Technical Overview of the K11 Dual-Barrel Air-Burst Weapon

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Background



Limits of Current Rifles

- Low accuracy in real combat situation
- Inefficiency in taking out defilade targets
- Necessity of supplementary night vision at night time



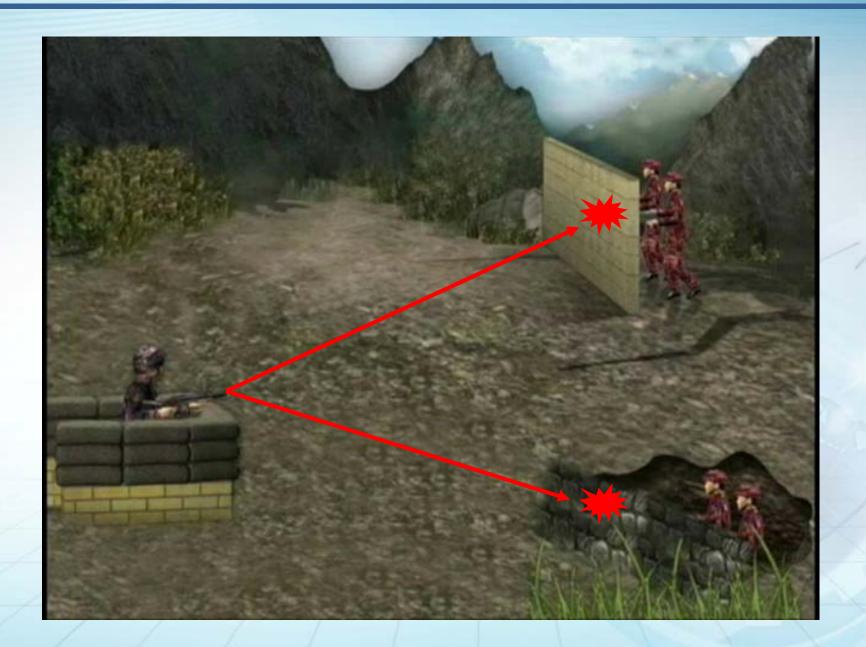
Introduction

New attempts in the world (1994~2004)			
Rifles	Characteristics	Configuration	Conclusion
4.7 mm G11 Caseless (Germany)	3 rds. Burst, High rate of fire		
5.45 mm AN94 (Russia)	2 rds. Burst, High rate of fire		
5.56 mm Double Bullet (USA)	Shot gun		Fail to double up the combat effectiveness
5.56 mm Flechette (USA)	Flat Ballistics		enectiveness
OICW (USA) PAPOP (France)	Dual Barrel, Air Bursting		

• To maximize combat effectiveness by considering new concept and technology

- Precise air bursting against defilade targets
- Fire control system at day & night
- Lightweight rifle system

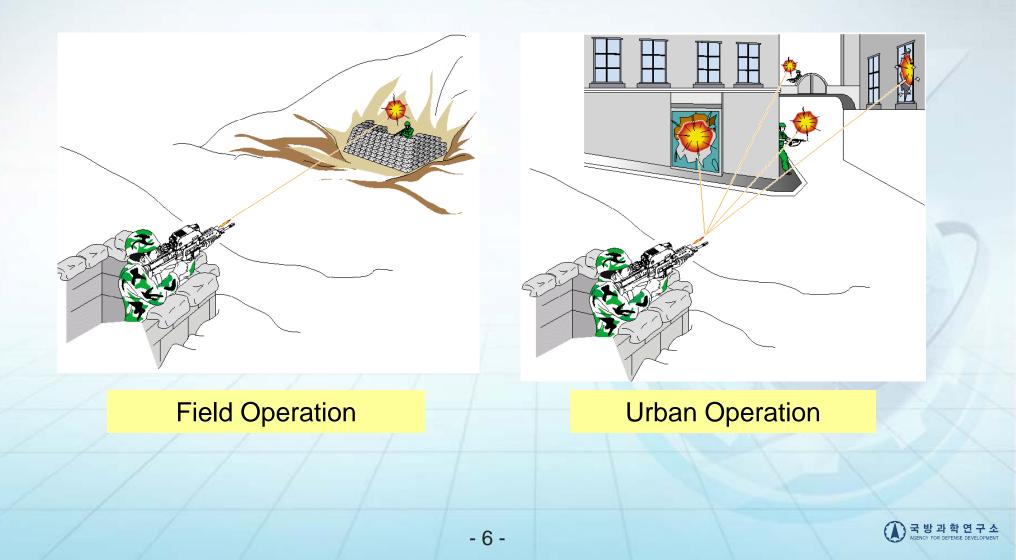
Limit of Current Weapons



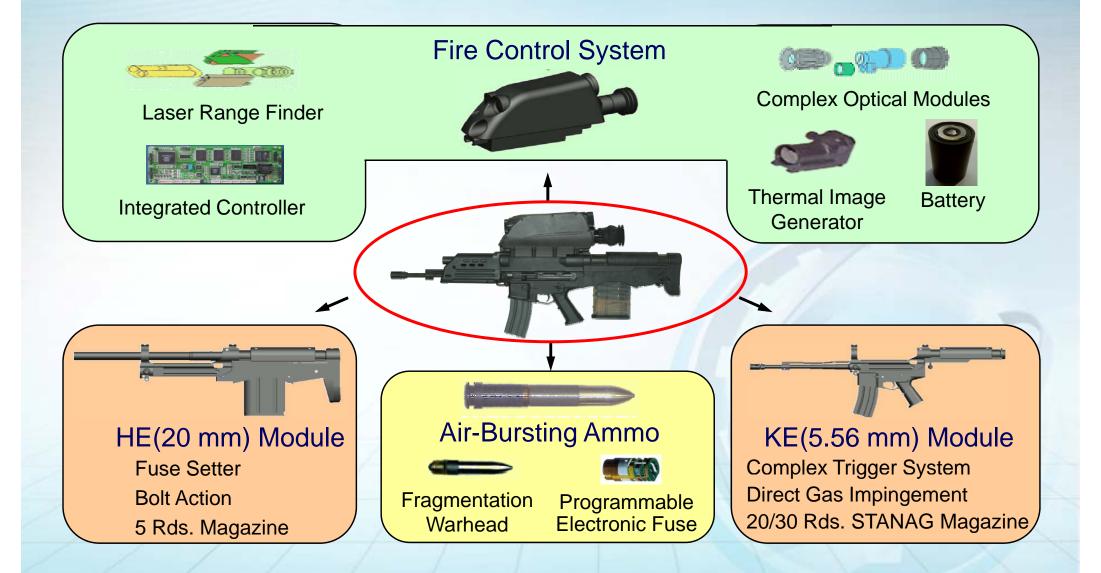


ADD Solution for Next-Generation Rifle

- Increase in Lethality and Precision Firing at Day & Night under All-Weather Conditions
- Effective on Defilade Targets

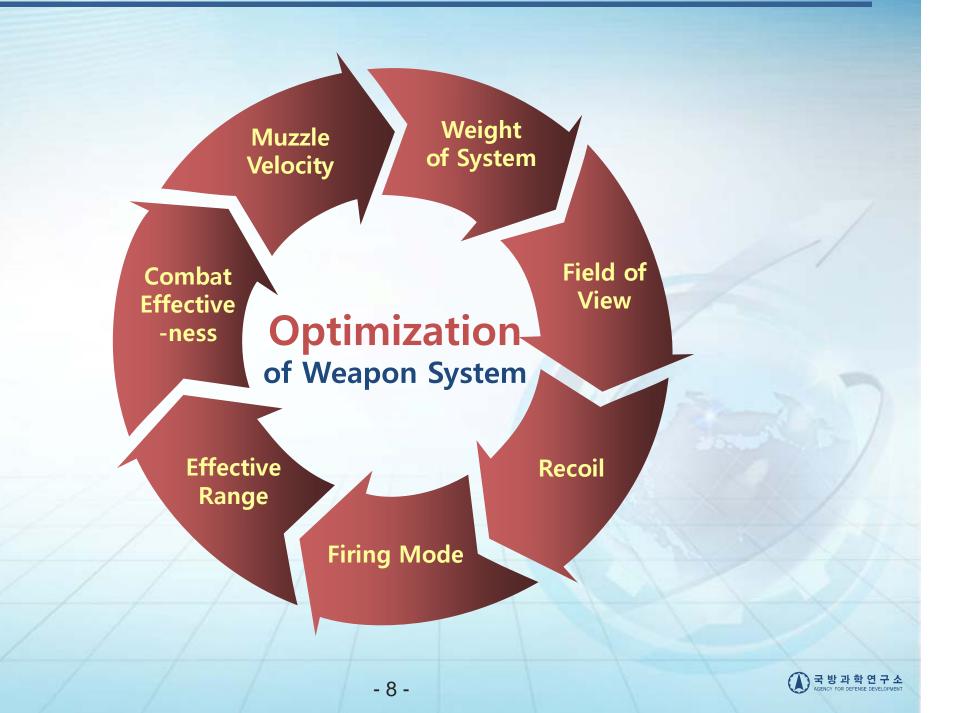


System Concept





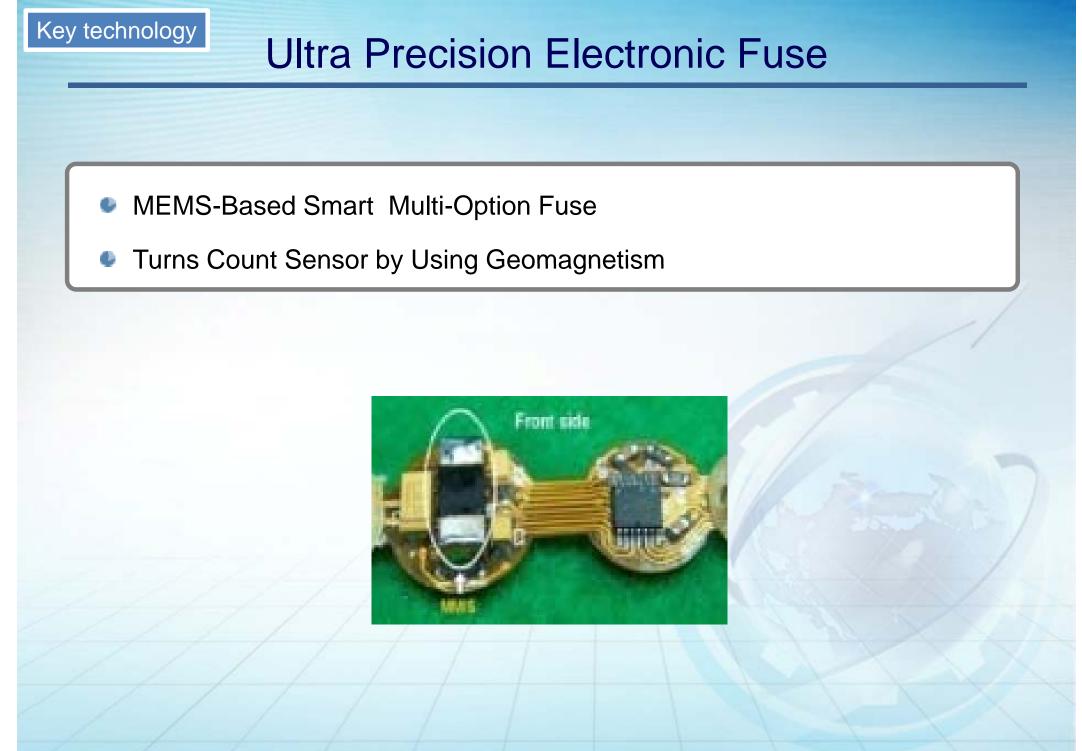
Trade-off Parameters of System

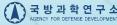


Key technology

- Apply Functions of Tank FCS (Day and Night Target Detection, Range Finding and Ballistic Trajectory Calculation) to Firearm
- Low Power Laser Range Finding, Image Synthesis Using Micro Display
- Instantaneous High Power Supply by Optimal Power Control
- Improved Ballistic Trajectory Calculation by Cant/Tilt and Temperature Sensors



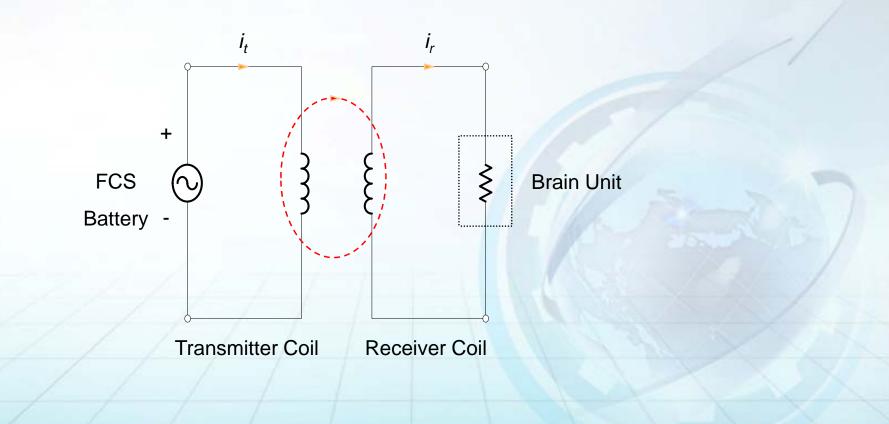




Communication of Air-bursting Data

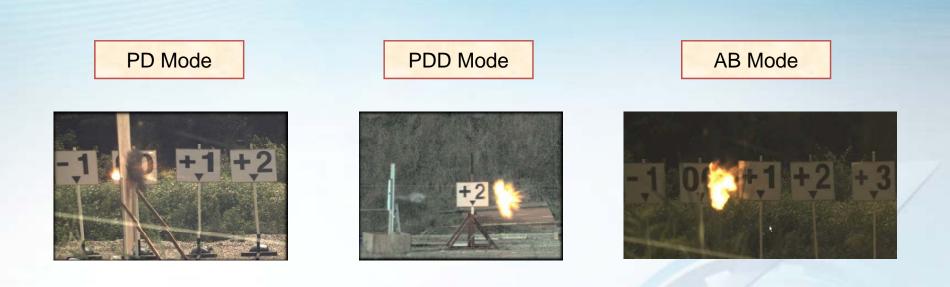
- Maximizing the transfer efficiency of the power energy and turns
- Algorithm to figure out the transferring error

Key technology





Fuse Function

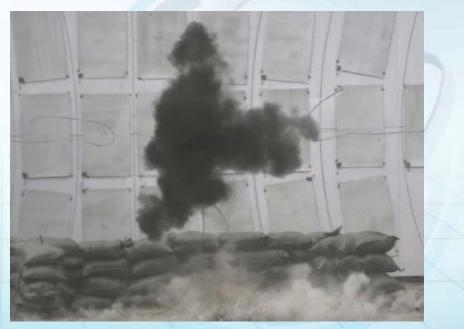


- PD / Point Detonation
 - : Target Impact by Inertia Type Impact Switch
- PDD / Point Detonation Delayed
 - : Constant Delay Functioning after Target Impact
- AB / Air-Bursting
 - : Function when Revolution Number of Projectile is Met to the Received Data from FCS











Lightweight Triggering Mechanism

Lightweight Material Developed by Korean Science and Technology

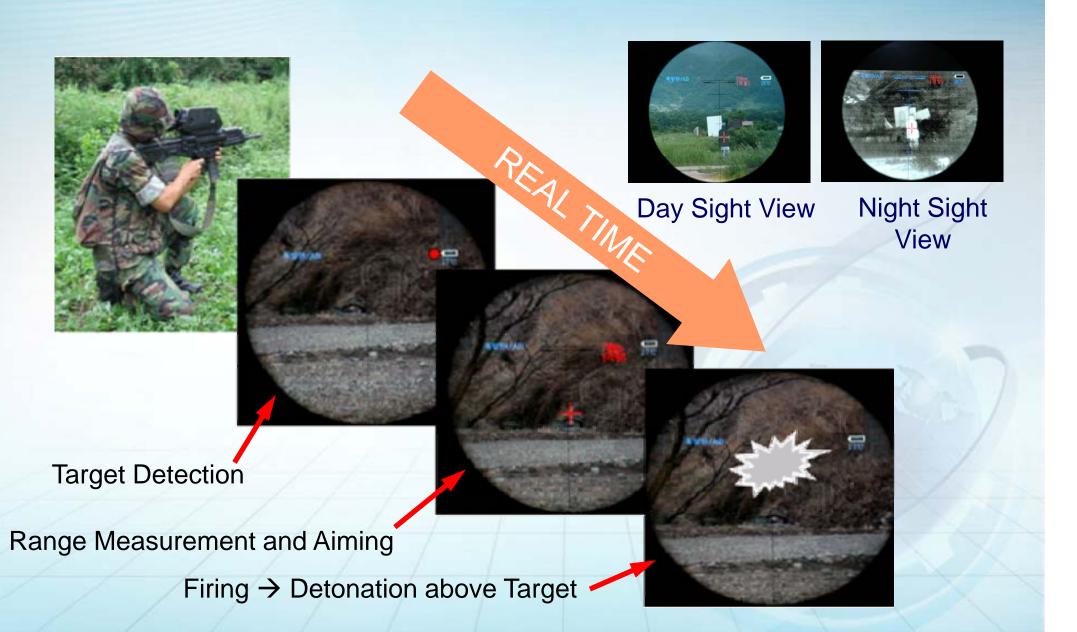
Key technology

- : Weight Reduction of More than 20% by Using Ti Alloy (for 20 mm Barrel) and High Strength Al Alloy Containing Scandium (for Upper Receiver).
- 2.5 Times Increase of 20 mm Barrel Life by Developing TiN Surface Treatment Method
- Highly Reliable Creative Mechanisms : Complex Trigger System, Link Type Percussion Lock





Operation Procedure





Effective Range Test (5.56 mm @ 000 m)



0.0 mm NATO Mild Steel Plate







Effective Range Test (20 mm @ 000 m)



PD

PDD

Both in-plane accuracy (PDD/PD mode) and longitudinal (range)-directional accuracy (AB mode) were satisfied at the effective range.



Lethality Test (20 mm)

0.0 mm Mild Steel Plate

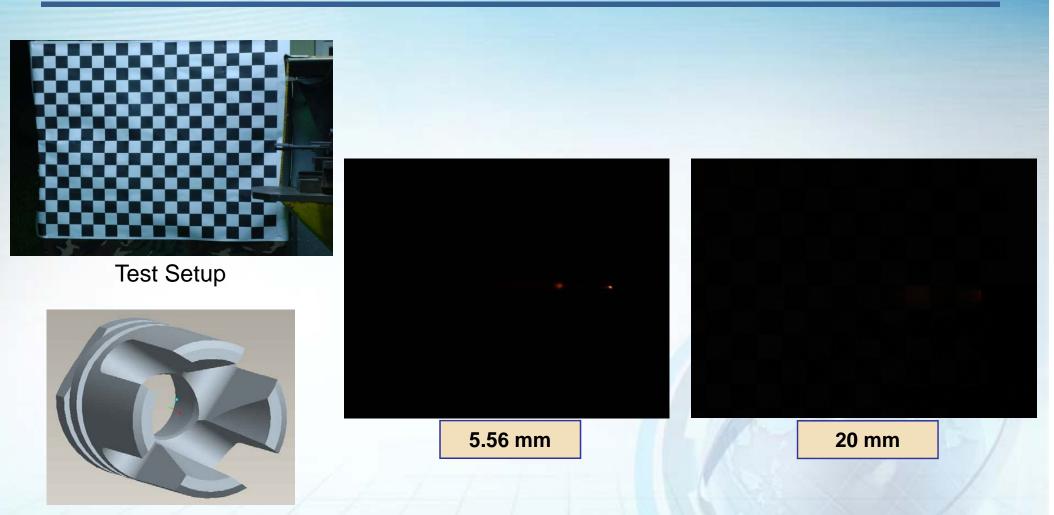






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Flash Test



5.56 mm Flash Hider

 5.56 mm : a very small muzzle flash due to an effective flash hider, regardless of a short barrel length

20 mm : nearly no muzzle flash _ 19 -

국방과 학연구소 AGENCY FOR DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT Development of K11 dual-barrel air-burst weapon with our own technology

Provide full solution for next-generation rifles
Give flexibility for urban engagement
Proven to be very accurate



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