

advanced
simulations
that are

fast
accurate
useful

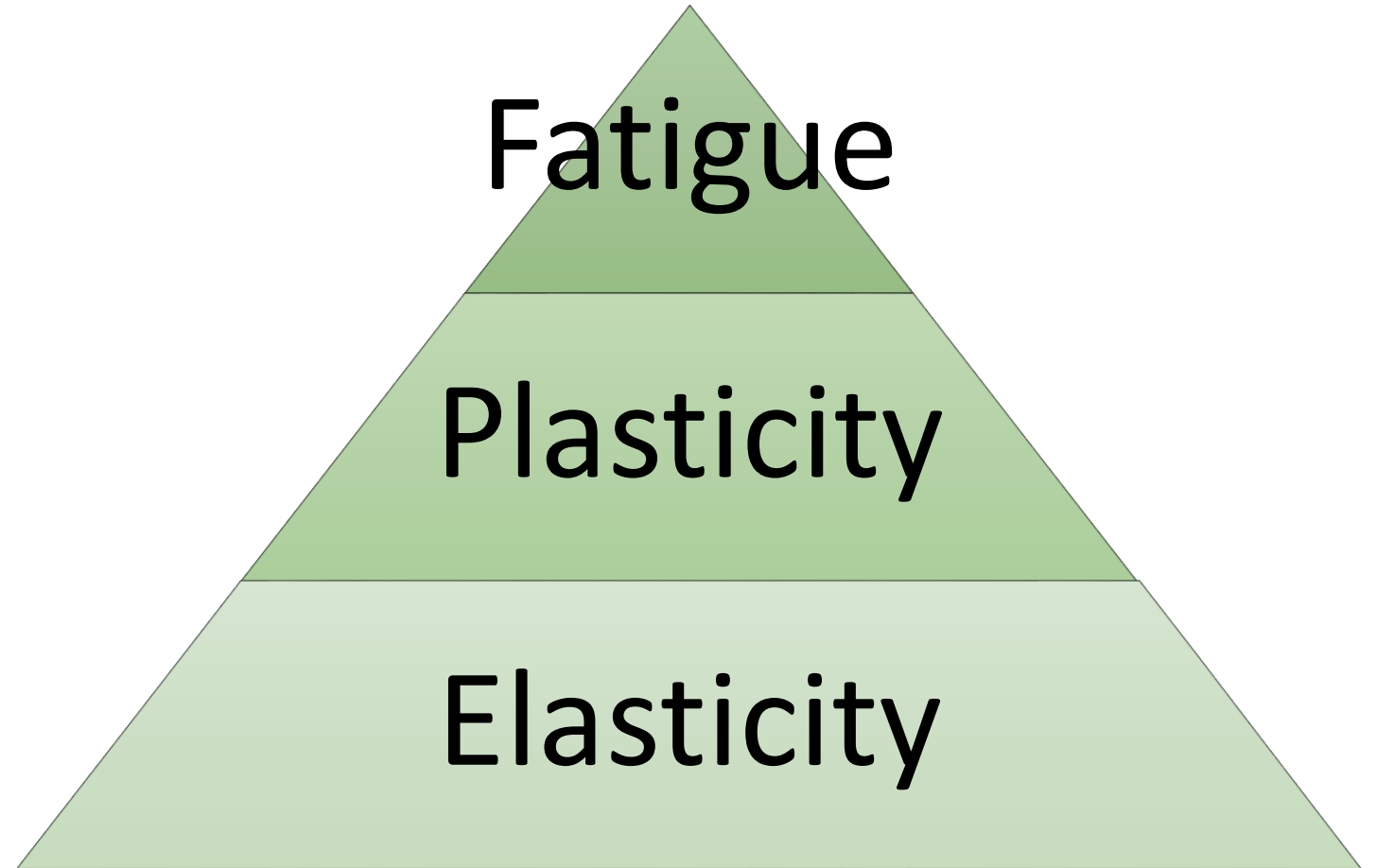
IS THERE A **UNIVERSAL** FATIGUE MODEL?



Udayan Kanade
CEO, Noumenon

*SAE FD&E 2017 Spring Meeting
April 25th 2017*

Today's presentation



Universal Elasticity

Many elasticity models

Linear elasticity

Mooney-Rivlin

Generalized Rivlin

Arruda-Boyce

Ogden

Saint Venant-Kirchhoff

Fung

Yeoh

Marlow

Neo-Hookean

Gent

...

Assumptions
Approximations
Observations

Many elasticity models

Linear elasticity
Mooney-Rivlin
Generalized Rivlin
Arruda-Boyce
Ogden
Saint Venant-Kirchhoff
Fung
Yeoh
Marlow
Neo-Hookean
Gent
...

Basic Laws of Physics

Universal elasticity model

Basic Laws of Physics

Conservation of mass

Newton's 2nd law ($\dot{P} = F$)

Elasticity

Universal elasticity model

$$\rho_M \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = \nabla \cdot P(\nabla_X \phi) + \rho_M b$$

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$$\psi(U \Sigma U^T) = U \psi(\Sigma) U^T$$

$$\psi(\Sigma) = 2 \frac{dE}{d\Sigma}$$

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$$\rho_M \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = \nabla \cdot P(\nabla_X \phi) + \rho_M b \quad \mathbb{R}^9 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^9$$

$$P(F) = \psi(F F^T) F \quad \mathbb{R}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^6$$

$$\psi(U \Sigma U^T) = U \psi(\Sigma) U^T \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\psi(\Sigma) = 2 \frac{dE}{d\Sigma} \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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Incompressibility (\sim)

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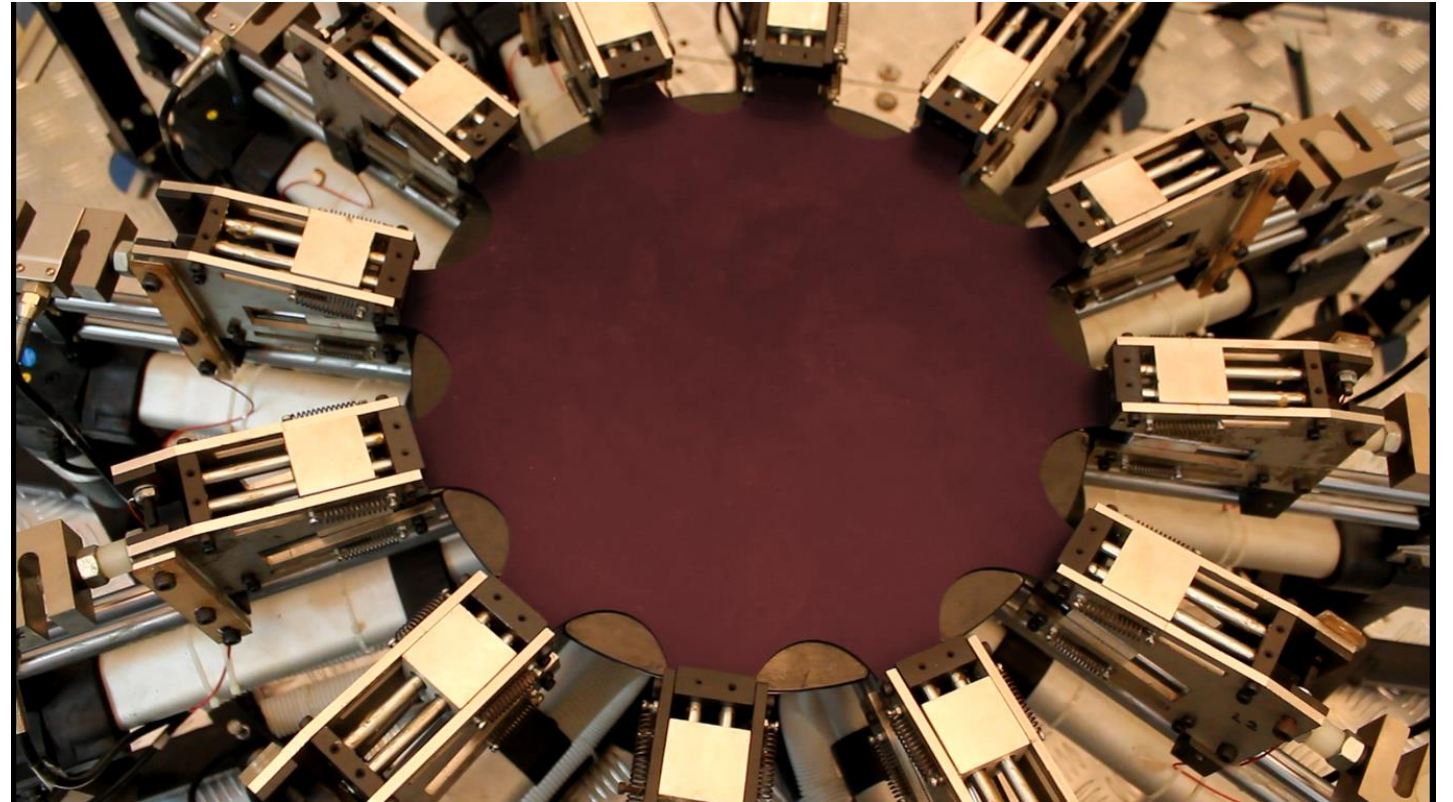
$$\psi(\Sigma) = 2 \frac{dE}{d\Sigma} \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

- Inverse Methods
- Uncertainty quantification

Modeling the material

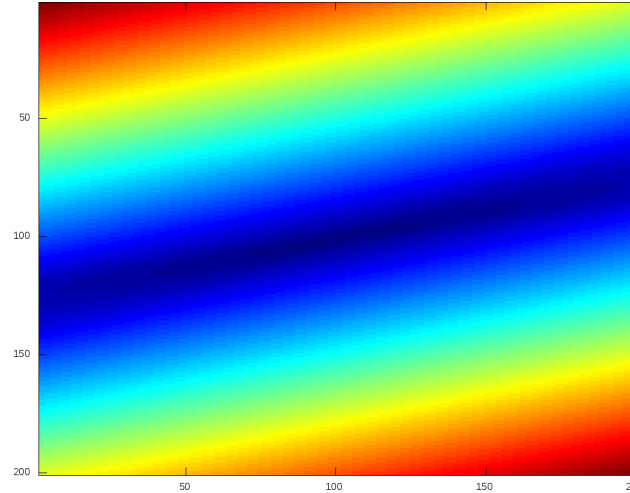
- Inverse Methods
- Uncertainty quantification

Mooney-Rivlin machine



- Inverse Methods
- Uncertainty quantification

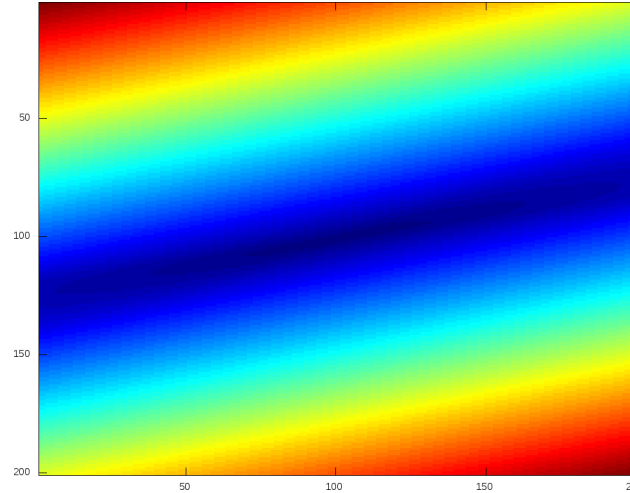
Mooney-Rivlin machine



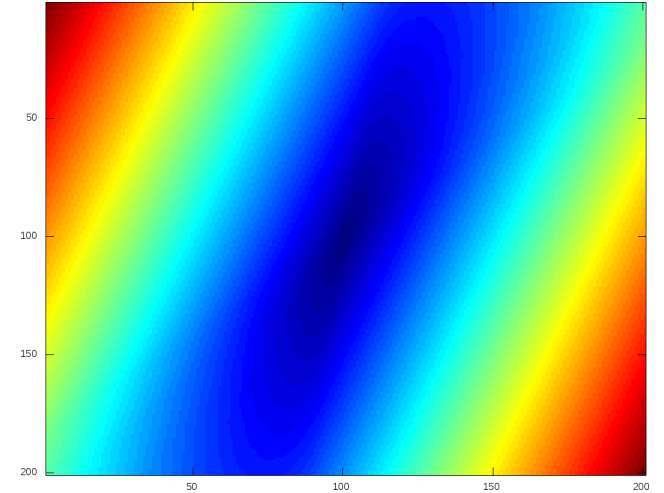
uniaxial

- Inverse Methods
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Mooney-Rivlin machine



uniaxial



biaxial

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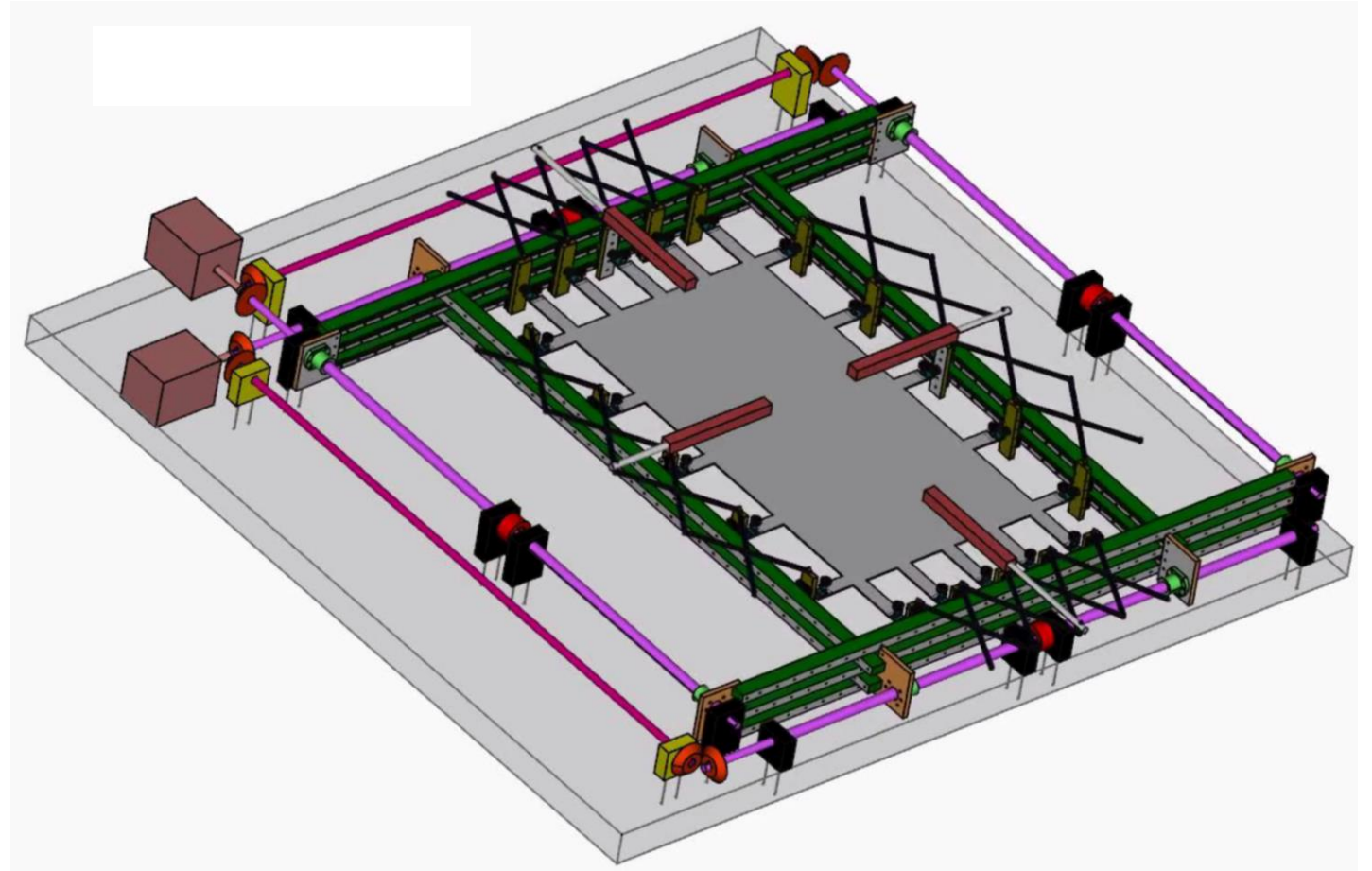
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Universal elasticity modeling machine!



- Universal elasticity
 - Theory
 - Measurement machine

Uses

Simulation

All kinds of materials

All kinds of material models

Material formulation

Application engineering

Quality / inspection

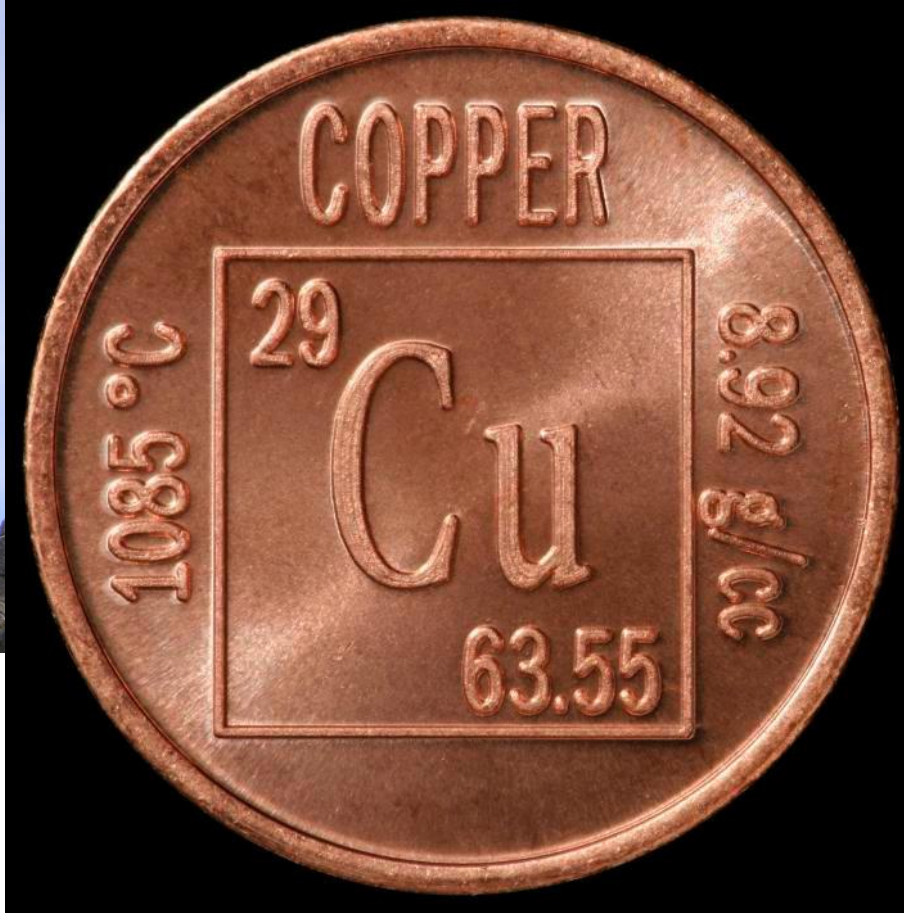
Universal Plasticity

What phenomena should be covered?

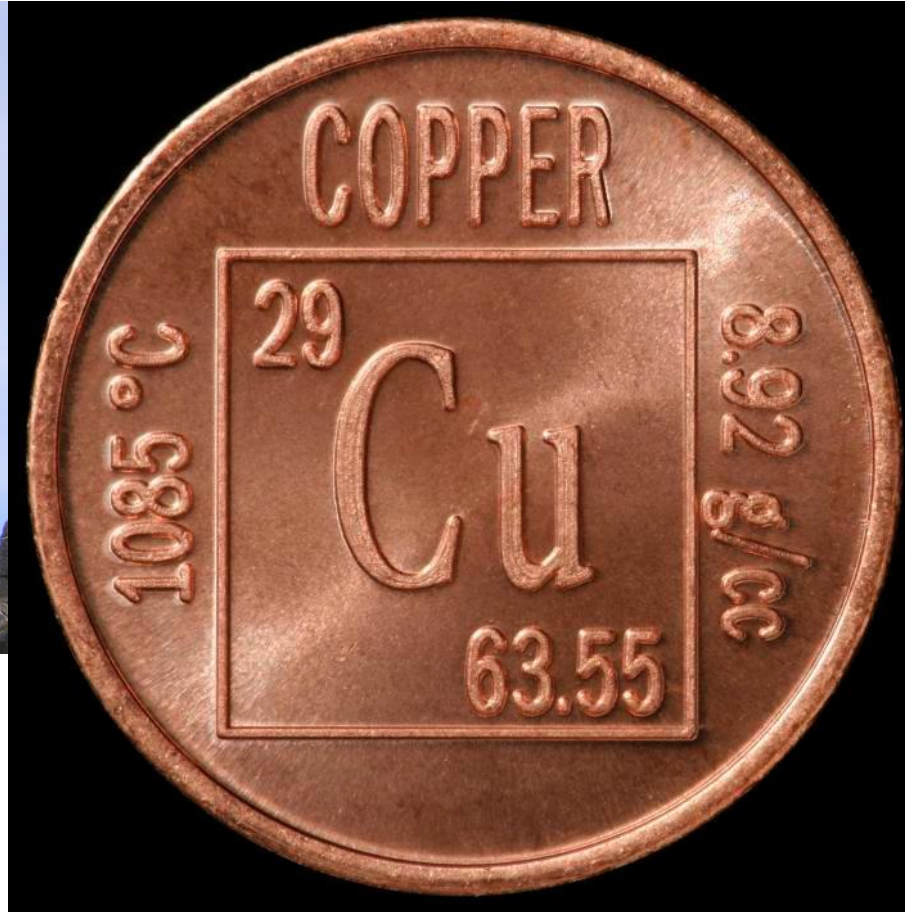
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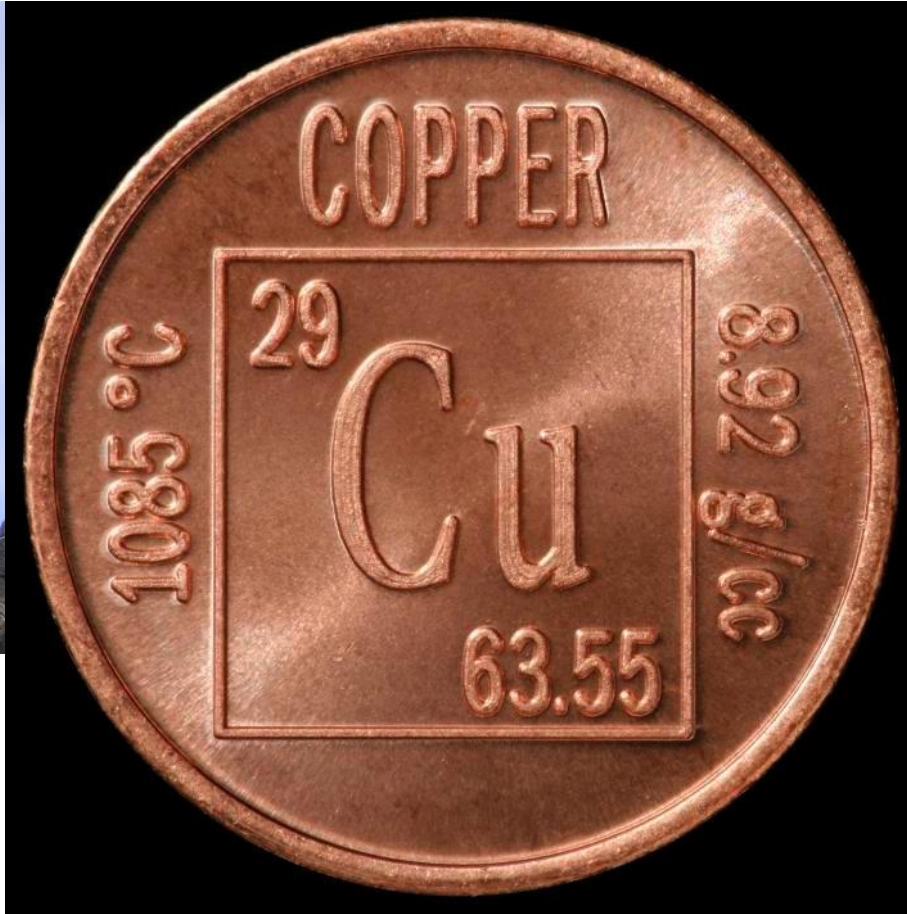
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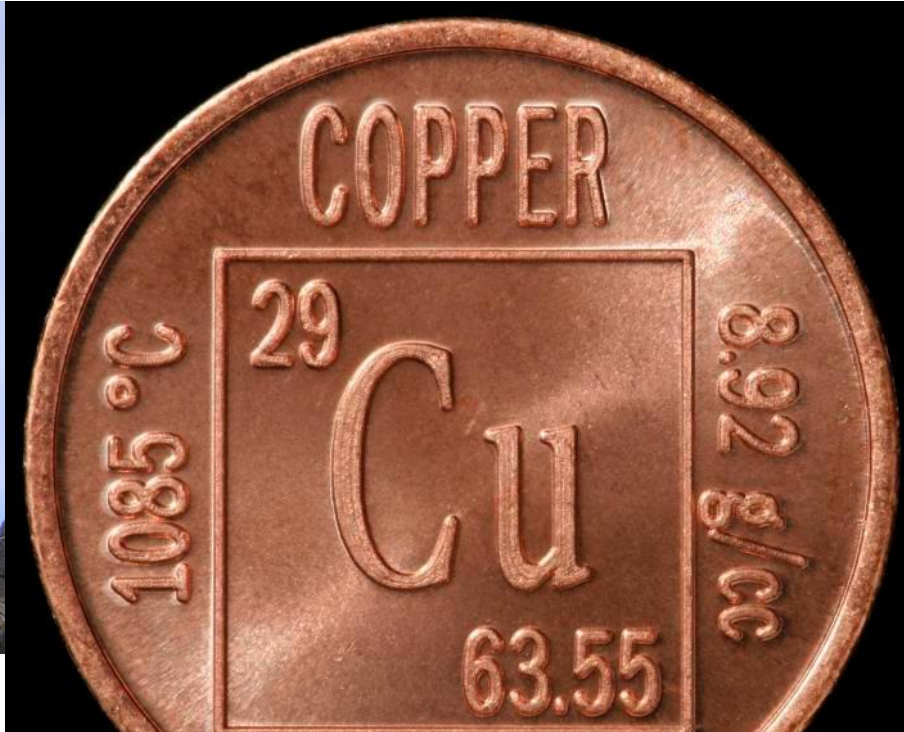
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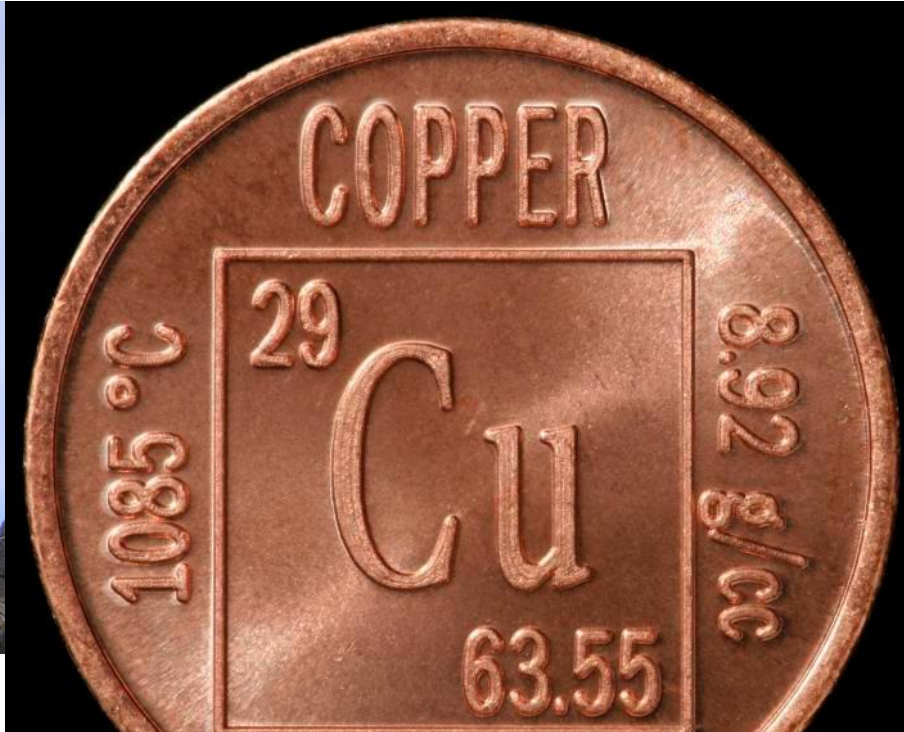
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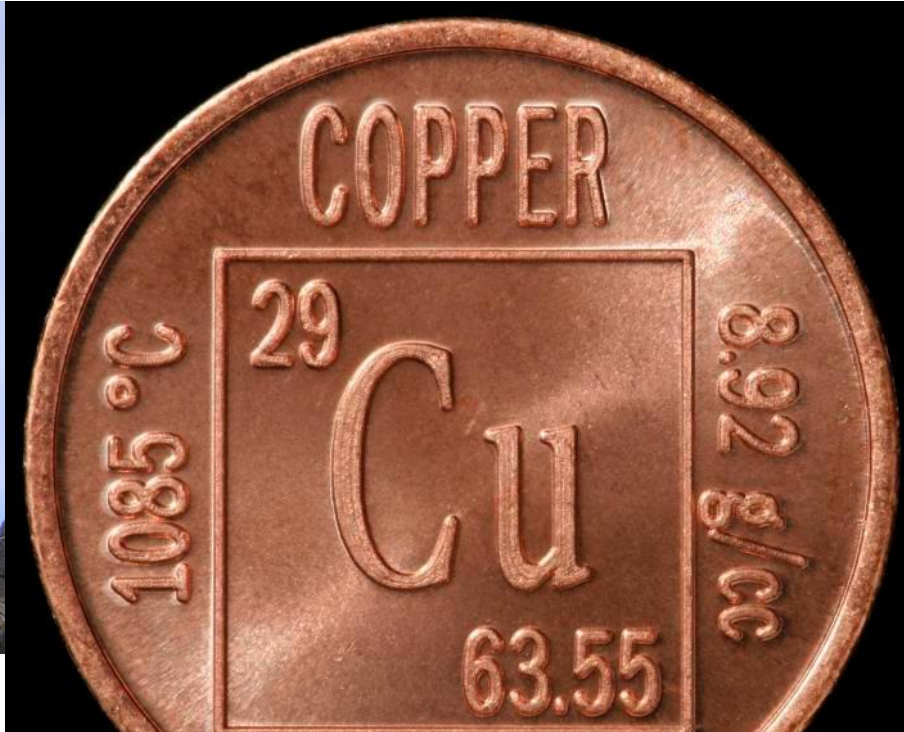
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What phenomena should be covered?



“There are no states of matter”



“There are no states of matter”



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where $a(F, \kappa) = P \Gamma(\Sigma) P^T$ wherein
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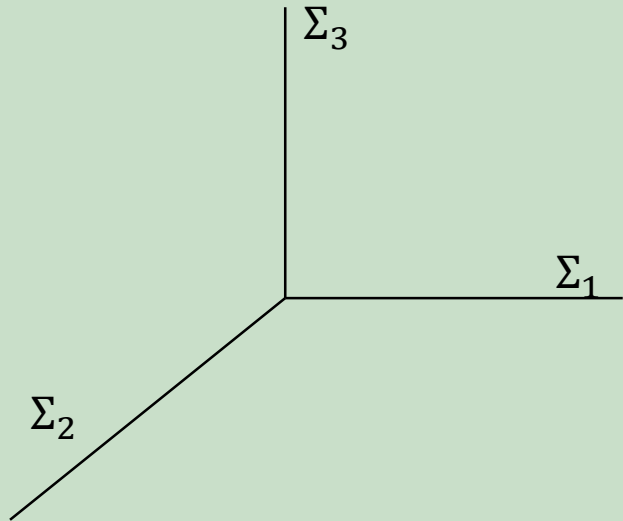
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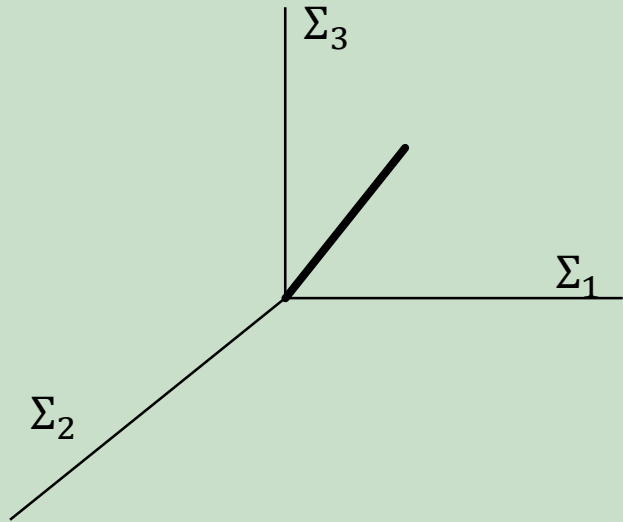
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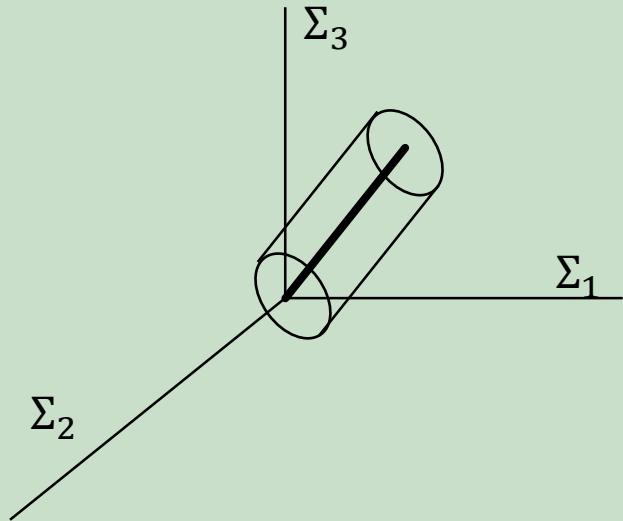
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Eulerian universal plasticity

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \cdot (\nabla_x v) \right) = \nabla \cdot \sigma(\omega) + \rho b$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho v) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + v \cdot (\nabla_x \omega) = (\nabla_x v) \omega + \omega (\nabla_x v)^T + m(\omega)$$

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Quick dissipation

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$$0 = (\nabla_x v) + (\nabla_x v)^T + A\omega''$$

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$$A\omega'' = -[(\nabla_x v) + (\nabla_x v)^T]$$

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$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \cdot (\nabla_x v) \right) = \nabla \cdot (B\omega' - \frac{C}{A} [(\nabla_x v) + (\nabla_x v)^T]) + \rho b$$

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Beyond current purview?

- Anisotropy
- Hardening
- Fracture

- Chemical / material change
- Temperature

Universal Fatigue

(?)

Universal Fatigue

- Universal fracture (?)
- Universal hardening (?)
- Breakage?

Universal Fatigue

- Universal fracture (?)
 - Universal hardening (?)
 - Breakage?
-
- Markov property

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