



Compute K with two methods:

- 1. From displacement field
- 2. J integral

$$J_{z}G = \frac{k^{2}}{E'} \rightarrow$$





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Defining element type



b) Quadratic Physical space

Ånd this one around the crack tip

Quarter point Tri element



Improvement: - Better accuracy and less mesh sensitivity



Apply the loads:



Create crack tip mesh concentration points:





Next: We mesh this:







Now we are ready to solve this.



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Calculating stress intensity factor

Method 1: Using displacement field around the crack tip







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

We need to

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



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





KCALC Command File **** 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: WITH NODE 147 AS THE CRACK-TIP NODE 147 154 153 USE MATERIAL PROPERTIES FOR MATERIAL NUMBER EX = 100.00 NUXY = 0.0000 AT¹TEMP = 0.0000 ĸı 1.2627 KII = 0.0000 KIII = 0.0000 5 5 ıl approximate infinite Jonain 16: 1206 5 to 4 >20=1 a 0.5 >> sart(pi * 0.5) * 1 ans =



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**** 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

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.

- 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
 - 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

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Entity: Component is made of	Nodes
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Must go to preprocessor and solve the problem again



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



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,id

PRCINT,1