

Finite Element solution of the fiber/matrix interface crack problem: convergence properties and mode mixity of the Virtual Crack Closure Technique

Luca Di Stasio^{a,b}, Zoubir Ayadi^b

^a*Luleå University of Technology, University Campus, SE-97187 Luleå, Sweden*

^b*Université de Lorraine, EEIGM, IJL, 6 Rue Bastien Lepage, F-54010 Nancy, France*

Abstract

The bi-material interface arc crack has been the focus of interest in the composite community, where it is usually referred to as the fiber-matrix interface crack. In this work, we investigate the convergence properties of the Virtual Crack Closure Technique (VCCT) when applied to the evaluation of the Mode I, Mode II and total Energy Release Rate of the fiber-matrix interface crack in the context of the Finite Element Method (FEM). We first propose a synthetic vectorial formulation of the VCCT. Thanks to this formulation, we study the convergence properties of the method, both analytically and numerically. It is found that Mode I and Mode II Energy Release Rate (ERR) possess a logarithmic dependency with respect to the size of the elements in the crack tip neighborhood, while the total ERR is independent of element size.

Keywords: Fiber/matrix interface crack, Bi-material interface arc crack, Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics (LEFM), Virtual Crack Closure Technique (VCCT), Mode separation, Convergence

1. Introduction

Bi-material interfaces represent the basic load transfer mechanism at the heart of Fiber Reinforced Polymer Composite (FRPC) materials. They are present at the macroscale, in the form of adhesive joints; at the mesoscale, as
5 interfaces between layers with different orientations; at the microscale, as fiber-

matrix interfaces. Bi-material interfaces have for long attracted the attention of researchers in Fracture Mechanics [1, 2], due to their hidden complexity.

The problem was first addressed in the 1950's by Williams [3], who derived through a linear elastic asymptotic analysis the stress distribution around an
10 *open* crack (i.e. with crack faces nowhere in contact for any size of the crack) between two infinite half-planes of dissimilar materials and found the existence of a strong oscillatory behavior in the stress singularity at the crack tip of the form

$$r^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\varepsilon \log r) \quad \text{with} \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} \right); \quad (1)$$

in which β is one of the two parameters introduced by Dundurs [4] to char-
15 acterize bi-material interfaces:

$$\beta = \frac{\mu_2 (\kappa_1 - 1) - \mu_1 (\kappa_2 - 1)}{\mu_2 (\kappa_1 + 1) + \mu_1 (\kappa_2 + 1)} \quad (2)$$

where $\kappa = 3 - 4\nu$ in plane strain and $\kappa = \frac{3-4\nu}{1+\nu}$ in plane stress, μ is the shear modulus, ν Poisson's coefficient, and indexes 1, 2 refer to the two bulk materials joined at the interface. Defining a as the length of the crack, it was found that the size of the oscillatory region is in the order of $10^{-6}a$ [5]. Given
20 the oscillatory behaviour of the crack tip singularity of the stress field of Eq. 1, the definition of Stress Intensity Factor (SIF) $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{2\pi r} \sigma$ ceases to be valid as it returns logarithmically infinite terms [1]. Furthermore, it implies that the Mode mixity problem at the crack tip is ill-posed.

It was furthermore observed, always in the context of Linear Elastic Fracture
25 Mechanics (LEFM), that an interpenetration zone exists close to the crack tip [6, 7] with a length in the order of 10^{-4} [6]. Following conclusions firstly proposed in [7], the presence of a *contact zone* in the crack tip neighborhood, of a length to be determined from the solution of the elastic problem, was introduced in [8] and shown to provide a physically consistent solution to the straight bi-material
30 interface crack problem.

The curved bi-material interface crack, more often referred to as the fiber-matrix

interface crack (or debond) due to its relevance in FRPCs, was first treated by England [9] and by Perlman and Sih [10], who provided the analytical solution of stress and displacement fields for a circular inclusion with respectively a single
35 debond and an arbitrary number of debonds. Building on their work, Toya [11] particularized the solution and provided the expression of the Energy Release Rate (ERR) at the crack tip. The same problems exposed previously for the *open* straight bi-material crack were shown to exist also for the *open* fiber-matrix interface crack: the presence of strong oscillations in the crack tip singularity
40 and crack face interpenetration after a critical initial flaw size.¹

In order to treat cases more complex than the single partially debonded fiber in an infinite matrix of [9, 10, 11], numerical studies followed. In the 1990's, París and collaborators [12] developed a Boundary Element Method (BEM) with the use of discontinuous singular elements at the crack tip and the Virtual
45 Crack Closure Integral (VCCI) [13] for the evaluation of the Energy Release Rate (ERR). They validated their results [12] with respect to Toya's analytical solution [11] and analyzed the effect of BEM interface discretization on the stress field in the neighborhood of the crack tip [14]. Following Comninou's work on the straight crack [8], they furthermore recognized the importance of
50 contact to retrieve a physical solution avoiding interpenetration [12] and studied the effect of the contact zone on debond ERR [15]. Their algorithm was then applied to investigate the fiber-matrix interface crack under different geometrical configurations and mechanical loadings [16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22].

Recently the Finite Element Method (FEM) was also applied to the solution
55 of the fiber-matrix interface crack problem [23, 24, 25], in conjunction with the Virtual Crack Closure Technique (VCCT) [26, 27] for the evaluation of the ERR at the crack tip. In [23], the authors validated their model with respect to the BEM results of [12], but no analysis of the effect of the discretization in the crack tip neighborhood comparable to [14] was proposed. Thanks to the

¹For the fiber-matrix interface crack, flaw size is measured in terms of the angle $\Delta\theta$ subtended by half of the arc-crack, i.e. $a = 2\Delta\theta$.

60 interest in evaluating the ERR of interlaminar delamination, different studies
 exist in the literature on the effect of mesh discretization on Mode I and Mode
 II ERR of the bi-material interface crack when evaluated with the VCCT in
 the context of the FEM [28, 29, 30]. However, no comparable analysis can
 be found in the literature on the application of the VCCT to the fiber-matrix
 65 interface crack (circular bi-material interface crack) problem in the context of
 a linear elastic FEM solution. It is this gap that the present work aims to
 address. We first present the FEM formulation of the problem, together with
 the main geometrical characteristics, material properties, boundary conditions
 and loading. We then propose a vectorial formulation of the VCCT and express
 70 the Mode I and Mode II ERR in terms of the FEM natural variables. With this
 tool, we derive an analytical estimate of the ERR convergence and compare it
 with numerical results.

2. FEM formulation of the fiber-matrix interface crack problem

In order to investigate the fiber-matrix interface crack problem, a 2-dimensional
 75 model of a single fiber inserted in a rectangular matrix element is considered (see
 Figure 1). Total element length and height are respectively $2L$ and L , where L
 is determined by the fiber radius R_f and the fiber volume fraction V_f by

$$L = \frac{R_f}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{V_f}}. \quad (3)$$

The fiber radius R_f is assumed to be equal to $1 \mu m$. This choice is not
 dictated by physical considerations but for simplicity. It is thus useful to re-
 80 mark that, in a linear elastic solution as the one considered in the present
 work, the ERR is proportional to the geometrical dimensions of the model and,
 consequently, recalculation of the ERR for fibers of any size requires a simple
 multiplication.

As shown in Fig. 1, the debond is placed symmetrically with respect to
 85 the x axis and its size is characterized by the angle $\Delta\theta$ (which makes the full
 debond size equal to $2\Delta\theta$ and the full crack length equal to $R_f 2\Delta\theta$). A region

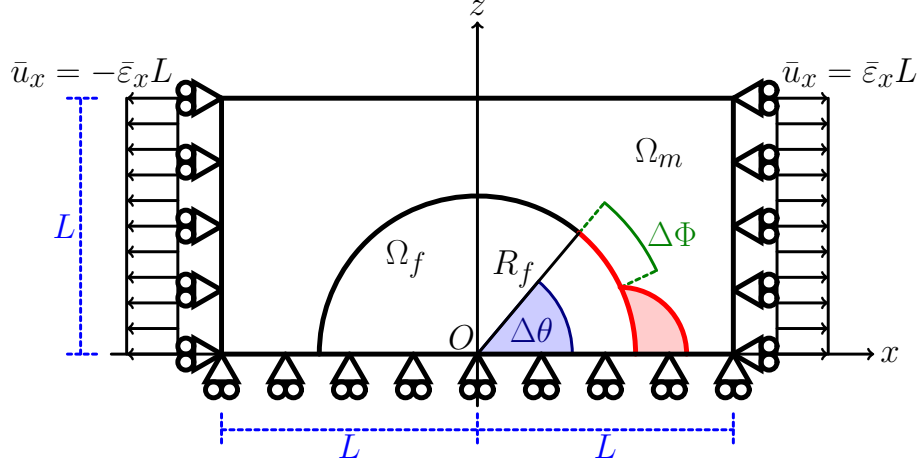


Figure 1: Schematic of the model with its main parameters.

$\Delta\Phi$ of variable size appears at the crack tip for large debond sizes (at least $\geq 60^\circ - 80^\circ$), in which the crack faces are in contact with each other and free to slide. Frictionless contact is thus considered between the two crack faces to allow
90 free sliding and avoid interpenetration. Symmetry with respect to the x axis is applied on the lower boundary while the upper surface is left free. Kinematic coupling on the x -displacement is applied along the left and right sides of the model in the form of a constant x -displacement $\pm\bar{\epsilon}_x L$, which corresponds to transverse strain $\bar{\epsilon}_x$ equal to 1%.

Table 1: Summary of the mechanical properties of fiber and matrix. E stands for Young's modulus, μ for shear modulus and ν for Poisson's ratio.

Material	E [GPa]	μ [GPa]	ν [-]
Glass fiber	70.0	29.2	0.2
Epoxy	3.5	1.25	0.4

95 The model problem is solved with the Finite Element Method (FEM) within the Abaqus environment, a commercial FEM software [31]. The model is meshed with second order, 2D, plane strain triangular (CPE6) and rectangular (CPE8) elements. A regular mesh of quadrilateral elements with almost unitary aspect

ratio is used at the crack tip. The angular size δ of an element in the crack
100 tip neighborhood represents the main parameter of the numerical analysis. The
crack faces are modeled as element-based surfaces and a small-sliding contact
pair interaction with no friction is imposed between them. The Mode I, Mode II
and total Energy Release Rates (ERRs) (respectively referred to as G_I , G_{II} and
 G_{TOT}) are evaluated using the VCCT [27], implemented in a in-house Python
105 routine. A glass fiber-epoxy system is considered in the present work, and it
is assumed that their response lies always in the linear elastic domain. The
material properties of glass fiber and epoxy are reported in Table 1.

3. Vectorial formulation of the Virtual Crack Closure Technique (VCCT)

In order to express the VCCT formulation of the ERR in terms of FEM
110 variables, we need to introduce a few rotation matrices in order to represent the
discretized representation (FE mesh) of a crack along a circular interface. The
position of the crack tip is characterized by the angular size of the crack (see
Sec. 2 and Fig. 1 for reference) and the rotation corresponding to the crack tip
reference frame is represented by the matrix $\underline{\underline{R}}_{\Delta\theta}$ defined as

$$\underline{\underline{R}}_{\Delta\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\Delta\theta) & \sin(\Delta\theta) \\ -\sin(\Delta\theta) & \cos(\Delta\theta) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

115 Nodes belonging to the elements sharing the crack tip are involved in the
VCCT estimation of the ERR and it is assumed that, given a sufficiently fine
discretization, they are aligned with the crack propagation direction defined
at the crack tip. However small the elements in the crack tip neighborhood,
a misalignment always exists with respect to the assumed crack propagation
120 direction. This is measured by the matrices $\underline{\underline{P}}_{\delta}(p)$, defined as

$$\underline{\underline{P}}_{\delta}(p) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\left(1 + \frac{1-p}{m}\right)\delta\right) & \sin\left(\left(1 + \frac{1-p}{m}\right)\delta\right) \\ -\sin\left(\left(1 + \frac{1-p}{m}\right)\delta\right) & \cos\left(\left(1 + \frac{1-p}{m}\right)\delta\right) \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

and $\underline{\underline{Q}}_\delta(q)$, equal to

$$\underline{\underline{Q}}_\delta(q) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{q-1}{m}\delta\right) & \sin\left(\frac{q-1}{m}\delta\right) \\ -\sin\left(\frac{q-1}{m}\delta\right) & \cos\left(\frac{q-1}{m}\delta\right) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

respectively for the free and bonded nodes involved in the VCCT estimation.

In Eqs. 5 and 6, δ is the angular size of an element in the crack tip neighborhood (see Sec. 2 and Fig. 1), m is the order of the element shape functions and p, q are
125 indices referring to the nodes belonging respectively to free and bonded elements sharing the crack tip. Introducing the permutation matrix

$$\underline{\underline{P}}_\pi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

it is possible to express the derivatives of rotation matrices $\underline{\underline{R}}_{\Delta\theta}$, $\underline{\underline{P}}_\delta$ and $\underline{\underline{Q}}_\delta$ with respect to their argument:

$$\frac{\partial \underline{\underline{R}}_{\Delta\theta}}{\partial \Delta\theta} = \underline{\underline{D}} \cdot \underline{\underline{R}}_{\Delta\theta}, \quad \frac{\partial \underline{\underline{P}}_\delta}{\partial \delta} = \left(1 + \frac{1-p}{m}\right) \underline{\underline{D}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}}_\delta, \quad \frac{\partial \underline{\underline{Q}}_\delta}{\partial \delta} = \frac{q-1}{m} \underline{\underline{D}} \cdot \underline{\underline{Q}}_\delta. \quad (8)$$

By means of Eqs. 5 and 6, we can express the crack tip forces $\underline{F}_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} F_x \\ F_y \end{bmatrix}$

130 and crack displacements $\underline{u}_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} u_x \\ u_y \end{bmatrix}$ in the crack tip reference frame (where the tangential direction θ correspond to the direction of crack propagation) while taking into account the misalignment to the finite discretization as

$$\underline{F}_{r\theta} = \underline{\underline{Q}}_\delta \underline{\underline{R}}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{F}_{xy} \quad \underline{u}_{r\theta} = \underline{\underline{P}}_\delta \underline{\underline{R}}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{u}_{xy} \quad (9)$$

where $\underline{F}_{r\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} F_r \\ F_\theta \end{bmatrix}$ and $\underline{u}_{r\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} u_r \\ u_\theta \end{bmatrix}$.

The crack tip forces can be expressed as a function of the crack opening
135 displacement as

$$\underline{F}_{xy} = \underline{\underline{K}}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} + \tilde{\underline{F}}_{xy}, \quad (10)$$

where $\underline{\underline{K}}_{xy}$ is in general a full matrix of the form $\underline{\underline{K}}_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{xx} & K_{xy} \\ K_{yx} & K_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$ and $\underline{\tilde{F}}_{xy}$ represents the effect of the rest of the FE solution through the remaining nodes of the elements attached to the crack tip. As such, the term $\underline{\tilde{F}}_{xy}$ can be expressed as a linear combination of the solution vector \underline{u}_N of nodal displacements of the
140 form $\underline{\underline{\tilde{K}}}_N \underline{u}_N$. Equation 10 thus become

$$\underline{F}_{xy} = \underline{\underline{K}}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} + \underline{\underline{\tilde{K}}}_N \underline{u}_N. \quad (11)$$

An exemplifying derivation of the relationships expressed in Equations 10 and 11 can be found in Appendix A. It is worthwhile to observe that another author [32] proposed a relationship of the form $\underline{F}_{xy} = \underline{\underline{K}}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy}$. However, in [32], this relationship is assumed *a priori* and manipulated to propose a revised ver-
145 sion of the VCCT, based on the assumption that the matrix $\underline{\underline{K}}_{xy}$ should be diagonal to provide physically-consistent fracture mode partitioning. On the other hand, in the present work we derive the relationships of Eqs. 10 and 11 from the formulation of the Finite Element Method. According to our derivation, it seems correct that the matrix $\underline{\underline{K}}_{xy}$ should not in general be diagonal
150 in order to take into account Poisson's effect. In fact, a positive crack opening displacement would cause a transverse displacement in the neighborhood of the crack tip. Given that material properties are different on the two sides of a bi-material interface, a net shear would be applied to the crack tip which would correspond to a net contribution to the crack tip force related to crack shear dis-
155 placement. The analytical derivations presented in Appendix A confirm these physical considerations.

Based upon the work of Raju [33], we introduce the matrix $\underline{\underline{T}}_{pq}$ to represent the weights needed in the VCCT to account for the use of singular elements. As already done previously, indices p and q refer to nodes placed respectively on
160 the free (crack face) and bonded side of the crack tip. Nodes are enumerated so that the crack tip has always index 1, i.e. the higher the index the further the node is from the crack tip. Matrix $\underline{\underline{T}}_{pq}$ has always a size of $d \times d$ where d

is the number of geometrical dimensions of the system. An element $\underline{T}_{pq}(i, j)$ with $i, j = 1, \dots, d$ represents the weight to be assigned to the product of component i of the displacement extracted at node p with component j of the force extracted at node q . The expression of \underline{T}_{pq} for quadrilateral elements with or without singularity is reported in Appendix B. Notice that, given m is the order of the element shape functions, the element side has $m + 1$ nodes and this represents the upper limit of indices p and q .

By using matrix \underline{T}_{pq} , it is possible to express the total ERR G evaluated with the VCCT as

$$G_{TOT} = \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} Tr \left(\underline{u}_{r\theta,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \underline{F}_{r\theta,q} \right). \quad (12)$$

Introducing the vector $\underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} G_I \\ G_{II} \end{bmatrix}$ of fracture mode ERRs, Mode I and Mode II ERR evaluated with the VCCT can be expressed as

$$\underline{G} = \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} Diag \left(\underline{F}_{r\theta,q} \underline{u}_{r\theta,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right), \quad (13)$$

where $Diag()$ is the function that extracts as a column vector the diagonal of the matrix provided as argument. Substituting Equations 9 and 11 in Equations 12 and 13, we can express the Mode I, Mode II and total Energy Release Rate as a function of the crack displacements and the FE solution (more details in Appendix A) as

$$\begin{aligned} G_{TOT} = & \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} Tr \left(\underline{Q}_{\delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,q}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}_{\delta}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right) + \\ & + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} Tr \left(\underline{Q}_{\delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \tilde{\underline{F}}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}_{\delta}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} G_I \\ G_{II} \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q}_{\delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}_{\delta}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right) + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q}_{\delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \tilde{\underline{K}}_{N,q} \underline{u}_N \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}_{\delta}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

180 4. Rotational invariance of G_{TOT}

Recalling Equation 14 and observing that matrix \underline{T}_{pq} is always equal to the identity matrix pre-multiplied by a suitable real constant (see Eq. B.1 in Appendix B), the total Energy Release Rate can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} G_{TOT} &= \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Tr} \left(\underline{Q}_{\delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \left(\underline{K}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,q} + \tilde{\underline{F}}_{xy,q} \right) \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}_{\delta}^T \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Tr} \left(\underline{Q}_{\delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{F}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}_{\delta}^T \right), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where \underline{F}_{xy} and \underline{u}_{xy} are the vectors of respectively the crack tip forces and
185 crack displacements in the global $(x - y)$ reference frame. Given that \underline{Q}_{δ} , \underline{P}_{δ} and $\underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}$ all represent a linear transformation (a rigid rotation in particular), the invariance of the trace to linear transformations ensures that

$$\begin{aligned} G_{TOT} &= \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Tr} \left(\underline{Q}_{\delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{F}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}_{\delta}^T \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Tr} \left(\underline{F}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

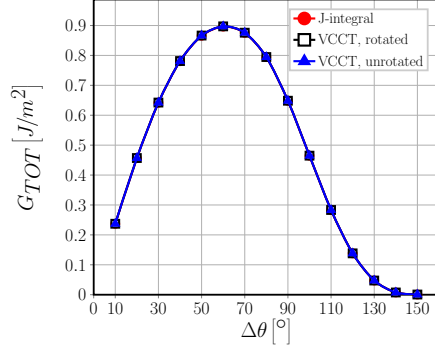
As G_{TOT} was defined according to Equation 12 and given that $\text{Tr}(AB) =$

$Tr(BA)$, it holds that

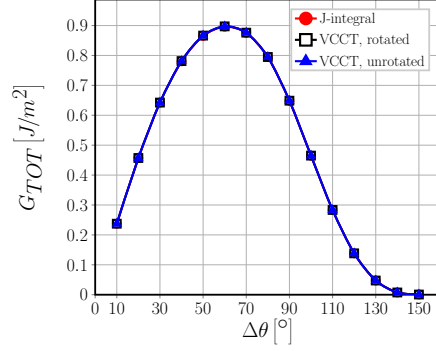
$$\begin{aligned}
G_{TOT} &= \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \underline{u}_{r\theta,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \underline{F}_{r\theta,q} = \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} Tr \left(\underline{F}_{r\theta,q} \underline{u}_{r\theta,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} Tr \left(\underline{F}_{xy,q} \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \right) = \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \underline{u}_{xy,p}^T \underline{T}_{pq}^T \underline{F}_{xy,q}
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

190 which shows that the total Energy Release Rate is invariant to rigid rotations
and can be calculated equivalently with forces and displacements expressed in
the local crack tip reference frame or the global reference frame. The analytical
result is confirmed by the numerical solution of the fiber-matrix interface crack
with different element orders and model fiber volume fractions, as shown in
195 Figure 2.

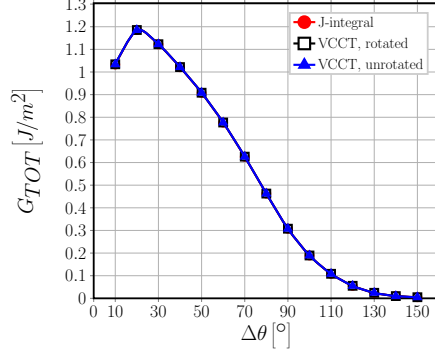
The result of Equation 18 has also a physical implication: given that the
stress and displacement fields in the vicinity of the crack tip are the same, two
cracks with different crack propagation directions are energetically equivalent
with respect to the total Energy Release Rate. For two such cracks, given that
200 laws of the type $G_{TOT} \geq G_c$ govern crack propagation, if G_c did not depend on
mode ratio, crack orientation would not at all affect its growth.



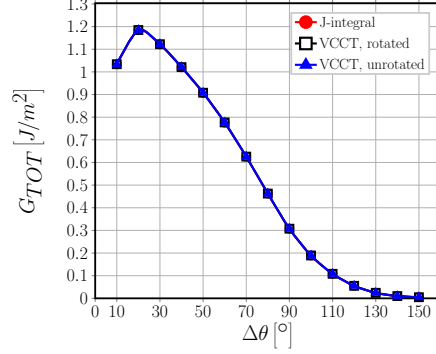
(a) $V_f = 0.1\%$, 1^{st} order elements, $\delta = 0.05^\circ$.



(b) $V_f = 0.1\%$, 2^{nd} order elements, $\delta = 0.05^\circ$.



(c) $V_f = 40\%$, 1^{st} order elements, $\delta = 0.05^\circ$.



(d) $V_f = 40\%$, 2^{nd} order elements, $\delta = 0.05^\circ$.

Figure 2: Numerical invariance of the total Energy Release Rate: G_{TOT} computed with the VCCT with rotated forces and displacements (label *rotated*), with the VCCT with forces and displacements in the global reference frame (label *unrotated*) and with J-integral method (label *J-integral*).

5. Convergence analysis

5.1. Analytical considerations

Substituting Equations 8 in the derivative of Equation 13, we can investigate
 205 the dependency of Mode I and Mode II ERR with respect to the size δ of an

element in the crack tip neighborhood through

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial G}{\partial \delta} = & -\frac{1}{2R_f\delta^2} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) - \frac{1}{2R_f\delta^2} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \underline{u}_N \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{D}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \underline{u}_N \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{D}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{DQ} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{DQ} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \underline{u}_N \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy} \frac{\partial \underline{u}_{xy}}{\partial \delta} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \frac{\partial \underline{u}_N}{\partial \delta} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} \frac{\partial \underline{u}_{xy}^T}{\partial \delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \underline{u}_N \frac{\partial \underline{u}_{xy}^T}{\partial \delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right); \tag{19}
\end{aligned}$$

which, after refactoring, provides

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial G}{\partial \delta} = & \frac{1}{\delta} G + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \left(\underline{K}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} + \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \underline{u}_N \right) \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{D}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{DQ} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \left(\underline{K}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy} + \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \underline{u}_N \right) \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{K}_{xy} \frac{\partial \underline{u}_{xy}}{\partial \delta} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \frac{\partial \underline{u}_N}{\partial \delta} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right) + \\
& + \frac{1}{2R_f\delta} \sum_{p=1}^{m+1} \sum_{q=1}^{m+1} \text{Diag} \left(\underline{Q} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta} \underline{\tilde{K}}_N \underline{u}_N \frac{\partial \underline{u}_{xy}^T}{\partial \delta} \underline{R}_{\Delta\theta}^T \underline{P}^T \underline{T}^T \right). \tag{20}
\end{aligned}$$

Following the asymptotic analysis of [3, 1], in the case of an *open crack* the displacement in the crack tip neighborhood will have a functional form of the

210 type

$$u(\delta) \sim \sqrt{\delta} (\sin, \cos) (\epsilon \log \delta) \quad \text{with} \quad \epsilon = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log \left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} \right) \tag{21}$$

and β is Dundurs' parameter introduced in Section 1. Application of Equation 21 to the terms on the right hand side of Eq. 20 provides:

$$\underline{u}_{xy}, \underline{u}_N \sim u(\delta) \sim \sqrt{\delta} (\sin, \cos) (\epsilon \log \delta) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} 0; \tag{22}$$

$$\underline{u}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy}^T, \underline{u}_N \underline{u}_N^T \sim u^2(\delta) \sim \delta (\sin^2, \cos^2, \sin \cdot \cos) (\epsilon \log \delta) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} 0; \tag{23}$$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{u}_{xy}}{\partial \delta} \underline{u}_{xy}^T, \frac{\partial \underline{u}_N}{\partial \delta} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \sim -\frac{1}{2} (\sin^2, \cos^2, \sin \cdot \cos) (\epsilon \log \delta) + (-\sin^2, \cos^2, \pm \sin \cdot \cos) (\epsilon \log \delta) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \text{finite}; \quad (24)$$

$$\underline{G} \sim \frac{1}{\delta} \underline{u}_{xy} \underline{u}_{xy}^T \sim \frac{1}{\delta} u^2(\delta) \sim (\sin^2, \cos^2, \sin \cdot \cos) (\epsilon \log \delta) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \text{finite}. \quad (25)$$

In Equations 22-25, the multiplication by a trigonometric function of the type $(\sin, \cos, \sin^2, \cos^2, \sin \cdot \cos)$ prevents the divergence of the asymptote. Recalling
 215 Eqs. 5 and 6, in the limit of $\delta \rightarrow 0$ the rotation matrices become equal to the identity matrix:

$$\underline{P}_\delta, \underline{Q}_\delta \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (26)$$

Applying the results of Equations 22-26 to Eq. 20, it can be shown that the derivative of \underline{G} can be split in a factor that goes to 0 in the limit of $\delta \rightarrow 0$ and in a factor independent of δ :

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \underline{G}}{\partial \delta} \sim \frac{1}{\delta} \left(\cancel{\underline{F}(\delta)}^0 + \underline{C} \right). \quad (27)$$

220 Thus, asymptotically, the Mode I and Mode II Energy Release Rate behave like the logarithm of the angular size δ of the elements in the crack tip neighborhood:

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \underline{G}}{\partial \delta} \sim \frac{1}{\delta} \xrightarrow{\int d\delta} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \underline{G} \sim \underline{A} \log(\delta) + \underline{B}. \quad (28)$$

5.2. Numerical results

Evaluations of the Mode I, Mode II and total Energy Release Rate using
 225 the VCCT applied to the FE solution of the fiber-matrix interface crack in the single fiber model of Sec. 2 are reported respectively in Fig. 3, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.

Results for Mode I ERR in Fig. 3 show clearly the transition from the *open* crack regime, where Mode I ERR is different from zero, to the *closed* crack

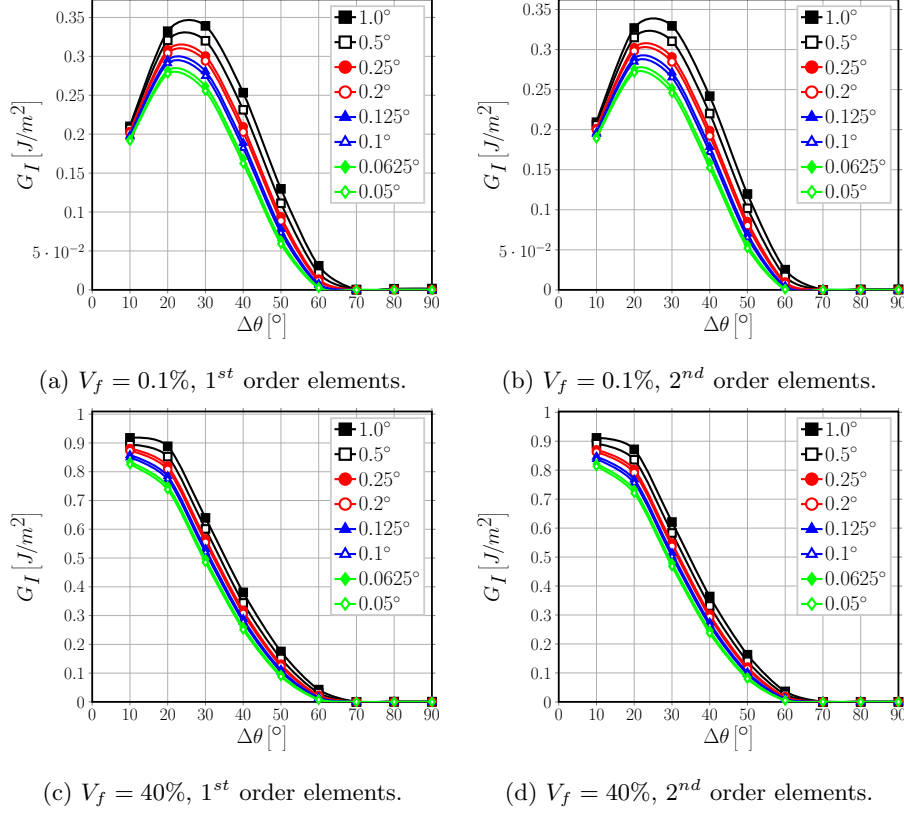


Figure 3: Effect of the size δ of an element at the crack tip on Mode I ERR.

regime of the debond, where $G_I = 0$. Looking at Fig. 3, the crack is *open* for
 230 $\Delta\theta \leq 60^\circ$ and it is *closed*, i.e. a contact zone is present, for $\Delta\theta \geq 70^\circ$. As
 expected from the analysis of the previous section, and given that Mode I ERR
 is different from zero only in the *open* crack regime, a significant dependence
 on the element size δ can be observed in Fig. 3 when using both 1^{st} and 2^{nd}
 order elements and with both an effectively infinite ($V_f = 0.1\%$) and finite size
 235 ($V_f = 40\%$) matrix. At first sight, it is immediate to see from Fig. 3 that a
 decrease in δ leads to a decrease in G_I . However, two further effects can be
 observed due to the refinement of the mesh at the crack tip, i.e. the decrease of
 the element size δ . First, the occurrence of the peak G_I is shifted to lower angles
 for very low volume fractions: it occurs at $\Delta\theta = 30^\circ$ with $\delta = 1.0^\circ, 0.5^\circ$ and at

240 $\Delta\theta = 20^\circ$ with $\delta \leq 0.25^\circ$ for both 1^{st} and 2^{nd} order elements and $V_f = 0.1\%$. Second, the appearance of the contact zone, i.e. the switch to the *closed* crack regime, is anticipated to smaller debonds: it occurs at $\Delta\theta = 70^\circ$ with $\delta \geq 0.2^\circ$ and at $\Delta\theta = 60^\circ$ with $\delta < 0.2^\circ$ for both 1^{st} and 2^{nd} order elements and both $V_f = 0.1\%$ and $V_f = 40\%$.

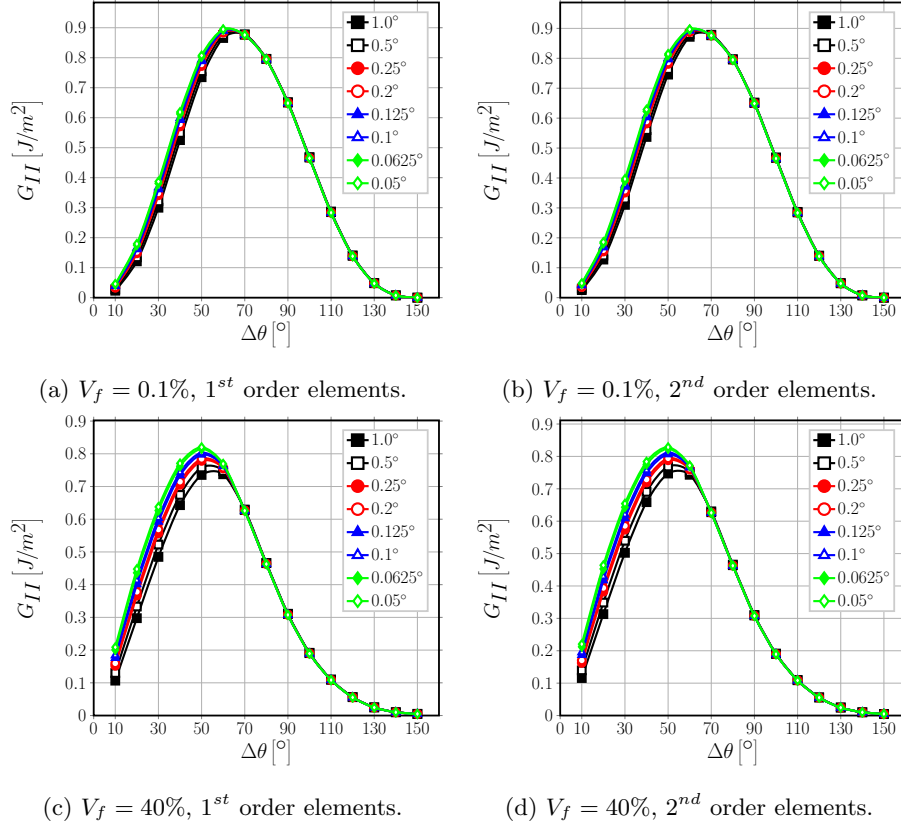


Figure 4: Effect of the size δ of an element at the crack tip on Mode II ERR.

245 Observing Figure 4, it possible to notice the existence of two distinct regimes in the behavior of G_{II} with respect to the element size δ . For $\Delta\theta \leq 60^\circ$ G_{II} depends on the value of δ , while $\Delta\theta \geq 70^\circ$ it is effectively independent of the element size at the crack tip for both 1^{st} and 2^{nd} order elements and both an effectively infinite ($V_f = 0.1\%$) and finite size ($V_f = 40\%$) matrix. Comparing
 250 the value of $\Delta\theta$ at which the change from the δ -dependency regime to the δ -

independency regime occurs for G_{II} with Mode I ERR in Fig. 3, it is possible to observe that the δ -dependency regime change of Mode II ERR coincides with the onset of the contact zone, i.e. the transition from *open* crack regime to the *closed* crack regime. The result confirms the analytical considerations of the previous section: for an *open* crack both Mode I and Mode II ERR depend on the element size δ at the crack tip.

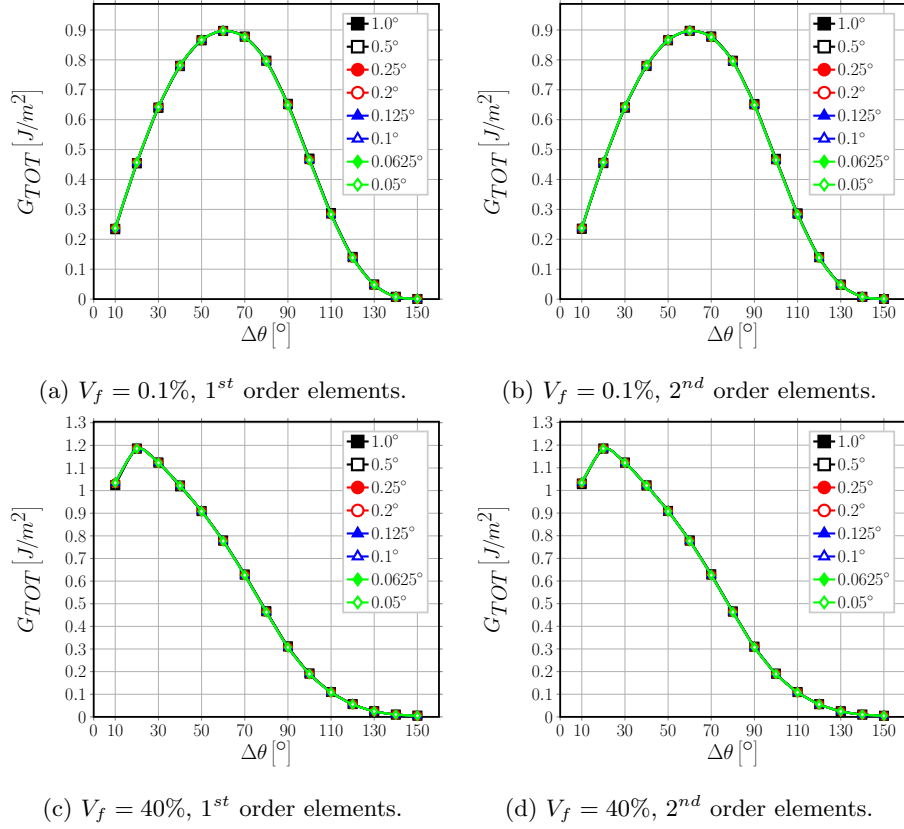


Figure 5: Effect of the size δ of an element at the crack tip on total ERR.

Further observation of Figure 4 reveals that, in the *open* crack regime, decreasing the element size δ causes an increase of Mode II ERR. Similarly to Mode I ERR, a shift of the peak G_{II} can also be observed for $V_f = 0.1\%$: the maximum value of G_{II} occurs at $\Delta\theta = 70^\circ$ for $\delta > 0.25^\circ$ for 1^{st} order elements and for $\delta > 0.5^\circ$ for 2^{nd} order elements, while it is shifted to $\Delta\theta = 60^\circ$ for

$\delta \leq 0.25^\circ$ for 1^{st} order elements and for $\delta \leq 0.5^\circ$ for 2^{nd} order elements.

Table 2: Summary of linear regression results and main statistical tests for Mode I ERR

V_f [%]	Order	$\Delta\theta$ [°]	A [$\frac{J}{m^2}$]	B [$\frac{J}{m^2}$]	r [-]	r^2 [-]	$p(A)$ [-]	$p(B)$ [-]
0.1	1	10.0	0.0064	0.2113	0.9933	0.9866	7.48E-07	3.49E-14
		20.0	0.0183	0.3331	0.9996	0.9992	1.44E-10	2.40E-16
		30.0	0.0280	0.3392	1.0000	1.0000	2.25E-16	4.26E-21
		40.0	0.0304	0.2524	0.9997	0.9995	4.38E-11	7.94E-15
		50.0	0.0235	0.1278	0.9985	0.9970	8.61E-09	2.01E-11
		60.0	0.0094	0.0284	0.9854	0.9709	7.75E-06	6.14E-07
0.1	2	10.0	0.0069	0.2103	0.9962	0.9924	1.36E-07	1.03E-14
		20.0	0.0187	0.3277	0.9997	0.9994	7.85E-11	1.62E-16
		30.0	0.0280	0.3296	1.0000	1.0000	3.28E-16	7.29E-21
		40.0	0.0298	0.2408	0.9997	0.9995	4.82E-11	1.04E-14
		50.0	0.0225	0.1177	0.9984	0.9967	1.10E-08	3.27E-11
		60.0	0.0081	0.0228	0.9811	0.9626	1.66E-05	2.17E-06
40	1	10.0	0.0311	0.9196	0.9963	0.9927	1.03E-07	9.33E-15
		20.0	0.0501	0.8882	1.0000	0.9999	1.21E-13	2.33E-19
		30.0	0.0510	0.6374	0.9998	0.9996	1.66E-11	2.58E-16
		40.0	0.0419	0.3760	0.9988	0.9976	4.56E-09	5.25E-13
		50.0	0.0279	0.1713	0.9980	0.9961	2.22E-08	2.52E-11
		60.0	0.0108	0.0391	0.9901	0.9804	3.44E-06	9.46E-08
40	2	10.0	0.0336	0.9148	0.9988	0.9977	3.45E-09	5.09E-16
		20.0	0.0504	0.8719	1.0000	1.0000	3.70E-14	8.26E-20
		30.0	0.0506	0.6191	0.9999	0.9997	7.63E-12	1.35E-16
		40.0	0.0414	0.3608	0.9994	0.9989	4.95E-10	6.80E-14
		50.0	0.0269	0.1593	0.9982	0.9964	1.66E-08	2.31E-11
		60.0	0.0097	0.0329	0.9890	0.9781	4.96E-06	1.99E-07

Analysis of the total ERR in Figure 5 leads to an observation that was

not predicted by the considerations of the previous section: G_{TOT} is effectively
 265 independent of the element size δ in both the *open* and the *closed* crack regimes,
 at least for reasonably small elements ($\delta \leq 1.0^\circ$). Given that $G_{II} = G_{TOT}$ for
 the *closed* crack, it explains the independency of G_{II} from δ after the onset of
 the contact zone.

Analysis of Fig. 3, Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 has shown the dependency of Mode I and
 270 Mode II ERR on the element size δ . Following the derivations of the previous
 section, we model the dependency of G_I and G_{II} with respect to δ as

$$G_{(\cdot)} = A(\Delta\theta) \ln \delta + B(\Delta\theta), \quad (29)$$

where $A(\Delta\theta)$ and $B(\Delta\theta)$ are parameters dependent on $\Delta\theta$ estimated through
 linear regression (with $x = \ln \delta$) of the numerical results.

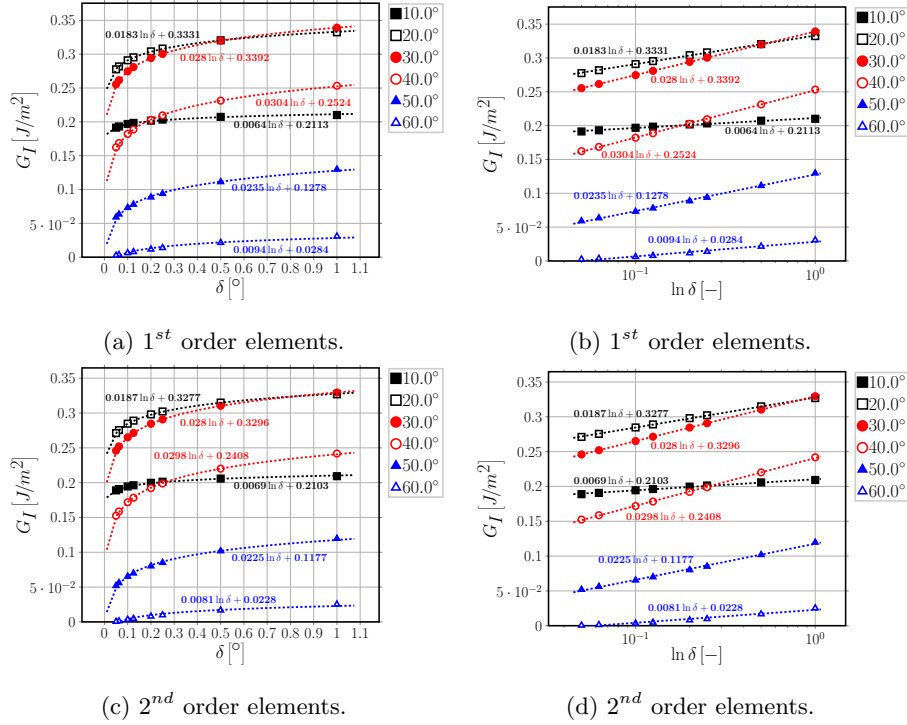


Figure 6: Logarithmic dependence on δ of Mode I ERR: interpolation of numerical results for $V_f = 0.1\%$.

Table 3: Summary of linear regression results and main statistical tests for Mode II ERR

Order	V_f [%]	$\Delta\theta$ [°]	A [$\frac{J}{m^2}$]	B [$\frac{J}{m^2}$]	r [-]	r^2 [-]	$p(A)$ [-]	$p(B)$ [-]
0.1	1.0	10.0	-0.0076	0.0228	-0.9996	0.9991	2.09E-10	1.64E-11
		20.0	-0.0194	0.1211	-1.0000	1.0000	1.99E-15	2.02E-18
		30.0	-0.0290	0.3007	-0.9999	0.9998	4.12E-12	1.97E-16
		40.0	-0.0311	0.5270	-0.9995	0.9989	4.13E-10	1.05E-15
		50.0	-0.0240	0.7375	-0.9979	0.9958	2.32E-08	1.66E-15
		60.0	-0.0095	0.8685	-0.9835	0.9672	1.12E-05	1.22E-15
0.1	2.0	10.0	-0.0078	0.0249	-0.9996	0.9992	1.91E-10	1.06E-11
		20.0	-0.0196	0.1272	-1.0000	1.0000	3.48E-15	2.78E-18
		30.0	-0.0288	0.3108	-0.9999	0.9998	1.45E-12	5.47E-17
		40.0	-0.0305	0.5387	-0.9995	0.9990	3.32E-10	6.55E-16
		50.0	-0.0229	0.7478	-0.9979	0.9959	2.17E-08	1.09E-15
		60.0	-0.0082	0.8744	-0.9806	0.9615	1.81E-05	8.26E-16
40.0	1.0	10.0	-0.0344	0.1055	-0.9997	0.9995	3.82E-11	2.73E-12
		20.0	-0.0500	0.2977	-1.0000	0.9999	4.22E-14	5.66E-17
		30.0	-0.0505	0.4866	-0.9999	0.9997	6.44E-12	4.82E-16
		40.0	-0.0420	0.6454	-0.9996	0.9991	2.12E-10	9.66E-16
		50.0	-0.0275	0.7386	-0.9985	0.9971	9.01E-09	1.44E-15
		60.0	-0.0099	0.7402	-0.9926	0.9853	1.41E-06	5.13E-16
40.0	2.0	10.0	-0.0353	0.1145	-0.9998	0.9995	2.92E-11	1.50E-12
		20.0	-0.0504	0.3130	-1.0000	0.9999	4.00E-14	4.17E-17
		30.0	-0.0502	0.5039	-0.9999	0.9998	2.87E-12	1.69E-16
		40.0	-0.0410	0.6615	-0.9996	0.9992	2.02E-10	6.89E-16
		50.0	-0.0263	0.7502	-0.9987	0.9973	6.87E-09	7.76E-16
		60.0	-0.0090	0.7458	-0.9921	0.9842	1.79E-06	3.37E-16

As shown in Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8 and Fig. 9 both in linear and logarithmic
scales of δ , the result is remarkable: both the correlation coefficient r and the

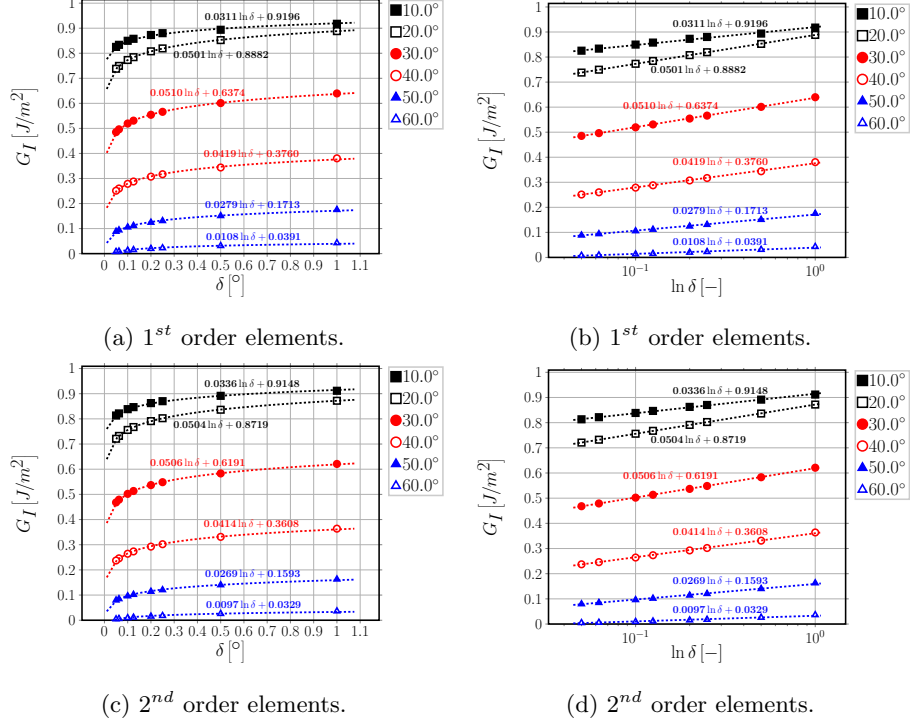


Figure 7: Logarithmic dependence on δ of Mode I ERR: interpolation of numerical results for $V_f = 40\%$.

r^2 ratio (of explained to total variance) are always greater than 0.95 and the p -values of the coefficients A and B are at least $< 1E - 6$ and often $< 1E - 11$ (see Table 2 for G_I and Table 3 for G_{II}). The results of the linear regression confirm the analytical derivations of the previous section, which showed the logarithmic behavior of Mode I and Mode II ERR. Similar conclusions were reached in [28, 29] for a straight bi-material crack with respect to the parameter $\Delta a/a$; however, no functional expression of $G_{(\cdot)}$ was proposed.

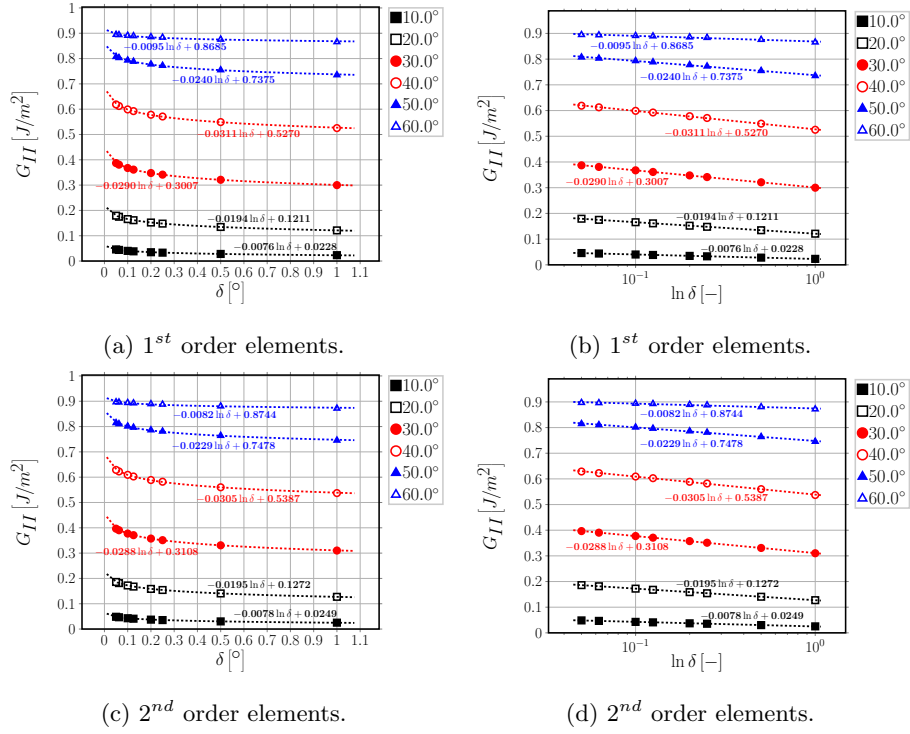


Figure 8: Logarithmic dependence on δ of Mode II ERR: interpolation of numerical results for $V_f = 0.1\%$.

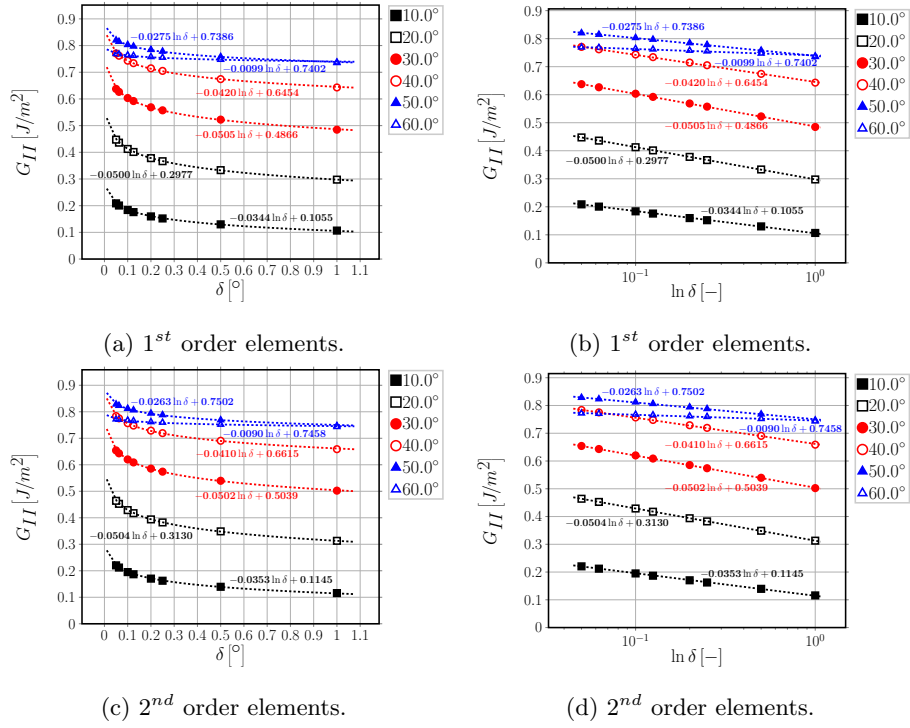


Figure 9: Logarithmic dependence on δ of Mode II ERR: interpolation of numerical results for $V_f = 40\%$.

6. Conclusions & Outlook

The application of the Virtual Crack Closure Technique to the calculation of Mode I, Mode II and total Energy Release Rate was analyzed in the context of the Finite Element solution of the bi-material circular arc crack, or fiber-matrix interface crack. A synthetic vectorial formulation of the VCCT has been proposed and its usefulness exemplified in the analysis of the mesh dependency. By both analytical considerations and numerical simulations, it has been shown that:

- the total ERR is invariant to rotations of the reference frame (and more in general to linear transformations), which implies that rotation of crack tip forces and displacement is actually not required in the use of the VCCT for the calculation of G_{TOT} ;
- furthermore, the total ERR does not depend on the size δ of the elements in the crack tip neighborhood, at least for reasonably small elements ($\delta \leq 1.0^\circ$) ;
- as a consequence, Mode II ERR for the *closed* interface crack does not depend on δ , as $G_{II} = G_{TOT}$ after the onset of the contact zone;
- for the *open* interface crack, Mode I and Mode II ERR depend on the element size δ through a logarithmic law of the type $A(\Delta\theta) \ln \delta + B(\Delta\theta)$;
- the sign of the logarithmic is always positive for G_I , i.e. it decreases when δ decreases, and negative for G_{II} , i.e. it increases when δ decreases.

The conclusion is significant: as the behavior of Mode I and Mode II is logarithmic with respect to mesh size, there exists no asymptotic limit and thus no convergence of the values. A convergence analysis based on the reduction of the error between successive iterations would not provide a reliable assessment of the accuracy of the FE solution of Mode I and Mode II Energy Release Rate of the fiber-matrix interface crack. A validation is thus required with respect to data obtained through a different method, be it analytical, numerical

or experimental. Moreover, it has been shown that: first, the same behavior appears when using 1^{st} as well as 2^{nd} order elements; second, no improvement is expected with the use of singular elements, as the logarithmic dependency of G_I and G_{II} is governed by the definition of ERR itself together with the asymptotic behavior of the displacement field at the crack tip. These two conclusions run contrary to the suggestions provided in the manuals of many commercial level FEM packages, such as Abaqus [31].

Acknowledgements

Luca Di Stasio gratefully acknowledges the support of the European School of Materials (EUSMAT) through the DocMASE Doctoral Programme and the European Commission through the Erasmus Mundus Programme.

References

- [1] M. Comninou, An overview of interface cracks, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics* 37 (1) (1990) 197–208. doi:10.1016/0013-7944(90)90343-f.
- [2] D. Hills, J. Barber, Interface cracks, *International Journal of Mechanical Sciences* 35 (1) (1993) 27–37. doi:10.1016/0020-7403(93)90062-y.
- [3] M. L. Williams, The stresses around a fault or crack in dissimilar media, *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America* 49 (2) (1959) 199.
- [4] J. Dundurs, Discussion: “edge-bonded dissimilar orthogonal elastic wedges under normal and shear loading” (bogy, d. b., 1968, ASME j. appl. mech., 35, pp. 460–466), *Journal of Applied Mechanics* 36 (3) (1969) 650. doi:10.1115/1.3564739.
- [5] F. Erdogan, Stress distribution in a nonhomogeneous elastic plane with cracks, *Journal of Applied Mechanics* 30 (2) (1963) 232. doi:10.1115/1.3636517.

- [6] A. H. England, A crack between dissimilar media, *Journal of Applied Mechanics* 32 (2) (1965) 400. doi:10.1115/1.3625813.
- [7] B. Malyshev, R. Salganik, The strength of adhesive joints using the theory of cracks, *International Journal of Fracture Mechanics* 1-1 (2). doi:10.1007/bf00186749.
 340 URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/bf00186749>
- [8] M. Comninou, The interface crack, *Journal of Applied Mechanics* 44 (4) (1977) 631. doi:10.1115/1.3424148.
 URL <https://doi.org/10.1115/1.3424148>
- [9] A. H. England, An arc crack around a circular elastic inclusion, *Journal of Applied Mechanics* 33 (3) (1966) 637. doi:10.1115/1.3625132.
 345
- [10] A. Perlman, G. Sih, Elastostatic problems of curvilinear cracks in bonded dissimilar materials, *International Journal of Engineering Science* 5 (11) (1967) 845–867. doi:10.1016/0020-7225(67)90009-2.
- [11] M. Toya, A crack along the interface of a circular inclusion embedded in an infinite solid, *Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids* 22 (5) (1974) 325–348. doi:10.1016/0022-5096(74)90002-7.
 350
- [12] F. París, J. C. Caño, J. Varna, The fiber-matrix interface crack — a numerical analysis using boundary elements, *International Journal of Fracture* 82 (1) (1996) 11–29. doi:10.1007/bf00017861.
 355
- [13] G. R. Irwin, Fracture, in: *Elasticity and Plasticity / Elastizität und Plastizität*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1958, pp. 551–590. doi:10.1007/978-3-642-45887-3_5.
- [14] J. C. D. Caño, F. París, On stress singularities induced by the discretization in curved receding contact surfaces: a bem analysis, *International Journal for Numerical Methods in Engineering* 40 (12) (1997) 2301–2320. doi:10.1002/(sici)1097-0207(19970630)40:12<2301::aid-nme166>3.0.co;2-8.
 360

- [15] J. Varna, F. París, J. C. Caño, The effect of crack-face contact on
 365 fiber/matrix debonding in transverse tensile loading, *Composites Science
 and Technology* 57 (5) (1997) 523–532. doi:10.1016/s0266-3538(96)
 00175-3.
- [16] F. París, E. Correa, V. Mantič, Kinking of transversal interface cracks
 370 between fiber and matrix, *Journal of Applied Mechanics* 74 (4) (2007) 703.
 doi:10.1115/1.2711220.
- [17] E. Correa, E. Gamstedt, F. París, V. Mantič, Effects of the presence of
 compression in transverse cyclic loading on fibre–matrix debonding in uni-
 directional composite plies, *Composites Part A: Applied Science and Man-
 ufacturing* 38 (11) (2007) 2260–2269. doi:10.1016/j.compositesa.2006.
 375 11.002.
- [18] E. Correa, V. Mantič, F. París, Effect of thermal residual stresses on matrix
 failure under transverse tension at micromechanical level: A numerical and
 experimental analysis, *Composites Science and Technology* 71 (5) (2011)
 622–629. doi:10.1016/j.compscitech.2010.12.027.
- [19] E. Correa, F. París, V. Mantič, Effect of the presence of a secondary trans-
 380 verse load on the inter-fibre failure under tension, *Engineering Fracture Me-
 chanics* 103 (2013) 174–189. doi:10.1016/j.engfracmech.2013.02.026.
- [20] E. Correa, F. París, V. Mantič, Effect of a secondary transverse load on
 the inter-fibre failure under compression, *Composites Part B: Engineering*
 385 65 (2014) 57–68. doi:10.1016/j.compositesb.2014.01.005.
- [21] C. Sandino, E. Correa, F. París, Numerical analysis of the influence of a
 nearby fibre on the interface crack growth in composites under transverse
 tensile load, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics* 168 (2016) 58–75. doi:10.
 1016/j.engfracmech.2016.01.022.
- [22] C. Sandino, E. Correa, F. París, Interface crack growth under transverse
 390

compression: nearby fibre effect, in: Proceeding of the 18th European Conference on Composite Materials (ECCM-18), 2018.

- 395 [23] L. Zhuang, A. Pupurs, J. Varna, R. Talreja, Z. Ayadi, Effects of inter-fiber spacing on fiber-matrix debond crack growth in unidirectional composites under transverse loading, *Composites Part A: Applied Science and Manufacturing* 109 (2018) 463–471. doi:10.1016/j.compositesa.2018.03.031.
- 400 [24] J. Varna, L. Q. Zhuang, A. Pupurs, Z. Ayadi, Growth and interaction of debonds in local clusters of fibers in unidirectional composites during transverse loading, *Key Engineering Materials* 754 (2017) 63–66. doi:10.4028/www.scientific.net/kem.754.63.
- 405 [25] L. Zhuang, R. Talreja, J. Varna, Transverse crack formation in unidirectional composites by linking of fibre/matrix debond cracks, *Composites Part A: Applied Science and Manufacturing* 107 (2018) 294–303. doi:10.1016/j.compositesa.2018.01.013.
- [26] E. Rybicki, M. Kanninen, A finite element calculation of stress intensity factors by a modified crack closure integral, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics* 9 (4) (1977) 931–938. doi:10.1016/0013-7944(77)90013-3.
- 410 [27] R. Krueger, Virtual crack closure technique: History, approach, and applications, *Applied Mechanics Reviews* 57 (2) (2004) 109. doi:10.1115/1.1595677.
- [28] C. Sun, C. Jih, On strain energy release rates for interfacial cracks in bi-material media, *Engineering Fracture Mechanics* 28 (1) (1987) 13–20. doi:10.1016/0013-7944(87)90115-9.
- 415 [29] M. Manoharan, C. Sun, Strain energy release rates of an interfacial crack between two anisotropic solids under uniform axial strain, *Composites Science and Technology* 39 (2) (1990) 99–116. doi:10.1016/0266-3538(90)90049-b.

- [30] C. Sun, W. Qian, The use of finite extension strain energy release rates in
fracture of interfacial cracks, International Journal of Solids and Structures
420 34 (20) (1997) 2595–2609. doi:10.1016/s0020-7683(96)00157-6.
- [31] Simulia, Providence, RI, USA, ABAQUS/Standard User’s Manual, Version
6.12 (2012).
- [32] P. S. Valvo, A revised virtual crack closure technique for physically consis-
425 tent fracture mode partitioning, International Journal of Fracture 173 (1)
(2011) 1–20. doi:10.1007/s10704-011-9658-y.
- [33] I. Raju, Calculation of strain-energy release rates with higher order and
singular finite elements, Engineering Fracture Mechanics 28 (3) (1987) 251–
274. doi:10.1016/0013-7944(87)90220-7.

430 **Appendix A. Derivation of the relationship between crack tip forces and displacements for first order quadrilateral elements**

Appendix A.1. Foundational relations

In the isoparametric formulation of the Finite Element Method, the element
Jacobian J and its inverse J^{-1} can be expressed in general as

$$\underline{J} = [e_\xi | e_\eta] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{J}^{-1} = [e^x | e^y] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

435 where $\{e_\xi, e_\eta\}$ and $\{e^x, e^y\}$ are respectively the covariant and contravariant
basis vectors of the mapping between global $\{x, y\}$ and local element $\{\xi, \eta\}$
coordinates:

$$e_\xi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \end{bmatrix} \quad e_\eta = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$e_x = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \quad e_y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Denoting by d the number of geometrical dimensions of the problem ($d = 2$ in the present work) and by \underline{p} the $d \times 1$ position vector in global coordinates, we
 440 can formally introduce the $3(d-1) \times d$ matrix operator of partial differentiation $\underline{\tilde{B}}$ such that

$$\underline{\varepsilon}(\underline{p}) = \underline{\tilde{B}} \cdot \underline{u}(\underline{p}), \quad (\text{A.4})$$

where \underline{u} and $\underline{\varepsilon}$ are respectively the $d \times 1$ displacement vector and the $3(d-1) \times 1$ strain vector in Voigt notation. Denoting by n the number of nodes of a generic element ($n = s \times m$ where s represents the number of sides of the element and
 445 m the order of the shape functions), we can furthermore introduce the $d \times d \cdot n$ matrix \underline{N} of shape functions such that

$$\underline{u} = \underline{N} \cdot \underline{u}_N, \quad (\text{A.5})$$

where \underline{u}_N is the $d \cdot n \times 1$ vector of element nodal variables. Having introduced $\underline{\tilde{B}}$ and \underline{N} in Equations A.4 and A.5 respectively, it is possible to define the $3(d-1) \times d \cdot n$ matrix \underline{B} of derivatives (with respect to global coordinates) of
 450 shape functions as

$$\underline{B} = \underline{\tilde{B}} \cdot \underline{N}. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

We introduce the linear elastic material behavior in the form of the $3(d-1) \times 3(d-1)$ rigidity matrix \underline{D} such that

$$\underline{\sigma} = \underline{D} \cdot \underline{\varepsilon}, \quad (\text{A.7})$$

where $\underline{\sigma}$ the $3(d-1) \times 1$ stress vector in Voigt notation. It is finally possible to define the $n \times n$ element stiffness matrix $\underline{k_e}$ as

$$\underline{k_e} = \int_{V_e(x,y)} (\underline{B}^T \underline{D} \cdot \underline{B}) dV_e(x, \dots, y) = \int_{V_e(\xi,\eta)} (\underline{B}^T \underline{D} \cdot \underline{B}) \sqrt{g} dV_e(\xi, \dots, \eta), \quad (\text{A.8})$$

455 where $g = \det(\underline{\underline{J}}^T \underline{\underline{J}})$ and V_e is the element volume. Given that isoparametric elements are always defined between -1 and 1 in each dimension, Equation A.8 can be simplified to

$$\underline{\underline{k}}_e = \int_{-1}^1 \cdots \int_{-1}^1 (\underline{\underline{B}}^T \underline{\underline{D}} \cdot \underline{\underline{B}}) \sqrt{g} d\xi, \dots, d\eta, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

which is amenable to numerical integration by means of a Gaussian quadrature of the form

$$\underline{\underline{k}}_e \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \cdots \sum_{j=1}^N w_i \cdots w_j (\underline{\underline{B}}^T(\xi_i, \dots, \eta_j) \cdot \underline{\underline{D}} \cdot \underline{\underline{B}}(\xi_i, \dots, \eta_j) \sqrt{g}), \quad (\text{A.10})$$

460 where (ξ_i, \dots, η_j) are the coordinates of the N Gaussian quadrature points. The element stiffness matrix as evaluated in Eq. A.10 is in general a full symmetric (in the case of linear elasticity) matrix of the form

$$\underline{\underline{k}}_e = \begin{bmatrix} k_{e|11} & k_{e|12} & k_{e|13} & k_{e|14} & k_{e|15} & k_{e|16} & k_{e|17} & k_{e|18} \\ k_{e|12} & k_{e|22} & k_{e|23} & k_{e|24} & k_{e|25} & k_{e|26} & k_{e|27} & k_{e|28} \\ k_{e|13} & k_{e|23} & k_{e|33} & k_{e|34} & k_{e|35} & k_{e|36} & k_{e|37} & k_{e|38} \\ k_{e|14} & k_{e|24} & k_{e|34} & k_{e|44} & k_{e|45} & k_{e|46} & k_{e|47} & k_{e|48} \\ k_{e|15} & k_{e|25} & k_{e|35} & k_{e|45} & k_{e|55} & k_{e|56} & k_{e|57} & k_{e|58} \\ k_{e|16} & k_{e|26} & k_{e|36} & k_{e|46} & k_{e|56} & k_{e|66} & k_{e|67} & k_{e|68} \\ k_{e|17} & k_{e|27} & k_{e|37} & k_{e|47} & k_{e|57} & k_{e|67} & k_{e|77} & k_{e|78} \\ k_{e|18} & k_{e|28} & k_{e|38} & k_{e|48} & k_{e|58} & k_{e|68} & k_{e|78} & k_{e|88} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A.11})$$

Appendix A.2. Calculation of displacements and reaction forces

With reference to Fig. A.10, we define:

465 $u_{x,M}$, $u_{x,F}$ the x -displacement of the nodes belonging to the free side of the first element belonging to the crack, respectively on the matrix (bulk) and fiber (inclusion) side;

$u_{y,M}$, $u_{y,F}$ the y -displacement of the nodes belonging to the free side of the first element belonging to the crack, respectively on the matrix (bulk) and fiber (inclusion) side;

$u_{r,M}$, $u_{r,F}$ the x -displacement of the nodes belonging to the free side of the first element belonging to the crack, respectively on the matrix (bulk) and fiber (inclusion) side;

$u_{\theta,M}$, $u_{\theta,F}$ the y -displacement of the nodes belonging to the free side of the first element belonging to the crack, respectively on the matrix (bulk) and fiber (inclusion) side;

$F_{x,CT}$, $F_{y,CT}$ respectively the x - and y -component of the reaction force at the crack tip;

$F_{r,CT}$, $F_{\theta,CT}$ respectively the r - and θ -component of the reaction force at the crack tip.

The $x - y$ reference frame is the global reference frame, while the $r - \theta$ reference frame is such that the θ direction coincides with the crack propagation direction at the crack tip and r the in-plane normal to the propagation direction. For an arc-crack as the present one, the r -direction coincides with the radial direction of the inclusion.

The crack opening displacement u_r and the crack shear displacement u_θ at the crack tip can thus be written as

$$u_r = \cos(\Delta\theta) u_x + \sin(\Delta\theta) u_y \quad u_\theta = -\sin(\Delta\theta) u_x + \cos(\Delta\theta) u_y, \quad (\text{A.12})$$

where u_x and u_y are defined as

$$u_x = u_{x,M} - u_{x,F} \quad u_y = u_{y,M} - u_{y,F} \quad (\text{A.13})$$

and $2\Delta\theta$ is total angular size of the debond. The corresponding forces at

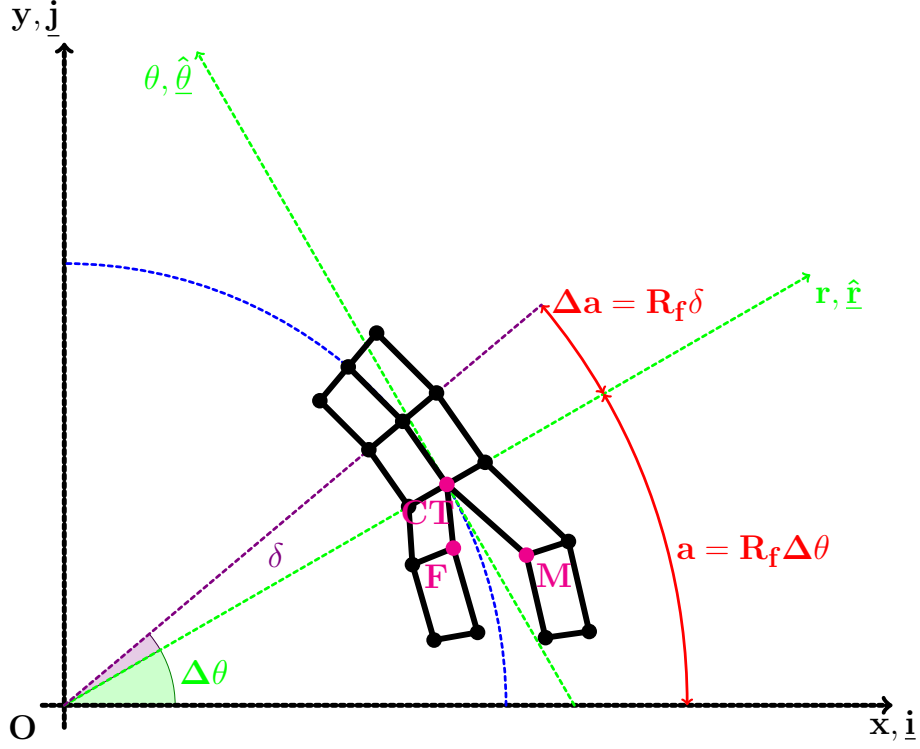


Figure A.10: Schematic representation of the discretized crack tip geometry for 1st order quadrilateral elements.

490 the crack tip are

$$F_r = \cos(\Delta\theta) F_{x,CT} + \sin(\Delta\theta) F_{y,CT} \quad F_\theta = -\sin(\Delta\theta) F_{x,CT} + \cos(\Delta\theta) F_{y,CT}. \quad (\text{A.14})$$

At the crack tip, the FE mesh possesses two coincident points, labeled FCT and MCT . Continuity of the displacements at the crack tip must be ensured. Furthermore, in order to measure the force at the crack tip, a fully-constraint dummy node needs to be created and formally linked to the two nodes at the

495 crack tip by the conditions

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{x,FCT} - u_{x,MCT} - u_{x,DUMMY} = 0 \\ u_{y,FCT} - u_{y,MCT} - u_{y,DUMMY} = 0 \\ u_{x,DUMMY} = 0 \\ u_{y,DUMMY} = 0 \end{array} \right. , \quad (A.15)$$

which can be simplified to

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{x,FCT} = u_{x,MCT} \\ u_{y,FCT} = u_{y,MCT} \\ R_{x,DUMMY} = R_{x,FCT} = -R_{x,MCT} = F_{x,CT} \\ R_{y,DUMMY} = R_{y,FCT} = -R_{y,MCT} = F_{y,CT} \end{array} \right. . \quad (A.16)$$

Making use of Eq. A.11, four equations can be written in the four displace-

ment $u_{x,FCT}$, $u_{x,MCT}$, $u_{y,FCT}$ and $u_{y,MCT}$:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & (k_{e,M|11} + k_{e,M|33}) u_{x,MCT} + (k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34}) u_{y,MCT} + \\
 & + k_{e,M|13} u_{x,M} + k_{e,M|14} u_{y,M} + (k_{M|17} + k_{M|35}) u_{N,MC|7} + (k_{M|18} + k_{M|36}) u_{N,MC|8} + \\
 & + \sum_{i=5}^6 k_{M|1i} u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 k_{M|3i} u_{N,MB|i} + k_{M|31} u_{x,NCOI} + k_{M|32} u_{y,NCOI} = 0 \\
 \\
 & (k_{e,M|21} + k_{e,M|43}) u_{x,MCT} + (k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44}) u_{y,MCT} + \\
 & + k_{e,M|23} u_{x,M} + k_{e,M|24} u_{y,M} + (k_{M|27} + k_{M|45}) u_{N,MC|7} + (k_{M|28} + k_{M|46}) u_{N,MC|8} + \\
 & + \sum_{i=5}^6 k_{M|2i} u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 k_{M|4i} u_{N,MB|i} + k_{M|41} u_{x,NCOI} + k_{M|42} u_{y,NCOI} = 0 \\
 \\
 & (k_{e,F|77} + k_{e,F|55}) u_{x,FCT} + (k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}) u_{y,FCT} + \\
 & + k_{e,F|75} u_{x,F} + k_{e,F|76} u_{y,F} + (k_{F|71} + k_{F|53}) u_{N,FC|1} + (k_{F|72} + k_{F|54}) u_{N,FC|2} + \\
 & + \sum_{i=2}^3 k_{F|7i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1}^2 k_{F|5i} u_{N,FB|i} + k_{F|57} u_{x,NCOI} + k_{F|58} u_{y,NCOI} = 0 \\
 \\
 & (k_{e,F|87} + k_{e,F|65}) u_{x,FCT} + (k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}) u_{y,FCT} + \\
 & + k_{e,F|85} u_{x,F} + k_{e,F|86} u_{y,F} + (k_{F|81} + k_{F|63}) u_{N,FC|1} + (k_{F|82} + k_{F|64}) u_{N,FC|2} + \\
 & + \sum_{i=2}^3 k_{F|8i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1}^2 k_{F|6i} u_{N,FB|i} + k_{F|67} u_{x,NCOI} + k_{F|68} u_{y,NCOI} = 0
 \end{aligned} \right. \quad . \quad (A.17)$$

Solving for $u_{y,FCT}$ and $u_{y,MCT}$ the third and fourth relations in Eq. A.17

500 and substituting in the first two expressions of Eq. A.17, we get

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & (k_{e,M|11} + k_{e,M|33} + k_{e,F|77} + k_{e,F|55}) u_{x,MCT} + (k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}) u_{y,MCT} + \\
 & + k_{e,M|13} u_{x,M} + k_{e,M|14} u_{y,M} + k_{e,F|75} u_{x,F} + k_{e,F|76} u_{y,F} + \\
 & + (k_{M|31} + k_{F|57}) u_{x,NCOI} + (k_{M|32} + k_{F|58}) u_{y,NCOI} + \\
 & + (k_{M|17} + k_{M|35}) u_{N,MC|7} + (k_{M|18} + k_{M|36}) u_{N,MC|8} + (k_{F|71} + k_{F|53}) u_{N,FC|1} + (k_{F|72} + k_{F|54}) u_{N,FC|2} + \\
 & + \sum_{i=5}^6 k_{M|1i} u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 k_{M|3i} u_{N,MB|i} + \sum_{i=2}^3 k_{F|7i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1}^2 k_{F|5i} u_{N,FB|i} = 0 \\
 \\
 & (k_{e,M|21} + k_{e,M|43} + k_{e,F|87} + k_{e,F|65}) u_{x,MCT} + (k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}) u_{y,MCT} + \\
 & + k_{e,M|23} u_{x,M} + k_{e,M|24} u_{y,M} + k_{e,F|85} u_{x,F} + k_{e,F|86} u_{y,F} + \\
 & + (k_{M|41} + k_{F|67}) u_{x,NCOI} + (k_{M|42} + k_{F|68}) u_{y,NCOI} + \\
 & + (k_{M|27} + k_{M|45}) u_{N,MC|7} + (k_{M|28} + k_{M|46}) u_{N,MC|8} + (k_{F|81} + k_{F|63}) u_{N,FC|1} + (k_{F|82} + k_{F|64}) u_{N,FC|2} + \\
 & + \sum_{i=2}^3 k_{F|8i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1}^2 k_{F|6i} u_{N,FB|i} + \sum_{i=5}^6 k_{M|2i} u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 k_{M|4i} u_{N,MB|i} = 0
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{A.18}$$

Solving the system of two equations and observing that $u_{x,F}, u_{y,F} \sim 0$ for a stiffer inclusion as a fiber in a polymeric composite, we can express $u_{x,MCT}$ as

a function of u_x and u_y (see Eq. A.13) as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[(k_{e,M|21} + k_{e,M|43} + k_{e,F|87} + k_{e,F|65}) + \frac{k_{e,M|11} + k_{e,M|33} + k_{e,F|77} + k_{e,F|55}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} (k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}) \right] u_{x,MCT} + \\
& + \left(k_{e,M|23} - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} k_{e,M|13} \right) u_x + \\
& + \left(k_{e,M|24} - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} k_{e,M|14} \right) u_y + \\
& + \left(k_{e,M|23} + k_{e,F|85} - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} (k_{e,M|13} + k_{e,M|75}) \right) \underline{u_{x,F}} \approx 0 + \\
& + \left(k_{e,M|24} + k_{e,F|86} - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} (k_{e,M|14} + k_{e,M|76}) \right) \underline{u_{y,F}} \approx 0 + \\
& + \left[(k_{M|41} + k_{F|67}) - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} (k_{M|31} + k_{F|57}) \right] u_{x,NCOI} + \\
& + \left[(k_{M|42} + k_{F|68}) - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} (k_{M|32} + k_{F|58}) \right] u_{y,NCOI} + \\
& + (k_{M|27} + k_{M|45}) u_{N,MC|7} + (k_{M|28} + k_{M|46}) u_{N,MC|8} + (k_{F|81} + k_{F|63}) u_{N,FC|1} + (k_{F|82} + k_{F|64}) u_{N,FC|2} + \\
& - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} [(k_{M|17} + k_{M|35}) u_{N,MC|7} + (k_{M|18} + k_{M|36}) u_{N,MC|8}] + \\
& - \frac{k_{e,M|22} + k_{e,M|44} + k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} [(k_{F|71} + k_{F|53}) u_{N,FC|1} + (k_{F|72} + k_{F|54}) u_{N,FC|2}] \\
& + \sum_{i=2}^3 k_{F|8i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1}^2 k_{F|6i} u_{N,FB|i} + \sum_{i=5}^6 k_{M|2i} u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 k_{M|4i} u_{N,MB|i} + \\
& - \frac{\sum_{i=5}^6 k_{M|1i} u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 k_{M|3i} u_{N,MB|i} + \sum_{i=2}^3 k_{F|7i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1}^2 k_{F|5i} u_{N,FB|i}}{k_{e,M|12} + k_{e,M|34} + k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}} = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{A.19}$$

while the reaction forces at the crack tip can be expressed as

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{x,CT} = R_{x,FCT} = \\ \quad = (k_{e,F|77} + k_{e,F|55}) u_{x,FCT} + (k_{e,F|78} + k_{e,F|56}) u_{y,FCT} + \\ \quad + k_{e,F|75} \underline{u_{x,F}} \approx 0 + k_{e,F|76} \underline{u_{y,F}} \approx 0 + \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^4 k_{e,F|7i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1, i \neq (5,6)}^8 k_{e,F|5i} u_{N,FB|i} \\ F_{y,CT} = R_{y,FCT} = \\ \quad = (k_{e,F|87} + k_{e,F|65}) u_{x,FCT} + (k_{e,F|88} + k_{e,F|66}) u_{y,FCT} + \\ \quad + k_{e,F|85} \underline{u_{x,F}} \approx 0 + k_{e,F|86} \underline{u_{y,F}} \approx 0 + \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^4 k_{e,F|8i} u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1, i \neq (5,6)}^8 k_{e,F|6i} u_{N,FB|i} \end{array} \right. . \tag{A.20}$$

Substituting Eq. A.17 in Eq. A.18, Eq. A.19 and Eq. A.20 and solving, we obtain an expression of the form

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{x,CT} = K_{xx}u_x + K_{xy}u_y + \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^4 K_{FC,x|i}u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1,i \neq (3,4,5,6)}^8 K_{FB,x|i}u_{N,FB|i} + \\ \quad + \sum_{i=5}^8 K_{FC,x|i}u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 K_{MB,x|i}u_{N,FB|i} \\ F_{y,CT} = K_{yx}u_x + K_{yy}u_y + \\ \quad + \sum_{i=1}^4 K_{FC,y|i}u_{N,FC|i} + \sum_{i=1,i \neq (3,4,5,6)}^8 K_{FB,y|i}u_{N,FB|i} + \\ \quad + \sum_{i=5}^8 K_{FC,y|i}u_{N,MC|i} + \sum_{i=7}^8 K_{MB,y|i}u_{N,FB|i} \end{array} \right. , \quad (\text{A.21})$$

which can be reformulated synthetically as

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{x,CT} = K_{xx}u_x + K_{xy}u_y + \tilde{F}_x \\ F_{y,CT} = K_{yx}u_x + K_{yy}u_y + \tilde{F}_y \end{array} \right. , \quad (\text{A.22})$$

where \tilde{F}_x and \tilde{F}_y represent the influence of the FE solution through the nodes of the elements sharing the crack tip that do not belong to any of the phase interfaces, i.e. the nodes of the elements sharing the crack tip that belong to the bulk of each phase.

Appendix B. Expression of \underline{T}_{pq} for quadrilateral elements with or without singularity

The expression of \underline{T}_{pq} for quadrilateral elements with or without singularity

515 is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{T}_{pq} &= \begin{cases} \underline{I} \text{ for } p = q < 2 \\ \underline{0} \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} && \text{for } 1^{st} \text{ order quadrilateral elements} \\
 &= \begin{cases} \underline{I} \text{ for } p = q < 3 \\ \underline{0} \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} && \text{for } 2^{nd} \text{ order quadrilateral elements} \\
 &= \begin{cases} \underline{I} \text{ for } p = q < 4 \\ \underline{0} \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} && \text{for } 3^{rd} \text{ order quadrilateral elements} \\
 &= \begin{cases} (14 - \frac{33\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 1, q = 1 \\ (-52 + \frac{33\pi}{2}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 1, q = 2 \\ (17 - \frac{21\pi}{4}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 2, q = 1 \\ (-\frac{7}{2} + \frac{21\pi}{16}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 2, q = 2 \\ (8 - \frac{21\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 1, q = 3 \\ (-32 + \frac{21\pi}{2}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 2, q = 3 \\ \underline{0} \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} && \text{for } 2^{nd} \text{ order quarter-point quadrilateral elements} \\
 &= \begin{cases} (-11187 + \frac{7155\pi}{2}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 1, q = 1 \\ (38556 - \frac{24543\pi}{2}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 1, q = 2 \\ (-53055 + \frac{33777\pi}{2}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 1, q = 3 \\ (\frac{11396}{3} - \frac{9575\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 2, q = 1 \\ (-12936 + \frac{33003\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 2, q = 2 \\ (17988 - \frac{45837\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 2, q = 3 \\ (-\frac{8453}{3} + \frac{3595\pi}{4}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 3, q = 1 \\ (9804 - \frac{12411\pi}{4}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 3, q = 2 \\ (-13587 + \frac{17289\pi}{4}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 3, q = 3 \\ (6948 - \frac{17685\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 1, q = 4 \\ (-23976 + \frac{60993\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 2, q = 4 \\ (33372 - \frac{84807\pi}{8}) \underline{I} \text{ for } p = 3, q = 4 \\ \underline{0} \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} && \text{for } 3^{rd} \text{ order quarter-point quadrilateral elements}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{B.1}$$

where \underline{I} is the identity matrix.