



A wedge deflector (shown at the end of the building) was used to mitigate wraparound effects in one test.

the tests and to assess the buildings' structural response. The hydrocodes CTH, a Sandia National Laboratories code, and AUTODYN, a commercial code, provided the basis for modeling.

An array of incident and reflective pressure transducers placed on the interior and exterior of buildings 340 and 342 gathered pressure data. Accelerometers, pretest and posttest forensics, and high-speed cameras captured blowout wall and structural response data. Standard and digital videos recorded detonations and provided a real-time view of ongoing events. Additionally, noise, dust, and gas meters and x-ray element analyzers assessed the industrial hygienic state of the buildings after each detonation.



After HE pipes, fixtures, and asbestos were removed, instrumentation was attached to the exterior and interior of building 340 before a test.



After a 25-lb test shot, blowout panels are on the ground and blowout panels in the abutting bay are damaged.

Preliminary results of the tests show five important findings.

1. The blowout walls worked as designed; they dislodged and the pressure rapidly vented from the bays.
2. Experiments in which a blowout wall was present produced significantly higher pressures and had greater structural impact from the initial shock wave reflected off the panels than did experiments without a blowout wall.



Blowout panels and other debris are scattered up to 300 ft away from building 340 after a 25-lb test shot.