

Chemical and Biological Information Systems (CBIS) Conference & Exhibition

**January 8 – 12 2007
Austin Texas**

HAPPIE

THE DUTCH BALLISTIC MISSILE INTERCEPT

CONSEQUENCE SIMULATOR

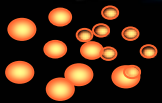
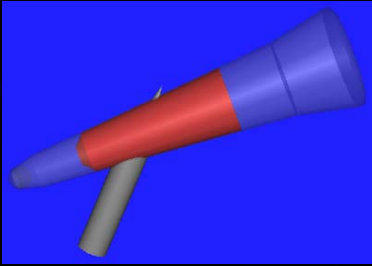
Dr. Elena Abadjieva, Reinier Sterkenburg, François Bouquet, Peter Doup

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Description of the models chain – present status
- Development of new sub-models – project in progress
- Applications

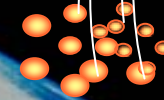
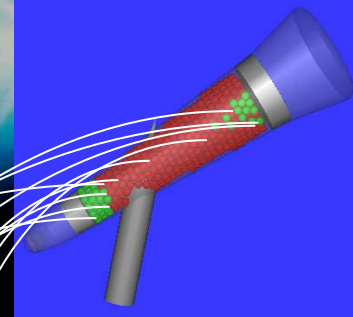
Ballistic missile intercept consequence simulation

Bulk warhead

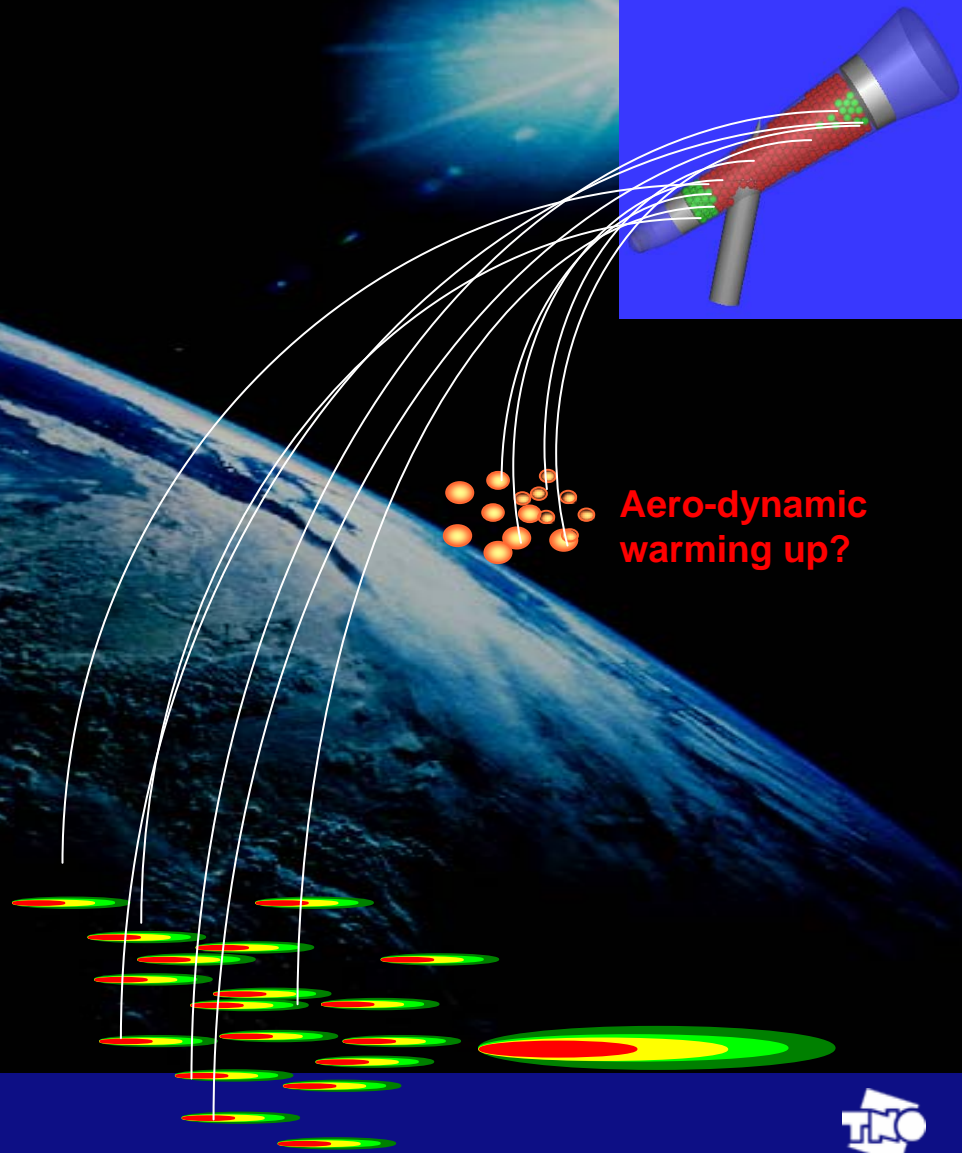
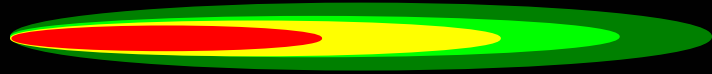


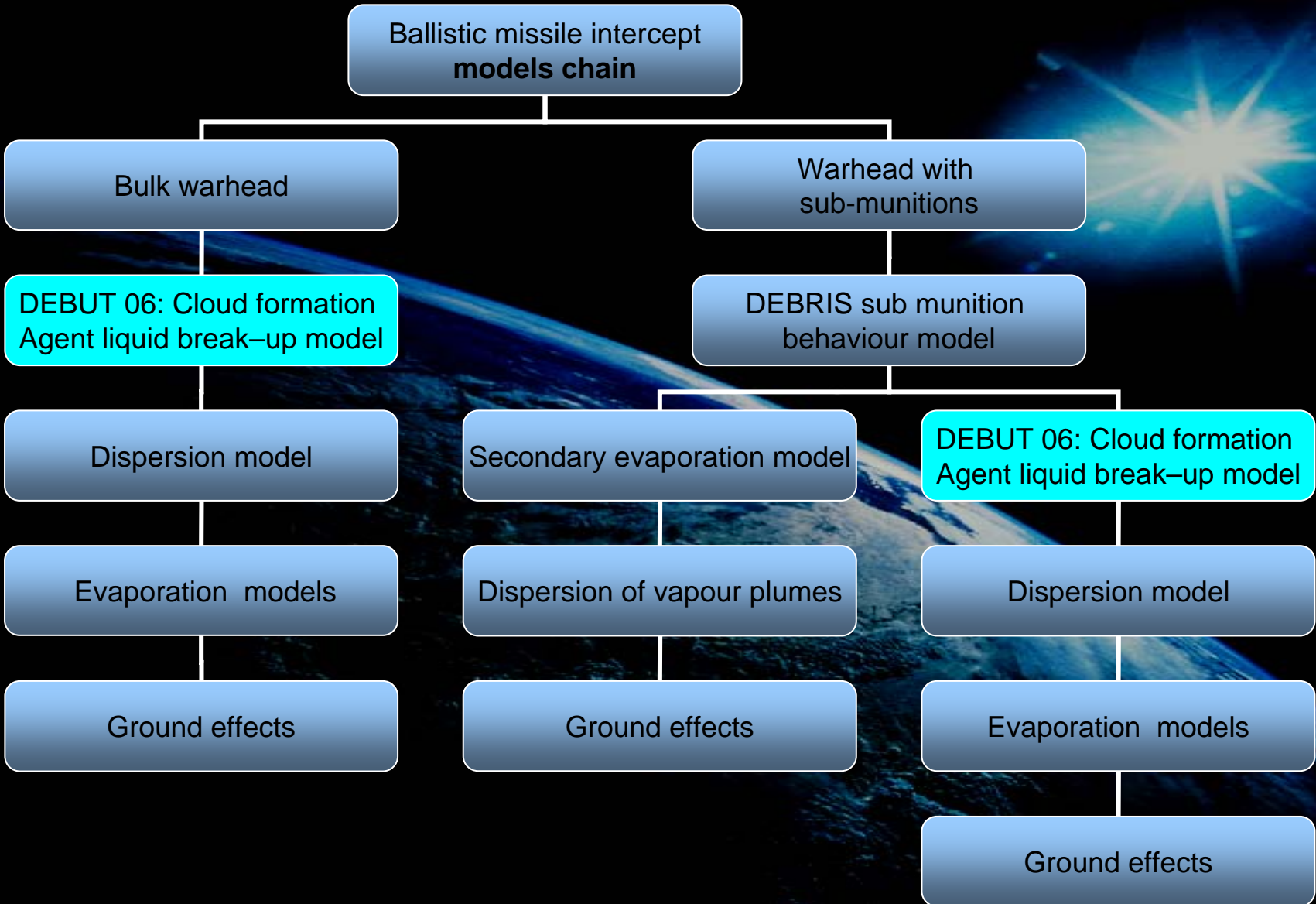
Agent phase transformation?

Warhead with submunitions



Aero-dynamic warming up?





INPUT

MIR
Missile intercept report

CDR
Chemical wind report

BWR
Basic wind report

HAPPIE

OUTPUT

Ground effects
NBC2
NBC3

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graph TD; A[Ground effects] --- B[Liquid and vapour deposition patterns (probability contour levels)]; A --- C[Dose ground patterns]; A --- D[Agent mass recovery on the ground]; A --- E[Casualty model (available but not included)];
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Ground effects

Liquid and vapour
deposition
patterns

(probability
contour levels)

Dose
ground patterns

Agent mass
recovery
on the ground

Casualty model
(available but
not included)

Meteo Model

- Monte Carlo procedures simulate the wind direction, the wind speed and the Pasquill class (generate a systematic frequency distribution of the three meteo parameters)
- $\text{Sigma} = -a \cdot \ln(u) + b$, gaussian distribution of the wind direction, u is the predicted wind speed
- To generate Meteo conditions we randomly combine: wind speed, wind direction and Pasquill class
- All combinations of Meteo conditions form an ensemble with a representative frequency distribution
- Experimentally validated based on 20 months hourly observations and predictions at 30 meteorological stations

Dispersion model

Puff definition

$$C(x, y, z, t) = m(t) \cdot E_x \cdot E_y \cdot E_z$$

$$E_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot \sigma_x} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(x - x_c)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right)$$

$C(x, y, z)$: mass concentration at location (x, y, z)

x_c, y_c, z_c : co-ordinates of the centre of the puff

$m(t)$: mass contained in the puff

$\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$: standard deviations of the mass distribution

Puff expansion

$$\sigma_{xy} = f(x, a, b, u(z_i))$$

$$\sigma_z = f(x, z_0, c, d)$$

x - travel distance

a, b, c, d - Pasquill stability class dependent constants

u - wind speed at height z_i

z_0 - terrain roughness length

Concentration

$$C(x, y, z, t) = \sum_i C_{puff,i}(x, y, z, t) + \sum_j C_{plume,j}(x, y, z, t)$$

Deposition

$$G(x, y, t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C(x, y, z, t) dz$$

Dosage

$$D(x, y, z, t) = \int_0^t C(x, y, z, \tau) d\tau$$

Evaporation models

Evaporation of falling drops

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -2\pi R D S h C_s$$

R – drop radius

D – diffusion coefficient

C_s – saturation concentration at T_s

T_s – drop surface temperature

$$Sh, Sc, Nu, Pr, Re = f(\eta, k^{air}, c_p^{air}, T^{air}, D, \rho^{air})$$

Secondary evaporation from the surface - the old Monaghan model

$$q_1 = m_i \cdot \frac{1 - f_{ss}}{t_{ss} - t_{imp}}$$

q_1, q_2, q_3 - evaporation rates in the three phases

$$q_2 = m_i \cdot \frac{f_{ss} - f_{te}}{t_{te} - t_{ss}}$$

f_{imp} - remaining liquid fraction at drop's impact time

f_{ss} - at drop's steady state time

f_{te} - at the total evaporation time

$$q_3 = 0$$

DEBRIS submunition behaviour model



- Trajectory analysis
- Aerodynamic heating of the submunitions:
 - Shape and material of the submunition
 - Available thermal protection coating
 - Type of the agent
 - Ejection velocity
 - Height of release
- Heating and thermal demise of agent contained in the submunition
 - Convection model
 - Agent properties studies

Break-up model – in progress

DEBUT 06: Drop Evaporation and Break-Up Tool

It calculates:

- Agent cloud dimensions
- Drop size distributions
- Initial mass loss due to evaporation
- Validation on-going (experiments due in 2007 / 2008)

To be developed also for non-Newtonian liquids

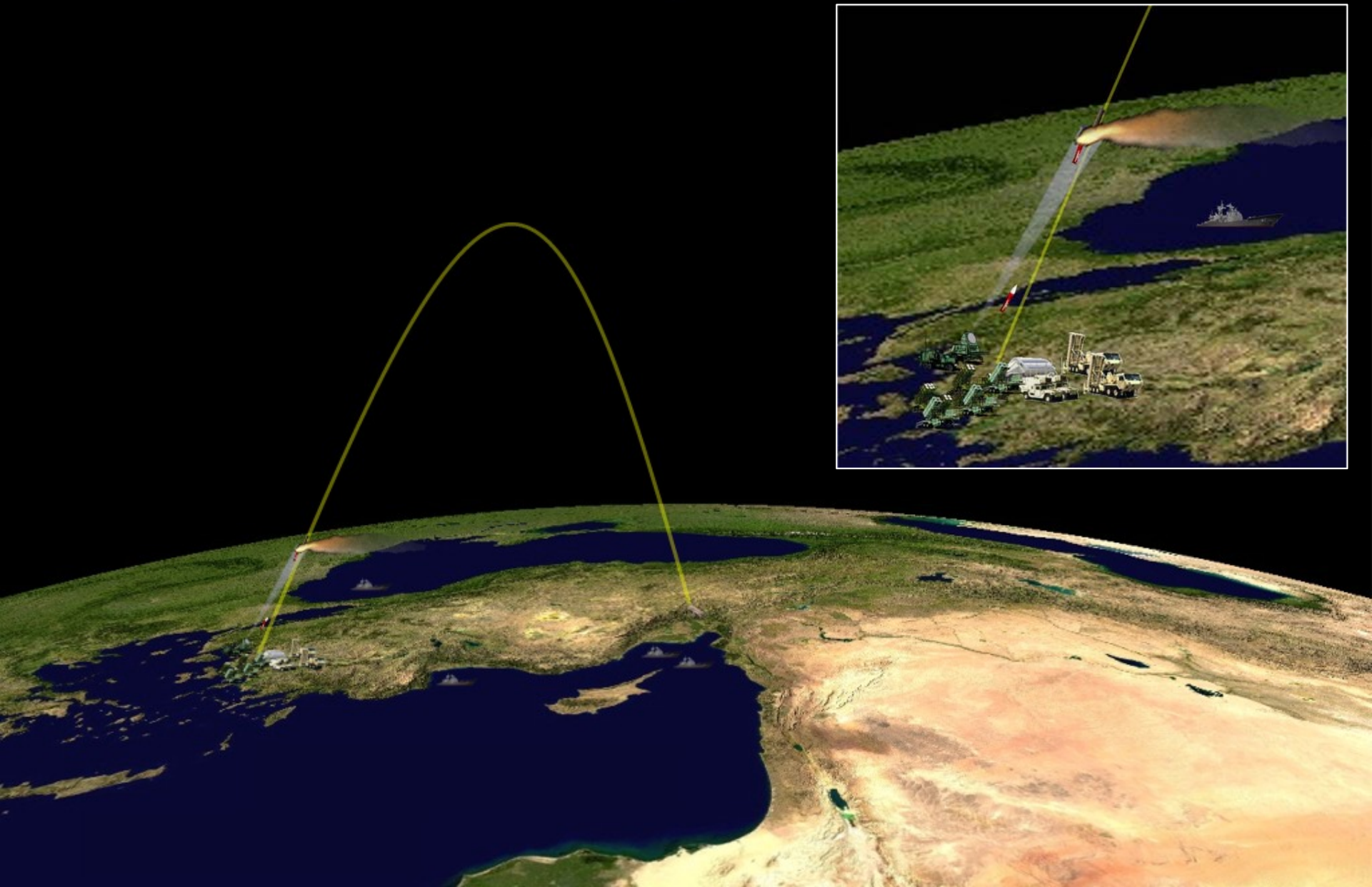
HAPPIE in JPOW IX 2006



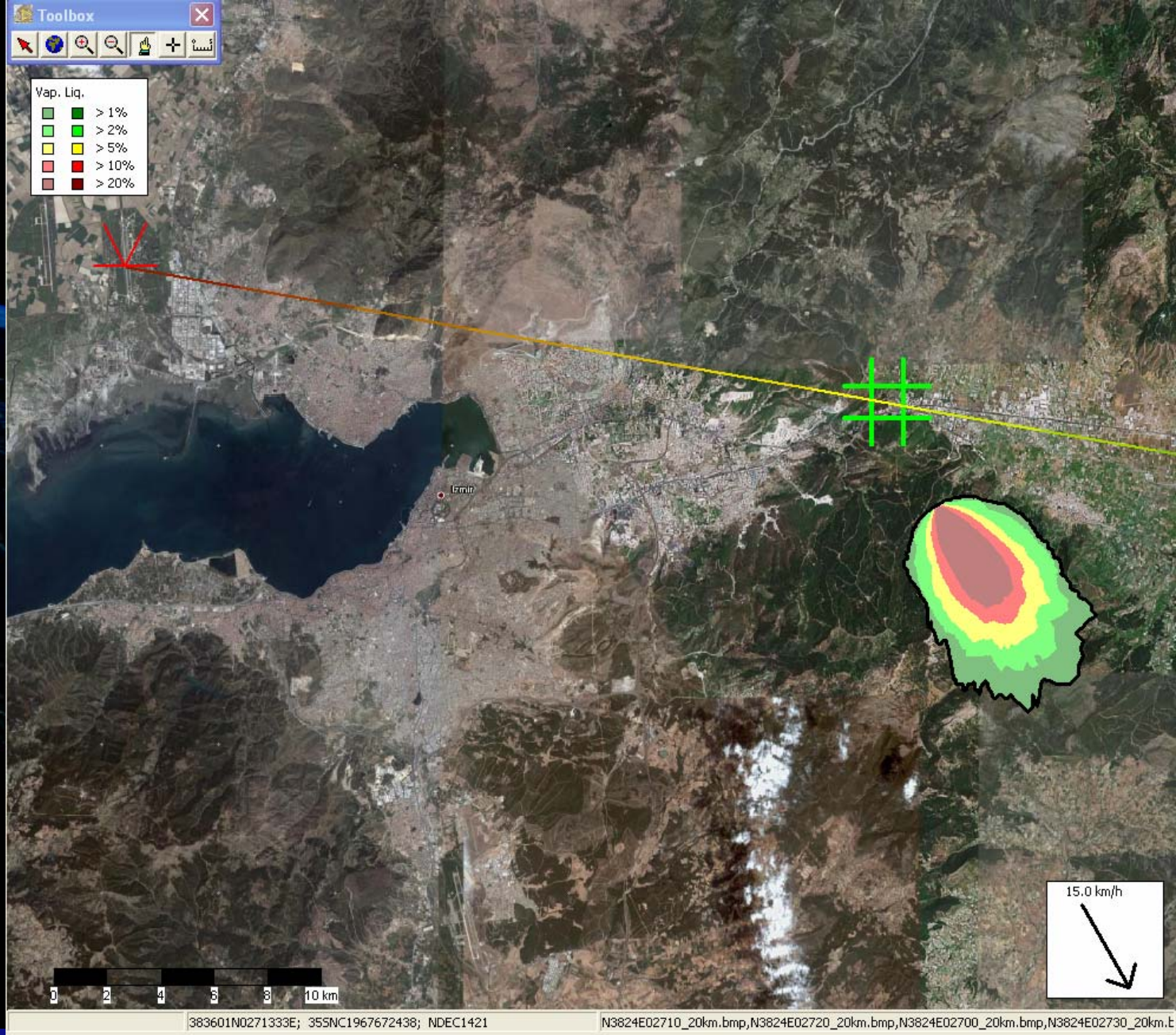
Royal Netherlands Air Force
Staff Tactical Air Force
GBAD & STO Branch
JPOW Project Office

November 2004

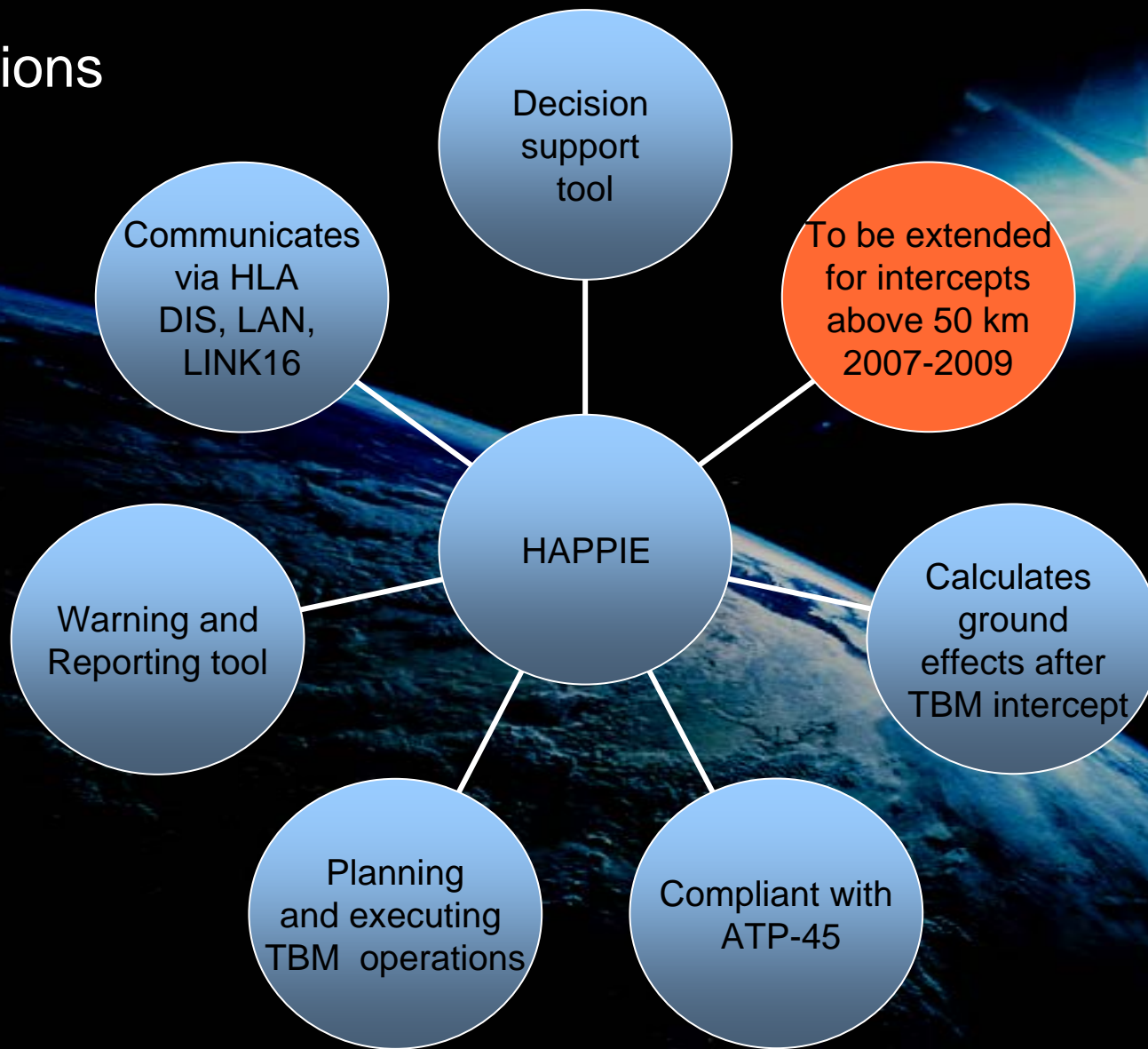
An missile intercept exercise performed within JPOW IX

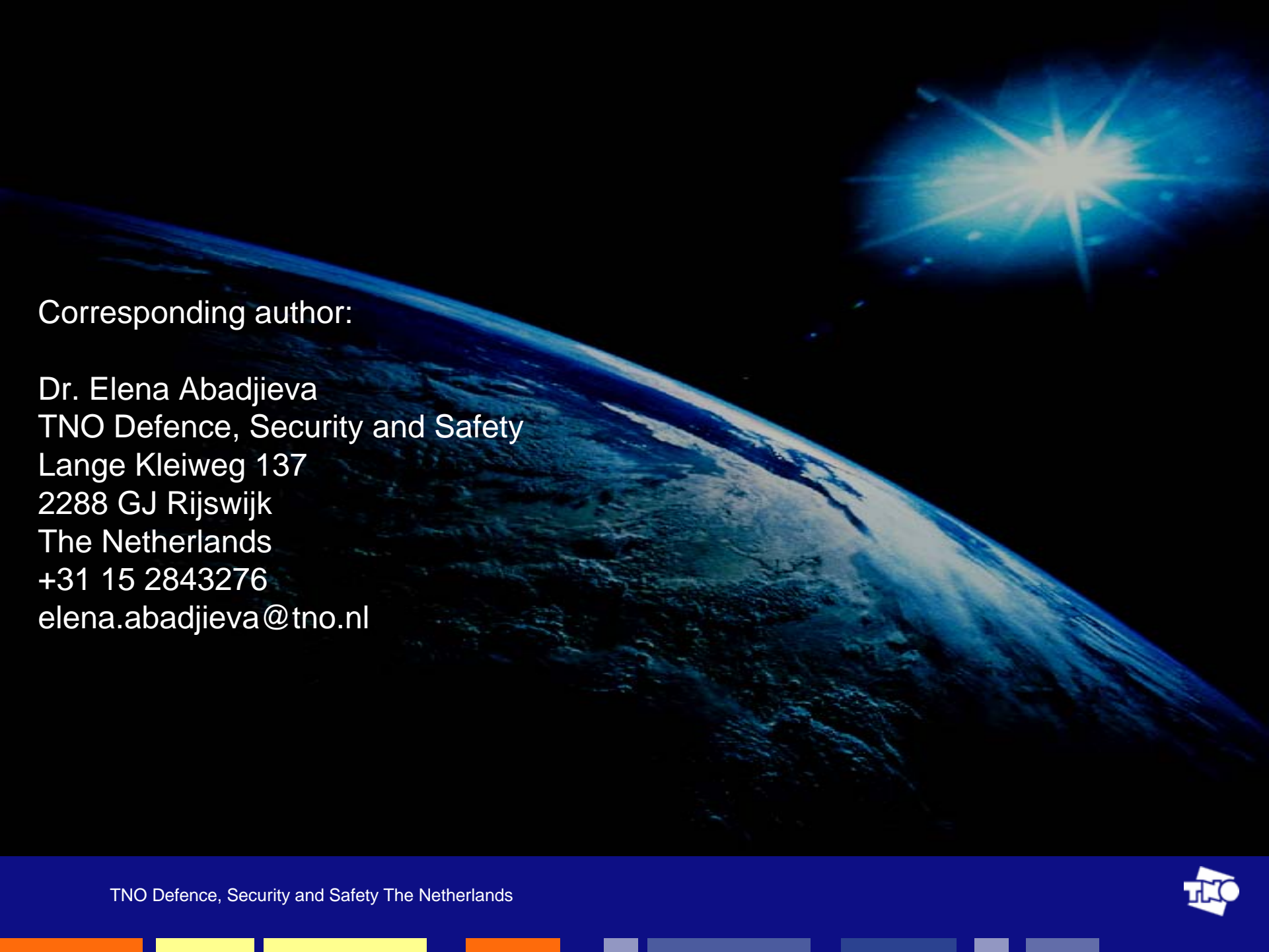


Ground effect calculation
after an missile
intercept
performed
within JPOW IX



Applications





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