

ME 759: Nonlinear FEM

Assignment 2: 1-D Elastoplasticity

Equations used for coding

19/03/2022

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Assignment 2 - Equations used in code

1) Trial stress

$$\epsilon_n = \text{STATEV}(1)$$

$$\epsilon_n^p = \text{STATEV}(2)$$

$$p_n = \text{STATEV}(3)$$

$$\alpha_n = \text{STATEV}(4)$$

$$\sigma_{n+1}^t = \sigma_n + E \Delta \epsilon_n \Rightarrow \text{STRESS}(1) = \text{STRESS}(1) + E * \text{DSTRANU}$$

$$2) \epsilon_{n+1}^t = \epsilon_n + \Delta \epsilon_n$$

3) Relative trial stress

$$\xi_{n+1}^t = \sigma_{n+1}^t - p_n, \quad \beta_{n+1}^t \neq$$

$$4) \text{Back stress trial} \quad p_{n+1}^t = p_n$$

$$5) \text{Equivalent plastic strain trial:} \quad \alpha_{n+1}^t = \alpha_n$$

$$6) \text{Plastic strain trial:} \quad \epsilon_{n+1}^{pt} = \epsilon_n^p$$

$$7) \text{Yield function trial:} \quad f_{n+1}^t = |\xi_{n+1}^t| - \sigma_y(\alpha_n) \\ = |\xi_{n+1}^t| - [\sigma_0 + \theta H \alpha_n]$$

If $f \leq 0$:

$$\text{DDSDDE} = E$$

$$\epsilon_{n+1}^p = \epsilon_n^p, \quad \alpha_{n+1} = \alpha_n, \quad p_{n+1} = p_n$$

$$\sigma_{n+1} = \sigma_{n+1}^t \quad \text{exit}$$

else:

$$a) \Delta \nu = \frac{f_{n+1}^t}{E + H}$$

$$b) \sigma_{n+1} = \sigma_{n+1}^t - \Delta \nu * E * \text{sign}(\sigma_{n+1}^t) \text{sign}(\xi_{n+1}^t)$$

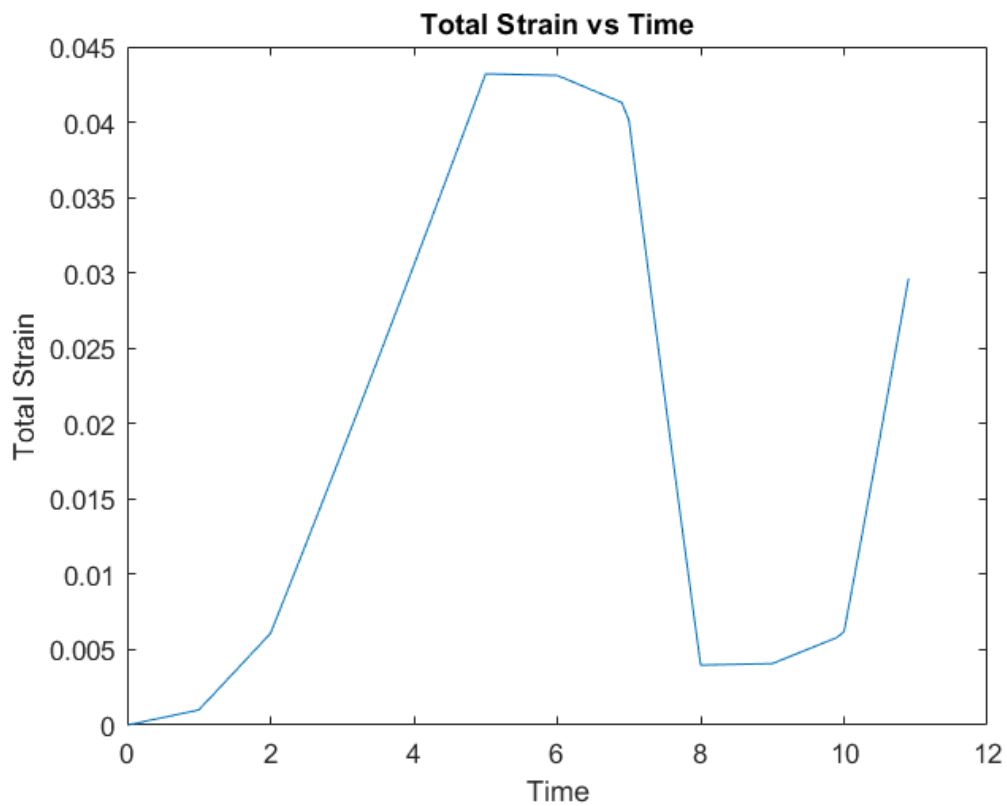
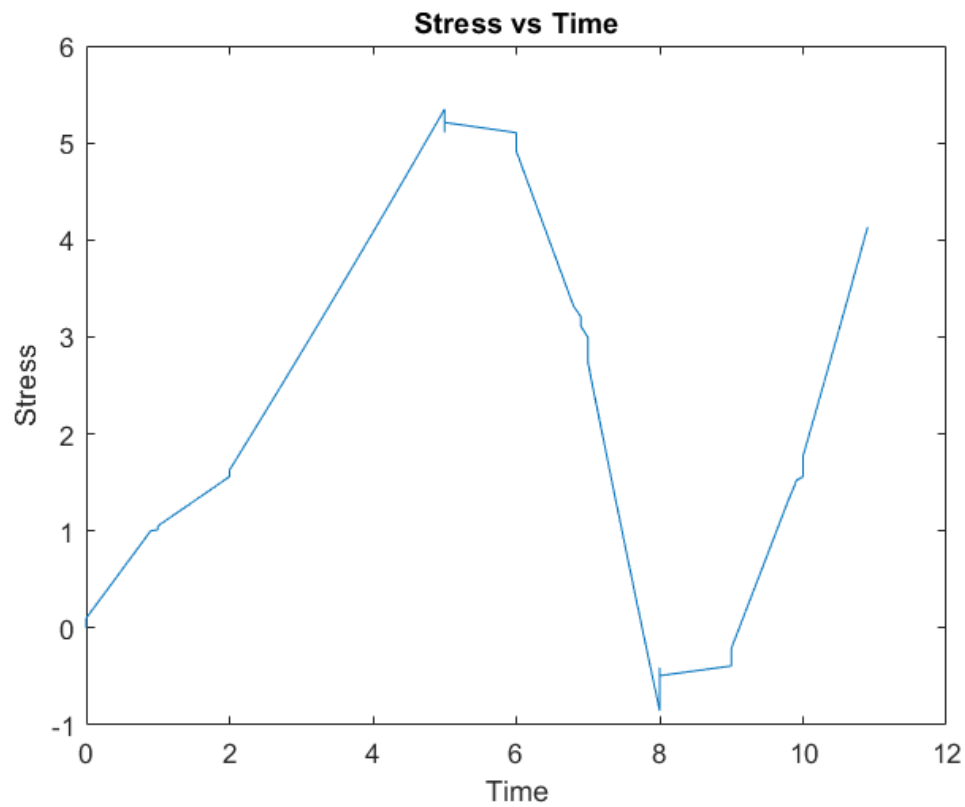
$$c) \epsilon_{n+1}^p = \epsilon_{n+1}^{pt} + \Delta \nu * \text{sign}(\sigma_{n+1}^t) \text{sign}(\xi_{n+1}^t)$$

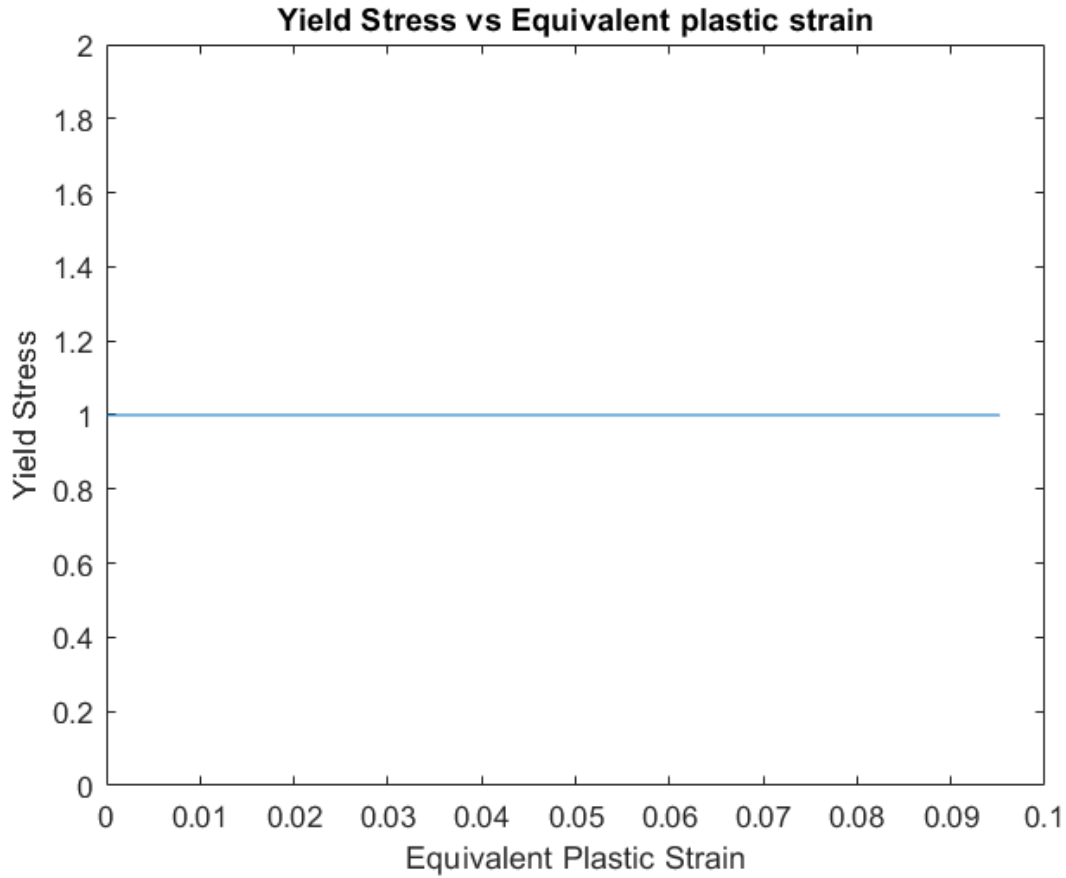
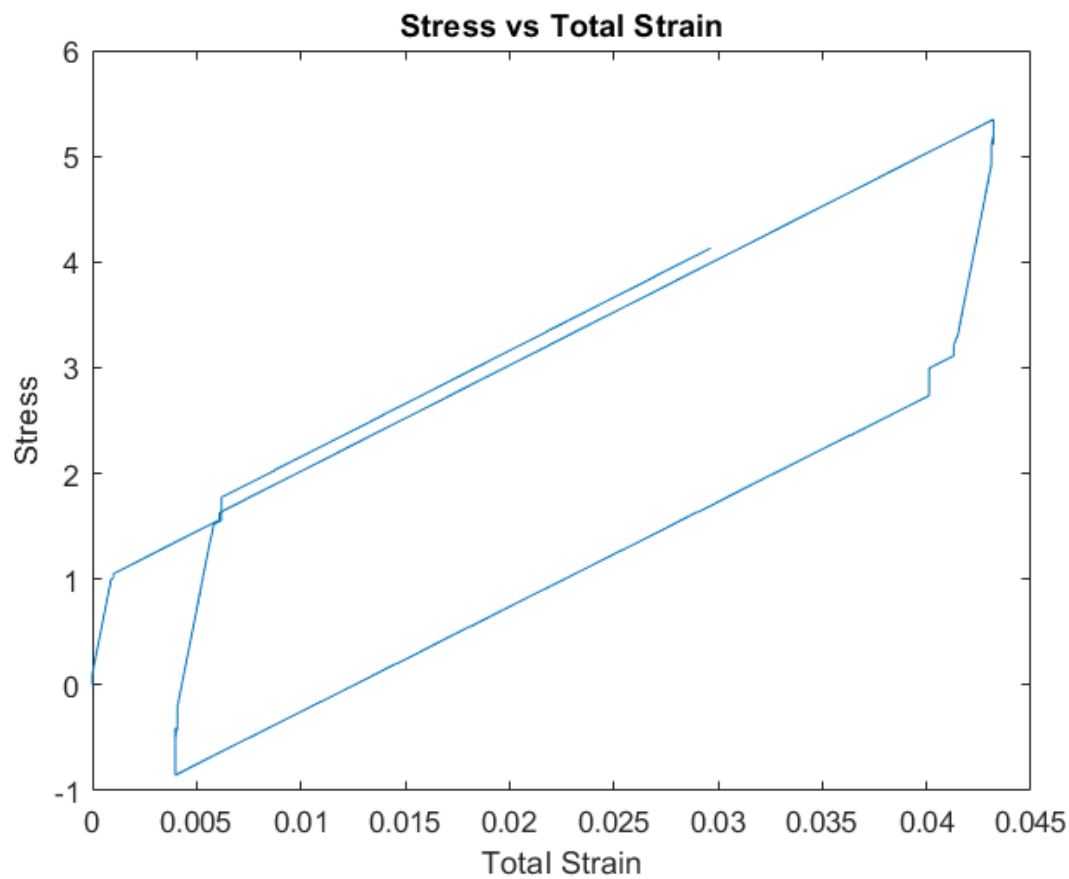
$$d) p_{n+1} = p_{n+1}^t + \Delta \nu * (1 - \theta) * H * \text{sign}(\xi_{n+1}^t)$$

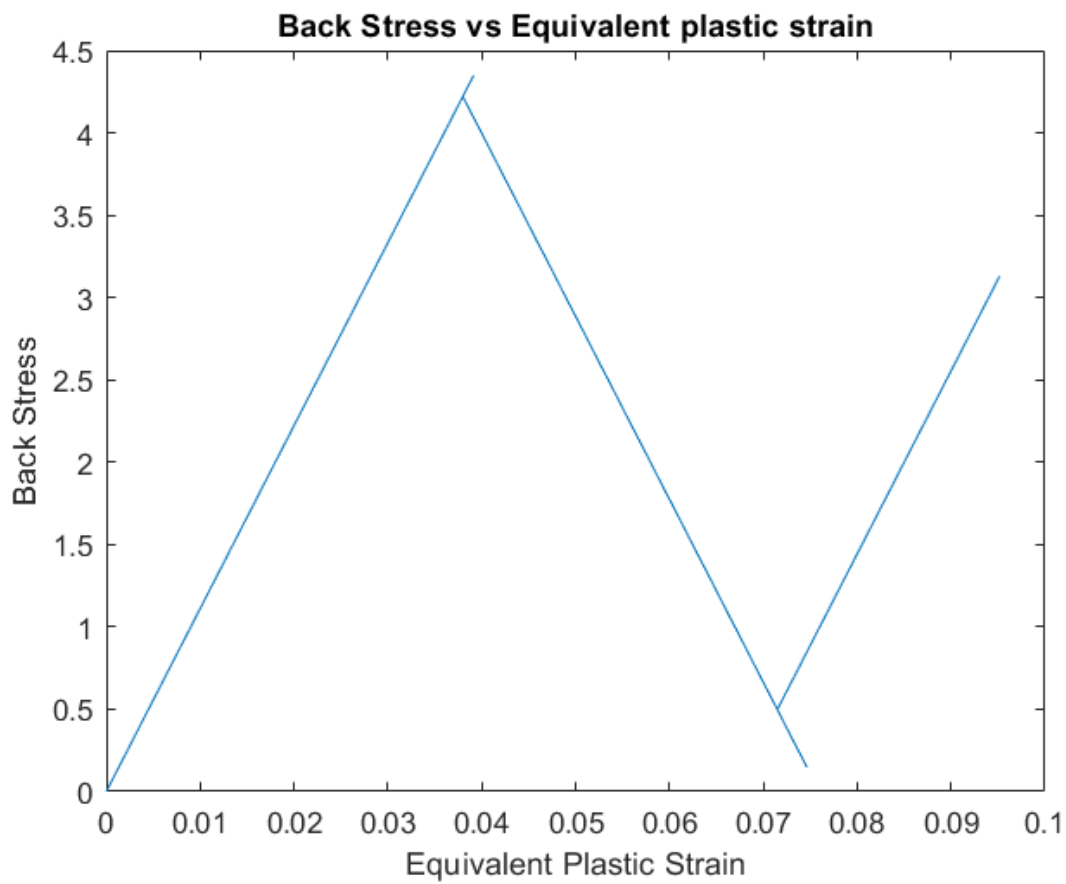
$$e) \text{DDSDDE}(1,1) = \frac{EH}{E+H}$$

Part a

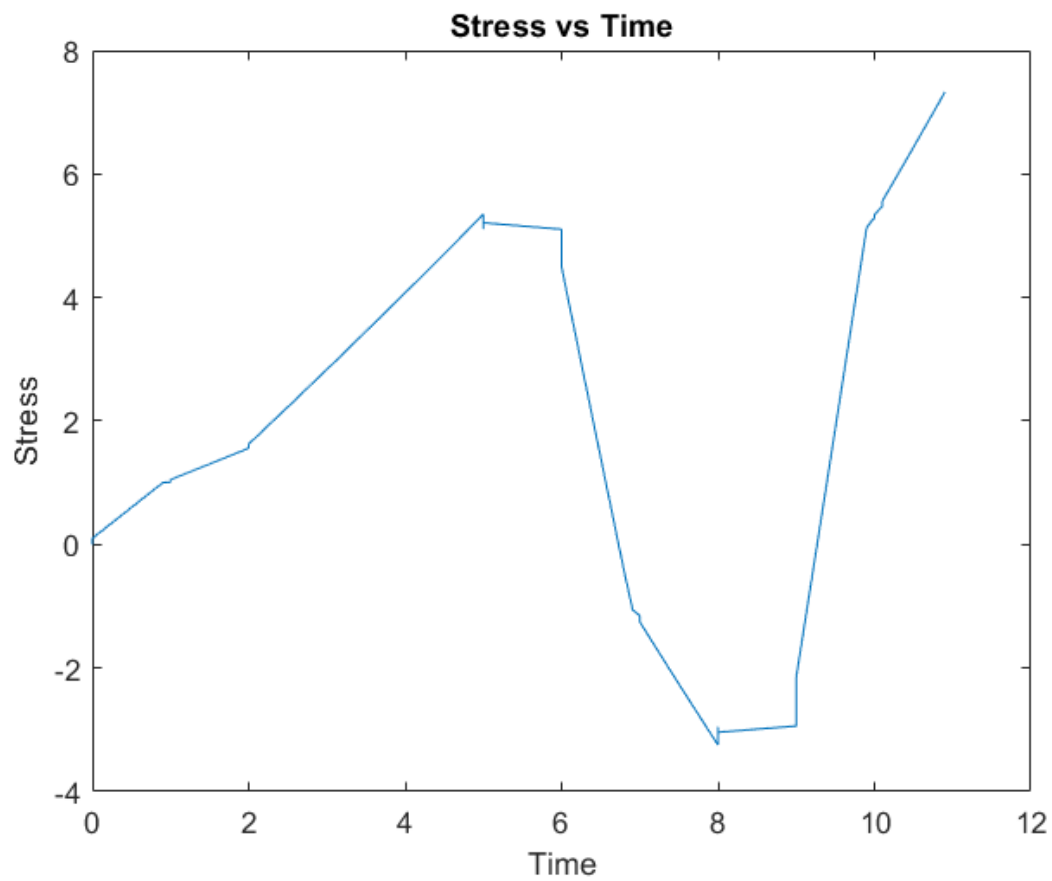
Theta = 0.0 (Pure linear kinematic hardening)

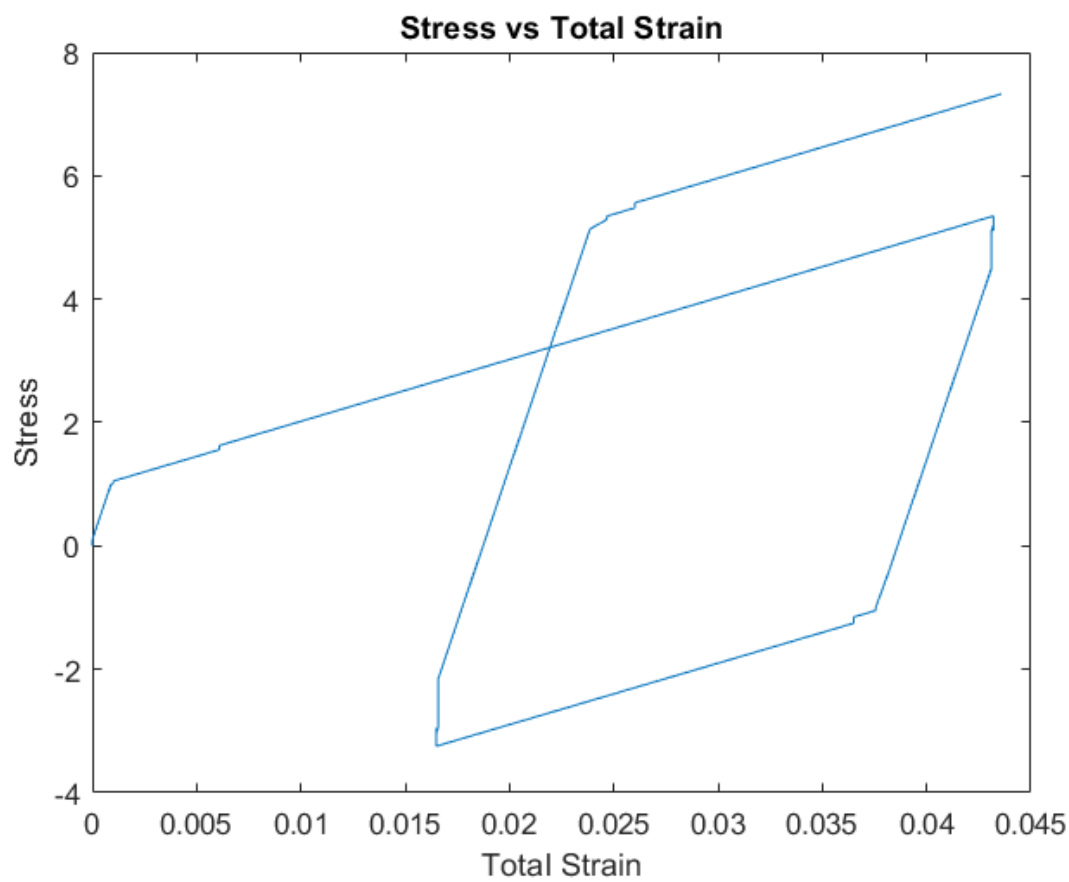
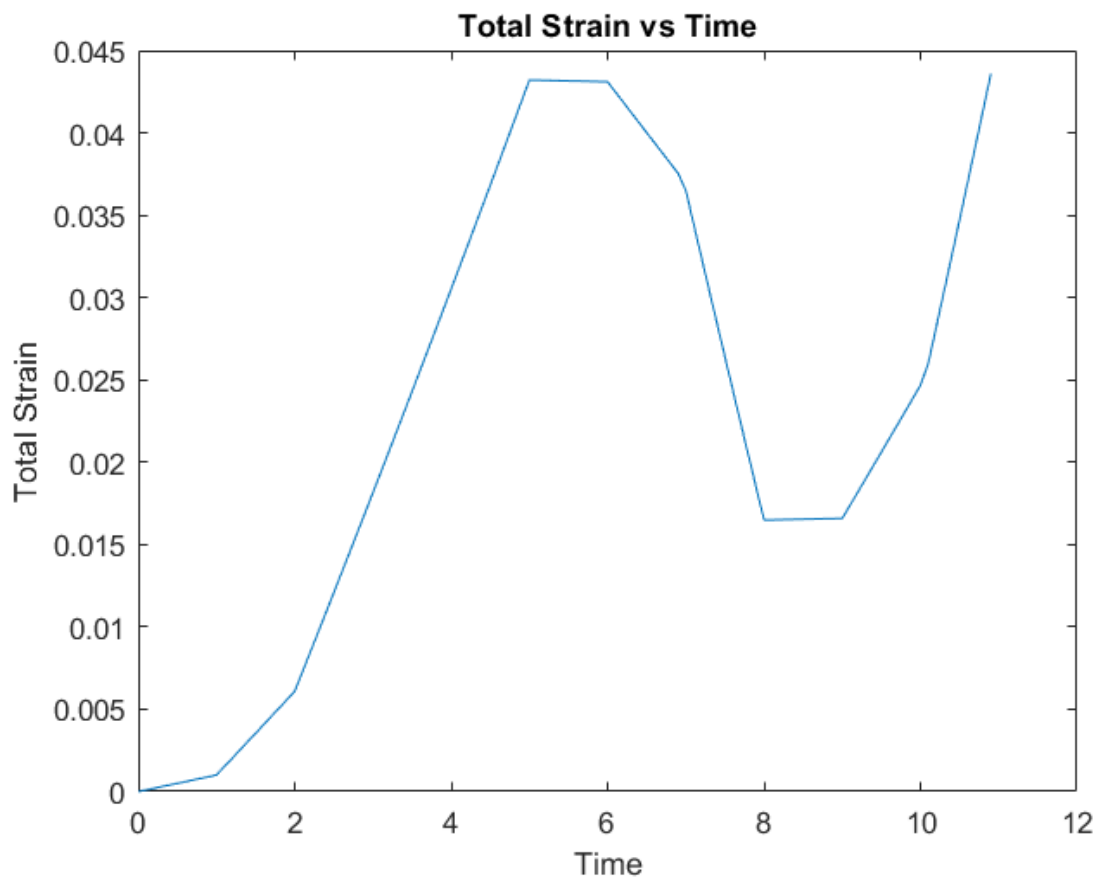


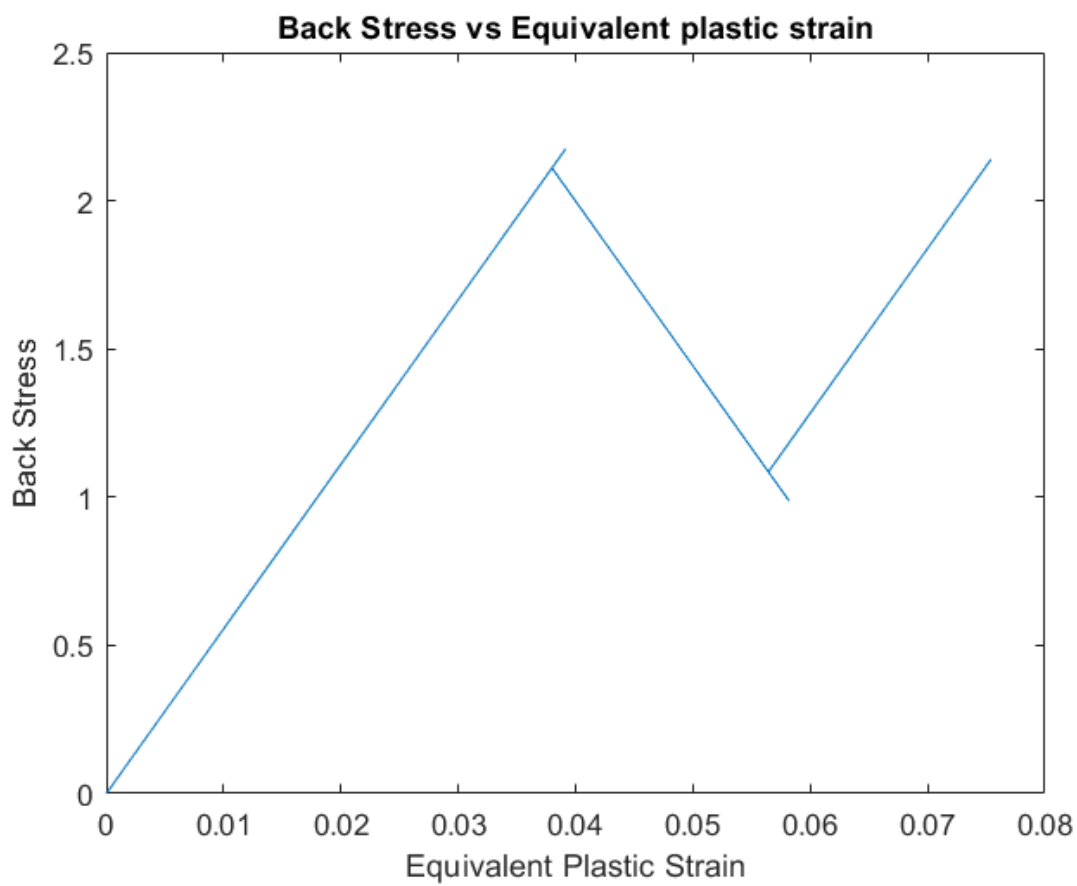
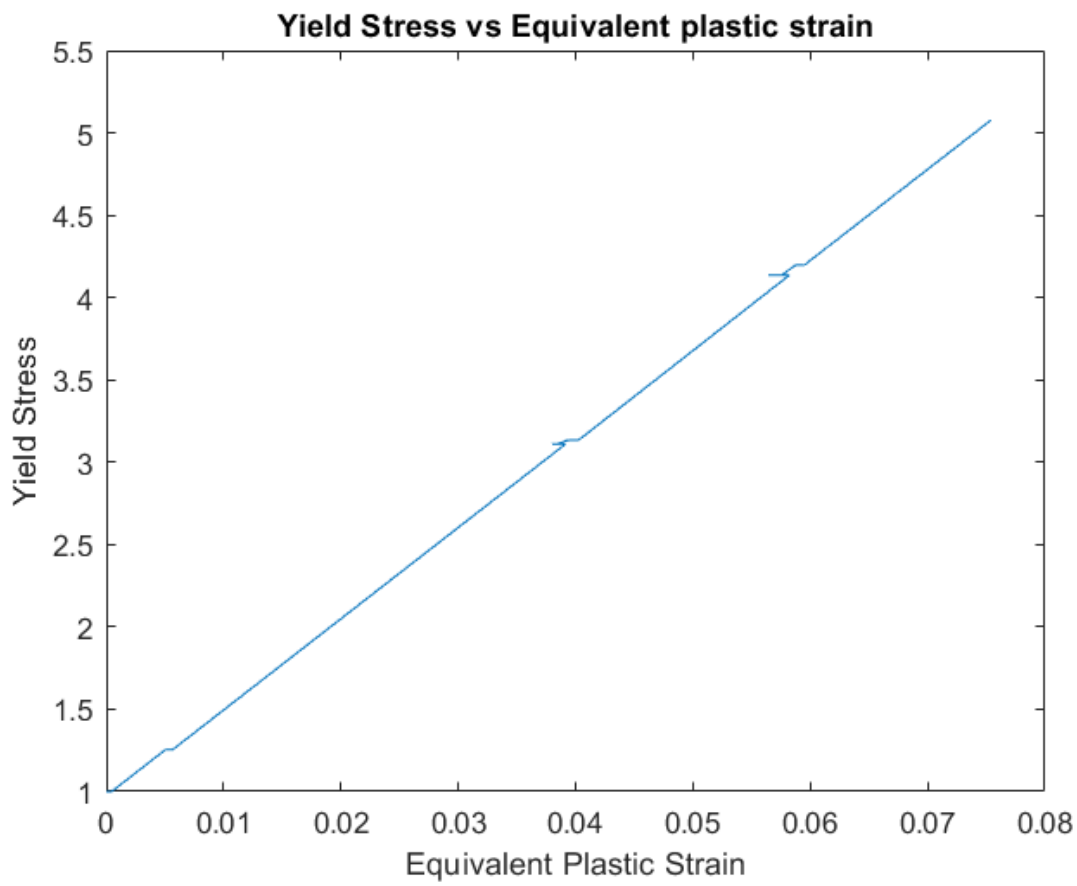




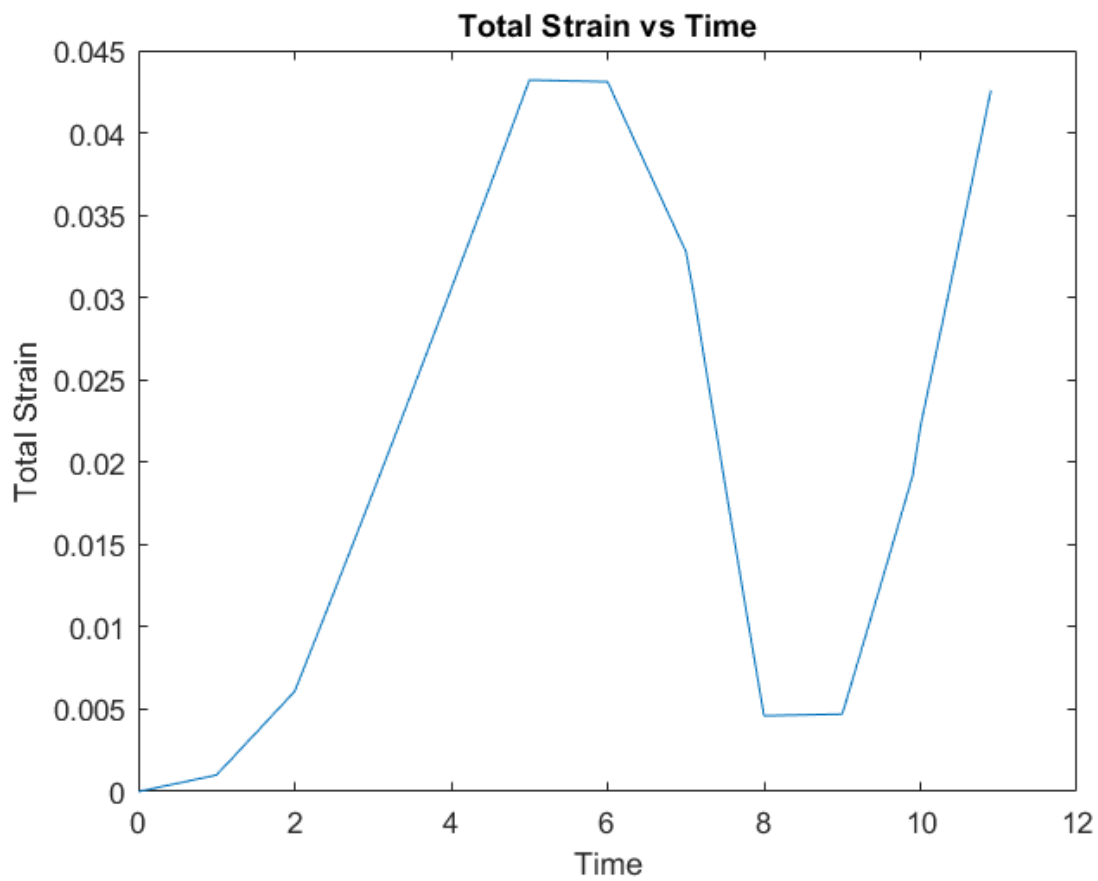
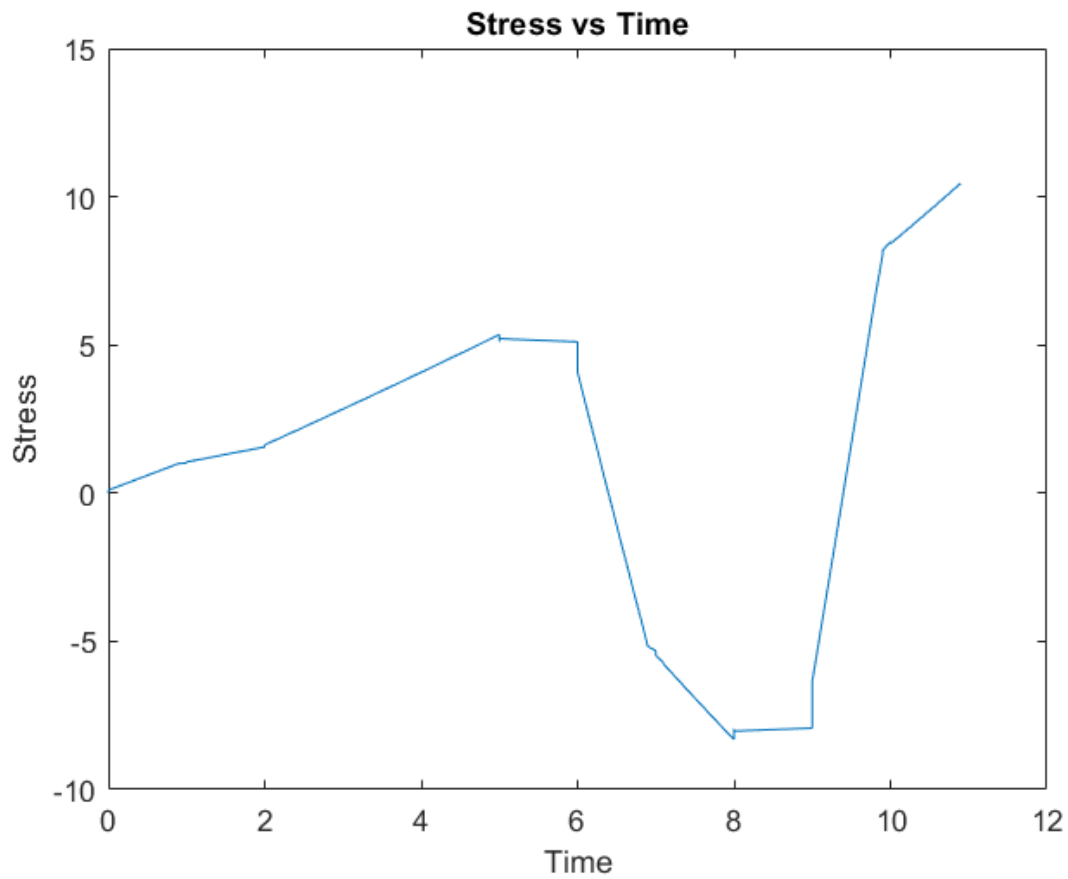
Theta = 0.5 (Combined linear isotropic-kinematic hardening)

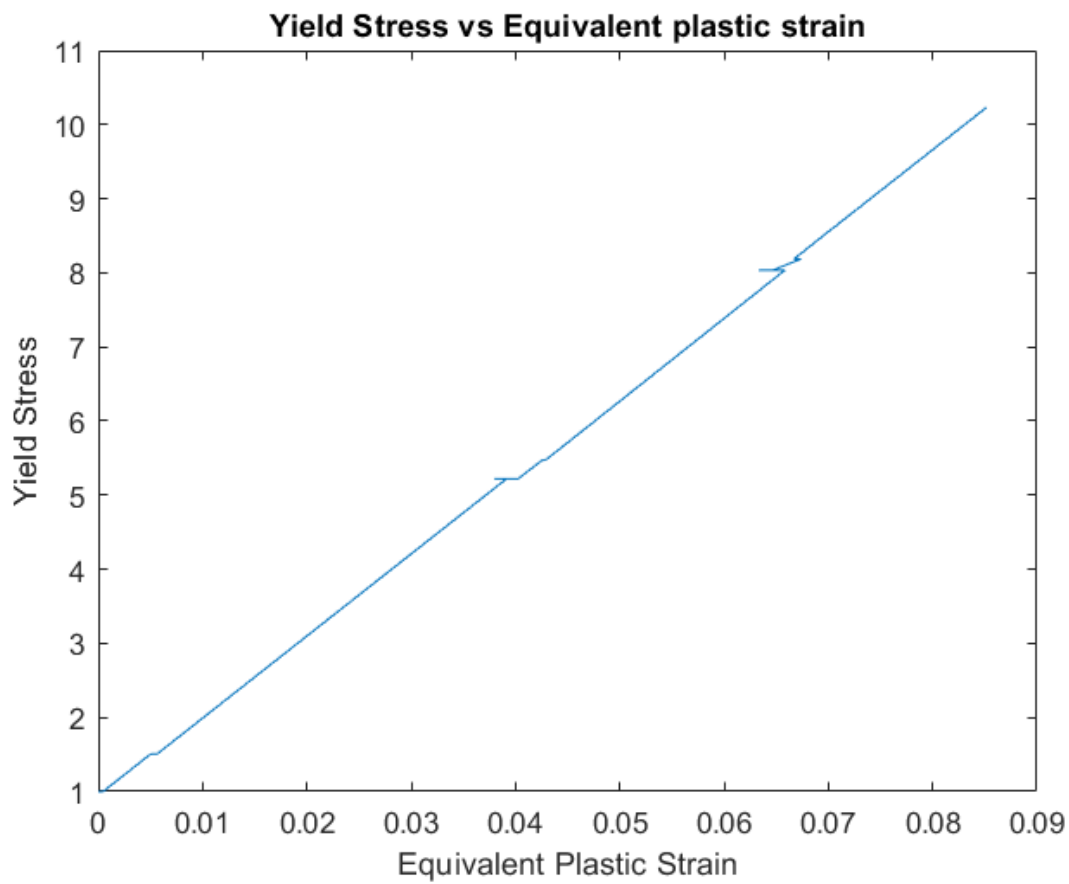
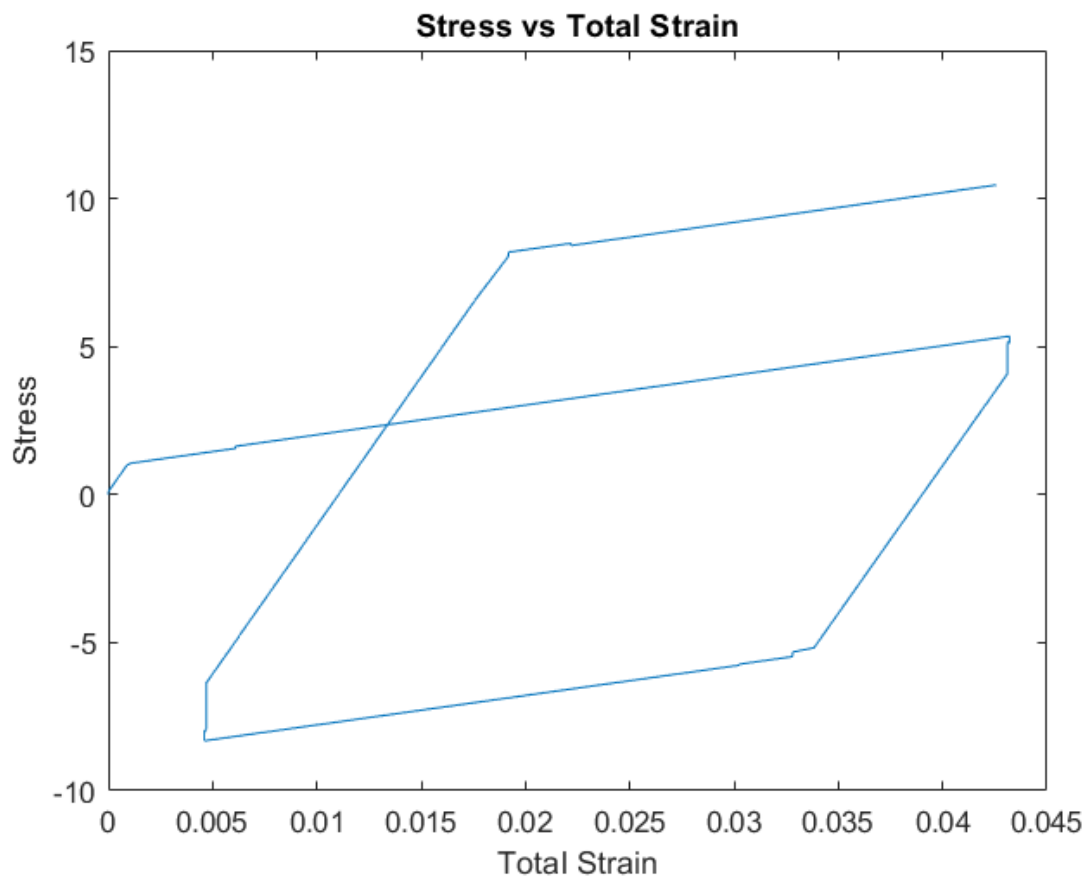


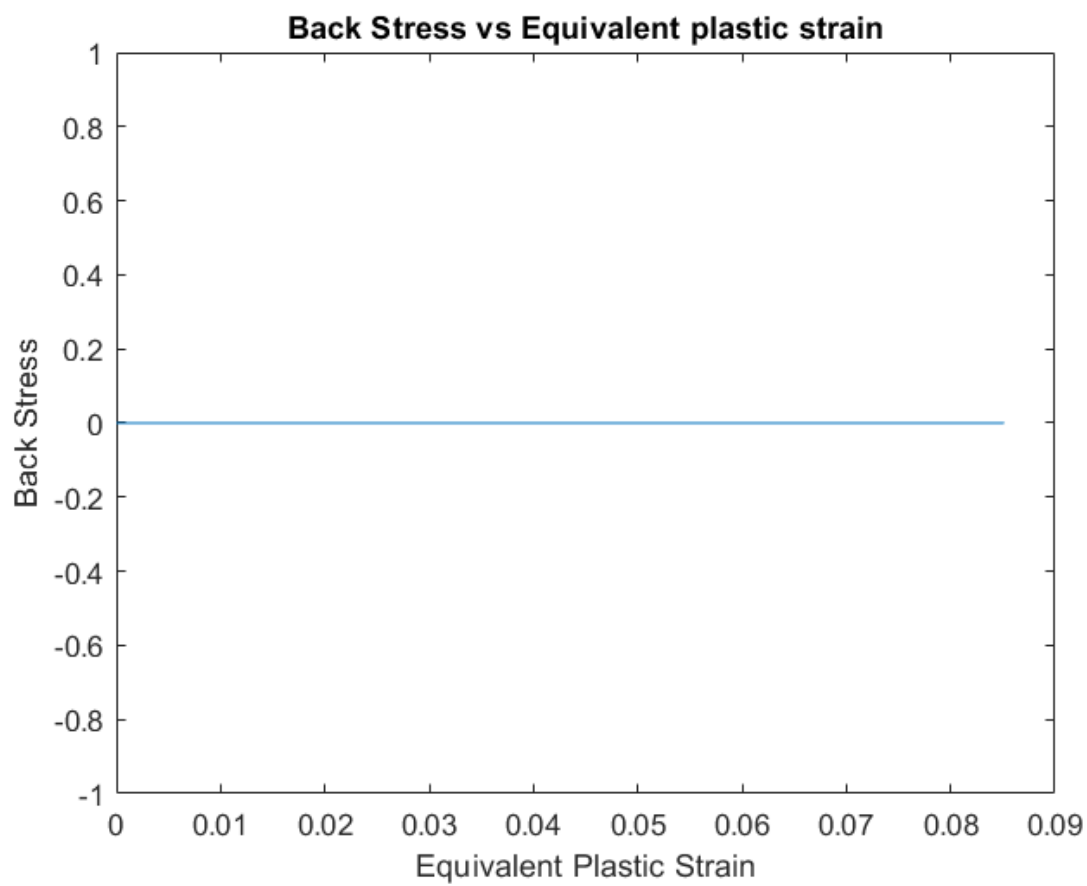




Theta = 1.0 (Pure linear isotropic hardening)







Observations:

We get zero back stress as for pure isotropic hardening, there is not back stress term in equations.

Part b

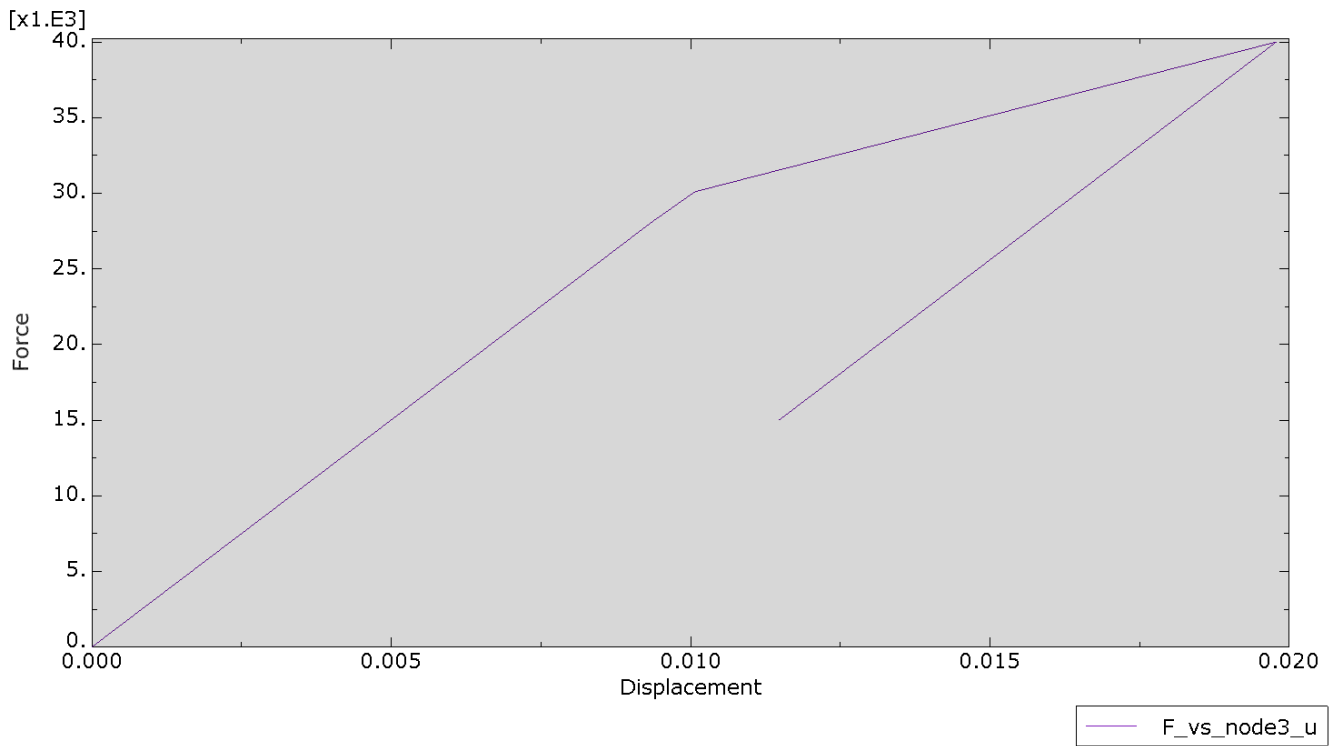
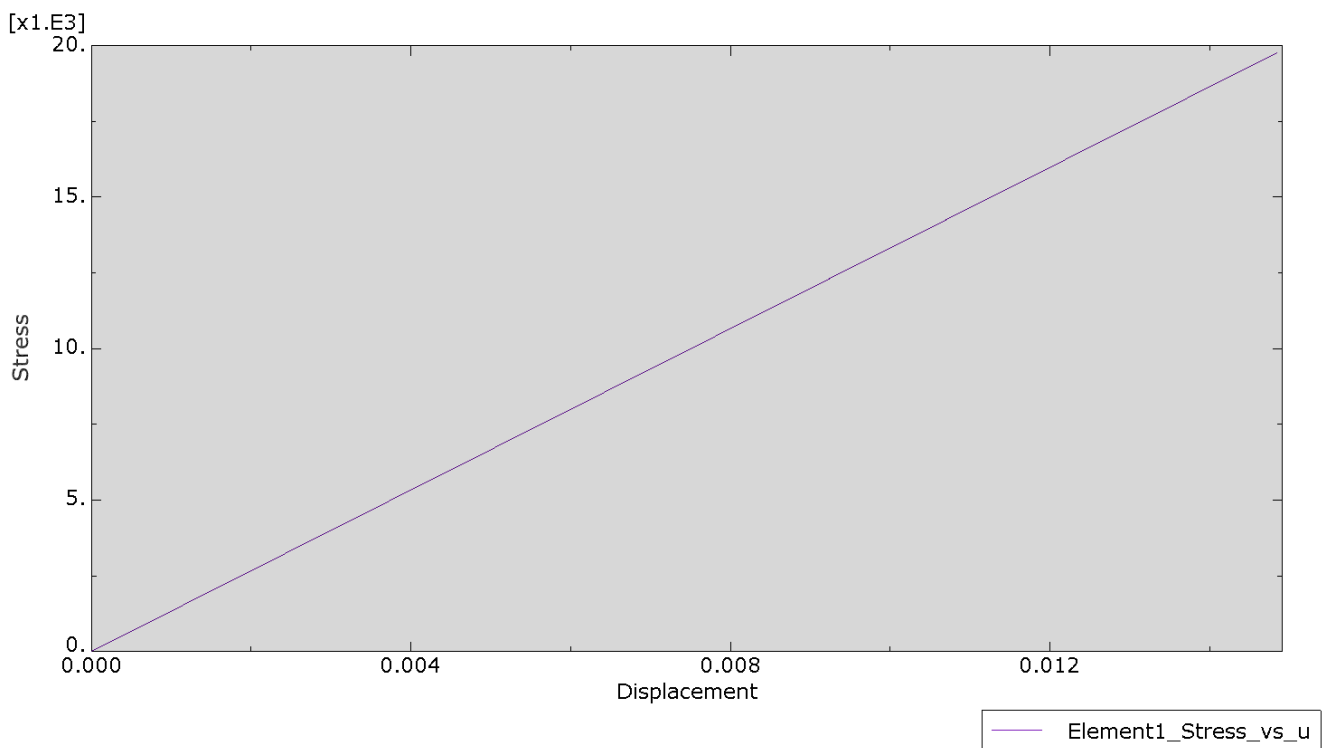


Fig. 1 Force F vs. displacement u of node 3



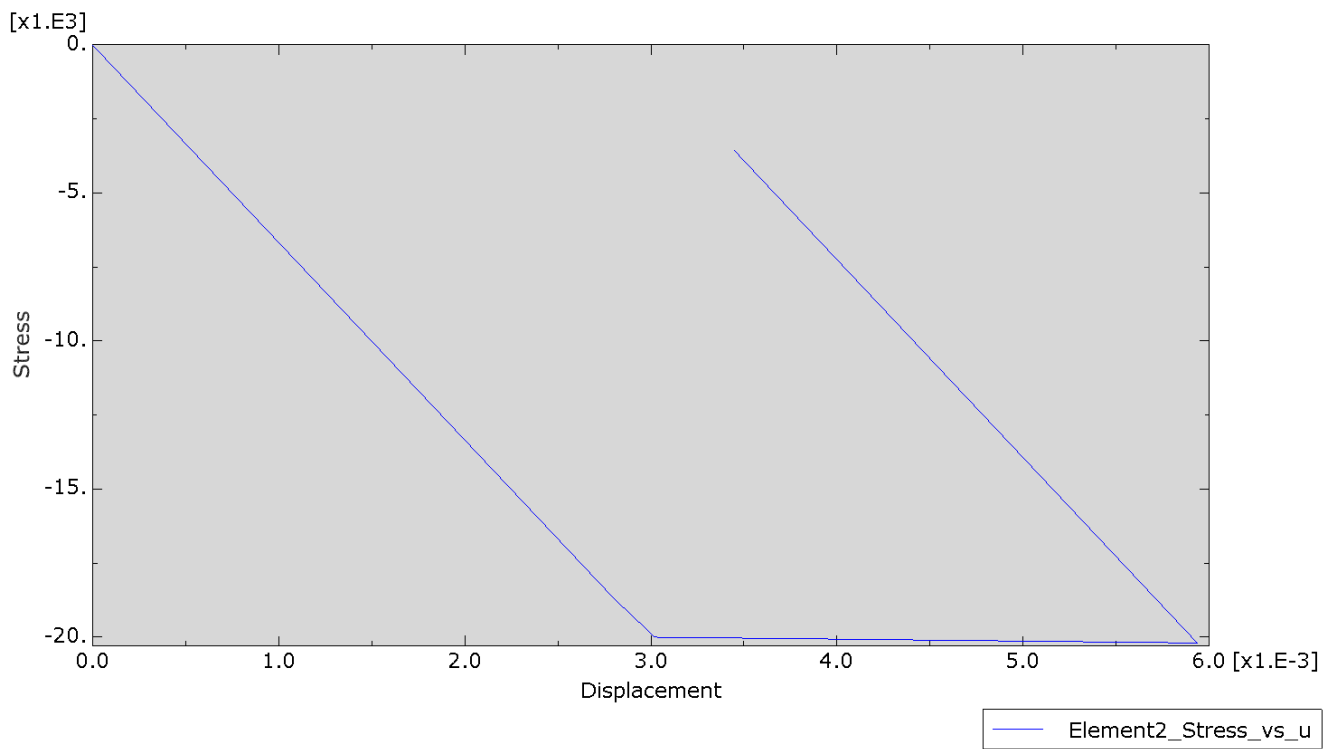


Fig. 3 Stress in elements 2 vs displacement u

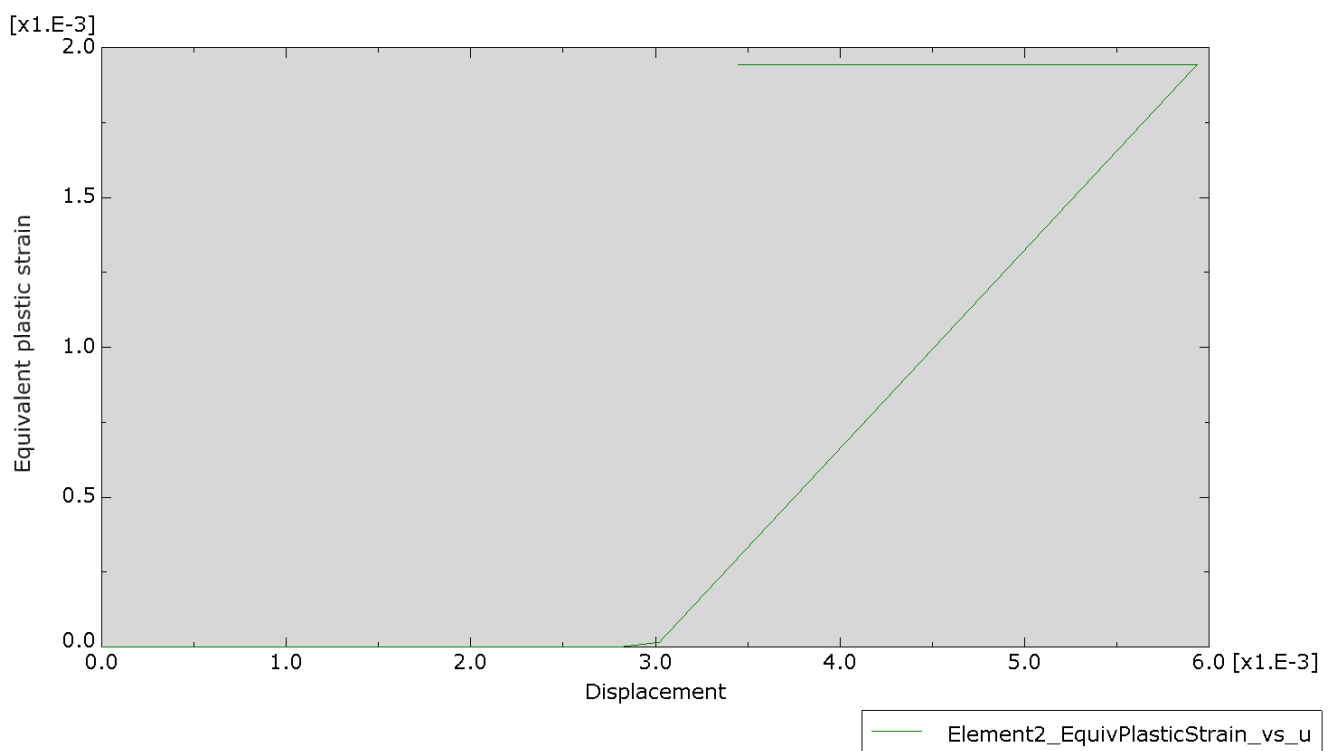


Fig. 4 Equivalent plastic strain vs displacement u in element 2