Statistical Physics of Fracture:
Recent Advances through High-Performance Computing

Presented by

Thomas C. Schulthess

Computer Science and Mathematics Division
Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences

SC07

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Acknowledgements

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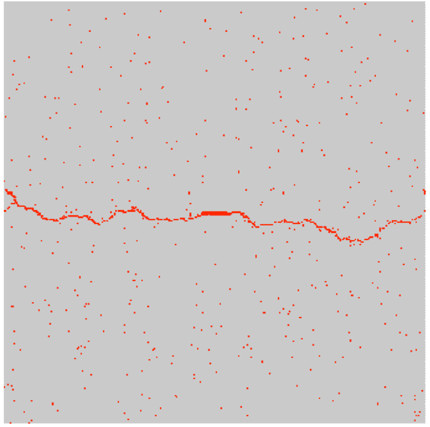
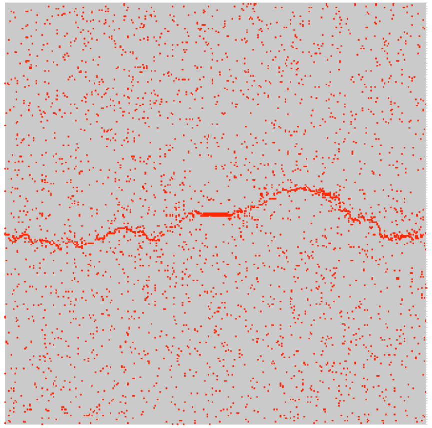
- LCF allocation on Cray XT4 Jaguar at ORNL
- Relevant journal publications:
  - J. Phys. Math. Gen. 36 (2003); 37 (2004); IJNME 62 (2005)
  - European Physical Journal B 37 (2004)
  - JSTAT, P08001 (2004); JSTAT (2006)
  - Phys. Rev. E 71 (2005a, 2005b, c); 73 (2006a 2006b)
  - Adv. Phys. (2006); Int. J. Fracture (2006)
  - Phys. Rev. E (2007); Phys. Rev. B (2007); IJNME (2007)

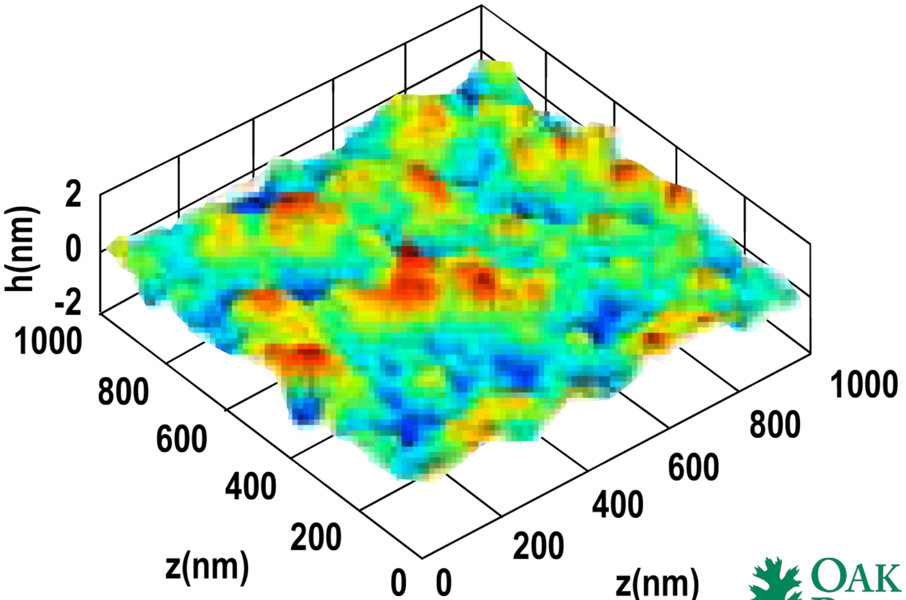
Motivation

- What are the size effects and scaling laws of fracture of disordered materials?
- What are the signatures of approach to failure?
- What is the relation between toughness and crack surface roughness?
- How can the fracture surfaces of materials as different as metallic alloys and glass, for example, be so similar?

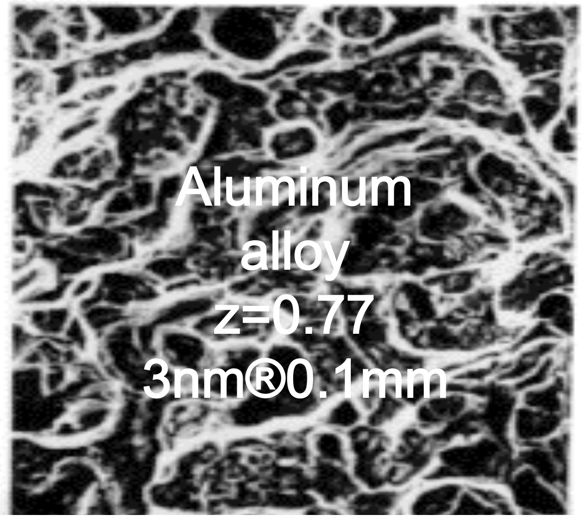


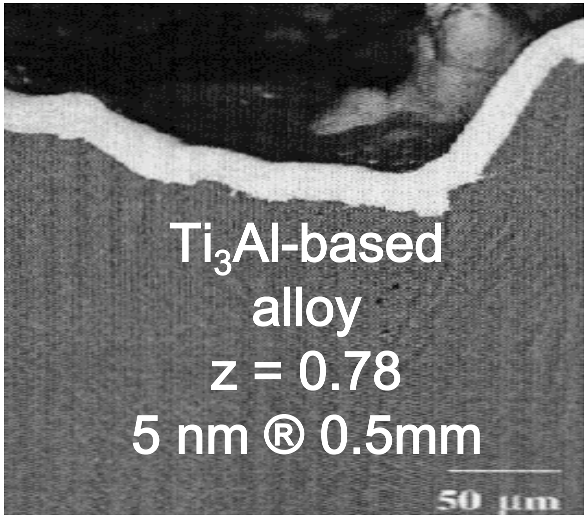


Silica glass

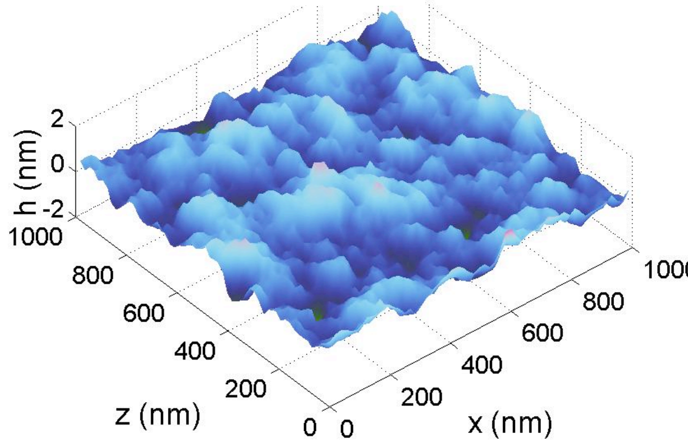


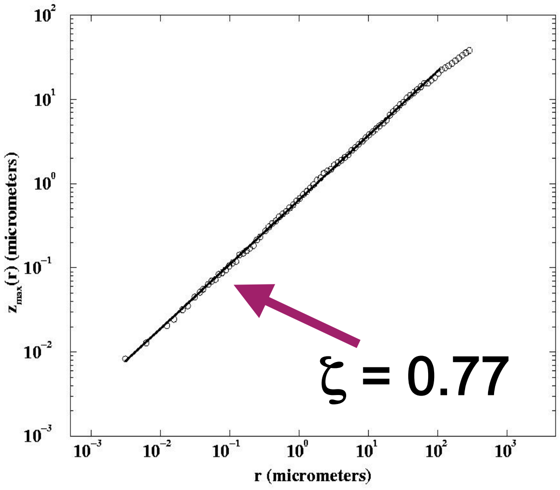
Universality of roughness

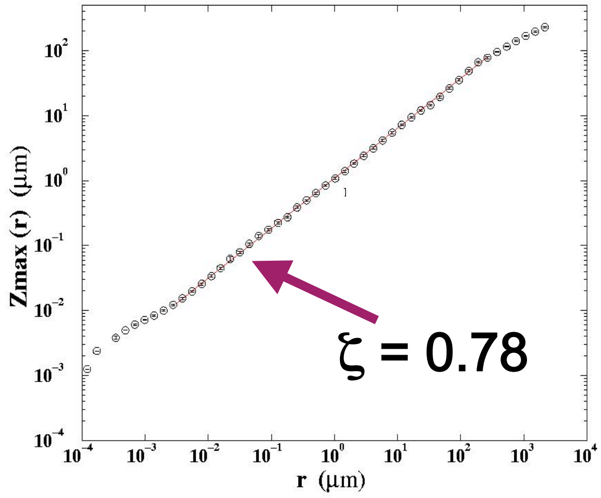


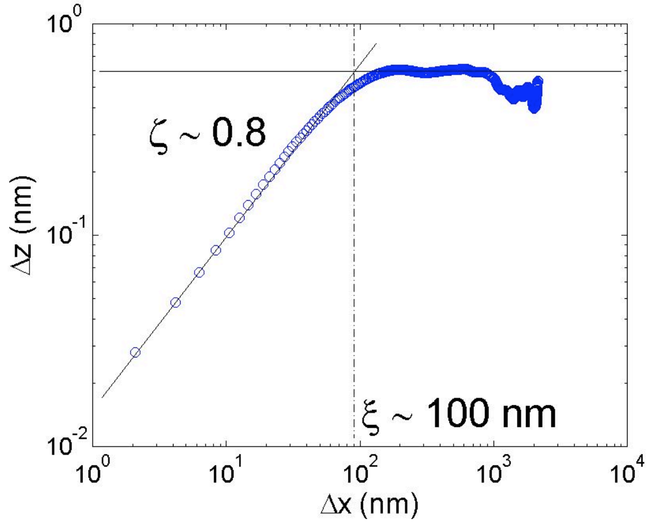


Amorphous silica









Fracture surfaces are self-affine with a universal roughness of $\zeta = 0.78$ over five decades

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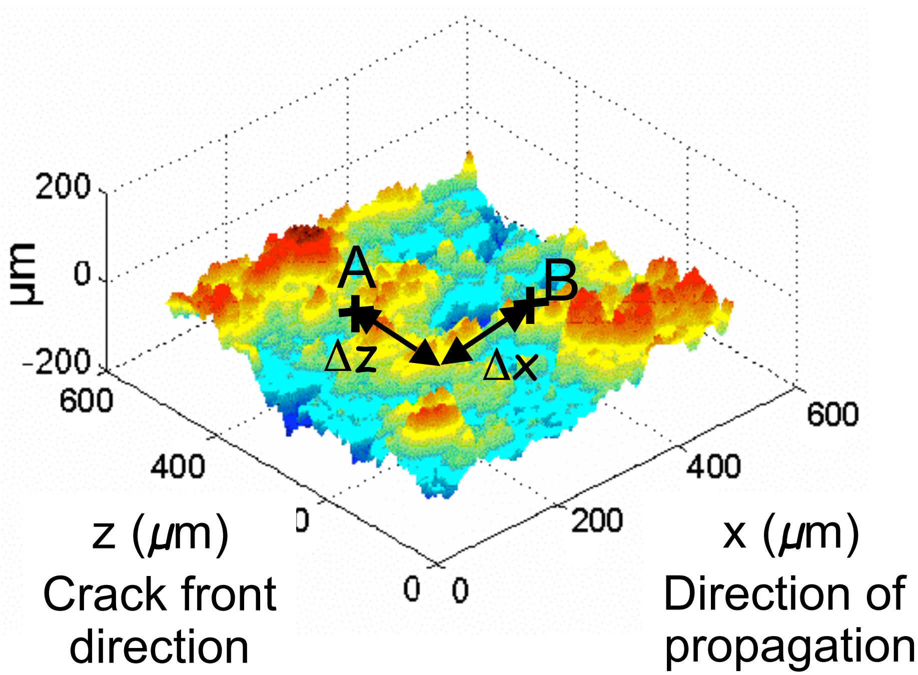
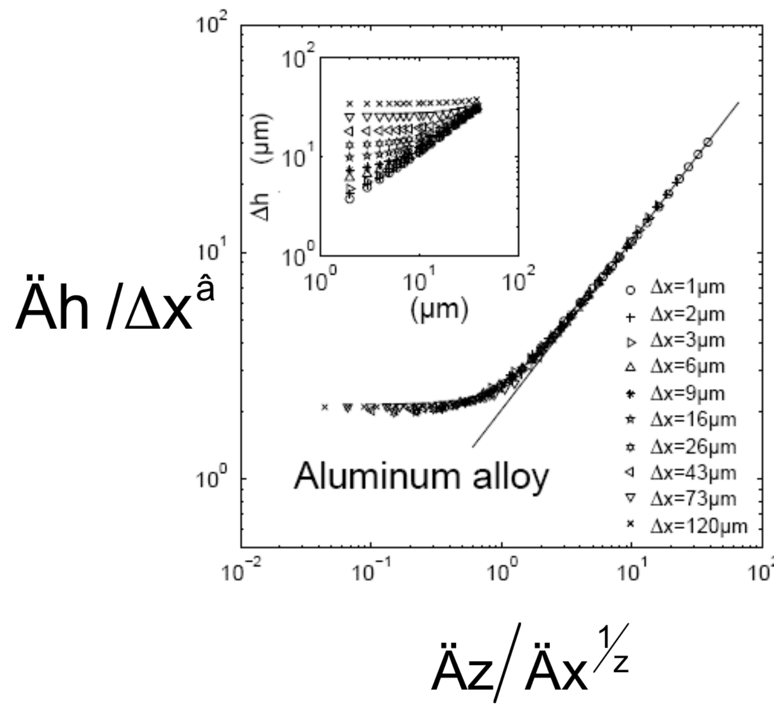
Universal roughness scaling law

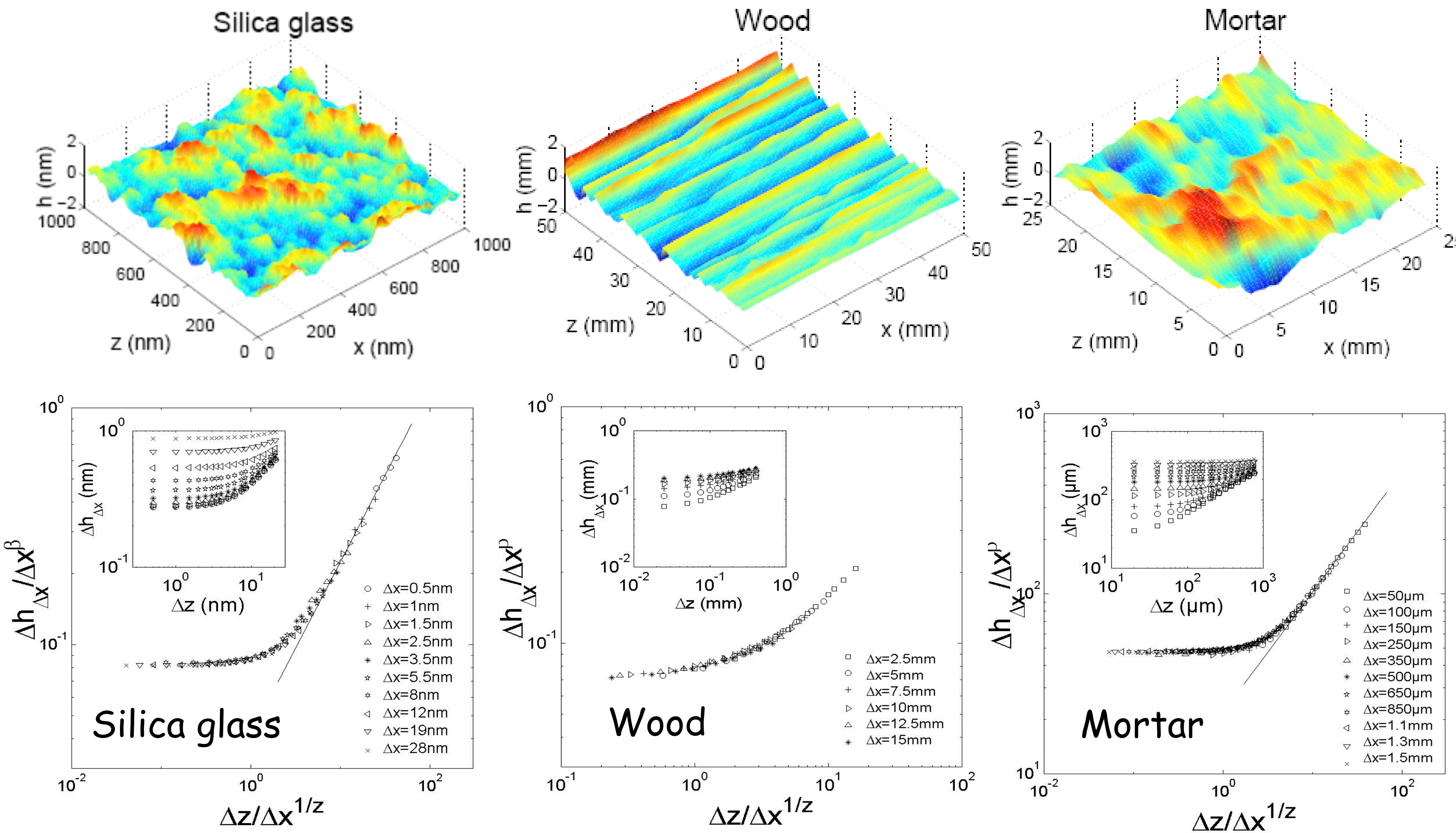
$$\Delta h_{2D}(\Delta z, \Delta x) = \left(\left\langle \left(h(z_A + \Delta z, x_A + \Delta x) - h(z_A, x_A)\right)^2 \right\rangle\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\Delta h_{2D}(\Delta x, \Delta z) = \Delta x^{\beta} \; f\left(\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x^{1/z}}\right) \qquad f(u) \propto \begin{cases} 1 \; if\, u << 1 \\ u^{\zeta} \;\; if\, u >> 1 \end{cases}$$





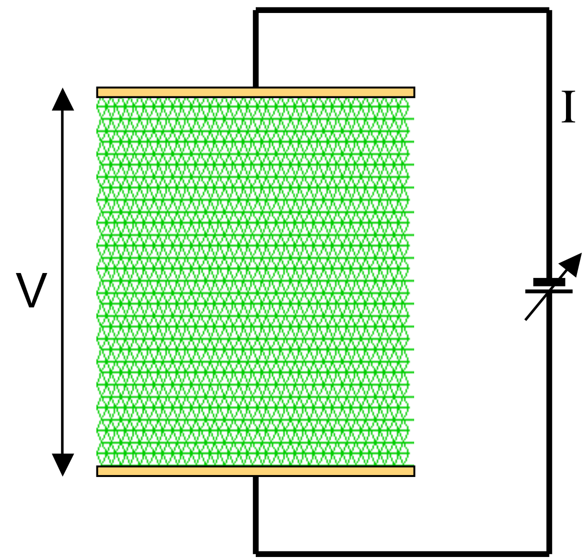
Anisotropic roughness scaling

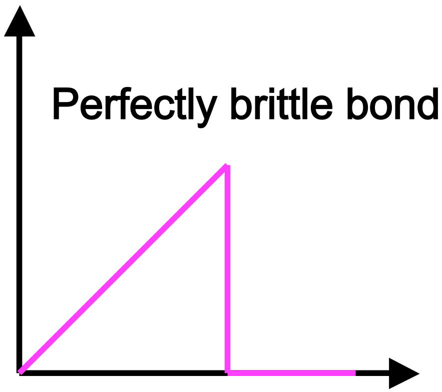


$\zeta=0.75 \pm 0.05$ $\beta=0.6 \pm 0.05$ $z=\zeta/\beta=1.25 \pm 0.1$

Random thresholds fuse model

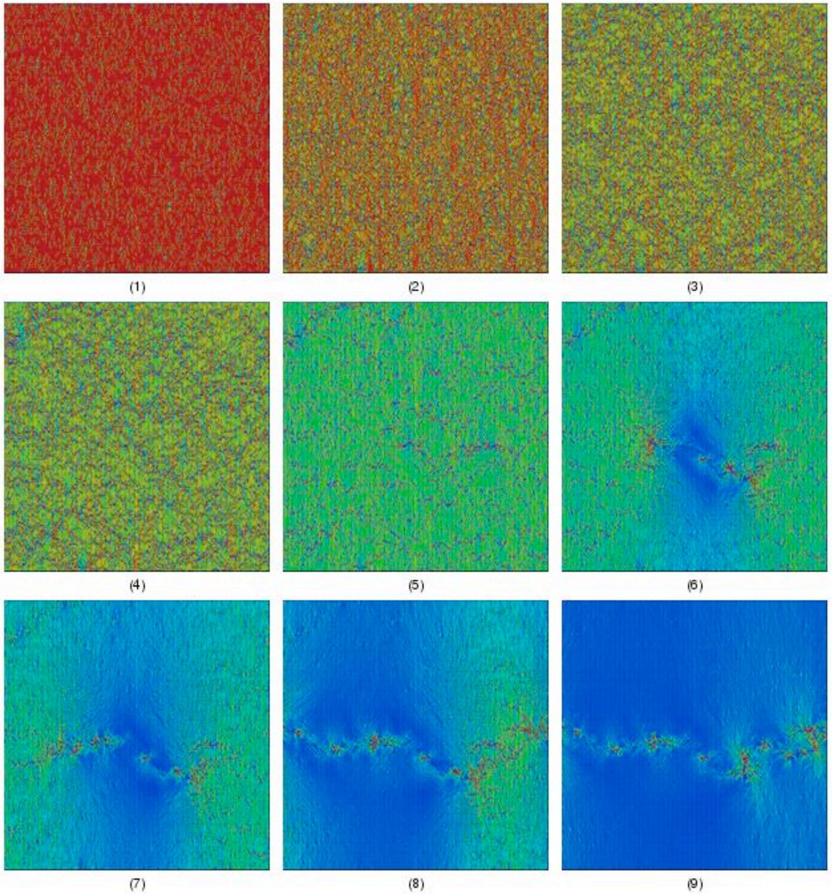
- Scalar or electrical analogy.
- For each bond, assign unit conductance, and the thresholds are prescribed based on a random thresholds distribution.
- The bond breaks irreversibly whenever the current (stress) in the fuse exceeds the prescribed thresholds value.
- Currents (stresses) are redistributed instantaneously.
- The process of breaking one bond at a time is repeated until the lattice falls apart.





Fracture of a 2–D lattice system

- CPU ~ O($L^{4.5}$).
- Capability issue: Previous simulations have been limited to a system size of L = 128.
- Largest 2-D lattice system (L = 1024) analyzed for investigating fracture and damage evolution.
- Effective computational gain ~ 80 times.



Stress redistribution in the lattice due to progressive damage/crack Propagation.

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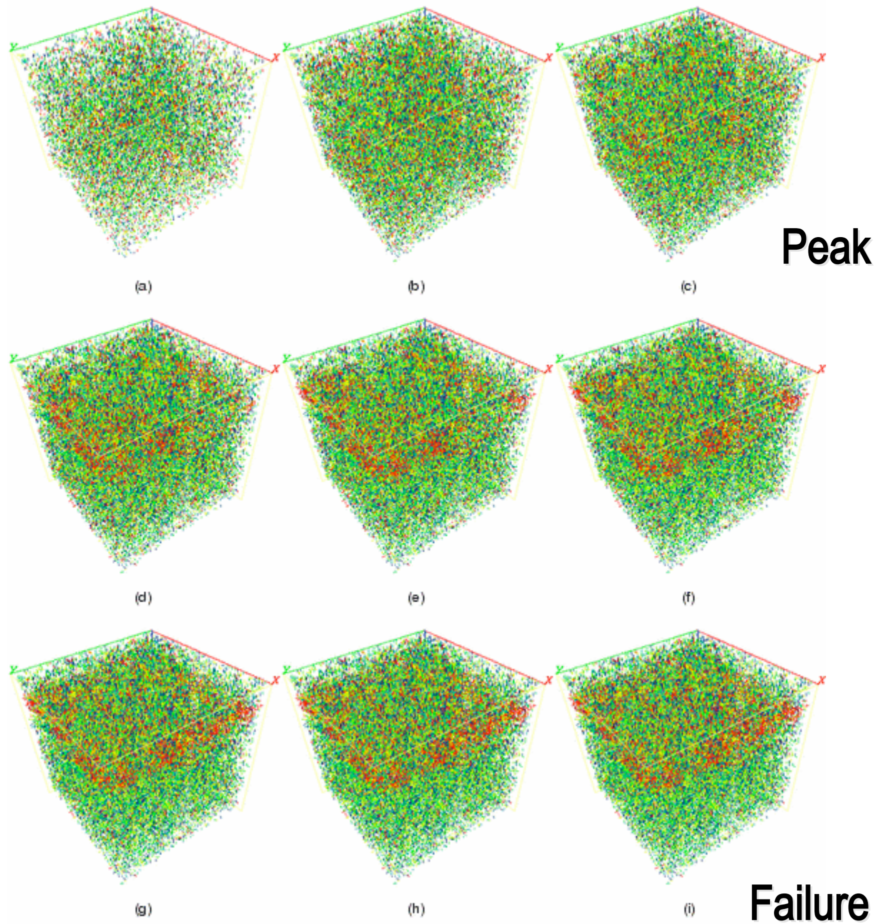
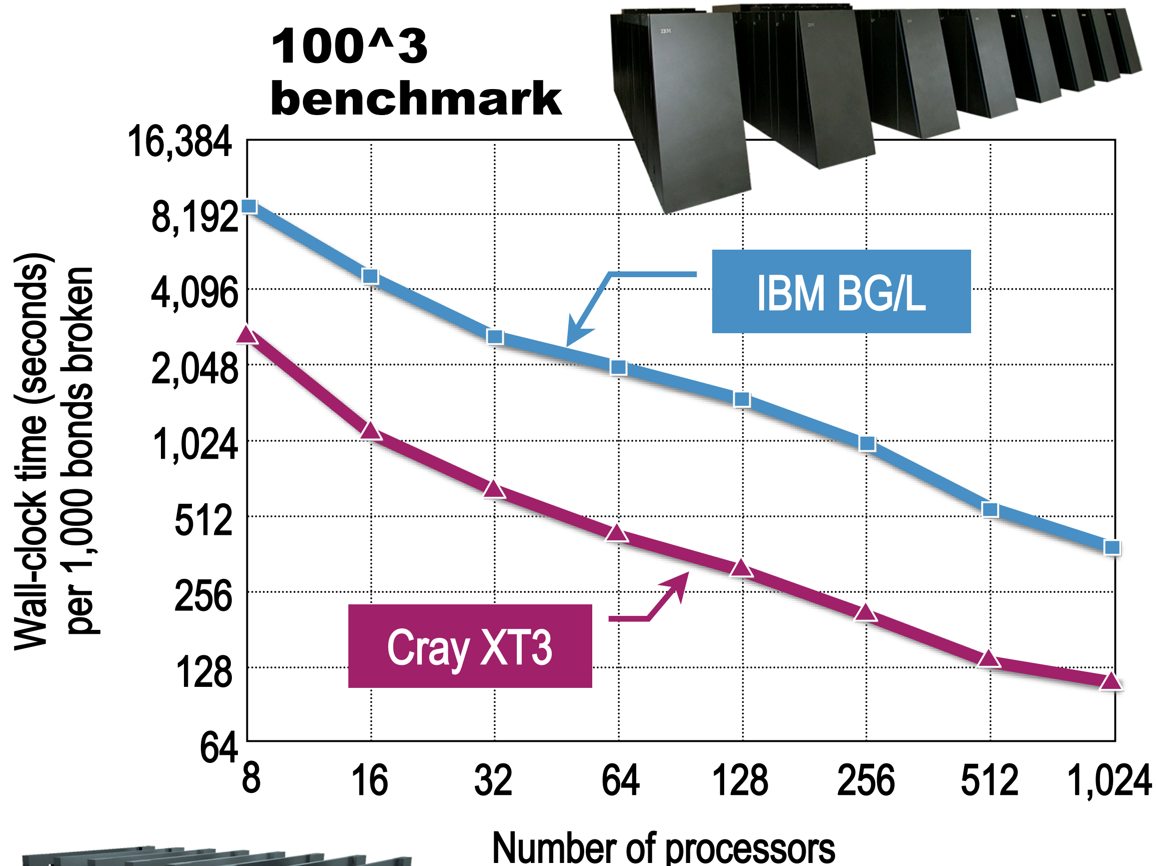
Fracture of 3–D lattice system

- CPU ~ O($L^{6.5}$).
- Largest cubic lattice system analyzed for investigating fracture and damage evolution in 3-D systems (L = 64).
- On a single processor, a 3-D system of size L = 64 requires 15 days of CPU time!



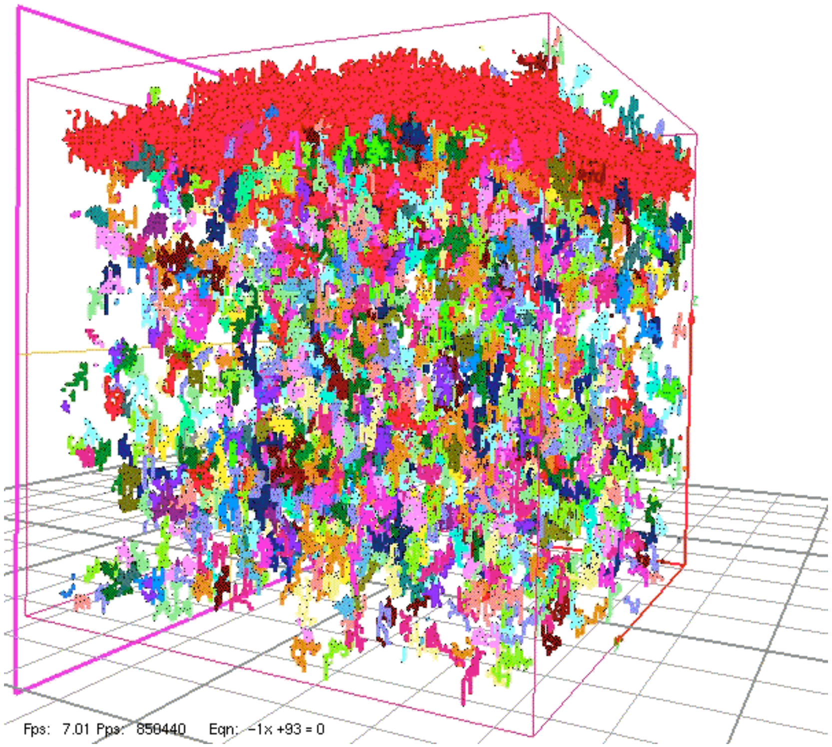
High-performance computing

High-performance computing	Processing time
L = 64 on 128	3 hours
L = 100 on 1024	12 hours
L = 128 on 1024	3 days
L = 200 on 2048	20 days (est.)



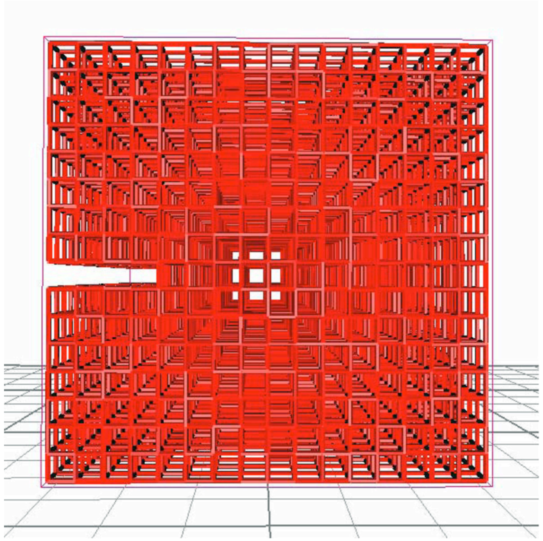
Roughness 3–D crack

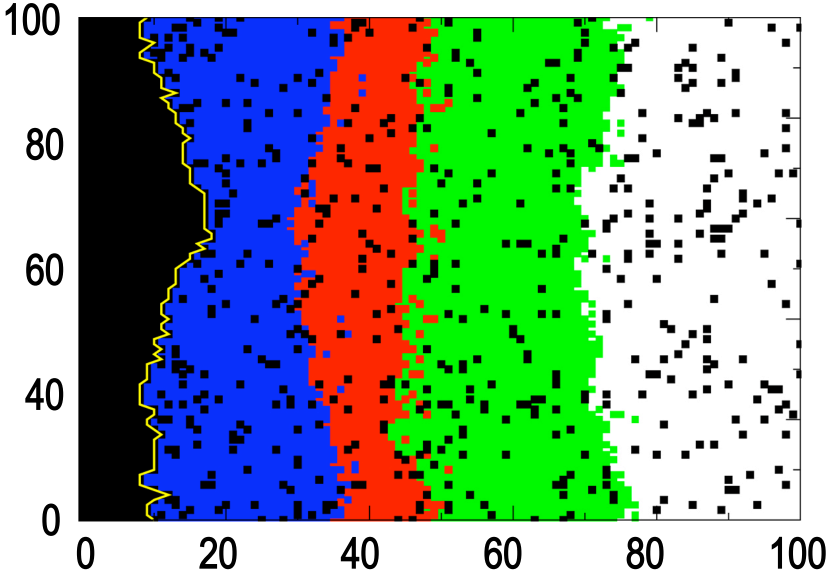
- Study the roughness properties of a crack surface.
- Largest ever 3-D lattice system (L = 128) used.
- For the first time, roughness exhibits anomalous scaling, as observed in experiments.
- Local roughness ~ 0.4.
- Global roughness ~ 0.5.



Interfacial cracks

- Study the roughness properties of an interfacial crack front.
- Largest ever 3-D lattice system (L = 128) used for studying interfacial fracture.
- Figures show crack fronts at various damage levels.
- Roughness exponent is equal to 0.3.





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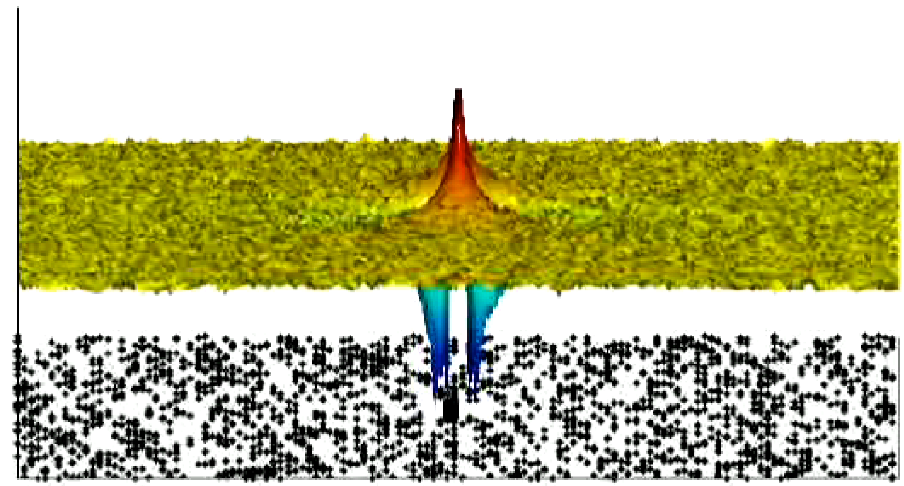
Scaling law for material strength



- Study the size-effect and scaling law of material strength.
- Largest ever 2-D (L = 1024) and 3-D lattice systems (L = 128) used for studying size-effect of fracture.
- Figures show crack propagation and fracture process zone.
- A novel scaling law for material strength is obtained in the disorder dominated regime.

Summary of accomplishments

FY 2005

- 5 refereed journal publications
- 3 conference proceedings
- 12 conference presentations
  - 1 keynote
  - 2 invited

FY 2006

- 7 refereed journal publications
  - 150-page review article
- 3 refereed conference proceedings
- 13 conference presentations (6 invited)
  - SciDAC 06 (invited)
  - Multiscale Mathematics and Materials (invited)
- INCITE award for 1.5 million hours on Blue Gene/L

FY 2007

- 6 refereed journal publications
- 14 conference presentations (8 invited)
  - StatPhys 23 (invited)
  - Multiscale Modeling (invited)
- INCITE award for 1.1 million hours on Blue Gene/L

Contacts

Phani Nukala
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
(865) 574-7472
nukalapk@ornl.gov

Srdjan Simunovic
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
(865) 241-3863
simunovics@ornl.gov

Thomas Schulthess
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
(865) 574-4344
schulthesstc@ornl.gov