Accepted Manuscript

Experimental and numerical investigations on collapse properties of capped-end frusta tubes with circular triggers under axial quasi-static loading

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PII: S0020-7403(17)31175-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.ijmecsci.2017.10.037

Reference: MS 4004

To appear in: International Journal of Mechanical Sciences

Received date: 2 May 2017 Revised date: 5 October 2017 Accepted date: 26 October 2017



Please cite this article as: S. Chahardoli , A. Alavi Nia , Experimental and numerical investigations on collapse properties of capped-end frusta tubes with circular triggers under axial quasi-static loading, *International Journal of Mechanical Sciences* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.ijmecsci.2017.10.037

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Highlights

- Perforated energy absorbers have more crush force efficiency than similar type with no hole.
- Creating hole in the capped-end cones leads to reduction in maximum force, decreasing in specific energy and increasing in crush force efficiency. So that by increasing hole number, Fm and CFE increase and SEA decreases.
- Hole location is the collapse starting point in perforated absorbers with low thicknesses. But in similar type, with high thicknesses, regardless of the hole location, collapse starting point is near to small base of cone.
- In low thicknesses the holes location predicts the collapse starting point

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