Computation of effective viscoelastic properties and timedependent constituent properties with Abaqus SwiftComp GUI

Viscoelastic Homogenization with Time-dependent Constituent Properties

In this example, we want to compute the effective properties of a composite material made of isotropic viscoelastic matrix and transversely isotropic elastic fiber. The fiber properties are defined by means of engineering constants as specified in the table below.

<i>E</i> _{1<i>f</i>} (MPa)	<i>E</i> _{2<i>f</i>} (МРа)	<i>G</i> _{12<i>f</i>} (MPa)	v_{12f}	v_{23f}
233,000.0	15,000.0	8,963.0	0.200	0.330

Fiber properties

defined as transversely isotropic elastic

The matrix properties are given as a time-dependent properties, which means that for each time a value of the Young's modulus is given. In addition, we will consider that the matrix has a constant Poisson's ratio equal to 0.37. We will create a text file to input the time-dependent material properties as follows.

MaterialData - Notepad

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		0.37	7	0
.020	589	0.37	7	0.00199
.055	703	0.37	7	0.0025
.769	288	0.37	7	0.003
.915	689	0.37	7	0.00323
.957	043	0.37	7	0.00405
.963	766	0.37	7	0.00486
.835	591	0.37	7	0.00649
.065	459	0.37	7	0.00811
.258	298	0.37	7	0.00974
.704	982	0.37	7	0.0122
.665	689	0.37	7	0.0146
.796	174	0.37	7	0.0179
.379	814	0.37	7	0.0219
.781	663	0.37	7	0.0268
.109	482	0.37	7	0.0325
.140	102	0.37	7	0.039
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Time-dependent matrix properties

Please note that for different viscoelastic anisotropies, the material properties should be defined as follows in different columns.

- Transversely isotropic. --- Young's Modulus, E (t) --- Poisson's ratio, nu (t) --- Time, t

- Orthotropic defined by means of engineering constants. —- E_1 (t) —- E_2 (t) —- E_3 (t) —- nu ₁₂ (t) —- nu_{13} (t) —- nu_{23} (t) —- G_{12} (t) —- G_{13} (t) —- G_{23} (t) —- Time, t

- Orthotropic defined by means of stiffness matrix. — D_{1111} (t) — D_{1122} (t) — D_{2222} (t) — D_{1133} (t) — D_{2233} (t) — D_{3333} (t) — D_{1212} (t) — D_{1313} (t) — D_{2323} (t) — Time, t

- Anisotropic. --- $D_{1111}(t) - D_{1122}(t) - D_{2222}(t) - D_{1133}(t) - D_{2233}(t) - D_{3333}(t) - D_{1112}(t) - D_{2212}(t) - D_{3312}(t) - D_{1212}(t) - D_{1113}(t) - D_{2213}(t) - D_{3313}(t) - D_{1213}(t) - D_{1213}(t) - D_{1313}(t) - D_{1223}(t) - D_{3323}(t) - D_{3323}(t) - D_{1323}(t) - D_{1323}(t) - D_{2323}(t) - Time, t$

We will use a square pack 2D SG with fiber volume fraction equal to $v_f = 0.64$.

Software Used

In his tutorial we will use Abaqus CAE with the Abaqus <u>SwiftComp</u> GUI plug-in. Abaqus CAE will be used to GUI to define the time-dependent material properties and to run the viscoelastic homogenization. <u>SwiftComp</u> will run in the background.

Solution Procedure

The steps required to compute the effective viscoelastic properties using Abaqus <u>SwiftComp</u> GUI are as follows.

Step 1. We define the material properties in global coordinate system. We click on *Materials* in Abaqus CAE and define the *Fiber* properties by means of the engineering constants and click "Ok".

Abaqus-SwiftComp GUI Version 6.16-0 [Viewport: 1]		- 0 ×
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Definition of the fiber properties

Step 2. Within the *Materials* of Abaqus CAE, we create a dummy material called "Matrix". Please note that we will not define the Prony coefficients of the resin using the Abaqus <u>SwiftComp</u> GUI in the next step.



Creation of the dummy material for the matrix

Step 3. In the Abaqus <u>SwiftComp</u> GUI menu, we click on Input Time-Dependent Properties. We select "Time-dependent" and "Viscoelastic" in the Method & Analysis section. We pick "Matrix" as the Material to be modified in the drop down menu. Then, we look for the text file used to input the material properties. This text file can be located in any folder of the computer. Finally, we click the two "Ok"s as shown in the picture.

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		ОК	Apply Cancel

Definition of the matrix Prony coefficients

Step 4. From the default the Abaqus <u>SwiftComp</u> GUI SGs, we pick the 2D Structure Genome with Square pack. We input the fiber volume fraction, define the approximate global mesh size, and click "Ok". A square pack microstructure will be automatically generated.

💠 2D Structure Genome - Ur	nit Cell	×
Select a profile		
Square		
Geometry	1	
Fiber	Interphase	
Volume fraction (vf_f)	Volume fraction (vf_i)	
Radius (r)	 Thickness (t) 	
0.64	0	
Note: 0 < vf_f+vf_i <= 0.78		
Material		
Model: Model-1 🗸		
Fiber: Fiber 🗸		
Matrix: Matrix 🗸		
Interphase: Fiber 🗸		
Mesh		
Approximate global mesh si	ze: 0.05	
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Definition of the 2D SG square pack microstructure



2D SG square pack microstructure

Step 5. Now, we will compute the effective viscoelastic properties. To do so, we click on *Homogenization* and select *Viscoelastic* in Analysis Type. In the Viscoelastic/Thermoviscoelastic Analysis section, we define the range of the time (i.e. *Initial time" and* Final time") in which we want to output the effective properties as well as the

frequency (i.e. Time increment" defined in decades).

COMPUTATION OF EFFECTIVE VISCOELASTIC PROPERTIES AND TIME-DEPENDENT CONSTITUENT PR

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Definition of the viscoelastic homogenization step

Step 6. We click on *Ok* to run the homogenization step. <u>SwiftComp</u> on the background will run the homogenization.



running on the background

Step 7.The results can be found in the *.sc.k* file as shown next. Note that the effective properties will be outputted for each specified time.

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Results corresponding to the effective viscoelastic properties

References

- Liu, X.; Tang, T.; Yu, W., Pipes, R. B.: "Multiscale modeling of viscoelastic behavior of textile composites," International Journal of Engineering Science, Vol 130, September 2018, pp. 175-186, DOI: 10.1016/j.ijengsci.2018.06.003.
- Rique, O.; Liu, X.; Yu, W., Pipes, R. B.: "Constitutive modeling for time- and temperature-dependent behavior of composites," Composites Part B: Engineering, Vol 184, March 2020, DOI: 10.1016/j.compositesb.2019.107726.