

DEPTH OF BURIAL OF UXO IN ESTUARY ENVIRONMENTS MR23-C1-3855

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Technical Background

To develop methodology for predicting the Depth of Burial (DOB) of underwater UXOs using site specific geotechnical, hydrodynamic, and munition data.

- Soil: at NYU
- Water: at NPS

MR23-C1-3855 combines water + Soil to develop a user-friendly methodology factoring in the effect of interfaces and projectile AoA and Obliquity



New Facilities Have Been Put in Place

Gravity-aligned impact range



Impact range at MC

Transparent soils







Horizontal displacements



Displacement vectors

Two-channel Photon Doppler Velocimeter



Direct measurement of penetration resistance.

Precise target preparation techniques



Sand pluviator for preparing loose, dense samples under dry, wet conditions.



DOF Code Upgrades

UnUXO modifications

- Forces are now described by constant drag and lift coefficients.
- We will take out gravity and replace the drag and lift coefficients (*f*_{drag}, *f*_{lift}) with GeoPoncelet expressions that are derived from CPT measurements.

We can likely reduce number of degrees of freedom.

$$m\frac{d\mathbf{V}}{dt} = \left(\rho\Pi - m\right)g\mathbf{k} + f_{drag}\mathbf{e}_d + f_{lift}\mathbf{e}_l$$

$$\mathbf{I} \bullet \frac{d\mathbf{\Omega}}{dt} = \mathbf{r}_{v} \times \mathbf{f}_{b} + \mathbf{r}_{f} \times \left(\mathbf{f}_{drag} + \mathbf{f}_{lift}\right) + \mathbf{M}_{r}$$

Equations describing translation and rotation



Experiments in Soil and Water

Measure drag and lift coefficients.

- Drag comes from deceleration driven by penetration resistance.
- Lift results from transverse forces when AoA is not zero, which causes lateral motion and rotation. Experiments will be in water, sediment, and transparent soil





Refine Model

