

A Systems Engineering Approach to Unhardened Collective Protection

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Current UK COLPRO systems





Porton Liner

- Integrates with GP tent
 - 3.7m x 3.7m
 - 7.3m x 5.5m
- Interconnection via corridors
- Single/Twin airlock



Current UK COLPRO systems



Winterbourne Liner

- 18ft x 24ft
- No interconnection
- Single airlock



Current UK COLPRO Systems User Feedback

- Logistic burden
 - Too slow to erect/strike
 - Separate elements are too heavy
 - Pack size is too large
 - Too much manpower required
- Lack of modularity
- Restrictive size
- Inadequate thermal control
- Entry/exit slow







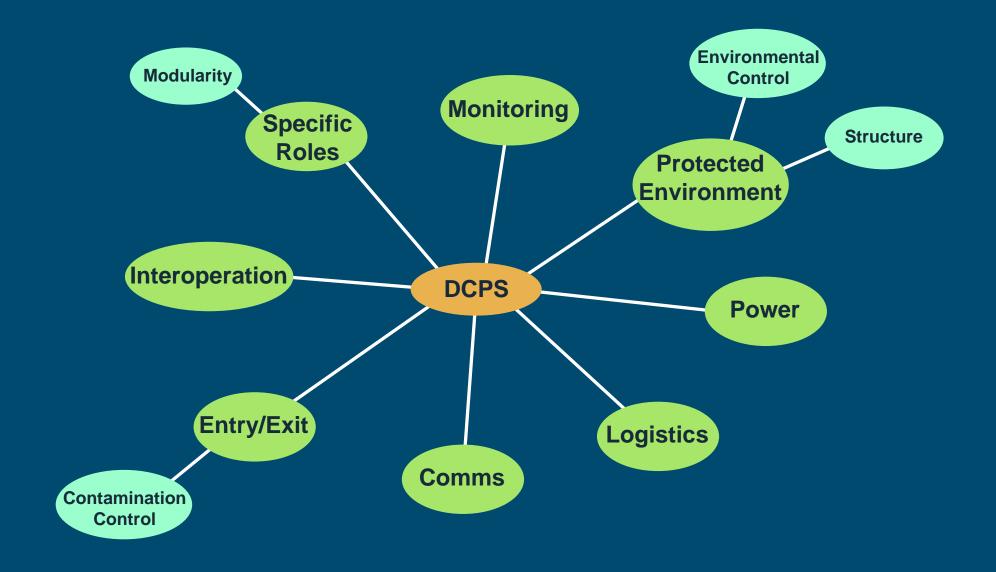
Future UK COLPRO System

- <u>Deployable ColPro System (DCPS)</u>
 - due in service 2014
- Definition and Scope
 - by definition will be mobile/deployable
 - exact nature yet to be defined
 - will incorporate advanced technologies
 - will provide a whole system solution
 - will address the drawbacks associated with current systems





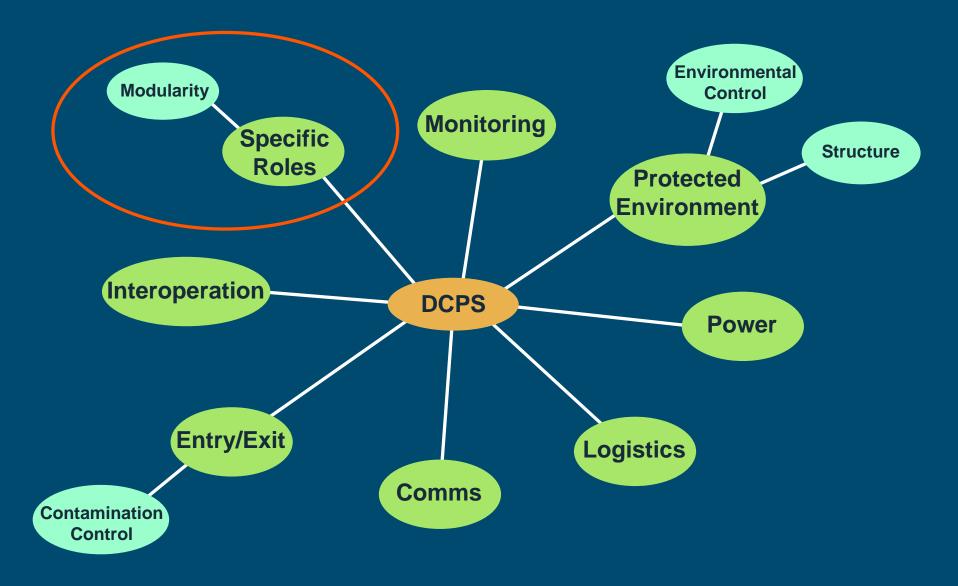
DCPS System Domain (simplified)







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Role 2+ Medical

Rapid Intervention Hospital

Aircrew FOB

Role 3 Field Hospital

Brigade HQ

Force Support Hospital (part)

RFA Ships

Chartered Ships

Divisional HQ

Joint Forces HQ

REME optical and electronic repair

Accommodation camps

Highly Mobile

Role 2+ Medical

Rapid Intervention Hospital

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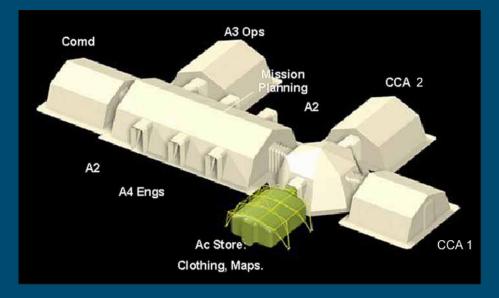


Proposed high-level System Requirements

for unhardened DCPS

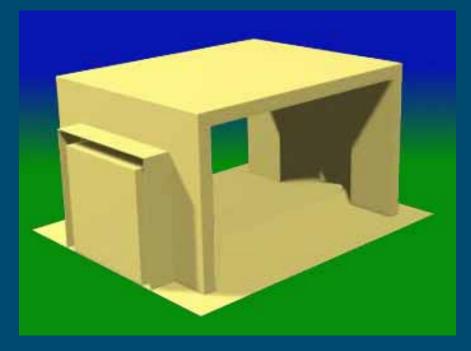
Function as replacement tentage

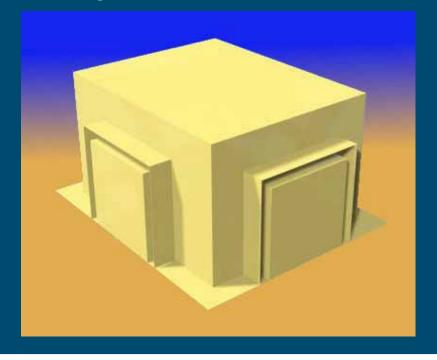
- Provide protection to IPE levels
- Low logistic burden
- Modularity / flexibility
- Optimise entry/exit flow rates
- Provide acceptable environmental conditions within the TFA





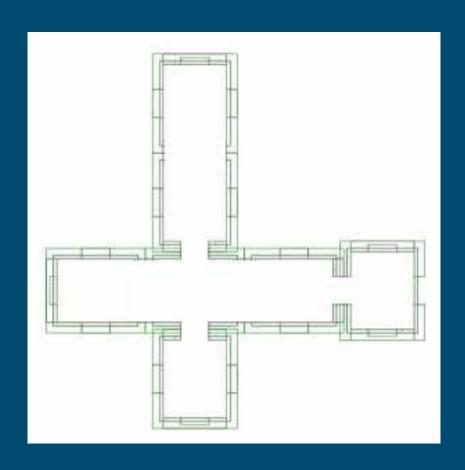
- Modular concept of optimal size and configuration (6m x 4m)
 - provide stand alone facility
 - facilitate minimum and maximum spatial requirements
 - facilitate multi-way interconnection
- Allow the comparison of structural technologies







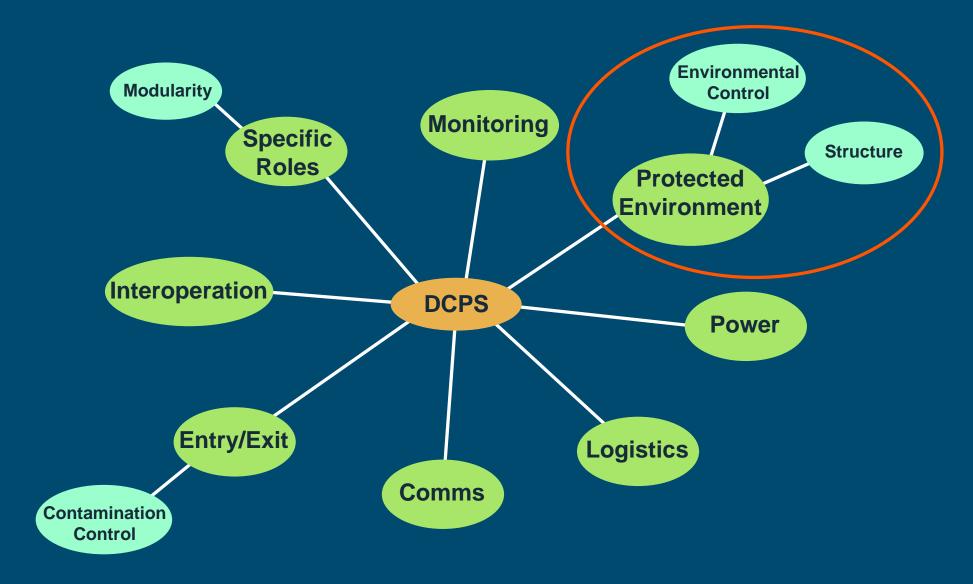
Modules configured to replicate a Role 2+ Medical facility (as used in Op.Telic)







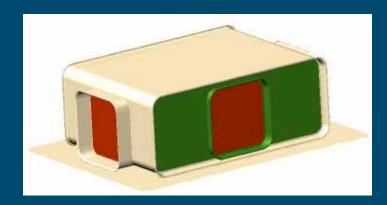
DCPS System Domain (simplified)







- Modules constructed in CAD utilising various structural technologies
 - Aircell
 - Airbeam
 - Frame/tent/liner
 - ISO container
 - Stressed arch
 - Mechanical folding systems
 - Geodesic Dome
 - Geotensic structure
 - Modular panel systems
 - Self-erecting







- Structural technologies downselected on their anticipated performance against an expanded set of system requirements
- Down-selected technologies
 - Aircell
 - Airbeam
 - ISO container
 - Frame/tent/liner
 - Stressed arch
 - Mechanical folding systems

Exceeds requirements	Meets requirements	Narrowly misses requirement	Completely misses requirement

	ISO Container	Airbeam and Aircell	Inflatable Room	Stressed Arch	Flexible-Pole Dome	Frame Tent and liner	Modular panels	Mechanical Folding Systems	Self Erecting	Geodesic Domes	Geotensic Structures	Seal Donor Buildings
	၁၁ ဝဒ၊	Airbea	Inflata	Stress	Flexib	Frame	Modul	Mechanic	Self Er	Geode	Geotei	Seal D
Can be designed to connect with vehicles												
Can easily subdivide interior												
Minimum loose parts to transport												
Rapidly erected and positioned												
Low maintenance technology												
Will erect on a solid floor												
Will remain standing stand if AFU fails												
Technology resilient to effects of weather												
Technology resilient to military use												
Easily sealed against CW liquid and vapour												
Allows spacious uncluttered interiors												
Suitable for medical trolleys and stretchers												
Technology allows modular development												
Low cost per unit												



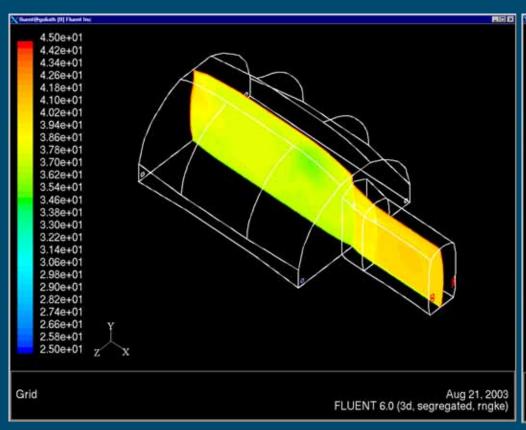


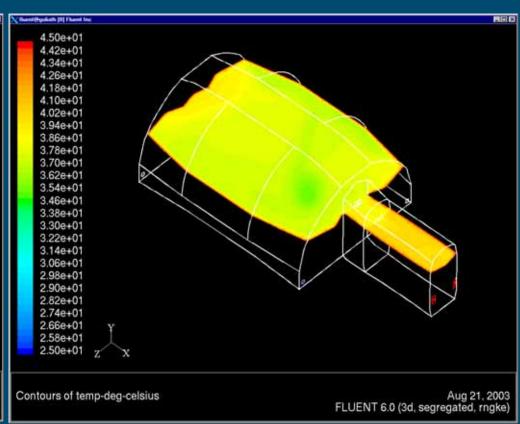
- Environmental modelling utilising CFD
- Validation of model against Porton Liner
 - trials of a half-scale liner in a climatic chamber
- Developed functionality
 - Temperature effects
 - Humidity effects
 - Solar loading
 - Material properties
- Will be used to predict indicative performance of future unhardened DCPS concepts





Porton liner CFD model - temperature profiles

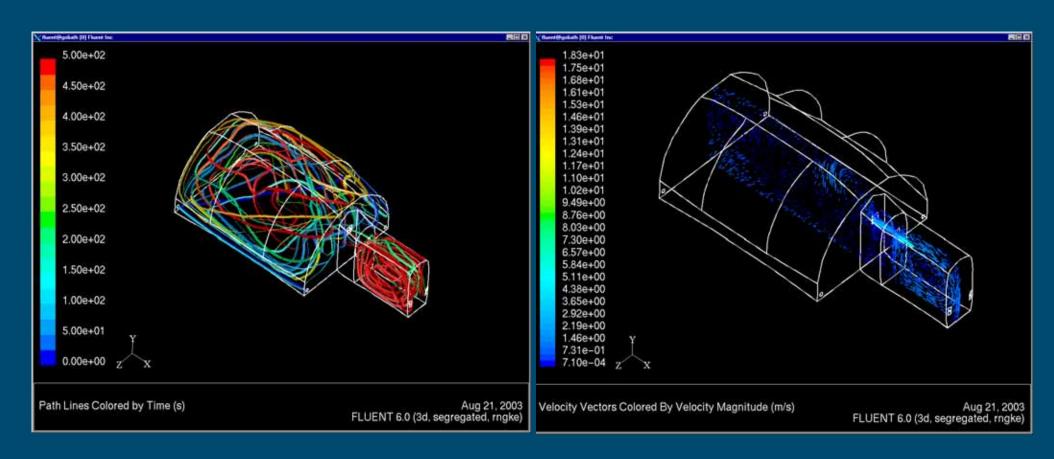








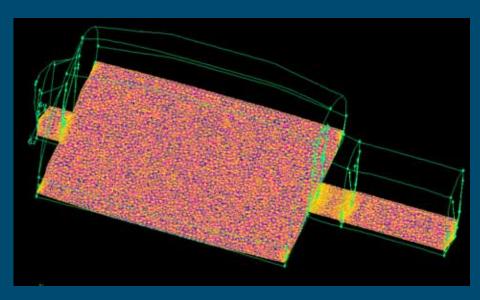
Porton liner CFD model - particle and velocity profiles

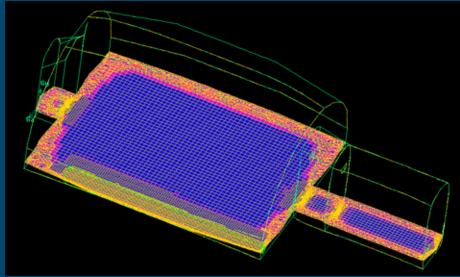






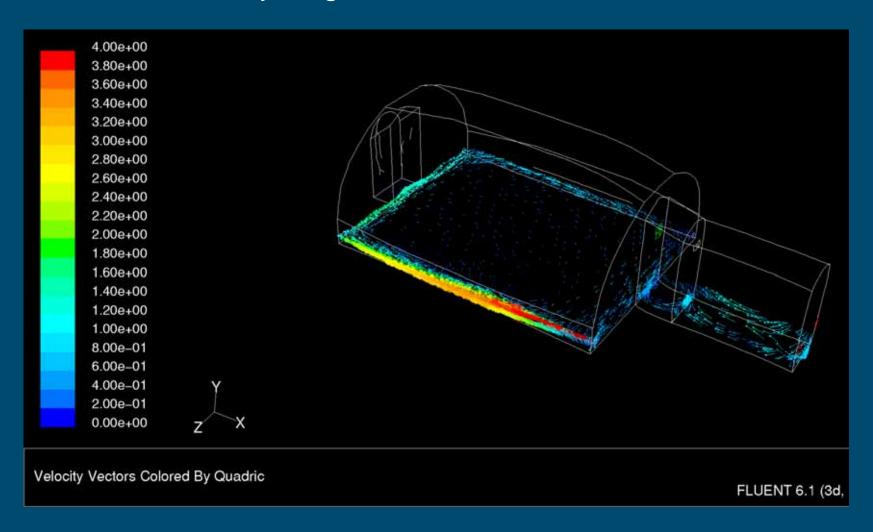
- Refined and structured the mesh
 - Fewer cells means faster computing times
 - Still retaining the detail from previous versions
- Added more detail to model the inlet air flow







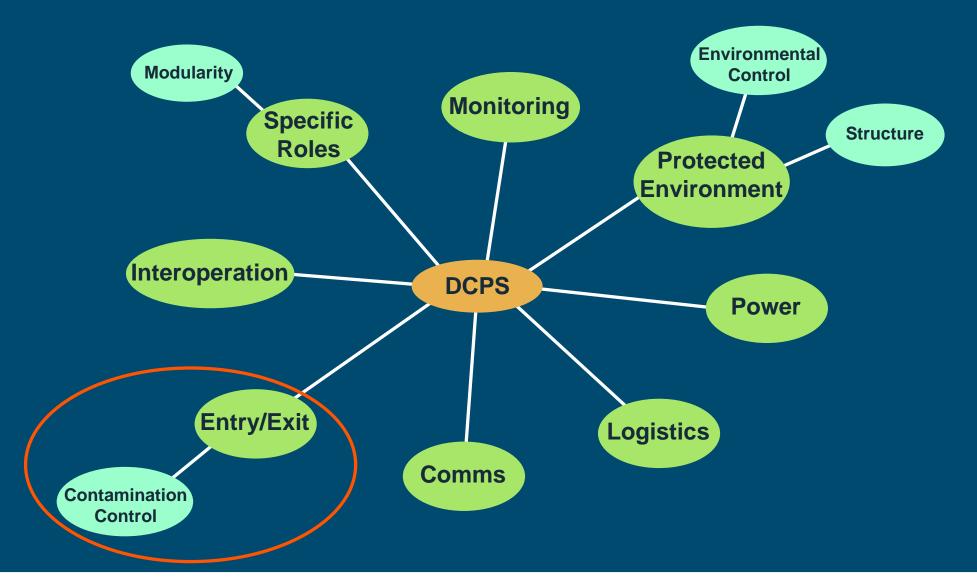
Vectors of velocity magnitude







DCPS System Domain (simplified)







Contamination Control Area (CCA)

- The CCA is a critical area
- Ineffective decontamination could render system useless
- Presently gives entry bottleneck in system
- Needs to:
 - Accelerate entry of personnel
 - Provide effective decontamination
- Solutions:
 - Ability to identify dirty and clean personnel
 - Fast track entry for clean
 - Accelerated access for dirty personnel (persons/hour)
 - Introduce more effective decontamination procedures

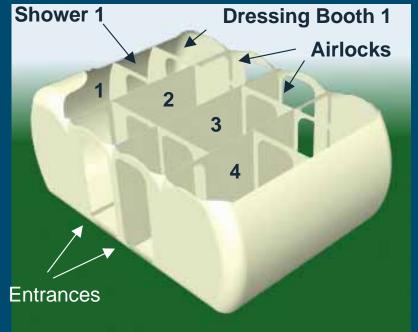




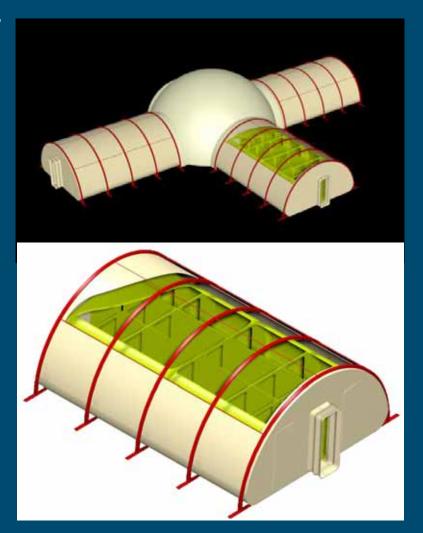
DCPS - Entry/Exit

- Clip-in CCA liner potential benefits
 - More undressing lanes, therefore faster entry rates
 - All contamination is trapped in a disposable liner
 - Shower booths for B&R decontamination
 - Extra CCAs can be easily added to a facility

VHA lanes 1- 4



Entry rate 30 per hour, current 7.5 per hour

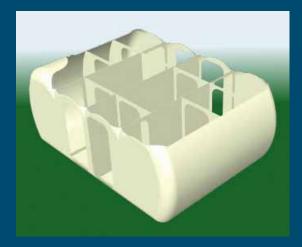






DCPS - Entry/Exit

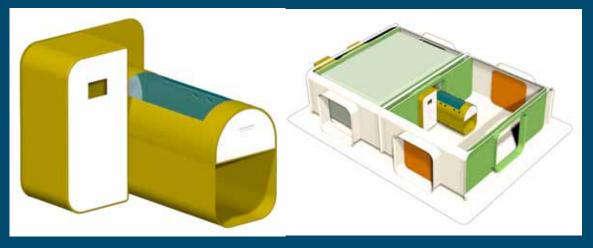
CCA variants for specific user groups



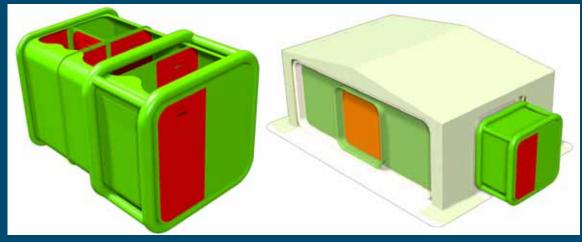
Land users 4-lane CCA



Aircrew users 5-station



Casualty users-stretcher airlock and CCA liner

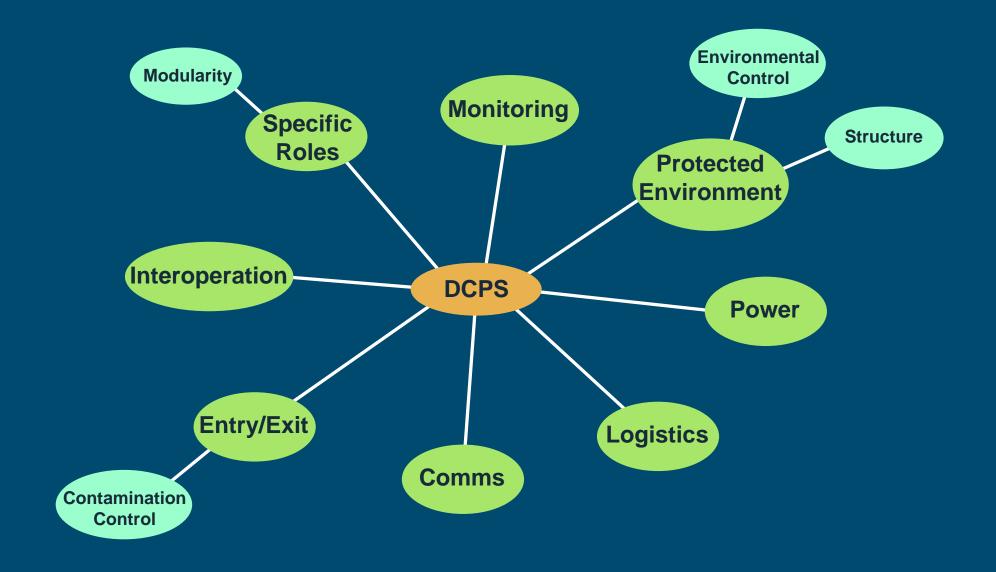


Maritime users - minimal size CCA





DCPS System Domain (simplified)







Conclusions

- Range of structural options have been assessed
- Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) model has been developed and validated in order to provide an indication of the performance of COLPRO systems
- A range of Contamination Control Area (CCA) system concepts have been developed and assessed



Acknowledgements

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