

## 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




지도교수 이 해 성

이 논문을 공학석사학위논문으로 제출함  
2002년 10월

서울대학교 대학원  
지구환경시스템공학부  
안 남 규

안남규의 공학석사학위 논문을 인준함

2002년 12월

위원장	張 宗 鎔	
부위원장	이 해 성	
위원	高 鎡 武	

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

.....	i
.....	iii
.....	v
.....	vii
1. ....	1
2. Element-Free Galerkin .....	4
2.1 .....	4
2.2 가 .....	7
2.3 Lagrange Multiplier .....	10
2.4 .....	14
2.5 .....	18
3. ....	22
3.1 J-integral .....	22
3.1.1 2 .....	23
3.1.2 3 .....	26
3.2 Domain Integral Method .....	28
3.2.1 2 .....	28
3.2.2 3 .....	30

3.3	.....	34
3.3.1	2 ..... 35	35
3.3.2	3 ..... 37	37
3.4	..... 37	37
3.5	..... 40	40
3.6	..... 41	41
4.	..... 46	46
4.1	J-integral ..... 46	46
4.2	3 ..... 51	51
4.3	..... 54	54
5.	..... 60	60
	..... 62	62

1	2	.....	9
2	EFG	.....	14
3		.....	19
4		Visibility criterion .....	20
5		Diffraction method .....	20
6	J-integral	.....	24
7	3	$C$ 가 $\delta l$ .....	27
8	2	J-integral .....	29
9	3	$\Omega$ .....	31
10		가 $\delta l(s)$ .....	33
11	3	.....	38
12		.....	42
13		( 1) .....	47
14		.....	47
15	1	J-integral .....	49

16	J-integral	.....	50
17	3	( 2) .....	52
18	$t=10\text{cm}$	.....	53
19		( 3) .....	55
20	3	.....	57
21	3	.....	58



1	$t = 1\text{cm}$	.....	52
2	$N = 450,000$	.....	58

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

$\Omega$                        $\mathbf{x}$                        $u(\mathbf{x})$

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

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

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

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

$m$

(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 (Weight function) . 가  $\mathbf{x}$

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 ,  $d_{ml}$   $\mathbf{x}_I$   
 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

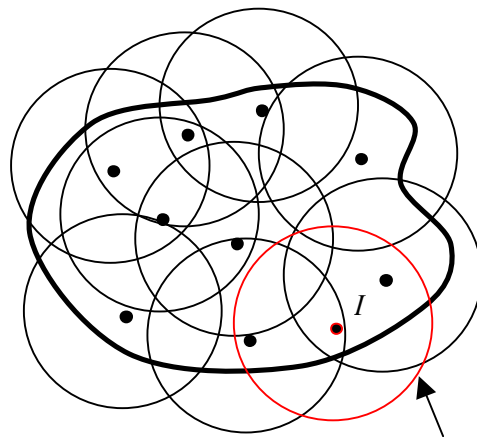
가

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

$\Gamma$

$\Omega$

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

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

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

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

(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

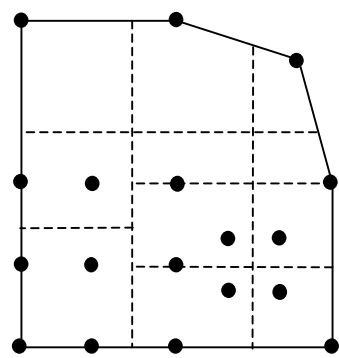
. EFG

가 .

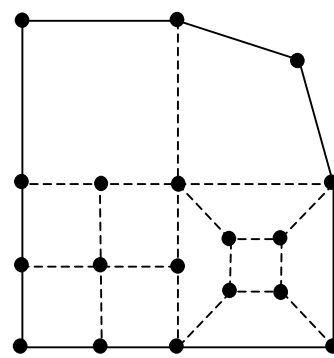
2 (a)

(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 $\mathbf{k}(\xi_i, \eta_j, \chi_k)$     .

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

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

,  $\mathbf{B}_Q$  가  $2 \times 2$  (2D) 또는  $3 \times 3$  (3D) 이고,  $(i, j, k)$  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

$m$

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

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

[1].

## 2.5

EFG

[4,7,9].

EFG

가

가

가

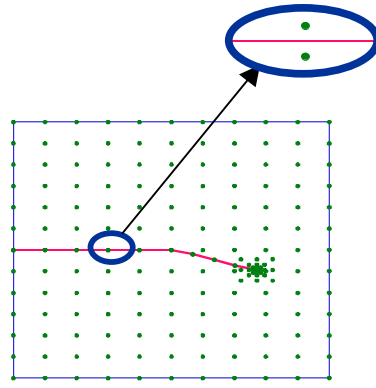
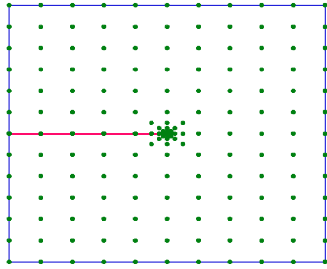
2

[7,10]

3

가

가



3.

가

가

가

가

EFG

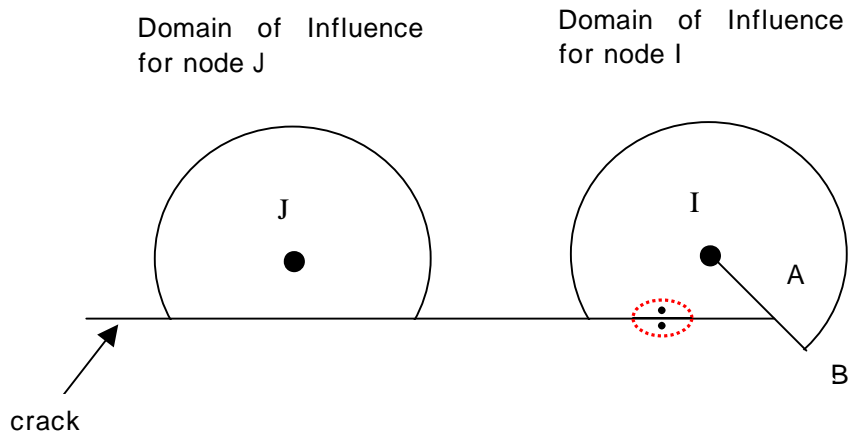
4

가

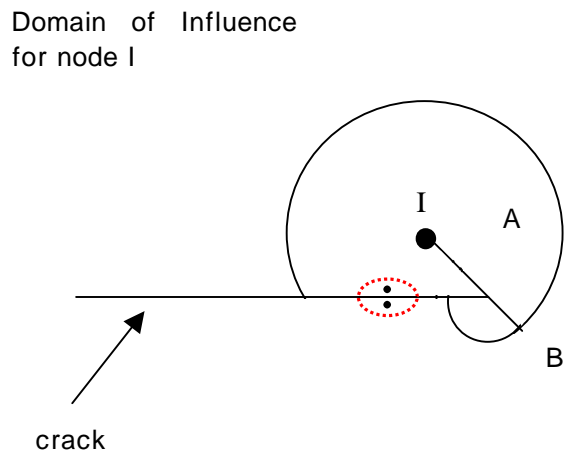
Visibility criterion[3,5]

4 J

I



4. Visibility criterion



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  $\delta l$  가 .

$$G \delta l = -\delta \Pi \quad (3.1)$$

,  $\Pi$  ,  $G$   $\Gamma$  J-integral( $J_1$ -integral)

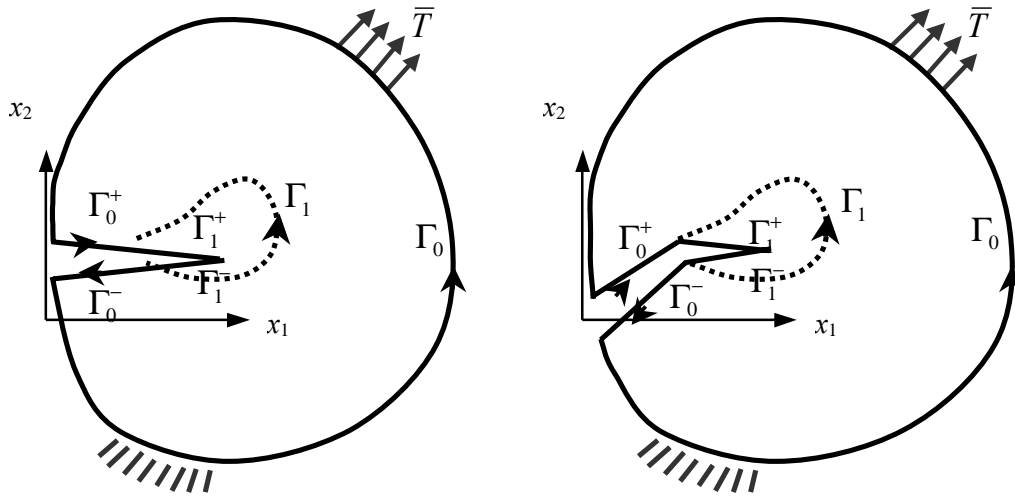
$$G = -\frac{\delta \Pi}{\delta l} = \oint_{\Gamma} (W \alpha_1 - T_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1}) d\Gamma = J = J_1 \quad (3.2)$$

,  $W$  ,  $\alpha$  J-integral [11].

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

J-integral  $\Gamma_0$  Cauchy  $\Gamma_1$





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

(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)

$\Gamma$

가

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

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  $(\Gamma_1^-, \Gamma_1^+)$   
 $(\Gamma_1)$  ,  
(Refined mesh)

J<sub>1</sub>-integral

가

(Energy release rate)

J<sub>2</sub>-

integral[14] 가

J<sub>2</sub>-integral

6 (a)

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

J<sub>2</sub>-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)

J<sub>2</sub>-integral

EFG

J<sub>2</sub>

가 .

### 3.1.2 3

3

가 .

C

Point-

wise

G(s) [17,18]

s

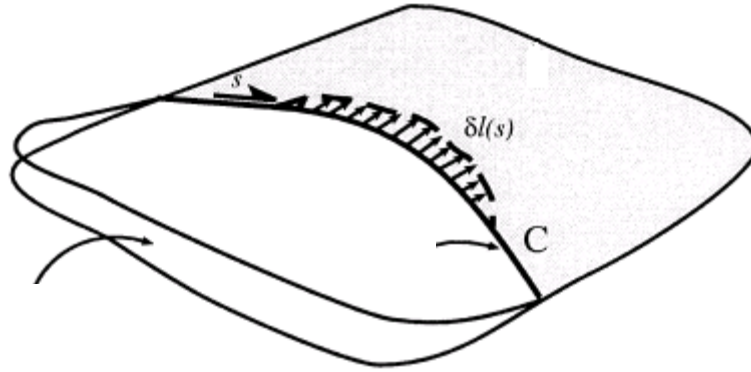
C

(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  $\delta l$

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

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

,  $\Gamma_0$  가 ,  $\alpha$   $\Gamma(s)$  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

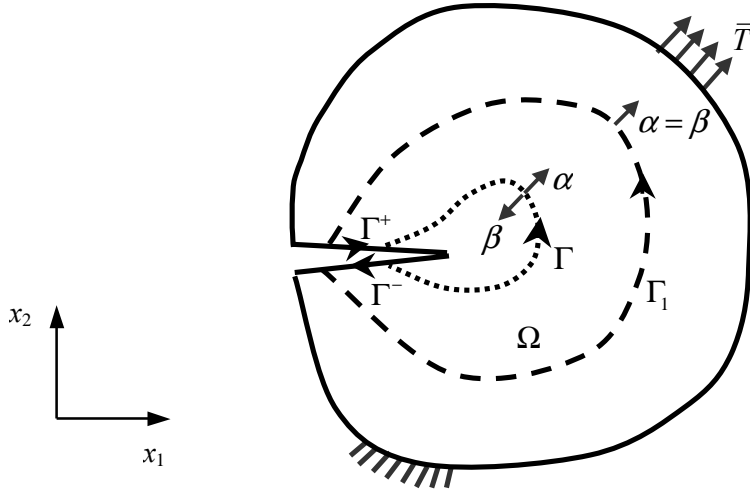
J-integral [13,17,18,22] Equivalent domain integral method 2, 3 J-integral .

#### 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  $\Gamma_1$   $\Gamma^+, \Gamma^-$   $\Psi (= \Gamma_1 + \Gamma^+ - \Gamma + \Gamma^-)$   $\beta = -\alpha$   $\Gamma_1$   $\beta = \alpha$  J-integral (3.9) .



8.2 J-integral  $\Omega$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= -\int_{\Gamma} P_{1j} q_1 \beta_j d\Gamma = \int_{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma^+ - \Gamma + \Gamma^-} P_{1j} q_1 \beta_j d\Gamma \\
 &= \int_{\Psi} P_{1j} q_1 \beta_j d\Gamma
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.10}$$

,  $q_1$   $\Gamma$  1,  $\Gamma_1$  0  $\Omega$

J-integral  $q_1$

[22]. (3.10)

$$J = \int_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (P_{1j} q_1) \right] dA = \int_{\Omega} \left[ \frac{\partial P_{1j}}{\partial x_j} q_1 + P_{1j} \frac{\partial q_1}{\partial x_j} \right] dA
 \tag{3.11}$$

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

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

### 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

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** .  $S^-$

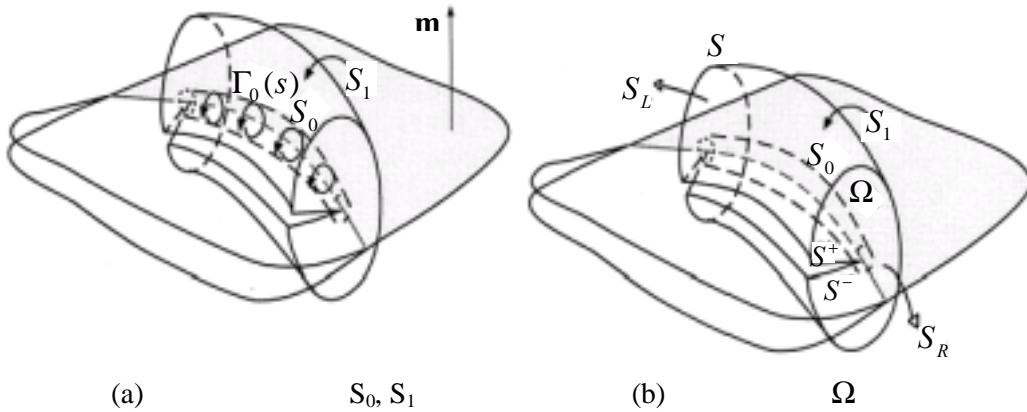
$S^+$  **β = m**, **β = -m** .

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

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

$\mathbf{q}$

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



9.3

$\Omega$



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

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

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

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

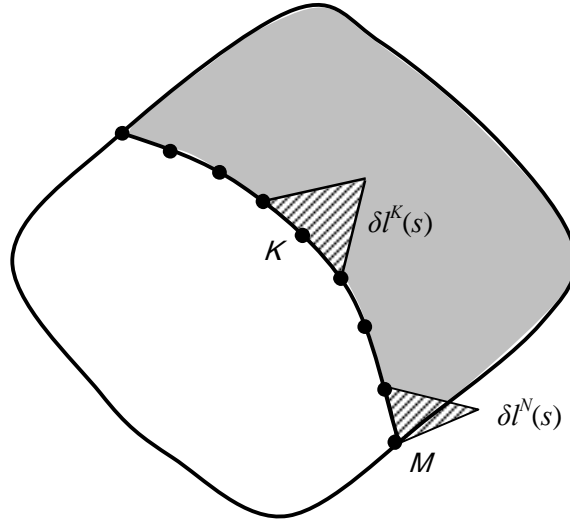
$\delta l(s)$

(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] .

### 3.3.1 2

EFG

EFG

Interaction energy

integral method

가

Equivalent Domain Integral[13,17,18,22]

J-integral

$J$

$$J = \alpha(K_I^2 + K_{II}^2) \quad (3.21)$$

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{E} & \text{for plane stress} \\ \frac{1-v^2}{E} & \text{for plane strain} \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

$E$

,  $v$

1 2

가

$J$

$$J^{(0)} = J^{(1)} + J^{(2)} + M^{(1,2)} \quad (3.23)$$

$$M^{(1,2)} = \int_{\Gamma} \left( W^{(1,2)} dy - \left[ T_i^{(1)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(2)}}{\partial x} + T_i^{(2)} \frac{\partial u_i^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right] ds \right) \quad (3.24)$$

(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

가

가

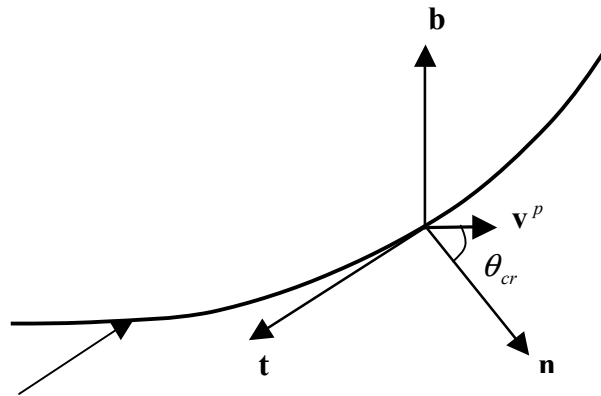
$$\mathbf{v}^p = \mathbf{v}^p(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{t}) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_{cr}}}, \frac{\tan \theta_{cr}}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta_{cr}}}, 0 \right) \quad (3.31)$$

$\mathbf{v}^p$  ,  $\mathbf{n}$

$\mathbf{b}$   $\mathbf{n}$   $\mathbf{t}$

$\theta_{cr}$

(Maximum principal stress criterion) [15]



11.3

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

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

,  $\theta_{cr}$

3

I

III

가

[21]

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

,  $B$

$\theta_{cr}$



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

(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

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

$\Delta K$  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

가 .

2

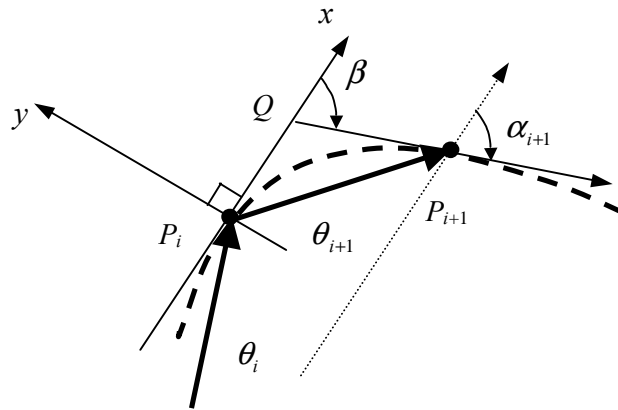
가 , 가  
가

12

$P_i$

, 가

$P_{i+1}$



12.

3 . 3

가

1)

(Q ).  
x

2)

가

$P_i$

$P_i$

1)

$y = bx^2$

가

Q

( $\beta$ )

( $\Delta a_i$ )

(3.39)

3) b

( $\beta$ )

$x = \Delta a_i$

( $\beta$ )

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

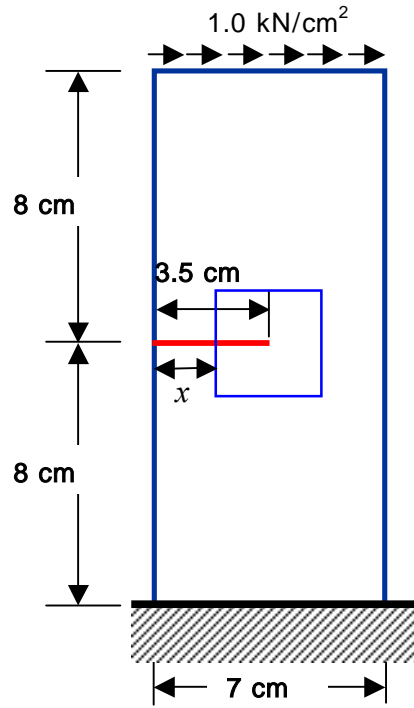
$\sigma_{xy} =$

1.0 kN/cm<sup>2</sup>

가

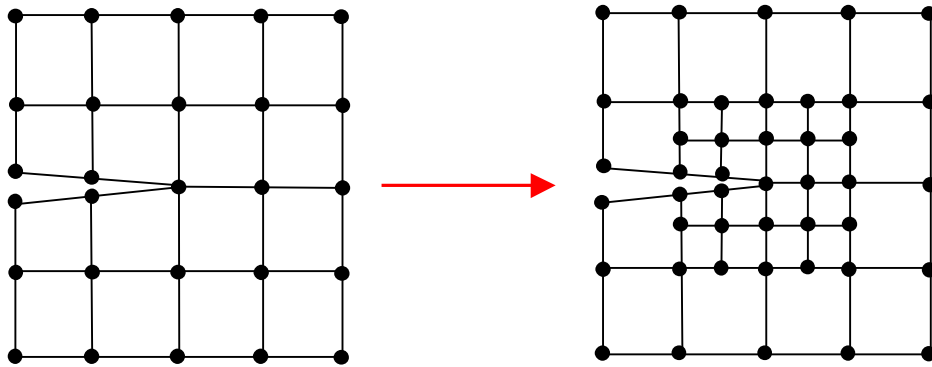
210×10<sup>2</sup> kN/cm<sup>2</sup>

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 .

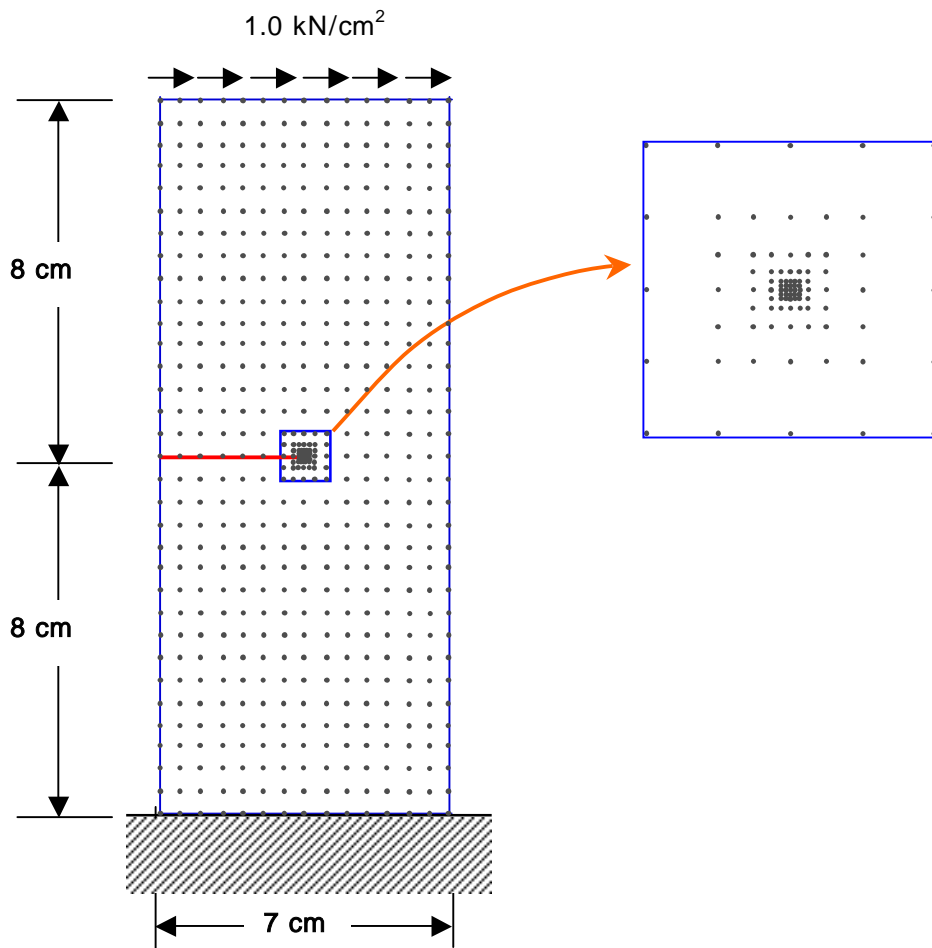
x J-integral .

J-integral 가 Equivalent

domain integral method .

Interaction energy integral method . x 가

J-integral

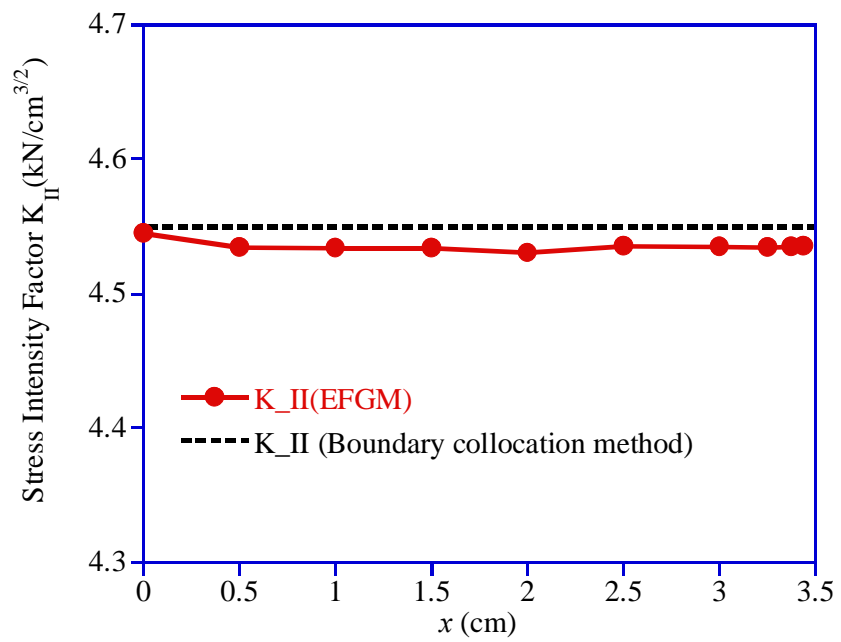
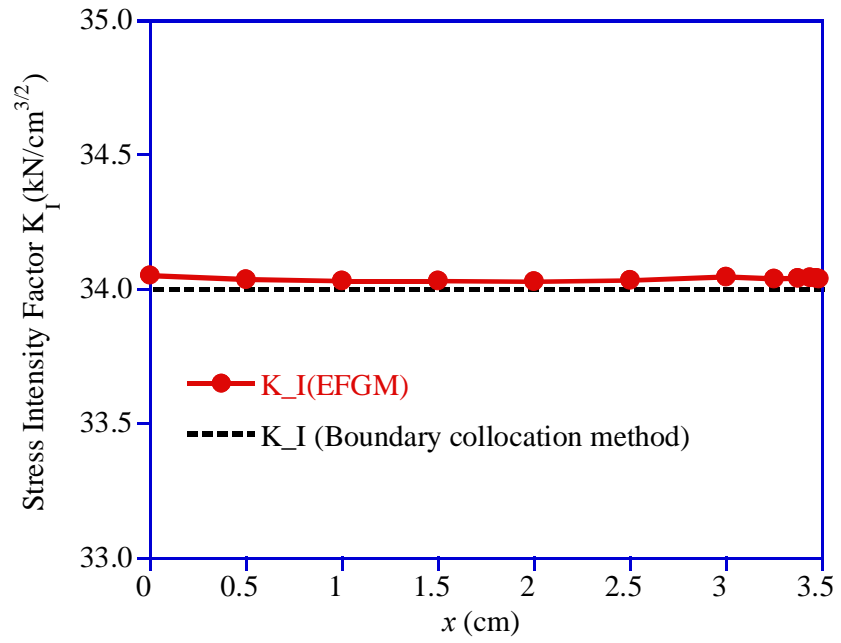


15. 1 J-integral

. 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

$20\text{kN/cm}^2$  .

가  $210 \times 10^2 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

0.3 가

1  $t=1\text{cm}$

가 0.0, 0.3

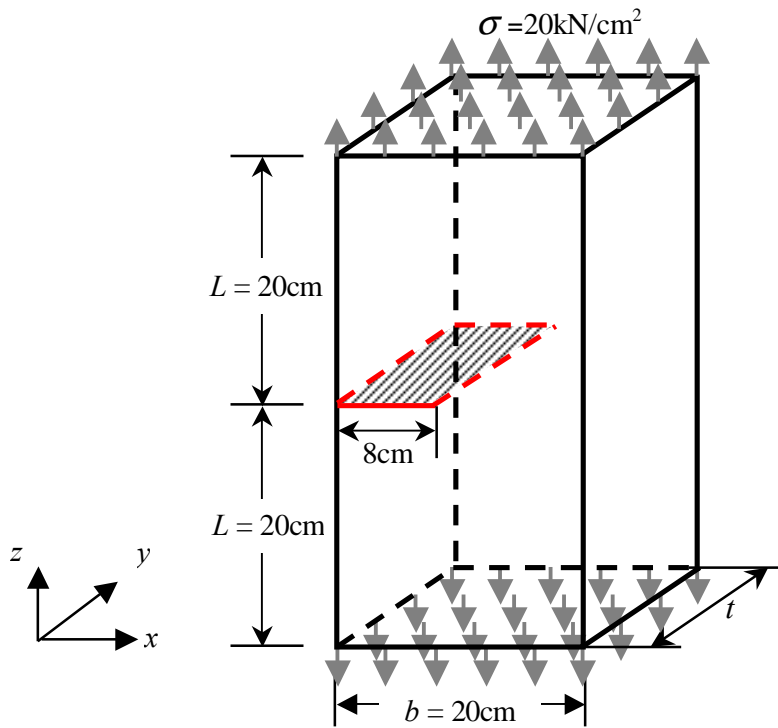
1

462 , 200 .

2

3

0 .



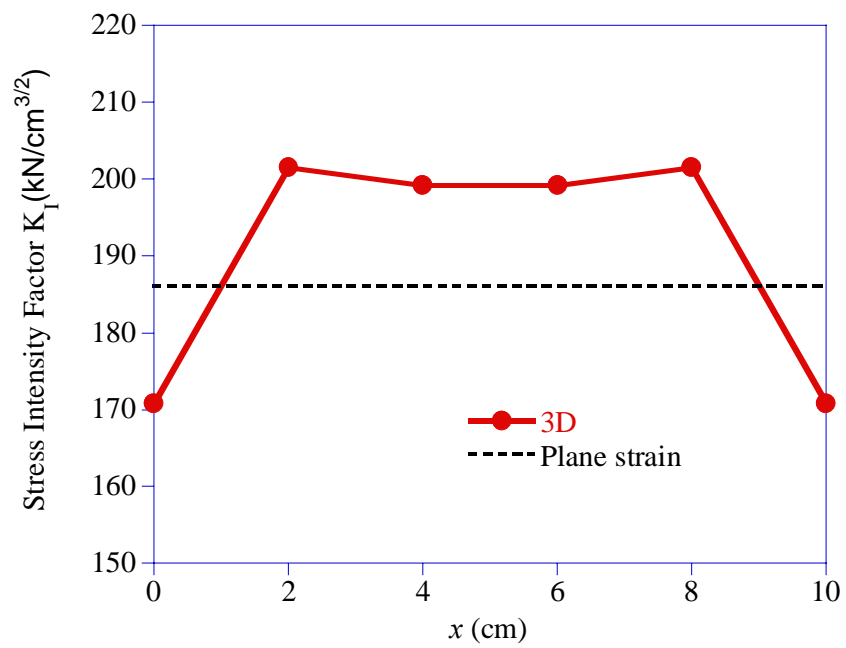
17. 3 ( 2)

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

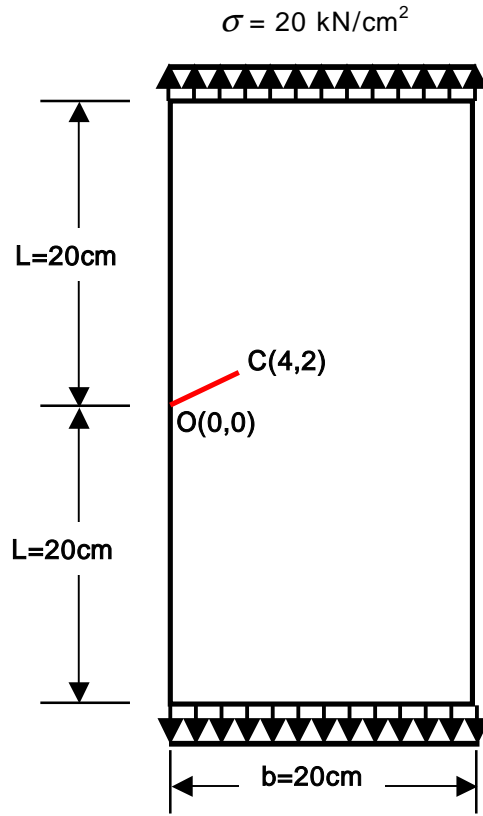
### 4.3

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  $\Delta N$

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

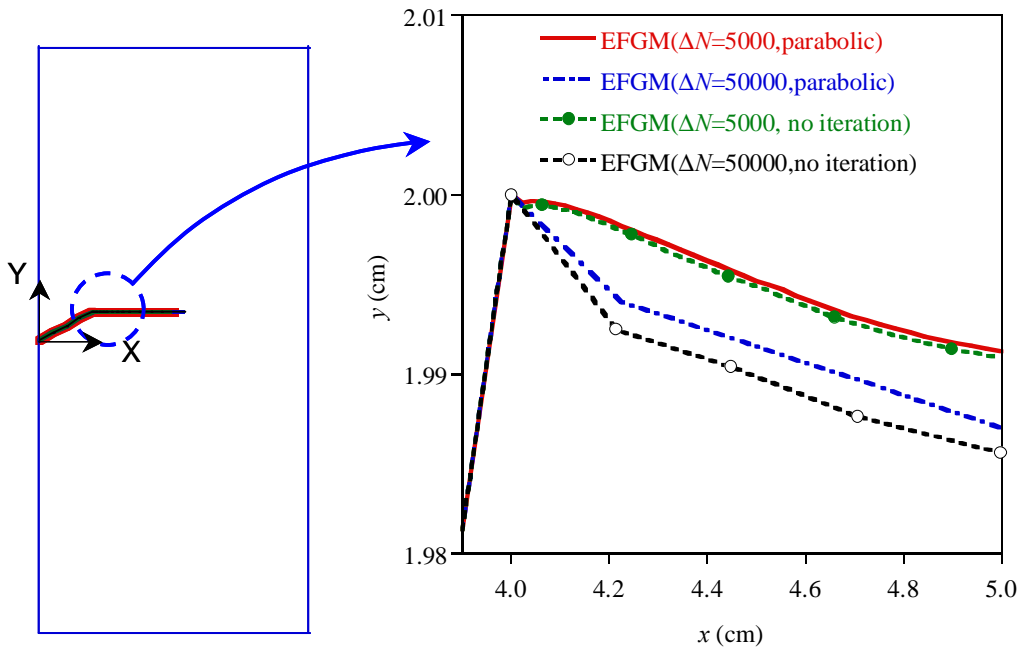
1372

1160

가

20

가



20. 3

.  $\Delta N$

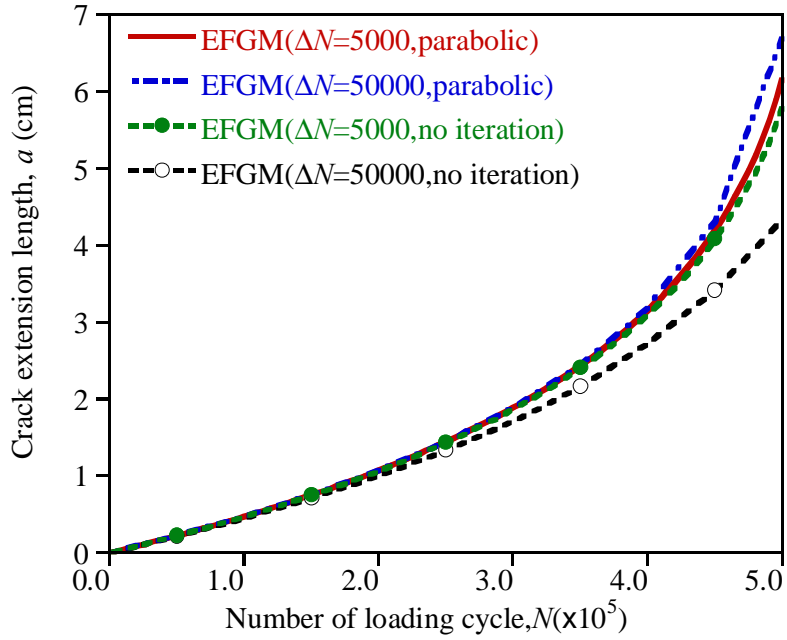
가  $\Delta N$

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 .  $\Delta N$   
 가 .

$\Delta N$

.

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

- [1] T. Belytschko, Y. Y. Lu, L. Gu, "Element-free Galerkin Methods", *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, Vol. 37, pp. 229-256, 1994.
- [2] P. Lancaster, K. Salkauskas, "Surfaces Generated by Moving Least Squares Methods", *Mathematics of Computation*, Vol. 37, No. 155, pp. 141-158, 1981.
- [3] T. Belytschko, Y. Krongauz, D. Organ, M. Fleming , P. Krysl, "Meshless methods: An overview and recent developments", *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, Vol. 139, pp. 3-47, 1996.
- [4] T. Belytschko, Y.Y. Lu, L. Gu, "Crack Propagation by Element-Free Galerkin Methods", *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, Vol. 51, No. 2, pp. 295-315, 1995.
- [5] M. Fleming, Y.A. Chu, B. Moran, T. Belytschko, "Enriched Element-Free Galerkin Methods for Crack Tip Fields", *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, Vol. 40, pp. 1483-1504, 1997.
- [6] P. Zuohui, "Treatment of Point Loads in Element-Free Galerkin Method (EFGM)", *Communications in Numerical Methods in Engineering*, Vol. 16, pp. 335-341, 2000.
- [7] T. Belytschko, Y.Y. Lu, L. Gu, M. Tabbara, "Element-Free Galerkin Methods for Static and Dynamic Fracture", *International Journal of Solids Structures*, Vol. 32, No. 17/18, pp. 2547-2570, 1995.
- [8] T. Belytschko, Y. Krongauz, "Enforcement of Essential Boundary Conditions in Meshless Approximations Using Finite Elements", *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, Vol. 131, pp. 133-145, 1996.

- [9] T. Belytschko, M. Tabbara, “Dynamic Fracture Using Element-Free Galerkin Methods”, *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering*, Vol. 39, pp. 923-938, 1996.
- [10] , Element-Free Galerkin , , , 2002.
- [11] M. F. Kanninen, C. H. Popelar, *Advanced Fracture Mechanics*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1985.
- [12] J.F. Yau, S.S. Wang, H.T. Corten, “A Mixed-Mode Crack Analysis of Isotropic Solids Using Conservation Laws of Elasticity”, *Journal of Applied Mechanics*, Vol. 47, pp. 335-341, 1980.
- [13] B. Morgan, C.F. Shih, “Crack Tip and Associated Domain Integrals from Momentum and Energy Balance”, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, Vol. 27, No.6, pp. 615-642, 1987.
- [14] J. W. Eischen, “An improved method for computing the  $J_2$  integral”, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 691-700, 1987.
- [15] E. E. Gdoutos, *Fracture Mechanics Criteria and Applications*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1990.
- [16] J.M. Barsom and S. T. Rolfe, *Fracture and fatigue control in structures*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., Book News, 1999.
- [17] F.Z. Li, C.F. Shih, A. Needleman, “A Comparison of Methods for Calculating Energy Release Rates”, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 405-421, 1985.



- [18] H. Rajaram, S. Sccrate, D.M. Parks, "Application of domain integral methods using tetrahedral elements to the determination of stress intensity factors", *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, Vol. 66, pp. 455-482, 2000.
- [19] R.B. Haber, H.M. Koh, "Explicit Expressions for Energy Release Rates Using Virtual Crack Extensions", *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering* Vol. 21, pp. 301-315, 1985.
- [20] A. Portela, M.H. Aliabadi, and D.P. Rooke, "Dual boundary element incremental analysis of crack propagation", *Computers & Structures*, Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 237-247, 1993.
- [21] D.N. dell'Erba and M.H. Aliabadi, "Three-dimensional thermo-mechanical fatigue crack growth using BEM", *International Journal of Fatigue*, Vol.22, pp.261-273, 2000.
- [22] Carlos Cueto-Felgueroso, "Implementation of Domain Integral Approach for J Integral Evaluations", *Transations*, SMiRT 16, Washington DC, August 2001, Paper #1355.
- [23] JD. Eshelby, "Energy relations and the energy-momentum tensor in continuum mechanics.", In: Kannien MF. Adler WF, Rosenfield AR, Jaffee RI, editors. *Inelastic behavior of solids*. New York: McGraw Hill, pp. 77-115, 1970.
- [24] M. Gosz, B. Moran, "An interaction energy integral method for computation of mixed-mode stress intensity factors along non-planar crack fronts in three dimensions," *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, Vol. 69, pp. 299-319, 2002.
- [25] J. Qian, A. Fatemi, "Mixed mode fatigue crack growth: A literature survey", *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, Vol. 55, No. 6, pp. 969-990, 1996.

- [26] S. G. Mogilevskaya, “Numerical modeling of 2-D smooth crack growth”, *International journal of fracture*, Vol. 87, pp. 389-405, 1997.

## **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**

2

가

가

가

. 2

가

1

’ ’ ’ ’ ’

• ’ ’ ’

•

’ ’ ’ ’ ’ ’

’

•

•

’

•

’

•