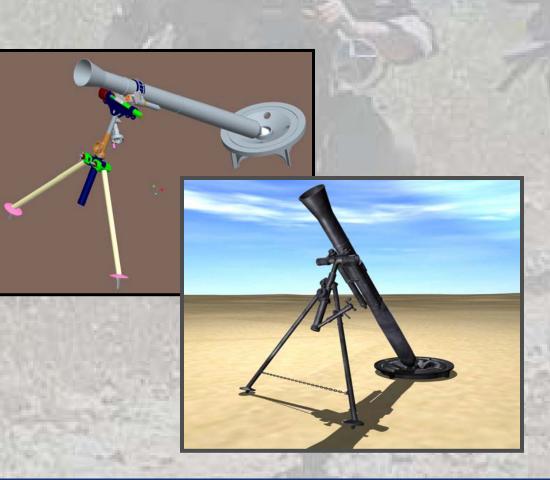




### International Infantry & JSSASA Symposium 17 May 2005



José Santiago LWDMW STO Manager (973) 724-6211





### The Team



ARDEC





ONR Littoral Combat FNC





Ft. Benning

MARCORSYSCOM





PM Mortars





### What are the WARFIGHTER needs?

- Lighter weight system
   (Eases burden for man transportability)
- Reduced Life Cycle Cost
- Operational commonality among 60, 81 and 120mm mortar weapons
- FCS Dismounted Mortar Requirements





## What are the barriers to meeting the needs?

- · High operating temperatures due to ROF.
  - Durability of lightweight materials.
  - Unprecedented new material applications.
- Bore tube erosion.
- Unpredictable soil conditions.
- Manufacturing techniques and costs.





### How will the barriers be overcome?

- Development and validation of thermal, dynamic, and structural models for accurate analysis.
- Correlation of structural and thermal analysis with live fire data.
- Evaluation/applicability of Nickel-based super alloy (Inconel 718) for mortar tubes.
- Applying the flowform manufacturing process to mortar tube fabrication.
- Evaluation/applicability of carbon fiber reinforced composites for mortar baseplates.
- Application of lightweight materials to new A-frame bipod design.





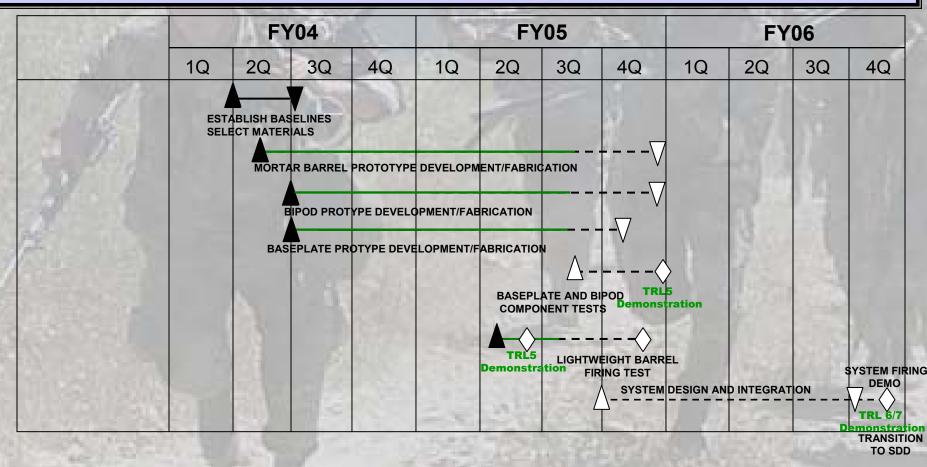
### Requirements

O-val-lille	Current			
Capability	Capability (Baseline)	Threshold	Objective	
Operational Metrics     Weight	Cannon 35 lbs  93.25 lb  Bipod 27 lbs  Baseplate 26 lbs	30% reduction  Cannon 24.5 lbs  Bipod 18.9 lbs  Baseplate 18.2 lbs	40% reduction  Cannon 21 lbs  Bipod 16.2 lbs  Baseplate 15.6 lbs	
- Portability	Baseline to be established in portability test.	5% Improvement	10% Improvement	
Affordability Metric	\$70,500 unit price	Material Dependant	≤ \$70,500 unit price	
• TRL	TRL 4	TRL 6	TRL 6	
- Tube Life - Rate of Fire - Range	10,000 rounds 30 r/m max, 16 r/m sust 83-5935 m	10,000 rounds 25 r/m max, 16 r/m sust 83-5935 m	≥10,000 rounds 30 r/m max, 16 r/m sust 83-5935 m	





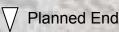
## **Total Program Milestone Schedule**



LEGEND:

Actual Start

Actual End



Planned Milestone

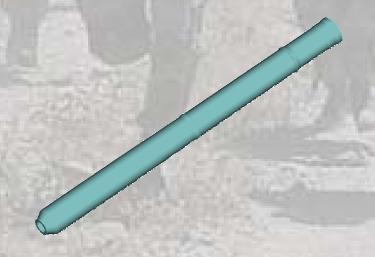




### Mortar Cannon - Inconel 718

- •Thermal Analysis shows that the tube reaches temperatures above 1000°F.
- •Inconel 718 is a Nickel super-alloy that retains high strength at high temperatures.
  - •IN718 Yield Strength is 149ksi at 1200°F compared to current mortar steel YS of 105ksi.
  - •An IN718 mortar tube can meet the rate of fire requirements without cooling fins.
- •IN718 has never been used as a gun tube material.
- •Flowforming process will be used to fabricate the tubes at a dramatically reduced cost.

Test Тенфеrature		0.2% Yield Strength		Tensile Strength	
°F	°C	ksi	MPa	ksi	MPa
200	93	170	1172	204	1407
400	204	163	1124	198	1365
600	316	159	1096	195	1344
800	427	156	1076	191	1317
1000	538	155	1069	185	1276
1200	649	149	1027	168	1158
1400	760	110	758	110	758







#### **CANNON – Flowformed Inconel 718 Cannon Live Fire Testing**

#### Inconel 718 Tube Test Results, Conclusions and Follow-up

141 rounds were fired from 4 IN 718 mortar tubes.

Prototype mortar tubes were heated to maximum operating temperature

No apparent degradation (erosion/corrosion) of any of the IN 718 tubes was observed. (video bore scope and destructive inspection) Extended wear tests still need to be conducted.

"Nothing was noted to preclude the use of IN718 in future mortar designs."











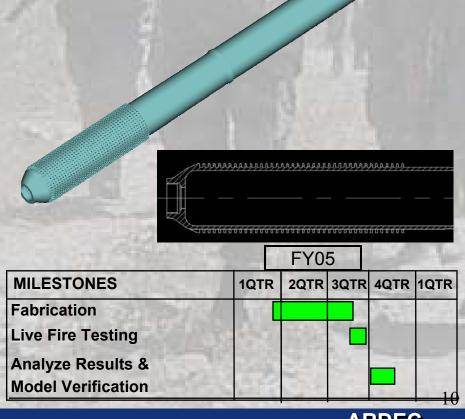
### **CANNON - High Strain Rate Optimized Cannon**

#### Risk Mitigation (Back-up to IN718)

- •High strain rate properties yield strength of current Nb-C steel 163 ksi vs 105 ksi @ 1025°F
- •Given this new data, the cannon has been reoptimized and designed.
- •1040°F limitation of current steel necessitates cooling scheme.
- Initial Design weighs 24.9 lbs.(~29% reduction)

### FY05 Progress and Plans

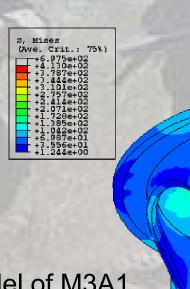
- •Mid-May expected completion.
- •Testing Planned at APG in June.
- •Eventual design will be "flow-formable" with final machining of the spines.







## **Baseplate Structural Analysis**



•Developed finite element model of M3A1.

- Corrolated model with test data.
- Developed two concepts
  - Composite Baseplate Concept
  - Metal Baseplate Concept
- Initial Prototype fabrication to be completed at the end of July.



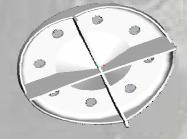


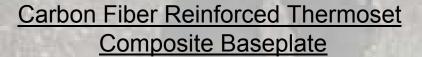
### BASEPLATE - Concepts/Materials

### Two Baseline Concepts

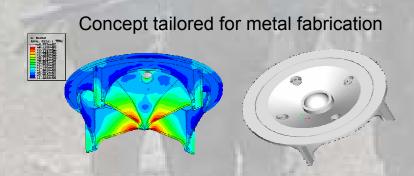
Concept tailored for composite fabrication







40% weight reduction
Initial Prototype July 05
Likely production unit cost \$4K



High Strength Forged Aluminum Baseplate

25% weight reduction
Initial Prototype Sept 05
Likely production unit cost under \$3K





### BIPOD – Potential Concepts/Materials

#### **Design Drivers**

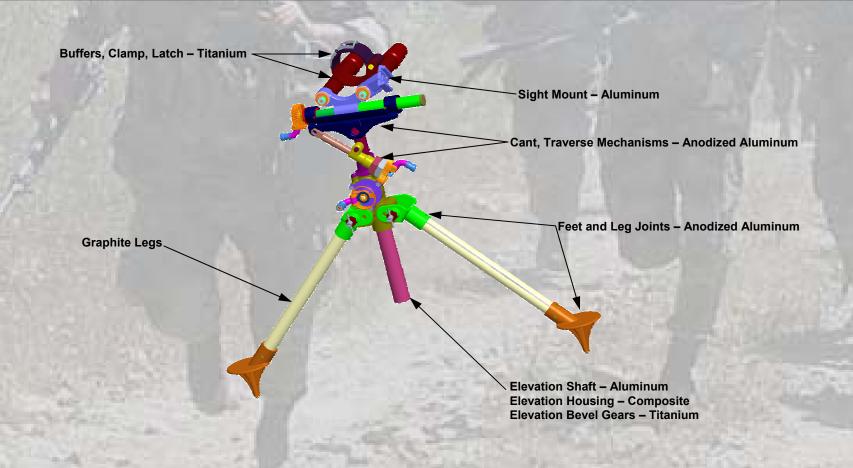
- Analysis of current bipod completed.
- •Results indicate tube clamp is the only highly loaded area of bipod.
- •Rough handling will be primary design driver of bipod structure (with the exception of clamp.)
- •Current K-mount bipod design will be replaced with a A-mount design.
- •Commonality with 60mm and 120mm will be stressed.







### **BIPOD – Initial Prototype Material Selection**

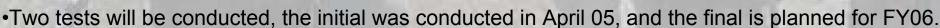






### **Portability Test**

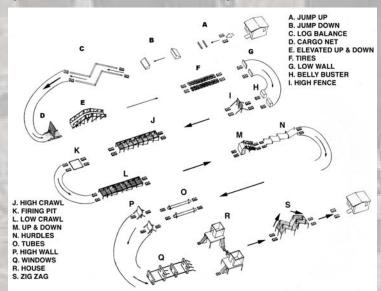
- •STO exit criteria requires a 5% to 10% improvement in portability.
- •Defining a metric that constitutes such an improvement is nebulous.
- •Obstacle course at ARL provides a means to establish a portability metric.
- •Time as well as qualitative responses will be used to evaluate improvement.



- •Results from initial test will establish the portability baseline as well as an initial assessment of representative hardware
- •Final test will compare the portability of system demonstration hardware to the M252 and evaluate whether the exit criteria has been met.







Initial test was conducted from Apr 18th to Apr 29th