

Probabilistic Technology (PT) Application for High Reliability Fuze

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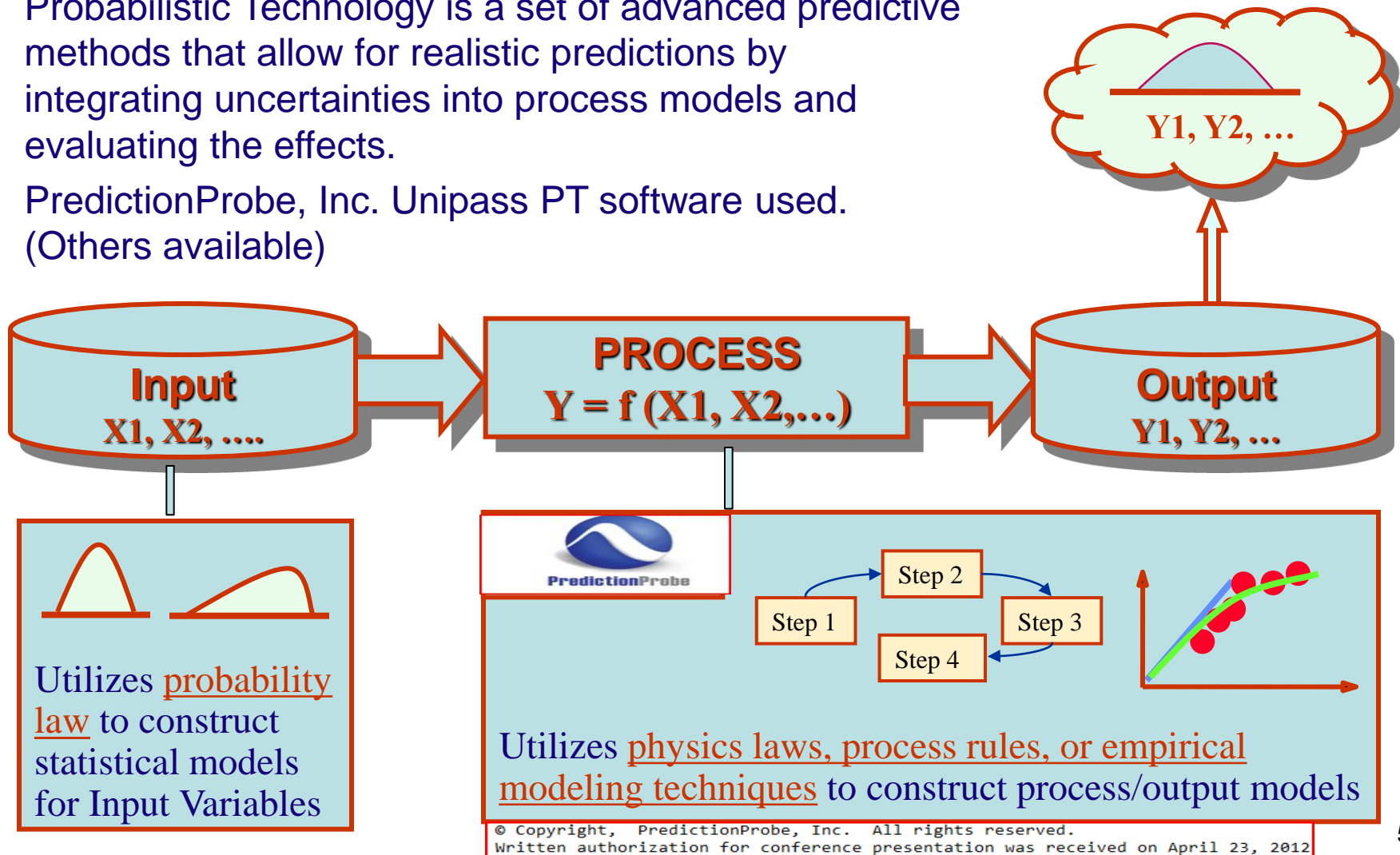
- Develop a Probabilistic Technology (PT) Process/Method that can be used to *evaluate, predict, and improve reliability* of any fuze architecture even with limited data.
- Part of the Joint Fuze Technology Program (JFTP) is focused on ARMY Fuze applications. Lessons learned will benefit other high reliability DOD Fuze programs.

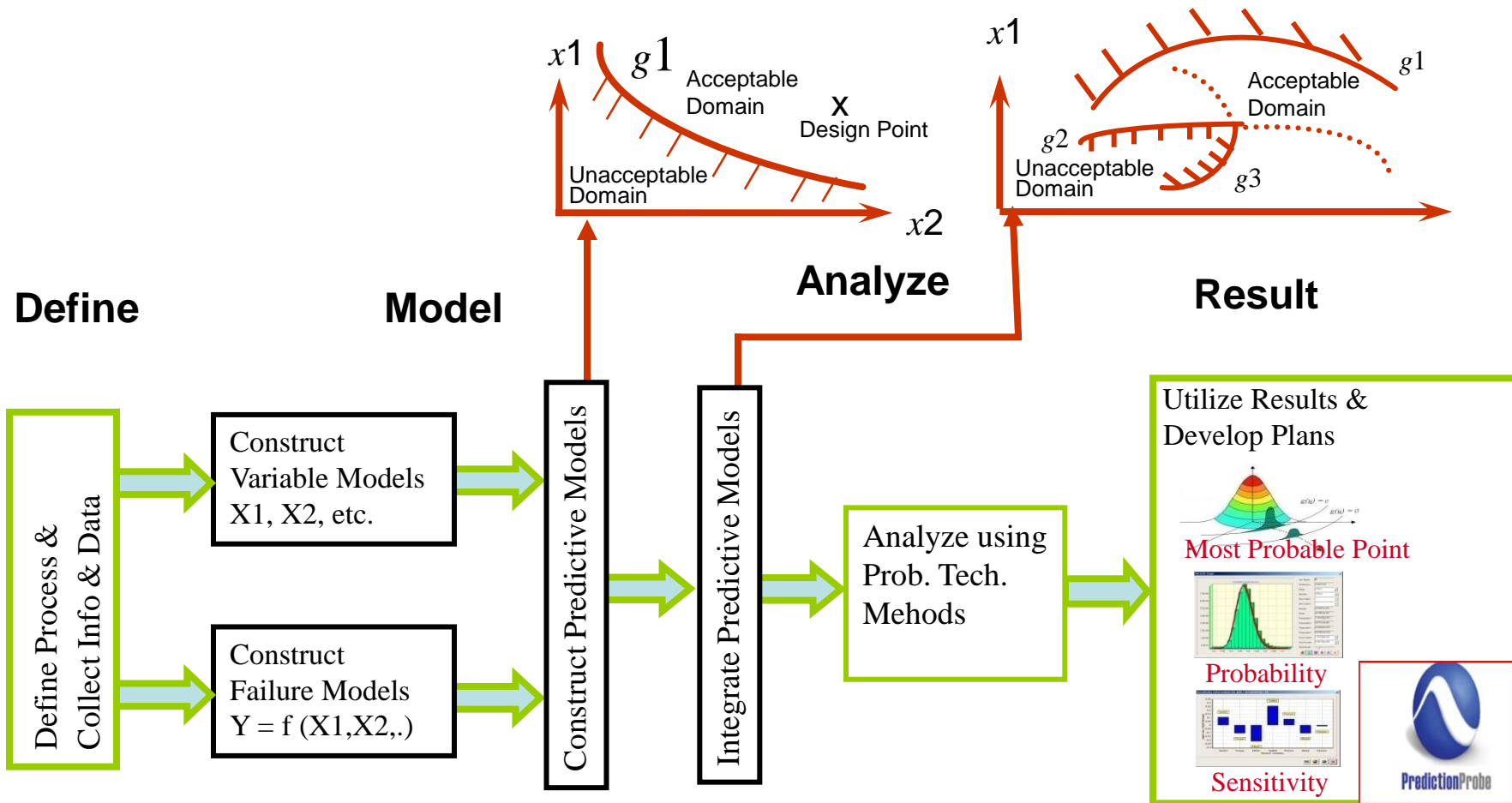
**PERFORMANCE GOAL:
<1% UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXO)**

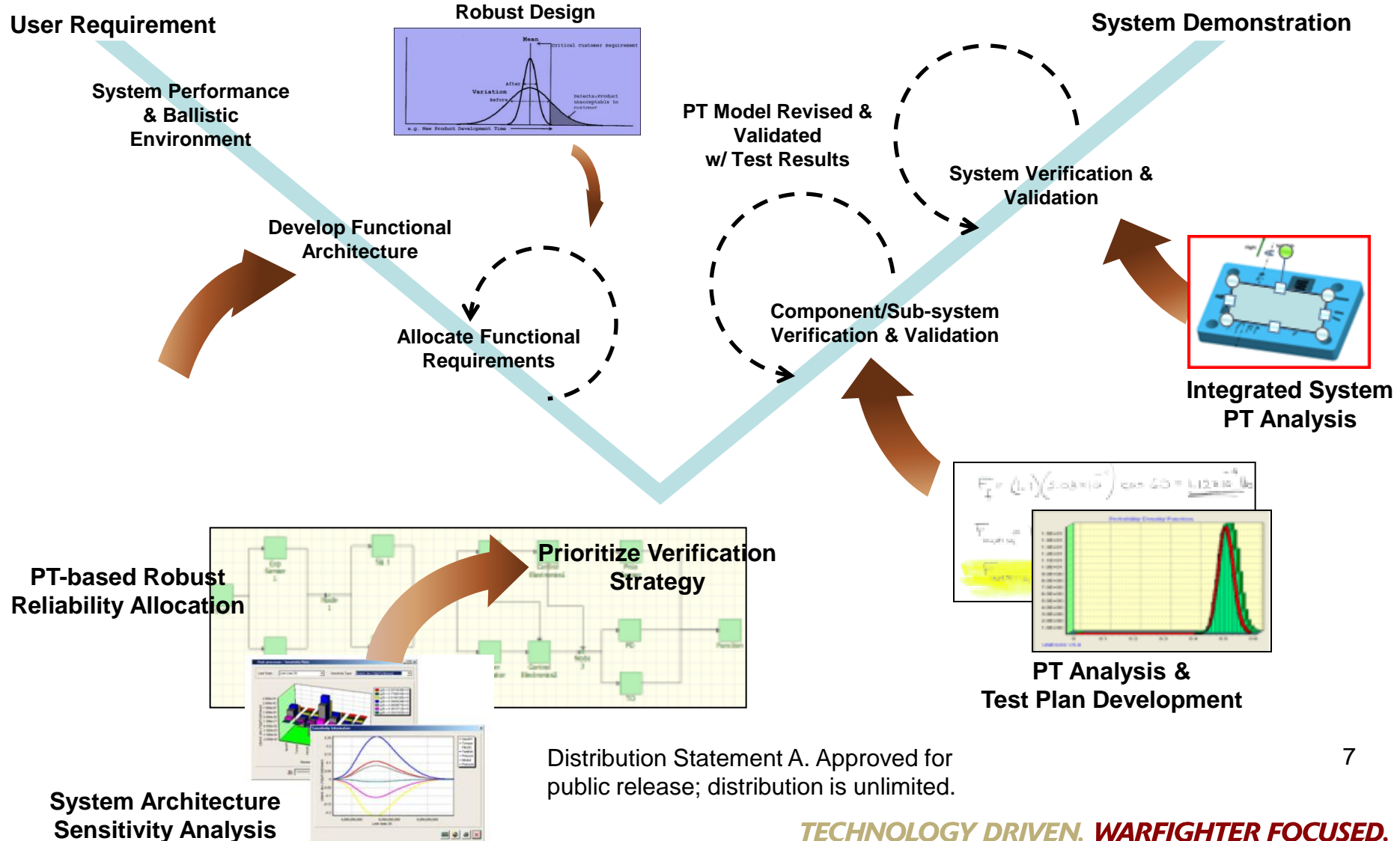
Fuze Design Approach:

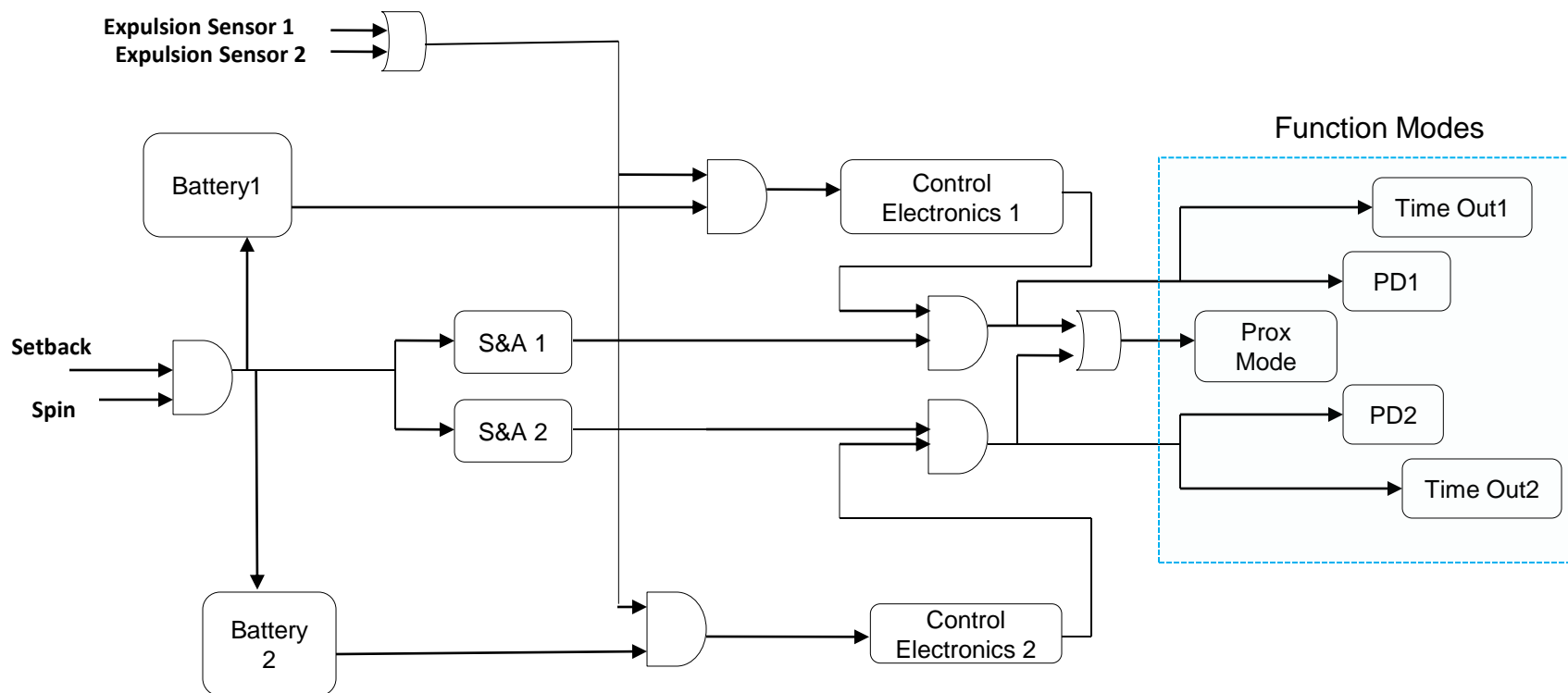
- **Redundant control electronics**
- **Redundant power sources**
- **Redundant Safe & Arm (S&A's) devices**
- **Multiple Detonation Function Modes**
- **Leverage previous and current fuze programs**

- Probabilistic Technology is a set of advanced predictive methods that allow for realistic predictions by integrating uncertainties into process models and evaluating the effects.
- PredictionProbe, Inc. Unipass PT software used. (Others available)



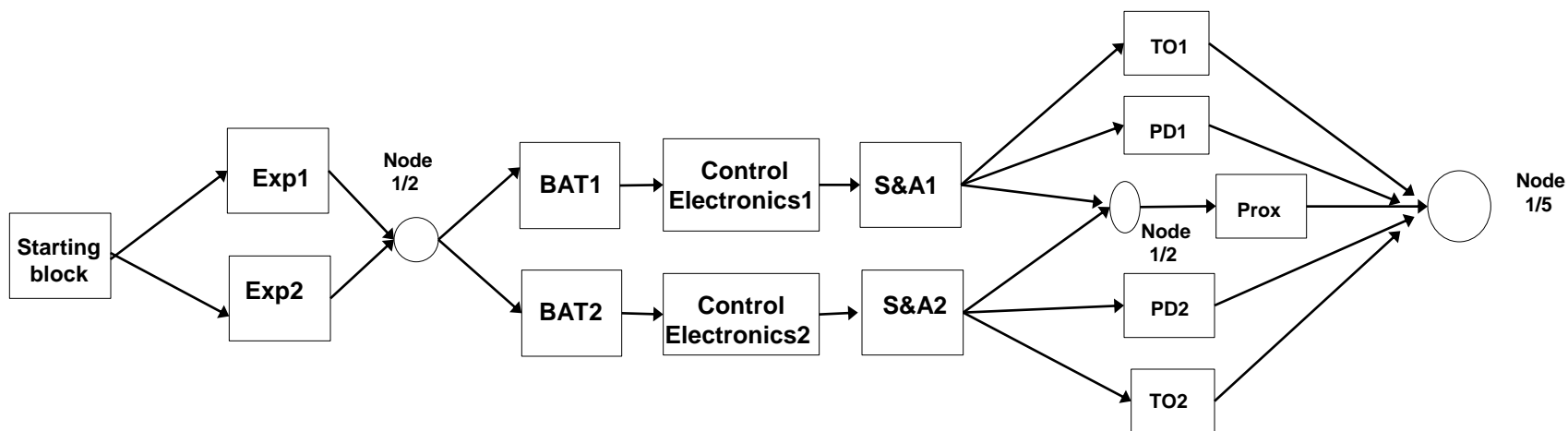






This represents the baseline design architecture

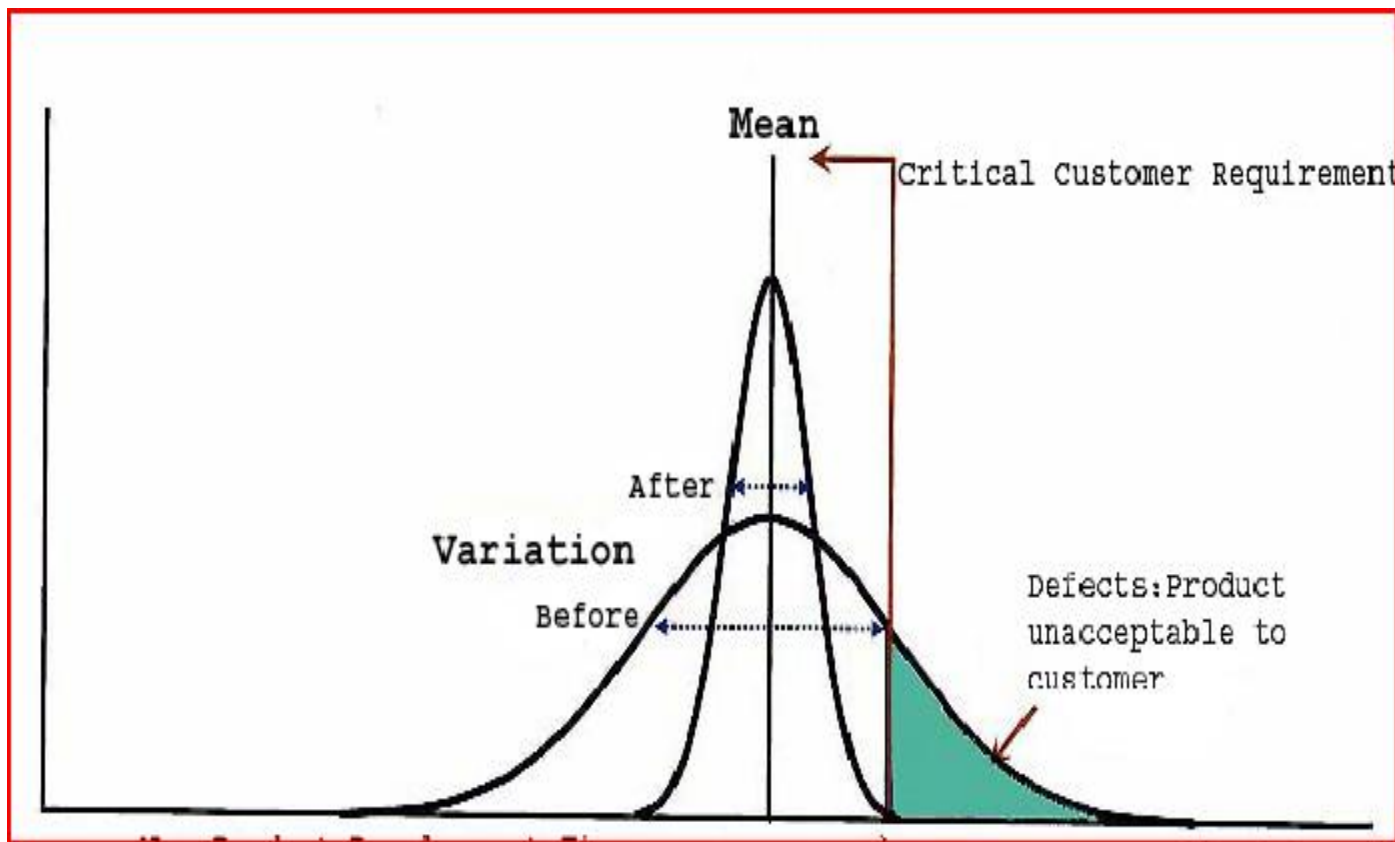
Note: PD1 = Point Detonation 1
PD2 = Point Detonation 2



Note: TO1 = Timeout 1
TO2 = Timeout 2

Robust Design

- **Model**
 - **Construct Variable Models**
 - **Construct Failure Models**
- **Input**
 - **Component Reliability Allocation Range**
- **Output**
 - **Component Reliability Allocation**
 - **Identify robust point which enables the design to achieve minimal deviation of response**



Constraints for Robust Allocation

-Baseline Approach



Design Variable Name	Input Description	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
ES1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Expulsion Sensor 1	0.85	0.97
ES2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Expulsion Sensor 2	0.85	0.97
SA1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of S&A 1	0.99	0.999
SA2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of S&A 2	0.85	0.92
Bat1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Battery 1	0.9	0.992
Bat2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Battery 2	0.9	0.992
ContE1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Control Electronics 1	0.9	0.995
ContE2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Control Electronics 2	0.9	0.995
PS_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Prox Sensor mode	0.85	0.97
PD_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Point Detonation mode	0.85	0.92
TO_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Time Out mode	0.4	0.5

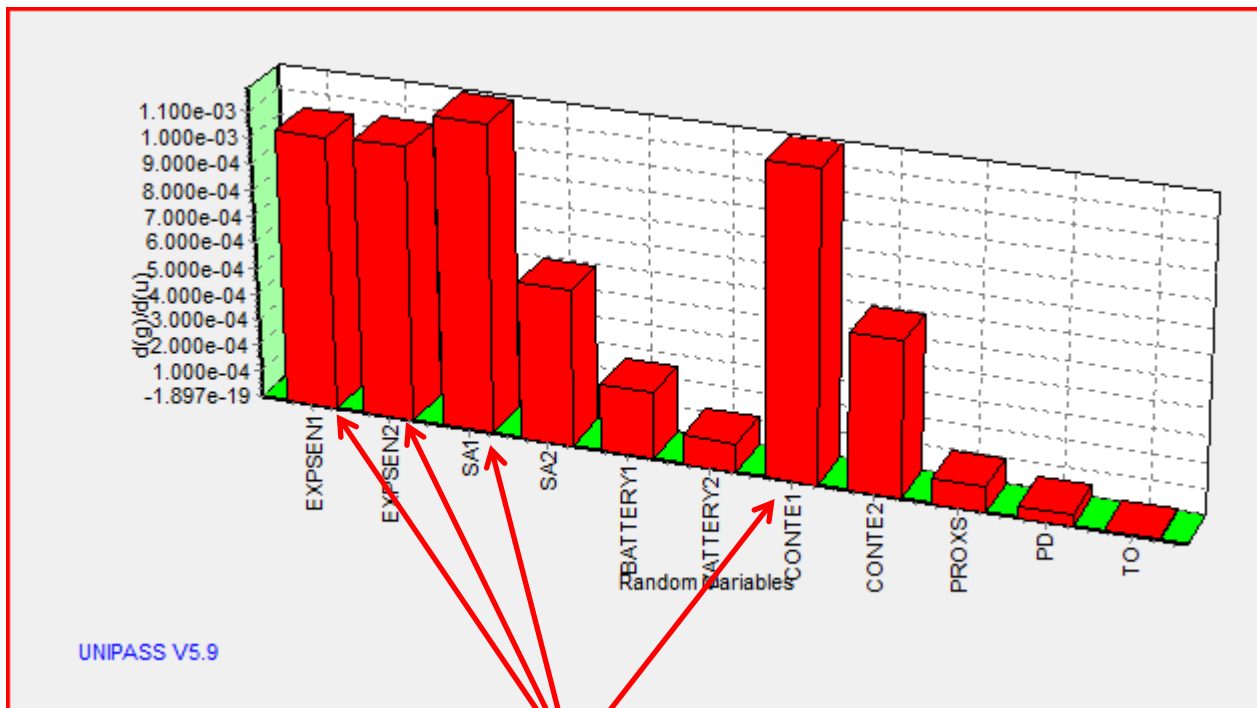
Fuze System Reliability Allocation = 0.9901

Variable Name	Output Description	Robust Mean Reliability
ExpSen1	Expulsion Sensor 1	0.92397
ExpSen2	Expulsion Sensor 2	0.92420
SA1	S&A 1	0.99899
SA2	S&A 2	0.91999
Bat1	Battery 1	0.98111
Bat2	Battery 2	0.98312
ContE1	Control Electronics 1	0.95874
ContE2	Control Electronics 2	0.99499
ProxS	Proximity Sensor	0.96954
PD	Point Detonation (PD)	0.91559
TO	Time out (TO)	0.49891

Subsystem Sensitivity

— Baseline Approach

Fuze System Reliability Allocation = 0.9901



Four components that have greatest effect on the Fuze reliability (sensitivity)

Constraints for Robust Allocation

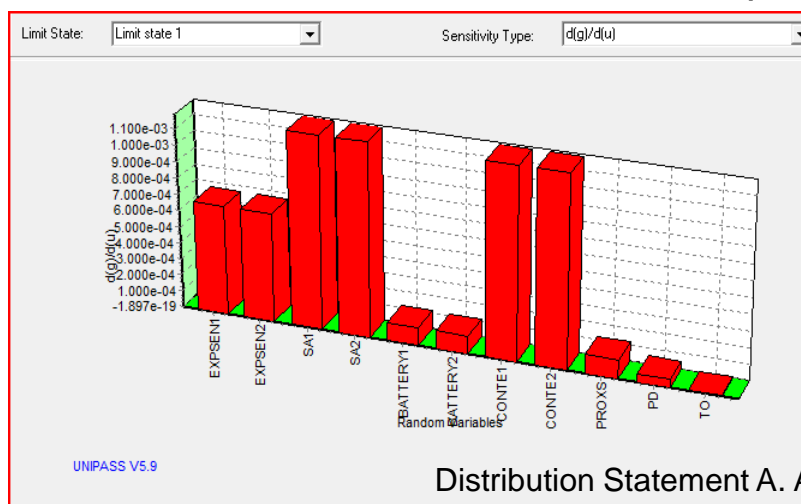
Design Variable Name	Input Description	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
ES1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Expulsion Sensor 1	0.85	0.97
ES2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Expulsion Sensor 2	0.85	0.97
SA1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of S&A 1	0.85	0.92
SA2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of S&A 2	0.85	0.92
Bat1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Battery 1	0.9	0.992
Bat2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Battery 2	0.9	0.992
CONE1_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Control Electronics 1	0.9	0.995
CONE2_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Control Electronics 2	0.9	0.995
PS_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Prox Sensor mode	0.85	0.97
PD_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Point Detonation mode	0.85	0.92
TO_range	Range of Mean Reliability of Time Out mode (i.e. control electronics survive impact)	0.4	0.5

Fuze System Reliability Allocation = 0.9901

SA1 reliability range input changed

Robust Design Point (Output)

Variable Name	Description	Robust Mean Reliability
ExpSen1	Expulsion Sensor 1	0.95121
ExpSen2	Expulsion Sensor 2	0.95123
SA1	S&A 1	0.92000
SA2	S&A 2	0.92000
Bat1	Battery 1	0.99198
Bat2	Battery 2	0.99200
ContE1	Control Electronics 1	0.99500
ContE2	Control Electronics 2	0.99500
ProxS	Proximity Sensor	0.96995
PD	Point Detonation (PD)	0.91997
TO	Time out (TO)	0.49304



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Observation

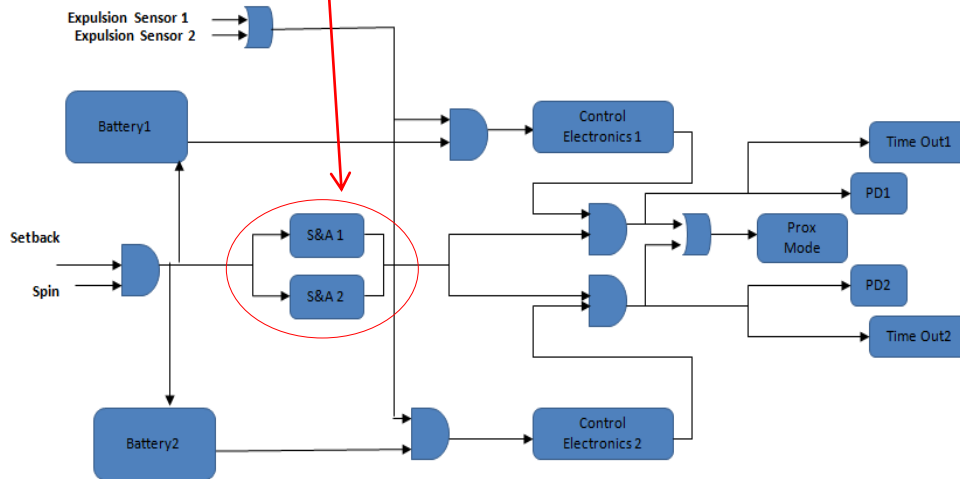
Architecture: Use 2 S&A 2's instead of S&A1 and S&A2.

Output:

Critical components are operating at the upper-end reliability range.

Robust Design Point (Output)

Architecture change -- crossover initiation architecture

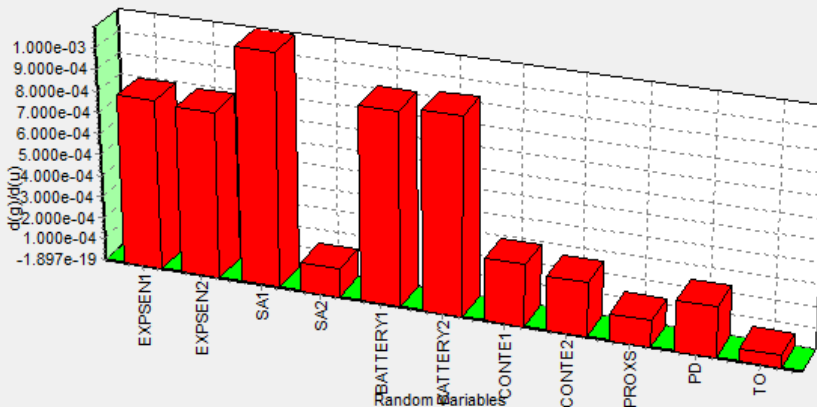


Variable Name	Description	Robust Mean Reliability
ExpSen1	Expulsion Sensor 1	0.94291
ExpSen2	Expulsion Sensor 2	0.94242
SA1	S&A 1	0.99007
SA2	S&A 2	0.92000
Bat1	Battery 1	0.93268
Bat2	Battery 2	0.93414
ContE1	Control Electronics 1	0.99474
ContE2	Control Electronics 2	0.99233
ProxS	Proximity Sensor	0.85055
PD	Point Detonation (PD)	0.85038
TO	Time out (TO)	0.40000

Observation

Architecture: Improve robustness, both S&A's could be functioned by either path of Control Electronics.

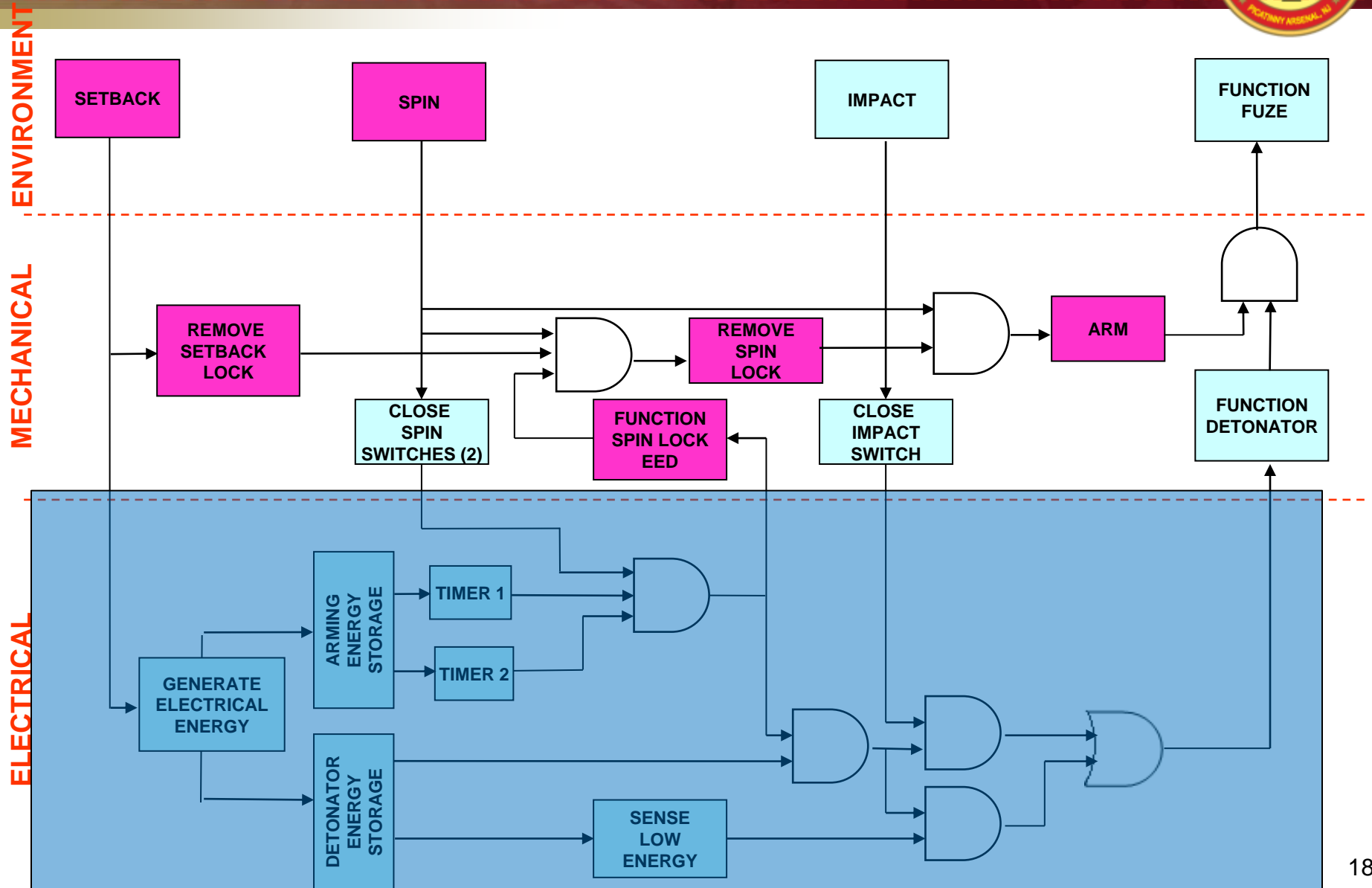
Output: Reliability mean of the most critical component lower.

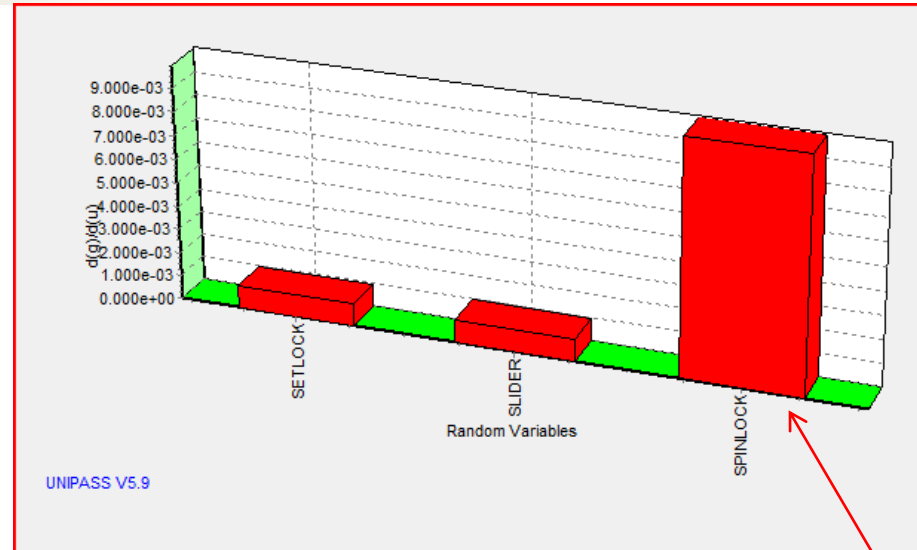


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- Control Electronics - Continued effort
 - Reduce part count trade studies
 - Component trade studies
 - Architecture trade studies
- MEMS S&A (S&A2) - Command Arm S&A (in progress)
 - Setback lock Analysis --- The result of PT simulation has indicated that the removal of setback lock under gun launch is very reliable.
 - Spin lock Analysis
 - Slider Assembly Analysis --- The result of PT simulation has indicated that the slider moves (due to spin environment) to align the explosive train is very reliable.
 - Remove the Spinlock --- Estimated to have .995 reliability by the time the item is qualified.

MEMS Fuze Block Diagram





Problem Types
☒ Component
☐ Serial System
☐ Parallel System
☐ General System

Analysis/Design Types
☒ Probability
☐ Inverse Probability
☐ PDF/CDF
☐ Robust Design
☐ Optimization

Probabilistic Methods
☒ First-Order Reliability Methods (FORM)
☐ Second-Order Reliability Methods (SORM)
☐ Simulation Methods (SM)
☐ Importance Sampling Methods (ISM)
☐ Response Surface Methods (RSM)
☐ Mean Value Based Methods (MVB)

```

--REMOVE THE Spin Lock . This inv
#####
TYPE NPDF= 0,
SIZE NRV= 3, NGF= 1, NCL= 1, NUD=0,
CUTS PRI= 0, NCS= 1, TNE= 1
1, 0
MPPP MET= 3, MNI= 20, DSS= 0.0001,
TOB= 0.01, TOL= 0.01, IGM= 0
VDEF
CLT= 1, NRC= 3
SetLock 1, 1, 2, .9999, .001, , ,
Slider 2, 1, 2, .9999, .001, , ,
SpinLock 3, 1, 2, .995, .01, , ,
GDEF
g1=SetLock*Slider*SpinLock-.92

ENDS
/SOLV
MPPI CGC= 1, INI= 0, PRI= 1
PROB PFM= 1, SIM= 0, SPA= -1

ENDS
/EOF
    
```

Most critical function

Why Use Probabilistic Technology?

- PT can be used to evaluate and predict fuze reliability even with limited data.
- PT can be used for Design or Analysis, and could be applied throughout all phases of the project.
- PT is physics based process that systematically evaluates the impact of uncertainties.
- The output of the PT process provides 3 key metrics to quantitatively evaluate design performance
 - Probability Information
 - Sensitivity
 - Most Probable Point