

A novel multi-level model for quasi-brittle cracking analysis with complex microstructure

Xiao-xiao SUN, Xiang-yu CHEN, Xiao-ming GUO

Cite this as: Xiao-xiao SUN, Xiang-yu CHEN, Xiao-ming GUO, 2022. A novel multi-level model for quasi-brittle cracking analysis with complex microstructure. *Journal of Zhejiang University-SCIENCE A (Applied Physics & Engineering)*, 23(2):118-139. <https://doi.org/10.1631/jzus.A2100158>

Numerical model of global level

Basic unknowns defined on the boundary of material particle

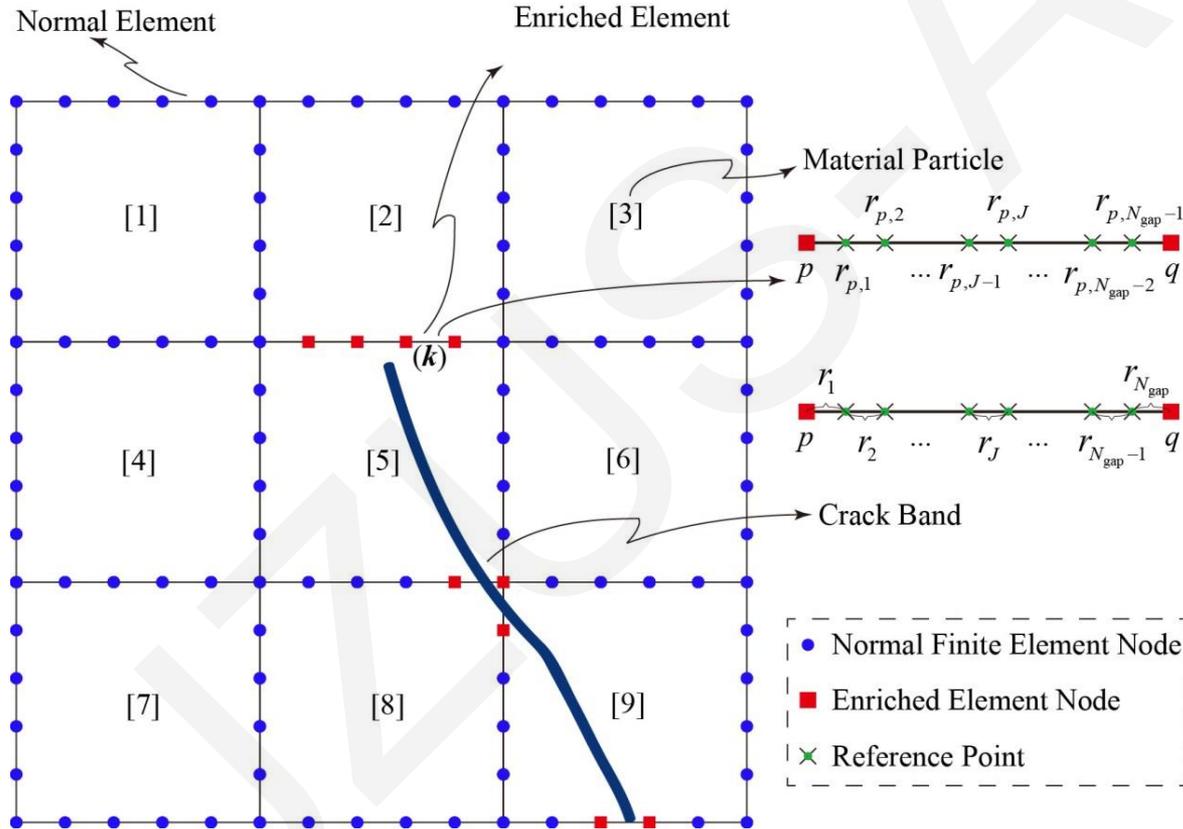


Fig. 1 Discretization of material particles' boundaries.

Multi-level model

■ Information transmission from RVE to material particle

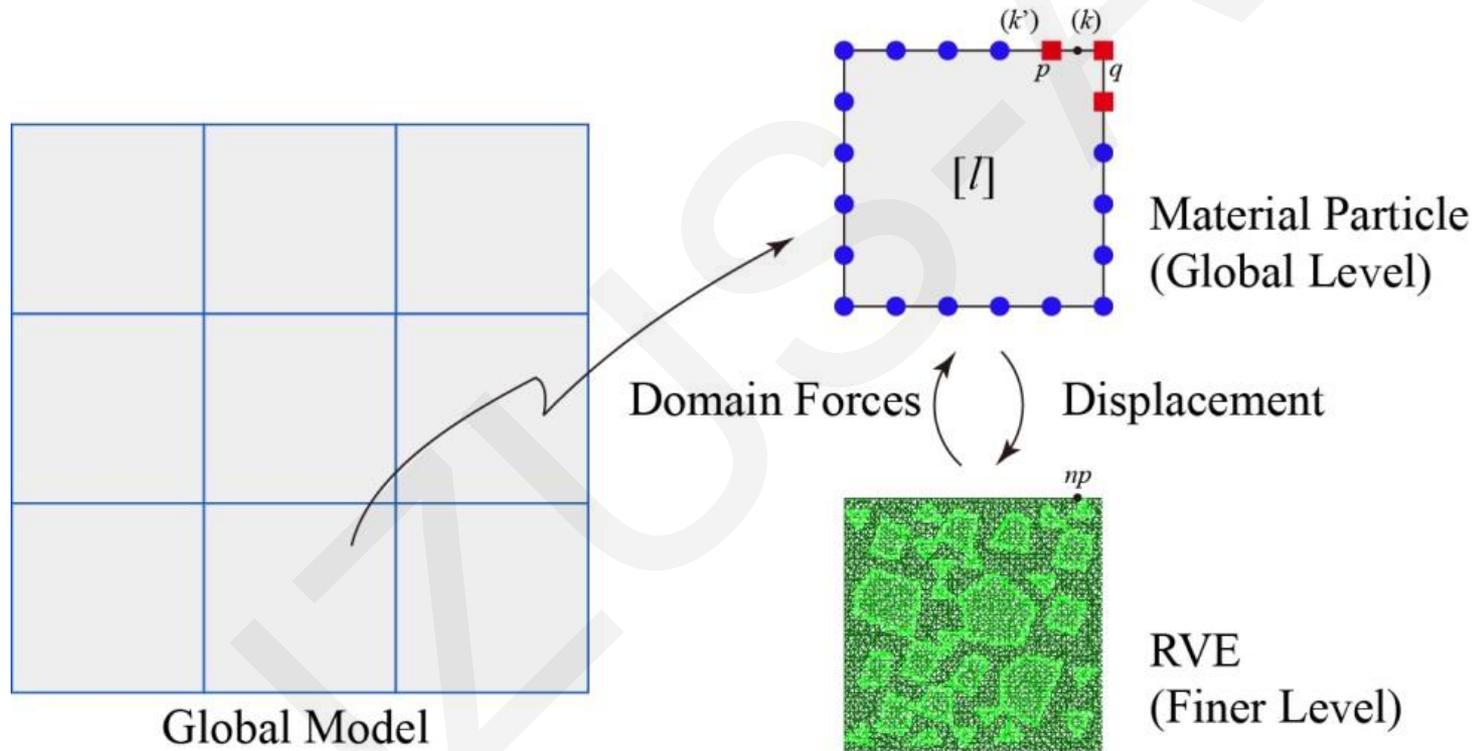


Fig. 2 Multi-level information transmission model.

Numerical results

■ Comparison between MLPU and reference solutions

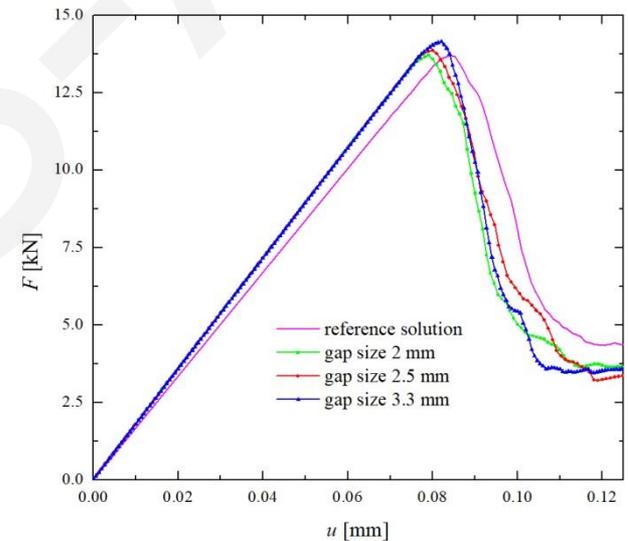
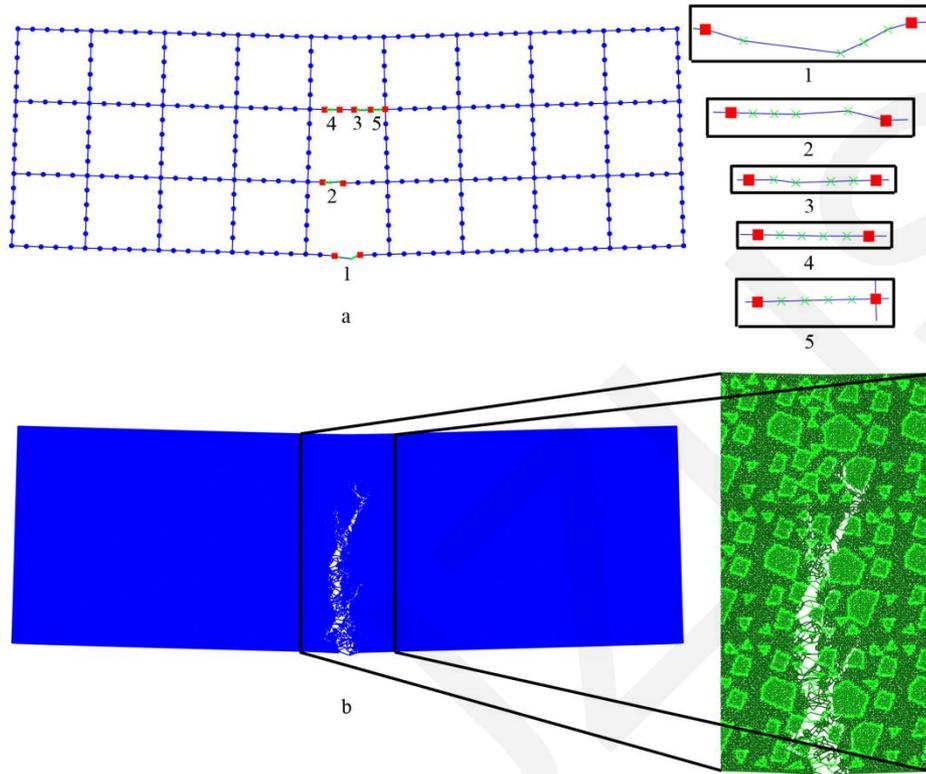


Fig. 4 Load versus displacement curves for beam model: MLPU and reference solution.

Fig. 3 Deformation of beam specimen: (a) MLPU and (b) full microscopic model.

Numerical results

■ Comparison between MLPU and reference solutions

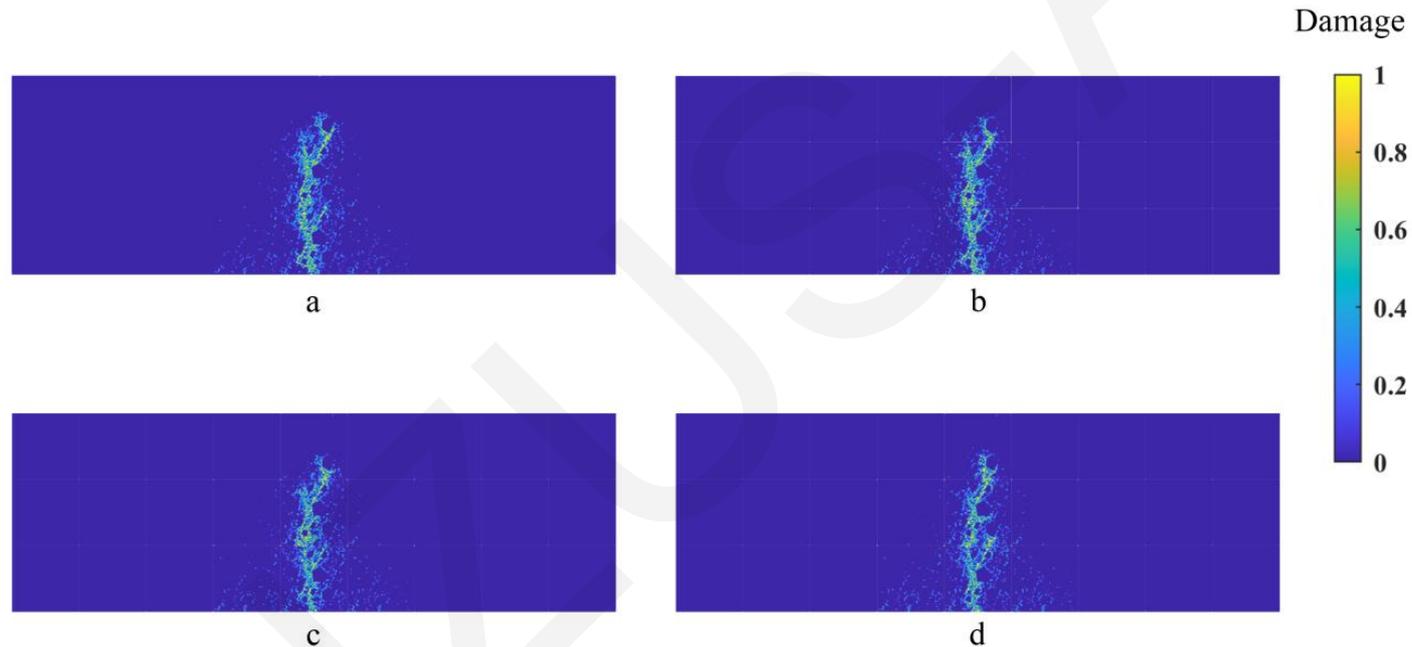


Fig. 5 Damage distribution of failure beam specimen: (a) reference solution; (b) MLPU, gap size 2 mm; (c) MLPU, gap size 2.5 mm; (d) MLPU, gap size 3.3 mm (inactivated RVEs in (b), (c) and (d) are added to paint the entire specimen for comparison).

Numerical results

■ Comparison between MLPU and reference solutions

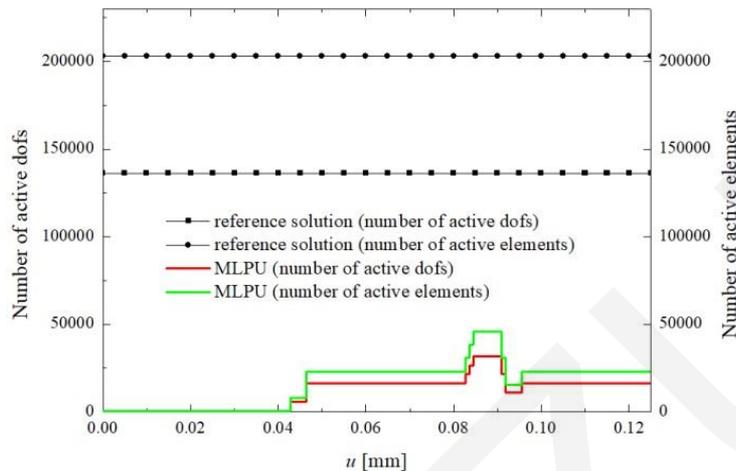


Fig. 6 Number of active degrees of freedom and elements in beam specimen during analysis: MLPU and reference solution.

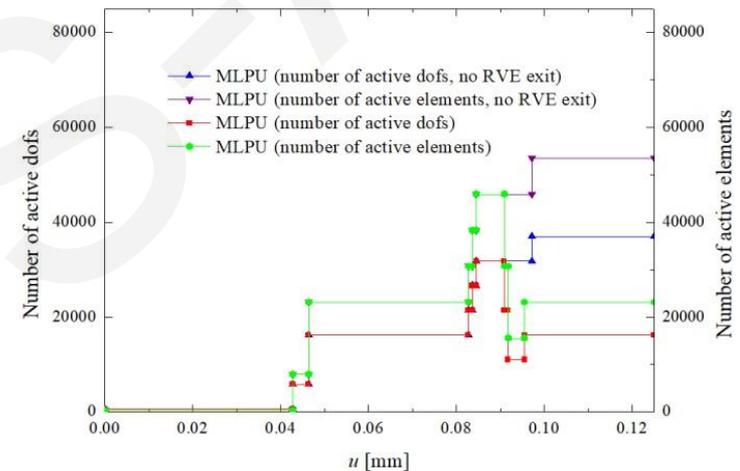


Fig. 7 Number of active degrees of freedom and elements in beam specimen during analysis: MLPU with RVE exit and no RVE exit.

Numerical results

■ Comparison between MLPU and reference solutions

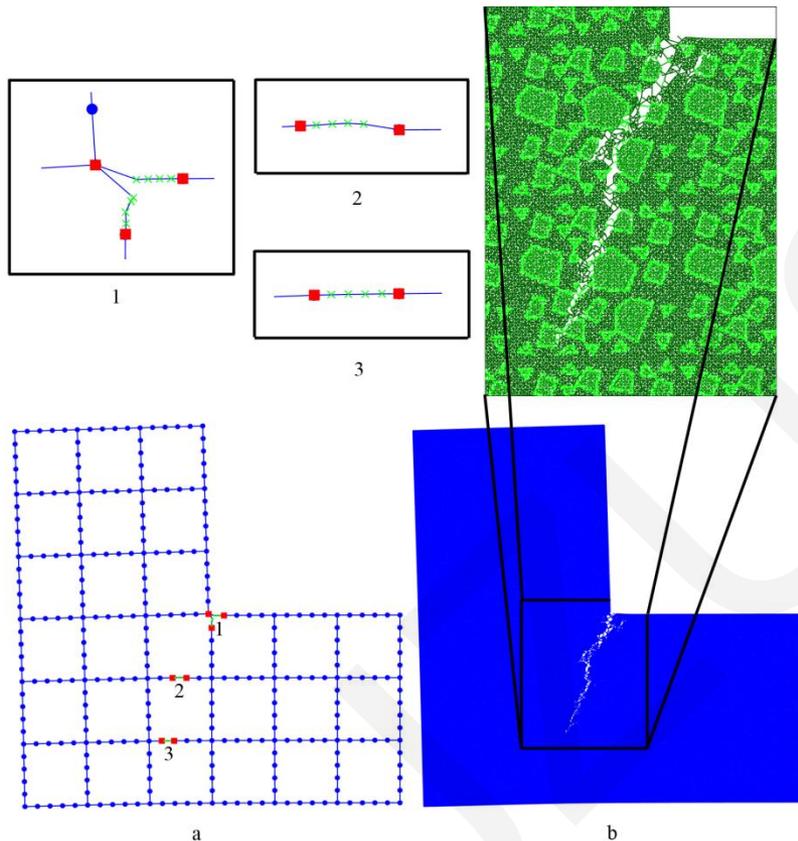


Fig. 8 Deformation of L-shaped specimen: (a) MLPU and (b) reference solution.

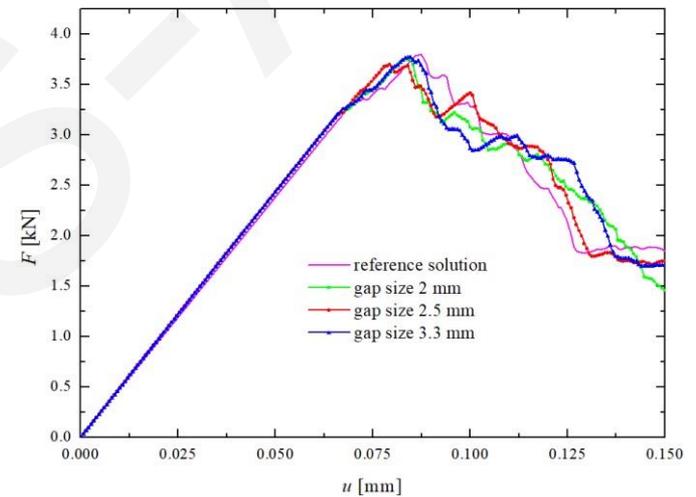


Fig. 9 Load versus displacement curves for L-shaped model: MLPU and reference solution.

Numerical results

■ Comparison between MLPU and reference solutions

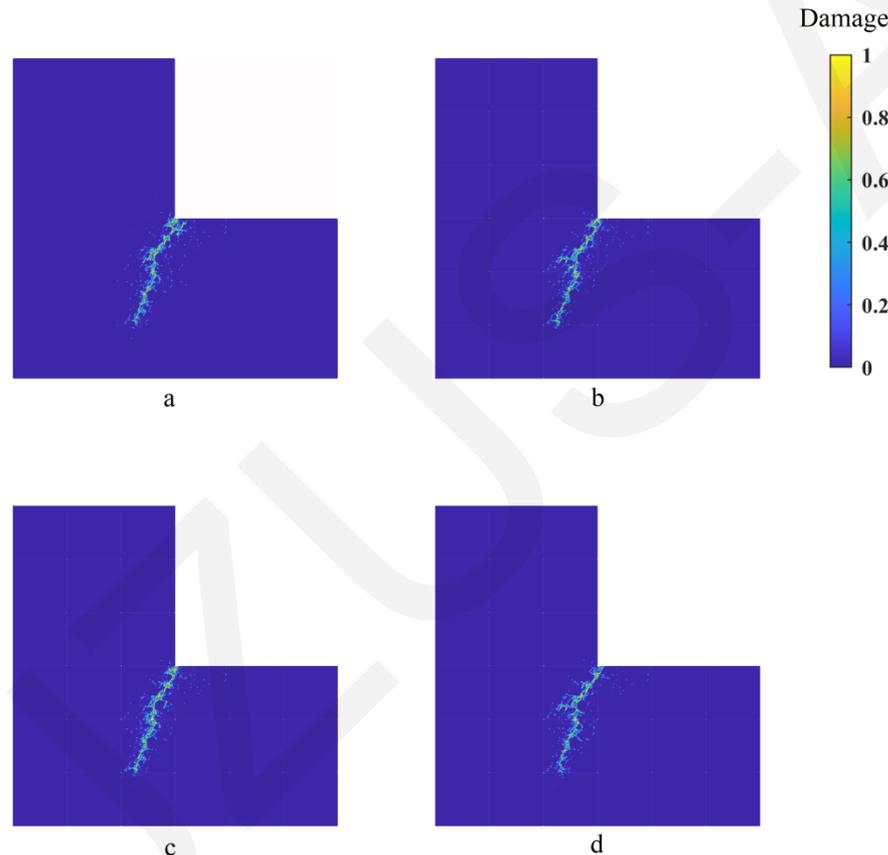


Fig. 10 Damage distribution of L-shaped specimen: (a) reference model; (b) MLPU, gap size 2 mm; (c) MLPU, gap size 2.5 mm; (d) MLPU, gap size 3.3 mm (inactivated RVEs in (b), (c) and (d) are added to paint the entire specimen for comparison).

Numerical results

■ Comparison between MLPU and reference solutions

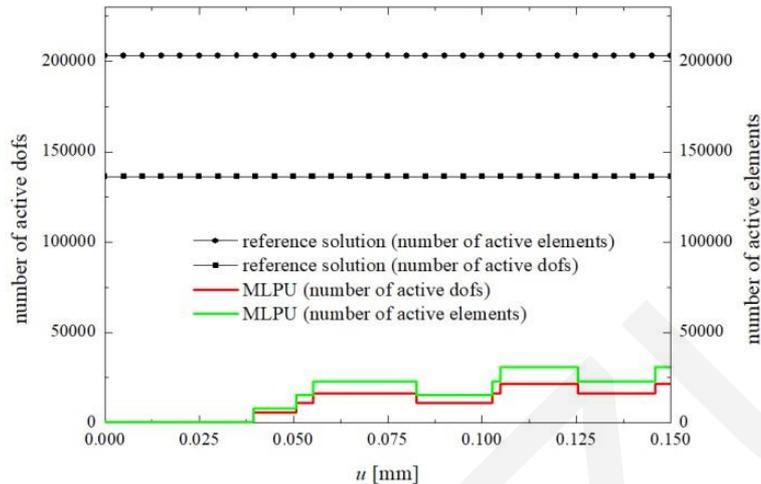


Fig. 11 Number of active degrees of freedom and elements in L-shaped specimen during analysis: MLPU and reference solution.

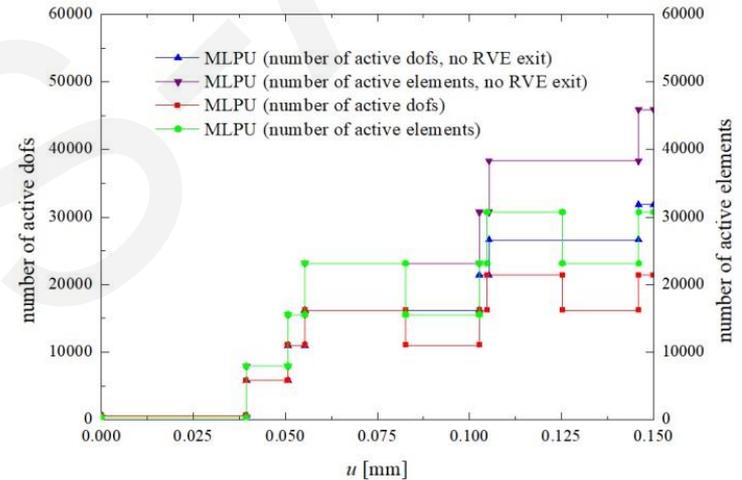


Fig. 12 Number of active degrees of freedom and elements in L-shaped specimen during analysis: MLPU with RVE exit and no RVE exit.

Conclusions

- A novel multi-level model for quasi-brittle cracking analysis is established.
- A series of enrichment functions with continuous steps are developed.
- The unloaded RVEs can exit the computation to save computational effort.
- The concrete fracture experiment and DIC test are done to verify the model.
- The degrees of freedom of the entire model keep a stable low level during analysis.
- This is a totally non-re-meshing framework that describes the crack pattern accurately.