The Thick Level Set (TLS) damage model for quasi-brittle fracture: state of the art

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ABSTRACT

The TLS model was designed to allow for a smooth transition to fracture. It belongs to the family of the non-local damage models and thus introduces a length. The originality in the TLS is that it incorporates a geometrical aspect: the shape of the localization zone is located by a level set. So far, most of the efforts have been concentrated to quasi-brittle fracture. After restating the motivations for the new model, we review the results obtained in these past 5 years. The following issues will be addressed:

- Capability of the model to reproduce properly size effects in concrete cracking.
- Predictive capabilities for crack onsets at notches.
- Capability of the model to take into account concurrent local and non-local developments of damage.
- Comparison with other non-local damage models
- Relationships with the cohesive zone model

Finally, a set of open issues will be detailed.

References


