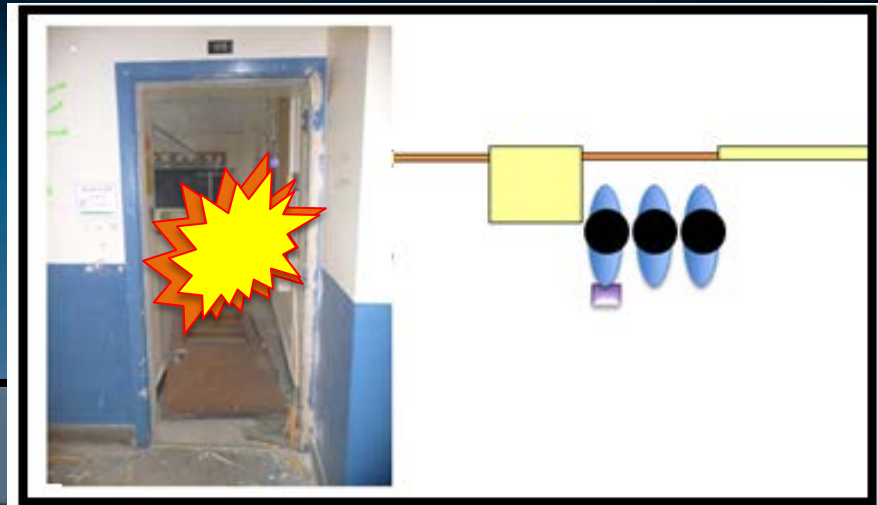




**MED-ENG**



**IMPROVING SAFETY THROUGH USE OF PERSONAL BLAST  
DOSIMETER IN EXPLOSIVE BREACHING OPERATIONS**

**Aris Makris, VP R&D, Chief Technology Officer**

# BLAST EXPOSURE TO LOW LEVEL BLAST



- Most blast injury thresholds based on single event exposure at free-field conditions



- Repeat exposure to multiple small blasts may also harm individuals – exposure not tracked

- Live fire training
- Firing large weapons
- Breaching operations
- Exploding enemy ordnance
- School instructors



# LOW LEVEL BLAST EXPOSURE

## Explosive Breaching (Forced Entry) Operations



*Courtesy of Dallas PD, May 7-10 2012  
International Breacher's Symposium*

# REPEAT LOW BLAST – TACTICAL / SPECIAL FORCES

## Breaching (Forced Entry) Operations



- Training alone:
  - Many training sessions throughout year
  - Exposure to many blasts per training
  - Total number of exposures can be high: dozens, 100s, up to 1000 per year
- Scientific Investigations:
  - Mild Traumatic Brain Injury
  - New-Zealand Defence Forces – 2-week training course
  - Walter Reed/Bethesda/ARA/USMC Quantico

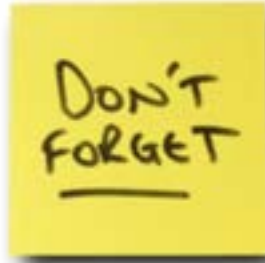
*Courtesy of Dallas PD, May 7-10 2012*

# SYMPTOMS OF MILD TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Headache



Remembering Difficulties



Hearing Difficulties



Sleeping Difficulties



Ringing Ears

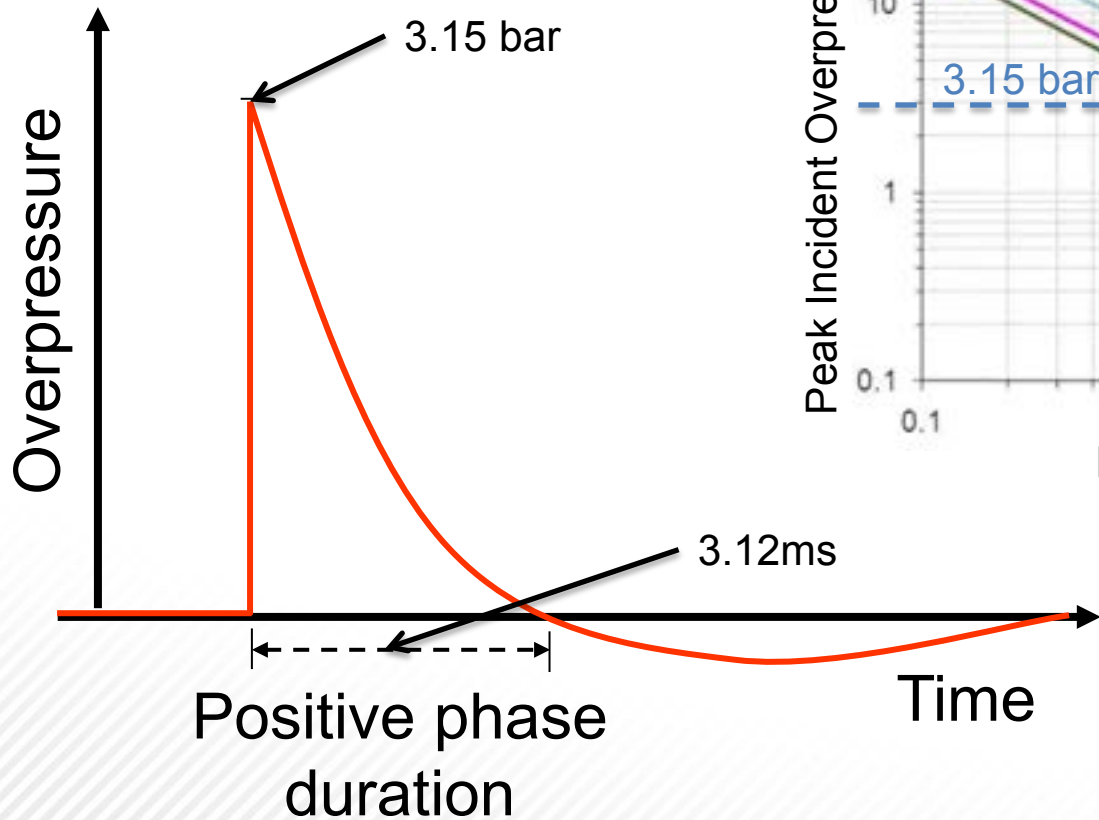


Energy Loss

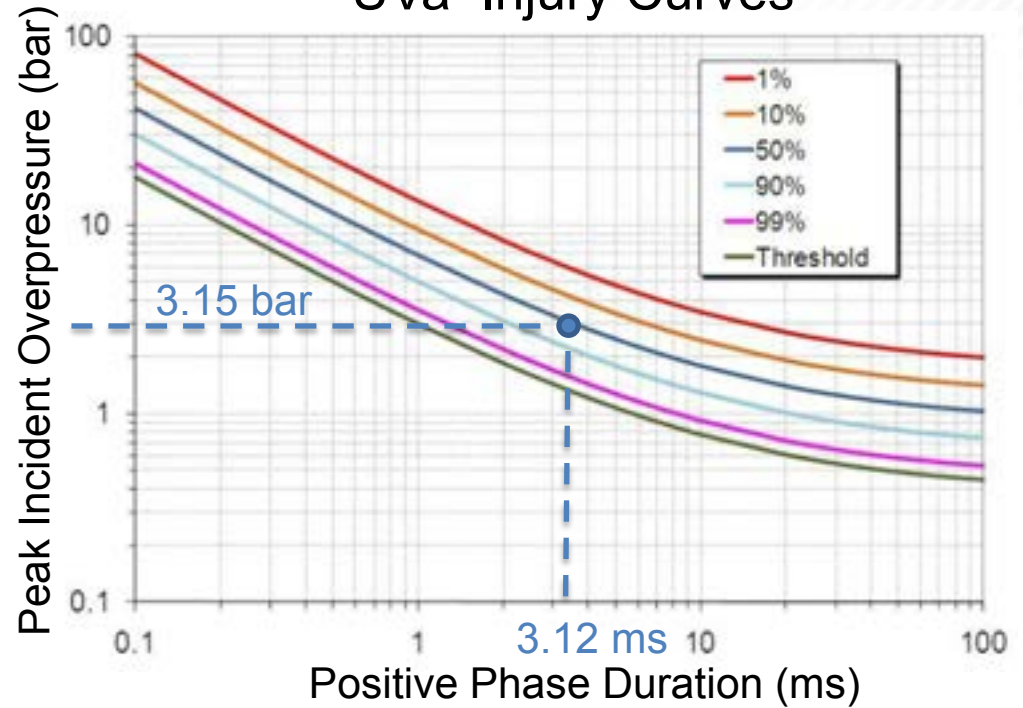


# SINGLE BLAST EXPOSURE

5 kg C4 @ 3 m



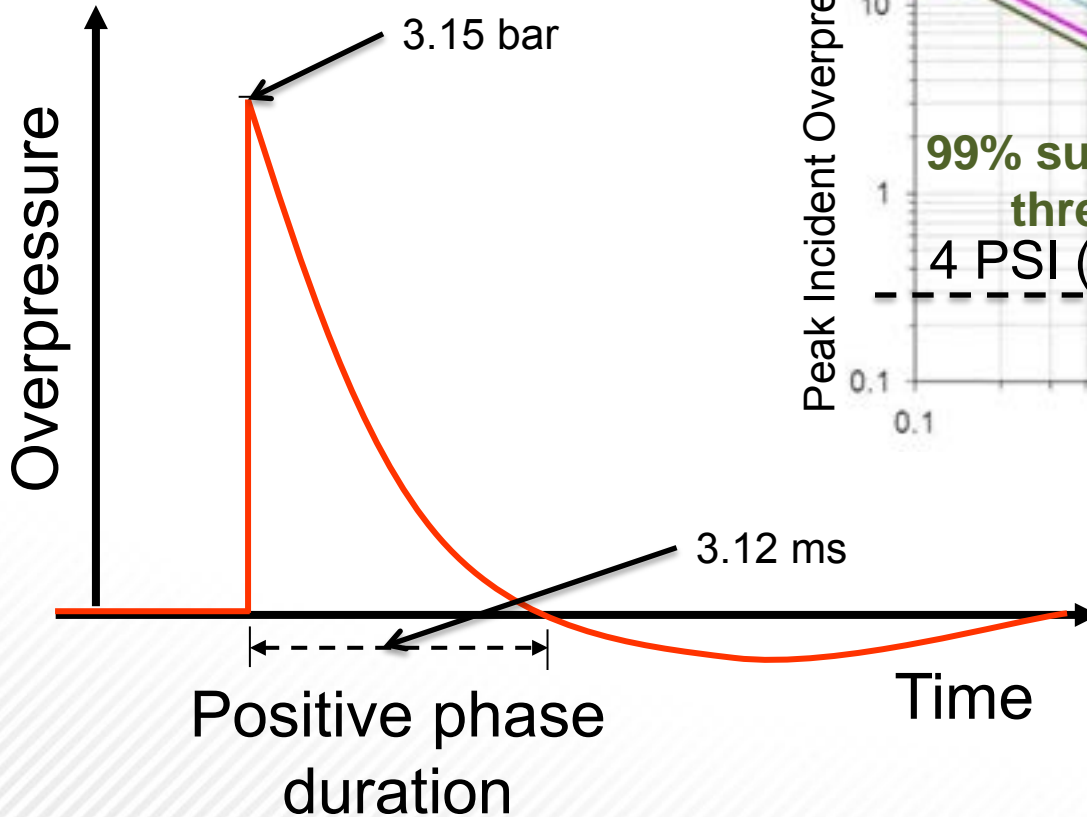
## UVa Injury Curves



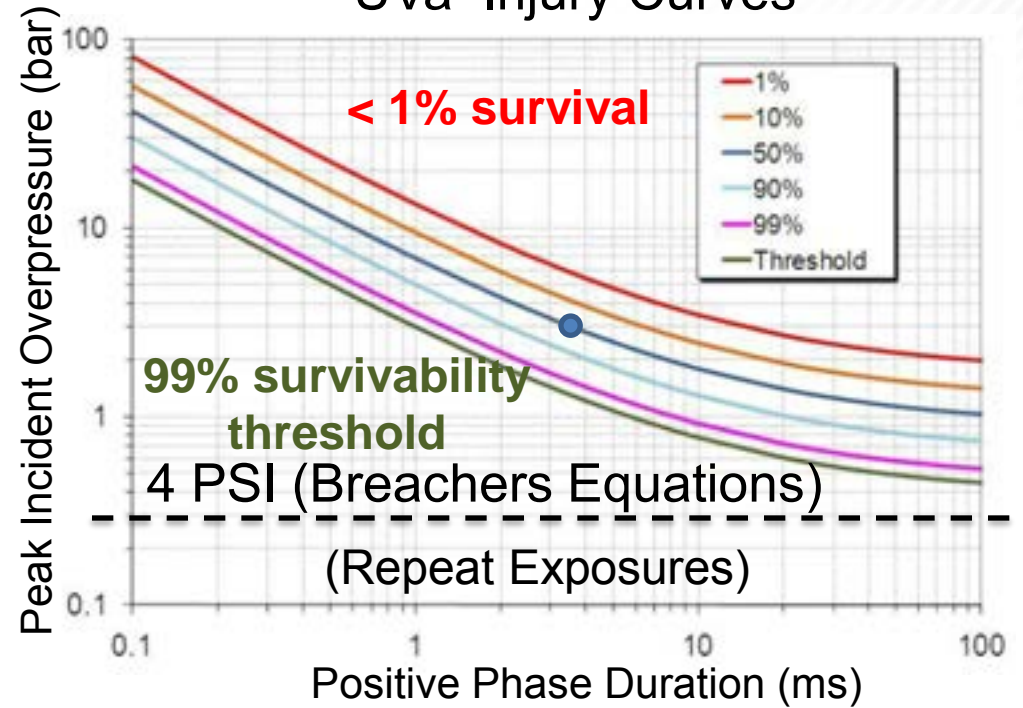
LONG AXIS OF BODY PERPENDICULAR TO BLAST WINDS, SUBJECT FACING ANY DIRECTION

# SURVIVABILITY CURVES – SINGLE EXPOSURE

5 kg C4 @ 3 m



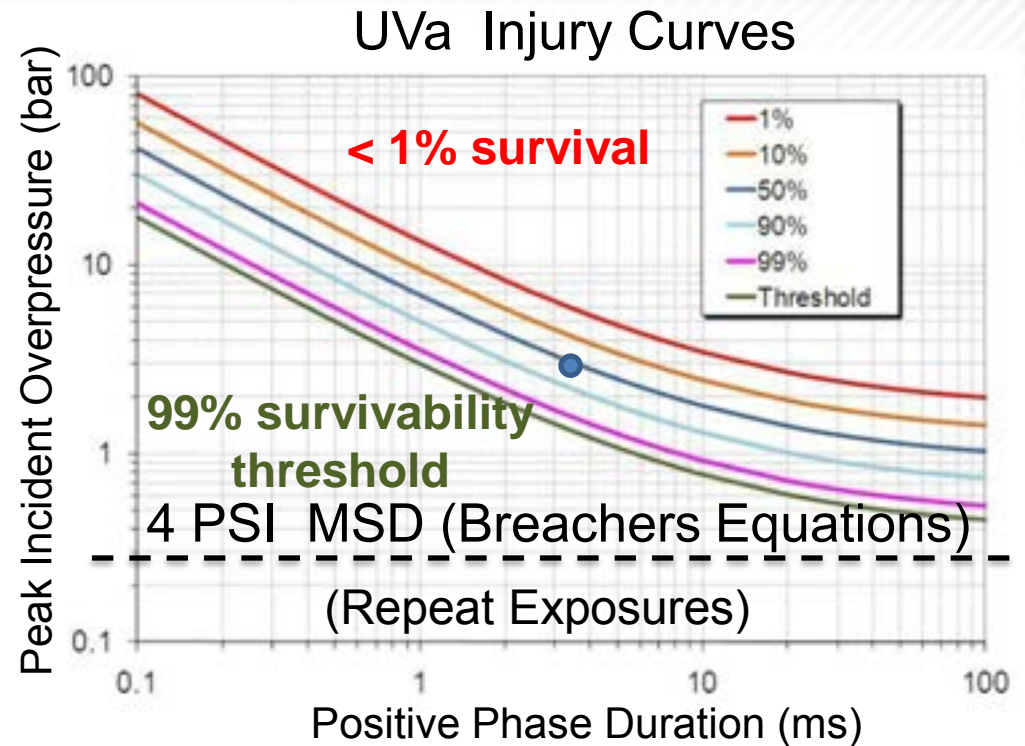
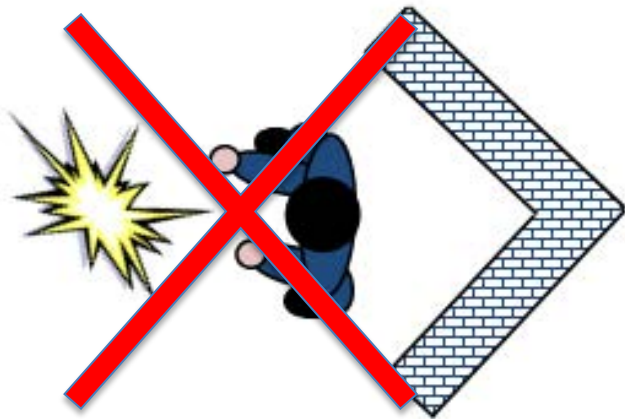
## UVa Injury Curves



LONG AXIS OF BODY PERPENDICULAR TO BLAST WINDS, SUBJECT FACING ANY DIRECTION

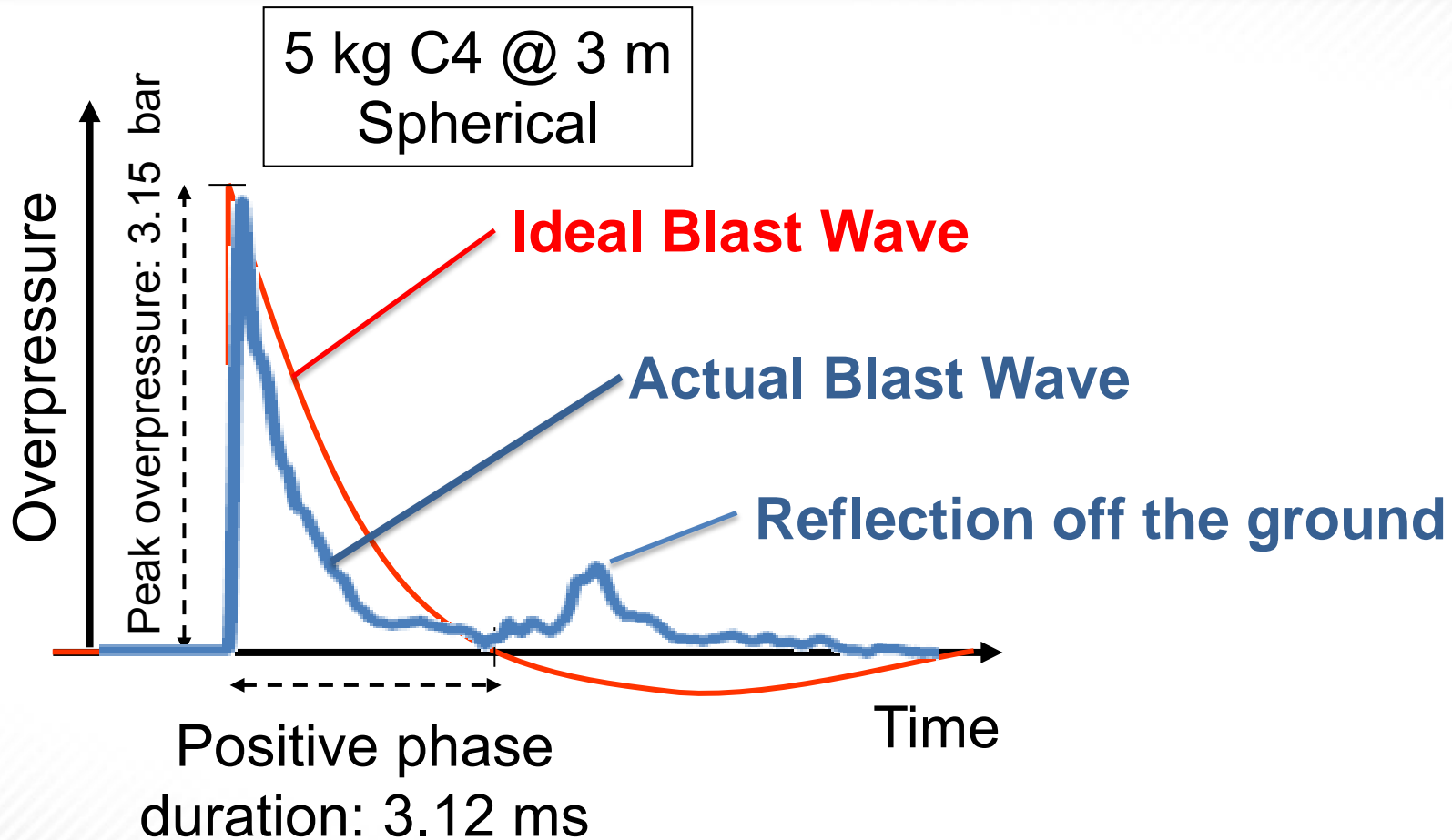
# SURVIVABILITY CURVES – SINGLE EXPOSURE

Chart or MSDs not valid for reflected/internal blasts!



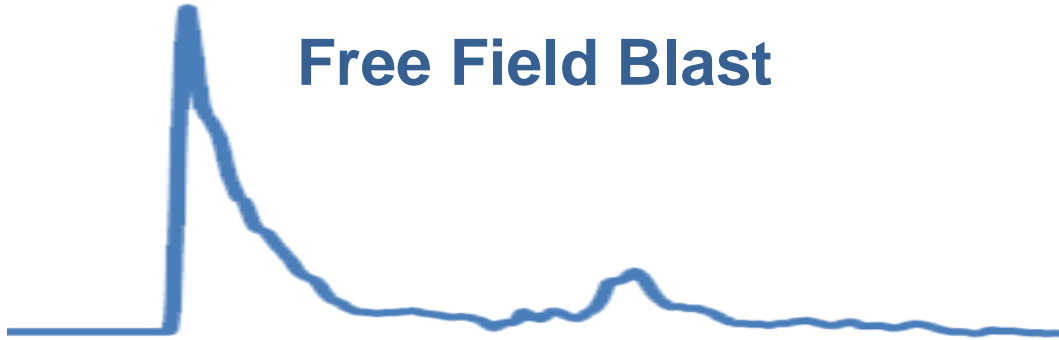
LONG AXIS OF BODY PERPENDICULAR TO BLAST WINDS, SUBJECT FACING ANY DIRECTION

# BLAST WAVE FUNDAMENTALS – FREE FIELD

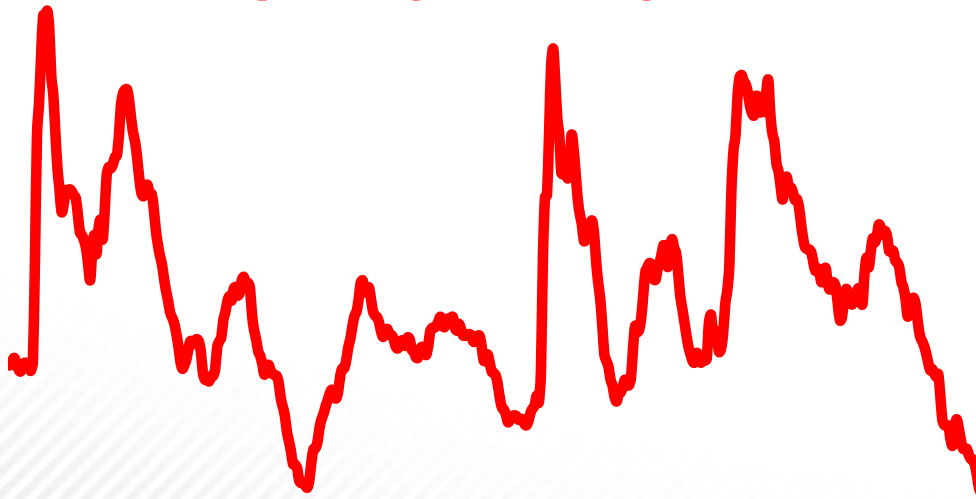


# BLAST WAVE FUNDAMENTALS – COMPLEX BLAST

**Free Field Blast**



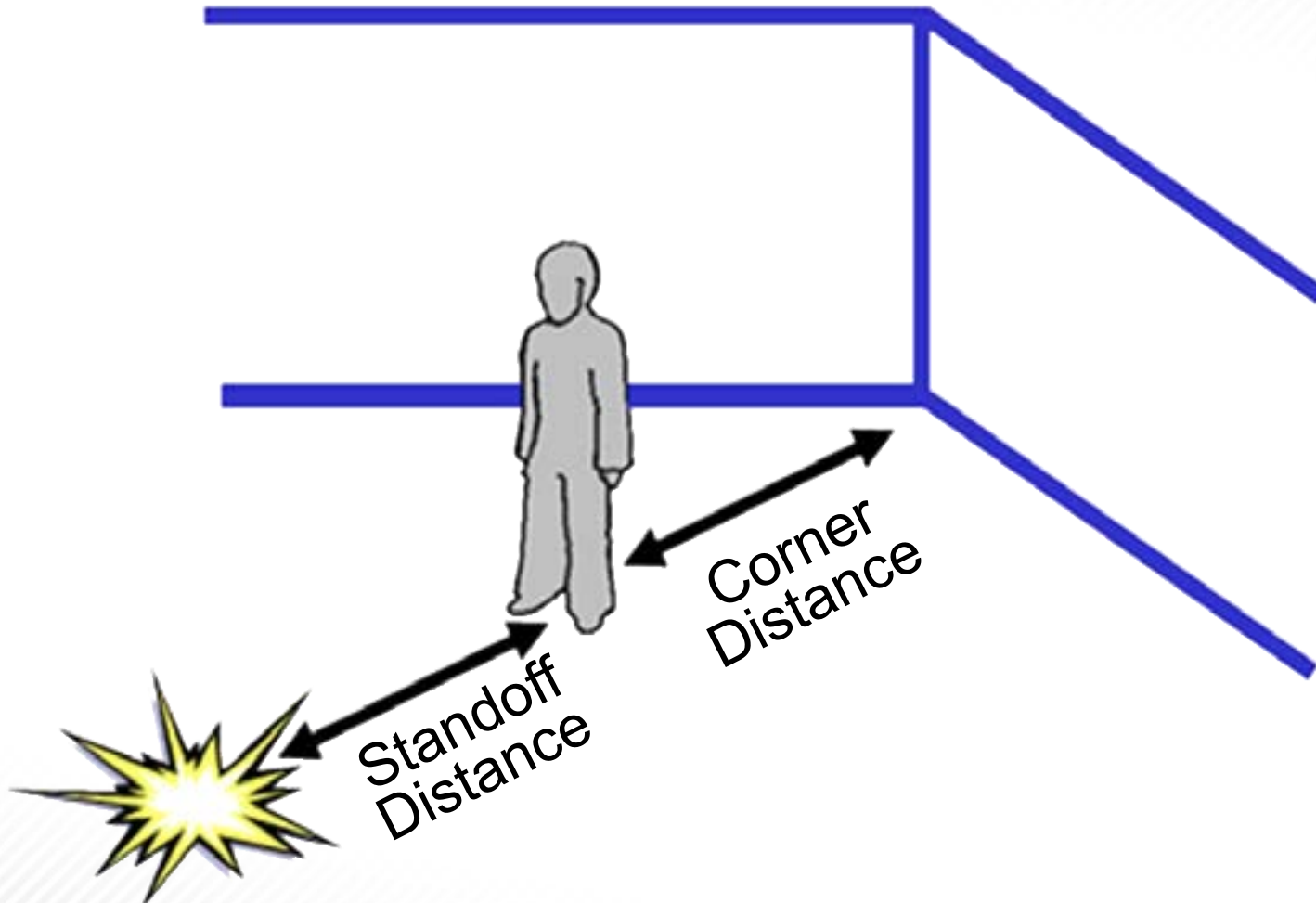
**Complex (Interior) Blast**



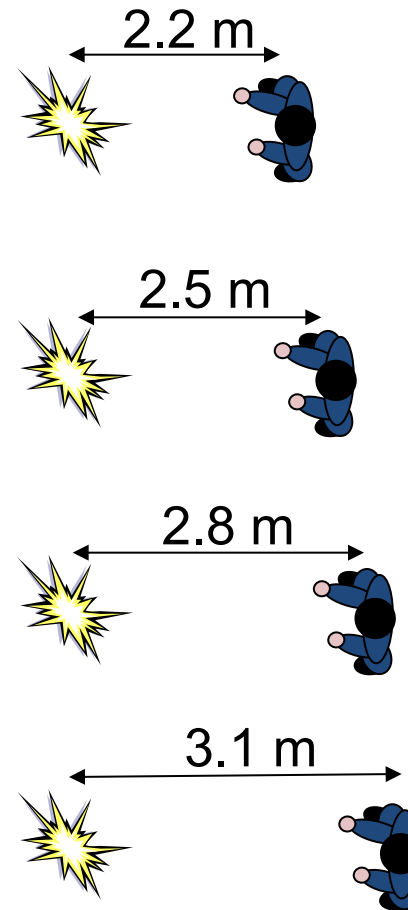
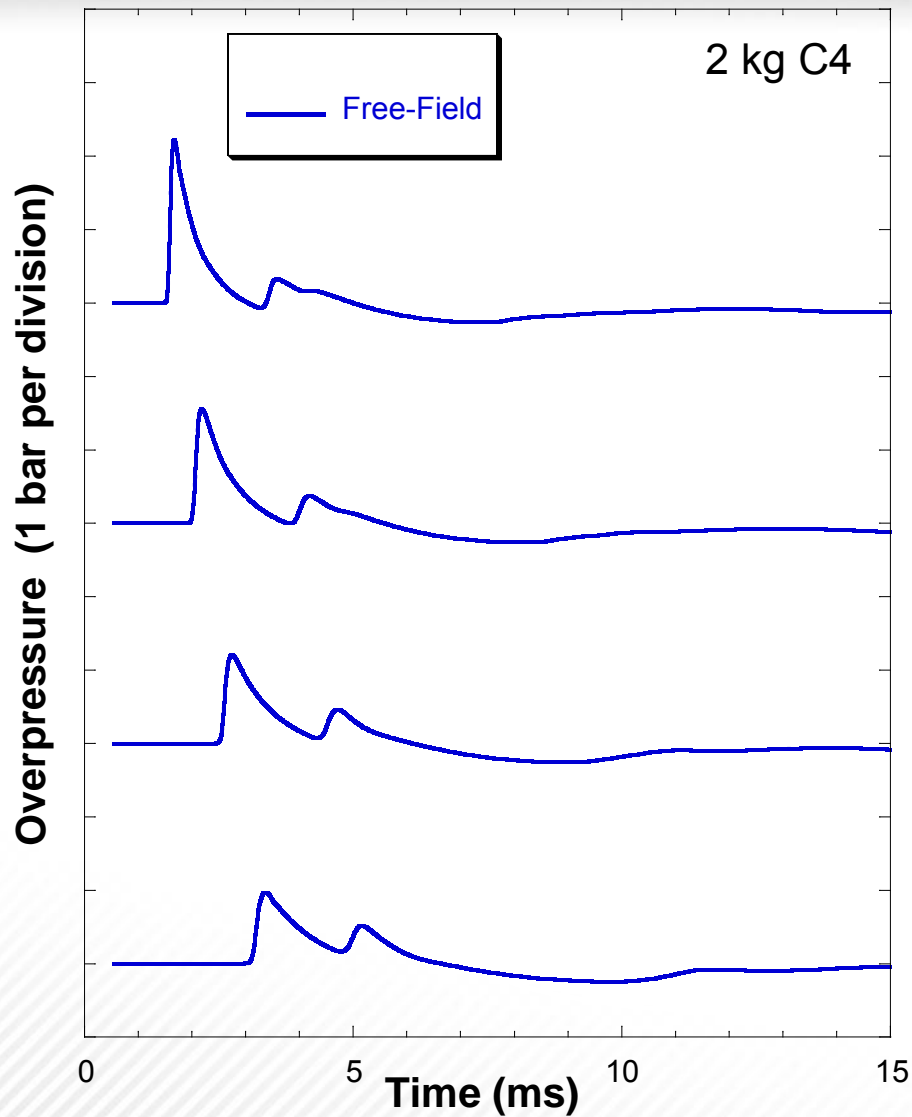
**Complex Blast:**

- Walls
- Obstacles
- Closed room
- Non-Ideal Explosion

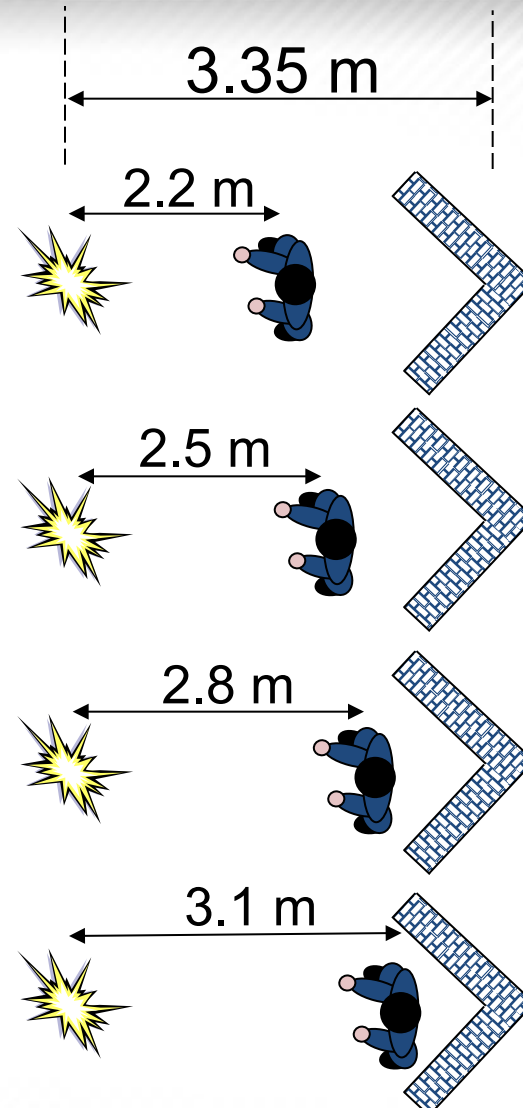
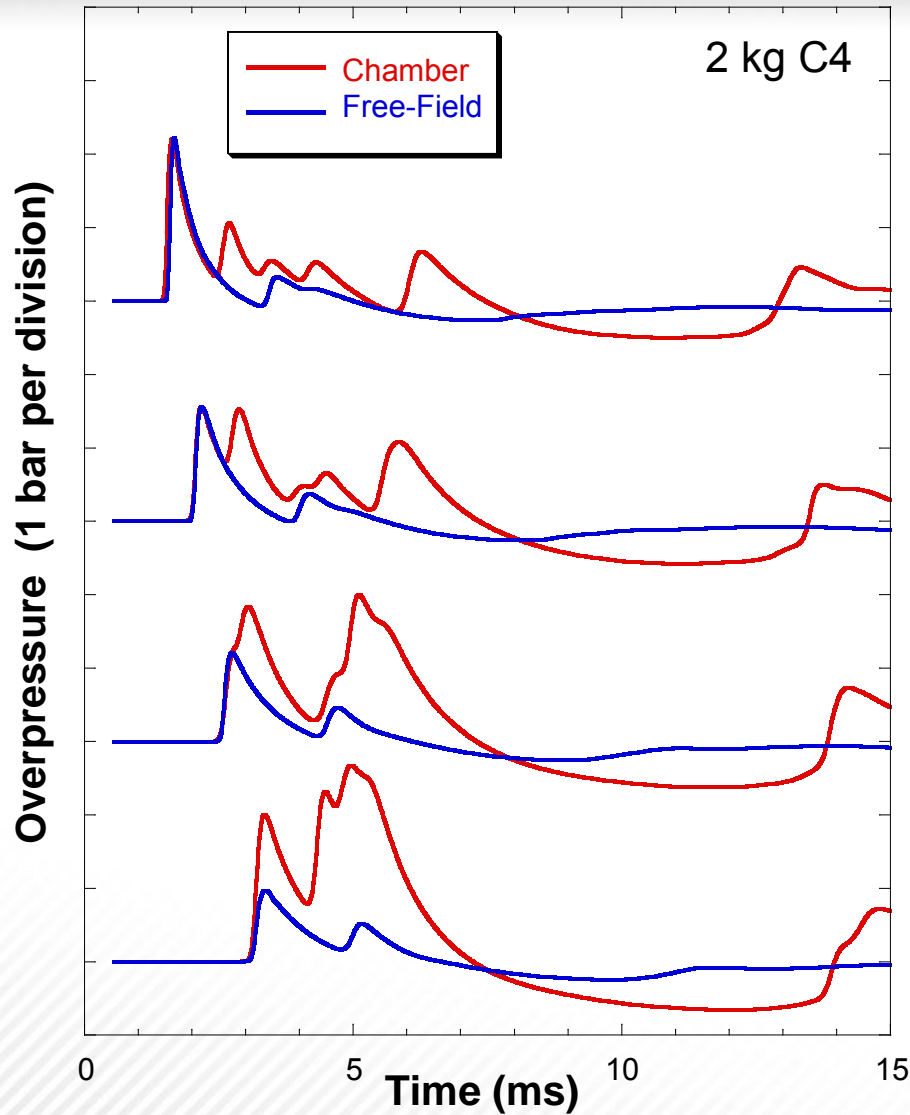
# FREE FIELD VS. INDOOR BLAST (CORNER)



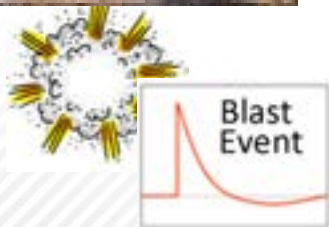
# FREE FIELD BLAST – BLAST DECAYS WITH DISTANCE



# FREE FIELD VS. INDOOR BLAST (CORNER)

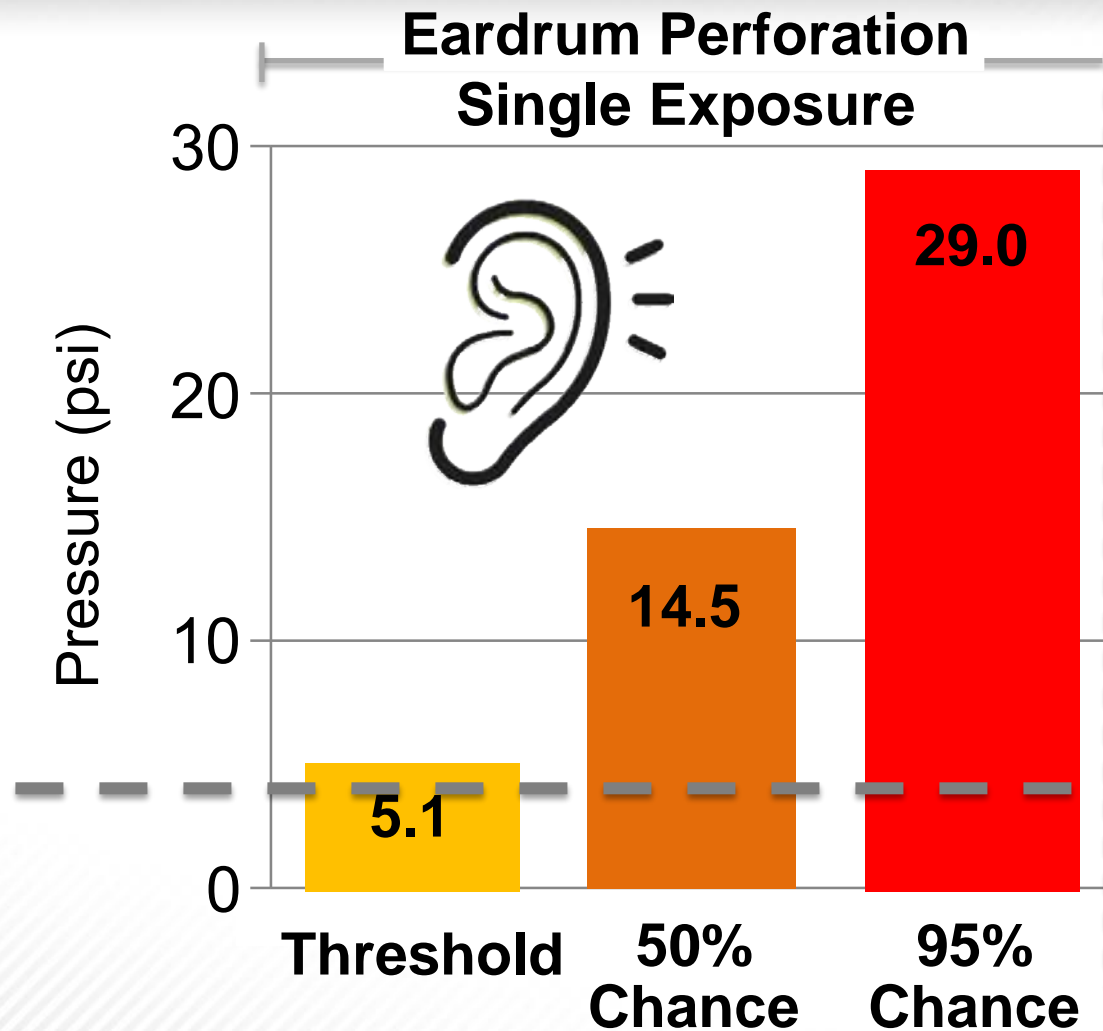


# NEED FOR BLAST MEASUREMENTS IN BREACHING



- Optimize TTPs/Con-Ops for safety in Explosive Breaching
- Assess Occupational Health & Safety Issue
  - Establish overpressure exposure guidelines
  - Track individual blast exposure history over time
- Assist in triage of any blast victims
- Guide forensic analysis of an IED blast event
  - Charge size, standoff distance
  - Presence of reflecting surfaces
  - Direction of blast

# EAR INJURY THRESHOLD VALUES



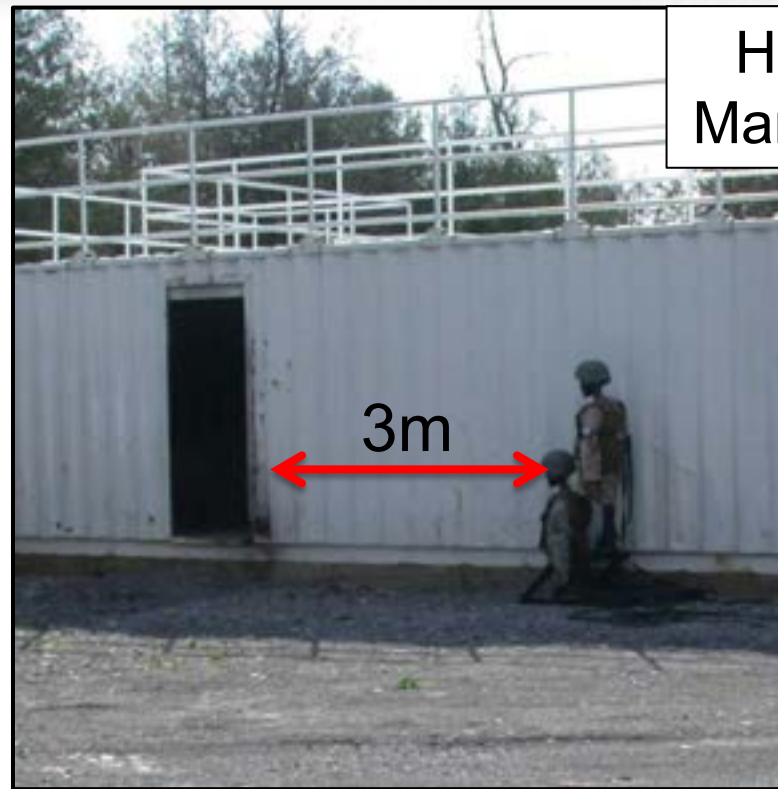
# PERSONAL BLAST EVENT RECORDING DEVICE

- Small portable and versatile
- Records sudden acceleration & overpressure
- Immediate display of pressure and acceleration after blast

~ 8 cm / 3"



# BLAST MEASUREMENTS – BREACHING SETUP

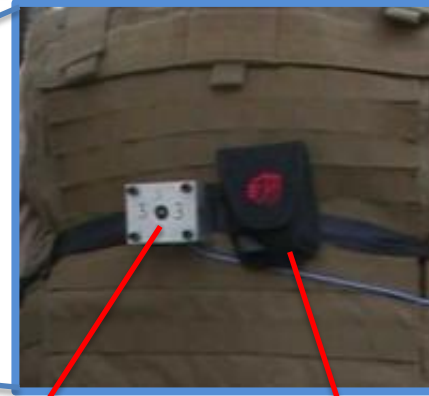


Hybrid III  
Mannequins



Technical and Protective Operations Facility (TPOF)  
Breach Training Complex – Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)  
Ottawa, Canada  
*April 19, 2012*

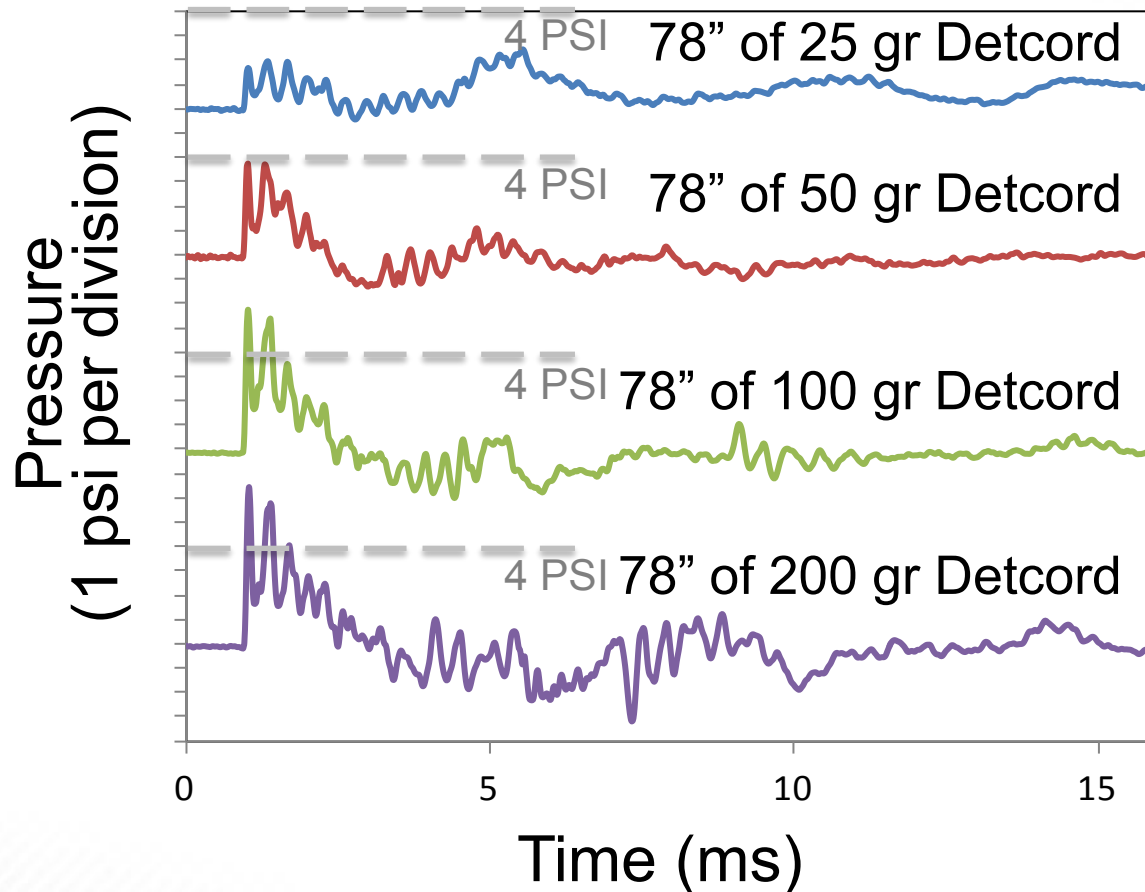
# BREACHING SETUP – INSTRUMENTATION



Reference

Blast OP  
Dosimeter

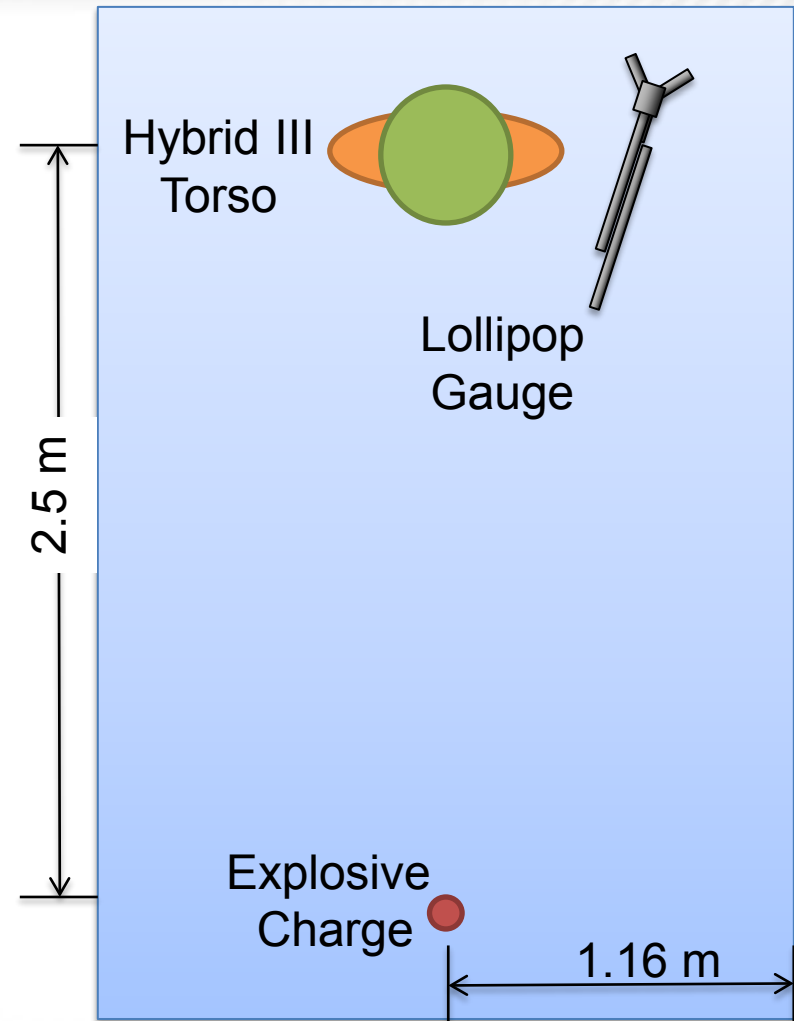
# INCREASING BREACHING CHARGE SIZE @ 10 FT



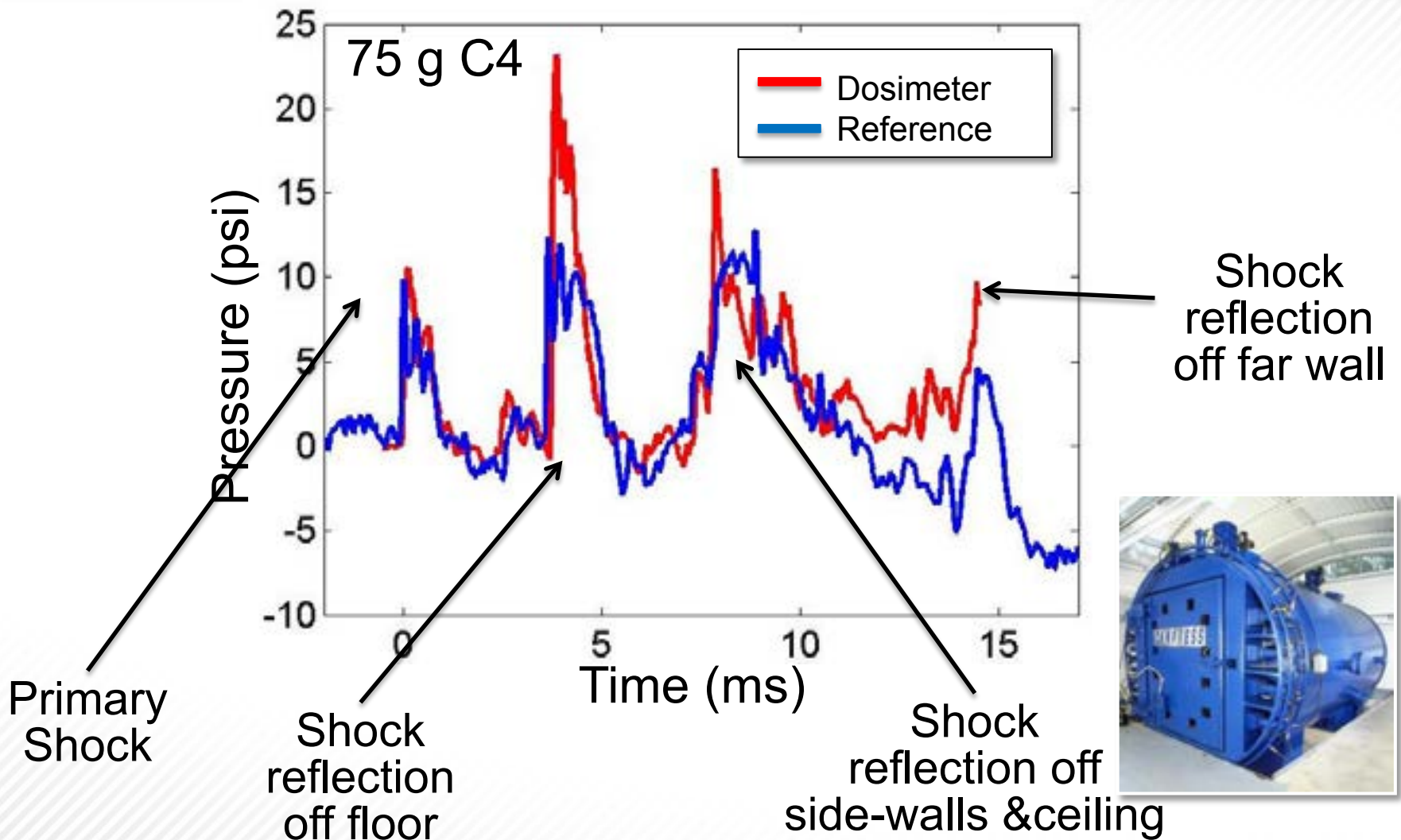
# INTERIOR BLAST – BLAST CHAMBER TESTING



Canadian Explosives  
Research Laboratory  
(Ottawa) – *April 2012*



# PRESSURE REFLECTIONS OFF WALLS




# EXPLOSIVE FORCED ENTRY (EFE) WORKSHEET

- Minimum Safe Distance

$$MSD = 18 \cdot \sqrt[3]{N.E.W.}$$

- K-Value of 18 for 4 psi
- Net Equivalent Weight (N.E.W.) in TNT Explosive


**Sûreté du Québec**  
**RAPPORT ENTRÉE FORCÉES AUX EXPLOSIFS (T.E.E.S.)**

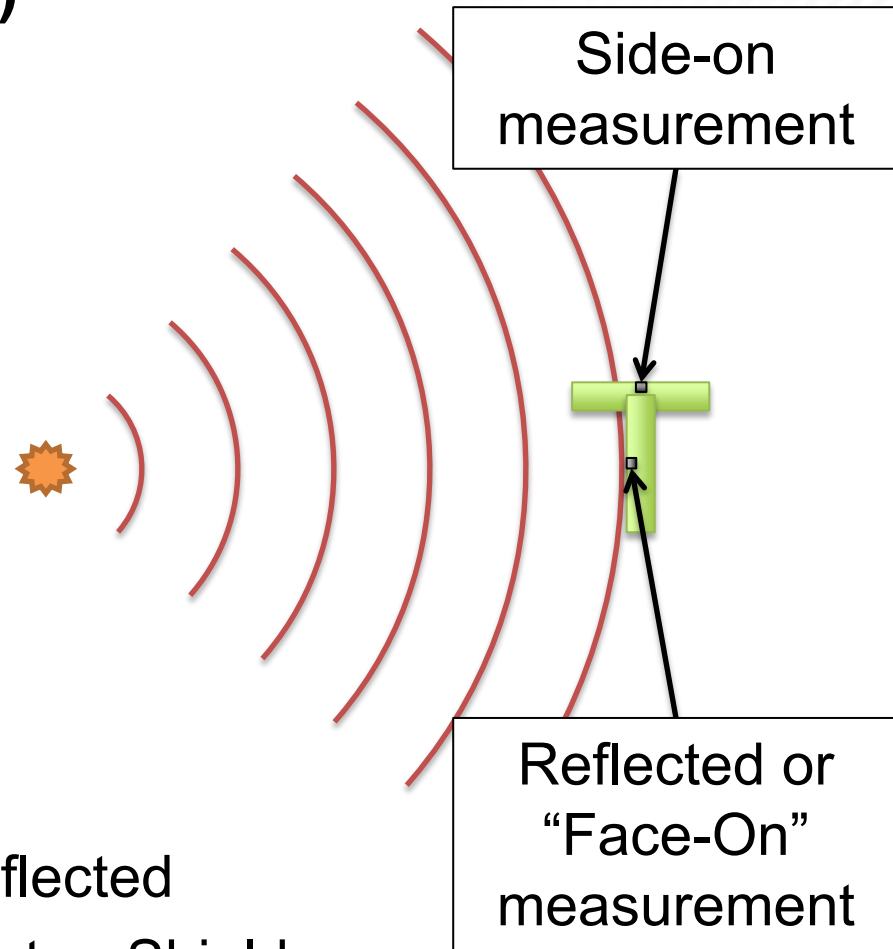
Operational      Location: 3030      Date: 2012-09-11       Video  
    Laurier QC

Training      DR #:      Shot #:       Photos

Det. Cord / FLSC (# of Ft.)	Amounts	Grains	Grains TNT Eq.	Lbs. TNT Eq.	Ounces TNT Eq.
15 Grain Det. Cord in Feet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
18 Grain Det. Cord in Feet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
25 Grain Det. Cord in Feet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
35 Grain Det. Cord in Feet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
50 Grain Det. Cord in Feet	1,2	60	99,6	0,014	0,228
100 Grain Det. Cord in Feet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
200 Grain Det. Cord in Feet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
75gr Explosive Cutting Tape	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
125gr Explosive Cutting Tape	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
250gr Explosive Cutting Tape	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>99,600</b>	<b>0,014</b>	<b>0,228</b>
PrimaSheet 1000 (# of Sq. In.)	Amounts	Grains	Grains TNT Eq.	Lbs. TNT Eq.	Ounces TNT Eq.
C-1 PrimaSheet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
C-1,5 PrimaSheet	7,5	173,5875	288,15525	0,041	0,659
C-3 PrimaSheet	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>173,588</b>	<b>288,155</b>	<b>0,041</b>	<b>0,659</b>
Boosters (# of Units)	Amounts	Grains	Grains TNT Eq.	Lbs. TNT Eq.	Ounces TNT Eq.
1 - 20 Gram Booster	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
1/2 - 20 Gram Booster	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
1/4 - 20 Gram Booster	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>
C4 (# of Ounces)	Amounts	Grains	Grains TNT Eq.	Lbs. TNT Eq.	Ounces TNT Eq.
Composition C4	0	0	0	0,000	0,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>	<b>0,000</b>
Initiator(s) (# of Caps)	Amounts	Grains	Grains TNT Eq.	Lbs. TNT Eq.	Ounces TNT Eq.
None! Shocktube Detonators	1	15,43	25,6138	0,004	0,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15,430</b>	<b>25,614</b>	<b>0,004</b>	<b>0,059</b>
Total Charge Weight	Grains	Grams	Grains TNT Eq.	Lbs. TNT Eq.	Ounces TNT Eq.
	<b>249,018</b>	<b>16,139</b>	<b>413,369</b>	<b>0,059</b>	<b>0,945</b>
PSI VALUES *Safe Stand-off 4 PSI K Factor 18 (diviser par 2 avec bouclier)	Cube Root	PSI	Distance in Ft.	PSI	Distance in Ft.
	0,389416	*4	7,01	2	11,68
		3	7,79	1	17,52
				Fragmentation	116,82
Interior Residual Over Pressure (I.R.O.P.)					
(( N.E.W. lbs TNT / Room Volume Cu. Ft.) 0.72) x 2410 = I.R.O.P. in PSI					
	Room Volume Cu. Ft.	7200,00			
	I.R.O.P.	0,5248	en haut de 4 psi, ne pas demeurer dans la pièce		

# SIDE-ON VS. REFLECTED PRESSURE

- **Can calculate (EFE worksheet) a side-on pressure**
  - Pressure measured as shockwave passes sensor
  - Pressure measured at Shoulder, Arm or side Wall
- **Reflected or “Face-On” pressure can be calculated from side-on pressure based on standard fluid mechanics equations**
  - 4 PSI Side-On  $\approx$  8.9 PSI Reflected
  - Pressure measured on Chest or Shield



# CANADIAN BREACHERS TESTS (2012-2013)



- **Royal Canadian Mounted Police – CBRNE Unit, TPOF**
- **Canadian Explosives Research Laboratory (CERL)**
- **Montreal Police – Groupe tactique d'intervention**
- **Sûreté du Québec – Direction des services d'urgence**
- **Ontario Provincial Police**
- **Department of National Defence**

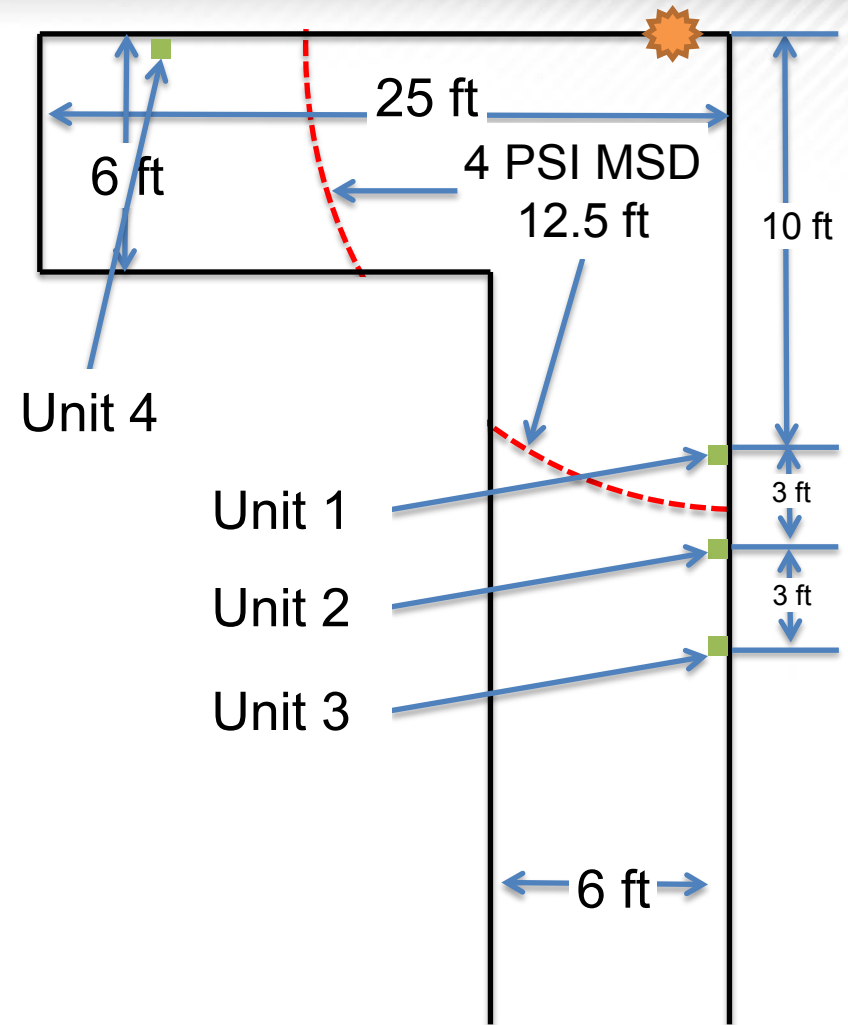
# INDOORS OPERATIONAL TESTING WITH BREACHERS

- Pressure measurements on Breachers conducting test in indoor environments
  - Hotel
  - Warehouse
  - School
- Measurements compared with theoretical estimates (4psi) using existing MSD equations

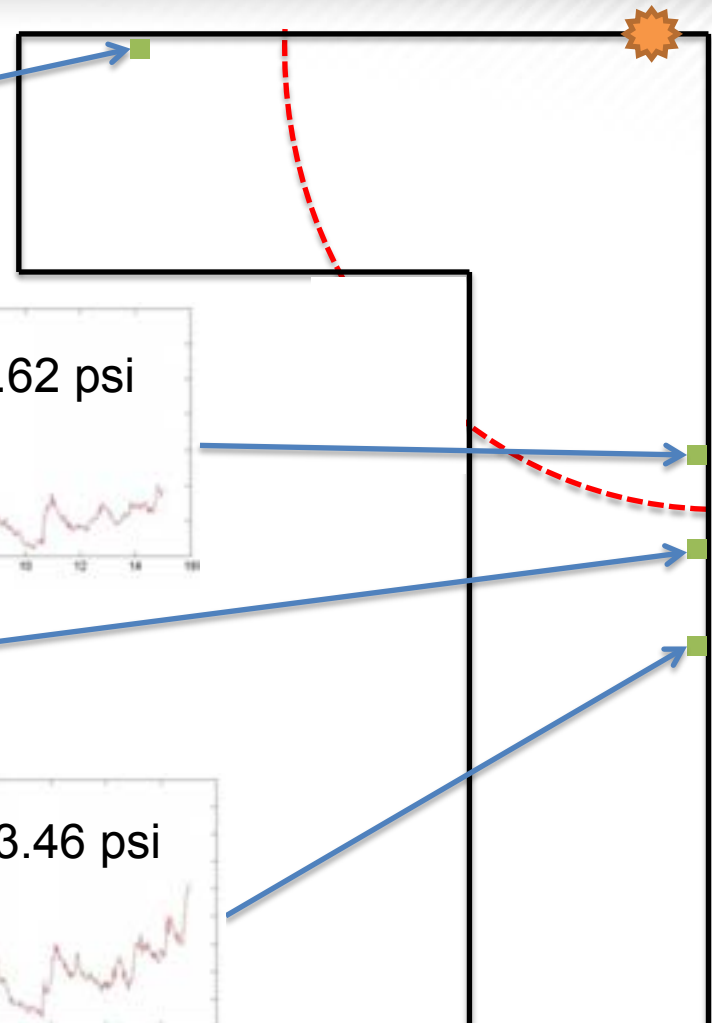
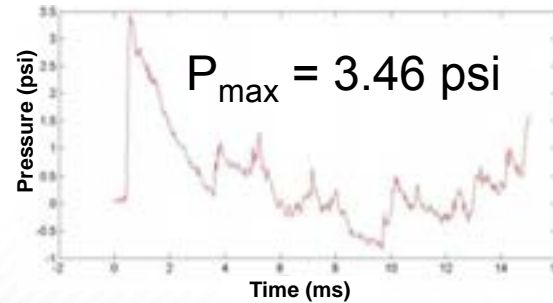
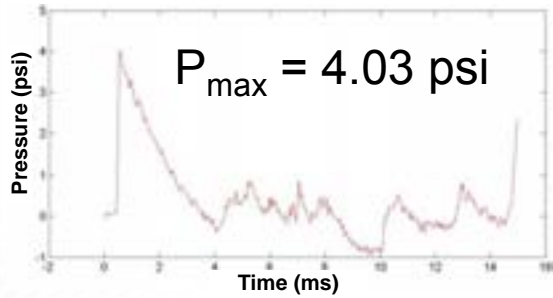
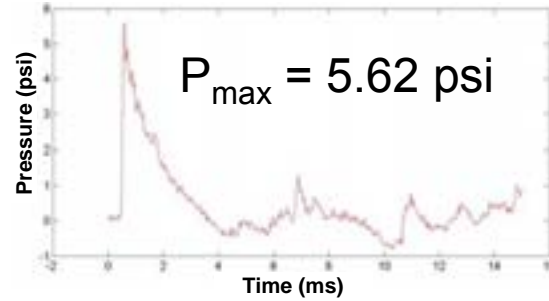
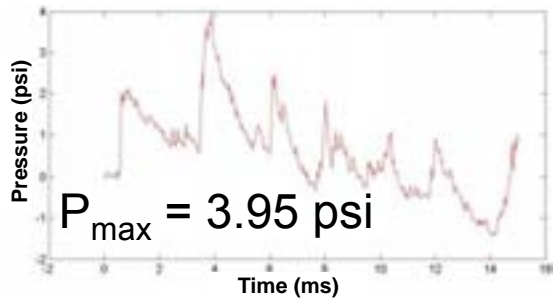


# EXAMPLE TRIAL 1 – TEST CONFIGURATION

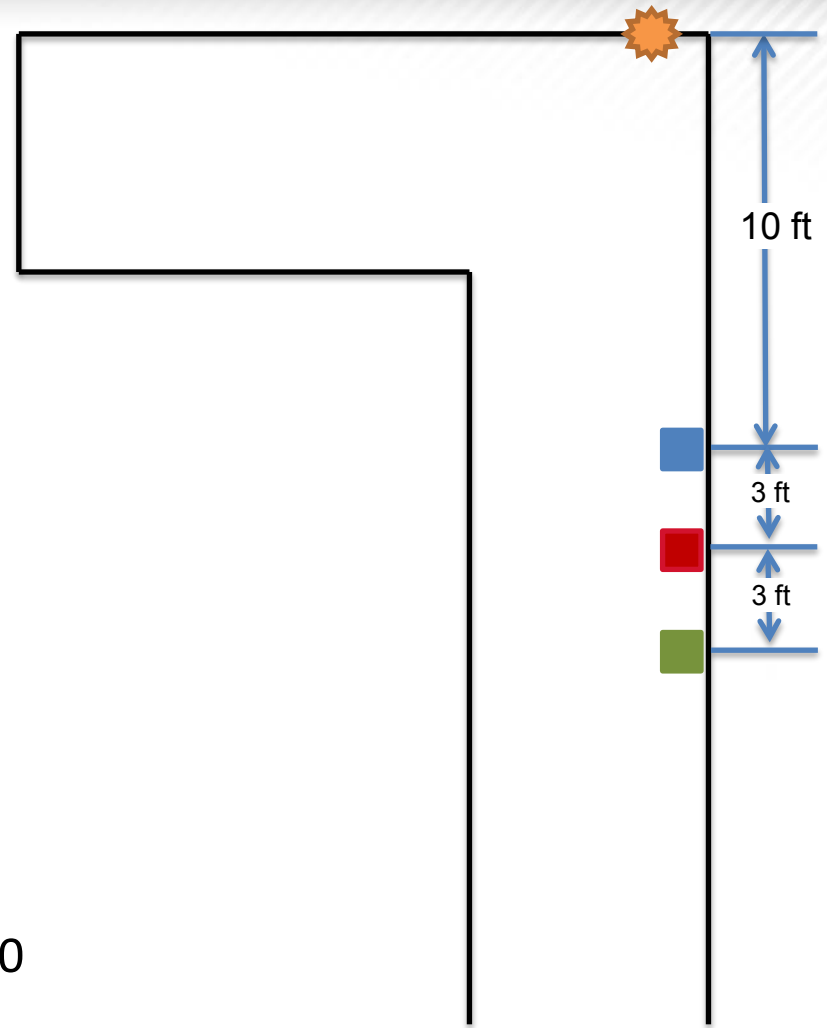
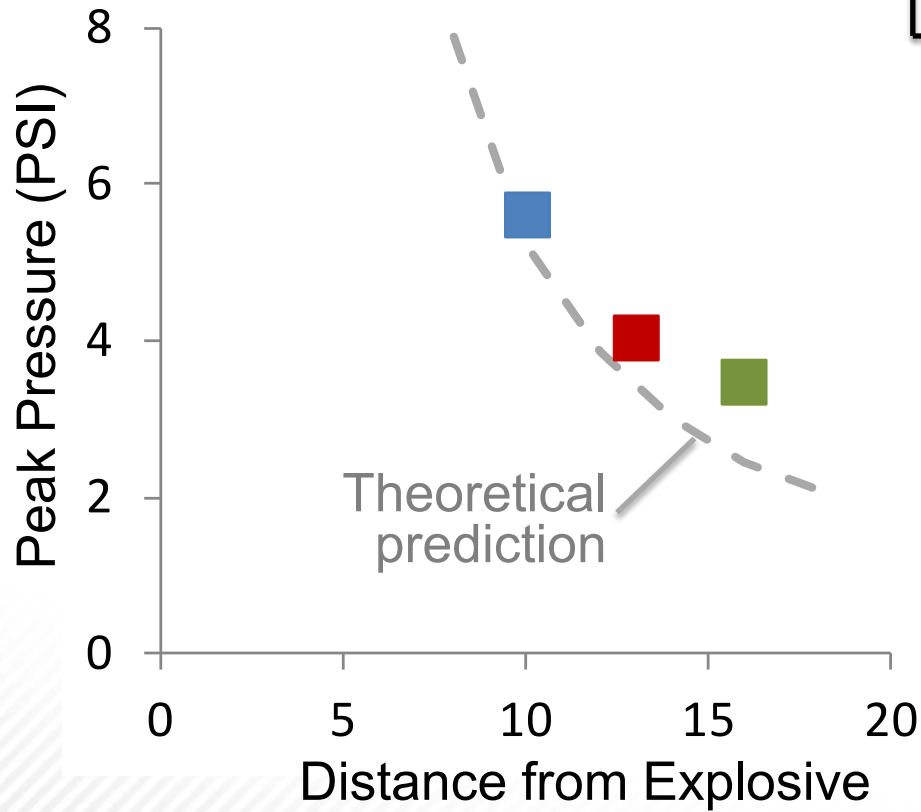
- **Explosive:**
  - 7 ft. 200-gr Detcord + NEQ = 0.336 lbs. TNT
- **4 PSI MSD = 12.51 ft.**
- **Date & Time:**
  - Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> at 10:40 AM



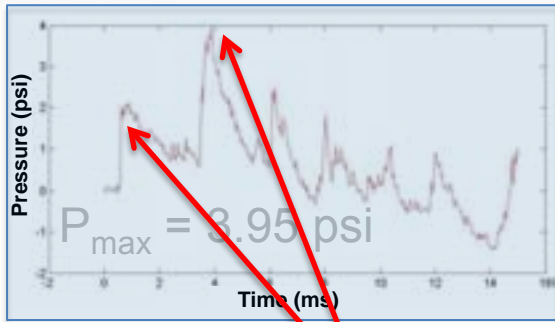
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 1 – PRESSURE TRACES (PSI)



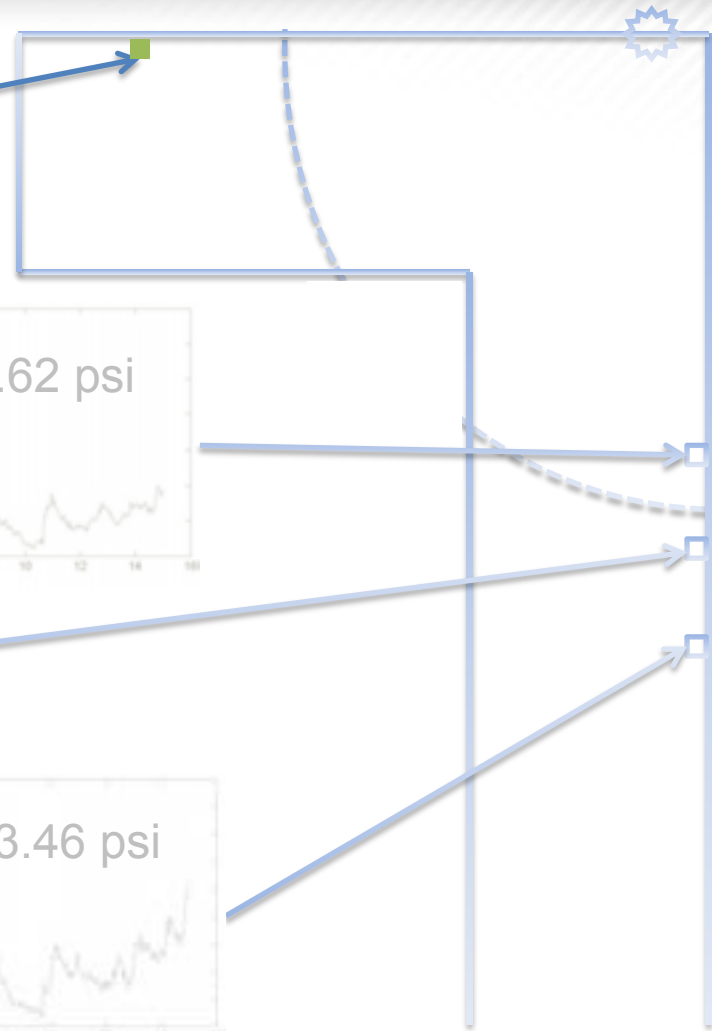
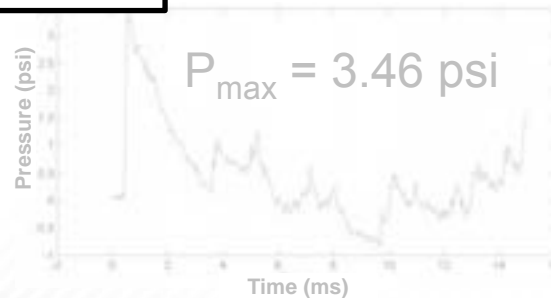
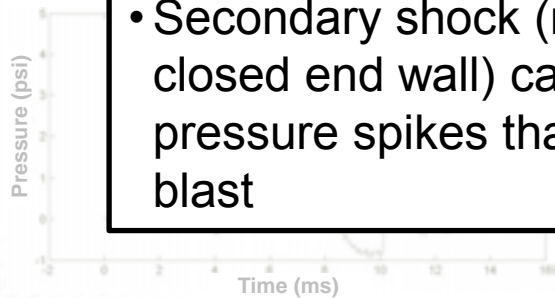
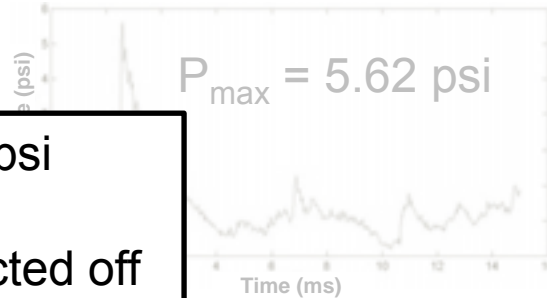
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 1 – OBSERVATIONS



# EXAMPLE TRIAL 1 – OBSERVATIONS

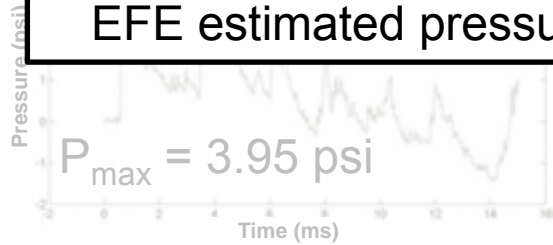


- Initial pressure peak <4psi since outside of MSD
- Secondary shock (reflected off closed end wall) causes higher pressure spikes than initial blast

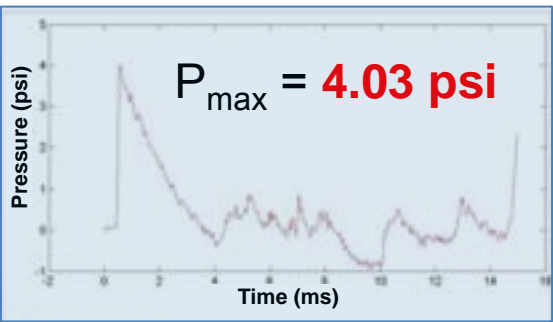


# EXAMPLE TRIAL 1 – OBSERVATIONS

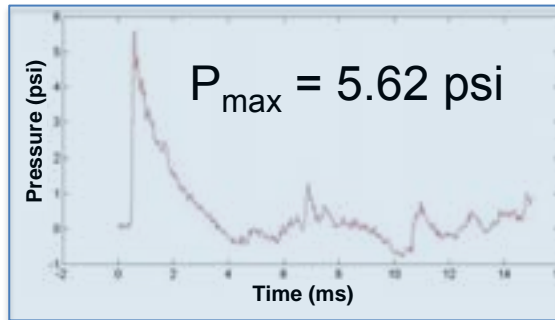
Peak pressures agree with EFE estimated pressures



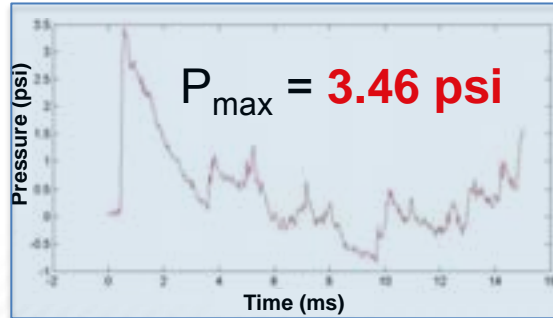
EFE Prediction: **3.55 psi**



EFE Prediction: **5.24 psi**

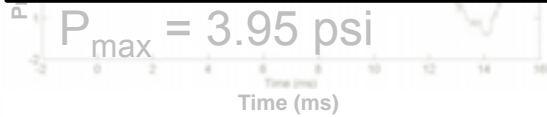


EFE Prediction: **2.99 psi**

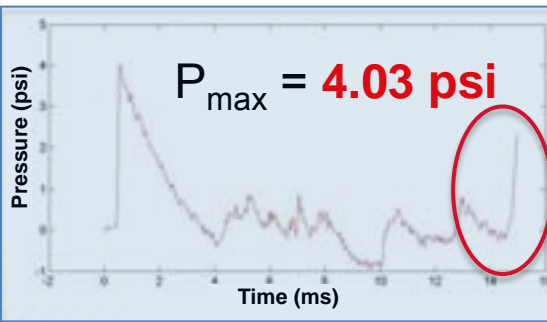


# EXAMPLE TRIAL 1 – OBSERVATIONS

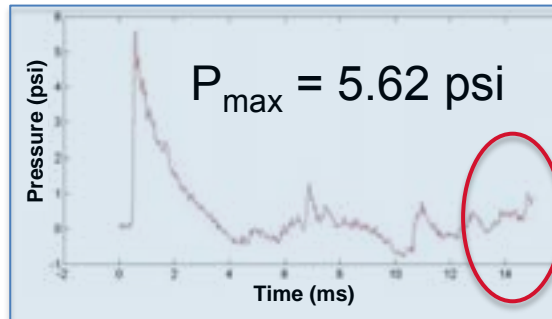
Late-stage increase in pressure due to arrival of wave complex from closed-end hallway



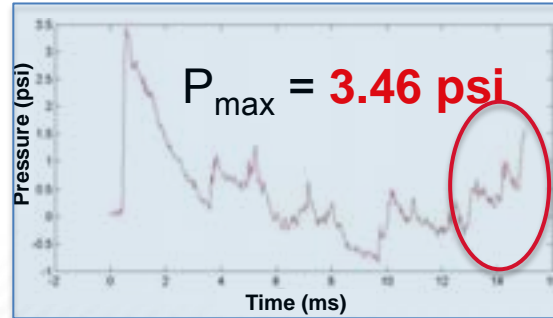
EFE Prediction: **3.55 psi**



EFE Prediction: **5.24 psi**

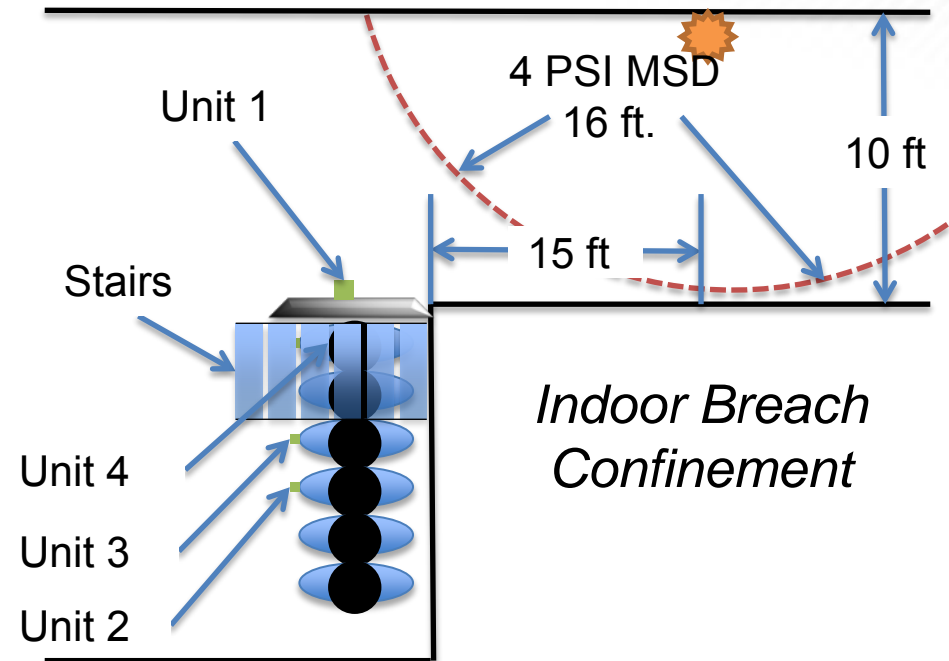


EFE Prediction: **2.99 psi**

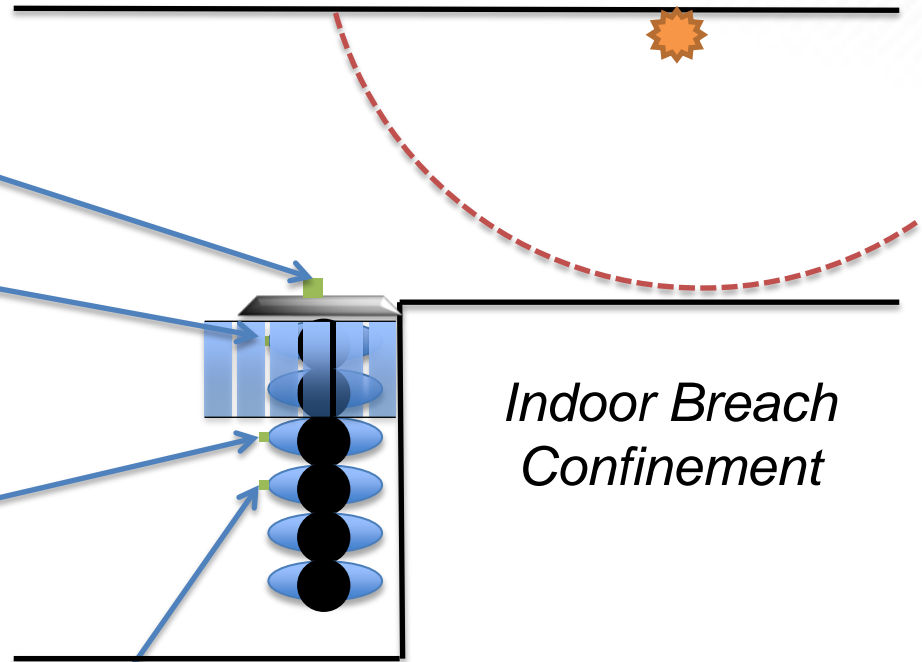
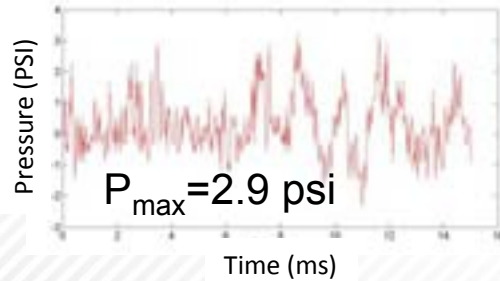
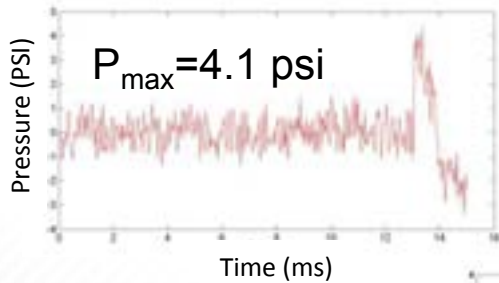
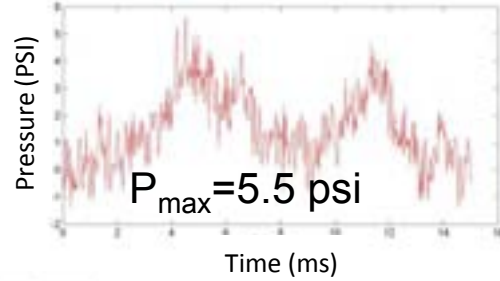
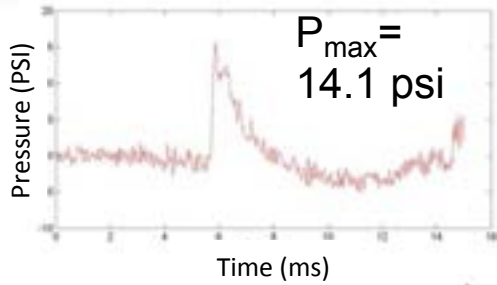


# EXAMPLE TRIAL 2 – CONFIGURATION

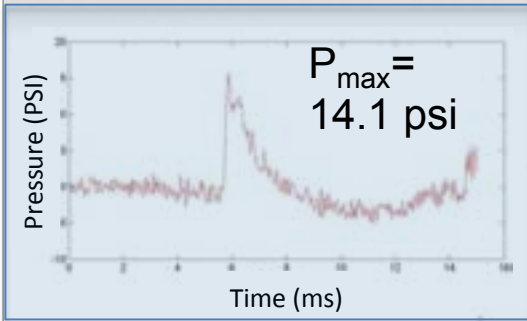
- Wall breach using “Hydro Cut” explosive – 0.66 lbs TNT
- Six men in formation, measurements on the shield, and on the first, third and fourth breachers



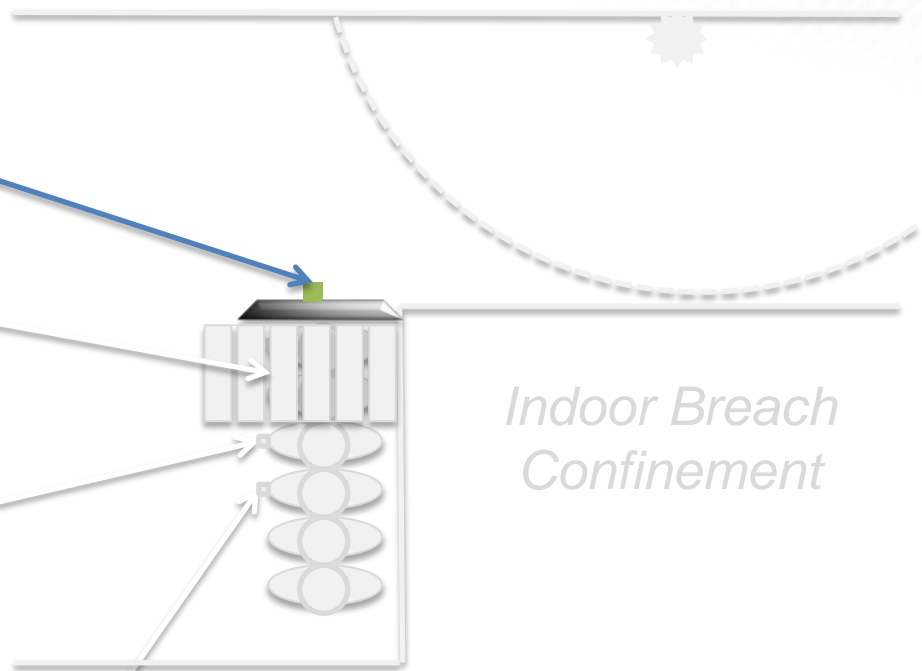
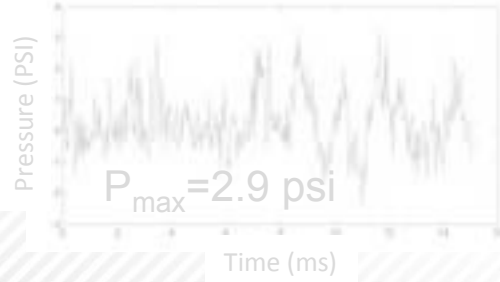
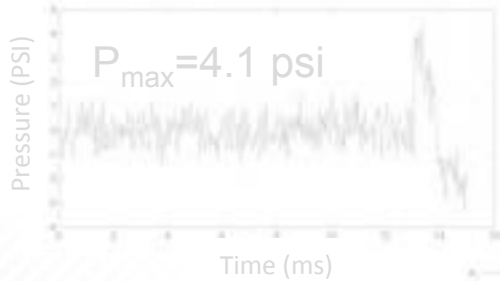
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 2 – PRESSURE TRACES (PSI)



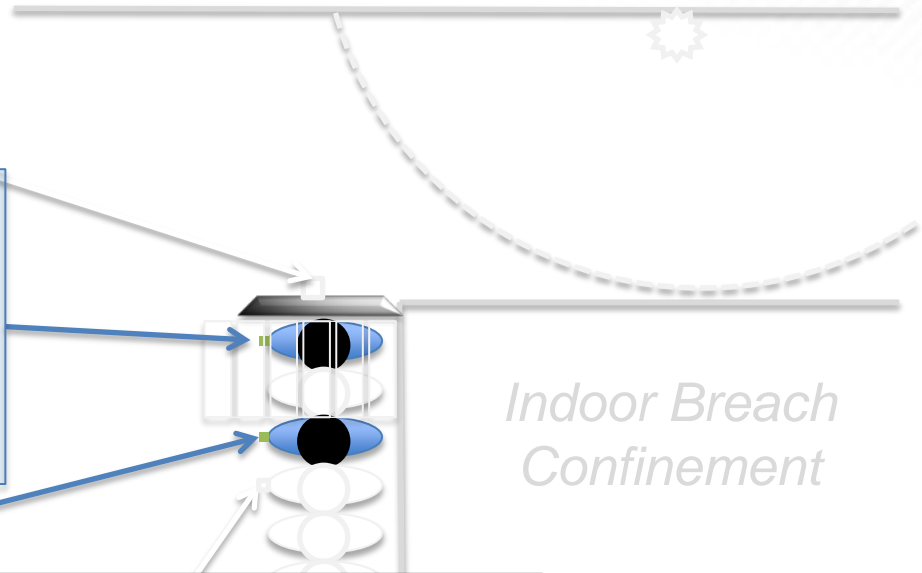
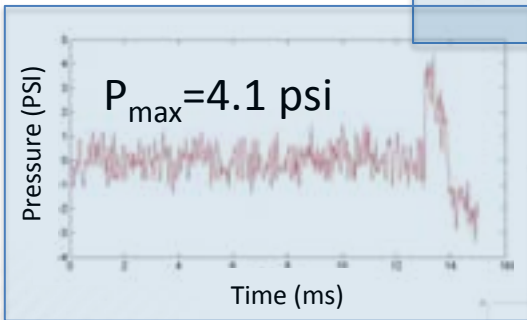
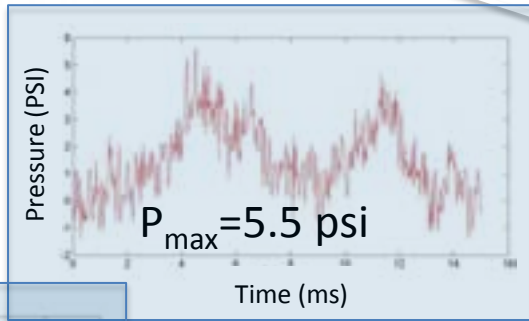
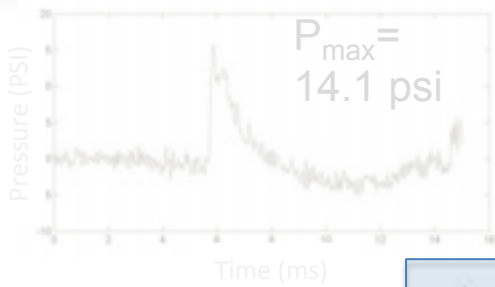
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 2 – OBSERVATIONS



Highest pressure on shield (face-on) Well above 8.9 PSI



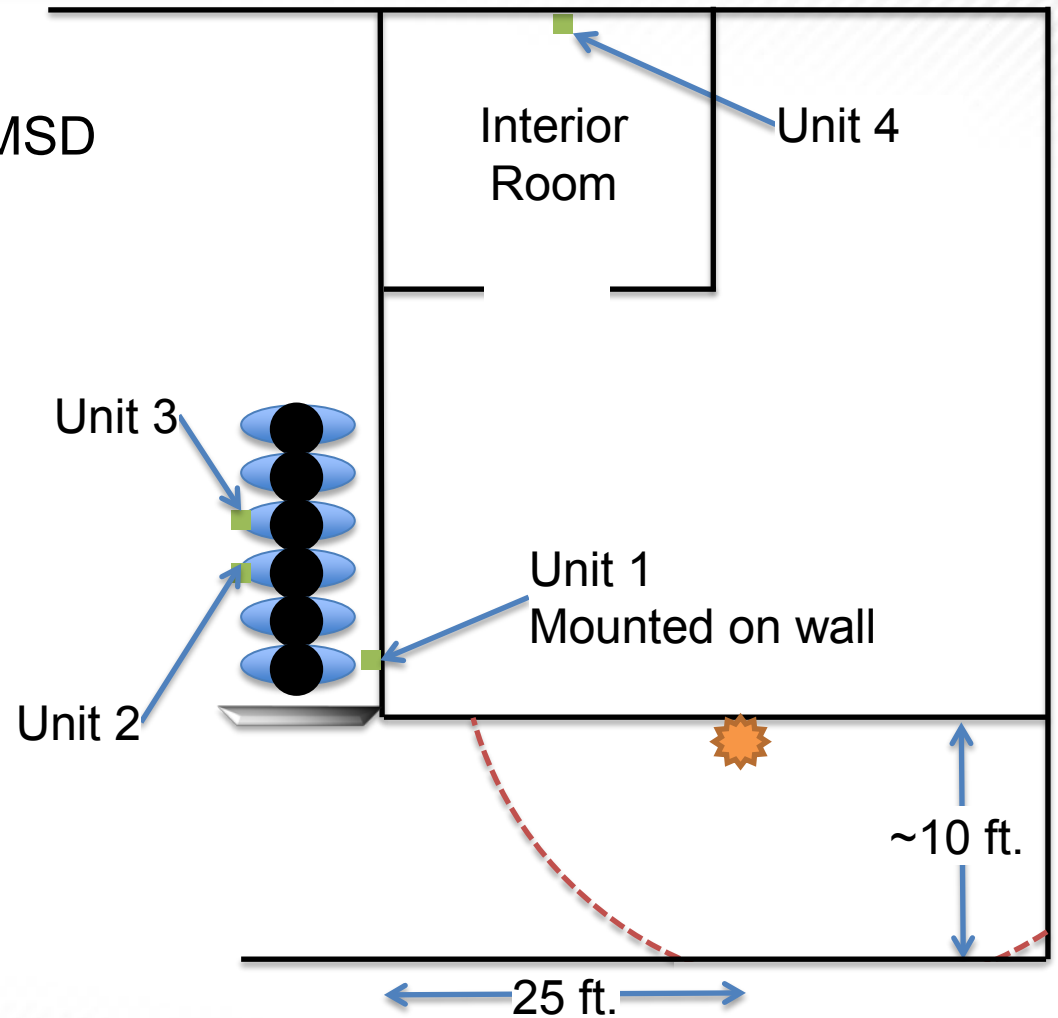
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 2 – OBSERVATIONS



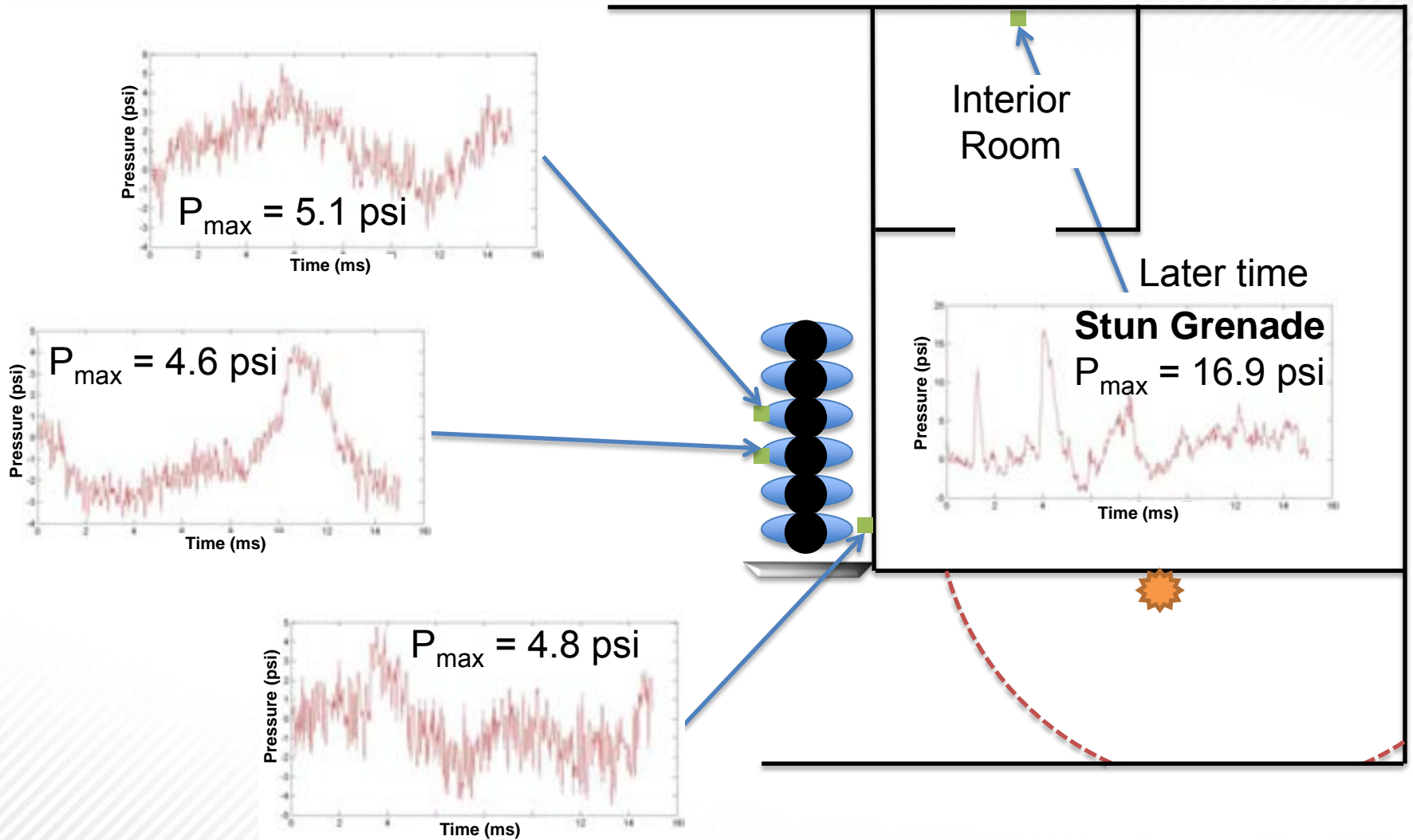
Pressure levels above 4 PSI, despite being outside of MSD and behind shield

# EXAMPLE TRIAL 3 – WALL BREACH

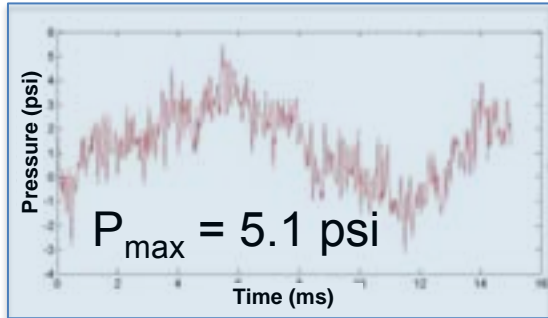
- **Explosive: Hydro Cut**
  - 0.70 lbs. TNT – 16 ft. MSD
- **Time: 11:37 AM**



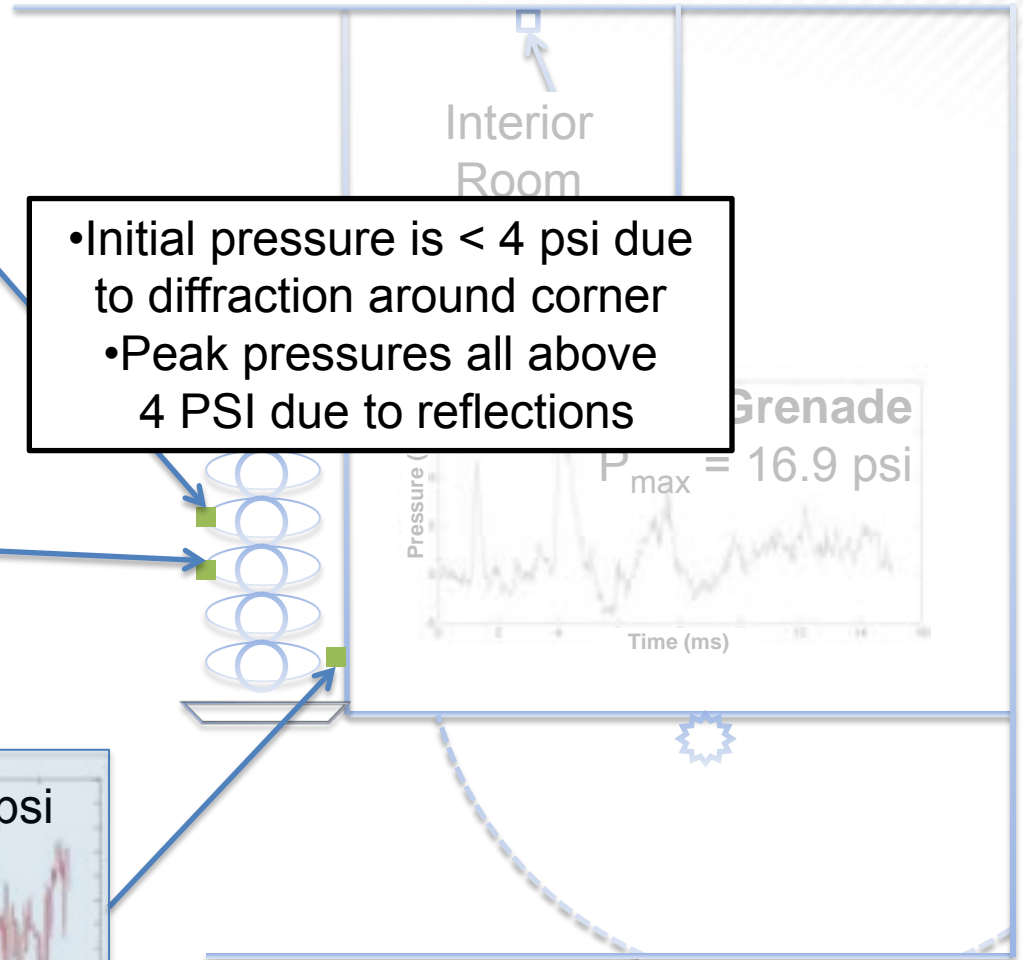
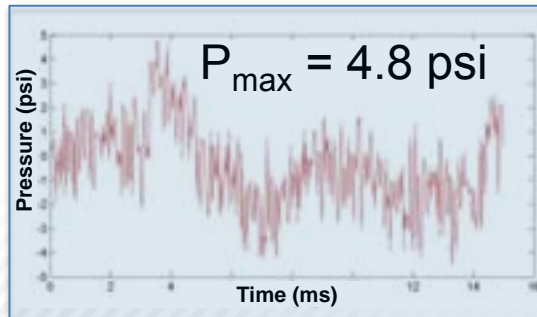
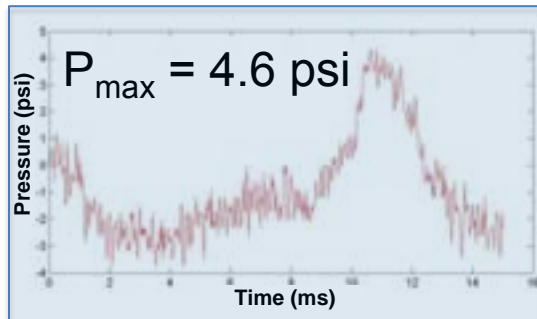
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 3 – PRESSURE TRACES (PSI)



# EXAMPLE TRIAL 3 – OBSERVATIONS

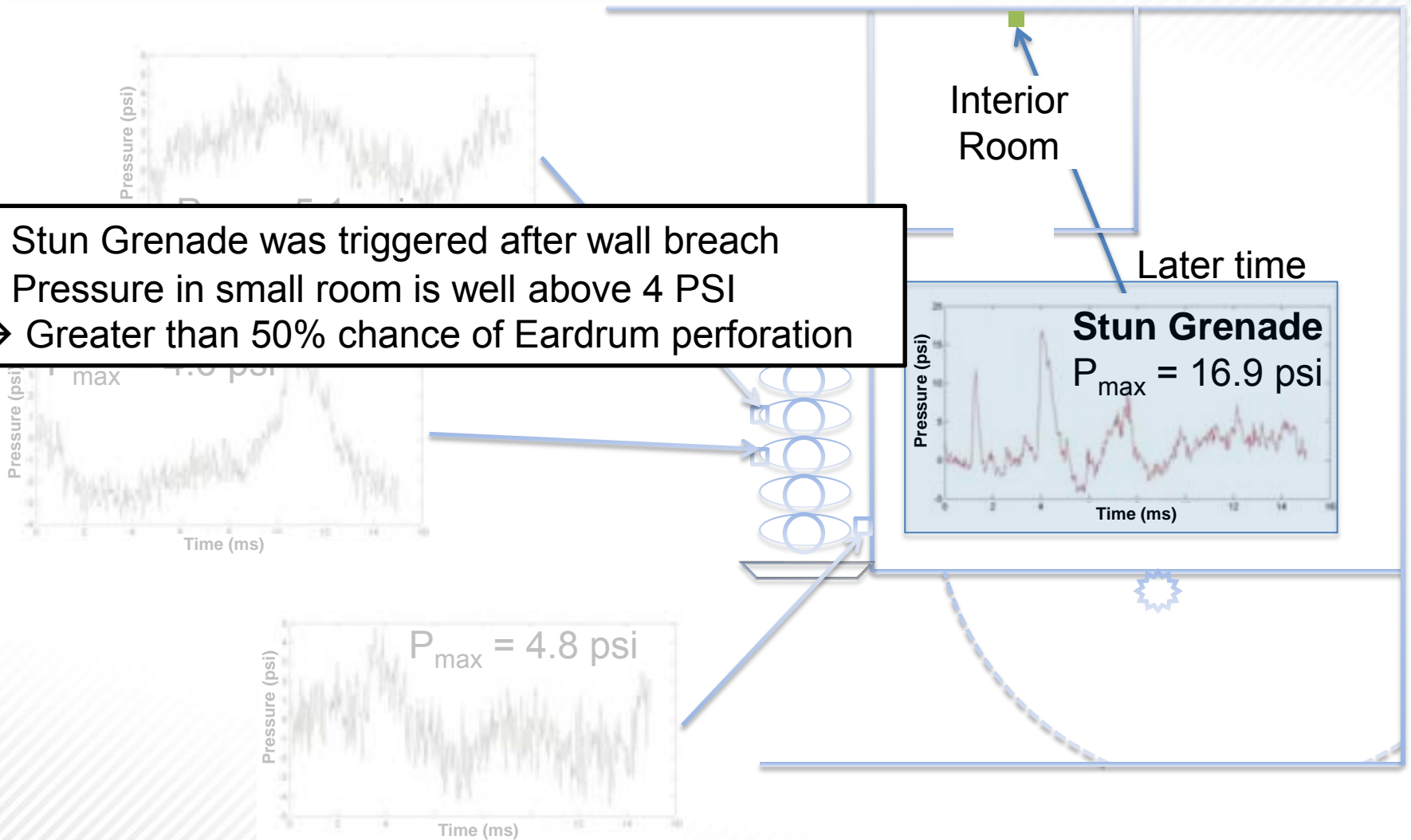


- Initial pressure is  $< 4 \text{ psi}$  due to diffraction around corner
- Peak pressures all above  $4 \text{ PSI}$  due to reflections



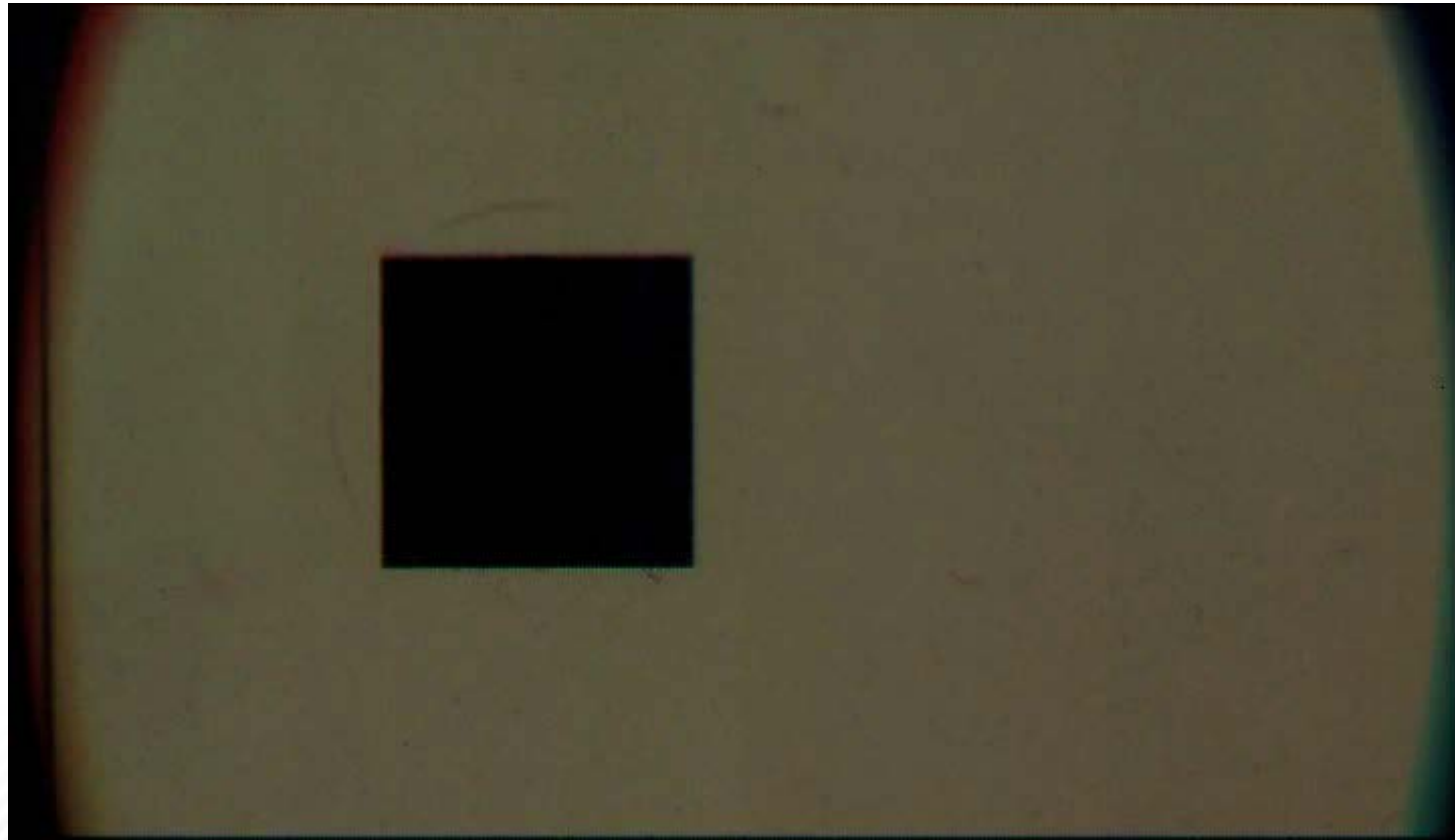
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 3 – OBSERVATIONS

- Stun Grenade was triggered after wall breach
- Pressure in small room is well above 4 PSI  
→ Greater than 50% chance of Eardrum perforation



# USING PHYSICAL BARRIERS FOR BLAST SHIELDING

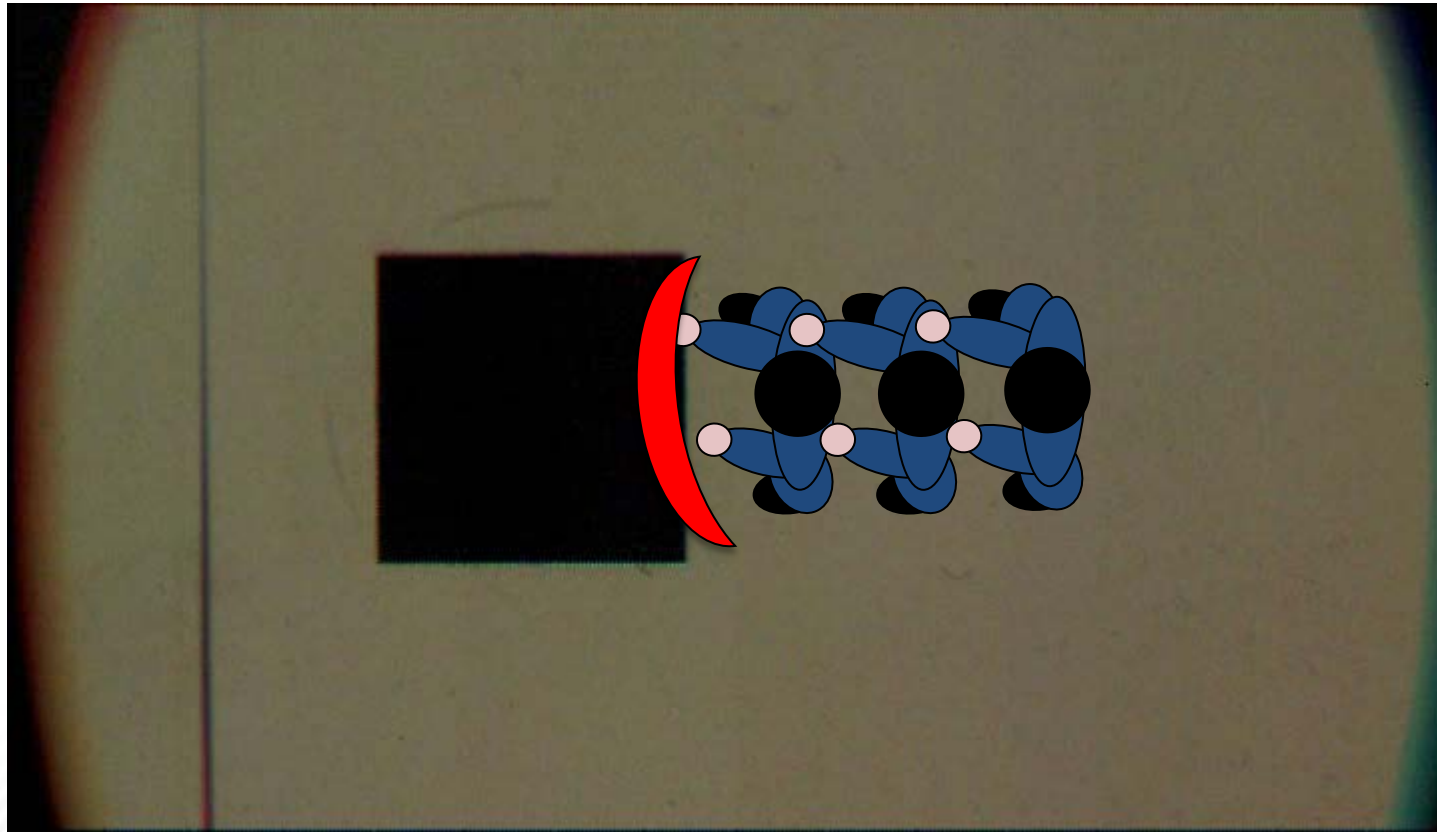
M = 2.55 shock in air passing over a square block  
Color Schlieren at 330,000 frames per second



*Courtesy of H. Kleine, University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia*

# BLAST PROTECTION REQUIRED BEHIND SHIELD

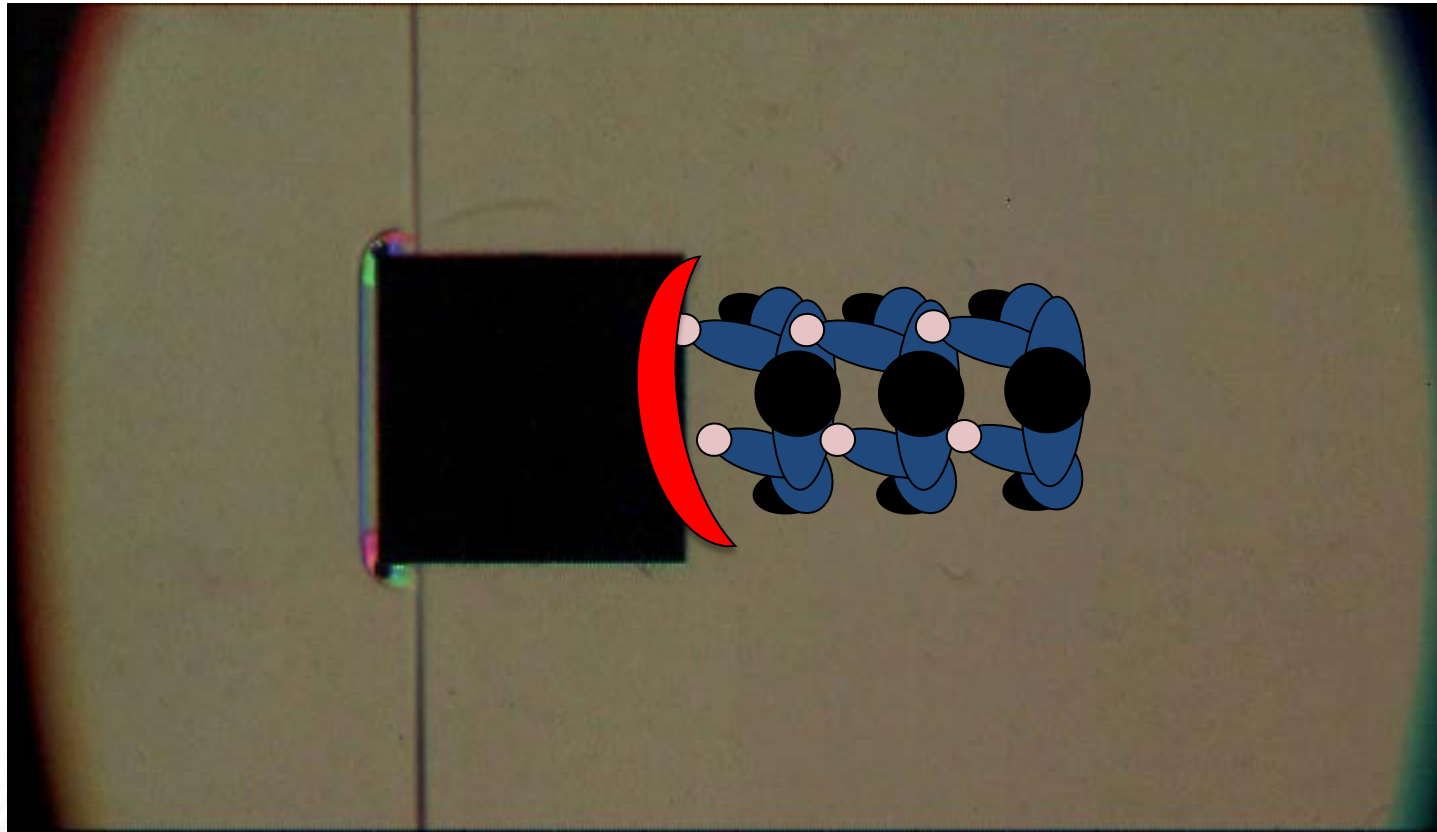
M = 2.55 shock in air passing over a square block  
Color Schlieren at 330,000 frames per second



*Courtesy of H. Kleine, University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia*

# BLAST PROTECTION REQUIRED BEHIND SHIELD

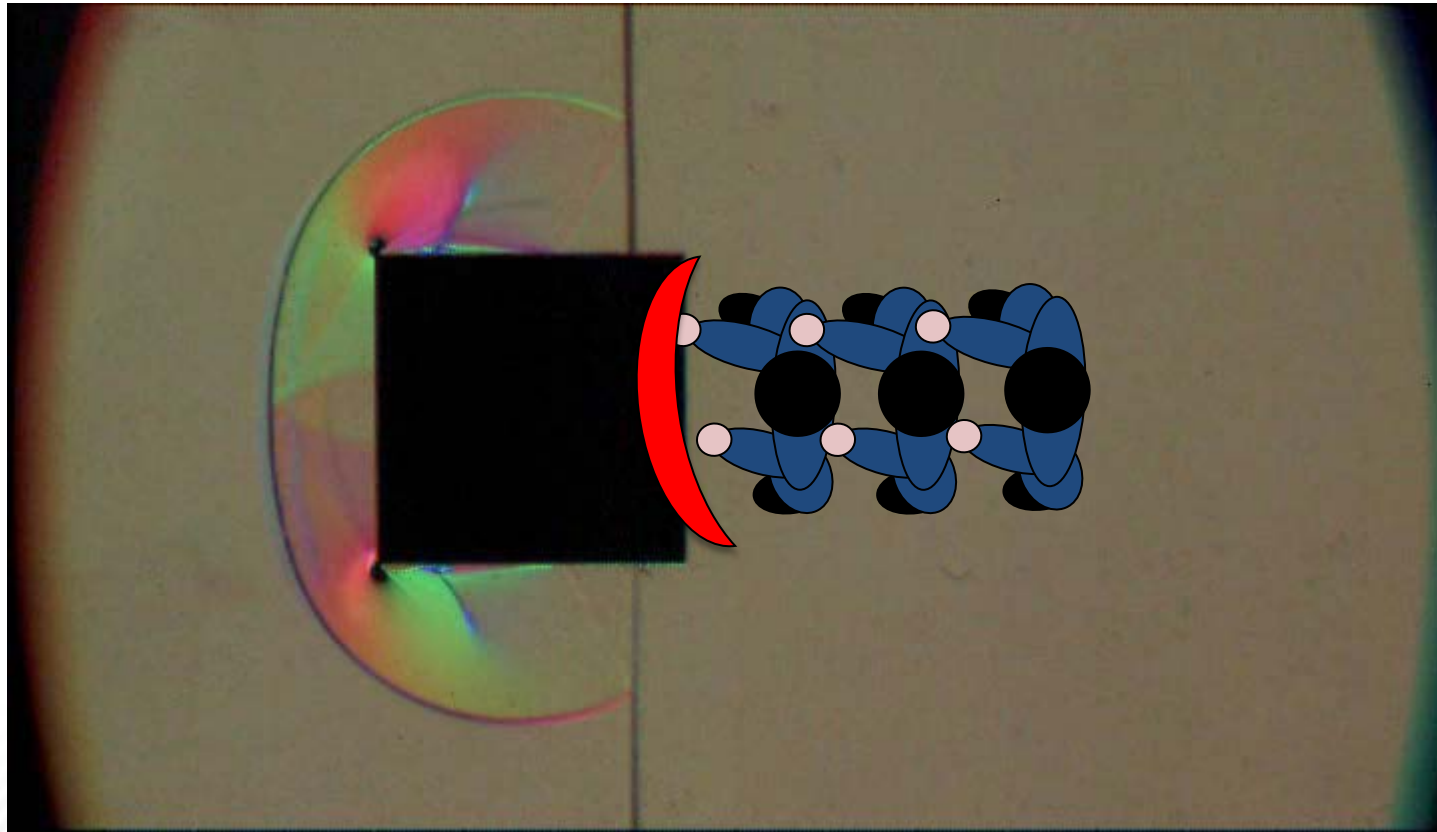
M = 2.55 shock in air passing over a square block  
Color Schlieren at 330,000 frames per second



*Courtesy of H. Kleine, University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia*

# BLAST PROTECTION REQUIRED BEHIND SHIELD

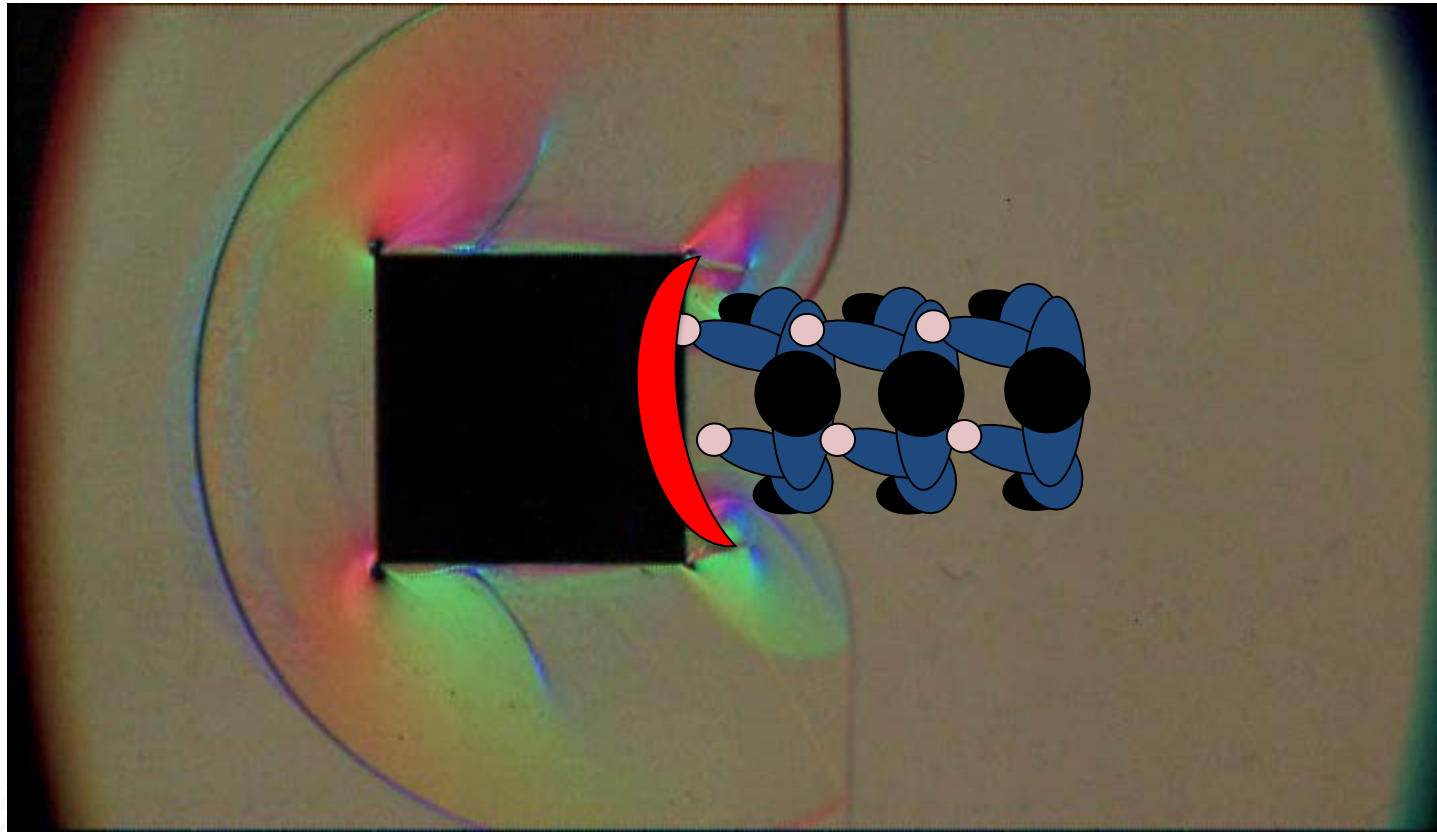
M = 2.55 shock in air passing over a square block  
Color Schlieren at 330,000 frames per second



*Courtesy of H. Kleine, University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia*

# BLAST PROTECTION REQUIRED BEHIND SHIELD

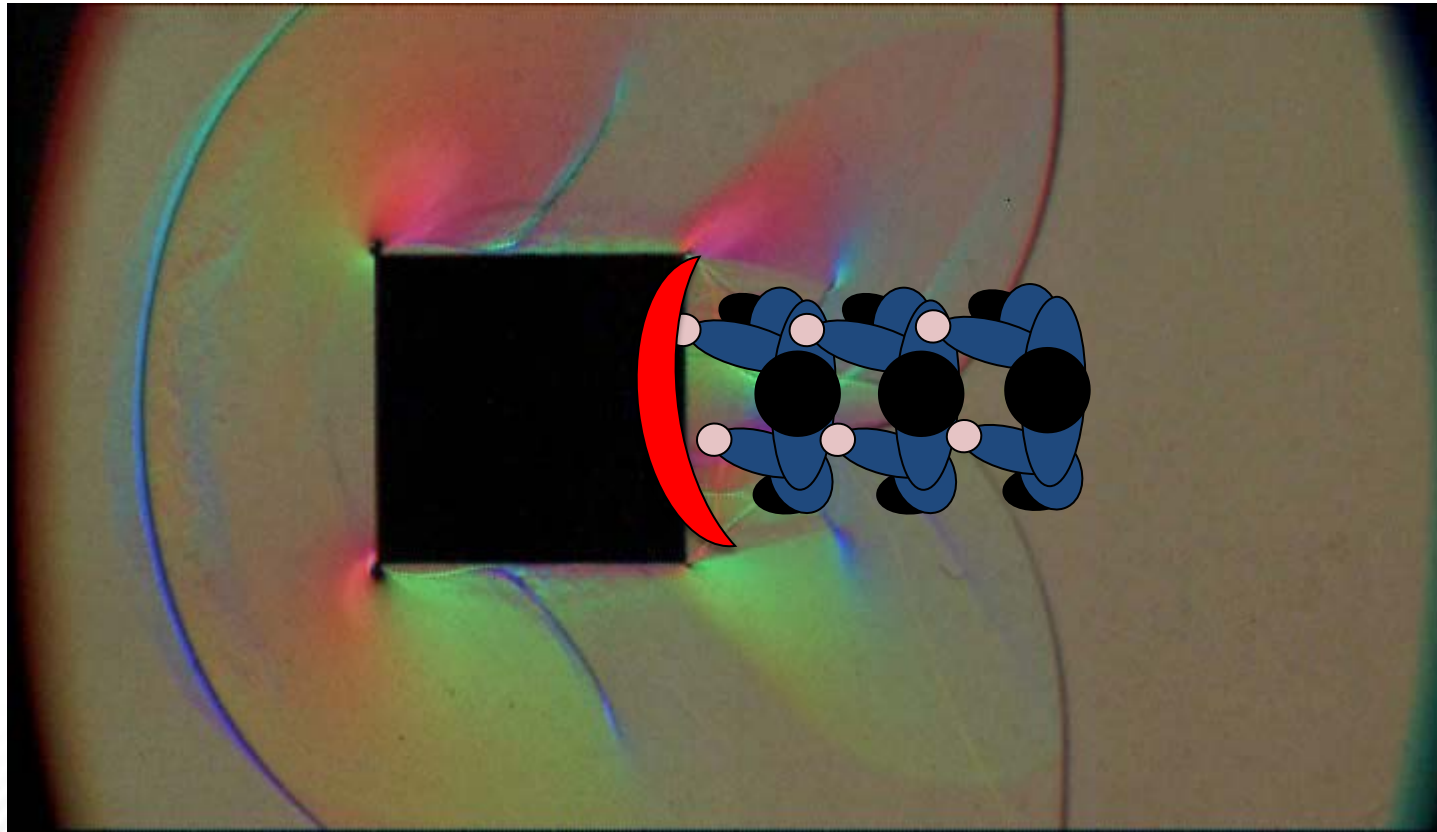
M = 2.55 shock in air passing over a square block  
Color Schlieren at 330,000 frames per second



*Courtesy of H. Kleine, University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia*

# BLAST PROTECTION REQUIRED BEHIND SHIELD

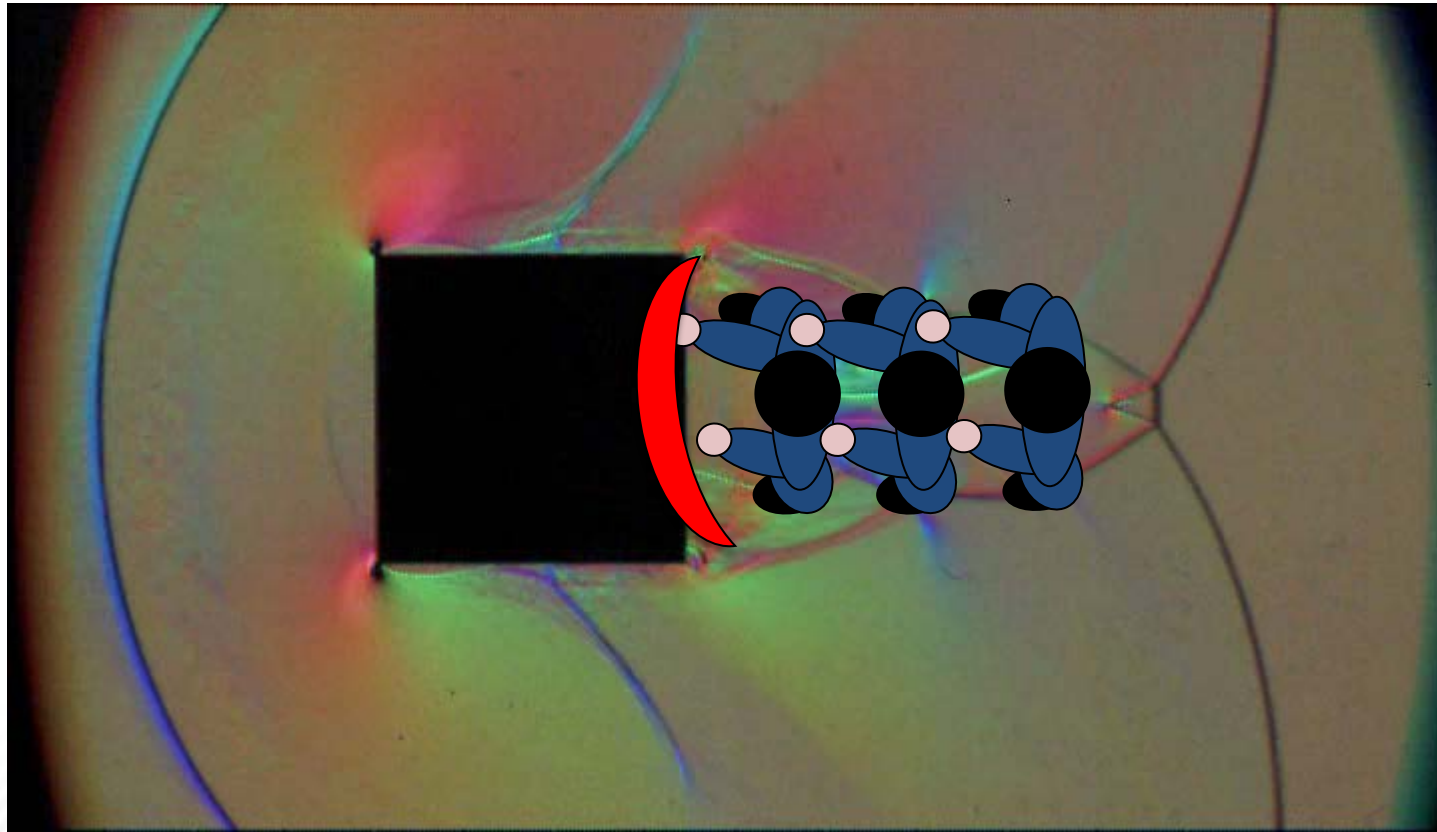
M = 2.55 shock in air passing over a square block  
Color Schlieren at 330,000 frames per second



*Courtesy of H. Kleine, University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia*

# BLAST PROTECTION REQUIRED BEHIND SHIELD

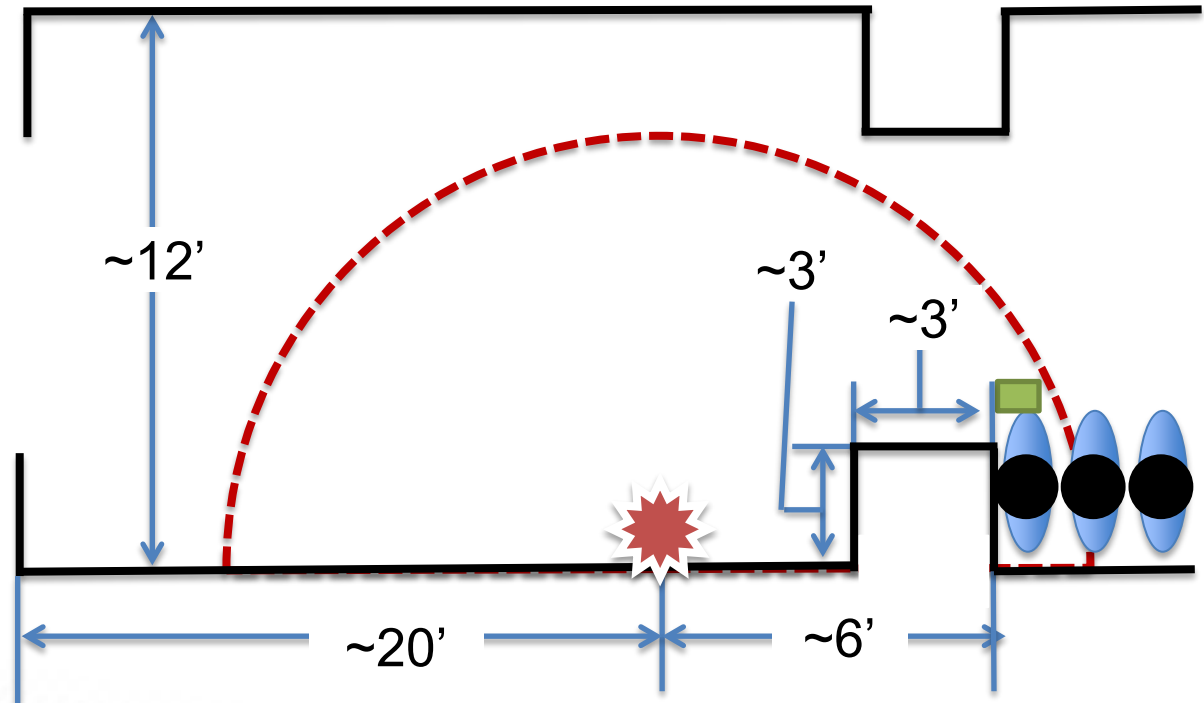
M = 2.55 shock in air passing over a square block  
Color Schlieren at 330,000 frames per second



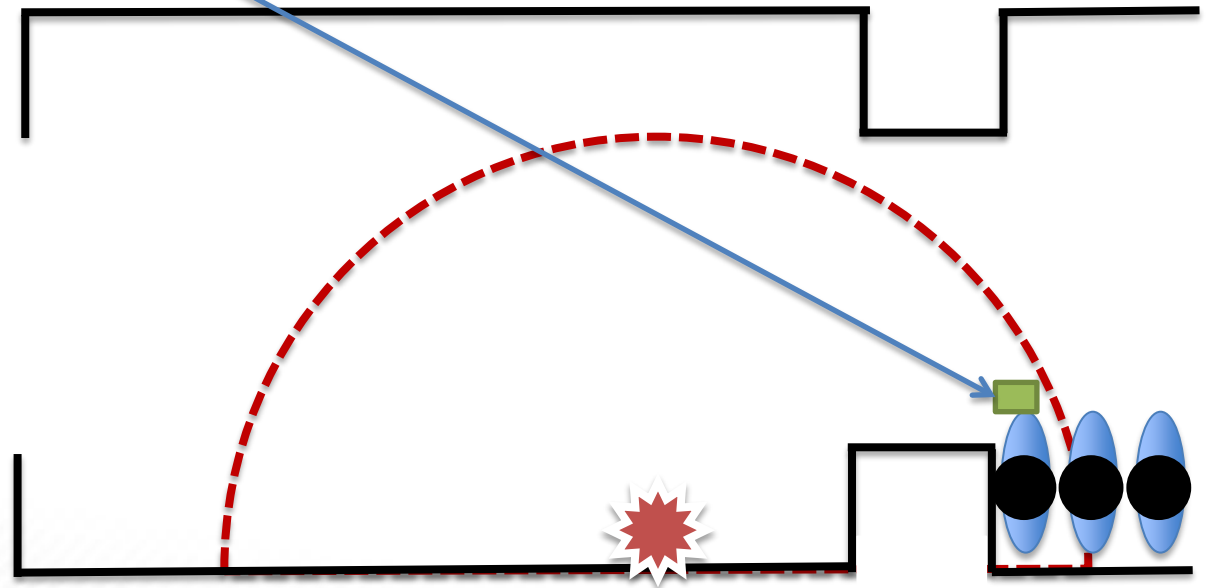
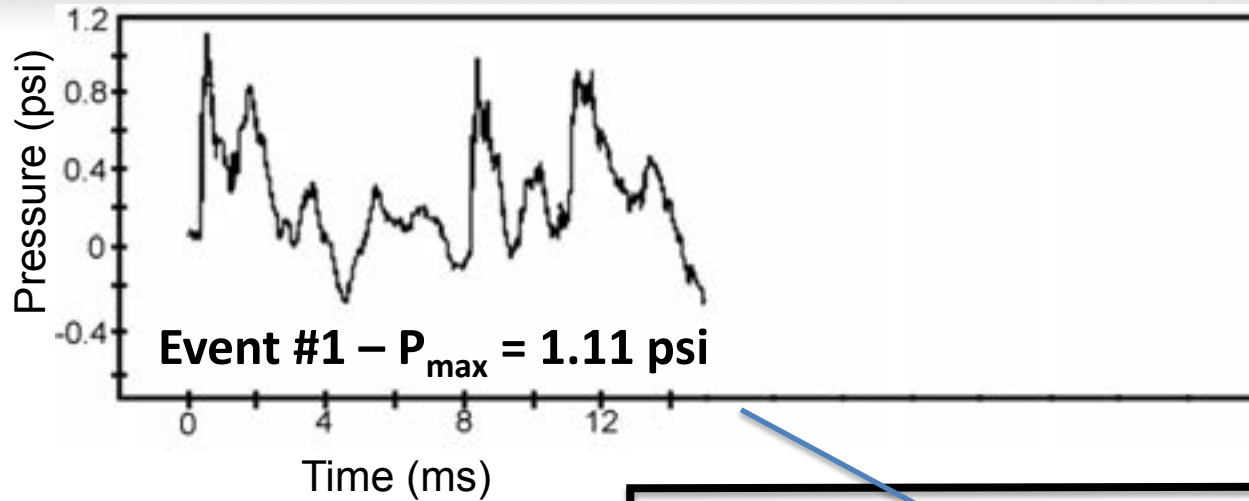
*Courtesy of H. Kleine, University of New South Wales Canberra, Australia*

# EXAMPLE TRIAL 4 – HALLWAY WITH COLUMNS

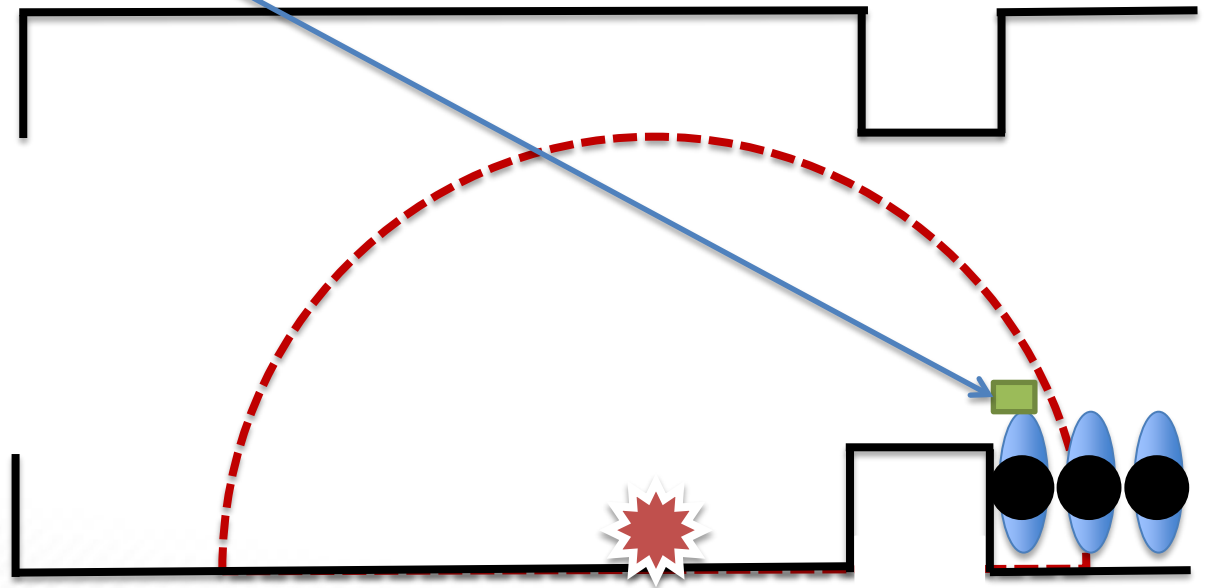
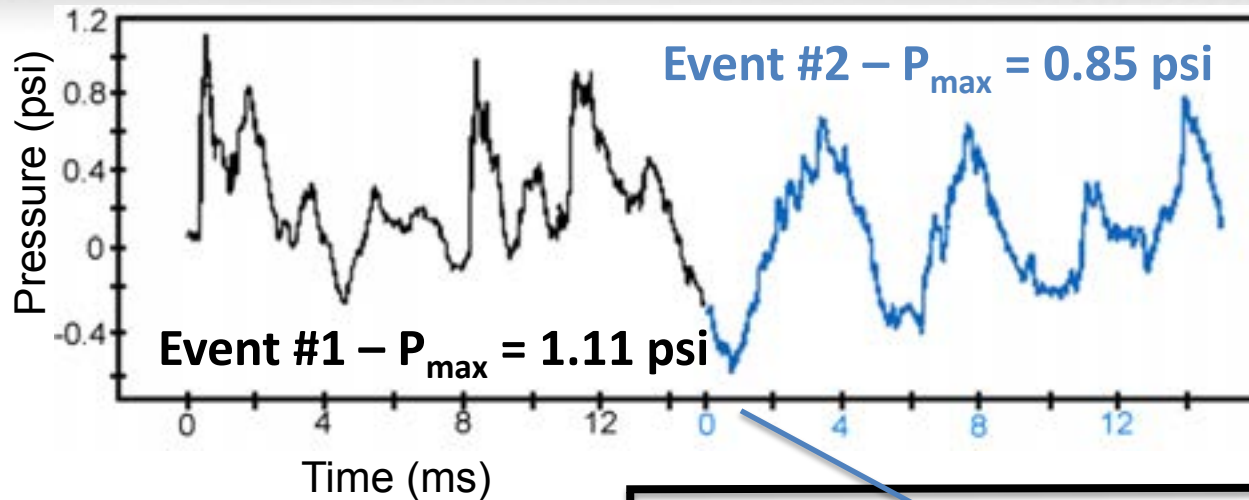
- Explosive:
  - 7 ft. 100-gr Detcord
  - NEQ = 0.17 lbs. TNT
- 4 PSI MSD = 9.96 ft.
- Date & Time:
  - February 5th, 2013
- Location
  - Breacher Shoulder



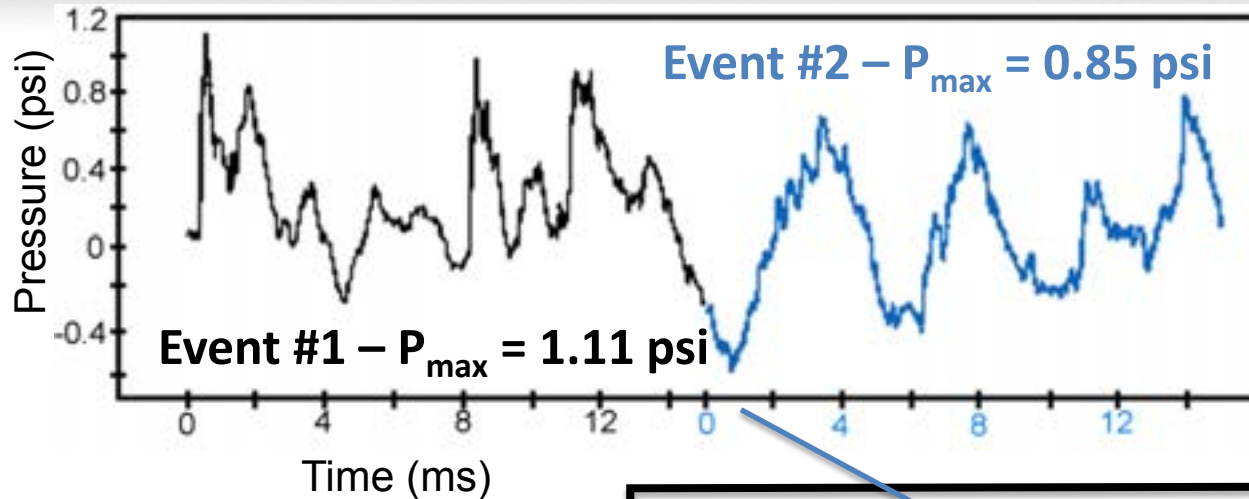
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 4 – PRESSURE TRACES (PSI)



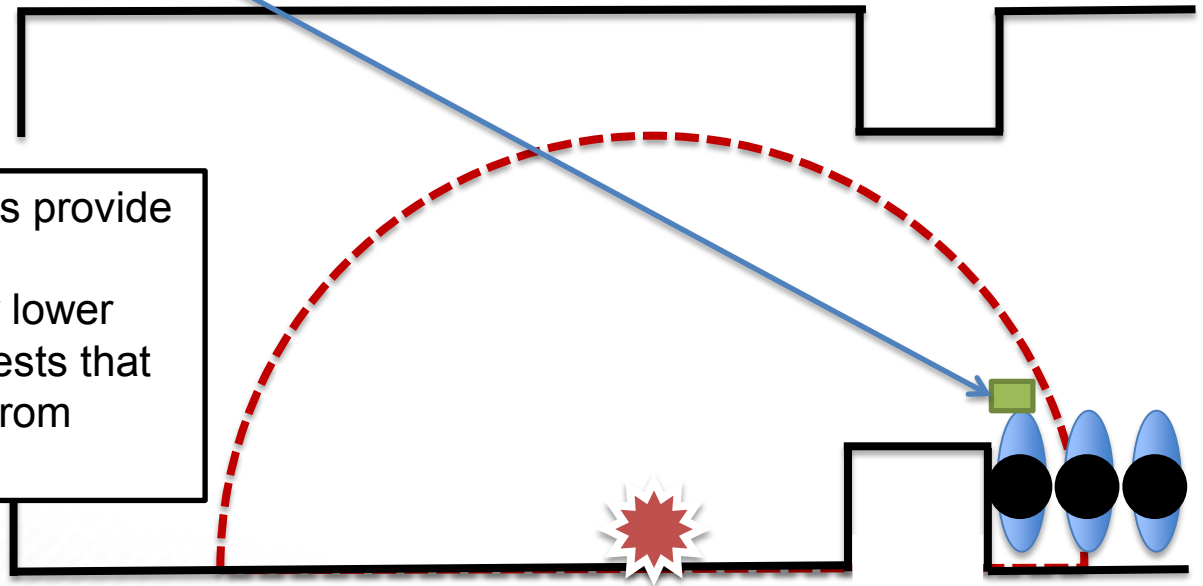
# EXAMPLE TRIAL 4 – PRESSURE TRACES (PSI)



# EXAMPLE TRIAL 4 – PRESSURE TRACES (PSI)



- Multiple low level reflections provide extended blast dose
- Peak pressure significantly lower than EFE Worksheet suggests that column protects breacher from direct blast



# DEBRIS – PROTECTION REQUIRED IF CONFINED



*Courtesy of Dallas PD, May 7-10 2012  
International Breacher's Symposium*

# BLAST & EXTREMITY PROTECTION MAY BE REQUIRED



*Courtesy of Garland PD*

- In view of threats from blast, debris, bullets, impact, need mobile PPE that provides :
  - Protection against all threats
  - Extremity Protection (Frag)
  - Permits mission mobility



TAC 6

# SUMMARY REMARKS

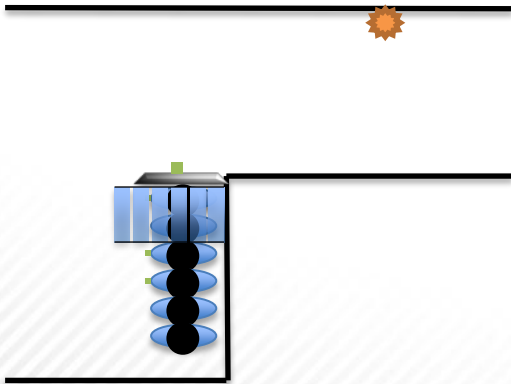


Theoretical (rule of thumb) calculations (4psi) have limited applicability

- Useful for less confined areas, simple geometries – in line with blast direction
- Limited for confined areas & reflections
- Secondary peaks, reflections, corners can exceed incident pressures

Actual pressure measurements from personal blast dosimeter more useful for:

- Training
- Actual operations
- Internal complex geometries
- Optimized CONOPs
- Personal blast exposure log
- Blast forensics



The materials contained in this presentation may be Proprietary and/or Trade Secret information and may not be copied, compiled, or distributed without the prior written consent of Safariland, LLC.

**Copyright © 2014 Safariland, LLC. All rights reserved.**

Med-Eng® is a registered trademark of Safariland, LLC.



**MED-ENG®**