Design Criteria and Practices for the Electric Warship

Dr. Norbert Doerry

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	REVISION
	NAVSEA TECHNICAL PUBLICATION
ELEC PRACT	TRICAL SYSTEMS DESIGN CRITERIA AND TICES (SURFACE SHIPS) FOR PRELIMINARY AND CONTRACT DESIGN
	DRAFT
	THIS REVISION SUPERSEDES T9306-AF-PRO-020 DATED 23 DECEMBER 1092.
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Motivation

- Original Manual issued in 1992
 - Project to update circa 2002 did not result in an approved revision
- Many technological advances
 - High voltage systems
 - Energy storage
 - Integrated power systems
 - DC systems
- Document usability
 - Criteria vs practices
 - Reference vs including content from other sources



Institutionalizing Technology



Document Structure

- How to ensure that criteria (required) and practices (recommended) were clearly identified as such?
- Solved via the Document Structure:
 - Chapter 1: Introduction
 - Chapter 2: Design Criteria
 - Chapter 3: Design Practices
- Sections of Chapter 2 and 3 complement each other
 - Section 2.4 and 3.4 are both "Generating Plant and Energy Storage"
- Simplifies incorporating criteria into Statements of Work and Specifications.

High Voltage and Electric Propulsion

- Ship Service loads have grown significantly since 1992
- Integrated power systems enable more efficient utilization of power systems
- High voltage (> 1000 V) power systems adopted
 - LHD 8 / LHA 6
 - DDG 1000
 - T-AKE 1
 - DDG 51 Flight III
- Criteria and practices provided for high voltage systems including integrated power systems



Dec 7, 2015: DDG 1000 on Builder's Trials

DC Systems

- DDG 1000 re-introduces DC power to Naval Combatants
- Standard DC Voltage Levels are defined
- Power Quality Standards for voltages above 270 V are currently under development and not included in this revision



Low Voltage

- 28 V (MIL-STD-704) note 1
- 155 V (MIL-STD-1399-390)
- 270 V (MIL-STD-704) note 1
- 375 V
- 650 V
- High Voltage
 - 1 kV
 - 6 kV
 - 12 kV
 - 18 kV

Note 1: for interfaces with vehicles and systems designed for vehicles or modules

Power Systems Architectures

- More emphasis on
 - Zonal distribution systems
 - Mixed high voltage and low voltage distribution
- Less emphasis on 400 Hz distribution
 - Recommends considering Point-of-Use power conversion: Integrated Power Node Center (IPNC) for example



Margin and Service Life Allowance

- Margin
 - Accounts for uncertainty during design and construction
- Service Life Allowance
 - Accounts for growth in electrical load due to modernization and equipment degradation during the ship's service life
- Criteria have been adjusted and reworded to account for lessons learned



Quality of Service

- Quality of Service directly addresses the reliability of the power system
- Classify loads by the duration of power interruptions they can withstand
 - Un-interruptible
 - Short-term Interrupt
 - Long-term Interrupt
- Previously, loads requiring un-interruptible power were required to provide their own UPS
 - Resulted in maintenance burden on ship's force
 - Functionality may now be provided by the Power System
- Two-tiered load shed strategy
 - Initially based on QOS
 - If power not restored within a set period of time, switch to a mission priority based load shed strategy



USNS Navajo tows USS Belleau Wood

Sizing Generator Sets and Energy Storage

- Previously, criteria based on traditional ship service distribution systems
- New criteria includes consideration for integrated power systems and energy storage



Sept 9, 2013: onboard USS Ramage (DDG 61)

Survivability

- Updated direction and guidance for survivable power systems
- Zonal Distribution Systems addresses:
 - Vulnerability through zonal survivability
 - Recoverability through compartment survivability (including casualty power)



March 6, 2008: USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)

Analysis

- Electric Power Load Analysis
- Load Flow Analysis
- Transient Analysis
- Fault Current Analysis and Protective Device Coordination Study
- Harmonic and Non-Fundamental Frequency Analysis
- Stability Analysis
- Electromagnetic Interference (EMI) Analysis
- Reliability Analysis
- QOS Analysis
- Vulnerability and Recoverability Analysis
- Arc Flash Analysis

EEE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION	♦IEEE
IEEE Recommended Practice for Shipboard Electrical Installations— Systems Engineering	
IEEE Industry Applications Society	
Sponsored by the Petroleum & Chemical Industry Committee	
IEEE Std 45 3 Park Avenue IEEE Std 45 New York, NY 10016-5997 USA	3 ¹⁰⁻ 2015

Future Work

- HV DC (MVDC) systems
- HV power system protection, including arc fault detection
- HV Cable
- HV shore power
- HV casualty power
- Podded Propulsion
- Harmonic filters and active power filters
- Braking resistors
- Fuel Cells
- Health Monitoring Systems
- Essential Lighting technologies
- Analysis methods
- Pulse power support
- Update references
- Update margin and service life allowance policy



Summary

- T9300-AF-PRO-020 Rev 1 is a major update to the base document developed in 1992
- Reflects lessons learned up through DDG 1000
- Needs additional work to prepare us for upcoming electric weapons and MVDC systems
- Additional gaps have been identified

