



# Prof. Curt Bronkhorst

## Engineering Physics Department

Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group



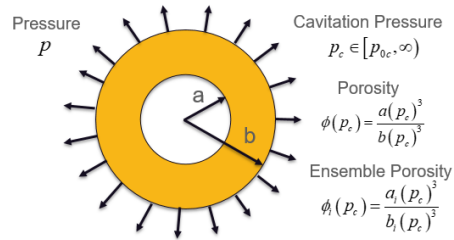
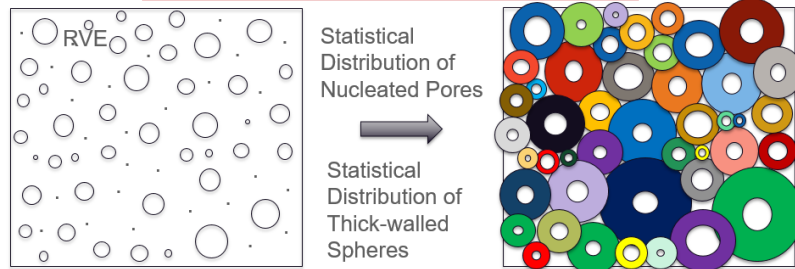
# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group



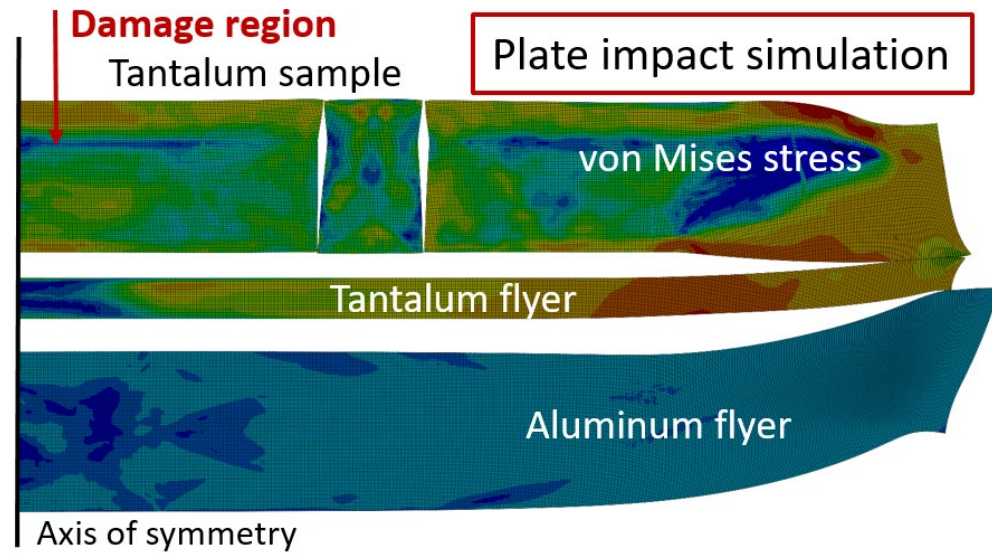
- Fundamental coupling of mathematics, materials science, and theoretical/computational mechanics of materials.
- The design, use, and computational representation of materials for applications involving extreme loading conditions remains a key research area.
- We seek to develop physically-based theory and computational tools to describe real material behaviors at a mechanistic level demonstrated through experiments.
- Our vision is to offer new approaches to the study and prediction of multi-physics events taking place within materials exposed to extreme loading.

# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group

## Ductile damage models



- Statistical Model for Pore Nucleation
- Distribution of Thick-walled Spheres
- No Sphere Coupling
- Application to high triaxiality



# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group

## Non-Schmid Crystal Plasticity

$$\tau^\alpha = (\mathbf{C}^* \mathbf{T}^*) \mathbf{S}_0^\alpha \approx \mathbf{T}^* \mathbf{S}_0^\alpha \quad \text{Resolved Shear Stress}$$

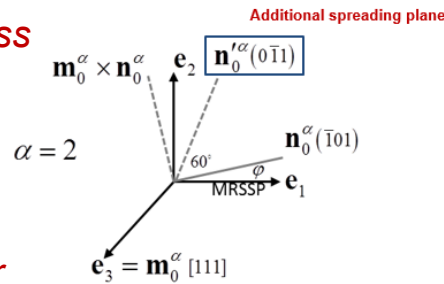
$$\mathbf{S}_0^\alpha = \mathbf{m}_0^\alpha \otimes \mathbf{n}_0^\alpha \quad \text{Schmid Tensor}$$

$$\tilde{\tau}^\alpha = \mathbf{T}^* (\mathbf{S}_0^\alpha + \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_0^\alpha)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_0^\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^3 \omega_i \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_0^{i,\alpha} \quad \text{Non-Schmid Effect Tensor}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_0^{1,\alpha} = \mathbf{m}_0^\alpha \otimes \mathbf{n}_0^\alpha, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_0^{2,\alpha} = (\mathbf{n}_0^\alpha \times \mathbf{m}_0^\alpha) \otimes \mathbf{n}_0^\alpha, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_0^{3,\alpha} = (\mathbf{n}_0^{\prime\alpha} \times \mathbf{m}_0^\alpha) \otimes \mathbf{n}_0^{\prime\alpha}$$

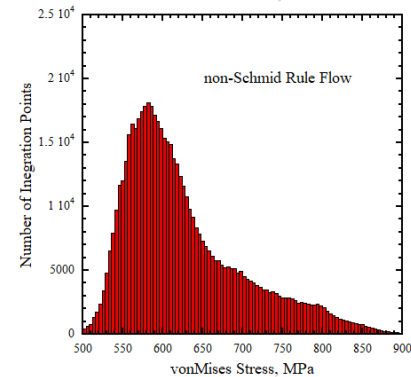
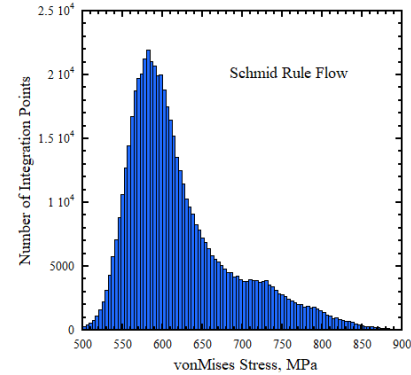
$$\dot{\gamma}^\alpha = \dot{\gamma}_0 \exp \left[ -\frac{F_0}{k\theta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \frac{|\tilde{\tau}^\alpha| - s^\alpha \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}}{s_l^\alpha \frac{\mu}{\mu_0}} \right\rangle^p \right\rangle^q \right] \text{sgn}(\tau^\alpha) \quad \text{Plastic Flow Rule}$$



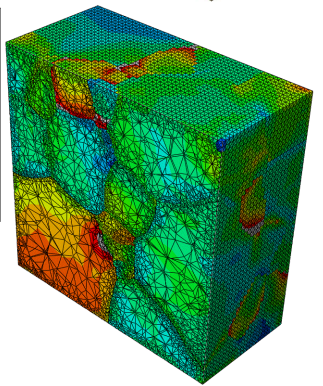
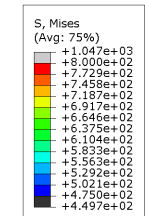
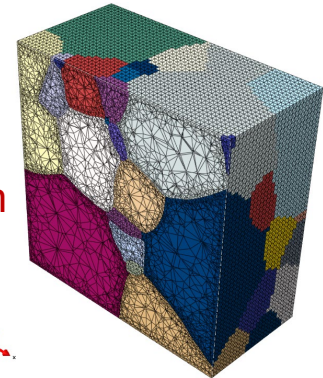
$$\omega_{1,0K} = 0.483$$

$$\omega_{2,0K} = 0.659$$

$$\omega_{3,0K} = 0.967$$



Tantalum  
298 K



# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group

## Micro-mechanics of Additively Manufactured Materials

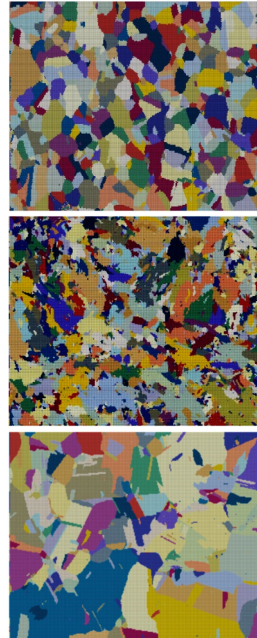
$$s_{\rho}^{\alpha} = s_{\infty} + \frac{k_{gr}}{\sqrt{d_{gr}}} + \mu b \sqrt{\sum_{\beta} a^{\alpha\beta} \rho^{\beta}} \quad \text{Slip resistance}$$

$$\dot{\rho}^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{b} \left( \sqrt{\sum_{\beta} d^{\alpha\beta} \rho^{\beta}} - 2r_c \rho^{\alpha} \right) |\dot{\gamma}^{\alpha}| \quad \text{Dislocation density}$$

$$d^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{a^{\alpha\beta}}{k_c^2} \quad \text{Intersecting slip systems}$$

$$d^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{a^{\alpha\beta}}{k_{nc}^2} \quad \text{Self and coplanar systems}$$

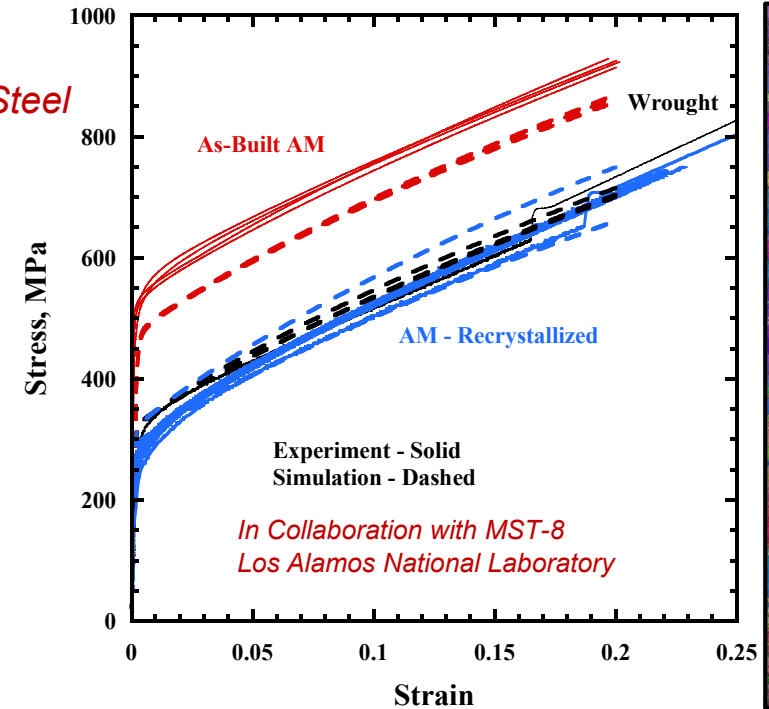
$$r_c = r_{c0} \left( \frac{|\dot{\gamma}^{\alpha}|}{\dot{\gamma}_0} \right)^{\frac{k\theta}{A}} \quad \text{Annihilation capture radius}$$



**316L Stainless Steel**  
**Wrought**  
 Grain size = 15.9  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $\rho_0 = 9.0 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^{-2}$

**Additively**  
**Manufactured**  
 Grain size = 4.4  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $\rho_0 = 2.3 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^{-2}$

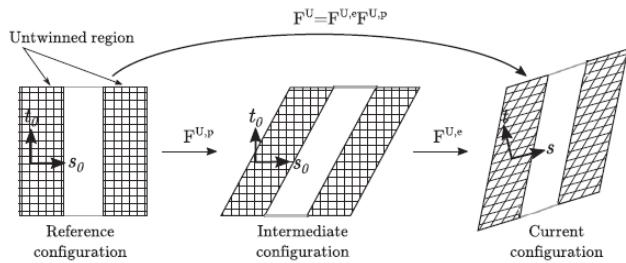
**Additively**  
**Manufactured**  
**+ heat treated**  
 Grain size = 18.8  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $\rho_0 = 9.0 \times 10^7 \text{ mm}^{-2}$



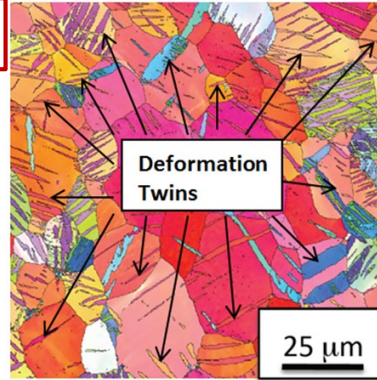
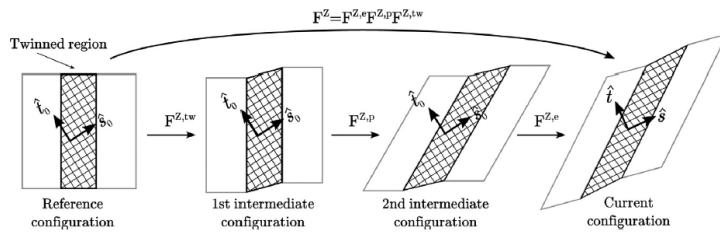
# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group

## Explicit Deformation Twin Representation

### Deformation Gradient Outside Twin

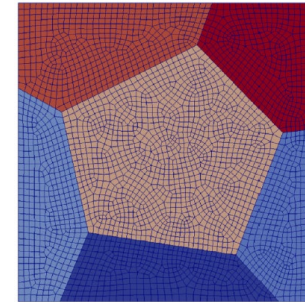
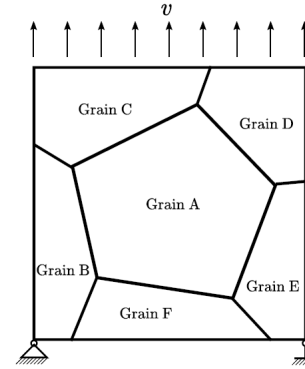


### Deformation Gradient Within Twin



### Thermal Activated Dislocation Glide

$$\dot{\gamma}^\alpha = \dot{\gamma}_0 \exp \left[ -\frac{F_0}{k\theta} \left\langle 1 - \left\langle \frac{|\tau^\alpha|}{\frac{\mu}{\mu_0} (s_\rho^\alpha + s_l^\alpha)} \right\rangle^p \right\rangle^q \right] \text{sgn}(\tau^\alpha)$$

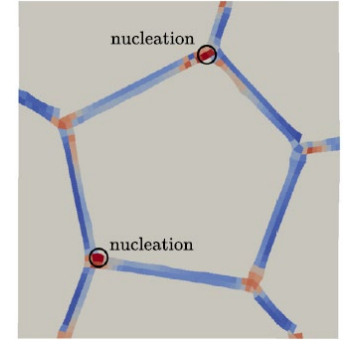


### Probabilistic Twin Nucleation

$$P(\tau > \tau_n) = P(N(\tau) \geq 1) = 1 - \exp(-\Lambda(\tau))$$

$$\Lambda(\tau) = \left( \frac{\tau}{\tau_c} \right)^\beta$$

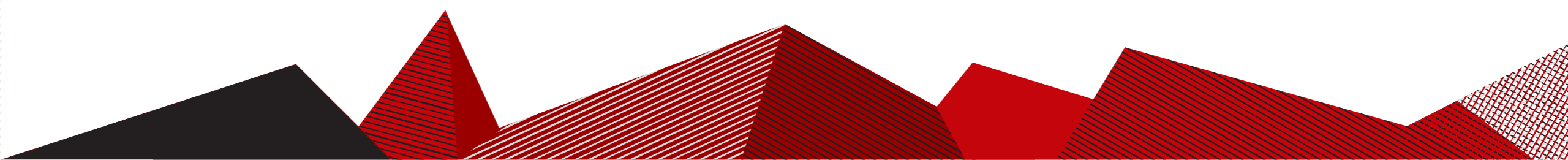
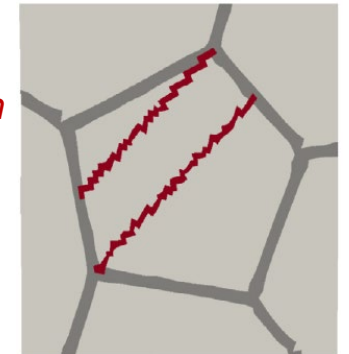
$$P(\tau > \tau_n) = 1 - e^{-\Lambda(\tau)} > P_0$$



### Thermal Activated Propagation & Growth

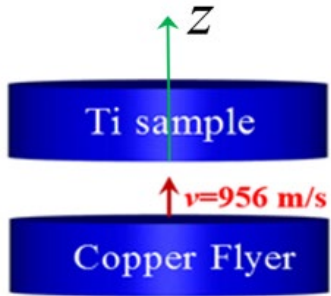
$$\dot{l}_{tw} = v_l \exp \left[ \frac{-G_{tw}}{k\theta} \left\langle 1 - \left( \frac{\tau}{s_l} \right)^p \right\rangle^q \right]$$

$$\dot{b}_{tw} = v_b \exp \left[ \frac{-G_{tw}}{k\theta} \left\langle 1 - \left( \frac{\tau}{s_l} \right)^p \right\rangle^q \right]$$



# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group

## Thermo-mechanics of Single Crystal Phase Transformation



**Finite Deformation**  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_e \mathbf{F}_{sl} \mathbf{F}_{pt} \mathbf{F}_{tw}$

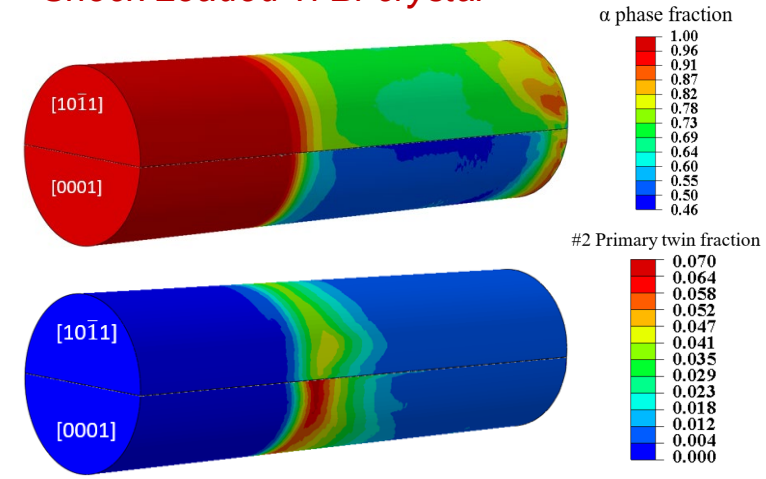
**Finite Elasticity**  $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \left( \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{F}_e} \cdot \mathbf{F}_e \cdot (\mathbf{C} : \mathbf{E}_e) \cdot \mathbf{F}_e^t \right)_{dev} - p_{eos} \mathbf{I} \quad p_{eos} = -\frac{\partial \psi_{eos}}{\partial v}$

**Dislocation Slip**  $\dot{\mathbf{F}}_{sl} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{sl}^{-1} = \sum_i \sum_\beta c_i \dot{\gamma}_{\beta i} (\mathbf{s}_{ai} \otimes \mathbf{m}_{ai}) \quad \dot{\gamma}_{\beta i} = b_{\beta i} \rho_{M\beta i} v_{\beta i}$

**Deformation Twinning**  $\dot{\mathbf{F}}_{tw} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{tw}^{-1} = \sum_i \dot{c}_{i-tw} \gamma_{tw} \mathbf{b}_i \otimes \mathbf{n}_i \quad \dot{c}_{i-tw}|_{i=1,2,\dots,6} = \left( 1 - \sum_{j=7}^{13} c_j \right) (1 - c_i^{b_0}) \frac{\dot{\gamma}_0}{\gamma_{tw}} \left( \frac{\tau_{tw-i}}{S_{tw}} \right)^{d_0}$

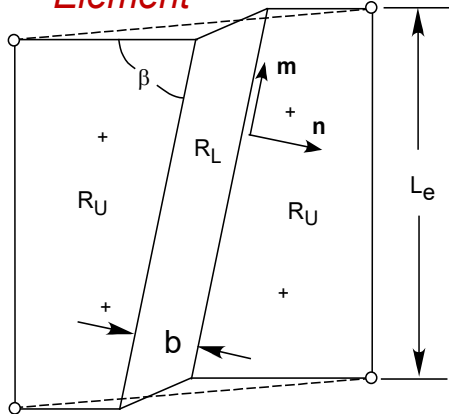
**Phase Transformation**  $\dot{\mathbf{F}}_{pt} = \sum_{i=7}^{13} \dot{c}_i \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i-pt} \quad \dot{c}_{i-pt} = \left[ 1 - (c_{i-pt})^{p_i} \right] w \frac{X_{i-pt}}{\beta_{ir}} \exp \left\{ \left( \frac{X_{i-pt}}{\beta_{ir}} \right)^{q_i} \right\}$

## Shock Loaded Ti Bi-crystal



# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group

*Embedded Weak Discontinuity Element*



## Computational Framework for Adiabatic Shear Banding

$$\int_{\Omega_e} f(\mathbf{x}) d\Omega \approx \sum_{q=1}^{N_q} J(x_q) w_q \left[ \frac{V^B \gamma(d_q)}{V^e} f(\mathbf{x})_q^B + \left( 1 - \frac{V^B \gamma(d_q)}{V^e} \right) f(\mathbf{x})_q^M \right]$$

*Quadrature Rule with band size and position*

$$\text{Level set function } \mathcal{G}(\mathbf{x}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} = 0 \\ \mathbf{q} = -\kappa_g \cdot \nabla \mathcal{G} \\ \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_0 \\ \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \end{cases}$$

*Global Level Set via Displacement Field*

$$-\frac{\beta}{\rho c_v} \frac{\partial \hat{\sigma}_f}{\partial \theta} > \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}_f} \frac{\partial \hat{\sigma}_f}{\partial \bar{\varepsilon}^{vp}}$$

*Rate-dependent Nucleation Condition*

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{\beta k_B}{c_v} \boldsymbol{\sigma} : \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{pl}$$

*Temperature Evolution*

$$\dot{\chi} = \frac{\kappa_2}{\mu_T} \boldsymbol{\sigma} : \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{pl} \left( 1 - \frac{\chi}{\chi_0} \right)$$

*Effective Temperature Evolution*

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{pl} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho}}{2\tau} \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\bar{s}} \exp\left(-\frac{e_p}{\theta} e^{-s/s_T}\right)$$

*Plastic Flow Rule*

$$\dot{\rho} = \kappa_1 \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma} : \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{pl}}{v^2 \mu_T} \left( 1 - \frac{\rho}{\rho_{ss}} \right)$$

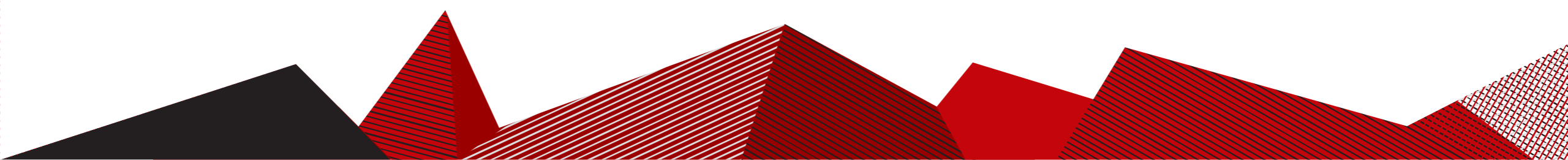
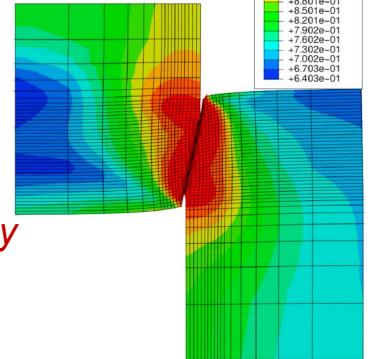
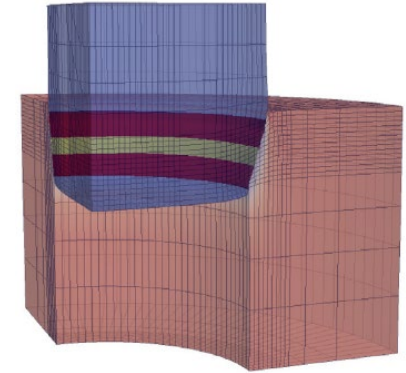
*Dislocation Density Evolution*

$$\dot{\xi} = \kappa_d \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma} : \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{pl}}{\mu_T} \xi \left( 1 - \frac{\xi}{\xi_{ss}} \right)$$

*Grain Boundary Density Evolution*

$$\beta = \frac{\chi - \theta}{\chi_0 - \theta}$$

*Taylor-Quinney Coefficient*



# Theoretical and Computational Mechanics of Materials Group

$$U_{tot} = U_K + U_C \quad \text{Kinetic, Configuration Energy and Entropy}$$

$$S_{tot} = S_K + S_C$$

## Single Crystal Stored Energy of Cold Work

$$\chi \equiv \frac{\partial U_C}{\partial S_C} \quad \text{Effective Temperature (Stored Energy)}$$

$$\beta_T \approx \frac{\chi}{\chi_{ss}} \quad \text{Taylor-Quinney Coefficient}$$

$$S_D = \frac{1}{a} \sum_{\alpha} \left[ -\rho^{\alpha} \ln(a^2 \rho^{\alpha}) + \rho^{\alpha} \right]$$

Dislocation Entropy and Energy Densities

$$U_D = \frac{1}{a} \left( \sum_{\alpha} e_D \rho^{\alpha} + \frac{b^2 e_N}{2} \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\beta} f^{\alpha\beta} \rho^{\alpha} \rho^{\beta} \right)$$

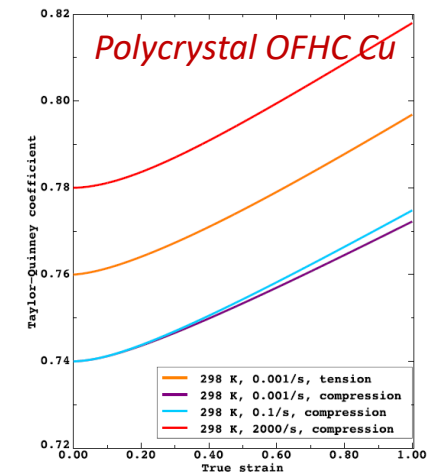
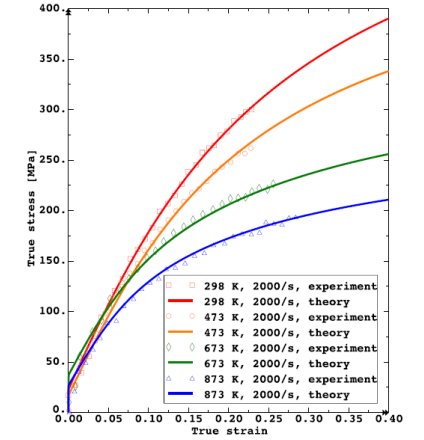
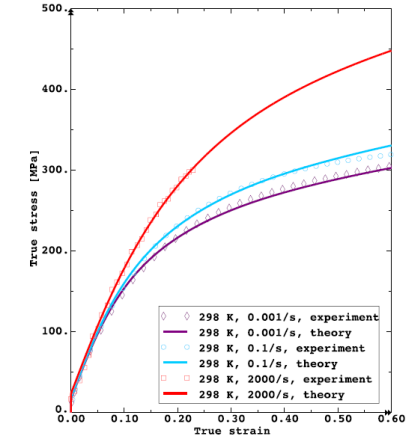
$$\dot{\rho}^{\alpha} = \frac{\kappa_{\rho}^{\alpha}}{a^2} \frac{\tau^{\alpha} \dot{\gamma}^{\alpha}}{\mu} \left( 1 - \frac{\rho^{\alpha}}{\rho_{ss}^{\alpha}} \right) \quad \text{Dislocation Density Evolution}$$

$$\frac{\dot{\chi}}{e_D} = \frac{\kappa_{\chi}}{\mu} \left[ \sum_{\beta} \tau^{\beta} \dot{\gamma}^{\beta} \left( 1 - \frac{\chi}{\chi_{ss}} \right) + K_C \nabla^2 \chi \right] \quad \text{Effective Temperature (Stored Energy) Evolution}$$

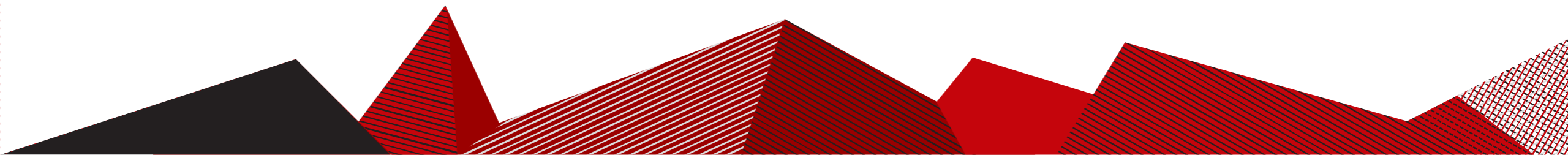
$$\dot{T} = \frac{1}{\bar{\rho}_M c_p} \left[ \beta_T \sum_{\beta} \tau^{\beta} \dot{\gamma}^{\beta} + K \nabla^2 T \right] \quad \text{Thermal Temperature Evolution}$$

$$\dot{\gamma}^{\alpha} = \frac{\rho^{\alpha} l^{\alpha} b}{t_0} \exp\left(-\frac{T_p}{T} e^{-\tau^{\alpha}/s_T^{\alpha}}\right) \quad \text{Slip System Flow Rule}$$

Parameter	Definition or meaning	Value
$\bar{\rho}_M$	Mass density	8960 kg m <sup>-3</sup>
$c_p$	Specific heat capacity	380 J kg <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
$C_{11}^0$	Elastic moduli parameter	179.5 GPa
$m_{11}$	Elastic moduli parameter	-36.3 MPa K <sup>-1</sup>
$C_{12}^0$	Elastic moduli parameter	126.4 GPa
$m_{12}$	Elastic moduli parameter	-16.4 MPa K <sup>-1</sup>
$C_{44}^0$	Elastic moduli parameter	82.5 GPa
$m_{44}$	Elastic moduli parameter	25.7 MPa K <sup>-1</sup>
$\mu_1$	Shear modulus adjustment	6 GPa
$\alpha_T$	Stress scale parameter	2
$b$	Burgers vector	0.257 nm
$a^{self}$	Dislocation interaction coefficient	0.122
$a^{copl}$	Dislocation interaction coefficient	0.122
$a^{birth}$	Dislocation interaction coefficient	0.070
$a^{coll}$	Dislocation interaction coefficient	0.625
$a^{diss}$	Dislocation interaction coefficient	0.137
$a^{olmer}$	Dislocation interaction coefficient	0.122
$k_c$	Mean free path parameter	12.0
$k_{nc}$	Mean free path parameter	180.0
$a$	Atomic length scale	5.14 nm
$(a/b)t_0$	Atomic time scale	1 ps
$T_p$	Depinning barrier	40800 K
$\chi_{ss}$	Steady-state effective temperature (in units of $e_D$ )	0.25
$\kappa_{\chi}^{\alpha}$	Hardening parameter	100.0
$\kappa_{\chi}$	Effective temperature increase rate	6.0



Large Deformation  
Evolving Taylor-Quinney Coefficient





## To Learn More

Contact Email: [cbronkhorst@wisc.edu](mailto:cbronkhorst@wisc.edu)

UW Web Site: [https://directory.engr.wisc.edu/ep/Faculty/Bronkhorst\\_Curt/](https://directory.engr.wisc.edu/ep/Faculty/Bronkhorst_Curt/)

Group Web Site: <https://uwtcmmg.wiscweb.wisc.edu/group-overview/>