



Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

A LIFT SEPARATION SABOT FOR KINETIC ENERGY PROJECTILES
IITM Technology Available for Licensing

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- ❑ With the **advancement in ammunition and armor technology**, a need exists for **increase in velocity of the ammunition** to defeat the state-of-the-art armor systems.
- ❑ **Increase in velocity of the projectile** can be **achieved** either by **increasing the propellant mass** or by **reducing the parasitic sabot mass**.
- ❑ However, **increase in pressure** in the gun system is a direct consequence of adding more propellant mass which in turn **demands development of expensive high pressure gun systems**.
- ❑ Also, the conventional kinetic energy rounds have almost reached a saturation velocity, a **need therefore exists for an improved design** to create a breakthrough in the state-of-the-art.
- ❑ An **ideal configuration for a sabot** can be with **less weight sabot** that is **configured separately from the projectile without disturbing the trajectory of the projectile**.

TECHNOLOGY CATEGORY/ MARKET

Category: Sabot projectile assembly in Defense Technologies

Industry: Defense and Aerospace Industry.

Application: Armored/Launching Vehicles.

Market: The global market size of Defense and Aerospace industry was worth around **USD 750 billion in 2022** and is predicted to grow to around **USD 1388 billion by 2030** with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of roughly **8.2%** between 2023 and 2030.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

IITM IDF Ref. 1965; Patent No: IN 522091;

TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

TRL-3, Experimental Proof of concept.;

Research Lab

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TECHNOLOGY

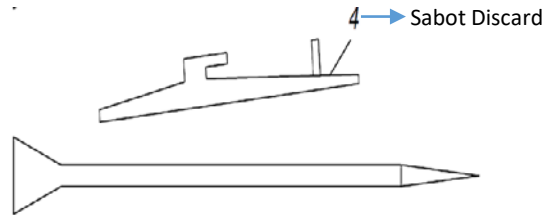


Figure 1 shows a Sabot discharge

- ❖ A **lift separation sabot for kinetic energy projectiles**, comprising
 - A sabot using additional lifting surface (lift separation) **close to the center of gravity** to reduce the rotation of the sabot ensuring less mechanical contact between the projectile and the sabot.
 - Thereby **improving the accuracy of the ammunition** wherein the **pressurization of the cavity under the center band** using **high speed free stream flow** achieves lift separation in the **kinetic energy projectiles**.

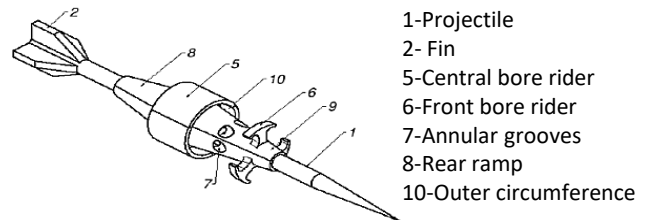


Figure 2 illustrates the main locations of aerodynamic forces acting on the sabot

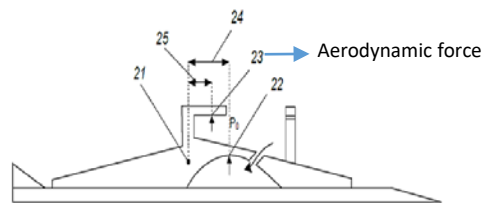


Figure 3 illustrates the moment arms.

- From the figure 3 the distance (24) between **center of gravity (21)** and **center of pressure(22)** inside the annular cavity is very less compared to a conventional sabot.

CONTACT US

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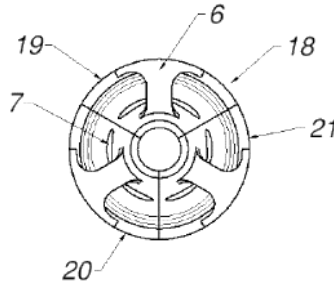
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Aerodynamic force acts on the outer circumference which leads to less moment arm wherein the pressure acts on the aerodynamic surfaces is equal to a stagnation pressure behind a normal shock due to the hypersonic speed of the assembly.

- The sabot projectile assembly consists of three 120-degree sector sabots and a projectile and fin.



6- Front bore rider
7-Annular grooves
18-Assembly
19,20,21-Sabots

Figure 4 shows a Sabot projectile assembly

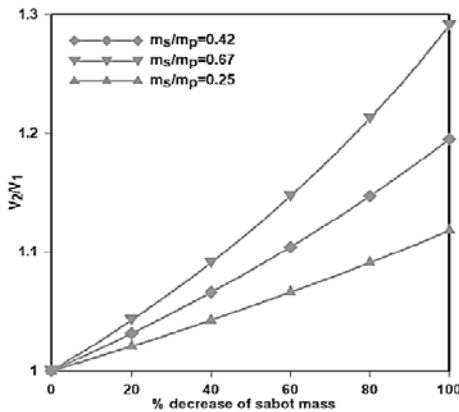


Figure 5 illustrates a graph explaining the muzzle velocity increment due to reduction in sabot mass

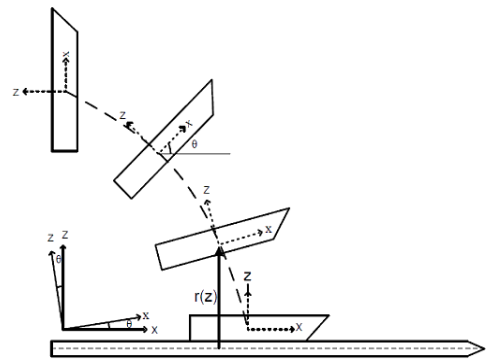


Figure 6 illustrates a schematic view of radial and angular trajectories of sabot with respect to projectile.

Key Features / Value Proposition

- The Ministry of Defence had replied that for the present invention that the patent specifications is not considered prejudicial under Sec 35/36/39 of Indian Patents Act, 1970 to the Defence of India in order to make the product commercially viable.
- The resulting moment arm between center of pressure and center of gravity is less.
- The distance between center of gravity and center of pressure inside the annular cavity is very less compared to a conventional sabot.
- The front bore rider utilize the advantage of a T-section.
- Containing Minimal discard interference from sabot to the projectiles.
- Ultra Light Weight Sabot.
- High accuracy Ammunition.
- High Performance of muzzle velocity & discard without increasing the chamber pressure of the gun system

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