Software Requirements Specification for GlassBR

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Contents

1 Reference Material

This section records information for easy reference.

1.1 Table of Units

The unit system used throughout is SI (Système International d'Unités). In addition to the basic units, several derived units are also used. For each unit, the table lists the symbol, a description and the SI name.

Symbol	Description
kg	mass (kilogram)
m	length (metre)
N	force (newton)
Pa	pressure (pascal)
s	time (second)

Table 1

1.2 Table of Symbols

The table that follows summarizes the symbols used in this document along with their units. The symbols are listed in alphabetical order.

Symbol	Description	Units
a	Plate length (long dimension)	m
AR	Aspect ratio	–
AR_{max}	Maximum aspect ratio	–
B	Risk of failure	–
b	Plate width (short dimension)	m
$capacity$	Capacity or load resistance	Pa
d_{max}	Maximum value for one of the dimensions of the glass plate	m
d_{min}	Minimum value for one of the dimensions of the glass plate	m
E	Modulus of elasticity of glass	Pa
g	Glass type $g \in \{AN, FT, HS\}$	–
GTF	Glass type factor	–
h	Minimum thickness	m
$interpY$	InterpY	–
$interpZ$	InterpZ	–

Symbol	Description	Units
$is - safeLoad$	Variable that is assigned true when load resistance (capacity) is greater than applied load (demand)	–
$is - safeLR$	Variable that is assigned true when load resistance (capacity) is greater than load (demand)	–
$is - safePb$	Variable that is assigned true when calculated probability is less than tolerable probability	–
$is - safeProb$	Variable that is assigned true when probability of failure is less than tolerable probability of failure	–
J	Stress distribution factor (Function)	–
J_{tol}	Stress distribution factor (Function) based on Pbtol	–
k	Surface flaw parameter	$\frac{m^{12}}{N^7}$
LDF	Load duration factor	–
$Load$	Applied load (demand) or pressure	Pa
LR	Load resistance	Pa
LSF	Load share factor	–
m	Surface flaw parameter	$\frac{m^{12}}{N^7}$
NFL	Non-factored load	Pa
P_b	Probability of breakage	–
P_{btol}	Tolerable probability of breakage	–
P_f	Probability of failure	–
P_{ftol}	Tolerable probability of failure	–
q	Applied load (demand)	Pa
$\hat{q}$	Dimensionless load	–
$\hat{q}_{tol}$	Tolerable load	–
SD	Stand off distance	m
SD_{max}	Maximum stand off distance permissible for input	m
SD_{min}	Minimum stand off distance permissible for input	m
SD_x	Stand off distance (x-component)	m
SD_y	Stand off distance (y-component)	m
SD_z	Stand off distance (z-component)	m
t	Nominal thickness $t \in \{2.5, 2.7, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 16.0, 19.0, 22.0\}$	mm
t_d	Duration of load	s
TNT	TNT equivalent factor	–
w	Charge weight	kg

Symbol	Description	Units
w_{max}	Maximum permissible input charge weight	kg
w_{min}	Minimum permissible input charge weight	kg
w_{TNT}	Explosive mass in equivalent weight of TNT	kg

Table 2

1.3 Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Full Form
A	Assumption
AN	Annealed
AR	Aspect Ratio
DD	Data Definition
FT	Fully Tempered
GS	Goal Statement
GTF	Glass Type Factor
HS	Heat Strengthened
IG	Insulating Glass
IM	Instance Model
LC	Likely Change
LG	Laminated Glass
LR	Load Resistance
N/A	Not Applicable
NFL	Non-Factored Load
PS	Physical System Description
R	Requirement
SD	Stand Off Distance
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
TM	Theoretical Model
UC	Unlikely Change
Uncert.	Typical Uncertainty

Table 3

2 Introduction

Software is helpful to efficiently and correctly predict the blast risk involved with the glass slab. The blast under consideration is any kind of man-made explosion. The software,

herein called GlassBR, aims to predict the blast risk involved with the glass slab using an intuitive interface. The following section provides an overview of the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) for GlassBR. This section explains the purpose of this document, the scope of the system, the characteristics of the intended reader, and the organization of the document.

2.1 Purpose of Document

The main purpose of this document is to predict whether a given glass slab is likely to resist a specified blast. The goals and theoretical models used in the GlassBR code are provided, with an emphasis on explicitly identifying assumptions and unambiguous definitions. This document is intended to be used as a reference to provide all information necessary to understand and verify the analysis. The SRS is abstract because the contents say what problem is being solved, but not how to solve it. This document will be used as a starting point for subsequent development phases, including writing the design specification and the software verification and validation plan. The design document will show how the requirements are to be realized, including decisions on the numerical algorithms and programming environment. The verification and validation plan will show the steps that will be used to increase confidence in the software documentation and the implementation. Although the SRS fits in a series of documents that follow the so-called waterfall model, the actual development process is not constrained in any way. Even when the waterfall model is not followed, as Parnas and Clements point out [7], the most logical way to present the documentation is still to "fake" a rational design process.

2.2 Scope of Requirements

The scope of the requirements includes getting all input parameters related to the glass slab and also the parameters related to blast type. Given the appropriate inputs, GlassBR predicts whether a glass slab is safe or not.

2.3 Characteristics of Intended Reader

Reviewers of this documentation should have an understanding of second year calculus, structural mechanics, glass breakage, blast risk, computer applications in civil engineering, and applicable standards for constructions using glass from [1], [3], and [2] in Section: References. The users of GlassBR can have a lower level of expertise, as explained in Section: User Characteristics.

2.4 Organization of Document

The organization of this document follows the template for an SRS for scientific computing software proposed by [6] and [9], with some aspects taken from Volere template 16 [8]. The

Figure 1: System Context

presentation follows the standard pattern of presenting goals, theories, definitions, and assumptions. For readers that would like a more bottom up approach, they can start reading the data definitions in Section: Instance Models and trace back to find any additional information they require. The goal statements (Section: Goal Statements) are refined to the theoretical models and the theoretical models (Section: Theoretical Models) to the instance models (Section: Instance Models). The data definitions are used to support the definitions of the different models.

3 Stakeholders

This section describes the stakeholders: the people who have an interest in the product.

3.1 The Client

The client for GlassBR is a company named Entuitive. It is developed by Dr. Manuel Campidelli. The client has the final say on acceptance of the product.

3.2 The Customer

The customers are the end user of GlassBR.

4 General System Description

This section provides general information about the system. It identifies the interfaces between the system and its environment, describes the user characteristics, and lists the system constraints.

4.1 System Context

Fig:sysCtxDiag shows the system context. A circle represents an external entity outside the software, the user in this case. A rectangle represents the software system itself (GlassBR). Arrows are used to show the data flow between the system and its environment. The inter-

action between the product and the user is through a user interface. The responsibilities of the user and the system are as follows:

- User Responsibilities

  - Provide the input data related to the glass slab and blast type, ensuring no errors in the data entry.
  - Ensure that consistent units are used for input variables.
  - Ensure required software assumptions (Section: Assumptions) are appropriate for any particular problem input to the software.

- GlassBR Responsibilities

  - Detect data type mismatch, such as a string of characters input instead of a floating point number.
  - Determine if the inputs satisfy the required physical and software constraints.
  - Predict whether the glass slab is safe or not.

4.2 User Characteristics

- The end user of GlassBR is expected to have completed at least the equivalent of the second year of an undergraduate degree in civil engineering or structural engineering.

- The end user is expected to have an understanding of theory behind glass breakage and blast risk.

- The end user is expected to have basic computer literacy to handle the software.

4.3 System Constraints

There are no system constraints.

5 Specific System Description

This section first presents the problem description, which gives a high-level view of the problem to be solved. This is followed by the solution characteristics specification, which presents the assumptions, theories, and definitions that are used.

5.1 Problem Description

A system is needed to efficiently and correctly predict the blast risk involved with the glass. GlassBR is a computer program developed to interpret the inputs to give out the outputs which predict whether the glass slab can withstand the blast under the conditions.

5.1.1 Terminology and Definitions

This subsection provides a list of terms that are used in the subsequent sections and their meaning, with the purpose of reducing ambiguity and making it easier to correctly understand the requirements. All of the terms are extracted from [1] in Section: References.

1. Glass breakage - The fracture or breakage of any lite or ply in monolithic, laminated, or insulating glass.

2. Lateral - Perpendicular to the glass surface.

3. Lite - Pieces of glass that are cut, prepared, and used to create the window or door.

4. Specifying authority - The design professional responsible for interpreting applicable regulations of authorities having jurisdiction and considering appropriate site specific factors to determine the appropriate values used to calculate the specified design load, and furnishing other information required to perform this practice.

5. Blast resistant glazing - Glazing that provides protection against air blast pressure generated by explosions.

6. Equivalent TNT charge mass - Mass of TNT placed on the ground in a hemisphere that represents the design explosive threat.

7. Glass Type:

   - Annealed (AN) - A flat, monolithic, glass lite which has uniform thickness where the residual surface stresses are almost zero, as defined in [2].
   - Fully tempered (FT) - A flat, monolithic, glass lite of uniform thickness that has been subjected to a special heat treatment process where the residual surface compression is not less than 69 MPa (10 000 psi) or the edge compression not less than 67 MPa (9700 psi), as defined in [3].
   - Heat strengthened (HS) - A flat, monolithic, glass lite of uniform thickness that has been subjected to a special heat treatment process where the residual surface compression is not less than 24 MPa (3500psi) or greater than 52 MPa (7500 psi), as defined in [3].

8. Load - A uniformly distributed lateral pressure.

   - Load resistance (LR) - The uniform lateral load that a glass construction can sustain based upon a given probability of breakage and load duration as defined in [1, (pp. 1 and 53)].
   - Non-factored load (NFL) - Three second duration uniform load associated with a probability of breakage less than or equal to 8 lites per 1000 for monolithic AN glass.

- Glass weight load - The dead load component of the glass weight.

- Short duration load - Any load lasting 3 seconds or less.

- Specified design load - The magnitude in Pa (psf), type (for example, wind or snow) and duration of the load given by the specifying authority.

- Long duration load - Any load lasting approximately 30 days.

9. Stand off distance (SD) - The distance from the glazing surface to the centroid of a hemispherical high explosive charge. It is represented by the coordinates (SD_x, SD_y, SD_z).

10. Load share factor (LSF) - A multiplying factor derived from the load sharing between the double glazing, of equal or different thicknesses and types (including the layered behaviour of LG under long duration loads), in a sealed IG unit.

11. Glass type factor (GTF) - A multiplying factor for adjusting the LR of different glass type, that is, AN, FT, or HS, in monolithic glass, LG (Laminated Glass), or IG (Insulating Glass) constructions.

12. Aspect ratio (AR) - The ratio of the long dimension of the glass to the short dimension of the glass. For glass supported on four sides, the aspect ratio is always equal to or greater than 1.0. For glass supported on three sides, the ratio of the length of one of the supported edges perpendicular to the free edge, to the length of the free edge, is equal to or greater than 0.5.

13. Probability of breakage (P_b) - The fraction of glass lites or plies that would break at the first occurrence of a specified load and duration, typically expressed in lites per 1000 ([2]).

5.1.2 Physical System Description

The physical system of GlassBR, as shown in Fig:physSystImage, includes the following elements:

PS1: The glass slab.

PS2: The point of explosion. Where the bomb, or any kind of man-made explosion, is located. The stand off distance is the distance between the point of explosion and the glass.

5.1.3 Goal Statements

Given the dimensions of the glass plane, glass type, the characteristics of the explosion, and the tolerable probability of breakage, the goal statements are:

hstands-Explosion: Analyze and predict whether the glass slab under consideration will be able to withstand the explosion of a certain degree which is calculated based on user input.

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Figure 2: The physical system

5.2 Solution Characteristics Specification

The instance models that govern GlassBR are presented in Section: Instance Models. The information to understand the meaning of the instance models and their derivation is also presented, so that the instance models can be verified.

5.2.1 Assumptions

This section simplifies the original problem and helps in developing the theoretical model by filling in the missing information for the physical system. The numbers given in the square brackets refer to the Theoretical Models Section: Theoretical Models, General Definitions Section: General Definitions, Data Definitions Section: Data Definitions, Instance Models Section: Instance Models, Likely Changes Section: Likely Changes, or Unlikely Changes Section: Unlikely Changes, in which the respective assumption is used.

glassType: The standard E1300-09a for calculation applies only to monolithic, laminated, or insulating glass constructions of rectangular shape with continuous lateral support along one, two, three, or four edges. This practice assumes that: (1) the supported glass edges for two, three and four-sided support conditions are simply supported and free to slip in plane; (2) glass supported on two sides acts as a simply supported beam; and (3) glass supported on one side acts as a cantilever.

glassCondition: Following [1, (pg. 1)], this practice does not apply to any form of wired, patterned, etched, sandblasted, drilled, notched, or grooved glass with surface and edge treatments that alter the glass strength. UC: Accommodate-Altered-Glass.

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explainScenario: This system only considers the external explosion scenario for its calculations. LC: Calculate-Internal-Blask-Risk.

standardValues: The values provided in Section: Values of Auxiliary Constants are assumed for the duration of load (t_d), and the material properties of m, k, and E. LC: Variable-Values-of-m,k,E DD: sdfTol DD: nFL DD: loadDurFactor DD: dimlessLoad A: ldfConstant.

glassLite: Glass under consideration is assumed to be a single lite; hence, the value of LSF is equal to 1 for all calculations in GlassBR. DD: calofCapacity DD: dimlessLoad LC: Accomodate-More-than-Single-Lite.

boundaryConditions: Boundary conditions for the glass slab are assumed to be 4-sided support for calculations. LC: Accomodate-More-Boundary-Conditions.

responseType: The response type considered in GlassBR is flexural. LC: Consider-More-than-Flexure-Glass.

ldfConstant: With reference to A: standardValues, the value of load duration factor (LDF) is a constant in GlassBR. LC: Variable-Values-of-m,k,E DD: loadDurFactor.

5.2.2 Theoretical Models

This section focuses on the general equations and laws that GlassBR is based on.

Refname	TM:isSafeProb
Label	Safety Probability
Equation	

$$is - safeProb = P_f < P_{ftol}$$

Description	$is-safeProb$ is the variable that is assigned true when probability of failure is less than tolerable probability of failure (Unitless) P_f is the probability of failure (Unitless) P_{ftol} is the tolerable probability of failure (Unitless)
Notes	If $is - safeProb$, the glass is considered safe. $is - safeProb$ and $is-safeLoad$ (from TM: isSafeLoad) are either both True or both False. P_f is the probability of failure, P_{ftol} is the tolerable probability of failure.
Source	[1]
RefBy	TM: isSafeLoad FR: Check-Glass-Safety.

Refname	TM:isSafeLoad
Label	Safety Load
Equation	$$is - safeLoad = capacity > Load$$
Description	$is - safeLoad$ is the variable that is assigned true when load resistance (capacity) is greater than applied load (demand) (Unitless) $capacity$ is the capacity or load resistance (Pa) $Load$ is the applied load (demand) or pressure (Pa)
Notes	If $is - safeLoad$, the glass is considered safe. $is - safeProb$ (from TM: isSafeProb) and $is - safeLoad$ are either both True or both False. LR is the load resistance (also called capacity), $Load$ (also referred as the Demand) is the 3 second duration equivalent pressure.
Source	[1]
RefBy	TM: isSafeProb FR: Check-Glass-Safety.

5.2.3 General Definitions

There are no general definitions.

5.2.4 Data Definitions

This section collects and defines all the data needed to build the instance models.

Refname	DD:riskFun
Label	Risk of failure
Symbol	B
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$B = \frac{k}{(ab)^{m-1}} \left(Eh^2\right)^m LDF e^J$$
Description	B is the risk of failure (Unitless) k is the surface flaw parameter $(\frac{\mathrm{m}^{12}}{\mathrm{N}^7})$ a is the plate length (long dimension) (m) b is the plate width (short dimension) (m) m is the surface flaw parameter $(\frac{\mathrm{m}^{12}}{\mathrm{N}^7})$ E is the modulus of elasticity of glass (Pa) h is the minimum thickness (m) LDF is the load duration factor (Unitless) J is the stress distribution factor (Function) (Unitless)
Notes	a and b are dimensions of the plate, where $(a \geq b)$. h is the minimum thickness, which is based on the nominal thicknesses as shown in DD: minThick. LDF is the load duration factor as defined by DD: loadDurFactor. J is the stress distribution factor (Function), as defined in DD: stressDistFac.
Source	[1], [4, (Eqs. 4-5)], and [5, (Eq. 14)]
RefBy	DD: probOfBreak.

Refname	**DD:minThick**
Label	Minimum thickness
Symbol	h
Units	m
Equation	$$h = \frac{1}{1000} \begin{cases} 2.16, & t = 2.5 \\ 2.59, & t = 2.7 \\ 2.92, & t = 3.0 \\ 3.78, & t = 4.0 \\ 4.57, & t = 5.0 \\ 5.56, & t = 6.0 \\ 7.42, & t = 8.0 \\ 9.02, & t = 10.0 \\ 11.91, & t = 12.0 \\ 15.09, & t = 16.0 \\ 18.26, & t = 19.0 \\ 21.44, & t = 22.0 \end{cases}$$
Description	h is the minimum thickness (m) t is the nominal thickness $t \in \{2.5, 2.7, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 16.0, 19.0, 22.0\}$ (mm)
Notes	t is a function that maps from the nominal thickness (h) to the minimum thickness.
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: sdfTol DD: riskFun DD: nFL DD: dimlessLoad.

Refname	DD:loadDurFactor
Label	Load duration factor
Symbol	LDF
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$LDF = \left(\frac{t_d}{60}\right)^{\frac{m}{16}}$$
Description	LDF is the load duration factor (Unitless) t_d is the duration of load (s) m is the surface flaw parameter $(\frac{\text{m}^{12}}{\text{N}^7})$
Notes	A: standardValues A: ldfConstant
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: sdfTol DD: riskFun.

Refname	DD:stressDistFac
Label	Stress distribution factor (Function)
Symbol	J
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$J = interpZ\left(SDF.txt, AR, \hat{q}\right)$$
Description	J is the stress distribution factor (Function) (Unitless) $interpZ$ is the interpZ (Unitless) AR is the aspect ratio (Unitless) $\hat{q}$ is the dimensionless load (Unitless)
Notes	J is the stress distribution factor (Function), which is obtained by interpolating from data shown in Fig:dimlessloadVSaspect. $\hat{q}$ is the dimensionless load defined in DD: dimlessLoad. AR is the aspect ratio defined in DD: aspectRatio.
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: riskFun.

Refname	DD:nFL
Label	Non-factored load
Symbol	NFL
Units	Pa
Equation	$$NFL = \frac{\hat{q}_{tol} E h^4}{(ab)^2}$$
Description	NFL is the non-factored load (Pa) $\hat{q}_{tol}$ is the tolerable load (Unitless) E is the modulus of elasticity of glass (Pa) h is the minimum thickness (m) a is the plate length (long dimension) (m) b is the plate width (short dimension) (m)
Notes	a and b are dimensions of the plate, where $(a \geq b)$. h is the minimum thickness, which is based on the nominal thicknesses as shown in DD: minThick. $\hat{q}_{tol}$ is the tolerable load defined in DD: tolLoad. A: standardValues
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: calofCapacity DD: calofCapacity.

Refname	DD:gTF
Label	Glass type factor
Symbol	GTF
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$GTF = \begin{cases} 1, & g = AN \\ 4, & g = FT \\ 2, & g = HS \end{cases}$$
Description	GTF is the glass type factor (Unitless) g is the glass type $g \in \{AN, FT, HS\}$ (Unitless)
Notes	AN is annealed glass. FT is fully tempered glass. HS is heat strengthened glass.
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: calofCapacity DD: calofCapacity DD: dimlessLoad.

Refname	DD:dimlessLoad
Label	Dimensionless load
Symbol	$\hat{q}$
Units	Unitless

Equation

$$\hat{q} = \frac{q\,(ab)^2}{Eh^4 GTF}$$

Description

$\hat{q}$ is the dimensionless load (Unitless)
q is the applied load (demand) (Pa)
a is the plate length (long dimension) (m)
b is the plate width (short dimension) (m)
E is the modulus of elasticity of glass (Pa)
h is the minimum thickness (m)
GTF is the glass type factor (Unitless)

Notes

q is the 3 second equivalent pressure, as given in DD: calofDemand. a and b are dimensions of the plate, where $(a \geq b)$. h is the minimum thickness, which is based on the nominal thicknesses as shown in DD: minThick. GTF is the glass type factor, as given by DD: gTF. $\hat{q}$ is calculated with reference to A: glassLite. A: standardValues

Source

[1] and [5, (Eq. 7)]

RefBy

DD: stressDistFac.

Refname	DD:tolLoad
Label	Tolerable load
Symbol	$\hat{q}_{tol}$
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$\hat{q}_{tol} = interpY\left(SDF.txt, AR, J_{tol}\right)$$
Description	$\hat{q}_{tol}$ is the tolerable load (Unitless) $interpY$ is the interpY (Unitless) AR is the aspect ratio (Unitless) J_{tol} is the stress distribution factor (Function) based on Pbtol (Unitless)
Notes	$\hat{q}_{tol}$ is the tolerable load which is obtained from Fig:dimlessload-VSaspect using J_{tol} and aspect ratio as parameters using interpolation. Calculations of J_{tol} and AR are defined in DD: sdfTol and DD: aspectRatio, respectively.
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: nFL.

Refname	DD:sdfTol
Label	Stress distribution factor (Function) based on Pbtol
Symbol	J_{tol}
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$J_{tol} = \ln\left(\ln\left(\frac{1}{1 - P_{btol}}\right) \frac{(ab)^{m-1}}{k\,(Eh^2)^m\,LDF}\right)$$
Description	J_{tol} is the stress distribution factor (Function) based on Pbtol (Unitless) P_{btol} is the tolerable probability of breakage (Unitless) a is the plate length (long dimension) (m) b is the plate width (short dimension) (m) m is the surface flaw parameter ($\frac{m^{12}}{N^7}$) k is the surface flaw parameter ($\frac{m^{12}}{N^7}$) E is the modulus of elasticity of glass (Pa) h is the minimum thickness (m) LDF is the load duration factor (Unitless)
Notes	J_{tol} is calculated with reference to P_{btol}. a and b are dimensions of the plate, where $(a \geq b)$. h is the minimum thickness, which is based on the nominal thicknesses as shown in DD: minThick. LDF is the load duration factor as defined by DD: loadDurFactor. P_{btol} is the tolerable probability entered by the user. A: standardValues
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: tolLoad.

Refname	DD:standOffDist
Label	Stand off distance
Symbol	SD
Units	m
Equation	$$SD = \sqrt{{SD_x}^2 + {SD_y}^2 + {SD_z}^2}$$
Description	SD is the stand off distance (m) SD_x is the stand off distance (x-component) (m) SD_y is the stand off distance (y-component) (m) SD_z is the stand off distance (z-component) (m)
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: calofDemand.

Refname	DD:aspectRatio
Label	Aspect ratio
Symbol	AR
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$AR = \frac{a}{b}$$
Description	AR is the aspect ratio (Unitless) a is the plate length (long dimension) (m) b is the plate width (short dimension) (m)
Notes	a and b are dimensions of the plate, where $(a \geq b)$.
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: tolLoad DD: stressDistFac.

Refname	DD:eqTNTW
Label	Explosive mass in equivalent weight of TNT
Symbol	w_{TNT}
Units	kg
Equation	$$w_{TNT} = wTNT$$
Description	w_{TNT} is the explosive mass in equivalent weight of TNT (kg) w is the charge weight (kg) TNT is the TNT equivalent factor (Unitless)
Source	[1]
RefBy	DD: calofDemand.

Refname	DD:probOfBreak
Label	Probability of breakage
Symbol	P_b
Units	Unitless
Equation	$$P_b = 1 - e^{-B}$$
Description	P_b is the probability of breakage (Unitless) B is the risk of failure (Unitless)
Notes	B is the risk of failure, as defined in DD: riskFun.
Source	[1] and [4]
RefBy	IM: isSafePb.

Refname	DD:calofCapacity
Label	Load resistance
Symbol	LR
Units	Pa
Equation	$$LR = NFLGTFLSF$$
Description	LR is the load resistance (Pa) NFL is the non-factored load (Pa) GTF is the glass type factor (Unitless) LSF is the load share factor (Unitless)
Notes	LR is the load resistance, which is also called capacity. NFL is the non-factored load, as defined in DD: nFL. GTF is the glass type factor, as defined in DD: gTF. A: glassLite DD: gTF DD: nFL
Source	[1]
RefBy	IM: isSafeLR.

Refname	DD:calofDemand
Label	Applied load (demand)
Symbol	q
Units	Pa
Equation	$$q = interpY\left(TSD.txt, SD, w_{TNT}\right)$$
Description	q is the applied load (demand) (Pa) $interpY$ is the interpY (Unitless) SD is the stand off distance (m) w_{TNT} is the explosive mass in equivalent weight of TNT (kg)
Notes	q, or demand, is the 3 second duration equivalent pressure obtained from Fig:demandVSsod by interpolation using stand off distance (SD) and w_{TNT} as parameters. w_{TNT} is defined in DD: eqTNTW. SD is the stand off distance as defined in DD: standOffDist.
Source	[1]
RefBy	IM: isSafeLR DD: dimlessLoad.

5.2.5 Instance Models

This section transforms the problem defined in Section: Problem Description into one which is expressed in mathematical terms. It uses concrete symbols defined in Section: Data Definitions to replace the abstract symbols in the models identified in Section: Theoretical Models and Section: General Definitions. The goal GS: Predict-Glass-Withstands-Explosion is met by IM: isSafePb, IM: isSafeLR.

Refname	IM:isSafePb
Label	Safety Req-Pb
Input	P_b, P_{btol}
Output	$is - safePb$

Input Constraints

$$P_b > 0$$
$$P_{btol} > 0$$

Output Constraints

Equation

$$is - safePb = P_b < P_{btol}$$

Description

$is - safePb$ is the variable that is assigned true when calculated probability is less than tolerable probability (Unitless)
P_b is the probability of breakage (Unitless)
P_{btol} is the tolerable probability of breakage (Unitless)

Notes

If $is - safePb$, the glass is considered safe. $is - safePb$ and $is - safePb$ (from IM: isSafeLR) are either both True or both False. P_b is the probability of breakage, as calculated in DD: probOfBreak. P_{btol} is the tolerable probability of breakage entered by the user.

Source

[1]

RefBy

IM: isSafeLR.

Refname	IM:isSafeLR
Label	Safety Req-LR
Input	$is-safeLR$, LR, q
Output	$is-safeLR$

Input Constraints	
	$$LR > 0$$ $$q > 0$$

Output Constraints	

Equation	
	$$is-safeLR = LR > q$$

Description	
	$is-safeLR$ is the variable that is assigned true when load resistance (capacity) is greater than load (demand) (Unitless)
	LR is the load resistance (Pa)
	q is the applied load (demand) (Pa)

Notes	
	If $is-safeLR$, the glass is considered safe. $is-safePb$ (from IM: isSafePb) and $is-safeLR$ are either both True or both False. LR is the load resistance (also called capacity), as defined in DD: calofCapacity. q (also referred as the Demand) is the 3 second duration equivalent pressure, as defined in DD: calofDemand.

Source	[1]

RefBy	IM: isSafePb.

5.2.6 Data Constraints

Table:InDataConstraints and Table:OutDataConstraints show the data constraints on the input and output variables, respectively. The column for physical constraints gives the physical limitations on the range of values that can be taken by the variable. The uncertainty column provides an estimate of the confidence with which the physical quantities can be measured. This information would be part of the input if one were performing an uncertainty quantification exercise. The constraints are conservative, to give the user of the model the flexibility to experiment with unusual situations. The column of typical values is intended to provide a feel for a common scenario. Section: Values of Auxiliary Constants gives the values of the specification parameters used in Table:InDataConstraints.

Var	Physical Constraints	Software Constraints	Typical Value	Uncert.
a	$a > 0 \wedge a \geq b$	$d_{min} \leq a \leq d_{max}$	1.5 m	10%
AR	$AR \geq 1$	$AR \leq AR_{max}$	1.5	10%
b	$0 < b \leq a$	$d_{min} \leq b \leq d_{max}$	1.2 m	10%
P_{btol}	$0 < P_{btol} < 1$	–	0.008	0.1%
SD	$SD > 0$	$SD_{min} \leq SD \leq SD_{max}$	45.0 m	10%
TNT	$TNT > 0$	–	1.0	10%
w	$w > 0$	$w_{min} \leq w \leq w_{max}$	42.0 kg	10%

Table 4: Input Data Constraints

Var	Physical Constraints
P_b	$0 < P_b < 1$

Table 5: Output Data Constraints

5.2.7 Properties of a Correct Solution

FIXME.

6 Requirements

This section provides the functional requirements, the tasks and behaviours that the software is expected to complete, and the non-functional requirements, the qualities that the software is expected to exhibit.

6.1 Functional Requirements

This section provides the functional requirements, the tasks and behaviours that the software is expected to complete.

Input-Glass-Props: Input the quantities from Table:ReqInputs, which define the glass dimensions, type of glass, tolerable probability of failure, and the characteristics of the blast.

wing-Assumptions: The system shall set the known values as described in Table:ReqAssignments.

Data_Constraints: The system shall check the entered input values to ensure that they do not exceed the data constraints mentioned in Section: Data Constraints. If any of the input parameters are out of bounds, an error message is displayed and the calculations stop.

Known-Quantities: Output the input quantities from FR: Input-Glass-Props and the known quantities from FR: System-Set-Values-Following-Assumptions.

Check-Glass-Safety: If $is - safePb \wedge is - safeLR$ (from TM: isSafeProb and TM: isSafeLoad), output the message "For the given input parameters, the glass is considered safe." If the condition is false, then output the message "For the given input parameters, the glass is NOT considered safe."

Output-Quantities: Output the quantities from Table:ReqOutputs.

Symbol	Description	Units
a	Plate length (long dimension)	m
b	Plate width (short dimension)	m
g	Glass type $g \in \{AN, FT, HS\}$	–
P_{btol}	Tolerable probability of breakage	–
SD_x	Stand off distance (x-component)	m
SD_y	Stand off distance (y-component)	m
SD_z	Stand off distance (z-component)	m
t	Nominal thickness $t \in \{2.5, 2.7, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 12.0, 16.0, 19.0, 22.0\}$	mm
TNT	TNT equivalent factor	–
w	Charge weight	kg

Table 6: Required Inputs following FR: Input-Glass-Props

Symbol	Description	Source	Units
AR	Aspect ratio	DD: aspectRatio	–

Symbol	Description	Source	Units
E	Modulus of elasticity of glass	A: standardValues	Pa
GTF	Glass type factor	DD: gTF	–
h	Minimum thickness	DD: minThick	m
k	Surface flaw parameter	A: standardValues	$\frac{\text{m}^{12}}{\text{N}^7}$
LDF	Load duration factor	DD: loadDurFactor	–
LSF	Load share factor	A: glassLite	–
m	Surface flaw parameter	A: standardValues	$\frac{\text{m}^{12}}{\text{N}^7}$
SD	Stand off distance	DD: standOffDist	m
t_d	Duration of load	A: standardValues	s

Table 7: Required Assignments following FR: System-Set-Values-Following-Assumptions

Symbol	Description	Source	Units
AR	Aspect ratio	DD: aspectRatio	–
B	Risk of failure	DD: riskFun	–
GTF	Glass type factor	DD: gTF	–
h	Minimum thickness	DD: minThick	m
$is-safeLR$	Safety Req-LR	IM: isSafeLR	–
$is-safePb$	Safety Req-Pb	IM: isSafePb	–
J	Stress distribution factor (Function)	DD: stressDistFac	–
J_{tol}	Stress distribution factor (Function) based on Pbtol	DD: sdfTol	–
NFL	Non-factored load	DD: nFL	Pa
$\hat{q}$	Dimensionless load	DD: dimlessLoad	–
$\hat{q}_{tol}$	Tolerable load	DD: tolLoad	–

Table 8: Required Outputs following FR: Output-Quantities

6.2 Non-Functional Requirements

This section provides the non-functional requirements, the qualities that the software is expected to exhibit.

Correct: The outputs of the code have the properties described in Section: Properties of a Correct Solution.

Verifiable: The code is tested with complete verification and validation plan.

Understandable:	The code is modularized with complete module guide and module interface specification.
Reusable:	The code is modularized.
Maintainable:	The traceability between requirements, assumptions, theoretical models, general definitions, data definitions, instance models, likely changes, unlikely changes, and modules is completely recorded in traceability matrices in the SRS and module guide.
Portable:	The code is able to be run in different environments.

7 Likely Changes

Internal-Blask-Risk: A: explainScenario - The system currently only calculates for external blast risk. In the future, calculations can be added for the internal blast risk.

Variable-Values-of-m,k,E: A: standardValues, A: ldfConstant - Currently, the values for m, k, and E are assumed to be the same for all glass. In the future, these values can be changed to variable inputs.

More-than-Single-Lite: A: glassLite - The software may be changed to accommodate more than a single lite.

Boundary-Conditions: A: boundaryConditions - The software may be changed to accommodate more boundary conditions than 4-sided support.

More-than-Flexure-Glass: A: responseType - The software may be changed to consider more than just flexure of the glass.

8 Unlikely Changes

Explosion-of-Certain-Degree: The goal of the system is to predict whether the glass slab under consideration can withstand an explosion of a certain degree.

Accommodate-Altered-Glass: A: glassCondition requires that the glass is not altered in any way. Therefore, this cannot be used on altered glass.

9 Traceability Matrices and Graphs

The purpose of the traceability matrices is to provide easy references on what has to be additionally modified if a certain component is changed. Every time a component is changed, the items in the column of that component that are marked with an "X" should be modified as well. Table:TraceMatAvsAll shows the dependencies of data definitions, theoretical models, general definitions, instance models, requirements, likely changes, and unlikely changes on

the assumptions. Table:TraceMatRefvsRef shows the dependencies of data definitions, theoretical models, general definitions, and instance models with each other. Table:TraceMatAllvsR shows the dependencies of requirements on the data definitions, theoretical models, general definitions, and instance models.

	A: glassType	A: glassCondition	A: explainScenario
DD: riskFun			
DD: minThick			
DD: loadDurFactor			
DD: stressDistFac			
DD: nFL			
DD: gTF			
DD: dimlessLoad			
DD: tolLoad			
DD: sdfTol			
DD: standOffDist			
DD: aspectRatio			
DD: eqTNTW			
DD: probOfBreak			
DD: calofCapacity			
DD: calofDemand			
TM: isSafeProb			
TM: isSafeLoad			
IM: isSafePb			
IM: isSafeLR			
FR: Input-Glass-Props			
FR: System-Set-Values-Following-Assumptions			
FR: Check-Input-with-Data_Constraints			
FR: Output-Values-and-Known-Quantities			
FR: Check-Glass-Safety			
FR: Output-Quantities			
LC: Calculate-Internal-Blask-Risk			X
LC: Variable-Values-of-m,k,E			
LC: Accomodate-More-than-Single-Lite			
LC: Accomodate-More-Boundary-Conditions			
LC: Consider-More-than-Flexure-Glass			
UC: Predict-Withstanding-of-Certain-Degree			
UC: Accommodate-Altered-Glass		X	

Table 9: Traceability Matrix Showing the Conne
Items

	DD: riskFun	DD: minThick	DD: loadDurFactor	DD: stressDistFac	DD: nFL
DD: riskFun		X	X	X	
DD: minThick					
DD: loadDurFactor					
DD: stressDistFac					
DD: nFL		X			
DD: gTF					
DD: dimlessLoad		X			
DD: tolLoad					
DD: sdfTol		X	X		
DD: standOffDist					
DD: aspectRatio					
DD: eqTNTW					
DD: probOfBreak	X				
DD: calofCapacity					X
DD: calofDemand					
TM: isSafeProb					
TM: isSafeLoad					
IM: isSafePb					
IM: isSafeLR					

	DD: riskFun	DD: minThick	DD: loadDurFactor	D...
FR: Input-Glass-Props				
FR: System-Set-Values-Following-Assumptions				
FR: Check-Input-with-Data_Constraints				
FR: Output-Values-and-Known-Quantities				
FR: Check-Glass-Safety				
FR: Output-Quantities				

10 Values of Auxiliary Constants

This section contains the standard values that are used for calculations in GlassBR.

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit
AR_{max}	maximum aspect ratio	5.0	–

Symbol	Description	Value	Unit
d_{max}	maximum value for one of the dimensions of the glass plate	5.0	m
d_{min}	minimum value for one of the dimensions of the glass plate	0.1	m
E	modulus of elasticity of glass	$71.7 \cdot 10^9$	Pa
k	surface flaw parameter	$28.6 \cdot 10^{-54}$	$\frac{m^{12}}{N^7}$
LSF	load share factor	1	–
m	surface flaw parameter	7.0	$\frac{m^{12}}{N^7}$
SD_{max}	maximum stand off distance permissible for input	130.0	m
SD_{min}	minimum stand off distance permissible for input	6.0	m
t_d	duration of load	3.0	s
w_{max}	maximum permissible input charge weight	910.0	kg
w_{min}	minimum permissible input charge weight	4.5	kg

Table 12: Auxiliary Constants

11 References

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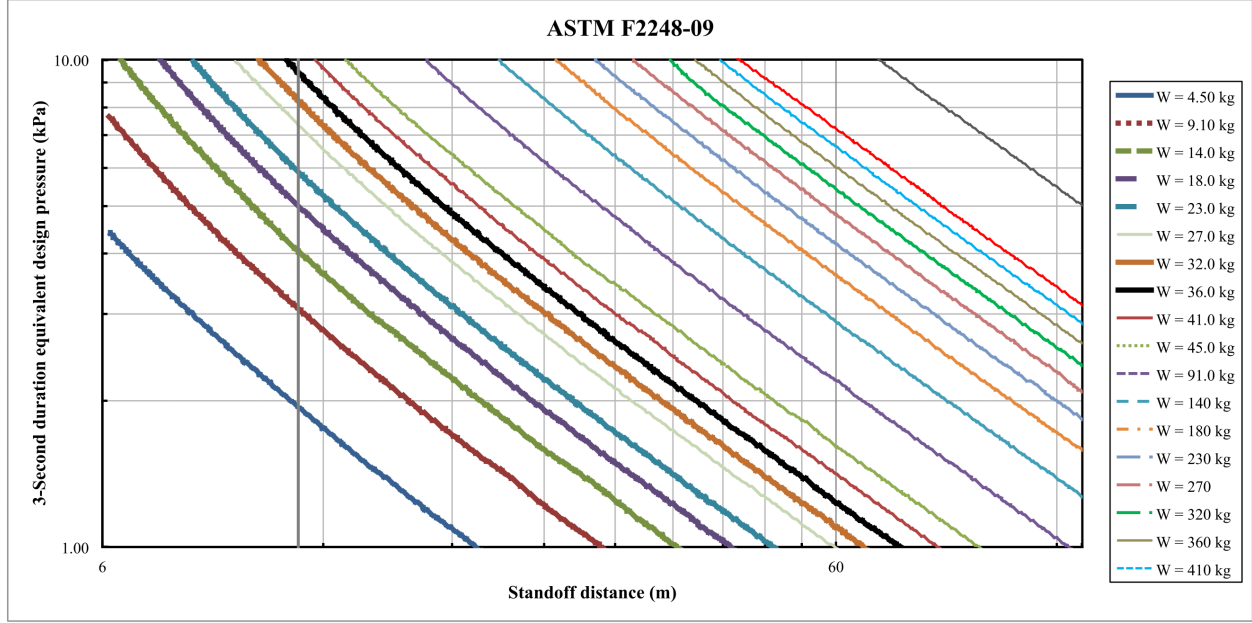
Figure 3: 3 second duration equivalent pressure (q) versus Stand off distance (SD) versus Charge weight (w)

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12 Appendix

This appendix holds the graphs (Fig:demandVSsod and Fig:dimlessloadVSaspect) used for interpolating values needed in the models.
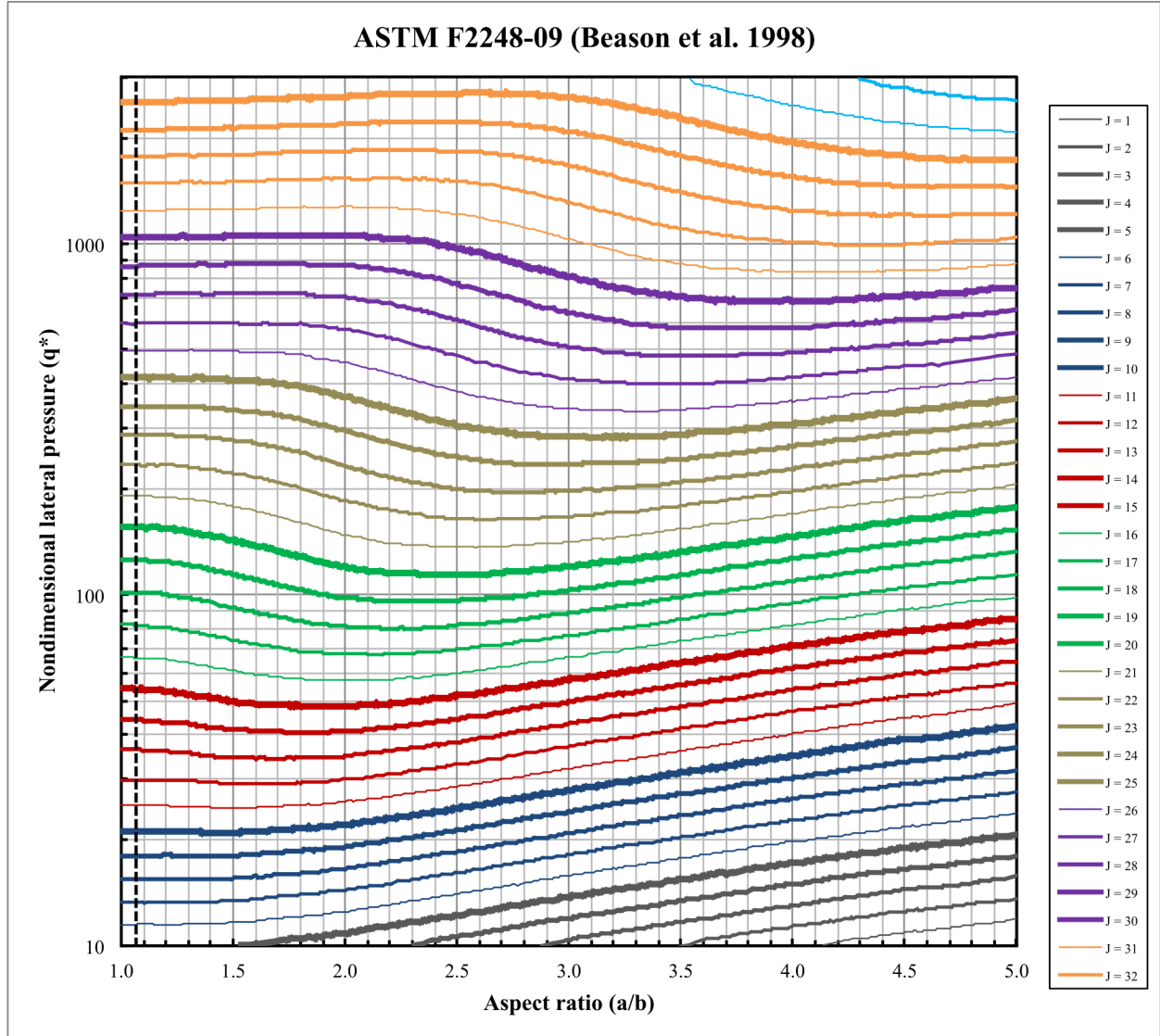
Figure 4: Non dimensional lateral load ($\hat{q}$) versus Aspect Ratio (AR) versus Stress distribution factor (Function) (J)