



# ***New Safety Requirements For Munitions Fuzing System Solutions***

***54<sup>th</sup> Annual Fuze Conference  
"The Fuzing Evolution – Smaller, Smarter and Safer"***

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**Max Perrin**  
**JUNGHANS Microtec**

- Safety Issues
- Conventional Requirements
- New Safety Requirements – Trends
- Fuze Safety - Technical Solutions
  - Before safe-separation phase
  - After safe-separation phase
  - Post-conflict phase
- Fuze Technologies

# Company Presentation

- A global leader in the field of ammunition fuzes and S&A devices
- Full range of products
- Key competences in
  - Fuzing technologies
  - Micro-technologies
  - Ammunition electronics

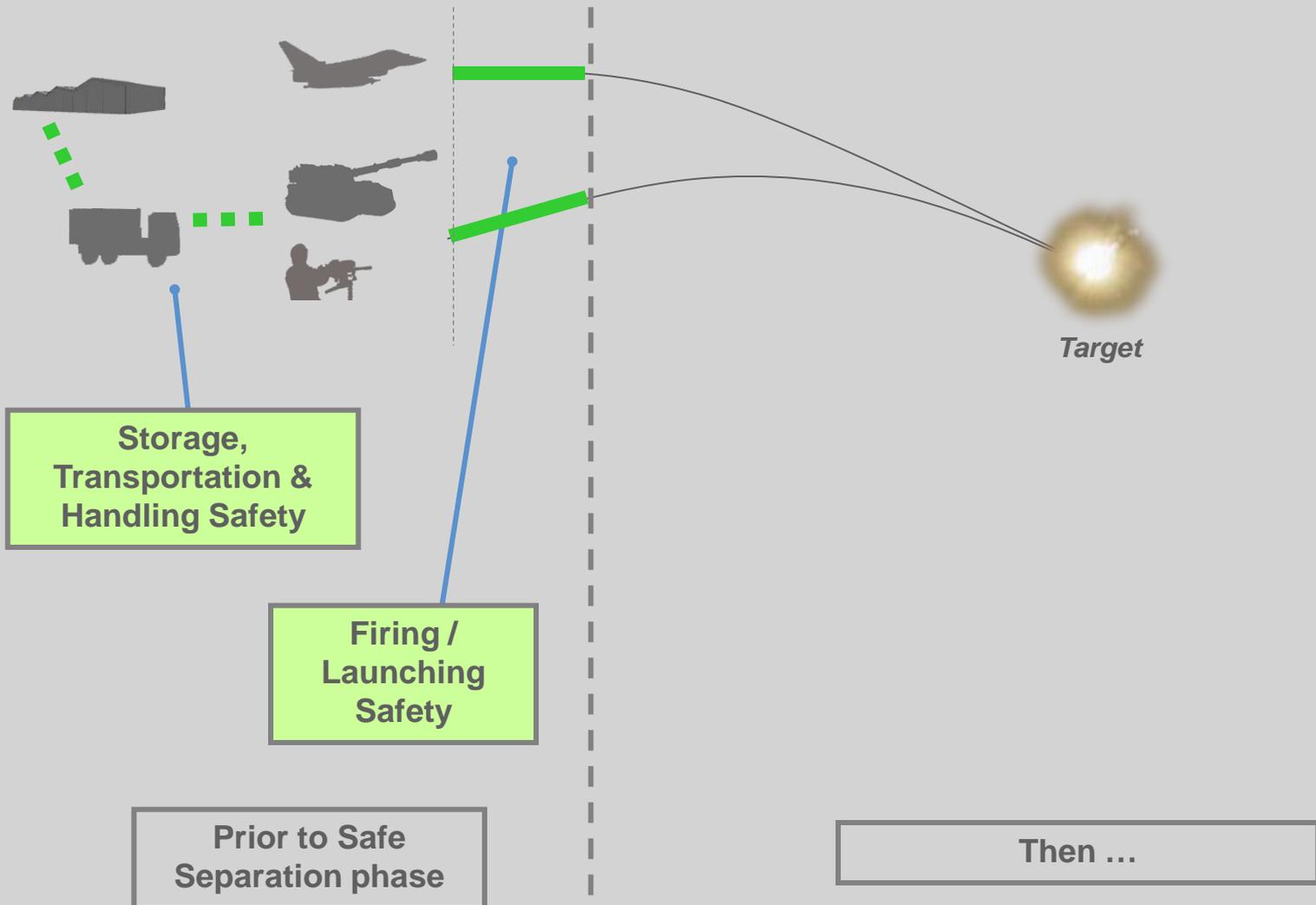


- The Fuze is the key element to guarantee safety and protection to the crew throughout the logistical and tactical cycles
- Modern warfare means new safety requirements for munitions
- This leads to new challenges for the fuze designer, who will have to implement new safety concepts and technical solutions

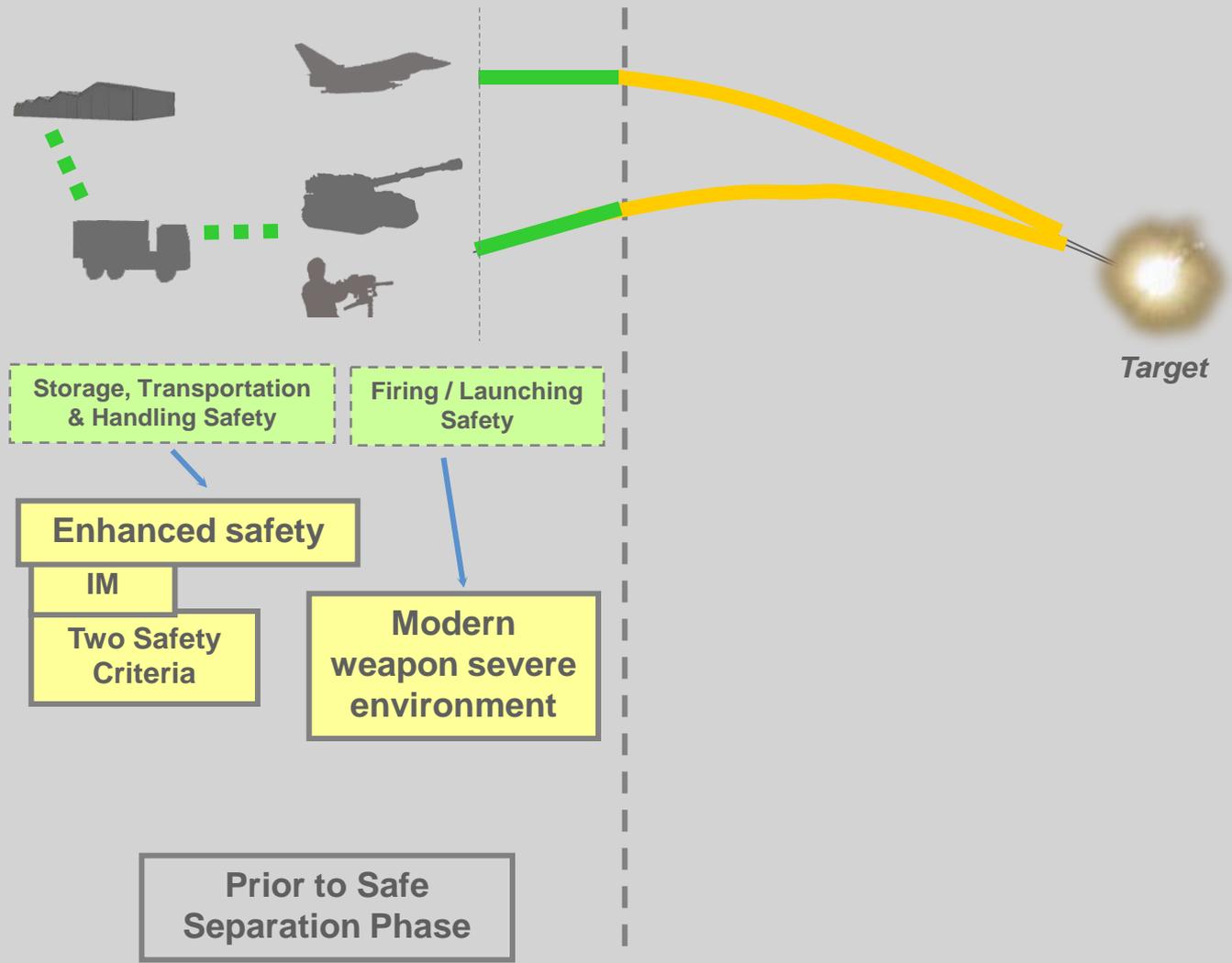
... while

- Keeping and enhancing the fuze reliability
- Dealing with munition constraints as small size and low cost

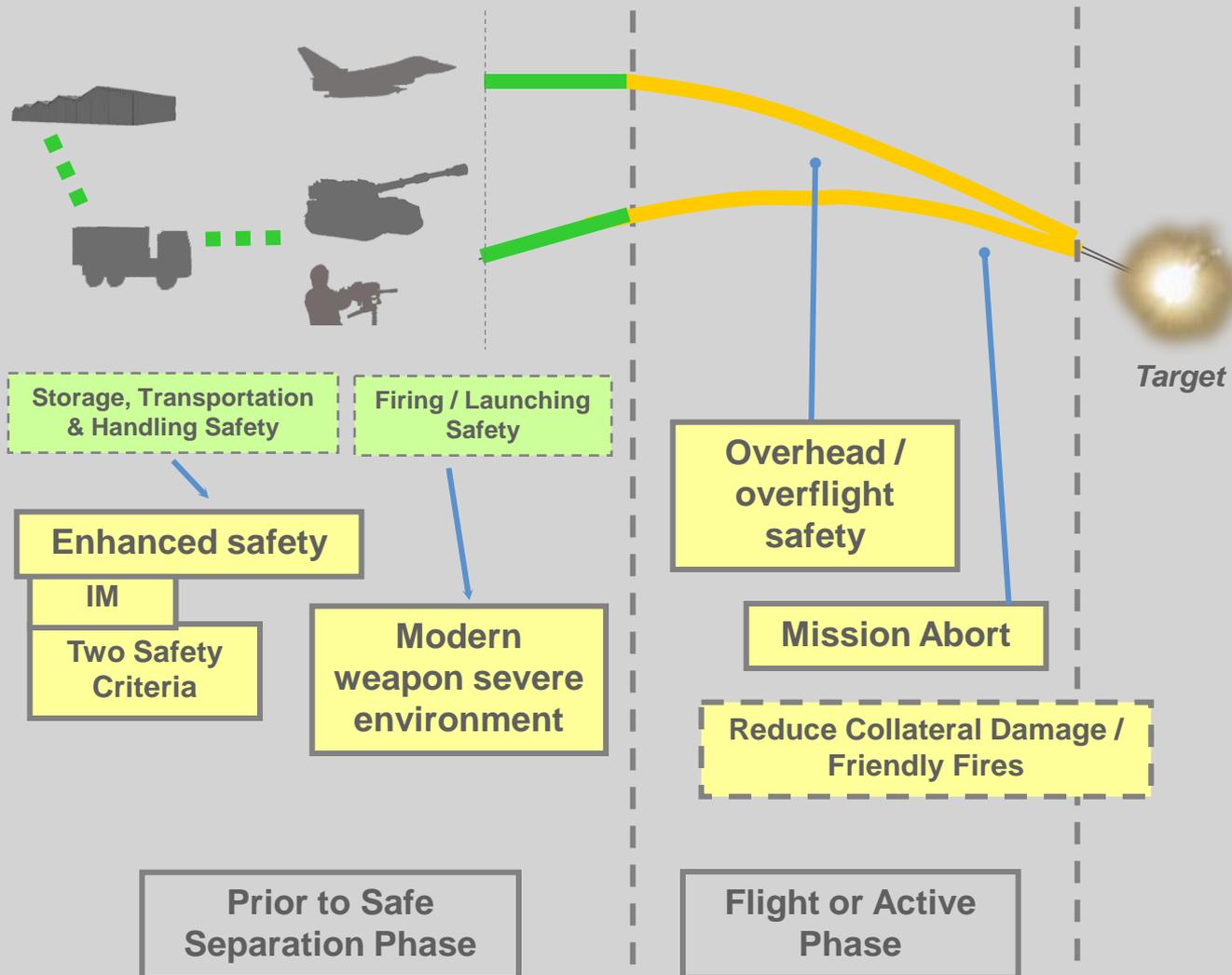
# Safety: Conventional Requirements



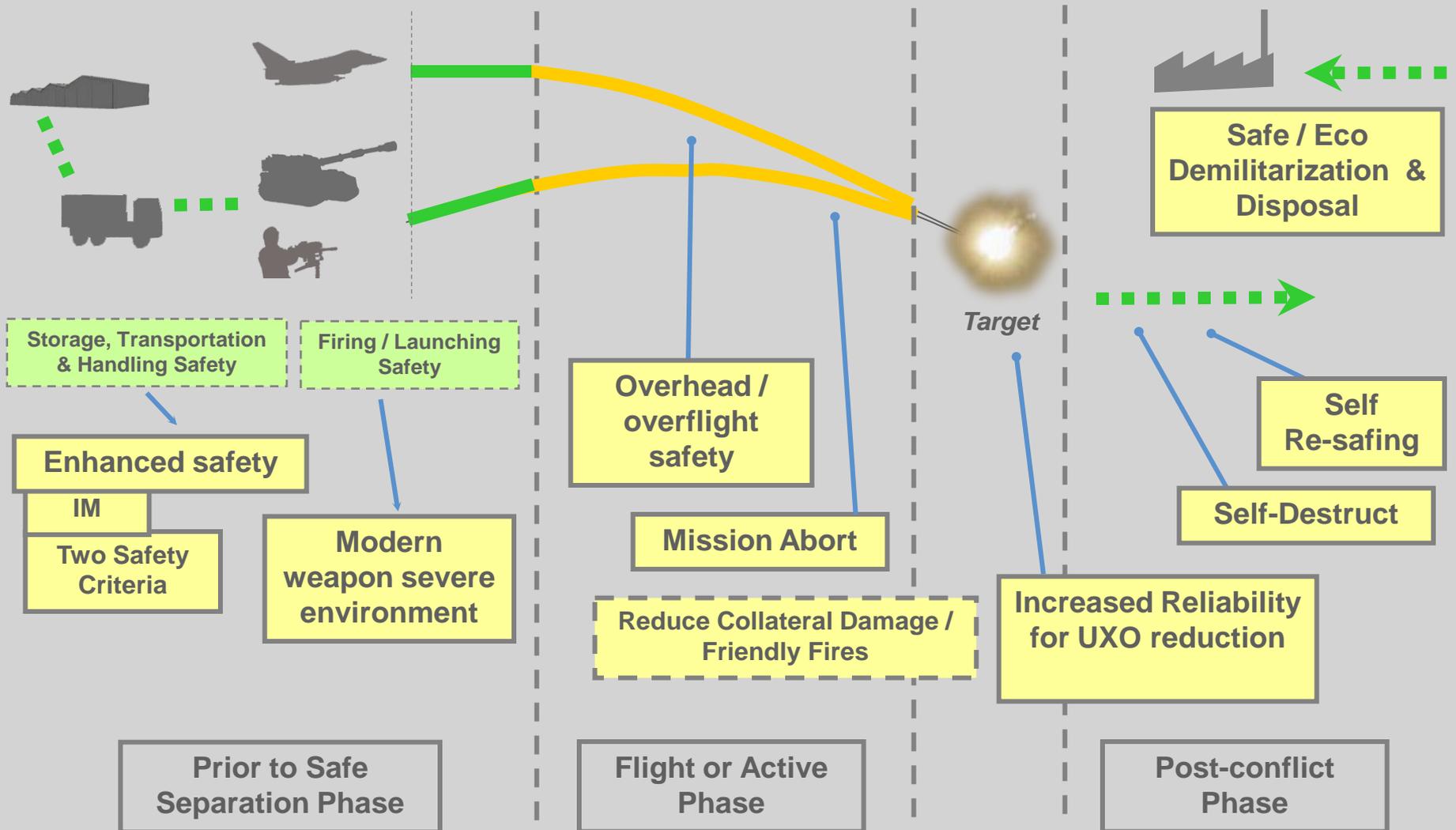
# Safety: New Requirements



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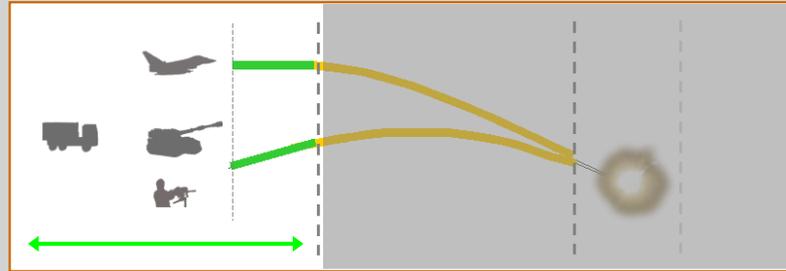


# Safety: New Requirements



- Still usual safety related standards, with continuous improvements, + issue with new technologies
  - e.g STANAG 4187, STANAG 4170, STANAG 4368
  
- New International agreements and protocols, which lead to obligations or recommendations
  - Mainly related to post-conflict hazards: e.g CCW / CCM UN Protocol
  - Not strictly regulatory but require consideration for any country armies and industry (political issue)
  - Sometimes extended by some governments to other related products
  
- Media and public opinion pressure
  - Beyond strict regulation
  - Environmentally friendly policy
  - NGO pressure
  - Relevance: sometimes questionable ?

# Fuze Safety Requirement and Solutions (Before Safe Separation)



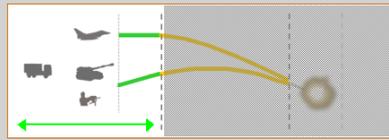
- Main requirements

- Capability to withstand more and more severe firing/launching environments, e.g with modern howitzer systems or longer carriage time for air-launched munitions
- IM (Insensitive Munition) capability
- Full compliance with STANAG 4187 mainly regarding the 2nd safety feature

- Technical solutions

- More G-hardened fuzing solutions
- Implementation of 2<sup>nd</sup> environment sensor : mechanical or electronic
- IM explosive trains: IM materials, ESAD technology

# Fuze Safety Solutions (Before Safe Separation)



**JUNGHANS**  
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## • Hardened design

- Design able to withstand harsh environment:  
52 cal. gun, Flickramming systems
- Examples:
  - New generation MOFA fuzes
  - New generation PD fuzes



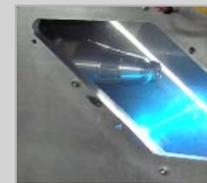
DM84 / L166

FRAPPE

PD 544

## • 2<sup>nd</sup> environment sensors, in particular for non-spinning projectile

- Mechanical sensor  
(e.g relative wind detection)
  - New generation of mortar mechanical fuzes
  - Bomb fuzes
- Electronic sensors and signal processing
  - Wind sensors
  - Magnetic sensors
  - Pressure sensors
  - Accelerometers
  - MEMS technology

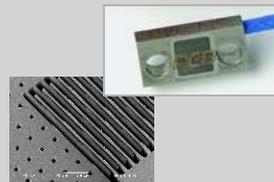


DM 93-S

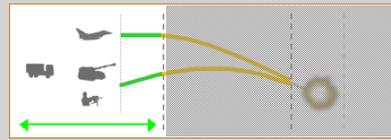


Bomb Fuze  
Sensor

MFZM

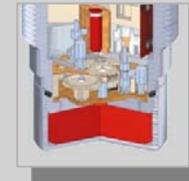


# Fuze Safety Solutions (Before Safe Separation)



- IM explosive train

- Use of IM energetics material and appropriate safety design
  - Issue for the fuze designer: Need to keep a high energetic power as the munition material is more difficult to initiate!



New Generation Artillery Fuzes



Specific Packaging



Infantry Grenade Fuzes



Tank Ammunition Fuze



New Generation Mortar Fuze

- Specific packaging design

- Relevance of IM single fuze testing vs complete round ?

- Depends on the ammunition type



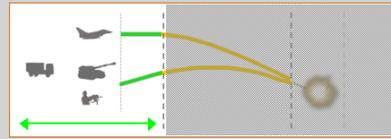
Upgraded Version of Mortar Fuze



Air Bomb Fuze and booster

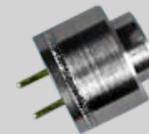
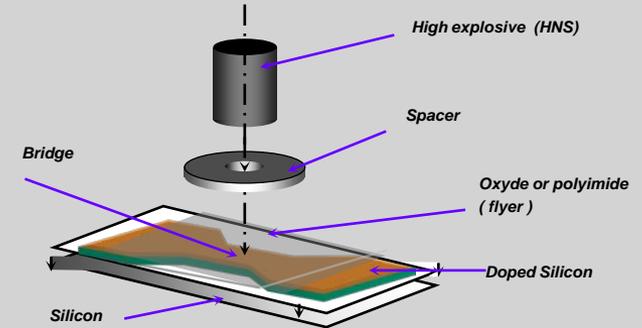


# Fuze Safety Solutions (Before Safe Separation)



- IM Fuze : Use of ESAD / EFI technology

- Naturally Insensitive solution, in particular with respect to ECM, ESD and shocks
- In-Line SAU
- Electronic control of the arming sequence
- Testing capability
- Re-safing capability
  
- Today applied on "high-value" fuzes
  - Air-bomb fuze
  - Missile SAU



Slapper Detonator  
(EFI Exploding Foil Initiator)

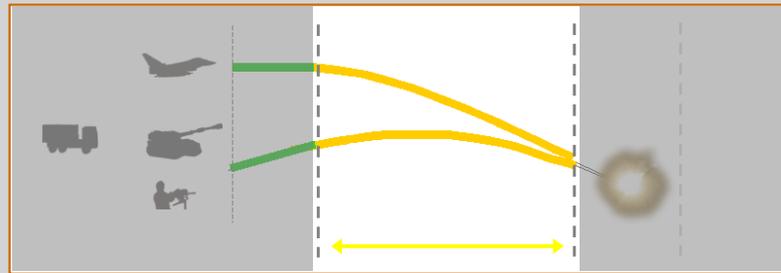


FBM21 Bomb Fuze



Missile ESAD

# Fuze Safety Requirement and Solutions (After Safe Separation)



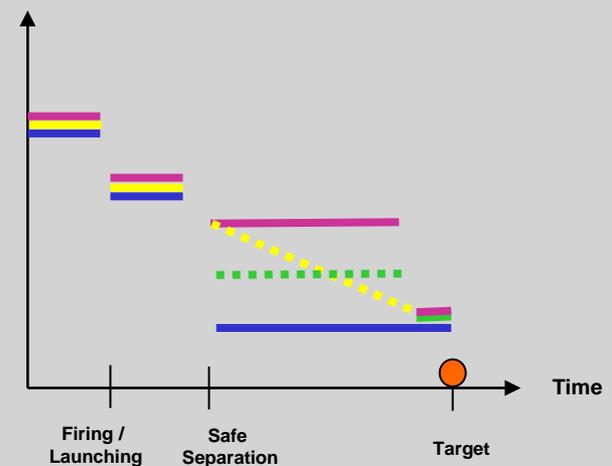
## ● Main requirements

- Overhead / overflight safety: no early burst when flying over friendly forces
- Mission abort: control the fuze or munition status/behaviour during flight when an unexpected event, possibly hazardous, is detected

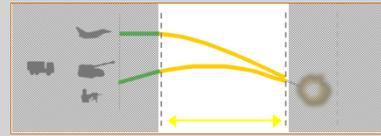
## ● Solutions

- Management of the fuze activation and status during flight from safe separation to target vicinity

Safety Level or Activation probability



# Fuze Safety Solutions (After Safe Separation)



## ● Overhead Safety

- Inhibition of fuze operating in flight (electronic)

or

- Late arming of the SAU, just before intended function on target

- Possible use of environmental sensors providing flight condition information

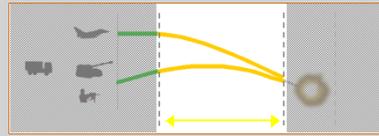
- Linked to the programming capability , (or remote control) of the fuze :

- Inhibition or arming time to be set in the fuze control electronics
- Real-time activity control

- Supposes safe design and architecture, for hardware but also software, incl. data link protocol

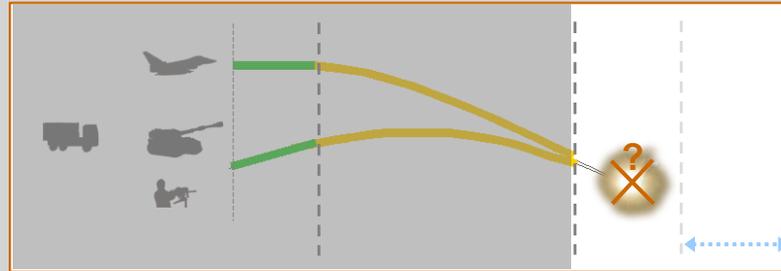


# Fuze Safety Solutions (After Safe Separation)



- Mission abort function:
- New requirement, now necessary with guided munitions (land or airborne) or with course correction fuzes, when:
  - Detection of internal operating fault (built-in test)
  - Guidance problem or target identification issue, internally detected or controlled by the weapon system
  - Main issues: Define the appropriate behaviour? What is the safest action? What is a fail-safe design in that case ?
  - Fuze functions offer various type of “safe” actions
    - De-activation
    - Self-destruction
    - Self-neutralization or Self-sterilization
  - The relevance of the action to achieve depends on the flight phase or on the specific operational configuration

# Fuze Safety Requirement and Solutions (Post-conflict Safety)



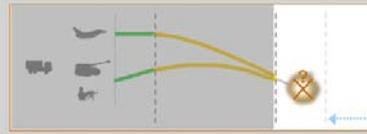
## ● Main requirements

- Preventing hazards after the “military” mission is finished:
  - Enable friendly force manoeuvre in the area where munitions have been used (short term)
  - Keep conflict area safe and cleared for any UXO and ERW prior to civilian population returning (medium/long term)
- + safe disposal and demilitarization of stockpile

## ● Solutions

- Best solution: get high reliability of the fuze functions and of the operating on target
- When difficult to achieve, not because of the fuze function, but due to the target configuration: → safe fuzing backup functions

# Fuze Safety Solutions (Post-conflict Safety)



- UXO reduction: Safe backup functions

- **Self-destruct function**

- Various solutions: pyrotechnical / pyro-mechanical / electronic

- Infantry grenade fuze
- Direct fire fuzes
  - Medium caliber
  - Tank ammunition
  - With and without air-burst function

- **PD backup**

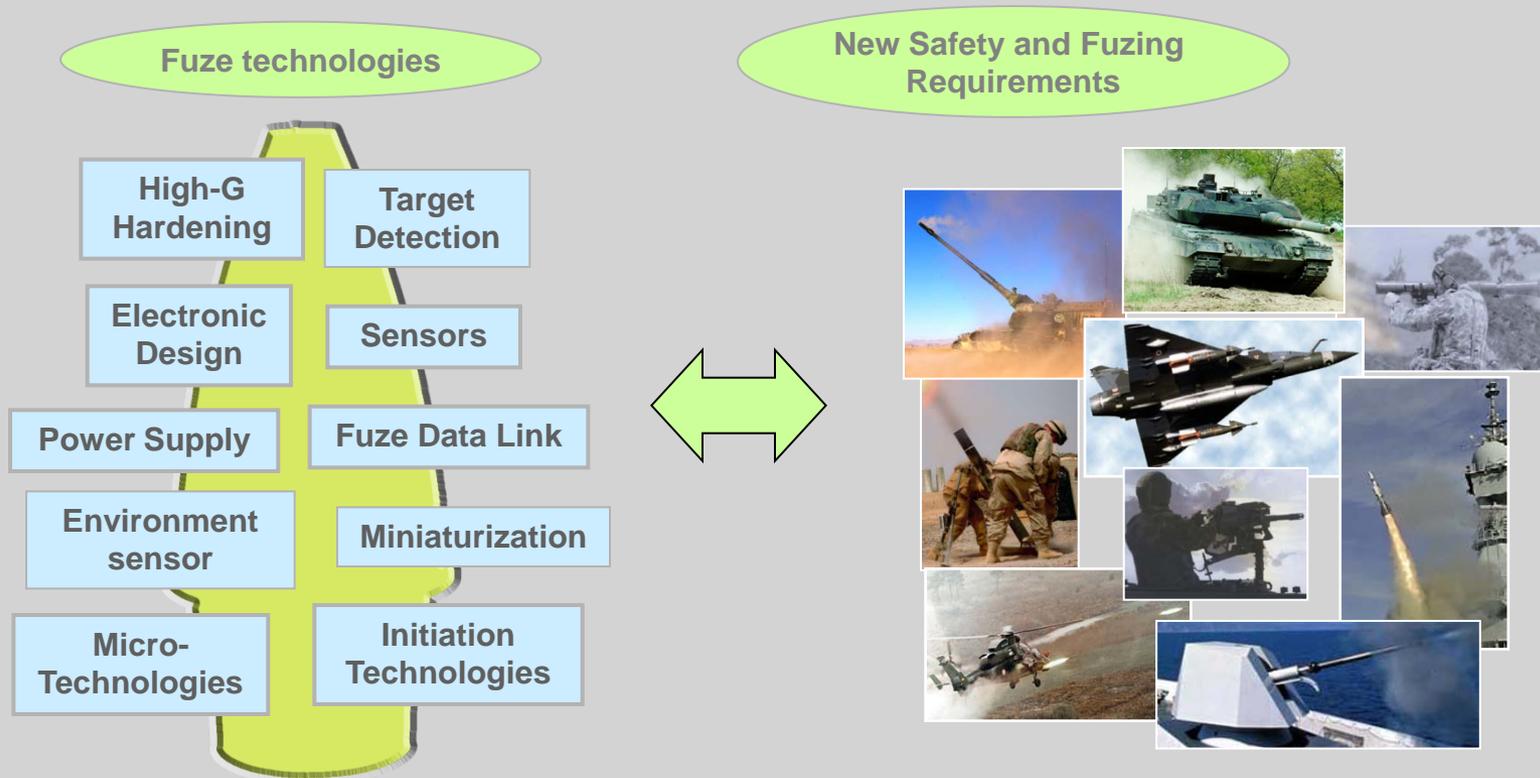
- **Self Re-safing**

- **... High reliability fuze**



# New Safety Requirements Common Needs – Common Technologies

- The new needs and requirements applies to all arms:



 **Common fuzing technologies and technical solutions can be shared with various applications**

- The fuze designer / producer has a key role in the munitions performances and in particular with respect to the reliability and safety requirements
- Dealing with the new safety requirements, for all arms, suppose the implementation of more complex, but reliable, safety solutions using various technologies,
  - ... and always: low cost / small size / low power
- Thanks to its technological leadership **JUNGHANS** is able to take up technological challenges to provide the user with
  - Safe, reliable and affordable fuzes
  - For current and next generation fuzing systems



**Thank You**

**Max PERRIN**

**Chief Technical Officer**

**[max.perrin@junghans-microtec.de](mailto:max.perrin@junghans-microtec.de)**

**[max.perrin@junghans-t2m.fr](mailto:max.perrin@junghans-t2m.fr)**