

DART



DART (Driven Ammunition Reduced Time of flight) is a sub-caliber guided ammunition fired from the 76/62 Strales or Sovraponte gun systems.

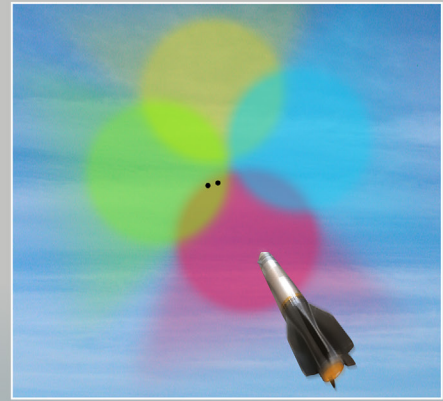
The ammunition features beam-riding guidance and can operate in both AAW (Anti-Aerial Warfare) and ASuW (Anti-Surface Warfare).

DART ammunition is the ideal solution for highly manoeuvrable aerial threats, such as fighters or supersonic missiles, where standard ballistic ammunitions are ineffective. DART ammunition can also be used in a secondary role to defend the ship from Fast Inshore Attack Craft (FIACs).

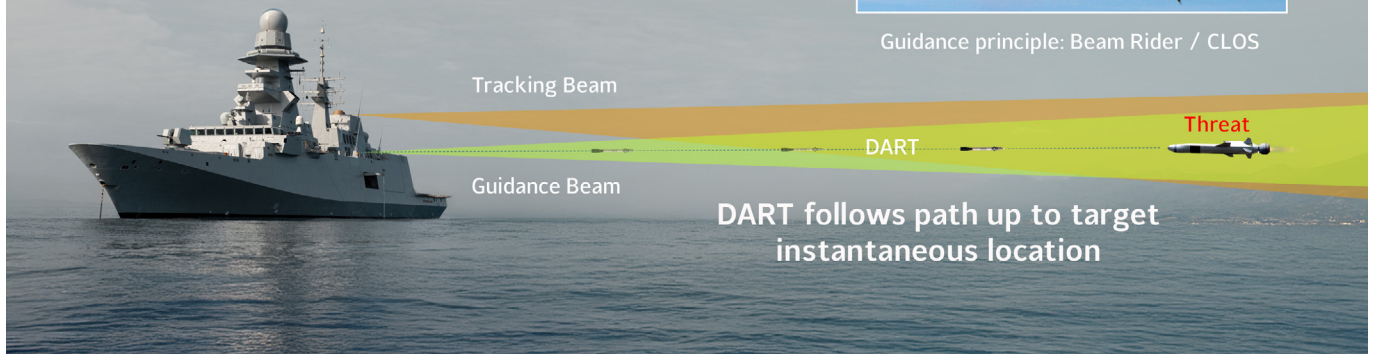
DART ammunition looks and is handled like standard 76 mm ammunition. When fired, the ammo releases the forward and main sabots, leaving the projectile free to fly towards the target. Engineered for extreme performance, the projectile withstands 30,000Gs of acceleration and travels at Mach 3 towards the target.

Key Features

- Effective against Highly Manoeuvrable Missiles
- Typical operating range: up to 8Km
- Initial velocity: 1100m/s
- Manoeuvrability: up to 40g
- Fuse functions:
 - Anti-air proximity
 - Impact / impact-delay
- Fuse characteristics:
 - Programmable during flight through RF beam
 - ECM capability Low-altitude operation
 - Self-destruction
 - Altimetric guidance



Guidance principle: Beam Rider / CLOS



Technical Description

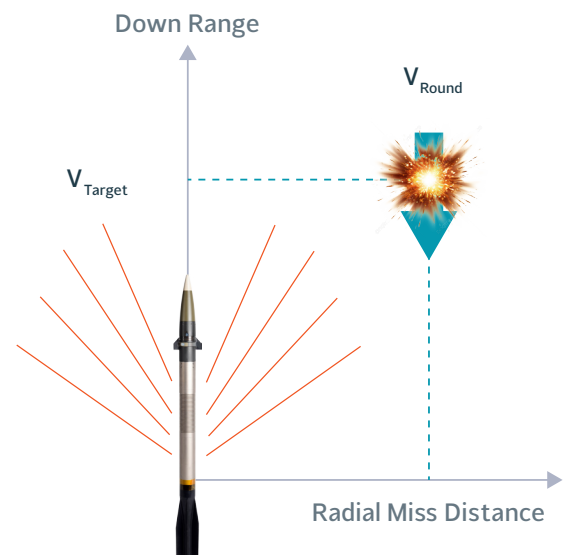
DART ammunition includes a propulsion charge that fires the projectile at 1,100 metres per second at the barrel muzzle. The sub-calibre shape has low air drag, delivering a fast projectile throughout its entire flight time, with a target-reach time of just a few seconds.

A radar beam, generated by the radar onboard the gun system, tracks the target continuously. DART is fired into the beam and, after a few hundred metres, begins to manoeuvre to remain at the centre of the beam.

The projectile in flight is fin-stabilised with canard guidance (two fins). The projectile body uses a free-roll system while the canard section moves according to guidance instructions from the tail section. In the tail, an RF receiver detects the beam and its scartometry error, generating the correct instructions to keep the projectile centred in the beam.

The projectile is equipped with an RF proximity fuze that detects the target and the correct moment to trigger detonation. The fuze can be programmed during flight via the RF beam to explode in delay-impact mode.

The warhead is cylindrical and filled with insensitive PBX explosive. Its lethality has been optimised against aerial targets by adopting a series of pre-fragmented tungsten rings and a notched steel WH body.



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