

بیا در مورد عدوس مدل آسیب متر هر دو حالت نوشتن ها بنویسیم:

مقادیر معلوم در زمان  $t_n$ :

$$t_n: \sigma_{ij}^n, \epsilon_{ij}^{pl, n}, D_n, \Delta \epsilon_{ij} = \checkmark$$

$$t_{n+1}: \sigma_{ij}^{n+1}, \epsilon_{ij}^{pl, n+1}, D_{n+1} \quad ?$$

رابطه اصلی:

$$f = \tilde{\sigma}_{eq} - \sigma_y = 0 \quad \hookrightarrow \quad f = \frac{\sqrt{3}J_2}{1-D} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha)]$$

معادله تک:

$$f = \frac{\sigma_{eq}}{1-D} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha)] = 0$$

تبدیل انرژی:

$$\Psi = \Psi_p + \Psi_d = \frac{\sigma_{eq}}{1-D} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha)] + \frac{\gamma}{(1-D)(s+1)} \left(\frac{-Y}{\gamma}\right)^{s+1}$$

$$-Y = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^2}{2E(1-D)^2} \left[ \frac{2}{3}(1+\nu) + 3(1-2\nu) \left(\frac{\sigma_H}{\sigma_{eq}}\right)^2 \right]$$

$\Psi_p = f$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_p^{pl} = d\lambda \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{3}{2} d\lambda \frac{\sigma}{(1-D)\sigma_{eq}} \quad (*) \quad \text{قانون هوبنر: } \odot$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_p = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{pl} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{pl}} \quad \text{میانگین}$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_p = \frac{d\lambda}{1-D}$$

$$\alpha = -d\lambda \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial R} = d\lambda$$

$$\dot{D} = d\lambda \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \gamma} = d\lambda \frac{1}{1-D} \left(\frac{-Y}{\gamma}\right)^s \quad \hookrightarrow \quad D_{n+1} = D_n + \dot{D}$$

$s, \gamma$  با مترادف

$$D_{n+1} - D_n = \frac{d\lambda}{1-D_{n+1}} \left(\frac{-Y_{n+1}}{\gamma}\right)^s = 0$$

نشان:  $f = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}}{1-D} - \frac{3Gd\lambda}{1-D} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha)] = 0$

آلتریم عدوس:

(ب) ابتدا بد فرض میکنیم بین الاستیک و پلاستیک از پلاستیک را محاسبه کنیم:

$$\sigma_{ij}^{tr} = \sigma_{ij}^n + d\sigma_{ij}^{tr}$$

$$d\sigma_{ij}^{tr} = (1-D_n) E_{ijkl} \Delta \epsilon_{kl}$$

دقت کنید چون  $\epsilon_{ij}^{tr}$  در این رابطه داریم:

$$\alpha_{n+1}^{tr} = \alpha_n^{tr}$$

$$D_{n+1}^{tr} = D_n$$

حک کردن در این حالت

IF  $f^{tr} = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}}{1-D_n} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha_n)] \leq 0$

Then (Elastic state)

Set  $(\sigma)_{n+1} = (\sigma)_{n+1}^{tr}$  and Return

Else (Plastic state) (ii)

(\*)  $\frac{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}}{1-D_{n+1}} - 3G \frac{d\lambda}{1-D_{n+1}} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha_n + d\lambda)] = 0$ ;  $D_{n+1}$  و  $d\lambda$  در حالت درجه اول

(\*\*)  $D_{n+1} - D_n - \frac{d\lambda}{1-D_{n+1}} \left( \frac{-Y_{n+1}}{Y} \right)^5 = 0$

(iii) به دست آوردن  $(d\lambda, D_{n+1})$  به دست آوردن  $(d\lambda, D_{n+1})$

$\alpha_{n+1} = \alpha_n + d\lambda$

$\Delta \epsilon_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{1-D_{n+1}} \frac{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}}{\sigma_e^{tr}}$

$\Delta \epsilon_{n+1}^{pl} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{d\lambda}{1-D_{n+1}} \frac{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}}{\sigma_e^{tr}}$

$\Delta \epsilon_{n+1}^{el} = \Delta \epsilon_{n+1} - \Delta \epsilon_{n+1}^{pl}$

$d\sigma_{n+1} = (1-D_{n+1}) E_{n+1} \Delta \epsilon_{n+1}^{el}$

برای حل معادلات (\*) و (\*\*\*) از روش اویلر برستی استفاده می‌شود زیرا این معادلات (\*) و (\*\*\*) به صورت زیر نوشته می‌شوند:

برای معادلات (\*) و (\*\*\*) معادلات  $D_{n+1}$  و  $d\lambda$  مربوط به زمان  $t_{n+1}$  یعنی  $(d\lambda_{n+1})$  که به صورت زیر

به صورت صریح

$$\begin{cases} x(d\lambda^{i+1}, D^{i+1}) = \frac{\sqrt{g} \gamma^{i+1}}{1 - D^{i+1}} - 3G \frac{d\lambda^{i+1}}{1 - D^{i+1}} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha_{n+1} d\lambda^{i+1})] \\ z(d\lambda^{i+1}, D^{i+1}) = D^{i+1} - D_n - \frac{d\lambda^{i+1}}{1 - D^{i+1}} \left( \frac{-\gamma^{i+1}}{r} \right)^5 \end{cases}$$

برای حل دستگاه فوق، از روش نیوتن-رافسون استفاده می‌شود که در این روش لازم است معادلات  $x$  و  $z$

که  $x(d\lambda^{i+1}, D^{i+1})$ ،  $z(d\lambda^{i+1}, D^{i+1})$  و  $d\lambda^{i+1}$  و  $D^{i+1}$  را به صورت زیر در نظر بگیریم:

نیروی لازم است:

$$\text{DO WHILE } [ |x(d\lambda_{n+1}^{i+1}, D_{n+1}^{i+1})|, |z(d\lambda_{n+1}^{i+1}, D_{n+1}^{i+1})| ] < [ \epsilon_{tol}^x, \epsilon_{tol}^z ] \text{ and } [ i < N_{max} ]$$

• solve the system iteratively for  $d\lambda_{n+1}$  و  $D_{n+1}$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \Delta d\lambda^{i+1} \\ \Delta D^{i+1} \end{Bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial d\lambda} & \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial D} \\ \frac{\partial z^i}{\partial d\lambda} & \frac{\partial z^i}{\partial D} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} x(d\lambda^i, D^i) \\ z(d\lambda^i, D^i) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$d\lambda^{i+1} = d\lambda^i + \Delta d\lambda^{i+1}$$

$$D^{i+1} = D^i + \Delta D^{i+1}$$

$$\alpha^{i+1} = \alpha^i + \Delta \alpha^{i+1}$$

این است که این تغییرات

$$x(d\lambda^{i+1}, D^{i+1}) = \frac{\sqrt{g} \gamma^{i+1}}{1 - D^{i+1}} - 3G \frac{d\lambda^{i+1}}{1 - D^{i+1}} - [\sigma_0 + R(\alpha^{i+1})]$$

$$z(d\lambda^{i+1}, D^{i+1}) = D^{i+1} - D_n - \frac{d\lambda^{i+1}}{1 - D^{i+1}} \left( \frac{-\gamma^{i+1}}{r} \right)^5$$

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Subject:

$$d\alpha = d\lambda = d\varepsilon_p(1-D)$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial (d\lambda)} (d\lambda^i, D^i) = -\frac{3G}{1-D^i} - \frac{dR}{d\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{d\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial D} = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^{tr,i}}{(1-D^i)^2} - 3G \frac{d\lambda}{(1-D^i)^2} - \frac{dR^i}{d\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{dD} = -d\varepsilon_p = -\frac{d\lambda}{1-D}$$

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial D} = \frac{\sigma_{eq}^{tr,i}}{(1-D^i)^2} - 3G \frac{d\lambda}{(1-D^i)^2} + \frac{dR^i}{d\alpha} \frac{d\lambda^i}{1-D^i}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial (d\lambda)} (d\lambda^i, D^i) = +\frac{1}{1-D^i} \left(-\frac{Y^i}{r}\right)^5$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial D} (d\lambda^i, D^i) = -\frac{1}{(1-D^i)^2} d\lambda^i \left(-\frac{Y^i}{r}\right)^5$$

with

$$\sigma_{\hat{n}}^{tr,i} = \frac{1-D^i}{1-D_n} \sigma_{\hat{n}} + (1-D^i) E : \Delta \varepsilon_{\hat{n}+1}$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{n}}^i = \frac{1-D^i}{1-D_n} \sigma_{\hat{n}} + (1-D_{n+1}) E : \Delta \varepsilon_{\hat{n}} - 3G d\lambda \frac{\sigma_{\hat{n}}^{tr,i}}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr,i}} \quad (*)$$

$$-Y^i = \frac{(\sigma_{eq}^i)^2}{2E(1-D_i)^2} \left[ \frac{2}{3}(1+\nu) + 3(1-2\nu) \left( \frac{\sigma_H^{tr}}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr,i}} \right)^2 \right]$$

END DO

Subject:

مردانی اثبات باک (۱۰)

$$\sigma_{n+1} = (1 - D_{n+1}) \epsilon_{n+1}^e$$

$$= (1 - D_{n+1}) \epsilon_{n+1}^e = (\epsilon_n^e + \Delta \epsilon_n - \Delta \epsilon_n^p)$$

$$= \frac{1 - D_{n+1}}{1 - D_n} (1 - D_n) \epsilon_n^e + (1 - D_{n+1}) \epsilon_n^e \Delta \epsilon_n - (1 - D_{n+1}) \epsilon_n^e \Delta \epsilon_n^p$$

$$= \frac{1 - D_{n+1}}{1 - D_n} \sigma_n + (1 - D_{n+1}) \epsilon_n^e \Delta \epsilon_n - (1 - D_{n+1}) \epsilon_n^e \left( \frac{3}{2} \frac{d\lambda}{1 - D_{n+1}} - \frac{\sigma_n^{tr}}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1 - D_{n+1}}{1 - D_n} \sigma_n + (1 - D_{n+1}) \epsilon_n^e \Delta \epsilon_n - 3G d\lambda \frac{\sigma_n^{tr}}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-x \ x) &= (1 - D_{n+1}) [\lambda \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + G(\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{jk})] \frac{3}{2} \frac{d\lambda}{1 - D_{n+1}} \frac{\sigma_{kl}^{tr}}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}} \\ &= (1 - D_{n+1}) [\lambda \delta_{ij} \frac{\sigma_{kk}^{tr}}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}} + G(\sigma_{ij}^{tr} + \sigma_{ji}^{tr})] \frac{3}{2} \frac{d\lambda}{1 - D_{n+1}} \frac{1}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (1 - D_{n+1}) \times 2G \times \frac{3}{2} \frac{d\lambda}{1 - D_{n+1}} \frac{\sigma_n^{tr}}{\sigma_{eq}^{tr}}$$