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Momentum transfer during the impact of granular matter with inclined sliding surfaces

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Abstract

Increasing the inclination of a rigid surface that is impacted by a collimated granular flow reduces the fraction of granular matter momentum transferred to the surface. Recent studies have shown that the momentum reduction depends upon a frictional interaction between the granular flow and the impacted surface. High coefficient of friction surfaces suffer significantly more momentum transfer than predicted by resolution of the incident momentum onto the inclined plane. This discovery has raised the possibility that inclined surfaces with very low friction coefficients might reduce the impulse transferred by the impact of high velocity granular matter. Here the use of a lubricated sliding plate is investigated as a means for reducing interfacial friction and impulse transfer to an inclined surface. The study uses a combination of experimental testing and particle-based simulations to investigate impulse transfer to rigid aluminum surfaces inclined either perpendicular or at 53° degrees to synthetic sand that was impulsively accelerated to a velocity of 350 -500 m/s. The study shows that impact of this sand with lubricated plates attached to an inclined surface rapidly accelerates them to a velocity of about 55-70 m/s, and reduces the impulse transferred to the inclined surface below. The reduction of impulse by this approach is comparable to that achieved by changing the inclination of the surface.

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Key words: Granular matter, fluid structure interaction, discrete particle-based simulation

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