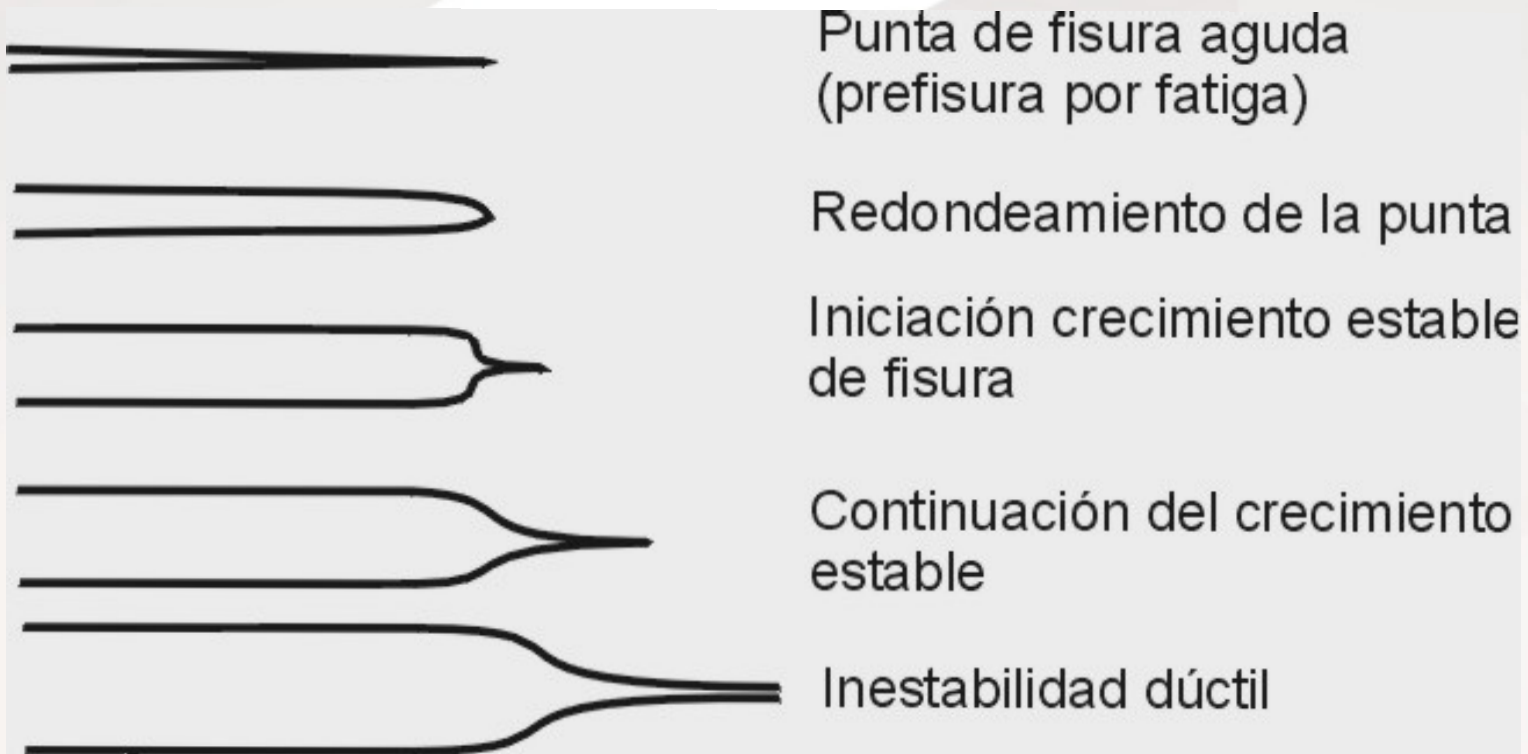


Mecánica de Fractura Elastoplástica

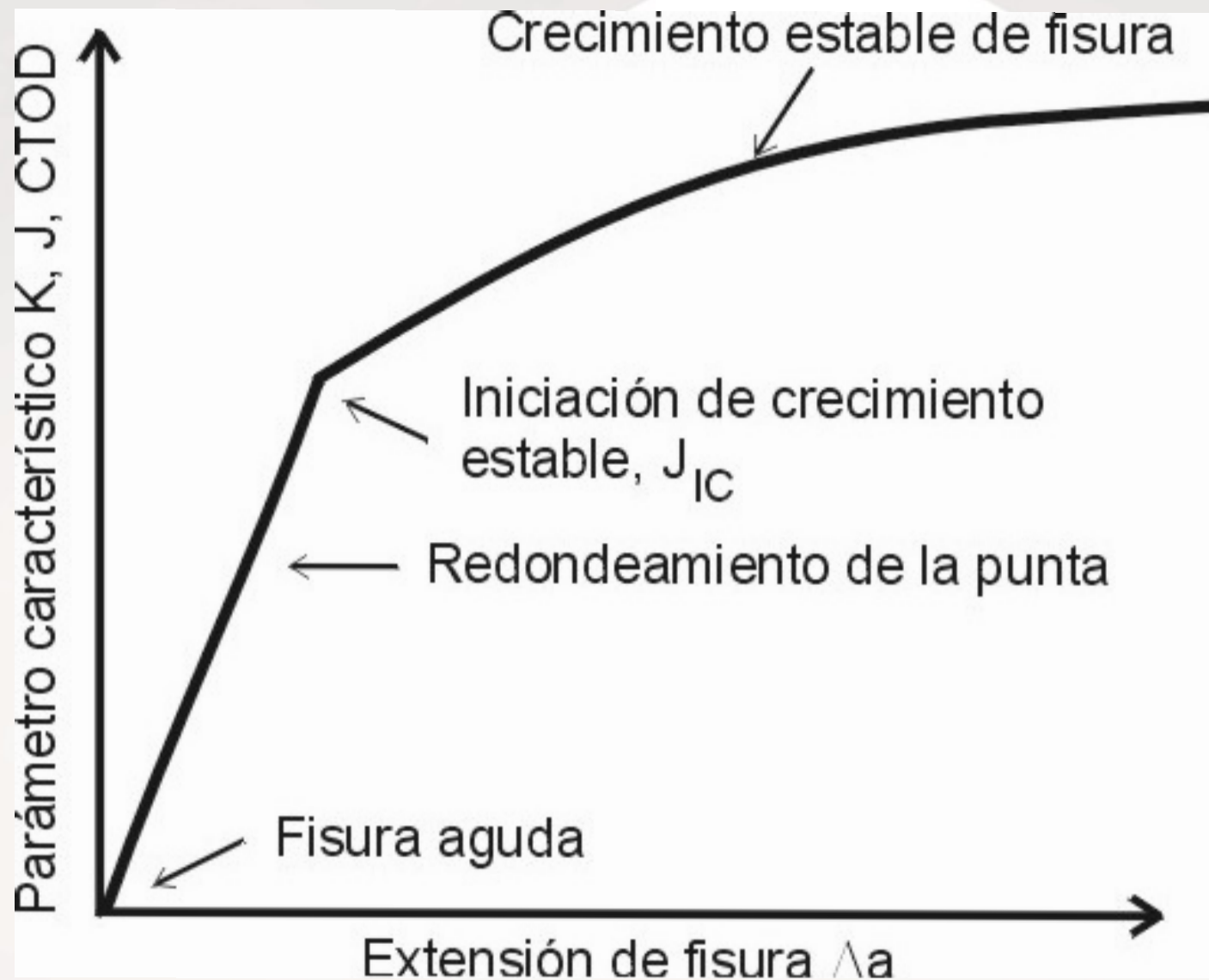
Criterio CTOD

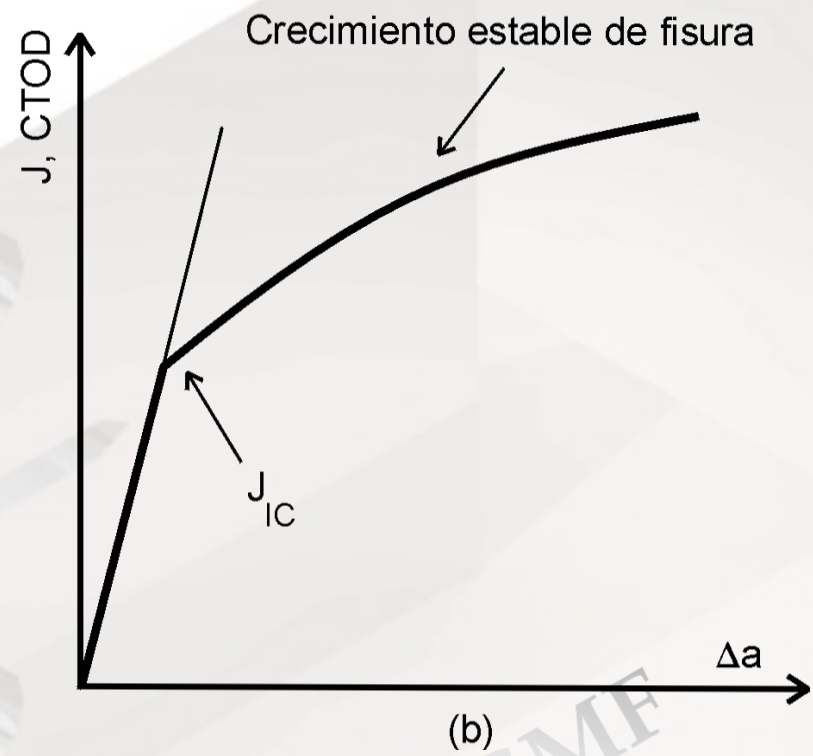
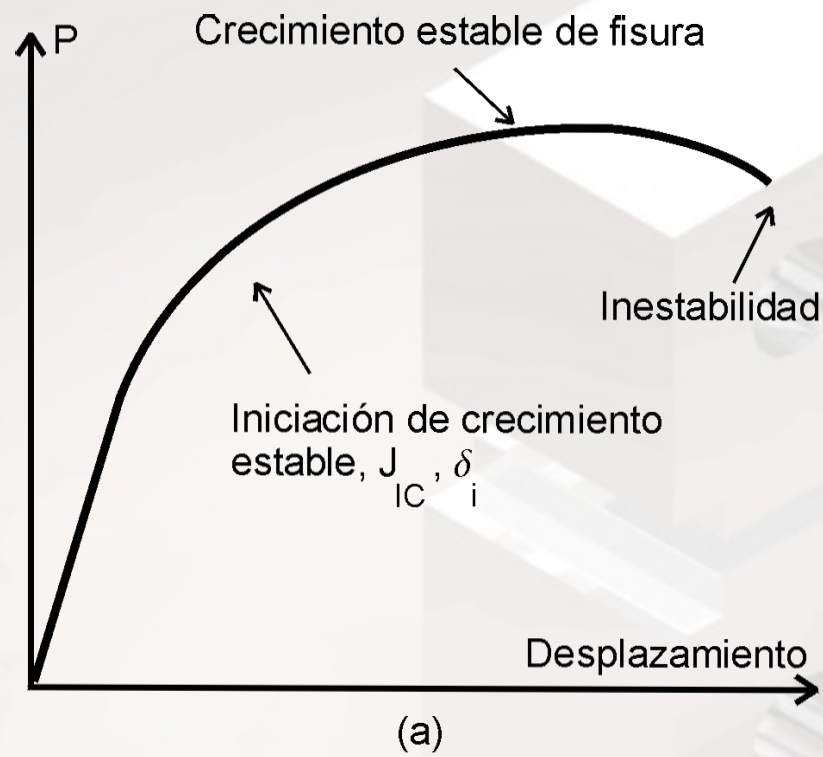
LPM -GMF

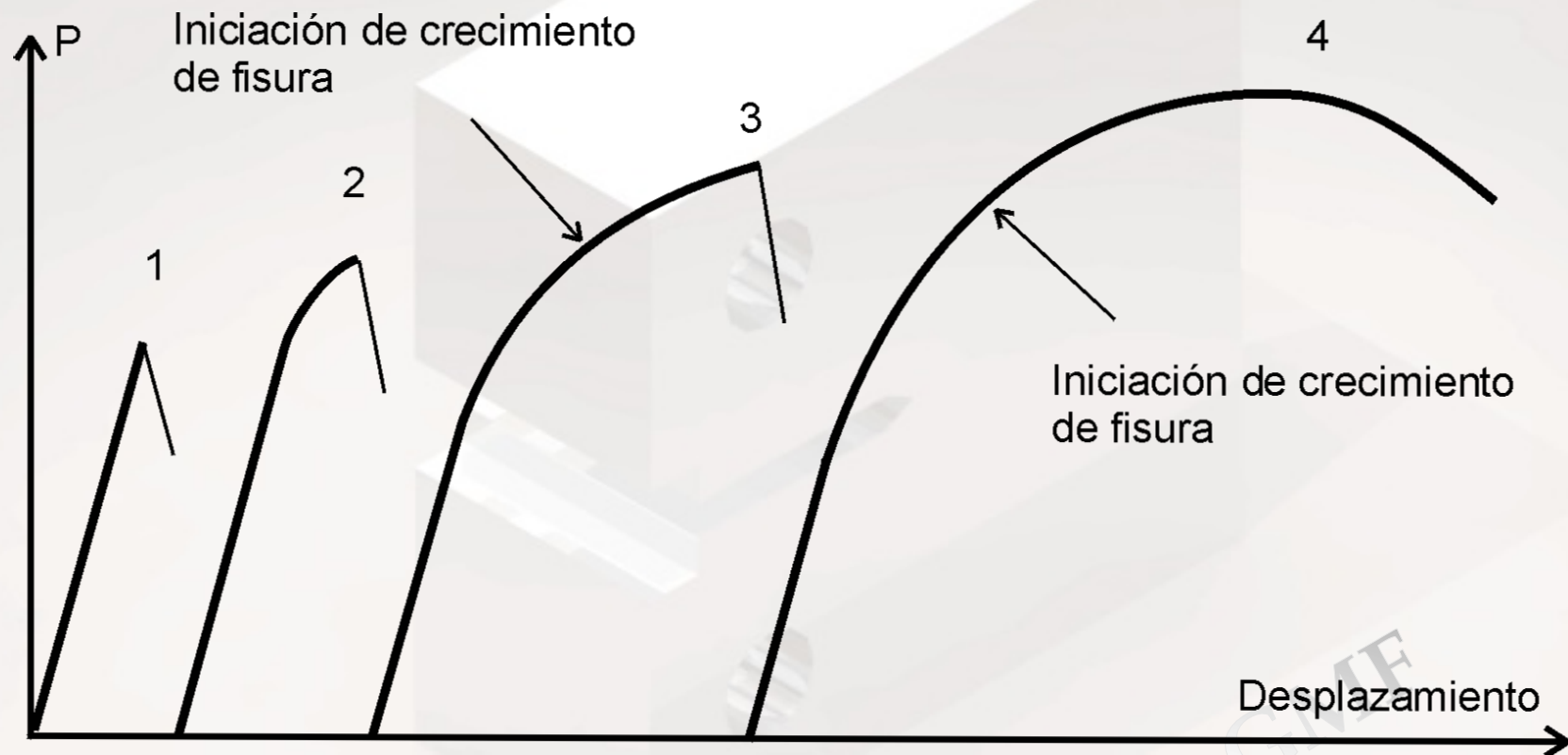
Comportamiento elastoplástico



Característica del material







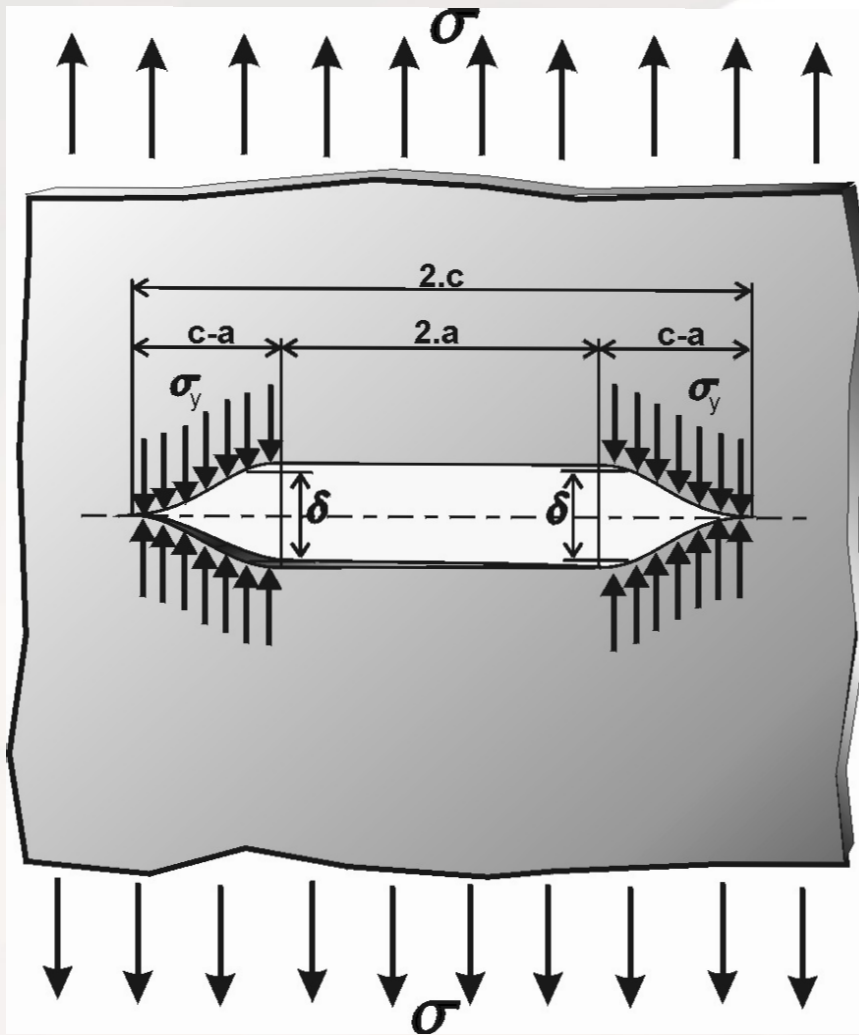
Parámetros Elastoplásticos

- Valores críticos
 - ▶ δ_c ; δ_u
 - ▶ J_c
- Valores de iniciación
 - ▶ δ_i
 - ▶ J_{IC}
- Curvas de resistencia
 - ▶ J vs. Δa
 - ▶ δ vs. Δa
- Valores de carga máxima
 - ▶ δ_m
- Inestabilidad dúctil
 - ▶ T_{mat}

LPM-GMF

El criterio CTOD

Modelo de Dugdale

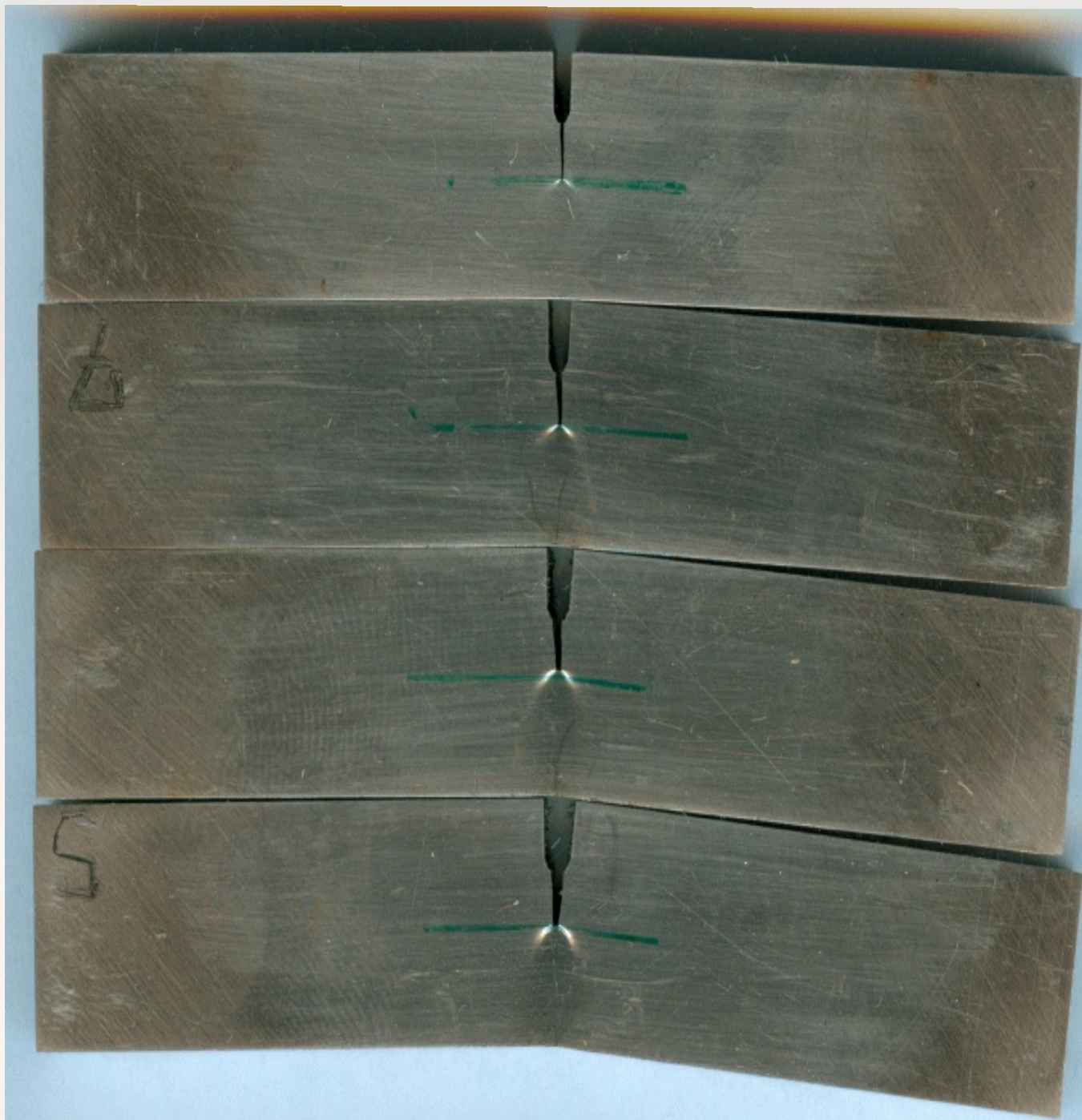


$$\delta = \frac{8 \sigma_y a}{E \pi} \log\left(\sec \frac{\pi \sigma}{2 \sigma_y}\right)$$

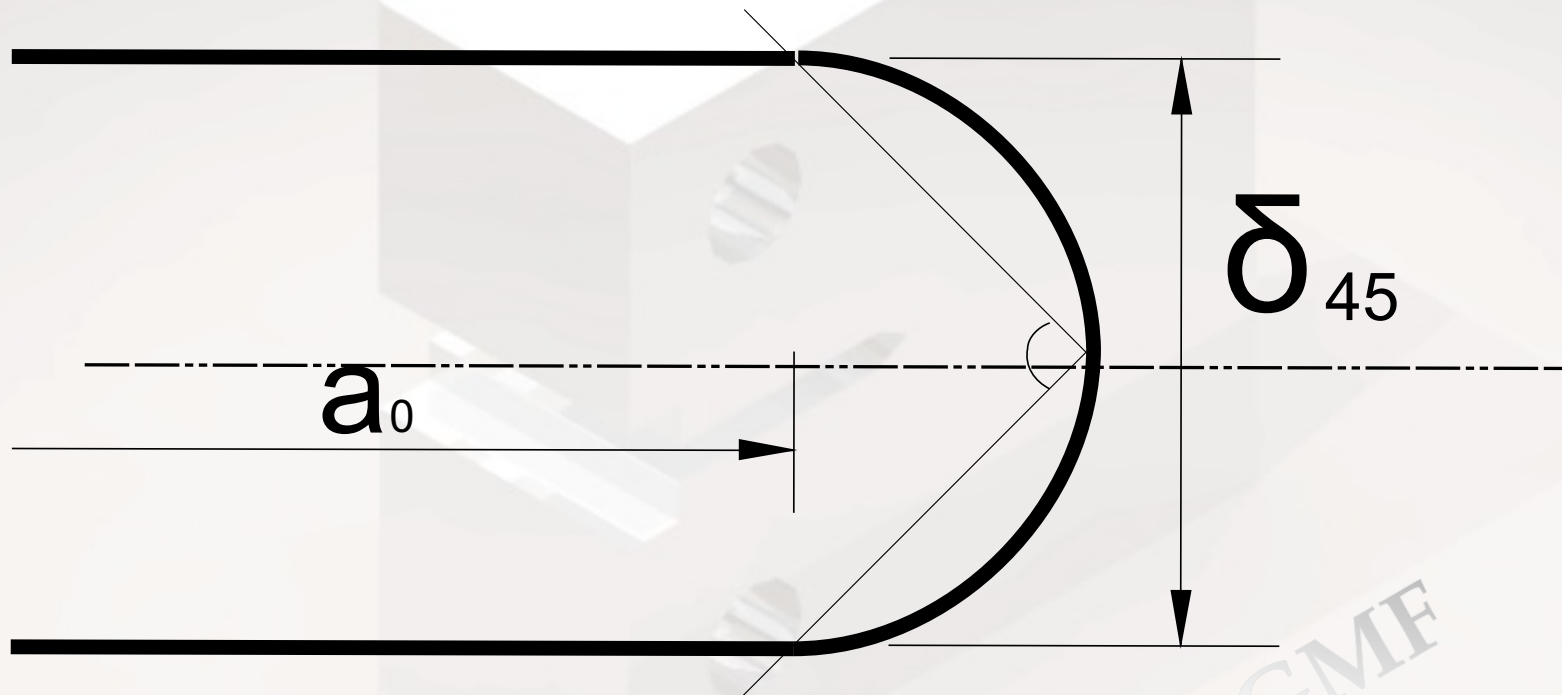
$$\delta = \frac{\pi \sigma^2 a}{E \sigma_y} \left[1 + \frac{\pi^2}{24} \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma_y} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$G = \frac{K^2}{E} = \frac{\pi \sigma^2 a}{E}$$

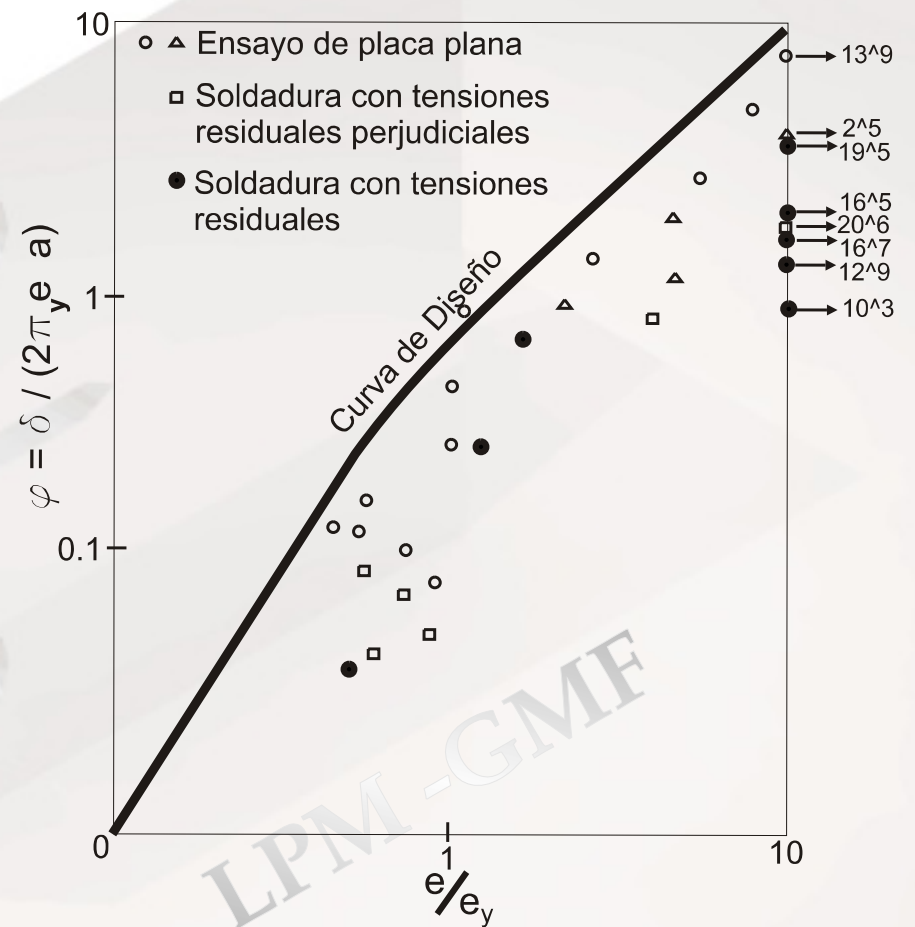
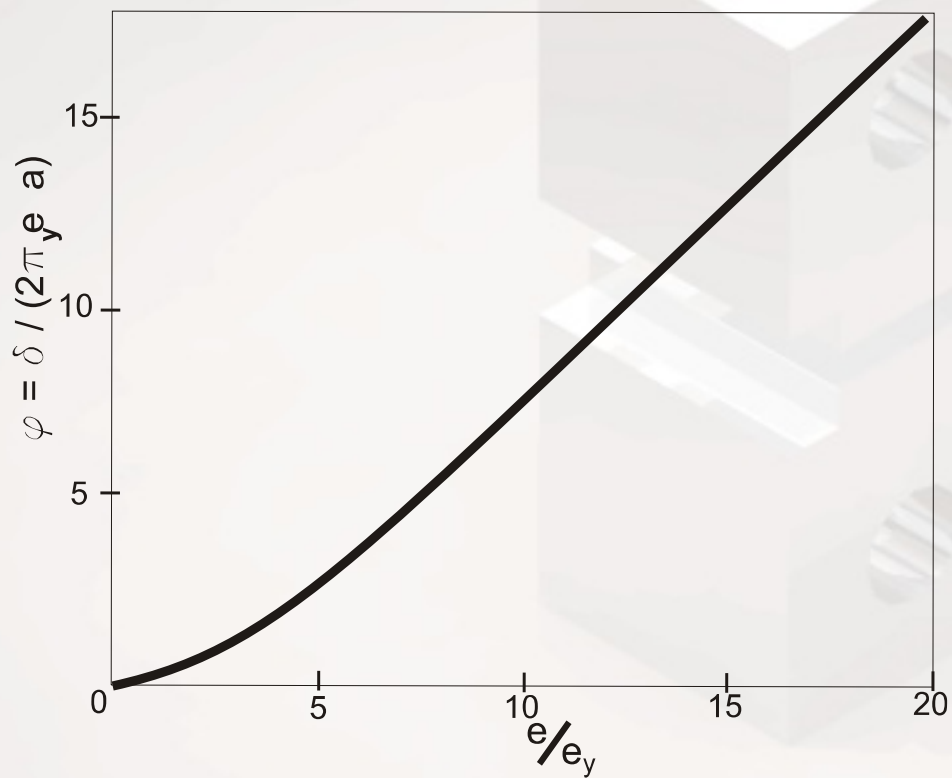
$$G = \sigma_y \delta$$



Definición física del CTOD



Uso del CTOD



Determinación experimental del CTOD del material

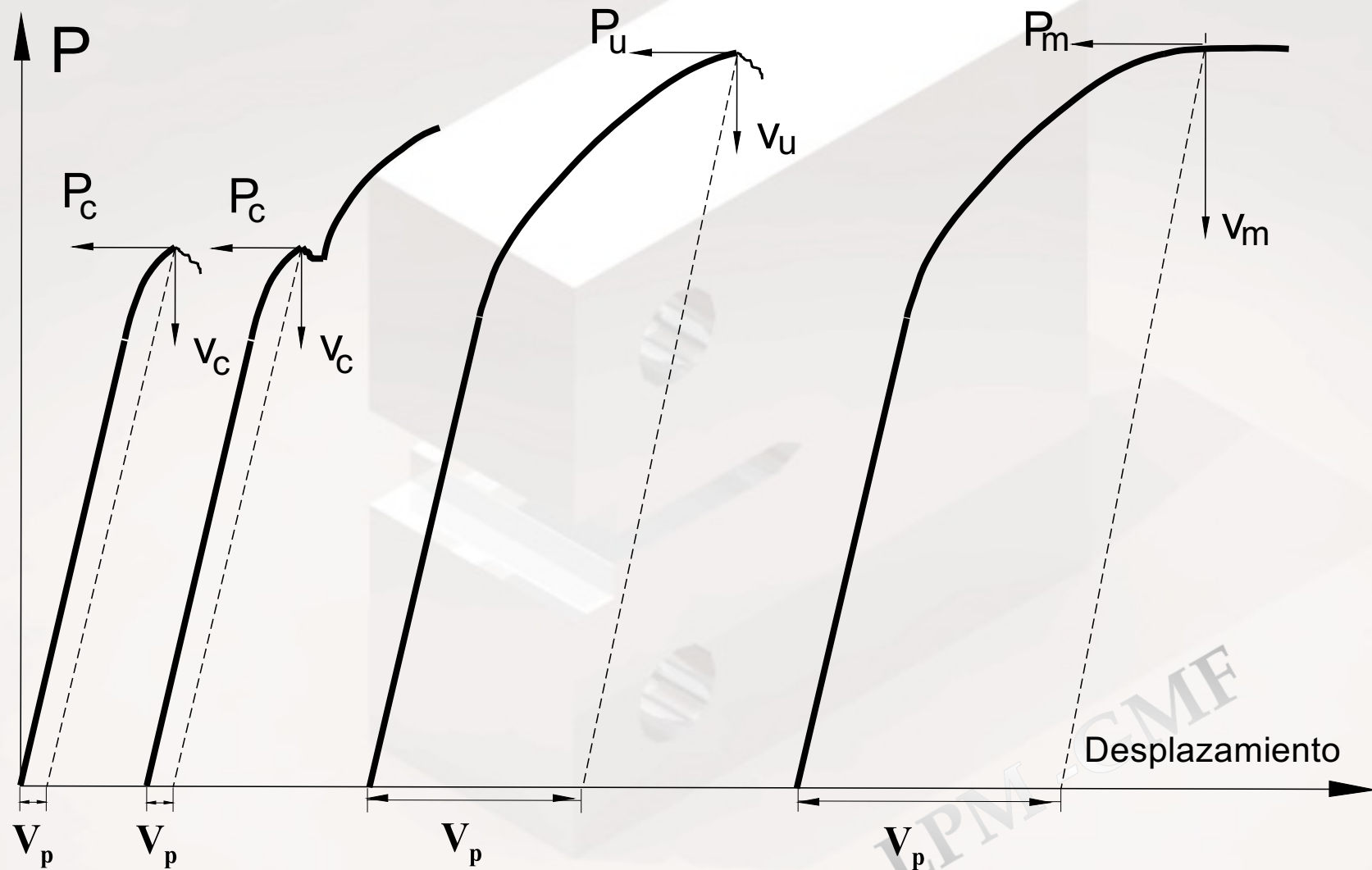
■ Probetas

- SE(B)
- CT
- ▶ $B/W = 0.5$ ó 1
- ▶ Prefisuradas por fatiga

■ Medición de CMOD y Carga

LPM-GMF

Registros P vs. V



Análisis de los resultados

- CTOD

$$\delta = \delta_e + \delta_p$$

- Componente elástica

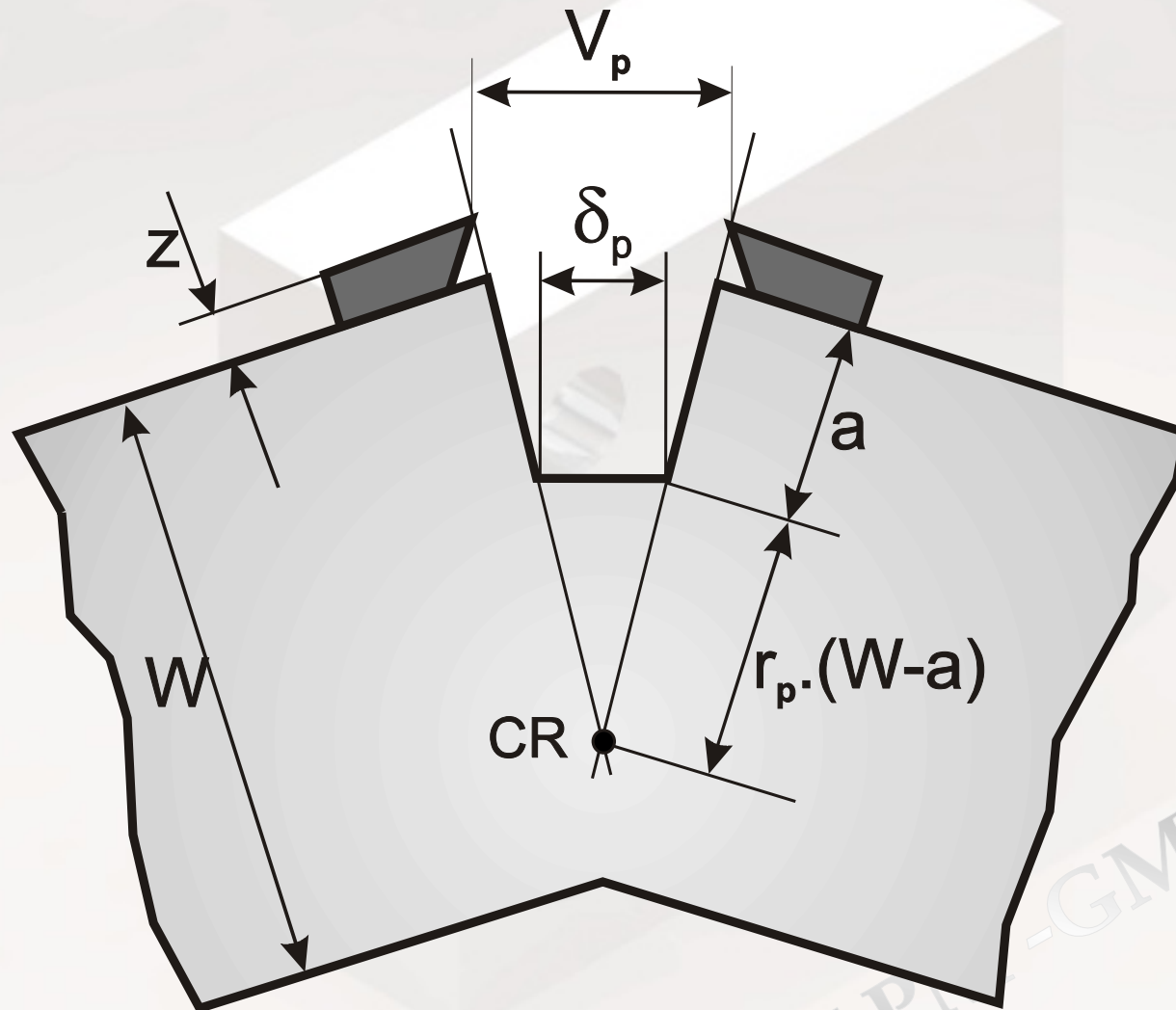
$$\delta_e = \frac{K^2 (1 - \nu^2)}{2 \sigma_y E}$$

- Componente plástica

$$\delta_p = \frac{r_p (W - a) V_p}{r_p (W - a) + a + z}$$

LPM-GM

Modelo Plastic Hinge



Determinación de δ_i

