US 20150040789A1

(19) United States

(12) Patent Application Publication

McDonald et al.

(10) Pub. No.: US 2015/0040789 A1

(43) Pub. Date: Feb. 12, 2015

(54) **ENHANCED LINEAR SHAPED CHARGE INCLUDING SPINAL CHARGE ELEMENT**

(71) Applicant: **Goodrich Corporation**, Charlotte, NC (US)

(72) Inventors: **Steven McDonald**, Fairfield, CA (US); **Dennis Way**, Vacaville, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Goodrich Corporation**, Charlotte, NC (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **13/964,300**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 12, 2013**

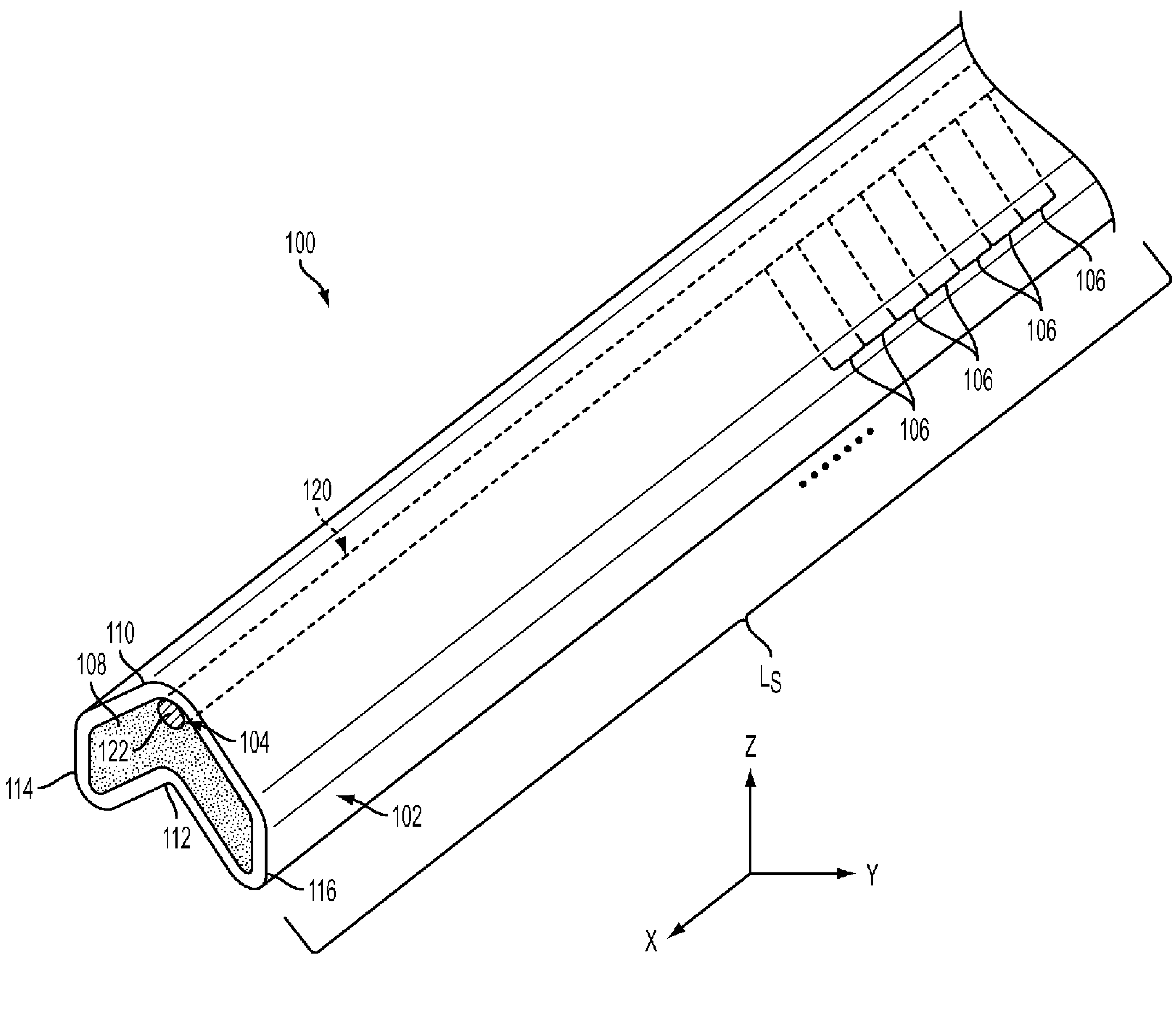
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
F42B 1/028 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***F42B 1/028*** (2013.01)
USPC **102/307**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An enhanced linear shaped charge (X-Jet) includes a sheath and a spinal charge element. The sheath extends along an axis between a first end and a second end to define a sheath length. The sheath has a first hollowed chevron-shaped cross-section that defines a main charge cavity, an upper apex, and a lower apex. The spinal charge element is disposed within the main charge cavity and abuts the upper apex. The spinal charge element further includes a spinal casing that extends along the sheath length to define a spinal length. The spinal casing has a hollowed cross-section defining a spinal charge cavity.



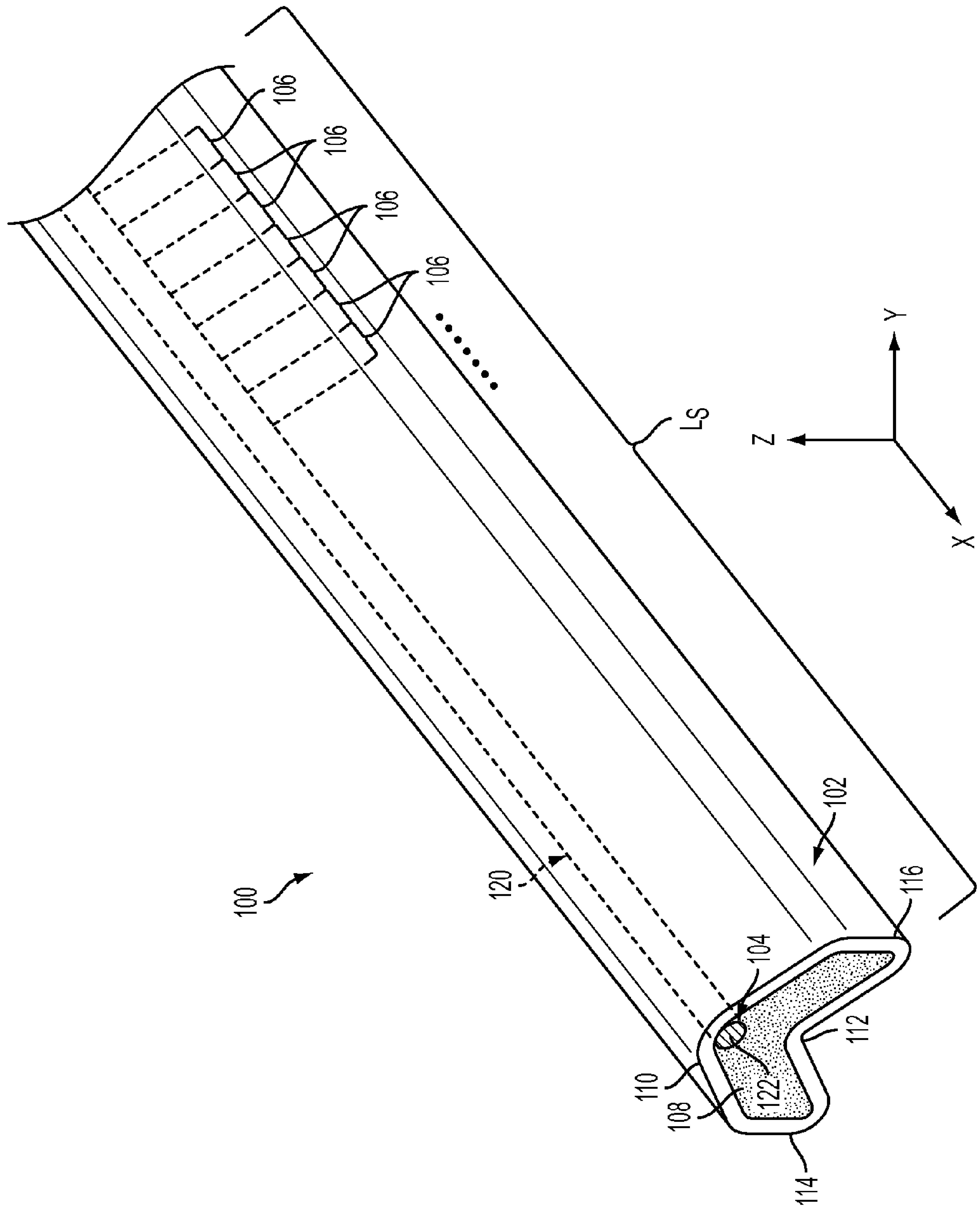


FIG. 1

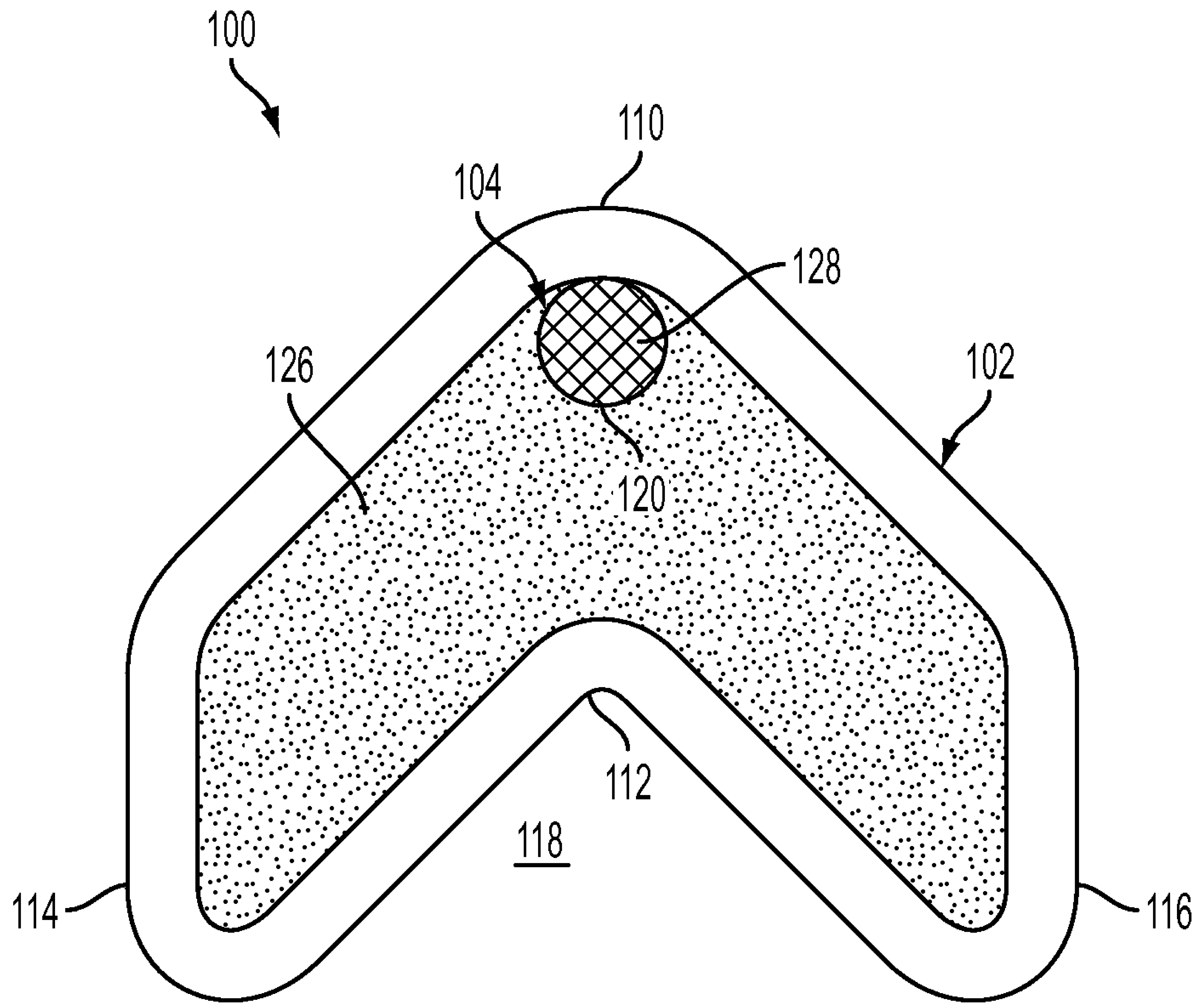


FIG. 2

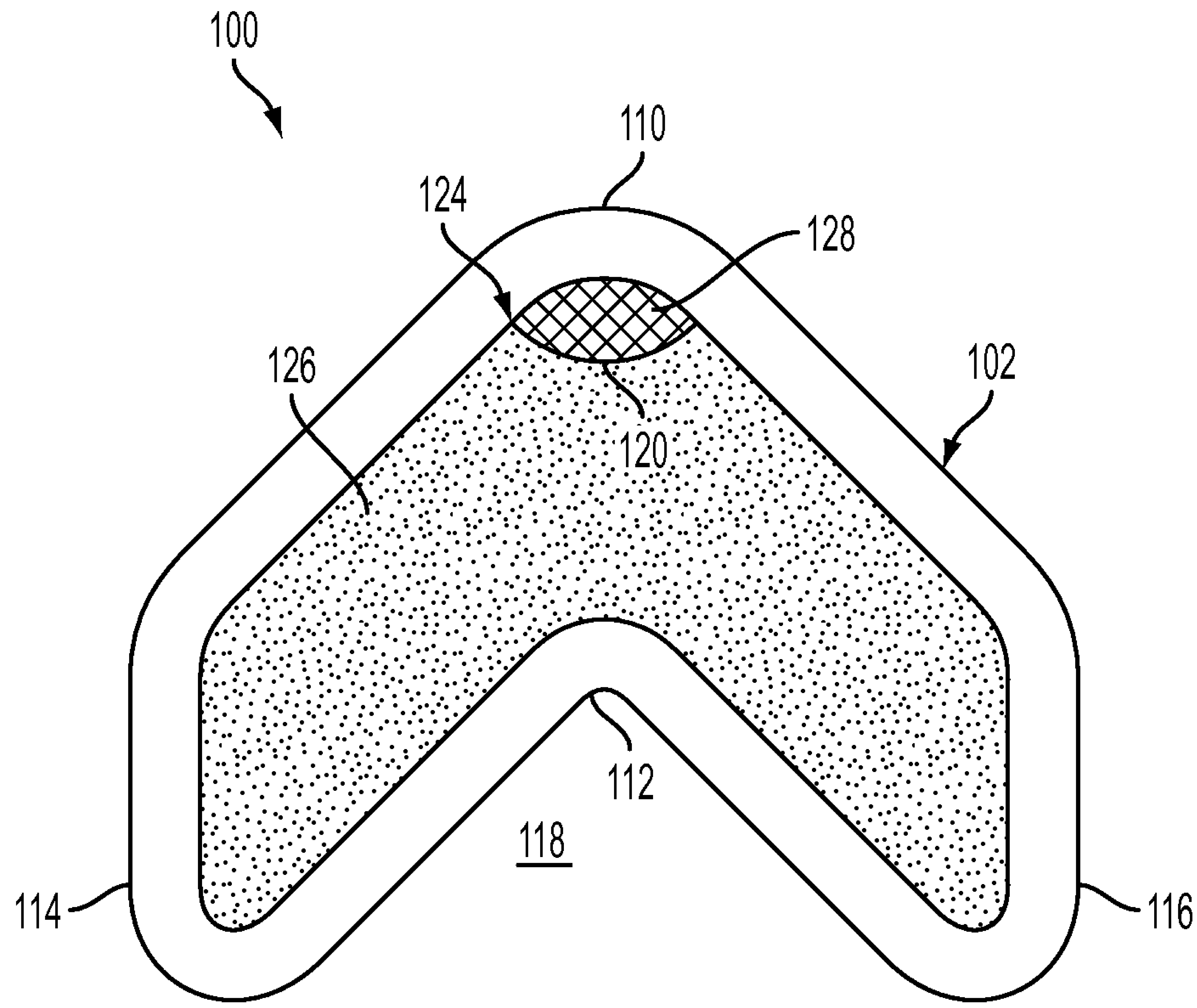


FIG. 3

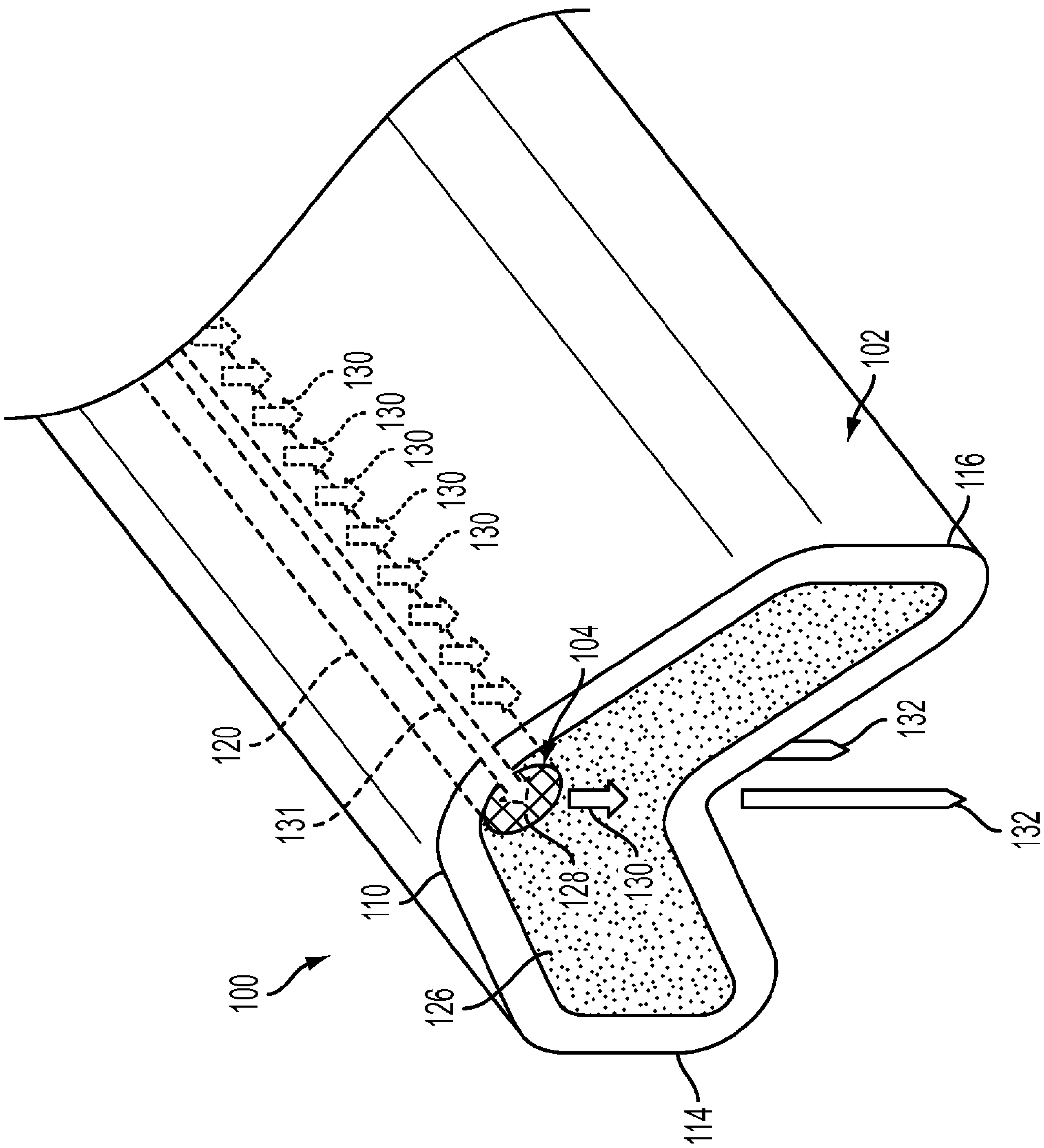

100
102
104
110
114
116
120
126
128
130
130
130
130
130
130
131
132
132

FIG. 4

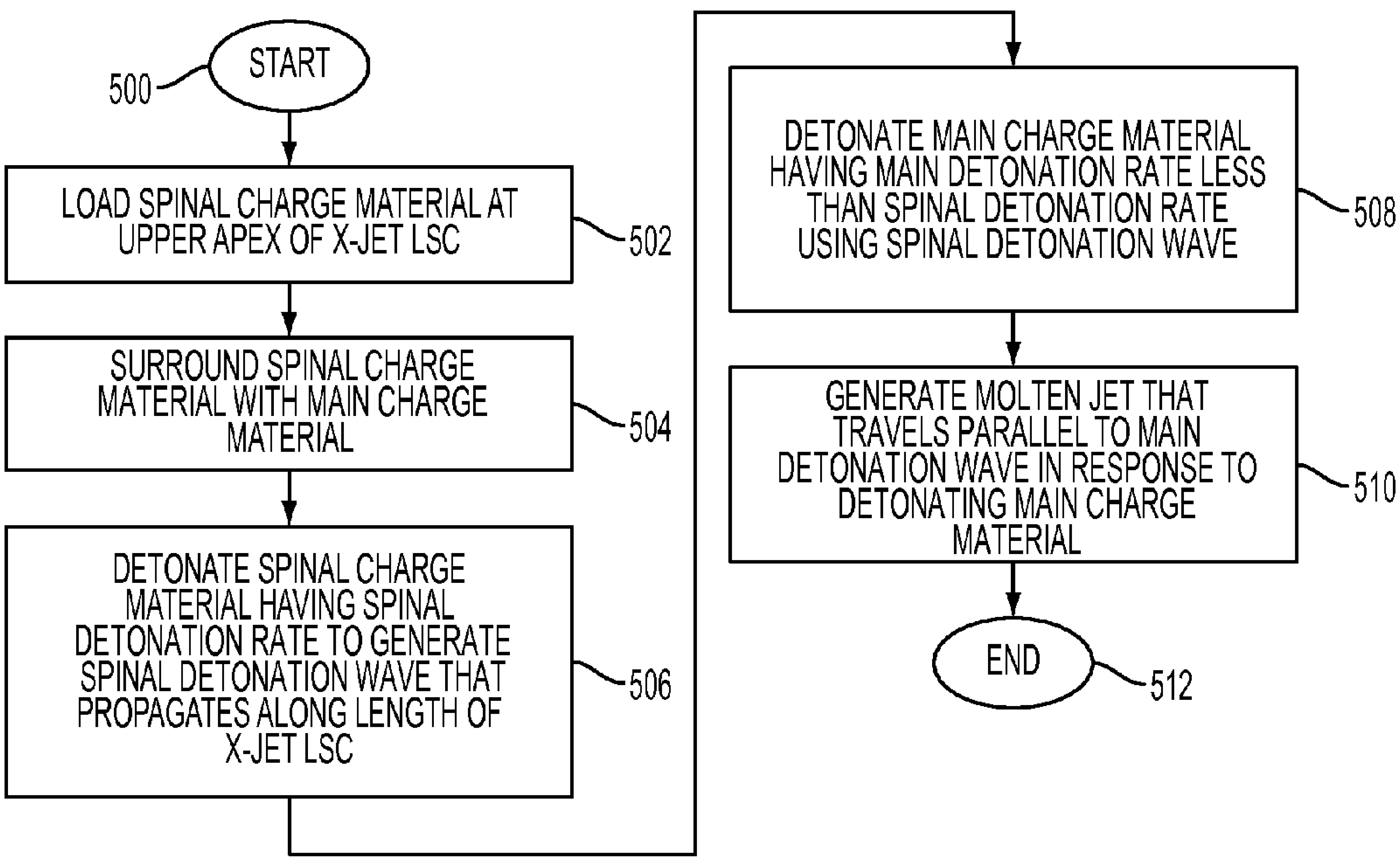

START
500
LOAD SPINAL CHARGE MATERIAL AT UPPER APEX OF X-JET LSC
502
SURROUND SPINAL CHARGE MATERIAL WITH MAIN CHARGE MATERIAL
504
DETONATE SPINAL CHARGE MATERIAL HAVING SPINAL DETONATION RATE TO GENERATE SPINAL DETONATION WAVE THAT PROPAGATES ALONG LENGTH OF X-JET LSC
506
DETONATE MAIN CHARGE MATERIAL HAVING MAIN DETONATION RATE LESS THAN SPINAL DETONATION RATE USING SPINAL DETONATION WAVE
508
GENERATE MOLTEN JET THAT TRAVELS PARALLEL TO MAIN DETONATION WAVE IN RESPONSE TO DETONATING MAIN CHARGE MATERIAL
510
END
512

FIG. 5

ENHANCED LINEAR SHAPED CHARGE INCLUDING SPINAL CHARGE ELEMENT

BACKGROUND

[0001] Various embodiments of the disclosure pertain to linear shaped charges, and more particularly, to a linear shaped charge including a spinal charge element.

[0002] A linear shaped charge (LSC) is an explosive device consisting of an explosive material encased in a metal tube (or sheath). The sheath typically has a V-shaped cross-sectional profile that defines a lower apex. When the LSC is detonated at one end, a planar detonation wave propagates axially along the length of the LSC. As each cross-section is detonated, a high-velocity molten jet of sheath material is projected downward from the lower apex. The molten jet is capable of cutting through various metallic and non-metallic targets of various thicknesses depending on the explosive material load and the sheath material.

[0003] A conventional LSC generates a planar detonation wave that travels parallel to the length of the sheath and therefore perpendicular to the projected molten jet. Since the detonation wave is perpendicular to the molten jet, the molten jet does not realize the full force of the detonation wave and the detonation efficiency of the LSC is diminished.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

[0004] According to an embodiment, an enhanced linear shaped charge (X-Jet) includes a sheath and a spinal charge element. The sheath extends along an axis between a first end and a second end to define a sheath length. The sheath has a first hollowed chevron-shaped cross-section that defines a main charge cavity, an upper apex, and a lower apex. The spinal charge element is disposed within the main charge cavity and abuts the upper apex. The spinal charge element further includes a spinal casing that extends along the sheath length to define a spinal length. The spinal casing has a hollowed cross-section defining a spinal charge cavity.

[0005] According to another embodiment, a method of detonating a linear shaped charge (LSC) having a sheath configured to contain explosive charge material comprises loading a spinal charge material in an upper apex of the sheath to generate a spinal detonation wave having a spinal detonation velocity. The method further comprises loading a main charge material in the sheath to completely surround the spinal charge material. The main charge material is configured to produce a main detonation wave having a main detonation velocity that is less than the spinal detonation velocity. The method further comprises detonating the spinal charge material to generate the spinal detonation wave that travels in a spinal direction. The method further comprises detonating the main charge material via the spinal detonation wave to generate the main detonation wave. The main detonation wave generates a molten jet that projects from the X-jet and travels in a direction that is parallel to the direction of the main detonation wave.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] The following descriptions should not be considered limiting in any way. With reference to the accompanying drawings, like elements are numbered alike:

[0007] FIG. **1** is an isometric view of an X-Jet device according to an embodiment of the disclosure;

[0008] FIG. **2** is a cross-sectional view of an X-Jet device containing explosive charge material according to an embodiment;

[0009] FIG. **3** is a cross-sectional view of an X-Jet device contain explosive charge material according to another embodiment;

[0010] FIG. **4** illustrates the directions of the detonation waves and the projected jet following detonation of the explosive charge material of the X-Jet according to an embodiment; and

[0011] FIG. **5** is a flow diagram illustrating a method of assembling and detonating an X-Jet according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] A detailed description of one or more embodiments of the disclosed apparatus and method are presented herein by way of exemplification and not limitation with reference to the Figures.

[0013] Referring to FIGS. **1** and **2**, a linear shaped charge (LSC) **100** is illustrated according to an embodiment. The LSC **100** is formed as an enhanced LSC, hereinafter referred to as an "X-Jet" **100**, which improves efficiency and increases target penetration capability of a molten jet projected therefrom.

[0014] The X-Jet **100** includes a sheath **102** and a spinal charge element **104**. The sheath **102** has a plurality of cross-sectional regions **106** extending along an axis (e.g., an X-axis) between a first end and a second end to define a sheath **102** length (Ls). The sheath **102** has a first hollowed chevron-shaped cross-section that defines the main charge cavity **108**. The chevron-shaped cross-section defines an upper apex **110**, a lower apex **112**, a first leg **114**, and a second leg **116**. The first leg **114** and the second leg **116** are separated from one another by a void region **118**. The sheath **102** may be formed from various materials including, but not limited to, aluminum, copper, tungsten, tantalum, depleted uranium, lead, tin, cadmium, cobalt, magnesium, titanium, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, beryllium, nickel, silver, gold, and platinum. The spinal charge element **104** is located within the main charge cavity **108**. The spinal charge element **104** may include a spinal casing **120** having a hollowed cross-section that defines a spinal charge cavity **122**. The cross-section of the spinal charge element **104** may have various shapes including, but not limited to, a circular-shaped cross-section, a square-shaped cross-section, a diamond-shaped cross-section, and a polygonal-shape cross-section. In at least one embodiment, the spinal casing **120** extends along length (e.g., X-axis) of the sheath **102** to define a spinal length, and is aligned with the upper apex **110** and lower apex **112**. The size of the spinal charge element **104** is less than the size of the upper apex **110** such that no air gap exists between the sheath **102** and the spinal casing **120**.

[0015] In at least one embodiment, the spinal charge element **104** is formed as a separated spinal charge element **104** that is separate from the sheath **102** (see FIGS. **1-2**). The spinal casing **120** may be formed from various materials including, but not limited to, metal and polymer. The spinal casing **120** and the sheath **102** may be formed of the same material, or of different materials.

[0016] In another embodiment illustrated in FIG. **3**, the spinal charge element **104** is formed as an integrated spinal charge element **124** such that the spinal casing **120** is integrally formed with sheath **102**. The integrated spinal charge element **124** may be formed, for example, by forming a spinal charge cavity through the outer and inner walls of the upper apex **110** (i.e., hollowing the upper apex **110**) to define the spinal charge cavity **122**. Accordingly, the integrated spinal charge element **124** is integrally formed from the upper apex **110** such that the sheath **102** and the integrated spinal charge element **124** are formed from the same material.

[0017] The X-Jet **100** may further include an explosive charge material contained in the main charge cavity **108** and/or the spinal charge cavity **122**. When each of the main and spinal charge cavities **108**, **122** is filled with a respective explosive charge material, the X-Jet is configured to generate a detonation wave **130** (see FIG. **4**), which in turn projects a molten jet **132** that travels in a direction parallel to the detonation wave **130**.

[0018] Referring still to FIGS. **1**-**4**, for example, the main charge cavity **108** may be filled with a first type of explosive charge material **126** (i.e., a main charge material **126**), and the spinal charge cavity **122** may be filled with a second type of explosive charge material **128** (i.e., the spinal charge material **128**) that is different from the main charge material **126**. Upon detonation, each of the spinal charge material and the main charge material produce a detonation wave having a detonation velocity. The detonation velocity of the explosive charge material dictates the rate at which the respective detonation wave propagates (i.e., the propagation rate).

[0019] In at least one embodiment, the main charge material **126** may have a detonation velocity (i.e., a main detonation velocity) that is less than the detonation velocity (i.e., spinal detonation velocity) of the spinal charge material **128**. For example, the main charge cavity **108** may be filled with Hexanitrostilbene (HNS), which may have a detonation velocity ranging from 6000 meters/second to 7000 meters/second. The spinal charge cavity **122** may be filled with octogen (HMX), which may have a detonation velocity ranging from 8000 meters/second to 10,000 meters/second. Accordingly, when the main and spinal charge materials **126**, **128** are detonated, the detonation of the spinal charge material **128** shall propagate along L_S at a rate faster than the detonation of the main charge material **126**.

[0020] The difference in detonation propagation rate may also be achieved by packing the main and spinal explosive charge materials **126**, **128** at different densities with respect to one another. For example, the spinal charge material **128** may be packed in the spinal charge cavity **122** at a packing density greater than a packing density at which the main charge material **126** is packed in the main charge cavity **108**. That is, the spinal charge material **128** is compressed within the spinal charge cavity **122** at a force greater than the main charge material **126** compressed within the main charge cavity **108**. In at least one embodiment, the packing density of the spinal charge material **128** may be greater than the packing density of the main charge material **126** by a ratio ranging from approximately 1.2:1.0 to approximately 2.0:1.0. It is appreciated, however, that the packing density ratio is not limited thereto.

[0021] Turning now to FIG. **4**, the directions of the detonation waves in an X-Jet **100** are illustrated following detonation of the spinal charge material **128**. The detonation may occur at various locations of the X-Jet **100**. In at least one embodiment, a first detonation is initiated at one end of the sheath **102**. It is appreciated, however, that the detonation may occur at the middle of the sheath, for example, at the middle of the spinal charge element **104**. The detonation of the spinal charge material **128** generates a spinal detonation wave **131** that travels parallel to L_S. The spinal detonation wave **131** then continues to propagate along the length of the X-Jet toward the opposing end(s) of the sheath **102**.

[0022] In response to the spinal detonation wave **131**, a subsequent detonation of the main charge material **126** is induced, generating a main detonation wave **130** in the main charge material **126**. The main detonation wave **130** travels perpendicular to the length of the X-Jet and toward the lower apex **112**. As the spinal detonation wave **131** propagates along L_S at spinal a propagation rate (i.e., a spinal propagation rate) that is faster than the propagation rate (i.e., main propagation rate) of the main detonation wave **130**, the main charge material **126** is detonated at each respective cross-sectional region **106**. The detonation of the main charge material **126** at each respective cross-section **106** creates a main detonation wave **130** that propagates toward the lower apex **112** at each respective cross section. Accordingly, the main charge material **126** is sequentially detonated in an asynchronous manner (See FIG. **4**), as opposed to detonating the entire cross-section of the sheath **102** simultaneously.

[0023] The main detonation wave **130** in the main charge material **126** causes the legs **114** and **116** to collapse and generates a molten jet **132**. The molten jet **132** travels in a direction that is parallel to the direction of the main detonation wave **130** and is propelled from the sheath **102** in response to the detonation wave **130**. In at least one embodiment, the molten jet **132** is propelled from the sheath **102** at the lower apex **112**. Unlike a conventional LSC, which projects a molten jet in a direction perpendicular to a main detonation wave **130** propagating parallel to L_S, the X-Jet **100** directs the main detonation wave **130** in a direction parallel to the molten jet **132**. The molten jet **132**, therefore, realizes the maximum energy and potential of the detonation wave **130**. Accordingly, the X-Jet **100** achieves improved detonation efficiency and increases the penetration capability of a molten jet **132**.

[0024] Turning now to FIG. **5**, a flow diagram illustrates a method of assembling and detonating an X-Jet according to at least one embodiment. The method begins at operation **500**, and proceeds to operation **502** where a spinal charge material is loaded at an upper apex of the X-Jet sheath. In at least one example, a spinal charge containing the spinal charge material extends along the upper apex. At operation **504**, a main charge material is loaded in the sheath. The main charge material may completely surround the spinal charge material. According to one example, the main charge material may be different from the spinal charge material and have a different detonation velocity than the detonation velocity of the spinal charge material. In another example, the main charge material may be the same as the spinal charge material but loaded according to a packing density that is different from the packing density of the spinal charge material.

[0025] At operation **506**, the spinal charge material is detonated to generate a first propagation rate (i.e., a spinal propagation rate). The detonation of the spinal charge material induces a spinal detonation wave that propagates along the length of the X-Jet. At operation **508**, the spinal detonation wave induces a detonation of the main charge material. The main charge detonation has a main charge propagation rate (i.e., a main charge detonation rate) that is less than the propagation rate of the spinal detonation wave and propagates in a direction perpendicular to the propagation direction of the spinal detonation wave. At operation **510**, a molten jet traveling in a direction parallel to the main detonation wave is generated in response to the detonation of the main charge material, and the method ends at operation **512**. Accordingly, detonation efficiency is improved and overall penetration capability of the molten jet is increased.

[0026] While various embodiments have been described, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the various embodiments or inventive teachings without departing from the essential scope thereofTherefore, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed as the best mode contemplated for carrying out this invention, but that the invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An enhanced linear shaped charge (X-Jet), comprising:

a sheath extending along an axis between a first end and a second end to define a sheath length, the sheath having a first hollowed chevron-shaped cross-section that defines a main charge cavity, an upper apex, and a lower apex; and

a spinal charge element located within the main charge cavity and abutting the upper apex, the spinal charge element having a spinal casing that extends along the sheath length to define a spinal length and having a second hollowed cross-section defining a spinal charge cavity.

2. The X-Jet of claim **1**, wherein the spinal casing is aligned with the upper apex and lower apex.

3. The X-Jet of claim **2**, wherein the spinal casing is formed directly against the upper apex to exclude an air gap between an exterior surface of the spinal casing and the upper apex.

4. The X-Jet of claim **3**, wherein the spinal charge element is formed separately from the sheath.

5. The X-Jet of claim **4**, wherein the spinal charge element has one of a circular-shaped cross-section, a square-shaped cross-section, a diamond-shaped cross-section, or polygonal-shape cross-section.

6. The X-Jet of claim **3**, wherein the spinal charge element is formed integrally with the upper apex.

7. The X-Jet of claim **6**, wherein the upper apex has a hollow void extending therethrough that forms the spinal casing and defines the spinal charge cavity.

8. The X-Jet of claim **3**, further comprising an explosive charge material contained in at least one of the main charge cavity and the spinal charge cavity.

9. The X-Jet of claim **8**, wherein the main charge cavity contains a main charge material configured to generate a main detonation wave having a main detonation velocity, and the spinal charge cavity contains a spinal charge material configured to generate a spinal detonation wave having a spinal detonation velocity that is greater than the main detonation velocity.

10. The X-Jet of claim **9**, wherein the spinal detonation wave travels in a spinal direction parallel to the sheath length, and the main detonation wave travels in a direction perpendicular to the spinal detonation wave.

11. The X-Jet of claim **10**, wherein the main detonation wave generates a molten jet that is projected from the sheath and that travels in a direction parallel to the main detonation wave.

12. The X-Jet of claim **11**, wherein a packing density of the spinal charge material contained in the spinal charge cavity is greater than a packing density of the main charge material contained in the main charge cavity.

13. A method of detonating a linear shaped charge (LSC) having a sheath configured to contain explosive charge material, the method comprising

loading a spinal charge material in an upper apex of the sheath to generate a spinal detonation wave having a spinal detonation velocity;

loading a main charge material in the sheath to completely surround the spinal charge material, the main charge material configured to produce a main detonation wave having a main detonation velocity that is less than the spinal detonation velocity;

detonating the spinal charge material to generate the spinal detonation wave that travels in a spinal direction; and

detonating the main charge material via the spinal detonation wave to generate the main detonation wave, the main detonation wave generating a molten jet that projects from the X-jet and travels in a direction that is parallel to the direction of the main detonation wave.

14. The method of claim **13**, wherein the loading a spinal charge material includes disposing the spinal charge material along a length of the upper apex that is perpendicular to the direction of the molten jet.

15. The method of claim **14**, wherein the loading of a spinal charge material further comprises:

forming a spinal charge element within the sheath, the spinal charge element formed at the upper apex and having a hollow spinal charge cavity that extends along a length of the sheath; and

disposing the spinal charge material within the spinal charge cavity.

16. The method of claim **15**, wherein the spinal detonation wave has a spinal propagation rate and the main detonation wave has a main propagation rate that is less than the spinal detonation rate, the spinal detonation wave propagating along the length of the sheath such that the main detonation wave propagates in a direction perpendicular to the spinal detonation wave.

17. The method of claim **16**, wherein detonating the spinal charge material sequentially detonates portions of the main charge material located at respective cross-sectional regions of the sheath such that the main charge material detonates asynchronously.

18. The method of claim **17**, wherein detonating the spinal charge generates a main detonation wave at each cross-sectional region of the sheath.

19. The method of claim **18**, further comprising loading the main charge material in the main charge cavity according to a main packing density, and loading the spinal charge material in the spinal charge cavity according to a spinal packing density that is greater than the main packing density such that the propagation rate of the spinal charge material is increased with respect to the propagation rate of the main charge material.

* * * * *