



ANR MultiSil 13-BS09-0012



Multiscale methods for the analysis of plastic deformation of amorphous materials

Gergely Molnár

A. Tanguy, P. Ganster, G. Kermouche, E. Barthel

Content

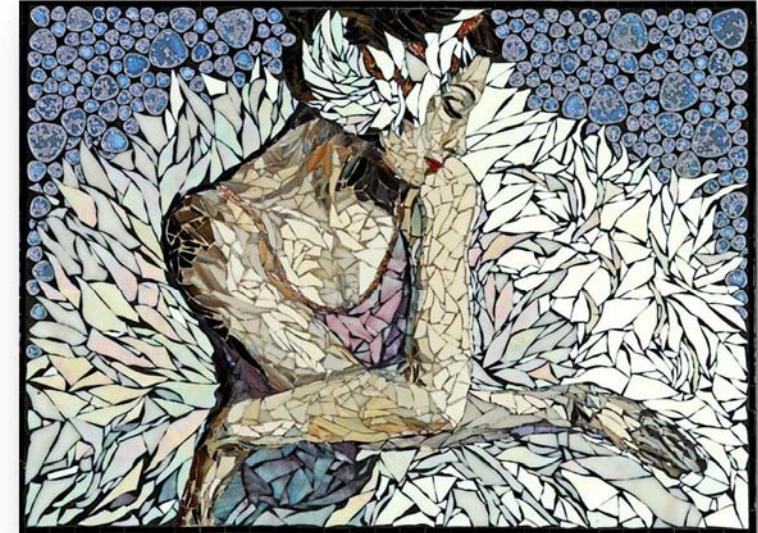
Initiation: Why Glass?

Multiscale mechanical approach:

1. **Atomic** scale deformation
2. **Microscopic** plasticity
3. Material **modeling**
4. **Experimental** comparison

Conclusion

Outlook



Laura Harris: Ballerina
glass mosaic
2007

Initiation

Why glass?

1282



1851



2012



Castello Nuovo
(Naples, Italy)



The Crystal Palace
(London, UK)



Apple Cube
(New York City, USA)

Transparency with a high stiffness

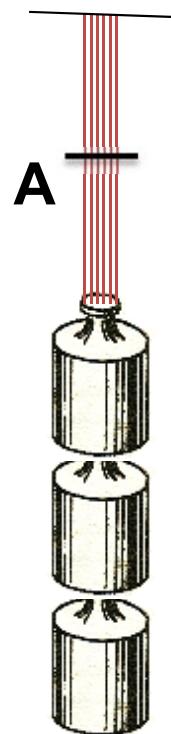




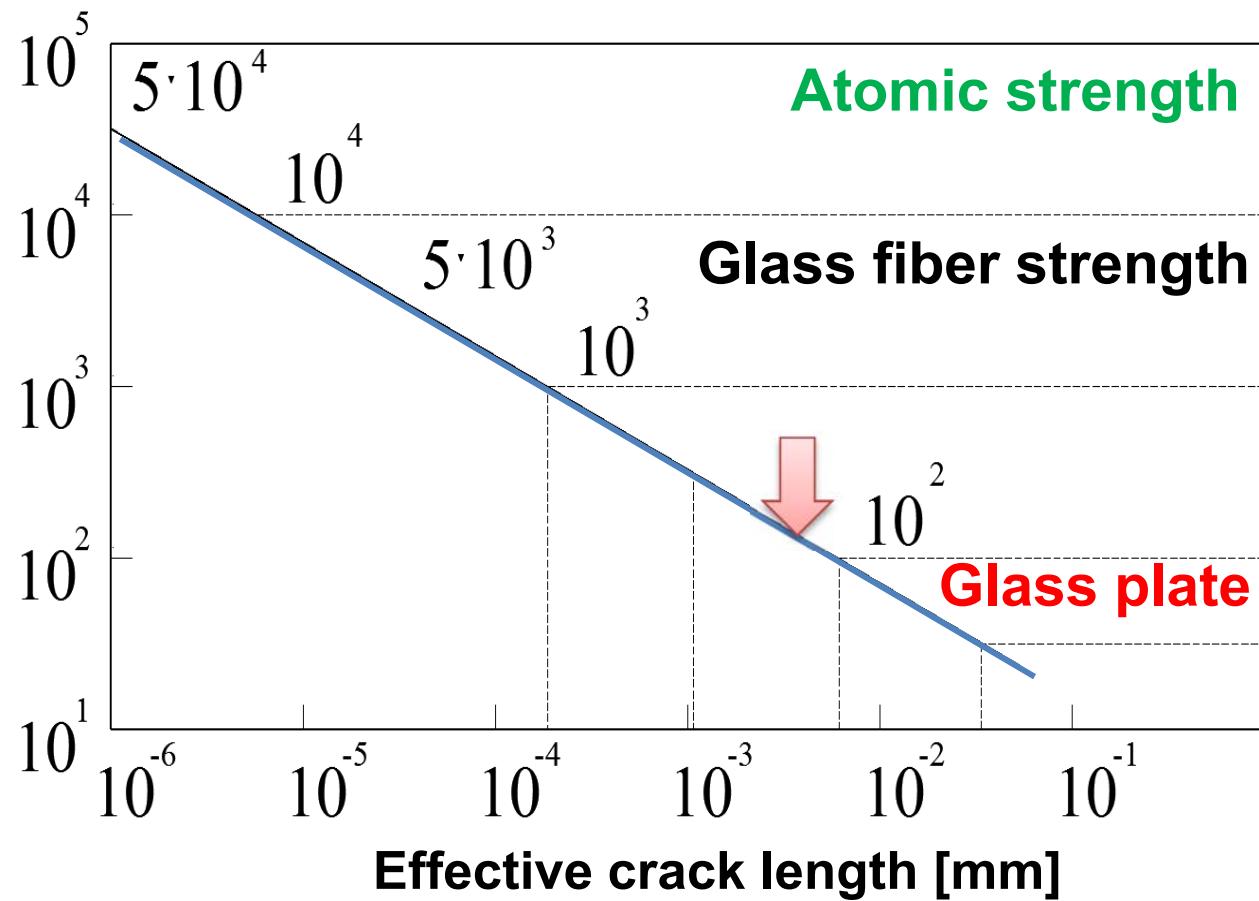
Initiation

Macroscopic strength

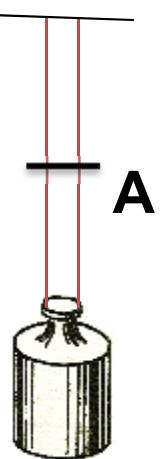
FIBERGLASS
TRUSS



Tensile strength [N/mm²]



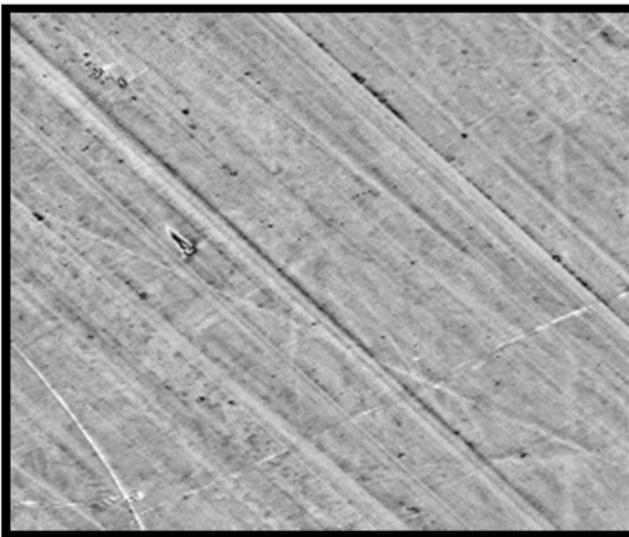
GLASS
ROD



J.-D. Wörner, Glasbau, 2001.

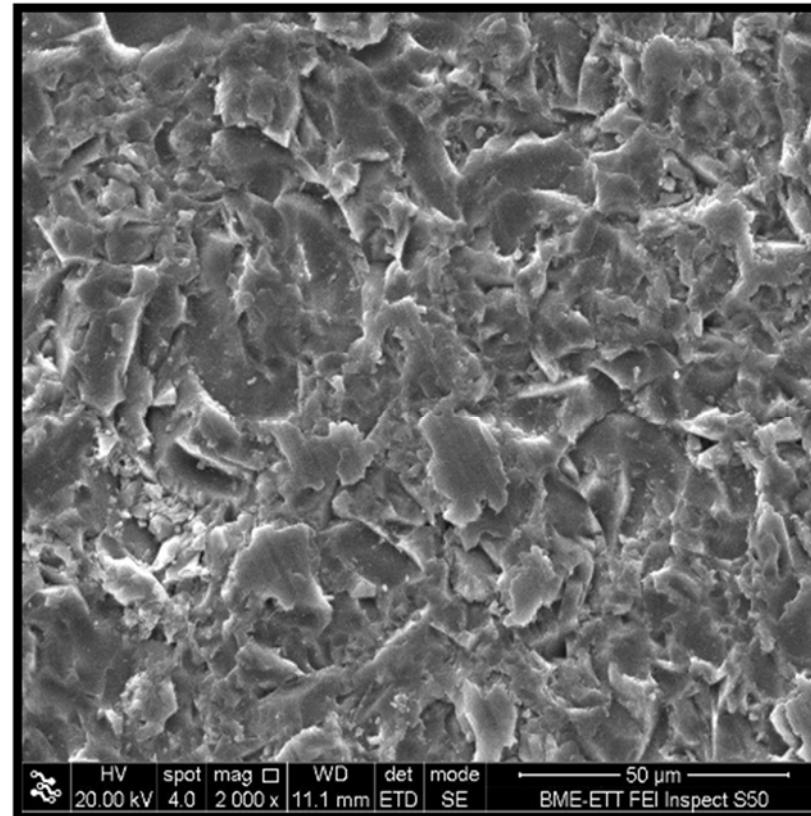
Initiation

Mesoscopic defects



Glass surface
AFM image

Ground edge *SEM image*



Bubbles
optical photo

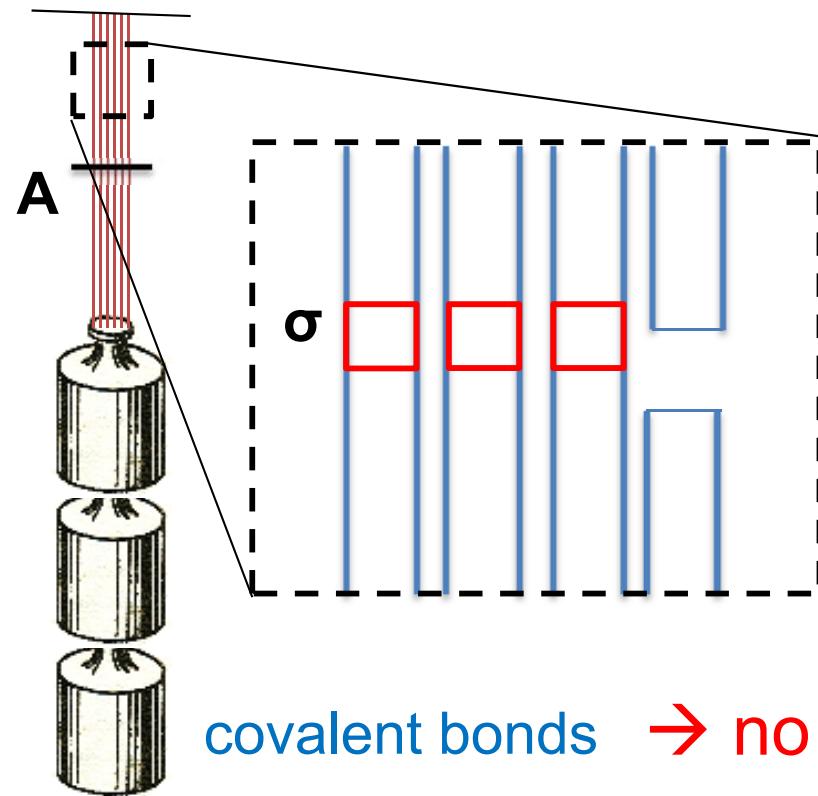


G. Molnár et al., Mechanics of Materials, 2013

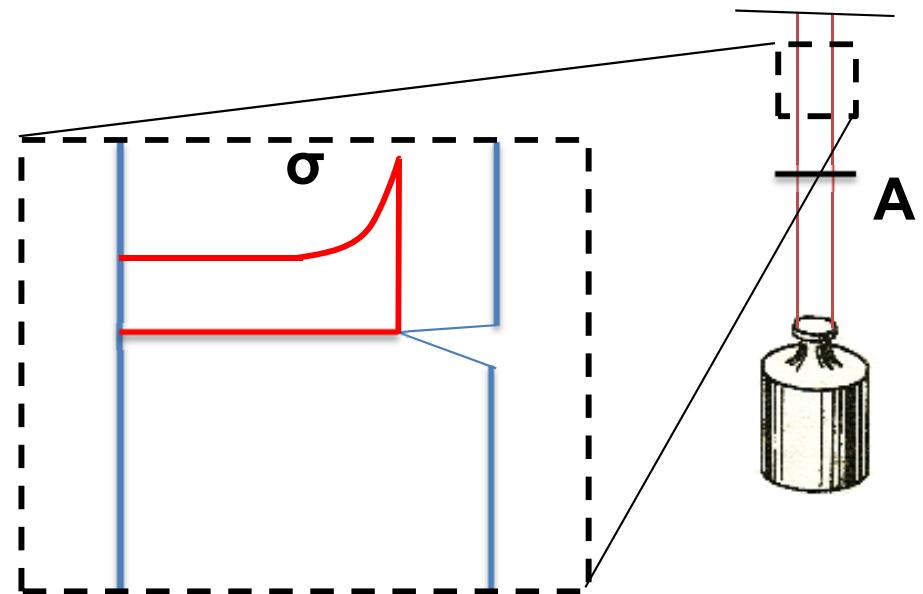
Initiation

Macroscopic strength

FIBERGLASS
TRUSS



GLASS ROD



covalent bonds \rightarrow no stress redistribution \rightarrow brittle

Initiation

Brittle fracture

When and how does it break?



Intuitive testing methods



www.eFootage.com

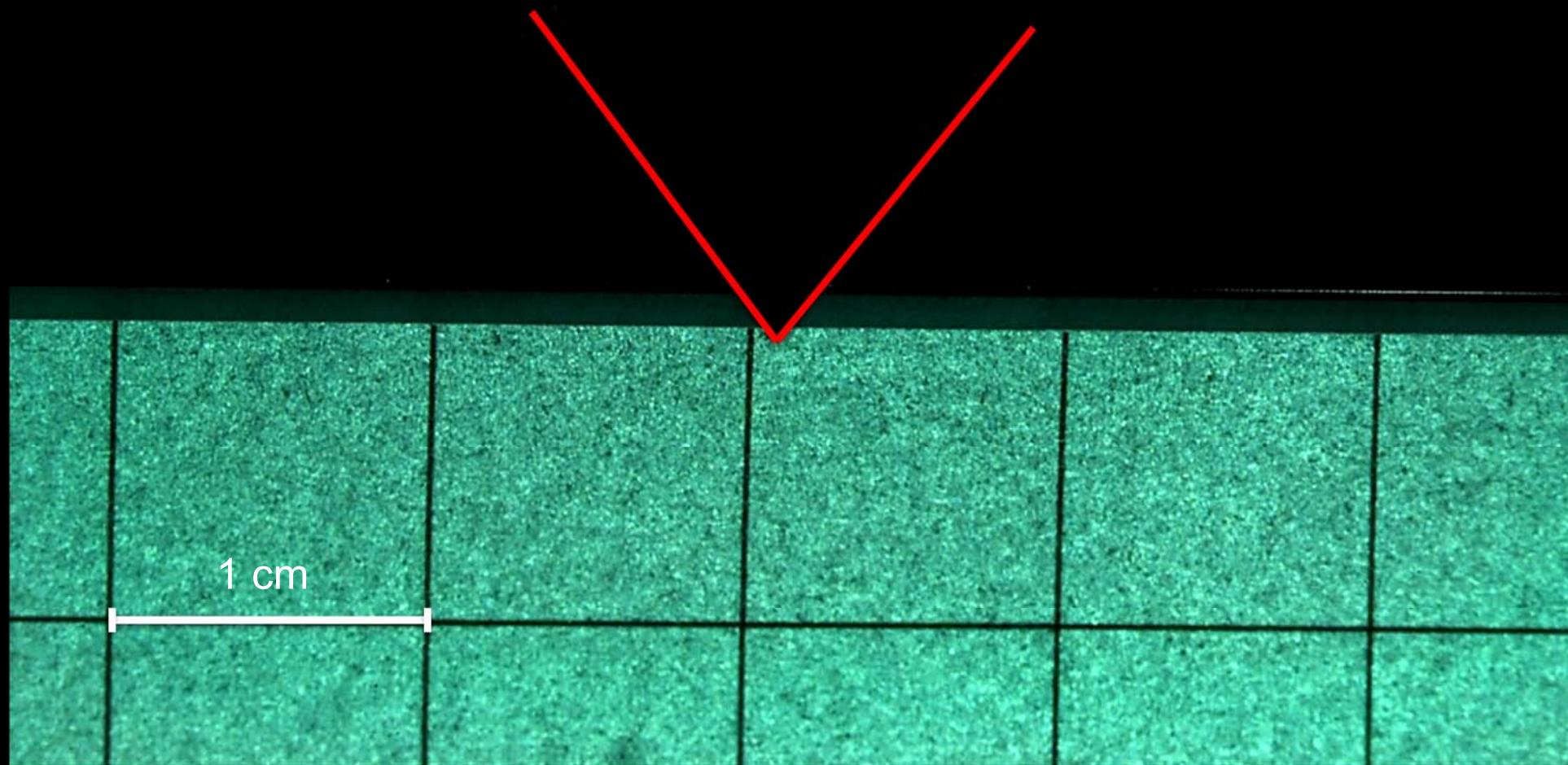
Bullet proof glass test
1952 (origin unknown)

Annealed glass plate

G. Molnár, Ph.D. Thesis, 2014

Resolution: 1280×1024 pixels

Speed: 100 fps

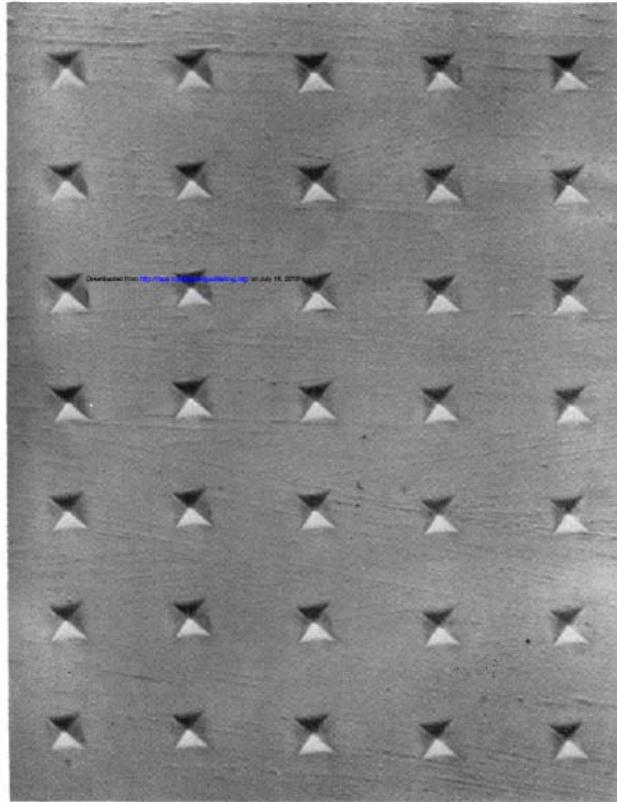


Initiation

Plasticity in silicate glasses

- 1949 : E.W. Taylor, Plastic deformation of optical glasses, *Nature*.
- 1963 : D.M. Marsh, Plastic flow in glass, *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A*

Window
glass



Structural
steel

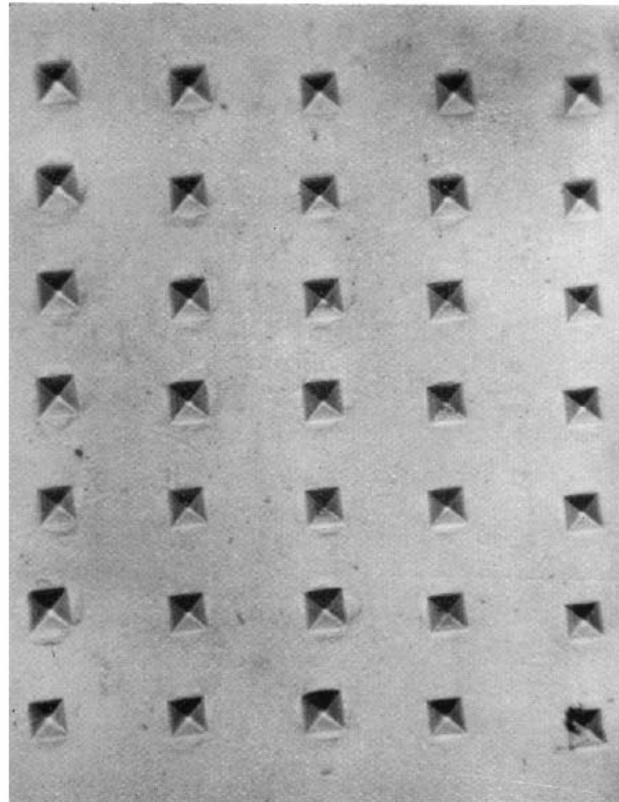
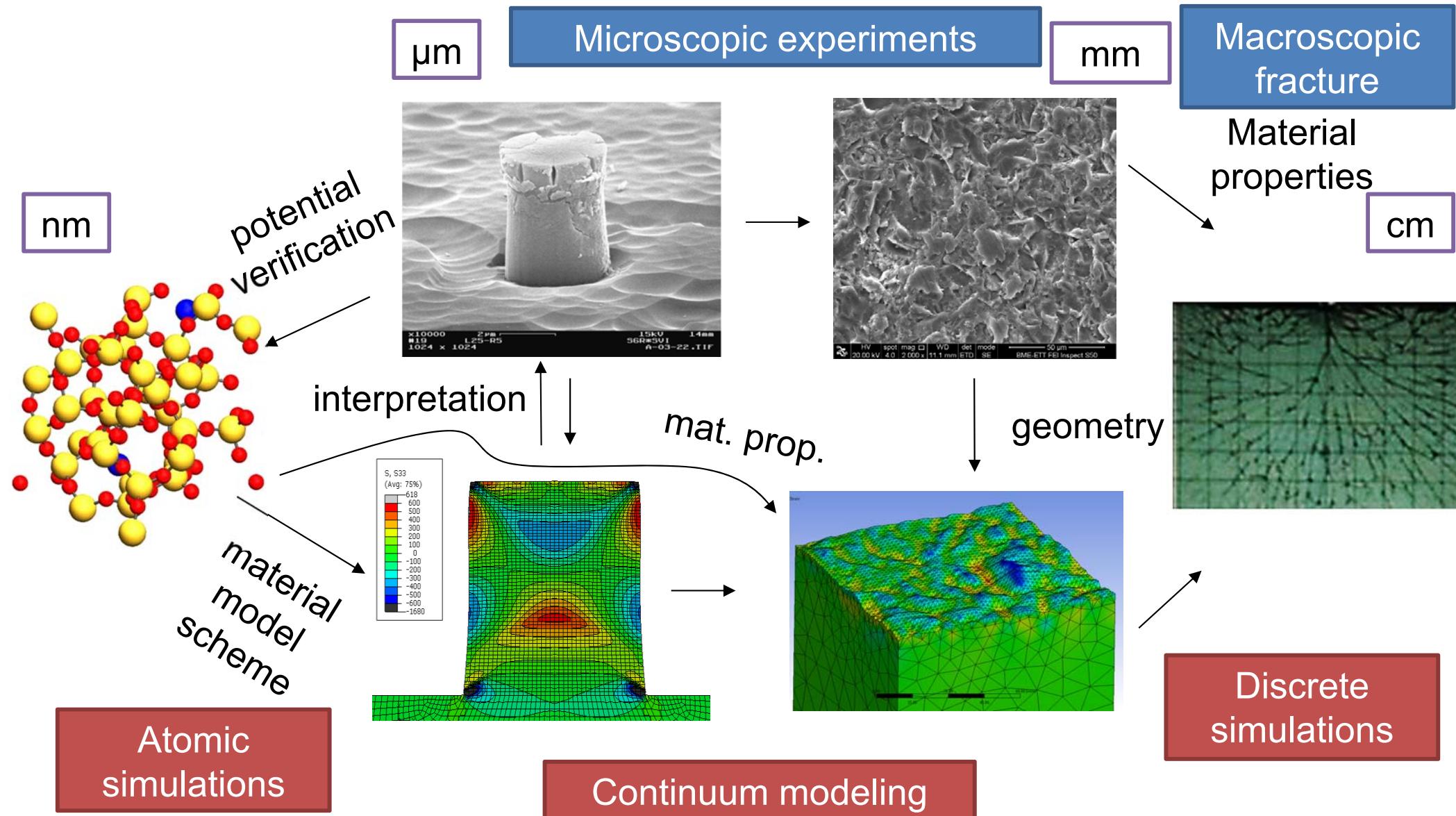


FIGURE 2. Comparison of Vickers hardness impressions in glasses and in metals. (*Left*) in soda glass. (*Right*) in a bearing steel.

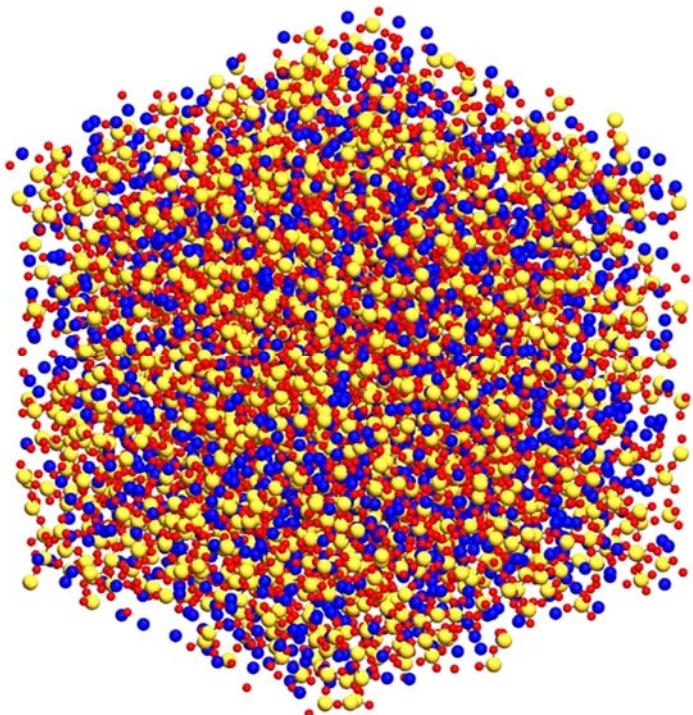
Multiscale approach



Atomic scale modeling

Molecular dynamics

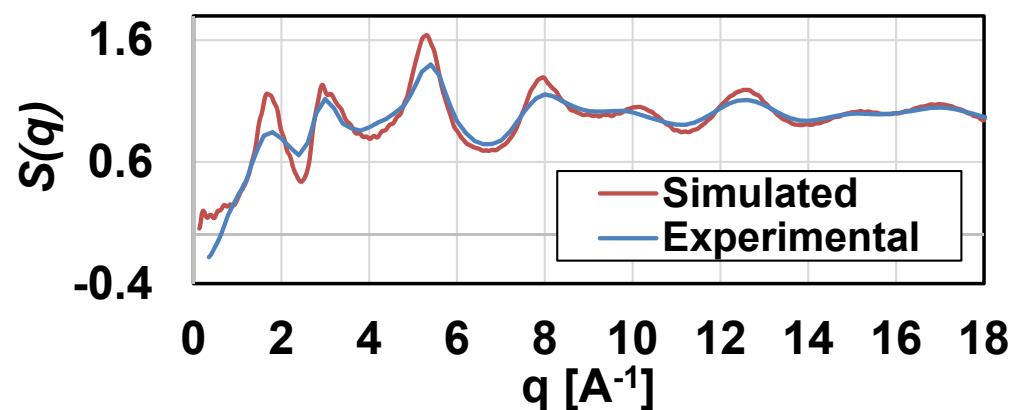
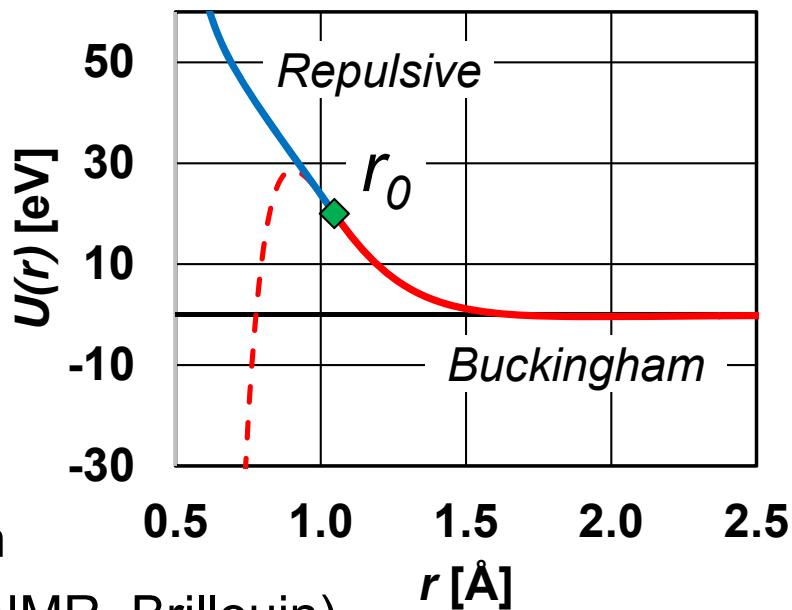
1. **BKS** Interaction potential
(Cormack 2003)
2. Initial sample **generation**
(random → heat → quench → $\text{SiO}_2\text{-xNa}_2\text{O}$)



3. **Verification**
(diffraction, NMR, Brillouin)

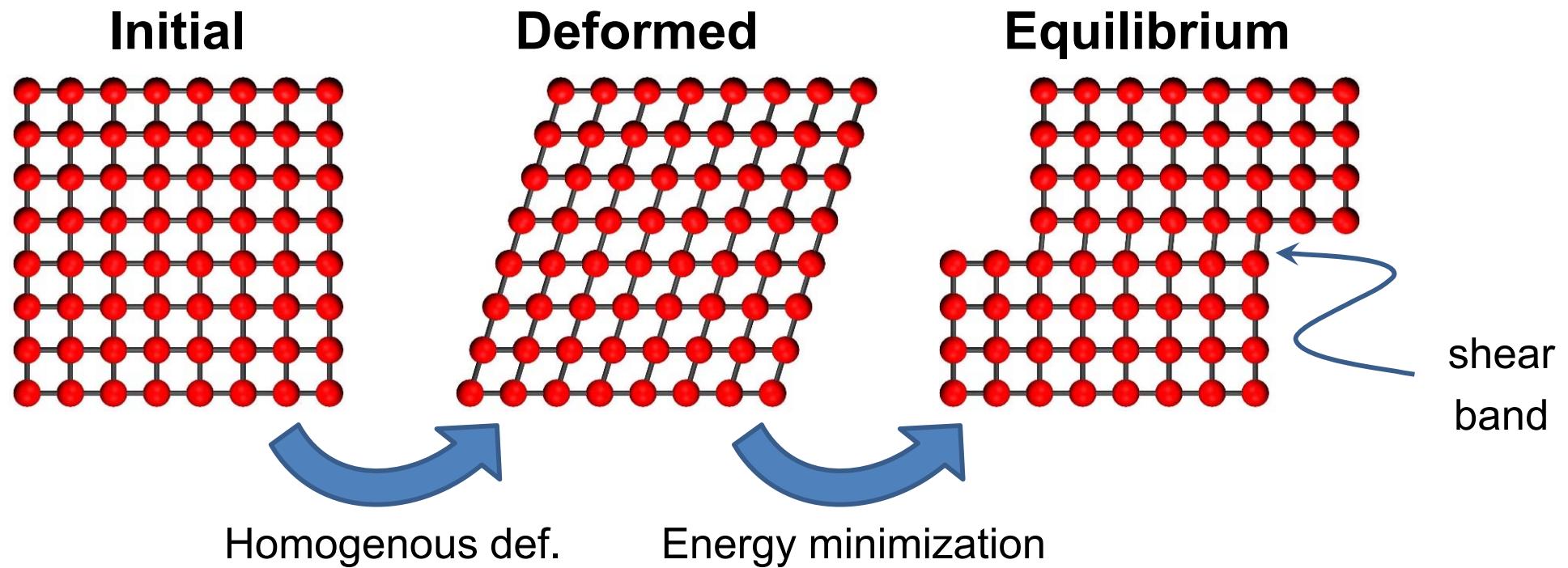
$$U_{BKS}(r_{ij}) = k \frac{q_i q_j}{r_{ij}} + e^{-r_{ij}/\rho} - \frac{C}{r^6}$$

Potential function for Si-O



Atomic scale modeling

Atomic scale deformation (molecular statics)



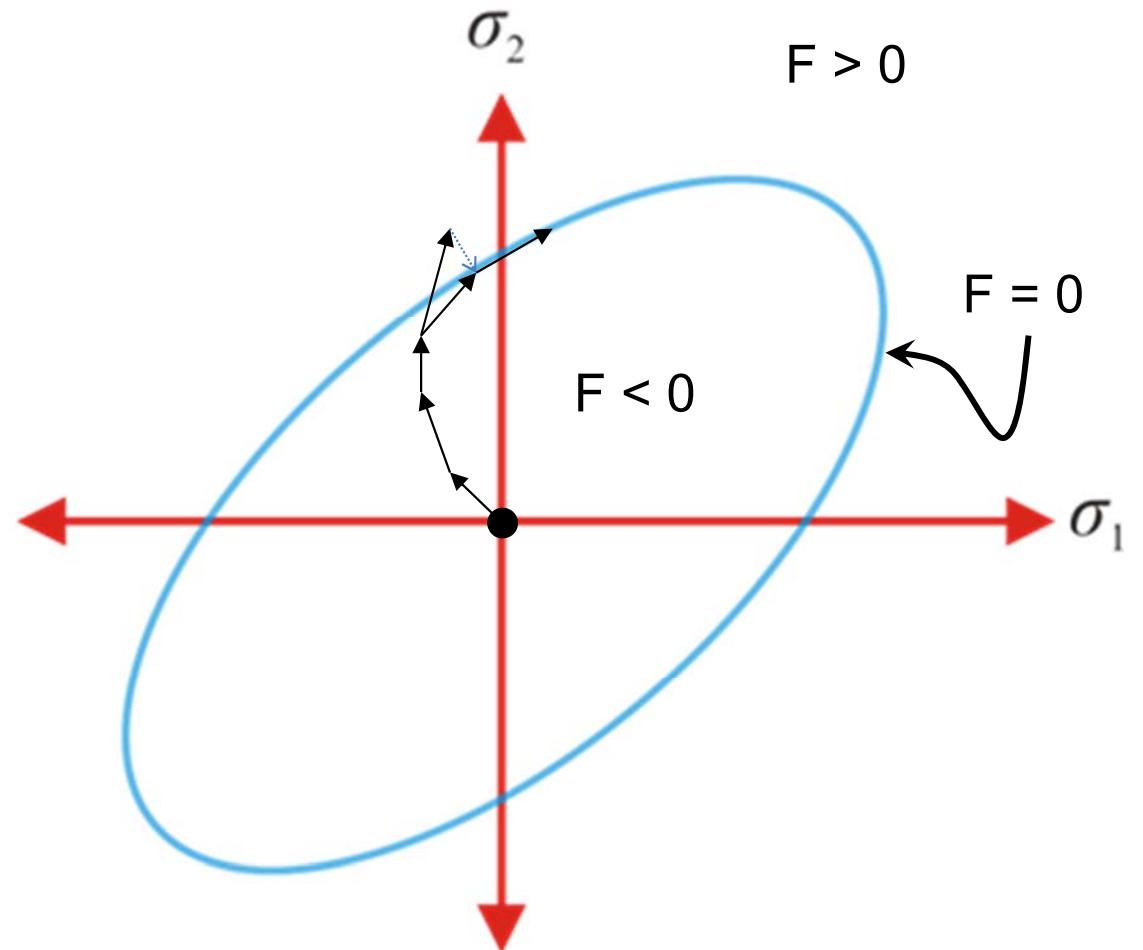
Stress

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -\frac{1}{V} \sum_i \left[-m_j \cancel{\mathbf{v}_i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \neq j} \mathbf{r}_{ij} \otimes \mathbf{f}_{ij} \right]$$

Material model development

Basics (FEM)

1. Yield stress (F)
2. Elastic stress prediction (K)
3. Plastic return (dp^{pl})
4. Plastic strains ($d\varepsilon^{pl}$)
5. New yield stress



Material model development

Computational plasticity (FEM)

1. Yield stress, stiffness (p_y)
2. Elastic stress prediction (K)
3. Plastic return (dp^{pl})
4. Plastic strains ($d\varepsilon_V^{pl}$)
5. New yield stress

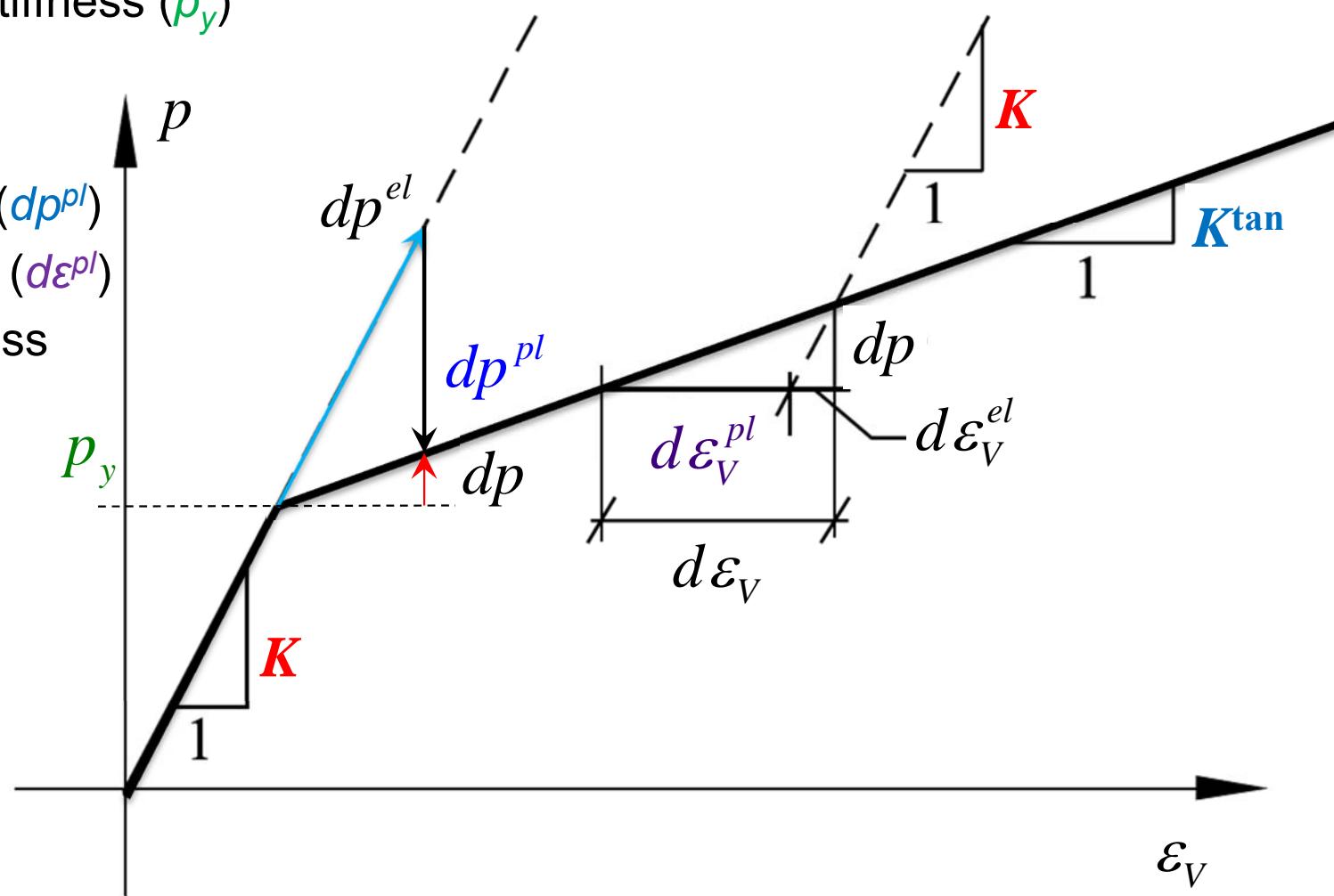
$$F = p - p^y(\varepsilon_V^{pl}) \leq 0$$

$$p^y(\varepsilon_V^{pl}) = p^{y,0} + H \varepsilon_V^{pl}$$

$$d\varepsilon_V = d\varepsilon_V^{el} + d\varepsilon_V^{pl}$$

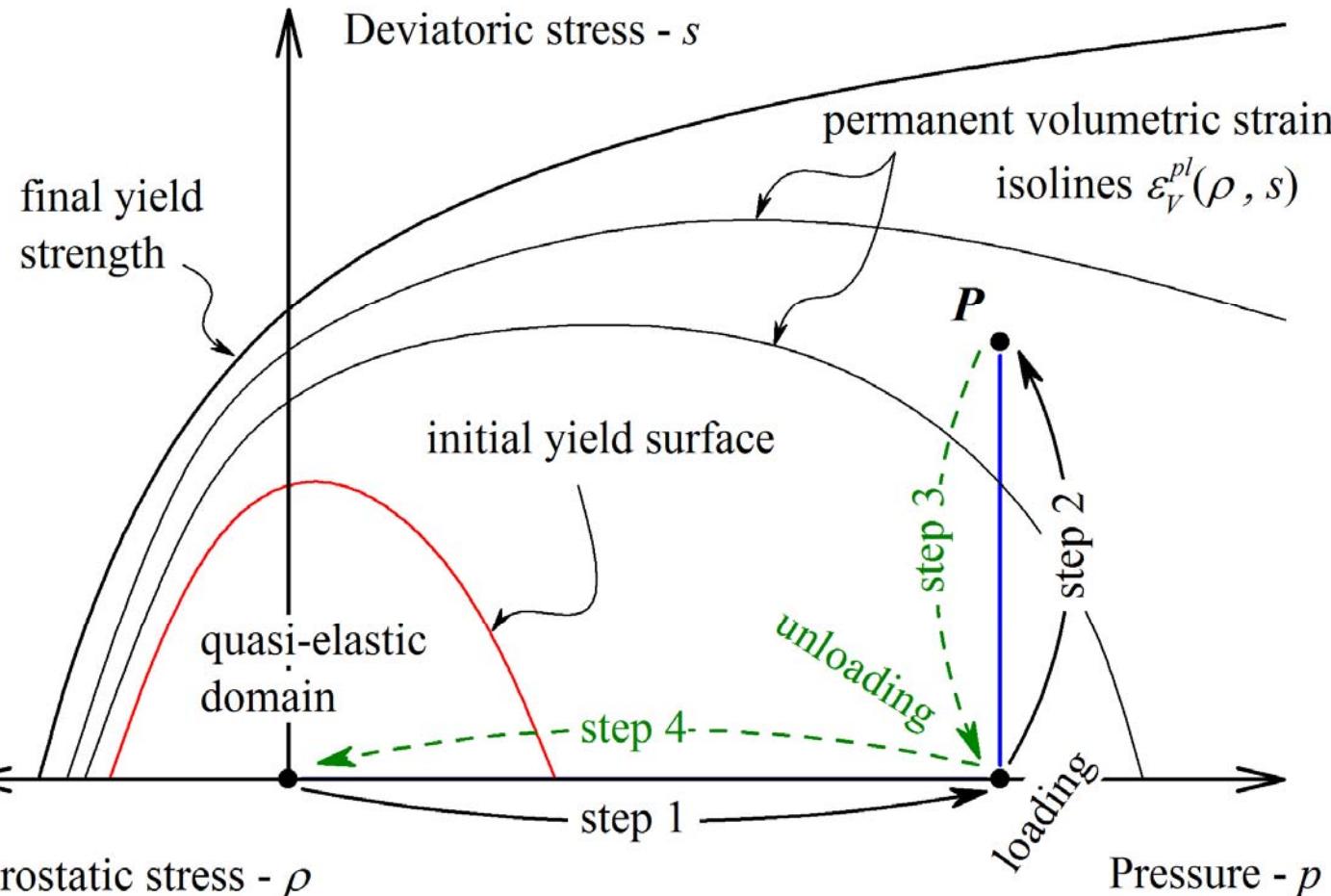
$$dp = dp^{el} - dp^{pl}$$

$$dp^{pl} = K d\varepsilon_V^{pl}$$

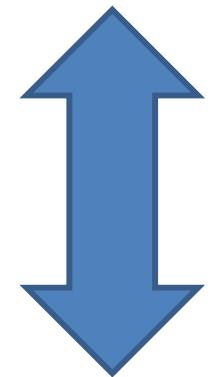


Material model development

MD/MS: Stress state → plastic strain



- quasi-static def.
- constant pressure shear



- implicit
- hardening plastic model

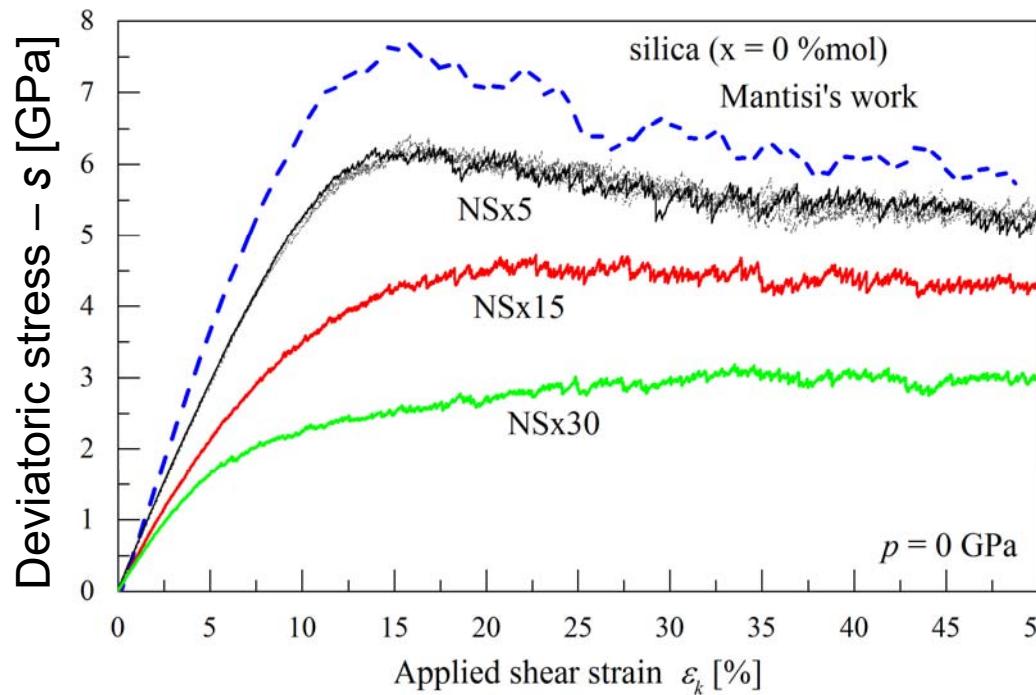
FEM: Plastic strain → Yield stress

Duality between MD/FEM

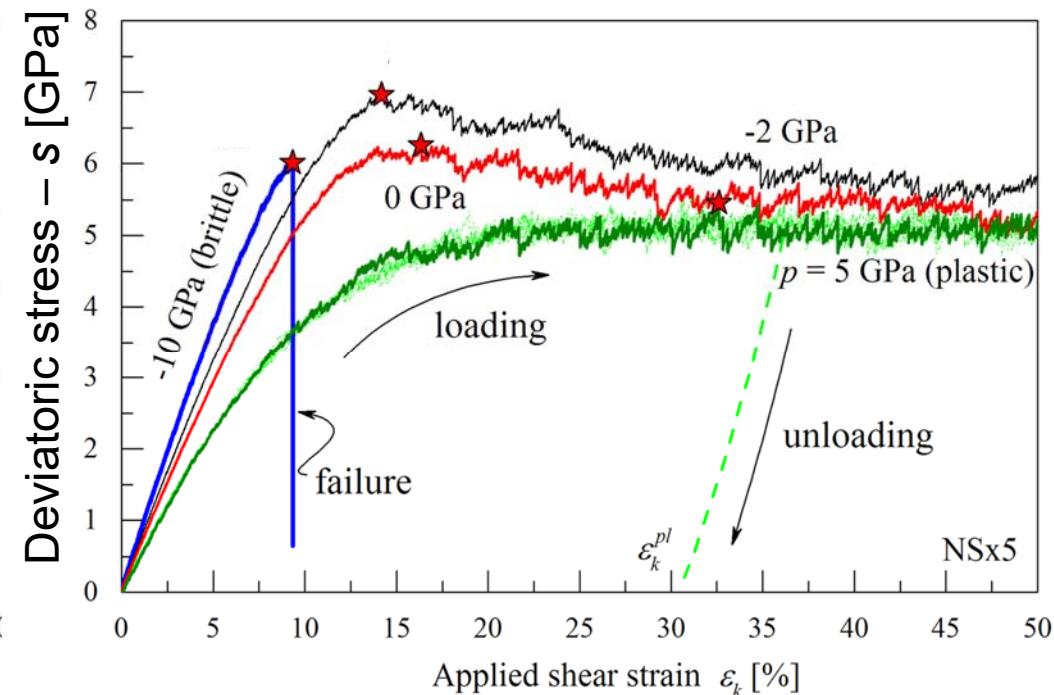
Atomistic response

Shear stress results

Composition



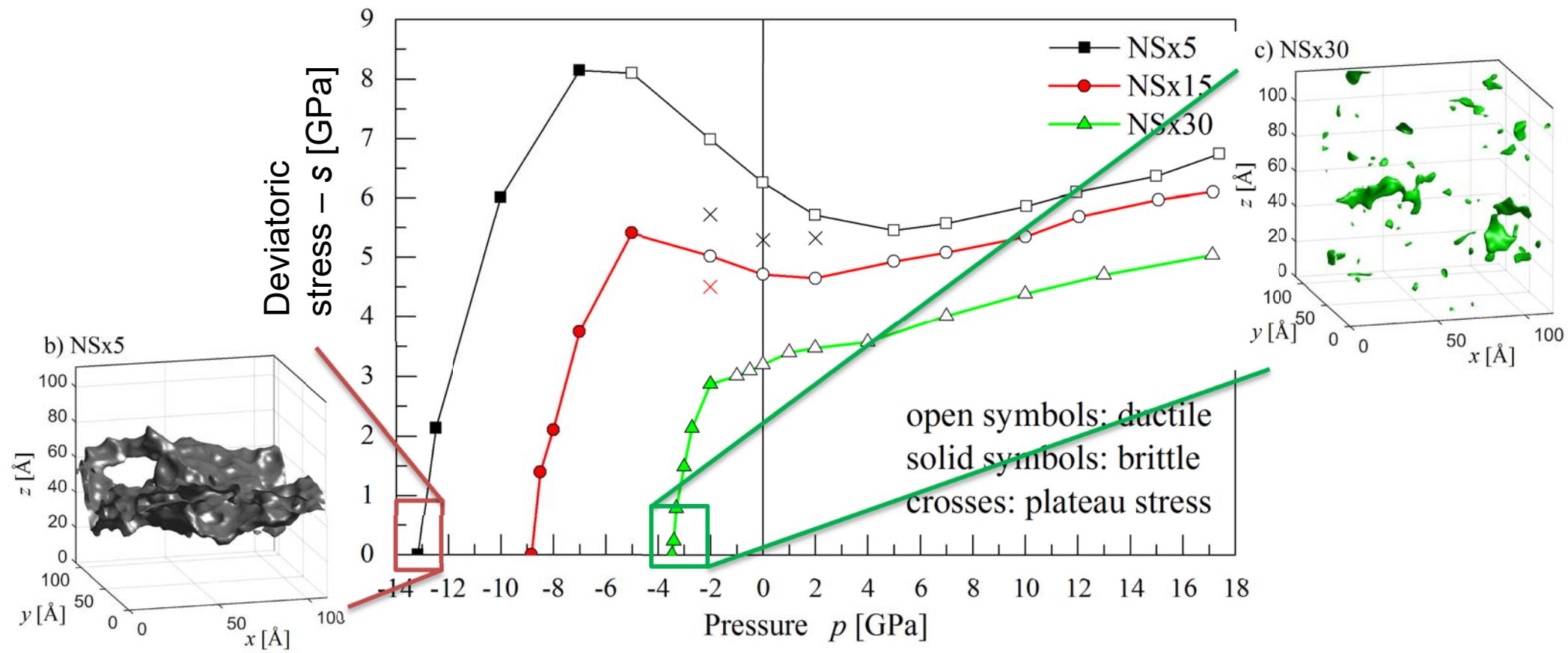
Pressure state



Atomistic response

Shear stress results

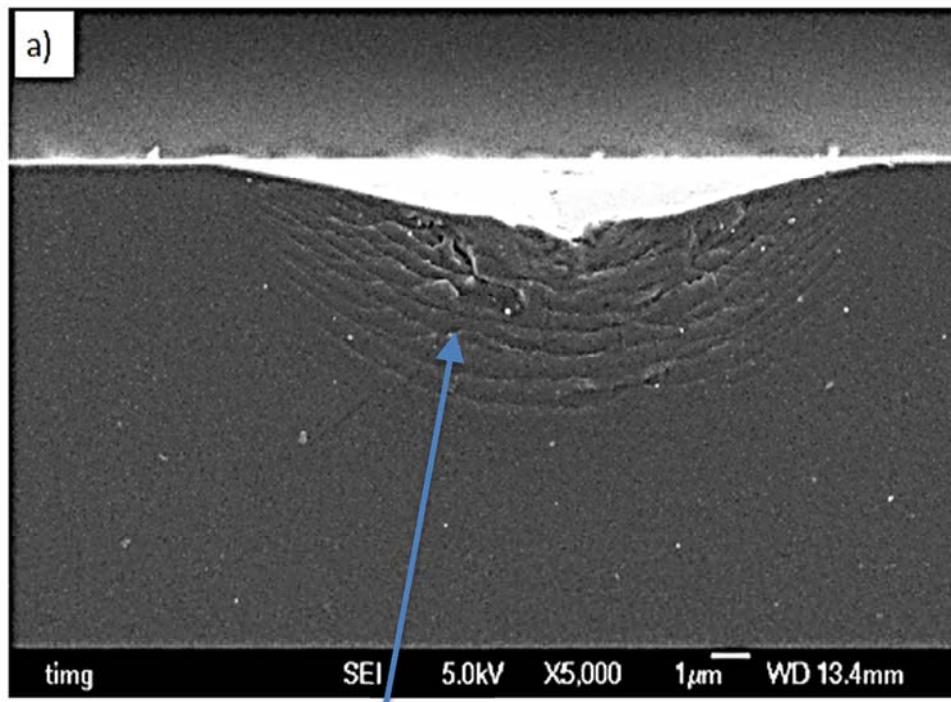
Composition



Atomistic response

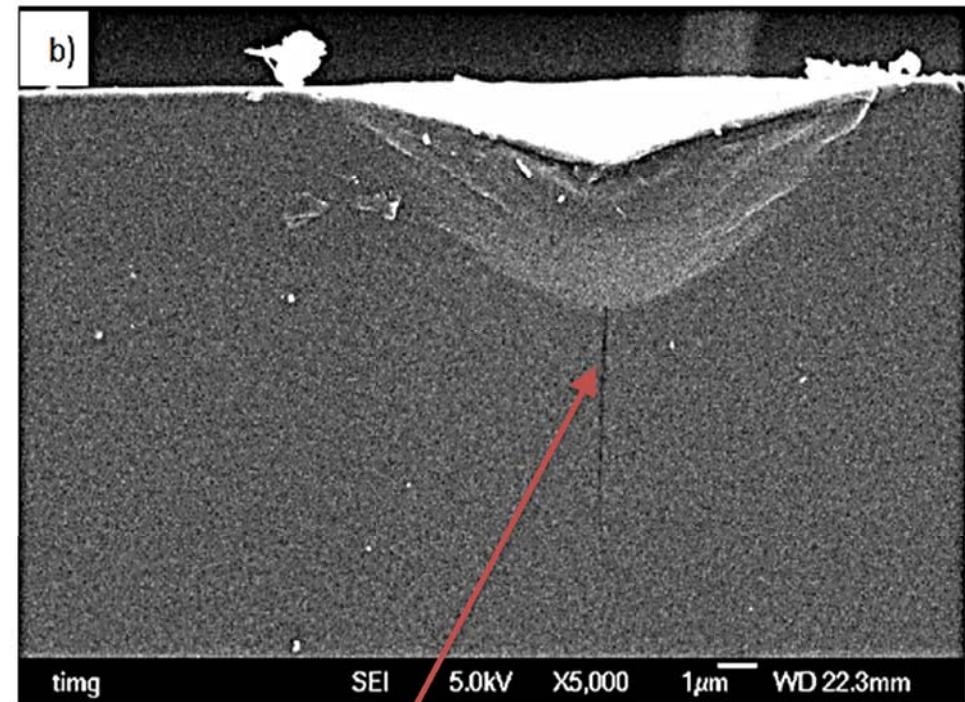
Brittle vs plastic?

Sodium silicate
ductile



ductile regime

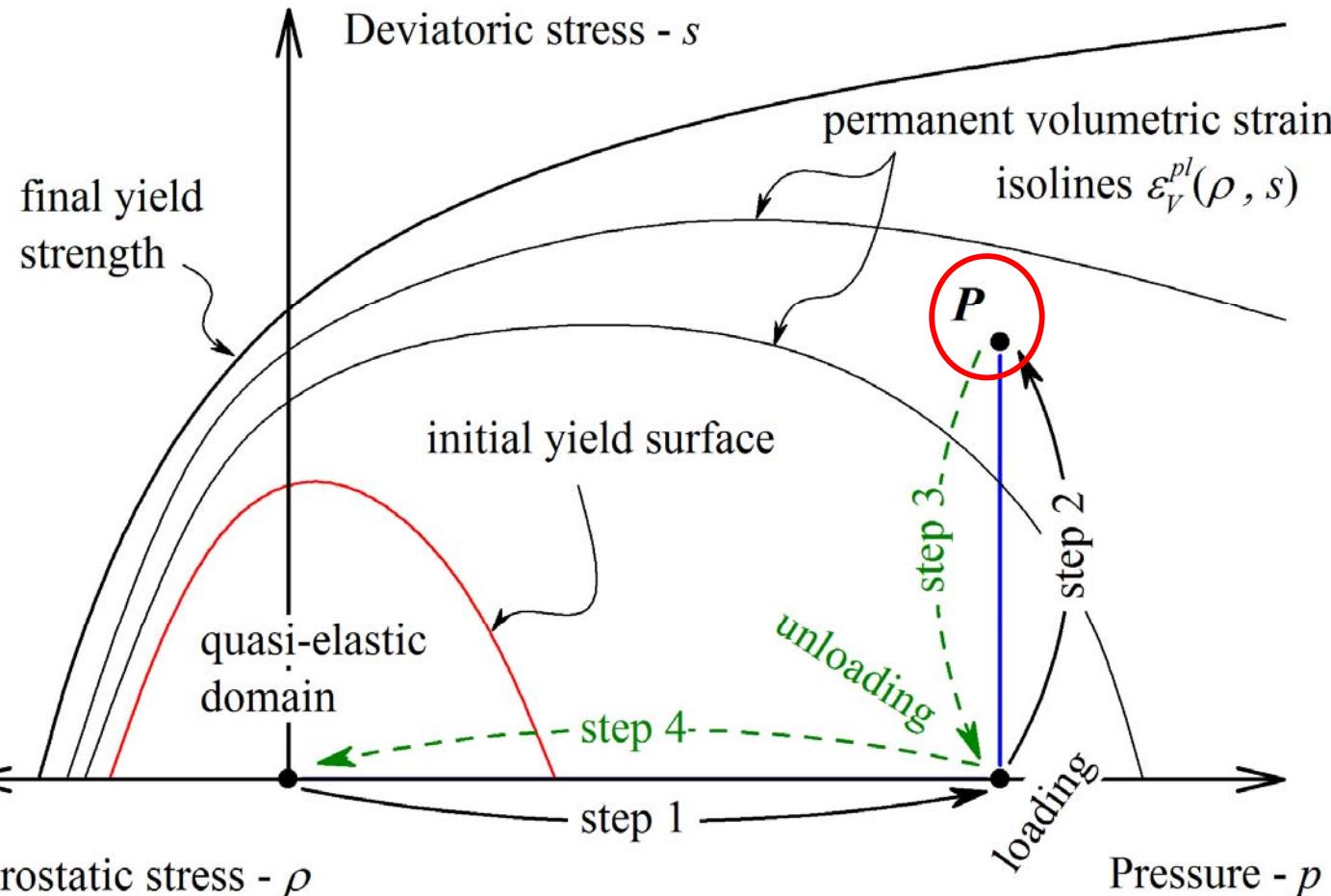
Silica
fragile



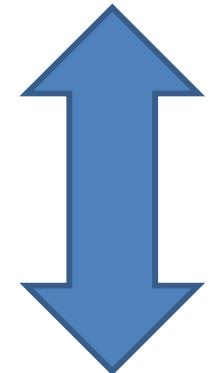
fragile crack

Material model development

MD/MS: Stress state \rightarrow plastic strain



- quasi-static def.
- constant pressure shear



- implicit
- hardening plastic model

FEM: Plastic strain \rightarrow Yield stress

Duality between MD/FEM

Atomistic response

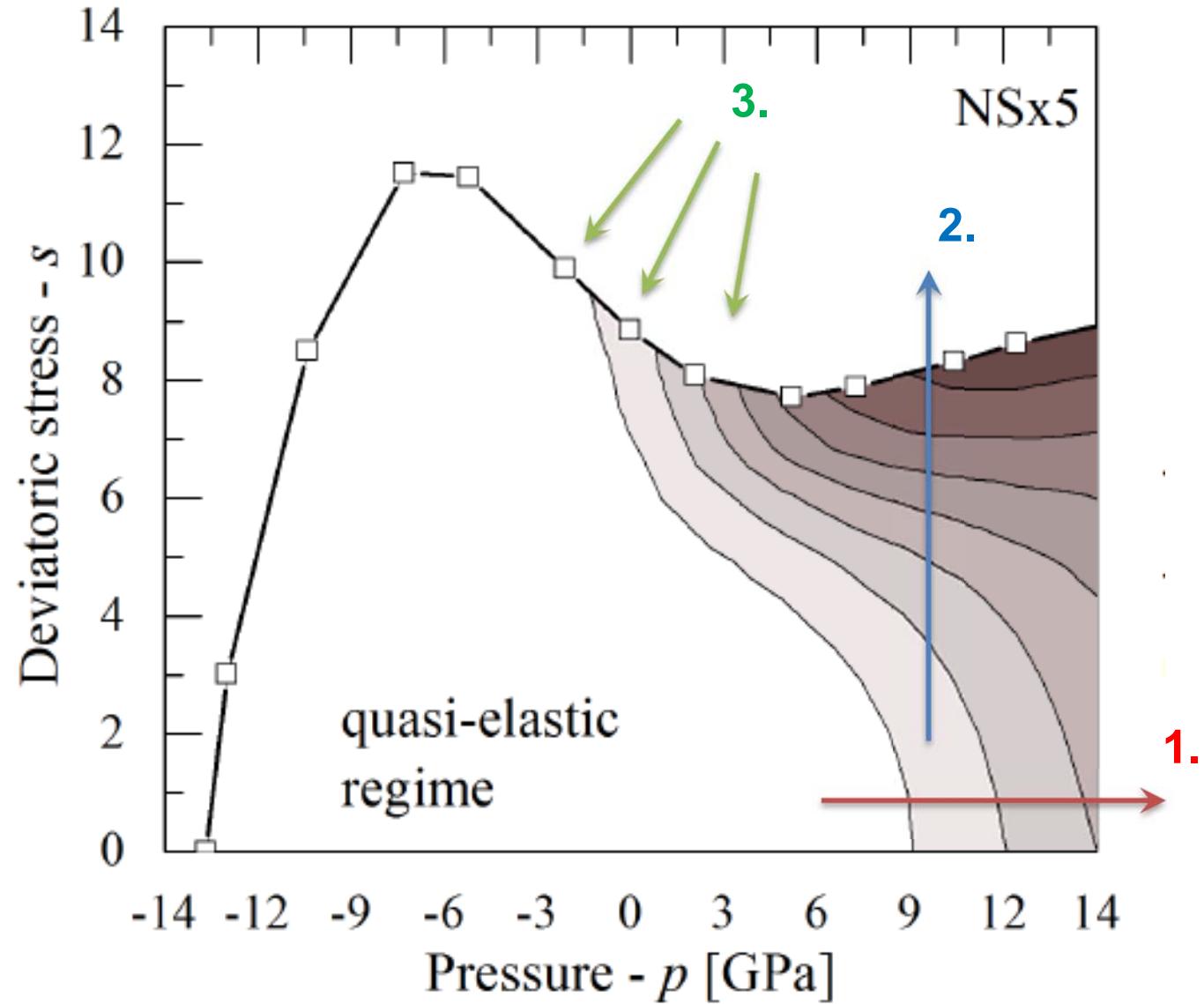
**Densification
(permanent
volume change)**

$$\varepsilon_V^{pl} = \varepsilon_z^{pl} + \varepsilon_y^{pl} + \varepsilon_z^{pl}$$

Hencky-logarithmic strain

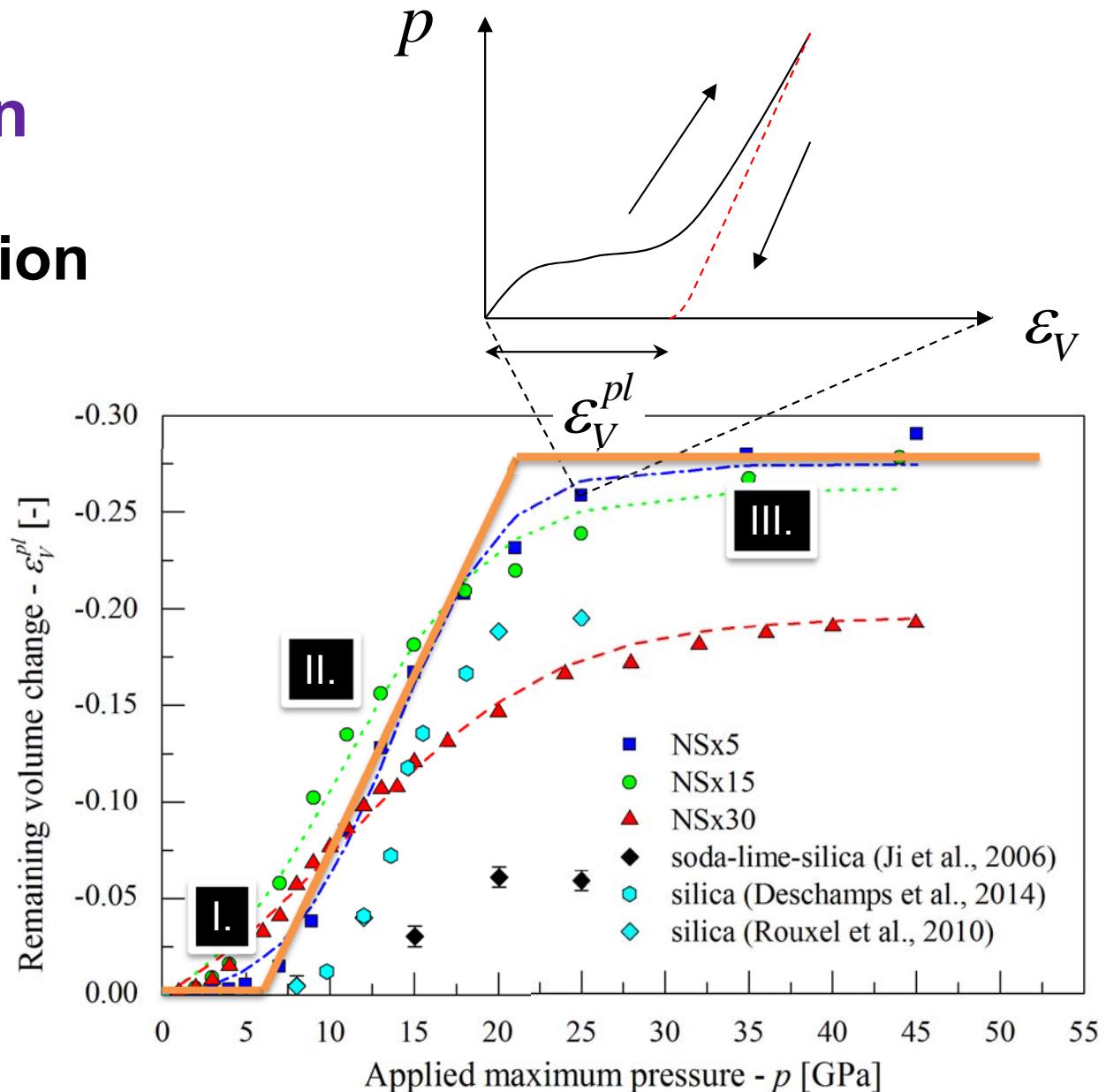


Unprocessed results



Densification

Hydrostatic compression



Hydrostatic plastic strain increases in a sigmoidal way

Densification

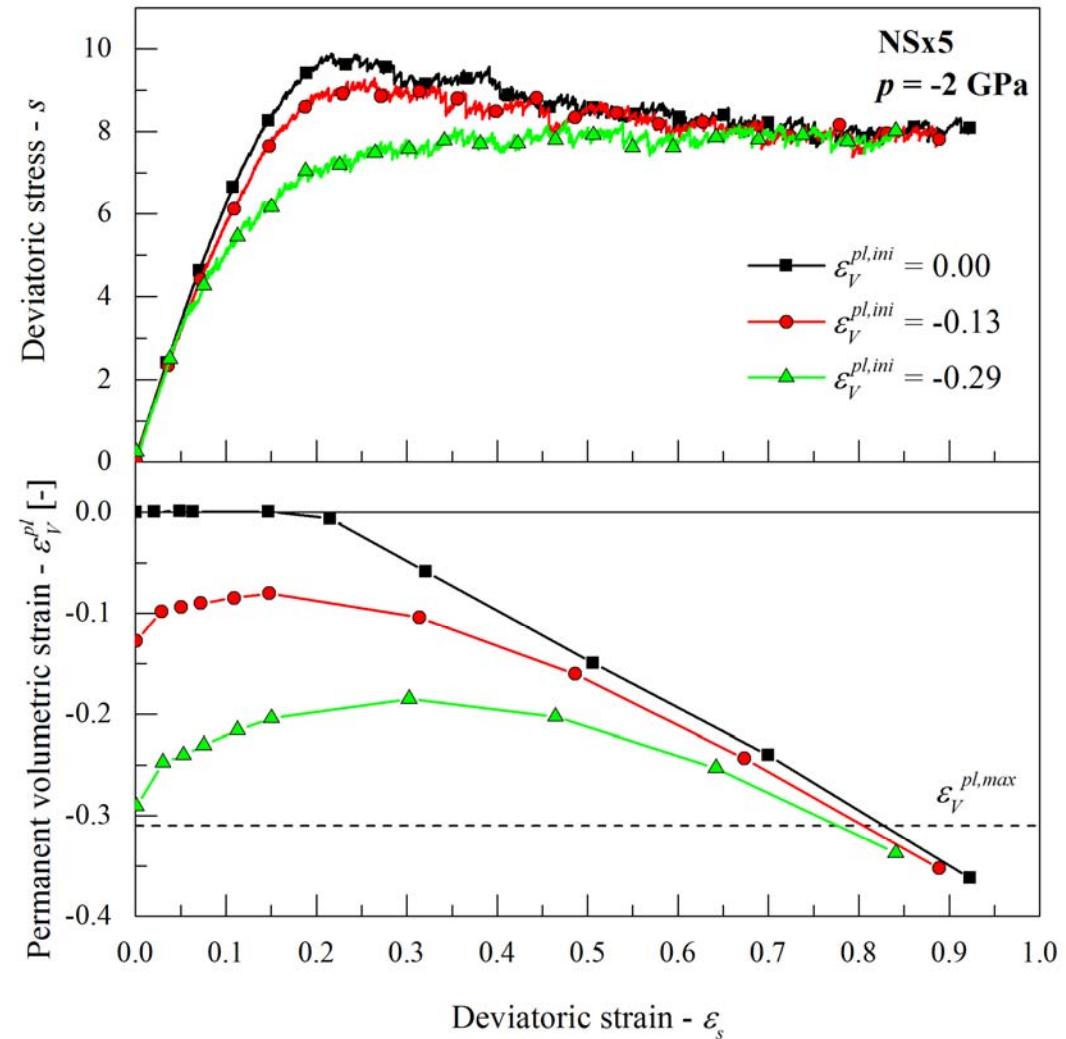
Shear at constant pressure

Deviatoric component

$$\varepsilon_V^{pl} = \varepsilon_V^{pl,0} + B s_\varepsilon^{pl}$$

↑

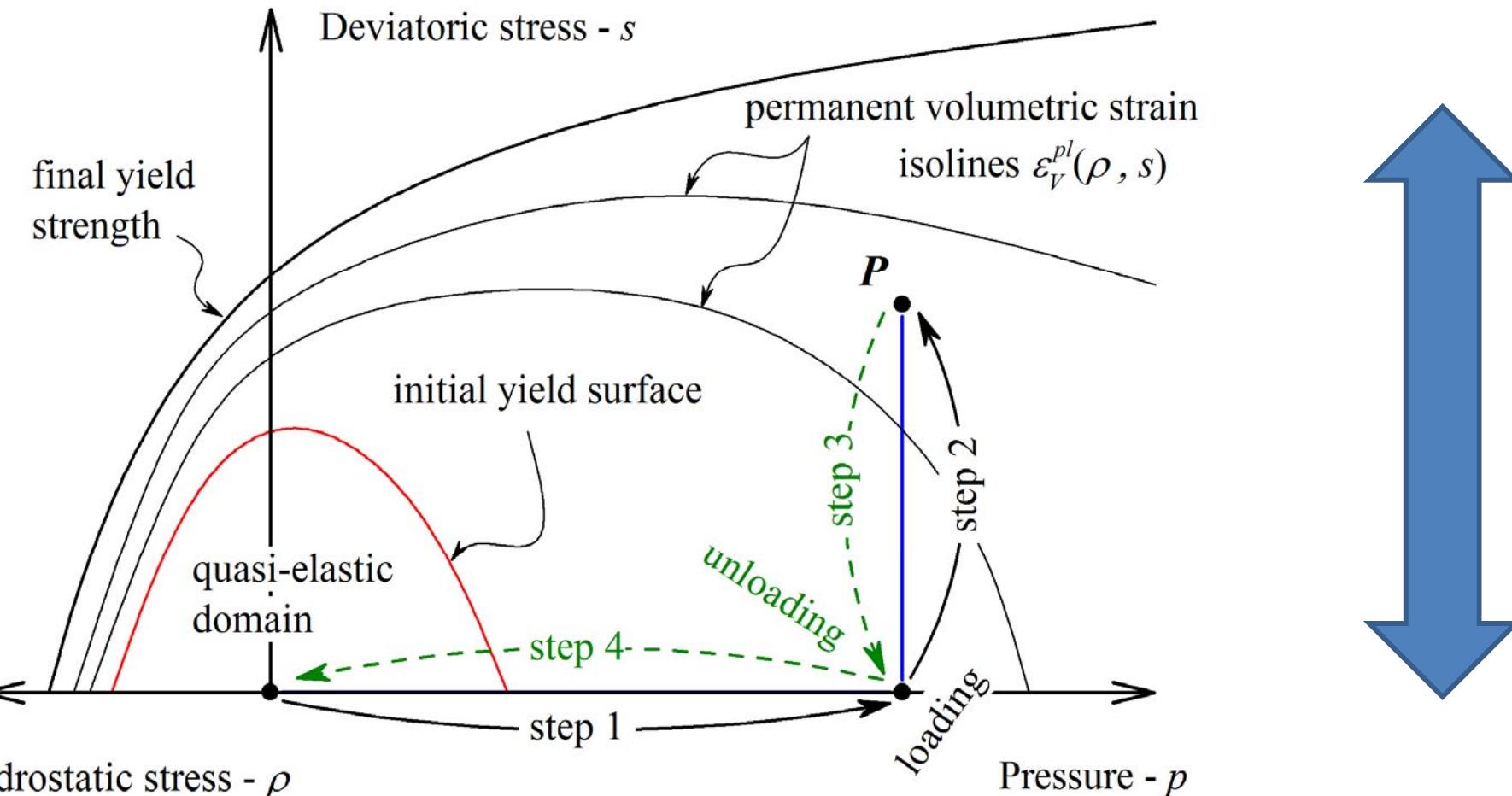
Damage variable **Real hydrostatic strain**



Densification upon shear at constant pressure

Atomistic response

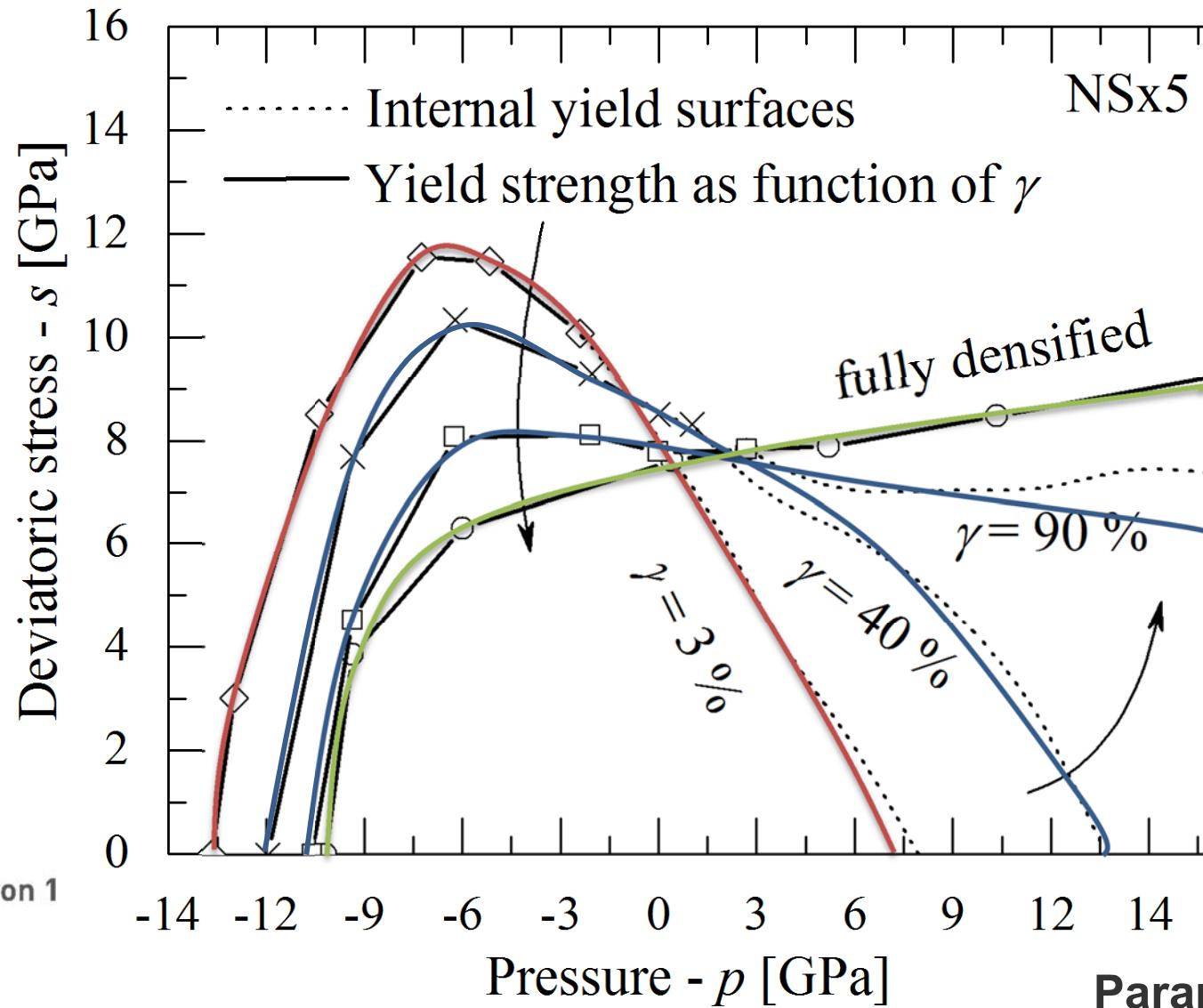
MD: Stress state → plastic strain



FEM: Plastic strain → Yield stress

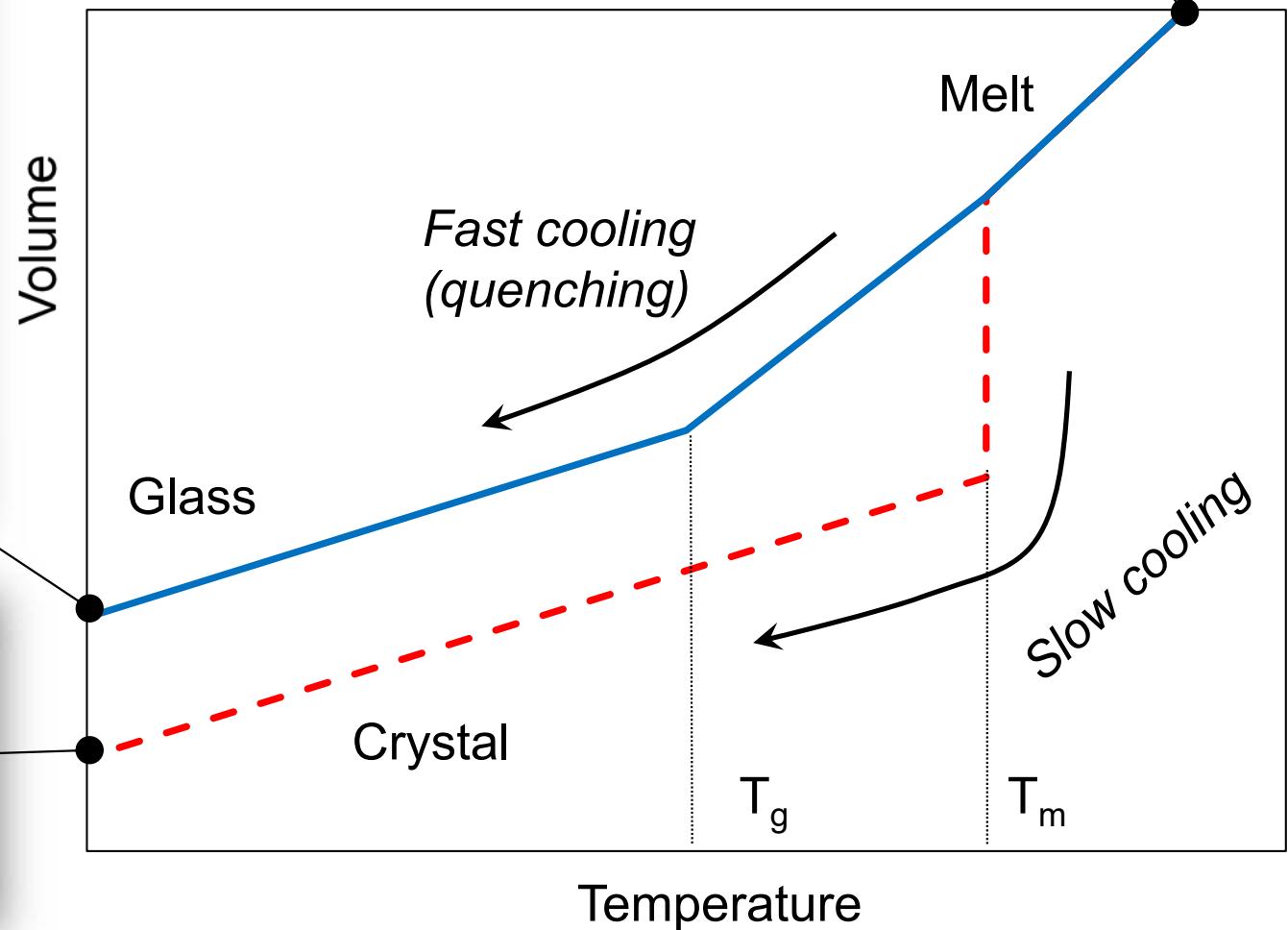
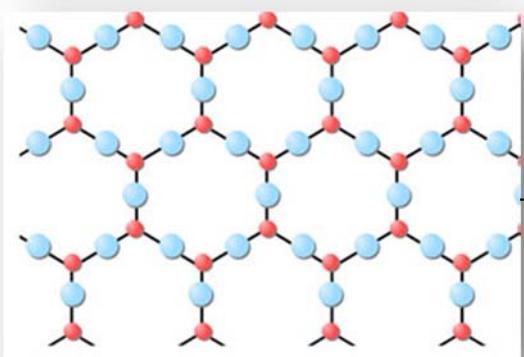
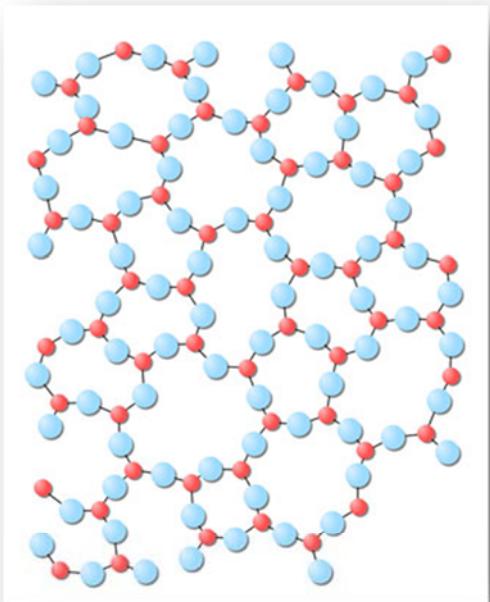
Pre-densification

Atomistic response



What is glass?

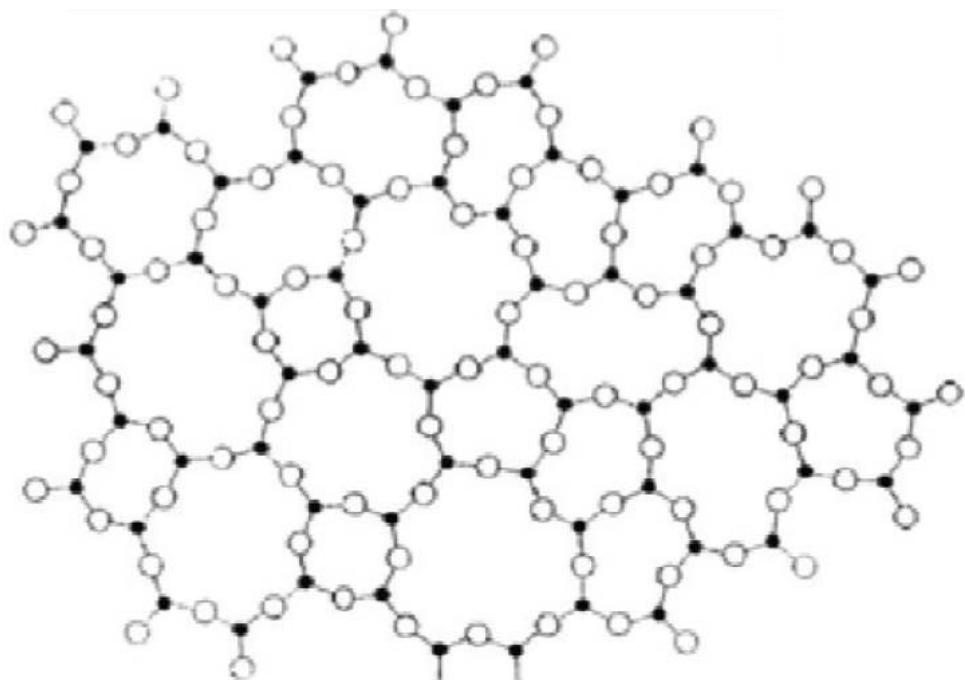
Amorphous silica



What is glass?

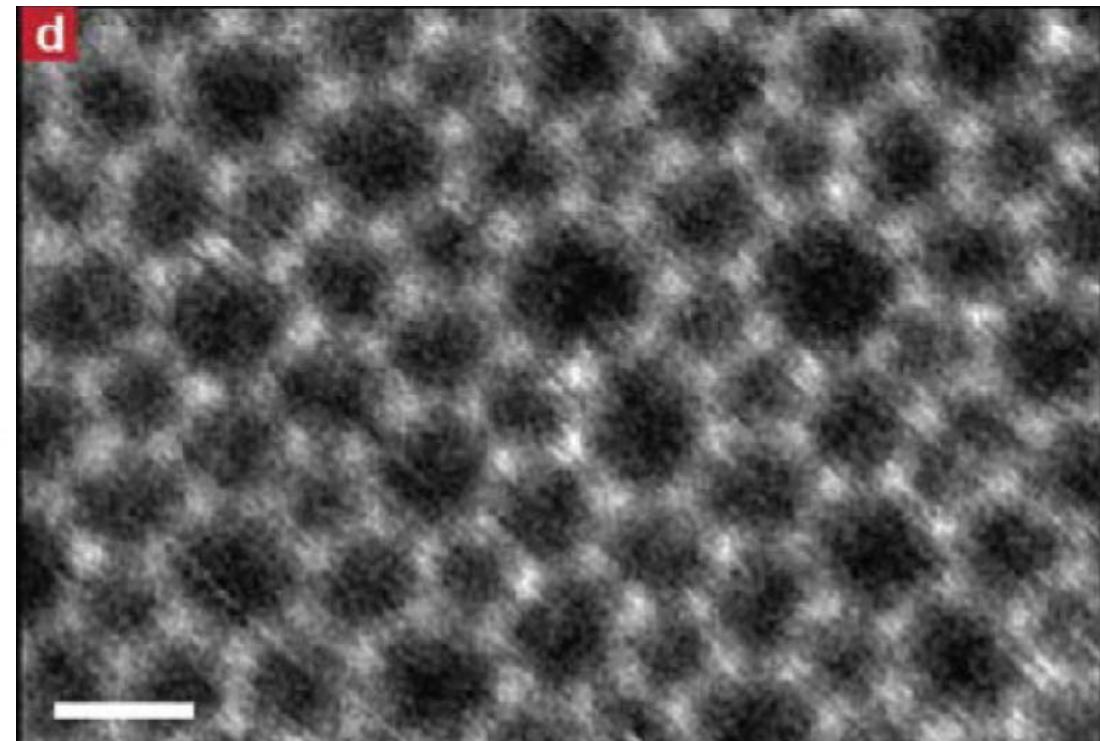
Amorphous silica

Zachariasen's original concept (1932)



Open atomic structure

Atomic-resolution electron spectroscopy

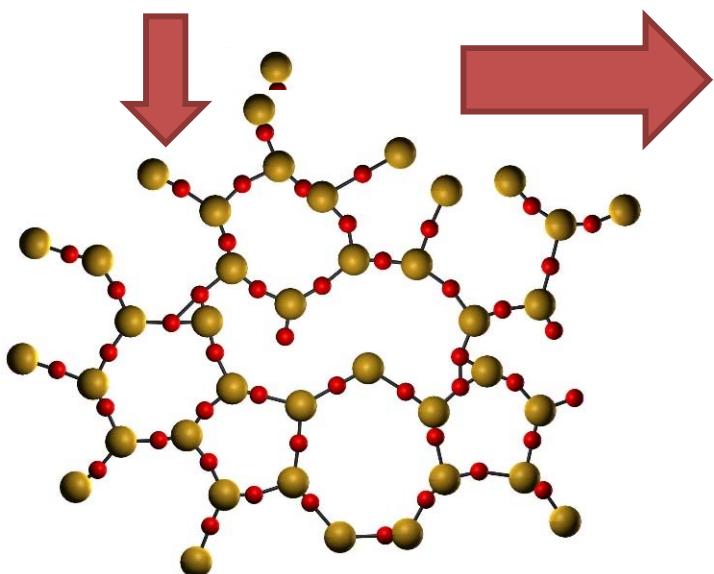


P. Y. Huang et al., NL, 2012.

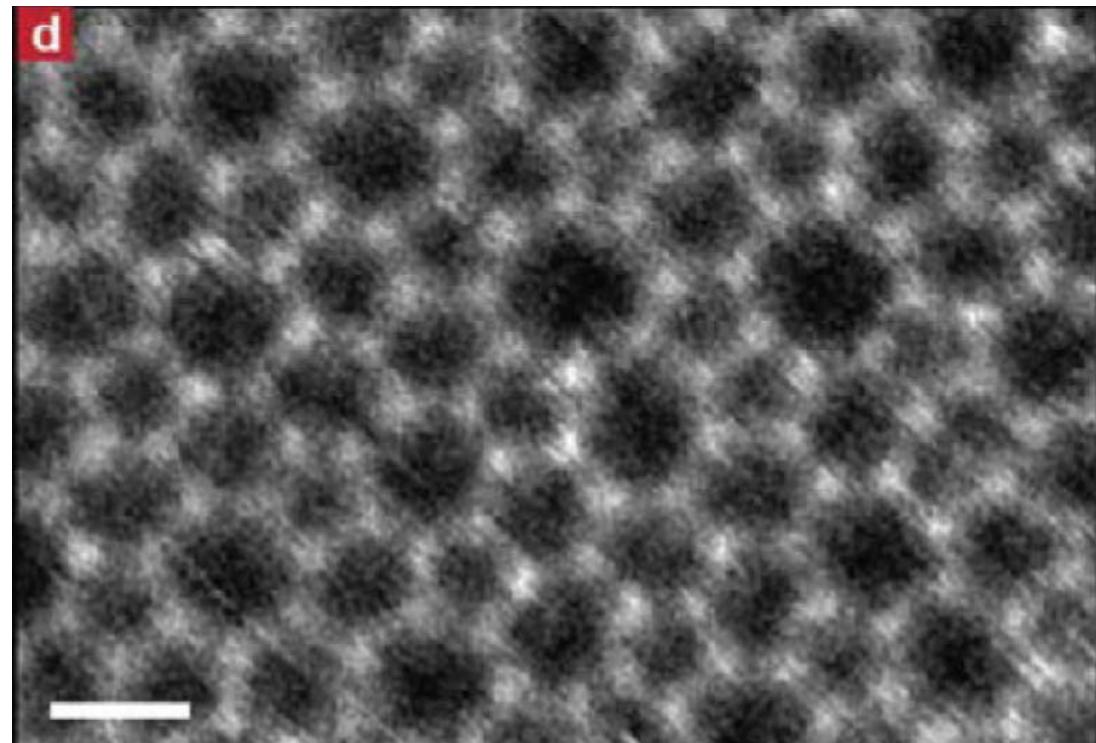
What is glass?

Amorphous silica

Shear transformation zone
Plastic event



Atomic-resolution electron
spectroscopy



Open atomic structure

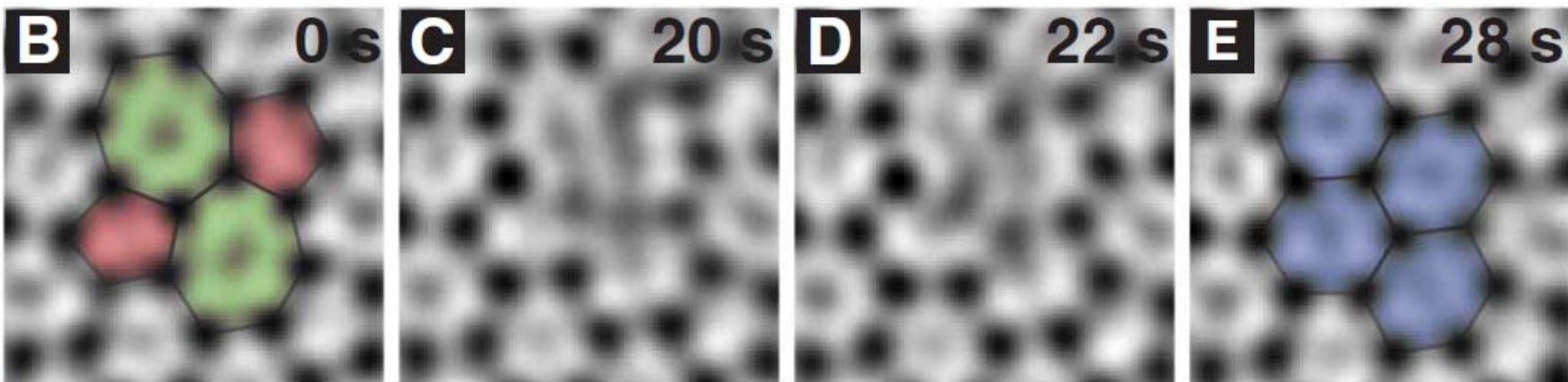
P. Y. Huang et al., NL, 2012.

What is glass?

Amorphous silica

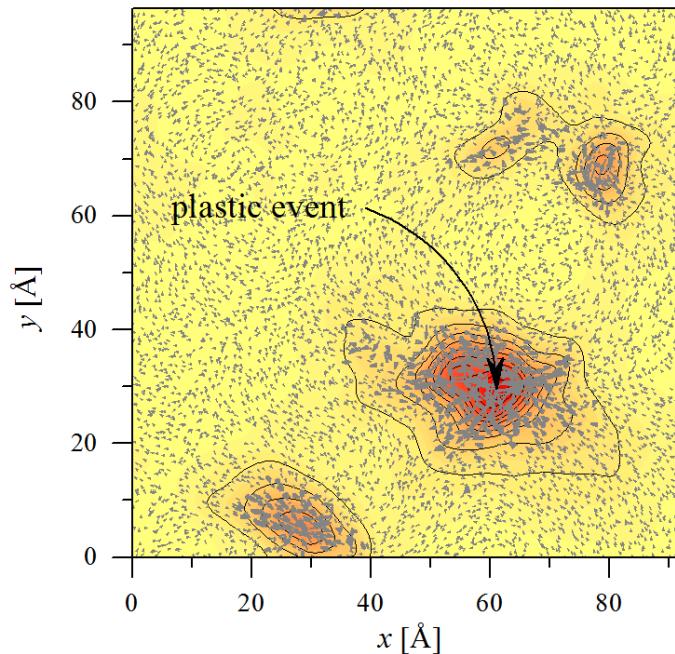
Shear transformation zone
Plastic event

Atomic-resolution electron
spectroscopy



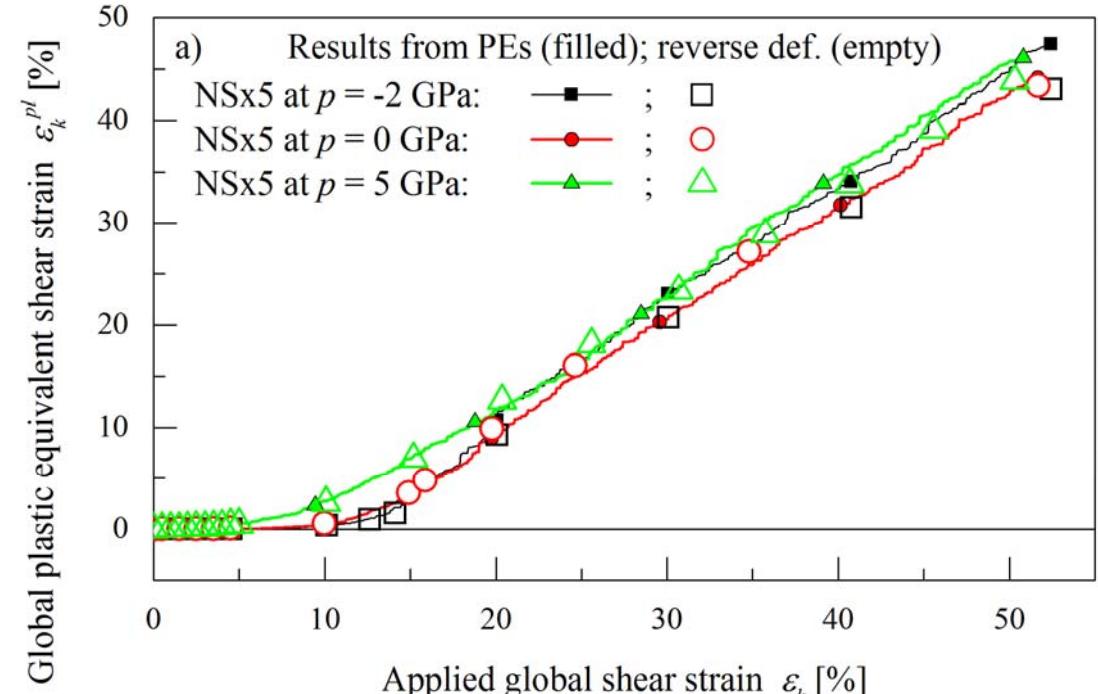
P. Y. Huang et al., Science, 2013.

Atomistic response



$$d\underline{u}_{na} = d\underline{u} - d\underline{\varepsilon} \cdot \underline{r}_0$$

Compression induces initial defects in the atomic structure which results in a quicker yielding

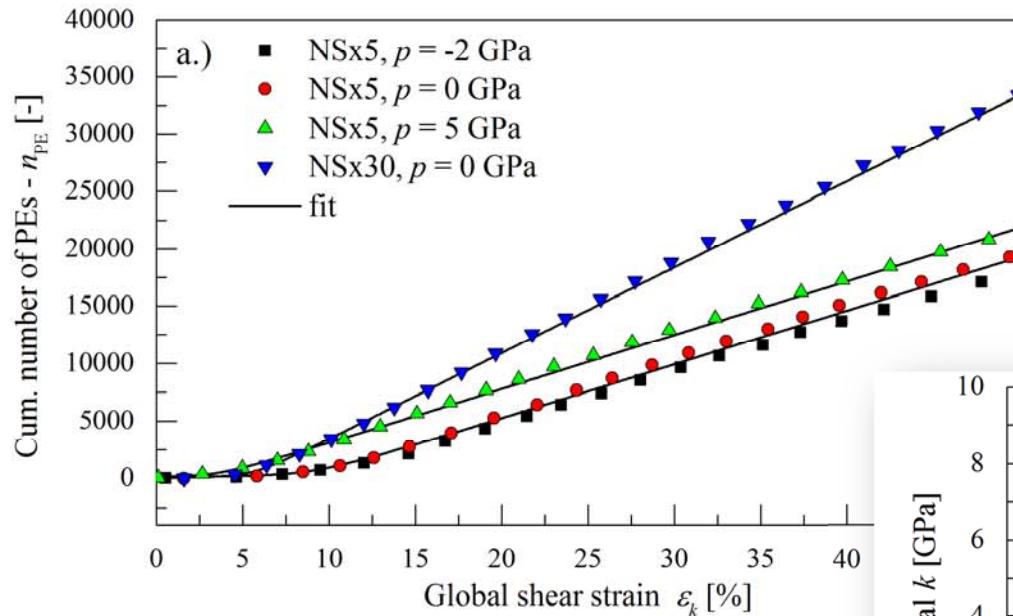


Plastic strain

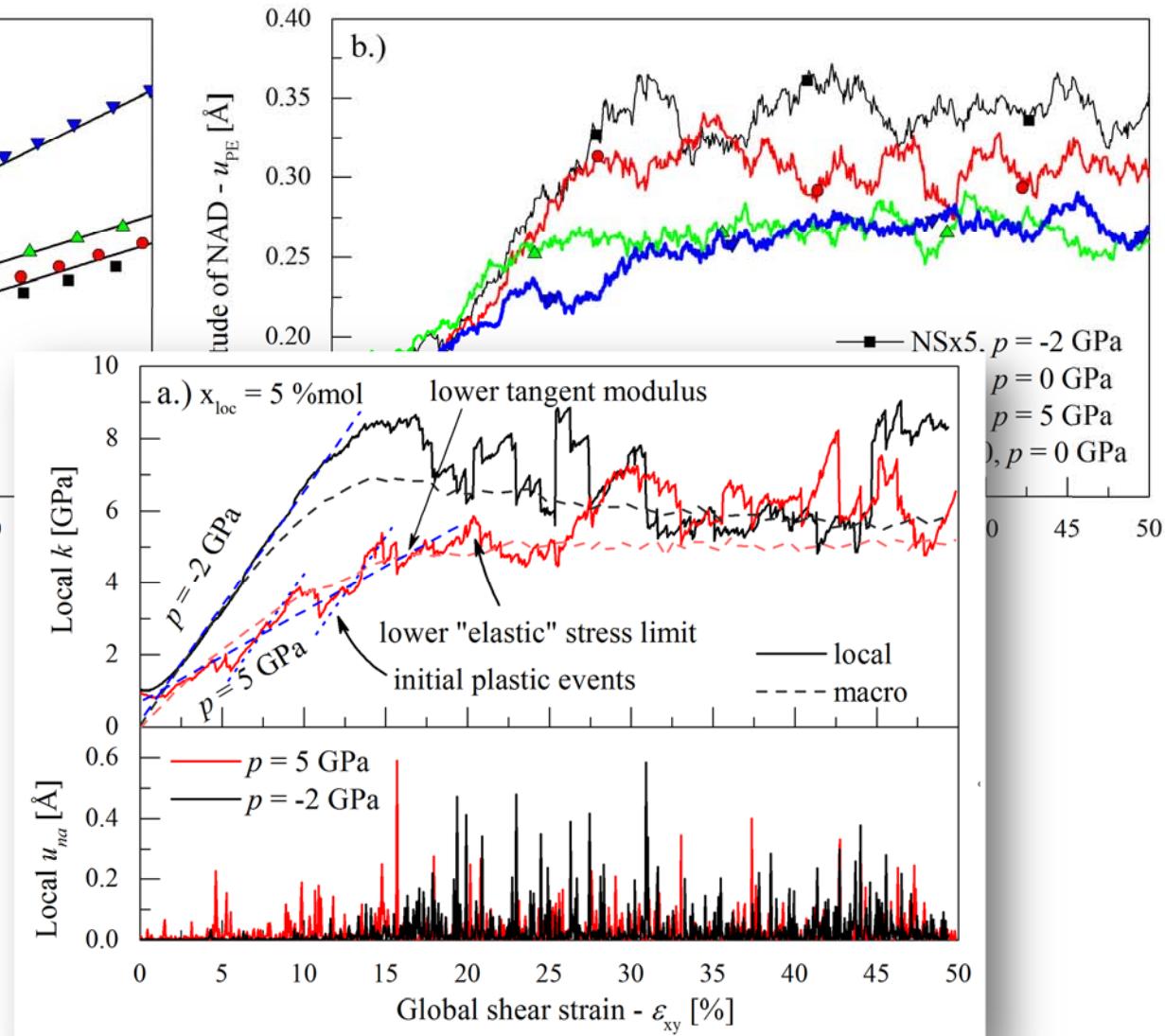
$$\|\underline{\varepsilon}\|^{pl} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{V^i}{V} \underline{\varepsilon}_{PE,i}^{PE,i}$$

Atomistic response

Number of plastic events



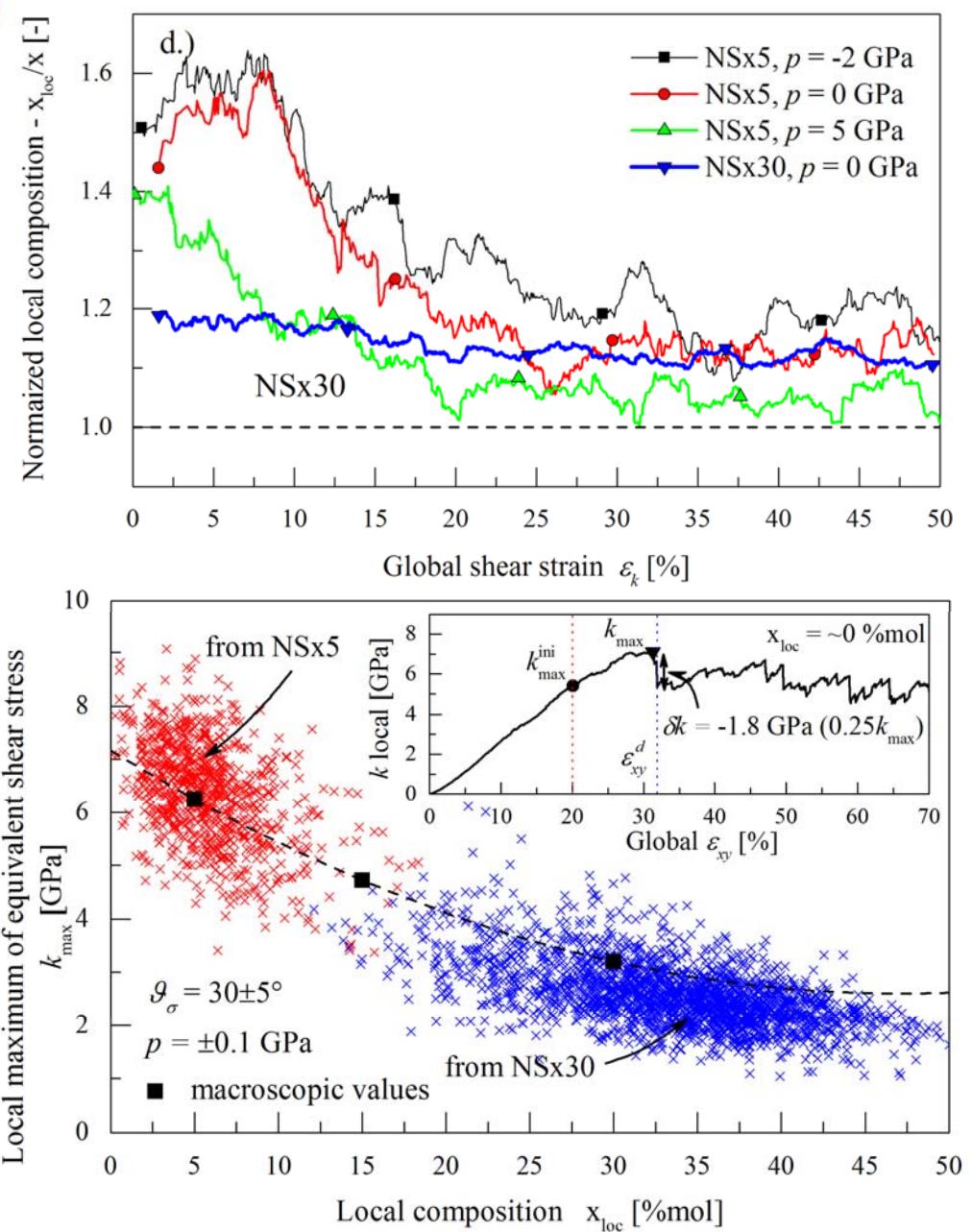
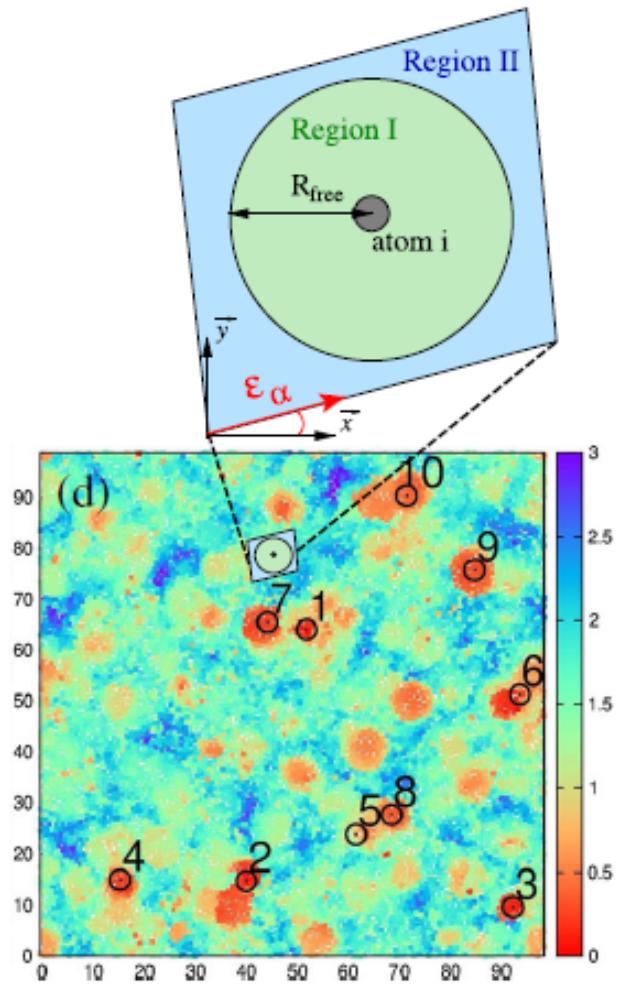
Amplitude of plastic event



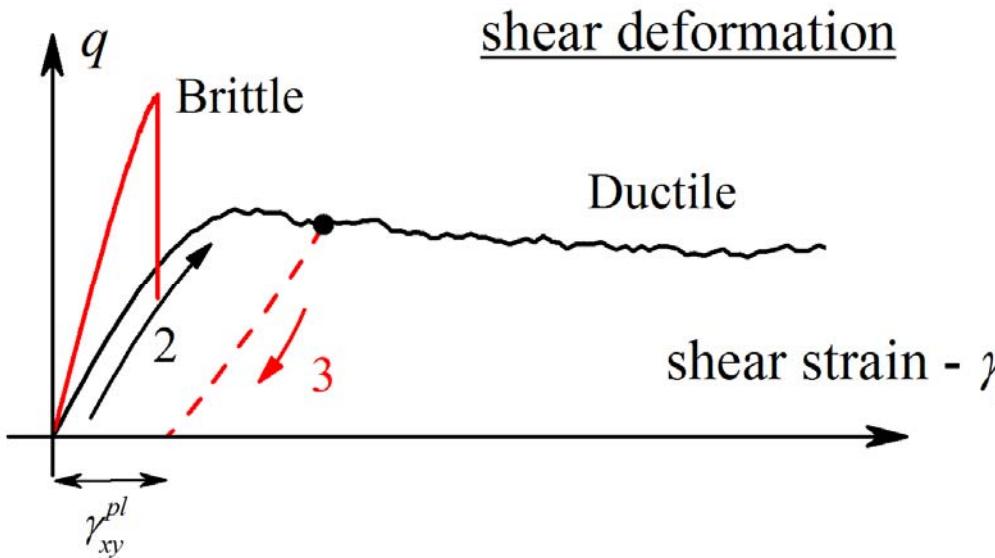
Atomistic response

Local strength vs local composition

S. Patinet et al., PRL, 2016.



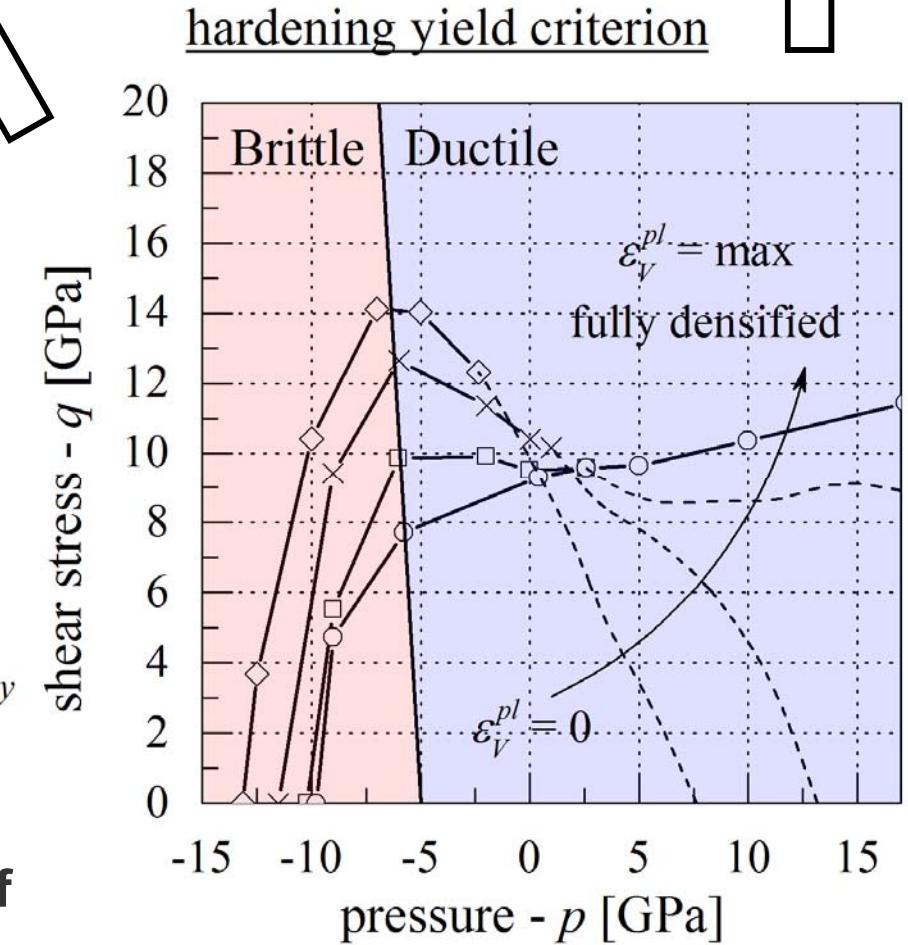
Atomistic response



Different continuum treatment of brittle and ductile response

Phase-field

Plastic material model

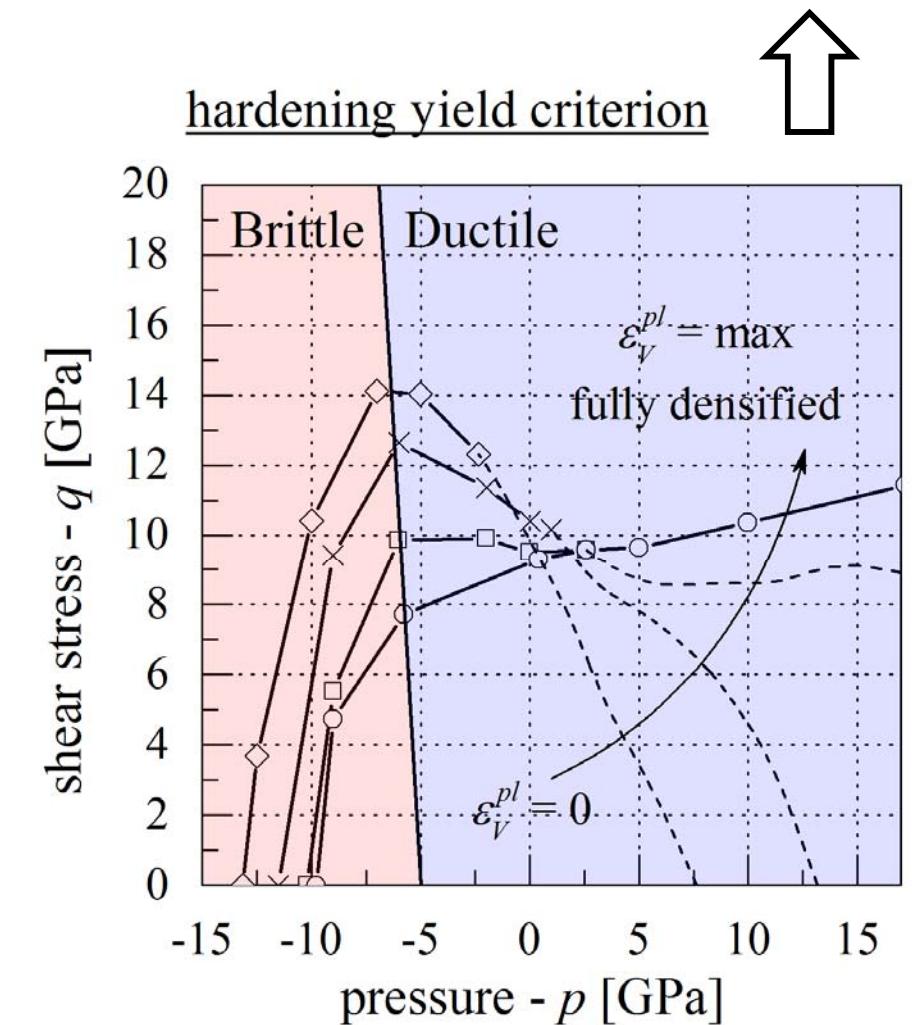


Atomistic response

Calibration is necessary

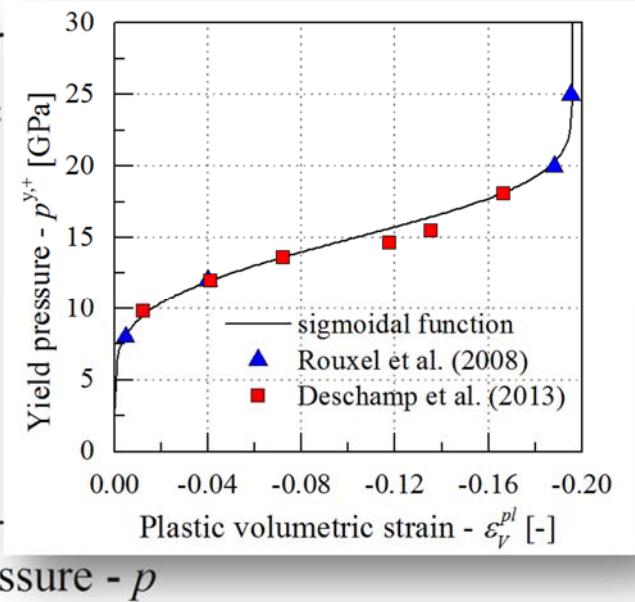
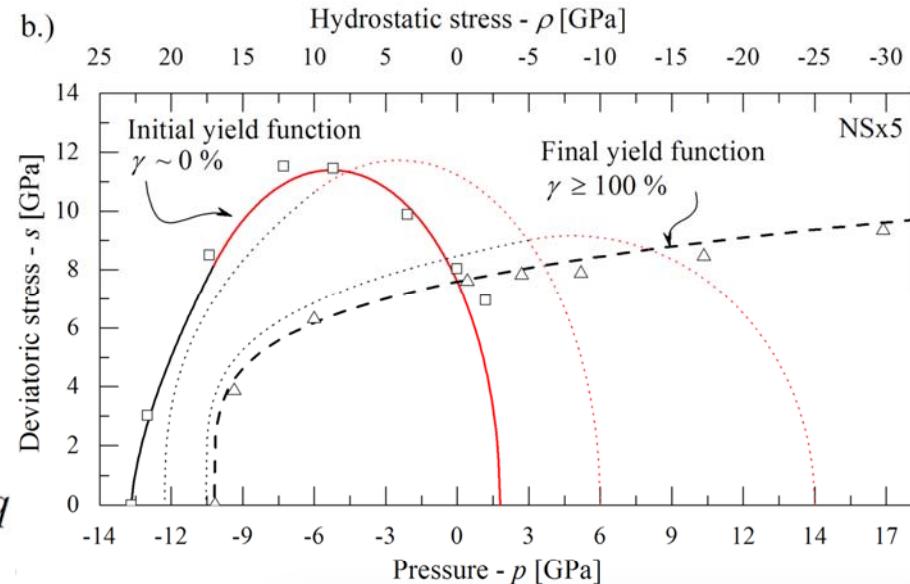
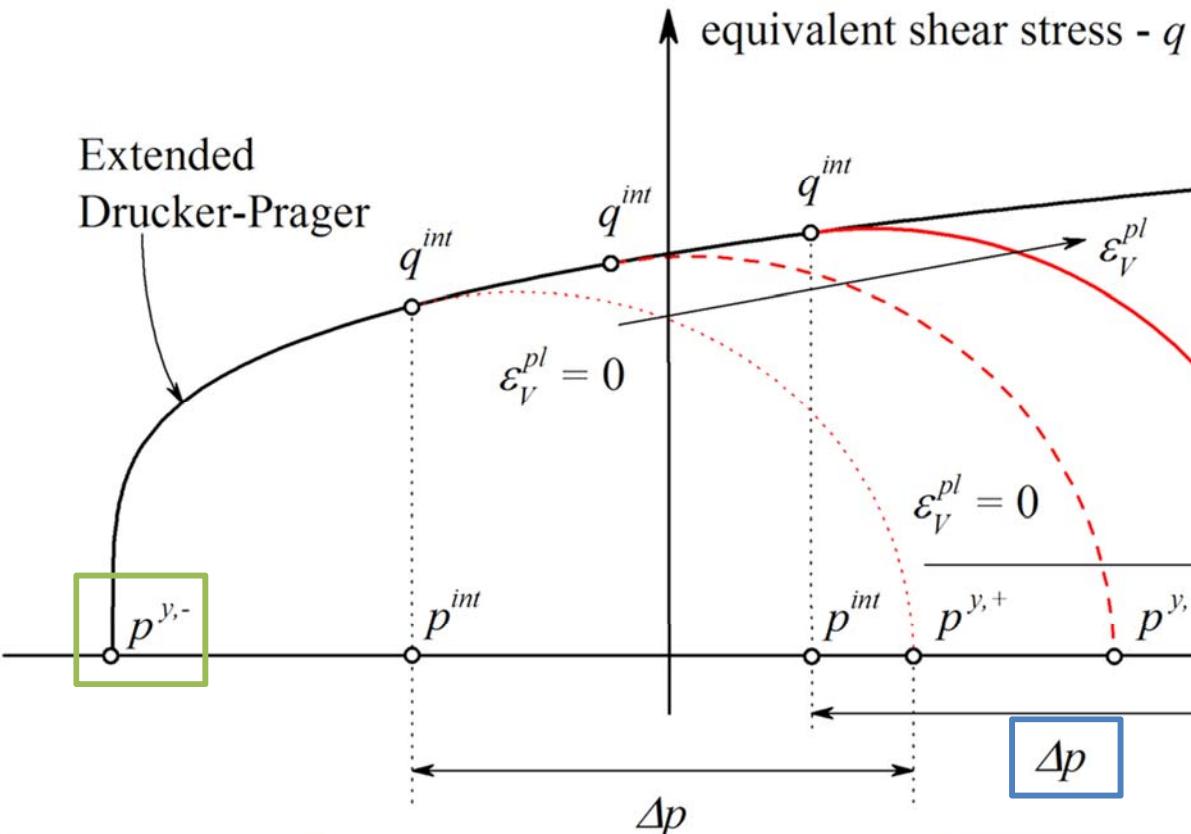
1. **Real temperatures**
2. **Real time**
3. **Surface effects**

Plastic material
model

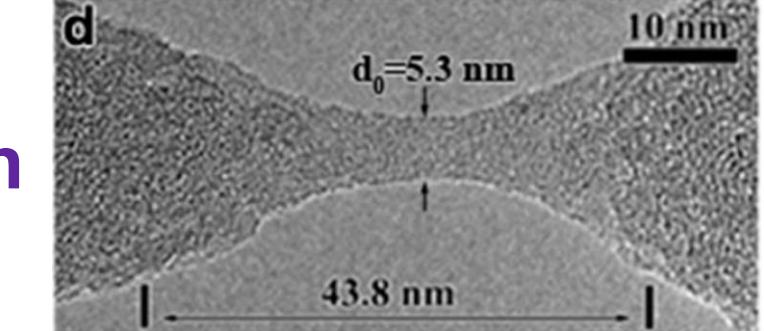
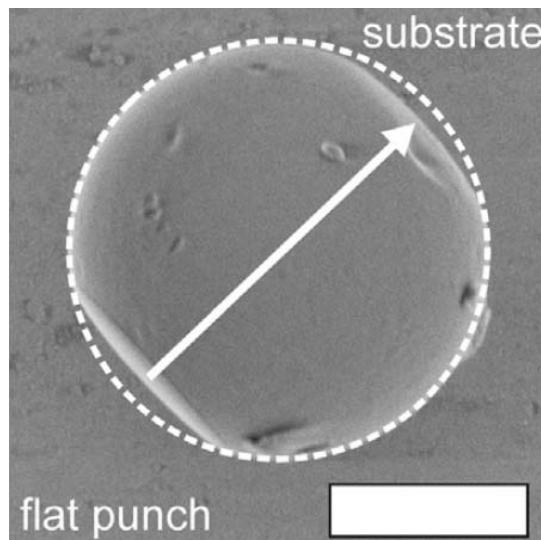
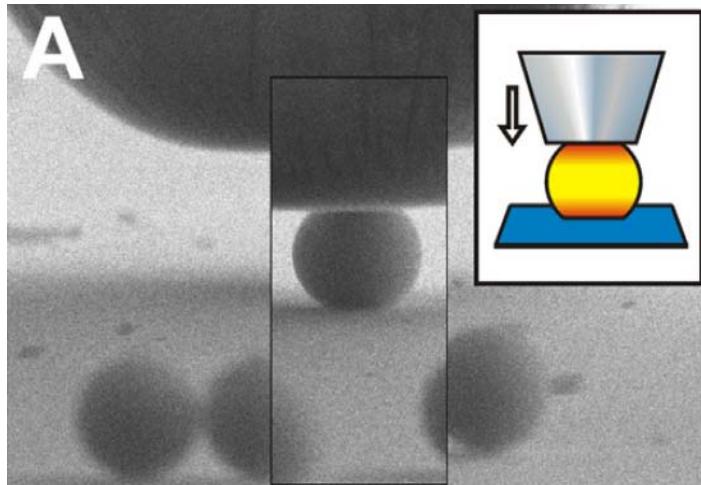


Yield criteria

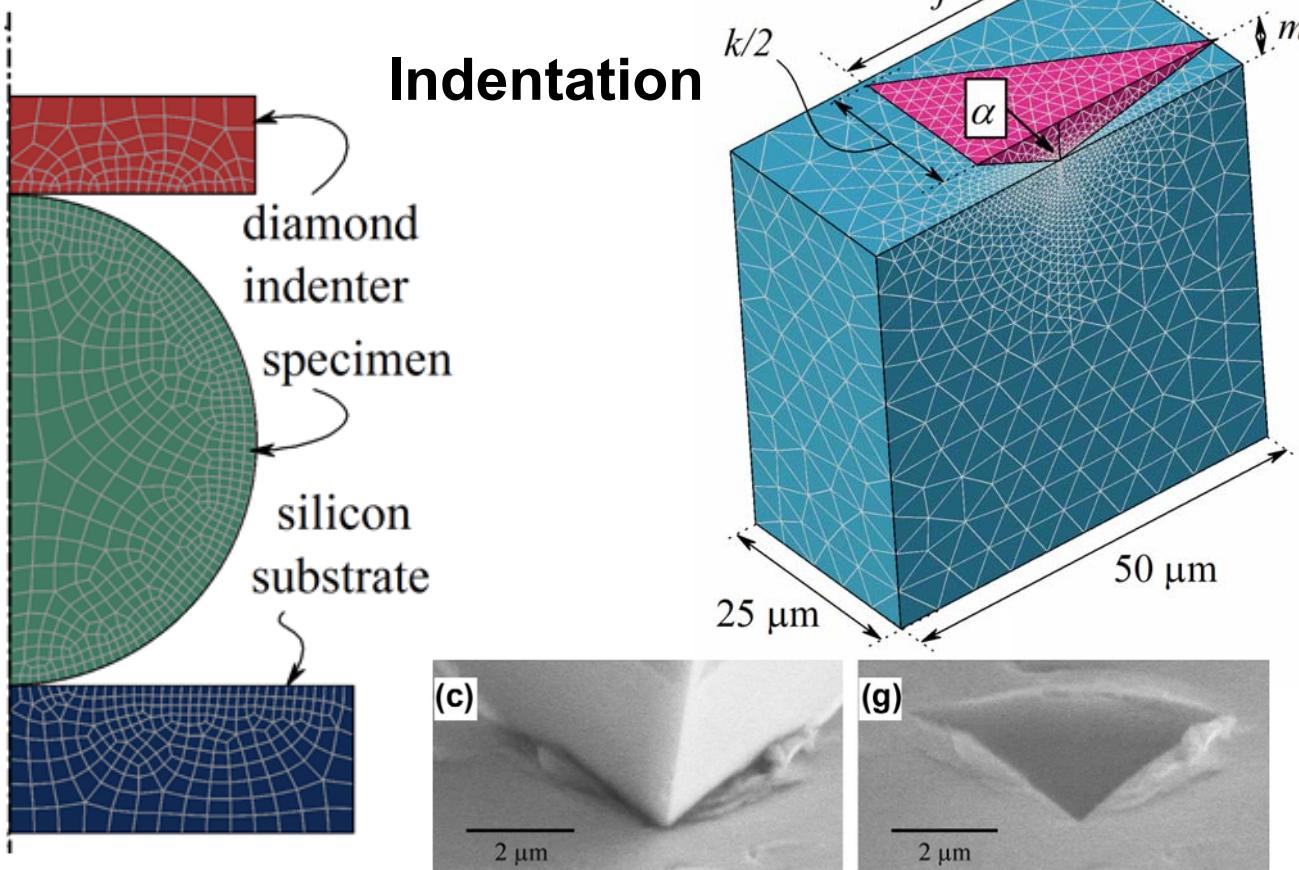
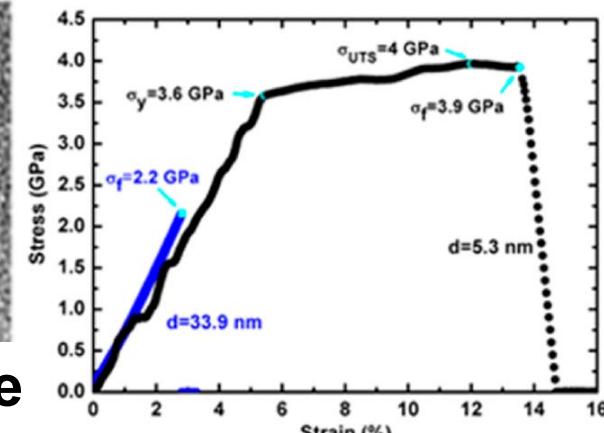
$$F = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{q}{c} \right)^b + \frac{p^{y,-} - p}{a} = 0 & \text{if } p^{\text{int}}(\varepsilon_V^{\text{pl}}) \geq p \\ \left(\frac{p - h(\varepsilon_V^{\text{pl}})}{d(\varepsilon_V^{\text{pl}})} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{q}{e(\varepsilon_V^{\text{pl}})} \right)^2 - 1 = 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$



Calibration



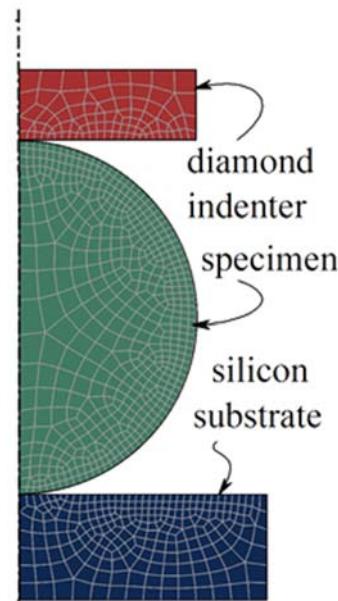
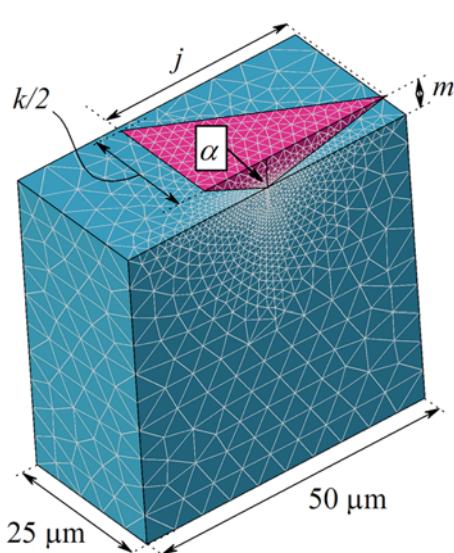
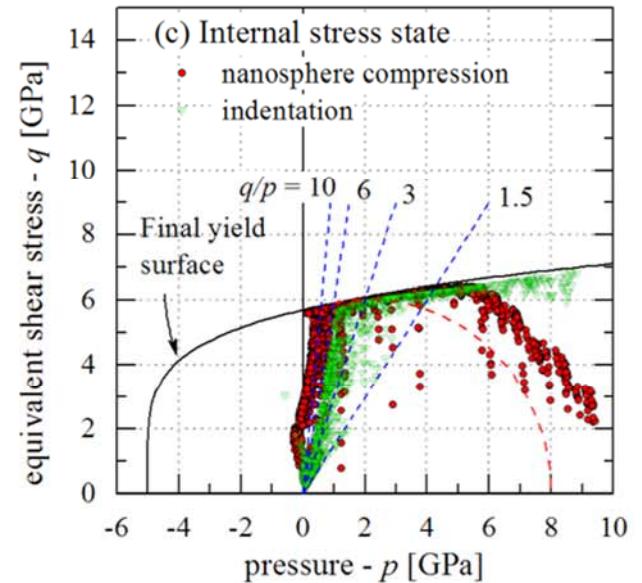
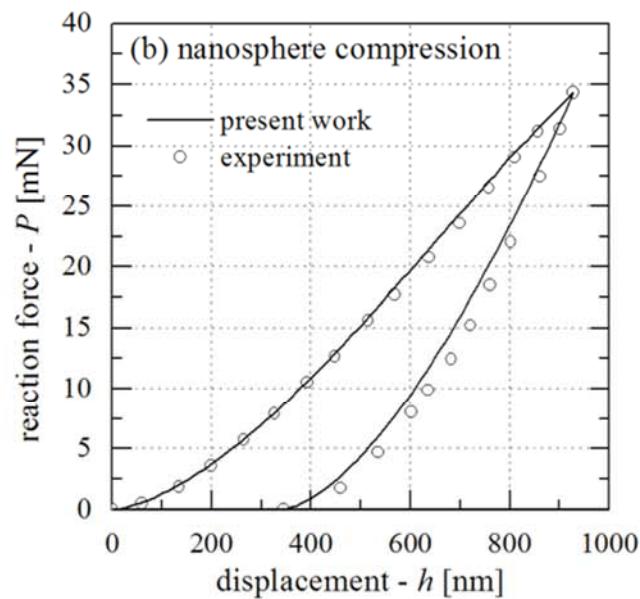
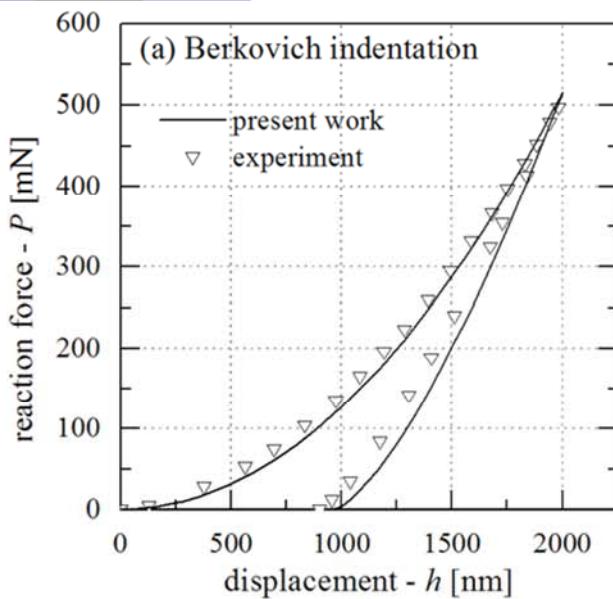
Nano-wire
Micro-sphere



S. Romeis et al., SM, 2015.

H. Nili et al., PMS, 2013.

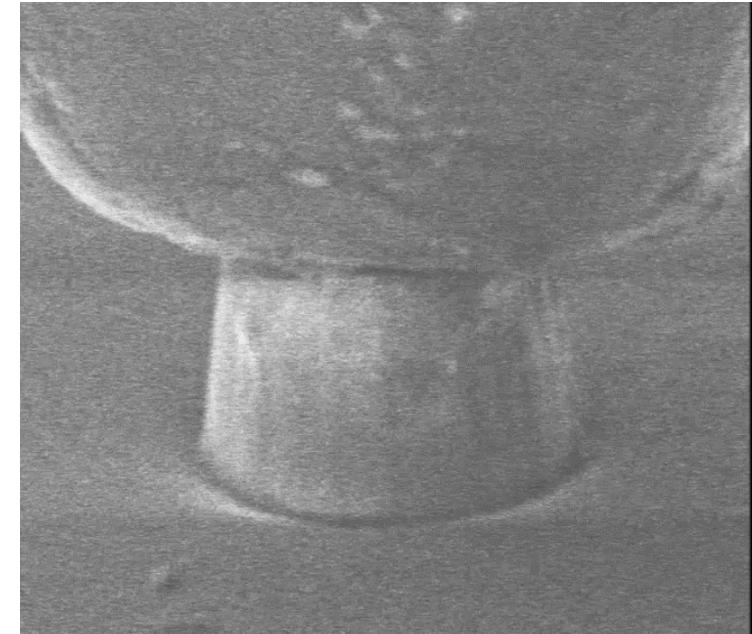
Calibration



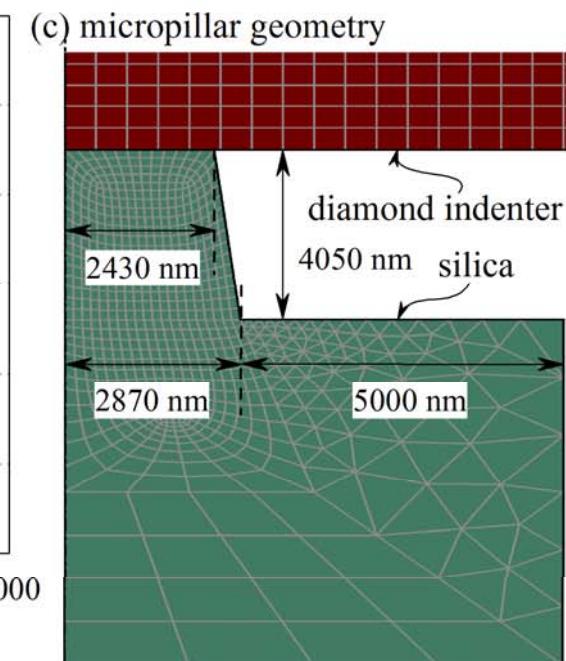
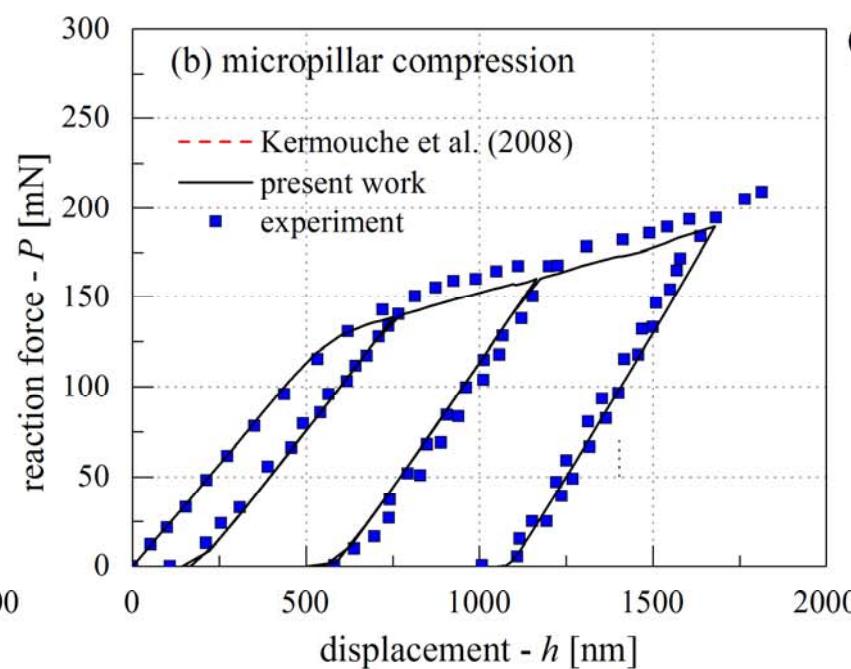
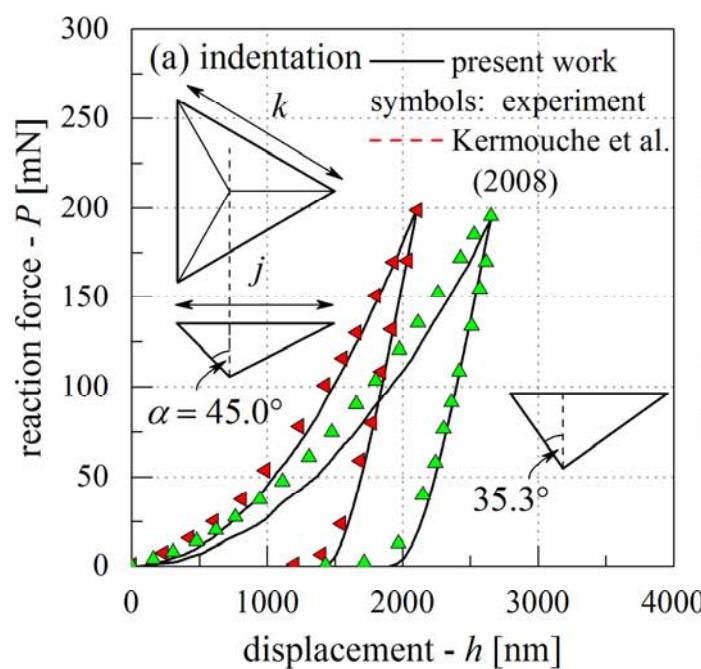
Verification



Room temperature
Real life loading rate
Micrometer size

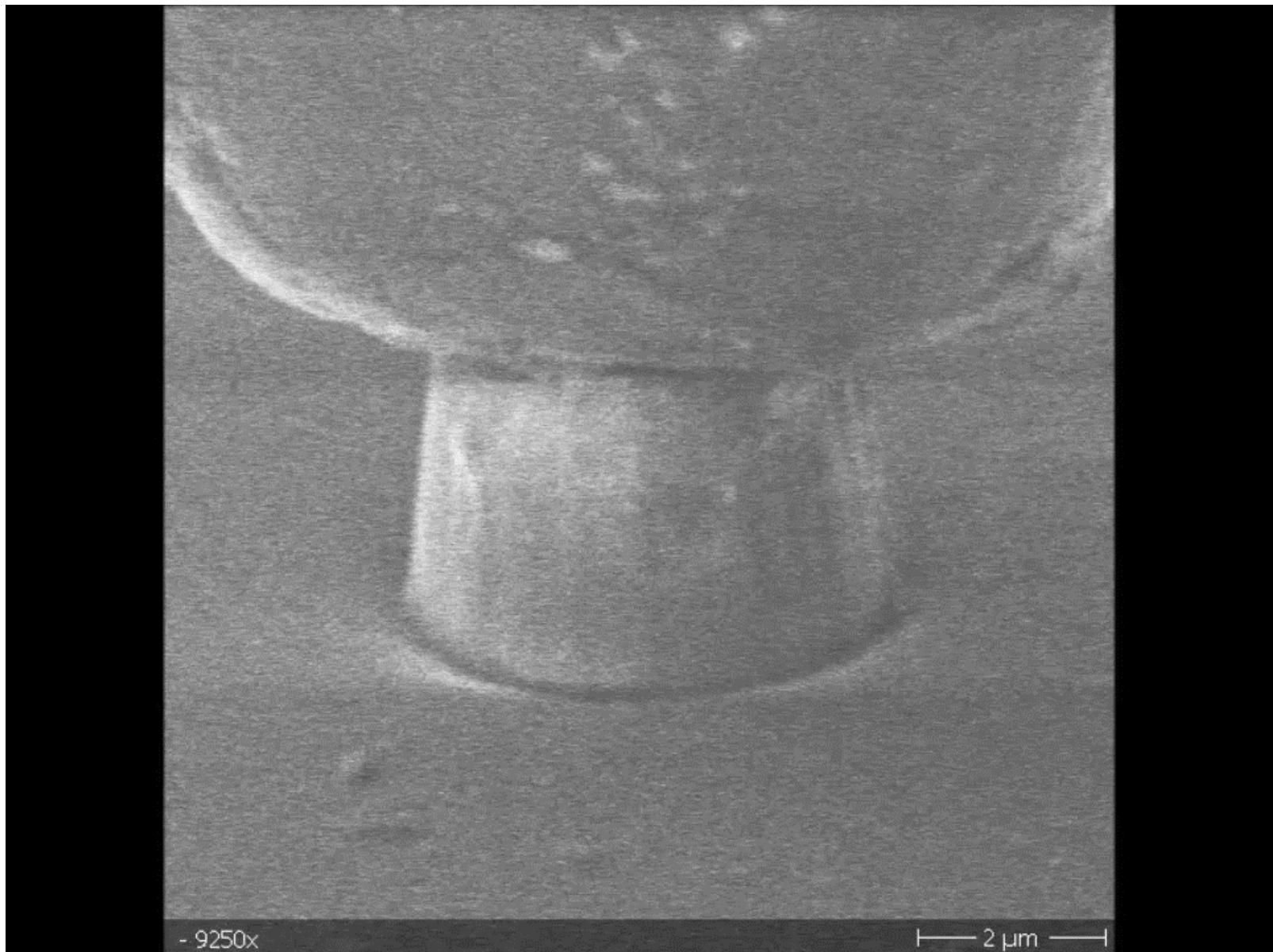


Indentation

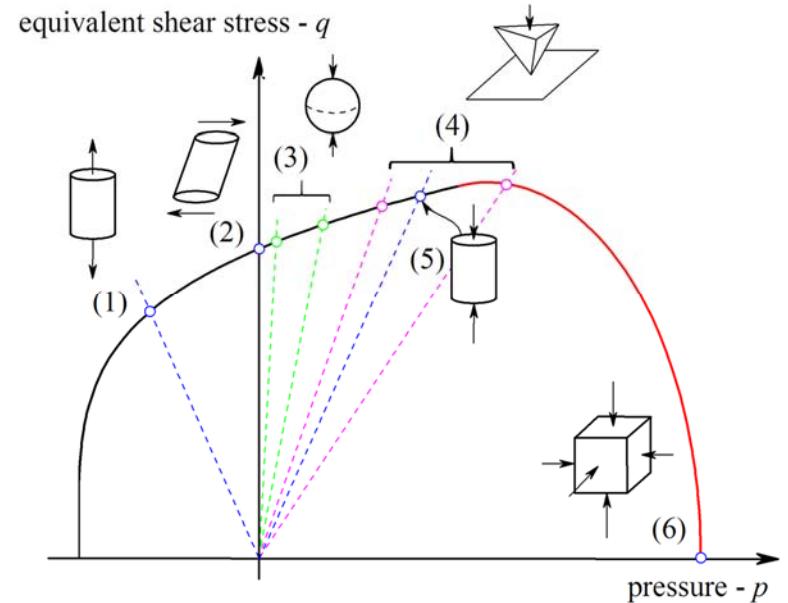
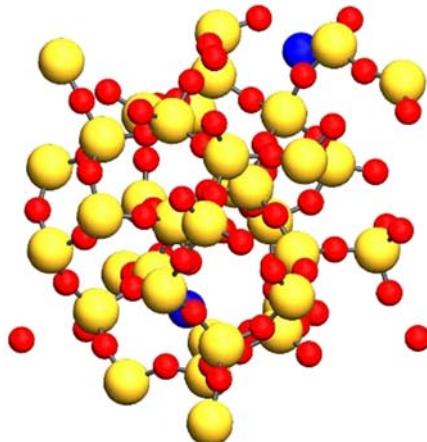


Verification

G. Kermouche et al., AM, 2016.



Conclusion



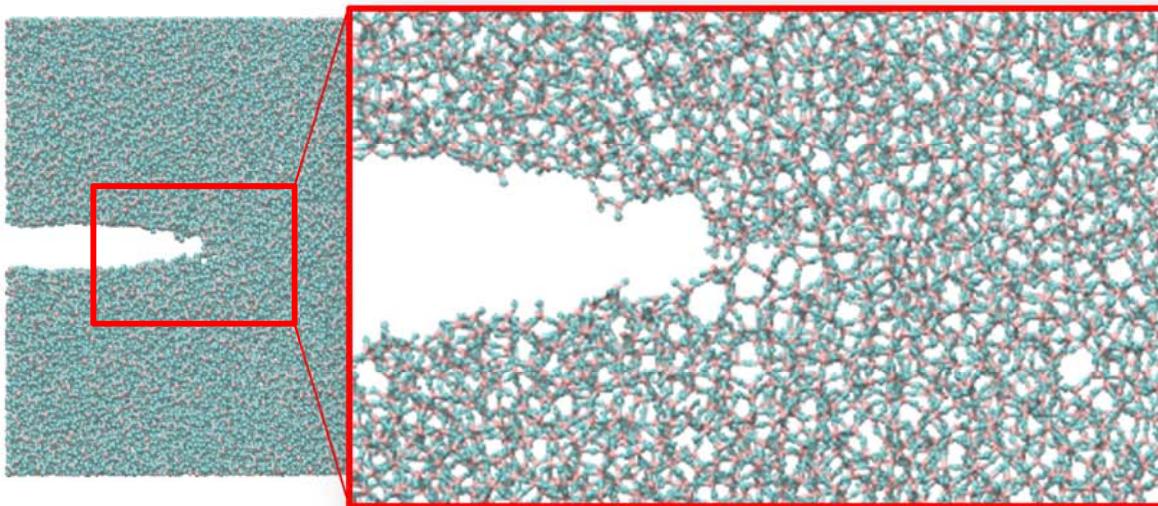
1. **Constitutive** model from **atomic scale** simulations
2. **Elementary mechanism** responsible for glass plasticity
3. Good **experimental correspondence**

Outlook

Modeling brittle fracture

(in collab. with Anthony Gravouil, INSA)

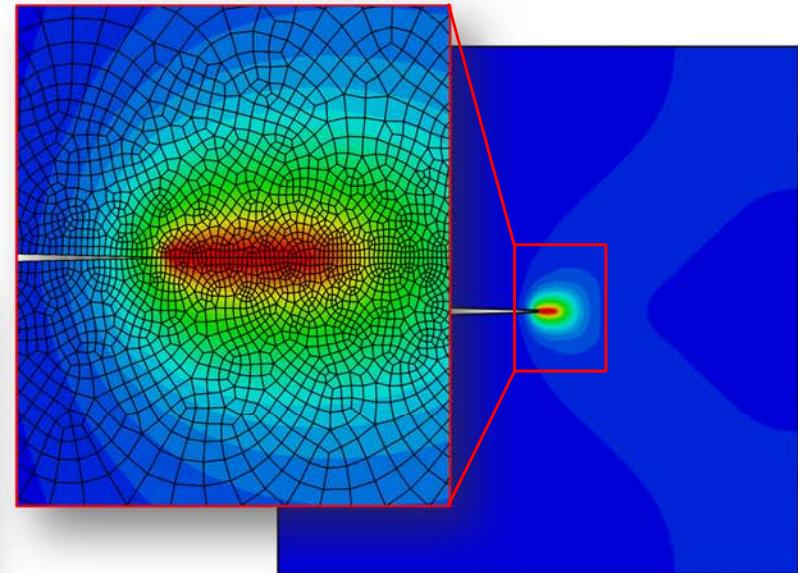
Diffused damage → **Phase-field method**



Open source implementation of **ABAQUS/UEL**

MORE: www.molnar-research.com
(Examples, tutorial, theory)

&



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