

## SSNL124 - Axial creep of an element HEXA8 with a behavior of LEMAITRE\_IRRA

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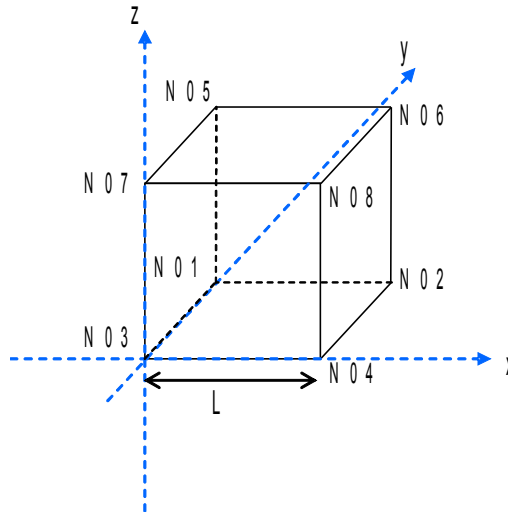
### Summarized:

This benchmark makes it possible to implement a phenomenon of axial creep on a cube. This test is carried out by applying a field of fluence to a modelization 3D, carried out with a mesh HEXA8. The properties of the cube are defined by the model of Lemaitre irradiation.

## 1 Problem of reference

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### 1.1 Geometry



Geometry of the cube ( $m$ ) :  $L=1$

Coordinates of the points ( $m$ ) :

$NO1 : (0.0, 1.0, 0.0)$   
 $NO2 : (1.0, 1.0, 0.0)$   
 $NO3 : (0.0, 0.0, 0.0)$   
 $NO4 : (1.0, 0.0, 0.0)$   
 $NO5 : (0.0, 1.0, 1.0)$   
 $NO6 : (1.0, 1.0, 1.0)$   
 $NO7 : (0.0, 0.0, 1.0)$   
 $NO8 : (1.0, 0.0, 1.0)$

Net:

$MA1$  : together cube

## 1.2 Properties of the Elastic

- material
- $E = 10^5 Pa$  Modulus Young
- $\nu = 0.3$  Poisson's ratio
- $\alpha = 0. / ^\circ C$  Coefficient of thermal expansion

### •Lemaitre

- $\frac{1}{K} = 10^{-6}$
- $\frac{1}{m} = 0.207060772$
- $n = 2.3364$
- $L = 0.$
- $\phi_0 = 4.240281 \times 10^{21}$
- $\beta = 1.2$
- $QSR\_K = 3321.093$
- $a = -1.51 \times 10^{-16}$
- $b = 1.542 \times 10^{-13}$
- $S = 0.396$

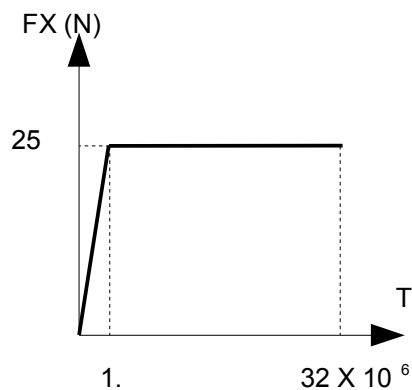
## 1.3 Boundary conditions and loadings

### •imposed Displacement (m) :



- $N01 : DX = DZ = 0$
- $N03 : DX = DY = DZ = 0$
- $N05 : DX = 0$
- $N07 : DX = 0$

### •Loading

the loading, is imposed on the nodes  $N02, N04, N06, N08$ , varies gradually on the interval  $t \in [0, 1.]$  and remains constant on the interval  $t \in [1., 32. 10^6]$  as on the figure below.



- Fluence imposed on the nodes.

Time (s)	Fluence ( $n.m^{-2}$ )
0.0	0.
1.0	$7.20000 \times 10^{21}$
$8.64990 \times 10^2$	$6.22793 \times 10^{24}$
$1.72898 \times 10^3$	$1.24487 \times 10^{25}$ 
$2.16097 \times 10^3$	$1.24487 \times 10^{25}$ 
$2.59297 \times 10^3$	$1.86694 \times 10^{25}$
$3.45696 \times 10^3$	$2.48901 \times 10^{25}$

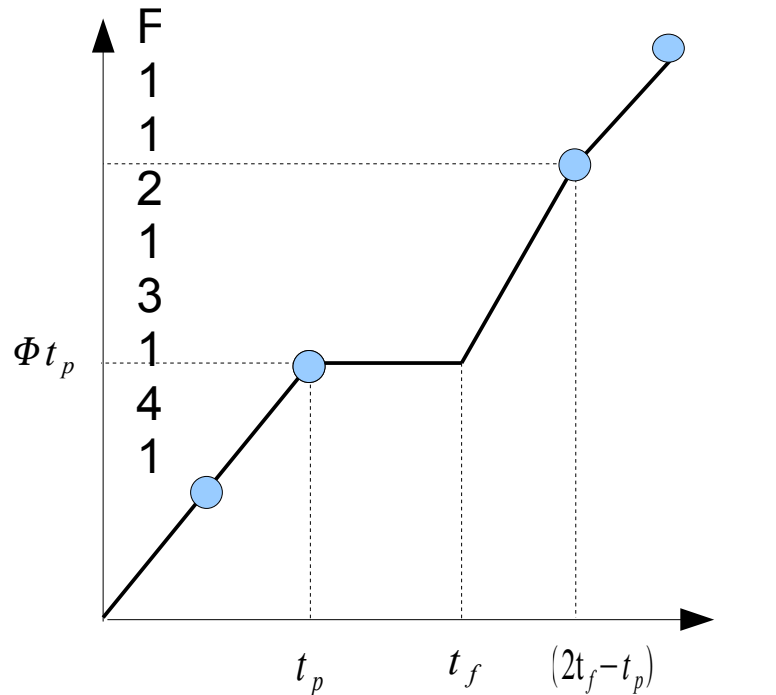
- Temperature imposed on the nodes.

$$T = 299.85 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \text{ with a reference temperature of } T_{ref} = 299.85 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

## 2 Reference solution

### 2.1 Method of calculating used for the reference solution

$$K = 10^6, \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} = 1.698$$



$$F = \Phi_1 t \quad \Phi_1 = 7.2 \times 10^{21} \text{ if } t \in [0, t_p = 1728.98] = I_1 \Rightarrow \Phi = \Phi_1$$

$$F = \Phi_1 t_p \quad \Phi_1 = 7.2 \times 10^{21} \text{ if } t \in [t_p, t_f = 2160.975] = I_2 \Rightarrow \Phi = 0$$

$$F = \Phi_1 t_p + 2\Phi_1(t - t_f) \quad \Phi_1 = 7.2 \times 10^{21} \text{ if } t \in [t_f, 2t_f - t_p] = I_3 \Rightarrow \Phi = 2\Phi_1$$

$$F = \Phi_1 t \quad \Phi_1 = 7.2 \times 10^{21} \text{ if } t > (2t_f - t_p) = I_4 \Rightarrow \Phi = \Phi_1$$

$$p = \left[ \frac{n+m}{m} \sigma^n \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} + L \right)^\beta t e^{-\frac{Q}{R(T+T_0)}} \right]^{\frac{m}{n+m}} \text{ if } t \in I_1$$

$$p = \left[ \frac{n+m}{m} \sigma^n \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} + L \right)^\beta t_p e^{-\frac{Q}{R(T+T_0)}} \right]^{\frac{m}{n+m}} = p_f \text{ so } t \in I_2$$

$$p = p_f \text{ with } t = t_f \quad \boxed{L=0}$$

$$\dot{p} = \left[ \frac{\sigma}{p^m} \right]^n \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{2\Phi}{\Phi_0} + L \right)^\beta e^{\frac{-Q}{R(T+T_0)}}$$

$$\dot{p} p^{\frac{n}{m}} = \sigma^n \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{2\Phi}{\Phi_0} + L \right)^\beta e^{\frac{-Q}{R(T+T_0)}}$$

$$\dot{p}^{\frac{m+n}{m}} = \frac{m+n}{m} \sigma^n \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{2\Phi}{\Phi_0} + L \right)^\beta e^{\frac{-Q}{R(T+T_0)}}$$

$$p = \left[ \frac{m+n}{m} \sigma^n \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{2\Phi}{\Phi_0} + L \right)^\beta e^{\frac{-Q}{R(T+T_0)}} ((t-t_f)2\beta + t_p) \right]^{\frac{m}{m+n}} \text{ if } t \in I_3$$

$$p = \left[ \frac{m+n}{m} \sigma^n \left( \frac{1}{K} \frac{2\Phi}{\Phi_0} + L \right)^\beta e^{\frac{-Q}{R(T+T_0)}} (t + (t_f - t_p)(2\beta - 2)) \right]^{\frac{m}{m+n}} \quad t \in I_4$$

## numerical Application

$$\frac{1}{K} = 10^{-6} ; \quad \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} = 1.698 ; \quad \sigma = 100 ; \quad \beta = 1.2$$

with  $t = 3456.96$

$$p = (0.09067259953)^{\left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)} = 0.198332841$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.200569905$$

$t = 2592.97$

$$p = (0.06882302104)^{\left(\frac{m}{n+m}\right)} = 0.164696317$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.166804179$$

## 2.2 reference Variables

- Displacement  $DX$  to the node  $N02$
- Forced  $SIXX$  in the mesh  $MAI$
- Plastic strain cumulated  $VI$  in the mesh  $MAI$

## 2.3 Result of reference

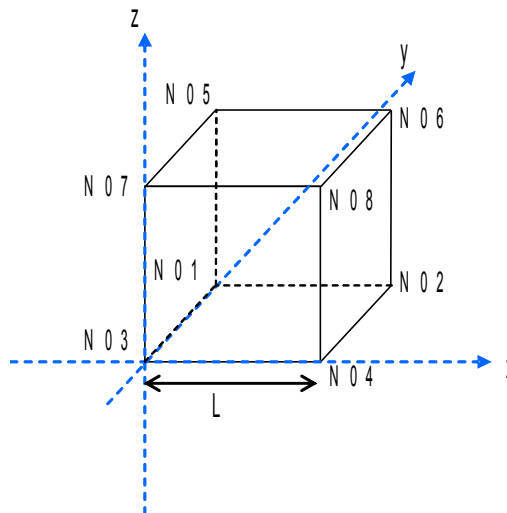
Quantity	urgent Node or	Mesh	Reference
$VI$	$MAI$	$2.59297 \times 10^3$	0.164696
$DX(m)$	$N02$	$2.59297 \times 10^3$	0.166804
$VI$	$MAI$	$3.45696 \times 10^3$	0.119833
$DX(m)$	$N02$	$3.45696 \times 10^3$	0.20057
$SIYY(Pa)$	$MAI$	$3.45696 \times 10^3$	100

## 2.4 Uncertainty on the solution

analytical Solution

## 3 Modelization A

### 3.1 Characteristic of the modelization A



Modelization 3D,  
Behavior model of LEMAITRE\_IRRA:

Many nodes 8

Number of meshes 1

Are: HEXA8 1

### 3.2 Quantities tested and results

Quantity	urgent Node or	Mesh	Reference	Aster	Variation (%)
<i>VI</i>	<i>MAI</i>	$2.59297 \times 10^3$	0.164696	0.164464	-0.141
<i>DX (m)</i>	<i>N02</i>	$2.59297 \times 10^3$	0.166804	0.166572	-0.139
<i>VI</i>	<i>MAI</i>	$3.45696 \times 10^3$	0.198330	0.198116	-0.108
<i>DX (m)</i>	<i>N02</i>	$3.45696 \times 10^3$	0.20057	0.20035	-0.106
<i>SIYY (Pa)</i>	<i>MAI</i>	$3.45696 \times 10^3$	100	100	-7.5E-5



## 4 Summary of the results

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the comparison between the got results and the analytical solution is very satisfactory.