Computational & Multiscale Mechanics of Materials



Numerical Evaluation of Interaction Tensors

in Heterogeneous Materials



Reduced Order Modeling for Composites

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• Multiscale modeling

• Transformation Field Analysis (TFA)

- Theory
- Offline and online stage

Offline stage

- Spatial decomposition of the RVE
- Determination of interaction tensors

• First TFA results for UD fibers





- Aim: achieving macroscopic material response $\overline{\epsilon} \rightarrow \overline{\sigma}$
- Linking microscopic and macroscopic scales: $x \leftrightarrow X$
 - Model macroscopic behaviour by respecting microscopic processes
 - Taking into account microscopic structure
- Strategy: finding a representative volume element (RVE)
- RVE represents the micro-structure at a macroscopic point







- Computing macroscopic response: solving boundary value problems for a RVE
 - FEM: solving equations for all microscopic points



 \rightarrow computational effort is too high with the FEM

Finding a less costly way to achieve macroscopic response ?
→ Reduced Order Modeling (ROM) approaches





• Subdivision of the full RVE volume V into a number r subvolumes V_r

• Piecewise uniform fields of internal variables in the clusters:

$$\alpha_r(x) = \alpha_r$$

Local fields

$$\alpha(x) = \sum_{r=1}^{k} \chi_r \alpha_r, \quad \text{where } \chi_r = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in V_r \\ 0, & else \end{cases}$$

• Internal variables:

$$\alpha_r = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r^{in}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_r, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_r^{eig}$$





• Overall stress and strain

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = \sum_{r=1}^{k} v_r \, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_r, \qquad \overline{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \sum_{r=1}^{k} v_r \, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r$$







• Microscopic – macroscopic coupling constitutive relation

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r = \mathbb{A}_r : \overline{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} + \sum_{s=1}^k \mathbb{D}_{rs} : \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_s^{in}$$

• Elasto-plasticity:

$$\mathbb{A}_{r}^{ep} = \left[\mathbb{I} + \mathbb{D}_{rs} : (\mathbb{C}_{s}^{-1} : \mathbb{C}_{s}^{tan} - \mathbb{I}) \right]^{-1} : \mathbb{A}_{r}$$

• Solving equations for clusters instead of all microscopic points

- Evaluation of strain concentration tensors \mathbbm{A} and interaction tensors \mathbbm{D}





• TFA: reduce computational cost for multiscale simulations by a spatial decomposition of the RVE

Problem: capturing the highly heterogeneous strain and plastic strain field
Cluster decomposition based on strain concentration tensors

- Offline computations
 - Cluster Decomposition
 - Once-for-all computation: strain concentration tensors \mathbb{A}_r and interaction tensors \mathbb{D}_{rs}
- Online stage
 - Solve TFA equation for the clusters instead for all material points

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r = \mathbb{A}_r : \overline{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} + \sum_{s=1}^k \mathbb{D}_{rs} : \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_s^{in}$$







• Offline stage:

1) full FEM simulations



Extract strain concentration tensors A(x)

2) Clustering of the RVE in r clusters and determination of the \mathbb{A}_r



3) FEM simulations with eigenstrain to determine the \mathbb{D}_{rs}





- Clustering of all microscopic points based on similarity of mechanical behavior
 - \rightarrow Required: strain concentration tensors for all microscopic points

 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(x) = \mathbb{A}(x): \overline{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$

Determination of 36 independent components of A(x):
application of 6 orthogonal loading conditions ε on the RVE



• Simulations in the elastic range





- UD fibers
- Results for various cluster numbers k = 2, 4, 12 for the matrix









- Analytical evaluation including Green's function
 - Provides influences between material points at different locations
 - Relies on homogenized material properties, isotropic or anisotropic
- Composites: Microscopic strongly heterogeneous properties

 \rightarrow Homogenized anisotropic stiffness not representative



→ Numerical instead of analytical determination of eigenstrain – strain interaction tensors

• Ability to account for complex anisotropic + heterogeneous structures





• BC: periodic, no overall strain: $\overline{\epsilon} = 0$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r = \mathbb{A}_r: \bar{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} + \sum_{s=1}^k \mathbb{D}_{rs}: \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_s^{eig} \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r = \sum_{s=1}^k \mathbb{D}_{rs}: \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_s^{eig}$$

• 3D: Application of 6 orthogonal eigenstrains in cluster *s* and computation of resulting strain in cluster *r* to determine 36 independent components of \mathbb{D}_{rs}









Interaction Tensors



- Dilatation of clusters with eigenstrain
- Compression of surroundings









• Results comparison: FEM vs. TFA







Conclusions

- Elasticity: good accuracy ۲
- Plastic deformation starts later
- Highly over-stiff behavior when elastic range is exceeded
- Bad representation of highly localized plastic strain



- Increase number of clusters \rightarrow increasing computational effort
- Switch to NTFA \rightarrow extensive pre-simulations and savings required















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• Transformation Field Analysis:

George J. Dvorak (1992), Transformation Field Analysis of Inelastic Composite Materials, *Proceedings: Mathematical and Physical Sciences*, 437: 311-327

Pierre Suquet (1997), Continuum Micromechanics, Springer

• Non-uniform Transformation Field Analysis:

Jean-Claude Michel and Pierre Suquet (2003), Nonuniform Transformation Field Analysis, *Journal of Solids and Structures*, 40: 6937-6955





