

Element-Free Galerkin

Analysis of Mixed-Mode Fatigue Crack Growth Using Element-Free Galerkin Methods

2003 2

Element-Free Galerkin 법을 이용한
혼합모드의 피로 균열 성장 해석

Analysis of Mixed-Mode Fatigue Crack Growth
Using Element-Free Galerkin Methods

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Element-Free Galerkin (EFG)

. EFG

Diffraction method

가 가

J-integral

가

. 2

3

J-integral

가

. 2

J-integral

가

J-integral

가

Element-Free Galerkin , J-integral,

: 2001 - 21221

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1.

가

Green

Belytschko [1-10]

Element-Free Galerkin (EFG)

가

가 ,

가 .

가

EFG

EFG

(LEFM)

가

1960

[11]

J-integral[12-14]

가

J-integral

J-integral

EFG

가

[15] Paris Equation[16]

J-integral

2

EFG

EFG

가

, EFG

가

Diffraction method

. 3

가

[17,18]

J-integral

, 2

J-integral

. J-integral

2

3

, 2

. 4

J-integral

, 3

5

가

2. Element-Free Galerkin

EFG

[2]

가

2.1

Ω \mathbf{x} $u(\mathbf{x})$

$\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x})$

$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$

$$u^h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_j^m p_j(\mathbf{x}) a_j(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) \quad (2.1)$$

$a_j(\mathbf{x})$ \mathbf{x} ,

m

(Local approximation)

$$u_L^h(\mathbf{x}, \bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_j^m p_j(\mathbf{x}) a_j(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) \quad (2.2)$$

\mathbf{x} 가 $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$ 가 L_2 norm

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= \sum_I^n w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I) [u_L^h(\mathbf{x}_I, \mathbf{x}) - u_I]^2 \\ &= \sum_I^n w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I) [\mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x}_I) \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) - u_I]^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

, $w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I)$ \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}_I 가 .
 \mathbf{x}_I 가 0
 \mathbf{x}_I (Domain of influence)
 n \mathbf{x} . (2.3)

$$\pi = (\mathbf{P}\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{P}\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{u}) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\mathbf{u}^T = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\} \quad (2.5a)$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1(\mathbf{x}_1) & p_2(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & p_m(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ p_1(\mathbf{x}_2) & p_2(\mathbf{x}_2) & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_1(\mathbf{x}_n) & p_2(\mathbf{x}_n) & \cdots & p_m(\mathbf{x}_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.5b)$$

$$\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_2) & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.5c)$$

$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$ 가

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \mathbf{a}} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{P} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{x}) \quad (2.8)$$

, $\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x})$

$$\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u} \quad (2.9)$$

(2.1) (2.9)

$$\mathbf{u}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{p}^T(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u} = \sum_I^n \Phi_I(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u}_I \quad (2.10)$$

, \mathbf{x}_I .

$$\Phi_I(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_j^m p_j(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}))_{jI} \quad (2.11)$$

\mathbf{A}

\mathbf{A}^{-1}

가

m

.

2.2 가

EFG (Weight function) 가 \mathbf{x} . 가

가 .

가 \mathbf{x} 가 \mathbf{x}_I 가

\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}_I 가 . 가 \mathbf{x}

\mathbf{x}_I \mathbf{x}_I .

가 .

$$w(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I) = w_I(d) \quad (2.12)$$

, $d = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I\|$. $w_I(d)$ d
 1 가 . 가 가 가
 Exponential 가

$$w_I(d) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-(d/c)^2} - e^{-(d_{ml}/c)^2}}{(1 - e^{-(d_{ml}/c)^2})}, & d_I \leq d_{ml} \\ 0, & d_I > d_{ml} \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

c 가 , d_{ml} \mathbf{x}_I

\mathbf{A} 가 Singular . c

$$c = \bar{\alpha} c_I \quad (2.14)$$

, $1 \leq \bar{\alpha} \leq 2$ [1].

$$c_I = \max_{J \in S_J} \|\mathbf{x}_J - \mathbf{x}_I\| \quad (2.15)$$

, S_J \mathbf{x}_I \mathbf{x}_I
 c_I

가 .

x_I 3 가
 . Exponential 가 c 가 x 가
 가 , x 가

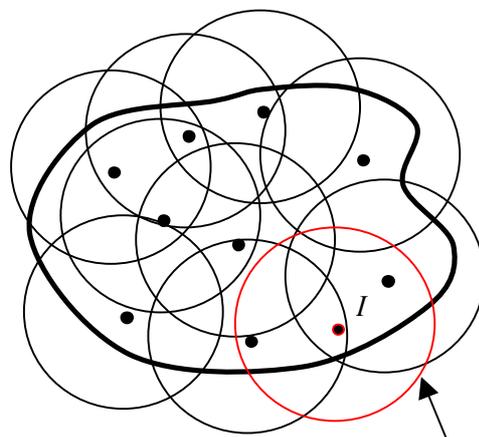
가

가

2

3

가



1.2

1 2

2.3 Lagrange Multiplier

EFG 가 Kronecker delta condition($\Phi_I(\mathbf{x}_J) \neq \delta_{IJ}$)

가 0 EFG

가

가

가

가

Gauss

가

[6].

[6].

가

Penalty ,

FEM

[1,3,8]

Lagrange

multiplier

가

[1,3]

(Positive-definite)가

가

Γ

Ω

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0} \text{ in } \Omega \quad (2.16)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \bar{\mathbf{t}} \text{ on } \Gamma_t \quad (2.17a)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} \text{ on } \Gamma_u \quad (2.17b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \delta(\nabla_s \mathbf{v}^T) : \boldsymbol{\sigma} d\Omega - \int_{\Omega} \delta \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \mathbf{b} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_t} \delta \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \\ & - \int_{\Gamma_u} \delta \boldsymbol{\lambda}^T \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \bar{\mathbf{u}}) d\Gamma - \int_{\Gamma_u} \delta \mathbf{v}^T \cdot \boldsymbol{\lambda} d\Gamma = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

(2.18)

Lagrange multiplier

. Lagrange

multiplier $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}(\mathbf{x}) = N_I(s)\boldsymbol{\lambda}_I \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_u \quad (2.19a)$$

$$\delta\boldsymbol{\lambda}(\mathbf{x}) = N_I(s)\delta\boldsymbol{\lambda}_I \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_u \quad (2.19b)$$

$N_I(s)$ Lagrange interpolant s

(2.18), (2.19)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K} & \mathbf{G} \\ \mathbf{G}^T & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \boldsymbol{\lambda} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{f} \\ \mathbf{q} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.20)$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{IJ} = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{B}_I^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_J d\Omega \quad (2.21a)$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{IK} = - \int_{\Gamma_u} \Phi_I N_K d\Gamma \quad (2.21b)$$

$$\mathbf{f}_I = \int_{\Gamma_t} \Phi_I \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma + \int_{\Omega} \Phi_I \mathbf{b} d\Omega \quad (2.21c)$$

$$\mathbf{q}_K = - \int_{\Gamma_u} N_K \bar{\mathbf{u}} d\Gamma \quad (2.21d)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_I = \begin{bmatrix} \Phi_{I,x} & 0 \\ 0 & \Phi_{I,y} \\ \Phi_{I,y} & \Phi_{I,x} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.22a)$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{cases} \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} & \text{for plane stress} \\ \frac{E(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix} & \text{for plane strain} \\ \frac{E(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix} & \text{for 3D} \end{cases} \quad (2.22b)$$

$$(2.22b) \quad a \quad b \quad .$$

$$a = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu}, \quad b = \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \quad (2.23)$$

u_I

$u(\mathbf{x}_I)$

I

u_I

2.4

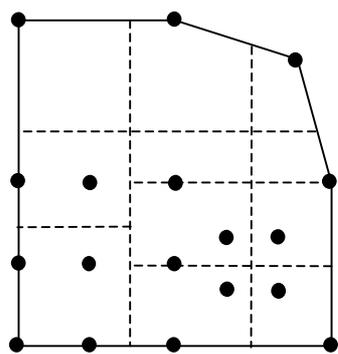
. EFG

가 .

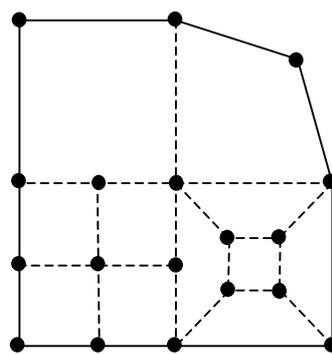
2 (a)

(b)

Gauss



(a) (background Shell)



(b) (element)

2. EFG

가 .

가

가 ,
가 .

가

가 .

3

가 2 .

가

Gauss

가

가

가

가

Jacobian .

(2.20)

*ncel**ngp* × *ngp* Gauss

. 3

ngp × *ngp* × *ngp* Gauss

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} d\Omega &= \sum_e^{ncel} \int_{\Omega^e} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} d\Omega^e \\
&= \sum_e^{ncel} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{k}(\xi, \eta) \bar{J}(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta && \text{for 2D (2.24a)} \\
&= \sum_e^{ncel} \sum_i^{ngp} \sum_j^{ngp} \mathbf{k}(\xi_i, \eta_j) \bar{J}(\xi_i, \eta_j) W_i W_j
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} d\Omega &= \sum_e^{ncel} \int_{\Omega^e} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} d\Omega^e \\
&= \sum_e^{ncel} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{k}(\xi, \eta, \chi) \bar{J}(\xi, \eta, \chi) d\xi d\eta d\chi && \text{for 3D (2.24b)} \\
&= \sum_e^{ncel} \sum_i^{ngp} \sum_j^{ngp} \sum_k^{ngp} \mathbf{k}(\xi_i, \eta_j, \chi_k) \bar{J}(\xi_i, \eta_j, \chi_k) W_i W_j W_k
\end{aligned}$$

, $\bar{J}(\xi_i, \eta_j)$ $\bar{J}(\xi_i, \eta_j, \chi_k)$ W 가가 . 2 (i, j) 가 $\mathbf{k}(\xi_i, \eta_j)$ 3 (i, j, k) 가 $\mathbf{k}(\xi_i, \eta_j, \chi_k)$.

$$\mathbf{k}(\xi_i, \eta_j) = \mathbf{B}_Q^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_Q \quad \text{for 2D (2.25a)}$$

$$\mathbf{k}(\xi_i, \eta_j, \chi_k) = \mathbf{B}_Q^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B}_Q \quad \text{for 3D} \quad (2.25b)$$

, \mathbf{B}_Q 2 (i, j) , 3
 (i, j, k) 가

$$\mathbf{B}_Q = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,x} & 0 & \phi_{2,x} & 0 & \cdots & \phi_{n,x} & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_{1,y} & 0 & \phi_{2,y} & \cdots & 0 & \phi_{n,y} \\ \phi_{1,y} & \phi_{1,x} & \phi_{2,y} & \phi_{2,x} & \cdots & \phi_{n,y} & \phi_{n,x} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for 2D} \quad (2.26a)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_Q = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_{1,x} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \phi_{n,x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_{1,y} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \phi_{n,y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \phi_{1,z} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \phi_{n,z} \\ \phi_{1,y} & \phi_{1,x} & 0 & \cdots & \phi_{n,y} & \phi_{n,x} & 0 \\ \phi_{1,z} & 0 & \phi_{1,x} & \cdots & \phi_{n,z} & 0 & \phi_{n,x} \\ 0 & \phi_{1,z} & \phi_{1,y} & \cdots & 0 & \phi_{n,z} & \phi_{n,y} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for 3D} \quad (2.26b)$$

, n 가

가

$$(2.24) \quad i, j \quad i, j, k$$

Gauss

m

$$2 \quad (\sqrt{m} + 2) \times (\sqrt{m} + 2), 3$$

$$(\sqrt{m} + 2) \times (\sqrt{m} + 2) \times (\sqrt{m} + 2) \text{ Gauss}$$

[1].

2.5

EFG

,

[4,7,9].

EFG

가

가

가

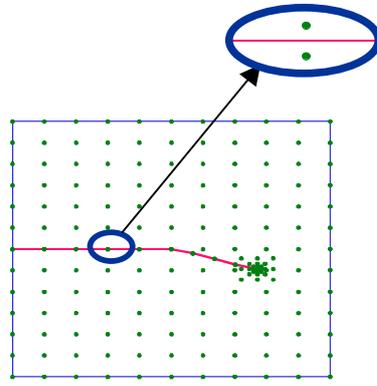
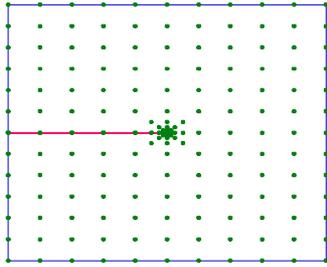
2

[7,10]

3

가

가



3.

가

가

가

가

EFG

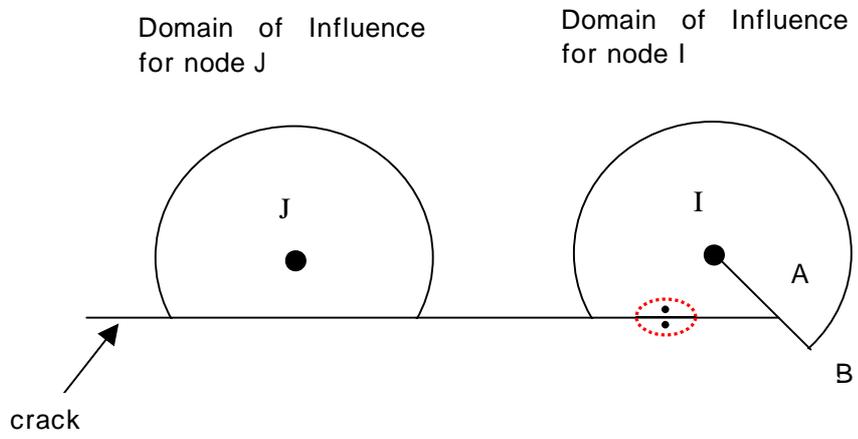
4

가

Visibility criterion[3,5]

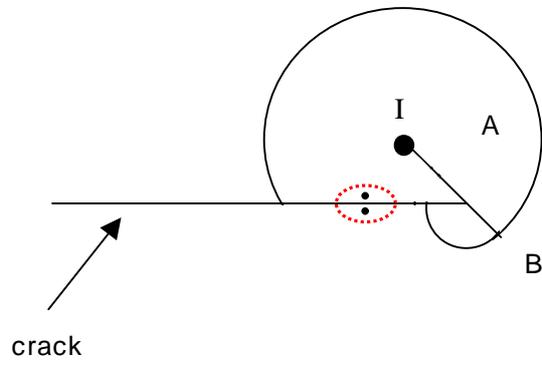
4 J

I



4. Visibility criterion

Domain of Influence for node I



5. Diffraction method

A, B

가

Diffraction method [3,5]

EFG 가 . 5

가

가 가

. Diffraction method

Sampling point 가

d_I .

$$d_I = \left(\frac{d_1 + d_2(x)}{d_0(x)} \right)^\lambda d_0(x) \quad (2.27)$$

, $d_1 = \|\mathbf{x}_I - \mathbf{x}_c\|$, $d_2(x) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c\|$, $d_0(x) = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I\|$ \mathbf{x}_I , \mathbf{x}

Sampling point, \mathbf{x}_c (Crack tip) .

EFG 4 5

I

I

I

I

3.

(LEFM)

(Stress intensity factor) [11] 가

(Virtual crack extension method)[17,19], J-integral[12-14], Crack Opening Displacement(COD)[20,21]

J-integral

가

J-integral

2

3.1 J-integral

가

2

3

J-

integral

, 2

J-integral

3.1.1 2

가 l 가 G 가 δl 가 .

$$G \delta l = -\delta \Pi \tag{3.1}$$

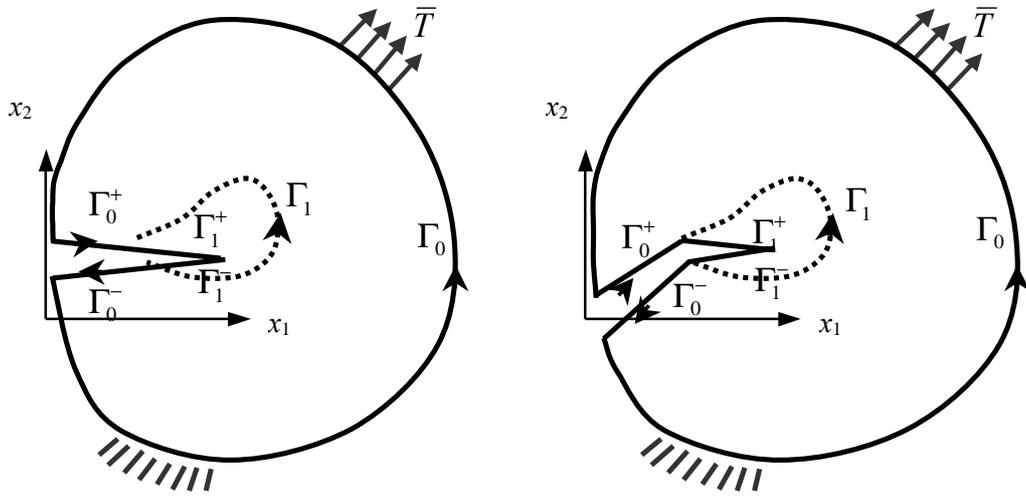
, Π , G Γ J-integral(J_1 -integral) .

$$G = -\frac{\delta \Pi}{\delta l} = \oint_{\Gamma} (W \alpha_1 - T_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma = J = J_1 \tag{3.2}$$

, W , α J-integral [11].

6 (a) ($\Gamma_0^+, \Gamma_1^+, \Gamma_0^-, \Gamma_1^-$) J-integral

J-integral Γ_0 Cauchy Γ_1



$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0^+ + \Gamma_1^+ + \Gamma_0^- + \Gamma_1^-$$

(a)

(b)

6. J-integral

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= \oint_{\Gamma} (W\alpha_1 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma \\
 &= \int_{\Gamma_0} (W\alpha_1 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma \\
 &= \int_{\Gamma_1} (W\alpha_1 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

6 (b)

Γ

가

(Γ_0^-, Γ_0^+)

0

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= \int_{\Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0^+ + \Gamma_0^-} (W\alpha_1 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma \\
&= \int_{\Gamma_1} (W\alpha_1 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.4}$$

EFG

가 (Γ_1^-, Γ_1^+)
 (Γ_1) ,
(Refined mesh)

J₁-integral

가

(Energy release rate)

J₂-

integral[14] 가

J₂-integral

6 (a)

$(\Gamma_0^+, \Gamma_1^+, \Gamma_0^-, \Gamma_1^-)$

J₂-integral

가

가

$$\begin{aligned}
J_2 &= \oint_{\Gamma} (W\alpha_2 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_2}) d\Gamma \\
&= \oint_{\Gamma_0 + \Gamma_0^+ + \Gamma_0^- + \Gamma_1^+ + \Gamma_1^-} (W\alpha_2 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_2}) d\Gamma \\
&= \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_1^+ + \Gamma_1^-} (W\alpha_2 - \sigma_{ij}\alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_2}) d\Gamma
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

(3.5)

J₂-integral

EFG

J₂

가 .

3.1.2 3

3

가 .

C

Point-

wise

G(s) [17,18]

s

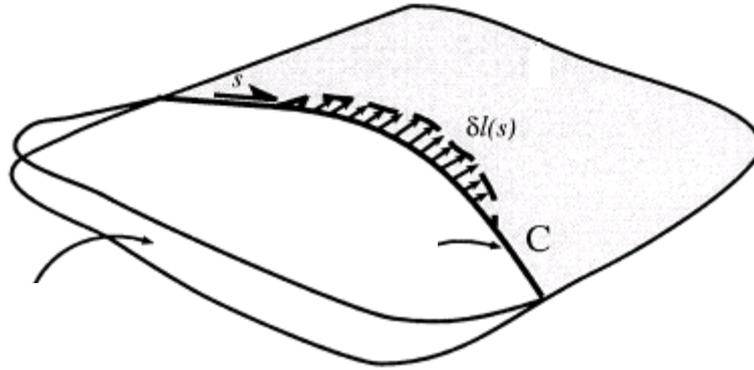
C

(3.1) 3

$$\int_C G(s) \delta l(s) ds = -\delta \Pi \tag{3.6}$$

, $\delta l(s)$ s 가

7



7.3 C 가 δl

Point-wise $G(s)$ Point-wise J-integral
 [17,18], $J(s)$ 가 s
 $\Gamma(s)$ s C

$$G(s) = J(s) = \lim_{\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_0} \int_{\Gamma(s)} (W \alpha_k n_k - \sigma_{ij} \alpha_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} n_k) d\Gamma \quad (3.7)$$

, Γ_0 가 , α $\Gamma(s)$ 가
 $\Gamma(s)$ \mathbf{n}
 s C (3.6) (3.7) J-integral
 가 .

$$\int_C J(s) \delta l(s) ds = -\delta \Pi \quad (3.8)$$

3.2 Domain Integral Method

EFG

J-integral [13,17,18,22] Equivalent domain integral method 2, 3 J-integral .

3.2.1 2

Eshelby Energy momentum tensor[23] (3.2) .

$$J = \int_{\Gamma} (W \delta_{1j} - \sigma_{ij} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) \alpha_j d\Gamma = \int_{\Gamma} P_{1j} \alpha_j d\Gamma \quad (3.9)$$

8 Γ_1 Γ Γ^+, Γ^- $\Psi (= \Gamma_1 + \Gamma^+ - \Gamma + \Gamma^-)$ $\beta = -\alpha$ Γ_1 $\beta = \alpha$ J-integral (3.9)

$$\Omega \quad \partial P_{1j} / \partial x_j = 0 \text{ [23]}$$

$$J = \int_{\Omega} \left[W \delta_{1j} - \sigma_{ij} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1} \right] \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_j} dA \quad (3.12)$$

3.2.2 3

(3.7) (3.8) 3 가

[17,18]

$$\begin{aligned} -\delta\Pi &= \int_C \left[\lim_{\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_0} \int_{\Gamma(s)} P_{kj} n_k \alpha_j d\Gamma \right] \delta l(s) ds \\ &= \lim_{S \rightarrow S_0} \int_S P_{kj} n_k \alpha_j \delta l(s) dS \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

, S_0 9 (a) $\Gamma_0(s)$. 9

(a)

S_1 , (b) S^+ , S^- , S_R , S_L . (a) **m**

. S_0 , S_1 , S^+ , S^- , S_R , S_L **Ω**

$\Psi (= -S_0 + S_1 - S^+ + S^- + S_R + S_L)$. **Ψ**

가 **β** . S_0 **β = -α** S_1 **β = α** . S^-

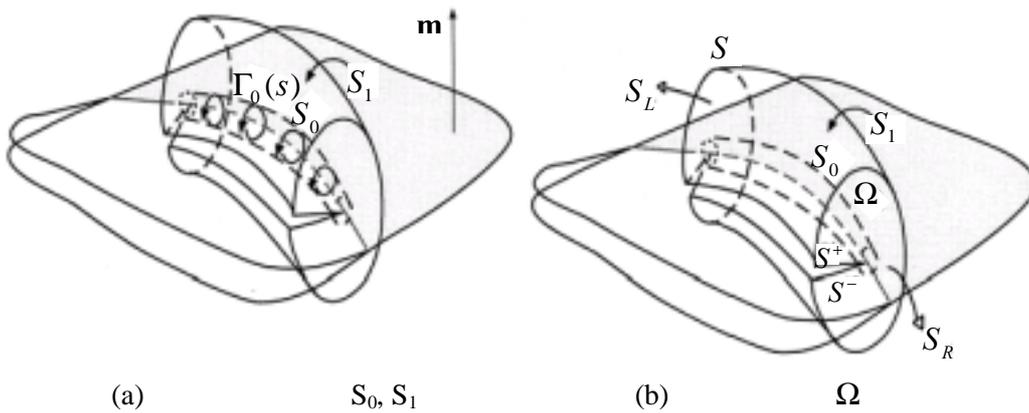
S^+ **β = m**, **β = -m** .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{S_0} P_{kj} n_k \beta_j \delta l(s) dS = \int_{-S_0 + S_1 + S_L + S_R - S^+ + S^-} P_{kj} n_k \beta_j \delta l(s) dS \\
 & \delta l(\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}) = 0 \quad \text{on } S^+ \cup S^- \\
 & \delta l(\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}) = 0 \quad \text{on } S_R \cup S_L \\
 & \delta l(\mathbf{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}) = 0 \quad \text{on } S_1
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\delta \Pi &= -\int_{S_0} P_{kj} n_k \beta_j \delta l(s) dS = \int_{-S_0 + S_1 + S_L + S_R - S^+ + S^-} P_{kj} n_k \beta_j \delta l(s) dS \\
 &= \int_{\Psi} P_{kj} n_k \beta_j \delta l(s) dS
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

\mathbf{q}

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{cases} \delta l(s) \mathbf{n}(s) & \text{on the crack front} \\ 0 & \text{on } S_1 \\ 0 & \text{on } S_R \cup S_L \\ \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{m} = 0 & \text{on } S^+ \cup S^- \end{cases} \tag{3.15}$$



9.3

Ω

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{S_R} \mathbf{q} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta} dS = 0 \quad (3.14) \\
 & \int_{S_L} \mathbf{q} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta} dS = 0 \quad (3.15)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\delta\Pi = \int_{\Psi} P_{kj} q_k \beta_j dS \quad (3.16)$$

$$-\delta\Pi = \int_{\Omega} \left[W \delta_{kj} - \sigma_{ij} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} \right] \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial x_j} dV \quad (3.17)$$

3

2

Point-wise J-integral

[17,18]

10

M

$M-1$

Point-wise J-integral

(3.8)

(3.17)

가

$\delta l(s)$

Point-wise J-integral

M

M

가

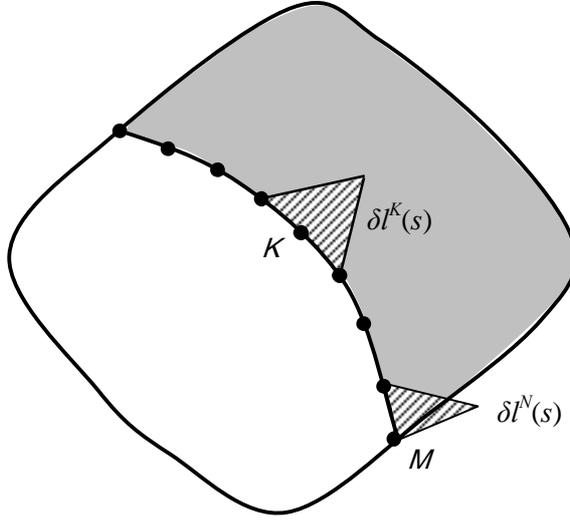
$\delta l(s)$

(3.8)

(3.17)

M

M



10. 가 $\delta l(s)$

integral

Point-wise J-
J-integral

K 가

(3.8)

(3.17)

$$-\delta\Pi^K = \int_C J(s)\delta l^K(s)ds \quad (3.18)$$

$$-\delta\Pi^K = \int_{\Omega} \left[W\delta_{kj} - \sigma_{ij} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} \right] \frac{\partial q_k^K}{\partial x_j} dV \quad (3.19)$$

(3.18)

$$\begin{aligned}
-\delta\Pi^K &= \int_C J(s)\delta l^K(s)ds \\
&= \sum_j^{M-1} \left\{ \int_{-1}^1 N_L(\eta) \langle \delta l_L^K \rangle_j N_P(\eta) \langle J_P \rangle_j \bar{J}(\eta) d\eta \right\} \\
&= \sum_j^{M-1} \langle \delta l_L^K \rangle_j^T \left\{ \int_{-1}^1 N_L^T(\eta) N_P(\eta) \bar{J}(\eta) d\eta \right\} \langle J_P \rangle_j \\
&= \sum_j^{M-1} \langle \delta l_L^K \rangle_j \sum_i^{N_Q} \{ N_L^T(\eta_i) N_P(\eta_i) \bar{J}(\eta) W_i(\eta) \} \langle J_P \rangle_j
\end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

, N , $\langle l_L^K \rangle$ K 가
 L 가 , $\langle J_P \rangle$ P J-integral, $L=1,2,$
 $P=1,2$. N_Q 가 , $\bar{J}(\eta)$ Jacobian
 W 가 가 .
(3.19) (3.20) 가 가 M

3.3

. 가 J_k -
integral [14], Interaction energy integral method
[12,24] .

(3.21)

$$J^{(0)} = \alpha([K_I^{(1)} + K_I^{(2)}]^2 + [K_{II}^{(1)} + K_{II}^{(2)}]^2) \quad (3.25)$$

,

$$J^{(0)} = J^{(1)} + J^{(2)} + 2\alpha(K_I^{(1)}K_I^{(2)} + K_{II}^{(1)}K_{II}^{(2)}) \quad (3.26)$$

(3.23) (3.26)

$$M^{(1,2)} = 2\alpha(K_I^{(1)}K_I^{(2)} + K_{II}^{(1)}K_{II}^{(2)}) \quad (3.27)$$

(3.24) (3.27)

$$(3.27) \quad K_I^{(2)} = 1, K_{II}^{(2)} = 0 \quad K_I^{(1)} = 0, K_{II}^{(1)} = 1$$

1 2

(3.24)

3.2

가 Equivalent domain integral method

$$M^{(1,2)} = \int_{\Omega} \left[(\sigma_{ij}^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(2)}}{\partial x_1} + \sigma_{ij}^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(1)}}{\partial x_1}) - W^{(1,2)} \delta_{1j} \right] \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_j} dA \quad (3.28)$$

3.3.2 3

3

[24]

. 3

1,2

3

K_{III}

가

. 3.3.1

가

$$M^{(1,2)} = \frac{2(1-\nu^2)}{E} (K_I^{(1)} K_I^{(2)} + K_{II}^{(1)} K_{II}^{(2)}) + \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} K_{III}^{(1)} K_{III}^{(2)} \quad (3.29)$$

$$M^{(1,2)} = \int_{\Omega} [W^{(1,2)} \delta_{kj} - \sigma_{mj}^{(1)} u_{m,k}^{(2)} - \sigma_{mj}^{(2)} u_{m,k}^{(1)}] \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial x_j} dV \quad (3.30)$$

(3.29)

(3.30)

$$K_I^{(2)} = 1, K_{II}^{(2)} = 0, K_{III}^{(2)} = 0$$

,

$$K_I^{(2)} = 0, K_{II}^{(2)} = 1, K_{III}^{(2)} = 0$$

$$, K_I^{(2)} = 0, K_{II}^{(2)} = 0, K_{III}^{(2)} = 1$$

가

1

2,

3

3.4

가 가

[15,16,21].

가

2

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{rr} \\ \sigma_{\theta\theta} \\ \sigma_{r\theta} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \times \begin{bmatrix} K_I(1 + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) + K_{II}(\frac{3}{2} \sin \theta - 2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}) \\ K_I \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{3}{2} K_{II} \sin \theta \\ \frac{1}{2} K_I \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} K_{II} (3 \cos \theta - 1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (3.32)$$

0

$$K_I \sin \theta_{cr} + K_{II} (3 \cos \theta_{cr} - 1) = 0 \quad (3.33)$$

, θ_{cr}

3

I

III

가

[21]

$$K_{eq} = K_I + B|K_{III}| \quad (3.34)$$

, B

θ_{cr}

$$\theta_{cr} = 2 \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{K_{eq}}{4K_{II}} \pm \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\left(\frac{K_{eq}}{K_{II}} \right)^2 + 8} \right] \quad (3.35)$$

(3.35) K_{II} 가 K_{II} 가 (+)

K_{II} 가 (-) .

3.5

. Paris

[16].

$$\frac{da}{dN} = C(\Delta K)^m \quad (3.36)$$

, a , N , $\Delta K (K_{max} - K_{min})$

가 . C

m . 2 Yan [25]

가 .

$$\Delta K_{eq} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\theta_{cr}}{2} \cdot \{ \Delta K_I (1 + \cos \theta_{cr}) - 3 \Delta K_{II} \sin \theta_{cr} \} \quad (3.37)$$

3

Gerstle [21]가

가

$$K_{eq}^2 = (K_I + B|K_{III}|)^2 + 2K_{II}^2 \quad (3.38)$$

ΔK 가

(3.36)

$$\Delta a_i = C \left(\frac{(\Delta K_i^1)^m + (\Delta K_i^j)^m}{2} \right) \times \Delta N \quad (3.39)$$

, i , j i

3.6

2

가

. Portela [20]

Mogilevskaya [26]

가

3 . 3

가

1)

(Q).
x

2)

가

P_i

P_i

1)

$y = bx^2$

가

Q

(β)

(Δa_i)

(3.39)

3) b

(β)

$x = \Delta a_i$

(β)

b

$$b = \left(\frac{\tan(\beta)}{2\Delta a_i} \right)$$

(3.40)

$P_{i+1}(x_1, y_1)$

$$\Delta a_i = \int_0^{x_1} \sqrt{1+4b^2x^2} dx \cong \int_0^{x_1} (1+2b^2x^2) dx = x_1 + \frac{2}{3}b^2x_1^3 \quad (3.41a)$$

$$y_1 = bx_1^2 \quad (3.41b)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & P_i & P_{i+1} & & (\theta_{i+1}) & & \\
 4) & & & (\theta_{i+1}) & & P_{i+1} & \\
 & (\alpha_{i+1}) & & (3.39) & & & (\Delta a_i')
 \end{array}$$

$$5) \quad P_{i+1} \quad (\alpha_{i+1}) \quad b$$

$$b = \left(\frac{\tan(\alpha_{i+1})}{2x_1} \right) \quad (3.42)$$

$$\text{가} \quad P_{i+1}(x_1, y_1) \quad (3.41)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & P_i & & P_{i+1} & & \\
 & & & & & & \\
 & (\theta_{i+1}') & & & & & \\
 6) & & (\theta_{i+1}) & & (\theta_{i+1}') & & \\
 & & & (\Delta a_i) & & & (\Delta a_i')
 \end{array}$$

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta'_{i+1} \quad ,$$

$$\Delta a_i = \Delta a'_i$$

가 4), 5) .

7) (P_{i+1}) 1), 2), 3), 4), 5),

6) .

4.

EFG

가

2

J-integral

I

II

J-integral

3

2

3.6

4.1

J-integral

13

가

가

J-

integral

. 7cm×16cm

3.5cm

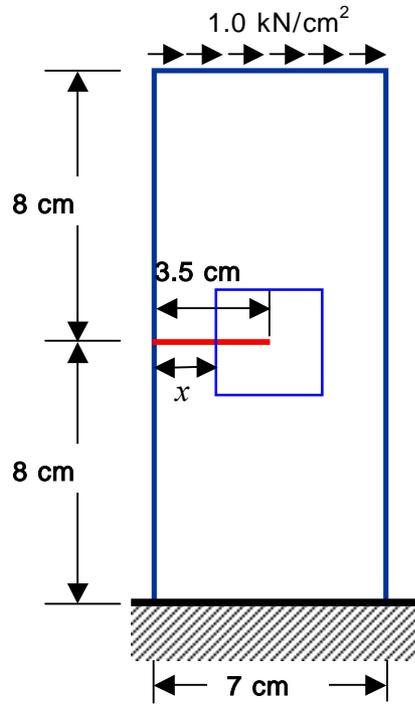
$\sigma_{xy} =$

1.0 kN/cm²

가

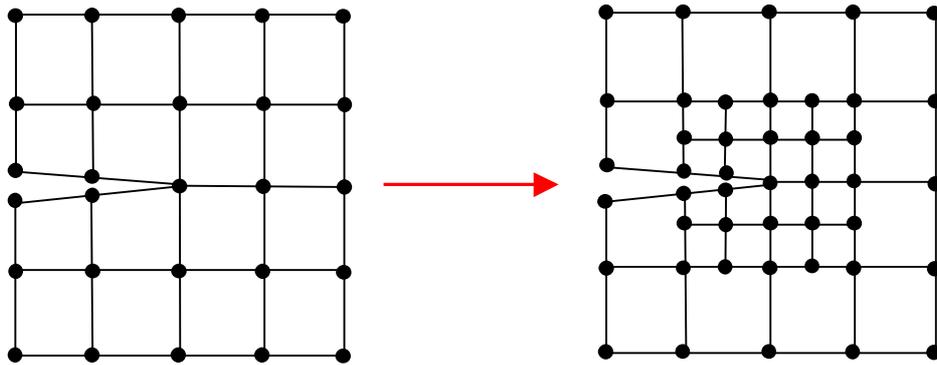
210×10² kN/cm²

0.3 가



13.

(1)



14.

14

가

14

가

가

가

1

15

15×33

가

가

908

784

4×4

Gauss

13

15

가

J-integral

x

J-integral

J-integral

가

Equivalent

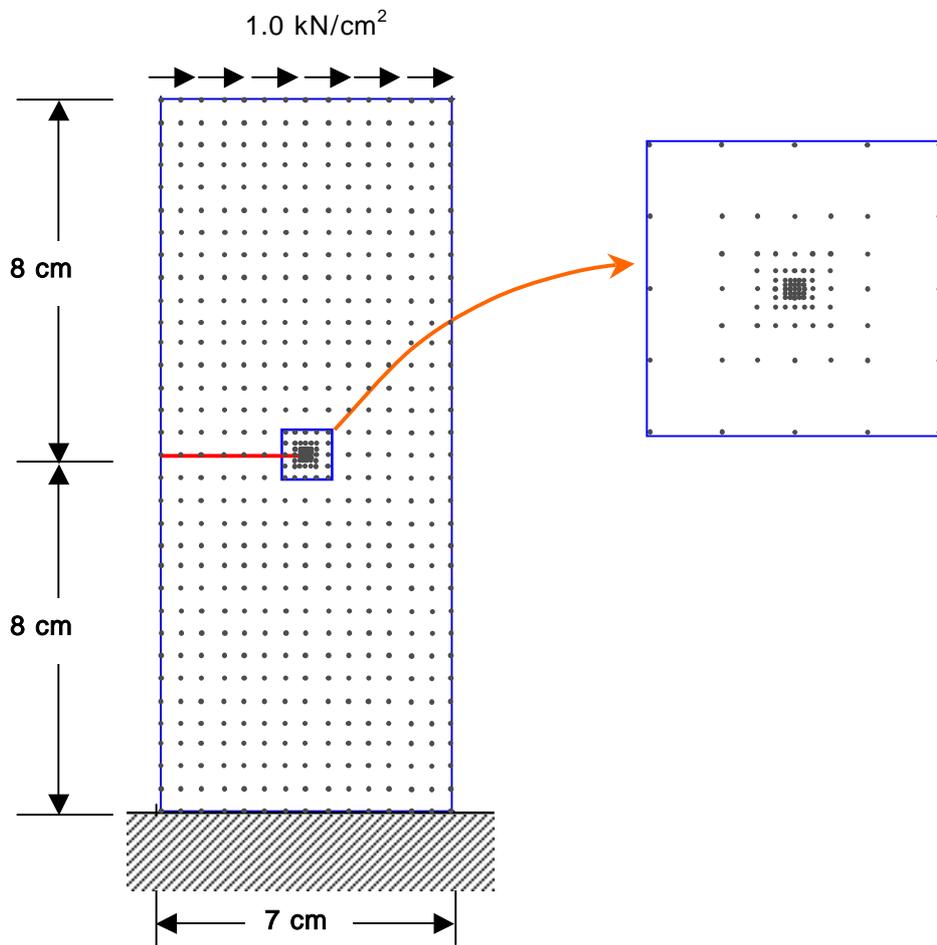
domain integral method

Interaction energy integral method

x

가

J-integral



15.

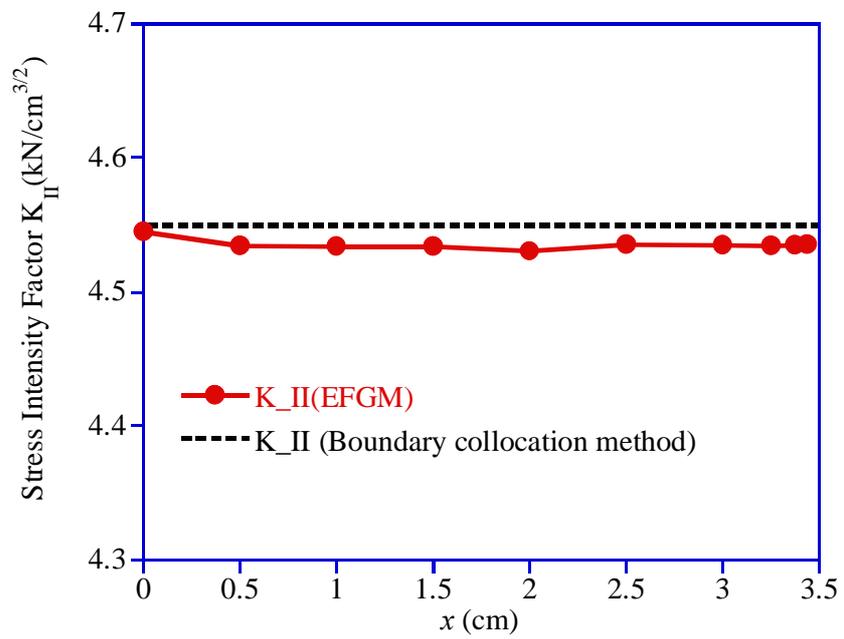
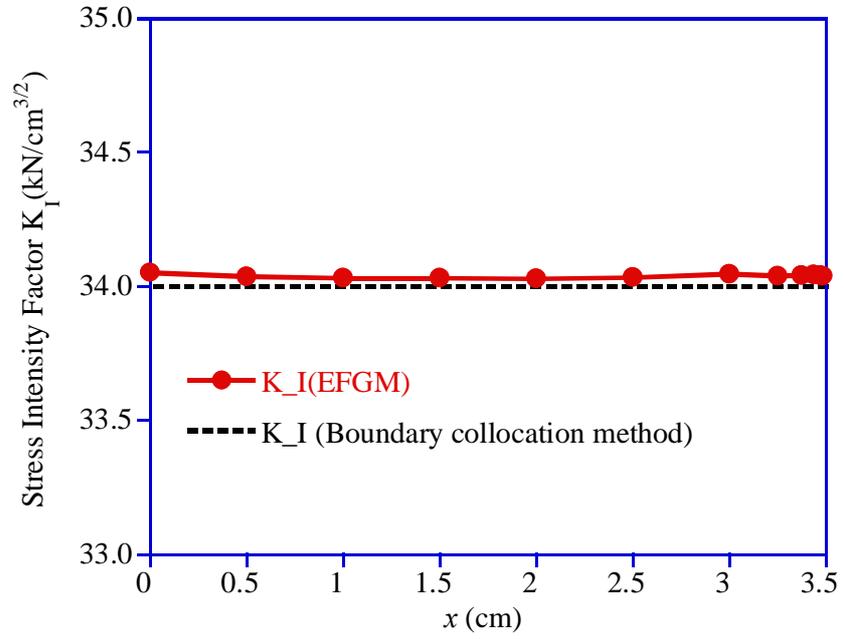
1

J-integral

. Wilson 1969 Boundary collocation

method[12]

$$K_I = 34.00 \text{ KN/cm}^{3/2}, K_{II} = 4.55 \text{ KN/cm}^{3/2}$$



16. J-integral

16 J-integral

K_I K_{II} 가

가 . 가 가 0.5% .

J-integral

4.2 3

3

17 가 t

가 . $t=1\text{cm}$

2

$t=10\text{cm}$

17

. 가

20kN/cm^2

가 $210 \times 10^2 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

0.3 가

1 $t=1\text{cm}$

가 0.0, 0.3

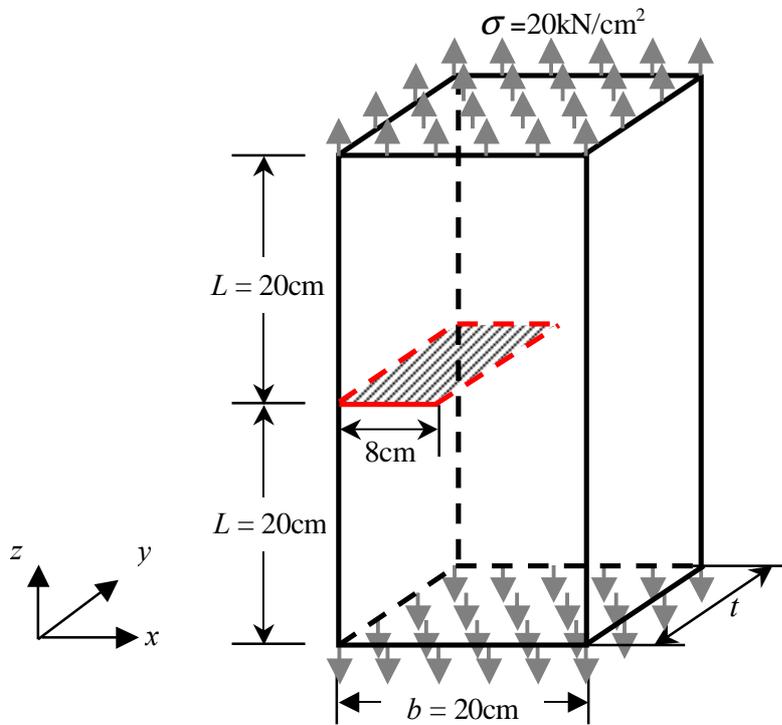
1

462 , 200

. 2

3

0



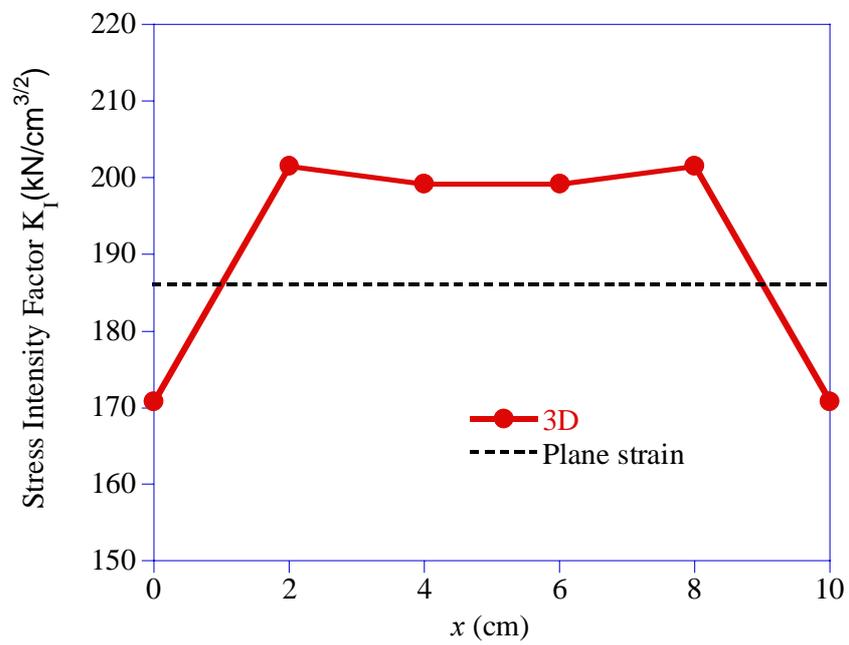
17. 3 (2)

1 $t = 1\text{cm}$

: $\text{KN/cm}^{3/2}$

	2	3
$\nu = 0.0$	184.70	184.70
$\nu = 0.3$	187.43	191.72

3 가
 가 0.0 3
 2 가
 가 0.3 3 가 2
 z y
 2 가 0.3
 x



18. $t=10\text{cm}$

18 $t=10\text{cm}$

1

1410 , 1000

2

3

0

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 $y=2\text{cm}, 8\text{cm}$

가

. 2

7% 가 ,

9% 가 .

3

2

10%

가

가

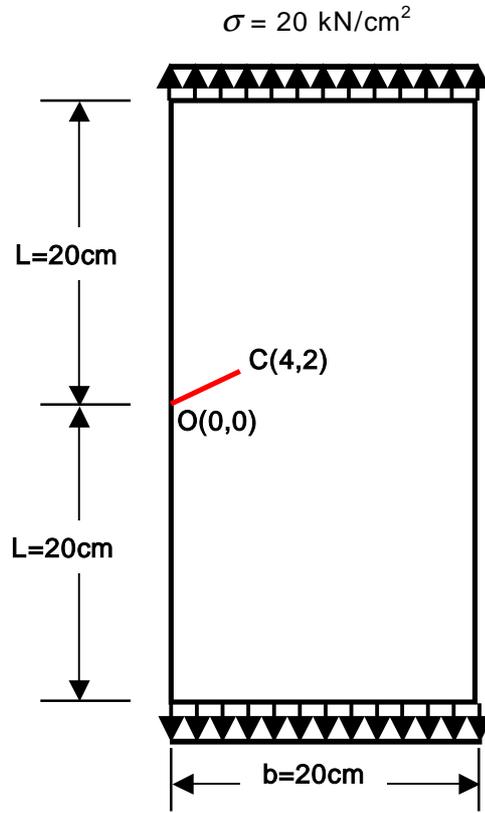
4.3

2

가

19

가 $210 \times 10^2 \text{ kN/cm}^2$



19. (3)

$C \quad m \quad 0.32186 \times 10^{-8}, 2.25 \quad [11]. \quad \sigma_{\min} = 0$

$\text{kN/cm}^2 \quad \sigma_{\max} = 5 \text{ kN/cm}^2 \quad \text{가}$

$\Delta N = 5000 \quad \Delta N = 50000 \quad \text{가}$

$\Delta N = 5000$

$\Delta N = 50000$

$N = 500000$

Paris (3.36)

$$(3.39) \quad \Delta N$$

가 ΔN

가 0.1% ,

가 0.00175 rad (K_{II} / K_I 가 0.1%)

$$\left| \frac{\Delta a'_i - \Delta a_i}{\Delta a'_i} \right| \leq 10^{-3} \quad (4.1a)$$

$$|\theta'_{i+1} - \theta_{i+1}| \leq 1.75 \times 10^{-3} \quad (4.1b)$$

1)

가

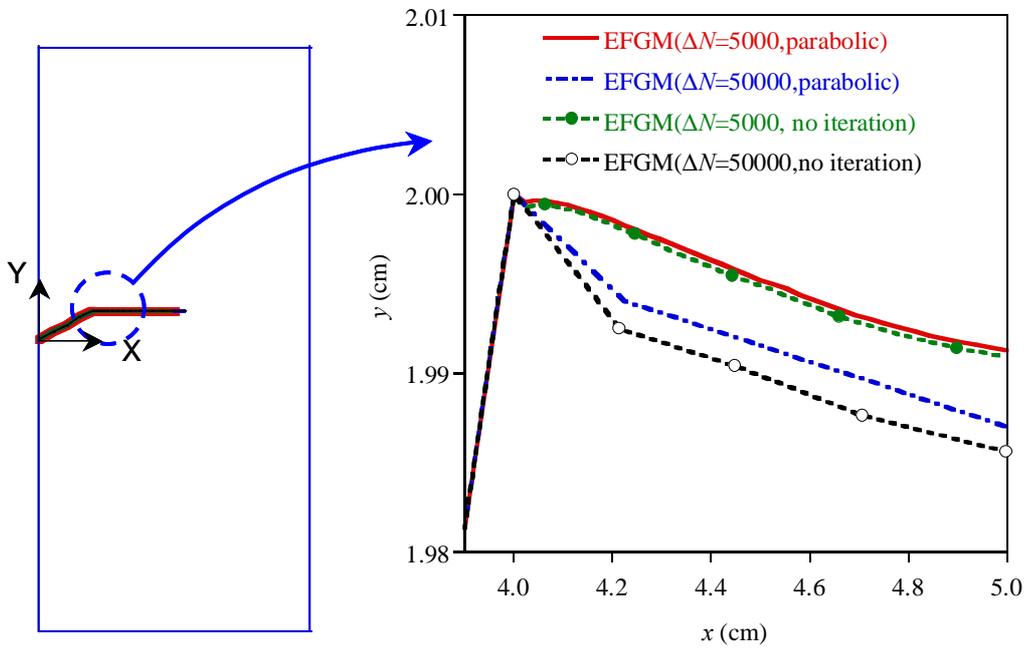
1372

1160

가

20

가



20. 3

. ΔN

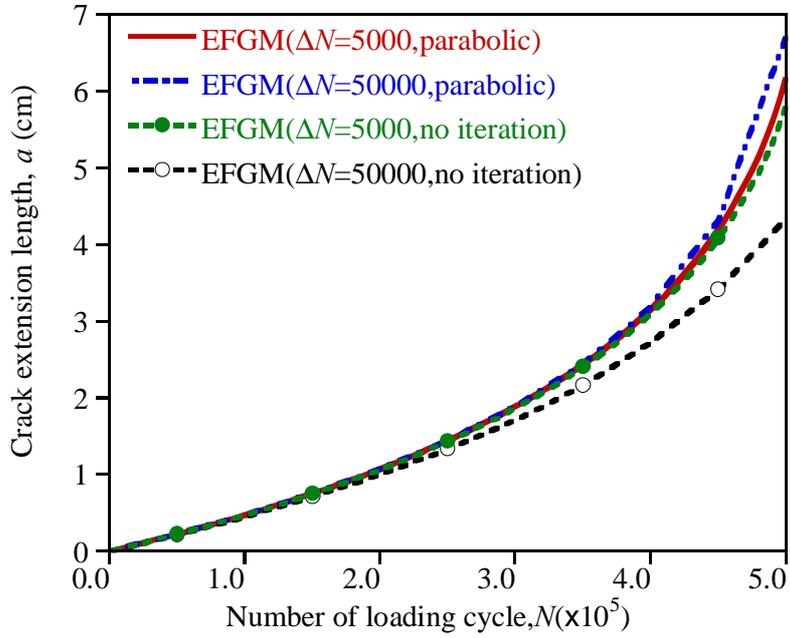
가 ΔN

가 $\Delta N = 50000$

가 $\Delta N = 5000$ 가

21

. $\Delta N=50000$



21. 3

2 $N = 450,000$

: cm

$\Delta N = 5000$		$\Delta N = 50000$	
No itr.	Para.	No itr.	Para.
4.20	4.20	4.30	3.41

가 . 2 $N = 450,000$
. $\Delta N = 50000$
 $\Delta N = 5000$ 2%가 가
19%가 가 . ΔN
가 .

ΔN

.

5.

EFG

J-integral

EFG

Diffraction

method

가

2

3

J-integral

가

2

J-integral

J-integral

2

3

Paris Equation

2

가

가 , EFG

BEM DBEM

EFG

EFG

3

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an iterative modeling scheme of mixed-mode fatigue crack growth using Element-Free Galerkin (EFG) methods. In EFG methods, a crack is modeled by piecewise continuous lines expressing discontinuities, and double nodes are placed on both sides of the crack surface. The domain of influence near the crack tip is determined by the diffraction method. An accurate solution of the crack growth can be easily obtained by mesh refinement near the crack tip since it is possible to arrange the nodes arbitrarily.

The increment and the direction of the fatigue crack growth are calculated based on stress intensity factors, which are estimated from the J-integral. The 2-dimensional and the 3-dimensional J-integral are studied considering the decrease in total potential energy for a virtual crack extension. In 2-dimension the path independency of J-integral in the curved or kinked crack is investigated.

The path of fatigue crack growth as well as initial geometry of kinked or curved crack is discretized using straight lines. The calculated crack increment and direction may be deviated from those of the actual crack if the crack is assumed to grow to the initial increment and direction. In the proposed modeling scheme, the path of the fatigue crack growth is supposed to be a parabola and the increment and direction of that are updated iteratively. Through numerical examples, J-integral is calculated exactly and the fatigue crack growth is simulated more accurately.

Key Word

Element-Free Galerkin Method, Stress intensity factors, J-integral, fatigue crack growth

Student number : 2001-21221

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