

# Simulation of fracture and damage with Peridynamics.jl

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## 1. Summary

Peridynamics.jl is an open source Julia [1] implementation of the nonlocal continuum mechanics formulation by Silling (ref?). In peridynamics, a body is described by material points and, based on interactions between them, internal force densities are calculated. The equation of motion reads

$$\rho \ddot{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{X}, t) = \mathbf{b}^{\text{int}}(\mathbf{X}, t) + \mathbf{b}^{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{X}, t) \quad \forall \mathbf{X} \in \mathcal{B}_0, t \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

with the mass density  $\rho$ , the point acceleration vector  $\ddot{\mathbf{u}}$ , and the point force density vectors  $\mathbf{b}^{\text{int}}$  and  $\mathbf{b}^{\text{ext}}$ . In the original bond-based formulation (BB), the internal force density is calculated by

$$\mathbf{b}^{\text{int}}(\mathbf{X}, t) = \int_{\mathcal{H}} \mathbf{f} \, dV', \quad (2)$$

with the *pairwise force function*  $\mathbf{f}$ , which is evaluated for each material point  $\mathbf{X}^i$  and depends on the deformation of the bonds to each point in its neighborhood  $\mathcal{H}$ . These point families contain each point within a distance  $\delta$ , also called horizon.

To overcome the restrictions of the BB formulation with only one determinable material parameter, the state-based formulation was established. Here not only the bonds to neighboring material points, but also the states of neighboring points influence the internal force density  $\mathbf{b}^{\text{int}}$  of each material point. The equation reads

$$\mathbf{b}^{\text{int}}(\mathbf{X}, t) = \int_{\mathcal{H}} \mathbf{t} - \mathbf{t}' \, dV', \quad (3)$$

with the force vector states  $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{t}(\Delta \mathbf{X}, t)$  and  $\mathbf{t}' = \mathbf{t}(-\Delta \mathbf{X}, t)$ . The Peridynamics.jl package enables users to perform peridynamic simulations.

## 2. Statement of need

The package was already used in numerous publications, e.g. [2, 4, 7, 5, 6, 3].

## 3. Acknowledgments

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## 4. References

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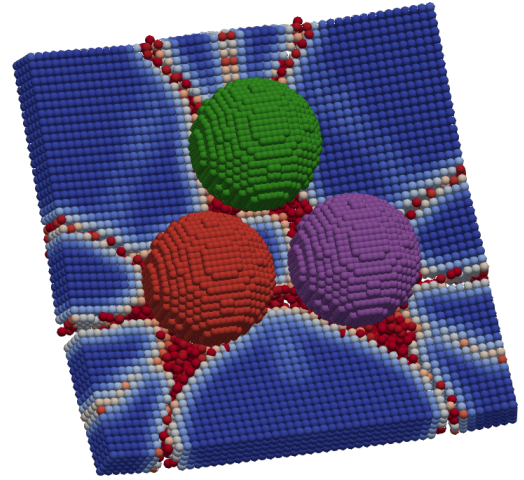


Fig. 1: High-velocity contact simulation of three spheres crashing into a rectangular panel; logo of Peridynamics.jl

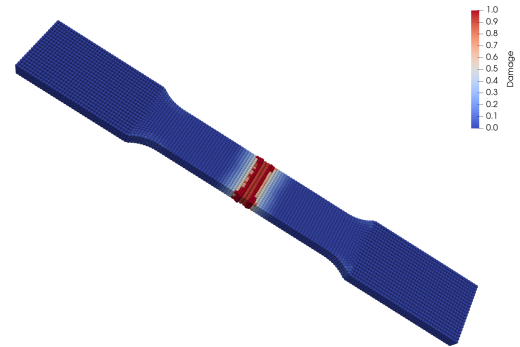


Fig. 2: Fracture simulation of tensile tension test with a crack propagating in the middle of the specimen

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