

Gurson

Analysis of crack growth by modified Gurson model

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ABSTRACT

Modified Gurson model (Gurson-Tvergaard-Needleman model) was used to analyze crack growth in M(T) and C(T) specimens. A commercial finite element code ABAQUS/Explicit is used to account for total failure of material point by cavity coalescence, and crack growth was simulated by finite element extinction. Crack growth resistance curve was obtained by calculating J-integral. Crack growth under residual stress was investigated.

Key words: Crack growth (), Gurson model (), Finite element analysis (), ABAQUS/Explicit ()

1.

(ductile) (brittle)
(cavity nucleation), (growth) (coalescence)

Gurson (1) Gurson
가 (softening)

Gurson (2) ABAQUS/Standard *POROUS METAL PLASTICITY
Gurson
ABAQUS/Explicit *POROUS FAILURE CRITERIA (3)
가 (total failure) (element
extinction)

ABAQUS/Explicit M(T) C(T) Gurson
J- J-
, C(T) 가
, ABAQUS/Standard ABAQUS/Explicit

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2. Gurson

Rice⁽⁴⁾ Gurson⁽¹⁾

가 (porous material)

Gurson

가

(yield surface)

(hydrostatic pressure)

Tvergaard⁽²⁾

$$\Phi = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^2}{\sigma_y^2} + 2q_1 f^* \cosh\left(-\frac{3}{2} \frac{q_2 p}{\sigma_y}\right) - (1 + q_1^2 f^{*2}) = 0$$

$$\sigma_{eq}^2 = 3/2 S_{ij} S_{ij}$$

(effective Mises stress)

$$p = -1/3 \sigma_{ii}$$

$$\sigma_y = \sigma_y(\bar{\epsilon}_m^{pl})$$

(matrix)

가

$$\bar{\epsilon}_m^{pl}$$

q_1, q_2

(void volume

fraction) f

(modified volume fraction) $f^* = f^*(f)$

$$f^* = \begin{cases} f & \text{if } f \leq f_c \\ f_c + k(f - f_c) & \text{if } f_c < f \leq f_f \end{cases}$$

$$f^*(f_f) = 1/q_1$$

$f=1$

q_1, f_c, f_f, f^*

가 $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{pl}$

(associated flow rule), $\bar{\epsilon}_m^{pl}$

가

$$(1-f)\sigma_y \dot{\bar{\epsilon}}_m^{pl} = \sigma_{ij} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{pl}$$

$$\dot{f}_{gr}$$

$$\dot{f}_{nuc}$$

$$\dot{f} = \dot{f}_{gr} + \dot{f}_{nuc}$$

$$\dot{f}_{gr} = (1-f)\dot{\epsilon}_{ii}^{pl}$$

2

(second phase particle)

가

가

가 (3)

$$\dot{f}_{nuc} = \dot{\bar{\epsilon}}_m^{pl} \frac{f_N}{s_N \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\bar{\epsilon}_m^{pl} - \epsilon_N}{s_N}\right)^2\right]$$

3. M(T)

Gurson
M(T) . Fig. 1 1/4 , 90 x 40
x=0.025 m
51 (100 μm x 100 μm) Gurson
(cell model) x y 가 , y=0.1
가 .⁽⁵⁾ Table 1 Gurson , 2
0.005 가 . ABAQUS/Explicit
. Explicit 가 10
가 .⁽³⁾
Fig. 2 가 가 σ_{yy}
가 cell model
가 가

Table 1. Material parameters for the M(T) specimen.

$q_1 = 1.5$	$q_2 = 1$
$f_f = 0.25$	$f_c = 0.15$
$f_N = 0$	

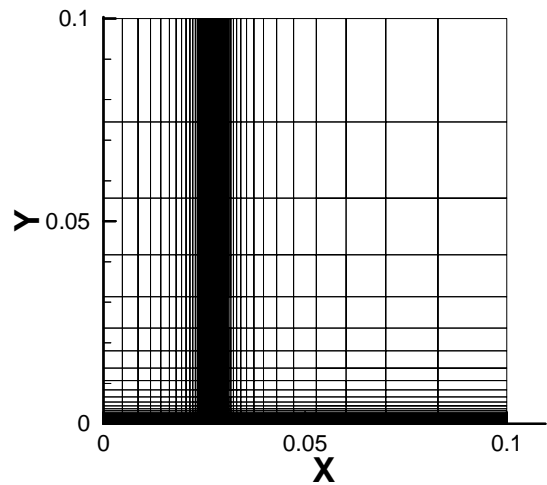


Fig. 1. Finite element mesh for the M(T) specimen. The unit of length is meter.

Fig. 3 Rice J-
ABAQUS J-
J- , J- 가
, J- 가
J- 가 가

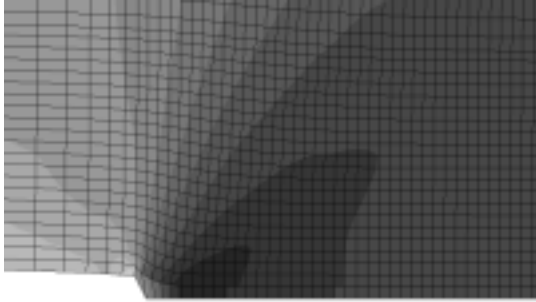


Fig.2. (a) σ_{22} distribution when the imposed displacement at the top surface is 0.39 mm.

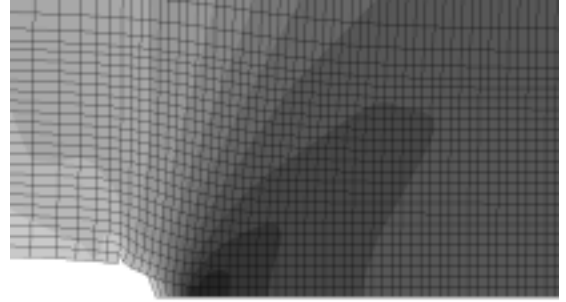


Fig.2. (b) σ_{22} distribution when the imposed displacement at the top surface is 0.578 mm.

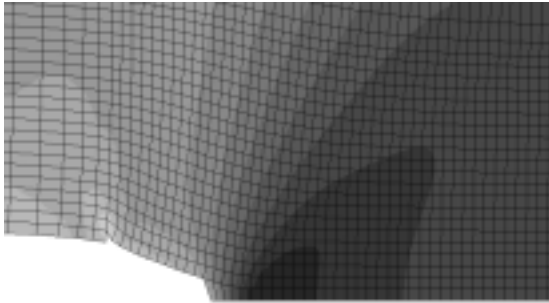


Fig.2. (c) σ_{22} distribution when the imposed displacement at the top surface is 0.80 mm.

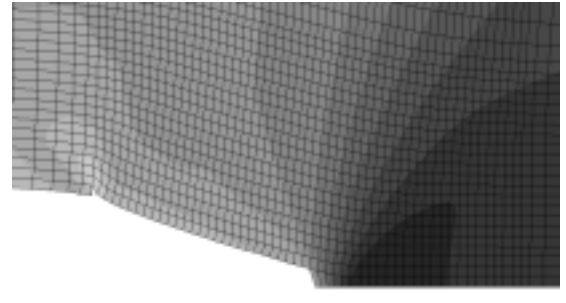


Fig.2. (d) σ_{22} distribution when the imposed displacement at the top surface is 1.25 mm.

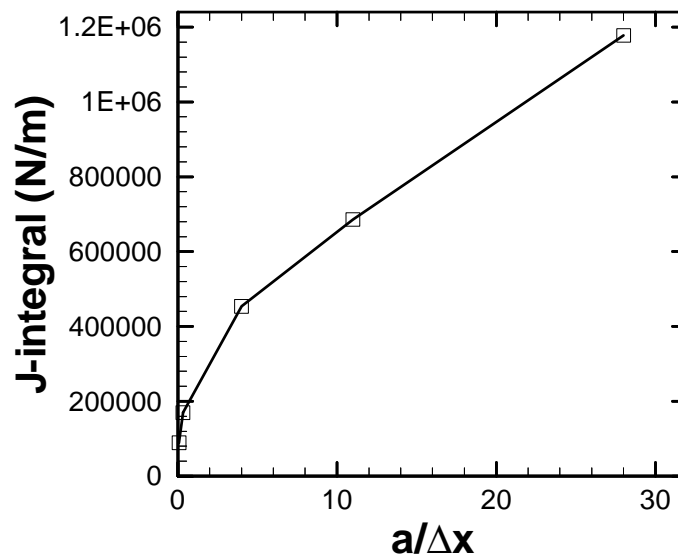


Fig. 3. Crack growth resistance curve in dependence of crack growth. a is the crack growth length and Δx is the length of one element.

4. C(T)

C(T) M(T) (stress triaxiality) C(T)

⁽⁶⁾ Fig. 4

Gurson Table 2

0 가 q_2 가

가

2.4 mm/s 40 GJ/m³s 가 가

ABAQUS/Standard Gurson

ABAQUS/Standard ABAQUS/Explicit *IMPORT

ABAQUS/Explicit

ABAQUS/Standard ABAQUS/Explicit

가 1500 ~ 2000 가

Fig. 5 가

가

Fig. 6 cell model σ_{yy}

1.5 GPa 가 가

가

Fig. 7 Gurson Fig. 8

f가 f_c $\epsilon_{yy} = 0.15$

Fig. 7 0.3 0

200 μ m 가 ⁽⁵⁾ 0.3 60 μ m

(cohesive zone mode)

Fig. 9

ABAQUS J-

J-

Table 2. Material parameters for the C(T) specimen.

$q_1 = 1.67$	$q_2 = 0.84$	
$f_f = 0.25$	$f_c = 0.15$	
$\varepsilon_N = 0.01$	$s_N = 0.05$	$f_N = 0.04$

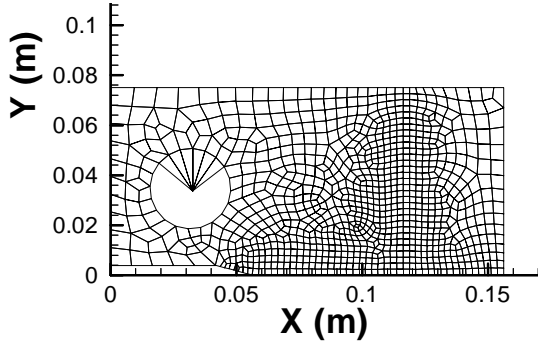


Fig. 4. Finite element model of the C(T) specimen.

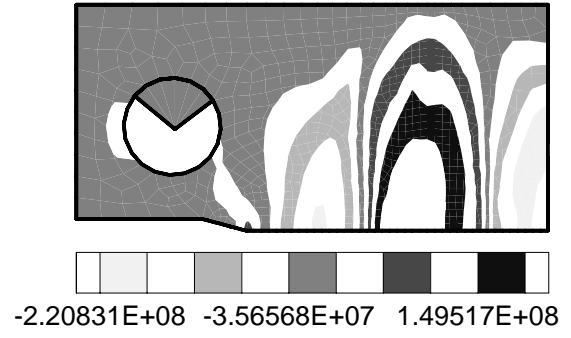


Fig.5. Residual stress σ_{22} contour in Pascal unit.

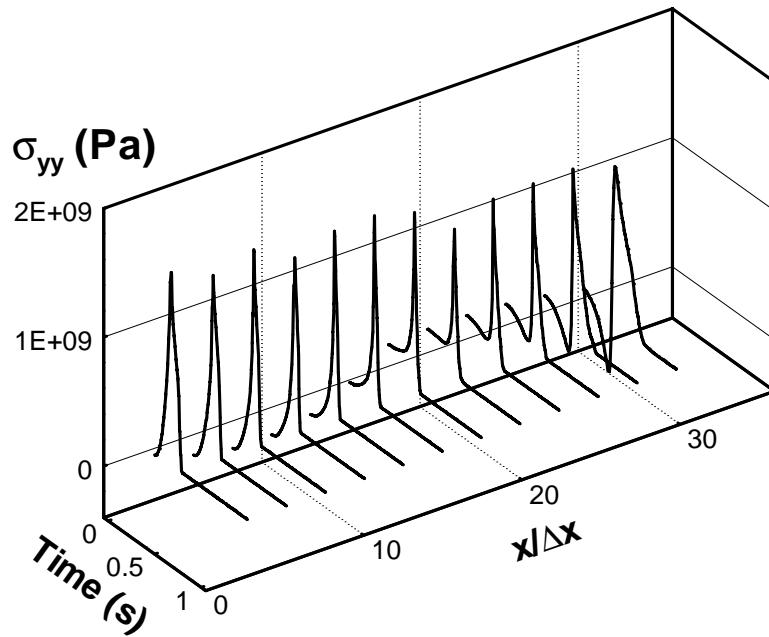


Fig. 6. σ_{yy} along the ligament in dependence of time. After crack passes, the stress level drops to zero. x is the distance from the notch and Δx is the length of one element.

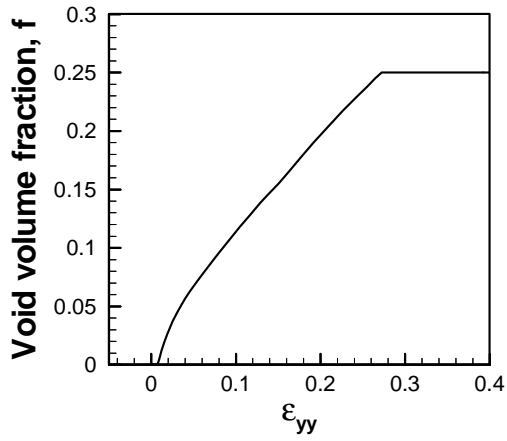


Fig. 7. Void volume fraction in dependence of ϵ_{yy} .

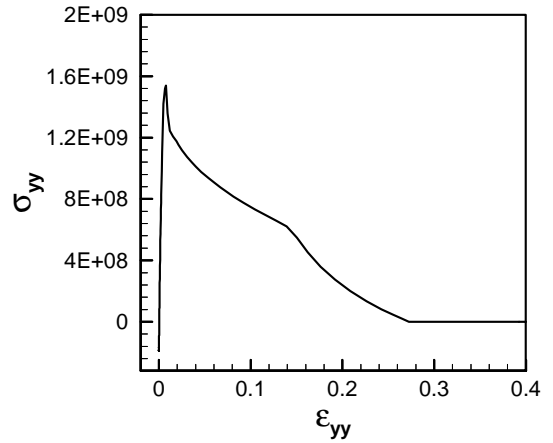


Fig.8. Stress vs. strain curve of modified Gurson model.

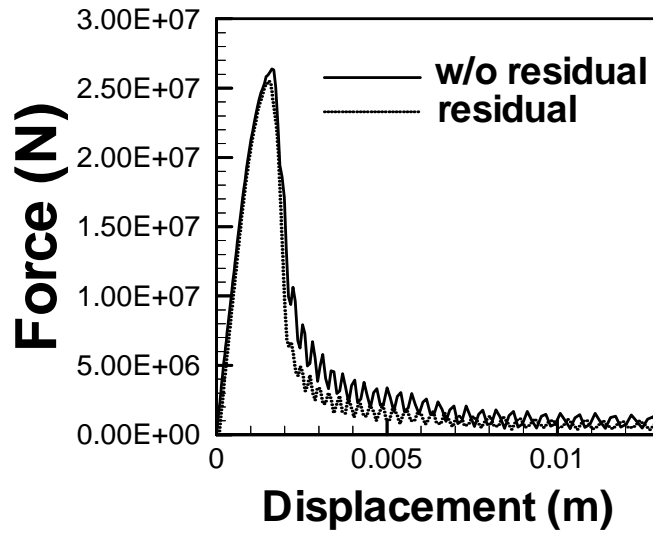


Fig. 9. Force-displacement at the pin hole.

5.

Gurson (cell model)
 ABAQUS/Standard ABAQUS/Explicit (quasi-static)
 ABAQUS/Explicit (element extinction)
 (void) J-
 J-

가 (NRL)

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