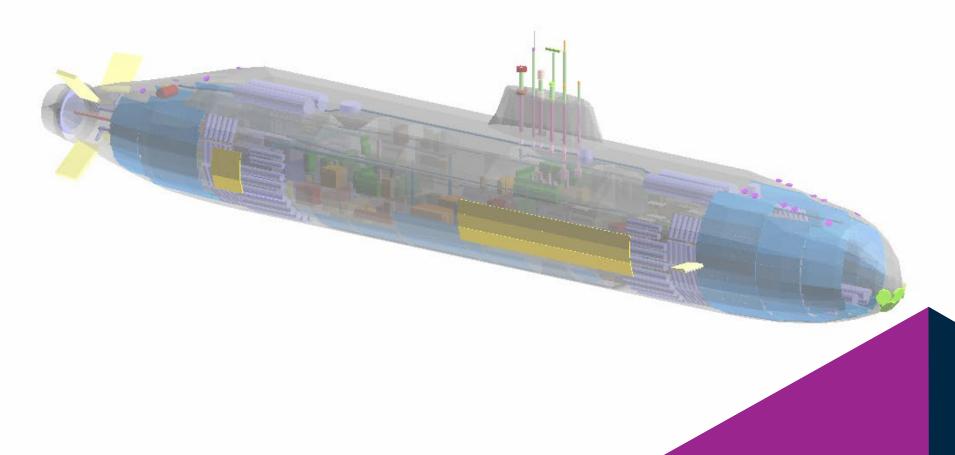
Damage Control and Survivability in Survive® and Survive UK®



24 October 2024

QINETIQ

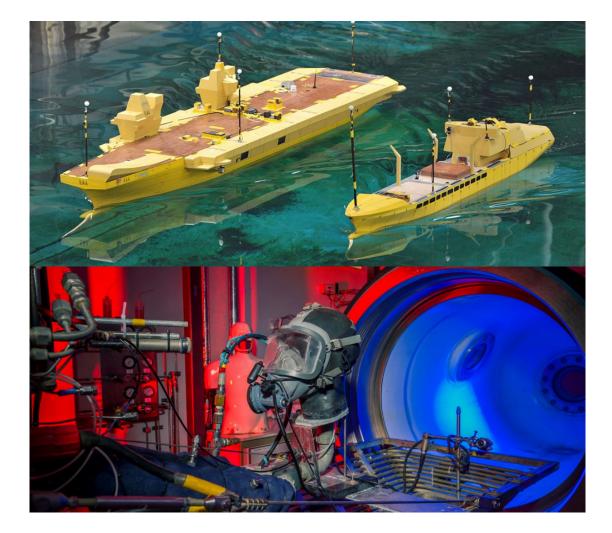
QinetiQ – Maritime Survivability Team

Who are we?

- Team based at QinetiQ's Rosyth site in Scotland
- Part of the wider Survivability team
- Support PDLS as part of QinetiQ's maritime software and consultancy offering
- Regularly collaborate with teams across QinetiQ

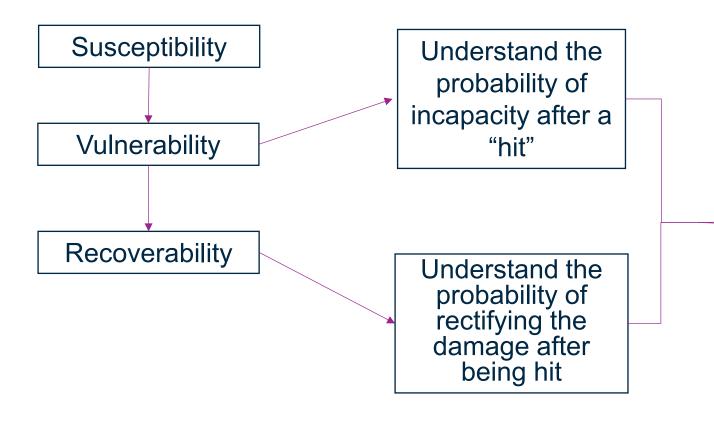
Platform Design and Life Support (PDLS)

- Ship/Submarine Design and Optimisation
- Test and Evaluation
- Maritime Life Support
- Survivability and Structures
- Maritime Design Software: Survive®, Paramarine®, SeaWeigh®
- Maritime Electrical Systems Capabilities





Survivability Modelling - Purpose



Design

Vulnerability driven concept selection, identify single points of failure early on

Build

Understand the effect of design changes upon Vulnerability and Recoverability

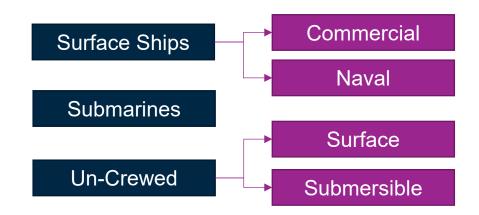
Use

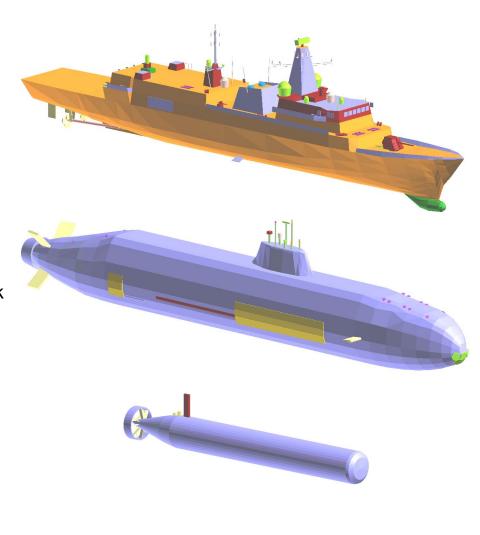
Understand consequences posed by integration of new systems and appearance of new threats



Survivability Modelling- Survive® and Survive UK®

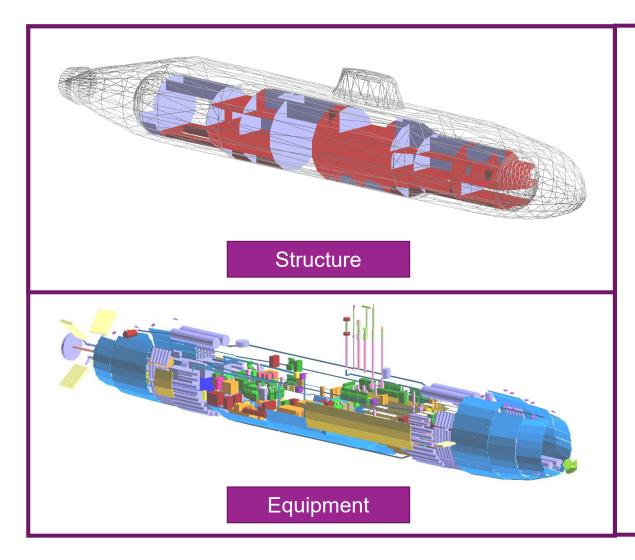
- Survive UK®, and its commercial counterpart Survive®, are Fast Running Engineering Models, primarily used to model maritime platform Survivability
- They are built upon decades of trials and hostile and accidental events
- They can provide assessment of concept, in-build and in-service platforms
- Survive module now available in Paramarine®
- Both can model
 - Vulnerability: Ability to understand a platforms capability in surviving an attack
 - Lethality: Ability to understand the efficacy of a weapon against a platform
 - Recoverability: Ability of the vessel and its crew to respond and recover from an attack
- Platforms Modelled:

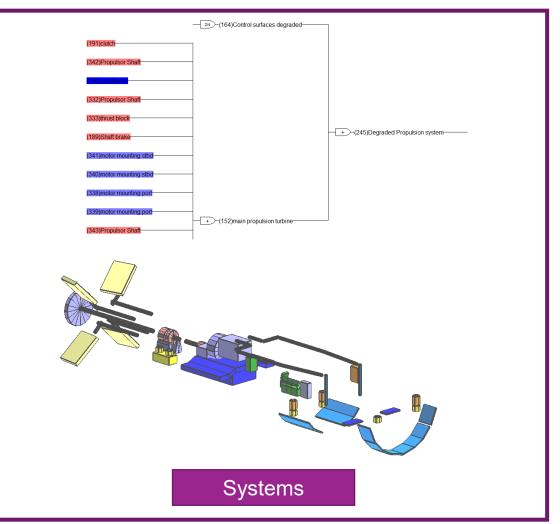






Survivability Modelling - Platform Modelling Method







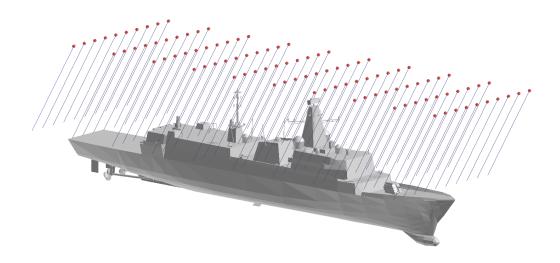
Survivability Modelling -Vulnerability Analysis

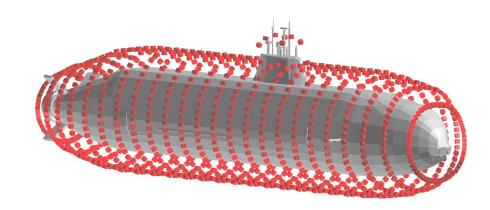
Vulnerability analysis is configured using:

- A user defined or premade weapon(s) such as:
 - Torpedoes and mines
 - · Missiles and bombs
 - Bullets and shells
- Weapon is employed against target using attack grids such as
 - 2D & 3D grids,
 - · Range to hull analysis,
 - User defined attack points

A Vulnerability analysis will then output:

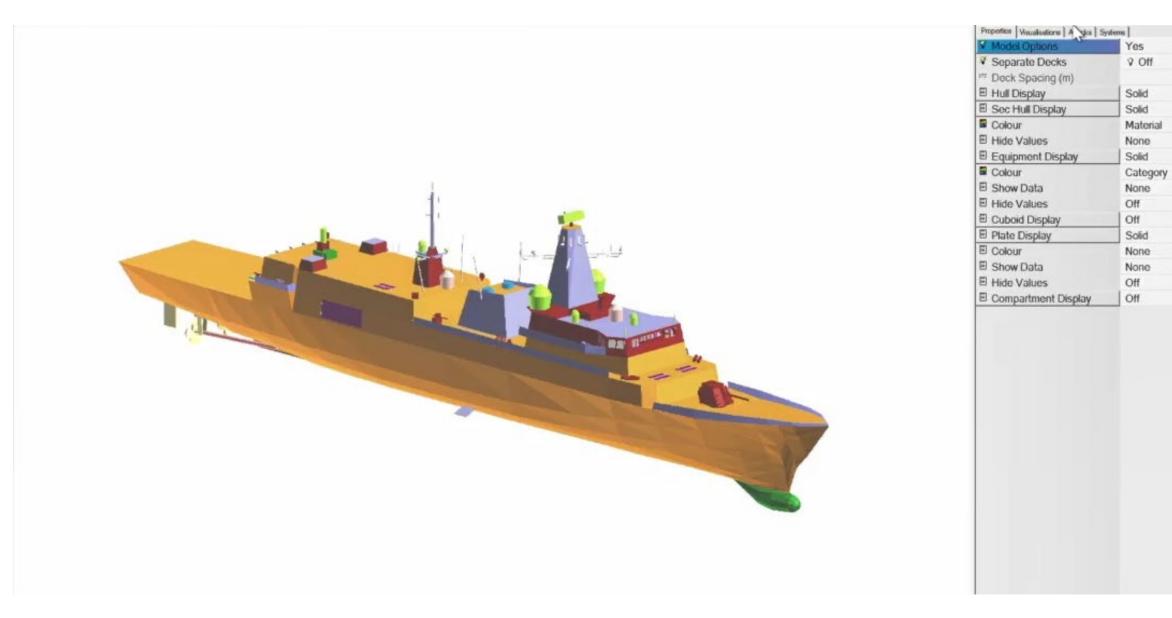
- Primary damage inflicted
- The availability of equipment, systems and capabilities post attack
- Single points of failure within a ship design
- The vulnerability footprint of the overall platform as well as specific functions and systems







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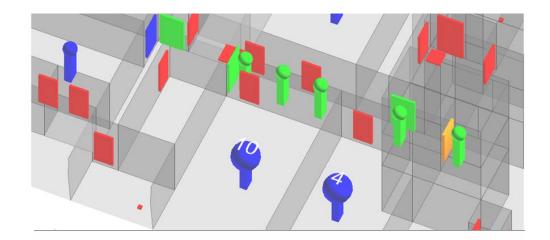
Survivability Modelling-Recoverability Analysis

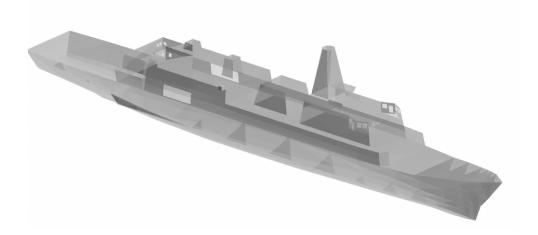
Recoverability modelling can be initiated through a number of methods:

- Initiate an attack using a user or pre-defined weapon system, produce vulnerability results that support a recoverability analysis
- Use the synthetic damage feature to inflict a user defined scale of damage to an area of a vessel, analyse the crew's response to this
- Trigger an evacuation and analyse how capably the crew conduct this for a given configuration

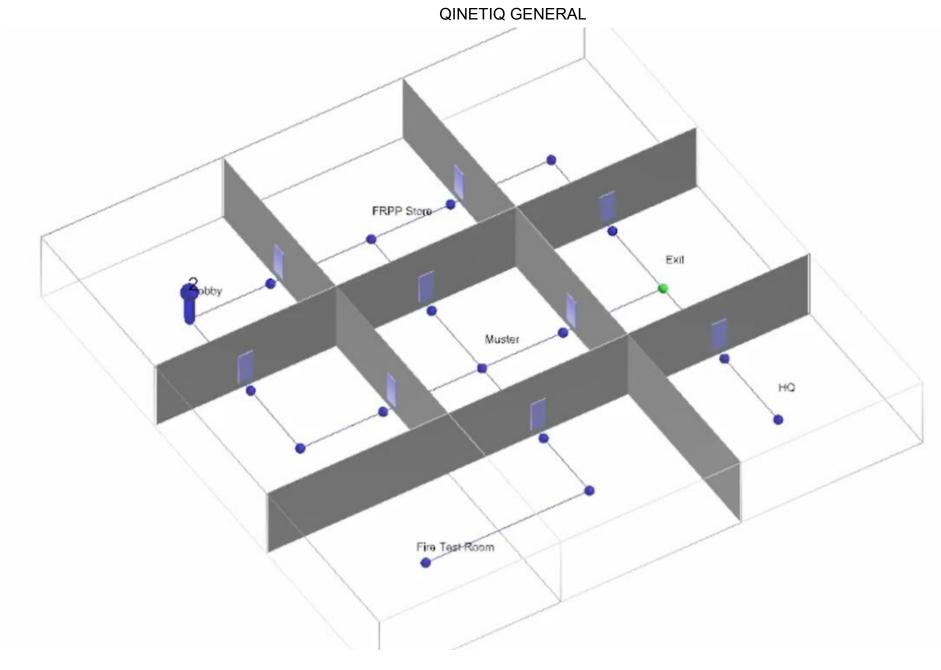
Recoverability analysis will output:

- Crew effort to fight fire and flooding including repairing damage inflicted by an attack upon equipment and structure
- Effect of fire, smoke and flooding upon crew movement
- Crew casualties
- Degradation or recovery of vessel equipment, systems and capabilities over time
- In a worst case, the ability for crew to evacuate, this includes the routes taken, areas of congestion and overall time taken to evacuate
- Also includes crew interaction with DCFF equipment and life-saving apparatus



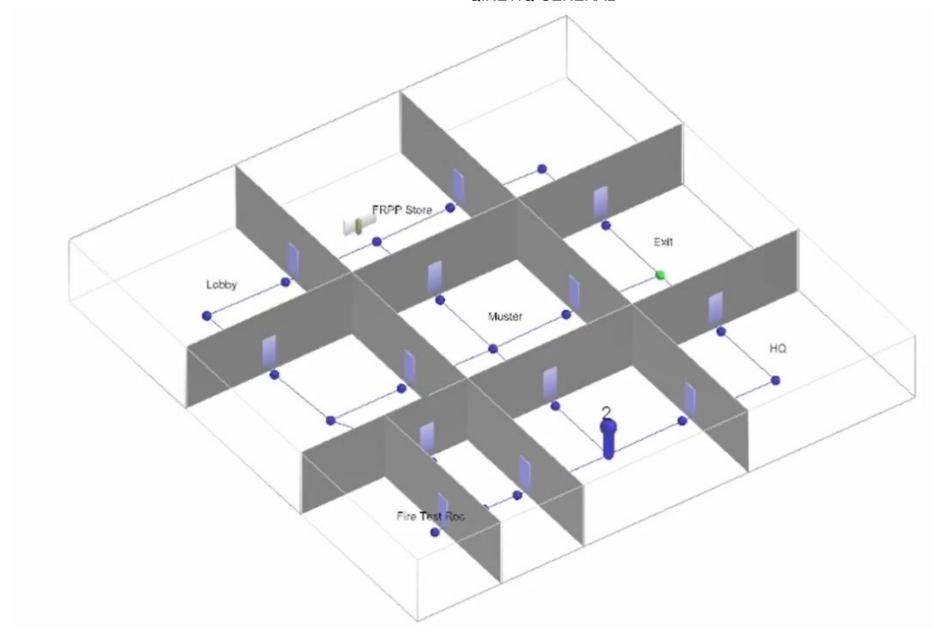




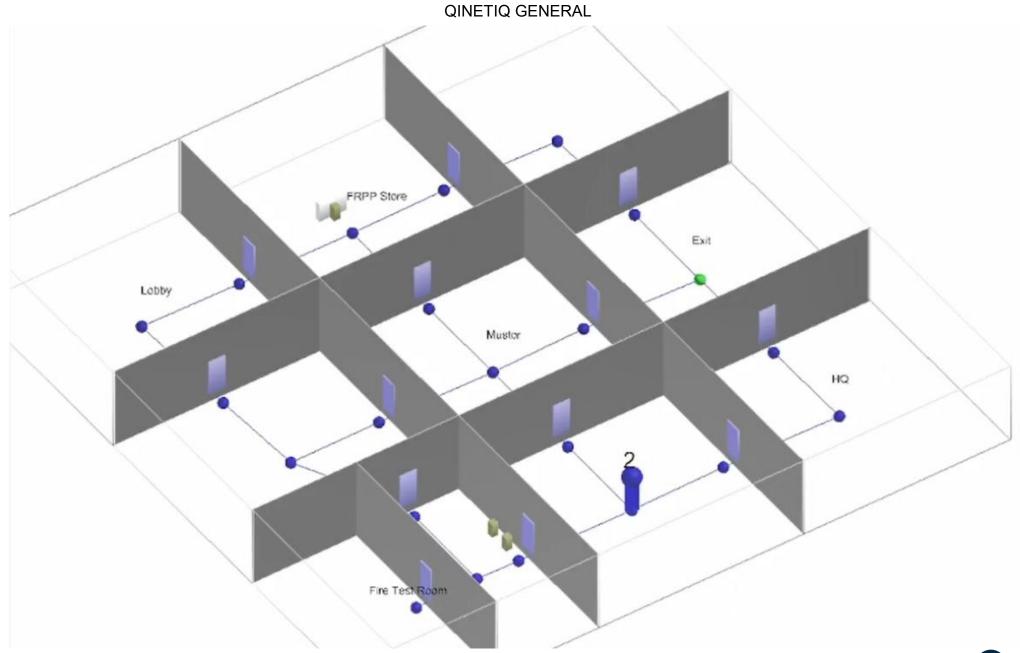




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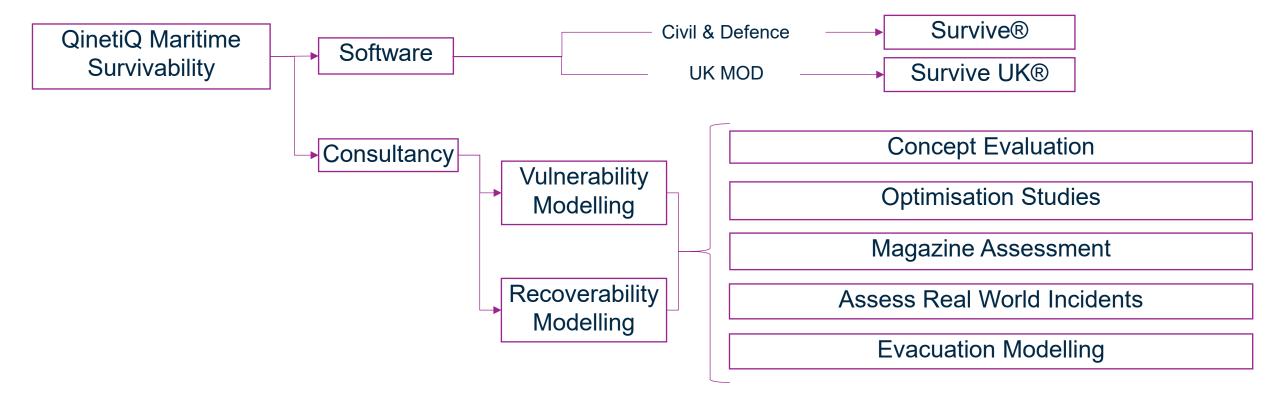








Survivability Consultancy Services and Software Sales



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Website: www.QinetiQ.com/en/what-we-do/services-and-products/maritime-platform-design

