

## Application of Continuum Damage Model to Life Prediction of Geometrically Nonlinear Structure in High Temperature

373-1

150

ABAQUS

가 Chaboche

### Abstract

In this investigation, the basic concept of continuum damage mechanics was described and the thermodynamic approach to derive the viscoplastic constitutive equations and the consistent method of introducing the damage variable into the viscoplastic constitutive equations are discussed. General viscoplastic constitutive laws with several state variables have been implemented in the general-purpose finite element code ABAQUS to predict the viscoplastic response of the structure subjected to a cyclic loading. The safety assessment for a geometrically nonlinear high temperature structure subjected to severe transient thermal and mechanical loading was carried out. Chaboche's viscoplastic model was adopted to describe the material behavior of 316 stainless steel at high temperature and modified to introduce the internal damage. The damage contour of the structure was illustrated and the efficiency of the proposed procedure was discussed.

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“가 ”

Weibull's theory 가  
가

1958 Kachanov

가

가

2.

2.1

Kachanov

$$D = \frac{S_D}{S} \tag{1}$$

S

, S<sub>D</sub>

S

Rabotnov

$$\tilde{\sigma} = \frac{F}{S - S_D} = \frac{F}{S \left(1 - \frac{S_D}{S}\right)} = \frac{\sigma}{1 - D} \tag{2}$$

F

Lemaitre 가 (Strain Equivalence Principle)

가 (3)

$$\mathbf{e} = f(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{k}, T) \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{e} = f(\tilde{\mathbf{S}}, \mathbf{k}, T) \tag{4}$$

κ

, T

가

$$\mathbf{e} = \frac{1}{E} \tilde{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{1}{E} \frac{\mathbf{s}}{(1-D)} \quad (5)$$

$$E^e = E(1-D) \quad (5)$$

$$, D \quad (6)$$

$$D = 1 - \frac{E^e}{E} \quad (6)$$

$$E^e, E$$

Fig. 1

## 2.2

가

(state potential)

(Concave)

(Convex)

$$\varphi = \varphi(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, T, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^e, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^p, r, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, D) \quad (7)$$

가

가

1

### 1. Thermodynamic variables<sup>(1)</sup>

State variable				Associated variables	
Observable		Internal			
$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$	Strain			$\boldsymbol{\sigma}$	Stress
$T$	Temperature			$S$	Entropy
		$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^e$	Elastic strain	$\boldsymbol{\sigma}$	Stress
		$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^p$	Plastic strain	$-\boldsymbol{\sigma}$	Stress
		$r$	Accumulated plastic strain	$R$	Drag stress
		$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$	Back strain tensor	$X$	Back stress
		$D$	Damage	$Y$	Damage dissipated energy density

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{1}{2} a_{ijkl} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{ij}^e \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{kl}^e + R_{\infty} \left( r + \frac{1}{b} \exp(-br) \right) + \frac{X_{\infty} \gamma}{3} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{ij} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{ij} \right] \quad (8)$$

(Associated variables)

$$\sigma_{ij} = \rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} = a_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}^e \quad (9)$$

$$R = \rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = R_\infty [1 - \exp(-br)] \quad (10)$$

$$X_{ij} = \rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \alpha_{ij}} = \frac{2}{3} X_\infty \gamma \alpha_{ij} \quad (11)$$

(kinetic equation)

(potential of dissipation)

$$F = F(\sigma, R, X, Y; \varepsilon^e, r, \alpha, D) \quad (12)$$

‘ ; ’

$s, R, X, Y$

$e^e, r, a, D$

(kinetic equation)

(normality rule)

$$\dot{e}^p = \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \dot{\lambda} \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{r} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial R} \dot{\lambda} \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{a} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \dot{\lambda} \quad (15)$$

(multiplier)  $\dot{\lambda}$

가

(13) ~ (15)가

(dissipation potential)

2

## 2. Dissipative variables<sup>(1)</sup>

Flux variables	Dual variables
$\dot{e}^p$	$s$
$-\dot{r}$	$R$
$-\dot{a}$	$X$
$-\dot{D}$	$-\bar{Y} (= Y)$
$\bar{q}$	$-\frac{\text{grad}T}{T}$

Chaboche Model

$$F = J_2(\sigma - ) - R - \sigma_y + \frac{3}{4X_\infty} \mathbf{X} : \mathbf{X} \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{e}_p = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \dot{\lambda} = \frac{3}{2} \dot{\lambda} \frac{\sigma' - X'}{J(\sigma - X)} \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{r} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial R} \dot{\lambda} = \dot{\lambda} \quad (18)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{a}} = \dot{\mathbf{e}}_p - \frac{3}{2X_\infty} \mathbf{X} \dot{\lambda} \quad (19)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{R}} = b(\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{R}) \dot{p} \quad (20)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{X}} = \frac{2}{3} C \dot{\mathbf{e}}_p - \gamma(p) \mathbf{X} \dot{p} \quad (21)$$

$$(22) \quad (17), (20), (21)$$

$\dot{\lambda}$

$$f = J_2(\sigma - \mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{R} - k \quad (22)$$

$\dot{\lambda}$

$$\dot{\lambda} = \dot{p} = \left\langle \frac{J(\sigma - \mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{R} - k}{K} \right\rangle^n \quad (23)$$

### 2.3

가

D

Y

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{\rho} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1-D) a_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{ij}^c \varepsilon_{kl}^c + R_\infty \left( r + \frac{1}{b} \exp(-br) \right) + \frac{X_\infty \gamma}{3} \alpha_{ij} \alpha_{ij} \right] \quad (24)$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} = a_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}^c (1-D) \quad (25)$$

$$R = \rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = R_\infty [1 - \exp(-br)] \quad (26)$$

$$X_{ij} = \rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha_{ij}} = \frac{2}{3} X_\infty \gamma \alpha_{ij} \quad (27)$$

$$\bar{Y} = \rho \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial D} = -\frac{1}{2} a_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{ij}^c \varepsilon_{kl}^c \quad (28)$$

$F_D$

$$F = J_2(\tilde{\sigma} - \mathbf{X}) - \mathbf{R} - \sigma_y + \frac{3}{4X_\infty} \mathbf{X} : \mathbf{X} + F_D \quad (29)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{e}}_p = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \dot{\lambda} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\tilde{\sigma}' - \mathbf{X}'}{J(\tilde{\sigma} - \mathbf{X})} \frac{\dot{\lambda}}{1-D} \quad (30)$$

$$\dot{R} = b(Q - R)\dot{\lambda} \quad (31)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{X}} = \left[ \frac{2}{3} C \dot{\epsilon}_p (1 - D) - \gamma(p) \mathbf{X} \dot{\lambda} \right] \quad (32)$$

$$\dot{\lambda} = \dot{p}(1 - D) \quad (33)$$

가

$$\dot{D} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{Y}} \dot{\lambda} \quad (34)$$

## 2.4

(1).

$$F_D(\mathbf{Y}; (r, D)) = \frac{Y^2}{2S(1 - D)} H(r - p_D) \quad (35)$$

(34)

$$\dot{D} = \frac{Y}{S} \dot{p} H(p - p_D) \quad (36)$$

$$Y = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^2 R_v}{2E(1 - D)^2} \quad (37)$$

$$R_v = \frac{2}{3}(1 + \nu) - 3(1 - 2\nu) \left( \frac{E \epsilon_H}{\sigma_{eq}} \right)^2 \quad (38)$$

$p$  ,  $p_D$

$H$  Heaviside function

(Plastic strain threshold)

Energy density release rate)

(Accumulated plastic strain rate)

(Elastic

(39)

$$D = D_C \quad (39)$$

$D_C$

가

(microcrack)

Fig. 2 3

Chaboche

가

Fig. 3

가

가 가 가

가

, Fig. 4

가

3. Chaboche (1)

	$\tilde{\sigma}_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{1-D}$
	$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^p = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\tilde{\sigma}'_{ij} - X'_{ij}}{(\tilde{\sigma}' - X')_{eq}} \dot{p}$
	$\dot{R} = b(R_\infty - R)(1-D)\dot{p}$
	$\dot{X}'_{ij} = \gamma(1-D) \left[ \frac{2}{3} X_\infty \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^p - X'_{ij} \dot{p} \right]$
	$\dot{D} = \frac{Y}{S} \dot{p} H(p - p_D)$ $Y = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^2 R_v}{2E(1-D)^2} R_v = \frac{2}{3} (1+\nu) - 3(1-2\nu) \left( \frac{E \epsilon_H}{\sigma_{eq}} \right)^2$
가	$\dot{p} = \left( \frac{(\tilde{\sigma}' - X')_{eq} - R - \sigma_y}{K} \right)^N H((\tilde{\sigma}' - X')_{eq} - R - \sigma_y)$

### 3. GMR

가

$$(40) \quad \dot{\epsilon} = \dot{\epsilon}_e + \dot{\epsilon}_{th} + \dot{\epsilon}_{in} \quad (40)$$

(41)~(42)

$$\dot{\epsilon}^e = \frac{1+\nu}{E} \dot{\mathbf{S}} - \frac{\nu}{E} \text{Tr}[\dot{\mathbf{S}}] \mathbf{I} \quad (41)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{th} = \gamma \dot{T} \mathbf{I} \quad (42)$$

E, ν, γ, g (40)~(42)

$$\dot{\mathbf{S}} = (1-D)\mu \text{tr}[\dot{\epsilon} - \dot{\epsilon}^p] \mathbf{I} + (1-D)\lambda(\dot{\epsilon} - \dot{\epsilon}^p) - (1-D)\gamma(\mu + 3\lambda)\dot{T} \mathbf{I} \quad (42)$$

**l** **m** Lamé

(42) . 3

ξ

$$\dot{\sigma} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x}, T) \quad (43)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x}, T) \quad (44)$$

가

## 3.1

(45)

$$\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}, t) \quad (45)$$

ABAQUS

(45)

GTR(generalized trapezoidal rule) (46)

$$\Delta \mathbf{y} = [(1 - \theta)\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}_t, t) + \theta\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{y}_{t+\Delta t}, t + \Delta t)]\Delta t \quad (46)$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{t+\Delta t} = \mathbf{y}_t + [(1 - \theta)\mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{y}_t) + \theta\mathbf{f}(t + \Delta t, \mathbf{y}_t + \Delta \mathbf{y})]\Delta t \quad (47)$$

$$\theta = 0 \quad 1 \quad \mathbf{y}_\theta = \mathbf{y}_t + \theta\Delta \mathbf{y}$$

(43), (43) (47)

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\sigma} = [(1 - \theta)\mathbf{G}_t + \theta\mathbf{G}_{t+\Delta t}]\Delta t \quad (48)$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\xi} = [(1 - \theta)\mathbf{H}_t + \theta\mathbf{H}_{t+\Delta t}]\Delta t \quad (49)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_t = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{s}_t, \boldsymbol{\xi}_t, T_t), \quad \mathbf{G}_{t+\Delta t} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{s}_{t+\Delta t}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+\Delta t}, T_{t+\Delta t})$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{t+\Delta t} = \mathbf{s}_t + [(1 - \theta)\mathbf{G}_t + \theta\mathbf{G}_{t+\Delta t}(\mathbf{s}_{t+\Delta t}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+\Delta t}, T_{t+\Delta t})]\Delta t \quad (50)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+\Delta t} = \boldsymbol{\xi}_t + [(1 - \theta)\mathbf{H}_t + \theta\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{s}_{t+\Delta t}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{t+\Delta t}, T_{t+\Delta t})]\Delta t \quad (51)$$

 $(\Delta \mathbf{e})$  $(\Delta T)$ 

$$\mathbf{e}_{t+\Delta t} = \mathbf{e}_t + \Delta \mathbf{e} \quad (52)$$

$$T_{t+\Delta t} = T_t + \theta\Delta T \quad (53)$$

(50)~(51)

 $t, \mathbf{x}_t$  $t+\Delta t, \mathbf{x}_{t+\Delta t}$



가

(Line search)

(2)

### 3.2 ABAQUS

UMAT

ABAQUS

(deformation

gradient tensor)

ABAQUS

ABAQUS

(3)

Jaumann Rate

(Rigid Body

Rotation)

$(t + \Delta t)$

(50)

(51)

(50)

(51)

(4)

### 4. Y-

가

Y-

Y-

### 4.1

Y-

가

가

가

Fig. 5

Y-

가 가

Fig. 6

250°C

550°C

가

Y-

가

, Y-

가

Y-

가

가  
316 가 가 4 Y-  
5.833\*10<sup>-3</sup> J/mm<sup>2</sup> °C sec

Fig. 7 Fig. 7

가  
가 Y-

#### 4.2

Y-  
ABAQUS  
5 6

Fig.8 333  
가 Fig. 9

Fig.

10 Fig.11

333  
Y-  
Fig. 12

가 0.005 10<sup>4</sup>cycle 가 100  
가

ASME Code Section III Subsection NH

가

#### 5.

UMAT

1. J.Lemaitre, "A Course on Damage Mechanics," Springer-Verlag, 1992
2. *Numerical recipes in Fortran*, 1992, Cambridge Press.
3. ABAQUS, *User's manual*, Version 5.4, 1995, HKS, USA.
4. Samson Youn, Soon-Bok Lee, Jong Bum Kim, Hyeong-Yeon Lee, Bong Yoo, "Implementation of visco-plastic constitutive equations into the finite element code ABAQUS," Proceedings of the Korean Nuclear Society, '98 Autumn, 1998.
5. J.Lemaitre and J.L.Chaboche, *Mechanics of solid materials*, Cambridge University Press,1990

4. 가

	(kg/mm <sup>3</sup> )	(J/kg°C)	(J/sec mm <sup>3</sup> )
316	8.e-6	500	21.5e-3
가	1.78e-9	522.1	1.3318e-3

5. Material parameters of the Chaboche model for the 316 stainless steel <sup>(4)</sup>

Material	T( C°)	N	K	$\sigma_y$	X <sub>o</sub>	$\gamma$	Q	b
316 stainless steel	600	12	150	6	82.67	300	80	10

6. Elastic properties and Material parameters of the Damage evolution equation for the 316 stainless steel <sup>(3)</sup>

Material	E (MPa)	$\nu$	T(C°)	S (MPa)	$\epsilon_{pD}$	D <sub>1C</sub>
316 Stainless Steel	140,000	0.32	600	0.2	0.0	0.5

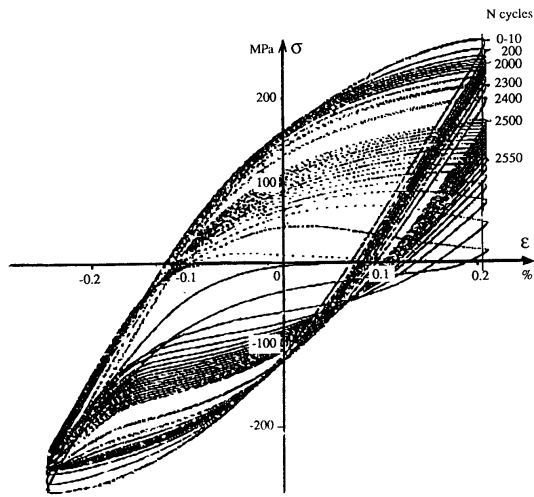


Fig. 1 Low cycle fatigue stress-strain pattern for AISI 316 L

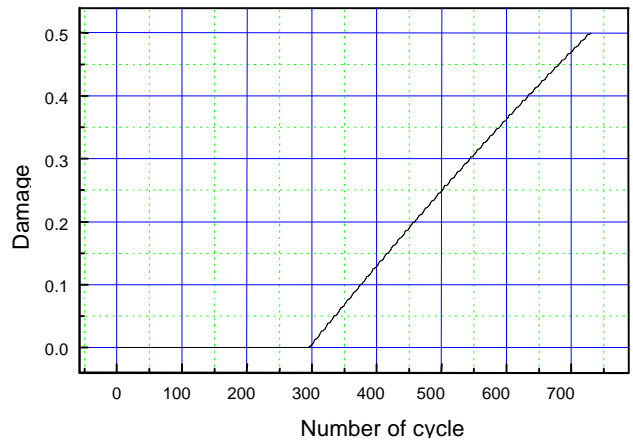


Fig. 2. Damage evolution at low cycle fatigue testing

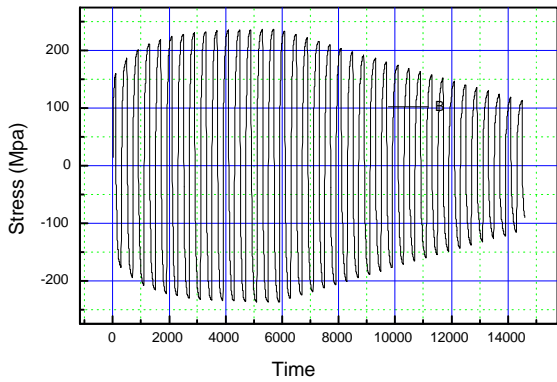


Fig.3 Effect of Damage evolution to the material behavior: time versus stress range

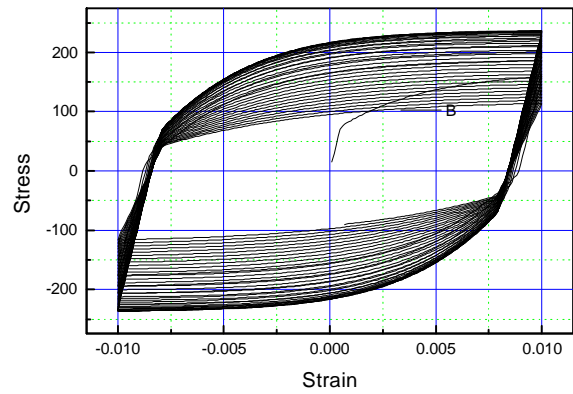


Fig. 4 Effect of Damage evolution to the material behavior; stress-strain curve involving damage

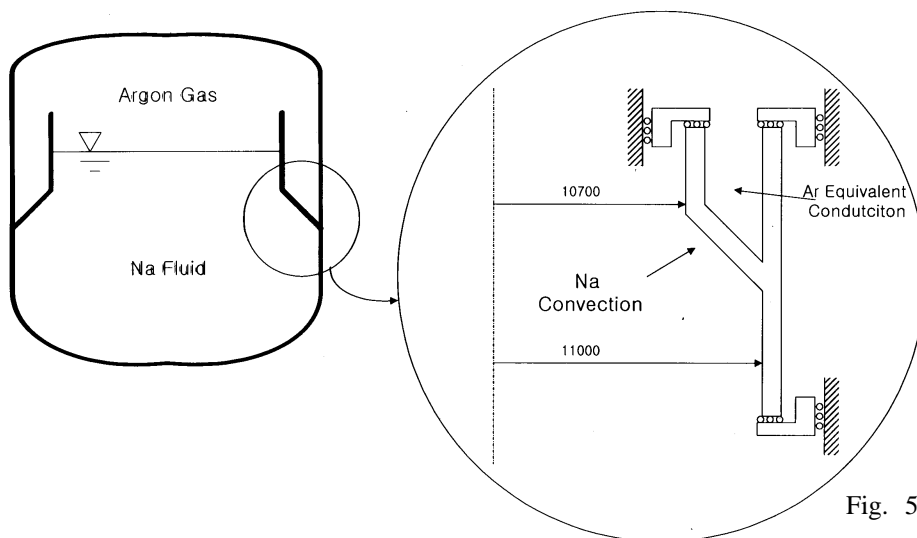


Fig. 5

(vessel)

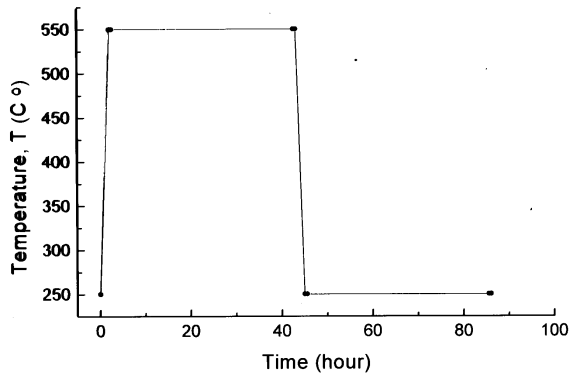


Fig. 6. 가 - 가

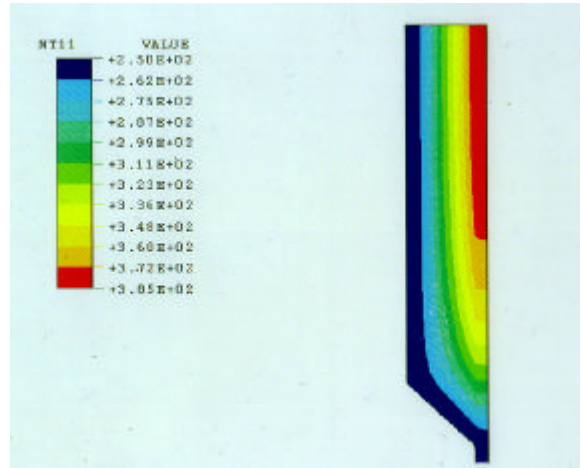


Fig. 7 Y

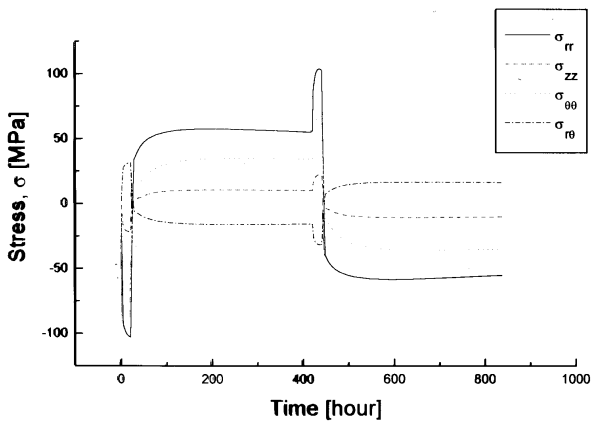


Fig. 8

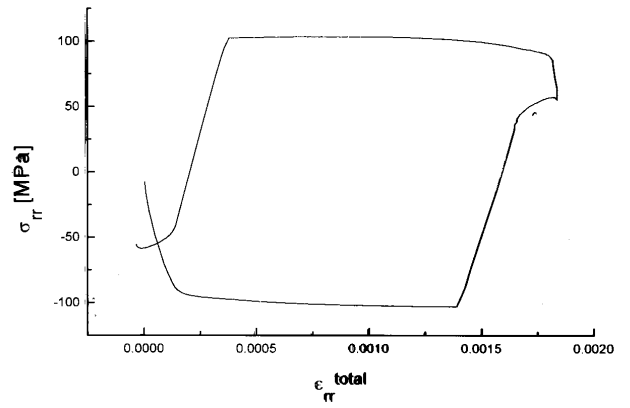


Fig.9

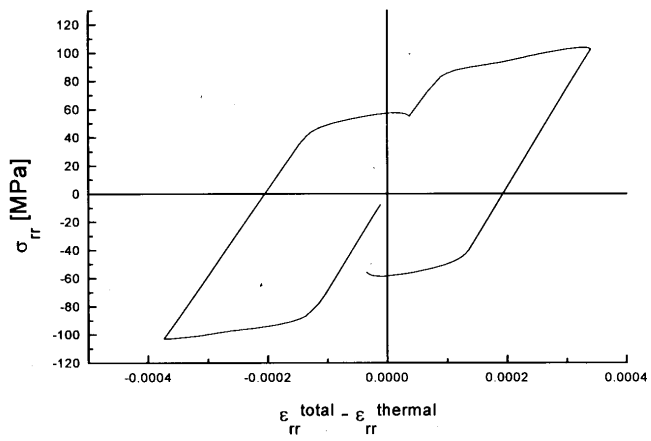


Fig.10

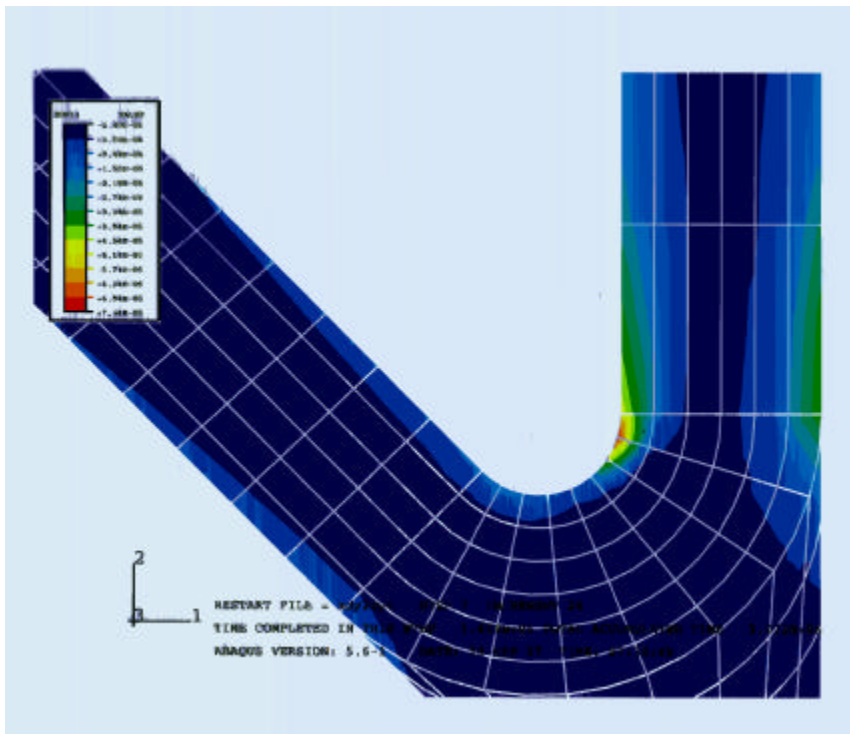


Fig. 11

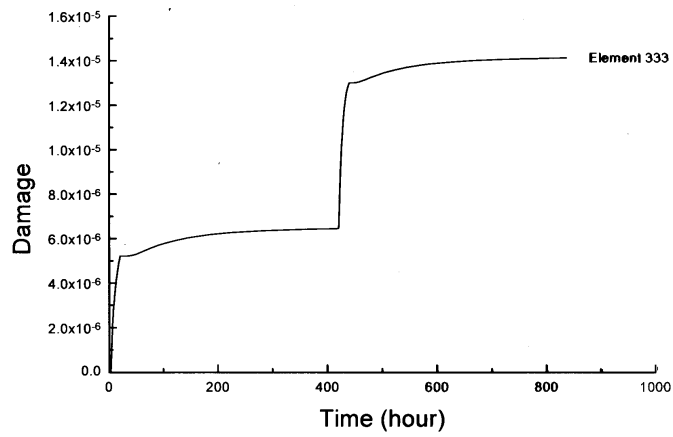


Fig. 12.