

# Toward High-Fidelity Multi-Scale Modeling of 3D Crack Evolution

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Presented at the retirement symposium for  
Professor Tony Ingraffea

September 27, 2014

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**Exponent**<sup>®</sup>  
Engineering and Scientific Consulting



GE Global Research

# Presentation Outline

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- PART I: Predicting crack propagation at the component scale
  - Toolset to simulate elastic-plastic crack growth in 3D
  - Toolset to simulate crack-shape evolution using energy-release-rate formulation
- PART II: Understanding fatigue-crack formation and early propagation at the microstructural scale
  - Study of crack nucleation in Ni-base superalloy
  - Study of crack propagation in Al-Mg-Si alloy
- Lessons learned from our time in the CFG

# Overview of Work

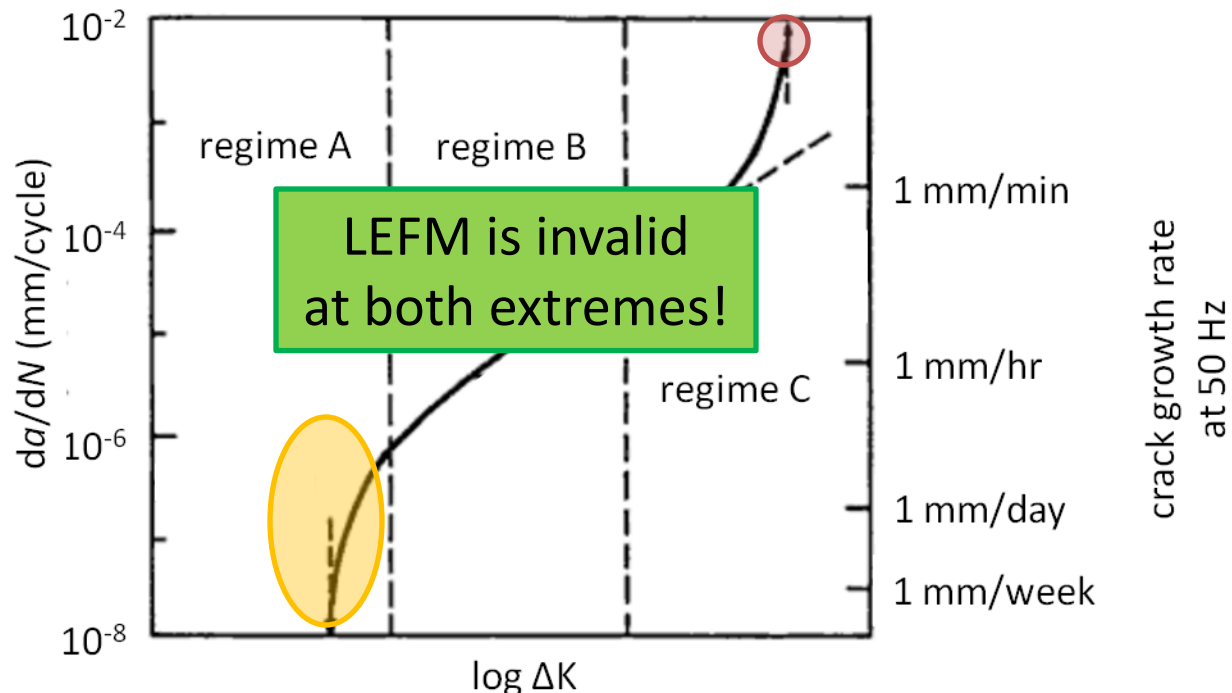
- Generalized hypotheses:
  - Compared to existing approaches for predicting crack evolution, more accurate predictions can be made:
    - 1) by accounting for three dimensionality of the cracked body and
    - 2) by maintaining high level of fidelity appropriate for given length scale

## Micro-scale considerations:

\*sensitivity to microstructural heterogeneities

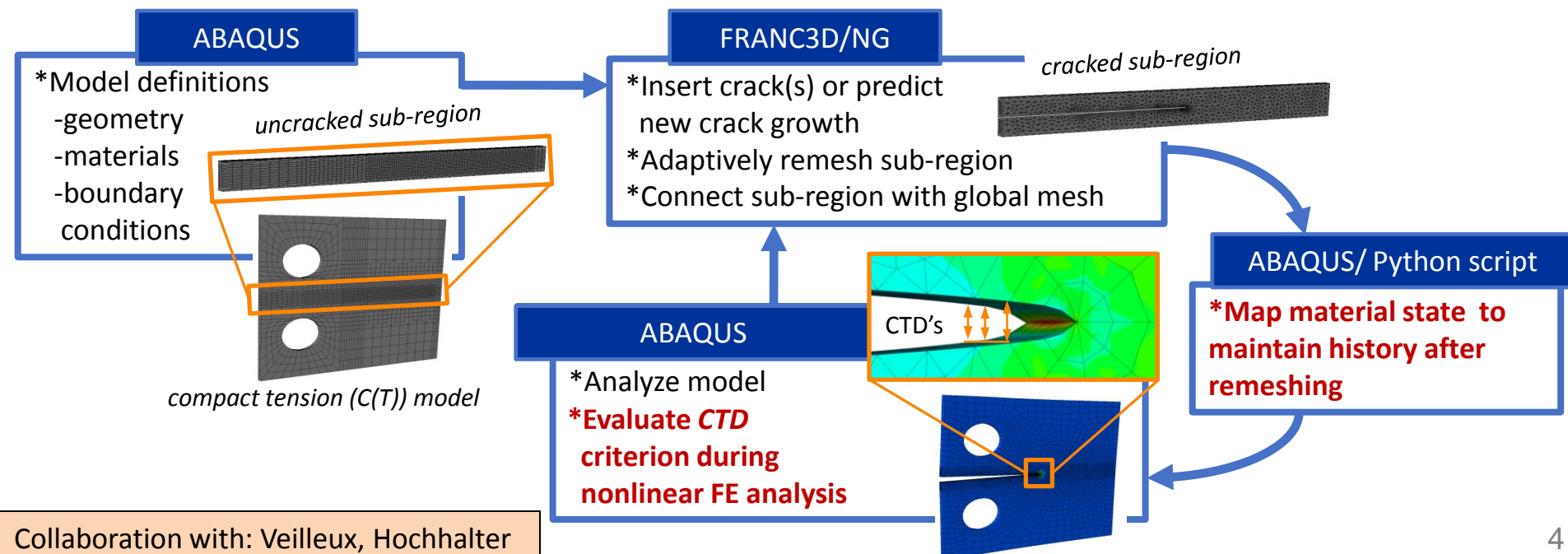
## Component-scale considerations:

\*sensitivity to constraint conditions  
\*tearing/fracture at limit state



# Toolset I: Generalized 3D Fracture Simulation

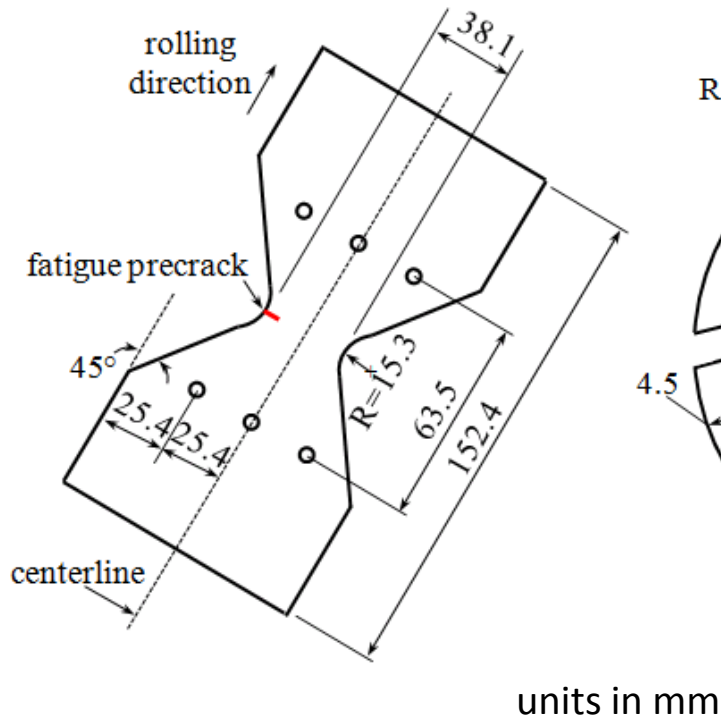
- Extended FRANC3D capabilities for EPFM simulations
- Applications:
  - Crack-growth predictions when material-state history is important and LEFM is not valid
- Toolset description:
  - Geometrically explicit crack representation
  - Adaptive remeshing
  - Allows prediction of crack growth direction
  - Recent **enhancements for EPFM** simulations



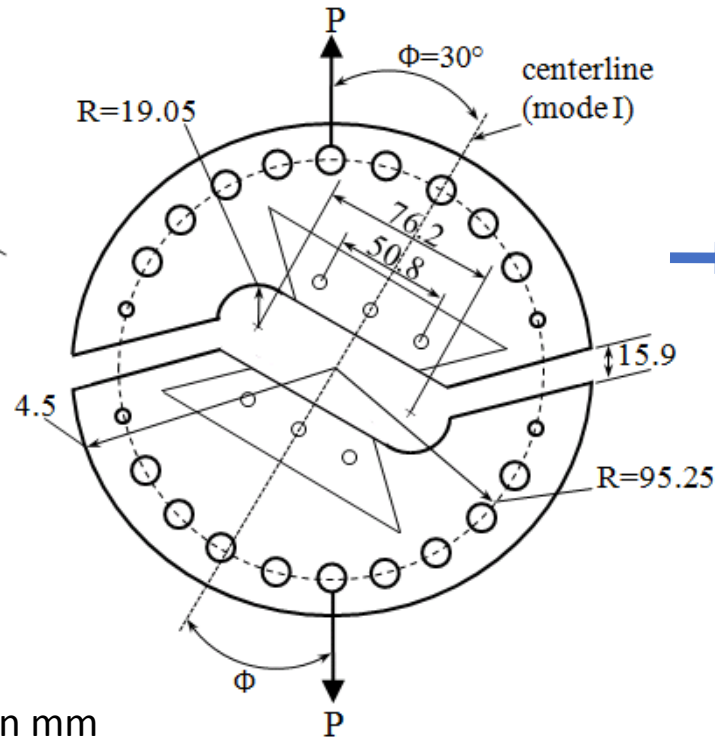
# Toolset I: Validation Example

- Aluminum-alloy 2024-T3 fracture specimen in Arcan test fixture\*
- 30° loading angle induces mixed-mode I/II crack growth

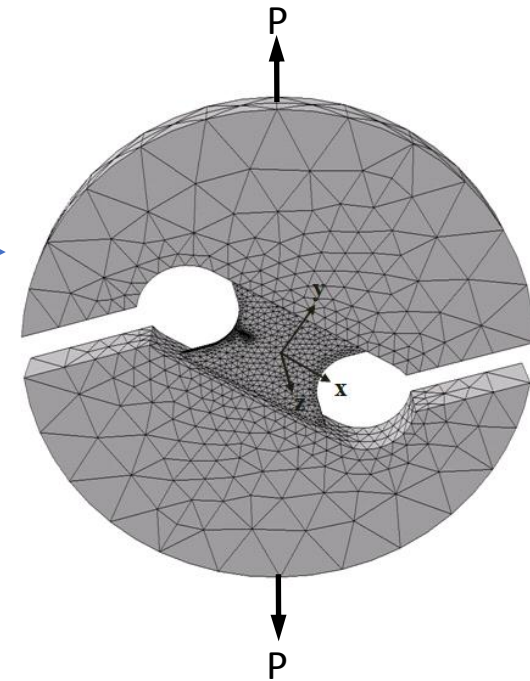
**2024-T3 fracture specimen**



**Arcan test fixture**



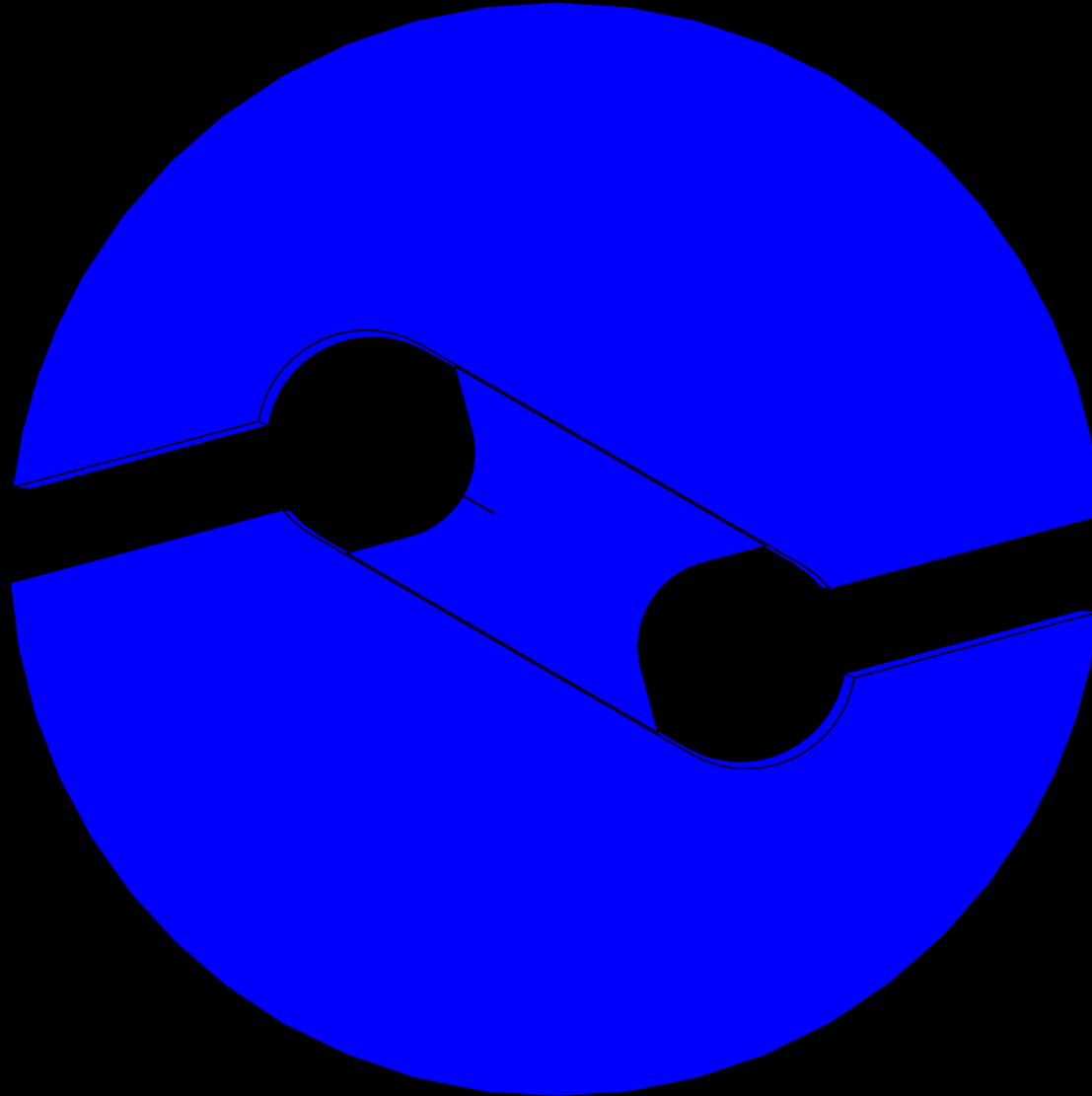
**3D FE model**



# Toolset I: Validation Example

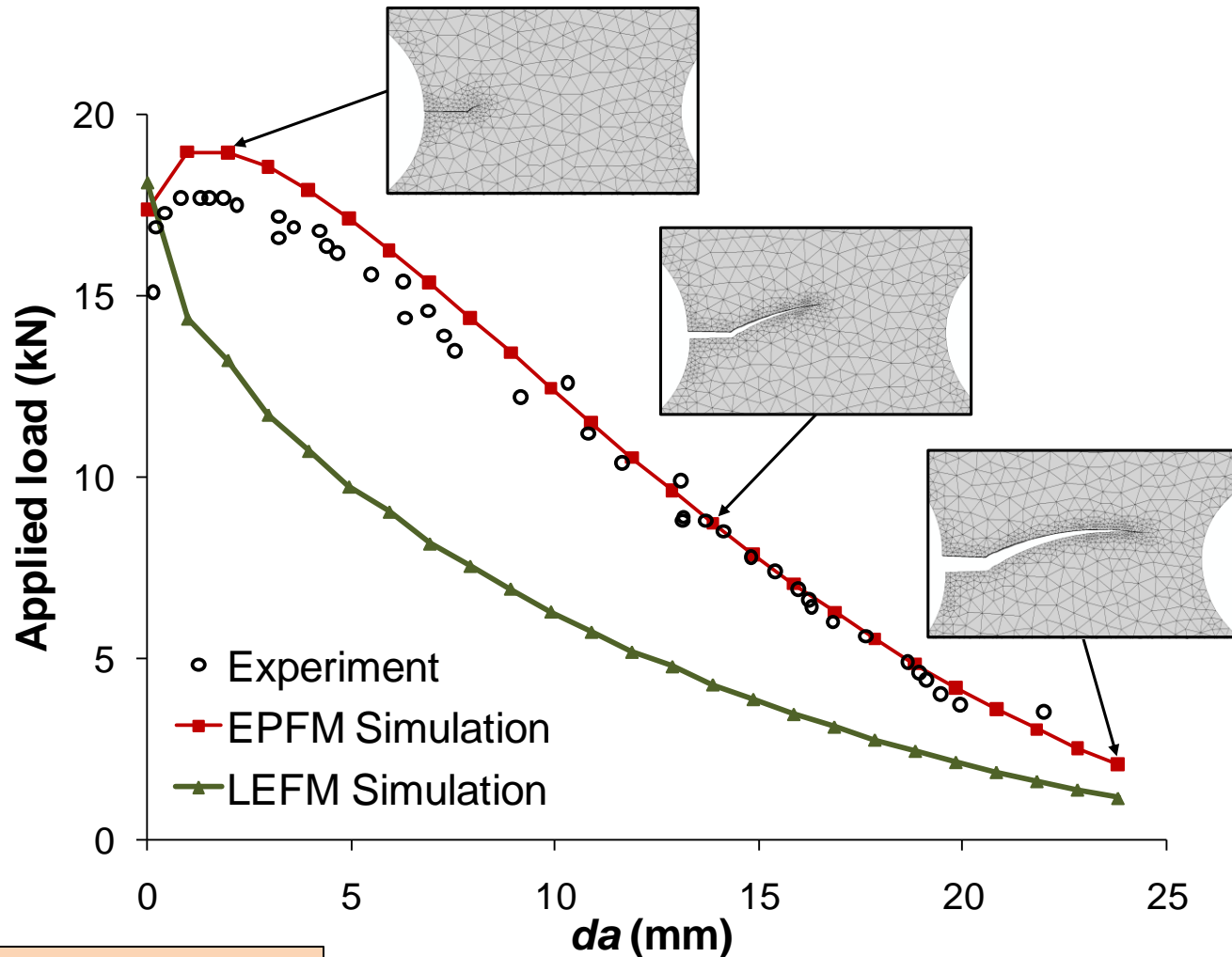
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Step: Step-1 Frame: 0



# Toolset I: Validation Example

EPFM framework better predicts crack-extension response compared to LEFM framework



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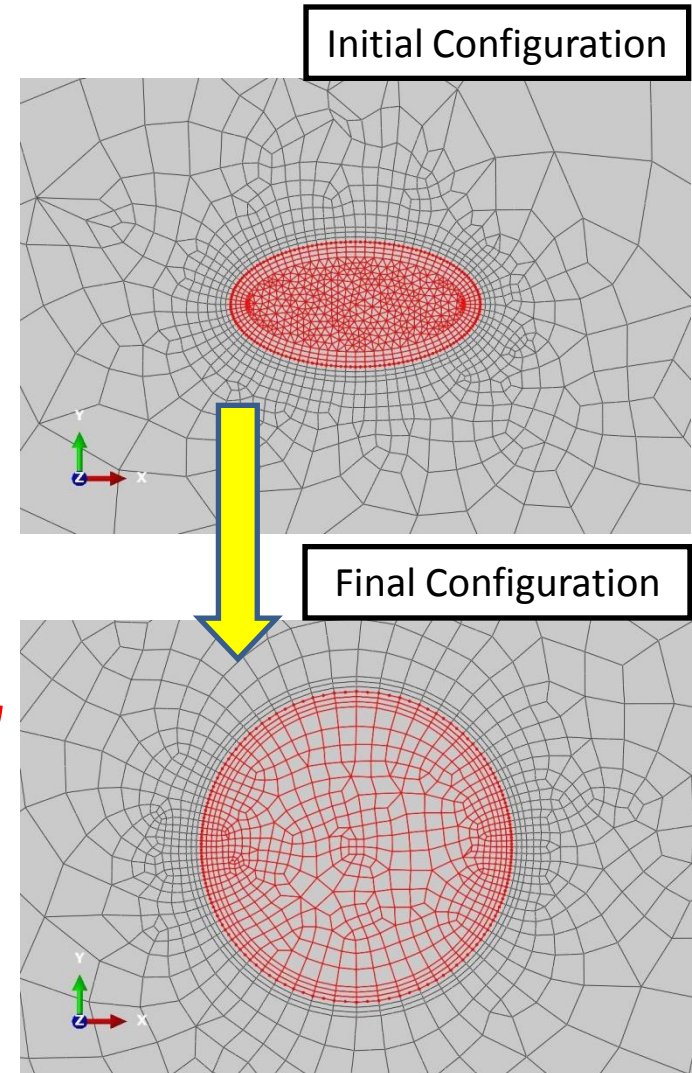
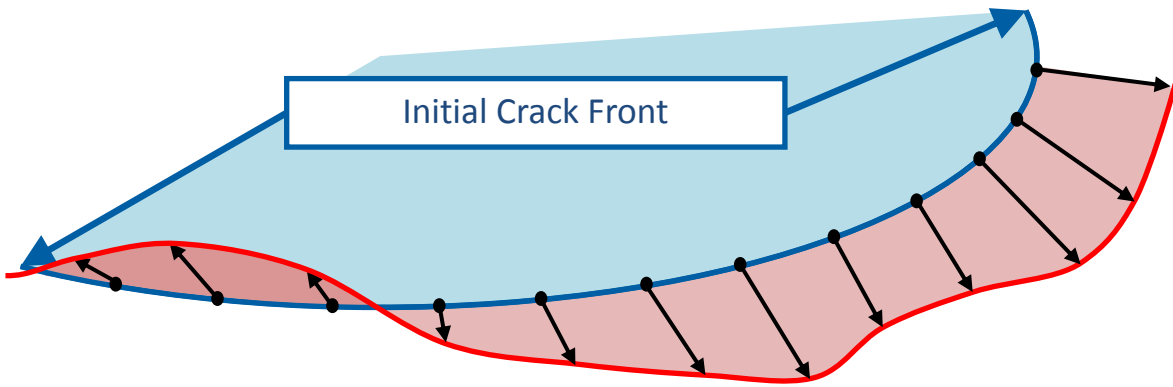


# Toolset II: Energy-Based Crack Shape Evolution

- Develop simulation capability that permits arbitrary growth with unknown crack-shape evolution
  - Geometrically explicit cracks
  - Re-meshing techniques



Non-self-similar crack growth in mixed-mode bending specimen



# Toolset II: Energy-Based Crack Shape Evolution

**Energy Release Rate Expansion:**

$$G_i^1 = G_i^0 + \frac{\delta G_i}{\delta P} \odot \Delta P_i + \frac{\delta G_i}{\delta a_j} \Delta a_j + \dots$$

Target  
Energy Release Rate

Current  
Energy Release Rate

Load  
Increment

Extension  
Increment

**Local Extension Criterion:**

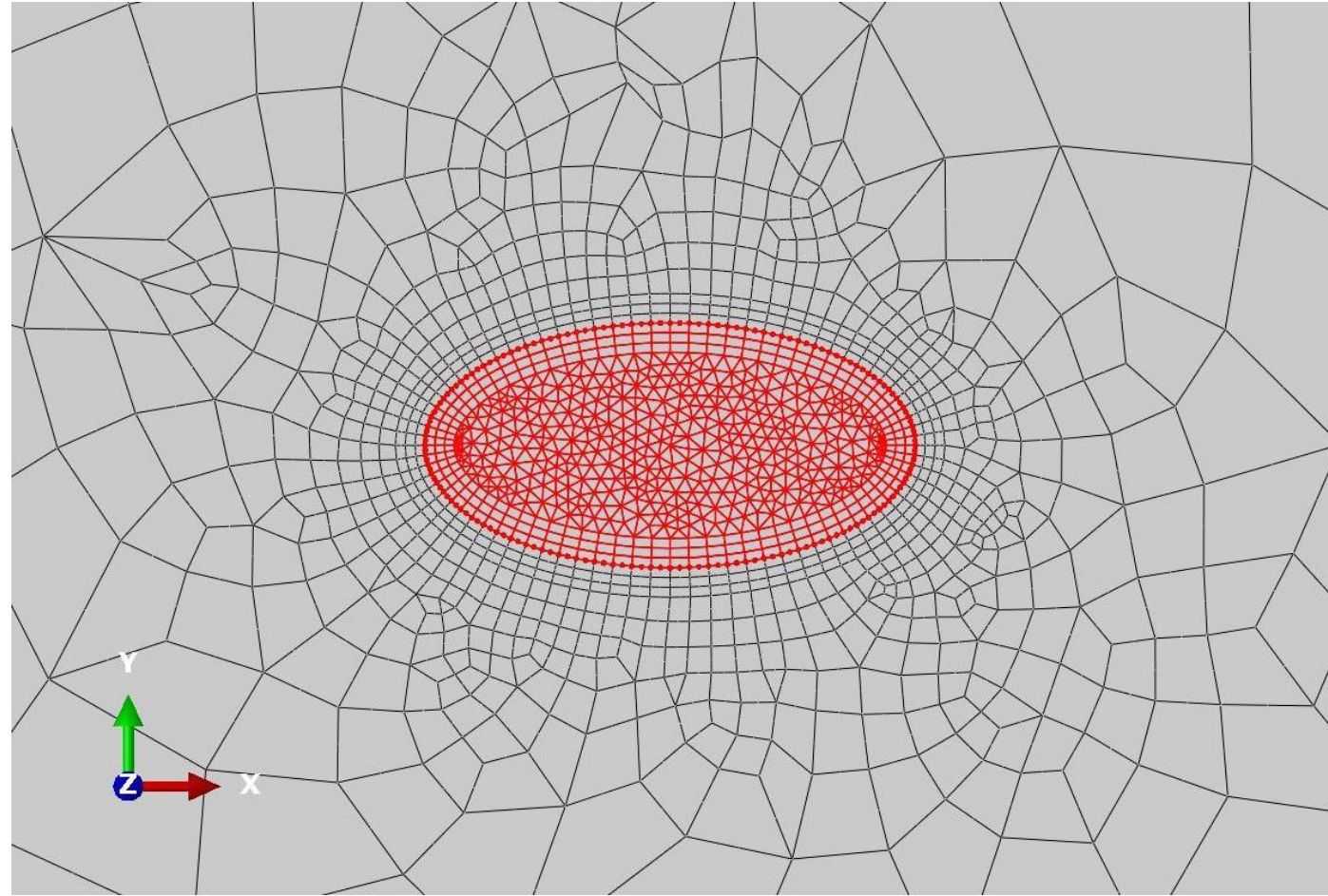
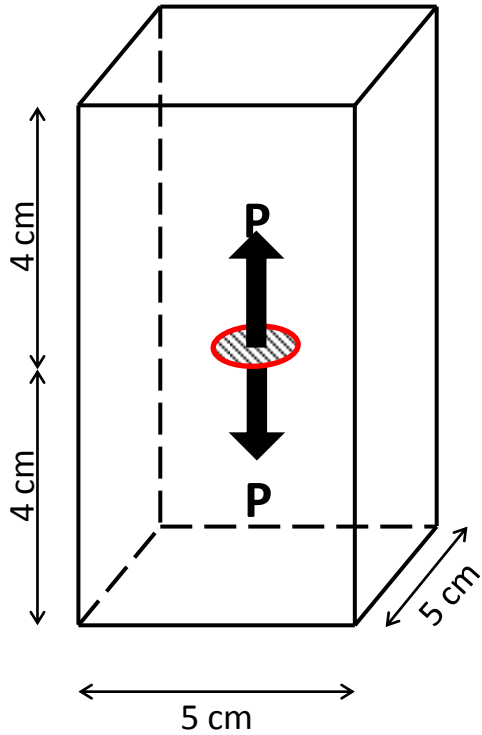
$$G_i^1 = G_{ic}$$

**SOLVE FOR  
LOCAL  
EXTENSIONS**

**Local Extension  
Balance Condition:**

$$G_{ic} = G_i^0 + \frac{\delta G_i}{\delta P} \odot \Delta P_i + \frac{\delta G_i}{\delta a_j} \Delta a_j$$

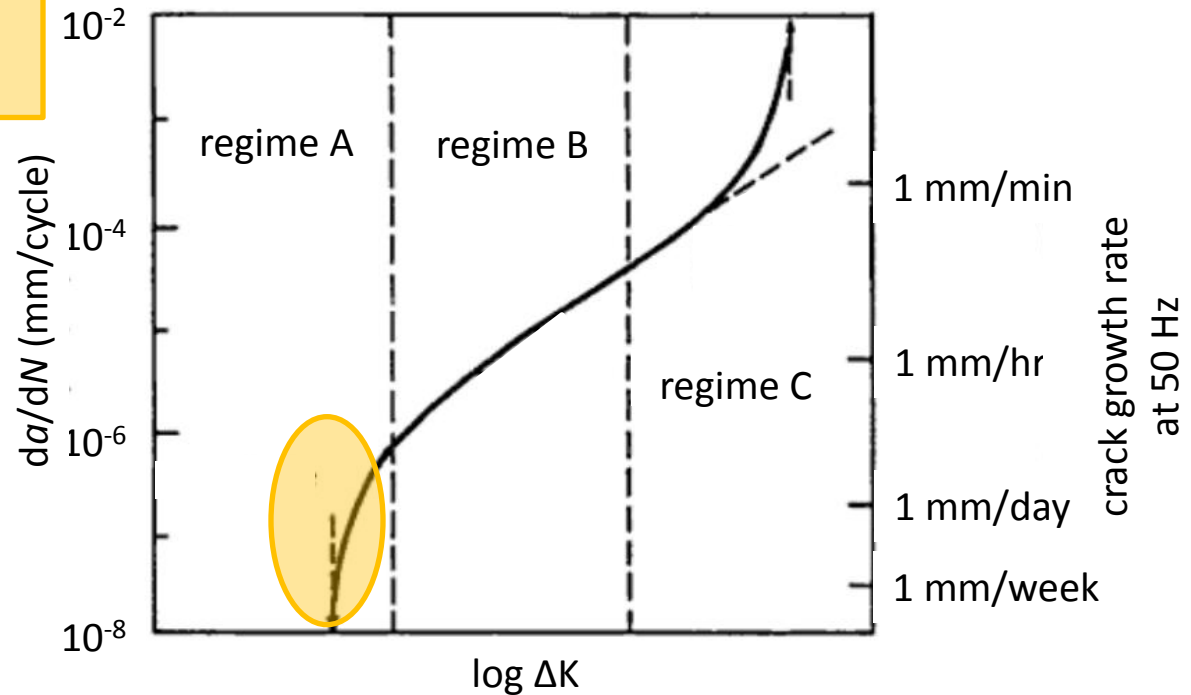
# Toolset II: Numerical Example



# Presentation Outline

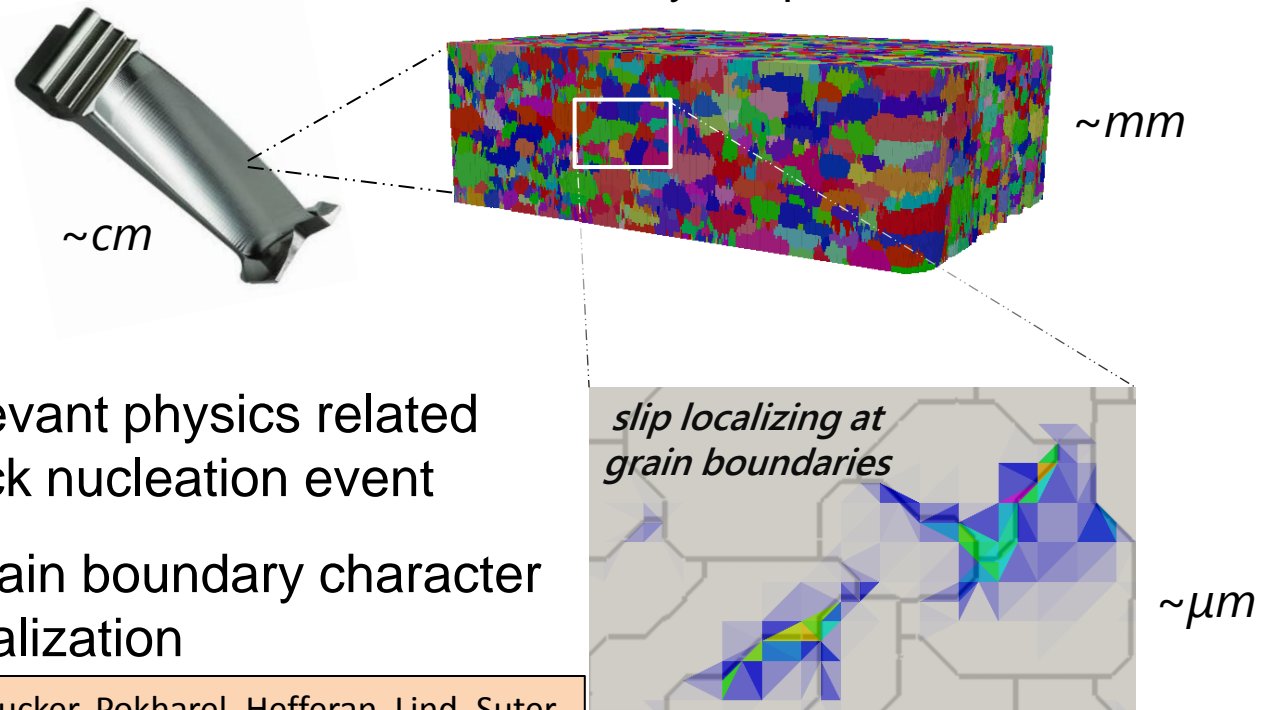
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Micro-scale considerations:  
\*sensitivity to microstructural heterogeneities



# Study I: MSFC Nucleation in Superalloy

- How can we use “big data” to understand highly nonlinear microstructural phenomena?
- Case Study: Microcrack nucleation in Ni-based superalloy
  1. Develop constitutive relations and geometric representations of superalloy
    - calibrate crystal plasticity model
    - generate microstructural model for 3D crystal-plastic finite-element analysis

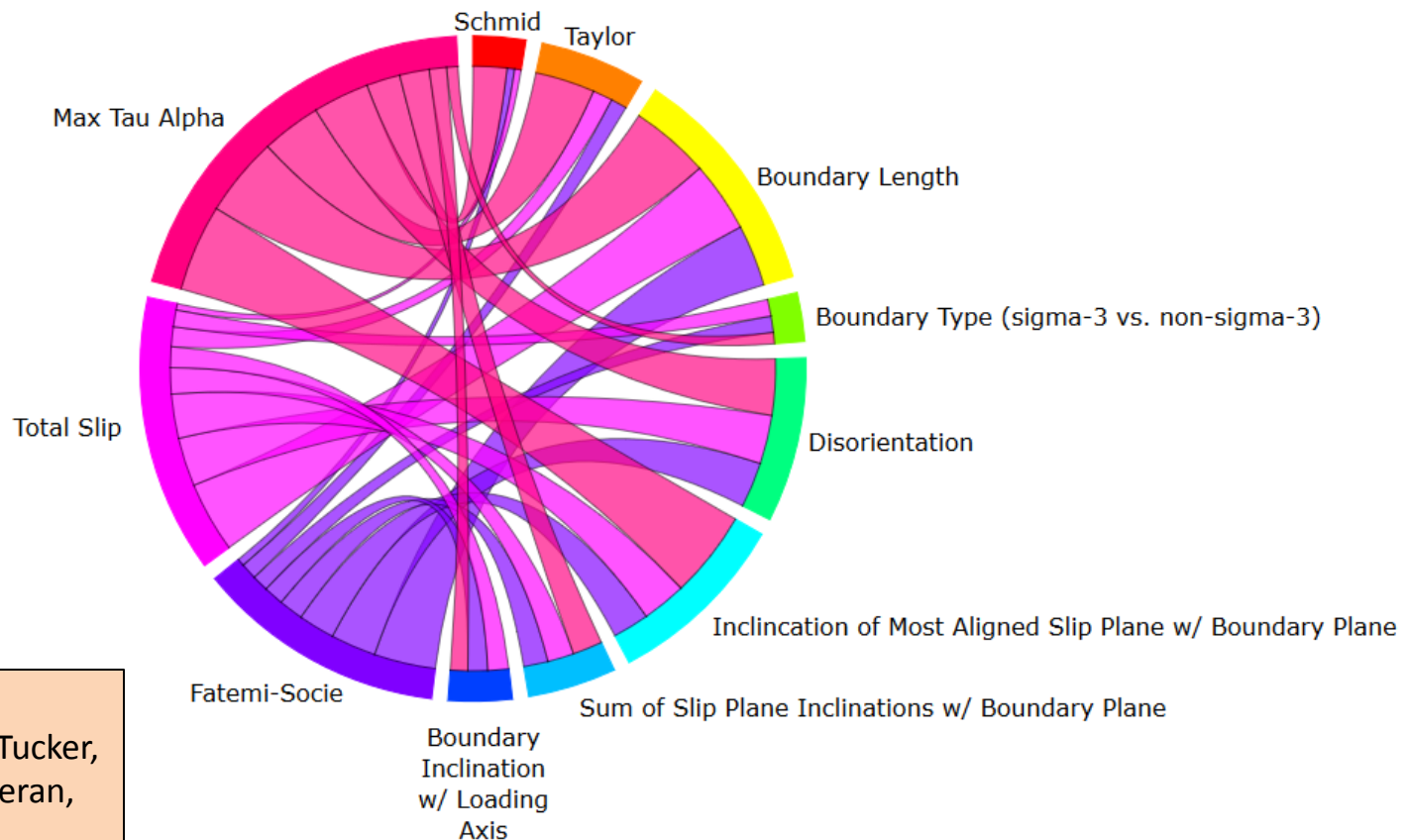


2. Capture relevant physics related to microcrack nucleation event
3. Correlate grain boundary character with slip localization



# Study I: MSFC Nucleation in Superalloy

- Establish correlations between microstructural attributes and fatigue indicator parameters (FIPs)
  - Analyze every grain boundary in Ni-based superalloy
  - Quantify correlation between postulated FIPs and grain boundary character
  - Determine microstructural characteristics most relevant to nucleation event



Collaboration with:  
Rollett, Stein, Tucker,  
Pokharel, Hefferan,  
Lind, Suter

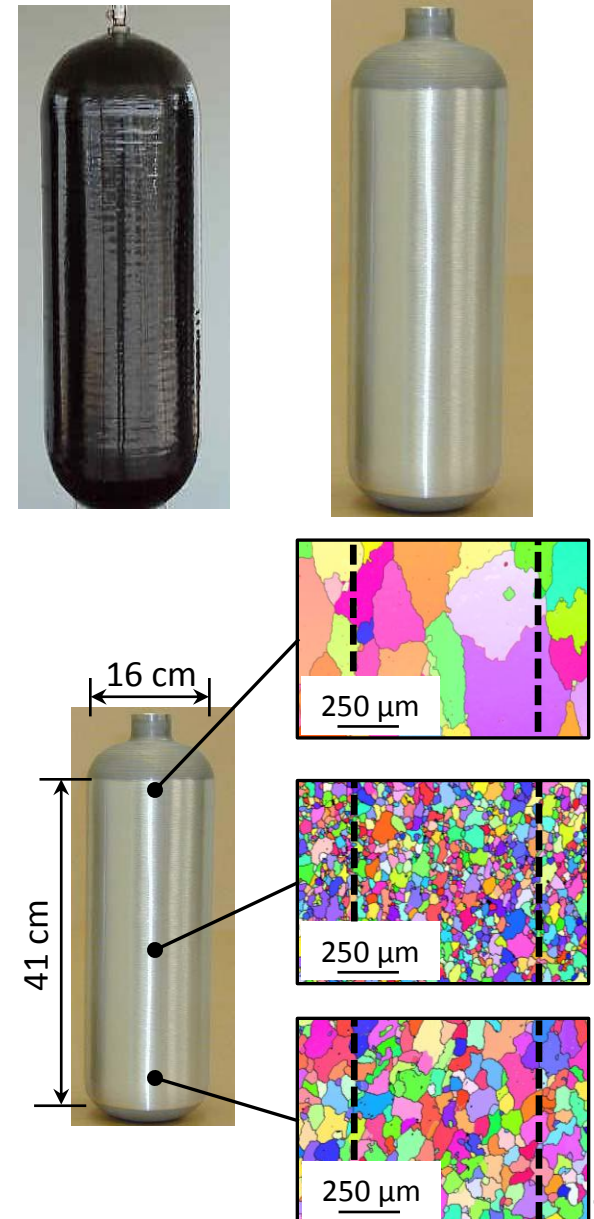
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# Study II: MSFC Propagation in Al Alloy

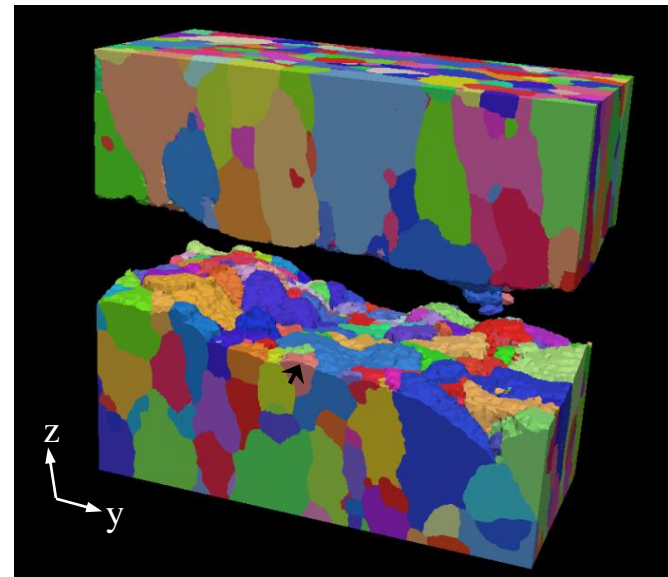
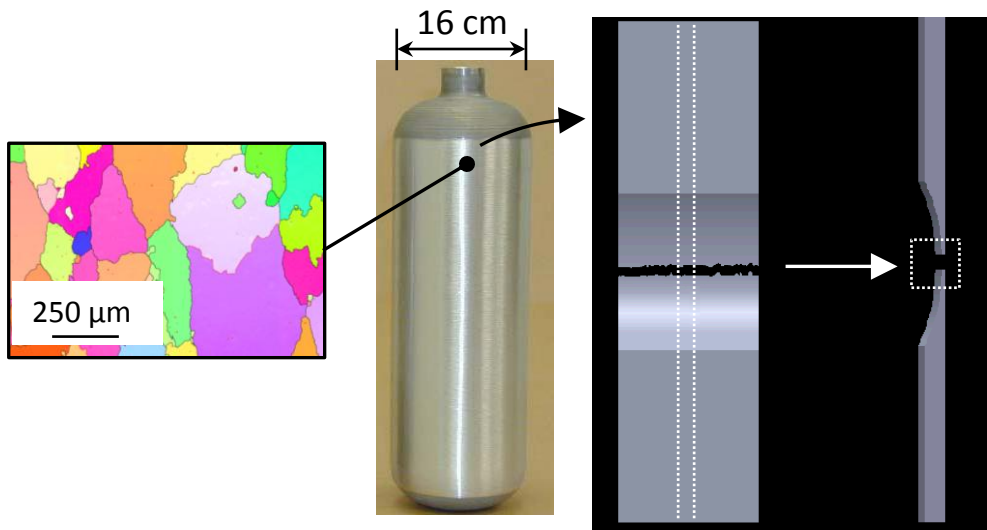
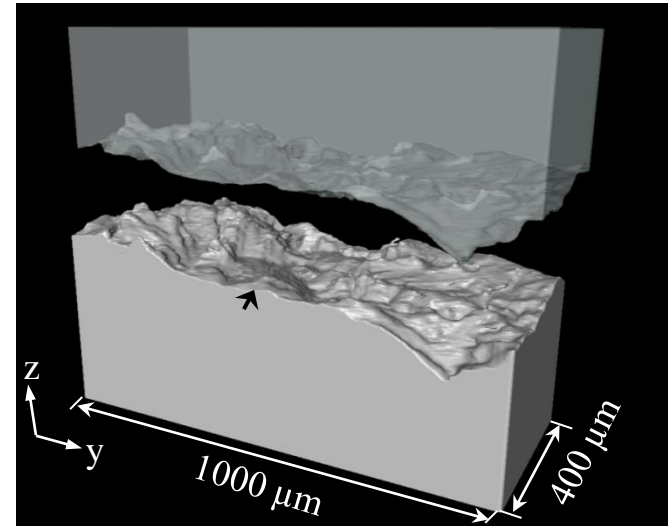
- Application: aluminum alloy used by NASA in *ultrathin* pressure-vessel components
  - 2.5mm  $\rightarrow$   $<0.75$ mm by chemical milling
- Why do *ultrathin* liners deserve attention?
  - Consequences of crack nucleation and growth could be catastrophic
  - Effect of microstructure potentially more significant for *ultrathin* liners
  - **Real application for multiscale materials characterization and 3D modeling!**
- Little is known about how cracks propagate in 3D at microstructural length scale for polycrystalline materials



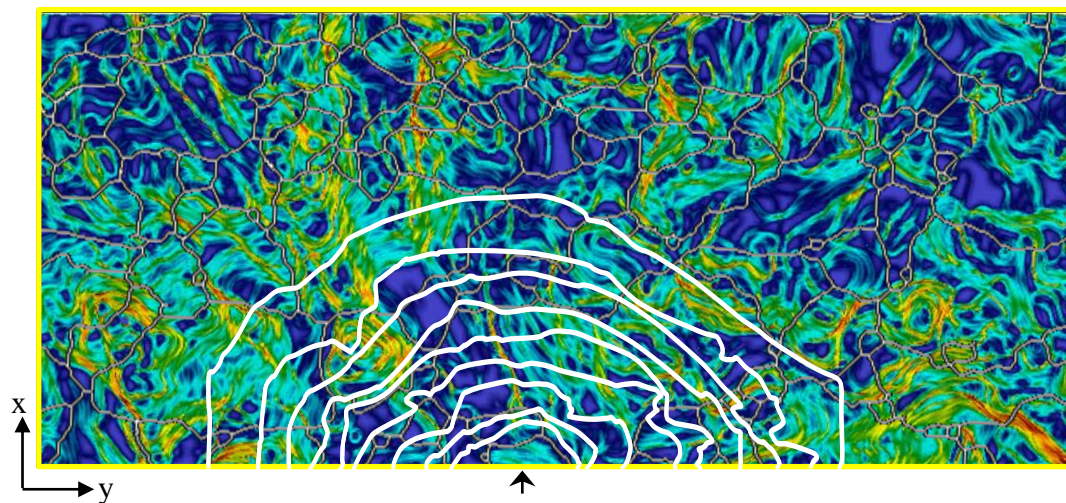
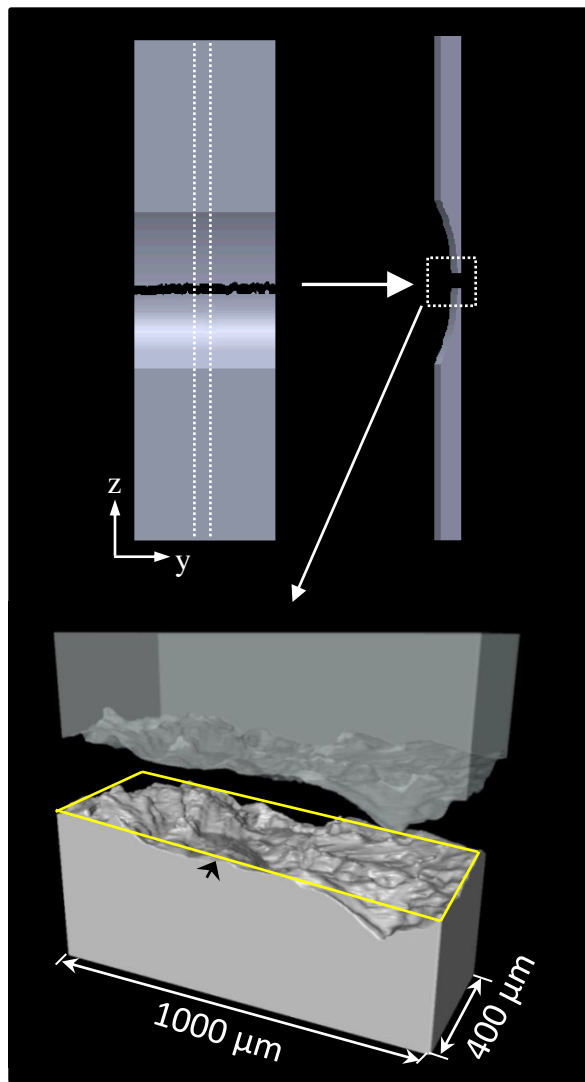


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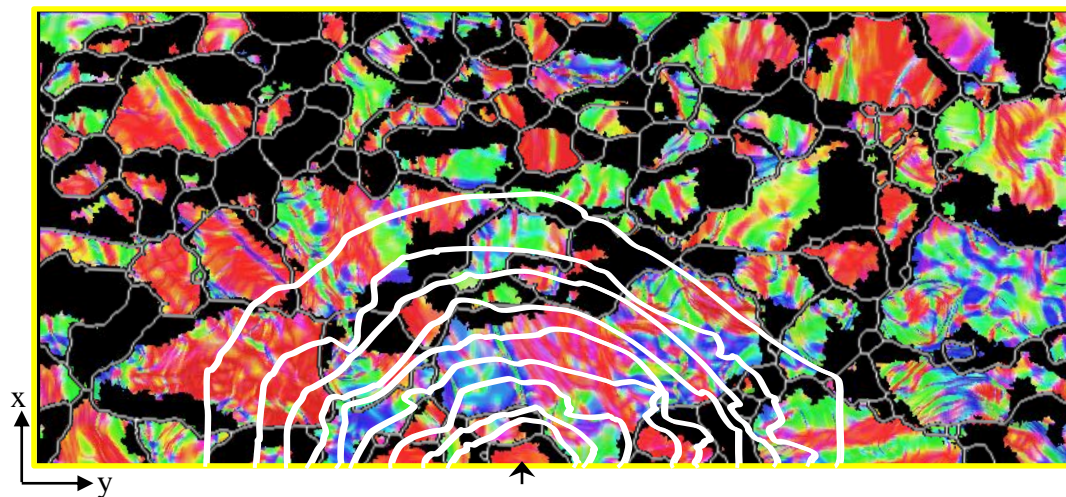
- Broken specimens measured using synchrotron radiation at Argonne National Laboratory
  - X-ray computed tomography (CT)
    - Highly resolved fracture surface
  - High-energy X-ray diffraction microscopy (HEDM) \*
    - Grain geometries and orientations



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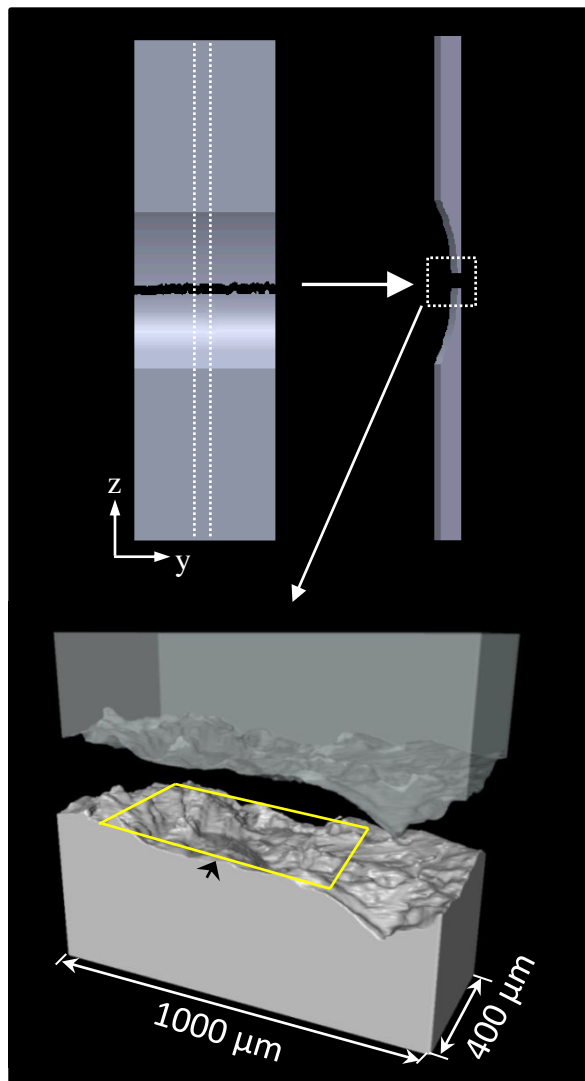


angle (degrees) between local normal and loading direction

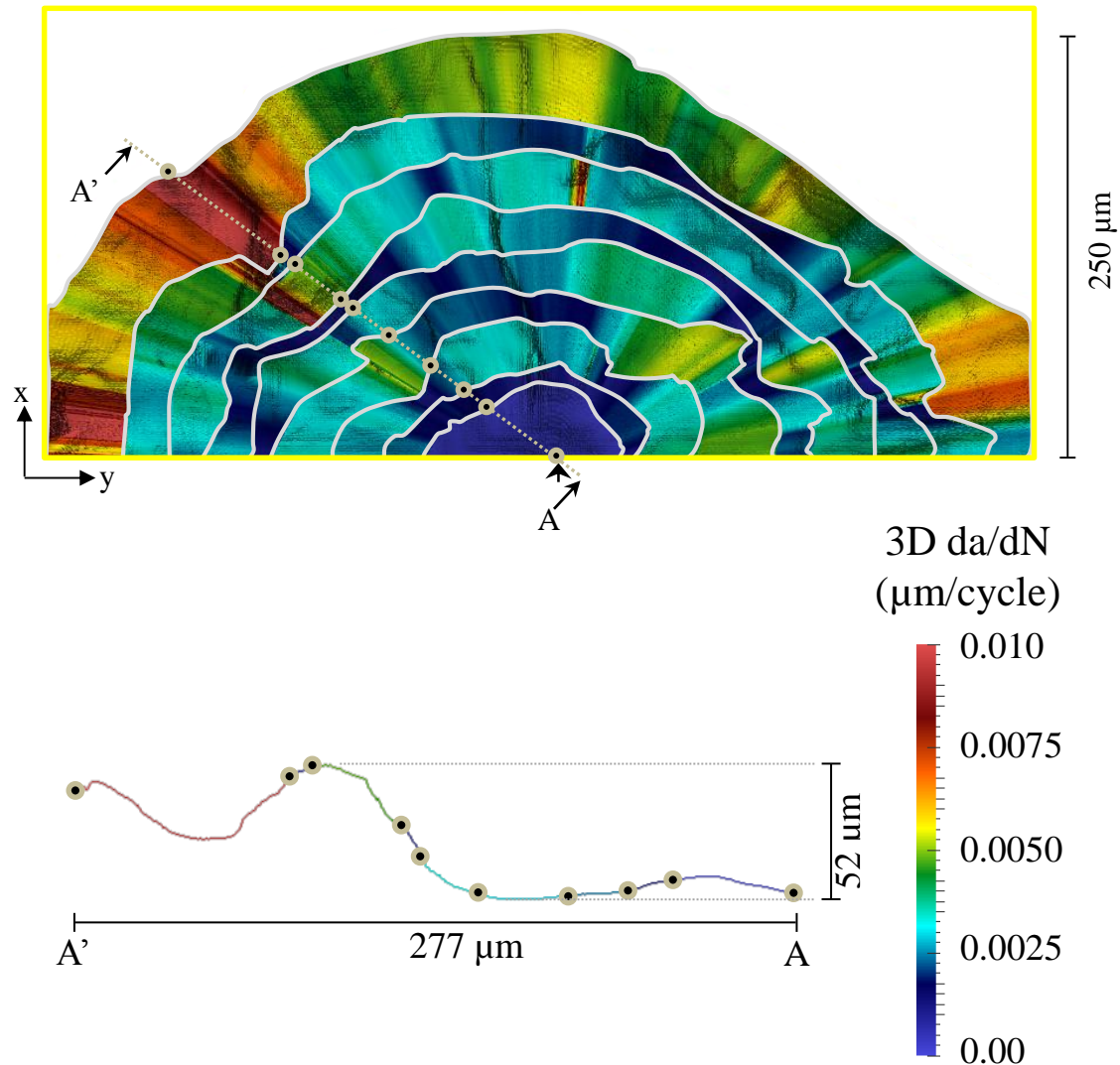


crack-plane normal in crystallographic frame  $100\ \mu\text{m}$

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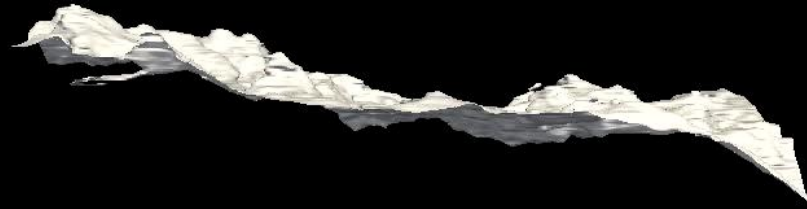


observed variability in 3D crack-growth rate



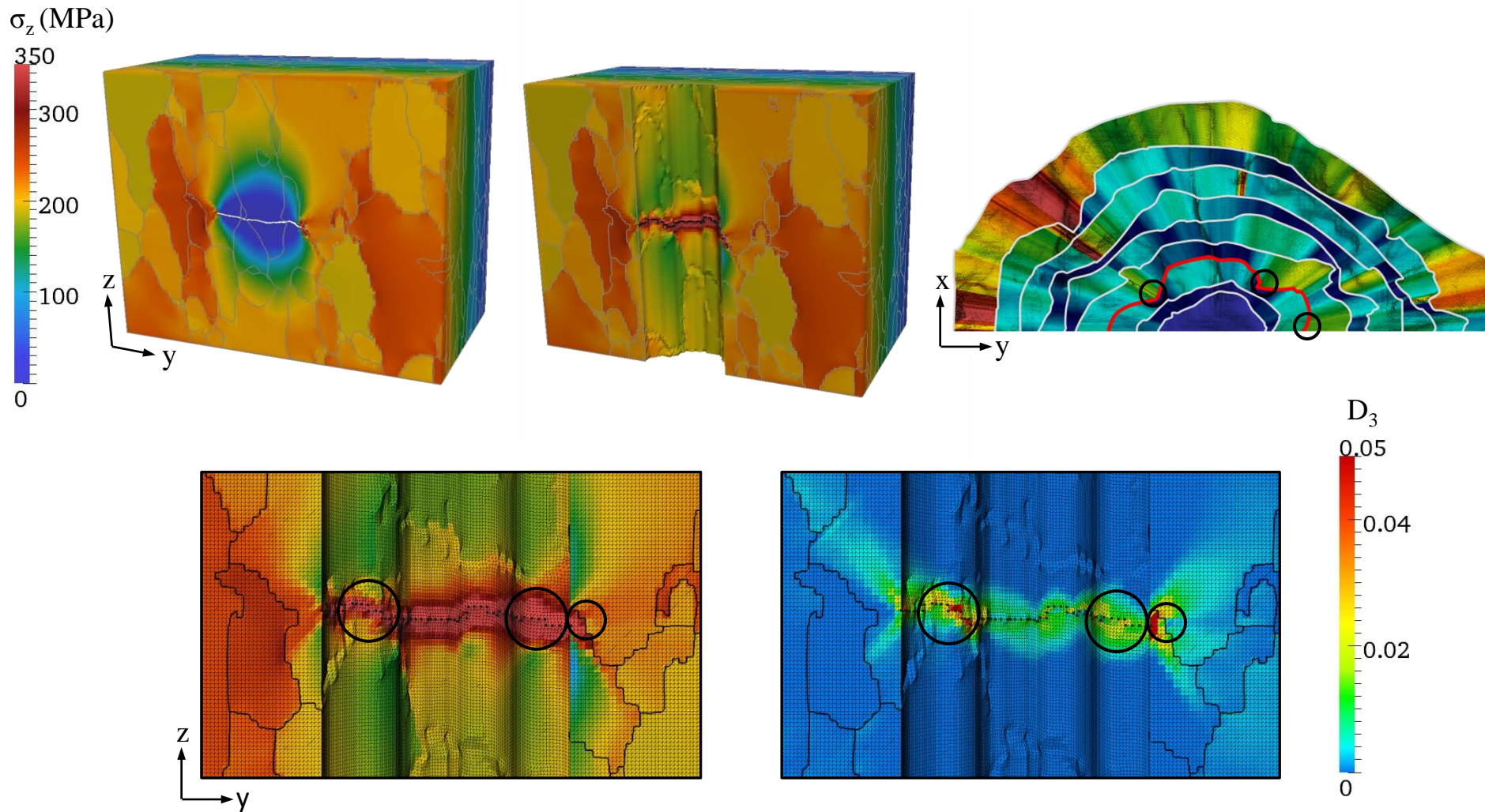
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# Study II: MSFC Propagation in Al Alloy



Lots of data here! Remaining need for quantitative post-processing.

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# Lessons Learned from Tony and the CFG

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- Collaborate (it's required to do the best job possible!)
- Be rigorous (computing time is not an excuse for not doing good work!)
- Don't forget the two most important Vs in life... (verification and validation)
- “A good leader brings good people together and makes them better.” -*Brett*
- “The boss was always a big proponent of continuing education, seeking answers proactively, and never letting ignorance get in the way of scientific progress.” -*AI*
- “Oh yeah, and when in doubt, ask Bruce.” -*Everyone*

