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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910458250303321  |
| Titolo                  | Acceptable evidence [[electronic resource] ] : science and values in risk management // edited by Deborah G. Mayo, Rachelle D. Hollander   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | New York ; ; Oxford, : Oxford University Press, 1994, c1991  |
| ISBN                    | 0-19-756055-5<br>9786610760480<br>1-280-76048-6<br>0-19-802284-0<br>0-19-535832-5  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (305 p.)   |
| Collana                 | Environmental ethics and science policy series   |
| Altri autori (Persone)  | HollanderRachelle D<br>MayoDeborah G   |
| Disciplina              | 363.1  |
| Soggetti                | Risk management<br>Technology - Risk assessment<br>Electronic books.   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Originally published: 1991.  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | Contents; Introduction; I: PERCEIVING AND COMMUNICATING RISK EVIDENCE; II: UNCERTAIN EVIDENCE IN RISK MANAGEMENT; III: PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE; Contributors; Index   |
| Sommario/riassunto      | 'Acceptable Evidence' enters into how the discussions of science and values in risk management have largely focused on how values enter into arguments about risks, that is, issues of acceptable risk. Instead, this volume concentrates on how values enter into collecting, interpreting, communicating and evaluating the evidence of risks, that is, issues of the acceptability of evidence of risk. |

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| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910144525003321  |
| Autore                  | Mohammadi S (Soheil)   |
| Titolo                  | Extended finite element method for fracture analysis of structures<br>[[electronic resource] /] / Soheil Mohammadi   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Malden, MA, : Blackwell Pub., c2008  |
| ISBN                    | 1-282-37946-1<br>9786612379468<br>0-470-69779-2<br>0-470-69799-7   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (282 p.)   |
| Classificazione         | BAU 154f<br>UF 3150  |
| Disciplina              | 518.25<br>624.1/76   |
| Soggetti                | Fracture mechanics<br>Finite element method<br>Electronic books.   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | EXTENDED FINITE ELEMENT METHOD; Contents; 2.5 SOLUTION PROCEDURES FOR K AND G; Dedication; Preface; Nomenclature; Chapter 1 Introduction; 1.1 ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURES; 1.2 ANALYSIS OF DISCONTINUITIES; 1.3 FRACTURE MECHANICS; 1.4 CRACK MODELLING; 1.4.1 Local and non-local models; 1.4.2 Smearred crack model; 1.4.3 Discrete inter-element crack; 1.4.4 Discrete cracked element; 1.4.5 Singular elements; 1.4.6 Enriched elements; 1.5 ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES; 1.6 A REVIEW OF XFEM APPLICATIONS; 1.6.1 General aspects of XFEM; 1.6.2 Localisation and fracture; 1.6.3 Composites; 1.6.4 Contact; 1.6.5 Dynamics<br>1.6.6 Large deformation/shells<br>1.6.7 Multiscale; 1.6.8 Multiphase/solidification; 1.7 SCOPE OF THE BOOK; Chapter 2 Fracture Mechanics,a Review; 2.1 INTRODUCTION; 2.2 BASICS OF ELASTICITY; 2.2.1 Stress -strain relations; 2.2.2 Airy stress function; 2.2.3 Complex stress functions; 2.3 BASICS OF LEFM; 2.3.1 Fracture mechanics; 2.3.2 Circular hole; 2.3.3 Elliptical hole; 2.3.4 Westergaard analysis of a sharp |

crack; 2.4 STRESS INTENSITY FACTOR, K; 2.4.1 Definition of the stress intensity factor; 2.4.2 Examples of stress intensity factors for LEFM; 2.4.3 Griffith theories of strength and energy 2.4.4 Brittle material 2.4.5 Quasi-brittle material; 2.4.6 Crack stability; 2.4.7 Fixed grip versus fixed load; 2.4.8 Mixed mode crack propagation; 2.5.1 Displacement extrapolation/correlation method; 2.5.2 Mode I energy release rate; 2.5.3 Mode I stiffness derivative/virtual crack model; 2.5.4 Two virtual crack extensions for mixed mode cases; 2.5.5 Single virtual crack extension based on displacement decomposition; 2.5.6 Quarter point singular elements; 2.6 ELASTOPLASTIC FRACTURE MECHANICS (EPFM); 2.6.1 Plastic zone; 2.6.2 Crack tip opening displacements (CTOD); 2.6.3 J integral 2.6.4 Plastic crack tip fields 2.6.5 Generalisation of J; 2.7 NUMERICAL METHODS BASED ON THE J INTEGRAL; 2.7.1 Nodal solution; 2.7.2 General finite element solution; 2.7.3 Equivalent domain integral (EDI) method; 2.7.4 Interaction integral method; Chapter 3 Extended Finite Element Method for Isotropic Problems; 3.1 INTRODUCTION; 3.2 A REVIEW OF XFEM DEVELOPMENT; 3.3 BASICS OF FEM; 3.3.1 Isoparametric finite elements, a short review; 3.3.2 Finite element solutions for fracture mechanics; 3.4 PARTITION OF UNITY; 3.5 ENRICHMENT; 3.5.1 Intrinsic enrichment; 3.5.2 Extrinsic enrichment 3.5.3 Partition of unity finite element method 3.5.4 Generalised finite element method; 3.5.5 Extended finite element method; 3.5.6 Hp-clouds enrichment; 3.5.7 Generalisation of the PU enrichment; 3.5.8 Transition from standard to enriched approximation; 3.6 ISOTROPIC XFEM; 3.6.1 Basic XFEM approximation; 3.6.2 Signed distance function; 3.6.3 Modelling strong discontinuous fields; 3.6.4 Modelling weak discontinuous fields; 3.6.5 Plastic enrichment; 3.6.6 Selection of nodes for discontinuity enrichment; 3.6.7 Modelling the crack; 3.7 DISCRETIZATION AND INTEGRATION; 3.7.1 Governing equation 3.7.2 XFEM discretization

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### Sommario/riassunto

This important textbook provides an introduction to the concepts of the newly developed extended finite element method (XFEM) for fracture analysis of structures, as well as for other related engineering applications. One of the main advantages of the method is that it avoids any need for remeshing or geometric crack modelling in numerical simulation, while generating discontinuous fields along a crack and around its tip. The second major advantage of the method is that by a small increase in number of degrees of freedom, far more accurate solutions can be obtained. The method has recen

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