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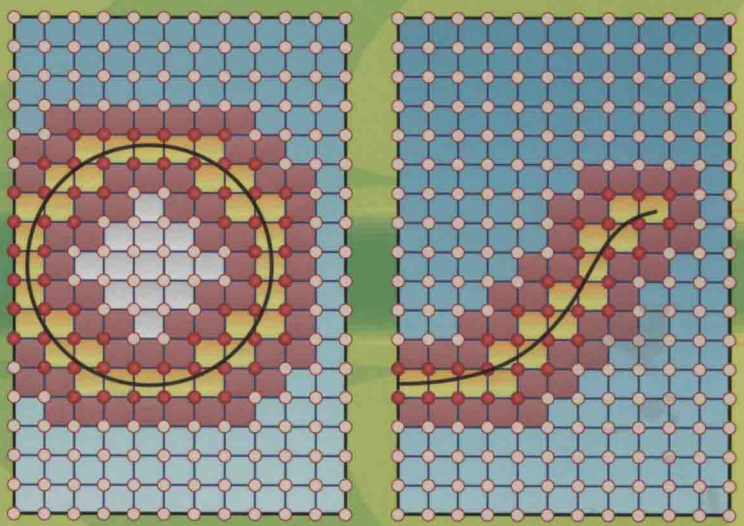
Extended Finite Element Method

Theory and Applications

Amir R. Khoei



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EXTENDED FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
THEORY AND APPLICATIONS

Amir R. Khoei
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To Azadeh and Arsalan

Series Preface

The series on *Computational Mechanics* is a conveniently identifiable set of books covering interrelated subjects that have received much attention in recent years, and need a place in senior undergraduate and graduate school curricula and engineering practice. The subjects of titles in the series cover applications and methods. They range from biomechanics to fluid-structure interactions to multiscale mechanics, and from computational geometry to meshfree techniques to parallel and iterative computing methods. Application areas are across the board in a wide range of industries, including civil, mechanical, aerospace, automotive, environmental, and biomedical engineering. Practicing engineers, researchers, and software developers at universities, in industry, government laboratories, and graduate students will find this series to be an indispensable source of new engineering approaches, interdisciplinary research, and a comprehensive learning experience in computational mechanics.

Since its conception in the late 1990s by Ted Belytschko, the eXtended Finite Element Method (XFEM) has become one of the most widely used numerical methods for simulating fracture. The method is highly versatile and has been applied to a variety of crack models, including linear elastic fracture mechanics and cohesive zone approaches, to shear banding and dislocations, as well as to other problems that involve discontinuities. *Extended Finite Element Method: Theory and Applications*, written by a leading expert in the field, is the most comprehensive book written to date on this important subject in computational mechanics. The book covers many aspects and application areas of the XFEM. It comes with detailed derivations and explanations, and an exhaustive bibliography that guides the reader into further developments in the field. Its engineering approach and standard notation make the book easy to read.

Preface

The finite element method is one of the most common numerical tools for obtaining approximate solutions of partial differential equations; the technique has been applied successfully in many areas of engineering sciences to study, model, and predict the behavior of structures. The area ranges from aeronautical and aerospace engineering, the automobile industry, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, biomechanics, geomechanics, material sciences, and many more. Despite its popularity, the finite element method suffers from certain drawbacks when the solution contains a non-smooth behavior, such as high gradients or singularities in the stress and strain fields, and/or strong discontinuities in the displacement field; then it becomes computationally expensive to get optimal convergence. In order to overcome such difficulties, the extended finite element method (X-FEM) has been developed to facilitate the modeling of arbitrary discontinuities such as jumps, kinks, singularities, and other non-smooth features within elements. The technique provides a powerful tool for enriching solution spaces with information from asymptotic solutions and other knowledge of the physics of the problem. The main purpose of this book is to present the theory and applications of the X-FEM in linear and nonlinear problems of continua, structures, and geomechanics.

There are a number of excellent books published on the finite element method, however, there are only three books released on the X-FEM that are geared to a specific audience. This book is aimed to provide a comprehensive study on the extended finite element modeling of continua, structures, and geomechanics that should appeal to a relatively wide audience. During the last two decades, the X-FEM has moved from purely research topic into mainstream day-to-day analysis in engineering problems. It is therefore necessary for both practicing engineers and students to become familiar with the subject. Since there is no comprehensive book explaining the X-FEM in various engineering problems, this book aims to rectify this situation and bring a comprehensive easy to follow introduction to the subject to researchers in the fields of civil, mechanical, materials, and aerospace engineering.

The book begins with an overview of the extended finite element method in Chapter 1, in which an emphasis is given on various applications of the technique in materials modeling problems. The mathematical formulation of the X-FEM is presented in Chapter 2 with special reference to solid mechanics problems. It includes the introduction of partition of unity method, enrichment functions, blending elements, the X-FEM discretization, and the numerical integration of X-FEM formulation. In this chapter, numerical implementation is presented for the linear and higher order quadrilateral elements in X-FEM modeling of linear and curved interfaces. Chapter 3 presents an overview of various X-FEM enrichment functions used in a wide variety of problems, such as bimaterials, cracks, dislocations, fluid-structure interactions, shear bands, convection-diffusion, thermo-mechanical, deformable porous media, piezoelectric, magneto-electro-elastic, topology optimization, rigid particles in Stokes flow, solidification, and so on. In Chapter 4, the problems of convergence rate and condition number within the X-FEM are discussed, and various remedies that are available in the literature are introduced for these issues. In Chapter 5, the X-FEM is developed for nonlinear behavior of materials in large deformations; it is first presented in the framework of a Lagrangian large plasticity deformation formulation, and is then described in the framework of an arbitrary Lagrangian–Eulerian method. In Chapter 6, the X-FEM method is

presented for modeling frictional contact problems on the basis of the penalty method, Lagrange multipliers technique, and augmented Lagrange multipliers approach.

The implementation of X-FEM technique in linear elastic fracture mechanics is presented in Chapter 7. The basis of linear elastic fracture mechanics is first introduced by defining the stress and displacement distributions around the crack tip and the stress intensity factors for different loading modes. The governing equation of a cracked body is then derived in the framework of an X-FEM. In Chapter 8, the X-FEM technique is utilized to simulate a cracked body combined with the cohesive crack model. Various cohesive crack growths are demonstrated in the framework of extended-FEM technique based on the stress criterion, the stress intensity factor criterion, and the cohesive segments method. In Chapter 9, the X-FEM technique is presented for crack growth simulation in ductile fracture problems. A non-local damage-plasticity model is employed to capture the fracture process zone within the X-FEM technique. The Lagrangian X-FEM formulation is utilized to model large deformation crack propagation and, the process of failure and crack propagation in dynamic and cyclic loading conditions is performed using dynamic large deformation X-FEM formulation. In Chapter 10, the X-FEM is developed to model the deformable porous media with weak and strong discontinuities. The fluid phase mass balance equation is applied together with the momentum balance of bulk and fluid phases to model hydraulic fracture propagation in porous media on the basis of a u–p X-FEM formulation. In Chapter 11, the X-FEM is proposed for the fully coupled hydro-mechanical analysis of deformable, progressively fracturing porous media interacting with the flow of two immiscible, compressible wetting and non-wetting pore fluids. The fluid flow within the crack is simulated using Darcy's Law in which the permeability variation with porosity due to the cracking of the solid skeleton is accounted. The cohesive crack model is integrated into the numerical modeling, in which the nonlinear fracture processes occurring along the fracture process zone are simulated. Finally, Chapter 12 is devoted to the implementation of the X-FEM technique in thermo-hydro-mechanical modeling of saturated porous media. The thermo-hydro-mechanical governing equations are derived by utilizing the momentum equilibrium equation, mass balance equation, and the energy conservation relation within the X-FEM framework.

Basically, the material presented in this book is a part of established X-FEM research articles; however, for the most parts of the book, the detailed derivations have not been reported in a single source. Thus, I am indebted to the authors of all books and journal papers listed in the bibliography. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the pioneers of the X-FEM method, in particular Ted Belytschko, John Dolbow, Nicolas Moës, and Natarajan Sukumar, whose work formed the basis of new development reported here. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my friend and colleague, Soheil Mohammadi, for the fruitful discussions held on many occasions over a long period of time. I wish to thank my former graduate students in the Department of Civil Engineering at Sharif University of Technology, who have contributed to the advances in the application of the X-FEM; M. Anahid, S.O.R. Biabanaki, T. Mohamadnejad, P. Broumand, M. Vahab, M. Hirmand, E. Haghighat, S. Moallemi, A. Shamloo, M. Nikbakht, K. Karimi, K. Shahim, S.M.T. Mousavi, M.R. Hajiabadi, N. Hosseini, H. Akhondzadeh, and E. Abedian. Moreover, I would like to express a special thank to my students who have had a major contribution in the preparation of this manuscript; in particular, M. Vahab in the first three chapters, P. Broumand in Chapters 4 and 9, M. Anahid and S.O.R. Biabanaki in Chapter 5, S. Moallemi in Chapters 7 and 12, T. Mohamadnejad in Chapters 8 and 11, E. Haghighat in Chapter 10 and M. Hirmand in Chapter 6 and the worked examples given in a companion website of the book.

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Finally, I want to thank my wife, Azadeh, and my son, Arsalan, for their love and support, when instead of spending my time and attention, I disappeared for long stretches of time to work on the book.

Amir R. Khoei
Tehran, April 2014

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Contents

Series Preface xv

Preface xvii

1 Introduction 1
- 1.1 Introduction 1
- 1.2 An Enriched Finite Element Method 3
- 1.3 A Review on X-FEM: Development and Applications 5
  - *1.3.1 Coupling X-FEM with the Level-Set Method* 6
  - *1.3.2 Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics (LEFM)* 7
  - *1.3.3 Cohesive Fracture Mechanics* 11
  - *1.3.4 Composite Materials and Material Inhomogeneities* 14
  - *1.3.5 Plasticity, Damage, and Fatigue Problems* 16
  - *1.3.6 Shear Band Localization* 19
  - *1.3.7 Fluid–Structure Interaction* 19
  - *1.3.8 Fluid Flow in Fractured Porous Media* 20
  - *1.3.9 Fluid Flow and Fluid Mechanics Problems* 22
  - *1.3.10 Phase Transition and Solidification* 23
  - *1.3.11 Thermal and Thermo-Mechanical Problems* 24
  - *1.3.12 Plates and Shells* 24
  - *1.3.13 Contact Problems* 26
  - *1.3.14 Topology Optimization* 28
  - *1.3.15 Piezoelectric and Magneto-Electroelastic Problems* 28
  - *1.3.16 Multi-Scale Modeling* 29

2 Extended Finite Element Formulation 31
- 2.1 Introduction 31
- 2.2 The Partition of Unity Finite Element Method 33
- 2.3 The Enrichment of Approximation Space 35
  - *2.3.1 Intrinsic Enrichment* 35
  - *2.3.2 Extrinsic Enrichment* 36
- 2.4 The Basis of X-FEM Approximation 37
  - *2.4.1 The Signed Distance Function* 39
  - *2.4.2 The Heaviside Function* 43
- 2.5 Blending Elements 46
- 2.6 Governing Equation of a Body with Discontinuity 49
  - *2.6.1 The Divergence Theorem for Discontinuous Problems* 50
  - *2.6.2 The Weak form of Governing Equation* 51

2.7 The X-FEM Discretization of Governing Equation 53
2.7.1 Numerical Implementation of X-FEM Formulation 55
2.7.2 Numerical Integration Algorithm 57
2.8 Application of X-FEM in Weak and Strong Discontinuities 60
2.8.1 Modeling an Elastic Bar with a Strong Discontinuity 61
2.8.2 Modeling an Elastic Bar with a Weak Discontinuity 63
2.8.3 Modeling an Elastic Plate with a Crack Interface at its Center 66
2.8.4 Modeling an Elastic Plate with a Material Interface at its Center 68
2.9 Higher Order X-FEM 70
2.10 Implementation of X-FEM with Higher Order Elements 73
2.10.1 Higher Order X-FEM Modeling of a Plate with a Material Interface 73
2.10.2 Higher Order X-FEM Modeling of a Plate with a Curved Crack Interface 75

3 Enrichment Elements 77
3.1 Introduction 77
3.2 Tracking Moving Boundaries 78
3.3 Level Set Method 81
3.3.1 Numerical Implementation of LSM 82
3.3.2 Coupling the LSM with X-FEM 83
3.4 Fast Marching Method 85
3.4.1 Coupling the FMM with X-FEM 87
3.5 X-FEM Enrichment Functions 88
3.5.1 Bimaterials, Voids, and Inclusions 88
3.5.2 Strong Discontinuities and Crack Interfaces 91
3.5.3 Brittle Cracks 93
3.5.4 Cohesive Cracks 97
3.5.5 Plastic Fracture Mechanics 99
3.5.6 Multiple Cracks 101
3.5.7 Fracture in Bimaterial Problems 102
3.5.8 Polycrystalline Microstructure 106
3.5.9 Dislocations 111
3.5.10 Shear Band Localization 113

4 Blending Elements 119
4.1 Introduction 119
4.2 Convergence Analysis in the X-FEM 120
4.3 Ill-Conditioning in the X-FEM Method 124
4.3.1 One-Dimensional Problem with Material Interface 126
4.4 Blending Strategies in X-FEM 128
4.5 Enhanced Strain Method 130
4.5.1 An Enhanced Strain Blending Element for the Ramp Enrichment Function 132
4.5.2 An Enhanced Strain Blending Element for Asymptotic Enrichment Functions 134
4.6 The Hierarchical Method 135
4.6.1 A Hierarchical Blending Element for Discontinuous Gradient Enrichment 135
4.6.2 A Hierarchical Blending Element for Crack Tip Asymptotic Enrichments 137
4.7 The Cutoff Function Method 138
4.7.1 The Weighted Function Blending Method 140
4.7.2 A Variant of the Cutoff Function Method 142
4.8 A DG X-FEM Method 143

4.9 Implementation of Some Optimal X-FEM Type Methods 147
4.9.1 A Plate with a Circular Hole at Its Centre 148
4.9.2 A Plate with a Horizontal Material Interface 149
4.9.3 The Fiber Reinforced Concrete in Uniaxial Tension 151
4.10 Pre-Conditioning Strategies in X-FEM 154
4.10.1 Béchet's Pre-Conditioning Scheme 155
4.10.2 Menk–Bordas Pre-Conditioning Scheme 156

5 Large X-FEM Deformation **161**
5.1 Introduction 161
5.2 Large FE Deformation 163
5.3 The Lagrangian Large X-FEM Deformation Method 167
5.3.1 The Enrichment of Displacement Field 167
5.3.2 The Large X-FEM Deformation Formulation 170
5.3.3 Numerical Integration Scheme 172
5.4 Numerical Modeling of Large X-FEM Deformations 173
5.4.1 Modeling an Axial Bar with a Weak Discontinuity 173
5.4.2 Modeling a Plate with the Material Interface 177
5.5 Application of X-FEM in Large Deformation Problems 181
5.5.1 Die-Pressing with a Horizontal Material Interface 182
5.5.2 Die-Pressing with a Rigid Central Core 186
5.5.3 Closed-Die Pressing of a Shaped-Tablet Component 188
5.6 The Extended Arbitrary Lagrangian–Eulerian FEM 192
5.6.1 ALE Formulation 192
5.6.1.1 Kinematics 193
5.6.1.2 ALE Governing Equations 194
5.6.2 The Weak Form of ALE Formulation 195
5.6.3 The ALE FE Discretization 196
5.6.4 The Uncoupled ALE Solution 198
5.6.4.1 Material (Lagrangian) Phase 199
5.6.4.2 Smoothing Phase 199
5.6.4.3 Convection (Eulerian) Phase 200
5.6.5 The X-ALE-FEM Computational Algorithm 202
5.6.5.1 Level Set Update 203
5.6.5.2 Stress Update with Sub-Triangular Numerical Integration 204
5.6.5.3 Stress Update with Sub-Quadrilateral Numerical Integration 205
5.7 Application of the X-ALE-FEM Model 208
5.7.1 The Coining Test 208
5.7.2 A Plate in Tension 209

6 Contact Friction Modeling with X-FEM **215**
6.1 Introduction 215
6.2 Continuum Model of Contact Friction 216
6.2.1 Contact Conditions: The Kuhn–Tucker Rule 217
6.2.2 Plasticity Theory of Friction 218
6.2.3 Continuum Tangent Matrix of Contact Problem 221
6.3 X-FEM Modeling of the Contact Problem 223
6.3.1 The Gauss–Green Theorem for Discontinuous Problems 223
6.3.2 The Weak Form of Governing Equation for a Contact Problem 224
6.3.3 The Enrichment of Displacement Field 226

6.4 Modeling of Contact Constraints via the Penalty Method 227
6.4.1 Modeling of an Elastic Bar with a Discontinuity at Its Center 231
6.4.2 Modeling of an Elastic Plate with a Discontinuity at Its Center 233
6.5 Modeling of Contact Constraints via the Lagrange Multipliers Method 235
6.5.1 Modeling the Discontinuity in an Elastic Bar 239
6.5.2 Modeling the Discontinuity in an Elastic Plate 240
6.6 Modeling of Contact Constraints via the Augmented-Lagrange Multipliers Method 241
6.6.1 Modeling an Elastic Bar with a Discontinuity 244
6.6.2 Modeling an Elastic Plate with a Discontinuity 245
6.7 X-FEM Modeling of Large Sliding Contact Problems 246
6.7.1 Large Sliding with Horizontal Material Interfaces 249
6.8 Application of X-FEM Method in Frictional Contact Problems 251
6.8.1 An Elastic Square Plate with Horizontal Interface 251
6.8.1.1 Imposing the Unilateral Contact Constraint 252
6.8.1.2 Modeling the Frictional Stick–Slip Behavior 255
6.8.2 A Square Plate with an Inclined Crack 256
6.8.3 A Double-Clamped Beam with a Central Crack 259
6.8.4 A Rectangular Block with an S–Shaped Frictional Contact Interface 261

7 Linear Fracture Mechanics with the X-FEM Technique 267
7.1 Introduction 267
7.2 The Basis of LEFM 269
7.2.1 Energy Balance in Crack Propagation 270
7.2.2 Displacement and Stress Fields at the Crack Tip Area 271
7.2.3 The SIFs 273
7.3 Governing Equations of a Cracked Body 276
7.3.1 The Enrichment of Displacement Field 277
7.3.2 Discretization of Governing Equations 280
7.4 Mixed-Mode Crack Propagation Criteria 283
7.4.1 The Maximum Circumferential Tensile Stress Criterion 283
7.4.2 The Minimum Strain Energy Density Criterion 284
7.4.3 The Maximum Energy Release Rate 284
7.5 Crack Growth Simulation with X-FEM 285
7.5.1 Numerical Integration Scheme 287
7.5.2 Numerical Integration of Contour J–Integral 289
7.6 Application of X-FEM in Linear Fracture Mechanics 290
7.6.1 X-FEM Modeling of a DCB 290
7.6.2 An Infinite Plate with a Finite Crack in Tension 294
7.6.3 An Infinite Plate with an Inclined Crack 298
7.6.4 A Plate with Two Holes and Multiple Cracks 300
7.7 Curved Crack Modeling with X-FEM 304
7.7.1 Modeling a Curved Center Crack in an Infinite Plate 307
7.8 X-FEM Modeling of a Bimaterial Interface Crack 309
7.8.1 The Interfacial Fracture Mechanics 310
7.8.2 The Enrichment of the Displacement Field 311
7.8.3 Modeling of a Center Crack in an Infinite Bimaterial Plate 314

8 Cohesive Crack Growth with the X-FEM Technique 317
8.1 Introduction 317
8.2 Governing Equations of a Cracked Body 320
8.2.1 The Enrichment of Displacement Field 322
8.2.2 Discretization of Governing Equations 323

8.3 Cohesive Crack Growth Based on the Stress Criterion 325
8.3.1 Cohesive Constitutive Law 325
8.3.2 Crack Growth Criterion and Crack Growth Direction 326
8.3.3 Numerical Integration Scheme 328
8.4 Cohesive Crack Growth Based on the SIF Criterion 328
8.4.1 The Enrichment of Displacement Field 329
8.4.2 The Condition for Smooth Crack Closing 332
8.4.3 Crack Growth Criterion and Crack Growth Direction 332
8.5 Cohesive Crack Growth Based on the Cohesive Segments Method 334
8.5.1 The Enrichment of Displacement Field 334
8.5.2 Cohesive Constitutive Law 335
8.5.3 Crack Growth Criterion and Its Direction for Continuous Crack Propagation 336
8.5.4 Crack Growth Criterion and Its Direction for Discontinuous Crack Propagation 339
8.5.5 Numerical Integration Scheme 341
8.6 Application of X-FEM Method in Cohesive Crack Growth 341
8.6.1 A Three-Point Bending Beam with Symmetric Edge Crack 341
8.6.2 A Plate with an Edge Crack under Impact Velocity 343
8.6.3 A Three-Point Bending Beam with an Eccentric Crack 346

9 Ductile Fracture Mechanics with a Damage-Plasticity Model in X-FEM 351
9.1 Introduction 351
9.2 Large FE Deformation Formulation 353
9.3 Modified X-FEM Formulation 356
9.4 Large X-FEM Deformation Formulation 359
9.5 The Damage–Plasticity Model 364
9.6 The Nonlocal Gradient Damage Plasticity 368
9.7 Ductile Fracture with X-FEM Plasticity Model 369
9.8 Ductile Fracture with X-FEM Non-Local Damage-Plasticity Model 372
9.8.1 Crack Initiation and Crack Growth Direction 372
9.8.2 Crack Growth with a Null Step Analysis 375
9.8.3 Crack Growth with a Relaxation Phase Analysis 377
9.8.4 Locking Issues in Crack Growth Modeling 379
9.9 Application of X-FEM Damage-Plasticity Model 380
9.9.1 The Necking Problem 380
9.9.2 The CT Test 383
9.9.3 The Double-Notched Specimen 385
9.10 Dynamic Large X-FEM Deformation Formulation 387
9.10.1 The Dynamic X-FEM Discretization 388
9.10.2 The Large Strain Model 390
9.10.3 The Contact Friction Model 391
9.11 The Time Domain Discretization: The Dynamic Explicit Central Difference Method 393
9.12 Implementation of Dynamic X-FEM Damage-Plasticity Model 396
9.12.1 A Plate with an Inclined Crack 398
9.12.2 The Low Cycle Fatigue Test 400
9.12.3 The Cyclic CT Test 401
9.12.4 The Double Notched Specimen in Cyclic Loading 405

10 X-FEM Modeling of Saturated/Semi-Saturated Porous Media 409
10.1 Introduction 409
10.1.1 Governing Equations of Deformable Porous Media 411

10.2 The X-FEM Formulation of Deformable Porous Media with Weak Discontinuities 414
10.2.1 Approximation of Displacement and Pressure Fields 415
10.2.2 The X-FEM Spatial Discretization 418
10.2.3 The Time Domain Discretization and Solution Procedure 419
10.2.4 Numerical Integration Scheme 421
10.3 Application of the X-FEM Method in Deformable Porous Media with Arbitrary Interfaces 422
10.3.1 An Elastic Soil Column 422
10.3.2 An Elastic Foundation 424
10.4 Modeling Hydraulic Fracture Propagation in Deformable Porous Media 427
10.4.1 Governing Equations of a Fractured Porous Medium 428
10.4.2 The Weak Formulation of a Fractured Porous Medium 430
10.5 The X-FEM Formulation of Deformable Porous Media with Strong Discontinuities 434
10.5.1 Approximation of the Displacement and Pressure Fields 434
10.5.2 The X-FEM Spatial Discretization 437
10.5.3 The Time Domain Discretization and Solution Procedure 438
10.6 Alternative Approaches to Fluid Flow Simulation within the Fracture 442
10.6.1 A Partitioned Solution Algorithm for Interfacial Pressure 442
10.6.2 A Time-Dependent Constant Pressure Algorithm 444
10.7 Application of the X-FEM Method in Hydraulic Fracture Propagation of Saturated Porous Media 445
10.7.1 An Infinite Saturated Porous Medium with an Inclined Crack 446
10.7.2 Hydraulic Fracture Propagation in an Infinite Poroelastic Medium 449
10.7.3 Hydraulic Fracturing in a Concrete Gravity Dam 452
10.8 X-FEM Modeling of Contact Behavior in Fractured Porous Media 455
10.8.1 Contact Behavior in a Fractured Medium 455
10.8.2 X-FEM Formulation of Contact along the Fracture 456
10.8.3 Consolidation of a Porous Block with a Vertical Discontinuity 457

11 Hydraulic Fracturing in Multi-Phase Porous Media with X-FEM 461
11.1 Introduction 461
11.2 The Physical Model of Multi-Phase Porous Media 463
11.3 Governing Equations of Multi-Phase Porous Medium 465
11.4 The X-FEM Formulation of Multi-Phase Porous Media with Weak Discontinuities 467
11.4.1 Approximation of the Primary Variables 469
11.4.2 Discretization of Equilibrium and Flow Continuity Equations 473
11.4.3 Solution Procedure of Discretized Equilibrium Equations 476
11.5 Application of X-FEM Method in Multi-Phase Porous Media with Arbitrary Interfaces 477
11.6 The X-FEM Formulation for Hydraulic Fracturing in Multi-Phase Porous Media 482
11.7 Discretization of Multi-Phase Governing Equations with Strong Discontinuities 487
11.8 Solution Procedure for Fully Coupled Nonlinear Equations 493
11.9 Computational Notes in Hydraulic Fracture Modeling 497
11.10 Application of the X-FEM Method to Hydraulic Fracture Propagation of Multi-Phase Porous Media 499

12 Thermo-Hydro-Mechanical Modeling of Porous Media with X-FEM 509
12.1 Introduction 509
12.2 THM Governing Equations of Saturated Porous Media 511
12.3 Discontinuities in a THM Medium 513
12.4 The X-FEM Formulation of THM Governing Equations 514
12.4.1 Approximation of Displacement, Pressure, and Temperature Fields 515

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