



B83 Fracture Modeling

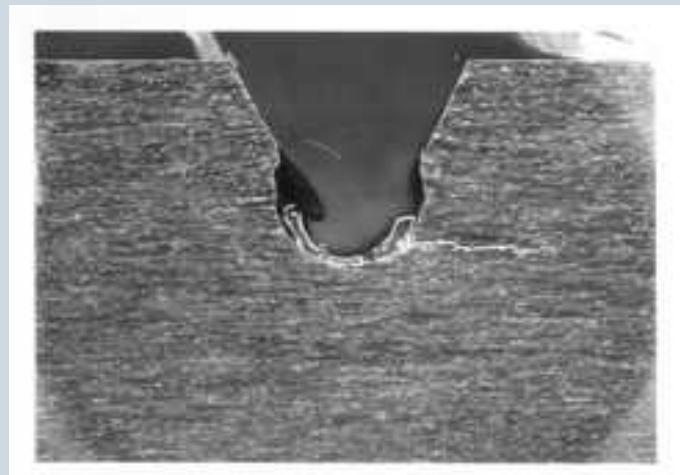
Amanda Dropkin

Org. 8774

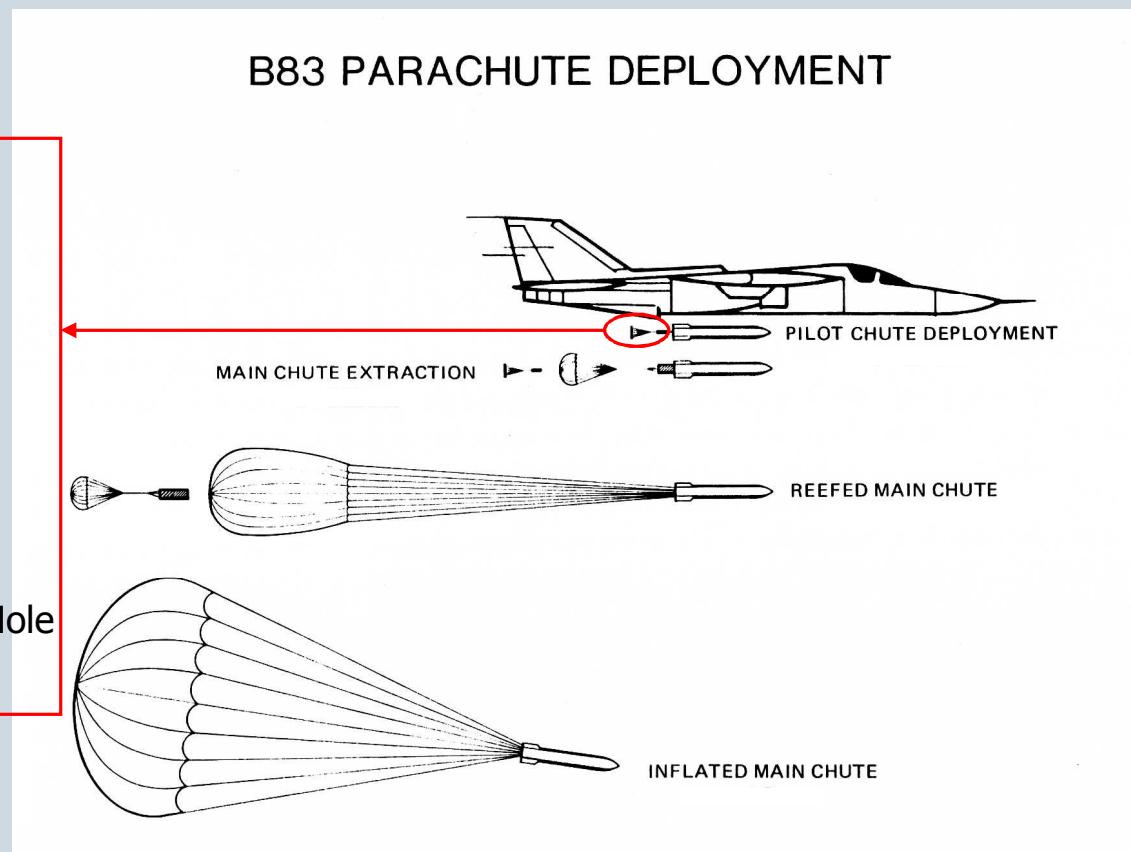
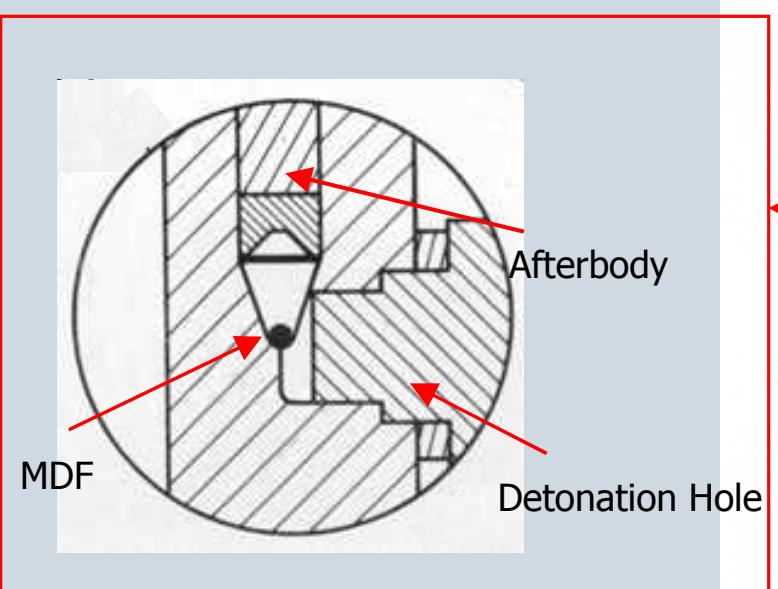
Cornell University '08

Outline

- Modeling as verified by experiments
 - Problem
 - Load Conditions
 - Strain-Based Approach
 - Cohesive Zone Approach
 - Ultimate Goal
 - Future Work
 - Acknowledgements

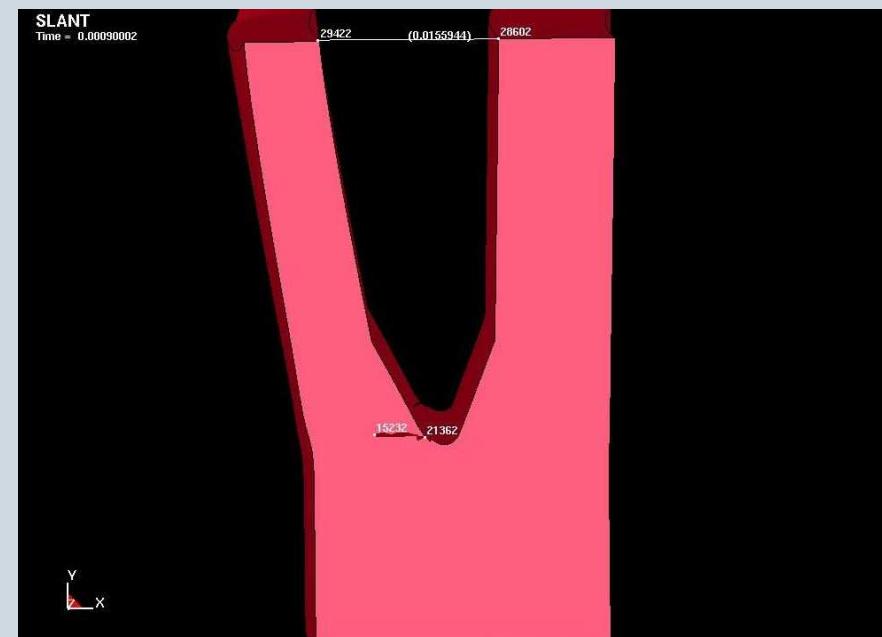
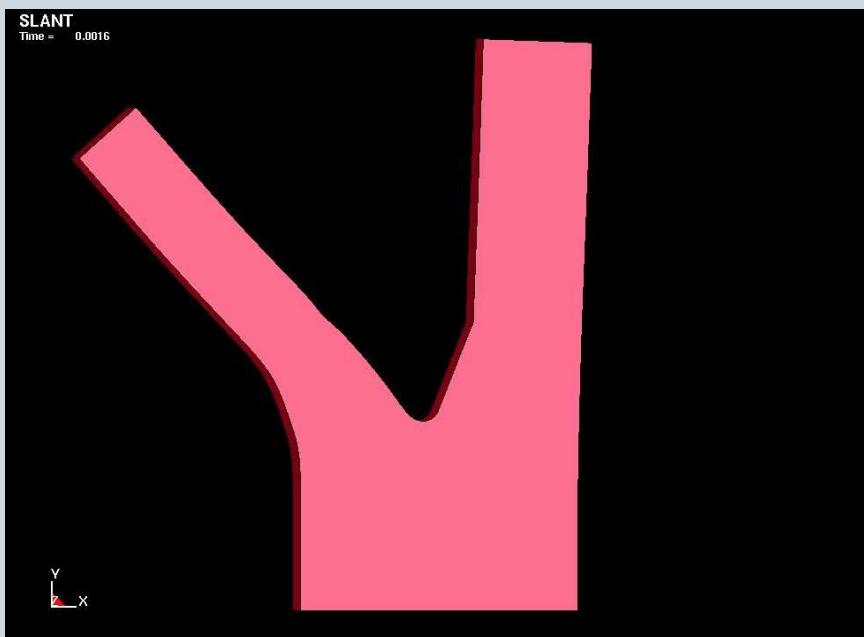


Background



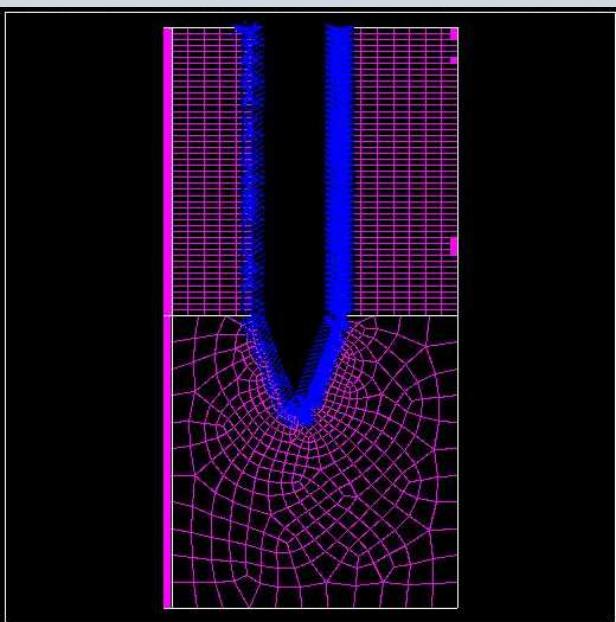
Problem:

- Use pressures from simulations of the explosion to create a model that agrees with the experimental crack and groove width data.

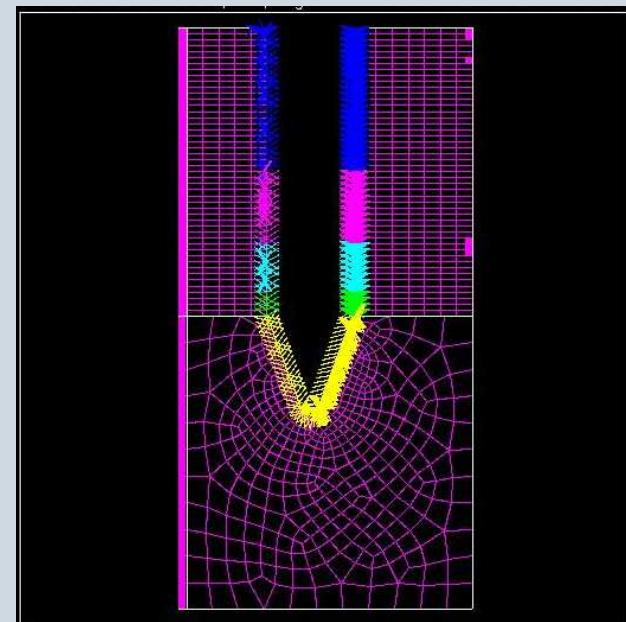


Load Conditions

■ How is Blow-by applied?



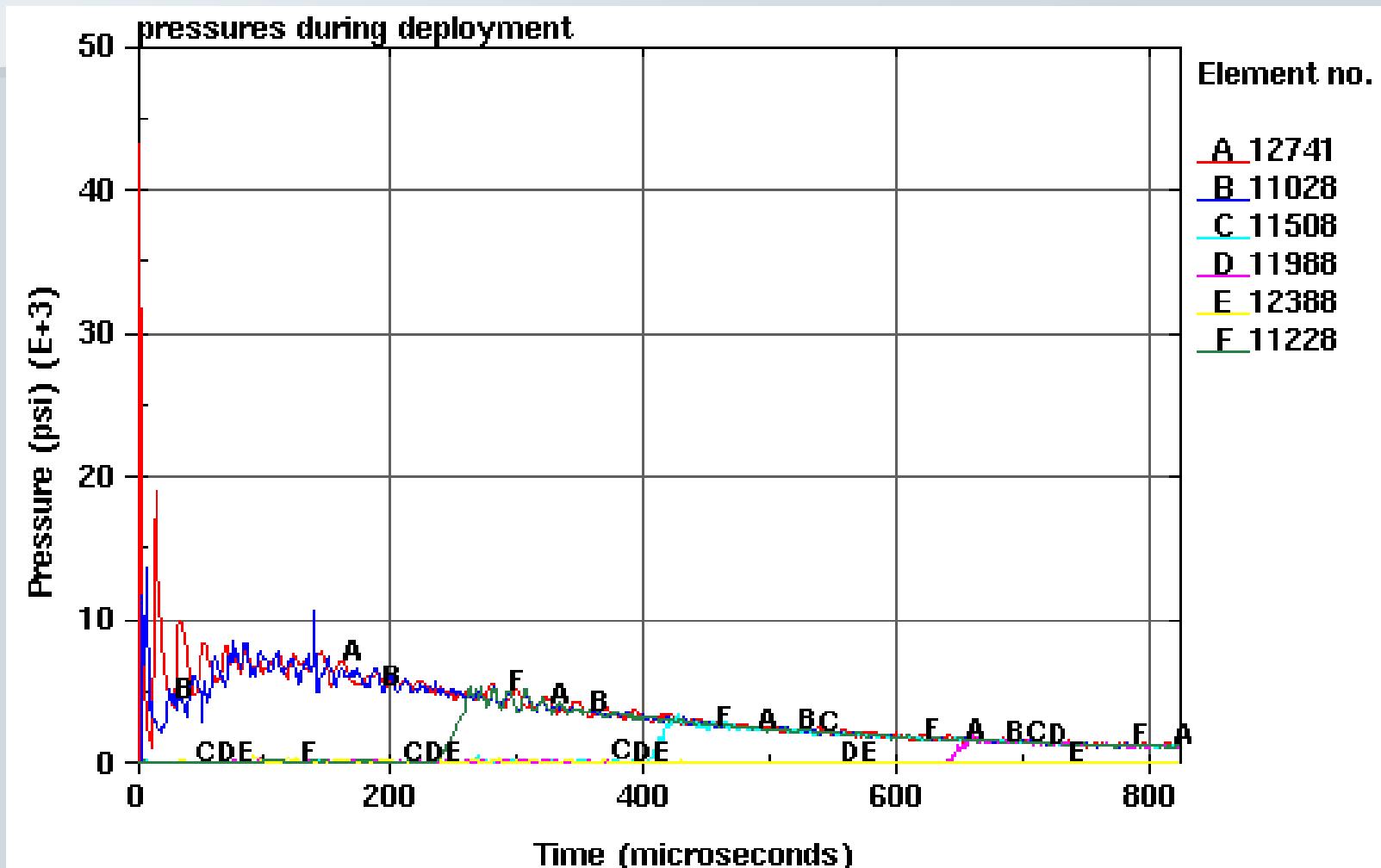
Total Blow-by



Gradual Loading

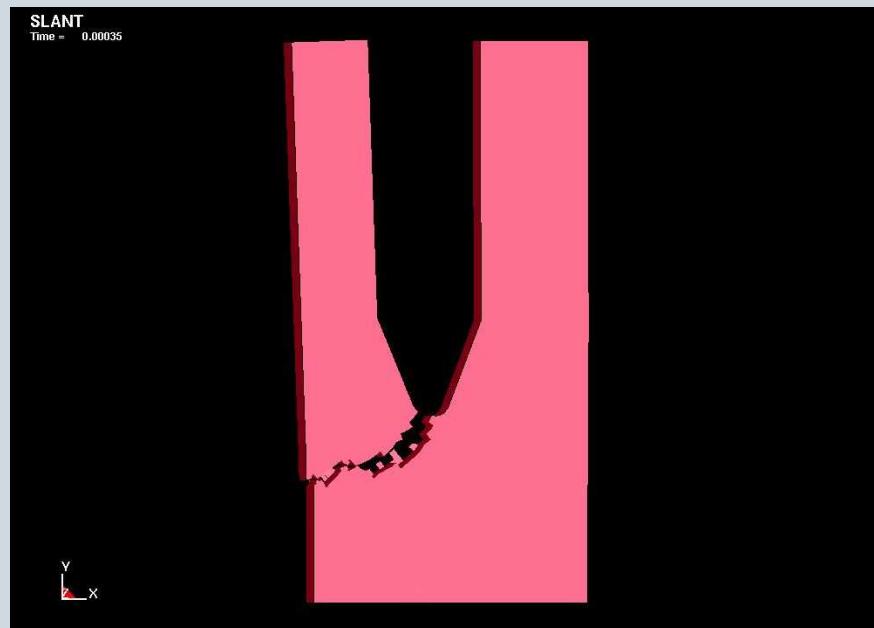
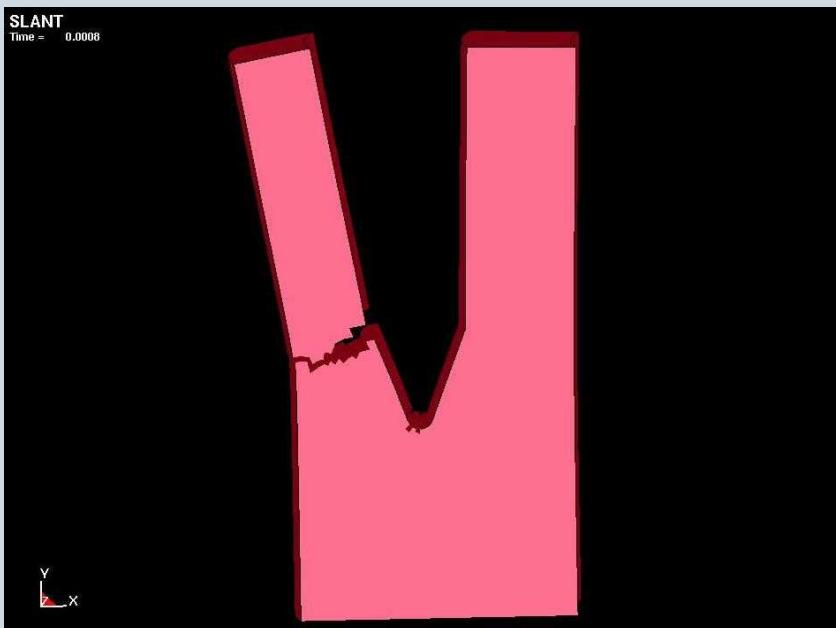
ALE Simulation

Assumes no Blow-by



Impact of Criterion

- Depending on how the loading conditions are specified, where, when, and to what extent the x-section will fracture can be altered.



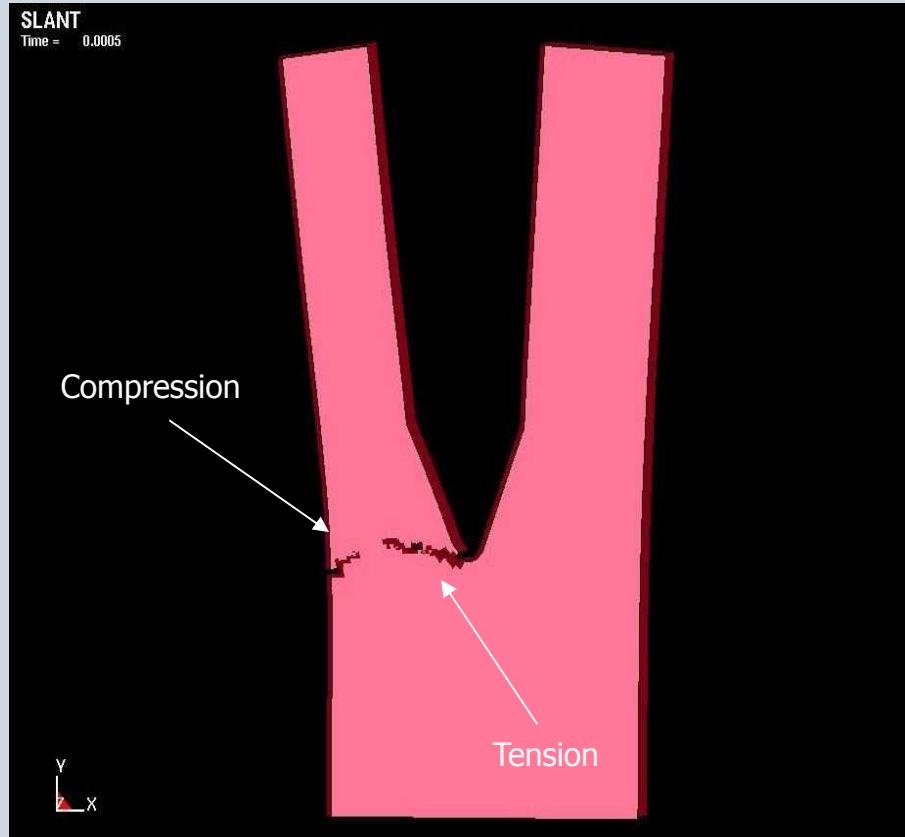
Strain-Based Approach

■ Advantages

- Cost effective
- Can use physical measurable parameters

■ Disadvantages

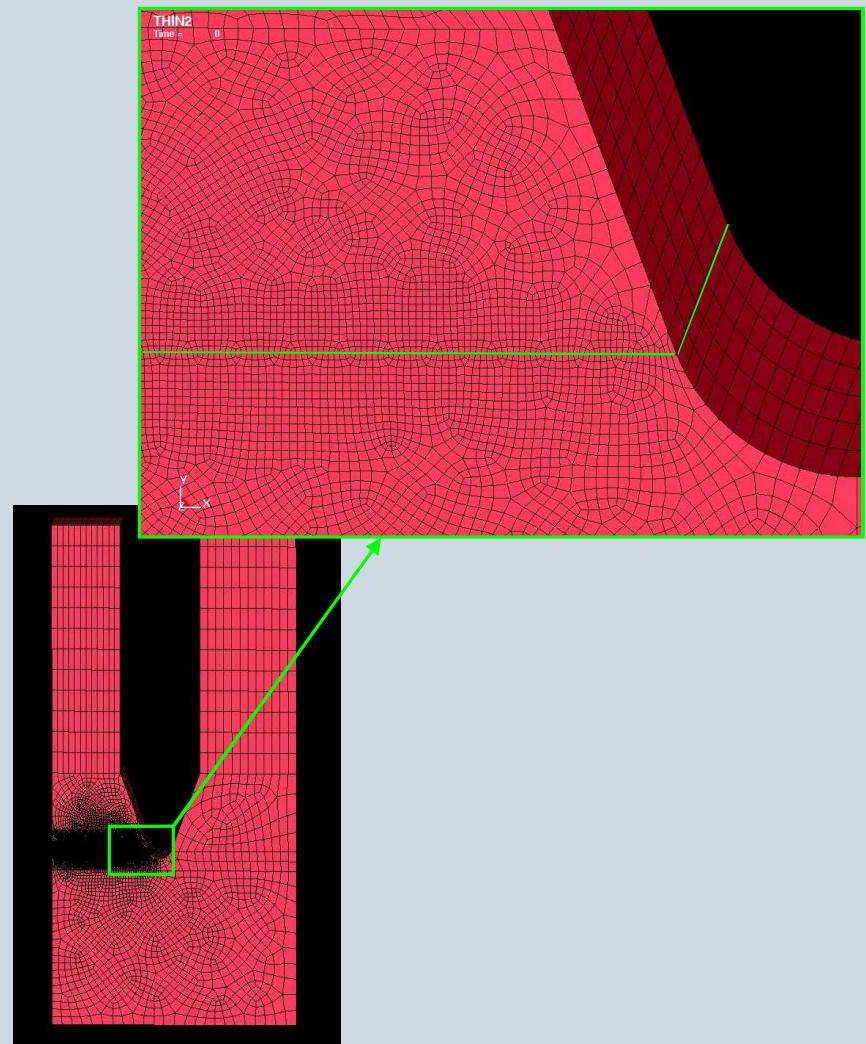
- Mesh dependent
- Relies entirely on strain, rather than fracture toughness



Strain will cause it to crack in tension and in compression

Cohesive Zone Approach

- Advantages
 - Non-mesh dependent
 - Uses fracture parameters
- Disadvantages
 - Meshing codes not set up to create cohesive zones
 - Very costly
 - Lots of iteration is needed to find parameters that cannot be physically measured
 - Direction of crack needs to be predetermined



Ultimate Goal- Future work

- Be able to use the aforementioned model to create a probability distribution for fracture based on:
 - Load
 - Initial material properties
 - Initial distribution of cracks

Acknowledgements

- Jay Dike
- Jay Foulk
- YR Kan
- Mike Chiesa
- John Korellis

Any Questions?