

Table of Contents

Preface	xiii
Principle of Mathematical Notations	xix
Chapter 1. Elements of Continuum Mechanics and Thermodynamics	1
1.1. Elements of kinematics and dynamics of materially simple continua	2
1.1.1. Homogeneous transformation and gradient of transformation	2
1.1.1.1. Homogeneous transformation	2
1.1.1.2. Gradient of transformation and its inverse.	4
1.1.1.3. Polar decomposition of the transformation gradient	5
1.1.2. Transformation of elementary vectors, surfaces and volumes.	5
1.1.2.1. Transformation of an elementary vector	6
1.1.2.2. Transformation of an elementary volume: the volume dilatation	6
1.1.2.3. Transformation of an oriented elementary surface	7
1.1.3. Various definitions of stretch, strain and strain rates	8
1.1.3.1. On some definitions of stretches	8
1.1.3.2. On some definitions of the strain tensors	10
1.1.3.3. Strain rates and rotation rates (spin) tensors.	15
1.1.3.4. Volumic dilatation rate, relative extension rate and angular sliding rate	17
1.1.4. Various stress measures	19
1.1.5. Conjugate strain and stress measures	23
1.1.6. Change of referential or configuration and the concept of objectivity	23
1.1.6.1. Impact on strain and strain rates.	24
1.1.6.2. Impact on stress and stress rates.	26

1.1.6.3. Impact on the constitutive equations	29
1.1.7. Strain decomposition into reversible and irreversible parts	30
1.2. On the conservation laws for the materially simple continua.	33
1.2.1. Conservation of mass: continuity equation	33
1.2.2. Principle of virtual power: balance equations	34
1.2.3. Energy conservation. First law of thermodynamics	36
1.2.4. Inequality of the entropy. Second law of thermodynamics	37
1.2.5. Fundamental inequalities of thermodynamics	38
1.2.6. Heat equation deduced from energy balance	39
1.3. Materially simple continuum thermodynamics and the necessity of constitutive equations	39
1.3.1. Necessity of constitutive equations	40
1.3.2. Some fundamental properties of constitutive equations	41
1.3.2.1. Principle of determinism or causality axiom	42
1.3.2.2. Principle of local action.	42
1.3.2.3. Principle of objectivity or material indifference	42
1.3.2.4. Principle of material symmetry	43
1.3.2.5. Principle of consistency.	43
1.3.2.6. Thermodynamic admissibility	44
1.3.3. Thermodynamics of irreversible processes. The local state method.	44
1.3.3.1. A presentation of the local state method	44
1.3.3.2. Internal constraints	52
1.4. Mechanics of generalized continua. Micromorphic theory	55
1.4.1. Principle of virtual power for micromorphic continua	58
1.4.2. Thermodynamics of micromorphic continua.	59
Chapter 2. Thermomechanically-Consistent Modeling of the Metals Behavior with Ductile Damage	63
2.1. On the main schemes for modeling the behavior of materially simple continuous media	64
2.2. Behavior and fracture of metals and alloys: some physical and phenomenological aspects.	69
2.2.1. On the microstructure of metals and alloys.	69
2.2.2. Phenomenology of the thermomechanical behavior of polycrystals	70
2.2.2.1. Linear elastic behavior	71
2.2.2.2. Inelastic behavior	72
2.2.2.3. Inelastic behavior sensitive to the loading rate	74
2.2.2.4. Initial and induced anisotropies	76
2.2.2.5. Other phenomena linked to the shape of the loading paths	77
2.2.3. Phenomenology of the inelastic fracture of metals and alloys.	82

2.2.3.1. Micro-defects nucleation	84
2.2.3.2. Micro-defects growth	85
2.2.3.3. Micro-defects coalescence and final fracture of the RVE	85
2.2.3.4. A first definition of the damage variable.	86
2.2.3.5. From ductile damage at a material point to the total fracture of a structure by propagation of macroscopic cracks	89
2.2.4. Summary of the principal phenomena to be modeled.	90
2.3. Theoretical framework of modeling and main hypotheses	91
2.3.1. The main kinematic hypotheses	91
2.3.1.1. Choice of kinematics and compliance with the principle of objectivity.	92
2.3.1.2. Decomposition of strain rates	94
2.3.1.3. On some rotating frame choices	99
2.3.2. Implementation of the local state method and main mechanical hypotheses	102
2.3.2.1. Choice of state variables associated with phenomena being modeled	103
2.3.2.2. Definition of effective variables: damage effect functions	108
2.4. State potential: state relations	113
2.4.1. State potential in case of damage anisotropy.	114
2.4.1.1. Formulation in strain space: Helmholtz free energy	114
2.4.1.2. Formulation in stress space: Gibbs free enthalpy	121
2.4.2. State potential in the case of damage isotropy	124
2.4.2.1. Formulation in strain space: Helmholtz free energy	124
2.4.2.2. Formulation in stress space: Gibbs free enthalpy	128
2.4.3. Microcracks closure: quasi-unilateral effect	129
2.4.3.1. Concept of micro-defect closure: deactivation of damage effects	129
2.4.3.2. State potential with quasi-unilateral effect.	132
2.5. Dissipation analysis: evolution equations	139
2.5.1. Thermal dissipation analysis: generalized heat equation	140
2.5.1.1. Heat flux vector: Fourier linear conduction model	141
2.5.1.2. Generalized heat equation	141
2.5.2. Intrinsic dissipation analysis: case of time-independent plasticity	143
2.5.2.1. Damageable plastic dissipation: anisotropic damage with two yield surfaces	144
2.5.2.2. Damageable plastic dissipation: anisotropic damage with a single yield surface	157
2.5.2.3. Incompressible and damageable plastic dissipation: isotropic damage with two yield surfaces	162
2.5.2.4. Incompressible and damageable plastic dissipation: single yield surface	169

2.5.3. Intrinsic dissipation analysis: time-dependent plasticity or viscoplasticity	174
2.5.3.1. Damageable viscoplastic dissipation without restoration: anisotropic damage with two viscoplastic potentials	176
2.5.3.2. Viscoplastic dissipation with damage: isotropic damage with a single viscoplastic potential and restoration	182
2.5.4. Some remarks on the choice of rotating frames	186
2.5.5. Modeling some specific effects linked to metallic material behavior	189
2.5.5.1. Effects of non-proportional loading paths on strain hardening evolution	190
2.5.5.2. Strain hardening memory effects	191
2.5.5.3. Cumulative strains or ratchet effect.	191
2.5.5.4. Yield surface and/or inelastic potential distortion	192
2.5.5.5. Viscosity-hardening coupling: the Piobert–Lüders peak	192
2.5.5.6. Accounting for the material microstructure	193
2.5.5.7. Some specific effects on ductile fracture.	193
2.6. Modeling of the damage-induced volume variation	194
2.6.1. On the compressibility induced by isotropic ductile damage	195
2.6.1.1. Concept of volume damage	195
2.6.1.2. State coupling and state relations	196
2.6.1.3. Dissipation coupling and evolution equations.	197
2.7. Modeling of the contact and friction between deformable solids	200
2.7.1. Kinematics and contact conditions between solids	201
2.7.1.1. Impenetrability condition.	203
2.7.1.2. Equilibrium condition of contact interface.	204
2.7.1.3. Contact surface non-adhesion condition	205
2.7.1.4. Contact unilaterality condition.	205
2.7.2. On the modeling of friction between solids in contact	206
2.7.2.1. Time-independent friction model	206
2.8. Nonlocal modeling of damageable behavior of micromorphic continua.	215
2.8.1. Principle of virtual power for a micromorphic medium: balance equations.	217
2.8.2. State potential and state relations for a micromorphic solid	218
2.8.3. Dissipation analysis: evolution equations for a micromorphic solid.	221
2.8.4. Continuous tangent operators and thermodynamic admissibility for a micromorphic solid	223
2.8.5. Transformation of micromorphic balance equations	224
2.9. On the micro–macro modeling of inelastic flow with ductile damage.	226
2.9.1. Principle of the proposed meso–macro modeling scheme	227

2.9.2. Definition of the initial RVE	230
2.9.3. Localization stages	230
2.9.4. Constitutive equations at different scales	233
2.9.4.1. State potential and state relations	233
2.9.4.2. Intrinsic dissipation analysis: evolution equations	235
2.9.5. Homogenization and the mean values of fields at the aggregate scale	239
2.9.6. Summary of the meso–macro polycrystalline model	240
Chapter 3. Numerical Methods for Solving Metal Forming Problems	243
3.1. Initial and boundary value problem associated with virtual metal forming processes	244
3.1.1. Strong forms of the initial and boundary value problem	245
3.1.1.1. Posting a fully coupled problem.	245
3.1.1.2. Some remarks on thermal conditions at contact interfaces	250
3.1.2. Weak forms of the initial and boundary value problem	252
3.1.2.1. On the various weak forms of the IBVP	252
3.1.2.2. Weak form associated with equilibrium equations	254
3.1.2.3. Weak form associated with heat equation	257
3.1.2.4. Weak form associated with micromorphic damage balance equation	258
3.1.2.5. Summary of the fully coupled evolution problem	258
3.2. Temporal and spatial discretization of the IBVP	259
3.2.1. Time discretization of the IBVP	259
3.2.2. Spatial discretization of the IBVP by finite elements	260
3.2.2.1. Spatial semi-discretization of the weak forms of the IBVP	260
3.2.2.2. Examples of isoparametric finite elements	266
3.3. On some global resolution scheme of the IBVP	270
3.3.1. Implicit static global resolution scheme.	272
3.3.1.1. Newton–Raphson scheme for the solution of the fully coupled IBVP.	273
3.3.1.2. On some convergence criteria	275
3.3.1.3. Calculation of the various terms of the tangent matrix	276
3.3.1.4. The purely mechanical consistent Jacobian matrix.	280
3.3.1.5. Implicit global resolution scheme of the coupled IBVP.	282
3.3.2. Dynamic explicit global resolution scheme	284
3.3.2.1. Solution of the mechanical problem	284
3.3.2.2. Solution of thermal (parabolic) problem	286
3.3.2.3. Solution of micromorphic damage problem	288
3.3.2.4. Sequential scheme of explicit global resolution of the IBVP	288
3.3.3. Numerical handling of contact-friction conditions	291

3.3.3.1. Lagrange multiplier method	293
3.3.3.2. Penalty method	295
3.3.3.3. On the search for contact nodes	296
3.3.3.4. On the numerical handling of the incompressibility condition	300
3.4. Local integration scheme: state variables computation	304
3.4.1. On numerical integration using the Gauss method	304
3.4.2. Local integration of constitutive equations: computation of the stress tensor and the state variables	305
3.4.2.1. On the numerical integration of first-order ODEs	306
3.4.2.2. Choice of constitutive equations to integrate	308
3.4.2.3. Integration of time-independent plastic constitutive equations: the case of a von Mises isotropic yield criterion.	313
3.4.2.4. Integration of time-independent plastic constitutive equations: the case of a Hill quadratic anisotropic yield criterion	326
3.4.2.5. Integration of the constitutive equation in the case of viscoplastic flow	328
3.4.2.6. Calculation of the rotation tensor: incremental objectivity	333
3.4.2.7. Remarks on the integration of the micromorphic damage equation	335
3.4.3. On the local integration of friction equations	335
3.5. Adaptive analysis of damageable elasto-inelastic structures	337
3.5.1. Adaptation of time steps.	339
3.5.2. Adaptation of spatial discretization or mesh adaptation	341
3.6. On other spatial discretization methods	347
3.6.1. An outline of non-mesh methods.	348
3.6.2. On the FEM–meshless methods coupling	353
Chapter 4. Application to Virtual Metal Forming	355
4.1. Why use virtual metal forming?.	356
4.2. Model identification methodology	359
4.2.1. Parametrical study of specific models.	360
4.2.1.1. Choosing typical constitutive equations	360
4.2.1.2. Isothermal uniaxial tension (compression) load without damage	364
4.2.1.3. Accounting for ductile damage effect	383
4.2.1.4. Accounting for initial anisotropy in inelastic flow	396
4.2.2. Identification methodologies	413
4.2.2.1. Some general remarks on the issue of identification	414
4.2.2.2. Recommended identification methodology	416
4.2.2.3. Illustration of the identification methodology.	422
4.2.2.4. Using a nonlocal model.	429

4.3. Some applications	431
4.3.1. Sheet metal forming	431
4.3.1.1. Some deep drawing processes of thin sheets	432
4.3.1.2. Some hydro-bulging test of thin sheets and tubes	441
4.3.1.3. Cutting processes of thin sheets	447
4.3.2. Bulk metal forming processes	463
4.3.2.1. Classical bulk metal forming processes	463
4.3.2.2. Bulk metal forming processes under severe conditions	476
4.4. Toward the optimization of forming and machining processes	484
Appendix: Legendre–Fenchel Transformation	493
Bibliography	499
Index	515