



DAHLGREN

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER · DAHLGREN DIVISION

Active Denial Technology

Presented by

Michael Hatfield

Directed Energy Integration & Analysis Branch (E13)
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Dahlgren Division

*GUN & ELECTRIC WEAPON
SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT (E)*

National Defense Industrial Association
2016 Armament Systems Forum
April 25-28
Fredericksburg, Virginia



Acknowledgments

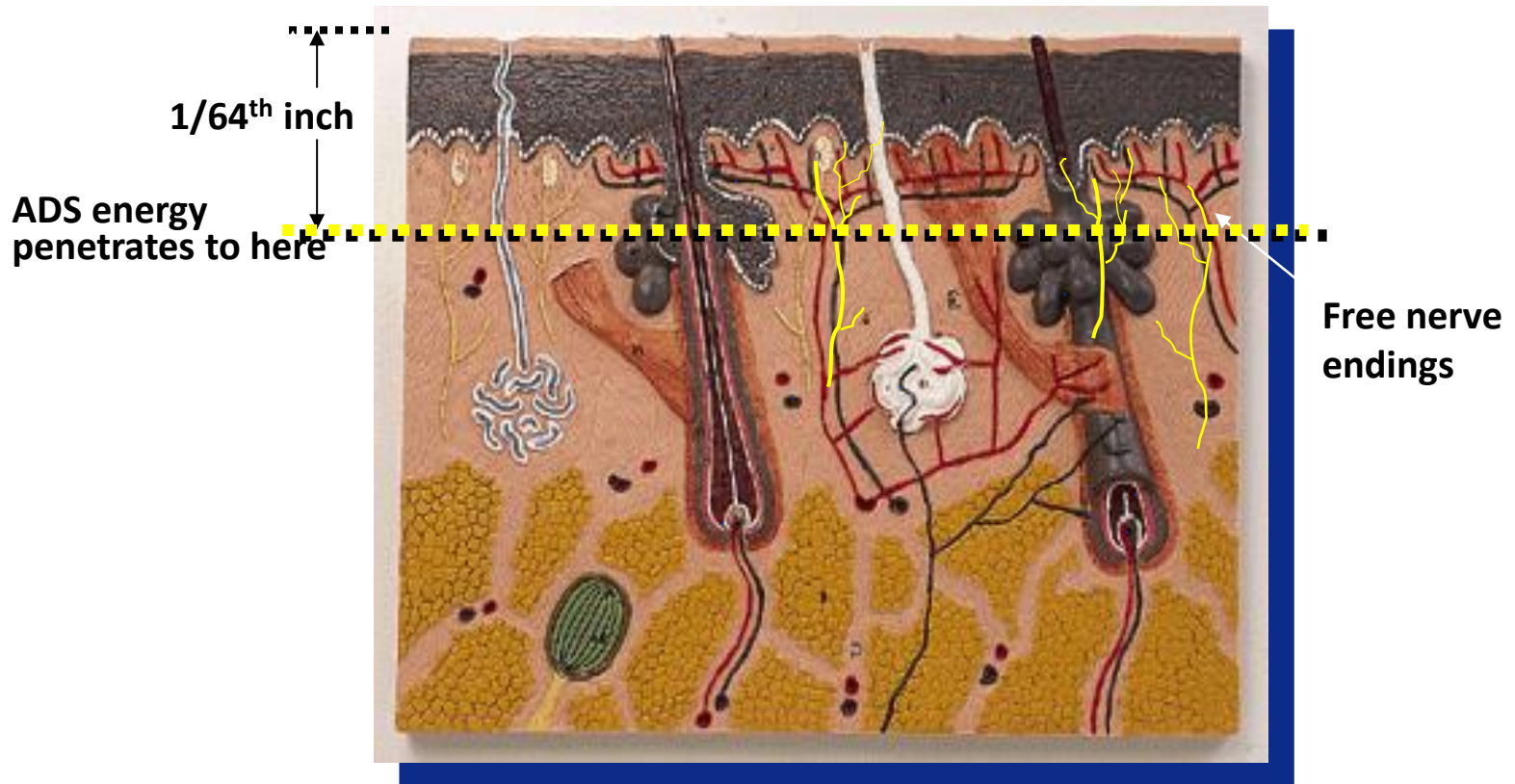


Much of the development work to date had been conducted by the Air Force Research Laboratory in Albuquerque, NM and funded by the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate

NSWCDD-PN-16-00105; Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited

- Relation to Radiation Spectrum
- How Active Denial Technology Works
- Legal/Safety
- Evolution of Active Denial Systems
- Gyrotron Theory
- Current Technology Development Efforts
- Questions

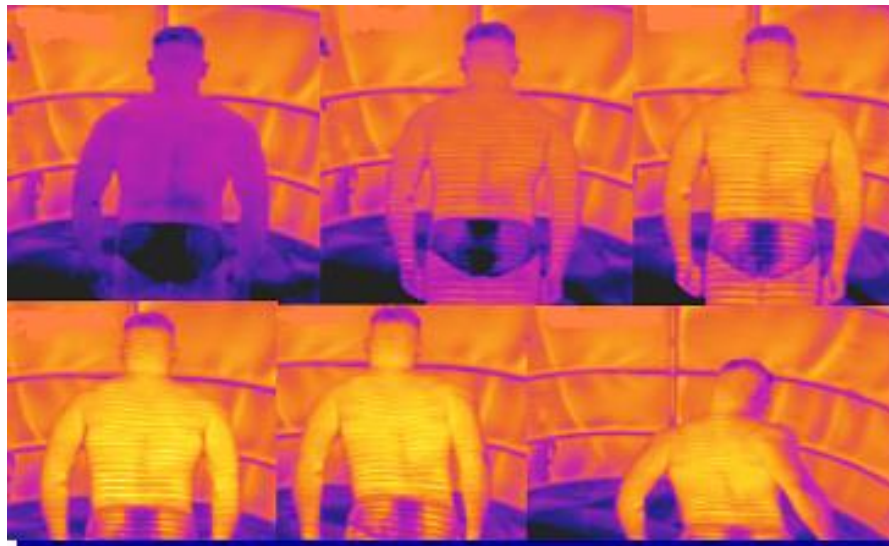
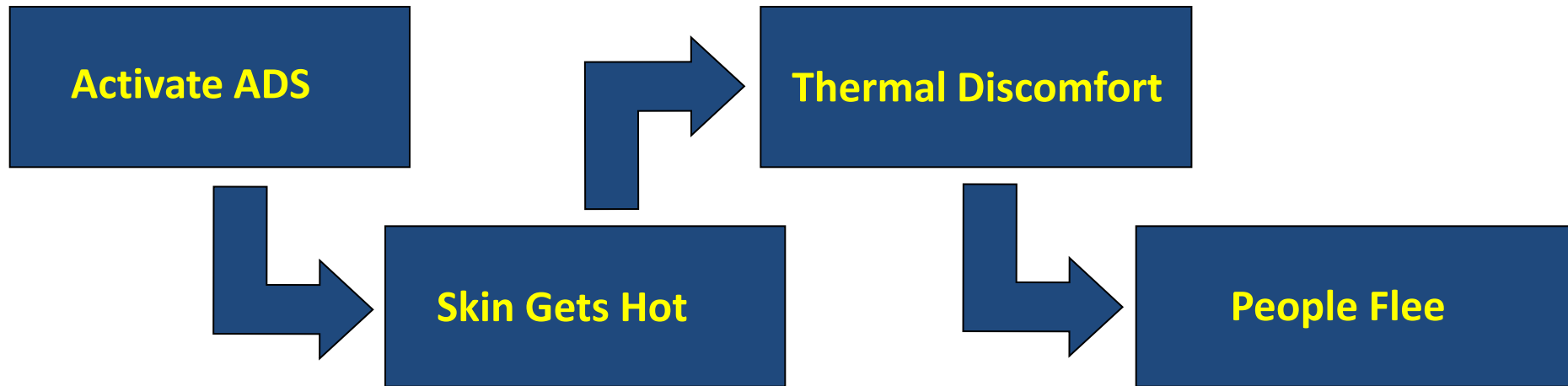
How ADS Works



- Energy beam heats surface of skin
- Most of the energy is deposited in the first $1/64^{\text{th}}$ inch
- This is where the nerve endings are located
- Causes thermal discomfort

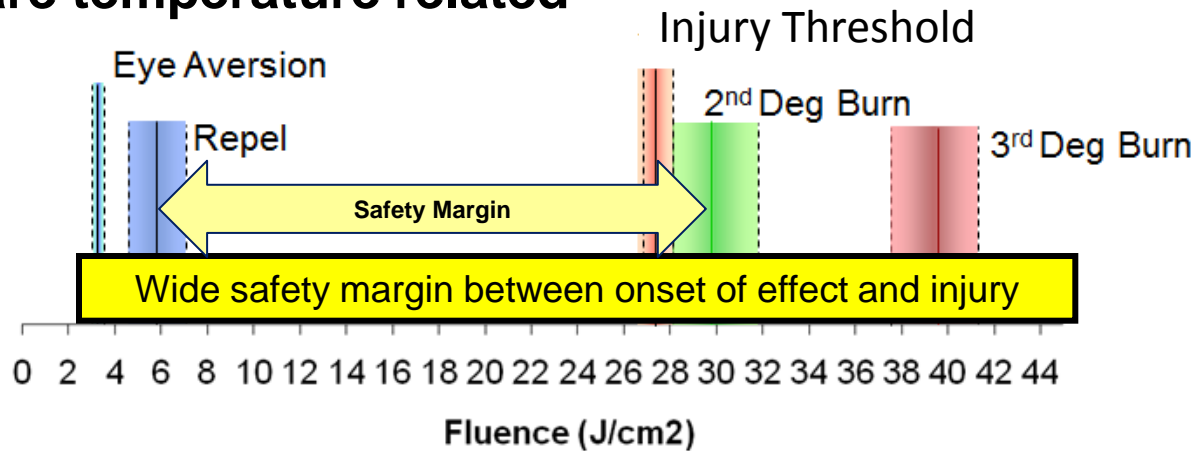
NSWCDD-PN-16-00105; Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited

How ADS Works



- ✓ Multiple Legal Reviews Completed
 - The development, acquisition, use and possession of the Active Denial System is allowed under U.S. Domestic Law
 - Law of Armed Conflict
 - * ADS does not cause unnecessary suffering that is disproportionate to the military advantage of using the weapon
 - * ADS is discriminate and capable of being controlled and directed against a lawful target
 - * There is no specific rule of law prohibiting the use of ADS
- ✓ ADS Arms Control Compliance Reviews Completed
 - ADS is compliant with relevant arms control treaty obligations

- Energy required to produce repel—Varies
- Energy level that results in injury—Stable
- Both are temperature related



ADS effect is thoroughly tested

- Human Effects Risk Characterization complete
 - Over 700 volunteers and 11,000+ exposures (laboratory and field)
- Data extending back 15+ years
- Peer-reviewed research results
- Numerous independent reviews

Evolution of Active Denial Systems as of Jan 2015

System 0



**AC Wall Power
Stationary**

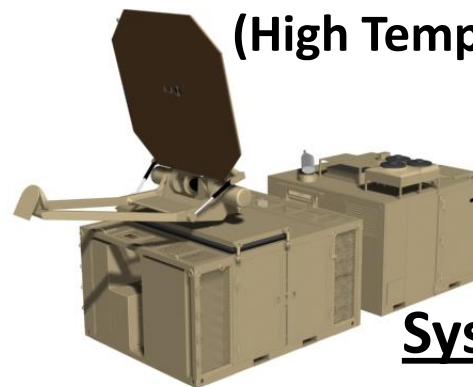


Solid State-ADT Skid Plate

System 1 - ACTD

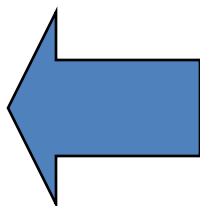
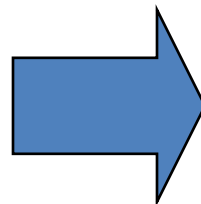


**Mobile DC Gen Set
(High Temp Sensitive)**

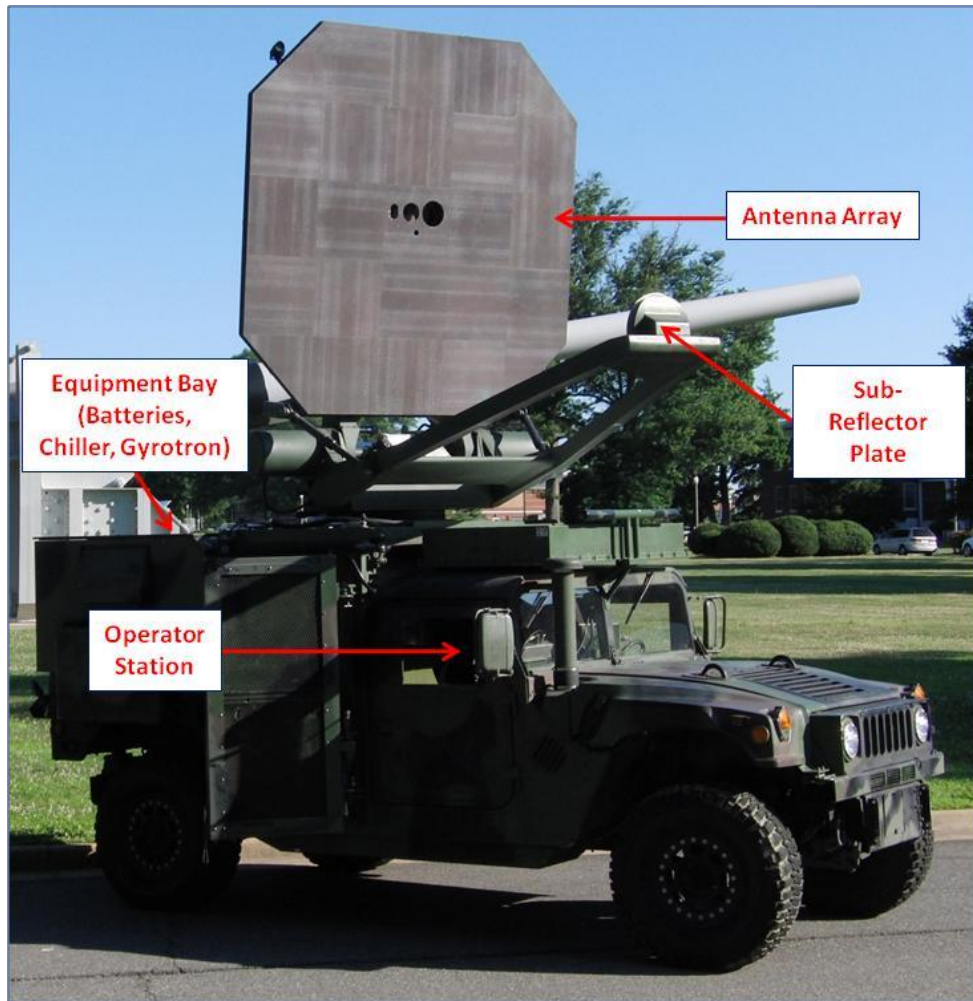


System 2

**Mobile Truck Mountable: Transmitter,
Prime Power, Operator Station**



Active Denial System Test NSWCDD



Testing of Active Denial System Demonstrator at NSWC in 2010.



Field strength and spot size measurements at representative ranges were collected.

Sensors used for Power Measurements

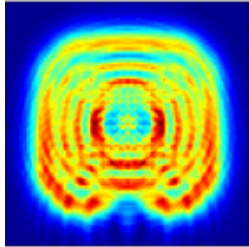


NWSCDD
Sensor Array

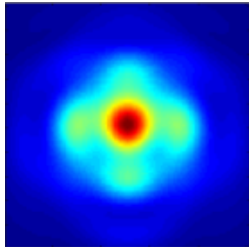


AFRL
Sensor and Resistive Fabric
(Visual of spot via IR camera)

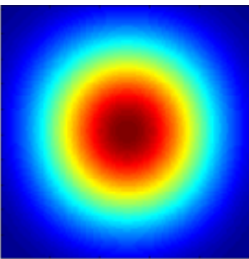
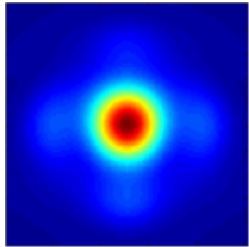
Beam Formation



RF Energy Pattern as it leaves the antenna

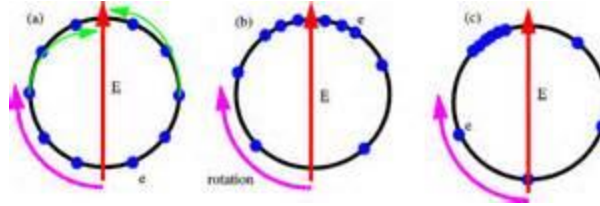
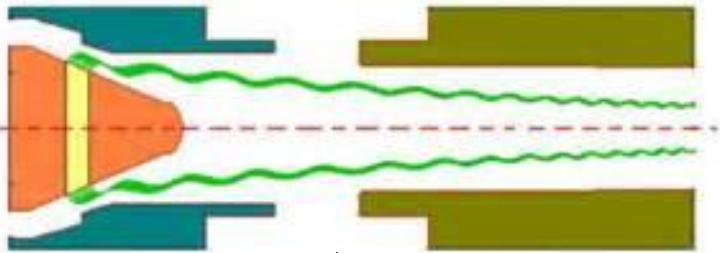


RF Energy Pattern forms into a coherent beam at the "Near-Field/Far-Field Boundary"



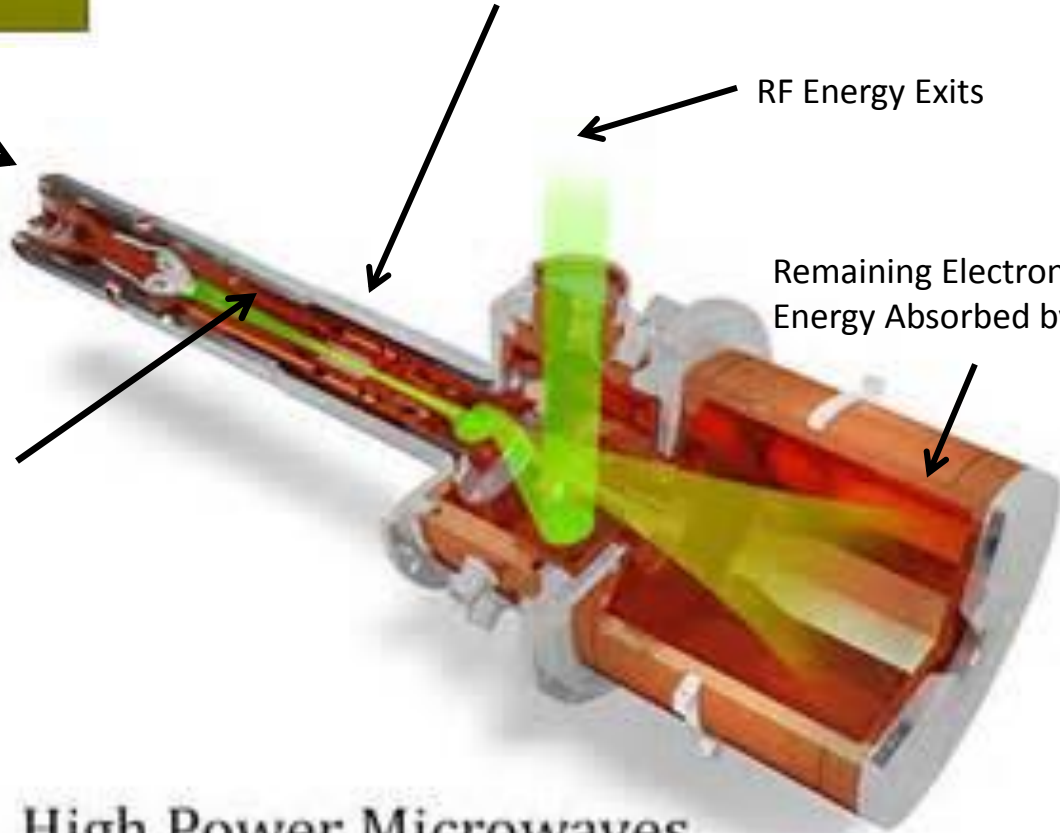
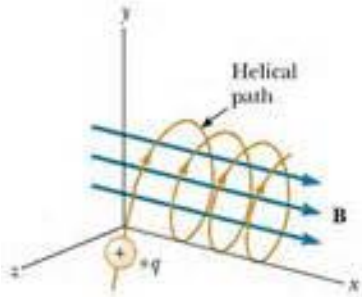
RF Energy Pattern on target area. Depending on antenna directivity and distance to target, spot size can be from a few inches across to several meters across.

Gyrotron Theory



Electrons interact with magnetic field resulting in generation of electric field (RF)

Electrons leave filament, interaction with magnetic field results in electrons spinning around the magnetic lines of force. The frequency of rotation is determined by the strength of the magnetic field.



High Power Microwaves

NSWCDD-PN-16-00105; Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited

VGB-8095 Gyrotron Oscillator



CPI gyrotrons were the first commercially available high-power, long-pulse/CW, high-frequency devices for plasma fusion experiments and other scientific and industrial applications. CPI-MPP provides an extensive line of gyrotrons that cover frequencies from 28-140 GHz with power levels ranging from 10 kW to 1.3 MW.

The VGB-8095 gyrotron provides up to 100 kW of continuous output power at 95 GHz, and employs a compact cryogen-free refrigerator-cooled superconducting magnet system.

Features

- High Efficiency, Long-Pulse Operation
- Gaussian Output Beam
- CVD Diamond Output Window
- Diode Electron Gun
- Cryogen-Free Superconducting Magnet

Typical Operating Parameters

Power Output	100 kW
Pulse Length	CW
Cathode Voltage	-43 kV
Body Voltage	+7 kV
Beam Current	5 A
Frequency	95±0.2 GHz
Efficiency	50%
Gyrotron Weight	375 lbs
Output Mode	TEM ₀₀



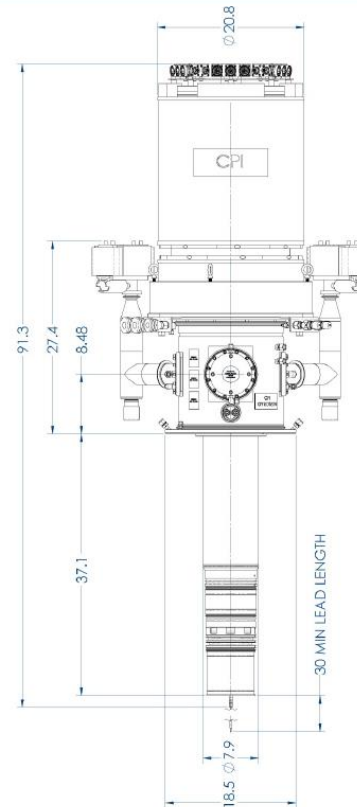
Megawatt Class Gyrotron

VGT-8115 Gyrotron Oscillator



CPI gyrotrons were the first commercially available high-power, long-pulse/CW, high-frequency devices for plasma fusion experiments and other scientific and industrial applications. CPI-MPP provides an extensive line of gyrotrons that cover frequencies from 28-263 GHz with power levels ranging from 25 W to 1.4 MW.

The VGT-8115 gyrotron delivers up to 1.2 MW of output power at a frequency of 110 GHz for electron cyclotron heating and current drive in fusion plasmas.

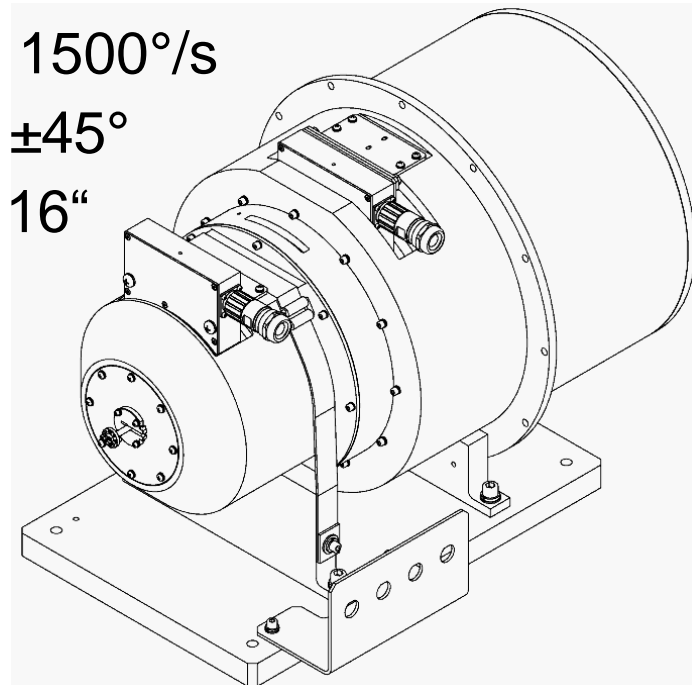
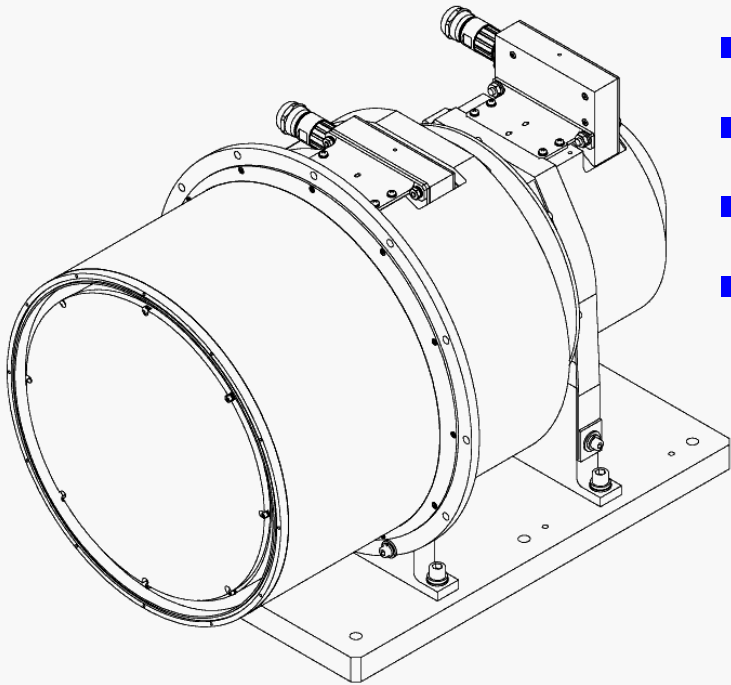


NSWCDD-PN-16-00105; Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited



CPII 10" Planar Scanning Antenna

- High speed scanning planar antenna
- Scanning speed: 1500°/s
- Scanning range: $\pm 45^\circ$
- Size: 24" x 16" x 16"
- Weight: 120 lbs



- Power supply: weight = 50 lbs, volume = 1.4 ft³
- Antenna Control Unit (ACU): weight = 10 lbs, volume = 1.0 ft³

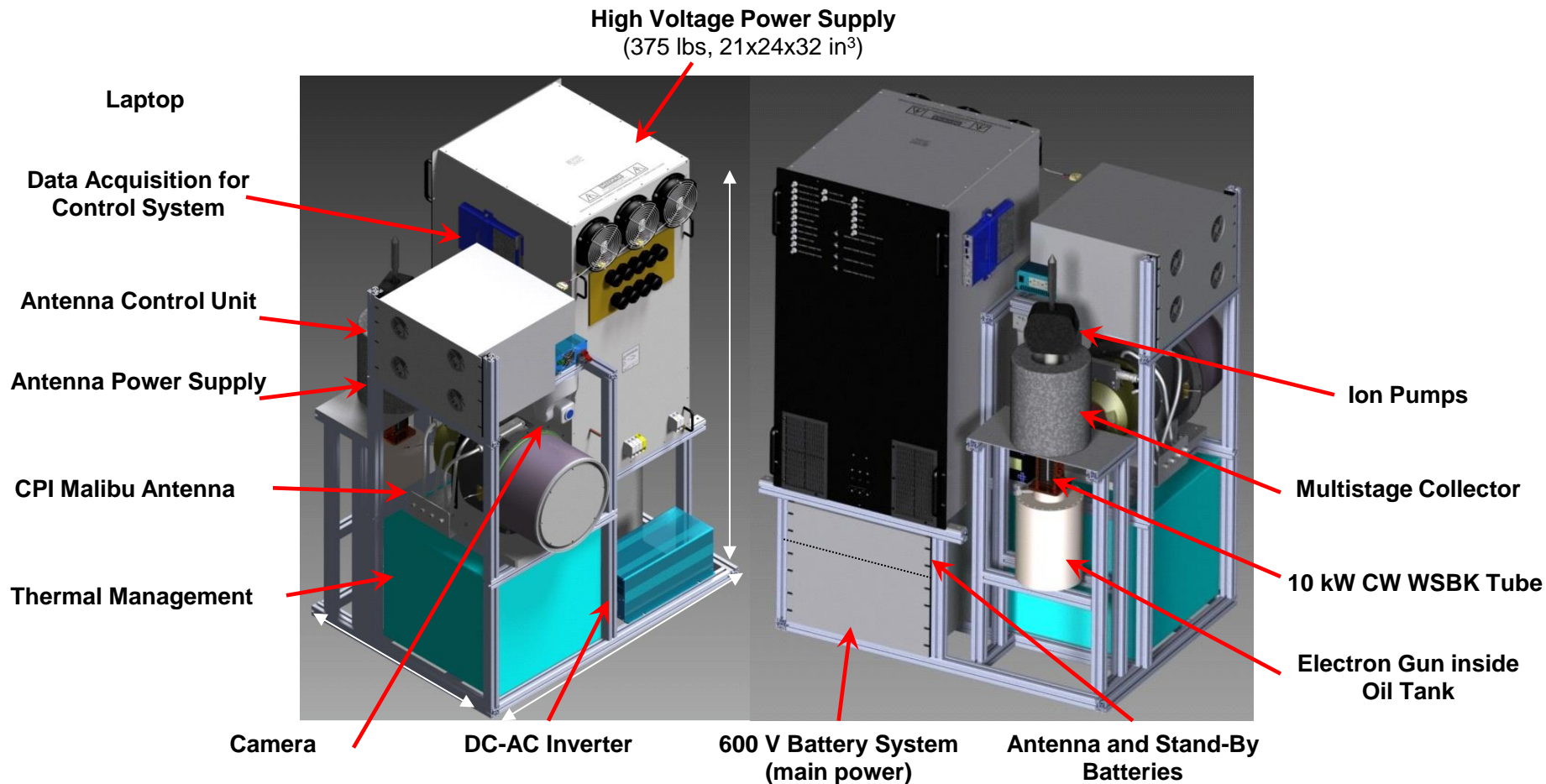
CPII 30" Planar Scanning Antenna



Joint Non-Lethal Lens Scanner Antenna		
KEY PERFORMANCE VALUES WITH STANDARD HARDWARE COMPLEMENT		
RF/Electrical Parameters		
Frequency range		95 GHz (nominal)
Beam width		0.30°
Gain		54.5 dBi (50% efficiency)
Side lobes		25dB (typical)
RF Interface		Tall guide 0.10 x 0.267" (H, E plane) WR-10 available
Control interface		RS-422
Mechanical Parameters (Nominal @20°C)		
Size	Antenna	22L x 38W x 38H in
	Electronics cabinet	21W x 42L x 28H in
Weight	Antenna	275 lbs
	Electronics cabinet	60 lbs
Beam Scan rate		1500°/sec
Beam Travel		±45° conical region
Power consumption		10 A @ 208 VAC, 3φ
Motor Voltage (max)		270 VDC
Motor current	Peak (max acceleration)	40 A
	Steady state	3 A
Input Power		208 VAC, 3φ
Pointing accuracy		0.02°
Software Interface		
User Interface		GUI
Software controlled modes		Linear scan (constant scan); variable speed
		Point and Dwell on target
		Scan between multiple targets with user defined dwell on each target

Compact ADT Project

Collaborative project with UC Davis



- Skid plate size estimate: < 48" x 36" x 72"
- Skid plate weight estimate: < 1500 lbs

NSWCDD-PN-16-00105; Distribution Statement A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited

Questions

