Materials Science Forum Vols. 492-493 (2005) pp 391-396
Online available since 2005/Aug/15 at www.scientific.net

doi:10.4028/www.scientific.net/MSF.492-493.391

A Multiscale Framework for Elastic Deformation of Functionally Graded Composites

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Keywords: Functionally graded composites. Micromechanical modeling. Effective elasticity. Stress and strain. Pair-wise interaction.

Abstract. A micromechanics-based elastic model is developed for two-phase functionally graded composites with locally pair-wise particle interactions. In the gradation direction, there exist two microstructurally distinct zones: particle-matrix zone and transition zone. In the particle-matrix zone, the homogenized elastic fields are obtained by integrating the pair-wise interactions from all other particles over the representative volume element. In the transition zone, a transition function is constructed to make the homogenized elastic fields continuous and differentiable in the gradation direction. The averaged elastic fields are solved for transverse shear loading and uniaxial loading in the gradation direction.

Introduction

In recent years functionally graded materials (FGMs) have attracted much attention from engineers and researchers due to their unique thermomechanical performance [1,2]. These materials are characterized for spatially varying microstructures created by non-uniform distributions of the reinforcement phase, as well as by interchanging the role of the reinforcement and matrix in a continuous manner. Within FGMs, the different microstructural phases have different functions, and the overall FGMs attain the multifunctional status from their property gradation, enabling various multifunctional tasks by virtue of spatially tailored microstructures.

Several FGMs are manufactured by two phases of materials with different properties. Since the volume fraction of each phase gradually varies in the gradation direction, the effective properties of FGMs change in this direction. While FGMs have been designed and fabricated by diverse methods to achieve unique microstructures, very limited analytical investigations are available to tackle the spatial variation of microstructure [3]. Conventional composite models such as the Mori-Tanaka method [4] and the self-consistent method [5,6] are directly applied to estimate the effective elastic responses of FGMs [2]. Because they were originally developed for homogeneous mixtures with constant particle concentration, those models are not able to capture the material gradient nature of FGMs. Furthermore, no direct interactions between particles are taken into consideration [7].

Experimental observations [2,8] show that the typical microstructure of FGMs, illustrated in Fig. 1(a) towards the gradation direction, contains a particle-matrix zone with discrete particles filled in continuous matrix, followed by a skeletal transition zone in which the particle and matrix phases cannot be well defined because the two phases are interpenetrated into each other as a connected network. The transition zone is further followed by another particle-matrix zone with interchanged phases of particle and matrix. Hirano et al. [8] applied the fuzzy logic approach to estimate the effective elastic behavior in the transition zone by using a transition function to combine the two solutions obtained from the particle-matrix zones. Reiter and Dvorak [9] also adopted the transition functions combined with the Mori-Tanaka model in the particle-matrix zone and self-consistent model in the skeletal transition zone.

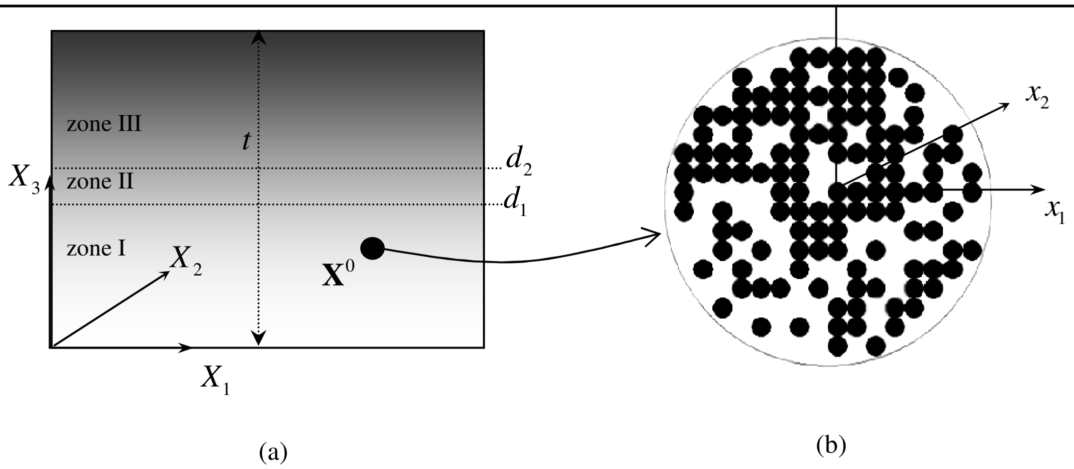

Fig. 1: Schematic illustration of a two-phase FGM sample: (a) three zones in macroscopic scale $\mathbf{X}$ and (b) RVE in the microscopic scale $\mathbf{x}$.

The above-mentioned FGMs models did not include the local interactions between particles. Consequently, they could not take into account the graded particle distribution for FGMs. Some studies have suggested the need for higher order theory in the modeling of FGMs. For example, Zuiker and Dvorak [10] extended the Mori-Tanaka method to linearly varying fields and investigated the relations of the averaged stress versus strain relation and of the stress-gradient versus strain-gradient, which was shown to depend on the size of the representative volume element (RVE) [11]. Aboudi et al. [3] developed a higher-order numerical cell theory based on averaging of the various fields. Micromechanical finite element models have also been constructed [9,12].

In this paper a micromechanical framework is proposed to investigate the effective elastic behavior of FGMs. Given a uniform loading on the top and bottom boundaries of FGMs, a microscopic representative volume element (RVE) is constructed to reflect the microstructure of the particle-matrix zone in FGMs (Fig. 1(b)), and averaged strains in particles are derived by integrating pair-wise interaction contributions of all particles. A transition function is adopted in the skeletal transition zone. Finally the effective stress and strain fields can be solved as differentiable functions in the gradation direction.

Micromechanical Analysis of FGMs

Let us consider a typical FGM microstructure (Fig. 1) containing two phases A and B with isotropic elastic stiffness $\mathbf{C}^A$ and $\mathbf{C}^B$, respectively. The global coordinate system of the FGM is denoted by (X_1, X_2, X_3) with X_3 being the continuous gradation direction. The overall grading thickness of the FGM is t. In a graded layer ($X_1 - X_2$ plane), micro-particles are uniformly distributed with a two-dimensionally random setting so that the material layer is statistically homogeneous. While these micro-particles cannot be observed in the macroscopic scale, the volume fraction of phase A or B (for convenience, we use ϕ to denote the volume fraction of phase A) is gradually changed in the gradation direction X_3. Microscopically, the particle and the matrix zones could be well defined when ϕ is close to 0 or 1 [e.g., Zone I and Zone III in Fig. 1(b)]. However, a skeletal transition zone (Zone II) normally exists in middle area (e.g., $d_1 < X_3 < d_2$) in which it is difficult to identify the particle or matrix phase.

Apply a uniform stress tensor $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^0$ on the FGM X_3 boundary. Based on the equilibrium condition, the averaged stress in any $X_1 - X_2$ layer is still $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^0$, so we can write:

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^0 = \bar{\mathbf{C}}(X_3):\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle(X_3) \text{ -} \tag{1}$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{C}}$ is the effective elasticity at that layer. The averaged strain and stress in the $X_1 - X_2$ layer can be further written as

$$\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle(X_3) = \phi(X_3)\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^A(X_3) + [1-\phi(X_3)]\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(X_3). \tag{2}$$

and

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma}^0 = \phi(X_3)\mathbf{C}^A:\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^A(X_3) + [1-\phi(X_3)]\mathbf{C}^B:\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(X_3). \tag{3}$$

For any macroscopic material point $\mathbf{X}^0$ [Fig. 1(a)] in the range of $0 \le X_3 \le d_1$ (Zone I), the corresponding microstructural RVE [Fig. 1(b)] contains a number of micro-particles of the phase *A* embedded in a continuous matrix of the phase *B* so that the overall volume fraction of particle phase *A* and the its gradient should be consistent with the macroscopic counterparts $\phi(X_3^0)$ and $d\phi/dX_3|_{X_3=X_3^0}$. The microscopic coordinate system (x_1, x_2, and x_3) is constructed with the origin corresponding to $\mathbf{X}^0$. All micro-particles are assumed to be specifically spherical with identical radius a $(a \ll t)$ for straightforward formulation. The whole RVE domain is denoted as D and the i^{th} micro-particle $(i = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, \infty)$ domain is denoted as Ω_i centered at $\mathbf{x}^i$. For the ease of formulation, a particle centered at the origin is assumed and denoted as Ω_0.

By considering the pair-wise particle interactions from all other particles, the averaged strain in the central particle Ω_0 can be written in two parts: the elastic-mismatch interaction between the central particle and the matrix and the pair-wise interaction between the central particle and other particles [11]:

$$\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^A(\mathbf{0}) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{P}_0 \cdot \Delta\mathbf{C})^{-1} : \langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(0) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x}^i)\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(x_3^i) \tag{4}$$

where $\Delta\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}^A - \mathbf{C}^B$, $(P_0)_{ijkl} = [\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl} - (4-5\nu_0)(\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} + \delta_{il}\delta_{jk})]/[30\mu_0(1-\nu_0)]$, $\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(0)$ is the averaged matrix strain in the layer with $x_3 = 0$, $\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(x_3^i)$ is the averaged matrix strain tensor in the x_3^i-th layer, and $\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x}^i)$ describes the interaction of the particle centered at $\mathbf{x}^i$ on the averaged strain of the central particle. This pair-wise particle interaction tensor is explicitly derived in terms of the locations of particles and material constants of the particles and matrix [11].

Because all particles are statistically distributed in a random way, the probability of particle distribution can be introduced to statistically demonstrate the particle interaction effect. Therefore, the second-rank pair-wise interaction tensor $\langle\mathbf{d}\rangle(\mathbf{0})$ [i.e., the second term of the right hand side of Eq. (4)] can be further integrated over all possible particle positions as:

$$\langle\mathbf{d}\rangle(\mathbf{0}) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x}^i) : \langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(x_3^i) = \int_D P(\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{0}) \Delta\mathbf{C}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x}) : \langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(x_3)\, d\mathbf{x}. \tag{5}$$

For the FGM considered, since the micro-particles in RVE are distributed in a continuously increasing manner in the gradation direction, the particle density function is proposed as

$$P(\mathbf{x}\,|\,\mathbf{0})=\frac{3g(x)}{4\pi a^3}\left[\phi\left(X_3^0\right)+e^{-x/\delta}\phi_{,3}\left(X_3^0\right)x_3\right] \tag{6}$$

where $g(x)$ is the radial distribution function of particles proposed by Percus and Yevick [13] to estimate the particle non-uniformity effect in the radial direction. The expression enclosed by square brackets is constructed on the basis that the averaged volume fraction of particle in the RVE is $\phi\left(X_3^0\right)$, the gradient of particle volume fraction is $\phi_{,3}\left(X_3^0\right)$, and in the far field the particle concentration must not be beyond the range of zero to the maximum particle concentration. Thus, an exponential function is introduced to attenuate the gradation term exponentially. The parameter δ, which controls the attenuating rate, will be determined under the condition that the maximum volume fraction of particles in the RVE should not be greater than the maximum volume fraction in particle-matrix zone. Since the particle interaction energy is quickly attenuated with the increment of the distance between particles, those particles in the neighboring domain of the central particle should contribute the majority part for the averaged strain of the central particle.

Similarly to Ju and Chen [7], the Taylor expansion of $\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(x_3)$ is applied to analytically integrate Eq. (5). It is noted that the average strain $\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(x_3)$ varies along the grading direction. It is differentiable and bounded, and thus is approximated by the Taylor expansion. In the chosen RVE, the elastic interaction between the central particle and the particles far away from it is negligible; only the particles in the close neighborhood of the central particle may have noticeable interaction on the central particle. As a first order approximation, we truncate the Taylor expansion of $\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(x_3)$ to linear term in terms of x_3 so that Eq. (5) can be analytically integrated and rewritten as

$$\langle\mathbf{d}\rangle(\mathbf{0})=\phi\left(X_3^0\right)\Delta\mathbf{C}^{-1}\cdot\mathbf{D}(0):\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(0)+\phi_{,3}\left(X_3^0\right)\Delta\mathbf{C}^{-1}\cdot\mathbf{F}(0):\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B_{,3}(0) \tag{7}$$

where

$$\mathbf{D}=\int_D\frac{3g(x)}{4\pi a^3}\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{x})\,d\mathbf{x};\ \mathbf{F}=\int_D e^{-x/\delta}\frac{3g(x)}{4\pi a^3}\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{0},\mathbf{x})\,x_3^2\,d\mathbf{x}. \tag{8}$$

Substituting Eq. (7) into Eq. (4) and recognizing that the origin of the local coordinates in the RVE corresponds to the global coordinate point $\mathbf{X}^{\mathbf{0}}$ of FGM, we can obtain the averaged particle strain tensor in terms of the arbitrary material point X_3

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^A(X_3)=&\left(\mathbf{I}-\mathbf{P}_0\cdot\Delta\mathbf{C}\right)^{-1}:\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(X_3)+\phi(X_3)\Delta\mathbf{C}^{-1}\cdot\mathbf{D}(X_3):\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(X_3)\\&+\phi_{,3}(X_3)\Delta\mathbf{C}^{-1}\cdot\mathbf{F}(X_3):\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B_{,3}(X_3)\end{aligned}. \tag{9}$$

With the combination of Eqs. (3) and (9), the averaged particle strain tensor $\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^A(X_3)$ and the averaged matrix strain tensor $\langle\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\rangle^B(X_3)$ in the FGM gradation direction X_3 can be solved in terms of the far-field stress $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^0$. Since Eq. (9) is a set of ordinary differential equations, we also need the appropriate boundary conditions. In the particle-matrix zone with $0\le X_3\le d_1$, the boundary at $X_3=0$ corresponds to the 100% matrix material (i.e., $\phi(0)=0$). The corresponding boundary conditions can be proposed as

$$\langle \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \rangle^B (0) = \mathbf{C}^{B^{-1}} : \boldsymbol{\sigma}^0 . \tag{10}$$

Therefore, the averaged strain tensors in both phases can be numerically solved on the basis of standard backward Eulerian method. Similarly, in the other particle-matrix with the range of $d_2 \le X_3 \le t$ (zone III), we can also calculate the averaged strain fields by the switch of matrix and particle phases.

For the transition zone II ($d_1 < X_3 < d_2$), the particle and matrix phases cannot be well defined because the two phases are interpenetrated into each other as a connected network. As a consequence, the averaged elastic fields cannot explicitly be determined through the micromechanics framework. Similarly to Reiter and Dvorak [9], a phenomenological transition function is introduced as

$$f(X_3) = \left[1 - 2\frac{\phi(X_3) - \phi(d_1)}{\phi(d_1) - \phi(d_2)} \right] \left[\frac{\phi(X_3) - \phi(d_2)}{\phi(d_1) - \phi(d_2)} \right]^2 \tag{11}$$

so that the averaged strain of each phase (*A* or *B*) in the transition zone II can be approximated as a cubic Hermite function appropriately contributed by the averaged strain of the same phase (*A* or *B*) from two particle-matrix zones (zones I and III). Namely,

$$\langle \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \rangle^{A \,\text{or}\, B}_{zone-II} (X_3) = f(X_3) \langle \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \rangle^{A \,\text{or}\, B}_{zone-I} (X_3) + \left[1 - f(X_3) \right] \langle \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \rangle^{A \,\text{or}\, B}_{zone-III} (X_3) \tag{12}$$

The overall averaged strain tensor at each layer in the transition zone can be further obtained from Eq. (2). It is noted that the proposed transition function makes the effective FGM elastic fields to be bounded, continuous, and differentiable.

Numerical Simulations and Discussion

When a uniformly distributed stress is applied on the top and bottom boundaries of the FGM, the proposed model can solve the averaged elastic fields as a function of X_3. Since two-phase FGMs are fabricated to gradually change material phases from one end to the other, the effective strain fields strongly depend on the individual performance of constituent phases. In the following simulation, the material selected is the C/SiC system (Reiter et al. [12]) with the silicon carbide as phase *A* ($E_A = 320GPa, v_A = 0.3$) and the carbon as phase *B* ($E_B = 28GPa, v_B = 0.3$). The volume fraction distribution function of silicon carbide is assumed as $\phi(X_3) = X_3 / t$ with the thickness of the FGM $t = 1$. The transition zone is taken from $\phi(d_1) = 48\%$ to $\phi(d_2) = 52\%$ to be consistent with FEM simulation [12].

First we study the elastic fields of the FGM under a uniform shear $\sigma_{13} = 1.0MPa$ on the top and bottom boundary. Fig. 2 illustrates the overall averaged strain and compares the proposed model with the self-consistent method and finite element method (FEM) both performed by Reiter et al. [12]. It is shown that averaged shear stress on the carbon phase estimated by the current model is much closer to the numerical FEM results than the one estimated by the self-consistent method. When volume fraction is 0 or 1, three models provide the identical prediction.

When the FGM is subjected to a uniform compression $\sigma_{33} = 1.0MPa$, we can also solve the averaged strain distribution as illustrated in Fig. 3. In the loading direction, the strain is negative; whereas it is positive in the direction vertical to the loading. From these two figures we can see a continuous and differentiable jump in the transition zone. It can be predicted that a larger transition zone made during FGM fabrication is desirable to prevent the significant jump of effective elasticity when the elastic contrast ratio is big.

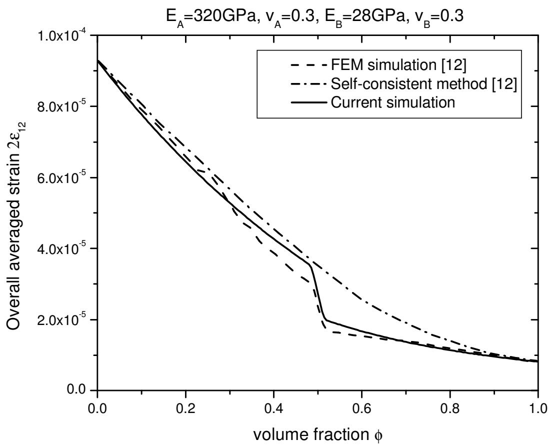

Fig. 2: Comparisons of overall averaged strains due to a uniform shear loading.

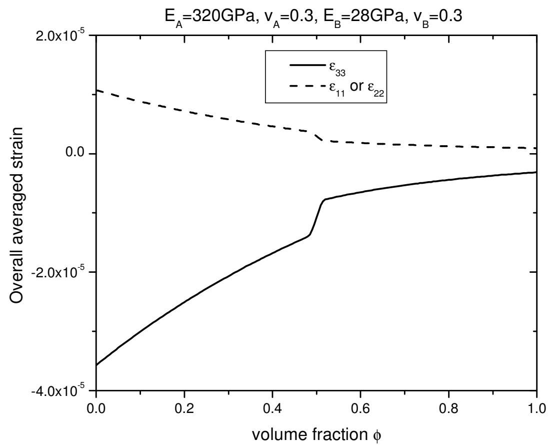

Fig. 3: Overall averaged strains in three directions due to uniaxial compression.

Due to a uniformly distributed stress applied on the FGM top and bottom boundaries, from the equilibrium condition the averaged stress can be easily obtained as the applied stress. Once we solve the averaged strain distribution in the gradation direction, we can further solve the elasticity distribution [11].

Conclusions

A micromechanical model is developed to solve the averaged elastic field distribution due to uniform elastic loading on top and bottom boundaries. A RVE is constructed to simulate the graded microstructure and direct pair-wise particle interactions are taken into account. From the averaged strain, we can further solve the elasticity distribution.

Acknowledgements:

This work is sponsored by the National Science Foundation under grant numbers CMS-0084629 and CMS-0333576.

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doi:10.4028/www.scientific.net/MSF.492-493

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