



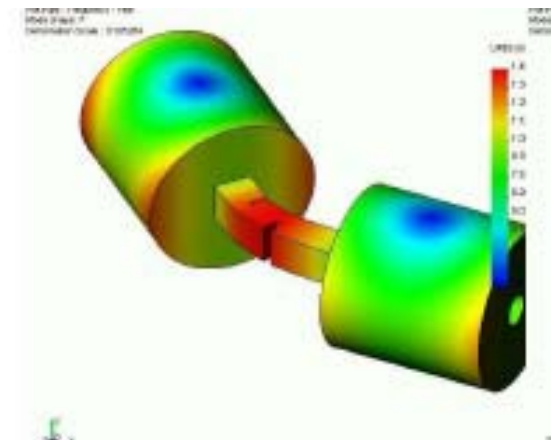
Experiments and Modeling at Mesoscale

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Ultimate Goal

- **To develop predictive simulations of full-up systems, including energy dissipating mechanisms, such as bolted joints**
 - Meaningful predictions of system response to realistic loads
 - “Before-built” predictions to guide design decisions
 - Predict response and margin to un-testable environments





Ultimate Goal Cont.

- **Discovery and validation experiments**
 - Give intuition to the modeler
- **Long-term: Compile a database of experimental data to use in future model development and validation**
 - Make use of experimental data and theories to explain that data.
 - Primary focus thus far: Interfaces with bolted joints
 - Majority of work with single joints in shear



Where Do We Go From Here?

- Many energy-dissipating mechanisms
 - Bolted, threaded, tape joints...
 - Foam
 - Interfaces
- Considered the major contributors to response of systems
 - Determined that bolted joints were a major contributor
 - Expand our understanding in more complex geometries and environments
 - Also determined that “top-down” or “hybrid” approaches may lead to more predictive models





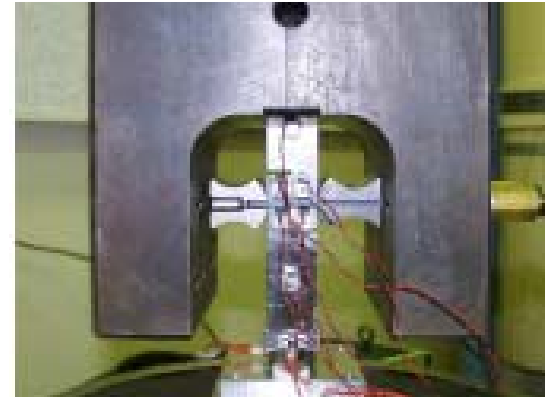
How Do We Get There?

- **To gain insight into the behavior of real bolted joints in full-up systems during realistic environments:**
 - **Variety of inputs**
 - Complex shock waveform, random vibration
 - **Multiple joints**
 - Bolt rings, flange joints, etc.
 - **Combination Loading**
 - Past work has focused on joints in shear. Real loading includes bending, etc.
 - **Explore “top-down” and “hybrid” approaches**
 - Empirical approaches to subsystem damping
 - **Variability and Uncertainty**

Predictive Capabilities

- **Repeatability and Variability Experiments (Mike Starr)**

- A phenomenologically-based analysis to capture variability intrinsic to the assembled lap joint structure due to interface surface features and interface misalignment.
- Examine sample-to-sample variation and assembly-to-assembly variation of the same sample
- Experimental results will be compared to computational ones (Adagio FE model)
- Random and shock inputs will also be included for future model validation



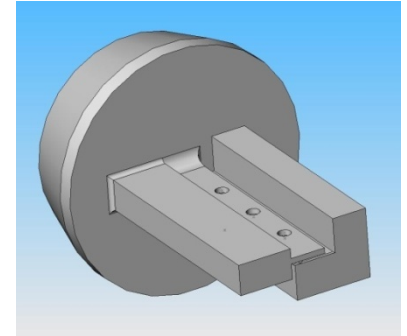


Predictive Capabilities

- **Non-dimensional relationship for predictive modeling (Mike Starr)**
 - Non-dimensional parameter study indicates a relationship between ratios of key joint characteristics (i.e. cyclic load amplitude/clamping load) and dissipation
 - Tailored variability study to consider the cyclic load/clamping load ratio
 - Will expand to vary thickness and contact area of the lap specimens
 - If verified experimentally, would develop set of key parameters to populate a model for unique joints without the need for extensive experimentation or simulation

Multiple Joints/Shock Loading

- **Bolt Rings, Multi-Joint (Mike Jew)**
 - Study dissipation in shock
 - Several different configurations,
 - Multiple bolts in one lap joint (Tab)
 - Multiple single lap joints in one assembly (“layer cake”)
 - Bolt ring configuration (24 bolts around circumference)
 - Different materials-steel, aluminum
 - Top-down modeling



Tab (serial)



Layer Cake



Combination Loading

- **Previously, the majority of work has focused on joints in shear**
 - Actual environments include more complex loading (bending, torsion, etc.)
 - Choosing from the following
 - Big Mass Device with offset mass to provide moment with axial shear
 - Big Mass Device with a static moment from a cable
 - 6-DOF system to provide combined loads
 - Use piezo-washers to provide time-varying bolt loads to lap joint