



**U.S. ARMY COMBAT CAPABILITIES
DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
C5ISR CENTER**

**Fuel Cell Power Sources for the
Dismounted Soldier**

MAY - 2023

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SMALL UNIT POWER REQUIREMENT



THE NEED

- **When power is needed for long durations in “austere locations” there is a need for a power generation source that can be used to recharge batteries.**
- **Ability to recharge batteries “on-the-move” will facilitate operations to continue uninterrupted without requiring the operation to be halted for recharging batteries.**
- **A wearable power generation system can facilitate recharging of batteries “on-the-move”.**
- **In the absence of the ability to recharge batteries either additional batteries must be carried or one has to rely on battery resupply to meet the power and energy demands.**

What is needed is a Power generation source that is scalable for individual or group needs that is at a reduced weight, size, noise and emissions for battery charging or as a direct power source.

POTENTIAL TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS



Power Generation Technology

- **Fuel Cell Systems**
- **Thermo Electric Generators,**
- **Thermo Photo Voltaic Generators**
- **Thermionic Systems**

Fuel Cell Technology and Fuel Options

- **PEM, High Temperature PEM, SOFC**
- **Hydrogen, Chemical Hydrides, Methanol, Ethanol, Propane, JP-8**

FUEL SELECTION



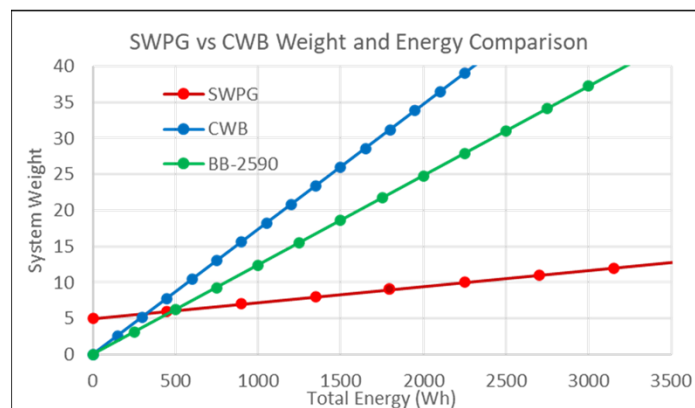
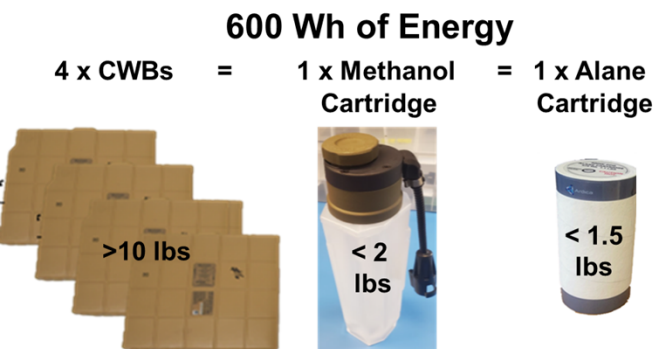
Large Choice of materials available as Hydrogen carriers

- **Weight % Hydrogen**
- **Volumetric Considerations**
- **Safety during Use, Storage and Transport**
- **Environmental Stability,**
- **Controllable Release of Hydrogen**

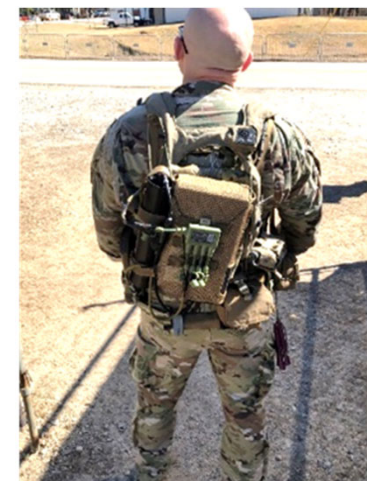
| Technology | EDAB | NH3 Borane | Na Silicide | Na Borohydride |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Theoretical Fuel Energy Density (Wh/kg) | 3697 | 6722 | 3025 | 7058 |
| Cartridge (Wh/kg) | < 500 | < 1000 | < 200 | < 700 |
| Comments | Pentaborane by product | Ammonia by product | Low Energy Density | Difficult Reaction Control |

| Technology | RMFC | DMFC | AlH ₃ |
|---|-------|--------|------------------|
| Theoretical Fuel Energy Density (Wh/kg) | 2907 | 5538 | 3361 |
| Cartridge (Wh/kg) | < 800 | < 1000 | < 1000 |
| System Power Density (W/kg) | < 25 | < 15 | < 30 |
| System Vol. Power Density (W/kg) | < 25 | < 15 | < 40 |
| TRL | ~ 6 | ~ 8 | ~ 6 |

Soldier Wearable Power Generator (SWPG)



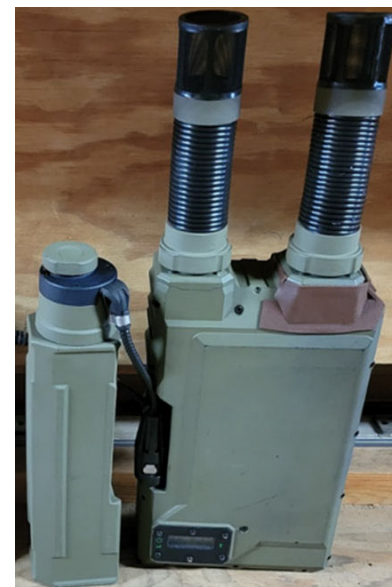
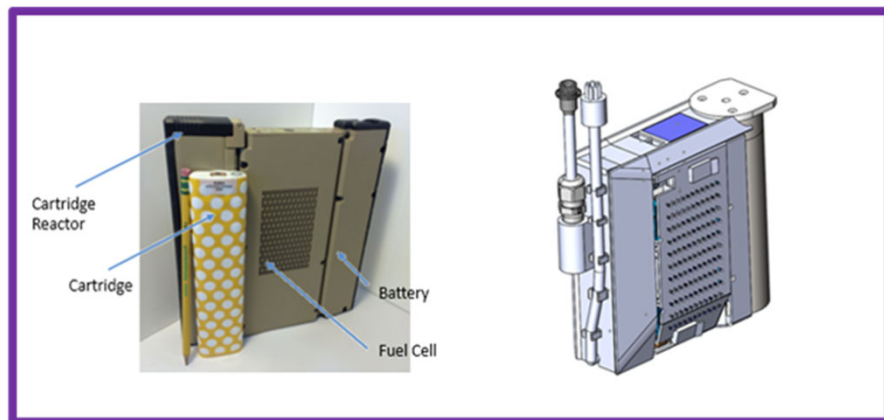
Significant Weight Reduction for Extended Missions



On-The-Move Charging Configuration

- Empowers Soldiers to be more “energy independent”
- Fuel cartridges have lower weight/volume than spare batteries
- Enables extended duration operation without increasing Soldier burden

SOLDIER WEARABLE POWER GENERATOR DETAILS



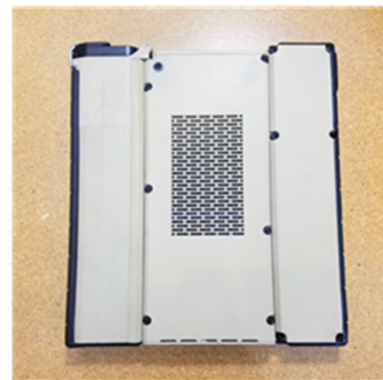
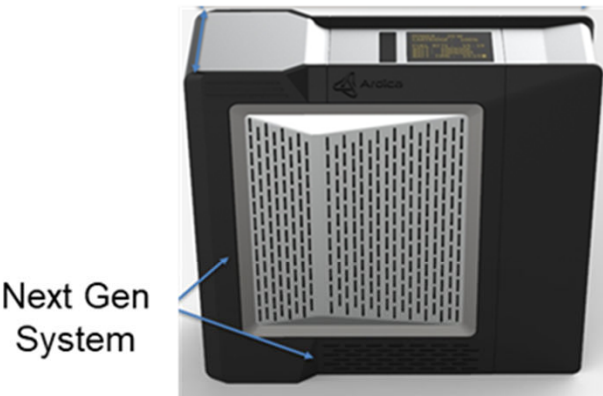
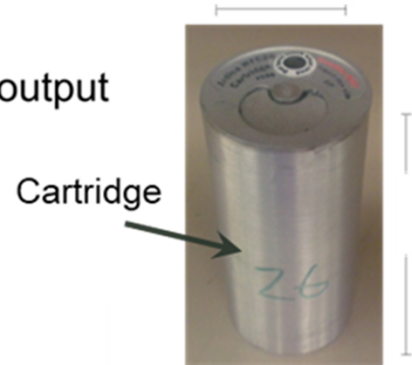
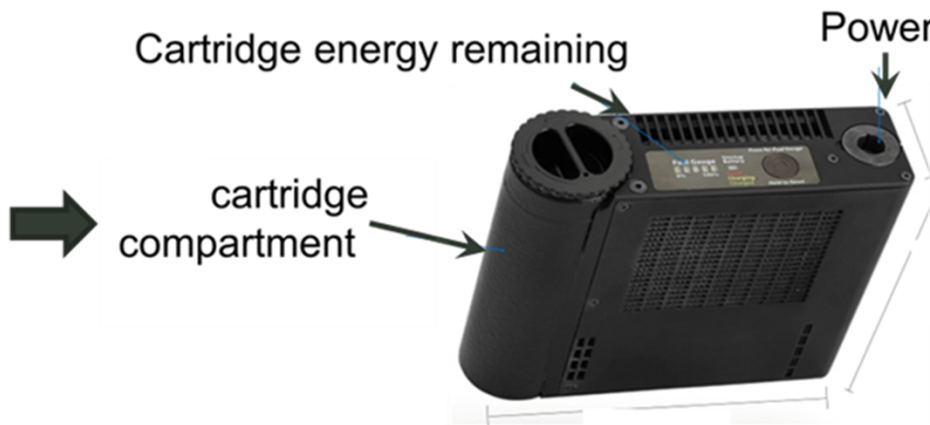
Soldier Wearable Power Generator (SWPG)

- Nominal Power Output > 20 W
- Cartridge Energy > 200 Wh
- Weight (including fuel) < 6 lbs. (T)
- Operating Temperature - 20 C to 55 C
- Ruggedization MIL-SPEC compliant

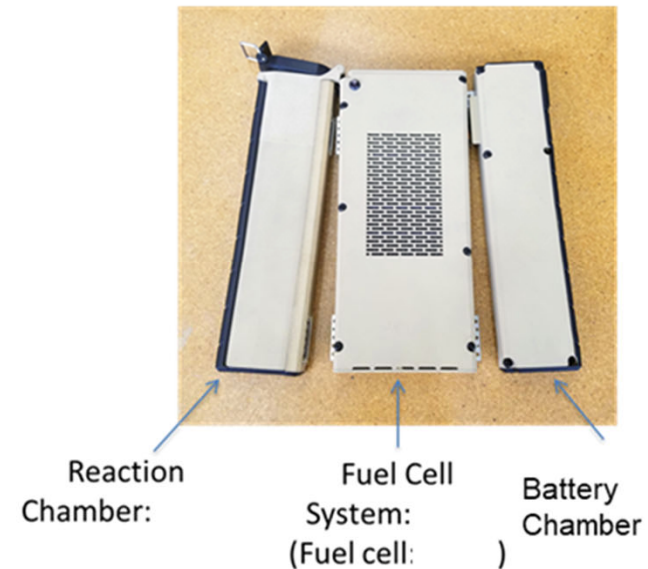
EVOLUTION OF THE ALANE FUEL CELL SYSTEM



2010



Fully integrated System



EVOLUTION OF THE REFORMED METHANOL FUEL CELL SYSTEM



- Progressive reduction in size and weight
- Improved Ruggedization
- Improved Manufacturability and Reliability



DISCUSSION ON HYDROGEN AS POTENTIAL FUEL

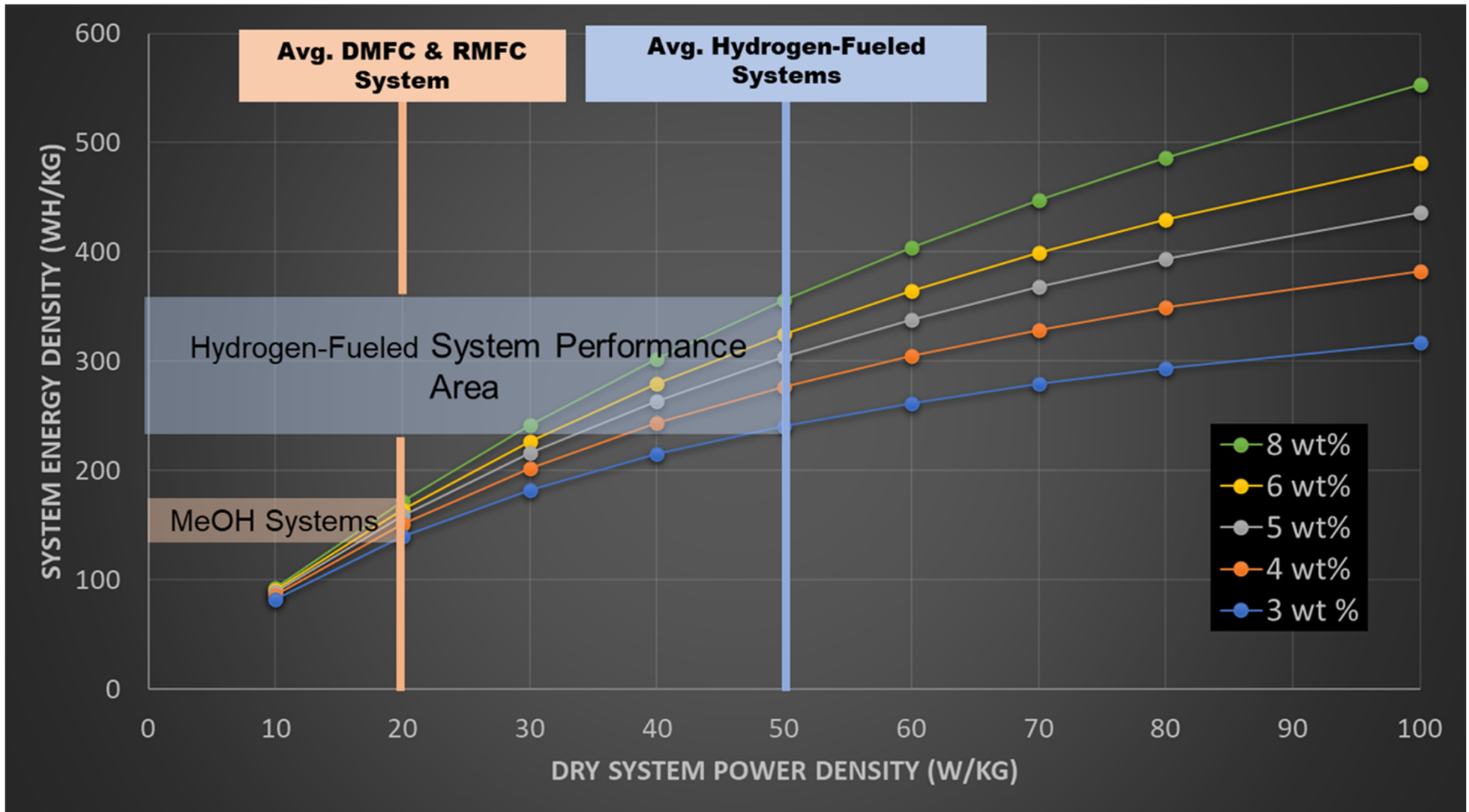
GASEOUS HYDROGEN VS OTHER FUEL CARTRIDGES



| 600 WH of Cartridge Energy Storage | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|------|
| Fuel Option | Weight | Volume | Equivalent Hydrogen | |
| | Kg | Liters | wt/wt% | wt/L |
| RMFC Cartridge | > 0.80 | ~ 0.75 | < 5.0% | ~ 52 |
| DMFC Cartridge | < 0.60 | ~ 0.80 | > 7.0% | ~ 43 |
| Alane Cartridge | < 0.60 | ~ 0.70 | > 7.0% | ~ 55 |
| 350 bar Hydrogen | > 1.00 | ~ 1.70 | < 4.0% | ~ 23 |

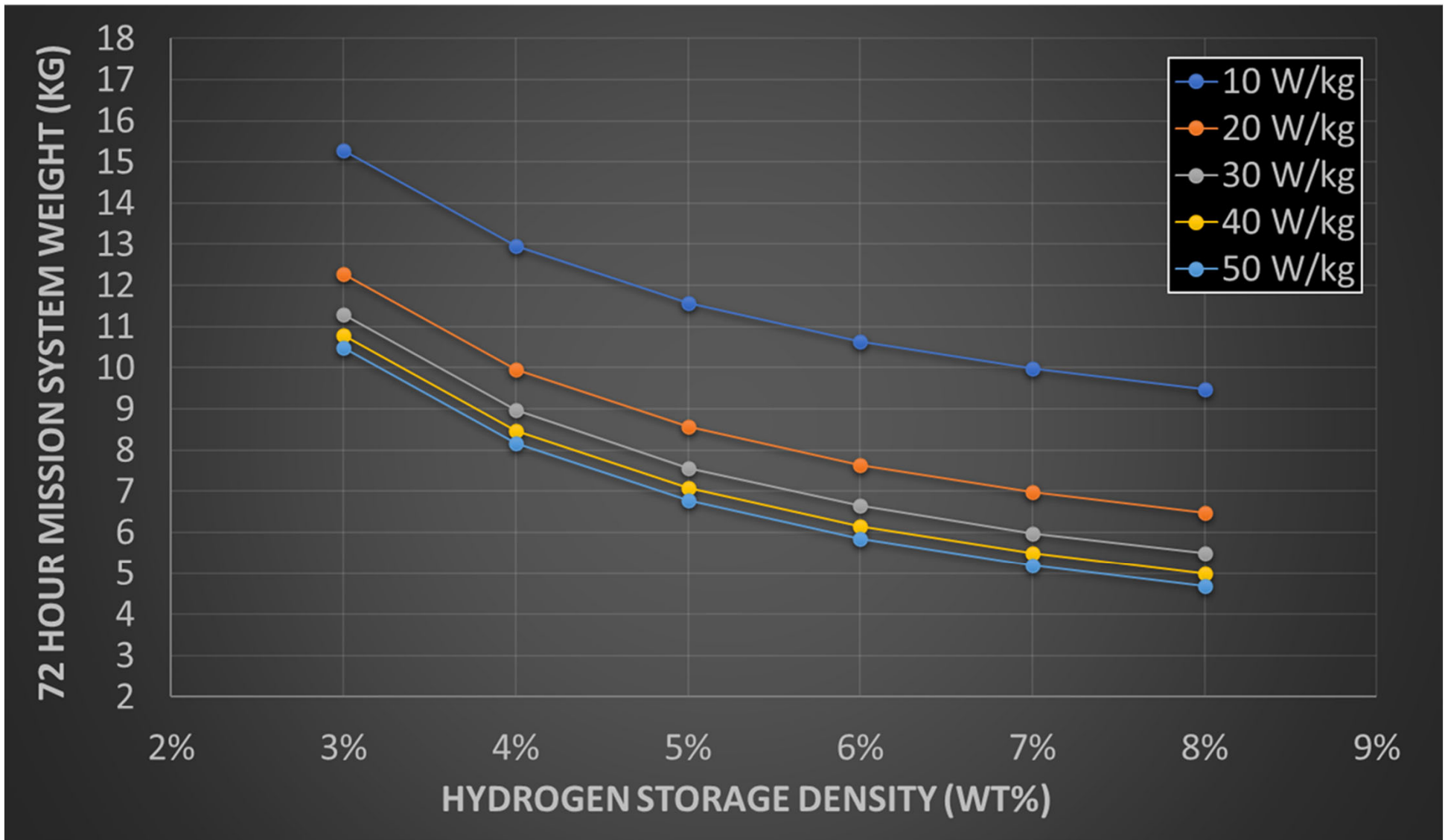
Gaseous Hydrogen Storage can be competitive with liquid and/or solid fuels if storage tanks can be built to withstand pressures > 350 bar

THEORETICAL IMPACT OF DRY POWER DENSITY ON ON SYSTEM METRICS



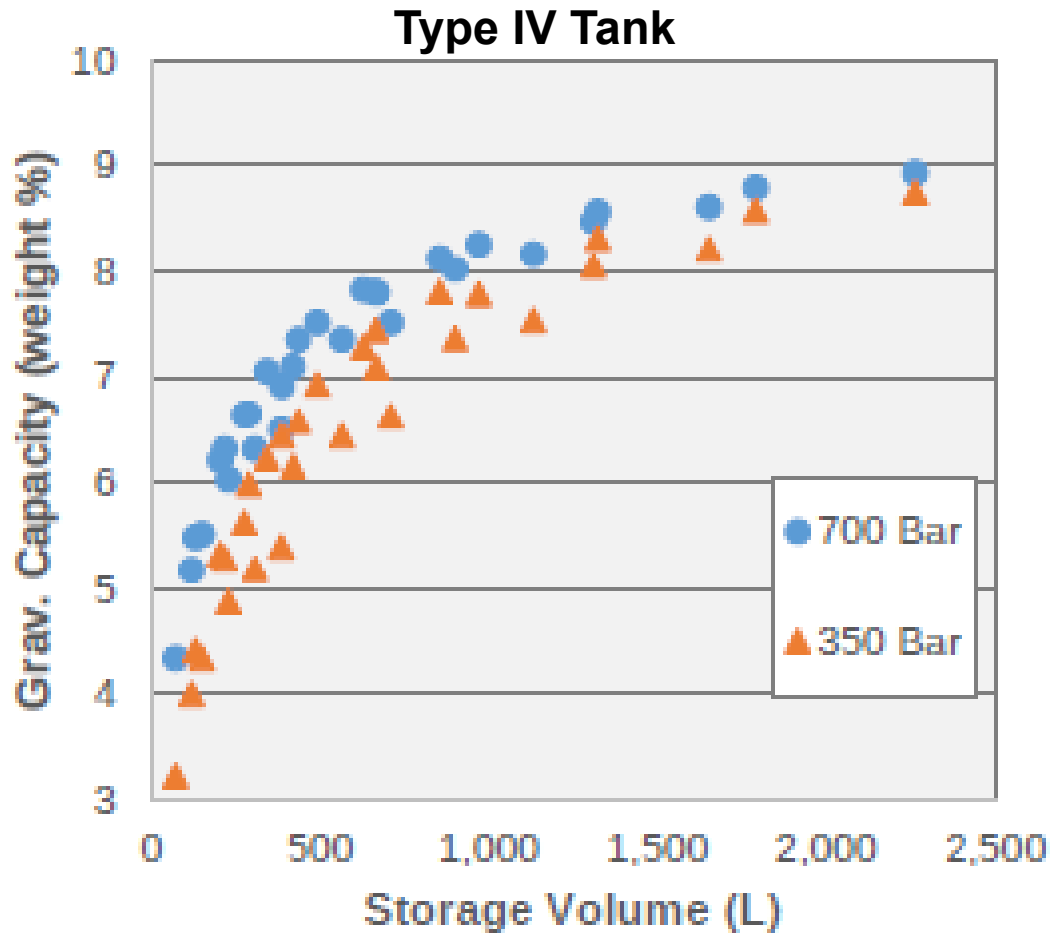
Hydrogen-Fueled systems warrant further investigation for portable power generation applications

THEORETICAL IMPACT OF CARTRIDGE ENERGY DENSITY ON 72-HR MISSION WEIGHTS

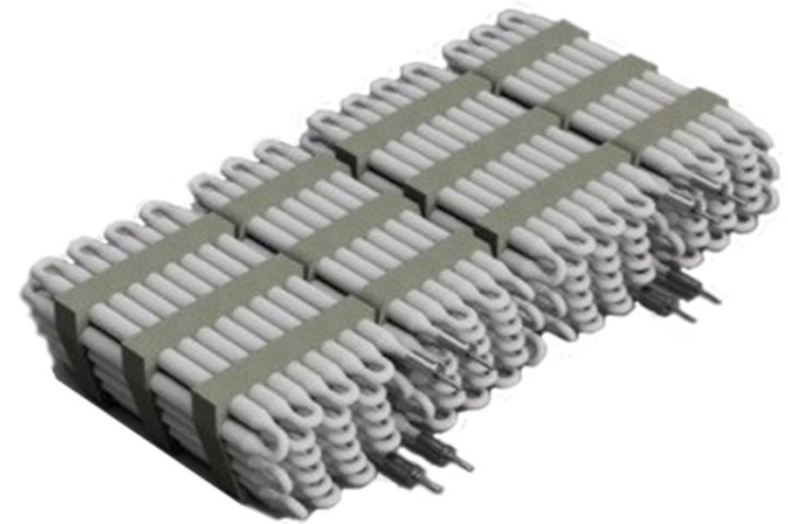


- Theoretical 72-hour mission system weight ranges for various fuels:
 - Methanol: 7-10 kg
 - Hydrogen: 6-8 kg

Gaseous Hydrogen Storage



Potential COTS Conformal Tank



Representative Conformal H2 Tank – Vendor A

Hydrogen Content Varies from 4-8 wt% depending on system size

“Design Space Assessment of Hydrogen Storage onboard medium and heavy duty Fuel Cell Electric Trucks”, Proceedings of the 14th Fuel Cell Science, Engineering, and Technology Conference, PowerEnergy2016, June 26-30, 2016,

SUMMARY



- Presented on the development of wearable fuel cell power systems.
- Power Generation systems based on Methanol, Gaseous hydrogen, or solid hydrogen (Alane) fuels are expected to offer significant weight savings vs batteries for extended missions.
- Dry system power density is critical in achieving low mission weights.
- Small size, gaseous hydrogen storage tanks are an attractive option if they can safely store hydrogen at > 4 wt% Hydrogen.