

## Architecture of the crystalline behaviors

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### Summary:

This document describes the structure of integration of the crystalline behaviors (confer R5.03.11) and the actions to undertake to add a new crystalline behavior, with an aim of carrying out the calculations of aggregates, or the calculations homogenized using `STAT_NON_LINE` and `SIMU_POINT_MAT`.

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## 1 General description of the crystalline behaviors

A crystalline behavior uses, besides `DEFI_MATERIAU`, `DEFI_COMPOR`.

The name of the behavior in `BEHAVIOR` is generic: `MONOCRYSTAL` or `POLYCRYSTAL`.

The algorithm of resolution is with the choice:

- for `MONOCRYSTAL`: `NEWTON`, `NEWTON_RELI`, `NEWTON_PERT` and `RUNGE_KUTTA`
- for `POLYCRYSTAL`: `RUNGE_KUTTA`

One describes in this document:

- the architecture of `DEFI_COMPOR`
- the architecture of the resolution clarifies with error controlled by Runge-Kutta (cf [R5.03.14])
- the architecture of the implicit resolution by Newton (environment `PLASTI` cf [R5.03.14])
- internal objects useful for the resolution.

To apprehend this document, the reading of R5.03.11 is highly advised.

## 2 Architecture of `DEFI_COMPOR`

### 2.1 Illustration on an example: test `SSNV194`

Let us start from an example (test `ssnv194`).

#### 2.1.1 Modeling a: a small aggregate comprising 10 grains:

```
ACIER=DEFI_MATERIAU (ELAS=_F (E=145200.0, NU=0.3),
                    MONO_VISC1=_F (N=10.0, K=40.0, C=1.0),
                    MONO_ISOT1=_F (R_0=75.5, Q=9.77, B=19.34),
                    MONO_CINE1=_F (D=36.68),);

MONO1 =DEFI_COMPOR (MONOCRISTAL= (_F ( MATER=ACIER, ELAS=' ELAS',
                                       ECOULEMENT=' MONO_VISC1',
                                       ECRO_ISOT=' MONO_ISOT1',
                                       ECRO_CINE=' MONO_CINE1',
                                       FAMI_SYST_GLIS=' BCC24',),),);

ORIEN=AFFE_CARA_ELEM (MODELE=TROISD, MASSIF= (
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM1', ANGL_EULER= (- 150,646, 33,864, 55,646),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM2', ANGL_EULER= (- 137,138, 41.5917, 142,138),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM3', ANGL_EULER= (- 166,271, 35.46958, 171,271),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM4', ANGL_EULER= (- 77,676, 15.61819, 154,676),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM5', ANGL_EULER= (- 78.6463, 33,864, 155,646),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM6', ANGL_EULER= (- 65.1378, 41.5917, 142,138),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM7', ANGL_EULER= (- 94.2711, 35.46958, 71,271),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM8', ANGL_EULER= (- 5.67599, 15.61819, 154,676),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM9', ANGL_EULER= (- 6.64634, 33,864, 155,646),),
_F (GROUP_MA=' GM10', ANGL_EULER= (6.86224, 41.5917, 142,138),),
),);

SOLNL=STAT_NON_LINE (MODELE=..., CHAM_MATER=..., EXCIT=...,
                    CARA_ELEM=ORIEN,
                    COMPORTEMENT=_F (RELATION=' MONOCRISTAL',
                                       COMPOR=MONO1,
                                       ),)
),)
```

## 2.1.2 Modelings B and C: polycrystal comprising 10 grains:

A material point, 10 grains of identical voluminal fractions (0.1), and of orientations similar to those of modeling A (what makes it possible to find the same average solution):

```
MONO1=DEFI_COMPOR (MONOCRISTAL= (... identical to modeling A)
```

```
COMPORP=DEFI_COMPOR (POLYCRISTAL= (  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=COMPOR,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 150,646, 33,864,  
55,646,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 137,138, 41.5917,  
142,138,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 166,271, 35.46958,  
171,271,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 77,676, 15.61819,  
154,676,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 78.6463, 33,864,  
155,646,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 65.1378, 41.5917,  
142,138,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 94.2711, 35.46958,  
71,271,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 5.67599, 15.61819,  
154,676,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (- 6.64634, 33,864,  
155,646,)),),  
  _F (MONOCRISTAL=MONO1,   FRAC_VOL=0.1, ANGL_EULER= (6.86224, 41.5917,  
142,138,)),),  
),
```

```
LOCALIZATION = ' BETA', DL=0., DA=0., MU_LOCA=145200. /2.6,);
```

### Modeling b: (grid comprising only one element)

...

```
SOLNL=STAT_NON_LINE (MODELE=TROISD,  
  CHAM_MATER=MAT2,  
  EXCIT= (_F (CHARGE=TRAC,  
    FONC_MULT=COEF,  
    TYPE_CHARGE=' FIXE_CSTE',)),),  
  INCREMENT= (_F (LIST_INST=LINST,)),),  
  COMPORTEMENT= (_F (RELATION=' POLYCRISTAL',  
    COMPOR=COMPORP2,  
    DEFORMATION=' PETIT',  
    ALGO_INTE=' RUNGE_KUTTA',  
    TOUT=' OUI',  
    RESI_INTE_RELA=1.E-6  
  )),),  
  NEWTON= (_F (PREDICTION=' EXTRAPOLE',  
    MATRICE=' ELASTIQUE',  
    REAC_ITER=0,)),),  
  CONVERGENCE= (_F (ITER_GLOB_MAXI=50,  
    RESI_GLOB_RELA=1.E-4  
  )),),);
```

**Modeling C: (not material)**

```
SOLNL=SIMU_POINT_MAT (COMPORTEMENT=_F (RELATION=' POLYCRISTAL',  
                                         COMPOR=COMPORP,  
                                         ALGO_INTE=' RUNGE_KUTTA',),  
  
                      NEWTON=_F (MATRICE=' ELASTIQUE', REAC_ITER=0),  
                      MATER =..., NB_VARI_TABLE=6,  
                      INCREMENT=...,  
                      EPSI_IMPOSE=...  
                      );
```

## 2.2 Description of DEFI\_COMPOR

### 2.2.1 Structure:

The purpose of routine OP0050 is to produce the structure of data described in [D4.06.24]: the objects composing this SD are different according to whether one treats a monocrystal (routine OP5901) or a polycrystal (routine OP5902).

### 2.2.2 Addition of a crystalline behavior to the catalogue of DEFI\_MATERIAU/DEFI\_COMPOR

If the new crystalline behavior uses parameters material different from those which are already available in the keywords `MONO_*` of `DEFI_MATERIAU` it is enough to introduce these new parameters of behavior, that is to say under only one keyword (case of the behaviors `MONO_DD_*`, that is to say by separating the coefficients relating to isotropic work hardening, kinematic work hardening, and the flow (cf. `MONO_ISOT*`, `MONO_CINE*`, `MONO_VISC*`). These parameters will be exploited in integration (routines `LCMMAT`, `LCMMAP`), and the keyword corresponding factors will be used in `DEFI_COMPOR`.

Example: catalogue `DEFI_MATERIAU`

```
MONO_DD_CFC =FACT (statut=' f',  
regles= ( UN_PARMIS ('H', 'H1'),  
          PRESENT_PRESENT ('H1', 'H2', 'H3', 'H4', 'H5'),  
          PRESENT_ABSENT ('H', 'H1', 'H2', 'H3', 'H4', 'H5')),  
  
GAMMA0 =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R', default=0.001, units: S ** - 1"),  
TAU_F =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', fr= " in unit of constraints ex 20  
MPa"),  
With =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R', default=0.13, fr= " parameter A, without  
unit"),  
B =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R', default=0.005, fr= " parameter B, without  
unit"),  
NR =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R', default=200., fr= " parameter N, without  
unit"),  
There =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', fr= " in unit of length ex 2.5 A"),  
ALPHA=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R', default=0.35, fr= " parameter alpha"),  
BETA =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', fr= " parameter B, in unit of length"),  
...),
```

This makes it possible to describe each coefficient, its character optional (with a possible value by default) or obligatory (for more precise details, to refer to [D5.01.01]).

The catalogue of `DEFI_COMPOR` is, according to the cases:

```
MONOCRYSTAL =FACT (statut=' f', max=5,
```

```
MATER =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=mater_sdaster, max=1),
ECOULEMENT=SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' TXM', into= ('MONO_VISC1',
'MONO_VISC2',
'MONO_DD_CFC', 'MONO_DD_CC',...),
fr= " standard of viscoplastic flow"),
ELAS =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' TXM',),

# case of a behavior of the type MONO_VISC*
b_non_dd=BLOC (condition= " ECOULEMENT==' MONO_VISC1'
however ECOULEMENT==' MONO_VISC2',
ECRO_ISOT=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' TXM', max=1,
fr= " To give the isotropic type of work hardening"),
ECRO_CINE=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' TXM', max=1,
fr= " To give standard kinematic work hardening"),
FAMI_SYST_G LIS=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' TXM',
into= ('OCTAHEDRAL', 'BCC24', 'CUBIQUE1', 'CUBIQUE2',
'ZIRCONIUM', 'UNIAXIAL', 'USER'),),
b_util =BLOC (condition= " FAMI_SYST_G LIS==' UTILISATEUR'
"),
TABL_SYST_G LIS =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=table_sdaster,)),),

# case of a behavior of the type DD
b_dd_cc=BLOC (condition= " ECOULEMENT==' MONO_DD_CC'",
FAMI_SYST_G LIS=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' TXM', into=
('CUBIQUE1', 'USER'),),
b_util=BLOC (condition= " FAMI_SYST_G LIS==' UTILISATEUR'",
TABL_SYST_G LIS=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=table_sdaster,)),),

MATR_INTER =SIMP (statut=' f', typ=table_sdaster, max=1,),

ROTA_RESEAU=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' TXM', max=1, into= ('NOT', 'POST',
'CALC'),
default=' NON', fr= " rotation of network: NOT, POST,
CALC"),

POLYCRYSTAL =FACT (statut=' f', max=' ** ',
regles= (UN_PARMIS ('ANGL_REP', 'ANGL_EULER'),),

MONOCRISTAL=SIMP (statut=' o', typ=compor_sdaster, max=1),
FRAC_VOL =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', fr= " voluminal fraction "),
ANGL_REP=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R', max=3, fr= " nautical angles in
degrees"),
ANGL_EULER=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' R', max=3, fr= " angles of Euler in
degrees"),

b_poly =BLOC (condition = "POLYCRYSTAL! =None",
MU_LOCA =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', max=1),
LOCALISATION=SIMP (statut=' f', typ=' TXM', max=1, into= ('BZ',
'BETA'),),
fr=tr ("To give the name of the rule of localization"),
b_beta =BLOC (condition = "LOCALISATION==' BETA'",
DL =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', max=1),
DA =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=' R', max=1)),),
),
```

The architecture of the routines OP5901 and OP5902 is simple, and consists in filling the structure of data `sd_compor`, intended to prepare calculations. For that, several information is deduced from the data of the user:

- For the monocrystal:
  - the number of systems of slip, is by calling on the routine `LCMMMSG`, who defines the families of systems of slip pre-established, that is to say by reading the table provided for each family (which itself is stored in `sd_compor`)
  - the number of internal variables which results amongst systems from slips total, which will be associated with the behavior `MONOCRYSTAL` in `BEHAVIOR`.
- For the polycrystal:
  - various monocrystals relative to each grain, with the voluminal fraction and the orientation
  - the rule of localization and its parameters.
  - The number of internal variables total, deduced from the monocrystals and amongst grains, which will be associated with the behavior `POLYCRYSTAL` in `COMPORTEMENT`.

The addition of a crystalline behavior is thus reduced, in `DEFI_COMPOR`, with the modification of the catalogue for the part `MONOCRYSTAL` (for the syntactic checking). The addition of a family of systems of slip also does not represent a modification of the catalogue of `DEFI_COMPOR`, with possible blocks to manage the possibilities of association between laws of flow and families of systems of slip.

For the part `POLYCRYSTAL`, the addition of a crystalline behavior does not modify the catalogue of `DEFI_COMPOR`, One of the only modifications would consist of the addition of a rule of localization.

One can print the structure of data produced using `IMPR_CO`.

## 3 Architecture of integration

### 3.1 Catalogues

crystalline laws of behavior are usable in `C_COMPORTEMENT.capy` via `RELATION = 'MONOCRYSTAL'` or `RELATION=' POLYCRYSTAL'`. Relative data with the specific crystalline laws sothn as for it defined in `sd_compor`, resulting from `DEFI_COMPOR` and provided under the keyword `COMPOR` in `c_comportement.capy`.

#### `catapy.commun/c_comportement.capy`

```
b_monox      = BLOCK (condition = "RELATION == 'MONOCRYSTAL'",  
                      fr=tr ("SD resulting from DEFI_COMPOR"),  
                      COMPOR =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=compor_sdaster, max=1)),  
  
b_polyx      = BLOCK (condition = "RELATION == 'POLYCRYSTAL'",  
                      fr=tr ("SD resulting from DEFI_COMPOR"),  
                      COMPOR =SIMP (statut=' o', typ=compor_sdaster, max=1)),
```

The catalogues of the laws of behavior are:

#### `bibpyt/Behavior/monocrystal.py`

```
from cata_comportement LoiComportement importation  
law = LoiComportement (  
    name          = 'MONOCRYSTAL',  
    Doc. = """ This model makes it possible to describe the behavior of a  
monocrystal whose relations of behavior are provided via the concept compor,  
resulting from DEFI_COMPOR. The number of internal variables is function of  
the choices carried out in DEFI_COMPOR; for more precise details to see  
[R5.03.11]. """ ,  
    num_lc       = 32,  
    nb_vari      = 0,  
    nom_vari     = Nun,  
    mc_mater     = Nun,
```

```
modeling      = ('3D', 'AXIS', 'D_PLAN'),  
deformation   = ('SMALL', 'PETIT_REAC', 'SIMO_MIEHE'),  
nom_varc      = ('TEMP'),  
algo_inte     = ('NEWTON', 'NEWTON_RELI', 'RUNGE_KUTTA', 'NEWTON_PERT',),  
type_matr_tang = ('DISTURBANCE', 'CHECKING'),  
properties    = Nun, )
```

## bibpyt/Behavior/polycrystal.py

```
FRomanian cata_comportement LoiComportement importation  
law = LoiComportement (  
    name          = 'POLYCRYSTAL',  
    Doc. = """ homogenized polycrystalline Behavior, defined by DEFI_COMPOR """,  
    num_lc        = 37,  
    nb_vari       = 0,  
    nom_vari      = Nun,  
    mc_mater      = Nun,  
    modeling      = ('3D', 'AXIS', 'D_PLAN'),  
    deformation   = ('SMALL', 'PETIT_REAC', 'GROT_GDEP'),  
    nom_varc      = ('TEMP'),  
    algo_inte     = ('RUNGE_KUTTA'),  
    type_matr_tang = ('DISTURBANCE', 'CHECKING'),  
    properties    = Nun,)
```

## 3.2 Routines of integration of the laws

The integration of the crystalline laws of behavior is done as for all the laws of behavior on the level of each point of integration of the finite elements for the nonlinear options (FULL\_MECA, RAPH\_MECA, RIGI\_MECA\_TANG).

The routine LC0032 (MONOCRYSTAL) is called for each point integration by the routines following:

- if DEFORMATION=' PETIT' or = ' PETIT\_REAC':
  - in 3D: TE0139/NMPL3D/NMCOMP/REDECE/LC0000/LC0032
  - in 2D: TE0100/NMPL2D/NMCOMP/REDECE/LC0000/LC0032
- if DEFORMATION=' SIMO\_MIEHE':
  - in 2D or 3D, NMPL2D or NMPL3D are replaced by NMGPEFI

The routine LC0032 fact call following the algorithm chosen, is with PLASTI (implicit integration by the method of Newton or an alternative) that is to say with NMVPRK (integration by Runge-Kutta).

The routine LC0037 (POLYCRYSTAL) is called for each point integration by the following routines:

- if DEFORMATION=' PETIT' or = ' PETIT\_REAC':
  - in 3D: TE0139/NMPL3D/NMCOMP/REDECE/LC0000/LC0032
  - in 2D: TE0100/NMPL2D/NMCOMP/REDECE/LC0000/LC0032

The routine LC0037 fact call with NMVPRK (integration by Runge-Kutta).

## 3.3 Recovery of the coefficients material

Some is the selected type of integration (implicit or clarifies) the recovery of the characteristics material and behavior, resulting from DEFI\_MATERIAU and DEFI\_COMPOR, is done via the routine LCMMAT, called by LCMATE, for MONOCRYSTAL, and by the routine LCMMAP, also called by LCMATE, for POLYCRYSTAL.

These routines have several functions:



- Recovery of the values of the keyword defining the parameters, mainly using the general routine RCVALB, and storage in two tables (different only if the coefficients depend on the temperature): MATERD defining the parameters in the previous moment, i.e. the beginning of the step of time, and MATERF at the current moment, therefore at the end of the step of time). These tables make it possible to pass the parameters material to the routines of resolution;
- Reading of sd\_compor (exit of DEFI\_COMPOR) and information storage (families of systems of slip, matrix of interaction,...) in tables used at the time of the resolution.

Architecture of LCMMAT :

```

LCMMJV : reading of sd_compor exit of DEFI_COMPOR
for each family of systems:
    LCMMMSG provides the number of systems of slip
    LCMMJS (if it is about a family "user")
    LCMAFL recover the coefficients material relating to the flow
    LCMHSR+LCMHDD : specific call in this routine for MONO_DD_KR
    LCMAEC coefficients material relating to kinematic work hardening,
    LCMAEI coefficients material relating to isotropic work hardening,
    LCMHSR: calculation or reading of the matrix of interaction
    DMAT3D, D1MA3D : operator of elasticity and his reverse
    CALCMM LCMMMSG. : calculation and storage of the tensors of orientation of all the
    systems, defined in the total reference mark, to optimize the performances.
    
```

In the case of a new single-crystal behavior, it is enough a priori to intervene in the routines LCMAFL, LCMAEI and possibly LCMAEC, by adding in each one of these routines the block of instructions necessary to the recovery of the coefficients material of this behavior.

It is also advisable to allot a number to him: indeed, to optimize the performances, it is preferable to read and compare entireties rather than these character strings; in the routines of integration, rather than to test:

```

IF (NECOUL.EQ. 'MONO_VISC1') THEN.
one will test:
IF (NUCOUL.EQ.1) THEN...
    
```

The nomenclature of the numbers of laws of flow is defined in LCMAFL :

| Name of the law of flow | Associated number |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| MONO_VISC1              | 1                 |
| MONO_VISC2              | 2                 |
| MONO_DD_KR              | 4                 |
| MONO_DD_CFC             | 5                 |
| MONO_DD_CFC_IRRA        | 8                 |
| MONO_DD_FAT             | 6                 |
| MONO_DD_CC              | 7                 |
| MONO_DD_CC_IRRA         | 7                 |

Table 3.3-1

The numbers of laws of isotropic work hardening are defined in LCMAEI :

| Name of the law of flow | Associated number |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
|-------------------------|-------------------|

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| MONO_ISOT1       | 1 |
| MONO_ISOT2       | 2 |
| MONO_DD_CFC      | 3 |
| MONO_DD_CFC_IRRA | 8 |
| MONO_DD_FAT      | 4 |
| MONO_DD_CC       | 7 |
| MONO_DD_CC_IRRA  | 7 |

Table 3.3-2

The numbers of laws of isotropic work hardening are defined in `LCMAEC` :

| Name of the law of flow | Associated number |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| MONO_CINE1              | 1                 |
| MONO_CINE2              | 2                 |

Table 3.3-3

Architecture of `LCMMAP` :

Reading of `sd_compor` of standard polycrystal

For each behavior monocrystal (5 at the most) used by the whole of the grains  
for each family of systems: reading of the characteristics like `LCMMAT`

`LCMMMSG` provides the number of systems of slip

`LCMAFL` recover the coefficients material relating to the flow

`LCMAEC` coefficients material relating to kinematic work hardening,

`LCMAEI` coefficients material relating to isotropic work hardening, and stamps interaction

`DMAT3D`, `D1MA3D` : operator of elasticity and his reverse.

Storage of the relative information to the monocrystals used for each phase in specific tables  
(`nbcomm`, `coeft/materf`, `cpmono`, described at the end of this document).

Right before the call to the resolution clarifies by Runge-Kutta (routine `GERPAS`), call to the  
specific routine `CALCMS` allowing to store in a single table systems of slip relative to all the  
grains, defined in total reference mark, to optimize the performances.

## 3.4 Explicit integration – diagram of RUNGE - KUTTA

### 3.4.1 Case of the monocrystal:

It is the way fastest (but less optimal than implicit integration, for a system of a few tens of equations)  
to introduce a new single-crystal behavior in small deformations: it is enough to write the derivative of  
the internal variables in routine `LCMMON`, called by `RDIF01`.

The routine `LCMMON` is to calculate the derivative of the internal variables. One must solve a system of  $6 + 3 \times n_s$  differential equations, of the type (cf [R5.03.11]):  $\frac{dY}{dt} = F(Y, t)$ , where  $Y$  represent the

whole of the internal variables: 
$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_s \\ \gamma_s \\ p_s \\ E^{vp} \end{pmatrix}$$

The system of differential equations to solve is:

- $\dot{\epsilon}^{vp} = \sum_s \mu_s \dot{\gamma}_s$  6 equations
- for each system of slip (on the whole of the families of systems) 3 relations:
  - $\dot{\gamma}_s = \dot{p}_s(\tau_s(\sigma), \alpha_s, \gamma_s, R_s(p)) \eta(\tau_s, \alpha_s)$  where  $\eta(\tau_s, \alpha_s) = \pm 1$
  - $\dot{\alpha}_s = h(\tau_s, \alpha_s, \gamma_s, p_s)$
  - $R_s(p)$

where  $\tau_s = \mu_s : \sigma$  where  $\sigma$  is deduced from the relation:  $\sigma = \Lambda(\epsilon - \epsilon^{vp})$

In practice, the resolution is carried out in the following way:

The routine `LCMMON` calculate the constraints by the relation of elasticity (isotropic or orthotropic)

`CAL CALSIG (...)` what provides the tensor `SIG =  $\sigma$`

Then it calculates them  $6 + 3 \times n_s$  derived resulting from the differential equations above, and stores them in a table `DVIN` :

- Buckle on the families of systems of slip:

`C IFA=1, NBSYS`

...

Recovery amongst systems of slip

`CAL LCMMSG (NOMFAM, NBSYS, 0, PGL, MS, NG, LG, 0, Q)`

Buckle on the systems of slip of the family `IFA`:

`C IS=1, NBSYS`

`CAL LCMMSG (.)` second reading tensor of orientation `MuS`

CALCULATION OF THE REDUCED CISSION

`TAUS= SIG (I) *MuS (I) for i=1,6`  $\tau_s = \mu_s : \sigma$

`CAL LCMMFI (=> RP)` routine of calculation of isotropic work hardening  
 $R_s(p)$

`CAL LCMMFE (=> DGAMMA, DP)` routine of calculation of the flow  $\dot{\gamma}_s, \dot{p}_s$

`CAL LCMMEC (=> DALPHA)` routine of calculation of kinematic work hardening  
 $\dot{\alpha}_s$

Calculation of the total viscoplastic deformation

`C ITENS=1, 6`

```

DEVI (ITENS) =DEVI (ITENS) +MUS (ITENS) *DGAMMA
ENDDO

```

$$\epsilon^{vp} = \sum_s \mu_s \gamma_s^j$$

```

storage of the derivative of the internal variables for the system of slip IS
DVIN (NUVI-2) =DALPHA
DVIN (NUVI-1) =DGAMMA
DVIN (NUVI ) =DP

```

ENDDO

ENDDO

storage of the tensor derived from the viscoplastic deformation.

```

C ITENS=1,6
DVIN (ITENS) = DEVI (ITENS)
ENDDO

```

The algorithm of Runge-Kutta then manages the integration of these differential equations, by controlling the error, and by refining the step of time until obtaining an error lower than the required precision (RESI\_INTE\_REL) [R5.03.14].

A priori, the structure of the routine LCMMON, does not have to evolve at the time of the addition of a new single-crystal behavior; only routines LCMMFI, LCMMFE and LCMMEC are to be modified.

They are built in the following way:

```

LCMMFI
C-----
C   FOR A NEW TYPE OF ISOTROPIC WORK HARDENING, TO ADD A BLOCK IF
C-----
C   IF (NECRIS.EQ. 'MONO_ISOT1') THEN
C     IF (NUEISO.EQ.1) THEN
C       .....
C       RP=...
C   ELSEIF (NECRIS.EQ. 'MONO_ISOT2') THEN
C     ELSEIF (NUEISO.EQ.2) THEN
C       .....
C       RP=...
C   ELSEIF (NECRIS.EQ. 'MONO_DD_CFC') THEN
C     ELSEIF (NUEISO.EQ.3) THEN
C       .....
C       RP=MU*SQRT (RP) *CEFF
C   ENDIF

```

**Notice** : one uses here the numbers associated with each type of behavior rather than the names, to optimize the performances.

In the same way the structure of the routine LCMMFC is :

```

C-----
C   FOR A NEW TYPE OF KINEMATIC WORK HARDENING, TO ADD A BLOCK IF
C-----
C   IF (NECRCI.EQ. 'MONO_CINE1') THEN
C     IF (NUECIN.EQ.1) THEN
C       DALPHA=...
C   ELSEIF (NECRCI.EQ. 'MONO_CINE2') THEN
C     ELSEIF (NUECIN.EQ.2) THEN

```

ENDIF

And in a similar way, the structure of the routine LCMMFC is :

```
C-----
C   FOR A NEW TYPE OF FLOW, TO CREATE A BLOCK IF
C-----
C   IF (NECOUL.EQ. 'MONO_VISC1') THEN
C     IF (NUECOU.EQ.1) THEN
C       DP=...
C       DGAMMA=...
C     ELSEIF (NUECOU.EQ.2) THEN
C     ENDF
```

**Notice :** Routines LCMMFE, LCMMFI, LCMMFC are also used by the explicit integration of the polycrystal and implicit integration. This simplifies the implementation of a new crystalline behavior.

### 3.4.2 Case of the polycrystal:

The integration of the polycrystal rests largely on that of the monocrystal: there one calculates still the derivative of the internal variables for each monocrystal of each grain  $g$ , in routine LCMMOP, called by RDIF01.

One must solve a system of  $6 + n_g(6 + 3 \times n_s(g))$  differential equations, of the type:

- for each grain defined by an orientation and a proportion  $f_g$ , a relation of localization of the constraints, general form:

$$\sigma_g = L(\Sigma, E^{vp}, \varepsilon_g^{vp}, \beta_g) \quad \text{with,} \quad \Sigma = \Lambda(\Lambda^{-1})\Sigma^- + \Lambda(\Delta E - \Delta E^{th} - \Delta E^{vp})$$

- for each one of  $n_s(g)$  systems of slip of each grain  $g$ , 3 relations:
  - $\dot{\gamma}_s = \dot{p}_s(\tau_s(\sigma), \alpha_s, \gamma_s, R_s(p)) \eta(\tau_s, \alpha_s)$  where  $\eta(\tau_s, \alpha_s) = \pm 1$
  - $\dot{\alpha}_s = h(\tau_s, \alpha_s, \gamma_s, p_s)$
  - $R_s(p)$
- at the level of grain, lcalcul of the plastic deformation:  $\varepsilon_g^{vp} = \sum \mu_s \dot{\gamma}_s$
- calculation of the macroscopic plastic deformation:  $E^{vp} = \sum_g f_g \varepsilon_g^{vp}$

In practice, the resolution is carried out in the following way:

The routine LCMMOP calculate the constraints by the relation of elasticity (isotropic or orthotropic)

CAL CALSIG (...) what provides the tensor SIG ( $\Sigma$ )

Then it calculates them  $6 + n_g(6 + 3 \times n_s(g))$  derived resulting from the differential equations above, and stores them in a table DVIN:

- Buckle on the grains:

```
C IGRAIN=1, NGRAIN
CAL LCLOCA () relation of localization allowing to calculate SIGG ( $\sigma_g$ )
```

- Buckle on the families of systems of slip:

```
C IFA=1, NBFSYS
...
Recovery amongst systems of slip
```

```
CAL LCMMMSG (...)

Buckle on the systems of slip of the family IFA:
C IS=1, NBSYS

CAL LCMMMSG (.) second reading of the tensor of orientation MuS (IGRAIN,
IS)

CALCULATION OF THE REDUCED CRISSON
TAUS= SIGG (I) *MuS (I) for i=1,6

CAL LCMMFI (=> RP) routine of calculation of isotropic work
hardening

CAL LCMMFE (=> DGAMMA, DP) routine of calculation of the flow

CAL LCMMEC (=> DALPHA) routine of calculation of kinematic work
hardening

Calculation of the total viscoplastic deformation
C ITENS=1,6
C DEVG (ITENS) =DEVG (ITENS) +MUS (ITENS) *DGAMMA
(DEVG =  $\epsilon_g^{vp}$ )
ENDDO

storage of the derivative of the internal variables for the system of slip IS
DVIN (NUVI-2) =DALPHA
DVIN (NUVI-1) =DGAMMA
DVIN (NUVI ) =DP

ENDDO

ENDDO
homogenisation of the viscoplastic deformations
C I=1,6
DEVI (I) =DEVI (I) +FV*DEVG (I)
ENDDO
storage of the tensor derived from the viscoplastic deformation.
C ITENS=1,6
DVIN (ITENS) = DEVI (ITENS)
ENDDO

The seventh internal variable contains the cumulated equivalent viscoplastic deformation
DVIN (7) = DVINEQ
```

The algorithm of Runge-Kutta then manages the integration of these differential equations, by controlling the error, and by refining the step of time until obtaining an error lower than the required precision (RESI\_INTE\_RELA) [R5.03.14].

The structure of the routine LCMMOP, does not have to evolve at the time of the addition of a new single-crystal behavior; only routines LCMMFI, LCMMFE and LCMMEC are to be modified (what is already made in theory for the integration of the monocrystal). An additional modification is to be carried out in the routine LCLOCA at the time of the addition of a new rule of localization. Lastly, for certain postprocessings specific to the level of the point of integration, it is necessary to intervene in the routine LCDPEQ.

## 3.5 Implicit integration of the monocrystal by Newton in PLASTI

One integrates this time the single-crystal behavior by a method of Newton. This method is programmed in PLASTI [R5.03.14]. It is thus necessary to provide to this algorithm to write the system of equations to be solved in purely implicit form, in the following way:  $R(Y)=0$

$$R(Y) = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda^{-1} \Sigma - (\Lambda^{-1}) \Sigma - (\Delta E - \Delta E^{th} - \Delta E^{vp}) \\ \Delta E^{vp} - \sum_s \mu_s \Delta \gamma_s \\ n_s \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \alpha_s - h(\tau_s^+, \alpha_s^+, \gamma_s^+, p_s^+) \\ \Delta \gamma_s - g(\tau_s^+, \alpha_s^+, \gamma_s^+, p_s^+) \\ \Delta p_s - f(\tau_s^+, \alpha_s^+, \gamma_s^+, p_s^+) \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

It is a system of  $6 + 6 + 3n_s$  nonlinear equations (of the same size than that which is integrated by the method of Runge-Kutta into explicit). But it is not the actually solved system: in order to optimize the performances, one solves in fact a system of equations reduced, of size  $6 + n_s$ , built in the following way [R5.03.11]:

- In the expression of the 6 components of the tensor of the constraints,  $\Delta E^{vp}$  can be expressed according to  $\sum_s \mu_s \Delta \gamma_s$  thus 6 equations can be eliminated from the total system to solve.
- Like  $\Delta p_s = |\Delta \gamma_s|$ , the equation in  $\Delta p_s$  can be eliminated
- for all the crystalline behaviors currently considered, is  $\Delta \alpha_s$  express yourself directly according to  $\Delta \gamma_s$ , in the case of kinematic work hardening, that is to say  $\Delta \gamma_s$  express yourself according to  $\Delta \alpha_s$  who then represents the density of dislocation (except for a factor) for the behaviors of the type MONO\_DD\*. There is thus only one unknown factor per system of slip:  $\Delta \beta_s$ , which represents is  $\Delta \gamma_s$ , that is to say  $\Delta \alpha_s$

The following system is thus obtained:

- **Small deformations:**

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(\sigma, \Delta \beta) &= \Lambda^{-1} \cdot \Delta \sigma - \Delta \varepsilon + \Delta \varepsilon^{th} + \sum_s \Delta \gamma_s \mu_s = 0 \\ R_2(\sigma, \Delta \beta) &= \Delta \beta_s - k_s(\tau_s(\sigma), \Delta \beta) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{where the unknown factor is: } Y = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ \Delta \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

with  $\tau_s(\sigma) = \sigma : \mu_s$

- **Great deformations**

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(S, \Delta \beta) &= \Lambda^{-1} \cdot S - \frac{1}{2} (F^{eT} F^e - I_d) = 0 \\ R_2(S, \Delta \beta) &= \Delta \beta_s - k_s(\tau_s(S), \Delta \beta) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{where the unknown factor is: } Y = \begin{bmatrix} S \\ \Delta \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

with  $\tau_s(S) = \left[ (2\Lambda^{-1} S + I_d) S \right] : m_s \otimes n_s$  and  $F_{n+1}^e = \Delta F F_n^e (\Delta F^p (\Delta \gamma_s))^{-1}$

And, according to the behavior considered,

- $\Delta \gamma_s = \Delta p_s(\tau_s, \Delta \beta_s) \xi_s$  and  $\xi_s = \frac{\tau_s}{|\tau_s|}$  ou  $\frac{\tau_s - f(\alpha)}{|\tau_s - f(\alpha)|}$  corresponds with sign of the flow

- $\Delta \beta_s$  represent is the plastic increment of slip  $\Delta \gamma_s$ , for the laws `MONO_VISC*`, that is to say the variation of density of dislocations  $\Delta \omega_s$  for the laws `MONO_DD_*`

**Notice** : the extraction of the unknown factors of the system starting from the internal variables (which remain 3 per system of slip) is done in the routine `LCAFYD`. Conversely, after resolution by `NEWTON`, the calculation of the 3 internal variables per system of slip according to the basic variable used in the resolution is done in the routine `LCPLNF`.

The general shape of the algorithm solved by Newton is

$$Y_{k+1} = Y_k - \left( \frac{dR}{dY_k} \right)^{-1} R(Y_k)$$

Thus should be defined the initial values  $\Delta Y_0$  (0 by default, in the routine `LCMMIN`), and to calculate the residue  $Y_k$ , like matrix jacobienne of the system:  $\frac{dR}{dY_k}$

### 3.5.1 General architecture of `PLASTI` :

The algorithm of Newton used in `PLASTI` is described in [R5.03.14].

Reading of the coefficients material and storage in the objects `NBCOMM`, `MATERF/MATERD`, `CPMONO`

```
CAL LCMATE => LCMMAT, identical to RUNGE_KUTTA
```

Elastic prediction

```
CAL LCELAS
```

Calculation of `THRESHOLD`

```
CAL LCCNVX => routine LCMMVX evaluation of the threshold for MONOCRYSTAL.
```

Calculation of the solution élasto-visco-plastic by the method of Newton:

```
IF (THRESHOLD .GE. 0.D0) THEN
```

```
  CAL LCPLAS/CAL LCPLNL
```

```
ENDIF
```

Calculation of the tangent operator:

```
IF (OPT .EQ. 'RIGI_MECA_TANG' .OR. OPT .EQ. 'FULL_MECA') THEN
```

```
  CAL LCJPLC => CAL LCMMJP
```

```
ENDIF
```

**Notice** : The tangent operator is calculated automatically according to the matrix jacobienne local system of equations [R5.03.11]. This is carried out into small and great deformations in the routine `LCMMJP`. There is thus a priori nothing to modify for this calculation at the time of the addition a new crystalline behavior.

The routine `LCCNVX` allows to detect if the threshold is crossed for at least a system of slip. It calls in the case of the monocrystal the routine `LCMMVX`. Its structure is the following one:

```
SEUIL=0.D0
```

```
C IFA=1, NBFSYS
```

```
  C IS=1, NBSYS
```

```
    CAL LCMMFI
```

```
C    VISCOPLASTIC FLOW
```

```
    CAL LCMMFE => DP calculated starting from the elastic prediction
```

```
    IF (DP.GT.0.D0) SEUIL=1.D0
```

```
  ENDDO
```

```
ENDDO
```



The same routines are thus used `LCMMFE` and `LCMMFI` that for explicit and implicit integration.

The routine `LCPLNL` realize **the loop of Newton**. Its structure (generic with the unit of the laws of behavior under `PLASTI`) is the following one:

`LCPLNL`

- `LCAFYD` (extraction of the internal variables useful for the reduced system)
- `LCINIT => LCMMIN` : initialization of  $\Delta Y_0$  , 0 by default
- `LCRESI => LCMMRE` : calculation of the residue
  - That is to say `LCJACB => LCMMJA` : calculation of the matrix jacobienne
  - That is to say (if `ALGO_INTE=NEWTON_PERT`) `LCJACP` calculation of the matrix jacobienne by disturbance, which calls `LCRESI`
- `MGAUSS` resolution
- `LCRELI` linear research (if `ALGO_INTE=NEWTON_RELI`), which calls `LCRESI...`
- `LCCONV => LCMMCV` convergence criteria
- `LCPLNF => LCDPEC` calculation of all the internal variables.

## 3.5.2 Calculation of the residue

The routine `LCMMRE` calculate the residue. Its structure is the following one:

`C IFA=1, NBFYS`

`C IS=1, NBSYS`

`CALTAU` calculation of  $\tau_s$  (small or great deformations)

`LCMMLC` calculate quantities relating to the system of slip:

`CAL LCMMFI` (`=> RP`) routine of calculation of isotropic work hardening

`CAL LCMMFE` (`=> DGAMMA, DP`) routine of calculation of the flow

`CAL LCMMEC` (`=> DALPHA`) routine of calculation of kinematic work hardening

calculation of  $k_s$  and storage in  $R_2(\sigma, \Delta \beta) = \Delta \beta_s - k_s(\tau_s(\sigma), \Delta \beta)$

In small deformations: total viscoplastic deformation

`C ITENS=1, 6`

`DEVI (ITENS) =DEVI (ITENS) +MUS (ITENS) *DGAMMA`

`ENDDO`

In great deformations, calculation of the terms necessary to

$\Delta F^p(\Delta \gamma_s)$

`ENDDO`

`ENDDO`

- in small deformations, calculation of  $R_1(\sigma, \Delta \beta) = \Lambda^{-1} \cdot \Delta \sigma - \Delta \epsilon + \Delta \epsilon^h + \sum_s \Delta \gamma_s \mu_s = 0$
- in great deformations

`CALCFE` calculation of  $F_{n+1}^e = \Delta F F_n^e (\Delta F^p(\Delta \gamma_s))^{-1}$

`LCGRLA` calculation of  $E_{GL}^e = \frac{1}{2} (F^{eT} F^e - I_d)$   $S = \Lambda : E_{GL}^e$

and  $R_1(S, \Delta \beta) = \Lambda^{-1} \cdot S - \frac{1}{2} (F^{eT} F^e - I_d)$

It is thus noted there that one uses still same the routines as for explicit integration: `LCMMFI`, `LCMMFE`, `LCMMEC` are a priori the only routines to be modified at the time of the addition of a behavior, that it is into small or great deformations, for the calculation of the residue, during implicit integration.

## 3.5.3 Calculation of the matrix jacobienne

The routine `LCMMJA` calculate the matrix jacobienne (except if `ALGO_INTE= 'NEWTON_PERT'`).

Its structure is the following one:

```

C IFA=1, NBFSYS
  C IS=1, NBSYS
    LCMMJB : calculation of the derived terms
      LCMMJ2 : calculation of the derived terms for MONO_DD_KR
        LCMMJD : calculation of the derived terms for MONO_DD_CFC, MONO_DD_CC (more
          _IRRA)
          LCMMJ1 : calculation of the derived terms for MONO_VISC1, MONO_VISC2
        ENDDO
      ENDDO
    ENDDO
  ENDDO

```

The derivative of these equations for the calculation of the matrix jacobienne can be written in a general way:

| HP                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                             | GDEF                                                                                                    |                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $J_{11} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_1(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_i}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j}$ | $J_{12} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_1(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_i}{\partial \beta_s}$ | $J_{11} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_1(\mathbf{S}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_i}{\partial \mathbf{S}_j}$ | $J_{12} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_1(\mathbf{S}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_i}{\partial \beta_s}$ |
| $J_{21} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_2(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_s}{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i}$ | $J_{22} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_2(\boldsymbol{\sigma}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_s}{\partial \beta_r}$ | $J_{21} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_2(\mathbf{S}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_s}{\partial \mathbf{S}_i}$ | $J_{22} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_2(\mathbf{S}, \Delta \boldsymbol{\beta})_s}{\partial \beta_r}$ |

Table 3.5.3-1

Terms intervening in each submatrix narrower terms to each behavior have in common, which are calculated in the routines LCMMJ\* [R5,03,11 appendix 5]:

- $\frac{\partial \Delta \gamma_s}{\partial \tau_s} = \frac{\partial \Delta p_s}{\partial \tau_s} \xi_s$ ,
- $\frac{\partial \Delta \gamma_r}{\partial \Delta \beta_s} = \frac{\partial \Delta p_r}{\partial \Delta \beta_s} \xi_r$ ,
- $\frac{\partial k_s}{\partial \tau_s}$
- $\frac{\partial k_r}{\partial \Delta \beta_s}$

In the case of a new behavior, it is thus necessary is to add the calculation of these terms derived in a routine LCMMJ\* existing, that is to say to add a news of it.

**Notice** : for a first test, one can do without the calculation of the matrix jacobienne, by using the automatic construction of the matrix jacobienne (by disturbance, ALGO\_INTE=' NEWTON\_PERT '). So it is very fast to introduce a new crystalline behavior into the environment PLASTI: it is enough to calculate the residue in the routine LCMMRE, called by LCRESI. On the other hand, time calculation will be optimized only with one programmed matrix jacobienne.

### 3.5.4 Convergence criteria and postprocessings

The convergence criteria are generic a priori, and does not depend on the behavior, but can be possibly modified:

- LCCONV => LCMMCV convergence criteria

*Warning* : The translation process used on this website is a "Machine Translation". It may be imprecise and inaccurate in whole or in part and is provided as a convenience.

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The last routine to be modified (possibly, if one wants to calculate and add to the internal variables at exit of the values useful for postprocessing) is:

- LCPLNF => LCDPEC who recomputes all the internal variables starting from the solution of the reduced system. She once again calls on the routine of behavior LCMLLC.

## 4 O bjets internal for the information storage

L reading of the coefficients material has is carried out only once by point of integration in the routines LCMMAT/LCMMAP. The quantities read (or calculated, in the case of the tensors of orientation) must be transmitted to the routines of integration. For that one uses specific tables: nbcomm, coeft/materf, cpmono, toutms...)

### 4.1 In the case of the monocrystal:

Storage of the relative information to the monocrystal in specific tables (nbcomm, coeft/materf, materd, cpmono,).

MATERF: coefficients material has t+dt  
to subdue (\*, 1) = characteristic rubber bands  
to subdue (\*, 2) = characteristic plastics

MATERD: coefficients material with T

NBCOMM (\*, 3): POSITION OF THE COEFF FOR EACH SYSTEM  
table of entirities

|                                             | Column 1  | Column 2       | Colonne3        |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| Line 1                                      | 1         | Nb var.int.    | Nb monocrystals |
| for each family of systems of slip:         |           |                |                 |
| family 1                                    | ind coeff | ind coeff      | ind coeff       |
|                                             | flow      | ecr Iso        | ecr cin         |
| .....                                       |           |                |                 |
| ind means the index in MATERF/MATERD (*, 2) |           |                |                 |
| last line:                                  |           | Nb of families |                 |

CPMONO: table of, copy character strings of the sd\_compor.CPRK object  
by family of systems of slip

Surname  
Name of material  
Name of the law of flow  
Name of the isotropic law of work hardening  
Name of the kinematic law of work hardening

TOUTMS real table of dimension (Many families, many systems, 6) containing all the tensors mus=sym (ms\*ns) in HP, and all vectors ms and NS in great deformations.

### 4.2 In the case of the polycrystal:

STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECTS CREATE

COEFT (\*): table of realities  
Many monocrystals  
index (in COEFT) of the beginning of the first monocrystal

```
        index beginning second monocrystal
        ...
        index beginning last monocrystal
        index of the parameters of localization
        Fv and 3 angles per phase
for each monocrystal different
  by family of system of slip
  Nb coeff flow
    numé0 of the law of flow + coeff,
  Nb coeff nut isot + num_loi + coeff,
  Nb coeff ecou movies + num_loi + coeff
    then parameters of the law of localization
```

```
CPMONO (*): table of character strings
  name of the method of localization
  then, for each different material
  name of the monocrystal, many families SG, and,
  by family of systems of slip
  Surname
  Name of material
  Name of the law of écoulement
  Name of the isotropic law of work hardening
  Name of the kinematic law of work hardening
  Name of the law of elasticity (ELAS or ELAS_ORTH)
```

```
NBCOMM (*, 3): table of entireties
        Column 1      Column 2      Colonne3
```

```
Line 1  Nb phases      Nb var.int.      Nb monocrystals
        different
  for each phase G  Num line G      Ind CPMONO      ind tailcoat flight
  .....
  .....
  for each phase
  for the localization  index coeff      Nb param      0
  phase G              Nb fam G          0              NVIg
  ... and for each family of systems of slip:
  family 1  ind coeff      ind coeff      ind coeff
            flow          ecr Iso          ecr cin
  .....
  (ind means the index in COEFT (*))
```

TOUTMS: ALL TENSORS OF ORIENTATION FOR ALL THEM  
SLIP OF ALL THE MONOCRYSTALS.

SYSTEMS OF