

## à Mode utilisateur Z-MAT

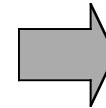
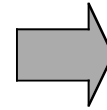
### Modèle EVP classique

Surface de charge  $f = J(\underline{\sigma} - \underline{X}) - R - R_0$

loi d'écoulement  $\underline{\varepsilon}_p = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\underline{\sigma} - \underline{X}}{J(\underline{\sigma} - \underline{X})} \underline{f}; \quad \underline{f} = \left\langle \frac{f}{K} \right\rangle^n$

lois d'écrouissage  $\underline{X} = C\underline{\alpha}; \quad R = bQr$

q. d'évolution  $\underline{\alpha} = \underline{\varepsilon}_p - \frac{D}{C} \underline{X} \underline{f}; \quad \underline{r} = \overline{1 - \frac{R}{Q}} \sqrt{\underline{f}}$



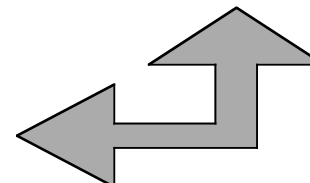
### Librairie Z- MAT: acier

```
*** material
* integration

***behavior gen_evp
**elasticity isotropic
    young, poisson [temp]
[** thermal strain
    alpha, temp_ref]
** potential gen_evp ev
* criterion mises
* flow norton
    K, n [temp]
*kinematic nonlinear
    C, D [temp]
*isotropic non linear
    Q, b, R_0 [temp]
*** return
```

### Fichier ABAQUS: modele.inp

```
*****
* SOLID SECTION, ELSET = ..., MATERIAL = acier
* MATERIAL, NAME = acier
* DEPVAR
...
* USER MATERIAL, CONSTANTS = 1
0.0
* USER SUBROUTINES, INPUT=umat.f
*****
```

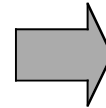


**UMAT**

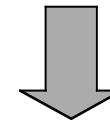
### à Mode Développeur Z-FRONT

```

@Class NEW : BASIC_NL_BEHAVIOR {
  @Name new;
  @SubClass ELASTICITY elasticity;
  @Coefs      K, n, R0, ... ;
  @sVarInt   evcum ... ;
  @tVarInt   eel, evi, alpha ... ;
  @sVarAux   R1 ... ;
  @tVarAux   X1 ... ;
  [@Implicit]
  };
  @StrainPart {
    evi = eto - eel;
    sig = *elasticity*eel;
    + choix de la méthode d'intégration:
    C++ code
  };
  @Derivative {
    Définition des lois d'état et des
    équations d'évolution: C++ code
  }
  [@CalcGradF {
    Définition de la matrice jacobienne
    pour une méthode implicite: C++ code
  }]
  
```

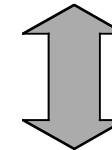


Compilation



```

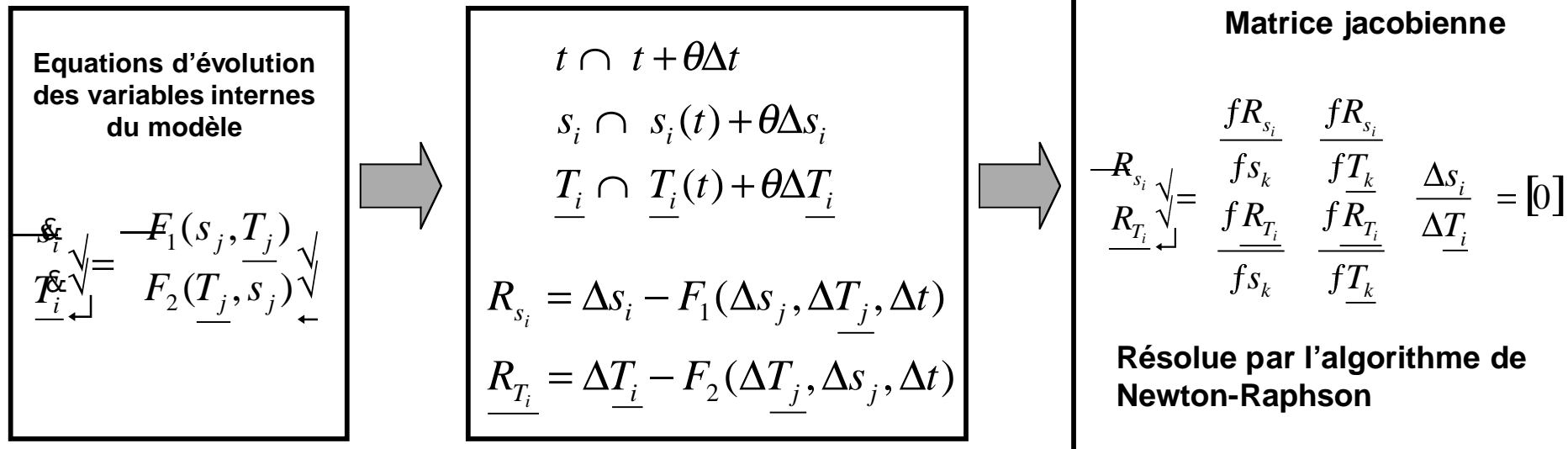
***material
  *integration
***behavior new
  **elasticity isotropic
  young, poisson, [alpha,temp]
  **model_coef
  coefs, [temp]
***return
  
```



Mode utilisateur

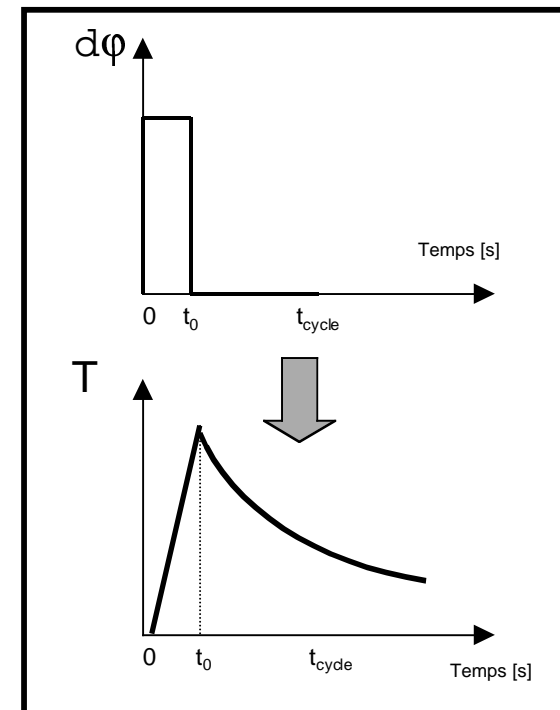
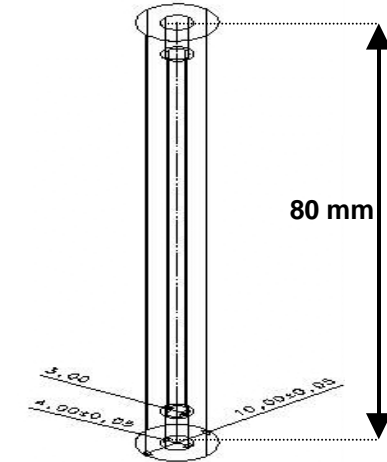
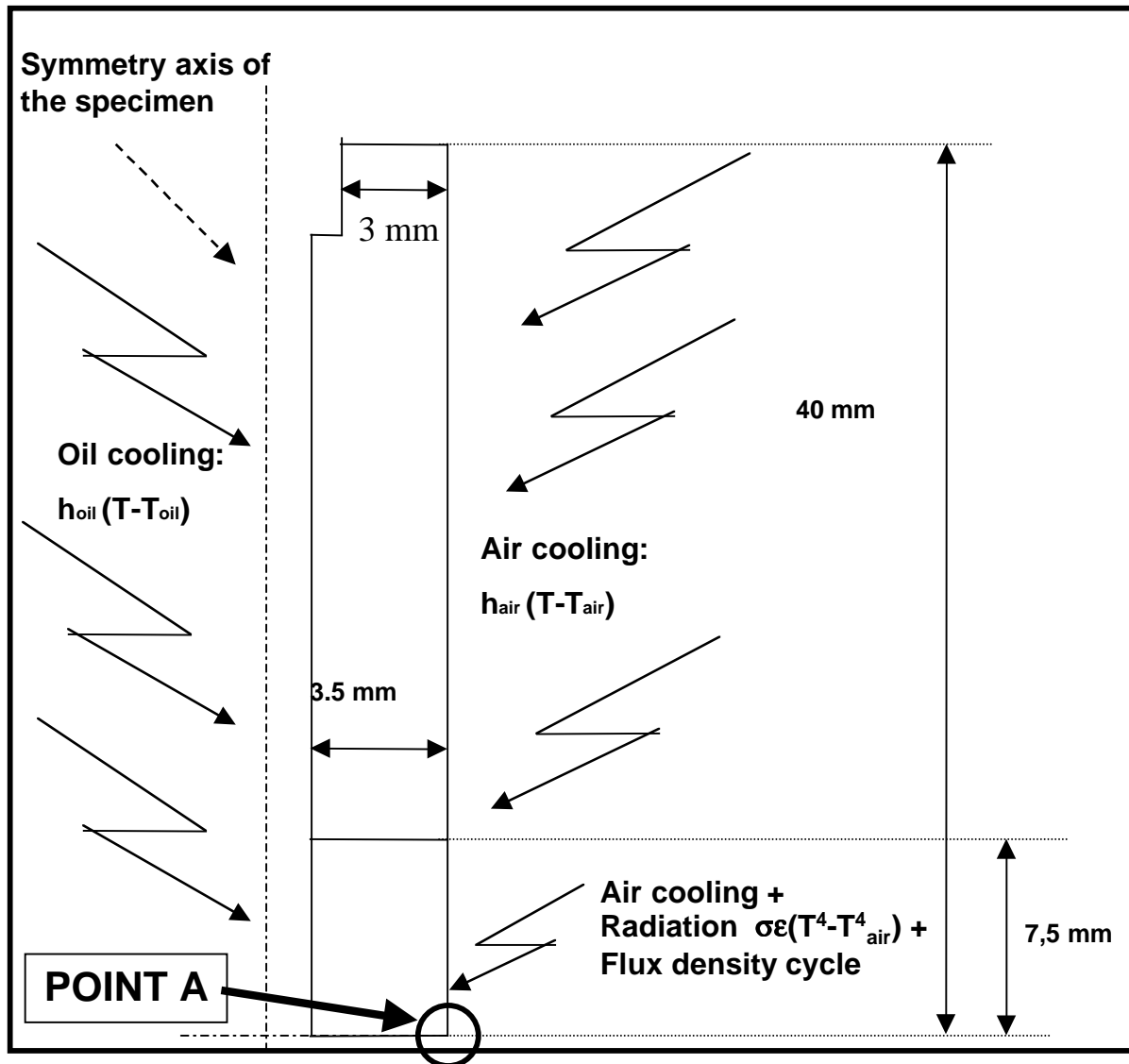
## à Méthodes d'intégration

- ∅ Explicite (Runge-Kutta avec pas de temps adaptatif)
  - plus facile à mettre en oeuvre
  - moins robuste (calcul à grand nombre de cycles)
  
- ∅ Implicite (θ-méthode)
  - plus robuste
  - saut de cycles (durée de vie)
  - nécessite le calcul de la matrice jacobienne

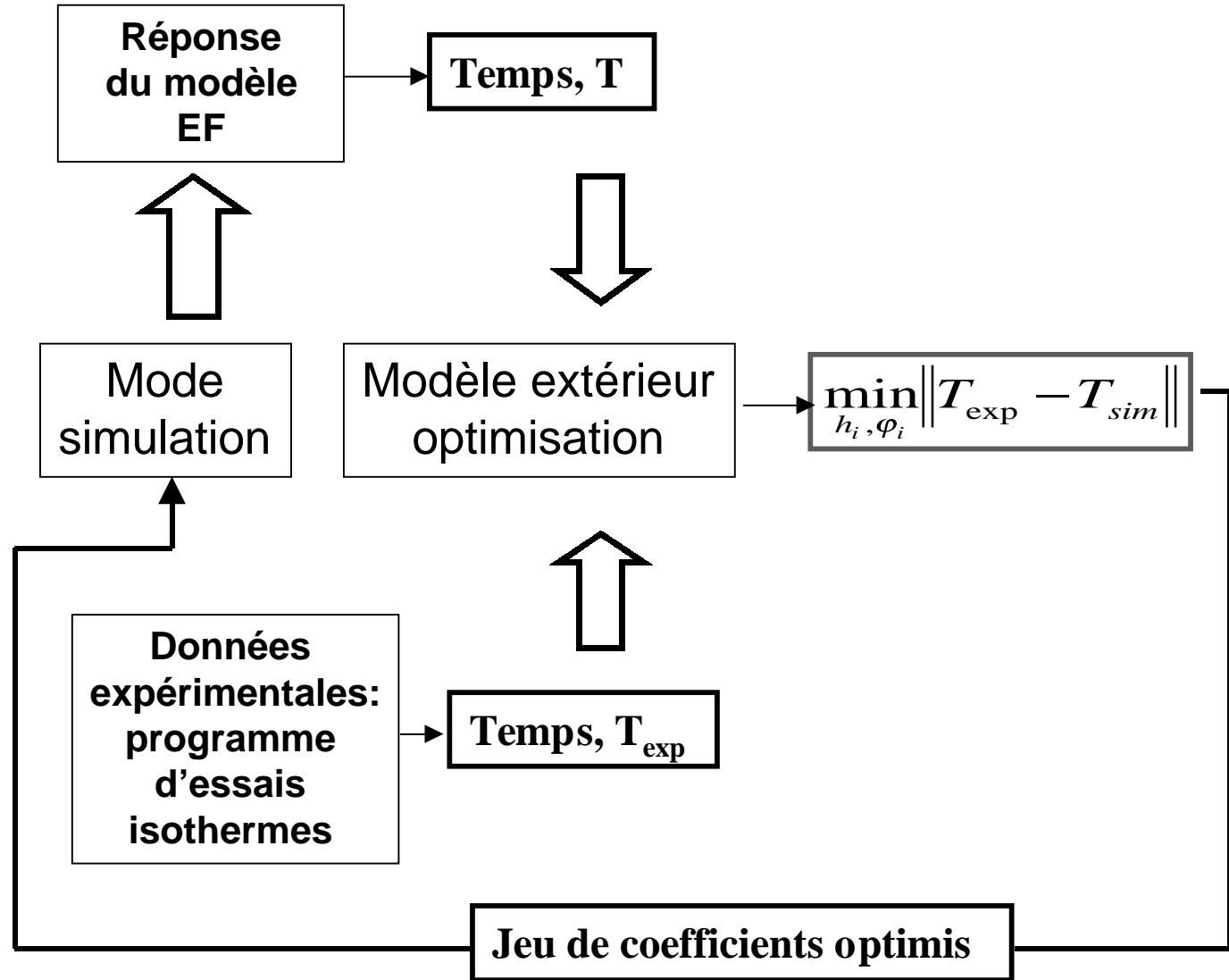
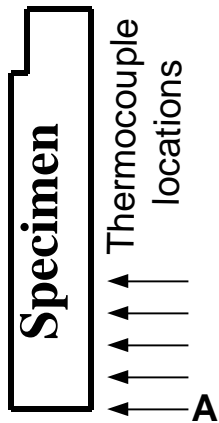
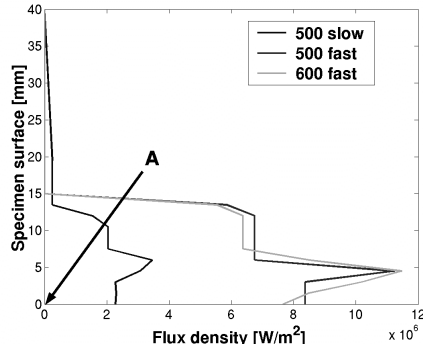


# Exemple 2 - détermination de CL thermiques

## Ø Résumé des conditions aux limites



# Exemple 2 - détermination de CL thermiques



# Validation anisotherme: méthodologie du calcul EF

