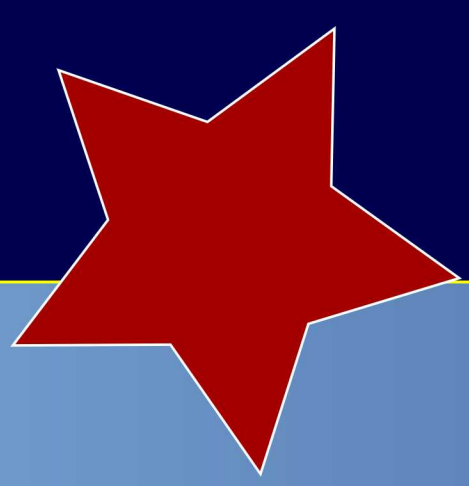




Ordinary, Isotropic Constitutive Models for Peridynamics

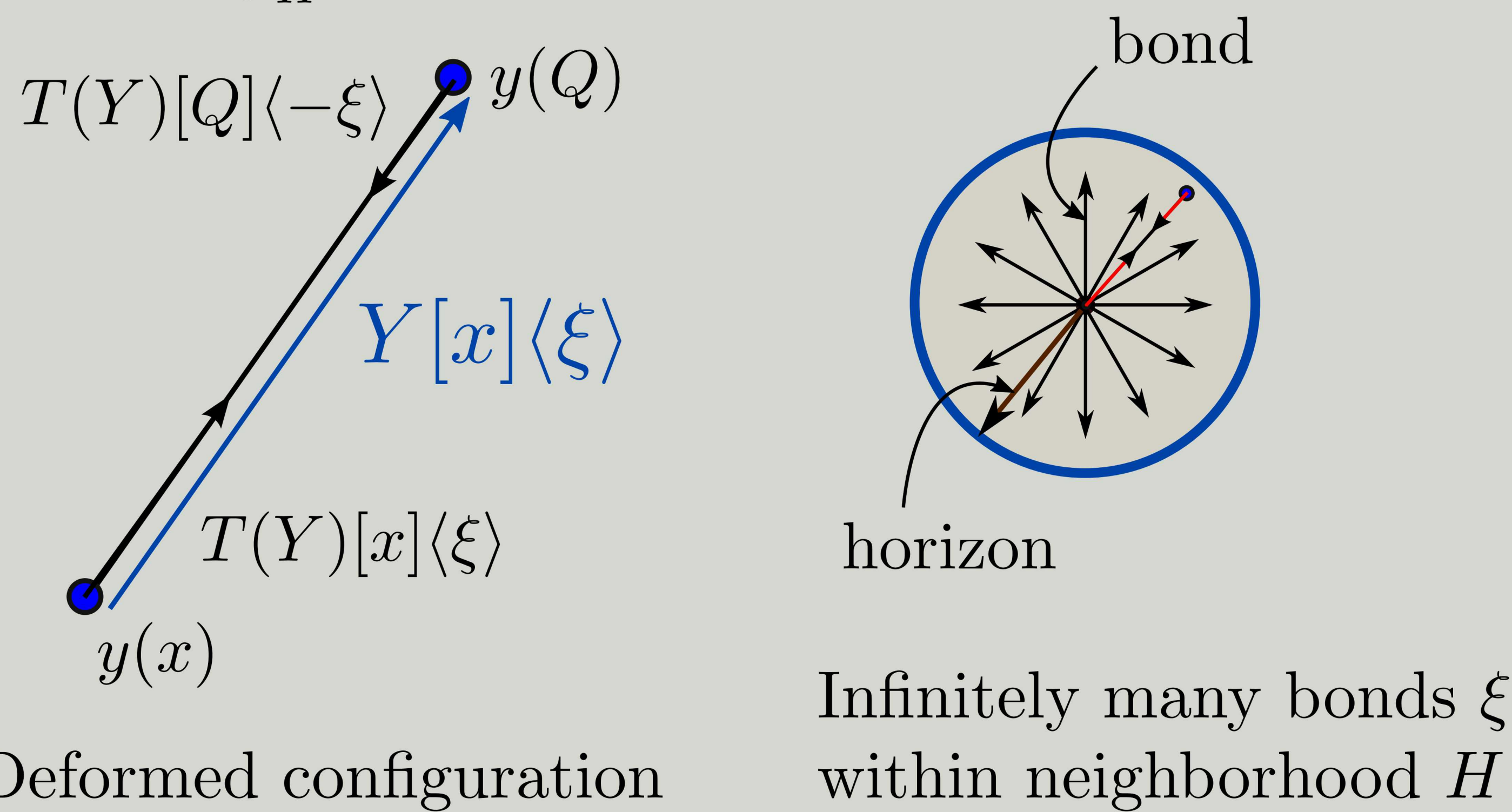
SAND2015-01093

John A. Mitchell
Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185

Introduction¹

Peridynamics and momentum equation

$$\rho(x)\ddot{u}(x,t) = \int_H \{T(Y)[x]\langle\xi\rangle - T(Y)[Q]\langle-\xi\rangle\} dV_Q + b(x,t)$$



Ordinary material models

$$T(Y) = \underline{t}(Y) \frac{Y}{|Y|}, \text{ scalar force state } \underline{t}(Y)$$

Kinematics

$$\text{Scalar extension state } \underline{e}\langle\xi\rangle = |Y| - |\xi|$$

$$\text{Dilatation } \theta = (\underline{\omega}|\xi|) \bullet \underline{e} = \int_H \underline{\omega}|\xi|\underline{e}\langle\xi\rangle dV_Q$$

$$\text{Deviatoric extension state } \underline{\varepsilon} = \underline{e} - \frac{\theta|\xi|}{3}$$

Position aware models²

Scalar force state obtained from elastic energy density functional

$$W(\theta, \underline{\varepsilon}) = \frac{\kappa\theta^2}{2} + \mu(\underline{\sigma}\underline{\varepsilon}) \bullet \underline{\varepsilon}$$

$$\underline{t}(Y) = p\underline{\omega}x + 2\mu\underline{\sigma}\underline{\varepsilon}$$

Inelastic extension states^{3,4}

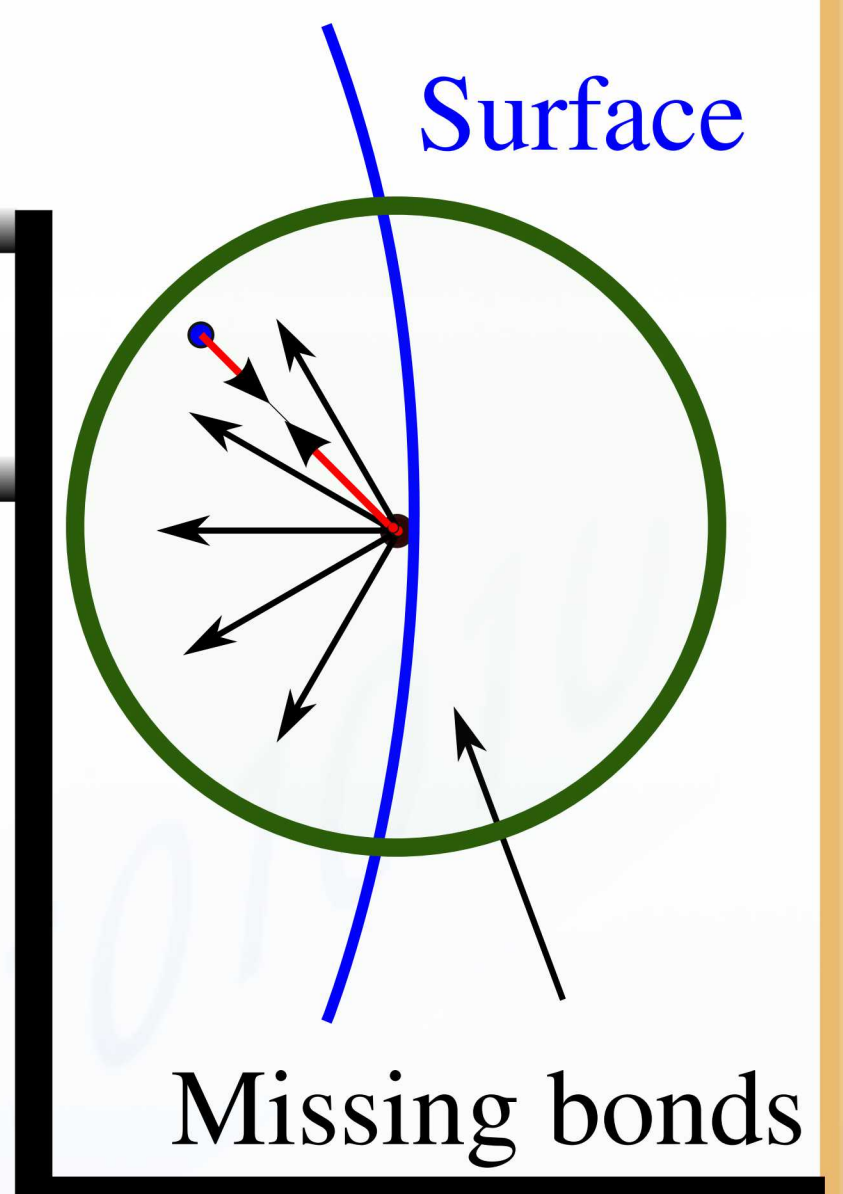
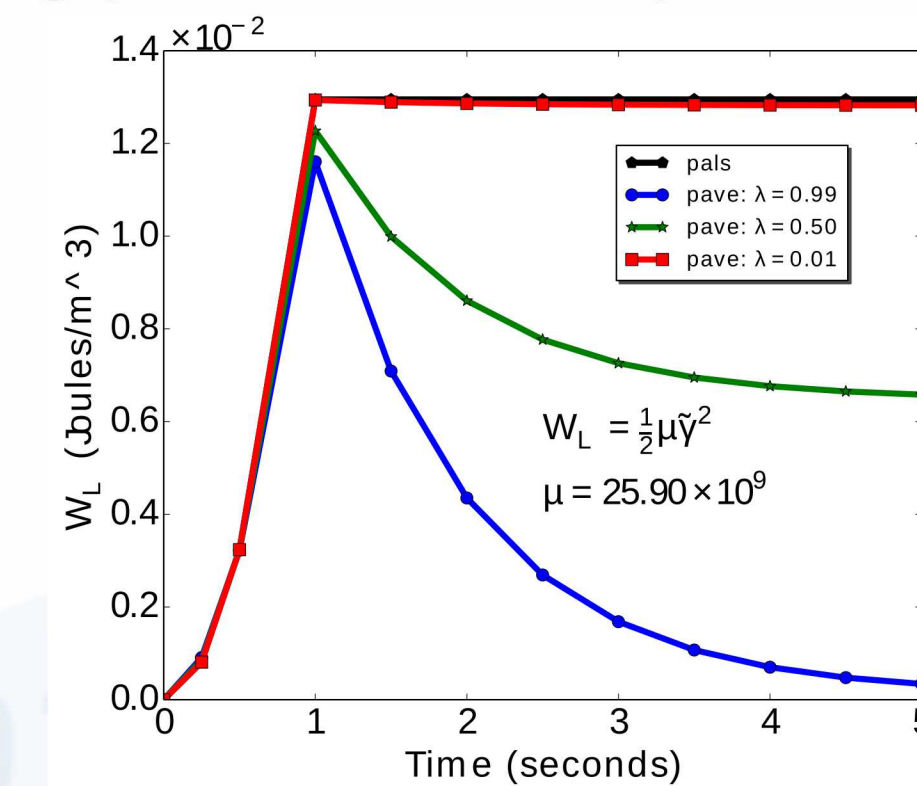
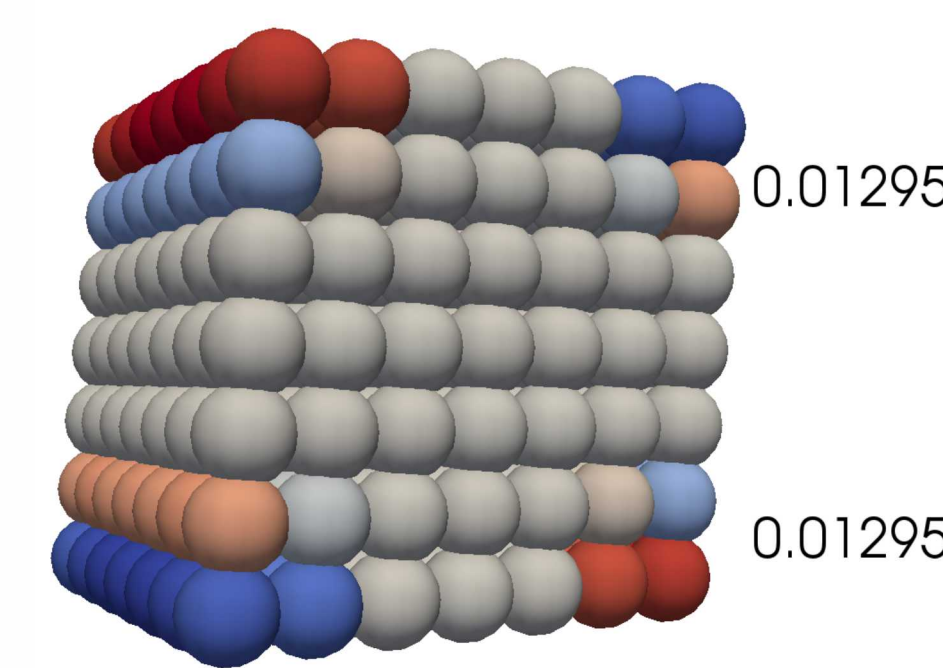
$$\underline{t}(Y) = p\underline{\omega}x + 2\mu\underline{\sigma} \underbrace{(\underline{\varepsilon} - \underline{\varepsilon}^p)}_{\text{elastic}}$$

Construction of influence functions

- $\underline{\omega}$, $\underline{\sigma}$ computed at each mesh point
- Initial influence functions $\underline{\omega}^0$, $\underline{\sigma}^0$ given
- Select $\underline{\omega}$, $\underline{\sigma}$ as best approximations to $\underline{\omega}^0, \underline{\sigma}^0$ subject to constraints:
matching deformations $\underline{e}^k\langle\xi\rangle = \frac{\xi \cdot H^k \xi}{|\xi|}$
- $\underline{\omega}$, $\underline{\sigma}$ compensate for surface effects due to missing bonds

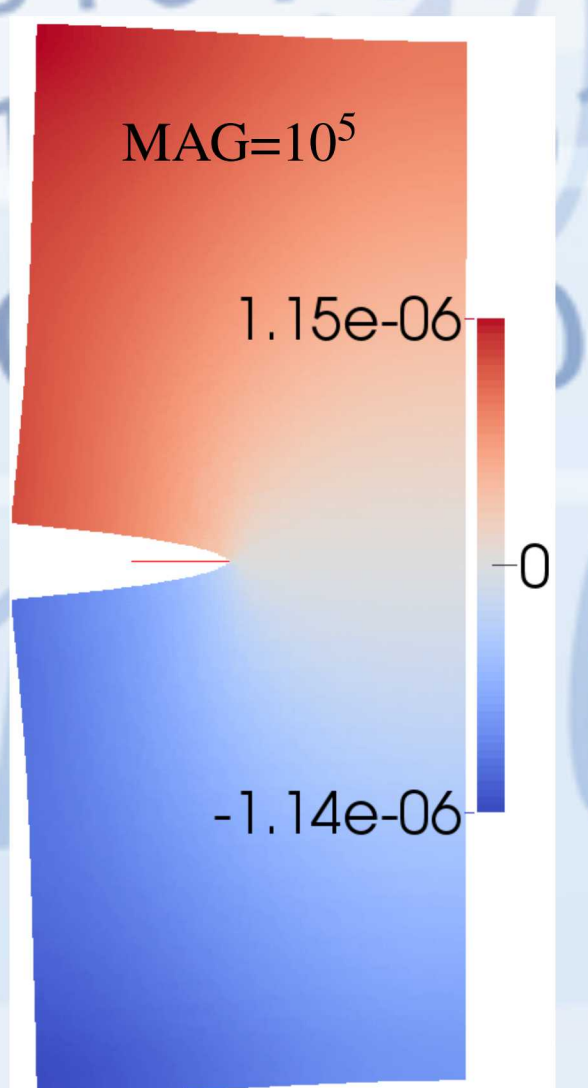
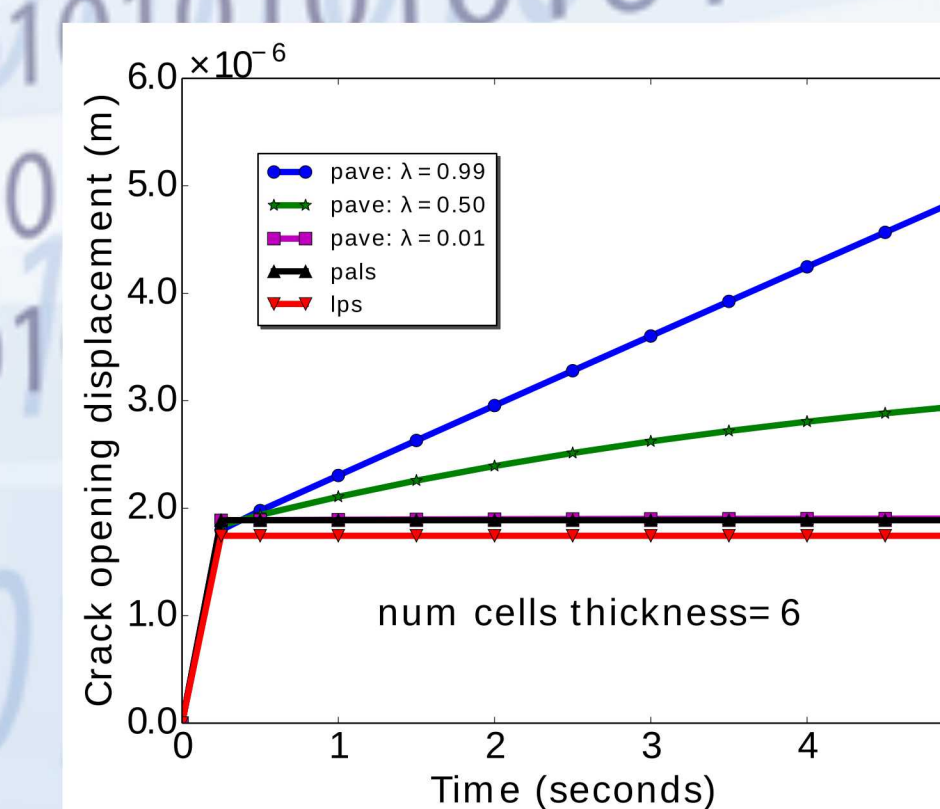
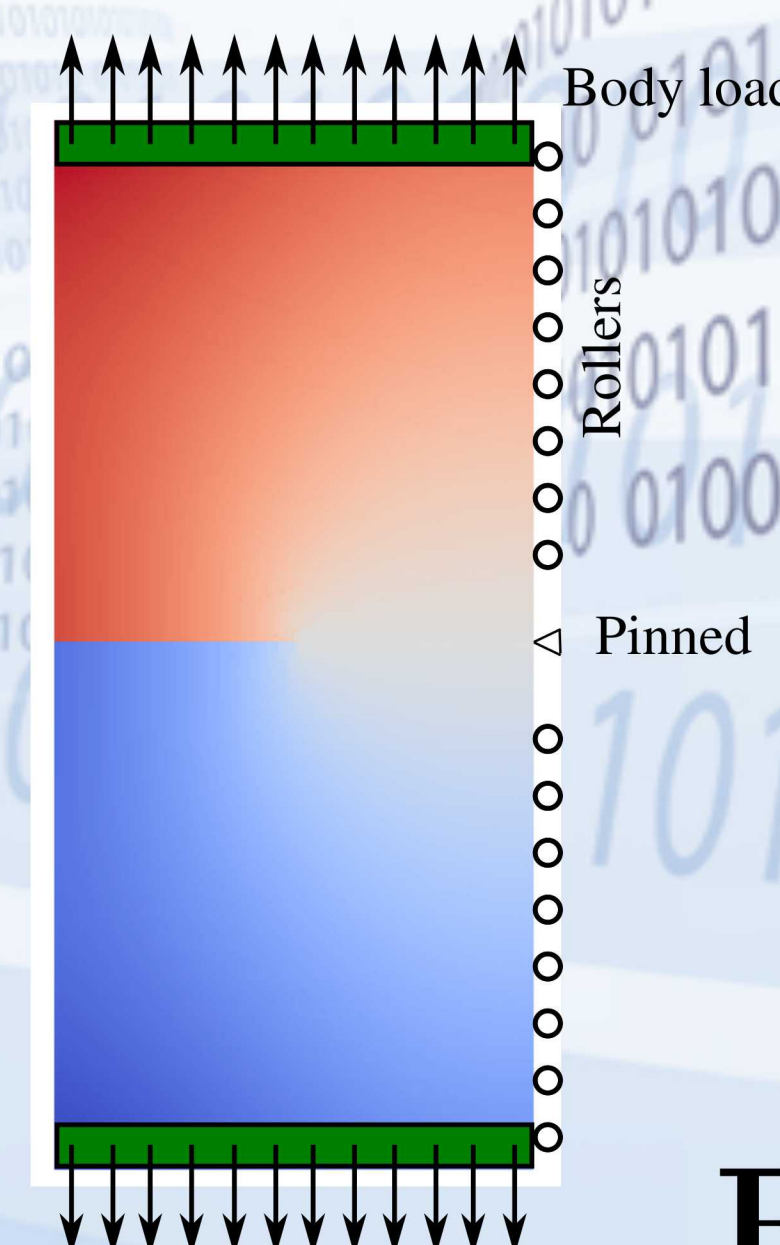
Simple demonstrations

Stored elastic energy density



- LPS: linear peridynamic solid
- PALS: position aware linear solid
- PAVE: position aware viscoelastic

Crack opening displacement



References

1. S.A. Silling, M. Epton, O. Weckner, J. Xu, and E. Askari, Peridynamic States and Constitutive Modeling, *Journal of Elasticity*, 88, (2007) 151–184.
2. J.A. Mitchell, S.A. Silling and D.J. Littlewood, A Position-Aware Linear Solid Constitutive Model for Peridynamics, *Journal of Mechanics of Materials and Structures* (to appear 2016).
3. John A. Mitchell, A nonlocal, ordinary, state-based plasticity model for peridynamics, Sandia National Laboratories tech report, SAND2011-3166, (May 2011).
4. John A. Mitchell, A nonlocal, ordinary, state-based viscoelasticity model for peridynamics, Sandia National Laboratories tech report, SAND2011-8064, (October 2011).