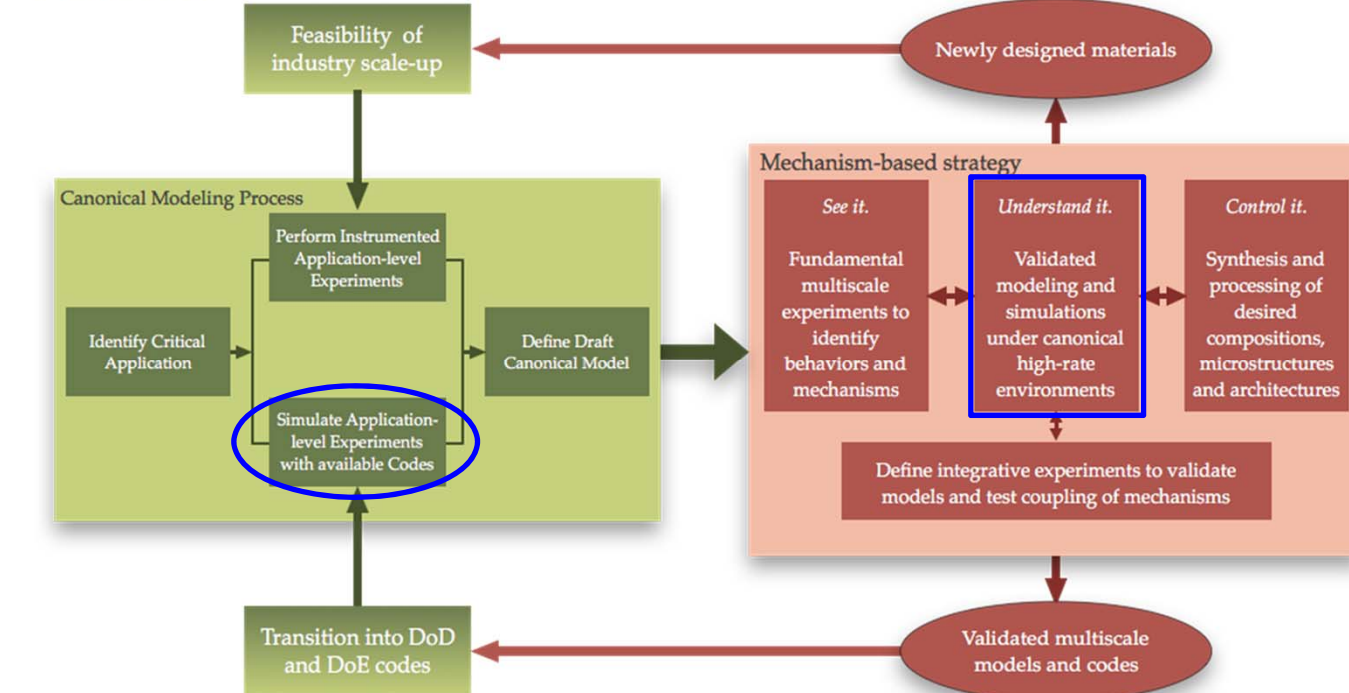


Sanjib C. Chowdhury (UDel), Ethan M. Wise (UDel), Jeffrey Frey (UDel), Raja Ganesh (UDel), John W. Gillespie Jr. (UDel)

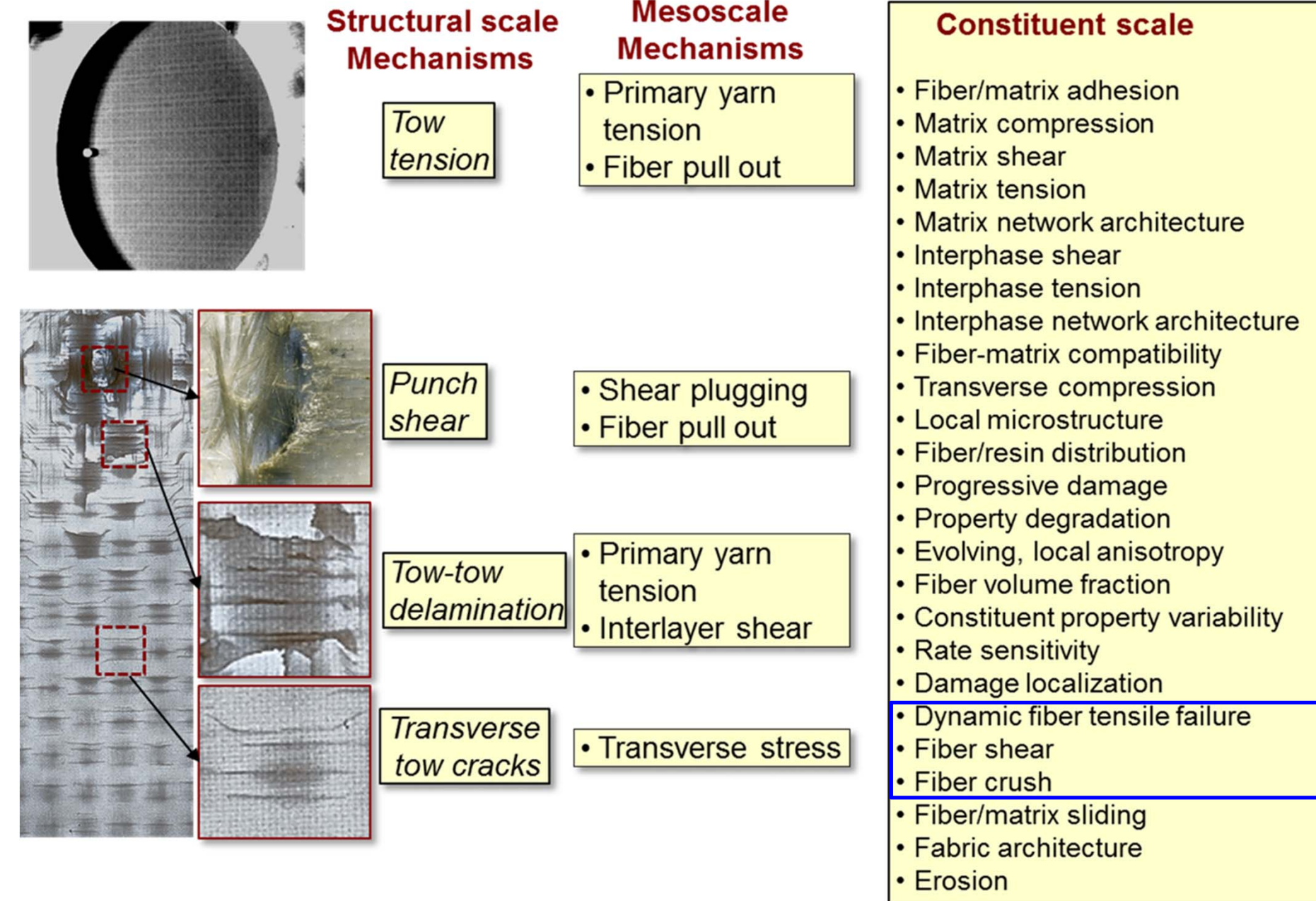
Enterprise for Multi-scale  
Research of Materials

## How We Fit

### Materials-by-Design Process

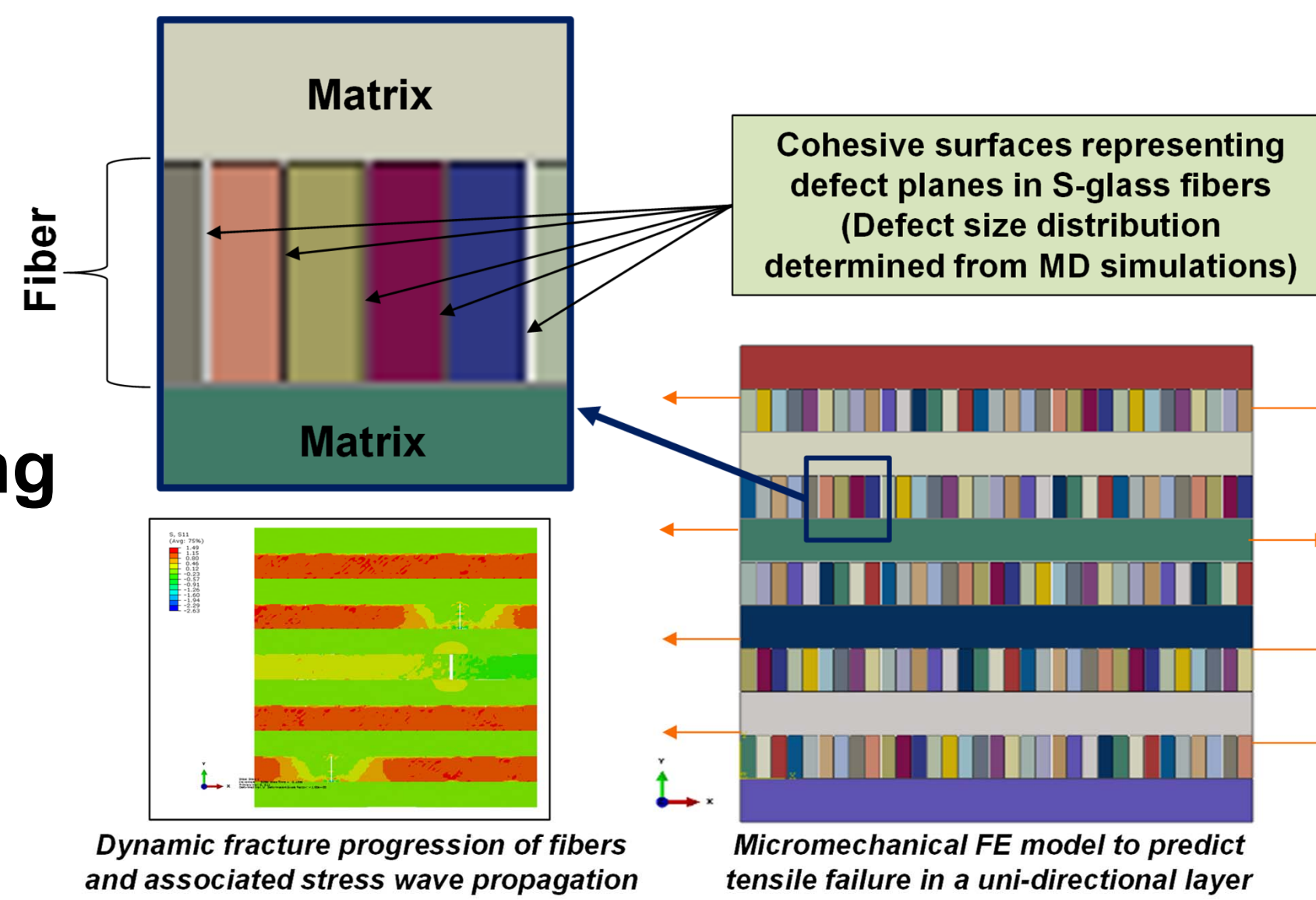


### Mechanism-based Approach



## Key Goals

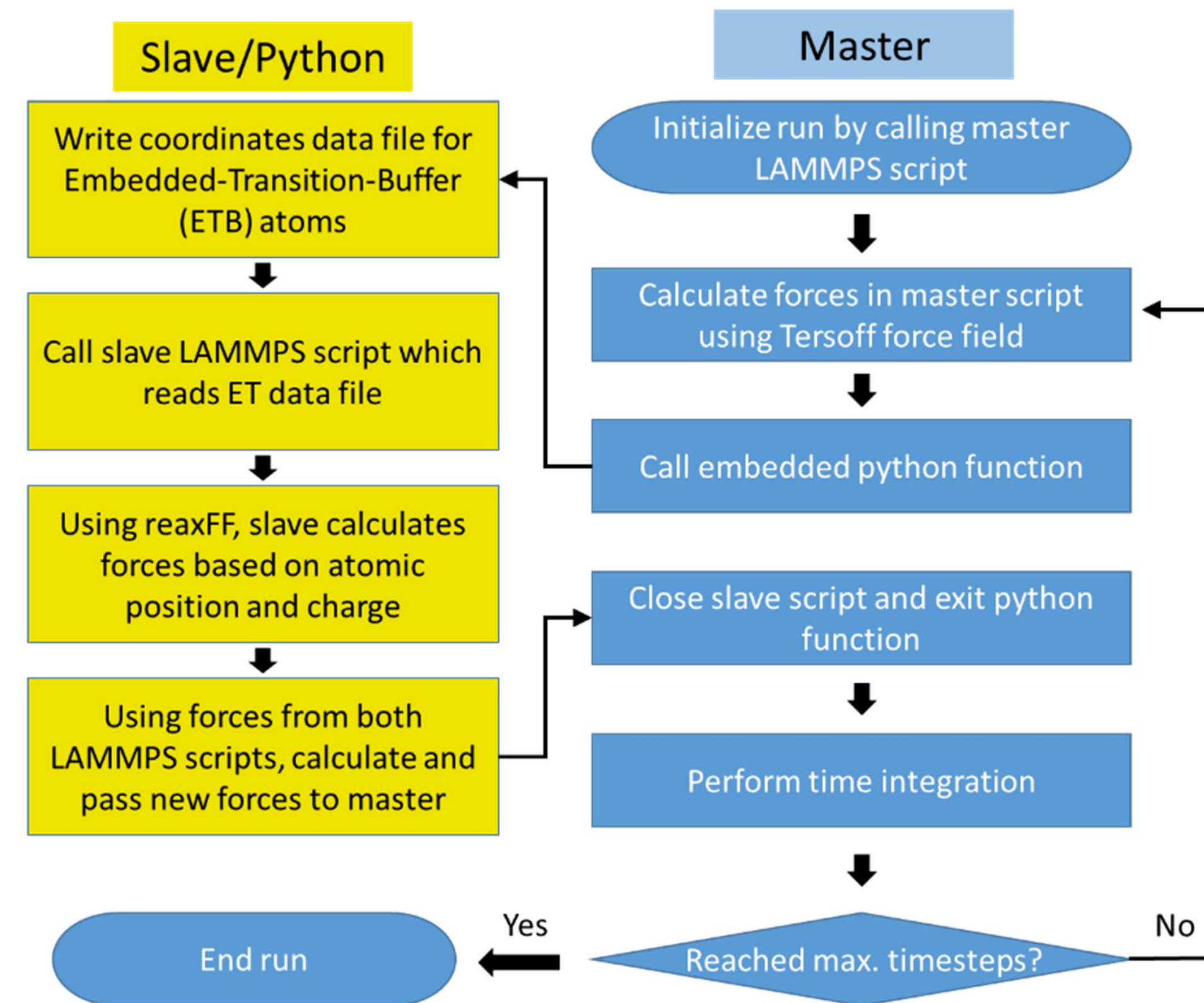
- To improve computational efficiency, develop hybrid MD methodology to incorporate multiple potentials
- Apply this hybrid computational scheme in glass fiber modeling to determine
  - Cohesive traction law
  - Statistical strength distribution
  - Fracture energy release rate
- Apply this hybrid computational scheme in interphase modeling to develop traction law



FE Based Micro-Mechanical Modeling of Composites

## Technical Approach

- Hybrid scheme will couple two or more force fields within LAMMPS-Python interface framework.
- Critical damage prone regions will be modeled by the ReaxFF
- Far field regions will be modeled by the cheaper (and/or non-reactive) force fields like Tersoff or AMBER.

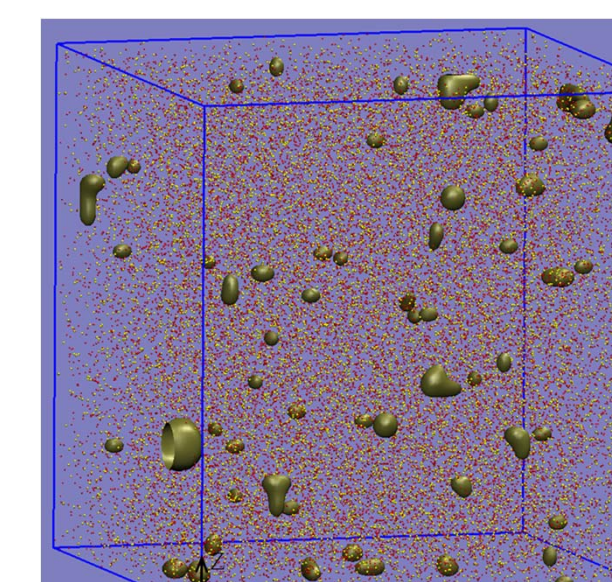
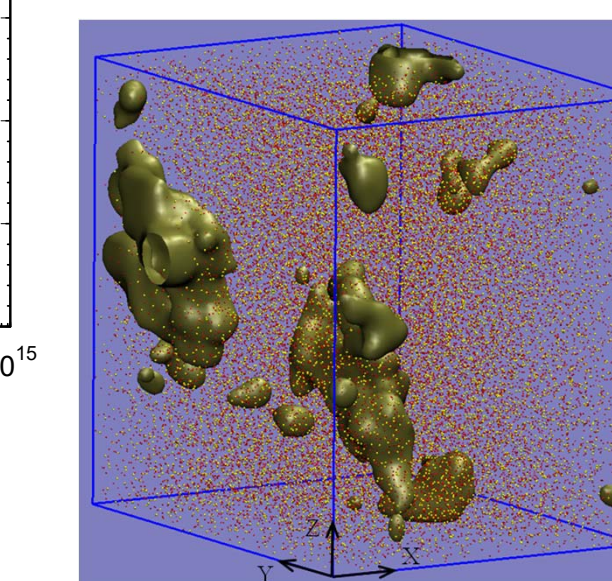
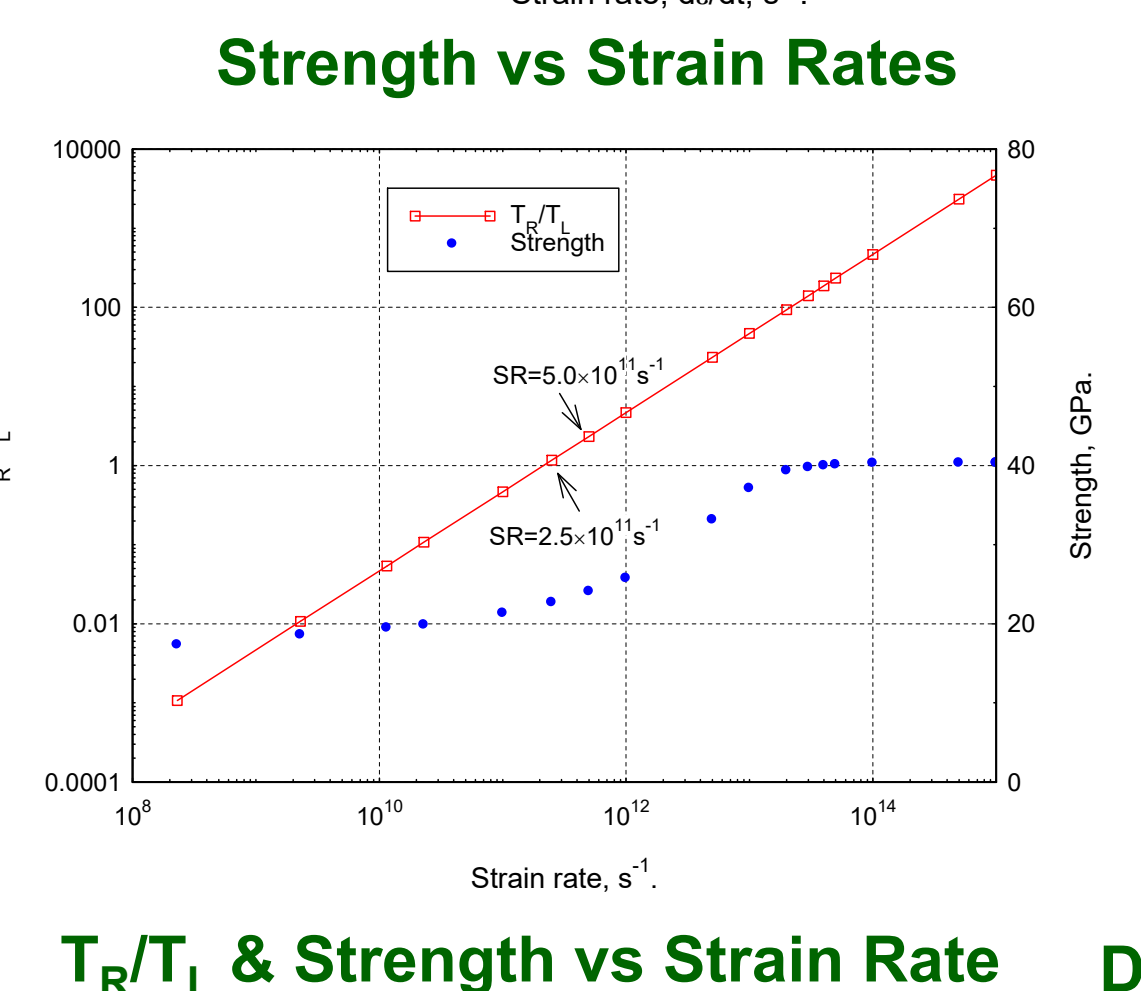
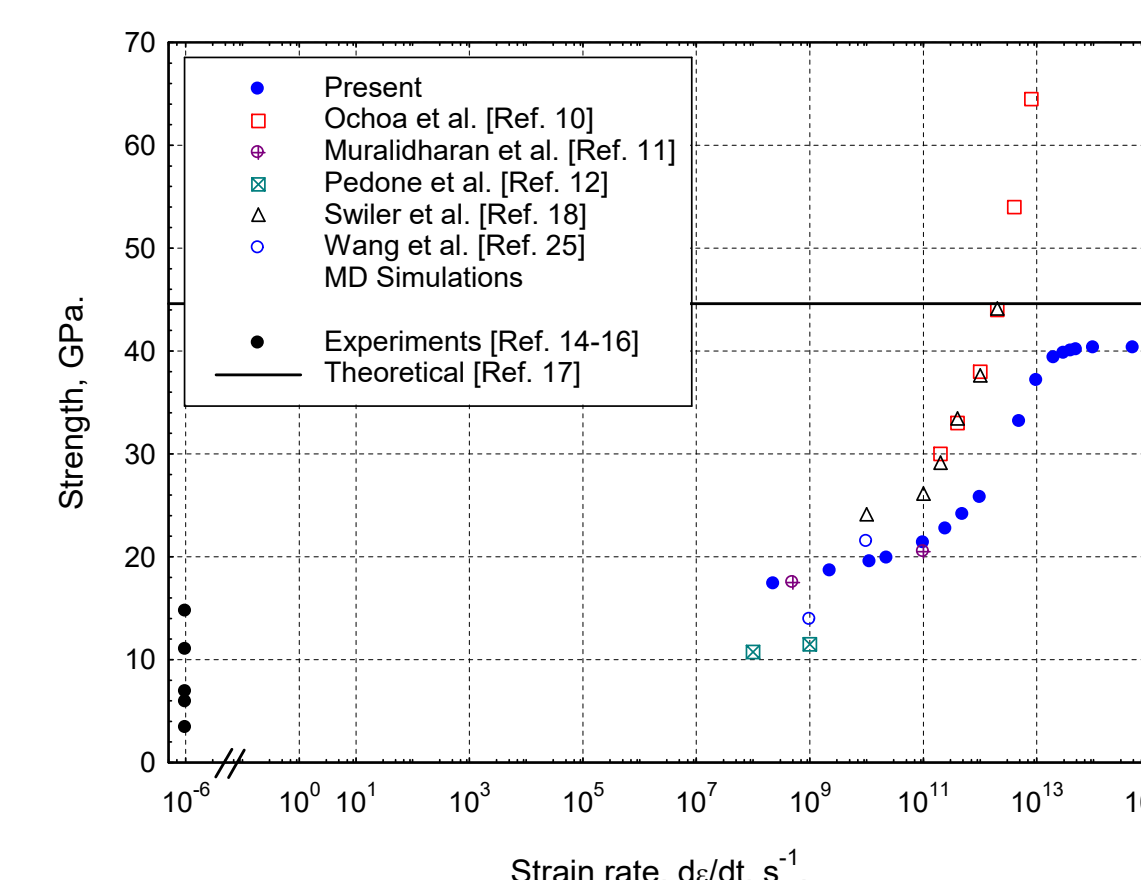
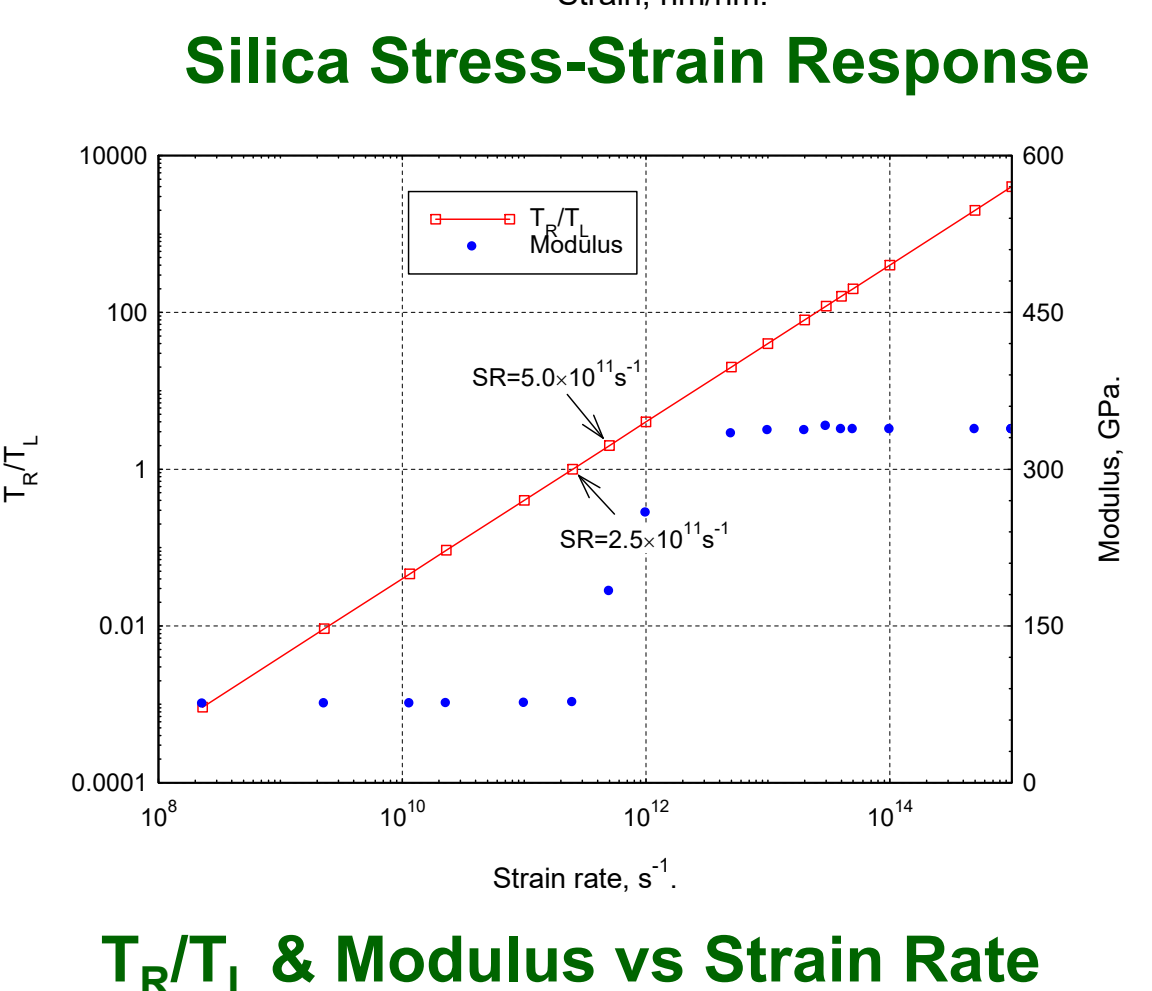
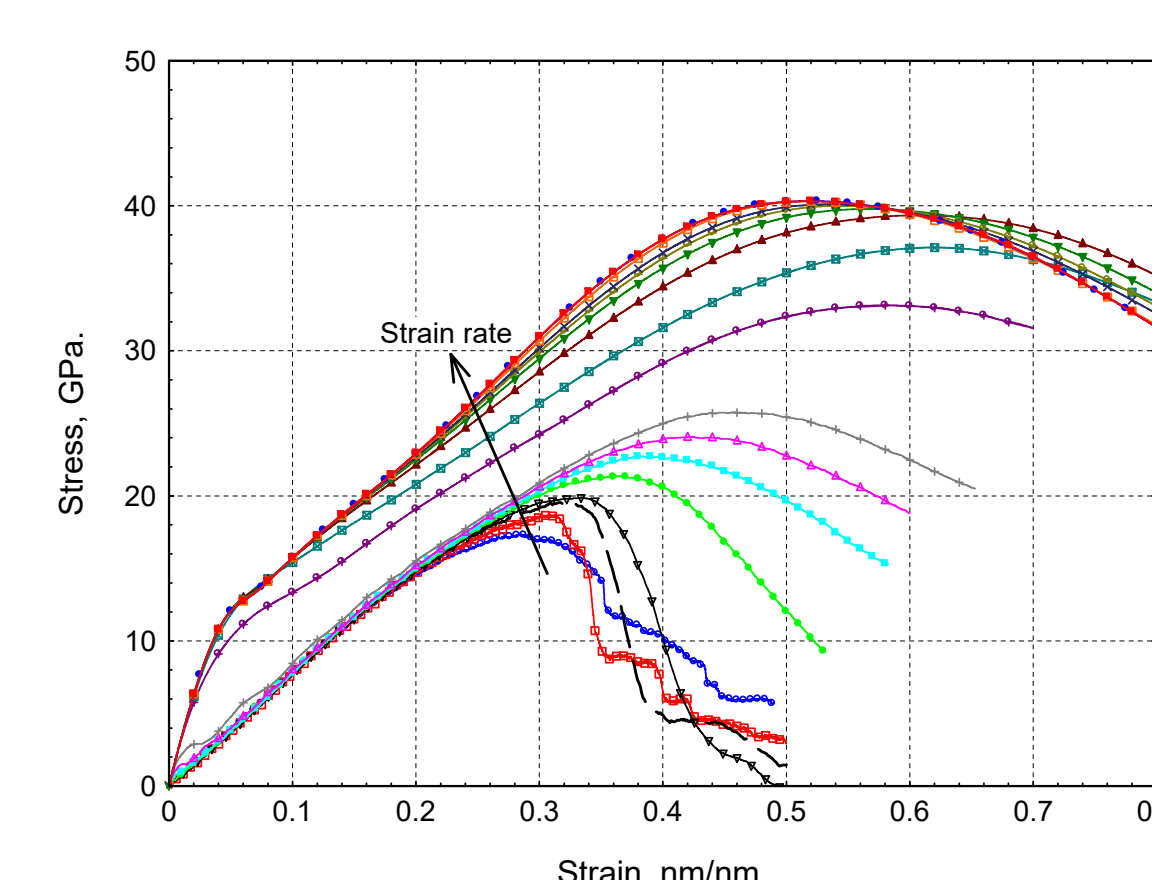


Flowchart of LAMMPS-Python interfacing for hybrid scheme

## Major Results/Key Accomplishments

### Fiber Modeling with Pure ReaxFF

- ReaxFF can better predict the structure and mechanical properties of silica glass
- ReaxFF is computationally expensive
- Hybrid scheme will reduce the computational cost

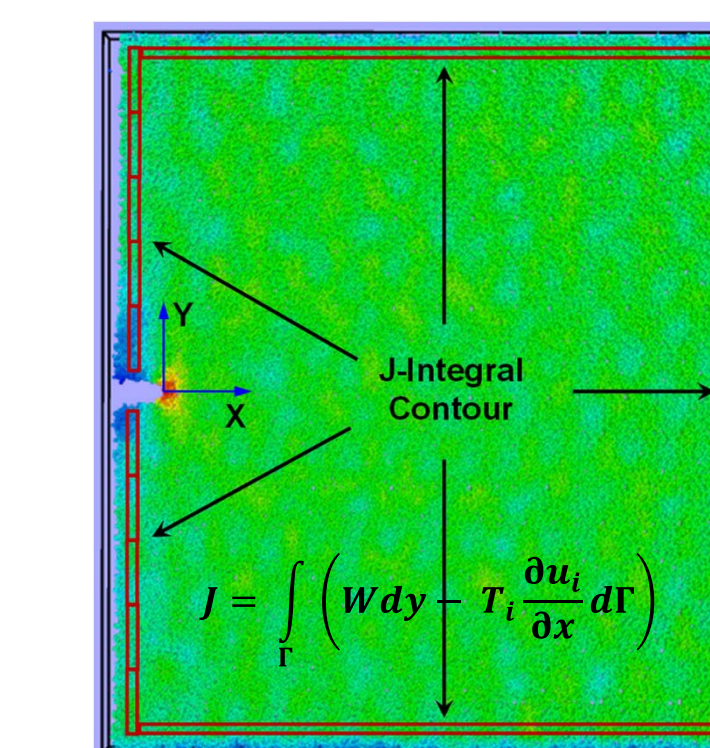
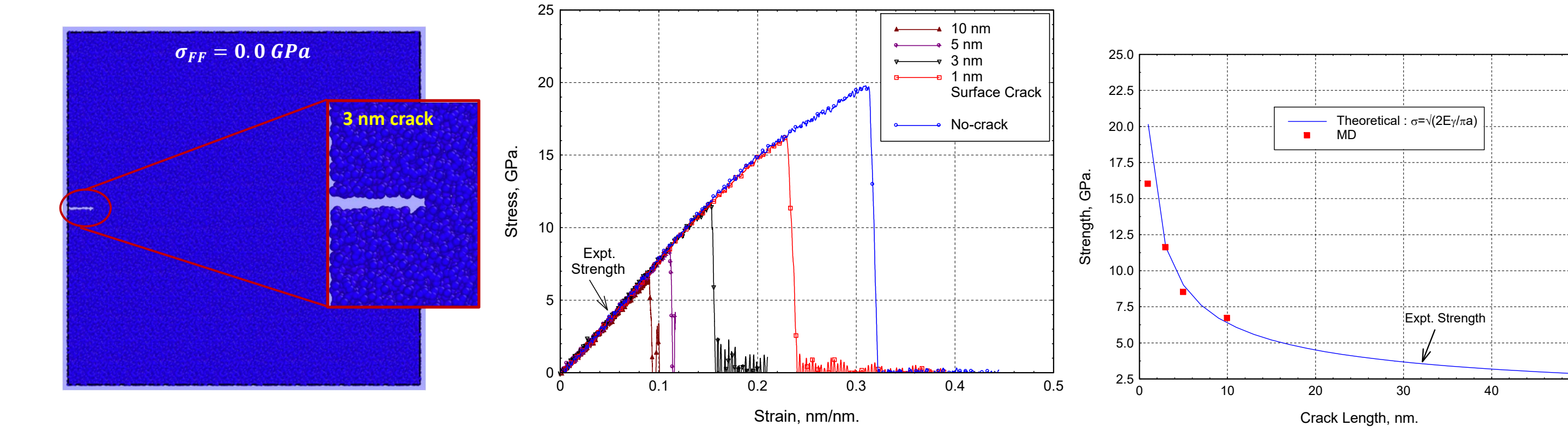


Damage Mode at High SR

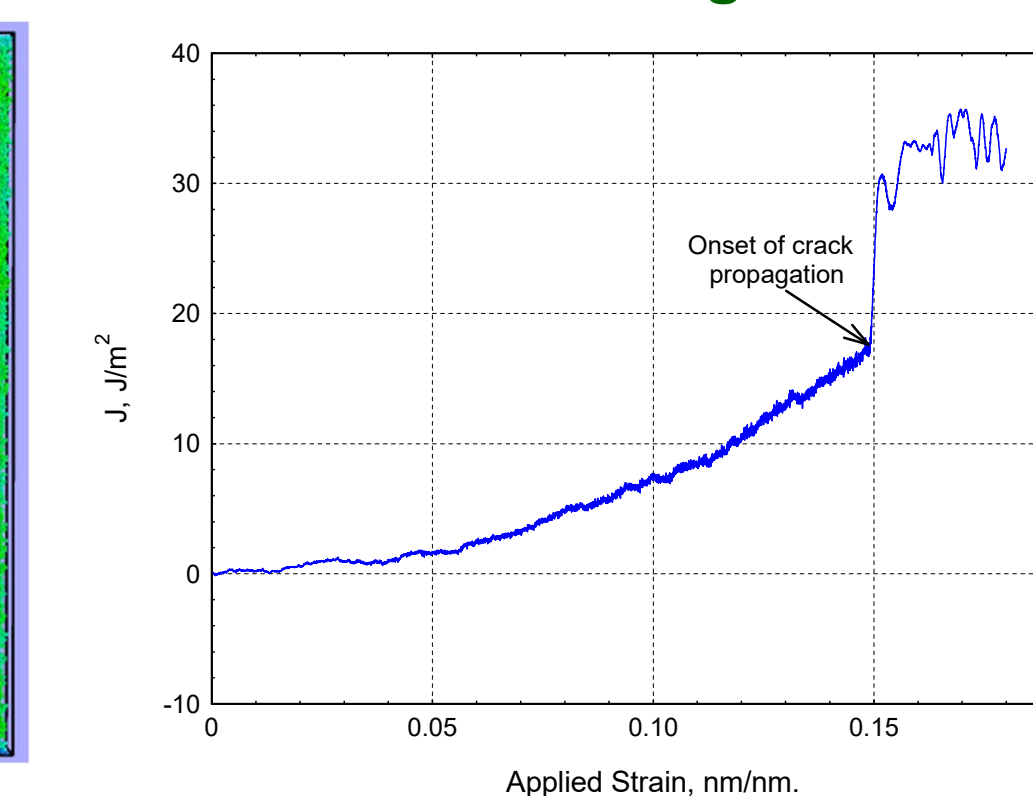
## Major Results/Key Accomplishments

### Surface Crack Modeling with Pure ReaxFF

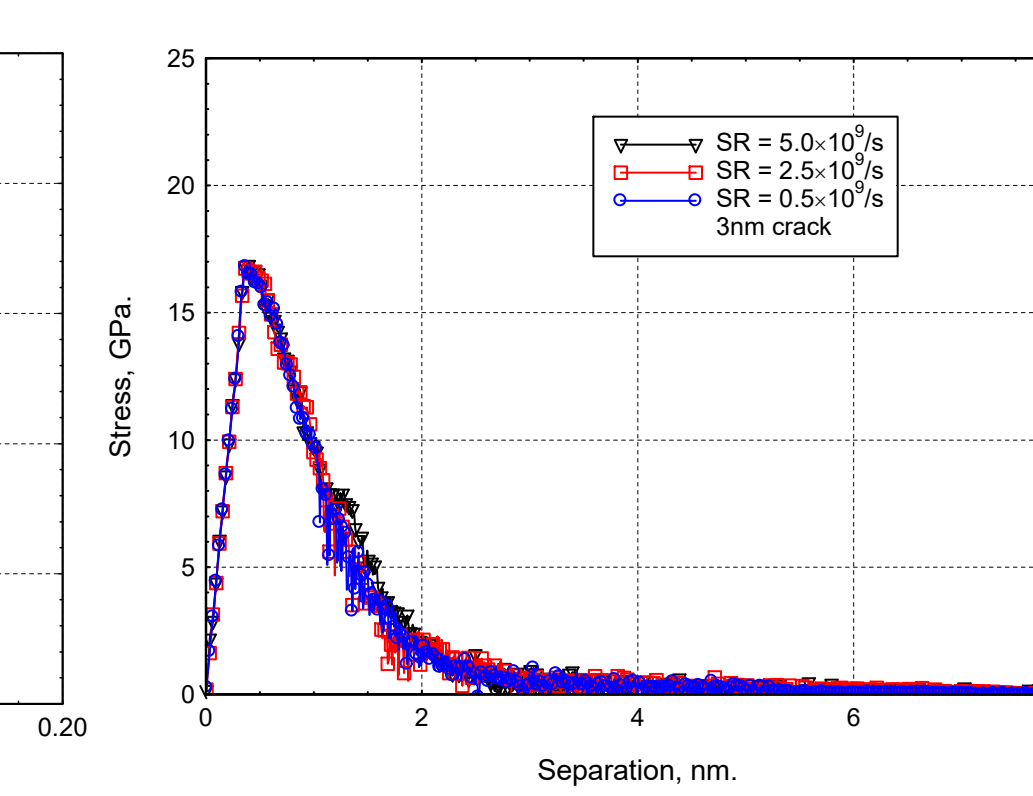
- Determine statistical strength dist., fracture energy release rate
- Develop cohesive traction-separation law
- These information will be used in continuum level modeling



J-Integral Contour

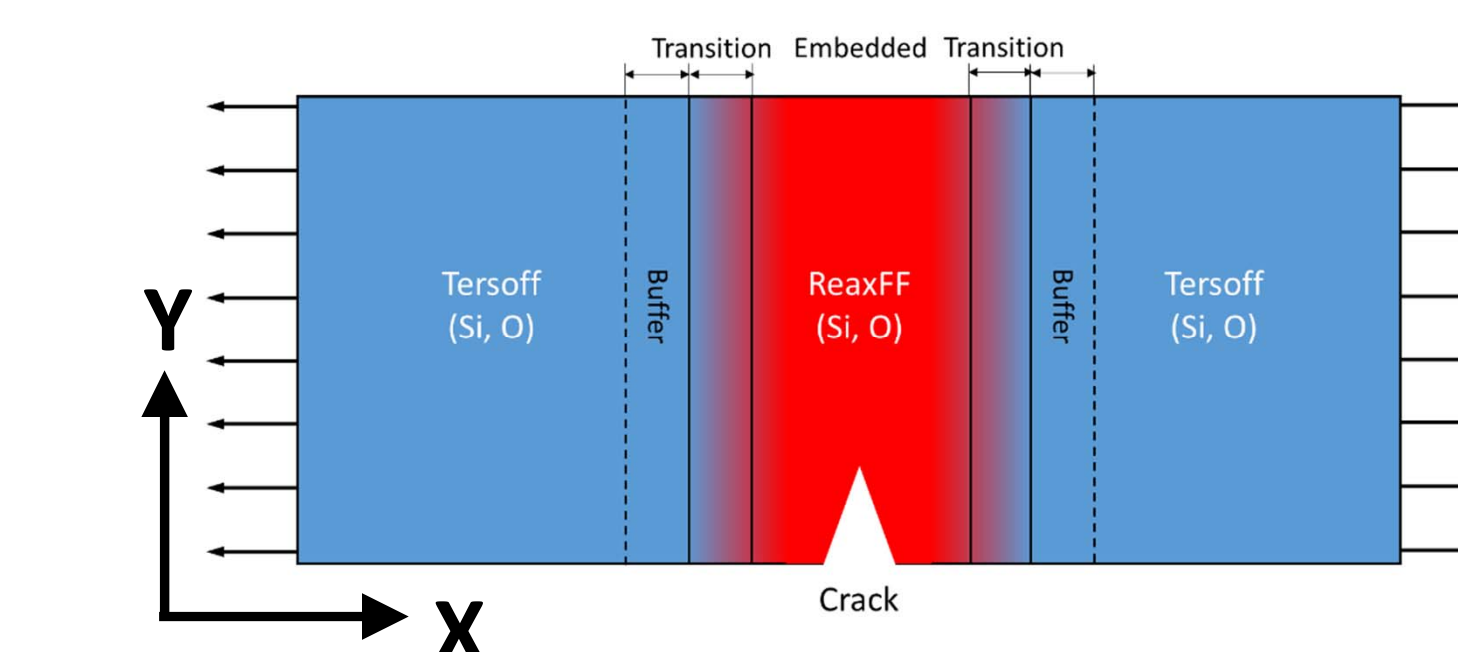


Variation of J with Strain

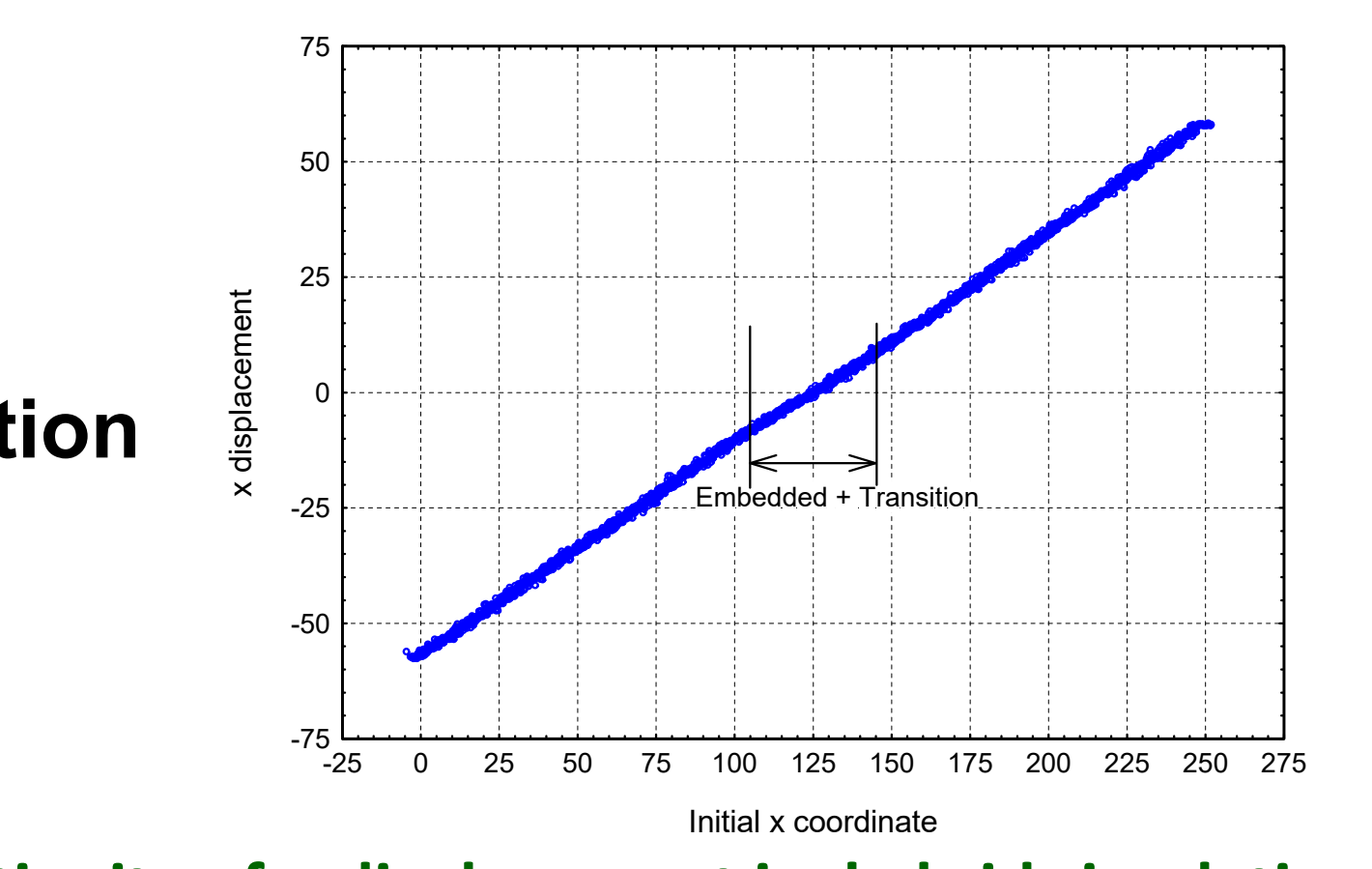
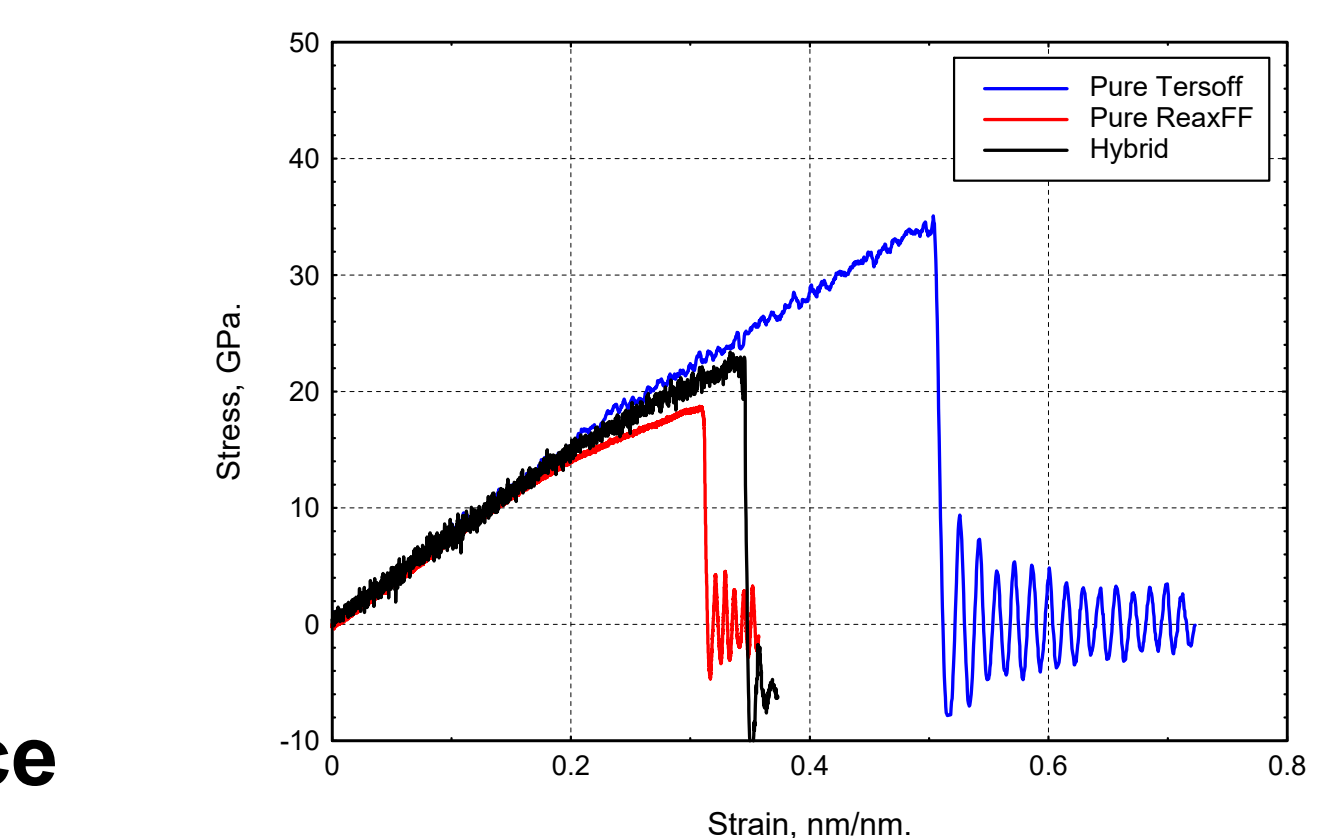


Cohesive Traction-Separation

### Hybrid Simulation: ReaxFF with Tersoff



- Coupling Tersoff and ReaxFF force fields in the hybrid scheme yields accuracy of ReaxFF with less computational cost
- For 150000-atom model, hybrid simulation requires 8X less time compared to pure ReaxFF simulation
- Hybrid scheme maintain displacement continuity in the embedded-transition region



## Transitions/Impact

- Hybrid MD scheme significantly improves computational efficiency
- MD predicted fiber properties will be used in continuum level composites micro-mechanics modeling