

Higher-Order Finite-Element Analysis for Fuzes Subjected to High-Frequency Environments

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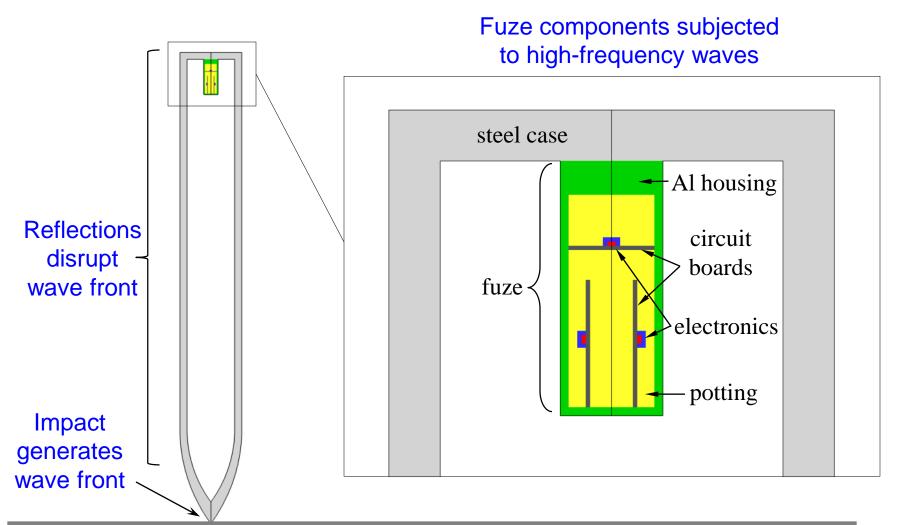
Approved for Public Release





- Comparison of first-order and higher-order elements in explicit solid dynamics
 - Finite-deformation plasticity
 - Wave propagation
- Summary and Conclusions







- Lagrangian finite-element codes are industry standard for analysis of wave propagation
 - Explicit time integration by central differences
 - First-order elements
 - Computations often can't resolve high-frequency modes, resulting in spurious oscillations (Gibbs' phenomenon)
 - Artificial viscosity damps oscillations and high-frequency modes
- Objective is to improve the accuracy of Lagrangian computations of wave propagation
 - Systematic survey of numerical methods uncovered advantages of higher-order (> 2nd order) elements
 - Higher-Order elements formulated and added to the EPIC code

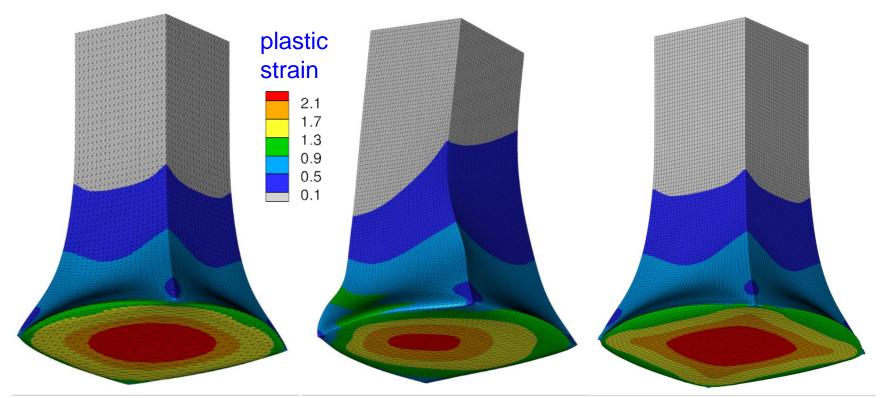


- Higher-order elements used successfully for years in CFD
- Higher-order elements not used for solid mechanics because:
 - Computational efficiency of explicit schemes historically equated to minimizing the floating-point operations (FLOPS) in evaluation of internal-force term, and FLOPs increase with element order.
 - Greater complexity of curved-surface contact algorithms
 - Decades of research invested in various formulaic tradeoffs between locking and zero-energy modes of first-order elements
 - Mass lumping of 2nd-order serendipity elements yields vertex nodes with zero or negative:
 - Masses
 - * Nodal forces due to uniform external traction
 - Lack of meshing and visualization software for higher orders

Finite-deformation plasticity



Square copper rod impacting a rigid surface at 200 m/s

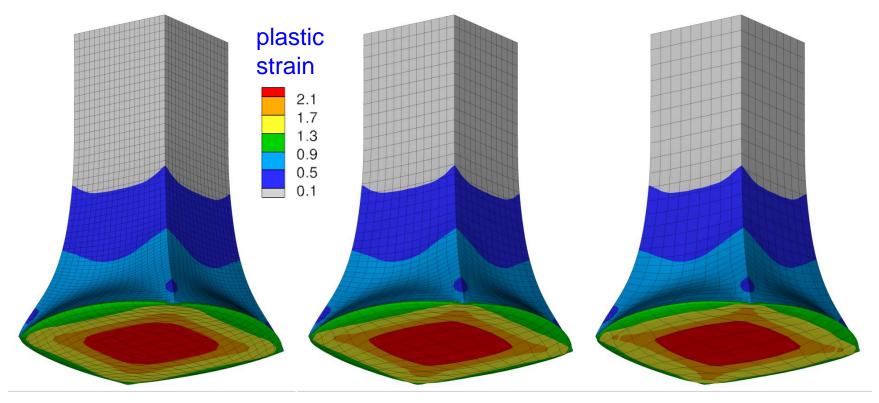


symmetric order-1 tetrahedra non-symmetric order-1 tetrahedra order-1 hexahedra (Flanagan-Belytschko) _°

Finite-deformation plasticity



Square copper rod impacting a rigid surface at 200 m/s



order-2 hexahedra

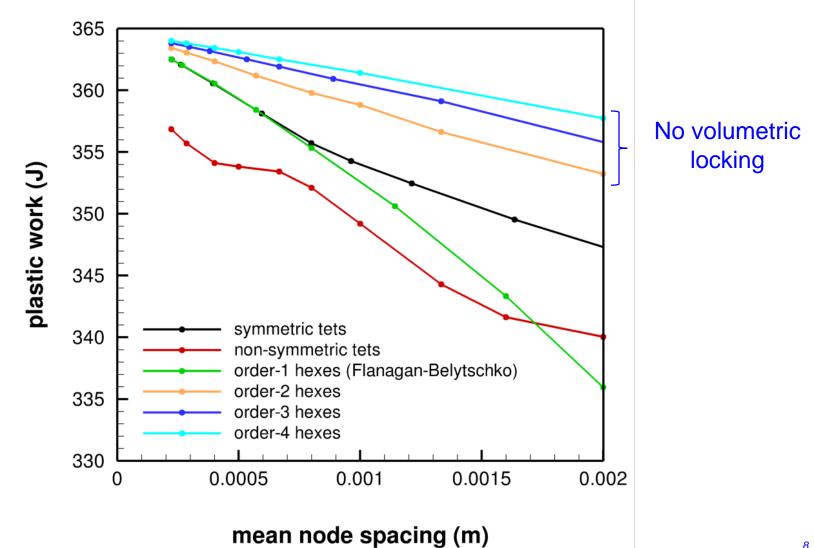
order-3 hexahedra

order-4 hexahedra

Finite-deformation plasticity

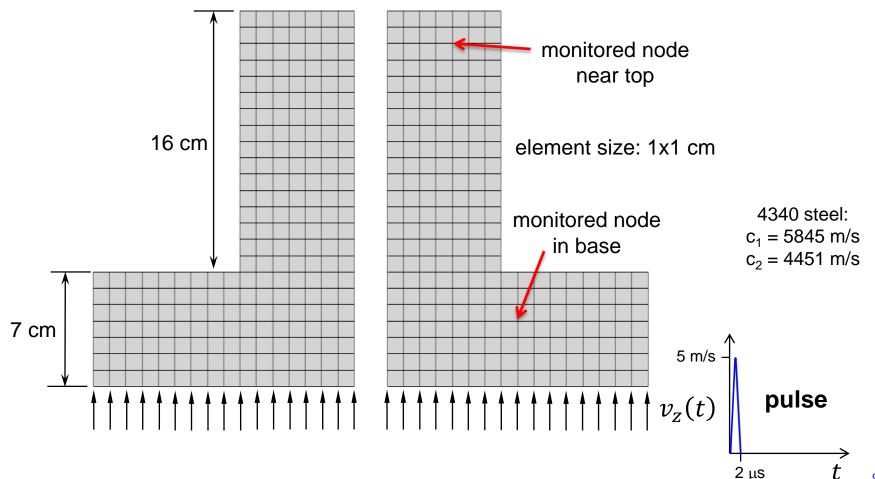


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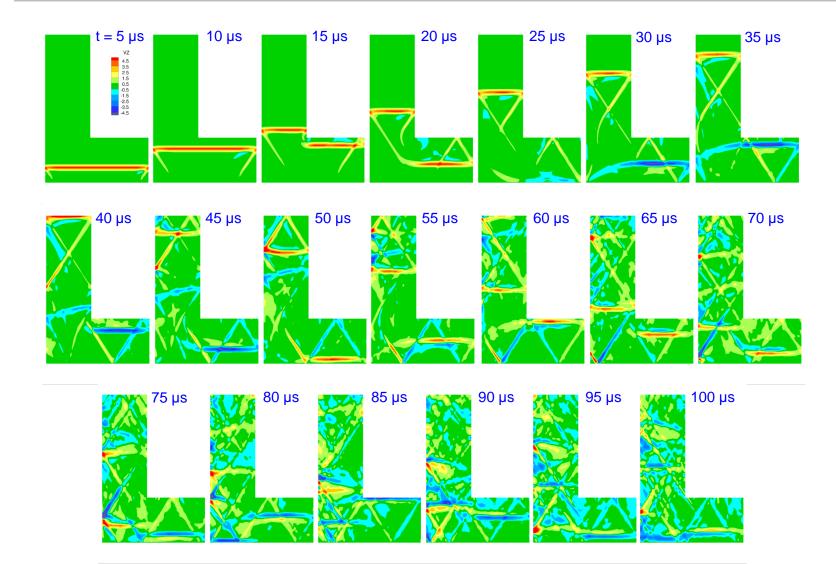
Baseline mesh of simple part loaded by a pulse



Wave propagation in 2-D axisymmetry

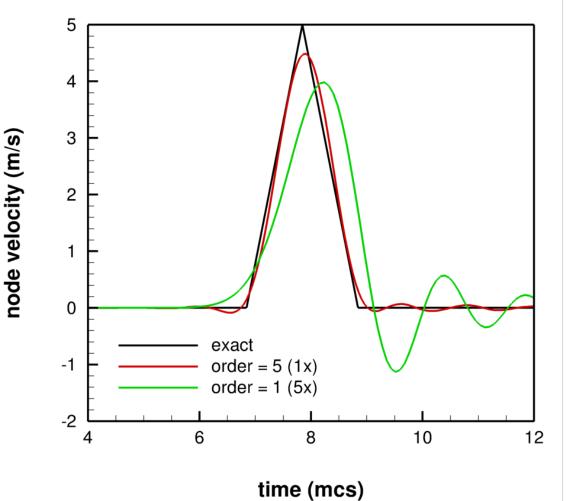


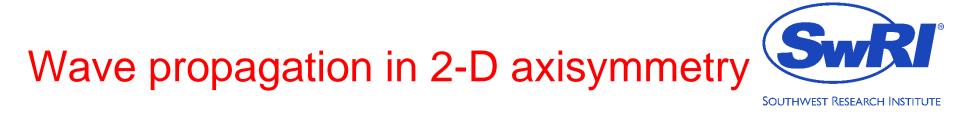
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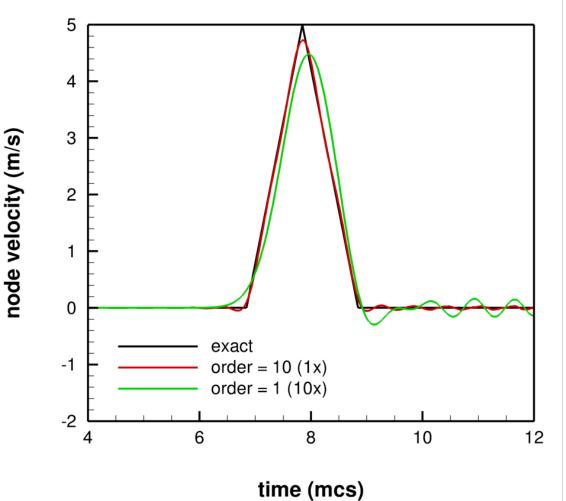


Velocities of node in base at equal mesh refinement



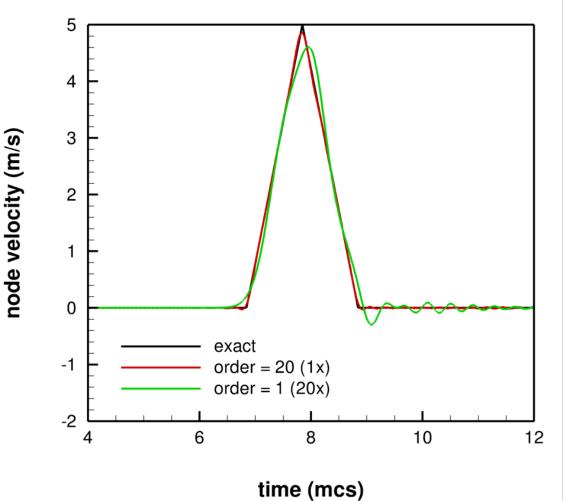


Velocities of node in base at equal mesh refinement



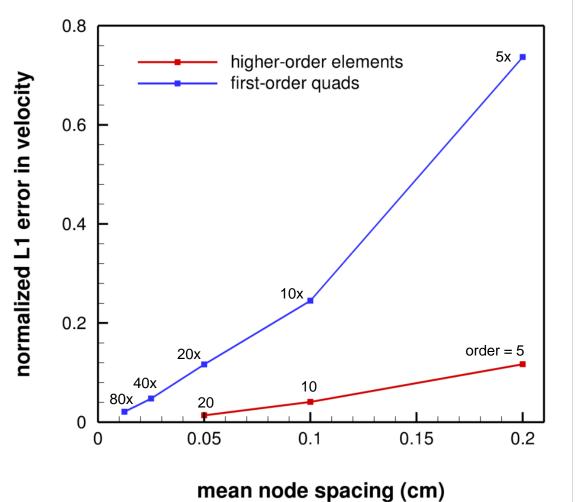


Velocities of node in base at equal mesh refinement

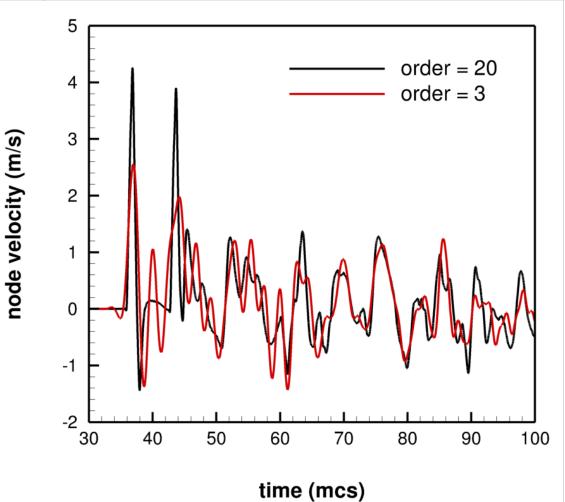




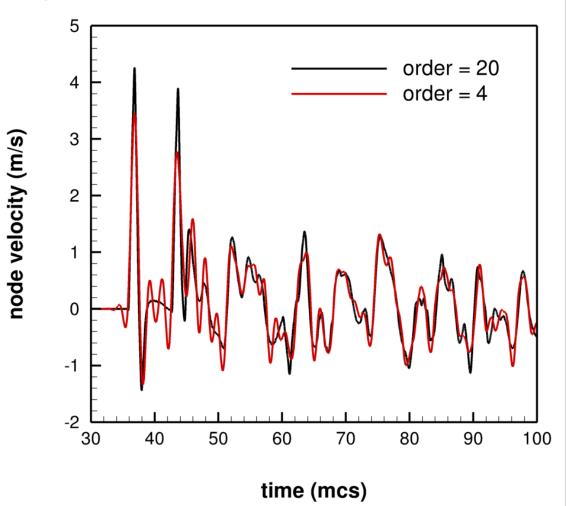
Summary of errors at node in base (0 -12 µs)



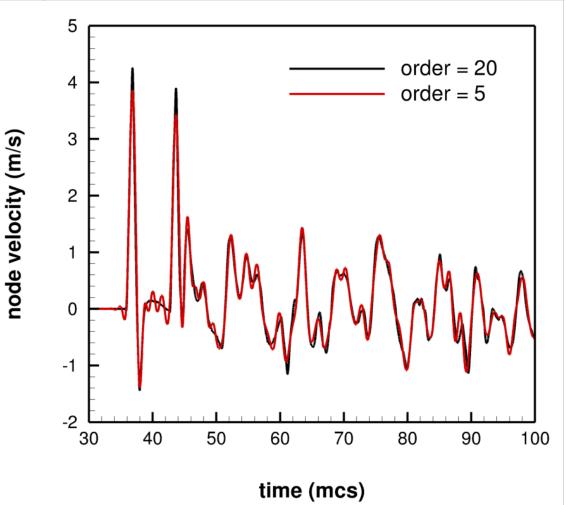




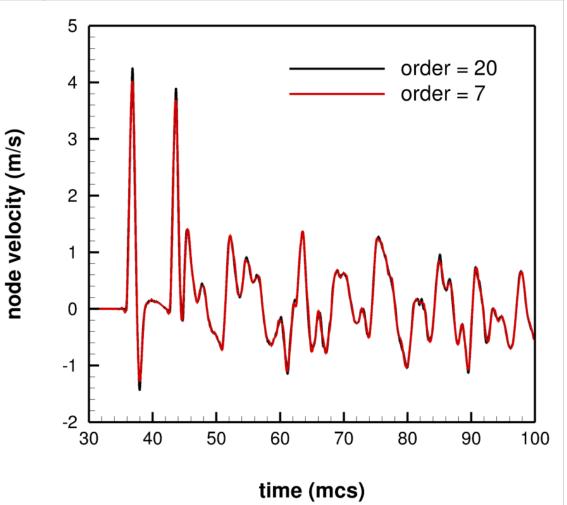




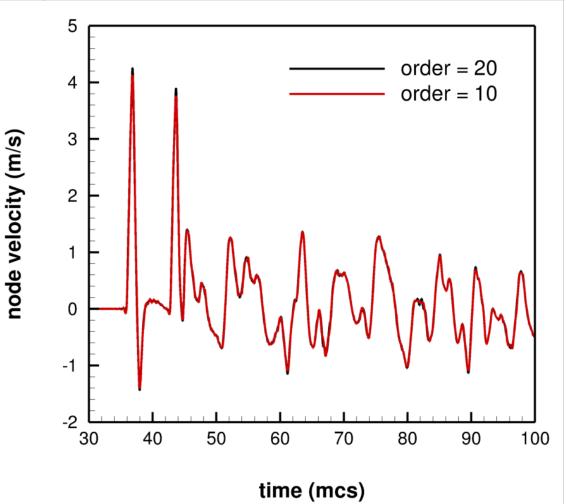


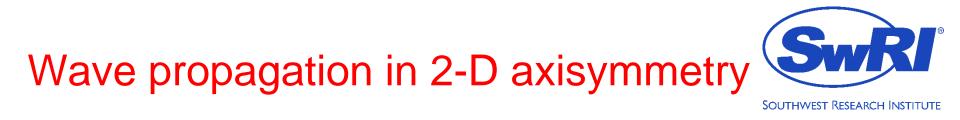


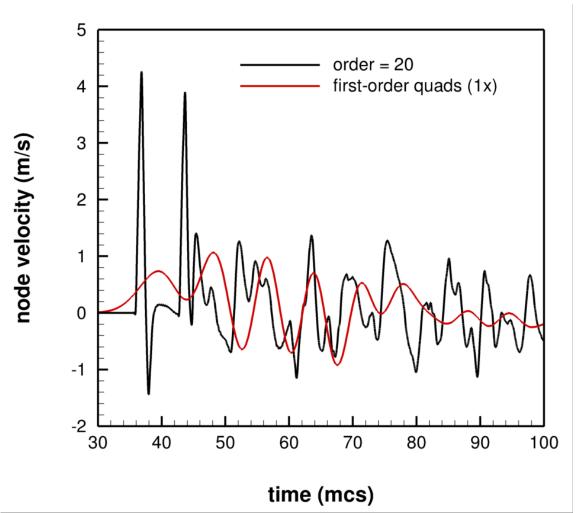


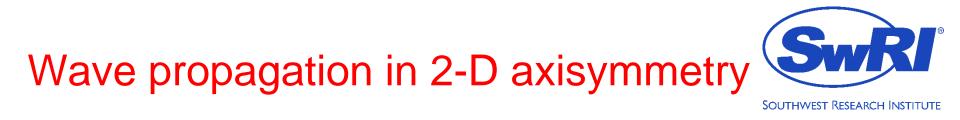


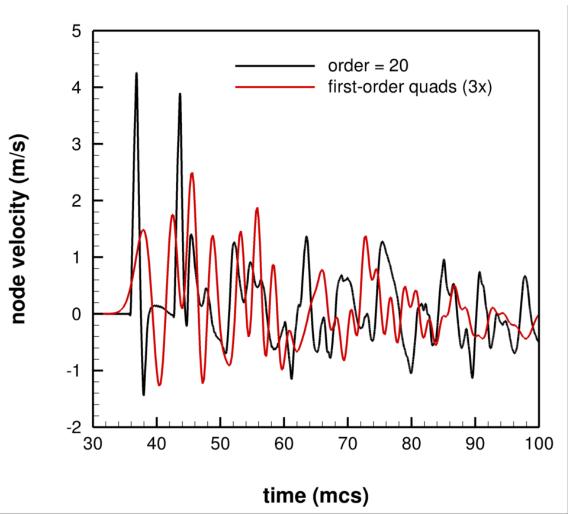


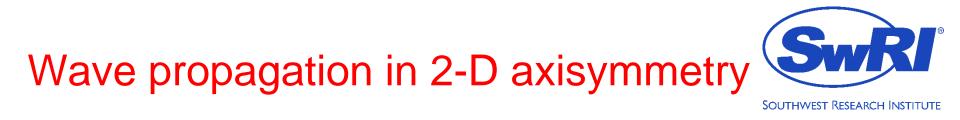


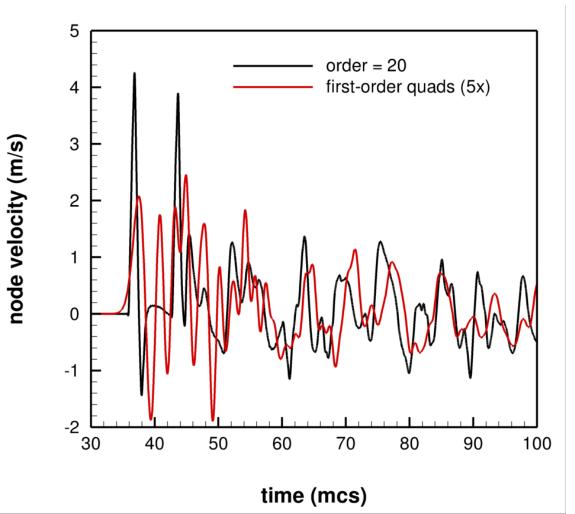


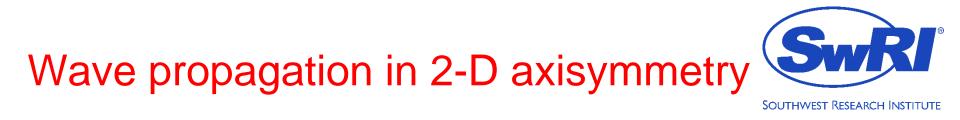


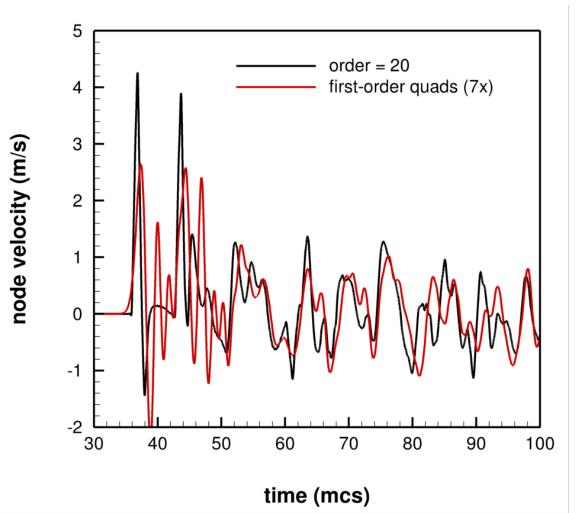


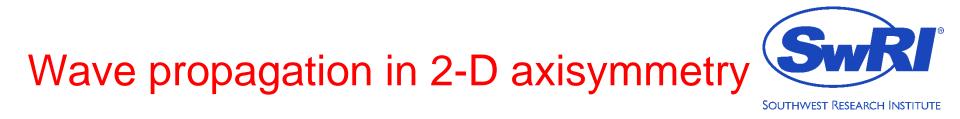


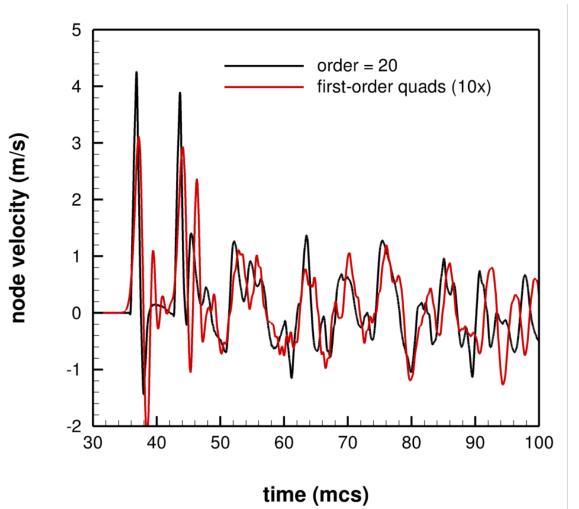


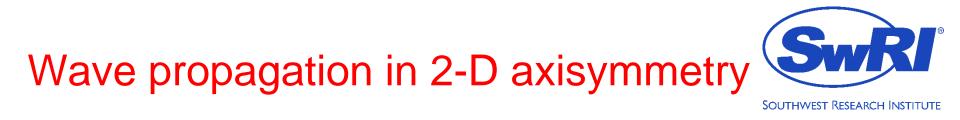


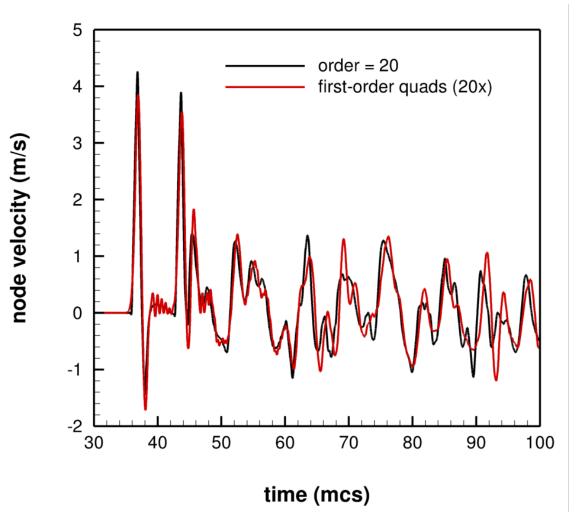


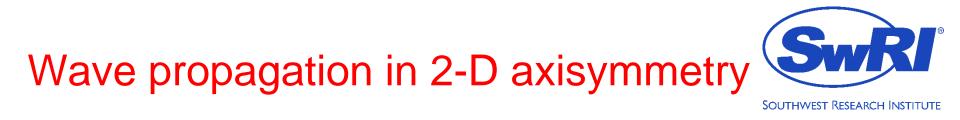


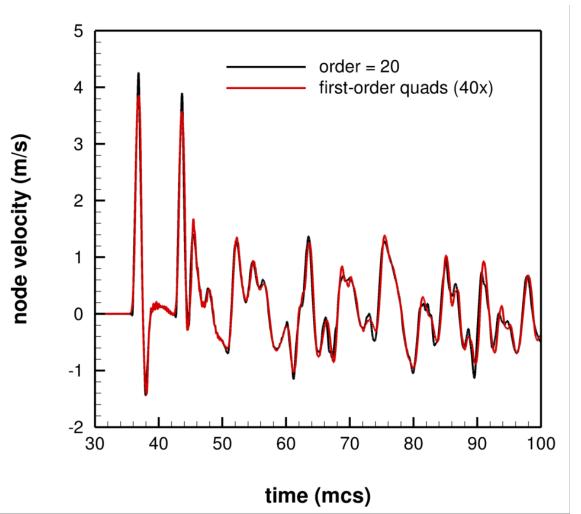


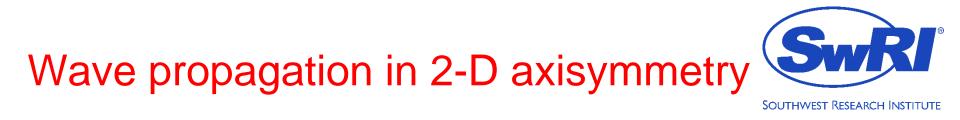


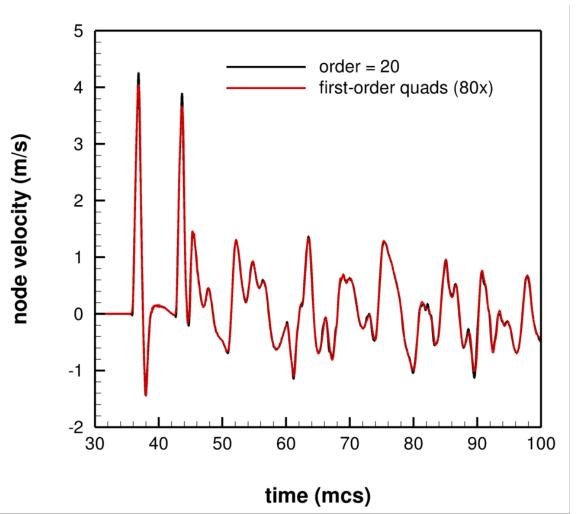




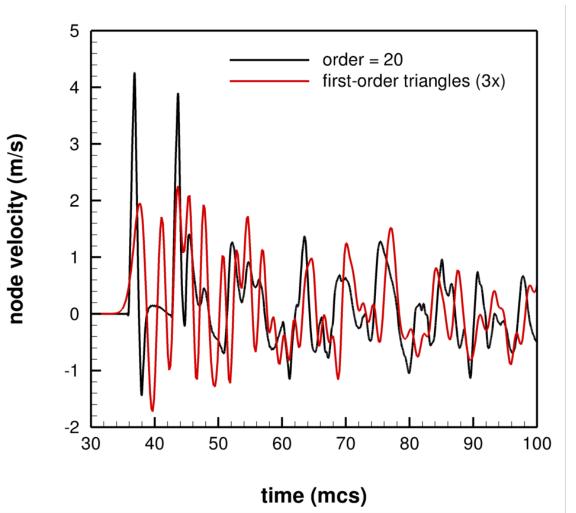




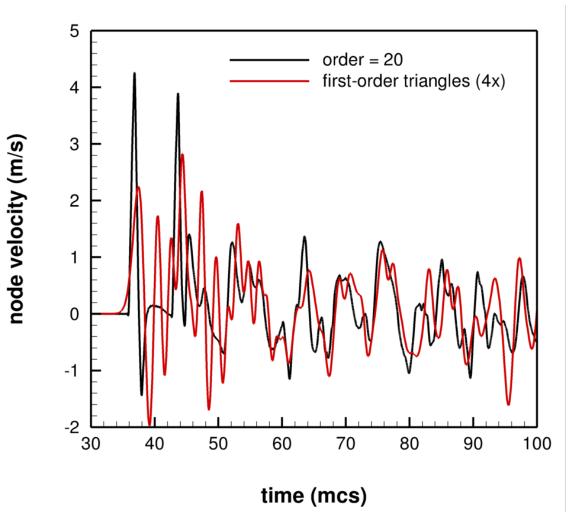




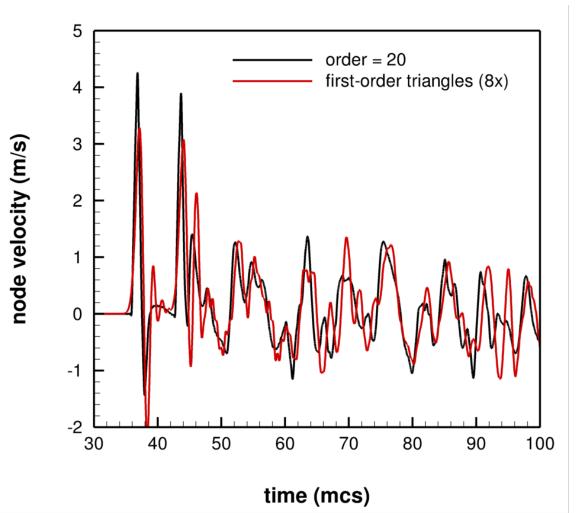


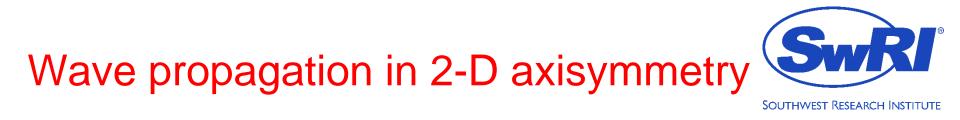


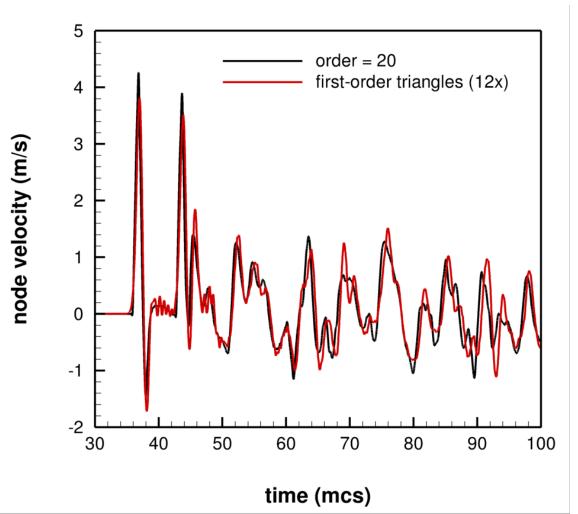


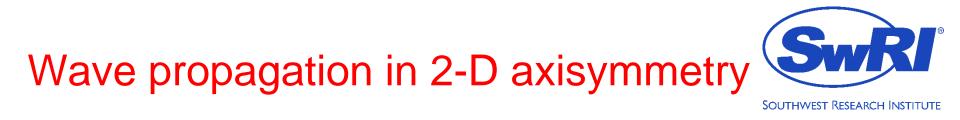


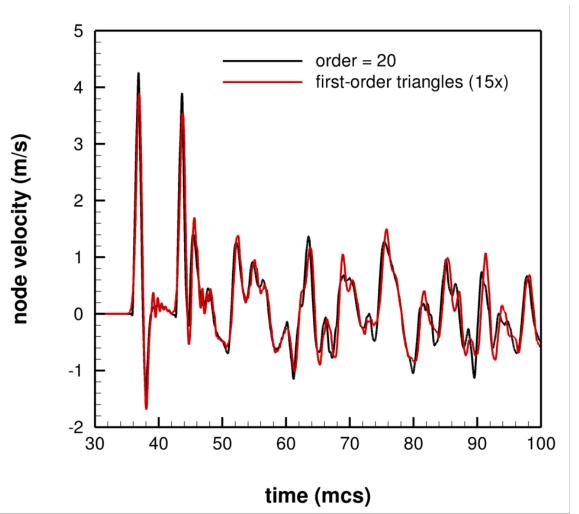


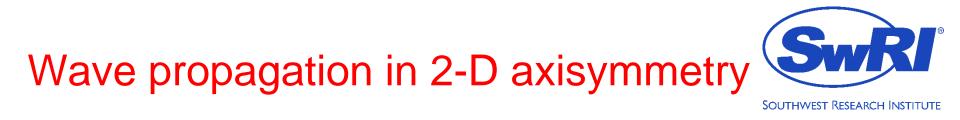


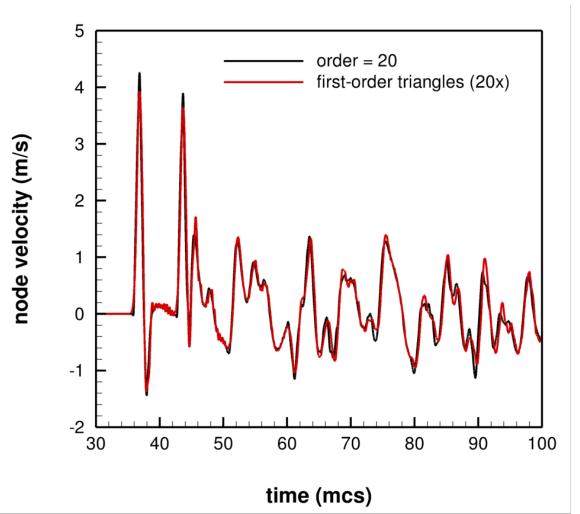


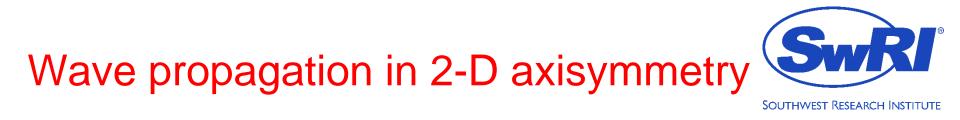


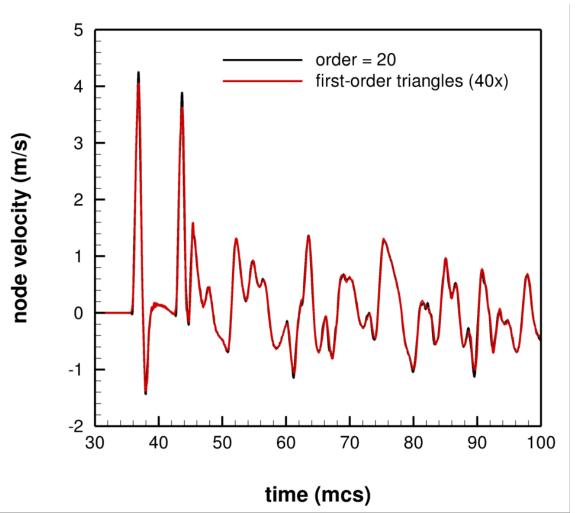






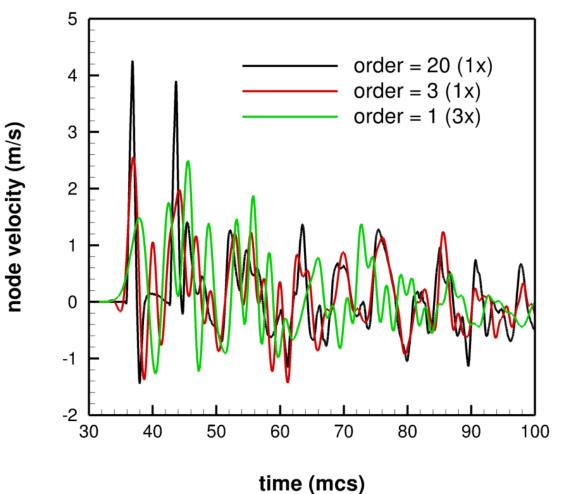






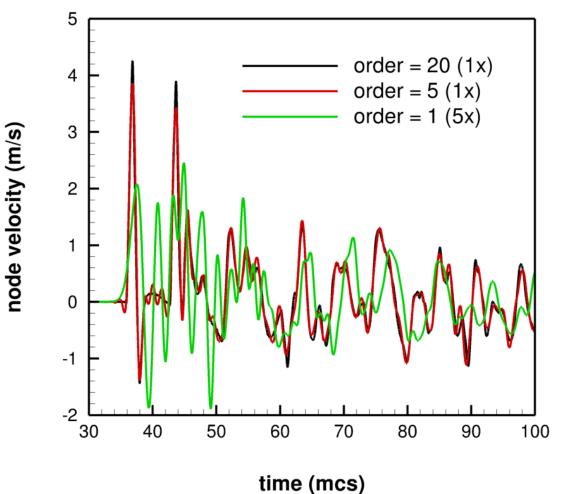


Comparison of velocity convergence with order and refinement



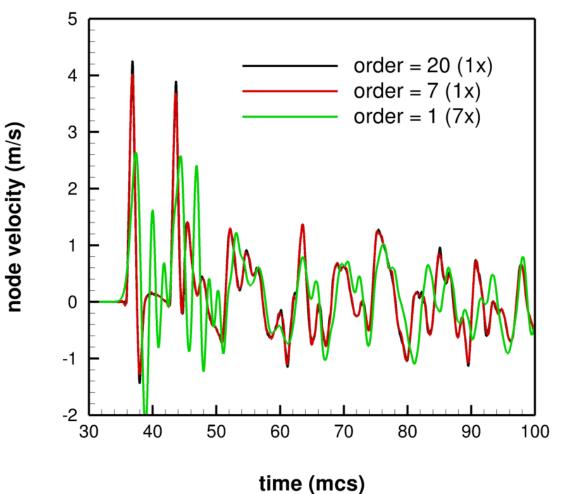


Comparison of velocity convergence with order and refinement



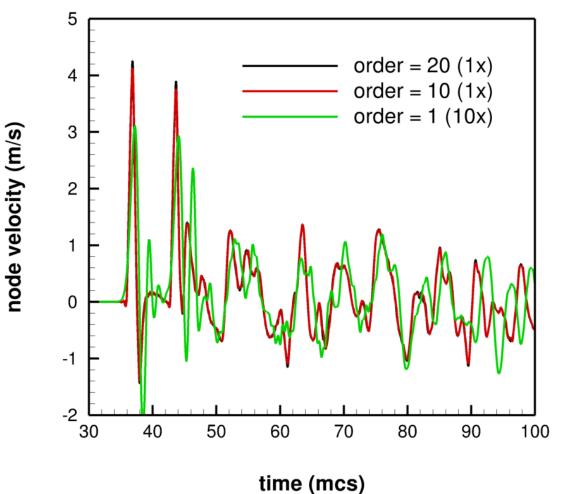


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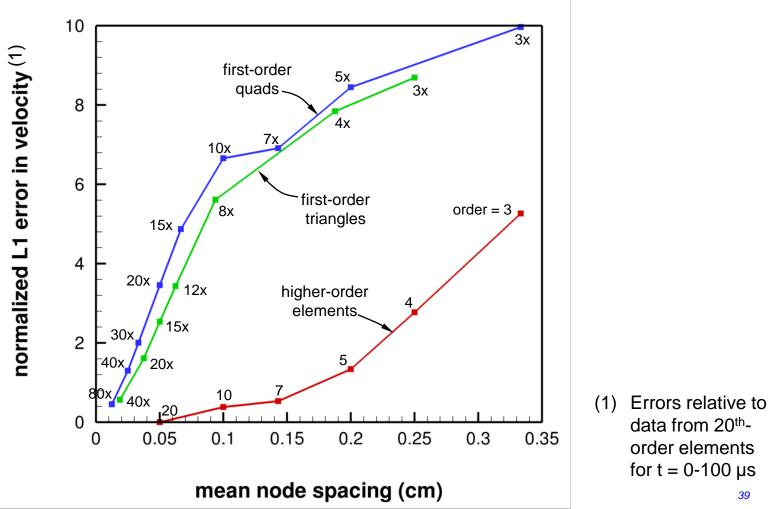


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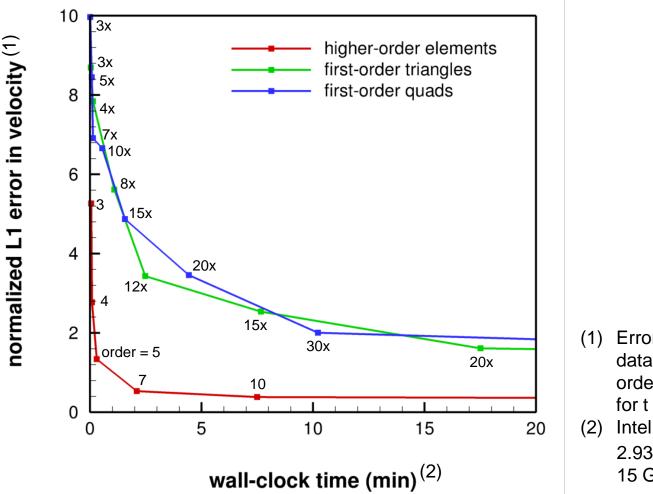


Summary of errors in velocity at node near top





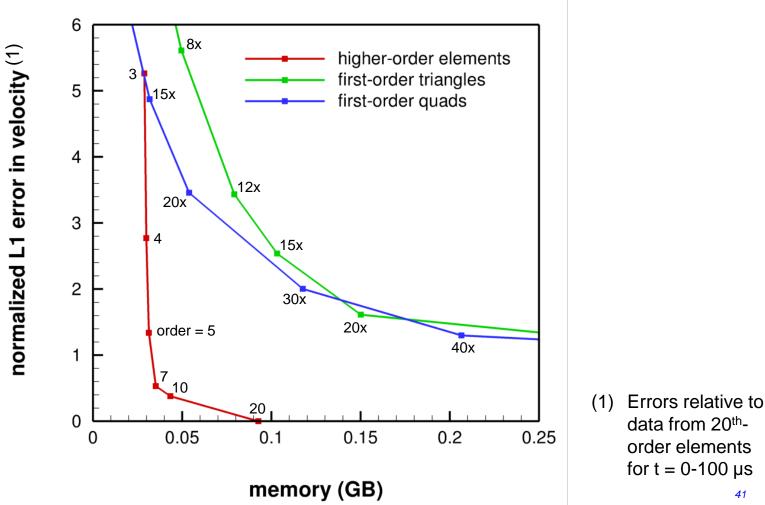
Summary of errors in velocity at node near top



 Errors relative to data from 20thorder elements for t = 0-100 μs
Intel Core i7: 2.93 GHz 15 GB RAM

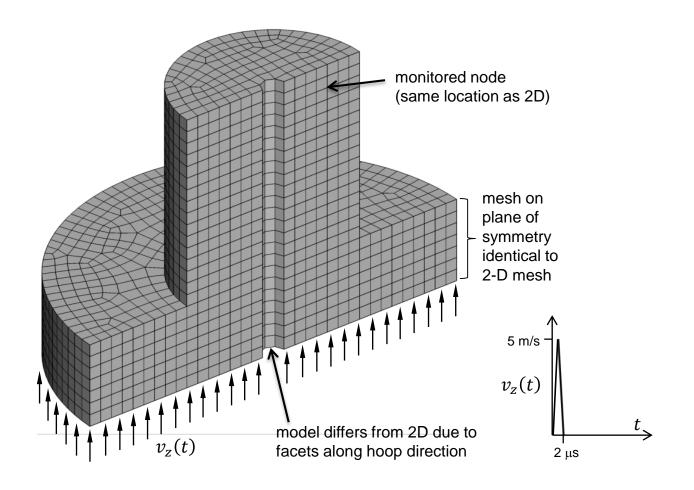


Summary of errors in velocity at node near top





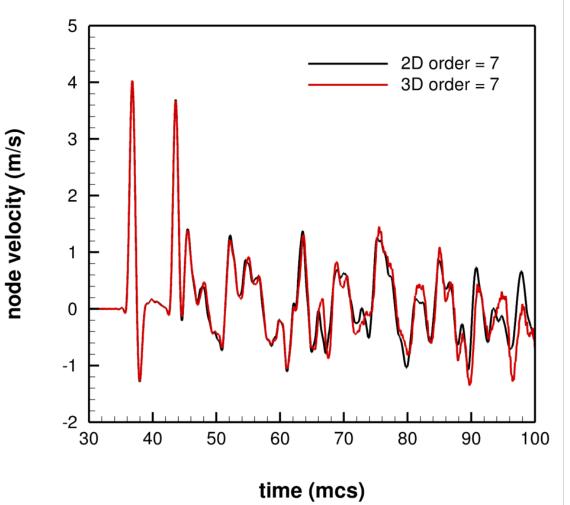
Baseline mesh of simple part loaded by a pulse



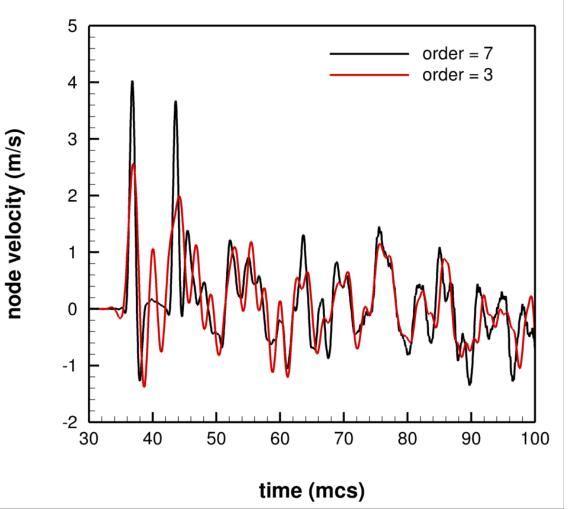




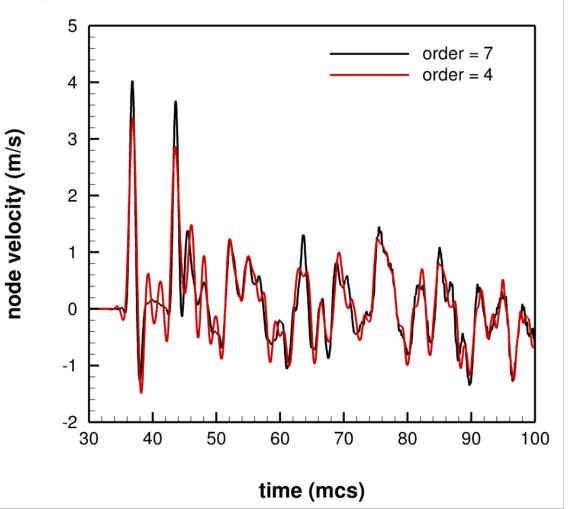
Comparison of 2-D and 3-D node velocities



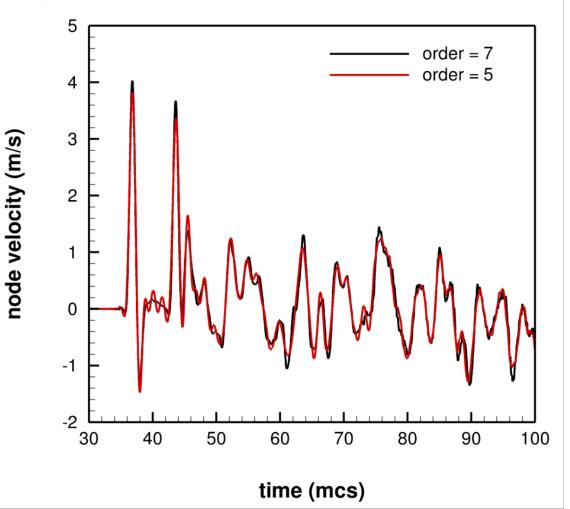




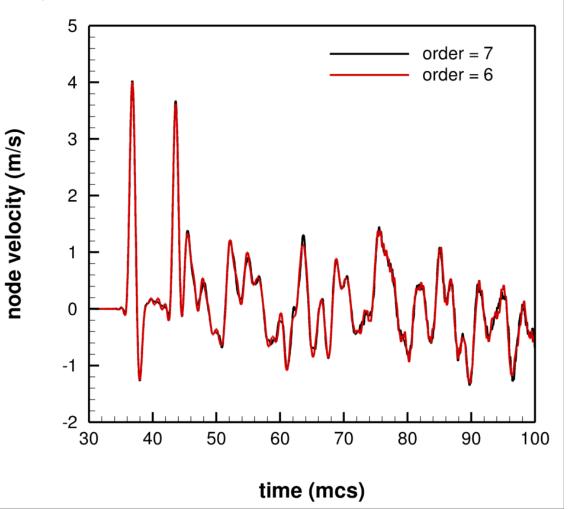




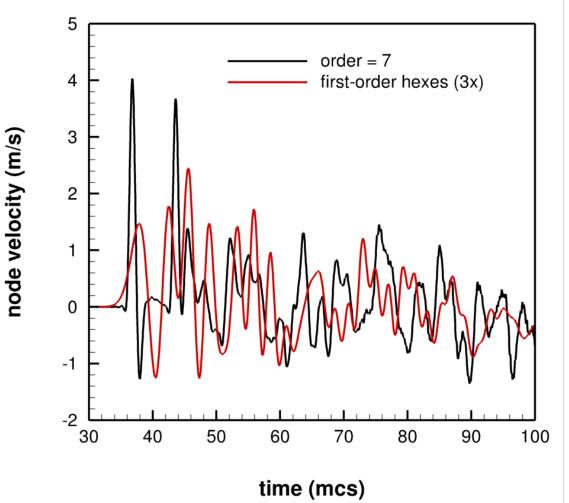




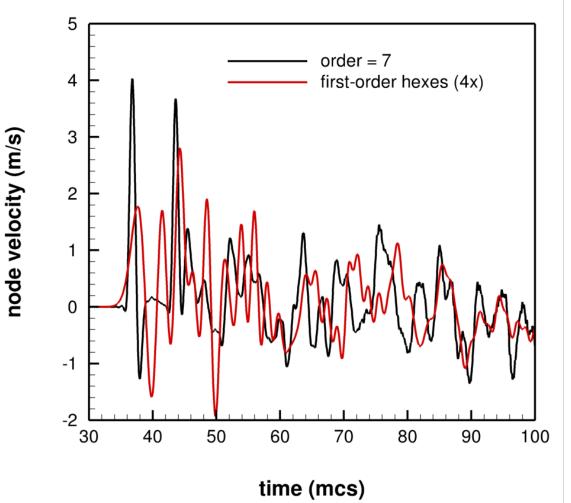




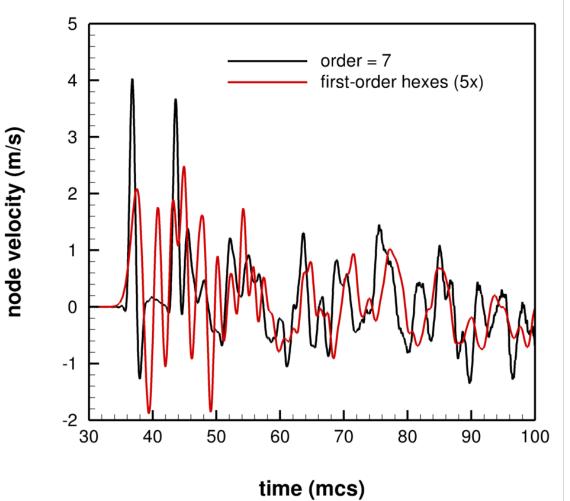




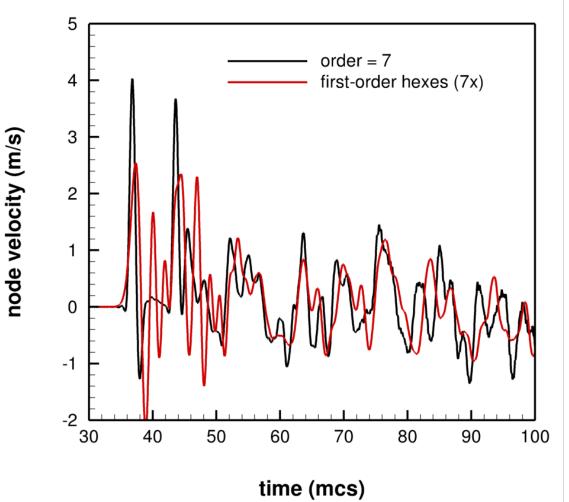




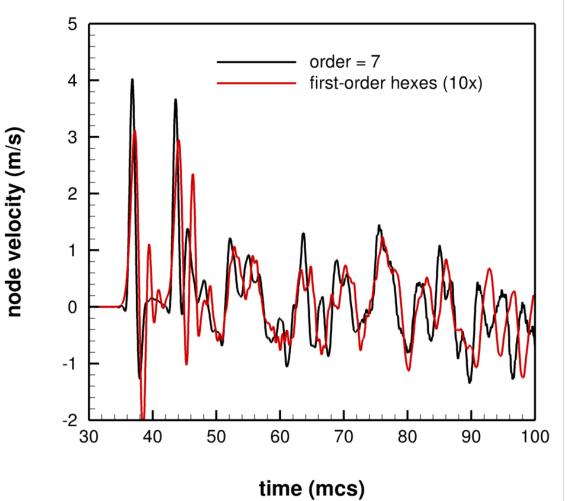




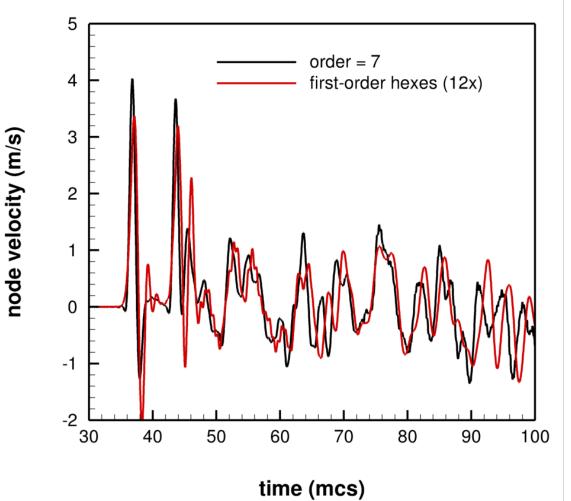




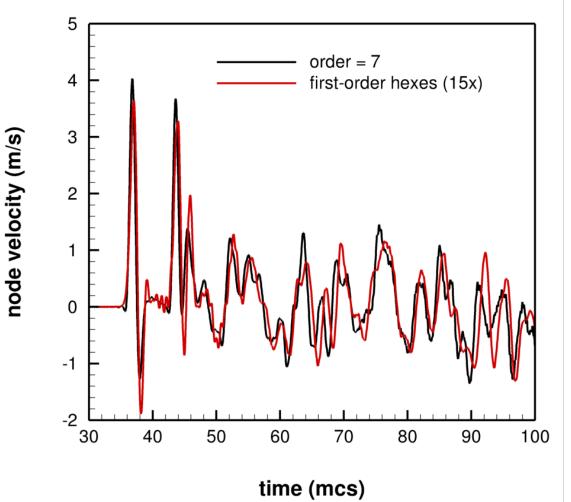




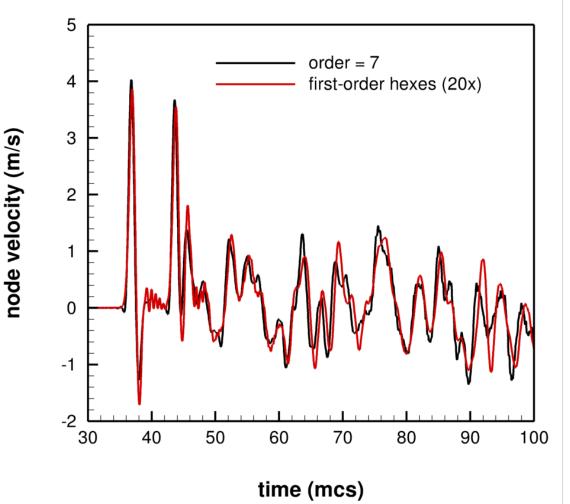






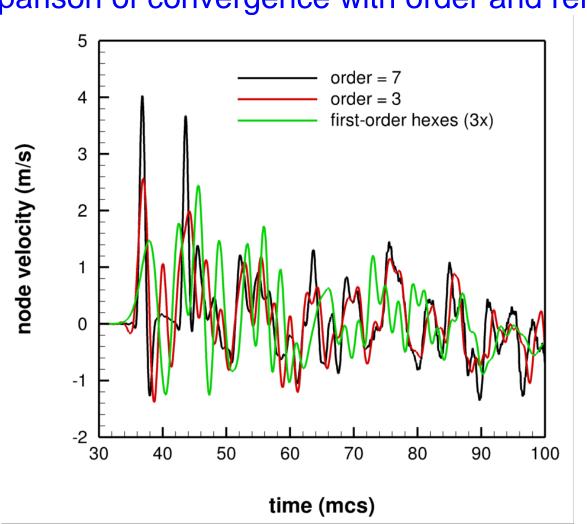






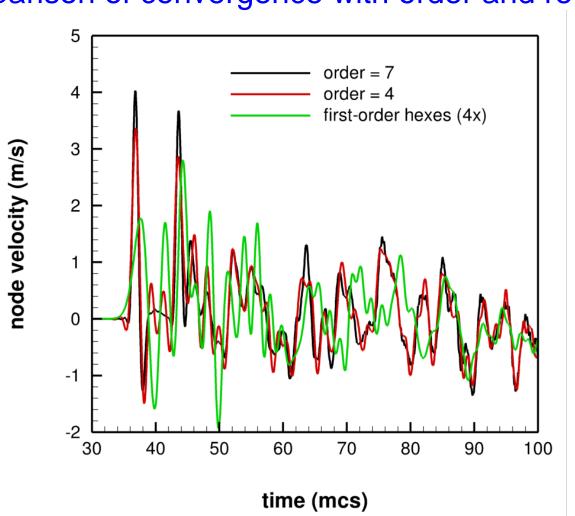


Comparison of convergence with order and refinement



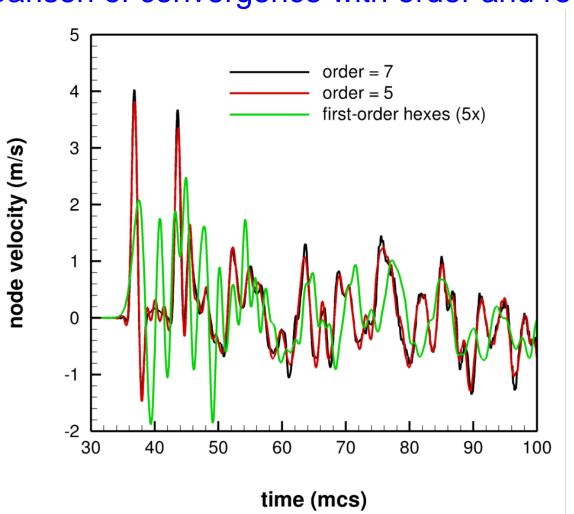


Comparison of convergence with order and refinement





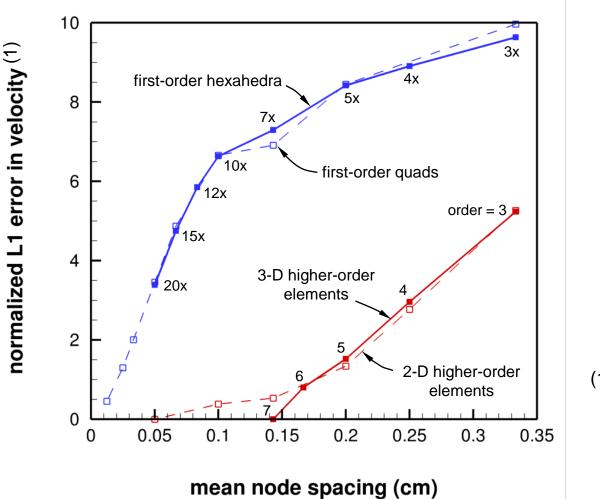
Comparison of convergence with order and refinement





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Summary of velocity errors at monitored node

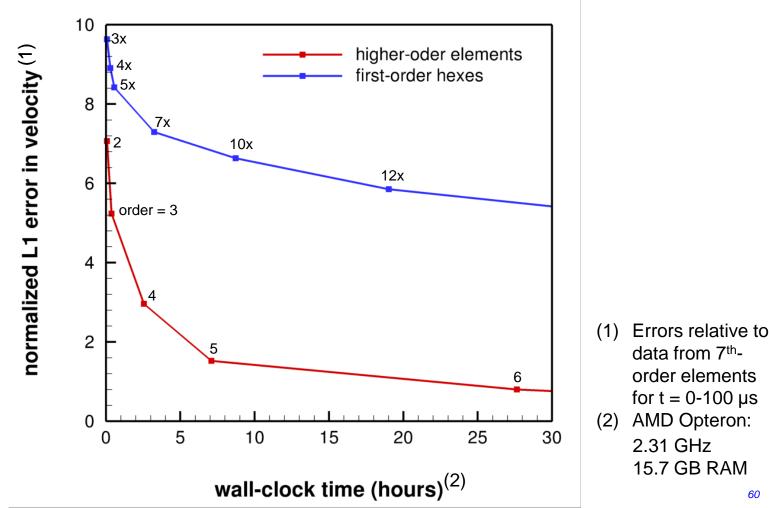


(1) Errors relative to data from 7^{th} order elements for t = 0-100 µs



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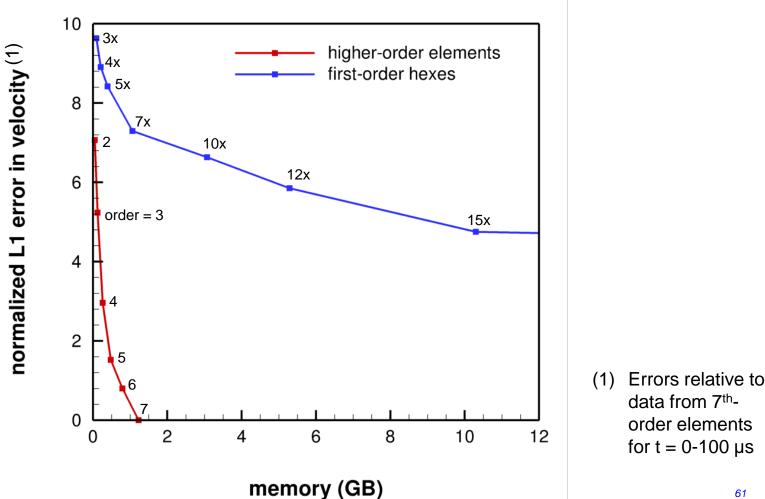
Summary of velocity errors at monitored node





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Summary of velocity errors at monitored node



Summary and conclusions



- Analysis of wave propagation is essential to fuze design
- 1D, 2D and 3D higher-order elements have been formulated and implemented in EPIC
- The higher-order elements show no signs of volumetric locking
- Accuracy of higher-order elements is compared to standard first-order elements in simulations of wave propagation.
 Higher-order elements provide much greater accuracy at equal:
 - Mesh refinement
 - Computing time
 - Allocated memory

Acknowledgment



This work was funded by the DoD Joint Fuze Technology Program.