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Evaluation of Collapse Characteristics with Respect to Aspect Ratio of Cross-Section for Thin-Walled Structures with Curved Shape Using Finite Element Limit Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with collapse characteristics and an energy absorption capacity for thin-walled structures with curved shape with respect to aspect ratio of cross-section. The energy absorption capacity influence on yield strength and geometric shape such that shape of cross-section and thickness. S-rails with several aspect ratio of rectangle cross-section are selected for thin-walled structures with curved shape. The analysis of an S-rail has been carried out using finite element analysis for evaluation of collapse characteristics. For collapse analysis of an S-rail, a limit analysis formulation with shell element has been derived and a contact scheme has been considered. Collapse analysis has been carried out for an S-rail with several rectangle cross-section and the energy absorption ratio with respect to aspect ratio of cross-section is calculated. From this result, references for fundamental design have been shown for thin-walled structures with curved shape.

: Finite Element Limit Analysis(), (Side Rail), Collapse Behavior Analysis(), Energy Absorption Ratio()

(side rail)

1.

(front side member)

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Wierzbicki Abramowicz¹⁾
(folding mechanism)

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. Reid²⁾

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2-3)

, Hölder

3)

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minimize $\tilde{q}(\mathbf{u})$

subject to $\tilde{q} = \bar{\sigma} \int_D \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\|_{(-v)} d\Omega$

$$\int_{\partial D_s} \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\Gamma = 1$$

(2)

$$\text{Tr}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = 0$$

kinematic boundary conditions

$$\bar{\sigma}$$

가

가

4)

가

가

(bisection method)

$$\bar{\sigma}^{(k+1)} = \frac{\bar{\sigma}^{(k)} + \bar{\sigma}_o}{2}$$

(3)

$$\bar{\sigma} = H(\bar{\varepsilon}^p) \quad H(\bar{\varepsilon}^p)$$

$\bar{\varepsilon}^p$

2.

(flow stress)

$$\bar{\sigma} = \sigma_o (1 + A \bar{\varepsilon}^p)^n$$

(4)

, A n

, σ_o

(2)

maximize $q(\boldsymbol{\sigma})$

subject to $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = 0$ in D

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n} = q \mathbf{t} \text{ on } \partial D_s$$

(1)

$$\|\boldsymbol{\sigma}\|_{(v)} \leq \sigma_o \text{ in } D$$

4.5)

$\boldsymbol{\sigma}$

t

$$\partial D_s$$

q

3.

가

$$\|\cdot\|_{(v)}$$

von-Mises norm

가

(duality theorem)

S-rail

S-rail

Fig. 1

$b \times h$
 3.175 mm . b h
 S-rail
 245mm S-rail
 Table 1
 S-rail
 h/b
 S-rail
 가

$1/2$
 $\sigma_o = 270 \text{ MPa}$, $A = 98$,
 $n = 0.123$ 가
 Fig.1 S-rail 가
 450mm 가
 Fig. 2 ~ Fig. 6
 S-rail . Fig. 2 Fig. 3
 h/b 가 1 400 mm

Fig. 4 $h/b = 1$
 가 330 mm
 Fig. 5 $h/b = 3/2$
 230 mm
 Fig. 6 $h/b = 2$ 150 mm
 가
 가
 h/b 가 1 , 1

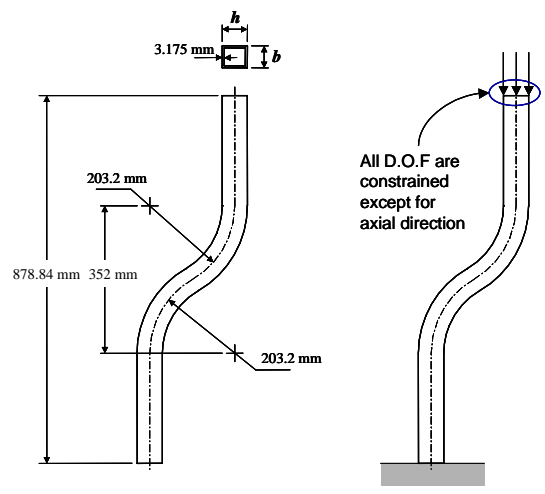


Fig. 1 Geometry and boundary conditions of an S-rail

Table 1 Aspect ratio of rectangle cross-section and dimension of S-rails for collapse analysis

	h/b	b (mm)	h (mm)
Model I	1/2	84.7	42.3
Model II	2/3	76.2	50.8
Model III	1	63.5	63.5
Model IV	3/2	50.8	76.2
Model V	2	42.3	84.7

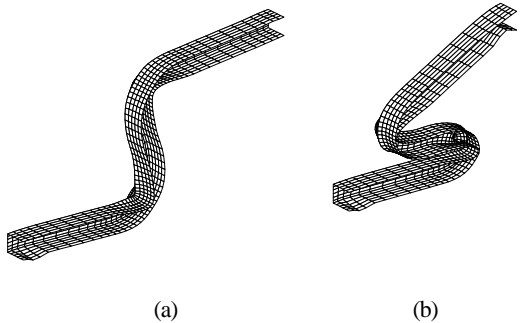


Fig. 2 Deformed shapes of an S-rail with aspect ratio h/b of rectangle cross-section = 1/2: (a) displacement at the end = 200 mm; (b) displacement at the end = 450 mm

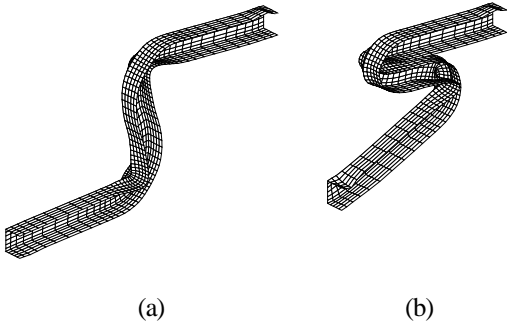


Fig. 3 Deformed shapes of an S-rail with aspect ratio h/b of rectangle cross-section = $2/3$: (a) displacement at the end = 200 mm; (b) displacement at the end = 450 mm

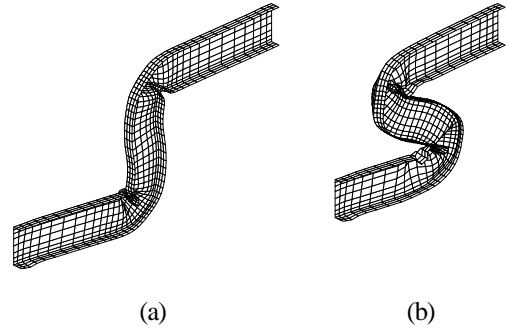


Fig. 6 Deformed shapes of an S-rail with aspect ratio h/b of rectangle cross-section = 2: (a) displacement at the end = 200 mm; (b) displacement at the end = 450 mm

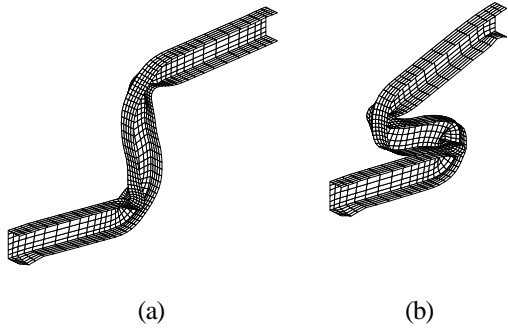


Fig. 4 Deformed shapes of an S-rail with aspect ratio h/b of rectangle cross-section = 1 (a) displacement at the end = 200 mm; (b) displacement at the end = 450 mm

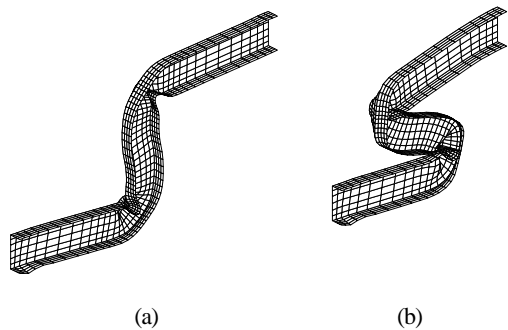


Fig. 5 Deformed shapes of an S-rail with aspect ratio h/b of rectangle cross-section = $3/2$: (a) displacement at the end = 200 mm; (b) displacement at the end = 450 mm

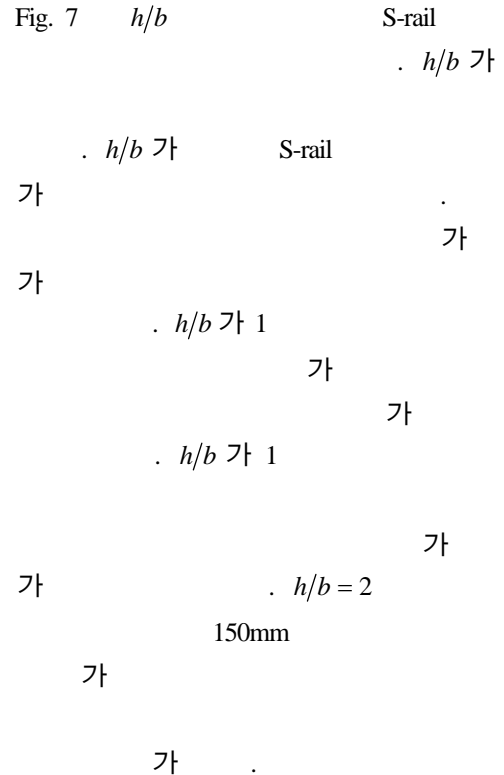


Fig. 7 Collapse load of S-rails with respect to displacement

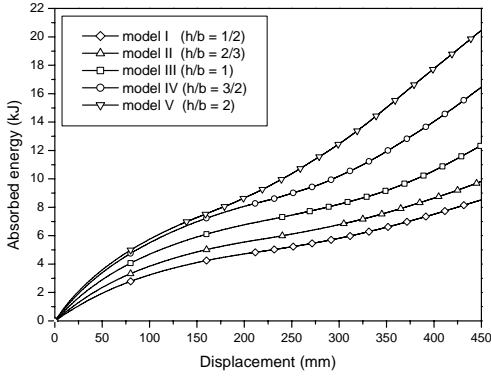


Fig. 8 Absorbed energy to S-rails with respect to displacement

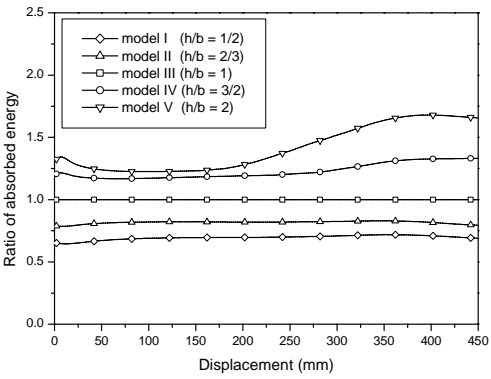


Fig. 9 Ratio of absorbed energy to S-rails with respect to displacement

Fig. 8 h/b S-rail
 가 h/b 가
 가 h/b 1 가
 가 , S-rail 가
 . Fig. 9 $h/b = 1$
 . 150 mm 가
 . 200 mm 가
 h/b 가 1 가
 . h/b 가 1
 400 mm

h/b S-rail
 . Fig. 10
 200 mm 400 mm
 h/b
 . Fig. 10(a)
 200 mm
 h/b
 . Fig. 10(b) 400 mm
 mm
 가 h/b
 . Fig. 10

Table. 2

$$E_R = C_0 + C_1 \left(\frac{h}{b} \right) + C_2 \left(\frac{h}{b} \right)^2 \quad (5)$$

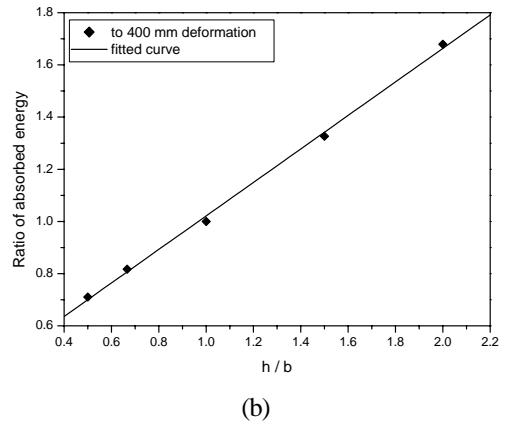
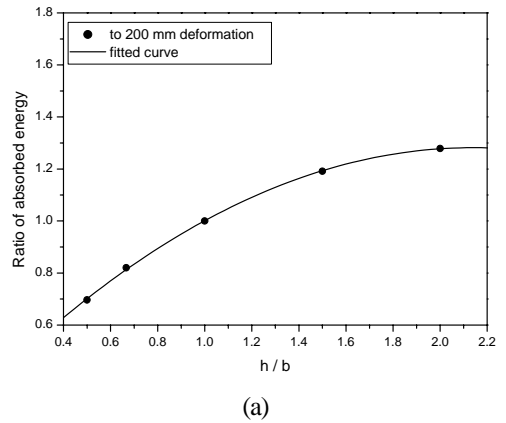


Fig. 10 Ratio of absorbed energy to S-rails with respect to aspect ratio h/b of rectangle cross-section : (a) to 200 mm deformation at the end ; (b) to 400 mm deformation at the end

Table 2 Coefficient in approximation of the energy absorption ratio with respect to aspect ratio h/b of rectangle cross-section

	C_0	C_1	C_2
To 200 mm deformation	0.2933	0.9236	-0.2157
To 400 mm deformation	0.3789	0.6422	0

200 ~ 400 mm Fig. 9
 h/b 가 1

가 가 Fig. 10
 가 200 mm 400
 h/b

mm

2

h/b

4.

가 S-rail S-rail

가

S-rail

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1) Wierzbicki, T. and Abramowicz, W., On the Crushing Mechanics of Thin-Walled Structures, Trans. ASME J. Appl. Mech., Vol. 50, pp. 727-734, 1983.

2) Reid, J. D., Crashworthiness of Automotive Steel Midrails : Thickness and Material Sensitivity, Thin-Walled Structures, Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 83-103, 1996.

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5) , , 2000.