有限单元相场法脆性断裂模拟

本案例通过有限元法求解弹性和相场方程,包含增量外部载荷。

微裂纹引发断裂过程其生长路径的预测对于工程结构和零部件的安全运行十分重要。 理解断裂的微观机理有助于帮助存在裂纹状缺陷的材料抵抗过早失效。断裂的理论基础基 于格里菲斯[1]和欧文[2]的早期著作。基于热力学框架,他们假设当裂纹尖端的弹性应变 能等于或大于产生两个新表面所需的能量时,现有裂纹开始不稳定扩展。

多年来,基于传统有限元法和边界元法的各种算法已经被开发出来,用于在一定程度上对裂缝进行建模和模拟。在这些经典的尖界面裂纹方法中,主要的困难在于裂纹路径的确定,裂纹在扩展过程中的扭结和分裂。通常通过假设基础物理条件加入本构模型中,或者使用一些非常繁琐和苛刻的算法。

由于相场建模的优越性和处理演化界面的自然方式,人们对用相场建模框架进行裂纹建模和模拟越来越感兴趣。在[3-11]中可以找到一些将相场模型应用于线弹性脆性断裂的例子。在[12-14]中给出了基于弹塑性材料的扩展。此外,相场模型还被用于分析内含流体的多孔介质的裂纹的扩展行为[15]。

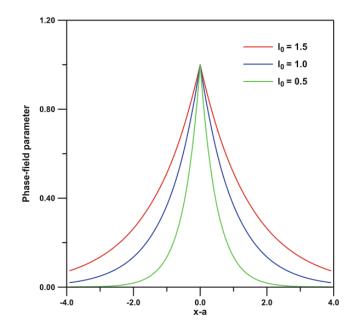
相场模型:

在本案例研究中,采用了[8,9,11]中提出的相场裂缝模型。在模型中,非守恒相场参量φ在零值(无损坏/无裂纹)和1(完全损坏/有裂纹)之间变化。这个概念是从早期的扩散断裂模型[16]中借用来的,并且与能够承受外加牵引力的面积损失有关。对于一维情况,它表示为:

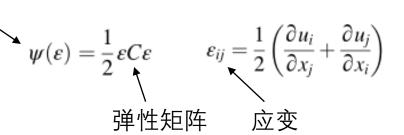
$$\phi = \exp\left(\frac{-|x-a|}{l_0}\right)$$

其中x是距离,a是初始裂纹长度, I_0 是控制裂纹扩展的长度参数。 在存在裂纹/损伤的情况下,总势能函数采用以下形式:

$$\Psi(\phi, u) = \int_{V} \left[(1 - \phi)^{2} + k \right] \psi(\varepsilon) dV$$
$$+ \int_{V} \frac{G_{c}}{2} \left[l_{0} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi + \frac{1}{l_{0}} \phi^{2} \right] dV$$



第一项表示由于裂纹/损伤的变化而引起的应变能的变化。k是为了数字方便而选择的参数。它的值尽可能小,同时保持方程组的良好条件。第二个被积函数表示随着裂纹/损伤的变化而产生新的裂纹表面所导致的能量耗散。参数Gc是不稳定裂纹/损伤扩展的临界能量释放,它是一种材料特性。



弹性应变能

有限元模型:

外部做功 (external)

(external)
$$\delta W_{ext} = \int_{V} b_{j} \delta u_{j} dV + \int_{W} h_{j} \delta u_{j} \partial V \qquad \delta W_{int} = \delta \Psi = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \delta \varepsilon_{ij} + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \phi} \delta \phi$$

带入相场模型

$$\delta \Psi = \int_{V} \left[(1 - \phi)^{2} + k \right] \sigma_{ij} \delta \varepsilon_{ij} \, dV + \int_{V} -2(1 - \phi) \delta \phi \psi(\varepsilon) \, dV$$
$$+ \int_{V} G_{c} \left(l_{o} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{1}{l_{0}} \phi \delta \phi \right) dV$$

使内外功相等的残差

$$R_e^u = \int_V \left[(1 - \phi)^2 - \int_{\partial V} N^T h \partial V \right]$$

单元节点数 应变矩阵 节点变量(位移) $u = \sum_{i}^{n} N_{i}u_{i}, \qquad \varepsilon = \sum_{i}^{n} B_{i}^{u}u_{i}$ 单元形状函数 笛卡尔导数矩阵

$$\phi = \sum_{i}^{n} N_{i} \phi_{i}, \qquad \nabla \phi = \sum_{i}^{n} B_{i}^{\phi} \phi_{i}$$

$$B_{i}^{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B_{i}^{\phi} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_{i}}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_e^u = \int_V \left[(1 - \phi)^2 + k \right] \left(B_i^u \right)^T \sigma dV - \int_V N^T b \, dV \qquad R_e^\phi = \int_V \left[G_c l_0 \left(B_i^\phi \right)^T \nabla \phi + \left(\frac{G_c}{l_0} + 2\psi(\varepsilon) \right) N \phi - 2N \psi(\varepsilon) \right] dV$$

有限元模型:

刚度矩阵

$$K_e = \left[egin{array}{cc} K^{uu}_{ij} & K^{u\phi}_{ij} \ K^{\phi u}_{ij} & K^{\phi}_{ij} \end{array}
ight]$$

$$K_{ij}^{uu} = \frac{\partial R_e^u}{\partial u}$$
$$= \int_V \left[(1 - \phi)^2 + k \right] (B_i^u)^T C B_j^u dV$$

$$K_{ij}^{u\phi} = \frac{\partial R_e^u}{\partial \phi} = \int_V -2(1-\phi) (B_i^u)^T \sigma N_j dV$$

$$K_{ij}^{\phi u} = \frac{\partial R_e^{\phi}}{\partial u} = \int_V -2(1 - \phi)N_i \sigma B_j^u dV$$

$$K_{ij}^{\phi\phi} = \frac{\partial R_e^{\phi}}{\partial \phi}$$

$$= \int_V \left[G_c l_0 \left(B_i^{\phi} \right)^T B_j^{\phi} + \left(\frac{G_c}{l_0} + 2\psi(\varepsilon) \right) N_i N_j \right] dV$$

防止裂缝/损伤的愈合

$$\langle x \rangle_{-} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} -x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x \ge 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$P(\dot{\phi}) = \frac{\eta}{n} \langle \dot{\phi} \rangle_{-}$$

$$\left[K^{G}\right]\left\{\delta\right\} = \left\{R^{G}\right\}$$

$$\delta = (u_1^1, u_2^1, u_1^2, u_2^2, \dots, u_1^N, u_2^N, \phi^1, \phi^2, \dots, \phi^N)^T$$

$$R_e^{\phi} = \int_{V} \left[G_c l_0 \left(B_i^{\phi} \right)^T \nabla \phi + \left(\frac{G_c}{l_0} + 2\psi(\varepsilon) \right) N \phi - 2N \left(\psi(\varepsilon) - \frac{\eta}{n \Delta t} \dot{\phi}_{-} \right) \right] dV$$

$$K_{ij}^{\phi\phi} = \frac{\partial R_e^{\phi}}{\partial \phi} = \int_{V} \left[G_c l_0 \left(B_i^{\phi} \right)^T B_j^{\phi} + \left(\frac{G_c}{l_0} + 2\psi(\varepsilon) \right) N_i N_j + \frac{\eta}{\Delta t} \dot{\phi}_- N_i N_j \right] dV$$

修正的牛顿-拉夫逊格式求解非线性方程迭代步骤:

第1步:

对于每个时间增量:

通过增加规定的位移以代表施加的载荷。构成整体刚度矩阵[K^G]

第2步:

牛顿-拉夫逊迭代:

确定等式中的残差向量 $\{R^G\}$ 。

求解方程

更新节点变量。

检查收敛,符合收敛要求,进行继续第一步,否则重复第二步。

$G_c(N\text{mm}^2/\text{mm})$	$E(N/\text{mm}^2)$	ν	L_0	k	N	η
0.001	20.0×10^{5}	0.3	0.125	1.0×10^{-6}	2	$2 \times E$

$[K^G]$	$\{\delta\}$	=	$\{R^G$	7
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