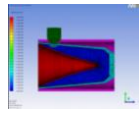


Munition vulnerability in relation to platform Resilience

Gert Scholtes, Peter Hooijmeijer and Jimmy Verrault, TNO Netherlands

Gert.Scholtes@tno.nl tel: +31 (0)6 2280 1250 www.tno.nl/ammunitionsafety

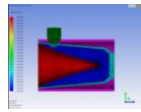




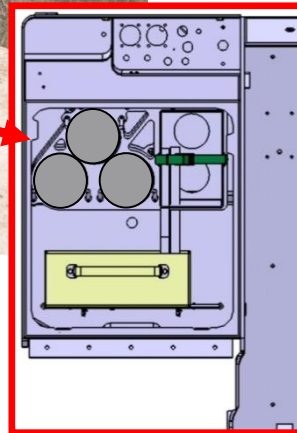
Overview

- Introduction Threats/ Sympathetic reactions
- The Munition Vulnerability and Response toolbox
- Example: Scenario in Ship
- Methodology for Vulnerability studies (statistics)
- Mitigation research
- Summary





Life-cycle munitions - Threats



- Fragments

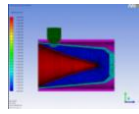
- SCJ

- Bullets

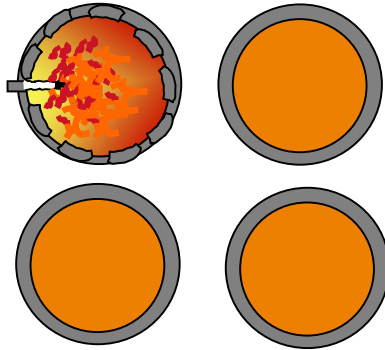
Also other threats:

- Cook-off

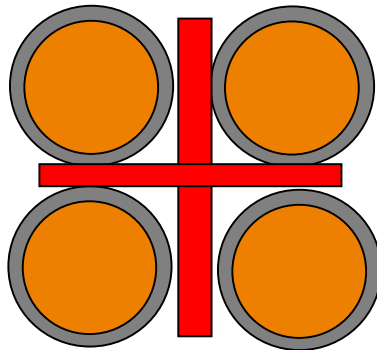
- Sympathetic reaction



Threat-sympathetic reaction mitigation



Prevent from sympathetic detonation

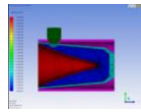


?

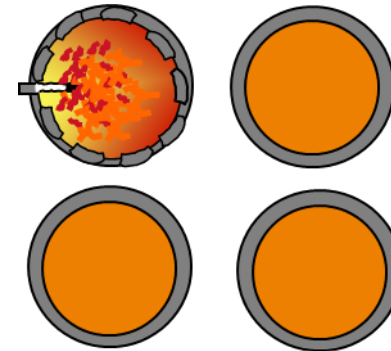


Many scenarios → Need for a screening tool

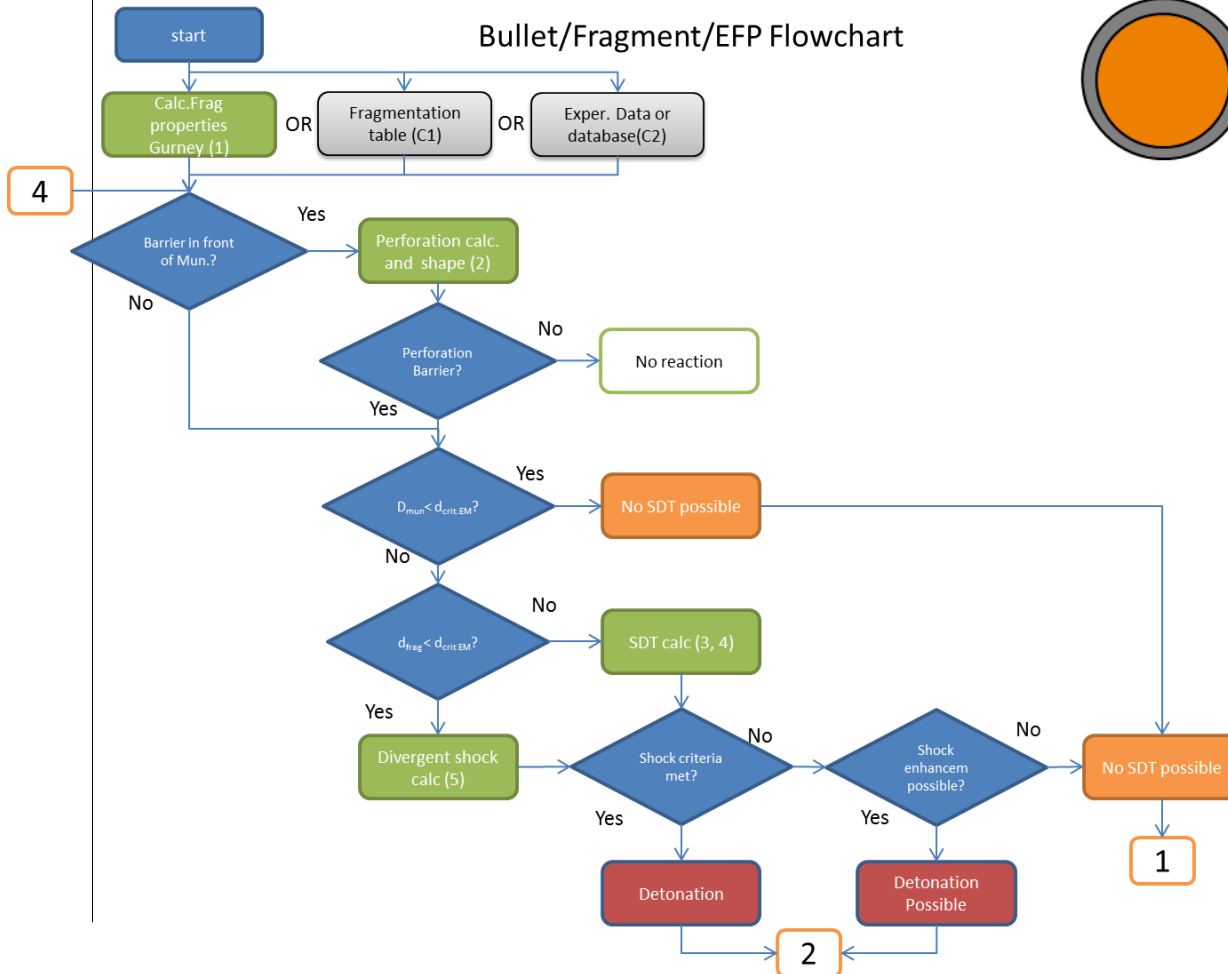
TNO Munitions vulnerability and response toolbox



Flowchart toolbox Threat – donor - acceptor



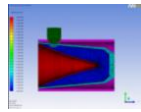
Bullet/Fragment/EFP Flowchart



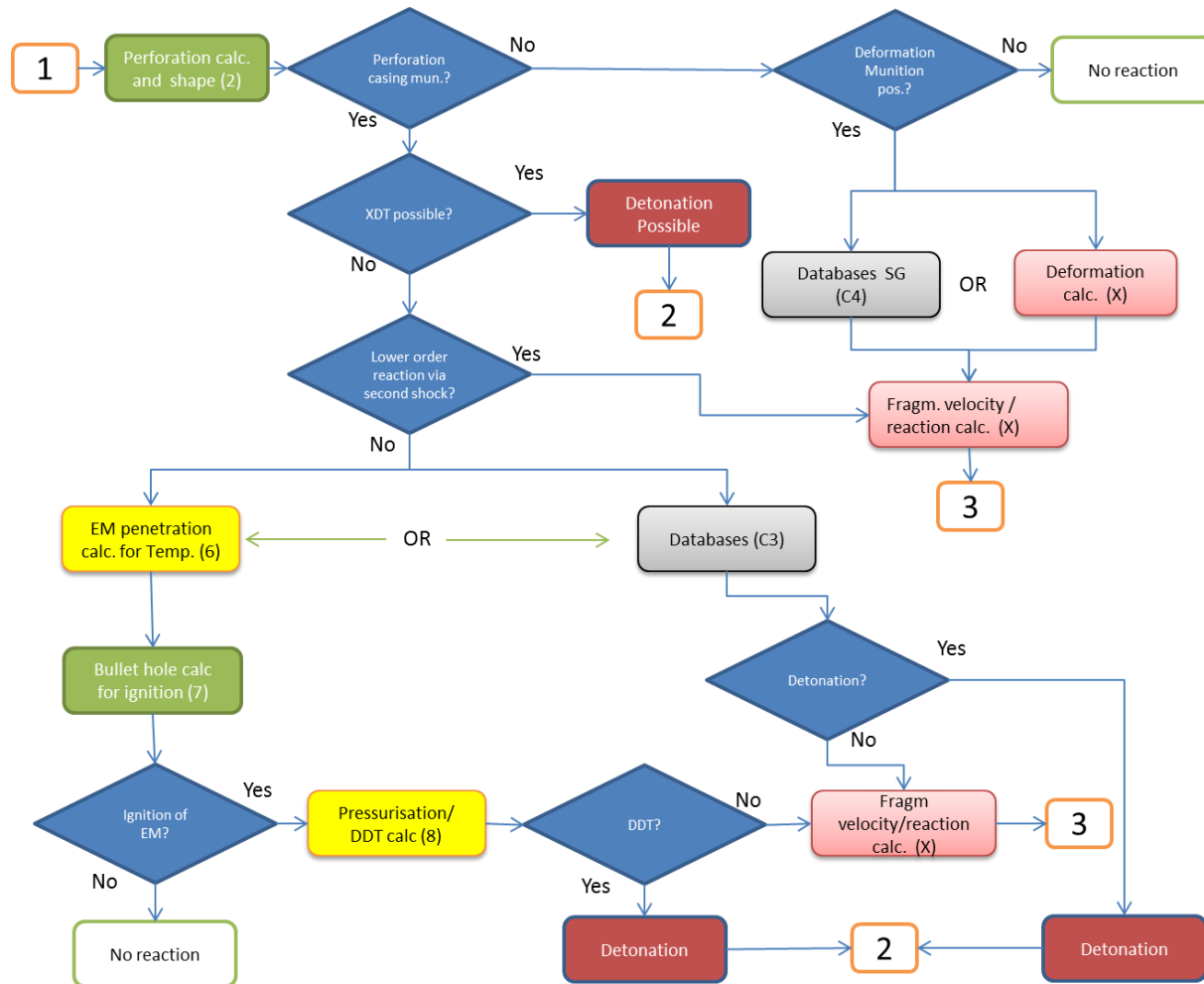
Spreadsheets/comments:

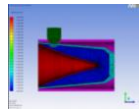
- (1) Fragment velocity calculation with Gurney
 - (2) Perforation calculation using Thor equations
 - (3) SDT calculation Ec theory Haskins and Cook
 - (4) SDT calculation Green or Lundstrom
 - (5) Divergent shock calculation Green/Lundstrom
 - (6) EM heating due to penetration
 - (7) EM cook-off reaction calculation after penetration of bullet
 - (8) Pressurisation calculation after ignition and burning of EM
 - (9) Sympathetic reaction calculation confined stack and ono-on-one
 - (10) TNT equivalent blast/shock calculation
 - (C1) Fragmentation table of munitions (table #.#)
 - (C2) Fragmentation data from experiments or databases
 - (C3) Bullet and fragment test result database (e.g. BIRD or FRAID)
 - (C4) SG table ref [#] table #.#
 - (C5) Cook-off database test results
- Excel spreadsheet calculation
 - Excel spreadsheet not implemented
 - Excel spreadsheet (needs data)
 - Data from database or Experiments
 - Detonation reaction (possible)
 - No Prompt shock detonation (SDT)
 - Decision
 - Reference Number





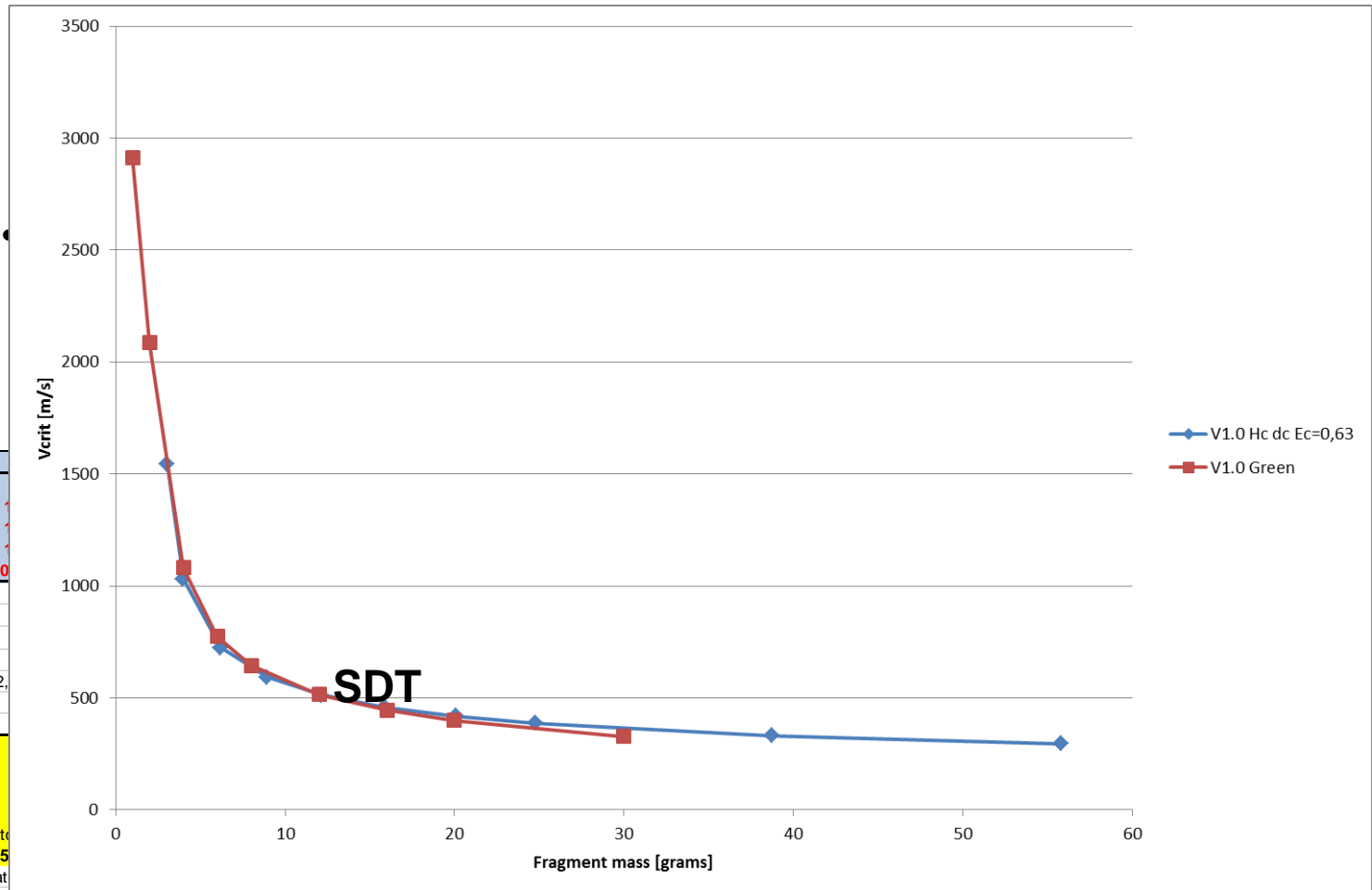
Bullet Fragment flowchart (cont'd)





Redundancy : Two different SDT methods Haskins&Cook VS. Green-Lundstrom

-
-



Hugoniot calculations

Us=Co+sUp	Co	S
staal	4,58	
staal	4,58	
Comp B	3,03	
PBX9404	2,46	2,5300

Imp vel, km/s	2,6086	km/s
Imp vel, km/s	2,2591	km/s

check angel 2,

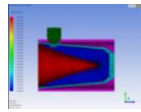
Quadratic solutions for up	
a=	-1E-07 a=
b=	-125,4 b=
c=	141,63 c=

Up mat	
1,1295	
1st mat	

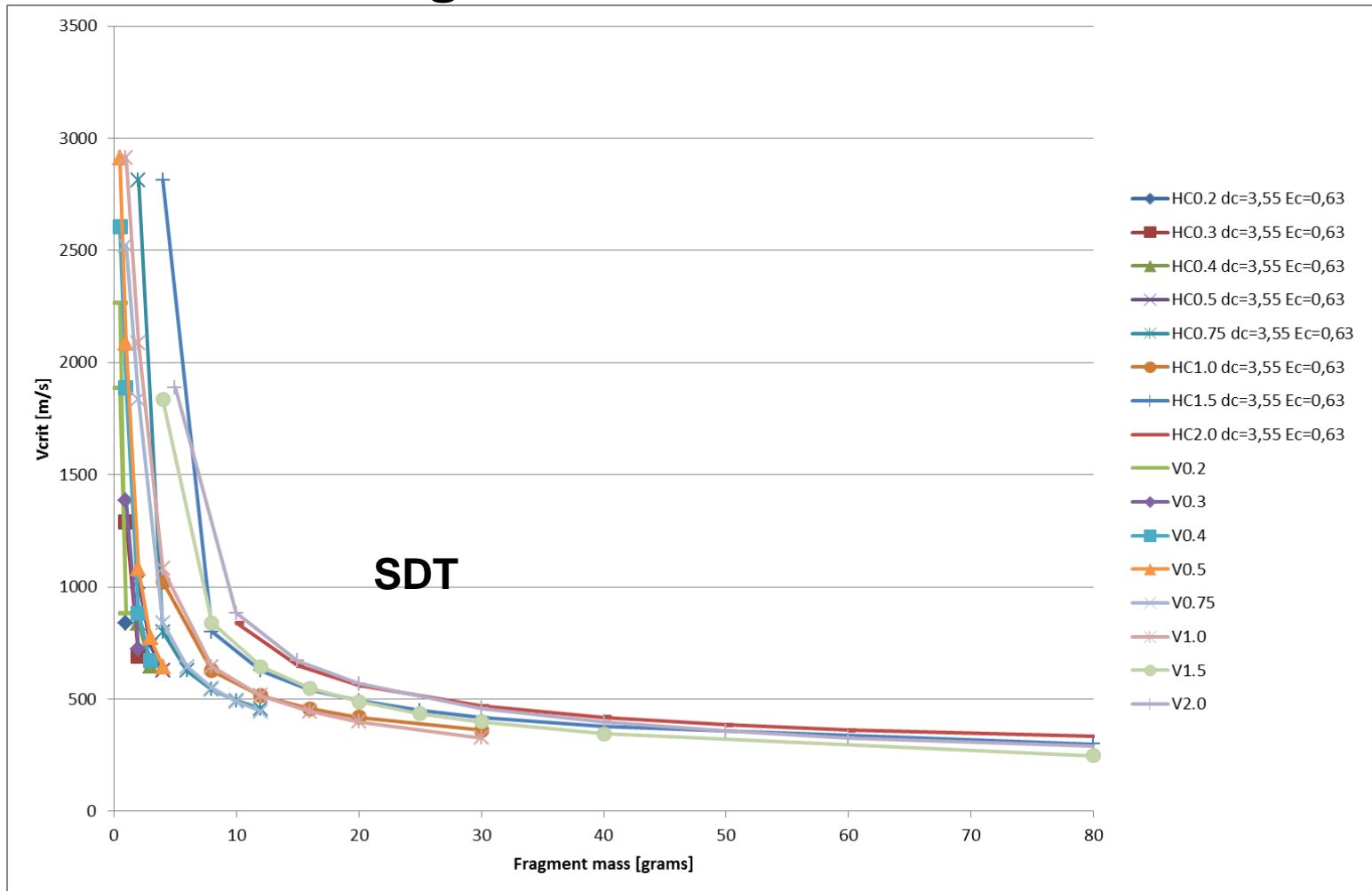
methode price [

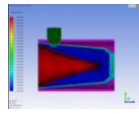
1
1
1,5
1,9
2,7
3

4 vi (green)



Comparison of two methods for different fragment sizes

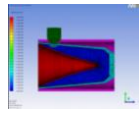




Coupling of MunVul. toolbox in Platform vulnerability tool RESIST (Resilience Simulation of Ship Targets) or TARVAC

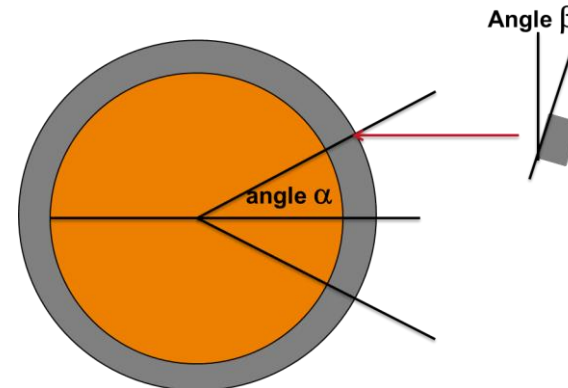
- Some ships transport large quantities of munitions
 - Large variety
 - Navy, Army and Air Force
 - Example: Joint Logistic Support Ship, LCF Fregat
- Vulnerability of the munition?
- Safe storage of munitions
- Design storage compartment
- Proper risk analysis
- Effective safety/security
- measures

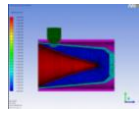




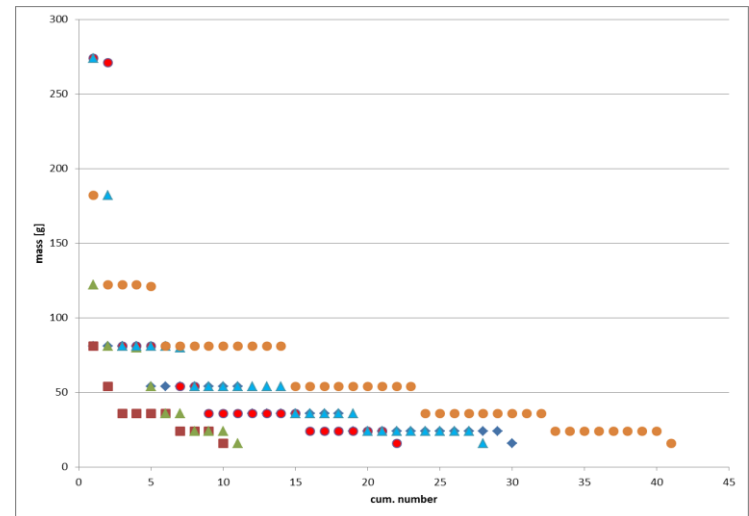
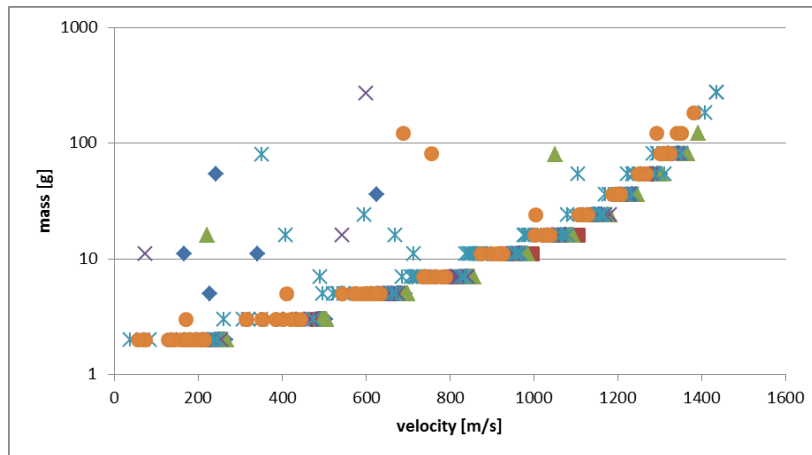
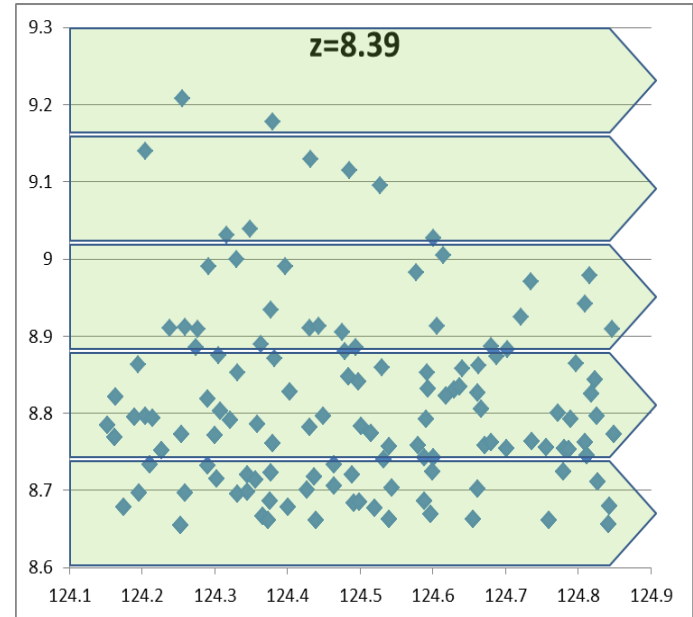
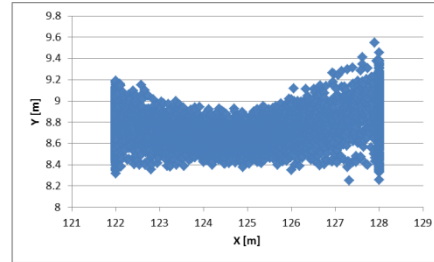
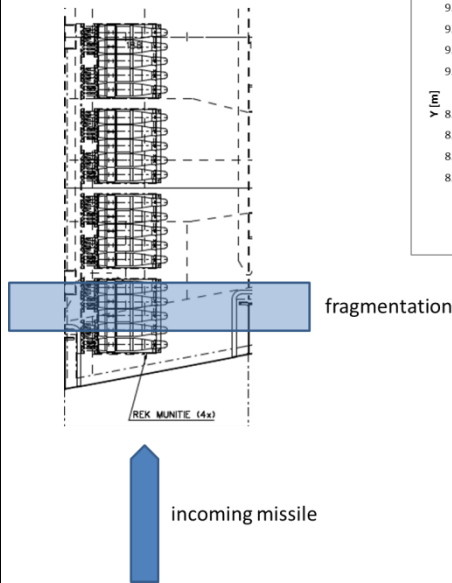
Scenario: Threat of incoming missile on munition storage; methodology

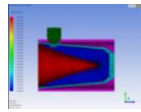
- Certain threat → fragment with certain mass and velocity
- For example: Threat is missile with large warhead
- Mass of fragment → diameter of fragment with certain angle β
- Acceptor: munition article with explosive filling (e.g. 127 mm shell)
- For each location on 127 mm you can calculate probability of SDT reaction (location: angle α)



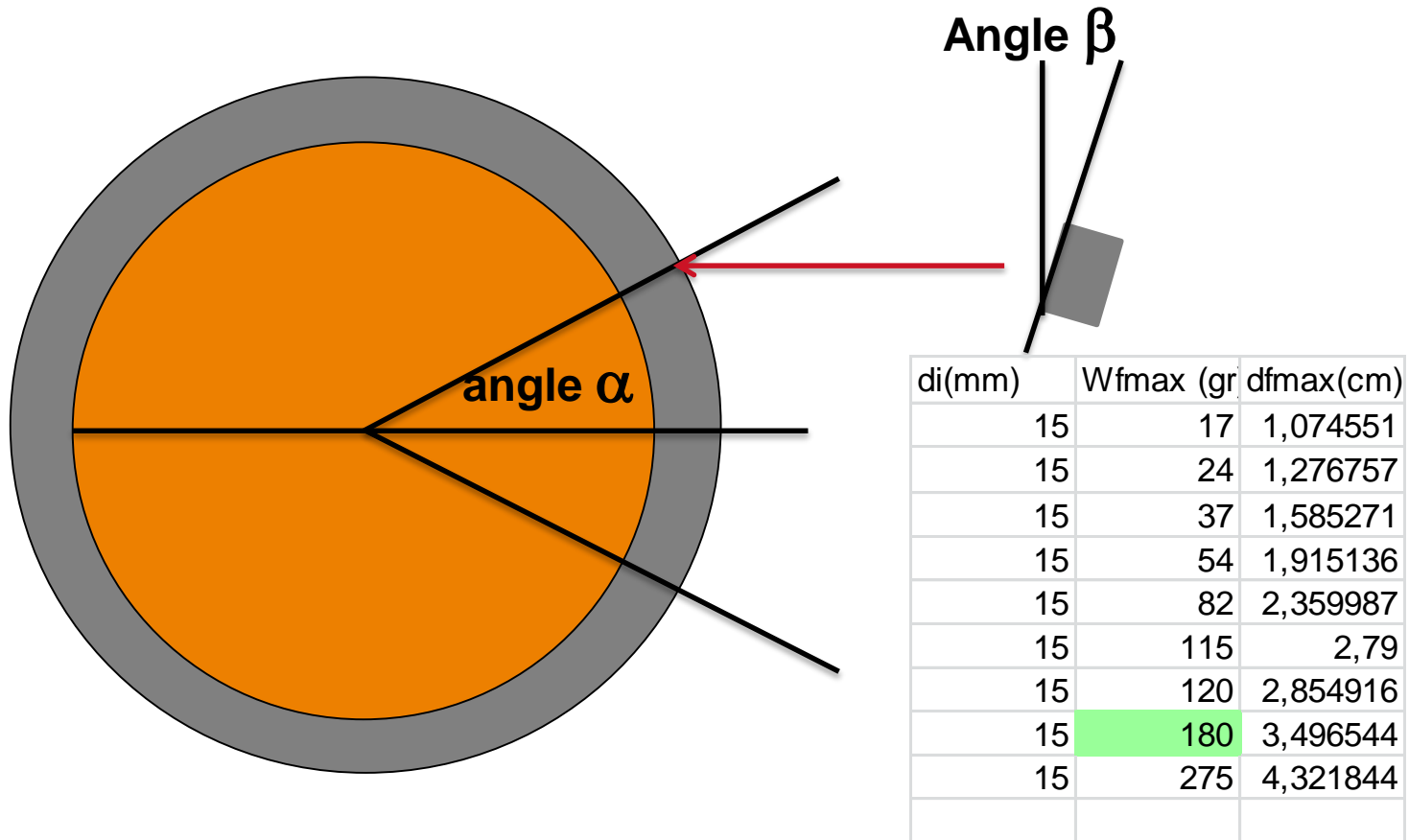


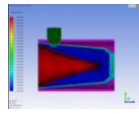
Threat of incoming missile



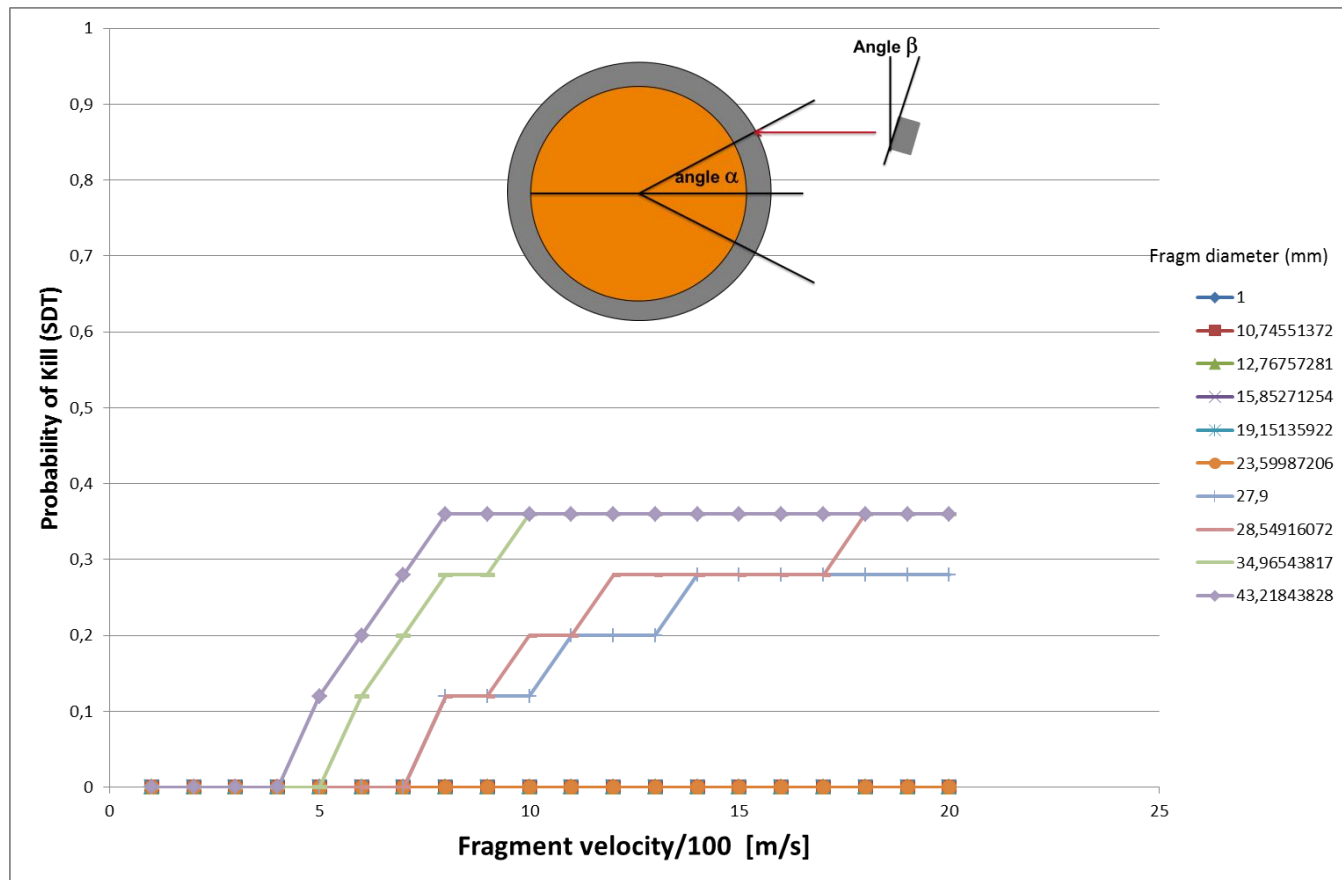


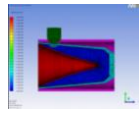
Statistics → probability of a kill: P_{kill} (SDT)



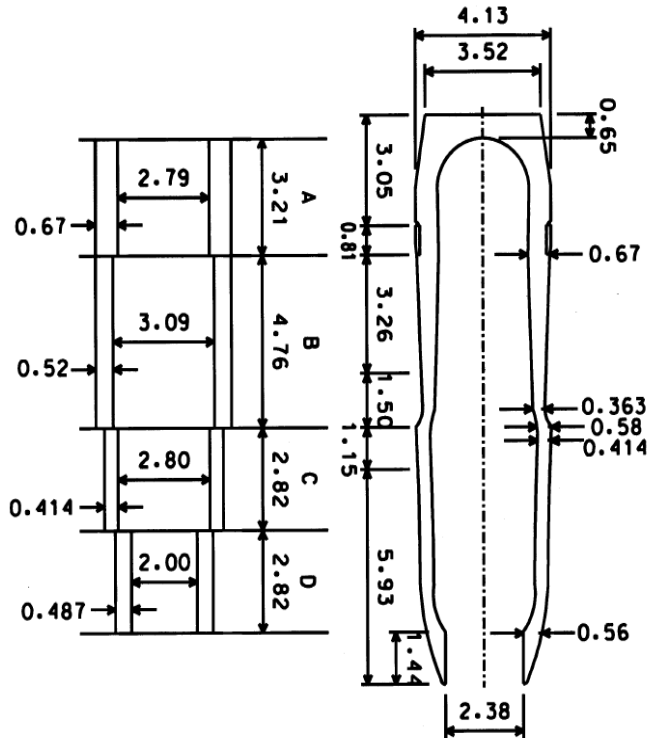


Probability of SDT reaction as function of fragment diameter and velocity ($\alpha = 0$) on 127mm

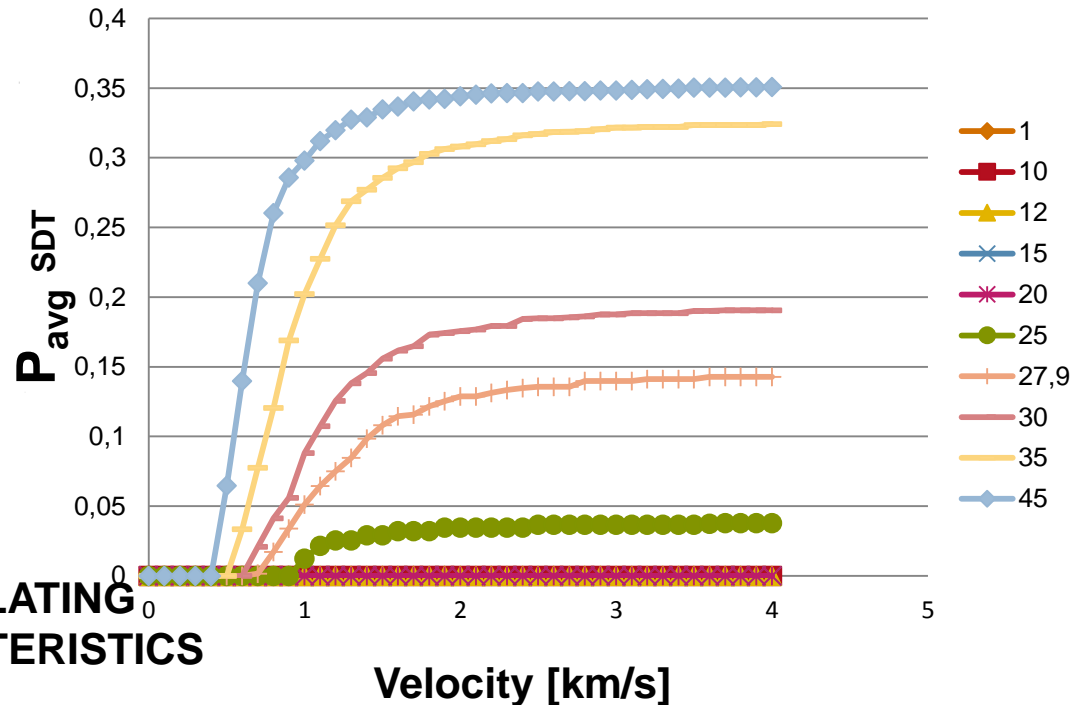




Automization of calculations



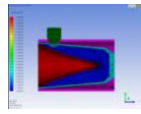
$U_s = C_o + sL$	C_o	S	r	d_{crit}	E_{crit}
Steel	4,58	1,49	7,89	0	0
Steel	4,58	1,49	7,89	0	0
Comp B	3,03	1,73	1,715	4,32	1
Number of Sections	4	max velocity calc		4	
	Casing thickness		length section		
	15 mm	100 mm			
	17 mm	50 mm			
	20 mm	60 mm			
	22 mm	100 mm			
	total length munition			310 mm	



Technical Paper No. 16

Revision 4

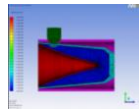
METHODOLOGIES FOR CALCULATING
PRIMARY FRAGMENT CHARACTERISTICS



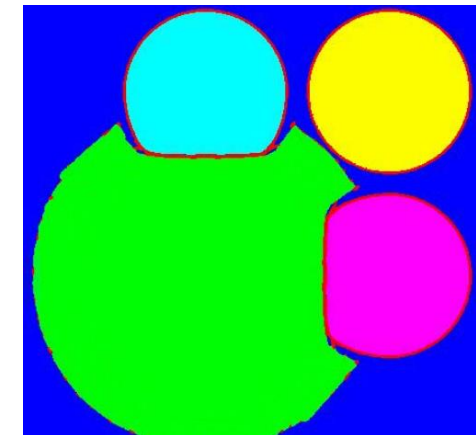
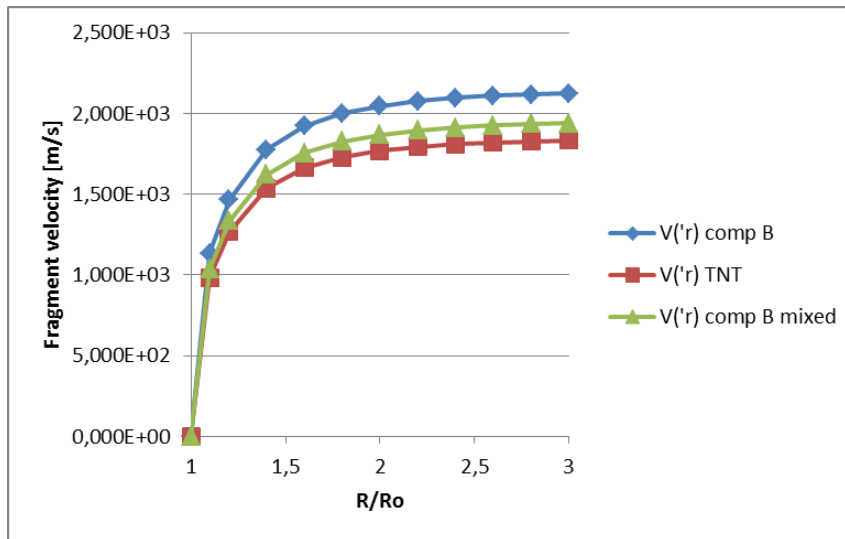
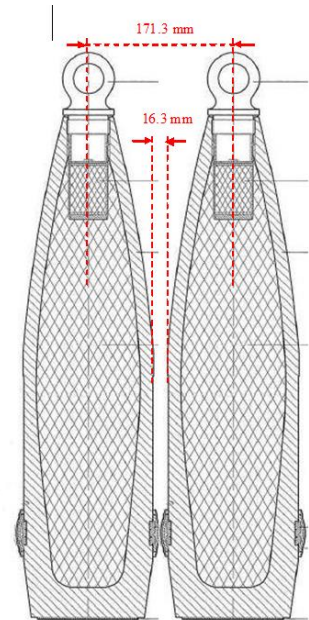
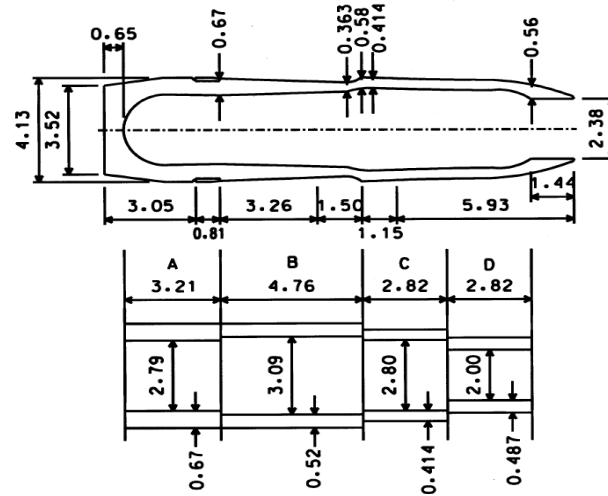
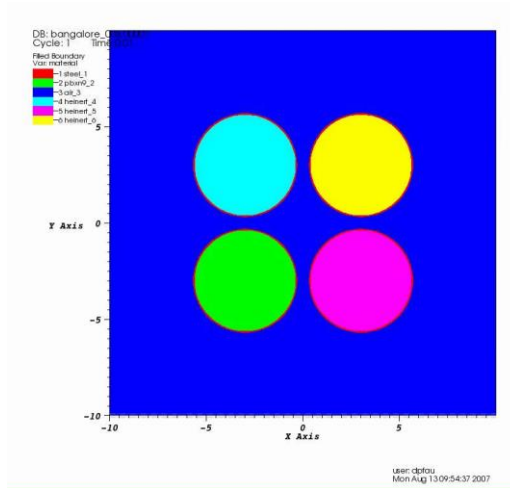
Spreadsheet example calculation

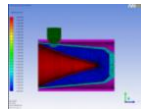


Microsoft Excel
37-2003 Worksheet

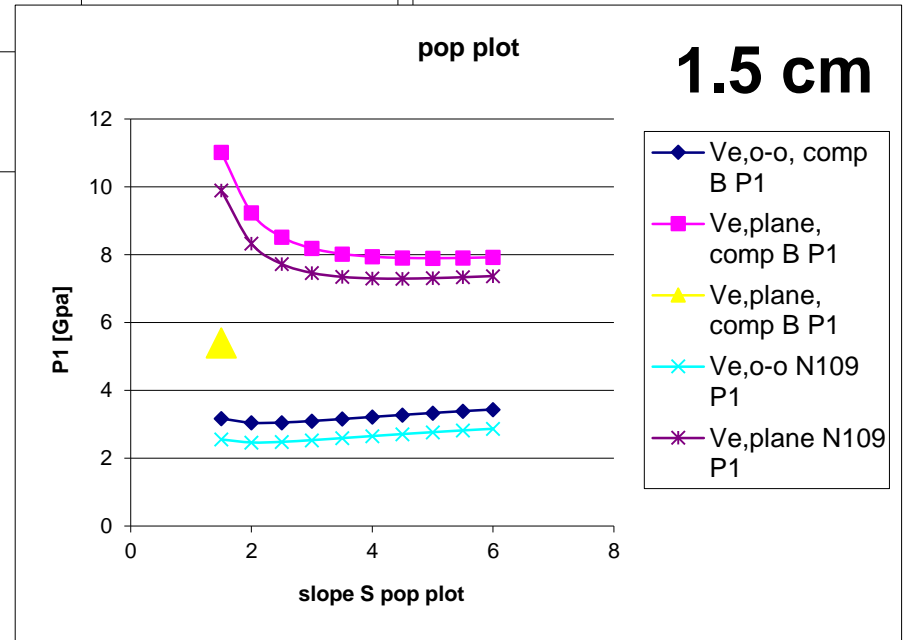
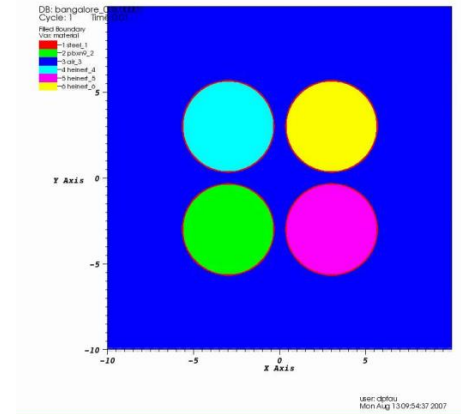
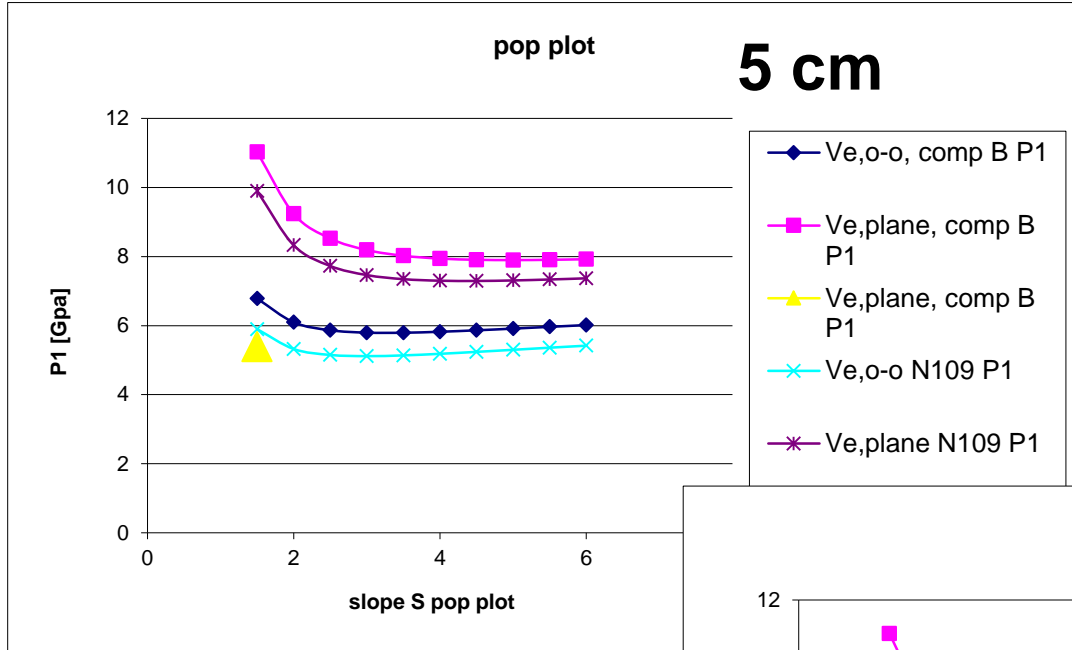


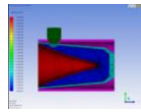
Sympathetic reaction calculation (Gurney)





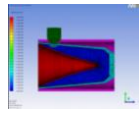
SR results 5 cm and 1.5 cm distance in between





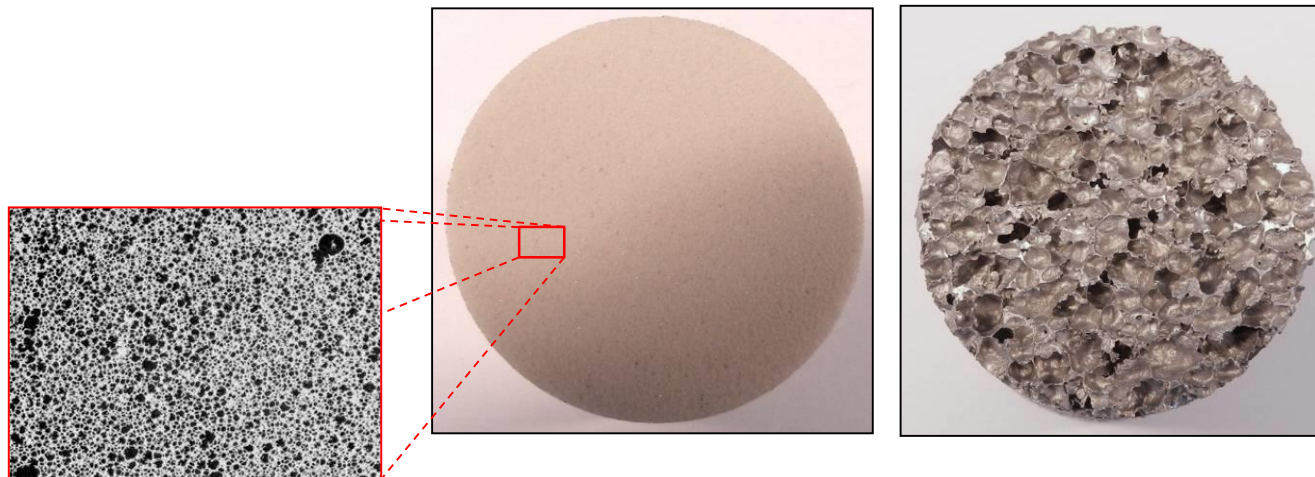
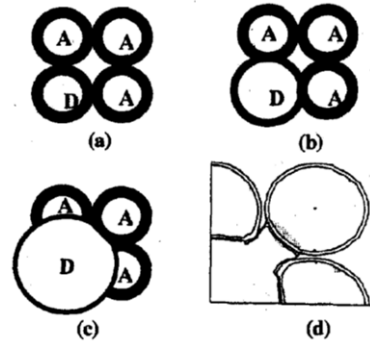
Tarvac (Target vulnerability assessment tool) or RESIST

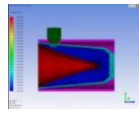




Barrier research for mitigation shock and impact

- Pressure/fragment mitigating materials for situation of SD
- Tested materials/solutions
 - Aluminium and Polyurethane foams
 - Fracticide bars and porous ceramics
 - New: Rubber, PE, Ceramics and layered materials
- Goal: Set of mitigation options

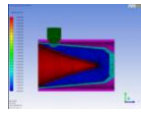




Mitigation (comp B)

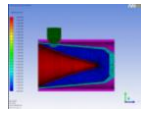


- Mitigation techniques:**
- Barrier BlastWrap®
 - Fracticide Bar

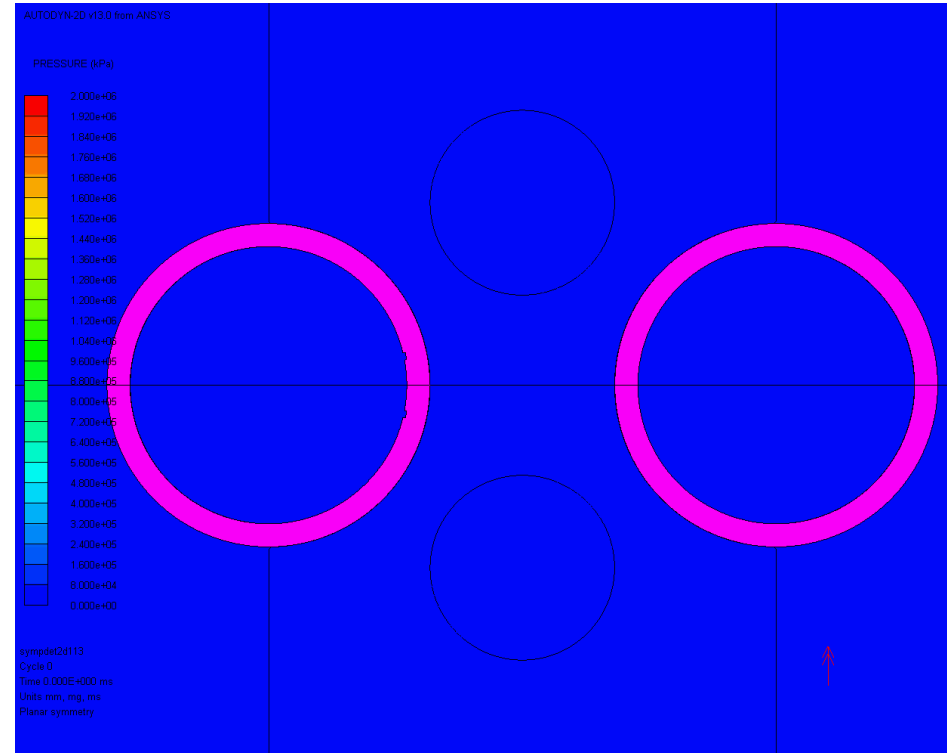
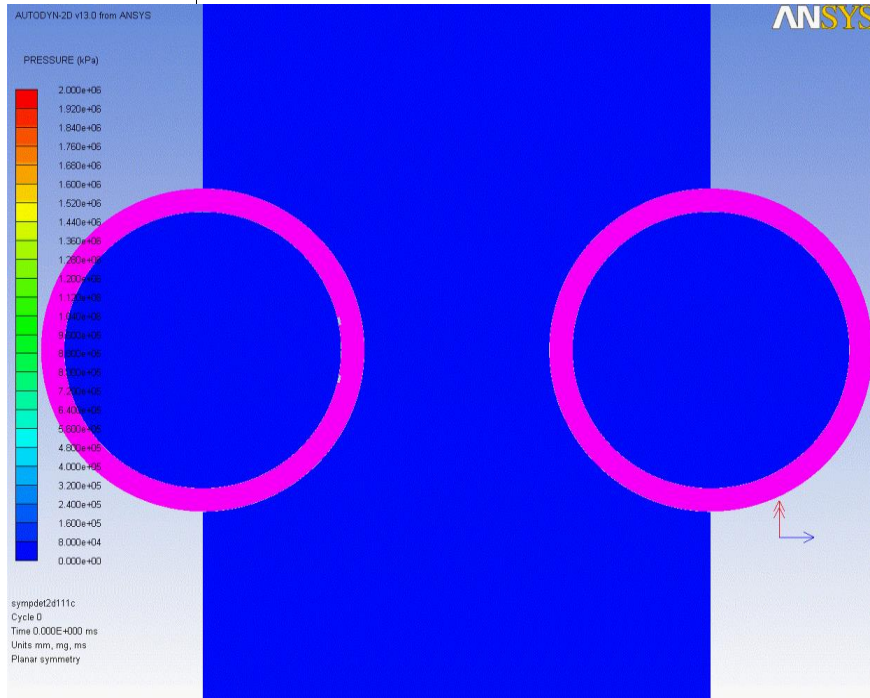


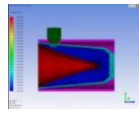
Mitigating materials (PUR Foam 0.3 g/cm³)



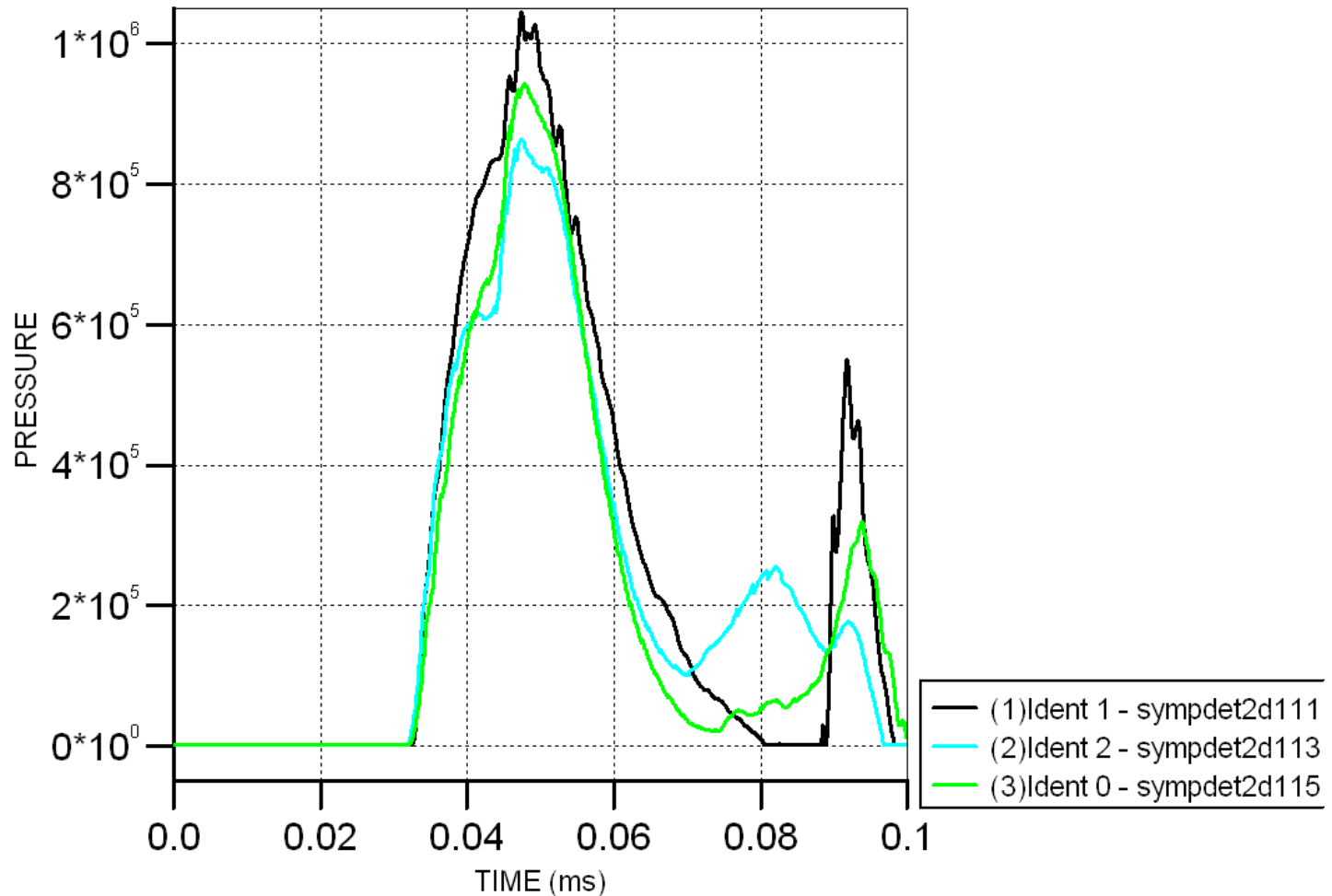


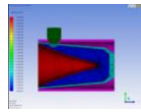
Simulation of Foams and forms





Pressure Drop due to foam barrier, no barrier results in a pressure of 4.9 GPa





Same areal density but change # of layers (Rubber/Al)

Case	Upstream side		Downstream side		Number of units	Overall areal density (q/cm^2)	$\frac{\rho_{ar,Hl}}{\rho_{ar,Ll}}$
	Material	Thickness (mm)	Material	Thickness (mm)			
1	Al	4.00	Rub	8.00	2	4.47	1.00
2	Al	2.00	Rub	3.00, 5.00	4	4.47	1.00

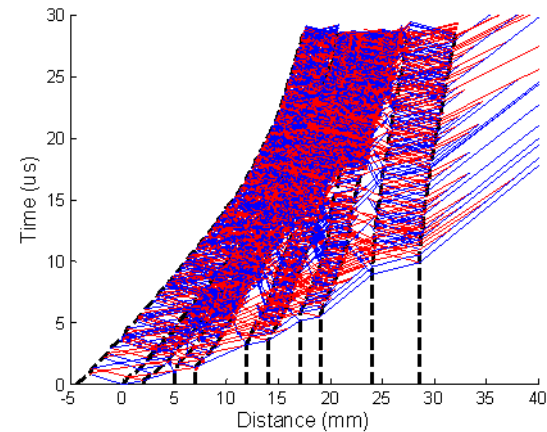
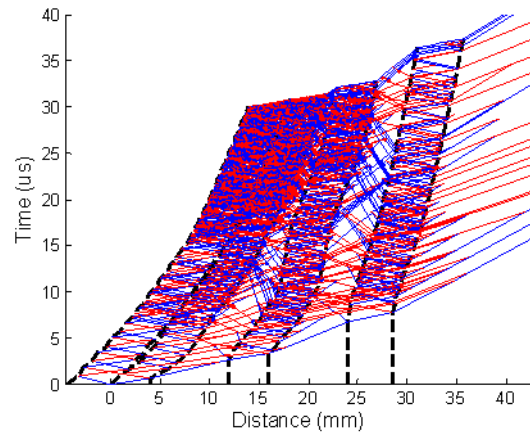
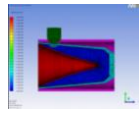


Figure Wave diagram for Case 1 (left) and Case 2 (right) of the previous TNO experiments of layered materials. Blue lines refer to shock (compression) waves and red lines refer to rarefaction (expansion) waves.



Same areal density but change # of layers (Rubber/Al); Pressure and Energy fluence

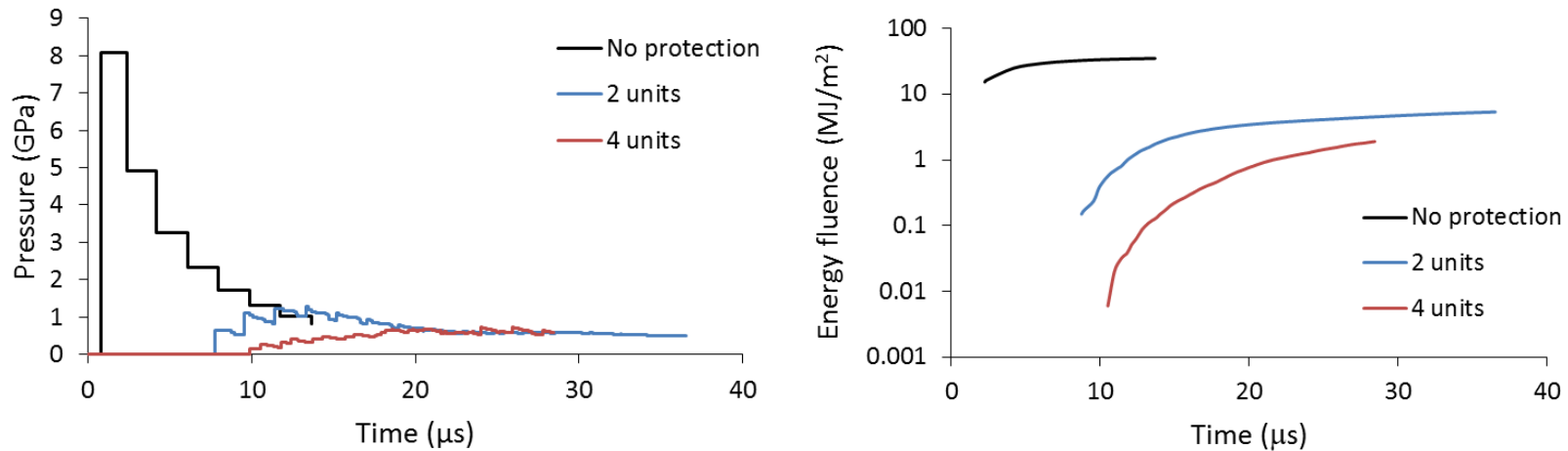
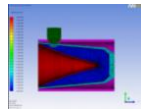
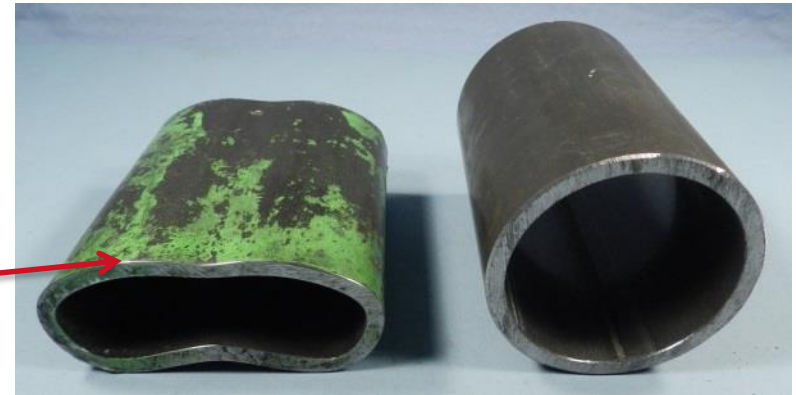
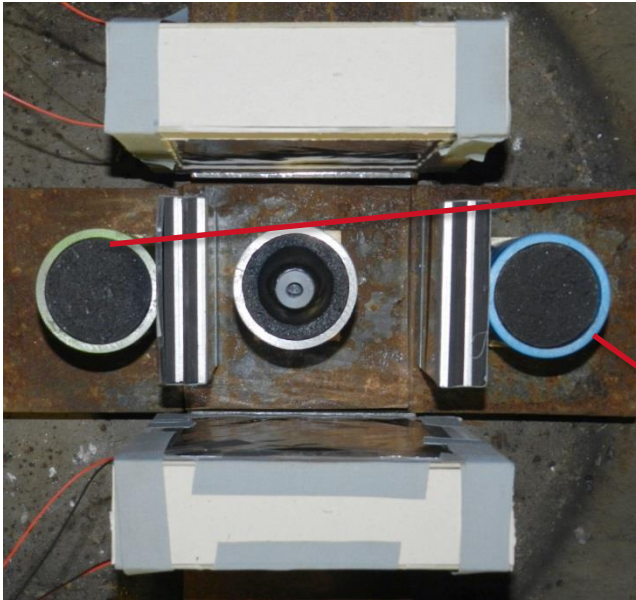
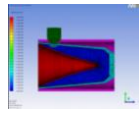


Figure Pressure (left) and energy fluence (right) profiles in the acceptor explosive for Case 1 (left) and Case 2 (right) of the previous TNO experiments of layered materials.



Experimental results





Summary

- › During life-cycle of munitions, many threats possible
- › IM is one part of the solution, but many also mitigation of SR
- › Need for Munition Vuln. and response screening tool; and coupling to platform vulnerability tools (RESIST and TARVAC)
- › Toolbox works well but still needs some validation:
 - › Implementation of statistics → can be implemented in vulnerability/lethality codes for ships/vehicles and compounds
 - › Still need for data for new explosives and/or simple equations (e.g. Ec, Shock hugoniot, critical diameter Dc etc.)
- › Making progress in mitigation research
- › Barrier research gives understanding of processes: layered mat. and foams: what is the best solution for certain munition item/storage!!
- › Automization of coupling of Munition vulnerability-response toolbox to Platform vulnerability toolbox (RESIST), next step is autom. ff SR