

Non-Leth Requirements for Naval Forces





OVERVIEW

- The Requirement
- •Terms of Reference
- Technology
 - –Guns
 - –Ammo
- •Target Vulnerability
- Tactical Application



NATO Policy on Non-Lethal Weapons (NLW)



- Incapacitate or repel personnel, with a low probability of fatality
- Expand the range of options available to NATO Military Authorities.
- NLW shall not be required to have zero probability of causing fatalities or permanent injuries.







Desirable Ammunition Feature



For Lethal To Non-Lethal Engagement Air Bursting Munitions

- Penetration capability (i.e. energy) of fragments (or subprojectiles), and the fragment density (#/M²) on target
- Programmable by setting the corresponding bursting distance from target (penetration control), and the number of rounds to be fired to attain the fragment density (#/M²) on target



Mission Roles-Targets



Mission Roles

- Dissuasion (from Non-Lethal/Less Than Lethal)
- Destruction (Lethal Mission Kill/Hard Kill)

Targets (Anti Material/Anti Personnel)

- Combatant Vessels
- Support Vessels & Merchant Ships
- Patrol Craft
- Inflatables To Speed Boats
- Helicopters To Aircraft
- Drones To Missiles







Dispensing Subprojectiles from Residual Energy Ammunition





Single Round Subprojectile Pattern







Subprojectile Dynamic Parameters 35-mm Residual Energy Ammunition





Target Vulnerability in a Surface to Surface Role







35-mm Residual Energy Ammunition Subprojectile Performance at 2-km Range



Subprojectile Ejection Distance x [m] at 2 km Range



Tactical Scenario for Policing and Littoral Engagements Using Residual Energy Ammunition







- Naval gun systems can extend their mission capabilities from lethal through near lethal to nonlethal.
- Demonstrated technology exists that can be applied in the development of naval weapons systems. The vulnerability of a broad range of targets could be accommodated within the mission profile.