

Future Fuels

Flag Officers
&
Senior Executive Service

4 October 2005
The Pentagon Auditorium



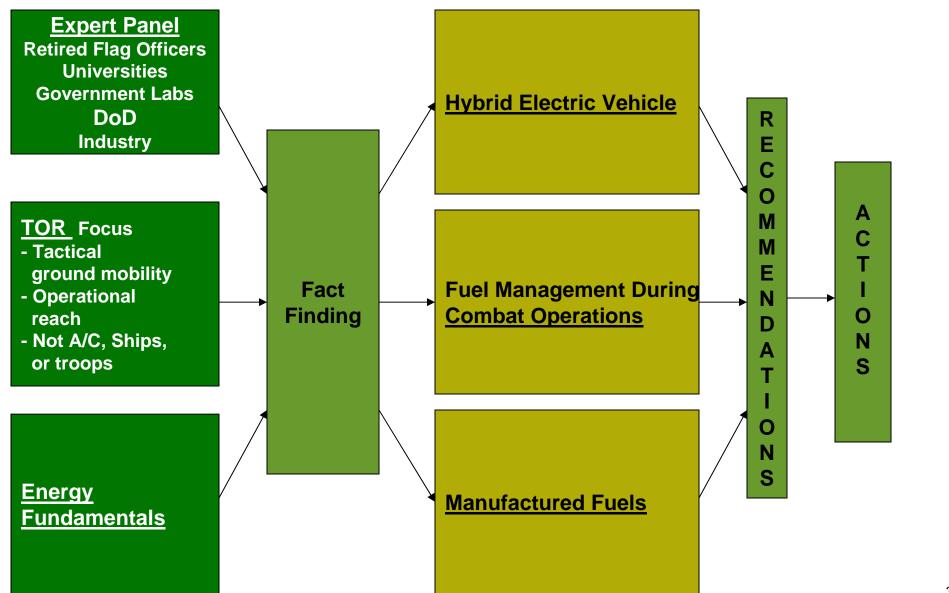
Terms of Reference

- Focus on tactical ground mobility and increasing operational reach
- Identify, review, and assess
 - Technologies for reducing fuel consumption, including alternative propulsion technologies
 - Militarily useful alternative fuels
- Recommend a strategy to leverage the cooperative research among DoD, DoE, and industry

"Unleash us from the tether of fuel."
-LtGen James Mattis, USMC



Study Flow





Fact-Finding

Briefings from...

Service Perspectives

MCCDC, HQMC

DASN (RDT&E), ONR, NRL

HQDA (S&T), TARDEC, Army PM (Unit of Action)

USAF AFRL

Energy & Emissions Policy

DoE, OSD, OPNAV N42

Fuel Logistics
MCCDC, Army TRADOC, DLA/DESC

Propulsion & Energy Storage Systems

Oshkosh, Caterpillar, General Dynamics LS

U Wisconsin, Battelle, DoE NTRC, NRC

ONR, TARDEC, ARL, NAVSEA, NAVAIR

Japan: Toyota

UK: Rolls-Royce, DSTL, Royal Navy

Alternative Fuels & Fuel Manufacturing

DoE HQ, Oak Ridge National Laboratory OSD, DARPA, ONR, NRL, NSWC Shell Oil, Baard Generation, Rentech

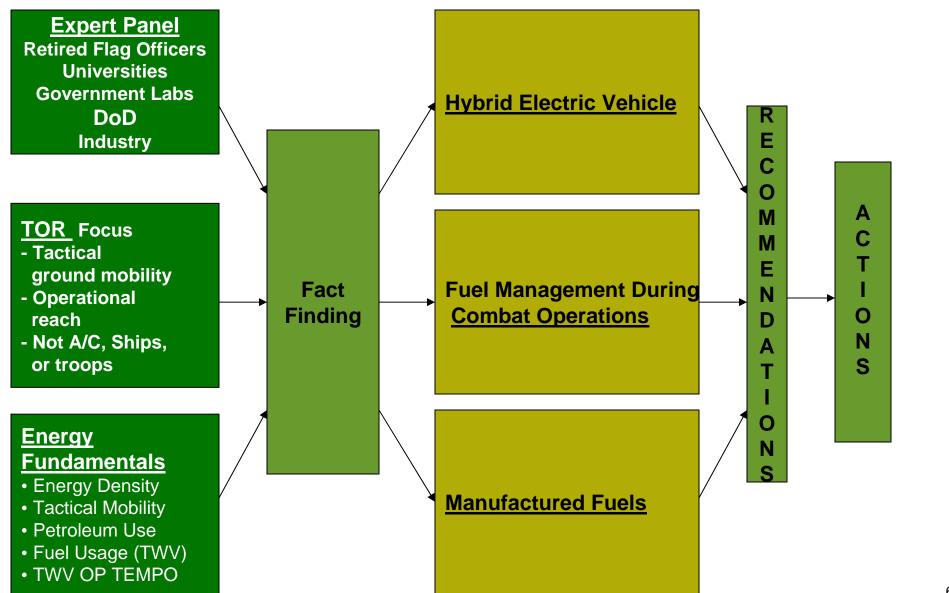


Takeaways

- Fuel Economy is Combat Power ...
 a key performance parameter
- Liquid hydrocarbons ... the ideal transportation fuel
- No single "silver bullet" to 50% reduction in fuel consumption
- Key actions:
 - Commit to hybrid electric architecture for Tactical Wheeled Vehicles (TWV)
 - Long term commitment to manufactured liquid hydrocarbon fuels from domestically abundant feedstocks

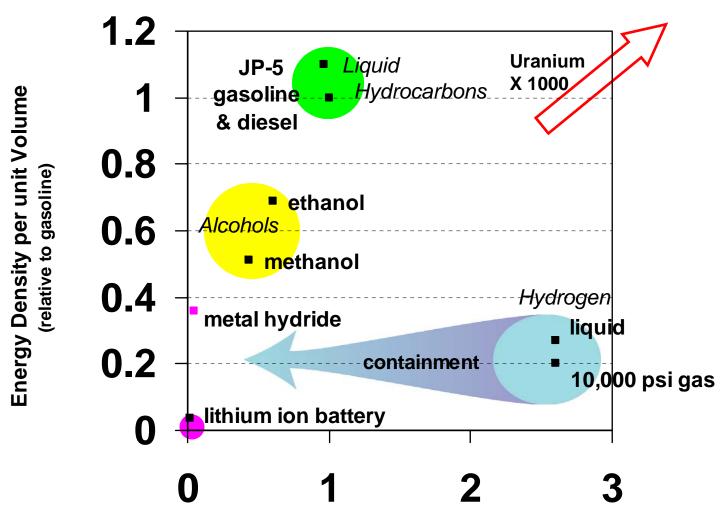


Study Flow





Energy Density of Fuels



Energy Density per Unit Mass (relative to gasoline)



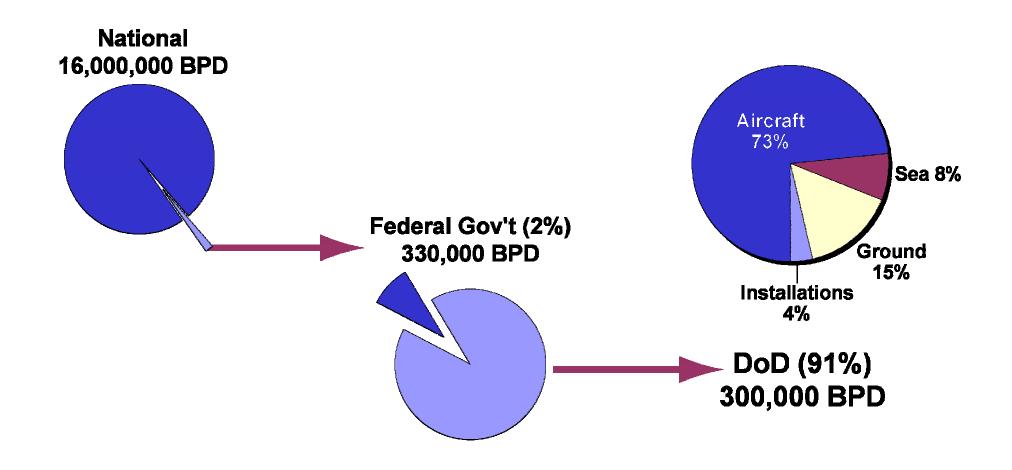
Tactical Mobility Fuel

- Tactical Vehicle designs impose severe limitations on volume and weight
- Energy Density is therefore the primary figure of merit for transportation fuels
- Hydrogen presently unsuitable for a tactical mobility fuel
 - made using other fuels
 - containment reduces energy density a factor of 10 to 20

Liquid Hydrocarbons are the ideal fuel for tactical mobility



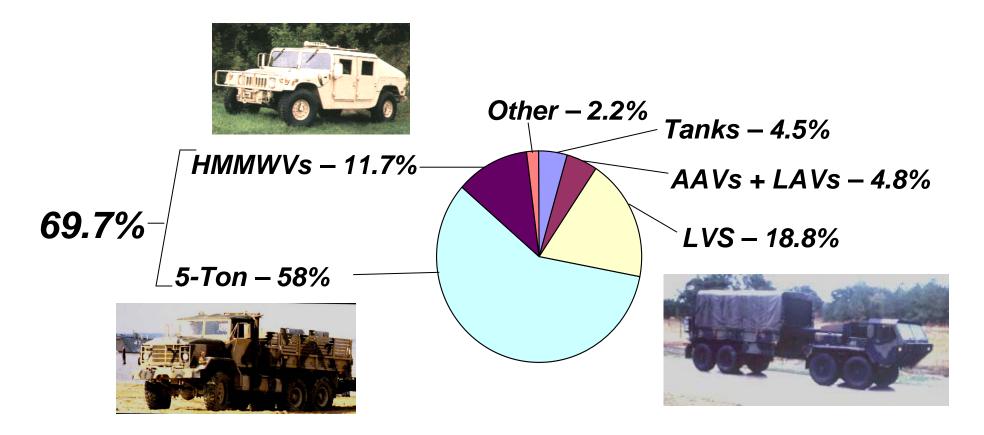
Petroleum Usage 2003



DoD Is Petroleum-Dependent ...But Cannot Drive The Market



Fuel Usage Tactical Wheeled Vehicles (TWV)



Tactical Wheeled Vehicles Account for 88.5% of Fuel Usage

TWV Operational Tempo and Mission Profile

- May 2005 IGMC Findings from OIF:
 - "The fleeting nature of insurgents demands highly responsive, highly maneuverable and highly agile ground combat power"
 - All classes of TWV's average 70-75% off road/unimproved roads
 - Heavy reliance on Mobile Electric Power (MEP) throughout the AOR
- Distributed Op's further complicate TWV power & fuel
- Electrical power requirements growing rapidly

Future TWV's...off-road fuel efficient with power generation



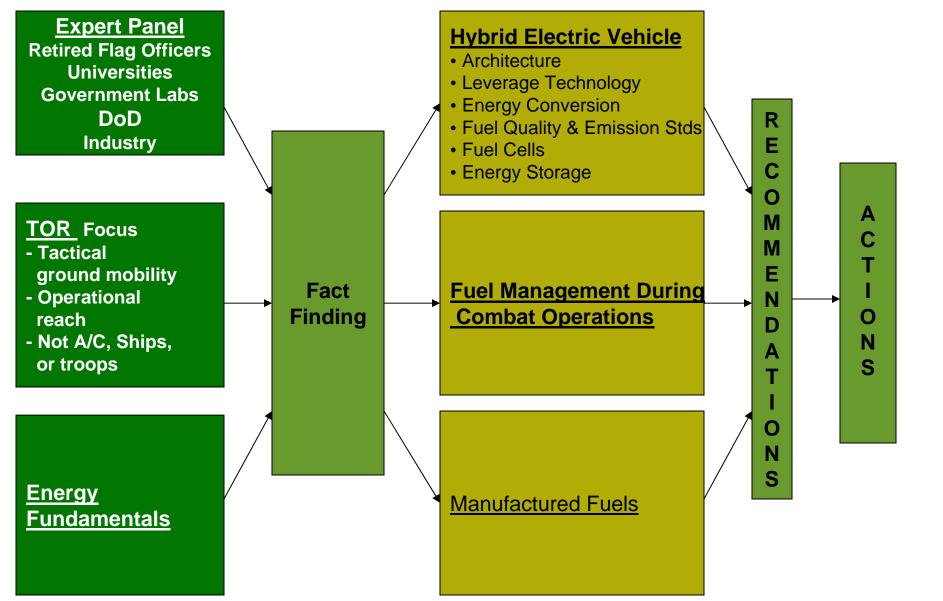
Findings

Future battlefield mobility requires effective utilization of fuel

- Nearer-term payoff (PR 07/POM 08)
 - Vehicle architecture implementation
 - Commander's fuel management
- Longer-term payoff (2015 & beyond)
 - Fuel manufacturing

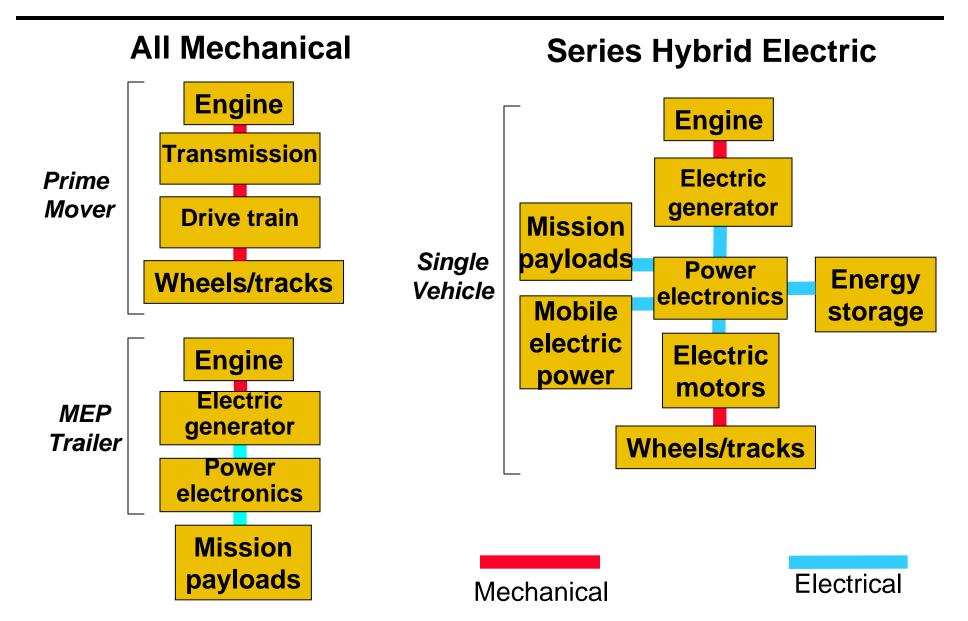


Study Flow





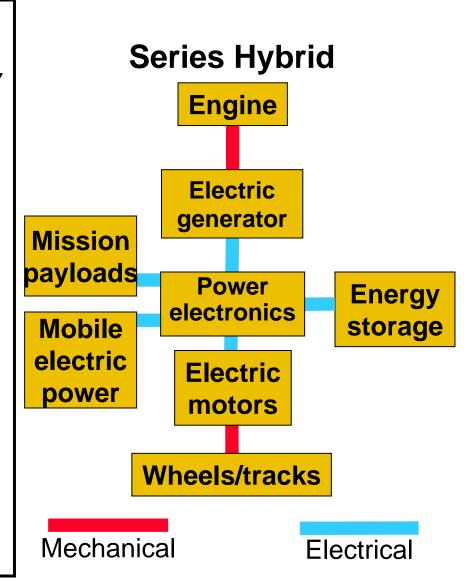
Comparison of Vehicle Architectures





Hybrid Electric Vehicle Architecture

- Vehicle design flexibility
- Power distribution flexibility
 - traction power
 - mission payloads
 - mobile electric power
- Improved survivability
- Inherent modularity improves maintainability & upgradability (readiness)
- Design growth to emerging electric sources (e.g. fuel cells)





NEEL Opportunities to Leverage Technology Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Technology/Action	Commercial	Army	Needed (Naval)	
			Fund	Adapt
Systems Engineering	•	•	•	
Power Electronics and Controls				
- Size		•		•
– Thermal Management		•		•
Energy Storage				
– Batteries	•	•		•
– Ultra-Capacitors	•	•		•
– Flywheels		•		•
Energy Conversion				
– Engines	•			•
– Fuel Cells	•			•
– Reformers and Desulfurization		•		•
Motors				
– Permanent Magnet		•		•
- Wound Rotor	•		•	
Series Architectures and Integration				
 Modeling and Simulation 		•		•
Active Heavy-duty Suspensions		•	•	
Integration of Mission Systems				
- Weapons and Armors		•	•	
– Pulse Power Technology		•		•
Mobile Electric Power		•	•	
RST-V Demonstration			•	



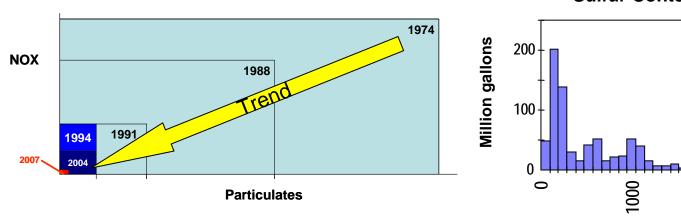
Energy Conversion Diesel Engines

- Most fuel efficient
- Commercial engines (or derivatives) offer the most affordable choice
- But... commercial sector emphasis on emissions reduction leads to problems by 2010
 - Performance and RAM-D sensitivity to substandard fuels
 - After-treatment emission control systems cause significant vehicle integration and signature issues
 - Increased importance of emissions waiver

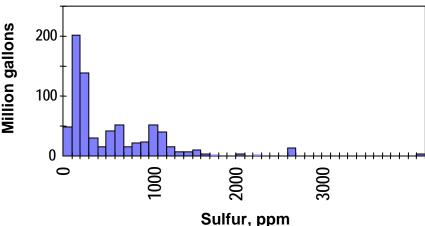


MREE Emissions and Fuel Quality Impacts

- 2010 Emission Standards -- Drastic Impact on DOD Tactical Vehicles
 - After-treatment system as large as engine
 - Cooling system 30% larger
 - Cannot use substandard fuels without technological fix







EPA Emission Waivers Need Support



Fuel Cells

Long Term Alternative to Engines?

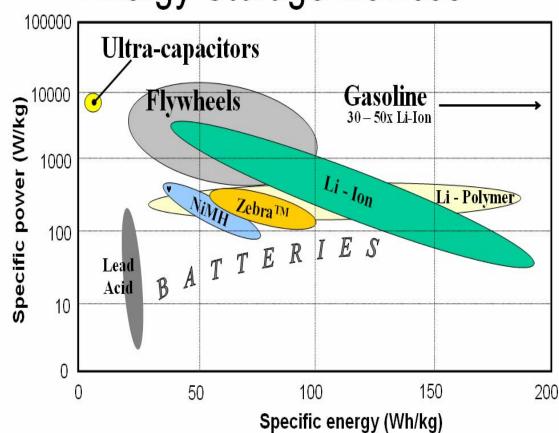
- Potential benefits
 - Efficiency
 - Pollution free, low signature
 - Electric power availability
- Commercial sector
 - primary source of technology for vehicle applications
 - focused on hydrogen fuel
- Military use: diesel fuel reformer / desulfurizer development critical
- Technical challenges include:
 - power density
 - cost
 - low temperature operation
 - start-up time, throttle response
 - durability

Not required for hybrid electric vehicles



Energy Storage





- Increases fuel efficiency
 - Reduces engine power requirement
 - Regenerative braking
- Challenges:
 - Energy density
 - Cost
 - Durability
 - Safety
- DoE and industry: Lead
- DoN: Stay informed





Benefits of HEV

- 20% improvement in fuel economy can significantly reduce existing MEF transportation shortfall
 - Up to 56K gal per day (12+ trucks @ 4,500 gals/ea)
- HEV electrical power reduces expeditionary footprint











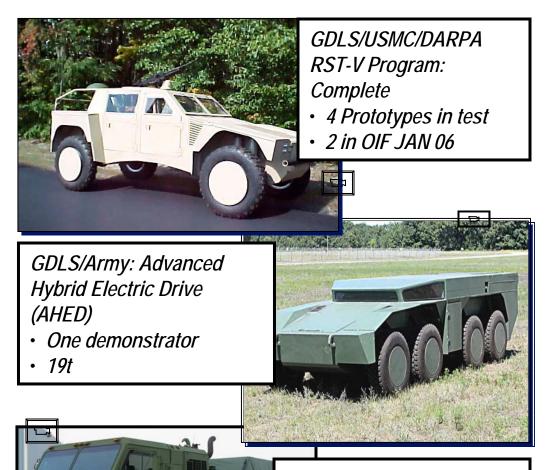


Tow Vehicle provides MEP

HEV Technology for TWV Replacements Can Improve Fuel Economy and Enhance Operational Capability



Conclusion: Hybrid Electric Vehicle Architecture

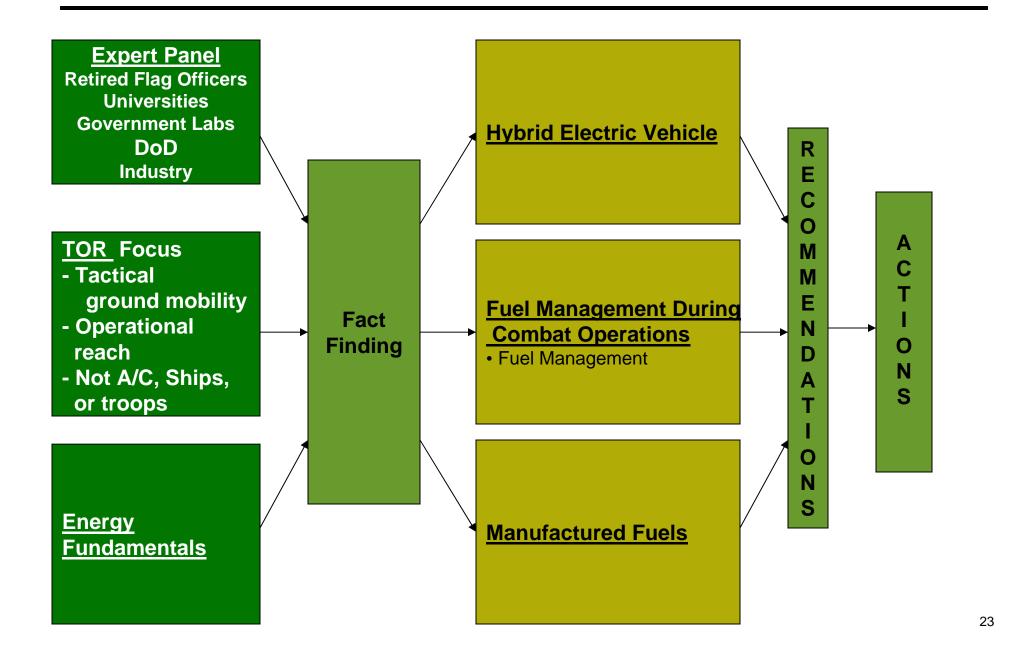


- Demonstrated Mission
 Profiles - -
 - •Traction Control for Maneuverability / Agility
 - On/Off Road
 - Overt/Covert
 - Mobile Electric Power
- Applicable to Unmanned Vehicles
- 20 % Improved Fuel Usage...but limited data
- Expanded Trade-offs Reach & Mobility
 versus
 Added Systems Capability

- 20% better fuel economy
- C130 interface
- · Exportable AC power



Study Flow



NRFIFuel Management During Combat Operations

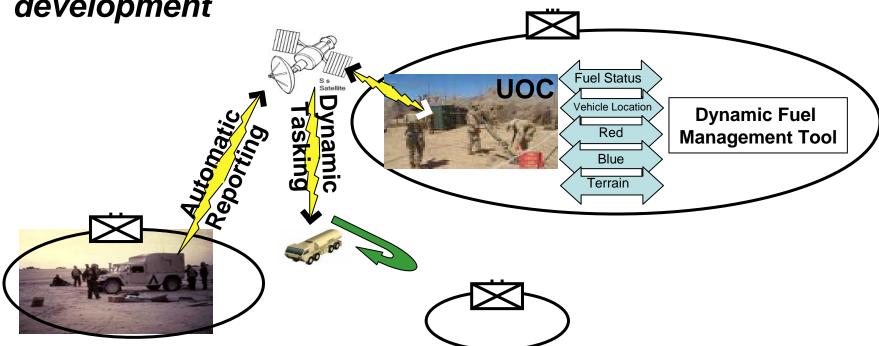
- Improved fuel management increases operational reach
- Comprehensive fuel visibility/dynamic allocation:
 - Conserves fuel and sustains op tempo
 - Reduces the number/vulnerability of fuel trains
- Marine Corps' macro fuel estimating tool needs two additional critical elements
 - Automated vehicle fuel status and location reporting
 - Dynamic tasking via Blue/Red/Terrain data fusion

Fuel is not simply a commodity or logistics issue – it is an operational imperative

MEF Conclusion: Fuel Management

- New tools to improve fuel management during combat operations
- Automatic vehicle location/fuel status reporting is the first step & is near term

Dynamic allocation system requires substantial development





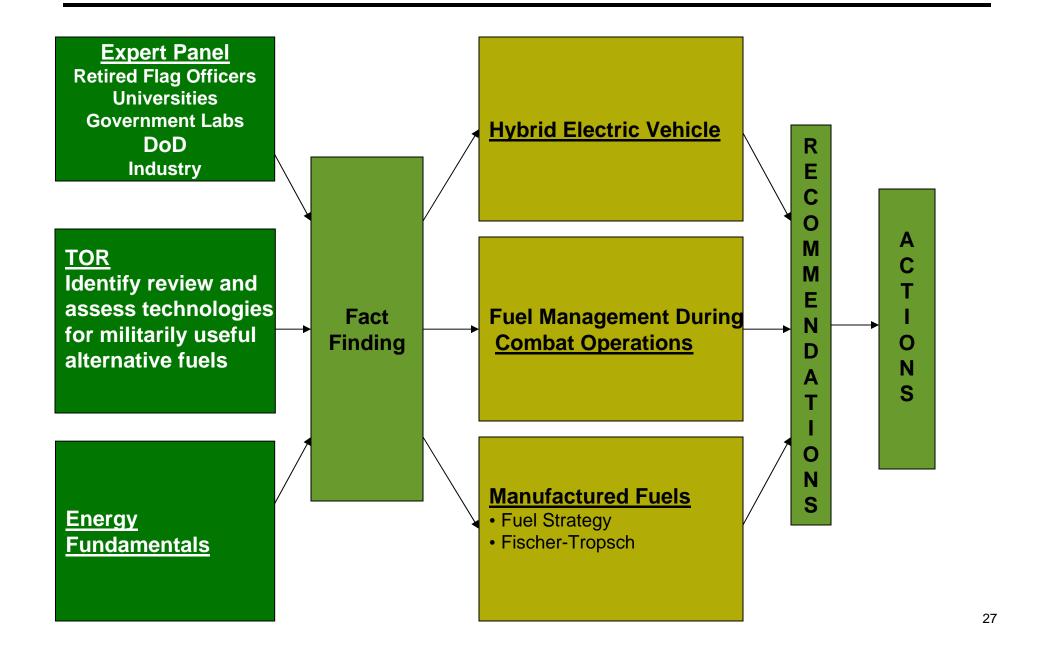
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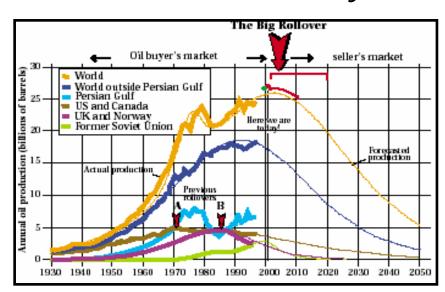
Study Flow



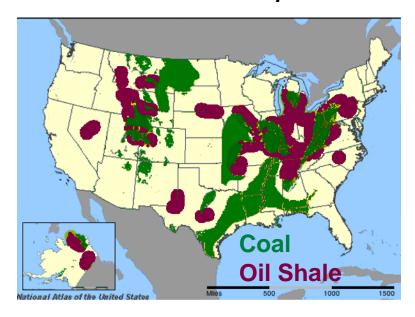


Mid-to-Far Term Fuel Strategy

- Liquid hydrocarbon fuels have ideal properties and are needed as transportation fuels for the foreseeable future
 - Oil-derived fuels primarily imported and will become increasingly scarce
 - Existing refinery infrastructure
 - Predominantly coastal and vulnerable
 - Operating at capacity
- Alternative: Fuel efficiency, domestic resources, interior production



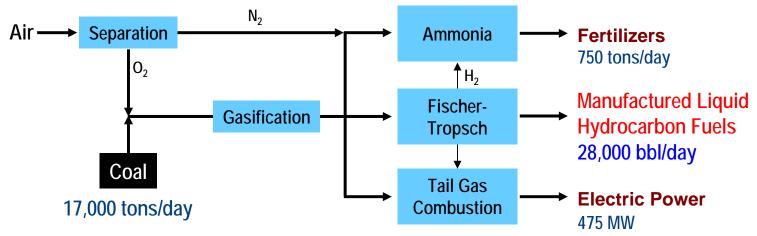






Manufacturing Fuel to Spec

- Gasification + Fischer-Tropsch = Clean fuel from domestic sources
- Technology mature for natural gas, coal
- Significant development underway by South Africa, China, Gulf States





Sasol Fischer-Tropsch Plant, Secunda, South Africa

- ~ 10 such plants would provide all DoD fuel
- Commercial financing of such plants viable, given DoD commitment to purchase manufactured fuels at attractive prices



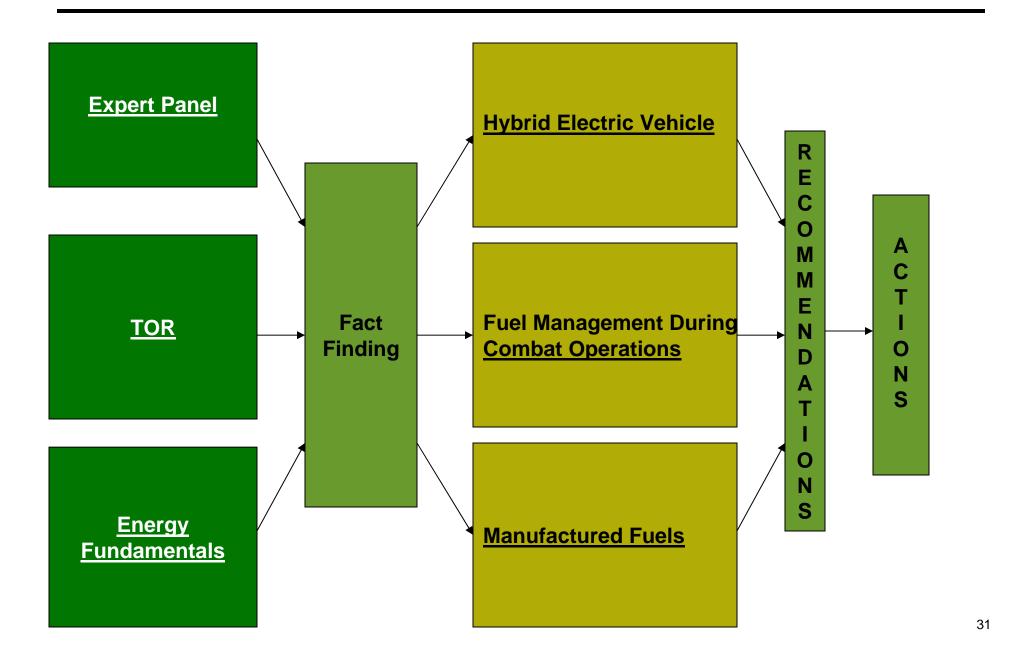
NRFE Conclusions: Manufactured Fuels

- Liquid hydrocarbon fuel production using domestic energy sources is feasible
- Commercial financing and infrastructure development will drive this process
- DoD action needed to catalyze development & ensure US military takes advantage of manufactured fuels
- Need to ensure military platforms can use manufactured fuels

Manufacture Fuel from Domestic Sources — Decrease Dependence on Imported Crude Oil



Study Flow





Recommendations

Nearer-term Payoff (PR 07/POM 08)

- Fuel tether is still there, but...
 - Found a way to lengthen it (HEVs)
 - And untangle it (Fuel Management)
- Commit to HEV technology for all future TWV
 - Establish an HEV development roadmap
 - Immediately initiate system engineering trade-offs
 - Invest in on-going HEV development projects
- Develop prototype system to enable real-time, in-stride fuel allocation for the Operational Commander

Longer-term Payoff (2015 & beyond)

- DoD catalyze manufactured liquid hydrocarbon fuels infrastructure
- Characterize the compatibility of manufactured liquid hydrocarbon fuels with DoN equipment



Actions (1)

- Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)
 - Support application for emissions waiver submitted by Army
- ASN (RDA)
 - With Services, advocate the use of multiyear procurement authority granted SECDEF in 2005 Energy Bill to <u>catalyze</u> <u>commercial financing</u> of large-scale FT plants producing transportation fuels
- CG MCCDC (Request of CNR via CMC)
 - Establish new program elements (6.2 & 6.3) for HEV technologies
 - Demonstrate technologies for real-time fuel asset visibility
 - Develop real-time dynamic fuel allocation prototype system
 - Develop conditioning technologies for substandard tactical fuels



Actions (2)

- CNR: Support these CMC tech investment requests
 - Complete RST-V Technology Program
 - Transition from DARPA to ONR for final maturation
 - Develop on-the-fly mission profile selection technology
 - Transition Mature Design to CG MARCORSYSCOM
 - Complete On-Board Vehicle Power Program
 - ONR Transition to CG MARCORSYSCOM
 - Conduct real-time fuels status tech demos
 - Develop Commander's real-time dynamic fuel allocation prototype system
 - Coordinate with DARPA to establish a joint program
 - Develop technologies for conditioning expeditionary substandard tactical fuels
 - Monitor status of FT Plant authorized by 2005 Energy Bill
 - Use fuel produced to conduct research on compatibility with current and future TWVs



QUESTIONS?



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