



Dynetics

an employee owned company

Dynetics, Inc.

OPTI-SCORE™

Optical Target Scoring System

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Aberdeen Test Center (ATC) Required a New Scoring System for Bullets

• Limitations of Existing Scoring Systems

↪ Acoustic Sensors

- Acoustic Sensors Cannot Score Subsonic Rounds
- Acoustic Sensors are not Sufficiently Accurate
- Accuracy of Acoustic Sensors Affected by Humidity, Temperature, etc.

↪ Paper Targets

- Paper Targets are Inconvenient... May be Located Up to 4-km Downrange
- Paper Targets Don't Associate the Rounds with the Holes in the Target

System Requirements:

- Accuracy on Order of +/- 1 mm
- 10- to 30-foot Active Scoring Area
- Bullet Size: 5.56 mm to Large Caliber
- Bullet Velocity: 75 - 1500 meters/sec
- Rate of Fire: 6000 rounds/min

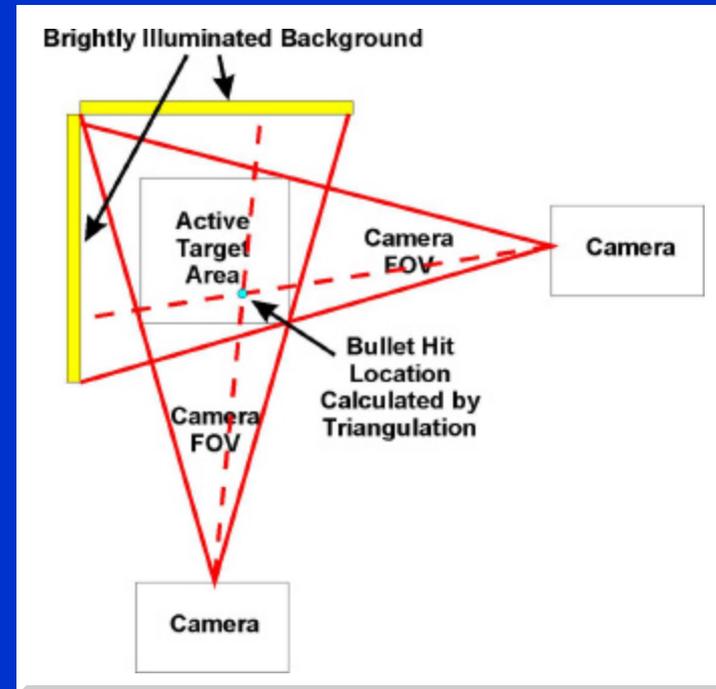
3 Phase I SBIRs Awarded

- Orthogonal Line-Scan Cameras (Dynetics)
- Scanning Laser Beam
- Interferometry

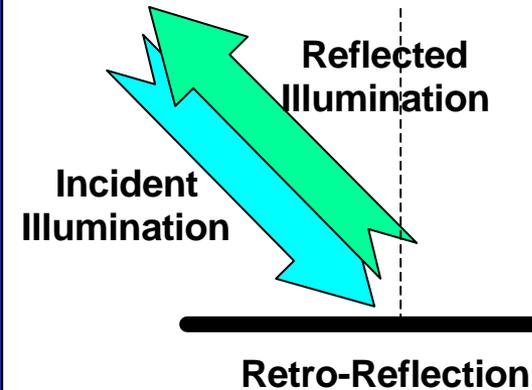
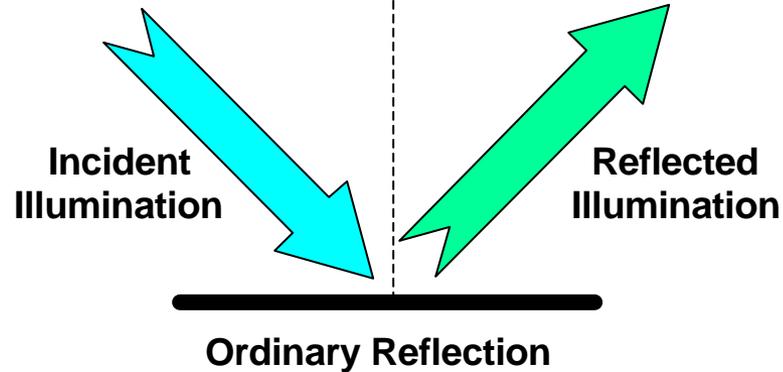
Dynetics' Approach Chosen as Result of Superior Prototype Design, Performance and Excellent Prospects for Long-Term Development

The Dynetics Approach

High-Speed Cameras View
the Bullets Against a Brightly
Illuminated Background



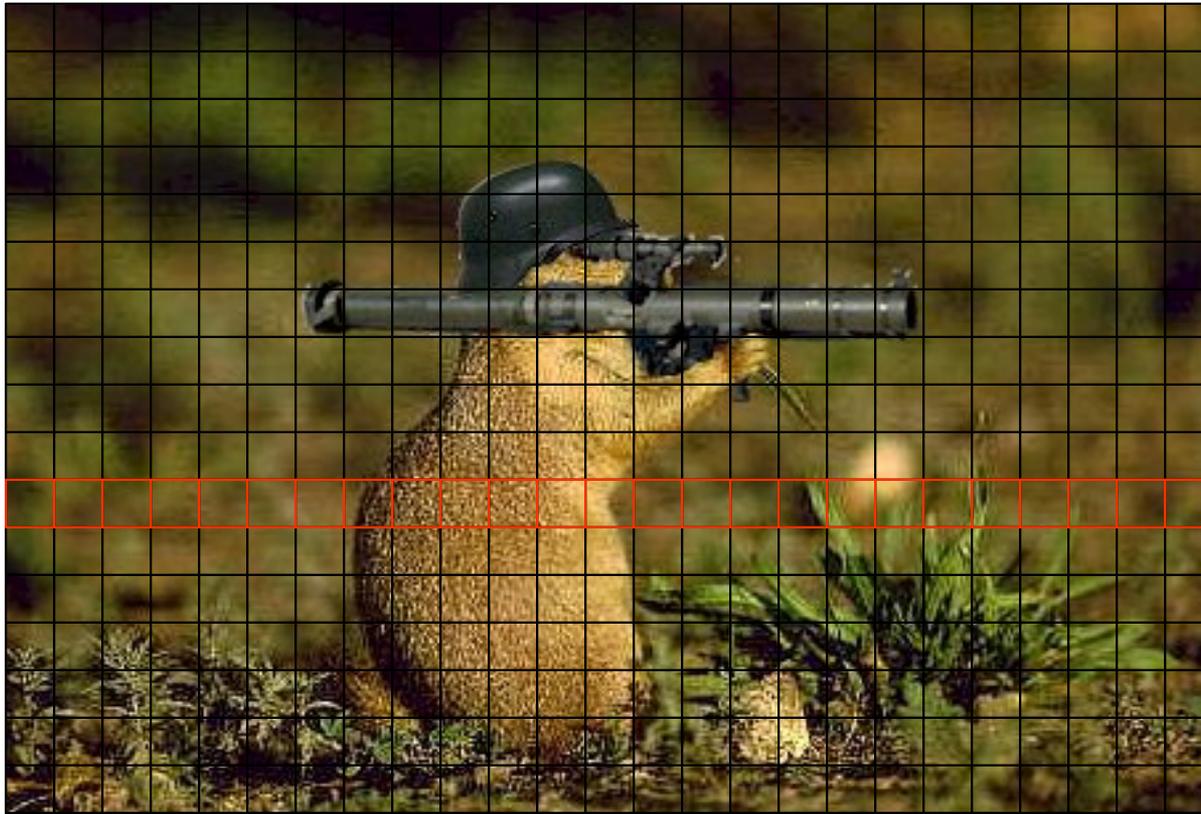
Challenges:	System Development Implications:
High accuracy	High camera resolution (Analysis showed 2048 pixels)
Bullets are very fast	Very short frame exposure time and high frame rate
Bullets can be very small	Further aggravates exposure / frame rate requirements
Brief exposure requires bright illumination	Unusual illumination system required
Large active target area	Large structure size, compounds all the problems above



The Bright Background is Obtained by a Combination of:

- Retro-Reflective Tape
- Bright, Incandescent Fan-Beam Illuminator Located Very Close to the Camera

Material Used is Similar to Reflective Tape Used on Road Signs



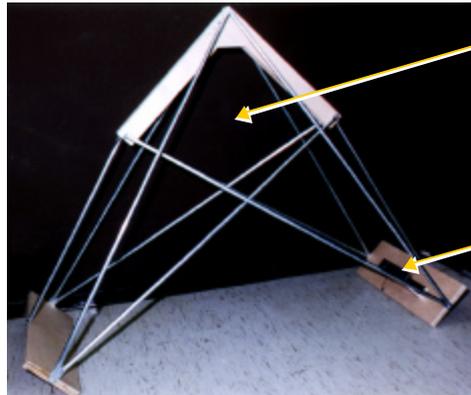
Conventional Cameras
Sense a 2-Dimensional
Array of Light Levels
(Black Squares)

Line-Scan Cameras
Sense Light Levels
From a Single Array
of Detectors
(Red Squares)

The Cameras We Used
Operate at 16,000 Frames
Per Second

Recent Experiments in Downsized Force Delivery Systems

Retro Tape (Inside)



Laser
TX/RX
#2 (Not
Shown)

Target
Area

Laser
TX/RX #1

Phase I Prototype Device

- Target Structure Made of Plywood and Steel Conduit Tubing
- Utilized Laser Diode Fan-Beam Illuminator
- Analog 1024-pixel Line-Scan Camera
- Digital Oscilloscope Used for Data Capture
- PC Running Lab-View Used to Process Data
- 1.5 ft x 1.5 ft active scoring area
- 6 ft x 6 ft Overall Size

Phase I Result

Prototype worked well enough to demonstrate the principle-of-operation. AND, it led to the award of a Phase II SBIR contract.

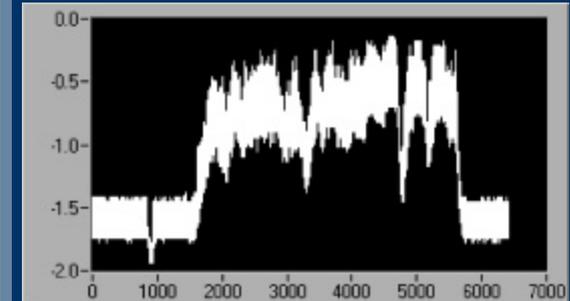
Phase I Limitation

It was difficult to scale to 10 ft while maintaining portability. Laser speckle was also a problem, and the volume of data had to be reduced to a manageable amount.

Phase II Approach

We proved that illuminating retroreflective tape from the camera location would yield a sufficiently bright bullet image!

Typical Camera Data



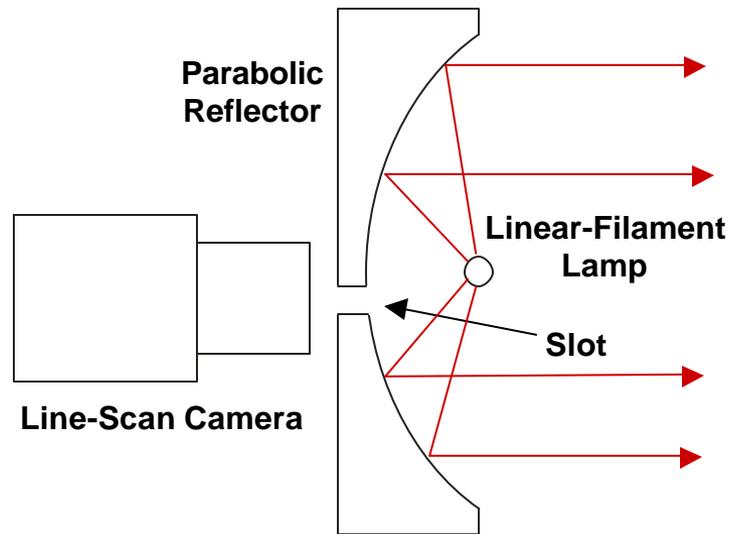
Speckle Consumes Much of
the Camera's Dynamic Range

A Balanced Solution Was Required

- A Structure had to be Devised That was Portable by Two Men
- An Intelligent Frame Grabber Capable of Recognizing Bullets was Required to Pare the Data Volume Down to a Manageable Level; **None was Available**
- A Non-Coherent, Very Bright, Wide-Angle Fan Beam Illuminator was Required; **None was Available**
- Data Processing and Display of Results had to Appear to be Instantaneous to the Operator
- The System had to be Accurate and Easy to Use

Dynetics' Approach

- We Searched the Literature and Vendors for Information and Components
- We Consulted with a Number of Experts in Several Fields
- We Designed and Conducted Analysis and Simulations
- We Conducted Numerous Experiments and Measurements; the Results were Fed Back into the Analysis and Simulations to Quantify the Value of Ideas, Methods, Components, etc.
- We Kept Our Customer Appraised of All Our Activities and Results
- We Consulted with Our Customer to be Sure that Our Goals were Always Synchronized



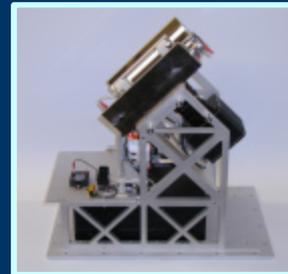
- Aluminum Mirror; Highly Polished and Nickel-Plated
- Provides 2° x 120° Fan Beam
- Wide Illumination Allows Wide Camera FOV, Allowing Size to be Greatly Reduced
- Camera Looks Through Offset Slot in Mirror
- Cylindrical Design Completely Removes Image of Lamp's Filament Supports and Helical Structure
- Metal Mirror Protects Camera from Lamp's Heat
- Plenty of Illumination, Even for 30 ft System



Top View Showing
Camera and Reflector



Front View Showing
Reflector and Lamp

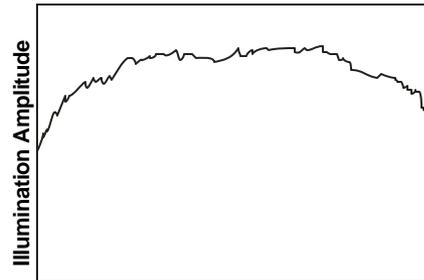


Side View Showing Structure,
Camera, Reflector, and Pwr. Supply



Completed Optical Unit

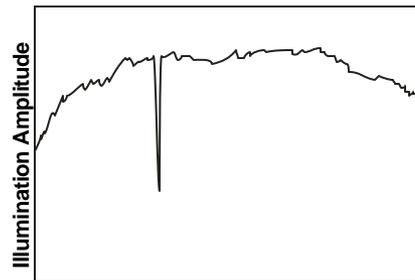
Typical Camera Image



Pixel Number (Angle)



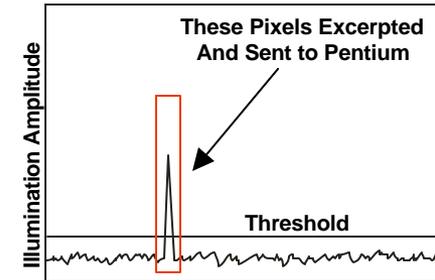
Next Frame Contains Bullet



Pixel Number (Angle)



Frame-to-Frame Difference



Pixel Number (Angle)

Required Functionality

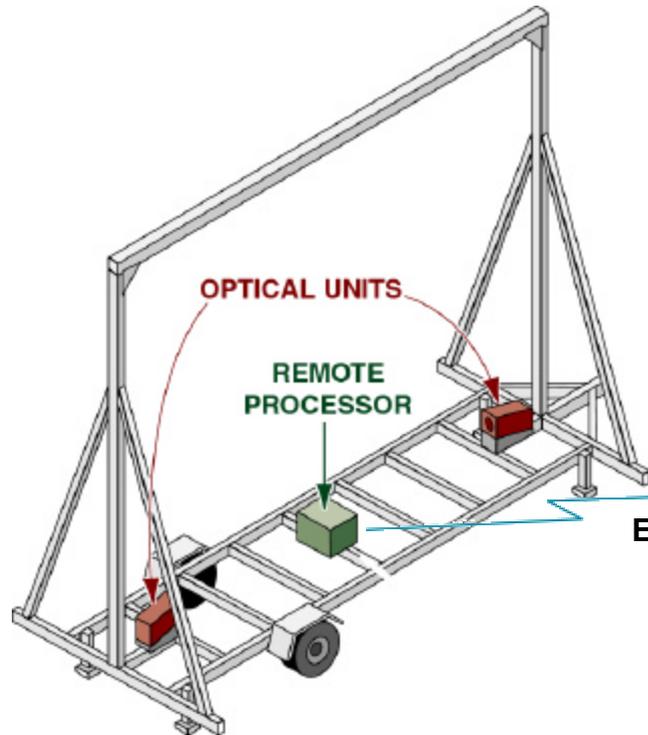
- Capture Line of Data
- Compute Frame-to-Frame Difference, Pixel-by-Pixel
- Compare All Pixel Differences to Threshold
- If Any Difference Exceeds Threshold, “Snip Out” that Region of Data; Send Data Along with Its Location to Computer
- All this Must Happen at 32 MEGApixels/sec

Unfortunately, that Capability was Not Commercially Available



We Built Our Own!

- Procured COTS XILINX FPGA board to fit into a standard PC
- Programmed required functionality into FPGA (with room to spare)
- Designed and fabricated daughter board to fit onto FPGA card, providing interface to camera



VIRTUAL TARGET

- Projectile Detection
- Centroid Calculation

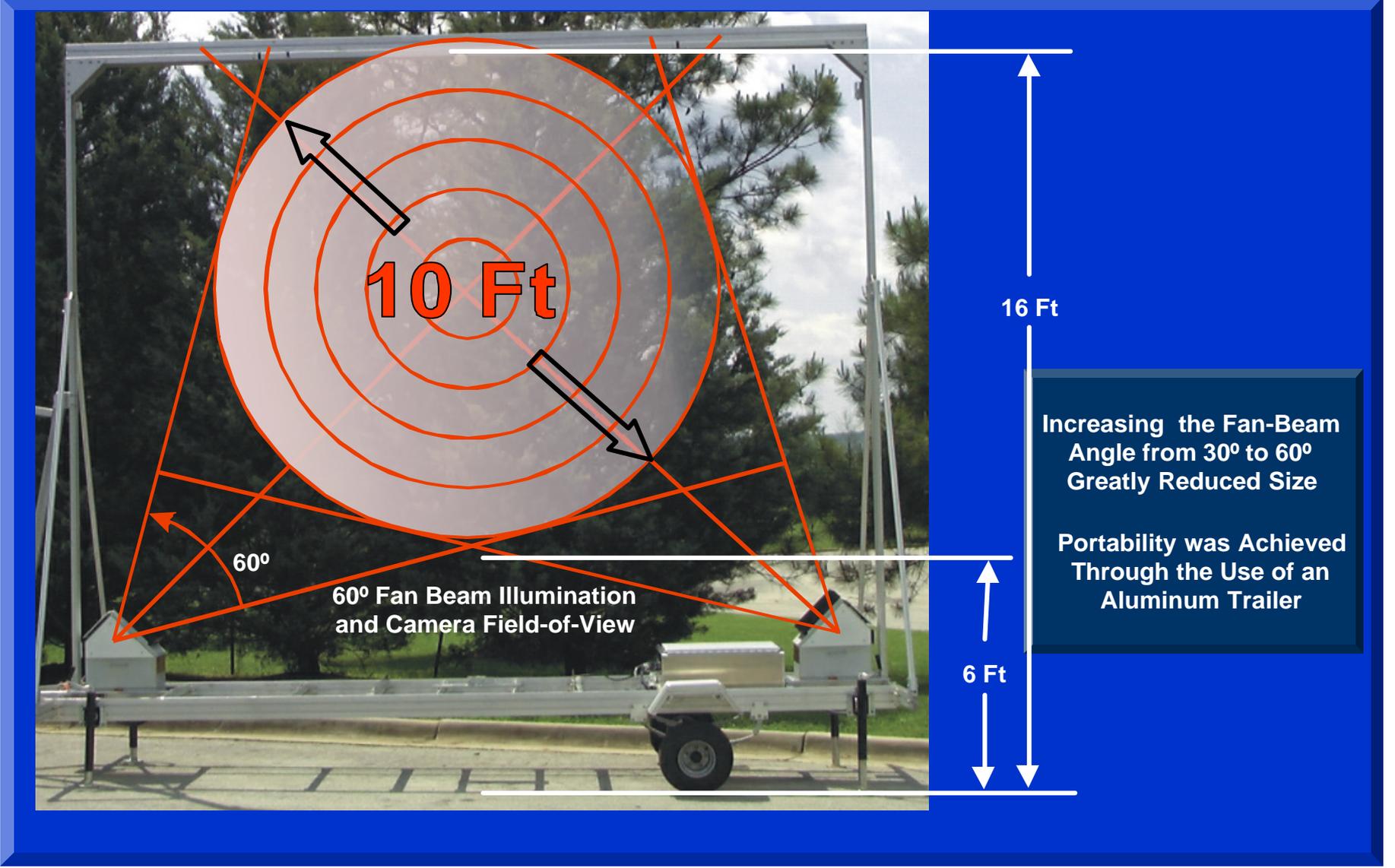
Exchange Test Parameters,
Commands and Data

- User Interface
 - Test Description Input
 - Test Result Display
 - Test Control

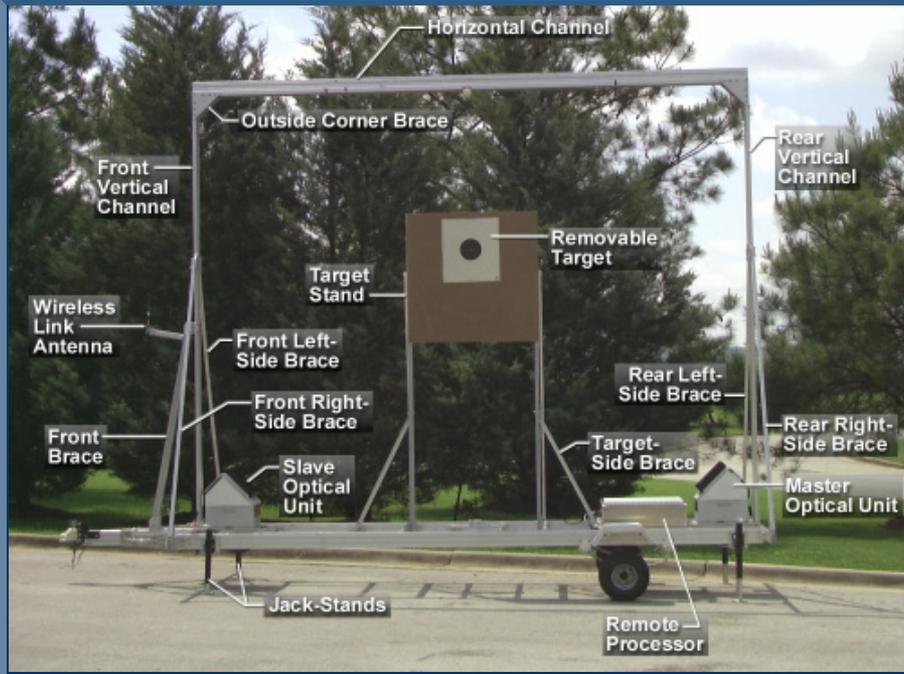


SHOOTER'S STATION

- Coordinate Calculation
- Statistics Calculation
- Output File Generation
- Test-range Computer Communication



Opti-Score Virtual Target System



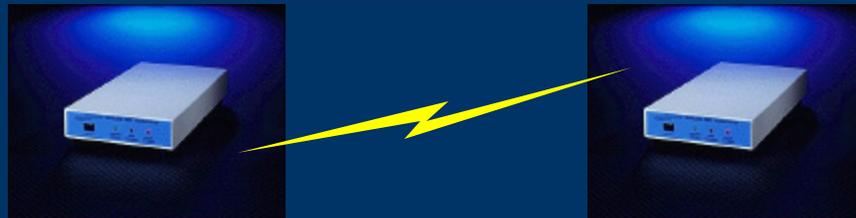
Optical Unit (2 Required)



Operator's Computer

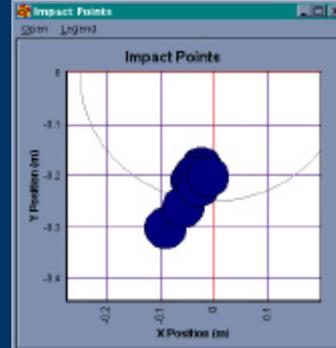
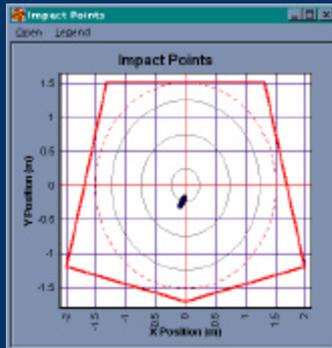


RF Data Link





Graphical Displays



Tabular Displays

Round #	Time (sec)	X pos (m)	Y pos (m)
1	10:33:05.604	-0.078	-0.268
2	10:33:08.706	-0.004	-0.200
3	10:33:08.819	-0.066	-0.105
4	10:33:08.923	-0.050	-0.290
5	10:33:09.004	-0.023	-0.276
6	10:33:32.516	-0.063	-0.316
7	10:33:32.611	-0.017	-0.241
8	10:33:32.719	-0.032	-0.224
9	10:33:32.822	-0.056	-0.214
10	10:33:32.923	-0.022	-0.293

Automatic Statistics Calculation

Accuracy Measurements (m)		Dispersion Measurements (m)	
Rounds Detected	10	HSD	0.027
HO	0.006	VSD	0.060
VO	-0.236	RSD	0.062
FO	0.240	EHS	0.079
		EVS	0.211
		ES	0.212
		MR	0.052

Operator's Control Window

OPTI-SCORE

File View Camera Setup Communication Link System Settings Remote Commands Help

Test Director: Test ID:

Technician: TECOM PN:

Test Site: TRMS ID:

Weapon: Target ID:

Caliber: Range (m):

Muz Vel (m/s): # Of Rounds:

System Controls: Self-Check Calibrate Arm

Session Length (min): Session Time Remaining: **00:00**

Date: Time: System Status:

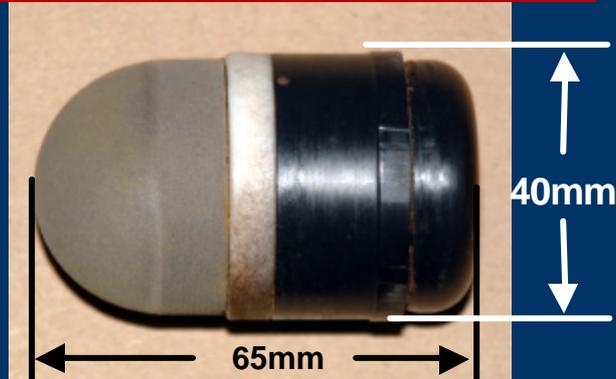
- Remote Target Control
- Data Recording and Access
- System Diagnostics

Dynetics Opti-Score Imaging by Post-Processing

an employee owned company



Photo: 40mm Sponge Round

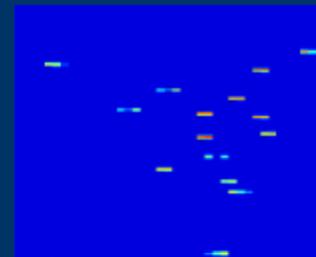
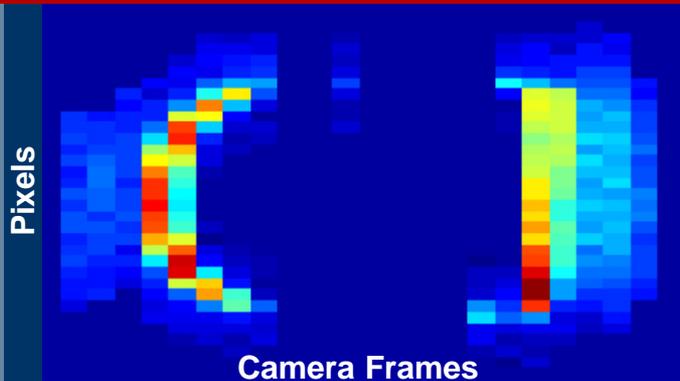


Data Acquired During Firing was Post-processed to Yield Time History (or Image) of Projectile Passage Through the Target

Opti-Score Imaging Properties:

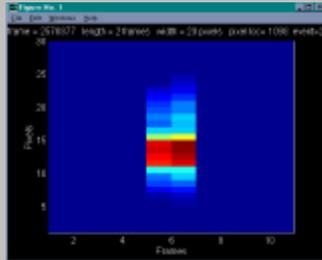
- Image Shows Shape of the Projectile Along with its Angle-of-Attack
- Image Allows Velocity Measurement Under Certain Circumstances
- Differential Appearance of Image is Due to Data Transfer Implementation. Can Easily be Changed to Meet Needs of Specific Users

Corresponding Opti-Score Image

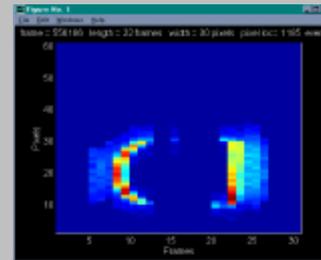


Multi-Ball Shotgun Image

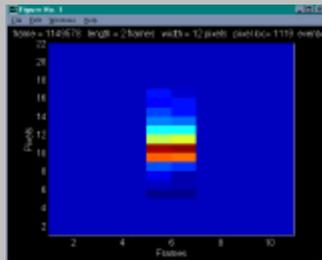
Imaging Allows the Patterns of Munitions to be Observed



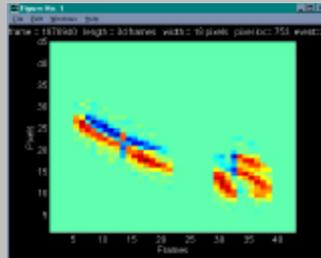
SLAP
.32 cal
1100 m/s



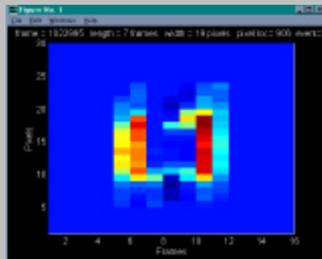
40 mm Less-Lethal
Sponge, 100 m/s



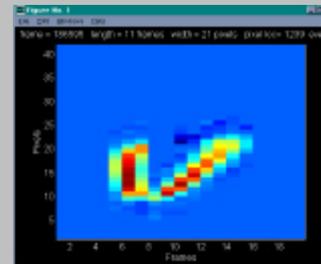
5.56 mm
900 m/s



INSECTS:
Automatically Filtered
Out of Reported Data



Less-Lethal
Fin Stabilized
(12 Ga.)





Opti-Score Provides Aberdeen Test Center with Capabilities Well Beyond those of Pre-Existing Scoring Systems

Opti-Score:

- **Is More Accurate than Pre-Existing Systems**
- **Is Much Easier to Use than Pre-Existing Systems**
- **Scores Subsonic Rounds; Previous Acoustic Systems did Not**
- **Scores Any Round Currently in the Arsenal**
- **Accommodates All Rates of Fire**

The Customer is Pursuing Funding for Additional 30-foot Units



Training

Metrology

**Recreational
Indoor
Ranges**

**Large Caliber
Marksmanship
Aircraft Gunnery
Law Enforcement**



10 Foot Prototype System has been Delivered to ATC and is Performing Well

Additional Engineering is Needed:

- The Cameras Used on Prototype are No Longer Available. Suitable Replacements Are Available, but a New Electrical Interface is Required**
- The Cost of Future Systems can be Greatly Reduced by Redesigning Complex Machined Components Inside the Optical Units**
- 30 Foot Systems Require Much Larger Structures to Support Retro-reflective Tape. Mechanical Design for that Structure is Required**
- Current Remote Processor can be Relocated Inside One of the Optical Units to Reduce Cost**