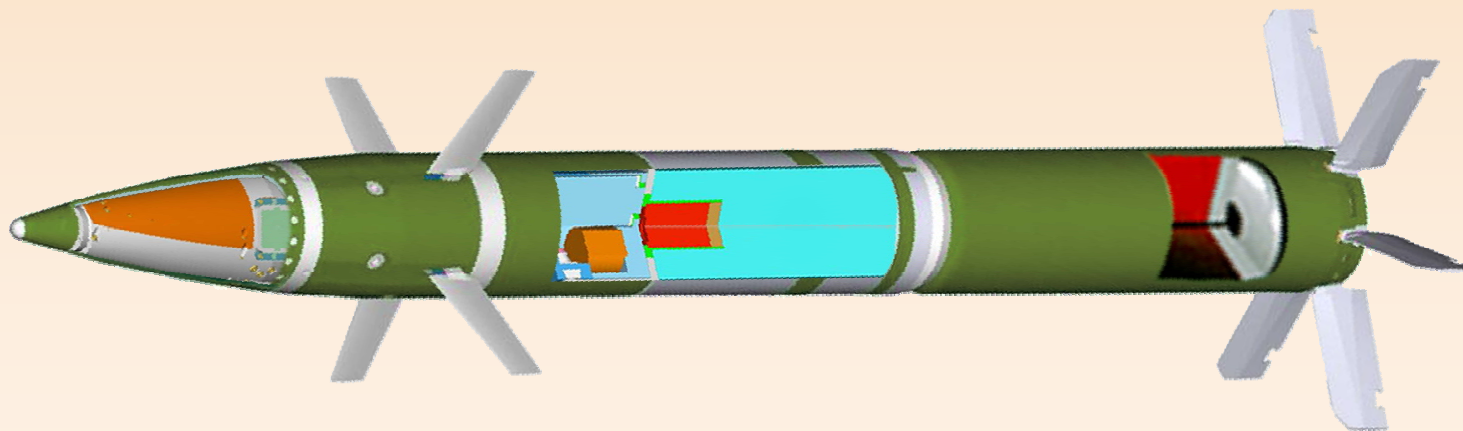


Inductive Interface for ERGM GPS Guided Projectile – Background and Test Results

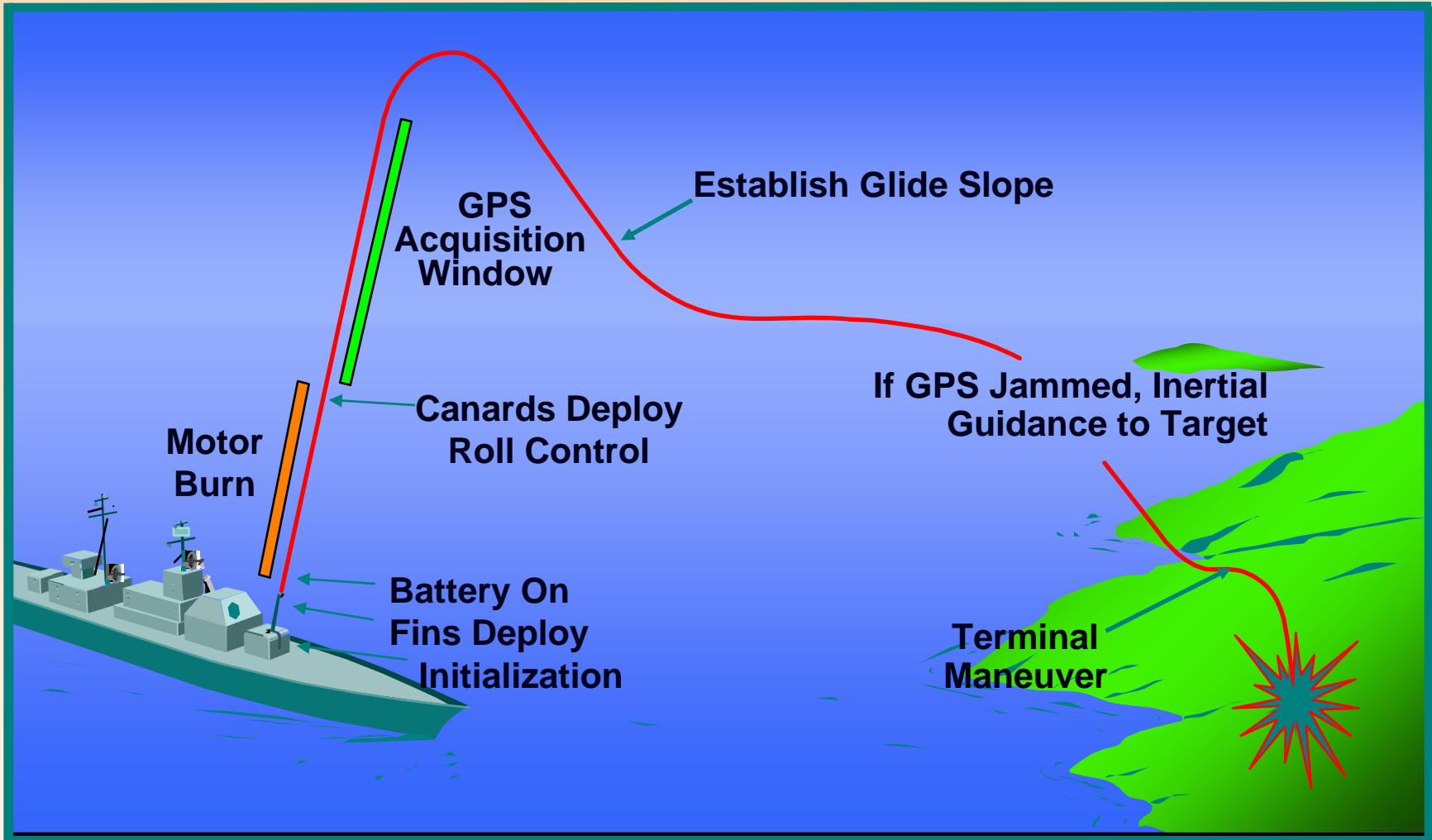
NDIA Gun & Missile Systems Conference
Sacramento, CA 27 – 30 March, 2006



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Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren VA
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ERGM Flight Sequence



Mk45 Mod 4 5"/62 Gun



- Improved for Extended Range Projectiles and High Energy Propelling Charge

New Inductive Setter for Guided Projectiles



Driving Requirements



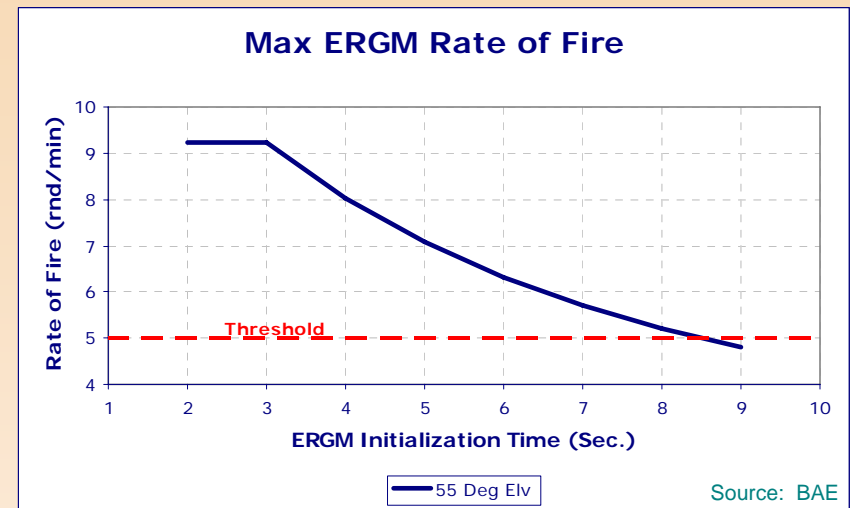
- **ERGM is stored as a wooden round. To ready for flight:**
 - Perform self test
 - Transfer target and Ownship information
 - Load GPS cryptokeys
 - Prepare GPS for fast acquisition
- **Similar process to other GPS weapons, except:**
 - No umbilical
 - No GPS lock prior to launch
 - Harsh gun environment
- **Must be done in minimal time to allow for high rate of fire.**

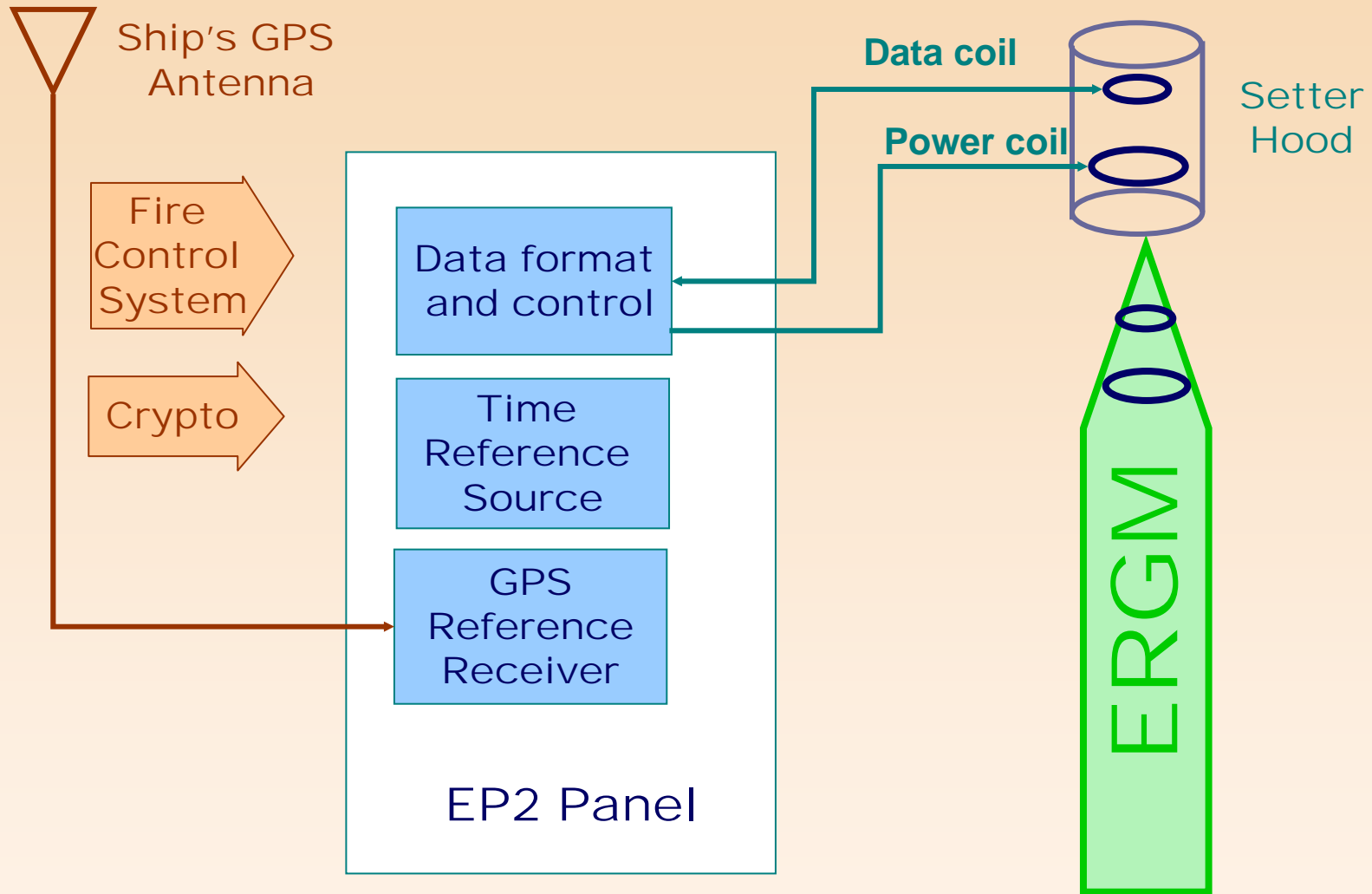


Data Communication Interface Requirements



- **Gun System Rate Of Fire Dependent On ERGM Initialization Time.**
- **Support GPS Hot Start / Direct P(Y) acquisition:**
 - Special data and time pulse requirements.
 - Adhere to NSA guidelines for crypto.
- Requirement derived from historical Mk34 Fuze Setter Requirement.
- High Rate of Fire allows for Multiple Round Simultaneous Impact (MRSI)





- Provides power and two way serial communication via a dual coil design.
- Power:
 - 20 kHz 50% duty cycle power waveform.
 - Designed for 80 Watts (60 W spec, 44 W typical in practice).
- Data:
 - 500 kHz Manchester encoded data.
 - Gun is Master / ERGM is Slave.
 - Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) on all data except Crypto.
 - Crypto message block, is checked for proper size.
 - Analysis indicates bit error rate (BER) of 0.02% needed for rate of fire timeline.





Mission Data Overview



- **30,000 bits defined in WS33710. Smaller subset of those deemed required for ERGM initialization.**
- **Data contents:**
 - Target location (repeated back for safety)
 - Warhead mode (HOB or point detonate)
 - Ship's own position, velocity
 - Gun bearing, elevation, muzzle velocity estimate.
 - GPS Ephemeris and Crypto variables
 - Time of Day
 - Time of arrival (only required for MRSI)
 - GPS Almanac (not required)
 - Meteorological data
 - Surface winds, air temp, pressure (not required)
 - Winds aloft (not required)
 - Preplanned Waypoints (reserved for future use)



GPS Hot Start Drives Interface Design



- A typical GPS receiver can perform a cold start:

- Acquire C/A code (unencrypted, 1 msec repeat).
- Demodulate GPS data stream (**12.5 minutes**).
- Pull time of day from data stream.
- **Handover to P(Y)** encrypted military signal.
- Triangulate own position.

Exceeds ERGM flight time.

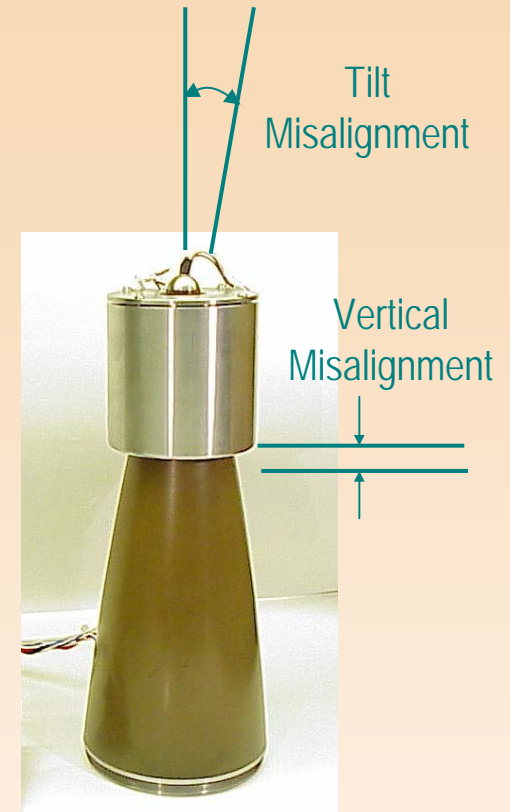
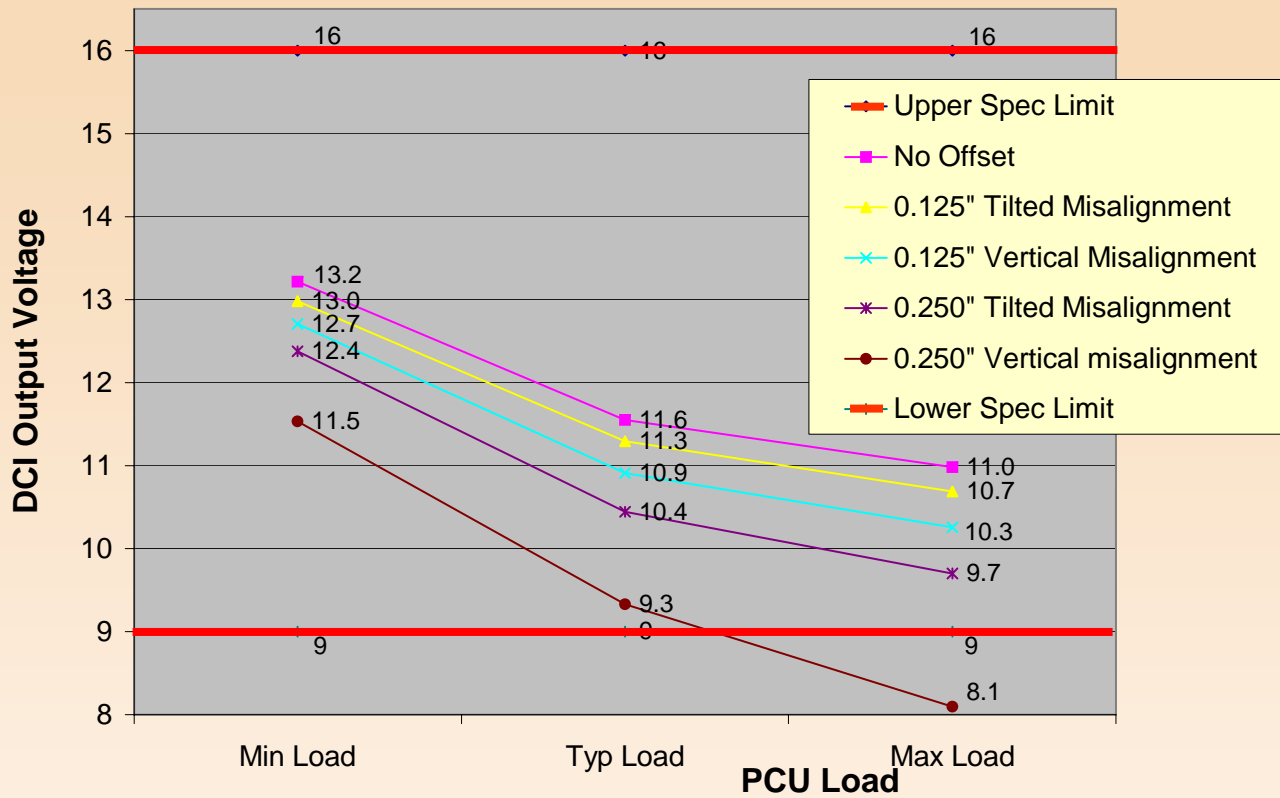
Direct Y required by performance spec

- A hot start can occur when the receiver has been previously tracking or is initialized with current data.

- Known time of day (to a few tenths of a millisecond).
- Known last position (to nearest kilometer).
- Data stream content (ephemeris for all satellites in view).
- Directly acquire P(Y) code.

ERGM interface designed to provide all data necessary to allow round to perform a hot start

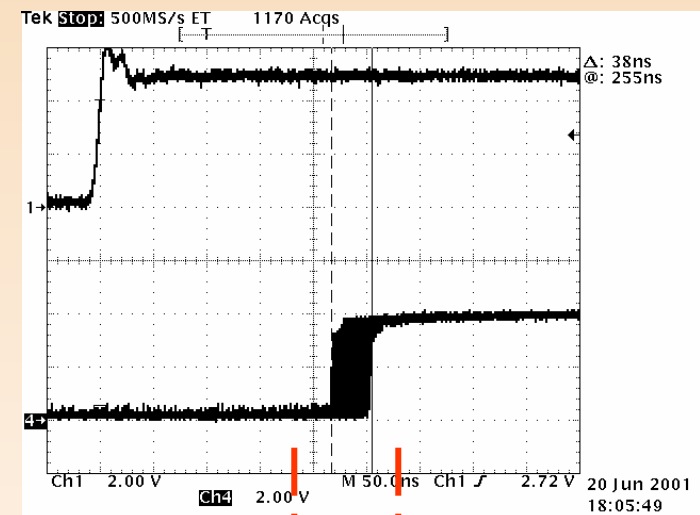
Misalignment Testing



DCI Output Voltage Regulation Shown to Perform Beyond Limits of Expected Misalignments

- Time Mark Pulse – provides time and frequency reference:
 - Aligned to GPS Time “1 second rollover” to within 1 microsecond – (no decimal places in time field beyond “tenths” required).
 - Interleaved with data. Gun plans for a break in data every 1/10 second to allow pulse to come thru.
 - Low jitter (+/- 50 nsec) requires local pulse source (difficult requirement for ship system to meet).

Example of jitter testing with prototype hood and coils

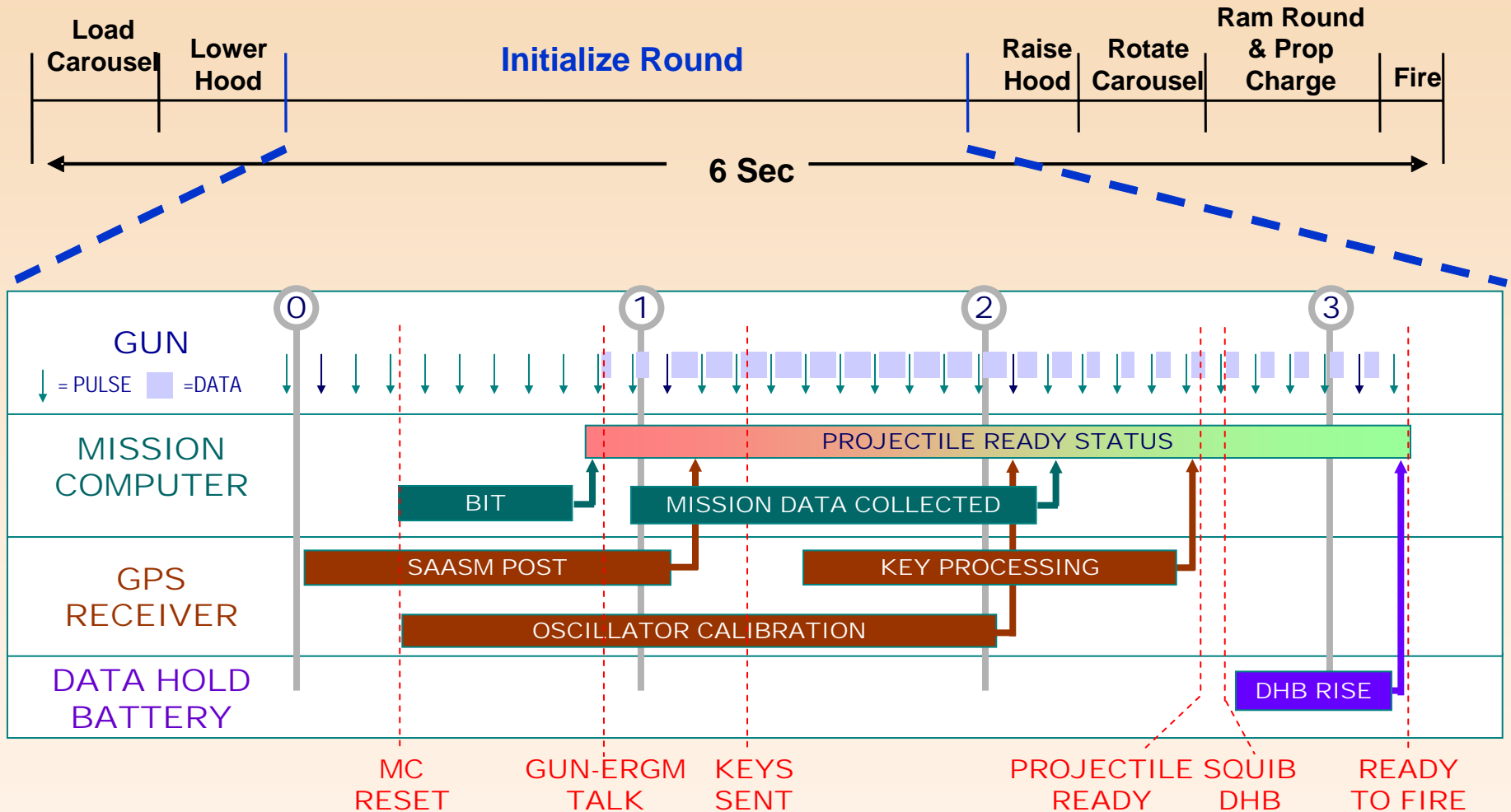


→ | ← +/- 50 nsec requirement

Initialization Timeline



Gun System Firing Timeline



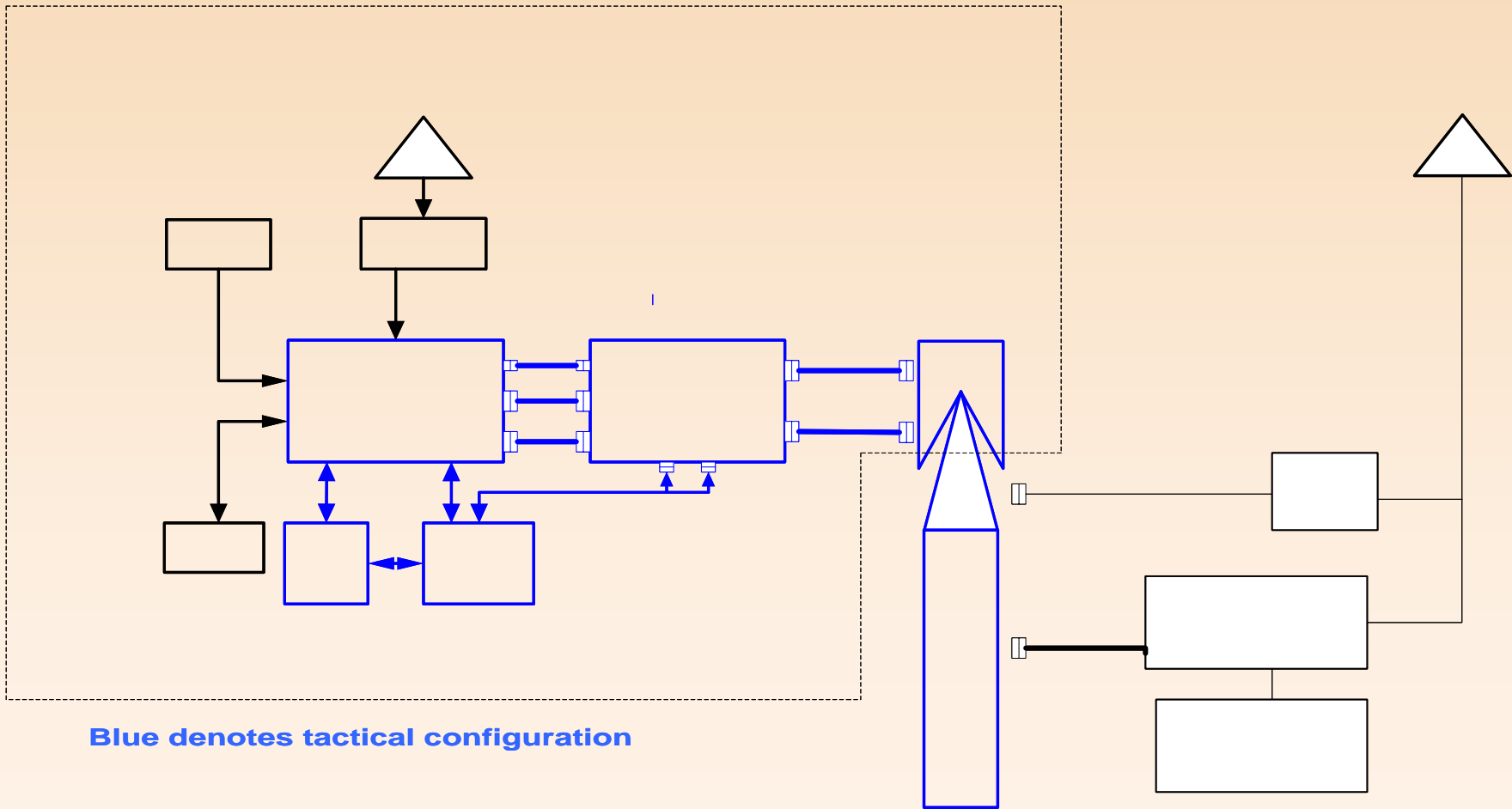
- Dec 2005
- Mk45 Mod 4
Prototype Gun
- Potomac River
Test Range,
Dahlgren, VA
- Combined effort
with BAE and
Raytheon
participation



Data Communication Test



- ERGM In Loader Drum Environment With EP2 Tactical Software.
- Testing Conducted With Stand Alone ERGM And With PTS For Diagnostic Analysis.

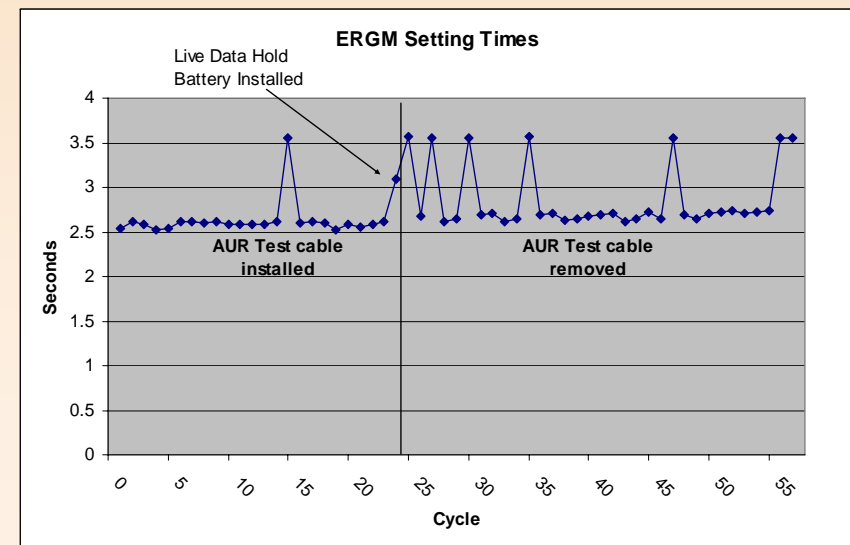




Data Communications Testing Results



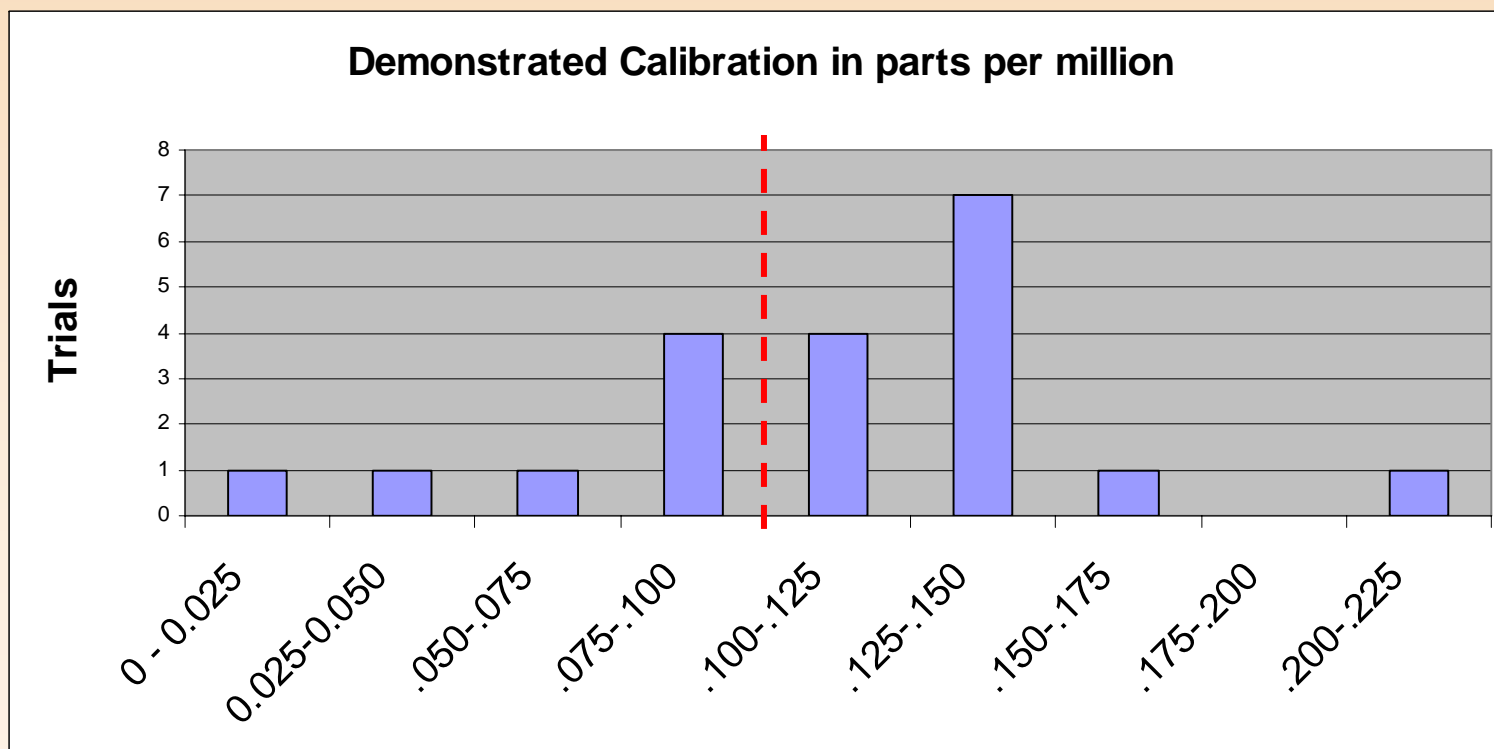
- **Repeatedly Achieved Projectile Ready Status In Less Than 3 Seconds.**
 - Average Initialization Time Of 2.6 Seconds.
 - Successfully Demonstrated 13 Requirements Including Proper Time Transfer, Oscillator Calibration, Mission Data, Crypto Loading, Data Hold.
 - Verified Successful Initialization And Oscillator Cal With Direct-Y GPS Acquisition Post Data Hold Period.



Clock Calibration



- Allocation for clock calibration at Initialization Station is 0.1 parts per million (PPM).
- Procedure: Initialize round, put into standby, acquire GPS, compare known freq offset (post track) and calibrated freq offset.

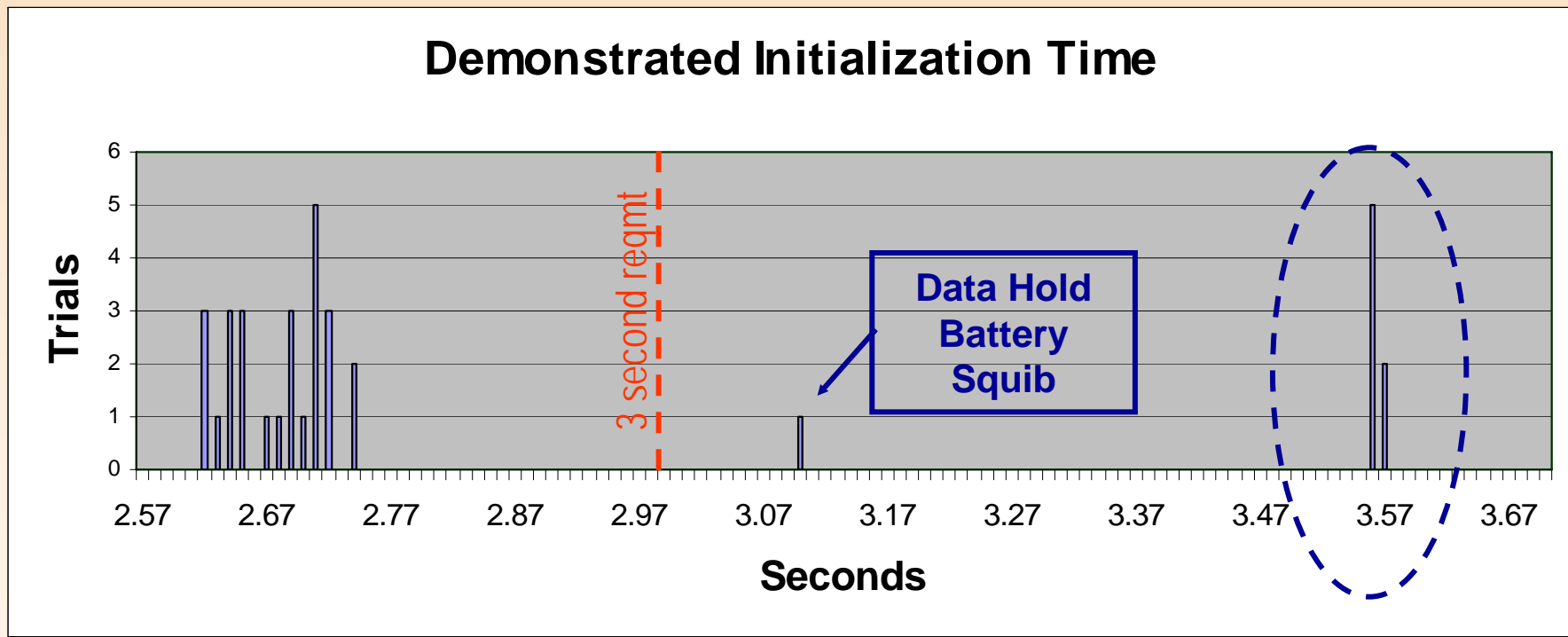


All but one of the trials with > 0.1 sec error had a standby time of 125 seconds. Additional error can be attributed to clock oscillator drift (also within allocation)

Initialization Time



- Majority of sets occurred within 3 seconds.
- Investigation of “flyers” is underway.
- Cycle with Data Hold Battery Squib event exceeded goal by 0.1 second (expected and allowed).





Conclusions



- **Solid technological advancement in state of the art in inductive setting.**
- **Demonstrated compliance with all requirements.**
- **Low risk to move forward to operational system testing.**

- **Thanks to Raytheon (Texas Instruments) and BAE (United Defense LP) for many years of innovation, cooperation and dedication. Its been a long time coming!**