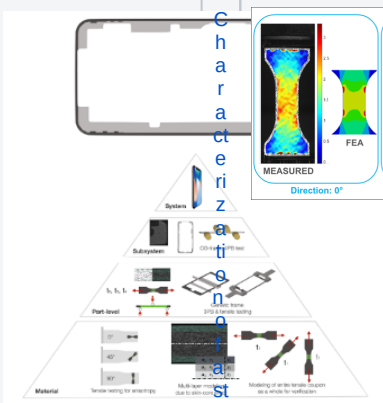
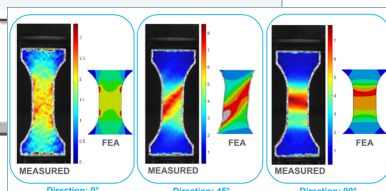
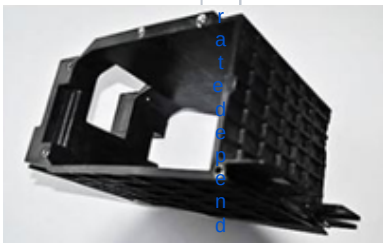
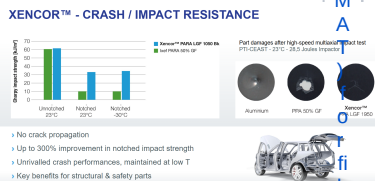


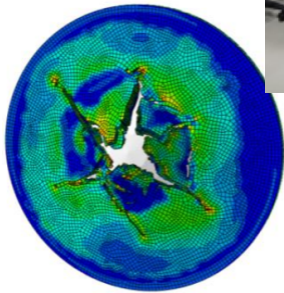
Impact (under construction)

APPLICATIONS		THEORY, KNOWLEDGE, & MODELS		CAPABILITIES													
Drop tests on smart devices ...					Standard impact tests such as Charpy/Izod tests or dart (multi-axial) impact tests are mainly part of the Syensqo Core Labs capabilities. The description of the related equipment can be found in the below links (core labs wikispages): <table><tr><th>Core Labs</th><th colspan="2">Available equipment and link to description</th></tr><tr><td>AMC-Bollate</td><td colspan="2"> - Charpy / Izod - Equipment at room temperature. Specimens can be conditioned from -40 to +100 °C. Link to the Core Labs Wikipage</td></tr><tr><td>PCL-Alpharetta</td><td colspan="2"> - Charpy / Izod (-40°C to 23°C) - Multi-axial Impact test (-40 °C to 100°C) Link to the Core Labs Wikipage</td></tr><tr><td>PCL-Shanghai</td><td colspan="2"> - Charpy / Izod - Drop-weight impact test Link to the Core Labs Wikipage</td></tr></table>	Core Labs	Available equipment and link to description		AMC-Bollate	- Charpy / Izod - Equipment at room temperature. Specimens can be conditioned from -40 to +100 °C. Link to the Core Labs Wikipage		PCL-Alpharetta	- Charpy / Izod (-40°C to 23°C) - Multi-axial Impact test (-40 °C to 100°C) Link to the Core Labs Wikipage		PCL-Shanghai	- Charpy / Izod - Drop-weight impact test Link to the Core Labs Wikipage	
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Impact tests on Battery enclosures / protection boxes																	
Bike components																	
Promotion of Xencor product family for better impact performance																	

Drop test on EV charging guns	Studies conducted internally (virtual prototyping) but also applied on customer assemblies involving sub-elements made of IXEF 1022 (GC, YinRong). The difficulty is here to find the most critical position and to account for all the internal elements...
...	

ers
submitt
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tests

How to differentiate the long fiber reinforced grades (Xencor) from short fiber reinforced



In this report, we illustrate that the crack initiation occurs at the same moment for the short and long glass fiber reinforced grades. But, the long fiber grade demonstrates a much higher resistance to failure. propagation.

To account for this particularity, a progressive damage law is calibrated, using DIGIMAT, for the long fiber reinforced grade.

The model has been applied to a screen cover part (for car interior) submitted to a head impact test.

Very High Speed (VHS) tensile test machine	- Speed Today up to 1 projec increa up to 1 - Temp -80°C - Loadir tensile compr - Strain: measu (digital correl high sp up to 1 image specifi pastec sampl develc - The s called coupo intern - Conta Siebe The VHS m particularly the calibrat advanced r to run struc simulations account the strain rate i fiber orient materials (s and Model" more detail
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f o r c e d o n e s i n a n i m p a c t s i m u l a t i o n		Dart Drop Tower	 • For co mediu • Energy to 180 • Speed 24 m/s • Tempe to 200 • Comp. speed
		Charpy/Izod/Tensile impact test	• Tempe -50°C • Energy (hamn

Some impact related test capabilities are also available in our AD Labs:

AD Labs	Available equipment and description
Bollate	• Ball drop test for PVDC
Alpharetta	• NA
Shanghai	• Ball drop test for PVDC
Fuji	• Izod/Charpy (Instron Ceast 9050): ◦ Temperature: 23°C ◦ Energy levels for Izod: 2.75J, 5.5J, 11J ◦ Energy levels for Charpy: 2.5J, 7.5J, 15J • Tensile impact strength • Falling weight impact test: ◦ Impactor: hemispherical, D=12.7mm (steel) ◦ Temperature: 23°C only ◦ Energy range: up to 19.355J

Finally, some "exotic" capabilities exist on the market to measure stress-strain curves at extremely high strain rates (at 1000/s for instance). An example is the so-called "Split Hopkinson Tensile Bar" where:

- The specimen is fixed between two different long bars (an incident bar and a transmission bar);
- a stress wave is generated, typically by a gas gun or a striker that impacts the incident bar, and transmitted through the specimen to the transmission bar;
- the strain in the sample is calculated by analyzing the differences between the incident, the reflected and the transmitted strain waves measured with strain gauges.

However, if the principle looks attractive on the paper, our practical experience based on different trials with external labs is less positive. Indeed, in many cases, we obtained measured stress-strain curves with a high level of noise making the post-processing and the calibration of material cards complex (and even inaccurate...).