

Validation of a Viscoplastic Model for Foam Response Over a Wide Temperature Range

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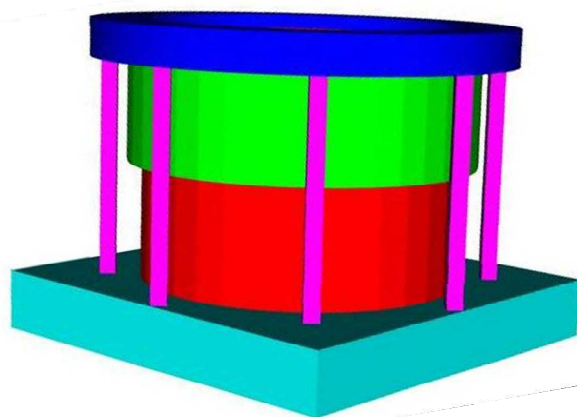
Overview

- Validation Strategy
- Viscoplastic Foam Model
- Validation Process
- Validation Results
- Summary

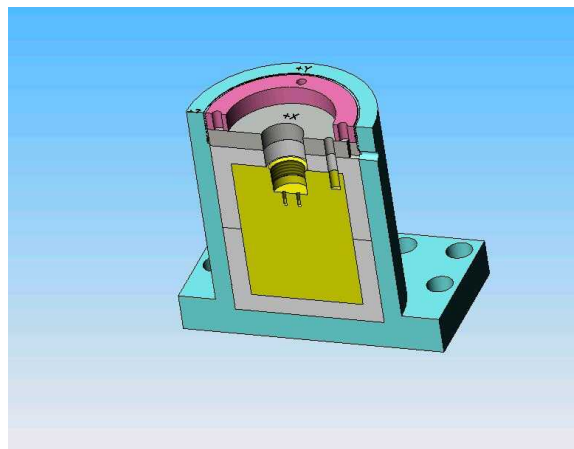
Foam/Component Model Validation Strategy

Max Strain rates > 1000/sec

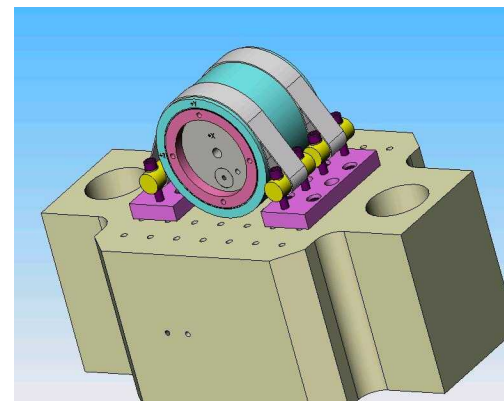
Uni-Stack
(partial confinement)



Mini-Stack
(full confinement)



Axial Impact Fixture



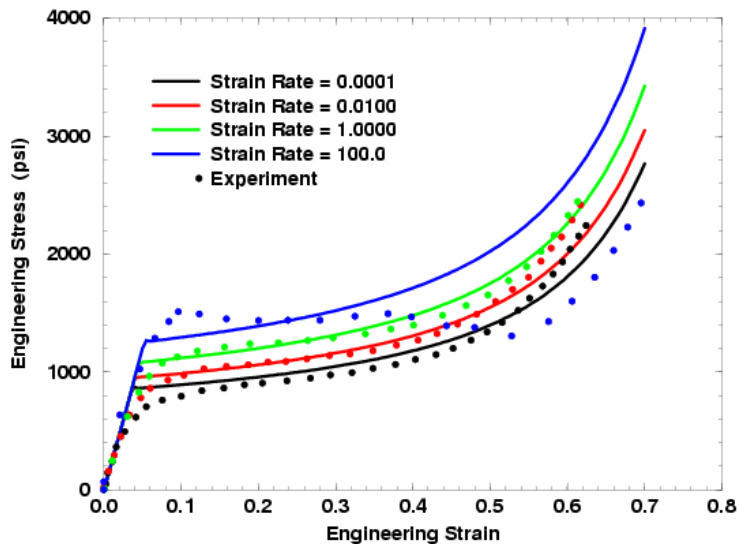
Lateral Impact

————— Increasing Complexity —————→

Constitutive Model for PMDI Foam

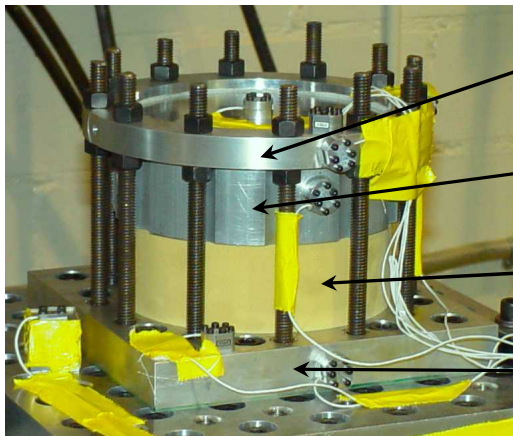
Validation process will use new Viscoplastic Foam Model

- Constitutive experiments performed on PMDI foam by Wei Yang Lu and Bill Olsson, Sandia National Labs.
- Viscoplastic Foam model developed by Neilsen et al.
 - Ref: IMECE2006-14551, Nov 2006, Chicago

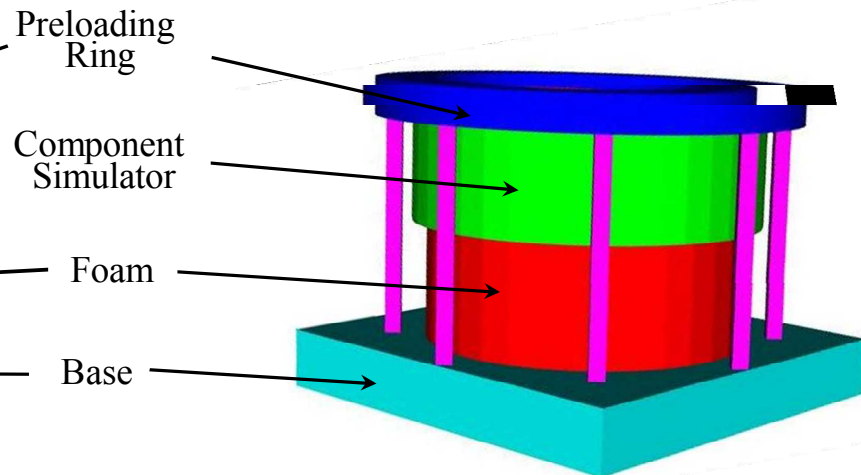


Comparison of uniaxial compression tests at room temperature and strain rates of 10-4 to 100 per second. Note that at the high rate the foam cracks and load carrying capacity decreases. This cracking and reduction in load carrying capacity is not captured by the model.

UniStack Drop Table Validation Experiment



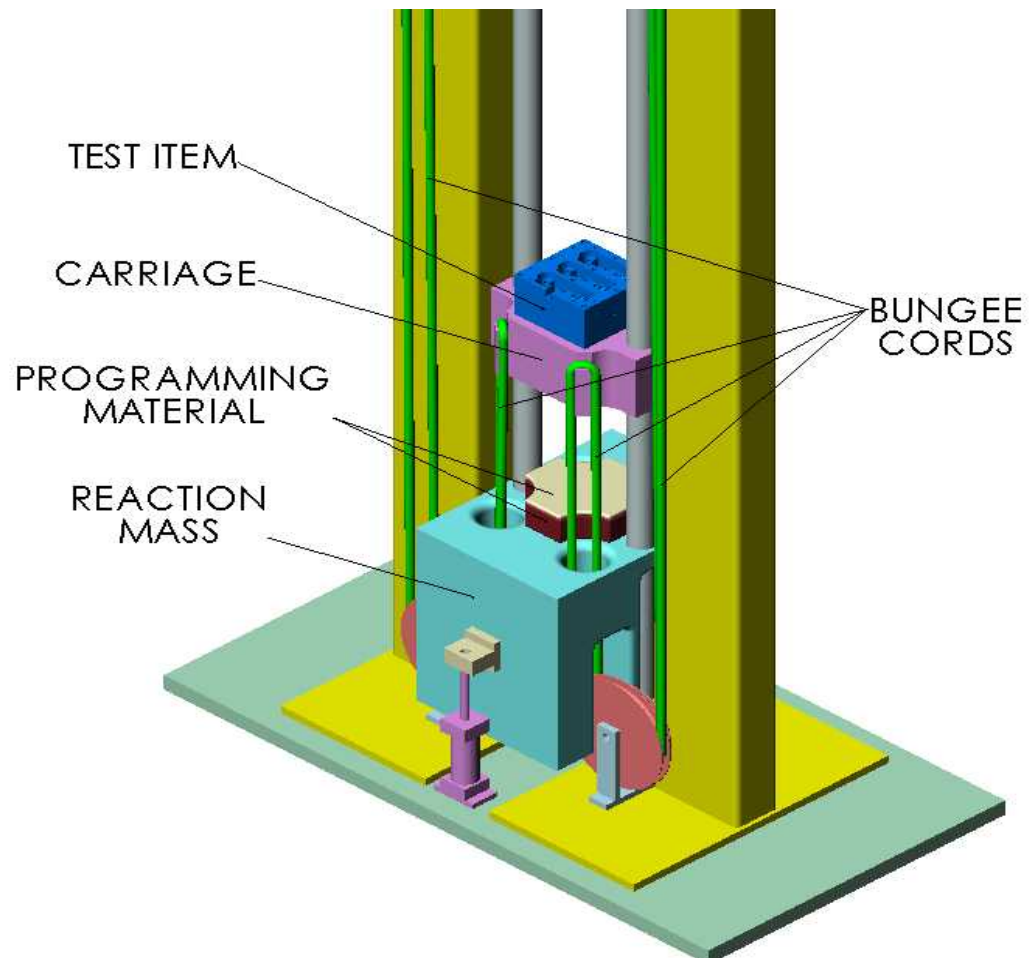
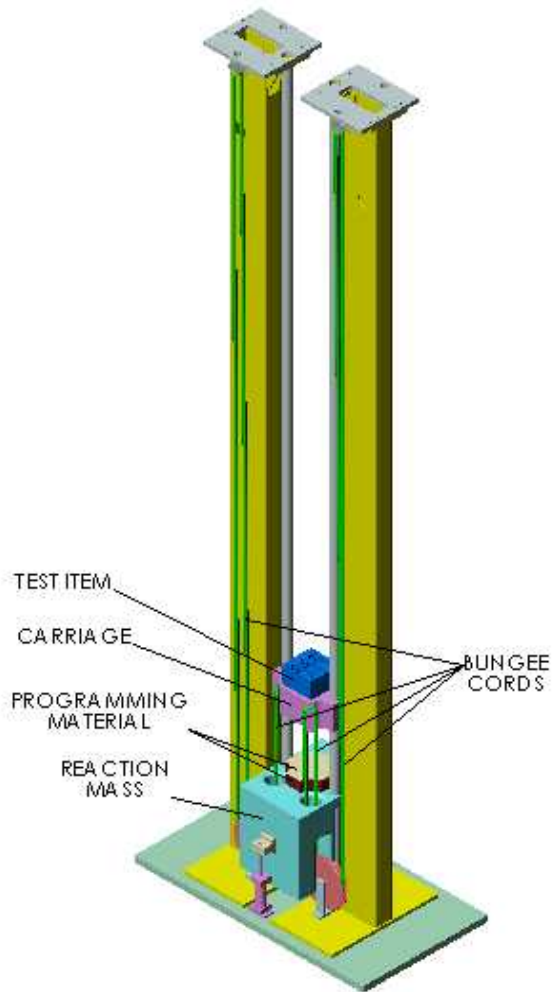
Test Hardware



Presto FE Model

Goal: validate model of simplified foam/component configuration for predicting component accelerations with system like loading conditions and uncertainties

Drop Table Testing Rig





Uni-Stack Drop Table Test Matrix

Table 1. Half inch PMDI foam test matrix.

Number of Tests	Sample Size	Temperature Deg, C	Target G @ Duration (ms)
3	0.5 in	21.1	3400 @ 1.0
3 (2)	0.5 in	21.1	4400 @ 1.0
3	0.5 in	-53.9	3400 @ 1.0
3	0.5 in	-53.9	4400 @ 1.0
3	0.5 in	73.9	3400 @ 1.0
3 (2)	0.5 in	73.9	4400 @ 1.0

Table 2. One inch PMDI foam test matrix.

Number of Tests	Sample Size	Temperature Deg, C	Target G @ Duration (ms)
3	1 in	21.1	3400 @ 1.0
3	1 in	21.1	4200 @ 1.0
3 (2)	1 in	-53.9	3400 @ 1.0
3	1 in	-53.9	4200 @ 1.0
3	1 in	73.9	3400 @ 1.0
3	1 in	73.9	4200 @ 1.0

Table 3. Two inch PMDI foam test matrix.

Number of Tests	Sample Size	Temperature Deg, C	Target G @ Duration (ms)
3	2 in	21.1	3400 @ 1.0
3 (2)	2 in	21.1	4400 @ 1.0
3	2 in	-53.9	3400 @ 1.0
3 (2)	2 in	-53.9	4000 @ 1.0
3	2 in	73.9	3400 @ 1.0
3	2 in	73.9	4000 @ 1.0

(#) actual number of good tests

Test matrix included:

- 3 foam thicknesses
- variable foam densities
- 3 temperatures
- 2 load levels
- peak acceleration

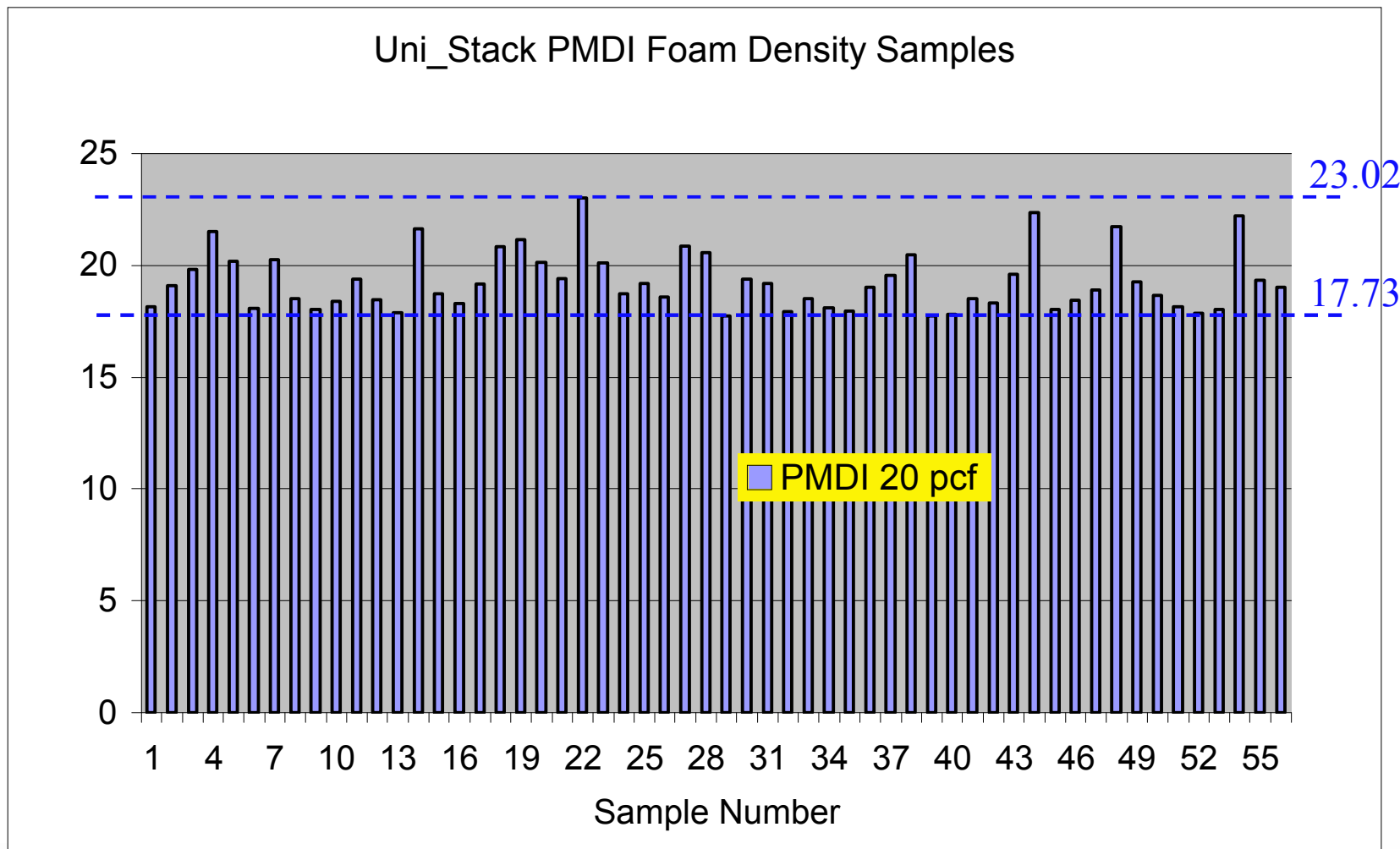


Model Uncertainties or Variabilities

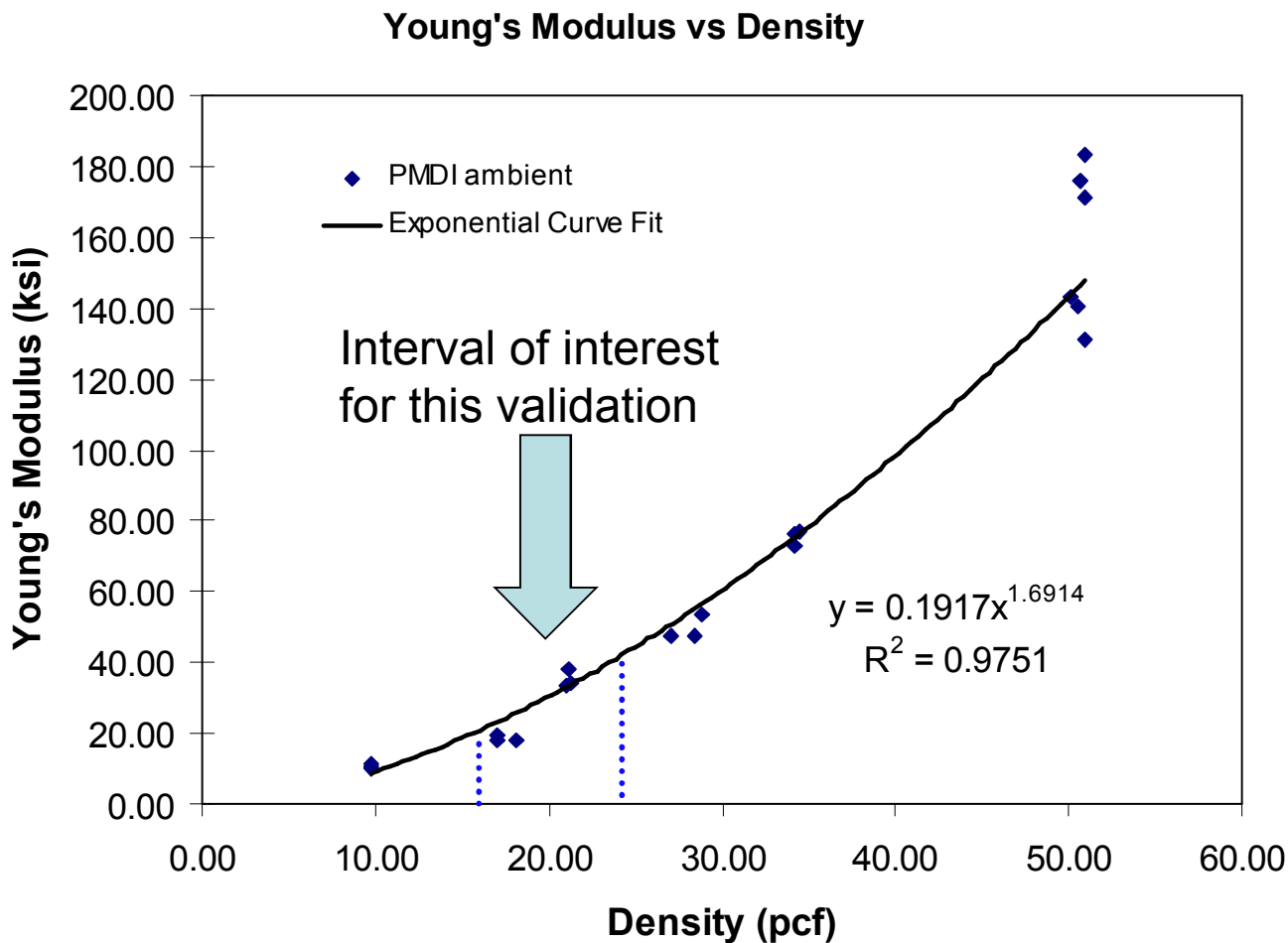
- Foam Density – see next slide
- Temperature range: -65 F, ambient, and 165 deg F
- Friction – foam/component interface
- Preload - ~50 psi



Density Variation in Foam Samples

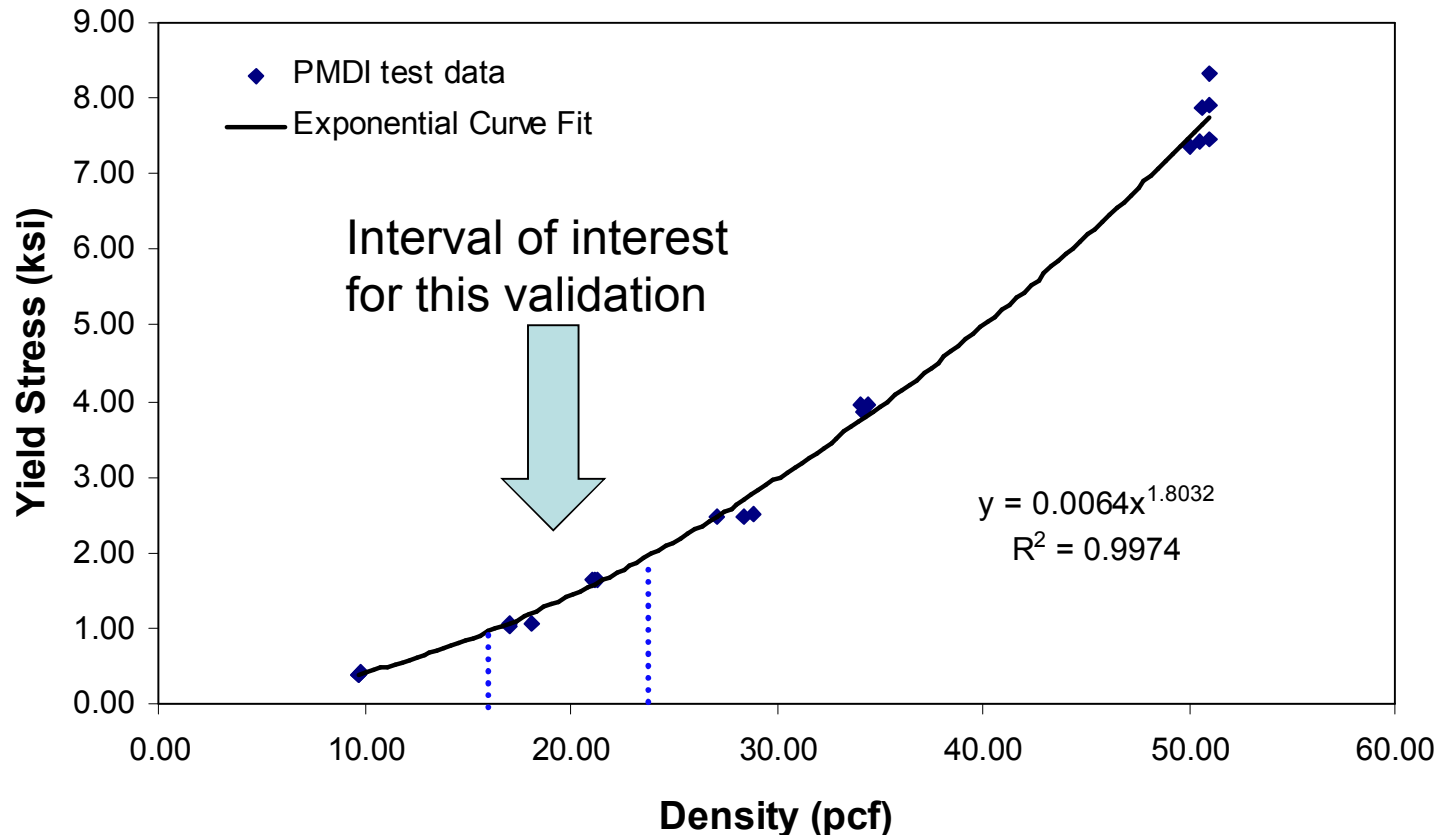


Effect of Density on Young's Modulus



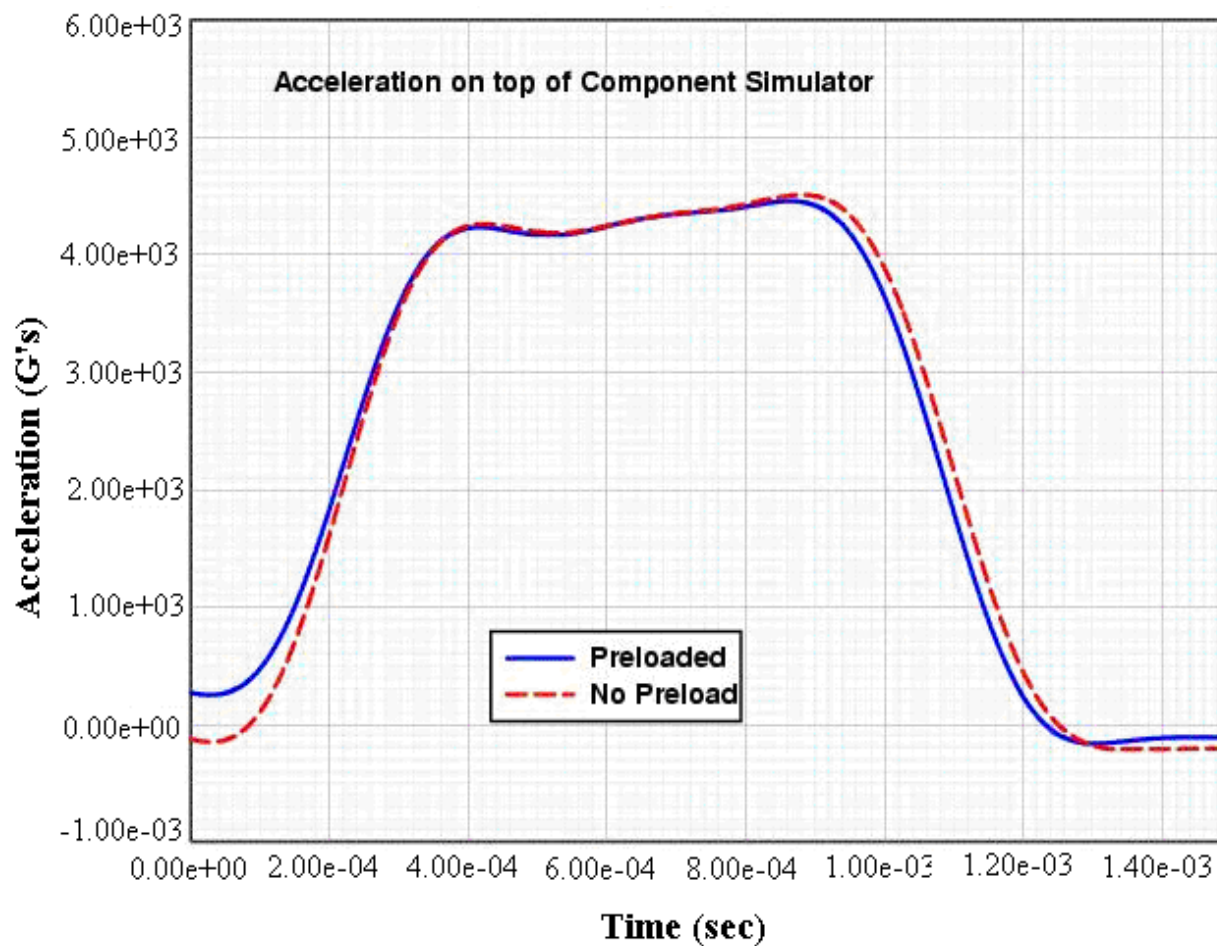
Effect of Density on Yield Stress

PMDI Yield Stress vs Density

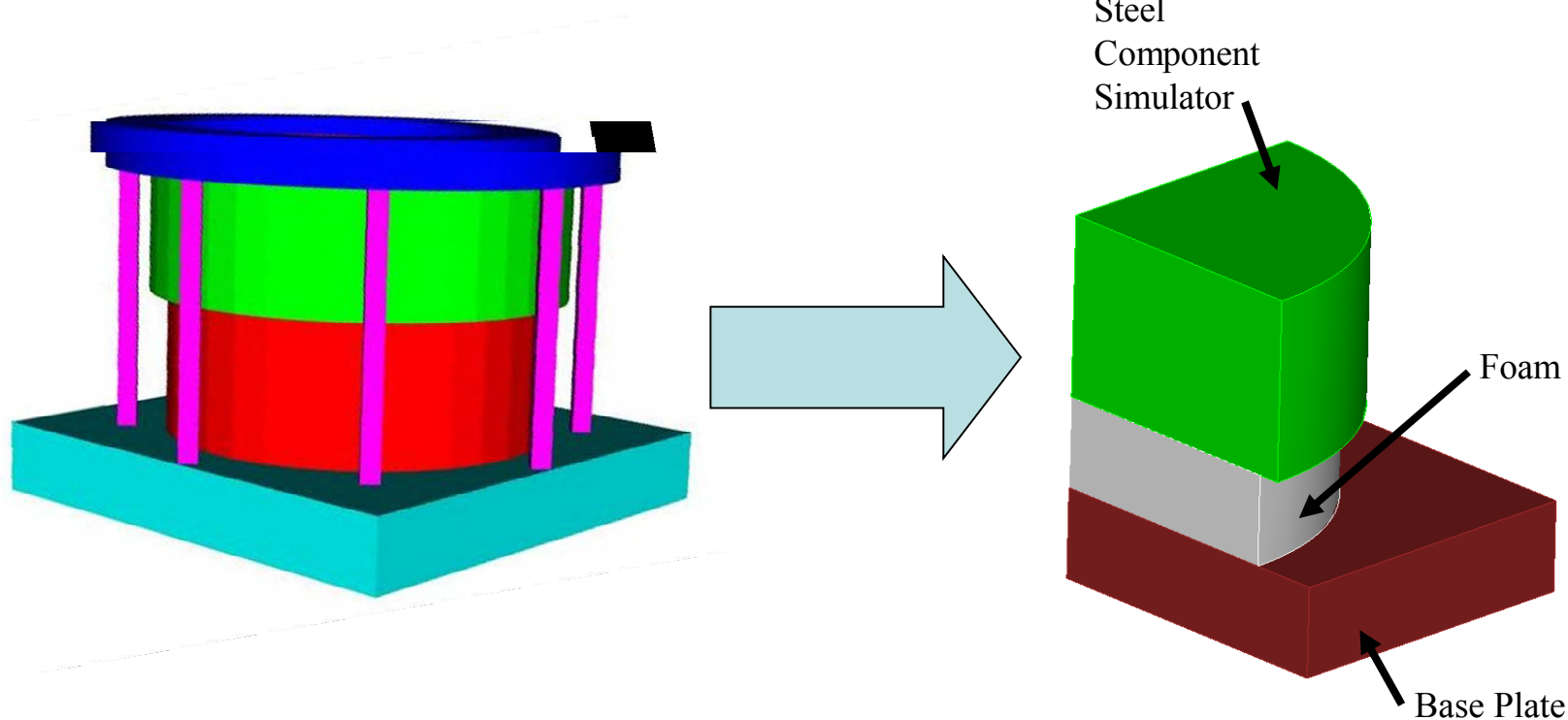


Applied to shear and hydrostatic yield stress values

Preload Sensitivity Assessment



Model Simplification after neglecting Preload



Analysis Model Convergence Assessment

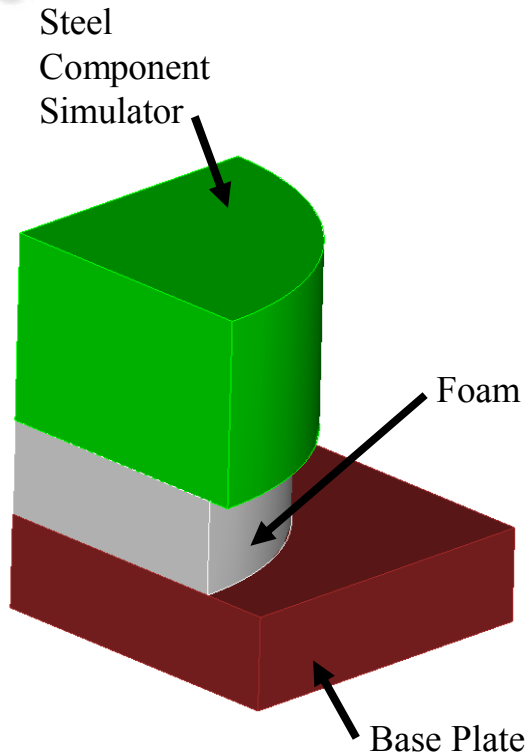
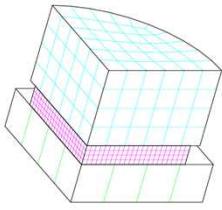
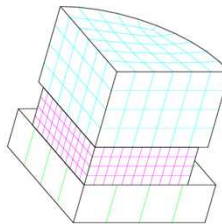
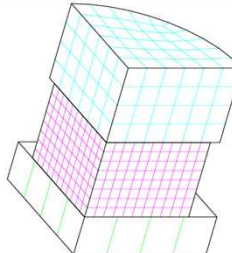
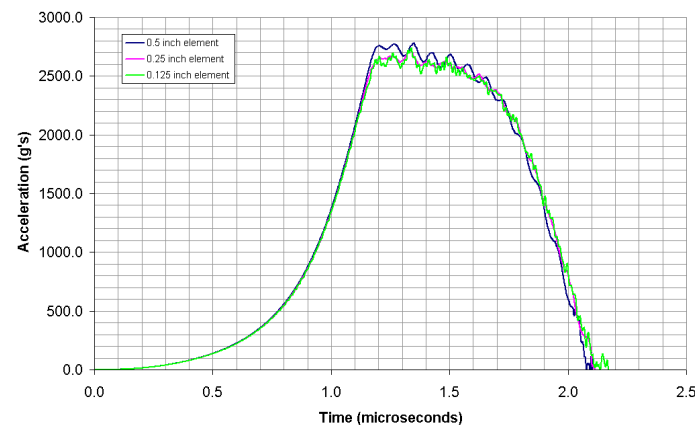


Table 1 – Convergence Models

	Half Inch Model	One Inch Model	Two Inch Model
Model			
Element Size	0.25 inch	0.5 inch	0.5 inch
Element Size	0.125 inch	0.25 inch	0.25 inch
Element Size	0.0625 inch	0.125 inch	0.125 inch

* Shaded blocks in blue indicate convergence models

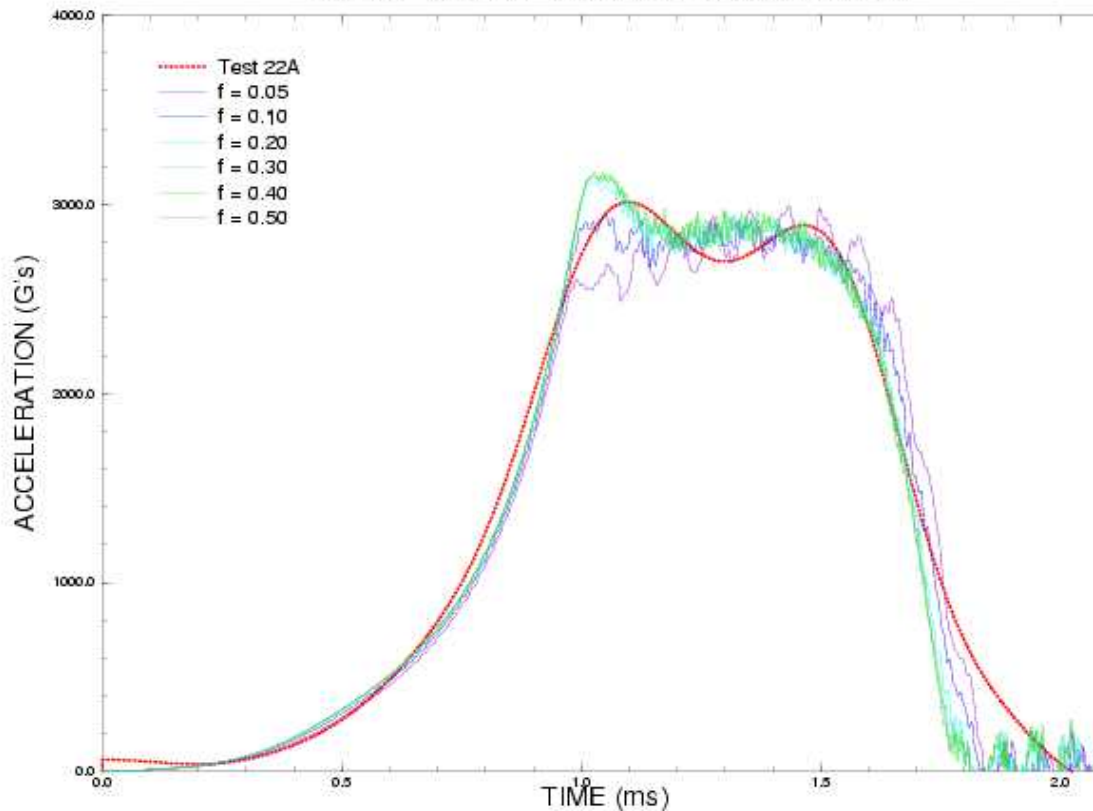
Two Inch Uni-Stack Convergence Study



Friction Sensitivity

UNI-STACK FRICTION STUDY

0.5 Inch, Test 22A, 18.57 pcf @ 4400 G, Ambient

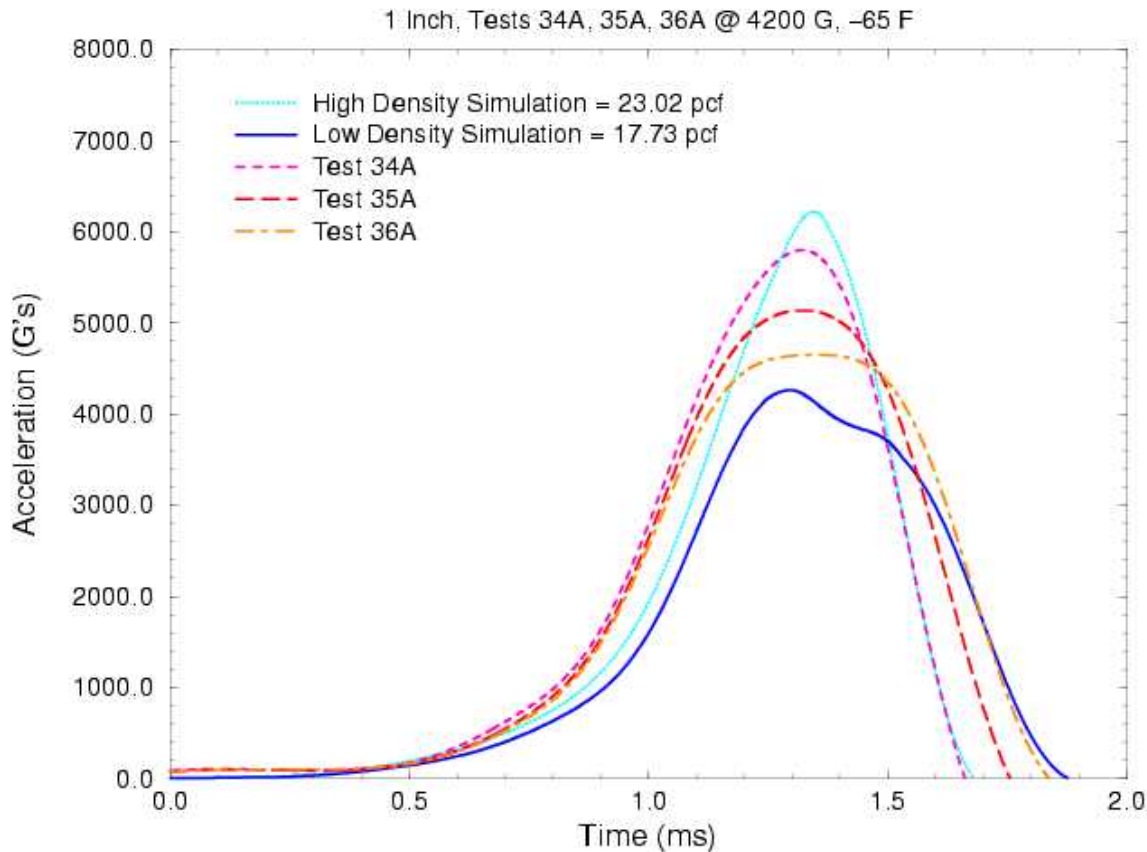


Friction Tests of foam on steel resulted in a Static Coef. of Friction = 0.26

Short-Stack model
Simulations indicated
Foam/component lockup
at approximately a Coef.
of Friction = 0.2

Chose a dynamic Coef. of
Friction = 0.2 for the model

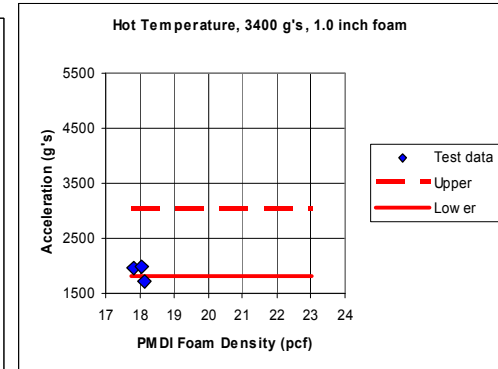
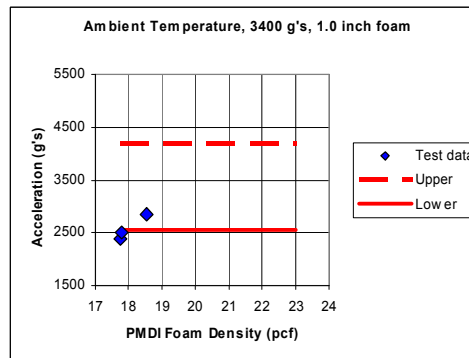
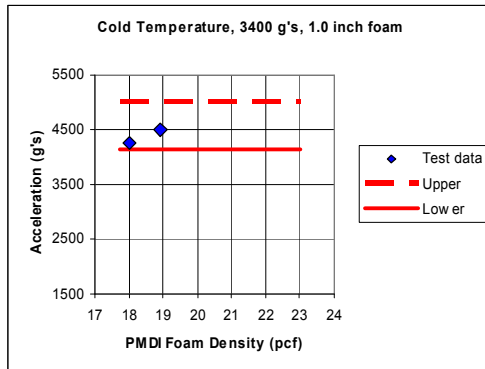
Bounding Model Validation Predictions for 1 inch Uni-Stack sample



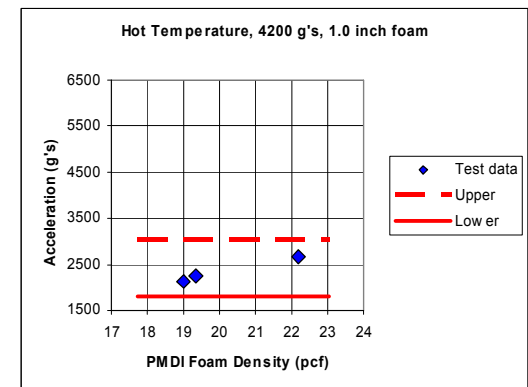
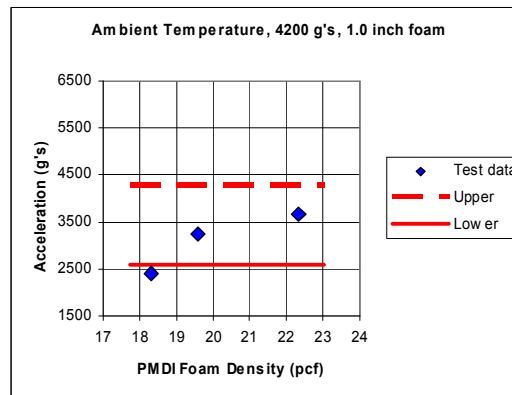
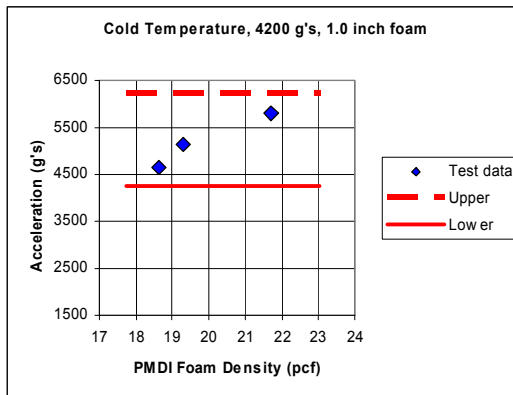
Validation metrics:

- 1) Peak Acceleration
- 2) Impulse
 - Area under curve

Bounding Model Validation Predictions for 1 inch Uni-Stack samples

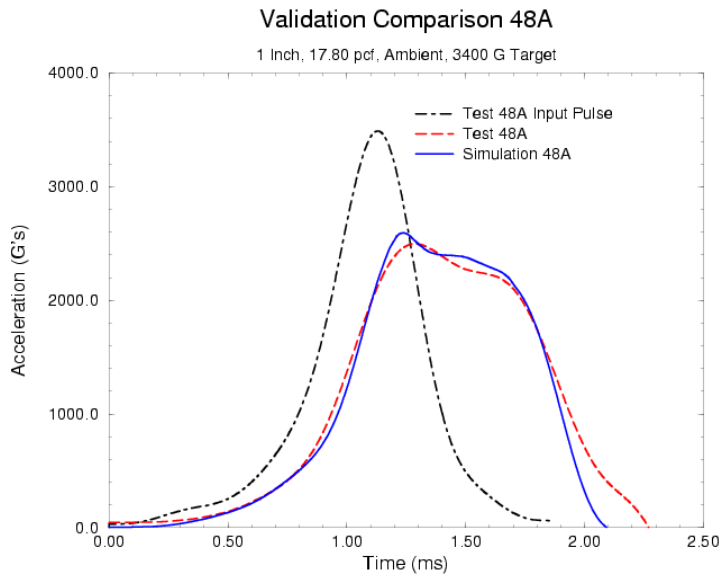


Bounding peak acceleration predictions versus test data for 3400 G and one inch foam (left to right is cold, ambient and hot temperature data).



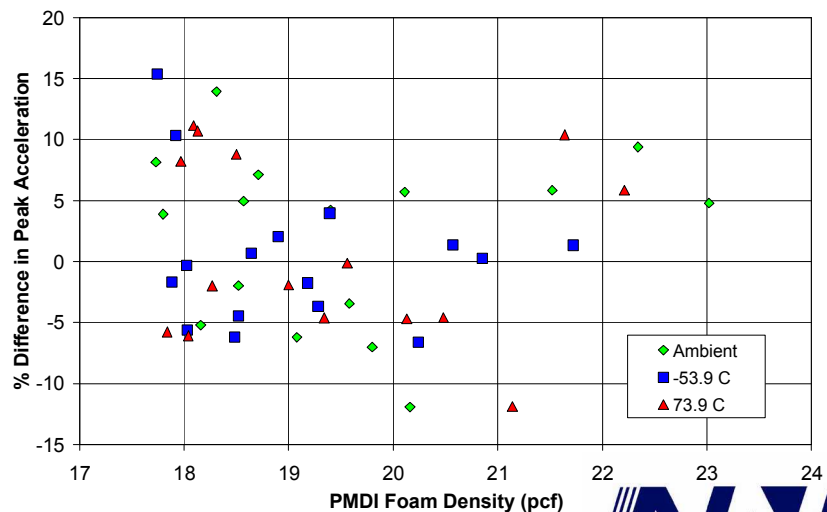
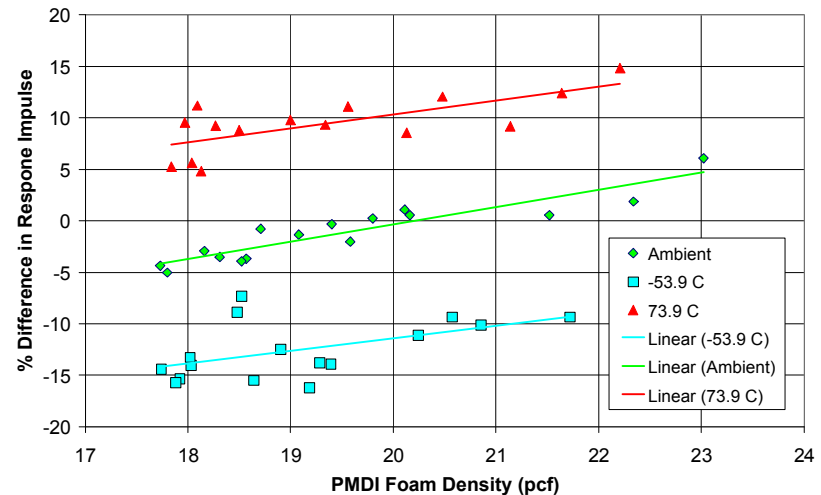
Bounding peak acceleration predictions versus test data for 4200 G and one inch foam (left to right is cold, ambient and hot temperature data).

Deterministic Assessment of Uni-Stack Model Validation



Model validates within
+/-15% of test data

Test data has +/- 10%
uncertainty





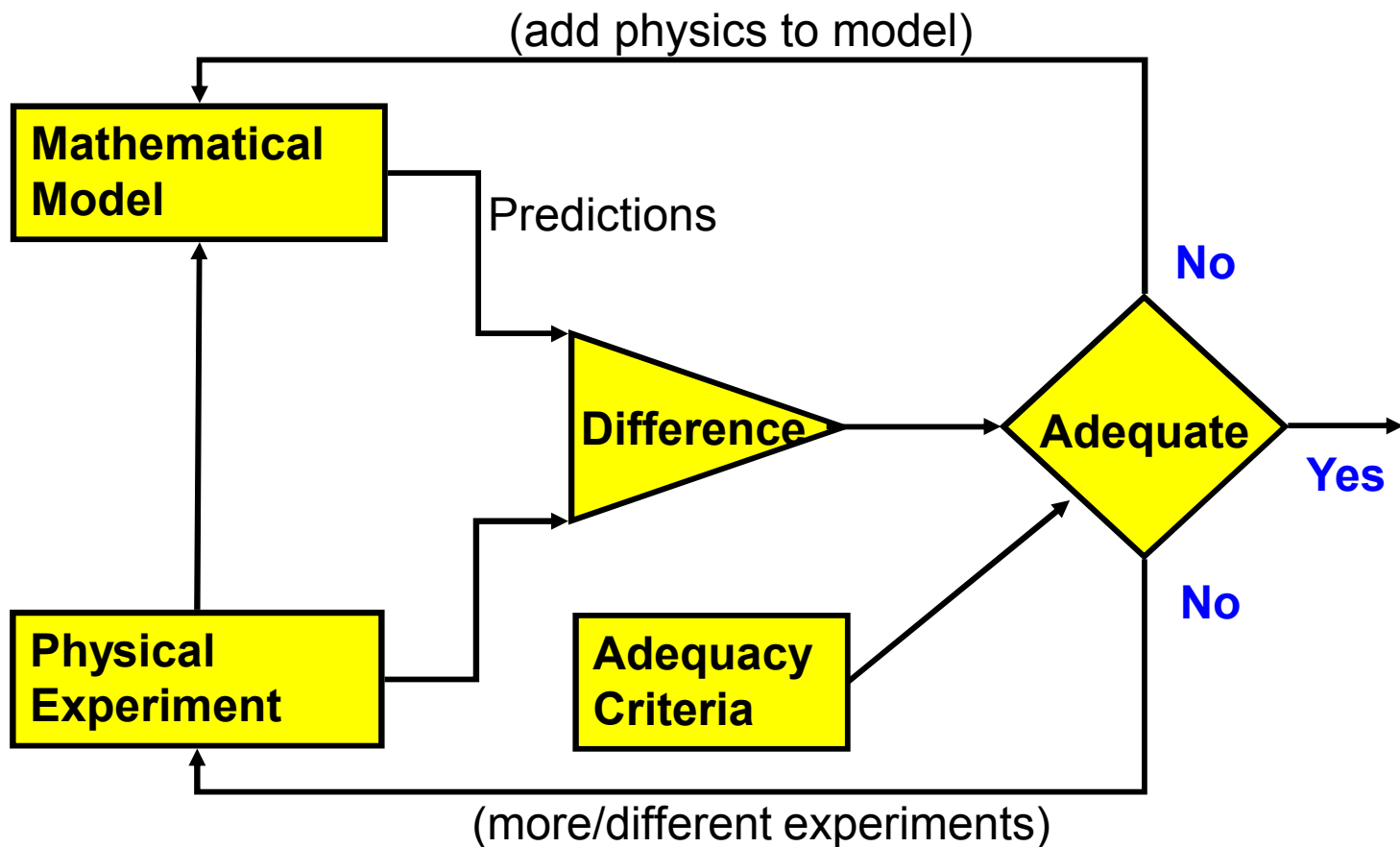
Summary

- Conducted a double blind model validation process
- High strain rate ($>1000/\text{sec}$) drop table tests used for validation experiments
- New Viscoplastic foam model applied
- Uncertainties of foam density, temperature, preload, friction incorporated
- First stage of foam/component model validation completed

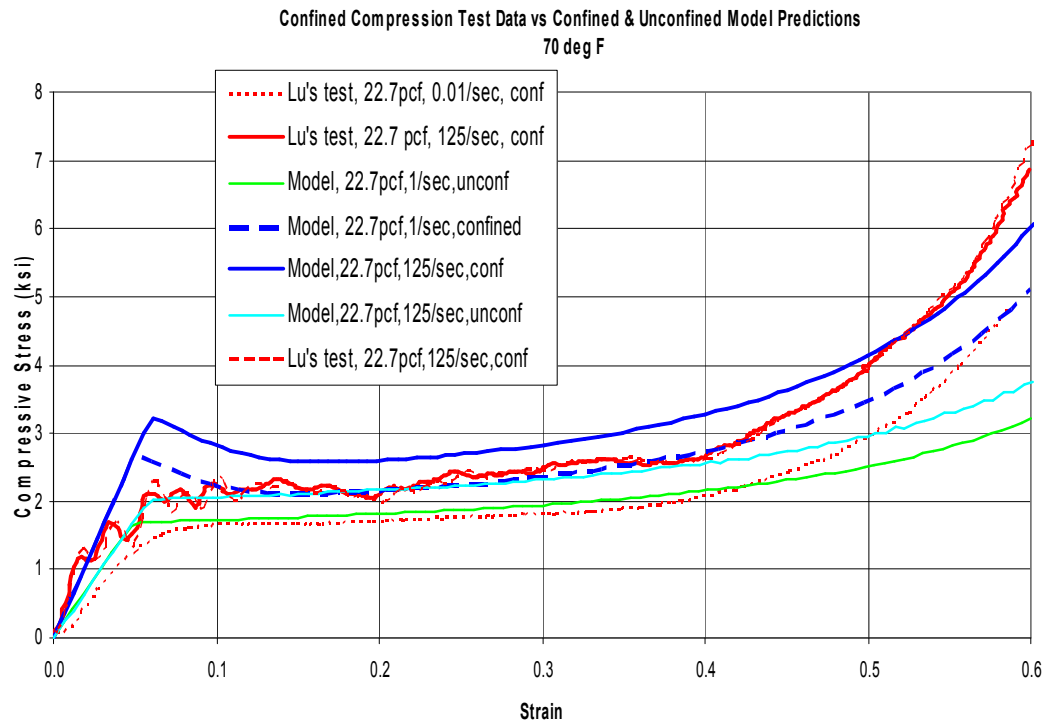


Backup Slides

Calibration/Validation Process



Viscoplastic Foam Model fit to Lu's Confined Compression Tests



Initial yield behavior of model is high vs. test data
- may be due to approx. test confinement