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Relationship between Side-Necking and Plastic Zone Size at Fracture

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Key Words : Plastic zone size(), Section Necking(),EPFM()

Abstract

Generally, fracture of a material is influenced by plastic zone size developed near the crack tip. Hence, according to the relative size of plastic zone in the material, the mechanics as a tool for analyzing the fracture process are classified into three kinds, that is, Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics, Elastic Plastic Fracture Mechanics, Large Deformation Fracture Mechanics. Even though the plastic zone size is such an important parameter, the practical measurement techniques are very limited and the one for in-situ measurement is not virtually available. Therefore, elastic-plastic FEA has been performed to estimate the plastic zone size. In this study, it is noticed that side necking at the surface is a consequence of plastic deformation and lateral contraction and the relation between the plastic zone and side necking is investigated. FEA for modified boundary layer models with finite thickness, various mode mixities 0°, 30°, 60°, 90° and strain hardening exponent n=3, 10 are performed. The results are presented and the implication regarding to application to experiment is discussed.

Q, T, A₂ 2

1.

Bathias⁽¹⁾, Pineau⁽²⁾, Petit⁽³⁾, Saxena⁽⁴⁾ 가 가

(LEFM), (EPFM), 가

가 가 가

Hahn⁽⁵⁾, Clavel⁽⁶⁾

K

J-

Lino⁽⁷⁾, Shoji⁽⁸⁾,

Tschegg⁽⁹⁾

J

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Liu⁽¹⁰⁾, Nicoletto⁽¹¹⁾

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Matsumoto⁽¹⁴⁾ 가 Biognonnet⁽¹²⁾, Latiere⁽¹³⁾, x-ray

가

가

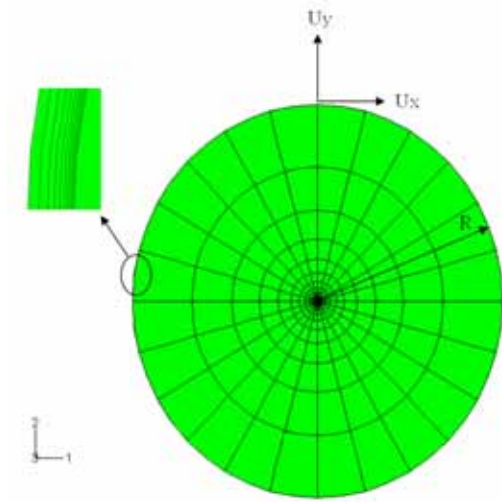
Lee and Kang⁽¹⁵⁾ 가

SDSP(Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography)

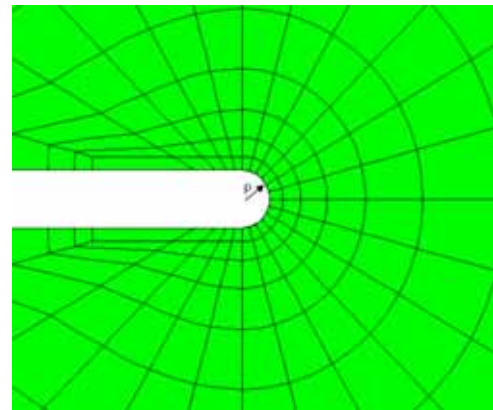
CT

가

가



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1 Model of modified boundary layer formulation

가

20 mm

R 300 mm

$\rho/R = 1/100000$

0°, 30°, 60°

xy

90°

n=3,10

1/2

7180

32559

ABAQUS 6.3

(1)

2.

n

(strain hardening exponent)

E

210Gpa

σ_0

320Mpa

Fig. 1

3

(modified boundary layer

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E} \quad \sigma < \sigma_0$$

$$\sigma < \sigma_0$$

(1)

formulation)

(blunting)

$$\varepsilon = \alpha \frac{\sigma}{E} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_0} \right)^{n-1} \quad \sigma \geq \sigma_0 \quad \alpha = 1, n = 10$$

$$\sigma \geq \sigma_0$$

$$\alpha = 1, n = 10$$

Fig. 1(b)

$$(2) \quad \mu$$

$$\kappa = (3 - \nu) / (1 + \nu), \quad \nu \quad 0.3$$

$$u_x = \left(\frac{r}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[\begin{aligned} &K_I \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\kappa - 1 + 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \\ &+ K_{II} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\kappa + 1 + 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \end{aligned} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$u_y = \left(\frac{r}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[\begin{aligned} &K_I \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\kappa + 1 - 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \\ &- K_{II} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \left(\kappa - 1 - 2\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right) \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$(3) \quad (\phi = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ)$$

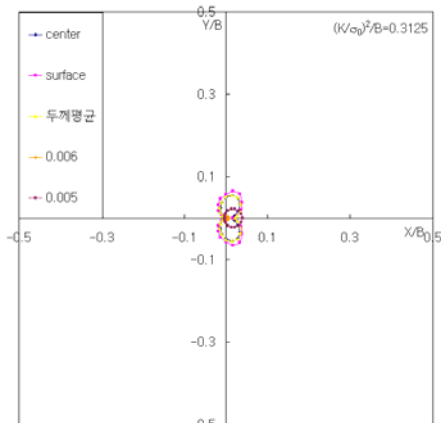
$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{K_{II}}{K_I}\right) \quad (3)$$

3.

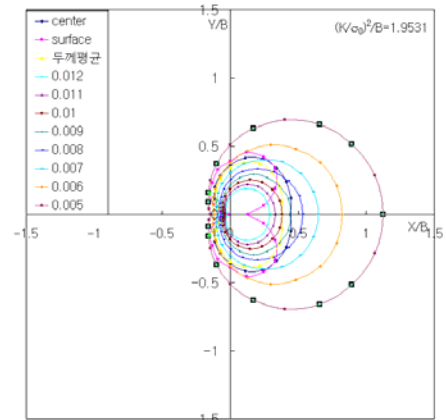
3.1

Fig.2 $\phi = 0^\circ$ $n=3$ 가

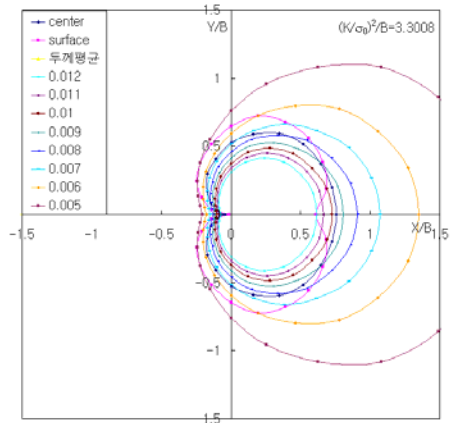
Mises 가



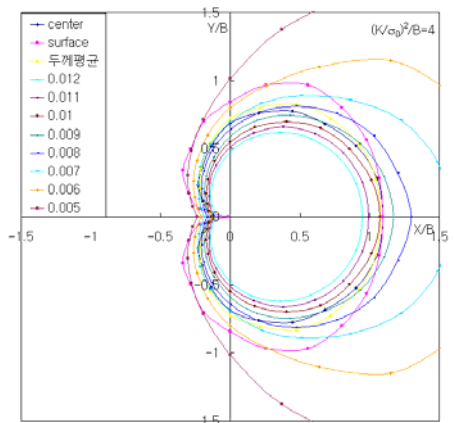
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Fig. 2 Plastic zone and side necking shape.

(a) $(K/\sigma_0)^2/B=0.3125$, (b) $(K/\sigma_0)^2/B=1.9531$,

(c) $(K/\sigma_0)^2/B=3.3008$, (d) $(K/\sigma_0)^2/B=4$

12 μm ~ 5 μm 1 μm 가

10 μm
 10 μm
 .
 (B)
 $(K/\sigma_0)^2/B$
 Fig. 2(a) $(K/\sigma_0)^2/B=0.3125$
 12 μm
 ~7 μm
 가
 가
 1/2
 $\phi=30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$
 $\phi=0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ n=3
 가

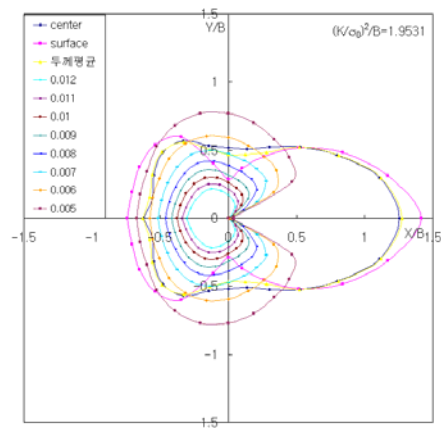
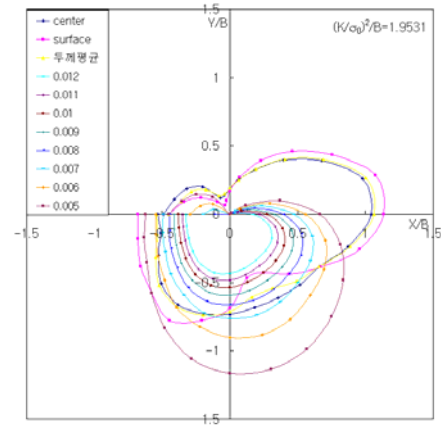
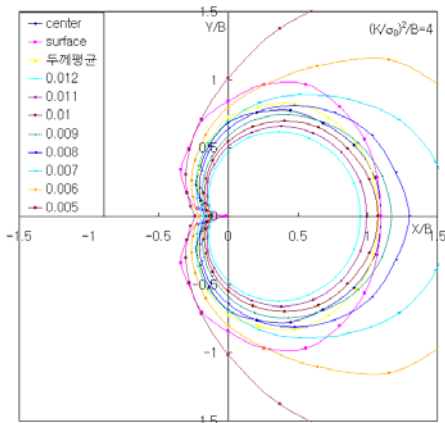
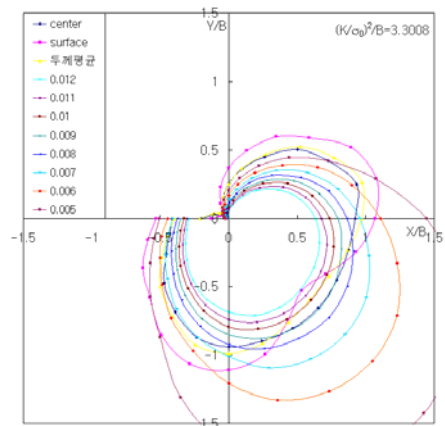


Fig. 3 Plastic zone and side necking shape.
 (a) $\phi=0^\circ$, (b) $\phi=30^\circ$, (c) $\phi=60^\circ$, (d) $\phi=90^\circ$



(a)

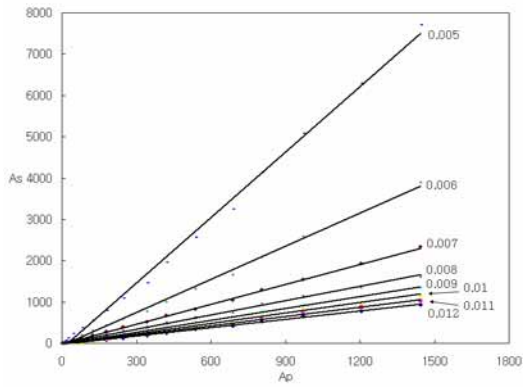


(b)

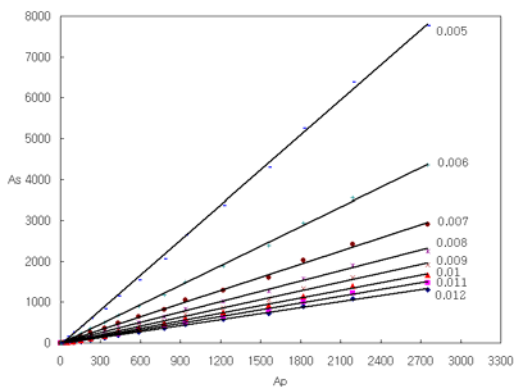
$\phi=0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ$
 10 μm ~ 8 μm
 $\phi=90^\circ$
 n=10
 n=3

3.2
 Fig. 4 $\phi=0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ n=3
 (As) (Ap)

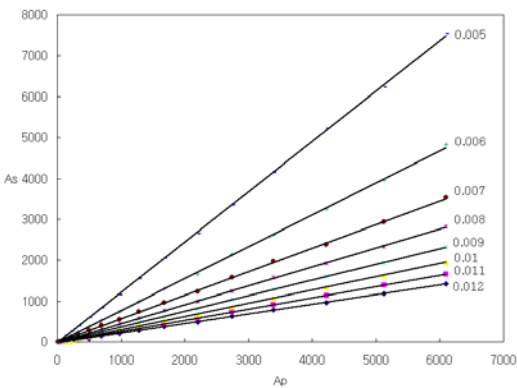
가
 가 가



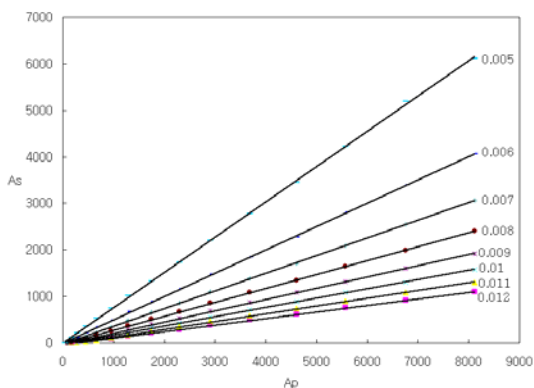
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Fig. 4 Compare with plastic zone and side necking area. (a) $\phi=0^\circ$, (b) $\phi=30^\circ$, (c) $\phi=60^\circ$, (d) $\phi=90^\circ$

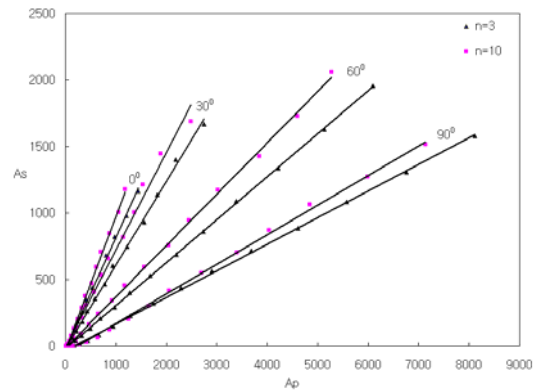


Fig. 5 Compare with plastic zone and side necking area at $U_z=10 \mu\text{m}$.

Fig. 5
 $n=3,10$
 $\phi=0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$
 (Uz) $10 \mu\text{m}$
 가
 가

4.

Fig. 3 가 $\phi=0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ$

$\phi=90^\circ$

X 가

X

0 Fig. 3(d)

$$(K/\sigma_0)^2/B=0.7031$$

$12 \mu\text{m}$

$\sim 5 \mu\text{m}$

$$0 (K/\sigma_0)^2/B=0.7031$$

Lee and Kang⁽¹⁵⁾

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SDSP(Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography) CT Fig. 6

$6 \mu\text{m}$

$10 \mu\text{m} \sim 8 \mu\text{m}$

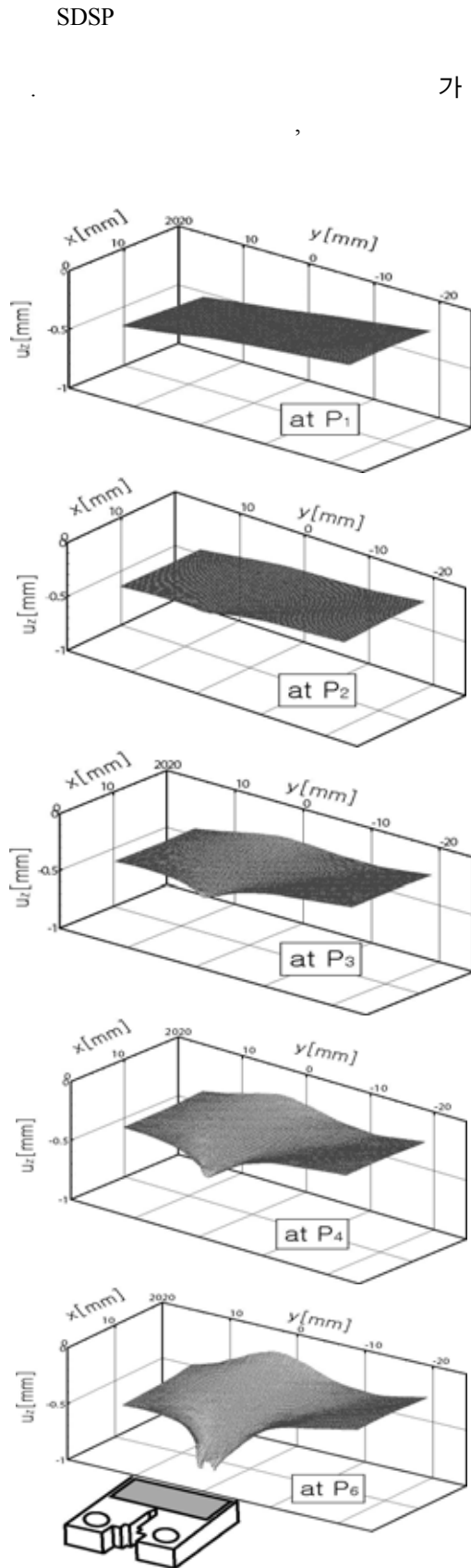


Fig. 6 Maps of out-of-plane displacement u_z on a lateral surface of the specimen measured by Stereoscopic Digital Speckle Photography

5.

5.1

가 1/2
 $\phi = 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 60^\circ$

10 μm ~ 8 μm

5.2

가

가 가

가

5.3 n=3,10

가

가 가

2004

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