

Parametric Analyses Using a Computational System Model of an Electromagnetic Railgun

NDIA Joint Armaments Conference:
Unconventional & Emerging
Armaments Session

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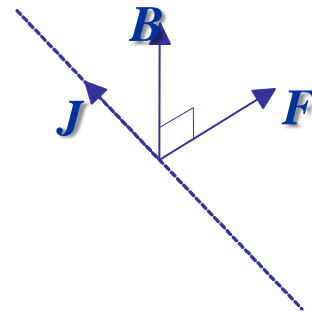
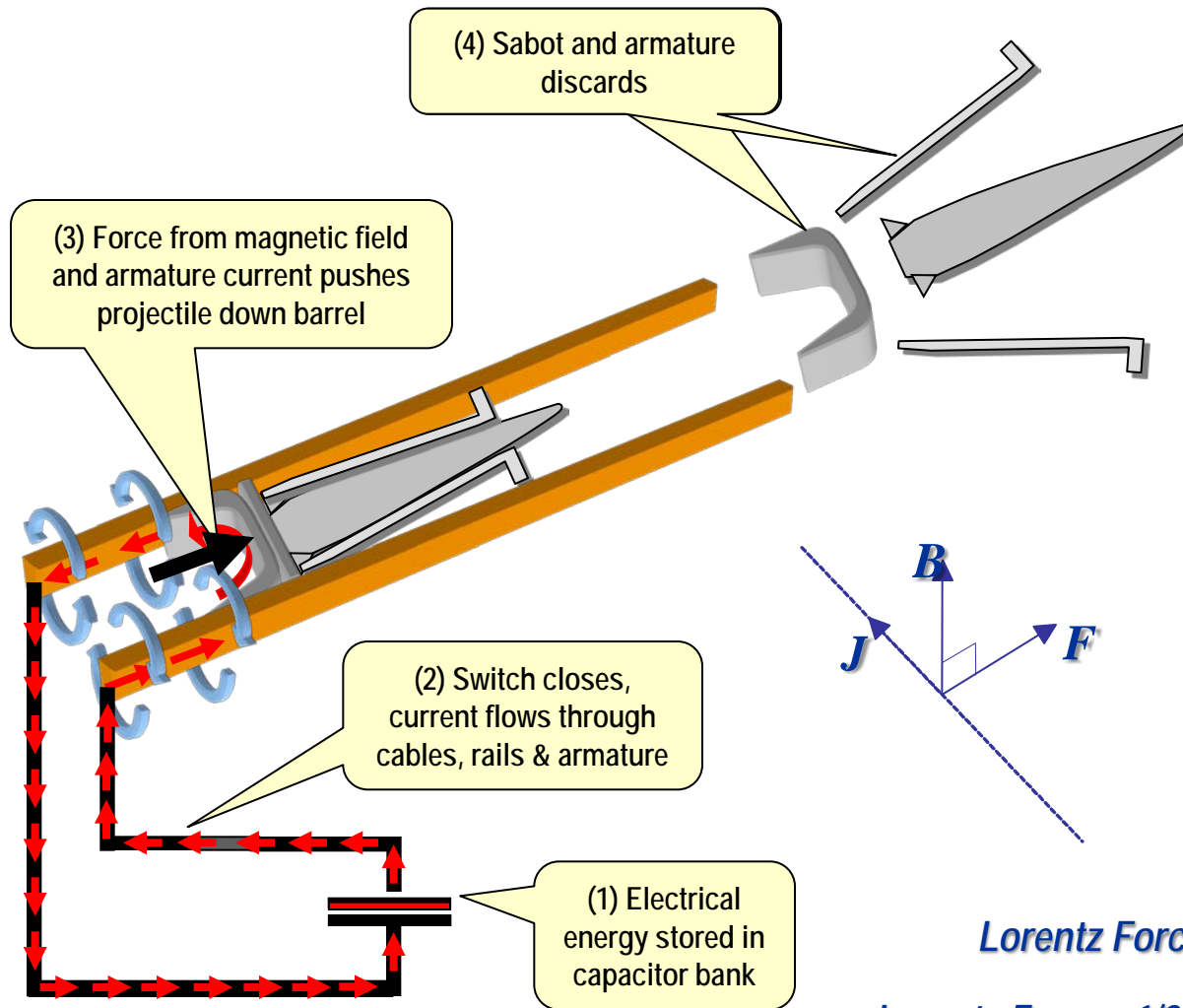
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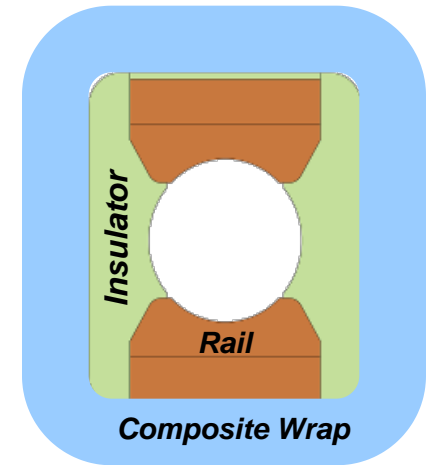
How Railgun Works



Operating Principle



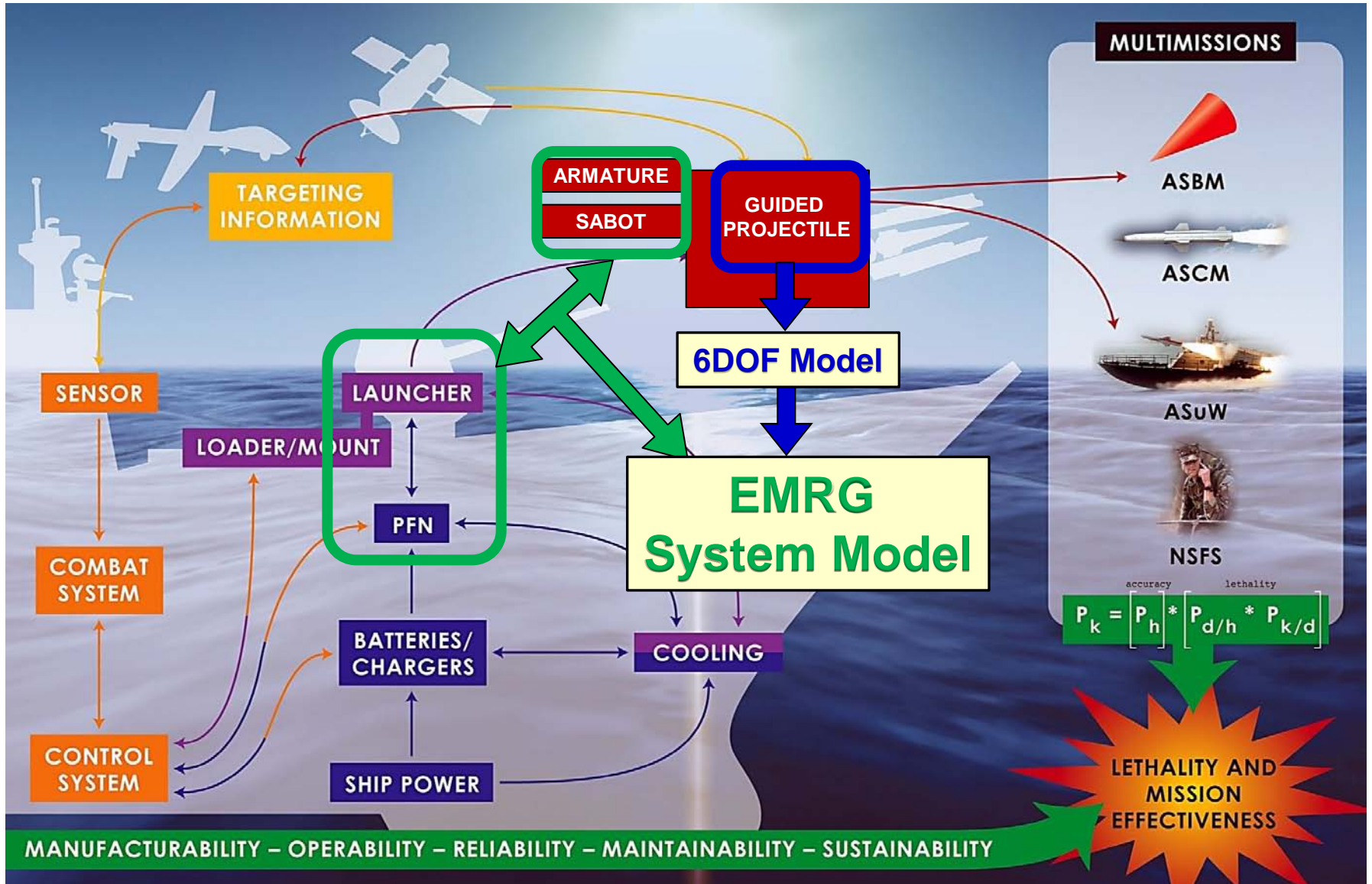
Cross-Section



$$\text{Lorentz Force} = \text{Current } (J) \times \text{Magnetic Field } (B)$$

$$\text{Lorentz Force} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Inductance Gradient } (L') * \text{Current } (I)^2$$

Railgun System



Systems Engineering Objectives



- Develop model to examine performance characteristics
 - Perform parametric trade studies
 - Understand EMRG design tradespace & parameter sensitivities
- Update tactical system parameters to form system baseline design

Pulse Power



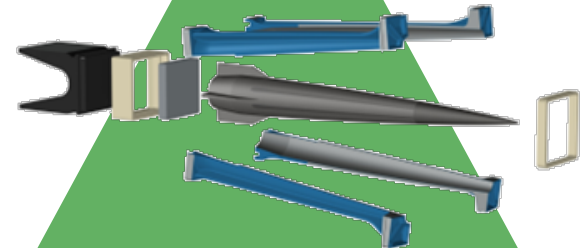
Weight
Volume
Thermal Load
Stored Energy

Launcher



Recoil
Peak Current
Barrel Length
Muzzle Energy
Thermal Heating

Projectile



ILP Weight
Lethal Mass
Flight Weight
Parasitic Mass
Overall Length/Diameter

Minimize System Risk

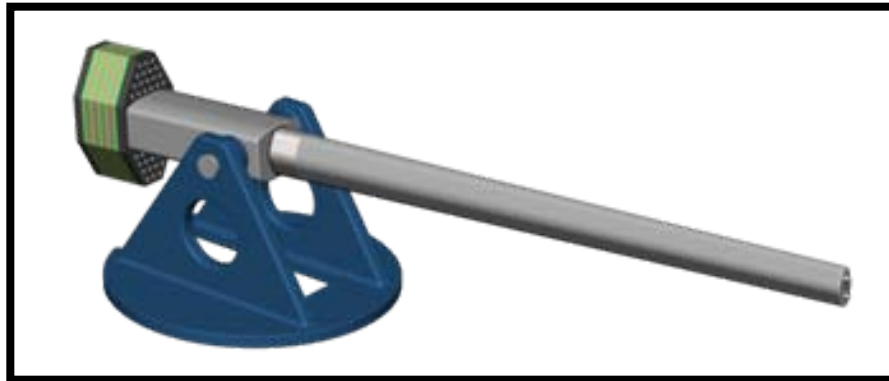
{ Pulse Forming Network Size }

$$\frac{1}{2} * \text{Launch Mass} * \text{Muzzle Velocity}^2$$

Desired Muzzle Energy

Current Profile

- Rail Separation Forces
- Transient Localized Heating



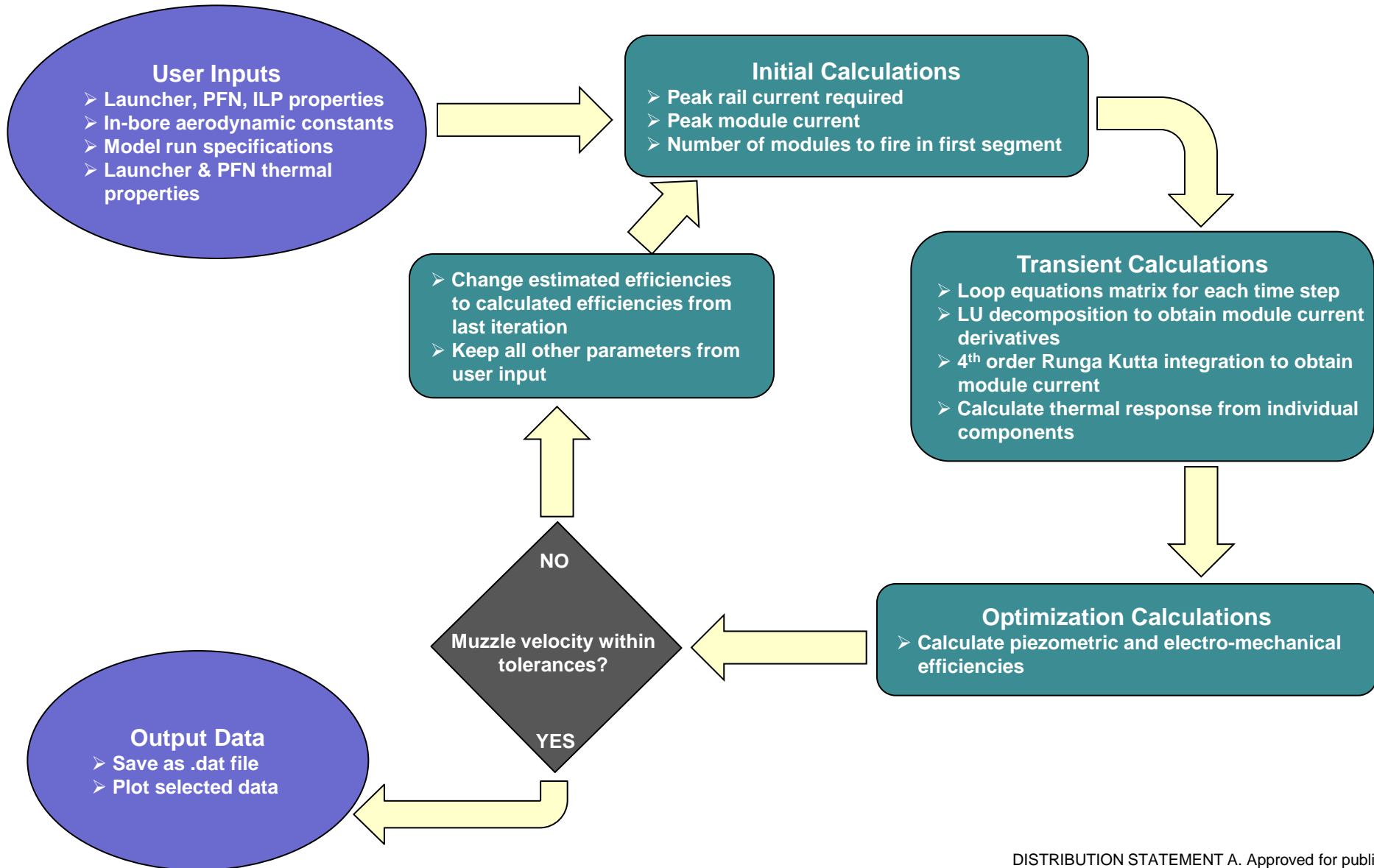
Barrel Length

- Max Projectile Acceleration
- Bulk Rail Heating

Bore Size & Shape

- { Launcher Efficiency }

Computational Sequence



Inputs



Launcher
L'
R'
Bore Diameter
Barrel Length
Armature resistivity (also listed under ILP)
Shunt resistivity
Cable length
Cable resistivity
Cable inductance
Breech resistivity
Breech inductance
Small leakage current

Pulse Power Supply
Capacitor voltage
Capacitor capacitance
Capacitor resistivity
Inductor inductance
Inductor resistivity
Diode resistivity
Thyristor resistivity
Bus resistivity
Bus inductance

Integrated Launch Package
Launch mass
Armature resistivity

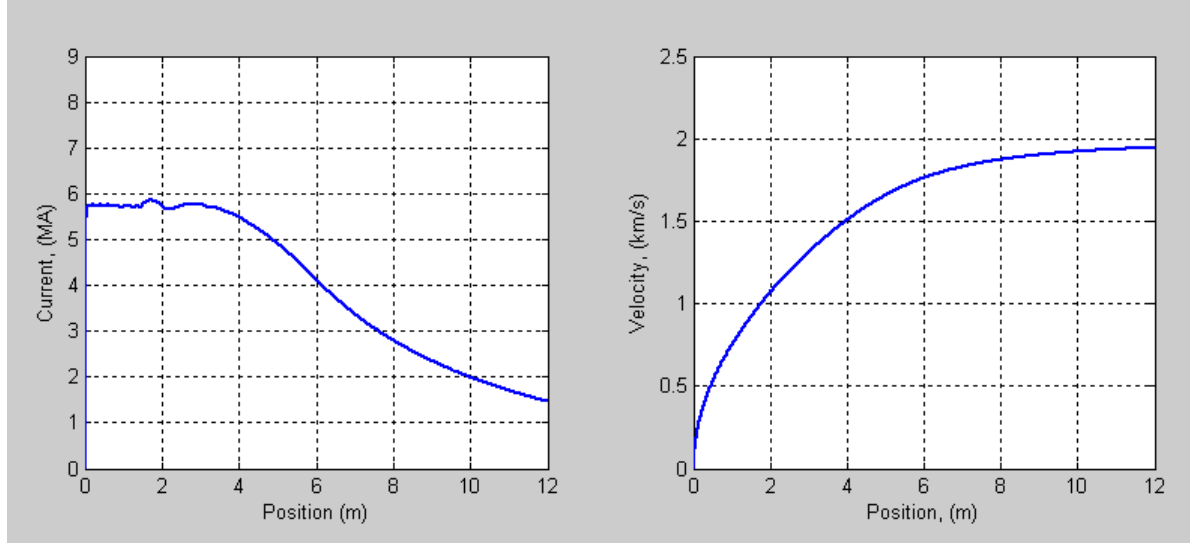
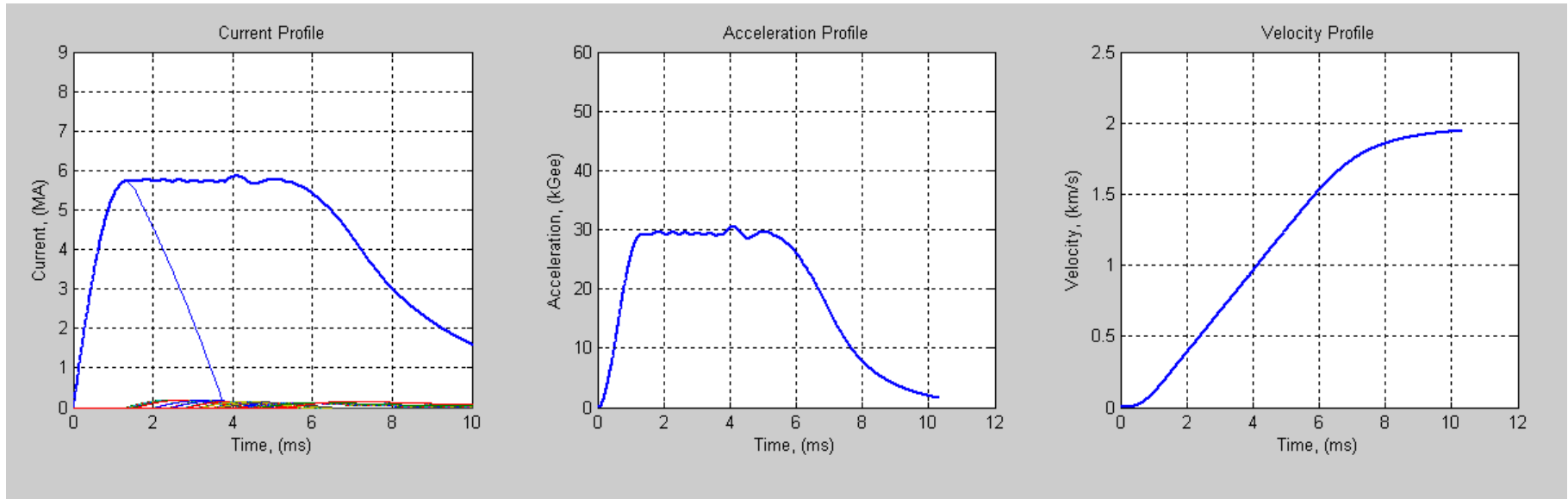
Simulation Pulse Forming Network
Total number of modules fired
Number of modules to fire in first group
Number of modules to fire in subsequent firing groups

Aerodynamic Constants
Density of air
Cxo, drag of ILP inbore

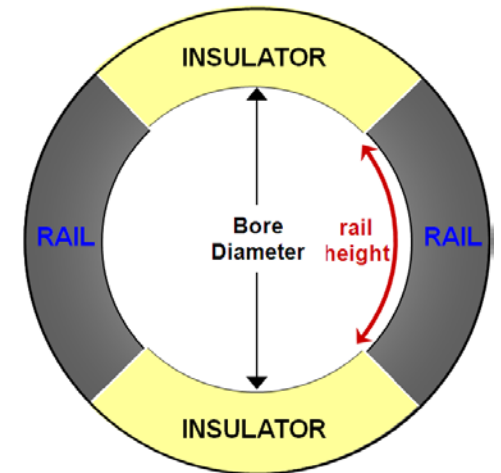
Simulation Execution
Maximum simulation time
Time step

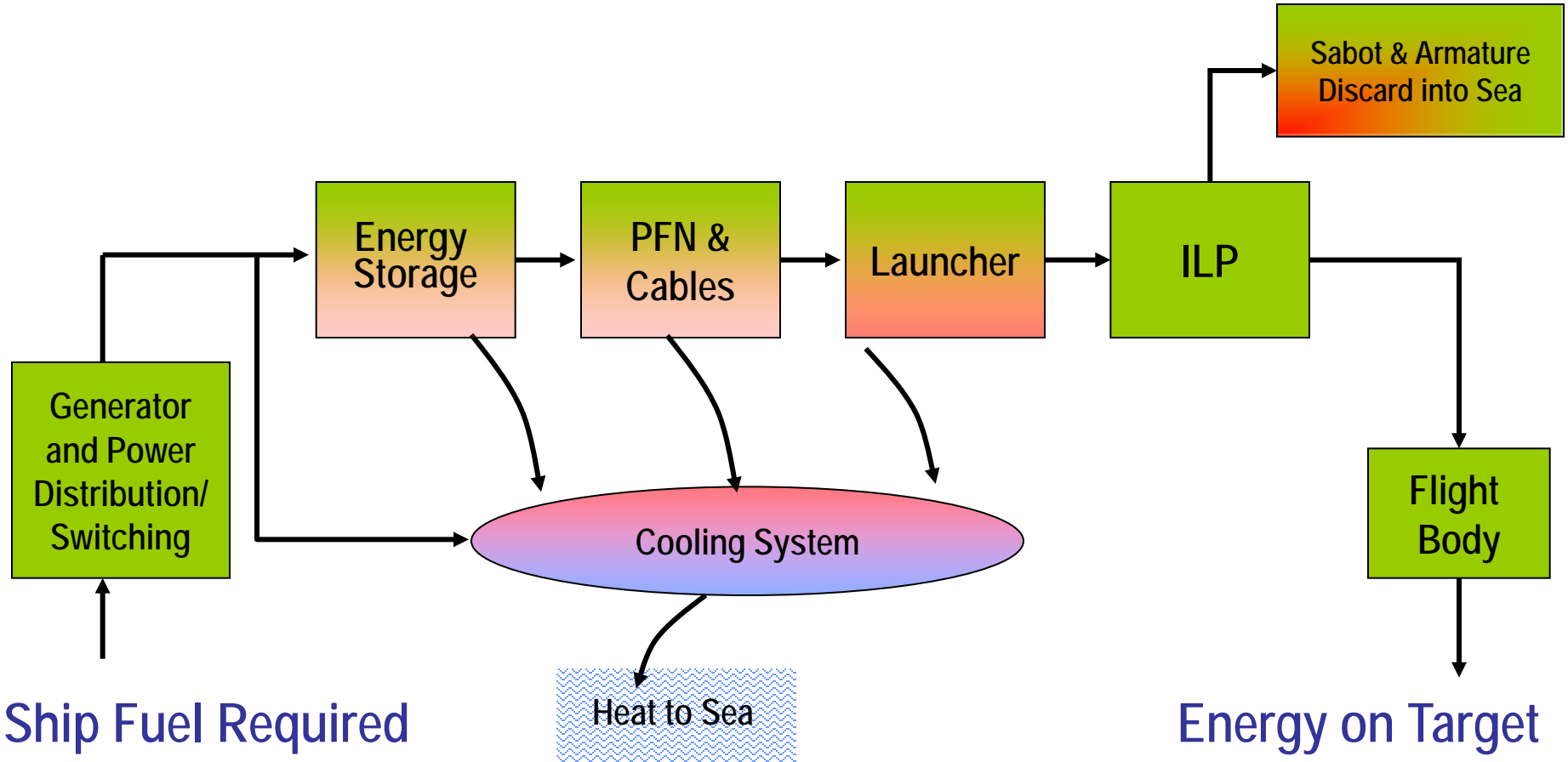
Launcher Thermal Model
Initial temperature of rails
Number of rail sections over length of rail
Effective height
Effective width
Rail permeability
Rail conductivity
Rail coefficient of thermal expansion
Rail density
Rail initial resistivity
Rail temperature resistivity
Distance between nodes normal to rail surface

Sample Output



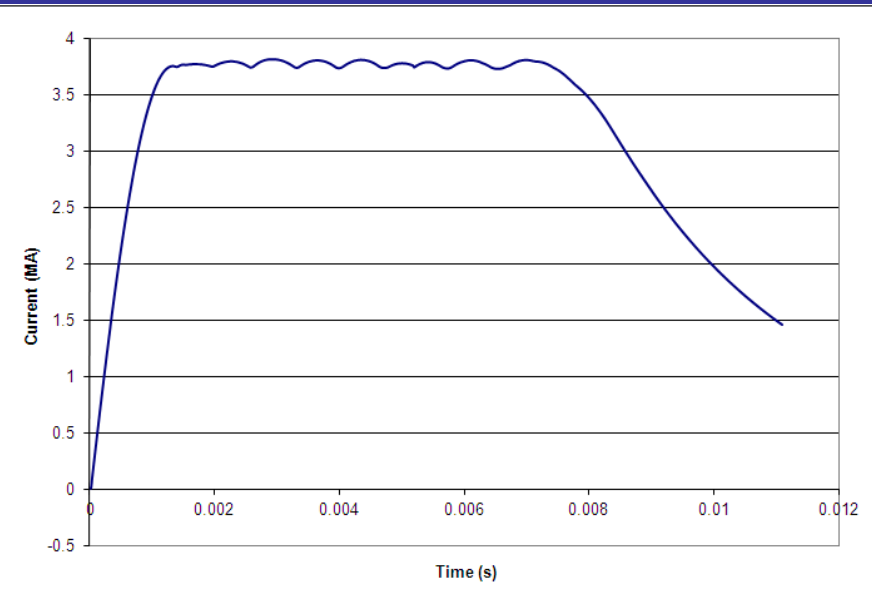
Bore diameter = 120mm



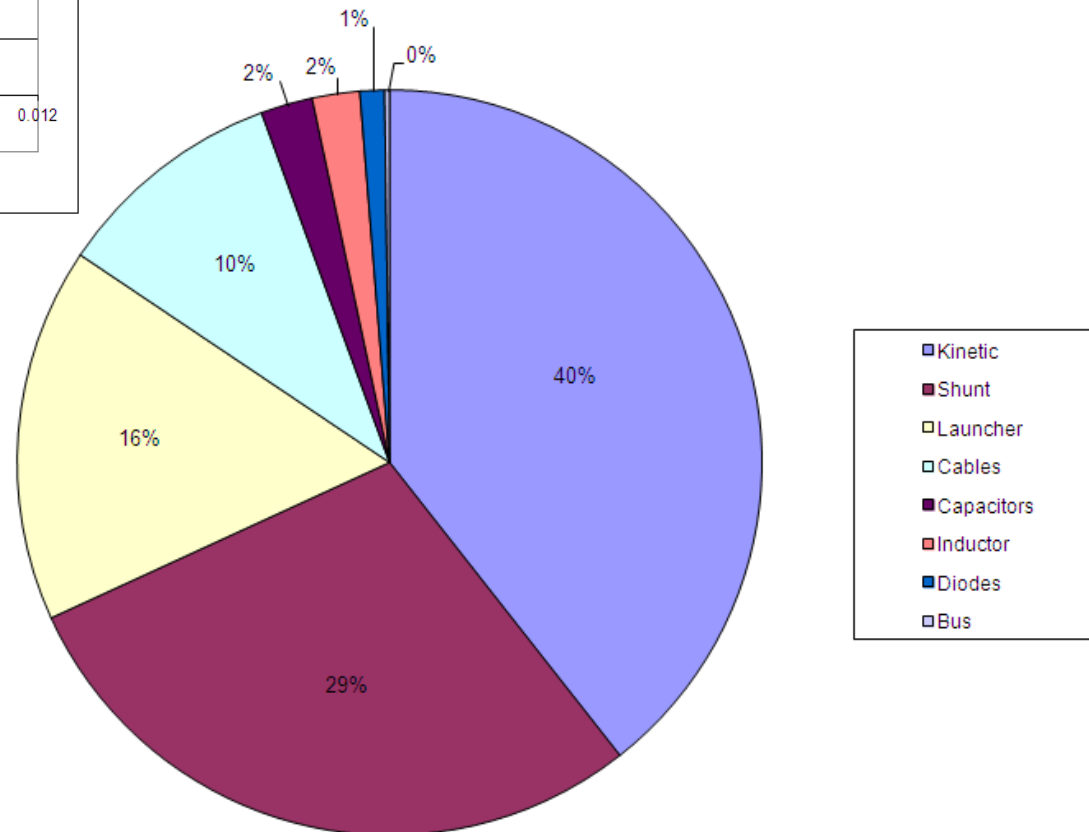


Gun Operation Requires a Weapon/Ship Systems Approach

Sample Output: Heat Generation



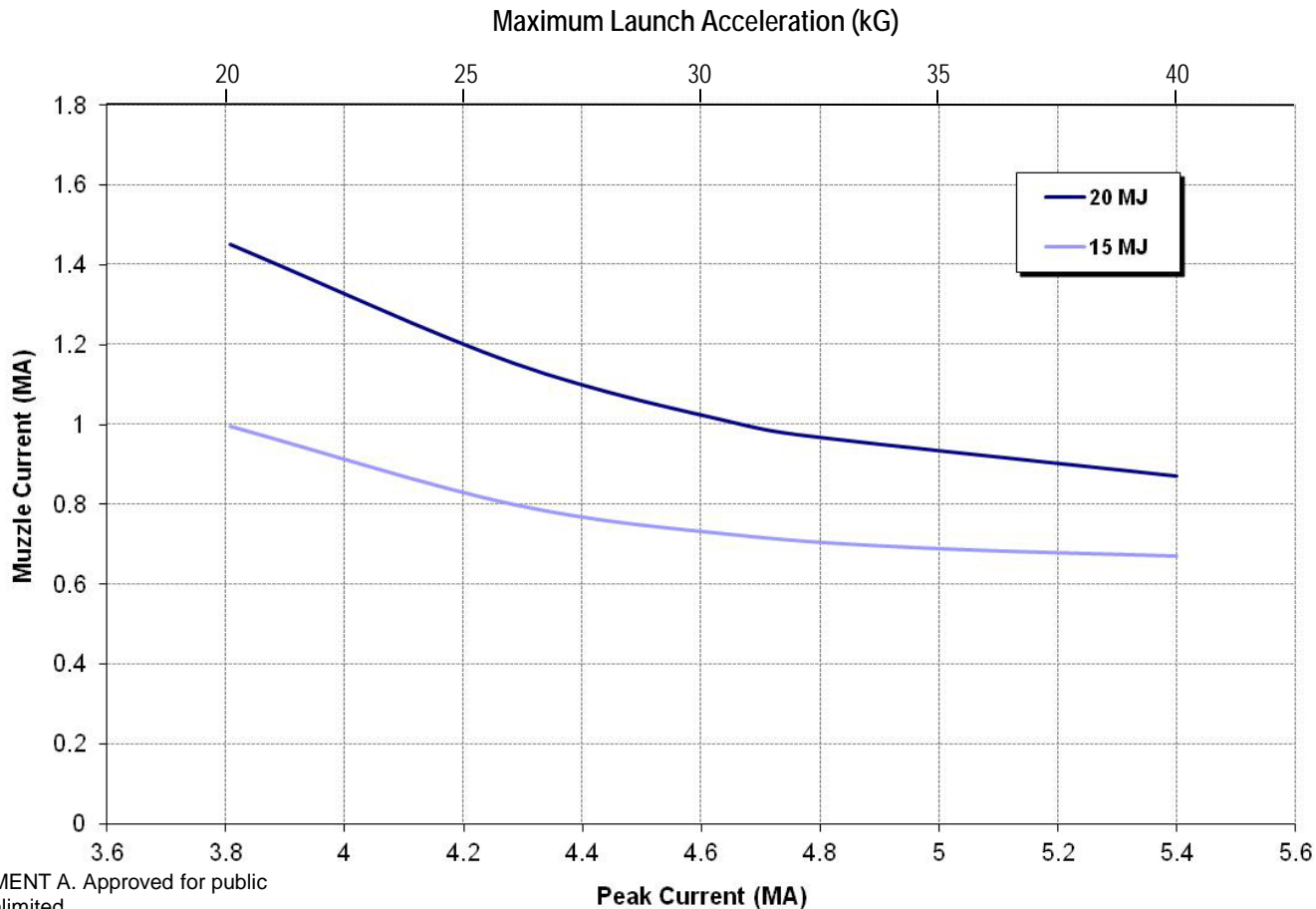
- Track heat deposited in each component per shot
 - Use data for cooling design



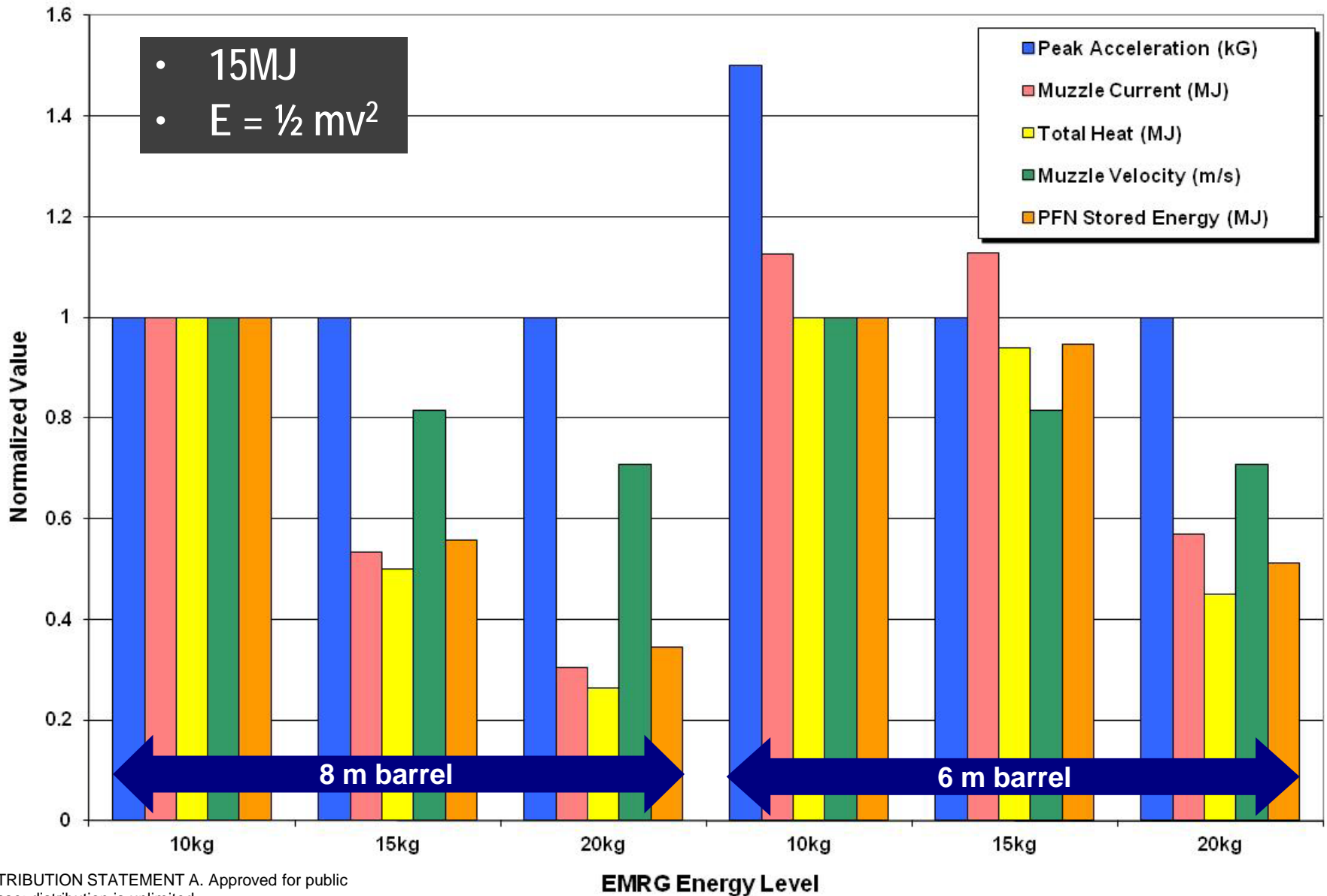
Parametric Study: Muzzle Current vs. Peak Acceleration & Peak Current



- Examine tradespace for peak & muzzle current and maximum launch accelerations
 - Sample case: 10m barrel, 120mm round bore
- Understand muzzle blast effects
 - Unlike conventional guns, consider muzzle exit current blast / arc
 - Impact to ship and/or laboratory environment; effect on nearby equipment and personnel



Sample Multi-Parameter Study: Vary Point Designs



Summary



- Working model to examine performance characteristics
 - Easily plot in-bore characteristics
- Model can perform a variety of parametric studies
 - Track heat generation in system and/or individual components
 - Understand implications of single parameters on total system performance
 - Communicate system-level EMRG design tradespace
- Use studies to determine point design
 - Compare multiple point designs

In-House System Model for Quick Turn-around Studies



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