

akash



Under guidance of: Prof. B. K. Chakravarthy
& Mukesh Bopalkar

Redesign of User Interaction for Air Defense System



Ameya Naik
07613001

IDC
IDC

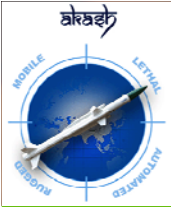


Project Akash Air Force Launcher



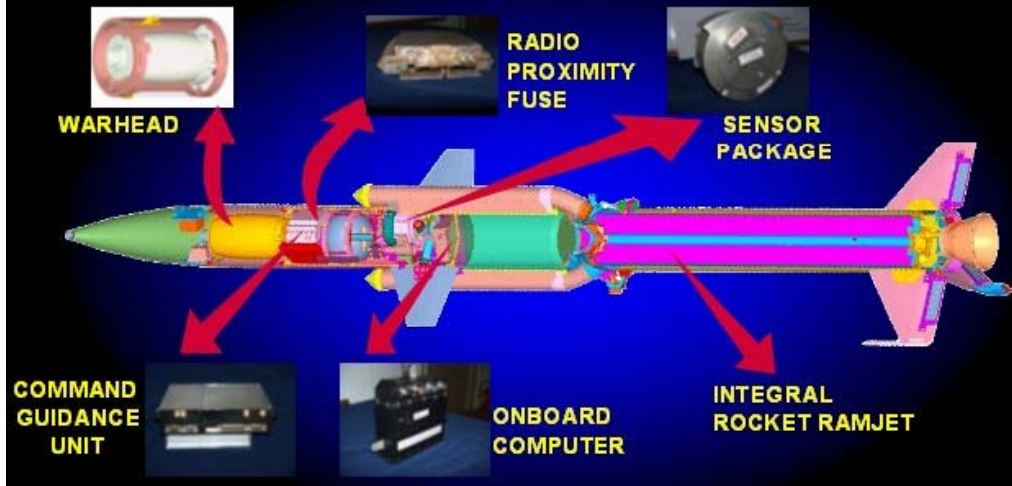
- AAFL is developed as a launch platform for surface to air missile for self defense purpose
- The launcher remains stationary once deployed
- It is to be deployed near an air-base and is never meant to enter the battlefield





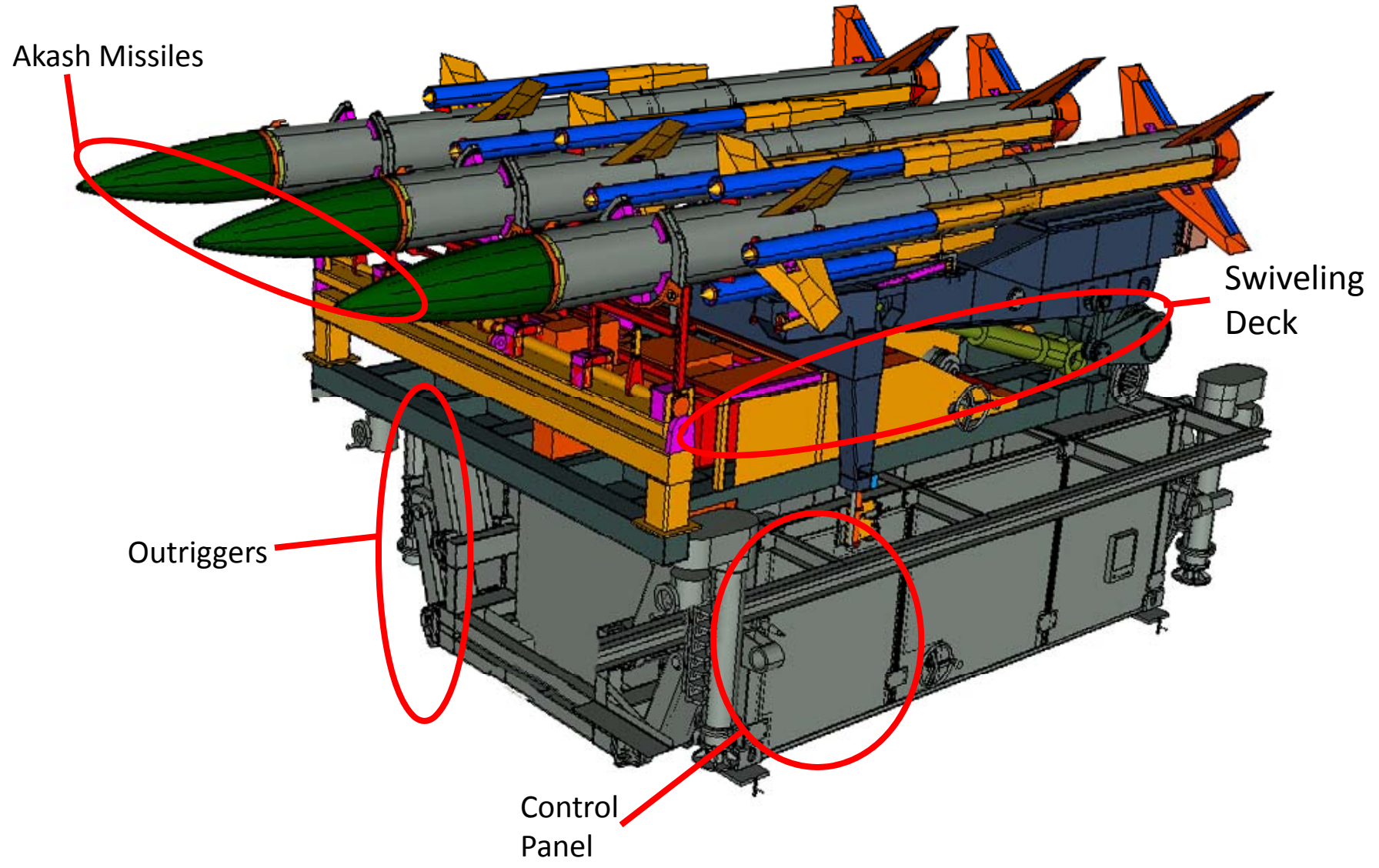
About Akash Missile

AKASH MISSILE



- Akash (1990) : Supersonic Surface to Air Missile (SAM)
- Multi-target engagement
- Remote operated completely automated operation





Akash Missiles

Swiveling Deck

Outriggers

Control Panel



Videos



10:15 AM



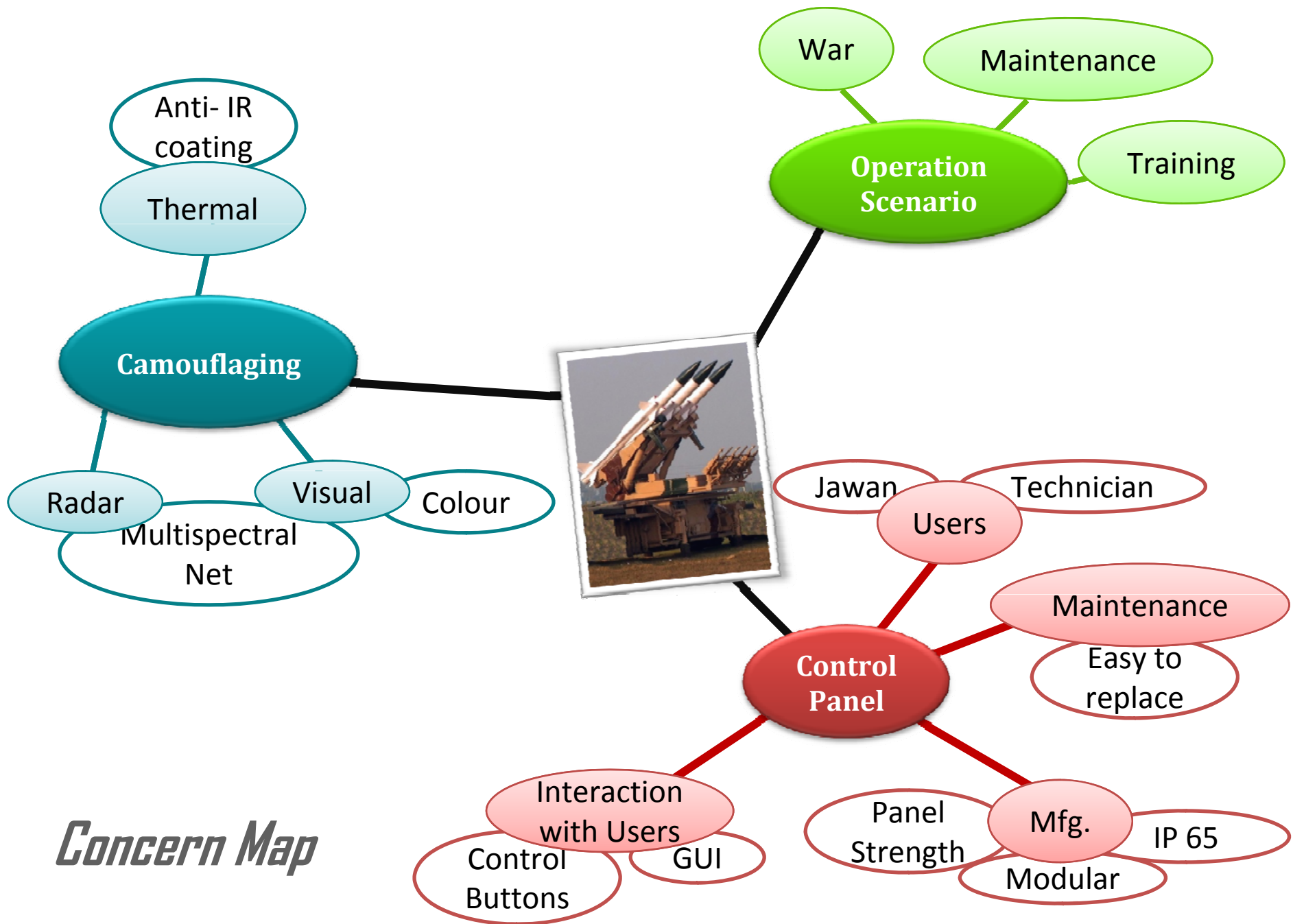
User Profile

Service Level Jawan:

- 10th or 12th pass
- low technical knowledge
- Trained to operate this specific system and few similar systems.
- Performs certain maintenance operations on regular basis and report the result to his superiors.

Engineers And Technicians:

- Involved in repair work from Indian Air Force (IAF) and L&T.
- Scientists from DRDO look after the update of the system.



Concern Map



Project Brief

- **User Interaction Panel (Control Panel):**
 - To refine the control panel GUI & layout for better user interaction.
 - To refine the control panel modules for ease of maintenance and assembly.
 - To study the operating procedure of the Launcher and identify the anomalies
- **Protection of the Launch system:**
 - To develop a camouflaging system for the Launcher to protect against all types of imaging methods like visual, radar and thermal.

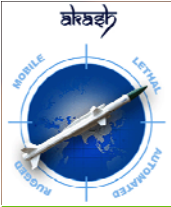




War Preparedness

- Actual firing of the missiles happens via a Battery Level Radar (BLR) from a Battery Command Center (BCC).
- Control panel on the launcher is used for maintenance, training and repair purpose.
- System needs to be war ready all the time, for which regular maintenance is reqd.
- System efficiency and effectiveness depends on the ease with which it can be maintained.
- Very low reaction time.





USER INTERACTION PANEL

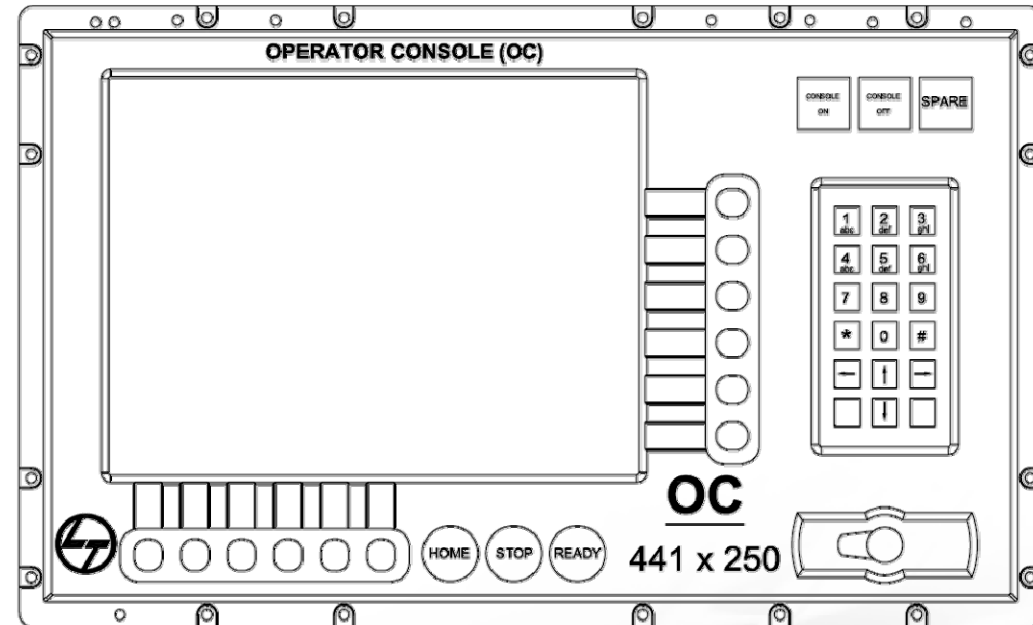
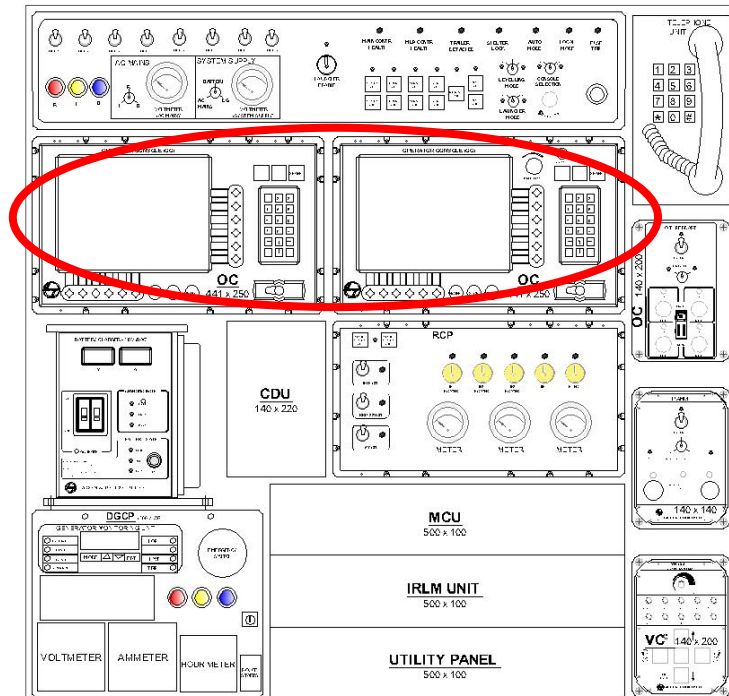




Operator Console

User:

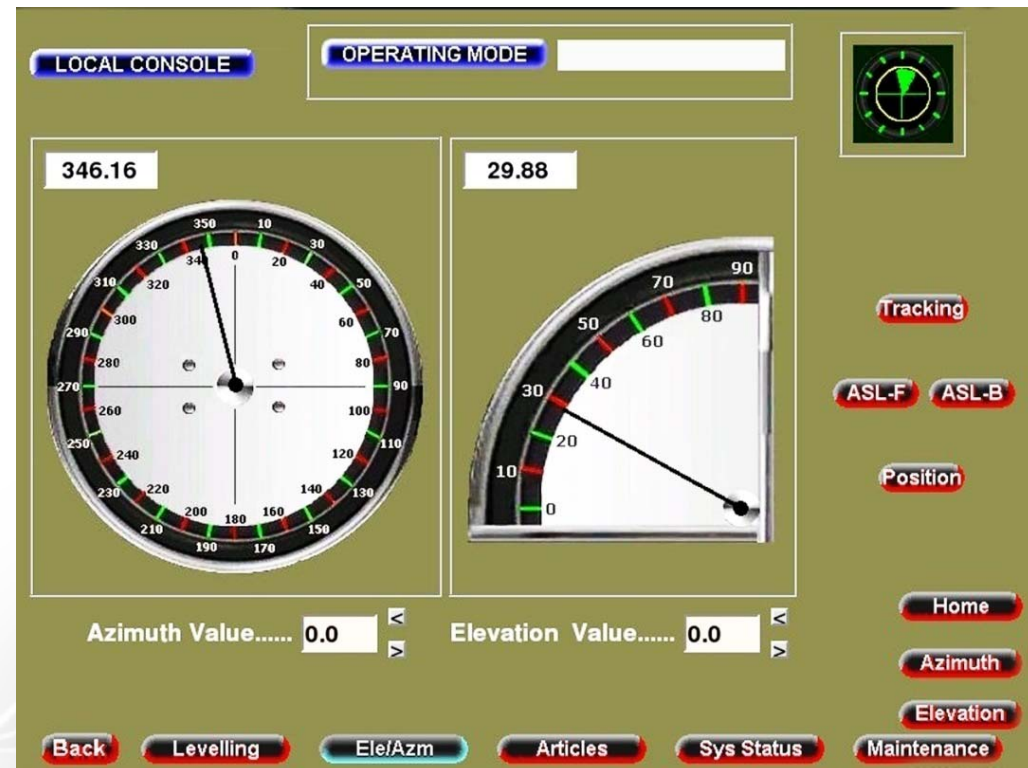
- Primary User: Service Level Jawan
- Secondary User: Technicians & Engineers @ Air Force and L&T





Operator Console

- Big OC with too many keys
- Screen barely visible in sunlight.
- GUI not flexible for further upgrades
- Multiple buttons
- Difficult to navigate through GUI
- GUI displayed excess information





Effect of harsh sunlight on LCD screen

Normal viewing

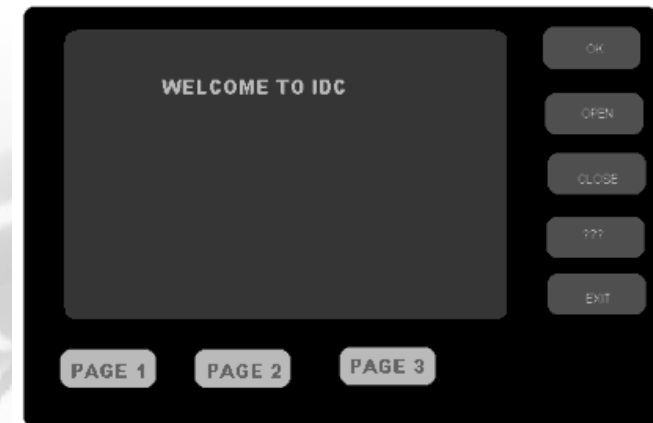


Using only contrast colour scheme

In harsh Sun-light



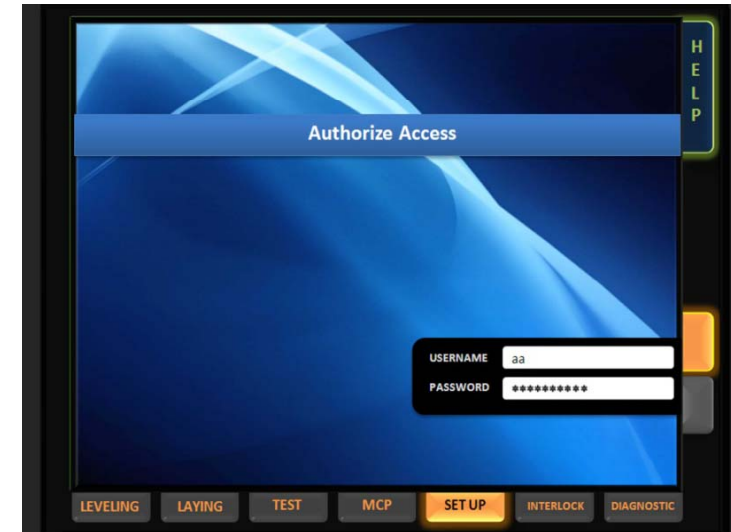
Using Contrast colour scheme with contrasting grayscale value





Operator Console- Layout & GUI

- Lesser number of buttons
- Easy to navigate
- Upgradable
- Sunlight visible

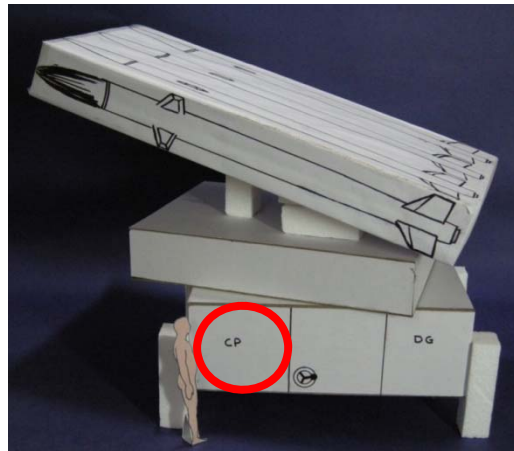




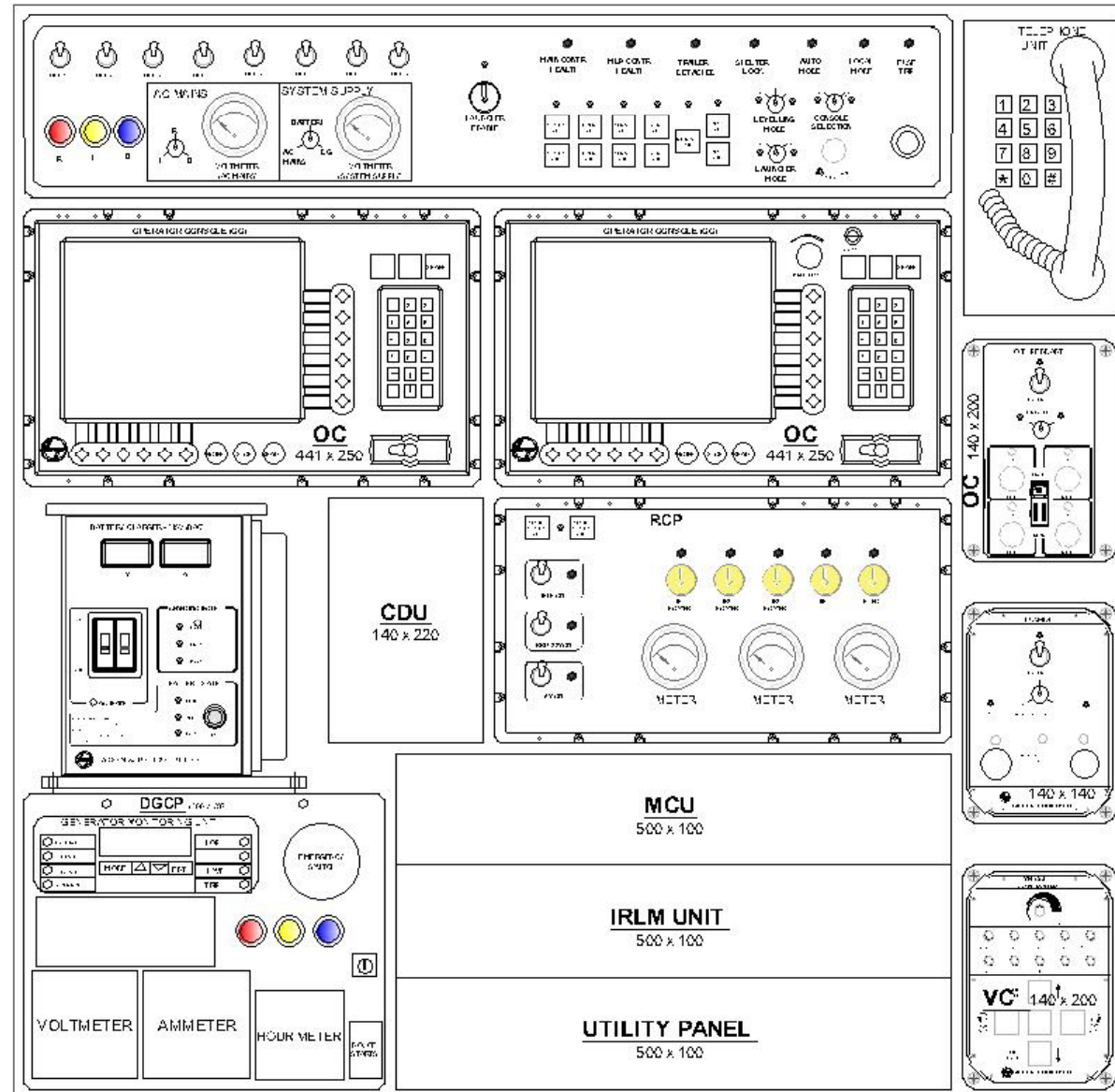
Control Panel Layout

User:

- Primary User: Service Level Jawan
- Secondary User: Technicians & Engineers @ Air Force and L&T

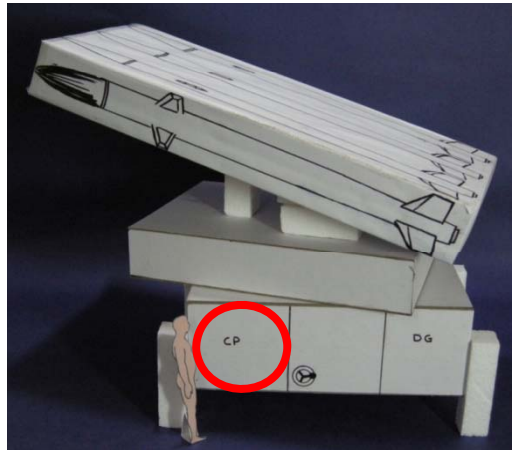


10:15 AM

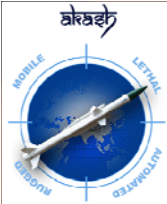




Control Panel Layout- Ideation



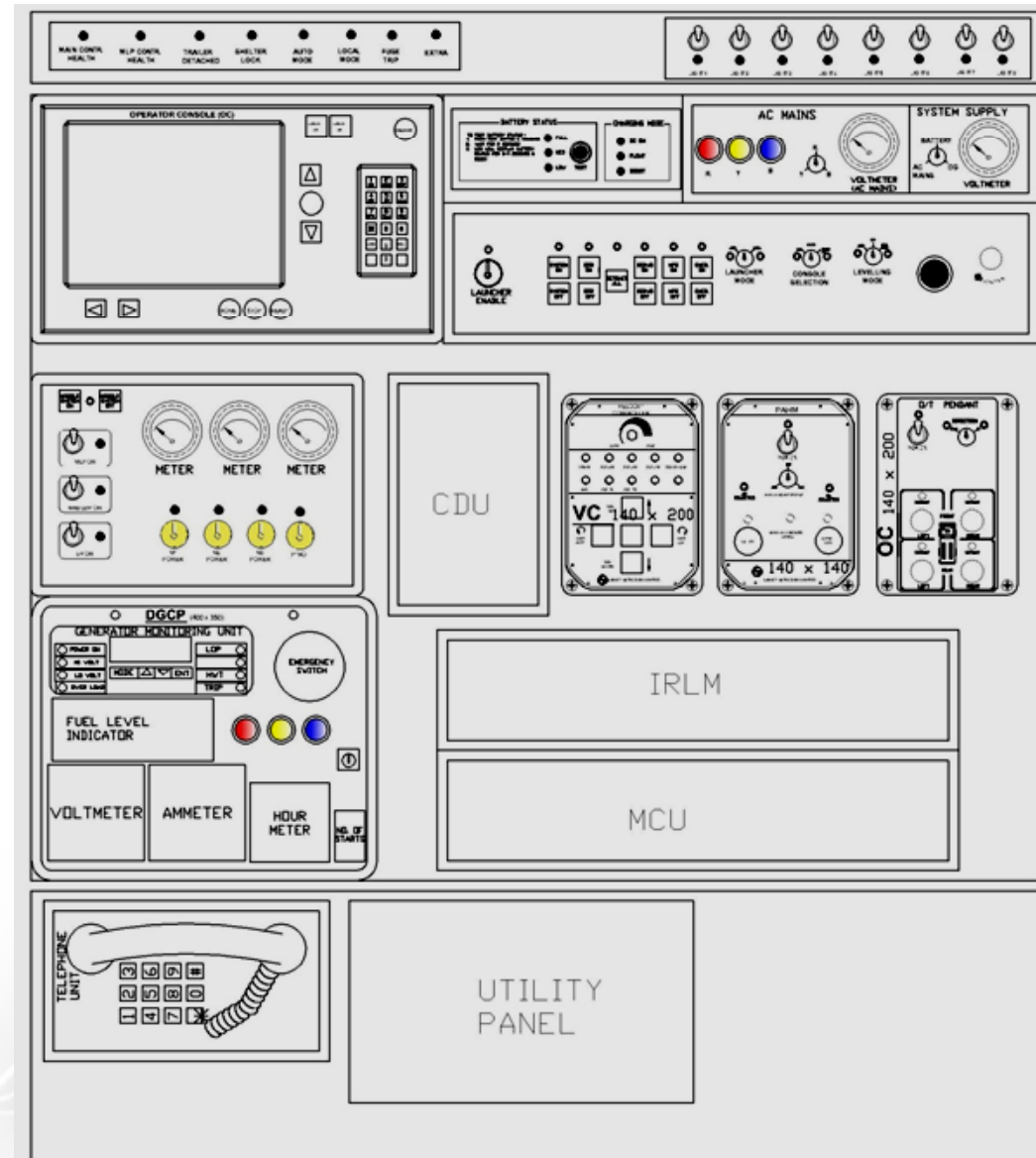
10:15 AM



Control Panel Layout- Concepts

Concept #1:

- Here the second Operator Console (LCD screen) was completely hidden from the user to avoid any confusion, the other display being stored elsewhere in the system.
- Large Space was available on the horizontal panel for keeping the manual, resting the palm during prolonged usage.
- Most of the display units were placed at the top beside the operator console.

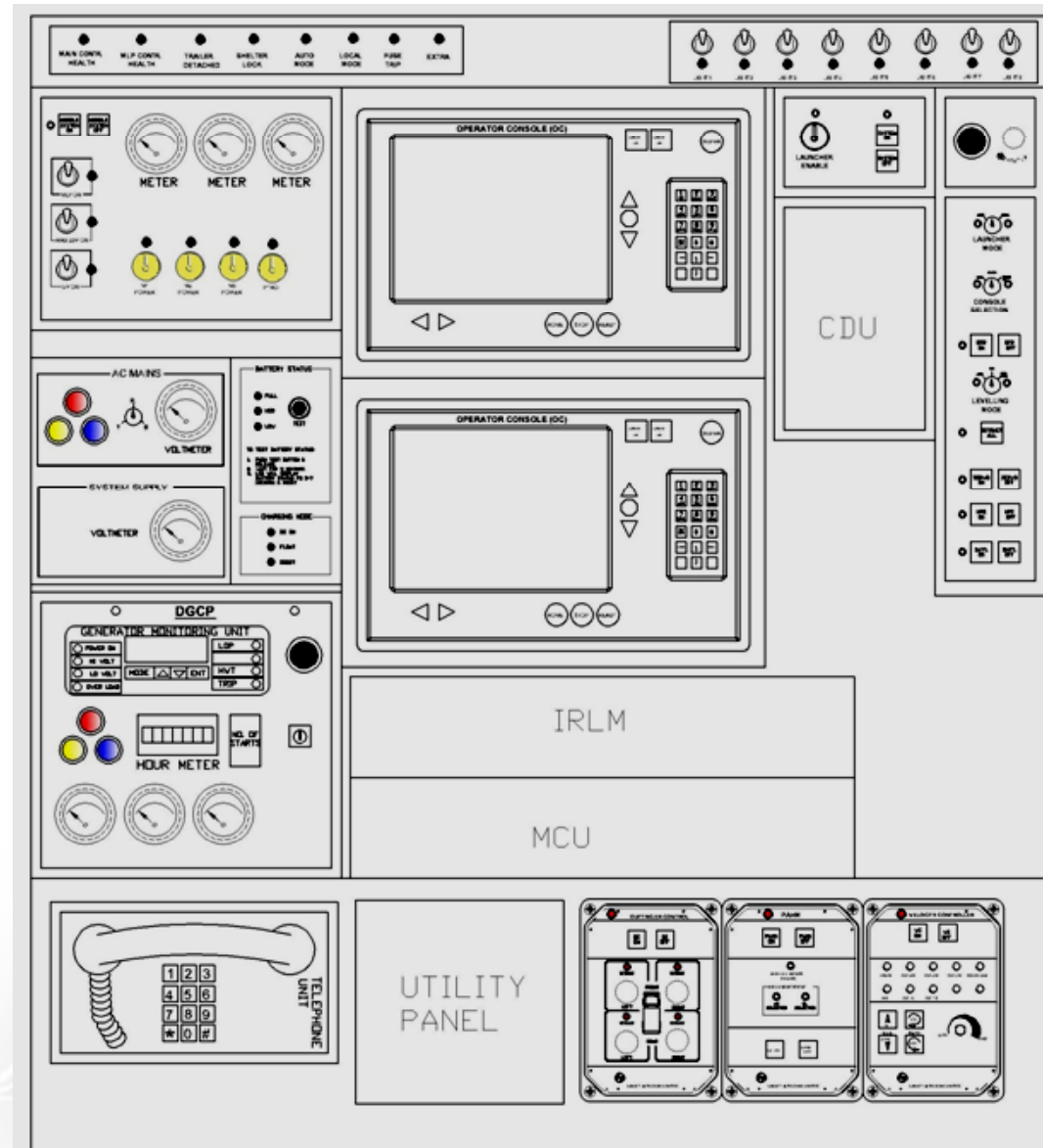




Control Panel Layout- Concepts

Concept #2:

- Here only one display was visible at a time other being covered by an open able lid but, both the displays were connected all the time.
- The dual display arrangement of one above another made for good use when the launcher had to be raised, as the lower display would still be in line of vision.
- Also the emergency button was shifted to rightmost top corner which is a general norm with such life critical systems.

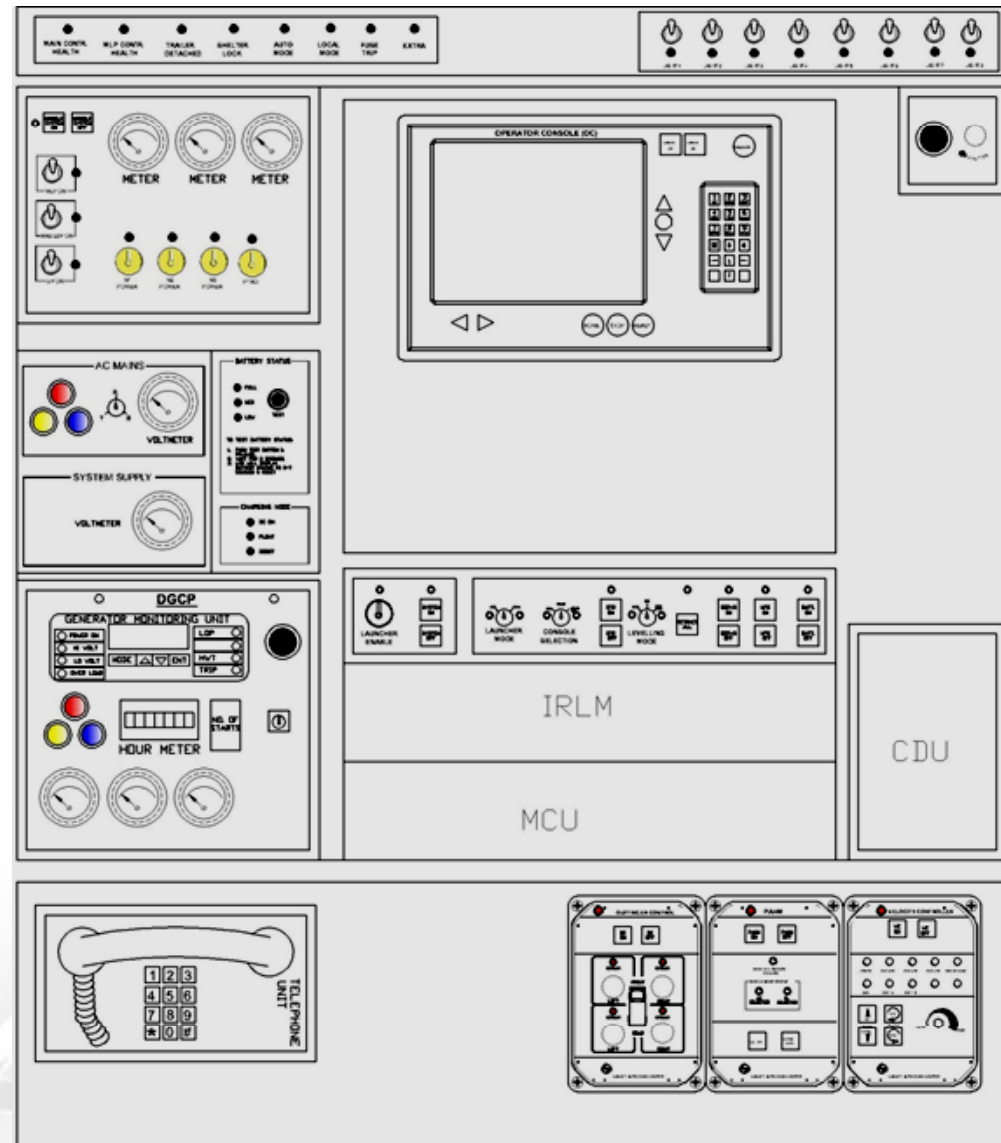




Control Panel Layout- Concepts

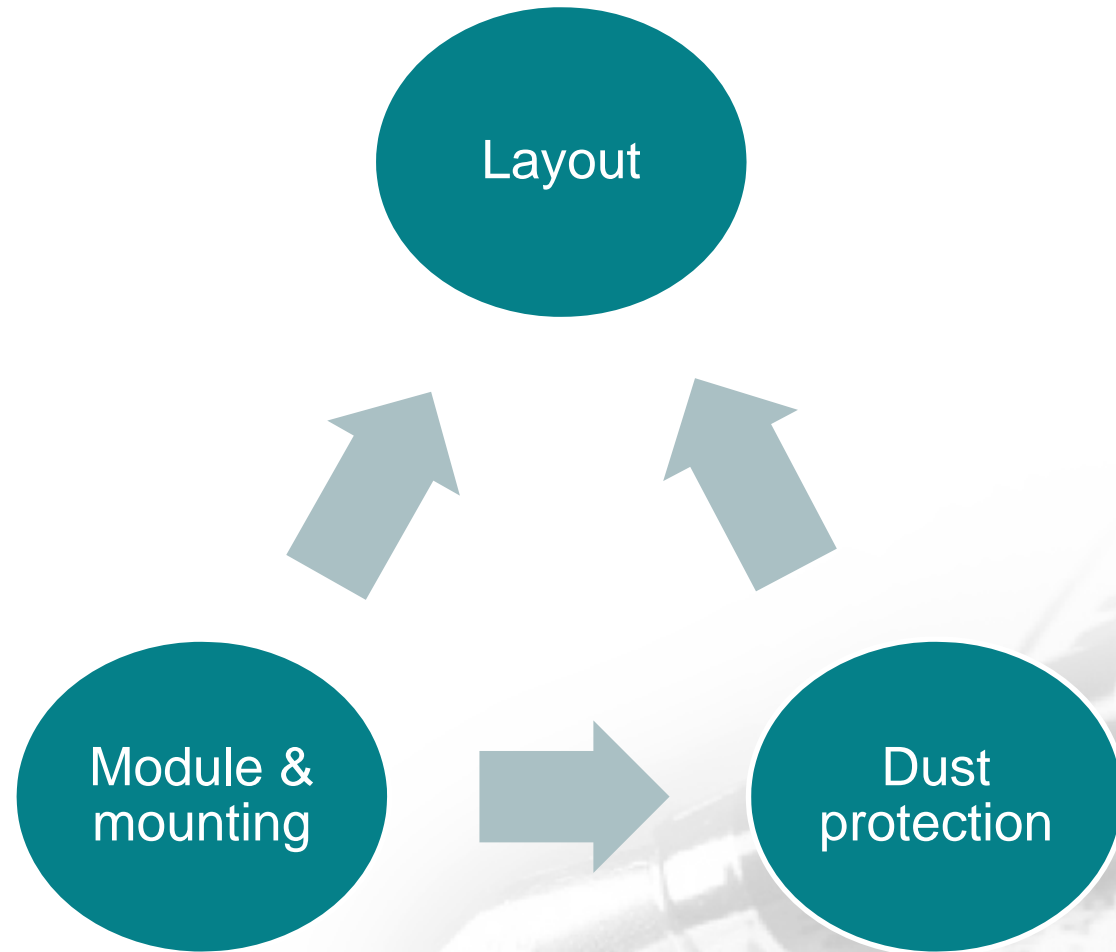
Concept #3:

- Here at any given time only one display would be visible with the other being completely out of sight.
- This would avoid any confusion that may arise due to two displays.
- Also both the displays are hardwire connected and boot with the system simultaneously.





Control Panel

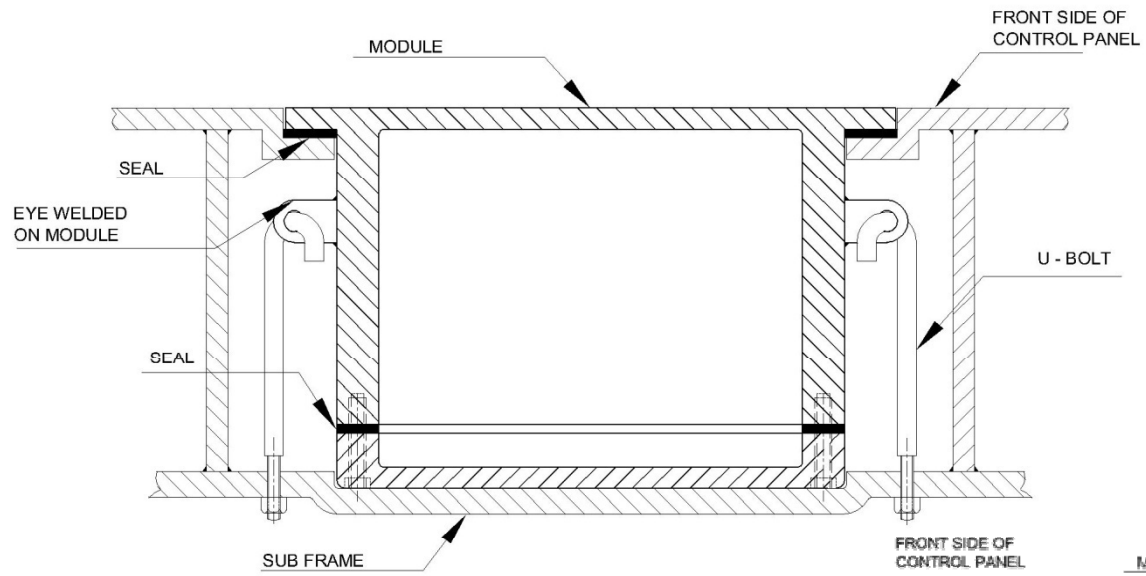




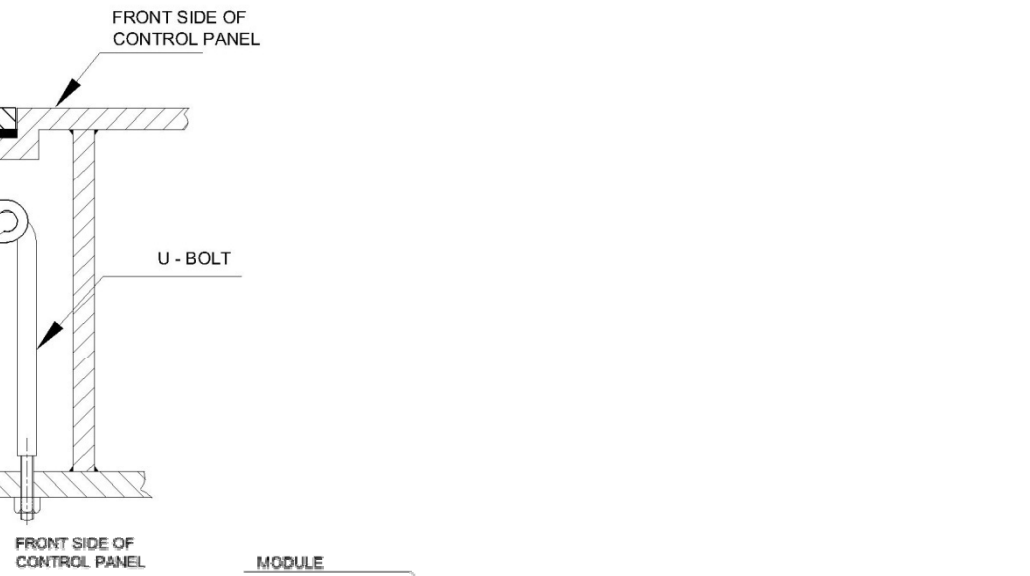
Control Panel- Module

- **Control Panel:**
 - Ease of maintenance and assembly of modules
 - Dust protection for modules
- **User:**
 - Primary User: Technicians & Engineers @ Air Force and L&T

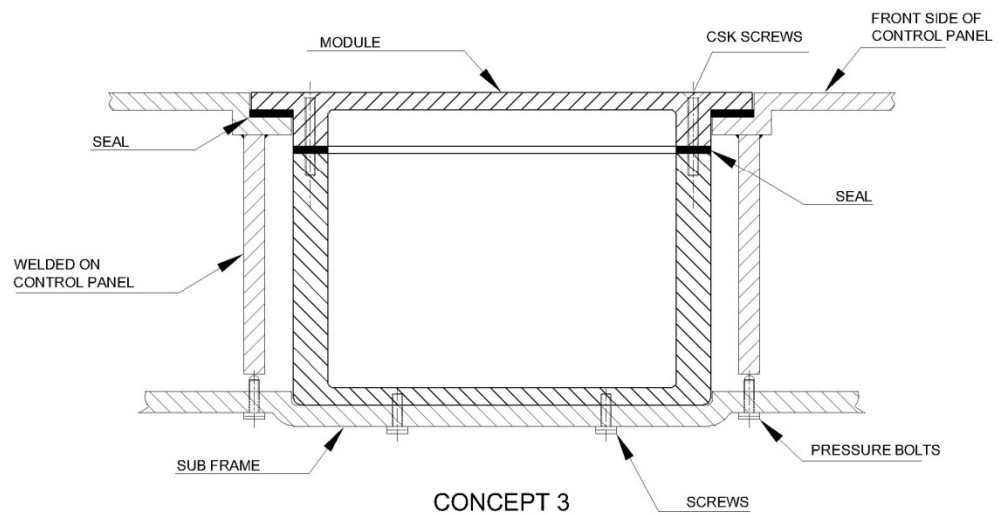




CONCEPT 1



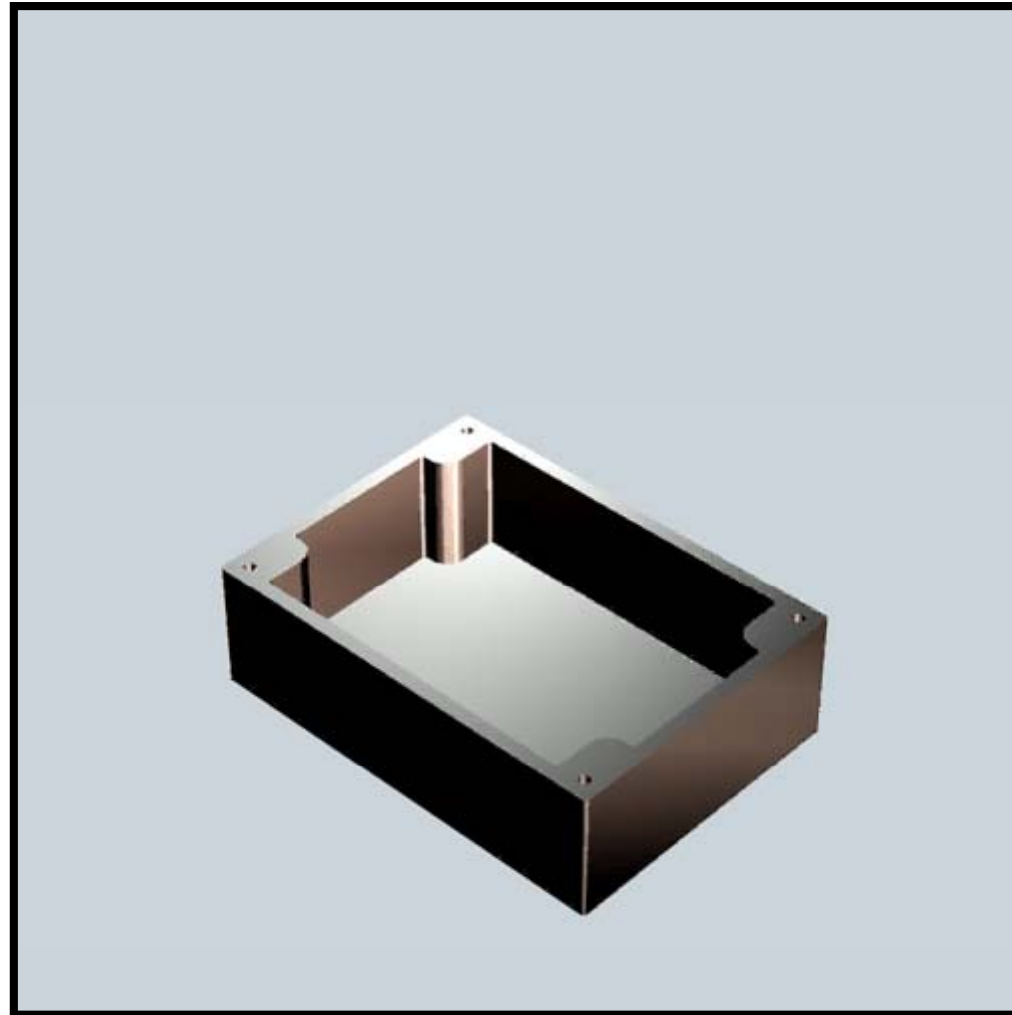
CONCEPT 2



CONCEPT 3



Final Concept - Assembly





Final Concept- Control Panel Module



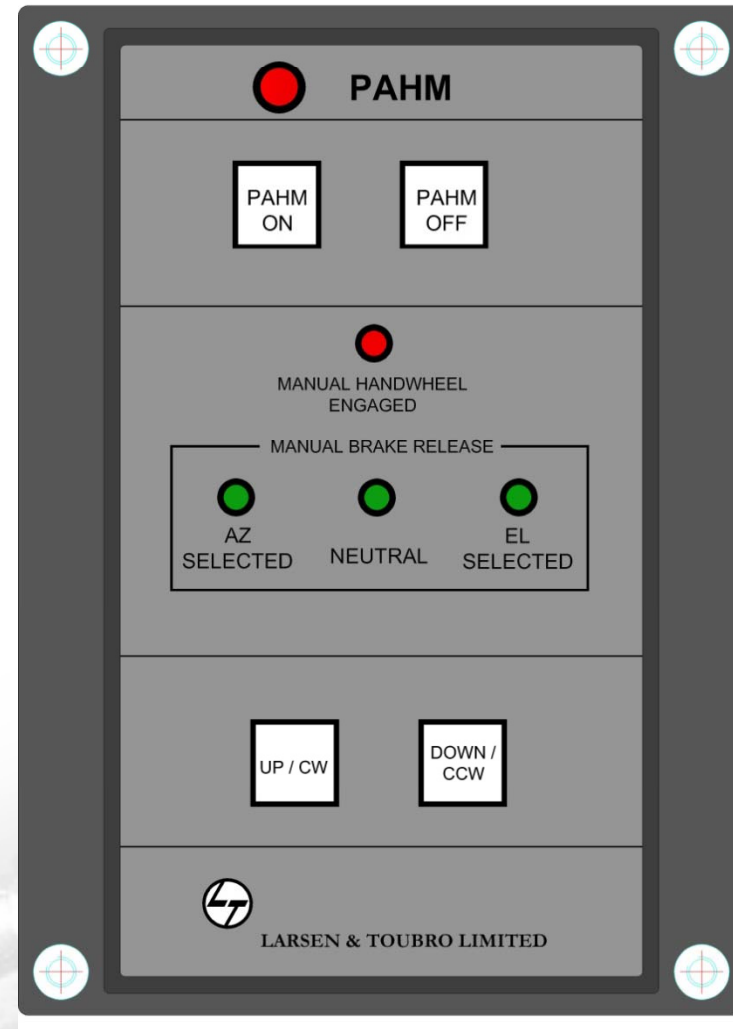
10:15 AM



Control Panel- Module Interface



Old

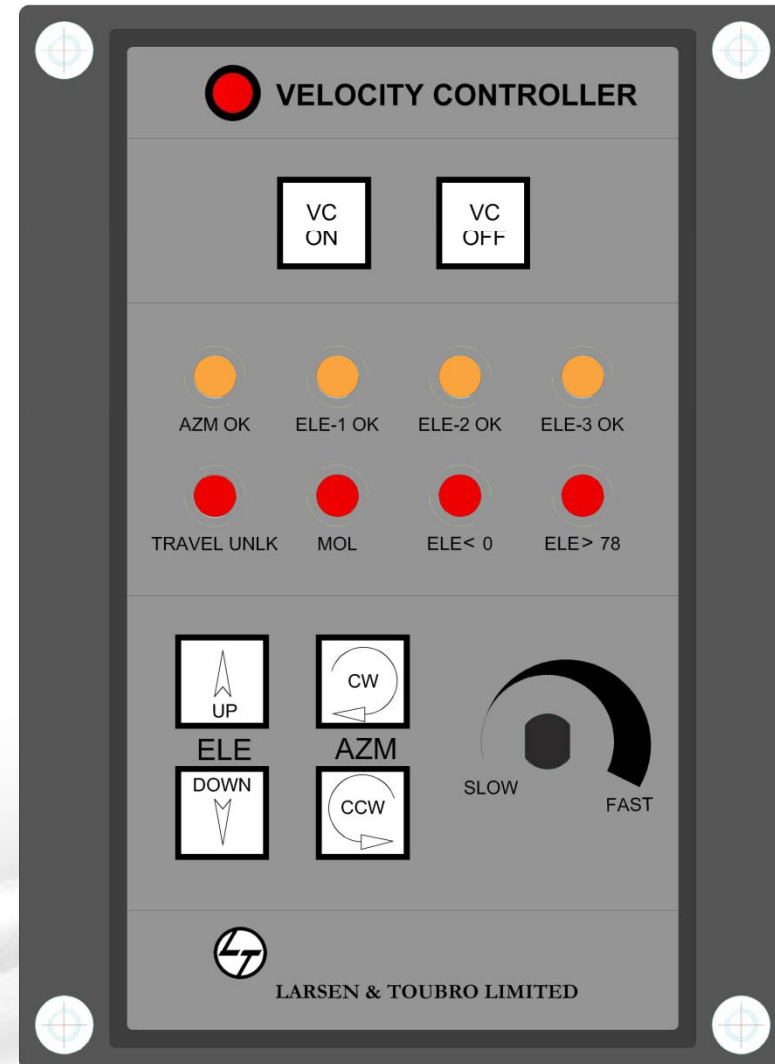
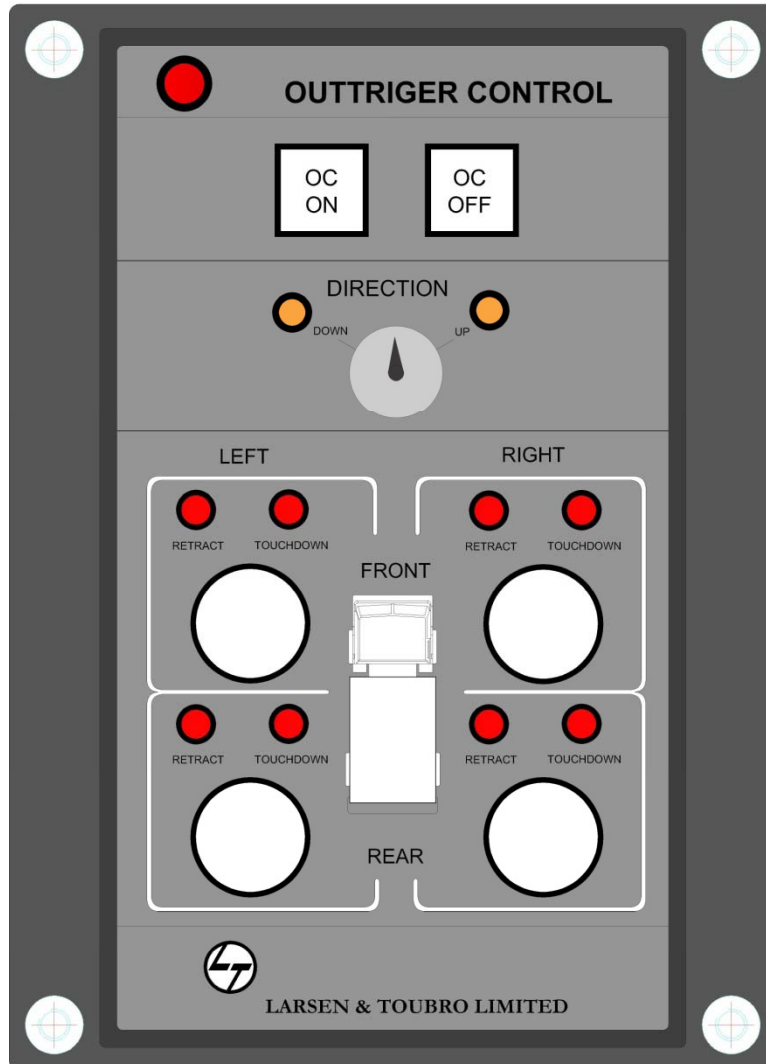


New

10:15 AM

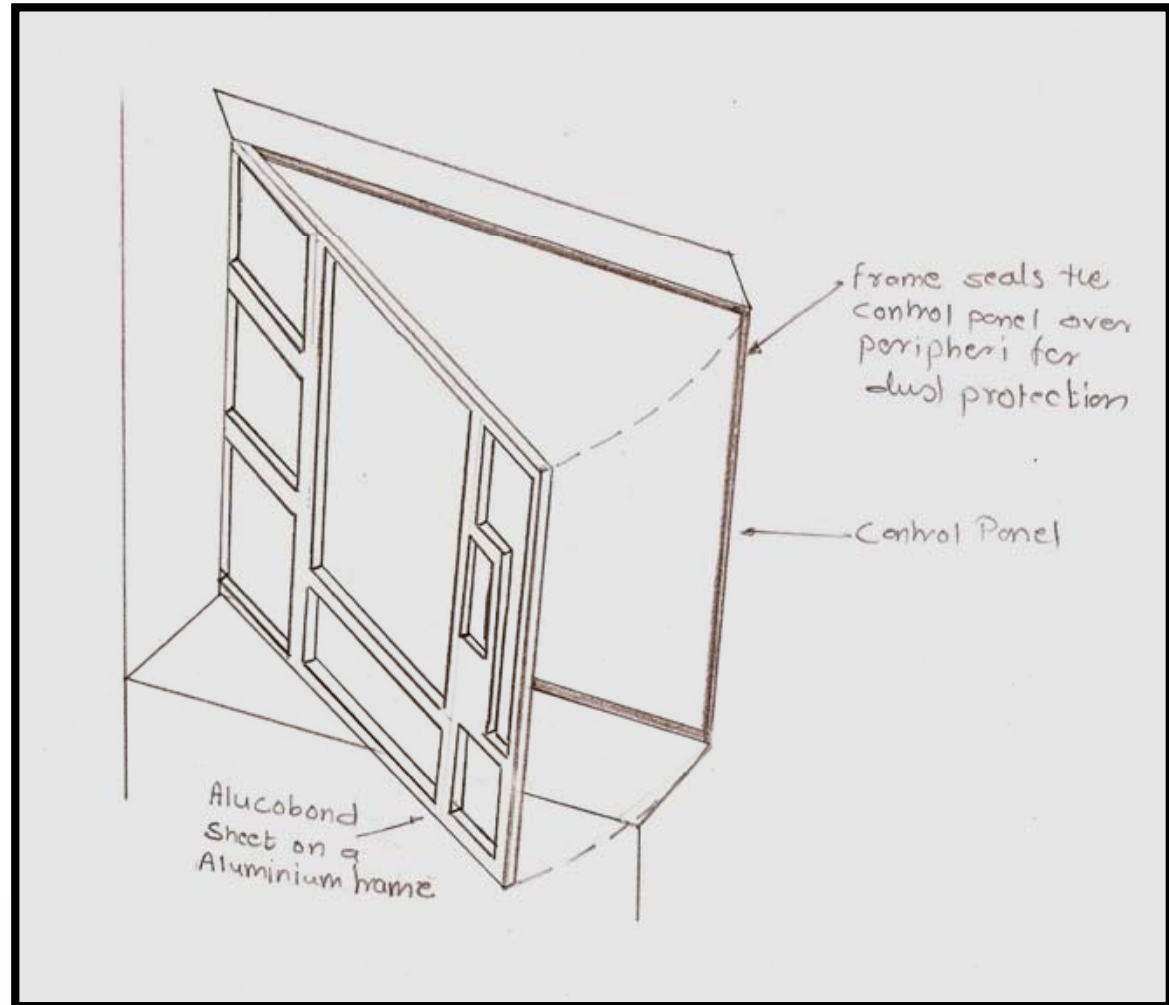


Control Panel- Module Interface (New)



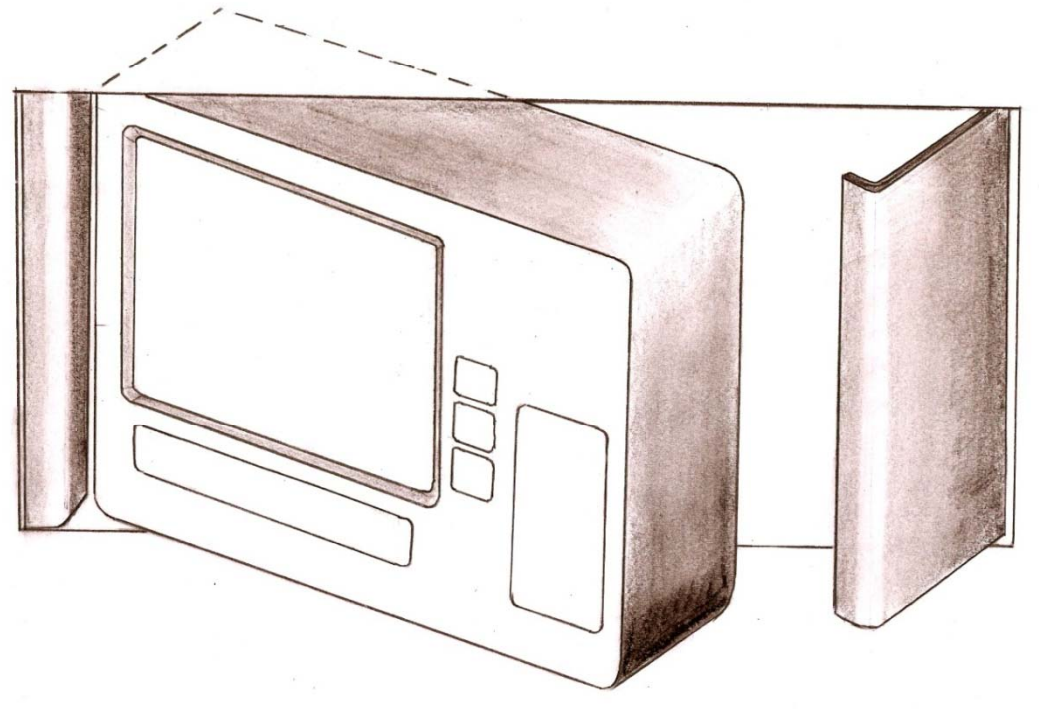


Control Panel- Dust Protection

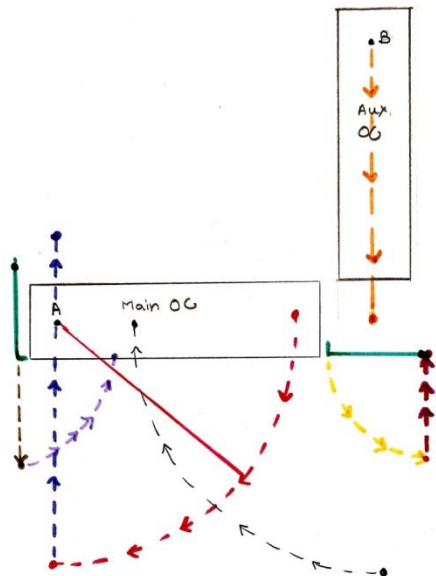


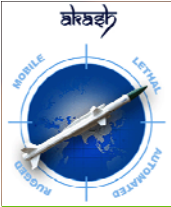


Single DC



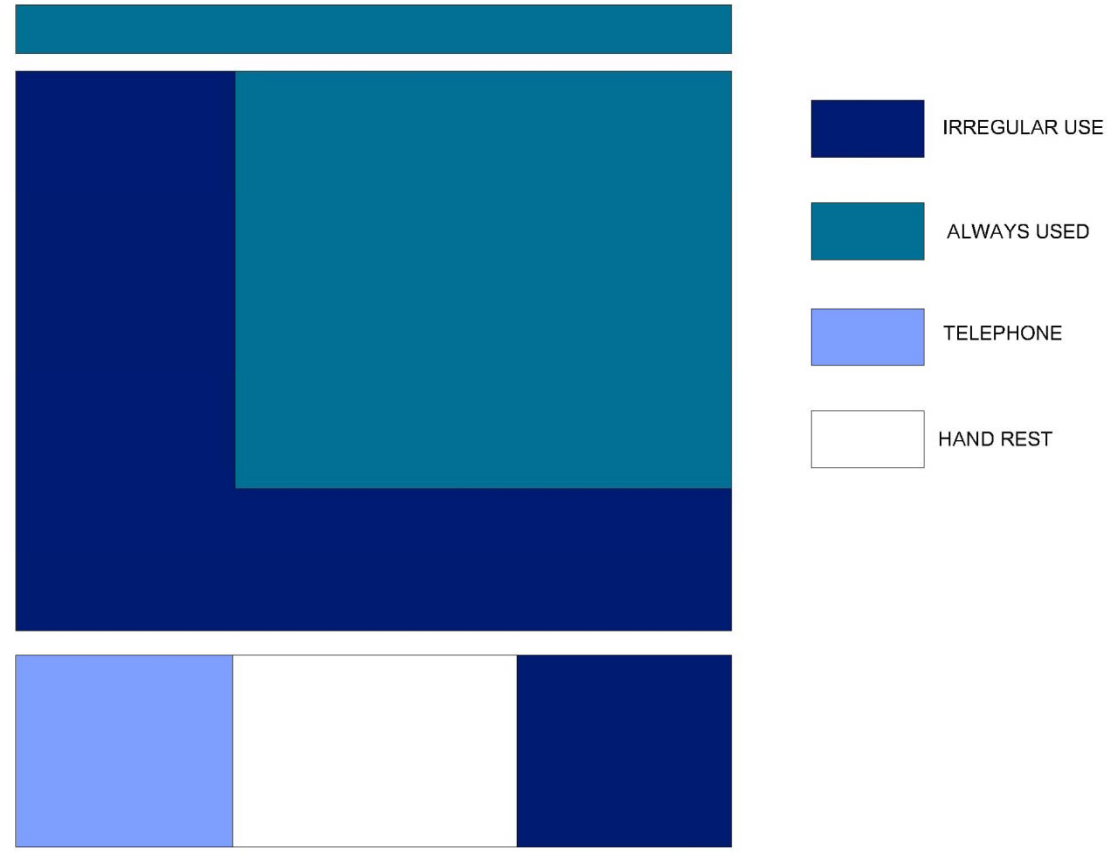
- Step 1 ---
- Step 2 ---
- Step 3 ---
- Step 4 ---
- Step 5 ---
- Step 6 ---
- Step 7 ---
- Step 8 ---





Control Panel- Final Layout

- Reduced the visual clutter.
- Clean look for the fascia
- Arranging the modules according to their type and usage: regular or irregular.
- Utility panel removed

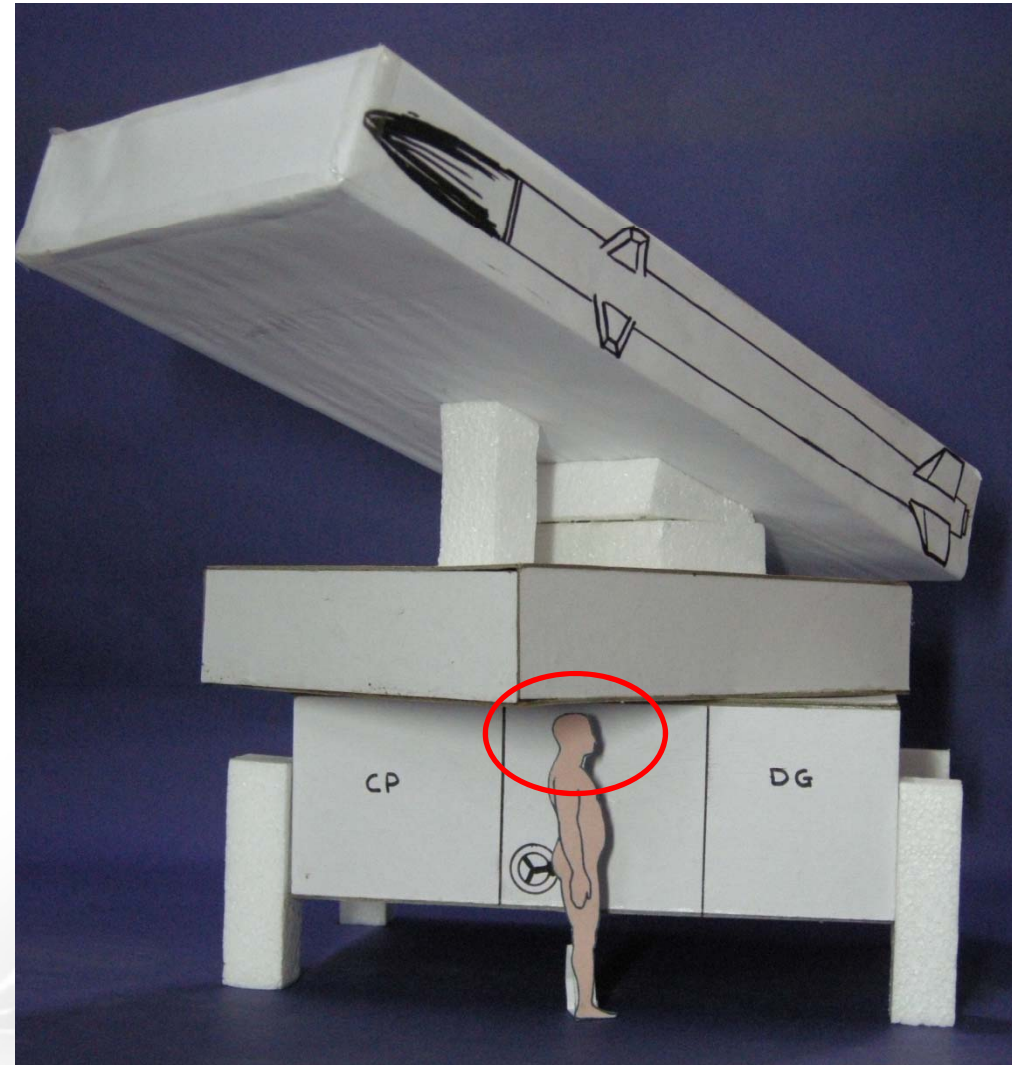




Basic Ergonomics

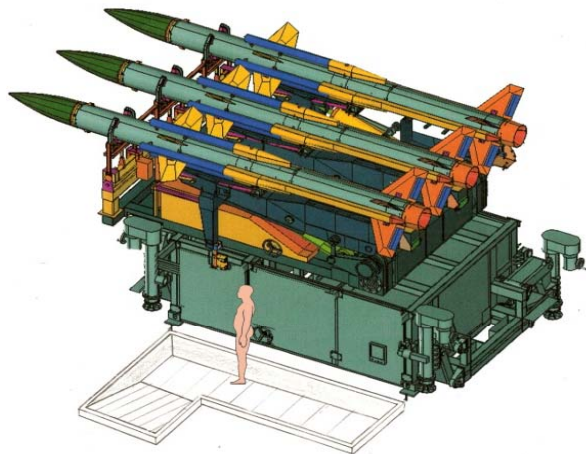
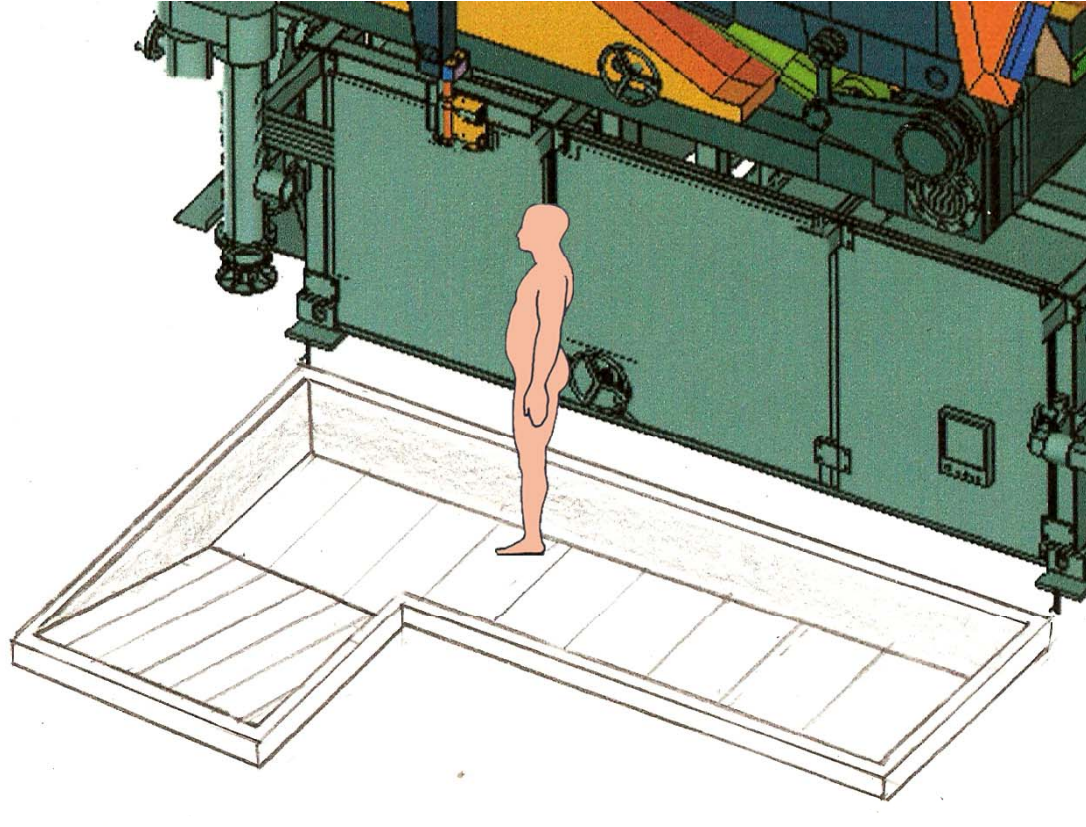
Control Panel:

- Swiveling deck can hit the head of the user.
- Height of the LCD display (OC) is much below the eye level.
- Sunshade is required while working with the OC.



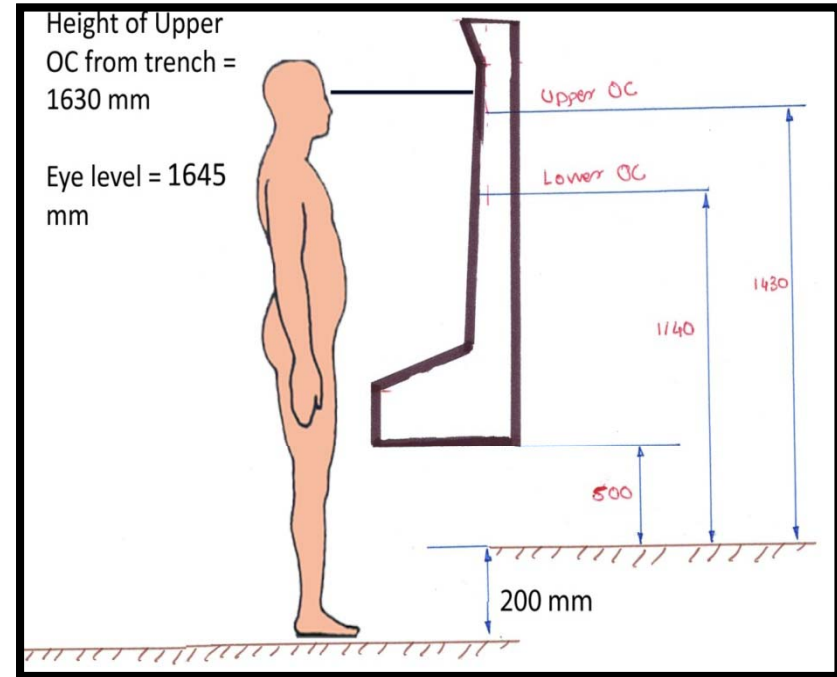
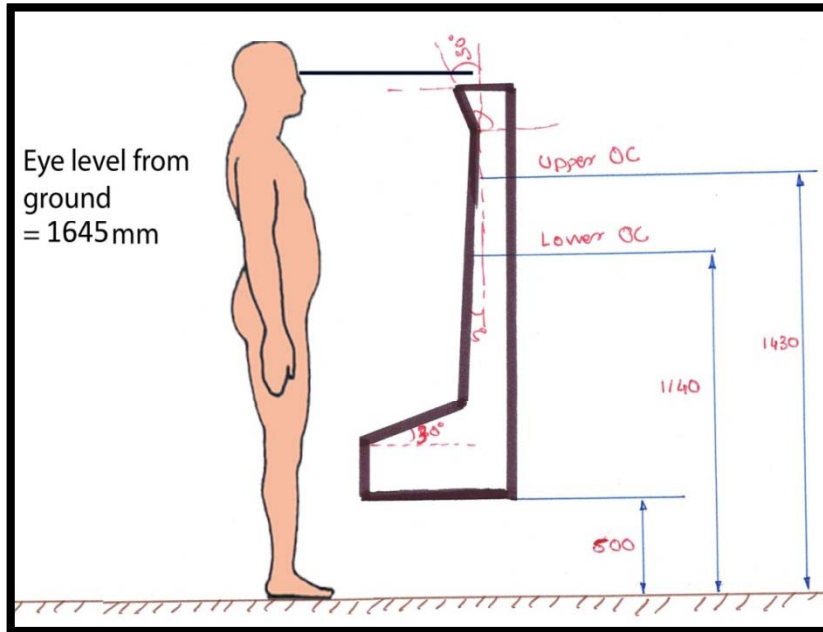


Trench





Trench



Human stature	1781 mm
Height of lowermost point of swiveling deck from ground	1785 mm
Human eye level	1645 mm
Height of upper OC from ground	1430 mm

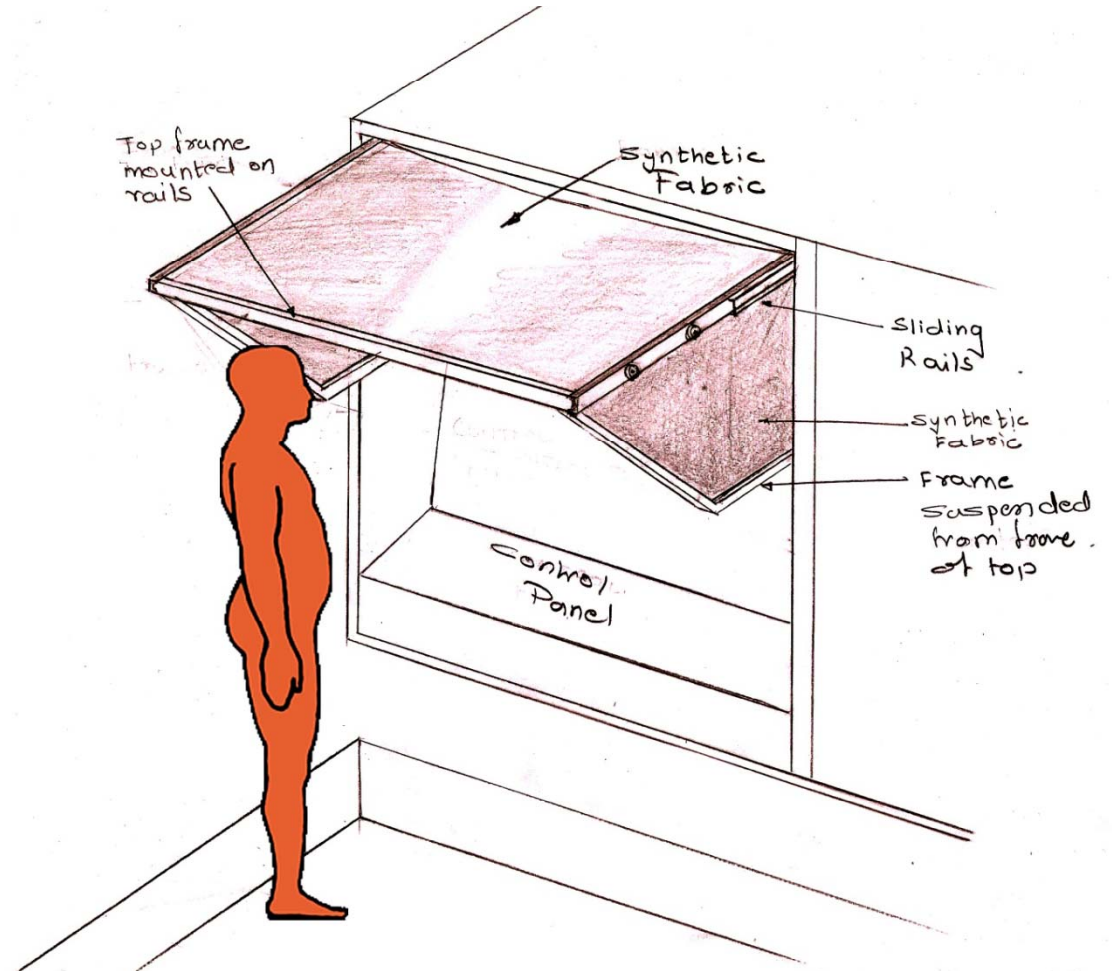
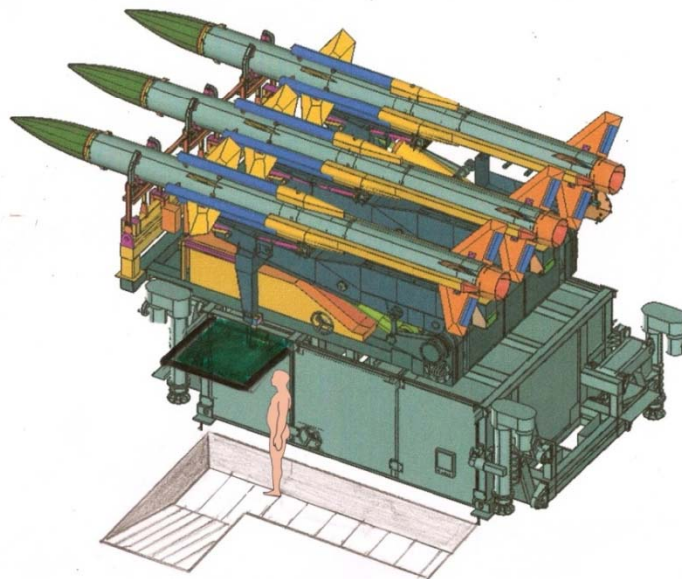


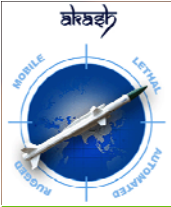
Control Panel





Operation Scenario - Sun Protection





PROTECTION OF THE LAUNCH SYSTEM





Camouflaging – Visual, Radar & Thermal

- **Multispectral Net** – For Visual & Radar camouflaging
- **Anti-IR coatings** – For thermal camouflaging



Multispectral Net



Anti IR Coatings



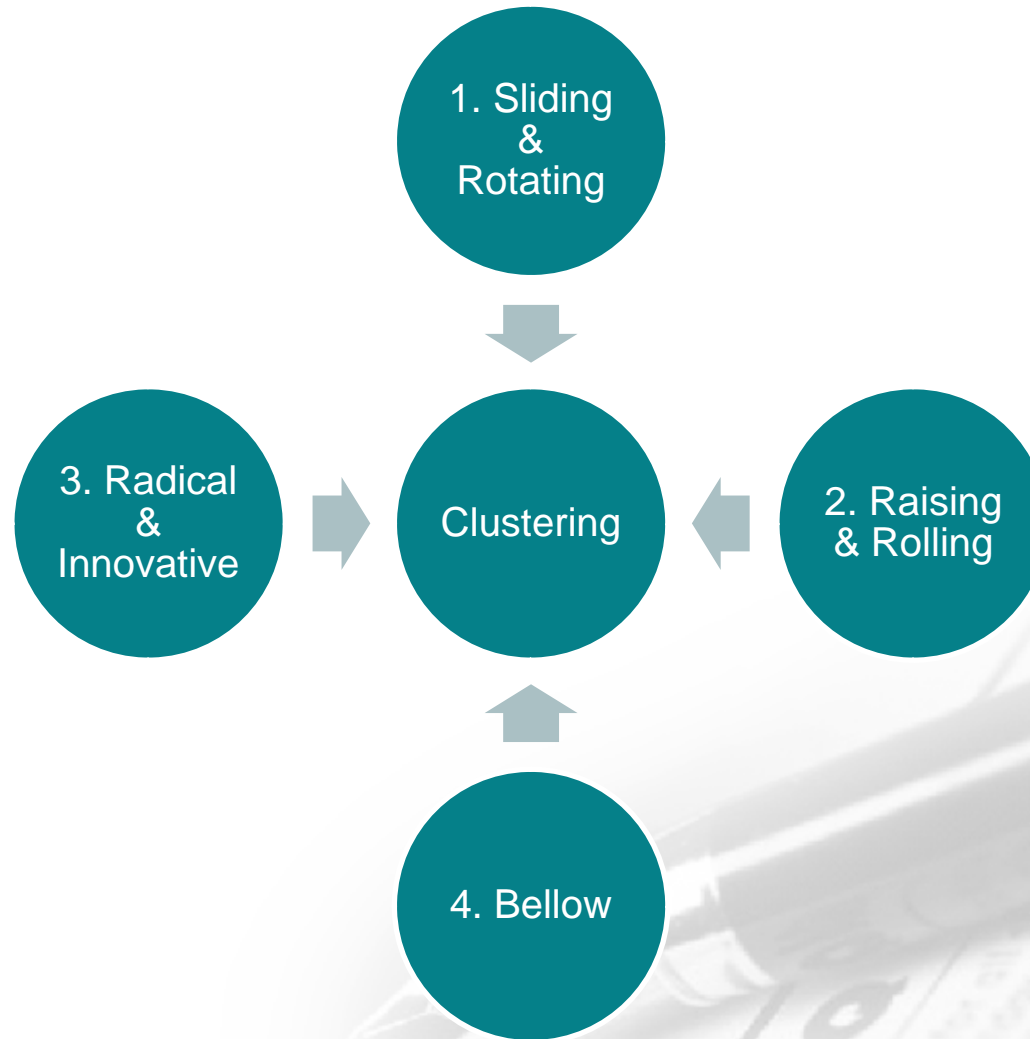
Design Requirements for Camouflaging

- Quick removal 1 minute approx.
- Minimum surface area and small footprint.
- Minimizing number of tasks
- Ideally, the removal should happen without any human intervention with only a click of a button.



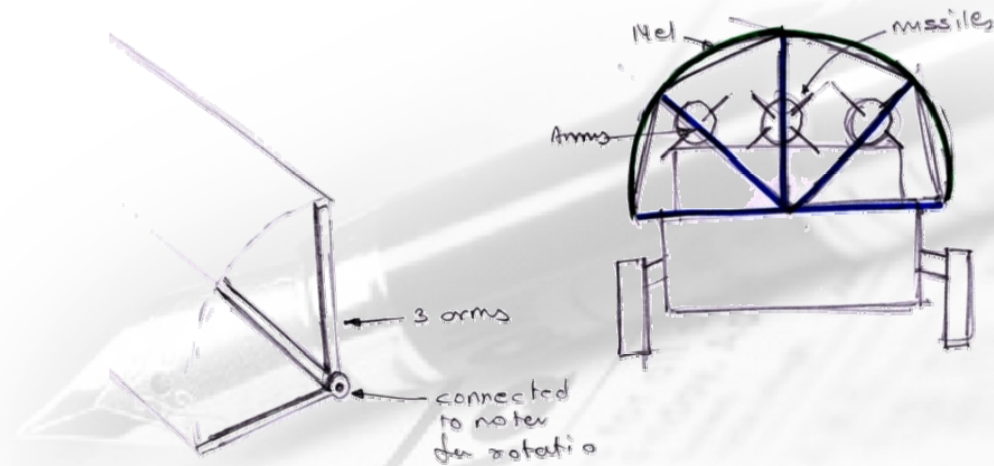
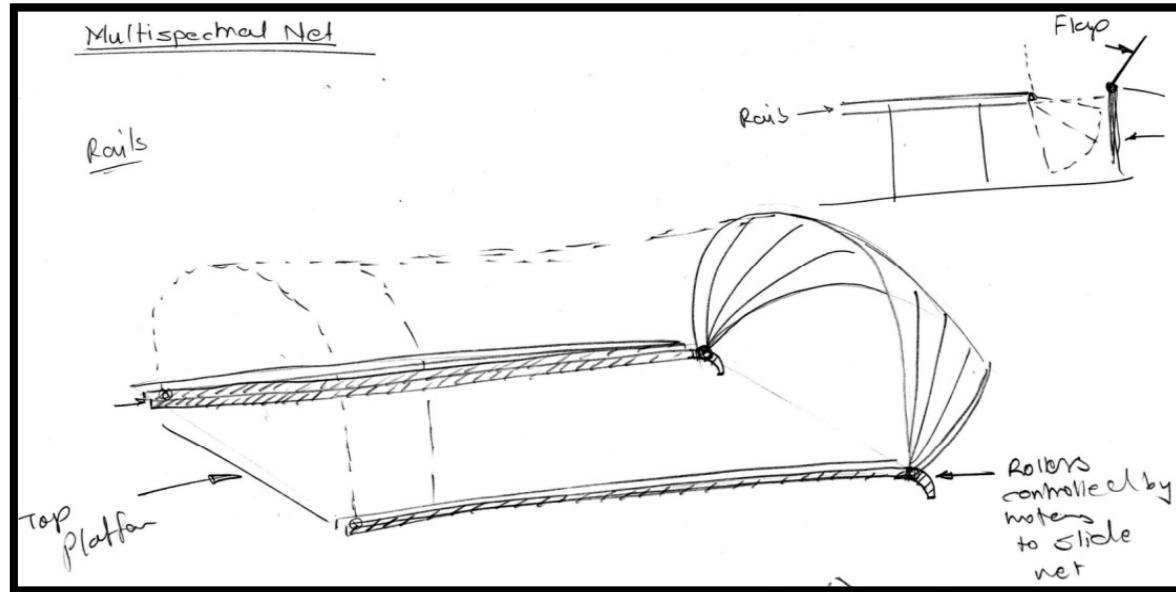


Concept Generation





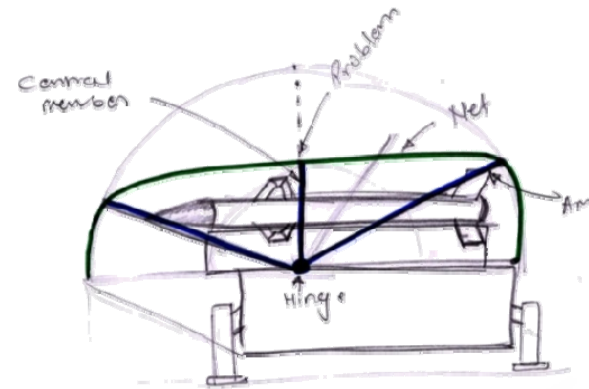
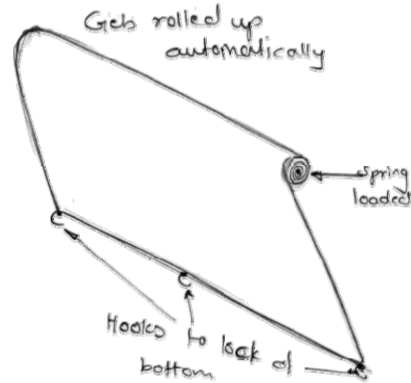
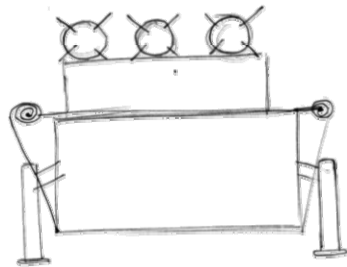
Camouflaging - Cluster #1



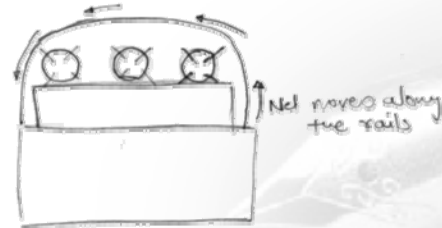
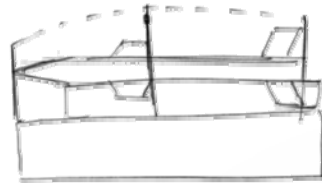
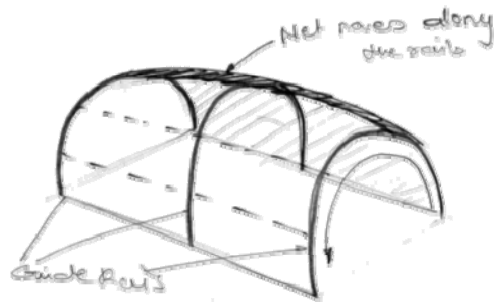
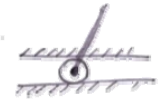


Camouflaging - Cluster #1

auto roll up mechanism like curtain shutters used in small steps.

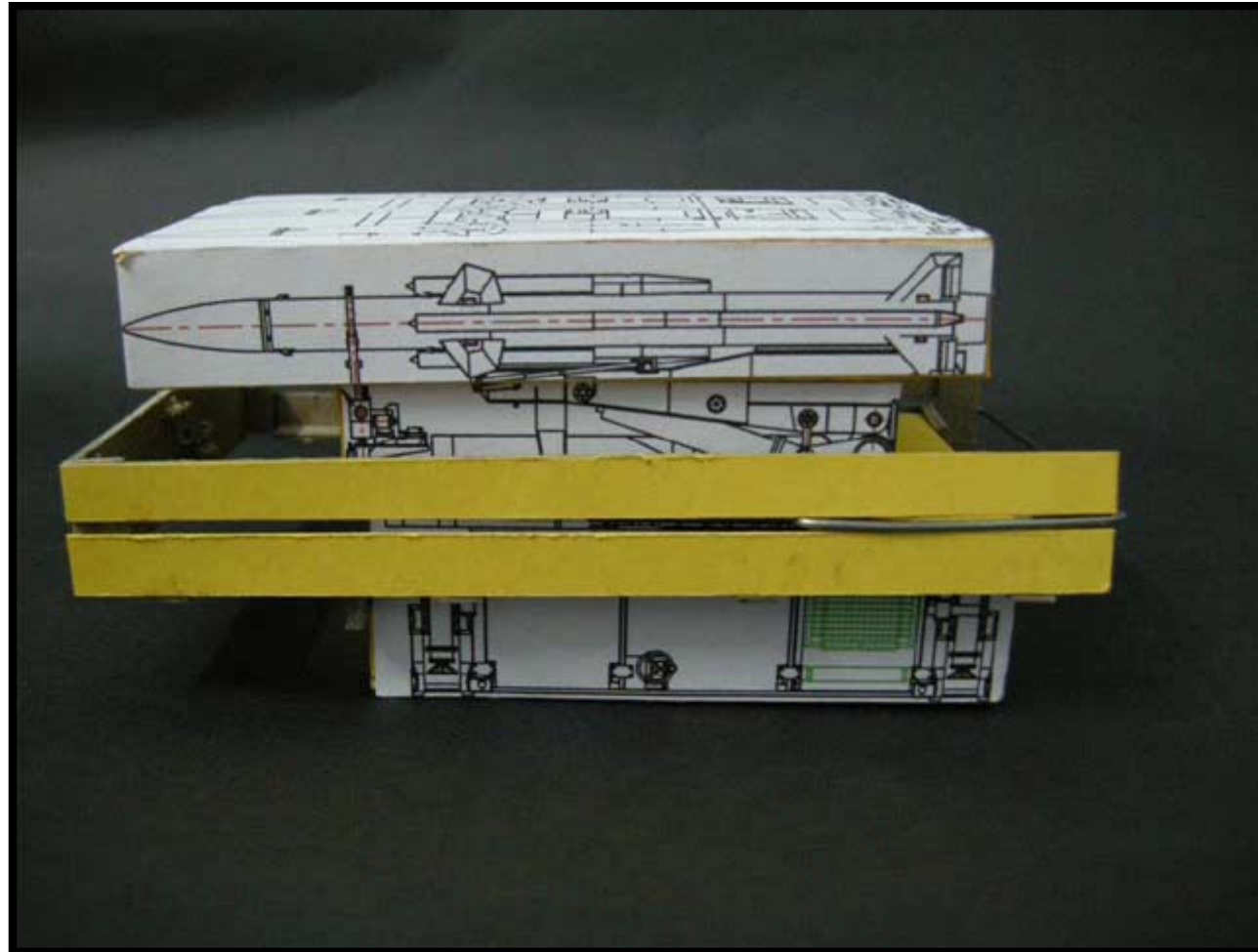


Central member can be hinged roller





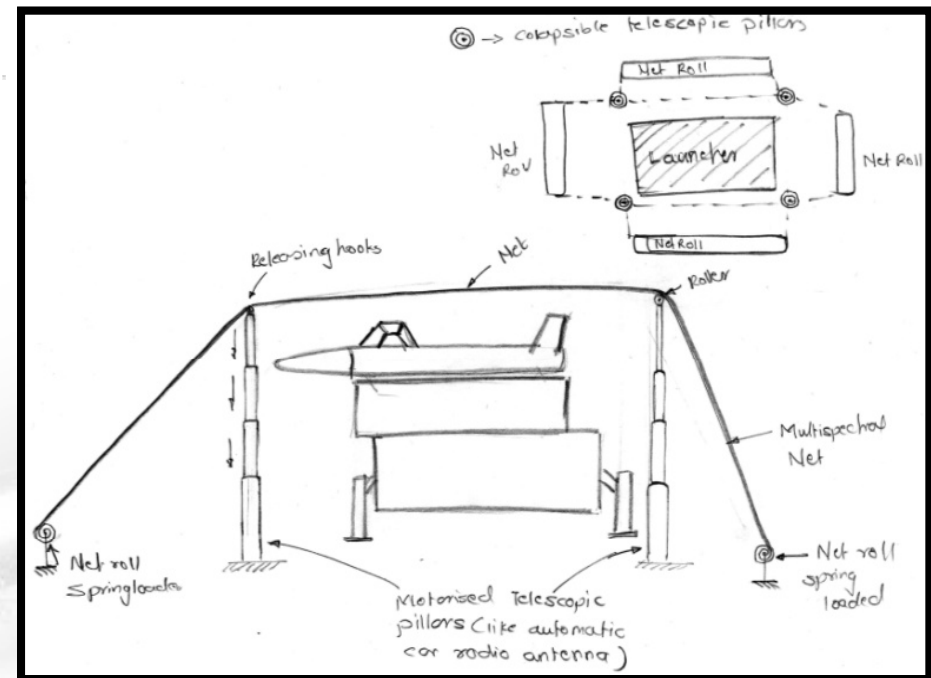
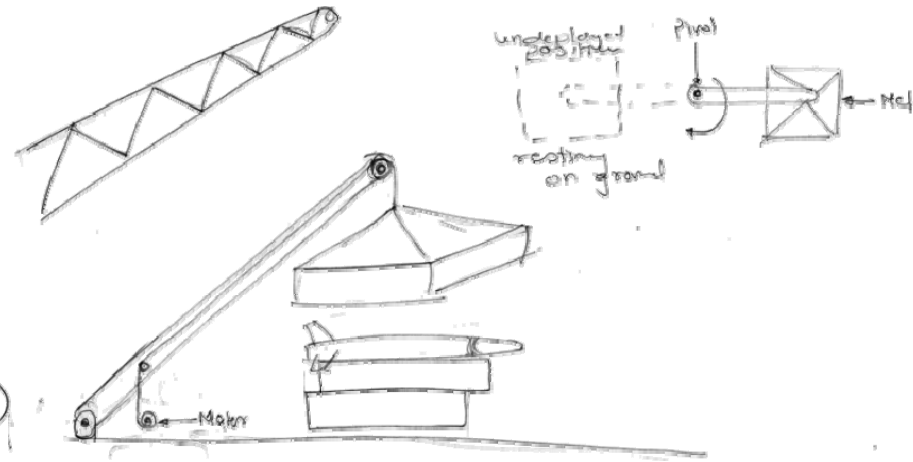
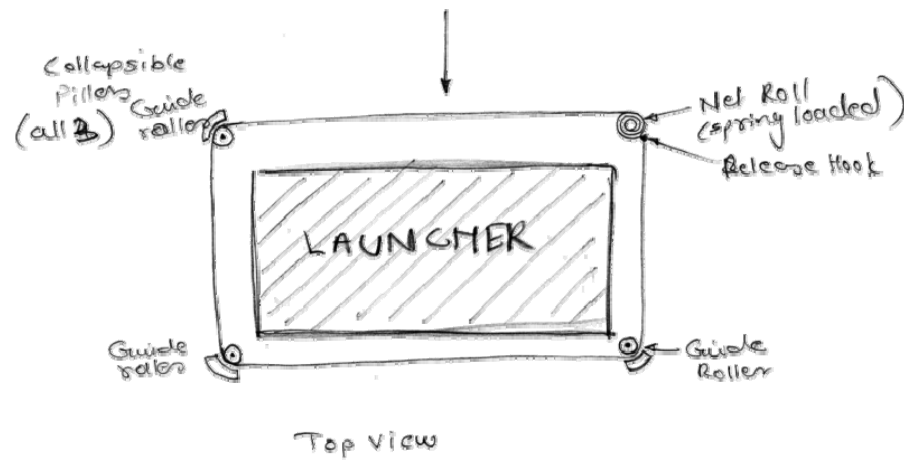
Camouflaging - Concept #1



10:15 AM

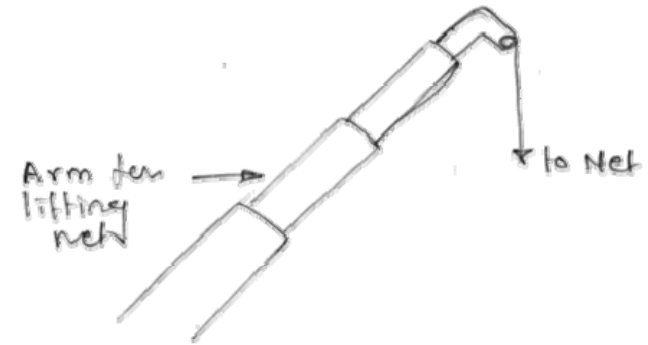
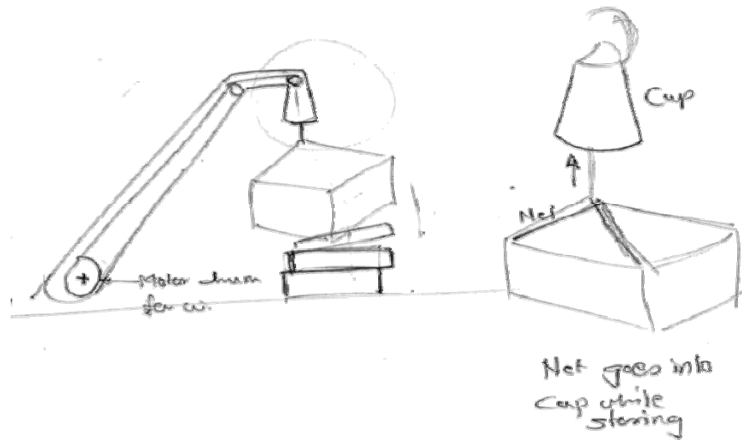


Camouflaging - Cluster #2



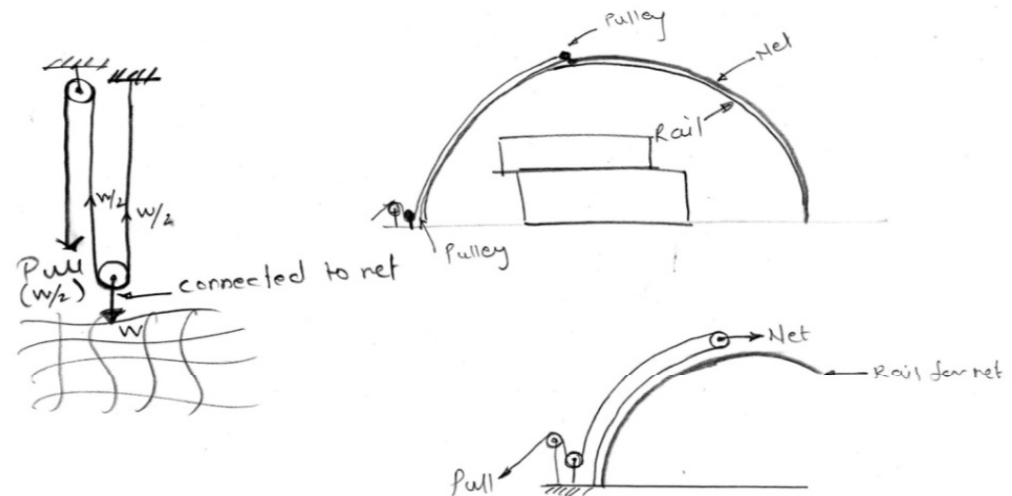


Camouflaging - Cluster #2



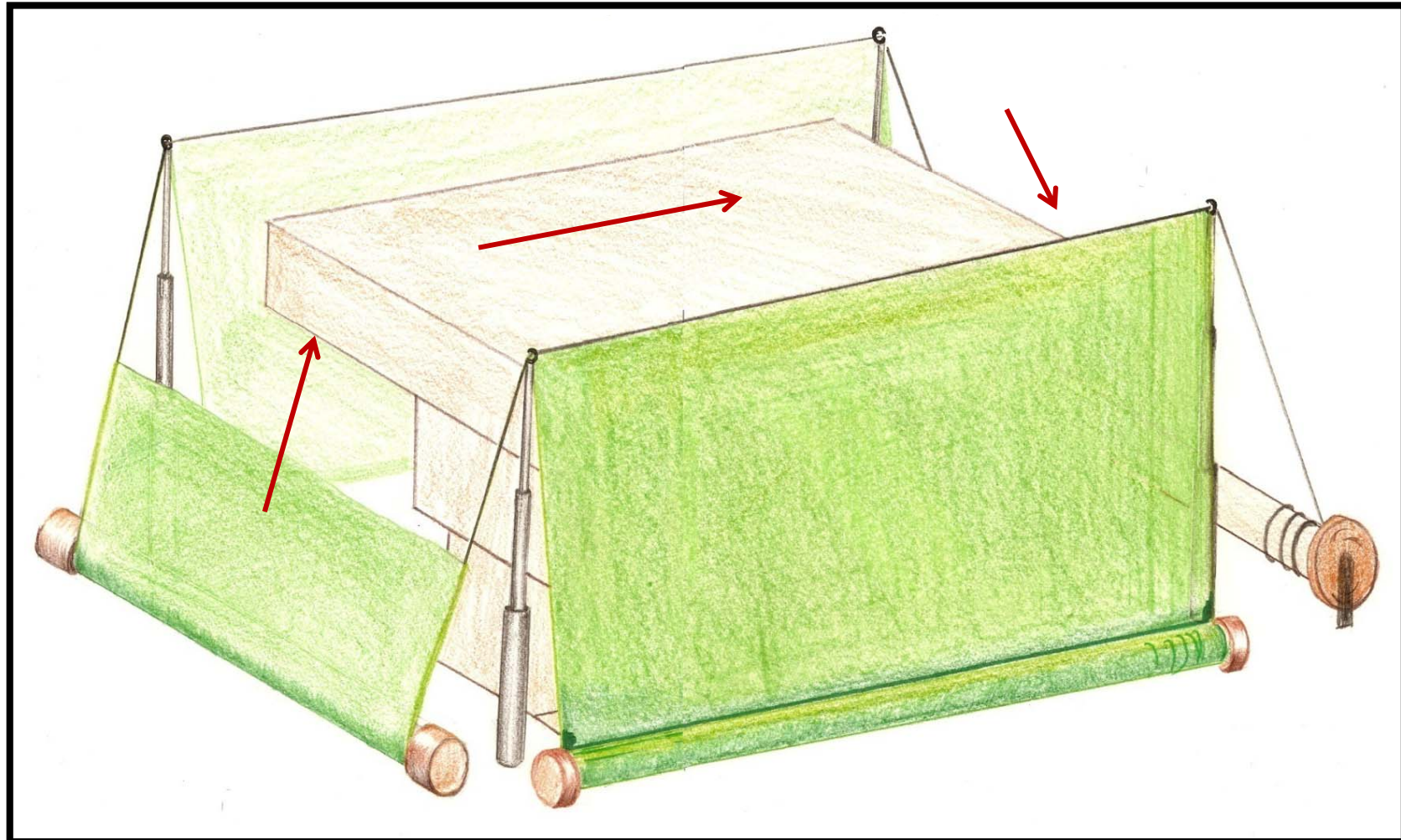
MSN - deploy net mechanism
like Hoag
(2 pulley system)
manually done

Easy to pull of weight of net is halved.





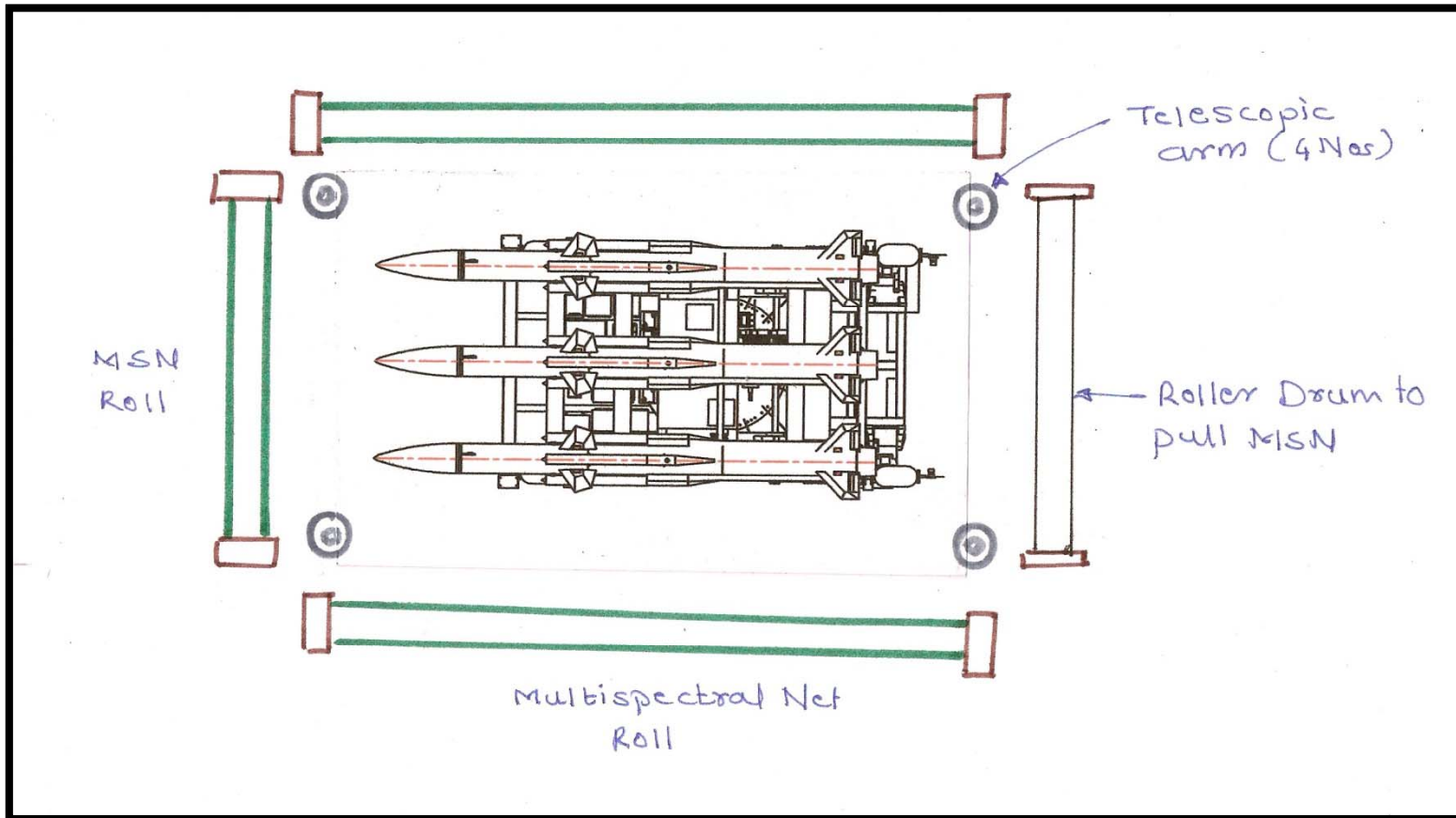
Camouflaging - Concept #2



10:15 AM



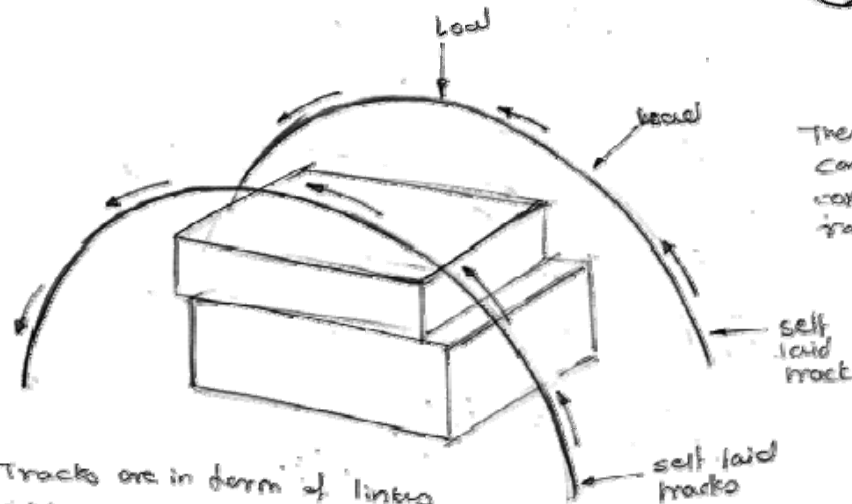
Camouflaging - Concept #2





Camouflaging - Radical Ideas

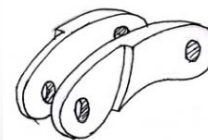
Cycle chain analogy



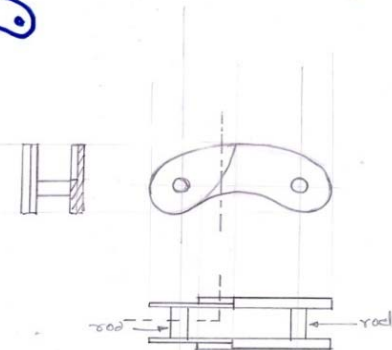
Tracks are in form of links which get locked due to the shape of each link forming a semi circular perimeter



These tracks can take considerable radial load

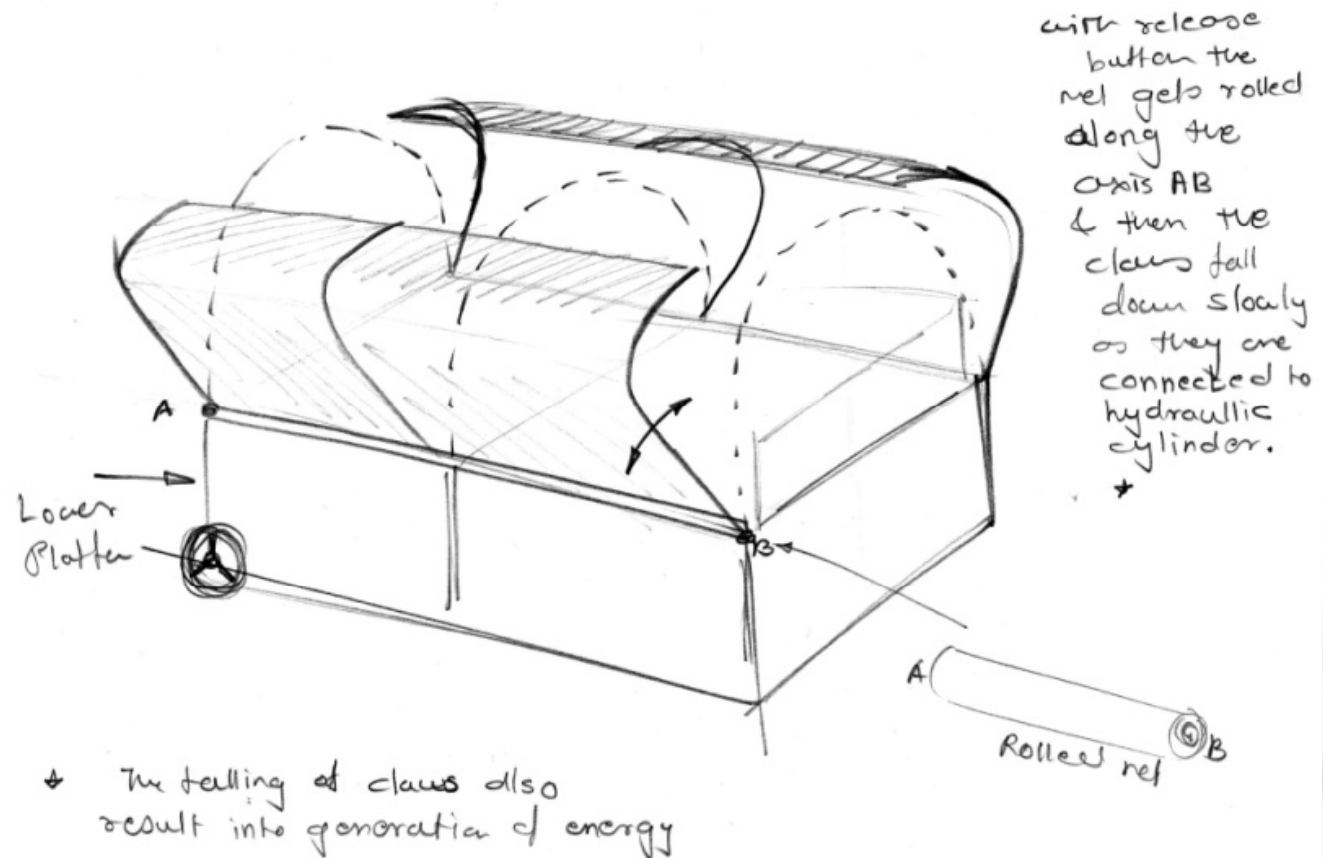


each plate of the link is of this shape





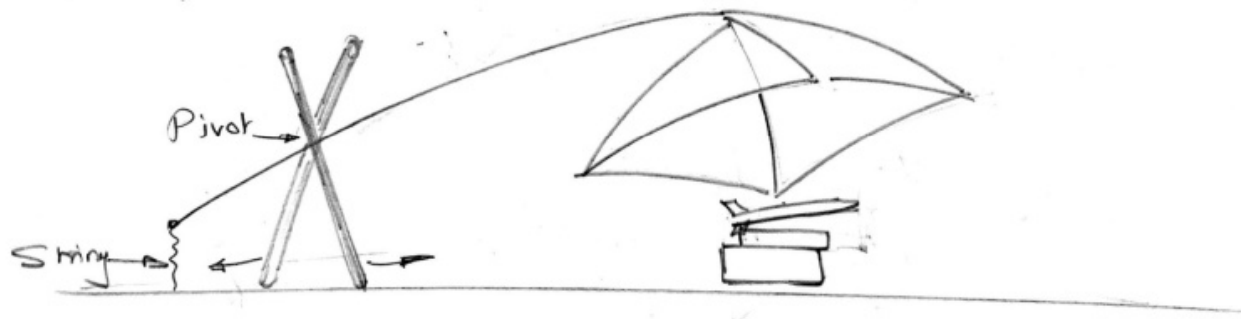
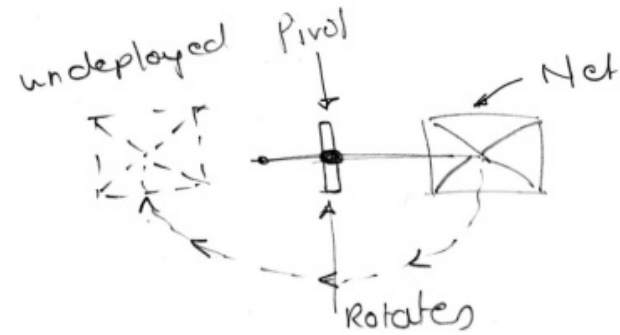
Camouflaging - Radical Ideas





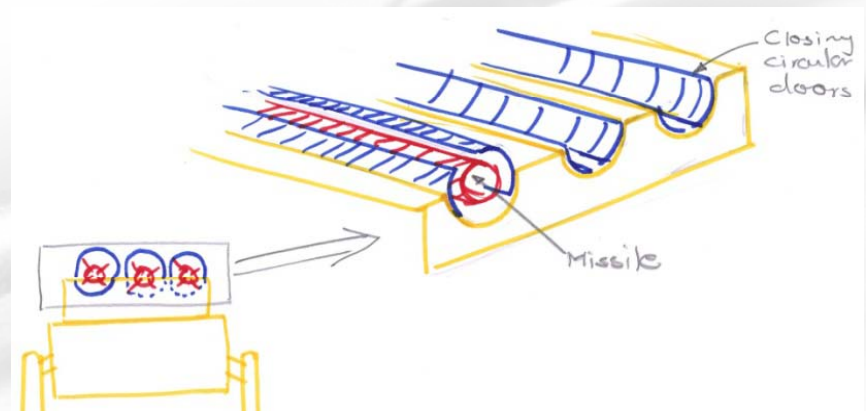
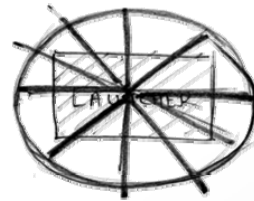
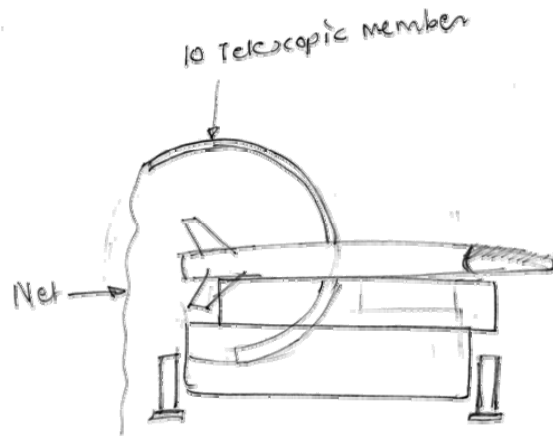
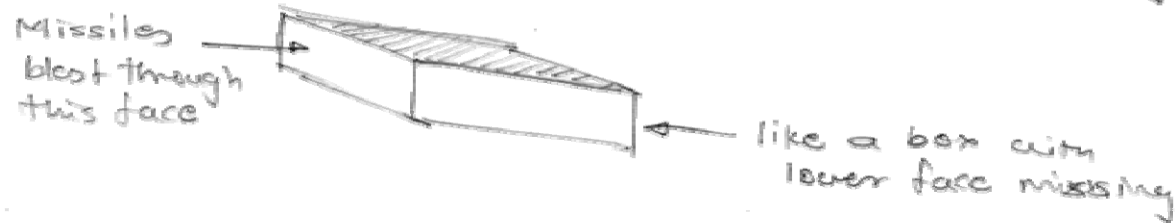
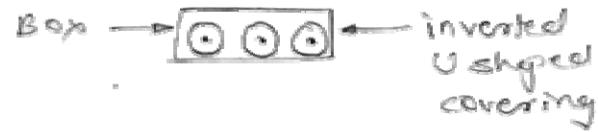
Camouflaging - Radical Ideas

Fishing Nets in Kerala





Camouflaging - Radical Ideas



10:15 AM

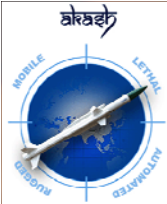


Camouflaging - Cluster #4

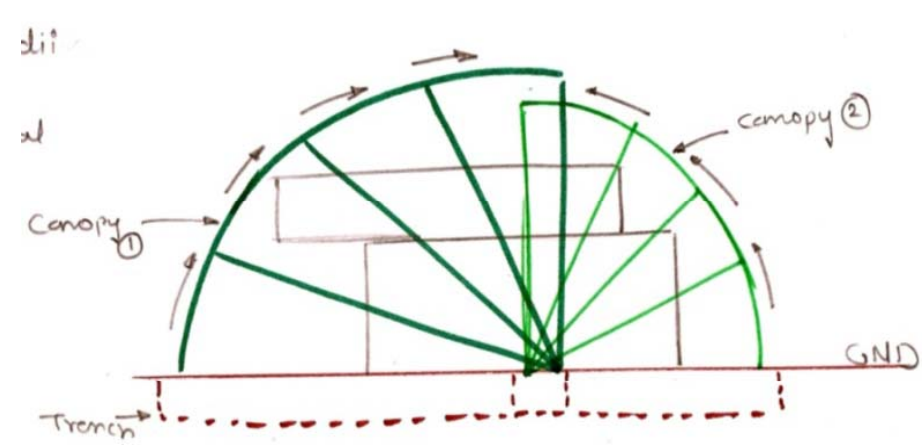
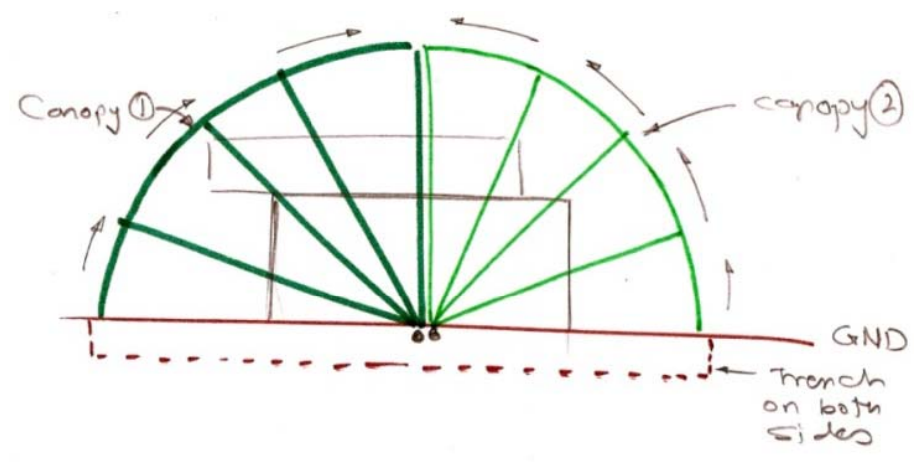
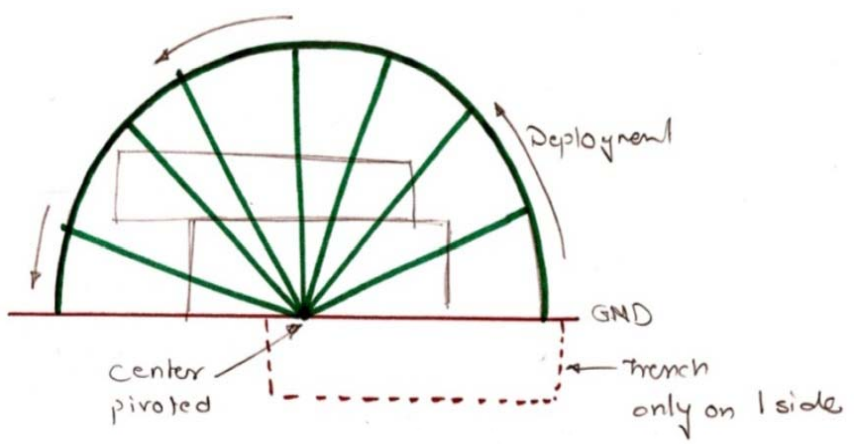
Bellow Concept



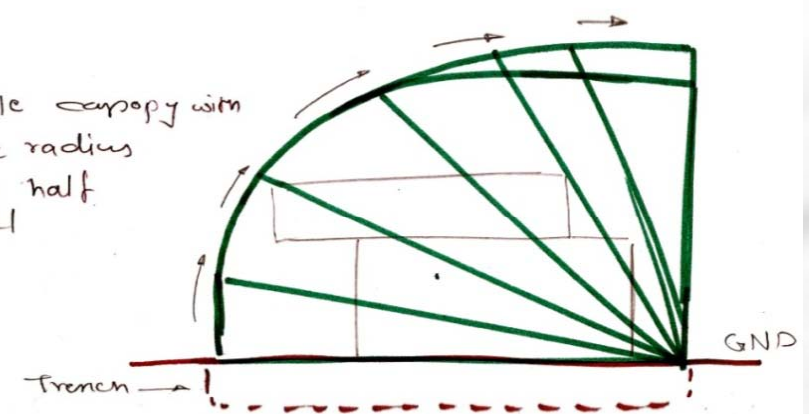
10:15 AM



Camouflaging - Cluster #4



Single canopy with huge radius Only half travel



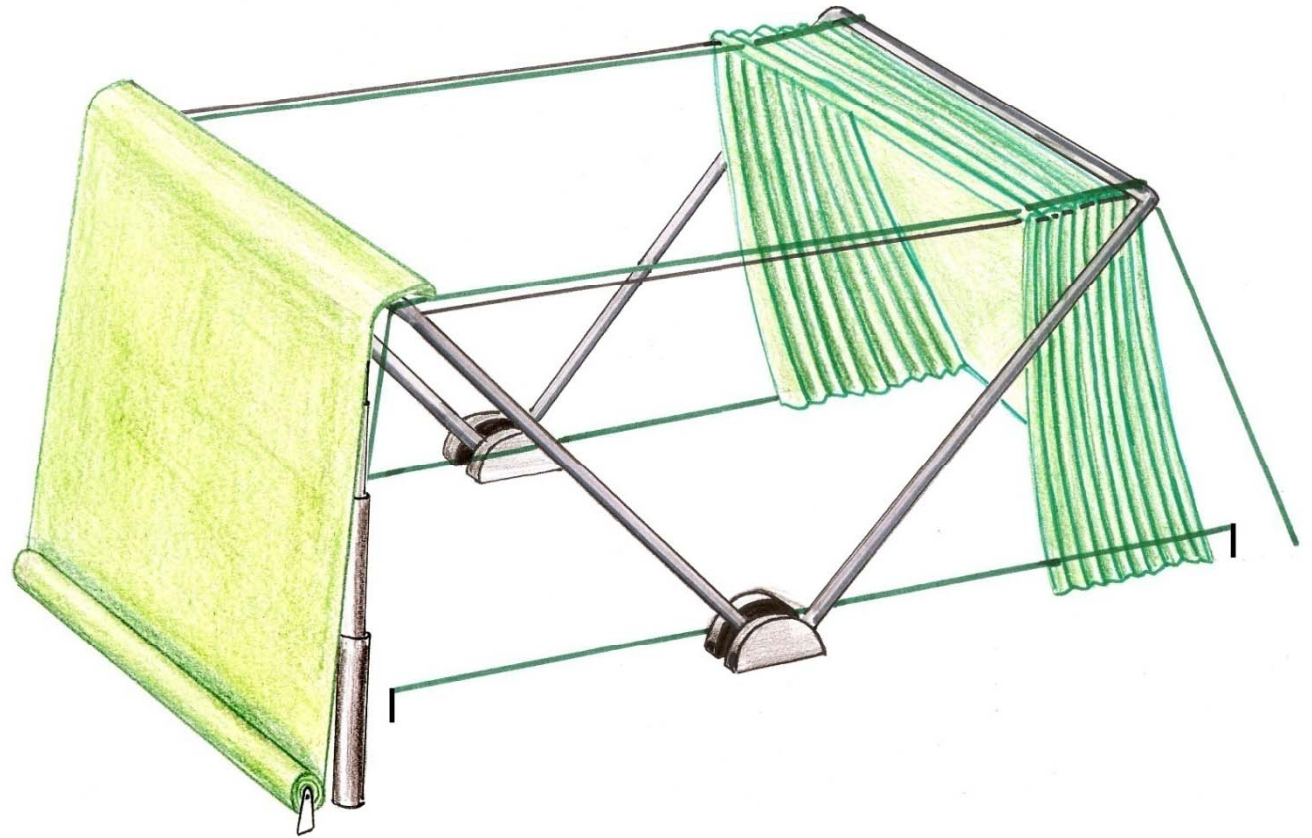


Camouflaging - Concept #3





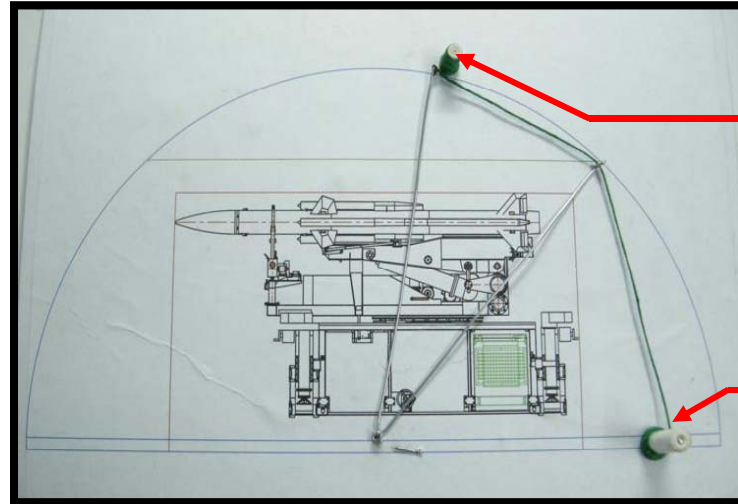
Camouflaging - Refinement 1



	Concept #3	Refinement: stage 1
Surface area	151.73 m ²	131.71 m ²
Footprint	45.77 m ²	32.64 m ²

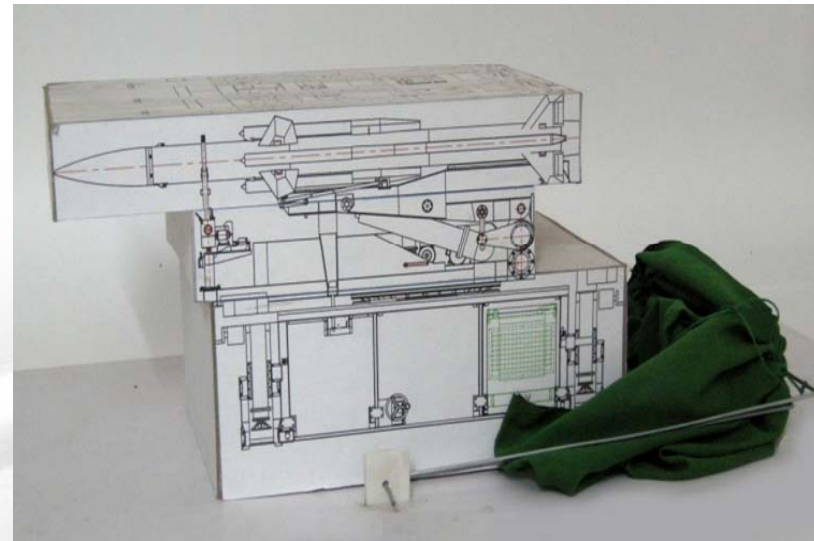


Camouflaging - Refinement 2



Motor to roll up the MSN mounted on the front member

Motor to wind string





Final Concept



10:15 AM





Final Concept Features

- Minimum size (surface area as well as footprint).
- Quick removal due to lesser number of operations
- Easy to deploy.
- Irregular shape due to waved surface at top, hence low probability to getting detected.
- Allows air flow.
- Very low weight camouflaging system. Energy efficient.





Future Scope

- Replace existing control panel with newer interactive systems.
- Ergonomic study of actual working prototype.
- User study and feedback.





Challenges & Limitations

- New user.
- New user will be a service level Jawan with very little technical knowhow
- Need to be trained to use the launch system.
- This being the first version, the specific users of the launch system are not available.
- User information is limited by the information available through the technicians and engineers at L&T.





THANK YOU

References

Literature

Indian Anthropometric Dimensions for Ergonomic
Design Practice –D. Chakrabarty
Design Data book for Engineers – PSG college of
Technology, Coimbatore
Collapsibles – Per Mollerup

Websites

www.drdo.org
www.larsentoubro.com
www.army-technology.com
www.bharat-rakshak.com
www.inetres.com
www.live-fist.blogspot.com
www.saabgroup.com
www.oztektekstil.com.tr
www.wikipedia.org

Acknowledgments

Prof. B K. Chakravarthy, IDC IIT Bombay
Mukesh Bopalkar, L&T Powai
Prof. Ramchandran, IDC IIT Bombay
Prof V. P. Bapat, IDC IIT Bombay

Special Thanks to Abhishek & Paridhi

Ameya Naik
07613001