

Evaluation of System Effectiveness of Guided Projectiles

Jeff Siewert
Systems Engineer

jsiewert@prodas.com



NDIA Guns & Missiles 2006

www.prodass.com

Typical Application

- **The Problem:**

- Assess the system effectiveness of a notional guided projectile (performance metrics = CEP).

- **Givens:**

- The basic projectile shape is known and the control mechanism (scheme) has been defined.
- The aerodynamics are unknown.
- The G, N, & C system has not yet been developed / defined. (e.g. “on” time, control force magnitude, etc.)

- **Output:**

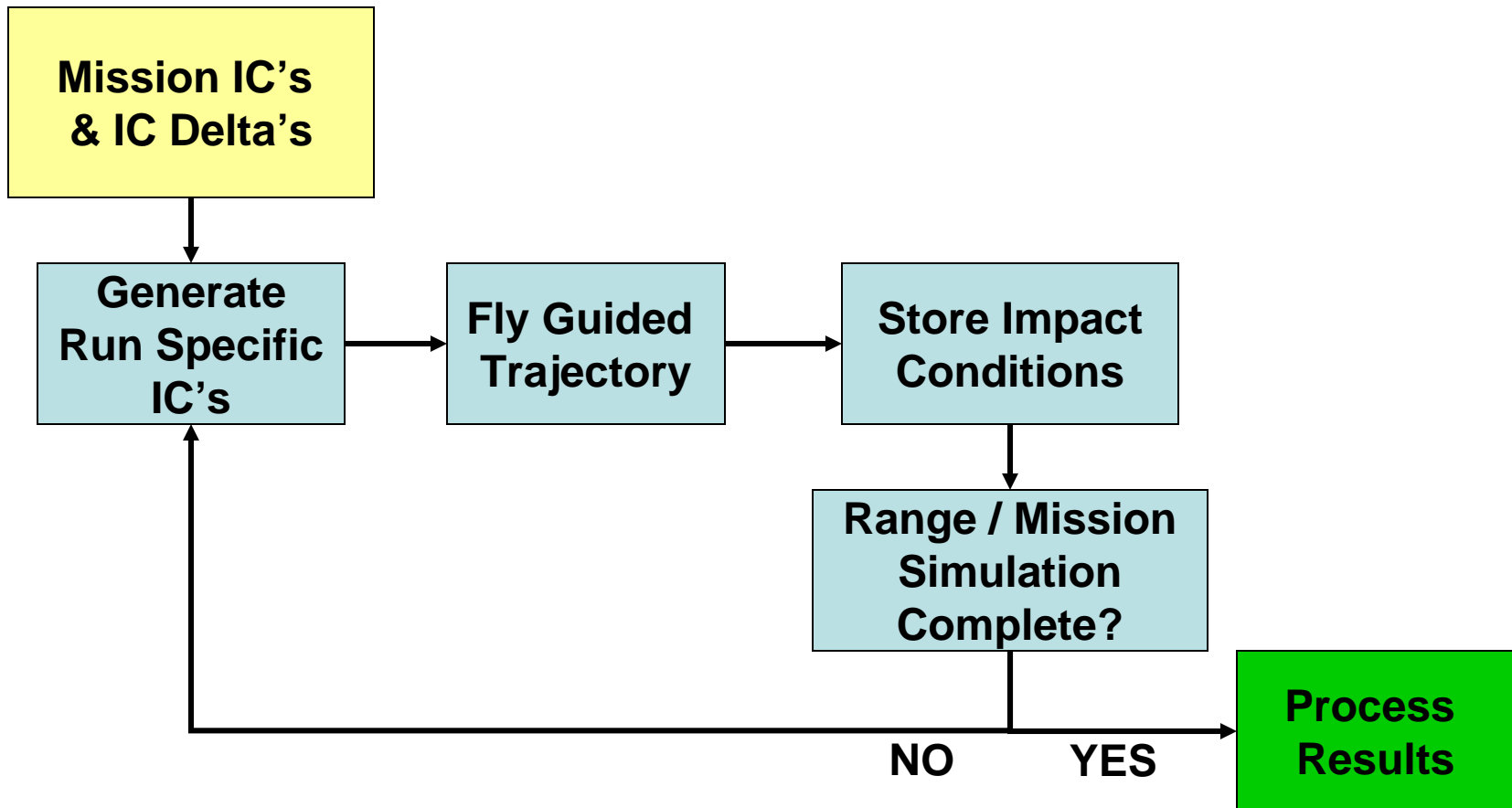
- **Calculate the CEP for a number of zones, ranges and atmospheric conditions....**
- **Delivery: one week!!!**

Guided System Simulation: Overview

Typical Monte Carlo Trajectory Simulation except:

- Want to refine guidance algorithms
 - Compare Guided versus Unguided
 - Do initial G,N, & C trades w/o “true” random draws
- **Preprocessor module: develops a set of initial condition deltas from the error model**
 - **Initial conditions “set” can be used repeatedly to isolate the influence of flight control system modifications**
 - **IC “set” is expressed as deltas, applied to varying nominal cases (e.g. different zones or QE)**

Guided System Simulation: Overview

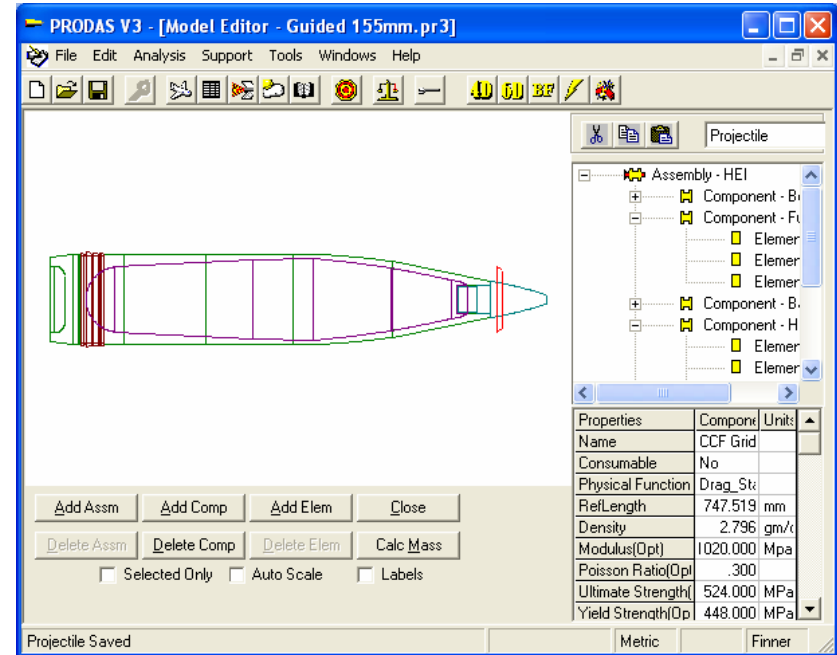


Arrow Tech Approach

1. Build (or import) a model into PRODAS.
2. Estimate aerodynamics using one (or more) of the **PRODAS Aero Predictor** codes
3. Design the control system using the **PRODAS GN&C Prototype Tool**
4. Define an error budget and create a set of initial conditions deltas using **PRODAS Initial Conditions Generator.**
5. Define all of the nominal firing conditions, use **PRODAS Firing Table** module to solve for req'd QE and azimuth
6. Use the **PRODAS Macro language** to simulate thousands of firings with and w/o guidance.
7. Process the results in spreadsheet.

Step 1 – Build a Model

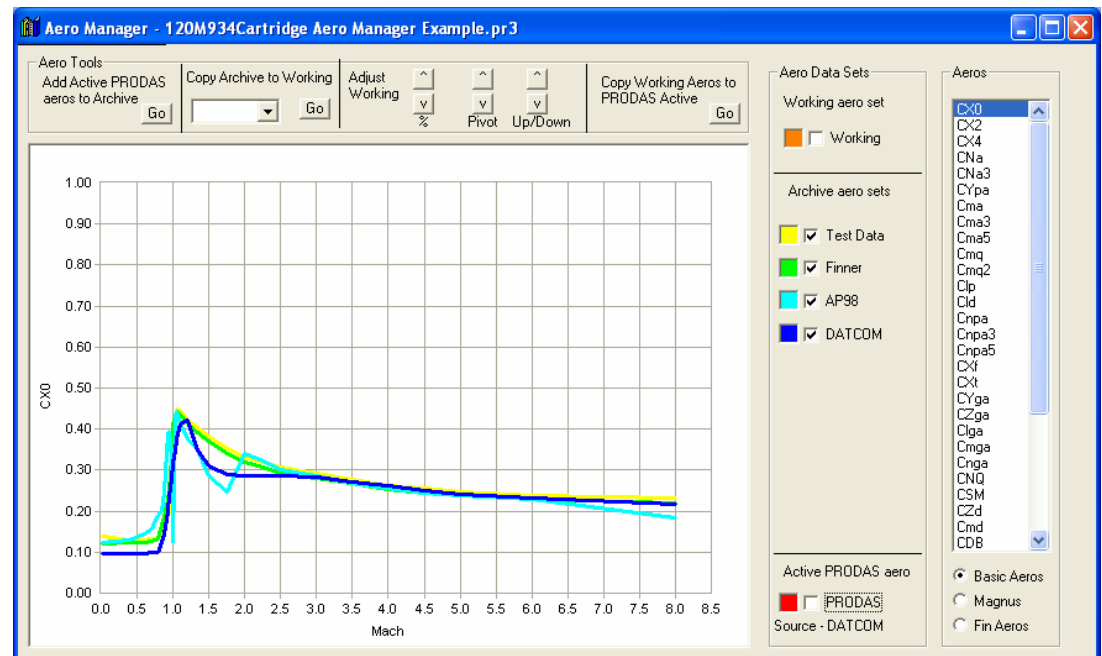
- There are multiple ways to build a model
 - Use the PRODAS Model Editor
 - Import either DXF or IGES files
 - Point and click on a bitmap of an existing projectile with the PRODAS Tracing Tool
 - Modify one of the existing models



- The model then becomes the basis for all of the subsequent analyses

Step 2 – Estimate the Aerodynamics

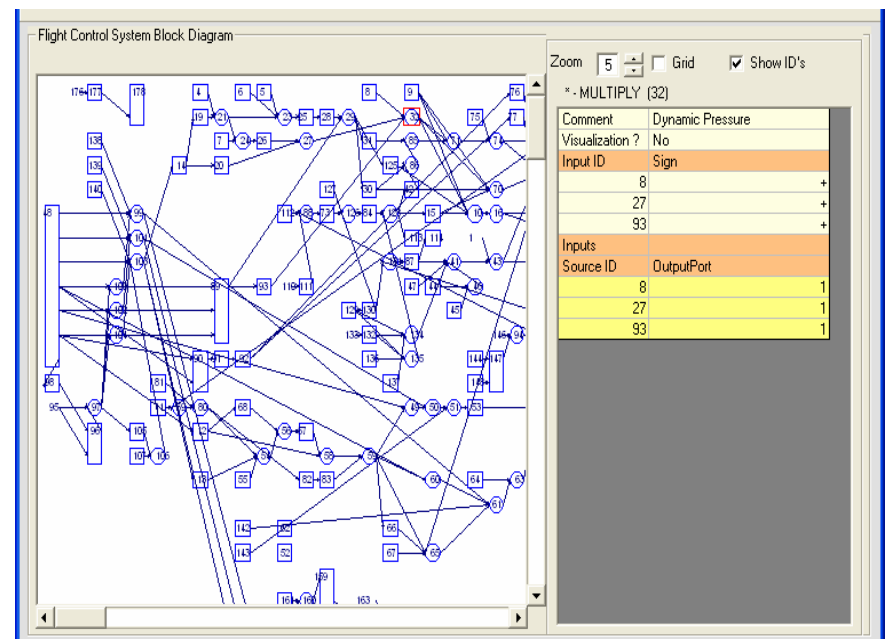
- Use one or more of PRODAS' Aero Prediction codes
 - *Spinner2000*
 - *Finner2000*
 - *AP98*
 - *Missile DATCOM*
 - *NEAR MISL3*
(coming soon)



- If multiple codes are applicable, use the Aero Manager to help sort them out.

Step 3a – Develop a Control System

- **The PRODAS GN&C Prototype Tool**
 - Fully integrated 6 DOF Trajectory and GN&C Simulation
 - Short learning curve w/ drag and drop control builder
 - Large library of control element building blocks, including typical sensors
 - Executes much faster than real time, depending on the size of the control system
 - Control with canards, squibs or generic forces and moments



Step 3b – Build the GN&C System

- **Iteration 1**
 - Clean sheet design using projectile state variables
 - No sensor errors
 - Evaluate guidance algorithms and control loops
 - Establish initial gains within the controller
- **Iteration 2**
 - Add realistic sensors with errors
 - Work around sensor limitations (GPS slow updates)
 - System tuning
- **Test and tune with multiple nominal trajectories prior to Monte Carlo simulations**

Step 4a – Develop an Error Budget

- Develop an error budget for the system
 - Mission to Mission
 - Weapon to Weapon
 - Round to Round

Error Source	Level of Application		
	Mission-to-Mission	Weapon-to-Weapon	Round-to-Round
Gun Lay/Pointing/Aiming		X	
Gun/Weapon Dynamics		X	X
Muzzle Velocity	X	X	X
Ammunition / Projectile	X	X	X
MET Staleness	X		
Weapon Location		X	
Fire Control	X		
GPS	Bias		Random

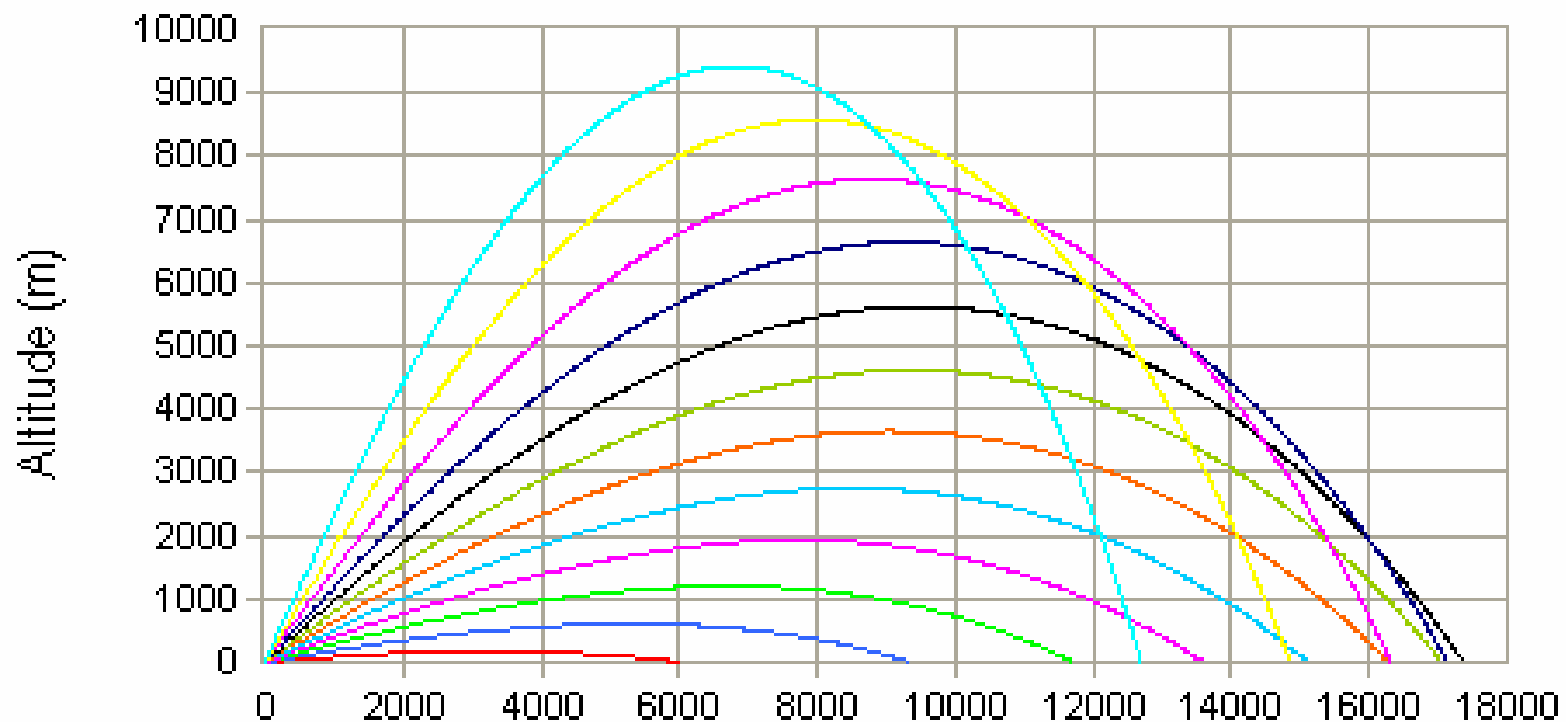
- Error Budget “Tuned” to match FT / “Real” World

Step 4b – Generate a Set of Initial Conditions Deltas

- Using the error budget and the *PRODAS Initial Conditions Generator*, generate error deltas for:
 - Muzzle Velocity
 - Angular Rates
 - Gun Pointing (QE and Azimuth)
 - Drag and Lift
 - GPS bias errors
 - Met variability
- These deltas are applied to a set of nominal values to provide IC's all of the subsequent runs.

Step 5 – Define Gun Nominal Conditions

- Need the firing solutions for multiple ranges and zones
- Easiest way: run **PRODAS Artillery Firing Tables**



Step 6a - Build the macros

- **PRODAS Macro language facilitates automation of just about anything a user can do.**
 - Open a projectile file
 - Set the initial values for analysis
 - Run an analysis
 - Save a projectile file
 - Produce cross plots
 - Save results to a text file

- **Or, use the PRODAS Analysis Bot to create the macro, which can be modified later if req'd.**

Step 6a' - Test the Macro



Step 6b – Run the Macro

- For system simulations, we use a macro with two loops
 - The “inner” loop
 - Opens files
 - Runs guided 6 DOF Trajectories with random initial conditions
 - Collects Impact Data
 - The “outer” loop
 - Allows running “batches” of guided 6 DOF Trajectories with varying scenarios (e.g., zone, QE, Met, etc.)
 - Build equations into the results file to calculate CEP

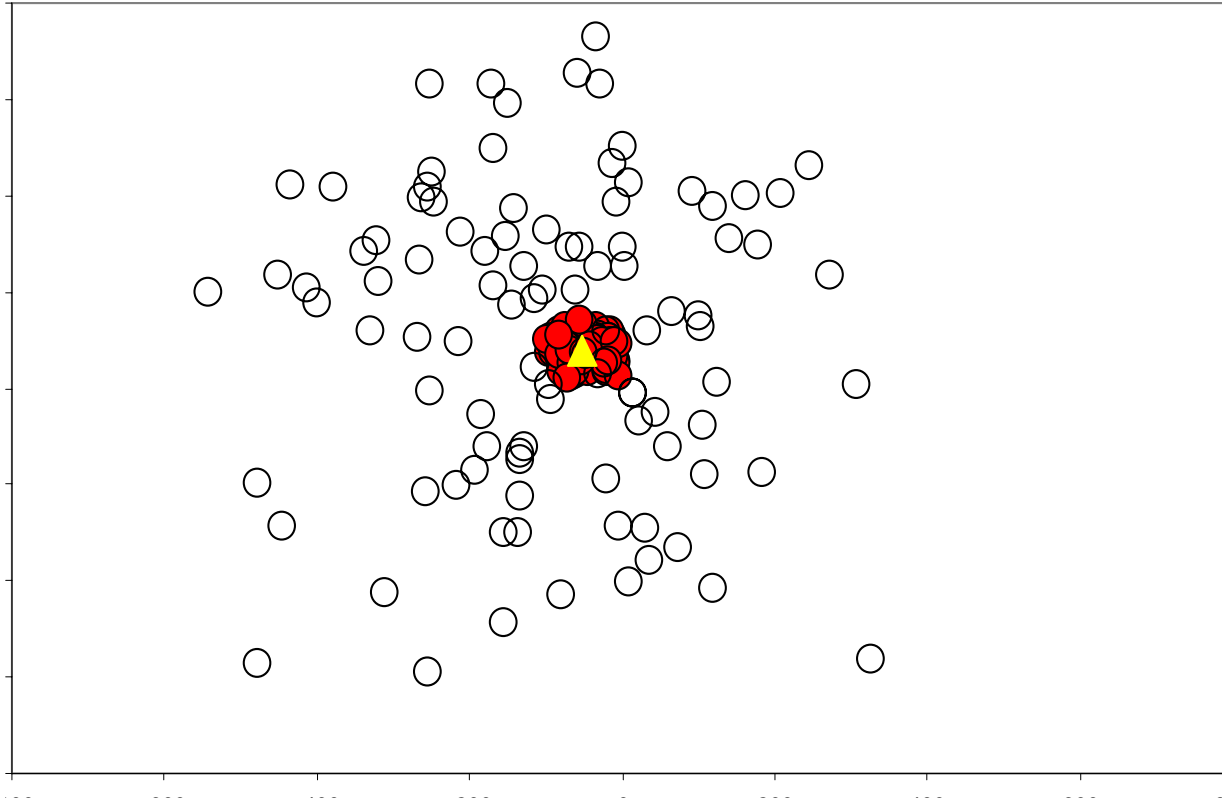
Typical Guided Projectile Flight Behavior



Step 7 - Post Process the Results

- **All results are written to files for further processing / plotting.**
 - **Impact location and conditions, and initial conditions are recorded.**
 - **Intermediate data / states can be recorded.**

Example Outputs



- (Typical) 100 Shots with and w/o guidance
- CEP with & w/o guidance as a function of range

Observations

- Guidance for artillery projectiles: Range & Az. Error, ~ 30-50m, range & proj. dependent
- Range Extension dependent on control scheme & mechanization
- CEP Effectiveness at short ranges dependent on maneuver authority, signal acquisition & active time
- CEP as a percent of range shrinks for guided projectiles at longer ranges, up to max maneuver authority

Conclusions

- Integrated, all inclusive analyses (e.g. PRODAS) is the most efficient way to conduct trades
 - Eliminates hand-off / translation problems
 - Macro Language is powerful & flexible
 - Macros used for all types of trade studies
- System effectiveness comparisons of configuration changes (aero's, algorithms, duration, etc.) can be quickly generated & an optimum scheme selected
- Guided projectile performance (e.g. CEP) can be evaluated in a timely manner, using readily available tools.