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Problem

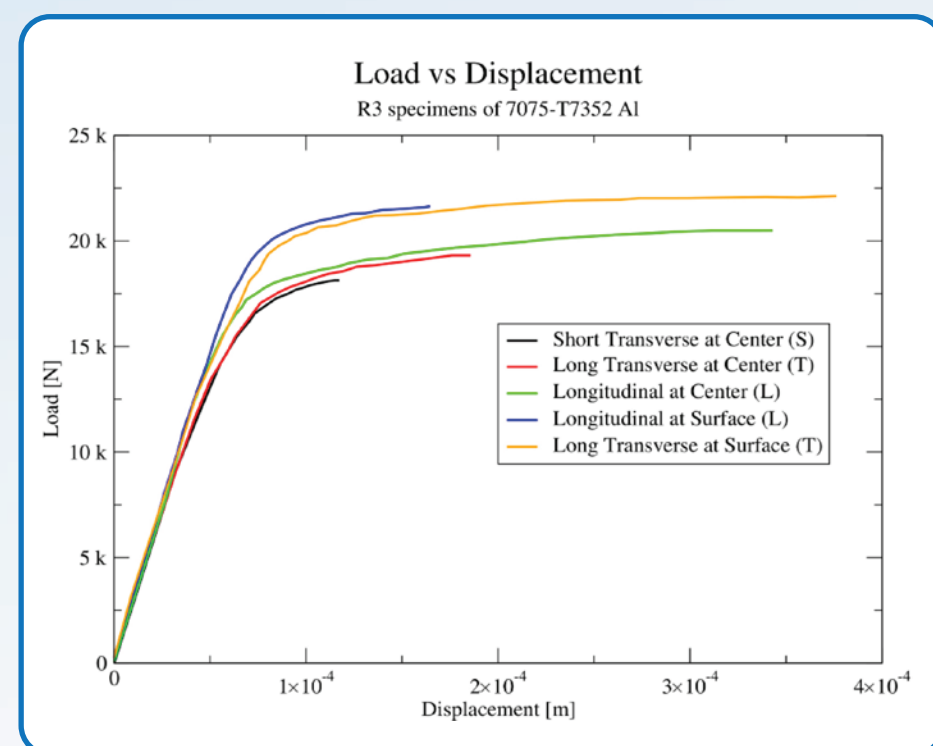
- Rolled metallic alloys used in NW components exhibit anisotropic behavior in failure
- Current models in simulation codes do not take this behavior into account

Approach

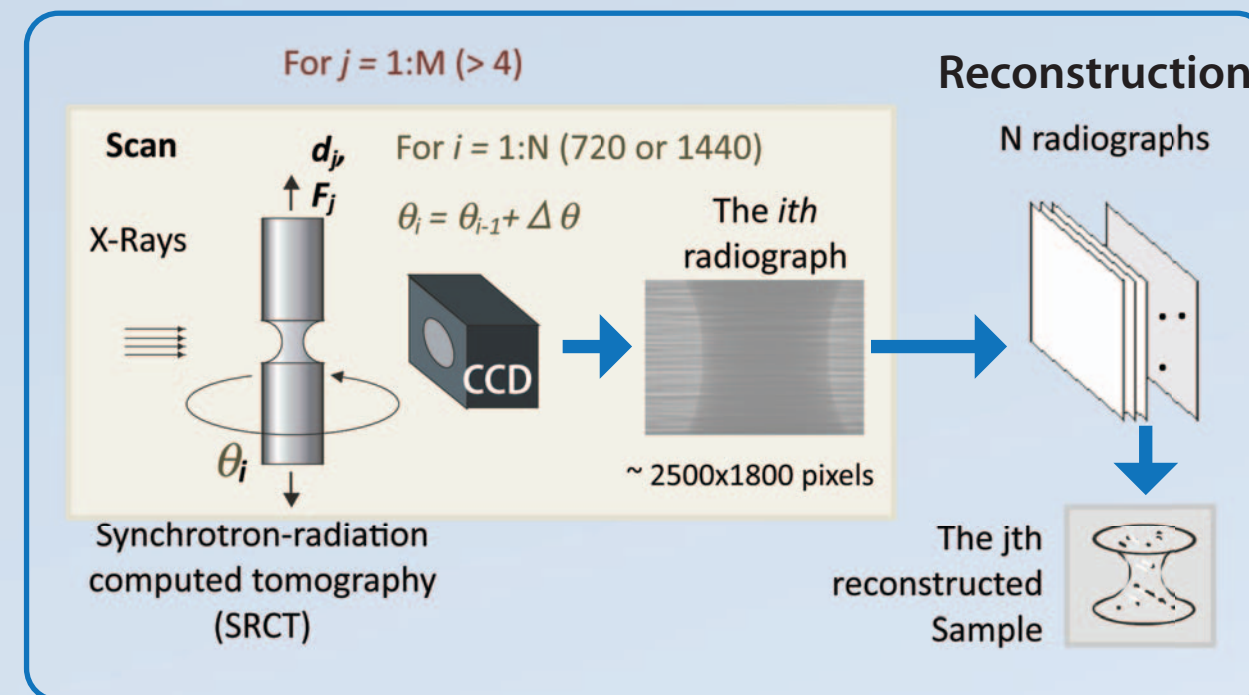
- Combined experimental and modeling program
- Experiments determine microstructure and associated anisotropic damage mechanisms
- Micromechanical model that incorporates microstructural features and kinetics of void growth and coalescence

Anisotropy

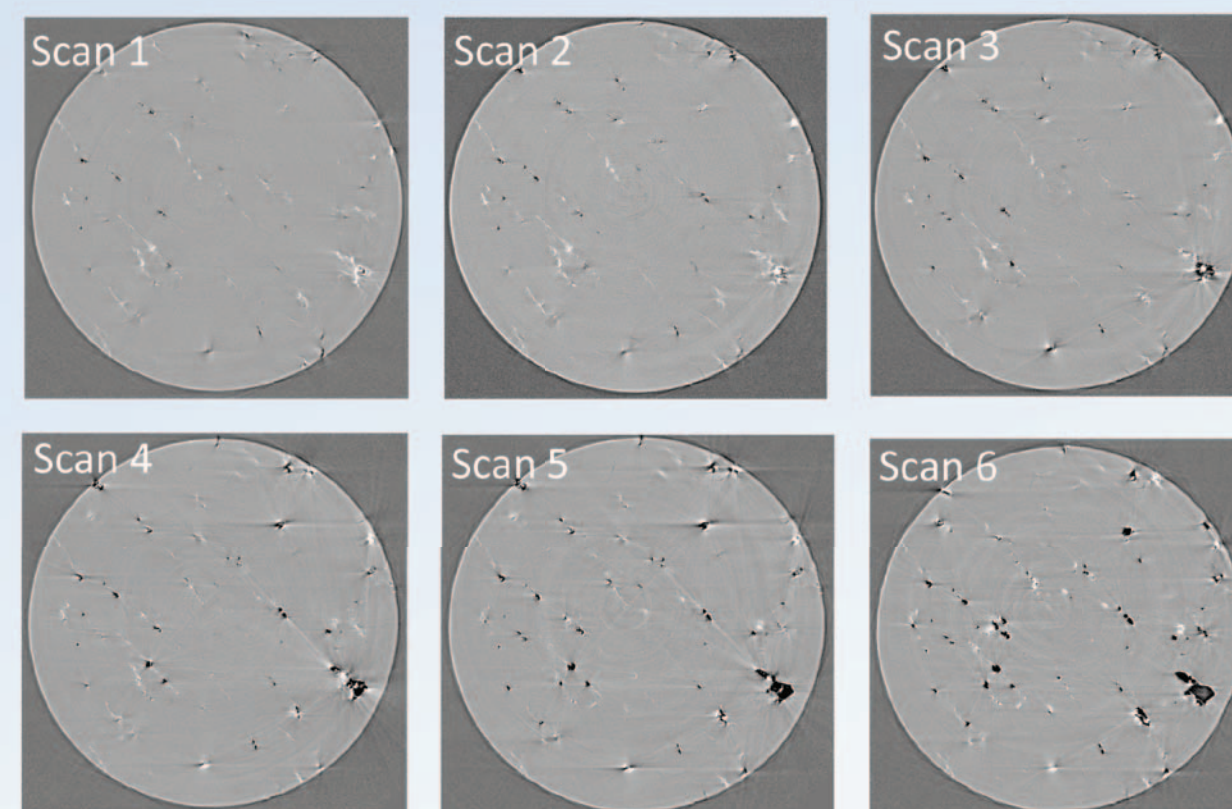
- Loading part of stress-strain curve similar for different loading directions
- Failure strain different for different loading directions



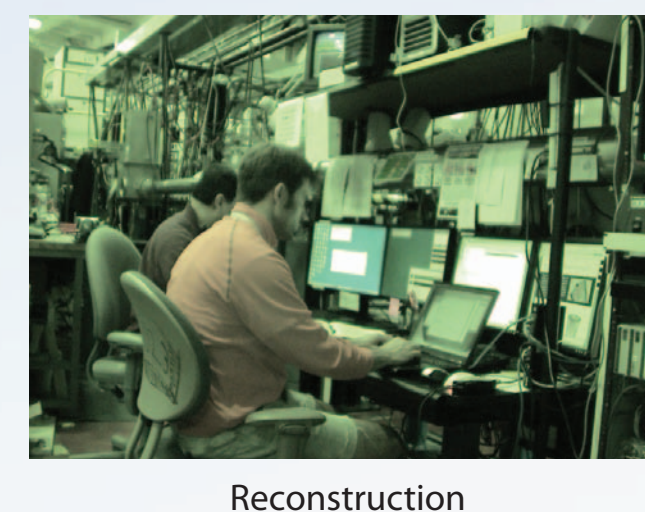
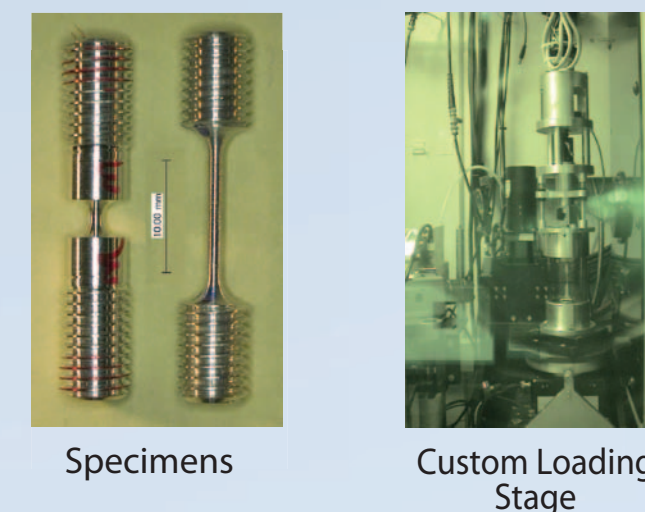
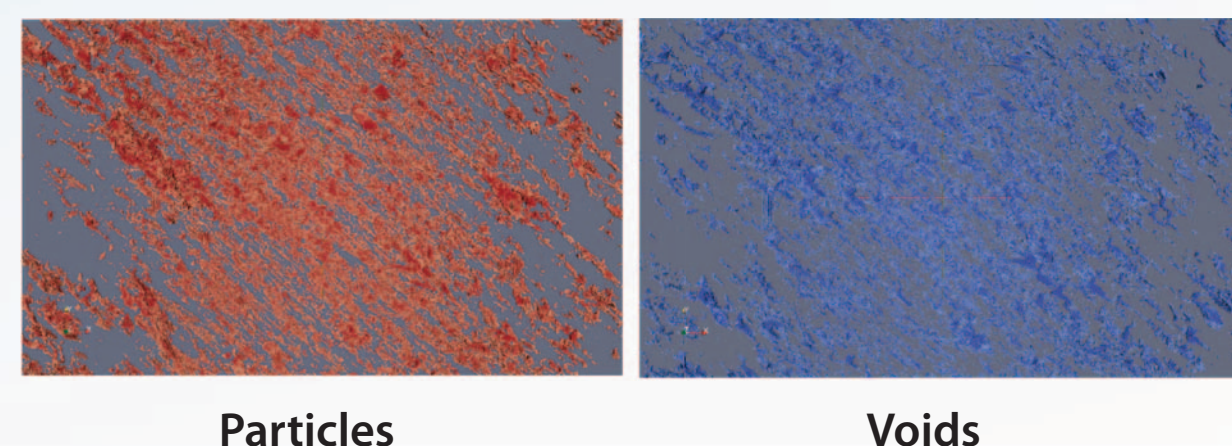
In-situ X-Ray CT Experiment at LBNL ALS



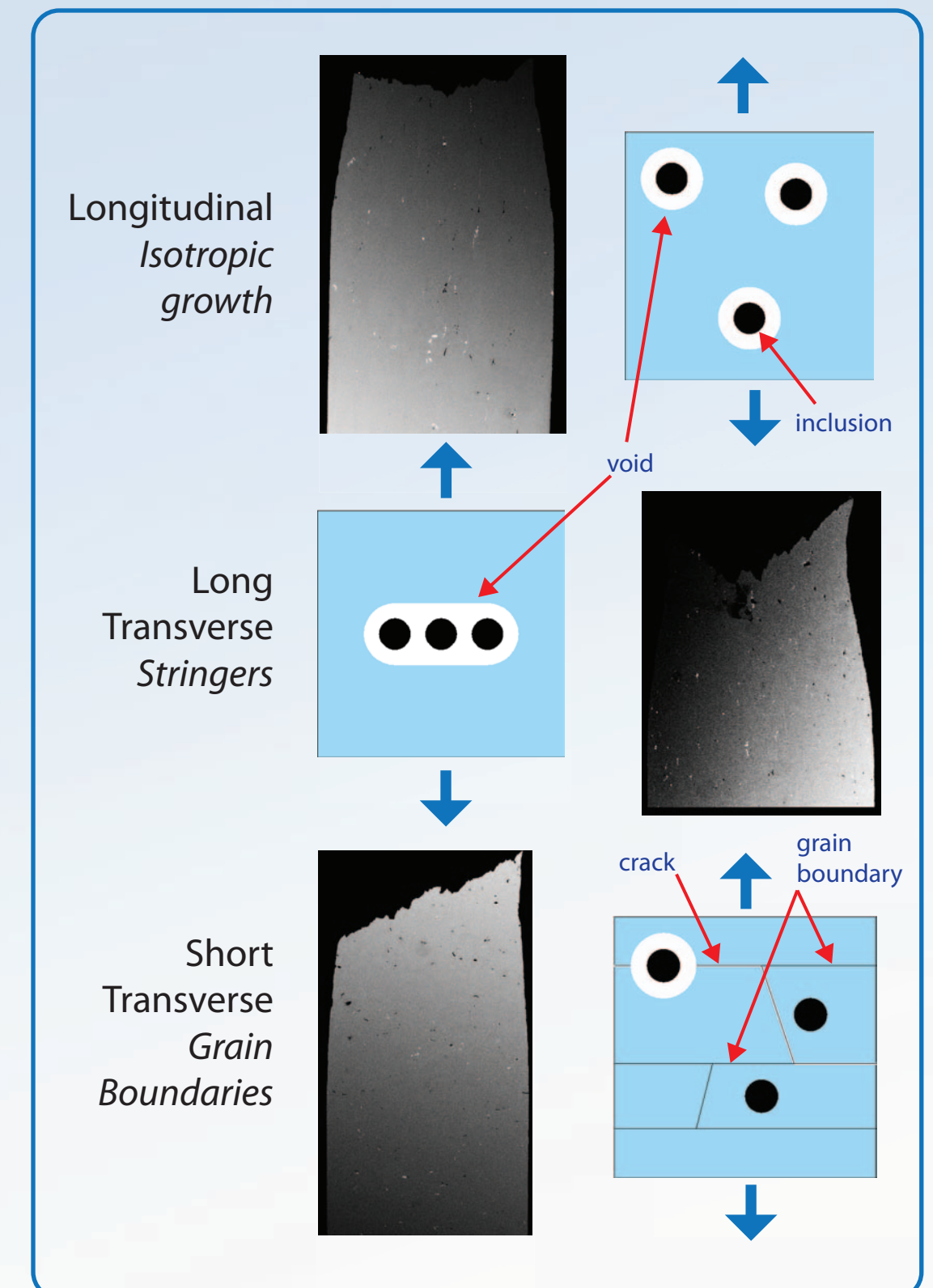
Damage Evolution



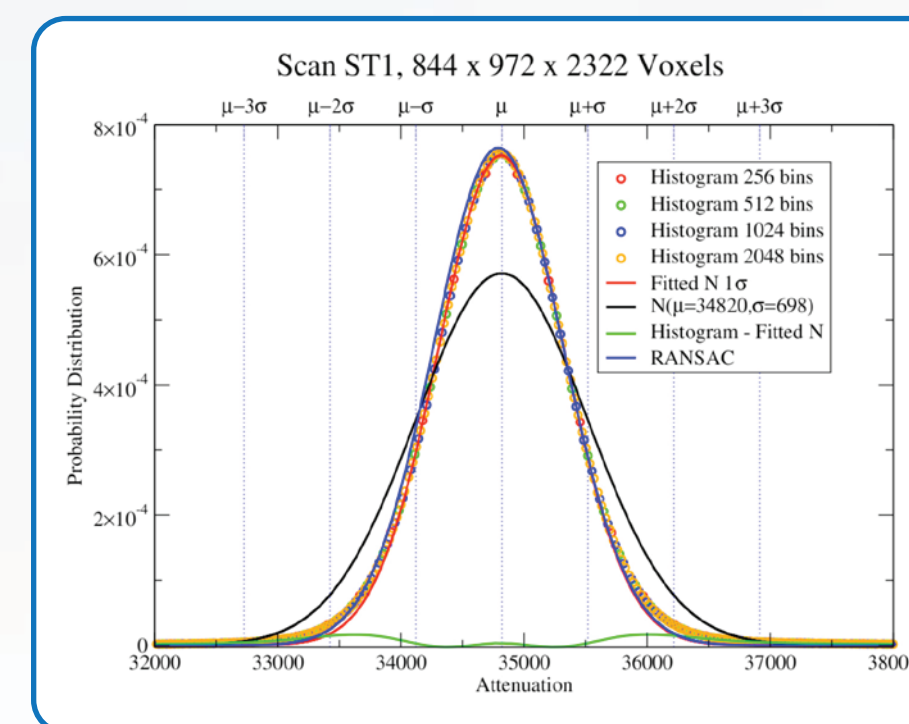
3D Microstructure



Mechanisms



Statistical Analysis



Constitutive Model

Elastic Energy:

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

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

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

Stored energy of cold work:

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

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

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