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2.2.3. Level sets discretization 2.2.4. Initialization of level sets; 2.3. Simulation of the geometric propagation of a crack; 2.3.1. Some examples of strategies for crack propagation simulation; 2.3.2. Crack propagation modeled by level sets; 2.3.3. Numerical methods dedicated to level set propagation; 2.4. Prospects of the geometric representation of cracks; Chapter 3. Extended Finite Element Method X-FEM; 3.1. Introduction; 3.2. Going back to discretization methods; 3.2.1. Formulation of the problem and notations; 3.2.2. The Rayleigh-Ritz approximation; 3.2.3. Finite element method 3.2.4. Meshless methods 3.2.5. The partition of unity; 3.3. X-FEM discontinuity modeling; 3.3.1. Introduction, case of a cracked bar; 3.3.1.1. Case a: crack positioned on a node; 3.3.1.2. Case b: crack between two nodes; 3.3.2. Variants; 3.3.3. Extension to two-dimensional and three-dimensional cases; 3.3.4. Level sets within the framework of the eXtended finite element method; 3.4. Technical and mathematical aspects; 3.4.1. Integration; 3.4.2. Conditioning; 3.5. Evaluation of the stress intensity factors; 3.5.1. The Eshelby tensor and the J integral; 3.5.2. Interaction integrals 3.5.3. Considering volumic forces 3.5.4. Considering thermal loading; Chapter 4. Non-linear Problems, Crack Growth by Fatigue; 4.1. Introduction; 4.2. Fatigue and non-linear fracture mechanics; 4.2.1. Mechanisms of crack growth by fatigue; 4.2.1.1. Crack growth mechanism at low KI; 4.2.1.2. Crack growth mechanisms at average or high KI; 4.2.1.3. Macroscopic crack growth rate and striation formation; 4.2.1.4. Fatigue crack growth rate of long cracks, Paris law; 4.2.1.5. Brief conclusions; 4.2.2. Confined plasticity and consequences for crack growth; 4.2.2.1. Irwin's plastic zones 4.2.2.2. Role of the T stress

Sommario/riassunto

Novel techniques for modeling 3D cracks and their evolution in solids are presented. Cracks are modeled in terms of signed distance functions (level sets). Stress, strain and displacement field are determined using the extended finite elements method (X-FEM). Non-linear constitutive behavior for the crack tip region are developed within this framework to account for non-linear effect in crack propagation. Applications for static or dynamics case are provided.
