

- 1991 ATACMS ESAD 1st Generation
  - First AFSRB Certified ESAD
  - High Voltage 2500V
  - Standard EFI
  - Spark Gap
  - Military Components
  - Leaded Components
  - Microcontroller
  - Hermetic Package







- 2000 AIM-9X ESAD 2nd Generation
  - Lower Voltage 1500V
  - Spark Gap
  - <u>LEEFI</u>
  - COTS Components
  - Surface Mount
  - Antifuse FPGAs
  - Hermetic Package





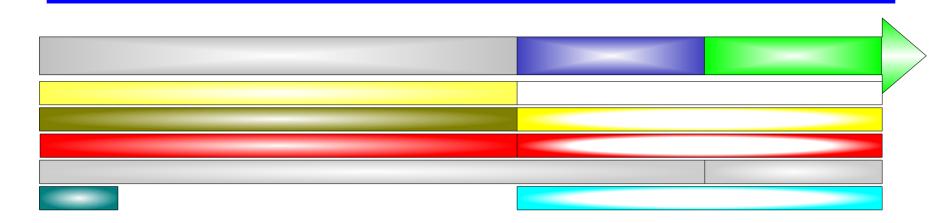


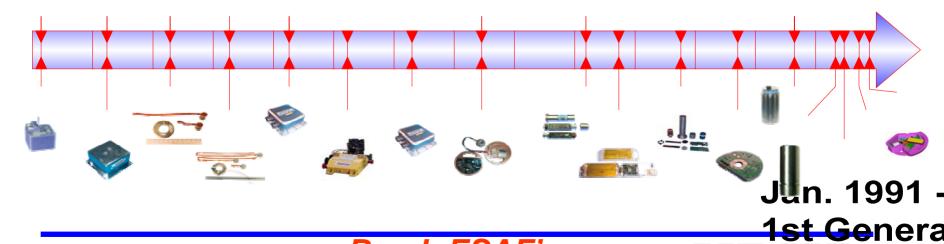
- 2002 GMLRS ESAD 3rd Generation
  - Low Voltage 1250V
  - <u>NMCT Switch</u>
  - LEEFI
  - COTS Components
  - Surface Mount
  - Antifuse FPGAs
  - Hermetic Package













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2500

#### **Electromechanical Fuzing**

- Fuze Examples
  - FMU-139: General Purpose Bomb Fuze
  - FMU-152: Joint Programmable Fuze
  - FMU-156: JASSM Fuze
  - FMU-143: Hard Target Fuze

FMU-139 Fuze



FMU-152 JPF







#### **Electromechanical Fuzing**

- Power Sources
  - Turbine Alternator (FZU-55A/B, FZU-48)
  - Fuze Function Control Set (FFCS)
  - Turbojet Alternator
- Fire Inputs
  - External Proximity Sensor (DSU-33)
  - Internal Impact Switch
  - External Crush Switch







#### **Electromechanical Bomb Fuzing**

- Unique Components
  - Gag Rod
  - Piston Actuators
  - Detonator (MK 71)
  - Bellows Motor (MK 20)
  - Reserve Battery/Battery Primer (PA 536)







#### **ESAF Development Programs at KDI**

- New Systems Can Take Advantage of ESAF Technology
  - KDI Teamed w/Boeing SDB ESAF
- Current Systems Can be Upgraded to Incorporate ESAFs
  - Teamed w/Lockheed Martin JASSM
  - Teamed w/Boeing

JASSM ESAF (SDB packaging is similar)







- Power Sources
  - Turbine Alternator
  - Fuze Function Control Set (FFCS)
  - Turbojet Alternator
- Fire Inputs
  - External Fuze Proximity Sensor
  - Internal Impact Sensor
  - External Impact Sensor







- Based on 3rd Generation ESAF Design
- Some Components common with all other ESADs
- No Stored Energy for Arming
- No Moving Components







- Common Features
  - All Electronic
  - Form Factor Standard 3 Inch Fuze Well
  - Stainless Steel Housing Hermetically Sealed
  - COTS Components
  - Surface Mount Components
  - Withstand Target Penetration
  - Programmability
    - Serial Command and Status Messages
    - Selector Switches
  - In-Line Explosive Train
  - Environmentally Derived Arming Environments





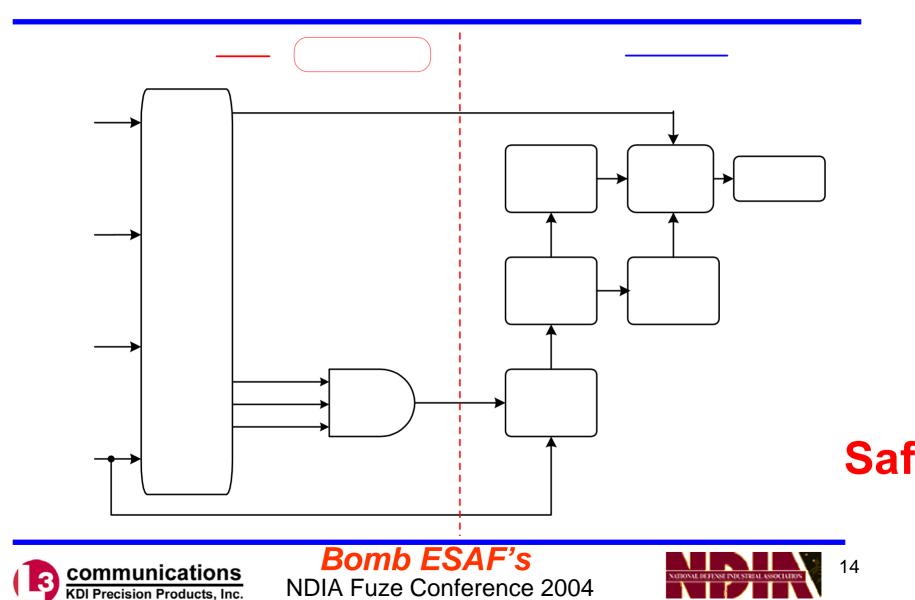
- Safety Requirements
  - MIL-STD-1316E Safety Compliant
  - NNMSB and/or WSESRB Approval
  - LEEFI Complies with MIL-DTL-23659
  - Two Independent Safety Environments
  - No Stored Energy Environmentally Derived Arming Power







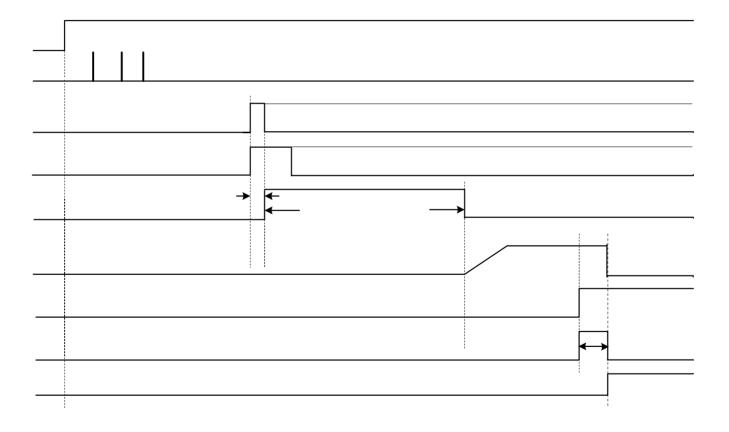
#### **ESAF Block Diagram**



#### **ESAF** Timing Diagram

**Bomb ESAF's** 

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## **ESAF** Advantages

- Increased Reliability
  - No Moving Parts
  - Increased Usable Life Hermetically Sealed (1X10<sup>-6</sup> cc/sec Helium)
  - Only One (1) One-Shot Device, LEEFI
- Lower Overall Cost
  - Short Development Times
  - Common ESAF Parts
  - Low Unit Cost







# ESAF Advantages

- Increased Flexibility
  - Adaptable to Varying System Requirements
  - Improved Programmability / Communication with System/Aircraft Features Can be Added
  - Variable Environment Sensing
  - Multiple Explosive Outputs
- Increased Safety

- MIL-STD-1316E Compliant





#### Conclusion

- Electromechanical Bomb Fuzes Exist and are Performing in the Field but...
- Electronic Bomb Fuzes are Being Developed as a <u>Lower Cost</u> and <u>Enhanced Performance</u> Improvement /Upgrade to Existing and New Systems

• "Technology in Bomb Fuzing"





