Accepted Manuscript

A Numerical Study on Deformation Mode and Strength Enhancement of Metal Foam under Dynamic Loading

L. Li, P. Xue, G. Luo

PII: DOI: Reference:

S0264-1275(16)31028-0 doi: 10.1016/j.matdes.2016.07.123 mce: JMADE 2127

To appear in:

Received date:15 April 2016Revised date:29 June 2016Accepted date:25 July 2016

Please cite this article as: L. Li, P. Xue, G. Luo, A Numerical Study on Deformation Mode and Strength Enhancement of Metal Foam under Dynamic Loading, (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.matdes.2016.07.123

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

A Numerical Study on Deformation Mode and Strength

Enhancement of Metal Foam under Dynamic Loading

L. Li, P. Xue¹ and G. Luo School of Aeronautics, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, 710072, P.R. of China

Abstract

Deformation localization and strength enhancement are two typical features of dynamic compression response of metal foams. Under different impact velocities, metal foam exhibits different deformation modes in the dynamic compression process. Through in-depth study into the inherent mechanisms of metal foam deformation, two deformation modes are defined in this paper: the random mode and the band front mode. A new method based on 3D-Voronoi foam model is proposed to classify the deformation modes and determine the critical velocities of mode transition. Effects of strain rate of cell wall material and relative densities of metal foam on the deformation modes are investigated, and a map of deformation mechanisms is depicted. Under impact condition, it is found that the metal foam with low density exhibits low critical velocities. Moreover, when the cell-wall material is strain rate sensitive, both critical velocities decrease. Meanwhile, strength enhancement corresponding to each deformation mode is studied. The findings show that strength enhancement is deformation-mode dependent: in random mode the enhancement mainly comes from the strain rate sensitivity of cell wall material; while in band front mode, the enhancement mainly comes from the inertia enhancement.

Keywords: Metal foam, Deformation mode, Strength enhancement, 3D

Voronoi model

Corresponding author:

P. Xue, School of Aeronautics, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an, China 710072 Email:p.xue@nwpu.edu.cn Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7217703

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7217703

Daneshyari.com