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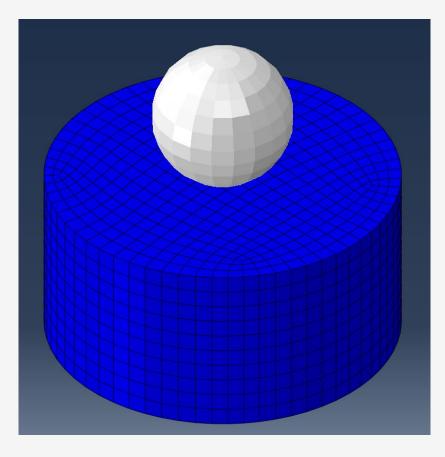




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### 1. 模型及网格的改进





Before After

#### 1. 采用的氢脆机理



Hydrogen enhanced local plasticity model (HELP)

Adsorption-induced dislocation emission (AIDE)

Hydrogen enhanced decohesion mechanism (HEDE)

Hydrogen Enhanced Macroscopic Ductility (HEMP)

. . .

This mechanism was first introduced in the year of 1959 by Troiano and a simplest one in all mechanism. It is based on the decreasing the cohesive strength of a material at the region of the crack tip by induction of a hydrogen atom. Inter-atomic bond strength between the atom has reduced due to hydrogen 1s electron comes in 3d cell of iron atom. Decohesion take place when the critical crack tip opening displacement (CTOP) is reached. When hydrogen atoms are available all around the material and some type of stresses are acting on it then hydrogen atom is diffused inside a material and decreasing the interatomic strength or cohesive strength of a material at crack tip and cleavage like fracture occurs. Because of decreasing the cohesive strength of a material, the surface energy is reduced so that fracture stress is also reduced and fracture occurs below its permissible value. Measuring the cohesive force is the only limitation of this model.

#### 2. 方法论



#### 关键点

在扩散过程中,部分氢被会微结构缺陷捕获。然而,对于宏观水平的模拟,如目前的情况,不可能识别微观结构中存在的每种类型的陷阱,因此采用了将捕获氢量与塑性应变联系起来的关系。事实上,如参考文献所示,无论是低强度钢还是高强度钢,其塑性应变和裂纹尖端俘获氢量都呈现出相似的趋势。

氢对材料机械性能造成的脆化通过系数k来量化,系数k取决于总浓度C。在宏观尺度上再现了微观结构的氢增强脱粘机制(HEDE)。为了确保计算场从一个分析到另一个分析的正确转移,几何体和网格必须在三个步骤中相同。

#### 步骤

第一步是对材料进行静态分析,以确定应力状态,特别是静水压应力场。并将应力状态引入第二步计算可扩散氢含量的质量扩散分析。首先假设整个样品上的初始氢浓度均匀,根据上一步计算的应力状态计算出氢的再分布。到第三步,引入内聚元素来模拟应力扩展。在最后的分析中,用户子程序包允许计算总氢浓度和氢对材料性能影响的模拟。

#### 3. INP文件构成



```
451 *Element, type=CAX4R

452 1, 1, 2, 23, 22

453 2, 2, 3, 24, 23

454 3, 3, 4, 25, 24

455 4, 4, 5, 26, 25
```

```
852 v *Nset, nset=BOT, generate
853 | 1, 21, 1
854 v *Elset, elset=SOLID, internal, generate
855 | 1, 400, 1
856 *Solid Section, elset=SOLID, material=AISI
857 ,
858 *End Part
859 **
860 *Part, name=PART-2-1
861 *End Part
```

```
*Material, name=AISI
*Elastic
220000., 0.3
*Plastic
713.81, 0.
736.74, 0.001
755.56, 0.002
771.58, 0.003
```

```
** Name: Disp-BC-1 Type: Displacement/Rotation
*Boundary
PART-1-1.BOT, 1, 1
** Name: Disp-BC-2 Type: Displacement/Rotation
*Boundary
PART-1-1.BOT, 2, 2
** Name: Disp-BC-3 Type: Displacement/Rotation
*Boundary
PART-1-1.BOT, 6, 6
** Name: Disp-BC-4 Type: Displacement/Rotation
*Boundary
_PICKEDSET10, 1, 1
```

```
** FIELD OUTPUT: F-Output-1

**

*EL FILE, POSITION=AVERAGED AT NODES

SINV,

*Output, field, variable=PRESELECT

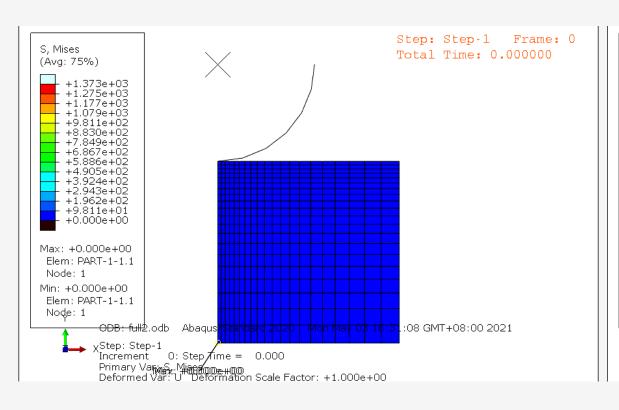
*Output, history, variable=PRESELECT

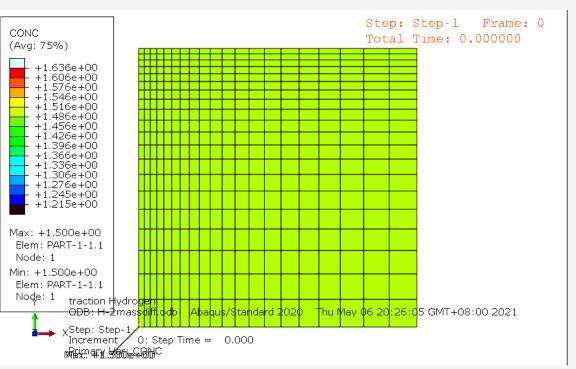
*OUTPUT, HISTORY

*End Step
```

### 4. 步骤一、二结果







应力场

质量扩散场 (初始浓度: 1.5ppm)

### 5. Abaqus二次开发接口简述





- 1) 用户子程序接口 (User Subroutine):该接口使用**Fortran**语言进行开发,主要用于**自定义本构关系、自定义单元**等。常用的用户子程序包括(V)UMAT、(V)UEL、(V)FRIC、V(DLOAD)等。
- 2) Abaqus脚本接口(Abaqus Scripting Interface): 该接口是在**Python**语言的基础上进行定制开发,它扩充了python的对象模型和数据类型,使得Abaqus脚本接口的功能更加强大。一般情况下,Abaqus脚本接口主要用于**前处理(例如,快速建模)、创建和访问输出数据库、自动后处理**等。

#### 优势:

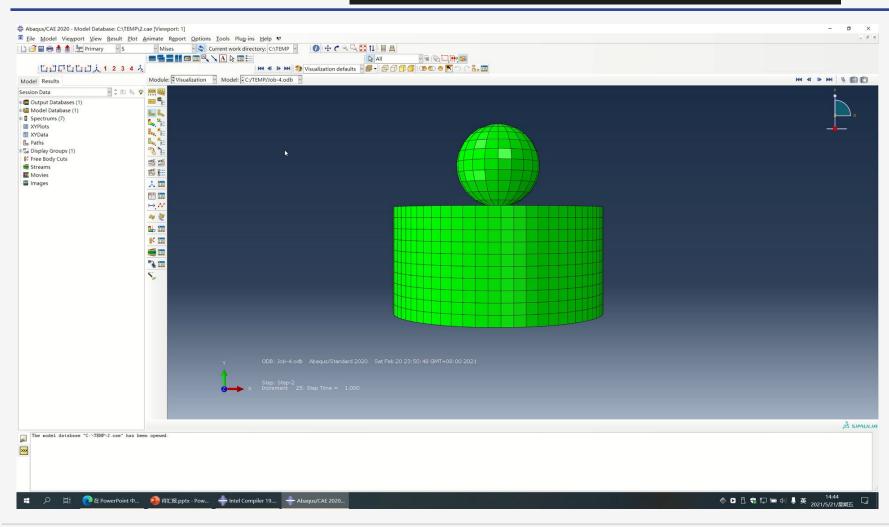
- 1.执行相同的操作,所需代码行较少
- 2.能够实现自动化过程
- 3.能够实现参数化分析
- 4.可以编写独立的模块,具有独立性和可移植性
- 5.优秀的异常抛出和异常处理机制

#### 便捷性:

Abaqus/CAE < INP文件 < Python脚本

### 6. Abaqus脚本实例





## 汇报结束, 谢谢