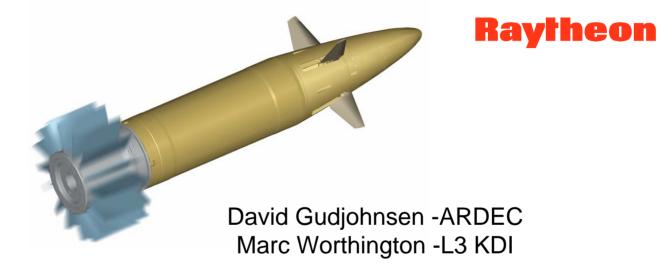


Development of the XM982 Excalibur Fuzing System





NDIA 49th Annual Fuze Conference 5-7 April, 2005







AGENDA

- Program Background
- System Overview
- Key milestones
- Concept of Operations
- Fuzing (FSA) System Overview
- Mechanical FSA features
- Electronic FSA features

- Events timeline
- System block diagram
- Testing
- Key Design Changes
- Analyses
- Summary

XM982

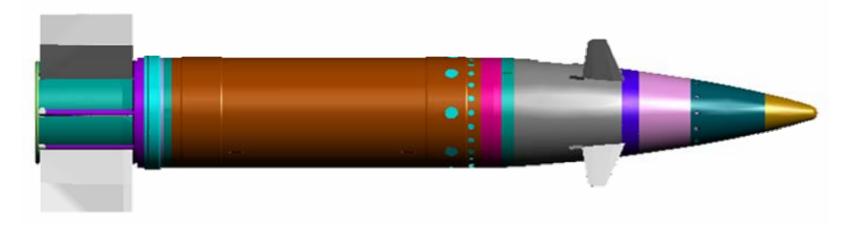
Background



- System Development and Demonstration(SDD) commenced in Jan 98
- Dec 02 U.S Army & Kingdom of Sweden issued contract to merge XM982 with Trajectory Correctable Munitions(TCM) program
- Program managed by PM Excalibur, PM Combat Ammunition Systems (PMCAS), Program Executive Officer for Ammunition (PEO AMMO), Product manager: LTC William Cole, Picatinny Arsenal
- Contract Team (Payload and Fuze IPT related)
 - Raytheon Missile Systems (RMS) Prime contractor
 - Bofors Defence Projectile and system engineering
 - General Dynamics OTS Unitary payload and projectile body
 - L3 KDI Precision Products Fuze, safe and arm/ Height of Burst sensor

System Overview





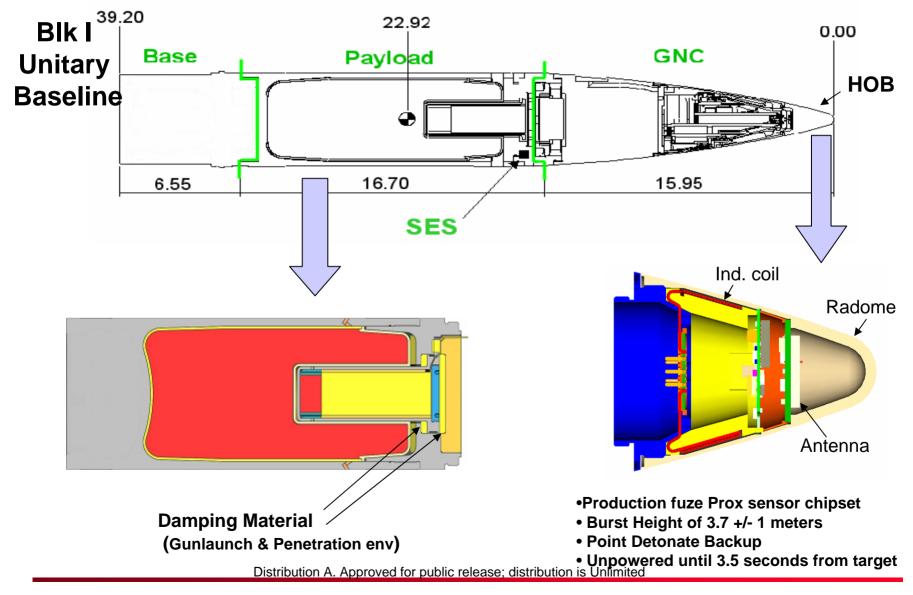
Characteristics/Description:

- •155MM Extended Range guided projectile •Fin Stabilized Glide Air Frame
- Inductive Set with Enhanced Setter
- GPS Inertial Navigation System (INS) Guidance
- All Weather, Day and Night
- Compatible with JLW155 & FCS Digitized 155mm Platforms
- One Meter Length / 106 lb

- •Current program: SDD unitary
- •Accuracy: 10MCEP objective
- •Range: 40Km objective
- •Targets : Personnel, light materiel, structures
- •Fuze modes: PD, PD delay, Prox
- •Environments:
 - •15.5 KG set back
 - 50+ KG penetration

Excalibur System





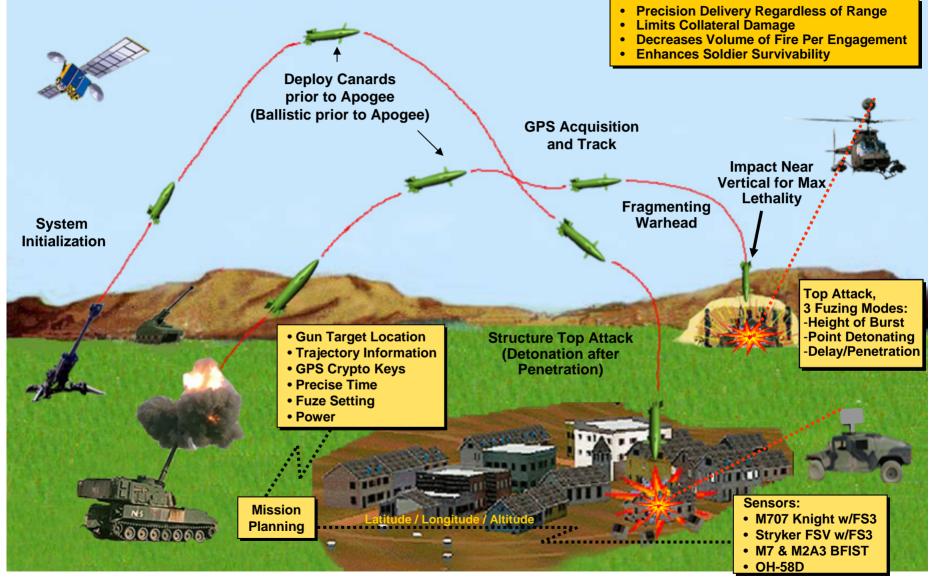
Key Milestones

- System Development and demonstration (SDD) unitary projectile Dec 02 - present
 - System CDR 3Q FY05
 - Firing train end to end 4Q FY 05
 - Safety Test Series 4Q FY05
 - Guided gunfire (GGB) 4Q FY05
 - End to End Demo 1QFY06
- MSC (Initial capability) completed by FY06
- Full Initial Operational Capability FY08

XM982

Concept of Operations



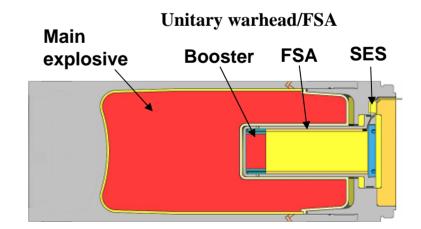


Fuze Safe & Arm (FSA)



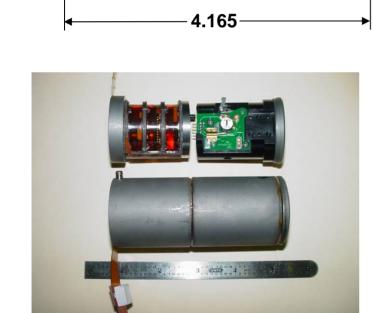
Key Features

- FSA consists of electronics module and mechanical module
- First Arming Environment is setback acceleration implemented mechanically
- Second Arming Environment is detection of despin event using a "g" switch
- Safe separation via independent timers
- Point Detonate fuze is implemented by a gswitch opening at impact.
- Delay after Point Detonate implemented by electronic timer
- HOB function implemented by RF proximity sensor using production fuze components
- L3 KDI Subcontract



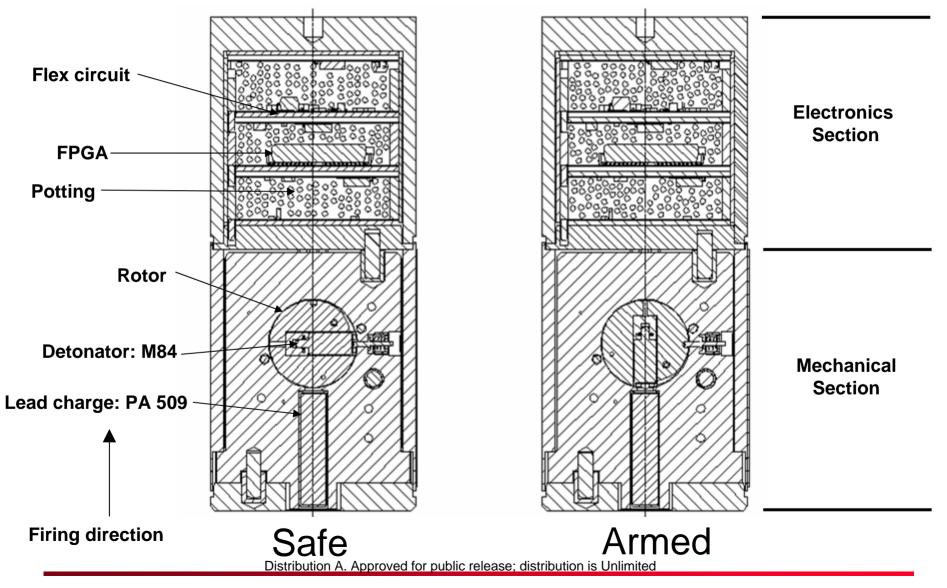
1.730

DIA



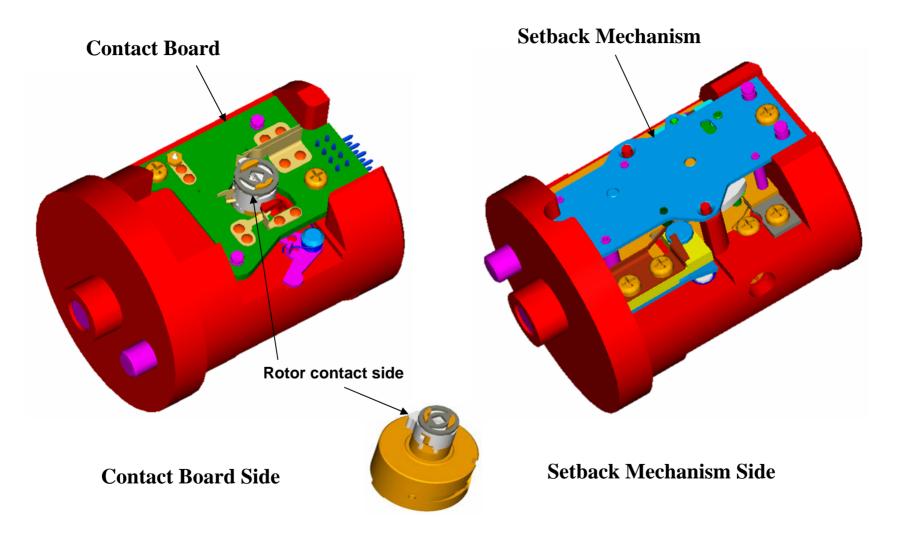
FSA FEATURES





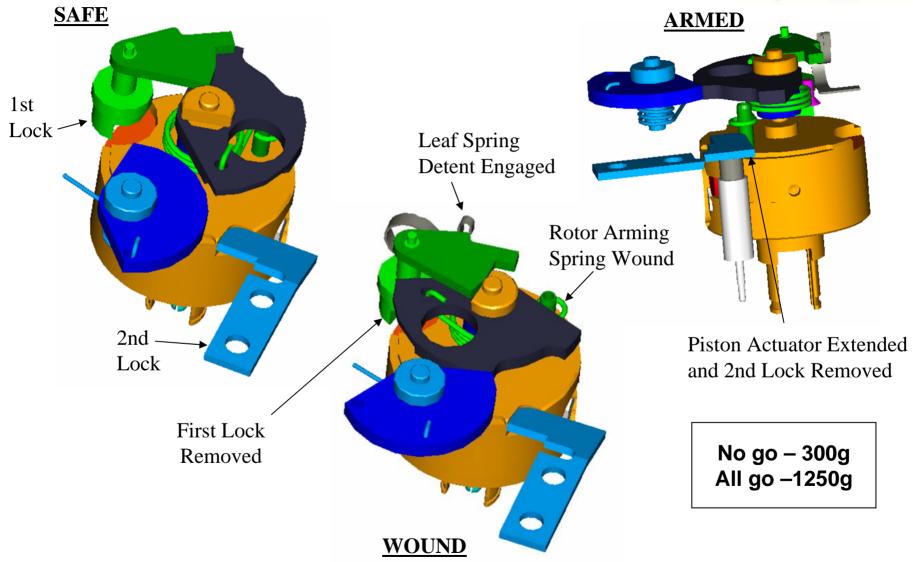
Mechanical S&A





Mechanical S&A, Safe, Wound and Armed



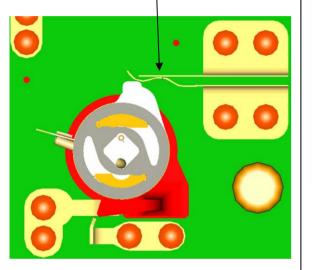


Mechanical S&A, Contact Board

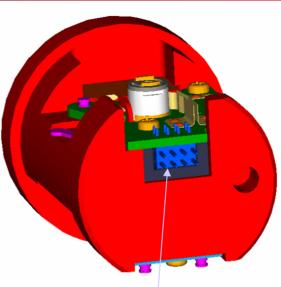


SAFE

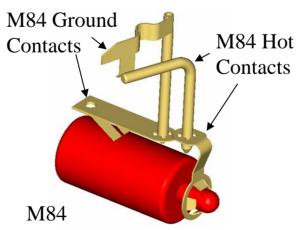
Status Contacts Closed







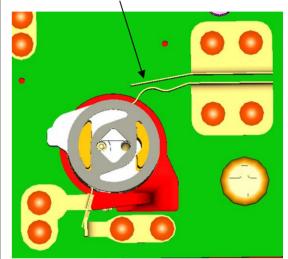
Connector for Interface with Electronics



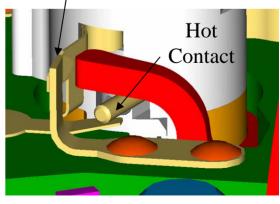
Distribution A. Approved for public release; distribution is Unlimited

ARMED

Status Contacts Open

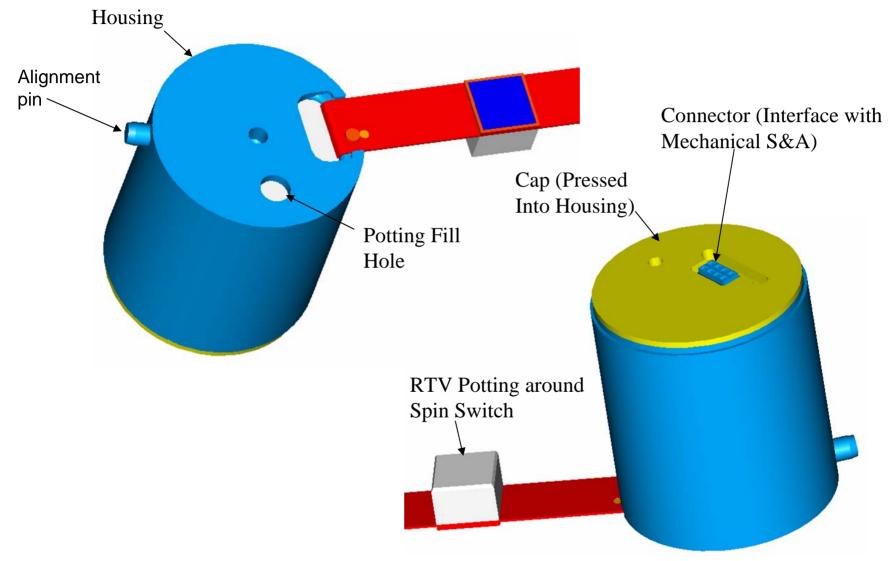


Ground Contact



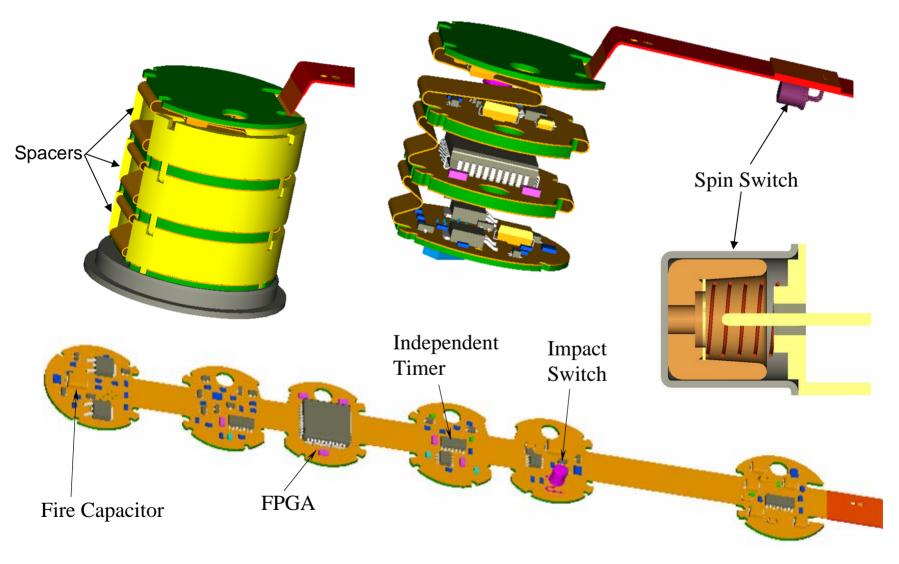
FSA Electronic Sub-Assembly





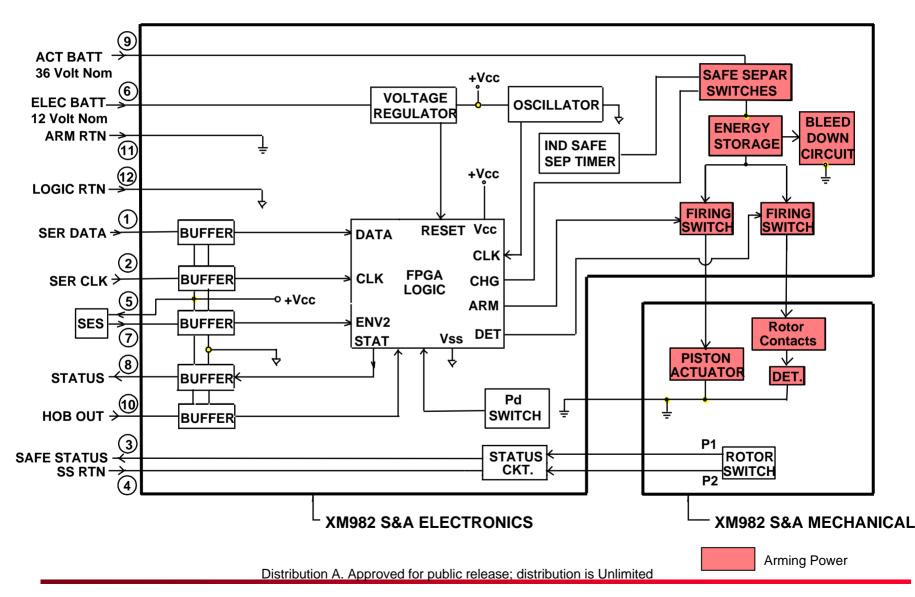
Electronic Flex Assembly



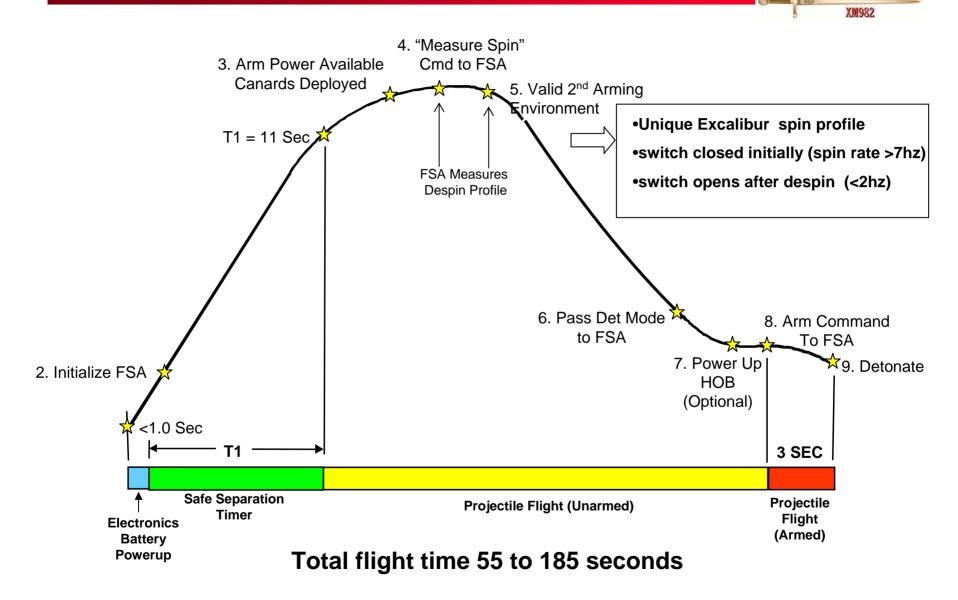


Electronics Functional Block Diagram





FSA /Flight Timeline



Testing

- FSA Component
 - Engineering tests
 - Design verification tests (DVT)
 - Mil Std-331 Seq environmental
 - Airgun, Railgun, Shock table, Centrifuge
 - Pre post Mechanical/electrical function checks
 - DVT 90 %complete
 - Qualification
 - Test matrix similar to DVT, Higher QTY
- Subsystem
 - Concrete penetration
 - Gunfirings Yuma, Bofors
- System
 - Safety test
 - Guided Gunfire
 - End to End Demo prior to early fielding

XM982

Significant tests and results

Excalibur XM982

- Gunfire Setback force up to ~15KG's,
 - 14 firings in 2004-05, 4 complete successes i.e.; FSA survived gunfire and impact, problems noted:
 - Setback mechanism not locked
 - 1st lock interference issue
 - Spin switch
- Penetration Steel reinforced concrete 4", 8" thick ~50KG+ axial force recorded
 - Sled tests conducted at Bofors Defense and GD OTS
 - Sled with rocket motors propelled on track up to 1000 ft /sec (max terminal velocity of round) into concrete wall
 - 12 firings in 2004-05, FSA fully survived 2 firings, problems noted:
 - Housing deformation
 - Damaged electronics
 - Det contact open circuit
 - PA contact open circuit

Sled test configuration



Penetration Test





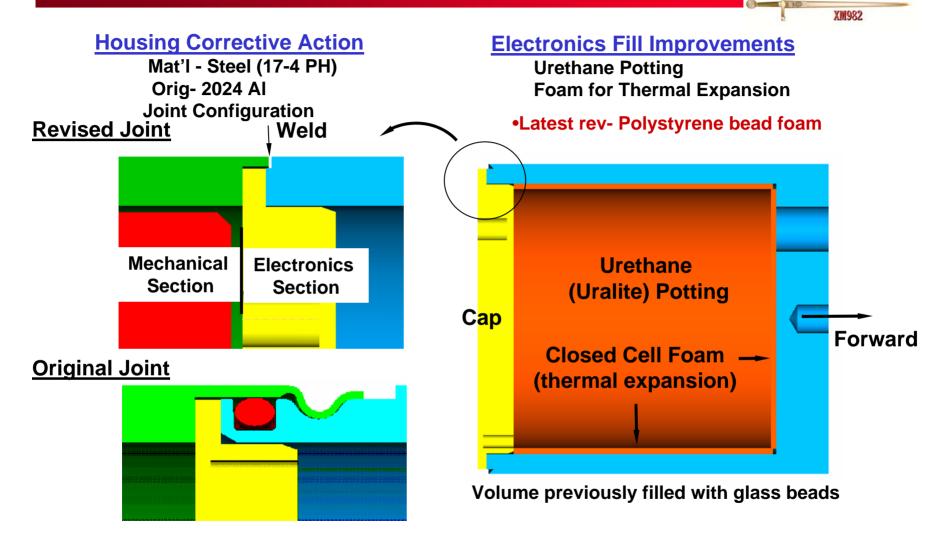


High Velocity Sled Test Test ID# 4

RT04414

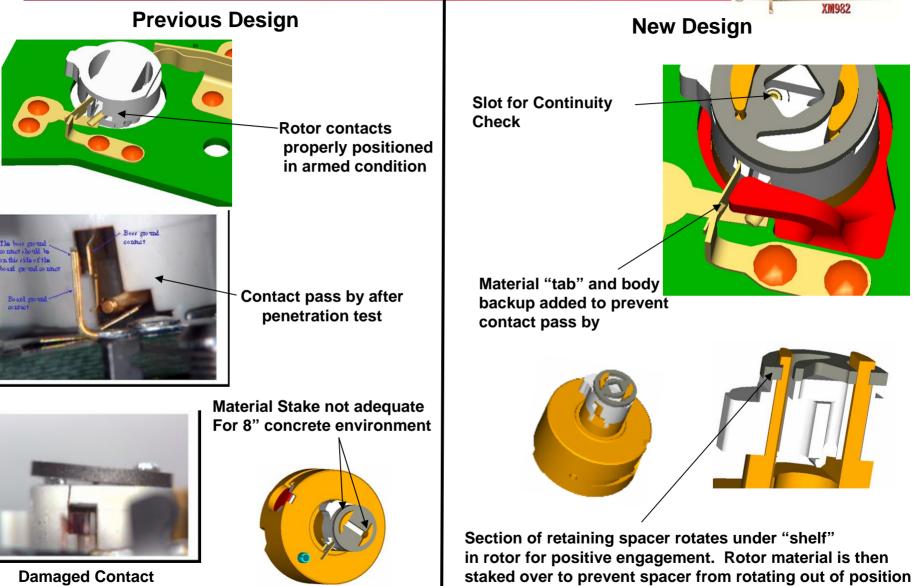
August 18, 2004

Housing & Electronics Section



Contact improvements





Distribution A. Approved for public release; distribution is Unlimited

Assy

Analyses

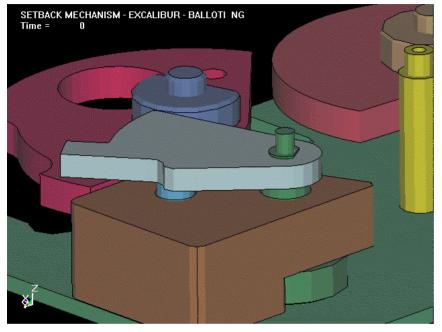
- Entire FSA analyzed prior to setback testing
 - Axial Setback: 15,500 g's +25%
 - Balloting g's: 5,000 g's +25%
 - Set Forward g's: 5,000 g's +25%
- Entire FSA analyzed prior to Penetration testing
 - Axial: 12,500 g's +25% (Actual ~50KG+)
 - Lateral g's: 6,800 g's +25%
- Setback mechanism issue
 - Set Forward and balloting loads caused previous version of mechanism to unwind due to ineffective detent (spring mass) design
 - Structural Analysis Engineering Corporation(SAEC) Cincinnati, Ohio contracted by KDI
 - Dynamic simulation of setback mechanism
 - Design and analysis of new leaf spring detent design.
 - Ansys/LS Dyna software was used
 - Performed 34 dynamic analyses including min/max cases with margin
 - Model predicted correct function of mechanism in each case
 - New leaf spring design functioned properly in subsequent gunfirings

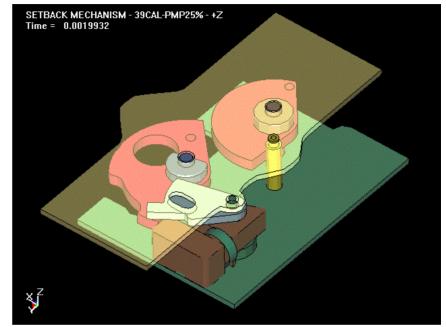
XM982

Setback mechanism

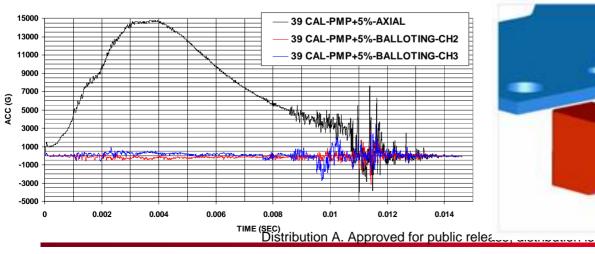
EXCALIBUT XM982

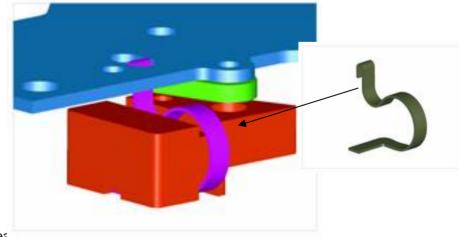
Original Design





New Design





Summary

- EXCALIBU XM982
- Significant progress made through Iterative design process
- Fuze safety and function modes verified by component and subsystem testing
- Setback and Penetration Environments
 - Design improvements identified/incorporated for survivability
- Fuze hardware maturing
 - Field test database increasing