



Hypervelocity Impact
Laboratory

Simulating Hypervelocity Sabot Separation

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Undergraduate
Research Scholars

LAUNCH: UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH

TAMU HVI Laboratory Overview



Information

Established early 2020
Location: Center for Infrastructure Renewal (CIR) at the TAMU RELLIS Campus



Projectile

Velocity: 2-8 km/s (4,400-18,000 mph)
Size: 2-10 mm (0.08-0.40 in)
Shape: cylindrical, spherical, ogive, buckshot

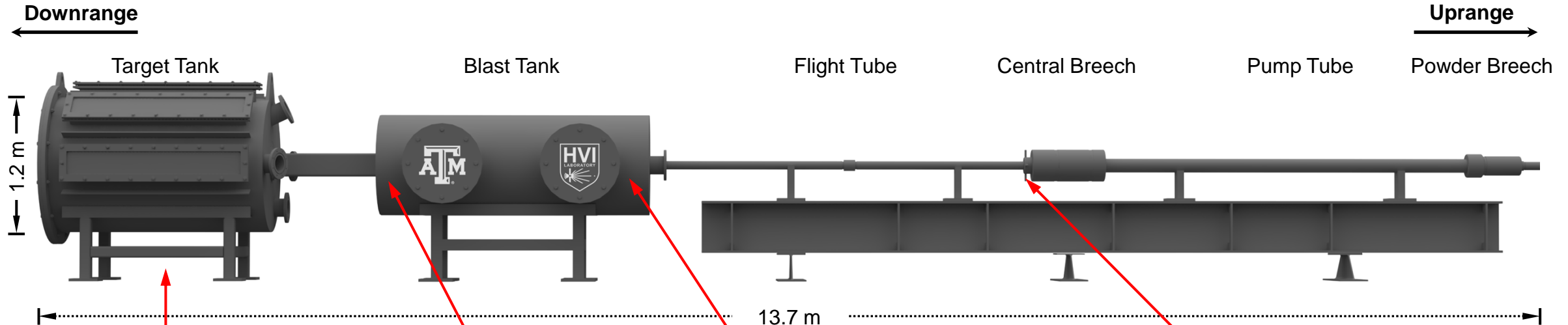


Target Specimen

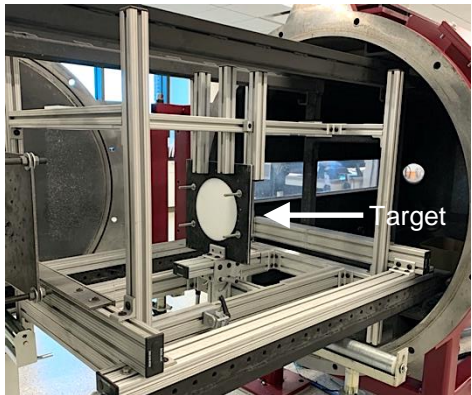
Impact angle: 0-90°
Maximum size: 0.6 m x 0.6 m (2' x 2')
Maximum weight: ~90 kg (200 lb)



Experimental Setup – Projectile & Sabot Flight

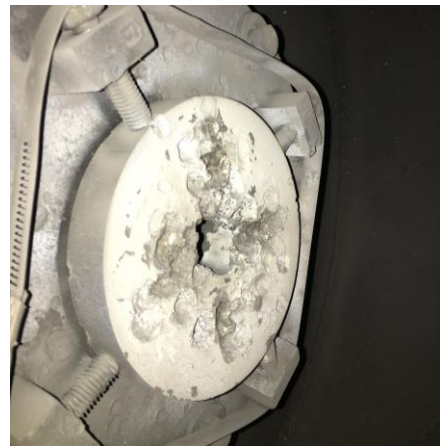


Projectile impacts target

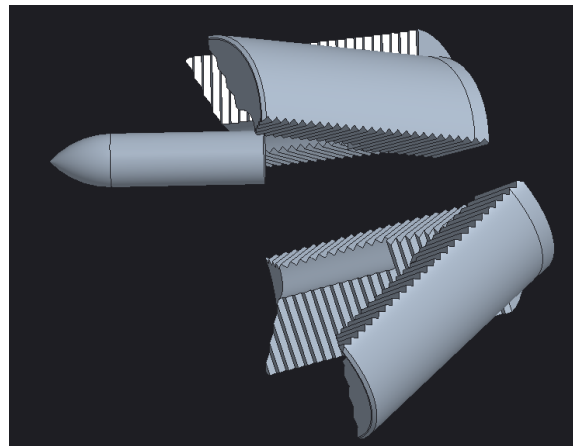


Target Fixture

Sabot petals impact stripper plate



Sabot petals aerodynamically separate



Projectile sabot package is seated in flight tube



Package ready for flight



Expanded view of package

Simulating hypervelocity sabot separation



Purpose

- Accurately predicting degree of separation increases testing effectiveness
- Simulation software allows for new sabot package designs for different projectile geometries

Phase I: Empirical modelling to test simulation results

- Data collected from HVI tests
- Relates degree of separation (separation radius) to flight parameters

Phase II: Development of sabot flight simulation software

- Uses newtonian impact theory for hypersonic flow
- Numerically integrates over projectile flight to find degree of separation

Phase I: Empirical modelling to test simulation results



Sabot petal impact photography normal to the stripper plate

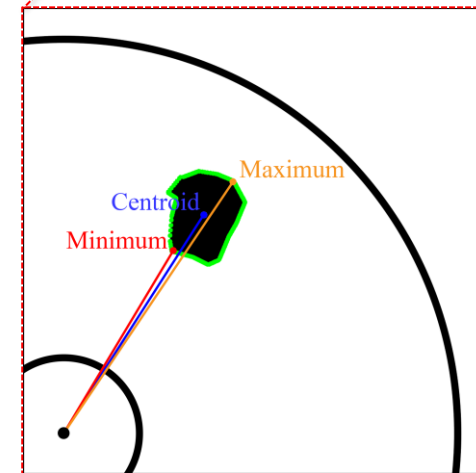
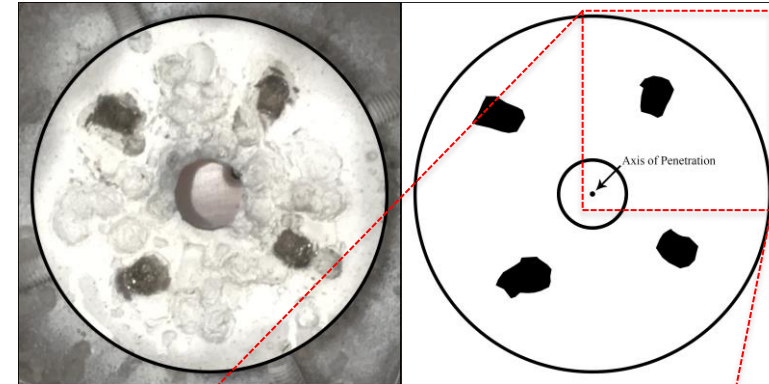
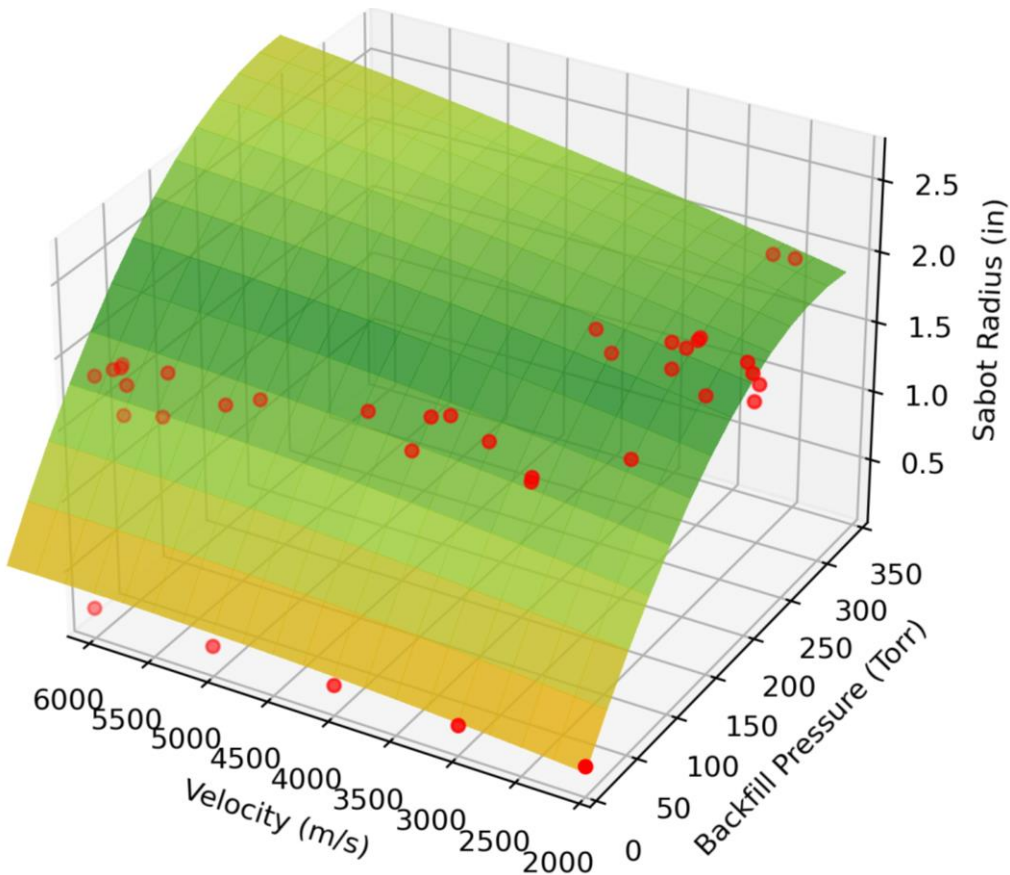


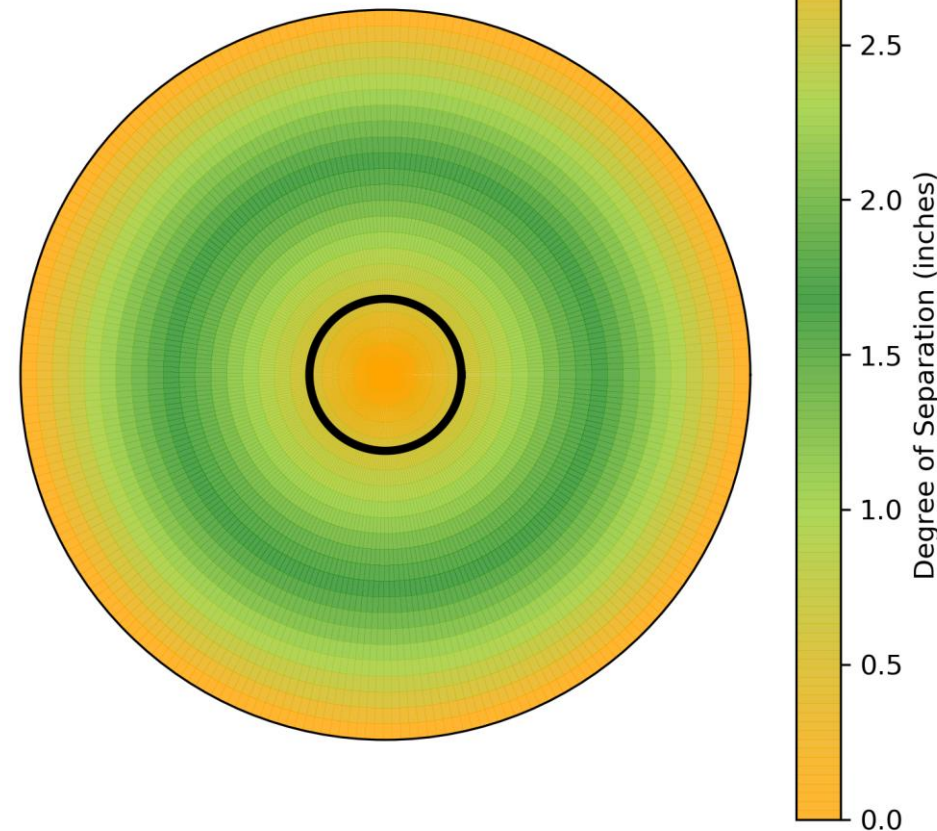
Image processing using Adobe Photoshop and Python scripts to convert image data to the degree of separation

Phase I: Empirical modelling to test simulation

Sabot separation empirical relationship



Degree of Separation visualized on stripper plate



Phase I: Empirical Modelling to test simulation



Polynomial regression model results

- Regressors
 - Projectile Velocity (v)
 - Backfill Pressure (P)
- Endogenous
 - Degree of separation
- Significant regressor interactions

$$\widehat{\text{Degree of separation}} = x_1 vP + x_2 v^2 P + x_3 vP^2 + x_4 P^3 + u$$

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.943			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.936			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	132.3			
Date:	Thu, 25 Mar 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.01e-19			
Time:	02:56:29	Log-Likelihood:	23.373			
No. Observations:	37	AIC:	-36.75			
Df Residuals:	32	BIC:	-28.69			
Df Model:	4					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]

const	0.2591	0.062	4.203	0.000	0.134	0.385
x1	7.63e-06	6.67e-07	11.436	0.000	6.27e-06	8.99e-06
x2	-6.346e-10	6.21e-11	-10.225	0.000	-7.61e-10	-5.08e-10
x3	-2.014e-08	3.76e-09	-5.361	0.000	-2.78e-08	-1.25e-08
x4	7.037e-08	1.89e-08	3.732	0.001	3.2e-08	1.09e-07
=====						
Omnibus:	1.207	Durbin-Watson:	1.848			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.547	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.966			
Skew:	-0.118	Prob(JB):	0.617			
Kurtosis:	2.245	Cond. No.	5.34e+09			
=====						

Phase II and Future Work

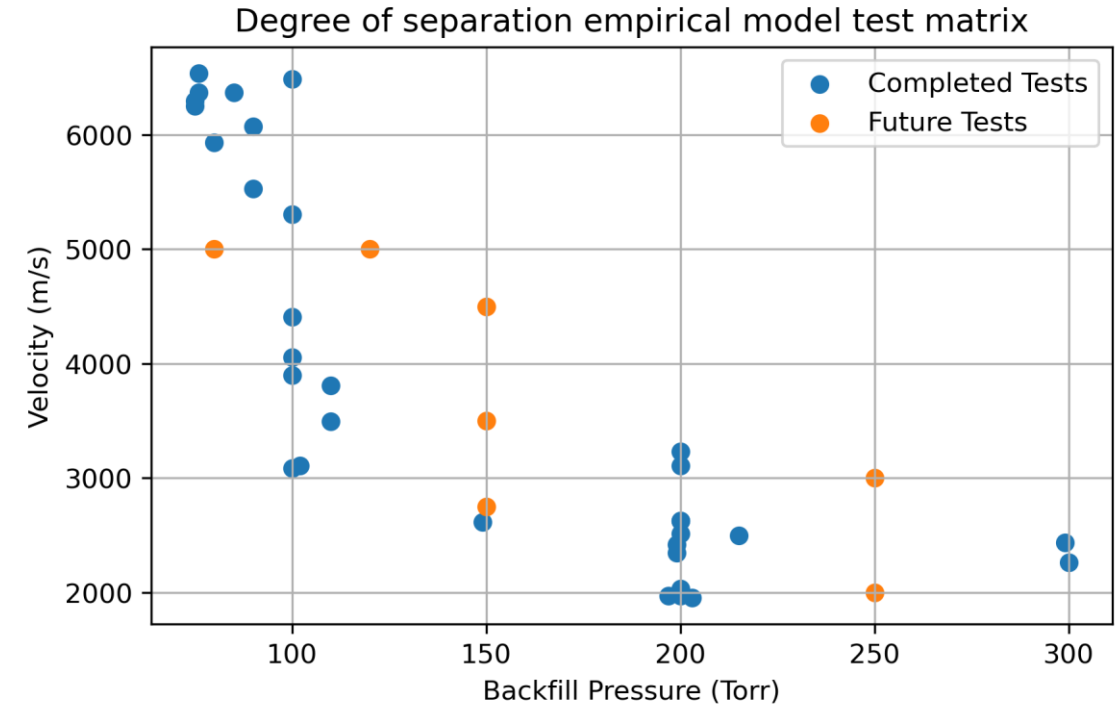


Finishing Phase I

- Completing test matrix to improve model accuracy

Phase II

- Work continues





Email questions to jdleaverton@tamu.edu

February 24, 2021