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#### Abstract




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18. SUPPLEMENTAAY NOTES

This report presents a comprehensive documentation of experimental data generated for the ACT (Automatic Cannon Technology) Program (behind-armor data for long rod penetrators in the $20-40 \mathrm{~mm}$ sizes. an adequate kinetic energy penetrator performance data base for long rod penetrators of various designs has been established. In addition, for some of the rounds, behind-target debris has been analyzed to supply a partial basis for debris characterization. \$

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present a comprehensive documentation of experimental data generated in a small scale firing program within the ACT Project*. Chief objectives were:

- to assure an adequate kinetic energy penetrator performance data base for farious long rod penetraior designs and
- to describe behind-target debris - mass, trajectory, speed and type of individual fragments - associated with some rounds and to thereby supply a partial basis for debris characterization.

Targets used in the firing program were single plate rolled homogeneous armor (RHA) measuring $15.24 \times 30.48 \mathrm{~cm}$ for normal impact shots and $15.24 \times 45.72 \mathrm{~cm}$ for oblique incidence with thicknesses ranging from 1.91 to 5.08 cm . Penetrators were rods (right circular cylinders with hemispherical noses) having length to diameter (L/D) ratios of 5, 10 and 20. The predominant penetrator composition was of monolithic: AISI-S7 tool steel of finished hardness $R_{c} 55$ but other designs and other materials were used to some extent; c.f. Figure 1 for penetrator characteristics. Impact obliquities were $0^{\circ}, 45^{\circ}$ and $60^{\circ}$.

In large part, the essence of this report is confined to the five appendices; indeed, our most compelling purpose is to disseminate, for the first time in anywhere near complete form, data that this program has been sporadically yielding over several years.

Basic raw data from the shots is provided in Appendix $A$ and is partitioned, according to penerrator/target situation. into 23 series labelled ACT 1 through ACT 20 and ACT 1.1, ACT 3.1 and ACT 7.2. Twenty-two of these series (all but ACT 3.2, in which there is only one round with an acceptable level of yaw) were considered suitable for determination of $V_{s}, V_{r}$ curves and limit velocities. Derived $V_{s}, V_{r}$ curves for these 22 cases ace given in Appendix B. A summary of processed tehind-target fragmentation data for selected rounds is supplied in Appendix C. In Appendix D we attempt, in a sequence of rough sketches, to illustrate the pre-impact and residual penetrators in perspective with an appropriate target plate section for each round of ACT 19. Appendix E nrovides (for the later set of shots) for a comparison $i \in t w e e n$ derived $V_{s}, V_{r}$ curves and a predictive modei that has been formulated for dealing with long rod penetrators.

[^0]

This program has unfolded in three phases involving distinctly different tine periods, different range personnel and practices, and different project managers; such diversity has regrettably and inescapably been adverse to an orderly, coherent, productive effort. It is, for example, exceedingly difficult now to adjudge the quality of data generated early in the program, to interpret cryptic notes on old data sheets, or retrieve misplaced information. The case for standardization in data organization and in testing is clear.

## II. RESULTS AND COMMENTS

The experimental setup and multiple flash x-ray system used to record ballistic performance data are described in BRL Technical Note 1t.34!. A summary of ballistic limits and geometries for the various test series is given in Table I. Minutiae are to be found in Appendices A-E. In perusing the data, the following remarks should be kept in mind:
a. The parameters $a, p$, and $V_{\ell}$ of Table I are derived from the "good" data of the series. By a "good" round is meant a shot for which total initial penetrator yaw does not exceed $2.5^{\circ}$.
b. The penetrators in ACT 1 rhrough ACT 15 (including ACT 1.1, ACT 3.1 and ACT 3.2) were of monolithic AISI-S7 tool steel having finished hardness o $\subseteq R_{c} 55$. The steel for ACT 16 through ACT 20 was also of finished hardness $R_{c} 55$ and would have been AISI-S7 but for the inadvertent lack of molybdenum as an alloying agent.
c. ACT 16 and ACT 19 employed monolithic steel penetators; ACT 17 penetrators werr of two-piece steel (steel cap on stesi :tem); and, in ACT 18 and ACT 20, the penetrators were steel ( $R_{c} 55$ ) with tungsten alloy caps ( $R_{c} 42$ ).

1. The steel used in rounds 231 through 258 (ACT 16 through ACT $i^{n}$ ) was VIMVAR* processed. The difference made by this change in pricessing is especially noticeable when comparing data foi The suel used in some of the penctrators oi ACT li had a very higl inclussin rate (figure 2), contributing no doubt to the large scarter in the vata for this series. ACT 19 is a recreation of ACT 11 (with the slig :. difference in penctrator material noted previously and the diffe -ant processing).

[^1]




[^2]

Figure 2. Steel with High Inclusion Rate
e. Finally, we note that the $V_{S}, V_{r}$ tests from ACT 16 on are significantly more economical of shots .. there were no shots lost (in the sense of being unsuitable for deriving a $V_{s}, V_{r}$ curve) due to excessive yaw. Indeed, in rounds 231 through 268 , only one round (234) proved unsuitable.

## III. FUTURE PLANS

Further exploitation of the data generated in the ACT program continues. A report on penetrator residual mass variation with impact energy and target geometry may be anticipated.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author acknowledges the contributions of Messrs. Antonio J. Ricchiazzi and Peter G. Morfogenis, the previous principal investigators for the terminal ballistics portion of the ACT Program. Thanks are also due to Messrs. John Koval and Dale Smith under whose supervision the experimental data was generated in the Terminal Ballistics Division Small Caliber Ranges. Messrs. Frank Dubois, John Cullum and Robert Schnick, among others, assisted in the reduction of the data.

APPENDIX A
BASIC RAW DATA

1

## APPENDIX A: BASIC RAW DATA

## Notation:

* Round number

M Penetrator mass, grams
L Penetrator length, centimeters
D Penerrator diameter, centimeters
T Target thickness, centimeters
H Target hardness, BHN
a Vertical penetrator yaw at impact, degrees
B Horizontal penetrator yaw at impact, degrees
$\delta$ Total penetrator yaw at impact, degrees
$V_{s} \quad$ Striking penetrator velocity (speed), meters/second
$V_{r} \quad$ Residual penetrator velocity (speed), meters/second
$M_{r}^{\prime} \quad$ Recovered residual penetrator mass, grams
$M_{r}^{\prime \prime} \quad$ Estimated (from radiographs) residual penetrator mass, grams
$\Delta \quad$ Mass loss of target plate, grams
$\lambda \quad$ Cone angle of residual penetrator path, degrees
$\phi \quad$ Phase angle of residual penetrator path, degrees

- Indicates that item is not applicable; e.g., cone angle, etc. if $V_{r}=0$
$\wedge$ Indicates that item is applicable but unknown

Key to Remarks:
1 - Total yaw exceeds $21 / 2^{\circ}$, round not used in $V_{\ell}$ determination
2 - Perforation but $V_{r}$ not obtainable, round not used in $V_{\ell}$ determination
3 - Non-perforation, small bulge in rear target surface
4 - Non-perforation, large bulge in rear target surface
5 - Non-perforation, rear target surface fractured
6 - Rü siightly bent at launch
7 - Perforation, penetrator severely shattered
8 - Penetrator made from "dirty material"

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| \% | M | L | D | T | H | $\alpha$ | B | $\delta$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\mathrm{V}^{r}$ | $\mathrm{Mr}_{-\infty}^{\text {r }}$ | ${ }_{\sim}^{\text {M }}$ | $\Delta$ | $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ | $\phi$ | Remarks |
| -- | ----* | ----16 | $-02$ | 2.54 | 380 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 915 | 0 | - | - | 41 | - | - | 3 |
| 10 | 63.62 | 10.16 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 215 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | 63. | 13.16 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 330 | 0 | - | - | 33 | - | - | 1.3 |
|  |  | 10.16 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | $\wedge$ | - | * | 937 | 0 | - | - | 14 | - | - | 1.3 |
| 11 | 63.60 | 10.16 | 1.02 | 2.54 |  | $-1.2$ | -0.8 | 1.4 | 955 | 432 | 23.2 | 25.3 | 50 | 0.1 | 179 |  |
| 9 | 63.63 | 10.15 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 3.40 | -1.E | -0.8 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | 63.67 | 10.16 | 2.02 | 2.54 | 340 | 0.8 | - | $\wedge$ | 556 | 246 | 18.3 | 21.6 | 60 | 3.1 | 29 | 1 |
| 6 | 83.52 | 10.15 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | -0.i | 8.5 | 4.5 | 984 | 317 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 48 | 3.4 | 155 | i |
| 5 | G | 10 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | -1.2 | -1.6 | 2.0 | 1353 | 594 | 25.8 | 30.8 | 50 | 9.5 | 202 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | -0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1103 | 690 | 32.7 | 38.1 | 63 | 1.6 | 133 |  |
| 4 | 63.57 | 10.16 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | -0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1103 | 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 63.55 | 10.16 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | -3, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1137 | 33 | 31.6 | 35.6 | 67 | 6.3 | 141 | 1 |
| 1 | 63.63 | 10.26 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 340 | -8.? | -0.6 | 1.8 | 1219 | 910 | $\wedge$ | 39.1 | 82 | 2.9 | 181 |  |
| AC | 9 | $\theta=0$ |  | $=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \# | M | I | D | T | H | $\alpha$ | $\beta$ | $\delta$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbf{r}}$ | $M^{\prime}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{\mathbf{T}}^{\prime \prime}$ | $\Delta$ | 1 | $\phi$ | Remarks |
| 35 | 63.58 | 10,16 | 1.02 | 2.82 | 321 | $-8.0$ | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1195 | 0 | - | - | 15 | - | - | 4,5 |
| 34 | 63.56 | 10.16 | 1.02 | 3.82 | 321 | -2.3 | -2.3 | 2.6 | 1211 | 128 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 31 | 12.4 | 290 | 1 |
| 33 | 63.63 | 10.16 | 1.03 | 3.81 | 322 | -1.0 | 1.0 | 14 | 1237 | 383 | 12. ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 15.0 | 30 | 6.0 | 78 |  |
| 32 | 53.66 | 10.16 | 1.02 | 3.81 | 321 | -0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1243 | 501 | 18.5 | 23.0 | 20 | 7,4 | 112 |  |
| 31 | 63.68 | 10.17 | 1.02 | 3.81 | 321 | -0.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1366 | 907 | 20.5 | 2:.8 | 26 | 11.3 | 178 |  |
| 30 | 63.61 | 10.15 | 1.02 | 3.81 | 329 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 1384 | $88 \%$ | 24.4 | 27.2 | 47 | 12.4 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | 63.62 | 10.85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| \＃ | M | L | D | T | H | $\alpha$ | $\beta$ | $\delta$ | $\mathrm{V}_{5}$ | $V_{r}$ | $M_{r}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{I}}{ }^{\circ}$ | $\triangle$ | $\lambda$ | $\phi$ | Remarks |
| 264 | 64．30 | 10．25 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 364 | $-0.4$ | －0．4 | 0.5 | 1201 | 0 | － | － | 14 | － | － |  |
| 263 | 64.43 | 10.26 | 2.02 | 2.53 | 364 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | －22？ | 204 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 6 | 39.3 | 0 |  |
| 262 | 64．29 | 10.26 | 1.02 | 2.56 | $35:$ | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 129 | 509 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 97 | 37.3 | 0 |  |
| $26:$ | 64.06 | 10，25 | 1.02 | 2.53 | 364 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | $\$ 360$ | 768 | 20.7 | 22.4 | 9 | 23.0 | 1 |  |
| 265 | 64.04 | 10.22 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 364 | 0.1 | －0．2 | 0.2 | 147： | 997 | 18.5 | 20.2 | 88 | 16.1 | 2 |  |
| 280 | 64.34 | 10.25 | 1.02 | 2.55 | 340 | －0．5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1489 | 903 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 118 | 11.7 | 2 |  |
| 359 | 64．20 | 20.26 | 1.02 | 2.54 | 351 | －0．8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1647 | 1145 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 156 | 5.2 | 6 |  |
| 258 | 64.75 | 10.25 | 1.02 | 2.53 | 364 | ヘ | ヘ | 1.5 | 1800 | 1285 | 13.6 | ヘ | 171 | $\cdots$ | $\wedge$ |  |
| ACT | 20 | $\theta=6 J$ |  | $=10$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | M | L | D | T | H | $\alpha$ | $\beta$ | $\delta$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {S＿－}}$ | $V_{r}$ | ${ }_{\sim}^{\text {M }}$ | $\mathrm{M}_{\underline{\prime \prime}}$ | $\Delta$ | $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ | $\phi$ | Remarks |
| 268 | 84.35 | 9.65 | 0.97 | 2.54 | 387 | －0．8 | 0.5 | c． 9 | ：201 | $\bigcirc$ | － | － | 59 | － | － |  |
| 266 | 64.45 | 9.70 | c．97 | 2.53 | 364 | －C． 1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | ：33： | 898 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 91 | 16.1 | 1 |  |
| 267 | 64.42 | 9.89 | 0.97 | 2.53 | 364 | －1．1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1758 | 1399 | 22.9 | 24.0 | 176 | 2.6 | 350 |  |
| ACT | 1.1 | $\theta=0$ |  | $0=20$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \＃ | M | L | D | T | H | $a$ | B | $\delta$ | $\mathrm{V}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\boldsymbol{r}}$ | $\mathrm{Mr}_{-\sim}^{\text {r }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\sim]{\text { M }}$ | $\Delta$ | $\lambda$ | $\phi$ | Remarks |
| 89 | 64．84 | 16.19 | 0.82 | 1.91 | 354 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 856 | 0 | － | － | a | － | － | 4 |
| 92 | 64.57 | 16.19 | 0.81 | ！．91 | 364 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 865 | 0 | － | － | 128 | － | － |  |
| $9:$ | 64．98 | 16.19 | 0.81 | 1.91 | 364 | －1．9 | 1.1 | 2．2 | 882 | 445 | ＂ | 24.4 | 34 | 5.2 | 93 | 6 |
| 93 | 64.65 | 16.19 | 0．81 | 1.91 | 364 | $-0.8$ | 0.6 | 1.0 | 886 | 555 | $\wedge$ | 33.7 | $\wedge$ | 4.1 | i7？ |  |

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i & i & \vdots & \dot{0} & \dot{0}
\end{array}\right.
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# APPENDIX B <br> DERIVED $V_{s}, v_{r}$ CURVES 

APPENDIX B: DERIVED $V_{s}, V_{r}$ CURVES

This section is comprised of the $V_{s}, V_{r}$ curves derived from the experimental data of Appendix A. The standard form used to represent dependence of residual velocity on striking velocity is

$$
v_{r}=\left\{\begin{array}{l}
0, \text { if } 0 \leq v_{s} \leq v_{\ell} \\
a\left(v_{s}^{p}-v_{\ell} p^{p}\right)^{1 / p}, \text { if } v_{s}>v_{\ell}
\end{array}\right.
$$

with the constraints, $p>1$ and $0 \leq a \leq 1$.
Values for the limit velocity, $V_{\ell}$, and the other parameters, $a$ and p, are derived via a non-1inear least squares algorithm which extracts an optimal adaptation of the form to the data. For an elaboration on the above form and related methodology, see BRL Report $1852^{2}$. There is available at the Terminal Ballistics Division of the BRL a program in BASIC, called "Inpact", which contains the algorithm and provides graphic capability; we have used this program to derive parameters for our various data sets and to generate the following figures. $V_{s}, V_{r}$ data corresponding to rounds for which the total yaw of the penetrator at impact exceeded $21 / 2^{\circ}$ was excluded from this analysis. In each figure "S" denotes the root mean square error associated with the fit of form to data.

[^3]

FIGURE B-2. $V_{G} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{R}}$ CURVE AND DATA FDR RCT 2



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FIGURE B-11. $V_{5}{ }^{\prime} V_{R}$ CURVE AND DATA FAR RKT 11

STRIKINE VELICITY (M/5)
FIGURE B-12. $V_{S} \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{R}}$ CURVE RND DATA FDR RCT 12

(2008
striking velacity (h/5)
FIGURE B-14. $v_{5} \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ CLIRVE RND DATA FIR RCT 14



STRIKINg VELdCity (m/5)


FIgure b-20. $V_{5}, V_{\text {R }}$ CuRVE RND DATA FDR ACT 27


APPENDIX C
FRAGMENT DATA

Sunmary of processed ${ }^{3}$ behind-target fragmentation data for 29 selected rounds.

## Notation

Type - P: penetrator fragment

- T: target fragment (spall particle)

Cone - Cone angle of fragment trajectory: the acute angle between the fragment path and the initial penetrator path. c.f., Figure C-1.

Phase - Phase angle of fragment trajectory: the angle, between 0 and 360 degrees and measured clockwise as perceived from the target hole, between the vertical upward direction and the projection of the fragment path on a plane behind the target orthogonal to the initial penetrator path. c.f., Figure C-1.

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## APPENDIX D: PENETRATION SKETCHES FOR ACT 19

Ne attempt, in a sequence of rough sketches, to illustrate the preimpact and residual penetrator (and/or "plug") and target plate section for rounds 258 through 265 (which constitute ACT 19). Figures are (roughly) $3 / 4$ of actual size and the attempt is to convey approxinate positioning and shape. In each sketch the initial penetrator position (with respect to the target plate) is representative of the situation $50 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ before impact and (except for Round 264 ) the residual penetrator suggests the situation $50 \mu s e c$ after perforation is complete (i.e., after the tail of the penetrator clears the rear target surface).

We recall that ACT 19 involves L/D of 10 monolithic steel penetrators impacting $1^{\prime \prime}$ RHA at $60^{\circ}$ obliquity. $M_{r}$ is used to denote recovered residual penetrator mass. Ordering of the sketches reflects an increasing sequence of striking velocities.

Following the sketches is a photograph of the sectioned target plates for these shots together with a representative original penetrator and recovered residual penetrators. In the photograph $\Delta$ is used to denote mass loss of the target plate. In a few cases there is a small discrepancy between the velocities given in the sketches and those on the photograph - those in the sketches are derived from a later, presumably more careful "reading" of the radiographs and are regarded as the official values. The sequence of rounds in the photograph is as follows:
top row, left to right - Rounds 264, 263, 262, 261
bottom row, left to right - Rounds 265, 260, 259, 258

Remarks: Each plate shows an indention on the upper front ourface these "lips" were formed by pusher plates impacting the targets and are not consequent to penetrator/target interaction.


$81$










5

APPENDIX E
PREDICTED CURVES

## APPENDIX E: PREDICTED CURVES

A predictive scheme has been formulated for obtaining limit velocity and $V_{s}, V_{r}$ curve estimates for situations involving long rod penerrators and single plate RHA targets ${ }^{4}$; pertinent equations are given below. For the final phase of this firing program, these equations were used to generate initial estimates of limit velocity (and of the full $V_{s}, V_{r}$ relationship). Figures on the following pages provide for graphic comparison between the $V_{S}, V_{r}$ curve predicted for the nominal situation and that derived from the experimental data for each of ACTS $16,17,18$ and 19. In each case the data and predicted curve are graphed, and the derived curve, which also appears in Appendix B, is plotted as a dashed curve.

The predictive scheme is specified by:

$$
v_{r}=\left\{\begin{array}{l}
0, \text { if } 0 \leq v_{s} \leq v_{\chi} \\
a\left(v_{s}^{p}-V_{i}^{p}\right)^{1 / p}, \text { if } v_{s}>v_{\ell}
\end{array}\right.
$$

where

$$
\begin{aligned}
& a=\frac{M}{M+M / 3}: p=7+z / 3, \\
& \text { and } V_{\ell}=4000\left(\frac{L}{D}\right) \quad \ln 5 \sqrt{f(z) \cdot \frac{D^{3}}{M}} \text {, } \\
& z=\frac{T}{\mathrm{D}} \sec ^{75} \mathrm{e}, \mathrm{f}(z)=z+e^{-2}-1 . \\
& M^{4}=\frac{\rho \pi}{4} D^{3} \cdot z, p=7.8,
\end{aligned}
$$

and wherc $L, D, T$ are $i n$ centimeters, $M$ in grams, $V_{l}$ in $m / s$.

[^5]


Figure E-4. Predicted $V_{S}$, $V_{r}$ Curve for ACT 19

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[^0]:    FThe wide-ranging "Auturnatic Cannon Technology" project of which the effort of concern here was but a small part.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Grabarek, 1 : anä Herr, L., "X-Ray Multi-Flash Systern for Measurement of Projectile :"rformance at the Target", BRL TN 1c34, September' 1966 (AD 377657).
    iVacurm Indur: inn Melt, Vacuum Arc Remelt.

[^2]:    $\begin{array}{ll}M & \text { - penetrator mass }(\mathrm{g}) \\ \mathrm{D} & \text { - penetrator diameter }(\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{L} & \text { - penetrator length }(\mathrm{cm}) \\ \theta & \text { - obliquity } \\ \mathrm{T} & \text { - target thickness }(\mathrm{cm}) \\ H & \text { - target hardness }(B H N) \\ V_{\chi,}, a, & \text { p- parameters derived from } V_{S}, V_{Y} \text { data and defined in Appendix } B\end{array}$

[^3]:    ${ }^{2}$ Lombert, J. P. and Jonas, G. H., "Towards Standardization in Terminal Bal.listic Testing: Velocity Representation", BRL Report 1852, Tanuary 1976 (AD RO21389).

[^4]:    ${ }^{3}$ Arbuckie, A. L., Herr, E. L. and Ricchiazzi, A. J., "A Computerized Method of Obtaining Behind-the-Target Data from Orthogonal Flash Radiographs" BRL Memorandum Report 2264, January 1973 (AD 9083ô2L).

[^5]:    ${ }^{4}$ Lambert, J. P., "4 Reoidual Veiocity Prodistive Hoáei for Long Rod Fenetrators", to appecr.

