Comparative study of the protection ability of reactive armor elements with reduced impact on defended object

© I.F. Kobylkin, A.A. Gorbatenko

Bauman Moscow State Technical University, Moscow 105005, Russia

The article discusses the numerical simulation of interaction between shaped charge jet (SCJ) and explosive reactive armor (ERA) units containing different materials. Numerical simulation shows a small advantage of ERA with ceramic plates over other materials in case of equal mass of high explosive and plates. Protection ability value of such reactive armor is $0.95L_0$ and $0.93L_0$ (L_0 is the depth of penetration cavern in homogeneous steel armor) for ERA with steel plates. Extension of hole diameter for ceramic ERA plates is much smaller, thus ceramic ERA plates can interact with SCJ directly after ERA high explosive detonation. It is obtained by numerical simulation that value of protection ability for reactive armor with inert filler is the smallest $(0.87 L_0)$.

Keywords: shaped charge jet, explosive reactive armor, non-explosive reactive armor, inert filler, steel and ceramic plates.

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Kobylkin I.F. (b. 1951) graduated from the Bauman Moscow Higher Technical School in 1974. Dr. Sci. (Eng.), professor of the Department of High-Precision Airborne Devices at the Bauman Moscow State Technical University. The author of about 200 scientific works and methodical works, including 11 monographs and textbooks on the theory explosive, blasting technology, chemical physics of combustion and explosion, materials and structures of light armor, armor armored vehicles. e-mail: kobylkin ivan@mail.ru

Gorbatenko A.A. (1992) graduated from the Bauman Moscow State Technical University in 2014. Graduate student at the Department of High-Precision Airborne Devices at BMSTU. e-mail: selenta92@mail.ru