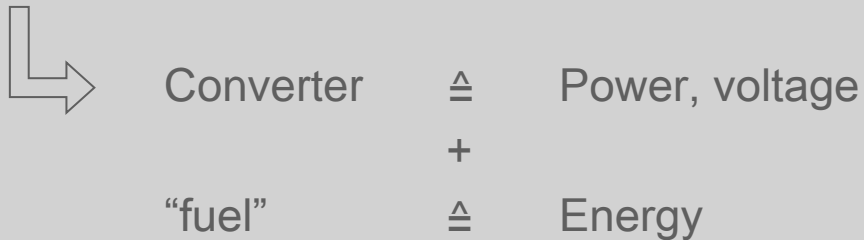
Background

◆ Power Sources for Medium Caliber Fuze



Conceptual idea

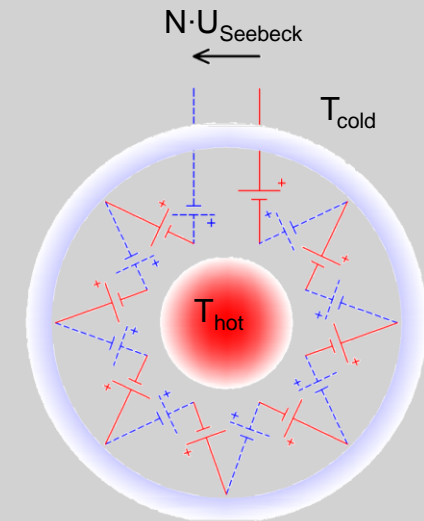
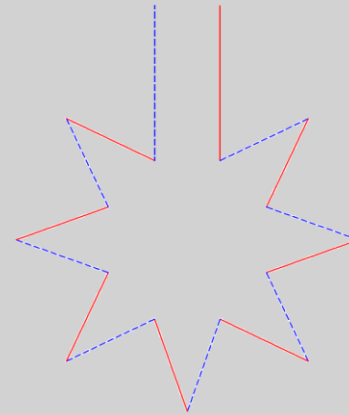
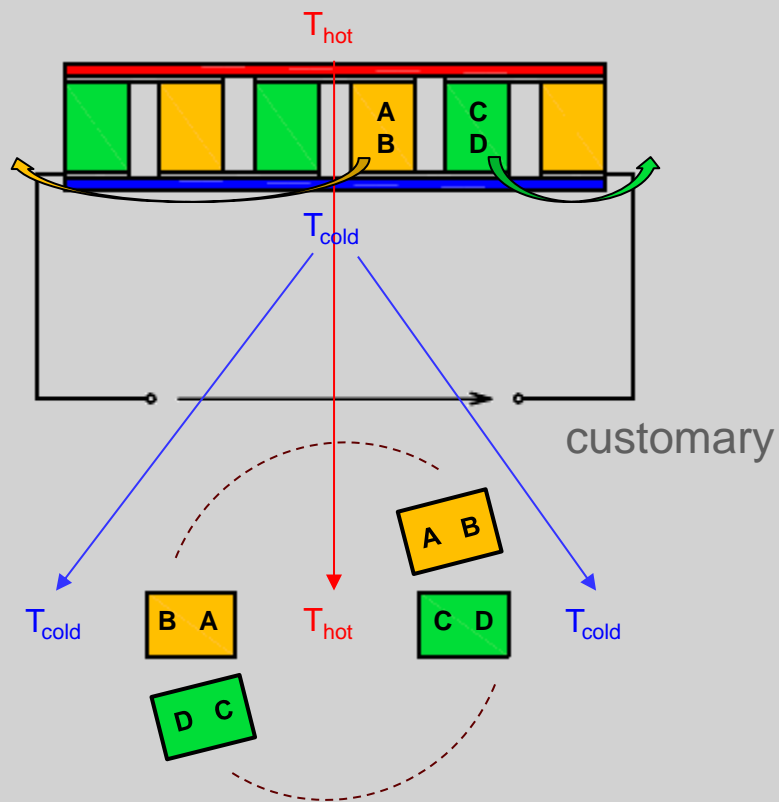
- ◆ Power Source in the 50 - 500 mJ range
 - >10 fold energy density of set-back
 - Independent of spin
 - Easy to scale



Converter \rightsquigarrow Thermoelectric Generator
Fuel \rightsquigarrow Pyrolant (pyrotechnic heat source)

Conceptual idea

◆ Thermoelectric Generator



our concept

Design Consideration

◆ Thermoelectric Conversion

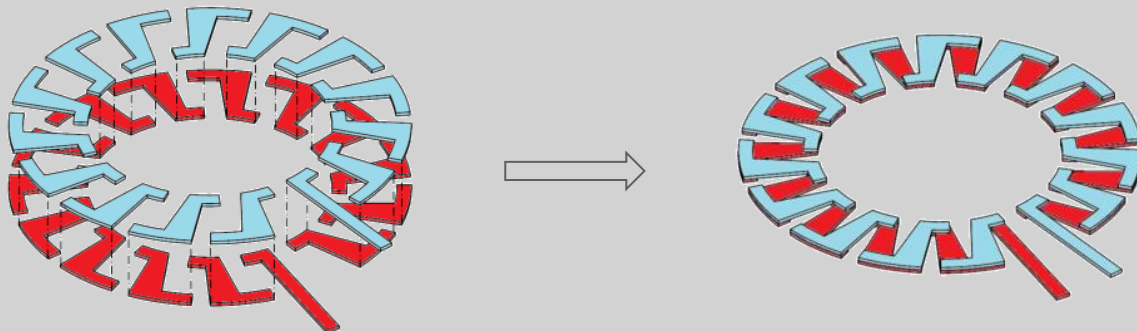
$$\eta_{Max} = \frac{T_{hot} - T_{cold}}{T_{hot}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + Z_M \cdot \bar{T}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + Z_M \cdot \bar{T}} + \frac{T_{cold}}{T_{hot}}}$$

⇒ $T_{hot} \uparrow$, $T_{cold} \downarrow$

↳ Thermoelectric Alloys

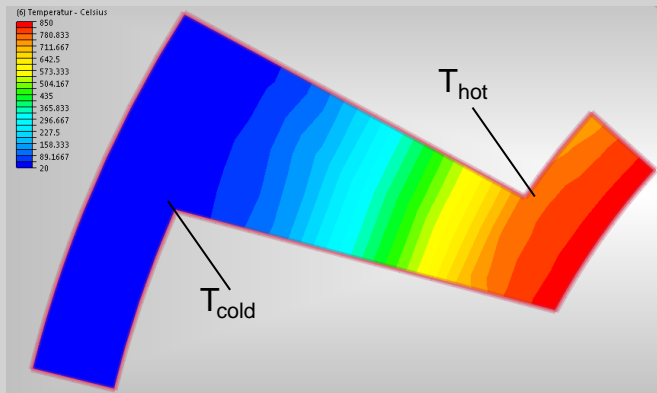
Material	Seebeck coefficient a (mV/K) 0-1000°C/mV	Melting point (°C)
Constantan (45Ni-55Cu)	-35.1	1270
Nickel	-14.8	1453
Platinum	0	1769
Copper	+7.5	1084
Nickel-chrome (80Ni-20Cr)	+11.4	1400
Iron	+19.8	1534
Chromel (90Ni-9Cr)	+28.1	1350

TEG-Design

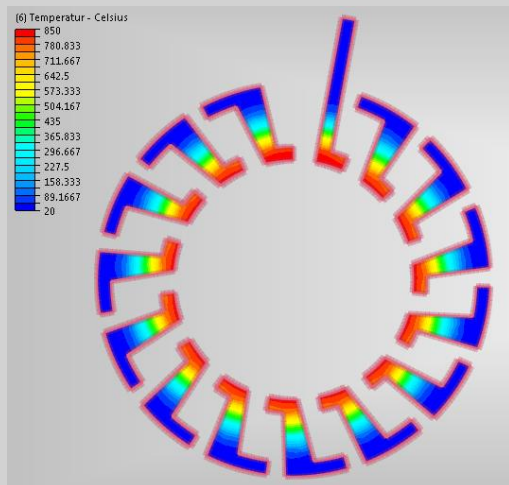


Thermal model and optimization

- ◆ Software based on finite elements method



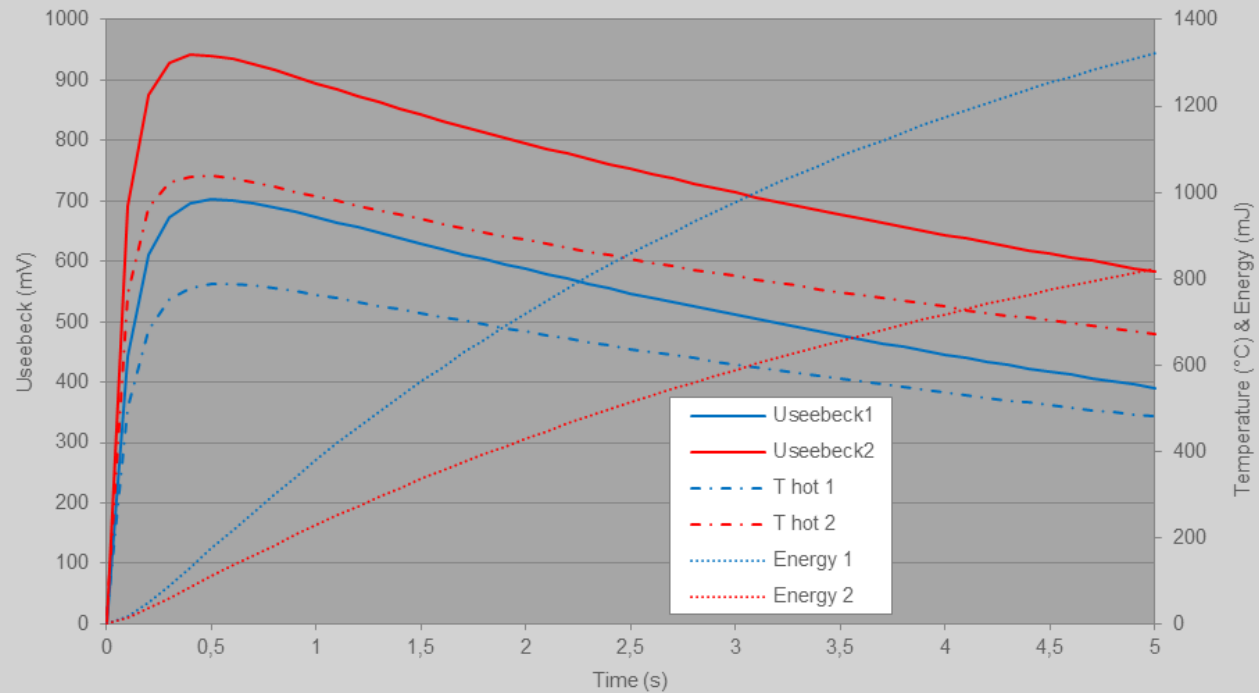
- Material selection
- Geometrical optimization of TEG-legs
- Optimization of support structure and electrical isolation



Thermal model and optimization

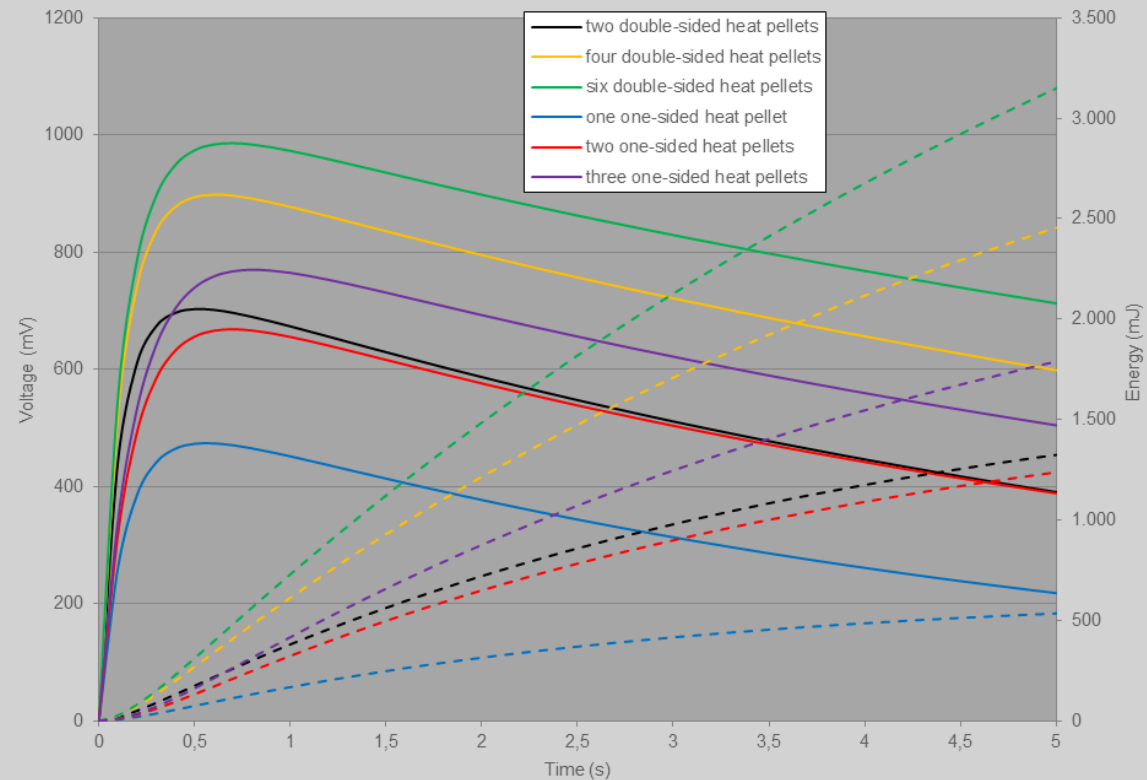
◆ Leg-thickness

- **Thin leg** improves voltage level and time response
- **Thick leg** improves max power and energy



Thermal model and optimization

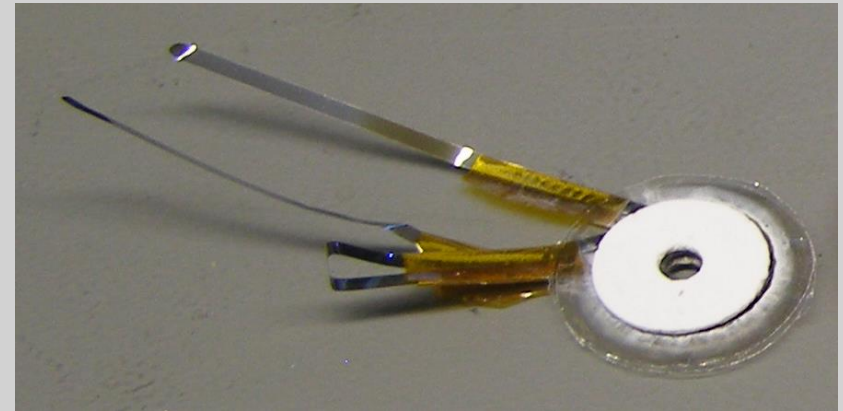
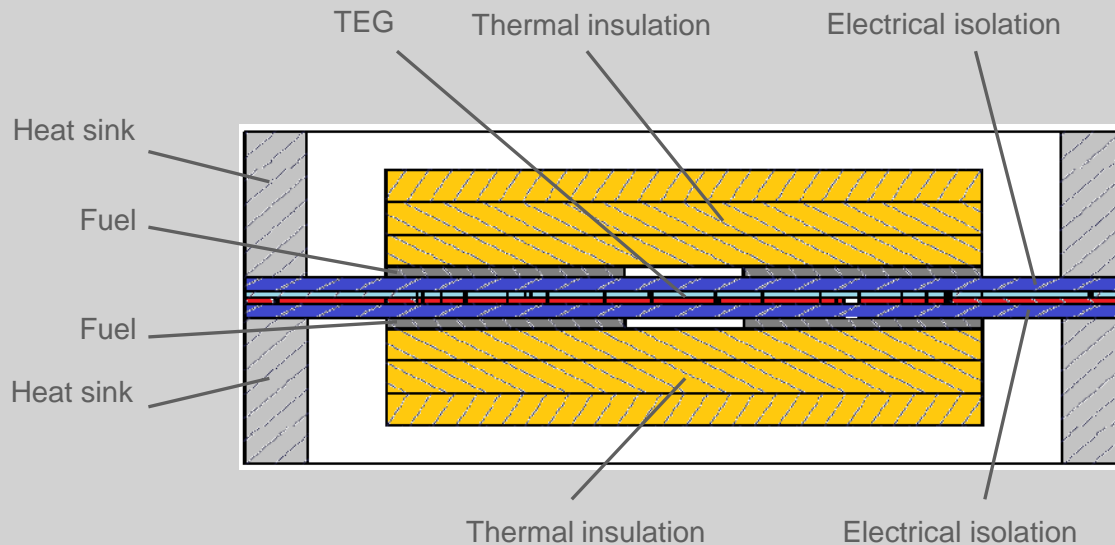
- ◆ “Fuel”-Energy
 - More fuel
 - Small increase in voltage → power
 - Significant increase in energy and lifetime



Experimental set-up

- ◆ Principal system components only

Test set-up layout

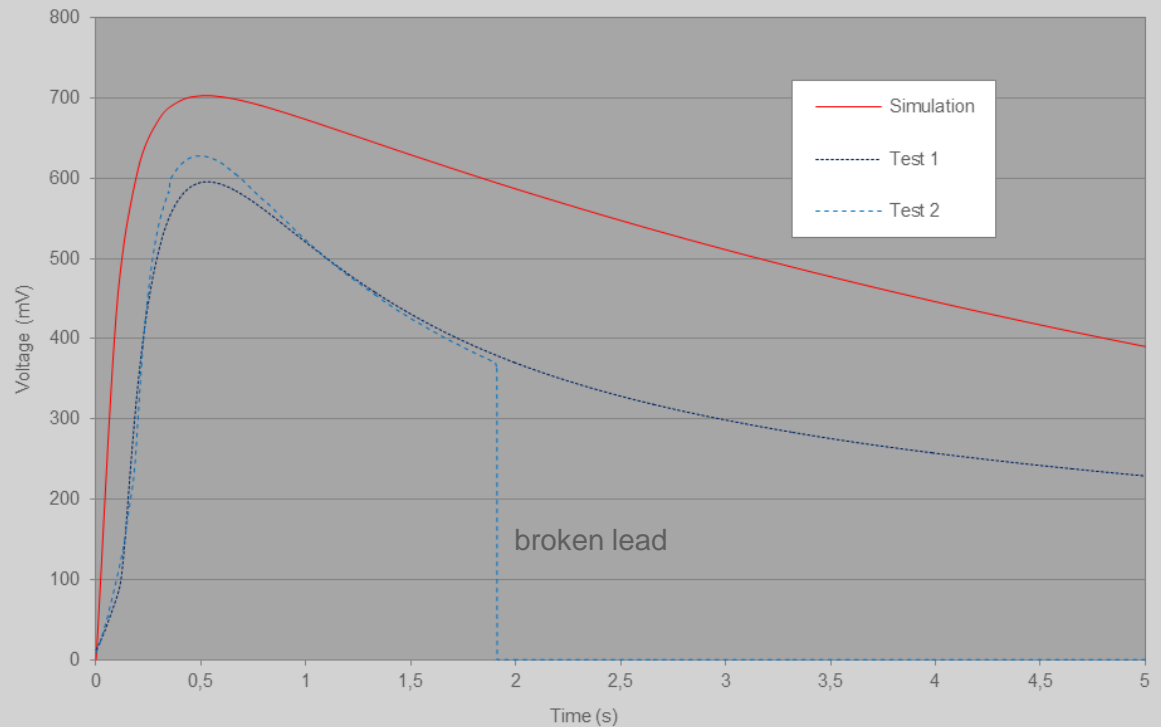


Generator with „fuel-pellet“, connecting leads and thermal insulation

Experimental set-up

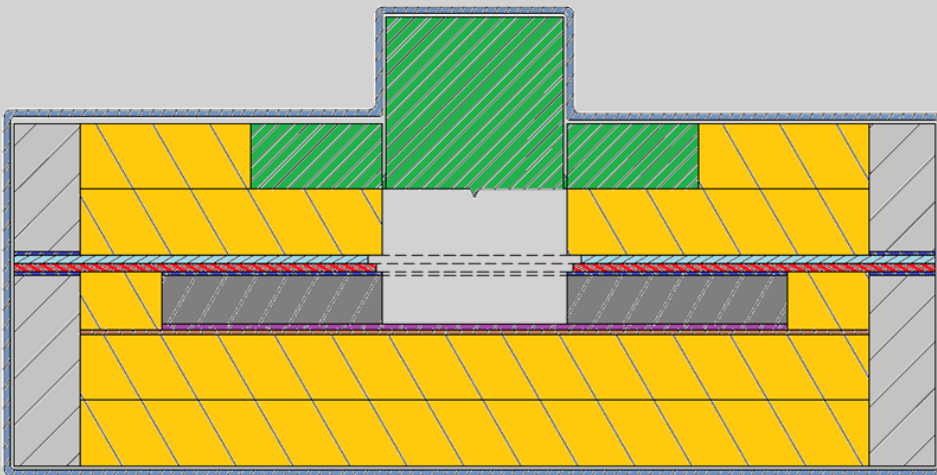
◆ Test results

- Good match between simulation and test-results
- Deviations due to simplifications in simulation and test-set-up

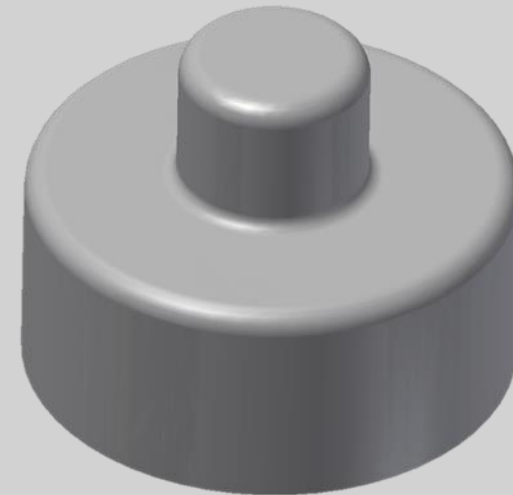


System concept

- ◆ Design

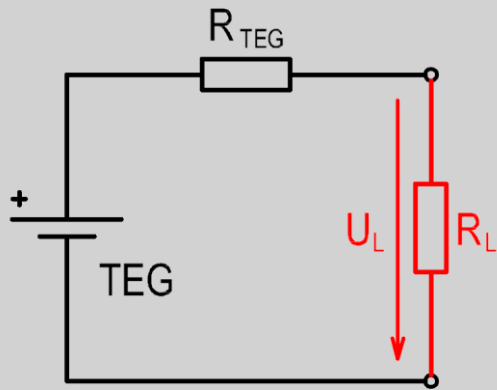


Not all details shown

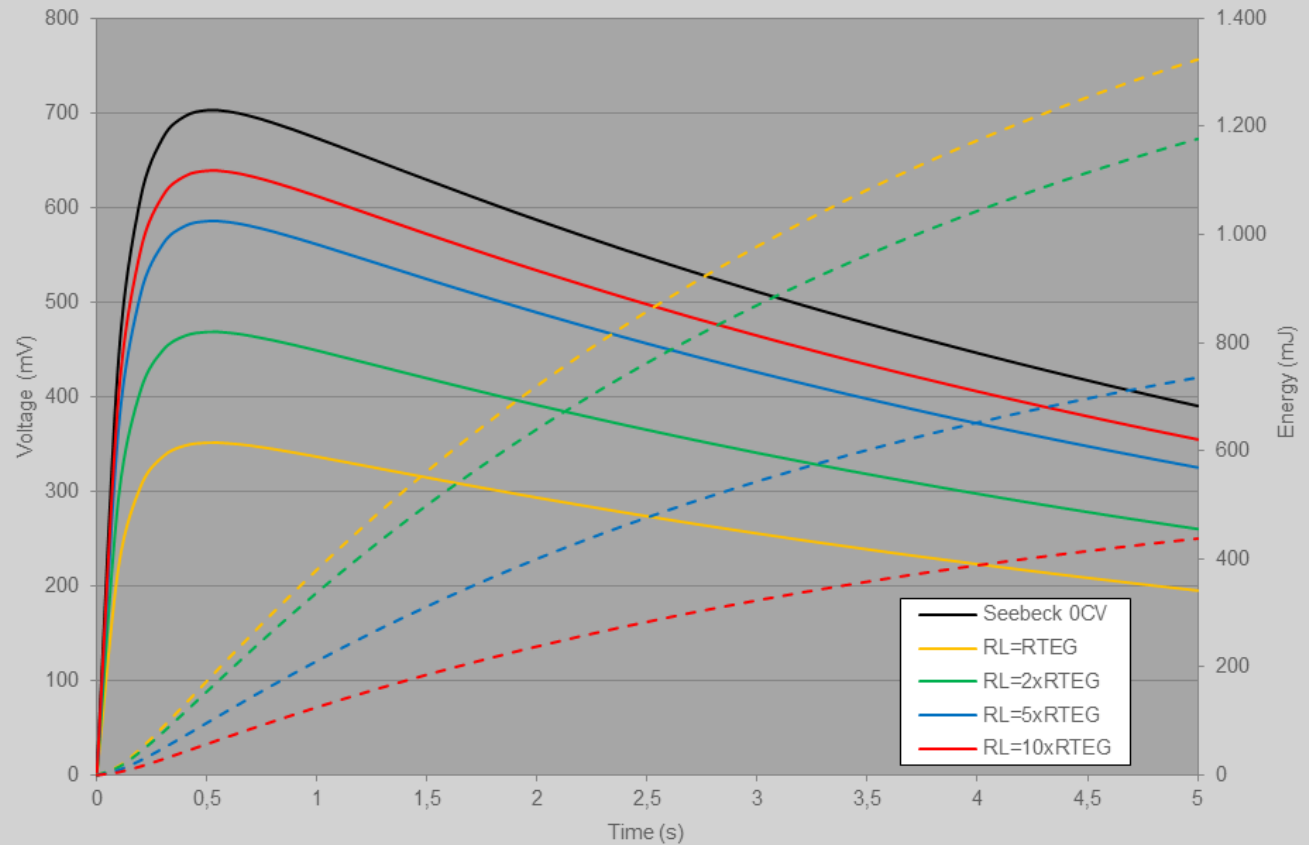


System concept

◆ Electrical

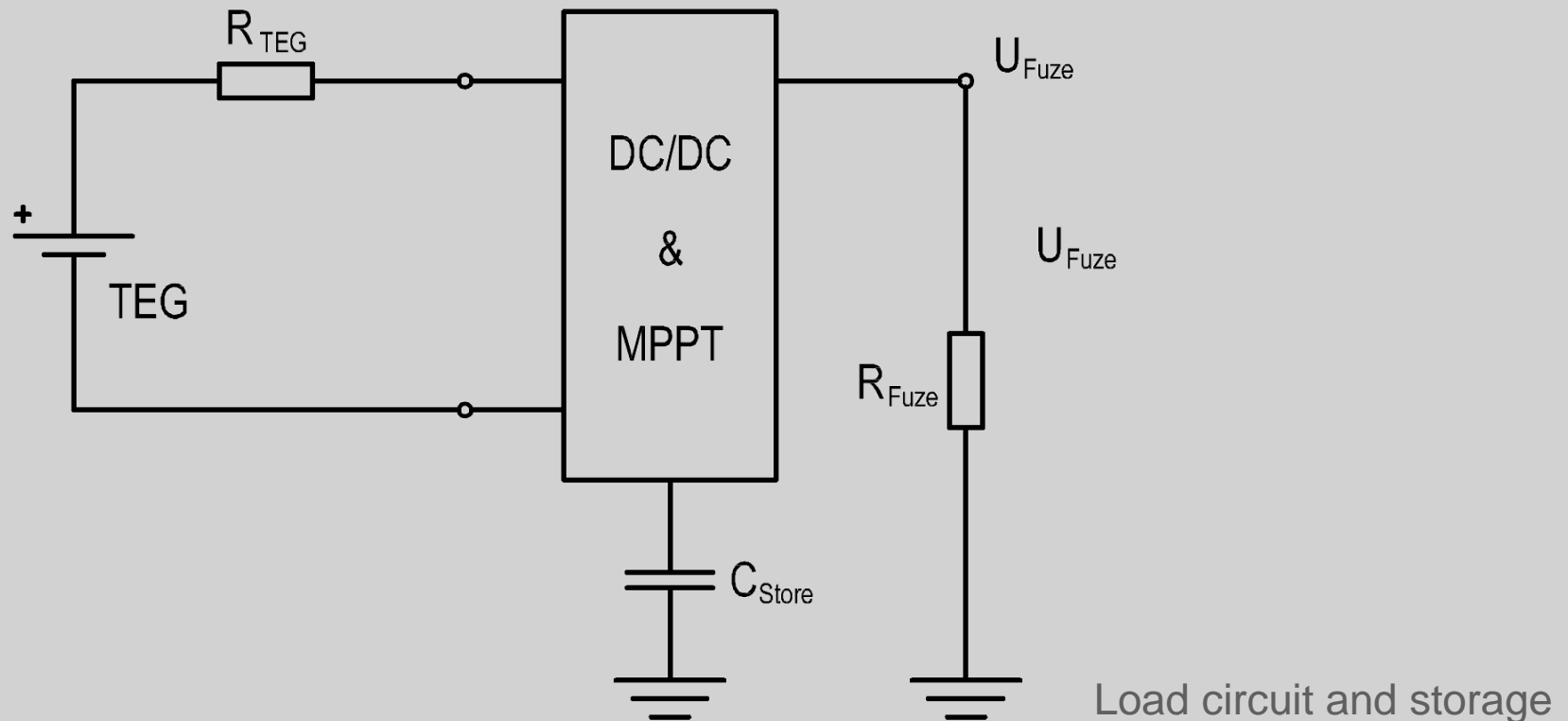


Equivalent Circuit Diagram



System concept

◆ Electrical



Conclusion and future work

- ◆ Concept idea of separating
 - Generator and
 - Fuel is feasible
- ◆ FEM simulation of “Thermal behavior” very important
- ◆ Easy to scale
- ◆ Design goal of 50 to 500 mJ achieved within volume
- ◆ Future work
 - Finalize design
 - Build and test full-up prototypes

- ◆ This work was fully funded by D&EP R&D-Money
- ◆ Components and system concept patent pending

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?