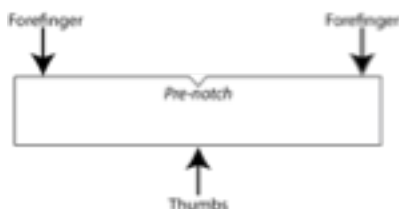


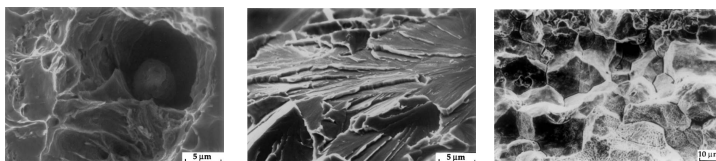
You Will Be Able To:

Predict and explain how different types of cheese will fail under three-point bend tests

Three-point Bend Test



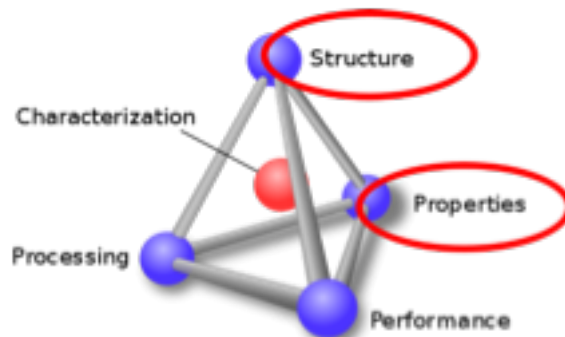
Fracture Surfaces



Pre-lab Questions:

The lecture before this lab should explain the basics of fracture and the types of fracture mechanisms.

- 1) The cheese fracture activity fits into the structure and properties categories of the tetrahedron. Please explain why cheese fracture fits in these categories.

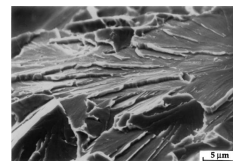
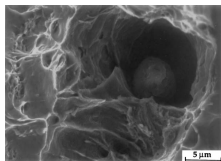
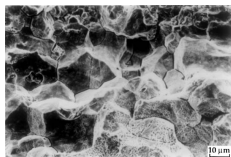


- 2) Match the type of fracture to its fracture surface

Cleavage

Intergranular

Ductile Fracture



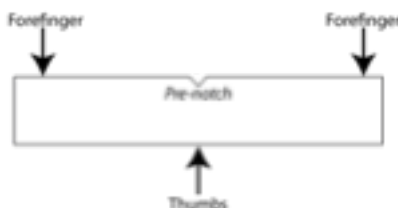
Describe Your Cheese:

Describe the properties of your cheese (hard, squishy, crumbly, etc). Sketch each of your samples below then predict how it will fracture—include this prediction in your sketches. **Raise your hand to discuss with a TA if you are unsure.**

Three-point Bend Test Results:

Conduct a three point-bend test and write your results in the table below. Use the pictures in the pre-lab questions to identify the fracture surface.

Three-point Bend Test



Sample	Crack nucleation	Crack propagation (Straight or zig-zag?)	Fracture surface (Ductile Fracture, Cleavage or Intergranular?)
Sharp notch #1			
Sharp notch \$2			
Blunt notch #1			
Blunt notch \$2			
No notch			

Discussion Points:

- 1) What does your fracture surface look like for each cheese? For each type of notch?
- 2) Did all of your samples fail the same way? Can you rationalize why or why not?

You Will Be Able To:

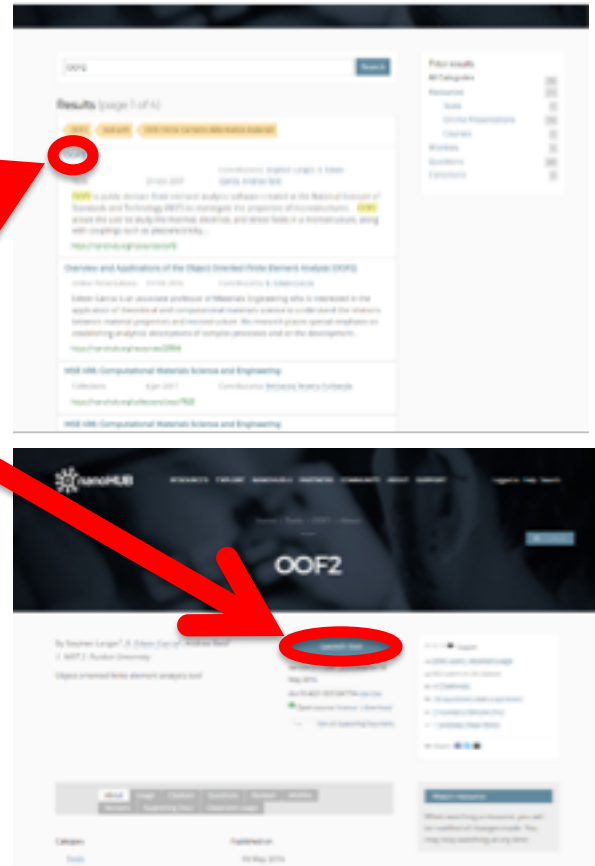
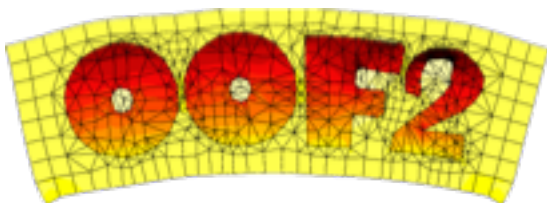
- 1) Explain why geometry is important to fracture behavior
- 2) Justify your experimental observations of fractured cheese

Simulations of Stress in Cheese

You've seen how cheeses break when they have different initial crack geometries. Now you'll use some computer software called OOF2 to get an idea for how the initial geometries concentrate stress in different locations and cause different kinds of fractures. Each group will be assigned to simulate a different initial fracture geometry (due to time constraints), which you will present at the end. What you will see once you have finished the simulation is a visual representation of where stress builds up in the cheese as it is initially strained (as you strained it, using the three-point method.)

Getting Started:

- Log in to nanohub.org
- Go to the search bar and type in "oof2"
- Click on the first search result
- Then click "launch tool"

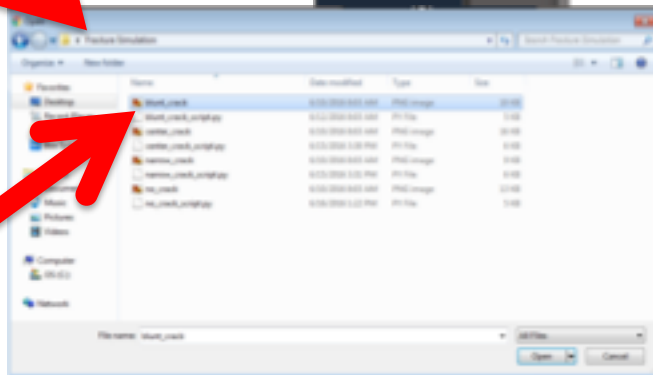
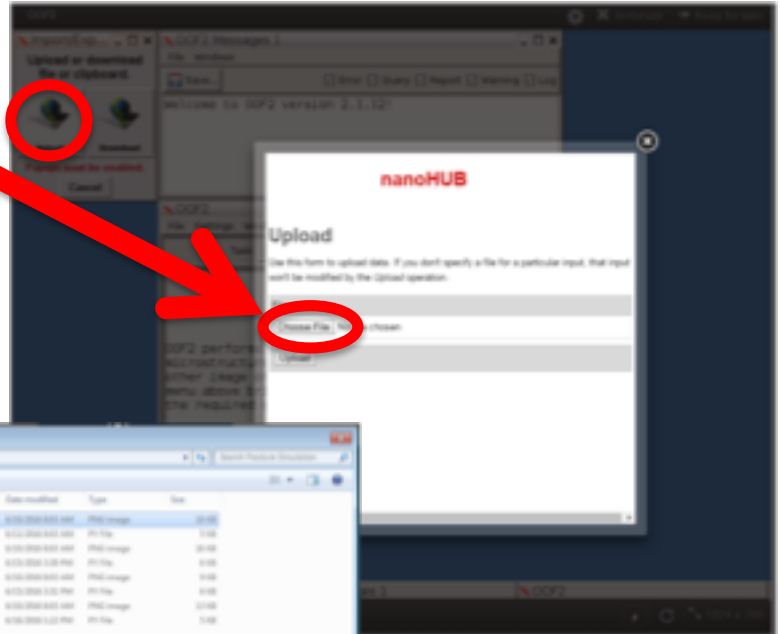


Fracture Behavior with Cheese

Loading the Simulation Data and Script:

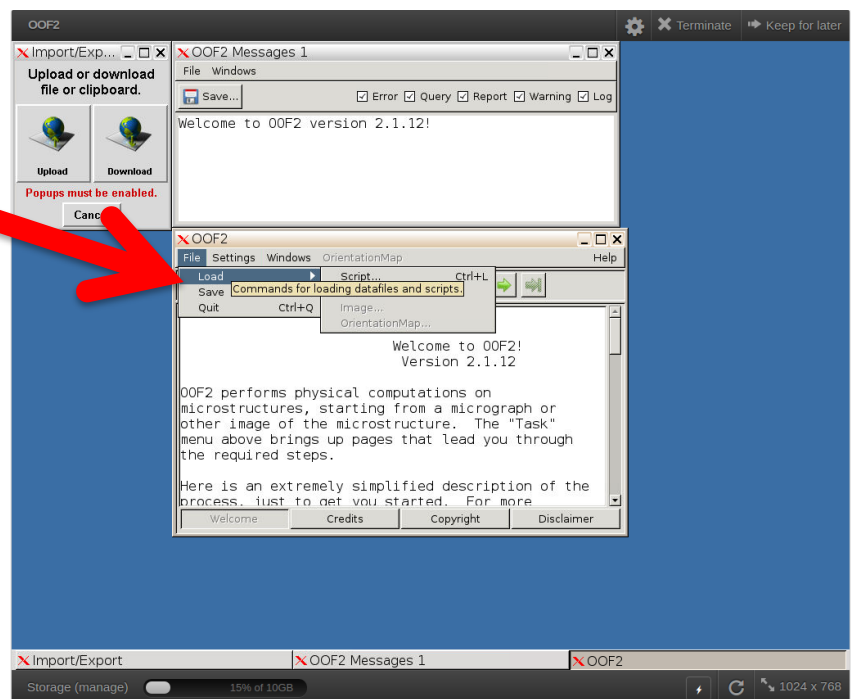
Upload the image file (crack.png) and the script file (crack_script.py) for your assigned crack. Both files are located on the desktop in a folder titled "Fracture Simulation"

Make sure to upload both files!



In the OOF2 titled window go to File > Load > Script and load in the crack_script.py file

Wait. It will take about 2-5 minutes to run the initial script, depending on which system you're working on

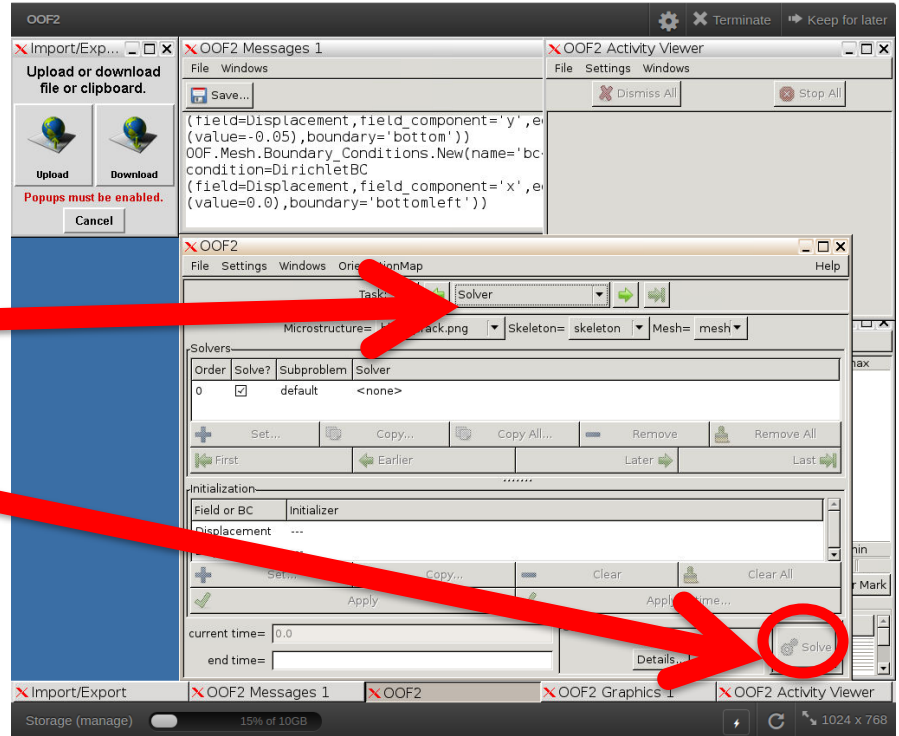


Run Simulation:

After the setup finishes...

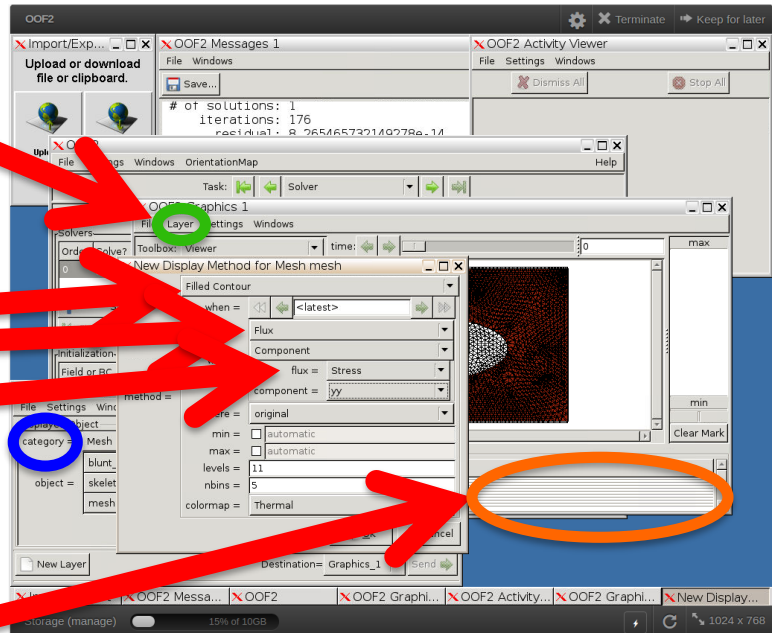
Using the dropdown menu in the OOF2 window, go to "Solver"

Click "Solve" and wait for a minute or so



Visualize Data:

- In the OOF2 Graphics 1 Window, click **Layer** > New
- In the window that pops up, select **category** = Mesh
- Click "new" in the "Display Methods" section
- Now set the top drop-down menu to "Filled Contour" and the second to "Flux"
- Set flux = "Stress" and component = "yy"
- Now hit OK
- Wait until the main window updates and then click back in
- To see the color map of stress better, scroll through **this panel** at the bottom
- Uncheck anything other than the mesh labeled "FilledContourDisplay" until you have an image you can see easily



Discussion Points:

What you are looking at is a scaled color map of the stress intensities at various locations around an initial fracture shape (or no shape, if you are simulating without an initial crack)

1. Can you link this picture to one of the fracture behaviors you observed when you were breaking the cheese? Is this the picture you would expect?

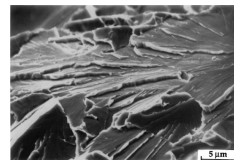
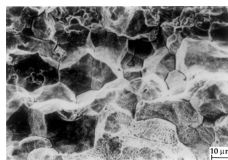
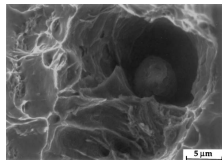
2. What kind of fracture behavior do you think you have modeled?

Circle One:

Ductile

Intergranular

Cleavage



Please explain your choice:

3. Compare your simulation results to the results of the other groups. From the simulations and the experiments, how does initial geometry play a role in crack propagation?