

A Variational Framework for Phase-Field Fracture Modeling with Applications to Fragmentation, Desiccation, Ductile Failure, and Spallation

Dissertation Defense

Tianchen (Gary) Hu

Department of Mechanical Engineering & Materials Science
Pratt School of Engineering
Duke University

Committee: John Dolbow
 Wilkins Aquino
 Johann Guilleminot
 Manolis Viveakis
 Benjamin Spencer

July 15th, 2021

Overview

Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation

- Towards Ductile Fracture

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation

- Towards Ductile Fracture

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.

- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..

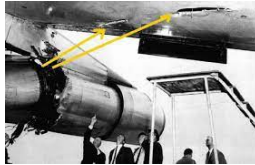
- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..



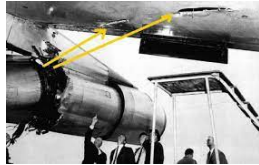
- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, **desiccation**, ductile failure, spallation, etc..



- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, **ductile failure**, spallation, etc..



- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, **spallation**, etc..



- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.

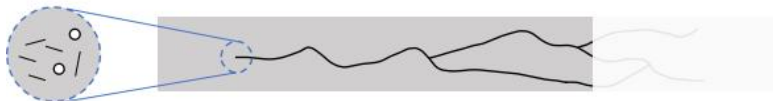
- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: **defects**, **nucleation**, propagation, branching, merging.



- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, **propagation**, branching, merging.



- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, **branching**, merging.

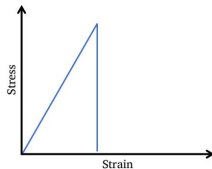


- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, **merging**.

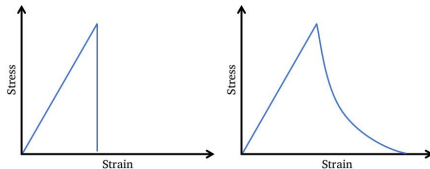


- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.
- To categorize fracture by **material response**:

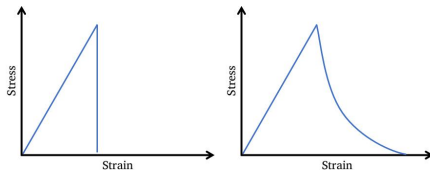
- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.
- To categorize fracture by **material response**:
 - brittle fracture: singularities, abrupt failure, tiny fracture process zone;



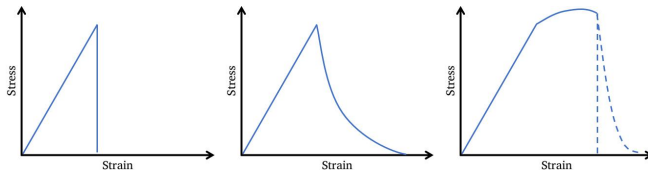
- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.
- To categorize fracture by **material response**:
 - brittle fracture: singularities, abrupt failure, tiny fracture process zone;
 - quasi-brittle fracture: softening, small fracture process zone;



- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.
- To categorize fracture by **material response**:
 - brittle fracture: singularities, abrupt failure, tiny fracture process zone;
 - quasi-brittle fracture: softening, small fracture process zone;
 - cohesive fracture: softening, large fracture process zone;



- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.
- To categorize fracture by **material response**:
 - brittle fracture: singularities, abrupt failure, tiny fracture process zone;
 - quasi-brittle fracture: softening, small fracture process zone;
 - cohesive fracture: softening, large fracture process zone;
 - ductile fracture: plastic deformation prior to fracture;
 - ...



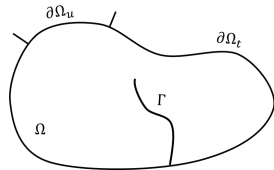
- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.
- To categorize fracture by **material response**:
 - brittle fracture: singularities, abrupt failure, tiny fracture process zone;
 - quasi-brittle fracture: softening, small fracture process zone;
 - cohesive fracture: softening, large fracture process zone;
 - ductile fracture: plastic deformation prior to fracture;
 - ...
- Coupling with other phenomena: dynamics, viscous dissipation, thermal effects, plasticity, creep, etc..

- Fracture is a common phenomenon in engineering applications.
- To characterize fracture by its **consequence**: fragmentation, desiccation, ductile failure, spallation, etc..
- To characterize fracture by its **development lifecycle**: defects, nucleation, propagation, branching, merging.
- To categorize fracture by **material response**:
 - brittle fracture: singularities, abrupt failure, tiny fracture process zone;
 - quasi-brittle fracture: softening, small fracture process zone;
 - cohesive fracture: softening, large fracture process zone;
 - ductile fracture: plastic deformation prior to fracture;
 - ...
- Coupling with other phenomena: dynamics, viscous dissipation, thermal effects, plasticity, creep, etc..

To date, fracture is still one of the most challenging phenomena to model and predict.

The permanent crack set Γ and its associated fracture energy

$$\Psi^f = \int_{\Gamma} \mathcal{G}_c \, dA$$



The permanent crack set Γ and its associated fracture energy

$$\Psi^f = \int_{\Gamma} \mathcal{G}_c \, dA$$

is approximated with

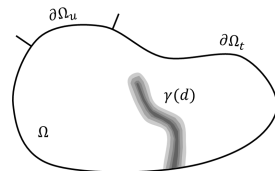
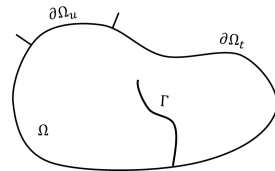
the crack surface density function $\gamma = \hat{\gamma}_l(d)$:

$$\Psi^f \approx \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{G}_c \gamma \, dV, \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{c_0 l} \left(\alpha + l^2 \nabla d \cdot \nabla d \right).$$

- $d \in [0, 1]$ is the phase field;
- $\alpha = \hat{\alpha}(d)$ is the crack geometric function, $\hat{\alpha}(0) = 0$, $\hat{\alpha}(1) = 1$;
- $g = \hat{g}(d)$ is the degradation function, $\hat{g}(0) = 1$, $\hat{g}(1) = 0$;
- c_0 is chosen such that

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{G}_c \gamma \, dV = \int_{\Gamma} \mathcal{G}_c \, dA.$$

For more details: [1].



Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation

- Towards Ductile Fracture

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation

- Towards Ductile Fracture

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation

- Towards Ductile Fracture

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation**

- Towards Ductile Fracture

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation

- Towards Ductile Fracture**

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

Introduction

- Background

- Phase-field approach to fracture

The Variational Framework

- Kinematics and Constraints

- Thermodynamics

- The variational statement

Applications

- Intergranular Fracture in Polycrystalline Materials

- Soil Desiccation

- Towards Ductile Fracture

Conclusions and Future Work

- Conclusions

- Future work

References

- [1] Blaise Bourdin, Gilles A Francfort, and Jean-Jacques Marigo.
The variational approach to fracture.
Journal of elasticity, 91(1):5–148, 2008.