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# Second Environment Sensor For Tube Launched Non-Spun Munitions

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**T**ank-automotive & **A**rmaments **COM**mand

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# Participants



Curt Anstine, Mechanical Engineer  
Jim Campbell, Mechanical Engineer  
Julian Knisley, Mechanical Technician  
John Nickel, Electrical Engineer  
Dennis Ward, Team Leader  
Ron Wardell, Senior Electrical Engineer

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# Smooth vs. Rifled Bore Launch Environment Sensing



- **First environment indicator**

- Setback is a robust first environment for both artillery and mortar rounds

- **Second environment indicator**

- Artillery rounds typically employ spin to sense launch environment and to activate reserve power sources
- Spin cannot be used for smoothbore mortars and other non-spun munitions
- Mortars often use air-driven turbines to sense air flow as a second environment and to generate power



# Alternative 2<sup>nd</sup> Environment Sensor



- Mortar and other non-spun munitions could employ an electrically-sensed muzzle exit signature for a second environment indicator
- A sealed electronic sensor would not have environmental exposure concerns as turbines do
- Goal of sensor is to determine a unique tube signature that clearly indicates a launch environment



# 2<sup>ND</sup> Environment Sensor Overview



- **RF-based 2<sup>nd</sup> environment sensor**
  - Active sensor that transmits RF energy, which propagates in mortar tube as though in a circular waveguide
  - Some RF energy is reflected back from the impedance mismatch between mortar tube muzzle and free space
  - Sensor output at any moment is the instantaneous sum of transmitted and reflected waves at that point in the tube
  - Sensor output contains velocity information



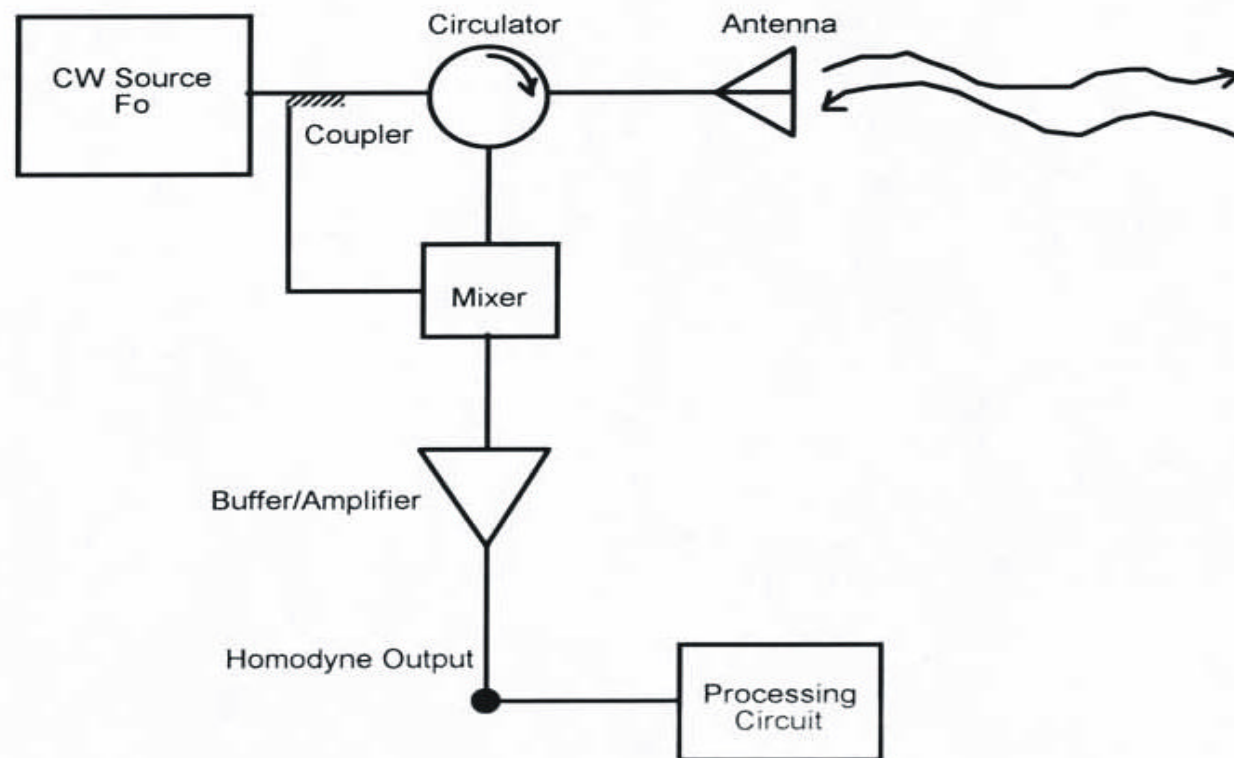
# Sensor Development Activities



- Defined sensor architecture
- Collected data in lab on mock-ups of 60mm, 81mm, and 120mm mortar tubes. Data included time-zero, sensor output, and tube exit indication
- Collected time-zero and sensor data under ballistic conditions on 60mm, 81mm, and 120mm mortars at APG. Data was collected using on-board recorders
- Analysis of collected data and work on sensing and processing algorithm development



# Sensor Architecture



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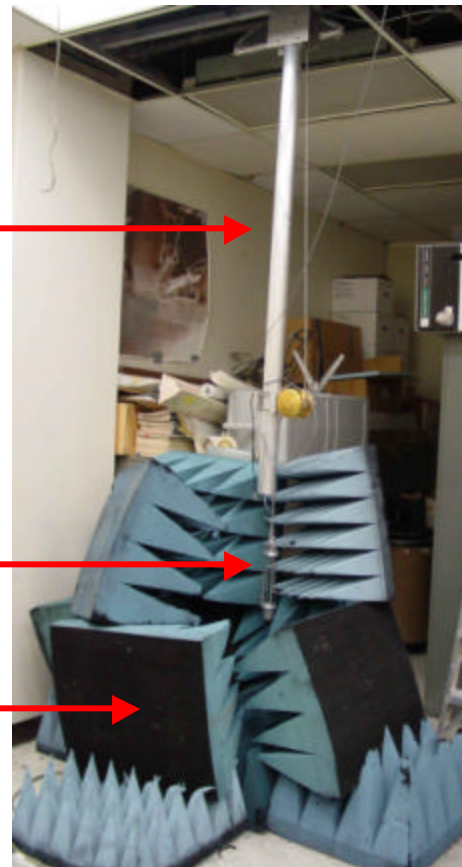
# Typical Lab Test Set-up



**60mm mock-up tube**

**Lab test vehicle**

**RF absorbent to  
minimize reflections**

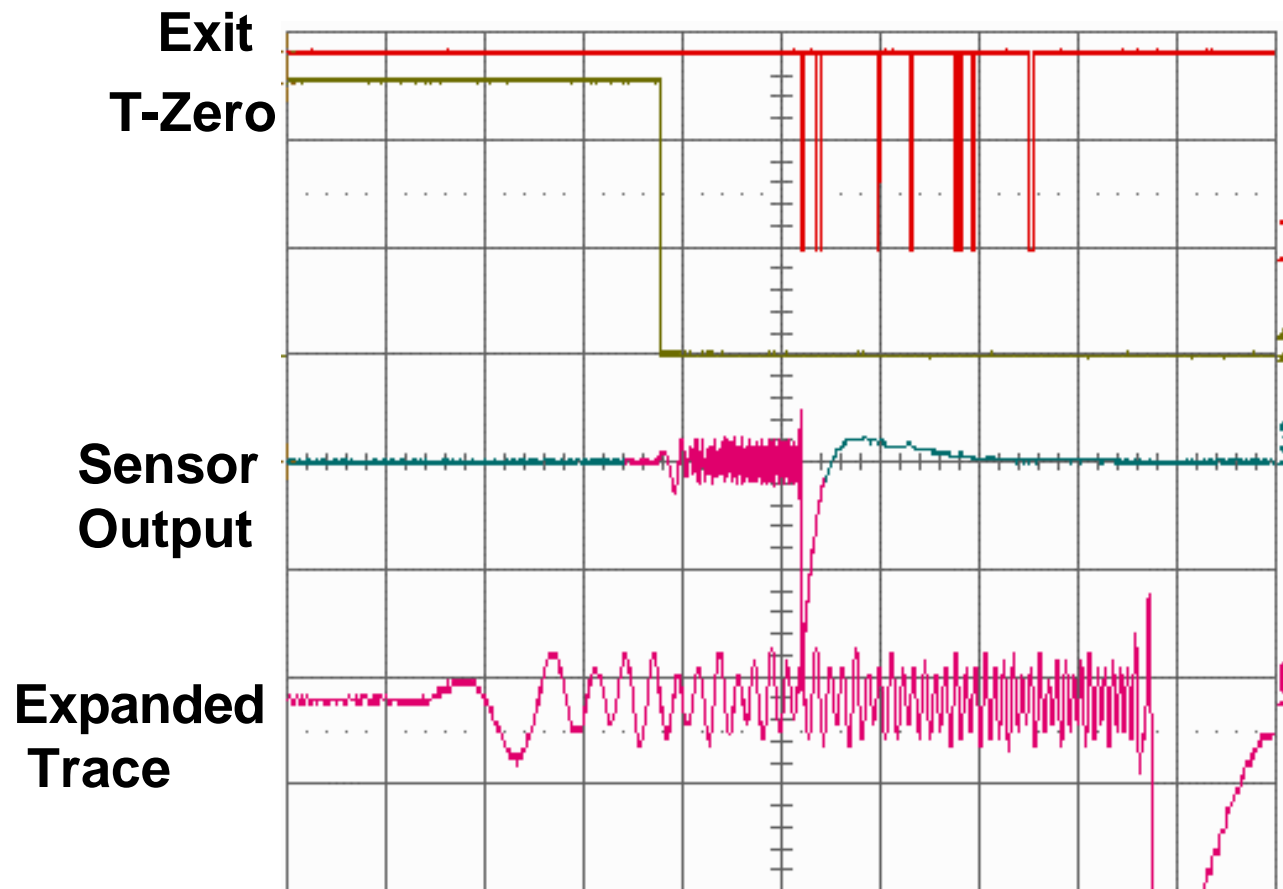


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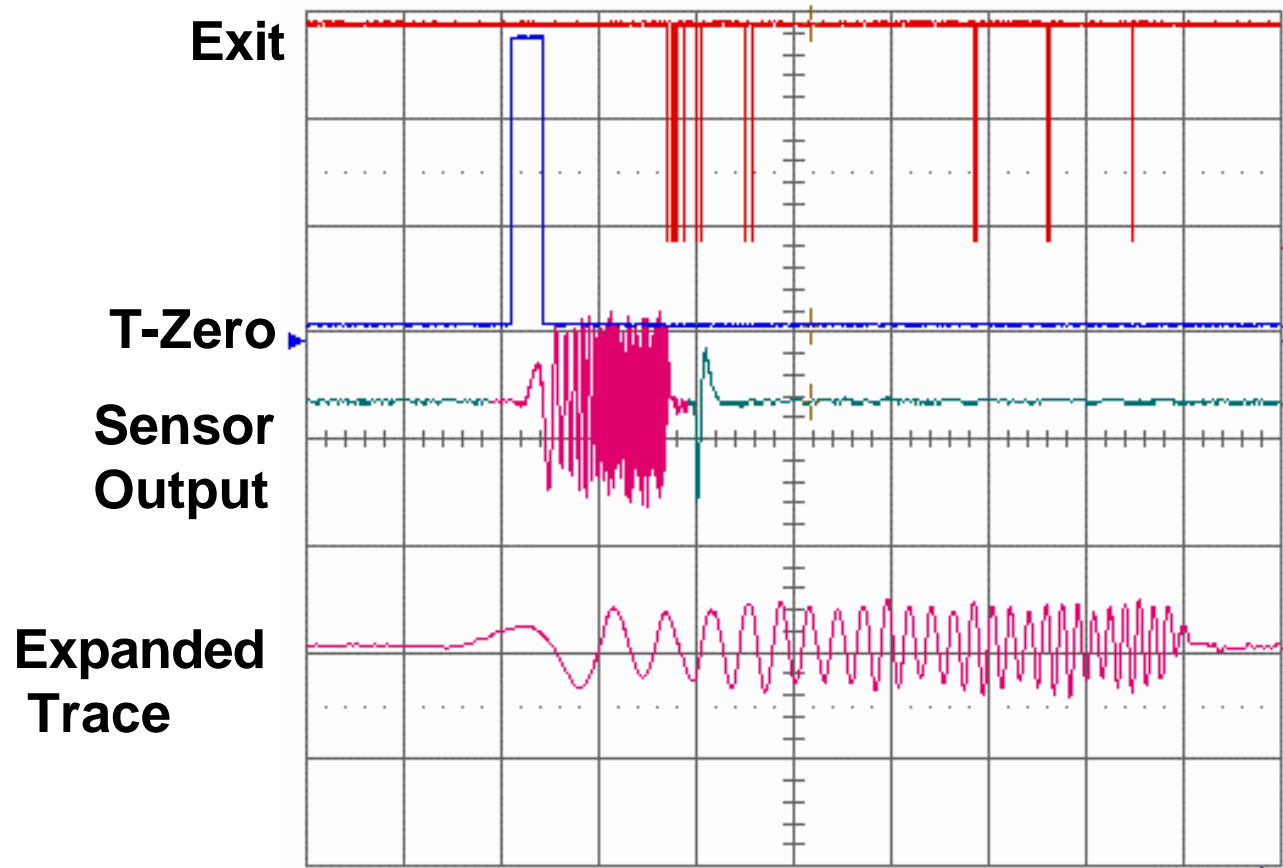
# Signature of Microwave Transmitter in a 60mm Tube



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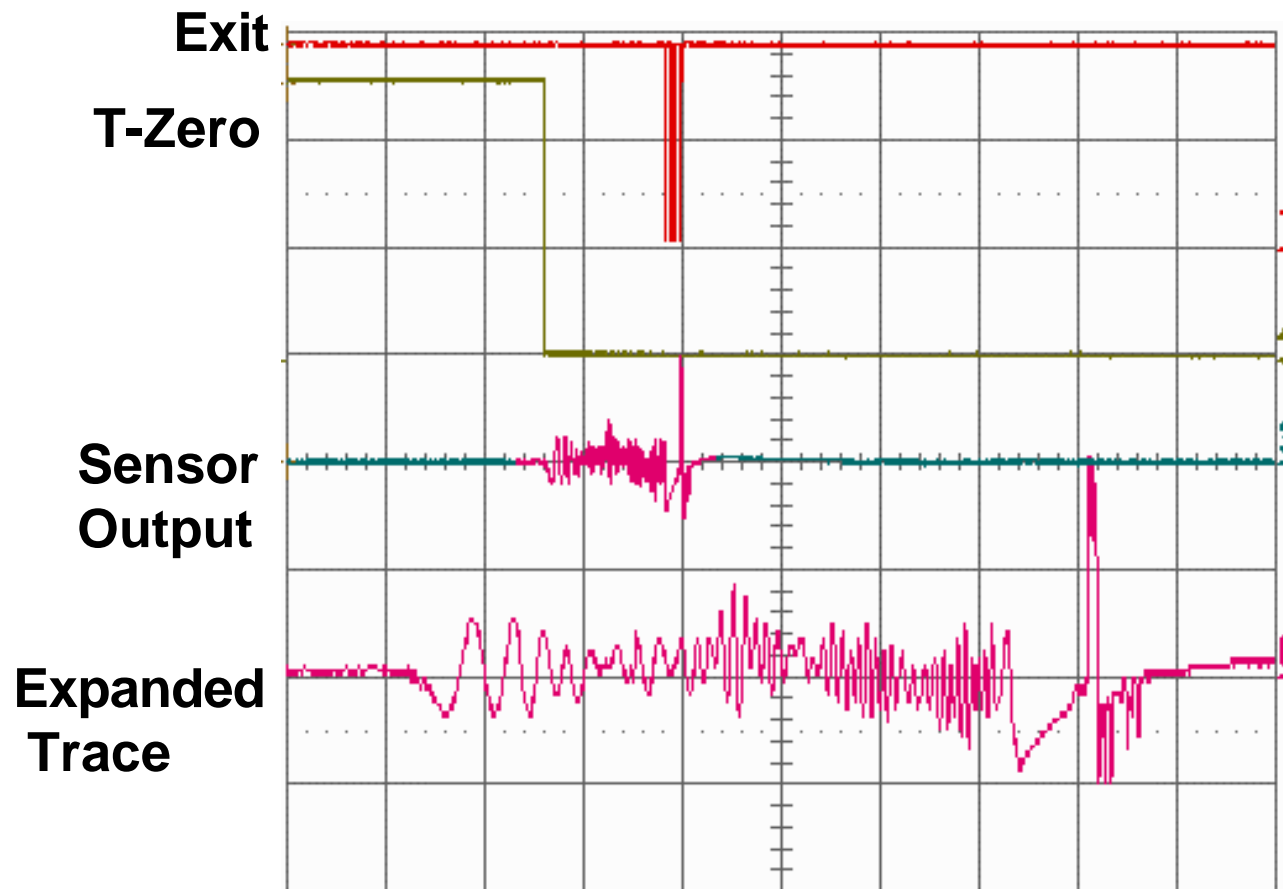
# Signature of Microwave Transmitter in a 81mm Tube



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# Signature of Microwave Transmitter in a 120mm Tube



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# RF Sensor Test Matrix



## Ballistic Test #1

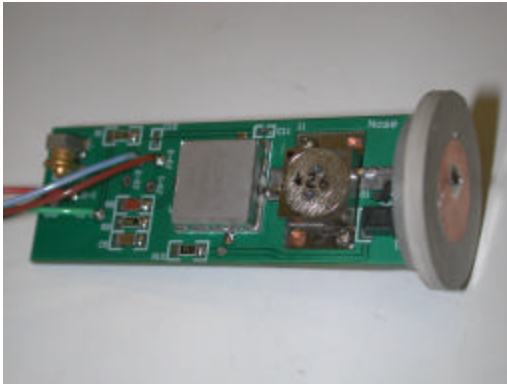
	60mm	81mm	120mm
Charge	Qty	Qty	Qty
1	2	2	3
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	2	2	3
1	3	2	3
4	3	2	3

## Ballistic Test #2

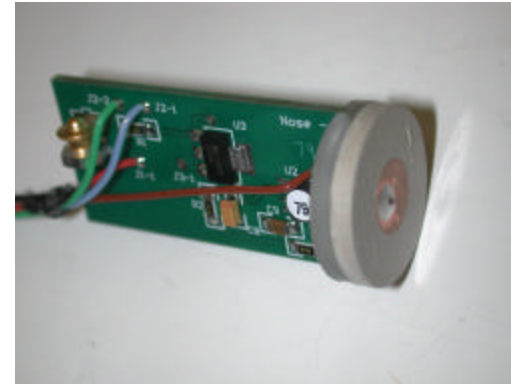
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# Ballistic Test Hardware



**81mm test circuit  
board and vehicle**



**60 / 120mm test circuit  
board and vehicle**

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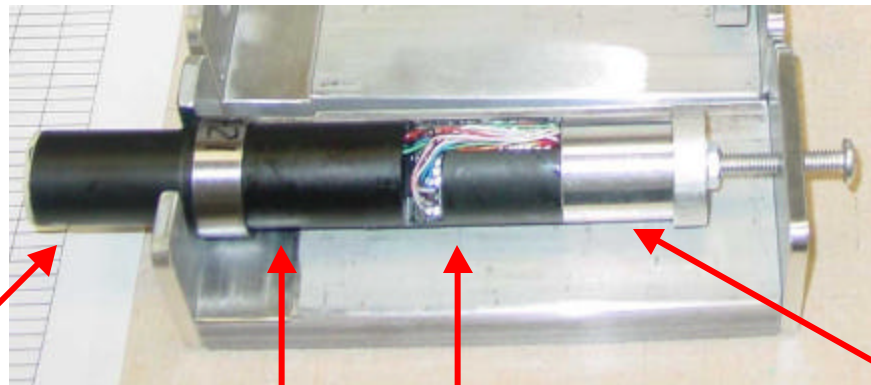
# Ballistic Test Hardware During Assembly



**Test Vehicle Parts**



**Pre-assembly testing**



**Potted sensor**

**Battery**

**Data recorder**

**Connector cup**

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# Ballistic Test Results



## Field test results were drastically different from lab results!

- Setback, balloting and other shocks induced high noise levels into the circuitry
- Potting compound degraded IF signal
- Outward flaring of mortar tube lip reduced the amount of energy reflected back, thus lessening the sensitivity and effectiveness of the sensor

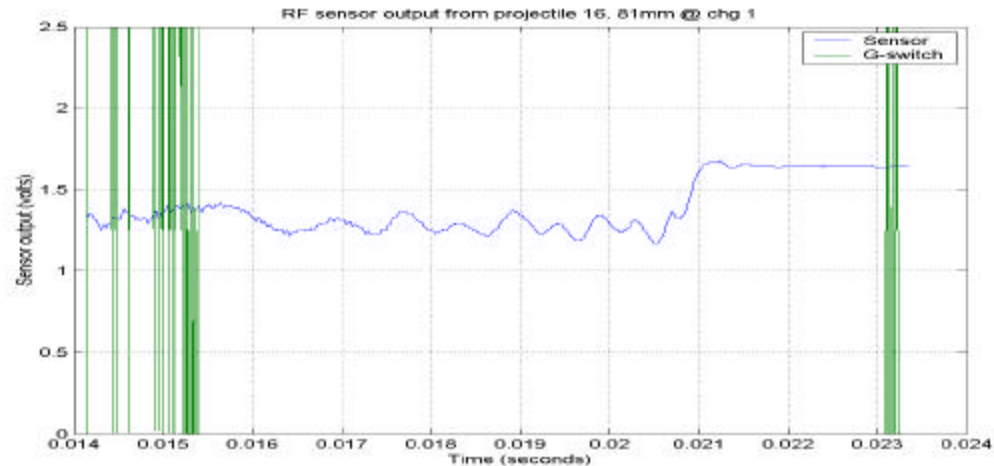


# Test Results - Raw Sensor Data

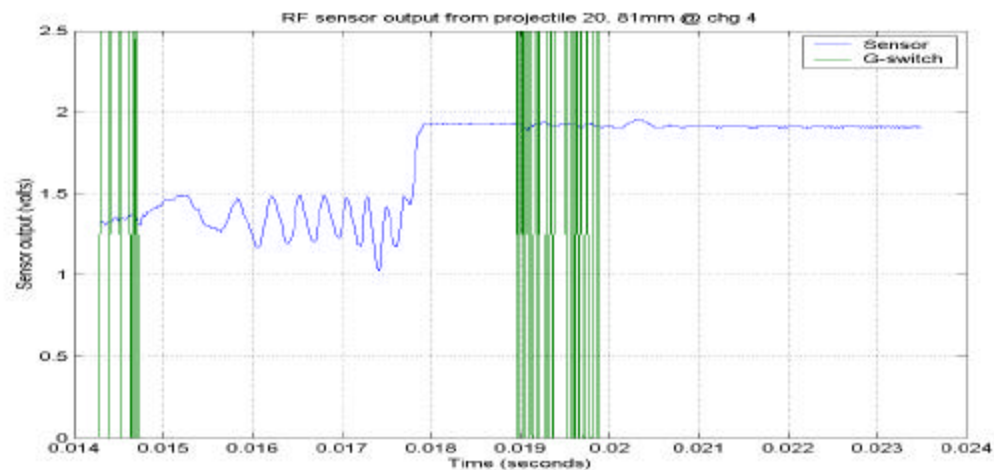


**81mm Chg.1 (Lower velocity)**

**Sensor output contains velocity information**



**81mm Chg.4 (Higher velocity)**



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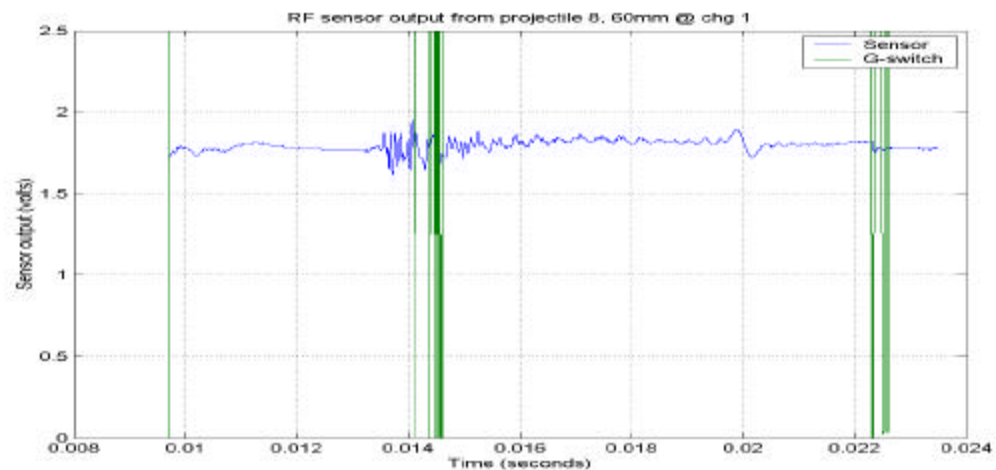
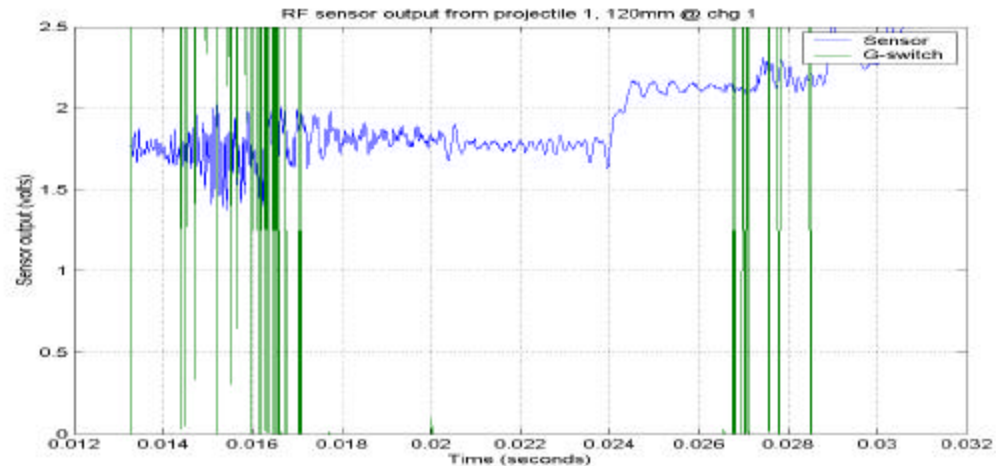
# Test Results - Raw Sensor Data



**120mm barrel (69.1")**

**Sensor output  
contains weapon  
information**

**60mm barrel  
(35.3")**



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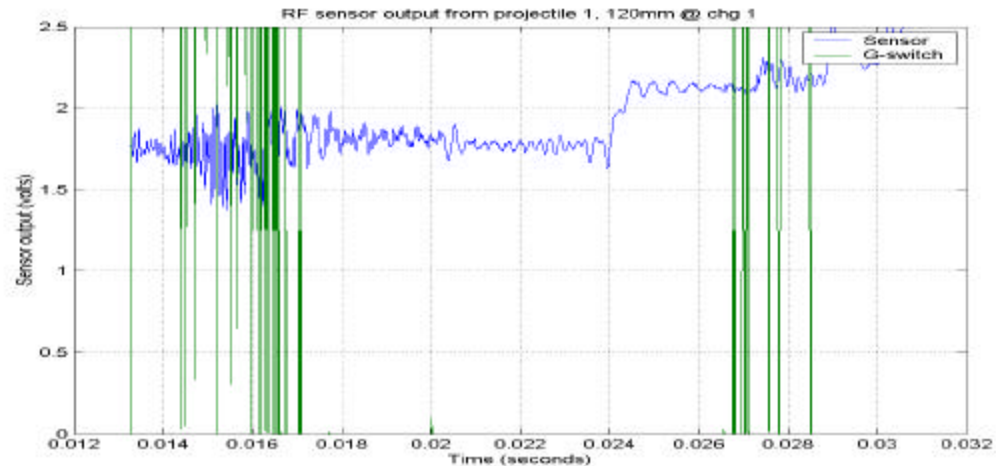


# Test results - Raw Sensor Data

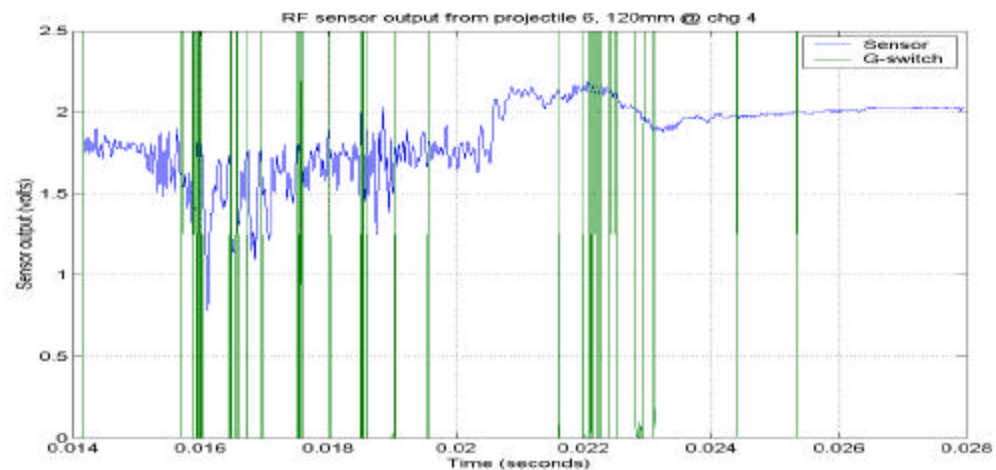


120mm, chg 1

Induced noise can  
drastically increase  
with firing charge



120mm, chg 4



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# 2<sup>nd</sup> Environment Sensor Task Summary



## Completed:

- In-lab tube characterization tests (60, 81, 120mm)
- Ballistic environment tube measurements conducted in 60, 81, and 120mm mortar tubes at all charge conditions and ambient temperature
- Sensor data reduction and analysis conducted



# Conclusions

**Overall, the sensor shows promise, but it needs work**

- Further investigation of waveguide propagation phenomena
- Refinement of detection and processing algorithm
- Redesign of RF and IF circuitry to minimize noise, temperature effects, unexpected interactions and energy losses
- Blast shield for 81mm and vehicle-mounted 120mm mortars should be included in testing