

# Crack Growth Under Long-Term Static Loads: Characterizing Creep Crack Growth Behavior in Hydrogenated Nitrile

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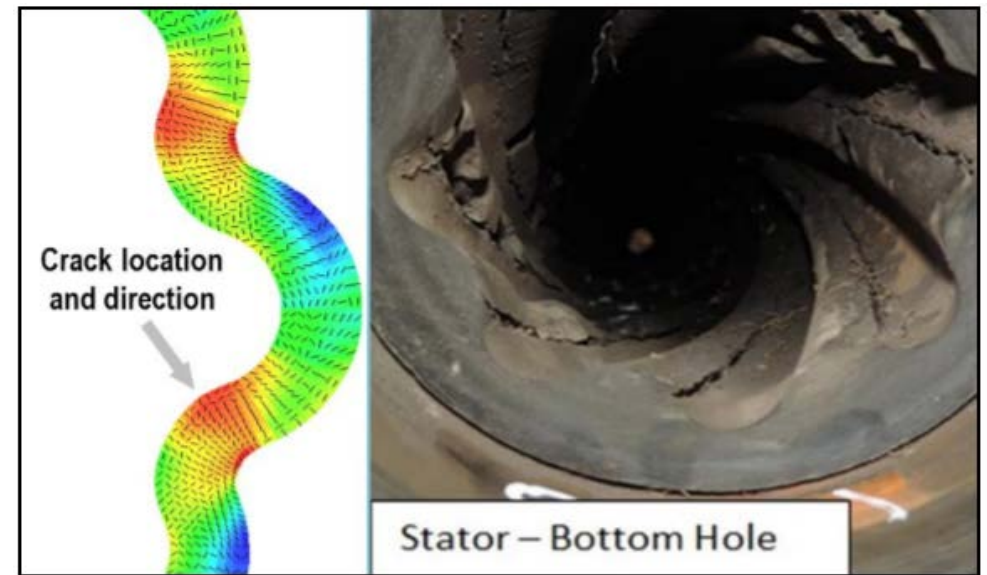
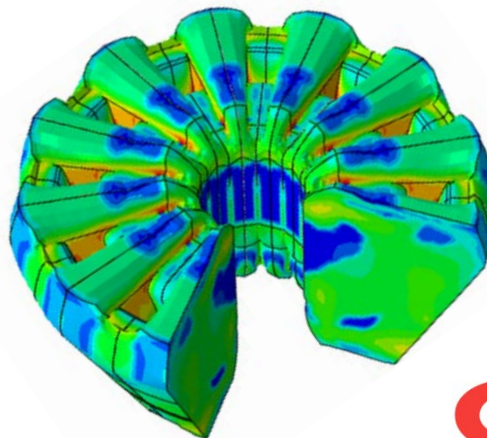
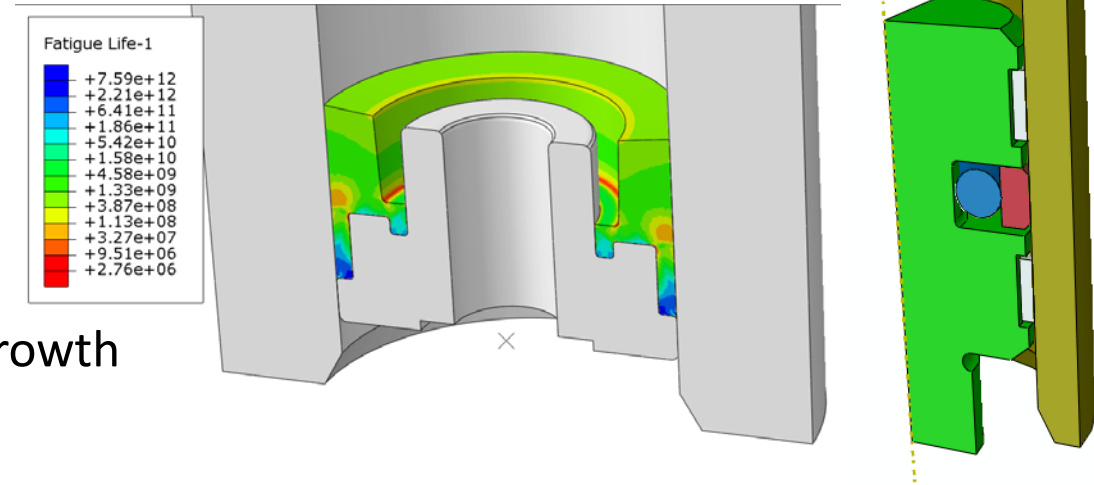
S. Ba & A. Kolyshkin

*Schlumberger, Houston, Texas, USA*



# Context

1. Applications w/ large static loads and long time periods
  - Seals, packers, mud motors etc.
  - Combined cycle/time dependent crack growth
2. Purpose
  - Obtain crack growth rate law parameters
  - Efficient and reliable execution

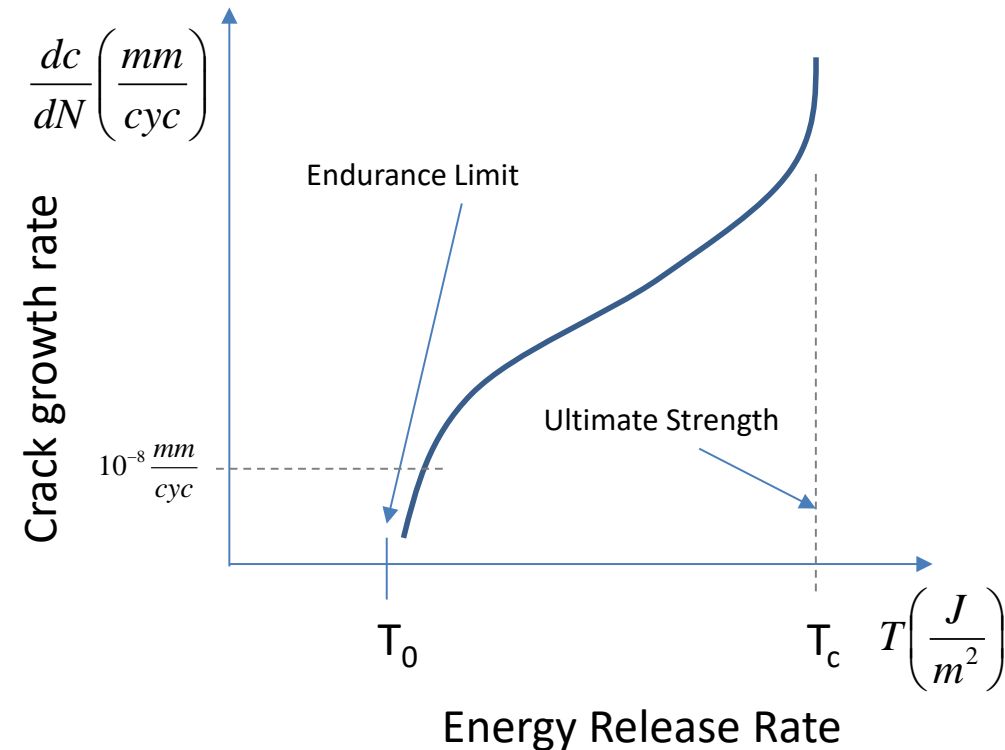


# Material Definition



```
**MATERIAL

MAT=NBR
ELASTICITY_TYPE=NEOHOOKEAN
C10=1.157E6 ! PA
BULK_MODULUS=1000.0E6 !Pa
FATIGUE_TYPE=THOMAS
SIZEPRE=20E-6 !M
SIZEEOL=1E-3 !M
RC=0.40E-6 !(M/CYCLE)
TCRITICAL=3050 !J/m^2
F0=2.55
QUASISTATIC_TYPE=POWERLAW
RQS=1.26E-6 !m/s
TQS=2540 !J/m^2
FQS=3.69
```



# Precedents

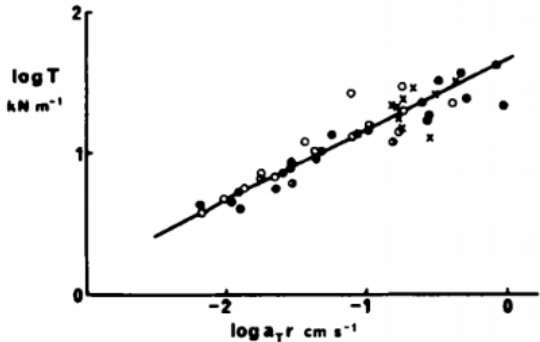


FIG. 6.—Composite curve for smooth tearing. ● NBR, ○ SBR, × BR. The shift factor  $a_T$  is given in the text.

Kadir, A., & Thomas, A. G. (1981). Tear behavior of rubbers over a wide range of rates. *Rubber Chemistry and Technology*, 54(1), 15-23.

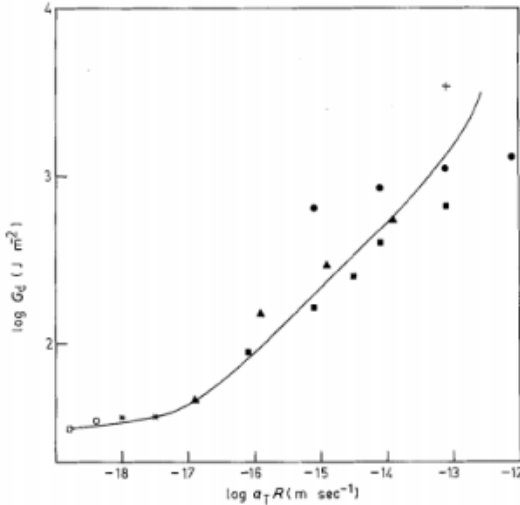


Figure 7 Detachment energy  $G_d$  against reduced rate  $R a_T$  of crack propagation at  $T_2$  for neoprene rubber C(i).  $\log a_T = [-17.4 (T - T_2)]/[52 + (T - T_2)]$ . (+) 0°C; (●) 25°C; (■) 45°C; (▲) 65°C; (×) 85°C; (•) 105°C; (○) 125°C; (□) 150°C.

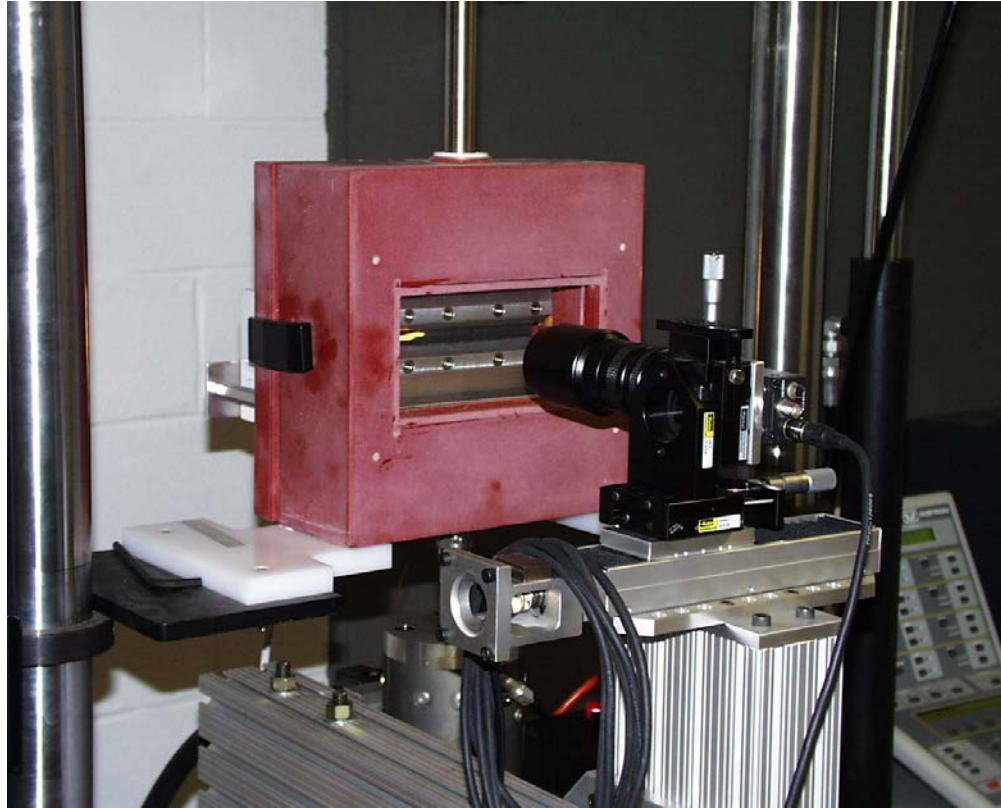
Bhowmick, A. K. (1986). Tear strength of elastomers over a range of rates, temperatures and crosslinking: tearing energy spectra. *Journal of materials science*, 21(11), 3927-3932.

# Combining Cycle- and Time- Dependent Crack Growth Rates

$$\frac{dc}{dN} = \left( \frac{dc}{dN} \right)_{cyclic} + \left( \frac{dc}{dt} \frac{dt}{dN} \right)_{steady}$$

G. J. Lake, P. B. Lindley, Journal of Applied Polymer Science, Vol. 8, pp. 455-466, 1964

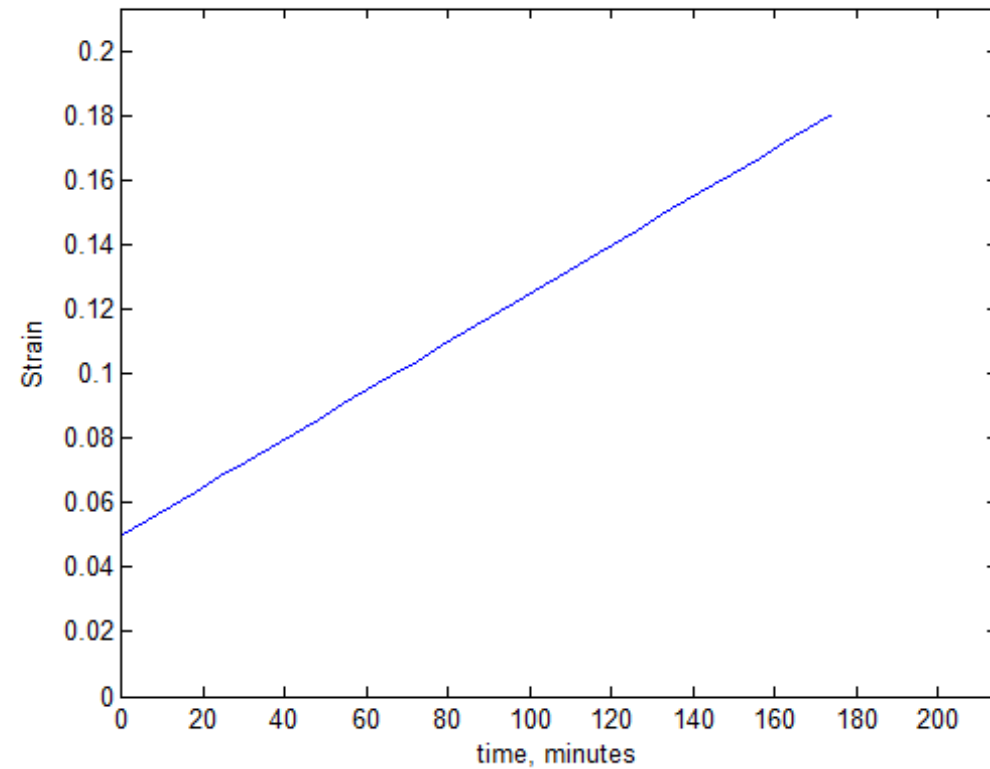
# Testing Hardware



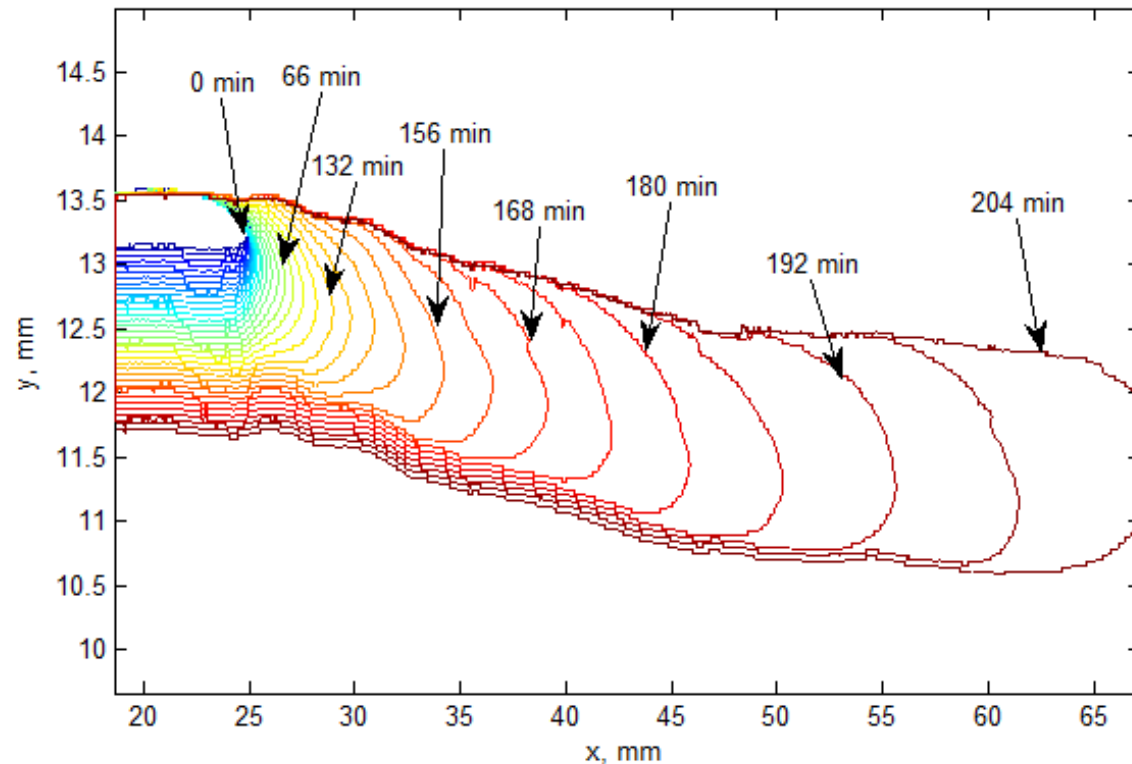
# Quasistatic Strain Ramp Protocol



Courtesy Axel Products

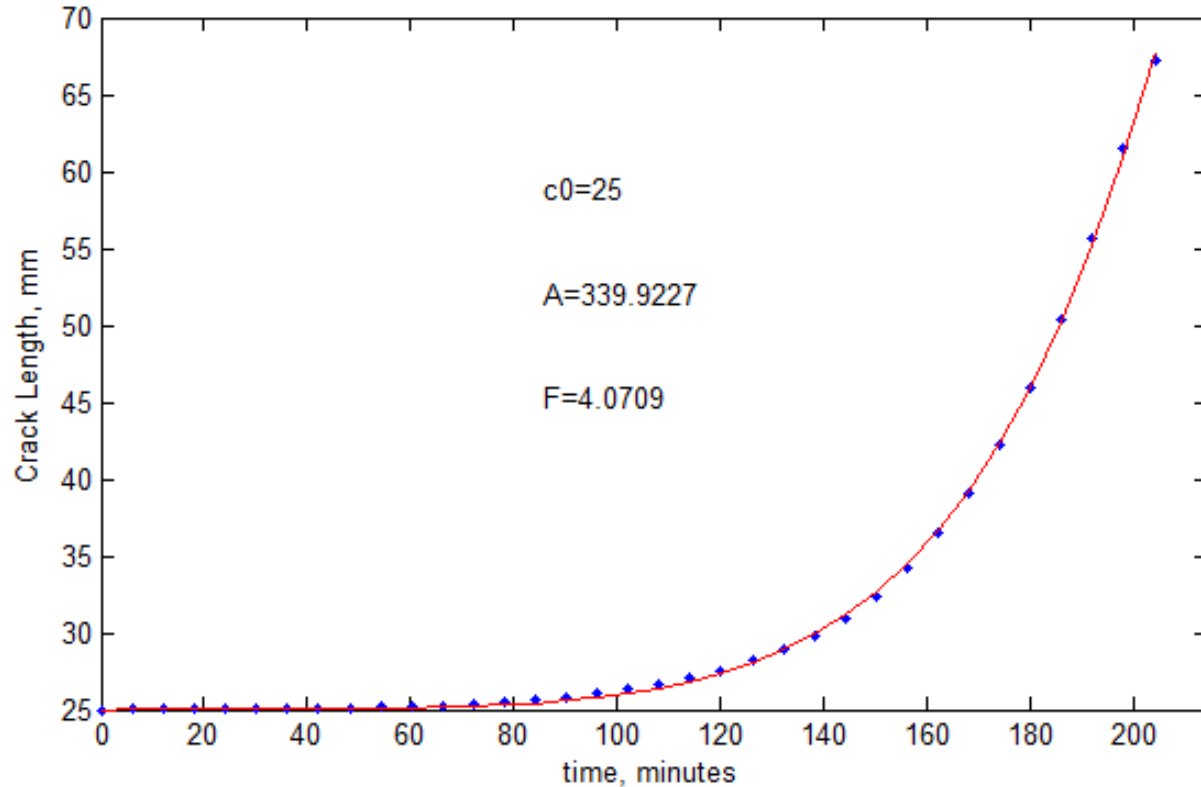


# Crack Tip Imaging and Measurement





# Crack Length history and curve fitting

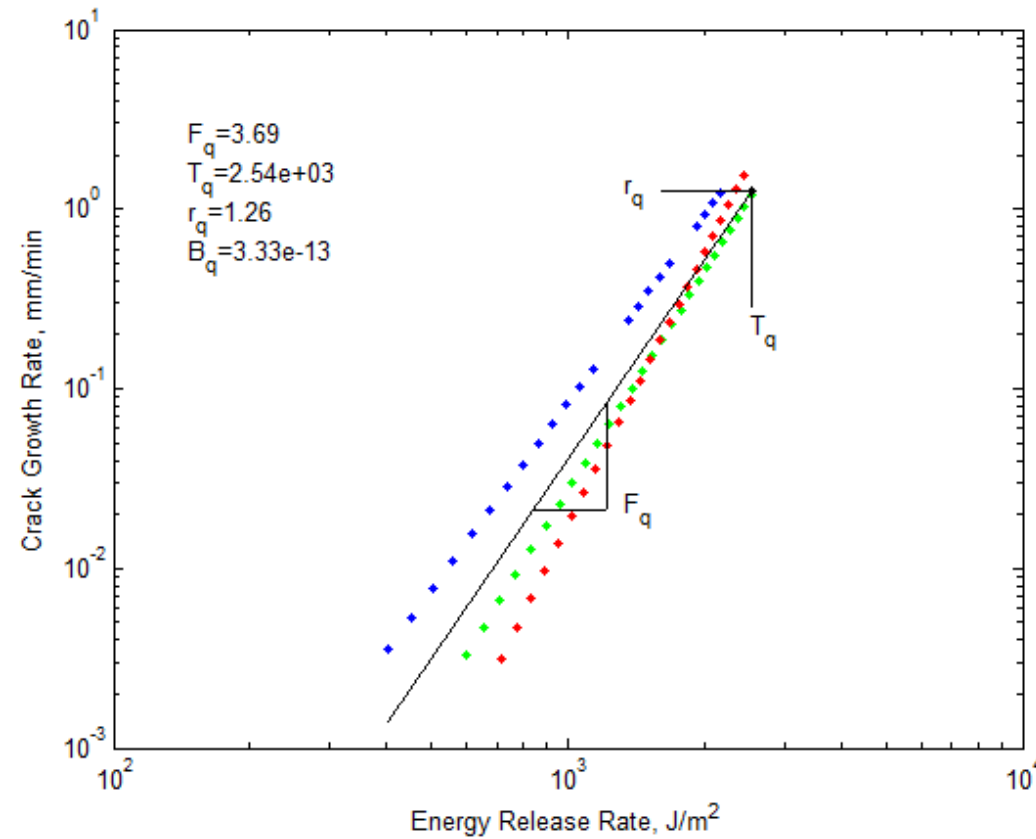


$$\frac{dc}{dN} = r_q \left( \frac{Wh}{T_q} \right)^F$$

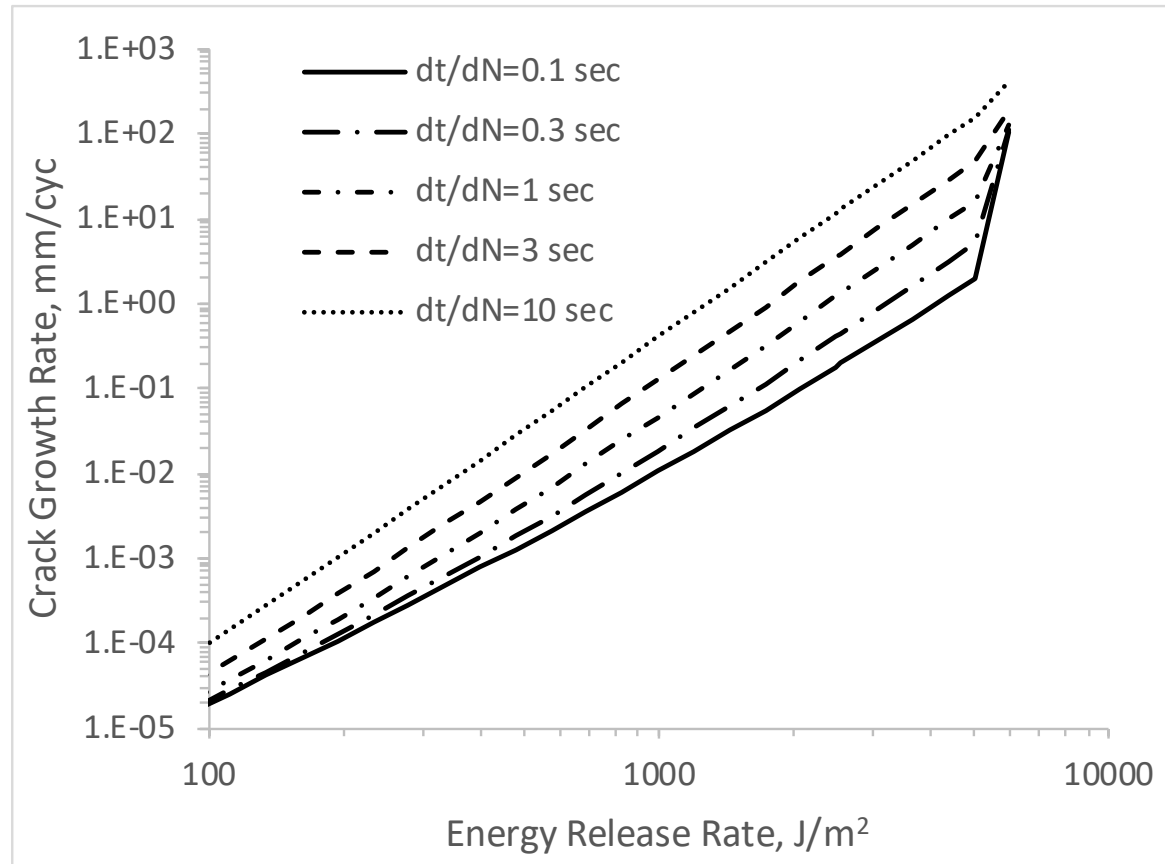
$$c = c_0 + r_q \left( \frac{h}{T_q} \right)^F \int_0^t W^{F_q} dt = c_0 + A \int_0^t W^{F_q} dt$$

$$E = \left( c(t) - \left[ c_0 + A \int_0^t W^{F_q} dt \right] \right)^2$$

# Creep Crack Growth Rate Law



# Time-dependent fatigue crack growth



	Fatigue	Creep
T	3.05 kJ/m2	2.54 kJ/m2
r	0.40 mm/cyc	1.26 mm/min
F	2.55	3.69

$$\frac{dc}{dN} = \left( \frac{dc}{dN} \right)_{cyclic} + \left( \frac{dc}{dt} \frac{dt}{dN} \right)_{steady}$$

$$\frac{dc}{dN} = r_c \left( \frac{T}{T_c} \right)^F + \frac{r_q}{\omega} \left( \frac{T_q}{T_q} \right)^{F_q}$$

# Conclusion

- Developed procedure for observing time-dependent creep-crack growth rate law
- Useful when designing against loads that must be supported over a long period, or when analyzing mixed cyclic and time-dependent crack growth
- The slope of the creep-crack growth rate law may differ from the slope of the fatigue crack growth rate law. Indeed, in the case of filled HNBR, the creep slope was significantly higher than the fatigue slope

# Characterization Toolbox for Durability

## Hyperelastic Module

Simple, Planar, and Equibiaxial tension, Mullins Effect

## Nonrelaxing Module

Quantify Strain Crystallization, Min and Mean Strain Effects

## Creep Module

Quantify Creep Crack Growth Rate Effects

## Core Fatigue Module

Fully Relaxing Behavior from both nucleation and fracture mechanical perspectives

## Thermal Module

Quantify dissipative properties, thermal properties, temperature dependence

## Cyclic Softening Module

Quantify Cyclic Softening Effects



## Intrinsic Strength (>10<sup>6</sup> cycles) Module

Quantify endurance limits

## Extended Life (>10<sup>6</sup> cycles) Module

Quantify endurance limit, estimate aging rate of stiffness, intrinsic and ultimate strength

## *Fatigue Property Mapping*



*Know Your Material*