# UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS FACULDADE DE ENGENHARIA MECÂNICA MODELAGEM TERMODINAMICAMENTE CONSISTENTE DE MATERIAIS

# Atividade 2 Propagação de uma trinca em uma barra 1D de seção variável

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#### 1 OBJETIVO

O objetivo desta atividade é verificar a propagação do dano em uma seção I tracionada na ausência de um dano concentrado inicial e através das equações de movimento e dano.

#### 2 METODOLOGIA

A equação 2.1 é referente a equação do movimento.

$$\rho_0 \ddot{u}_0 = di v_p [F(1 - \varphi)^2 K E] + \rho_0 f_0$$
(2.1)

No caso de um movimento quasi-estático e sem força de corpo, consideramos a aceleração e o termo  $\rho_0 f_0$  como sendo nulos como mostra a equação 2.2.

$$0 = di v_p [F(1 - \varphi)^2 KE]$$
 (2.2)

Fazendo a aproximação para pequenas deformações.

$$[F][E] \simeq [E] \tag{2.3}$$

Substituindo a equação 2.3 na equação 2.2

$$0 = di v_p [(1 - \varphi)^2 KE]$$

Aplicando resíduos ponderados para fazer a formulação fraca primeiramente

$$0 = \int_{\Omega} di v_p [(1 - \varphi)^2 KE] w(p) d\Omega$$

Aplicando integração por partes

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} (1 - \varphi)^2 C : \epsilon(u_0) N w(p) dS - \int_{\Omega} [(1 - \varphi)^2 K E] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} d\Omega = 0$$

Consideramos o termo de fronteira como sendo o vetor força  $\hat{f}$ .

$$\hat{f} = \int_{\partial \Omega} (1 - \varphi)^2 C : \epsilon(u_0) N w(p) dS$$

Forçamos o vetor força como sendo igual a força no último nó como mostrado no vetor 2.4 de tamanho nx1 sendo n o número de nós.

$$\hat{f} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ -1000 \end{bmatrix}_{nx1}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} [(1 - \varphi_{n-1})^2 K \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial p}] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} d\Omega = \hat{f}$$
(2.4)

Tornando a formulação unidimensional, encontramos:

$$\int_{L} \int_{\Omega(p_{1})} [(1-\varphi_{n-1})^{2} K \frac{\partial u_{n}}{\partial p}] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} dp_{1} dp_{2} dp_{3} = \hat{f}$$

$$\int_{L} [(1-\varphi_{n-1})^{2} K \frac{\partial u_{n}}{\partial p}] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} dp_{1} \int_{\Omega(p_{1})} dp_{2} dp_{3} = \hat{f}$$

$$\int_{L} [(1-\varphi_{n-1})^{2} K \frac{\partial u_{n}}{\partial p}] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} dp_{1} A(p_{1}) = \hat{f}$$

Sendo K e A consideradas constantes no elemento:

$$KA \int_{L} [(1 - \varphi_{n-1})^{2} \frac{\partial u_{n}}{\partial p}] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} dp_{1} = \hat{f}$$

$$[K_{g}] = A_{i=1}^{nel} [K_{e}]$$

$$[K_{g}] [\hat{u}] = \hat{f}$$

$$[K_{e}] = KA^{e} \int_{L} (1 - [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}])^{2} [B]^{T} [B] dp$$

$$[K_e] = \frac{KA^e}{L^e} \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - [N]\hat{\varphi})^2 [B]^T [B] det(J) d\xi$$
 (2.5)

Para um elemento unidimensional de três nós:

$$[N] = \left[\frac{-1}{2}\xi(1-\xi), (1-\xi^2), \frac{1}{2}\xi(1+\xi)\right]$$
$$[B] = \left[\frac{-1}{2} + \xi, -2\xi, \frac{1}{2} + \xi\right]$$
$$det(J) = [B] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Apresentando a equação do dano (2.6).

$$\lambda_1 \dot{\varphi} = di \, v_p [g_c \gamma \nabla_p \varphi_0] + (1 - \varphi_0) K |E|^2 - \frac{g_c}{\gamma} \varphi_0 \tag{2.6}$$

Discretizando o termo do dano em relação ao tempo, encontramos (2.7).

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{\varphi_{n} - \varphi_{n-1}}{\Delta t}$$
 (2.7)
$$\lambda_{1} \frac{\varphi_{n} - \varphi_{n-1}}{\Delta t} = div_{p}[g_{c}\gamma \nabla_{p}\varphi_{n}] + (1 - \varphi_{n-1})K|E|^{2} - \frac{g_{c}}{\gamma}\varphi_{n}$$

$$\varphi_{n} - \varphi_{n-1} = \frac{\Delta t}{\lambda_{1}}div_{p}[g_{c}\gamma \nabla_{p}\varphi_{n}] + \frac{\Delta tK|E|^{2}}{\lambda_{1}}(1 - \varphi_{n-1}) - \frac{g_{c}\Delta t}{\gamma\lambda_{1}}\varphi_{n}$$

$$\varphi_{n} + \frac{g_{c}\Delta t}{\gamma\lambda_{1}}\varphi_{n} - \frac{g_{c}\gamma\Delta t}{\lambda_{1}}div_{p}[\nabla_{p}\varphi_{n}] = \varphi_{n-1} + \frac{\Delta tK|E|^{2}}{\lambda_{1}}(1 - \varphi_{n-1})$$

$$\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n}wd\Omega + \int_{\Omega}\frac{g_{c}\Delta t}{\gamma\lambda_{1}}\varphi_{n}wd\Omega - \int_{\Omega}\frac{g_{c}\gamma\Delta t}{\lambda_{1}}div_{p}[\nabla_{p}\varphi_{n}]wd\Omega =$$

$$\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n-1}wd\Omega + \int_{\Omega}\frac{\Delta tK|E|^{2}}{\lambda_{1}}(1 - \varphi_{n-1})wd\Omega$$

$$\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n}wd\Omega + \frac{g_{c}\Delta t}{\gamma\lambda_{1}}\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n}wd\Omega - \frac{g_{c}\gamma\Delta t}{\lambda_{1}}\int_{\Omega}div_{p}[\nabla_{p}\varphi_{n}]wd\Omega =$$

$$\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n-1}wd\Omega + \frac{\Delta tK}{\lambda_{1}}\int_{\Omega}|E|^{2}(1 - \varphi_{n-1})wd\Omega$$

$$\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n}wd\Omega + \frac{g_{c}\Delta t}{\gamma\lambda_{1}}\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n}wd\Omega - \frac{g_{c}\gamma\Delta t}{\lambda_{1}}[\int_{\partial\Omega}[\nabla_{p}\varphi_{n}.N]wdS - \int_{\Omega}[\nabla_{p}\varphi_{n}]\frac{dw(p)}{dp}d\Omega] =$$

$$\int_{\Omega}\varphi_{n-1}wd\Omega + \frac{\Delta tK}{\lambda_{1}}\int_{\Omega}|E|^{2}(1 - \varphi_{n-1})wd\Omega$$

Sendo o fluxo no contorno nulo como mostra na equação (2.8).

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} [\nabla_p \varphi_n. N] w dS = 0 \tag{2.8}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \varphi_{n} w d\Omega + \frac{g_{c} \Delta t}{\gamma \lambda_{1}} \int_{\Omega} \varphi_{n} w d\Omega + \frac{g_{c} \gamma \Delta t}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{\Omega} [\nabla_{p} \varphi_{n}] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} d\Omega] = \int_{\Omega} \varphi_{n-1} w d\Omega + \frac{\Delta t K}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{\Omega} |E|^{2} (1 - \varphi_{n-1}) w d\Omega$$

Fazendo a formulação unidimensional

$$\int_{L}\int_{\Omega(p_{1})}\varphi_{n}wdp_{1}dp_{2}dp_{3}+\frac{g_{c}\Delta t}{\gamma\lambda_{1}}\int_{L}\int_{\Omega(p_{1})}\varphi_{n}wdp_{1}dp_{2}dp_{3}+\frac{g_{c}\gamma\Delta t}{\lambda_{1}}\int_{L}\int_{\Omega(p_{1})}[\bigtriangledown_{p}\varphi_{n}]\frac{dw(p)}{dp}dp_{1}dp_{2}dp_{3}=\\ \int_{L}\int_{\Omega(p_{1})}\varphi_{n-1}wdp_{1}dp_{2}dp_{3}+\frac{\Delta tK}{\lambda_{1}}\int_{L}\int_{\Omega(p_{1})}|E|^{2}(1-\varphi_{n-1})wdp_{1}dp_{2}dp_{3}$$

$$\begin{split} \int_{L} A \varphi_{n} w dp_{1} + \frac{g_{c} \Delta t}{\gamma \lambda_{1}} \int_{L} A \varphi_{n} w dp_{1} + \frac{g_{c} \gamma \Delta t}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{L} A [\nabla_{p} \varphi_{n}] \frac{dw(p)}{dp} dp_{1} = \\ \int_{L} A \varphi_{n-1} w dp_{1} + \frac{\Delta t K}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{L} A |E|^{2} (1 - \varphi_{n-1}) w dp_{1} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} A \int_{L} [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] [N] [\hat{w}] dp_{1} + \frac{Ag_{c}\Delta t}{\gamma\lambda_{1}} \int_{L} [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] [N] [\hat{w}] dp_{1} + \frac{Ag_{c}\gamma\Delta t}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{L} [B] [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] [B] [\hat{w}] dp_{1} = \\ A \int_{L} [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}] [N] [\hat{w}] dp_{1} + \frac{A\Delta tK}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{L} [B] [\hat{u}_{n}]^{2} (1 - [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}]) [N] [\hat{w}] dp_{1} \end{split}$$

$$A \int_{L} [N]^{T} [N] dp_{1} [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] + \frac{Ag_{c} \Delta t}{\gamma \lambda_{1}} \int_{L} [N]^{T} [N] dp_{1} [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] + \frac{Ag_{c} \gamma \Delta t}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{L} [B]^{T} [B] dp_{1} [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] = A \int_{L} [N]^{T} [N] dp_{1} [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}] + \frac{A\Delta t K}{\lambda_{1}} \int_{L} [N]^{T} [[B] [\hat{u}_{n}]]^{2} (1 - [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}]) dp_{1} dp_{1} dp_{2} dp_{3} dp_{4} dp_{5} dp_{6} d$$

Parametrizando os termos, temos:

$$\begin{split} \frac{A}{L^e} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^T [N] d\xi [\hat{\varphi}_n] + \frac{Ag_c \Delta t}{L^e \gamma \lambda_1} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^T [N] d\xi [\hat{\varphi}_n] + \frac{Ag_c \gamma \Delta t}{\lambda_1 L^e} \int_{-1}^{1} [B]^T [B] d\xi [\hat{\varphi}_n] = \\ \frac{A}{L^e} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^T [N] d\xi [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}] + \frac{A\Delta t K}{\lambda_1 L^e} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^T [B] [\hat{u}_n]]^2 (1 - [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}]) d\xi \end{split}$$

Colocando o termo do dano  $[\hat{\varphi}_n]$  em evidência e somando as contribuições, encontramos:

$$\begin{split} [\frac{A}{L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [N] d\xi + \frac{Ag_{c} \Delta t}{L^{e} \gamma \lambda_{1}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [N] d\xi + \frac{Ag_{c} \gamma \Delta t}{\lambda_{1} L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [B]^{T} [B] d\xi] [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] = \\ \frac{A}{L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [N] d\xi [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}] + \frac{A\Delta t K}{\lambda_{1} L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [B] [\hat{u}_{n}]]^{2} (1 - [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}]) d\xi \\ K_{e_{2}} = \frac{A}{L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [N] d\xi + \frac{Ag_{c} \Delta t}{L^{e} \gamma \lambda_{1}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [N] d\xi + \frac{Ag_{c} \gamma \Delta t}{\lambda_{1} L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [B]^{T} [B] d\xi \\ \hat{f}_{2} = \frac{A}{L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [N] d\xi [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}] + \frac{A\Delta t K}{\lambda_{1} L^{e}} \int_{-1}^{1} [N]^{T} [B] [\hat{u}_{n}]]^{2} (1 - [N] [\hat{\varphi}_{n-1}]) d\xi \\ [K_{g_{2}}] = A_{i=1}^{nel} [K_{e_{2}}] \\ [K_{g_{2}}] [\hat{\varphi}_{n}] = \hat{f}_{2} \end{split}$$

#### 3 RESULTADOS

A figura (3.1) mostra a evolução do dano ao longo dos nós. Percebe-se que a mudança da geometria entre os elementos gera um fator concentrador de tensões que aumenta o dano de maneira abrupta.

Além disso, o dano é quase que constante ao longo da "alma" (parte central) da barra, com picos apenas na região de mudança de geometria. Na figura (3.2) o dano tem um progresso quase que linear, acelerando o rompimento do material nas últimas iterações.

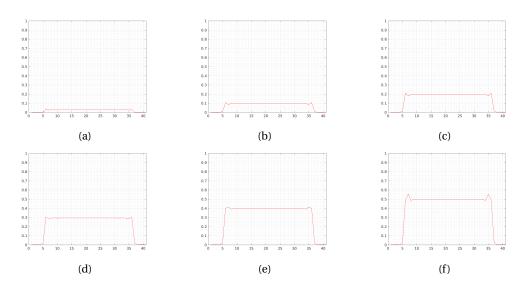


Figura 3.1: Evolução da trinca

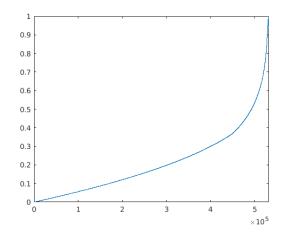


Figura 3.2: Progresso do dano ao longo das iterações

#### 4 CONCLUSÃO

No caso estudado sem dano inicial e com seção de barra variável, o dano se concentra na região de mudança de área e se mantém quase que constante ao longo da alma da barra.

#### **ANEXO**

```
area = ones(nel,1);
base = 1:0.1*nel;
base_2 = 0.9*nel+1:nel;
delta_t = 1e-3;
gamma = L/(2*nel);
area(base) = 10;
area(base_2) = 10;
g_c = 2700;
lambda = 1e-100;
L_e = L/(2*nel);
n = 5; % gaussian points
for i = 1:2*nel+1
coord(i,1) = i; % number of nodes
coord(i,2) = (i-1)*L/(2*nel); \% x-direction coordinate
end
% incidence matrix
inci = zeros(nel,6);
for i = 1:nel
inci(i,1) = i; %number of elements
inci(i,2) = 1; %material
inci(i,3) = 1; \% geometry
inci(i,4) = 2*i-1; %node 1
inci(i,5) = 2*i; %node 2
inci(i,6) = 2*i + 1; %node 3
end
%% material matrix
            %Е
                  rho nu
material = [200e9 7000 0.3; %steel [Pa] [kg/m3] []
            70e9 2700 0.27]; %aluminium
%% geometry matrix
nnos = size(coord,1); % number of nodes
if mod(nnos, 2) \sim 0
    k = (nnos+1)/2;
else
```

```
k = nnos/2;
end
phi_dane = zeros(nnos,1);
\% \ phi_dane(k,1) = 1e-2;
% boundary conditions matrix
    bc=[node | degrees of freedom | value]
%
% DOF 1 --> x
% DOF 2 --> y
\% DOF 3 --> z
\% DOF 4 --> ox
% DOF 5 --> oy
% DOF 6 --> oz
bc = [1 \ 1 \ 0;
    1 2 0];
% load matrix
Load=[nnos 1 1000];
% code
nbc = size(bc,1); % number of boundary conditions
nF = size(Load,1); % number of loads
% while loop
kk = 0;
conv = 0;
iter = 0;
max_value = zeros(100,1);
[x, w] = legendre\_set(n);
figure ( 'Name' , 'Crack_Bar' , 'NumberTitle' , 'off');
while conv == 0
```

```
iter = iter + 1;
pause(1e-6)
plot(phi_dane, 'r')
  xlim([0 nnos])
grid on
grid minor
 axis([0 nnos 0 1])
max_value(iter) = max(phi_dane);
% Calculando kg
alldof = 1:nnos; % degrees of freedom
kg = zeros(nnos); % global stiffness matrix pre-location
for i = 1: nel
    node_1 = inci(i,4); % first node
    node_2 = inci(i,5); % second node
    node_3 = inci(i,6); % second node
    x_1 = coord(node_1, 2);
    x_2 = coord(node_2, 2);
    x_3 = coord(node_3, 2);
   A = area(i);
    E = material(inci(i,2),1); % young's module
    loc = [node_1, node_2, node_3];
    ke = 0; % elemental stiffness matrix iniciation
    for j = 1 : n % gaussian quadrature integration
        e = x(j);
        peso = w(j);
       N = [-0.5*e*(1-e); (1-e^2); 0.5*e*(1+e)];
        B = [-0.5+e -2*e 0.5+e];
```

%

```
phi = phi_dane(loc,1); % elemental dane
        det_J = B*[x_1; x_2; x_3]; % Jacobian 3 nodes element
        ke = ke + peso*E*A/L_e*((1-N'*phi)^2)*B'*B*det_J;
    end
    kg(loc, loc) = kg(loc, loc) + ke;
end
freedof = alldof;
for k = 1: size(bc,1) % degrees of freedom
    freedof(bc(k,1)) = 0;
end
% Calculando F
F = zeros(nnos, 1);
for i = 1 : size(Load, 1)
    F(Load(i,1)) = Load(i,3);
end
u_n = zeros(size(F,1),1);
kg_aux = sparse(kg(logical(freedof), logical(freedof)));
% column & rows elimination
F_aux = sparse(F(logical(freedof),1)); % column & rows elimination
u_n(logical(freedof),1) = kg_aux\F_aux; % displacement vector
%% dano N-1
F_2 = zeros(nnos, 1);
for i = 1: nel
    node_1 = inci(i,4); % first node
    node_2 = inci(i,5); % second node
    node_3 = inci(i,6); % third node
```

```
x_1 = coord(node_1,2); % location first node
    x_2 = coord(node_2,2); % location second node
    x_3 = coord(node_3, 2);
   A = area(i);
    E = material(inci(i,2),1); % young's module
    loc = [node_1, node_2, node_3];
    fe = 0; % force vector iniciation
    for j = 1 : n % gaussian quadrature integration
        e = x(j);
        peso = w(j);
       N = [-0.5*e*(1-e); (1-e^2); 0.5*e*(1+e)];
        B = [-0.5+e -2*e 0.5+e];
        phi = phi_dane(loc,1); % elemental dane
        u_ele = u_n(loc, 1); \% elemental deformation
        det_J = B*[x_1; x_2; x_3]; % Jacobian 3 nodes element
        fe = fe + peso*(A/L_e*N*N'*phi*det_J +
        A * delta_t * E / (L_e*lambda) * N * (1 - N'*phi) *
        det_J * (B*u_ele)^2;
    end
    F_2(loc,1) = F_2(loc,1) + fe;
end
%% dano N
kg_2 = zeros(nnos);
for i = 1: nel
    node_1 = inci(i,4); % first node
    node_2 = inci(i,5); % second node
```

```
x_1 = coord(node_1,2); % location first node
    x_2 = coord(node_2,2); % location second node
    x_3 = coord(node_3, 2);
   A = area(i);
    E = material(inci(i,2),1); % young's module
    loc = [node_1, node_2, node_3];
    ke_2 = 0; % elemental stiffness matrix iniciation
    for j = 1 : n % gaussian quadrature integration
        e = x(j);
        peso = w(j);
        N = [-0.5*e*(1-e); (1-e^2); 0.5*e*(1+e)];
        B = [-0.5+e -2*e 0.5+e];
        det_J = B*[x_1; x_2; x_3]; \% Jacobian 3 nodes element
        ke_2 = ke_2 + peso*(A/L_e*(N*N'*det_J) +
        g_c*A*delta_t/(gamma*lambda*L_e)*(N*N'*det_J) +
        g_c*A*delta_t*gamma/(lambda*L_e)*(B'*B*det_J));
    end
    kg_2(loc, loc) = kg_2(loc, loc) + ke_2;
end
phi_n = zeros(size(F_2,1),1);
kg_2_aux = sparse(kg_2(logical(freedof),logical(freedof)));
% column & rows elimination
F_2_{aux} = sparse(F_2(logical(freedof), 1));
% column & rows elimination
phi_n(logical(freedof),1) = kg_2_aux\F_2_aux; % displacement vector
phi_dane = phi_dane + phi_n;
```

node\_3 = inci(i,6); % second node