



**MLPG**

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MLPG

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<sup>3</sup> Meshless Local Petrov Galerkin

<sup>4</sup> Functionally Graded Material

<sup>5</sup> Moving Least Squares Approximation

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<sup>1</sup> Koizumi

<sup>2</sup> Meshfree method

<sup>3</sup> Atluri and Zhu

MLPG

(Element Free Galerkin) EFG

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$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x})$

MLS

$$\mathbf{u}^h(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{I=1}^N \Phi_I(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{u}_I \quad (1)$$

$\Phi_I$

$$\Phi_I = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_I & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_I \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$N$

$I$

$I$

$\phi_I$

$\mathbf{x}$

$\phi_I$

MLS

$\mathbf{x}$

$$\phi_I(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_j^m p_j(\mathbf{x}) (\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}))_{ji} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{D}_I \quad (3)$$

$\mathbf{D}_I \quad \mathbf{A}$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_I^N W_I(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}_I) \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{x}_I), \quad \mathbf{D}_I(\mathbf{x}) = W_I(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}_I) \quad (4)$$

<sup>1</sup> Field variable

<sup>2</sup> Influence domain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{P}^T(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{P}^T(x, y) = \{1, x, y, xy, x^2, y^2, \dots, x^m, y^m\} \quad (1) \\
& W_I(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{cases} 1 - 6r_I^2 + 8r_I^3 - 3r_I^4 & \text{for } r_I \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } r_I > 1 \end{cases} \quad (2) \\
& r_I = \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_I\| / d_I
\end{aligned}$$

### MLPG

$$\begin{aligned}
& \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathbf{b} = 0 \quad (3) \\
& \mathbf{u} = \bar{\mathbf{u}} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_u \quad (4) \\
& \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \bar{\mathbf{t}} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_t \quad (5) \\
& \int_{\Omega_Q} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} W_I d\Omega = 0 \quad (6) \\
& \int_{\Omega_Q} \mathbf{V}_I^T \boldsymbol{\sigma} d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_{Qu}} W_I \mathbf{t} d\Gamma = \int_{\Gamma_{Qt}} W_I \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \quad (7) \\
& \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \{\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{yy}, \sigma_{xy}\}^T \quad (8) \\
& \mathbf{t} = \{t_x, t_y\}^T \quad (9) \\
& \mathbf{W}_I = \begin{bmatrix} W_I & 0 \\ 0 & W_I \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_I = \begin{bmatrix} W_{I,x} & 0 \\ 0 & W_{I,y} \\ W_{I,y} & W_{I,x} \end{bmatrix} \quad ( )$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{c} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{c} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \sum_j^N \boldsymbol{\Phi}_j \mathbf{u}_j \right\} = \mathbf{c} \sum_j^N \mathbf{B}_j \mathbf{u}_j \quad ( )$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \{ \varepsilon_{xx}, \varepsilon_{yy}, \gamma_{xy} \}^T \quad ( )$$

$$\mathbf{c} = \frac{E^*}{1-\nu^{*2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu^* & 0 \\ \nu^* & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\nu^*)/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ( )$$

$$E^* = E, \quad \nu^* = \nu \quad ( )$$

$$E^* = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2}, \quad \nu^* = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu}$$

$$\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{n} \boldsymbol{\sigma} = \mathbf{n} \mathbf{c} \sum_j^N \mathbf{B}_j \mathbf{u}_j \quad ( )$$

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{bmatrix} n_x & 0 & n_y \\ 0 & n_y & n_x \end{bmatrix} \quad ( )$$

$$I \quad ( ) \quad ( ) \quad ( )$$

$$\int_{\Omega_Q} \mathbf{V}_I^T \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{B}_j \mathbf{u}_j d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_{Qu}} \mathbf{w}_I \mathbf{n} \mathbf{c} \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{B}_j \mathbf{u}_j d\Gamma = \int_{\Gamma_{Qt}} \mathbf{w}_I \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \quad ( )$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{K}_{Ij} \mathbf{u}_j = \mathbf{f}_I \quad ( )$$

$$\mathbf{K}_{Ij} = \int_{\Omega_Q} \mathbf{V}_I^T \mathbf{B}_j d\Omega - \int_{\Gamma_{Qu}} \mathbf{w}_I \mathbf{n} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{B}_j d\Gamma \quad ( )$$

$$\mathbf{f}_I = \int_{\Gamma_{Qt}} \mathbf{w}_I \bar{\mathbf{t}} d\Gamma \quad ( )$$

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$$w_1(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{r} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) w_I(\mathbf{x})$$

$$w_2(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{r} \left[1 + \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right] w_I(\mathbf{x}) \quad ( )$$

$$w_3(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{r} \left[1 - \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right] w_I(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\theta \quad r \quad ( ) \quad w_I(\mathbf{x})$$

$$(\theta \in [-\pi, \pi])$$

$$\theta = \pm\pi \quad w_3 \quad w_2$$

$w_2$

$w_1$

$w_3$

$$\phi_3 \quad \phi_2 \quad \phi_1 \quad ( )$$

$$(\mathbf{x}^n) \quad ( ) \quad (e^{\mathbf{x}})$$

$$E = E_1 \exp(\beta V_2), \quad \beta = \ln\left(\frac{E_2}{E_1}\right) \quad ( )$$

$V_2$

$E_2 \quad E_1$

$$P = P_1 V_1 + P_2 V_2 \quad ( )$$

$$V_2 \quad V_1 \quad P_2 \quad P_1$$

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$$\frac{\kappa - \kappa_1}{\kappa_2 - \kappa_1} = \frac{V_2}{1 + (1 - V_2)(\kappa_2 - \kappa_1) / (\kappa_1 + 4\mu_1 / 3)}$$

$$\frac{\mu - \mu_1}{\mu_2 - \mu_1} = \frac{V_2}{1 + (1 - V_2) \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{\mu_1 + f_1}}, \quad f_1 = \mu_1(9\kappa_1 + 8\mu_1) / 6(\kappa_1 + 2\mu_1) \quad ( )$$

$h$

( )

$x_2$

$$V_2 = \left( 0.5 + \frac{x_2}{h} \right)^n, \quad (-h/2 \leq x_2 \leq h/2, \quad 0 \leq n \leq \infty) \quad ( )$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \quad n = 0$$

$n$

$\nu$

$E$

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$$E = E(\mathbf{x}) \quad ( )$$

$$\nu = \nu(\mathbf{x})$$

$$-1 < \nu(\mathbf{x}) \leq 1/2 \quad E(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$$

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$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1+\nu^*(\mathbf{x})}{E^*(\mathbf{x})} \sigma_{ij} + \frac{\nu^*(\mathbf{x})}{E^*(\mathbf{x})} \sigma_{kk} \delta_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3 \quad ( )$$

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$$\nu^*(\mathbf{x}) \quad E^*(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\varphi$$

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$$\nabla^2 \left( \frac{\nabla^2 \varphi}{E^*(\mathbf{x})} \right) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \left( \frac{1+\nu^*(\mathbf{x})}{E^*(\mathbf{x})} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_1^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \left( \frac{1+\nu^*(\mathbf{x})}{E^*(\mathbf{x})} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_2^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left( \frac{1+\nu^*(\mathbf{x})}{E^*(\mathbf{x})} \right) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 0 \quad ( )$$

$$\nu(\mathbf{x}) \quad E(\mathbf{x}) \quad [ ]$$

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J

$$: [ ] \quad ( ) \quad J$$

$$J = \lim_{\Gamma_\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \int_{\Gamma_0} (W n_1 - \sigma_{ij} n_j u_{i,1}) d\Gamma \right\}, \quad i, j = 1, 2 \quad ( )$$

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$$J_1^* = \lim_{\Gamma_\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \int_{\Gamma} (W n_1 - \sigma_{ij} n_j u_{i,1}) d\Gamma - \int_{\Omega_0} (W_{,1})_{\text{مصريح}} d\Omega \right\} \quad (k=1) \quad ( )$$

$$J_2^* = \lim_{\Gamma_\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \int_{\Gamma} (W n_2 - \sigma_{ij} n_j u_{i,2}) d\Gamma - \int_{\Omega_0} (W_{,2})_{\text{مصريح}} d\Omega + \int_{\Gamma_c} [W^+ - W^-] n_2^+ d\Gamma \right\} \quad (k=2) \quad ( )$$

W

( ) ( ) ( )

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{ij} \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{c} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \quad ( )$$



:

$$\left( \frac{\partial W}{\partial x_k} \right)_{\text{مصرح}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} W(\varepsilon_{ij}, x_i), \quad i, j = 1, 2 \quad \left| \varepsilon_{jj} = \right. \quad ( )$$

( )  $x_i$

$$J_k^* \quad ( ) \quad ( ) \quad ( ) \quad ( )$$

$$J_1^* = \frac{K_I^2 + K_{II}^2}{E_{\text{tip}}^*} \quad ( )$$

$$J_2^* = \frac{-2K_I K_{II}}{E_{\text{tip}}^*} \quad ( )$$

( )  $E_{\text{tip}}^*$

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$$G(\theta) = \frac{4}{E_{\text{tip}}^*} \left( \frac{1}{3 + \cos(\theta)} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1 - \pi/\theta}{1 + \pi/\theta} \right)^{\theta/\pi} \left[ (1 + 3 \cos(\theta)) K_I^2 \right. \quad ( )$$

$$\left. + 8 \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) K_I K_{II} + (9 - 5 \cos(\theta)) K_{II}^2 \right] \quad ( )$$

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$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial \theta^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \theta_0 \quad ( )$$

$$G(\theta_0) = G_{\text{cr}}(\mathbf{x}_{\text{tip}}) \quad ( )$$

$\sigma_0$

$L$   $W$   
 $a$

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[ ] [ ]

$E_2 / E_1$

$x$

/

( )

$n$

$(\alpha + \beta = L)$

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$$n \quad 0.2 \leq x / L \leq 0.6$$

$$E_2 / E_1 = 375 / 207$$

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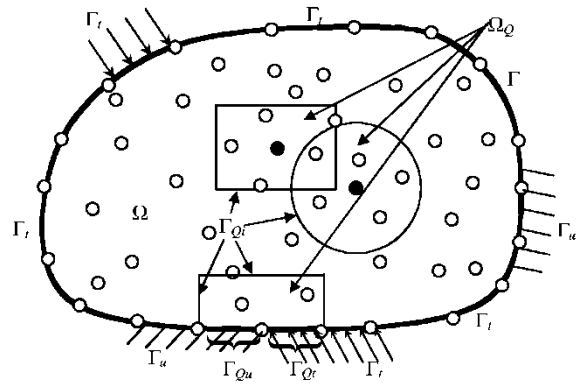
$I$  :  $\mathbf{u}_I$   
 :  $\mathbf{u}^h$   
 $I$  :  $w_I$   
 $I$  :  $\mathbf{f}_I$   
 :  $\mathbf{c}$   
 $I$  :  $\mathbf{K}_I$   
 :  $W$   
 :  $K_I$   
 :  $K_{II}$   
 :  $G$   
 :  $G_{cr}(\mathbf{x}_{tip})$

:  $\varphi$   
 $I$  :  $\phi_I$   
 :  $\mu$   
 :  $\kappa$   
 :  $\nabla^2$   
 :  $\theta_0$

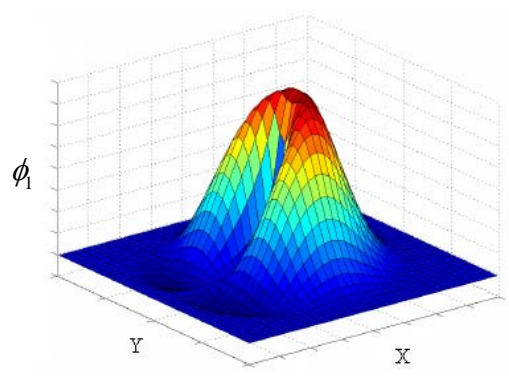
...

	(GPa) $E$	$\nu$	(GPa $\sqrt{m}$ ) $K_{Ic}$
	360	0.2	4
	200	0.33	100

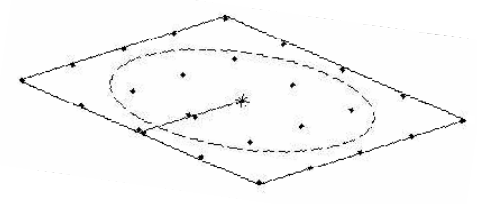
$E_2 / E_1$	$\frac{K_I}{\sigma_0 \sqrt{\pi a}}$					
	$a/w = 0.5$	$a/w = 0.4$	$a/w = 0.3$	$a/w = 0.2$	$a/w = 0.6$	
0.1	1.3034	1.8522	2.5534	3.5576	5.1205	
0.2	1.3880	1.8290	2.4339	3.3333	4.7729	
1	1.3742	1.6688	2.0894	2.8087	4.0482	
5	1.1390	1.3818	1.7676	2.3878	3.4836	
10	1.0192	1.2507	1.6172	2.2097	3.2702	
[ ]	0.1	1.2965	1.8581	2.5699	3.5701	5.1880
	0.2	1.3956	1.8395	2.4436	3.3266	4.7614
	1	1.3734	1.6628	2.1066	2.8298	4.0302
	5	1.1318	1.3697	1.7483	2.3656	3.4454
	10	1.0019	1.2291	1.5884	2.1762	3.2124



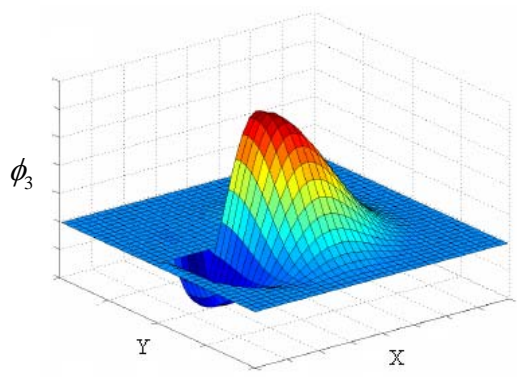
$\Omega_Q$        $\Gamma_t$        $\Gamma_u$        $\Omega : \text{MLPG}$        $\Gamma_{Qu}$   $\Gamma_Q$   
 $\Omega_Q$        $\Gamma_{Qt}$        $\Omega_Q$



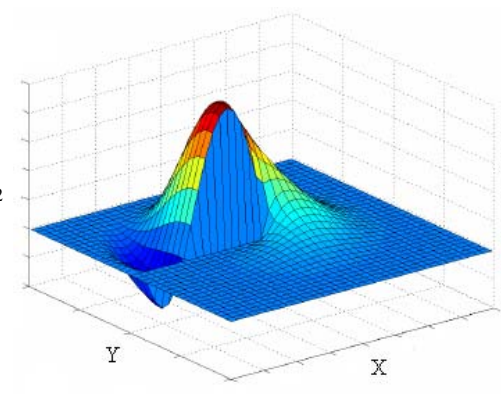
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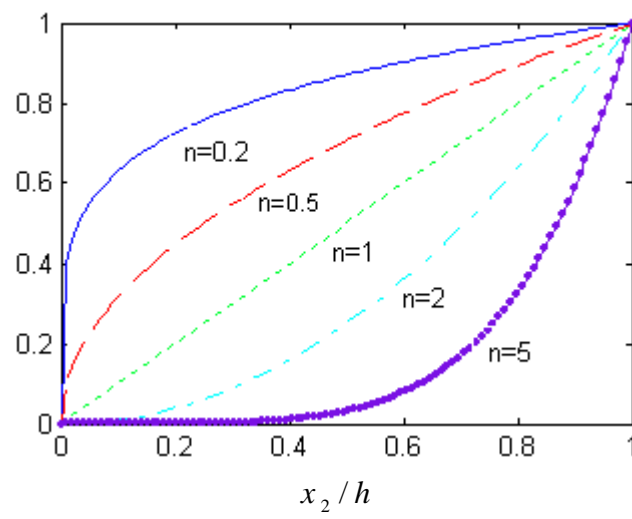
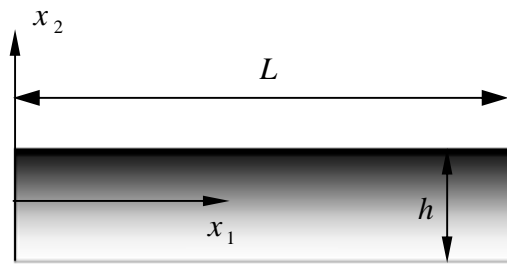


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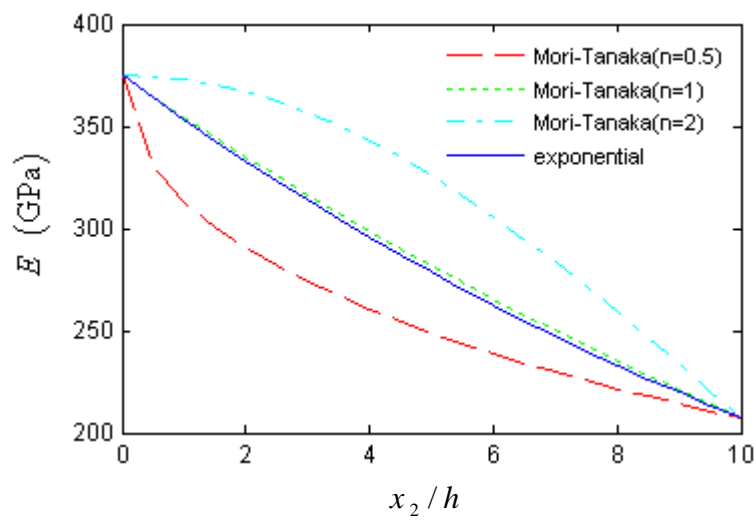


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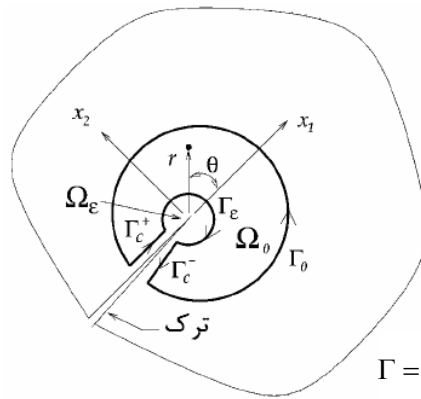
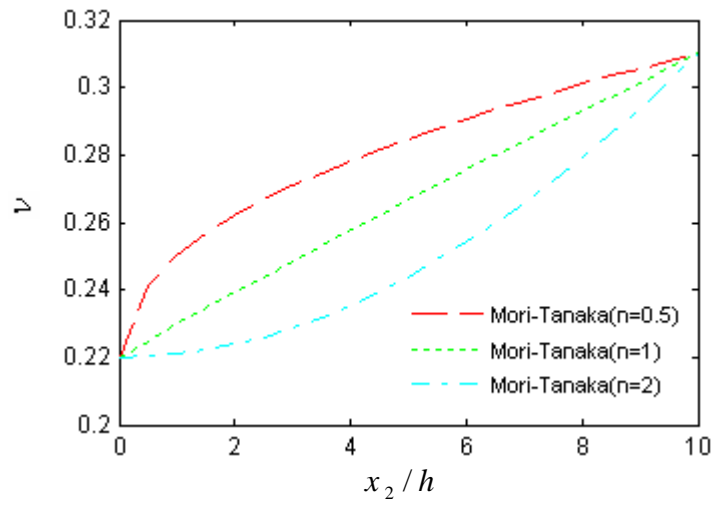
$\Phi_3($      $\Phi_2($      $\Phi_1($         $( ):( )$



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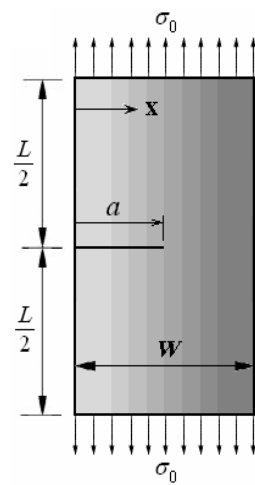
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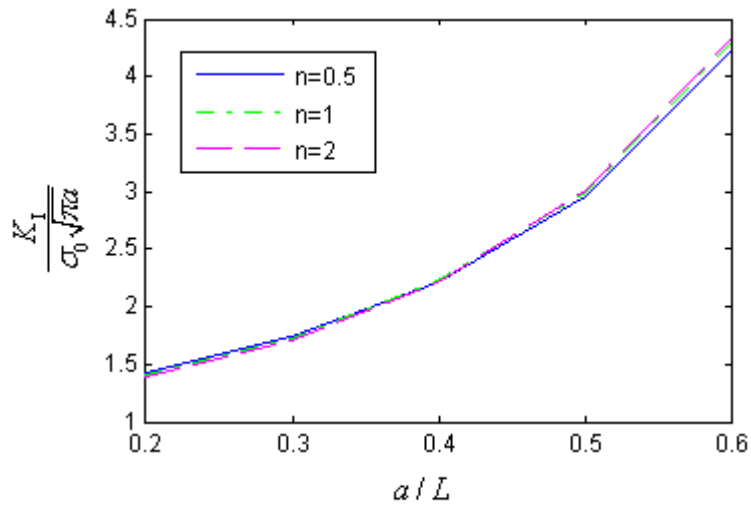
$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 + \Gamma_c^+ + \Gamma_\epsilon + \Gamma_c^-$$

$$\Omega = \Omega_0 + \Omega_\epsilon$$

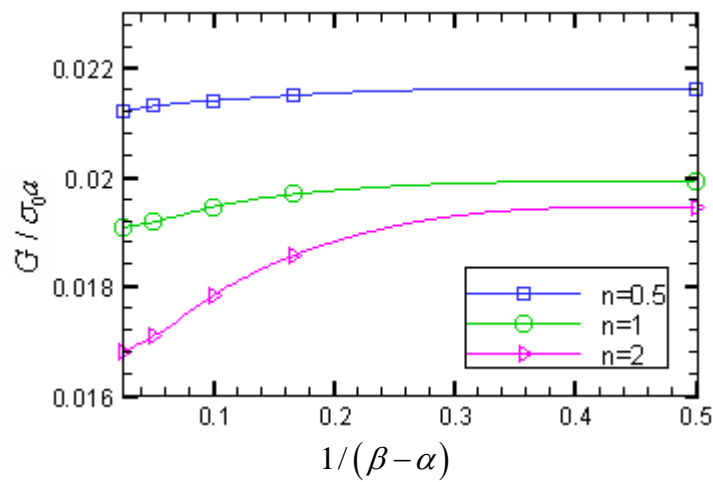
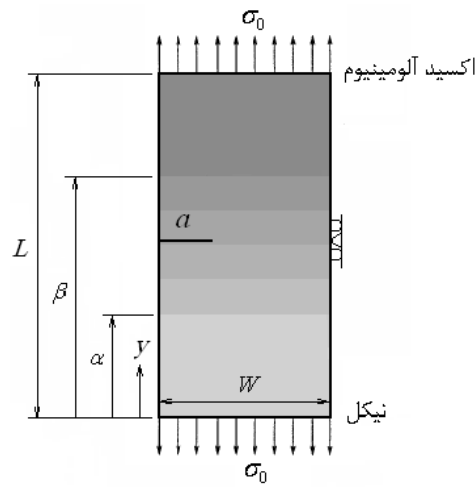
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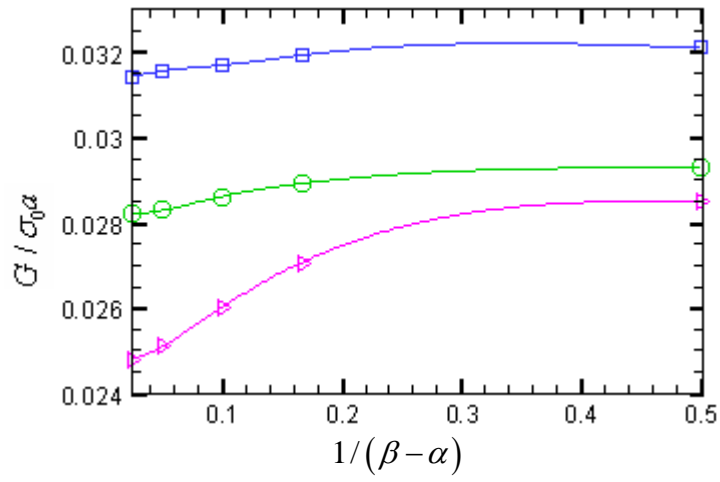


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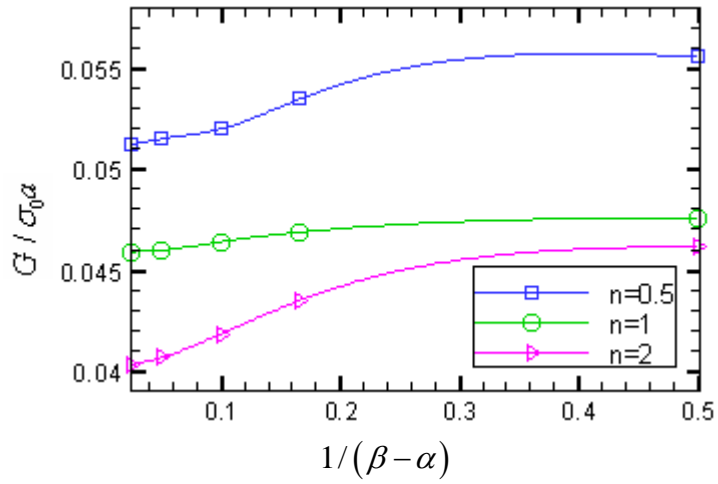
$n$

$$a = 0.2 W$$



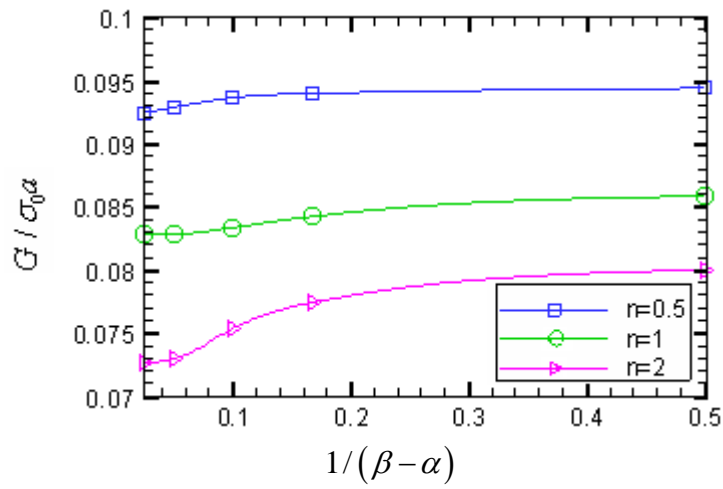
$n$

$a = 0.3 W$



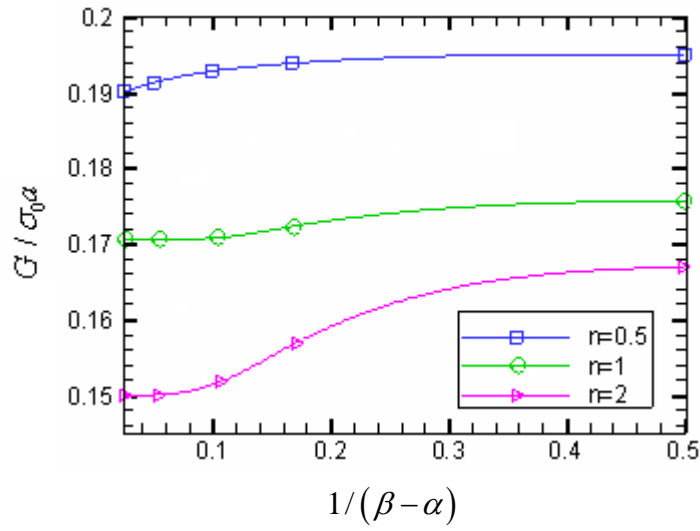
$n$

$a = 0.4 W$



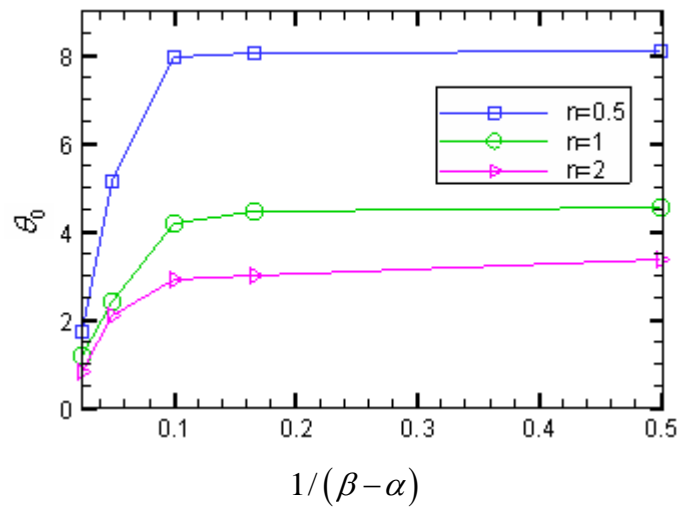
$n$

$a = 0.5 W$



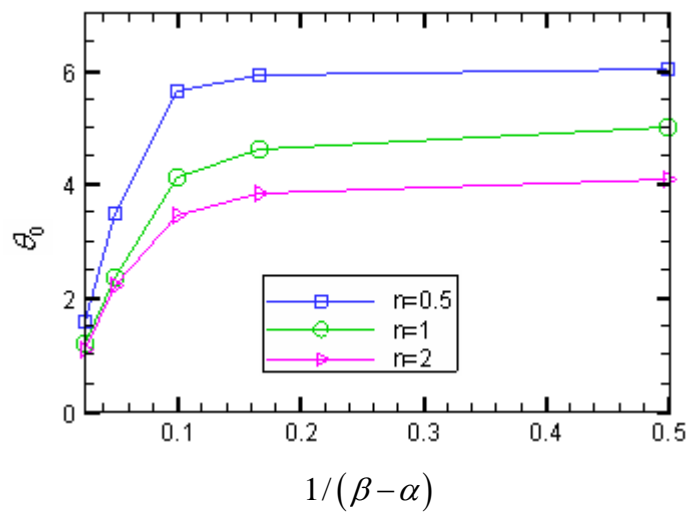
$n$

$a = 0.6 W$



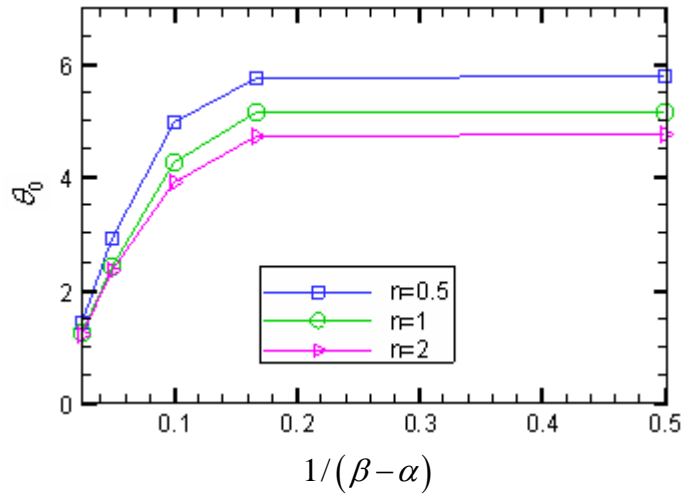
$n$

$a = 0.2 W$



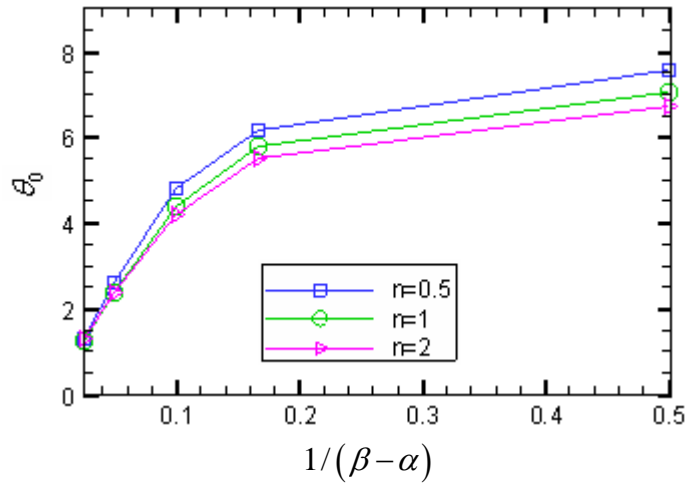
$n$

$a = 0.3 W$



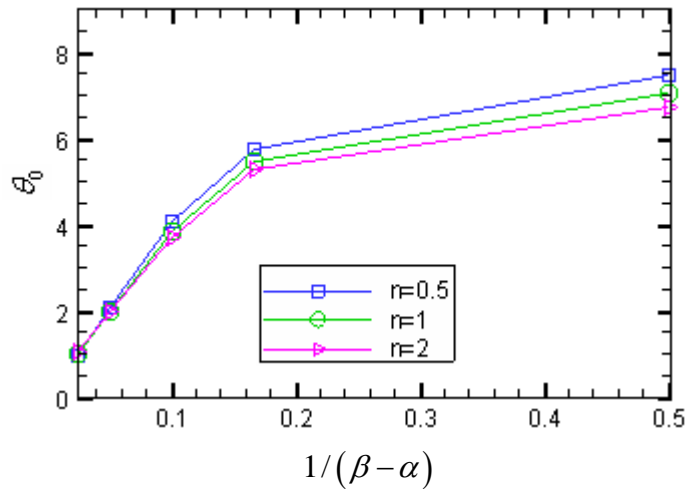
$n$

$a = 0.4 W$



$n$

$a = 0.5 W$



$n$

$a = 0.6 W$

## Abstract

This paper presents crack analysis in a finite Functionally Graded plate using one of mesh-free methods called the Meshless Local Petrove-Galerkin (MLPG). Shape functions are obtained by Moving Least Squares approximation method. In order to solve fracture problems without need to any additional nodes, the weight function is modified. The path independent  $J$  integrals developed for non-homogeneous materials are used to calculate the stress intensity factors (SIFs) in mixed-mode problems. Assuming that the crack is parallel to the material gradient, an example including an edge-cracked plate is presented to evaluate the accuracy of numerical method. A good agreement is obtained between the results of the presented method and the reference solutions. Then the effect of direction and intensity of material gradient on SIFs and energy release rate is considered by solving some examples. The results reveal the inverse relation between the intensity of elastic modulus gradient and SIF in mode-I fracture condition. Also the energy release rate and the crack initiation angle increase with increasing the intensity of compliancy gradient normal to crack direction.