

*Les performances des modèles  
hyperélastiques GD et GDM dans  
Cast3M : Modélisations du  
Caoutchouc avec effet Mullins*

*Modèles ECCMR 2011, L. Gornet, R. Desmorat,  
G. Marckmann, P. Charrier*

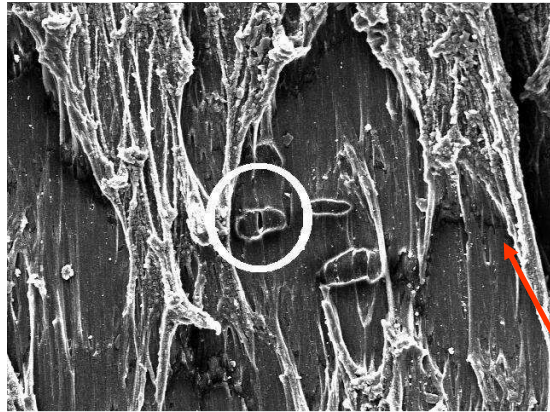
**Laurent GORNET**

# Plan

- **Contexte**
- **La Performance des modèles hyperélastiques**
  - Essais et identification de Mooney à GD, GDM
- **Développement UMAT**
  - Mode, Mate, GD, GDM
- **Exemples de validation**
  - 2D, 3D, analytique et Abaqus
- **Conclusion**

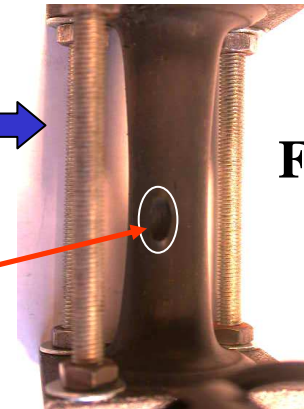
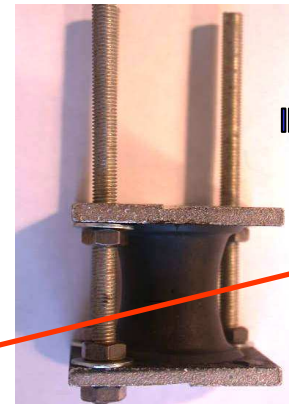
# Durabilité des structures

*Interaction modèle-expérience*



100  $\mu\text{m}$

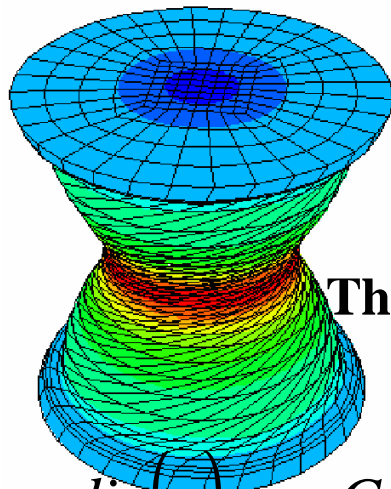
**Rupture**



**Fatigue**



*Caoutchouc : études multi-échelles*

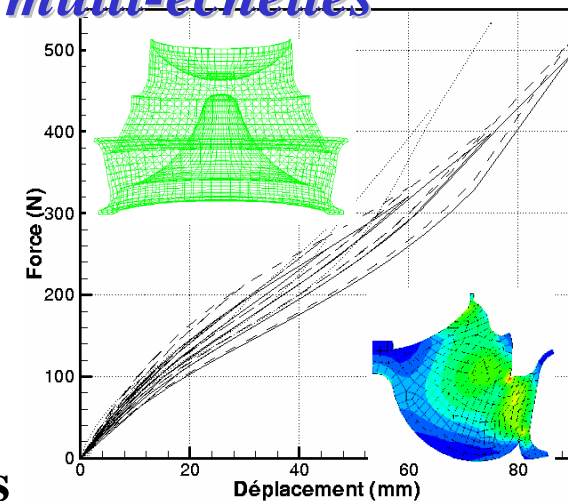


**Thermique**

$$r - \text{div}(\underline{q}) = \rho \cdot C_p \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$



**Structures**

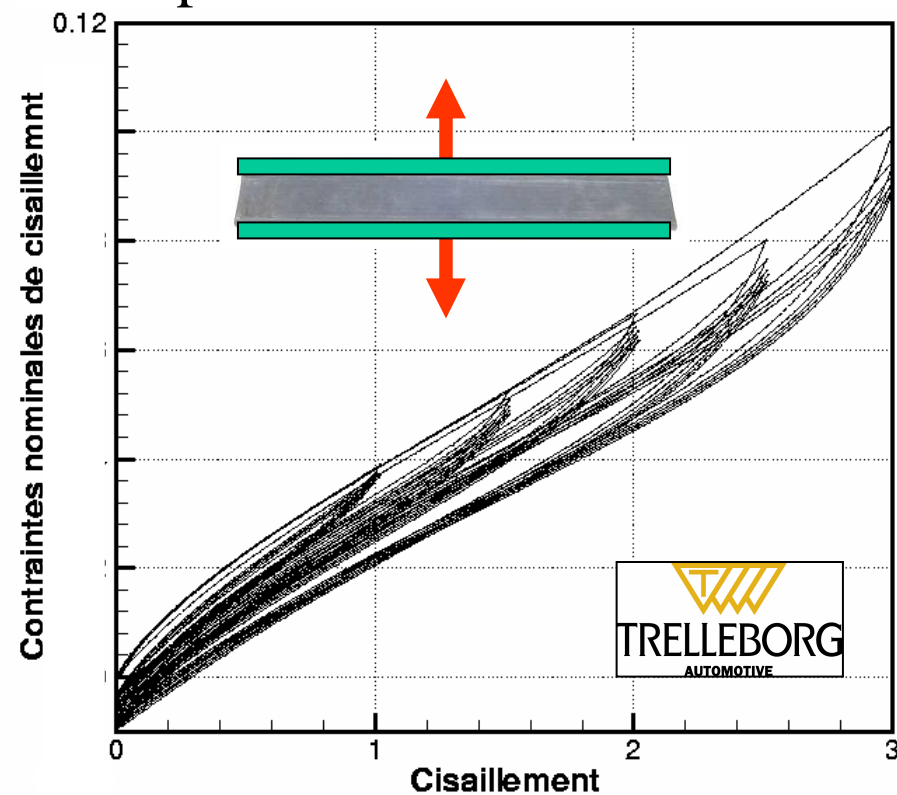
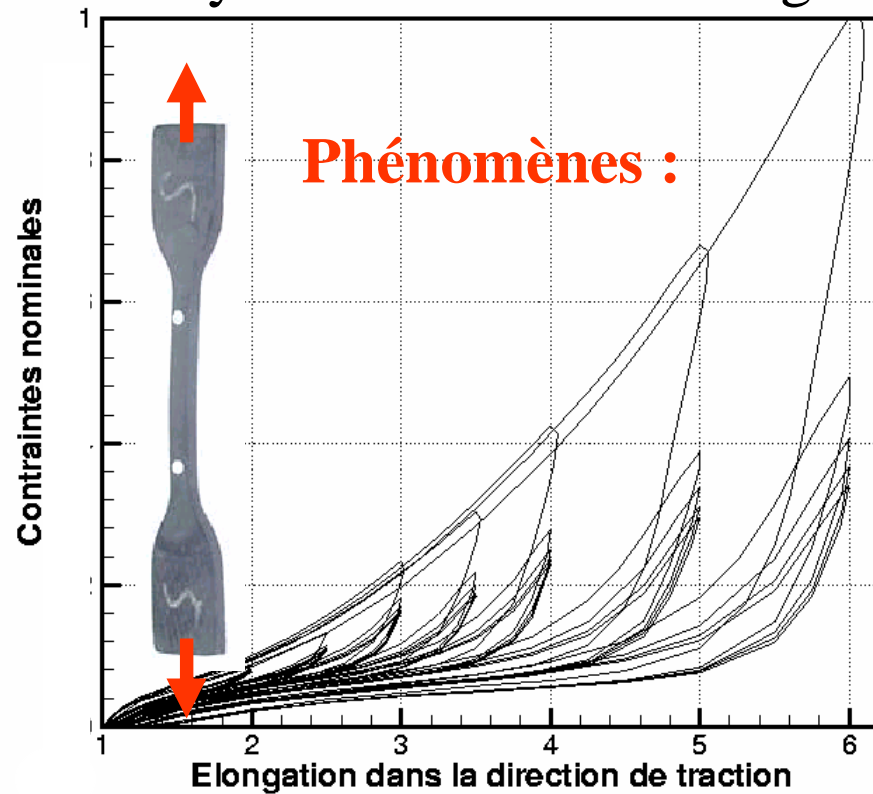


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# La physique du caoutchouc

Essais cyclés de traction et de glissement pur



**Effet Payne**

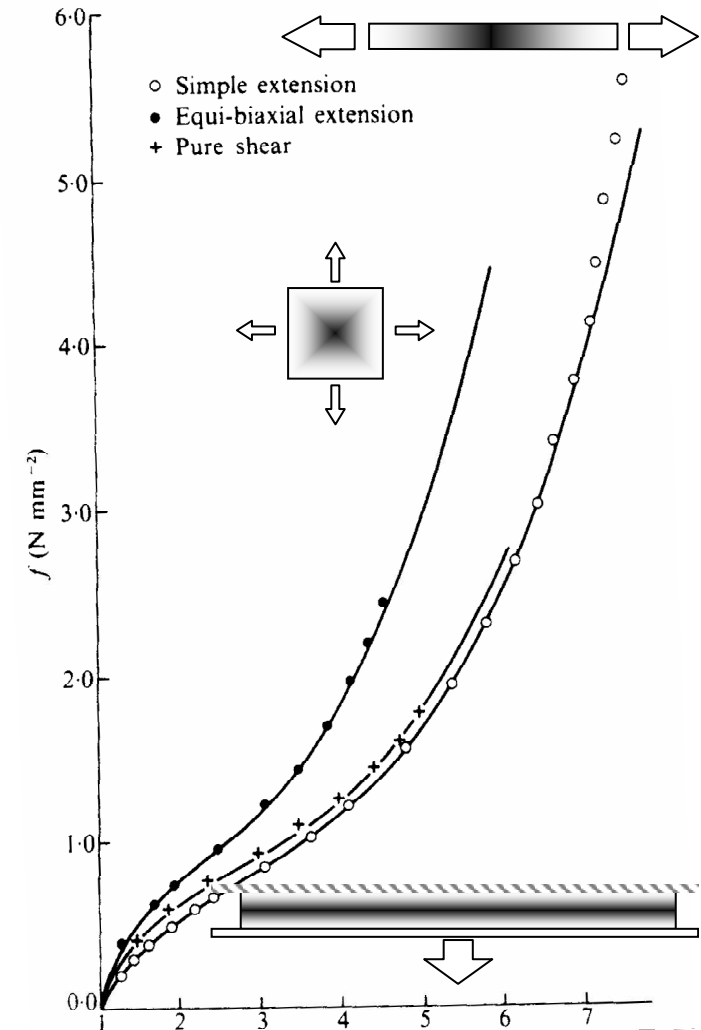
**Hystérésis**

**Effet Mullins**

- Caoutchouc naturel vulcanisé
  - Traction simple
  - Traction Equi-Biaxiale
  - Glissement pur

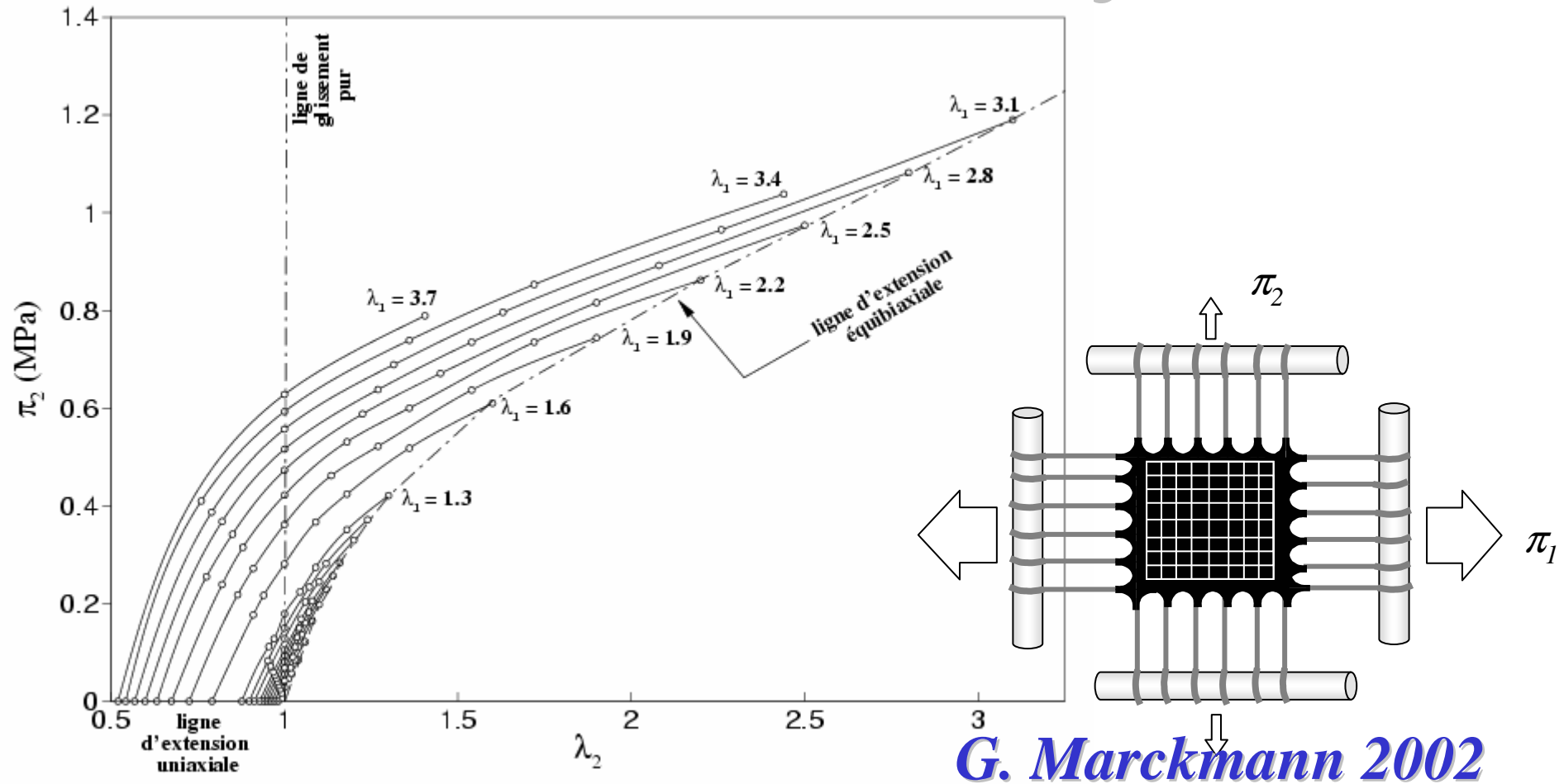
*Simulations avec Ogden (1972)*

**6 constantes**



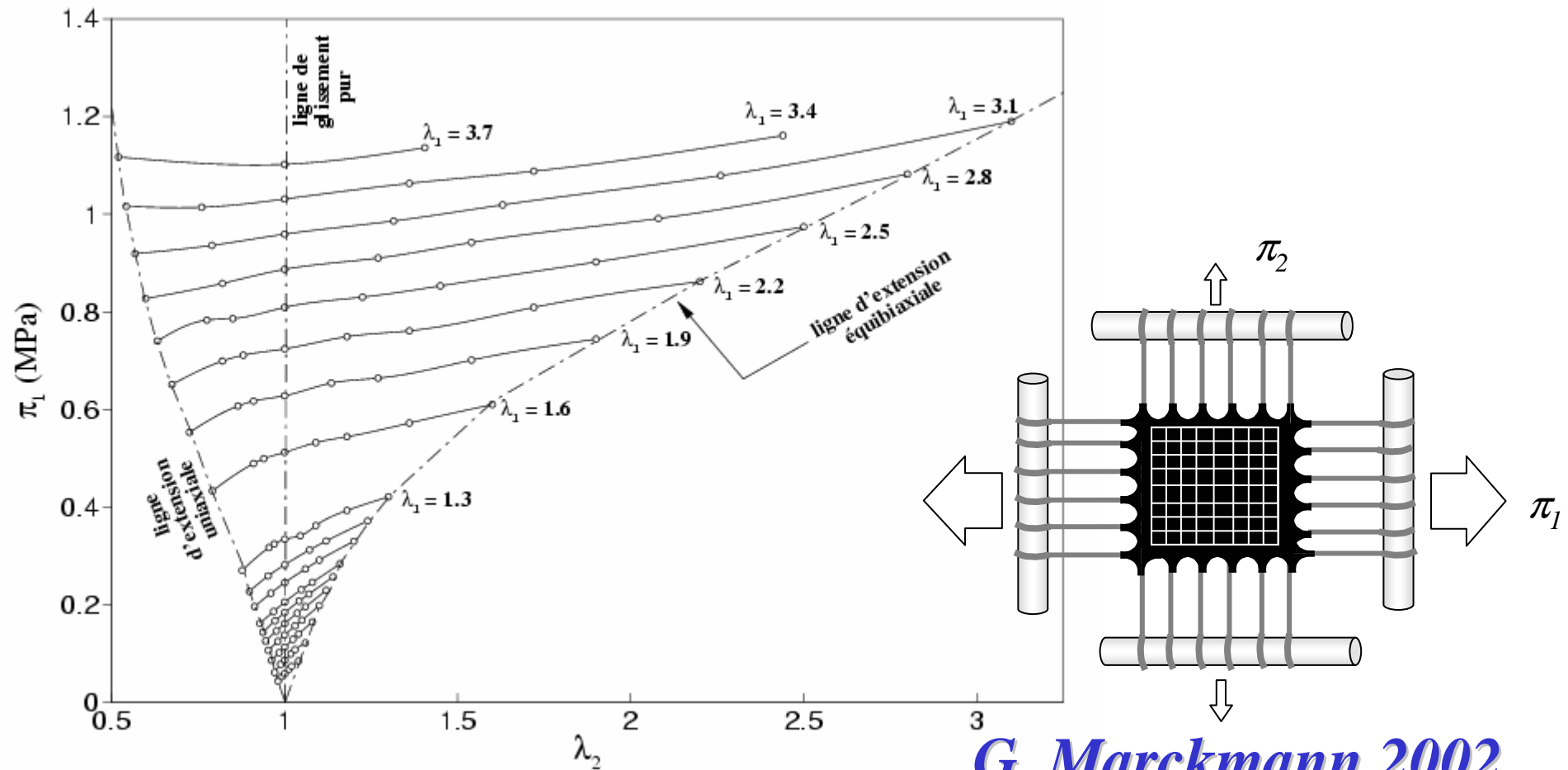
# Kawabata 1981

## Traction biaxiale



# Kawabata 1981

## Traction biaxiale



*G. Marckmann 2002*



# Treloar, Néo-hookean

*Approche statistique (1940)*

- Energie de déformation
- Statistique Gaussienne des chaines

$$W = C_{10}(I_1 - 3) \quad C_{10} = 0.5NkT$$

- N: nombre de chaines moléculaires par unité de volume
- K: constante de Boltzmann
- T: température absolue

# *Séries Polynômiales*

## *Mooney Rivlin (1948)*

$$W = \sum_{i=0, j=0}^{\infty} C_{ij} (I_1 - 3)^i (I_2 - 3)^j$$

- Biderman (1958) 4 constantes

$$W = C_{10} (I_1 - 3) + C_{01} (I_2 - 3) + C_{20} (I_1 - 3)^2 + C_{30} (I_1 - 3)^3.$$

- Haines-Wilson (1975) 6 constantes

$$W = C_{10} (I_1 - 3) + C_{01} (I_2 - 3) + C_{11} (I_1 - 3)(I_2 - 3) \\ + C_{02} (I_2 - 3)^2 + C_{20} (I_1 - 3)^2 + C_{30} (I_1 - 3)^3.$$

# Modèles hyperélastique phénoménologiques

## Caoutchouc 1940 - 1975

- Mooney Rivlin (1948)

**N** constantes

$$W = \sum_{i=0, j=0}^{\infty} C_{ij} (I_1 - 3)^i (I_2 - 3)^j$$

- Gent Thomas (1958)

**2** constantes

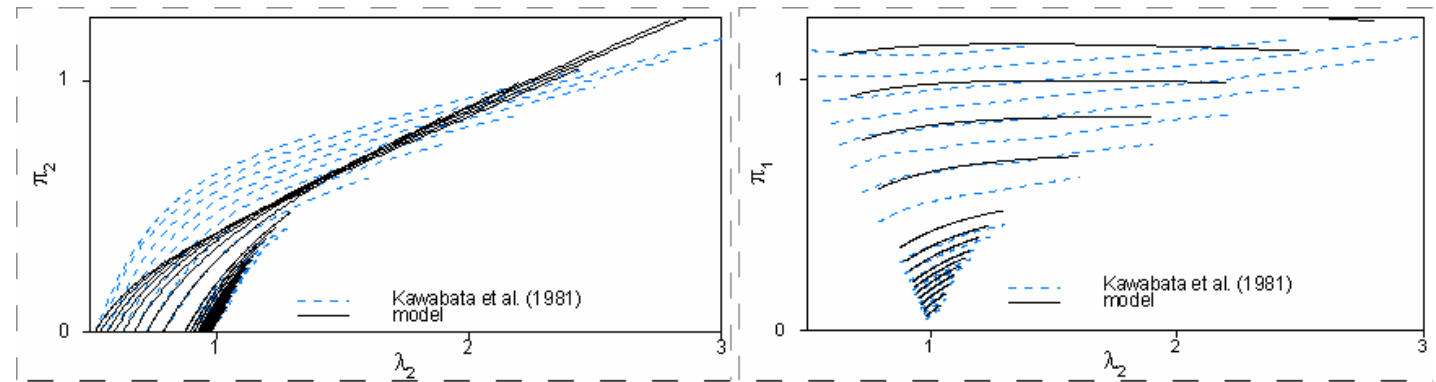
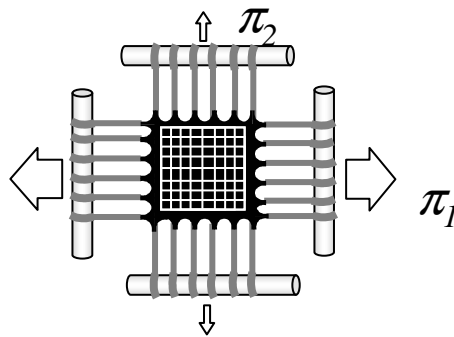
$$W = C_1 (I_1 - 3) + C_2 \ln(I_2 / 3)$$

- Hart-Smith (1967)

**3** constantes

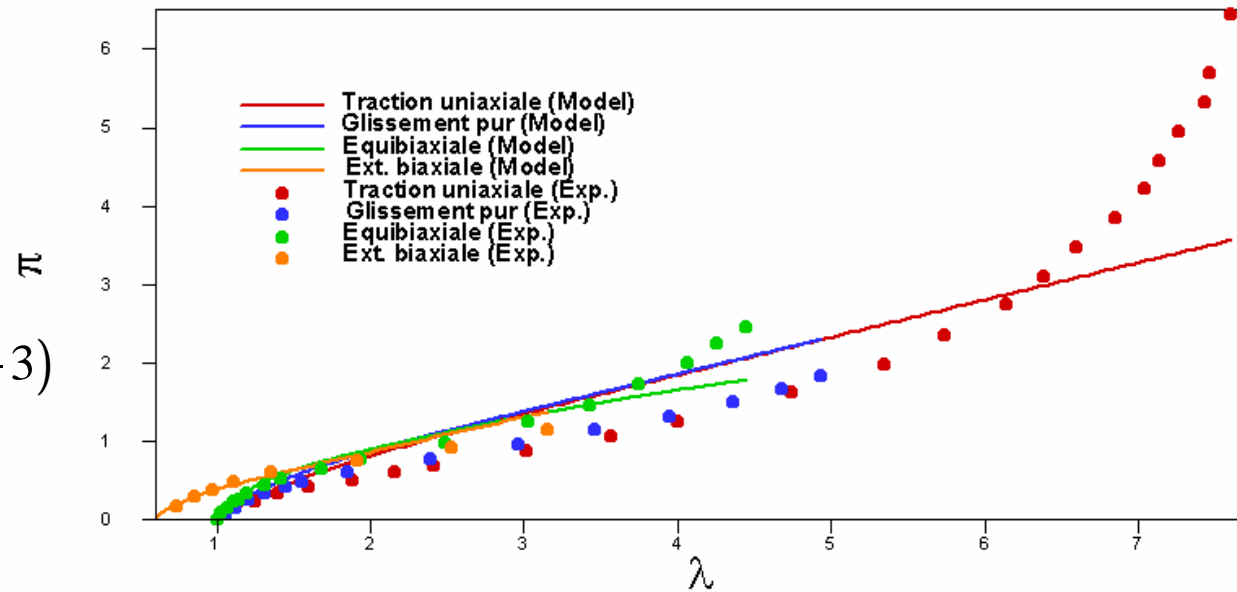
$$W = C_1 \int_0^{I_1-3} \exp(C_3 I_1'^2) dI_1' + C_2 \ln\left(\frac{I_2}{3}\right)$$

# Mooney Rivlin, 1940

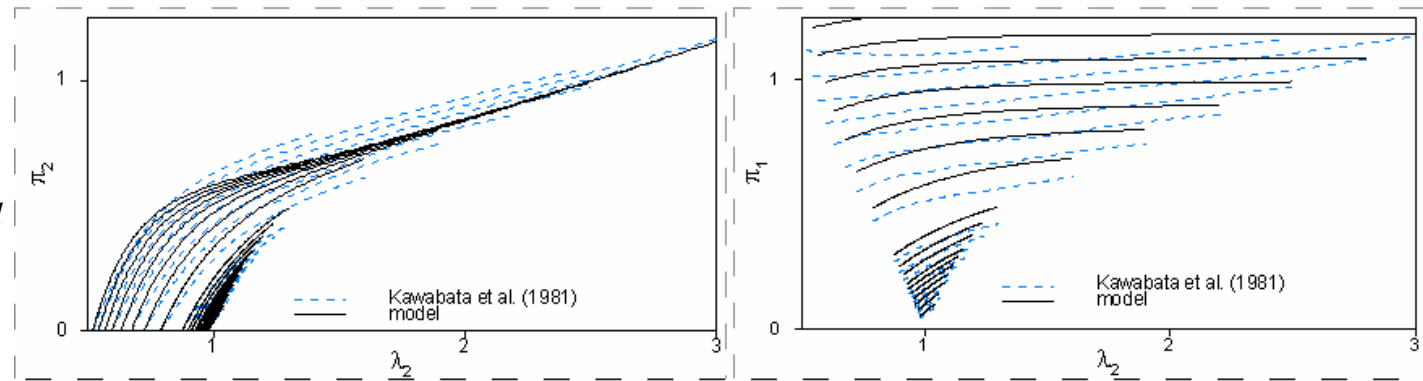
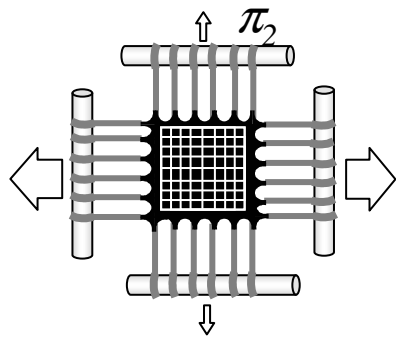


**2 constantes**

$$W = C_1(I_1 - 3) + C_2(I_2 - 3)$$

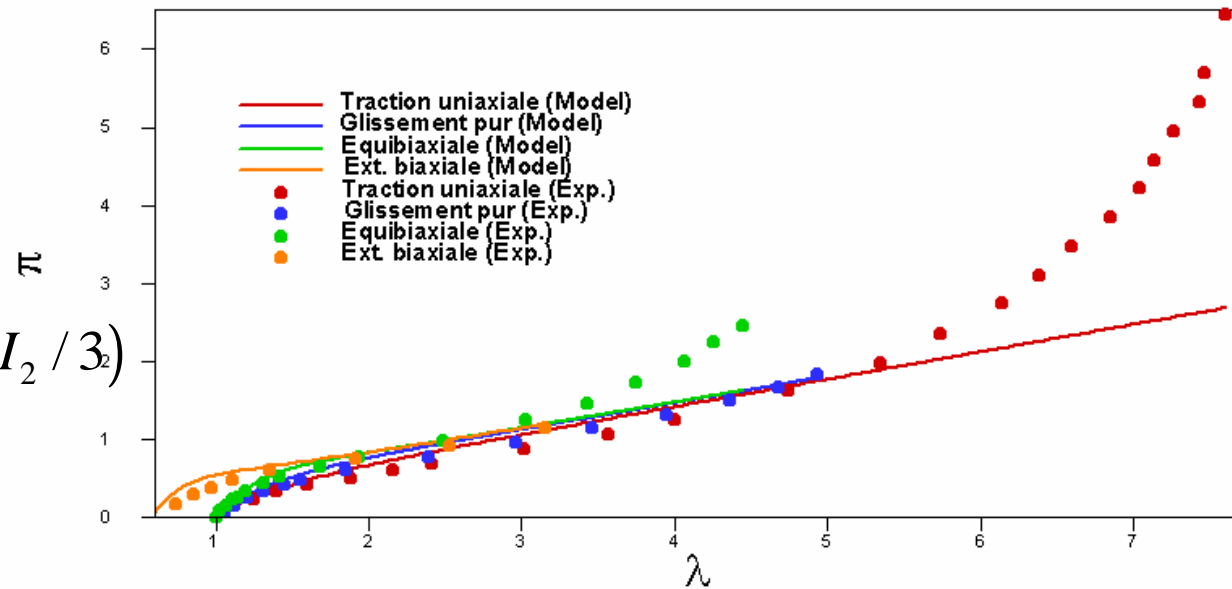


# Gent Thomas, 1958

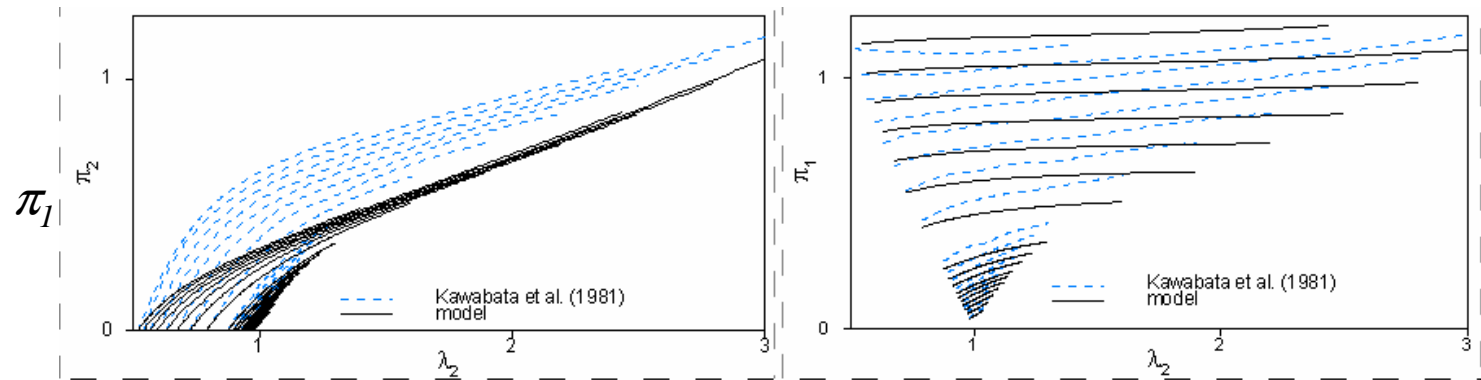
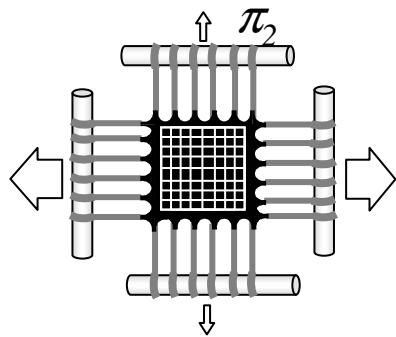


**2 constantes**

$$W = C_1 (I_1 - 3) + C_2 \ln(I_2 / 3)$$

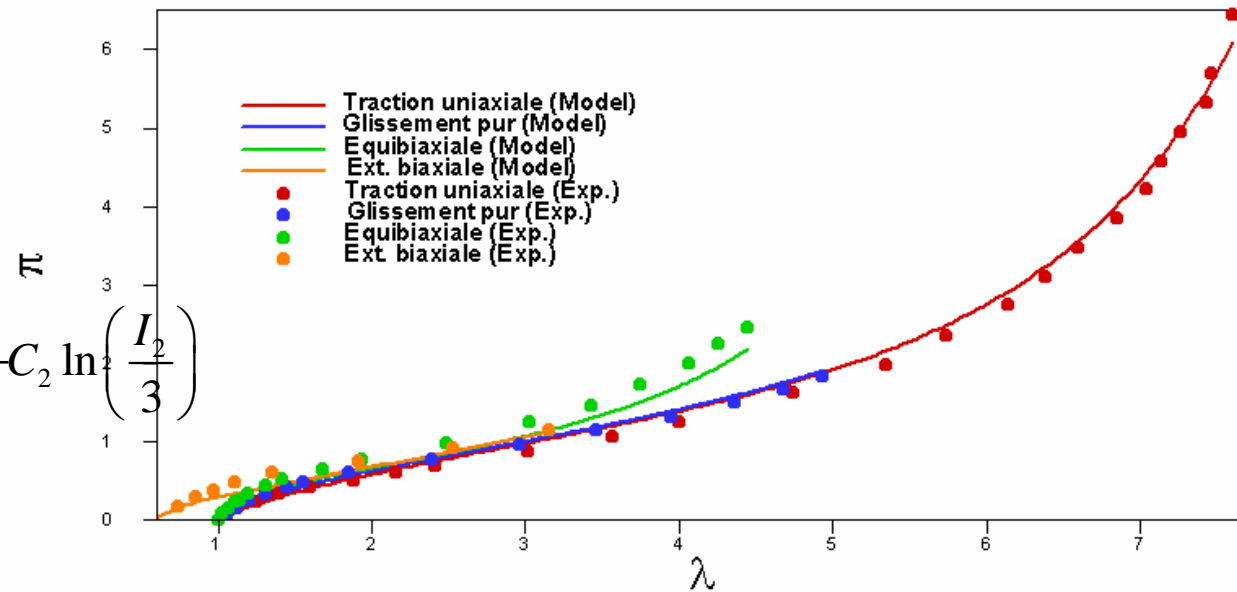


# Hart Smith, 1966



**3 constantes**

$$W = C_1 \int_0^{I_1-3} \exp(C_3 I_1'^2) dI_1' + C_2 \ln\left(\frac{I_2}{3}\right)$$



# Ogden 1972

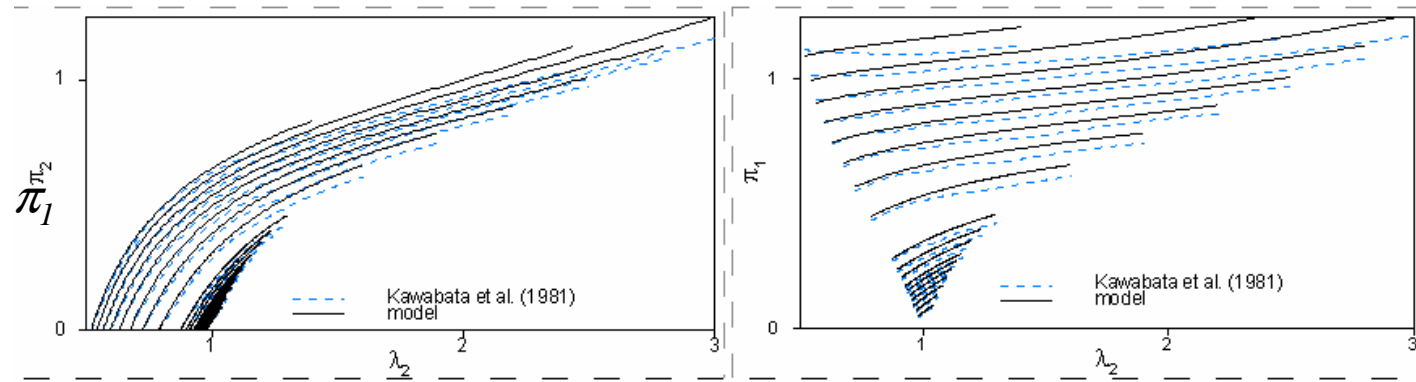
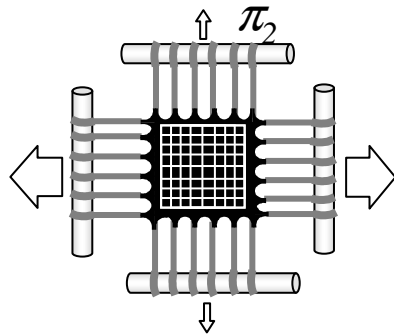
## phénoménologiques

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\mu_i}{\alpha_i} \left( \lambda_1^{\alpha_i} + \lambda_2^{\alpha_i} + \lambda_3^{\alpha_i} - 3 \right)$$

6 constantes

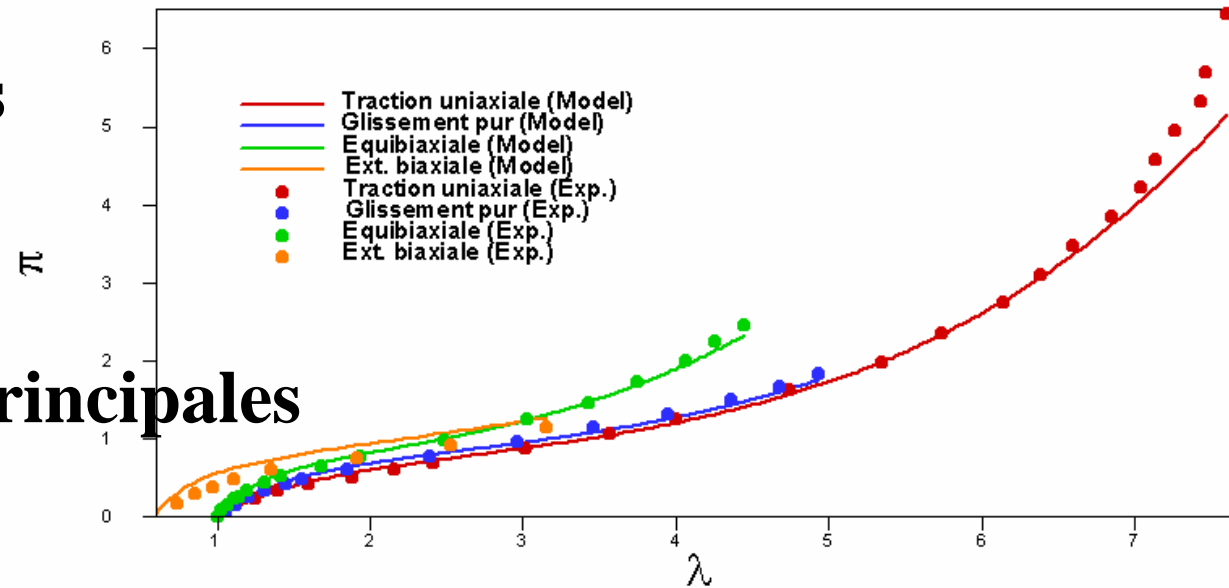
Modèle en directions principales !  
Bonne description des essais de Treloar  
Identification délicate

# Ogden, 1972



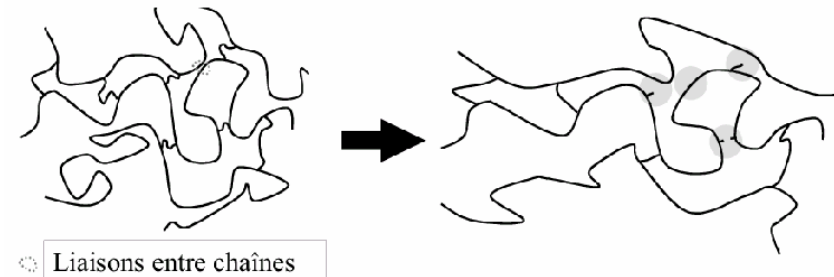
**6 constantes**

**Directions principales**





- Chaines macromoléculaires



- Modèles phénoménologiques macromoléculaires
- Statistique Gaussienne
- Statistique non Gaussienne

*Les Modèles statistiques justifient les formes des modèles phénoménologiques*

# Modèles statistiques caoutchouc 1940 - 2011

## Modèle Gaussien

Treloar *une chaine (1943)* = Néo-Hookéen 1 constante

## Modèle Non Gaussien

Kuhn Grün, *une chaine (1942)* 1 constante

James et Guth, *Trois chaines (1947)* 2 constantes

Arruda et Boyce, *Huit chaines (1993)* 2 constantes

## Réseau Fantôme

## Modèles en Invariant généralisé

Heinrich et Kaliske, *Modèle tube (1997)* 3 constantes

Kaliske et Heinrich, *Tube étendu (1999)* 4 constantes

## Modèles en Invariant

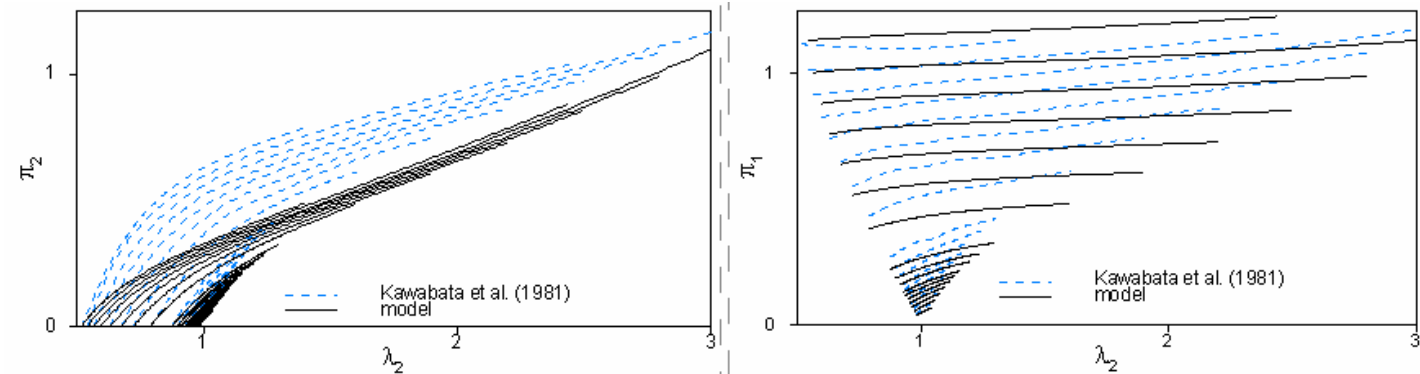
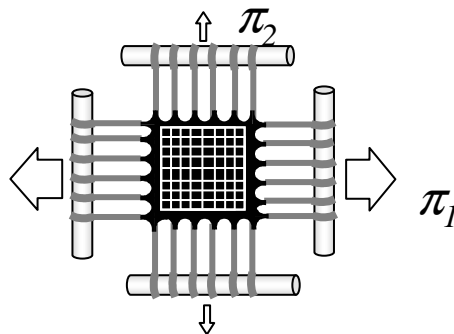
Gornet Desmorat, *GD (2009)* 2 constantes

Gornet Desmorat Marckmann

*GDM isotrope (2010), GDM (2011)*

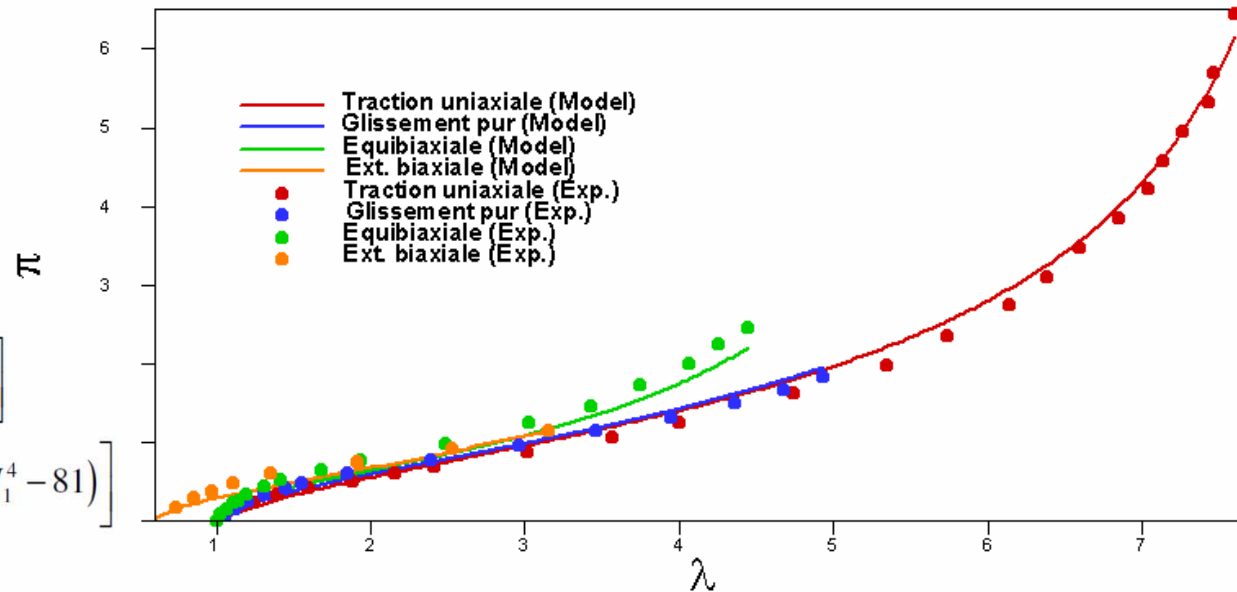
# Arruda et Boyce, 1993

## Huit Chaines

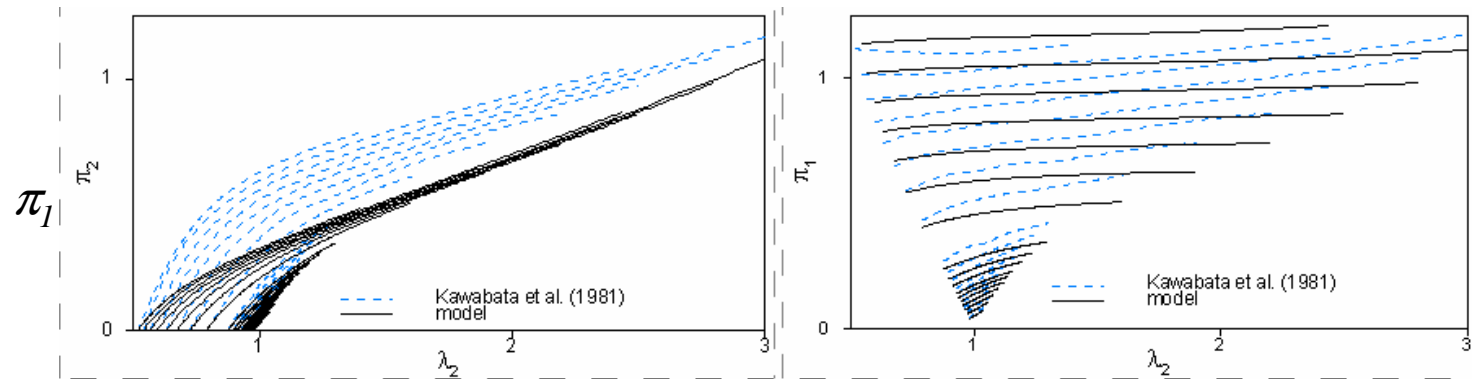
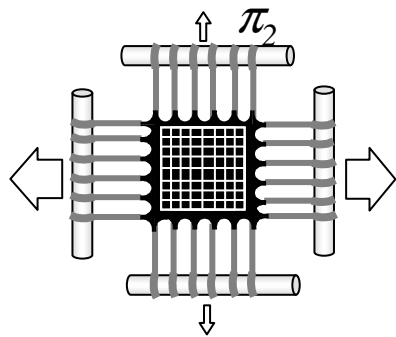


**2 constantes**

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{sch} = & C_R \left[ \frac{1}{2}(I_1 - 3) + \frac{1}{20N}(I_1^2 - 3) \right] \\
 & + C_R \left[ \frac{1}{1050N^2}(I_1^3 - 27) + \frac{19}{7000N^3}(I_1^4 - 81) \right] \\
 & + C_R \left[ \frac{519}{673750N^4}(I_1^5 - 243) + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$



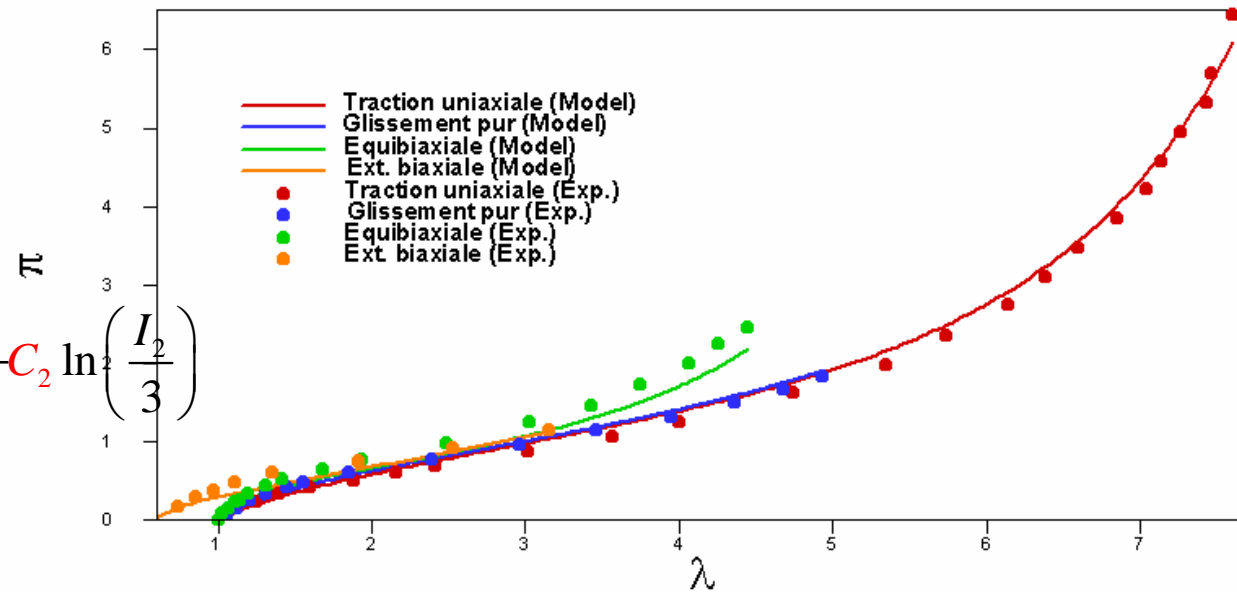
# Hart Smith, 1966



**3 constantes**

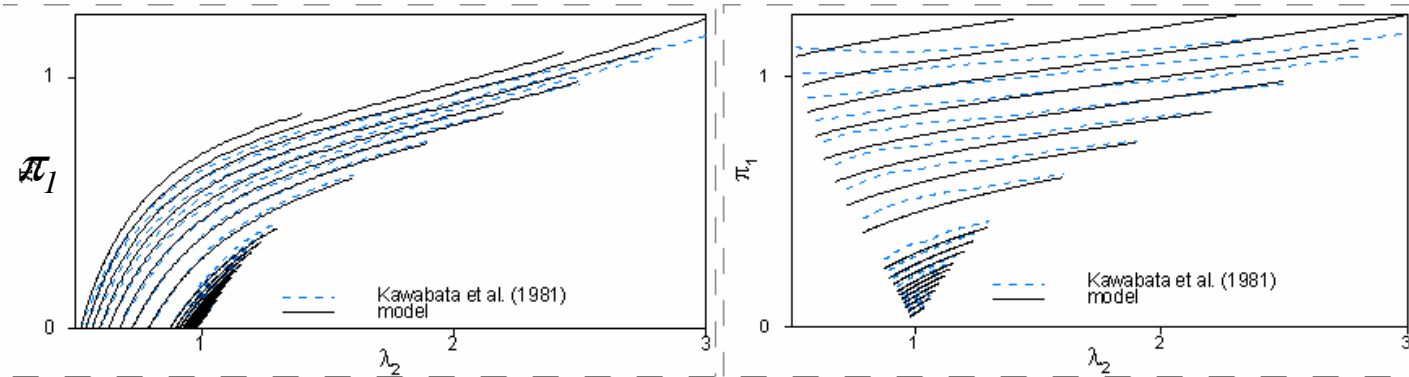
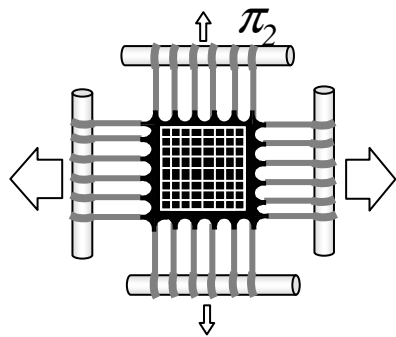
$$W = C_1 \int_0^{I_1-3} \exp(C_3 I_1'^2) dI_1' + C_2 \ln\left(\frac{I_2}{3}\right)$$

$$C_2 = 0$$

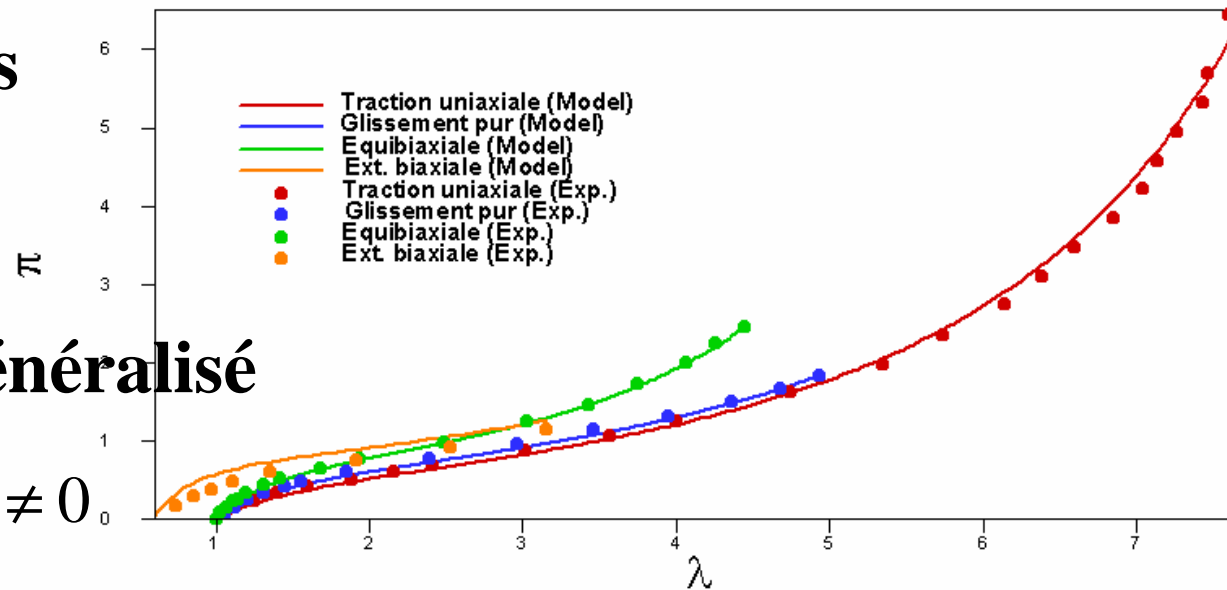


# Extended Tube, 1999

## Kaliske Henrich



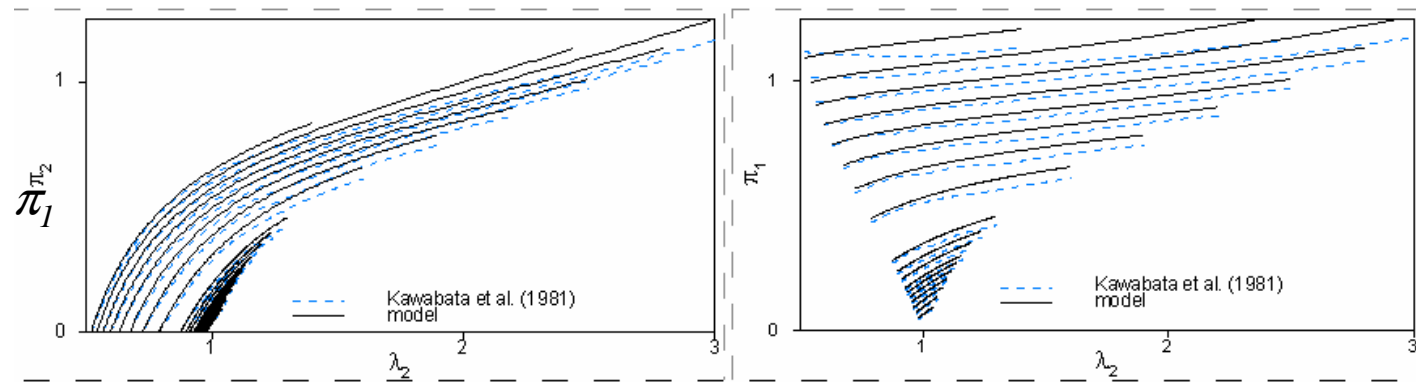
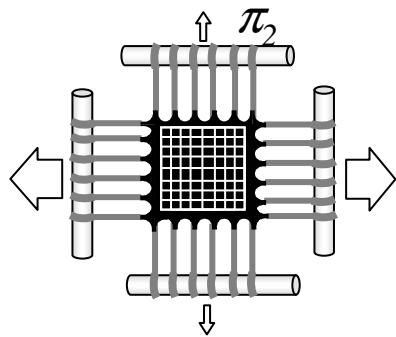
**4 constantes**



**Invariant généralisé**

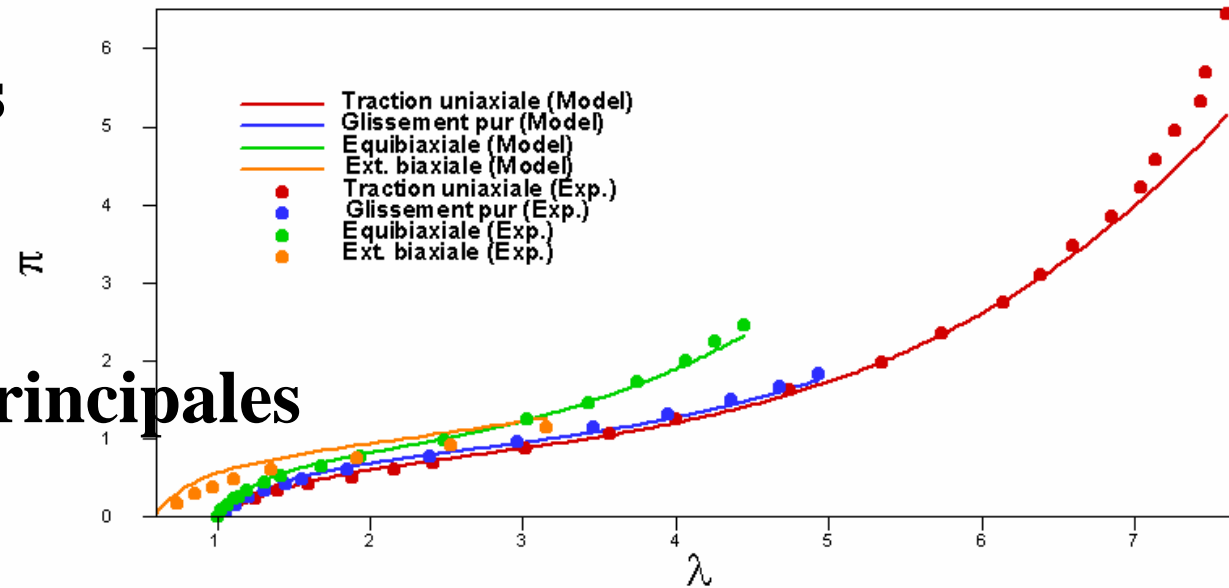
$$\bar{e}_\beta = \frac{\beta}{\bar{B}^2 - \bar{I}} \text{ si } \beta \neq 0$$

# Ogden, 1972



**6 constantes**

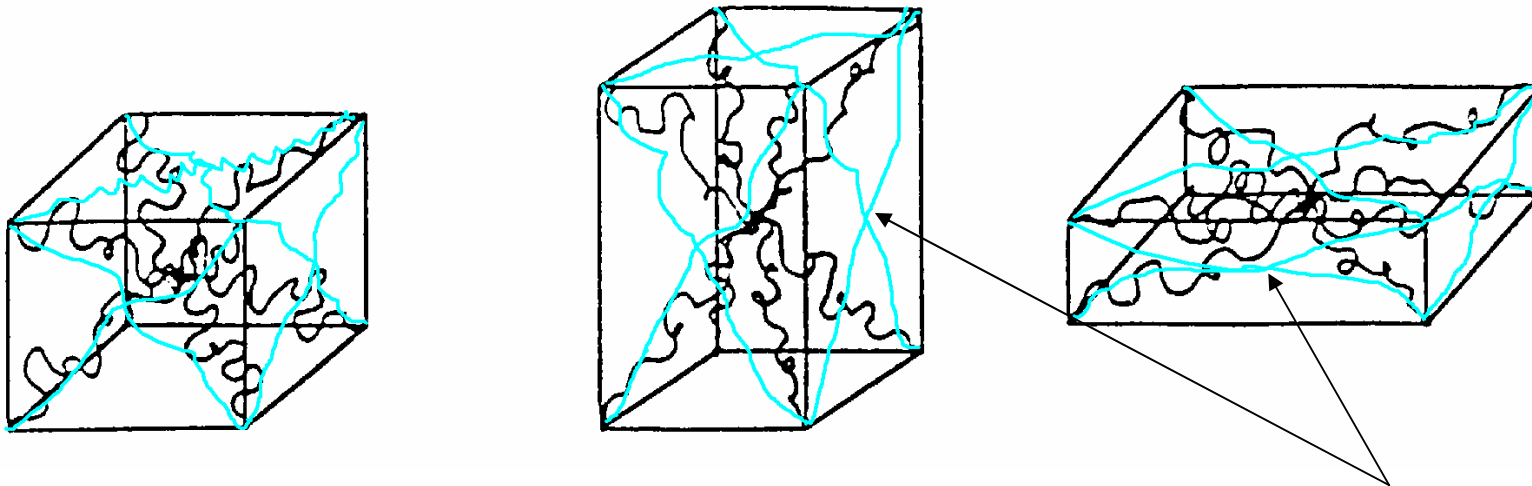
**Directions principales**



- **Néo-Hook** : déformations  $< 50\%$
- **Mooney Rivlin** : déformations  $\sim 100\%$
- **Biderman** : exemple de séries de Rivlin
- **Hart-Smith** : déformations  $> 500\%$
- **Arruda Boyce** : déformations  $> 500\%$
- **Ogden** : Bonne corrélation avec les essais
  - Modèle en Directions Principales !
- **Modèles *Grande Déformation*, *Mullins***
  - *Objectif : Bonne corrélation avec les essais*
  - Modèle en Invariants*

*Modèle Grande Déformation*

- **Huit chaînes** modèle statistique non Gaussien  $W_1(I_1)$



- **Réseau Fantôme et énergie interne du modèle**  $W_2(I_2)$

*James, Guth 1949, Boggs 1952, Eichinger 1981*

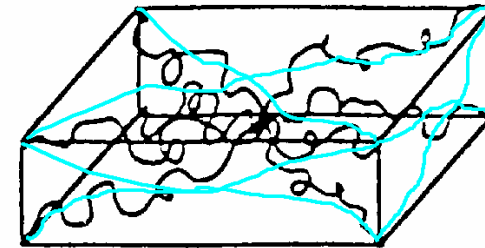
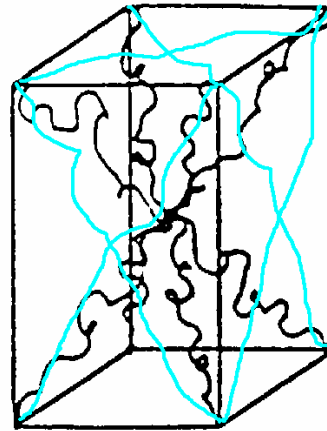
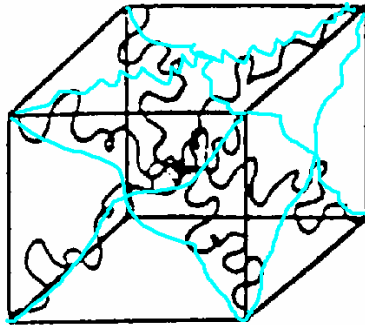
*Energie libre :*  $F = e(v, T) + W(I_1)$



**Statistique - phénoménologique**

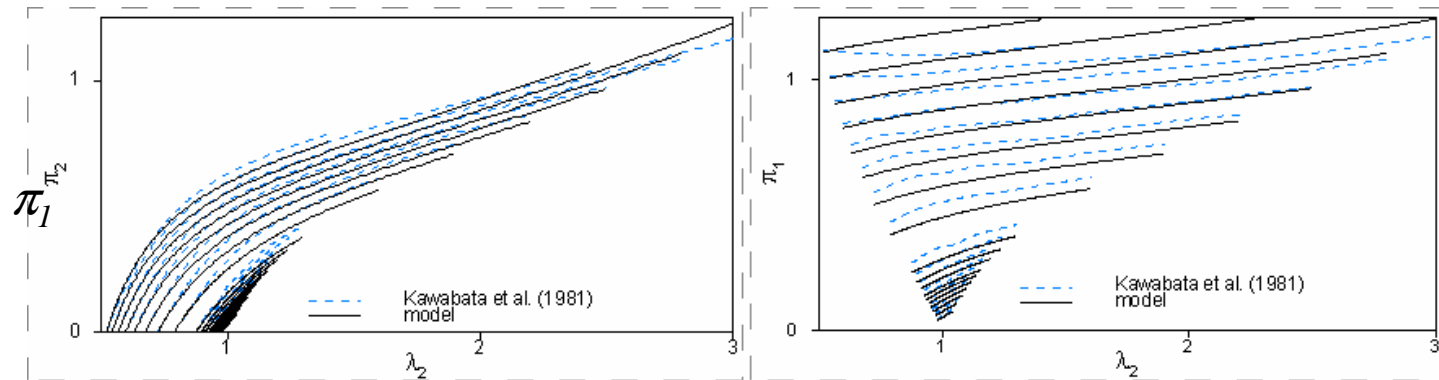
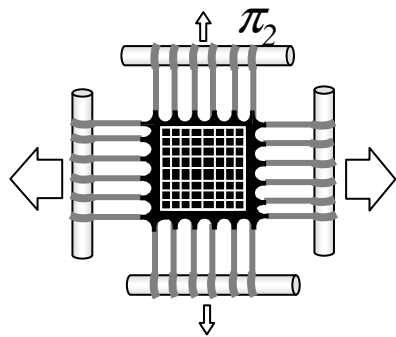
$$W = h_1 \int_0^{I_1-3} \exp(h_3 I_1'^2) dI_1' + 3h_2 \int_0^{I_2} \frac{dI_2'}{\sqrt{I_2'}}$$

3 constantes



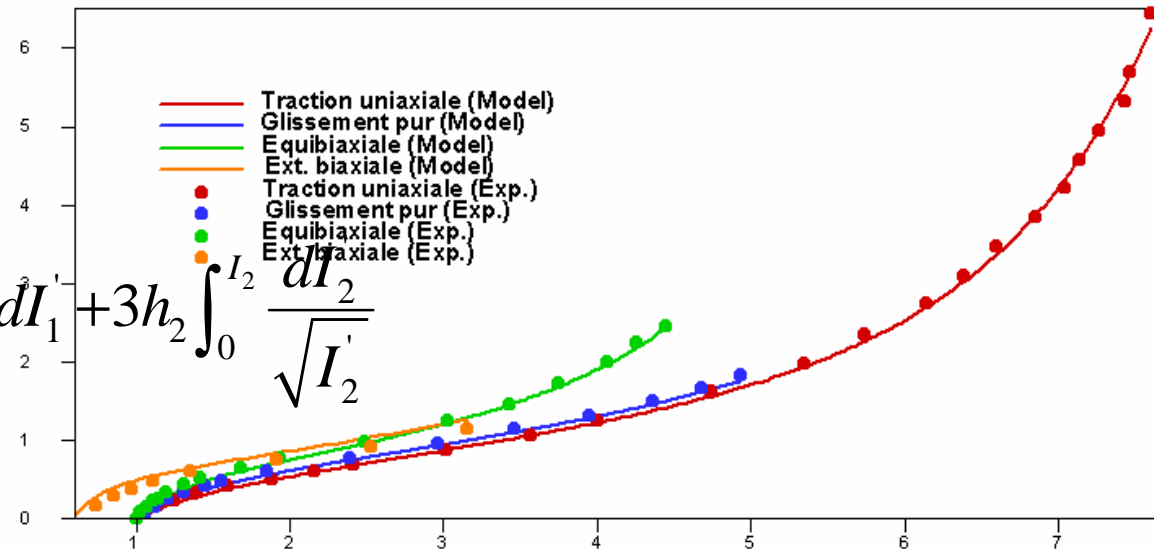
*Energie libre*

- **Huit chaines** confinées par un **Réseau**



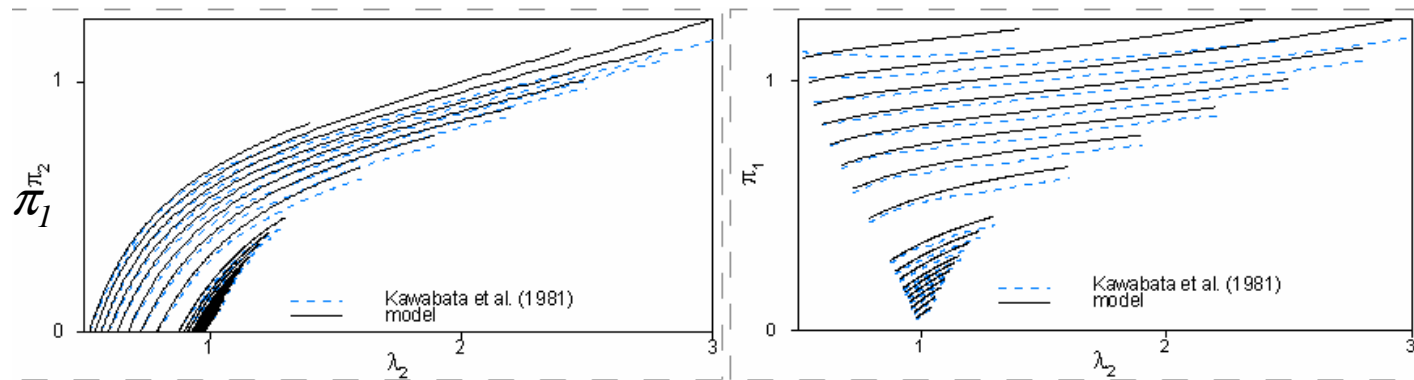
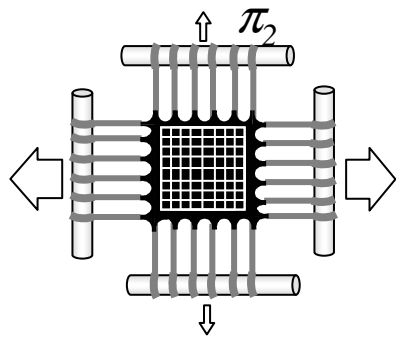
## 3 constantes

$$W = h_1 \int_0^{I_1-3} \exp(h_3 I_1^{\sqrt{I_2}}) dI_1 + 3h_2 \int_0^{I_2} \frac{dI_2}{\sqrt{I_2}}$$

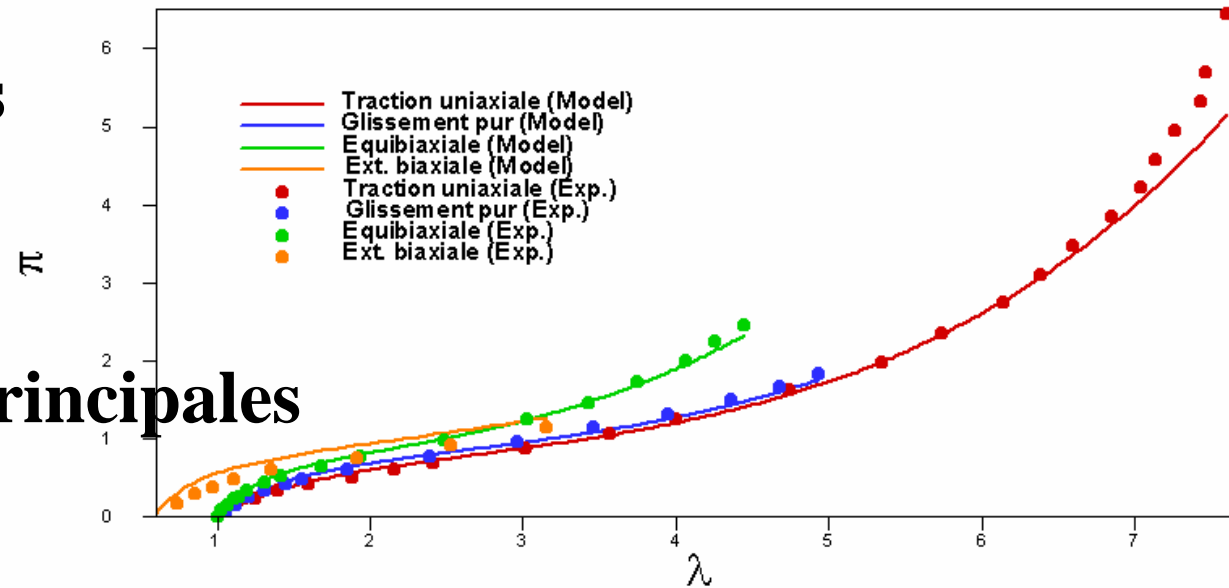


$$h_1 = 0.142236 \quad h_2 = 1.5854659E-02 \quad h_3 = 3.4946541E-04$$

# Ogden, 1972



**6 constantes**



**Directions principales**

# Modèle avec effet Mullins

## Mécanique de l'endommagement

*Thèse G. Chagnon 2003, Chagnon et al. JMPS 2004*

Densité d'énergie hyperélastique :  $W_0$

avec accommodation :  $(1-D)W_0$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -p\mathbf{I} + (1-D)2\mathbf{B} \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial \mathbf{B}}$$

*Critère prenant en compte toutes les directions de l'espace*

Mesures  $I_1 = \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2$   $\alpha = \sqrt{I_1/3} - 1$   $I_1 = \text{tr}(\mathbf{B})$

Forme de l'endommagement  $D = D(\bar{\alpha}) = D(I_1^{\max})$

# Modèle GDM effet Mullins

## Mécanique de l'endommagement

*Gornet et al. ECCMR 2011*

Densité d'énergie hyperélastique :  $W_0$

avec accommodation :  $W_{GDM}(I_1, I_2) = \hat{h}_1^0 \int e^{\hat{h}_3^0 (I_1 - 3)^2} dI_1 + 3\hat{h}_2^0 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_2}} dI_2$

$$\hat{h}_1^0 = h_1(1 - d_1), \hat{h}_2^0 = h_2(1 - d_2), \hat{h}_3^0 = h_3(1 - d_3)$$

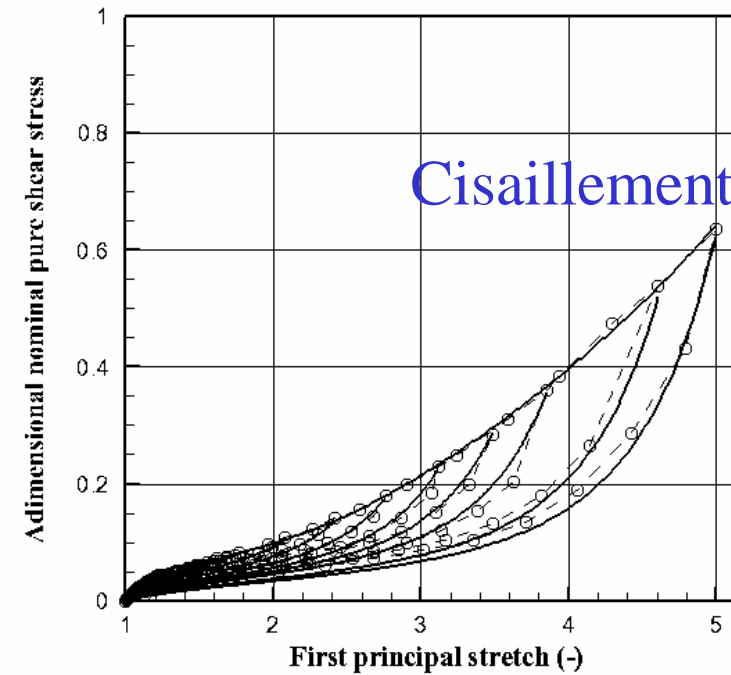
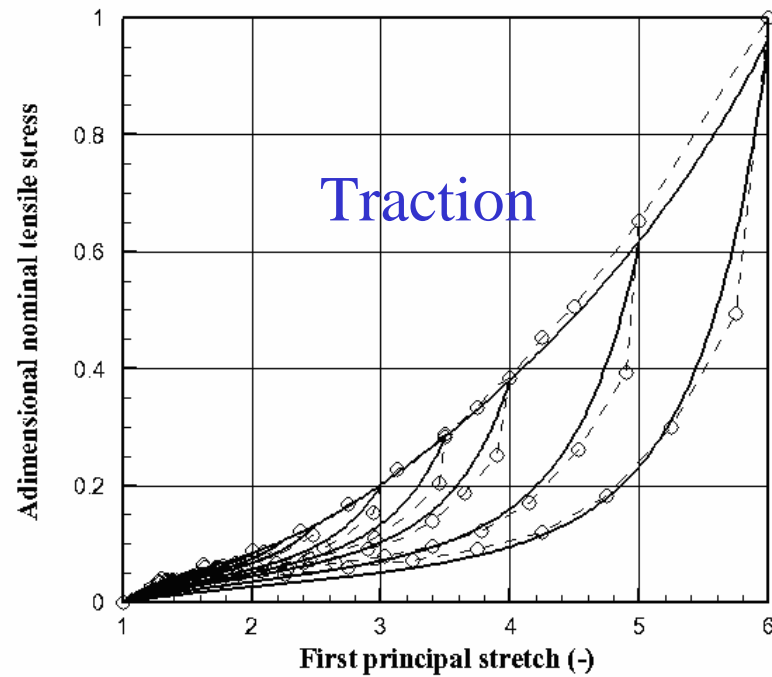
Les lois d'évolution de l'endommagement :

$$d_1 = d_{1\infty} \left( 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{I_1^{\max}}{\eta_1}\right) \right) \quad d_2 = d_{2\infty} \left( 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{I_1^{\max}}{\eta_2}\right) \right)$$

$$d_3 = 1 - F(d_1) \quad F(d_1) = \frac{1}{\left(3(b \hat{h}_1^0 - 1)\right)^2}$$

## Mécanique de l'endommagement

Gornet et al. ECCMR 2011



# Modèle GDM Mullins

## Mécanique de l'endommagement isotrope

*Gornet et al. ECCMR 2011*

Densité d'énergie hyperélastique :  $W_0$

avec accommodation :  $W_{GDM}(I_1, I_2) = \overset{\circ}{h}_1 \int e^{h_3(I_1-3)^2} dI_1 + 3\overset{\circ}{h}_2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_2}} dI_2$

$$\overset{\circ}{h}_1 = h_1(1-d_1), \quad \overset{\circ}{h}_2 = h_2(1-d_2), \quad h_3$$

Les lois d'évolution de l'endommagement isotrope :

$$d_1 = d_2 = d_\infty \left( 1 - \exp\left( -\frac{I_1^{\max}}{\eta} \right) \right)$$

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# Operateur MODE

## Modèle GD 2010

LCMAT = MOTS 'YOUN' 'NU' 'H1' 'H2' 'H3' 'D';

MODL1 = MODE GEO1 'MECANIQUE'

'ELASTIQUE' 'ISOTROPE' 'NON\_LINEAIRE'

'UTILISATEUR' 'NUME\_LOI' 33 'C\_MATERIAU'

LCMAT ;

$$W = h_1 \int_0^{I_1^{-3}} \exp(h_3 \bar{I}_1^{-2}) d\bar{I}_1 + 3h_2 \int_0^{I_2} \frac{d\bar{I}_2}{\sqrt{\bar{I}_2}} + \frac{1}{D} (J - 1)^2$$

$$\bar{I}_1 = J^{-2/3} I_1 \quad \bar{I}_2 = J^{-4/3} I_2 \quad J = \det(\bar{F})$$

# Operateur MATE

## Modèle GD 2010

MAT1 = MATE MODL1 'YOUN' YU 'NU ' XNU  
'H1' H1 'H2' H2 'H3' H3 'D ' CoeD ;

En formulation incompressible:

« Contraintes Planes » 'D ' n'est pas utilisé !

$$W = h_1 \int_0^{I_1-3} \exp(h_3 \bar{I}_1'^2) d\bar{I}_1' + 3h_2 \int_0^{I_2} \frac{d\bar{I}_2'}{\sqrt{\bar{I}_2'}}$$

# Procédure PASAPAS

```
TAB1 = TABLE;  
TAB1.'VARIABLES_INTERNES' = TABLE ;  
TAB1 . GRANDES_DEFORMATIONS = VRAI ;  
TAB1 . MODELE = MO;  
TAB1 . CARACTERISTIQUES = MA ;  
TAB1 . CHARGEMENT = CH1 ;  
TAB1 . TEMPS_CALCULES = PR1;  
TAB1 . 'TEMPS_SAUVES' = PR2;  
PASAPAS TAB1 ;
```

# Les modèles Cast3M

- **Formulation Incompressible :**
  - Contraintes Planes
- **Formulation Quasi-incompressible :**
  - Déformations Planes, Axisymétrique
  - Tridimensionnel
- **Modèles disponibles :** *Format ABAQUS*
  - Mooney-Rivlin (Néo-Hook), Biderman, Gent-Thomas
  - Hart-Smith, Arruda Boyce, GD, GDM isotrope
- **Exemples en incompressible :**
  - Traction, Bitraction, Cisaillement simple
- **Exemples en quasi-incompressible :**
  - Traction 3D et traction Déformations Planes

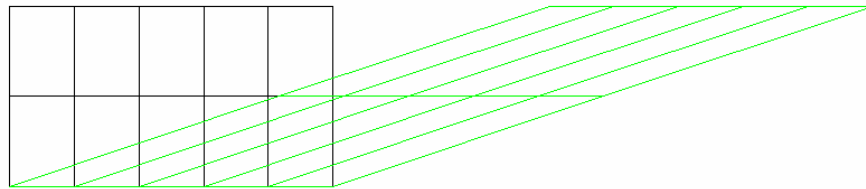
# Plan

- **Contexte**
- **La Performance des modèles hyperélastiques**
  - Mooney Rivlin...
- **Développement UMAT**
  - De la théorie à la programmation
- **Exemples de validation**
  - **2D**, 3D, analytique et Abaqus
- **Conclusion**

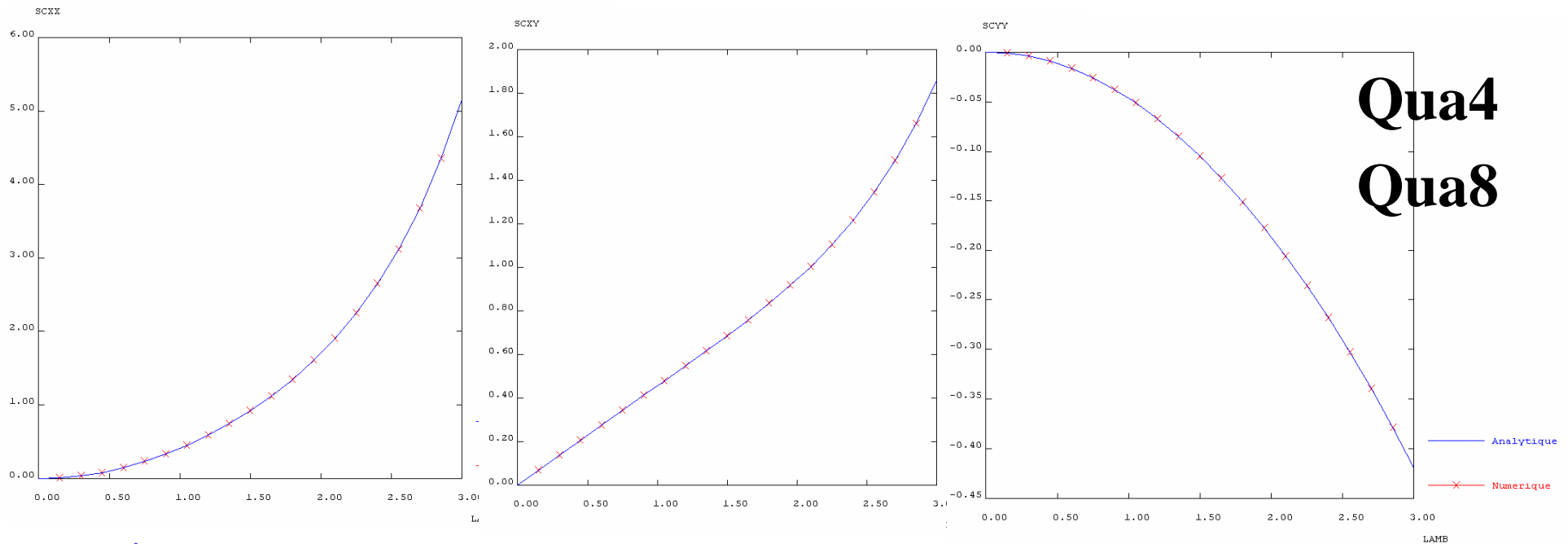
# Glissement simple

## Solution analytique incompressible Biderman

**Cauchy**



$$W = C_{10} (I_1 - 3) + C_{01} (I_2 - 3) + C_{20} (I_1 - 3)^2 + C_{30} (I_1 - 3)^3.$$

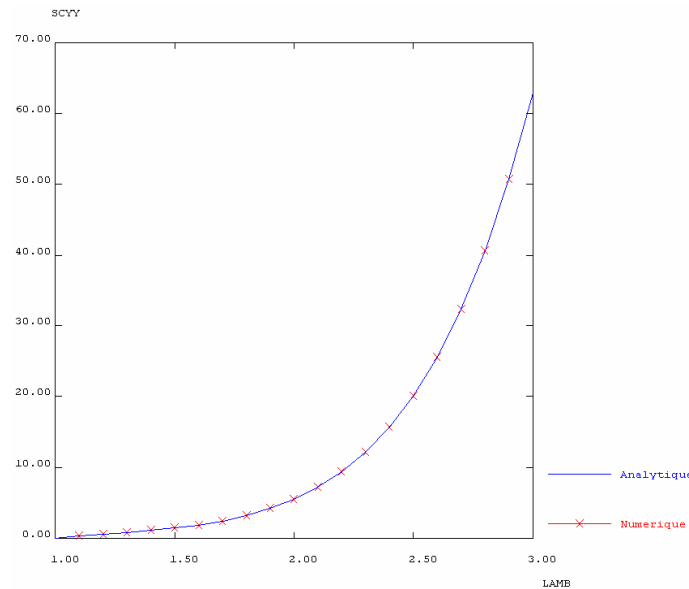
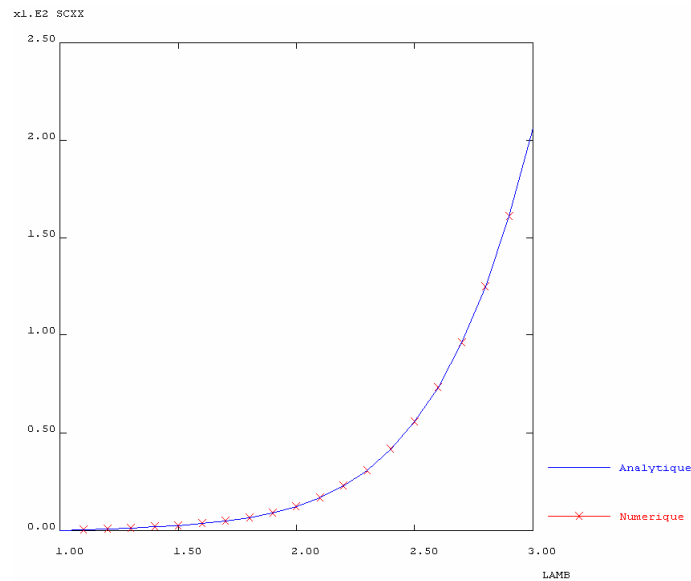


# Traction biaxiale

## Solution analytique incompressible Biderman



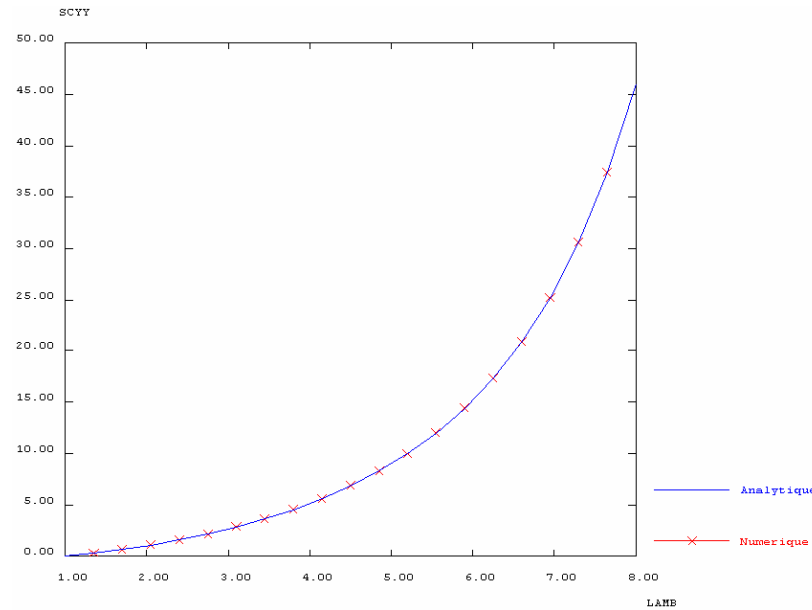
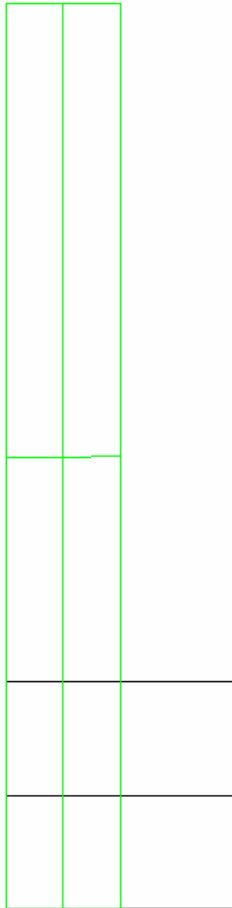
**Cauchy**



**Qua4**  
**Qua8**

# Traction

## *Solution analytique incompressible Huit Chaines*



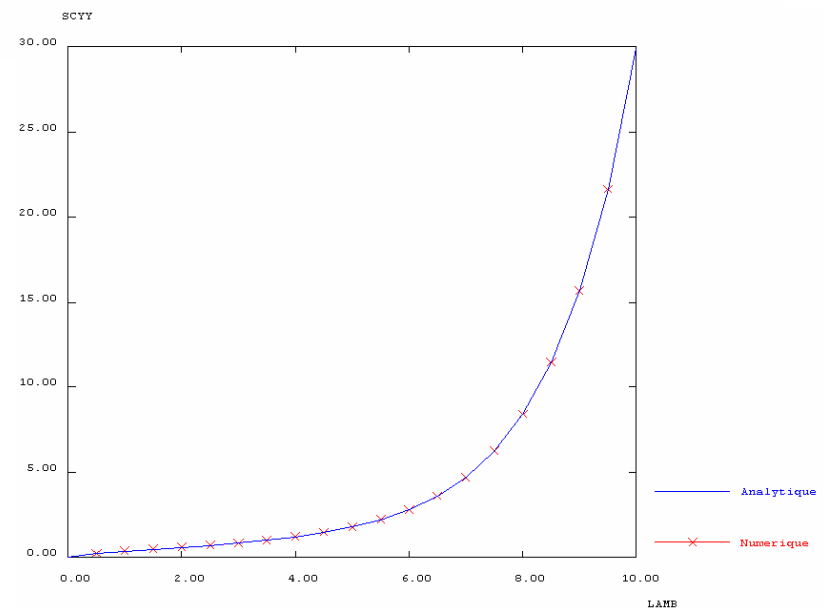
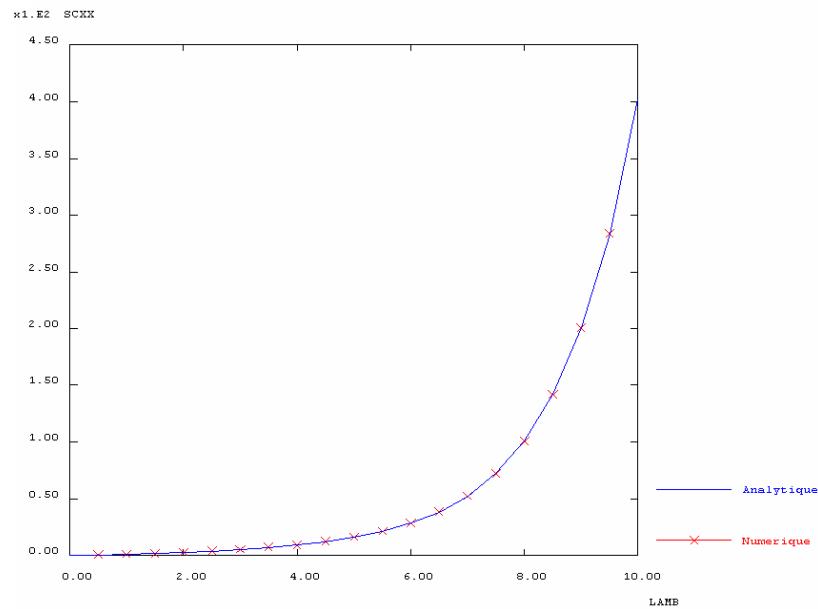
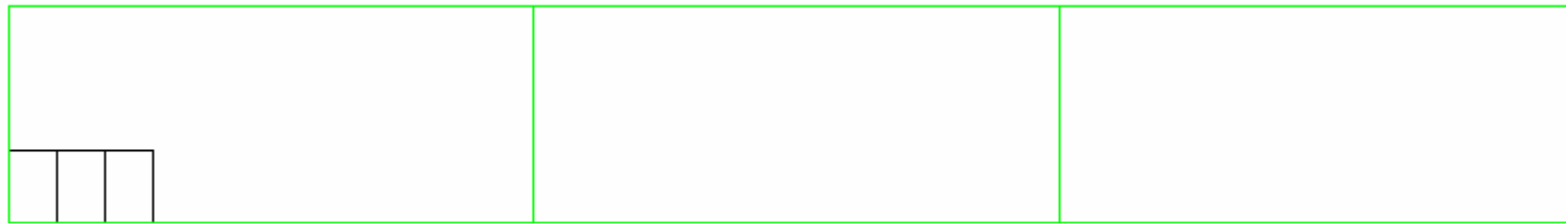
**Cauchy**



# Traction biaxiale

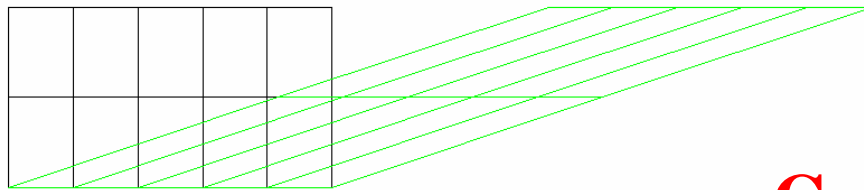
## *Solution analytique incompressible Huit Chaines*

**Cauchy**

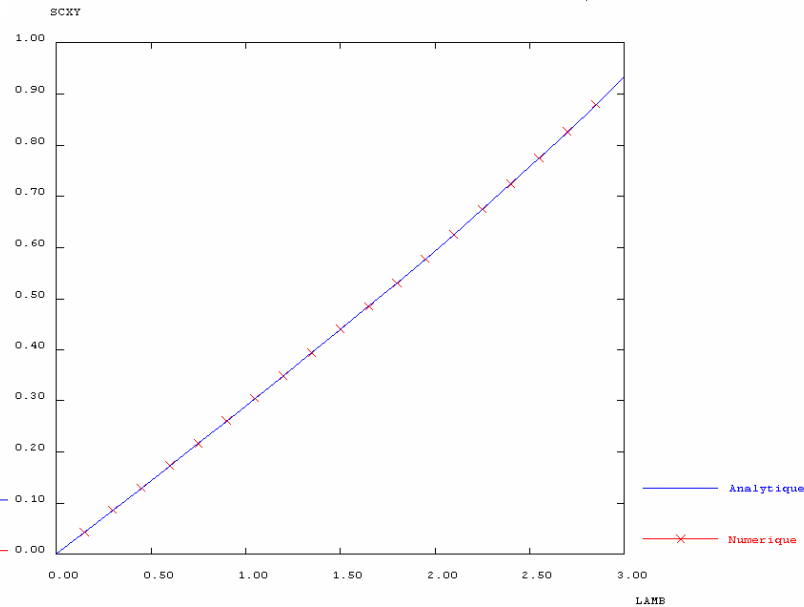
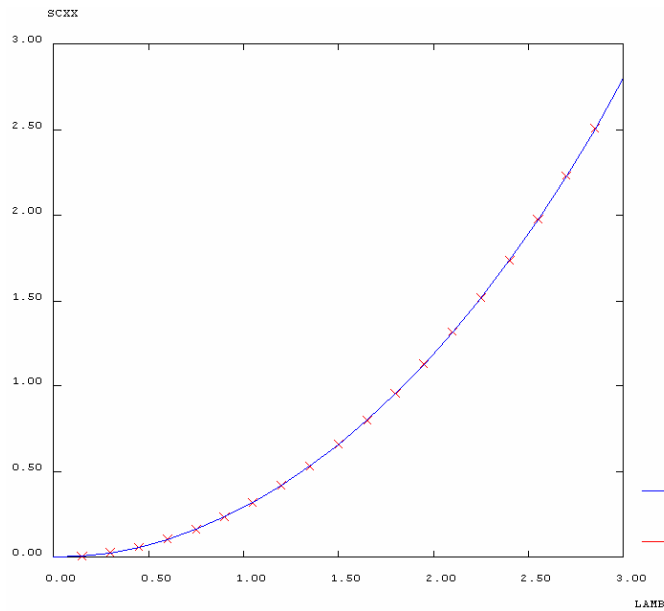
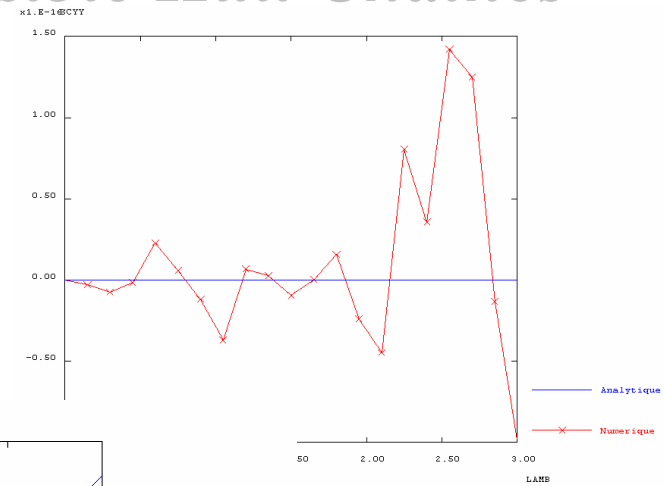


# Glissement simple

## *Solution analytique incompressible Huit Chaines*



**Cauchy**



# Plan

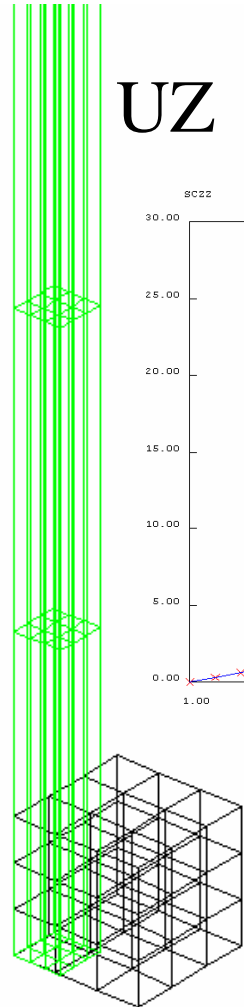
- **Contexte**
- **La Performance des modèles hyperélastiques**
  - De Mooney Rivlin à GD, GDM isotrope, GDM
- **Développement UMAT**
  - De la théorie à la programmation
- **Exemples de validation**
  - 2D, 3D, analytique et Abaqus
- **Conclusion**

# Plan

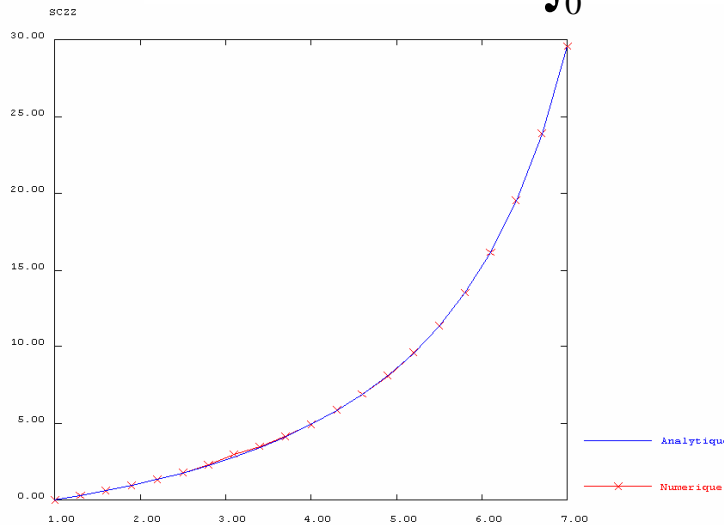
- **Contexte**
- **La Performance des modèles hyperélastiques**
  - De la théorie à la programmation
- **Développement UMAT**
  - De la théorie à la programmation
- **Exemples de validation**
  - 2D, 3D, **Effet Mullins**
- **Conclusion**

# Essai de Traction

## Quasi incompressible **Gornet Desmorat 3D**

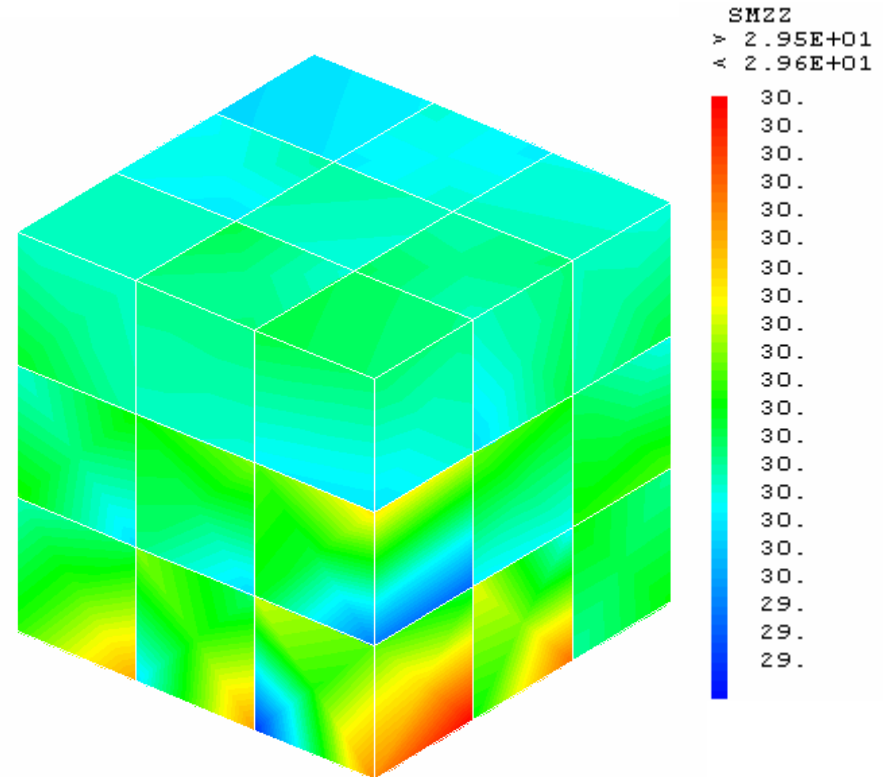


UZ



$$W = h_1 \int_0^{I_1-3} \exp(h_3 I_1'^2) dI_1' + 3h_2 \int_0^{I_2} \frac{dI_2'}{\sqrt{I_2'}}$$

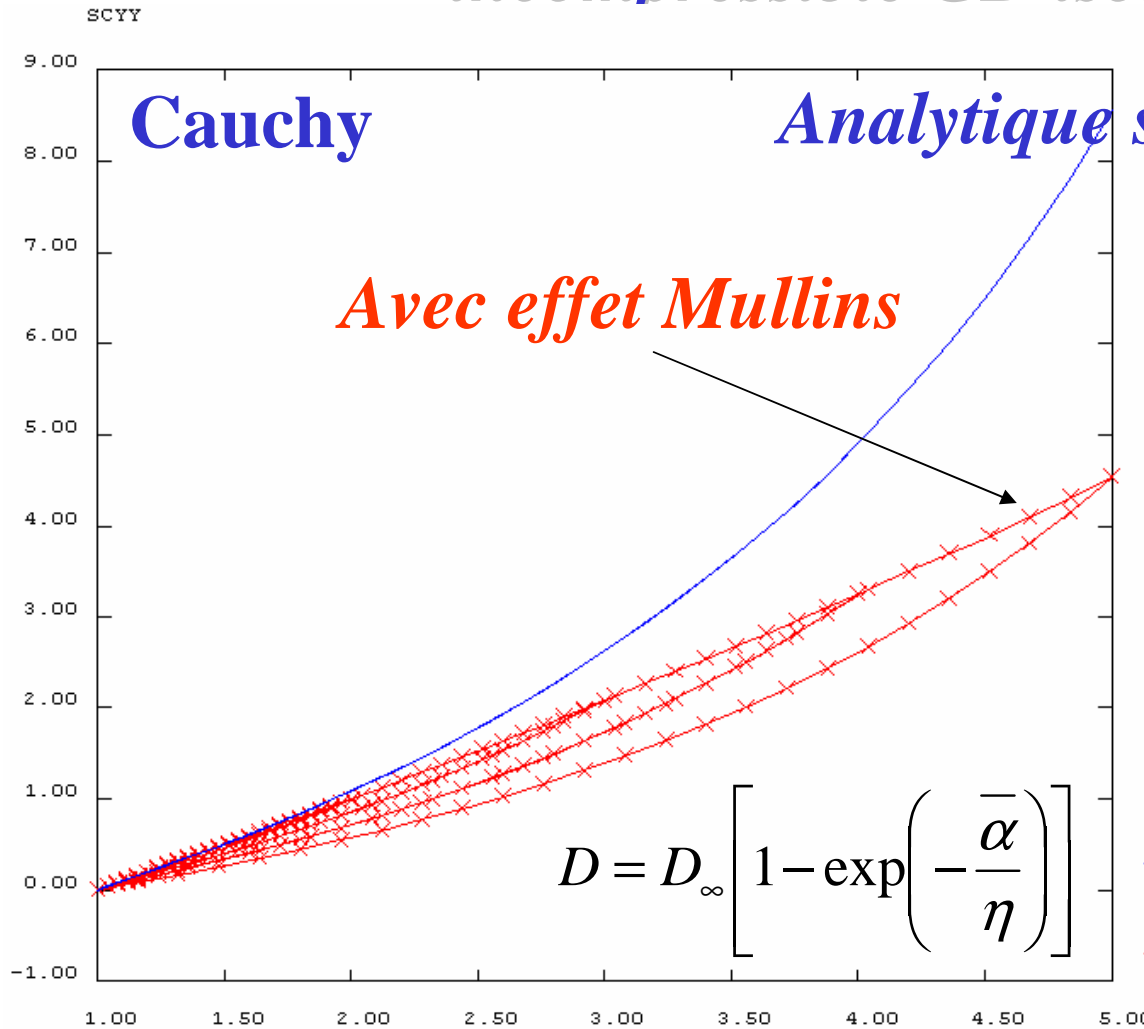
**Cauchy**



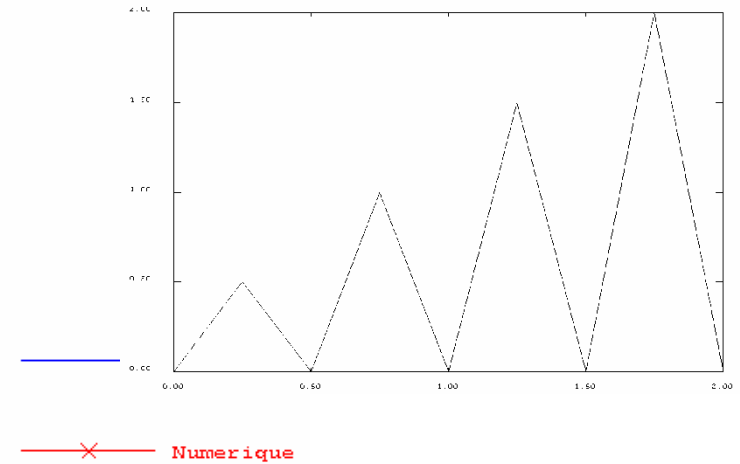
**CUB8**

# Essai de Traction

## *incompressible GD isotrope 3D*

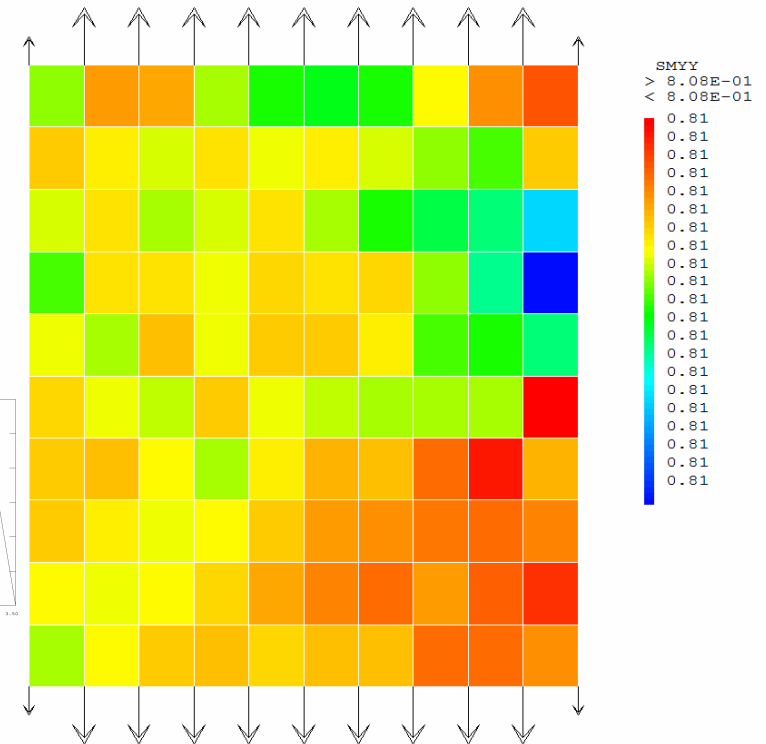
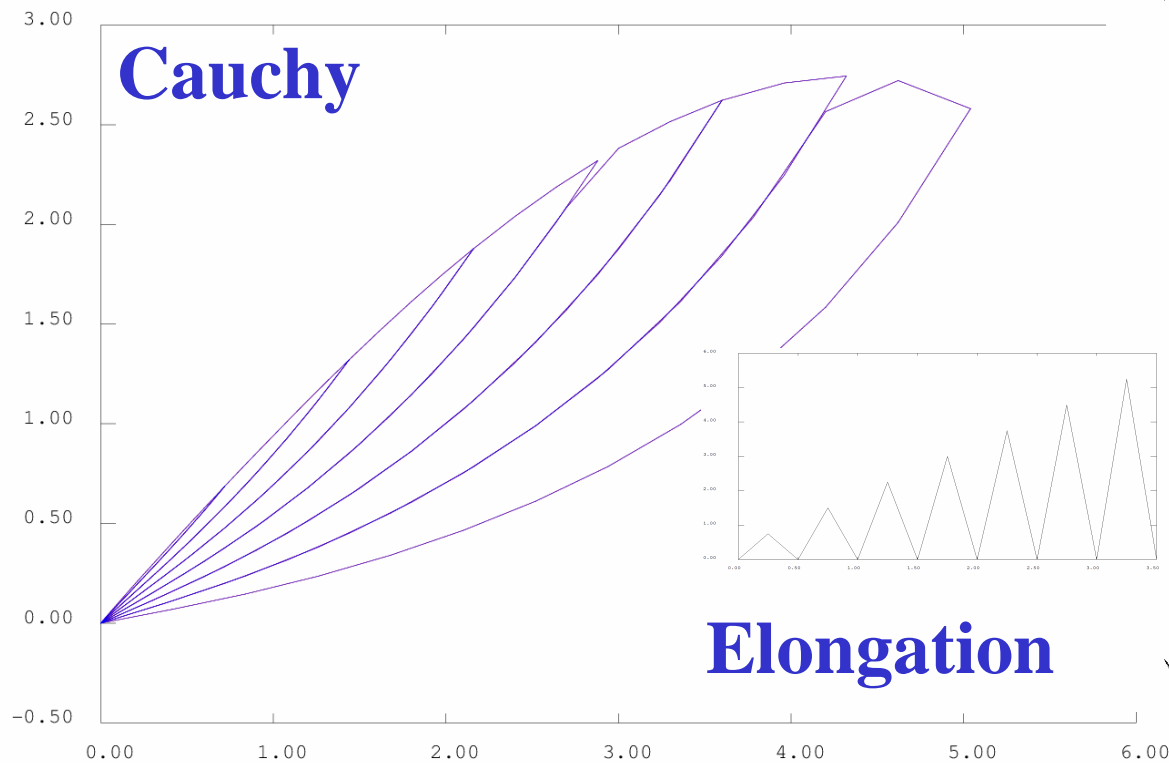


$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = -p\mathbf{I} + (1 - D)2\mathbf{B} \frac{\partial W_0}{\partial \mathbf{B}}$$



# Essai de Traction

## Quasi incompressible *GD* Mullins

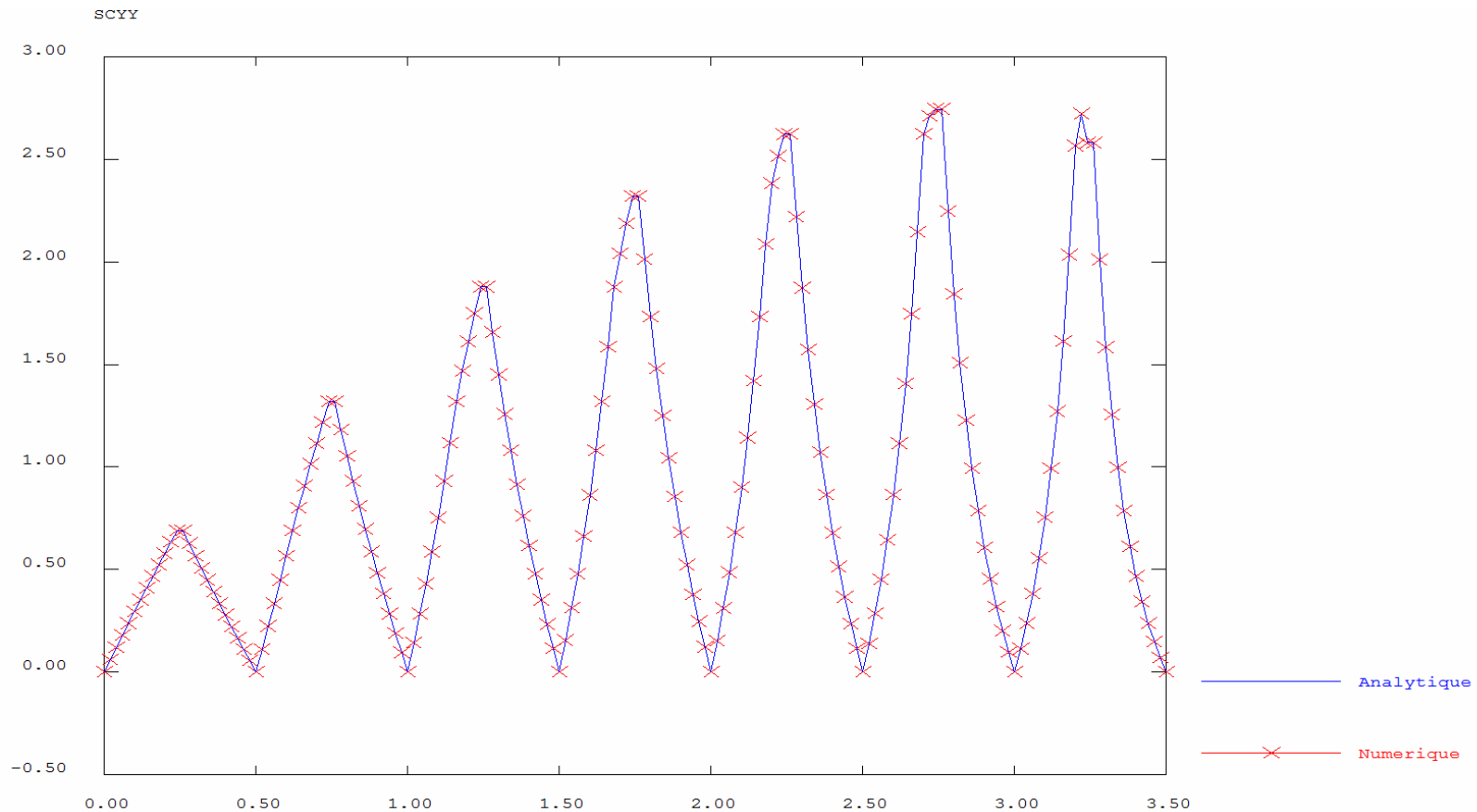


**QUA4**

*Analytique et EF avec Mullins*

# Essai de Traction

## Quasi incompressible *GD* isotrope Mullins

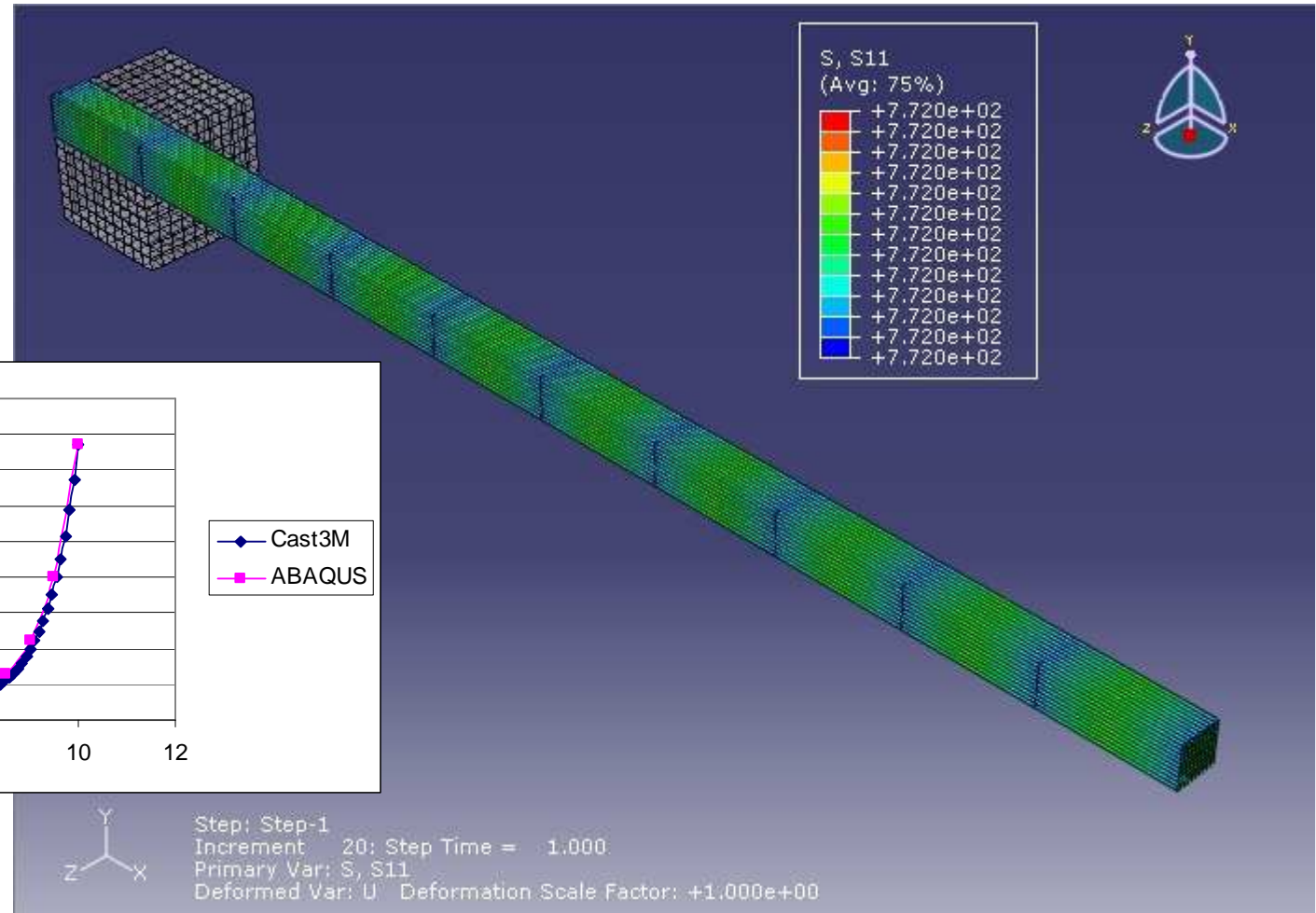
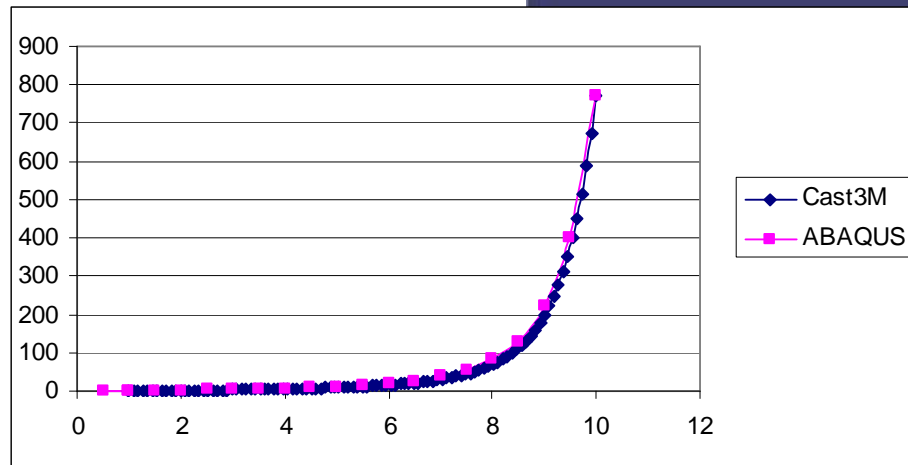




# Éléments Finis

## Modèle Gornet Desmorat 2009

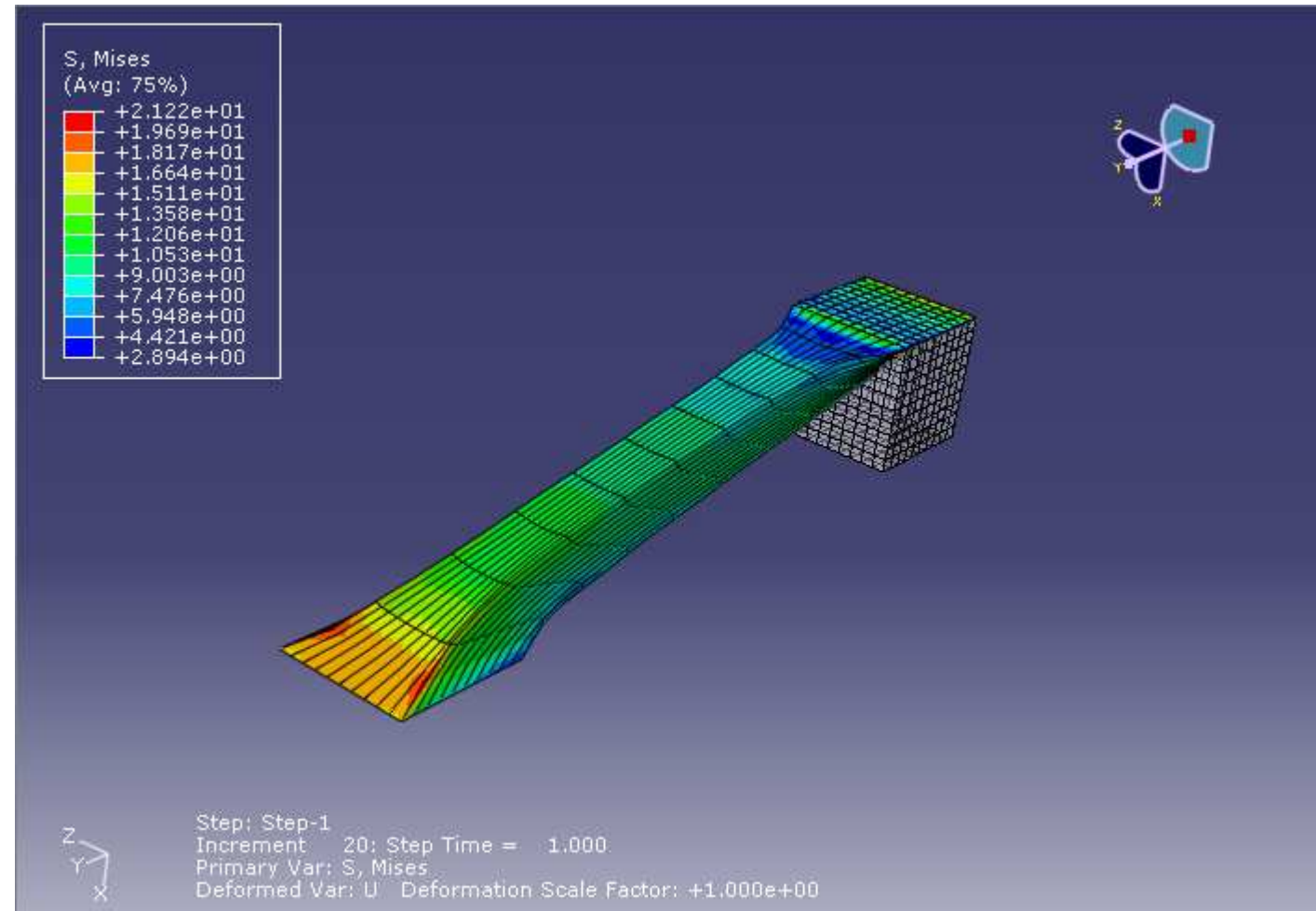
**ABAQUS**



# Éléments Finis

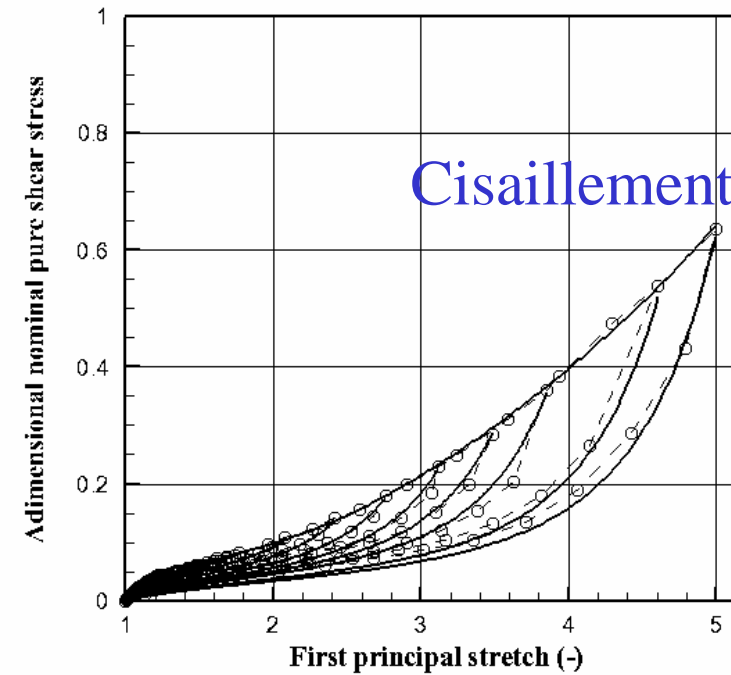
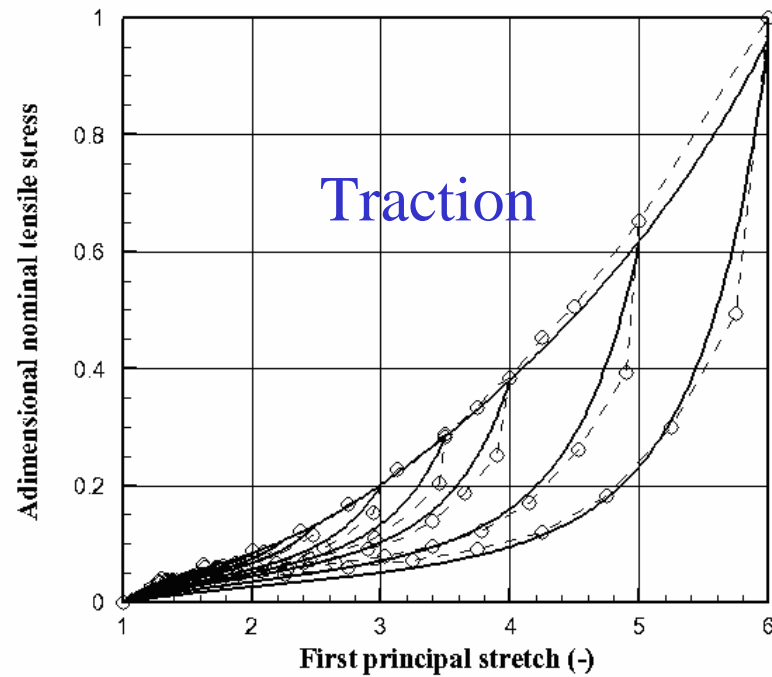
## Modèle Gornet Desmorat 2009

**ABAQUS**

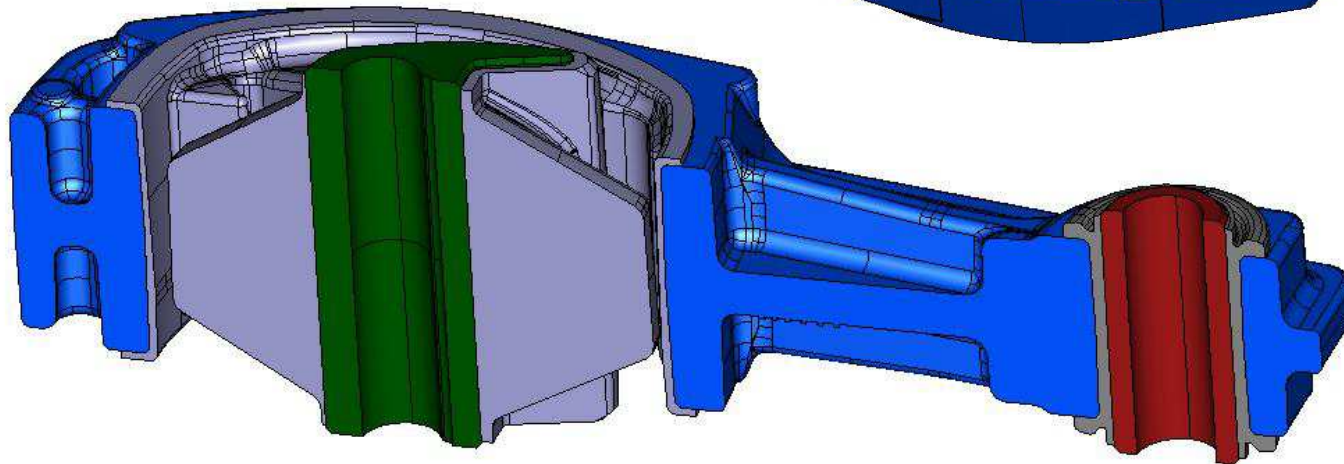
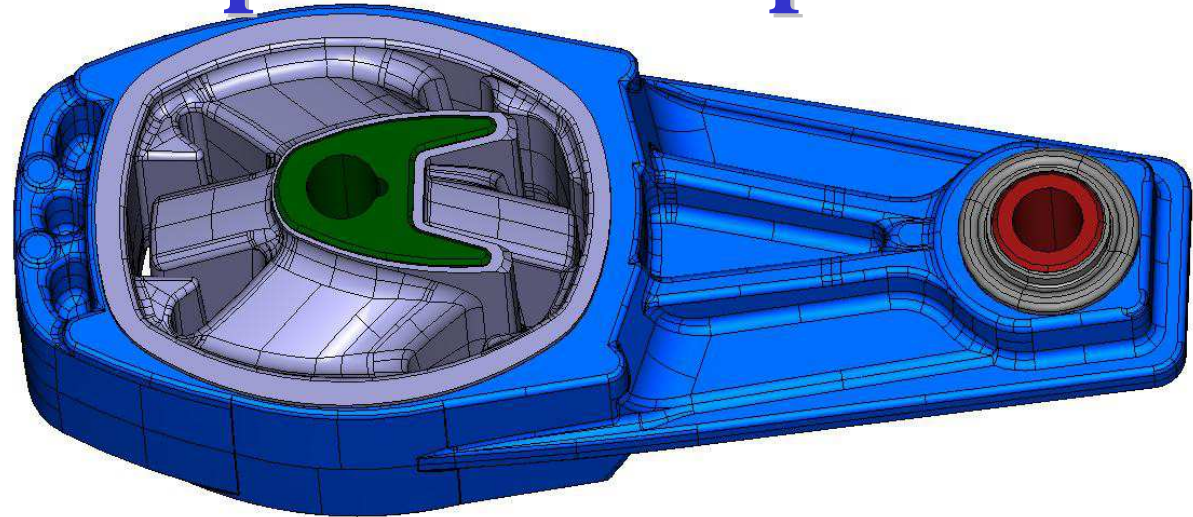


## Mécanique de l'endommagement

Gornet et al. ECCMR 2011



# Biellette de reprise de couple



# Biellette de reprise de couple

## Modèle Gornet Desmorat 2009

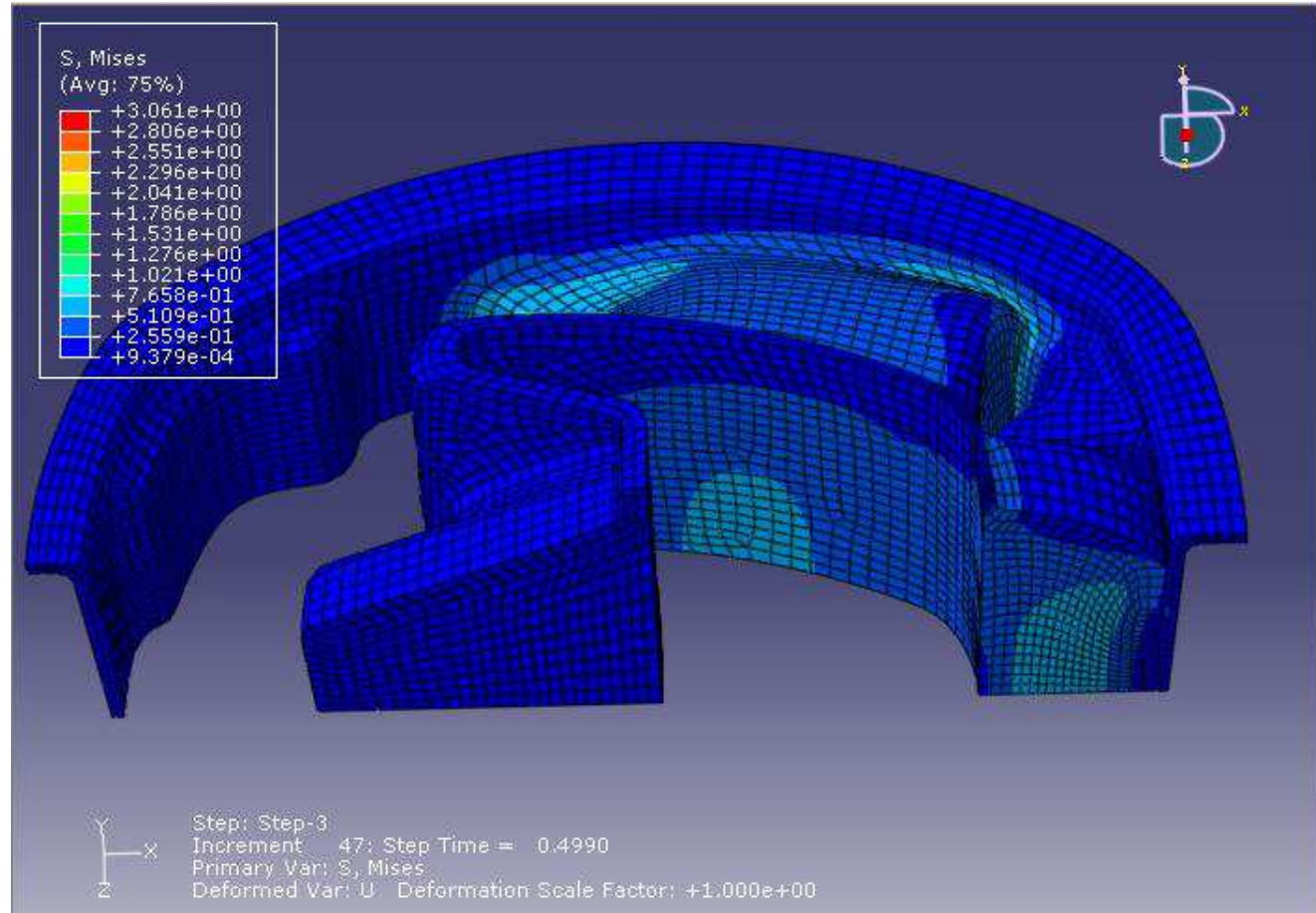


**ABAQUS**

**Matériau :**

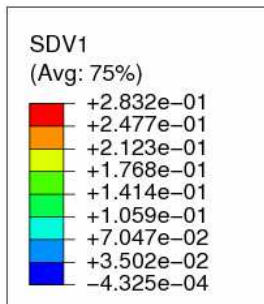
**Caoutchouc**

**L.R.G. TRELOAR**  
*Expériences 1944*

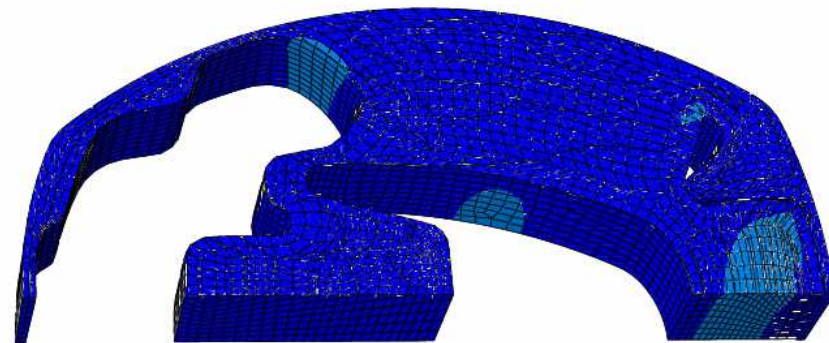
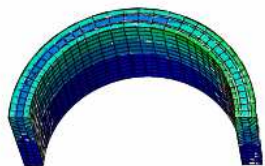


# Biellette de reprise de couple

## Modèle **GDM** isotrope 2009

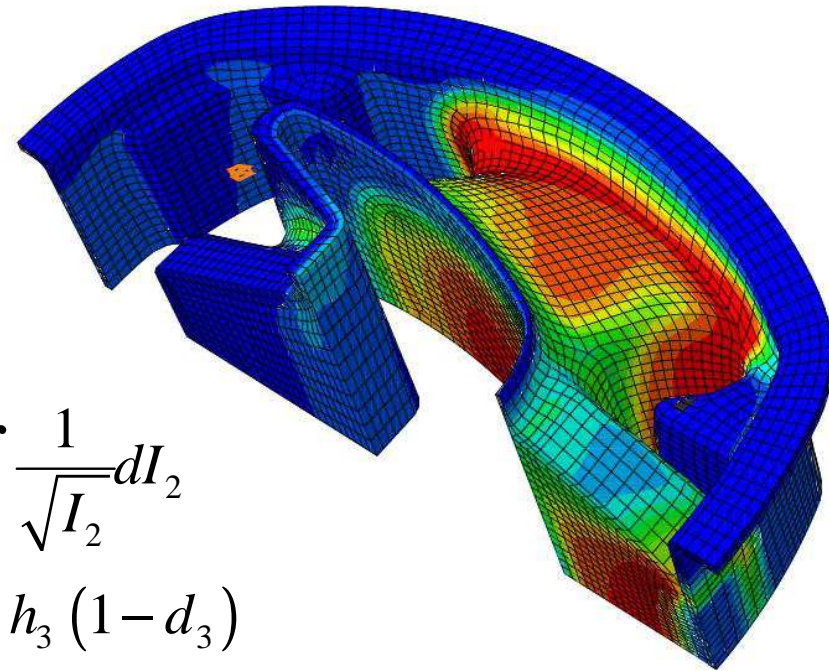
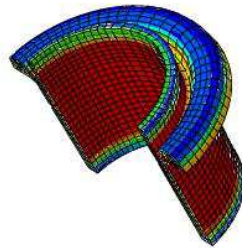
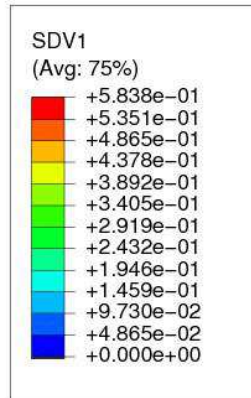


$$D = D_{\infty} \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\eta}\right) \right]$$



# Biellette de reprise de couple

## Modèle GDM 2011



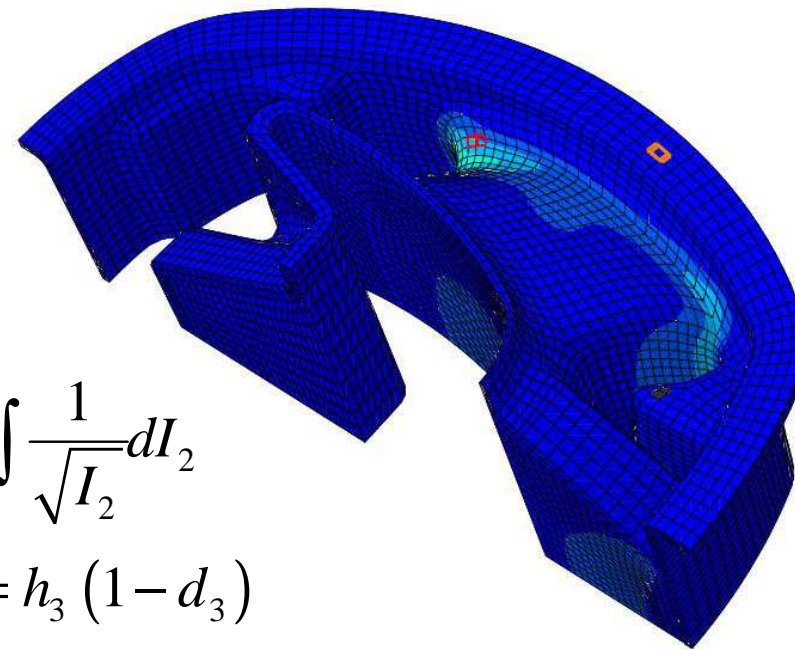
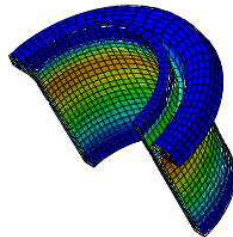
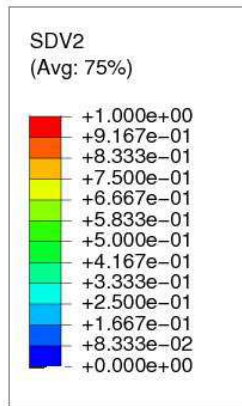
### Dégradation d1

$$W_{GDM} (I_1, I_2) = h_1^0 \int e^{h_3^0 (I_1 - 3)^2} dI_1 + 3h_2^0 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_2}} dI_2$$

$$h_1^0 = h_1 (1 - d_1), \quad h_2^0 = h_2 (1 - d_2), \quad h_3^0 = h_3 (1 - d_3)$$

# Biellette de reprise de couple

## Modèle GDM 2011



### Dégradation d2

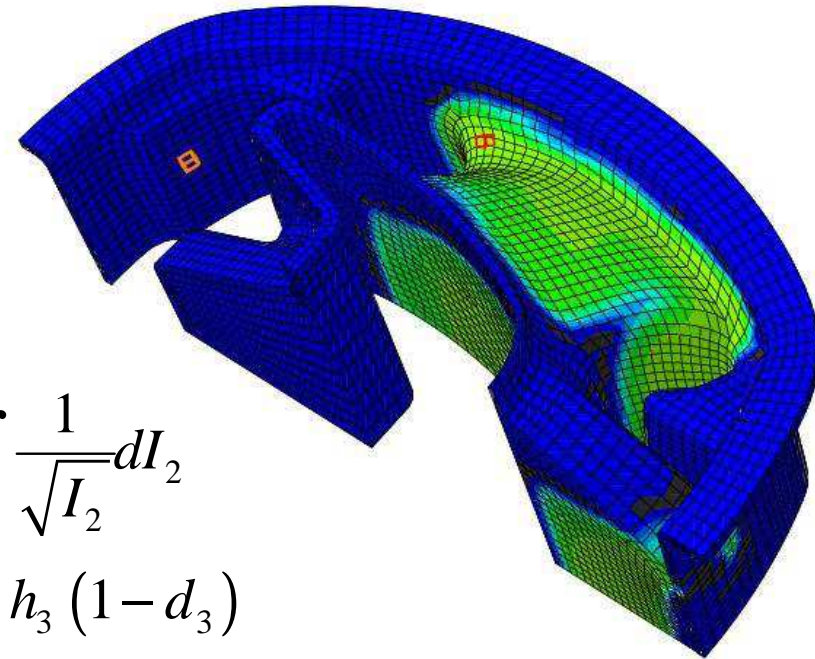
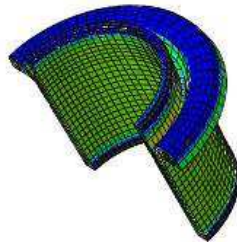
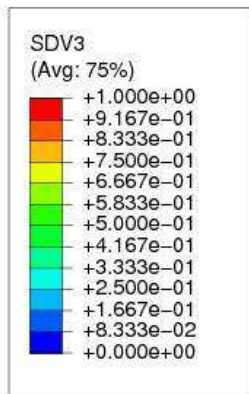
$$W_{GDM} (I_1, I_2) = h_1^0 \int e^{h_3^0 (I_1 - 3)^2} dI_1 + 3h_2^0 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_2}} dI_2$$

$$h_1^0 = h_1 (1 - d_1), \quad h_2^0 = h_2 (1 - d_2), \quad h_3^0 = h_3 (1 - d_3)$$



# Biellette de reprise de couple

## Modèle GDM 2011



### Dégradation d3

$$W_{GDM} (I_1, I_2) = h_1^0 \int e^{h_3^0 (I_1 - 3)^2} dI_1 + 3h_2^0 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_2}} dI_2$$

$$h_1^0 = h_1 (1 - d_1), \quad h_2^0 = h_2 (1 - d_2), \quad h_3^0 = h_3 (1 - d_3)$$

# Conclusion

- Performance des modèles hyperélastiques
- Simulations des essais : Treloar, Kawabata
- Modèles **GD, GDM** : Treloar, Trelleborg
- Matériaux Incompressibles
  - Traction, Cisaillement, Biaxiale...
- Matériaux Quasi incompressibles
- Implantations Cast3M CEA / ABAQUS