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On the characterization and effects of material constants of the inelastic structural analysis code

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NONSTA

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EXCEL

EXCEL VBA

Abstract

LMR high temperature structures subjected to operating and transient loadings may exhibit very complex deformation behaviors due to the use of ductile material such as 316SS and the systematic analysis technology of high temperature structure for reliable safety assessment is essential. In this paper, identification of inelastic material constants for NONSTA-EP was performed using EXCEL VBA and comparative study with developed inelastic analysis program and the existing analysis codes was performed applying various types of loading condition. The performance of NONSTA was confirmed and the effect of inelastic constants on the analysis result was analyzed.

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[1]

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ABAQUS NONSTA-EP [3] [4]. NONSTA-EP 7 7

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EXCEL VBA

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2.

2.1

Chaboche

ABAQUS

(2)

NONSTA-EP

$$f = J_2(\sigma - X) - R - \kappa, \quad d\varepsilon^p = \frac{3}{2} d\lambda \frac{\sigma' - X'}{J_2(\sigma - X)}, \quad \dot{X} = \frac{2}{3} C d\varepsilon^p - \gamma X \dot{p}, \quad \dot{R} = b(Q - R) \dot{p}$$
(1)

$$d\lambda = \frac{H(f)}{h} \left\langle \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sigma' - X'}{J_2(\sigma - X)} d\sigma \right\rangle \quad , \ h = C - \frac{3}{2} \gamma X \frac{\sigma' - X'}{J_2(\sigma - X)} + b(Q - R) \tag{2}$$

X : back stress, R : drag stress,

C, γ , b, Q : material parameters, p : accumulated plastic strain,

dp : plastic strain increment,

 $d\varepsilon^p$: deviatoric stress tensor, X : deviatoric back stress tensor

f: loading function, h: hardening modulus,

 $d\lambda$: plastic multiplier, H(f): heavyside step function,

: yield stress (generally different from Y)

<x>: <x>=x if x > 0, <x>=0 if x < 0.

가

(3)

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recall

term 7^{\dagger} . ABAQUS[5] 7^{\dagger} . $\dot{X} = C \frac{1}{\sigma^0} (\sigma - X) \dot{p} - \gamma X \dot{p}$, $\sigma^0 = \sigma |_0 + Q_{\infty} (1 - e^{-bp})$ (3)

가 Ziegler recall term 가 가 . NONSTA-EP ABAQUS

Prager



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NONSTA

curve fitting





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cycle curve cycle curve













6 Curve-fitting C and γ

$$R = Q(1 - e^{-bp})$$

$$R = 0, \qquad 7$$

$$n \qquad (5)$$

$$R_{n} = \frac{1}{2} (\Delta \sigma_{n} - \Delta \sigma_{0}) - \frac{C}{\gamma} [\tanh \frac{\gamma}{2} (\Delta \varepsilon_{p})_{n} - \tanh \frac{\gamma}{2} (\Delta \varepsilon_{p})_{0}]$$
(6)

n $\Delta \sigma_{n} \qquad (\Delta \varepsilon_{p})_{n} \qquad 1$

$$P_n = \frac{3}{2} (\Delta \varepsilon_p)_1 + 2 \sum_{i=2}^n (\Delta \varepsilon_p)_i$$
⁽⁷⁾

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n

b

$$R_n = Q(1 - e^{-bp}) \tag{8}$$

$$P_n = 0$$
 $R_n = Q$ curve

fitting

1. Identification of $\Delta \sigma_n$ and $\Delta \varepsilon_{p_n}$

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Cycle	$\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle m max}$ – $\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle m min}$	$\mathcal{E}_{p_{\max}} - \mathcal{E}_{p_{\min}}$
1 _{st}	$\Delta\sigma_{1}$	$(\Delta arepsilon_p)_1$
2 _{nd}	$\Delta \sigma_2$	$(\Delta \varepsilon_p)_2$
:	:	:
:	:	:
n _{th}	$\Delta\sigma_n$	$(\Delta \mathcal{E}_p)_n$

Curve fitting b . 7 Excel VBA . 550°C 316L κ, C, γ, Q, b 89MPa, 40600MPa, 139.4, 95.6MPa, 50.4

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3.

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3.1

7	316 SS				가	AB	BAQUS	5
	NONSTA-EP			C, γ		b, Q	가	cyclic
hardening				550	E=155.3GPa,	υ=0.305, κ=89	9MPa	С,
γ, Q, b	40600	MPa, 139	.4, 95.6MI	Pa, 50.4 .		20%	가	
	20%	가			11가			
	20%	40%	가		cyclic hardening			











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3.2 **7**¹ (Load Sequence Effect)

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4.

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- [3] , ABAQUS 7 NONSTA-EP , LMR/MS486-CM-02, , 2001

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- [5] ABAQUS Users manual, Version 6.2, H.K.S, USA (2002).