



Enhancing Dispenser System Function Using Electronic Safety and Arming Technology

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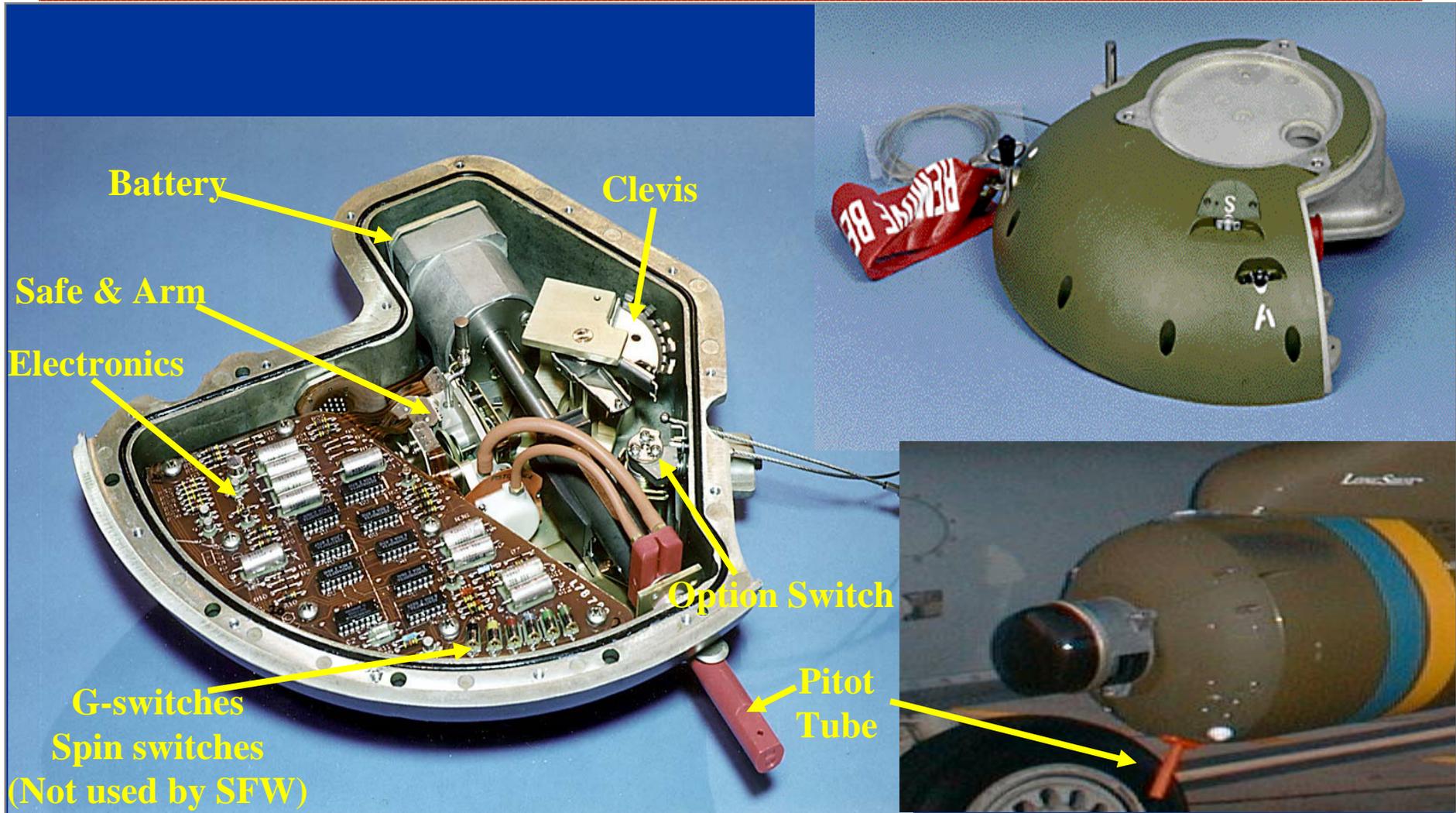
**NDIA 48th Annual Fuze Conference
26-28 April 2004**

Outline

- Background
- Requirements
- Design Approach
- Revised Design
 - System
 - Safety
 - Electronics
 - Packaging
- Initial Results



Existing TMD Fuze



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Motivation for Fuze Modification

- Cost and price reduction
 - 20% increase had been projected for FY05
- Eliminate obsolete parts
 - 30 year old technology
- Improve reliability
 - 20 year life, cold temperature performance



SFW TMD Fuze Modification Program

- Contract awarded 15 August 2003 by Air Armaments Center, Eglin AFB, Florida
- Prime contractor KDI/L-3 Communications
 - Electronics Development Corporation subcontractor for design and development support
- Original plan to introduce in FRP-11 (FY06) production, since moved up to FRP-10 (FY05)
- Aggressive schedule:
 - Qual Tests 1Q05
 - Flight Tests 2Q05



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Requirements

- Functionally and physically interchangeable with the current fuze
- Producible and sustainable
- Lower cost
- Improved Reliability
- Non-Nuclear Munitions Safety Board approval (Systems Safety)



Specification Summary

- SUU-64/B, SUU-65/B, and SUU-66/B
- Optional FZU-39/B proximity sensor
- Four modes:
 - Time spin
 - Time non-spin
 - Proximity spin
 - Proximity non-spin
- Work if proximity selected but sensor not installed
- Varied release conditions
 - 200 – 40,000 feet
 - 120 KCAS no-arm, 195 KCAS all-arm with pitch and yaw



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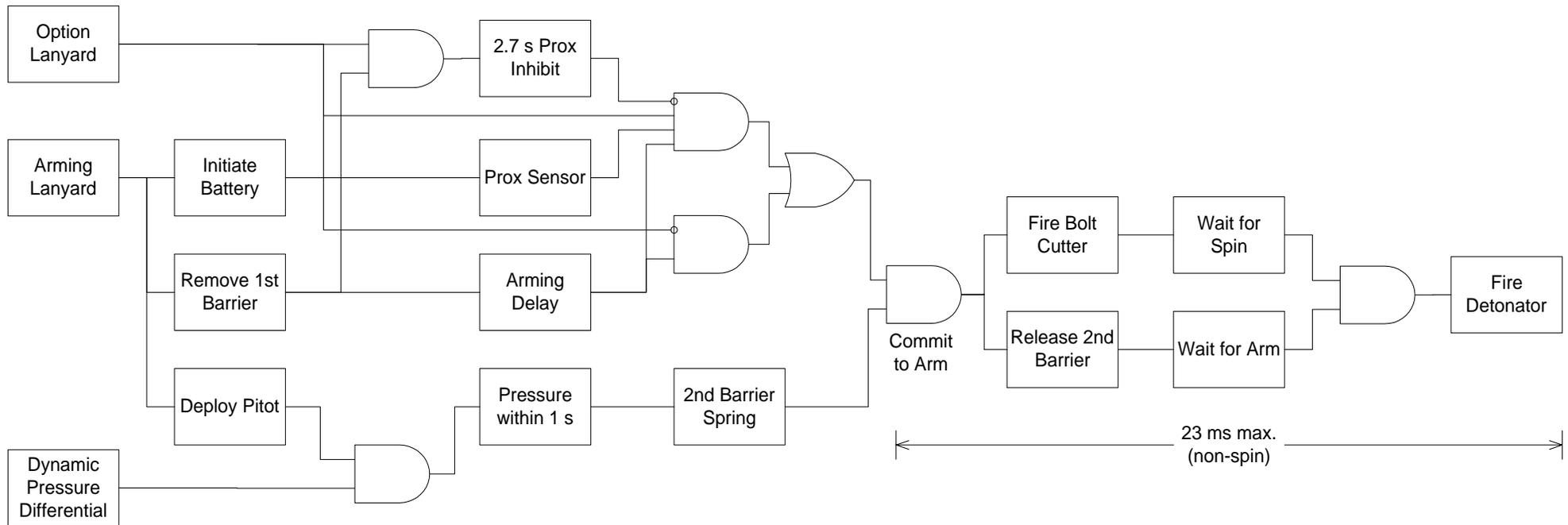
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Technical Approach

- Maintain existing interfaces to TMD, aircraft, and armaments technicians
- Replace obsolete and unreliable portions with current technology:
 - Electronic S&A Device (ESAD)
 - Pulse Generator
 - MEMS Accelerometer
 - MEMS Pressure Sensor



Existing System Operation



Technical Uncertainties

- Simply replacing the mechanical timer with an electronic timer raises technical issues:
 - Thermal battery startup time for electronic timer
 - Safety / Arming environment sensing without power



System Design Approach

- Retain
 - External configuration and interfaces
 - Thermal battery
 - Arming lanyard, battery striker, and Pitot deployment hardware



System Design Approach, con't.

- Add
 - Tailored version of ESAD from SDB
 - LEEFI / stripline cable
 - Electromagnetic pulse generator to capture lanyard pull time (launch environment)
 - Low power timer to provide accurate time indication until battery power is available (timer T_0)
 - Electronic pressure sensor for differential pressure (post-launch environment)
 - Miniature solenoid valve to allow zero-compensating of the pressure sensor once battery power is available
 - MEMS accelerometer for the spin sensor



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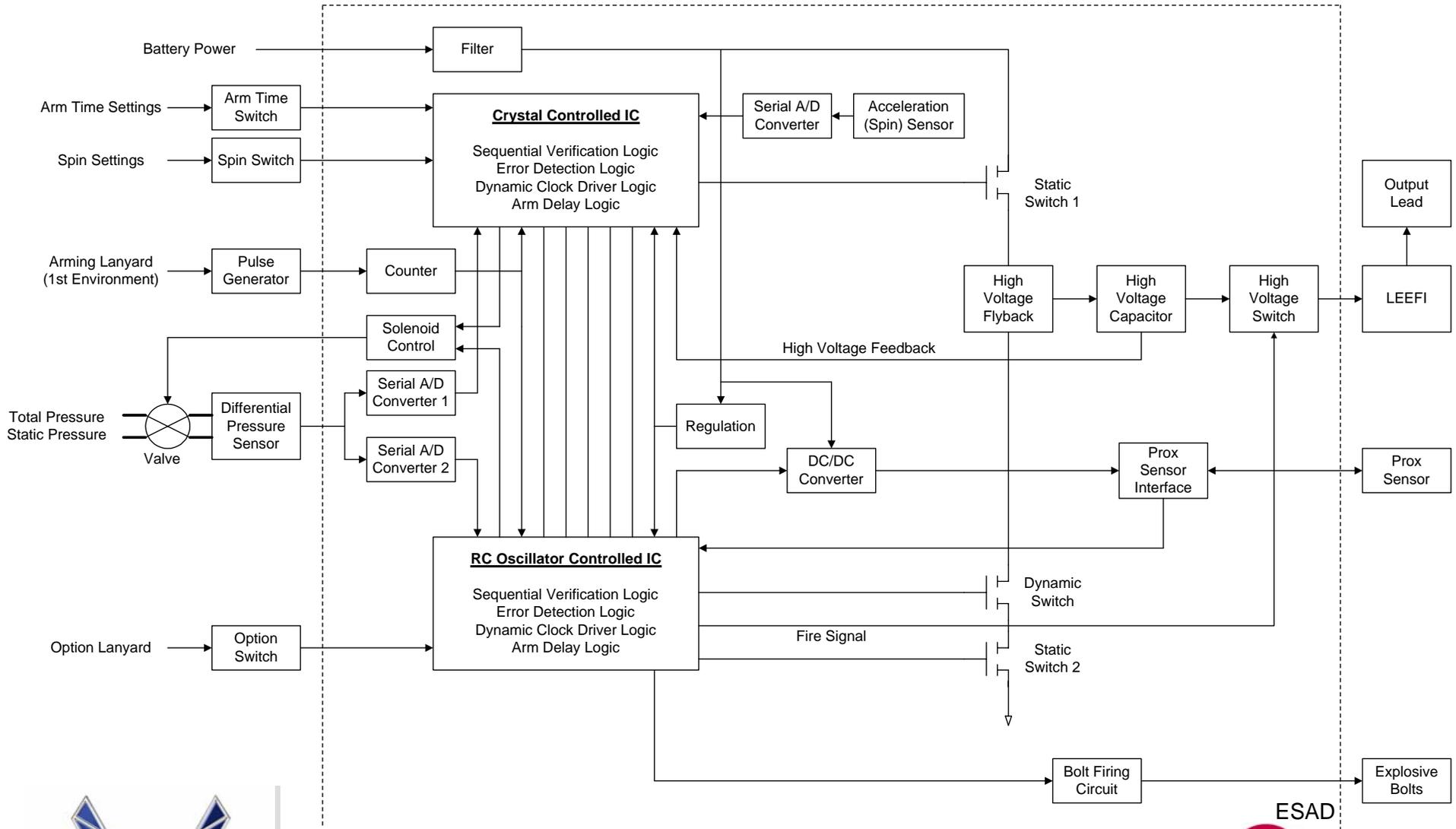
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Block Diagram



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Fuze Connector Pin Assignments

J1 Fuze Connector		
Pin	Old Function	Proposed Function
A	Ground	Ground
B	Test Point Bolt Capacitance	Test Point Bolt Capacitance
C	Test Point Det Capacitance	Test Point HV Monitor
D	Explosive Bolt Return (Ground)	Explosive Bolt Return (Ground)
E	Explosive Bolt Return (Ground)	Explosive Bolt Return (Ground)
F	Sensor Identification	Sensor Identification
G	PROX Fire Signal	PROX Fire Signal
H	Test Point P.A. Capacitance	Test Point FCH
J	Test Point Option Switch	Test Point FCL
K	+ BAT V	+ BAT V
L	- BAT V	- PROX V
M	+ BAT V	+ PROX V
N	Test Point RPM Sensors	Test Point Acceleration Input
P	Test Point S&A Arm Switch S11	Test Point Pressure Sensor
R	Explosive Bolt Output	Explosive Bolt Output
S	Explosive Bolt Output	Explosive Bolt Output
T	Test Point Function Switch S10	Test Point FSH
U	Test Point Barrier Enable Switch S8	Test Point FSL
V	Not Used	Test Point Release Sensor

RED – Explosive Bolt

BLUE – Prox Sensor



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Packaging Concept

- Surface mount ESAD components in hermetic package
- Pressure sensor, solenoid valve, and pulse generator in sealed fuze housing
- Flex circuit to interconnect between ESAD and:
 - fuze connector
 - arm time, spin, and option switches
 - release sensor
 - solenoid valve and pressure sensor
- LEEFI flex circuit

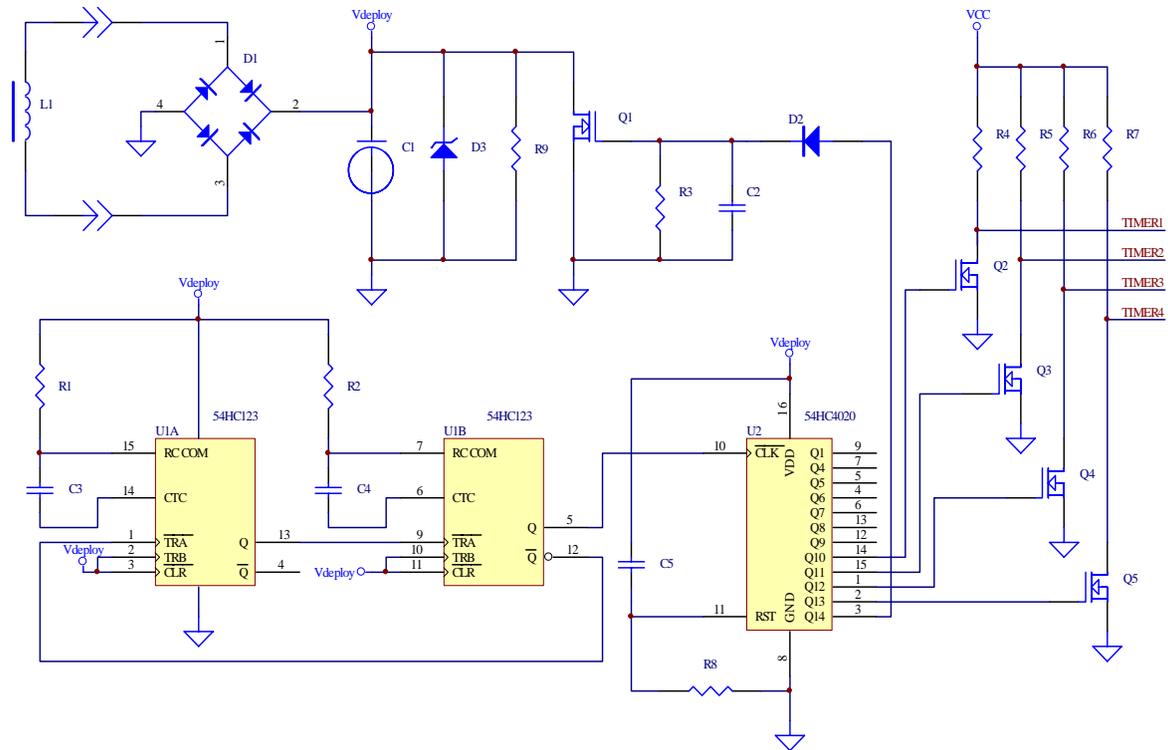


Release Sensor

- Lack of power hampers transition detection
- Must capture sequence and timing of release events
- Must establish time zero for arming delay timers in both ESAD ICs
- Proper operation verified by both ESAD ICs



Release Sensor



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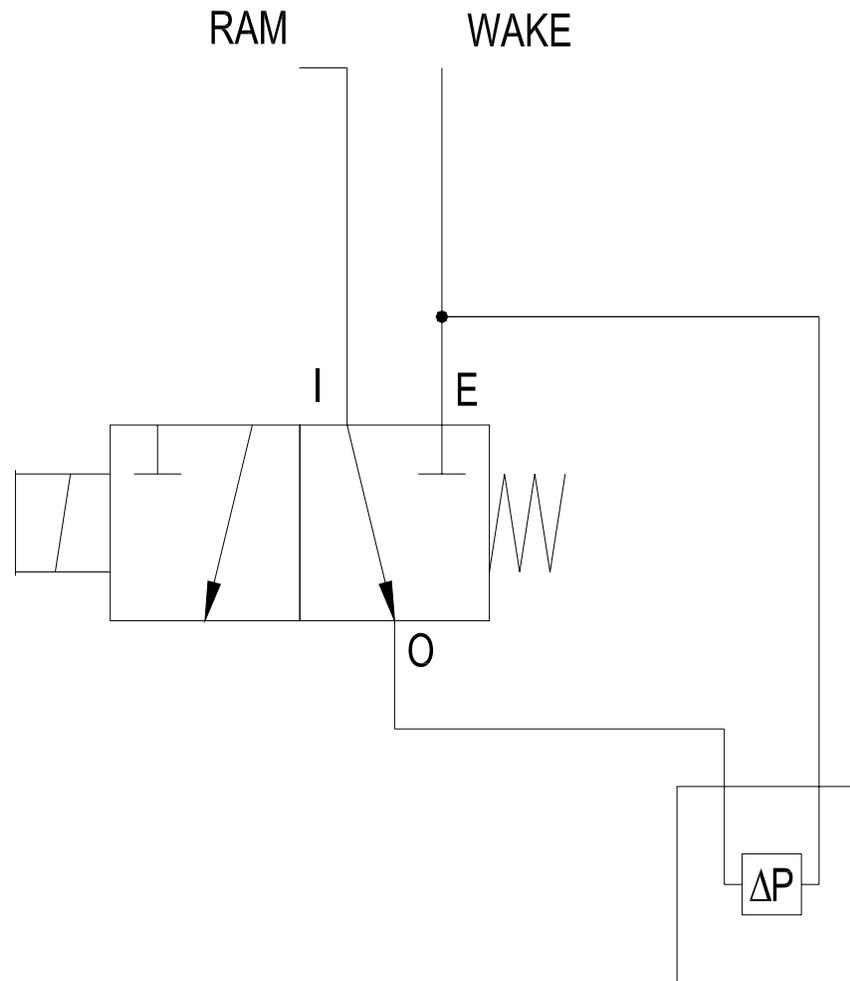
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Airspeed Sensor

- Retain current mechanism to deploy Pitot
- Use solenoid valve to calibrate zero point
 - Both ESAD ICs participate in valve operation
- Require correct change in ΔP with valve actuation
 - Both ESAD ICs validate pressure signal



Airspeed Sensor “Plumbing”



Air Speed Sensor Characteristics

- No-arm/All-arm taken from TMD Fuze Performance Specification:
 - 200 to 40,000 feet
 - No arm for release airspeeds below 120 KCAS
 - All arm for release airspeed above 195 KCAS
 - Above 300 KCAS release, pitch -30° to $+10^{\circ}$, yaw $\pm 30^{\circ}$
 - Below 300 KCAS release, initial transient AoA -25° to $+10^{\circ}$ pitch, yaw $\pm 25^{\circ}$
 - Must sense within 1 second or dud
- Using identical pressure probe and go/no-go limits as existing fuze



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Air Speed Sensor Pressure Limits

- No-arm/All-arm from TMD Fuze Item Specification:
 - Must not arm for sensed pressure less than 0.8 PSI (55 bar)
 - Must arm if the pressure is above 1.3 PSI (90 bar) for longer than 10 ms
- Reset characteristics from 1980 Honeywell TMD Development Report:
 - Must remain armed unless the pressure falls below 0.4 PSI.
 - Must reset (disarm) if pressure falls below 0.3 PSI for more than 10 ms
- Anticipate changing all-arm pressure to 1.0 PSI



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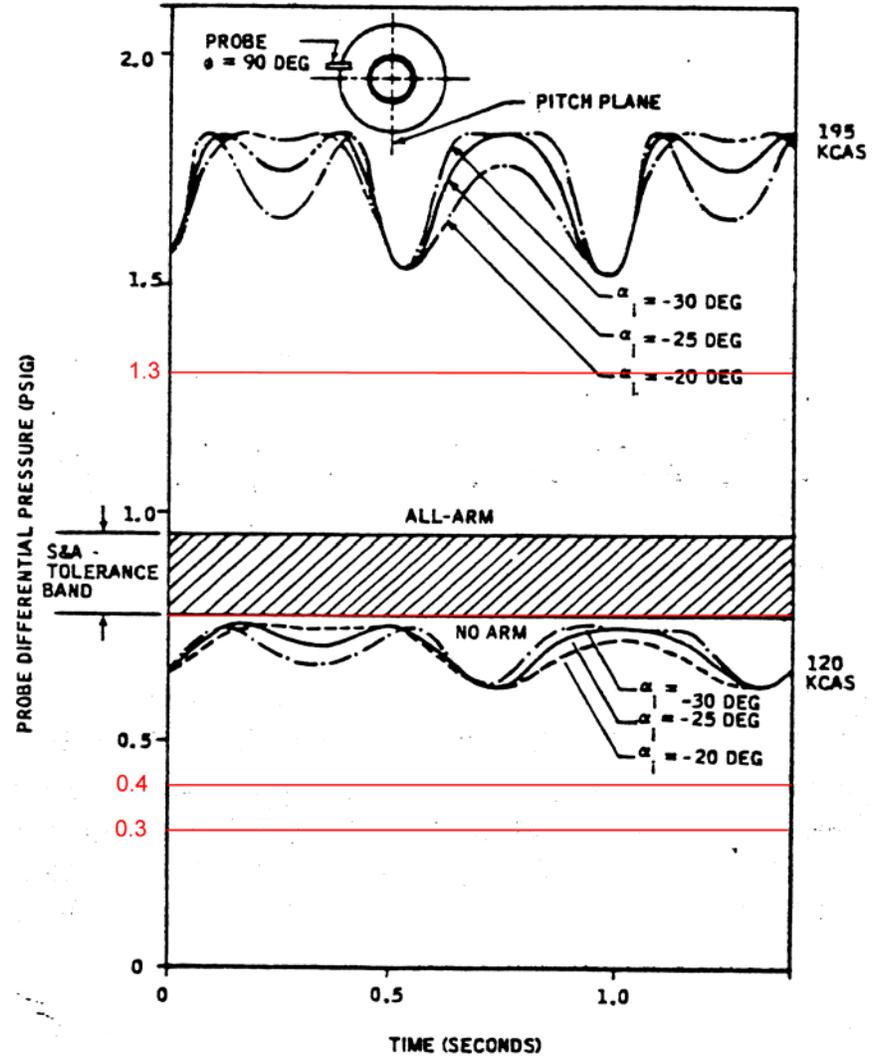
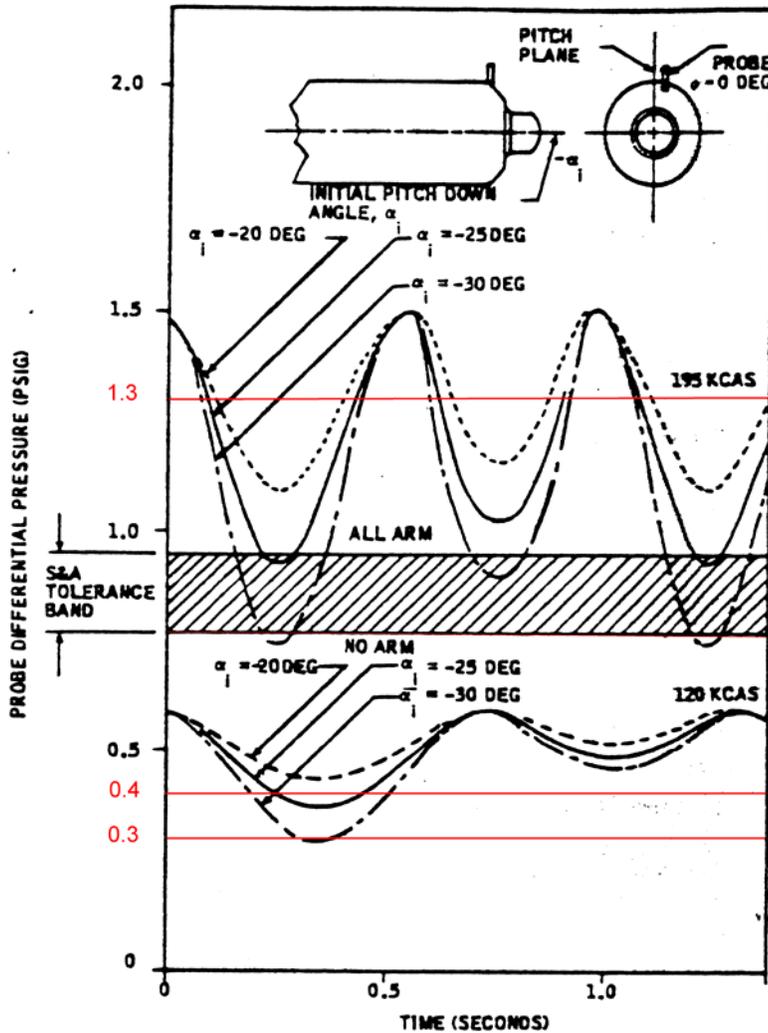
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Pressure from 1980 TMD Report



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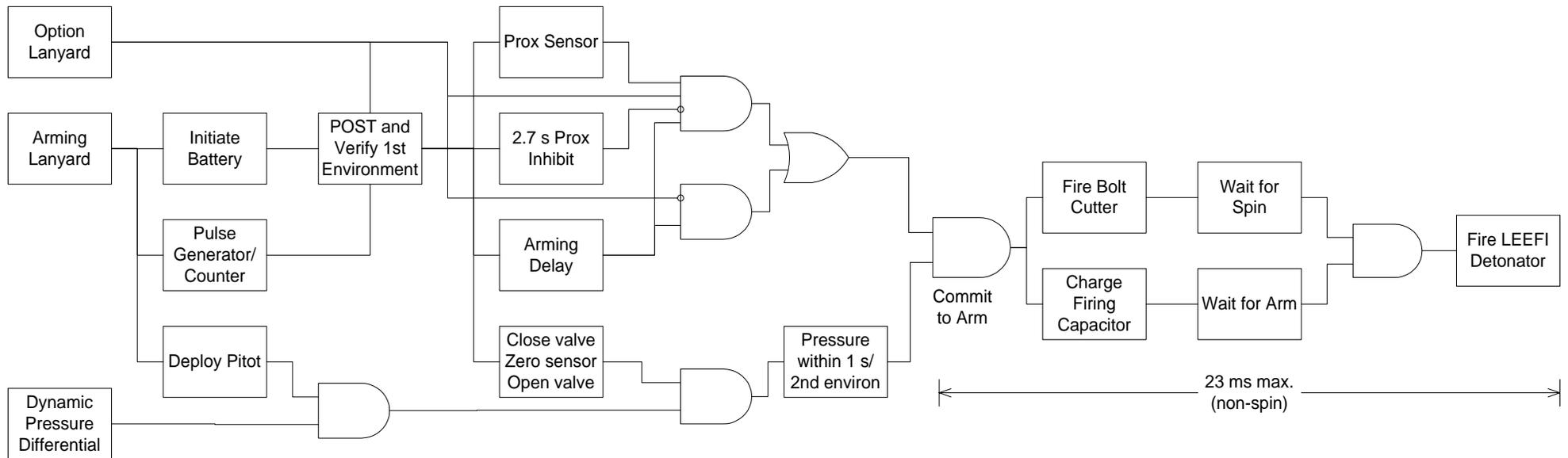
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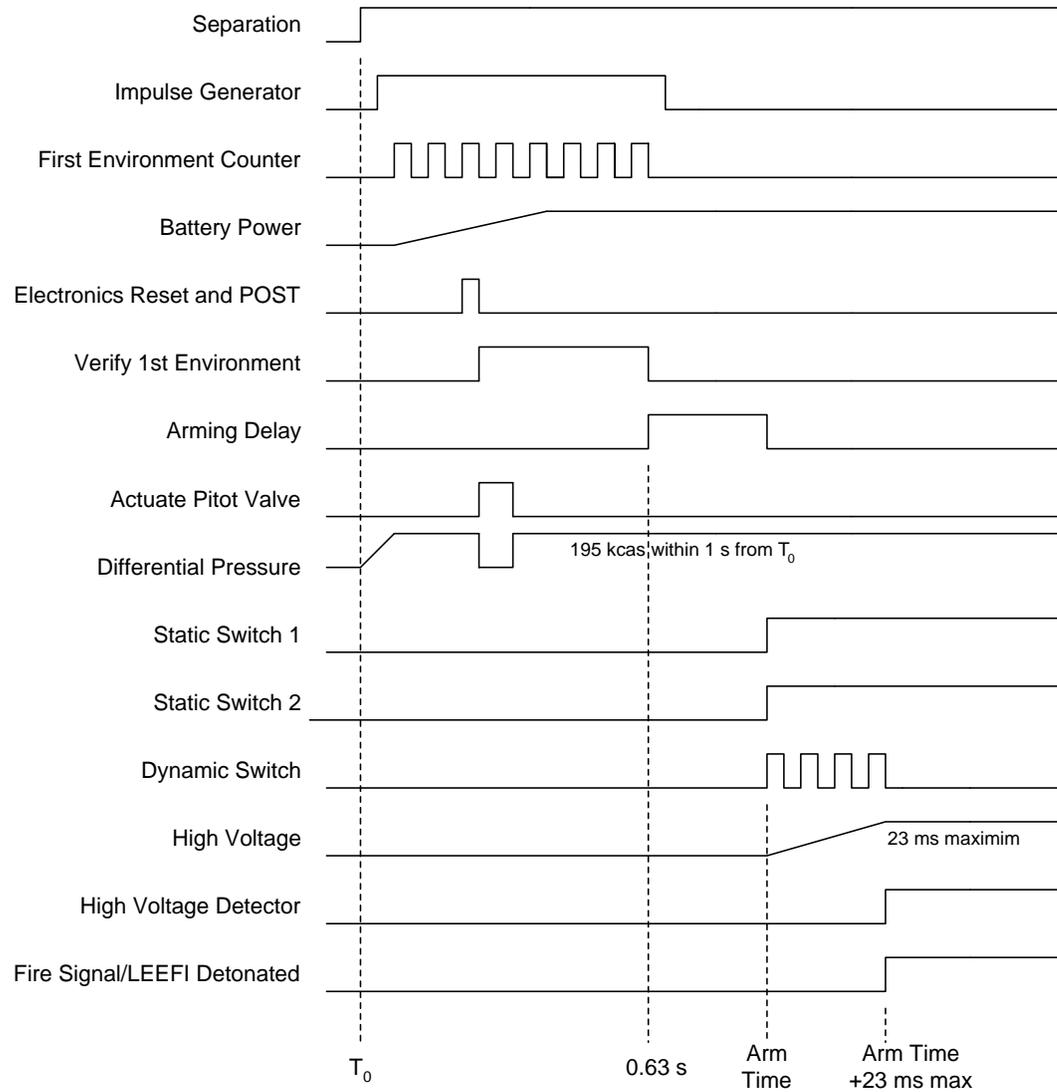
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Revised System Operation



Timing Diagram (non-spin)



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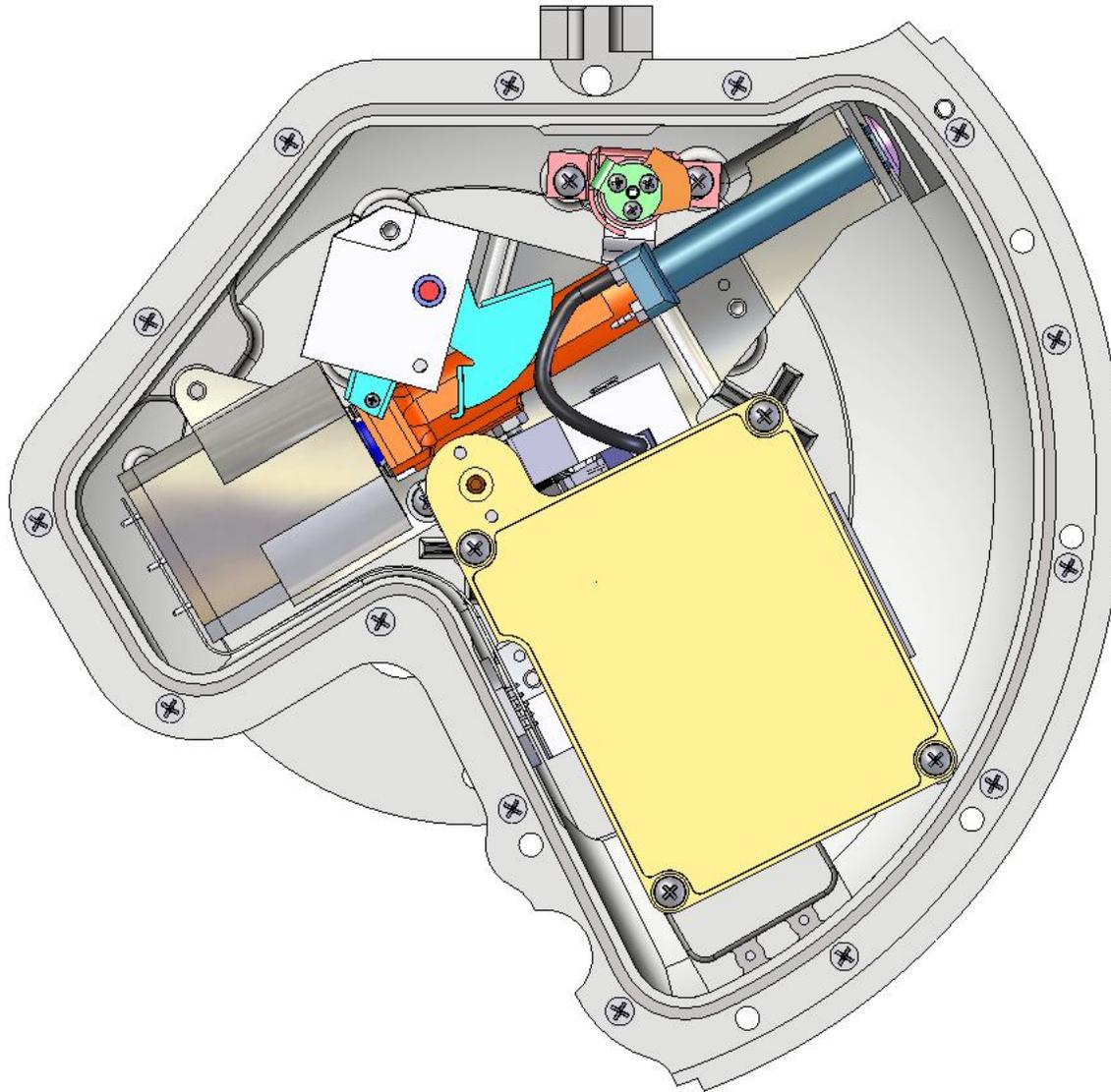
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Fuze Packaging

- Use as much of the current design as possible
- Remove mechanical S&A and electronics
- Add Electronics Assembly
- Modify Arming Actuator Assembly
 - Environmental Sensor Assembly
 - Pressure Sensor
 - Release Sensor (Pulse Generator)
 - Solenoid valve
 - Anti-rotation feature added to Slide and Tip / Probe Base Assembly



Fuze Packaging



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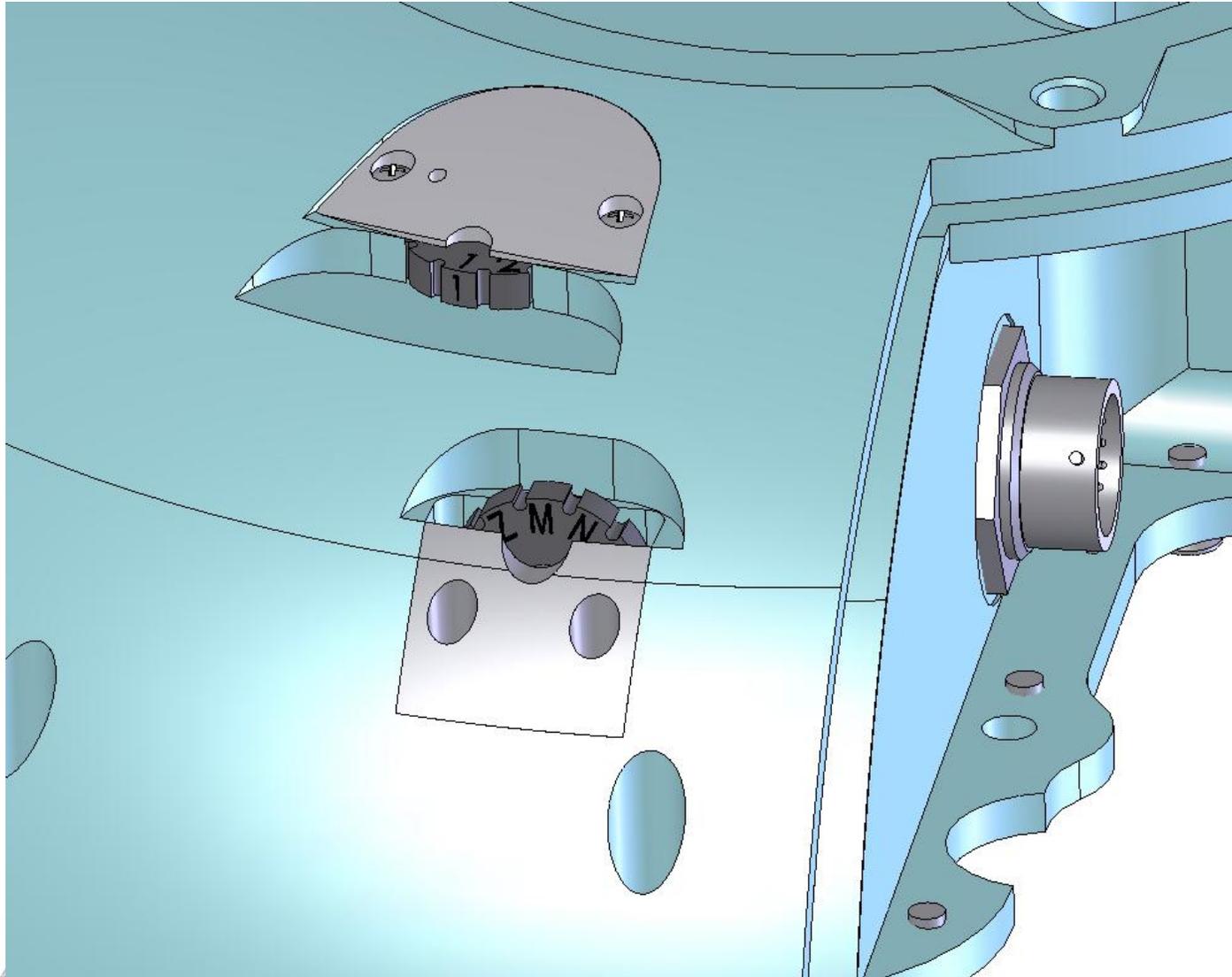
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Fuze Packaging



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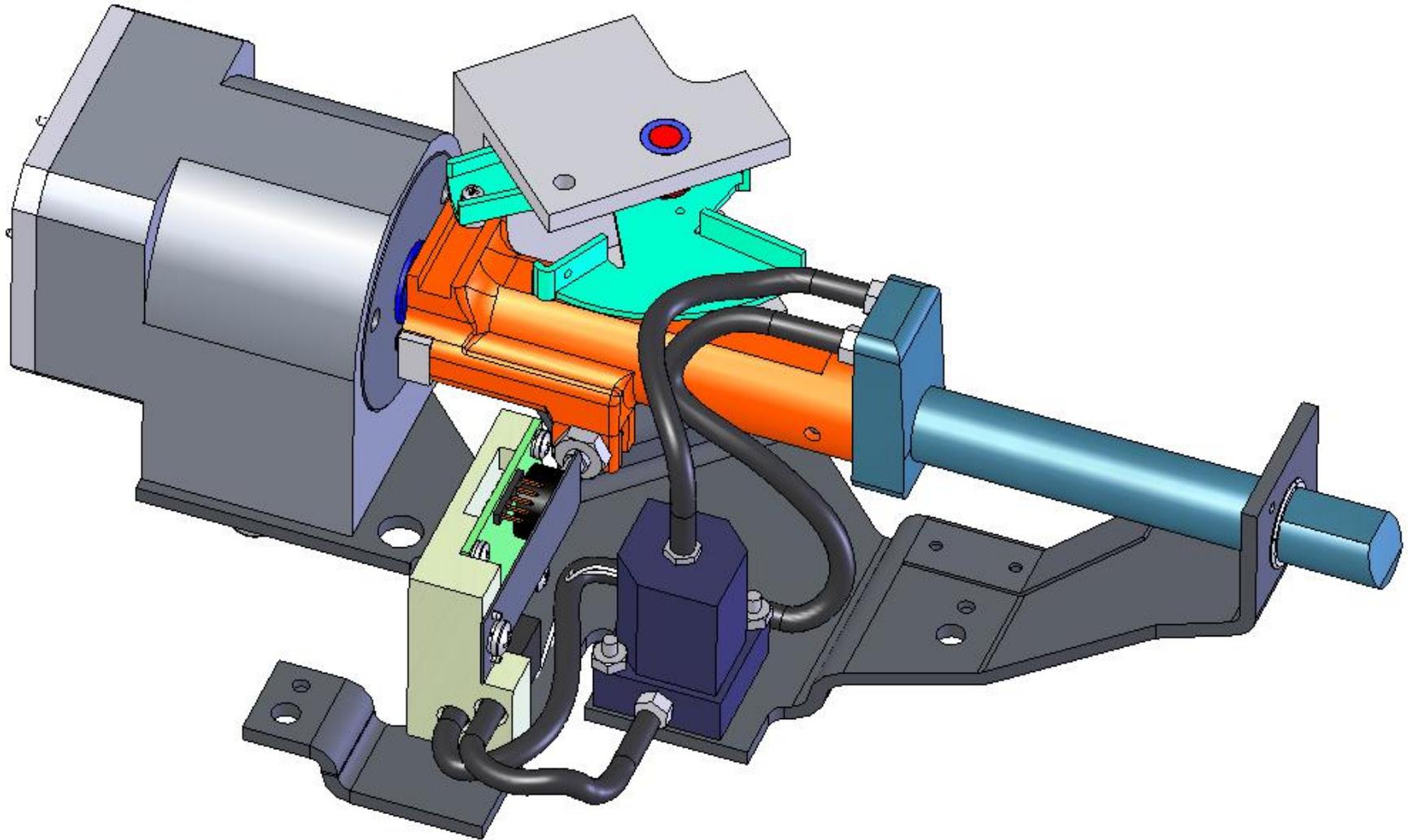
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Arming Actuator Assembly



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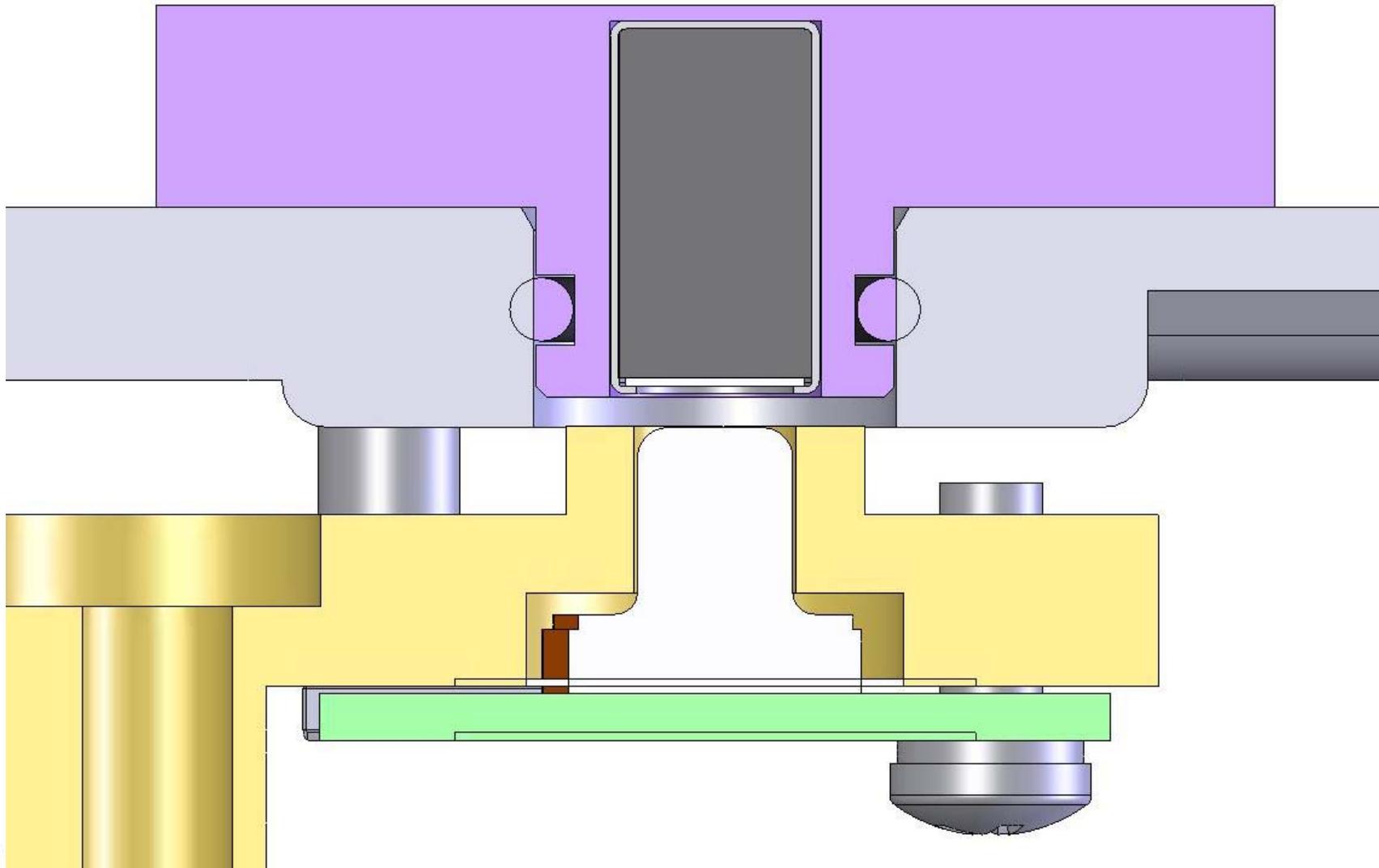
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Explosive Train



Explosive Train Comparison

- Current
 - 425 mg PBXN-5 output
 - output is part of detonator cord
 - initiated by HNS transition charge from HNS detonating cord
- Proposed
 - extend PBXN-5 output to fill Lead Holder
 - ~700 mg, same diameter as current output lead
 - swage in place
 - initiated by LEEFI output across small gap ~80mg PBXN-5
- Increased length not expected to increase output
 - dent data from current fuze needed to compare



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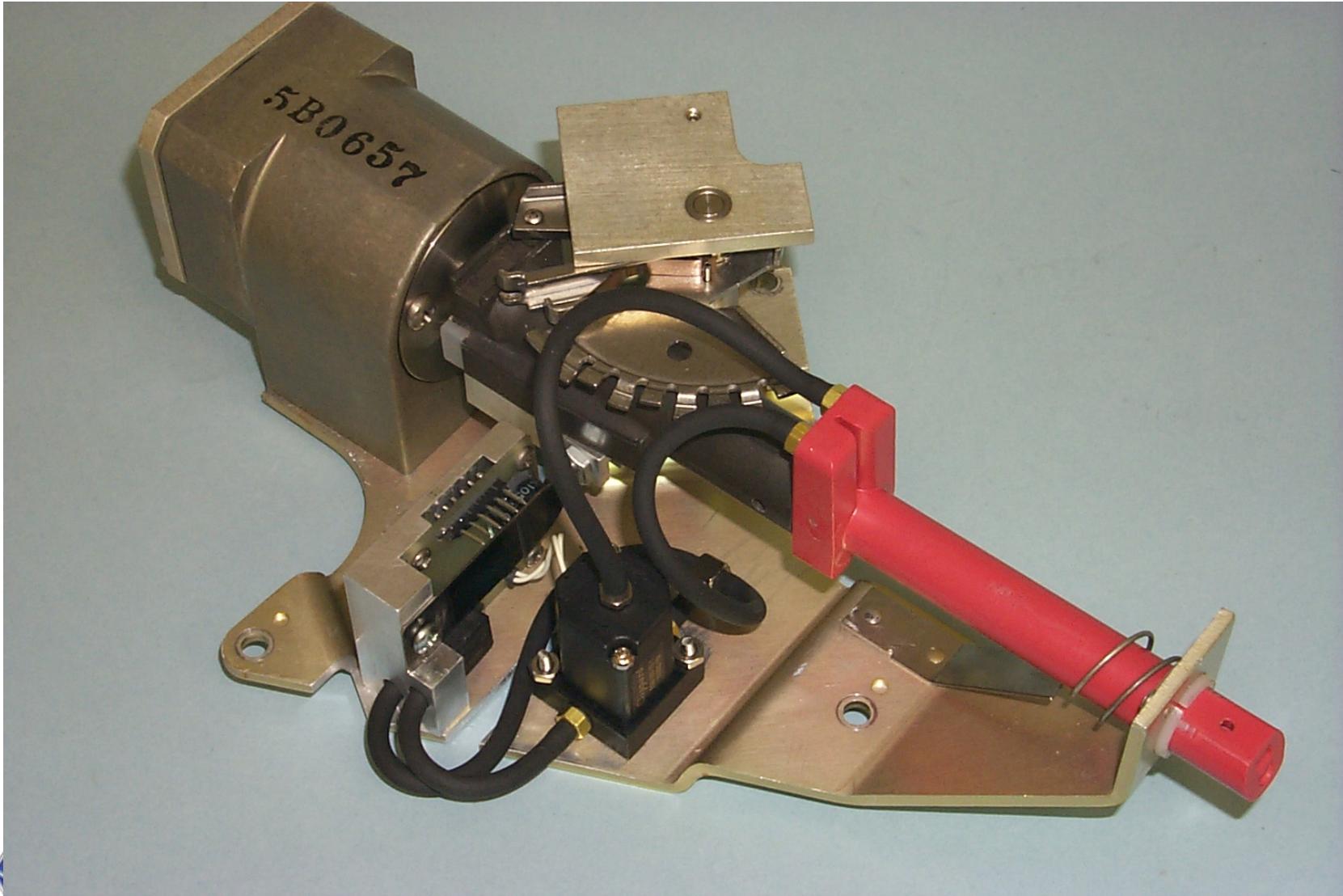
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Prototype Arming Actuator Assembly



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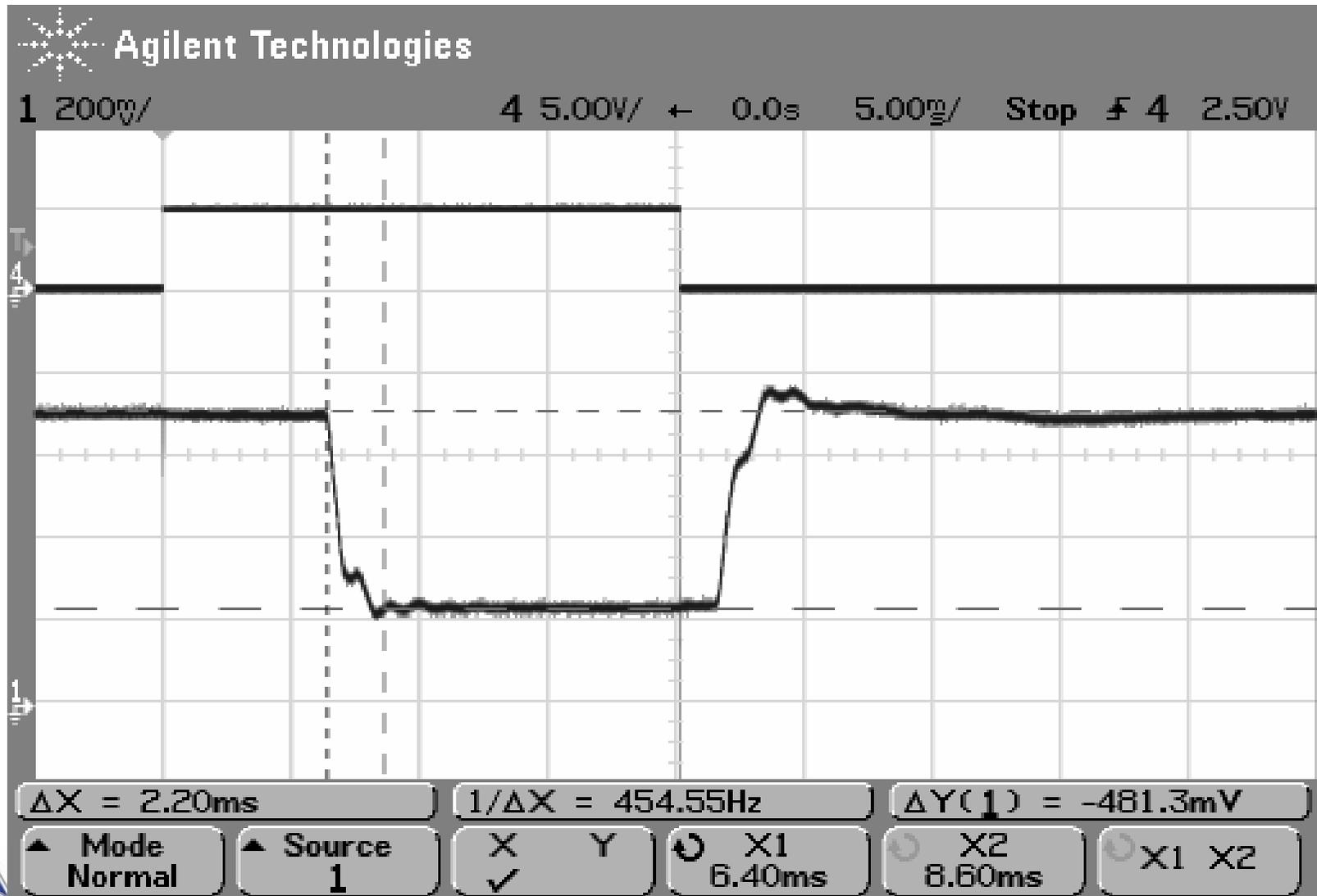
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Solenoid Valve Testing

- 3 solenoids tested from -65 °F to 160°F (3 steps)
- ~1 psi input pressure
- Valve actuation circuit per schematic
- Measure
 - Turn-on delay (T_{on})
 - Stabilization time (S_{on})
 - Turn-off delay (T_{off})
 - Stabilization time (S_{off})



Solenoid Activation



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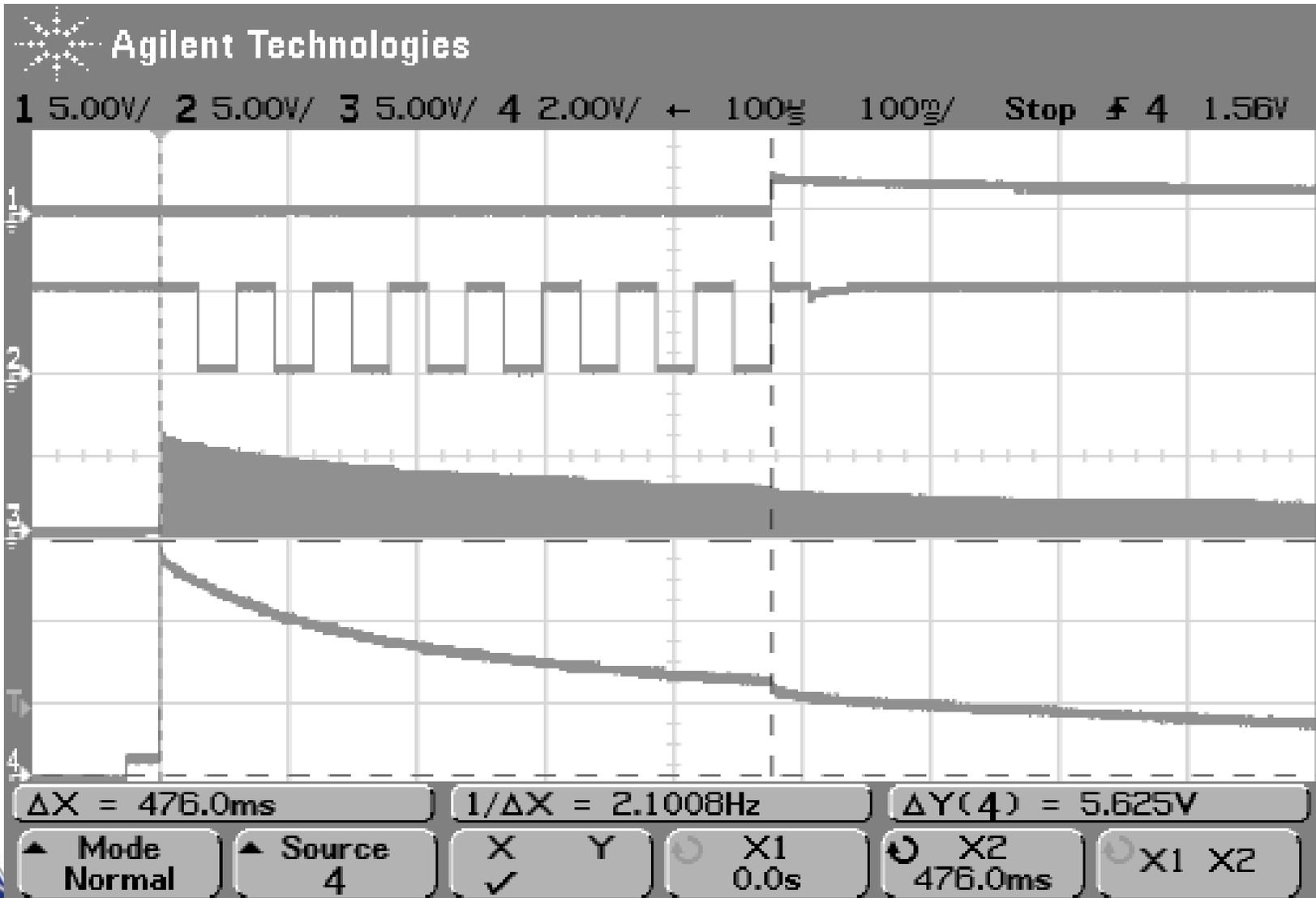
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Release Sensor

- **Current Pulse Generator**
 - 2100 +/- 200 turns of 44 AWG
 - Produces 4.4 V on 8 μ F
 - output marginal for .5 second timer circuit requirement
- **Modified Pulse Generator**
 - 350 +/- 50 turns of 36 AWG
 - produces 7.7 V on 8 μ F
 - produces 5.1 V on 16 μ F
 - output adequate for more than 1 second of operation



Release Sensor



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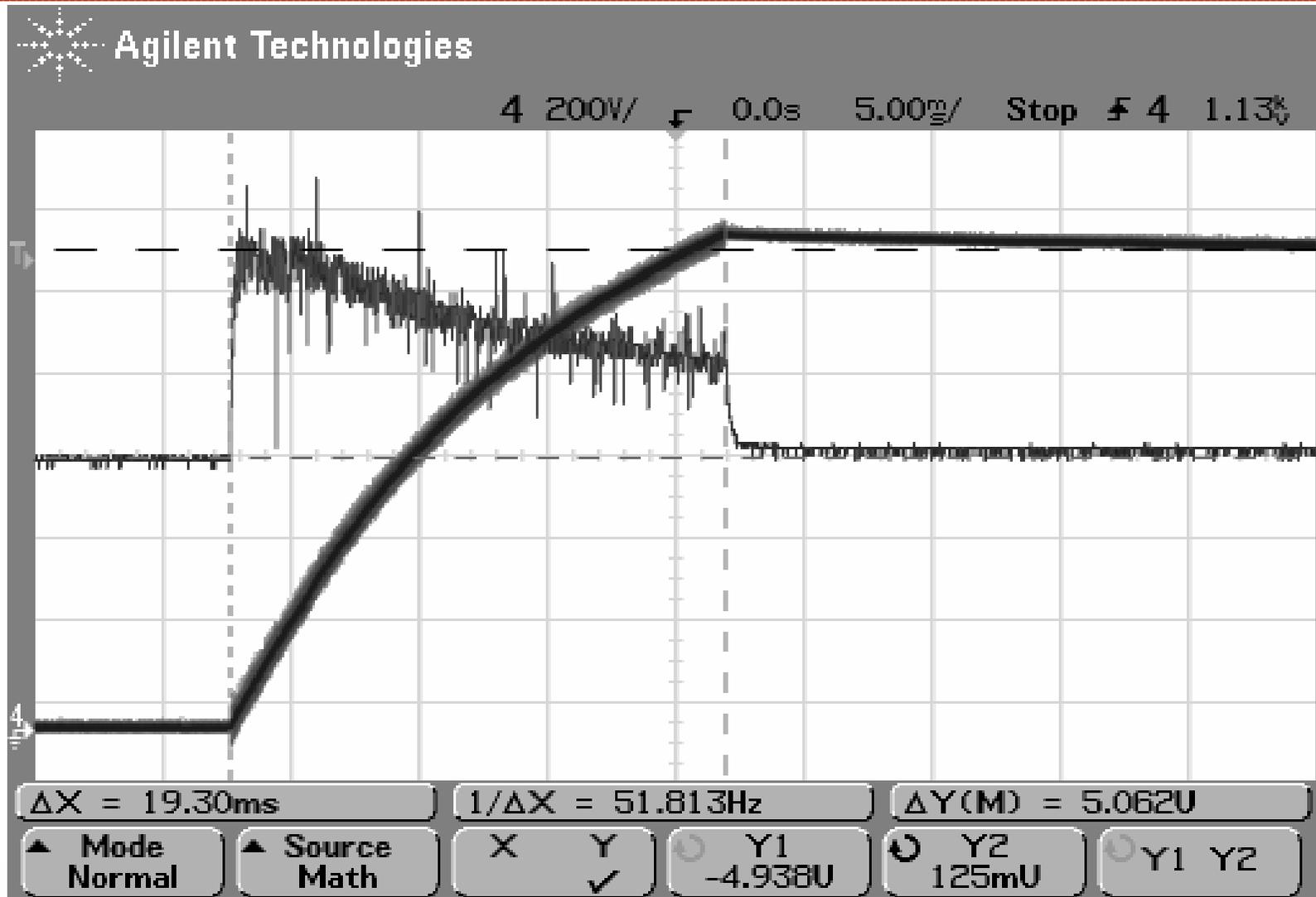


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High Voltage Charge (+18 V supply)



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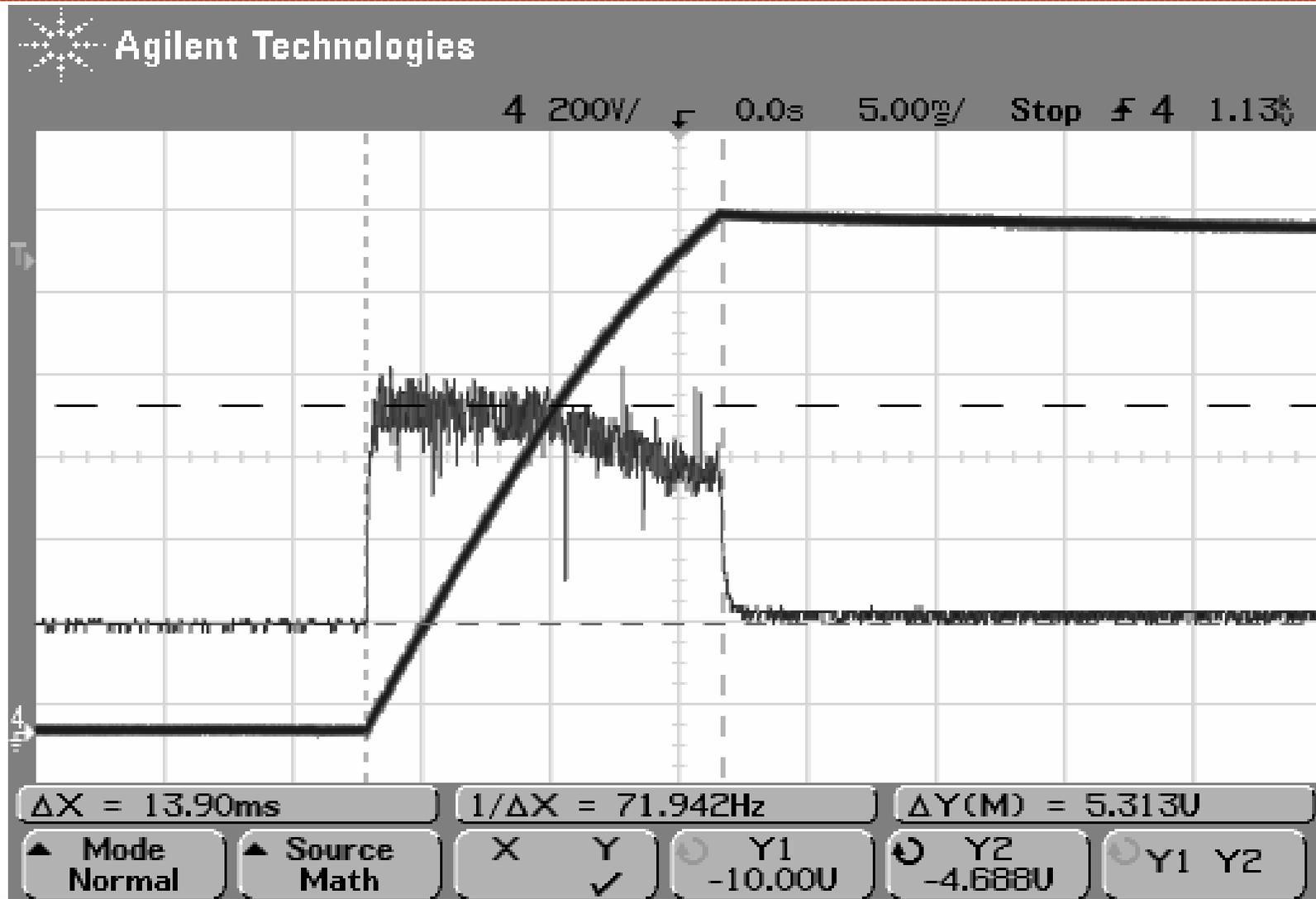


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High Voltage Charge (+23 V supply)



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Program Status

- Building and testing Design Verification Test Units
- Next major milestone CDR this summer
- Flight tests Dec-Jan timeframe

