



**PennState**  
College of Engineering

*ME 563: Nonlinear Finite Elements*

## Application and Exploration of Nonlinear Finite Elements

*Charpy Impact Simulation - Johnson-Cook  
Plasticity + Damage*

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction .....	3
2. Simulation .....	7



## 1. Introduction

### Why Johnson Cook Material model ?

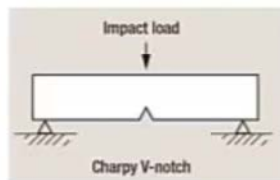
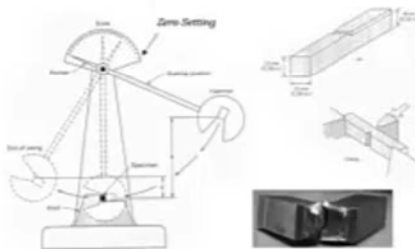
- Under dynamic impact material/object experience
  - High strain rates
  - Large strain
  - Elevated temperature
- The behavior **differs significantly** under impact loading putting material to Quasi-static loading approach
- Researchers have **proposed several material** model case by case
- **No universal model** catering to large variety of materials which can account all above parameters for impact simulations
- **Reliable prediction** in response to impact loading is critical for accurate design
- **Johnson Cook** is popular constitutive material model for metals widely used in simulation of impact and penetration related problems

#### Examples:

- Automotive applications
- High speed machinery
- Defense applications such as battle tanks
- High speed project impact on armour

#### Dynamic Impact Simulations

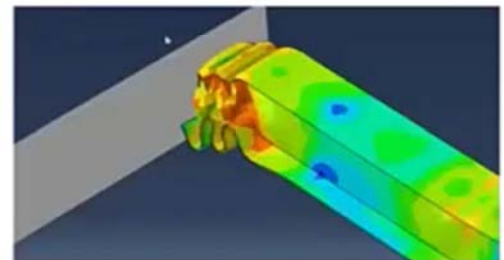
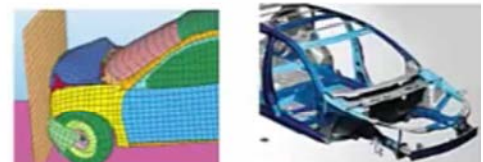
##### The Charpy Impact Test



##### Armor Steel



#### Vehicle Crash Explicit model





## Johnson cook constitutive equation

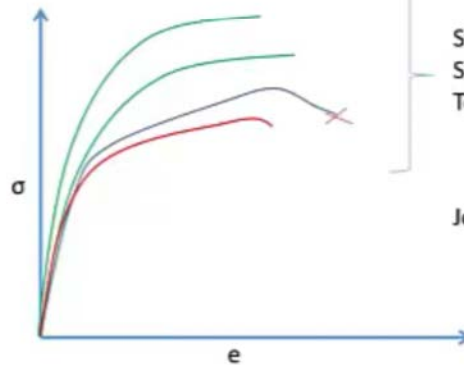
$$\sigma_{eq} = [A + B\varepsilon_p^n][1 + c\ln(\dot{\varepsilon}^*)][1 - T^{*m}]$$

hardening law/  
power law

Strain Rate

Temperature effect

- Yield stress, A (MPa)
- Strain hardening parameter, B (MPa)
- Strain hardening exponent, n
- Strain rate sensitivity parameter, c
- Temperature exponent, m
- $\varepsilon_p$  is the accumulated plastic strain,
- $\dot{\varepsilon}^* = (\dot{\varepsilon}_p / \dot{\varepsilon}_0)$  is a dimensionless strain rate,
- $\dot{\varepsilon}_0$  is the reference strain rate
- $T^* = (T - T_0) / (T_m - T_0)$ ; T,  $T_0$  and  $T_m$  being the working temperature, room temperature and melting temperature respectively.



Stress-strain behavior  
Strain rate effects  
Temperature effect

Johnson cook equation

## Johnson–Cook failure/damage model

$$\varepsilon_f = [D_1 + D_2 \exp(D_3 \sigma^*)] [1 + D_4 \ln(\dot{\varepsilon}_p^*)] [1 + D_5 T^*]$$

stress triaxiality

strain rate

temperature

- $\varepsilon_f$  the fracture strain
- D1 to D5 are material constants
- $\sigma^* = \sigma_m / \sigma_{eq}$  is the stress tri-axiality ratio and  $\sigma_m$  is the mean stress or hydrostatics stress
- 
- *Material damage is accounted*
- *Fracture strength is calculated*

## Johnson Cook Parameters for Abaqus simulation (Literature)

Table 2: Input parameters for the Johnson-Cook plasticity model, [5, 6, 7]

Material	$A_i$ [MPa]	$B_i$ [MPa]	$n$	$\theta_{\text{soft}}$ [K]	$\theta_{\text{transition}}$ [K]	$m$	$C$	$\dot{\epsilon}_0$ [1/s]
Aluminum 6061-T6	324.1	113.8	0.42	925	293.2	1.34	0.002	1.0
Steel 4340, C-30	792	510	0.26	1793	293.2	1.03	0.014	1.0

Table 4: Input parameters for the Johnson-Cook dynamic failure model, [5, 6, 7]

Material	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$	$d_5$
Aluminum 6061-T6	-0.77	1.45	0.47	0.0	1.6
Steel 4340, C-30	0.05	3.44	2.12	0.002	0.61

Materials Science & Engineering A 640 (2015) 200–209



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Materials Science & Engineering A

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/msea](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/msea)



## Determination of Johnson cook material and failure model constants and numerical modelling of Charpy impact test of armour steel



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### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

Received 13 December 2014

Received in revised form

15 May 2015

Accepted 23 May 2015

Available online 27 May 2015

#### Keywords:

Johnson–Cook material and failure models

Charpy test

Armour steel

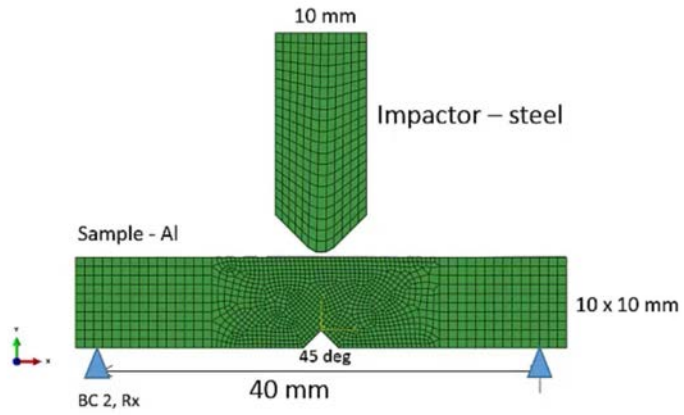
Finite Element analysis

Numerical simulation

### ABSTRACT

The behaviour of typical armour steel material under large strains, high strain rates and elevated temperatures needs to be investigated to analyse and reliably predict its response to various types of dynamic loading like impact. An empirical constitutive relation developed by Johnson and Cook (J–C) is widely used to capture strain rate sensitivity of the metals. A failure model proposed by Johnson and Cook is used to model the damage evolution and predict failure in many engineering materials. In this work, model constants of J–C constitutive relation and damage parameters of J–C failure model for a typical armour steel material have been determined experimentally from four types of uniaxial tensile test. Some modifications in the J–C damage model have been suggested and Finite Element simulation of three different tensile tests on armour steel specimens under dynamic strain rate ( $10^{-1}$  s $^{-1}$ ), high triaxiality and elevated temperature respectively has been done in ABAQUS platform using the modified J–C failure model as user material sub-routine. The simulation results are validated by the experimental data. Thereafter, a moderately high strain rate event viz. Charpy impact test on armour steel specimen has been simulated using J–C material and failure models with the same material parameters. Reasonable agreement between the simulation and experimental results has been achieved.

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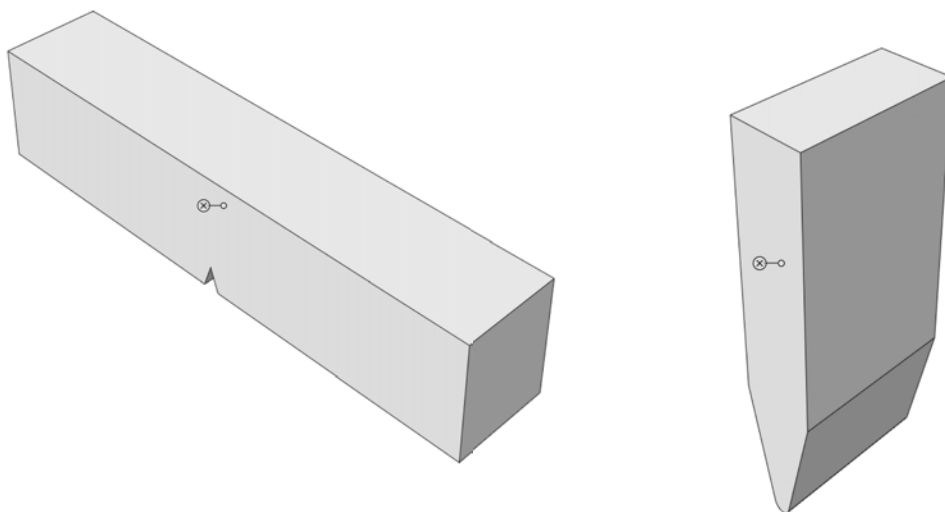
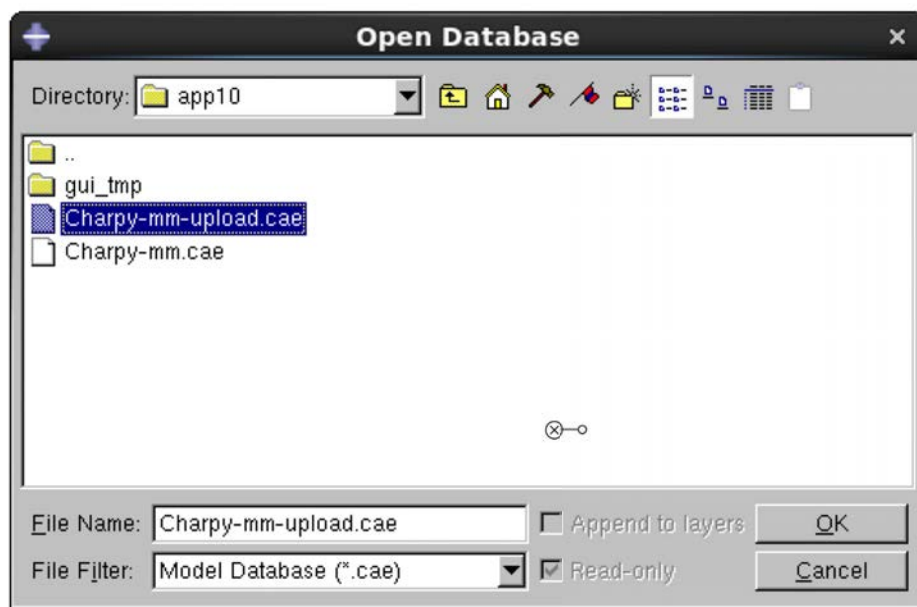
Unit System: N, Tonne, mm, S  
 Impactor Velocity: -2500 mm/s  
 Impactor Mass: Density 1E-6 t/mm<sup>3</sup> (1.5 kg)

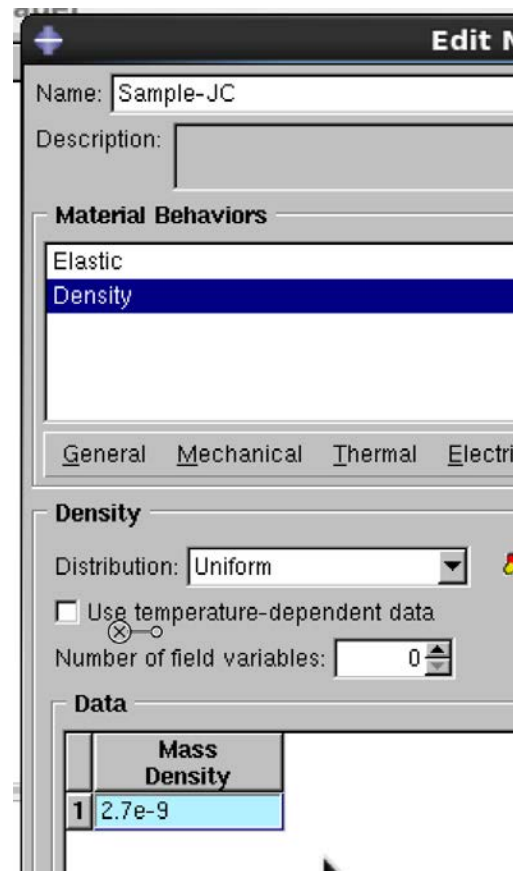
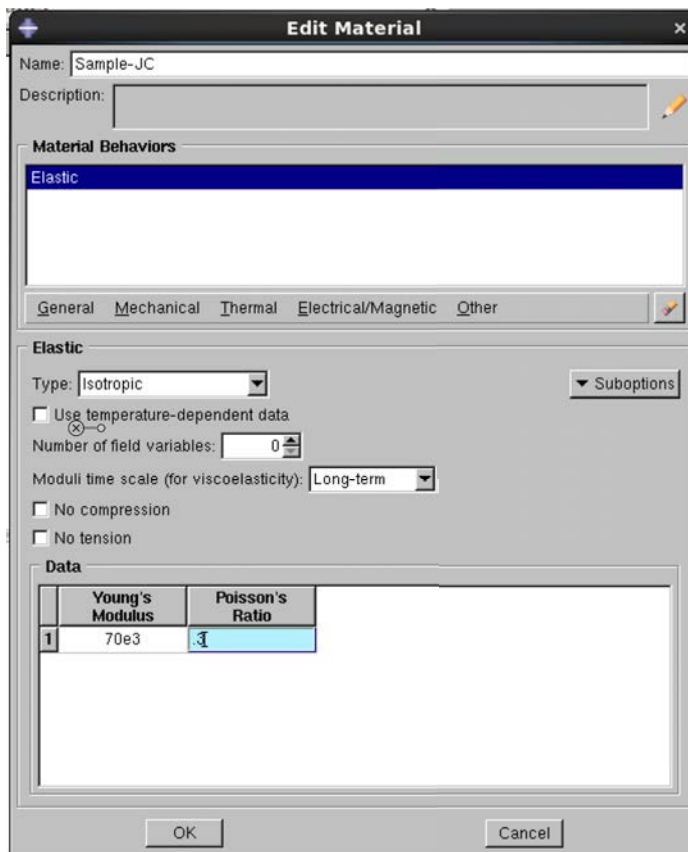
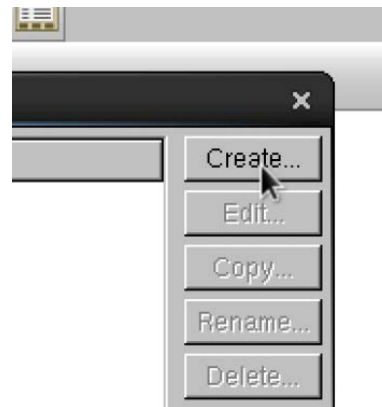
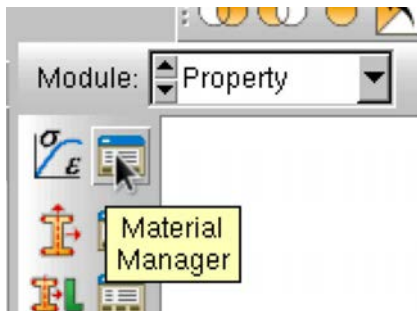
Tonne is unit of mass

## 2. Simulation

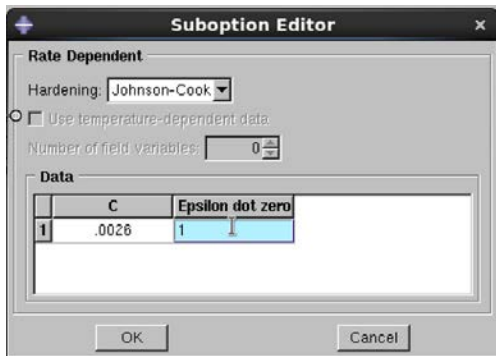
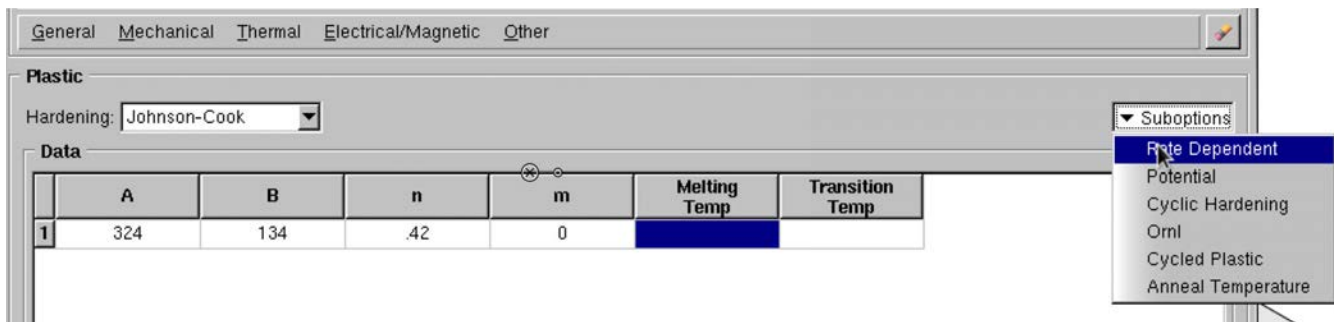
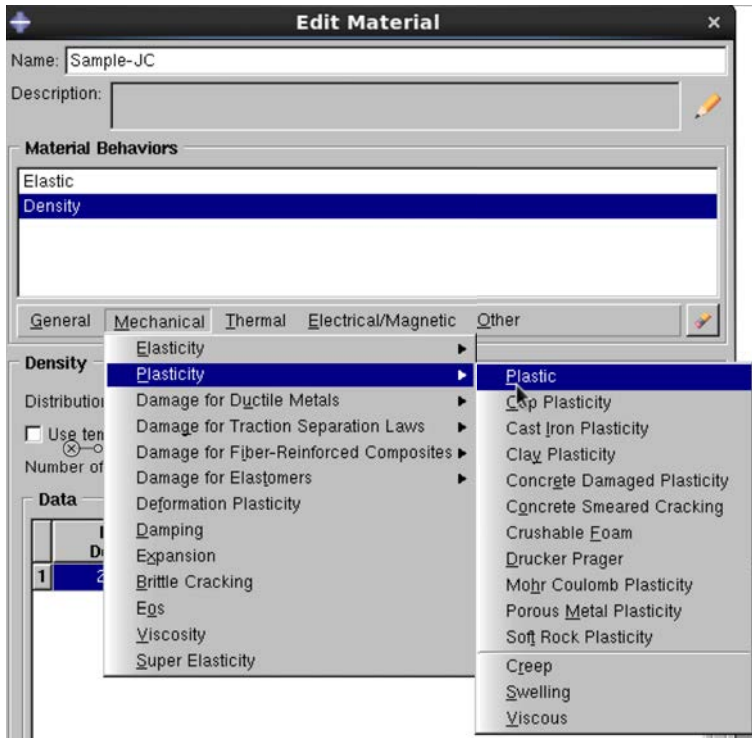
Download Charpy-mm-upload.cae from Github and load into Abaqus:

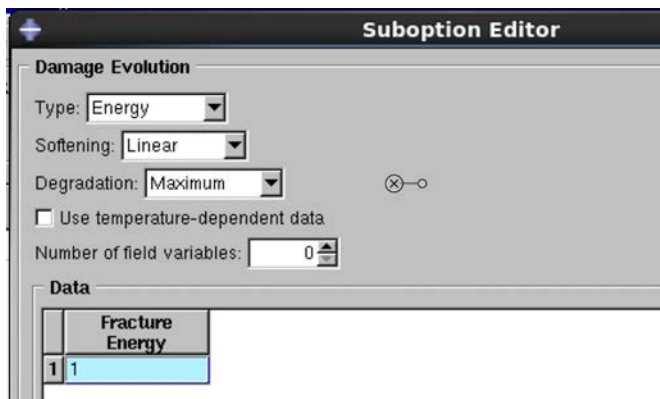
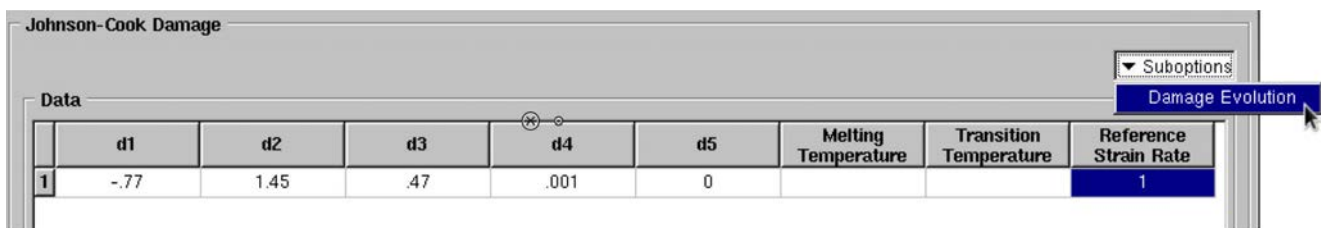
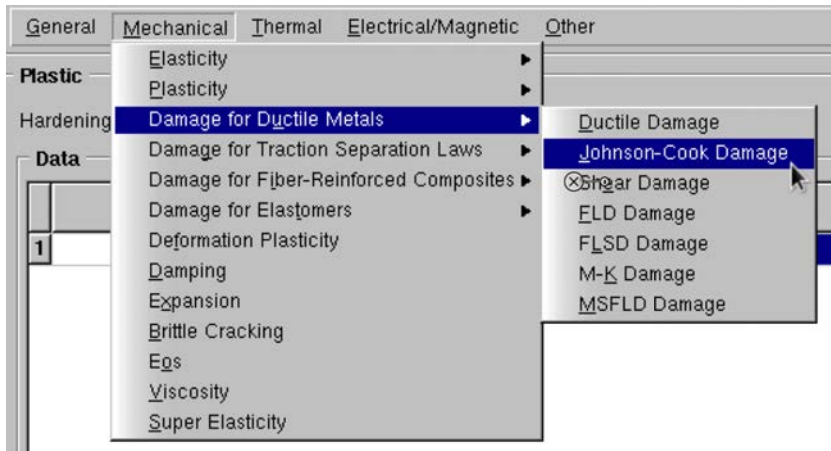
git clone <https://github.com/rhk12/CharpyJC>











Add new material

**Edit Material**

Name: Anvil

Description:

**Material Behaviors**

Elastic

General Mechanical Thermal Electrical/Magnetic Other

**Elastic**

Type: Isotropic

☐ Use temperature-dependent data

Number of field variables: 0

Moduli time scale (for viscoelasticity): Long-term

☐ No compression

☐ No tension

**Data**

	Young's Modulus	Poisson's Ratio
1	21e3	.27

**Edit Material**

Name: Anvil

Description:

**Material Behaviors**

Elastic

Density

General Mechanical Thermal Electrical/Magnetic

**Density**

Distribution: Uniform









☐ Use temperature-dependent data

Number of field variables: 0

**Data**

	Mass Density
1	1e-6

Module: Property

**Create Section**

Name: Sample

**Category**

☒ Solid  
☐ Shell  
☐ Beam  
☐ Other

**Type**

Homogeneous

Generalized plane strain

Eulerian

Composite

Continue... Cancel

**Edit Section**

Name: Sample

Type: Solid, Homogeneous

Material: Sample-JC

☐ Plane stress/strain thickness: 1

OK Cancel

