# Fracture Toughness Evaluation for magnetostrictive problem using COMSOL-Multiphysics

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**Introduction**: Materials with large magnetostriction are broadly used in sensors, actuators, energy-harvesters, and micro electromechanical systems. Magnetostriction of ferromagnetic materials describes the change of their shape or dimension in response to the reorientation of magnetization under the influence of externally applied magnetic field.

**Results**: Path independence has been seen from following expression.





### Figure3. Arrangement of Parts

#### Table 1. Material Properties



**Figure 1**. Configuration of crack tip around a region of Infinitesimal thickness enclosing the Crack Front.

## **Computational Methods:**

The path independent integral has been developed to characterize the crack parameter under magnetostriction by following expression [1]:

$$\left(J_{k}^{u}\right)_{3D} = \int_{\Gamma_{1}+\Gamma_{c}} \left\{W^{e}n_{1} - T_{i}\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial X_{1}}\right\}d\Gamma - \iint_{A_{i}}(\sigma_{i3}u_{i,3})_{3}dA$$
$$+ \iint_{ij}\sigma_{ij}\frac{3\lambda_{s}}{M^{2}}M\frac{\partial M}{\partial Y}dA$$

#### Figure 4. Mesh distribution around the crack



**Conclusions**: The integral operated over magnetostrictive environment is found to be path independent. The variation of integral is saturated at saturated magnetization.



## Figure 2. Integrating contours and applied magnetic field

## **References**:

. Bhushan, A., Panda, S. K., Singh, P. K., Kartheek, P., Kumar, R., and Mittal, Y., 2018, "3D Path Independent Integral for Thermoelastic and Magnetostriction Problem," Mechanics Research Communications (accepted).

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