

The ellipse of crack-tip flexibility for the partitioning of fracture modes

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A crack in a solid body will generally propagate according to a combination of the three basic fracture modes (I or opening, II or sliding, and III or tearing). Thus, the energy release rate, G , will be the sum of three modal contributions, G_I , G_{II} , and G_{III} [1]. In the finite element context, the virtual crack closure technique (VCCT) is widely used to calculate the energy release rate and its modal contributions [2]. Accordingly, G is related to the work done by the forces, \mathbf{r} and $-\mathbf{r}$, applied at the crack-tip nodes to close up the crack, once propagated by a finite length, Δa (Fig. 1a).

In I/II mixed-mode fracture problems, the crack-tip relative displacement, $\Delta \mathbf{s} = [\Delta u, \Delta w]^T = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{r}$, where \mathbf{F} is the crack-tip flexibility matrix. The conic section associated to \mathbf{F} turns out to be an ellipse, Γ , named the *ellipse of crack-tip flexibility* (Fig. 1b), similar to Culmann's ellipse of elasticity [3]. The ellipse of crack-tip flexibility helps visualise the relationship between the crack-tip force, \mathbf{r} , and relative displacement, $\Delta \mathbf{s}$, whose directions correspond to conjugate diameters [4]. Furthermore, the ellipse can be used to decompose the crack-tip force vector, \mathbf{r} , into energetically orthogonal components, which enable a physically consistent partitioning of fracture modes [5].

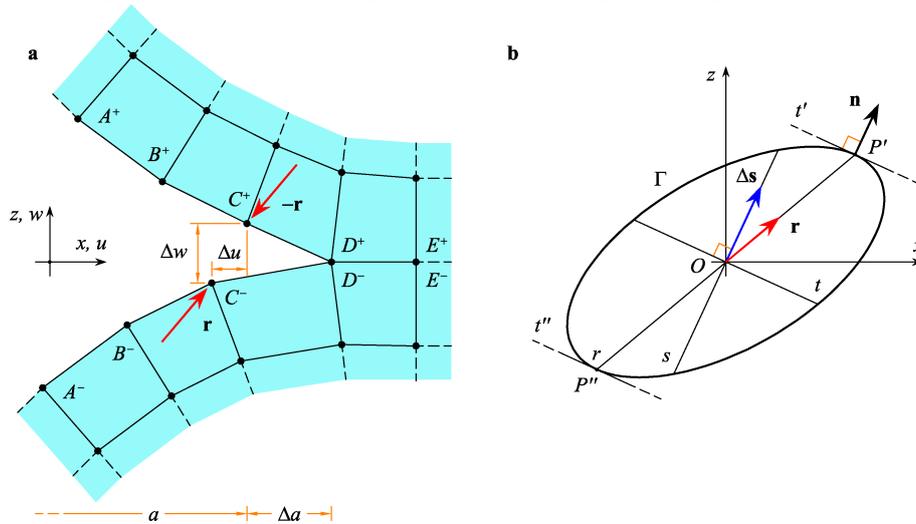


Figure 1: (a) virtual crack closure; (b) ellipse of crack-tip flexibility.

References

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