

SENB

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Relationship between Side-Necked Volume in a SENB specimen and Plastic Deformation Volume

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Key Words : Digital Image Correlation(DIC), Plastic Deformation Region(), Section Necking(), Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography(SDSP)

Abstract

Lee and Kang measured side-necking deformation near a crack-tip for CT specimen using Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography and Digital Image Correlation. In this work the same technique was applied to SENB specimen. We happened to find that the deformation shape of the side-necking is similar to the one of plastic region estimated by McClintock using slip line theory. Based on volume constancy of plastic deformation as well as this finding, it is expected that a linear relationship holds between the volume of plastic deformation region and the one of side-necking upon the lateral surface of a specimen. To prove the idea, a preliminary study has been performed using 3-D finite element method on a model with modified boundary layer formulation. As the result, it is shown that the idea works well with acceptable error.

1.

(side-necking)

가

2 Q
(1)

. K J-

3

ESPI(Electronic Speckle Pattern Interferometry)

가

(2,3)

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Lee and Kang⁽⁴⁾

가

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SDSP(Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography) CT
 Kang⁽⁴⁾ SENB Lee and

2.

2.1 SDSP(Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography)

Fig.1

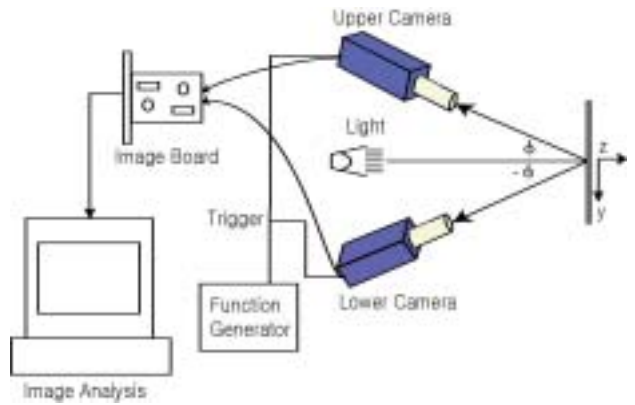
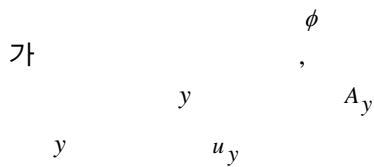


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the measurement system for SDSP

2.2 DIC(Digital Image Correlation)
 DIC(Digital Image Correlation)^(5,6)

u_z

$$A_y(\phi) = -\frac{u_y \cos \phi}{M} + \frac{u_z \sin \phi}{M}$$

$$A_y(-\phi)$$

$$A_y(\phi) - A_y(-\phi) = -\frac{2u_z \sin \phi}{M} \quad (1)$$

$$A_y(\phi) + A_y(-\phi) = \frac{2u_y \cos \phi}{M} \quad (2)$$

u_z u_y

SSDG(Speckle Strain/Displacement Gague)
 ESP(Electronic Speckle Photography)

ε_y

SSDG
 DIC (Digital Image Correlation)
 가

(1) (out-of-plane)

(2) (in-plane)
 가

3.1

SA106 Gr.C
 . 250KN
 SENB
 (INSTRON 8800),
 (DC Power Supply,
 HP6573A),
 (Vishay 2311) 2 , COD (INSTRON
 A5710C-1001),
 CCD (Kodak Megaplug ES1.0) 2
 Zoom Lens(Navitar 1-60135),
 CCD (Vision-Q),
 Data DT322 ,
 DT3157 ,
 PC

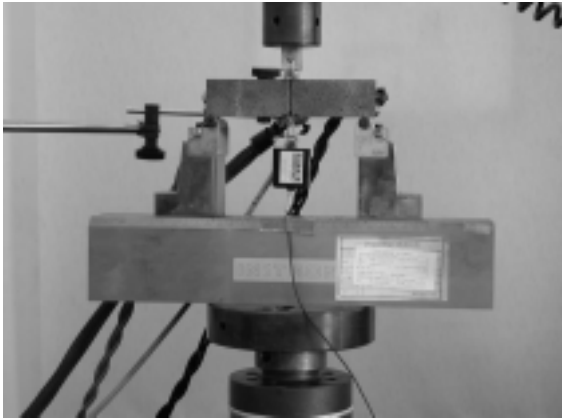


Fig. 2 Experimental Set-up

3.2

3.2.1

(2)

u_z

u_y

3.2.3

Fig.2

SDSP

ASTM

E1737-96

(DCPD),

$\phi = \pm 20^\circ$

(DT3157)

1

PC

300°C

2

Data

J_{IC} , J - R CURVE

4.

DIC

Fig.3

(SENB)

(#400)

$A_y(\phi)$, $A_y(-\phi)$

(1)

u_z

Tecplot 7

CT

가

3.2.2

(calibration)

Fig.4(a)

Fig.3

Fig.4(b)

Fig.1

가 가

가

(SURUGA SEIKI D121MS, 0.05 μ m/step)

McClintock⁽⁷⁾

0.1mm

(SENB)

$U_z = 1\text{mm}$

Fig.5

A_y

DIC

(Correlated-Solution, Inc., VIC-2D)

(1)

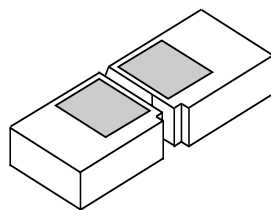
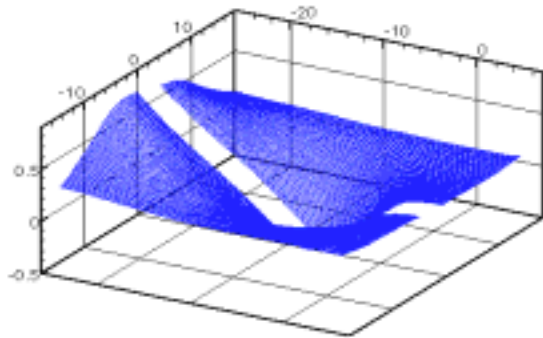
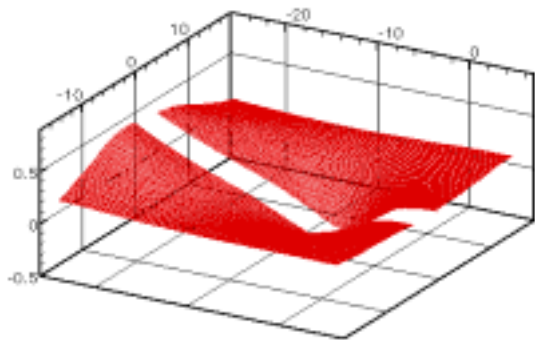
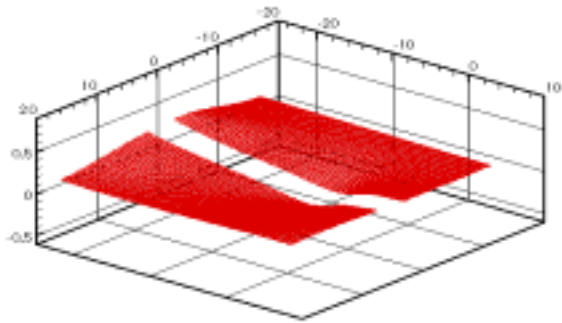
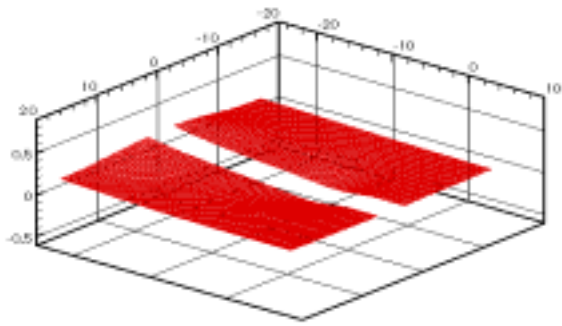
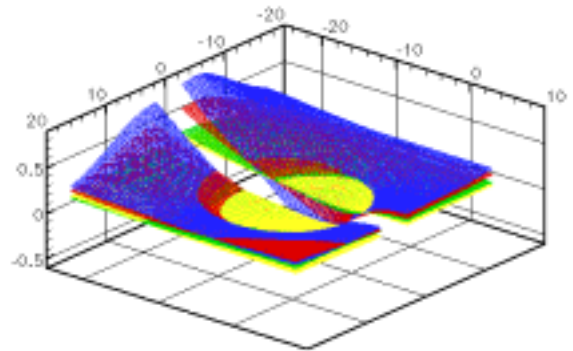
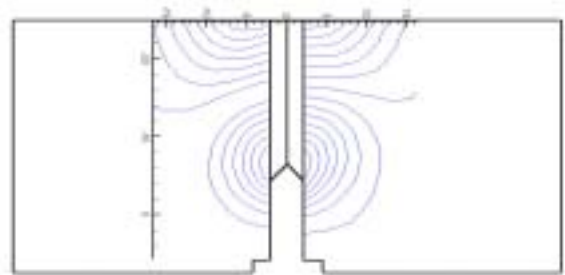


Fig. 3 Maps of out-of-plane displacement u_z on a lateral surface of the specimen measured by Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography



(a)



(b)

Fig. 4 Maps(a) and Contour(b) of out-of-plane displacement u_z on a lateral surface of the specimen

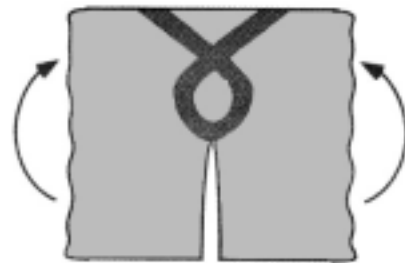


Fig. 5 McClintock's estimation of plastic deformation in a SENB specimen⁽⁷⁾

5.

(3)

(4)

3

(modified boundary layer formulation)

5280

Fig.6

24517

ABAQUS6.3

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} + \alpha \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} \right)^n \quad \alpha = 1, n = 10 \quad (3)$$

$$u_x = \left(\frac{r}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{2\mu} K_I \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\kappa - 1 + 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \quad (4)$$

$$u_y = \left(\frac{r}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{2\mu} K_I \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\kappa + 1 - 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)$$

Fig.7 가 (ϵ_{eq}^p) 0.2%

(V_p)

Fig.8 (V_p)

(V_s) Fig.8

가

(CT, SENB)

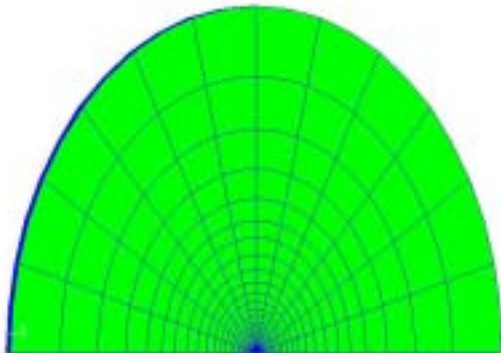


Fig. 6 Model of modified boundary layer formulation

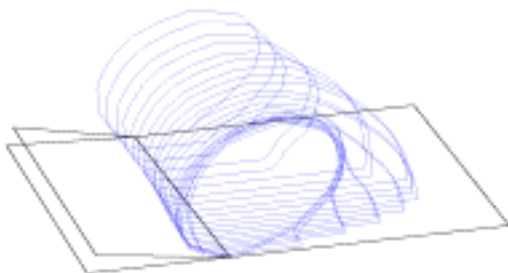


Fig. 7 Plastic deformation region estimated for the MBL model

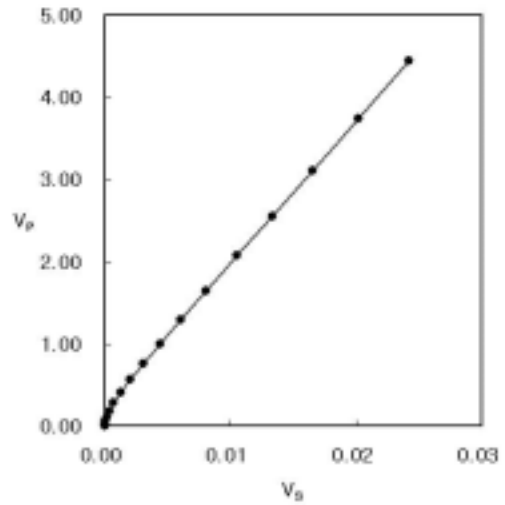


Fig. 8 The volume of plastic deformation region vs volume of side-necking deformation by plastic

6.

6.1 SDSP
SENB

6.2 McClintock(8)

6.3 MBL

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2003

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