ADVANCED TOPICS IN MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF MATERIALS



Edited by

Meftah Hrairi



IIUM PRESS INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

ADVANCED TOPICS IN MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF MATERIALS

Edited by

Meftah Hrairi



Published by: IIUM Press International Islamic University Malaysia

First Edition, 2011 ©IIUM Press, IIUM

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without any prior written permission of the publisher.

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

ISBN: 978-967-418-174-1

Member of Majlis Penerbitan Ilmiah Malaysia – MAPIM (Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council)

Printed by : IIUM PRINTING SDN. BHD. No. 1, Jalan Industri Batu Caves 1/3 Taman Perindustrian Batu Caves Batu Caves Centre Point 68100 Batu Caves Selangor Darul Ehsan

Contents

Prefa	.cex		
Ackn	owledgmentsxii		
Edito)rxiv		
Cont	ributorsxvi		
Sect	Section 1 Buckling		
1	Cylindrical Shell Buckling Under Axial Compression Load		
2	Experimental Setup of Empty and Water Filled Cylindrical Shell Buckling		
3	Experimental Results of Empty and Water Filled Cylindrical Shell Buckling 13 <i>Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli</i>		
4	Experimental Results of Empty and Water Filled Cylindrical Shell Buckling for 50mm Stroke 18 Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli		
5	Experimental Results of Empty and Water Filled Cylindrical Shell Buckling for 60mm Stroke 24 Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli		
6	Simulation Setup of Empty and Water Filled Cylindrical Shell Buckling		
7	Simulation Results of Empty and Water Filled Cylindrical Shell Buckling		
8	Experimental and Simulation Results of Cylindrical Shell Buckling		
9	Buckling and Crush Analysis of Light Weight Structure		
10	Analysis of Lightweight Structural Tubes for Crashworthy Car Body		
Secti	ion 2 Impact		
11	Pipe Whip Impact		
12	Experimental Setup of Pipe Whip Impact		

13	Experimental Results of Pipe Whip Impact
14	Simulation Setup of Pipe Whip Impact
15	Simulation Results of Pipe Whip Impact at 55° Angle
16	Simulation Results of Pipe Whip Impact at 90° Angle
17	Failure Mechanism of PC Armor Plates with PMMA Sacrificial Layer Subjected to Impact93 Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli
18	Damage of Polycarbonate Armor Plate Subjected to Impact 106 Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli
19	Finite Element to Predict Damage of a Polycarbonate Armor Plate Subjected to Impact
20	Energy Absorbing Capability of Materials Subjected to Impact Under Gravity Loading
21	Damage Assessment of Liquid Filled Container Subjected to Free Fall on Rigid Steel Plate
22	Numerical Analysis of Materials Energy Absorbing Capability Under Gravity Loading Impact 134 Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli
23	Numerical Assessment of Liquid Filled Container Subjected to Free Fall on Rigid Steel Plate 141 Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli
Secti	ion 3 Design and Manufacturing
24	Overview of the Powder Metallurgy Process
25	Mechanical Properties of Sintered Aluminum Alloy Compacts
26	Numerical Simulation of Green Compacts161 Meftah Hrairi, Asmu'i Hussin
27	Experimental Studies of Dieless Forming
28	Study of Spot Welding Process
29	General Framework for Inverse Identification of Consecutive Parameters

Mejtah Hrairi

30	Inverse Parameter Identification of Elastic and Inelastic Constitutive Material Models	183
31	Enhancing Magnetic Particle Testing of Automotive Parts Meftah Hrairi, Salah Echrif	189
32	Design and Fabrication of the Testing Model of the Vehicle Structure Test System	196
33	Design Analysis of Laminated Composite Ladder Chassis Frame of Light Truck Kassim A. Abdullah and Mohd Zaimi bin Rosli	202
34 Kaharu	Design and Development of Driving System for Disabled Driver Kassim A.Abdullah, J.S. Mohamed Ali, Mohd Azlan bin Habeeb Rahmathullah, Ruzael Amir Afendi b. uddin	208
Sectio	on 4 Liquid Sloshing	
35	Liquid Sloshing Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli	. 215
36	Experimental Study of Liquid Slosh Dynamics in a Half Filled Cylindrical Tank Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli	220
37	Experimental Results of Liquid Slosh in a Cylindrical Tank with Different Fill Levels	226
38	Simulation Model of 3D Liquid Slosh in a Partially Filled Cylindrical Tank Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli	233
39	Simulation Results of Liquid Slosh in a Partially Filled Cylindrical Tank Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli	238
40	Numerical and Experimental Results of Liquid Slosh in a Partially Filled Cylindrical Tank Qasim H. Shah, Hasan M. Abid, Adib B. Rosli	. 242
Index		. 247

29

GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR INVERSE IDENTIFICATION OF CONSECUTIVE PARAMETERS

Meftah Hrairi

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of inelastic behavior of materials generally follows two steps: (1) the formulation of the mathematical model representing the governing physical effects and (2) the identification of the material's constants. The latter is traditionally achieved through experimental measurements. In this direct identification process, the problem of interpretation of experimental tests requires the assumption of homogeneity of deformation and therefore the use of an approximation method.

Very few works can be found in the documentation that account for the non uniform stress and strain distribution during experiments [1, 2]. For complex mechanical parts or structures subjected to large strains and deformations, the solution of the field equation is required in order to incorporate this non uniformity of stress and strain in the material identification process. The finite element method will be used as a tool to solve the field equations.

The numerical of the associated inverse problem can be based either on a recent neural network or from a more classical approach of considering the parameter identification as an optimization problem in which nonlinear least square functions are to be minimized so as to obtain the best agreement between experimental and simulated data in specified energy norm.

Algorithms for solution of the resulting optimization problem may be classified into three classes:

1. those just requiring the value of the function (0^{th} order)

- 2. descent methods requiring the gradient of the function (1^{st} order)
- quadratic programming methods requiring the Hessian of the function to be evaluated (2nd order)