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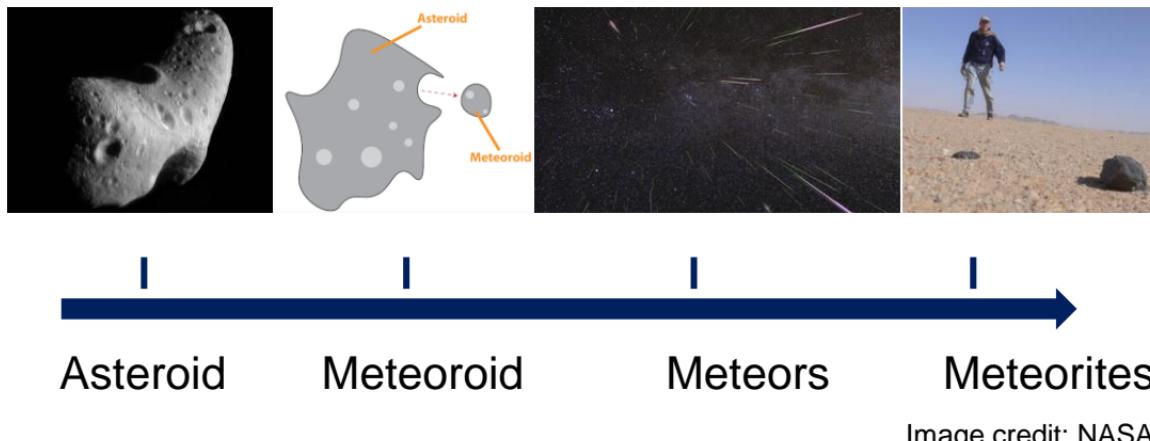
NUMERICAL MODELING OF THE STRUCTURAL HETEROGENEITIES AND BRITTLE BEHAVIOR OF THE ABA PANU (L3) METEORITE

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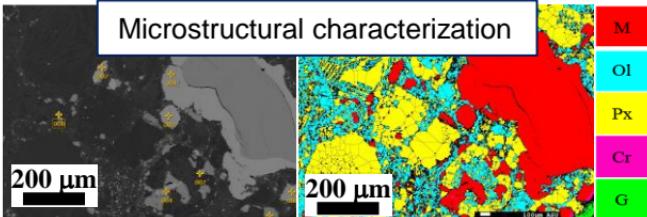
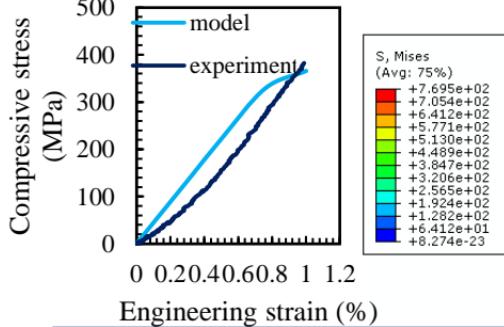
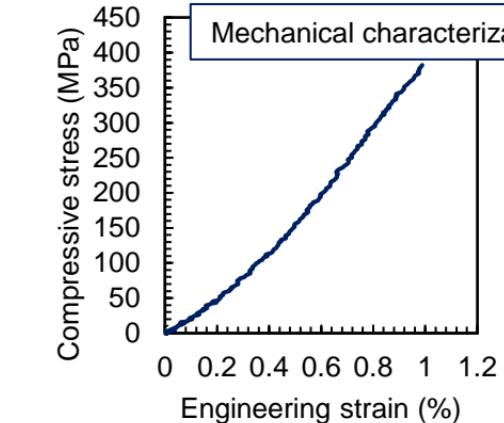
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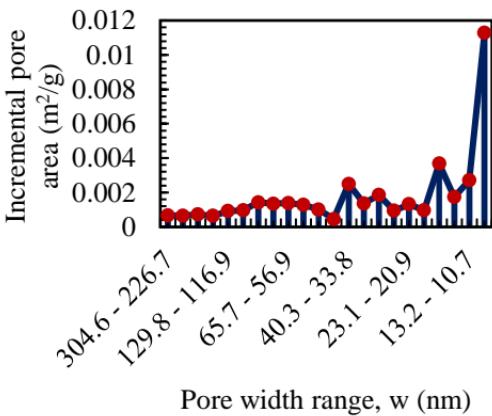
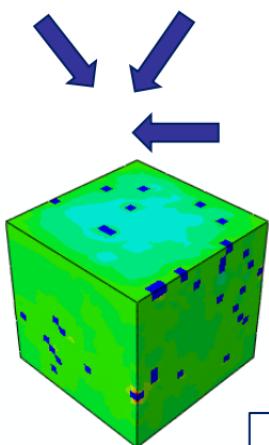
- Near earth objects (NEOs) such as asteroids represent potential hazard to human civilization
- The breakup of NEOs in Earth's atmosphere depends not only on hypersonic aerodynamics but also on the strength and physical properties



- Meteorites provide important clues to understanding the formation and properties of their asteroidal parent bodies.
- Although abundant studies have been conducted on the chemical and physical properties of meteorites, our understanding of their fundamental mechanical properties and failure is limited♦
- Hence modeling the mechanical response and failure along with experimental investigation of structural heterogeneity allow us to predict the behavior of meteorite subjected to compressive loading



(M= Fe-Ni and FeS metal grain, OI= olivine, Px= Pyroxene, Cr= Chromite, and G= glass)



- Effective medium theory presents total strain as a function of matrix strain and extra strain induced by the microcracks.

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \varepsilon_{ij}^o + \Delta\varepsilon_{ij} = (S_{ijkl}^o + \Delta S_{ijkl})\sigma_{kl}$$

- For one dimensional analysis, non-linear elastic response of meteorite can be modeled assuming cracks (preexisting microcracks) axial strain as a function of axial stress

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{E} + V_m \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma_1}{n}\right) \right]^\diamond$$

where, model parameter, V_m represents maximum closure strains of microcracks and n is a model parameter with stress unit

- Damage due to initiation of new cracks under compression and its growth can be written as

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon(1 - D)$$

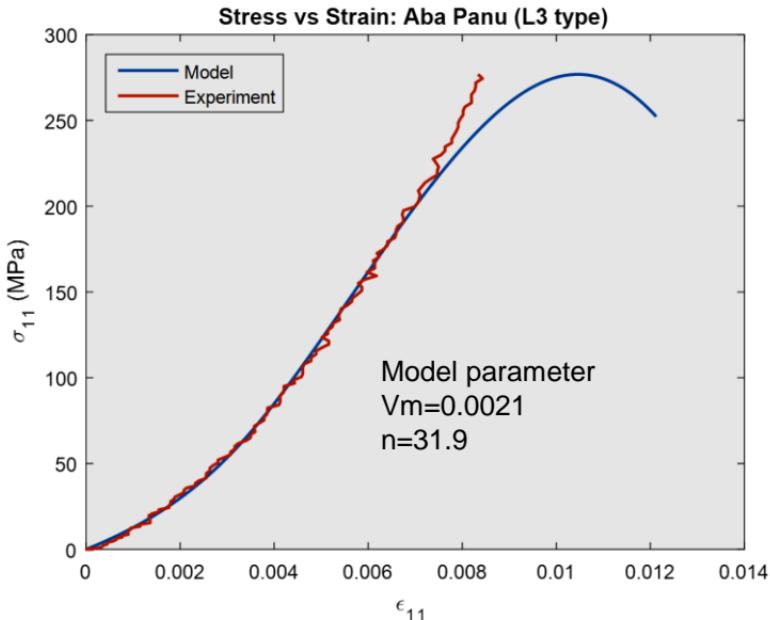
- Assuming strength of microcrack elements obeys Weibull distribution, micro element damage rate can be written as

$$\frac{dD}{d\varepsilon} = \frac{m}{a} \varepsilon^{m-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^m}{a}\right)$$

Weibull shape parameter, m and scale parameter, a can be calculated based on peak stress, σ_c and peak strain, ε_c using following equations

$$m = \frac{1}{\ln(E\varepsilon_c / \sigma_c)}, \text{ and } a = m\varepsilon_c$$

Yang et al., 2005, Li et al., 2021



- Developed model agrees well with experimental results
- Model parameter n determines how crack closure behaves as n increases and crack-closure effects start to minimize.

- A model combining a phenomenological model of crack closure and a damage constitutive relationship is developed for the brittle behavior of Aba Panu (L3) meteorite
- The model predicts the initial crack closure due to the compression loading, which closely follows the damage progression
- In future the variability in strength and elastic response and an appropriate damage mechanism will be developed to capture the heterogenous brittle response of Aba Panu

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