

Assessment of potential blunt trauma under ballistic helmets

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Aims:

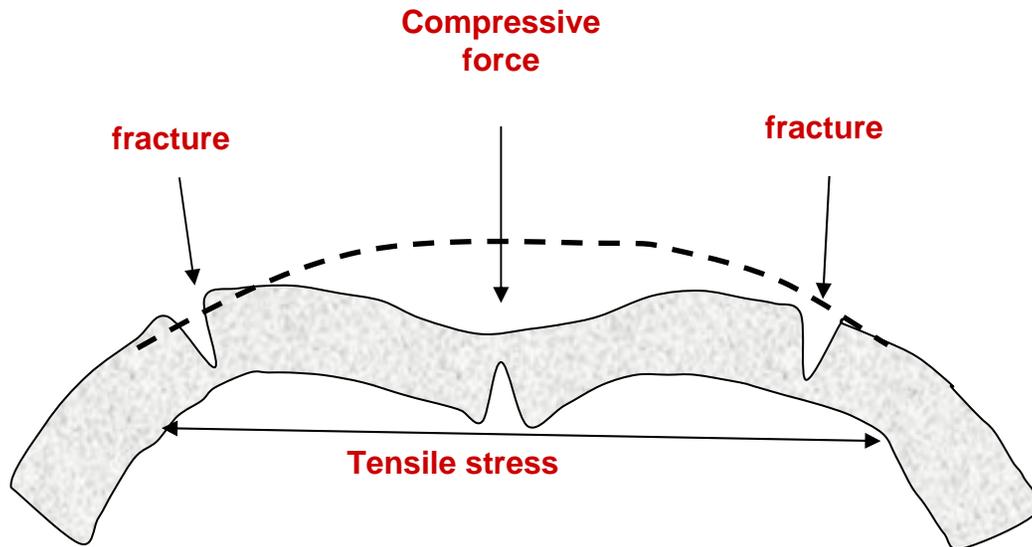
To investigate force measurement techniques

Measure head contact loads from non-penetrating ballistic impact on helmets.

Use the force information to develop a simple method of force measurement for helmet testing.

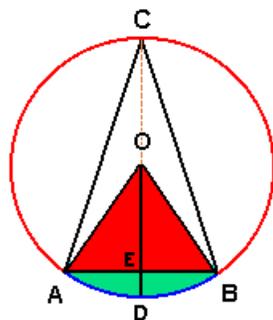


Forensic analysis



Wilber related the size and shape of fracture damage

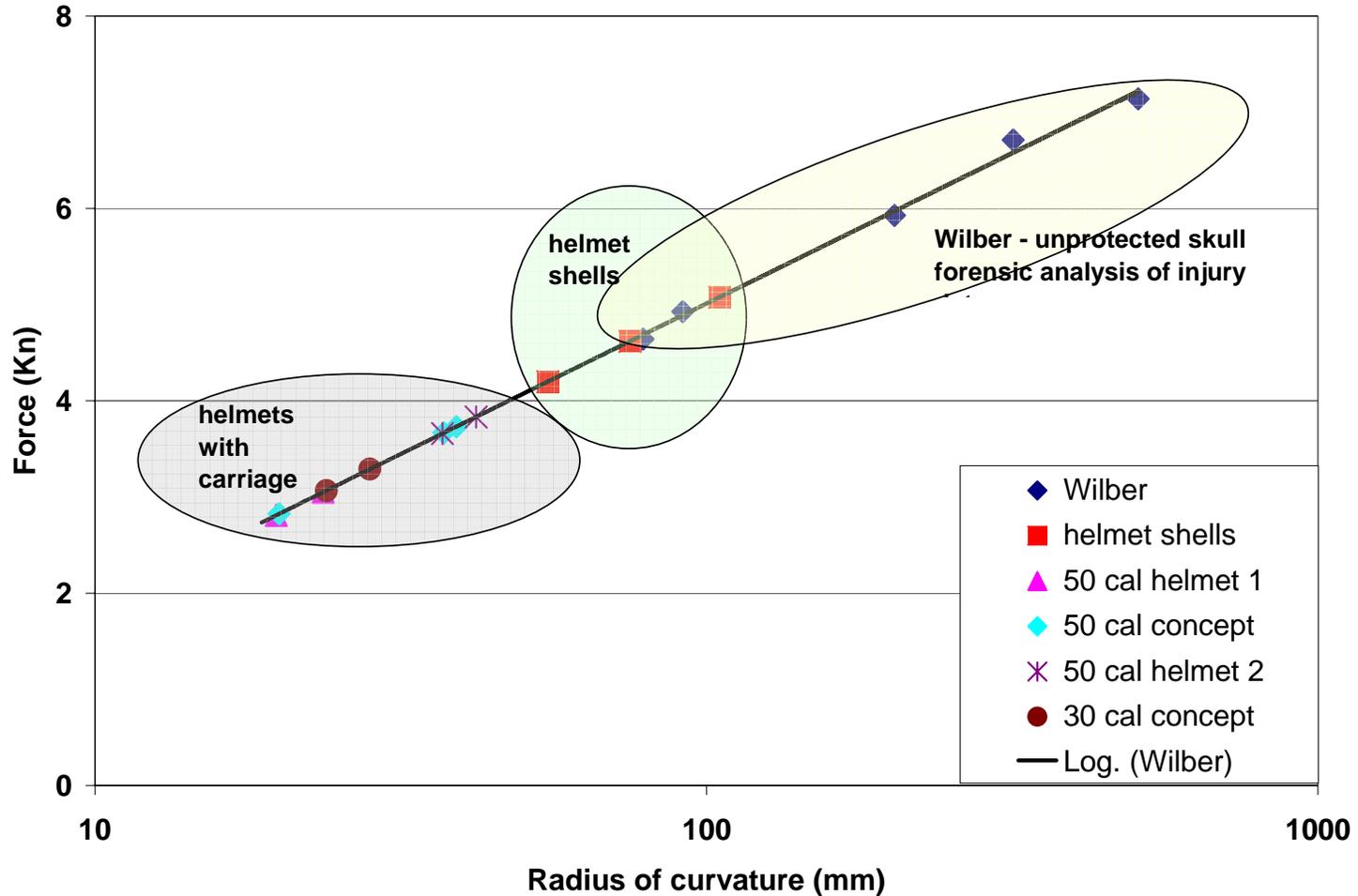
To the radius of curvature of the impacting weapon.

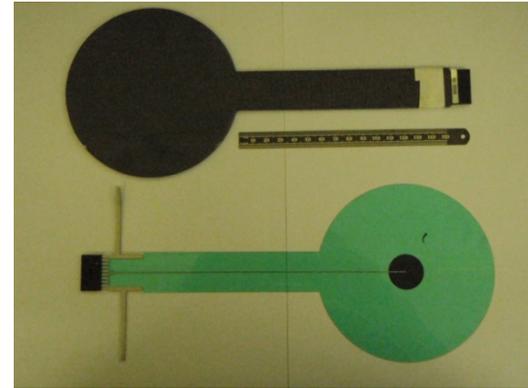
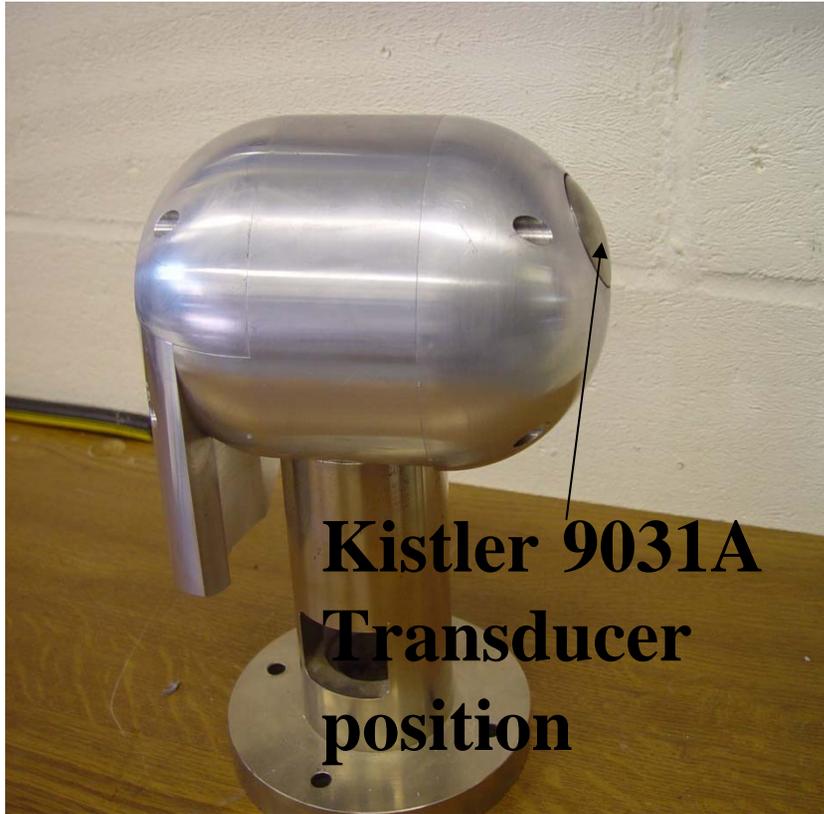


intersecting
chord theorem



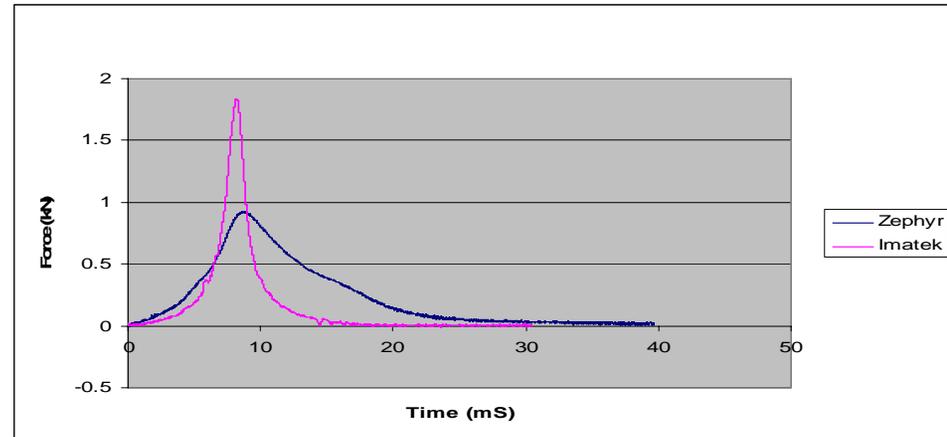
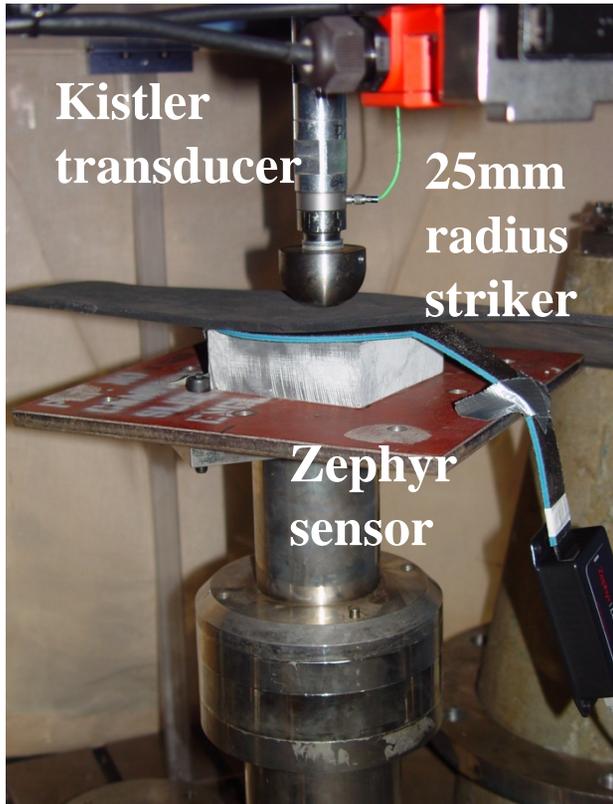
Force vs Radius of Curvature for Skull Fractures



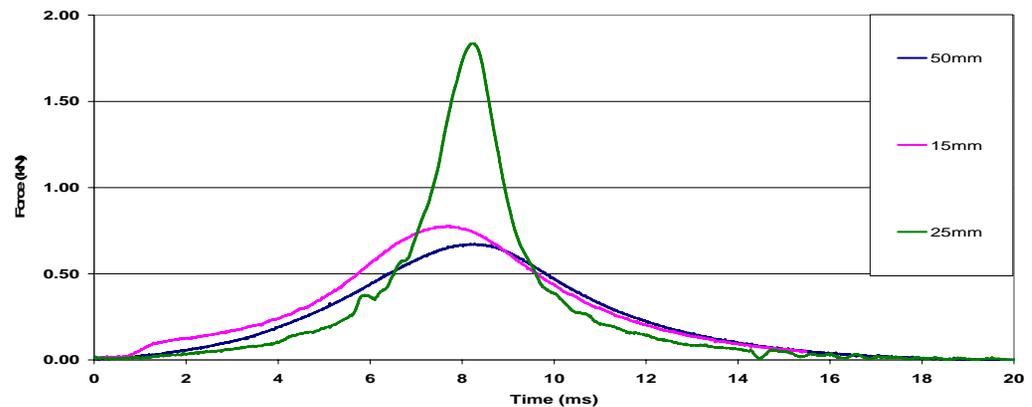


Zephyr® film
sensor pads



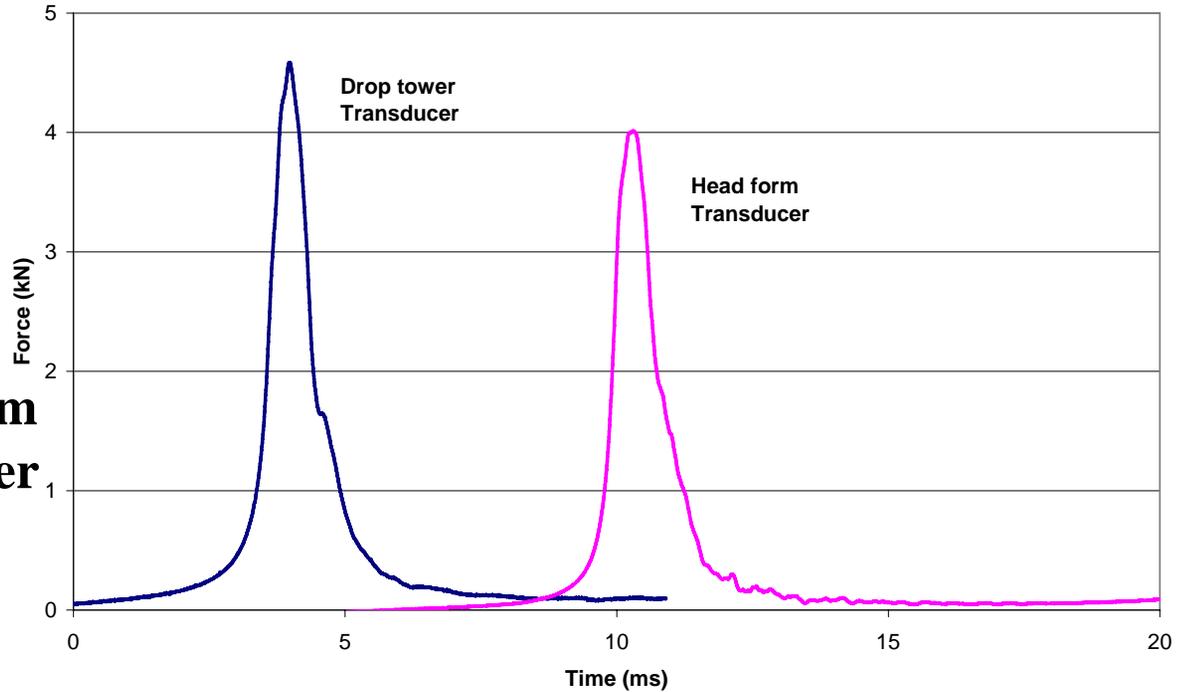
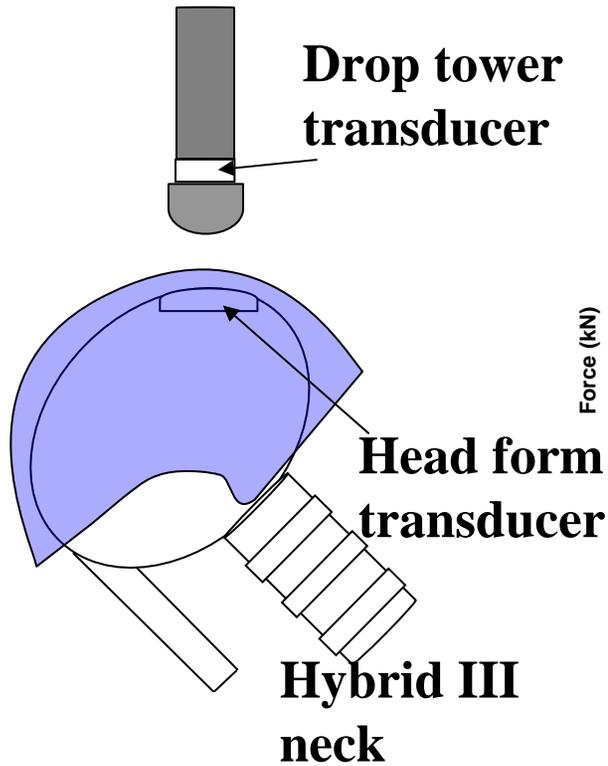


Force output from 9031A Kistler® load cell compared with Zephyr® sensors



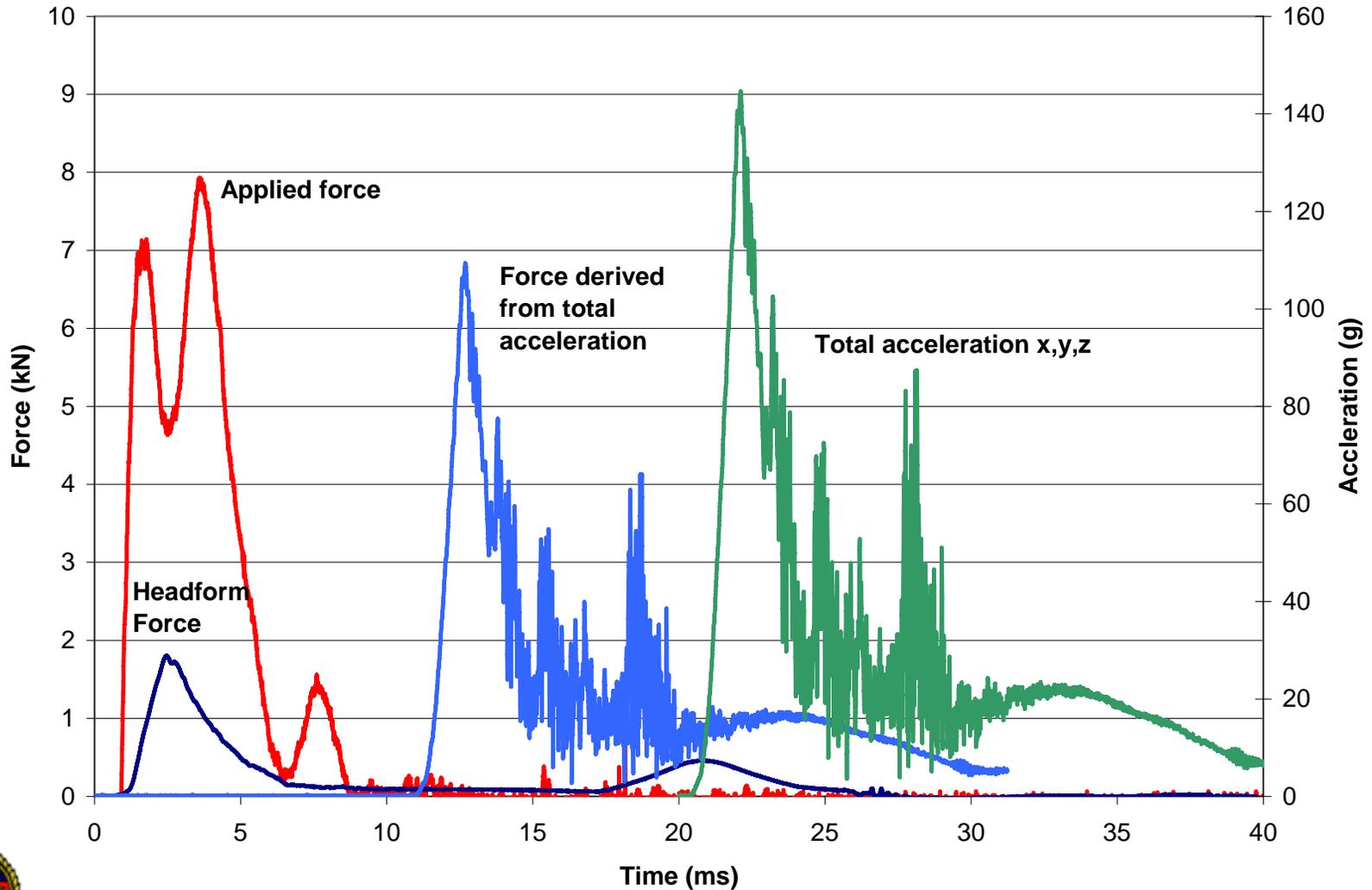
Effect of radius of different strikers





Force vs time - comparison of transducer outputs





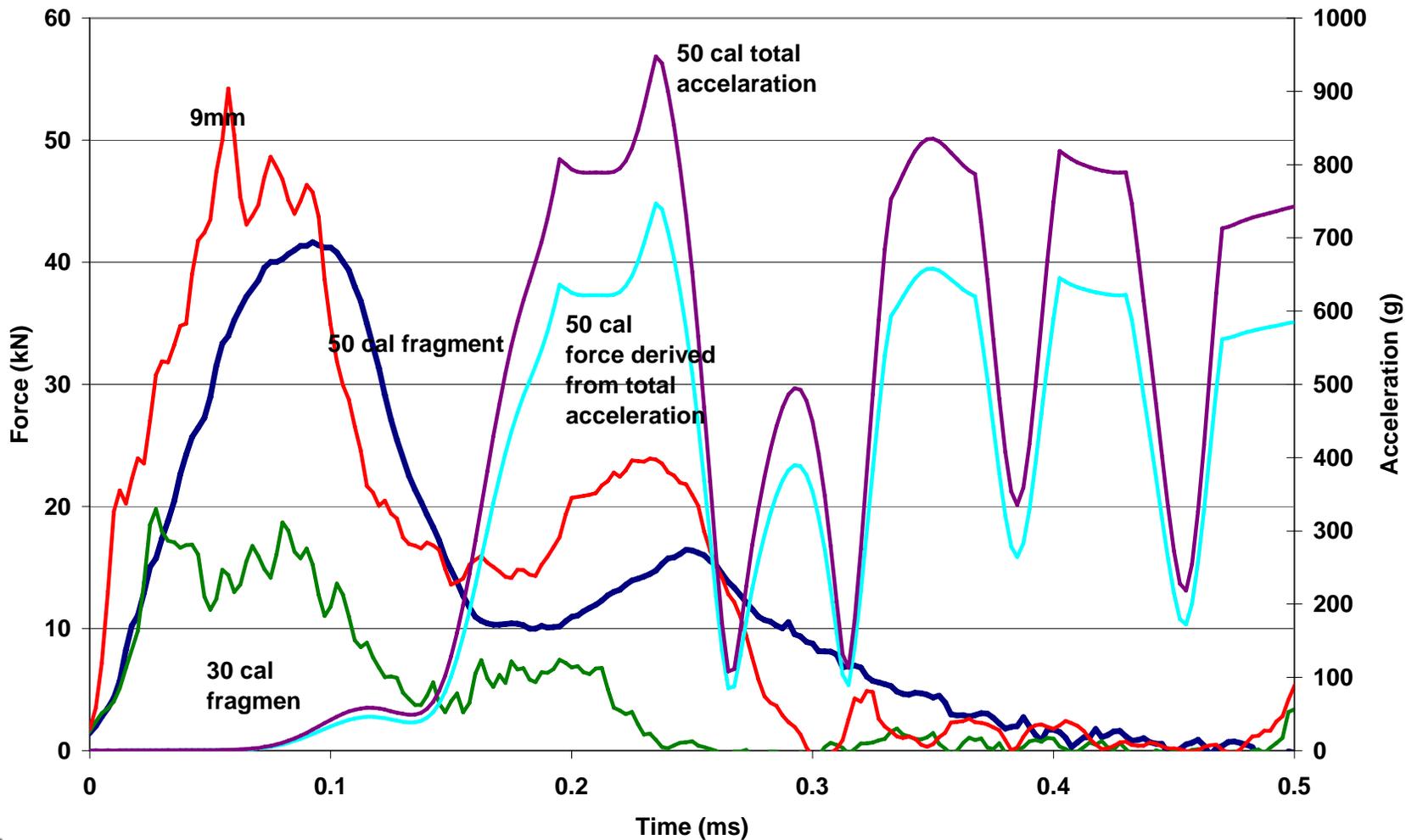


Shots loaded the centre of
Film sensors

No standoff other than the
mitigation allowed by the
carriage system

Kevlar helmet shell with carriage system
showing position of Zephyr sensor on
Aluminium head form and Hybrid III neck.





9mm impact on helmet

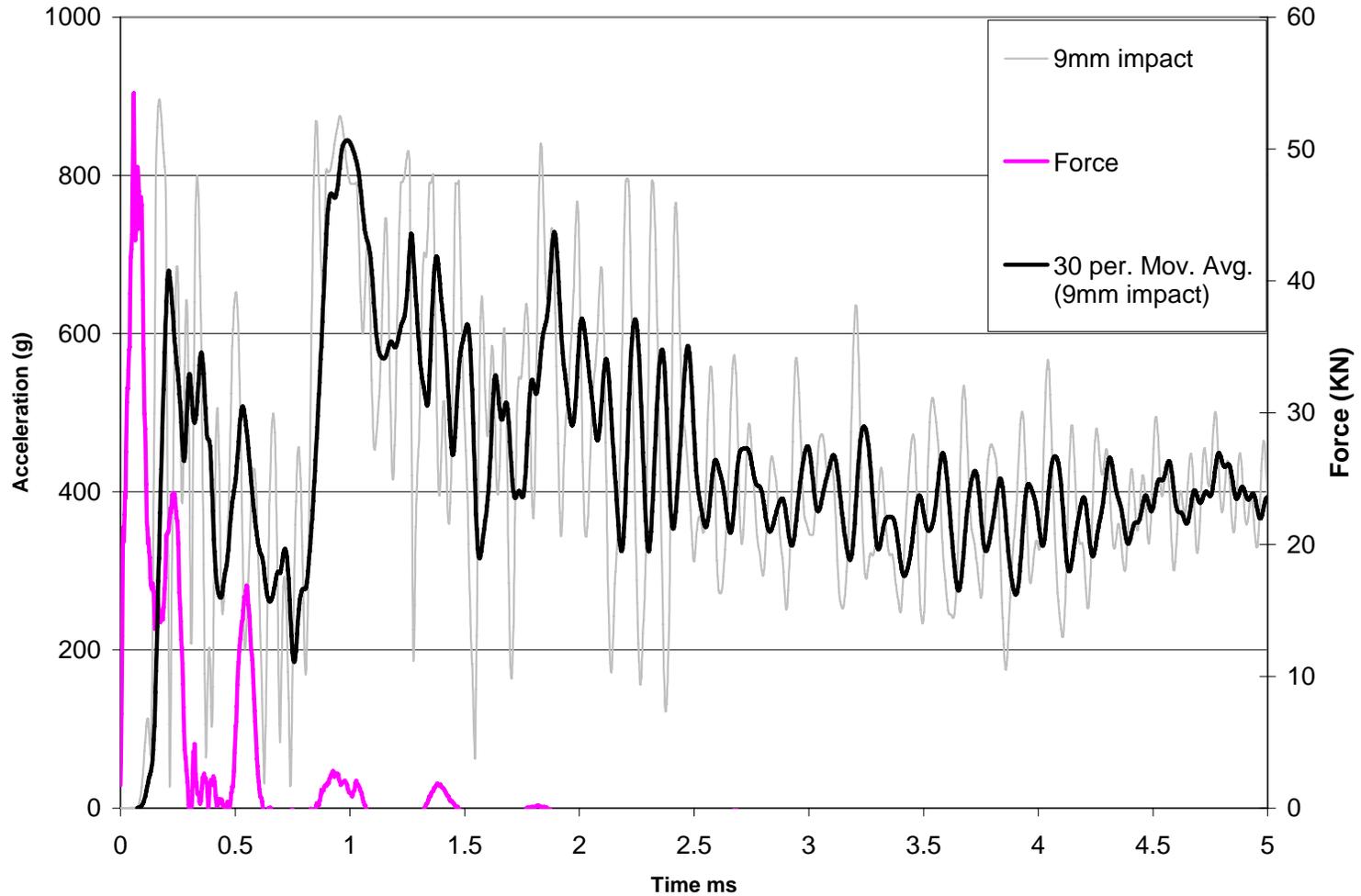


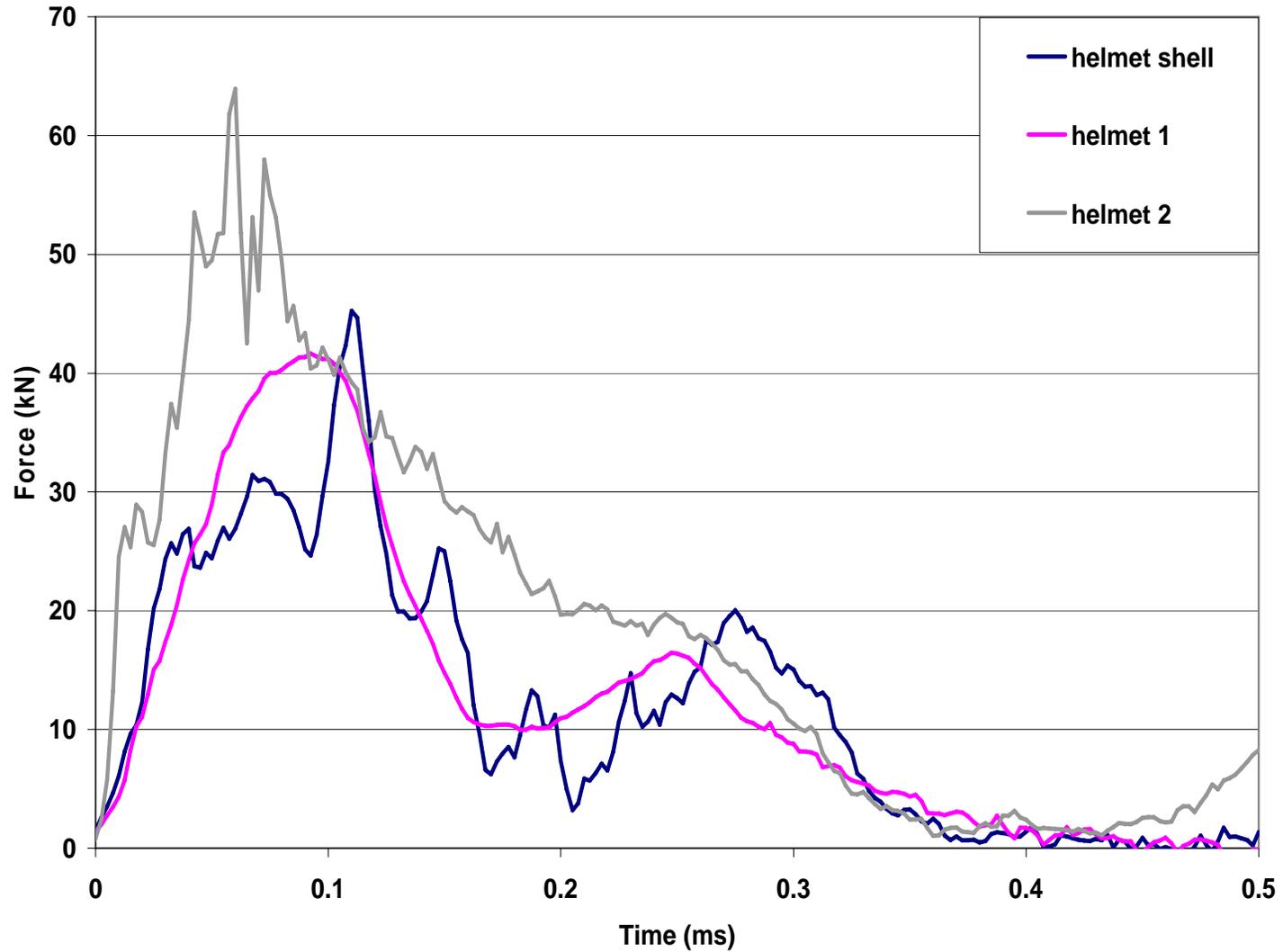
Initial impact

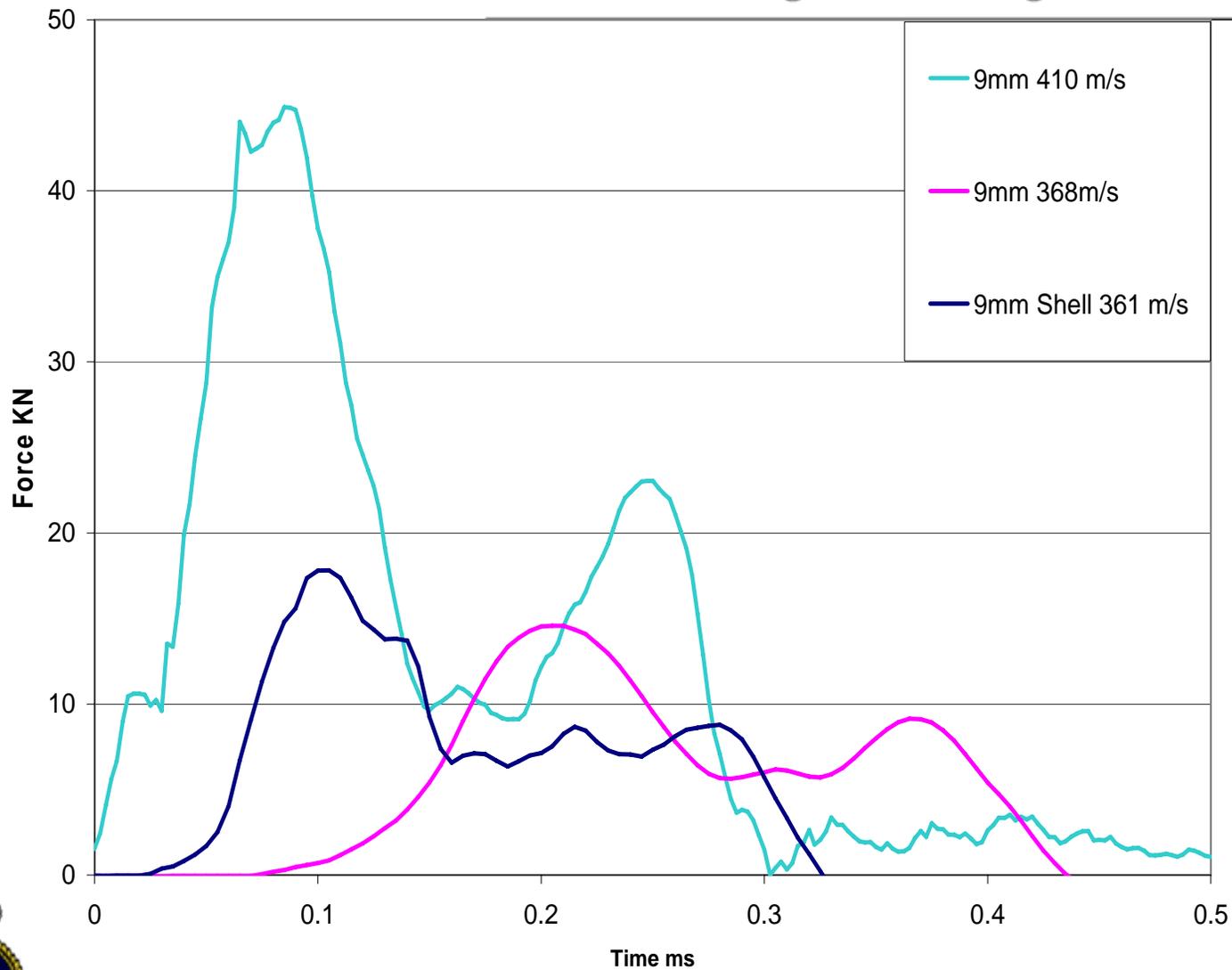


Complete impact motion









Summary

The head form was robust

Peak force results were repeatable.

Time histories of Force and acceleration correlated with high speed video and similar work by other researchers

0.05ms duration of the peak force from ballistic impact is a higher rate than the 15.0ms duration rate accepted as suitable for the HIC

Head form not bio-fidelic and compliance issues will be investigated in further work.



Film sensors show promise but need further development