Camille Krewcun – Defrost

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Definition

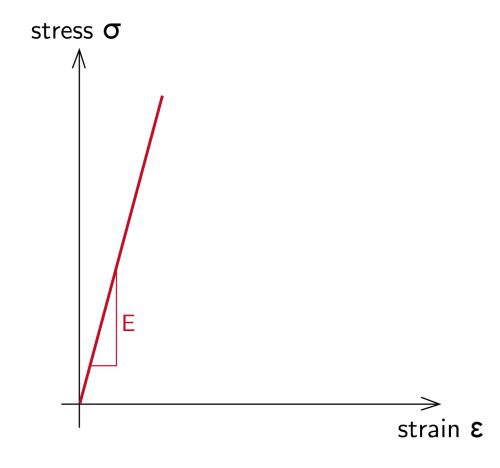
Plasticity = Ability of a material to undergo **permanent deformation**

> "Slippage" in the material structure at a microscale level

Elasticity = Ability of a material to **recover its rest shape** after undergoing deformation

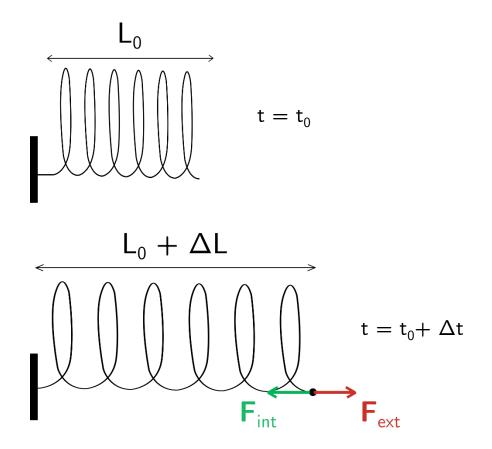
Representation

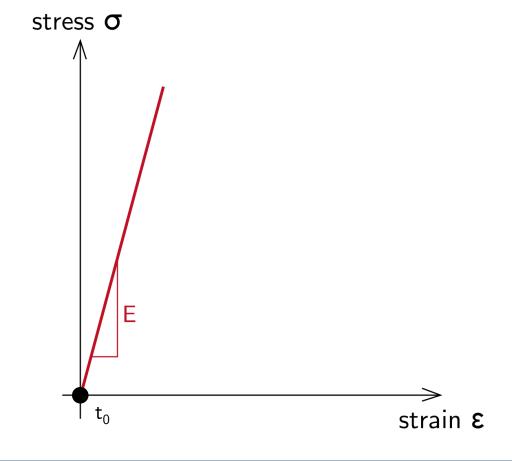
Stress-strain curve - elasticity



Representation

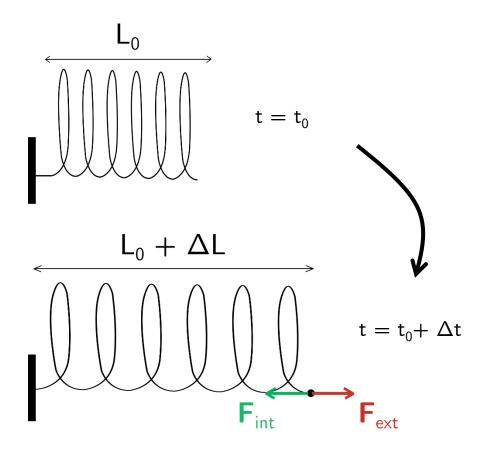
Stress-strain curve - elasticity

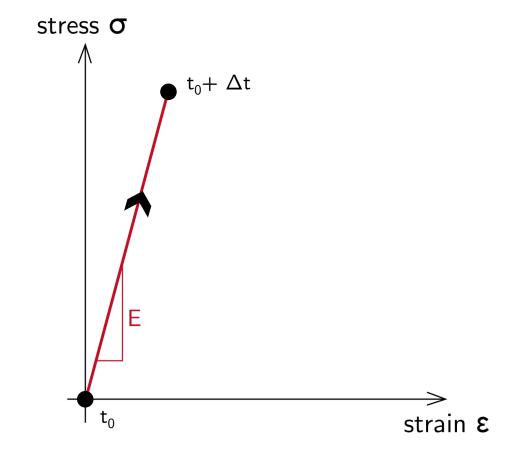




Representation

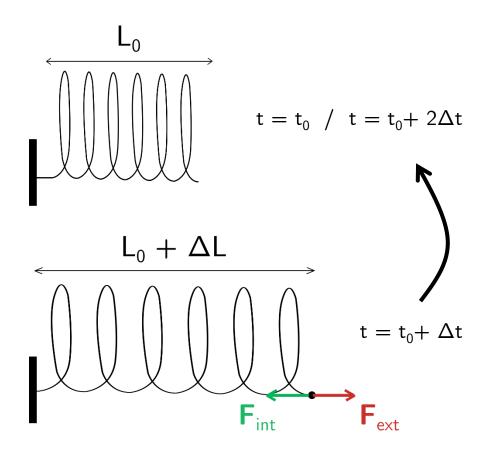
Stress-strain curve - elasticity

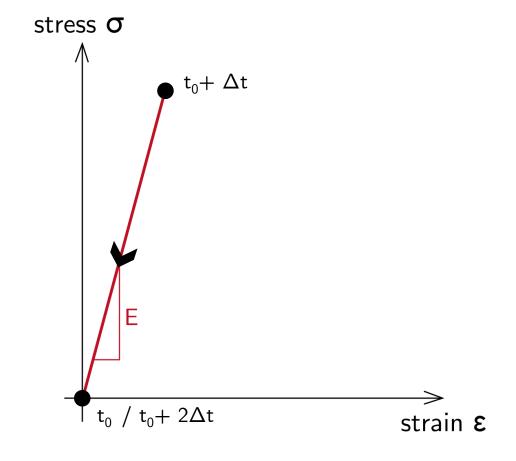




Representation

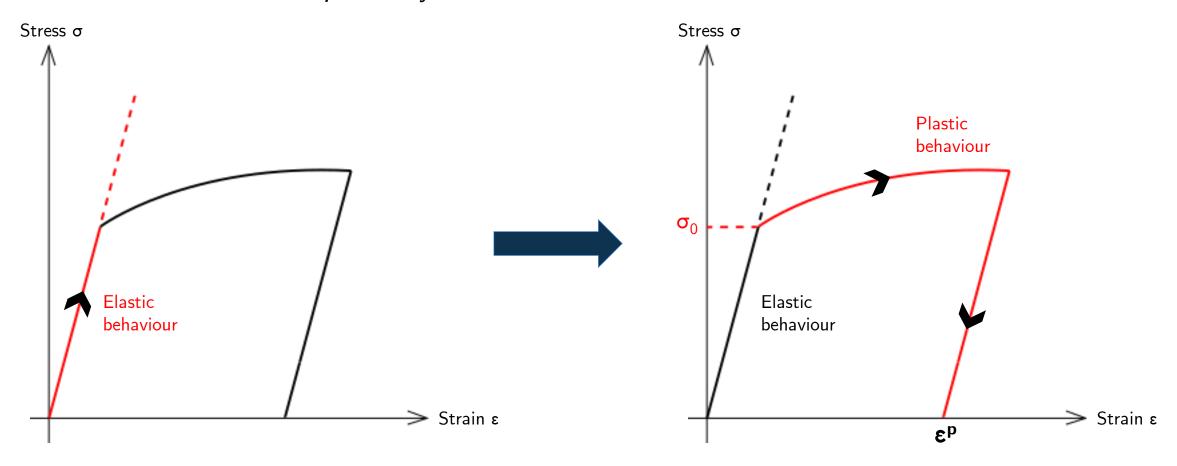
Stress-strain curve - *elasticity*



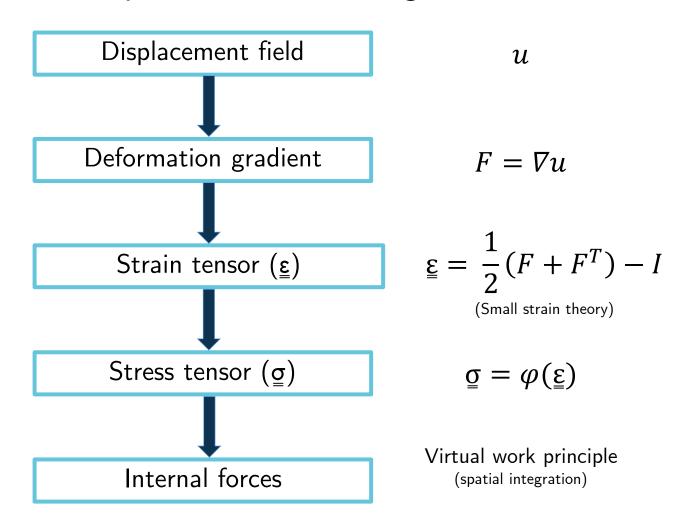


Representation

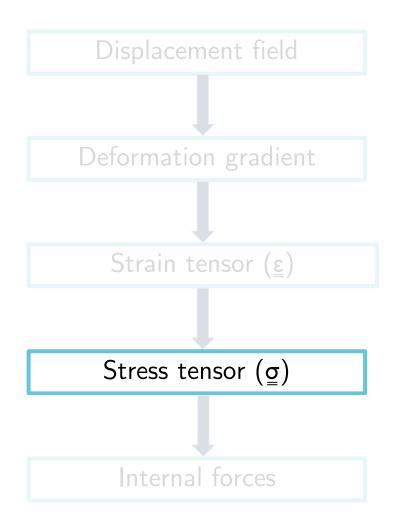
Stress-strain curve - plasticity



Computational modelling



Computational modelling



u

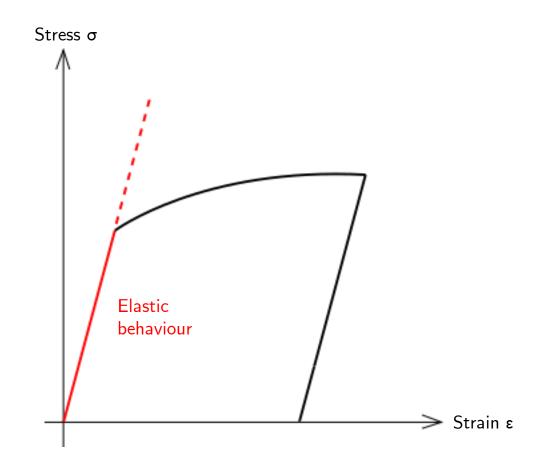
$$F = \nabla u$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}(F + F^T) - I$$
(Small strain theory)

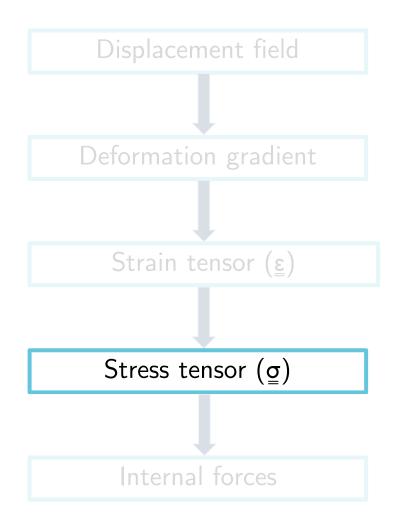
$$\underline{\sigma} = C * \underline{\varepsilon}$$
(Generalised Hooke's law)

Virtual work principle (spatial integration)

Elasticity



Computational modelling



u

$$F = \nabla u$$

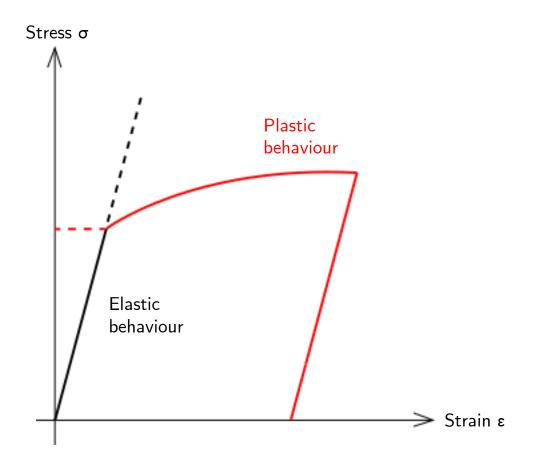
$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2}(F + F^T) - I$$
(Small strain theory)

$$\underline{\sigma} = \varphi(\underline{\varepsilon})$$

(Nonlinear behaviour law)

Virtual work principle (spatial integration)

Plasticity



Computational modelling

Yield criterion

Threshold above which plastic deformation occurs

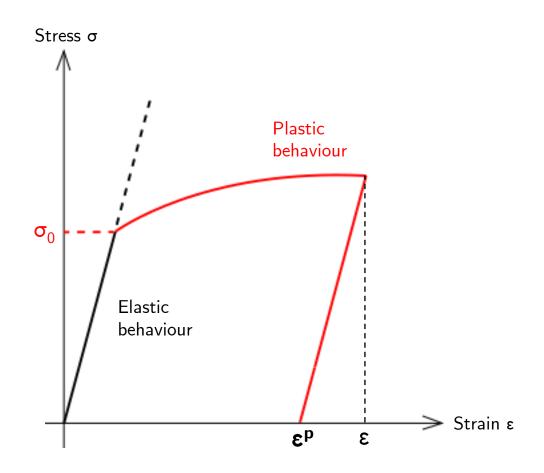
Von Mises yield function (metals)

Flow rule

Evolution of plastic strain (energy dissipation)

Associative flow rule

Plasticity



Computational modelling

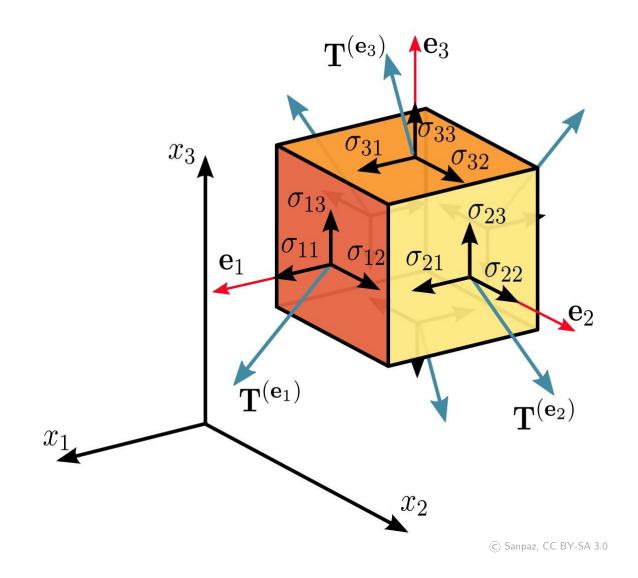
Yield criterion : Von Mises yield function

$$f: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^6 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \underline{\sigma} \longmapsto f(\underline{\sigma}) \end{array} \right.$$

Computational modelling

Stress tensor $\underline{\underline{\sigma}}$

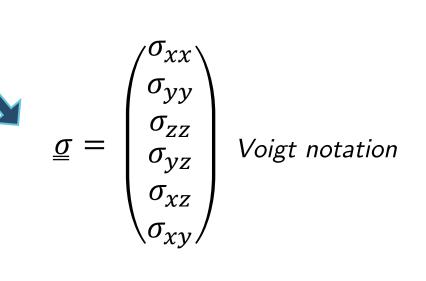
$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\chi\chi} & \sigma_{\chi y} & \sigma_{\chi z} \\ \sigma_{y\chi} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{z\chi} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

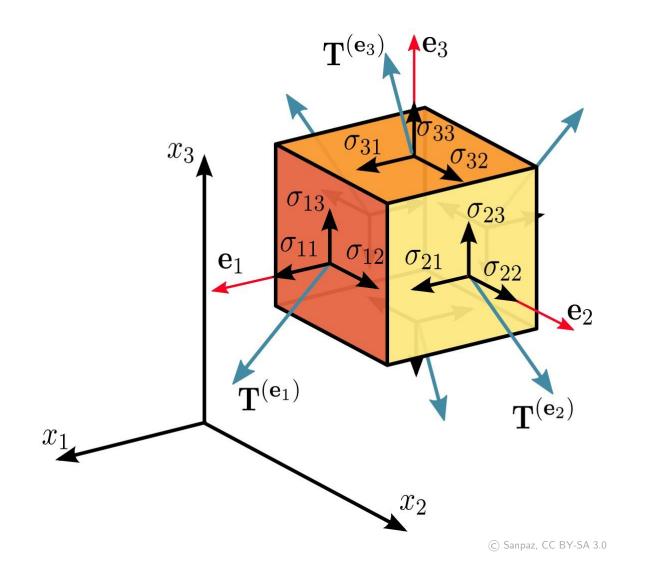


Computational modelling

Stress tensor $\underline{\underline{\sigma}}$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$





Computational modelling

Yield criterion : Von Mises yield function

$$f: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^6 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \underline{\sigma} \longmapsto f(\underline{\sigma}) \end{array} \right.$$

Computational modelling

Yield criterion: Von Mises yield function

$$f: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^6 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \underline{\sigma} \longmapsto f(\underline{\sigma}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(\underline{\sigma}) = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{xx} - \sigma_{yy})^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{yy} - \sigma_{zz})^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_{zz} - \sigma_{xx})^2 + 3\sigma_{yz}^2 + 3\sigma_{zx}^2 + 3\sigma_{xy}^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sigma_0$$

Computational modelling

Yield criterion: Von Mises yield function

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Equivalent stress $\sigma^{eq}()$

Computational modelling

Yield criterion : Von Mises yield function

$$f: \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{R}^6 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \underline{\sigma} \longmapsto f(\underline{\sigma}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(\underline{\underline{\sigma}}) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{xx} - \sigma_{yy})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{yy} - \sigma_{zz})^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{zz} - \sigma_{xx})^2 + 3\sigma_{yz}^2 + 3\sigma_{zx}^2 + 3\sigma_{xy}^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \sigma_0$$

Yield stress

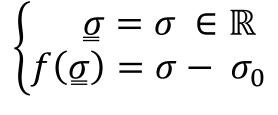
Computational modelling

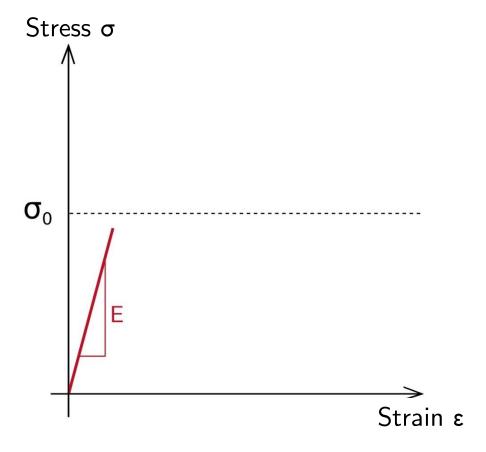
Yield criterion : Von Mises yield function - example in 1D

$$\begin{cases} \underline{\sigma} = \sigma \in \mathbb{R} \\ f(\underline{\sigma}) = \sigma - \sigma_0 \end{cases}$$

Computational modelling

Yield criterion : Von Mises yield function - example in 1D

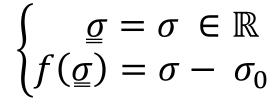


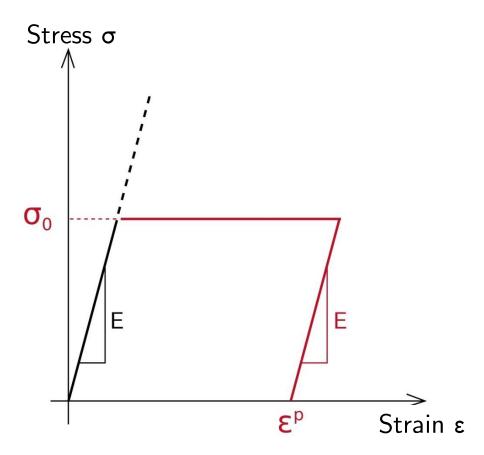


$$f(\sigma) < 0$$
 : elastic behaviour

Computational modelling

Yield criterion : Von Mises yield function — example in 1D



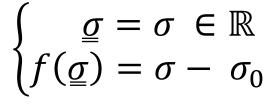


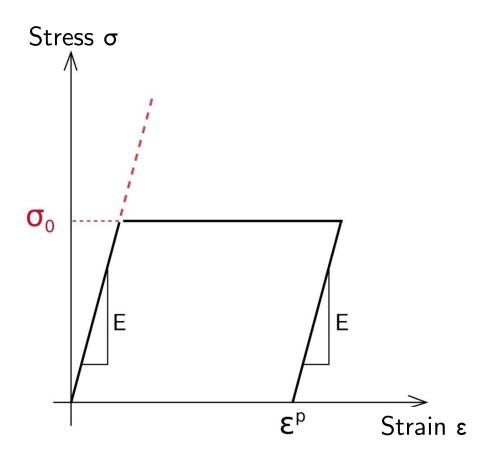
$$f(\sigma) < 0$$
 : elastic behaviour

$$f(\sigma)=0$$
 : plastic behaviour

Computational modelling

Yield criterion : Von Mises yield function — example in 1D





$$f(\sigma) < 0$$
 : elastic behaviour

$$f(\sigma)=0$$
 : plastic behaviour

$$f(\sigma)>0$$
 : unrealistic behaviour

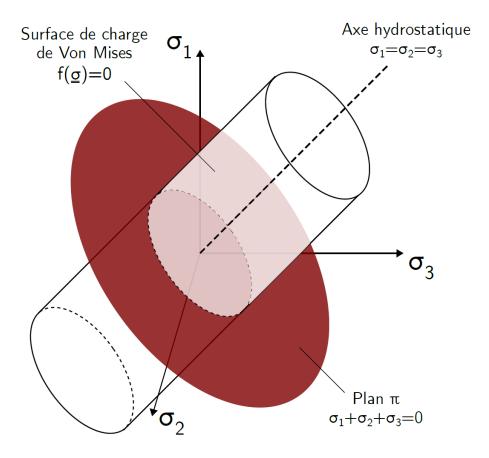
Computational modelling

Yield surface : $f(\underline{\sigma})=0$

Computational modelling

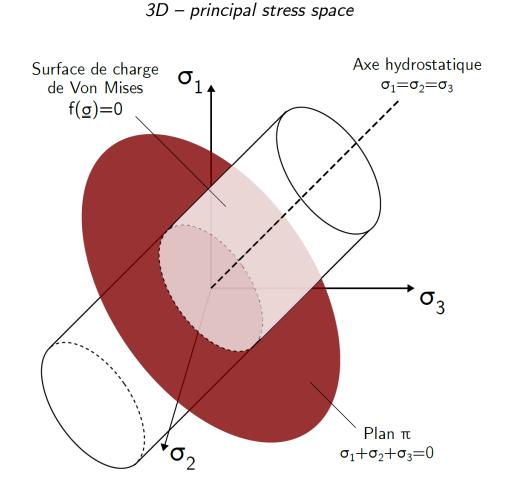
Yield surface : $f(\underline{\sigma})=0$

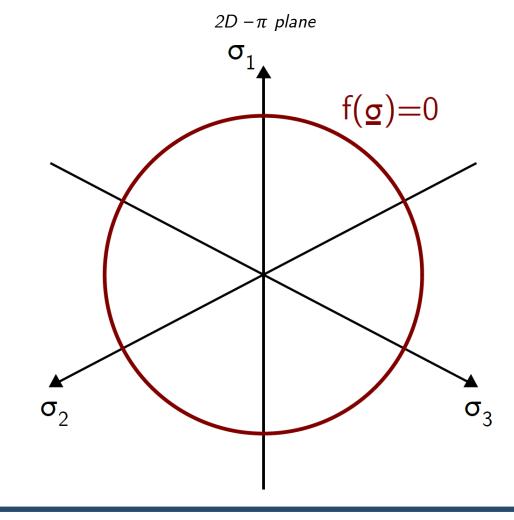
3D – principal stress space



Computational modelling

Yield surface : $f(\underline{\sigma})=0$



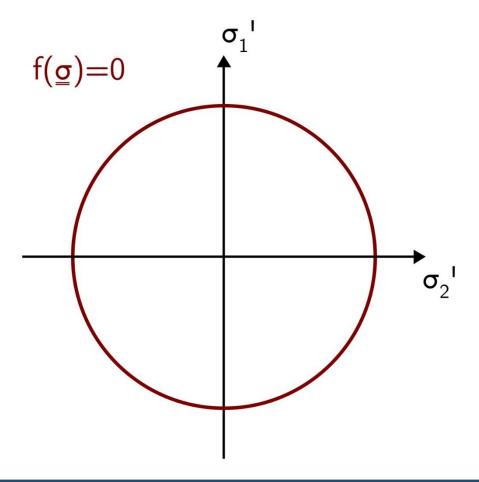


Computational modelling

Radial return algorithm

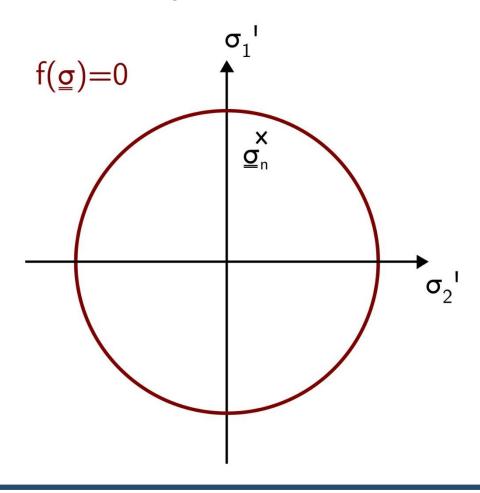
Computational modelling

Radial return algorithm



Computational modelling

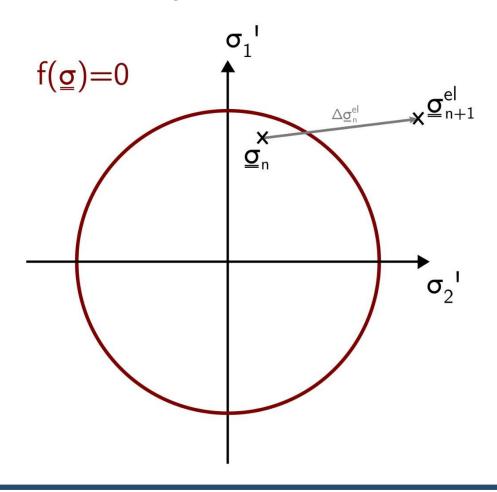
Radial return algorithm



 $\underline{\sigma}_n$: stress state at step n ($f(\underline{\sigma}_n) < 0$)

Computational modelling

Radial return algorithm



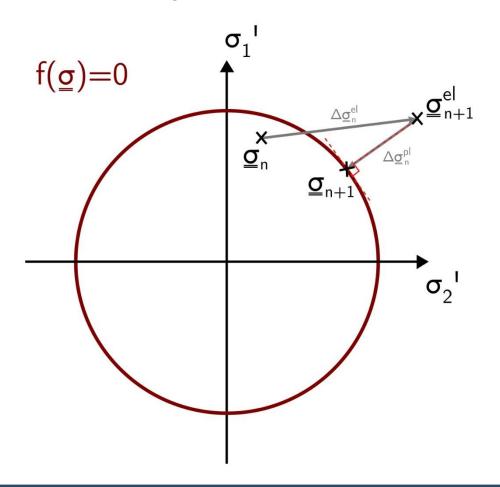
 $\underline{\sigma}_n$: stress state at step n ($f(\underline{\sigma}_n) < 0$)

 $\Delta \underline{\sigma}_n^{el}$: elastic increment

 $\underline{\sigma}_{n+1}^{el}$: elastic predictor $(f(\underline{\sigma}_{n+1}^{el}) > 0)$

Computational modelling

Radial return algorithm



 $\underline{\sigma}_n$: stress state at step n (f($\underline{\sigma}_n$) < 0)

 $\Delta \underline{\sigma}_n^{el}$: elastic increment

 $\underline{\sigma}_{n+1}^{el}$: elastic predictor $(f(\underline{\sigma}_{n+1}^{el}) > 0)$

 $\Delta \underline{\sigma}_n^{pl}$: plastic correction

 $\underline{\sigma}_{n+1}$: stress state at step n+1 (f($\underline{\sigma}_{n+1}$) = 0)

Computational modelling

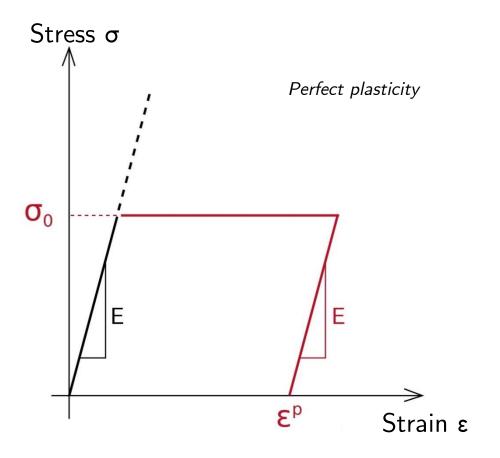
Hardening

Computational modelling

Hardening – illustration with 1D example

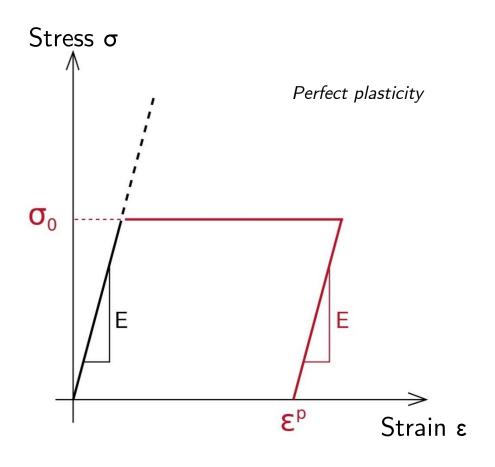
Computational modelling

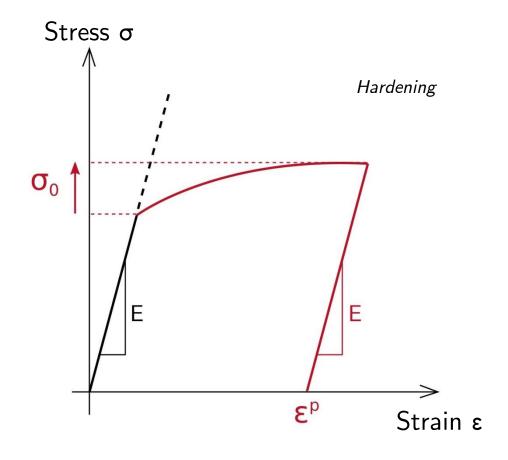
Hardening – illustration with 1D example



Computational modelling

Hardening – illustration with 1D example





Computational modelling

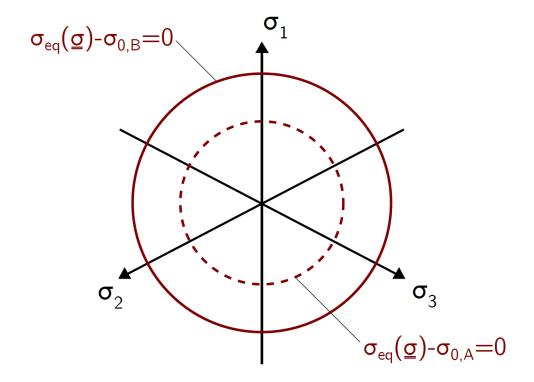
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Computational modelling

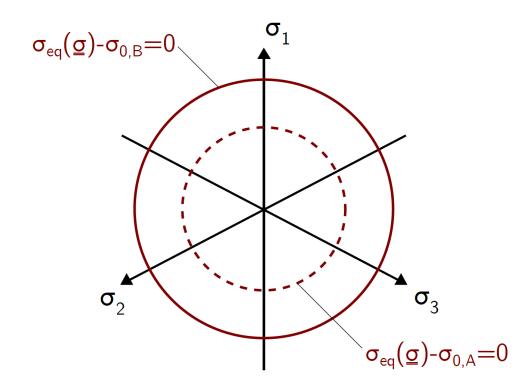
Hardening



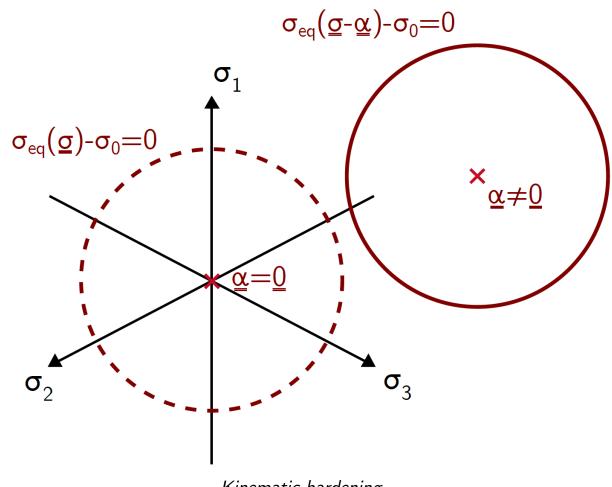
Isotropic hardening

Computational modelling

Hardening



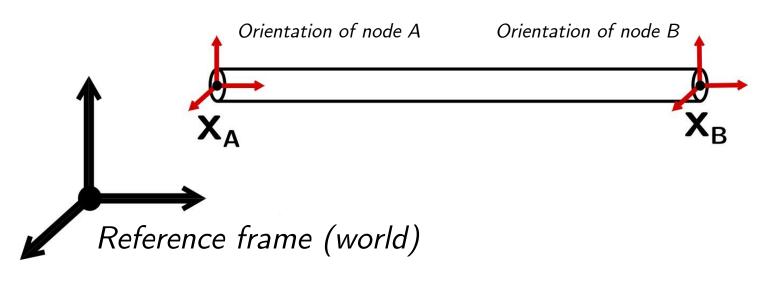
Isotropic hardening



Kinematic hardening

• Example: application to coronary stent expansion simulation

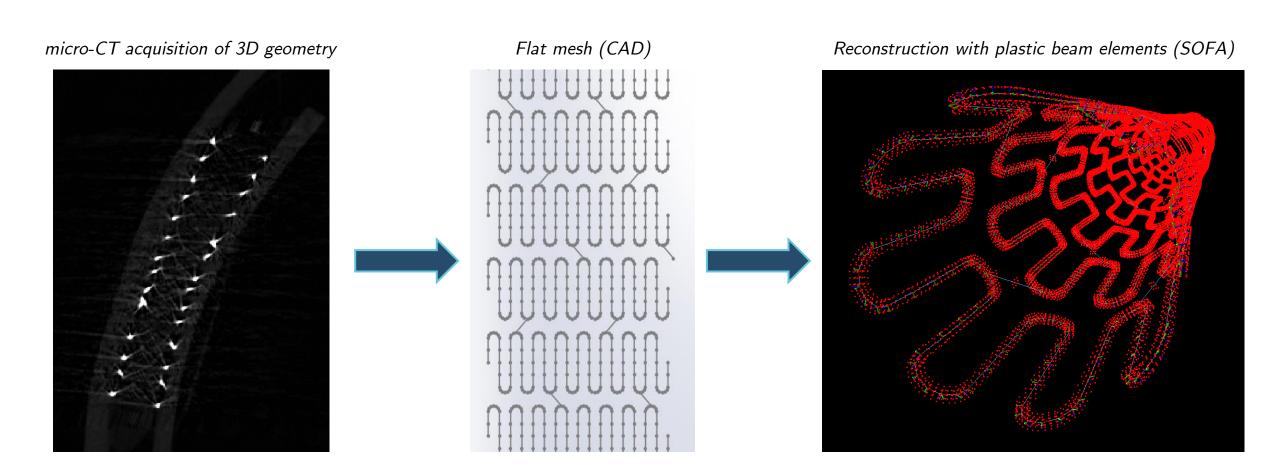
Example: application to coronary stent expansion simulation

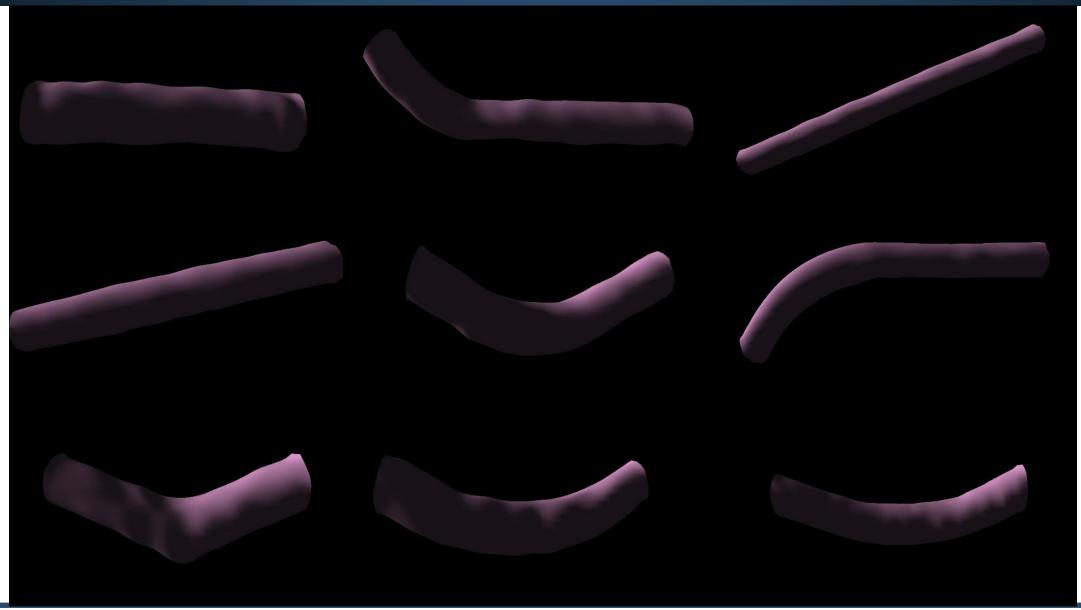


12 degrees of freedom beam elements

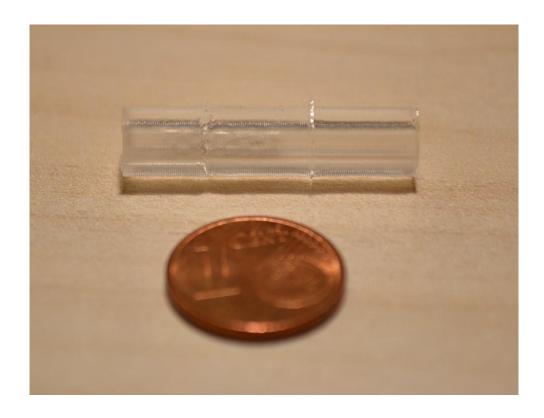
- 6 DoFs for position
- 6 DoFs for orientation

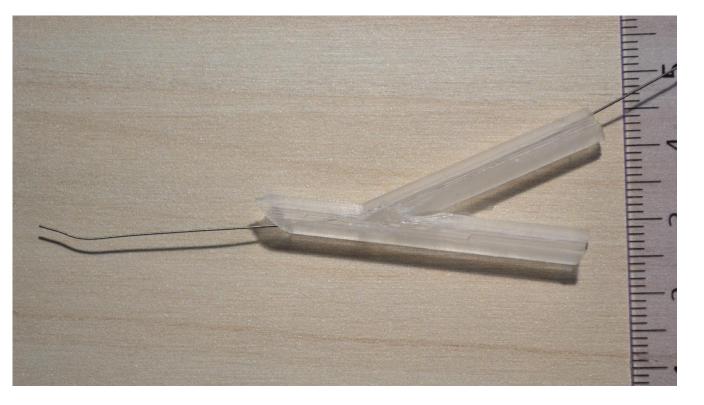
Example: application to coronary stent expansion simulation





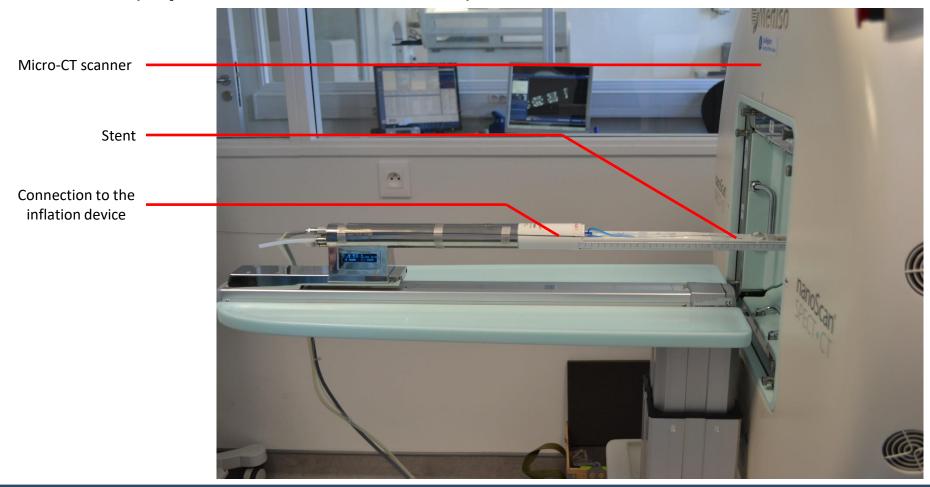
• Example: application to coronary stent expansion simulation Silicone coronary artery phantoms from 3D-printed moulds





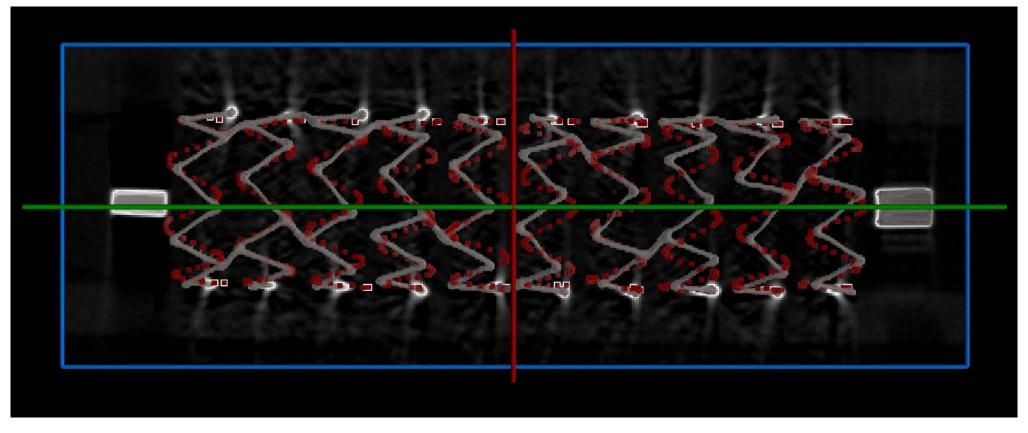
Example: application to coronary stent expansion simulation

Stent deployment under micro-CT acquisition



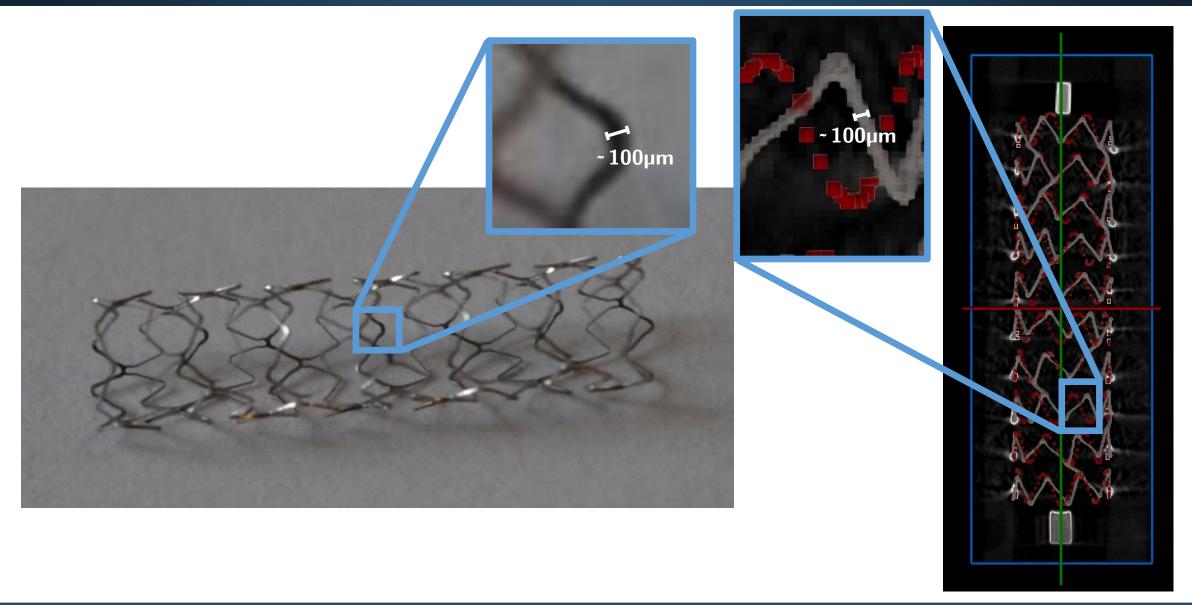
Example: application to coronary stent expansion simulation

Rigid registration (CT/simulation output)



CT data





Example: application to coronary stent expansion simulation

