

Q460D 高强钢及对应的 ER55-G 型焊材的 GTN 模型参数标定

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摘要: 分别对取自 Q460D 高强钢及对应的 ER55-G 型焊材的 9 个光滑圆棒试件和 18 个圆周平滑槽口试件进行单向拉伸试验, 获得基本的力学性能参数、荷载一位移曲线和真实的应力—应变曲线。并通过 18 个圆周平滑槽口试件的有限元模拟结果与试验数据进行对比, 标定得到 Q460D 高强钢材及对应的 ER55-G 型焊材的 GTN 损伤模型参数。利用标定的 GTN 模型损伤参数对在 Q460D 高强钢及对应的 ER55-G 型焊材取材的圆棒试件的断裂点进行预测, 验证所标定参数的准确性。并进一步分析初始微孔洞体积比 f_0 、临界微孔洞体积比 f_c 、最大微孔洞体积比 f_F 和形核孔洞体积分数 f_N 四个损伤参数对断裂预测结果的影响。

关键词: Q460D 高强钢; ER55-G 型焊材; GTN 模型; 参数标定; 断裂预测

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Parameter calibration of GTN model of Q460D high strength steel and corresponding ER55-G welding material

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Abstract: The monotonic loading tests were carried out on nine smooth round bars and eighteen circumferentially smooth-notched bar specimens of Q460D high strength steel and the corresponding ER55-G welding material to obtain the basic mechanical properties, load-displacement curves and true stress-strain curves. The GTN model parameters of Q460D high strength steel and the corresponding ER55-G welding material were calibrated according to the experimental and finite element analysis results of eighteen circumferentially smooth-notched bar specimens subjected to monotonic loading. Moreover, the calibrated GTN damage parameters were used to forecast the fracture points of coupon specimens of Q460D high strength steel and the corresponding ER55-G welding material, so as to verify the accuracy of the calibrated parameters. Furthermore, the influences of four damage parameters, including initial void volume fraction f_0 , critical void volume fraction f_c , final failure void volume fraction f_F and nucleating volume fraction f_N , on fracture prediction results were further analyzed.

Key words: Q460D high strength steel; ER55-G welding material; GTN model; parameter calibration; fracture prediction

近年来, 随着更多大空间、大跨度、超高层建筑结构和桥梁结构的建设, 高强度钢材的应用越来越普遍^[1]。然而, 由于化学成分和内部晶相组织及冶炼和轧制工艺的不同, 导致高强钢材的力学性能和断裂性能与普通钢材相比也不尽相同^[2]。目前对高强钢材的基本力学性能^[3] 及构件承载能力^[4] 的研究已经较为成熟, 但对于高强钢材的断裂问题研究仍然以传统的断裂力学方法为主, 如应力场强度理论、J 积分理论和裂纹尖端张开位移

(CTOD)理论等, 其主要针对含初始缺陷的材料中裂纹开始扩展的条件和扩展规律的脆性断裂问题进行分析^[5], 而对地震作用下构造无明显缺陷的部位且发生较大屈服变形的韧性断裂问题并不适用^[6]。

对于韧性断裂问题, Gurson-Tvergaard-Needleman(GTN)细观损伤力学模型^[7]从细观的层面对裂纹的萌生和扩展机理进行研究, 以微孔洞体积比来反映材料内部微小缺陷的发展变化, 结