



( )

...

(Tumbling)

$\omega$

[ ] Corbett [ ] Zukas [ ] Goldsmith Backman

[ ] [ ]

[ ] Goldsmith Liss

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[ ] Goldsmith Li

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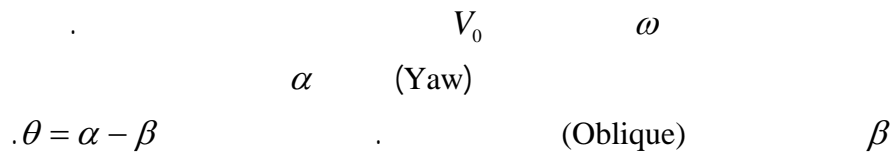
[ ] Goldsmith Li

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[ ] Goldsmith Li

$\theta$



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[ ] Alekseevskii [ ] Tate

$$\sigma_{yp}^D + \frac{1}{2} \rho_p (V - V_1)^2 = \sigma_{yt}^D + \frac{1}{2} \rho_t V_1^2 \quad ( )$$

$V_1$                        $V$

$$\frac{dl}{dt} = -(V - V_1) \quad ( )$$

$$V = V_1$$

$$P = 3\sigma_{yp}^D \quad (a)$$

$$z_p \quad (b)$$

$$x_3 \quad (c)$$

$$\sigma_{yp}^D > \sigma_{yt}^D \quad ( )$$

$$V_0 \geq \sqrt{\frac{2(\sigma_{yp}^D - \sigma_{yt}^D)}{\rho_t}} \quad (V_0)$$

(b - ) (a - )

$$F_f = \int_{R-b}^R dx_2 \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x_2^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x_2^2}} P dx_1 \quad ( )$$

$$M_f = \int_{R-b}^R dx_2 \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x_2^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x_2^2}} P x_2 dx_1 \quad ( )$$

(a)

$$z_p = z_c + \frac{L}{2} \cos \theta + R \sin \theta \quad b = \frac{z_p}{\sin \theta} \quad ( )$$

( ) ( )

$$F_f = PR^2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1} \frac{R-b}{R} - \frac{(R-b)\sqrt{2Rb-b^2}}{R^2} \right] \quad ( )$$

$$M_f = \frac{2}{3} P (2Rb - b^2)^{3/2} \quad ( )$$

$$\frac{dz_p}{dt} = \left( -\frac{l}{2} \sin \theta + R \cos \theta \right) \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \frac{dz_c}{dt} + \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \frac{dl}{dt} \quad ( )$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \quad \frac{dz_c}{dt} = V_z \quad ( )$$

...

$$F_l = p \operatorname{tg} \theta \left[ \frac{\pi R^2}{2} - \frac{R \sin \theta - z_p}{\sin^2 \theta} \sqrt{z_p^2 - 2Rz_p \sin \theta} - R^2 \sin^{-1} \left( 1 - \frac{z_p}{R \sin \theta} \right) \right] \quad ( )$$

$$M_l = \left( \frac{l}{2} + R \operatorname{tg} \theta - \frac{z_p}{\cos \theta} \right) F_l - \frac{2}{3} p \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta \left[ R^2 - \left( R - \frac{z_p}{\sin \theta} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad ( )$$

: z, y

$$F_F = \mu F_l \quad ( )$$

$$F_z = -(F_f + F_F) \cos \theta - F_l \sin \theta \quad ( )$$

$$F_y = (F_f + F_F) \sin \theta - F_l \cos \theta \quad ( )$$

:

$$M = M_l - M_f \quad ( )$$

z, y

:

$$F_z = m_p \frac{d^2 z_c}{dt^2} \quad ( )$$

$$F_y = m_p \frac{d^2 y_c}{dt^2} \quad ( )$$

$$M = I_p \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} \quad ( )$$

$$( \quad ) I_p \quad m_p$$

:

$$\frac{d I_p}{dt} = \left[ \frac{R^2}{4} + \frac{l^2}{12} \right] \frac{d m_p}{dt} + \left( \frac{m_p}{6} l \right) \frac{dl}{dt} \quad ( )$$

( ) ( ) ( )

.

z, y

:

z, y

$$a_z = \frac{dV_z}{dt} = \frac{F_z}{m_p} \quad ( )$$

$$a_y = \frac{dV_y}{dt} = \frac{F_y}{m_p} \quad ( )$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{M}{I_p} \quad ( )$$

:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega \quad \frac{d z_c}{dt} = V_z \quad \frac{d y_c}{dt} = V_y \quad ( )$$

:

x

$$\begin{cases} V_z(0) = V_0 \cos \beta_0 \\ V_y(0) = V_0 \sin \beta_0 \\ \omega(0) = \omega_0 \\ \theta(0) = \theta_0 \end{cases} \quad ( )$$

$V_0$  .

$\beta_0$

$\theta_0 \quad \omega_0$

:(a )

$$z_p = 2R \sin \theta \quad ( )$$

$$z_p \geq 2R \sin \theta$$

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$$F_l = 2PRS \quad ( )$$

$$M_l = PR(LS - S^2) \quad S = z_p / \cos \theta \quad ( )$$

$$\sigma_s = A + B\varepsilon^n \quad ( )$$

$\varepsilon$  n B A

$\sigma_s$

$$M_f = 0 \Rightarrow M = M_l \quad ( )$$

$V_4, V_3, V_2, V_1$

$x_4, x_3, x_2, x_1$

:[ ]

$$C_p = \left( \frac{K}{\rho_t} + \frac{2}{3\rho_t} \frac{\partial \sigma_s}{\partial \varepsilon_x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad ( )$$

$K$

$$F_f = (\sigma_s + \rho_t V_1^2) \pi R^2 \quad ( )$$

( ) ( )  
y, z

$F_y, F_z$   
( ) ( ) ( )

$$M = M_t \quad ( ) \quad ( ) ( )$$

( ) ( )  
( )

z, y

$$V_1 = C_p \quad ( )$$

$C_p$

$$V_2 = V_1 \quad V_4 = 0$$

$x_2 \quad x_1$

$$\frac{d(x_2 - x_1)}{dt} = C_p - V_1 \quad ( )$$

$$F_f = \frac{[\sigma_s A + 2 \pi R \tau_s (x_2 - x_1)] m_p}{m_p + \rho_t A (x_2 - x_1)} \quad ( )$$

( )

$\tau_s$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon_x}{dt} = \frac{1}{x_{4i} - x_{1i}} \frac{d(x_4 - x_1)}{dt} \quad ( )$$

:

$$\sigma_s A = 2\pi R \tau_s (x_3 + h - x_2) \quad ( )$$

:

$h$

$$h = \frac{H}{\cos \theta}, \quad \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} H \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad ( )$$

$H$

$V_1$

:

$$F_f = \sigma_s A + V_1 (V_1 - V_4) A \rho_t + 2\pi R \tau_s (x_4 - x_1) \quad ( )$$

:

$$\frac{d(x_4 - x_2)}{dt} = V_4 - V_2 \quad ( )$$

:

$x_3$

$$x_3 = x_1 - \left( \frac{z_p}{\cos \theta} - R \operatorname{tg} \theta \right) \quad ( )$$

:

$$: V_1 = V = V_4$$

$$V = 0$$

$$l = 0$$



...

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_4$$

:[ ]

$$F_f = \frac{2\pi R \tau_s (h + x_3 - x_1) m_p}{m_p + (x_4 - x_1) A \rho_t} \quad ( )$$

$$V_4 \quad \theta$$

:

$$z_p = H + R \sin \theta \quad ( )$$

$$F_f = 0$$

$$( ) \quad ( F_l )$$

:

$$M_l = pR(LS - S^2 + 2Hx_3S / L \cos \theta - 2Sz_p(L \cos \theta - H) / L \cos^2 \theta) \quad ( )$$

:

$$z_p = H + L \cos \theta + 2R \sin \theta \quad ( )$$

Matlab

0.1μS

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[ ]

$$( (V_0 - V_f) 100 / V_0 )$$

6061-T6

(θ)

m/s

[ ] Goldsmith Li

[ ] Goldsmith Li

m/s

Li  
( )  
Li

[ ] Goldsmith

[ ] Goldsmith

Li

[ ] Goldsmith

[ ] Goldsmith Li

m/s

[ ] Goldsmith Li

(V<sub>1</sub>)

m/s

( )

(V<sub>1</sub>)

(V)

( V = V<sub>1</sub> )

...

(V)

m/s

"

"

$\beta$

( y)

$\beta$

( y)

2500 rad/s 0

)  $\theta$

(

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[ ]

$$\theta = \beta \quad \alpha = 0$$

( $\omega = 0$ )

( $\omega \neq 0$ )

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- [2] Zukas, J. A., "*High Velocity Impact Dynamic*," John Wiley and Sons, New York, (1990).
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- [9] Liss, J., and Goldsmith, W., "Plate Perforation Due to Impact by Blunt Cylinders", International Journal of Impact Engineering, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 37-64, (1984).
- [10] Li, K., and Goldsmith, W., "An Analytical Model for Tumbling Projectile Perforation of Thin Aluminum Plates", International Journal of Impact Engineering; Vol. 18, pp. 45–63, (1996).
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- [12] Tate, A. , " A Theory for the Deceleration of Long Rods after Impact," Journal Mechanics of Physics and Solids , Vol. 15, pp. 387-399, (1967).
- [13] Alekseevskii, V. P., " Penetration of a Rod into a Target at High Velocity", in Combustion Explosion and Shock Waves, Vol. 2, Faraday Press, New York, USA, (1966).

$: A, B$   
 $: C_p$   
 $: F_f$   
 $: F_l$   
 $: H$   
 $: I_p$   
 $: l$   
 $: M_f$   
 $: M_l$   
 $: m_p$   
 $: \mathbf{n}$   
 $: P$   
 $: R$   
 $: t$   
 $: V$   
 $: V_0$   
 $: V_1$   
 $: V_f$

(Yaw)  $: \alpha$   
(Oblique)  $: \beta$   
 $: \varepsilon_x$   
 $: \theta$   
 $: \omega$   
 $: \mu$   
 $: \rho_i$   
 $: \rho_p$   
 $: \sigma_s$   
 $: \sigma_{yp}^D$   
 $: \sigma_{yt}^D$   
 $: \tau_s$

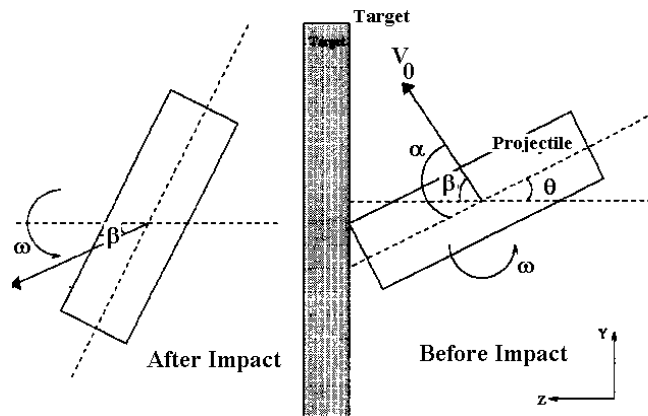
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[ ]

	Steel	Aluminum 6061 -T6
$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
E(Gpa)		
	A (Mpa)	
	B (Mpa)	
	N	/
$\nu$	/	/
R	/	
H (mm)		/
L (mm)	/	
$\mu$	/	

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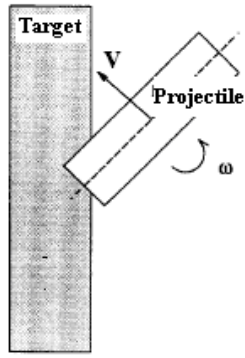
(m/s)	(deg.)	[ ] (m/s)	(m/s)	[ ] (m/s)	[ ] (%)	(%)	[ ] (%)	[ ] (%)	(%)
	.				/			/	
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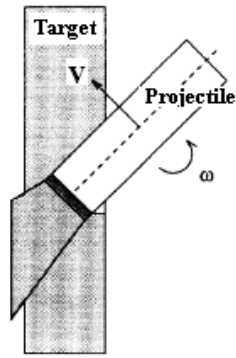
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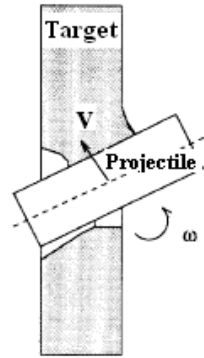
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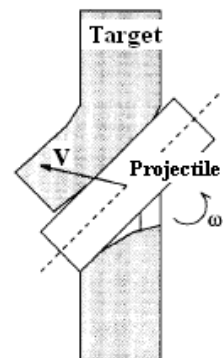
a- Erosion



b- Plugging

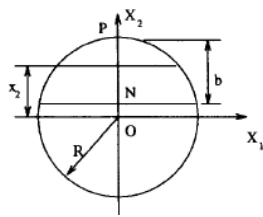


c- Hole-enlargement

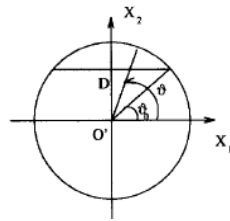


d- petaling

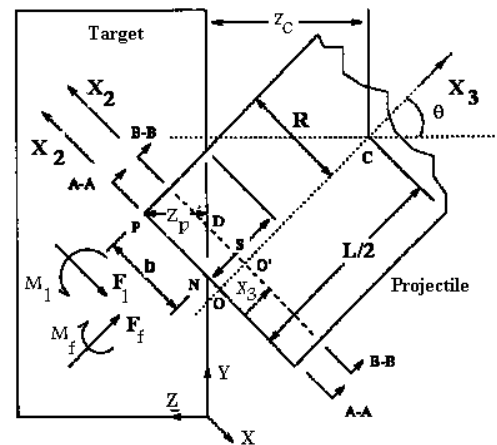
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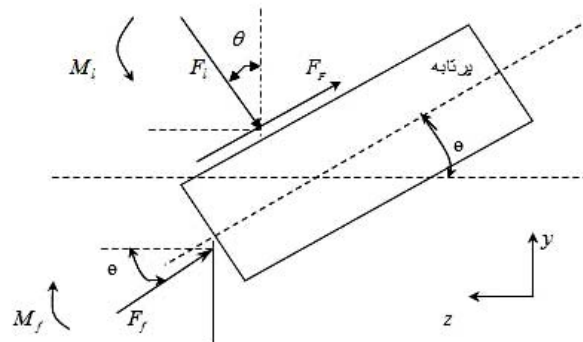
(c)

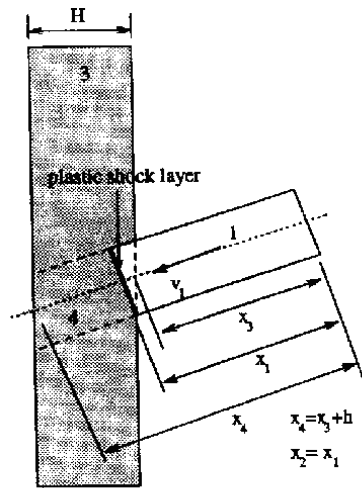


(b)

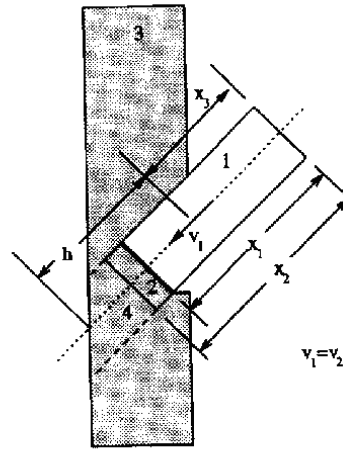


(a)

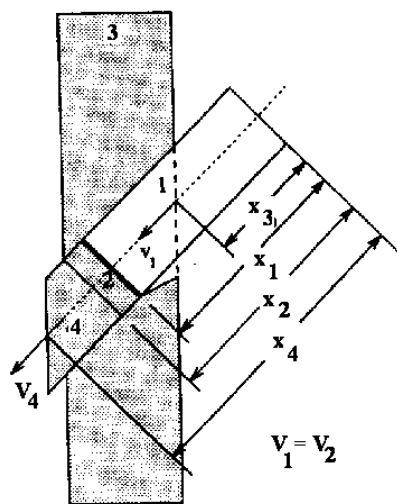




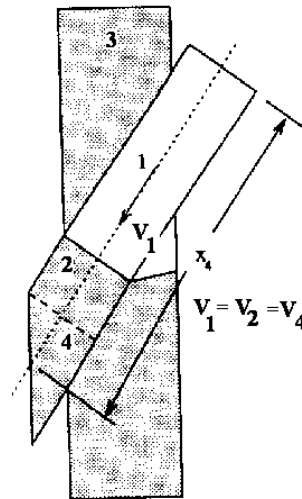
(a) Cratering



(b) Plug Formation

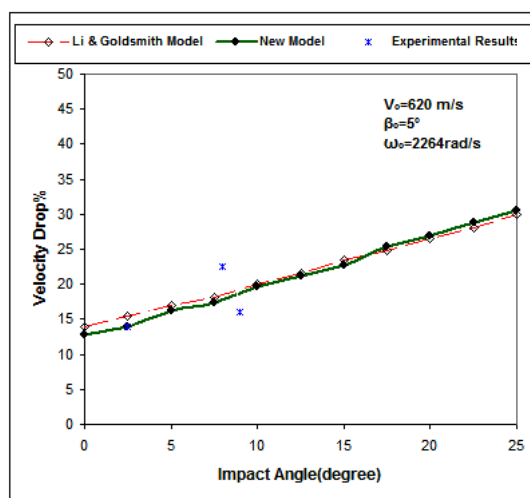


(c) Plug Separation

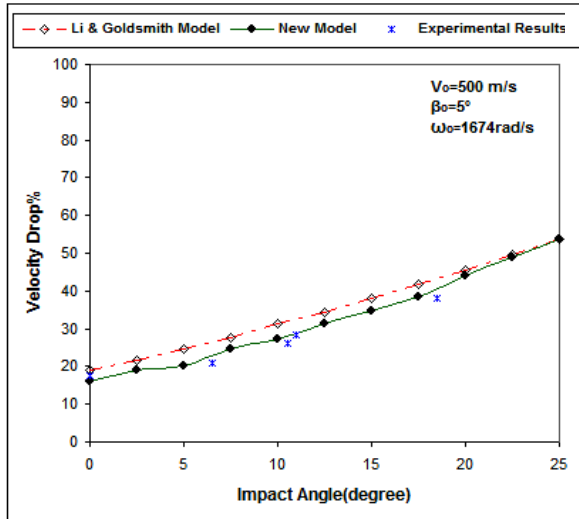


(d) Plug Slipping

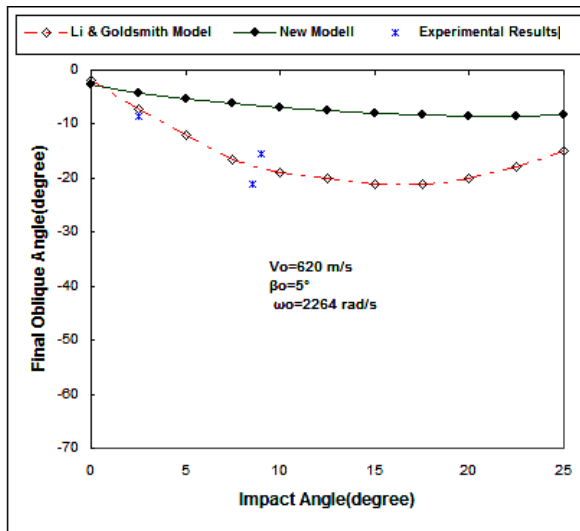
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m/s

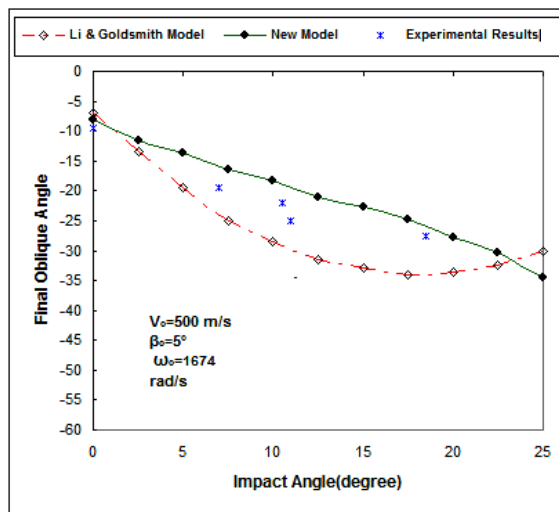


m/s



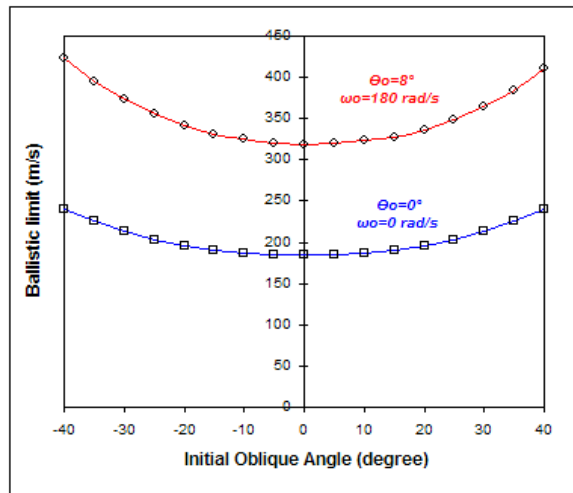
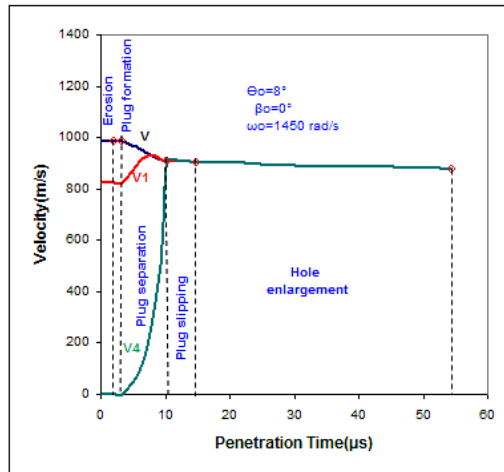
m/s

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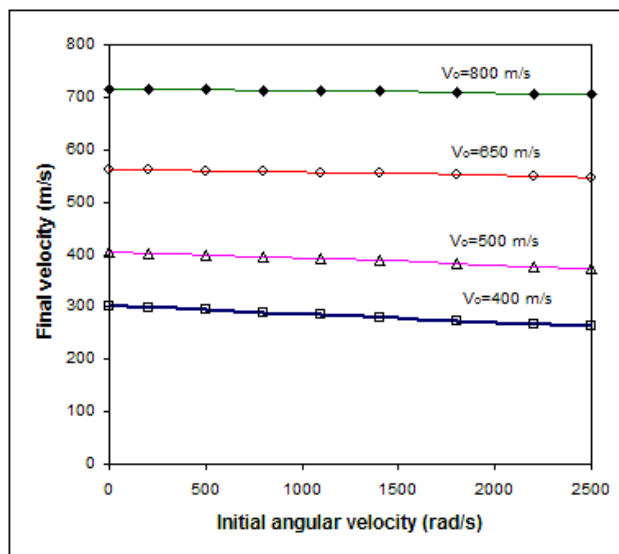


m/s

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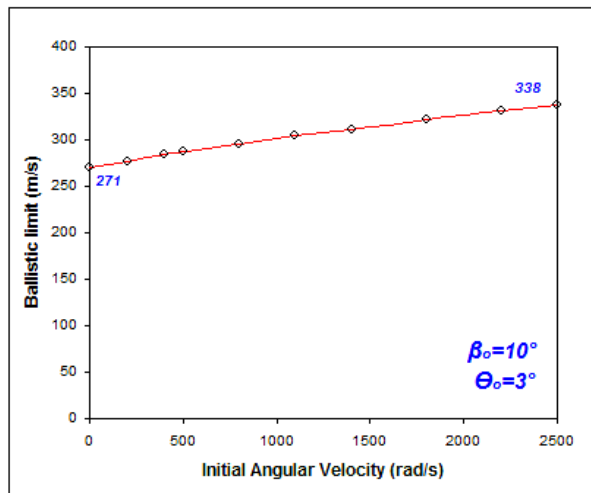


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## **Abstract**

In this paper a new analytical model has been developed to describe the mechanism of tumbling perforation of blunt-faced cylindrical projectiles into thick metallic plates. The plate material is considered to be rigid- plastic nonlinear work hardening, while the projectile is regarded as deformable. The perforation process consists of three stages: erosion, plugging and hole enlargement. The modeling of plugging stage consists of cratering, plug formation, plug separation and plug slipping. The governing equations in each stage are derived based on conservation of momentum and geometrical parameters. The residual velocity and final oblique angle were found to be in good agreement with available experimental results. Therefore this analytical model can be described perforation process of tumbling projectiles into thick metallic plates.