

# Some models for numerical simulations of brittle failure

Kari Kolari<sup>1</sup>, Juha Kuutti<sup>1</sup>, Juha Hartikainen<sup>2</sup>, and Reijo Kouhia<sup>2</sup>

`firstname.lastname@vtt.fi` or `firstname.lastname@tkk.fi`

<sup>1</sup> VTT Technical Research Center of Finland

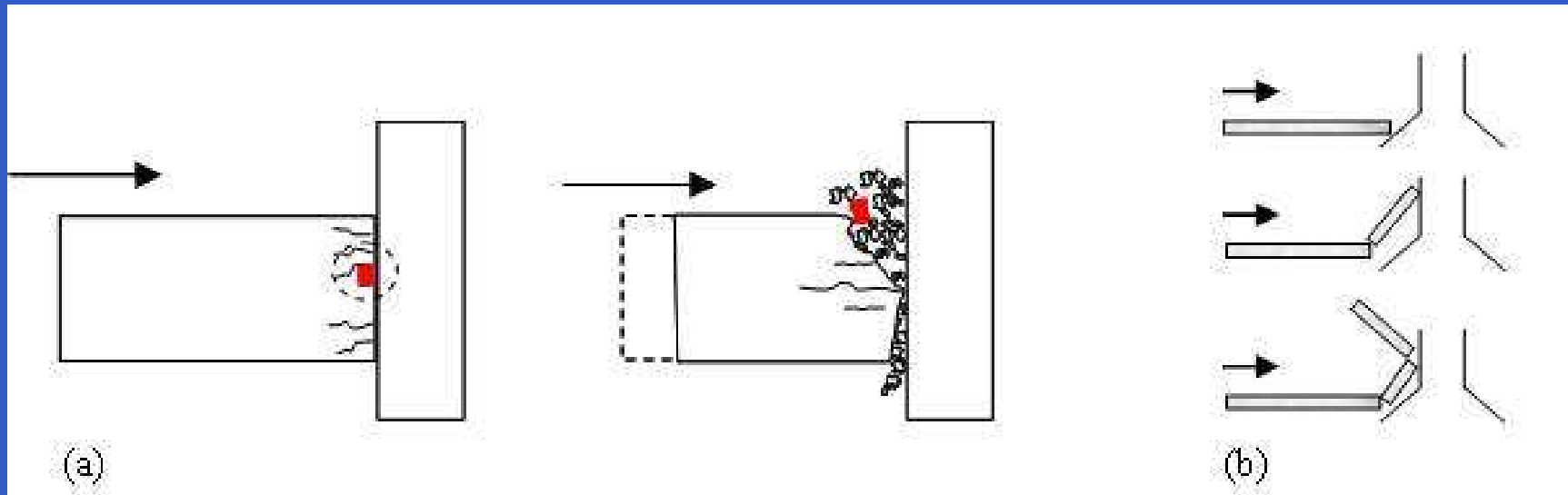
<sup>2</sup> Helsinki University of Technology, Department of Structural Engineering and Building Technology

# OUTLINE

- Motivation and materials
- Numerical model
  - ◆ Constitutive models
  - ◆ Finite element procedures
- Example simulations
  - ◆ Tensile test
  - ◆ Bending failure

# MOTIVATION AND MATERIALS

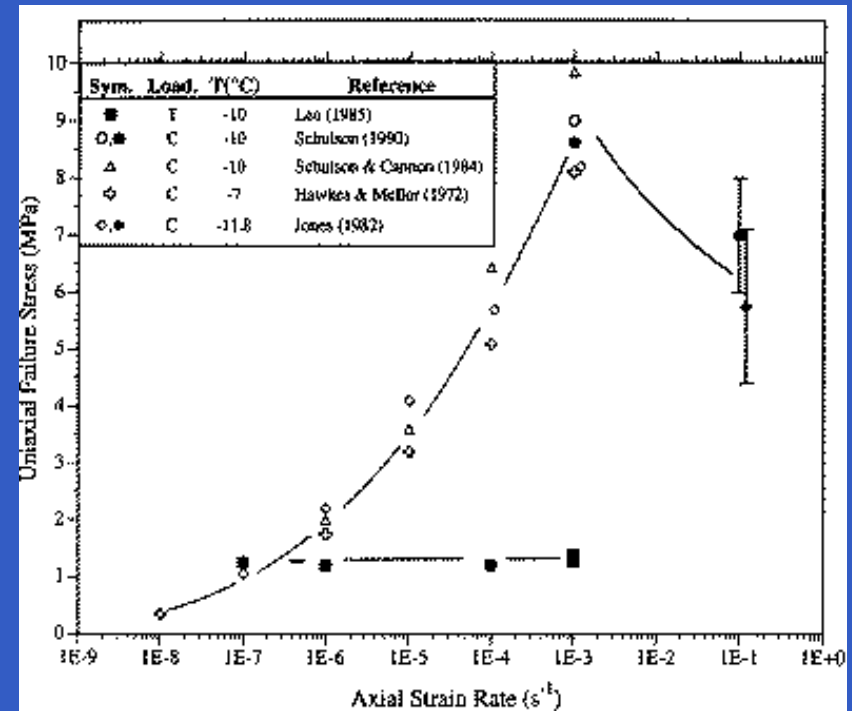
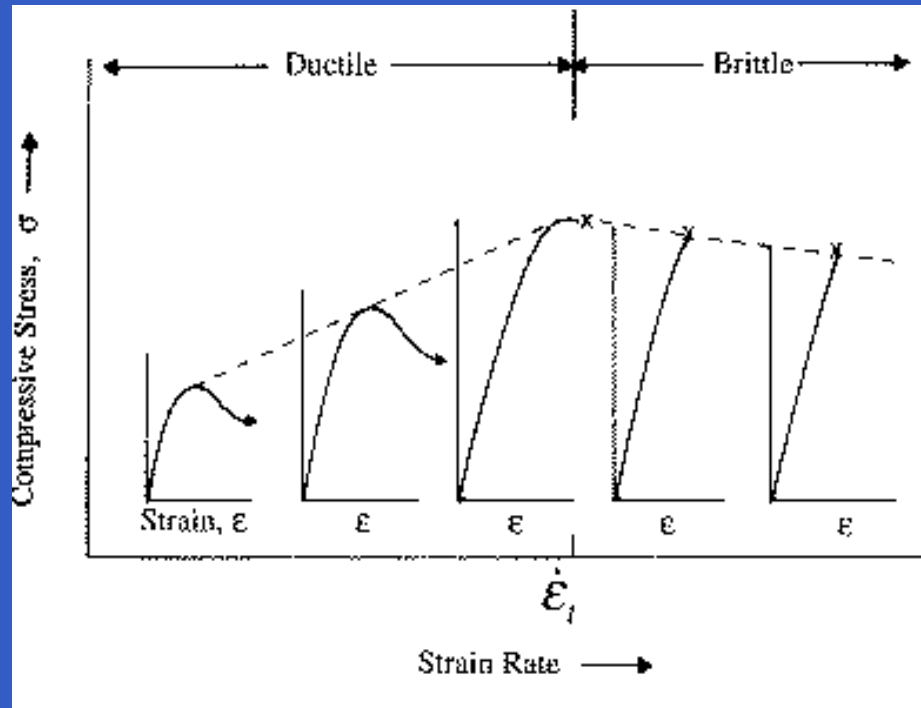
## Ice-structure interaction transition from continuous to discontinuous



(a) crushing (b) bending

# MOTIVATION AND MATERIALS

## Ductile-to-brittle transition



E. M. Schulson: Brittle failure of ice, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics* 68 (2001) 1839–1887.

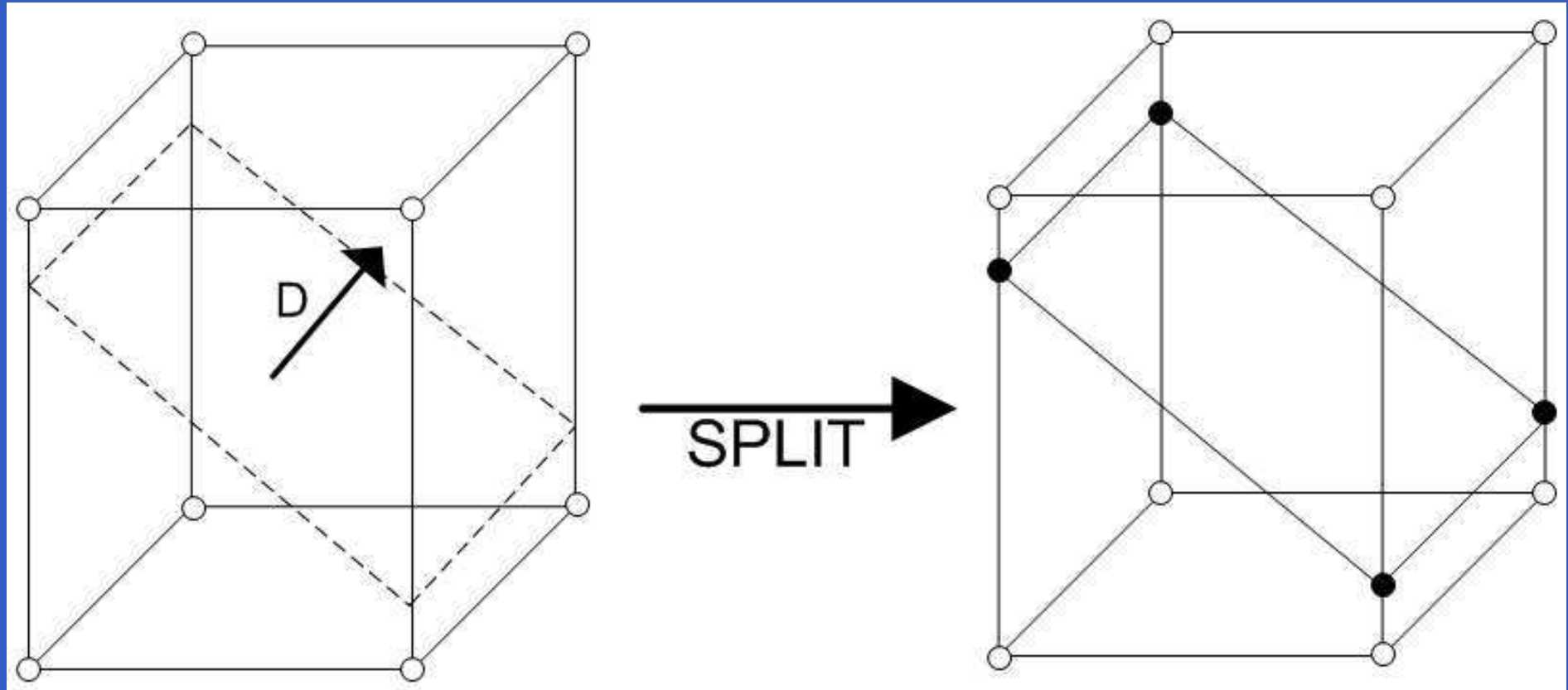
## Ice crushing against the lighthouse Norrströmsgrund

# NUMERICAL MODEL

- Implemented in commercial code (Abaqus/Explicit)
- Model update strategy
- CDM-model for brittle failure
- Model for ductile-to-brittle transition

# Model update strategy

## Element split based on damage vector

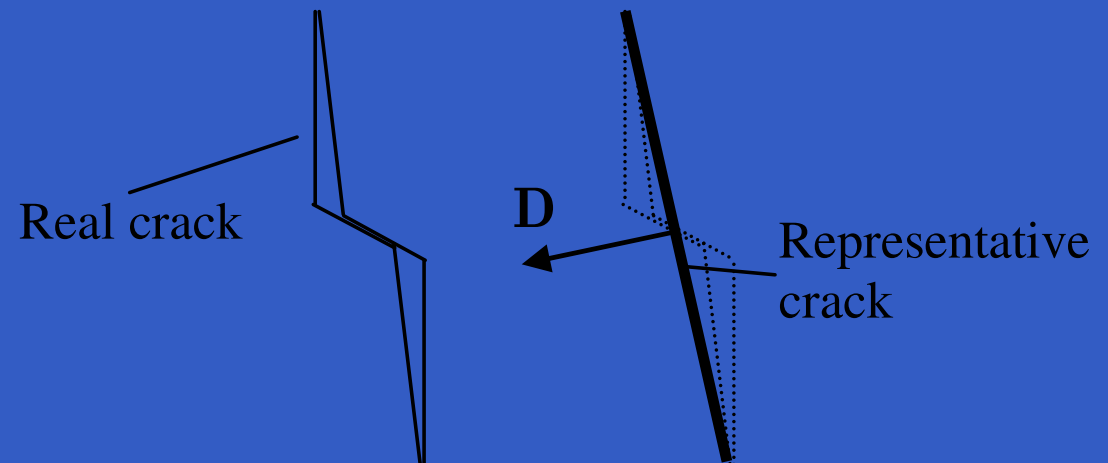
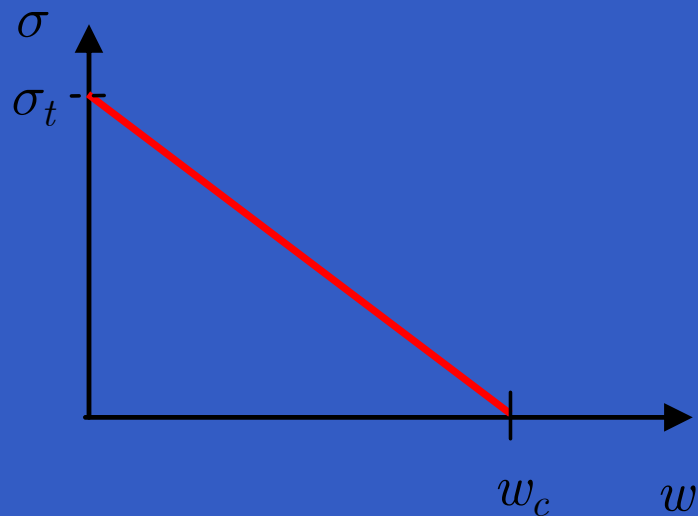


Several advantages over element deletion process

# CDM-model for brittle behaviour

- Vectorial damage model (Kolari 2007)
- Crack-surface friction neglected
- Stiffness recovery due to crack closure is taken into account
- Softening by fictitious crack approach (Hillerborg et al. 1976)
- Damage criterion

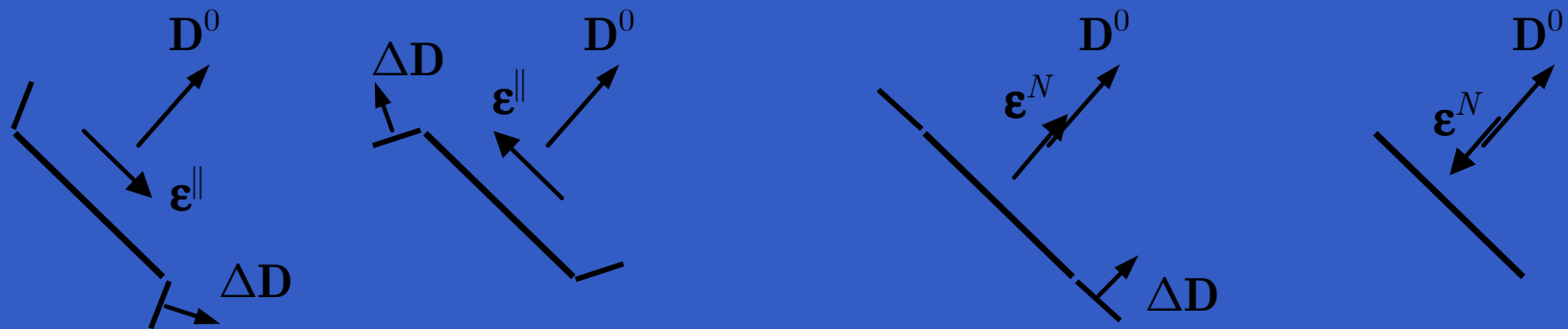
$$F = \eta_1 \varepsilon_{ii}^e + \eta_2 \varepsilon_{ii}^e \varepsilon_{jj}^e + \varepsilon_{ij}^e \varepsilon_{ij}^e - B_0 - h(w_c, H) \kappa = 0$$



# CDM-model for brittle behaviour

## Damage evolution

$$\dot{D}_i = \dot{\lambda} \left( H(\varepsilon^N) \varepsilon^N + \sqrt{\varepsilon_i^{\parallel} \varepsilon_i^{\parallel}} \right) n_i + \varepsilon_i^{\parallel}$$

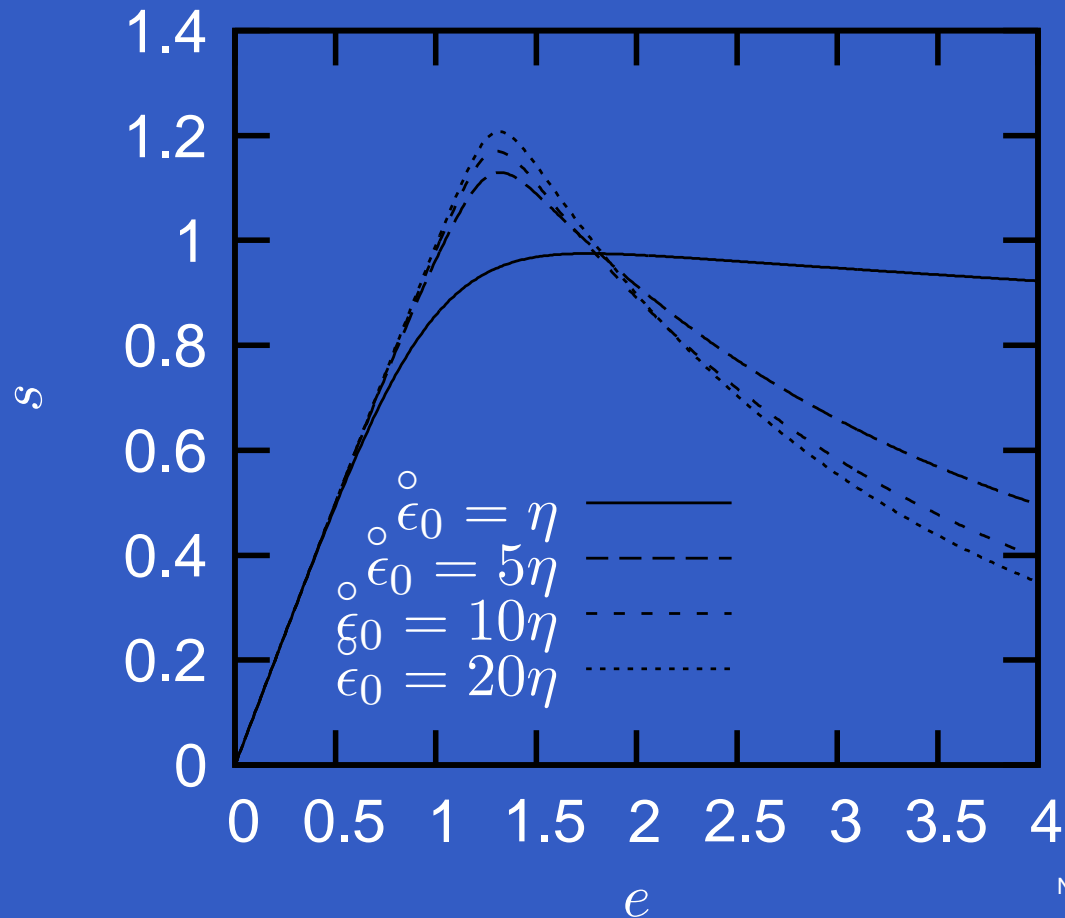


# Ductile-to-brittle transition

## Dissipation potential

$$\varphi(\sigma, Y) = \varphi_d(Y)\varphi_{tr}(\sigma) + \varphi_{vp}(\sigma)$$

$$\varphi_{tr} \geq 0 \quad \varphi_{tr} \approx 0 \text{ when } \|\dot{\epsilon}_i\| < \eta \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_{tr} > 1 \text{ when } \|\dot{\epsilon}_i\| > \eta$$



# NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

## Tensile test simulation

- Velocity (3 mm/s) controlled loading
- C3D8R elements. Two elements in thickness direction (total 612 elements at initial stage)

## Animation

# NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS

## Bending failure with inclined structure

- Level ice 30 cm thick
- Initially 792 C3D8R elements

## Animation