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Assessing Armor Performance Using High Fidelity Blast, Ballistics and Blunt Impact Simulations

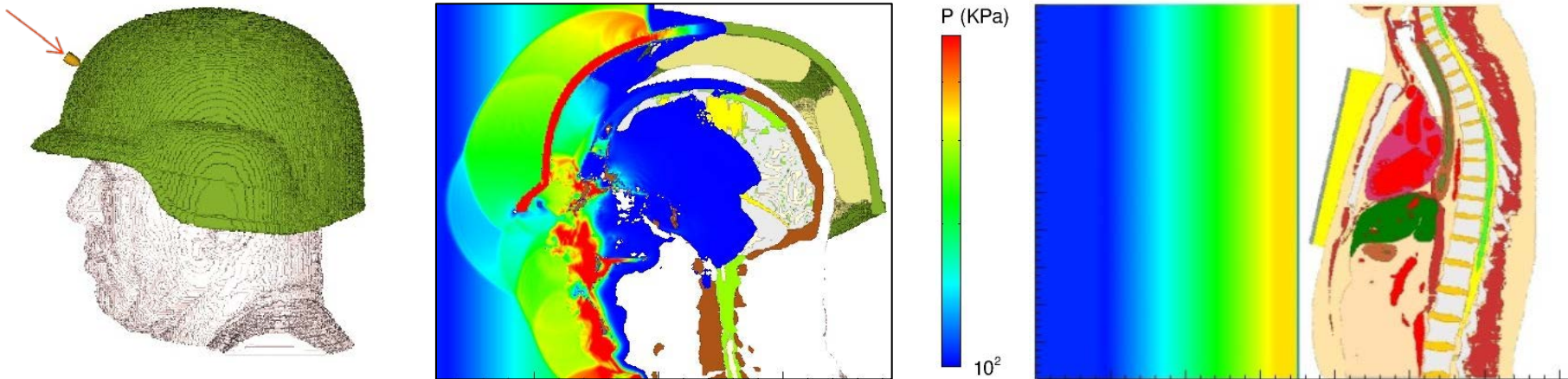


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Background

- **Closed-Head Blast Injuries** are leading cause of traumatic brain injury (TBI) in military personnel returning from combat [1,2]
 - As of 2010, 160,000 US warfighters sustained TBI
 - 69% as a result of IED blast exposure in Iraq & Afghanistan
- We investigate injury mechanisms of blast and blunt trauma
 - We seek to decrease injury through improved armor design



[1] Defense and Veterans Brain Injury Center TBI numbers: DoD numbers for traumatic brain injury 2010.
 [2] Fischer, H., 2007, United States Military Casualty Statistics: Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, Congressional Research Service Report RS22452.

FY18 – CT Scan of PPE Vest on “Bob”



- Configuration 1: Crye Air frame Helmet and SpecOps Vest on Head-Neck-Torso
- Utilized new Sandia CT facility capability to scan as shown
- Goal – Computed Tomography to CTH with vest for relative merit assessment

FY18 – CT Scan of PPE Vest on “Bob”



- Configuration 2: Army Combat Helmet and Crye Vest on Head-Neck-Torso
- Utilized new Sandia CT facility capability to scan as shown
- Goal – CT to CTH (Shock Physics Code) with vest for relative merit assessment

Summary

POC: Douglas A. Dederman, dadeder@sandia.gov, 505-844-7458

- Further Model Development Opportunities with new PPE Scans
- **GOAL:** Develop tools to assist in better protecting the warfighter
- Constructed anatomically accurate digital models of the head/neck/torso region
- Digitized models of conceptual and prototype armor
- Our Team: Dr. Paul Taylor, Dr. Chad Hovey, Candice Cooper, Shivonne Haniff, Ryan Terpsma and Doug Dederman plus reach back to the Science and Technology community at Sandia

