

A Study on Water Barrier for Ship Self-Defense A study on water barrier for chip self-defense

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ABSTRACT

The U.S. Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division (NSWCDD) is developing technology for a concept that has the potential to be very effective in defending Navy platforms against high speed, sea-skimming, anti-ship cruise missiles (ASCMs). This concept uses a new kill mechanism, a wall of water, to provide a low cost, universal terminal defense system for Navy ships. This wall of water or water barrier is formed from the shallow detonation of multiple underwater explosive charges. To support the development and evaluation of the Water Barrier Concept, underwater detonation tests of scaled line charges were conducted by NSWCDD in July 1995 to determine the amount of water ejected into the air by subsurface detonation of continuous and discrete line charges. The above-surface plumes were generated by the underwater detonation of composition C-4 demolition blocks that were configured into continuous line charges that were 30 to 56 feet in length. Plumes also were produced from the sequential underwater detonation of discrete line charges that consisted of five to eight 10-pounds charges separated by 8 feet and fabricated from C-4 demolition blocks. Line charge depths and horizontal separation of discrete charges were chosen to maximize the amount of water ejected into the air. This project will study the validation of the mathematic model and computational code for predicting shallow depth explosion plume behavior and compared with the NSWCCD underwater detonation tests in detail. The model is based on a generalized formulation of hydrodynamics and uses an incompressible liquid assumption. This model will be validated by comparing a three-dimensional (3-D) computation to observations from NSWCDD experiments. Quantitative measurements of plume heights, diameters and plume profiles are also compared to the computational data by using 3-D model of discrete line charge, and 2-D models of continuous and discrete line charge. Finally, the explosive configuration studies based on computations of 2-D and 3-D line charges will be studied of producing an effective plume profiles.

Keywords : Anti-ship cruise missiles (ASCMs) ; barrier ; plume ; line charge

Table of Contents

COVER CREDENTIAL AUTHORIZATION LETTERS	iii
ABSTRACT (CHINESE)	iv
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
SYMBOLS	xiii
Chapter I. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Motivation	1
1.2 Literature survey	2
1.2.1 The physical phenomena of underwater explosion	3
1.2.2 The water barrier of underwater explosion	5
1.3 Purpose	6
Chapter II. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	10
2.1 Eulerian equation of motion	10
2.2 Equation of state	12
2.3 Ignition and growth explosive material model	13
2.4 Numerical approach	17
Chapter III. MICHAEL ' S SEMI-EMPIRICAL FORMULATION FOR WATER PLUME OF UNDERWATER EXPLOSION	29
Chapter IV. NUMERICAL VALIDATION	33
4.1 Numerical validation for single charge	33
4.2 2-D model for single charge underwater explosion	33
4.2.1 Problem description	33
4.2.2 Model description	33
4.2.3 Results and discussion	35
4.3 3-D model for single charge underwater explosion	35
4.3.1 Model description	36
4.3.2 Results and discussion	36
4.4 Comparison and discussion	37
Chapter V. NUMERICAL STUDY OF WATER BARRIER	46
5.1 Continuous line charge for constant depth using 2-D numerical model	46
5.1.1 Problem description	46
5.1.2 Model description	47
5.1.3 Results and discussion	48
5.2 Discrete line charge for constant depth using 2-D model and 3-D numerical model	49
5.2.1 Problem description	49
5.2.2 Model description	49
5.2.3 Results and discussion	51
5.3 Comparison of 2-D and 3-D numerical model for line charge underwater explosion	51
Chapter VI. CONCLUSIONS	67
6.1 Conclusions	67
6.2 Futures works	69
REFERENCES	71
TABLE OF FIGURES	
Fig. 1.1. Water plume of an underwater explosionfor for ship self-defense	8
Fig. 1.2. Water plume of an underwater explosion	8
Fig. 1.3. Development of base surge from an underwater explosion	9
Fig. 2.1. A mixture zone in the IG explosive element	25
Fig. 2.2. Flow chart for IG model solution	26
Fig. 2.3. Euler element CHEXA	27
Fig. 3.1. Plume dimension	30
Fig. 3.2. Maximum height and radius of the plume from an underwater TNT explosion	31
Fig. 4.1. Configuration of 0.445kg TNT charge fired at depth of 1.5 meter	38
Fig. 4.2. 2-D geometrical model of water plume	39
Fig. 4.3. 2-D finite element model of water plume	39
Fig. 4.4. Maximum height of plume for 0.445kg TNT charge underwater explosion	40
Fig. 4.5. 3-D geometrical model of water plume	41
Fig. 4.6. 3-D finite element model of water plume	41
Fig. 4.7. Maximum height of water plume using 3-D model	42
Fig. 5.1. Continuous line charge arrangement at constant depth	53
Fig. 5.2. 2-D geometrical model of continuous line charge	54
Fig. 5.3. 2-D finite element model of continuous line charge	54
Fig. 5.4. Maximum height of plume for continuous line charge	55
Fig. 5.5.	

Discrete line charge arrangement at constant depth 56 Fig. 5.6. 2-D geometrical model of discrete line charge 57 Fig. 5.7. 2-D finite element model of discrete line charge 57 Fig. 5.8. 3-D geometry of discrete line charge 58 Fig. 5.9. 3-D finite element model of discrete line charge 59 Fig. 5.10. Maximum height of water barrier of discrete line charge for 2 – D model, 3-D model and Joseph experiment 60 Fig. 5.11. Maximum length of water barrier of discrete line charge for 2 – D model, 3-D model and Joseph experiment 60 Fig. 5.12. Maximum diameter of water barrier of discrete line charge for 3-D model and Joseph experiment 61

LISTS OF TABLES Table 2.1. Material parameters and coefficients in the EOS for water 28 Table 2.2. Coefficients for the IG model of several explosions in the database 28 Table 3.1. Maximum height and radius of the plume from an underwater TNT explosion 32 Table 4.1. Surface effect of underwater explosion (TNT charge weight:0.445kg, fired depth: 1.5m) using 2-D model 43 Table 4.2. Surface effect of underwater explosion (TNT charge weight:0.445kg, fired depth: 1.5m) using 3-D model 44 Table 4.3. Surface effect of underwater explosion (TNT charge weight:0.445kg, fired depth: 1.5m) using 3-D model (continuous) 45 Table 5.1. Surface effect of underwater explosion of continuous line charge 62 Table 5.2 Surface effect of underwater explosion of continuous line charge (continuous) 63 Table 5.3 Surface effect of underwater explosion of discrete line charge 64 Table 5.4 Surface effect of underwater explosion of discrete line charge (continuous) 65 Table 5.5 Diameter of water barrier of discrete line charge using 3-D model 66

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