

# SANDFORD FLEMING FORUM

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Resilience: Emerging Thinking and Practice



# Resilience of Infrastructure: High-Strain Rate Loading Effects

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**Prof. Michael Seica, Ph.D., P.Eng., M.ASCE**

**October 2014**

# Outline

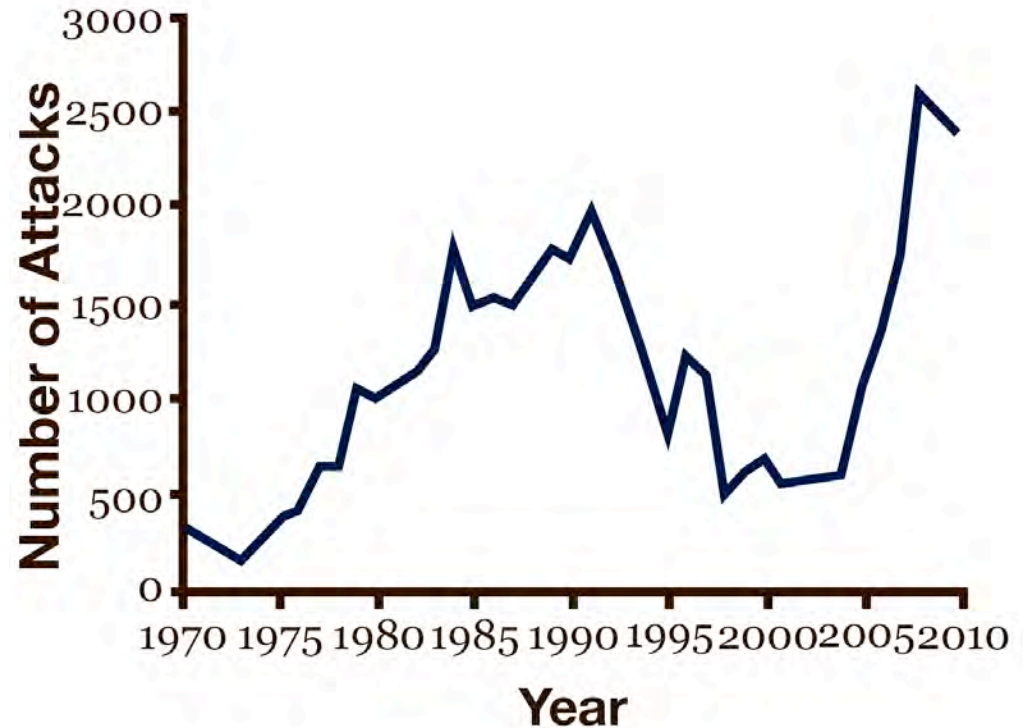
- Resilience
- Blast and Impact Loading
- Material Properties Under High-Strain Rate Loading
- Full-Scale Blast Arena Testing
  - Hollow Structural Sections
  - Glazing
- Laboratory Blast Simulator Testing

# Resilience

- “The ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change” (M-W Dictionary)
- Mitigate earthquake effects – vital infrastructures (water, electricity, transportation – lifelines)
- Security from an all-hazards perspective
- Reduce risks of critical infrastructure operations disruption from terrorist attacks

# Why Blast

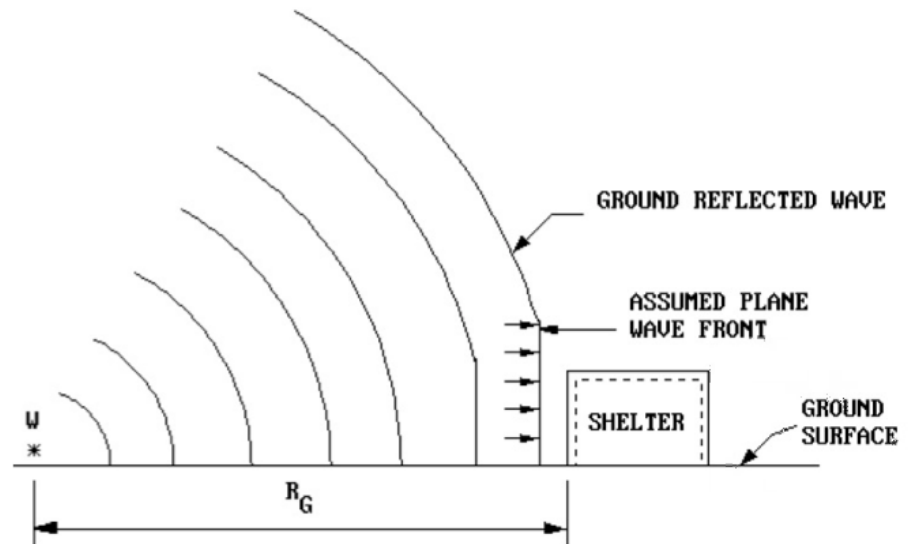
- 85% explosion fatalities from structural collapse
- Glass-breakage related injuries and deaths
- High-strain rate loading
- Goal: Enhance structural resilience to save lives, minimise injuries and protect critical assets



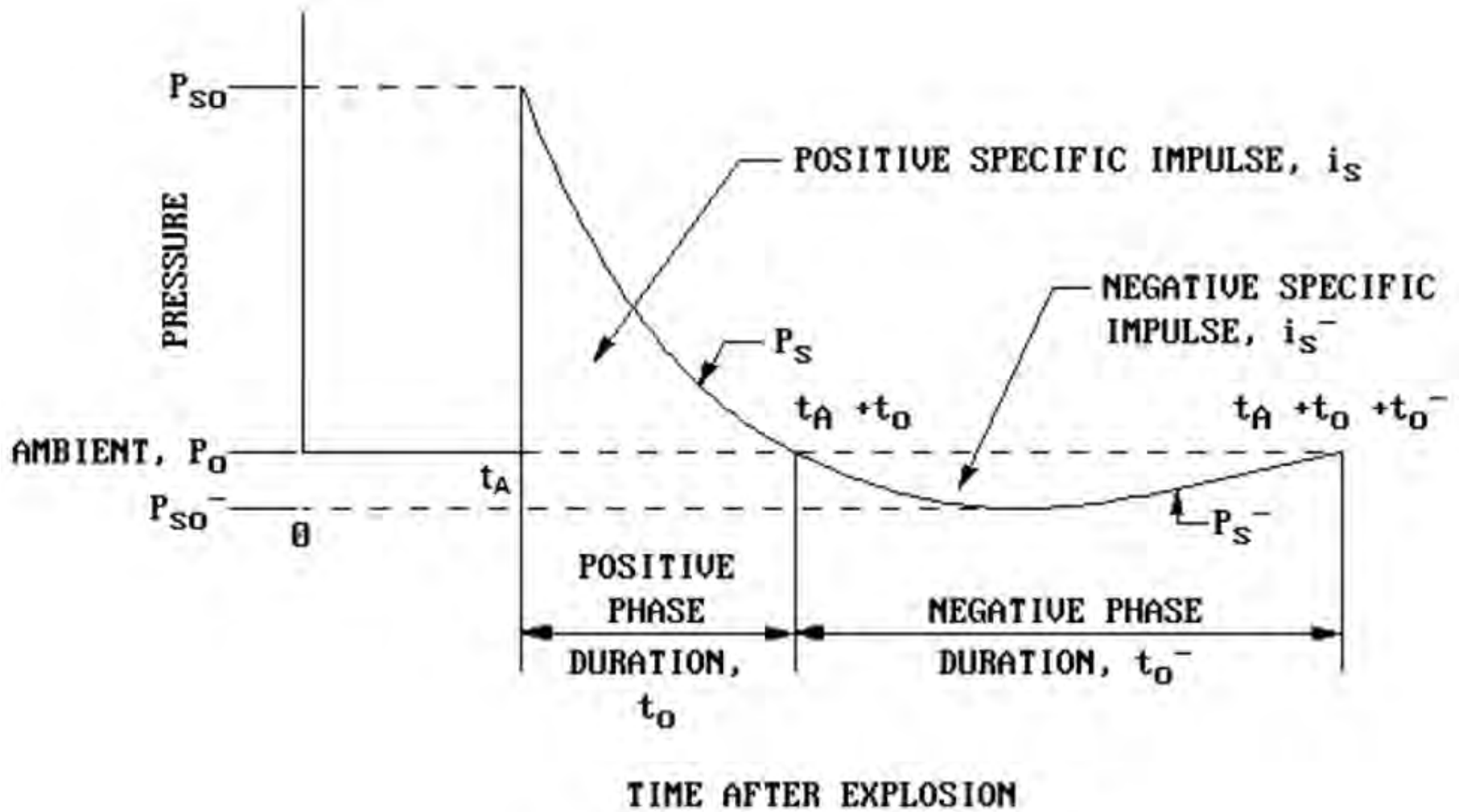
# What is a Blast

## Detonation: Produced by HEs

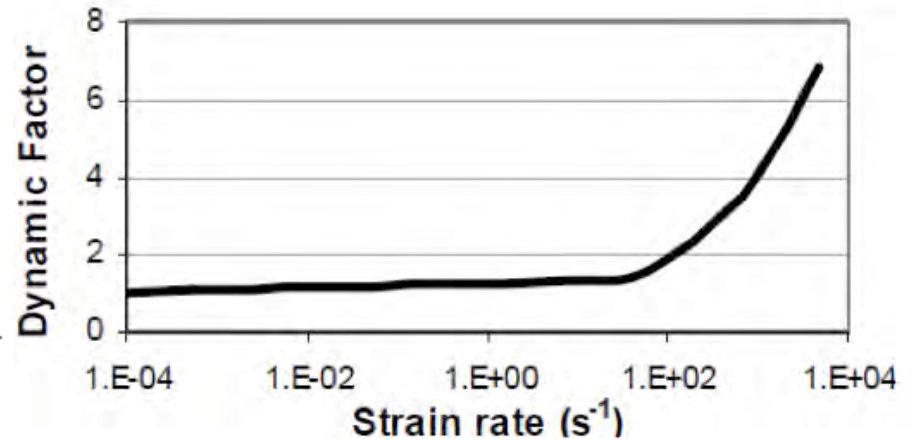
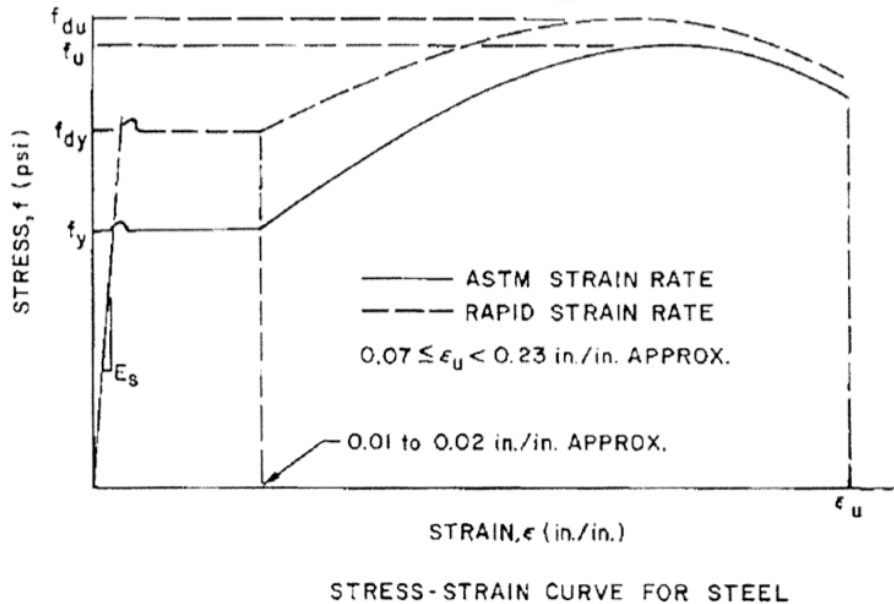
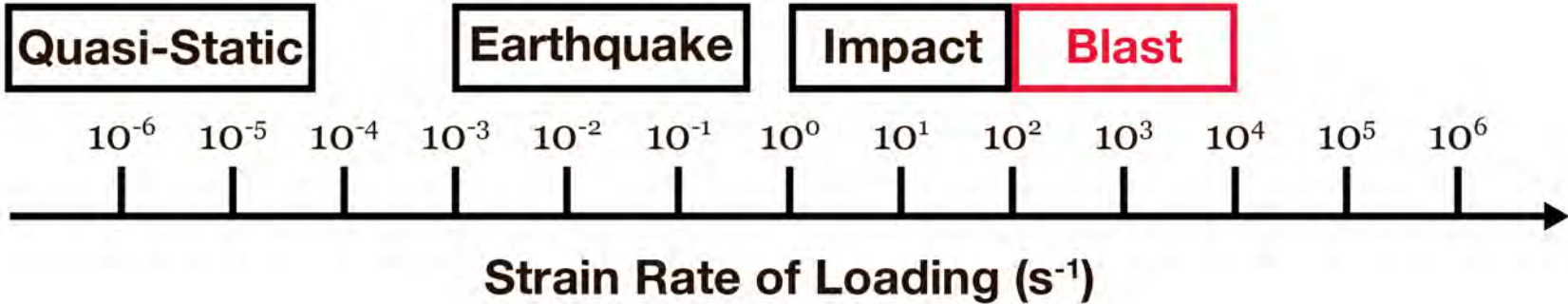
- Blast Wave
- Dynamic Pressure
- Fragmentation
- Ejecta
- Ground shock
- Fire



# Blast Wave Properties



# Dynamic Material Properties



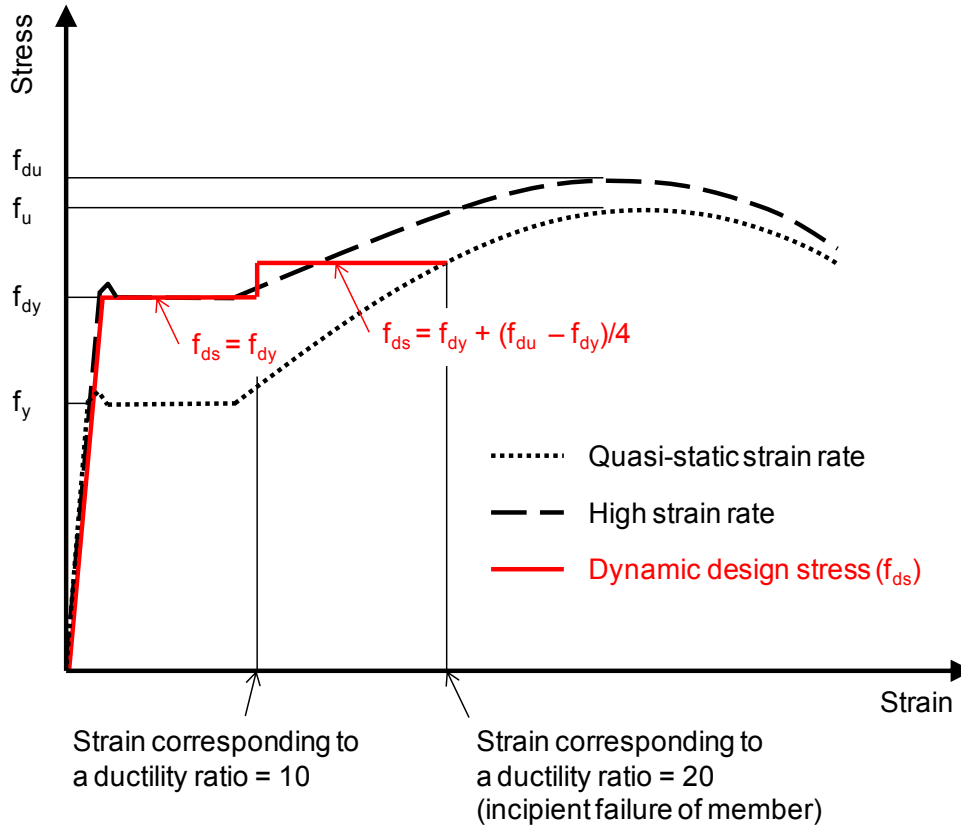


# Why Hollow Structural Sections (HSS)

- Blast loading may be imposed from any direction
- HSS are symmetric and have no “weak axis” in bending
- Inherent high torsional rigidity
- Composite concrete-filled HSS members becomes possible



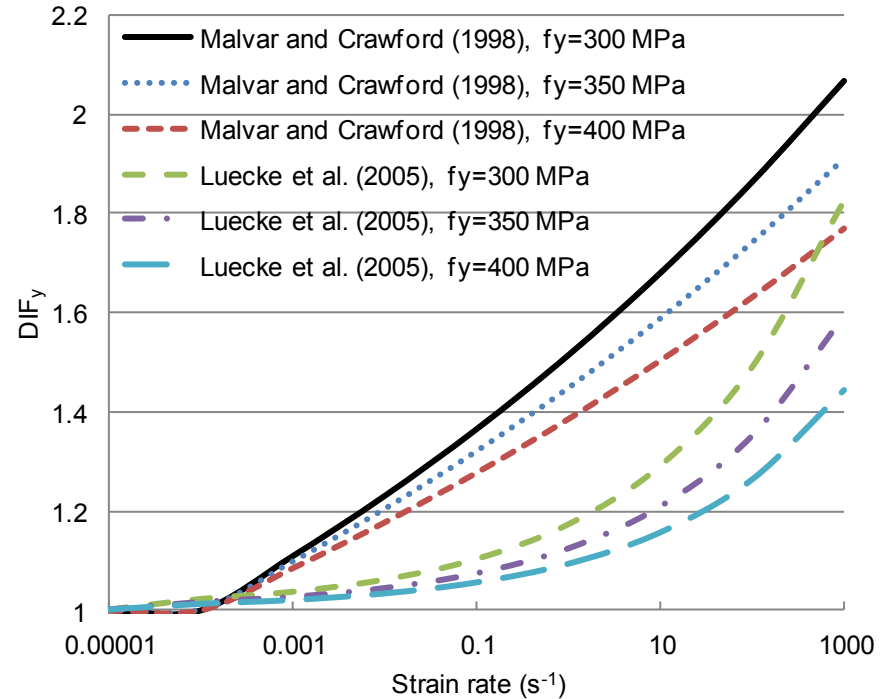
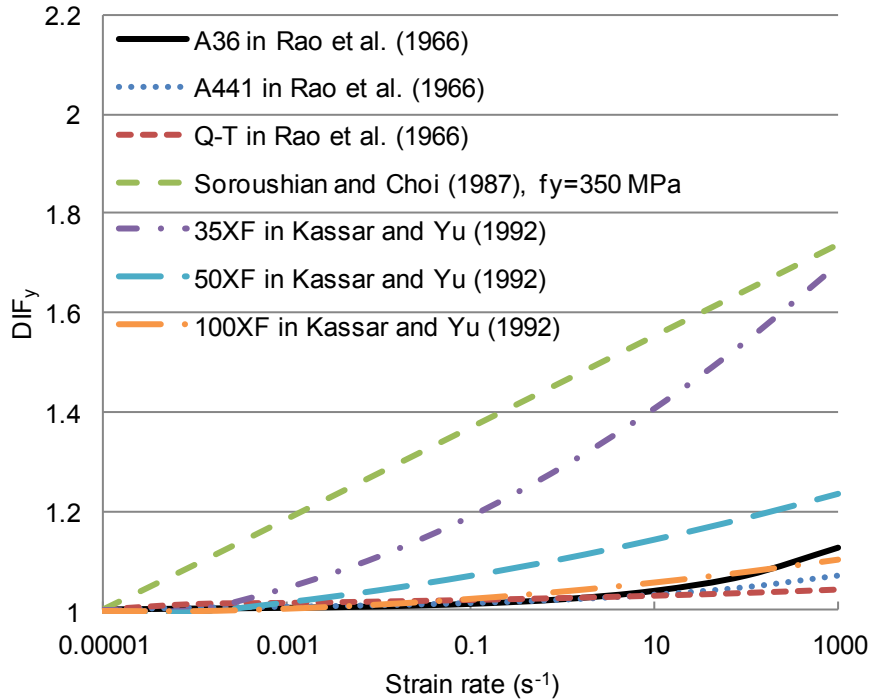
# Dynamic Design Stress for Steel



ASTM specifications	DIF <sub>y</sub>		DIF <sub>u</sub>
	Bending / Shear	Tension / Compression	
A36	1.29	1.19	1.10
A588	1.19	1.12	1.05
A514	1.09	1.05	1.00
A446/A653	1.10	1.10	1.00
A572	1.19	1.10	1.00
A992	1.19	1.10	1.00

## Dynamic Design Stress for Steel (UFC 3-340-02)

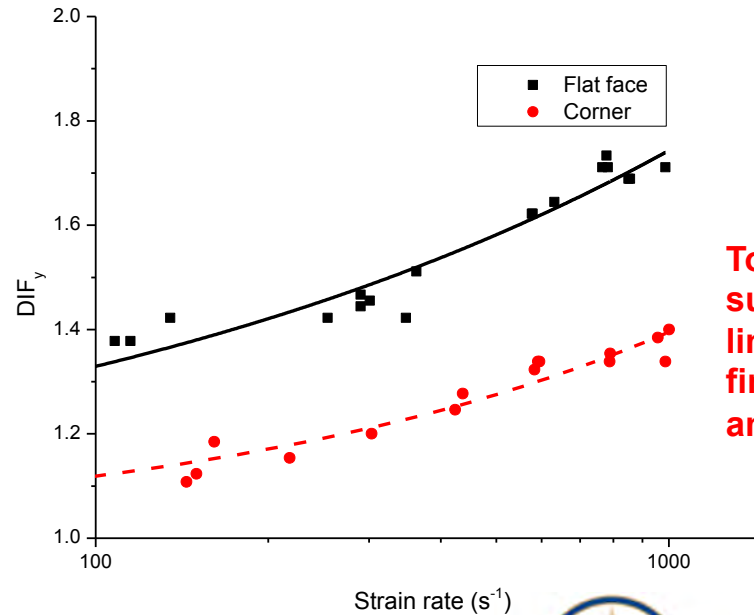
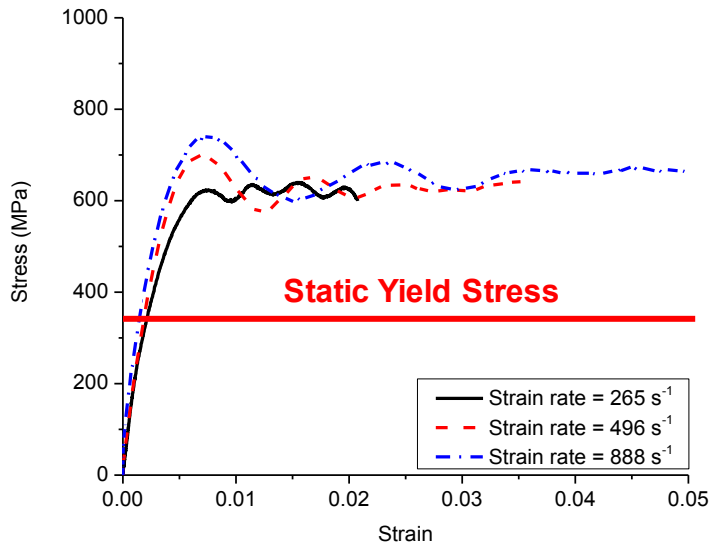
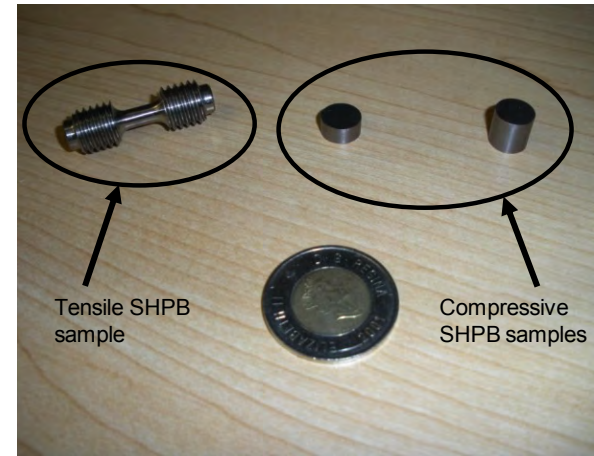
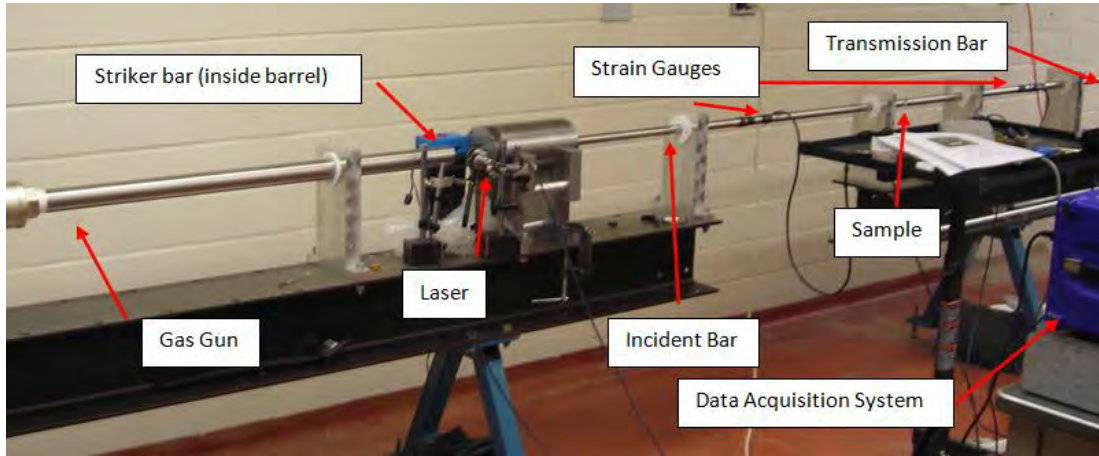
# Steel Dynamic Increase Factor (DIF)



**Relationships between DIF<sub>y</sub> and strain rate of various steels from previous investigations**

**Investigations on the high strain rate behaviour of HSS are scarce.**

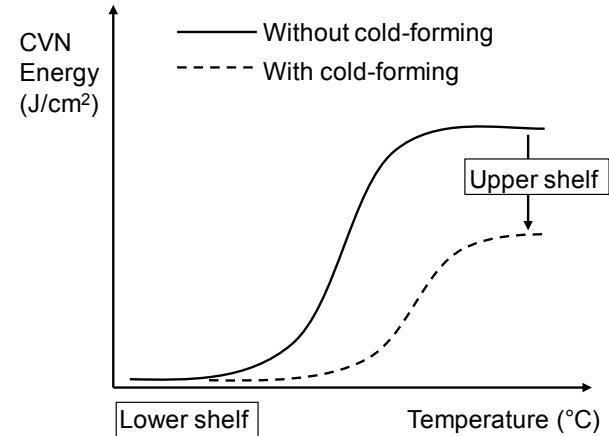
# Split Hopkinson Pressure Bar Testing



To be used in the subsequent non-linear dynamic finite element analysis

# Charpy V-Notch Impact Tests

Cracking in-service  
(low temperature or **dynamic loading**)

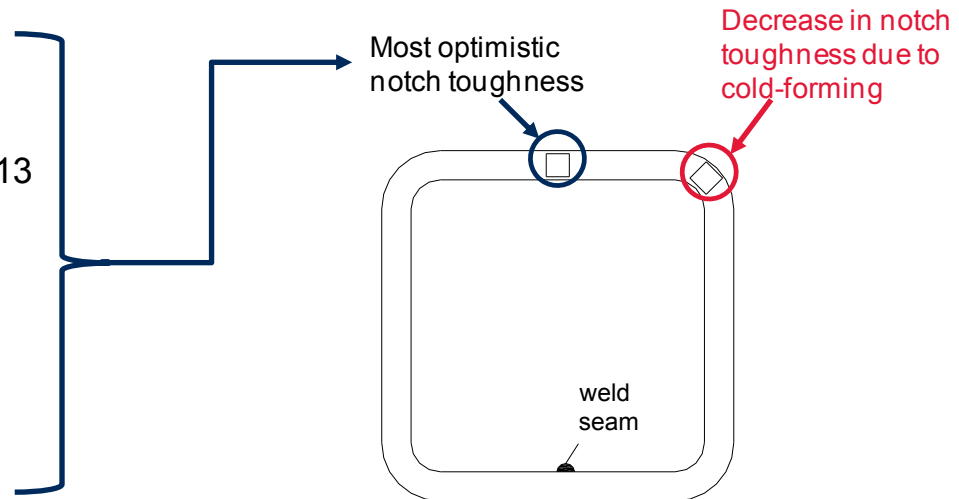


HSS product standards

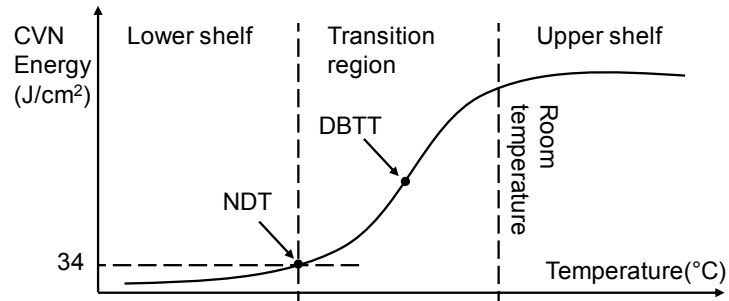
- ASTM A500-10
- ASTM A1085-13
- CAN/CSA G40.20-13/G40.21-13
- EN 10219:2006
- ISO 10799-1

International design standards

- AASHTO
- CSA S16-09
- EN 1993-1-10:2005

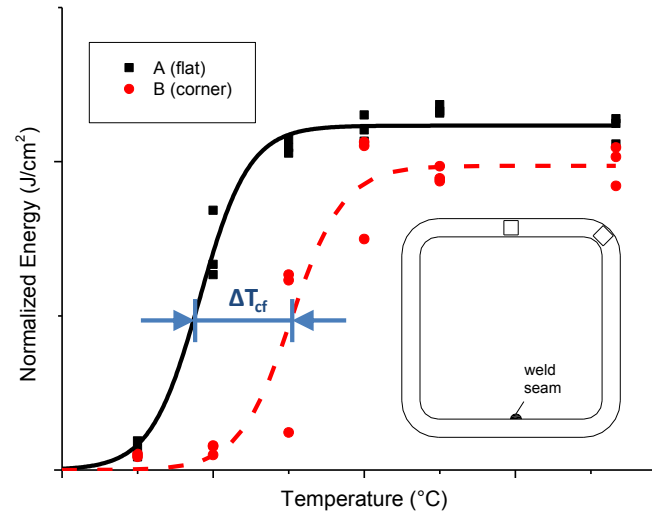
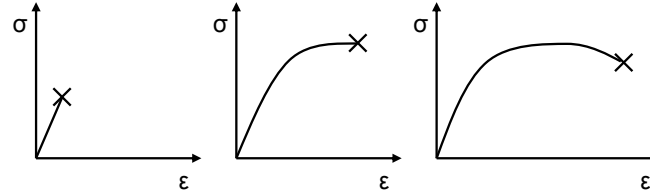


# Charpy V-Notch Impact Tests



DBTT = Ductile-to-Brittle Transition Temperature

NDT = Nil-Ductility Temperature



For notch toughness,  
Corner = weak spot

# Blast Arena Testing



# Blast Arena Testing



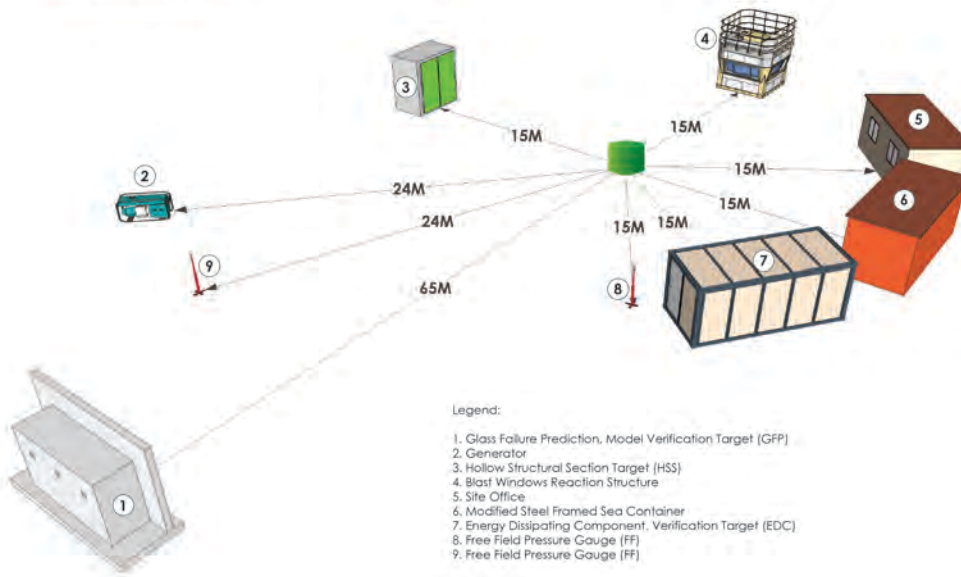


# Blast Arena Testing

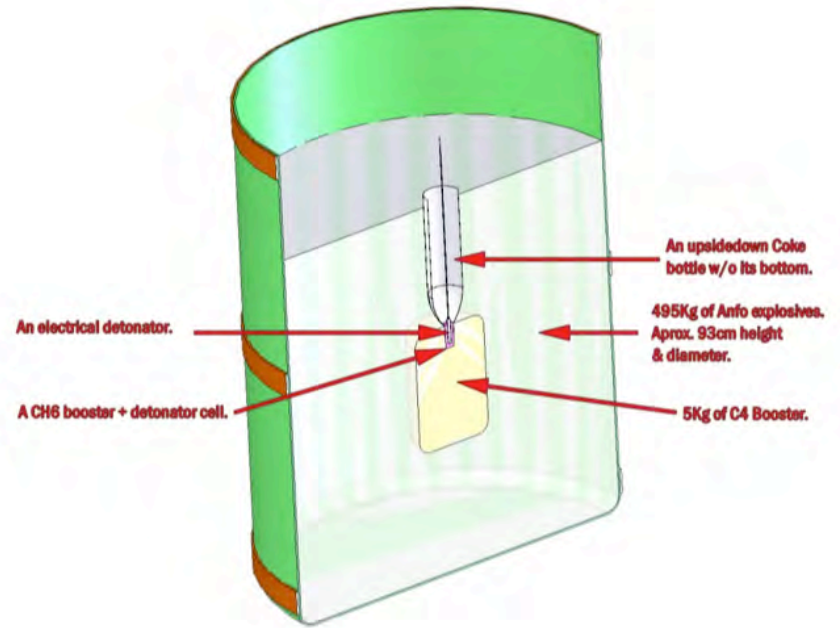


# 2012 Test Series Overview

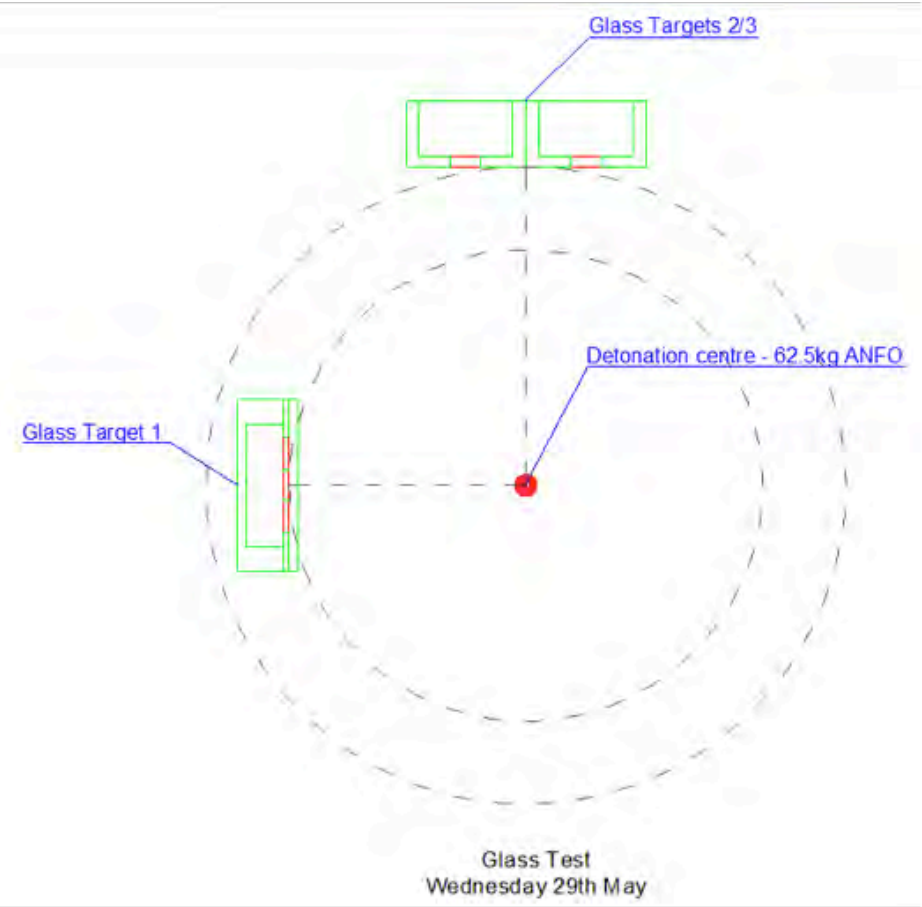
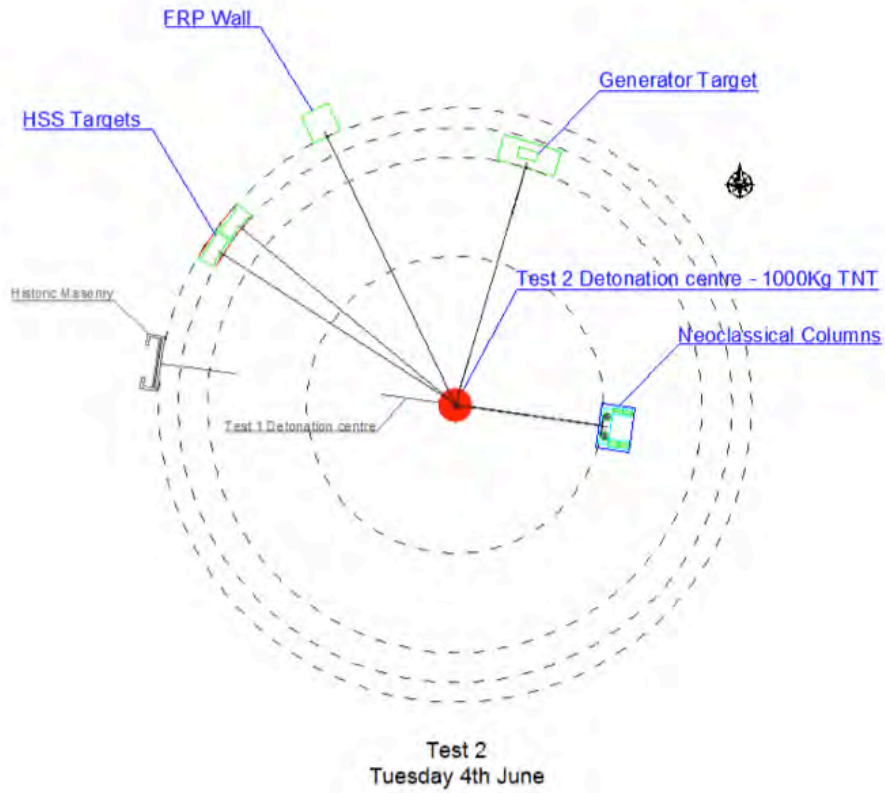
## Test 2 : 500Kg ANFO



- Legend:
1. Glass Failure Prediction, Model Verification Target [GFP]
  2. Generator
  3. Hollow Structural Section Target [HSS]
  4. Blast Windows Reaction Structure
  5. Site Office
  6. Modified Steel Framed Sea Container
  7. Energy Dissipating Component, Verification Target [EDC]
  8. Free Field Pressure Gauge [FF]
  9. Free Field Pressure Gauge [FF]



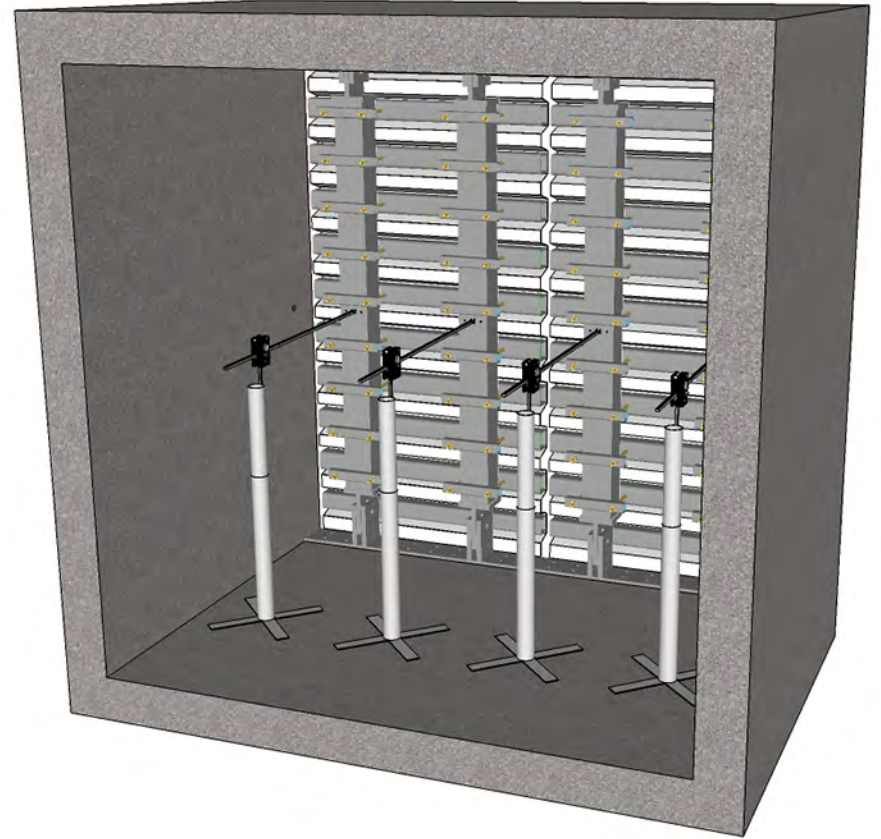
# 2013 Test Series Overview



# Test Series Charges



# Hollow Structural Section Target



# HSS Targets Before Test – Exterior



# HSS Targets Before Test – Interior



# HSS Targets After Test – Exterior

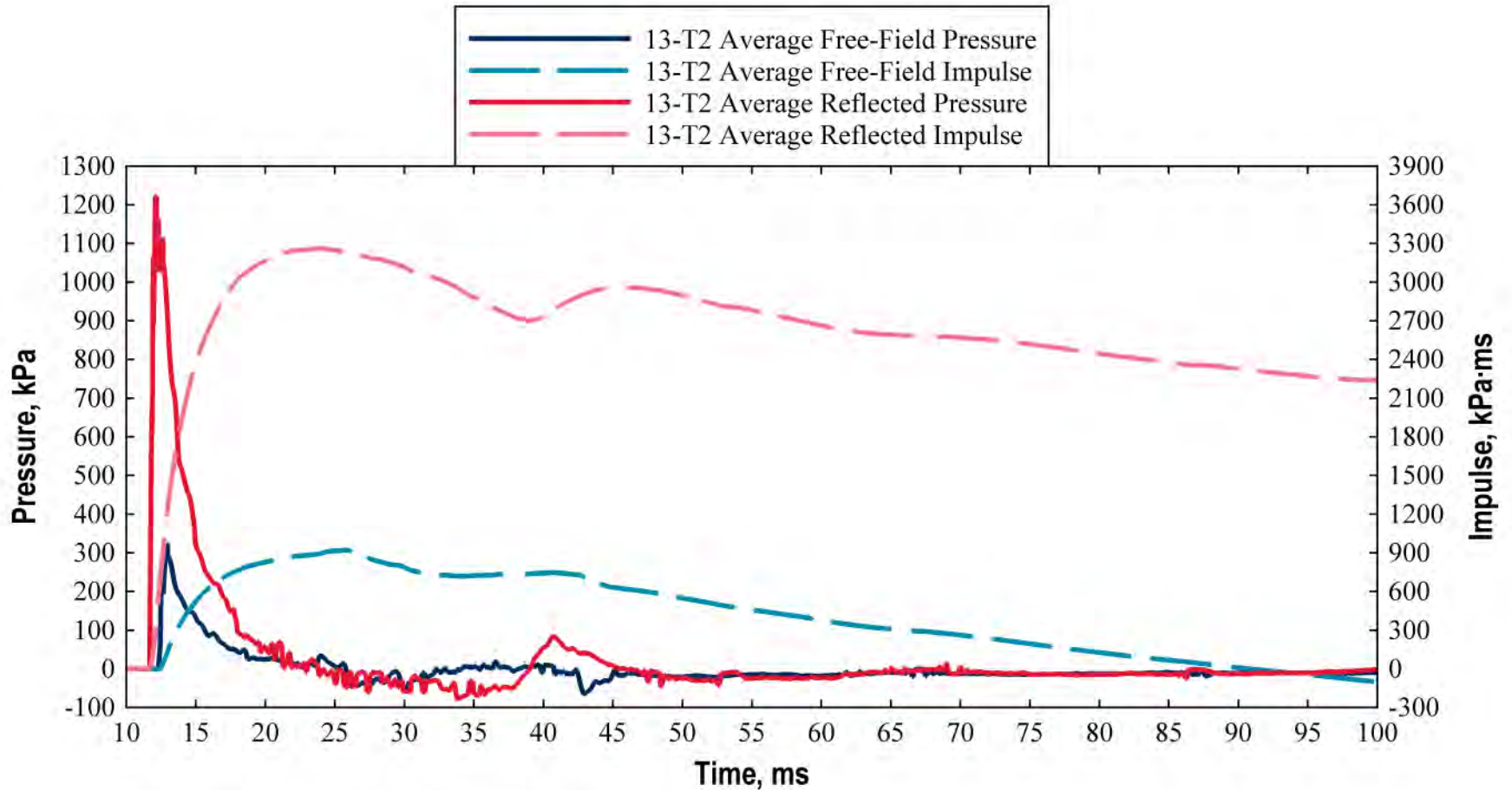




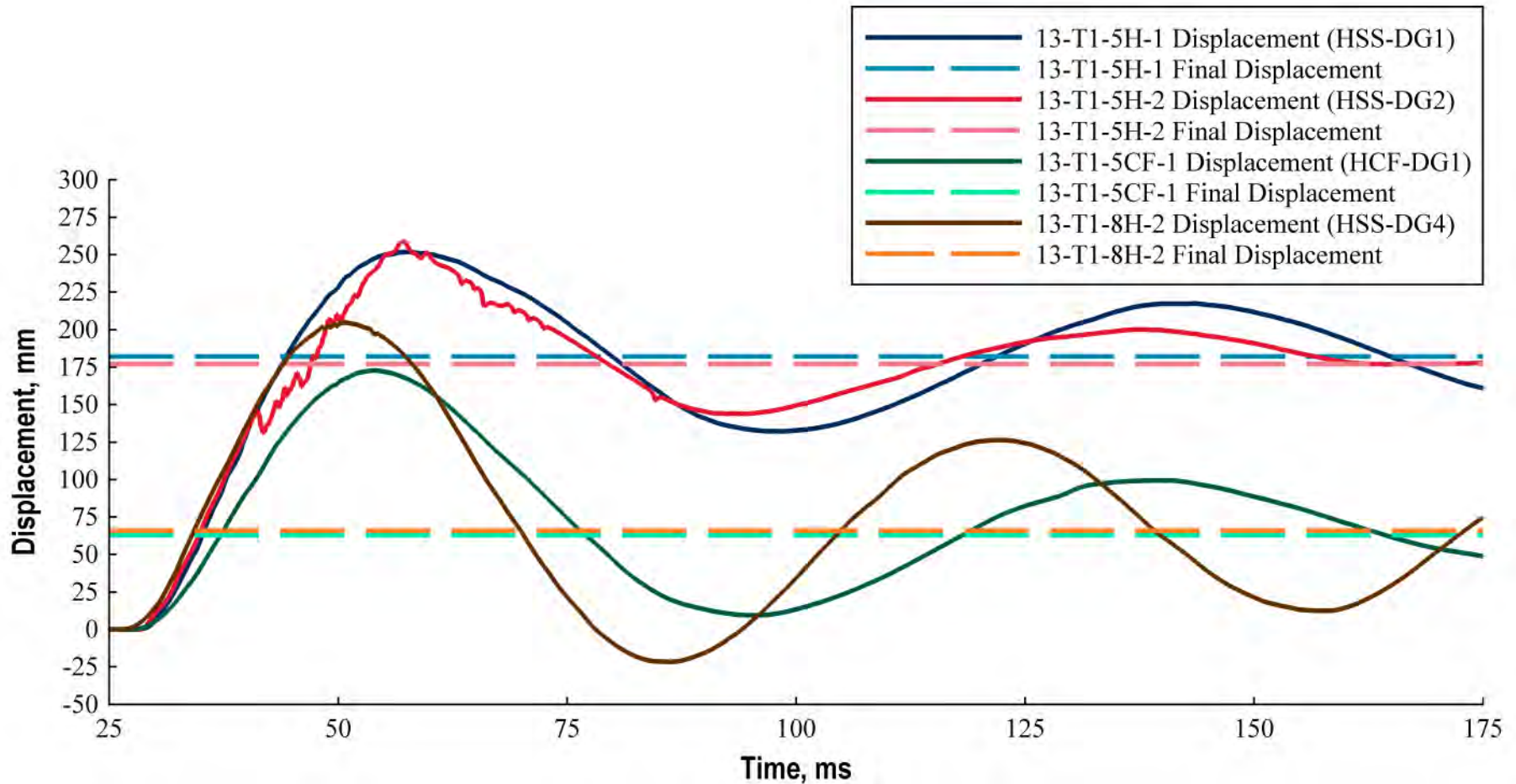
# HSS Targets After Test – Interior



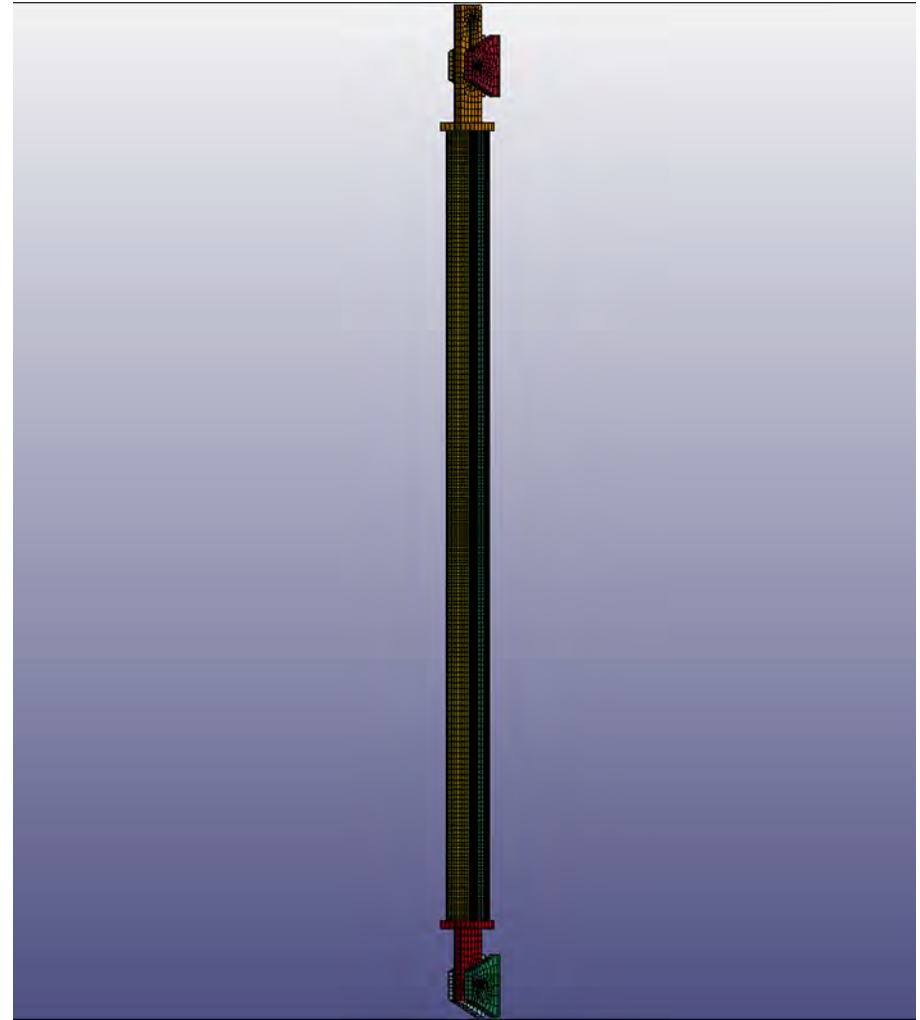
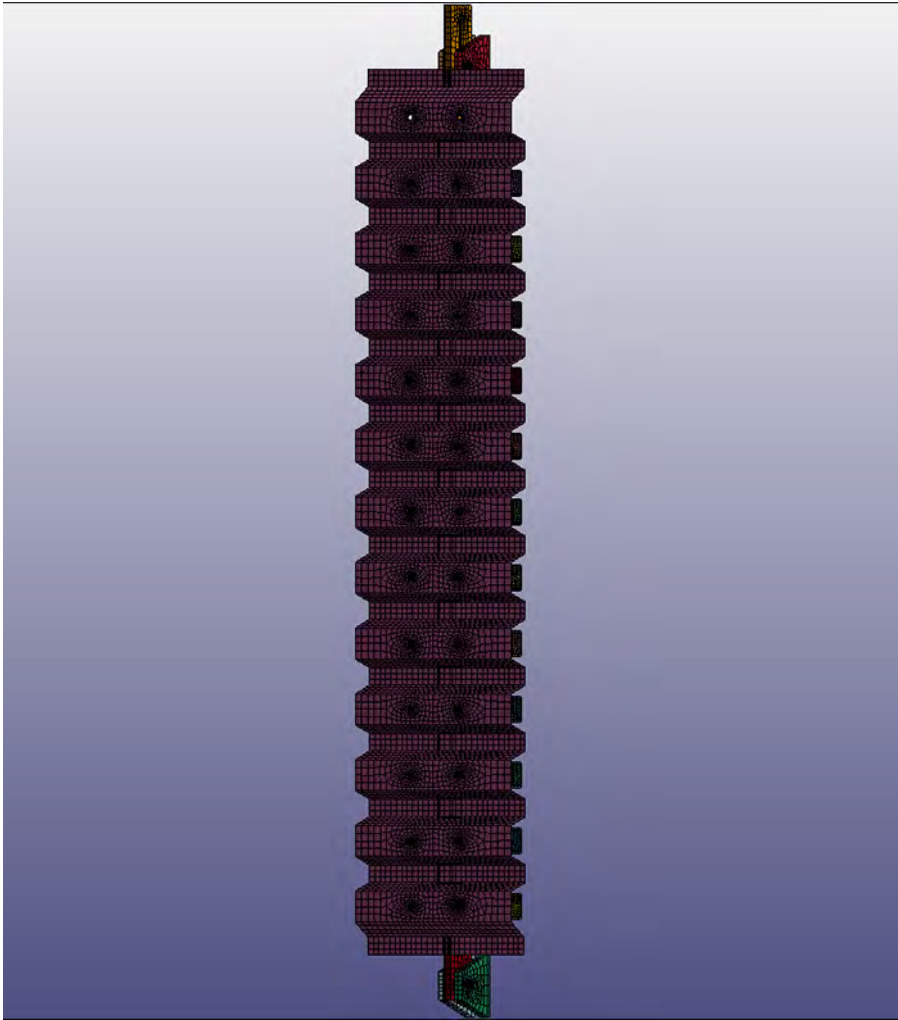
# HSS Targets Reflected Pressure-Time History



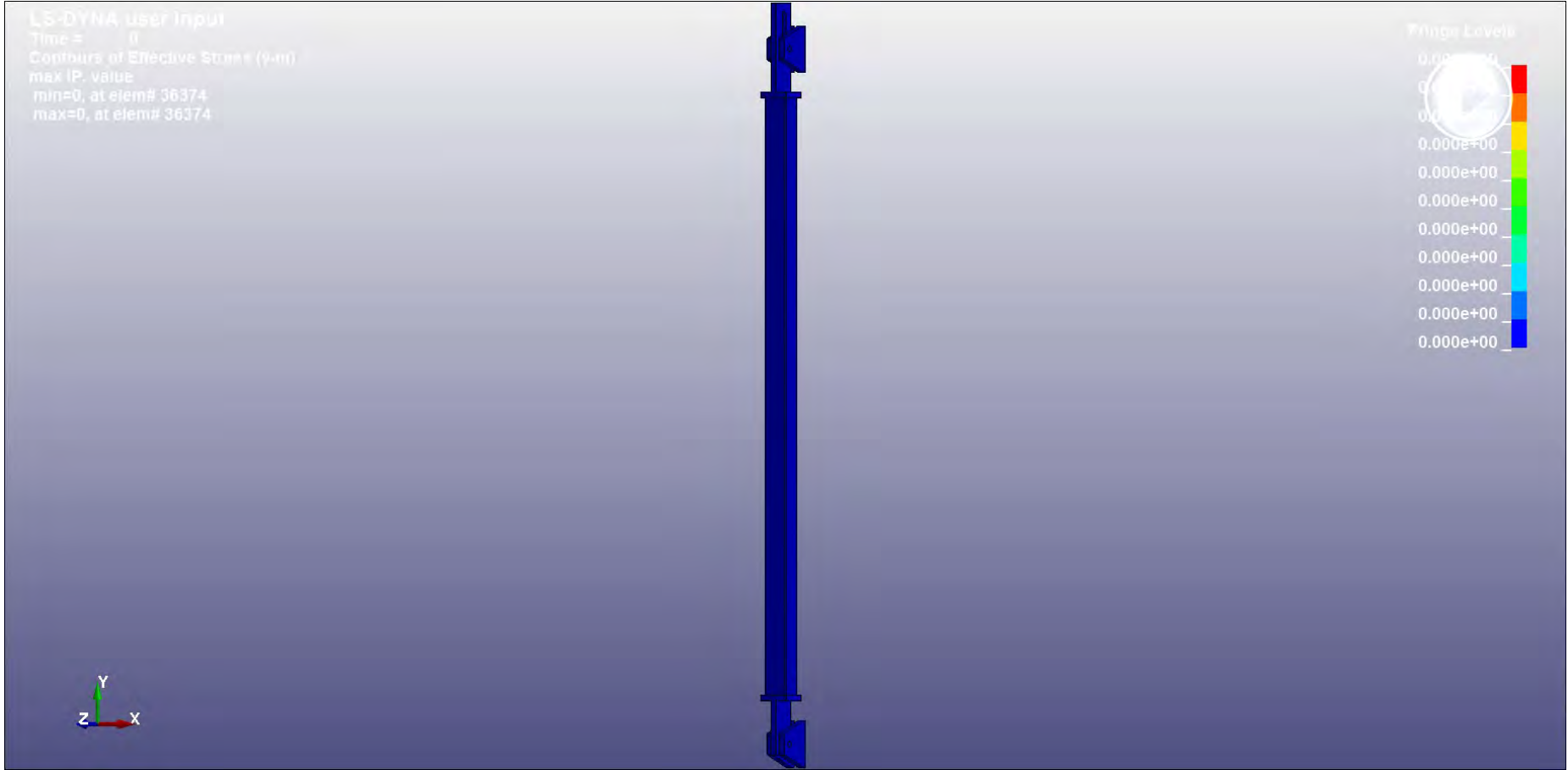
# HSS Targets Displacement-Time History



# Explicit Finite Element Analysis



# von Mises Stress-Time Distribution (Hollow)



# Glazing Targets Before Test



# Glazing Targets Before Test



# Glazing Targets Before Test

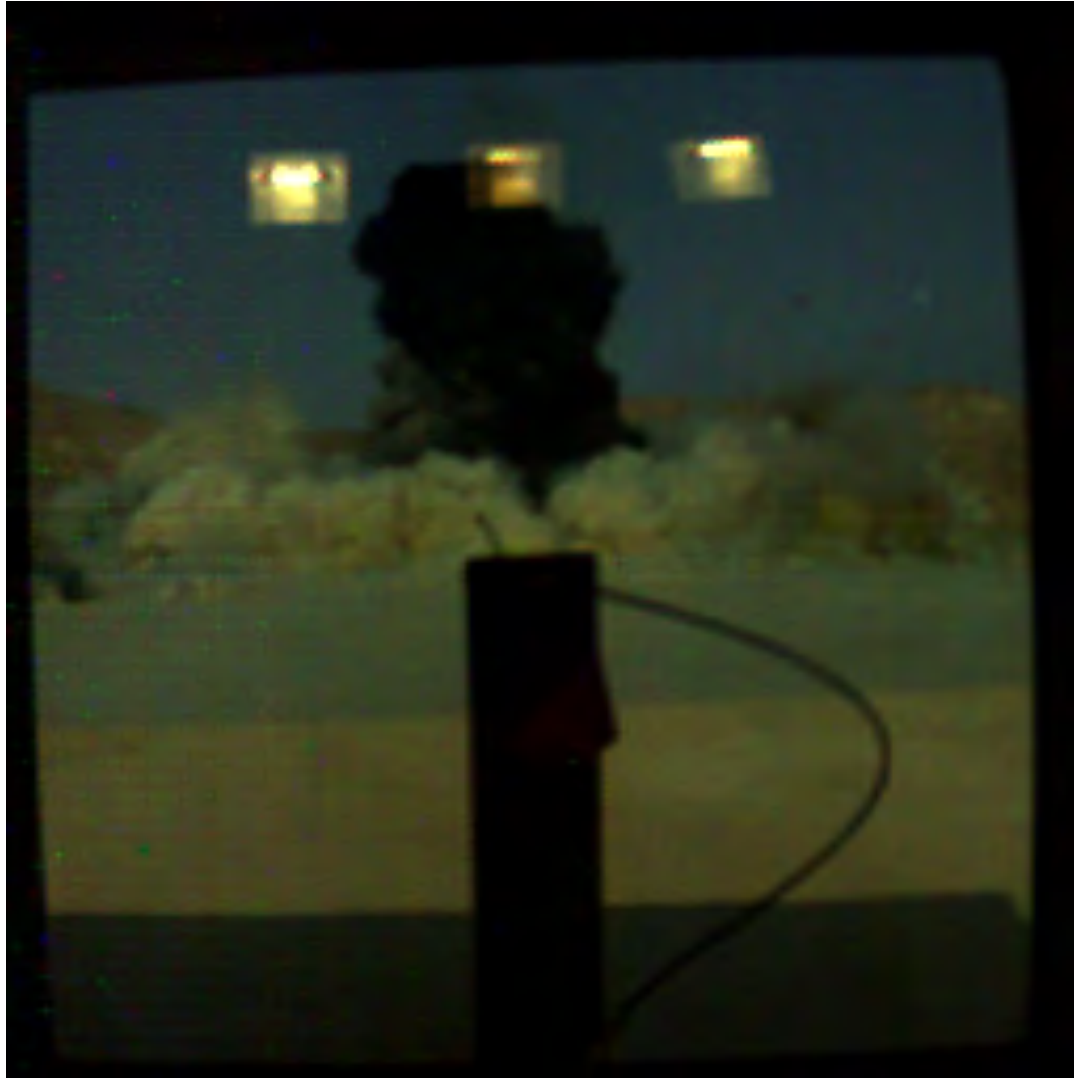




# Glazing Detonation



# Pane Oscillations



# Pane Failure



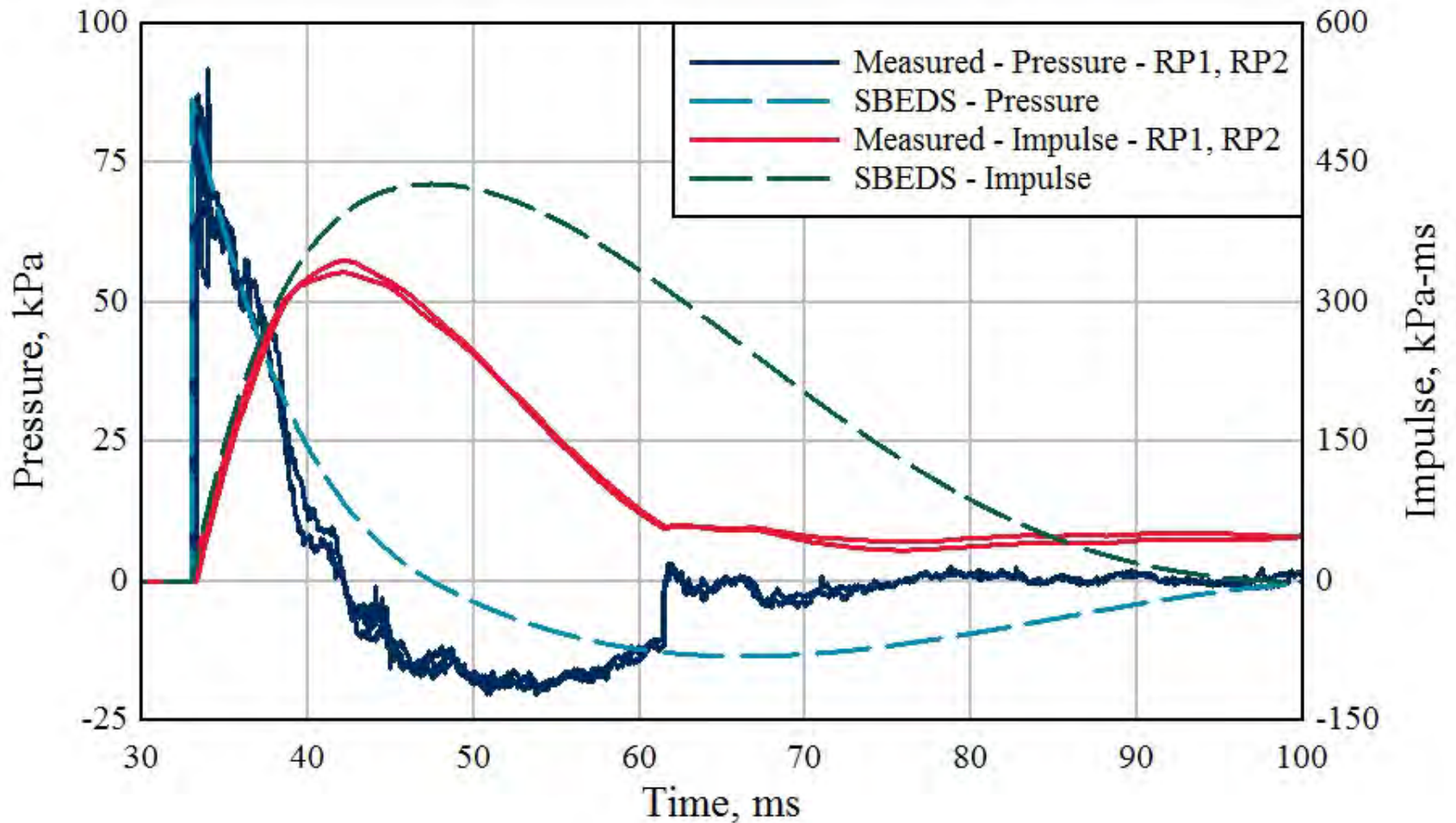
# Glazing Target After Test



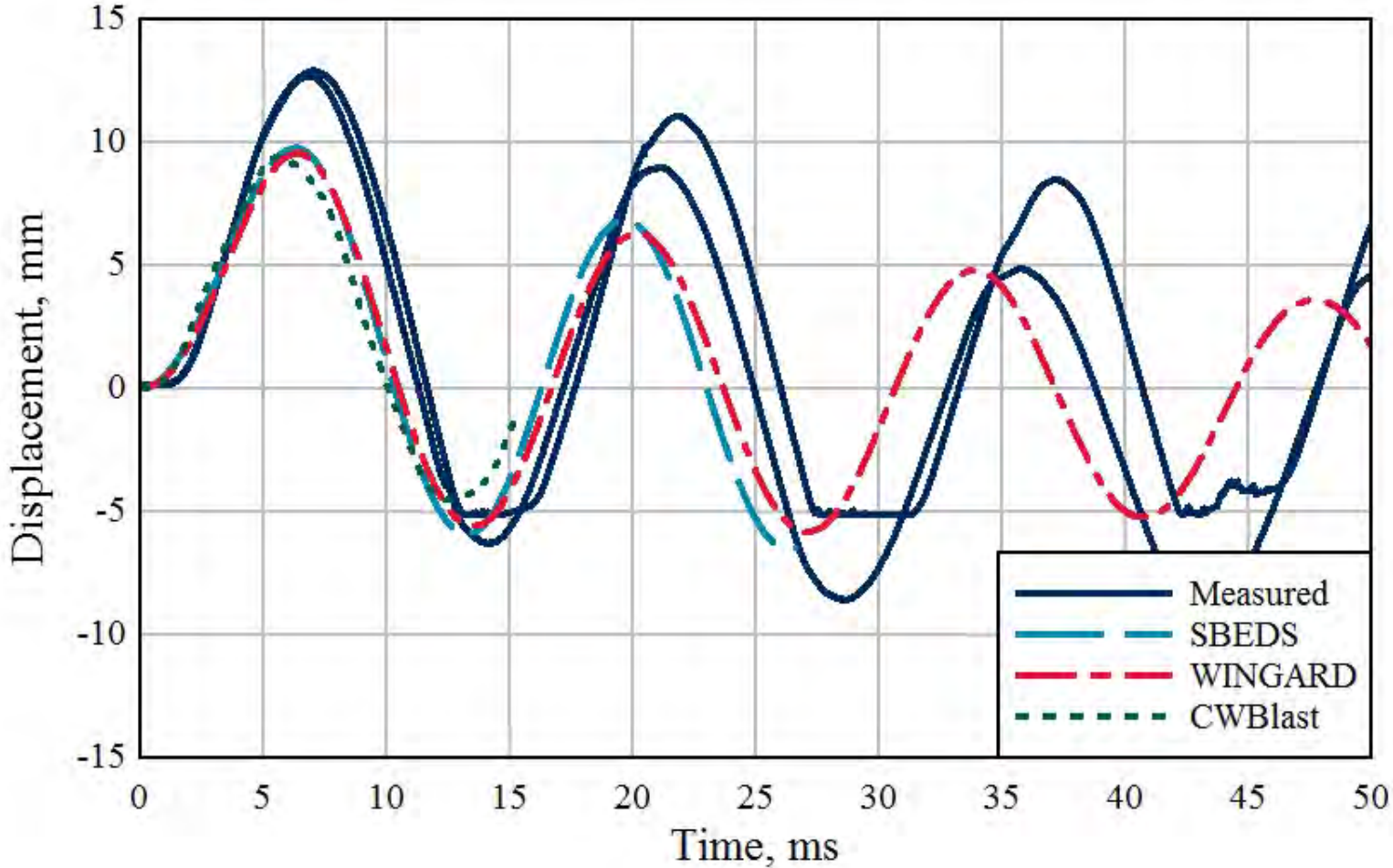
# Glazing Target After Test



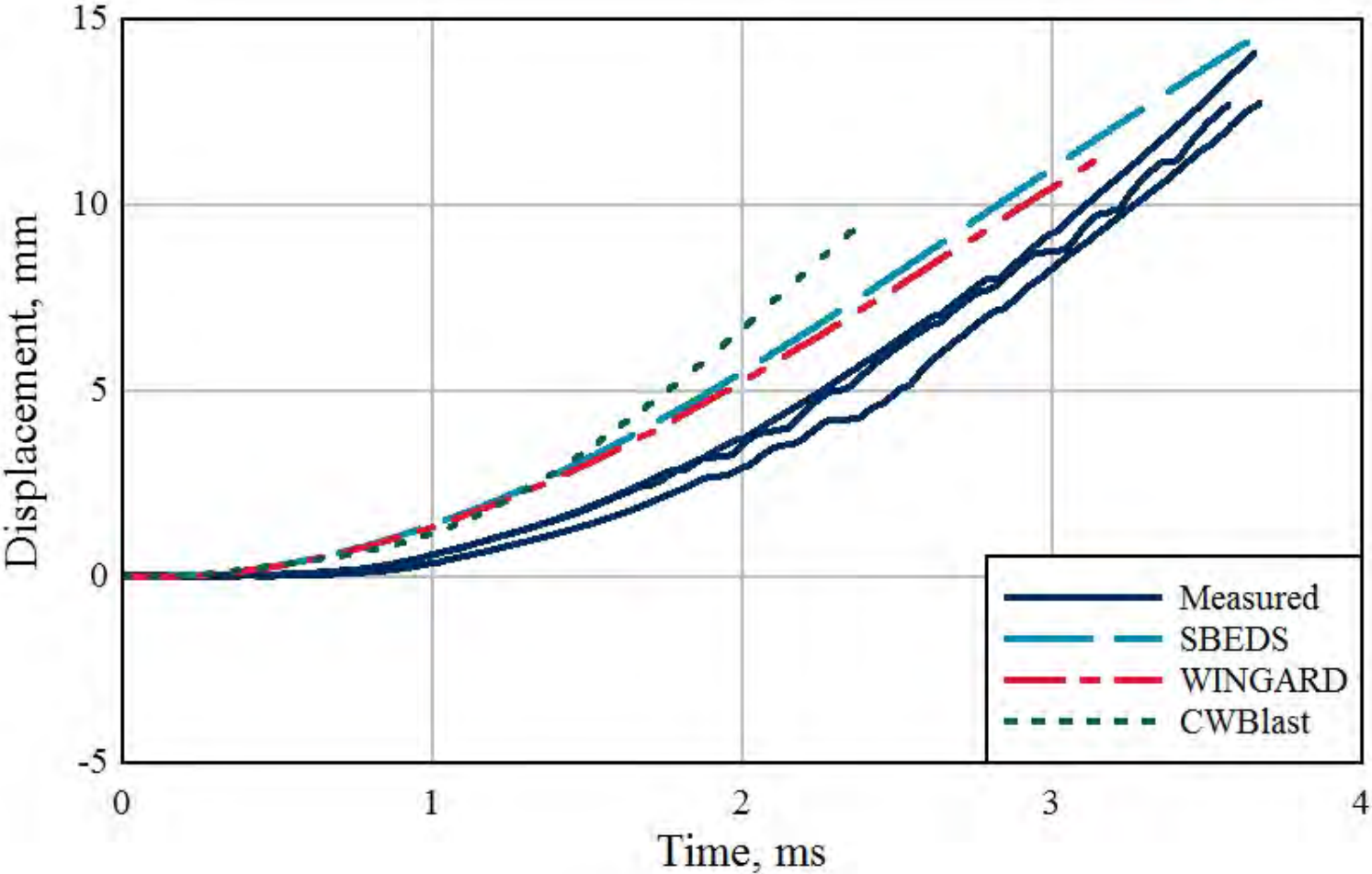
# Glazing Reflected Pressure-Time History



# 2012 Glazing Displacement-Time History

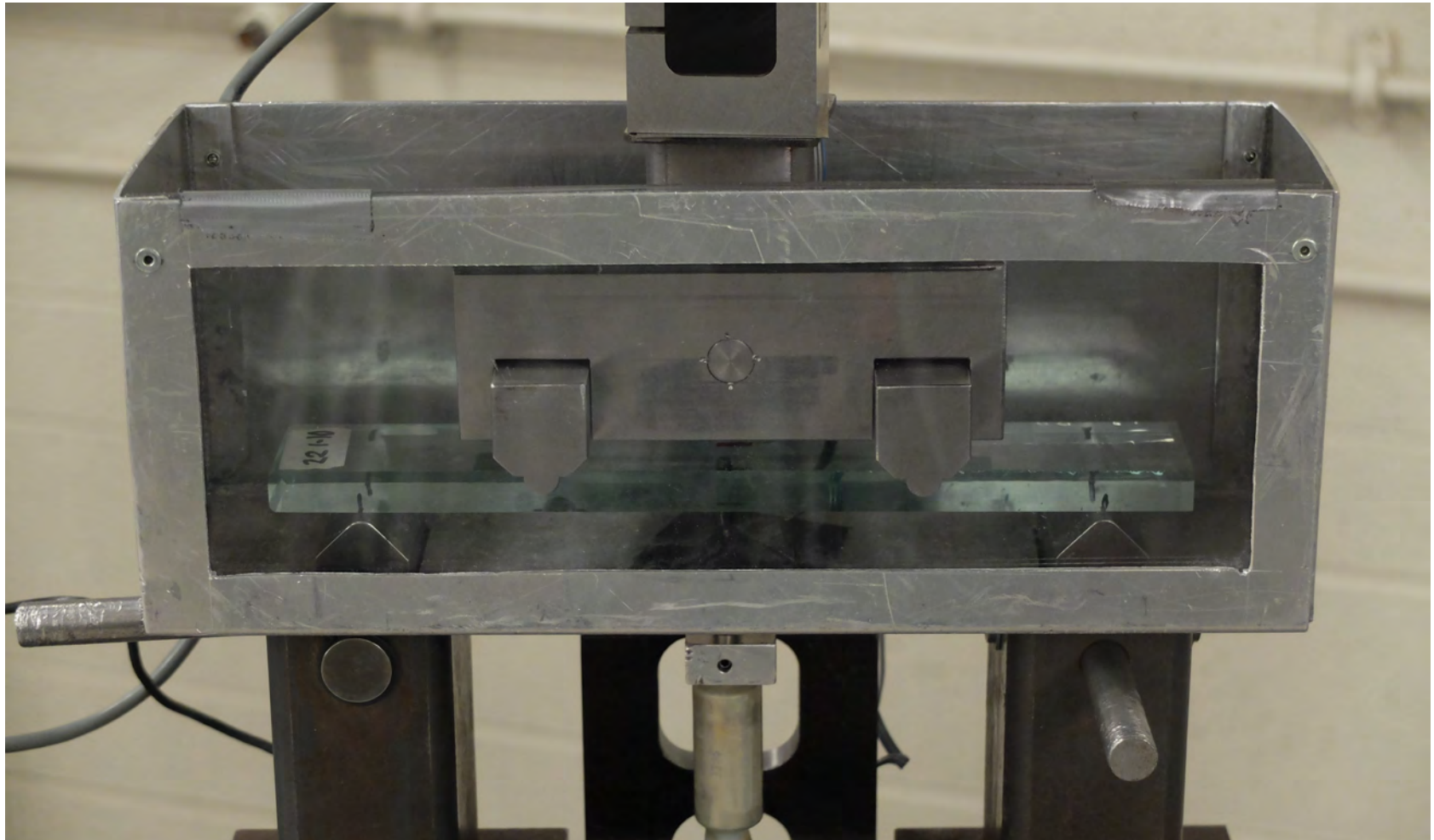


# 2013 Glazing Displacement-Time History

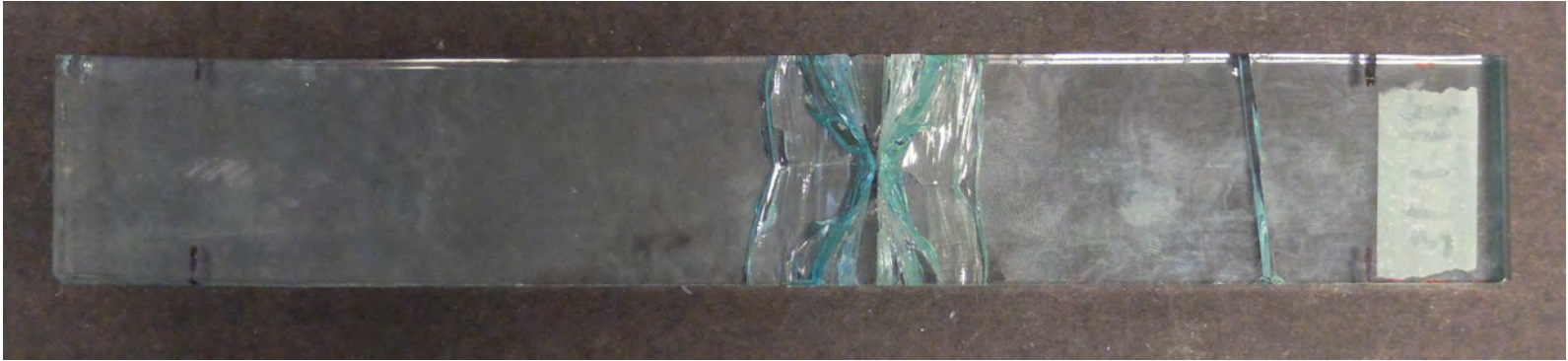




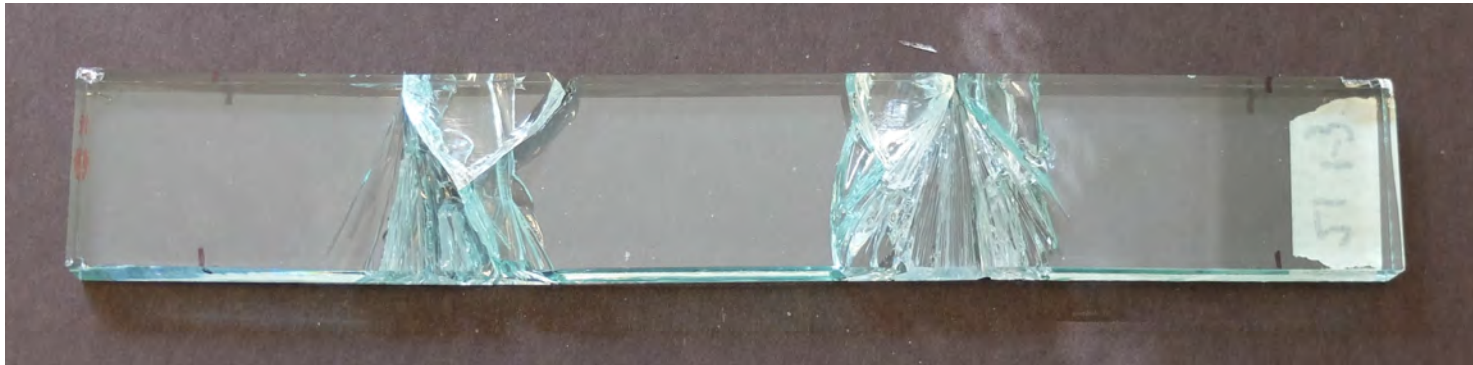
# Four-Point Bending Test Apparatus



# Typical Failed Specimens



Failure Between Loading Points

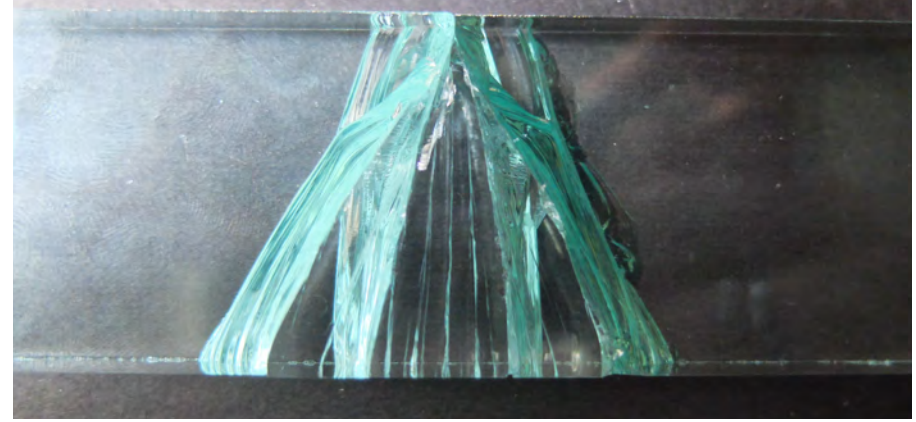


Multiple Failures at Loading Points

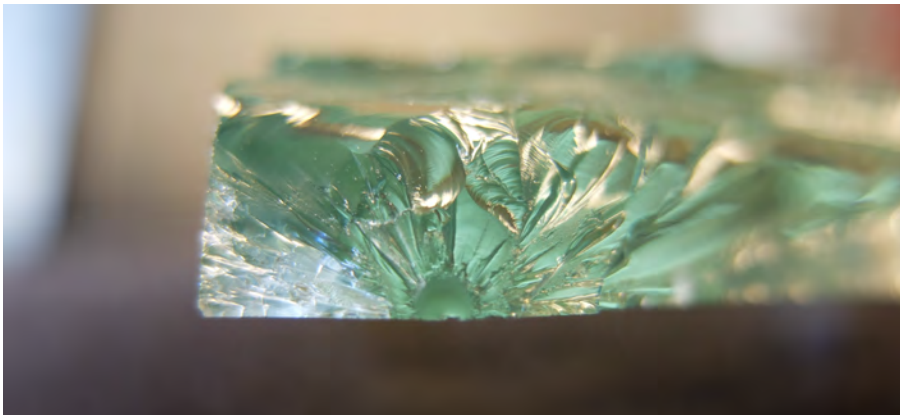
# Static Failure Types



Face Failure – Plan View



Edge Failure - Plan view

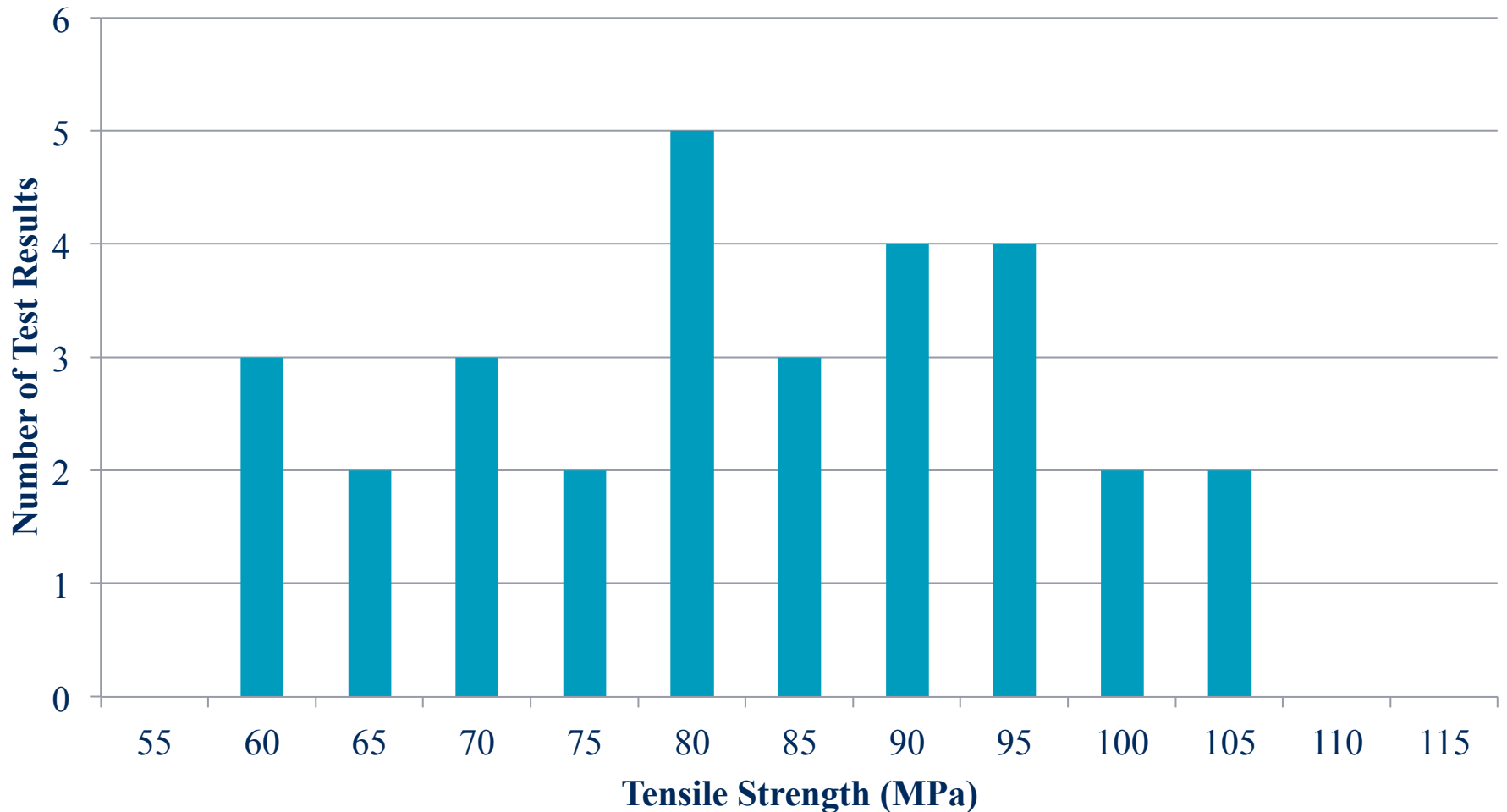


Face Failure – Cross Section

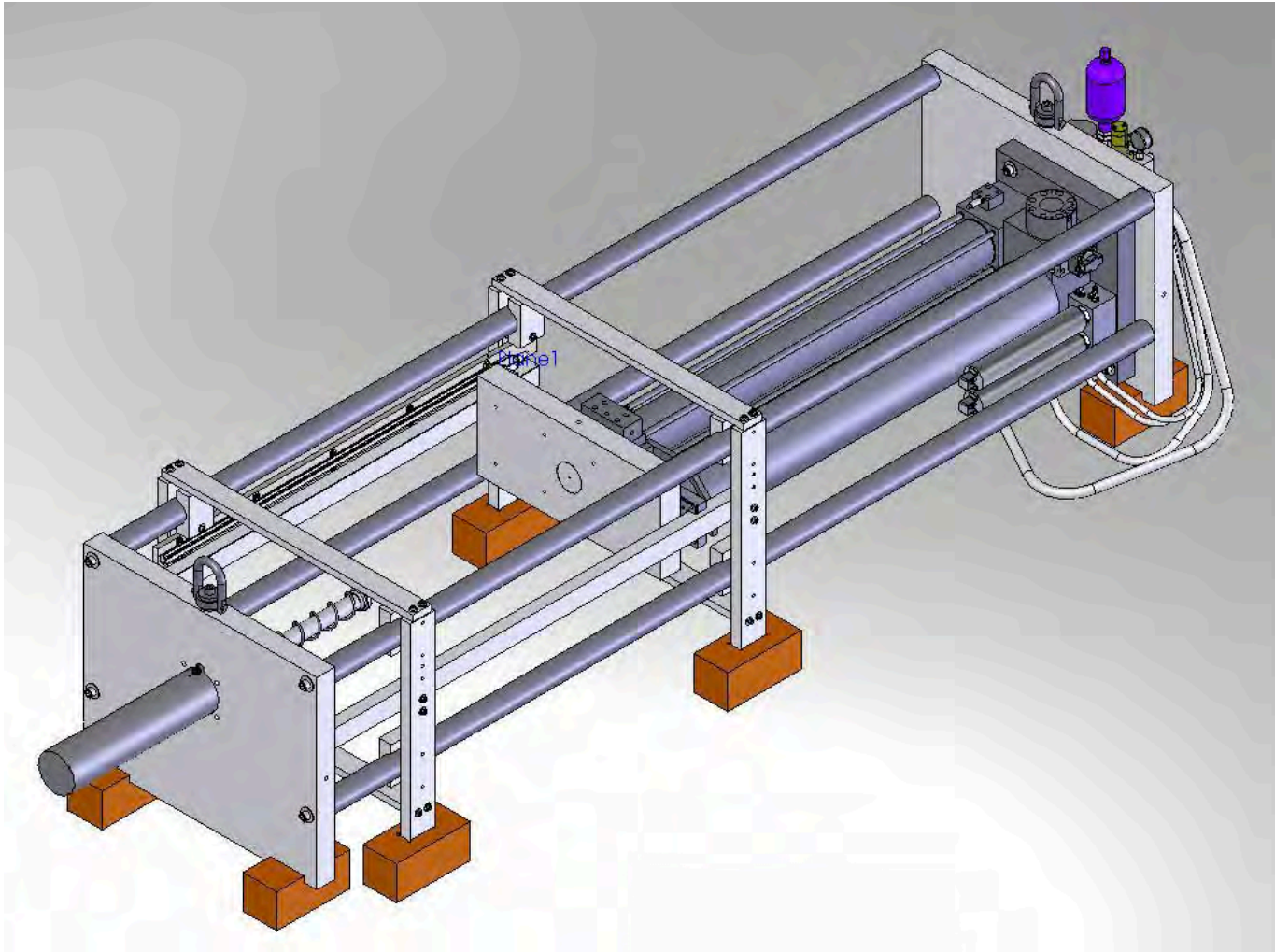


Edge Failure – Cross Section

# Distribution of Tensile Strength Values



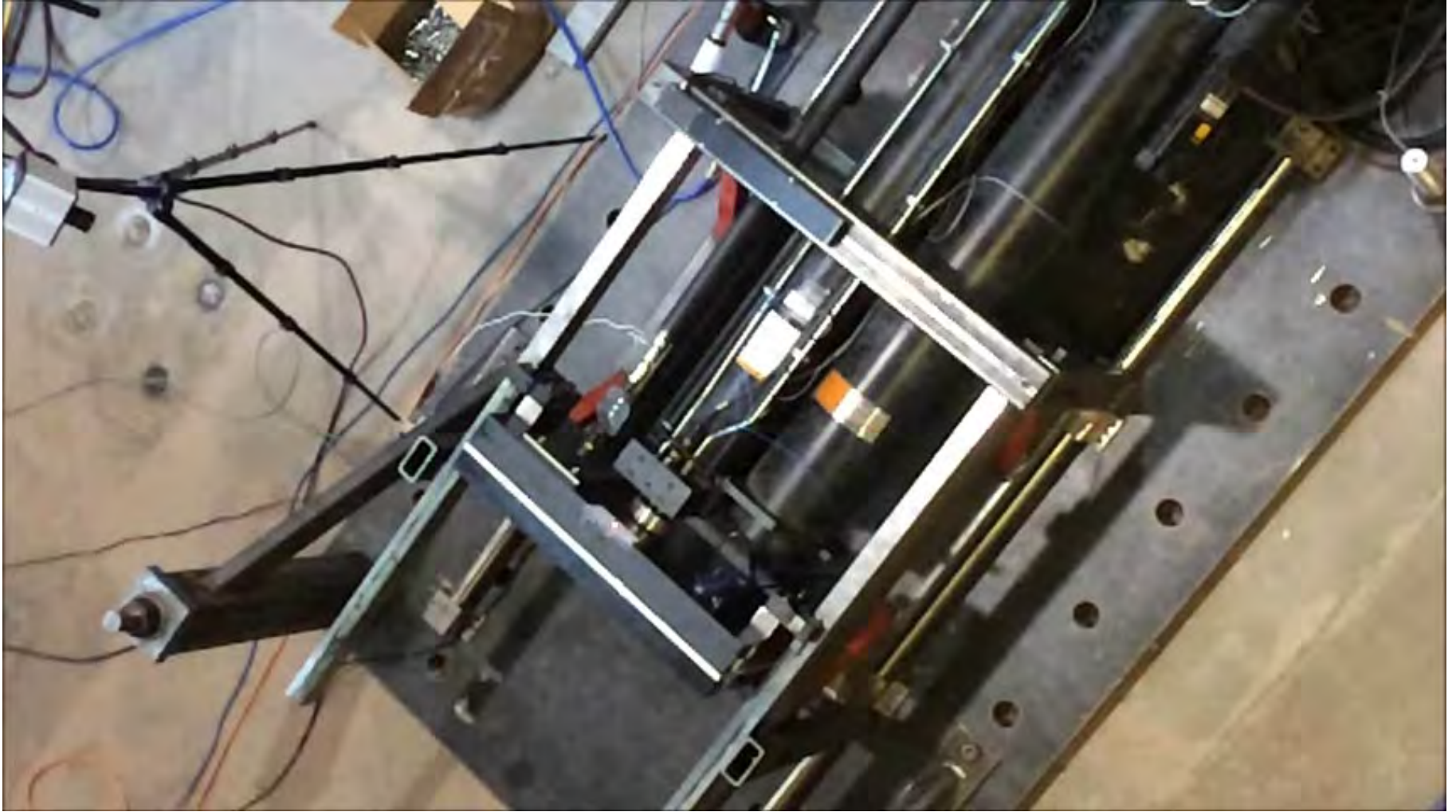
# Blast Simulator



# Laboratory Blast Simulator



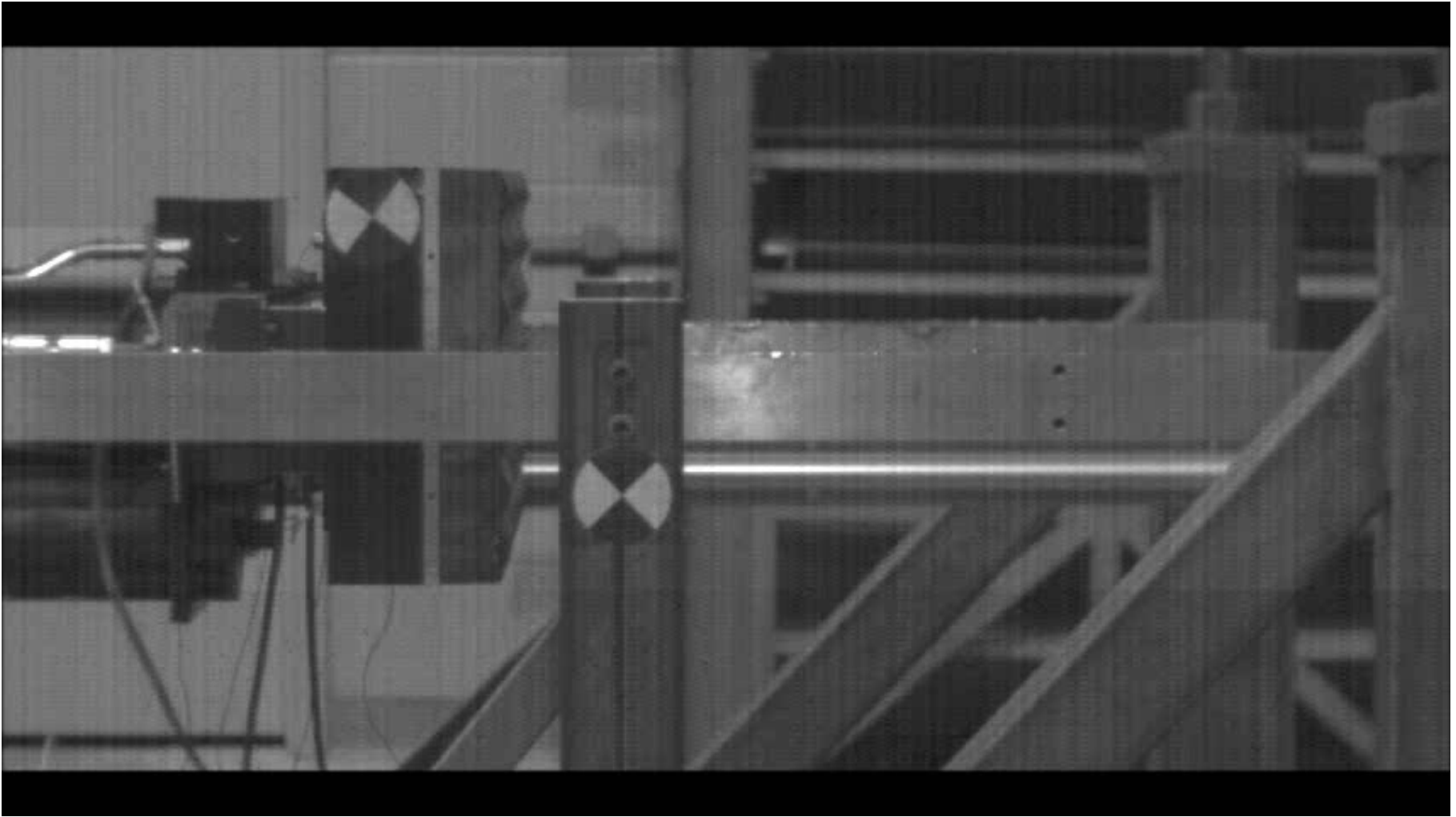
# Laboratory Blast Simulator



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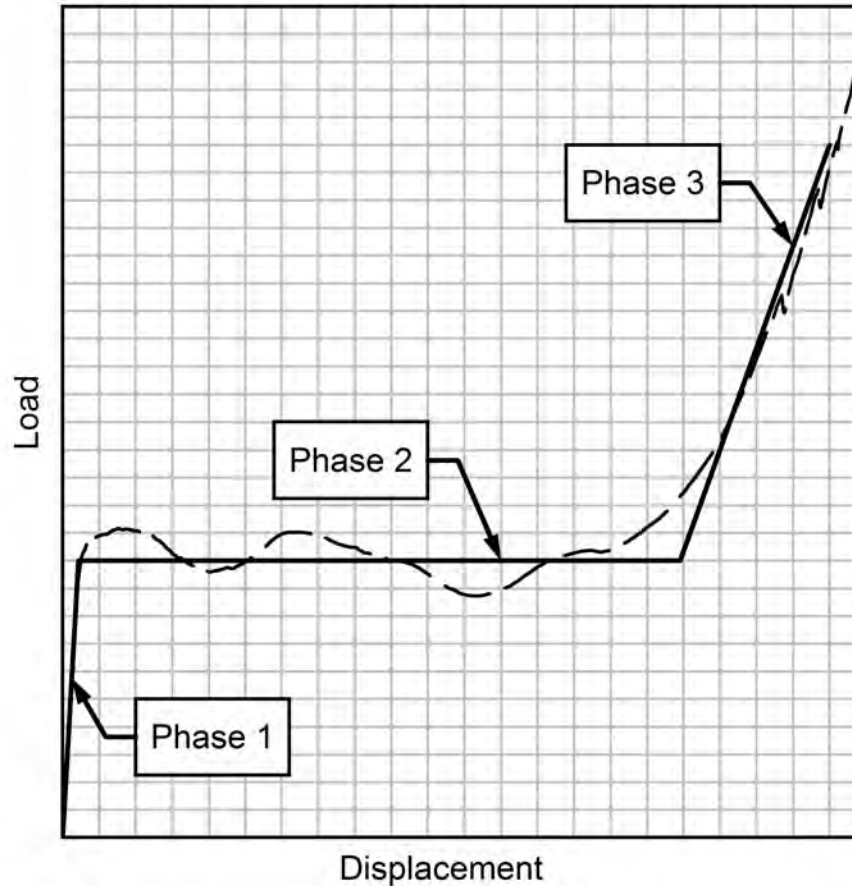
# Laboratory Blast Simulator



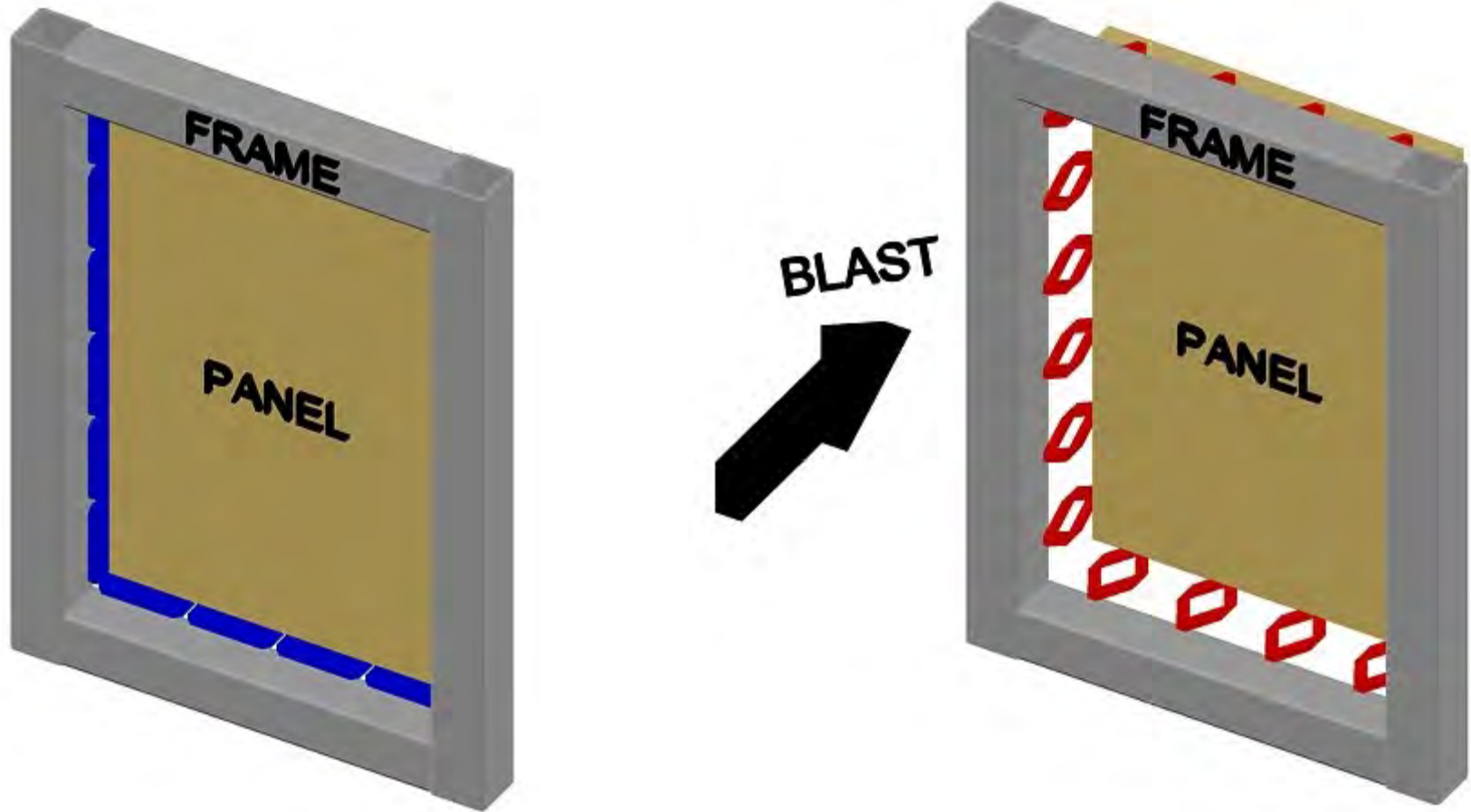


# Load-Displacement Curve

Load Displacement: 3 Phase Behaviour



# Future Blast Simulator Tests



# Future Research

- 2015 Arena Field Blast Tests
  - Glazing, steel, etc.
- Laboratory experimentation and analytical work
  - Glazing, Steel
  - Blast Simulator
  - Numerical modelling and software development (e.g. CWBlast)
- Excellent Research Group
  - One Post-Doctoral Fellow, Two Ph.D. and Three M.A.Sc. Candidates
- Explora Foundation

# Outreach

- Publications
  - Technical Journal Articles
  - Explora Foundation Blast Test Reports
- Presentations
  - Conferences, e.g. ISIEMS, MABS
  - Other groups
- Technology transfer to industry
- Education

# Acknowledgements

- Explora Foundation
- NSERC, OGS and other governmental organizations
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- Research Group
  - Min Sun, Cameron Ritchie, Kevin Spiller, Matthew Gow, Kyle Tousignant
- Prof. David Yankelevsky
- Many others...

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