



*Technology Work Session for the South African Army; Hosted by the CSIR*

# FULL SPECTRUM PROTECTION



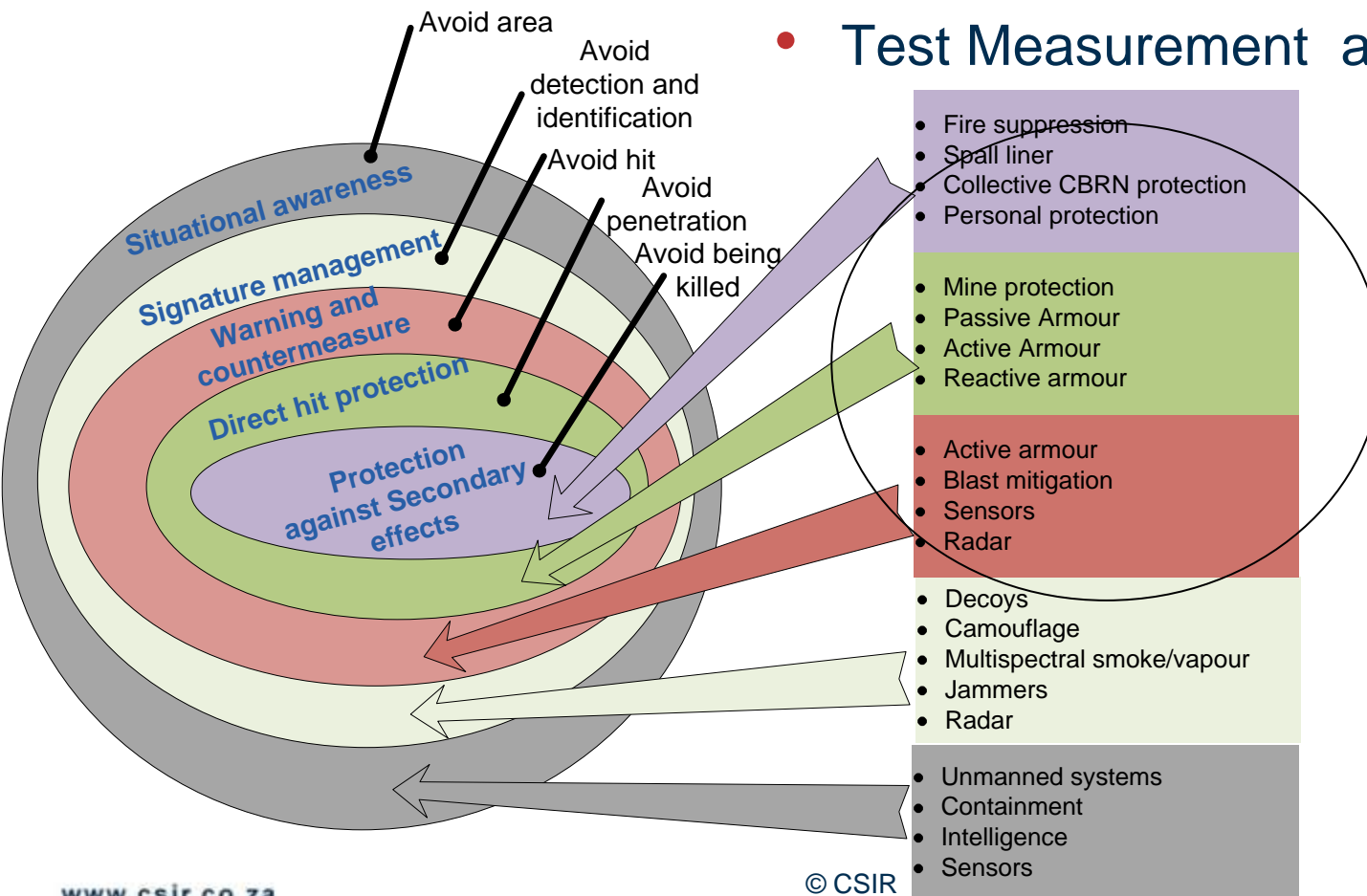
## Ballistic and Explosive Device Protection

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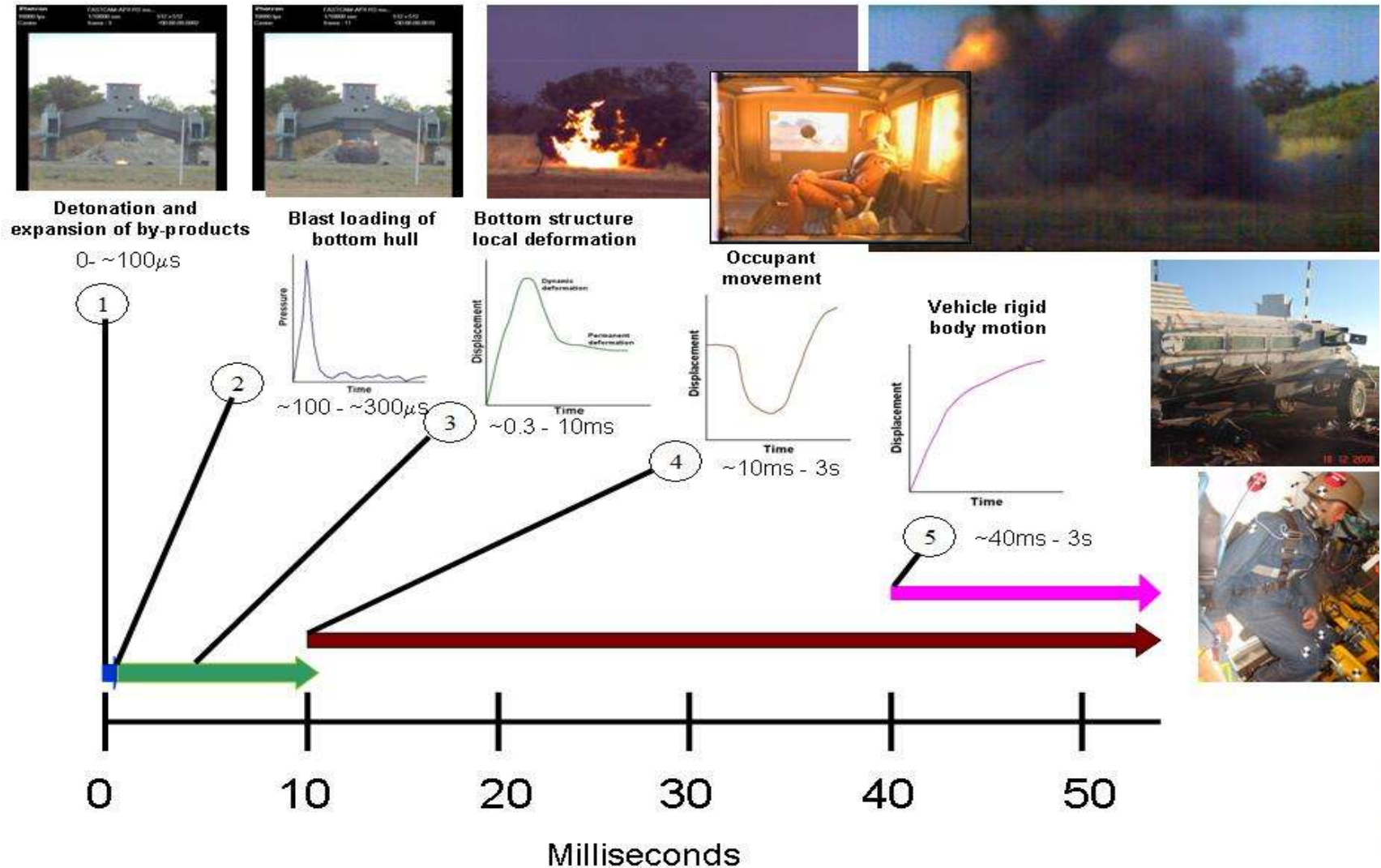
# OUTLINE

- Landmine and blast IED protection
- Ballistic protection
- Test Measurement and Evaluation



# Landmine and IED protection - timeline

Time line of landmine detonation, structural and human response



# Landmine and IED protection

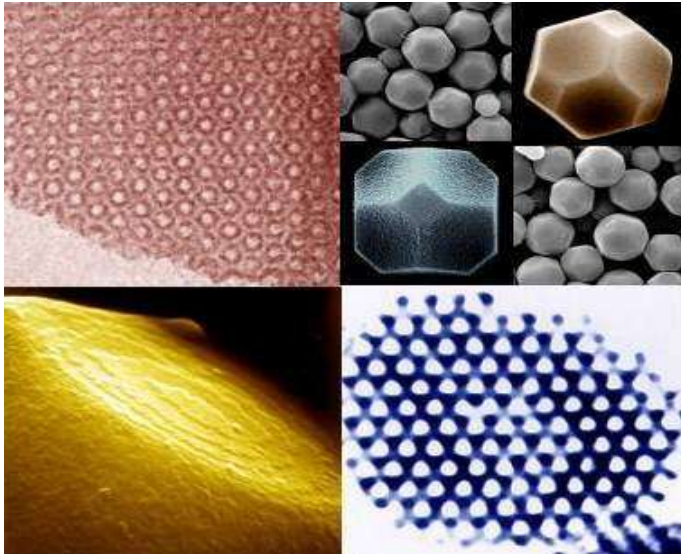


- Passive protection
  - Measures installed on the vehicle
  - Shape
  - Design guidelines of the 70's
- Active protection
  - Detect explosion
  - Optic and electromagnetic
  - Activate protection measures

# Landmine and IED protection – Technology trends



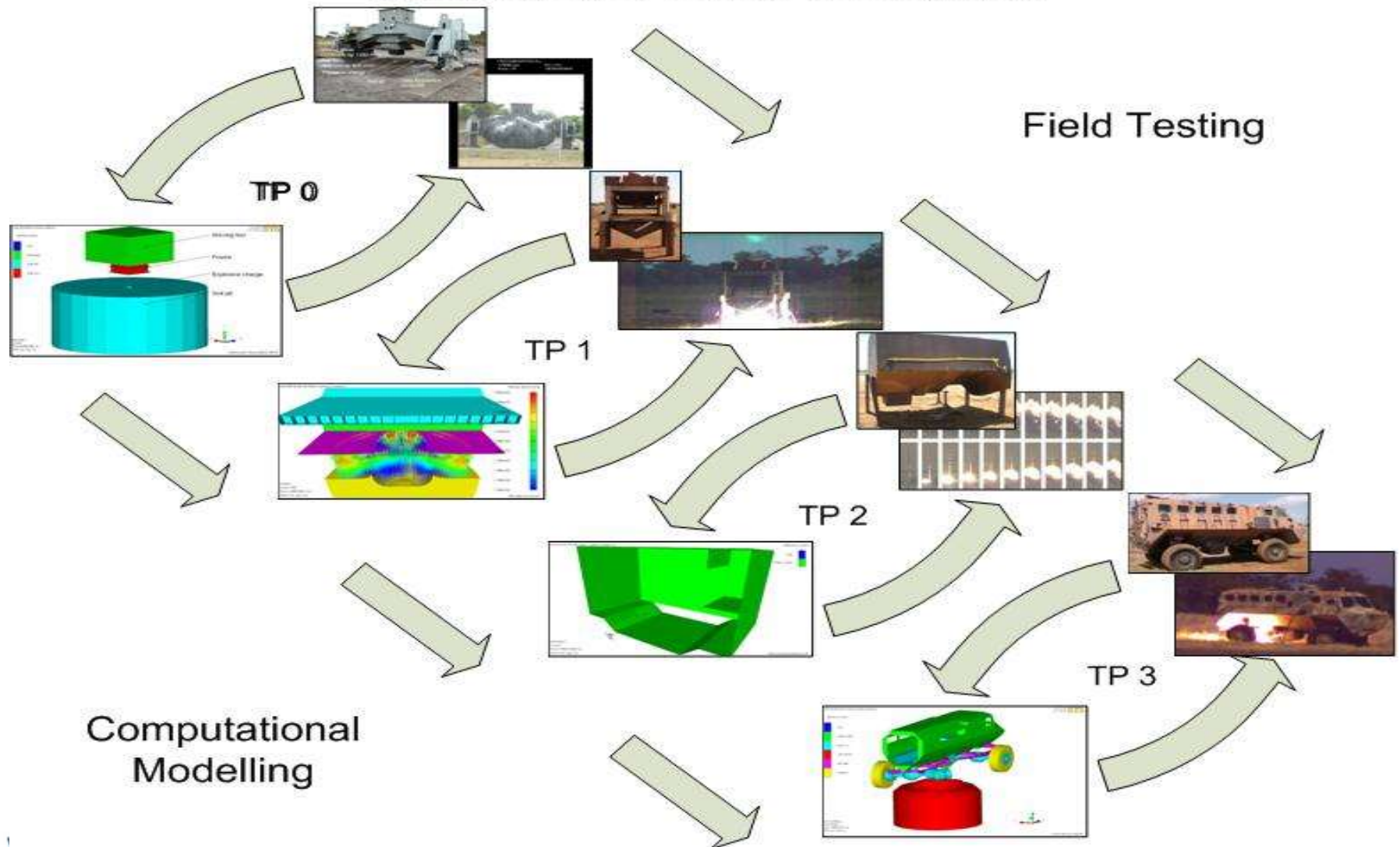
- Manufacturing techniques
  - Laser manufacturing
  - 3D printing
- Materials
  - ARMOX, WELDOX and DOMEX steel types
  - Composite materials from fibre metal laminates to nano-materials



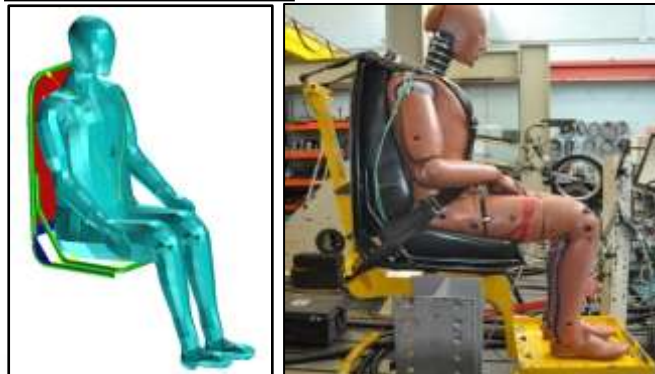
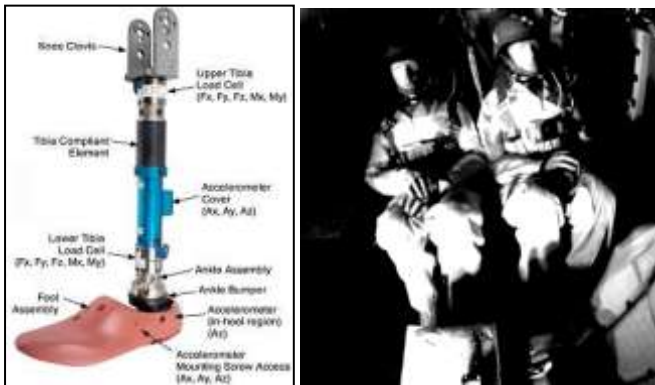
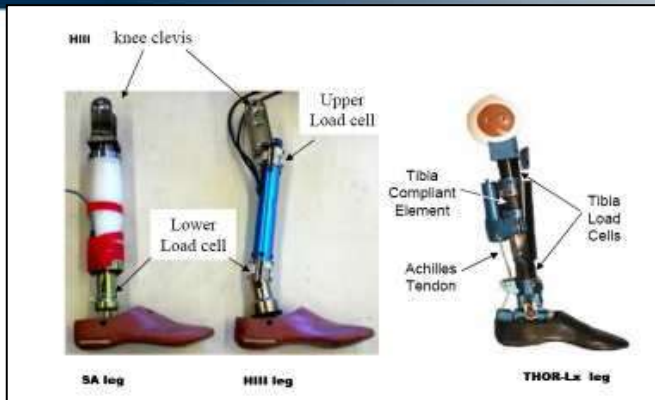


# Landmine Protection Development Process

## Mine protected vehicle development

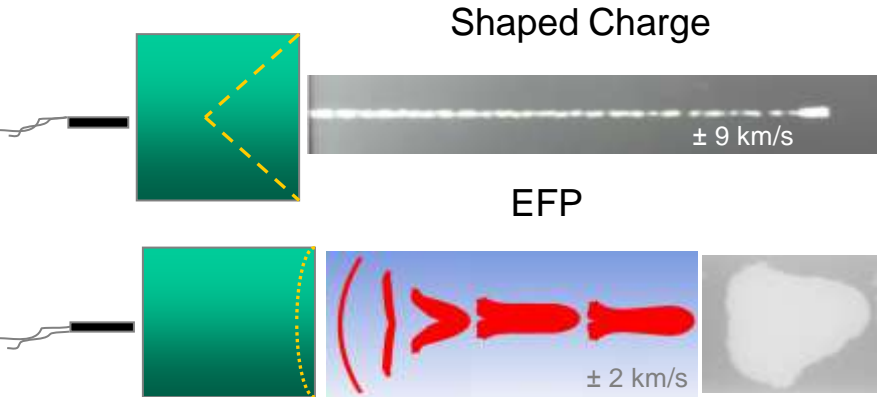


# Landmine protection of occupants



- **Human Injury Criteria**
  - Most current injury criteria developed through frontal motor vehicle crash accidents
  - Substantially shorter time durations
  - Vertical loading rather than frontal
  - Various legs developed for ATD
  - Extensive research still in progress
- **Seat development**
  - Critical component of protection
  - Limit transfer of accelerations
  - Test series on vibration and impact

# Ballistic Protection



## Threats

- Shaped Charge warheads (RPG, missiles, etc)
- EFP Warheads and IEDs
- Kinetic Energy Projectiles
  - APDSFS
  - Heavy machine gun rounds
  - Small arms
- Fragmentation warheads
  - Artillery shells
  - Mortar shells
  - Grenades





# Ballistic Protection



- Vehicle Protection

- Shift from 30° frontal arc armour to all round protection due to asymmetric conflict scenarios
- Three possibilities :
  - a. Passive
  - b. Reactive
  - c. Active
- Passive currently not practical for lighter armoured vehicles protection due to mass limitations
- Reactive armour is mass efficient but has collateral damage signature and not effective against all ballistic threats
- Active armour is researched extensively. Effective against most threats but expensive.



Artis Iron Curtain

# Ballistic Protection - Other



- Structures and positions

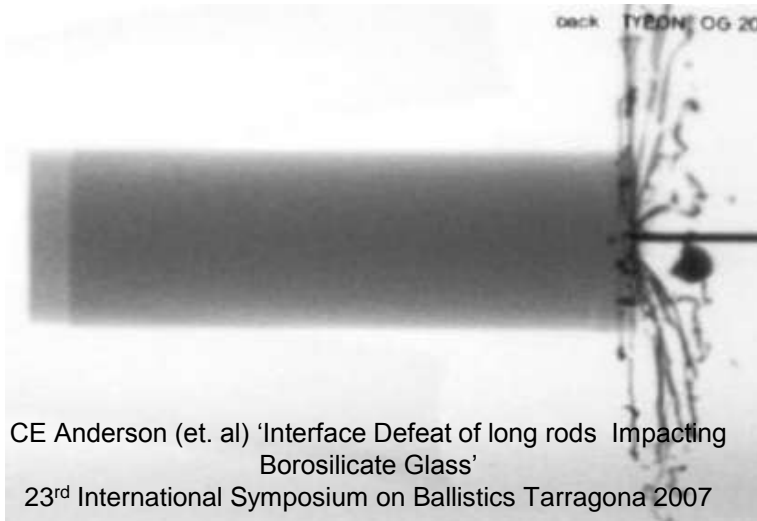
- Bases and buildings
- Control and check points
- Ammunition depots
- Deployed positions

- Personal Protection

- Helmets
- Light weight body armour
- Bomb disposal gear
- Equipment for crowd control
- Anti-personnel mine boot

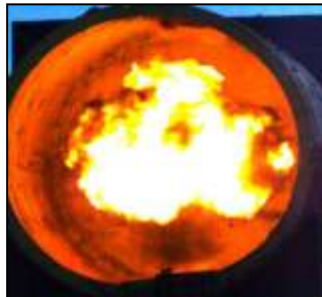
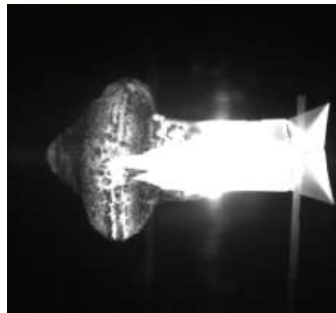


# Ballistic Protection - Technology trends



- **Materials**
  - Drive to lighter and stronger for all round protection
  - Very hard steels
  - Ceramics, titanium, polymers and glass
  - Nano-materials, Metal-matrix composites
  - Fibres with thickening shear fluids
  - Rheological liquid armour, amorphous metals
  - Fibre-reinforced concrete for structures
- **New Concepts**
  - Electric and magnetic armour (active)
  - Active intervention methodologies
  - Interface defeat ceramic armour
  - Transparent armours

# Test, Measurement and Evaluation



- Equipment
  - Harsh environment (only one opportunity to measure)
  - Short time duration (in microseconds)
  - High sampling rates
  - Highly qualified and experienced personnel
  - SIIMA, Emily, Cordin, Flash X-Ray
- Landmine validation testing
  - Limited support capability to local industry
  - Test standards
    - RSA-MIL-STD-37 Issue 3
    - AEP-55 Volume 2 Edition 1
  - Evaluate engineering designs against blast loading effects



# Thank You

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