1. Record Nr. UNISA996212478503316 Autore Mohammadi S (Soheil) **Titolo** Extended finite element method for fracture analysis of structures [[electronic resource] /] / Soheil Mohammadi Malden, MA, : Blackwell Pub., c2008 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-37946-1 9786612379468 0-470-69779-2 0-470-69799-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (282 p.) Classificazione **BAU 154f** UF 3150 Disciplina 518.25 624.1/76 Soggetti Fracture mechanics Finite element method 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 Smeared 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 1.6.6 Large deformation/shells1.6.7 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

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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