

Introduction to RADIOSS for Impact

第五章: 材料



材料本构关系

失效模式

本节介绍

- Law 2 Johnson-Cook模型
- Law 27 弹塑性脆性材料
- ・ Law 36 弹塑性列表
- Law 42 Ogden (超弹性材料)
- · Law 70 泡沫材料



MATERIAL LAWS:各向同性弹性

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law # |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 线弹性 | Elastic (Hooke) | /ELAST | 1 |
| | Tabulated Hyperelastic | n/a | 69 |
| 超弹性 | Ogden | n/a | 82 |



MATERIAL LAWS: 弹塑性各向同性

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law# |
|----------------------|---|--------------|------|
| | Johnson-Cook | /PLAS_JOHNS | 2 |
| | Zerilli-Armstrong | /PLAS_ZERIL | 2 |
| | Drücker-Prager for rock or concrete by polynomial | /DPRAG1 | 10 |
| | Rigid material | /RIGID | 13 |
| von Mises | Drücker-Prager with cap | n/a | 81 |
| hardening without | Drücker-Prager for rock or concrete by function | /DPRAG | 21 |
| damage | Tabulated piecewise linear | /PLAS_TAB | 36 |
| (von Mises无损 伤硬化) | Cowper-Symonds | /COWPER | 44 |
| , v 5212y | Zhao | /ZHAO | 48 |
| | Connection material | /CONNECT | 59 |
| | Advanced connection material | n/a | 83 |



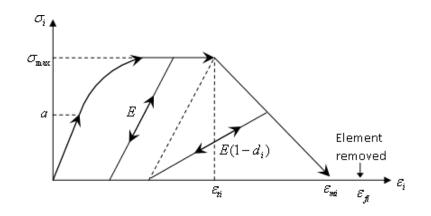
MATERIAL LAWS: 弹塑性各向同性 (CONT'D)

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law# |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| | Tabulated quadratic in strain rate | /PLAS_T3 | 60 |
| | Hansel model | /HANSEL | 63 |
| von Mises | Ugine and Alz | /UGINE_ALZ | 64 |
| hardening without | Elastomer | /ELASTOMER | 65 |
| damage | Visco-Elastic | n/a | 66 |
| | Yoshida-Uemori | n/a | 78 |
| | High strength steel | n/a | 80 |
| von Mises | Reinforced concrete | /CONC | 24 |
| hardening <i>with</i> brittle damage | Aluminum, glass, etc. | /PLAS_BRIT | 27 |
| (von Mises | Predit rivets | /PREDIT | 54 |
| 脆性损伤硬化) | Brittle materials | /JOHN_HOLM | 79 |



MATERIAL LAWS: 弹塑性各向同性 (CONT'D)

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law# |
|---|---|--------------|------|
| von Mises hardening with | | | 22 |
| damage (von Mises 韧性损伤硬化) | Ductile damage for solids | /PLAS_DAMA | 23 |
| von Mises <i>with</i> visco-plastic flow (von Mises黏塑性流动) | Ductile damage for porous materials, Gurson | /GURSON | 52 |





MATERIAL LAWS:复合材料&正交各向异性

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law # |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Linear elastic orthotropic shells 线弹性正交异性壳单元 | Fabric | /FABRI | 19 |
| Nonlinear elastic for anisotropic shells 非线性弹性各向异性的壳单元 | Fabric | /FABRI_A | 58 |
| | Honeycomb | /HONEYCOMB | 28 |
| near pseudo-plastic orthotropic solids | Cosserat Medium | /COSSER | 68 |
| without strain rate | Thermal Hill Orthotropic | n/a | 73 |
| 非线性假塑性正交异性实体(无应变率) | Thermal Hill Ortho 3D | n/a | 74 |
| Nonlinear pseudo-plastic orthotropic solids <i>with</i> strain rate 非线性假塑性正交异性实体(有应变率) | Crushable foam | /VISC_HONEY | 50 |
| | Hill | /HILL | 32 |
| Election les de cette des circles de la | Hill Tabulated | /HILL_TAB | 43 |
| Elastic-plastic orthotropic shells 弹塑性正交异性壳 | Three-Parameter Barlat | /BARLAT3 | 57 |
| VI 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 | Anisotropic Hill | /HILL_MMC | 72 |



MATERIAL LAWS:正交弹塑性复合材料

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law# |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------|
| Elasto-plastic orthotropic composites 正交弹塑性复合材料 | Tsai-Wu Formula for solids | /3D_COMP | 12 |
| | Composite solid | /COMPSO | 14 |
| | Composite Shell Chang-Chang | /CHANG | 15 |
| | Composite shell | /COMPSH | 25 |
| | Foam model | /TSAI_TAB | 53 |



MATERIAL LAWS: 黏性

| Description | Model Name Keyword /MAT | | Law # |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| | Boltzmann | /BOLTZMANN | 34 |
| | Generalized Kelvin-Voigt | /FOAM_VISC | 35 |
| | Visco-Elastic Foam Tabulated | /VISC_TAB | 38 |
| | Generalized Maxwell-Kelvin | /KELVINMAX | 40 |
| Visco-elastic | Hyper visco-elastic | /OGDEN | 42 |
| 粘弹性 | Hyper visco-elastic | /VISC_HYP | 62 |
| | Tabulated hyper visco-elastic | /FOAM_TAB | 70 |
| | Tabulated visco-elastic foam | n/a | 77 |
| | Isotropic visco-elastic | /VISC/PRONY | n/a |
| Visco-plastic 粘塑性 | Closed cell, elasto-plastic foam | /FOAM_PLAS | 33 |



MATERIAL LAWS: 流体动力材料

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law # |
|---|--|--------------|-------|
| Strain rate and temperature dependence on yield stress 与应变率和温度相关的屈服应力 | Hydrodynamic Johnson-Cook | /HYD_JCOOK | 4 |
| Turbulent viscous flow 粘滯紊流 | Hydrodynamic viscous fluid | /HYDRO | 6 |
| Elastio-plastic hydrodynamic 粘弹性流体动力学 | von Mises isotropic hardening with polynomial pressure | /HYDPLA | 3 |
| 4441 170m11 -9474 1 | Semi-analytical elasto-plastic | /SAMP | 76 |
| Multiphase Gray EOS + Johnson shear law | Gray model | /GRAY | 16 |
| Hydrodynamics 流体动力学 | Lee-Tarver material | /LEE-TARVER | 41 |
| Elastio-plastic hydrodynamic with thermal softening 粘塑性热软化流体动力材料 | Steinberg-Guinan Material | /STEINB | 49 |
| Hydrodynamic material with P-α porous material model 流体材料带P-α多孔材料模型 | Porous material | /POROUS | 75 |



MATERIAL LAWS: 炸药材料模型

| Description | Model Name | Keyword /MAT | Law # |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Detonation driven by time 由时间控制的爆炸材料模型 | Jones Wilkins Lee | /JWL | 5 |
| Hydrodynamics 流体动力材料模型 | Lee-Tarver | /LEE-TARVER | 41 |
| Multi-materials 多种材料模型 | Solid, liquid, gas and explosives | /MULTIMAT | 51 |



RADIOSS中材料失效模型

| Туре | Description | Keyword /FAIL |
|-----------------------|--|---------------|
| Chang-Chang | Failure criteria for composites 复合材料的失效准则 | /CHANG |
| Failure | Normal & Tangential for connectors 连接器的法向 & 切向 | /CONNECT |
| Extended Mohr Coulomb | Dpendent on effective plastic strain 有效塑性应变失效 | /EMC |
| Energy isotrop | Specific energy 比内能 | /ENERGY |
| FLD | Forming Limit Diagram 成形极限图 | /FLD |
| Hashin | Composite model 复合模型 | /HASHIN |
| Johnson-Cook | Ductile failure 塑性失效 | /JOHNSON |
| Ladeveze delamination | Composite delamination 复合材料分层 | /LAD_DAMA |
| NXT | Similar to FLD, but based on stresses 类似于FLD, 但基于应力 | /NXT |
| Puck | Composite model 复合材料模型 | /PUCK |



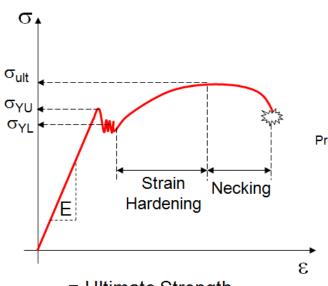
RADIOSS中材料失效模型

| Туре | Description | Keyword /FAIL |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Failure | Failure criteria for plastic strain 连接关系的失效模型 | /SNCONNECT |
| Spalling & Johnson-Cook | Ductile and spalling 韧性和层裂 | /SPALLING |
| Strain failure | Damage accumulation with user funct 使用用户函数积累合同规定失效模型 | /TAB1 |
| Tuler-Butcher | Failure due to fatigue 疲劳失效 | /TBUTCHER |
| Traction | Strain failure 应变失效 | /TENSSTRAIN |
| User failure model | | /USERi |
| Ductile material | Bao-Xue-Wierzbicki model Wierzbicki失效模型 | /WIERZBICKI |
| Ductile failure model | Wilkins model Wilkins失效模型 | /WILKINS |



REVIEW: 弹塑性材料应力应变曲线

Low / Medium Carbon Steels

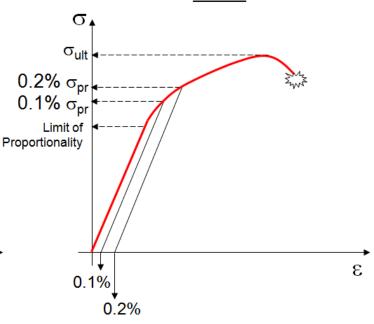


 σ_{ult} = Ultimate Strength

 σ_{YU} = Upper yield point

 σ_{YL} = Lower yield point

Aluminium Alloys and Alloy Steels



 σ_{pr} = Offset yield point (proof stress)

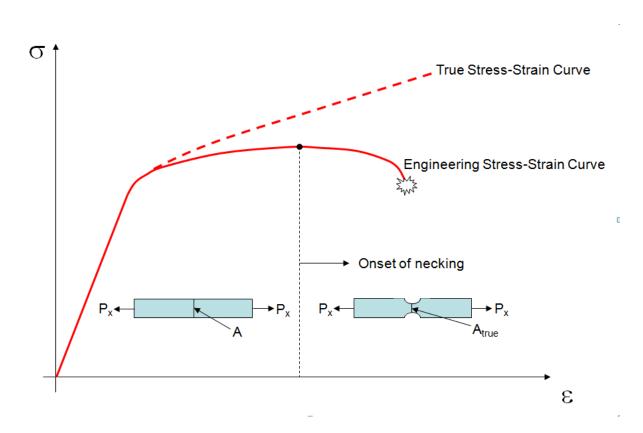


真实应力应变曲线

 True Stress: a stress defined with respect to the current or true crosssectional area, A_{true} as

$$\sigma_{true} = \frac{P_X}{A_{true}}$$

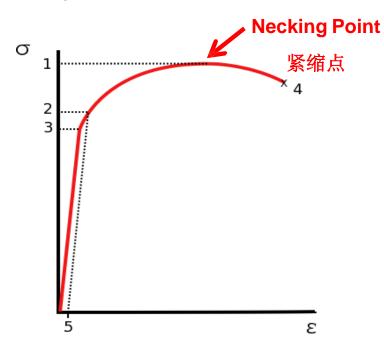
- In the plastic range, plastic deformation or permanent reduction in cross-sectional area is significant
- A continuous use of nominal or engineering stress is no longer accurate





非线性材料曲线

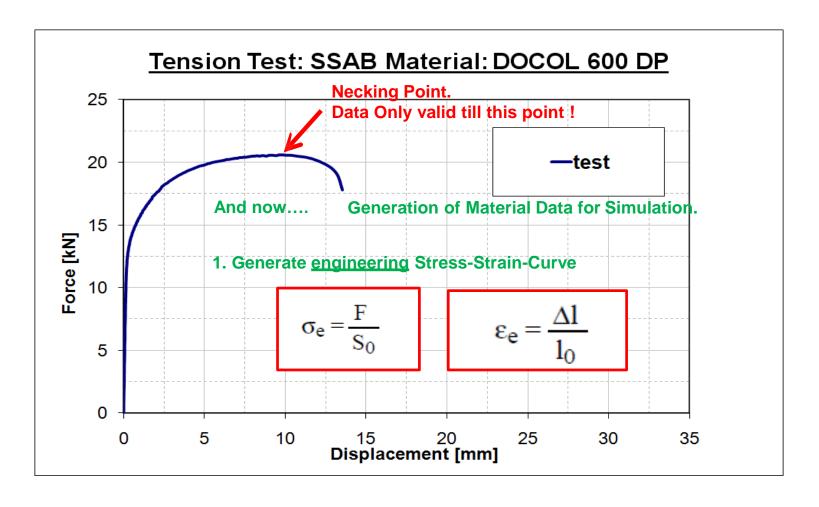
To account for material necking true stress and true strain is used in most material models where all outputs are noted in true stress and true strain

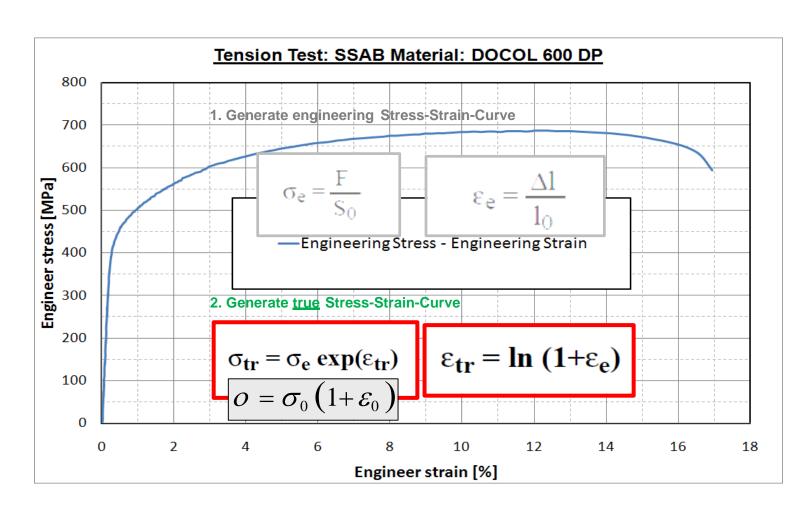


Engineering (Nominal) Stress vs. Strain

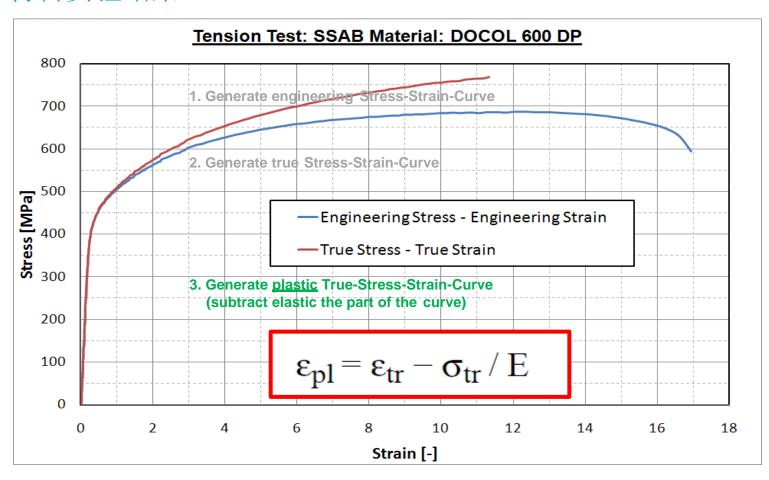
- 1. Ultimate strength
- 2. Yield strength
- 3. Proportional Limit Stress
- 4. Rupture
- 5. Offset strain (typically 0.002).



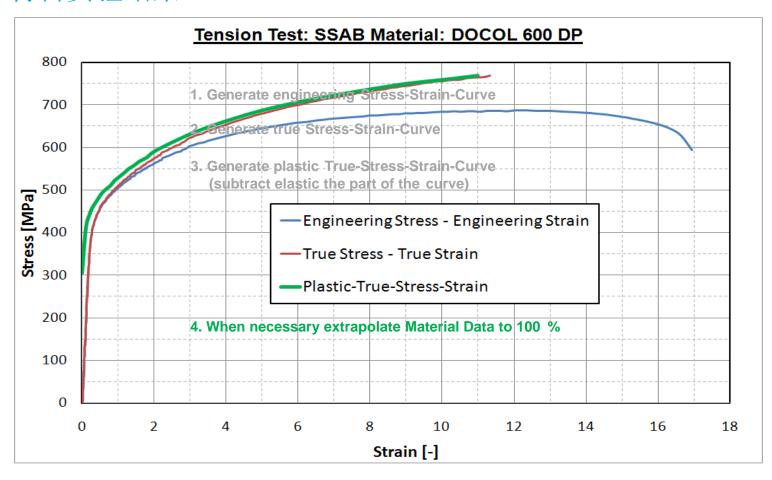




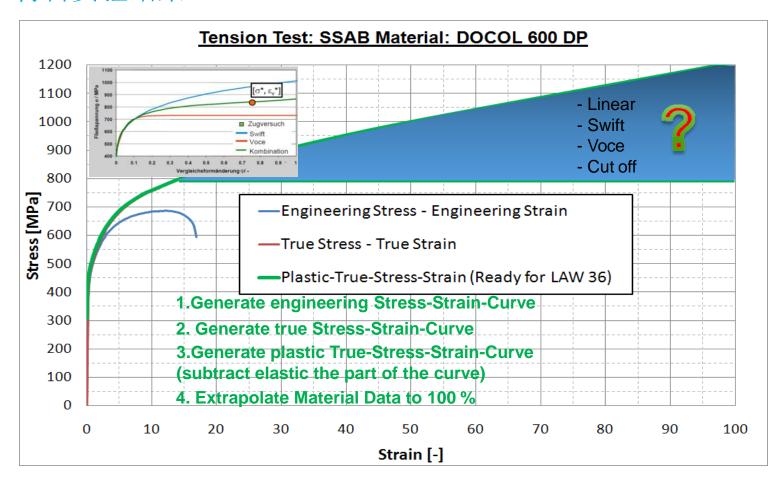












Question?



Q: 工程应力应变和真实应力应变间的差异?

A: 真实应力需要考虑拉伸实验件的瞬时面积。真实应变在拉伸试验中,对 无穷小变化的所有比值相加得的。

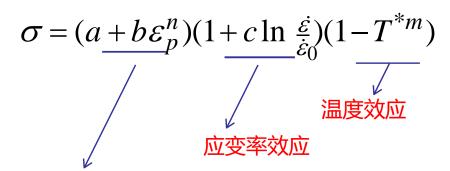
$$\sigma = s (1+e)$$
 $\epsilon = ln (1+e)$



/MAT/LAW2 或/MAT/JOHNS: 弹塑性



使用Johnson-Cook模型的各向同性弹塑性材料,表达了材料应力是应变、应变率和温度的函数,内置最大塑性应变的失效准则



塑性应变效应

 $\sigma =$ 应力

 $\varepsilon_p = 塑性应变$

a = 屈服应力

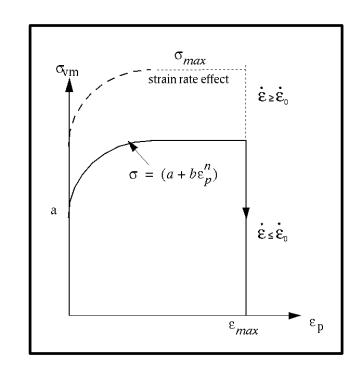
b = 硬化模量

n = 硬化指数

c = 应变率系数

ὲ = 应变率

 $\dot{\varepsilon}_{0}$ = 参考应变率



/MAT/LAW2 或/MAT/JOHNS: 弹塑性



/MAT/LAW2 OR /MAT/PLAS_JOHNS: 如何得到相关的材料参数?

如果应力与应变曲线数据不可用会怎样?如果没有温度或应变率敏感:

$$\sigma = (a + b \epsilon_p^n)$$

- 使用 I_{flag} = 1, 输入以下数据:
 - Yield Stress, σ_{v}
 - Engineering Ultimate Tensile Stress (UTS), $\sigma_{\!\scriptscriptstyle \rm U}$
 - Engineering Strain @ UTS, $\varepsilon_{\it UTS}$
 - Johnson Cook材料参数 b 和 n, 会自动在模型初始化文件中自动计算出

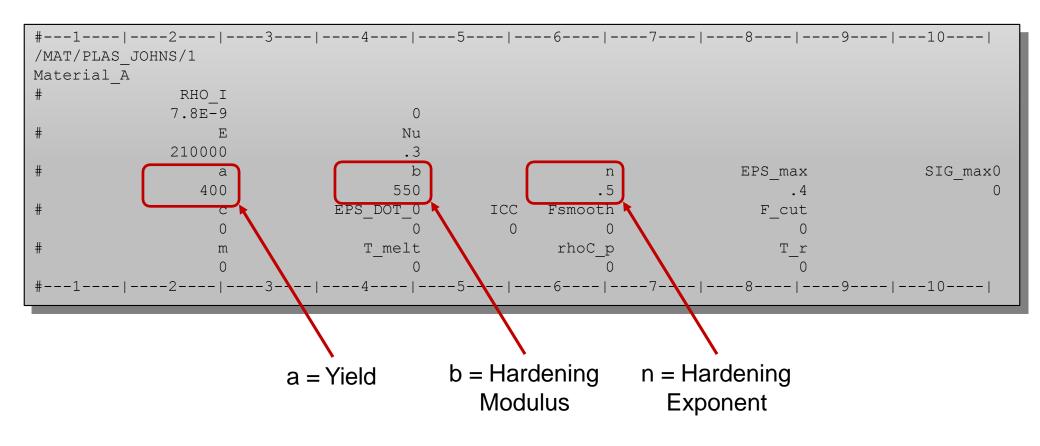
$$a = \sigma_y$$

$$b = \frac{\sigma_u}{n \, \varepsilon_u^{(n-1)}} \qquad n = \frac{\sigma_u \varepsilon_u}{\sigma_u - \sigma_v}$$

/MAT/LAW2 或 /MAT/JOHNS: 低碳钢示例



低碳钢材料本构

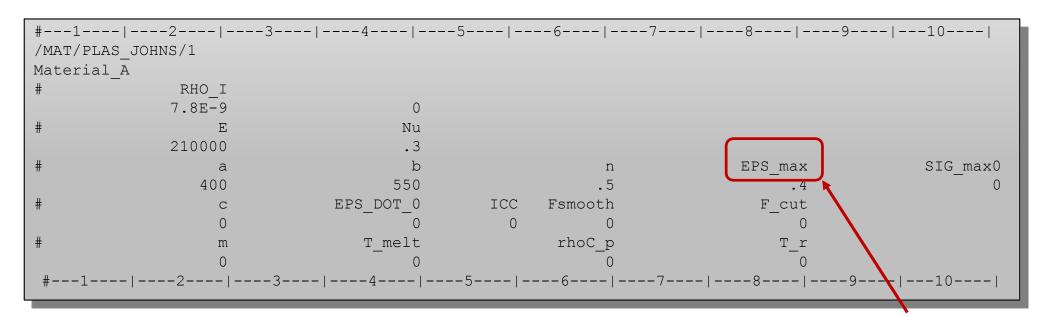


/MAT/LAW2或/MAT/JOHNS: 低碳钢示例



带有失效的低碳钢材料本构

当一个积分点达到ε_pmax最大塑性应变时,单元发生失效

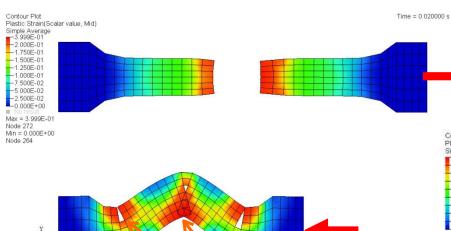


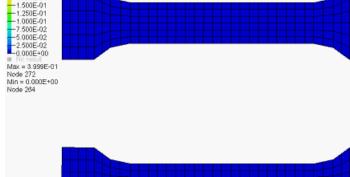
/MAT/LAW2 或 /MAT/JOHNS: 低碳钢示例



Time = 0.0000000 s

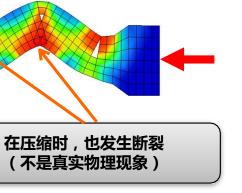
带有失效模型的低碳钢拉伸和压缩试验

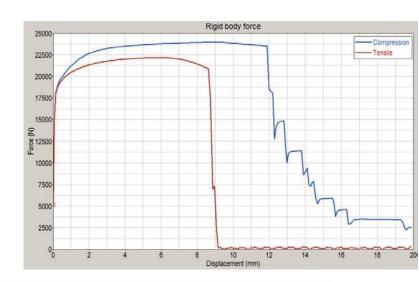




Plastic Strain(Scalar value, Mid)

Simple Average 3.999E-01 2.000E-01 1.750E-01





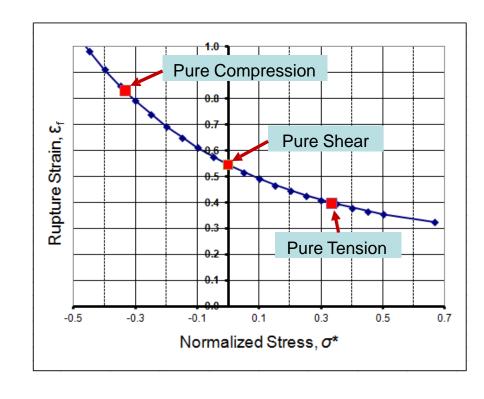


/MAT/LAW2 OR /MAT/PLAS_JOHNS: 失效模型设置

- 使用JOHSON -COOK /FAIL/JOHNSON 失效模型,用于模拟 Johnson-Cook材料模型失效。需要做相应的材料失效实验: Compression, Shear, and Tension
- Johnson-Cook 失效模型的应变定义:
 - $\varepsilon_1 = [D_1 + D_2 \exp(D_3 \sigma^*)][1 + D_4 \ln(\varepsilon^*)][1 + D_5 T^*]$

•
$$\sigma^* = \underline{\sigma_m}$$
 and $\varepsilon^* = \underline{\dot{\varepsilon}}$

• $\sigma_n = (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)/3$ mean stress (or pressure)

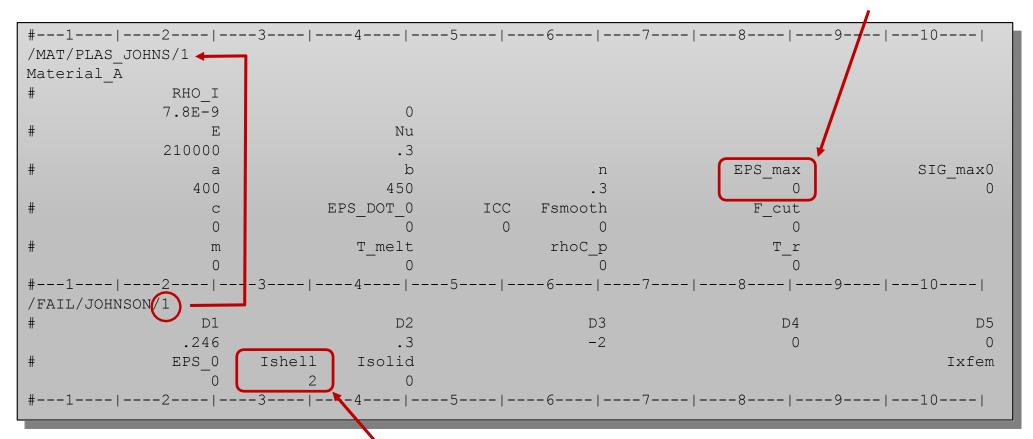


/MAT/LAW2或/MAT/JOHNS: 低碳钢示例



通过 /FAIL/JOHNSON 卡片来定义单元失效

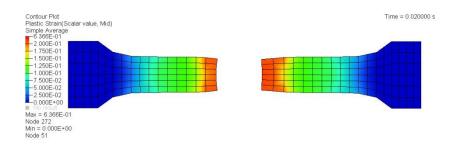
不需要定义

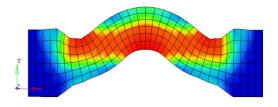


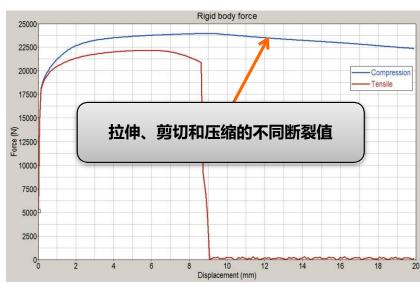
/MAT/LAW2或/MAT/JOHNS: 低碳钢示例

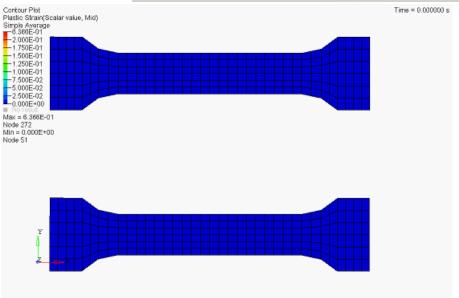


使用了单独的失效卡片的模型









/MAT/LAW27 或/MAT/PLAS_BRIT: 弹塑脆性



使用Johnson-Cook材料模型的各向同性弹塑性材料,仅在壳单元中定义为各向异性脆性失效模式

屈服表面的定义与Johnson-Cook模型一样

在每个主方向上破坏和断裂可由4个参数表达

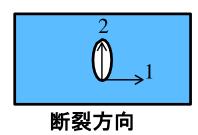
 \mathcal{E}_t = 初始拉伸失效应变

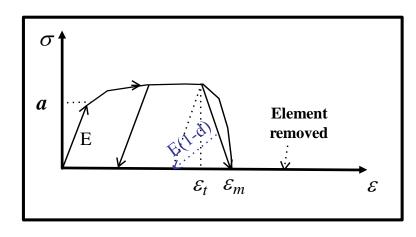
 $\mathcal{E}_m =$ 最大拉伸应变,取决于 d_{max}

d_{max}= 最大破坏因子

 \mathcal{E}_f = 删除单元的最大拉伸应变

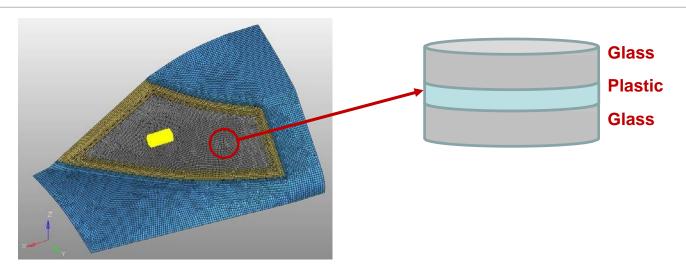
适用于玻璃的脆性失效建模





/MAT/LAW27 或 /MAT/PLAS_BRIT: 安全玻璃示例

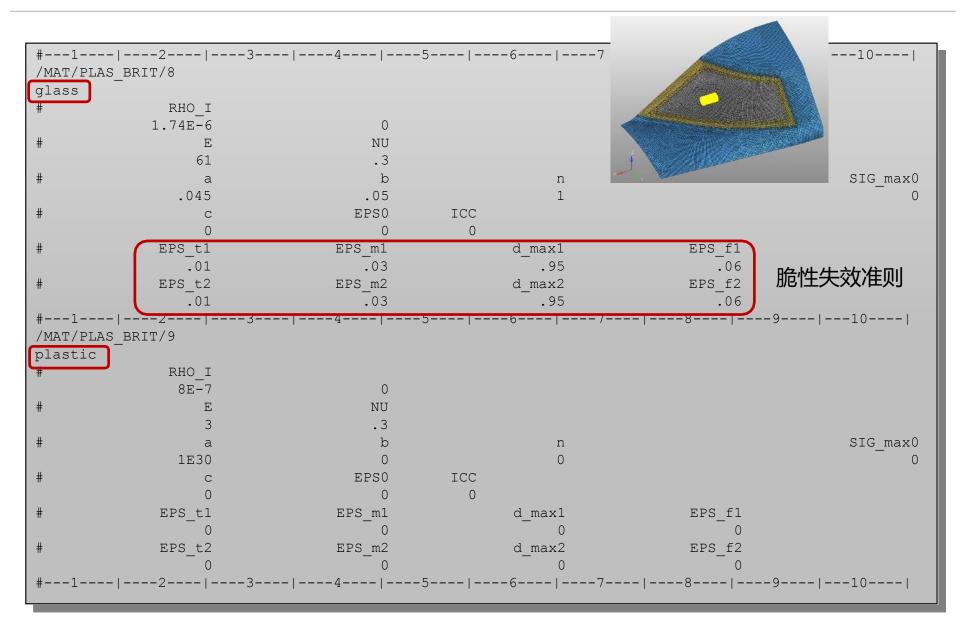




| /PF | ROP/SH_SAN | IDW/3000005 | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-------|----|
| win | ndshield | | | | | | | |
| # | Ishell | Ismstr | | | | | | |
| | 24 | 0 | | | | | | |
| # | | hm | hf | hr | | dm | | dn |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| # | N | Istrain | Thick | Ashear | | Ithick | Iplas | |
| | 3 | 1 | 4.5 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | |
| # | | Vx | Vy | Vz | Skew ID | Iorth | Ipos | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | _ 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| # | | Phi | t | Z | mat_ID | | | |
| | | 0 | 2.0 | 0 | 8 | Glass | | |
| | | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 9 | Plastic | | |
| | | 0 | 2.0 | 0 | 8 | Glass | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

/MAT/LAW27 或 /MAT/PLAS_BRIT: 安全玻璃示例





/MAT/PLAS_TAB 或 /MAT/LAW36: 弹塑性材料本构



各向同性弹塑性材料

用户自定义函数真实应力-应变曲线

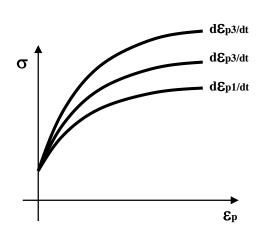
适用于实体/壳单元

材料弹性阶段,应力-应变曲线由杨氏模量和泊松比确定

指定任意应变率下的材料塑性曲线

应力-应变曲线的线性插值

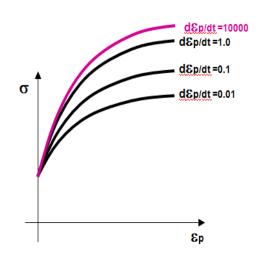
- 对于给定应变率
- 对于给定塑性应变



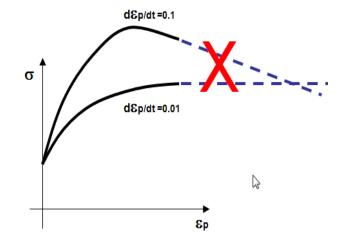
/MAT/PLAS TAB 或/MAT/LAW36: 弹塑性平板



为了避免在应变计算中得到较差的曲线外插,可以在模型中加入一个高应变率数值定义的虚拟曲线



必须定义此曲线以保证在可能的最大工作应变区间内曲线之间不会出现交叉,否则可能计算错误。



/MAT/PLAS TAB 或/MAT/LAW36: 弹塑性平板



破坏和断裂的四个参数

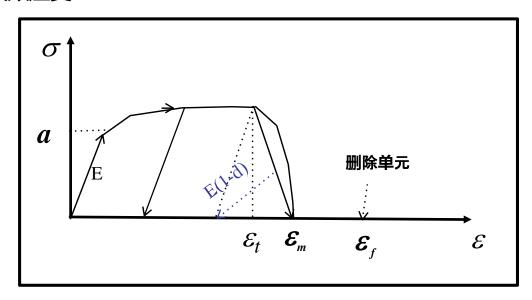
 ϵ_p^{max} 是在任何载荷(拉伸、剪切和压缩)作用下,删除单元的最大塑性应变

ε,是初始拉伸失效应变,曲线中从此点开始的应力值按因子(下式)减小,其中ε,是最大主应变

$$\sigma = \sigma(\frac{\mathcal{E}_m - \mathcal{E}_1}{\mathcal{E}_m - \mathcal{E}_t})$$

ε , 是最大拉伸失效应变。失效时, 应力值为0, 但是不删除单元

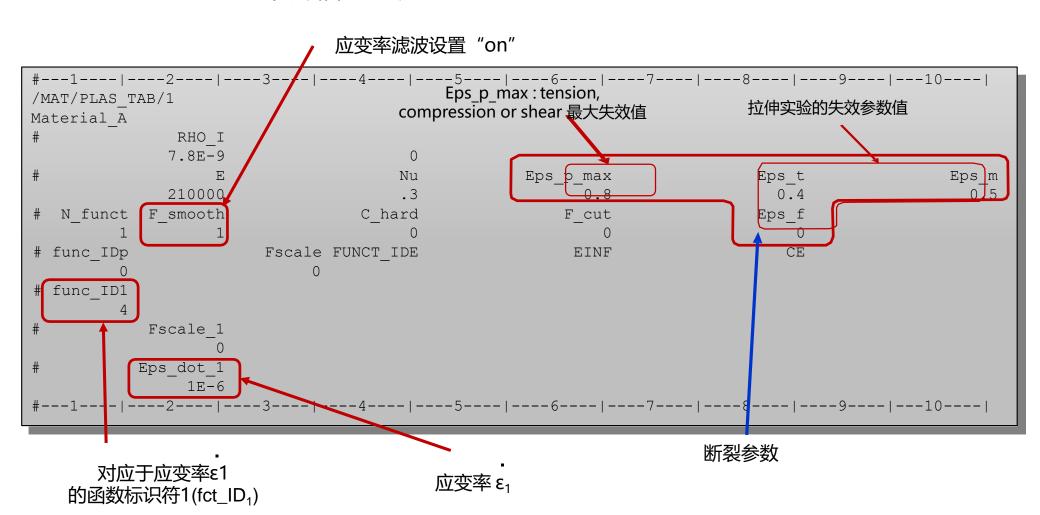
ε,单元删除的拉伸失效应变



/MAT/PLAS TAB 或/MAT/LAW36: 弹塑性平板



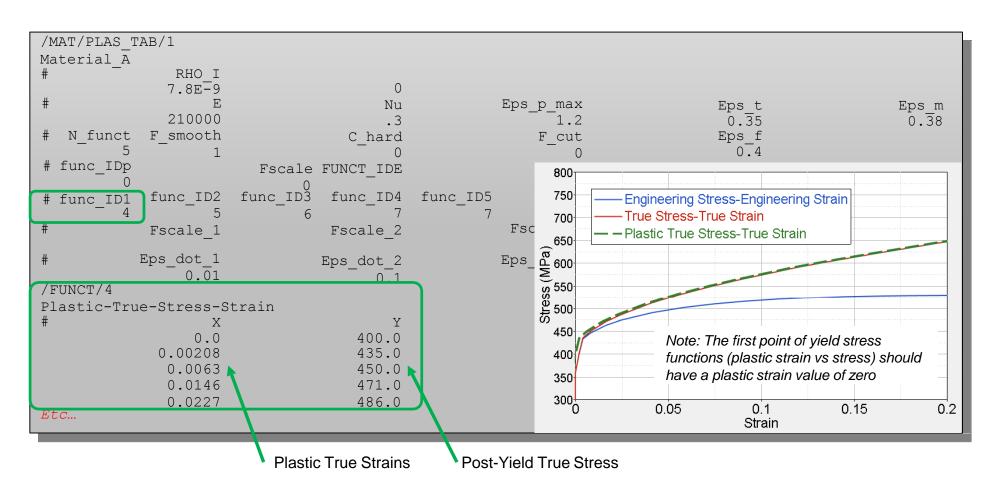
/MAT/PLAS_TAB 卡片信息示例



/MAT/PLAS TAB 或/MAT/LAW36: 弹塑性平板



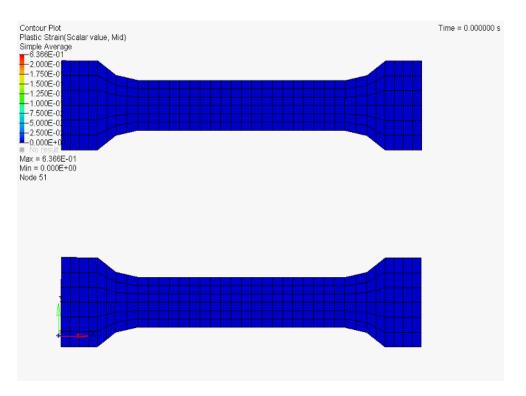
/MAT/PLAS_TAB OR /MAT/LAW36: YIELD STRESS FUNCTIONS

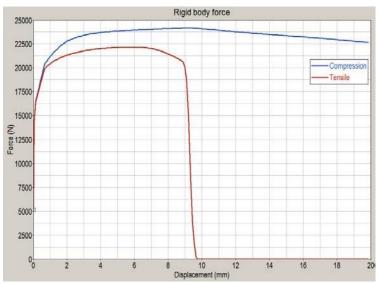


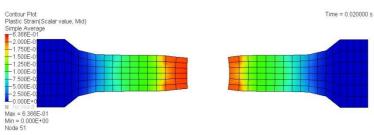
/MAT/PLAS_TAB 或/MAT/LAW36: 低碳钢示例

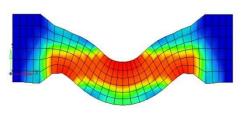


在卡片信息中使用失效准则的结果





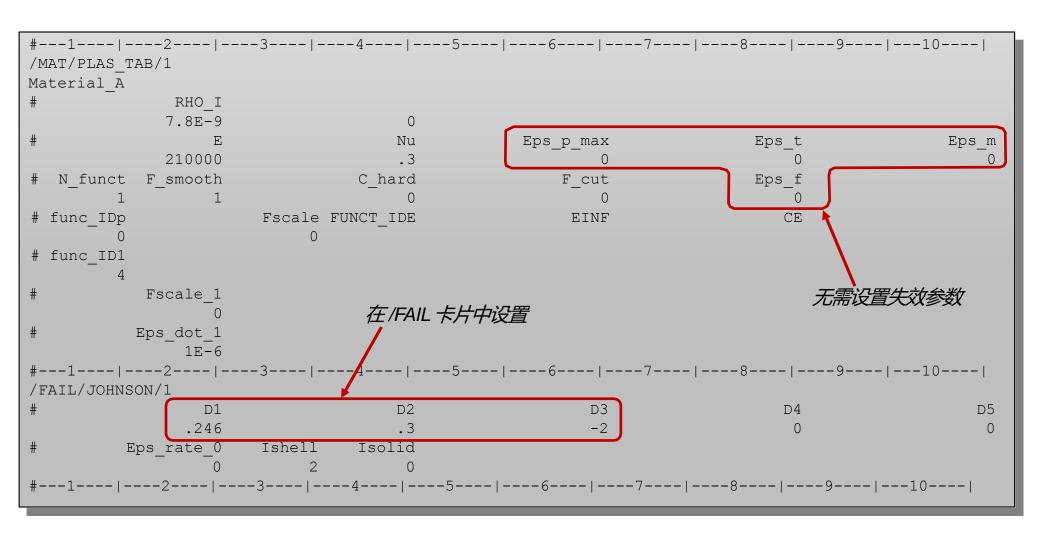




/MAT/PLAS_TAB 或/MAT/LAW36: 弹塑性平板



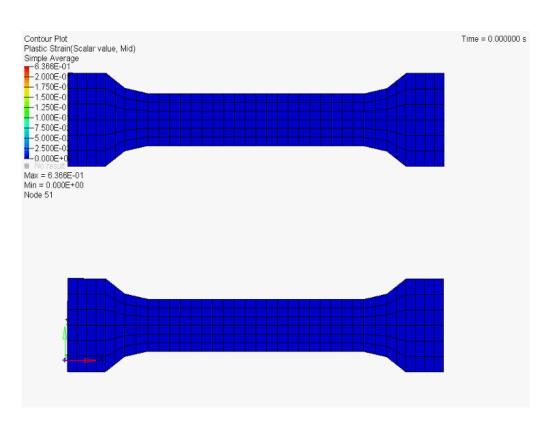
使用Johnson Cook 失效模型的/MAT/PLAS_TAB 卡片信息示例

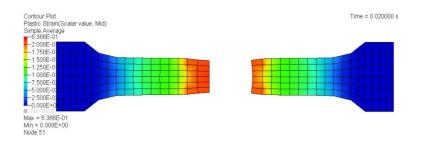


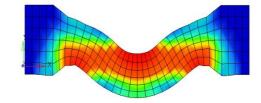
/MAT/PLAS_TAB 或 /MAT/LAW36: 低碳钢示例

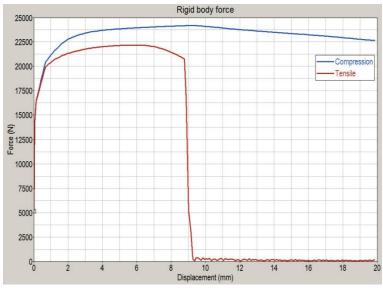


在卡片信息中使用失效准则的结果







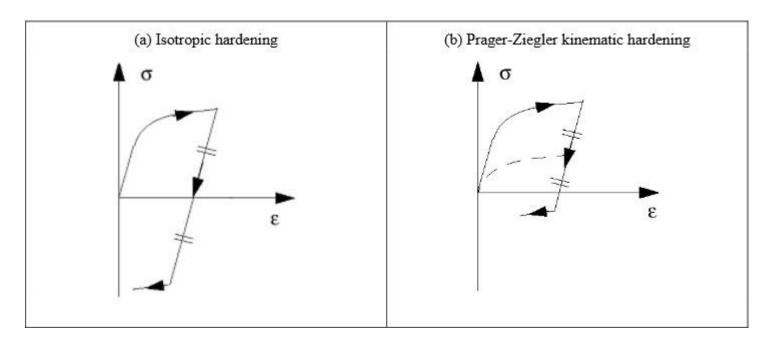


/MAT/PLAS TAB 或 /MAT/LAW36: 硬化参数



在/MAT/PLAS_TAB中,通过Chard 改变参数模拟不同的硬化模型:

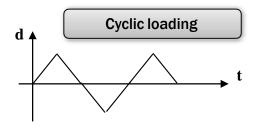
- 各向同性
- Prager-Ziegler
- 两者之间的插值

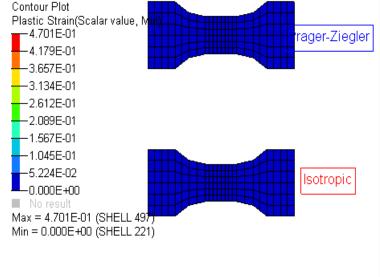


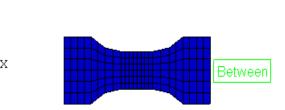
/MAT/PLAS TAB 或/MAT/LAW36: 硬化参数

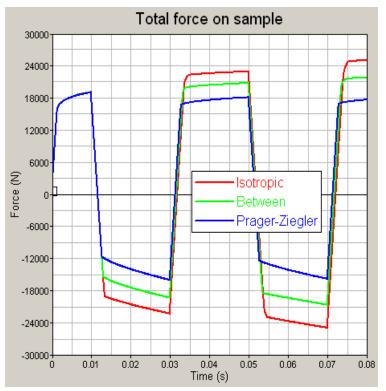


循环加载(拉伸-压缩)动画



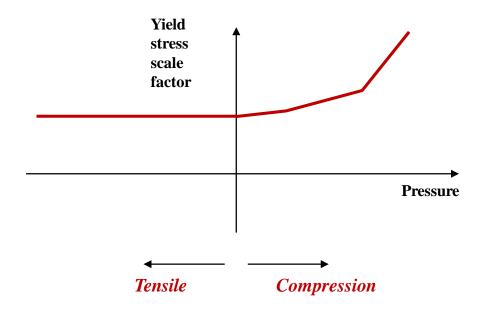






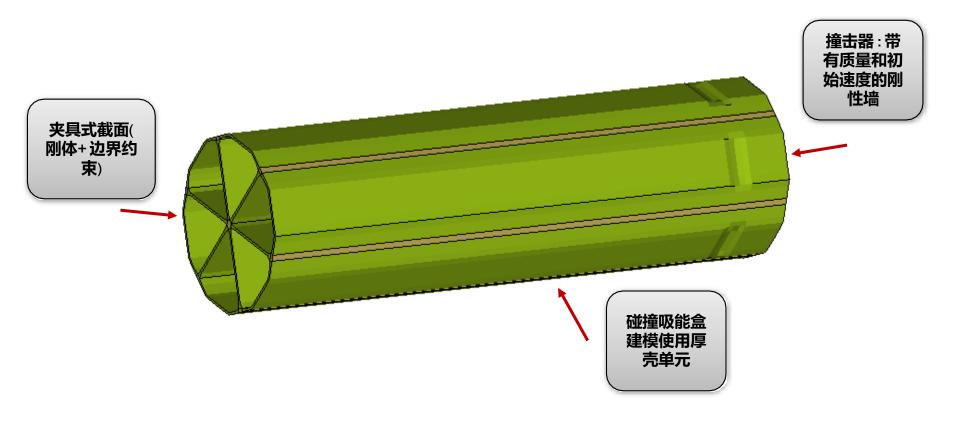


如果屈服应力和压力相关,可以通过fct_ID_p函数施加一个缩放系数函数 fct_ID_p用于区分某些材料的拉伸和压缩行为



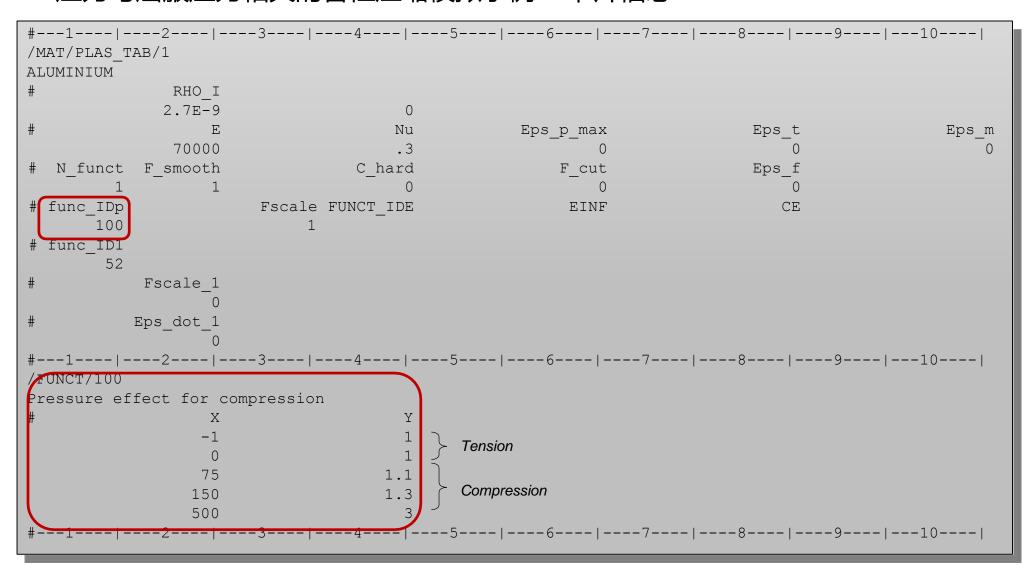


压力与屈服应力相关的管柱压缩模拟示例:





压力与屈服应力相关的管柱压缩模拟示例 - 卡片信息:

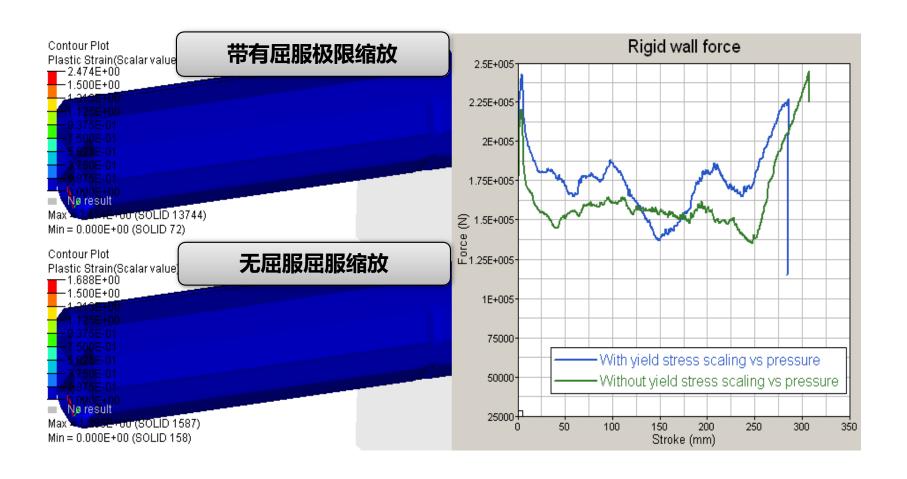




压力与屈服应力相关的管柱压缩模拟示例计算结果 带有屈服极限缩放 压缩力的数值会更大 带有屈服极限缩放 Rigid wall force Contour Plot Plastic Strain(Scalar value) 2.5E+005 2.474E+00 2.25E+005-2E+005-1.75E+005 Nø result 2 1.5E+005 Min = 0.000E+00 (SOLID 72) Contour Plot 无屈服屈服缩放 1.25E+005 Plastic Strain(Scalar value) 1 -1.688E+0Ò 1E+005 75000° -With yield stress scaling vs pressure 50000- Without yield stress scaling vs pressure Nø result 25000-50 200 100 150 250 300 350 Min = 0.000E + 00 (SOLID 158)Stroke (mm)



压力与屈服应力相关的管柱压缩模拟示例计算结果





Q: 当使用Law36材料模型,用于描述一个塑性定律的行为时,需要在横坐标上的输入什么值?

A: Law36需要在横坐标上输入塑性的真应变值。纵坐标为真实应力。



/MAT/OGDEN 或 /MAT/LAW42 : Ogden, Mooney-Rivlin

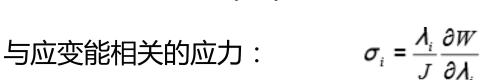


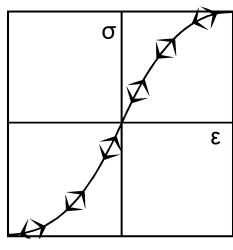
超弹性行为(非线性弹性)

通常用于聚合物和弹性体的建模

应力--应变曲线以应变能函数W为基础:

$$W\big(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3\big) = \sum_p \frac{\mu_p}{\alpha_p} \left(\overline{\lambda}_1^{\alpha_p} + \overline{\lambda}_2^{\alpha_p} + \overline{\lambda}_3^{\alpha_p} - 3 \right) + \frac{K}{2} (J-1)^2$$





Nonlinear-Elastic

Mooney-Rivlin 给出应变能

$$W = C_{10}(I_1 - 3) + C_{01}(I_2 - 3)$$

其中:
$$\mu_1 = 2 \cdot C_{10}$$
$$\mu_2 = -2 \cdot C_{01}$$
$$\alpha_1 = 2$$

 $a_2 = -2$

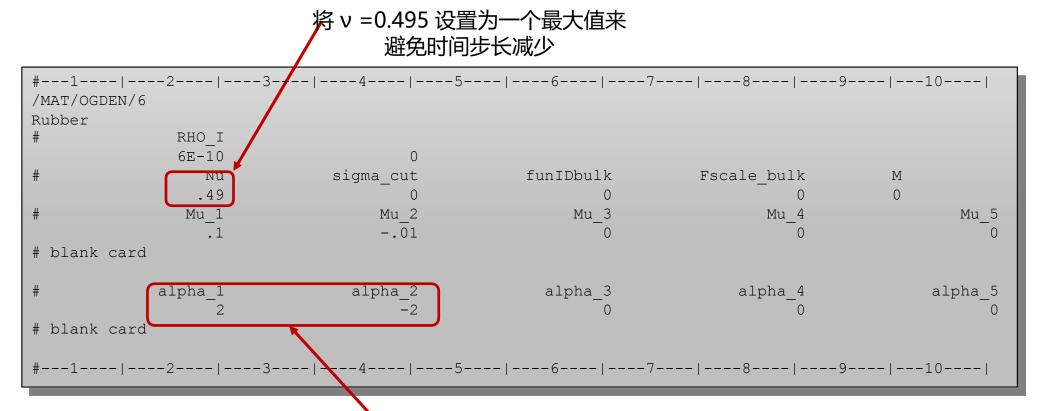
Note:

C10 和 C01 的材料参数是通过材料实验得到的。

/MAT/OGDEN 或/MAT/LAW42 : Ogden, Mooney-Rivlin



超弹性材料卡片信息示例:



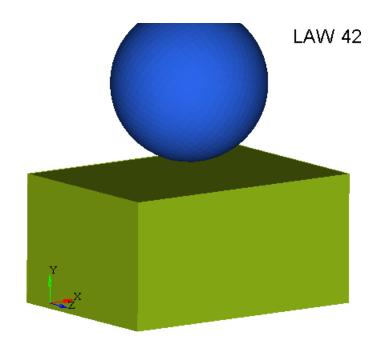
依据Mooney-Rivlin分别将 α_1 和 α_2 设置为 2, -2

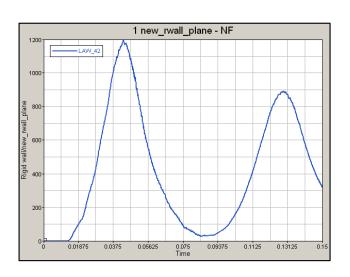
/MAT/OGDEN或/MAT/LAW42 : Ogden, Mooney-Rivlin



相应属性的最佳应用:

- HEPH实体单元公式 (I_{solid} = 24)
- 拉格朗日类型的总应变 (I_{smstr} = 10)
- 高级切线模量估算 (I_{HKT} = 2)





/MAT/FOAM_TAB 或 /MAT/LAW70: 可输入曲线泡沫材料本构 🔷 Altair



粘弹性行为

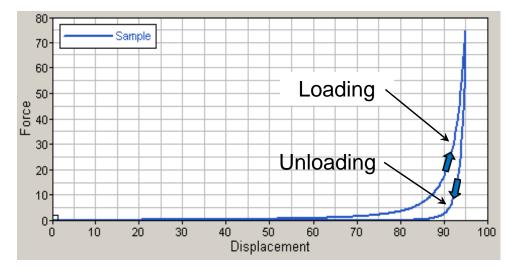
根据应变率函数定义的应力—应变曲线

卸载行为的定义如下:

- 曲线
- 滞回参数



- 粘弹性行为
- 较大的压缩比例
- 复杂的应力-应变响应:
 - 压缩加载和卸载曲线是不同的
 - 材料的压缩相应和拉伸相应是不同的
- 带孔洞的泡沫赋予各向同性材料属性



Compression Loading and Unloading Curves



/处于压缩状态时compression, 应力-应变曲线行为的定义为:

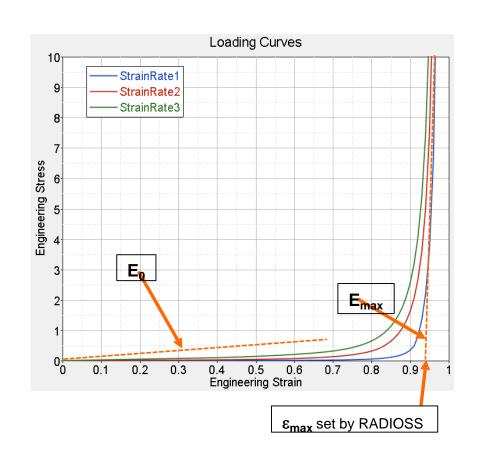
- 加载:根据应变速率函数定义应力应变
- 卸荷:按应变率函数定义应力应变 或者 通过滞后参数 , "形状"和 "Hys"

/ 处于拉伸状态时tension, 应力-应变曲线行为的定义为:

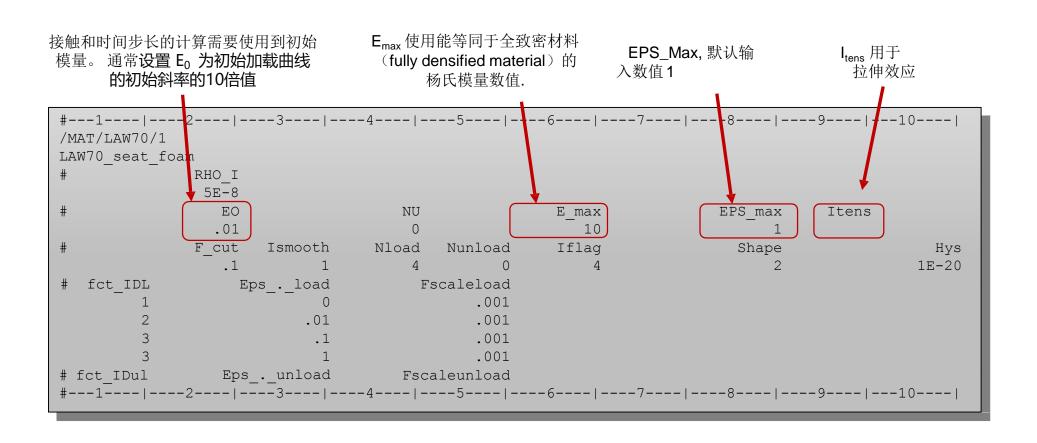
- 压缩与拉伸状态间有相同的行为(Itens = 0)
- 压缩和拉伸状态间有不同行为,是基于对一个压缩曲线进行尺度的调节得到 (Itens = 1)



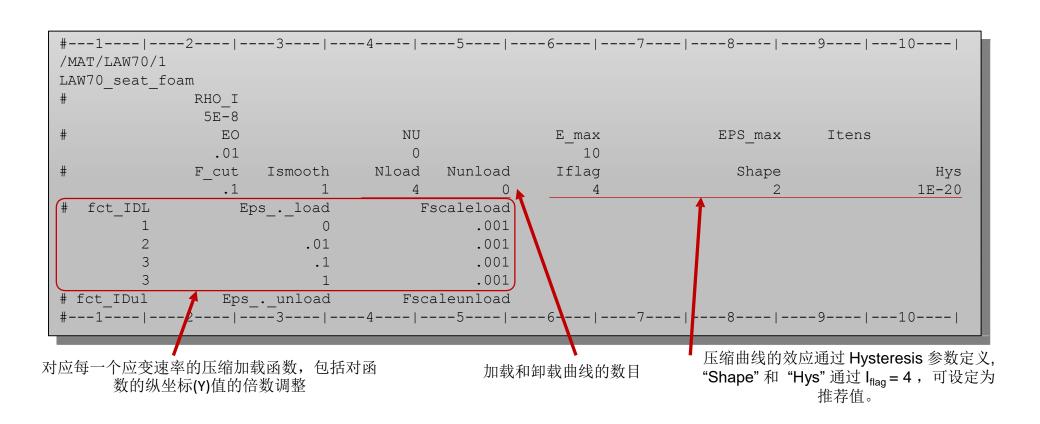
- 通过压缩实验,创造一个基于工程应力应变的加载曲线。
- 通过实验和误差数据得到 Shape 和 Hys 的参数 , 或者通过压缩实验的得到一个卸载曲线。
- 设置 E₀ 为初始加载曲线的初始斜率的10倍值。
- 设置默认数值 εmax(1) 和 设置 Emax数值 到 能反应出最大泡沫压缩量时的模量数值





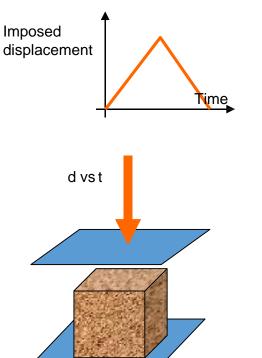








- 压缩实验的确立方式:
 - 力和位移曲线
 - 加载和卸载曲线
- 通过准静态或者更高的速率(高速率的实验是通过 drop tower 仪器来完成的)
- 对压缩实验施加的位移量应该达到最大值 (90 to 95%)
- 工程应力 vs. 应变曲线是通过力 vs. 位移(偏移) 曲线来确定

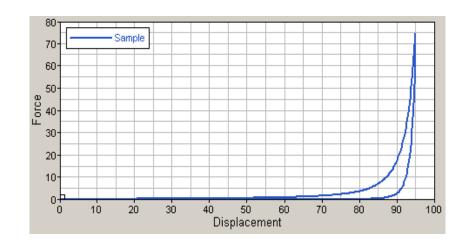


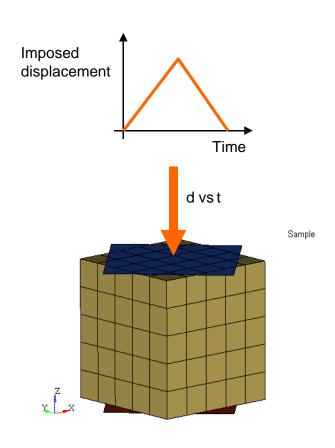


Drop tower for high speed compression test



- 建立一个具有代表性的测试模型标本
- 在测试中评估不同的应变率
- 不同应变率下的测试结果可以通过不同的力-位移 曲线来做验证

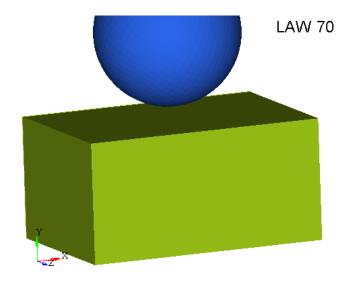


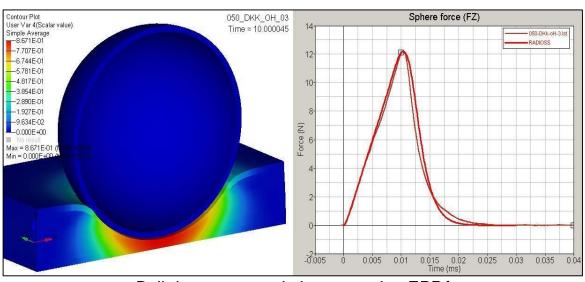




相应属性的推荐设置:

- Belytschko实体单元公式 (I_{solid} = 1 , or 17针对发生hourglass)
- 小应变(I_{smstr} = 11)





Ball drop test correlation example: EPP foam