

# 考虑时间效应的虚内键本构 及其在油气储层演化分析中的应用

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- 虚内键(VIB)方法简介
- 粘-超弹性VIB模型
- 参数标定
- 数值实现



- 研究背景
- 虚内键(VIB)方法简介
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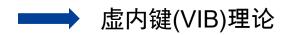


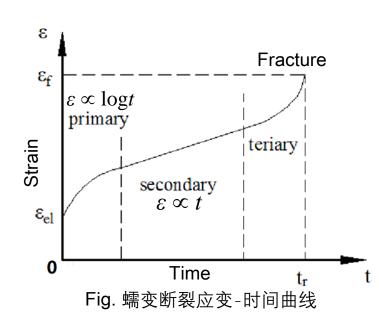


## 1 背景



- 岩石类材料的时变效应可能会威胁工程结构的安全性和稳定性
  - ◉ 蠕变源自亚临界裂纹的增长
  - ◉ 亚临界裂纹的增长与以下方面有关:
    - 应力腐蚀 (Stress corrosion)[1]
    - 静态疲劳 (Static fatigue) [2]
  - 为了有效地模拟蠕变行为,关键是如何将 微观裂纹增长与宏观本构模型联系起来[1]





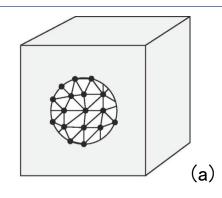
<sup>[1]</sup> Brantut N, Heap MJ, Meredith PG, Baud P. Time-dependent cracking and brittle creep in crustal rocks: a review. J Struct Geol 2013;52:17–43. [2] Scholz CH. Mechanism of creep in brittle rock. J Geophys Res 1968;73(10):3295–302.

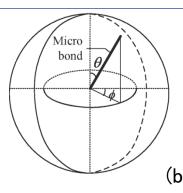
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# 2 虚内键(VIB)理论简介(Gao and Klein, 1998)





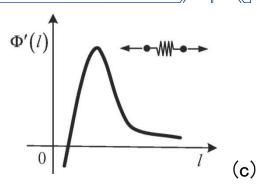


Fig. VIB建模方法

(a)VIB固体的代表性单元; (b)球坐标系中的虚内键; (c)内聚力法则

根据Cauchy-Born规则,键变形后的长度为  $l = l_0 \sqrt{\xi^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{F}^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{F} \xi}$ 

 $\bar{F}$ : 代表单元的变形梯度

 $\xi$ : 参考构型中键的方向向量

 $E_{IJ}$ : 格林-拉格朗日应变张量

$$W = \frac{1}{V} \langle \Phi(l) \rangle$$

$$S_{IJ} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial E_{IJ}}$$

代表单元的总应变能密度

Piola-Kirchhoff应力张量

$$K_{IJKL} = \frac{\partial S_{IJ}}{\partial E_{KL}}$$

切线模量张量

V: 代表性单元的体积; 积分算子 $\langle \cdots \rangle = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cdots) D(\theta, \phi) \sin \theta d\theta d\phi & = 4 \\ \int_0^{2\pi} (\cdots) D(\theta, \phi) d\theta & = 4 \end{cases}$ 

(c)



# 2 虚内键(VIB)理论简介(Gao and Klein, 1998)

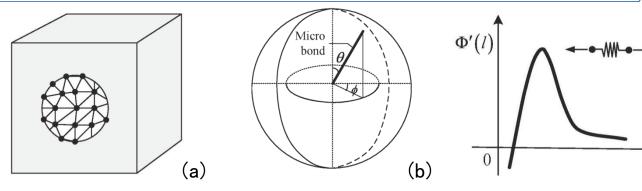


Fig. VIB建模方法

(a)VIB固体的代表单元;(b)球坐标系中的虚内键;(c)内聚力法则

#### 优点:

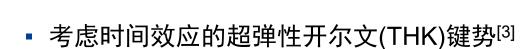
- ◉ 微观断裂机制自然地包含在宏观本构关系中
- ◉ 微观键本质上是一维的,因此可以很容易地将流变规律考虑进来

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# 3 粘-超弹性VIB模型



$$\psi(l,\dot{l}) = \Phi(l,t) + \Psi(\dot{l},l)$$

i为键长变化率, i = dl / dt  $\Phi(l,t)$  为超弹性键的势能

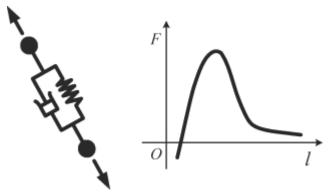


Fig.考虑时间效应的的超弹性键和粘性键组成的混合键

Piola-Kirchhoff应力张量

$$S_{IJ} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial E_{IJ}}$$

切线模量张量

$$K_{IJKL} = \frac{\partial S_{IJ}}{\partial E_{KL}}$$

切线粘性张量

$$K_{IJKL} = \frac{\partial S_{IJ}}{\partial \dot{E}_{KL}}$$

[3] Wang, Yujie and Zhang, Z. "Numerical simulation of creep fracture with internal time-dependent hyperelastic-Kelvin cohesive bonds." *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, 213(2019):206-222.



## 3 粘-超弹性VIB模型

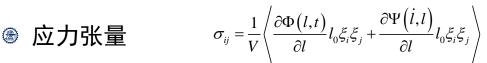


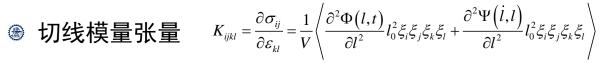
对于小变形情况

$$S_{IJ} \Rightarrow \sigma_{ij}, E_{IJ} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{ij}$$

#### 键长及其变化率可以表示成

$$l = l_0 + l_0 \xi_i \varepsilon_{ij} \xi_j, \quad \dot{l} = l_0 \xi_i \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij} \xi_j$$





切线粘性张量
 
$$C_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \dot{\varepsilon}_{kl}} = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(\dot{l}, l)}{\partial l \partial \dot{l}} l_0^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l \right\rangle$$

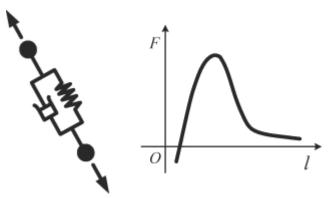


Fig.考虑时间效应的的超弹性键 和粘性键组成的混合键

$$\langle \cdots \rangle = \begin{cases} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\cdots) D(\theta, \phi) \sin \theta d\theta d\phi & 3D \\ \int_0^{2\pi} (\cdots) D(\theta, \phi) d\theta & 2D \end{cases}$$

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## 4参数标定



• 弹性势和粘性势的物理参数

$$A = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi(l,t)}{\partial l^{2}} \bigg|_{\substack{l=l_{0} \\ t=0}}, \quad B = \frac{\partial^{2} \Psi(\dot{l},l)}{\partial l^{2}} \bigg|_{\substack{i=0 \\ l=l_{0}}}, \quad \tilde{\eta} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Psi(\dot{l},l)}{\partial l \partial \dot{l}} \bigg|_{\substack{i=0 \\ l=l_{0}}} \qquad \qquad \psi(l,\dot{l}) = \Phi(l,t) + \Psi(\dot{l},l)$$

A: 表示超弹性键的初始刚度

B: 表示粘性键的初始刚度

 $\tilde{\eta}$ : 表示粘性键的初始粘度

#### 考虑此时的VIB固体的代表性单元处于

$$\varepsilon = 0 \& \dot{\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$K_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}} = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 \Phi(l,t)}{\partial l^2} l_0^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(l,l)}{\partial l^2} l_0^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l \right\rangle \qquad \qquad K_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}} = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle (A+B) l_0^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l \right\rangle$$

$$C_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \dot{\varepsilon}_{kl}} = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 \Psi \left(\dot{l}, l\right)}{\partial l \partial \dot{l}} l_0^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l \right\rangle$$

$$C_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \dot{\varepsilon}_{kl}} = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle \tilde{\eta} l_0^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l \right\rangle$$



## 4参数标定 弹性势参数

#### 对于线弹性连续介质,三维胡克定律的形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{33} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{23} & \sigma_{31} \end{bmatrix}^T = \mathbf{Q} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} & \varepsilon_{22} & \varepsilon_{33} & \gamma_{12} & \gamma_{23} & \gamma_{31} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$K_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}} = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle (A+B) l_0^2 \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l \right\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{VIB} = \frac{4\pi (A+B) l_0^2}{5V} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 1/3 & 0 \\ & & & & & & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 通过VIB固体和连续介质之间的等价关系

$$Q = Q_{VIB}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E(1-v)}{(1+v)(1-2v)} = \frac{4\pi(A+B)l_0^2}{5V} \\ \frac{v}{1-v} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1-2v}{2(1-v)} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \qquad A+B = \frac{3EV}{2\pi l_0^2} \qquad v = 0.25$$



## 4参数标定 粘性势参数



材料的宏观粘度系数定义为  $\sigma = n\dot{\varepsilon}$ 

类似于三维胡克定律,可知  $\left[\sigma_{11} \quad \sigma_{22} \quad \sigma_{33} \quad \sigma_{12} \quad \sigma_{23} \quad \sigma_{31}\right]^T = \Omega \left[\dot{\varepsilon}_{11} \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{22} \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_{33} \quad \dot{\gamma}_{12} \quad \dot{\gamma}_{23} \quad \dot{\gamma}_{31}\right]^T$ 

$$\Omega = \frac{\eta(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} & 0 \\ & & & & & \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_{\text{VIB}} = \frac{4\pi\tilde{\eta}l_0^2}{5V} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & & 1/3 & 0 \\ & & & & & & & 1/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

通过VIB固体和力学连续介质之间的等价关系  $\Omega = \Omega_{\text{VIR}}$ 

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\eta(1-v)}{(1+v)(1-2v)} = \frac{4\pi\tilde{\eta}l_0^2}{5V} \\ \frac{v}{1-v} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1-2v}{2(1-v)} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \qquad \tilde{\eta} = \frac{3\eta V}{2\pi l_0^2} \qquad v = 0.25$$



# 4参数标定



$$A + B = rac{3E_0V}{2\pi l_0^2} = egin{cases} rac{3EV}{2\pi l_0^2} & \mathbb{A} = \mathbb{E} \end{array}$$
 平面应为  $rac{8EV}{5\pi l_0^2}$  平面应变

$$\tilde{\eta} = \frac{3\eta V}{2\pi l_0^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{3\eta V}{2\pi l_0^2} & \text{平面应力} \\ \frac{8\eta V}{5\pi l_0^2} & \text{平面应变} \end{cases}$$

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## 5数值实现



整个系统的控制方程  $M\ddot{u} + F(u,\dot{u}) = R$ 

通过中心差分法

$$\mathbf{u}_{1} = \mathbf{u}_{0} + \Delta t \left[ \left( 1 - \theta \right) \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{0} + \theta \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{1} \right]$$
$$\dot{\mathbf{u}}_{1} = \dot{\mathbf{u}}_{0} + \Delta t \left[ \left( 1 - \theta \right) \ddot{\mathbf{u}}_{0} + \theta \ddot{\mathbf{u}}_{1} \right]$$



$$\frac{1}{\theta^{2} \Delta t^{2}} M u_{1} + F_{1} (u_{1}, \dot{u}_{1}) = R_{1} + \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - 1\right) R_{0} + \frac{1}{\theta^{2} \Delta t^{2}} M u_{0} + \frac{1}{\theta^{2} \Delta t} M \dot{u}_{0} - \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - 1\right) F_{0} (u_{0}, \dot{u}_{0})$$

然后使用Newton-Raphson方法进行求解

# 谢谢!

