

# **FEA-Crack Software**



## Ted L Anderson, Ph.D., P.E. March 7, 2007

# **Company Overview**

- Structural Reliability Technology (SRT) founded in 1995.
- SRT acquired by Quest Reliability, LLC on January 1, 2007.
- Approximately 50 engineers worldwide, including 15 with Ph.D. degrees.
- Office locations:
  - Boulder, CO
  - Houston, TX
  - Wellington, New Zealand
  - Brisbane, Australia



# Company Overview (cont.)

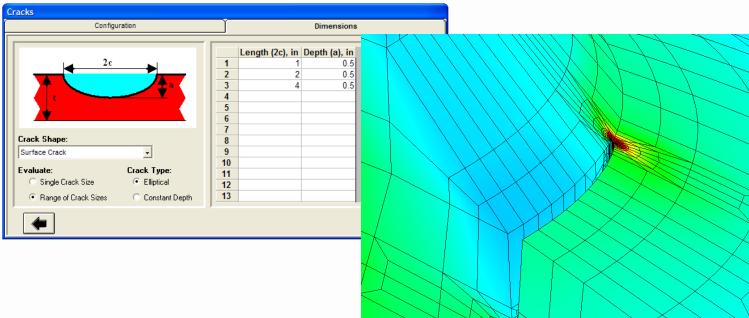


- Broad range of services:
  - Fitness-for-service & fracture mechanics
  - Stress analysis
  - Failure analysis
  - Software development
- Diverse group of clients
  - Power
  - Chemical, petroleum, petrochemical
  - Pipeline
  - Rail transportation
  - Defense
  - Aerospace











# **FEA-Crack Overview**

- ▶ Pre- and post-processor for 3D crack problems.
- ▶ Front end to Abaqus, ANSYS, and Warp3D.
- Drop-down list of component/geometry choices (20 & counting).
- User-defined geometry option for cases not covered in list.
- Crack growth modeling
  - Re-meshing
  - Element deletion
  - Node release
  - Cohesive elements

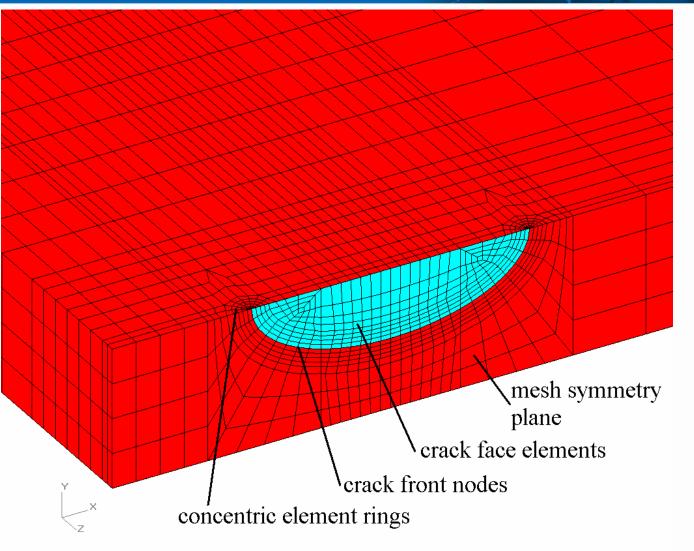


# Partial List of FEA-Crack Customers

- NASA Marshall Space Flight Center
- Los Alamos National Laboratory
- ExxonMobil
- Shell
- ► BP
- Chevron
- Westinghouse
- Southwest Research Institute
- Rolls Royce
- Boeing
- Dominion Engineering

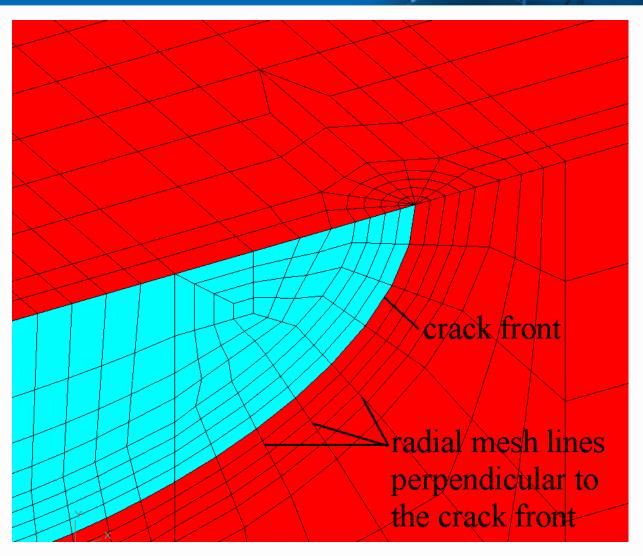


# **Crack Meshing**

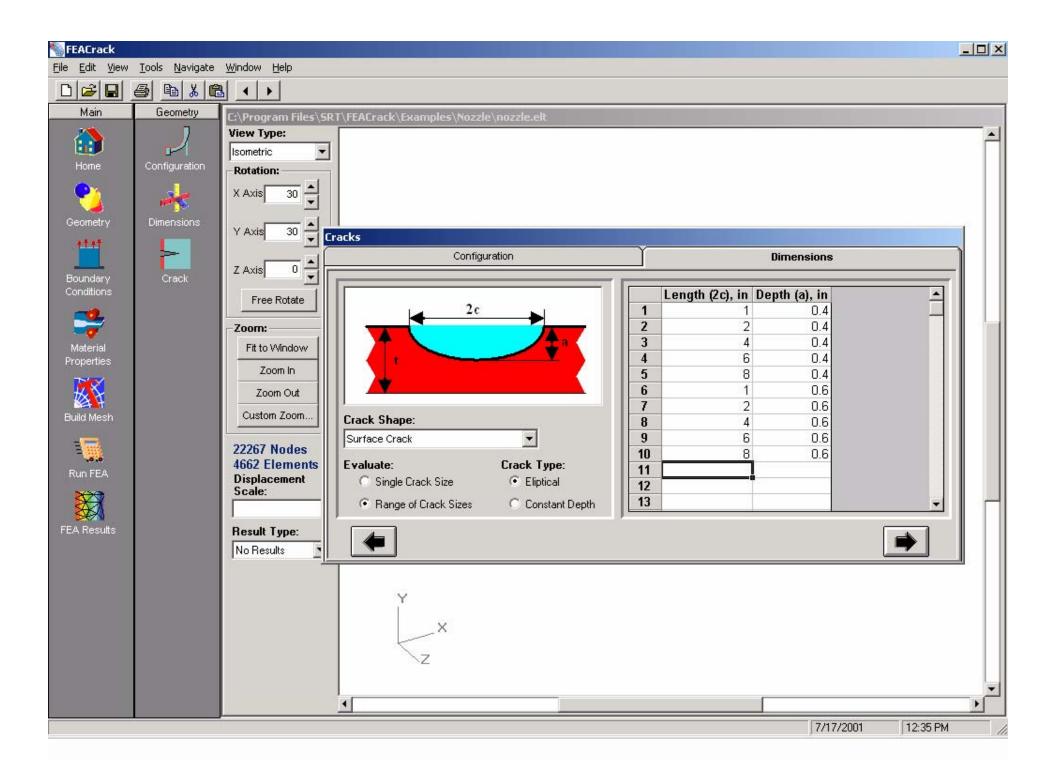


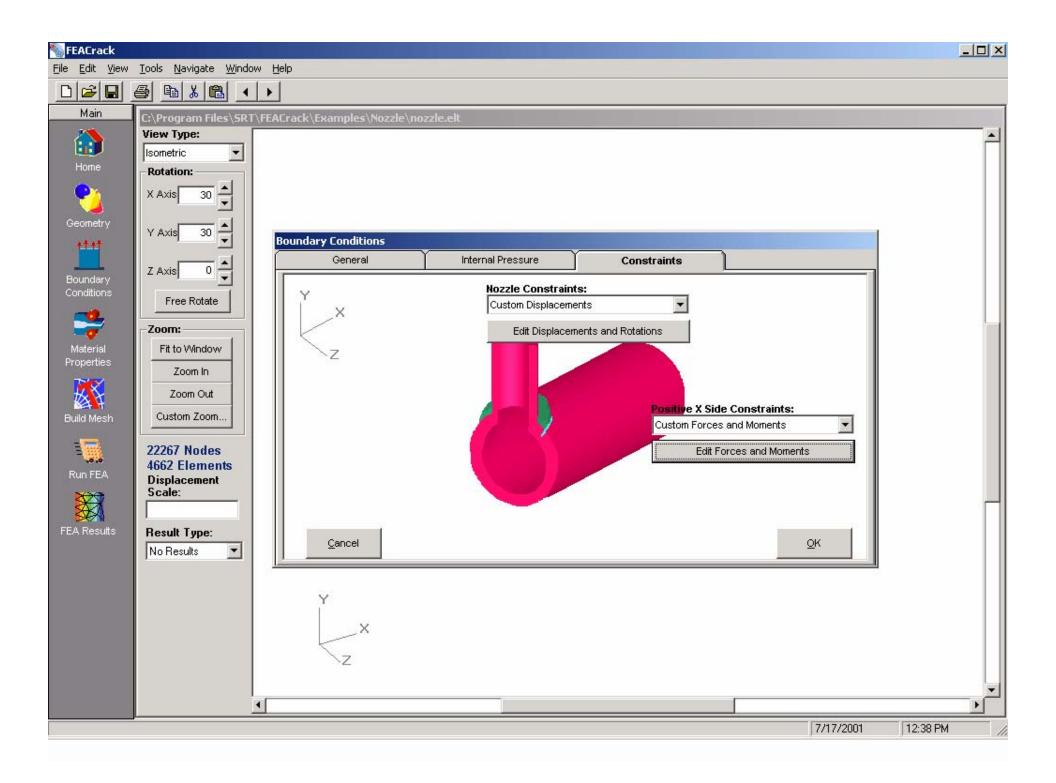


# **Crack Tip Region**





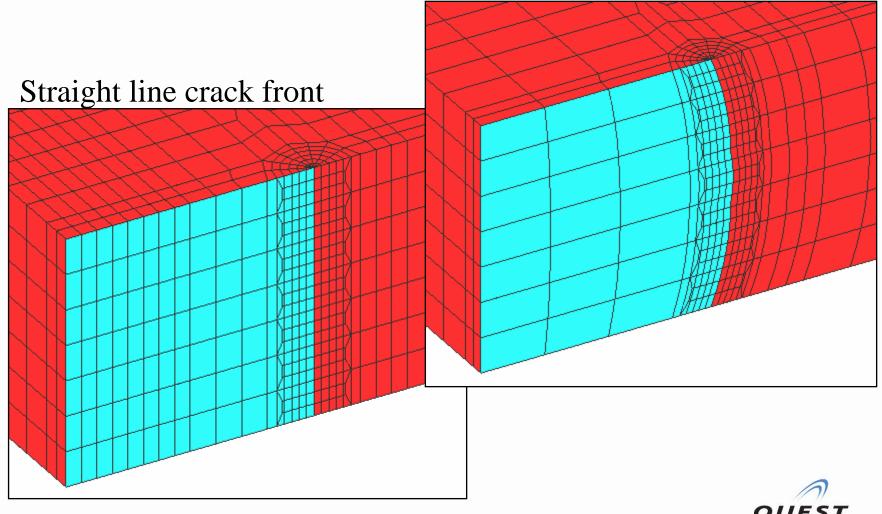




SEACrack				
<u>Eile E</u> dit <u>V</u> iew	<u>T</u> ools <u>N</u> avigate <u>W</u> in	idow <u>H</u> elp		
		4 >		
Main	Material Properties	C:\Program Files\SR1	T\FEACrack\Examples\Nozzle\nozzle.elt	
Main Home Ceometry Geometry Boundary Conditions Material Properties Build Mesh FEA Results	Material Properties Shell Material Nozzle Material Weld Metal	C:\Program Files\SR View Type:  sometric Rotation: X Axis 30 Y Axis 30 Y Axis 30 Y Axis 0 Free Rotate Zoom: Fit to Window Zoom In Zoom Out Custom Zoom 22267 Nodes 4662 Elements Displacement Scale: Result Type: No Results Y	Shell Material       Use Defaults         Carbon Steel/Structural Steel       Assume Elastic Behavior       Use Specified         A36 Plt: LA, HHA, 3% NACI       Assume Elastic Behavior       Auto Calc Plasticity         Young's Modulus:       30000       Ksi         Poisson's Ratio:       0.3       Assume Elastic-Plastic Behavior       Auto Calc Plasticity         Young's Modulus:       30000       Ksi       Es_o = d_o + cx(d_o)^n         Vield Strength:       78       Ksi       Efference Stress:         Tensile Strength:       78       Ksi       Hardening Exponent (n):         © Linear Plus Power Law       5.983402       Fitting Constant (alpha):         © Stress-Strain Curve       Use Strengt       Use Strengt         Z       Z       DK	
				•
			7/17/2001 12:39 PM	

# **Crack Front Profile**

#### "Thumbnail" custom crack front





# **Meshing Controls Refined Mesh** Coarse mesh Y X Y X QUEST Asset Longevity | Plant Performance RELIABILITY

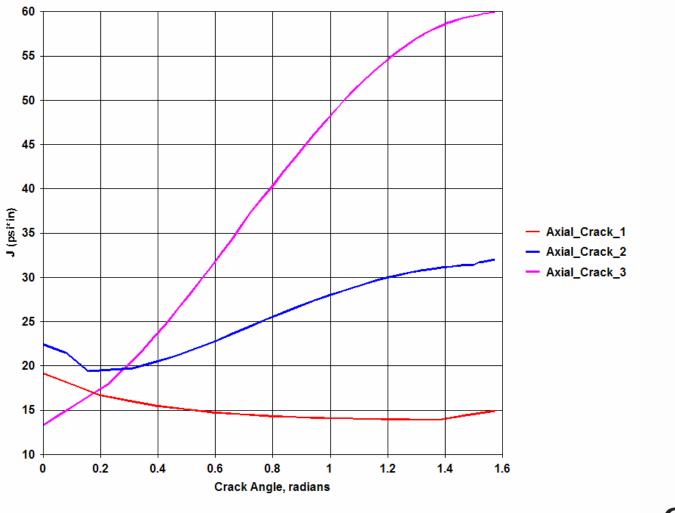
## Variable Crack Dimensions

## Deep Crack

# Shallow Crack QUEST Asset Longevity | Plant Performance RELIABILITY

## Post Processing J-Integral Plot

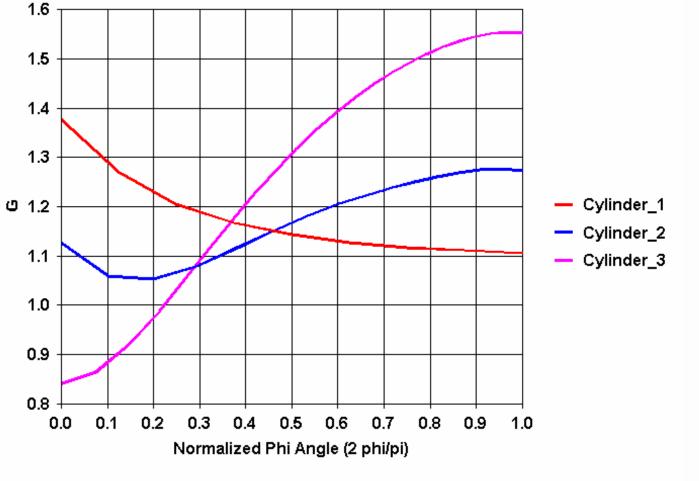
#### J Integral Along Crack Front





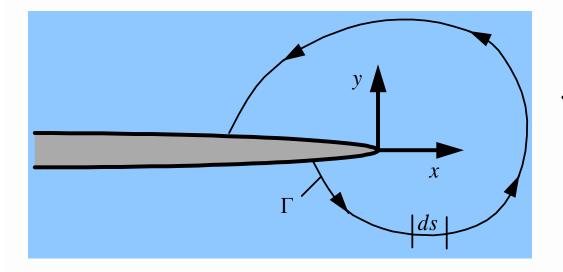
## **Post Processing** Stress Intensity Results

Non-Dimensional K Value Along Crack Front





#### The J-Integral Path-Independent Line Integral



For 2D problems, the line integral can be converted to an area integral for evaluation with finite element analysis.

In 3D, a surface integral is converted to a volume integral.

$$J = \int_{\Gamma} \left( w dy - T_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x} ds \right)$$

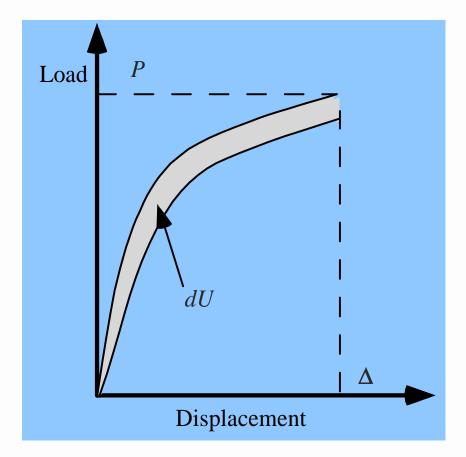
Where  $\Gamma$  is an arbitrary counterclockwise path around the crack tip and:

$$w = \int_{0}^{\varepsilon_{ij}} \sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij}$$

 $T_i = \sigma_{ij} n_j$ 



#### The J-Integral Nonlinear Energy Release Rate



$$J = -\frac{1}{B} \left( \frac{dU}{da} \right)_{\Delta}$$

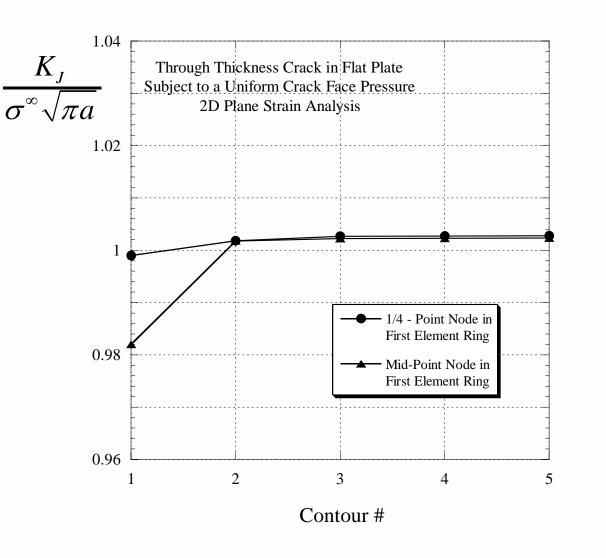
In the limit of linear elastic material behavior, J = G and:

$$J = \frac{K_I \left( 1 - \nu^2 \right)}{E}$$

assuming plane strain conditions.

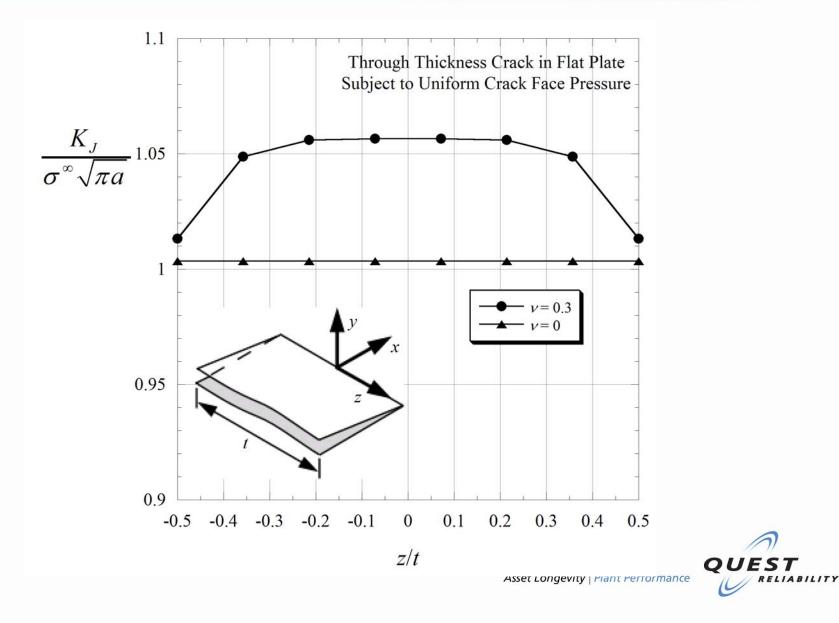


## K<sub>I</sub> from J Example 1 Griffith Plate

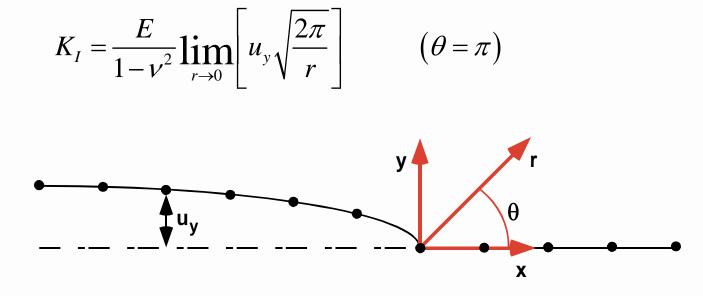




# K<sub>I</sub> from J Example 2 3D Griffith Plate



#### *K<sub>I</sub> from Crack Opening Displacement*



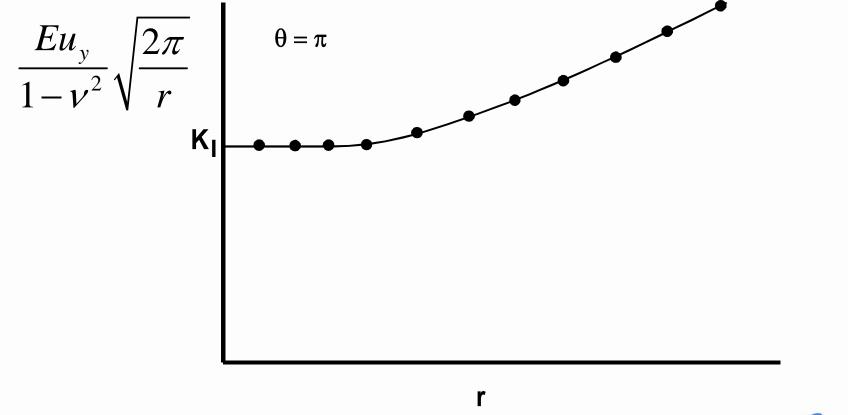
Similar expressions exist for Modes II and II





# Displacement Extrapolation

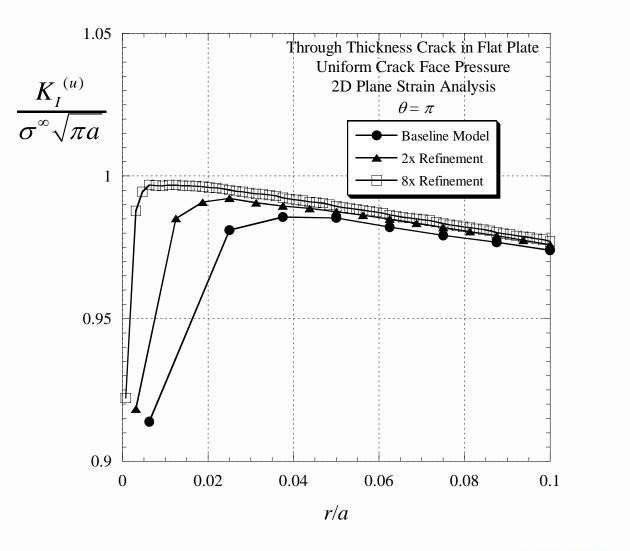








## Displacement Method Example Griffith Plate



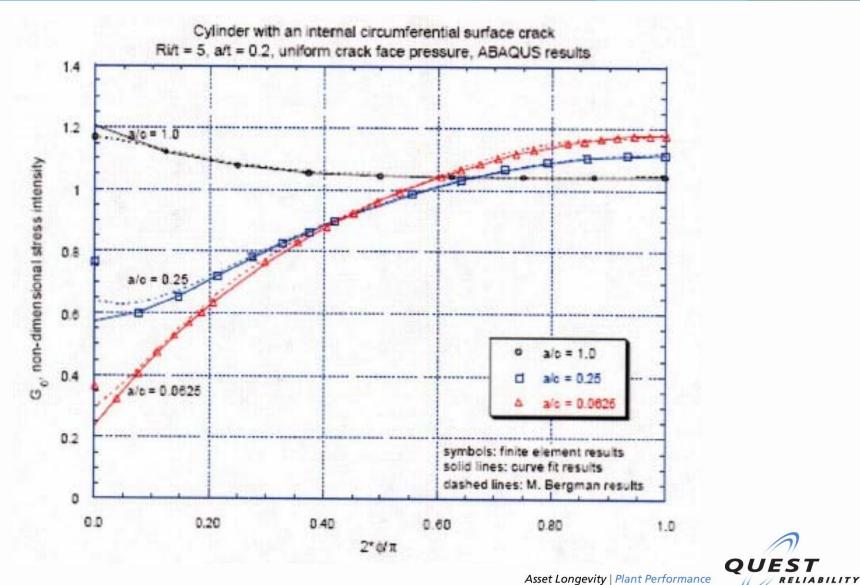


# **FEA-Crack Validation Methods**

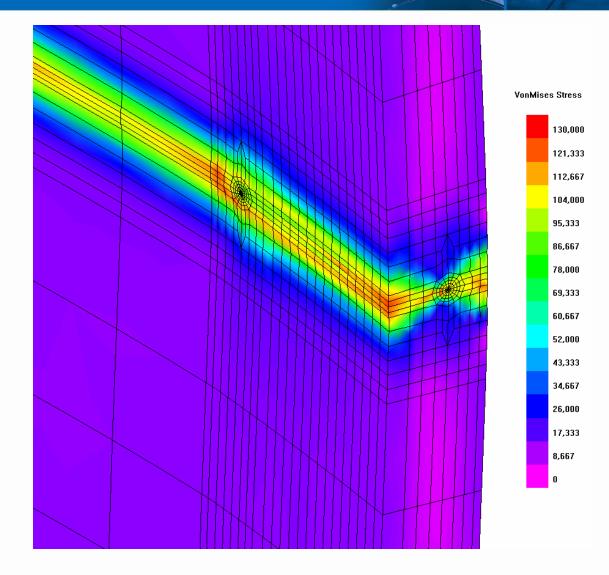
- Compare results to known cases (e.g. buried crack in infinite solid).
- Compare results from 2 different methods (e.g. K from J versus K from displacement).
- Compare results with published solutions.
- Compare results from different finite element solvers (e.g. Abaqus versus ANSYS).
- Perform mesh refinement convergence study.



# **Benchmark Example**

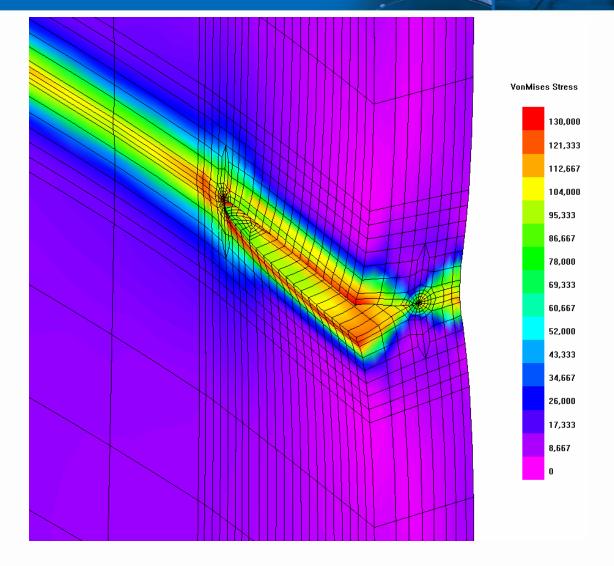


# Incorporation of Weld Residual Stresses Map Residual Stresses with Crack Closed



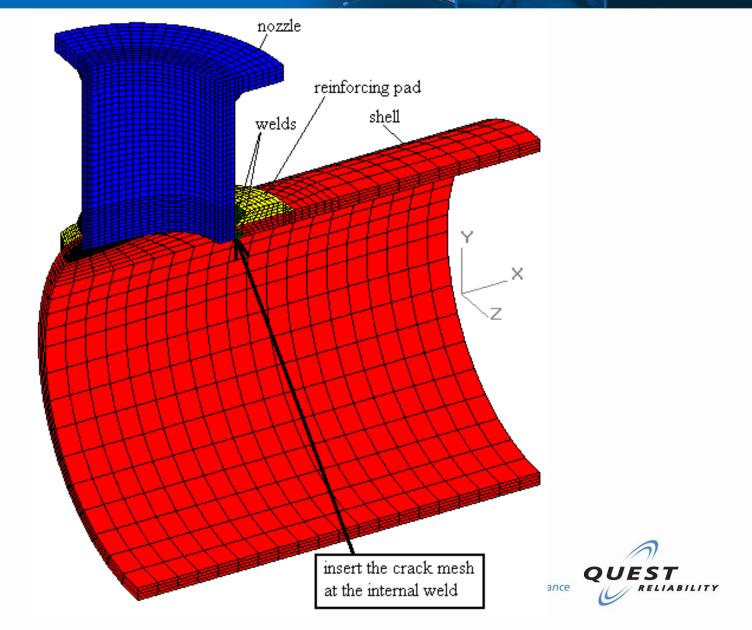
QUEST RELIABILITY

#### Incorporating Weld Residual Stresses Allow Crack to Open

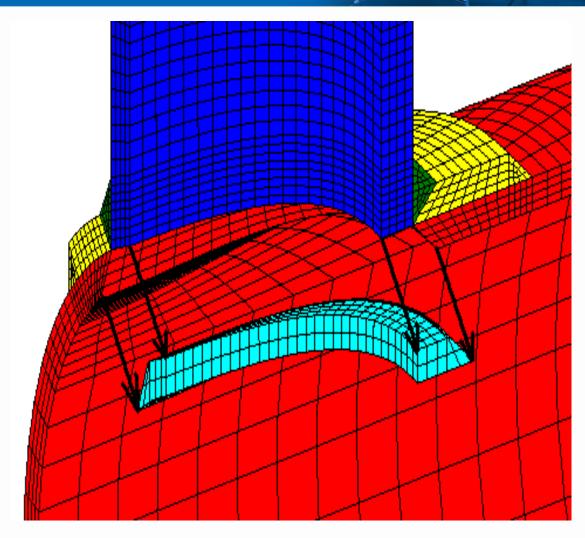


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#### User-Defined Geometry Initial Uncracked Mesh

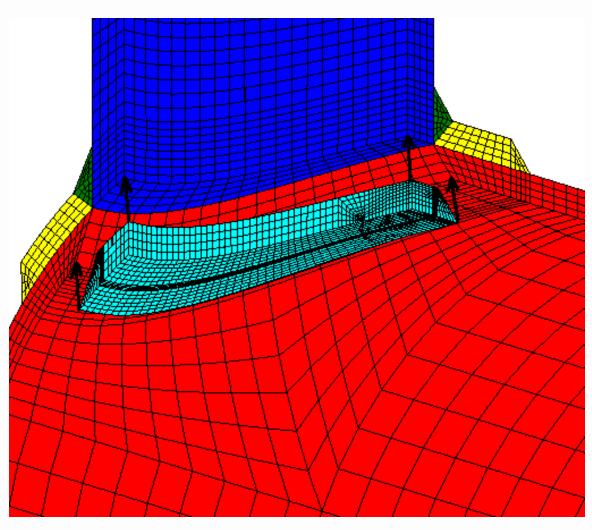


#### User-Defined Geometry Remove 6-Sided Primitive



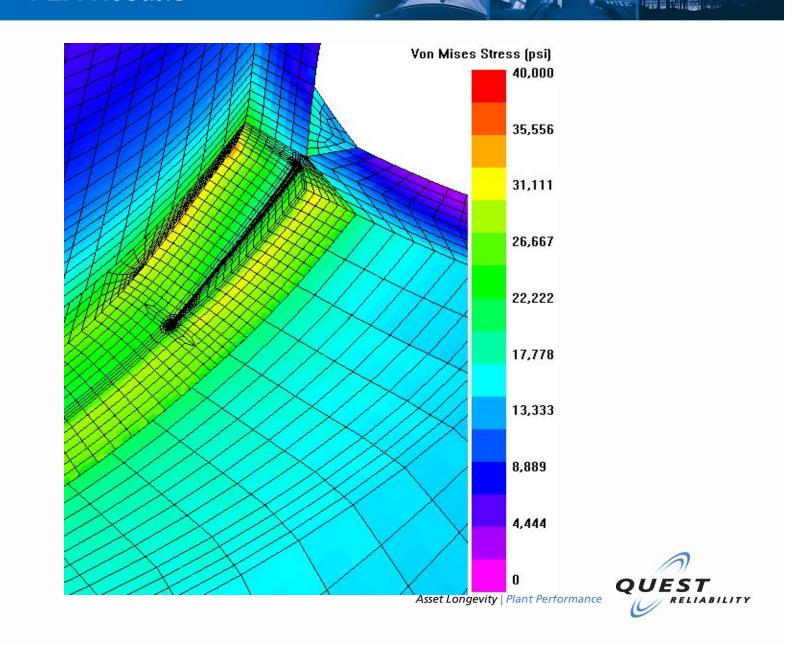


#### User-Defined Geometry Insert New 6-Sided Primitive with Crack





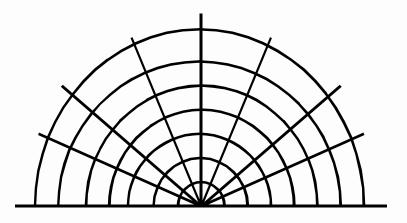
#### User-Defined Geometry FEA Results



- Re-Meshing (Elastic Only)
- Element Deletion (e.g. Gurson-Tvergaard Plasticity)
- Node Release
- Cohesive Elements



#### Crack Growth in a Finite Element Model Mesh Types



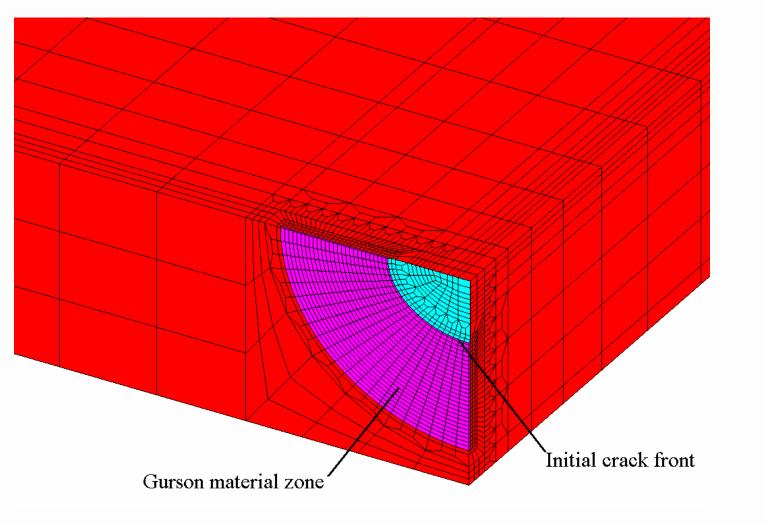
- Focused Mesh
  - Remeshing

- Cell Mesh
  - Element Deletion
  - Node Release
  - Cohesive Elements



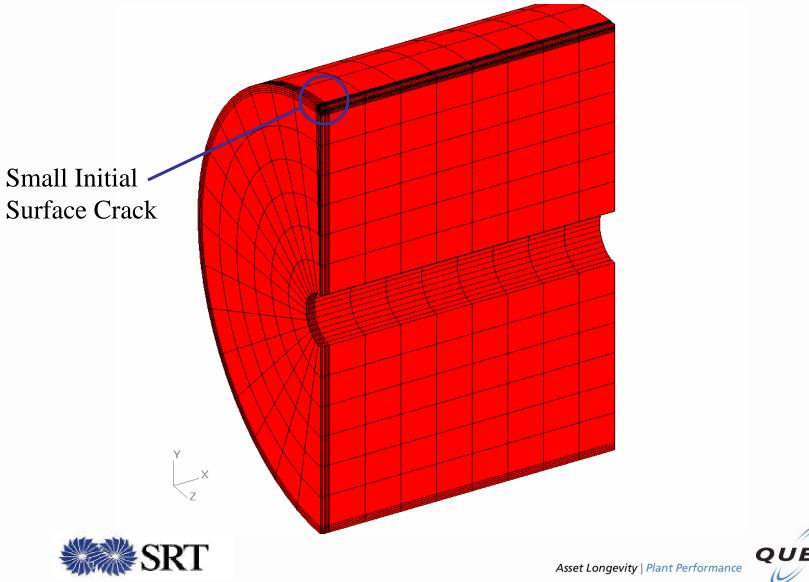


# **Cell Mesh for Crack Growth Analysis**



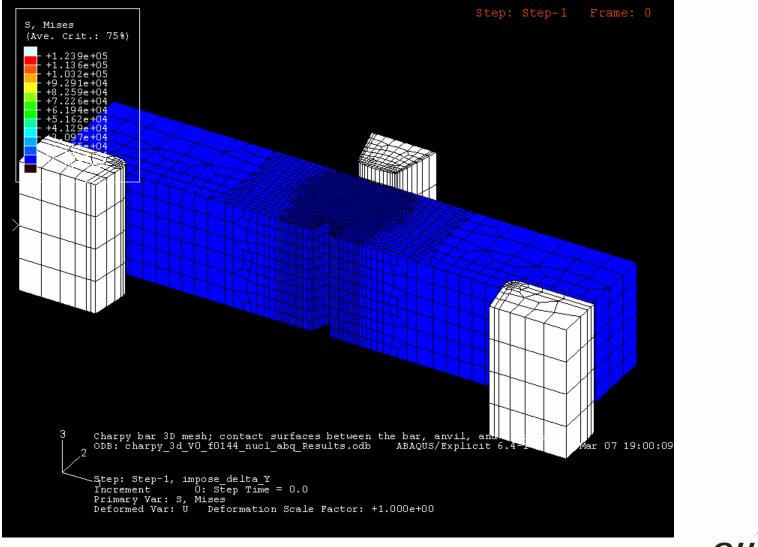


## **Remeshing Example** Surface Crack in Wind Turbine Rotor





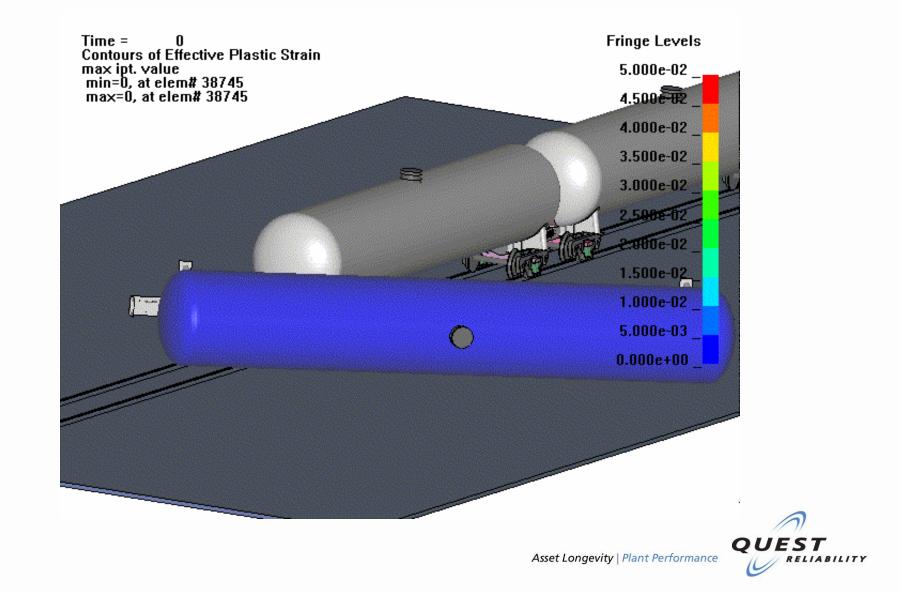
## **Dynamic Simulation of Charpy Test**





Asset Longevity | Plant Performance

# **Collision/Fracture Simulation**



# New FEA-Crack Development Funded by EPRI

- Add custom-shape surface crack with K-driven crack growth, where da/dt (or da/dN) is computed at each node point along the crack front.
- Impose non-uniform temperature distribution in weld to mimic residual stresses.
- Add rigid contact surface to crack symmetry plane to model crack closure.
- Add additional functionality to custom through crack.
- Add "nozzle to safe end" geometry to drop-down list.



# Custom Surface Crack Input

<u>C</u> onfiguration	Dimensions		PRO Mesh		Ad <u>v</u> anced Mesh
2c		Numt	per of Cracks:		
		k	1		
	,Ci Ca	i	Length Pos (c), in	Depth Pos (a), in	
		1	0.5	0	
		2	0.4980935	-4.36E-02	
		3	0.4923887	-8.69E-02	
		4	0.482929	-0.129536	
Track Shape:		5	0.4697866	-0.1711741	
Surface Crack	<b>•</b>	6	0.4530616	-0.2115068	
	Crack Type:	7	0.4328817	-0.2502267	
valuate:	12/2011 (12/2012) (12/2012) (12/2012)	8	0.4094008	-0.2870384	
💿 Single Crack Size	C Elliptical C Constant Depth	9	0.3827977	-0.3216611	
C Range of Crack Sizes	<ul> <li>User Defined</li> </ul>	10	0.3532756	-0.353831	
<ul> <li>Hange of Clack Sizes</li> </ul>	15 Oser Delinied	11	0.3210594	-0.3833025	



# **Custom Surface Crack Mesh**

