Three-Dimensional Dynamic Cohesive Fracture Simulation Using Adaptive Topological Operators

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Research Objectives

- Develop an integrated, multiscale computational framework for dynamic fracture, microbranching, and fragmentation
- Employ the potential-based constitutive model for mixed-mode cohesive zone modeling
- Develop systematic adaptive mesh refinement and coarsening schemes for dynamic cohesive fracture simulation

PPR: Potential-based cohesive model

Constitutive Relationship

- Traction-separation relation is given by the potential, which is formulated such that boundary conditions are enforced
- (initial slope indicators)



Adaptivity with topological data structure

Nodal Perturbation

Reduction in mesh bias





Extension from 2D to 3D dynamic fracture simulation

Mode I Predefined Crack in 2D

• Agreement between full refinement and adaptive refinement & coarsening

Extension to 3D

- Predefined crack on fully refined and adaptively refined meshes is in progress
- SDSC Trestles super computer used for large memory requirements \bullet







- Mesh adaptivity will make problems of multiple crack tips that are not predefined possible
- Parallel simulations on GPUs will also be investigated



References

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