



Small Arms Replacement

Components – Systems - Collective



Joint Armaments Conference
Thursday May 17, 2012



Wim de Ruijter
TNO Defence, Security and Safety





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- › Concluding Remarks



Introduction

› Context

- › The Dutch MoD is currently in a definition phase for the replacement of a large group of its Small Arm Weapon systems .

› TNO

- › TNO founded by law (1932), non governmental organisation and has no share holders.
- › TNO will support the MoD in this replacement program.



Dutch Small Arms Replacement Program

- › Replacement / upgrade Small Caliber Weapons

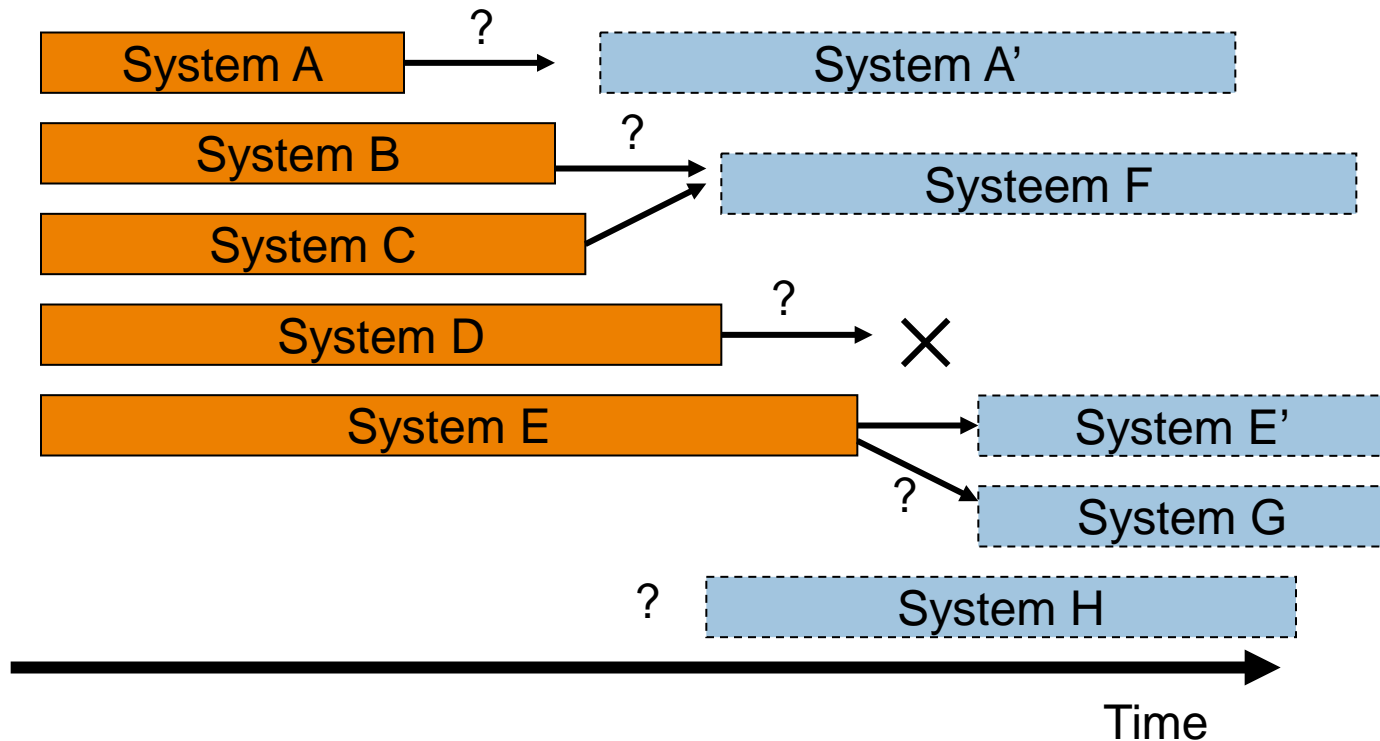
- › **Operational**
 - › Need for more (different) effects
 - › Overgrowth of small caliber (weapons, munitions, peripherals)
- › **Technical**
 - › New Technologies are emerging
 - › Increasing integration of weapon functions
- › **Financial**
 - › Increasing pressure to reduce lifetime cost

Can we do more (effects) with less (weapon systems)?



Military context

- › Phased acquisition of the small- calibre systems
- › Make the right decision at every milestone in the acquisition phase

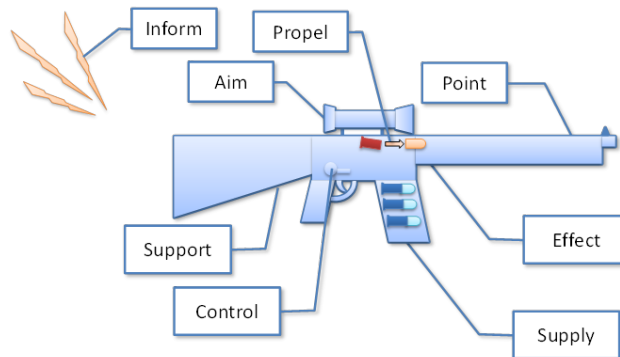




TNO Research Program: *Next generation small arms systems*



- › *In 2011 TNO was awarded a research program “Next Generation Small Arms Systems” (V1135) to support the acquisition effort.*
- › *The purpose of the research program is to support the armed forces by combining and analyzing key performance indicators in order to compose the best possible and procurable set of future small arms systems.*

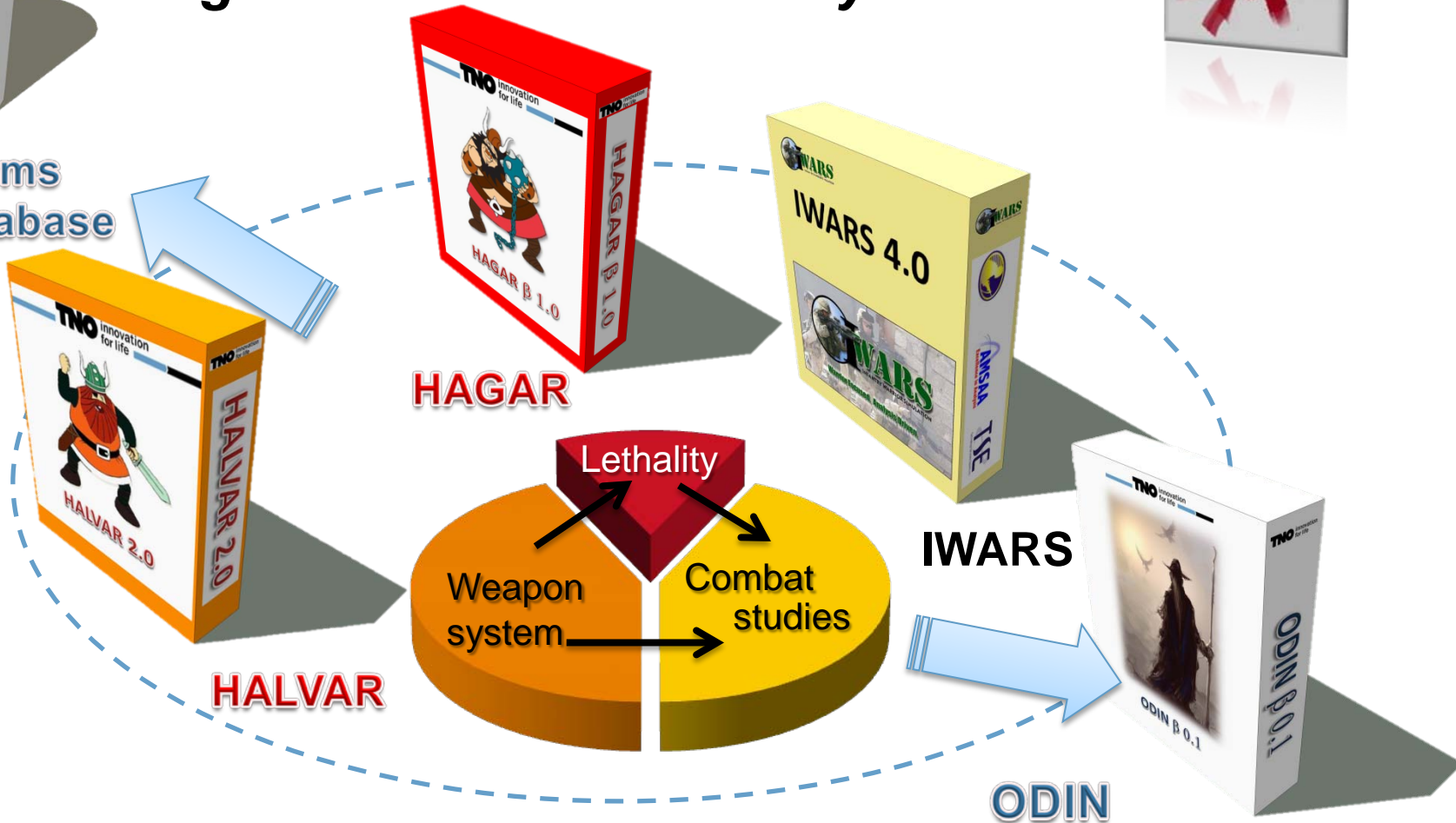




TNO Research Program: Next generation small arms systems

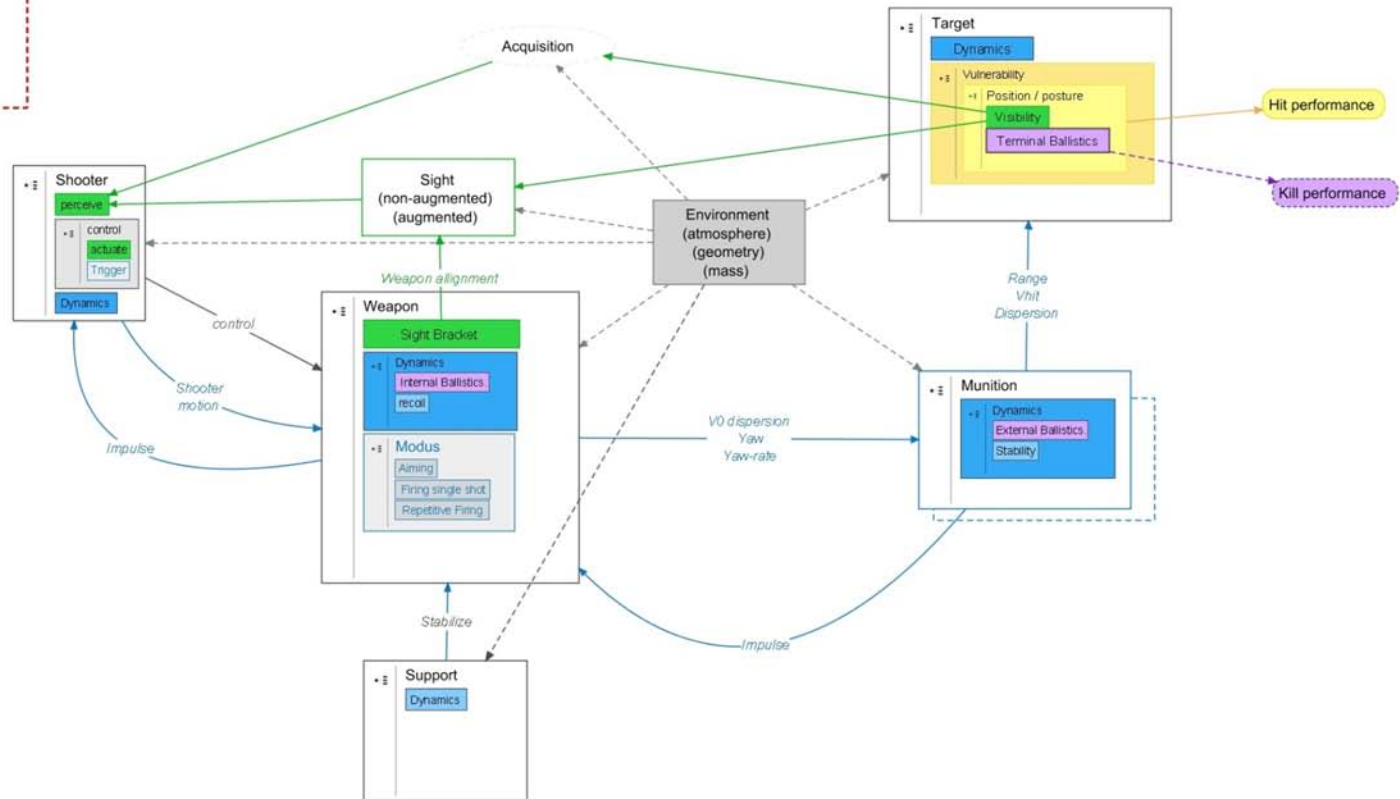
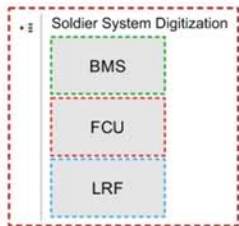


Small Arms
Wiki database



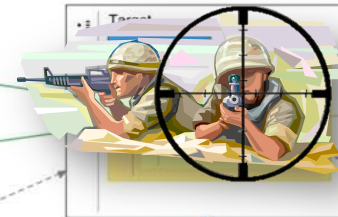


The HALVAR Weapon model





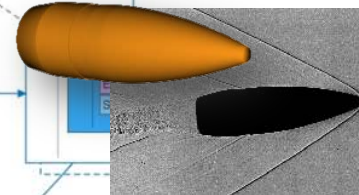
The HALVAR Weapon model



Hit performance

Kill performance

Environment (atmosphere) (geometry) (mass)



Shot noise

Impulse

Acquisition

(non-augmented) (augmented)

V0 dispersion Yaw Yaw-rate

Range Hit Dispersion

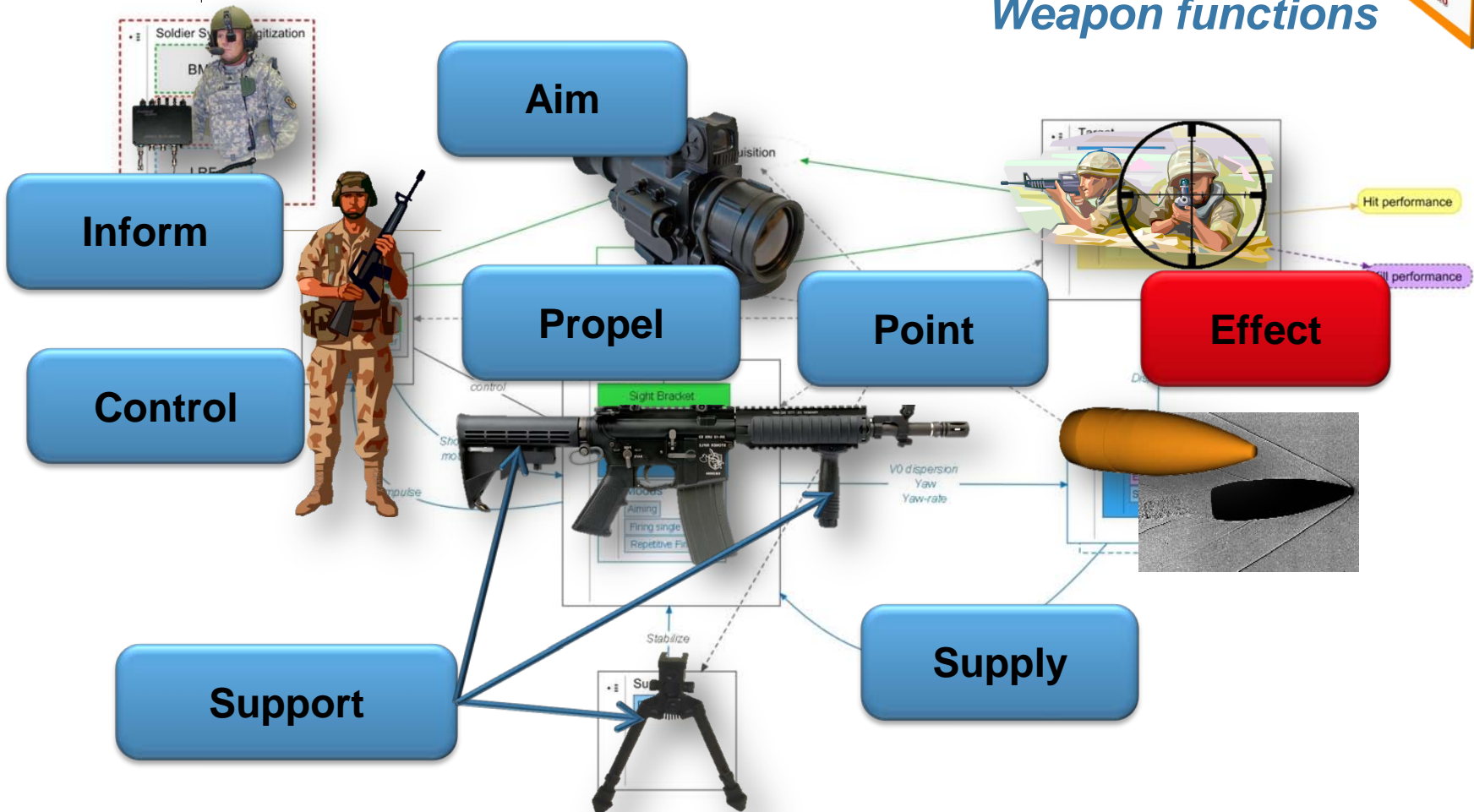
Impulse



The HALVAR Weapon model



Weapon functions

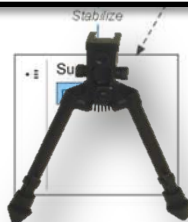
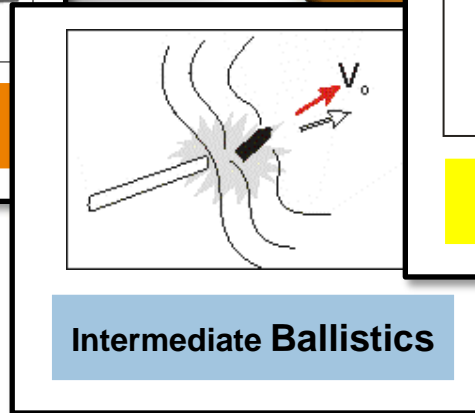
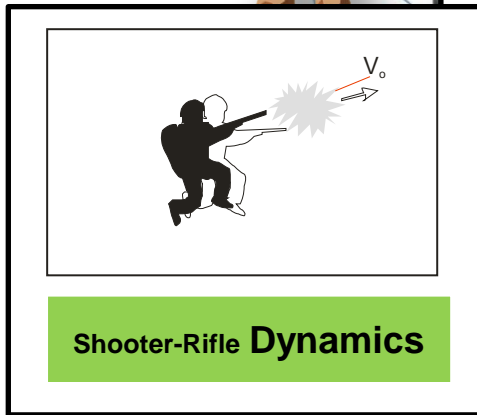
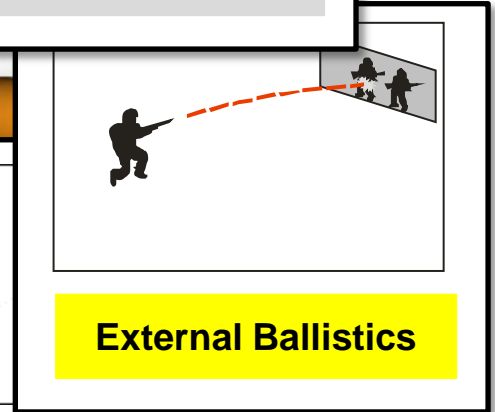
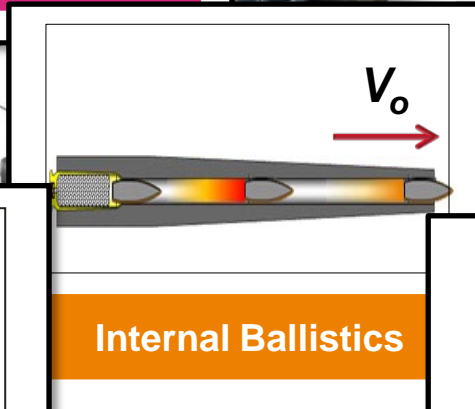
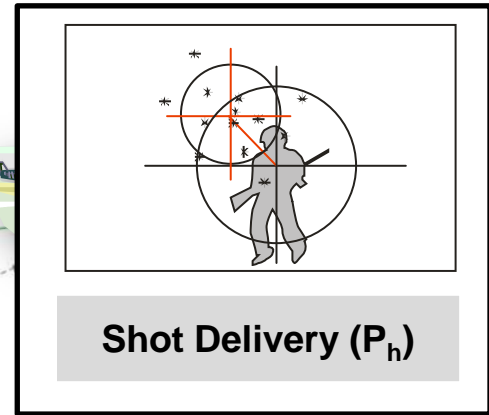
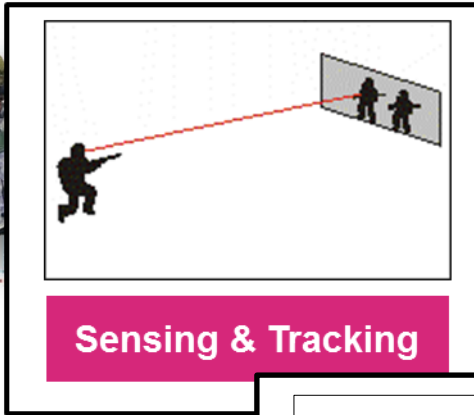


One function can be divided over different components



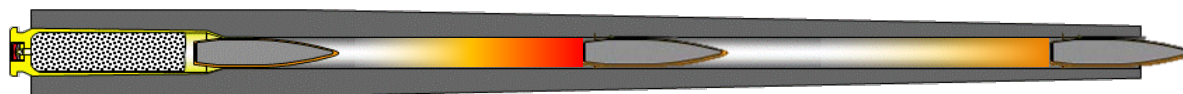
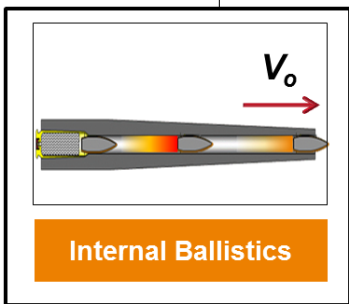
The HALVAR Weapon model

Multi Aspect modeling

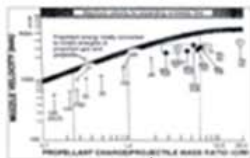




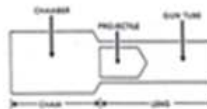
HALVAR Multi-Resolution modeling



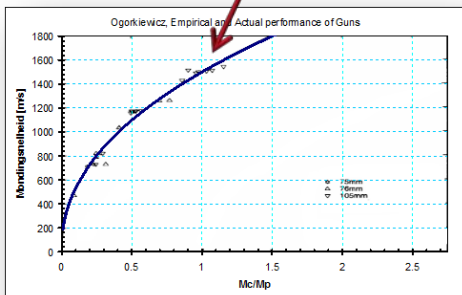
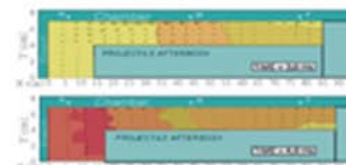
Emperical



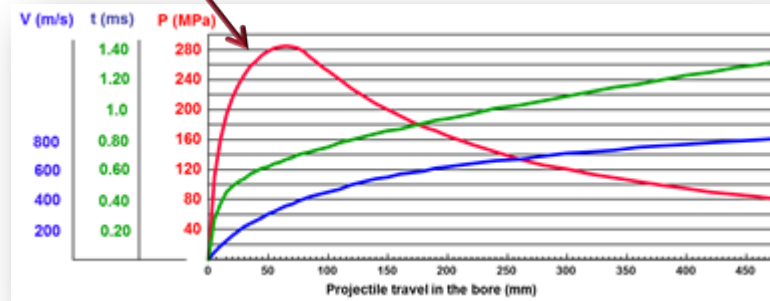
Lumped Thermodynamic (Bear Frankle, T/BalCo en (BHVG2)



CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics)



$$v_m = 1500 \cdot \frac{m_c}{m_p} \cdot \left(\frac{m_c}{m_p} \right)^{0,45}$$

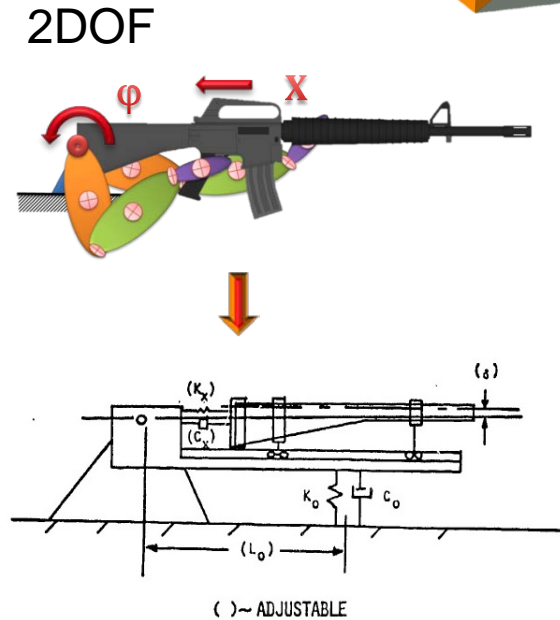
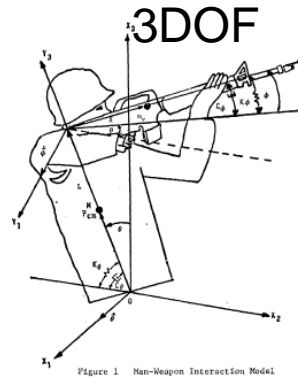
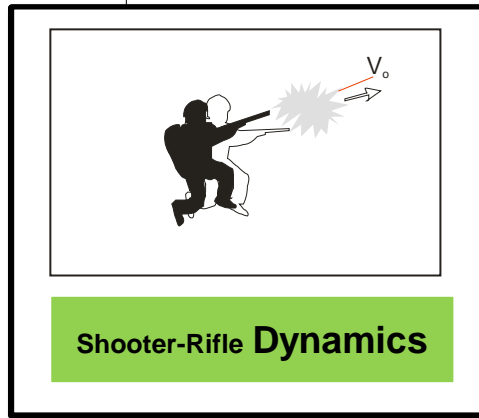


Result Internal ballistic calculation
(Bear Frankle)



HALVAR

Example implemented aspect models

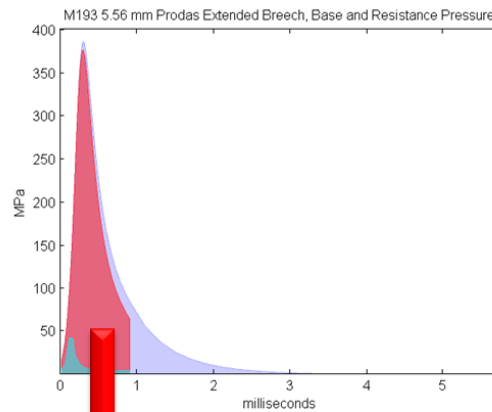
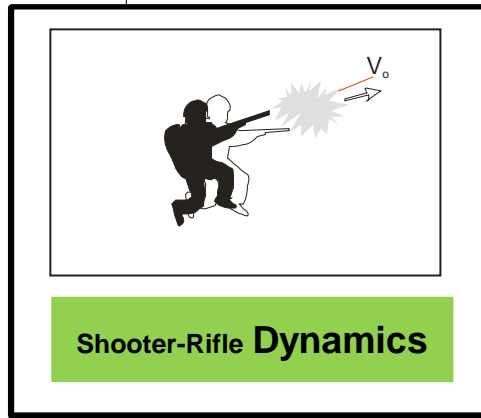


- › Shooter-Rifle dynamics
- › 2 DOF simplification
- › Validation model with experiments on proof stand

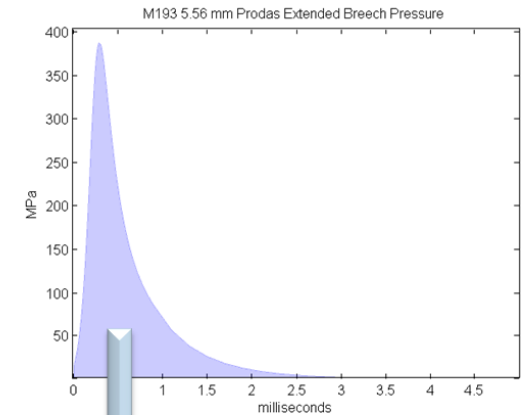


HALVAR

Example implemented aspect models



Projectile Acceleration



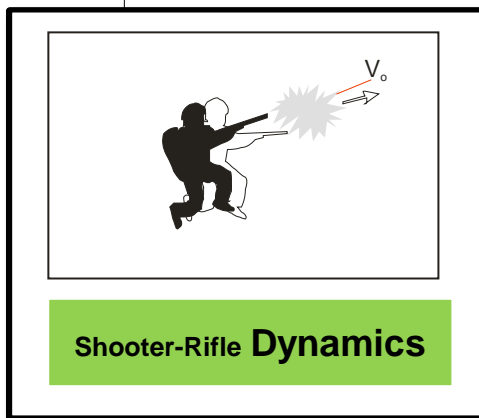
Basis for Recoil Force

- › *Model Input*
 - › *Internal ballistics*
 - › Weapon mass and moments of inertia
 - › Biomechanics: Properties of the human body (masses, inertia and (spring) stiffness)

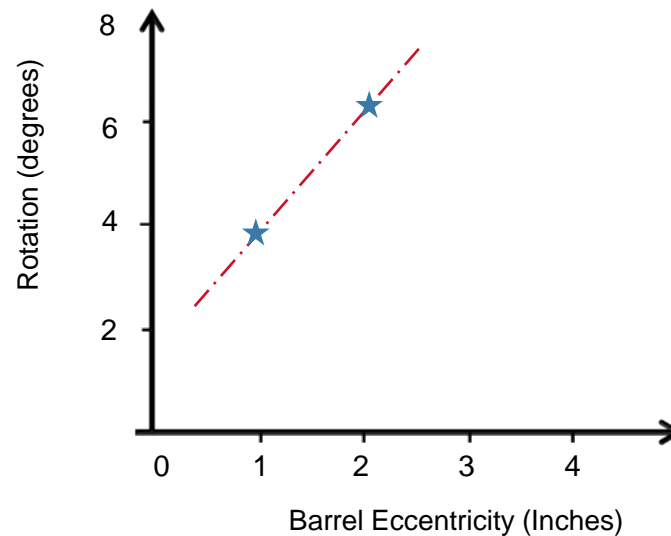


HALVAR

Example implemented aspect models

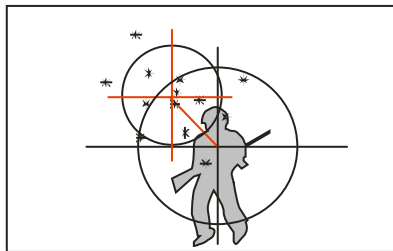


- › *Model Output*
 - › Weapon Rotation as function of:
 - › Eccentricity (δ)
 - › Rate of Fire
 - › Impulse

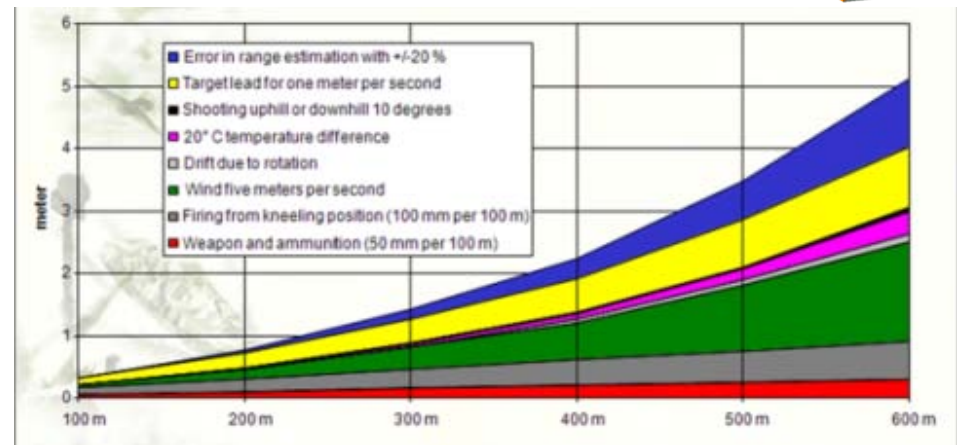




HALVAR Output



Shot Delivery (P_h)



- › A important output van HALVAR is, *shot delivery or placement*, as a result of the different small variations in the input parameters (error budget)
- › The shot delivery will be established by Monte Carlo simulations

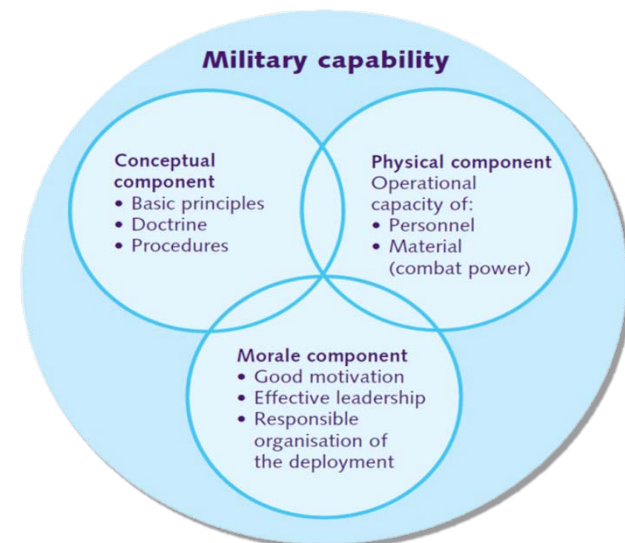


HAGAR

- › HAGAR is the environment for modeling the human opponent, and it is a framework by itself.
- › HAGAR shall facilitate the linkage between small arms performance and its influence on state and actions of the human opponent.
- › The rationale for HAGAR can be found in recent military doctrines.

The appreciation of military success becomes less about 'kinetically' defeating the enemy.

Instead, it is more about producing the right effect in the opponent and turning around an engagement in your favour.





IWARS



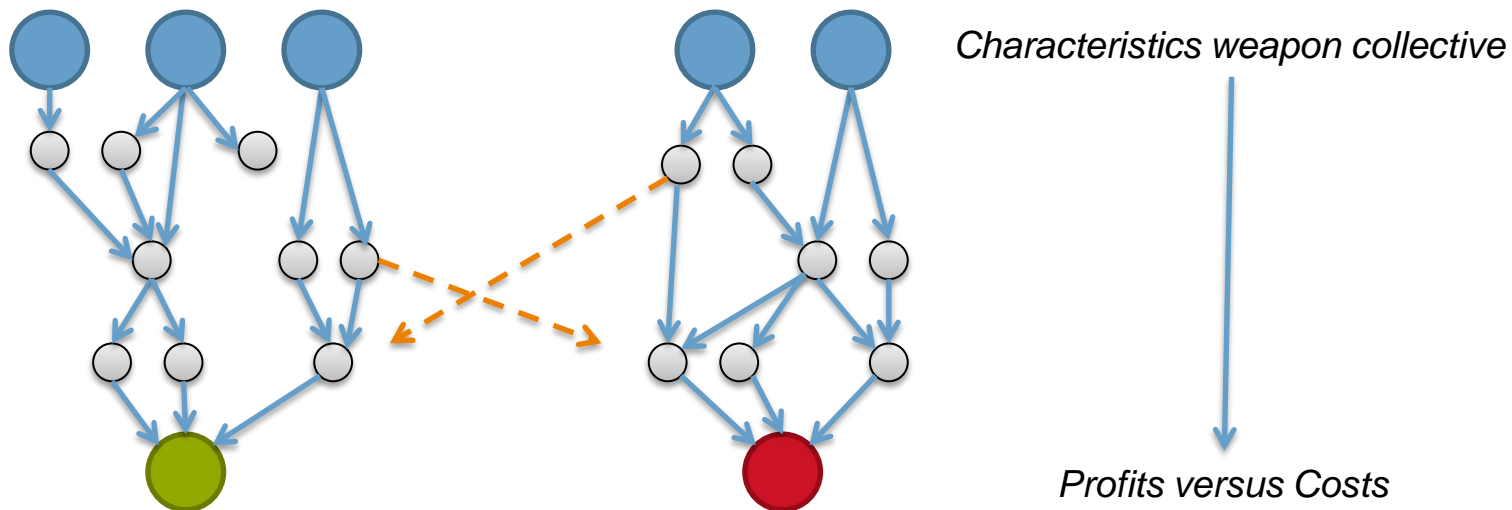
- › For modeling the weapon collective performance in combat scenarios the simulation tool IWARS is used.
- › IWARS:
 - › Project Agreement between the Dutch MoD and US MoD
 - › Constructive simulation for analysis of dismounted combatant operations.
 - › Hybrid time- and event-based simulation. Pending simulation tasks are chronologically ordered in a single global scheduler list.





ODIN

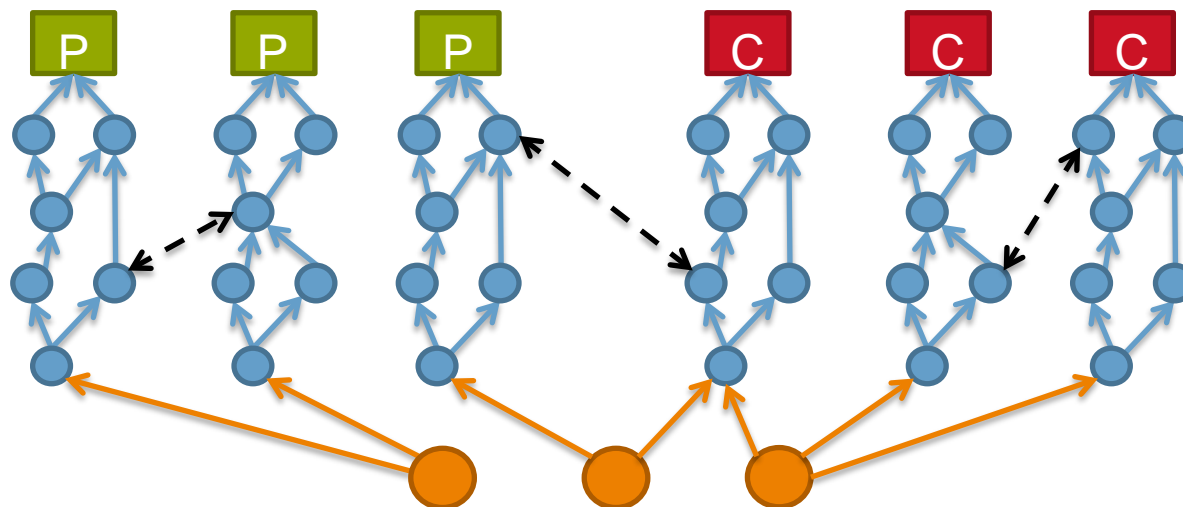
- › ODIN will be based on the 'Effect-Based Solver' developed by TNO
- › *To answer questions on the effect the introduction of new weapon systems on aspects like: logistics, maintenance and training (of the collective).*





ODIN

- › ODIN will be based on the 'Effect-Based Solver' developed by TNO
- › *To answer questions on the effect the introduction of new weapon systems on aspects like: logistics, maintenance and training (of the collective).*
- › With ODIN a comparison can be made for the Costs and Profits of different Small Arms Collectives.





Concluding remarks

- › In this presentation a short overview has been presented of the TNO capabilities on Small Arms Modeling and Simulation.
- › From component to system to the performance of the collective of weapon systems.
- › With this toolbox TNO will be able to answer questions like:
 - › *What does a new technology bring for the weapon performance*
 - › *Can optimal weapon mixes be defined?*
 - › *How does the introduction of a new weapon influence the training, maintenance?*





Questions?

Wim de Ruijter
TNO Defence, Security and Safety
Tel: +31 88 866 1208
Email: Wim.deruijter@tno.nl

