

An abstract graphic on the left side of the page features several overlapping circles and arcs in various shades of gray. A prominent, thick gray circle is centered in the lower-left quadrant, with other thinner lines and circles of varying sizes and opacities surrounding it, creating a complex, layered geometric pattern.

Precision Guided Miniature Munitions

**Navigation and Guidance
Concepts**

**40th Annual Guns-
Ammunition-Rockets-
Missiles Conference**

**Session 6, Mortars and
Artillery**

April 28, 2005

Mission Need

- *Provide small unit of operations with organic Precision Strike capability against High Value Targets*
- *Accelerate Enemy Defeat*
- *Reduce Collateral Damage*
- *Improve Deployability & Logistics*
- *RF Guided Munition (RFGM)*
 - *Provide a low cost precision means for ground forces to engage C3 targets, enemy FOs, and some radars*
 - *Completes the sensor-to-shooter chain for IO targets operating from 30MHz to 3GHz*
- *Optically Designated Attack Munition (ODAM)*
 - *Ground or air laser designation of high value targets*
 - *Covert Programmable Optical Tag*

Current Mortar Munitions have <0.1%. first shot direct hit on target. RFGM and ODAM guidance system capable of correcting trajectory improves first-shot hit on the target to 90%.

BAE SYSTEMS *G&C Legacy*



**AN/ALQ-214
IDECM**



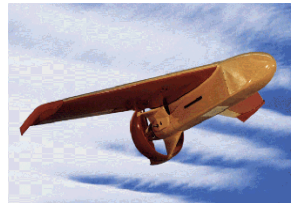
**APKWS 2.75
Rocket**



**Precision Guided Mortar
Munitions (PGMM)**



SKYEYE® R4E-50



SKYEYE® R4D



VTOL OAV



9" MAV



OBLIQUE WING



MINI SNIFFER



EAGLE ARV

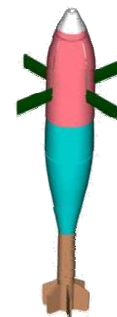
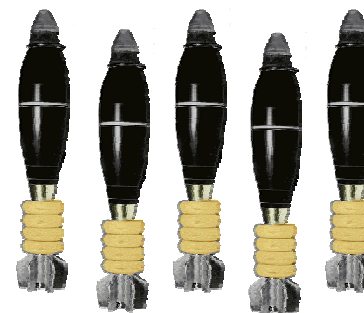


QF-4 Drone

RF Guided Munitions

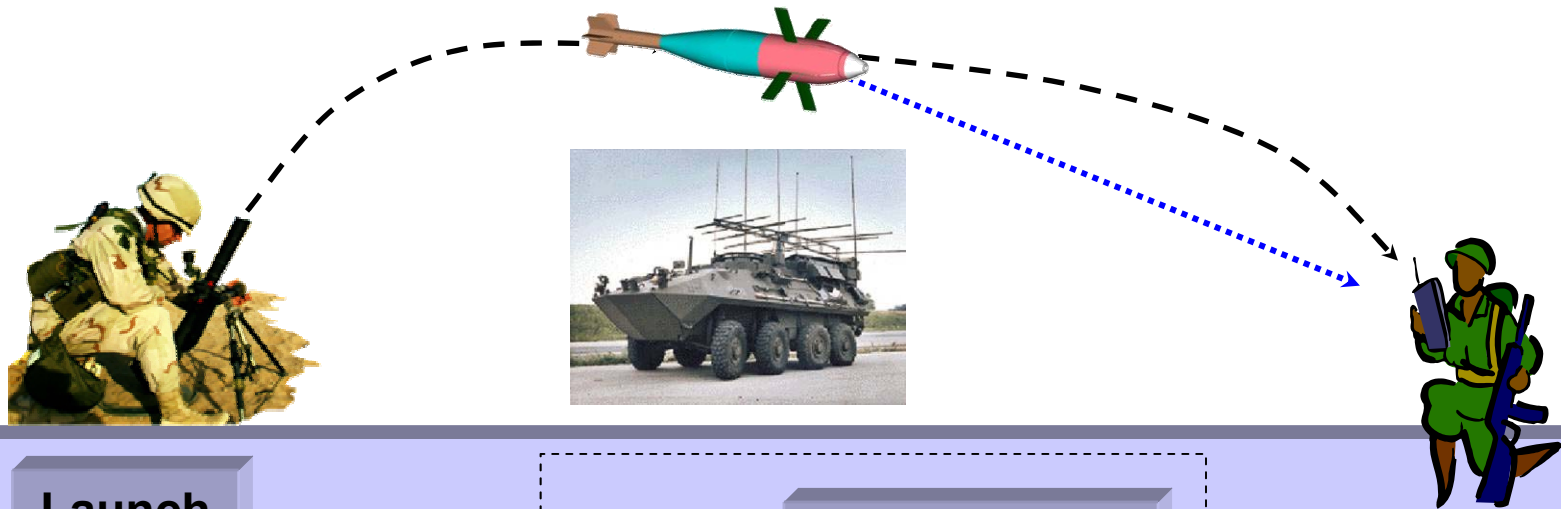
What is RFGM?

- *Replacement fuze/guidance package that effectively converts current, ballistic 81 mm mortar munitions into precision RF guided munitions*
- *Screw-on mod-kit*
- *Affordable, Easy to use*
- *Frequency range 30MHz to 3GHz*
- *Accuracy not dependent on visual observation*
- *Fire and Forget*
- *First shot kill*
- *Passive, all-weather*
- *Technology that is scalable to other munitions*



RF Guided Munitions

Technical Challenges



Launch Cue

Geo-locate

Maneuver toward target

Detonation

- Initial detection, discrimination and geolocation
- Leverage technology developed in Wolfpack/MANPACK

<20m accuracy (CEP) with $\ll 0.3\lambda$ aperture

- $\geq 0.5g$ capability and stable control
- Not accomplished for this size munition;
- Leverage PGMM/BAT

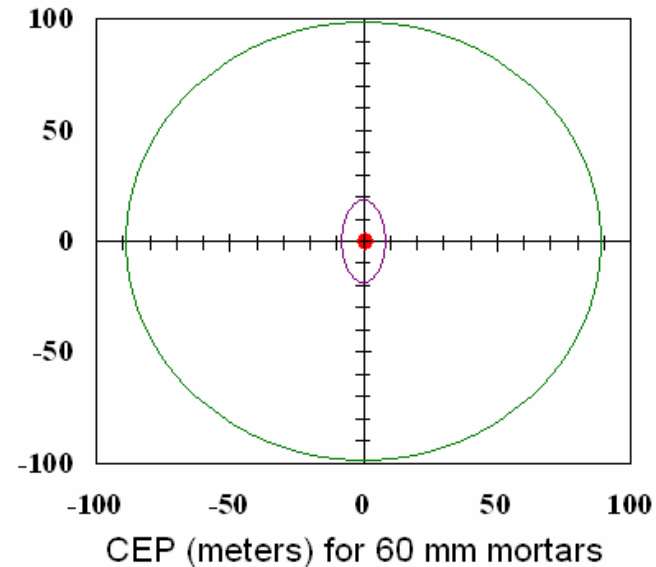
3m Airburst using GOTS proximity fuze

System Integration

- Miniaturize to a 81mm mortar round
- Cost effective
- Match maneuver, target, and munitions capability

What is ODA**M**?

- *Replacement fuze/guidance package that effectively converts current, ballistic 60 mm mortar munitions into optically designated 60 mm attack munitions*
- *Rapid path to an affordable (<\$300/unit) manufacturable end product.*
- *No megapixel steering array*
- *No cooled detectors*
- *Visible light tag for daytime*
- *Optimize for: Rugged, simple, and cheap*



Precision Guided Miniature Munitions

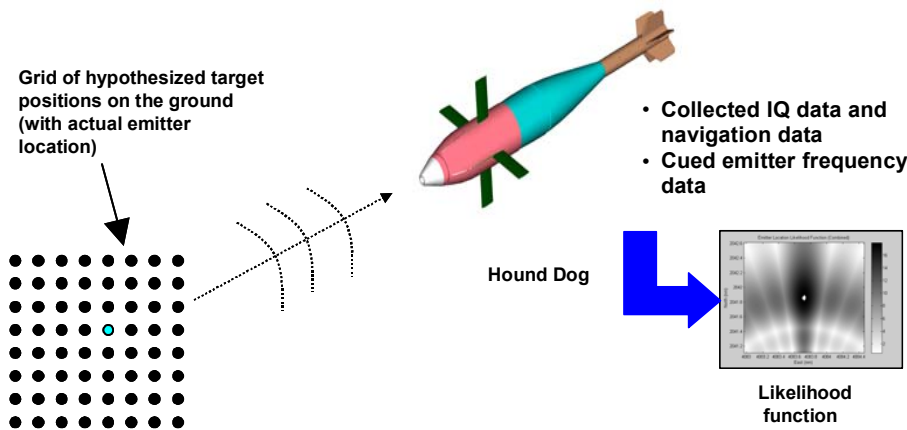
Seeker Types – System Integration

Seeker type strongly impacts system design.

- Sensor integration must be considered when designing guidance and control system \Rightarrow including CAS design and aero-mechanical integration

RFGM

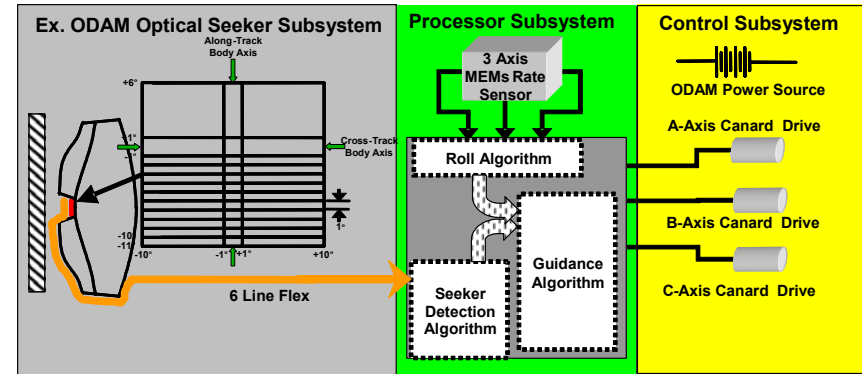
High Resolution RF Antenna Array Seeker



Hound Dog method uses both phase and amplitude information from all the antenna elements and then determines emitter geolocation metric by computing the probability likelihood surface of the potential emitter location as a function of its hypothesized location.

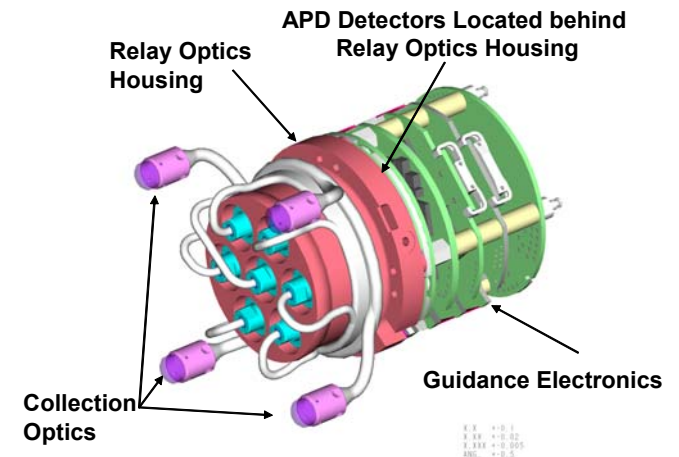
ODAM

High Resolution Optical Array Seeker

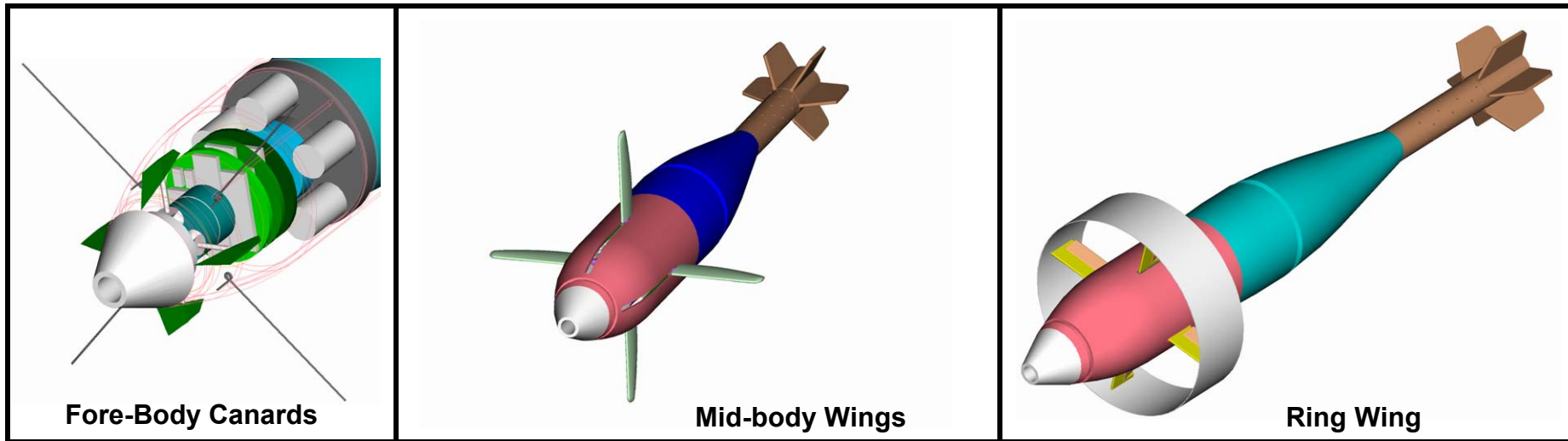


APKWS

Distributed Semi Active Laser Seeker



Precision Guided Miniature Munitions *Aerodynamics*



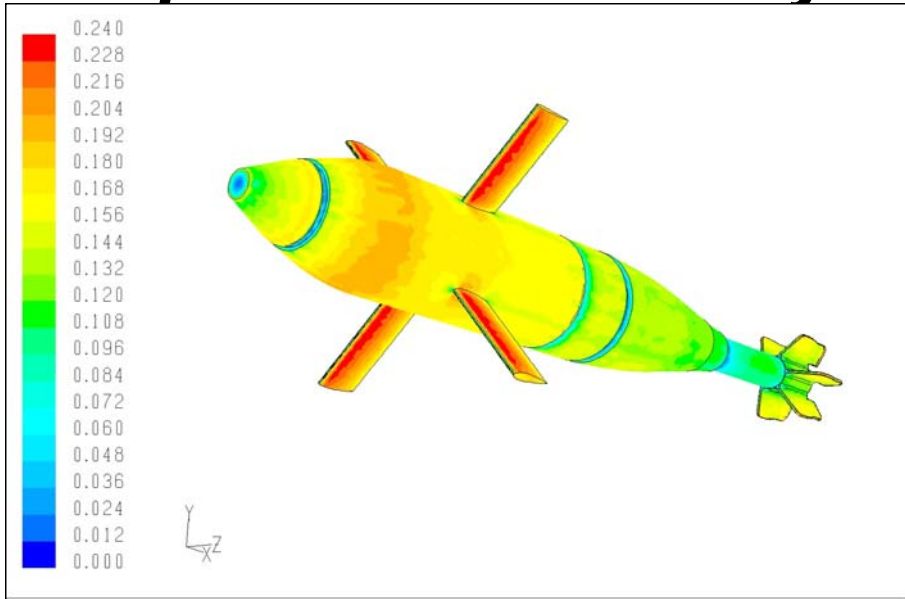
Two distinctly different aerodynamic design concepts were evaluated to determine basic feasibility of aero-mechanical implementation.

Concept type 1: Mid-body guidance. Approach using Mid-body wing surfaces to generate added normal force and provide steering.

Concept type 2: Fore-body guidance. Moment approach using canards mounted forward to generate normal force and controlled pitch moment effecting steering.

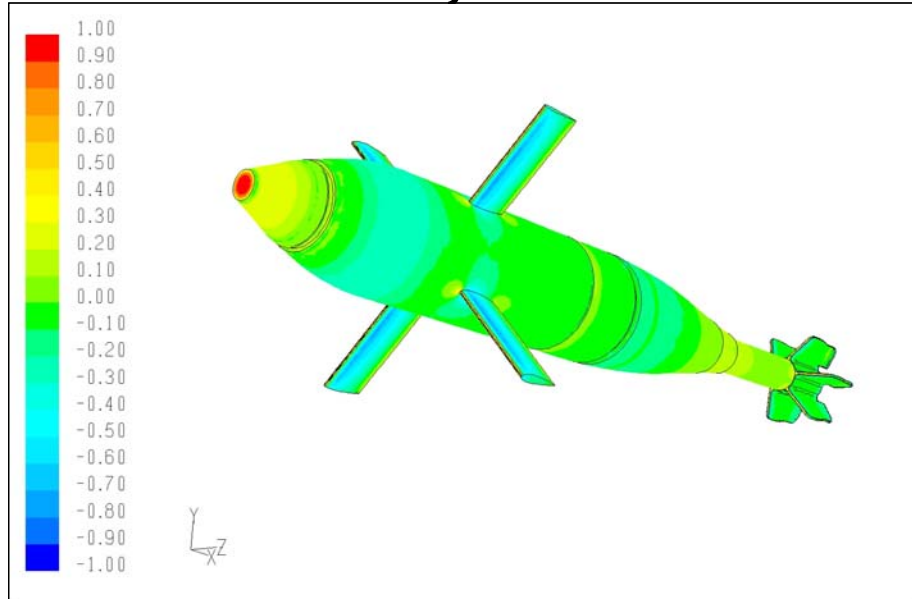
Each method is considered at the integrated system level versus specific design criteria.

Computational Fluid Dynamics Results, RFGM



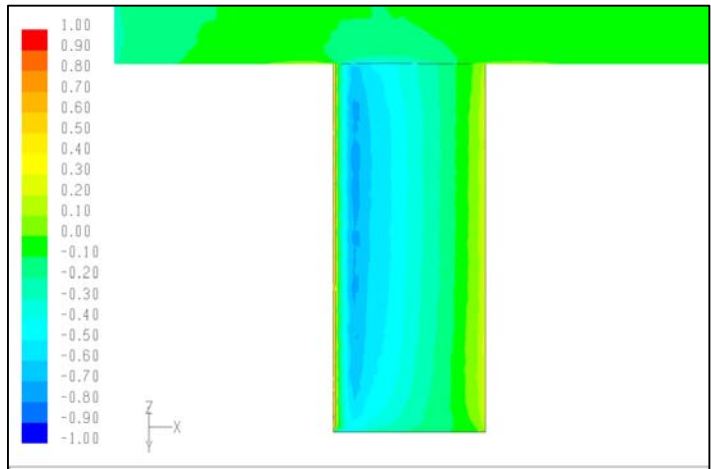
Contours of Mach Number

Mar 21, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (3d, segregated, rke)



Contours of Pressure Coefficient

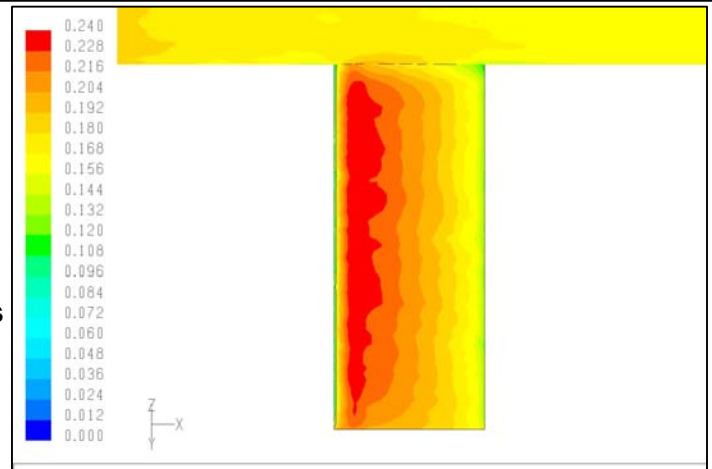
Mar 21, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (3d, segregated, rke)



Contours of Pressure Coefficient

Mar 21, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (3d, segregated, rke)

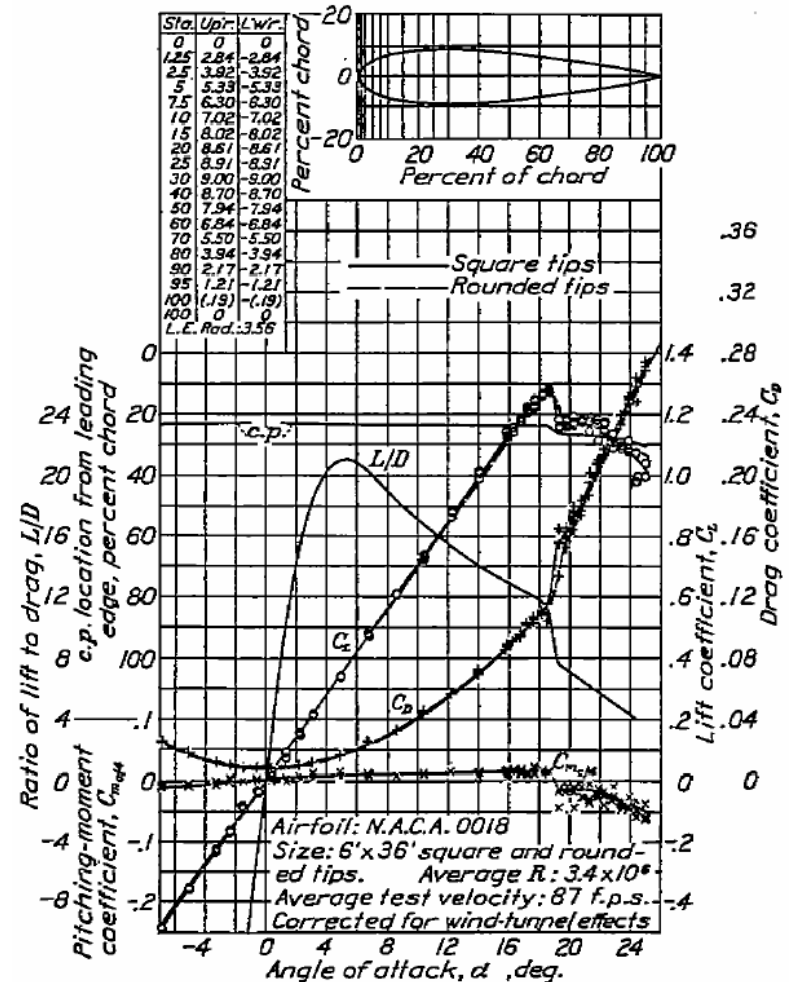
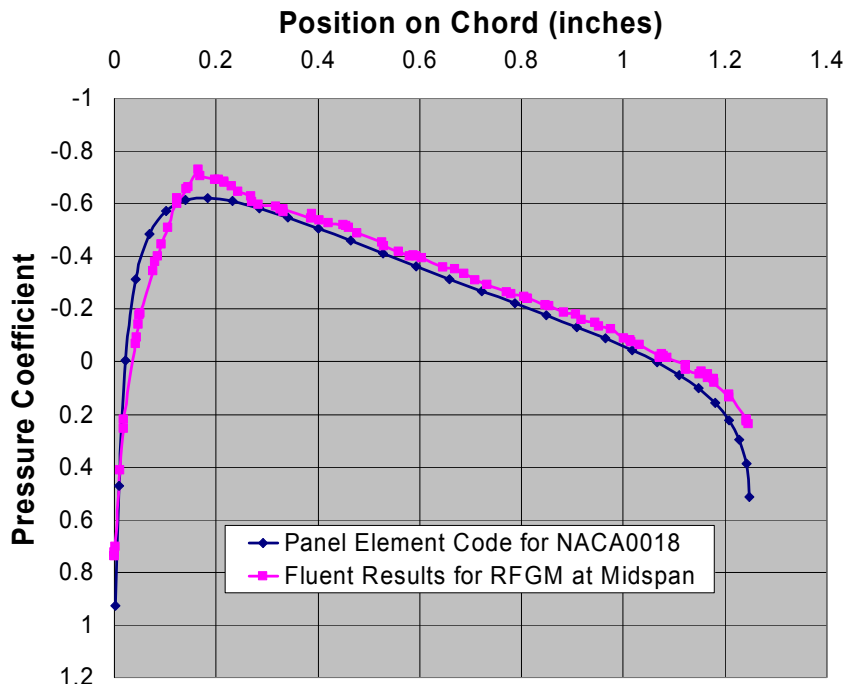
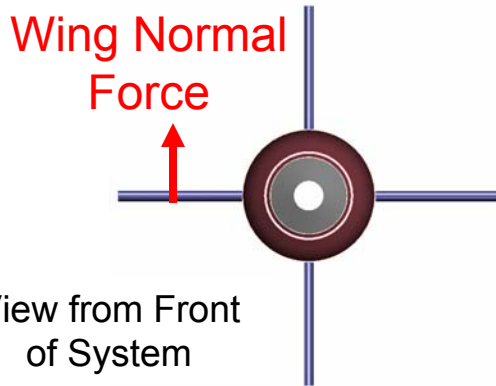
Pressure and Mach Contours on Wing



Contours of Mach Number

Mar 21, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (3d, segregated, rke)

Aerodynamic Calculations – RFGM mid body wings



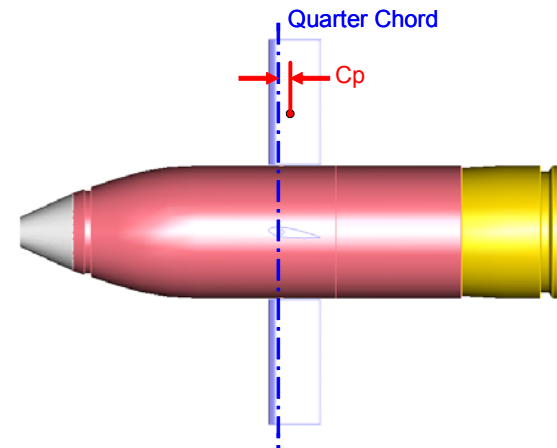
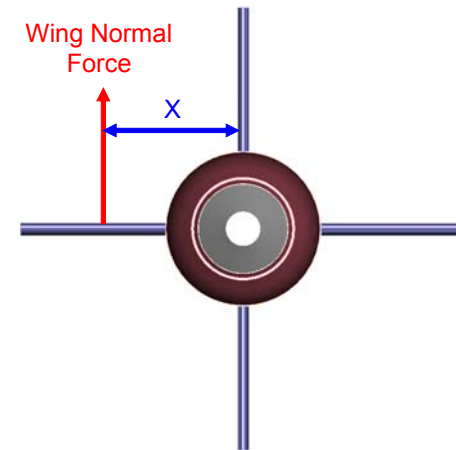
“Tests of N.A.C.A. 0009, 0012, and 0018 Airfoils in the Full-Scale Tunnel” NACA Report No 647

Computational Fluid Dynamics Results, RFGM

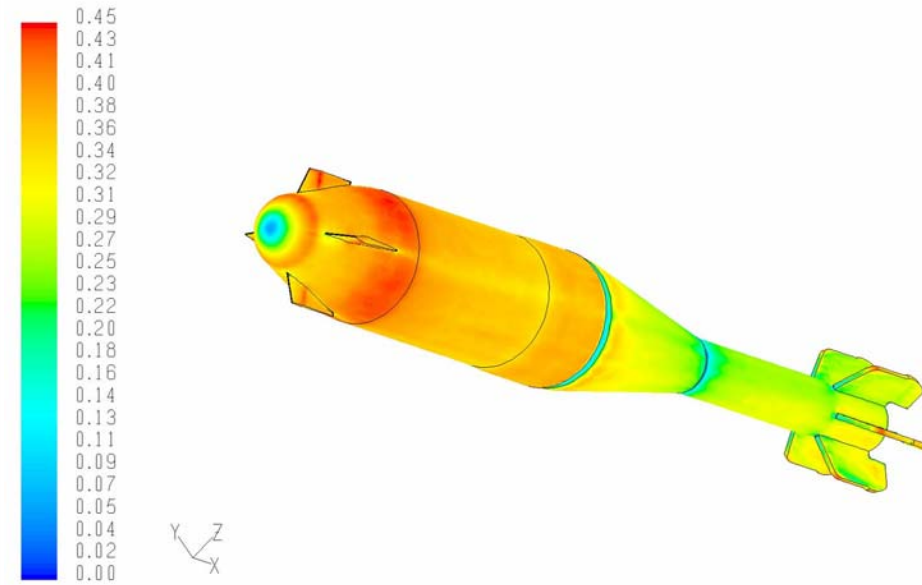
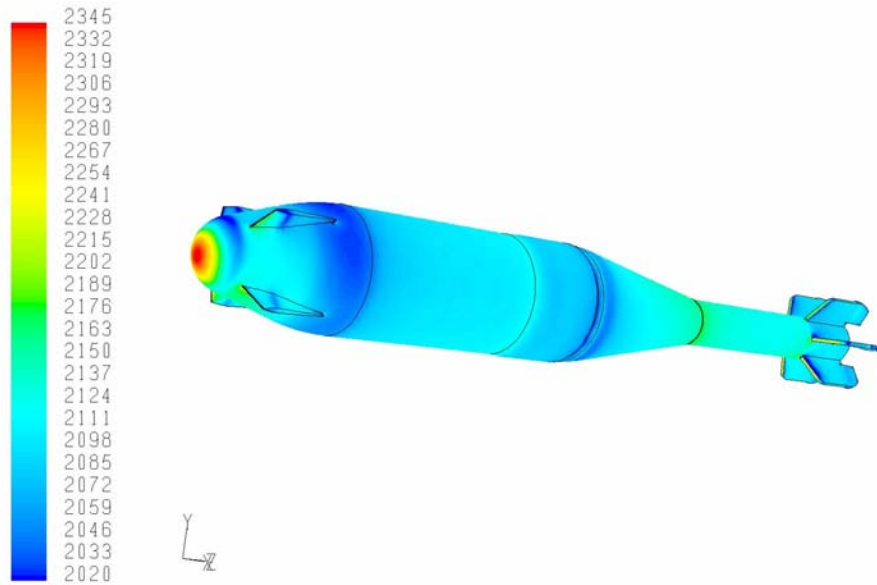
Results are utilized in 6 DOF modeling of performance as well as structural design

X (inches from centerline)		Mach	
		0.2	0.6
Wing AoA	3°	3.13	3.02
	10°	3.27	3.08

Cp (inches from quarter chord)		Mach	
		0.2	0.6
Wing AoA	3°	0.023	0.063
	10°	0.026	0.084



Computational Fluid Dynamics Results, ODAM

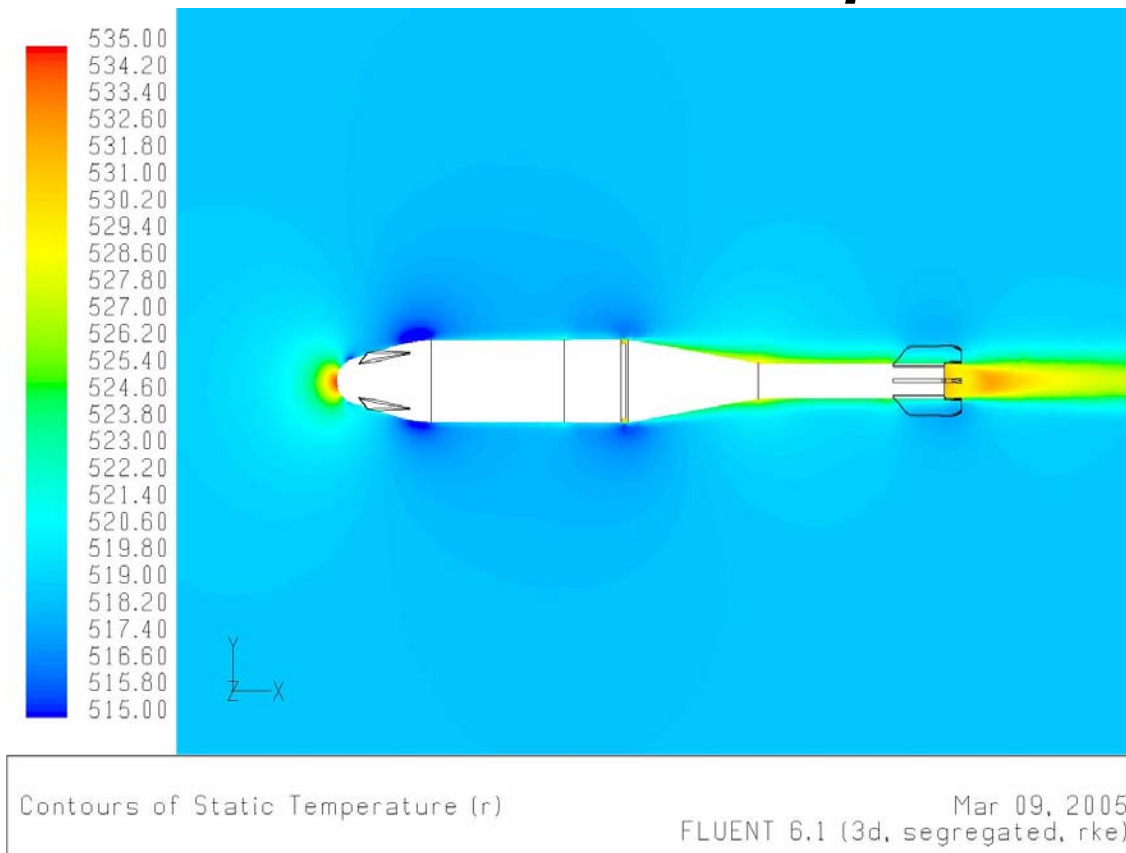


Contours of Static Pressure (lb/ft²)
Mar 10, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (3d, segregated, rke)

Contours of Mach Number
Mar 10, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (3d, segregated, rke)

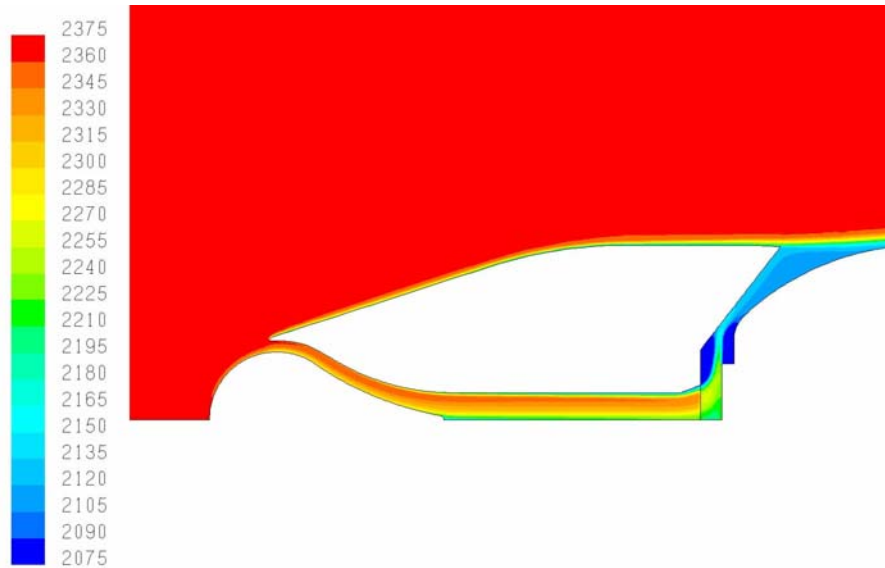
Pressure and Mach Contours on ODAM Projectile with canards installed and under various flight conditions. Data extracted is utilized for canard sizing to achieve required maneuverability, structural design of canard surfaces, guidance and control system development.

Aerodynamic Calculations – Temperature



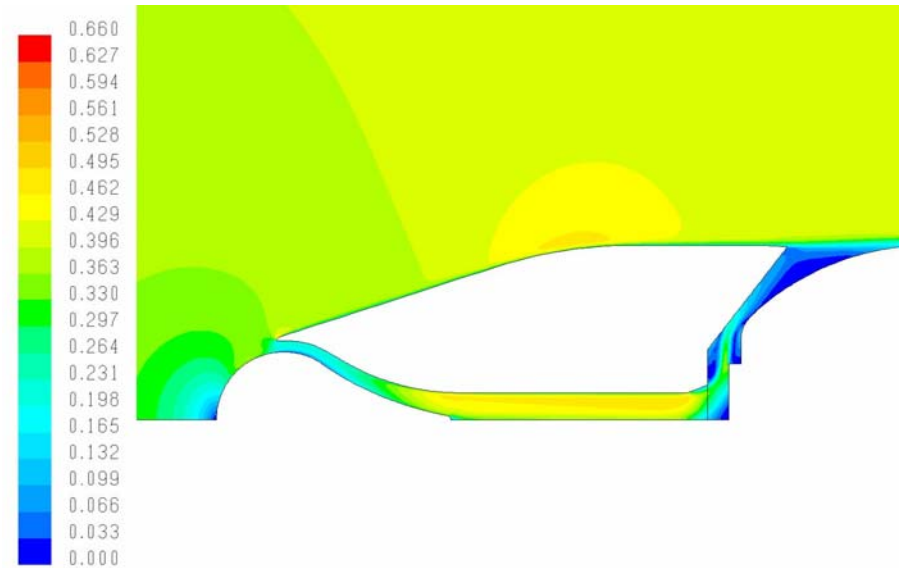
- **CFD has proven extremely useful in computation of other related aerodynamic phenomena of interest to ODAM development**
 - **A thorough understanding of thermal heating of optical window on nose is required for seeker performance**

Computational Fluid Dynamics Results, ODAM



Contours of Total Pressure (lb/ft2)

Mar 14, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (axi, segregated, rke)



Contours of Mach Number

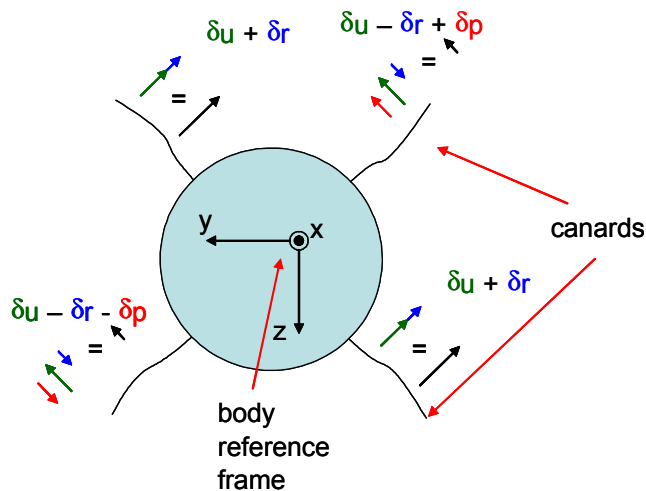
Mar 14, 2005
FLUENT 6.1 (axi, segregated, rke)

- **CFD has been utilized in computation of inlet performance during design phase in order to ensure integration of critical fuze components is properly accounted for.**

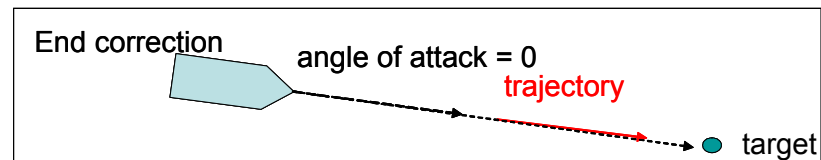
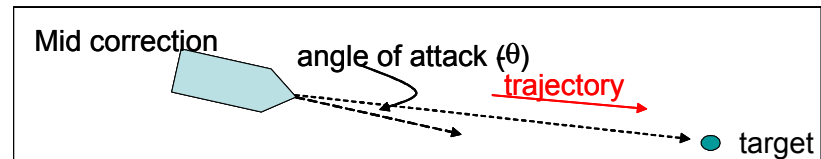
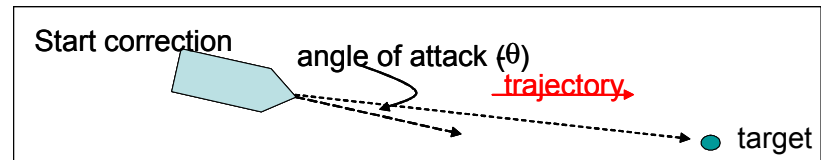
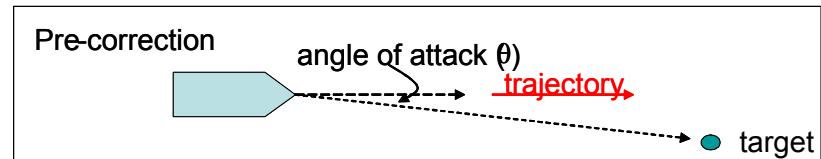
CAS - Command Requirements

- Tied directly to aerodynamic performance requirements
- Spin control requires differential mode
 - Drive $\varphi_B \rightarrow 0$
- Pitch control requires common deflection
 - Maximize F_N in direction of target
- Control surfaces are torque balanced.
 - I.e.: Hinge located @ wing $C_p \rightarrow$ minimizes motor torque requirements

Munitions View (Nose forward)

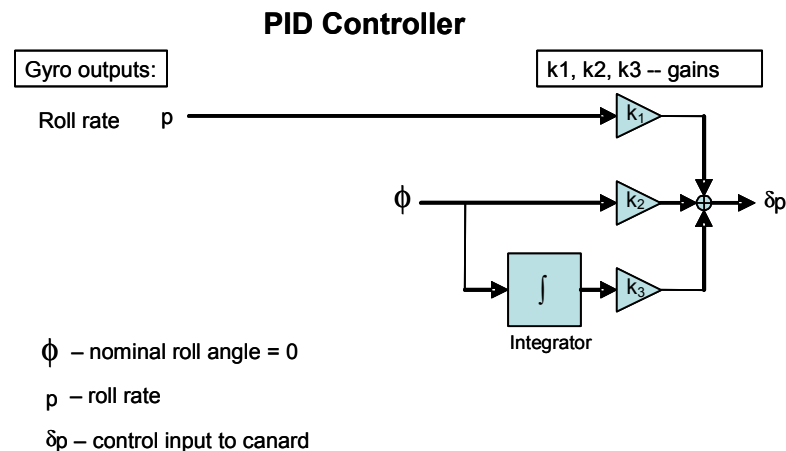
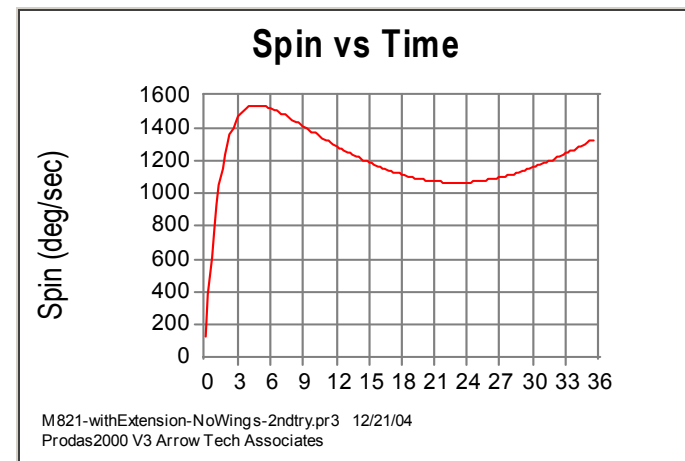


δp – roll correction
 δu – up (down) steering correction
 δr – right (left) steering correction



Precision Guided Miniature Munitions *CAS Requirements*

- Control roll & pitch of projectile
- Integrate steering commands with aerodynamic control surfaces
- Both RFGM and ODAM projectiles constantly spin
 - Spin generated via 5° tail fin cant
 - Fosters requirement to despin and maintain despun orientation throughout flyout and while maneuvering to target.
 - Complicates guidance process
 - CAS must despin, maintain specific orientation, and maneuver simultaneously
- CAS must exert fine grain control of aerodynamic surfaces to prevent over control

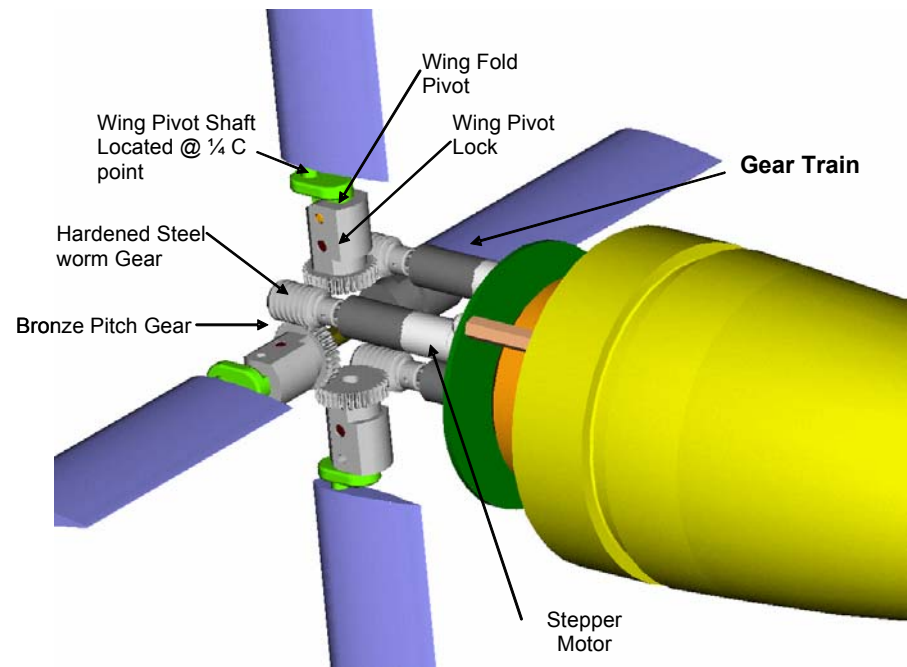


- Zero roll is maintained by using a Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) control loop.
- The “proportional” and “integral” inputs come from the pitch and yaw rate gyros.
- The “derivative” term comes from the roll gyro. These three terms are combined to estimate the instantaneous roll rate component and steer the canards appropriately to offset this effect

CAS – Motor / Control Options

- Several potential motor / drive options are available ranging from 1 to 4 motors.
 - Trade study initiated to down select to preferred option
- 3 Motor → RFGM / ODAM ⇒ Selected for Phase 1 configuration
 - 1 common axel (pure pitch)
 - 2 Independent axels (roll & pitch)
- 4 Motor
 - Each supports both roll & pitch
- 2 Motor
 - Requires $1_{in} \rightarrow 2_{out}$ transmission (prototype of simplified version developed with $1_{in} \rightarrow 4_{out}$ and limited testing performed)
- 1 Motor
 - Requires higher complexity transmission with shaft independent shifting function
 - Variant of $1_{in} \rightarrow 4_{out}$ previously developed with addition of complex shifting function added

RFGM CAS Design
Antennas integrated within wing



Summary

- **Precision Guidance of Miniature Munitions is viable.**
 - **RFGM \Rightarrow 81 mm round incorporates mid-body wings**
 - **ODAM \Rightarrow 60 mm round incorporates fore body canards**
- **Aerodynamics are readily calculated using current CFD techniques**
 - **Well understood force, moment, and damping is required in order to design guidance system**
 - **Some aspects are complex and require more than traditional level of design treatment \Rightarrow spin terms such as Magnus force and moment along with coupled aerodynamics parameters**
- **Advances in miniature, affordable sensors such as the IMU incorporated into RFGM provide enabling technology for solution of complex guidance and control problem**
- **Guidance and Control must be highly integrated with seeker / sensors in order to provide best system level solution**

Questions?

Points of Contact

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