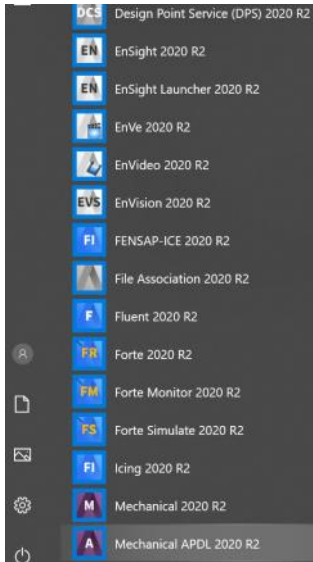
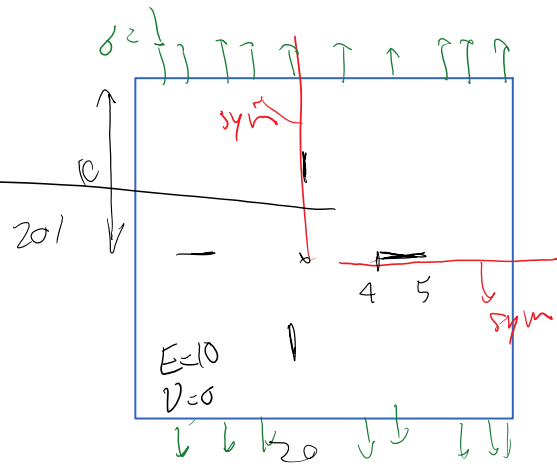


Use  
ansys  
to solve this

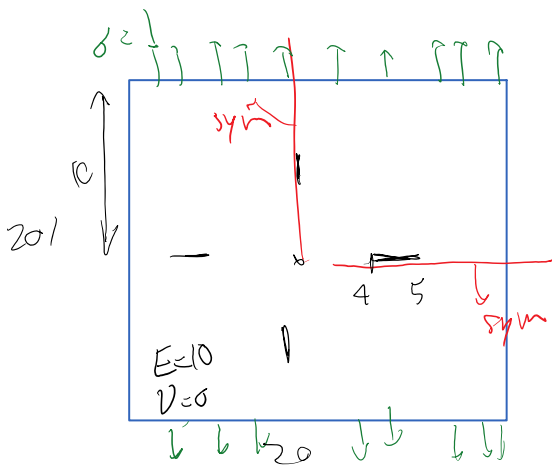


Compute K with two methods:

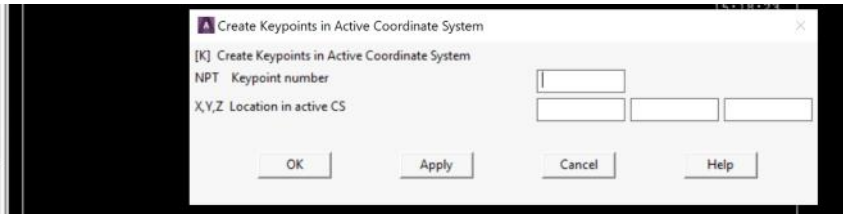
1. From displacement field
2. J integral

$$J = G = \frac{K^2}{E'} \rightarrow$$

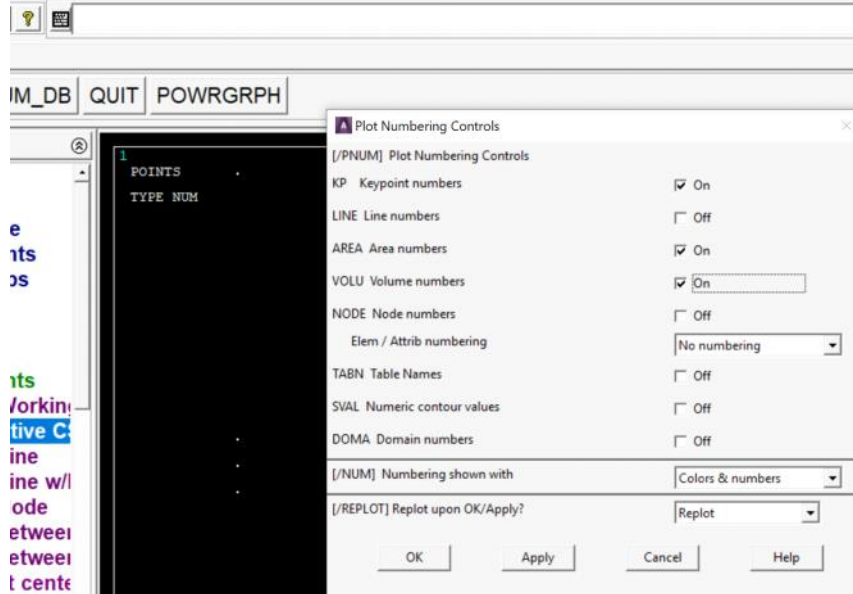
$$K = \sqrt{aE'}$$



- ▢ Real Constants
- ▢ Material Props
- ▢ Sections
- ▢ Modeling
  - ▢ Create
    - ▢ Keypoints
      - ▢ On Working Plane
      - ▢ In Active Coordinate System
      - ▢ On Line



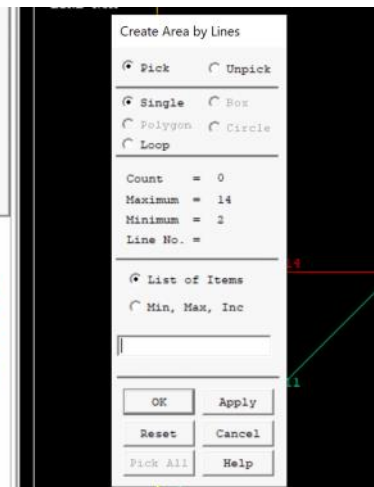
Plot PlotCtrls WorkPlane Parameters Macro MenuCtrls Help

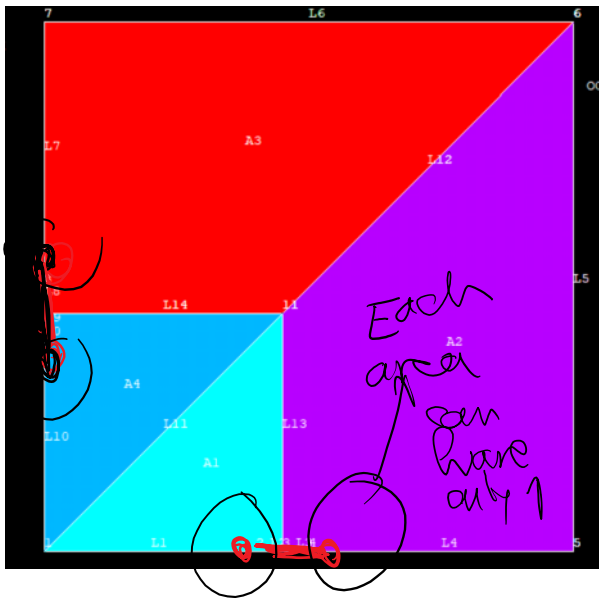


- Modeling
  - ▢ Create
    - ▢ Keypoints
    - ▢ Lines
      - ▢ Lines
        - ▢ Straight Line



- ▢ Preprocessor
  - ▢ Element Type
  - ▢ Real Constants
  - ▢ Material Props
  - ▢ Sections
  - ▢ Modeling
    - ▢ Create
      - ▢ Keypoints
      - ▢ Lines
      - ▢ Areas
        - ▢ Arbitrary
          - ▢ Through
          - ▢ Overlaid
          - ▢ By Lines
          - ▢ By Skin
          - ▢ By Offset
        - ▢ Rectangle
        - ▢ Circle
        - ▢ Polygon
        - ▢ Area Fill





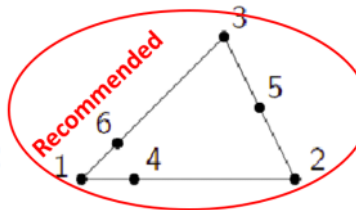
Defining element type



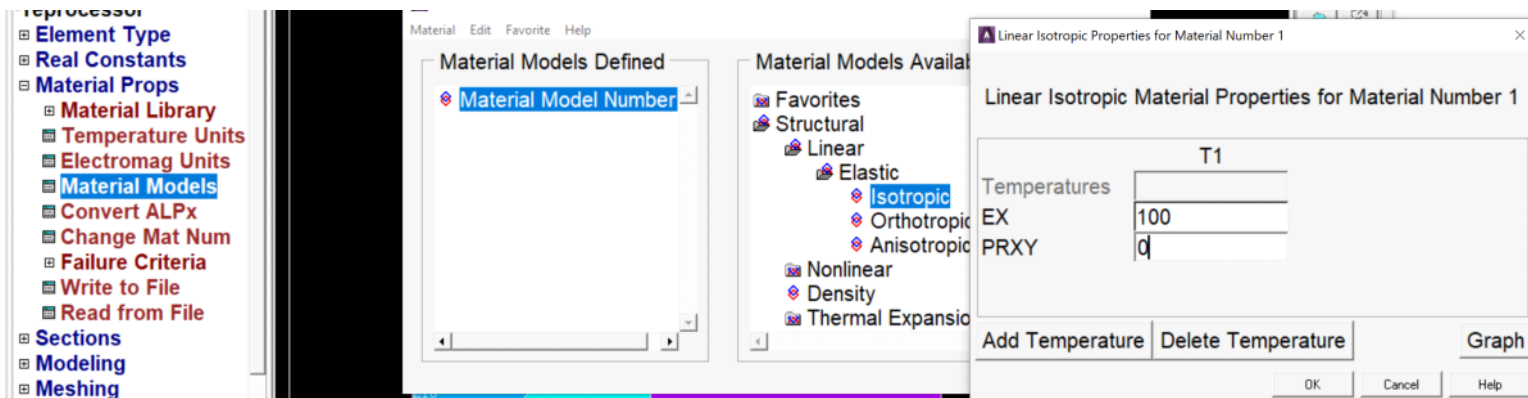
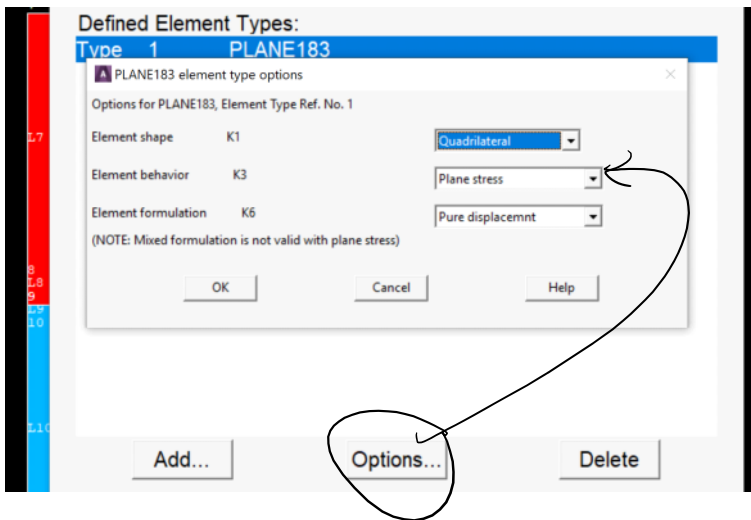
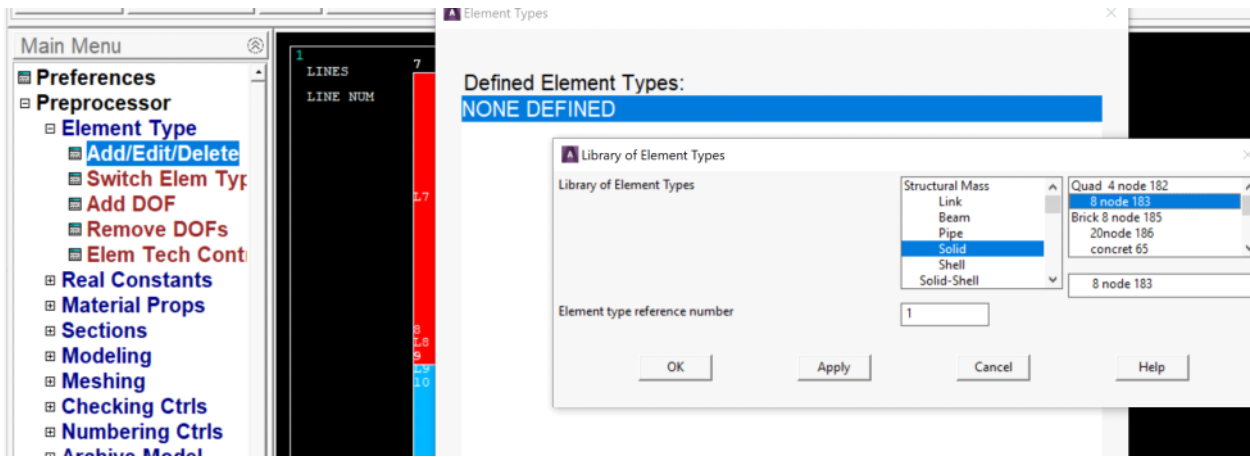
b) Quadratic  
Physical space

And this one around the crack tip

Quarter point  
Tri element

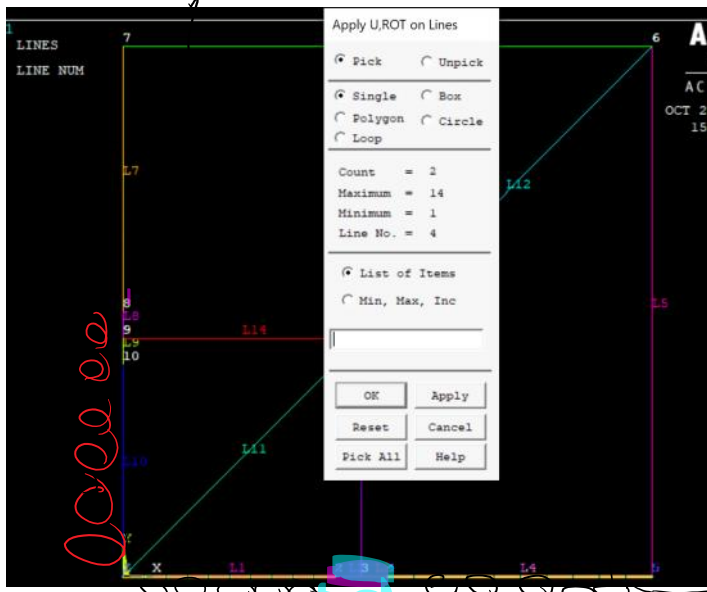
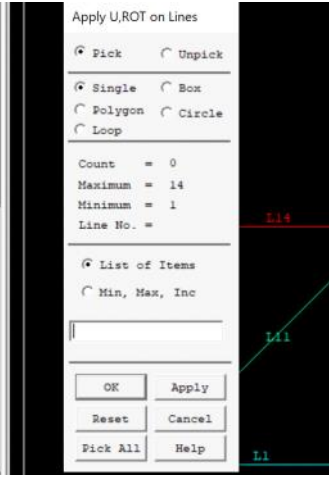


Improvement:  
- Better accuracy and  
less mesh sensitivity

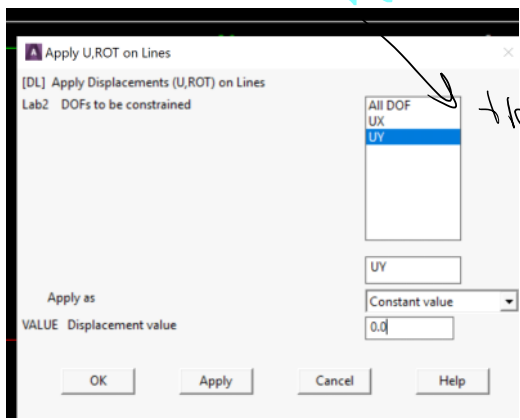


Apply the loads:

- ▣ Modeling
- ▣ Meshing
- ▣ Checking Ctrl
- ▣ Numbering Ctrl
- ▣ Archive Model
- ▣ Coupling / Ceqn
- ▣ Loads
  - ▣ Analysis Type
  - ▣ Define Loads
    - ▣ Settings
    - ▣ Apply
      - ▣ Structural
        - ▣ Displacemen
        - ▣ On Lines
        - ▣ On Areas
        - ▣ On Keypoi
        - ▣ On Nodes
        - ▣ On Node C
        - ▣ Svmmetry



hand free



lock y=0  
free  
Ux free

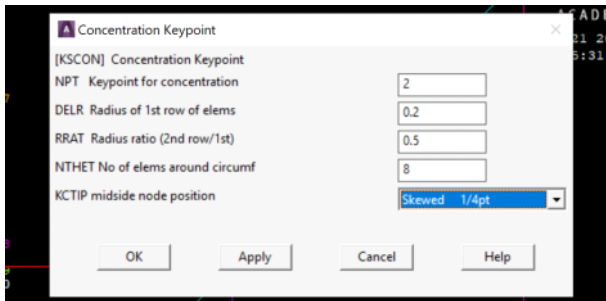
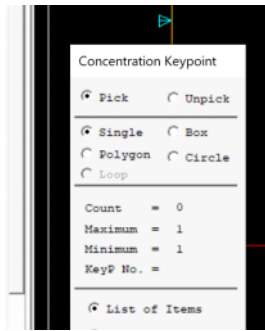
Top tensile load

- ▣ Loads
  - ▣ Analysis Type
  - ▣ Define Loads
    - ▣ Settings
    - ▣ Apply
      - ▣ Structural
        - ▣ Displacemen
        - ▣ Force/Mome
        - ▣ Pressure
        - ▣ On Lines



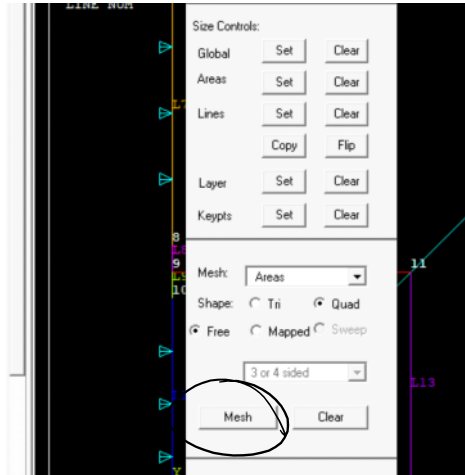
Create crack tip mesh concentration points:

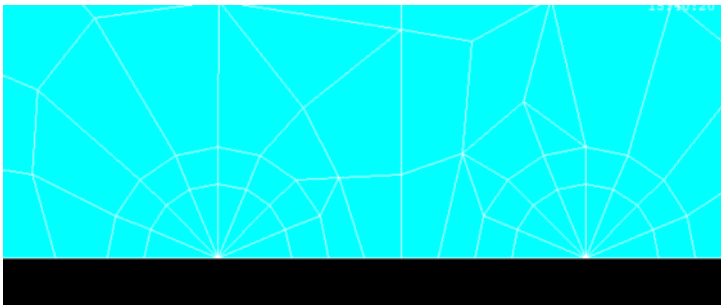
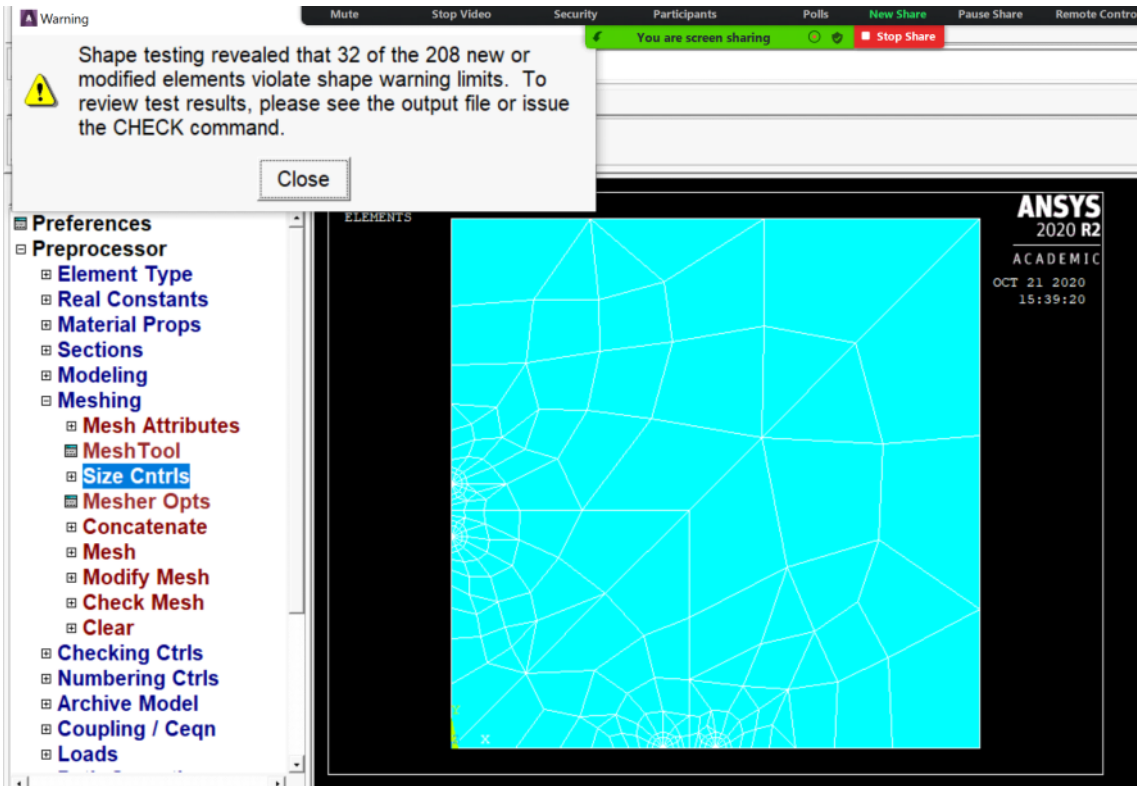
- ▢ Element type
- ▢ Real Constants
- ▢ Material Props
- ▢ Sections
- ▢ Modeling
- ▢ Meshing
  - ▢ Mesh Attributes
  - ▢ MeshTool
  - ▢ Size Cntrls
  - ▢ SmartSize
  - ▢ ManualSize
  - ▢ Concentrat KPs
  - ▢ Create



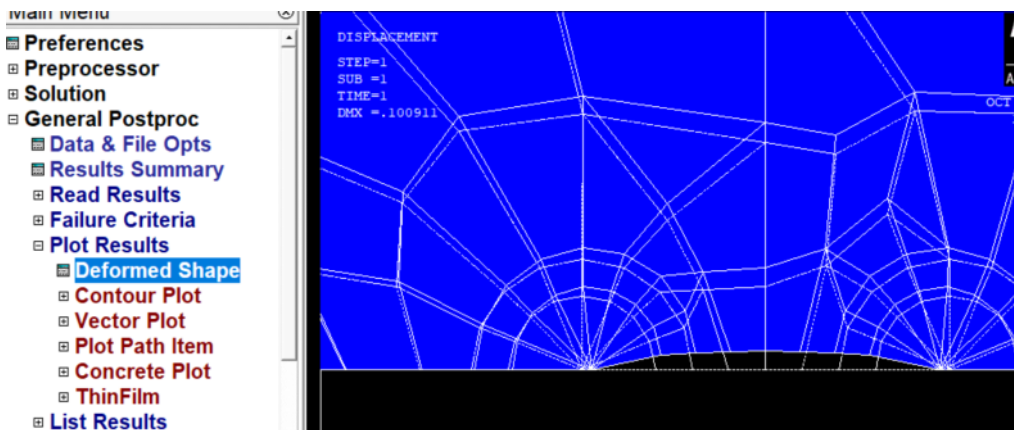
Next: We mesh this:

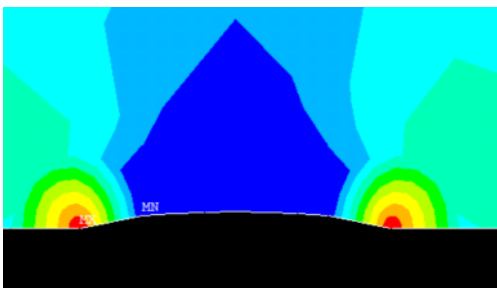
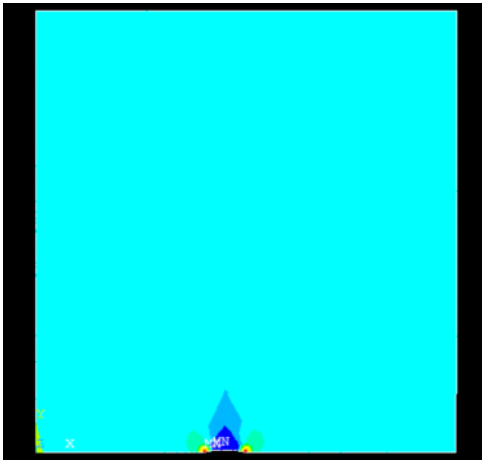
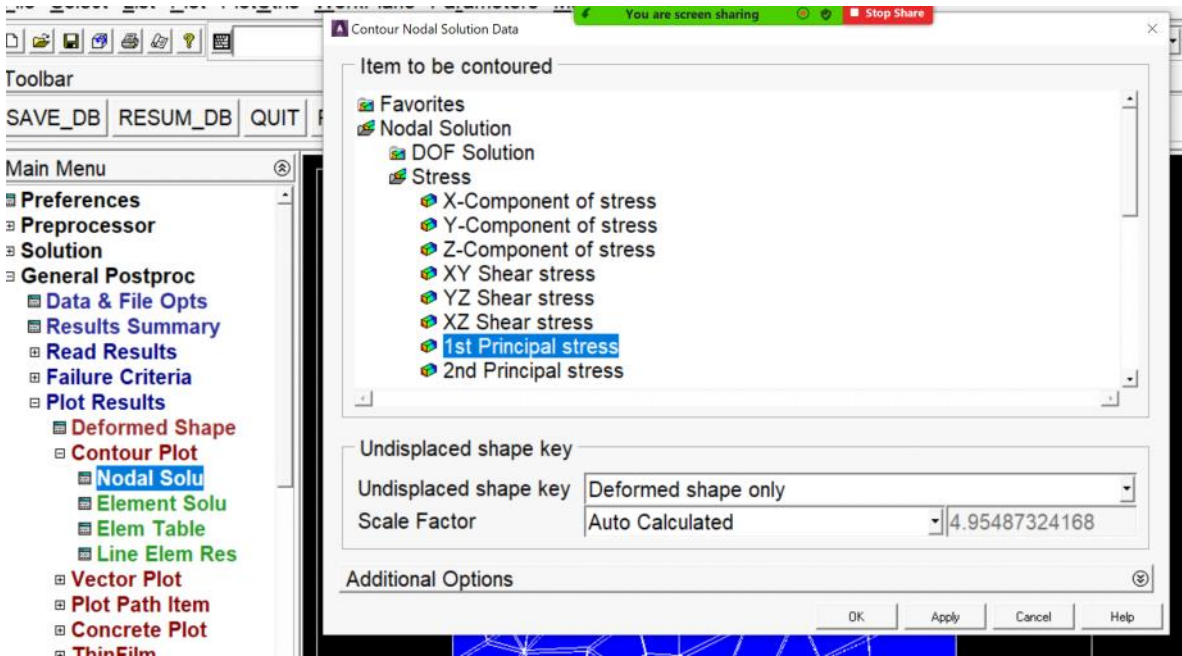
- ▢ Preprocessor
  - ▢ Element Type
  - ▢ Real Constants
  - ▢ Material Props
  - ▢ Sections
  - ▢ Modeling
  - ▢ Meshing
    - ▢ Mesh Attributes
    - ▢ MeshTool
    - ▢ Size Cntrls
    - ▢ Mesher Opts
    - ▢ Concatenate
    - ▢ Mesh
    - ▢ Modify Mesh
    - ▢ Check Mesh
    - ▢ Clear
    - ▢ Checking Cntrls
    - ▢ Numbering Cntrls
    - ▢ Archive Model





Now we are ready to solve this.





Calculating stress intensity factor

Method 1: Using displacement field around the crack tip



$$u = + \frac{K_{II}}{2G} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2\pi}} (1 + \kappa)$$

$$v = + \frac{K_I}{2G} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2\pi}} (1 + \kappa)$$

$$w = + \frac{2 K_{III}}{G} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2\pi}}$$

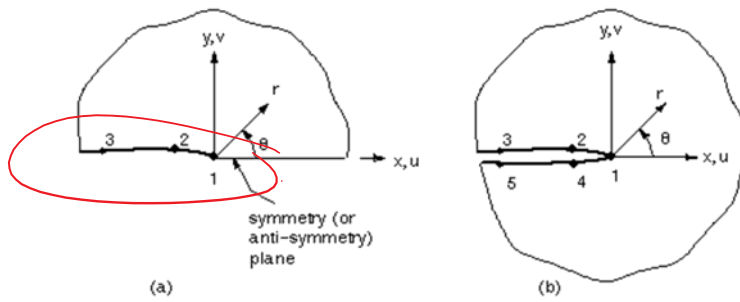
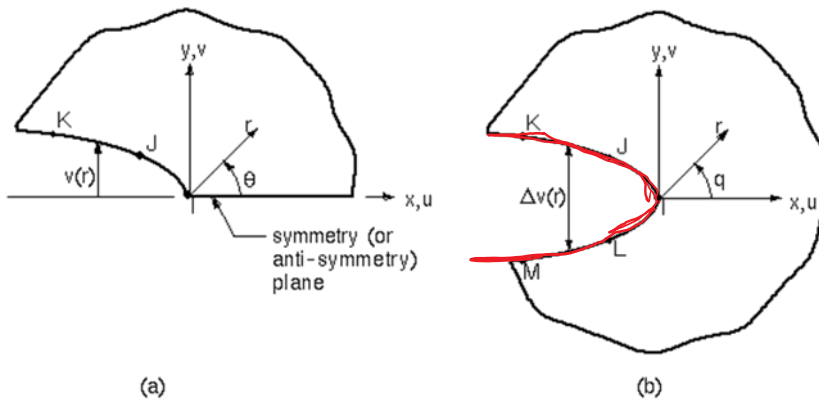
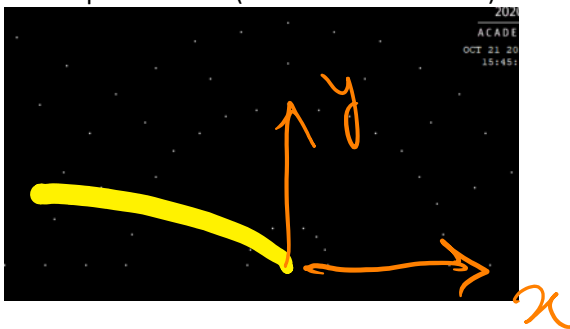
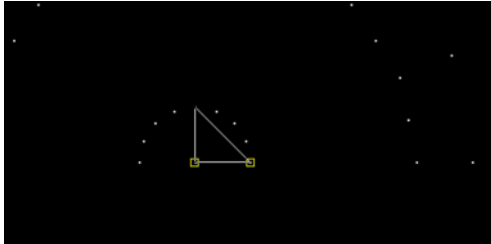
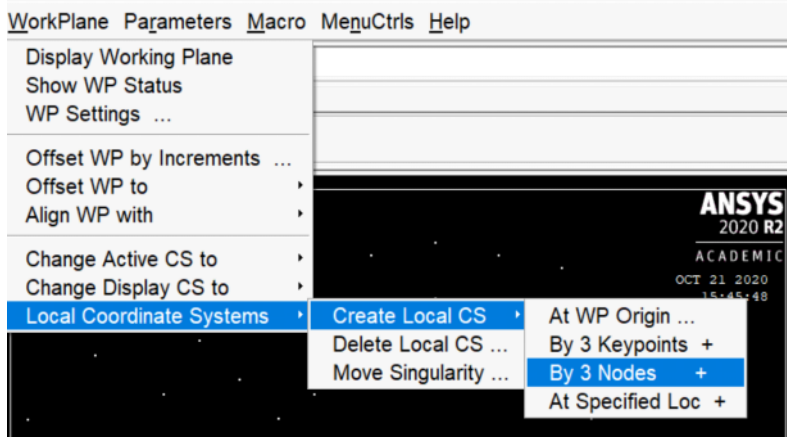


Figure 3) The paths defined for (a) a half-crack model and (b) a full-crack model

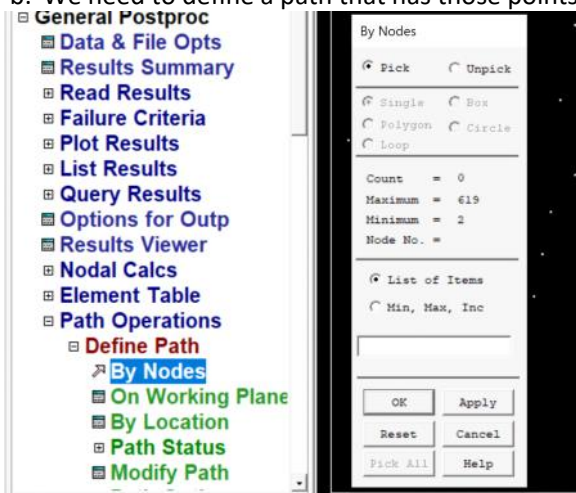
We need to

- Define a local coordinate system
- Define points 1 to 3 (or 1 to 5 for full crack)





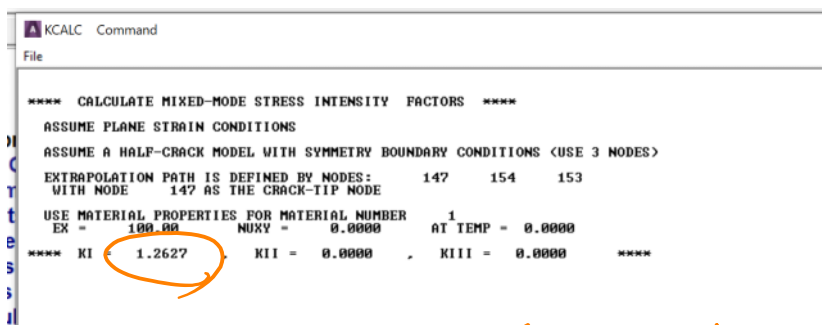
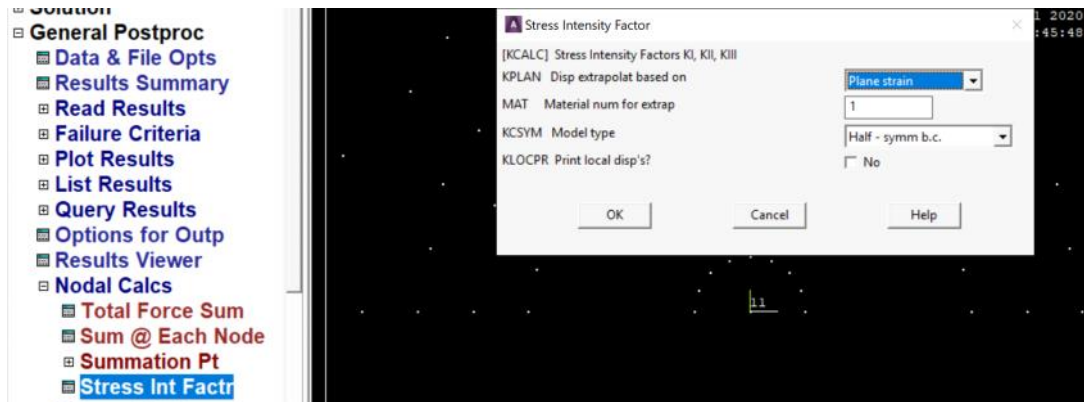
b. We need to define a path that has those points



```

le
***** PATH STATUS *****
Path      nPts      nSets      nDiv
BR_CTP    3          30         20

```



approximate infinite domain  $K = \sqrt{\pi a} \sigma$

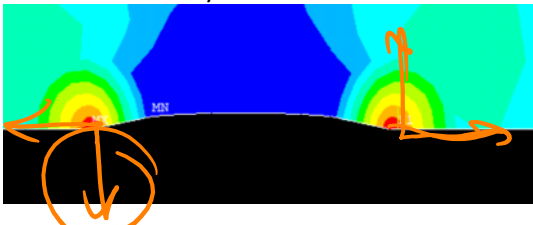
5 to 4  $\rightarrow 2a = 1$   
 $a = 0.5$

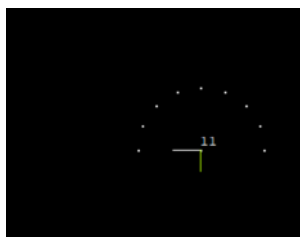
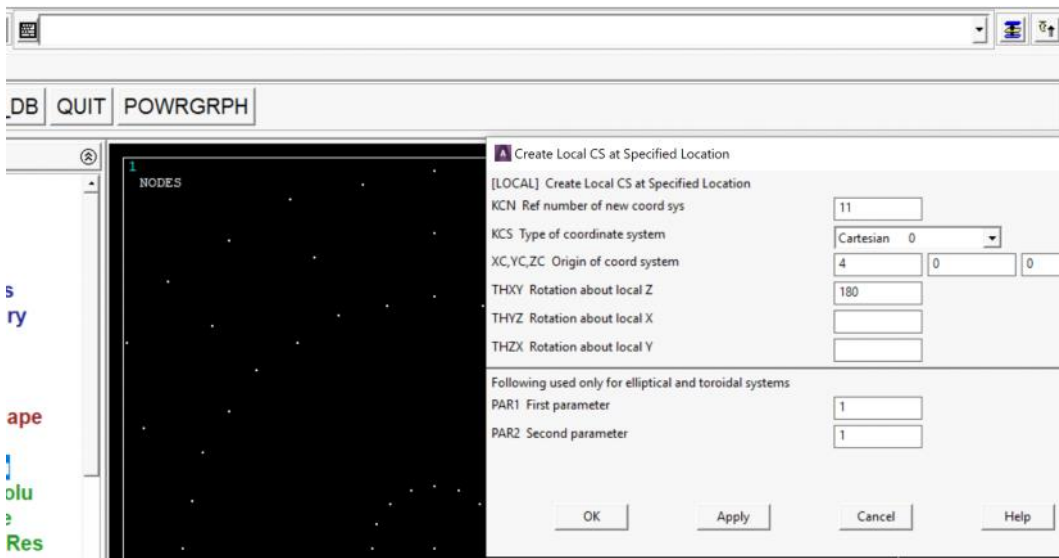
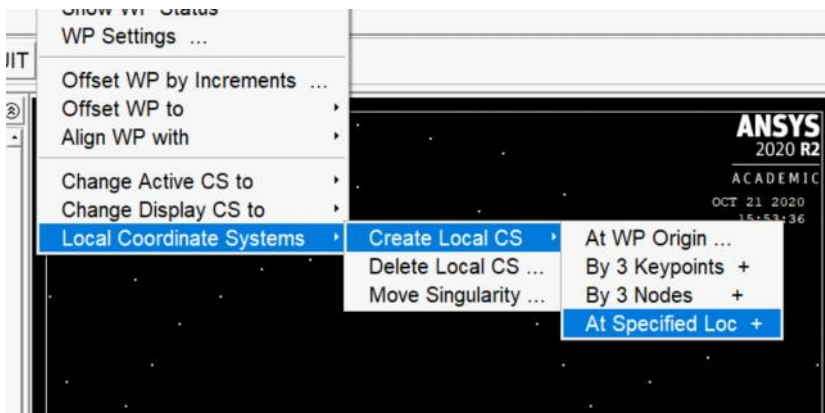
$\gg \text{sart}(\pi * 0.5) * 1$

ans =

1.2533

Sometimes the third node does not exist to calculate a local coordinate system





\*\*\*\* CALCULATE MIXED-MODE STRESS INTENSITY FACTORS \*\*\*\*

ASSUME PLANE STRAIN CONDITIONS

ASSUME A HALF-CRACK MODEL WITH SYMMETRY BOUNDARY CONDITIONS (USE 3 NODES)

EXTRAPOLATION PATH IS DEFINED BY NODES: 2 21 22  
WITH NODE 2 AS THE CRACK-TIP NODE

USE MATERIAL PROPERTIES FOR MATERIAL NUMBER 1  
EX = 100.00 NUXY = 0.0000 AT TEMP = 0.0000

\*\*\*\* KI = 1.2634 , KII = 0.0000 , KIII = 0.0000 \*\*\*\*

---

## Method 2: Calculating J integral and from that if needed, calculating K

The J-Integral evaluation in ANSYS is based on the domain integral method. The domain integration formulation applies area integration for 2-D problems and volume integration for 3-D problems. In the following, the procedure to compute the J-integral is summarized.

It should be noted that the command syntax is all in UPPER CASE letters and the arguments which are entered by the user are in *lower case and italic*.

After creating the model (using keypoints, lines and areas), specifying the concentration keypoints to generate singular elements, defining the local coordinate for each crack tip and generating the mesh including singular elements around the crack tips, the following commands except the last one need to be issued in the command prompt in the utility menu at the preprocessor stage of the simulation. The last command (i.e., Step 8) is issued after solution and in the postprocessor stage. Unfortunately there is no way to apply these steps in GUI. It means these commands cannot be accessed from a menu.

Must go to preprocessor and solve the problem again

1. Start the process by clicking on preprocessor option on the left side menu.
2. Start a new computation with the contour-based integral approach with the command:

CINT,NEW,*id*

### CINT,NEW,1

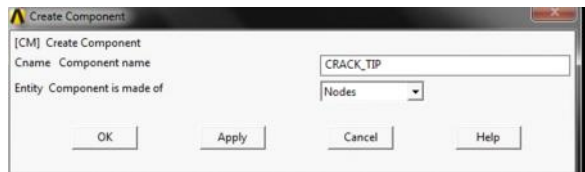
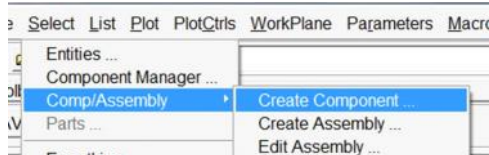
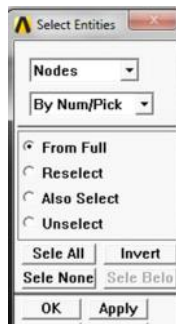
1. Specify the type of contour integral to be done (here it is the J-integral) with the command:

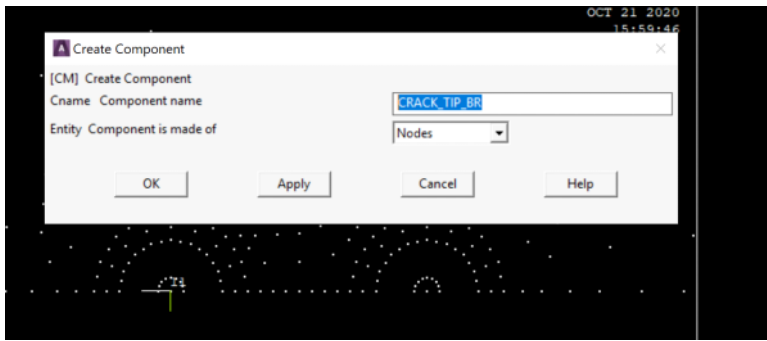
CINT,TYPE,JINT

1. Define the node at the crack tip as a node component with the command:  
Note: to create component (corresponding to the crack tip), use select from menu and select the node, and create a component from that:

Select List Plot PlotCtrls

Entities ...

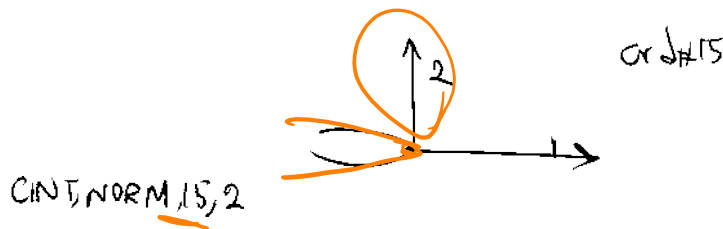




CINT,CTNC,CRACK\_TIP\_BR

1. Define the crack plane normal along with its local coordinate id with the command:

CINT,NORM,par1,par2



CINT,NORM,15,2

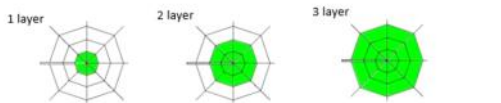
1. Specify the number of contours "n" to compute with the command:

CINT,NCON,n

For example  
CINT,NCON,5

## J integral: 2. EDI FEM Aspects

- Since  $J_0 \rightarrow 0$  the inner  $J_0$  collapses to the crack tip (CT)
- $J_1$  will be formed by element edges
- By using **spider web (rozet) meshes** any reasonable number of layers can be used to compute J:



CINT,NCON,2

ONLY for symmetric cracks (not inside the domain)

2. Activate the option for symmetry conditions, if present, with the command:

CINT,SYMM,ON

1. Specify the output controls with the command:

OUTRES,CINT

9. Solve the problem.

10. Finally, the results for the values of the J-integral may be listed or plotted in a graph for all considered contours around the crack tip with the command:

PRCINT,*i*

PRCINT,1