

Embedded Instrumentation Technologies for Munitions

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Embedded Instrumentation

“The Way it Was, Is Now, and Shall Be”

- Used to be - On-board instrumentation was a “nice to have” but seldom made the cut
 - Devices were obtrusive and difficult to integrate
 - Power hungry, heavy, bulky, expensive, limited capability
 - Solutions often required swapping payload for TM
- Then - A combination of developments
 - Microelectronics industry blossomed
 - PCs, Cell phones, GPS receivers
 - MEMS sensors proliferated into the commercial market
- By the Way - Data requirements for smart munitions increased dramatically
- Now – A proven suite of technologies exists for truly embedded instrumentation & telemetry solutions
 - Complete KE tracer well systems
 - Extreme capability on-board recorders



Why Munition-Specific Developments?

- The Army and OSD identified T&E gaps and created programs to address them
 - Hardened Subminiature Telemetry and Sensor System (HSTSS) Program, tri-service
 - Army Research Laboratory commitment
 - Central Test & Evaluation Investment Program (CTEIP) related efforts
- T&E applications logically transform into embedded solutions (tactical)

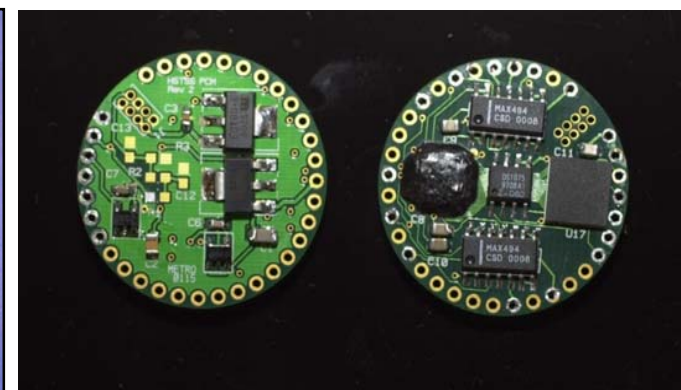
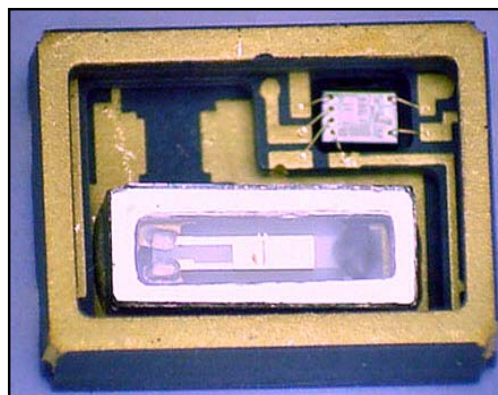
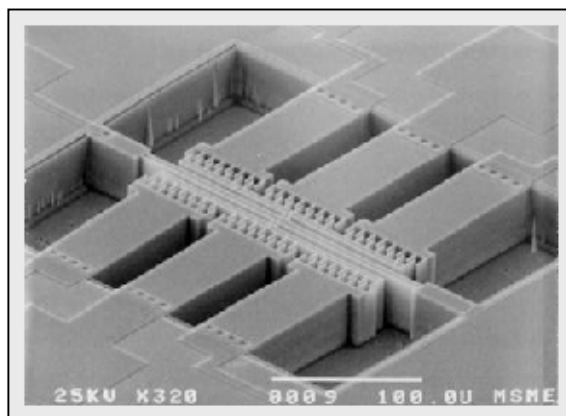


Hardened Subminiature Telemetry and Sensor Systems (HSTSS)



Goal: Develop advanced instrumentation and packaging for the T&E of high-g, gun-launched smart munitions

Approach: Utilize COTS technology, leverage DARPA investments, use ARL as technical lead and systems integrator



Pacing Technologies:

- Design and procurement of die level comp.
- Advanced packaging technologies - MCM, Chip Stacking, Flip Chip
- MEMS based sensors

DoD/Warfighter Payoffs:

- Lower-cost and lower-risk development cycle for smart munitions
- Embedded diagnostics in every round for seamless transition from R&D, to Production, to Life Cycle monitoring



Components (Reference Oscillator)



Statek Crystal Reference Oscillator Requirements

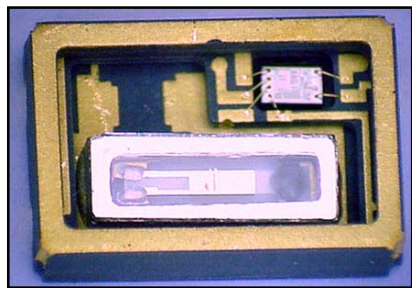
Nominal Output Frequency	20MHz	Acceleration Sensitivity	0.4Hz/G
Frequency Stability	+/- 20ppm	Phase Noise	-140dBc/Hz max at 100kHz
Output	Square Wave	Jitter	250ps max
Supply Voltage	3.0V (+/- 5%)	Rise/Fall Time	8ns max
Max Physical Size	350 x 300 x 150 mils	Duty Cycle	40% - 60%
Operational Temperature Range	-40 to +85degC	Current Draw	5mA max
Shock Ranges	500G, 30kG, 100kG	StartUp Time	10ms max



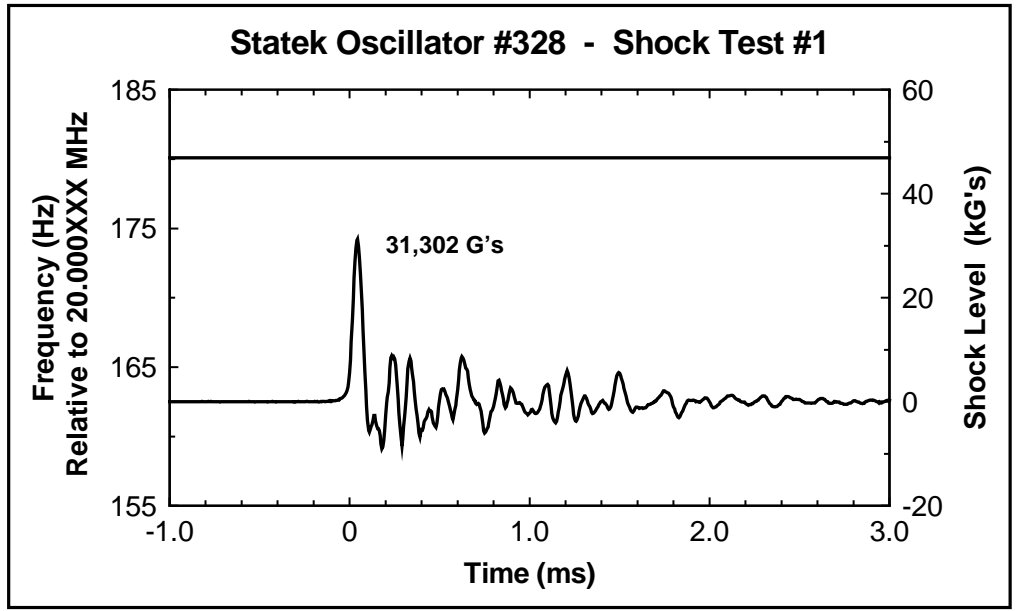
Crystal Resonator



Oscillator

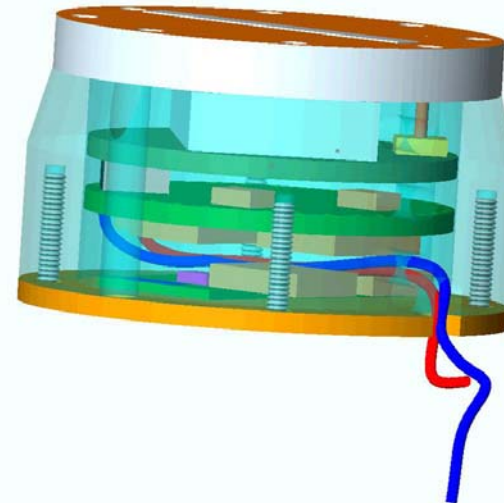
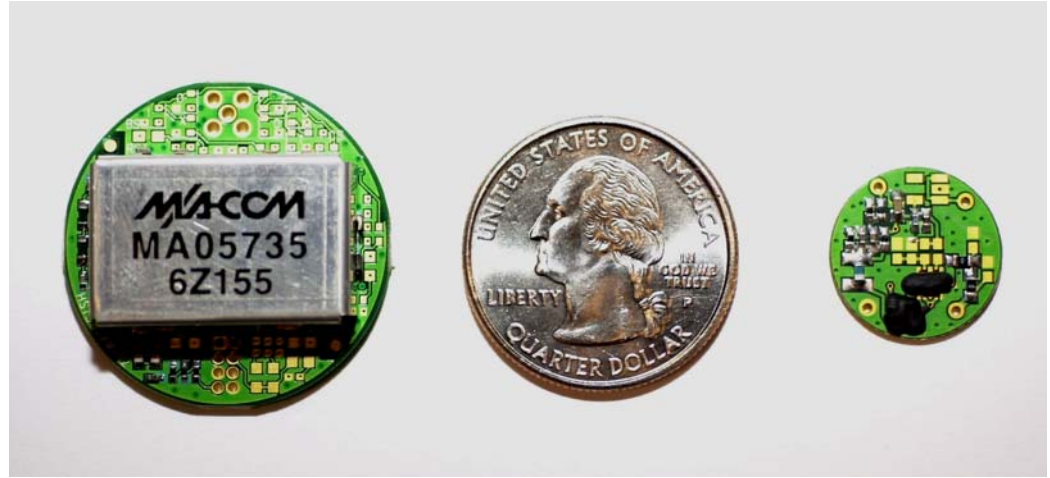
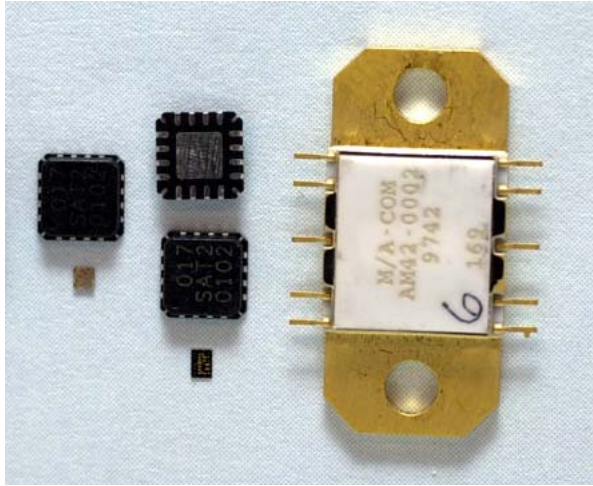


Crystal Resonator Mounted Inside Oscillator Package





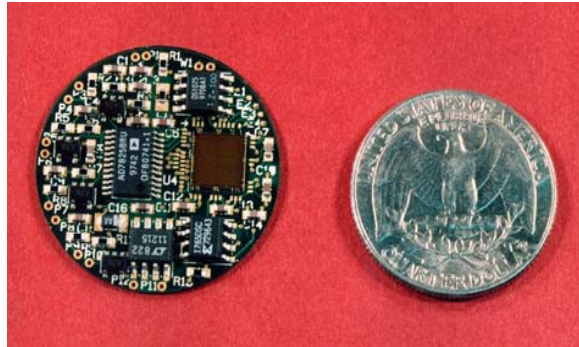
Components (Transmitters)





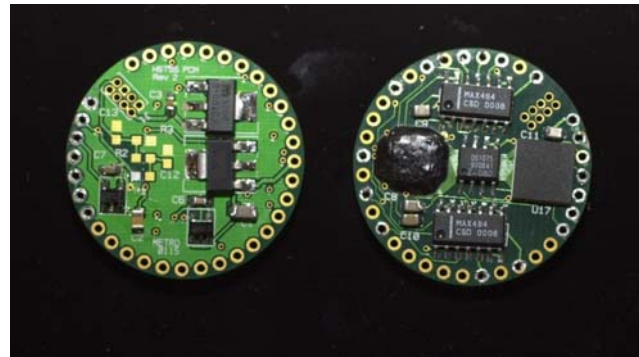
Modules (Data Acquisition)

- CPLD based Pulse Code Modulation encoders (ARL)
- FPGA and PIC based PCM encoders (NAWC)



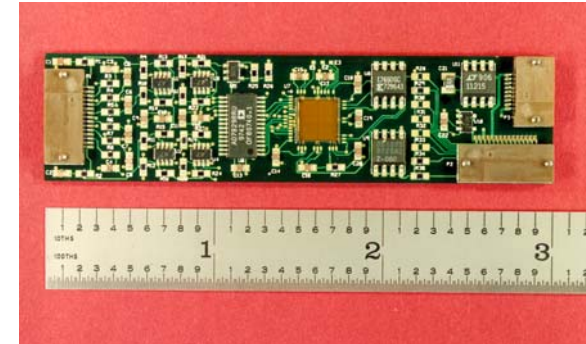
4 Channel/8 Bit

- 500 Kbps
- SR = 8.93KHz/ch
- 30 mA @ 5 V



16 Channel/12 Bit

- Up to 5 Mbps
- SR = 37.9 KSPS/ch
- 65 mA @ 5 V



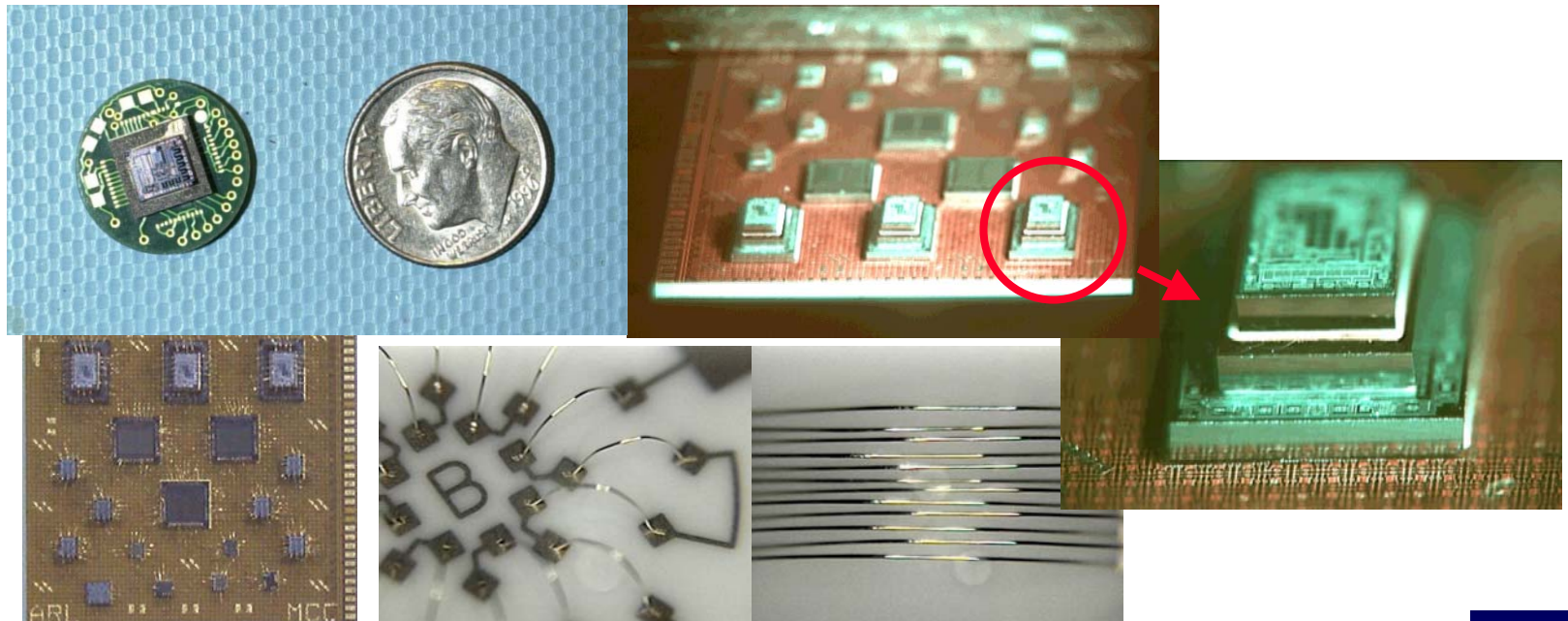
8 Channel/8 Bit

- 240 Kbps
- 1 ch sampled @ 10 KHz
- 7 ch sampled @ 2 KHz



Technology (Advanced High-g Packaging)

- Develop & qualify microelectronic assembly techniques for ballistic environments
 - Adopt & modify commercial techniques
 - Examine substrate materials, adhesives, interconnects, etc.





Applications and Integrations So What?



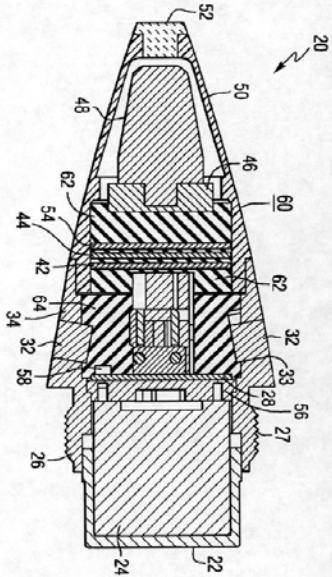
ARL Aeroballistic Diagnostic Fuze (DFuze)



- **Problem:** Ground-based instrumentation (i.e. radars, photos, and pressure gages) have limited capabilities.

DFuze – Projectile-borne, non-intrusive Instrumentation System

Artillery Nose Fuse Replacement



(Patent US 6,349,652)

Portable Data Acquisition System



- Post-Flight processing
 - Quick Look - 6 minutes

- **Solution:** Verifies flight performance, provides on-board diagnostics, validates aerodynamics, used as a ground truth measurement.

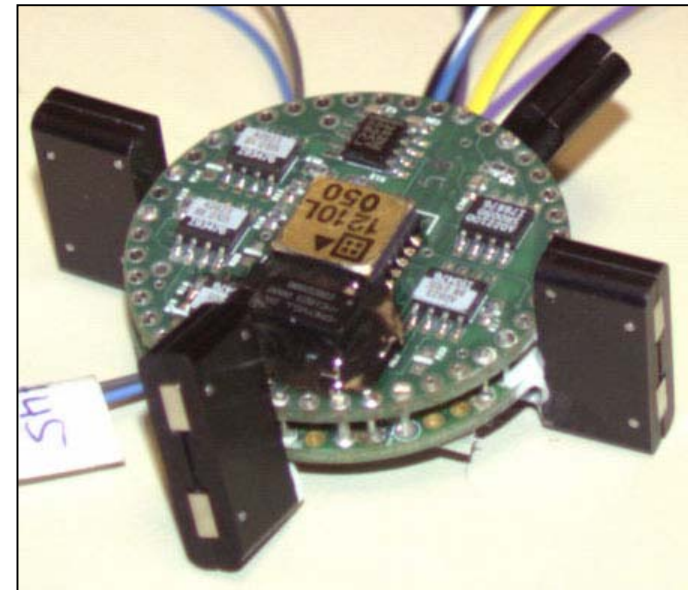
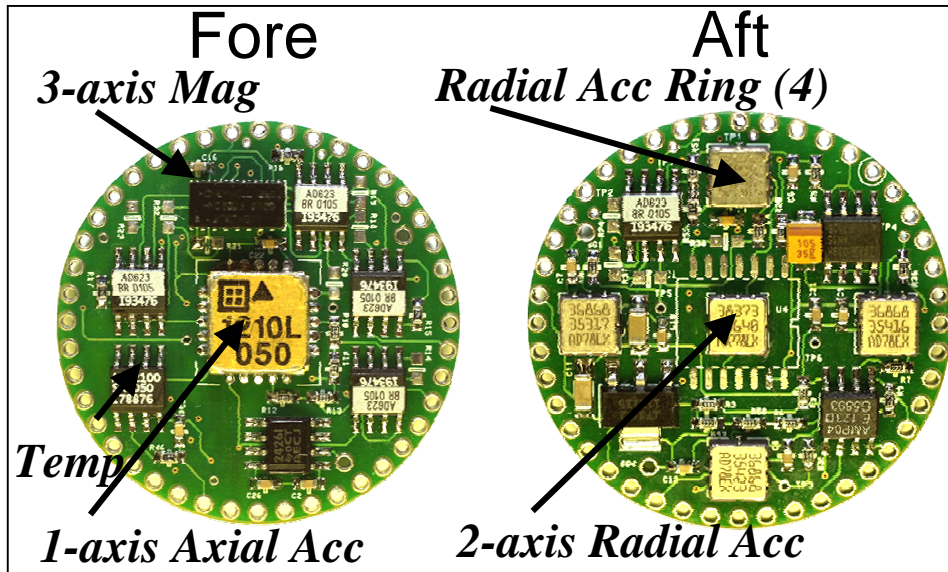


DFuze Sensor Suite – 1.4” Dia.



- 36 mm printed circuit board
- 9 measurement channels

- Uses low-cost parts
- High-G survivable



MEASUREMENT	ABBREVV.	PART	MAKER	SELECTABLE RANGES
1-axis Axial Acceleration	Acc I	SD1210	SDI	+/-5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 10k* g's
2-axis Radial Acceleration	Acc J, K	ADXL278	ADI	+/-35, 70 g's
3-axis Magnetic Field	Mag I, J, K	HMC1023	Honeywell	+/-6 Gauss
Accel Ring Spin Rate	Spin	ADXL78 (4 ea.)	ADI	+/-35, 70, 120, 250 g's (0 - 70 Hz)
Solar Field Optical Sensors	Solar	SLIT (4 ea.)	ARL	
Temperature	Temp	AD22100	ADI	-50 to 150 degree C
Temperature can replace one channel				



DFuze-Related Products



- Various form factors, shapes, and sizes
- Instrumented Army & Navy munitions and NASA sounding rockets

NATO-compatible fuze replacements



- 155-mm Army XM982 Excalibur*
- 5-inch Navy CMCO*
- 5-inch Navy EX171 ERGM*
- 155-mm-inch Navy AGS*
- 5-inch Navy ANSR*

40-mm DARPA SCORPION



5" Navy BARRAGE



120-mm Army TERM-KE

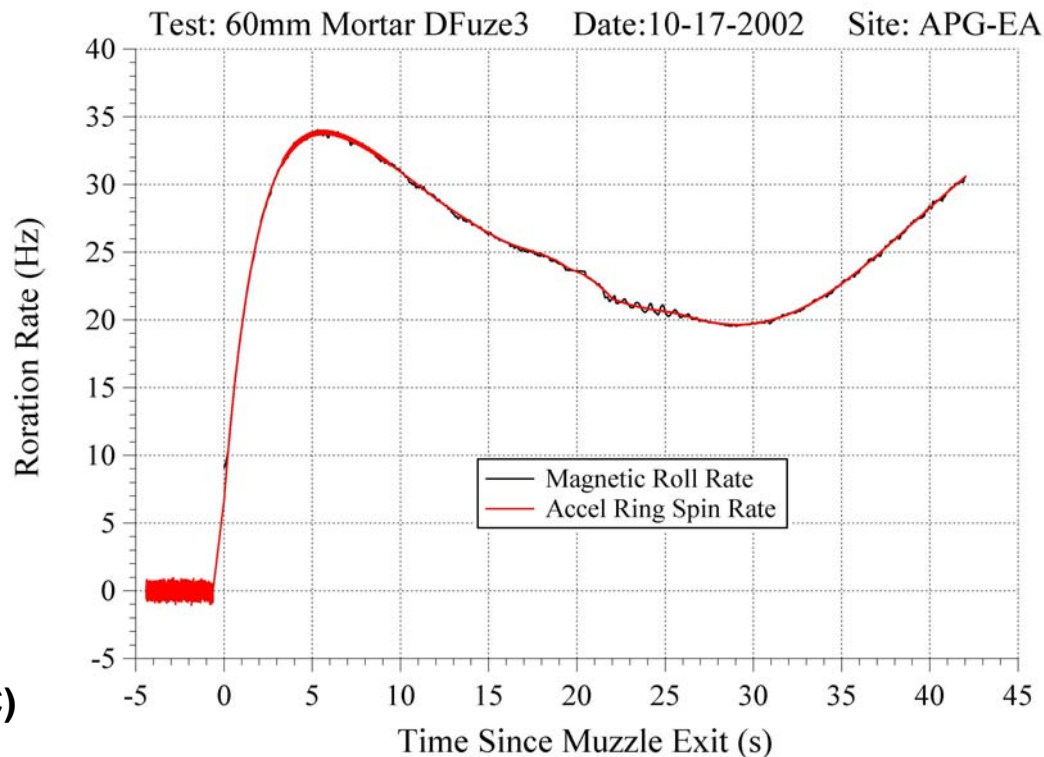
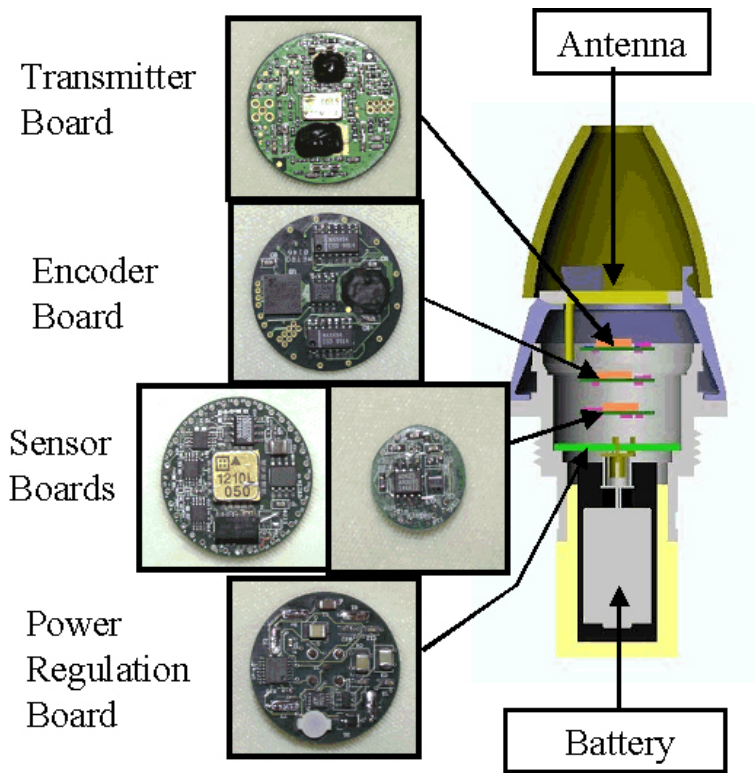


14-inch NASA T-Lynx Sounding Rocket





Mortar Fuze Application



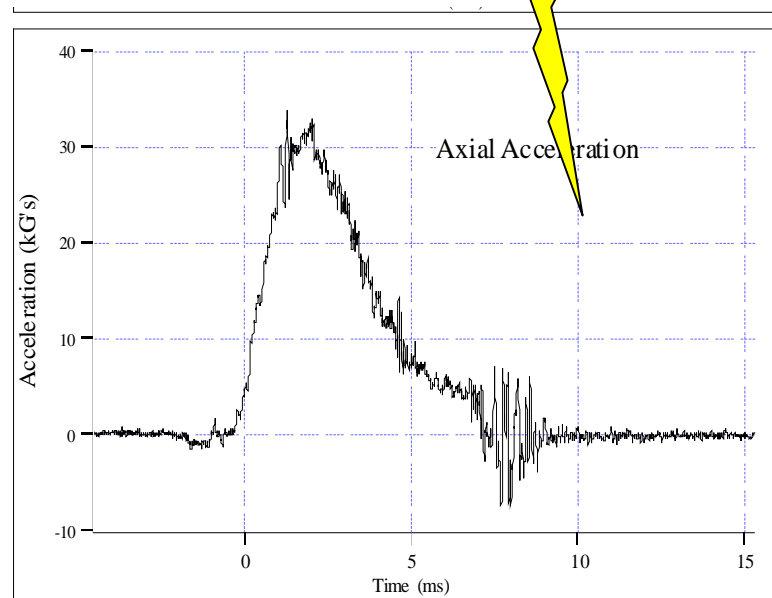
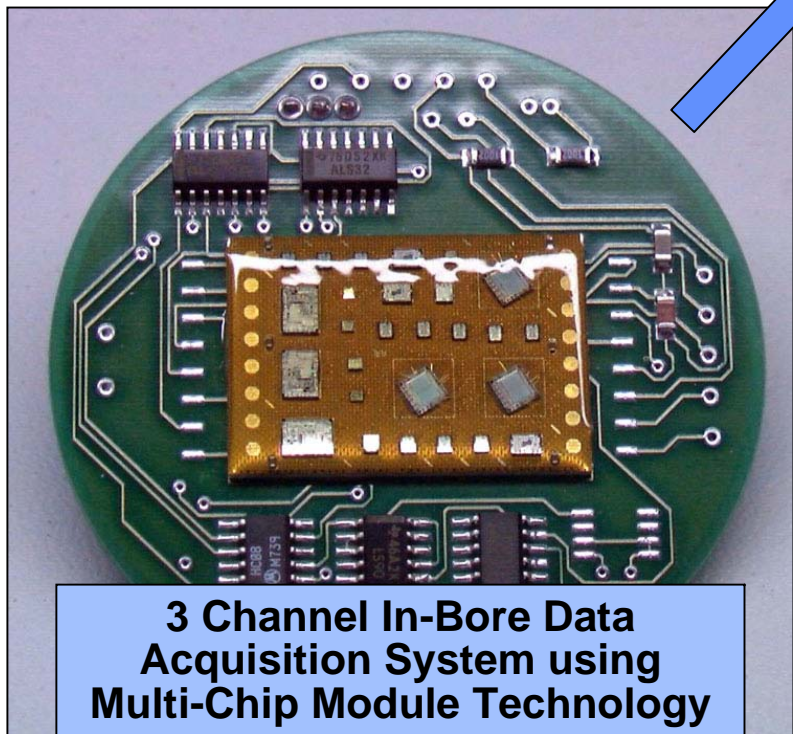
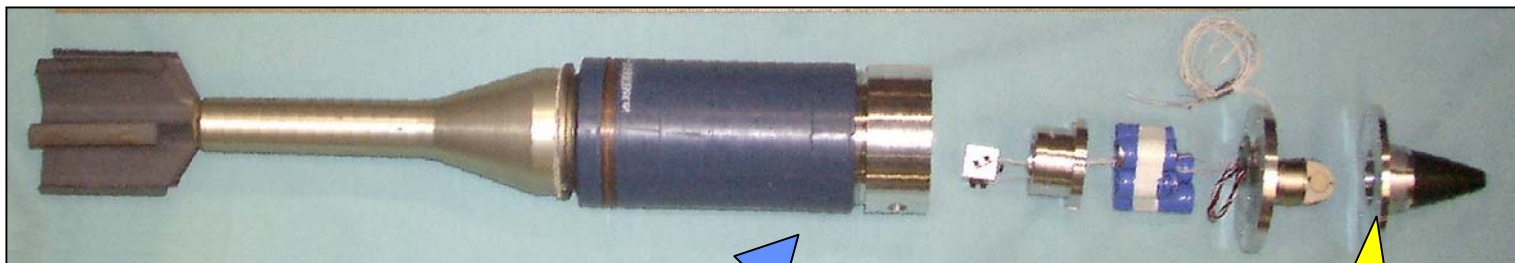
Brad Davis (ARL) and Ken McMullen (ATC)



Tank Cartridge Demonstration M831 HEAT (120mm Tank)



Provides In-bore and Free Flight Telemetry Capability



In-Bore Axial Acceleration

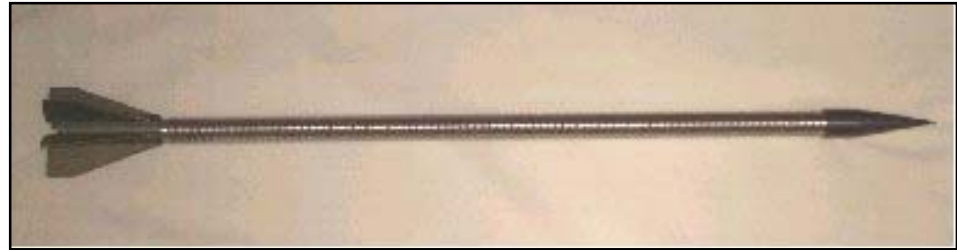
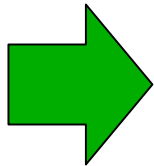




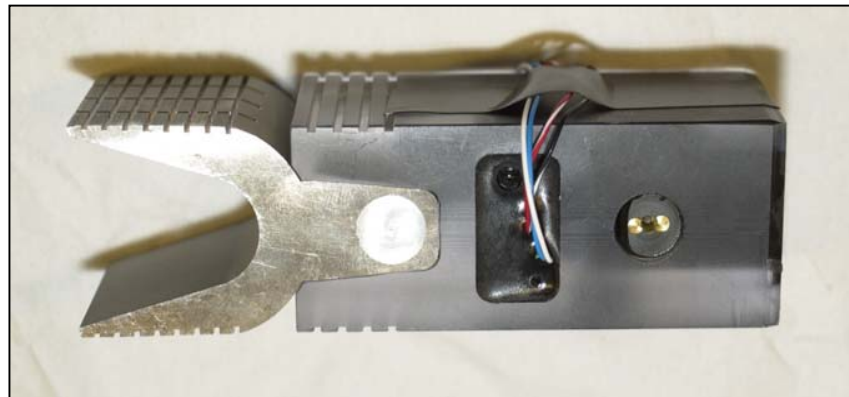
Truly Harsh Environment Applications



- 120mm KE Tracer Well (Spin Sensor)



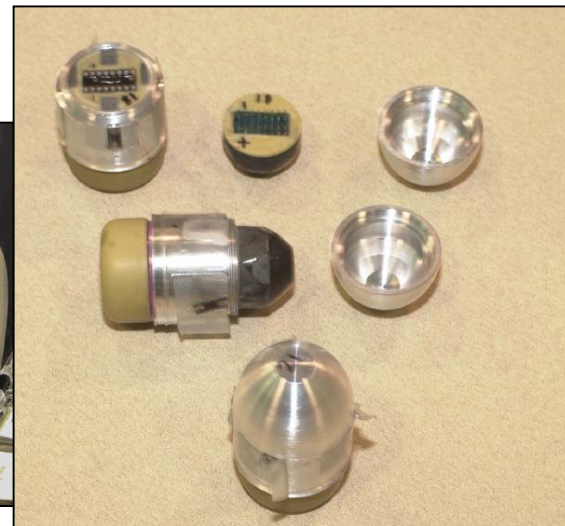
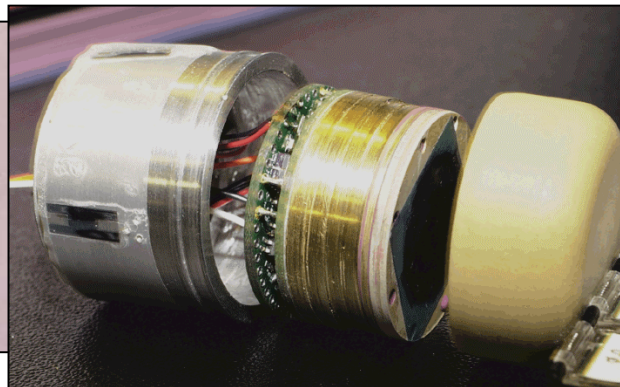
- EM Gun Projectile (In-Bore Accel.)





SCORPION 40mm Guided Grenade

- 40mm Grenade utilizing Micro Adaptive Flow Control to provide maneuver
 - Capture 8 channels sensor data to characterize flight behavior
 - Integrated sensors, PCM encoder, transmitter, antenna and battery
 - Acquired data using ground station

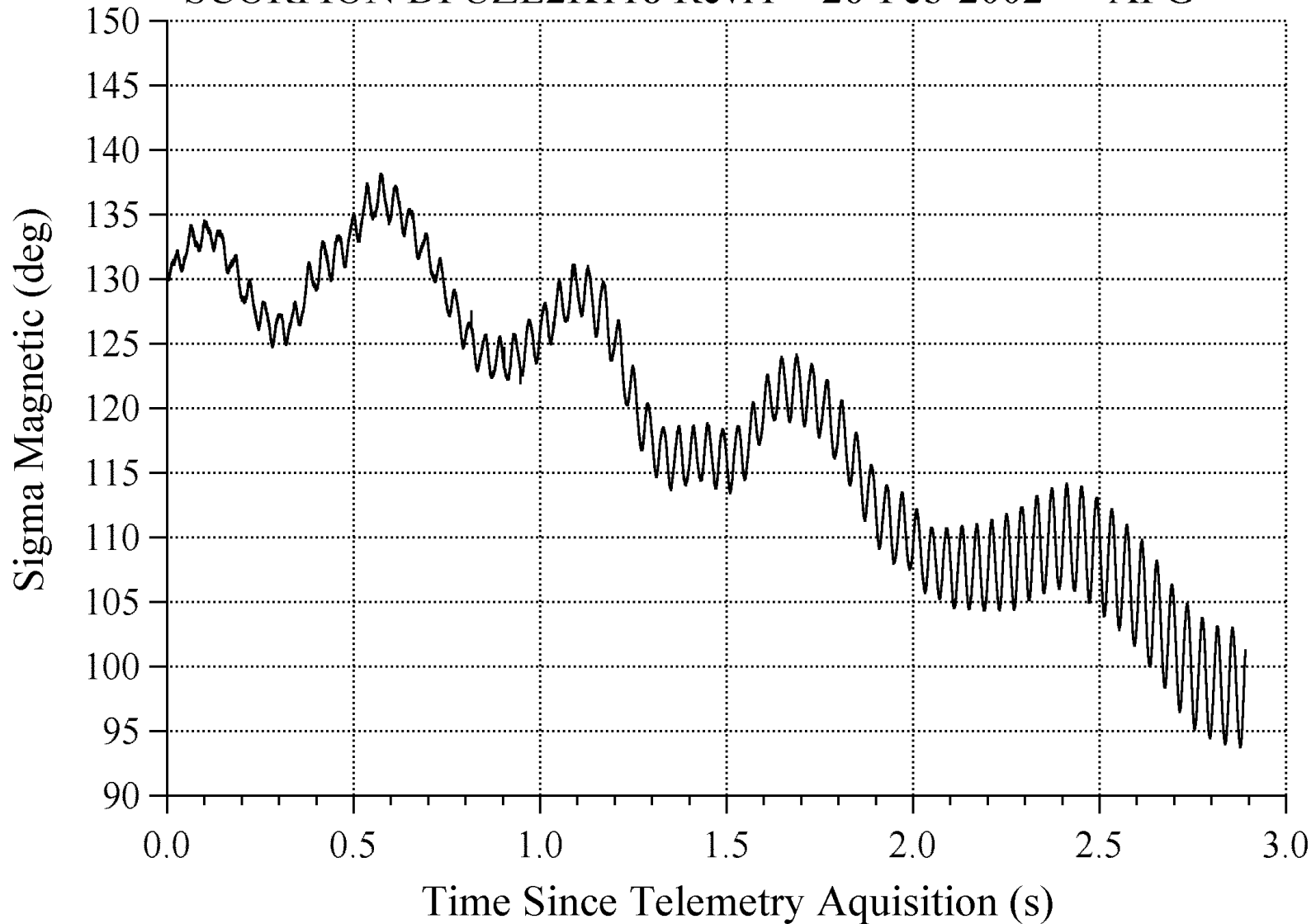




SCORPION Flight Dynamics Data



SCORPION DFUZE2K118 Rcvr1 26-Feb-2002 APG

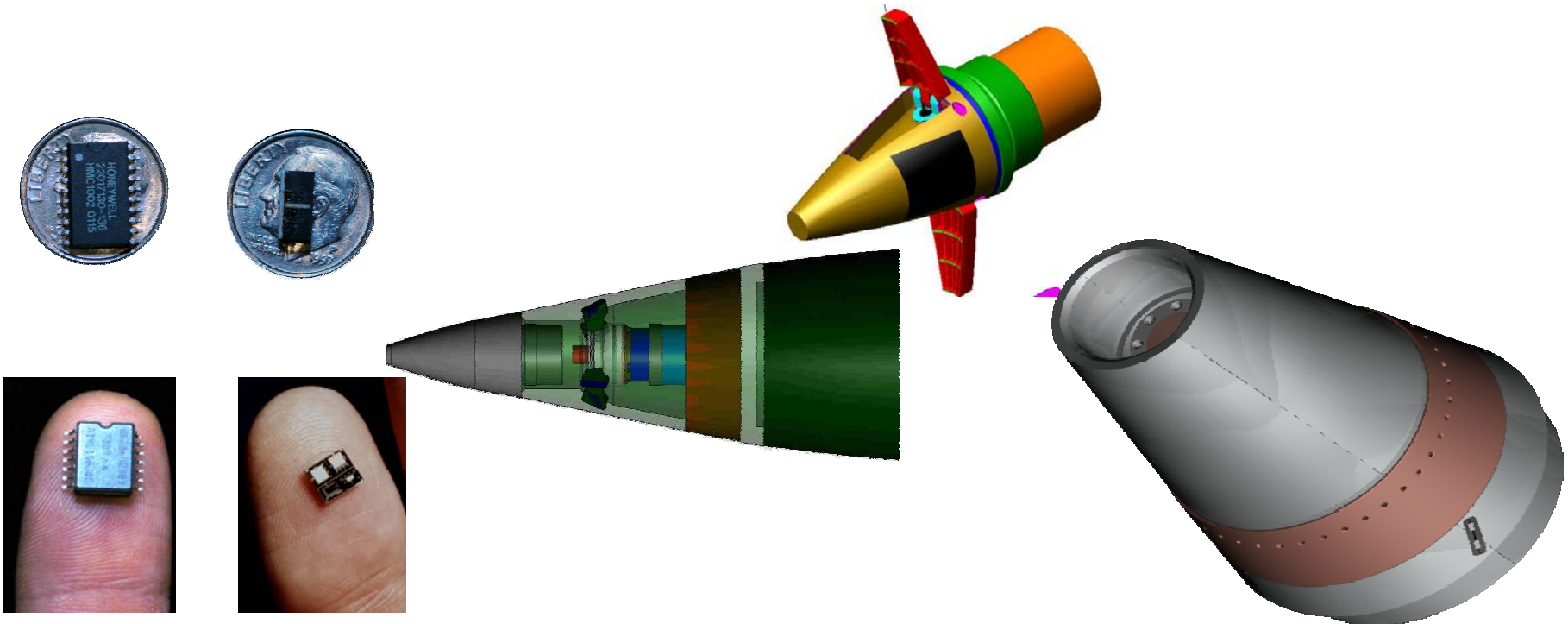




Ogive Diagnostic System for Course Correcting Fuze



- Provides independent “ground truth” measurements of flight dynamics and transmits CCF function data

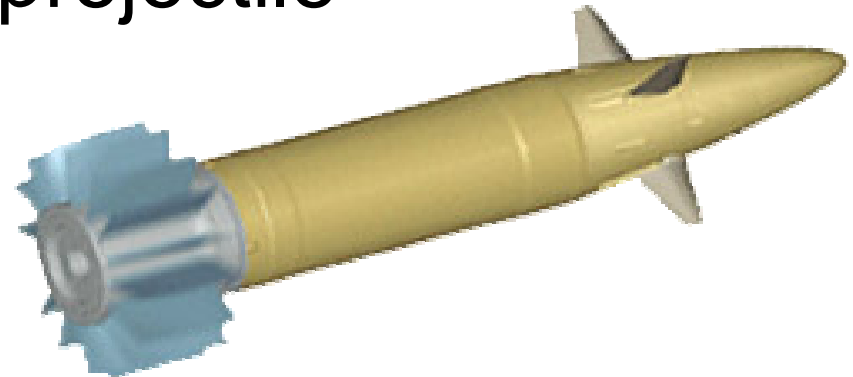




On-Board Recorder (Excalibur, 105mm and 120mm)



- Capture of high fidelity data critical to understanding in-bore and in-flight phenomena
- 32 channels, 4M samples each, up to 100khz sample rate, fully programmable, USB interface and GUI
- Integrated into SRV projectile





How Do They Do It?





Summary

- Technology gaps were identified and addressed by concerted efforts
- Technologies now exist to overcome the toughest of instrumentation and telemetry problems for munitions
- Solutions proven in a variety of applications
- Enable munition developers to achieve TRL goals on time

Bottom Line

There are no longer any excuses for missing test data
“Go Embedded From the Start”