

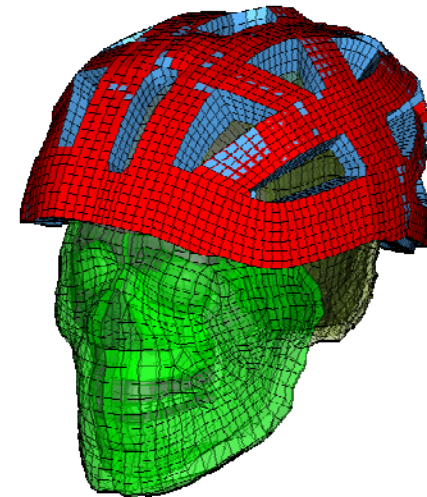
Development of an LS-DYNA model of a bicycle helmet by reverse engineering

Ketuo Zhou^{a,c}, Anja Wagner^a, Klaus Bauera, Felix Roeslera, Shanshan Wu^a,
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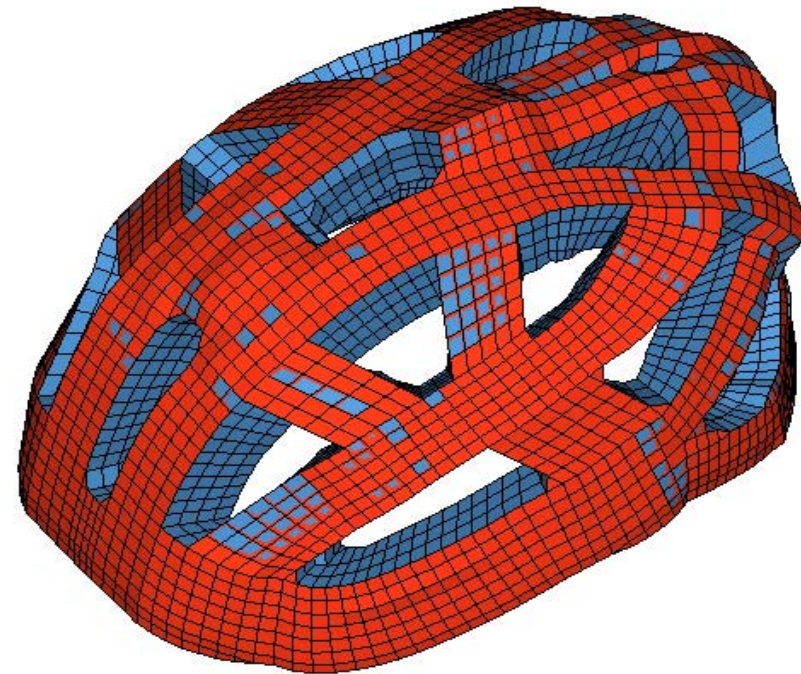


Numerical Models

The geometry model

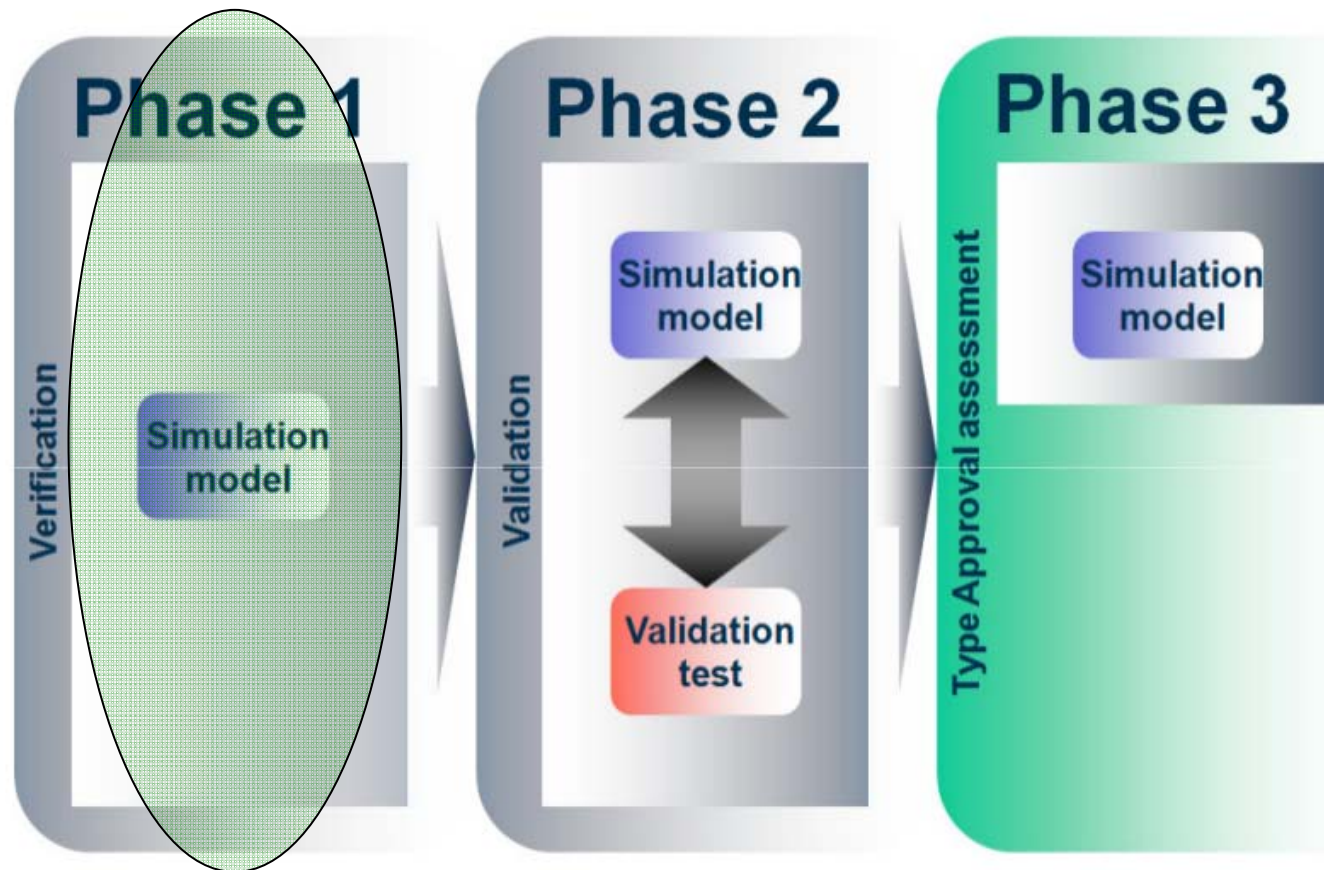


The FE model



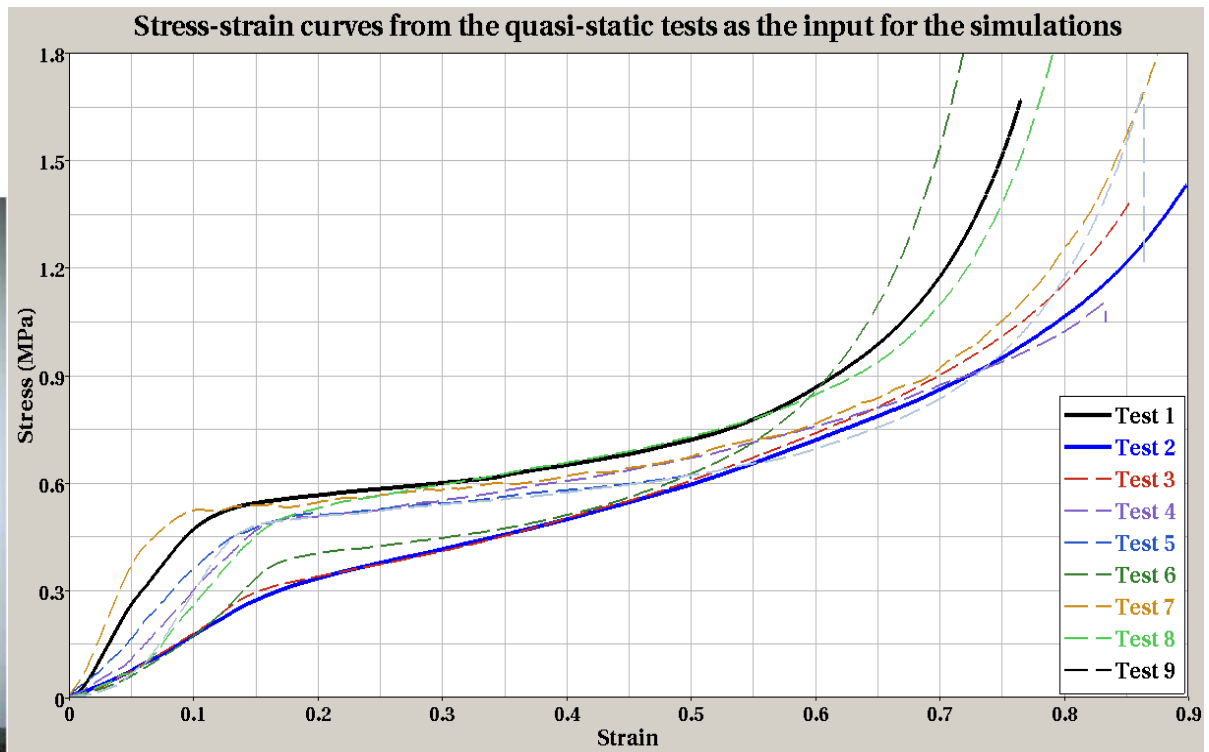
Virtual test Approaches

Full VT approach



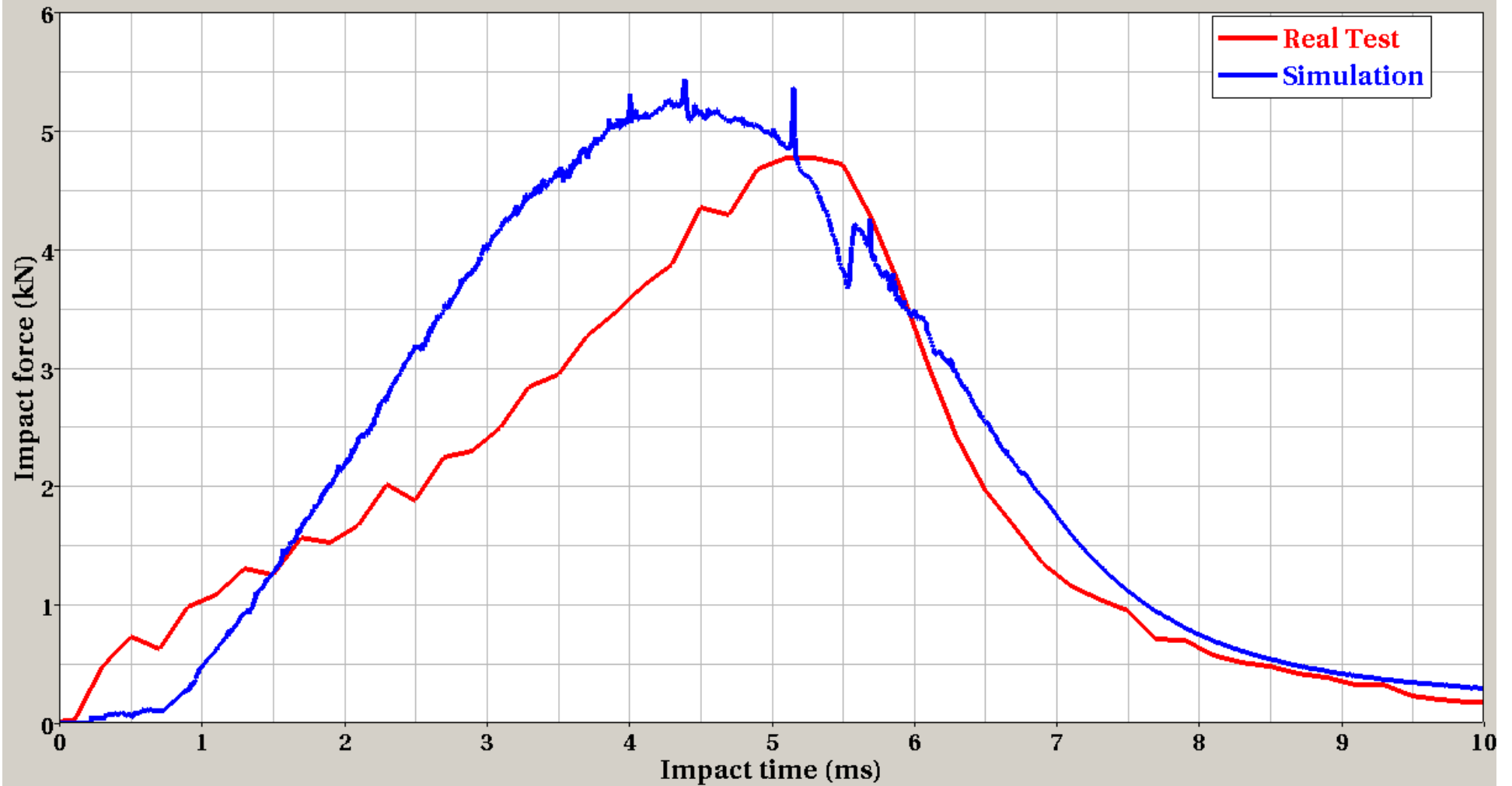
*Quote from A. Eggers,
inviter 2012*

Experimental Tests *(quasi-static & dynamic)*



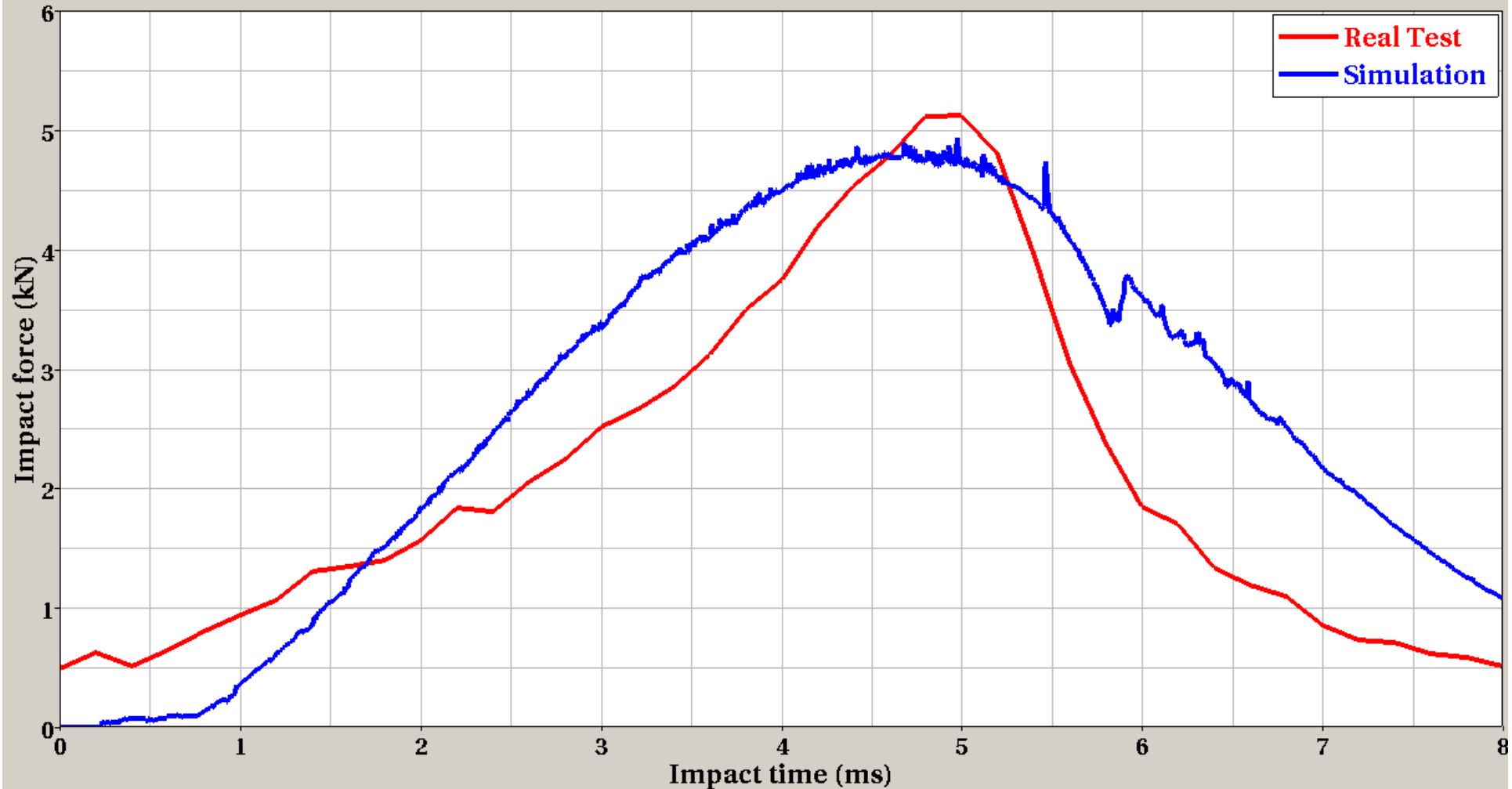
Model Development and Verification

Sample test at impact velocity 5.6 m/s



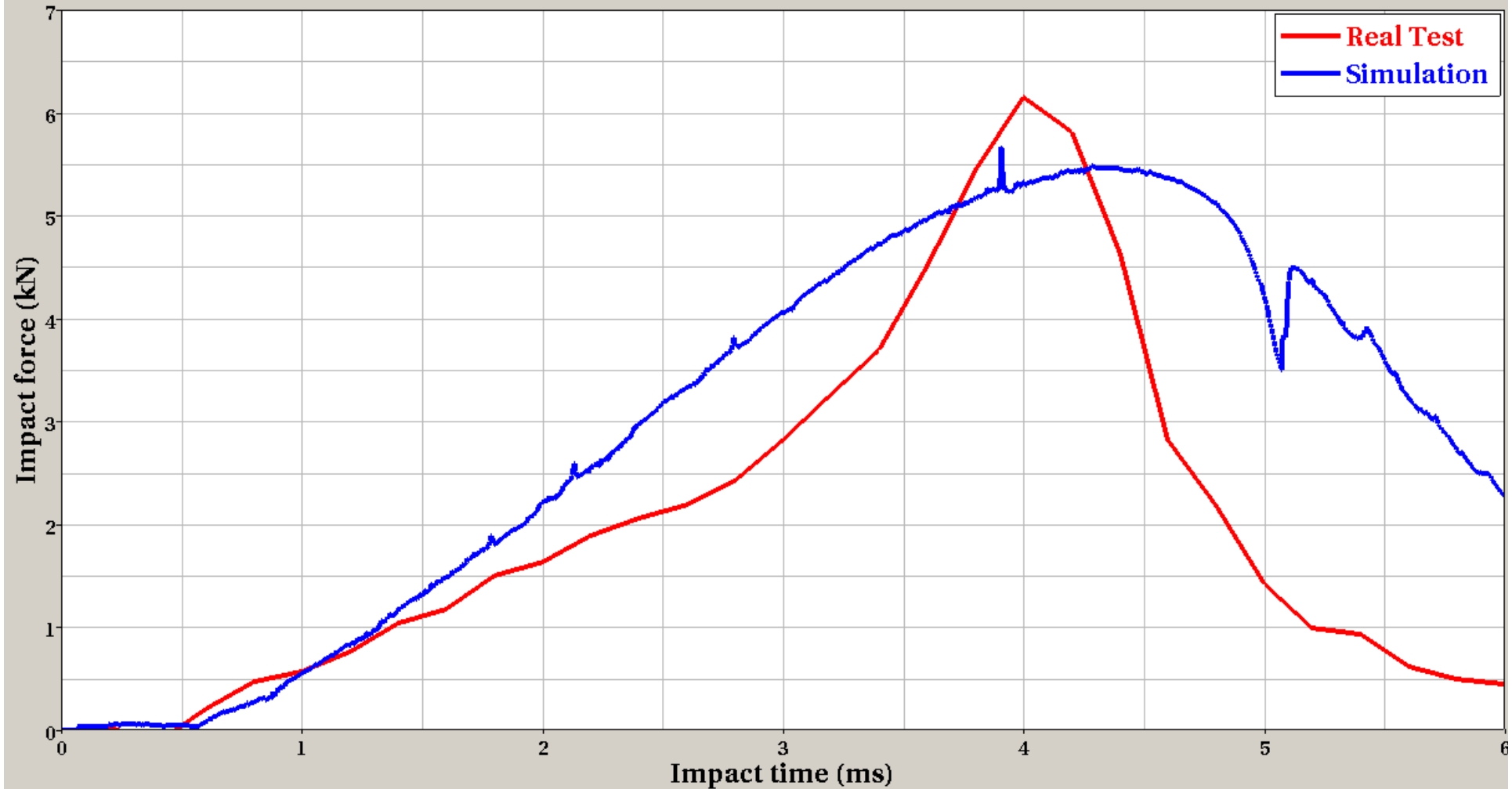
Model Development and Verification

Sample test at impact velocity 5.42 m/s



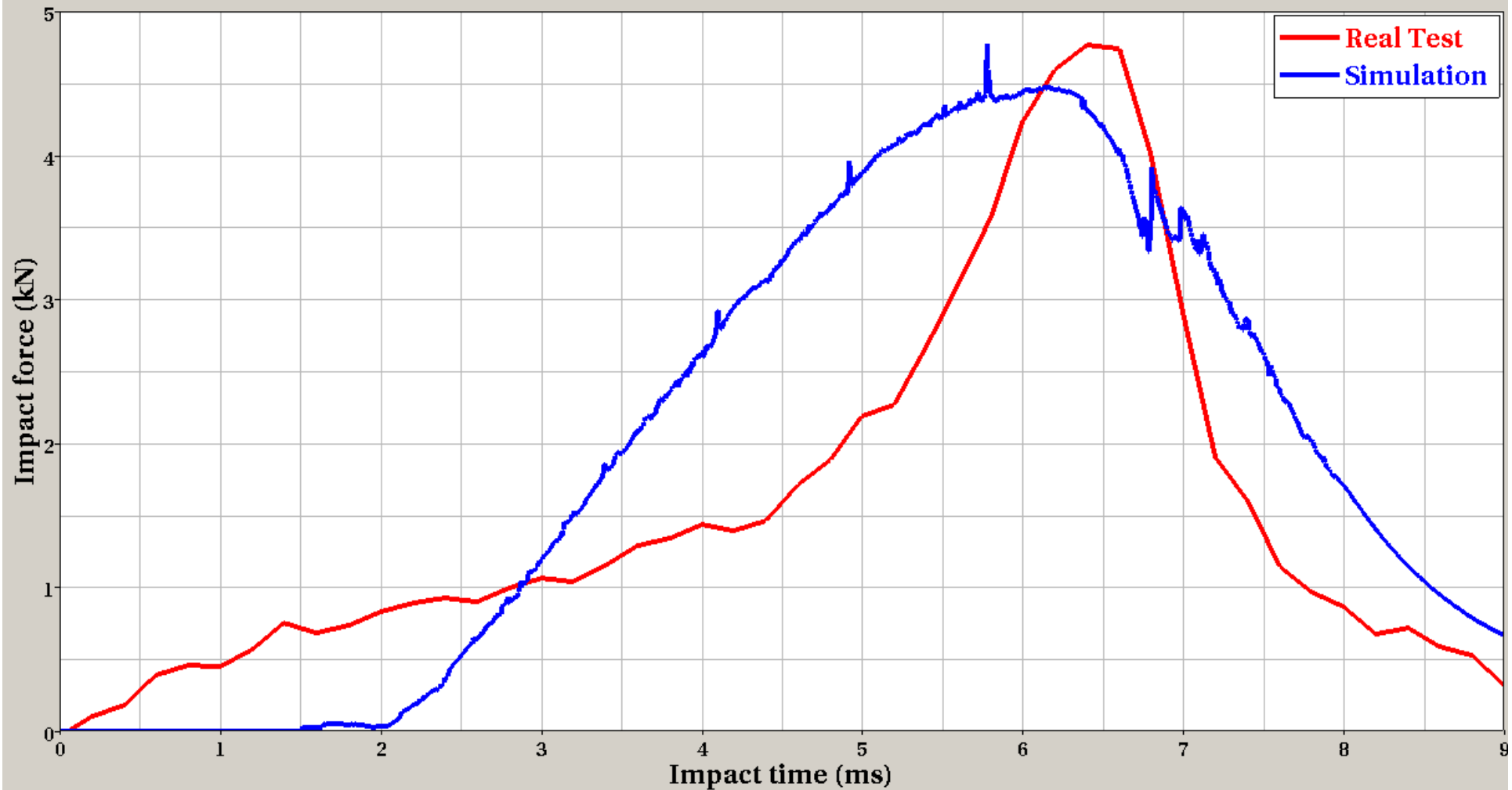
Model Development and Verification

Sample test at impact velocity 4.95 m/s



Model Development and Verification

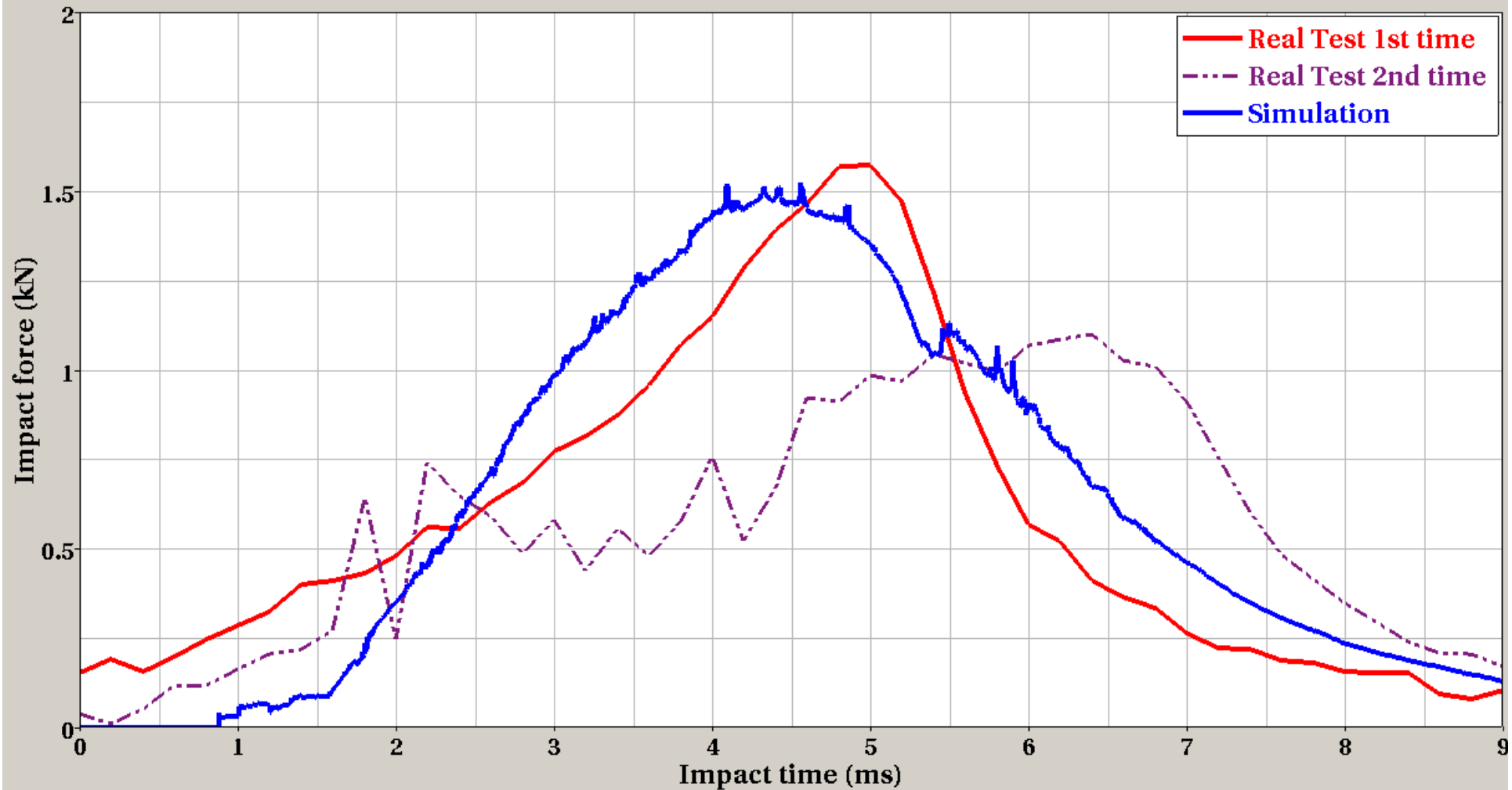
Sample test at impact velocity 4.42 m/s



Model Development and Verification



Further test: lighter impact weight, destructure test at velocity 4.42 m/s



Further validation tests with multi-impact at the same sample

Material Card

EPS, the closed-cell polymeric foam :

- Three regimes in compressive stress-strain curve.
- Strain-rate dependent material, Mat_FU_CHANG_FOAM applied.
- Cowper-Symonds Law employed.

- Scaled stress-strain curves at different strain rates as the input.

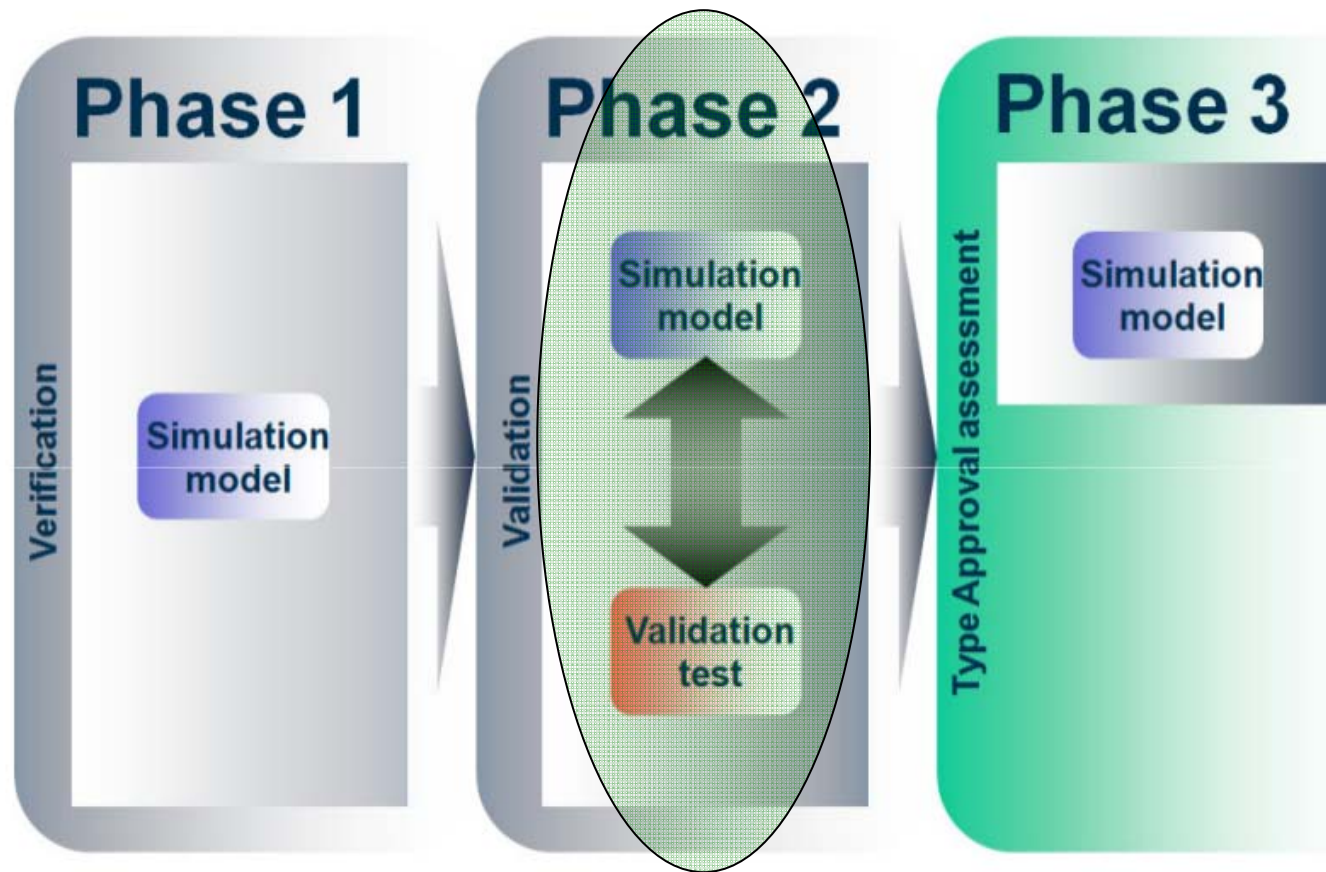
$$\frac{\sigma_d}{\sigma_s} = 1 + \left(\frac{\dot{\epsilon}}{C} \right)^{\frac{1}{P}}$$

Outer plastic shell :

- Energy dispersion
- Little affect within different materials
- Low-cost material, Mat_ISOTROPIC_ELASTIC_PLASTIC applied.

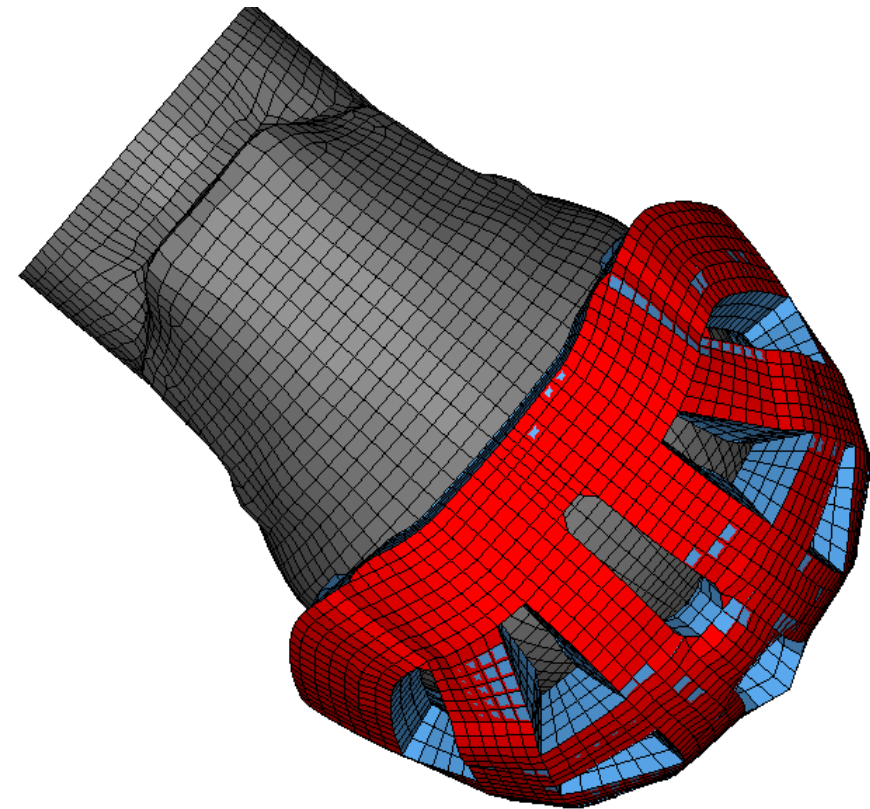
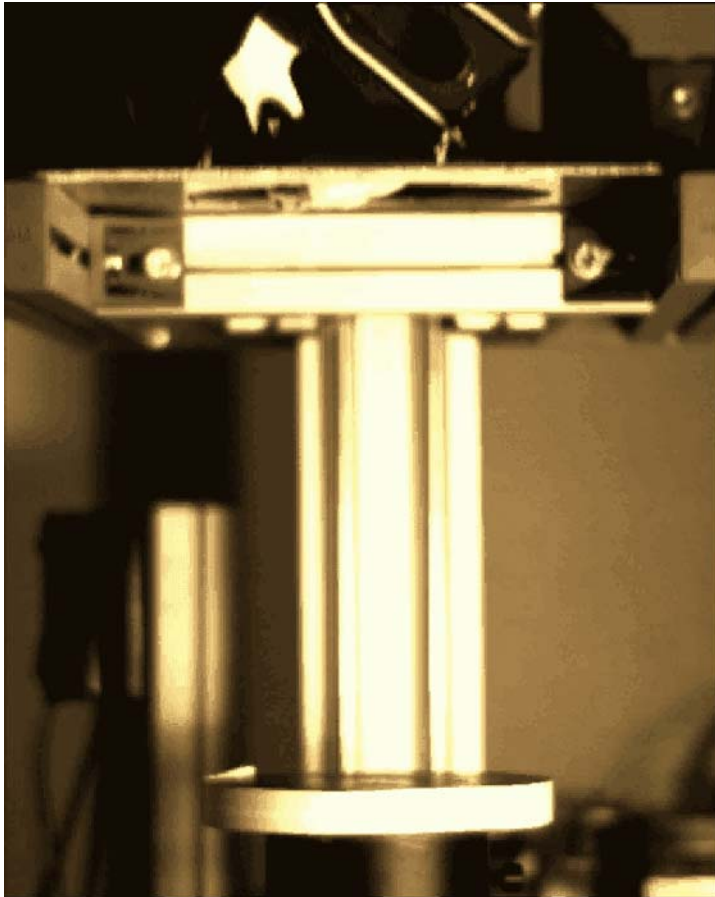
Virtual test Approaches

Full VT approach

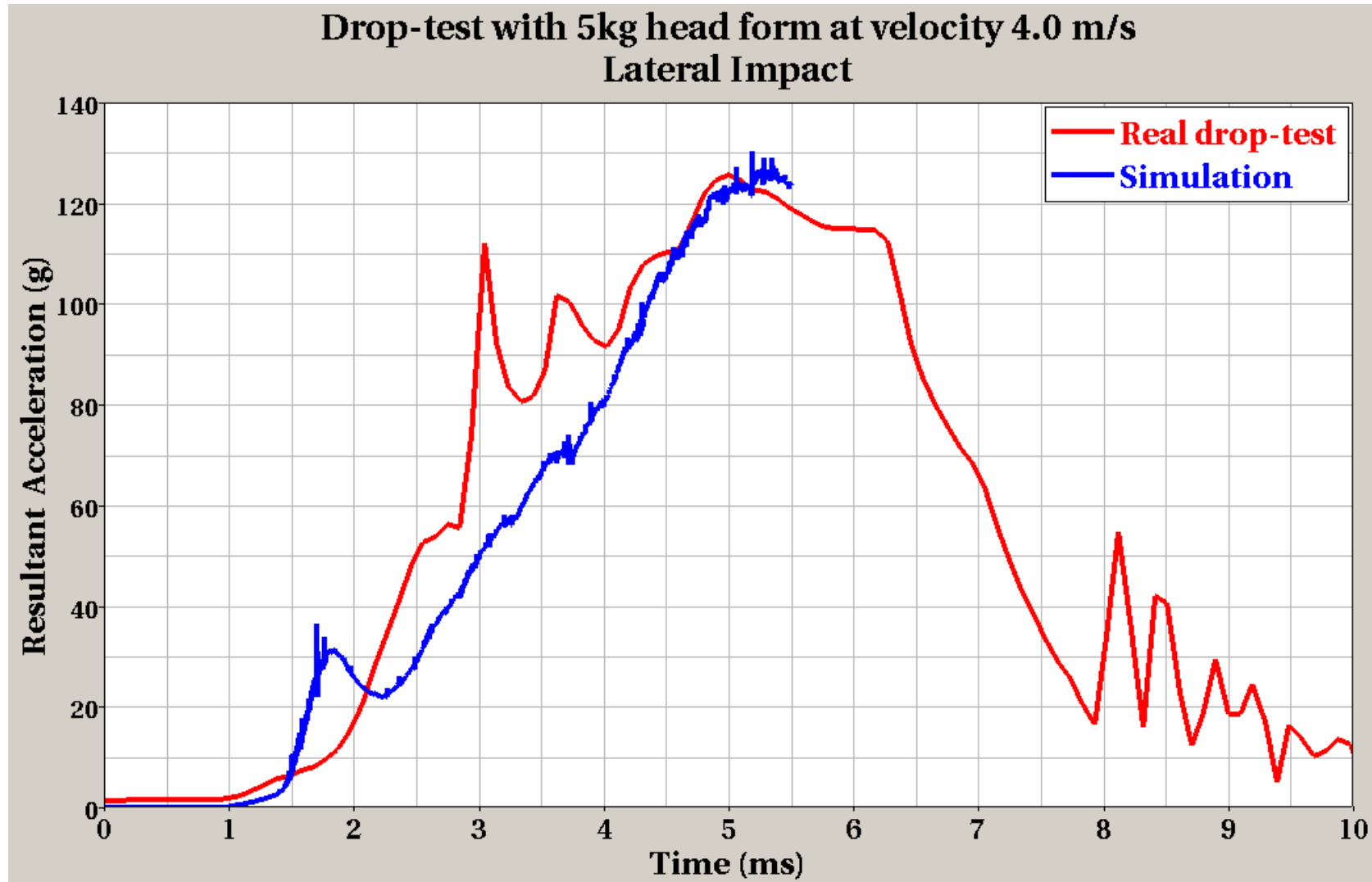


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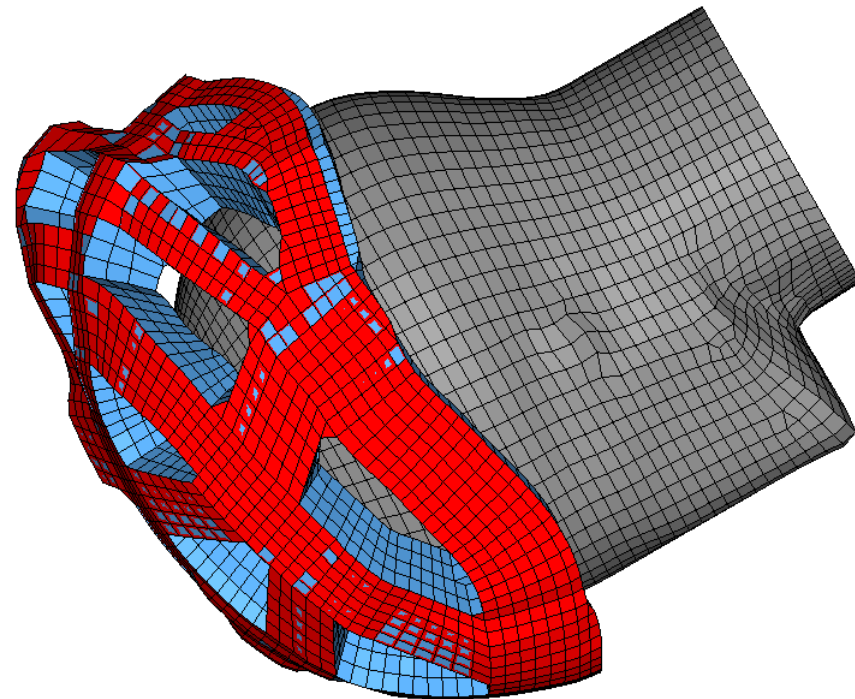
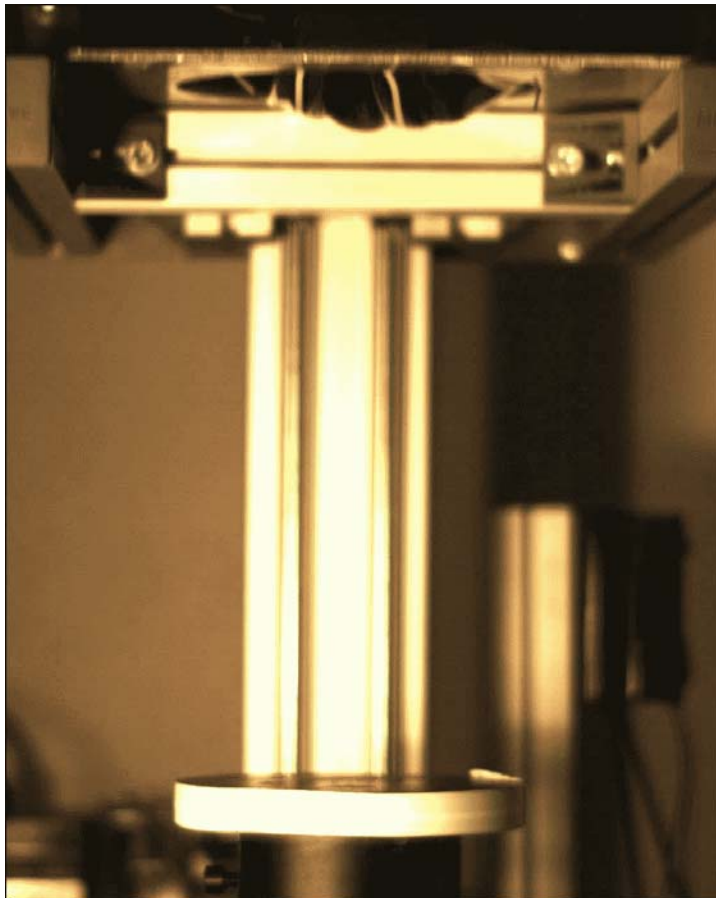
Model Validation



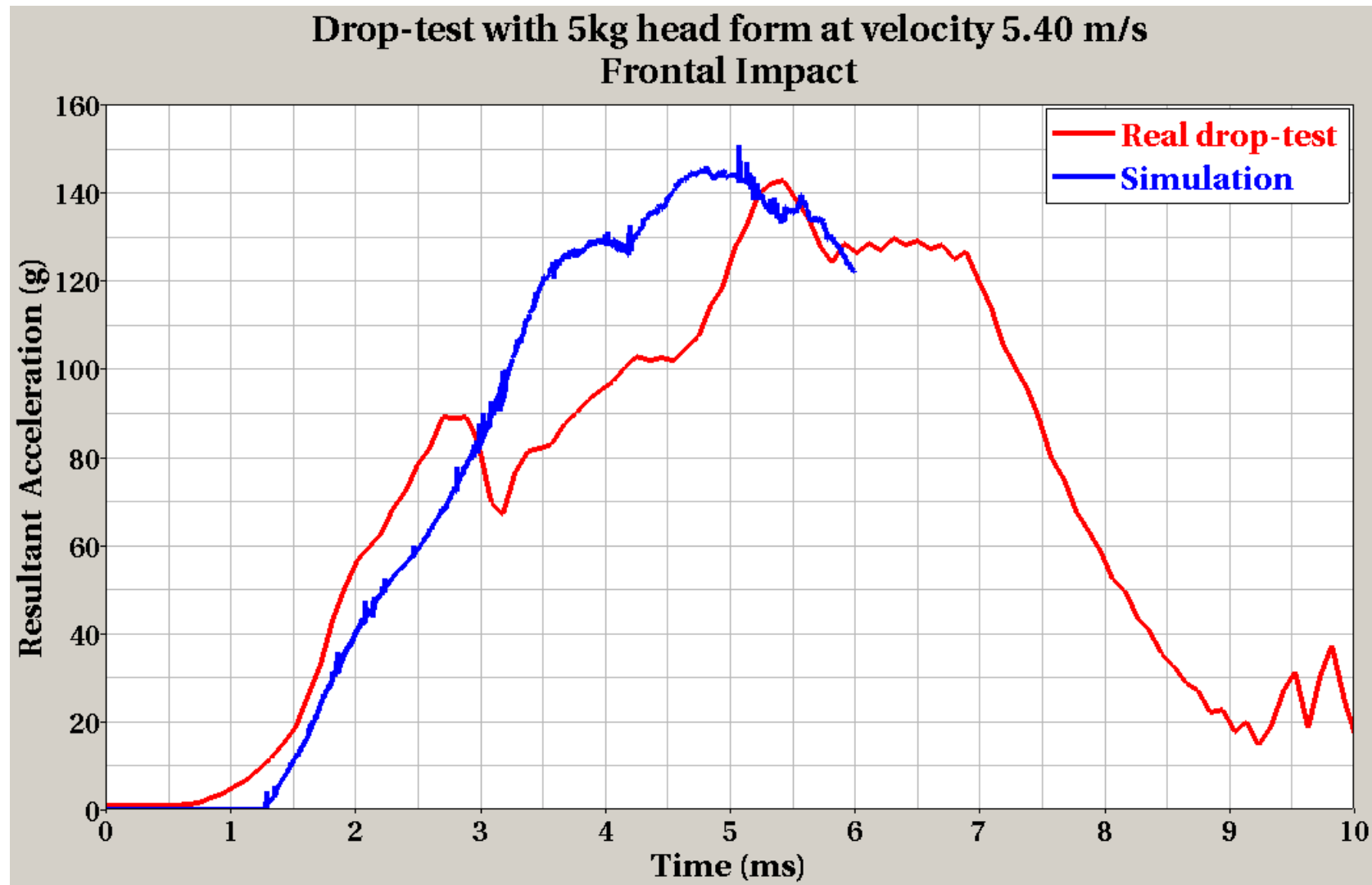
Model Validation



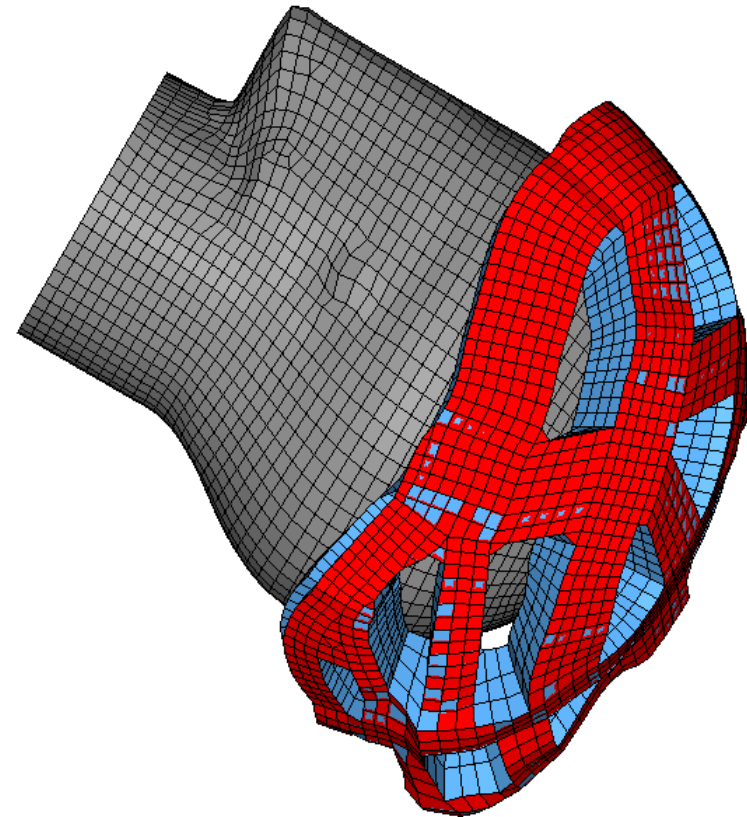
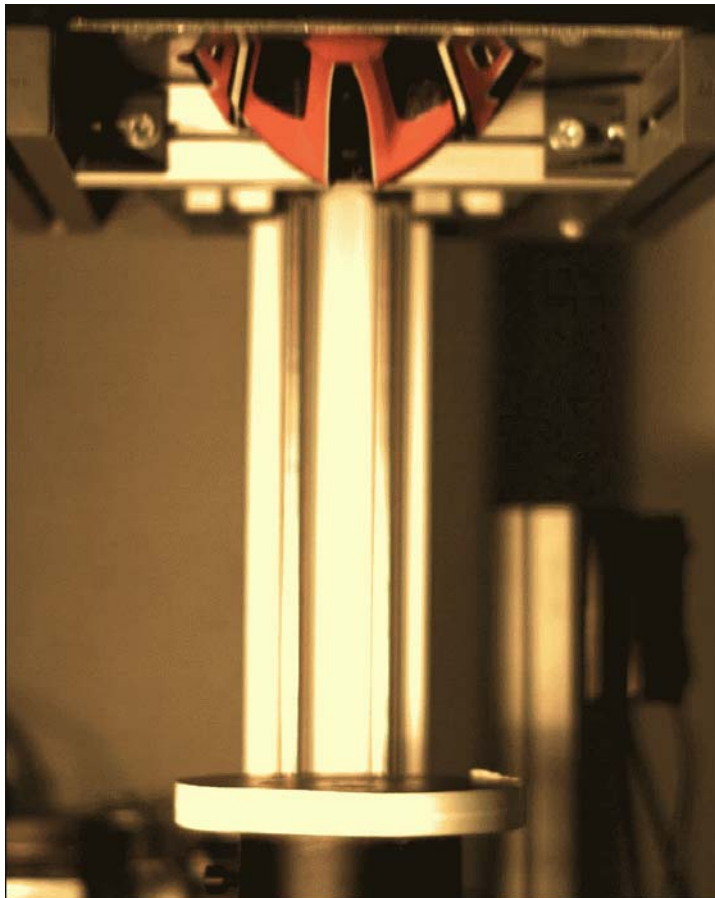
Model Validation



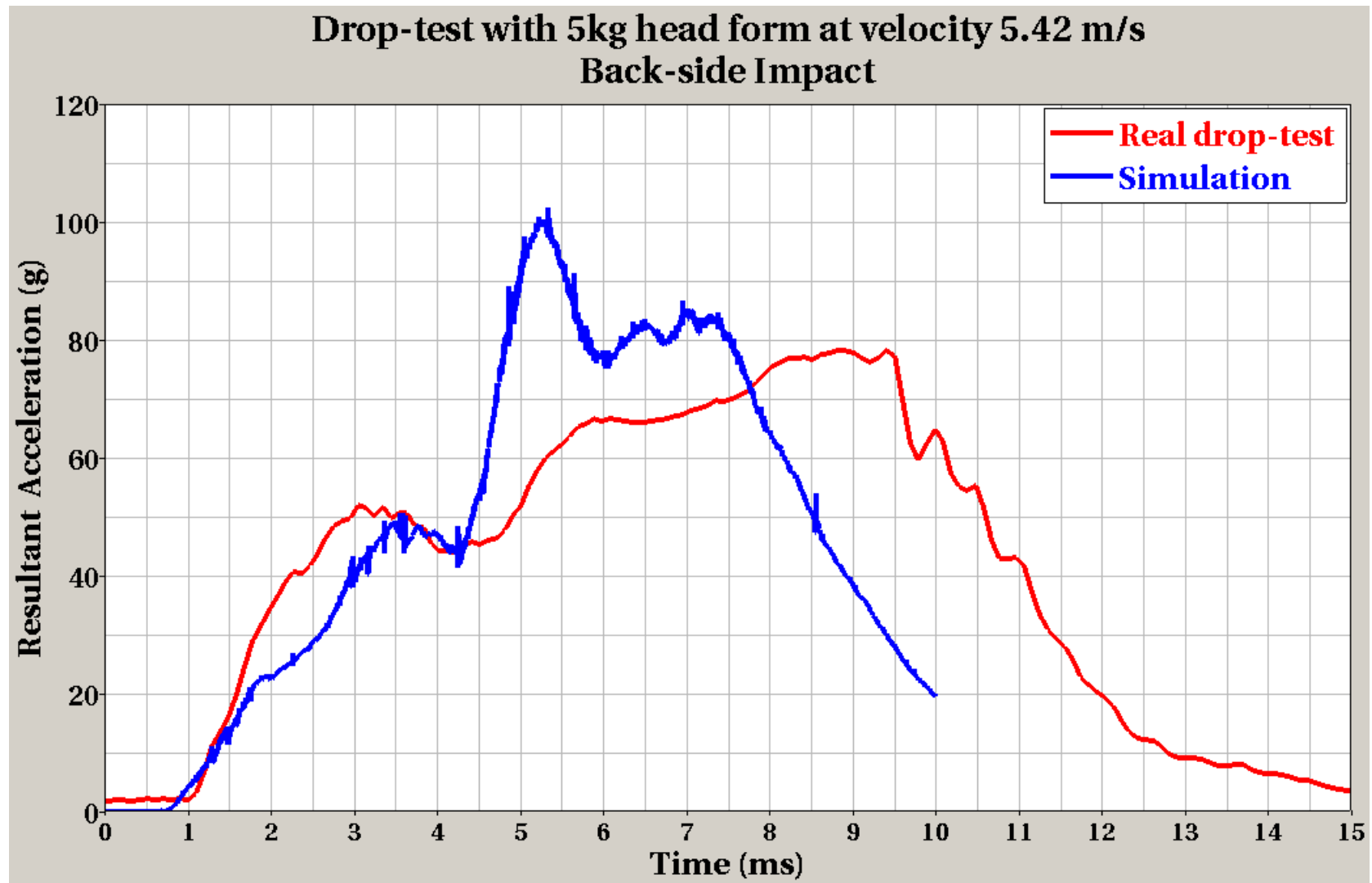
Model Validation



Model Validation



Model Validation



Problems:

- ✓ The validated range of this model is considerably narrow.
(Impact velocity from ~4 m/s to ~6 m/s)
- ✓ The behavior of the material model in the simulation can not fully represents the real behavior (they have different slopes at the initial phase of the loading curves)
- ✓ In some cases, the real tests are not so easy to represent
(e.g., the 3rd validation test by back-forward impact)

Discussion about the material types:

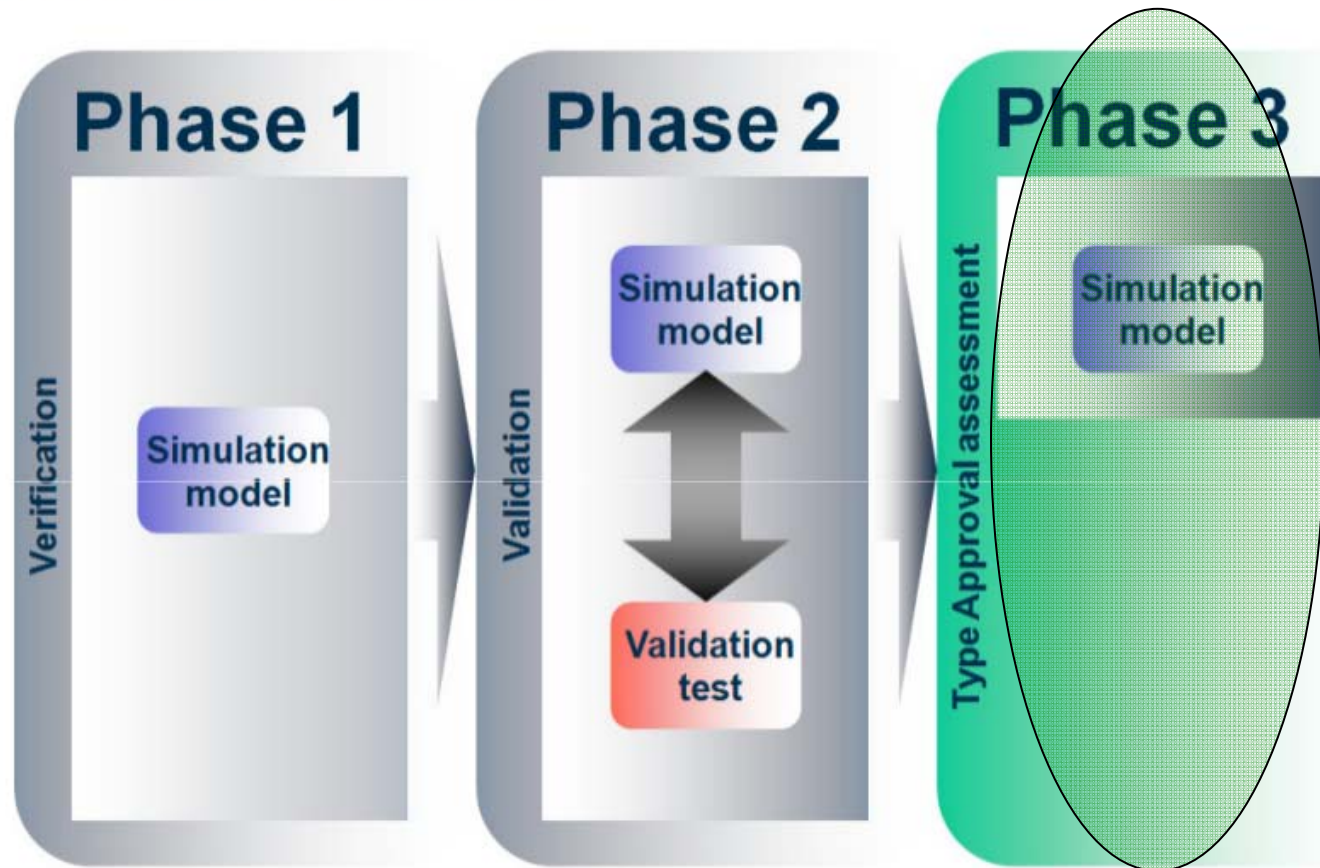
- ✓ What is the sensitivity between the materials types, within the same stress-strain curve and the same strain-rate-dependency algorithm?

(Material Type : Mat_Piecewise_Linear_Plasticity,
Mat_Modified_Crushable_Foam, Mat_Fu_Chang_Foam)

- ✓ What is the sensitivity in the solver's environment, e.g. processors / precisions / modes, within the absolutely same input?

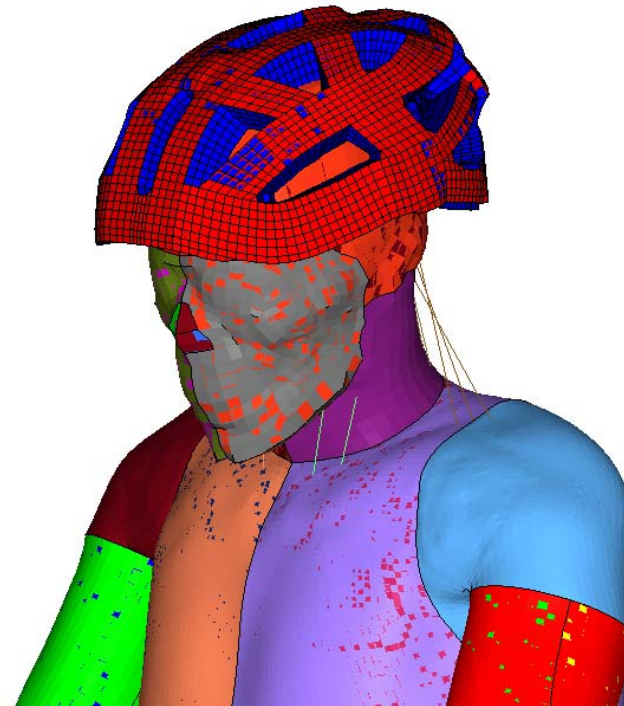
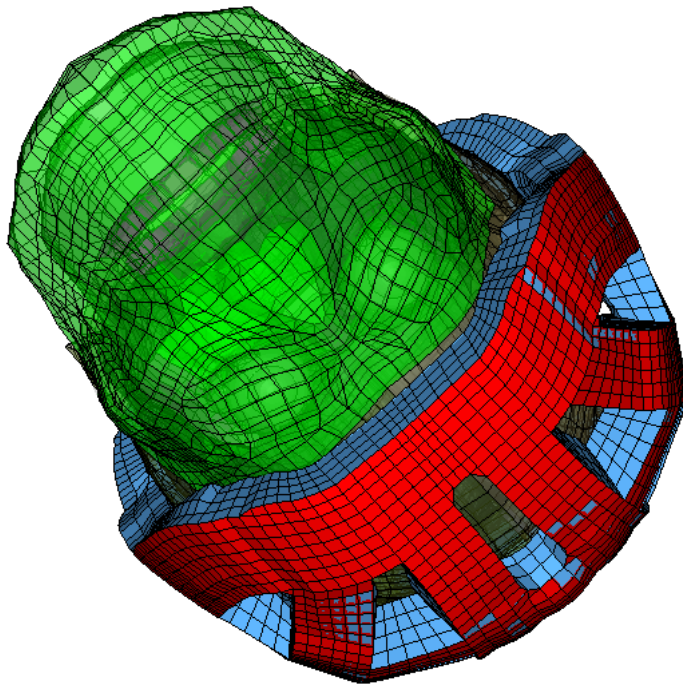
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Outlook: Virtual tests



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