Lightweight Cargo Sleds for Polar Traverses Jim Lever, Arnold Song, Jason Weale CRREL



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Polar Heavy Traverses

Haul heavy cargo over <u>unprepared</u> snow

- Resupply stations, install/remove camps
- Enable science along routes
- Greenland (GrIT), Antarctica (SPoT, PIG, WISSARD)

Justification (vs aircraft status quo)

- Save money, hedge cost increases
- Lower fuel consumption & emissions
- Carry oversize/overweight cargo
- Free up LC-130s for remote science



Efficiency = Payback

Maximize return on investment

- High payload per tractor
- High reliability & durability
- Low capital & operating costs

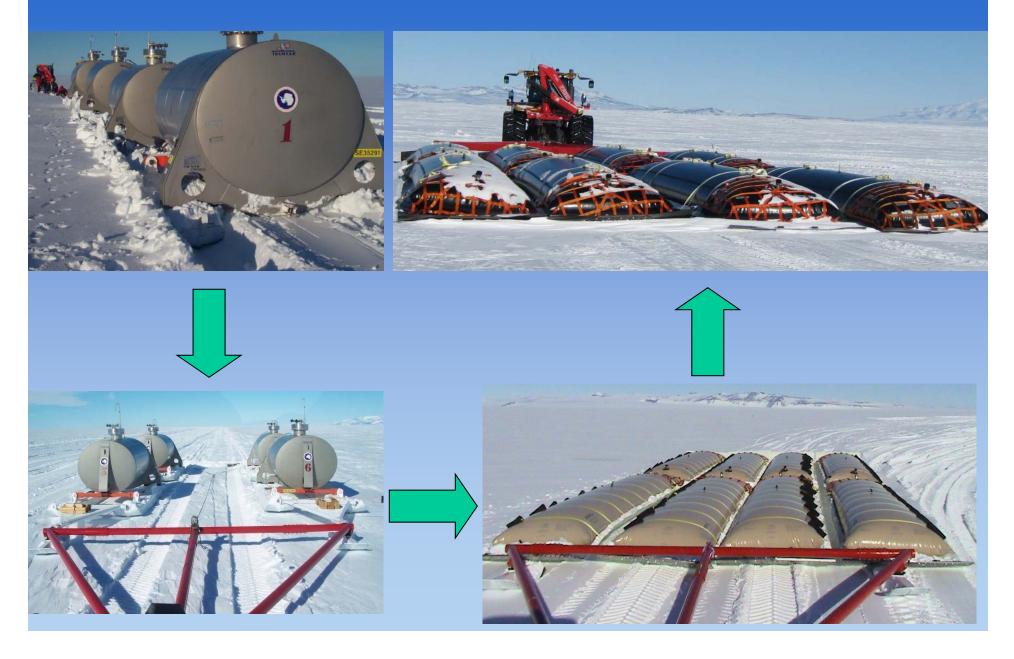
Want high-efficiency cargo sleds

- Lower resistance & tare weight
- Durable lightweight materials
- Low maintenance

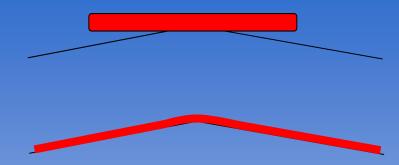
Benefits beyond payload weight

- Outsize & overweight cargo
- Maximize prefabrication
- Minimize field labor

Fuel Sled Innovations



Steel Ski vs Flexible Sled



Steel Ski

- High local pressure (crush snow)
- Slamming motion over peaks
- Stiff structure increases weight & cost
- Short length = higher friction
- High conductivity carries away frictional heat
- Durable

Bladder sleds

- Cost 1/6th, tow better
- 2 3 times greater payload delivered per tractor

What About Cargo Sleds?

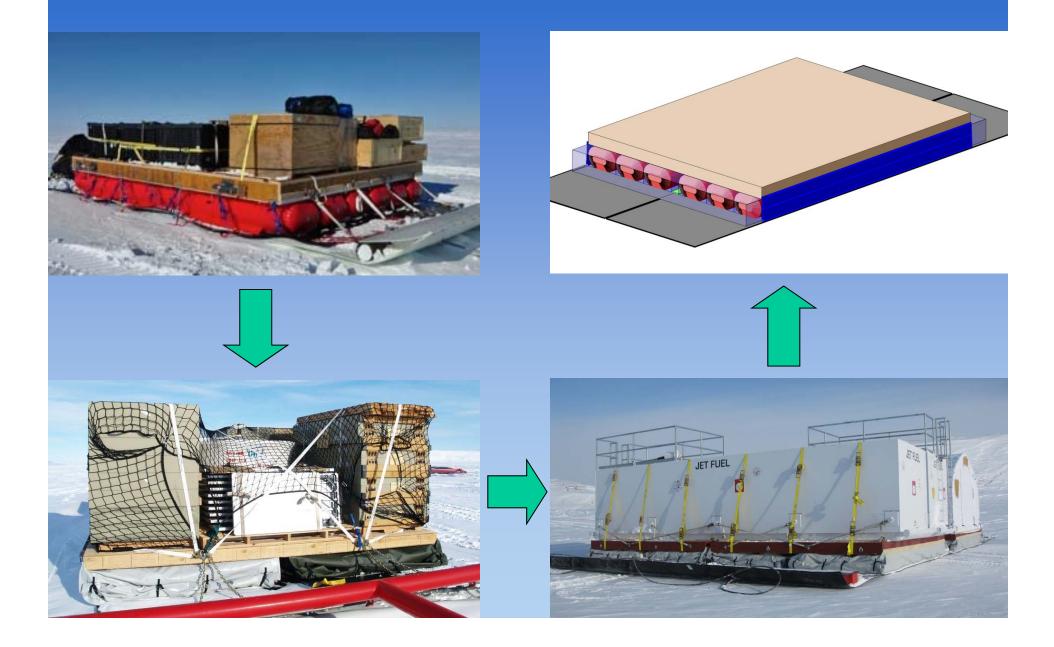


Very poor towing performance

- 25,000 lb tare for 20,000 lb cargo
- high sinkage & friction

Expensive: ~ \$100k per sled

Air-Ride Cargo Sleds (ARCS)









Tube-in Pouch ARCS

Approach

- Pouch is structural, keeps out snow, easy to swap tubes
- Tubes tough shells with air bladder inside (air beams)
- Screened 6 vendor pontoons at -40F x 10,000 cycles

Field Performance

- PIG11-12 (~ 1,700 mi x 4 sleds)
- GrIT12 (~ 1,400 mi x 5 sleds)
- SPoT12-13 (~ 1,000 mi x 2 sleds)
- Great ride over sastrugi
- No leaks
- Fabric cracks, tears at corners
- Must optimize weight & pressure to reduce friction

GrIT12 ARCS

• Great cargo loading, ride, unloading

• Pouch material stiff, tore at edges



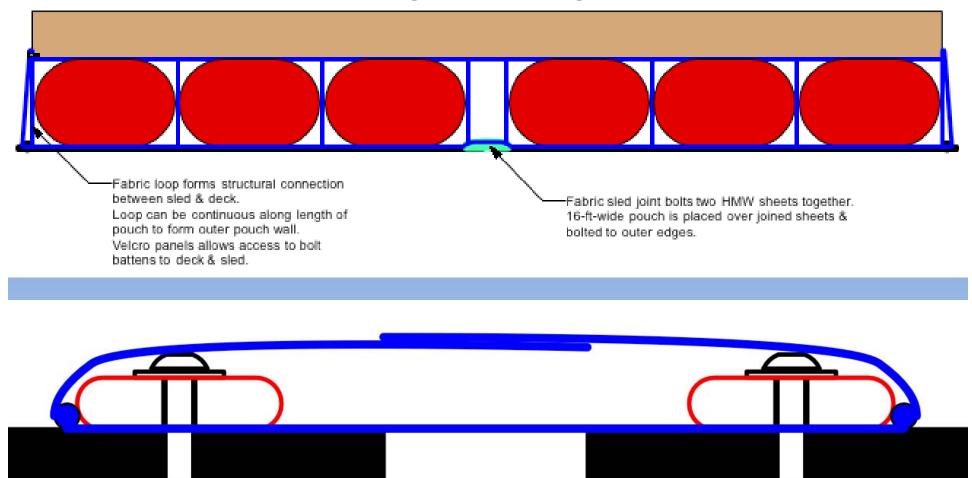
Gelbo Tests for Pouch Fabrics

- ASTM F392 flex durability
- 8 fabrics screened at -40°C
- GrIT12, PIG, SPoT material cracked after 10 cycles
- Black polyurethane-coated material survived 510 cycles and is hand-flexible
 - Used for GrIT14 pouches



Design Revisions: Modular ARCS

Cargo deck 15'8" wide x 20' long



GrIT14 Modular ARCS

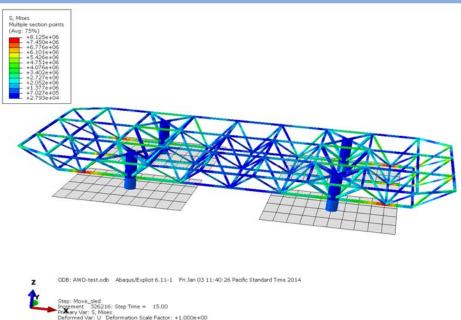


Stresses on Payloads

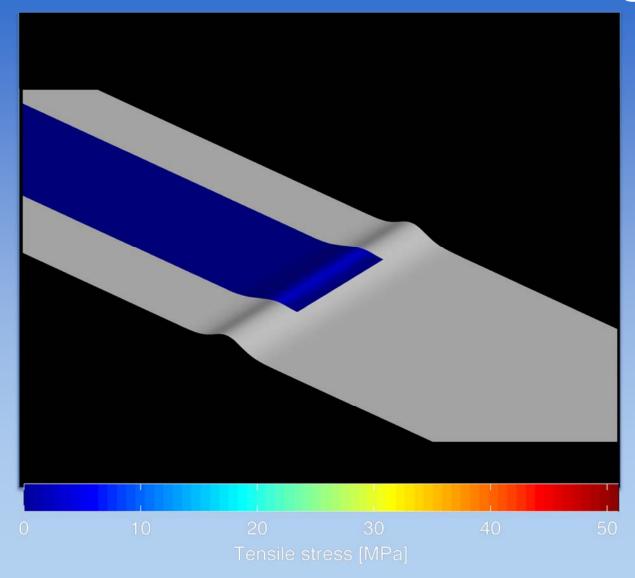
Atmospheric Watch Observatory (AWO)

- GrIT must deliver welded-steel space frame
 - ~ 64-ft x 33-ft x 16-ft high; 41,000 lb
- Big savings if build-out upper structure & add panels
- Transport stresses probably lower than design stresses
 - Supported on diagonally opposite legs





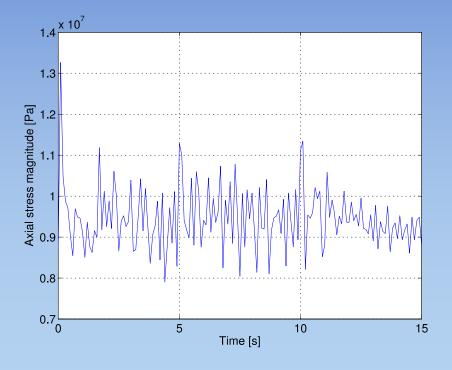
FEM for Sleds over Sastrugi



Travel over uneven terrain



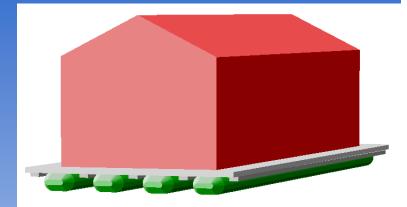
- Weight: 41,000 lb
- Travel velocity: 4.5 mph
- Bump height: 10"
- Max stress ~ 1,700 psi
- HSS = 46,000 psi yield stress
- Design stresses ~ 27,000 psi
- Next:
 - Larger sastrugi
 - Work with AECOM, CPS
 - Check built-out ~ 105,000 lb



Future Work

Prefab Buildings

- Summit/Isi mobile garage
- mobile science camp
- SPoT living module
- **Composite Decks**
 - improve durability
 - FEM to analyze stresses
- **Greenland Telescope!**
 - ~ 300,000 lb, three pieces
 - structural decks or cradles
 - minimize stresses on key components





Conclusions

- ARCS show promise to transport cargo efficiently & safely
- Low-temp fabric selection & design revisions should improve reliability (GrIT14)
- FEM allows analysis of stresses imposed on payloads
 - AWO, buildings, GLT
- Can capitalize on US prefab to reduce costs
- Oversize & overweight payloads welcome!

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