



End-to-end System level M&S tool for Underbody Blast Events

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TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

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Underbody Blast Event







High speed event	Typical Peak accelerations	Typical Time Duration Range (ms)
Frontal Automotive Crash (30-mph)	25 g to 50 g	70 ms to 120 ms
Underbody Blast	100 g to 400 g	3 ms to 30 ms (primary)

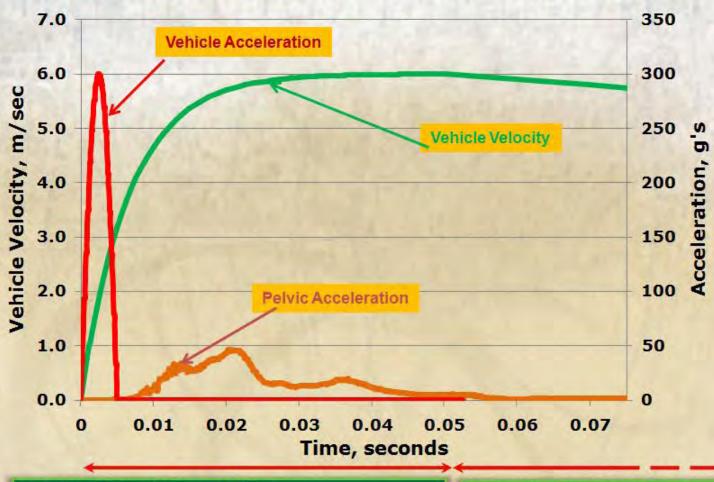
Peak Accelerations in underbody blast events are larger in magnitude and sooner than in typical automotive crash events





Underbody Blast Event Sequence





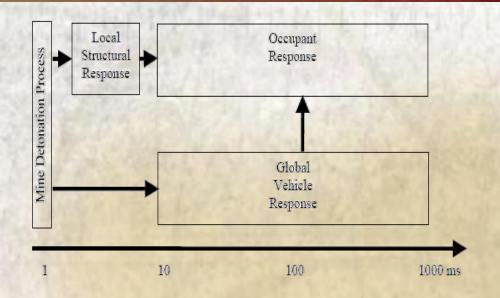
- ✓ Blast phase, lasts ~0.050 s
- ✓ Vehicle velocity builds up to constant peak value
- ✓ All key occupant injuries occur in this phase
- ✓ Gravity phase, lasts 1-2 s
- ✓ Vehicle Velocity reduces due to gravity, reaches peak upward displacement (liftoff), then drops down due to gravity (slam-down)

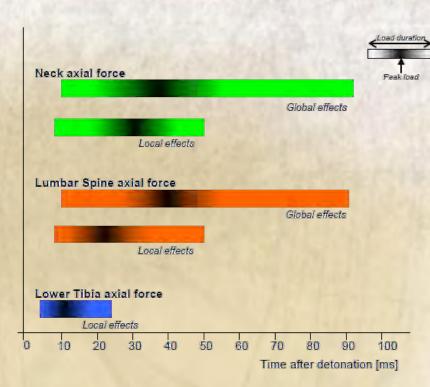




Underbody Blast Event Sequence







Source: NATO Research and Technology Organization Technical Report TR-HFM-090

Injuries in lower legs occur due to local structural effects in the first 10-15 msec, while Core spinal injuries occur due to global vehicle effects in the next 50 msec





Spinal Injuries from IED attacks





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Spinal injuries up among troops

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By Dima Gavrysh, AP

A U.S. soldier unloads 50-caliber rounds from an MRAP vehicle after an IED attack in Wardak province on Aug. 3 in Afghanistan

TROOPS AT RISK

By Gregg Zoroya, USA TODAY

BAGRAM, Afghanistan — Afghan insurgents are using roadside bombs powerful enough to throw the military's new 14-ton, blast-resistant vehicles into the air, increasing broken-back injuries among U.S. troops.

Doctors at the U.S. military hospital here say more than 100 U.S. servicemembers have suffered crushed or damaged spinal columns from being thrown around inside armored Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles in the last five months.

TROOP DEATHS: American casualties in Afghanistan, Iraq and beyond

This "significant increase" in spinal injuries was not seen in the Iraq war, says Air Force Col. Warren Dorlac, director of trauma care for both conflicts. One in five wounded service members evacuated from Afghanistan this summer and early fall suffered a spinal injury and at least 14 were left paralyzed or with loss of sensation, says Air Force Lt. Col. Dustin Zierold, a surgeon and the hospital's director of trauma care.

"Whatever the G-force (of the roadside bombs), it is very high and very destructive," Zierold says.

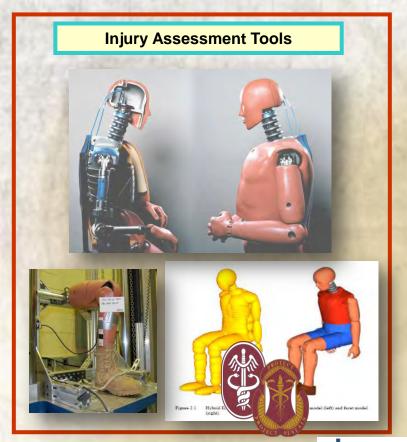
Spinal injuries, which are on the rise in theater, correlate to higher number of IED attacks on ground vehicles

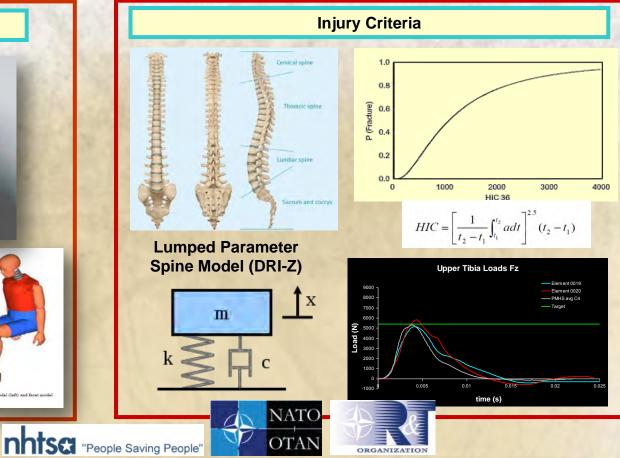




Injury Criteria







USMRMC

Determine occupant injury using computational and physical instrumented test devices



Automotive Industry Knowledge

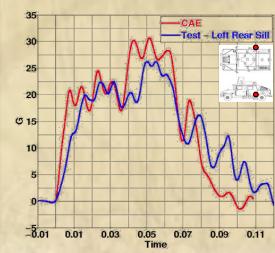


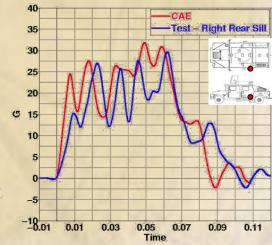




TARDEC is uniquely situated to leverage:

- Decades of crashworthiness and Safety R&D
- Large local Safety community and resources
- Mature M&S tools and best practices
- ☐ Skilled personnel



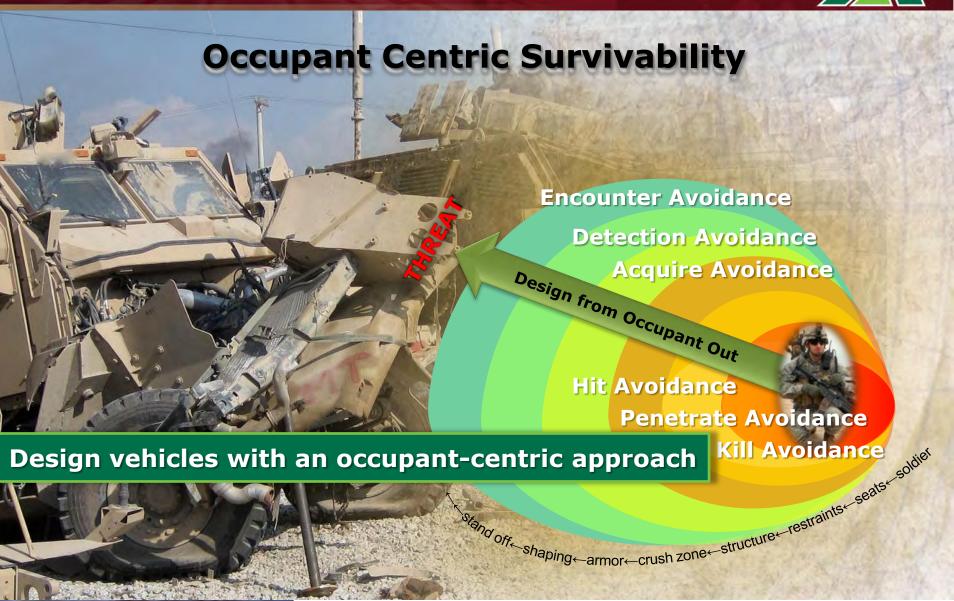




Enabling Full Spectrum Operations

New Design Philosophy







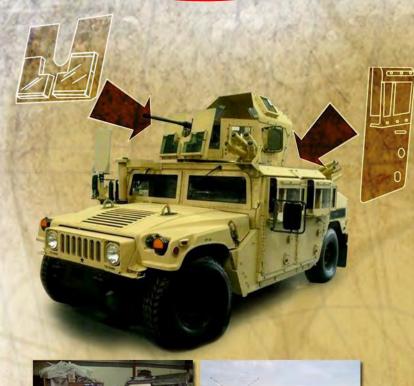
Designing from the Inside Out

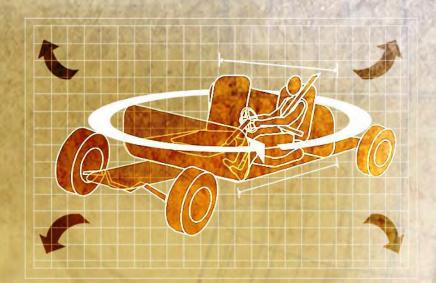
















Occupant Protection Drives Vehicle Design



End-to-End Underbody Blast Simulation





<u>Current capabilities:</u>
Bare surface/buried charge (TNT/C4), soil, soil/charge coupling

Current capabilities: Structural analysis of vehicle hull/subsystems/ EA technologies/seat/ restraint designs Current capabilities:
Mechanical
response of Hybrid
III ATD with PPE to
accelerative loading
to assess occupant
survivability

Current capabilities:
Full vehicle, system
level simulation from
charge to occupant
in a <u>single</u>
computational run

Current capabilities:
Design changes
evaluated to
understand overall
system level effects
for trends.

Provide design evaluations, analysis, validation, and optimization of structure and crew response during underbody blast threats





Essential Elements of End-to-End Blast Simulation





Advanced Reconfigurable Spaceframe (AReS): TARDEC Demonstrator



End-to-End M&S of AReS system

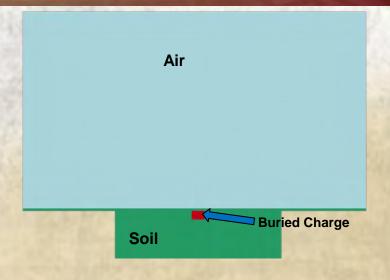
One <u>single</u> computational run is used to assess system level effects for underbody blast events

Following slides will show the essential steps in this process....



Step#1: Modeling of explosive and soil





Explosive (JWL High Explosive):

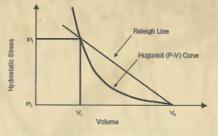
$$p = A \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{R_1 V} \right) e^{-R_1 V} + B \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{R_2 V} \right) e^{-R_2 V} + \frac{\omega E}{V}$$

Soil (Gruneisen):

$$p = \frac{\rho_0 C^2 \mu \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{y_0}{2} \right) \mu - \frac{\alpha}{2} \mu^2 \right]}{\left[1 - \left(S_1 - 1 \right) \mu - S_2 \frac{\mu^2}{\mu + 1} - S_3 \frac{\mu^2}{(\mu + 1)^2} \right]} + (\gamma_0 + \alpha \mu) E$$

AIR (Linear Polynomial):

$$p = C_0 + C_1 \mu + C_2 \mu^2 + C_3 \mu^3 + (C_4 + C_5 \mu + C_6 \mu^2) E$$



Inputs from ARL testing and R&D feed this phase



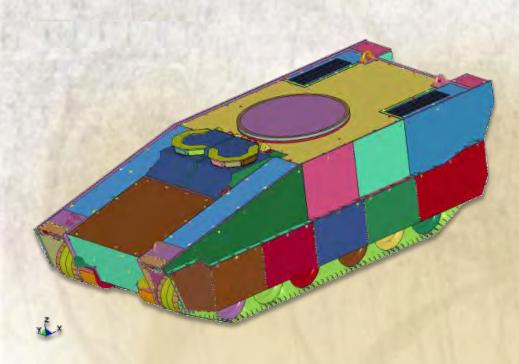
Charge characteristics and Soil containment fully defined (Eulerian)





Step#2: Modeling of target vehicle





Target vehicle model includes:

- All structural hull components
- Underbody armor/kits and other Armor
- Suspension, wheels, tracks
- Other non-structural weights
- Materials modeled using nonlinear high strain rate properties such as Johnson-Cook available from ARL, Academia, National labs etc.

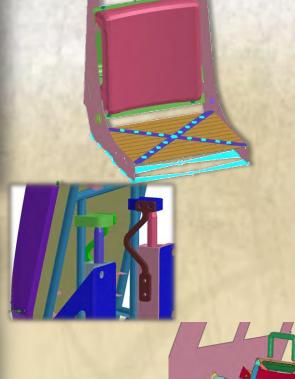
Target vehicle fully defined by Finite Element Model (Lagrangian)



Step #3: Modeling of seats and restraints







Seat models include:

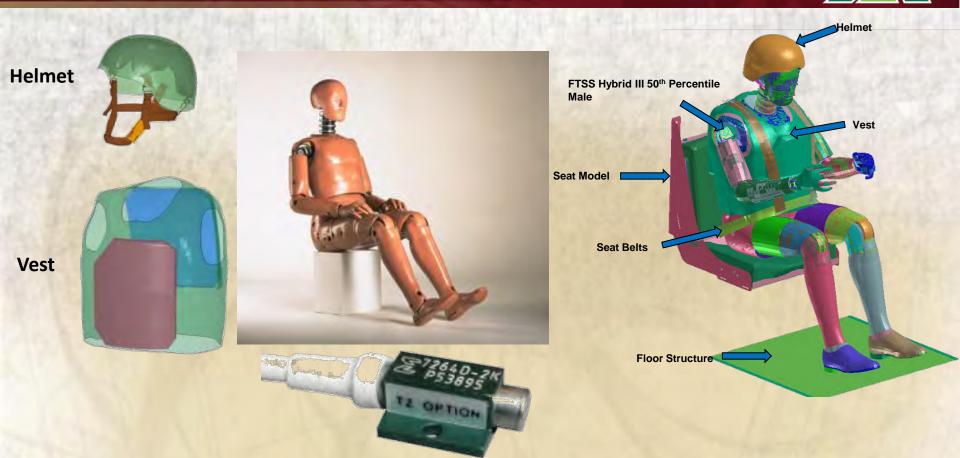
- All structural frame parts
- Seat belts and other restraints
- Energy Attenuating (EA) features that make up the Mine Blast seat
- Seat cushions and other comfort features
- Materials modeled using nonlinear high strain rate properties such as Johnson-Cook available from ARL, Academia, National labs etc
- Seat Characterization data from ARL

Seats and Restraints fully modeled including Mine Blast features





Step #4: Modeling of occupants and PPE



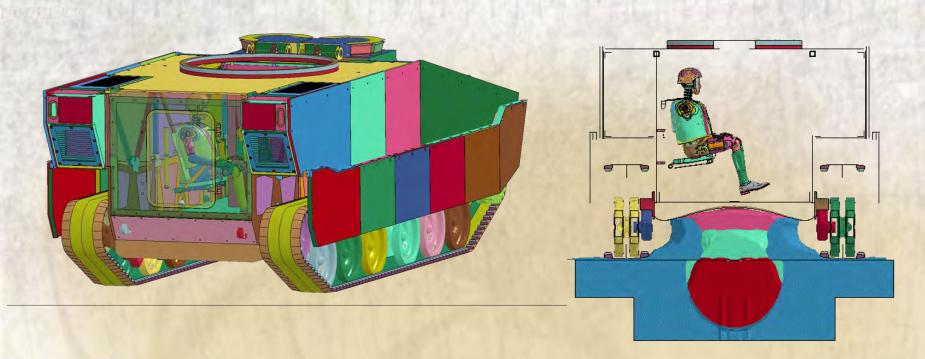
FEA model of 50th-percentile HYBRID-3 Anthromorphic Test Dummy (ATD) w/Sensors and PPE used in M&S





Step #5: Integration and Interface Modeling





M&S Model: System Integration

Fluid Structure Interface (FSI)
between the explosion
products and the vehicle in
Arbitrary-Lagrangian Eulerian
(ALE) setup

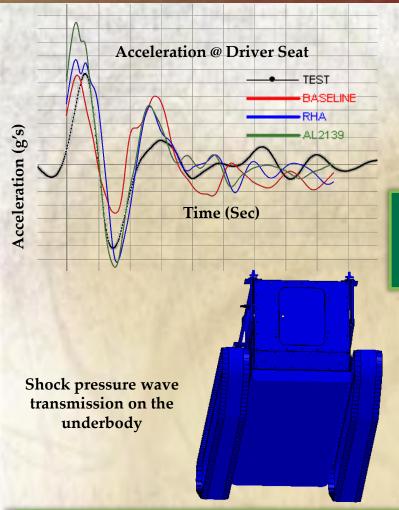
Transfer of shock from mine explosion to the vehicle and occupant





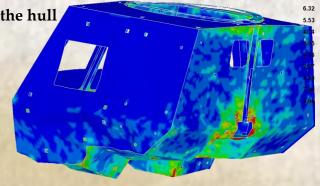
Outputs from End-to-End M&S: Structural Integrity



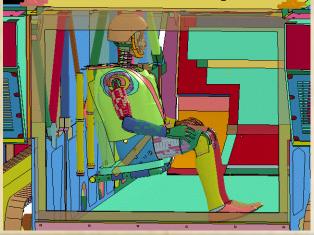


Strain contours in the hull

These results feed into Reduced Order Models



Seat Stroking to mitigate blast effect on occupant



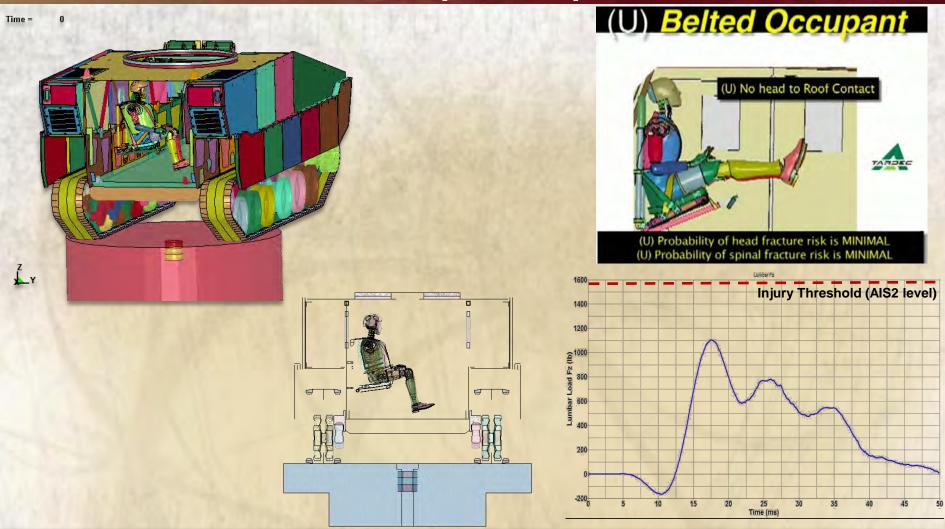
Evaluation of Structural Integrity is key to designing survivable ground vehicles





Outputs from End-to-End M&S: Occupant Response





Occupant kinematics and Injury parameters are key deliverables





Related Efforts: Data Capture and Sharing





Recorder System (Black Box)

Blast/IED Event Data Recorder System

- Addresses gaps that exist in theater data collection
- Directly supports:
 - Development of test procedures and resultant countermeasures to protect the Warfighter
 - Accident and combat event investigations
 - Understanding of injury mechanisms within operational context
 - Full understanding of the event, so that countermeasures can be optimally designed and integrated



Tri-axial accelerometer, angular rate and pressure sensor



Generic Hull Testing

- TARDEC, USAARL and USARL partnered with industry and academia to conduct a live fire blast test on a generic vehicle hull
- The data from this test is unclassified, and releasable to industry and academia (POC: <u>Risa.Scherer@us.army.mil</u>)
- Enable better understanding of the dynamics of underbody mine blasts that will seed the growth of new and innovative technologies



Enables critical data collection in test and theater events



RDECOM End-to-end M&S for Underbody Blast: **Application of Systems Engineering**





End-to-end Blast Modeling is critical part of Systems Engineering to Develop, integrate, sustain technology solutions for Warfighter





Summary



- The underbody blast event is a very complex and highly transient phenomenon – very short duration and extremely high G values.
- Blast modeling and simulation tools, processes and best practices are leveraged from the automotive industry to assess blast survivability vehicle performance.
- Occupant injury risk assessment tools and injury metrics for underbody blast events are based off of automotive standards and need further investigation / validation.
- Current M&S tools are beneficial for guiding the vehicle design and development process, and are being evaluated for supporting Test & Evaluation.
- Advanced full vehicle, system level design tools are key enablers to:
 - Assessing Occupant Injury Risk
 - Developing new protection technologies
 - Improving current force vehicles for current threats
 - Designing new vehicles from the "Inside Out" (occupant-centric)





End-to-end System level M&S tool for Underbody Blast Events

This brief will start again shortly.....