

Team Members: Jay Foulk, Helena Jin, George Johnson (UC Berkeley), Wei-Yang Lu, Alejandro Mota

## Problem

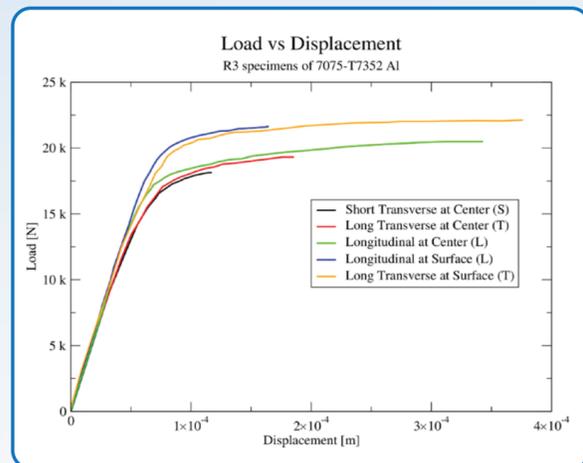
- Rolled metallic alloys used in NW components exhibit anisotropic behavior in failure
- Current models in simulation codes do not take this behavior into account

## Approach

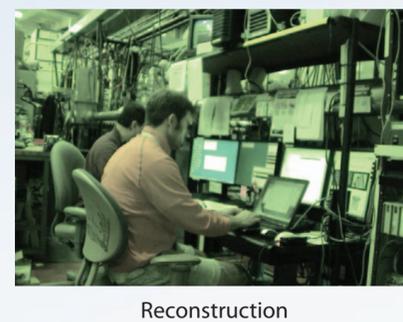
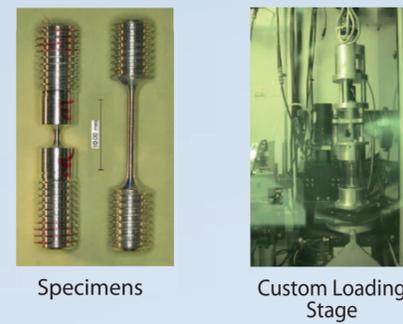
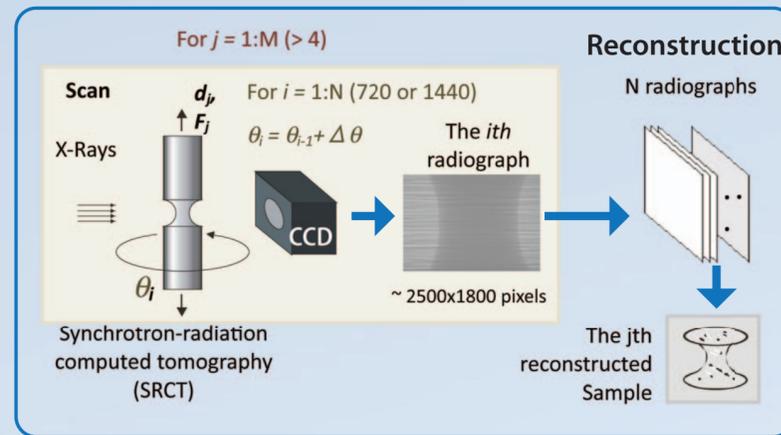
- Combined experimental and modeling program
- Experiments determine microstructure and associated anisotropic damage mechanisms
- Micromechanical model that incorporates microstructural features and kinetics of void growth and coalescence

## Anisotropy

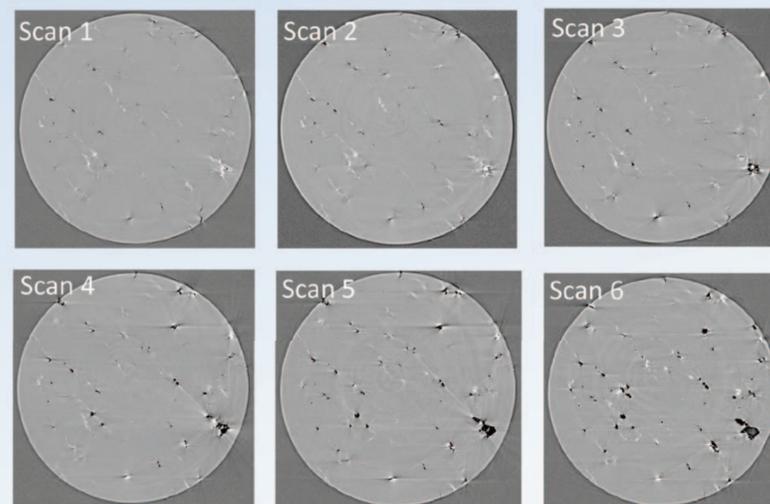
- Loading part of stress-strain curve similar for different loading directions
- Failure strain different for different loading directions



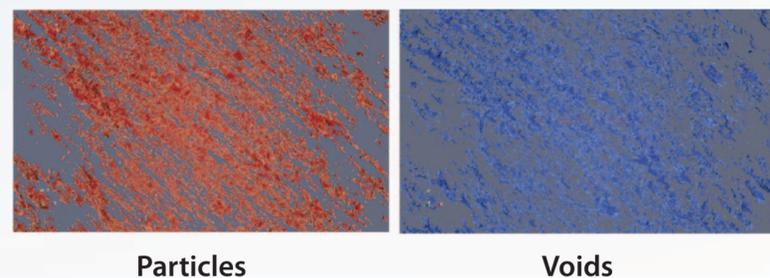
## In-situ X-Ray CT Experiment at LBNL ALS



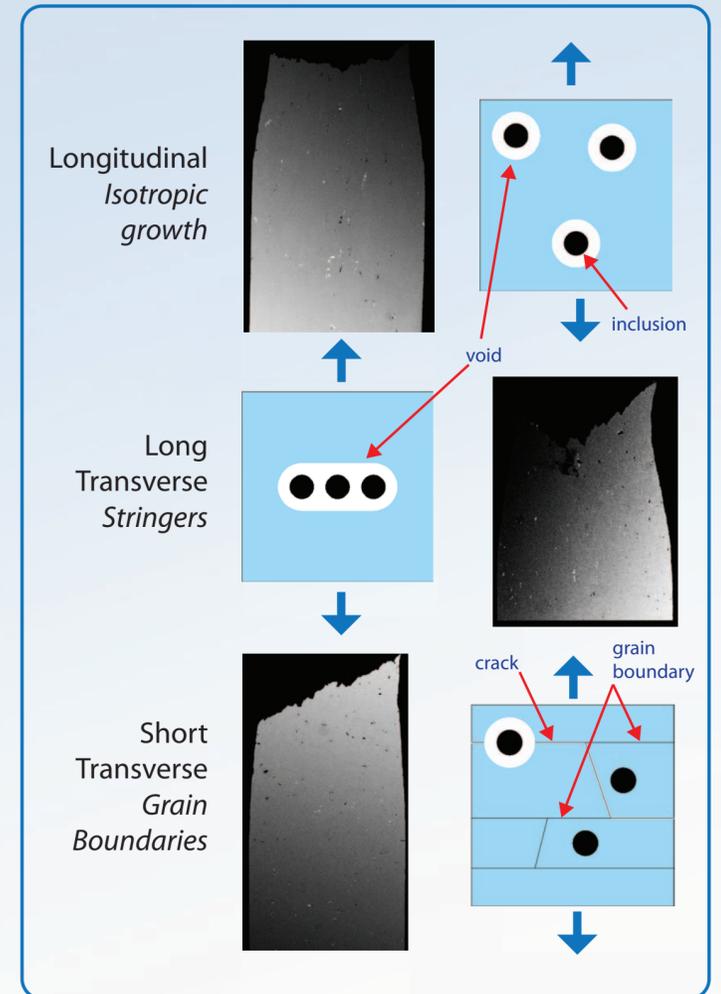
## Damage Evolution



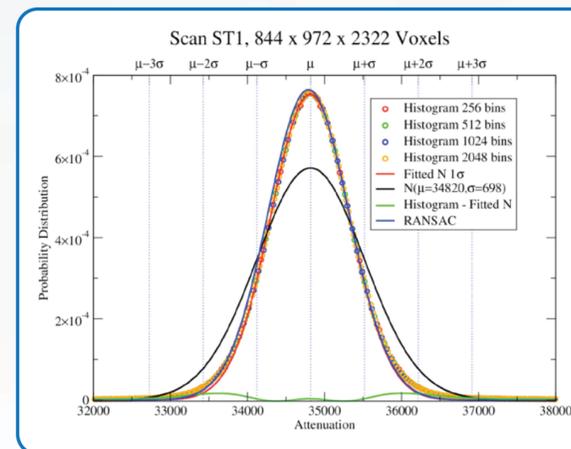
## 3D Microstructure



## Mechanisms



## Statistical Analysis



## Constitutive Model

### Elastic Energy:

$$W^e(\epsilon^e, T) = W^{e,vol}(\theta^e, T) + W^{e,dev}(\epsilon^e, T),$$

$$W^{e,vol}(\theta^e, T) = \frac{\kappa}{2} [\theta^e - \alpha(T - T_0)]^2 + \rho_0 C_v T \left(1 - \log \frac{T}{T_0}\right),$$

$$W^{e,dev}(\epsilon^e, T) = \mu \|\text{dev}(\epsilon^e)\|^2,$$

### Stored energy of cold work:

$$W^p(\epsilon^p, \theta^p, T) = W^{p,vol}(\theta^p, T) + W^{p,dev}(\epsilon^p, T),$$

$$W^{p,vol}(\theta^p, T) = \frac{n\sigma_0(T)\epsilon_0^p}{n+1} N \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} g(\theta^p, n),$$

$$W^{p,dev}(\epsilon^p, T) = \frac{n\sigma_0(T)\epsilon_0^p}{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon^p}{\epsilon_0^p}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{n}},$$