

# A Cellular Automaton Model of Catastrophic Failure

C. A. Serino and W. Klein



Department of Physics

<http://physics.bu.edu/~cserino>

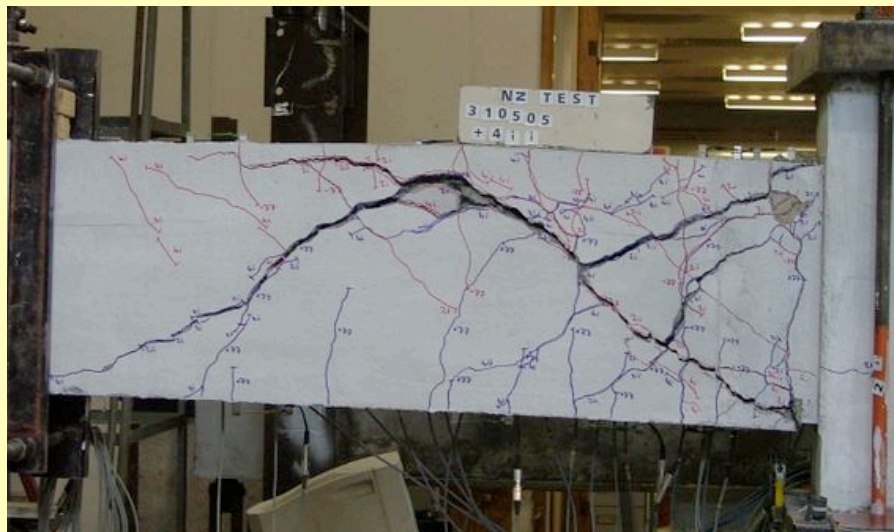
[cserino@bu.edu](mailto:cserino@bu.edu)

# Overview

- Motivation
- Fiber Bundle Models
- Introduction of CA Damage Model
- Definitions of Catastrophic Failure
- Failure Modes in the Model
- Ergodicity
- Conclusion

# Motivation

- To understand the mechanisms which lead from damage to catastrophic failure in materials.

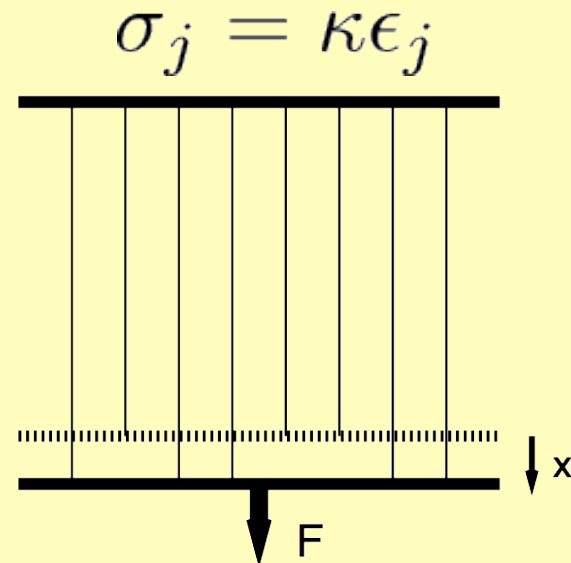


Minnesota Public Radio, 2009

# The Fiber Bundle Model

- Peirce, F. T., *J. Text. Ind.* **17**, 355 (1926)
- Daniels, H. E., *Proc. Roy. Soc. London A* **183**, 405 (1945)
- arXiv:0808.1375v2 [cond-mat.stat-mech]

1. Limited in scope.
2. Equilibrium treatment.



# Olami-Feder-Christensen Model

- We base our model on the Olami-Feder-Christensen (OFC) model used to model earthquake faults.

[Olami *et. al.*, PRL **68**, 1244-1248 (1992)]

(1)	$\sigma_i \rightarrow \sigma_i + \delta, \quad \forall i$	$\sigma_i$	stress on site $i$
(2)	If $\sigma_i > \sigma^f$	$\sigma^f$	failure threshold
(a)	$\sigma_j \rightarrow \sigma_j + (1 - \alpha) \left( \frac{\sigma_i - \sigma^r}{q} \right)$	$\sigma^r$	residual stress
(b)	$\sigma_i \rightarrow \sigma^r$	$\delta$	increase in stress from increasing load
(3)	Return to (2)	$j$	“neighbor” site of site $i$
(4)	Return to (1)	$\alpha$	dissipation coefficient
		$q$	number of neighbors of site $i$

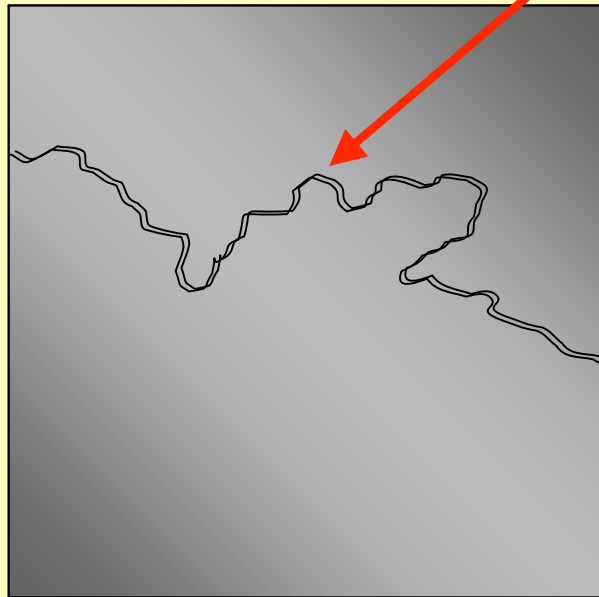
# From Earthquake Model to Damage Model

- Once a site **fails**  $f$  times, the site is considered **dead** and no longer interacts with the system.
- Rather than nearest-neighbor interactions, sites interact equally with all other sites within a radius,  $R$ . (The limit  $R \rightarrow \infty$  reproduces the FB model.)



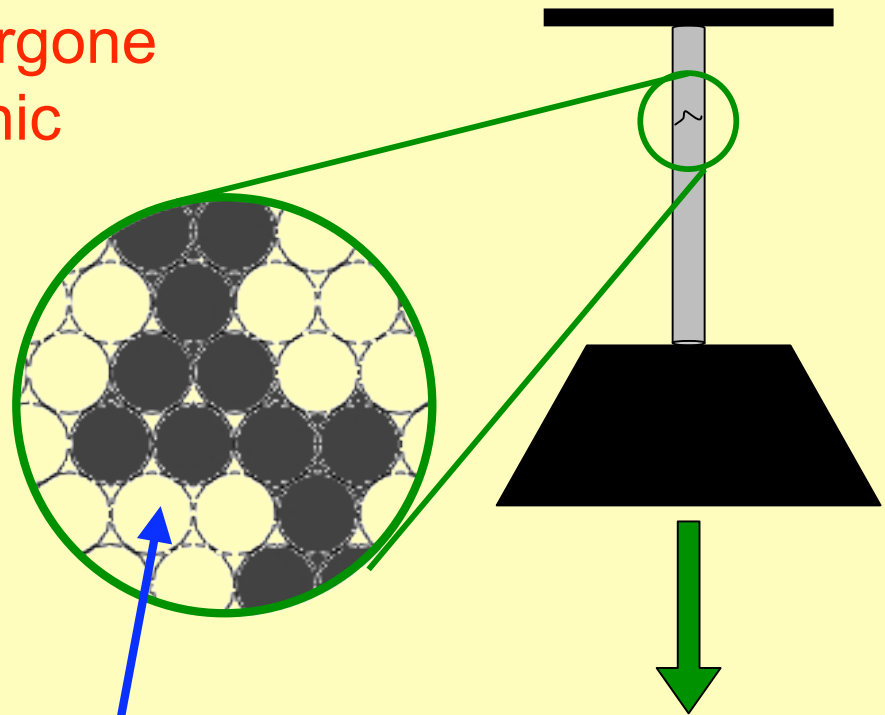
# Catastrophic Failure

Percolating Cluster  
of Dead Sites  
(e.g. chip boards)



**Has undergone  
catastrophic  
failure**

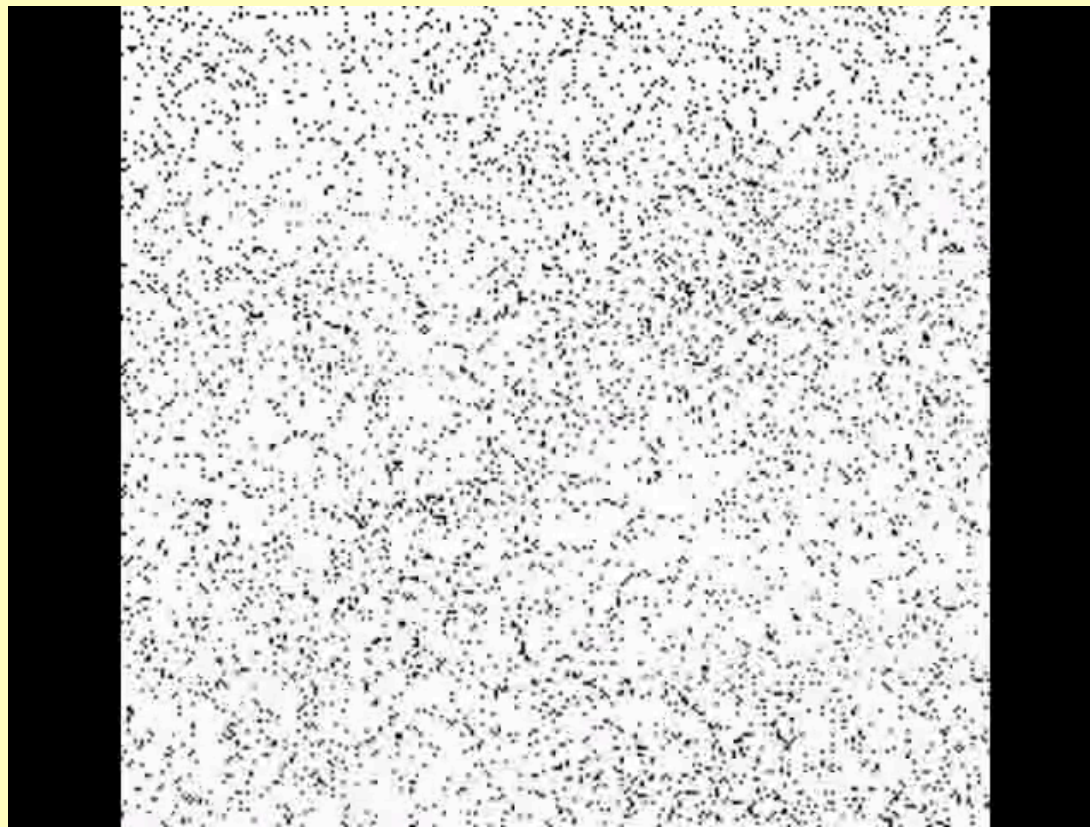
All Sites are Dead  
(e.g. fiber bundles)



**Has not catastrophically failed**

# Long Range Failure Mode

- For long range interactions, we observe a nucleation-like event which results in catastrophic failure.



$2R = 60$

$f = 1$

$\sigma^f = 2$

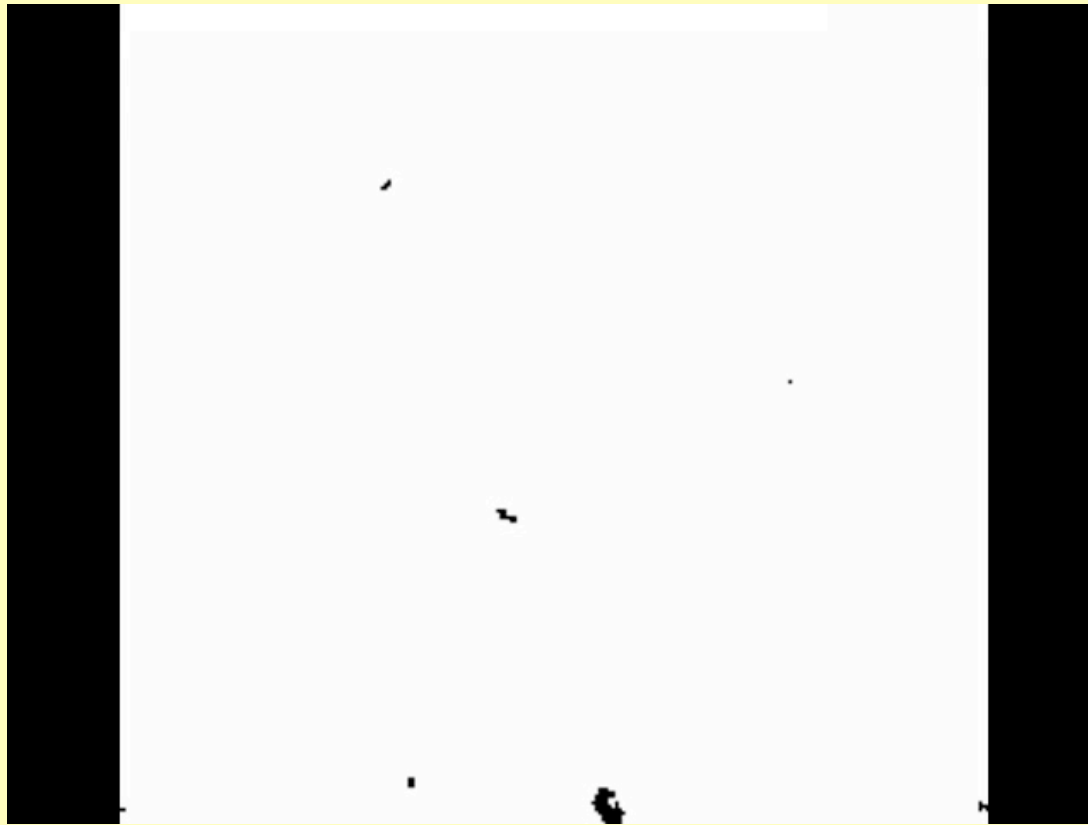
$\sigma^r = 1 \pm 1/4$

$\alpha = 3/10$

$L = 256$

# Nearest-Neighbor Failure Mode

- For nearest-neighbor interactions, we observe a percolating cluster of dead sites while a finite fraction of the sites are still alive.



$$R = 1$$

$$f = 1$$

$$\sigma^f = 2$$

$$\sigma^r = 1 \pm 1/4$$

$$\alpha = 3/10$$

$$L = 256$$

# Ergodicity

- To date, damage models have been treated with equilibrium methods.
- We generalize the Thirumalai and Moutain fluctuation metric,  $\Omega(t)$ , a measure of “effective ergodicity”, by choosing the observable as stress rather than energy.  
[PRA **42**, 4574-4587 (1990)]

$$s_j(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t dt' \sigma_j(t')$$
$$\Omega(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N [s_j(t) - \bar{s}(t)]^2$$

time average

$$\bar{s}(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N s_j(t)$$

ensemble average\*

\*  $t \rightarrow \infty, N \gg 1$

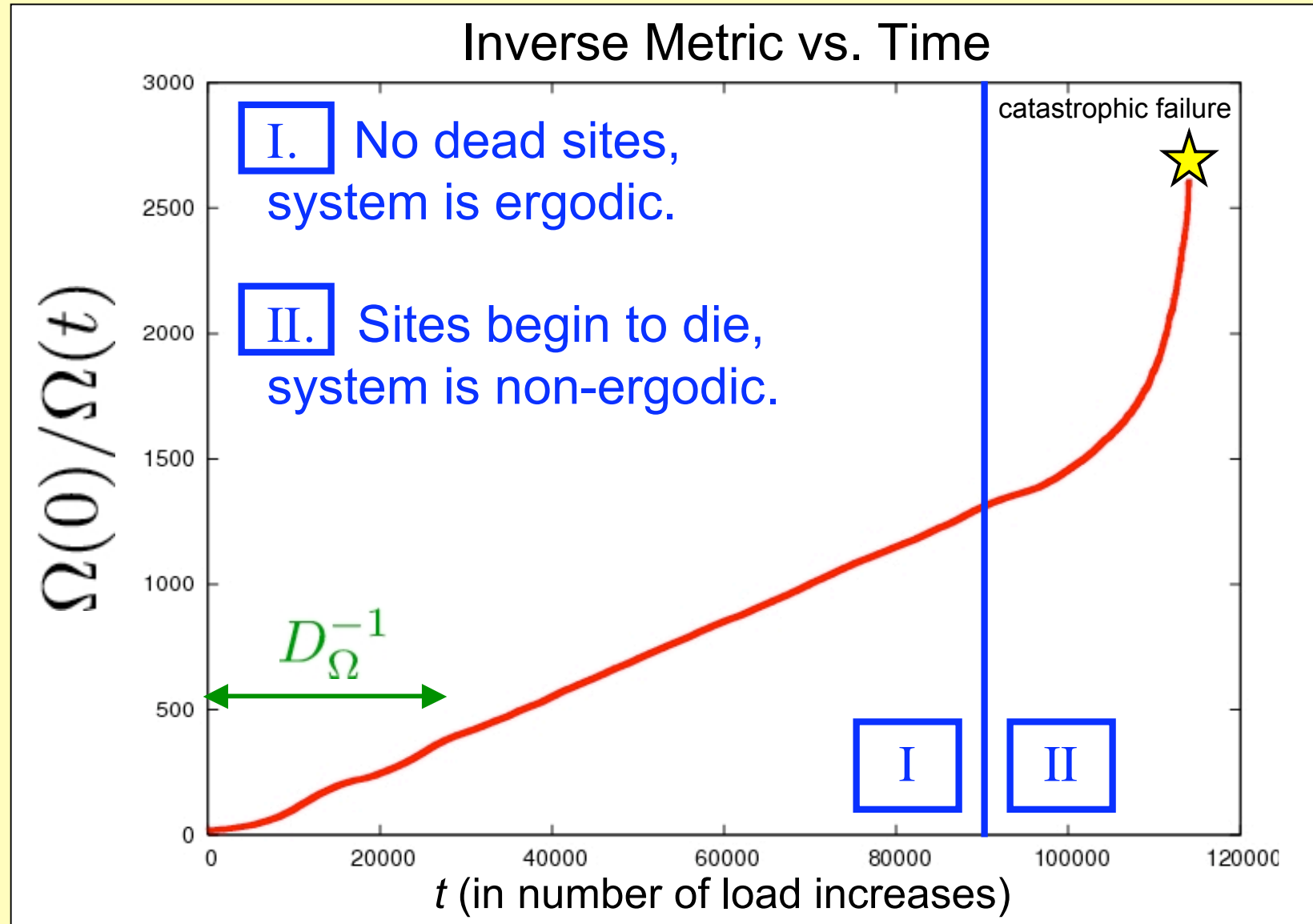
# Properties of the TM Metric

- For “effectively ergodic” systems,

$$\Omega(0)/\Omega(t) \sim D_{\Omega}t$$

where the slope,  $D_{\Omega}$ , is a measure of the mixing time.

# TM Metric for Long Range Damage Model



# Summary

- We introduced a **cellular automaton model for damage** which reproduced the Fiber Bundle Model in the mean field (  $R \rightarrow \infty$  ) limit.
- Our model has **two distinct failure modes** depending on the interaction range.
- Using the TM metric, we determined that **the system is *not* in equilibrium** once damage begins to occur and thus equilibrium descriptions are invalid.

# Thank You

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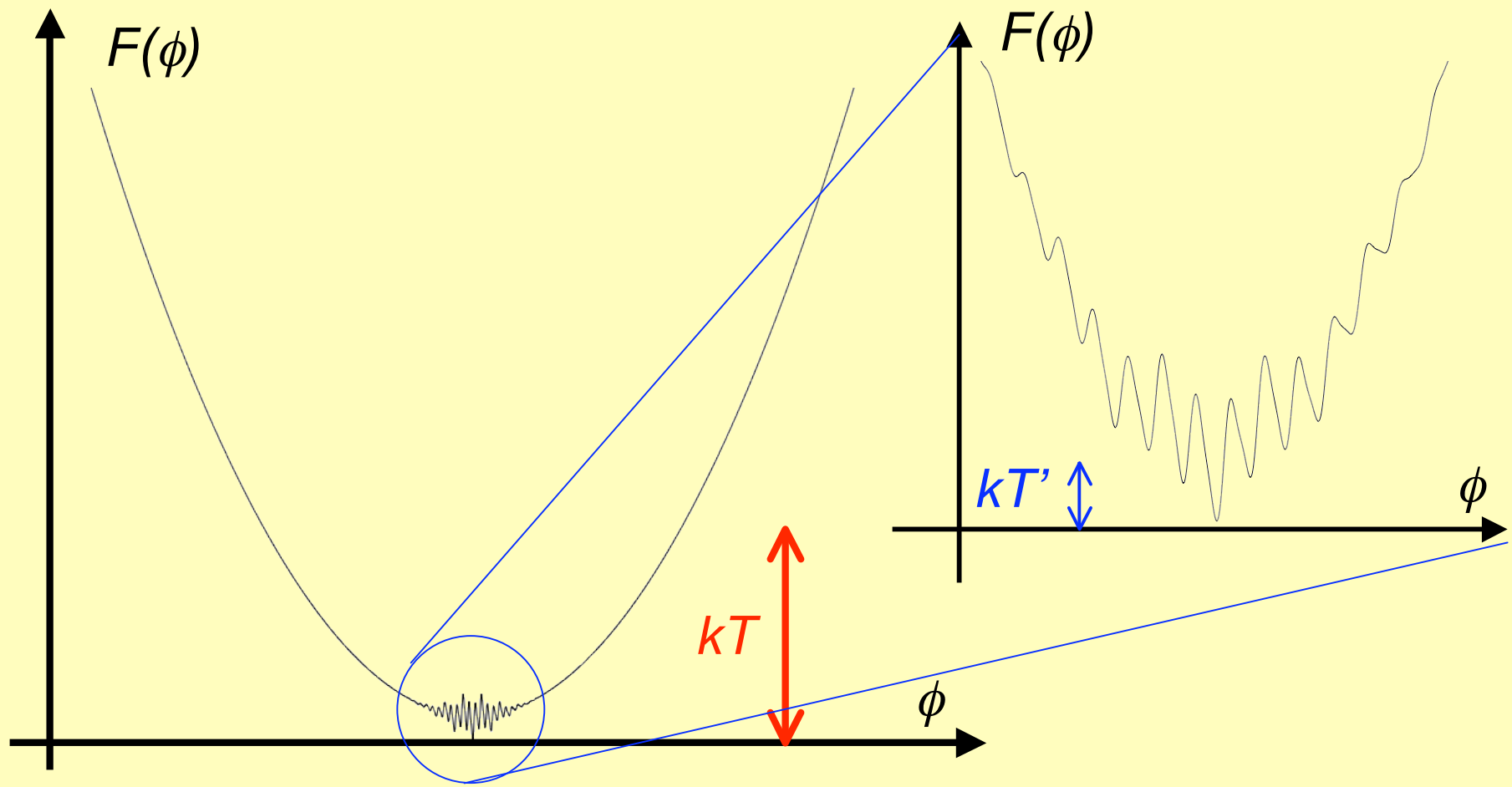
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[cserino@bu.edu](mailto:cserino@bu.edu)



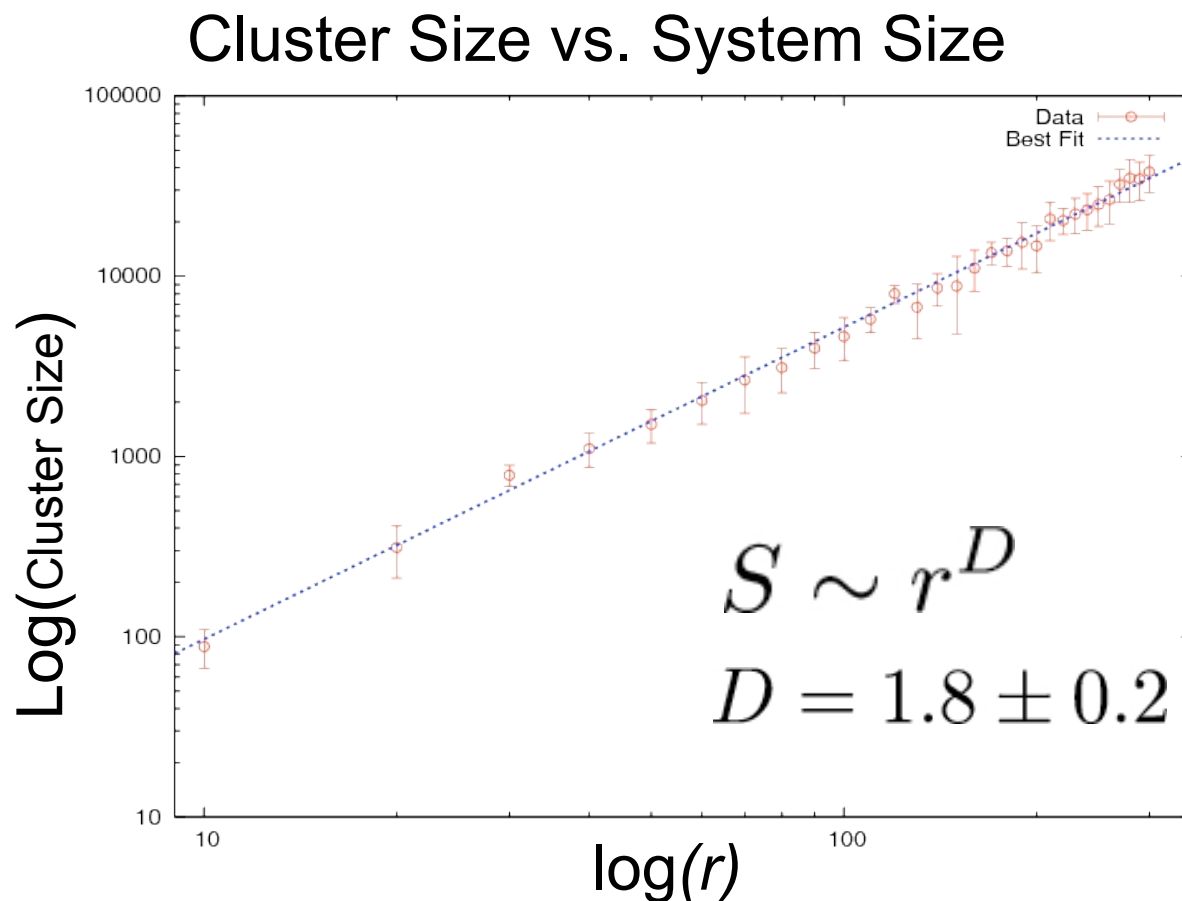


# “Effectively Ergodic”



# Fractal Dimension of the Percolating Cluster

- We use finite-size scaling to determine the fractal dimension of the cluster.



# FB Model Studies

## Failure Processes in Elastic Fiber Bundles

Srutarshi Pradhar<sup>✉</sup>

*Department of Physics, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NO-7491 Trondheim, Norway and  
SINTEF Petroleum Research, NO-7465 Trondheim, Norway*

Alex Hansen<sup>†</sup>

*Department of Physics, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NO-7491 Trondheim, Norway and  
Numerical Rocks AS, N-7041 Trondheim, Norway*

Bikas K. Chakrabart<sup>‡</sup>

*Theoretical Condensed Matter Physics Division and Center for Applied Mathematics and Computational Science,  
Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, 1/AF Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata 700064, India.*

The fiber bundle model describes a collection of elastic fibers under load. The fibers fail successively and for each failure, the load distribution among the surviving fibers changes. Even though very simple, this model captures the essentials of failure processes in a large number of materials and settings. We present here a review of the fiber bundle model with different load redistribution mechanisms from the point of view of statistics and statistical physics rather than materials science, with a focus on concepts such as criticality, universality and fluctuations. We discuss the fiber bundle model as a tool for understanding phenomena such as creep, and fatigue, how it is used to describe the behavior of fiber reinforced composites as well as modelling e.g. network failure, traffic jams and earthquake dynamics.

- A. Average behavior
  1. Recursive breaking dynamics
  2. Solution of the dynamics: Critical behavior
  3. Universality class of the model
  4. Relaxation behavior and critical amplitude ratio
  5. Non-linear stress-strain behavior
  6. Effect of a low cutoff: Instant failure situation
  7. Burst distribution for discrete load increase
- B. Fluctuations
  1. Burst distribution
  2. Energy bursts in fiber bundle model
- C. Local load sharing model
  - A. Stress alleviation by nearest neighbors
  - B. Intermediate load-sharing models
  - C. Elastic medium anchoring
- D. Fiber bundles in material science and other applications
  - A. Time dependent failure: Fatigue or creep phenomena
    1. Thermally induced failure in fiber bundles
    2. Noise induced failure in fiber bundles
    3. Creep rupture in viscoelastic fiber bundles
    4. Creep rupture in a bundle of slowly relaxing fibers
    5. Fatigue-failure experiment
  - B. Precursors of global failure
  - C. Fiber reinforced composites
  - D. Failure phenomena in networks, traffic and earthquake.
    1. Modelling network failures
    2. Modelling traffic jams
    3. Modelling earthquake dynamics

