

Inductive sensor of projectile for multistage reluctance accelerator

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Abstract

The idea to control position of projectile inside a coilgun's barrel is not new. I have constructed special stand to investigate influence of accelerated projectile on the current form in coil, and possibility of utilization this influence to synchronize switching of the coils. Since this phenomenon is determined by inductive EMF in coil caused by moving projectile, the according detector is hereinafter called inductive sensor (IS). This article presents the results of my experiments conducted on the abovementioned stand during 2008-2009 years.

Introduction

Before detailed description of the IS' operation principles and experimental results let's in brief remember why this question is important. It is known that some devices (detectors) are needed to switch accelerating coils in sync with projectile movement. By this moment only 3 types of detectors are well investigated and applied in coilguns:

- 1) Photodetectors (most popular).
- 2) Inductive detectors (less widespread but also used in many constructions for instance in [James Paul's coilgun](#)). In this scheme controlling signal appears in a small additional winding situated near to accelerating coil when projectile is passing through.

3) Contact detectors (switching is made by mechanical contact with projectile).

Neglecting all advantages and disadvantages of those detectors, one should remark their common feature – the control signal is determined by geometrical coordinate of projectile. I.e. the coil is switched when projectile is passing the sensor.

There is difficulty for such sensor in multistage system caused by variation of optimal switching coordinate (it is usually moving away from according coil, i.e. activation must be ahead to projectile entering the coil). As a result, there can be situation when the sensor which activates $(N+1)$ th coil must be placed in a middle of N th stage (see fig. 1).

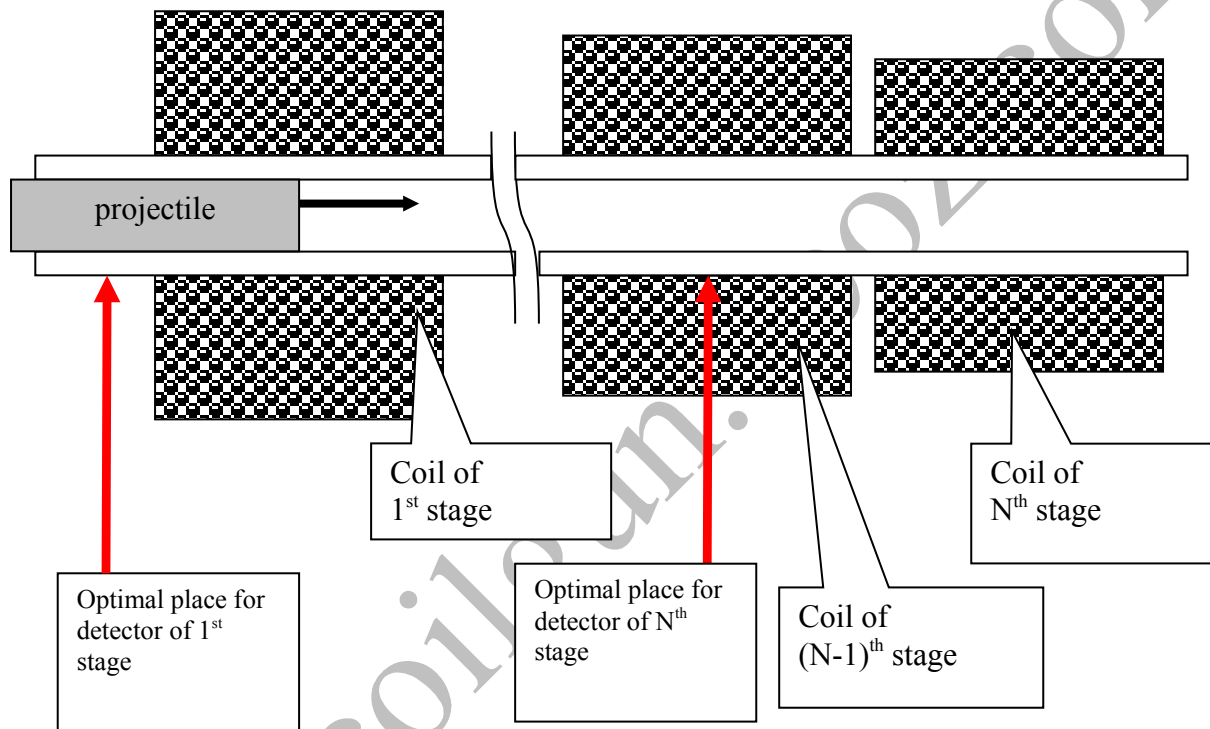


Fig. 1. Problems attributed to sensor position in a multistage coilgun.

To avoid this problem some delay (positive and negative) is organized between the moment when projectile is passing the sensor and switching on (or off) the current. In this case the constructor is more free in situating the sensor¹, but schematics becomes more complicated and adjustment of coilgun becomes tricky. In any case, one should use some aprioristic information about position of projectile while it is passing a coil usually with the help of modeling in programs like [FEMM](#). However, very few works exists dedicated to comparison of calculations and experiments investigating electromagnetic reluctance acceleration in multistage systems, all in narrow energy and speed bands. Thus, even completely calculated system must be tuned experimentally before practical shooting.

¹ It is obvious that situating the sensors closely to the coils is optimal because maximum number of coils must be housed in a fixed length (like shown in fig. 1).

It seems very attractive idea to control the projectile position by the form of current. As shown below, the projectile passing the center of the coil must generate “*inductive current spike*”. Registered and somehow used for current switching, this spike would allow us to build IS with two serious advantages. First, the construction of multistage coilgun can be made easier because one doesn’t have to put the sensors between the coils, to drill the barrel etc. Secondly, as the surge appears just when the projectile is in the center of coil, the *self-synchronization* takes place, i.e. the constructor doesn’t need to do anything to switch the coil in desired moment. So, no more testing shots for tuning.

In fact, there is another one feature (not so obvious) which will be told about later.

To finish this section I must say that inductive EMF sensing has been widely used in brushless DC motor control and is attributed to so called “sensorless” control methods. The theory of this method can be found [here](#) or [here](#). Some ICs are manufactured with the special algorithms incorporated (for example, [this one](#)). But, as far as I know, no attempts were made to apply such method in amateur coilguns. Moreover, there is a steady opinion that it is impossible because of negligible variation of current caused by the projectile movement.

These doubts will be refuted, and really working scheme of IS will be demonstrated in the next chapters.

Mathematics

In this section some simple math will be done to prove the theoretical possibility of IS.

At first, let’s consider a typical coilgun which in fact is nothing else but serial *RLC*-circuit well known from theory (see fig. 2). Doing this we will suggest that inductance L varies in time, in contradiction to classical case.

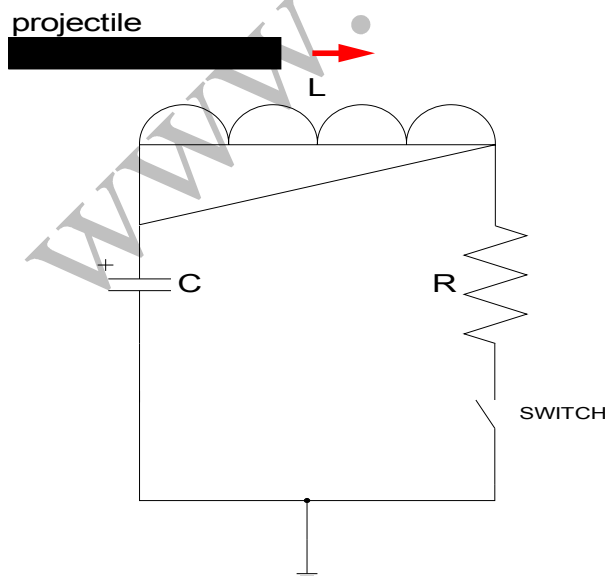


Fig. 2. Picture of simple one-stage coilgun circuit. Direction of projectile acceleration is shown by arrow. Resistance R is considered to be constant and includes capacitor’s ESR, coil winding resistance, interconnections etc (i.e. total active resistance of the chain).

The second Kirchhoff's law must be written:

$$U_C = U_R + U_L \quad (1)$$

where U_C is capacitor voltage,

U_R is ohmic voltage drop across the active resistance,

U_L is inductive EMF.

Writing the latter two voltages, we have:

$$U_C = i \cdot R + d(L \cdot i)/dt \quad (2)$$

where i is circuit current,

L is instantaneous inductance ($L(t)$ would be more precisely).

Differentiating (2) on time and rewriting $dU_C/dt = -i/C$ (capacitance considered constant) we finally get for current: $i = - (di/dt) \cdot RC - C d^2(L \cdot i)/dt^2$, or unfolding the first and second derivatives :

$$(d^2i/dt^2)L + (di/dt) \cdot (R + 2dL/dt) + i \cdot (1/C + d^2L/dt^2) = 0 \quad (3)$$

This is well known equation for RLC -circuit with L varying with time. Let's simplify it by assessing the parameters for real coilguns. L has an order of hundreds....thousands microHn, and variation of L during a shot (about $10^{-4} \dots 10^{-3}$ seconds) makes no more than some percents (i.e. $dL \sim 10^{-6} \dots 10^{-5}$ Hn). Thus, dL/dt has an order of $10^{-2} \dots 10^{-1}$ Hn/sec. It's obvious that in the third summand $1/C \sim 10^3 \dots 10^4$ mkF⁻¹ is much more than d^2L/dt^2 , so the latter may be ignored.

The value dL/dt in the second summand has physical meaning of active resistance (its dimension of Hn/sec is easily transformed to Ohms). Substituting $dL/dt = (dL/dx) \cdot (dx/dt)$ to (3), we finally have:

$$(d^2i/dt^2)L + (di/dt) \cdot (R + 2v \{dL/dx\}) + i/C \approx 0 \quad (4)$$

where $v = dx/dt$ – velocity of projectile.

Thus, projectile's movement through a coil is equivalent to some additional *resistance* in a circuit, which changes its sign when the projectile is passing geometrical center of coil (this point will hereinafter be called "zero point", or ZP). This change is easily explained: prior to ZP inductance is increasing ($dL/dx > 0$), in ZP $dL/dx = 0$, after ZP inductance is decaying ($dL/dx < 0$) while the projectile is flying out. This behavior is illustrated in fig. 3.

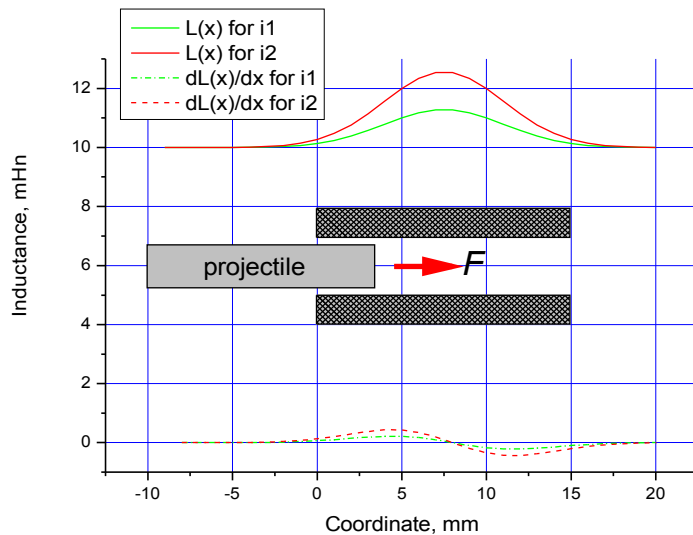


Fig. 3. Inductance and its gradient change during projectile moving through conventional coil with proper inductivity 10 mHn. Two cases are shown: large current ($i1$) and small current ($i2$). For the latter case inductance changes less because the projectile is further from saturation.

The force on projectile F is also changing its sign in ZP.

How all those processes influence on current? Eq. (4) shows that when dL/dx is crossing zero, effective resistance $R + 2 \cdot v \{dL/dx\}$ of a circuit decreases, and faster for higher speeds of projectile in ZP. So one can expect for current spike on an oscillogram rising above a background of the “main” pulse.

How pronounced this spike can be, or it will be masked by other factors (such as front of the “main” pulse or its decay)? Generally, what are the best conditions to watch this effect? Why most of the investigators don’t observe it? To answer, one should examine behavior of current in RLC -circuit in a range of parameters. Such analysis has been made in nearly all books on circuit theory and in many amateur sites (for example, [here](#)). We will not focus on the details here, just examine qualitatively two critical cases – “thick” and “thin” coils.

Let us suggest a capacitance C charged initial voltage U_0 and a coil with inside diameter D_{min} and resistance R (serial resistance of cap is neglected). Fig. 4 shows current curves for two such coils with different outside diameter D_{max} and inductance L . These graphs can easily be got from any simulator or with the help of the before mentioned FEMM. I used a simple MathCad script.

In other words, we take the same caliber barrel and wind two coils of the same length, but different diameter in such way, that their resistances are equal. The inductance of the larger (“thicker”) coil will appear to be more than one of the smaller (“thinner”) coil² (I’ll not prove this statement here - it is enough to make a simple calculation according to known formulae).

Considering a projectile is passing ZP on 1 ms (see fig. 4, distinguished by dotted line), one can ask what coil is more suitable to watch the inductive current spike. The answer is quite obvious: the “thinner” one, because the spike would be watched on a background of gentle slope of the “main” pulse, and must manifest as a short transition across zero of di/dt derivative.

² The wire diameter for these cases will be also different.

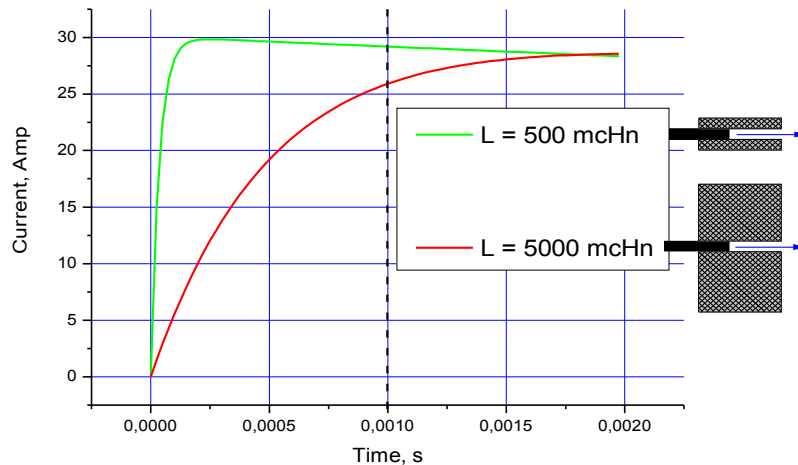


Fig. 4. Currents for “thin” (500 mcHn) and “thick” (5 mHn) coils. For certainty the following parameters are chosen: capacitance 3300 mcF, initial voltage 300 V, resistance 10 Ohm.

Another condition to watch the spike is *weak field strength (low current)*. It is clear from the fact that the weaker the field is, the further is material of projectile from saturation, and the higher is variation of inductance during the projectile's flight (see also fig. 3 and eq. 4). Note that this condition also increases the overall acceleration efficiency. In other words, the more efficient coilgun we are building (i.e. with longer barrel and smaller energy supplied to each stage), the higher is probability to see the spike.

At last, eq. 4 says that the spike would be more visible when projectile is moving faster.

FEMM modeling

After determination of the optimal conditions for investigation of the inductive spike, I decided to execute FEMM modeling to check my conclusions. The feature of this modeling was that *I didn't try to find parameters providing maximum velocity of projectile* (as FEMM is often used for). To my surprise, the very first run gave a positive result:

```
Simulation begins 05/01/07 20:35:44
Capacitance, mcF = 450
Initial voltage, V = 500
Total resistance, Ohm = 6.207563977972148
Parasitic resistance, Ohm = 0.3611111111111111
Coil resistance, Ohm = 5.846452866861037
Number of turns = 639.4557823129259
Wire diameter, mm = 0.35
Wire length, m = 32.14255340723813
Coil length, mm = 30
Outside coil diameter, mm = 20
Outside magnetic core, mm = 0
Material of magnetic core, mm = № 0 Air
Barrel outside diameter, mm = 12
Projectile mass, g = 18.3783170235003
Projectile length, mm = 30
Projectile diameter, mm = 10
Initial position inside the coil, mm = 0
```


Projectile material = № 154 Iron
 Total process duration, mcs = 4899.999999999998
 Time step, mcs = 50
 Projectile energy gain, J = 1.522818731445051
 Projectile energy, J = 1.522910623030169
 Cap energy, J = 39.44509994871898
 Acceleration efficiency (%) = 3.860603049364326
 Initial velocity, m/s = 0.1
 Final velocity, m/s = 12.87358000912023
 Maximum velocity, m/s = 16.60209148334091
 End of simulation 05/01/07 20:42:36

-----Intermediate data-----					
Current (A)	Force (H)	Velocity (m/s)	Coordinate x(mm)	Time(mcs)	
10.23548735606626	2.563108367573465e-018	0.1	0.005 50		
19.14548063024375	2.721377062978326	0.107403771138289	0.01018509427845723		100
26.87733111691114	9.565229901516709	0.133426909952593	0.01620586130572927		150
33.56196261477217	18.75888713542633	0.18446228797833770	0.02415309125400254		200
39.32026349601599	29.53245379913843	0.26480820257262660	0.03538485351777665		250
44.25739460916278	40.67803523165766	0.37547675611766230	0.05139197748503387		300
48.48543631062712	51.13098558258506	0.514583578350634	0.07364348584674128		350.0000000000001
52.09449857687953	60.97815653299533	0.6804805874593101	0.1035200899919899400	0.000000000000001	
55.14343216880555	69.00169600384946	0.868206416531736	0.1422372650917661450	0.000000000000001	
57.68203070900949	75.74699176065523	1.074283479147964	0.1907995124837586500	0.000000000000001	
59.75482682853419	81.7408832018732	1.296667506742415	0.250073287131018	550.0000000000001	
61.40627805393752	86.98096030863772	1.533307674058648	0.3208226666510446600	0.000000000000001	
62.68694822265884	91.23431373040695	1.781519503285846	0.4036933460846569650	0.000000000000002	
63.63876777290385	95.03025453512738	2.040058558884931	0.4992327976389263700	0.000000000000002	
64.30294206430015	98.52380775849132	2.308102166013129	0.6079368157613778750	0.000000000000002	
64.71285823500706	103.4999549042508	2.589683865719108	0.7303814665546837800	0.000000000000002	
64.90245164391072	105.3271319221754	2.876236578319217	0.8670294776556419850	0.000000000000002	
64.89876184936522	107.7486532930497	3.169377275465946	1.018169824000271	900.0000000000003	
64.72566228111856	110.6812688861972	3.470496438729561	1.184166666855159	950.0000000000003	
64.40505134057257	113.1857209146592	3.778429207464394	1.365389808010008	1000	
63.95710283132876	115.0987935531803	4.091566676488363	1.562139705108827	1050	
63.39749248272886	117.6517716829494	4.411649770964611	1.774720116295151	1100	
62.74328348978159	119.0559157774761	4.735552976098247	2.003400184971723	1150	
62.00621919677807	121.1499737300227	5.06515326968092	2.248417841116202	1200	
61.20036984048961	121.9555671711385	5.396945258618738	2.509970304323693	1250	
60.33347763931692	123.3929964213284	5.732647913719164	2.788210133632141	1300	
59.41537893731805	124.4793763215414	6.071306171062234	3.083308985751676	1350	
58.45467558505538	125.4287173776703	6.412547203136294	3.395405320106639	1400	
57.46116063516053	125.611095001258	6.754284411283916	3.724576110467144	1450	
56.43821949062878	126.3084728752657	7.097918903805063	4.070881193344368	1499.999999999999	
55.39440017143931	125.7606324761429	7.440062943205769	4.434330739519639	1549.999999999999	
54.33117389212611	126.1396495333185	7.783238135395631	4.814913266484674	1599.999999999999	
53.2554923723667	125.6883924903963	8.125185638884876	5.212623860841687	1649.999999999999	
52.16993721539056	125.5072870049452	8.466640427276161	5.627419512495712	1699.999999999999	
51.07942045792041	124.662705672335	8.805797449959275	6.059230459426598	1749.999999999999	
49.98930190518849	123.3543077512797	9.141394848767737	6.507910266894773	1799.999999999999	
48.89929428037666	122.1869517902191	9.473816342079608	6.973290546665957	1849.999999999999	
47.81419007460216	120.7889116591735	9.802434331160766	7.455196813496966	1899.999999999999	
46.73626169961751	119.3088176859511	10.12702558054827	7.953433311289691	1949.999999999999	
45.66621424285815	117.7364386298992	10.4473390196933	8.467792426295731	1999.999999999999	
44.60687130723489	115.9384375538678	10.76276082193345	8.998044922336398	2049.999999999999	
43.56137432820333	113.7251129534712	11.07216105920232	9.543917969364792	2099.999999999999	
42.5295152755492	111.7911368033828	11.37629972614456	10.10512948899847	2149.999999999999	
41.51315676713701	109.6067186138156	11.67449547081928	10.68139936892256	2199.999999999999	
40.51232061957853	107.5854007319357	11.96719202348612	11.27244155628019	2250	
39.53029938122744	105.1723994760976	12.25332377140845	11.87795445115256	2300	
38.56570742179237	102.8490967601755	12.53313474819338	12.49761591414261	2350	
37.62462505601386	100.0492432327279	12.80532845098128	13.13107749412197	2400	
36.70435075104711	97.49425578438155	13.07057106177017	13.77797498194076	2450	
35.80400132293975	95.10428128210214	13.32931151433852	14.43797204634348	2500	
34.93007170694178	92.03403387701502	13.57969906005158	15.11069731070323	2550	
34.07801283897657	89.55039957981632	13.82332963695726	15.79577302812845	2600.0000000000001	
33.24843967013674	86.98965991153374	14.05999347238979	16.49285610586212	2650.0000000000001	
32.44620110659084	84.9192471118595	14.28836564761087	17.20156508386214	2700.0000000000001	
31.66829262555677	81.25252259572524	14.50942104265011	17.92150975111866	2750.0000000000001	
30.92181817331051	77.94464656579649	14.72147703903468	18.65228220316078	2800.0000000000001	
30.19914768244708	75.32785516763308	14.92641379976013	19.39347947413065	2850.0000000000001	
29.5050766597787	72.30522548959564	15.12312720229079	20.14471799918193	2900.0000000000001	
28.84414472035149	68.92373718745603	15.31064093681643	20.90556220265961	2950.0000000000001	
28.21767276254213	65.46204952420614	15.48873681317035	21.67554664640928	3000.0000000000001	
27.62535504518828	61.97179318877259	15.65733710749961	22.45419849442603	3050.0000000000001	
27.07304053774026	58.09793587690076	15.81539819601661	23.24101687701393	3100.0000000000002	
26.55847707006926	54.35303904244294	15.96327092825031	24.0354836051206	3150.0000000000002	

26.08653566136258	50.21104004203995	16.09987494911315	24.83706225205469	3200.000000000002
25.65876051599598	45.88770251720931	16.22471690950194	25.64517704852007	3250.000000000002
25.29256348439649	40.30159066641277	16.33436130897247	26.45915400398193	3300.000000000002
24.98347770394887	34.82617806153315	16.42910931559625	27.27824076959615	3350.000000000002
24.74425081120666	28.2896079060264	16.50607394698729	28.10162035116073	3400.000000000002
24.58864144176561	20.51194456228085	16.5618786883465	28.92831916704408	3450.000000000003
24.52399003896722	11.76322188204155	16.59388167824758	29.75721317620893	3500.000000000003
24.53998244867751	3.017648014125108	16.60209148334091	30.58711250524864	3550.000000000003
24.64857662083749	-7.233321645556653	16.58241252787315	31.41672510552899	3600.000000000003
24.80733025770762	-15.67866263345547	16.53975720036572	32.24477934873497	3650.000000000003
25.00644227038301	-24.15974447341048	16.47402826435238	33.07012398535292	3700.000000000003
25.2088080035332	-30.80511228394661	16.39021995849783	33.89173019092417	3750.000000000003
25.40139404631069	-36.86097250951395	16.28993609555657	34.70873409227554	3800.000000000004
25.56667452701231	-41.81987922653175	16.17616104430173	35.52038652077199	3850.000000000004
25.692090435064	-45.78095422758842	16.05160950302336	36.32608078445512	3900.000000000004
25.77922887074423	-49.52693204981664	15.91686666452926	37.12529268864393	3950.000000000004
25.83046307391189	-53.1224114194307	15.77234197450595	37.91752290461981	4000.000000000004
25.8286649377111	-55.11147970088106	15.62240583065118	38.70239159974874	4050.000000000003
25.78869264386199	-57.58780109905384	15.46573261344251	39.47959506085108	4100.000000000003
25.70025017756275	-58.83579686018996	15.30566410231345	40.24887997874498	4150.000000000003
25.58624852858605	-61.20935129765395	15.13913810534815	41.01000003393653	4200.000000000003
25.42123840229644	-61.27584169395825	14.97243121478901	41.76278926693995	4250.000000000002
25.21843798917552	-61.64282360081147	14.8047259142384	42.50721819516564	4300.000000000002
24.9826146908811	-61.83256048158767	14.63650441603885	43.24324895342256	4350.000000000002
24.72370254909225	-62.28808524085329	14.46704361840106	43.97083765428356	4400.000000000001
24.43838253764585	-62.10068625590984	14.29809265793906	44.68996606119206	4450.000000000001
24.13037182761387	-61.77442498103494	14.13002932302639	45.4006691107162	4500.000000000001
23.80151691169283	-61.18840017170655	13.96356032563815	46.10300885193281	4550
23.45555415319878	-60.52169230200509	13.79890517189198	46.79707048937106	4600
23.09288300857545	-59.53815571580476	13.63692582514419	47.48296626429697	4650
22.72256553416731	-58.94803145543771	13.47655196887634	48.16080320914748	4699.999999999999
22.33678934871153	-57.50476247688431	13.32010466632042	48.8307196250274	4749.999999999999
21.94194717711258	-56.23106641471894	13.16712257785493	49.49290030613179	4799.999999999999
21.54206742067074	-55.00871384979941	13.01746601849898	50.14751502104063	4849.999999999998

As we see, on background of the gentle slope of the “main” pulse after 3,5 ms current is *increasing* during about 500 mcs. Another example with close parameters:

Simulation begins 05/01/07 20:07:33
 Capacitance, mF = 450
 Initial voltage, V = 400
 Total resistance, Ohm = 6.207563977972148
 Parasitic resistance, Ohm = 0.3611111111111111
 Coil resistance, Ohm = 5.846452866861037
 Number of turns = 639.4557823129259
 Wire diameter, mm = 0.35
 Wire length, m = 32.14255340723813
 Coil length, mm = 30
 Outside coil diameter, mm = 20
 Outside magnetic core, mm = 0
 Material of magnetic core, mm = № 0 Air
 Barrel outside diameter, mm = 12
 Projectile mass, g = 18.3783170235003
 Projectile length, mm = 30
 Projectile diameter, mm = 10
 Initial position inside the coil, mm = 0
 Projectile material = № 154 Iron
 Total process duration, mcs = 5749.999999999999
 Time step, mcs = 50
 Projectile energy gain, J = 1.111232421592612
 Projectile energy, J = 1.111324313177729
 Cap energy, J = 28.55081011960125
 Acceleration efficiency (%) = 3.89212220927387
 Initial velocity, m/s = 0.1
 Final velocity, m/s = 10.99721045656318
 Maximum velocity, m/s = 13.73855277510354
 End of simulation 5/01/07 20:15:10
 -----Intermediate data-----

Current (A)	Force (H)	Velocity (m/s)	Coordinate x(mm)	Time (mcs)
8.188389886598753	2.565108367573465e-018	0.1	0.005 50	
15.31705961858333	1.740230591172162	0.10473446667871420	0.01011836166696786	100
21.50263022567036	6.117184162184194	0.12137686150290340	0.0157711448715083 150	
26.85218036571602	12.07091653442787	0.15421696464997840	0.02266099052533034	200
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15.83767331736161	-38.35622063331756	11.93562547250641	45.03998244586878	5249.999999999996
15.63203217159592	-38.13922402846995	11.83186400191119	45.63416968272922	5299.999999999996
15.4145731794093	-37.46578283861319	11.7299346936108	46.22321465011726	5349.999999999996
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14.95333099103683	-36.031863157491	11.5314470879361	47.38622295856584	5449.999999999995
14.71235004831464	-35.40202731024429	11.43513242739081	47.96038744644901	5499.999999999995
14.47784132274257	-35.5162564857727	11.33850699525696	48.5297284320152	5549.999999999995
14.22023230103767	-33.28228788607732	11.24795929210351	49.09439008919921	5599.999999999994
13.96123065249374	-32.17243033244584	11.16043106443362	49.65459984811265	5649.999999999994
13.70274603282094	-30.79979046240318	11.07663723711249	50.21052655565129	5699.999999999994

Amplitude of the spike is 2-3% of the maximum value of current in both cases, so it must be visible on oscillogram.

Stand making and experimental results

Thus, modeling proves a hypothesis about inductive current surge in a coilgun. On this stage it was time to check the theory by experiment. To do this I constructed a little accumulator-powered stand (see fig. 5).

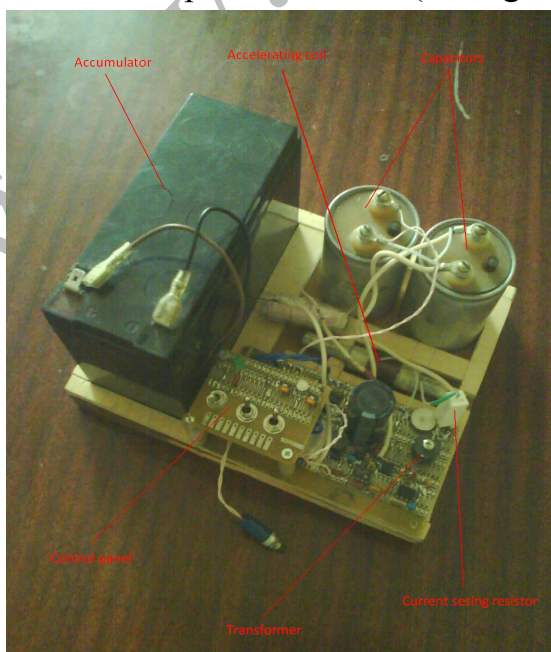


Fig. 5. Experimental stand.
7,2 A·h lead-acid accumulator from UPS is used.

Off-the-shelf components used were:

- 1) Two electrolytic capacitors 63V, 15 000 mcF each.
- 2) PWM-controller IC UCC1801 to charge the caps (best recommendations from me).
- 3) Power switch IRF540.
- 4) Logics CD4049A (power switch driver) and CD4093 (controlling block).
- 5) Comparator LM293 (current sense signal processing).

A little transformer (see photo) had been used as current sense (CS), but I rejected that idea and inserted simple 0.1 Ohm resistor (exactly, 104 mOhms). Principal scheme of the logic part of the stand is shown on fig. 6).

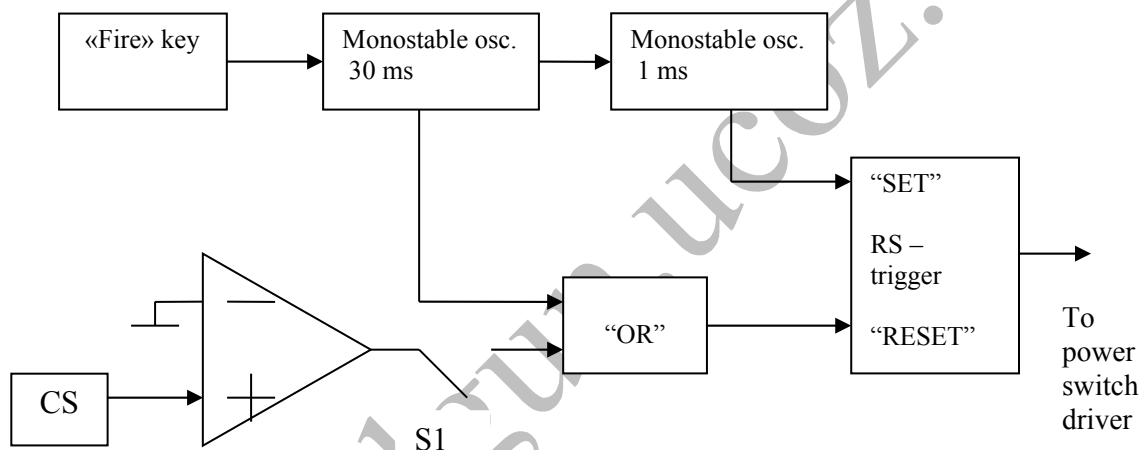


Fig. 6. Logic scheme.

A simple RS-trigger on CD4093 was utilized as a core. It is launched by a chain of monostable oscillators controlled by “fire” button. The first one generates 30 ms pulse which back end resets the trigger, and the second prevents reset from the “main” current pulse. The trigger can be also reset by comparator which processes CS signal. To analyze the effect of that signal it is possible to make shots without the reset by means of disconnection of the comparator output and RESET input with S1 switch. When this is done, the power switch is left open until capacitors are completely discharged (more correctly, during the cycle of the first oscillator, i.e. for about 30 ms).

Accelerating coil is wound around paper-and-epoxy barrel and has 140 mcHn inductance and 880 mOhm resistance (which gives exactly 1 Ohm together with interconnections, capacitor ESR and CS resistor). Caliber of the projectile is 6 mm.

All signals were measured with simple PC-connected oscilloscope.

The first oscillogram shows the signal from CS resistor when there is no projectile (fig. 7).



Fig. 7. Voltage on CS resistor (no projectile). Scale on vertical axis – 1.5 V/div (thus, maximum current is about 60 A).

Here we see an ordinary current form for an overdamped circuit, with gentle slope driven by RC -constant which is relatively large for chosen parameters. I.e. the condition concerning a form of pulse, favorable to watch the inductive surge, seems to be executed. The field strength is also small (less than in common coilguns), because the residual voltage on capacitor is about 30 V, which gives the total energy loss approx. 46 J and shot power $46 \text{ J}/30 \text{ ms} \approx 1.53 \text{ kW}$ – this is an order of magnitude less than the power of weakest coilguns. Such assessment is of course rough (because, for instance, instant power is higher in the beginning of the pulse), but suitable for our estimation.

As for velocity, I didn't do anything to increase it. It would possibly be better to accelerate the projectile preliminarily with a help of an additional starting coil, but it was too tricky for such simple experiment.

So, all preparations have been executed, and I made a shot with projectile inside. That's what I saw after that shot (see fig. 8).

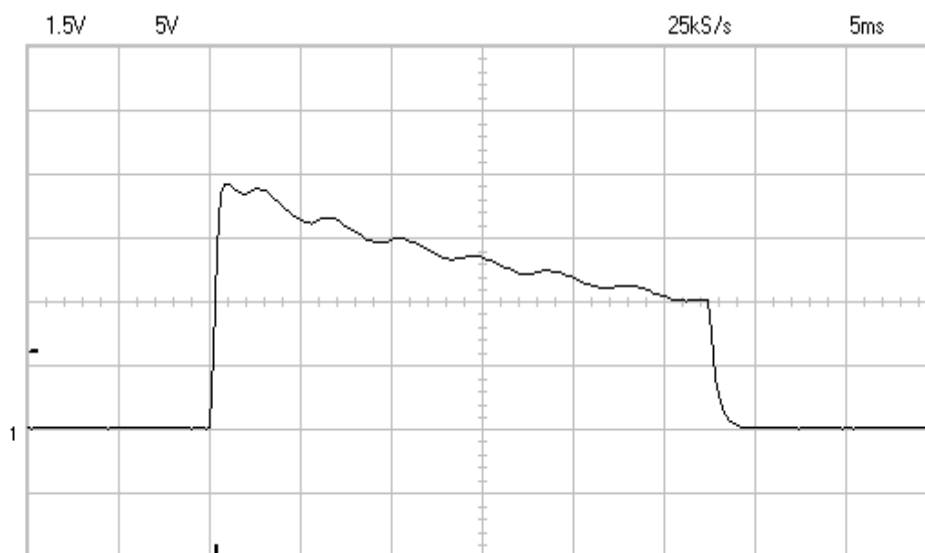


Fig. 8. Coil current with projectile inside. Inductive spikes are clearly seen.

Not one, but *six* local maximums are seen on the graph! It is not hard to explain this picture: the projectile is *repeatedly* passing through ZP. I.e. the projectile oscillates inside the coil until, at last, the current is switched off during one of the cycles, and the projectile continues moving by inertia. The direction of movement changes between the neighboring maximums. As the projectile after shot flew in a proper direction (forward), it is clear, that the projectile after changing direction, was moving forward but didn't reach ZP before the current was switched off.

The speed was not measured during the experiment, but seemed to be about 10 m/s.

By some modification of an initial position, I got the projectile after shot moving in an opposite direction. The number of maximums became odd. I could probably have had the same effect by changing the pulse duration, but there were no such adjustments in my device.

Fig. 9 shows the magnified initial piece of the graph without (left) and with (right) the projectile inside.

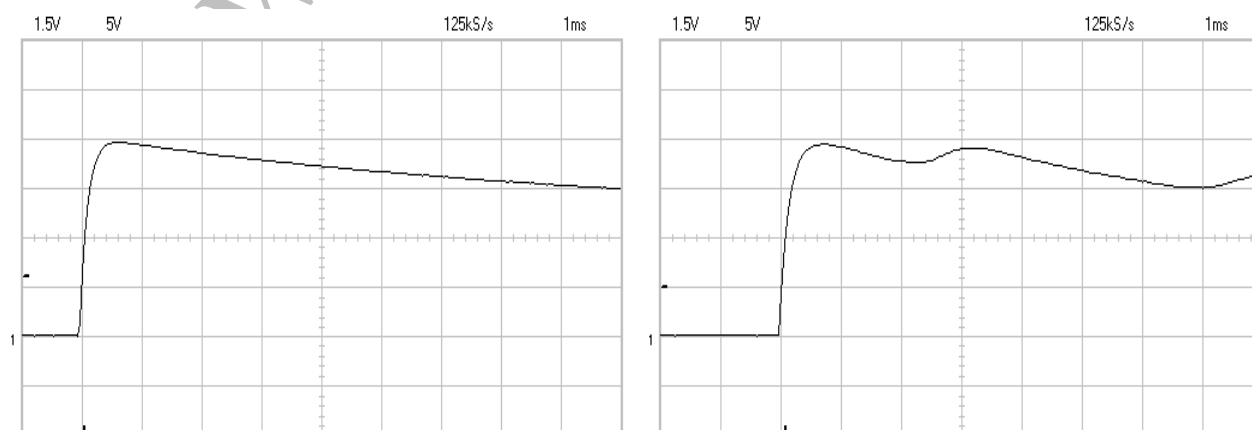


Fig. 9. The initial piece of current pulse without (left) and with (right) the projectile inside.

Development of the inductive sensor

Thus, the effect of current surge was successfully registered, and I could start development of electric scheme intended for capture the spike and switch-off the current. I provided a little current transformer wound on 14-mm cup core (see fig. 2). Its primary winding consisted of one turn connected in series with the accelerating coil and power switch. The secondary winding was 100 turns of thin wire connected through low-pass RC -filter to comparator which controlled RS-trigger (see fig. 10).

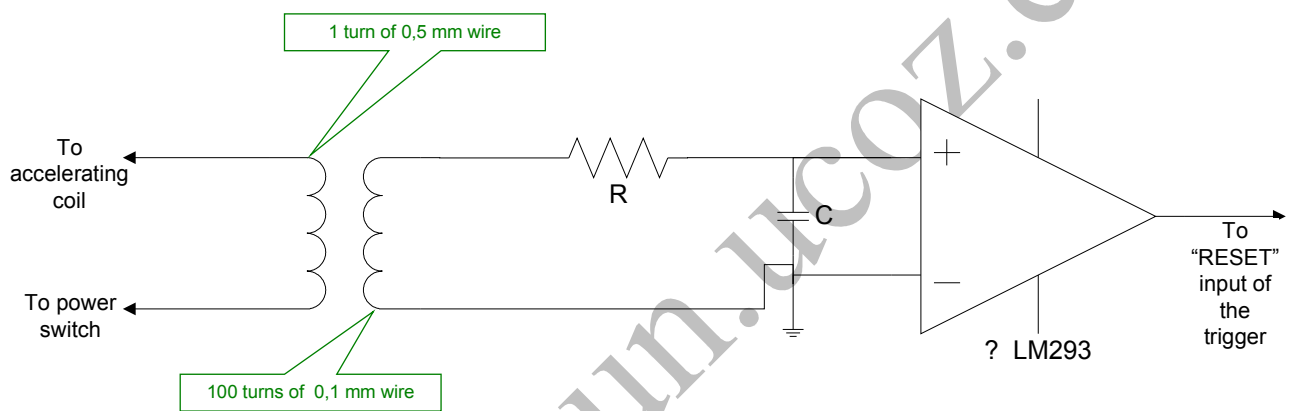


Fig. 10. Primary scheme of the inductive sensor.

The nominal values of components were chosen to suppress all possible noises ($RC \approx 10$ mcs), R was 1 kOhm. Thus, the secondary was in idle mode, and its voltage amplitude was proportional to current derivative in primary, so I expected the comparator to switch from one state to another when the derivative was crossing zero.

Unfortunately, the circuit hasn't worked as it had to. I didn't find out why it happened. Probably, the assembly was not quality enough, and a noise penetrated to the sensor scheme (from PWM controller UCC1801, for example). Fig. 11 shows the signals from the gate of the power switch (up) and from the transformer output (down). One can see the oscillogram to be definitely "littered" with a periodic signal, which I suppose to origin from UCC1801.



Fig. 11. The signals from the power switch's gate (upper) and comparator input (lower). The comparator output and "Reset" input of RS-trigger are disconnected (i.e. the circuit generates 30 ms pulse). The reaction to front and back of this pulse, and the noise signal are clearly visible.

I didn't want to analyze that fail further, and decided to reconstruct my circuit in a following way (see fig. 12):

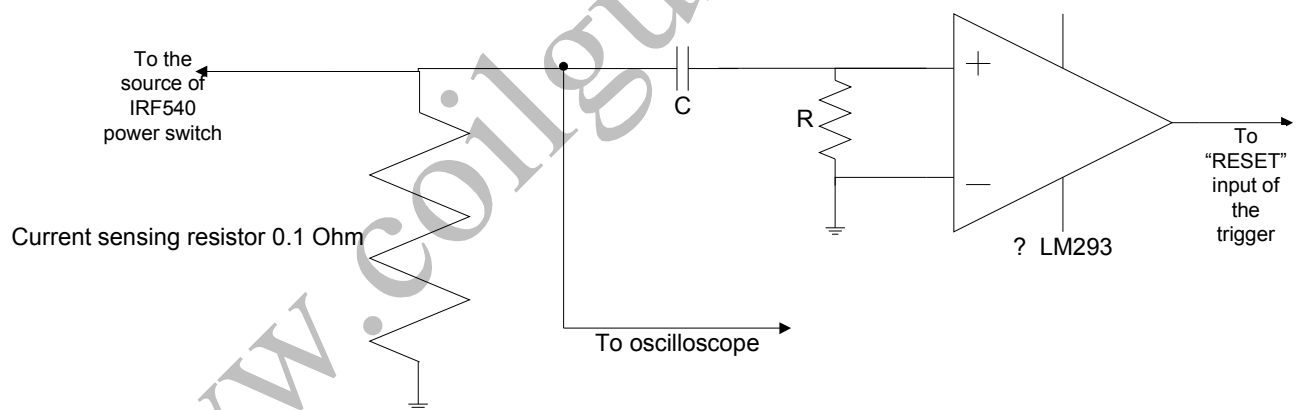


Fig. 12. Final (workable) scheme of the inductive sensor.

Now the signal is caught just on the sensing resistor, and through differentiating RC-chain fed to the comparator. Following picture shows the voltage on the comparator input.

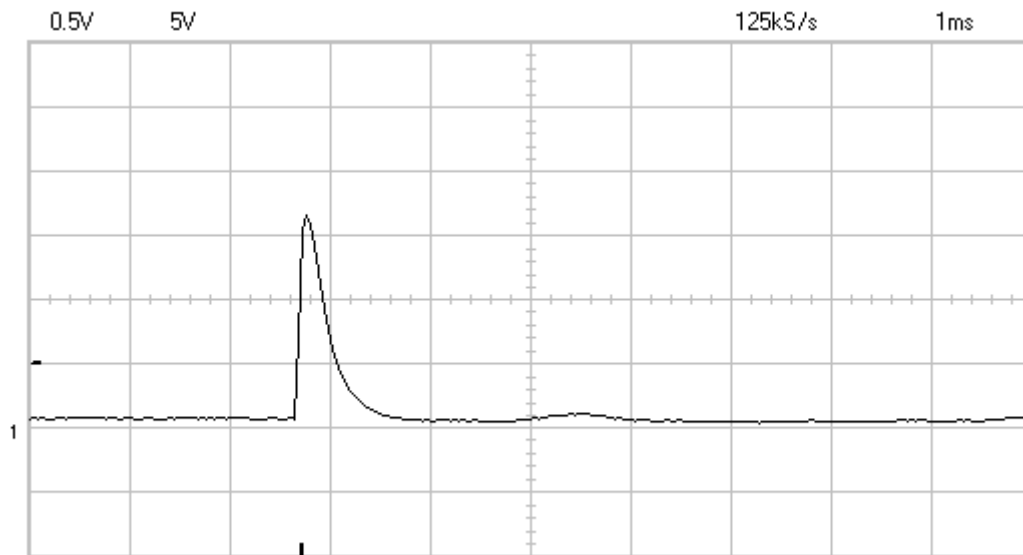


Fig. 13. Signal after RC-chain (input of the controlling comparator).

As result, the scheme is switched in a desired moment.
Thus, the work on experimental circuit of ID has been finished.

Conclusions and reflections

As results of my work, the following conclusions may be made:

- 1) The inductive spike, caused by a projectile passing center of a coil, exists on current curve. Under certain conditions it may be experimentally observed.
- 2) The favorable conditions for the observation are:
 - high initial velocity of projectile;
 - low current (field strength) in a coil;
 - small outside diameter of a coil.

The first two requirements increase the amplitude of the spike, and the latter one shortens the front end of the “main” current pulse which can mask the spike.

- 3) It is possible to build the inductive sensor (IS) to switch off the current in appropriate moment. One of the feasible constructions is demonstrated.

Now it's time to say about another “hidden” advantage of IS which was hinted on above. Imagine that we spent a lot of time and money and built a multistage coilgun (for example optically triggered). Then we conducted prolonged adjustment shooting to determine necessary delays for all detectors (between the moments of projectile passing by and switching off the current). It seems to be all right, but there is one

unpleasant feature: now we have the coilgun *tuned for specific set of parameters* (length and mass of the projectile, capacitance and initial voltage). In case of one of these parameters change we must redo all our adjustments. Meanwhile, although the projectile's characteristics may be somehow fixed, the capacitance drift during operation can make $\pm 50\%$. The temperature also has its influence.

From this point of view, IS is very attractive because it generates the signal just on the necessary moment *independently* of the shape and mass of projectile and other conditions. It means that IS-equipped coilgun is able to shoot various projectiles from different capacitors charged to a range of voltages – the unique property!

IS has some disadvantages, too:

- 1) It can be used to switch *off* the current only.
- 2) The switch off takes place in ZP - not very good because strong suck back begins immediately after ZP. It means that high voltage switches must be used (to provide the fastest decay of current).
- 3) The accelerating coil, optimized to catch the inductive spike, may be not optimal concerning accelerating efficiency. I.e. the gain of IS usage may be less than total efficiency decrease.

The latter point must be not so important in multistage system, because they have as a rule thin coils and high speeds, which is itself optimal combination for IS.

Sincerely yours, [Eugen](#).