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**High-order finite elements for  
material and geometric nonlinear  
finite strain problems**

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## Zusammenfassung

Finite Elemente hoher Ordnung ( $p$ -Version) werden zur Simulation von geometrisch und materiell nichtlinearen Problemen angewandt. Neben hyperelastischen Materialien wird ein viskoplastisches Modell mit inneren Variablen verwendet. Das Algebro-Differentialgleichungssystem, welches aus der räumlichen Diskretisierung der schwachen Form entsteht, wird mit der Backward-Euler Methode zusammen mit dem Mehrebenen-Newton-Verfahren gelöst. Um den Prozess des kalt-isostatischen Pressens effizient abzubilden, werden ein axialsymmetrisches Element für große Dehnungen, Reaktionskräfte und Folgelasten für die  $p$ -Version abgeleitet. Analytische Vergleichslösungen zeigen, dass die  $p$ -Version volumetrisches Locking auch für große Dehnungen überwindet. Die effiziente Anwendung der entwickelten Methoden auf einaxiales und isostatisches Pressen von Metallpulvern wird demonstriert. Ein komplexes Validierungsbeispiel zeigt gute Übereinstimmung mit dem Experiment.

## Abstract

For the simulation of geometric and material nonlinear problems implicit high-order ( $p$ -version) displacement-based finite elements are applied. Beside hyperelastic materials a finite strain viscoplasticity model with internal variables is considered. We apply the combination of Backward-Euler integration and Multilevel-Newton algorithm to solve the system of differential-algebraic equations resulting from the space-discretized weak form. For an efficient modeling of the cold isostatic pressing process an axisymmetric finite strain element, reaction forces and follower loads are derived in the  $p$ -version context. We demonstrate that the  $p$ -version can overcome volumetric locking also in the finite strain case. An adaptive time-stepping algorithm is presented to perform simulations of metal powder compaction. We report applications to die-compaction and isostatic pressing processes, and a complex validation example where a good agreement to experimental data is achieved.



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