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## Effect of the boundary shape of weld specimen on the stress distribution

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**Key Words :** Boundary shape ( ), Weld specimen ( ), Finite element method ( )

### Abstract

In finite element analysis of mechanical behavior of weld, typical process is first to obtain a finite element model containing residual stress by conducting welding analysis and then to examine the computational specimen for various external loading. The numerical specimen with residual stress has irregular boundary lines since one usually begins the welding analysis from a body having regular straight boundary lines and large thermal contraction takes place during cooling of weld metal. We notice that these numerical weld specimens are different from the real weld specimens as the real specimens are usually cut from a bigger weld part and consequently have straight boundaries neglecting elastic relaxation associated with the cutting. In this paper, an iterative finite element method is described to obtain a weld specimen which is bounded by straight lines. The stress distributions of two types of weld specimen, one with regular and the other with irregular boundaries, are compared to check the effect of the boundary shape. Results show that the stress distribution can be different when large plastic deformation is induced by the application of external loading. In case of elastic small deformation, the difference turns out almost negligible.

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$\mathfrak{N}_n$  : initial configuration of  $n$ -th iteration

$\mathfrak{R}_n$  : deformed configuration of  $n$ -th iteration

Fig. 1

$\mathfrak{R}^*$  : object configuration

$\mathbf{x}_i$  : position vector of  $i$ -th node in deformed mesh

$\mathbf{X}_i$  : position vector of  $i$ -th node in object mesh

$|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{X}_i|$  : distance between two points

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(1).

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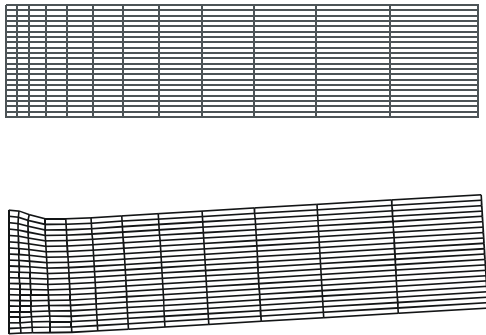
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ODB: mech2d.odb ABAQUS/Standard 6.3-1 Mon Aug 16 14:09:44  
 Step: Step-2  
 Increment: 88: Step Time = 3000.  
 Deformed Var: U Deformation Scale Factor: +1.000e+01

Fig. 1 Initial mesh (top) and deformed mesh (down) of welding analysis. The deformation is magnified 10 times.

2.

Fig. 1

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$\mathfrak{R}_n$

$$\mathfrak{R}_{n+1} = \mathfrak{R}_n - (\mathfrak{R}_n - \mathfrak{R}^*) \quad (1)$$

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$$\mathfrak{R}_n \rightarrow \{ \mathfrak{R}_0, \mathfrak{R}_n \} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}_n$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_n \rightarrow \{ \mathfrak{R}_{n+1}, \mathfrak{R}_n \}$$

$$\mathfrak{R}_0 = \mathfrak{R}^*$$

(norm)  
(1)

$$\text{norm} = \|\mathfrak{R}_n - \mathfrak{R}^*\| = \sum_{i=1}^N |x_i - X_i|$$

where  $x_i \in \mathfrak{R}_n, X_i \in \mathfrak{R}^*$

Fig. 3 Fig. 1 2, n=0, 1, 2

n 가  
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2 100mm x 25mm  
10mm

(Fig. 1)  
(2)

Fig. 2

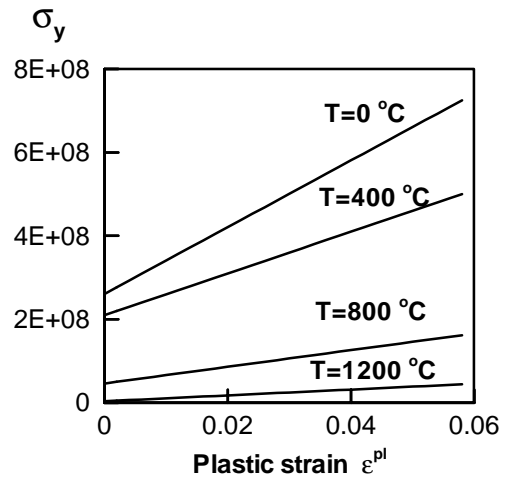
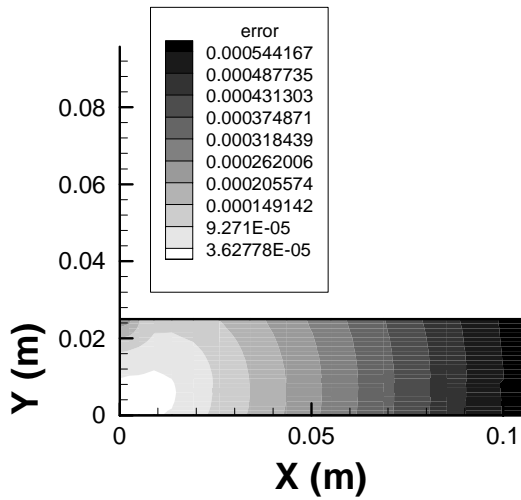
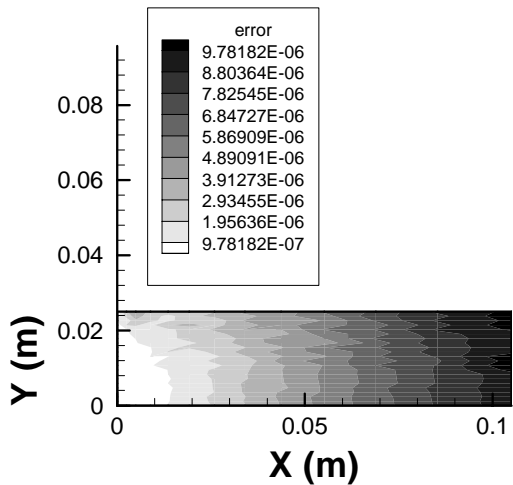


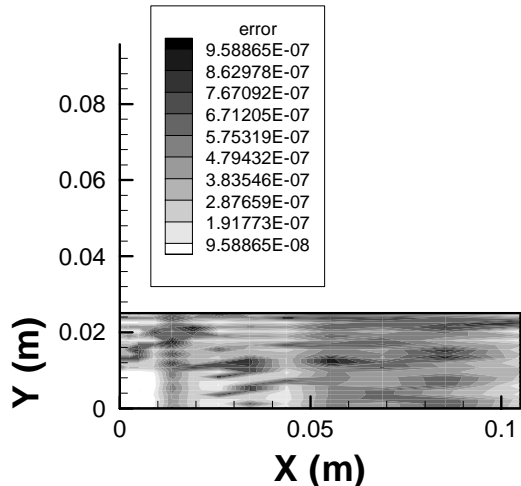
Fig. 2 Stress vs. strain curves at several temperatures.



(a) Iteration number n=0



(b) Iteration number n=1

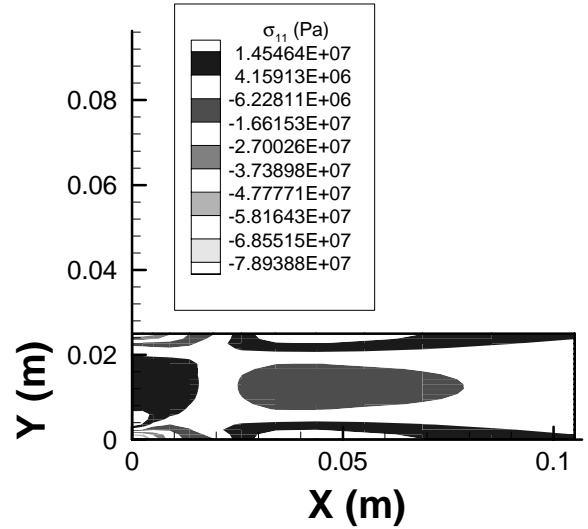


(c) Iteration number n=2

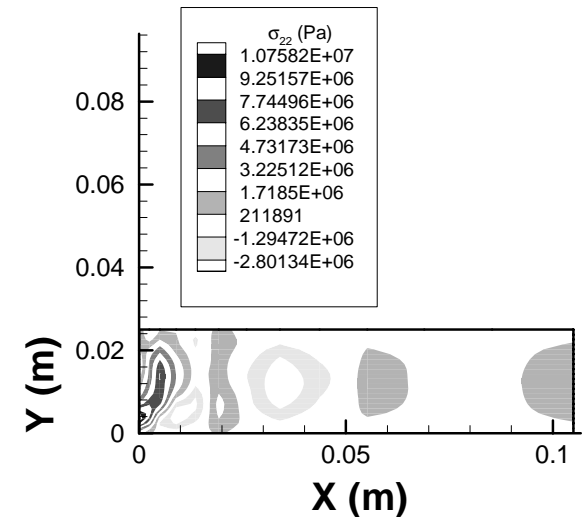
**Fig. 3** Contour plots of the difference between weld specimen mesh and object specimen mesh. At each node, error is defined by  $|x_i - X_i|$ .

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Fig. 4



(a) Residual stress  $\sigma_{xx}$  distribution.



(b) Residual stress  $\sigma_{yy}$  distribution

**Fig. 4** Residual stress distribution by welding analysis.

$(\sigma_{11} = \sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{22} = \sigma_{yy})$

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