

Real-Scale Single Yarn Impact Modelling Through Discrete Element Method

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INTRODUCTION

Multifilament Models

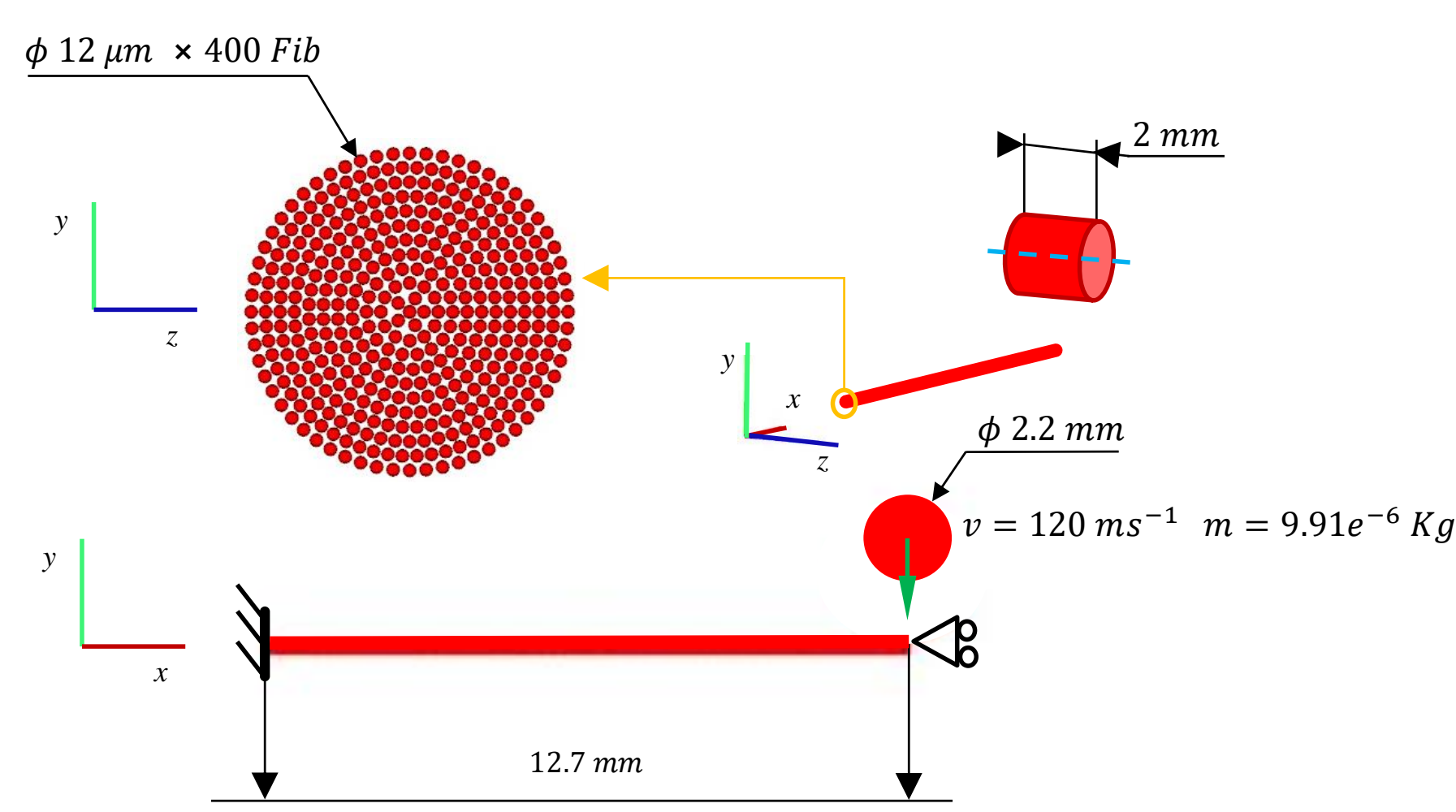
Mesoscale*** \longleftrightarrow ? \longleftrightarrow Microscale*

- Digital Element Method
- Max 30 eq. fibre per yarn
- Spring Element
- Finite Element Method
- Real scale yarn modelling
- 3D elements

OBJECTIVES

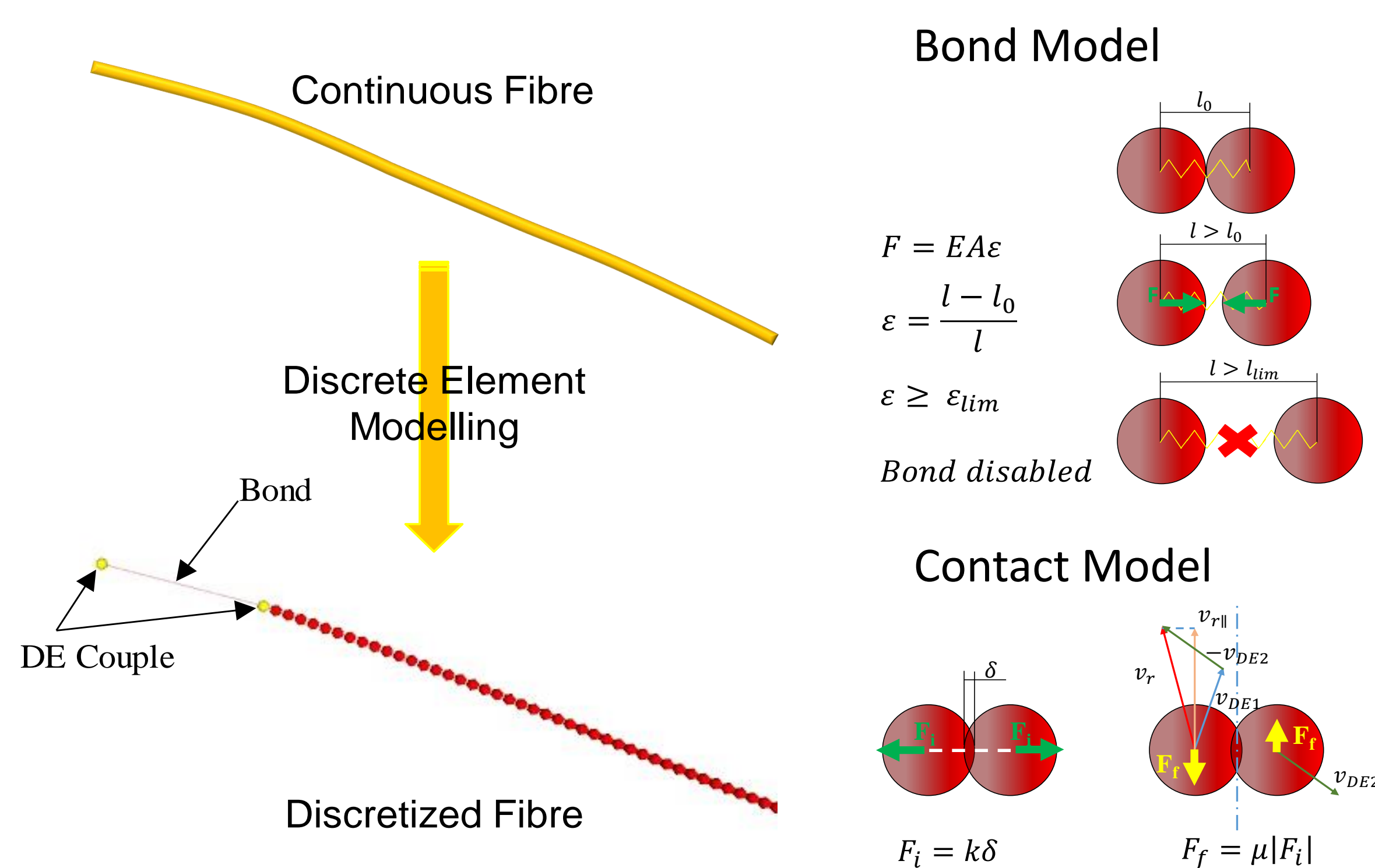
- Validate the fibre pin-joined model at the microscale
- Quantify the information lost in pin-joined model
- Analyze the **scale transition** from full to reduced model

IMPACT TEST SET UP



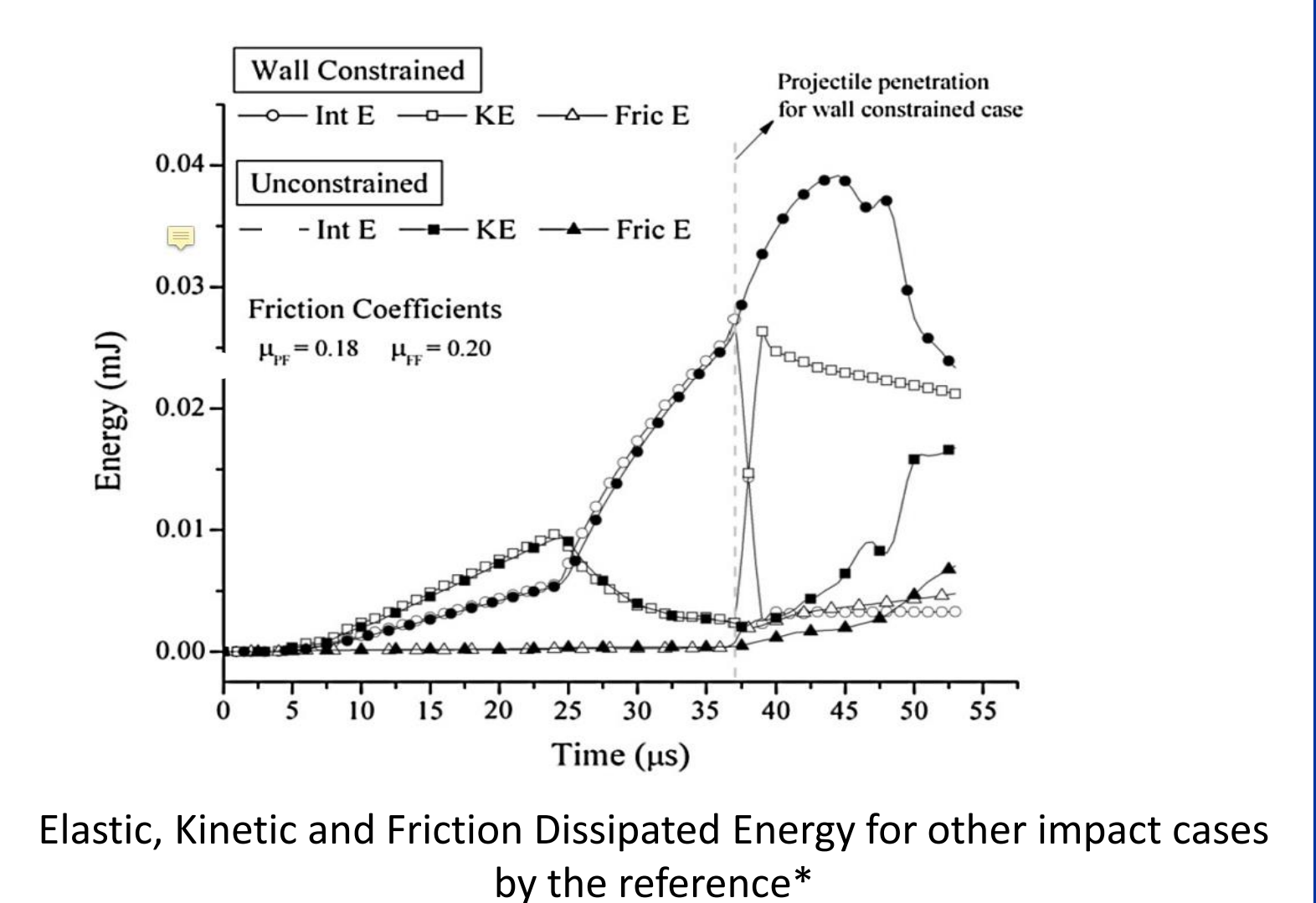
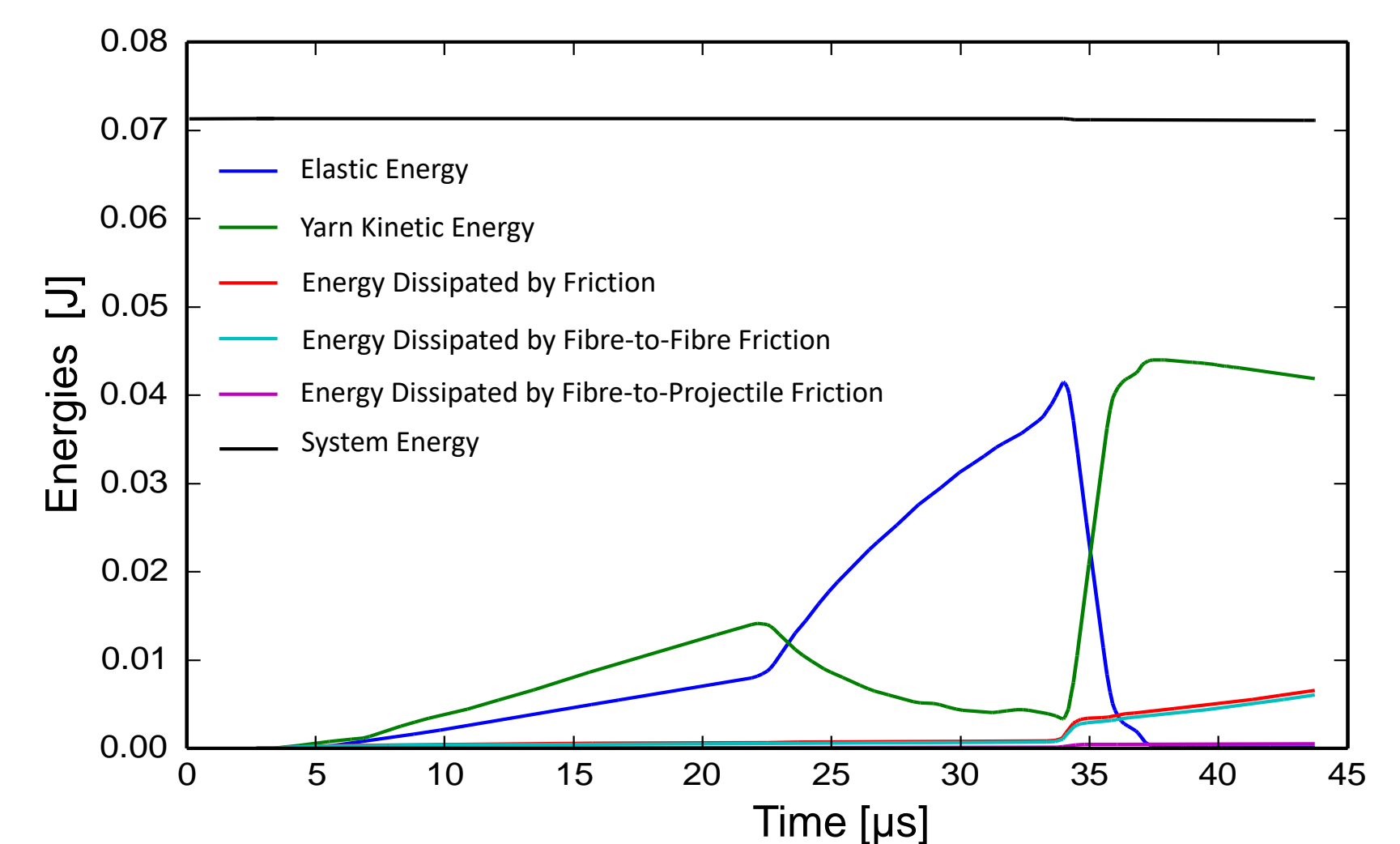
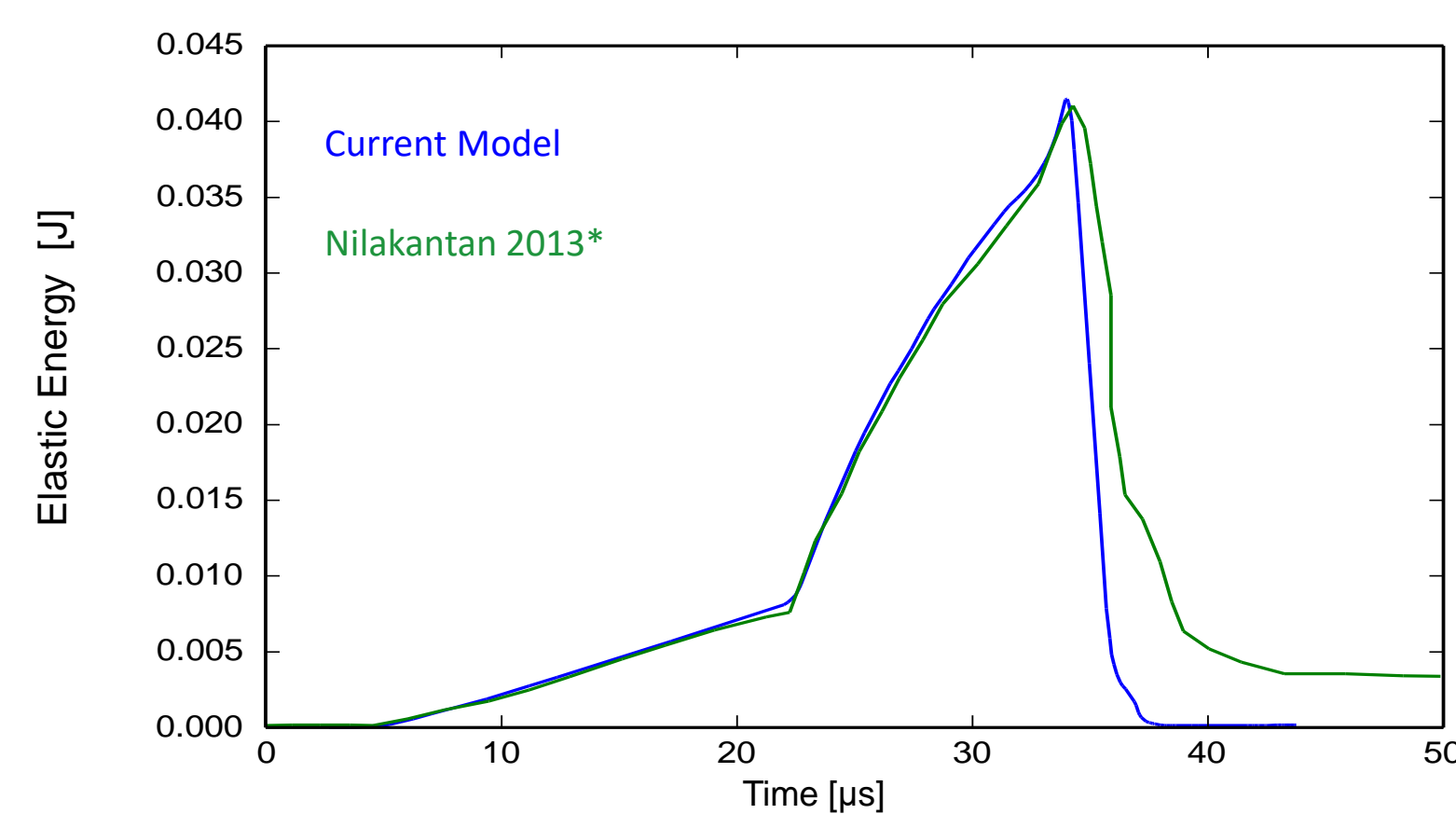
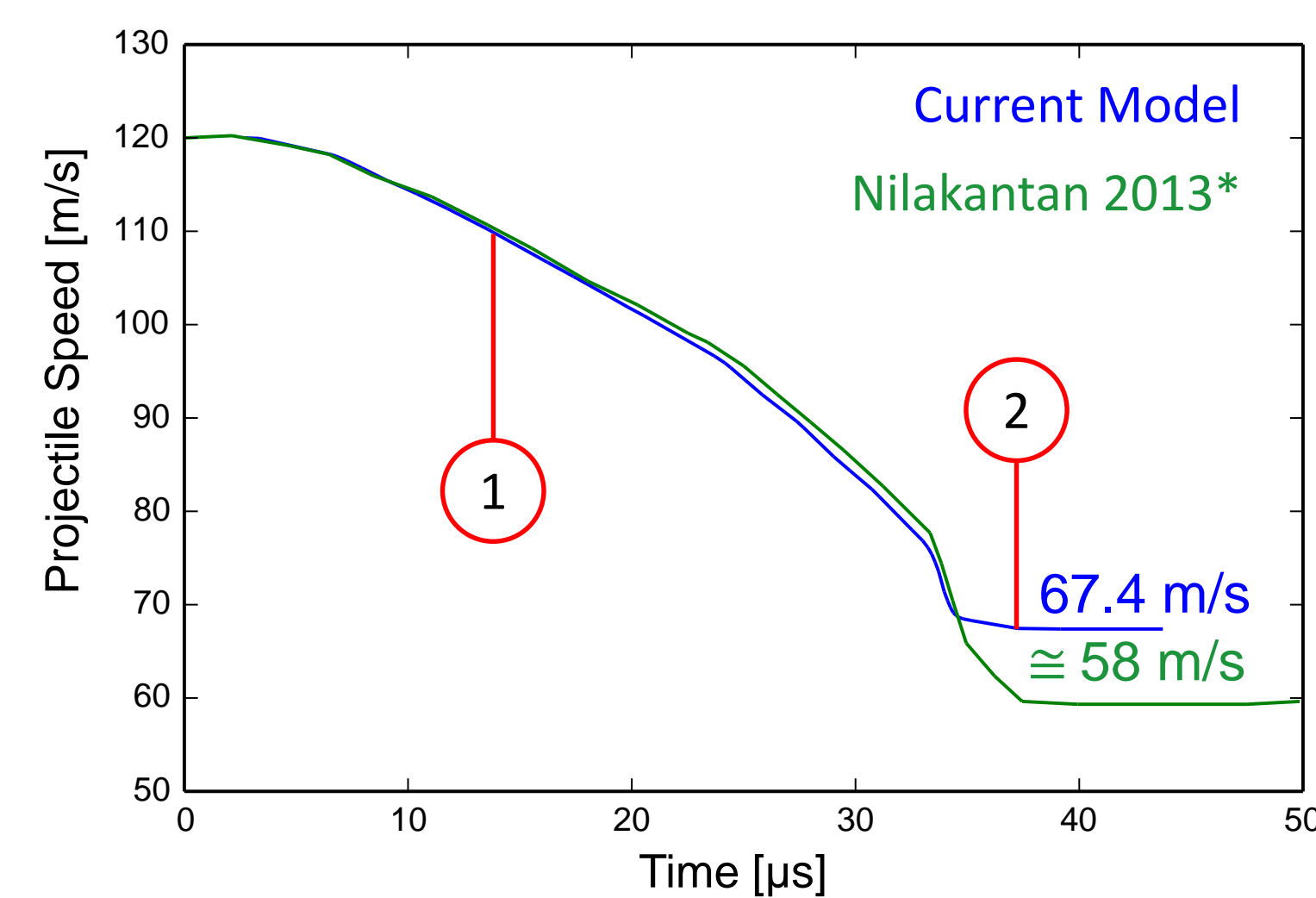
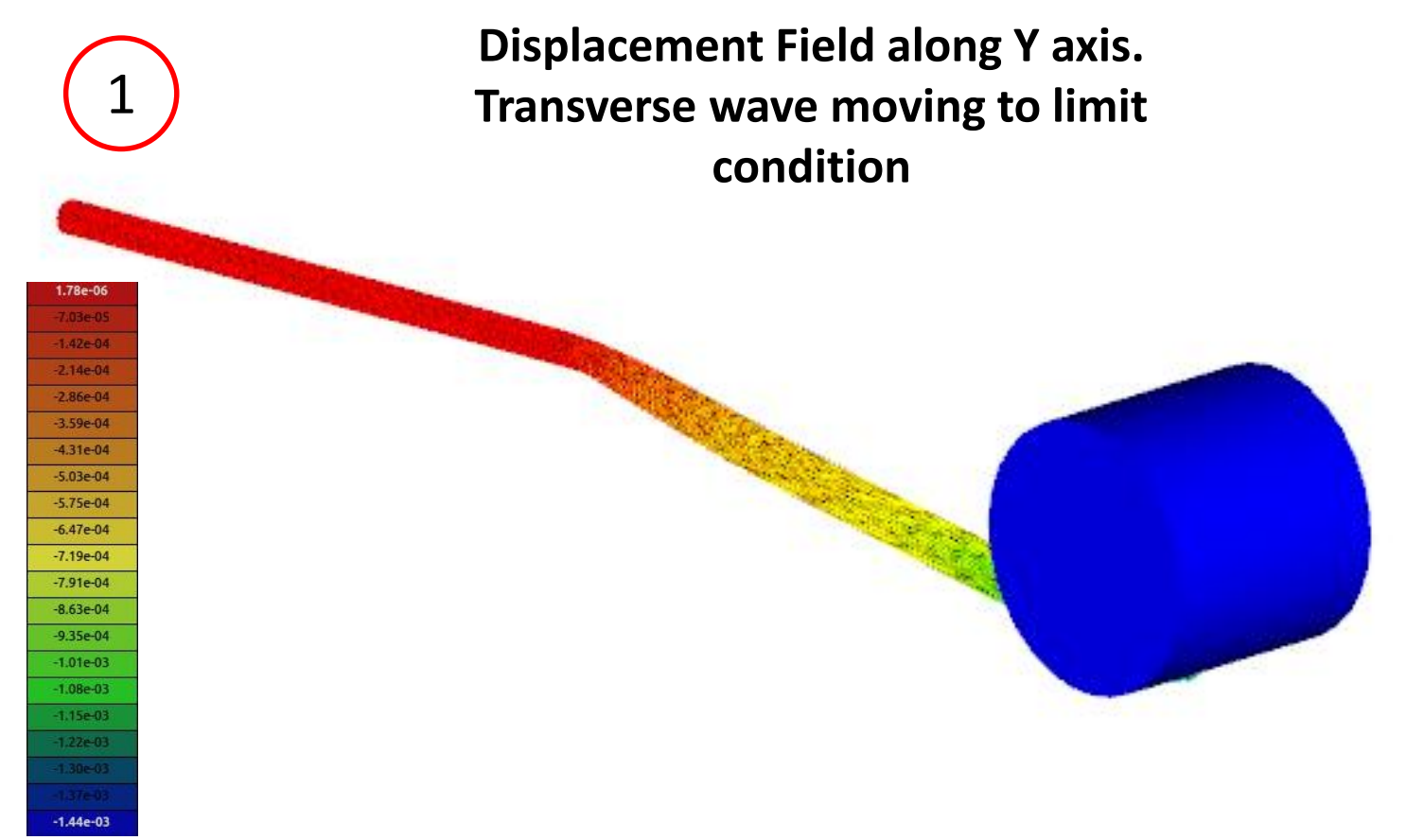
The impact test consist in a single yarn of Kevlar KM2 600** impacted transversally in the centre by a cylindrical bullet.

NUMERICAL MODEL



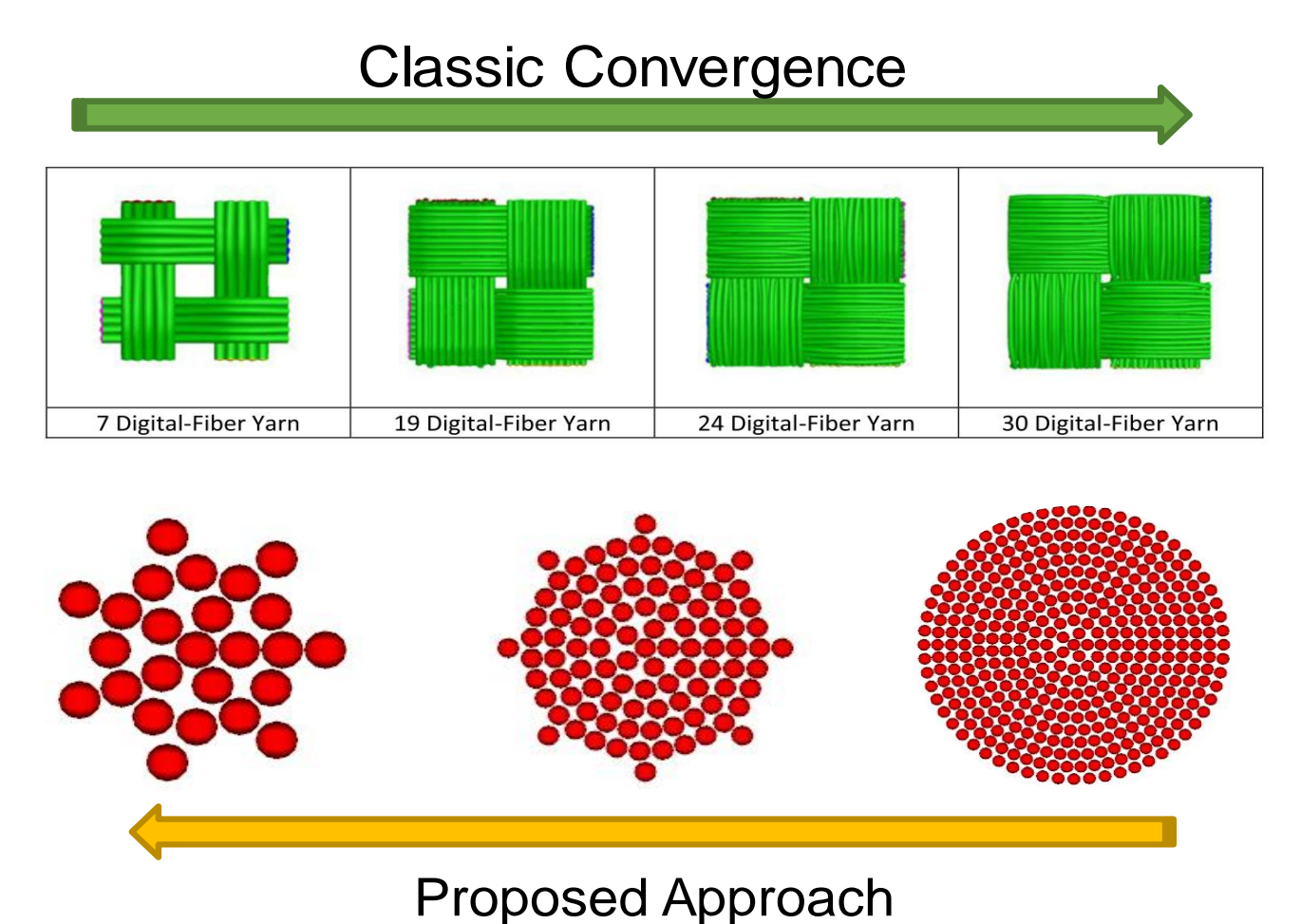
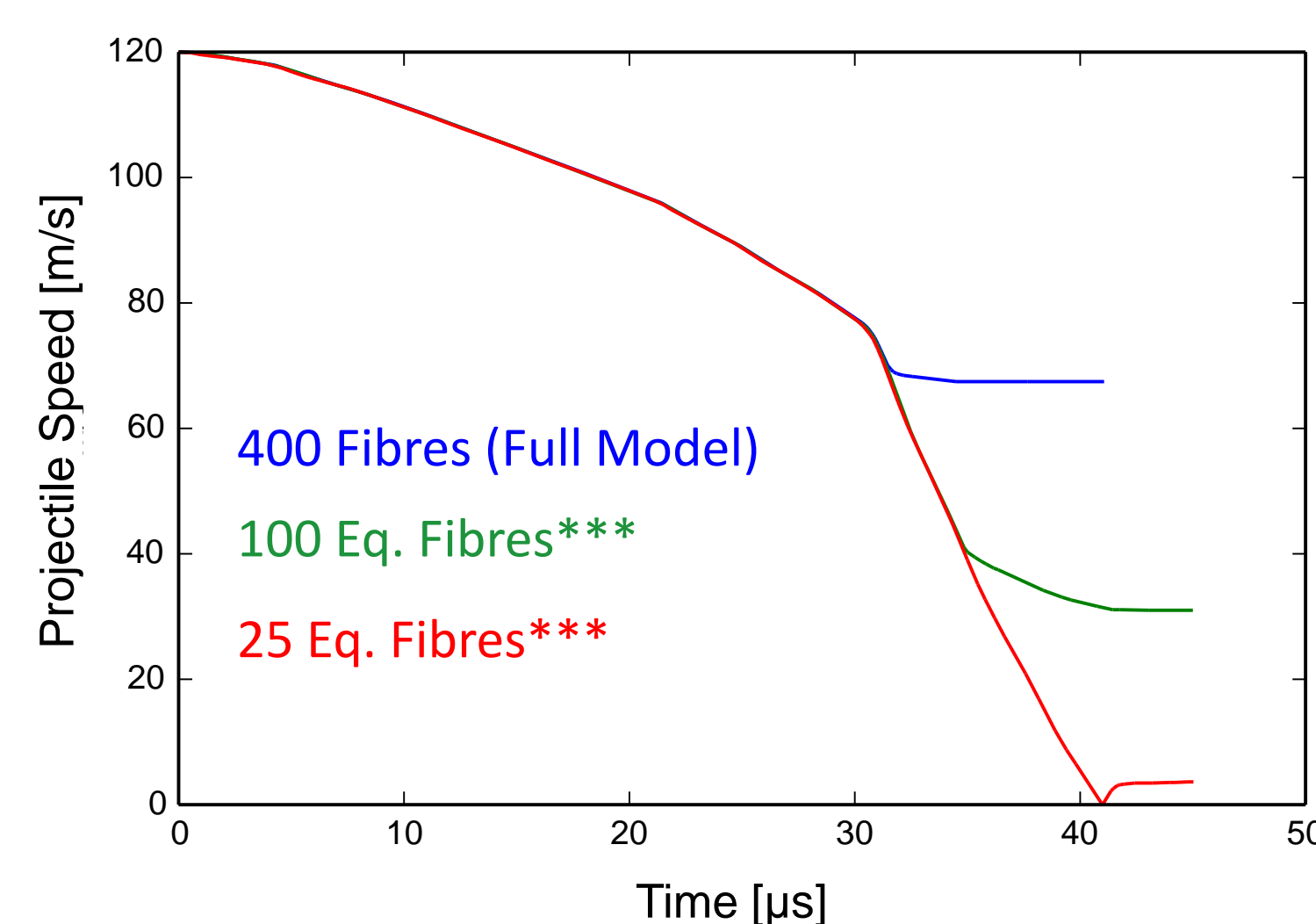
- Each fibre has been discretized by a sequence of Discrete Elements.
- Discrete Elements radius has been assumed equal to the fibre radius while yarn mass has been equally distributed within the model.
- Elastic behavior of the material** is provided by bonds which connect Discrete Elements Pair
- Contact Mechanic is managed by Discrete Element Method

RESULTS



- Good agreement up to failure on residual speed and elastic energy
- Discrepancies could be attributed to the lack of bending stiffness
- Friction dissipation is negligible before failure
- Fibre-Fibre Dissipation >> Fibre-Projectile Dissipation

A multiscale transition has been initiated and compared with classical approach***



- Classical approach has an effect on failure initialization
- Reduced models are not equivalent at the microscale

CONCLUSION

- A multifilament yarn model for impact simulation has been validated
- Failure mechanisms have to be analyzed in order to improve model results
- Friction effect have been decoupled to understand the role of projectile-yarn interaction
- Scale transition has been approached and the limits of classic method have been shown

References