

CIVIL-408

Multiscale Modeling in Mechanics

Prof. Kostas Karapiperis

Week 9

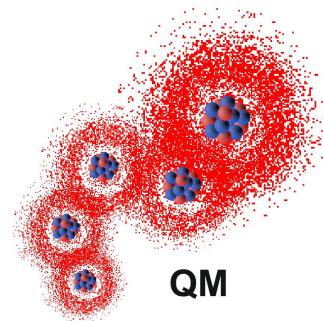
Brief recap of atomistics

Atomic **positions**: $\mathbf{q}(t) = \{\mathbf{q}_1(t), \dots, \mathbf{q}_N(t)\}$

Atomic **momenta**: $\mathbf{p}(t) = \{\mathbf{p}_1(t), \dots, \mathbf{p}_N(t)\}$

Total **Hamiltonian** of the system: $\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|\mathbf{p}_i|^2}{2m_i} + V(\mathbf{q})$

- either empirical potential
- or by electronic structure calculation

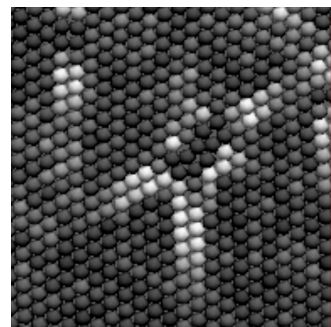


Equations of motion: $m_i \ddot{\mathbf{q}}_i = \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{q}) = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial \mathbf{q}_i}(\mathbf{q})$

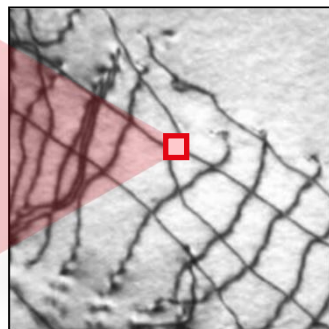
+ constraints from atomistic ensembles \longrightarrow Thermostat, barostat

How big of a system can we simulate?

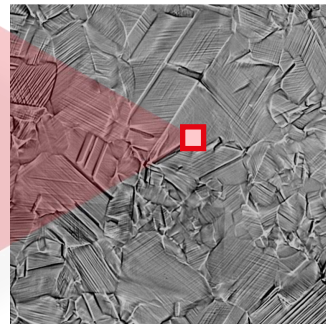
How many atoms in a structure?



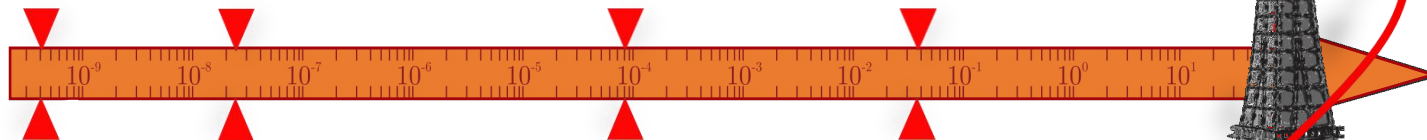
atomic structure



defect network



grain structure



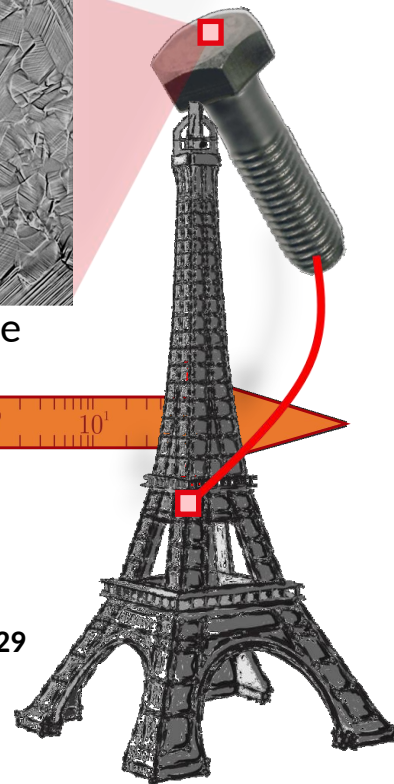
How many atoms?

few

$\sim 10^{10}$

$\sim 10^{20}$

$\sim 10^{29}$



How big of a system can we simulate?

How many atoms can we handle in a computer?



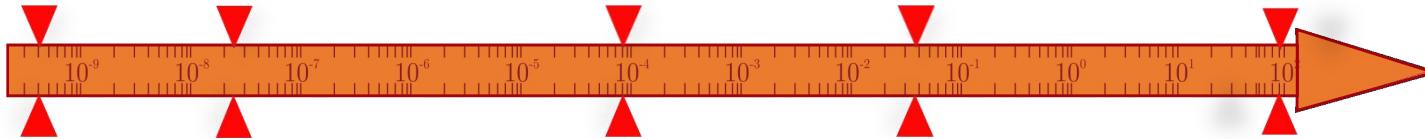
laptop computer:
~1,000,000



computer cluster:
~300,000,000

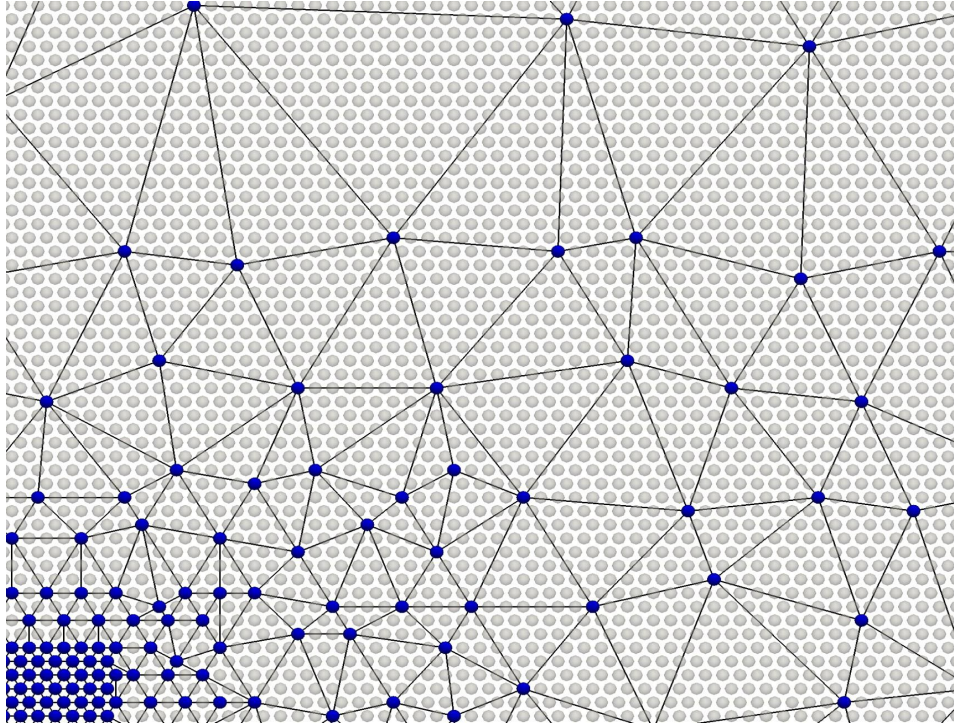


supercomputer:
~ 10^{12}



Even modern supercomputers can only simulate μm -scale volumes...

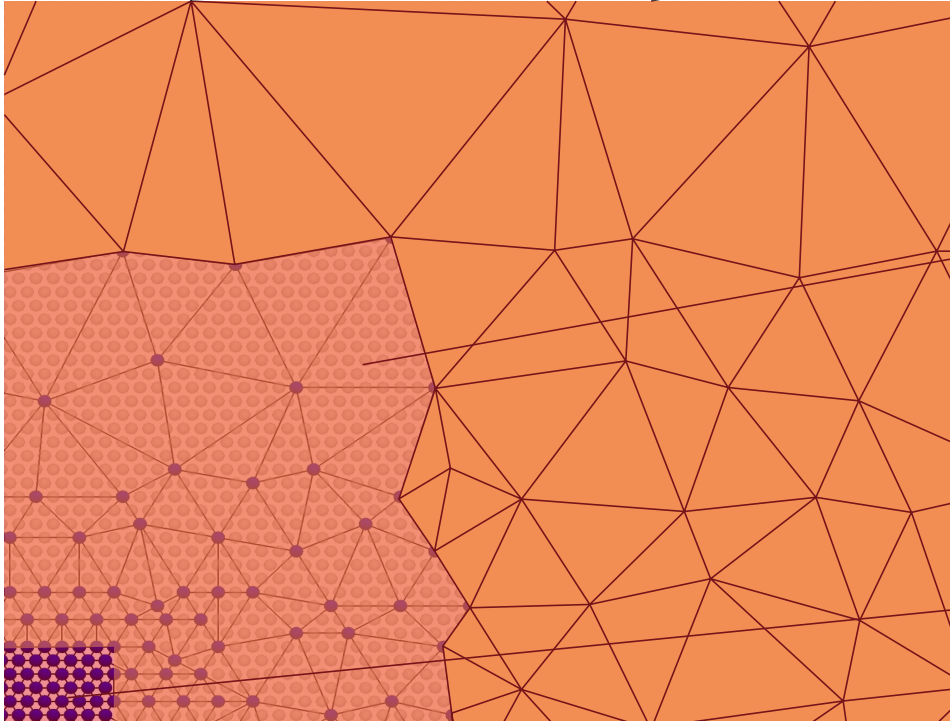
Handshake method



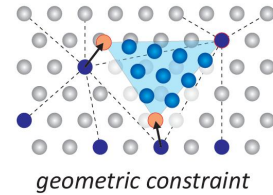
Concurrent techniques

Handshake method

finite element description
(which constitutive model?)

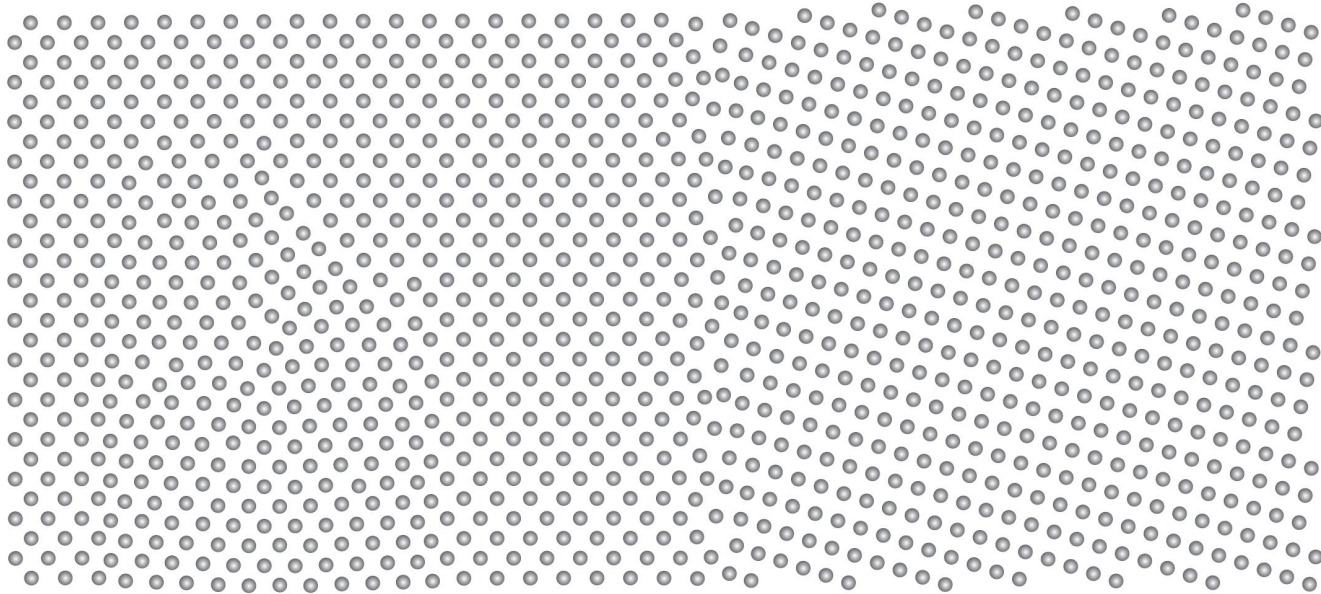


transition region, e.g.



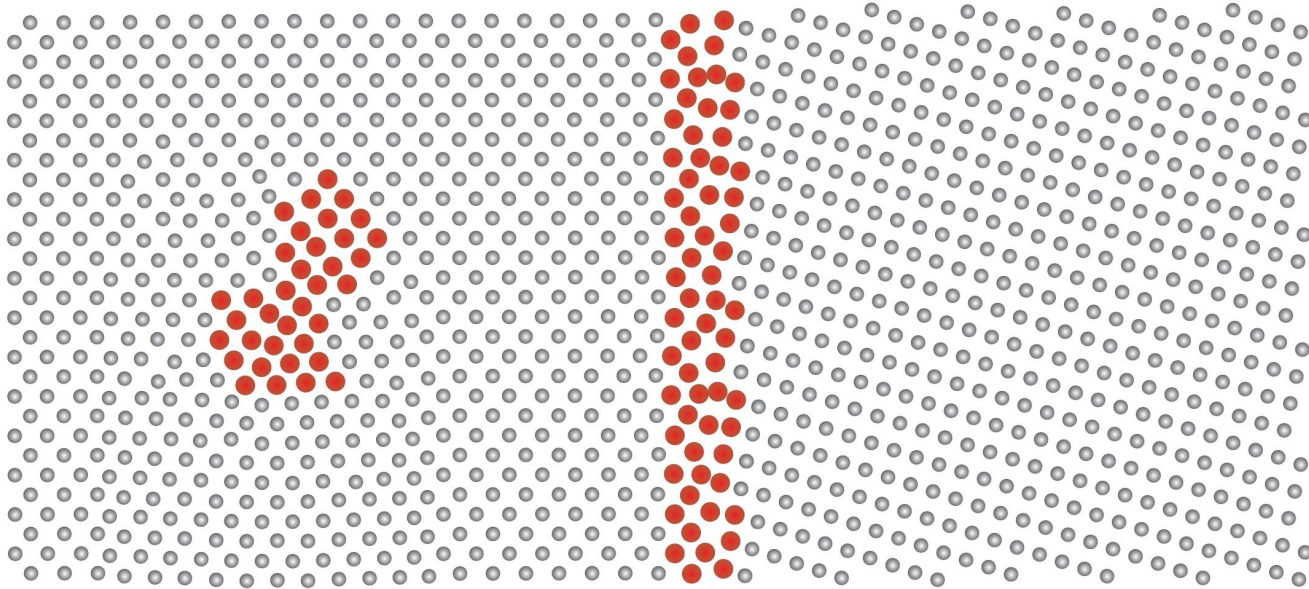
atomistics
(e.g. MS)

Coarse-graining in a nutshell



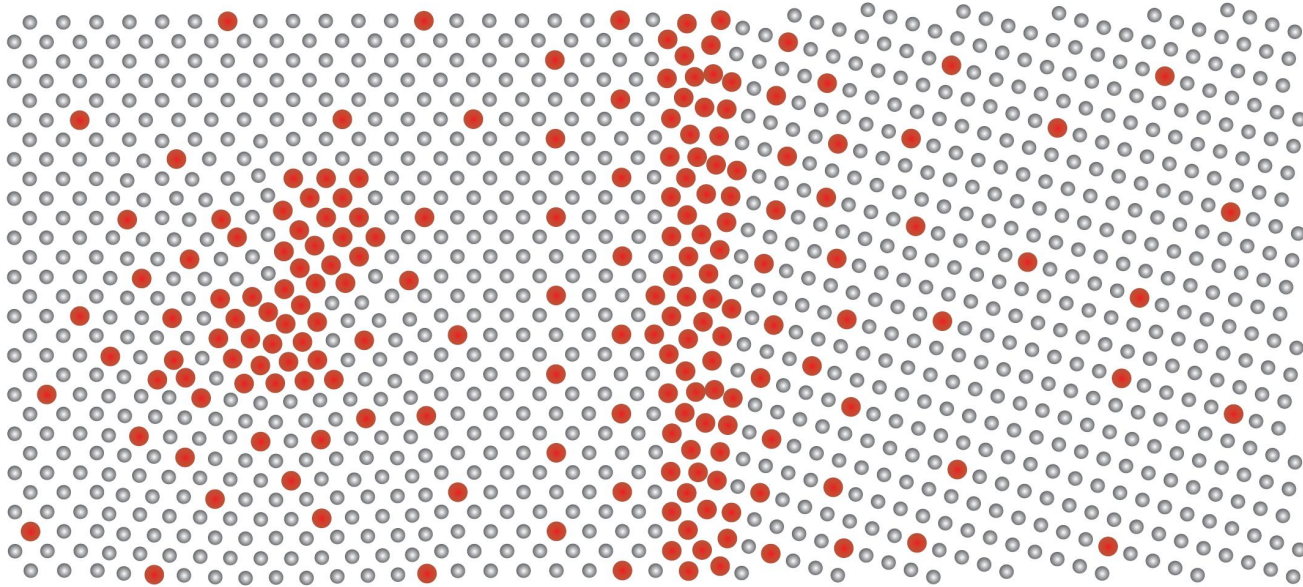
atomic crystal

Coarse-graining in a nutshell



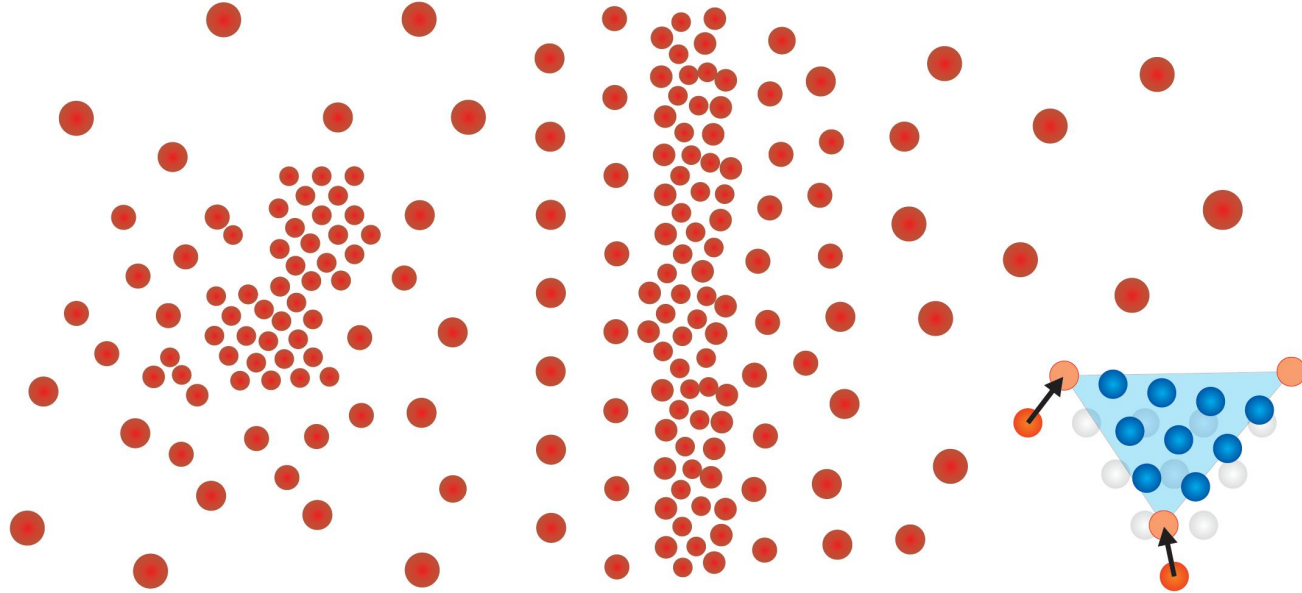
atomic crystal with lattice defects

Coarse-graining in a nutshell



selection of representative atoms

Coarse-graining in a nutshell



representative atoms + weights + interpolation = the QC method

Geometric constraint (the QC approximation):

$$\mathbf{q}_i \approx \mathbf{q}_i^h = \sum_{a=1}^{N_h} N_a(\mathbf{X}_i) \mathbf{x}_a$$

$$\mathbf{p}_i \approx \mathbf{p}_i^h = m_i \dot{\mathbf{q}}_i^h = m_i \sum_{a=1}^{N_h} N_a(\mathbf{X}_i) \dot{\mathbf{x}}_a$$

Resulting Hamiltonian and reatom forces:

$$\mathcal{H}^h(\mathbf{x}, \dot{\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|\mathbf{p}_i^h|^2}{2m_i} + V(\mathbf{q}^h)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_k(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{\partial V(\mathbf{q}^h)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} = \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{f}_j^h(\mathbf{q}^h) N_k(\mathbf{X}_j)$$

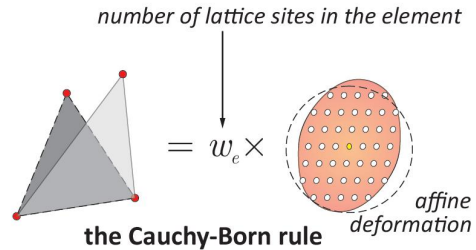
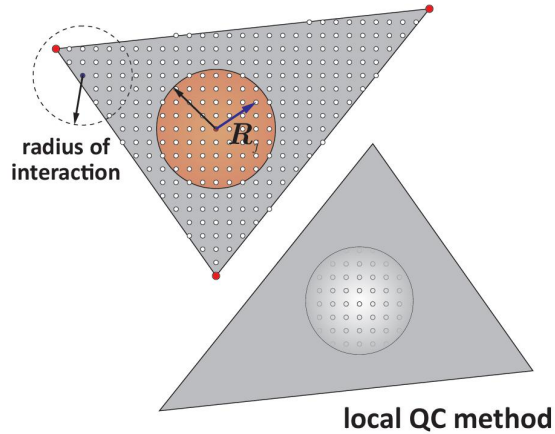
with
$$\mathbf{f}_j^h(\mathbf{q}^h) = -\frac{\partial V(\mathbf{q}^h)}{\partial \mathbf{q}_j^h} = -\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial E_i(\mathbf{q}^h)}{\partial \mathbf{q}_j^h}$$

Summation/sampling rules:

$$V(\mathbf{q}^h) = \sum_{i=1}^N E_i(\mathbf{q}^h) \approx \tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}^h) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_s} w_\alpha E_\alpha(\mathbf{q}^h)$$

Resulting force approximation:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_k(\mathbf{x}) = -\frac{\partial \tilde{V}(\mathbf{q}^h)}{\partial \mathbf{x}_k} = -\sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_s} w_\alpha \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\partial E_\alpha(\mathbf{q}^h)}{\partial \mathbf{q}_j^h} N_k(\mathbf{X}_j)$$



dilemma:

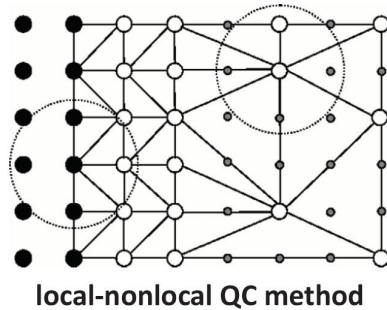
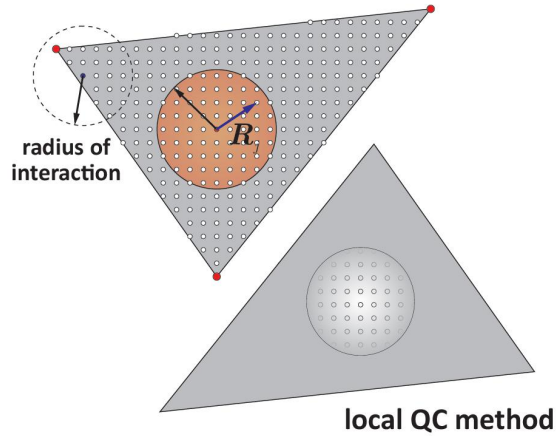
$$H(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{\mathbf{p}}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{m_i}{2} |\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i|^2 + V_i(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N)$$

local QC: approximation per element

$$H(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{\mathbf{p}}) \approx \sum_e H_e(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

$$H_e = w_e H(\mathbf{x}_1^e, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N^e)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i^e = \mathbf{F}_e \mathbf{X}_i^e$$



dilemma:

$$H(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{\mathbf{p}}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{m_i}{2} |\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i|^2 + V_i(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N)$$

local QC: approximation per element

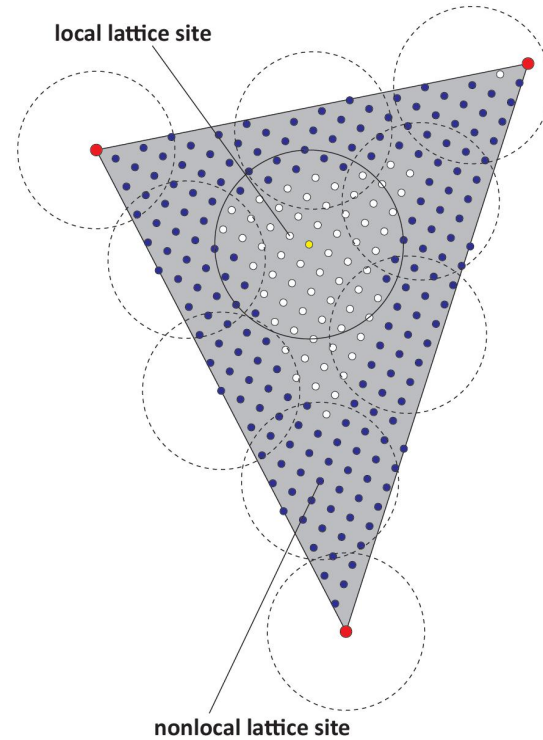
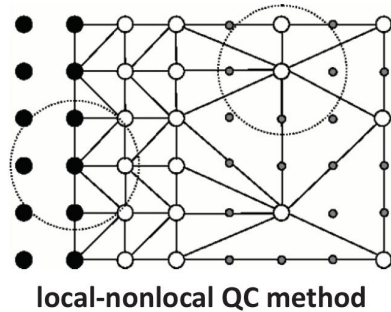
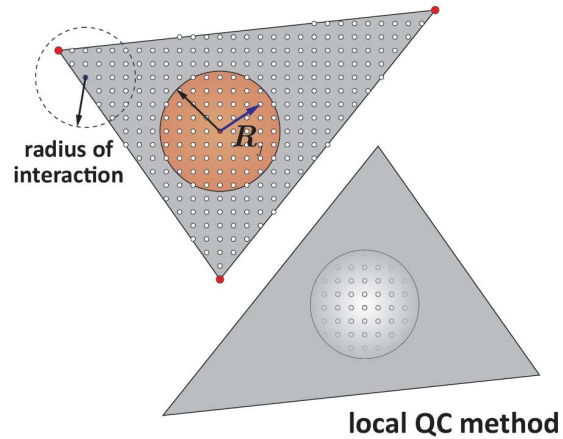
$$H(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{\mathbf{p}}) \approx \sum_e H_e(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{\mathbf{p}})$$

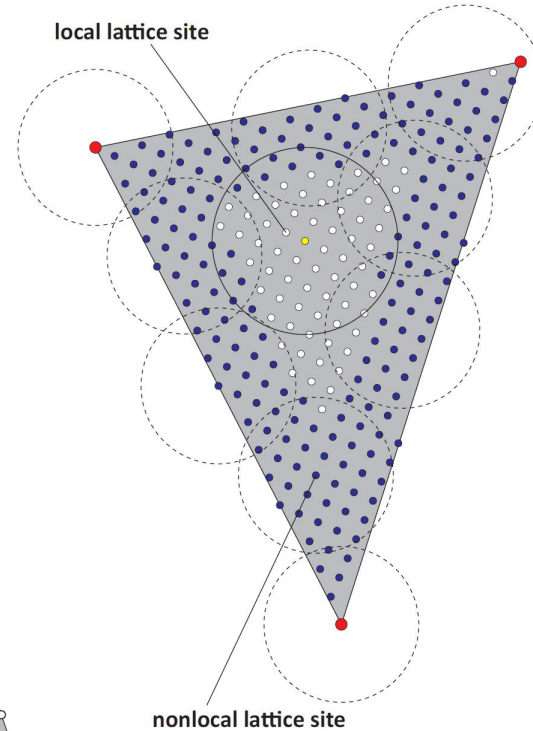
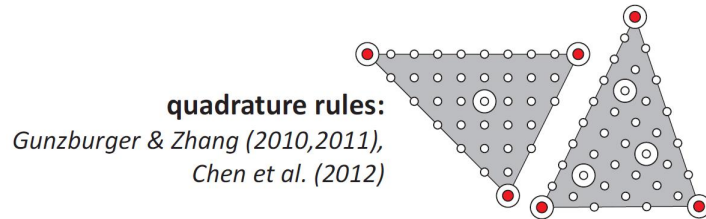
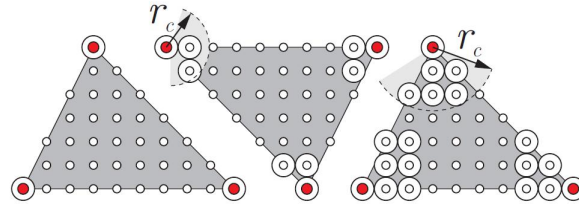
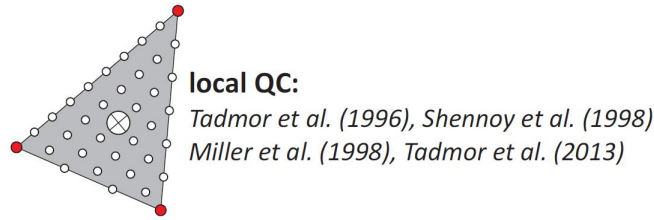
$$H_e = w_e H(\mathbf{x}_1^e, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N^e)$$

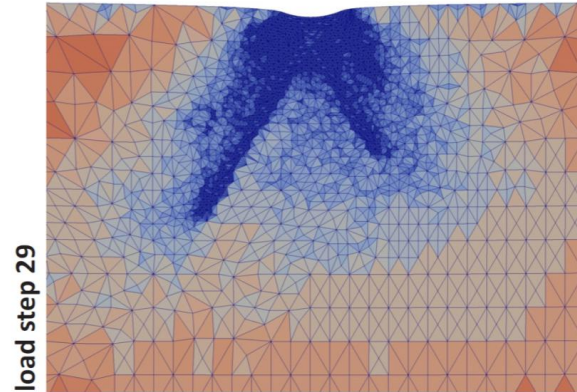
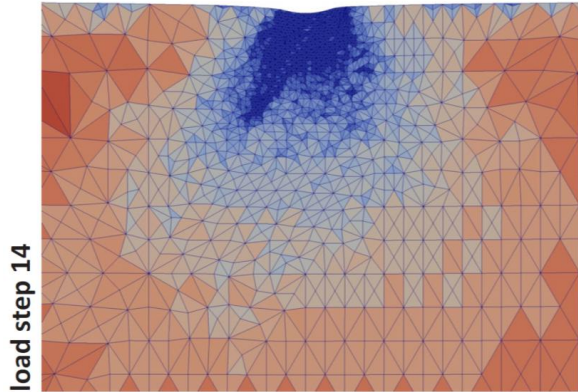
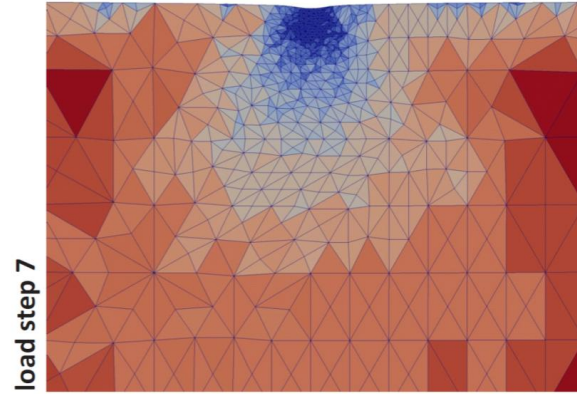
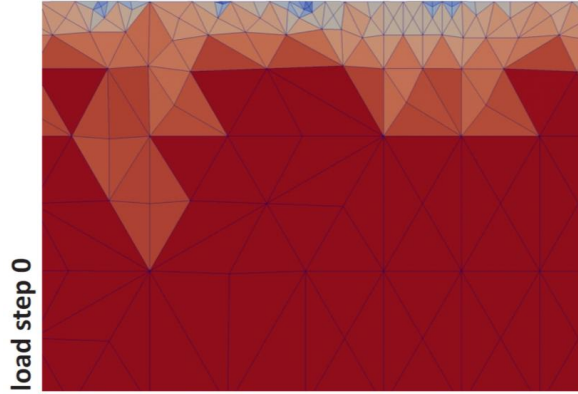
$$\mathbf{x}_i^e = \mathbf{F}_e \mathbf{X}_i^e$$

local-nonlocal QC:

use local QC where possible and exact summation in transition regions (reconstructing neighbors by interpolation)



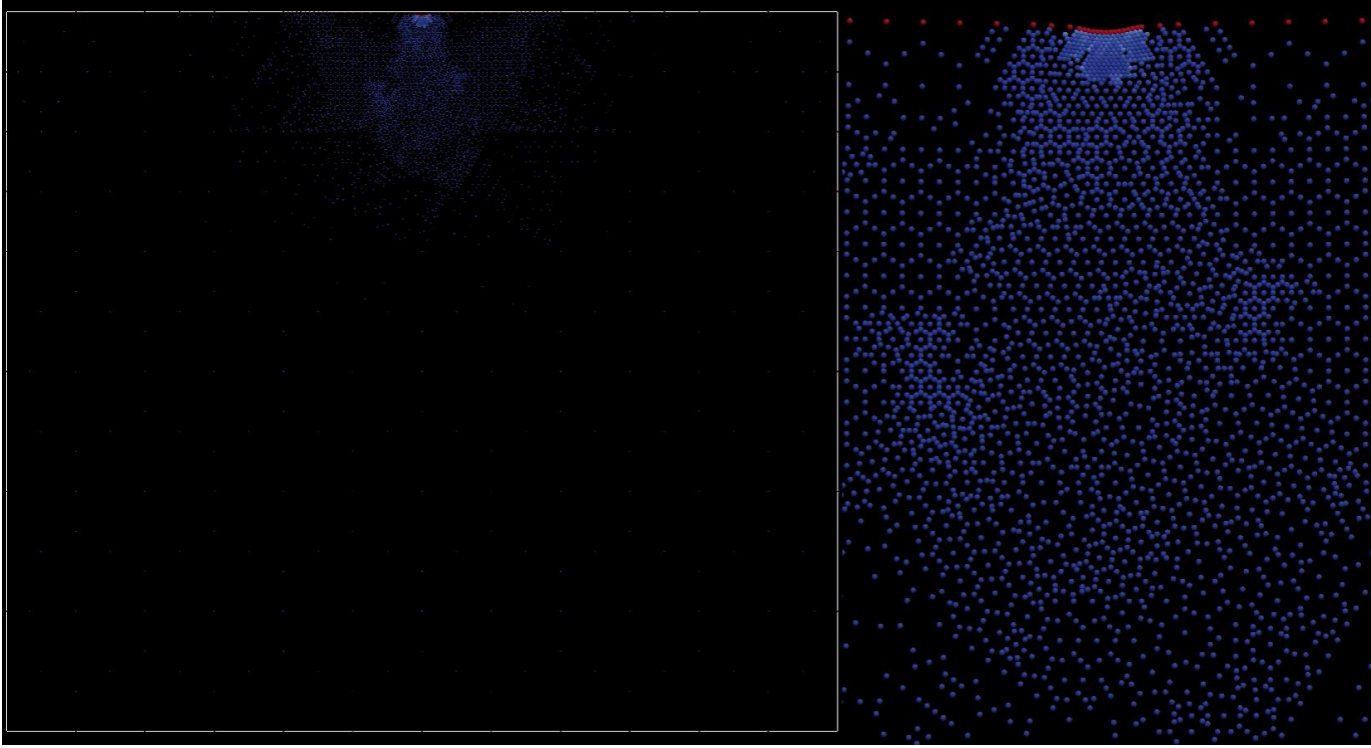


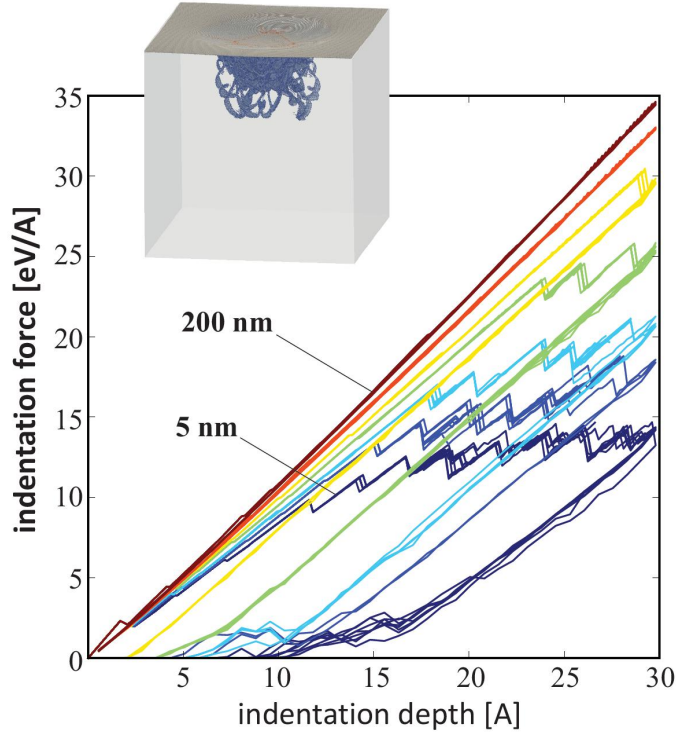


refinement criterion, e.g.

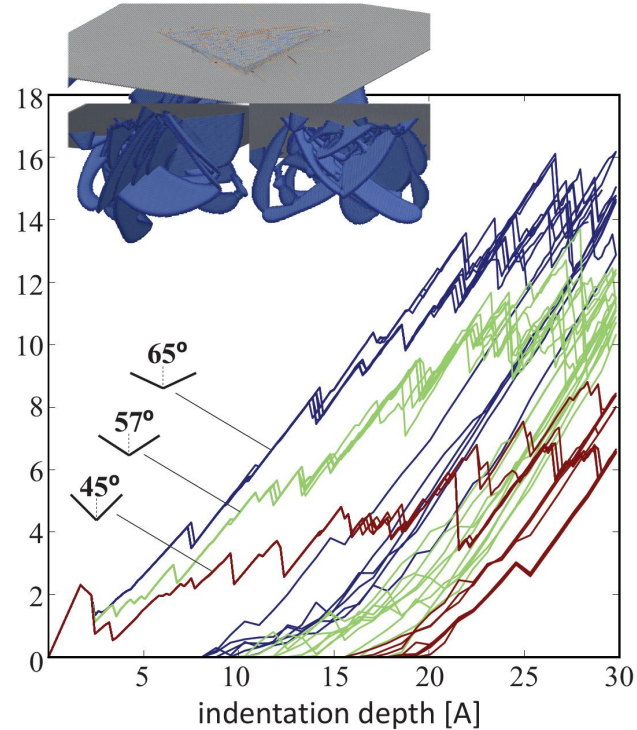
if $I_2(\mathbf{F}_e) > \text{tol.} \Rightarrow \text{refine}$

refinement algorithm, e.g.
longest-edge bisection

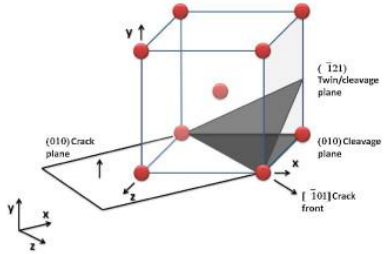




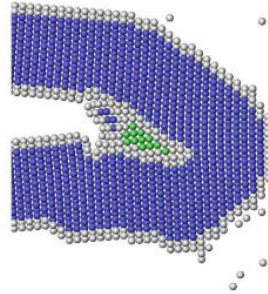
(a) spherical indenter



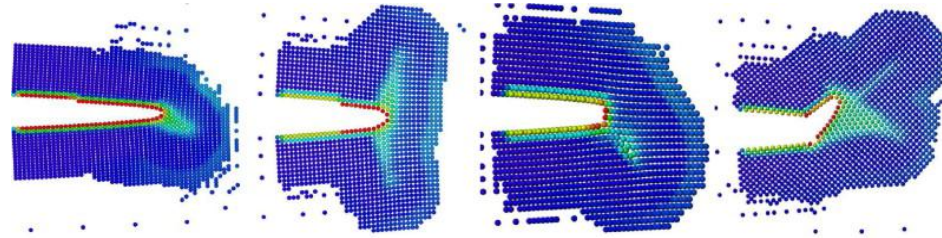
(b) pyramidal indenter



(a) Unit cell with possible cleavage and slip/twin planes.



(b) Start of fracture.

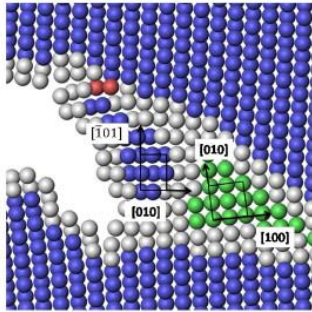


(a) Orientation 1

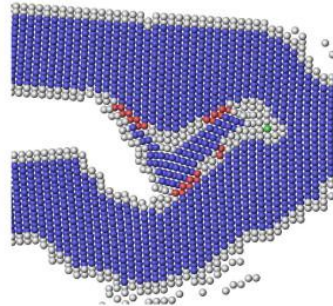
(b) Orientation 2

(c) Orientation 3

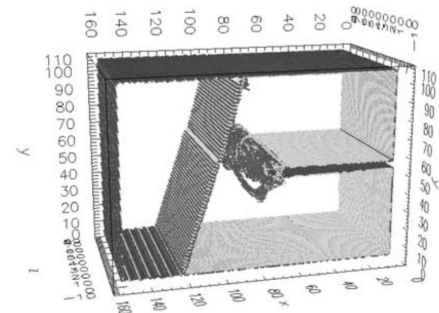
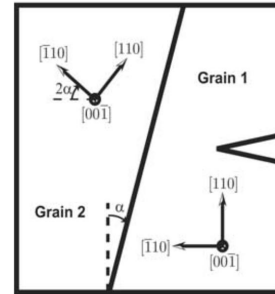
(d) Orientation 4



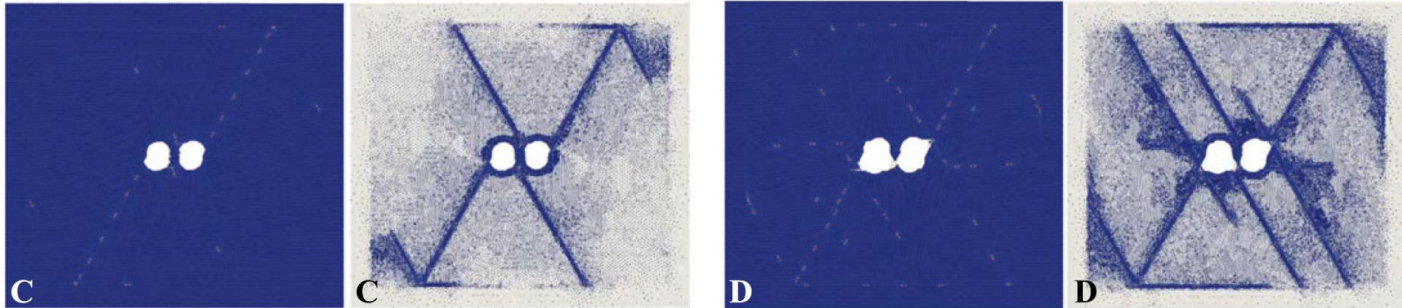
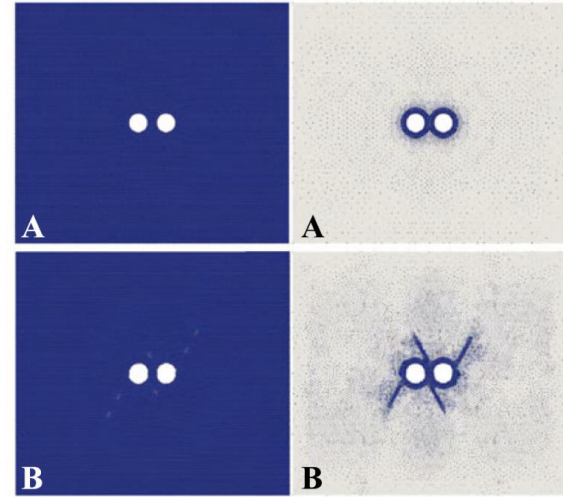
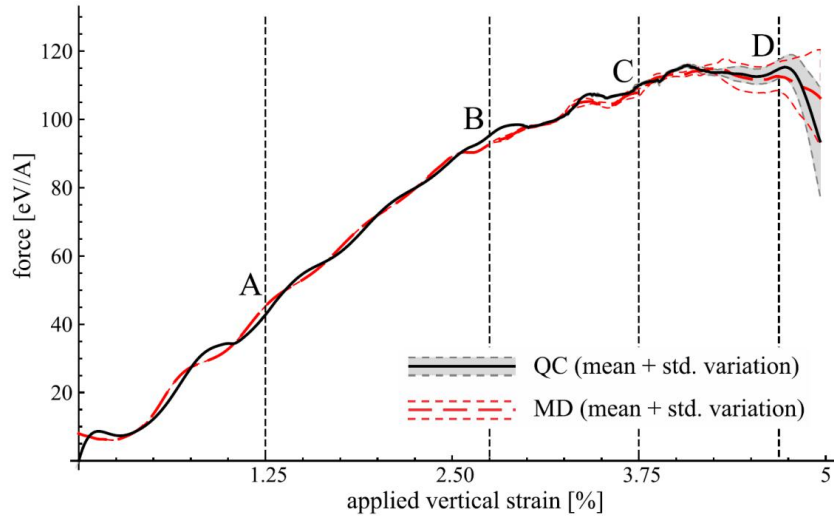
(c) After some growth two grains are observed at the crack tip, one bcc and one fcc.



(d) As the crack grows further twinning is observed.

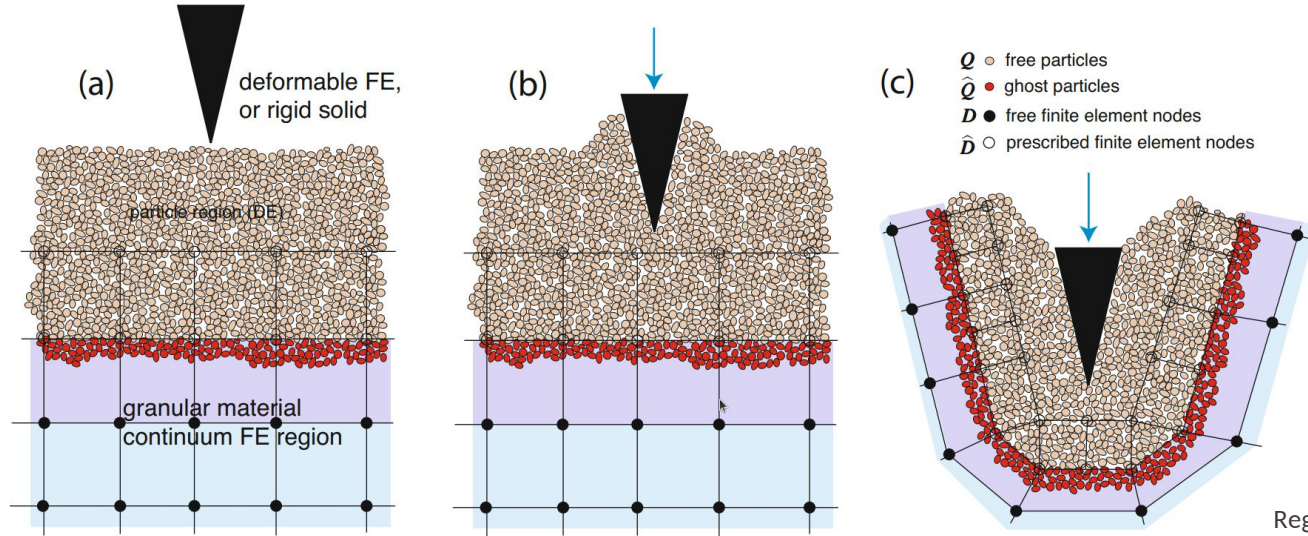


(Miller & Tadmor, 2002; Ringdalen Vatne et al., 2011)



(Tembekar et al., IJNME 2017)

Handshake method



Q: Why would it be challenging to develop QC approaches for granular media?

That's what I prepared for you today.

What would you like to discuss?

Reading for next class:

Data-Driven Modeling ALERT Doctoral School

- Chapter 5
- Chapter 9