



Using a 40mm Automatic Grenade Launcher as a Precision Weapon at Long Ranges

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Defence Research and
Development Canada

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pour la défense Canada

Canada



Presentation Overview

- Objective
- Background
- Aerodynamics of a 40 mm HV grenade
- Error budget development
- Long range firing trial and simulation dispersions
- Weapon system simulation results
- Conclusions



Objective



- Demonstrate the feasibility of using a 40mm AGL at long range for precision effects
 - Develop an aerodynamics model for a generic 40 mm HV grenade
 - Develop an error budget model for the MK19 AGL
 - Drag/Mass error (%)
 - Round-to-round muzzle velocity error (m/s)
 - Gun dispersion (mils)
 - Ammunition dispersion (mils)
 - Validate results with long range firings



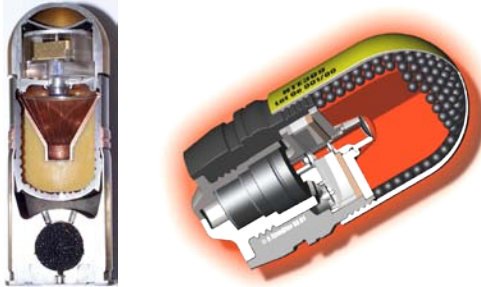
Background

Weapon system modeling

Round Characteristics at time of burst or detonation:

- Dispersion
- Probability of hit
- Remaining Speed
- Remaining Spin
- Angle of descent (AOD)
- Time of Flight

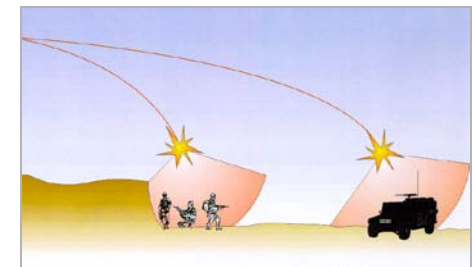
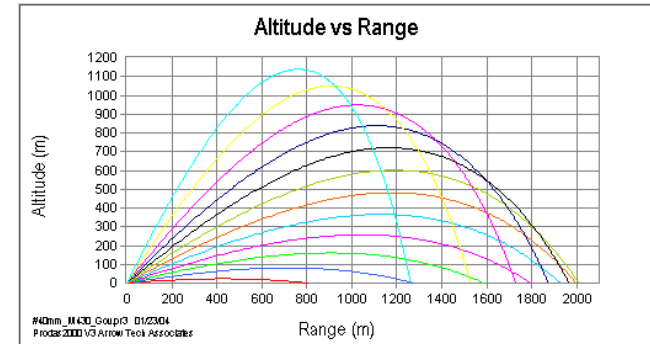
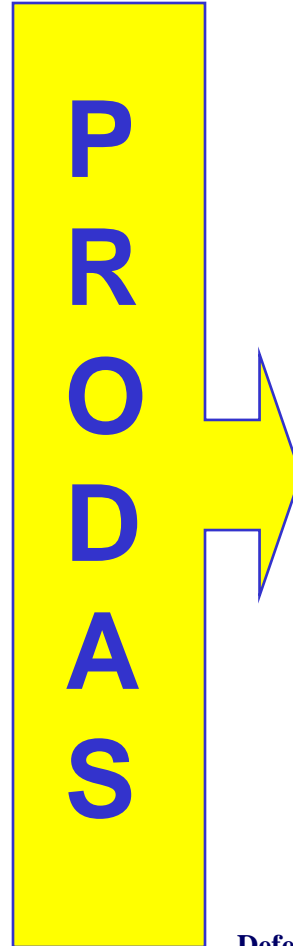
Ammo: mass, CP, CG, shape, aero



Weapon System representation



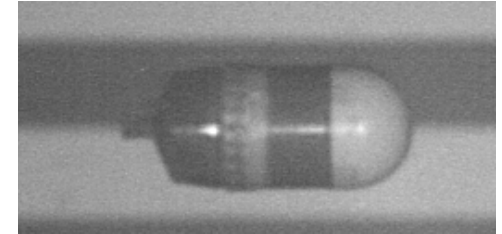
MET data



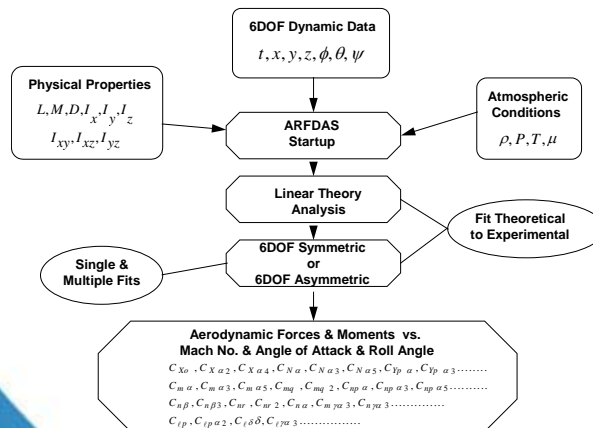


Ammo model development

Aeroballistic range trial



ARFDAS - Aeroballistic Range Facility
Data Analysis



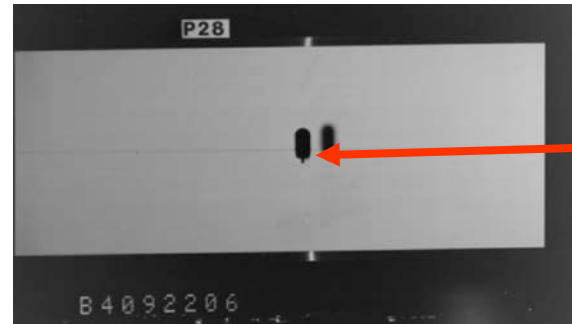
• Complete ammo aero model



Ammo model development

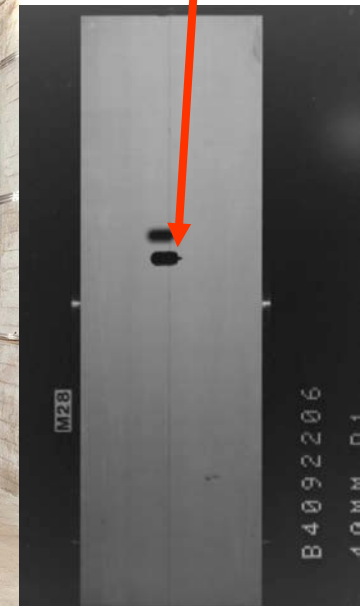
Shadowgraphs

Pit View



Shadow

- Instrumented length: 220 m
- Section: 6 m x 6 m
- 54 Stations:
Indirect orthogonal shadowgraphs
- 4 Schlieren stations

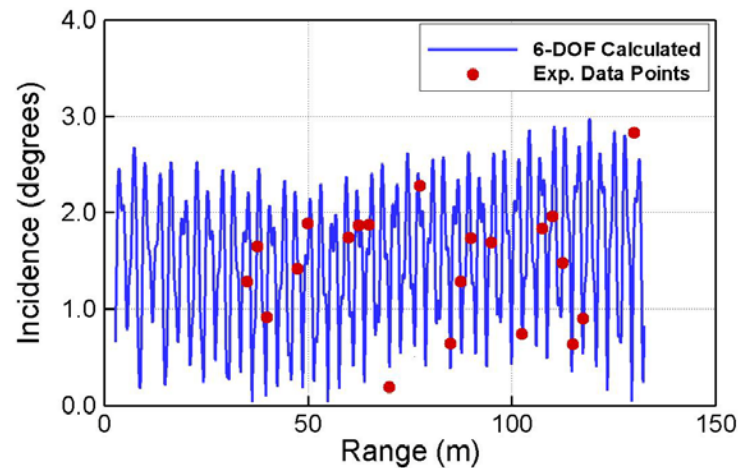
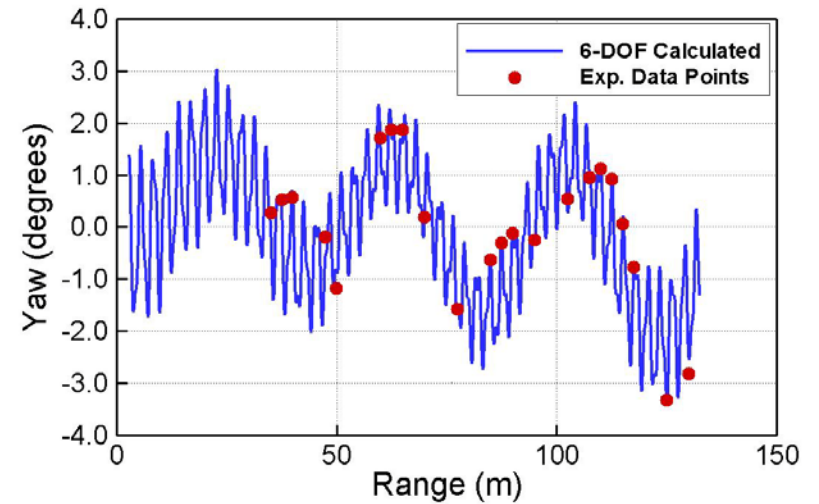
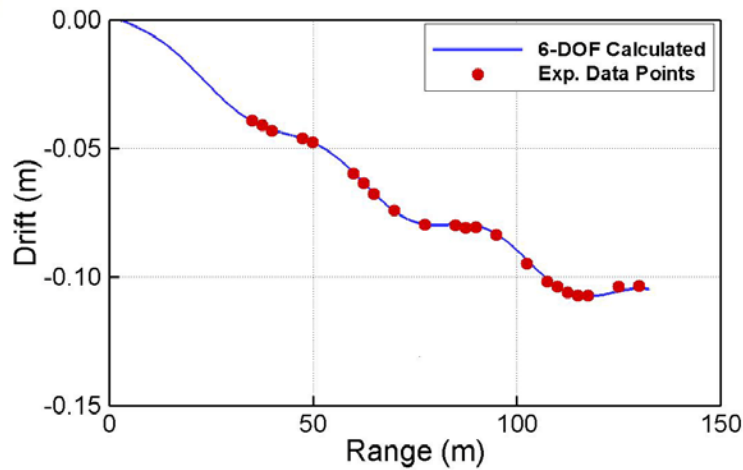


Wall View



Ammo model development

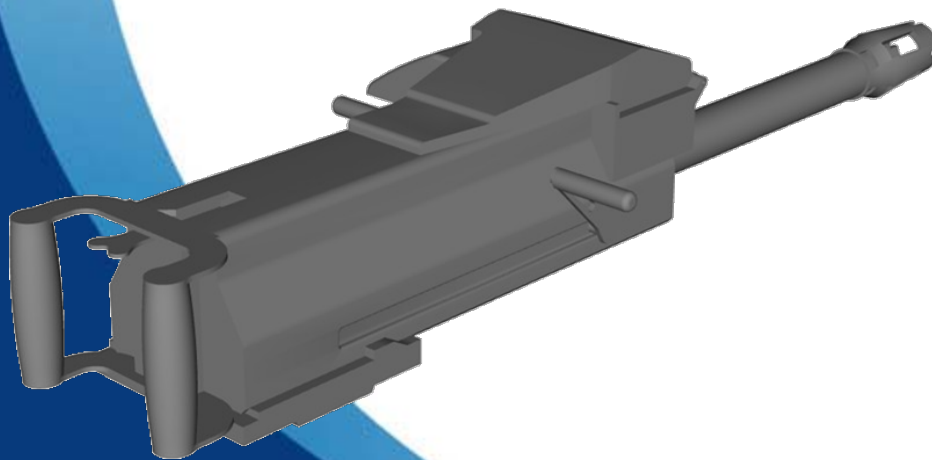
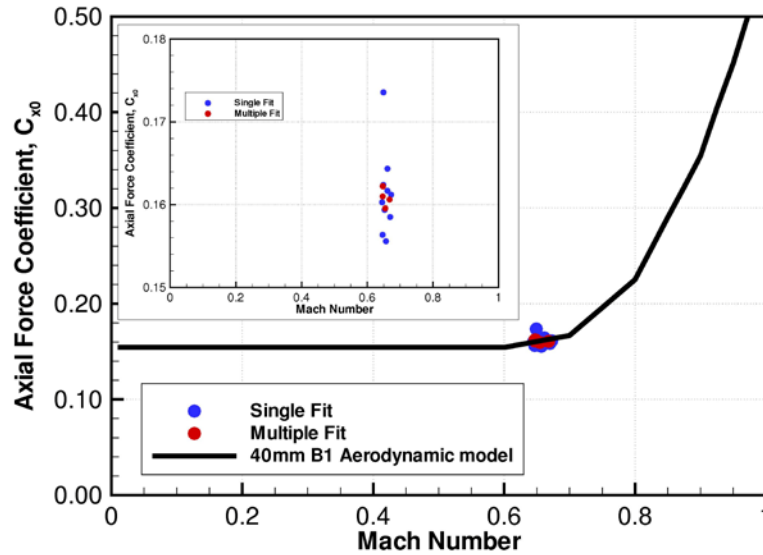
Projectile motion__





Ammo model development

Aerodynamic model_





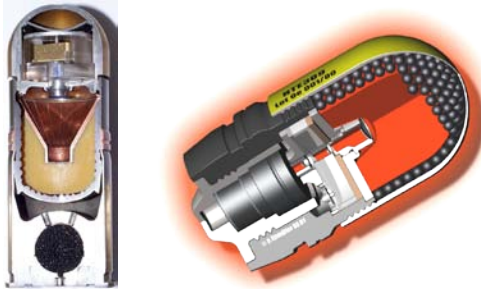
Background

Weapon system modeling

Round Characteristics at time of burst or detonation:

- Dispersion
- Probability of hit
- Remaining Speed
- Remaining Spin
- Angle of descent (AOD)
- Time of Flight

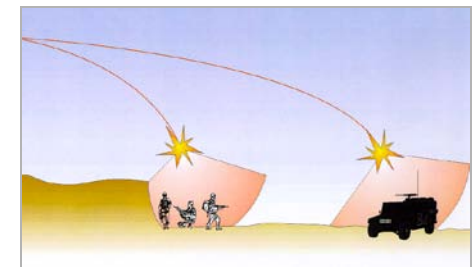
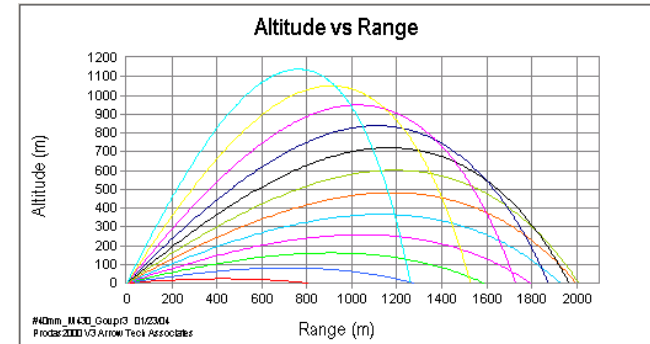
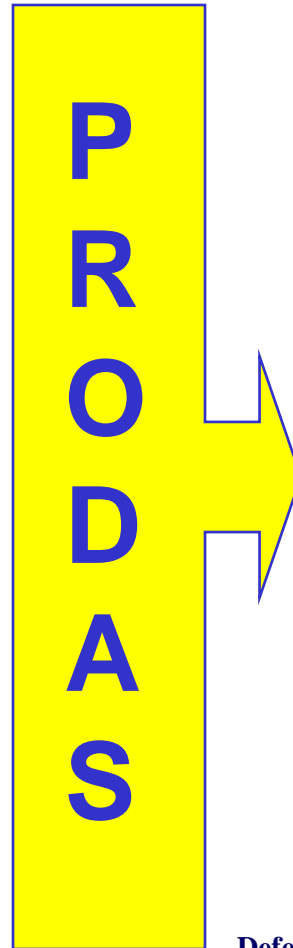
Ammo: mass, CP, CG, shape, aero



Weapon System representation



MET data





Error budget development

MODEL	40mm HV
Errors	Measured
Drag/Mass (%)	
V_M – round to round (m/s)	
V_M – lot to lot (m/s)	
Wind Std(m/s)	
Pressure Std (mbars)	
Air Temp (C) Std Dev	
Vert. Aiming Error (mils)	
Horz. Aiming Error (mils)	
Vert. Boresight alignment (mils)	
Horz. Boresight alignment (mils)	
Target range Error (m)	
Horz. Gun dispersion (mils)	
Vert. Gun dispersion (mils)	
Ammunition Dispersion (mils)	
Fuze Error (% of time)	

- Required as input to Prodas:
 - Estimated based on literature and user experience
 - Determined accurately through an accuracy trial

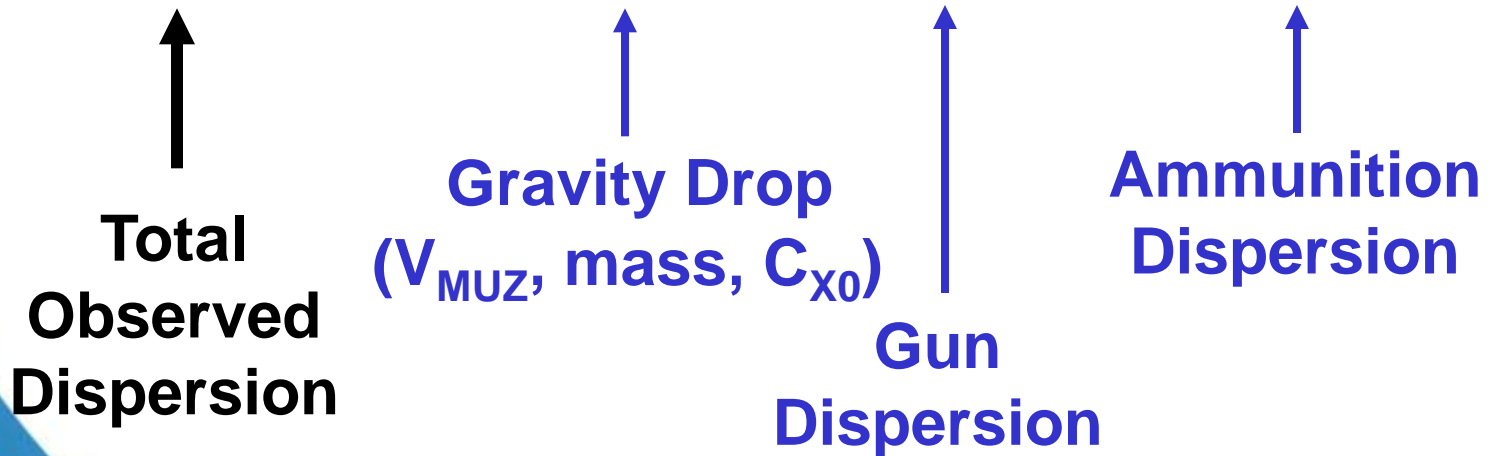


Error budget development

Total dispersion breakdown

$$S_{D_{XTOTAL}}^2 = S_{D_{Vx}}^2 + S_{GDx}^2 + S_{ADx}^2$$

$$S_{D_{YTOTAL}}^2 = S_{D_{Vy}}^2 + S_{GDy}^2 + S_{ADy}^2$$





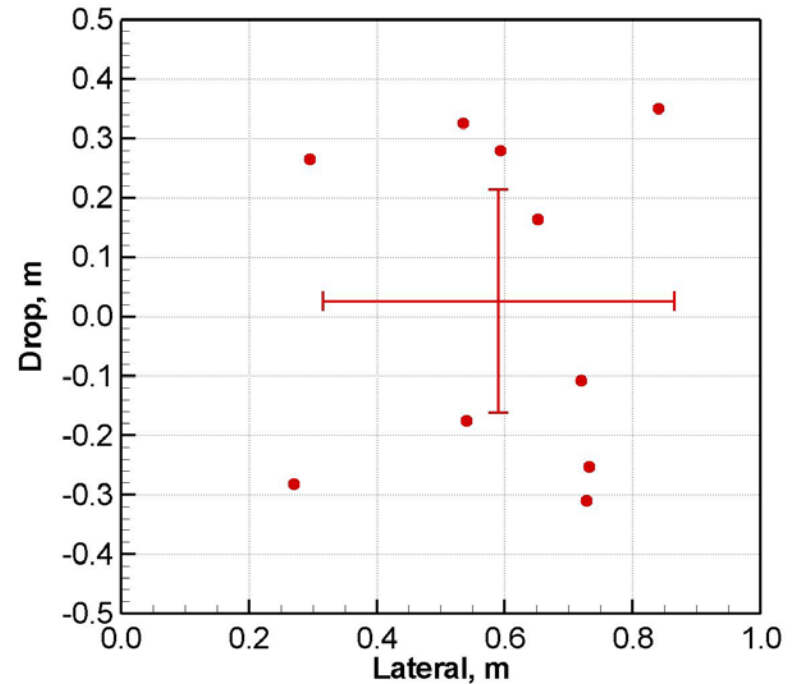
Error budget development

Total dispersion



Precision trial:

- NATO StanAg procedure
- Firing at 300m
- Tripod mounted MK19 on natural ground
- T&E mechanism
- Single-shot firing
- Elevation and azimuth adjusted manually prior to firing



$$S_{DX_{TOTAL}} = 0.93 \text{ mils}$$

$$S_{DY_{TOTAL}} = 0.64 \text{ mils}$$



Error budget development

Ammunition dispersion (aerodynamic jump)

- **Due Mainly to Initial Yaw Rate**

- In bore Balloting
- CG Offset

- **Theory States**



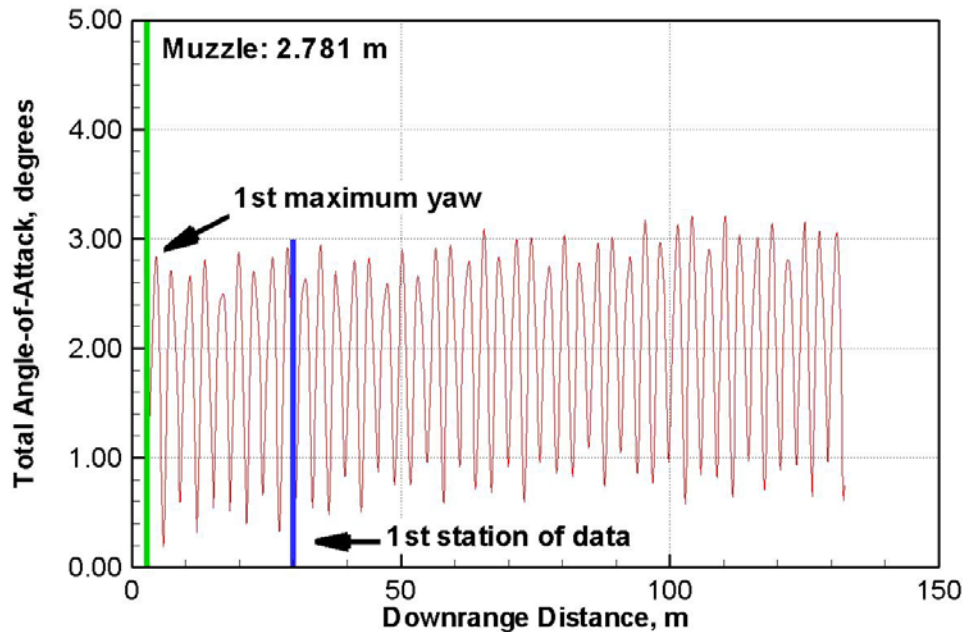
- If initial yaw rate, q_0 , is known
- with aerodynamic package and physical properties
- can calculate ammunition disp.



Error budget development

Ammunition dispersion (aerodynamic jump)

Angle of Attack – Extrapolated to Muzzle with A/B Range Data



SHOT NUMBER	1 st Max Yaw (deg)
B01	2.87
B02	1.55
B03	2.85
B04	2.90
B05	1.74
B06	2.71
B07	2.46
B08	2.10
B09	2.73
B10	1.31
Mean	2.323
STD. DEV.	0.601

$$q_0 = \frac{(\dot{\phi}_F - \dot{\phi}_S)}{2} \bar{\alpha}_{\max} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \theta_{aero} = \frac{(C_{N\alpha} - C_X)d}{C_{m\alpha} V_0} \left(\frac{I_y q_0}{m d^2} \right)$$

$$S_{ADx} = S_{ADy} = 0.4 \text{ mils}$$



Error budget development

Muzzle velocity error

- Measured for each individual round in precision trial at 300m
- Determined using Radar measurements
- Data processed using Radar2000



SHOT NUMBER	V_{MUZ} (m/s)
D01	243.5
D02	242.6
D03	245.1
D04	243.2
D05	243.8
D06	242.9
D07	242.6
D08	242.1
D09	243.4
D10	241.0
Mean	243.0
Std Deviation	1.1



Error budget development

Drag/Mass error

- Measured for each individual round in precision trial at 300m

SHOT NUMBER	Mass (gm)	C _{x0}
D01	239.64	0.16120
D02	240.56	0.16028
D03	240.03	0.16167
D04	242.10	0.17356
D05	240.75	0.16238
D06	241.54	0.16434
D07	240.36	0.15635
D08	242.16	0.15558
D09	241.11	0.15850
D10	240.82	0.15936
Mean	241.26	0.154
Std Deviation	0.7336	0.002
Std Deviation (%)	0.30	1.30

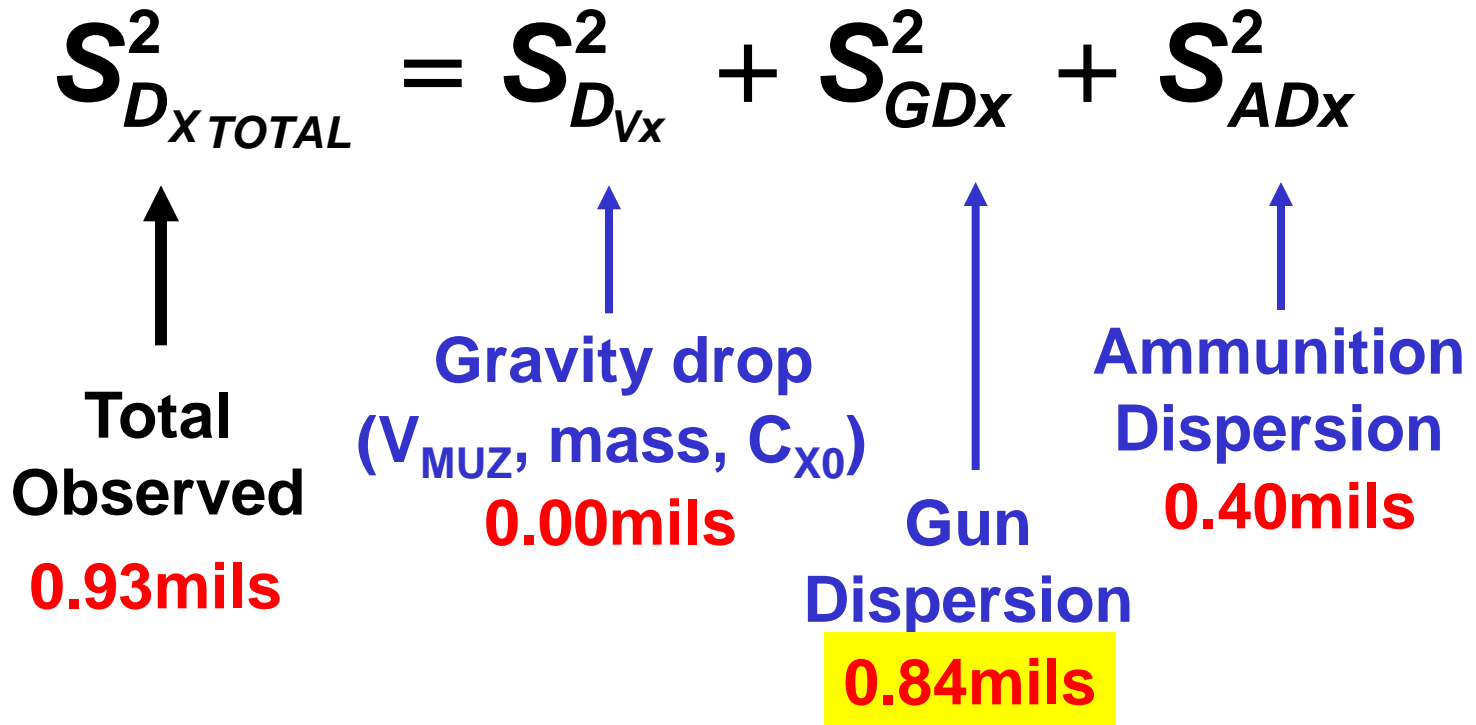
- Variation in C_{x0} due to non-uniform band engraving
- Variation in mass due to quality control

$$\sigma\left(\frac{\overline{C_{X0}}}{\overline{M}}\right) = \frac{\sigma_{\overline{C_{X0}}}}{\overline{M}} - \frac{\overline{C_{X0}}}{\overline{M}^2} \sigma_{\overline{M}} = 1.0$$



Error budget development

Gun dispersion: lateral analysis

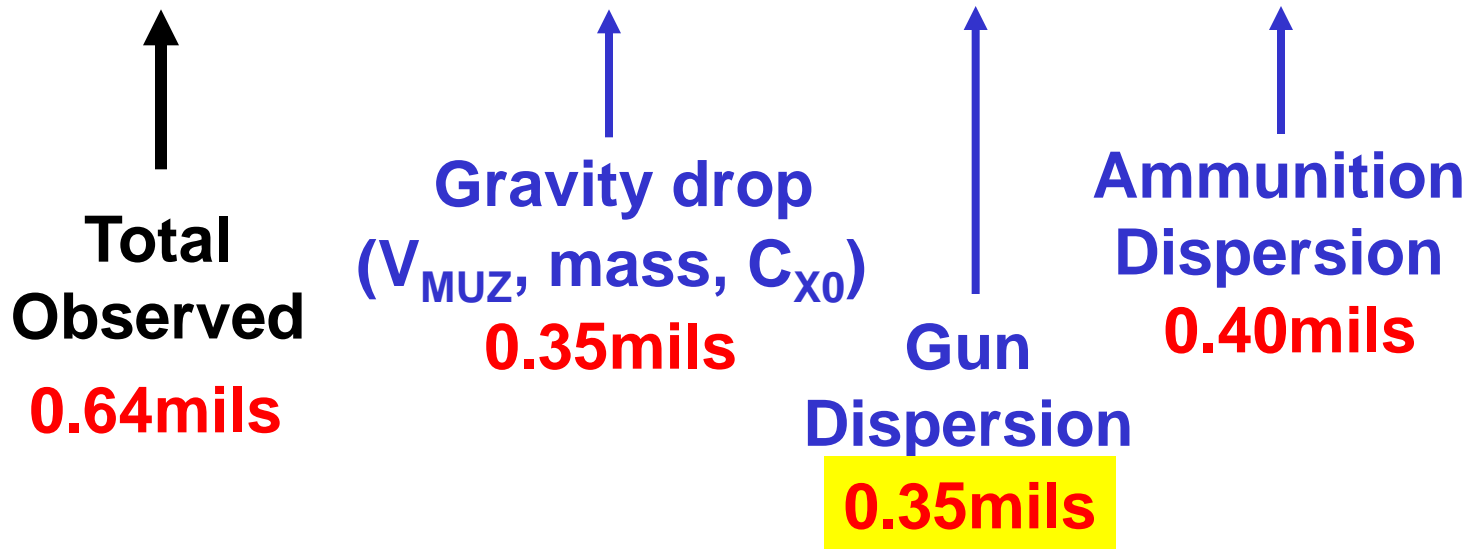




Error budget development

Gun dispersion: drop analysis

$$S_{D_{YTOTAL}}^2 = S_{D_{Vy}}^2 + S_{GDy}^2 + S_{ADy}^2$$





Error budget development

Error budget model

MODEL	40mm HV
Errors	Measured
Drag/Mass (%)	1.0
V_M – round to round (m/s)	1.1
V_M – lot to lot (m/s)	
Wind Std(m/s)	
Pressure Std (mbars)	
Air Temp (C) Std Dev	
Vert. Aiming Error (mils)	
Horz. Aiming Error (mils)	
Vert. Boresight alignment (mils)	
Horz. Boresight alignment (mils)	
Target range Error (m)	
Horz. Gun dispersion (mils)	0.84
Vert. Gun dispersion (mils)	0.35
Ammunition Dispersion (mils)	0.40
Fuze Error (% of time)	

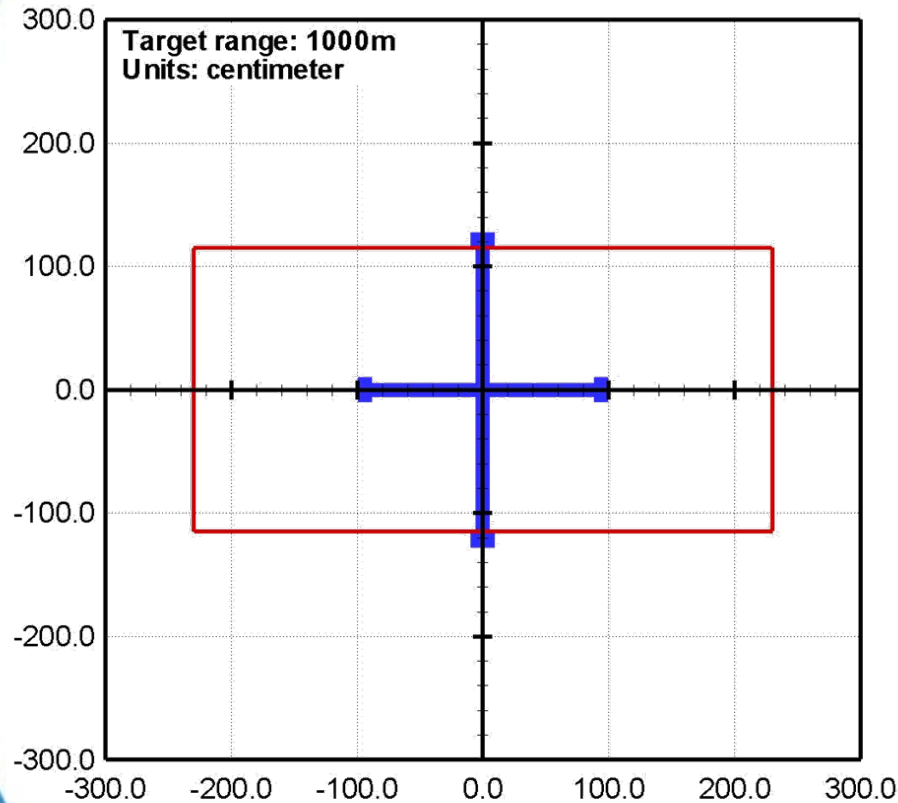
Valid for:

- Tripod mounted MK19 on natural ground
- T&E mechanism
- Single-shot firing



Scenario/Mission Simulations

Firing simulations at 1000m



 NATO side profile:
2.3m x 4.6m

Horz. Disp.: 0.94mils

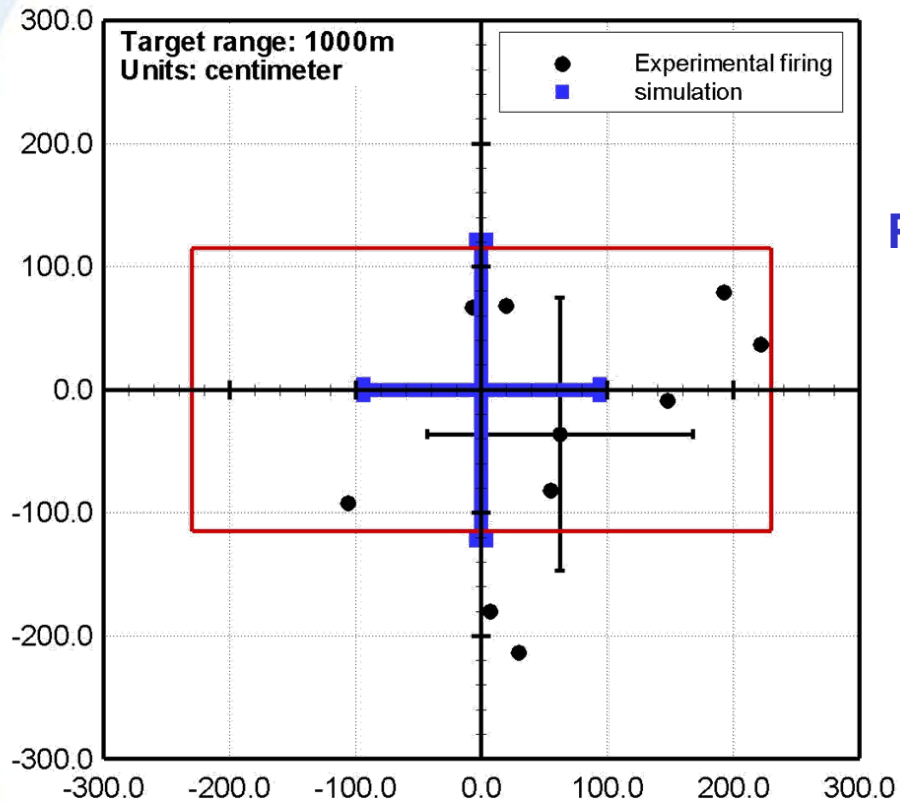
Vert. Disp.: 1.22mils

Single shot P_{hit} : 0.66



Scenario/Mission Simulations

Firing simulations at 1000m



 NATO side profile:
2.3m x 4.6m

Precision trial:

- NATO StanAg procedure
- Firing at 1000m
- Tripod mounted MK19 on natural ground
- T&E mechanism
- Single-shot firing
- Weapon zeroed on target
- Elevation and azimuth adjusted manually prior to firing

Simulation:

Horz. Disp.: 0.94mils

Vert. Disp.: 1.22mils

Experimental firing:

Horz. Disp.: 1.05mils

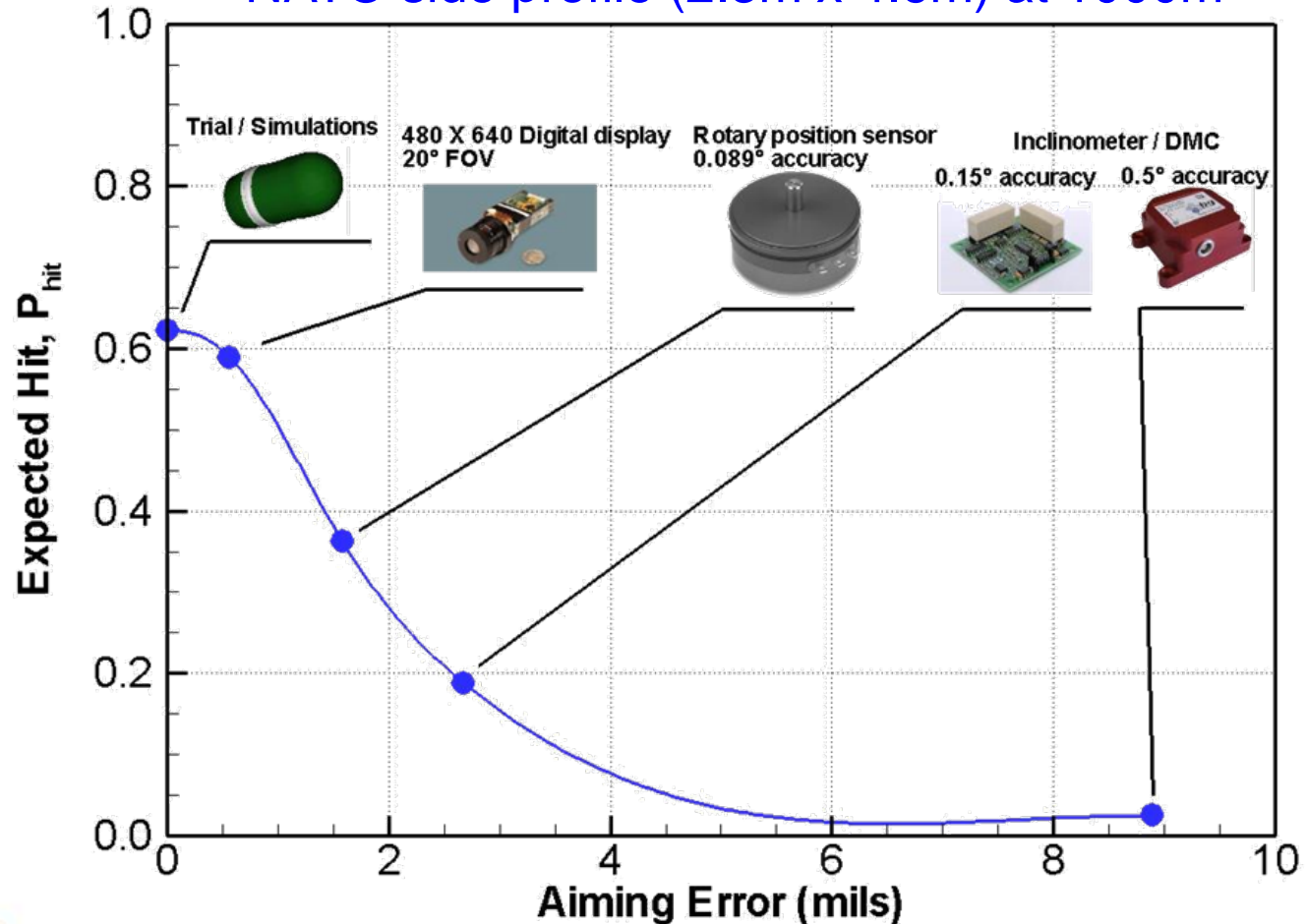
Vert. Disp.: 1.11mils



FCS Performance Estimations

Effect of error on elevation (aiming error)

NATO side profile (2.3m x 4.6m) at 1000m

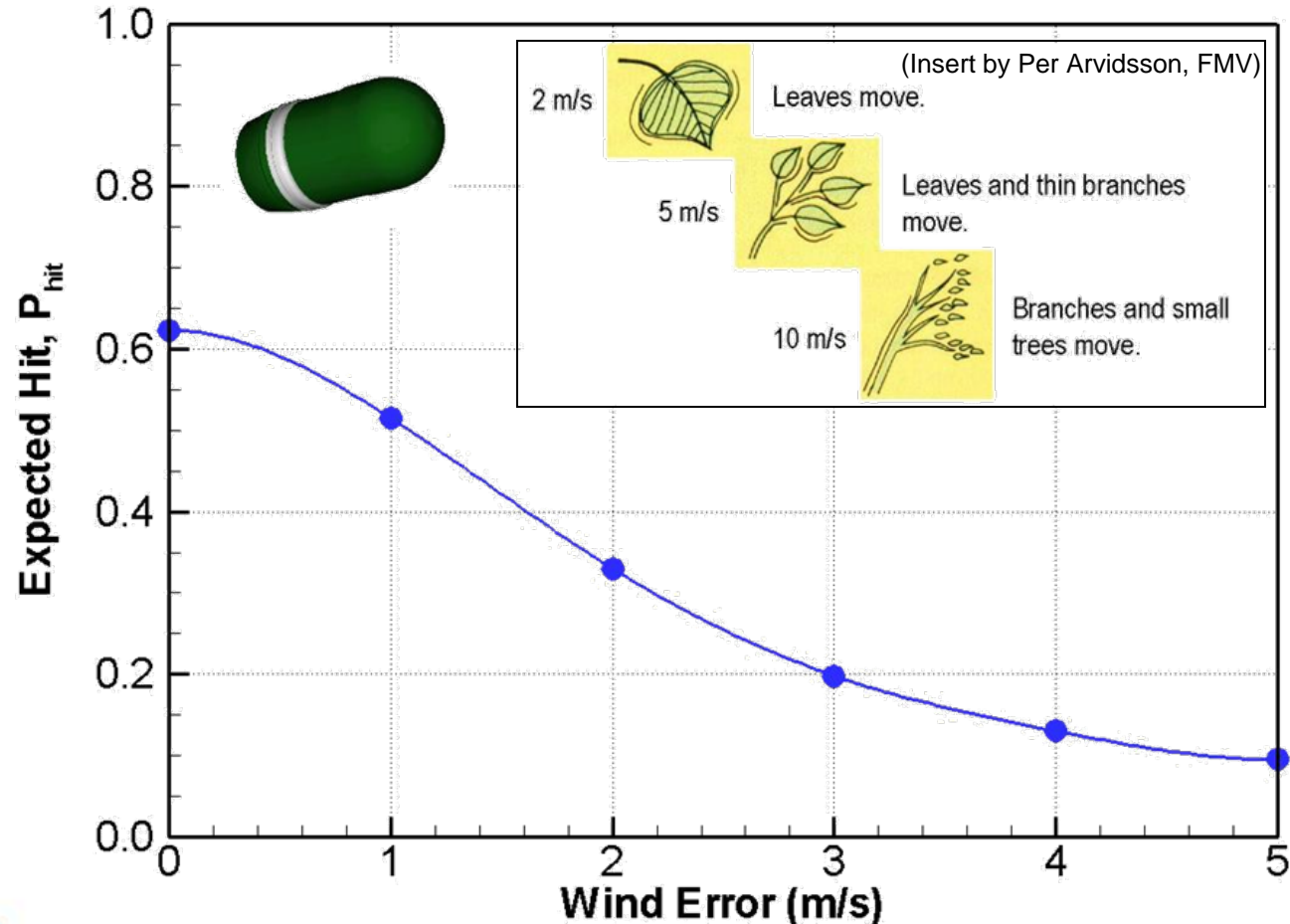




FCS Performance Estimations

Effect of error on wind (std. dev.)

NATO side profile (2.3m x 4.6m) at 1000m





FCS Performance Estimations

Adding the aiming error and the wind error...

NATO side profile (2.3m x 4.6m) at 1000m



- Baseline single-shot model prediction (no aiming or wind errors): $P_{hit} = 0.66$
- Single-shot model prediction with aiming and wind errors: $P_{hit} = 0.12$
 - Std. Dev. on wind: 2m/s
 - Elevation set using DMC with an accuracy of 0.15°

Extrapolating...

- 5 rounds burst model prediction with aiming and wind errors: $P_{hit} = 0.66$
 - Std. Dev. on wind: 2m/s
 - Elevation set using DMC with and accuracy of 0.15°

(!!!Caution: model not developed for burst firing!!!)



Conclusions

- An experimentally developed error budget model was used to demonstrate the precision of a properly zeroed 40mm AGL at long ranges (~1000m)
- The simulation results at 1000m were validated with live firings
- Without a state-of-the-art FCS, the precision of the 40mm AGL would be limited in a real engagement scenario
 - » Aiming error
 - » Wind error
 - » Ballistic solution error

DEFENCE



DÉFENSE



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