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Development of a Simplified Approach for Using the Local Approach to Fracture

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Abstract : Today there is a strong demand from different industries to use local fracture criteria in a simplified way. This paper presents the main results of a two years joint research project where CEA, EDF, School of Mines and IRSID were associated. A simplified method based on the Beremin models for cleavage and ductile fracture has been developed. This procedure can be used to evaluate the risk of fracture of industrial structures or to allow a rapid development of new materials. Finite element simulations were systematically performed for axisymmetrically notched tensile and precracked specimens using a parametric description of stress-strain laws. Results were presented in the form of graphs that can be used directly for measuring local fracture parameters from tests on axisymmetrically notched specimens and to predict fracture toughness. An additional parameter measuring the level of plastic constraint has been taken into account. This parameter can be easily evaluated on industrial structures. This allows a simple way of using local criteria to evaluate the safety of such structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

Mainly as a requirement of the nuclear industry, local fracture criteria were developed to predict the failure of components by cleavage or ductile fracture. This research effort led to a methodology based on simple descriptions of the physical events leading to fracture and to the extensive use of numerical simulations for the assessment of structural integrity. This methodology is now well known and widely used [1,2].

Today there is a strong demand from other industries to use such approaches in a simplified way. This is the reason why CEA, EDF, School of Mines and IRSID were associated in a two-years project with the aim of developing a simplified method based on the local fracture criteria in order to allow for:

- a rapid estimation of the risk of fracture of industrial structures,
- a rapid development of new materials and estimating their efficiency in real applications,
- an evaluation of fracture toughness properties from tests on small notched specimens,
- and to contribute to the development of numerical simulation techniques.

The aim of this paper is to present the main results of this project. Full details can be found elsewhere [3]. We begin with a brief description of the models that have been used. Then, finite element simulation results will be described for both round notched specimens and precracked specimens. They can directly be used for interpreting tensile tests on notched specimens and for making fracture toughness predictions.

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MODELS USED

2.1 Cleavage fracture

In this study, the cleavage criterion proposed by Beremin [4] has been used. This criterion is based on two main features of the cleavage fracture mechanism in low carbon steels:

- The instability of existing microcracks in the material. This is described by the critical cleavage stress concept [5], taking into account the scatter of this value using the Weibull statistics.
- The need of plastic deformation for the initiation of microcracks in the material.

For an homogeneous material, a quantity called "Weibull stress" and denoted σ_w is introduced:

$$\sigma_w = \sqrt[m]{\int_{P.Z.} \sigma_1^m \frac{dV}{V_0}} \quad (1)$$

where m is the exponent of Weibull's statistics, V_0 an arbitrary unit volume taken equal to 0.001 mm^3 in this study and σ_1 the maximum principal stress. The integral is extended over the plastic zone because a local plastic deformation is needed to initiate microcracks.

The fracture probability P_r is then expressed as:
$$P_r = 1 - \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\sigma_w}{\sigma_u}\right)^m\right) \quad (2)$$

where σ_u is the critical cleavage stress for the elementary volume V_0 .

2.2 Ductile fracture

The model proposed by Beremin for ductile fracture is very simple [6]. It is based on a direct integration of the cavity growth law proposed by Rice and Tracey [7]:

$$\ln(R/R_0) = \int_{\varepsilon_d}^{\varepsilon} 0.283 \exp\left(1.5 \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma_{eq}}\right) d\varepsilon_{eq} \quad (3)$$

where: R_0 is the initial diameter of a cavity, R is the actual diameter of a cavity, ε_d is the plastic deformation for cavity initiation (in this project we have assumed that this deformation is nul) and $d\varepsilon_{eq}$ corresponds to one increment of plastic deformation. The ductile fracture criterion is a critical value of R/R_0 , denoted $(R/R_0)_c$ and supposed to be a material characteristic.

2.3 Method adopted

The method adopted to simplify the use of the above models consisted of systematic calculations of round notched and precracked specimens. Results were presented in the form of graphs that can directly be used for interpreting tensile tests on round notched specimens and for predicting fracture toughness. In order to allow for the safety prediction of industrial components, an additional parameter measuring the level of plastic constraint has been considered. Each laboratory used its own finite element code: ASTER for EDF, CASTEM 2000 for CEA, ZEBULON-6 for school of Mines and IRSID. In a first step, a precise computation technique was defined and the results for one particular case were compared. Then, systematic parametric computations were performed.

3. PARAMETRIC DESCRIPTION OF THE STRESS-STRAIN LAWS

A parametric description of elastic-plastic stress-strain laws was needed. This preliminary work proved to be difficult since many constraints had to be fulfilled:

- to be able to describe precisely a wide range of stress-strain laws usually encountered for metals and especially steels,
- to diminish as much as possible the number of independent parameters describing a given mechanical behaviour in order to limit the number of calculations to be performed,
- to stick as closely as possible to the laws used in test laboratories and generally implemented in finite element codes.

Finally, a very simple formula was chosen:

$$\sigma = k \varepsilon_t^n = k (\sigma/E + \varepsilon_p)^n \quad (4)$$

where σ is the equivalent Von Mises stress, ε_t is the total equivalent strain, ε_p is the plastic equivalent strain, E is the Young's modulus ($E=200$ GPa for all the calculations performed in this study), R_e is the Yield strength, k is a parameter with a stress dimension, and n is a parameter without dimension usually called "strain hardening exponent".

It can readily be seen from this formula that the yield stress is a function of the two parameters k and n :

$$R_e = k^{1/1-n} E^{-n/1-n} \quad (5)$$

The main advantage of this choice is that the stresses are related linearly to the parameter k . Hence, the tables presenting the values of the Weibull stresses can be normalised by dividing all the stresses by k . Finally, only one independent parameter, n , remains which can be measured or estimated easily. In particular, if the true value of yield strength is not the one given in Table 1, k_1 may be chosen in such a way that: $R_e = k_1 (R_e/E)^n$.

The following combinations of materials parameters were used in the project: $k = 1000$ MPa and $n = 0.01$; 0.05 ; 0.1 ; 0.15 ; 0.2 ; 0.3 . They cover the values usually found in steels. The values of yield strengths computed according to the formula (5) are given in table 1.

Table 1: Definition of the yield strength as function of the strain hardening exponent.

n	0.01	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.3
Re (MPa)	948	757	555	393	266	103

It is worth pointing out that Eq. (4) may be used in separate sections. For instance, the behaviour of many steels can be described in the form: $\sigma = k_1 \varepsilon^{n1}$ for $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$ and $\sigma = k_2 \varepsilon^{n2}$ for $\varepsilon > \varepsilon_0$ with ε_0 given by $k_1 \varepsilon_0^{n1} = k_2 \varepsilon_0^{n2}$. This behaviour will be called "piece-wise power law".

4. ANALYSIS OF AXISYMMETRICALLY NOTCHED SPECIMENS

4.1 Computation technique

Three geometries denoted AE10, AE4, AE2 were studied with notch radii respectively of 10, 4 and 2mm. The geometry AE10 is shown in figure 1. The diameter of the minimal section is 10 mm. One example of mesh is given in figure 2. Quadratic elements (8 nodes) with reduced integration (4 Gauss points) were used. Preliminary computations showed that the mesh size has to be lower than 500 μm all along the section. The specimen is loaded by imposing a displacement on its upper side. All computations were performed using the small strain hypothesis with updating of the geometry between two increments. The stress-strain laws were introduced point by point in the finite element codes.

Two engineering parameters are usually used to describe the results: the mean strain, $\bar{\varepsilon}$, and mean stress, $\bar{\sigma}$, defined by:

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = 2 \text{Ln} (\Phi/\Phi_0) \quad (6)$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = 4F / \pi \Phi^2 \quad (7)$$

where Φ_0 and Φ are the initial and actual diameters of the minimum section and F is the applied load. The Weibull stresses are computed by adding the contributions element per element after averaging all the stress and strain components over the elements. The value of the void growth ratio is evaluated according to the same technique. In this latter case, only the element corresponding to the center of the specimen where the stress triaxiality is the largest needed to be considered.

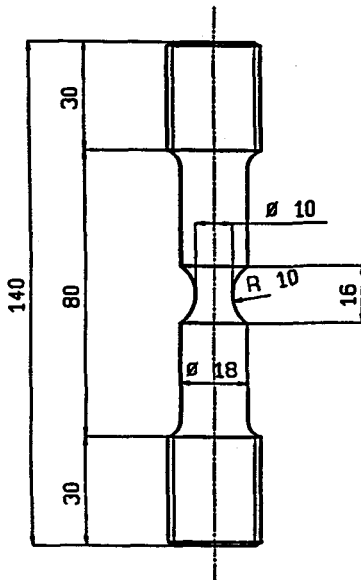


Figure 1: Geometry of the AE10 specimen.

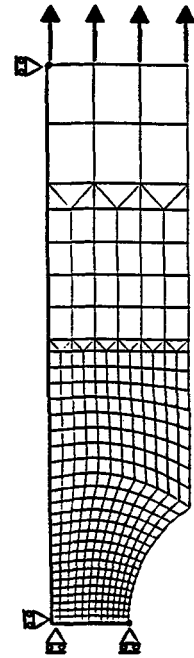


Figure 2: Mesh of the AE10 specimen.

4.2 Tables for cleavage fracture

The results were presented in the form of graphs. One table corresponds to a given geometry and a given value of n . An example is shown in figure 3. Different curves giving σ_w/k as function of the mean strain at fracture $\bar{\varepsilon}$ are presented. Each curve is associated to one value of the Weibull parameter, m . The values of m vary from 8 to 40 with a step of 4. The complete set of graphs can be found in the final report [3].

Comparisons of results obtained by the different participants in the small and large strain hypotheses may also be found in this report. The differences between laboratories remained below 4% for the σ_w values. These differences were explained by differences in mesh sizes.

The local fracture parameters m and σ_u are determined with a set of experiments on round notched specimens as described in reference [8]. The main difficulty of this procedure is to compute the Weibull stress associated to each experiment.

The following procedure can now be used:

- measure the stress-strain law at the test temperature and determine n and k ,

- perform the test on a given round notched specimen and measure the mean strain and mean stress at fracture,
- use different curves of the tables in order to determine by interpolation the Weibull stress corresponding to the same value of m , n and k ,
- if the minimum diameter, Φ_0 , is different from 10 mm, multiply the value of the Table by $(\Phi_0 / 10 \text{ mm})^{(3/m)}$

A similar procedure is described in the final report [3] for the "piece-wise power law" behaviour described in §3.

4.3 Tables for ductile fracture

An example of such a graph is given in figure 4. The cavity growth ratio is given as a function of the mean strain at fracture for different strain hardening exponents. The complete set of graphs can be found in the final report [3]. For one experiment, the determination of the critical void growth ratio results directly from an interpolation between two curves of the corresponding table.

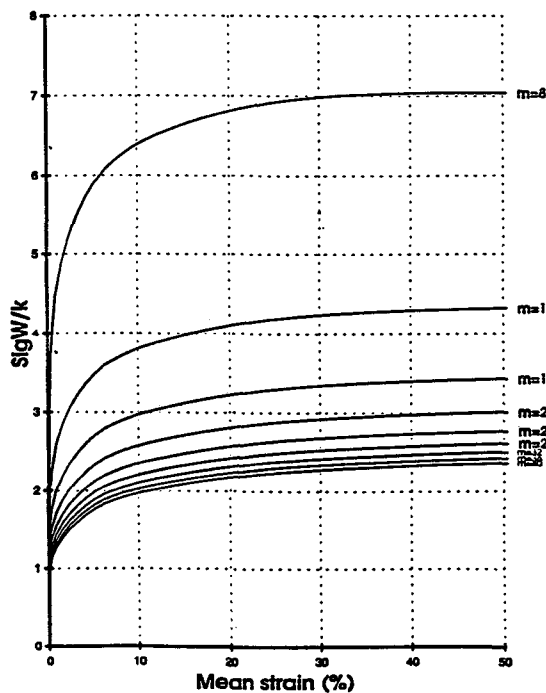


Figure 3: Example of graph for cleavage fracture. geometry AE2. $n=0.1$.

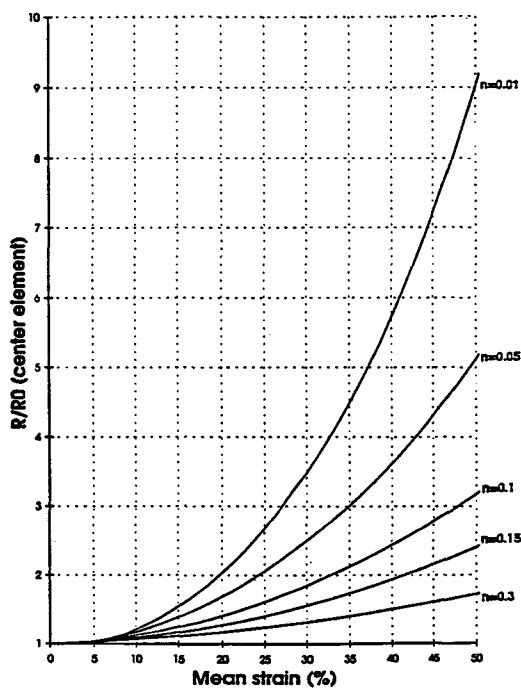


Figure 4: Example of graph for ductile fracture. geometry AE2

5. ANALYSIS OF PRECRACKED SPECIMENS

5.1 Choice of different specimen geometries-Constraint effects

The stress intensity factor, K , the J integral and the Crack Tip Opening Displacement, CTOD, are the most commonly used parameters in fracture mechanics. In the case of constrained plasticity and a high level of stress triaxiality, these load-geometry parameters describe the local stresses and strains at a crack tip. A certain number of recent studies have shown that these parameters need to be associated to a second parameter measuring the plastic constraint level. The parameter, T , was initially introduced by Williams [9] and more recently by Hancock [10-11]. It is defined for an elastic material and corresponds to a stress parallel to the crack plane:

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} f_{ij}(\theta) + T \delta_{xi} \delta_{xj} + 0(\sqrt{r}) \tag{8}$$

where K_I is the stress intensity factor, $f_{ij}(\theta)$ is a function independent of the geometry and loading, r, θ are conventional polar coordinate system ahead of the crack tip and x is the direction of crack propagation.

In order to cover a wide range of T values, 5 specimens' geometries were chosen (see figure 5)

- Compact tension specimen "CT" with $a/W=0.5$
- Three point bend specimen "3PB" with $a/W=0.5$
- Three point bend specimen "3PB" with $a/W=0.39$
- Three point bend specimen "3PB" with $a/W=0.1$
- Center crack panel specimen "CCP" with $a/W=0.5$

The two first specimens are usually used for fracture toughness measurements. Table 2 gives for each geometry the calculated values of the normalised parameter defined by:

$$B = \frac{T \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}}{K_I} \tag{9}$$

Table 2 : Values of the parameter B calculated for different specimens geometries

Specimen	CT $a/W=0.5$	3PB $a/W=0.5$	3PB $a/W=0.39$	3PB $a/W=0.1$	CCP $a/W=0.5$
B	0.59	0.14	-0.01	-0.36	-1.05

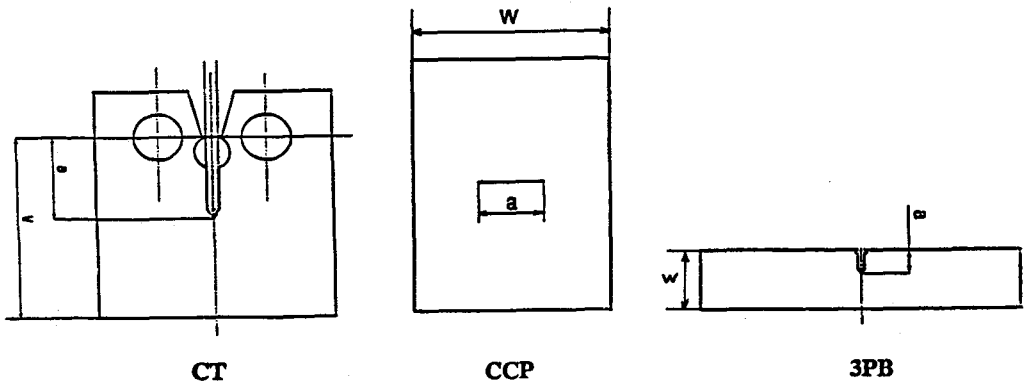


Figure 5: Geometries of the precracked specimens.

5.2 Tables for cleavage fracture

5.2.1 Computation technique

For an elastic-plastic material, the HRR field [12-13] predicts a strain singularity at the crack tip. In the case of perfect plasticity, this singularity varies as $1/r$. Taking into account the crack blunting phenomenon (i.e. a finite value of the curvature radius at the crack tip, $\rho = \text{CTOD}/2$), Rice and Johnson [14] found that the strain field varies as $\ln(r/\rho)$.

Starting from these theoretical results, it appears that a mesh size smaller than ρ is needed in a finite element simulation in order to describe correctly the local stress concentration at the crack tip. The strains in the first mesh with a size, d , will be of the order of r/d . This corresponds to several thousands of percents. Such levels of deformation cannot be treated easily with conventional finite element codes. Moreover, the measurement of stress-strain laws is usually limited to the occurrence of necking in a tensile test (around 15%) and needs to be extrapolated to higher strains.

In order to overcome this difficulty, Mc. Meeking [15] proposed to introduce an initial blunting of the crack in the mesh. He showed that, when the actual blunting overcomes the initial imposed value, CTOD_i , the stress profiles are the same as for a sharp crack. Consequently, this computing procedure was chosen in the project.

An example of mesh for the CT specimen is shown in figure 6.

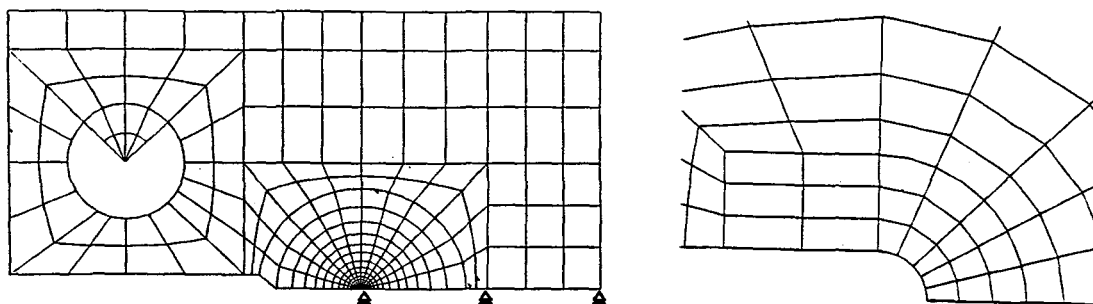


Figure 6: Mesh used for the CT specimen geometry.

All meshes were made for a value of $W=50\text{mm}$. Quadratic plane strain elements (8 nodes) with reduced integration (4 Gauss points) were used. To compute the values of CTOD, the formula proposed by Mc Meeking [15] was used:

$$\text{CTOD} = \frac{0.6K^2}{ER_c} \left[\frac{2(1+\nu)(1+n)}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{R_c}{nE} \right]^n \quad (10)$$

where n is the strain hardening exponent, $\nu=0.3$ the Poisson coefficient and E the Young's modulus.

The value of CTOD_i was chosen to be approximately equal to $\text{CTOD}_{\max}/3$, where CTOD_{\max} is the value of the crack tip blunting at the limit load of the specimen. Table 3 summarises the initial blunting radii associated to each value of n . Clearly the computations with $n=0.3$ require very small meshes.

All computations were performed for the small strain hypothesis with updating of the geometry between two increments. The stress-strain laws were introduced point by point in the finite element codes.

The J value was computed with the contour integral technique. CTOD values were determined with the formula given in the ASTM E-1290 and AFNOR A03-182 standards.

Table 3: Initial blunting values used for the mesh construction

n	Re (MPa)	CTOD*E*Re/K ² Mc Meeking	CTOD _{max} (μm)	Initial blunting radius (CTODi/2) (μm)
0.01	948	0.499	47	8
0.05	757	0.450	34	6
0.1	555	0.368	20	3
0.15	393	0.284	11	2
0.2	266	0.207	5.5	1
0.3	103	0.0906	0.93	0.15

It should be noted that for the usual values of m around 20, the value of the Weibull stress is controlled mainly by the value of the maximum stress in the specimen. Preliminary computations showed that the values of the Weibull stresses were independent on the mesh size for values of n below 0.15. This is mainly due to the fact that the maximum value of the stress lies ahead of the blunted crack. This is no longer the case for values of n above 0.15. No simple solution was found to overcome this difficulty in a simple way and the computations for n=0.2 and 0.3 were thus not performed.

As for the round notched specimens, the Weibull stresses are computed by adding the contributions of each element after averaging all the stress and strain components over the elements. Calculations aimed at studying the effect of the mesh size, showed that a value equal to the initial notch radius ahead of the blunted crack tip is sufficiently small.

5.2.2 Presentation of the results

Starting from the HRR stress profile, Beremin [4] established the following relation:

$$\sigma_w^m = \frac{K^4 B R \epsilon^{m-4} C_m}{V_0} \quad (1)$$

where B is the thickness of the specimen, V₀ an elementary volume and C_m a constant dependent on m and n. The presentation of the finite element results was drawn from this formula. The value of $m \cdot \ln(\sigma_w/k)$ is given as function of $\ln(J/k)$ or $\ln(CTOD)$. An example of such a graph developed is given in figure 7 for the CT specimen and n=0.1. The different curves correspond to values of the Weibull modulus as a function of the loading parameter. The two vertical lines indicate the point where the value of CTOD (dotted line) computed with formula (10) is equal to the initial value of the CTOD and the point where the limit load of the specimen is reached.

Full details concerning the complete set of tables and their use may be found in reference [3].

The general procedure is the following:

- starting from a probability of fracture, P_r, and from the knowledge of the local fracture parameters m and σ_w, use formula (2) to compute a value of σ_w,
- make a correction in order to get the value of σ_w for B₀ = 1 mm:

$$\sigma_{wc} = \sigma_w (B_0/B)^{(1/m)}$$
- use the tables to determine the values of CTOD or J associated to P_r.

In the case of the assessment of a structure, the T factor should be estimated first in order to find the most representative specimen geometry computed in this project.

5.3 Tables for ductile fracture

For ductile fracture, the mesh size at the crack tip, Δa, is considered as a material constant representative of the mean spacing between inclusions. Ductile fracture occurs as soon as the critical void growth ratio is

reached in the element at the crack tip. In this project, finite element simulations were performed only with one value of Δa , 200 μm . Graphs were presented in the form of curves giving $\Delta a \cdot \ln(R/R_0)$ as a function of J/R_e for different values of n . The interested reader is referred to reference [3] for further details.

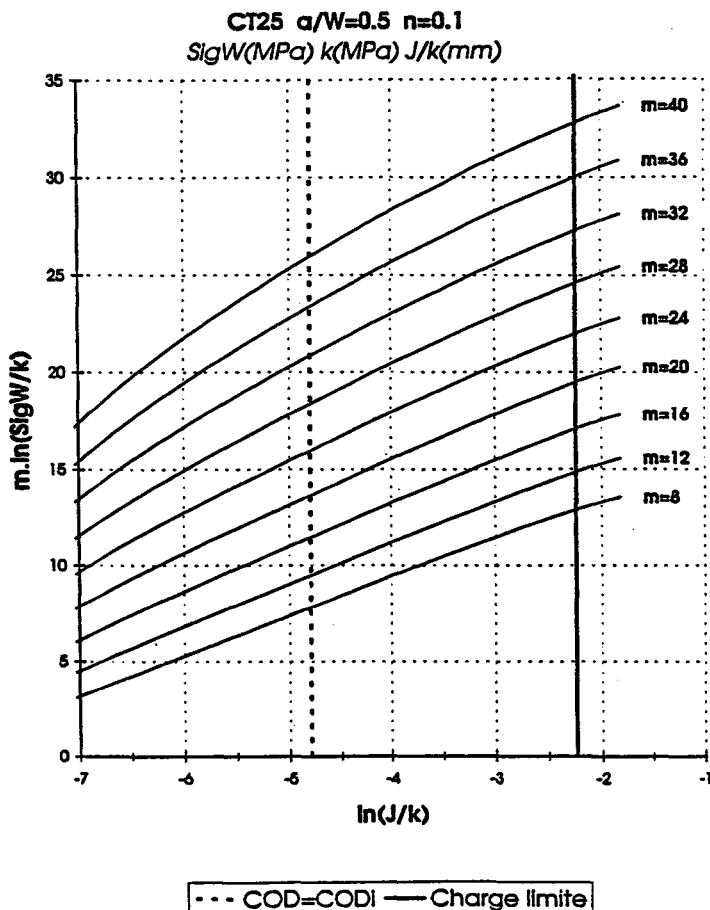


Figure 7: Example of graph for cleavage fracture - CT geometry $n=0.1$

6. CONCLUSIONS

A simplified methodology for using the Beremin models for cleavage and ductile fracture has been developed. Finite element simulations were performed in a systematic way for both axisymmetrically notched tensile and precracked specimens using a parametric description of stress-strain laws. Results were presented in the form of graphs that can be directly used to measure local fracture parameters with tests on axisymmetrically notched specimens or to predict fracture toughness or CTOD values. In order to apply these tables to evaluate the safety of industrial structures, an additional parameter measuring the level of plastic constraint has been taken into account.

Through the numerous exchanges of experience between the four laboratories involved in this work, a common methodology was found. From this point of view, the results obtained may be considered as a contribution to the standardisation in the field of local approach models.

This effort of simplification will now be followed in different directions:

- extension of the graphs for ductile fracture to other values of the mean spacing between inclusions,
- application of the methodology for heterogeneous materials such as welded joints,

use of the Charpy test instead of axisymmetrically notched tensile specimens in order to simplify further the experimental work.

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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