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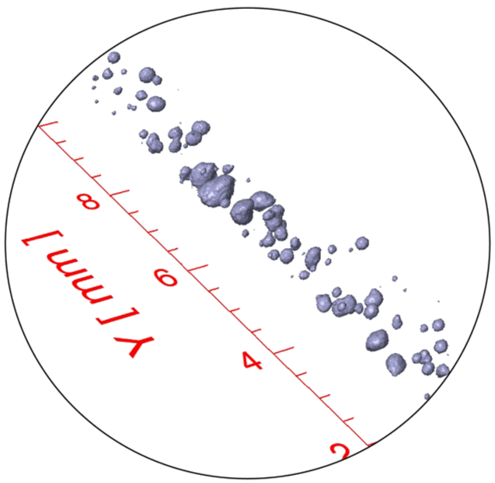

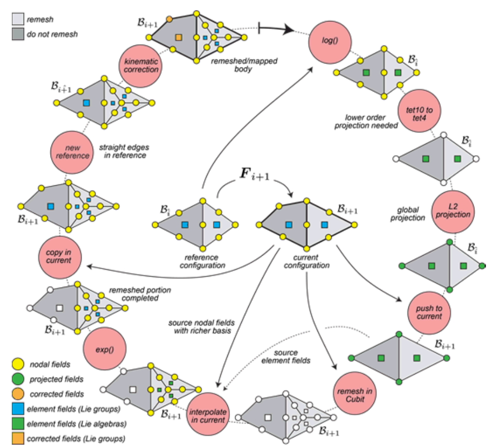

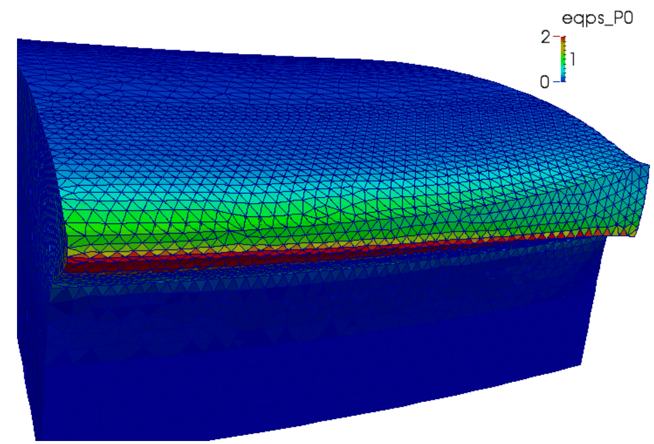

Resolving the evolution of pore structures in 304-L laser welds

J. Foulk, M. Veilleux, J. Emery, J. Madison, H. Jin, J. Ostien, A. Mota

SES, Purdue University, October 2, 2014

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NNSA National Nuclear Security Administration

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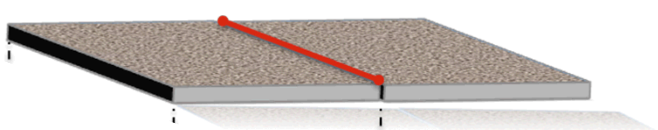
Failure is the loss of load-bearing capacity

Austenitic stainless steels are extremely tough and damage tolerant

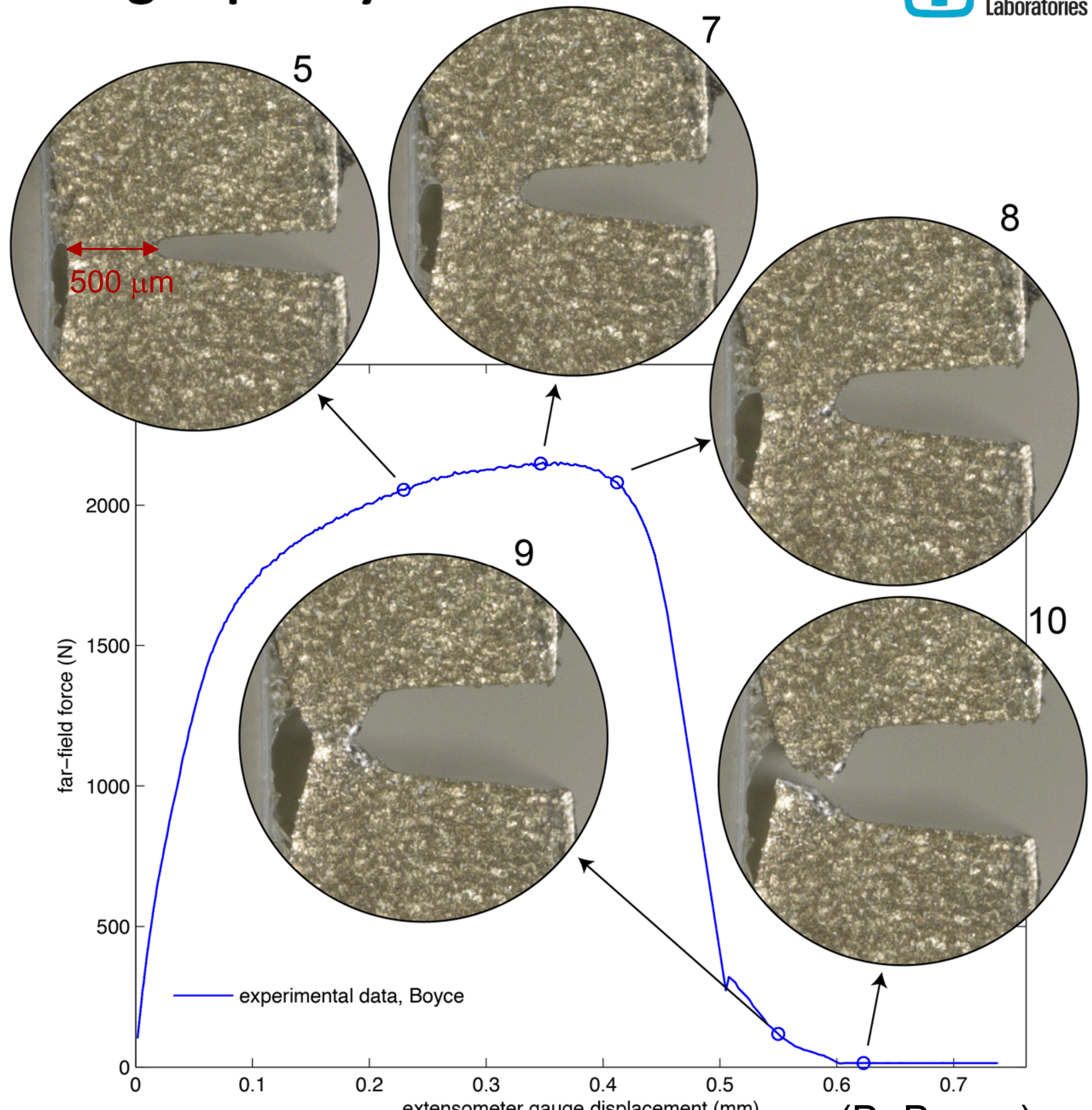
The failure of 304-L is a necking problem. Free surface creation is a 2nd order effect.

Hypothesis: Pore size and distribution can aid the necking process

- μ-CT needed to probe initial and interrupted pore structures
- Remeshing/mapping needed to resolve the evolution of pore structure
- Homogenization not applicable

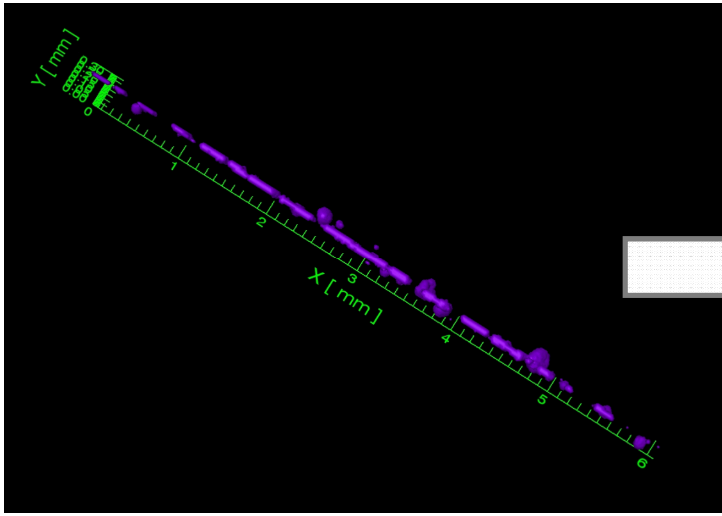


304-L butt weld

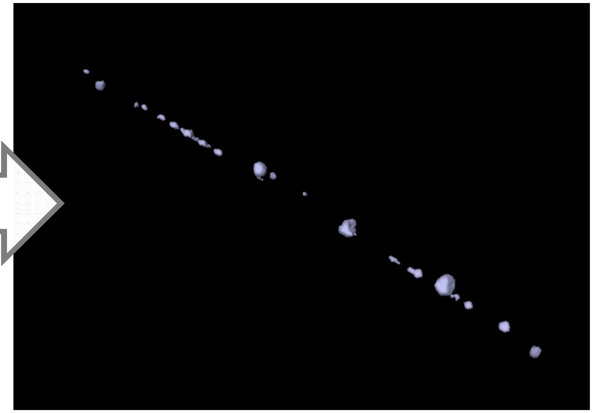


(B. Boyce)

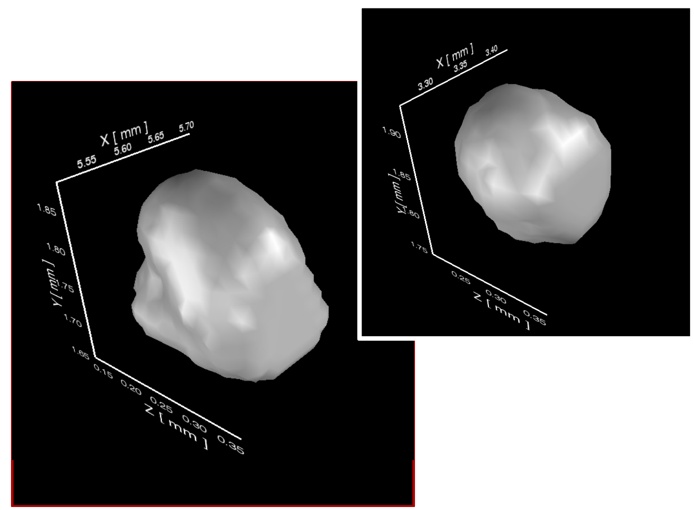
Pores large relative to the ligament – homogenization n/a

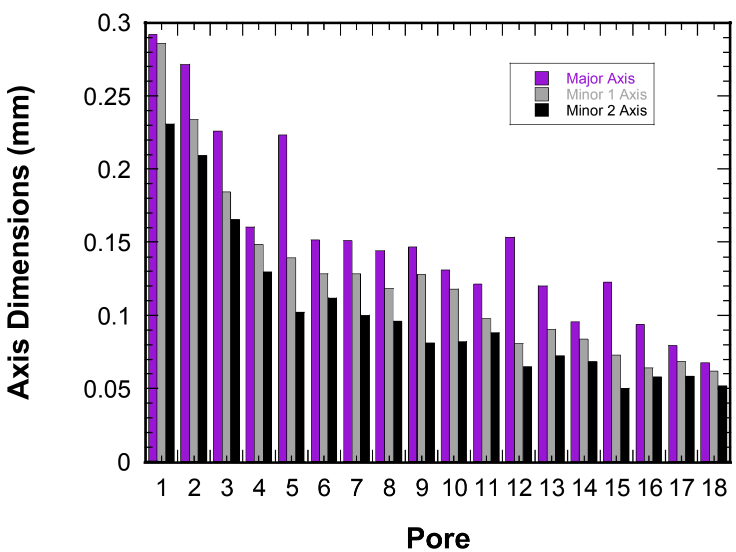


μ-Computed Tomography



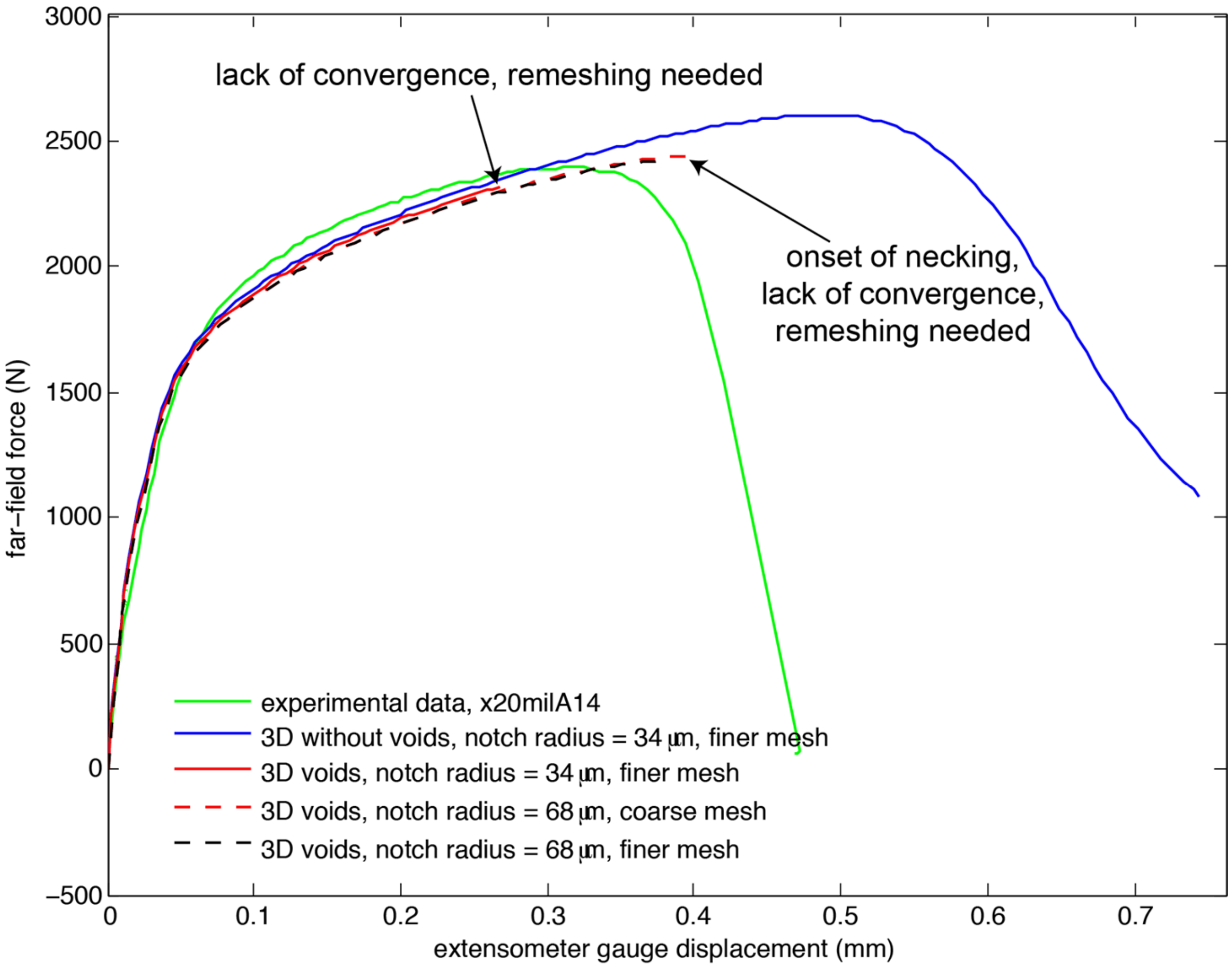
Magnification: 9X
Voxel size: 14 μm
Energy: 130 keV



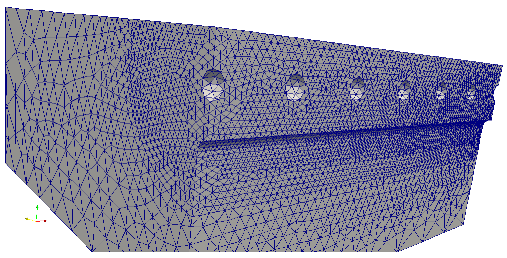


J. Madison, L. K. Aagesen, *"Quantitative Characterization of Porosity in Laser Welds of Stainless Steel"* SCRIPTA MATERIALIA (2012)

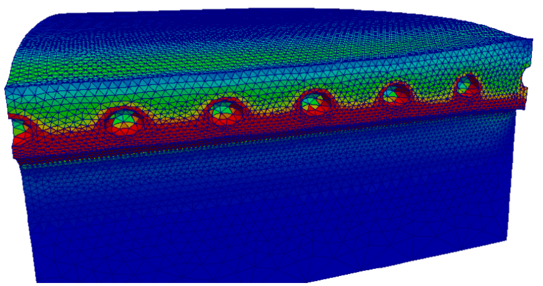
Initial efforts w/pores problematic – remeshing needed



notch radius: 68 μm



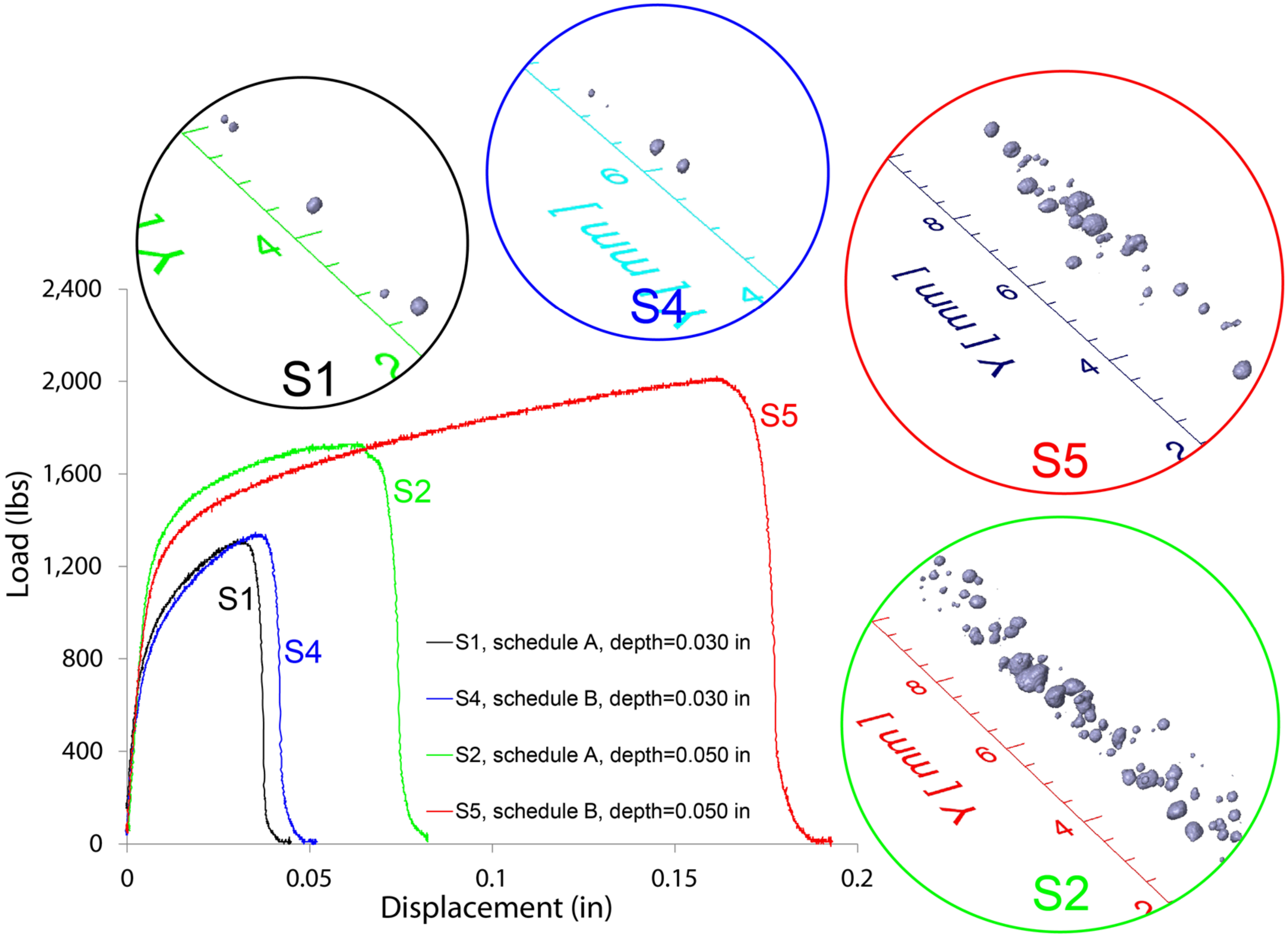
Onset of necking
notch radius = 68 μm
coarse mesh



NOTE: Same constitutive model employed for cases with and without voids

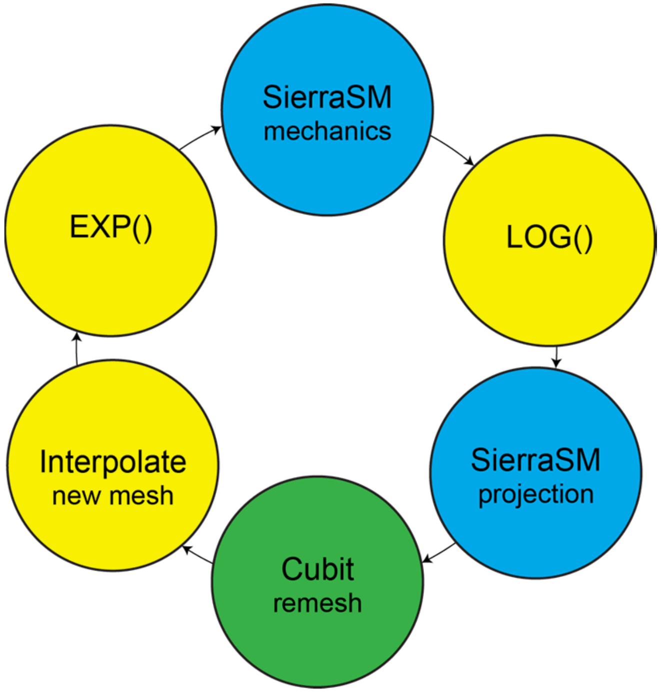
Deeper-penetration welds provide additional motivation

Weld schedule impacts porosity. Porosity impacts performance.

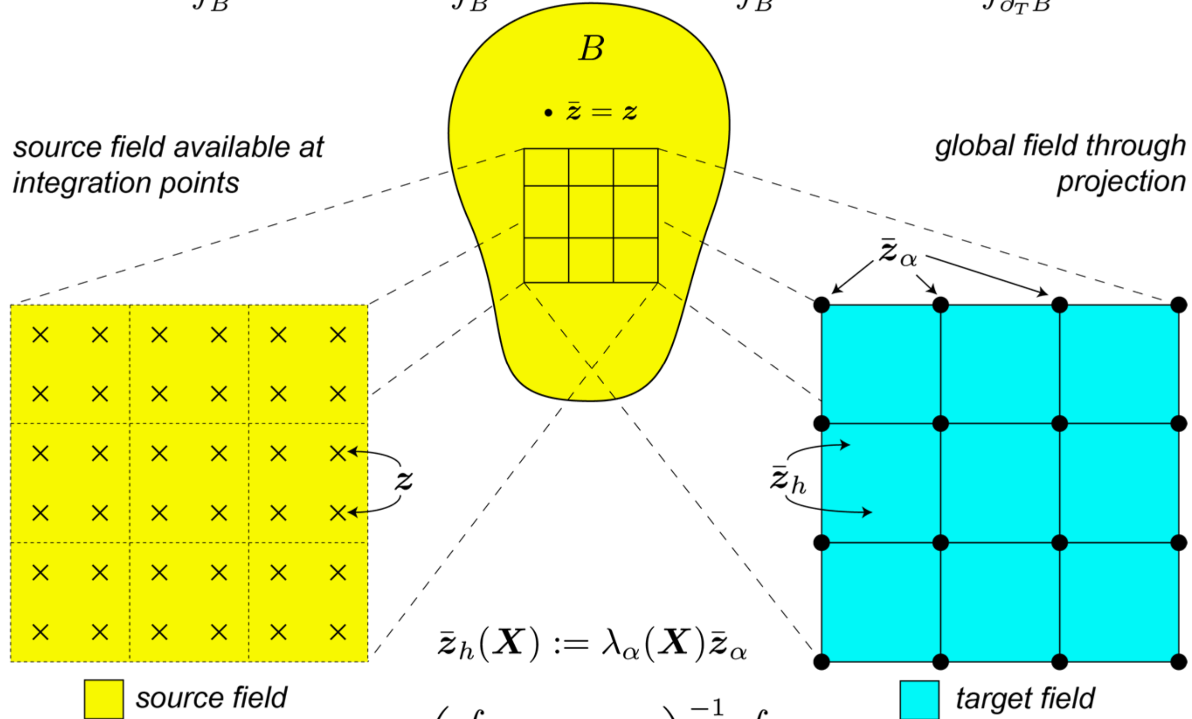


Given the void structure (shape, size, location), can we predict these findings?

Our approach: mapLL (L_2 + Lie Group/Algebra)



$$\Phi[\boldsymbol{\varphi}, \bar{\boldsymbol{z}}, \bar{\boldsymbol{y}}] := \int_B W(\boldsymbol{F}, \bar{z})\, dV + \int_B \bar{\boldsymbol{y}} \cdot (\bar{\boldsymbol{z}} - \boldsymbol{z})\, dV - \int_B \rho_0 \boldsymbol{B} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varphi}\, dV - \int_{\partial_T B} \boldsymbol{T} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varphi}\, dS$$



$$\bar{\boldsymbol{z}}_h(\boldsymbol{X}) := \lambda_\alpha(\boldsymbol{X}) \bar{\boldsymbol{z}}_\alpha$$

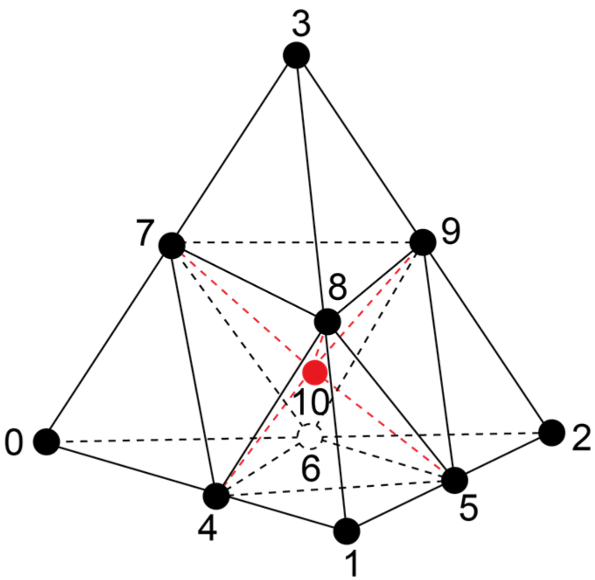
$$\bar{\boldsymbol{z}}_h = \lambda_\alpha \left(\int_B \lambda_\alpha \lambda_\beta \boldsymbol{I}\, dV \right)^{-1} \int_B \lambda_\beta \boldsymbol{z}\, dV$$

- The variational principle naturally yields an optimal, L_2 projection
- The spaces of variables (Lie algrebra, Lie Group) are honored through LOG() and EXP()

Mota, et. al., Lie-group interpolation and variational recovery for internal variables, *Computational Mechanics*, 2013

We use tetrahedral elements

Motivated by prior work of Thoutireddy, et. al., IJNME (2002)



$$\bar{B}_{aJ}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \lambda_c(\boldsymbol{\xi})\left[\int_{\Omega_0} \lambda_c\lambda_b \, dV_0\right]^{-1} \int_{\Omega_0} \lambda_b N_{a,J} \, dV_0$$

$$\bar{B}_{aJ}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \lambda_c(\boldsymbol{\xi})\left[\int_{\Omega_\xi} \lambda_c\lambda_b \, dV_\xi\right]^{-1} \int_{\Omega_\xi} \lambda_b \frac{\partial N_a}{\partial \xi_k} \, dV_\xi \left(\frac{\partial \xi_k}{\partial X_J}\right)$$

$$\bar{B}_{aJ}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \bar{L}_{ak}(\boldsymbol{\xi})\xi_{k,J}$$

$$\bar{L}_{ak}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \lambda_c(\boldsymbol{\xi}){M_{cb}}^{-1} \int_{\Omega_\xi} \lambda_b \frac{\partial N_a}{\partial \xi_k} \, dV_\xi$$

$$\bar{L}_{ak}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \lambda_c(\boldsymbol{\xi})M_{cb}^{-1} \sum_{S=0}^{11} \frac{\partial N_a}{\partial \xi_k} \int_{E_S} \lambda_b \, dV_\xi$$

IDEA: Chain rule!

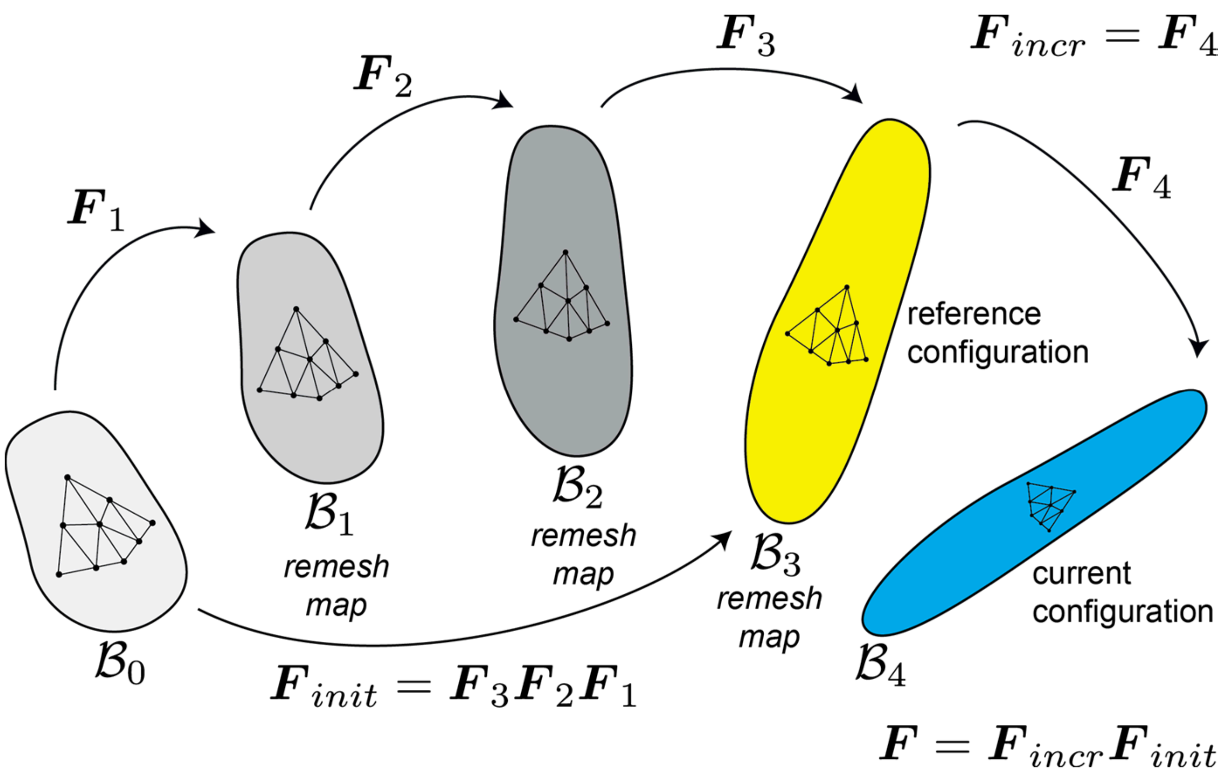
$$\frac{\partial N_a}{\partial X_J} = \frac{\partial N_a}{\partial \xi_K}\left(\frac{\partial X_J}{\partial \xi_K}\right)^{-1}$$

$$\bar{B}_{aJ}(\boldsymbol{X}) = \bar{L}_{ak}(\boldsymbol{\xi})\Big(X_{Jb}\bar{L}_{bk}(\boldsymbol{\xi})\Big)^{-1}$$

$$\bar{L}_{ak}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{8}(-17+20\xi_1+20\xi_2+20\xi_3) & \frac{1}{8}(-17+20\xi_1+20\xi_2+20\xi_3) & \frac{1}{8}(-17+20\xi_1+20\xi_2+20\xi_3) \\
-\frac{3}{8}+\frac{5\xi_1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -\frac{3}{8}+\frac{5\xi_2}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{8}+\frac{5\xi_3}{2} \\
-\frac{35}{12}(-1+2\xi_1+\xi_2+\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-4-35\xi_1+5\xi_2+10\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-4-35\xi_1+10\xi_2+5\xi_3) \\
\frac{1}{12}(-1+5\xi_1+40\xi_2-5\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-1+40\xi_1+5\xi_2-5\xi_3) & -\frac{5}{12}(-1+\xi_1+\xi_2+2\xi_3) \\
\frac{1}{12}(-4+5\xi_1-35\xi_2+10\xi_3) & -\frac{35}{12}(-1+\xi_1+2\xi_2+\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-4+10\xi_1-35\xi_2+5\xi_3) \\
\frac{1}{12}(-4+5\xi_1+10\xi_2-35\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-4+10\xi_1+5\xi_2-35\xi_3) & -\frac{35}{12}(-1+\xi_1+\xi_2+2\xi_3) \\
\frac{1}{12}(-1+5\xi_1-5\xi_2+40\xi_3) & -\frac{5}{12}(-1+\xi_1+2\xi_2+\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-1+40\xi_1-5\xi_2+5\xi_3) \\
-\frac{5}{12}(-1+2\xi_1+\xi_2+\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-1-5\xi_1+5\xi_2+40\xi_3) & \frac{1}{12}(-1-5\xi_1+40\xi_2+5\xi_3)
\end{pmatrix}$$

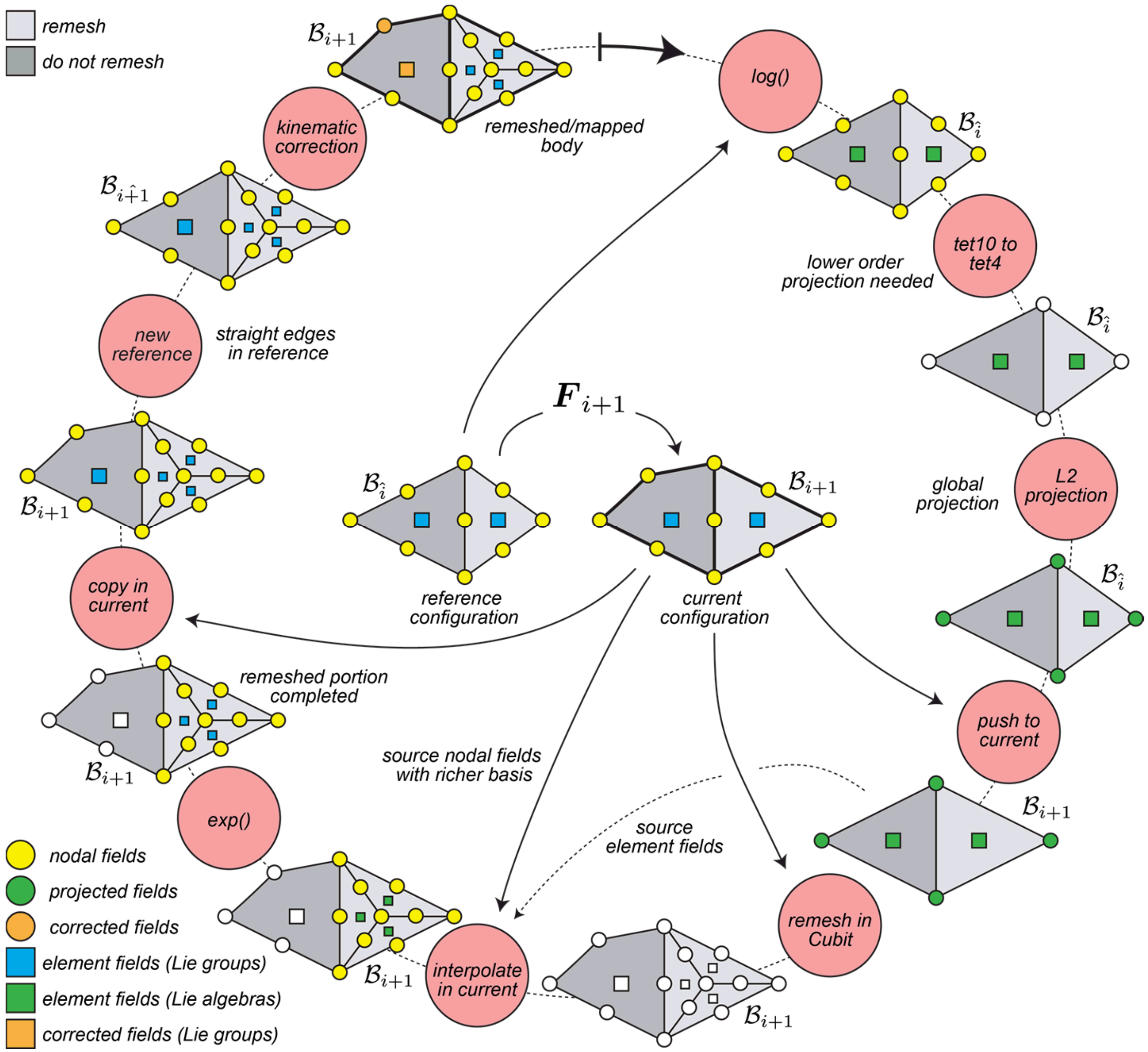
This is exact. Evaluate for your flavor of cubature.

We adopt a new reference configuration



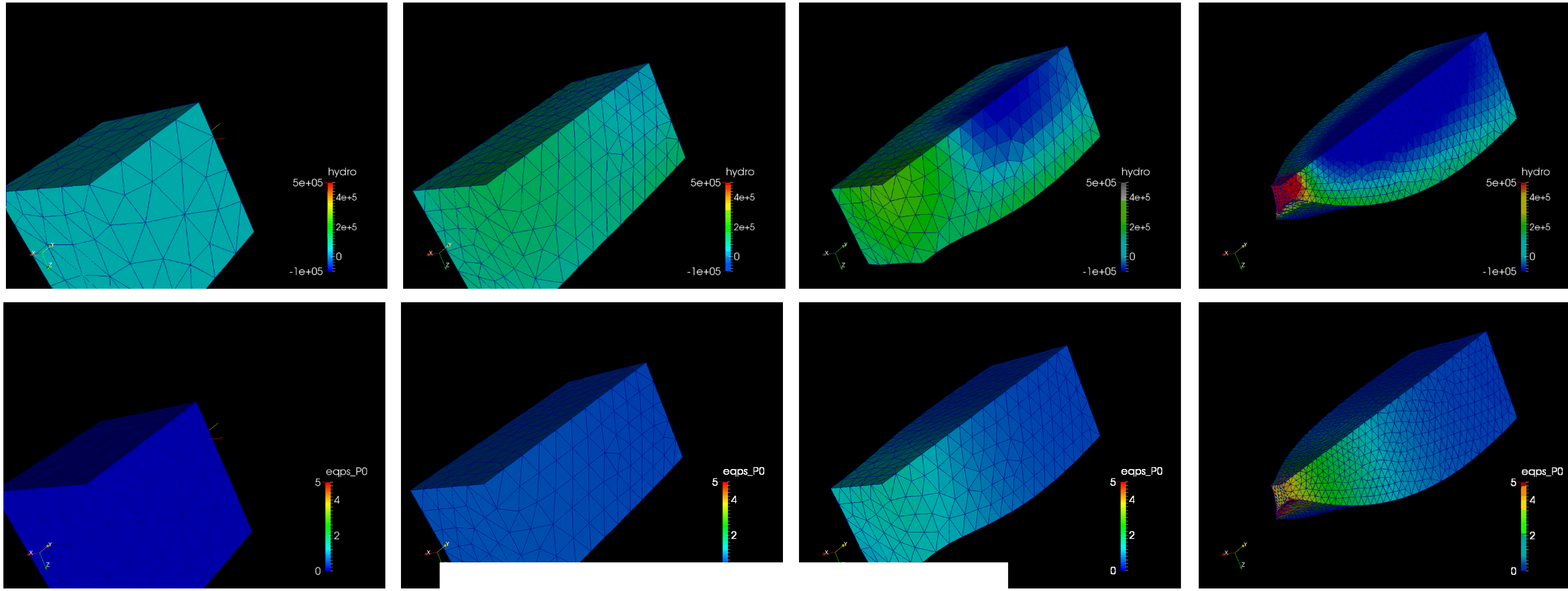
- Prior work on hexahedral elements maintained the reference configuration
- Elements degrade in the reference configuration - T-L element integrate in reference
- We now adopt a new reference configuration and map $\mathbf{F}_{init}$ (which lives in a Lie Group)

We accommodate local remeshing



Move over bar. Cubes can neck too.

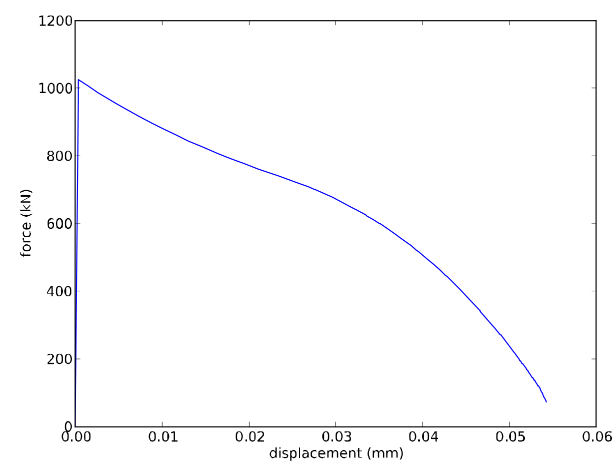
initial configuration | *117 maps* | *178 maps* | *235 maps*

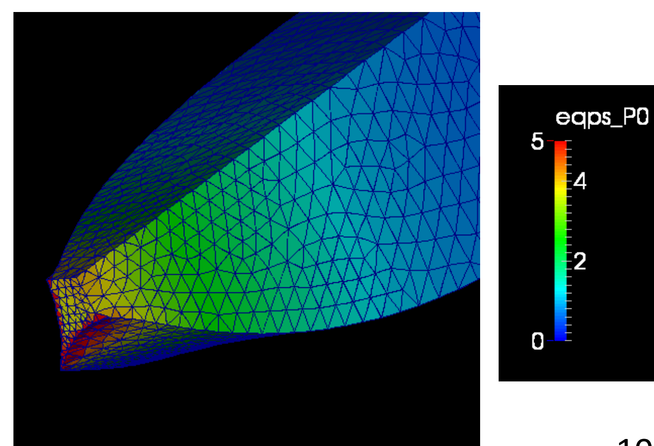


Unit cube w/symmetry. Pull "top" and keep 5 elements at "waist"

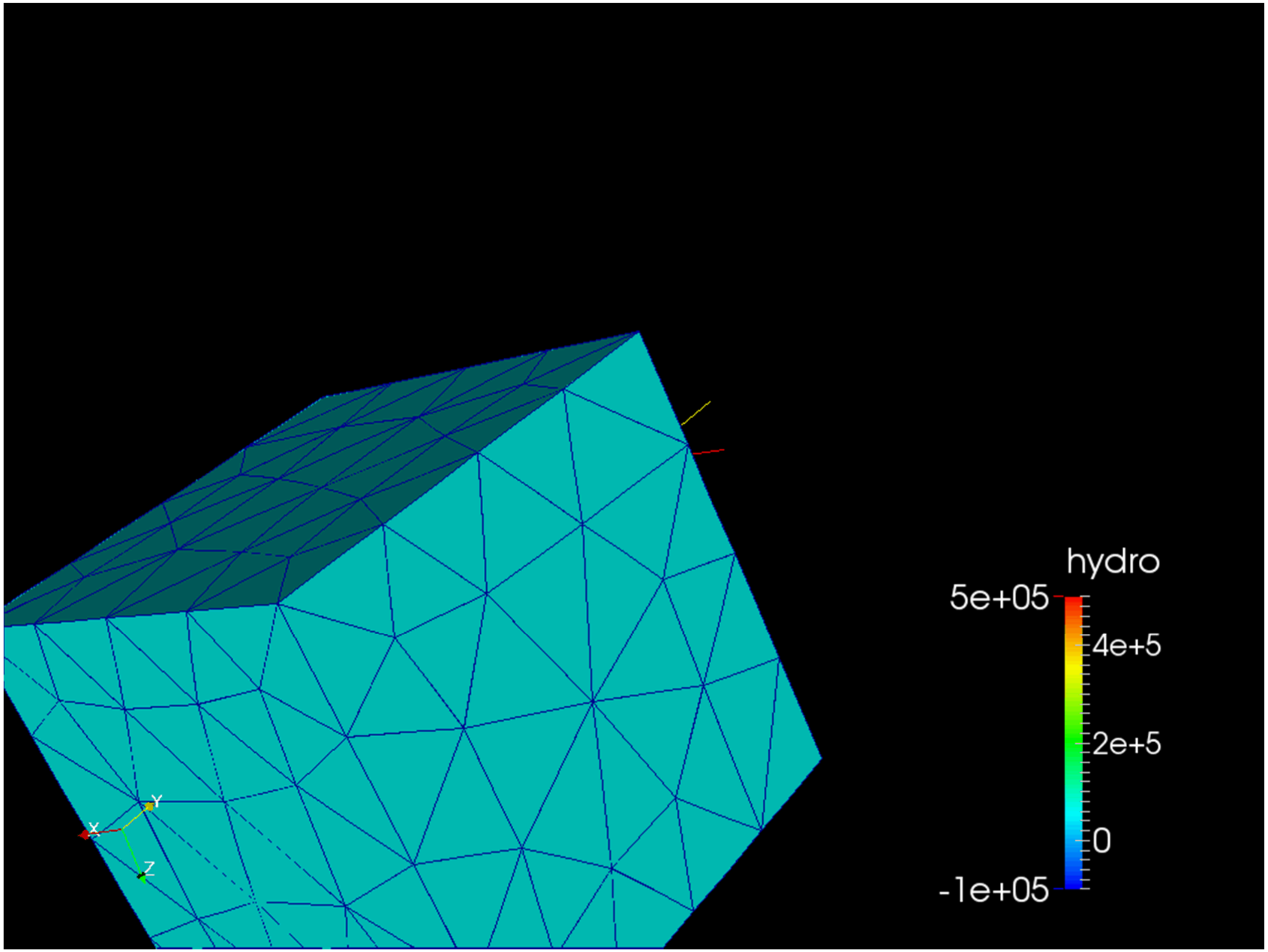
235 remesh/map steps

Plastic strains > 500%
Pressure is smooth



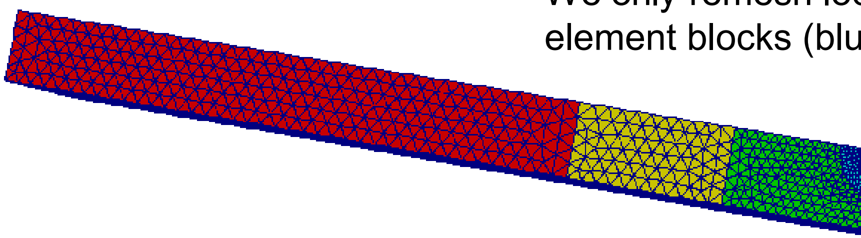


Every frame is another circle of remeshing and mapping

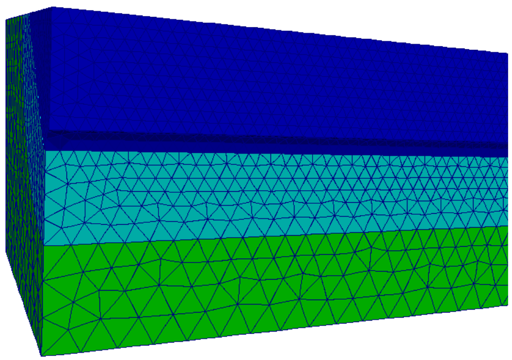


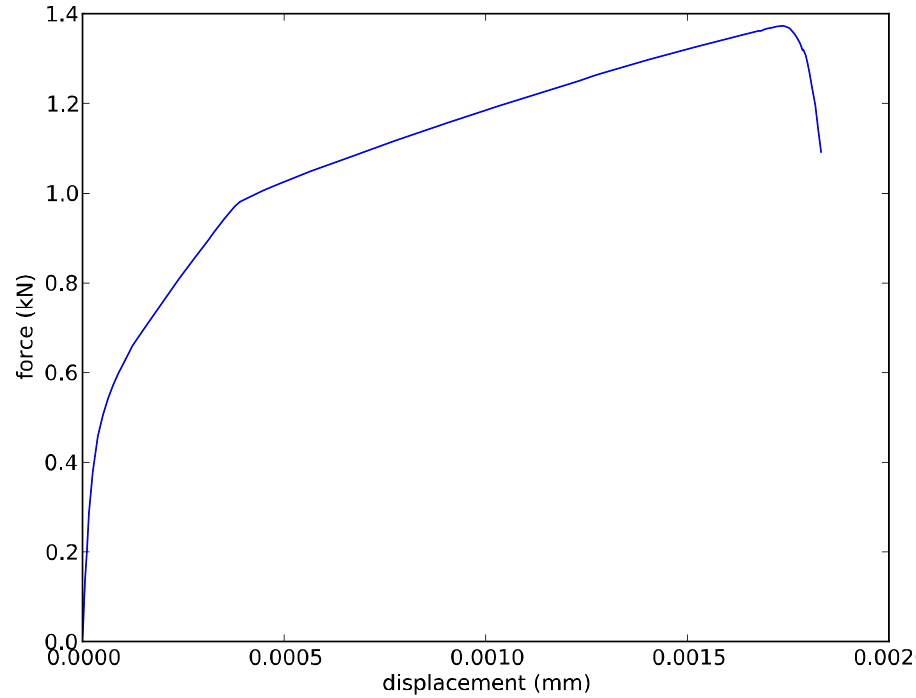
Can we now model the loss of load-bearing capacity? Yes

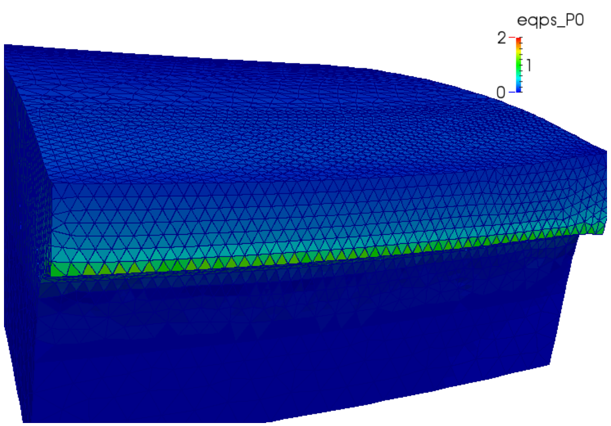
We only remesh local element blocks (blue)



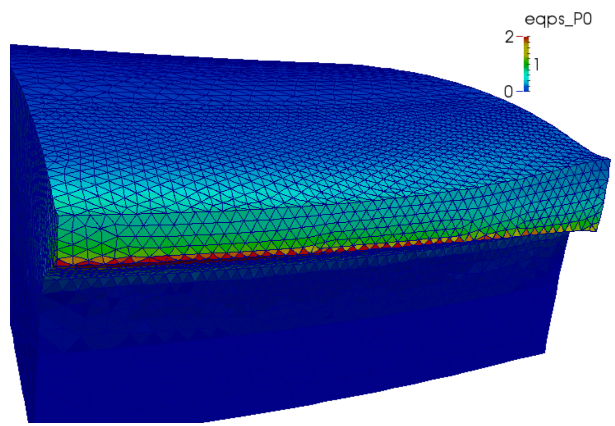
Composite-Tet10
Elements: 110,944
Nodes: 163, 444



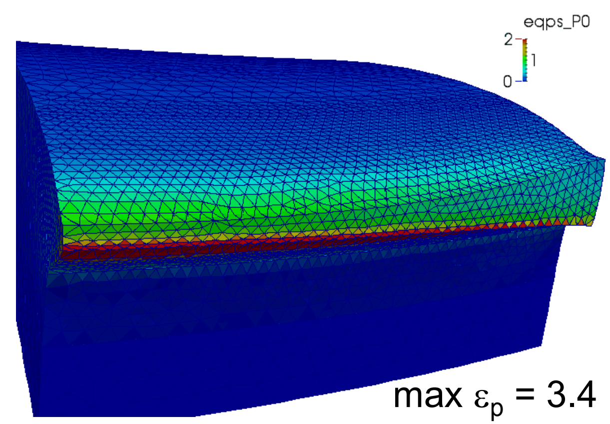




12th map



17th map

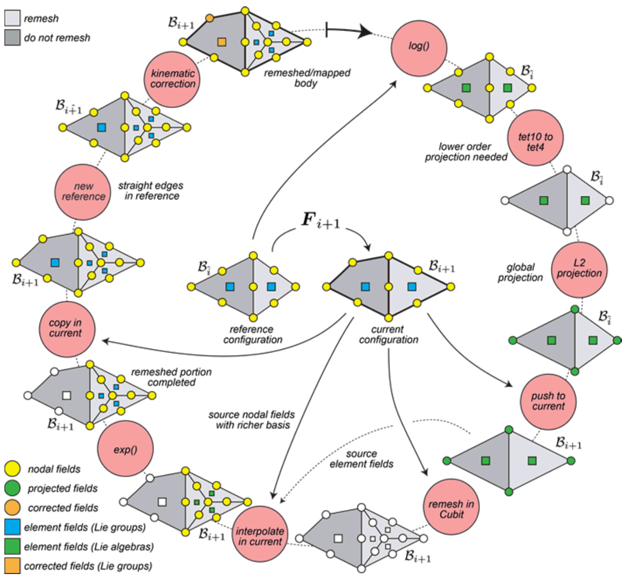


max ε_p = 3.4

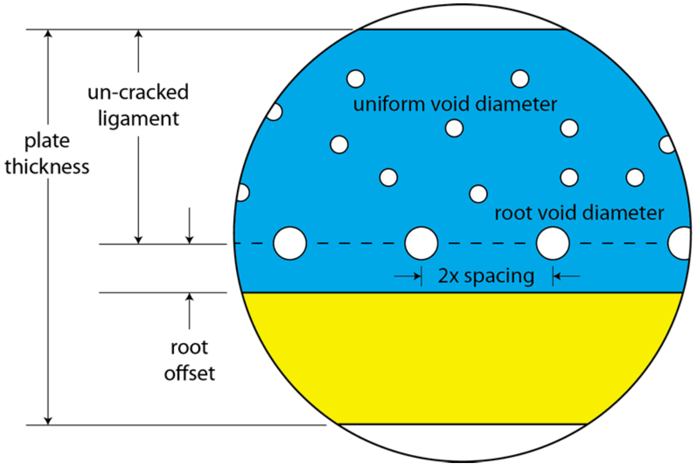
18th map

Conclusions and Path forward

- *mapLL* ensures a sound theoretical basis
- Tetrahedral elements permit discretization
- Composite-tetrahedral elements resolves ISVs
- New reference configuration enables solution
- We are able to predict the load-bearing capacity

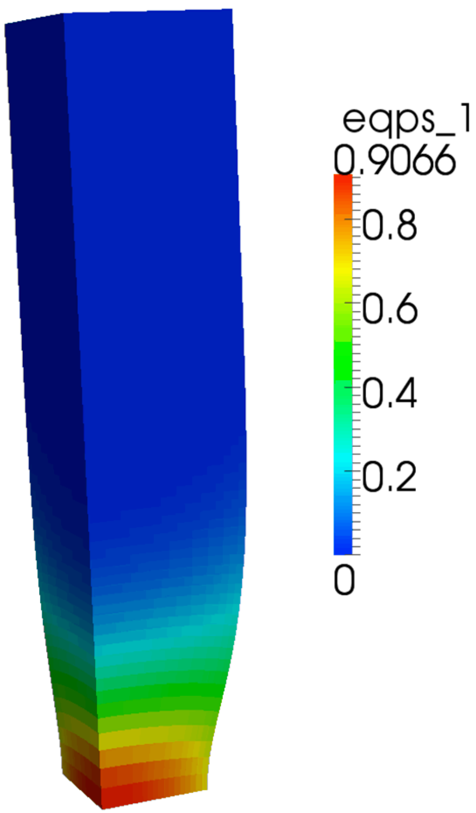


- Solidify remeshing/mapping
- Model idealized void configurations
- Connect void structure to weld performance

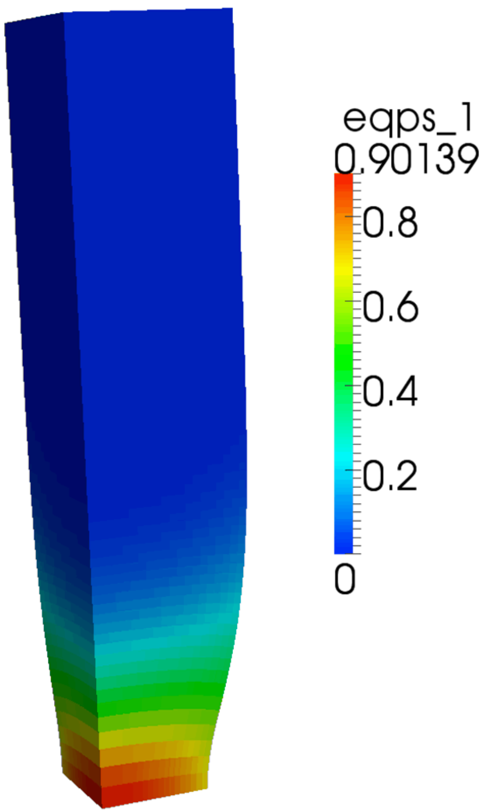


Numerous remaps exhibits minimal “diffusion” of ISVs

Equivalent plastic strain in fine mesh at one integration point per element at t = 0.25



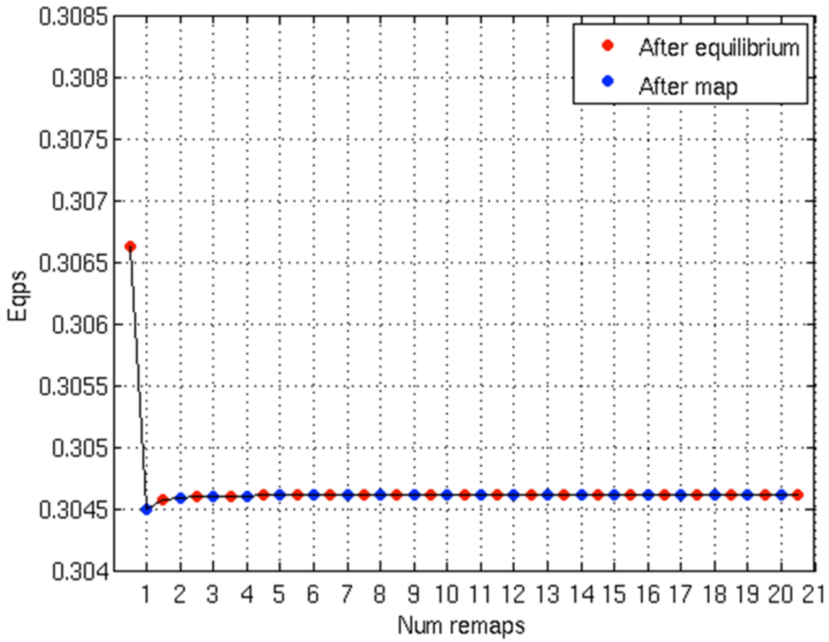
no mapping



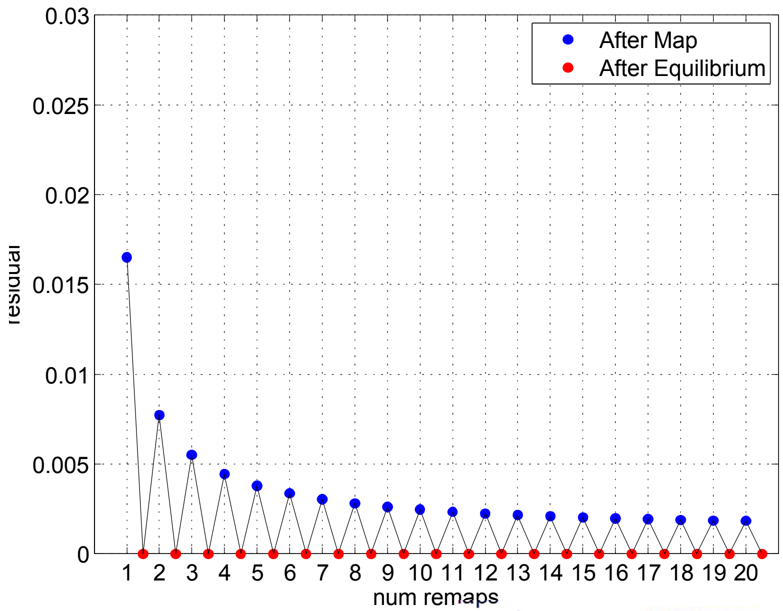
map 100 times between t = 0 and t=0.25

Repeated mapping convergent in global and field quantities

Maximum plastic strain converges



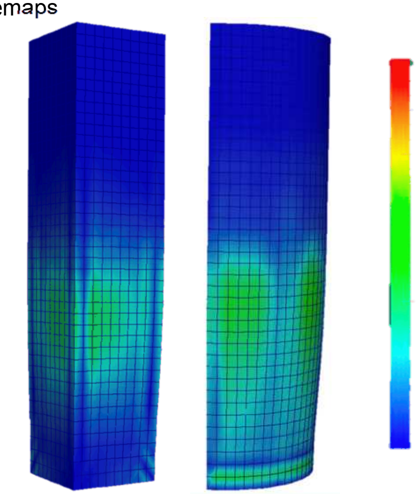
Initial residual decreasing with additional mappings



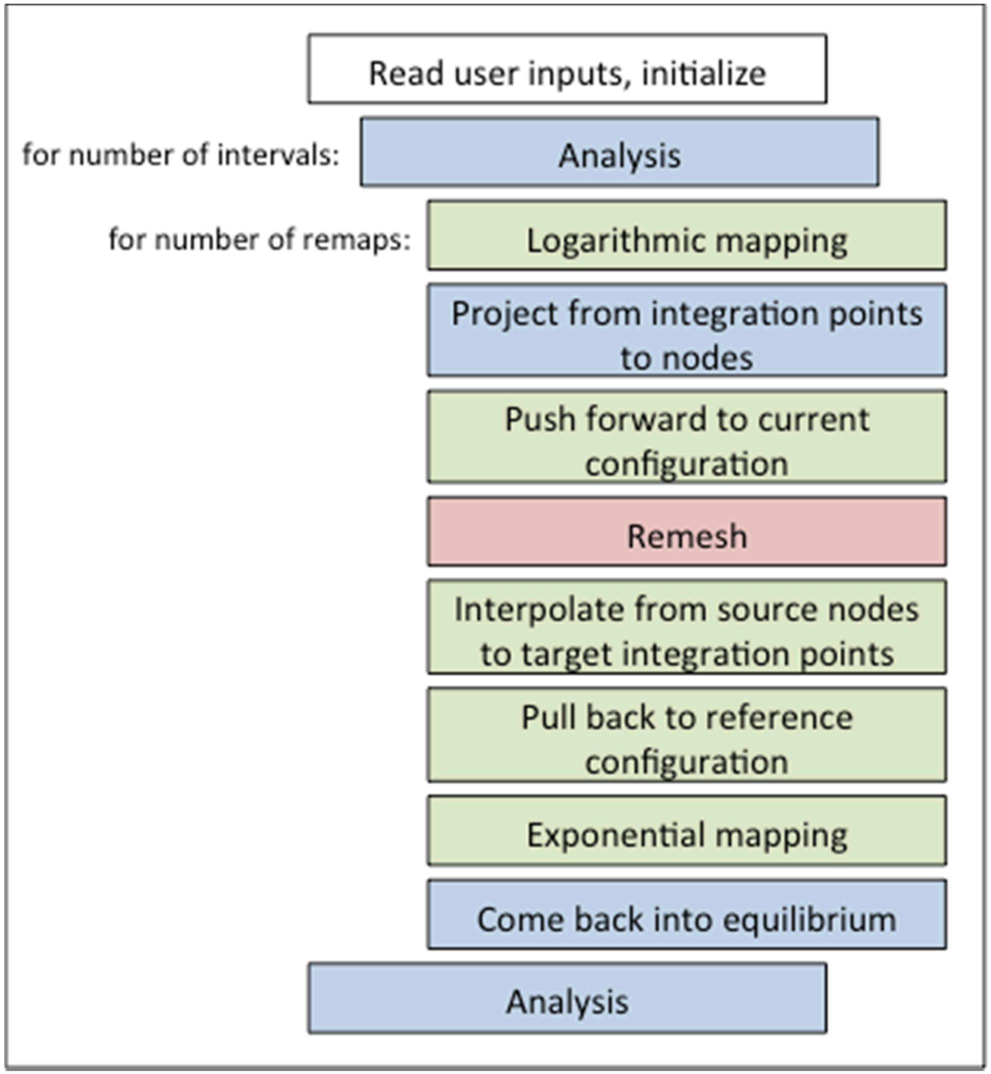
The system comes back into equilibrium rapidly, i.e. only a few iterations.

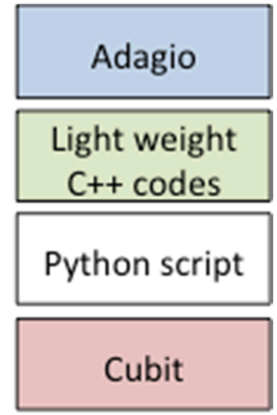
The residual after mapping may be an indication of the discretization error. Investigation into different levels of refinement are needed.

Difference in magnitude of residual



Include remeshing in automated procedure

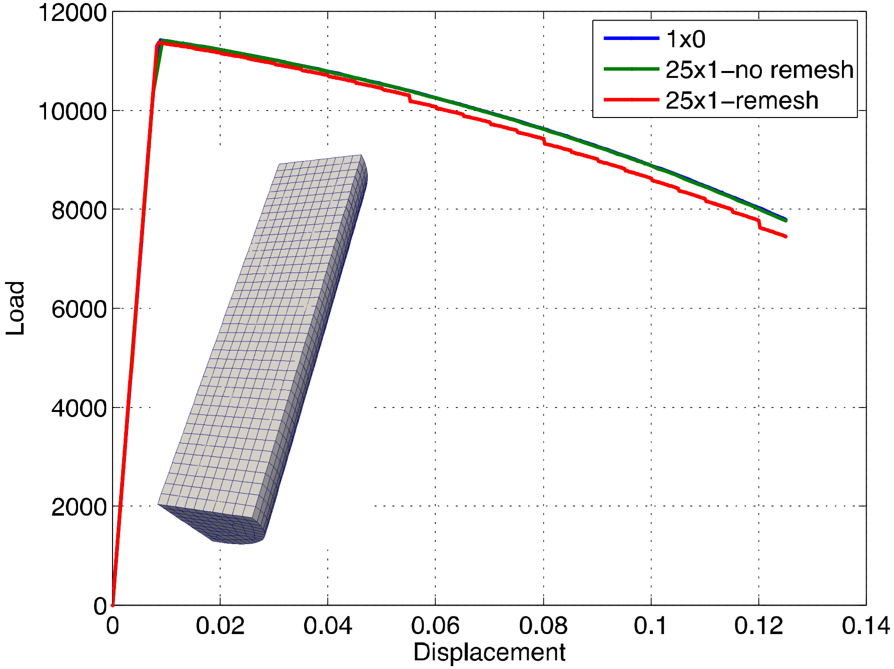


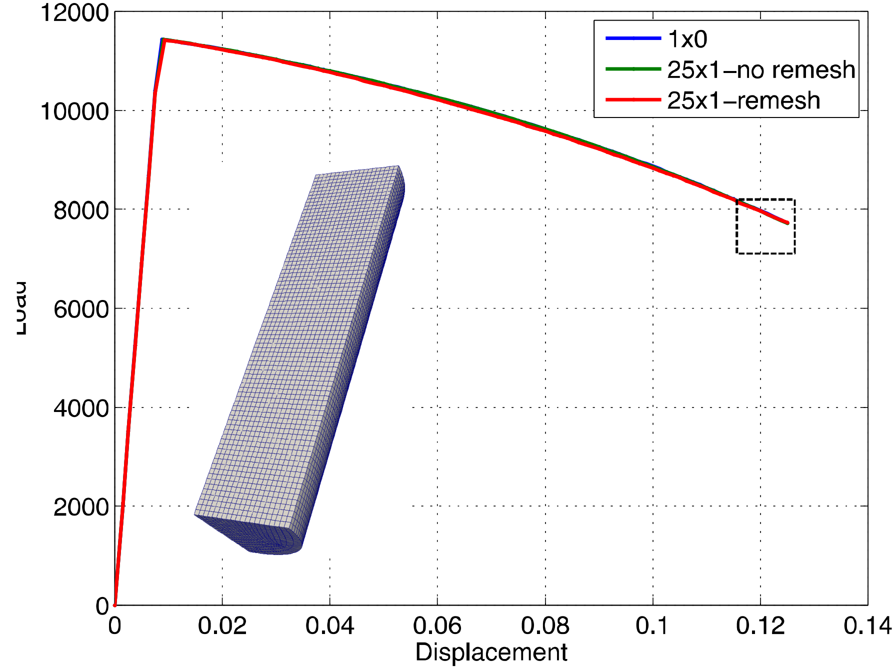


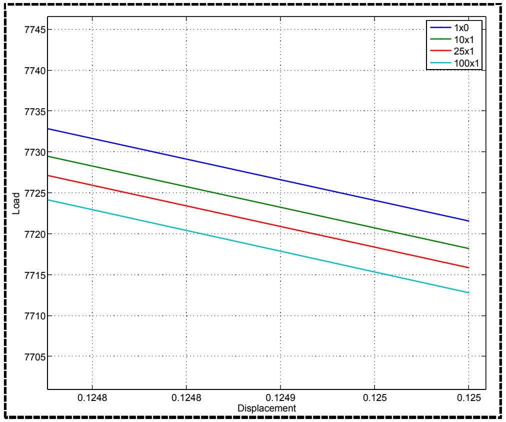
NOTE: This scheme keeps the reference configuration

Converged meshes not sensitive to remeshing/mapping

25x refers to 25 mapping and remeshing procedures







NOTE: Discretizations with resolved (converged) fields of internal state variables are less sensitive to the remeshing/mapping procedures.

Are we any closer to our goal? Yes and no.

Hexes look great, but….

- Meshing of arbitrary geometries requires tetrahedral elements
- Composite tet10 formulation not robust for isochoric motions
- Consistent projection for piecewise linear tet10 is flawed
- Total-Lagrange elements will require a new reference configuration

We did not hesitate to address these fundamental issues (no shortcuts)

- We will use tetrahedral elements. Period.
- Derive an analytical gradient operator for composite tet10
- Volume averaging J yields smooth pressure fields under isochoric motions
- Employ linear projection (tet4) for higher-order tetrahedral elements
- Establish a new reference configurations for T-L elements through $\boldsymbol{F}_{init}$