



# Force Disruption Reduces Kinetic Energy



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# Outline

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Executive Team

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FDP – Force Disruption Platform

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FDP Reduces Kinetic Energy

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Applications

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SWAP-C

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How FDP Works

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Why FDP is Better

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Competitive Benchmarking

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Appendix

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# Executive Team



## **Judy Lee Greenhill, CEO/COO, Co-founder**

-19 yrs. IBM – direct \$MM projects – Strategy  
- Marketing



## **Joseph J. BelBruno, Ph.D., Chief Scientist**

- Nanomaterials - 30 yrs. Dartmouth - 140 peer reviewed papers – 11 patents

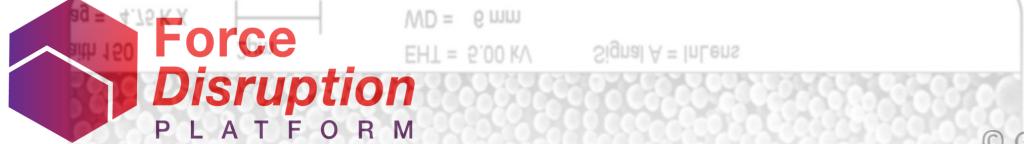
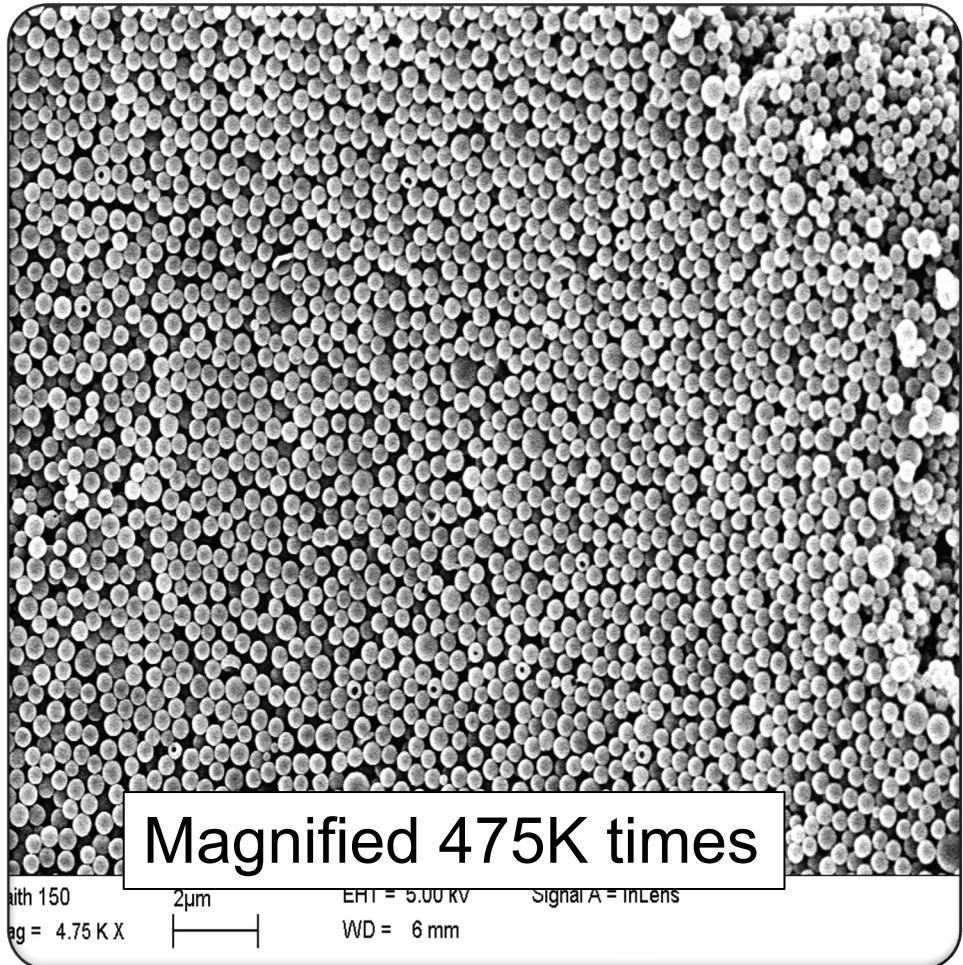


## **Zach Greenhill, Chief Tech., Inventor, Co-founder**

- CIA Case Officer - 18 patents - 4<sup>th</sup> gen service family



# FDP – Force Disruption Platform



Disrupts to Reduce Kinetic Energy

- 50% reduction in 1 mm – 0.24 milliseconds – 87.5% in 3 mm

Turns force against itself  
- Reinforces materials

- Coating, layer, or panel
  - Retrofit
  - No redesign or retooling



# Applications

## Curves:

- Blast and blunt force
- Sound: noise, vibration
- Thermal: heat signatures, emissions
- Thin: less bulk, weight
- Flexible: malleable, elastic
- Hardens on impact: reinforces, lightweighting

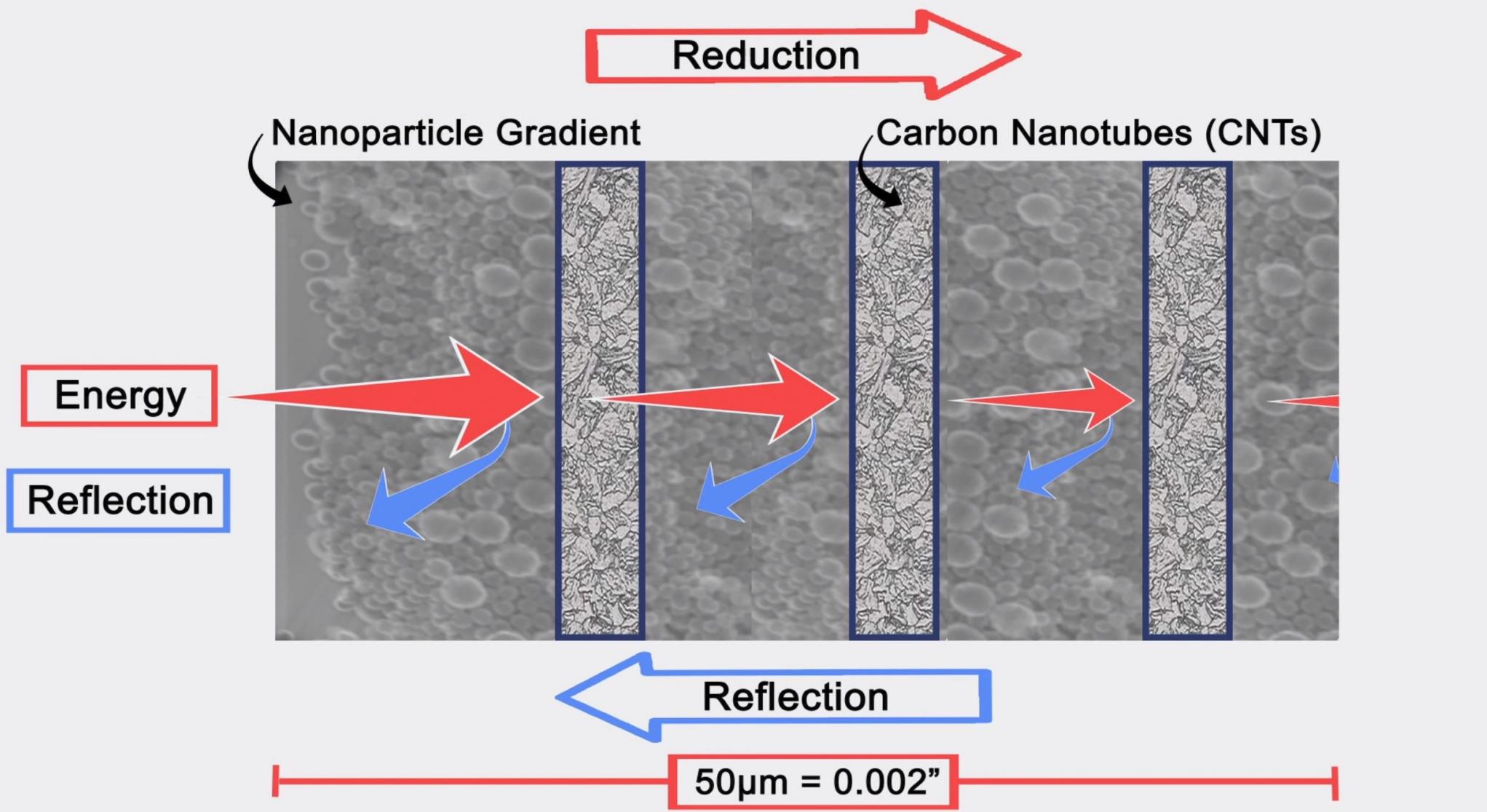


## SWaP-C – 1 Piece of FDP

- *Size:* 1 dime thick x 1 sq. ft.
- *Weight:* 2.42 oz
- *Power:* Kinetic Energy Reduction
  - 50% in 1 mm; 87.5% in 3 mm
  - 0.24 milliseconds
- *Cost:* \$32 per piece - *before economies of scale*



# How FDP Works: Disruptive Interference





# Why FDP is Better

## FDP

## Current Technology

Nanoscale Technology

Active + passive processes

Uses force against itself

Reinforces existing protection

Macroscale Technology

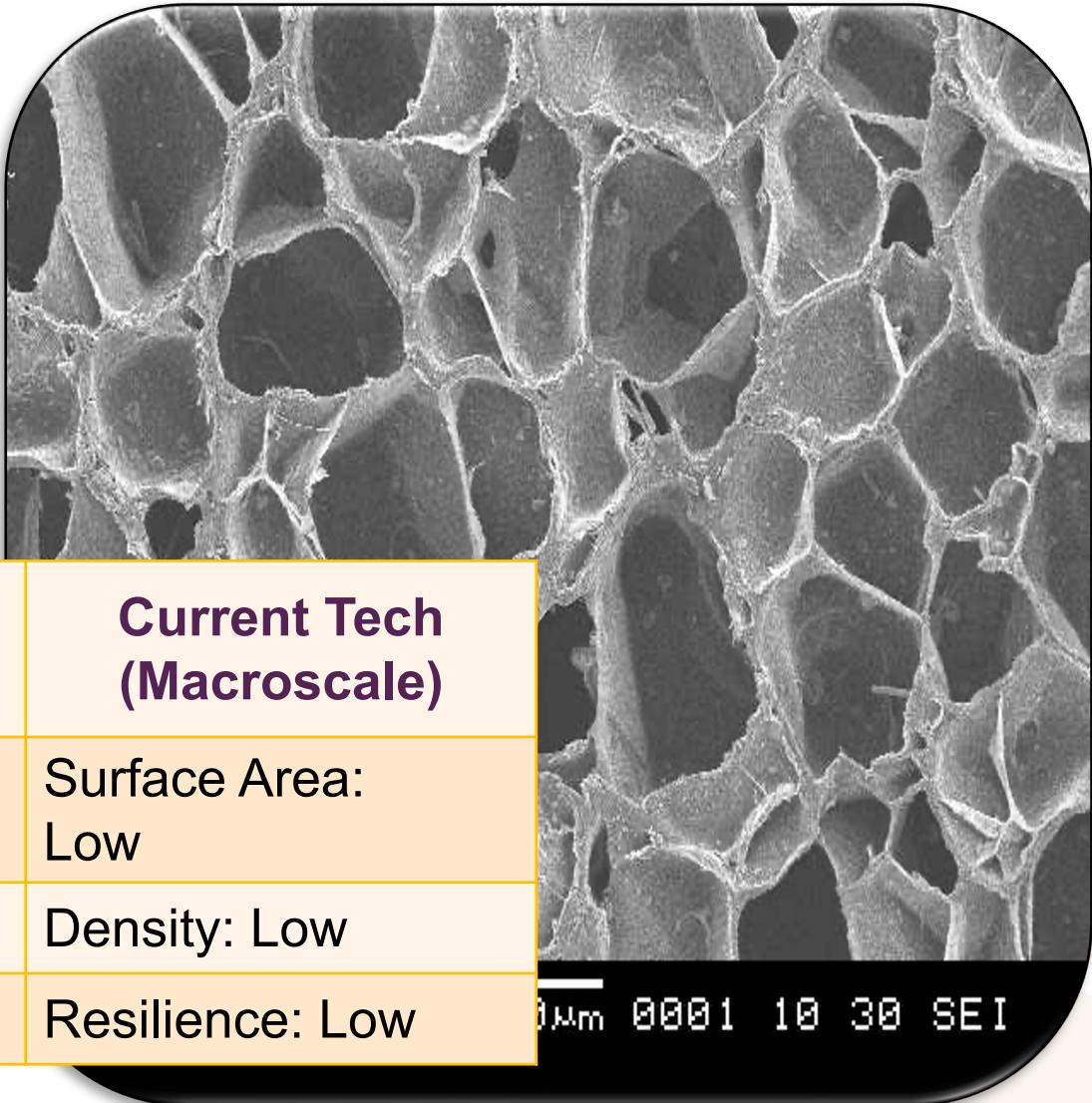
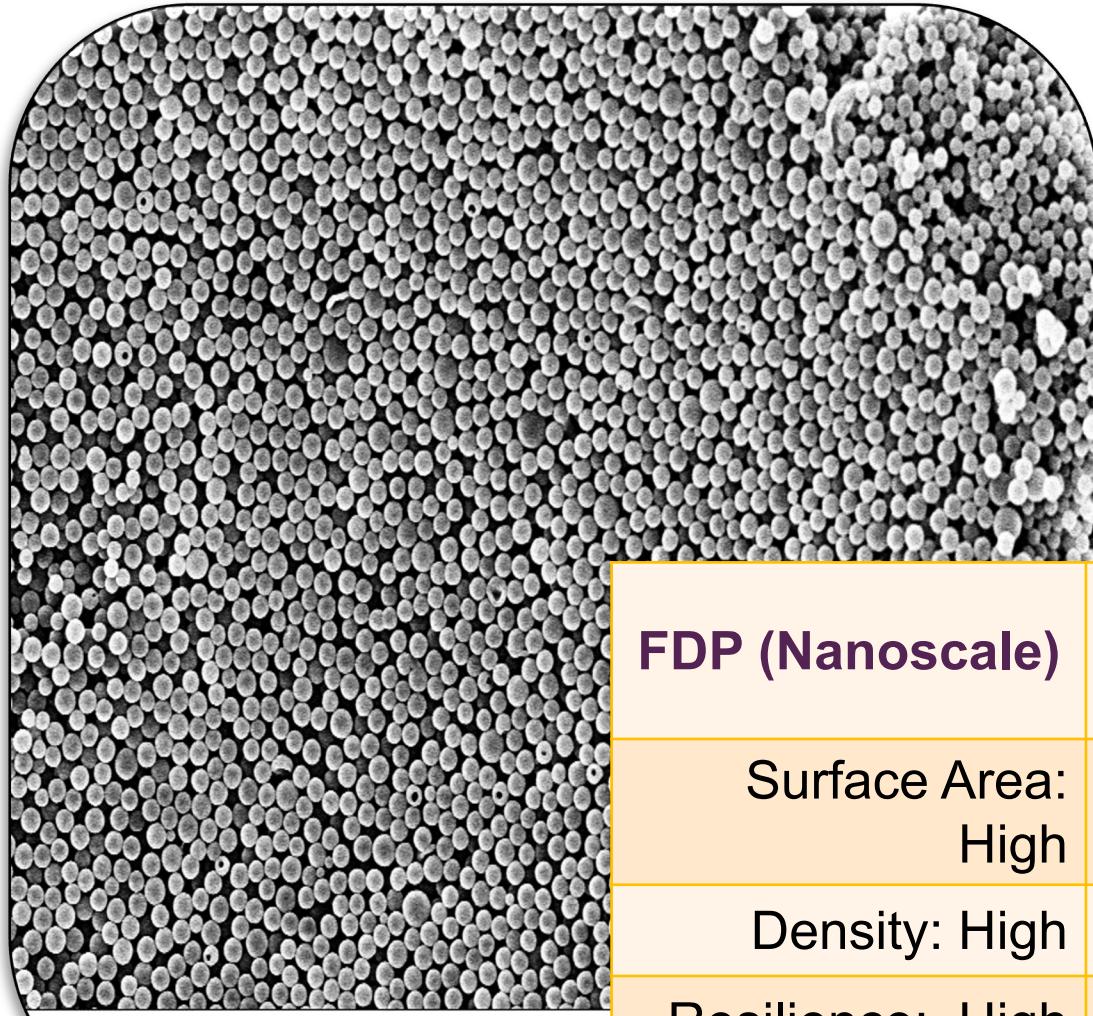
Passive processes

Inert

Static



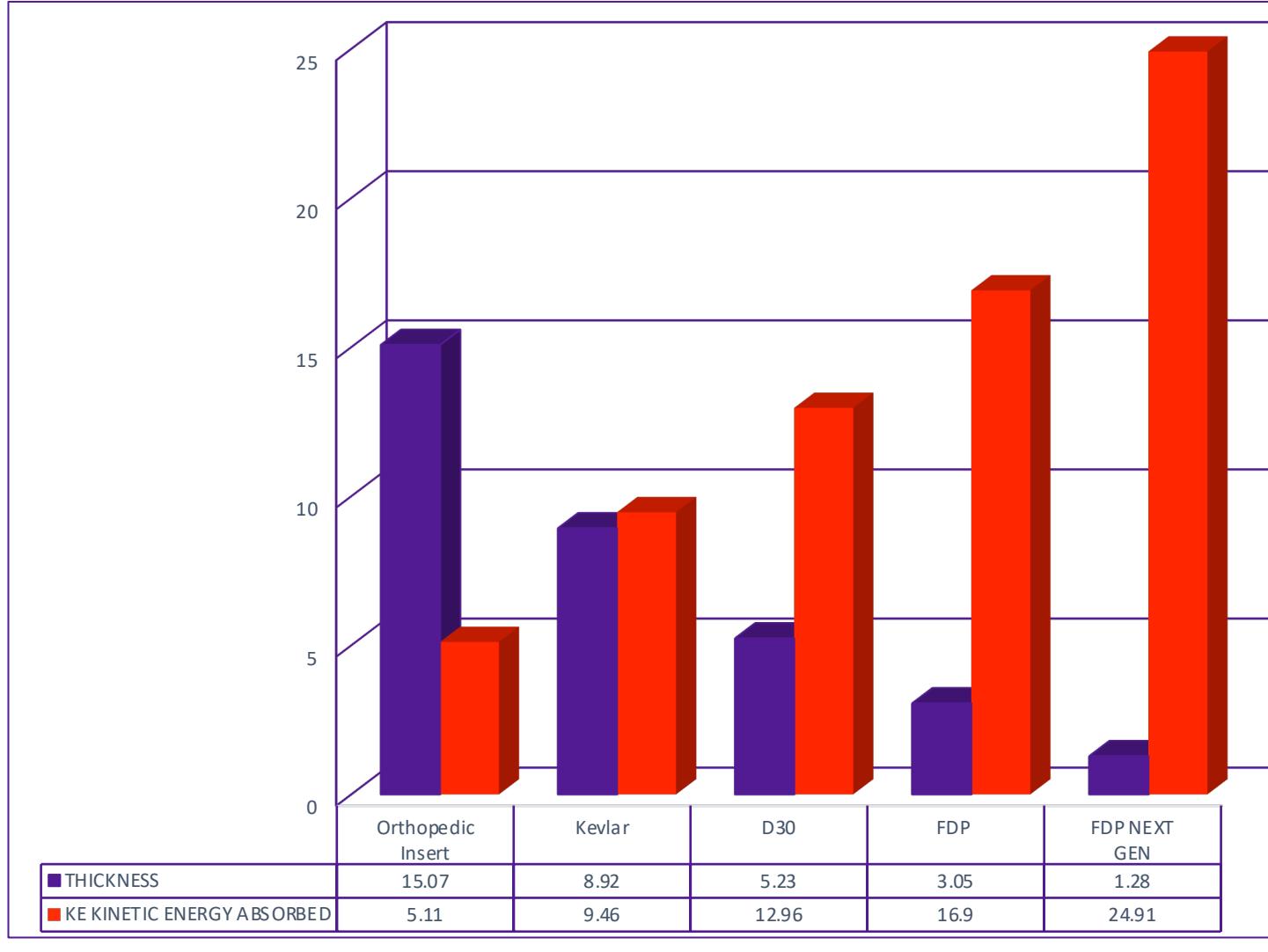
# Nanotechnology vs. Macroscale Technology



FDP (Nanoscale)	Current Tech (Macroscale)
Surface Area: High	Surface Area: Low
Density: High	Density: Low
Resilience: High	Resilience: Low



# Competitive Benchmarking



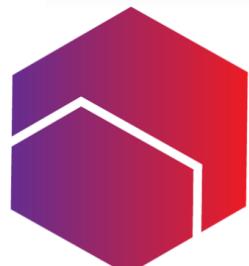
FDP is the lowest combination of transmitted force and thickness.

*“... performs better than viscoelastic foams and para-aramid fiber.”*

*-Battelle*

\* Determined from drop tests at 0.06 J to 0.2 J samples between 0.03 mm to 2.00 mm thick, except orthopedic pads, which were up to 10 mm thick, and D30, which was 6-10 mm thick and tested at 5-10 J.



 **Force  
Disruption**  
PLATFORM

# THANK YOU

 **GREENHILL  
ANTIBALLISTICS  
CORPORATION**

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## Appendix One – Test Results





# Test Results

## 50% Reduction in 0.24 Milliseconds

Table 2. Impact testing results<sup>a</sup> for the coupons<sup>b</sup> described in Table 1.

Coupon	$F_{res}, N$	%Res vs. Control	$Area_{res}, N\cdot ms$	%Res vs. Control
96-A	872	75	275	75
96-B	783	68	279	76
96-C	623	54	220	60
96-D	712	62	265	72
96-E	578	50	204	56
96-F	712	62	249	68

<sup>a</sup> Definitions:  $F_{res}$  = maximum force detected by sensor below the coupon (See, BS EN 397)

$Area_{res}$  = total area of the force vs. time curve at the sensor

<sup>b</sup> Control coupon (polycarbonate) shows  $F_{res} = 1156 N$  and  $Area_{res} = 367 N\cdot ms$ .

Table 3. Impact testing results for the coupons described in Table 1.

Coupon	Max. Force, N	Width, ms	Delay, ms
Bare Sensor	1334	0.16	0.00
Polycarbonate (2 pcs. 0.031")	1156	0.27	0.10
96-A	872	0.31	0.18
96-B	783	0.30	0.21
96-C	623	0.34	0.22
96-D	712	0.31	0.22
96-E	578	0.34	0.24
96-F	712	0.30	0.21