

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF BLAST VALVE

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DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MECHANICS
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

AUGUST 2020

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DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF BLAST VALVE

by

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Department of Applied Mechanics

Submitted

in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

to the



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

AUGUST 2020

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Design and Analysis of Blast Valve**” being submitted by **Mr. Pankaj Kumar Sharma** to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi for the award of degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Applied Mechanics is a record of original, bonafide record of research work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. The thesis work, in my opinion, has reached the requisite standard fulfilling the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or in full, to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

Date: September 2020

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Place: New Delhi

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Acknowledgements

The research work presented in this PhD thesis would not have been possible without continuous support and encouragement from many people. I take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all those who made this Ph.D thesis possible.

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. B. P. Patel, Department of Applied Mechanics, IIT Delhi for his valuable guidance that helped me to develop the research skills, and especially for training me to be a better professional in thinking, executing, writing and presenting my research work. I am indebted to his excellent guidance, motivation and support during the entire course of this program. In addition to being my PhD supervisor, he has been my mentor throughout my research and academic carrier. Words are just not enough to express my gratitude towards such a dedicated researcher, committed professional and an excellent human being who has been my PhD supervisor. It is an honour to work under his supervision. The period which I have spent working with him has been one of the best phase of my life.

I am thankful to the faculty and staff of Department of Applied Mechanics for their help and support without which it is impossible to complete the necessary stages of my PhD programme. My sincere thanks to Prof. Suhail Ahmad, Prof. M. K. Singha and Prof. Vasant Matsagar for their valuable suggestions, guidance and kind support who have been the members of my Research Committee. I am thankful to Prof. M. K. Singha once again who has taught me FEM during my course work and made me understand the fundamentals of the subject. I find each of the them as excellent human beings who

supported me in completing my PhD research work. I am thankful to Prof. Sitikantha Roy who has taught me during my course work.

I am also thankful to the honourable faculty members of the Applied Mechanics Department for their support in accomplishing the present research work. The staff members of the department and from entire IIT Delhi are those important persons who kept on working quietly to facilitate me to carry out my PhD research work. I thank them from depth of my heart for their kind support.

During this journey I was lucky to find excellent friends/ colleagues at IIT Delhi who were full of enthusiasm and kept on supporting me whenever required. I am indeed thankful to Sh. Darshan Pandit, Md. Adnan Ahmed, Sh. Anurag Singh, Dr. Nandan Srivastava, Dr. Vishwanath Managuli, Sh. Mohit Gupta, Sh. Bishweshwar Babu, Sh. Vinod Kumar Pandey, Dr. Chaman Chandel, Dr. Aswani Bandaru, Dr. Jitender Kumar Agrahari, Dr. Sandeep Singh, Dr. Ajay Yadav, Dr. Shreya Banerjee, Dr. Prakhar Gupta, Mr. Lakhvinder Singh, Md. PMG Bashir, Dr. Gaurav Watts, Mrs. Gargi Jaiswal, Sh. Yaduvinder Singh, Sh Sajjan Wahi, Md. Hasan, Sh. Mayank Jain, Sh. Risabh Shukla, Sh. Satyendra Pratap Singh, Dr. Nomesk Kumar and Sh. Dharmraj Singh. I specially thank Md. Adnan Ahmed, Sh. Anurag Singh, Dr. Nandan Srivastava and Dr. Vishwanath Managuli without whom it could have been very difficult to complete the PhD research work.

I am thankful to Dr. Sudershan Kumar, DS & Retd.CC(PC&SI), Dr. Chitra Rajagopal, DS&DG(SAM), Sh. Rajeev Narang, OS&Director CFEES, Sh. Harbans Lal, Scientist-G(Retd.), Dr. G K Mishra, Scientist-G, Dr. Rajeev Varshney, Scientist-G and Dr. Vivek Raghav from DRDO whose encouragement and support helped me in accomplishing the present research work. Their motivation and support at different occasions proven to be highly encouraging. I am also thankful to Dr. Prasun Roy, Scientist-F and Sh. Rajan Kumar, Tech-A from CFEES DRDO for their support during experimental work. I am thankful to my close friends Sh. P K Thakur, Dr. Amit Tyagi, Dr Ajay Kumar Shaw, Sh. Chandersen Singh, Dr. Yogesh Verma, Dr. Aakash Tripathi, Dr. Anant

Narayan Bhatt, Dr. Bipin Kumar Tiwari, Mrs. Kathika Roy, Dr. Vivek Raghav and Sh. K P Singh for encouragement and the most importantly emotional support during course of PhD research work.

I owe my deepest gratitude towards my beloved wife Mrs. Sangita for her eternal support and understanding of my dreams. Her infallible love and support has always been my strength. Her patience and sacrifice will remain my inspiration throughout my life. Without her help, I would not have been able to complete much of what I have done and become who I am. It would be ungrateful on my part if I thank Sangita in these few words. My heart felt regard goes to my father in law and mother in law who made me lucky to have Sangita as my better half and through her the Almighty blessed me lovely daughter Kanika and charming son Ujjawal who gave me ultimate happiness during the stressful phases of my PhD research work. I am also thankful to my brother Dr. Niraj Sharma, brother-in-law Aditya Sharma and sisters (Menka and Priyanka) for their love and affection during this journey. I am also thankful to my Fufaji Sh. Yogender Sharma for continuous support and caring.

It is impossible to express (in words) my deep sense of gratitude towards my parents Shri Vyas Sharma and Smt. Sunain Sharma who are not less than the God on this planet to nurture me and made me capable to reach this stage. I always feel myself lucky to be son of Shri Vyas Sharma and Smt. Sunain Sharma who not only loved me like anything but made their life measurable to make me happy. Today, whatever I am is because of their excellent motivation, support and guidance.

Last but not the least, I am thankful to all those who directly or indirectly contributed and helped me in accomplishing my doctoral research work at IIT Delhi.

Finally I dedicate my entire achievement to the Almighty who is behind every motion in this nature and who has been kind enough to protect me from all kind of evils so that I could achieve the set targets with pleasure, honesty and pride.

Pankaj Kumar Sharma

Abstract

With the advancements in weapon technology, ammunitions have become more precise and lethal. The civil structures required for storage of ammunition and for carrying out special operations have become vulnerable to the blast and shock loads of modern weapon systems. There is a need of innovative and indigenous design of Blast Valve which can fulfil the requirements of ventilation of such structures. The design demands that this device shall be automatic, inexpensive, reliable, reusable, maintenance free, self or remote actuating type and should avoid any leakage of blast pressure. In the present work, an innovative design incorporating best features of remote and self-actuated blast valves is proposed. Since it is a challenge to validate and optimise the design of a valve against blast loads using full-scale experiments, Finite Element Method (FEM) and Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) are employed for modelling and simulation of blast valve. The shock-structure interaction analysis of different configurations of the blast valve are performed using ANSYS AUTODYN in order to optimise the design. One of the most important components of the blast valve is circular plate exposed to blast loadings. To understand the effect of blast wave on circular plate and hemispherical shells, the experiments are performed using a shock tube test facility. Plates and shells of different thickness and curvature are subjected to varying blast loads, and strains at different locations are measured in order to optimise the same. The whole exercise in the present research work is carried out to address leakage problem in existing blast valves in order to achieve a design of blast valve with minimum or no leakage.

Based on the detailed simulations, the final blast valve design is obtained. The impor-

tant features of the final design are: VLC-shaped air flow channel with the outer body materials SS304 and closure mechanism materials DOMEX700MC grade steel, overall length = 750 mm, outer diameter = 420 mm and inlet diameter = 100 mm. The connecting rod is of 10 mm diameter and 614.58 mm long. Hemispherical shell with 96 mm radius of curvature with gradually decreasing thickness from 5 mm at center till 2.5 mm at periphery is used for front and rear closure. The valve is designed for incident pressure of 3 bar and 3.7 ms duration and peak reflected pressure of 7 bar. The air flow rate is 0.14 kg/s under 3000 Pa pressure difference between inlet and outlet.

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सारांश

हथियार प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रगति के साथ, गोला बारूद अधिक सटीक और घातक हो गए हैं। गोला-बारूद के भंडारण और विशेष ऑपरेशन करने वाली आवश्यक नागरिक संरचनाएँ आधुनिक हथियार प्रणाली के विस्फोट और आघात भार के और अधिक चपेट में आ गई हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में ब्लास्ट वाल्व के एक ऐसे अभिनव और स्वदेशी डिजाइन की आवश्यकता है जो ऐसी संरचनाओं के वेंटिलेशन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सके। इस प्रकार के डिजाइन के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि यह उपकरण स्वचालित, सस्ता, विश्वसनीय, पुनः प्रयोज्य, रखरखाव मुक्त तथा विस्फोट या रिमोट कार्यकारी प्रकार का हो परंतु विस्फोट दबाव के किसी भी रिसाव से मुक्त हो। प्रस्तुत कार्य में, एक अभिनव डिजाइन जिसमें रिमोट और सेल्फ-एक्टेड ब्लास्ट वाल्व की सर्वश्रेष्ठ विशेषताएं शामिल हैं, प्रस्तावित है। चूंकि फुल-स्केल प्रयोगों के माध्यम से इस डिजाइन का सत्यापन और अनुकूलन बहुत चुनौतीपूर्ण है, परिमित तत्व विधि (FEM) और कम्प्यूटेशनल द्रव गतिशीलता (CFD) का उपयोग ब्लास्ट वाल्व के मॉडलिंग और सिमुलेशन के लिए किया गया है। ब्लास्ट वाल्व के विभिन्न विन्यासों के आघात-संरचना परस्पर क्रिया का विश्लेषण ANSYS AUTODYN का उपयोग करके डिजाइन को अनुकूलित करने के लिए किया गया है। ब्लास्ट वाल्व का एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक ब्लास्ट भारित गोलाकार प्लेट है। गोलाकार प्लेट और गोलार्ध ढांचे पर विस्फोट लहर के प्रभाव को समझने के लिए एक शॉक ट्यूब परीक्षण सुविधा का उपयोग किया गया है। अलग-अलग मोटाई और वक्रता के गोलाकार प्लेट और गोलार्ध ढांचे पर विभिन्न विस्फोट भार के प्रभाओं से उत्पन्न खिंचाव का मापन विभिन्न स्थानों पर करते

हुए डिज़ाइन का अनुकूलन किया गया है। वर्तमान अनुसंधान कार्य में पूरी कवायद मौजूदा विस्फोट वाल्वों में रिसाव की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए किया गया है ताकि न्यूनतम या बिना रिसाव के साथ ब्लास्ट वाल्व का एक नया डिज़ाइन प्राप्त किया जा सके।

विस्तृत सिमुलेशन के आधार पर, अंतिम ब्लास्ट वाल्व का डिज़ाइन प्राप्त किया गया है। अंतिम डिज़ाइन की मुख्य विशेषताएं हैं: SS304 सामग्री से निर्मित VLC आकार की बाहरी शरीर वाला वायु प्रवाह चैनल और DOMEX700MC ग्रेड स्टील से निर्मित बंद तंत्र सामग्री, समग्र लंबाई = ७५० मिमी, बाहरी व्यास = ४२० मिमी और आंतरिक व्यास = १०० मिमी। कनेक्टिंग रॉड १० मिमी व्यास का और ६१४.५८ मिमी लंबा है। सामने और पिछले द्वारों को बंद करने के लिए ९६ मिमी वक्रता वाले गोलार्ध ढांचे का उपयोग किया गया है जिसकी मोटाई केंद्र में ५ मिमी से धीरे-धीरे घटती हुई २.५ मिमी मोटाई परिधि तक पहुँचती है। ब्लास्ट वाल्व को ३.० बार और ३.७ मिली सेकंड अवधि और ७ बार के शिखर दबाव के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है। प्रवेश द्वार और निकास द्वार के बीच ३००० पास्कल के दबाव पर ०.१४ किलोग्राम प्रति सेकंड का प्रवाह दर प्राप्त हुआ है।

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Nomenclature and Abbreviations

Roman Symbols

A	: Initial Yield stress in Johnson Cook model
a	: Speed of sound
A_S	: Projected area
B	: Hardening constant in Johnson Cook model
b_r, b_z	: Body forces in radial and axial directions
C	: Strain rate constant in Johnson Cook model
C_1, C_2, S_1, S_2	: Constants in Shock Equation of State
c_p	: Specific heat capacity
d	: Displacement of mass element in SDOF model of closure system
D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4	: Damage constants in Johnson Cook failure model
E	: Modulus of Elasticity
e	: Specific internal energy
E_c	: Chemical energy of explosive
f	: Dynamic load

F_0	: Maximum amplitude of the load pulse
f_c	: Stability factor in CFL criteria
F_{ri}, F_{zi}	: Components of nodal forces in radial and axial directions
G	: Shear Modulus
H	: Thickness
I	: Moment of inertial about centroidal axis
i, j	: Control volume indices
I_S	: Specific impulse of ideal blast profile
k	: Spring constant
L	: Characteristic Length
L_R	: Length ratio of model to prototype
m	: Mass of closure plate
M_0	: Plastic collapse moment per unit width
m_1	: Thermal Softening Exponent in Johnson Cook model
m_{ii}	: Nodal mass of node i
n	: Index for updation of field variables in time domain
n_1	: Hardening exponent in Johnson Cook model
n_r, n_z	: Unit vectors in the radial and axial directions
n_s	: Hardening exponent in Steinberg Gunien equation
P	: Pressure

p	: Dynamic overpressure
p_c	: Static plastic collapse pressure
P_{d1}	: Initial Downstream Pressure
P_{d2}	: Downstream Pressure Rise
P_g	: Static overpressure
P_l	: Axial load on connecting rod
P_{shift}	: Small initial pressure in JWL Equation of State
R	: Radius of curvature
r	: Radius
R_0	: Radius of central uniformly loaded region
R_1	: Outer radius of plate
R_S	: Radius of the TNT fill
S	: Surface area for flux calculation of a cell
T	: Temperature
t_a	: Arrival time of shock wave
t_c	: Valve closing time
t_{d+}, t_{d-}	: Positive phase and negative phase durations of ideal blast profile
T_{m0}	: Melting Temperature
T_{ref}	: Reference temperature
U	: Velocity of shock

u	: Unit step function
u_p	: Particle velocity
u_r, u_z	: Radial and axial displacements
V	: Volume
V_r	: Ratio defined by density of the explosive (solid part) and density of the detonation products in JWL EoS
v_r, v_z	: Velocities in radial and axial directions
W	: Gruneisen coefficient
x, y	: Cartesian coordinates
z	: Axial coordinate

Greek Symbols

α	: Planer angle
β	: Plate parameter
β_s	: Hardening constant in Steinberg Gunien equation
$\dot{\epsilon}_0$: Reference Strain Rate
$\dot{\epsilon}_p$: Equivalent plastic strain rate
$\epsilon_{\psi\psi}$: Meridional strain
$\epsilon_{\theta\theta}$: Hoop strain
ϵ_f	: Dynamic fracture strain
ϵ_p	: Equivalent plastic strain
ϵ_{rr}	: Normal strain in radial direction

ϵ_{xx}	: Normal strain in x-direction
ϵ_{xy}	: Shear strain in x-y plane
ϵ_{yy}	: Normal strain in y-direction
ϵ_{zr}	: Shear strain in z-r plane
ϵ_{zz}	: Normal strain in axial (z) direction
$\epsilon_{pl,i}$: Initial equivalent plastic strain
ν	: Poission's Ratio
ν_r	: Relative volume
ω	: Frequency of oscillations
π	: Dimensionless parameter
ρ	: Mass Density
σ_0	: Minimum yield strength
$\sigma_{\theta\theta}$: Hoop stress
σ_{ac}	: Permissible stress in connecting rod
σ_{rr}	: Normal stress in radial direction
σ_v	: von-Mises stress
σ_Y	: Yield stress
σ_{zr}	: Shear stress in z-r plane
σ_{zz}	: Normal stress in axial (z) direction
θ	: Circumferential coordinate

- $\dot{\epsilon}_{\theta\theta}^p$: Equivalent plastic hoop strain rate
- $\dot{\epsilon}_{rr}^p$: Equivalent plastic normal strain rate in radial direction
- $\dot{\epsilon}_{zz}^p$: Equivalent plastic normal strain rate in axial direction
- $\dot{\gamma}_{rz}^p$: Equivalent plastic shear strain rate in r-z plane

Abbreviations

- CFD* : Computational Fluid Dynamics
- CFEES* : Centre for Fire, Explosive and Environment Safety
- CFL* : Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy
- DOMEX* : High-strength steel of the Swedish firm SSAB
- EoS* : Equation of State
- FCT* : Flux-Corrected Transport
- FEM* : Finite Element Method
- FSI* : Fluid Structure Interaction
- ISO* : International Standards Organization
- JC* : Johnson cook model
- JWL* : Jones-Wilkins-Lee
- PE4* : Plastic Explosive No. 4
- QUICK* : Quadratic Upstream Interpolation for Convective Kinematics
- SDOF* : Single Degree of Freedom
- SHASTA* : Sharp And Smooth Transport Algorithm

SIMPLE : Semi-Implicit Method for Pressure Linked Equations

SS316 : Stainless Steel grade 316

TNT : Trinitrotoluene