# MECHANICS OF EXPLOSION - GENERATION OF SHOCKWAVE AND FRAGMENTATION EFFECT 

## CUFS 2416 EXPLOSIVE AND POST BLAST INVESTIGATION

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- Generation of Shock wave
- Fragmentation effect


## INTRODUCTION

- An explosion can be said as a violent and noisy outburst which is caused by a build-up and release of pressure.
- Mechanics of explosion can be defined as the way in which an explosion occurs or what it produces.
- Ex- The bursting of a boiler or pressure vessel(pressure cooker)


## GENERATION OF SHOCK WAVE

- Shock waves are strong pressure waves in any elastic medium such as air, water, or a solid substance, produced by supersonic aircraft, explosions, lightning, or other phenomena that create violent changes in pressure.
- A shock wave is generated when energy is suddenly released or deposited in a material, thereby causing an explosion.
- Shock wave is a very thin region in a flow where supersonic flow is decelerated to subsonic flow.
- To visualize shock waves, special imaging techniques are required like Schlieren imaging.


## TYPES OF SHOCK WAVES

- Normal shockwave
- Oblique shockwave
- Curved/Bow shockwave


## Diagram of a shockwave



Picture of a shockwave in an explosion -


## FRAGMENTATION EFFECT

- Fragmentation is the process by which the casing, shot, or other components of weapon, bomb, rocket, missile, grenade, etc. are dispersed or shattered by the detonation of the explosive filler.
- The effect of these fragments on a given target depends on the size and terminal velocity of the fragment when it hits the target.
- Usually a SED is made in such a way that when a explosion occurs, it causes the body of the explosion to expand one and half times its original volume.
- The velocity of these fragments can go up to 2500 feet / second.



## THANK YOU

