



***TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.***

## **Active Self Venting Round (SEVER) Rarefaction Wave Based Projectile Launchers**

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# Location & Hierarchy



Our mission:

We research, design, develop, engineer and provide field support for armament systems.





## Motivation

### SEVER Technology

- Theory

### Passive Venting

- Implementation

- Results

### Active Venting

- Implementation

- Results

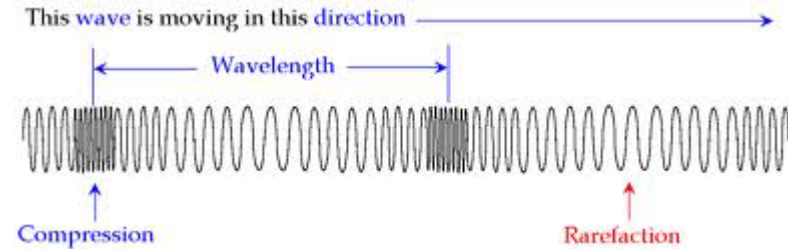
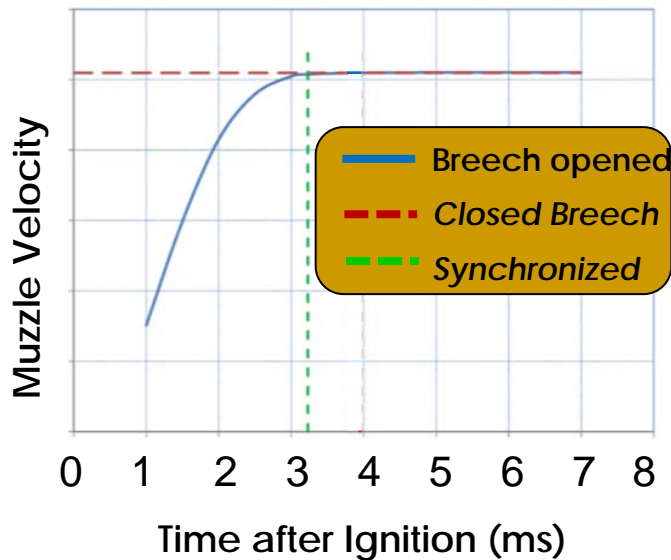


- *Weapon system that reduces recoil energy.*
- *Does not reduce muzzle velocity*
- *Reduced weight*



## Rarefaction Wave Gun Technology

- Breech intentionally opened while projectile traveling down barrel.
- Causes a rapid drop in chamber pressure
- Will not cause a decrease in muzzle velocity if the pressure loss wave (rarefaction wave) catches up with the bullet.
- Rarefaction Wave Recoil (RAR) code developed to model technology



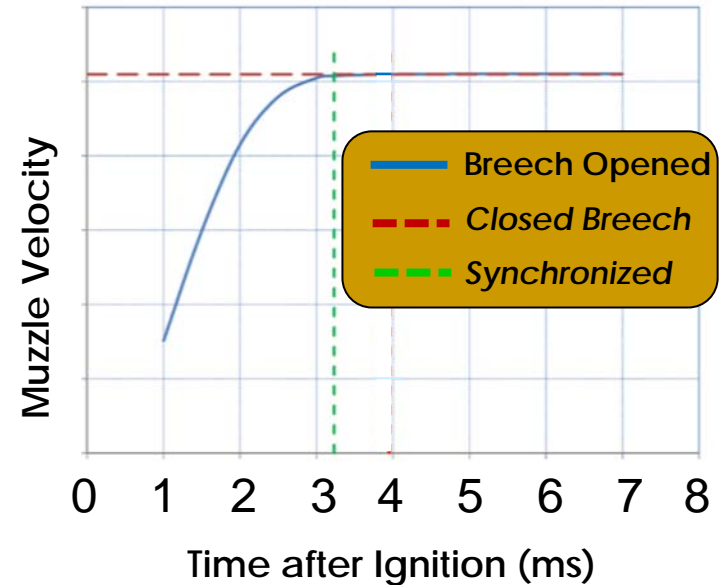
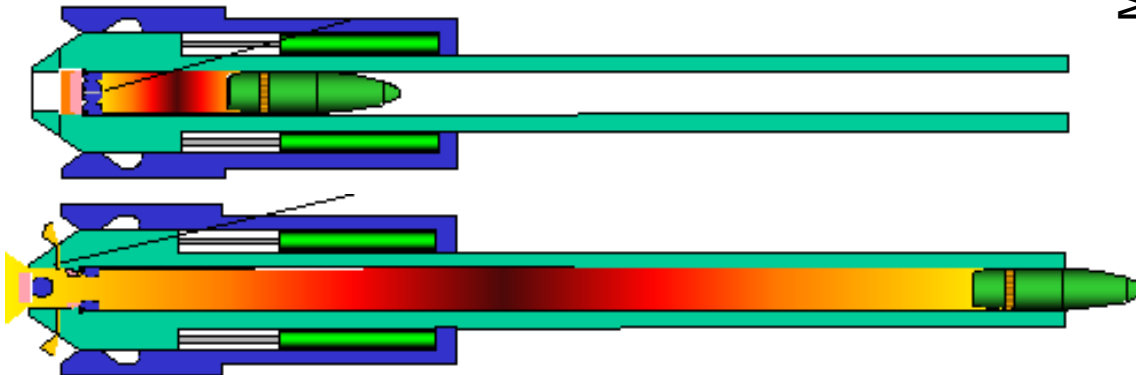
- **Shock Wave:** increased pressure from gas behind wave front results in adiabatic heating of the gas increasing it's sound speed.
- **Rarefaction Wave:** reduces the pressure and density behind wave front , cooling the gas and reducing the sound speed





## Self Venting Round (SEVER) Technology

- Method used to implement rarefaction wave gun technology
- Utilizes the round as the venting medium.
- Base of breech is open.
- Base of round severed off during firing, thus opening breech.
- Offers the potential for a less complex, lighter design.
- Concept allows improved recoil mitigation performance over the current closed breech variants.





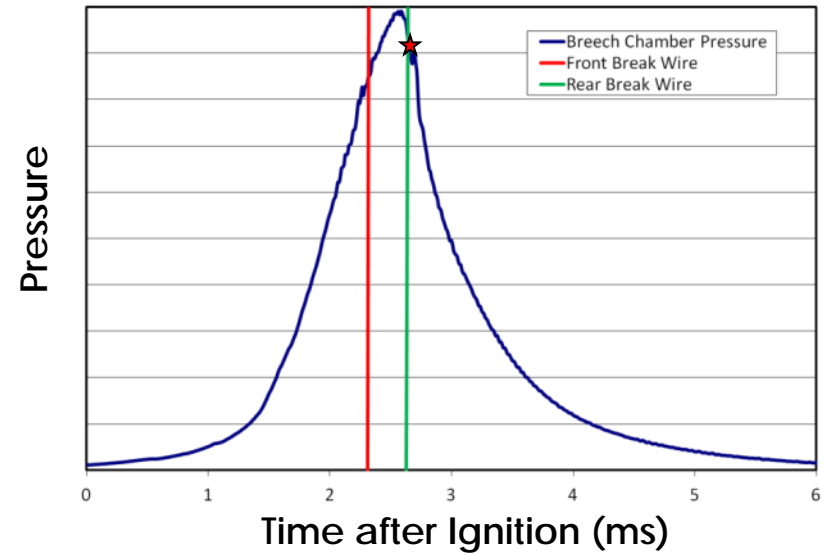
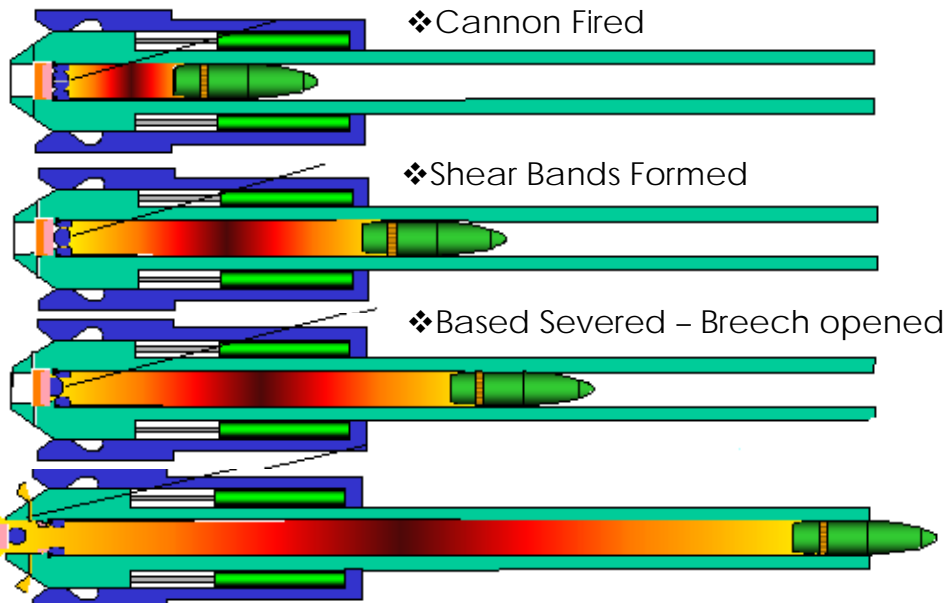
- ✦ Motivation
- ✦ SEVER Technology
  - ✦ Theory
- ✦ **Passive Venting**
  - ✦ Implementation
  - ✦ Results
- ✦ **Active Venting**
  - ✦ Implementation
  - ✦ Results



# Passive Venting



- Method uses material and geometrical design to vent
- Concept is based on the formation of shear bands to create a controlled severing of the base of the round.
- Shear bands begin forming just before peak pressure is reached
- Base is severed from cartridge slightly after peak pressure

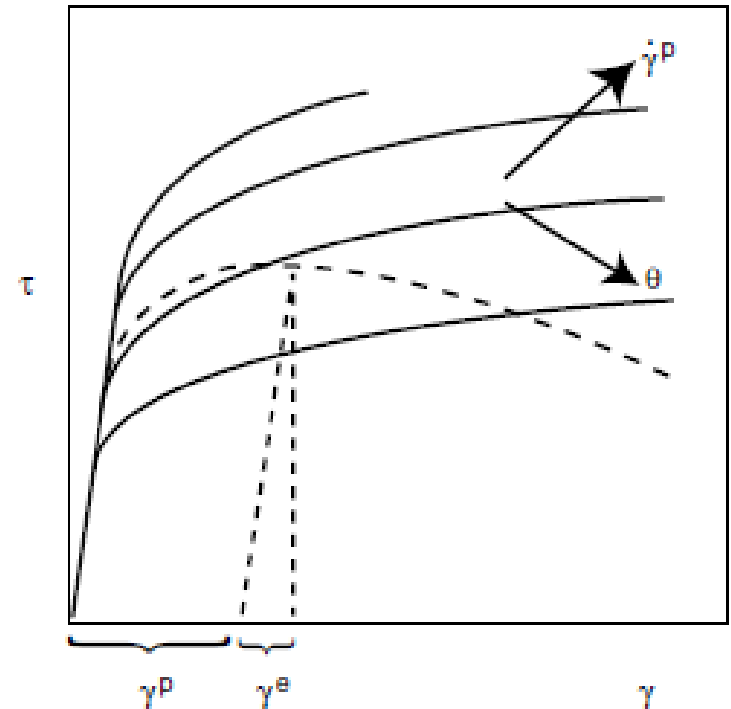






- **Adiabatic Shear Bands** (ASB's) are created when strain hardening, strain rate hardening and thermal softening mechanisms compete in an optimized geometry during the plastic regime
- **Plastic Softening** becomes dominant if given sufficient loading and strain rate causing catastrophic stress collapse

- *Isothermal curves (solid line)* tend to lie at higher levels with increasing strain rates.
- *Isothermal curves (solid line)* tend to lie at lower levels with increasing temperature.
- *Adiabatic loading (dashed line)* starts along an isothermal curve along a constant strain rate, but as plastic work and heating build up the stress a maximum and strain softening set in.
- As strain softening continues the material becomes unstable causing a dramatic altering of its ability to transmit shear forces.



\* Image from Wright - 2002

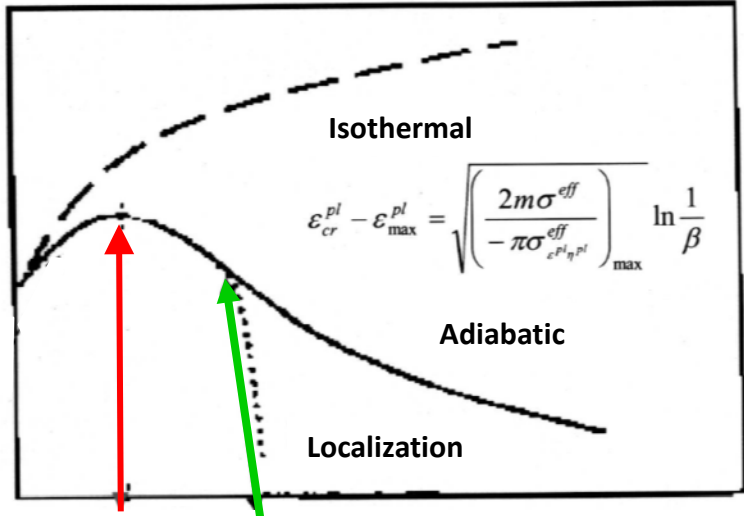


# Passive Venting



### Three Phases:

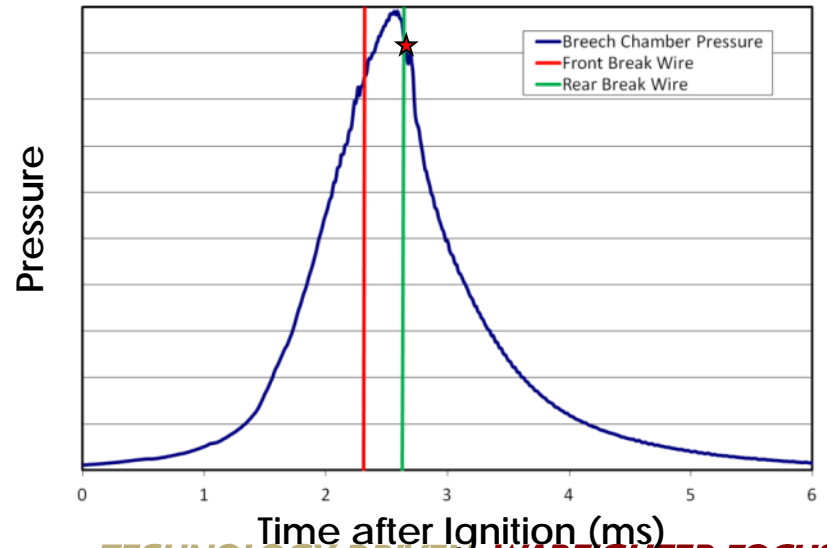
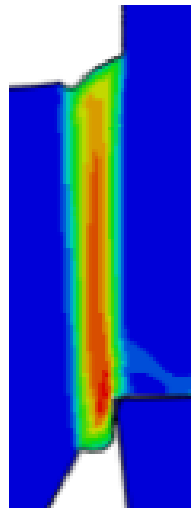
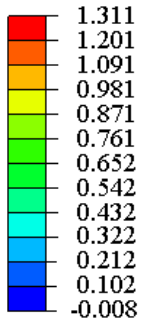
1. *Localization*: Where one area begins to heat up from plastic work more than its neighbors **(Red Line)**
2. *Initiation*: The temperature in this area increases until it becomes close to the materials melting temperature, and less load is supported **(Red to Green)**
3. *Propagation*: The point where the catastrophic stress collapse occurs **(Green line)**



Plastic Strain at Peak Stress

Plastic Strain at point of material instability

PE, Max. In-Plane Principal  
(Avg: 75%)

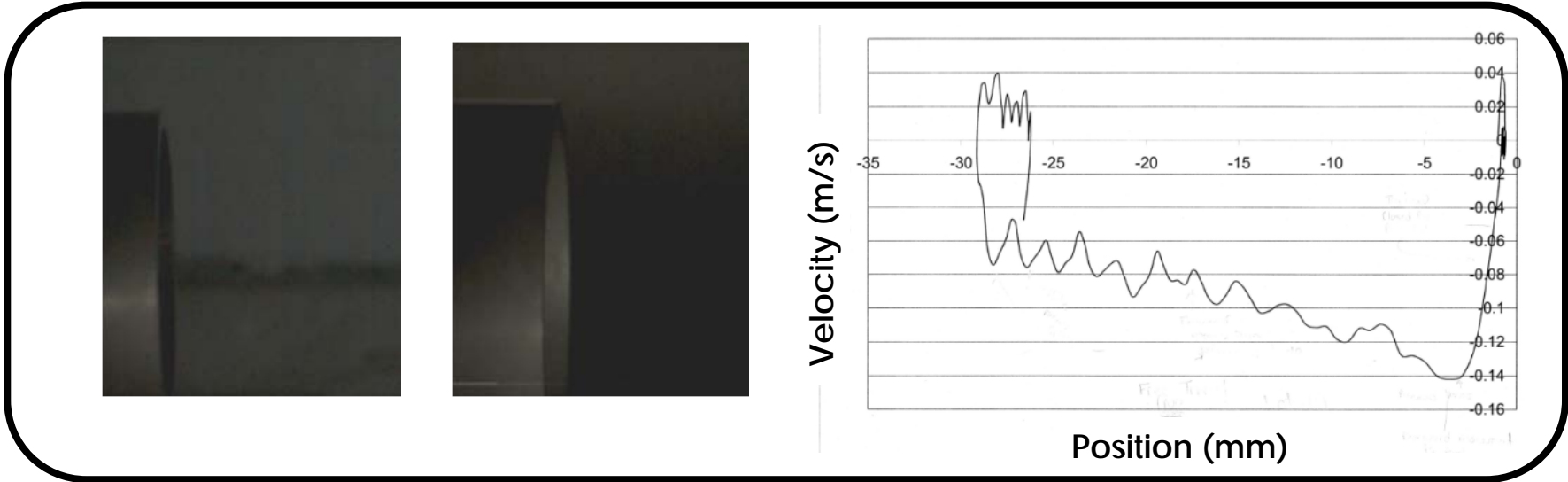
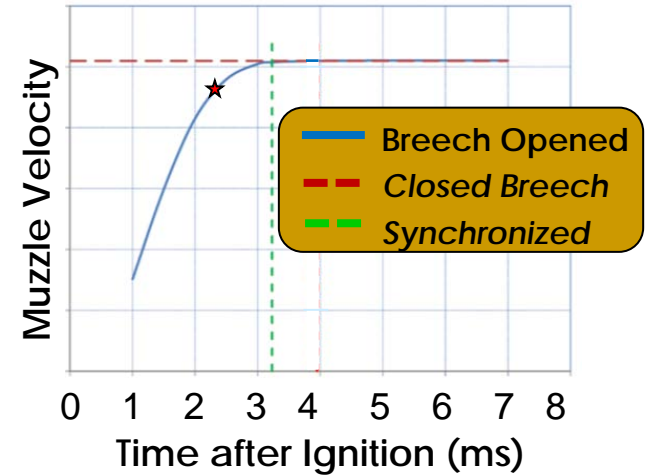




# Passive Venting



- 35mm Demonstrator cannon with modified breech was used
- Testing occurred at ARES proving ground
- 97% recoil energy mitigation
- 80% muzzle velocity
- Similar Results have been reported for the Recoilless Automatic Cannon RMK 30/35





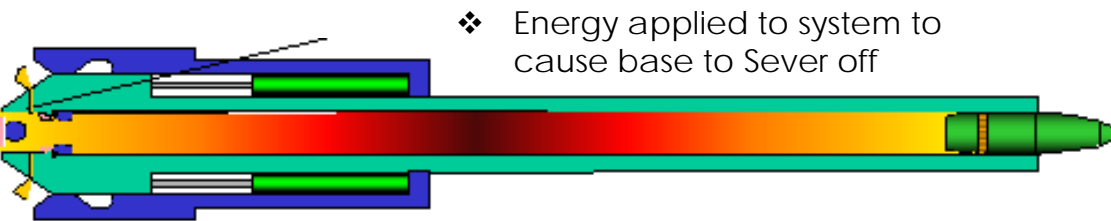
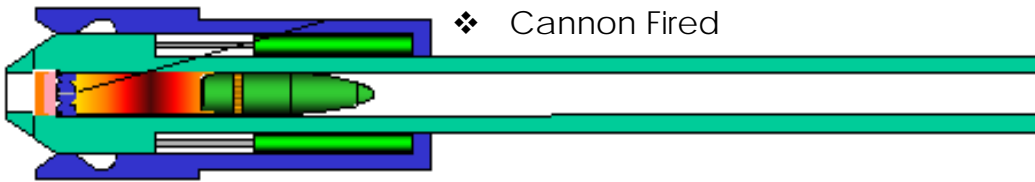
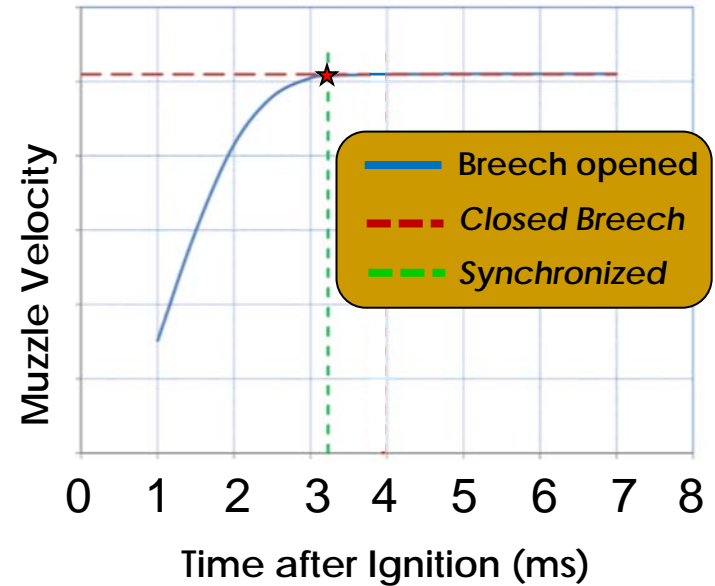
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  - ✦ Results
- ✦ **Active Venting**
  - ✦ Implementation
  - ✦ Results



# Active Venting



- Method uses material, geometrical design and additional energy to vent
- Concept uses shear band formation as a guide from catastrophic energy to follow.
- Energy is applied to the system via a triggering mechanism to control when breech is vented
- Base can be severed from cartridge at any point during firing

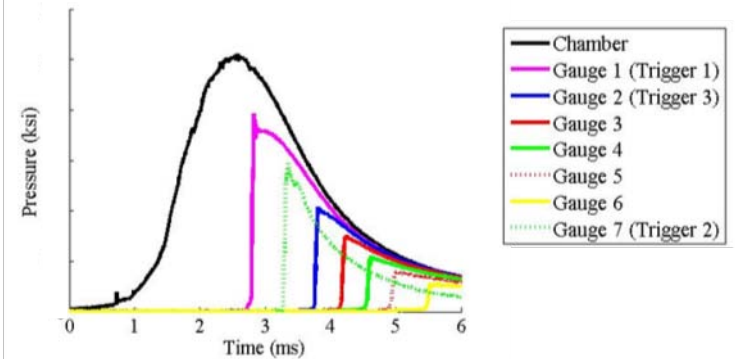
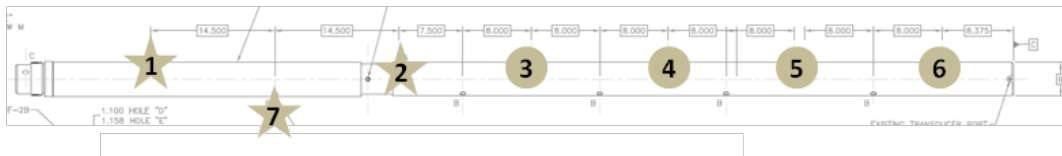
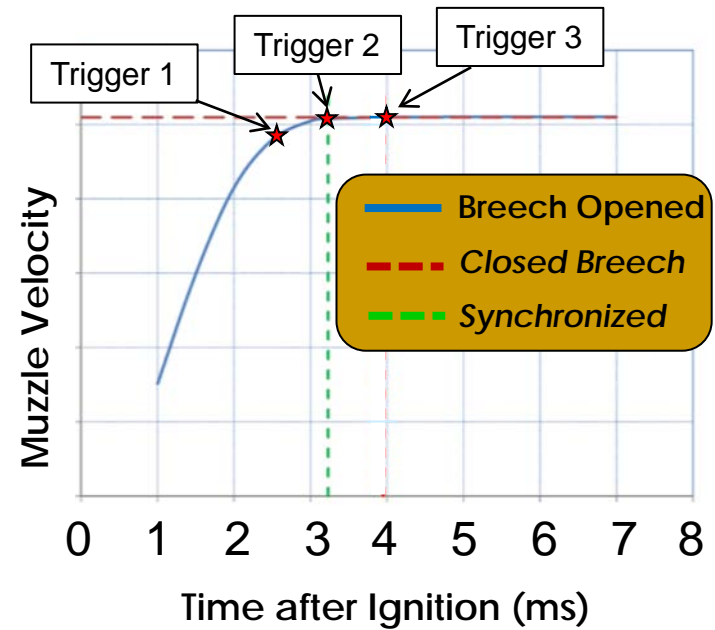




# Active Venting



- 35mm Demonstrator contained Six pressure gauge ports with one additional port added (gauge 7)
- Triggers (1, 2, 3) were set at gauges (1, 7, 2) to signal to additional energy added when bullet passed gauge.
- Bullet location correlated to time after ignition.



- 35mm Demonstrator cannon with modified breech was used
- Testing occurred at ARES proving ground
- Trigger 2 demonstrated synchronized rarefaction wave with maximum recoil reduction

<i>Trigger (1) ~1.8ms</i>		<i>Trigger (2) ~3.2ms</i>		<i>Trigger (3), ~3.8ms</i>	
<i>Muzzle Velocity</i>	<i>Recoil Reduction</i>	<i>Muzzle Velocity</i>	<i>Recoil Reduction</i>	<i>Muzzle Velocity</i>	<i>Recoil Reduction</i>
<b>95%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>28%</b>

- Future Work:**
- *What happens if Breech does not vent?*
  - *Address fail-safe requirements*



- **Passive Venting** greatly reduces recoil, however it also significantly reduces muzzle velocity.
- **Active Venting** enables the capability to produce a synchronized rarefaction wave, thus producing equivalent muzzle velocity when compared to a closed breech system as well as reducing recoil.