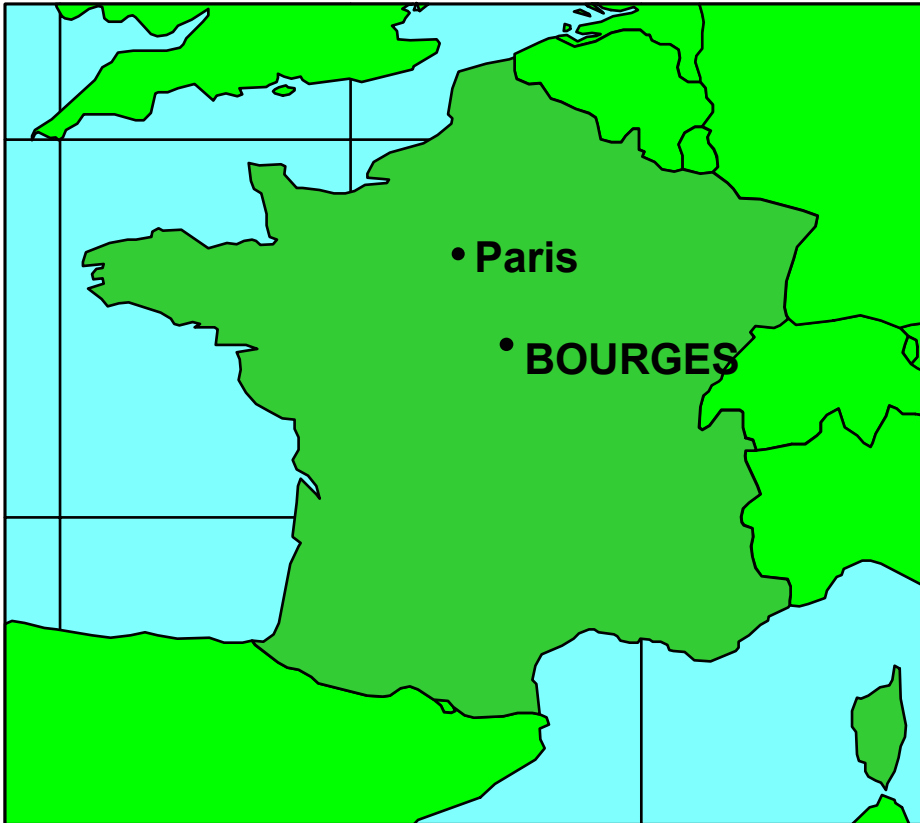




**40th Annual Armament Systems
Guns-Ammunition-Rockets-Missiles
Conference and Exhibition
April 25 –28, 2005**

**40mm CTWS Supporting
UK and France**

CTA International

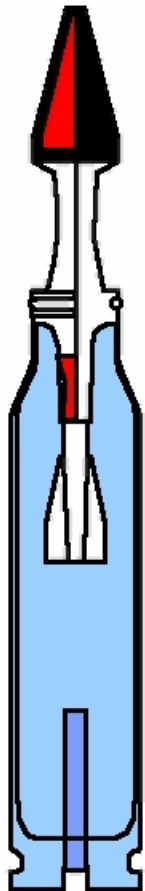


- CTAI is a joint venture company 50/50 BAE Systems and Giat Industries.
- Dedicated team, 40 strong, British and French engineers and scientists based in Bourges, France.
- Whole company focused on development of 40mm Cased Telescoped Weapon System.
- Technology Background funded from industrial investment.

Private Venture Investment since 1994 - >€52M

Cased Telescoped Technology

Principle of Technology 'Telescoped' ammunition



30% saving in volume for the same performance

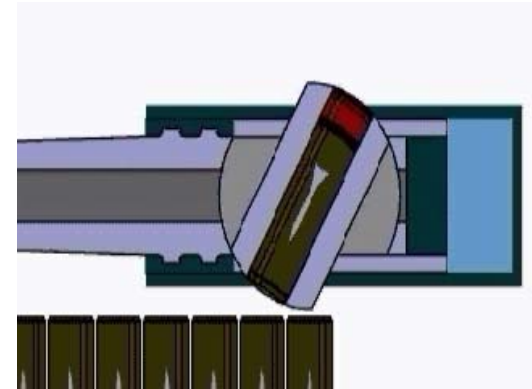
30% more performance for the same volume



Cased Telescoped Technology

Cylindrical cartridges enable a much simpler Cannon mechanism
As a consequence the overall cannon system is substantially smaller

Rotating chamber and 'push through' concept



25mm M 242 Bush I



30mm Mk 44 Bush II



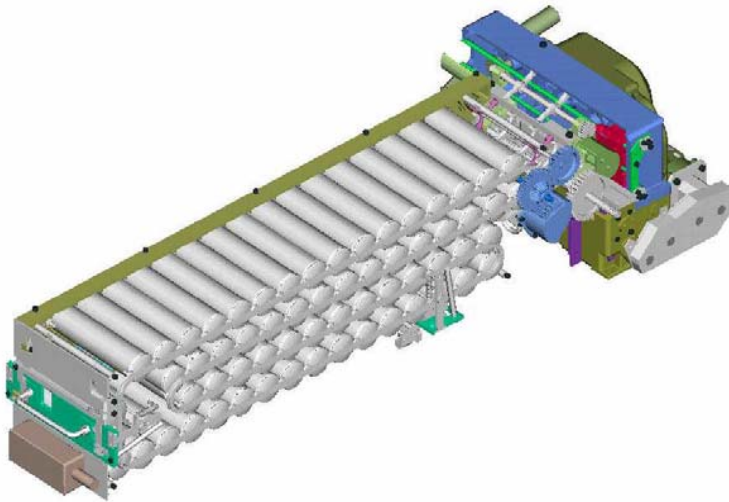
35mm Bush III



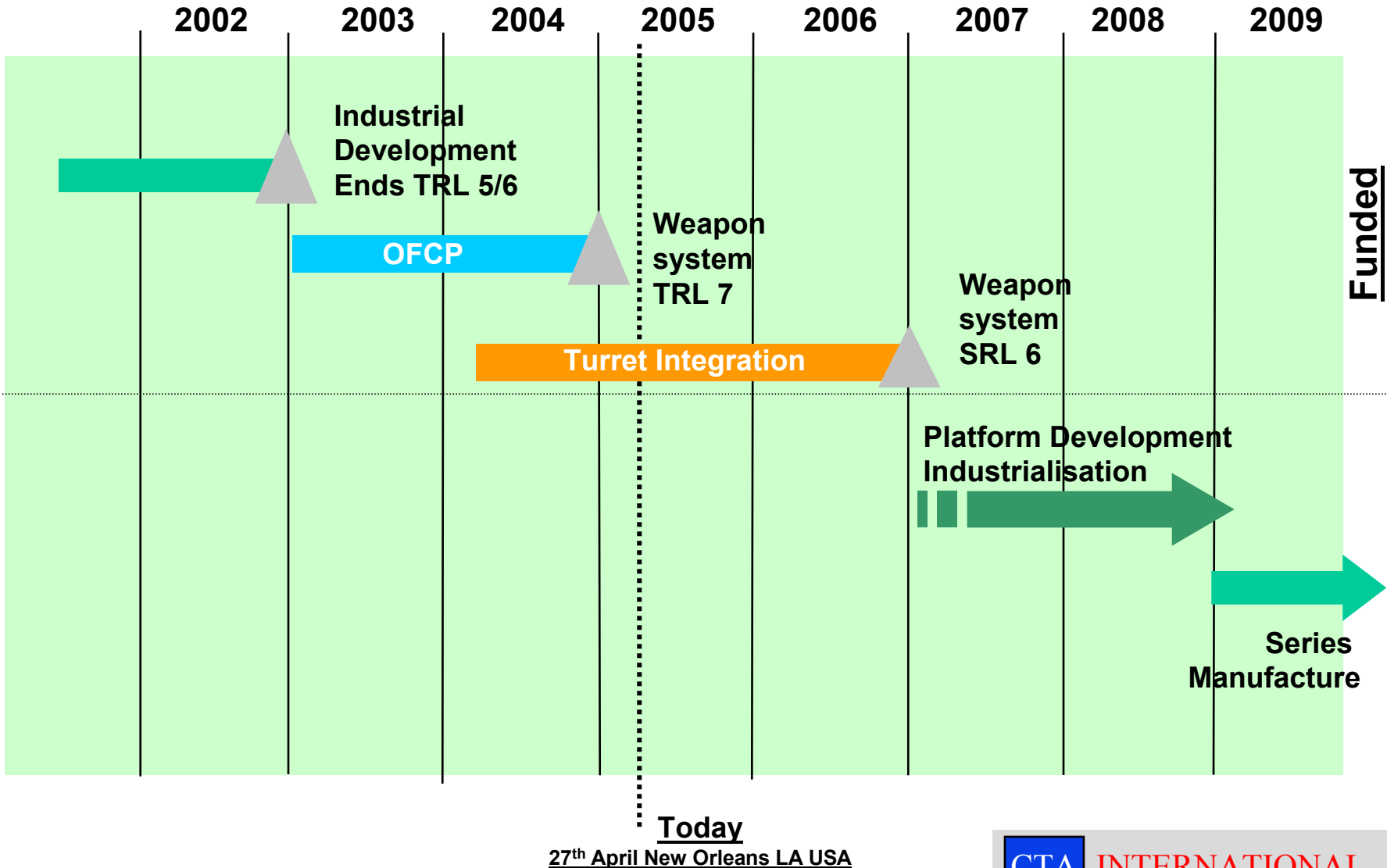
40mm CT 40

Linkless Ammunition Feed Technology

- Compact
- Reduced gunner workload
 - > Easy loading and unloading
 - > Remote operation



CTWS Route Map



The Objective Future Cannon Programme(OFCP)

- Started in September 2002; joint funded by UK MoD, French DGA and CTAI
- Preceded by a system lethality system trade study which selected 40mm CTWS as the optimal cannon system to satisfy the future lethality requirements of UK and France.
- In 2002 UK and French Governments co operate on 40mm CTWS
- Driven by the Requirements of:
 - UK Warrior, FRES
 - DGA VBCI, EBRC
- Objective was to demonstrate TRL7 by the end of 2004 total - budget 9M€
- Customers are committed to share deliverables with other nations



TRL 7 Definition

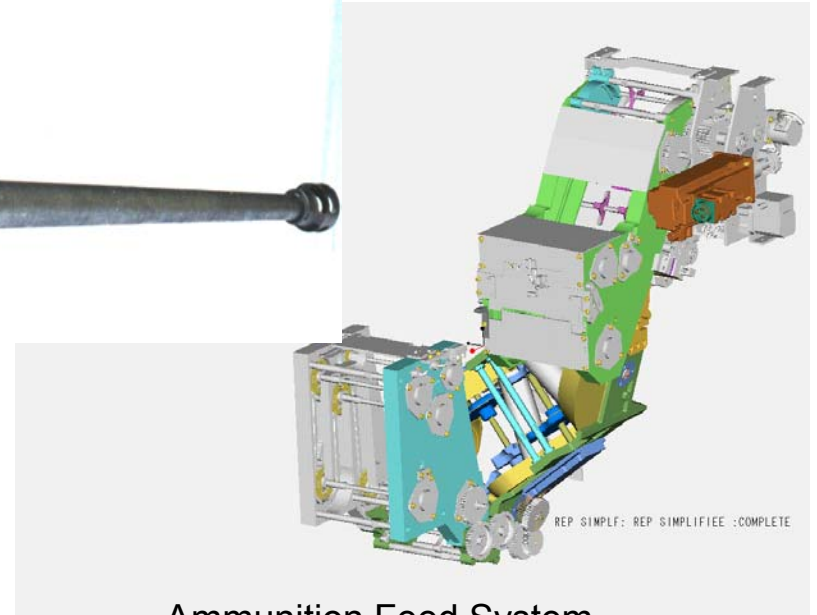
‘System technology prototype demo in an operational environment’



Cannon – 40mm CTWS



Ammunition: APFSDS, GPR-PD, TP-T



Ammunition Feed System

‘The System’



'The Environment'

- Define Requirement
 - > Performance
 - > Use – i.e. the 48hr Battlefield Mission
 - > Maintenance and Support
- Define a set of assessment criteria
 - > Safety
 - > Environmental robustness
 - > Reliability
 - > Performance
- Develop test and assessment programme to deliver objective evidence
- Execute the programme

Weapon System - Performance

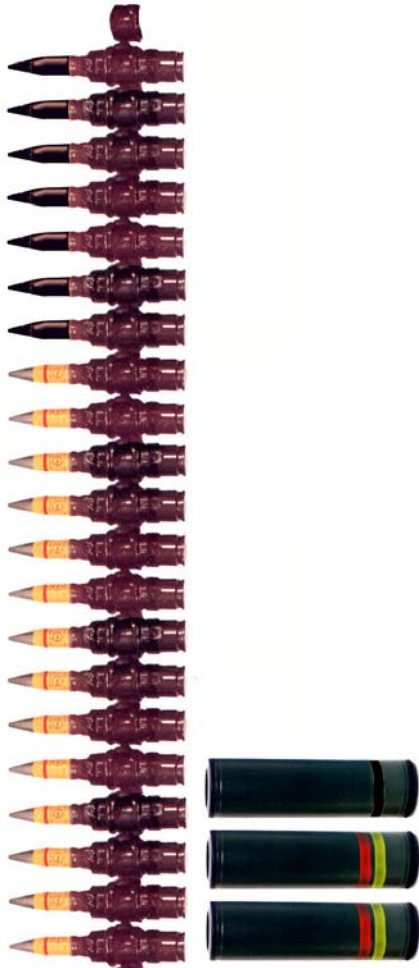
Requirements

- Rate of Fire 200 Shots per minute
- Fire two ammunition types selectable <3s
- Remote operation
- Low integration volume <80 litres total swept volume
- Dispersion
 - > <0,35 mil APFSDS
 - > <1 mil GPR
- Minimum Fatigue Safety Life 10,000 rounds
- Operates in safety -46°C to $+63^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Satisfies prevailing UK MoD and French DGA safety standards
- Reliability >98%
- Supports 'coincidence' fire control solution



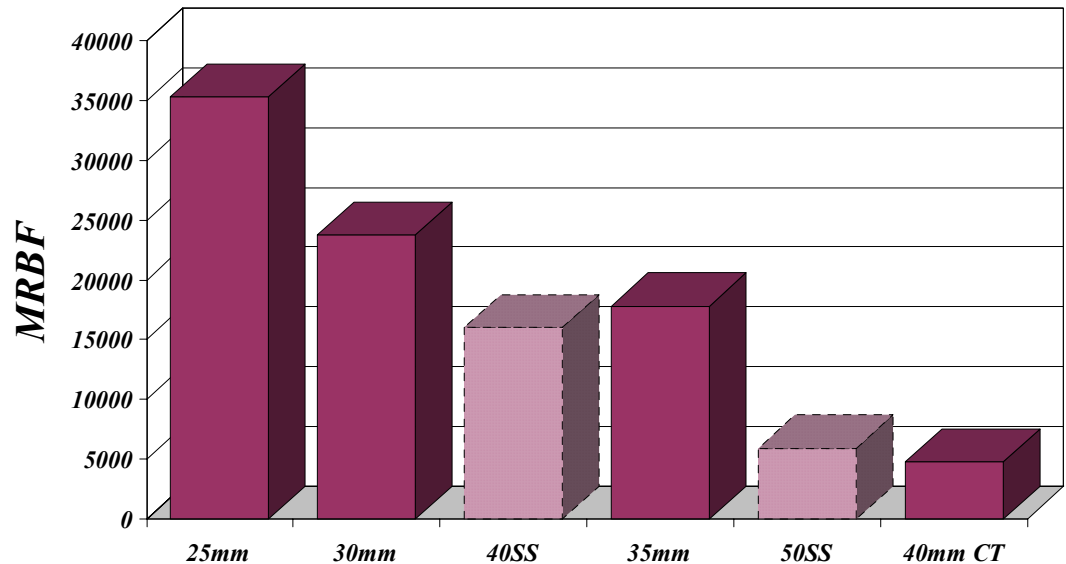
Before We Talk about Reliability!

Equivalent Stowed Kills



More 'capable' systems need to complete less cycles to complete the mission..... therefore their MRBF requirements are less.

Required MRBF for 98% Reliability Equivalent Stowed Kills



Achieving MRBF costs time, money and adds system level risk!

OFCP - Reliability Test Programme



- Built new weapon
- Used AMSAA model to measure and report reliability
- Complete 10,000 round test programme in all BFM modes

Weapon Safety

- Fatigue Safety Testing
- 30,000 cycles completed on all safety critical components
 - > Barrel
 - > Breech Ring
 - > Recoil system
 - > Chamber
- 3x samples of each component tested in series to destruction
- Cumulative total of 360,000 test cycles completed
- Simulation techniques developed with UK MoD DOSG



Dynamic Pressure Test Rig



Chamber failed in fatigue



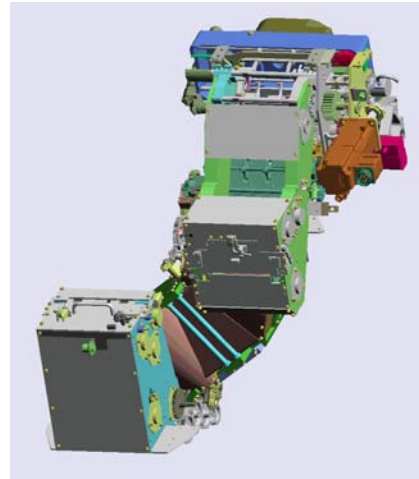
Recoil System Ring stack Failed in Fatigue



Impulse Simulator

Feed System

- **Warrior Feed System**
 - > Designed
 - > Built
 - > Integrated
 - > Tested
 - > Sept 2002 and Dec 2004.
- Full dynamic vibration test programme completed on full mission load.



**CAD
Image of
OFCP
Feed System**



**Feed System on Vibration Table
November 2004**

Ammunition TRL Assessment Objectives and Approach

- TRL 7
 - > APFSDS
 - > TP-T
 - > GPR (PD)

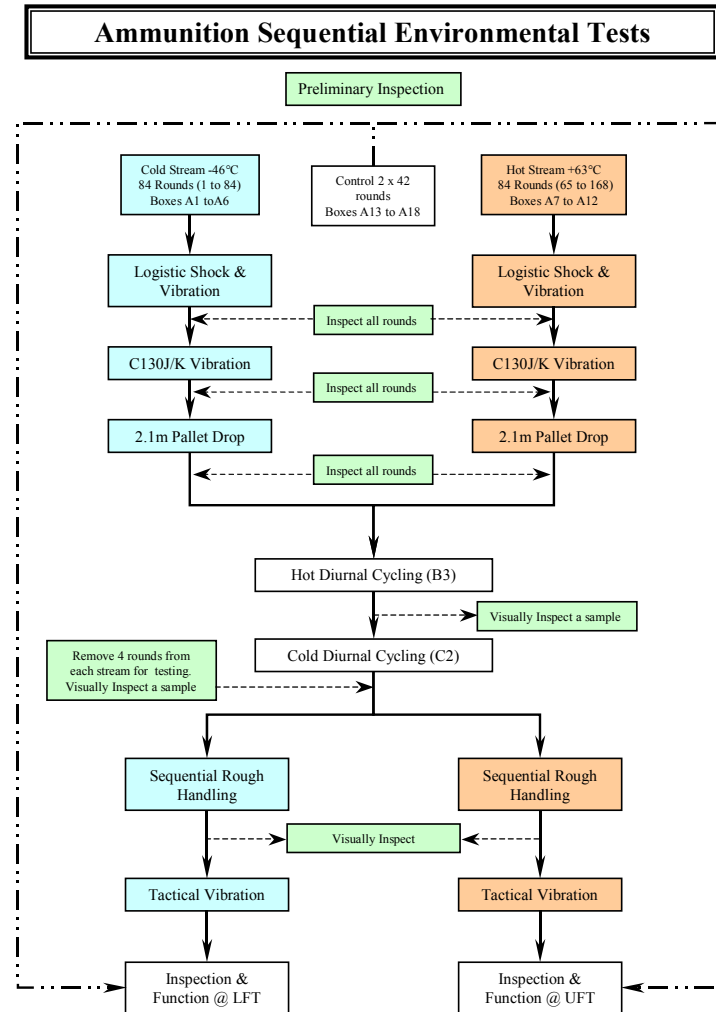


APFSDS and TP-T sectioned ammunition

- Freezing of Build Standard
 - > For GPR the development of a Point Detonating fuze
- Production of test Quantities
 - > Nominally 900 rounds of each
- Completion of a sequential environmental test programme
- Completion of IM assessment
- Performance assessment

Environmental Test Programme Completed

- UK MoD DOSG test Programme based OB Proc 43060
- Sequential Environmental Test
 - > Hot Cold Streams -46°C & $+63^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - > Logistic Shock and Vibration
 - > C130/K transport
 - > 2.1m Pallet Drop
 - > Hot Diurnal Cycling
 - > Cold Diurnal Cycling
 - > Sequential Rough Handling
 - > Tactical Vibration
 - > Inspection
 - > Test Firing
- Propelling Charge Evaluation
- Noise / Muzzle Blast
- Projectile Strength of Design
- 12m Drop Test



Ammunition Post Sequential Testing - Looks Ugly

- As always testing was not without some minor problems, but all environmental tests were completed and the firing programme concluded; 100%



Some Deterioration of Packaging

Minor Surface corrosion

.....but still Shots Great!



GPR PD Firing Oct 2004
From Warrior IFV Turret

Effective
Breaching
Brick Walls



Defeat of Armoured Concrete
with Behind Armour Effects

...while sensitive
Against very light targets

Insensitive Munition (IM) Testing

- Tested to Requirements of STANAG 4439
- Only APFSDS tested to date
- Tests completed
 - > Fuel Fire
 - > Slow heating
 - > Bullet Attack
 - > Sympathetic Reaction
 - > Shaped charge

Before



After



Sympathetic Packaged



Sympathetic in Feed system Module



Fuel Fire; Type IV reaction



Airburst TRL 5 Demonstration

- Completed over 200m (closed tunnel firing)
 - > Safe and Arm function confirmed
 - > Point Detonating Function Confirmed
 - > Airburst function confirmed
 - > Last multiple round trial 100% functional



**Arena
Trials**

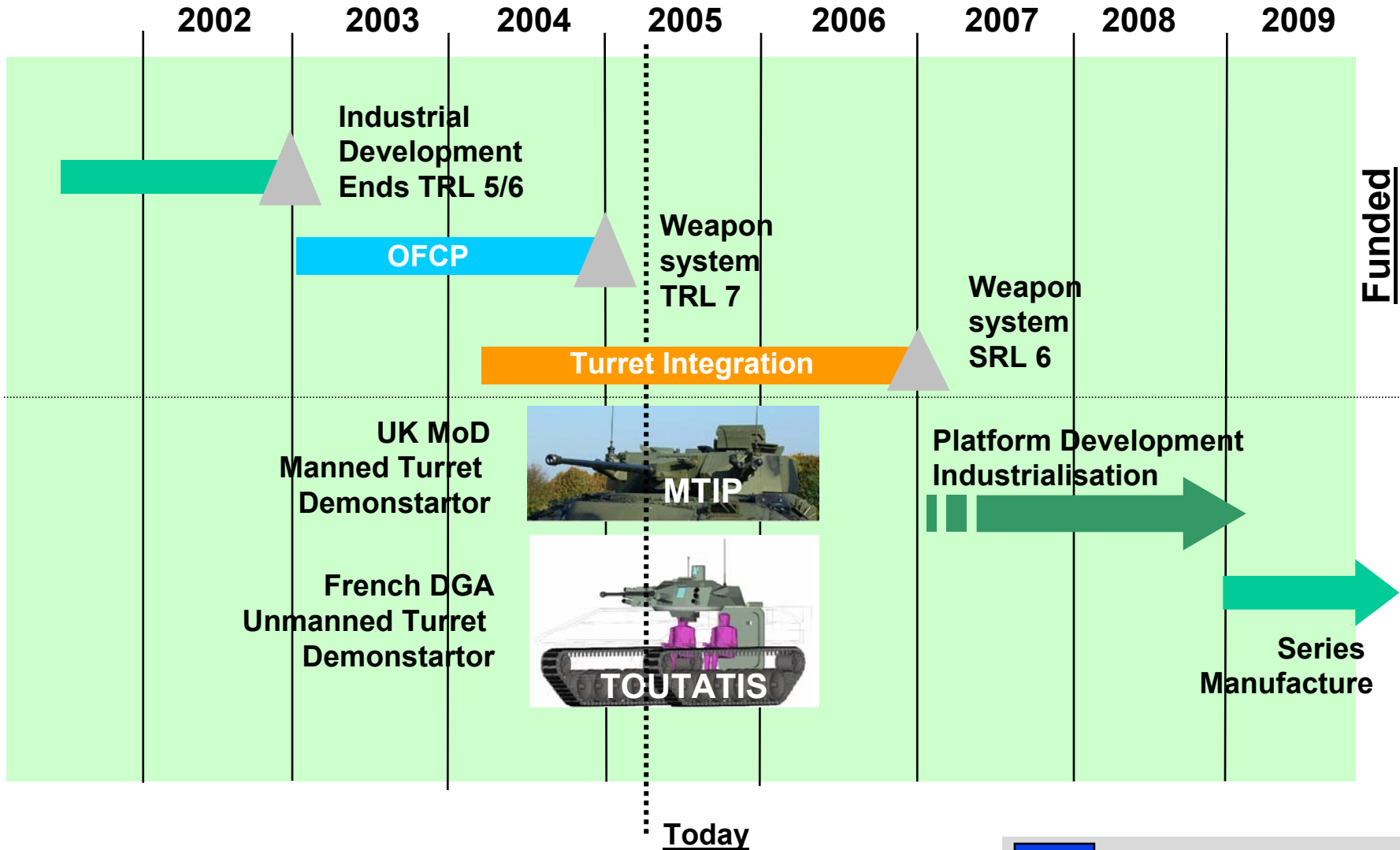
Turret Integration - OFCP assessment

- BAE Systems PV investment provided opportunity to design and build a turret which was used as part of OFCP maturity assessment
- Principal objectives
- Demonstrate physical integration of weapon
- Demonstrate management of CTWS out of balance
- Demonstrate 'User' functionality of Weapon System with confines of turret.
 - > **Loading**
 - > **Unloading**
 - > **Firing**

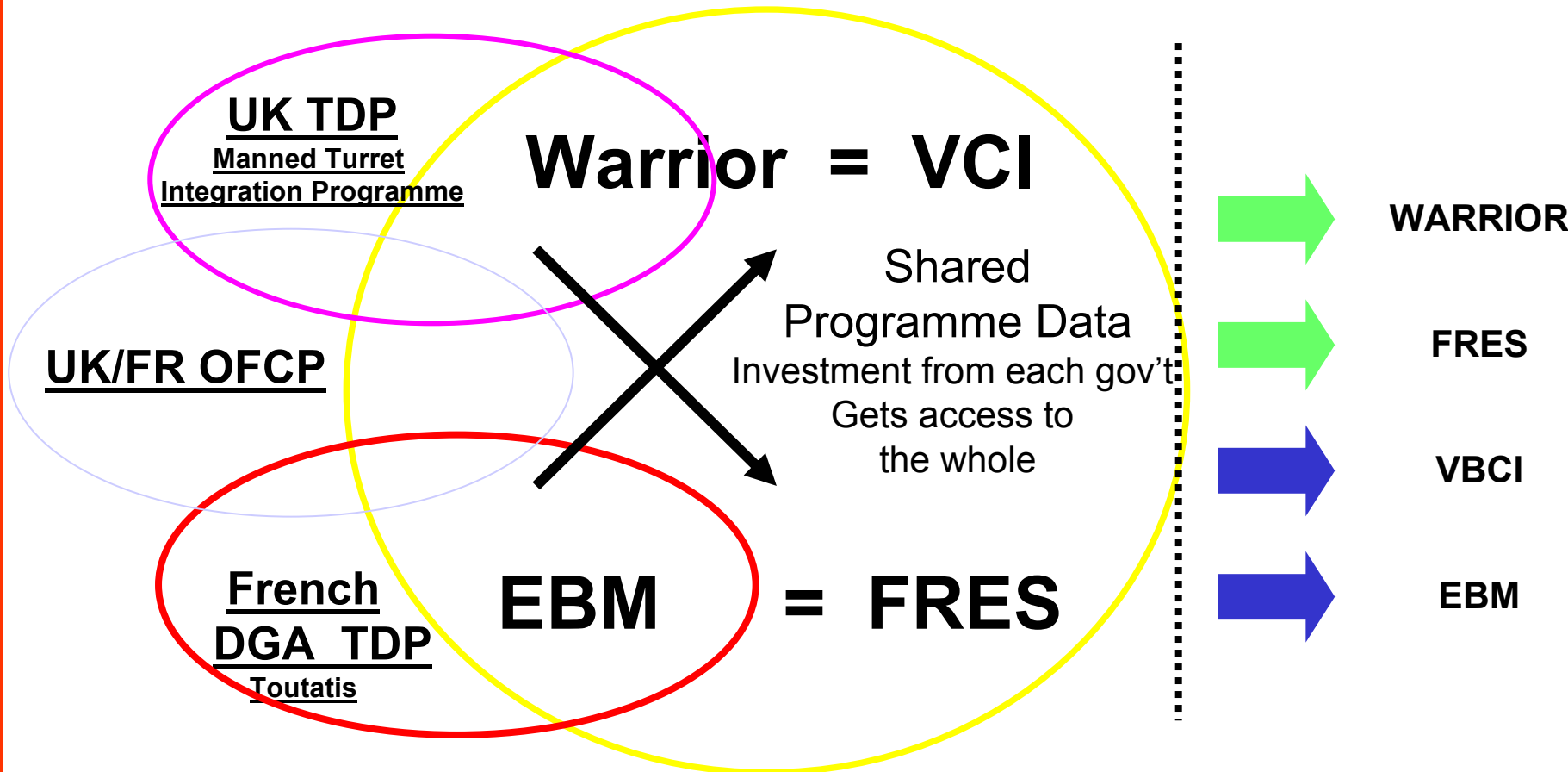


40mm CTWS Weapon Stabilisation

CTWS Route Map



UK and French Government Collaboration



Prototyping and Demonstrator Phase

EMD & PROD'N

CTAI Turret Demonstrator Programmes



MTIP
4 Tonne Conventional Manned Turret

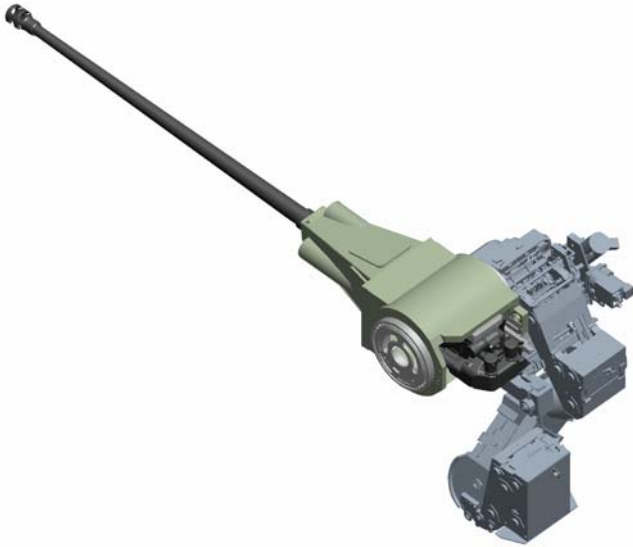


Toutatis
1,5 Tonne Unmanned Turret

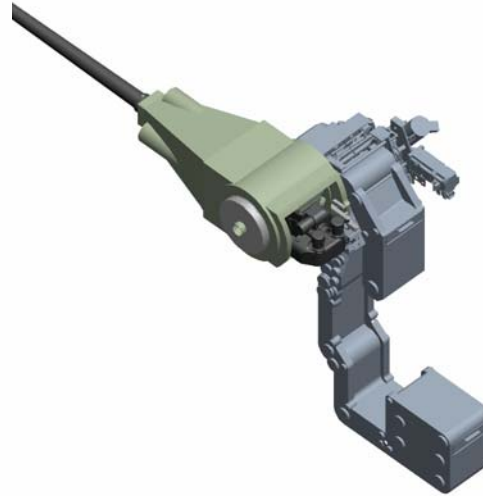
Manned vs Unmanned

Mechanical Integration Considerations

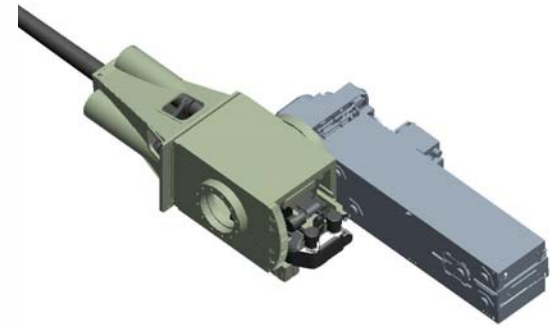
40mm CTWS Feed system Modularity



MTIP
42 Rounds
2 Natures



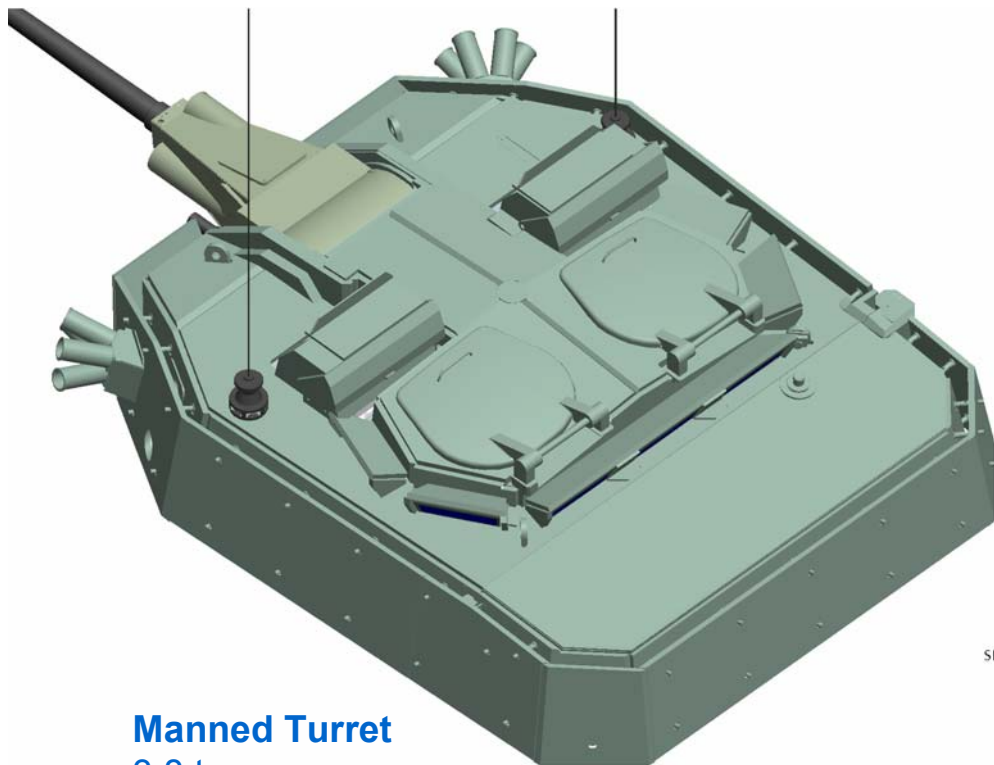
VBCI
70 Rounds
2 Natures



Toutatis
68 Rounds
3 Natures



Manned vs Unmanned



Manned Turret
3,8 tonnes
Protection Level 4



Unmanned Turret
1,5 tonnes
Protection Level 3

Manned vs Unmanned

Electronic Architecture Considerations

Electronic Architecture Functionality against KUR

KURs (defined by Capability demands)

FIREPOWER

SURVIVABILITY

MOBILITY

CAPACITY

C 3

STA

SUSTAINABILITY



Exploit the Data Management System

Inform the Crew Members

Operate the Radio Comms

Command the movements of the Vehicle

Use the Observation System

Exploit the Auto-Surveillance Suit

Exploit the IFF system

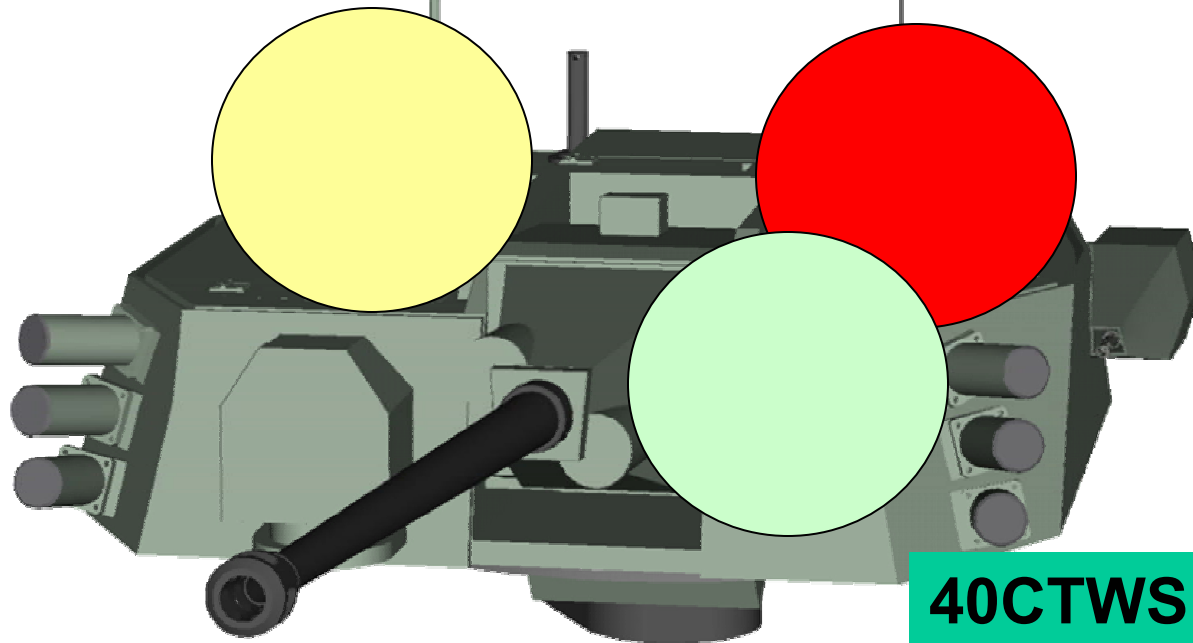
Operate the Fire Function

Operate the Defense Aids Suit

TOUTATIS SIGHTING SYSTEM : PRODUCT VIEW

**COMMANDER
OBSERVATION & DESIGNATION**

**GUNNER
OBSERVATION**



40CTWS SIGHT

Gunner's Crew station

Unmanned



Manned



French Army Leclerc Gunner Operating
Toutatis MMI prototype; Bourges March 2005

Unmanned solution ultimately
demands confidence in Indirect
Situational Awareness with a
consequential impact on the EA.

Data Network (MILCAN)

Bandwidth and rate

Determinism

Video Network

Sensors

HD Display / Virtual
reality

Video mixing

Power Network

Low/High

EMC

Autonomy

Protection

Safety Network

Technology

Redundancy

‘Translating Lessons Learned into Systems Requirements’

Black Watch Warriors prepare to advance to set up a Forward Operating Base to the east of the Euphrates



Conclusions

- Highest lethality at lowest system integration burden
- Overmatch provides best insurance against Asymmetric Target Sets for the next 30 years
 - > APFSDS old generation vehicles
 - > GPR Airburst suppression
- CTWS as a weapon system technology is at TRL 7
- 2006 will see Turret Demonstrators (Manned and Unmanned) at SRL 6

CTWS an 'Enabling Technology' for
all future medium calibre lethality requirements

Any Questions?

