

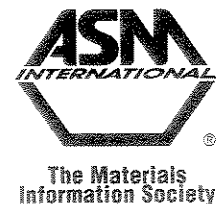
THE STRESS ANALYSIS OF CRACKS HANDBOOK

THIRD EDITION

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THE CENTER CRACKED TEST SPECIMEN

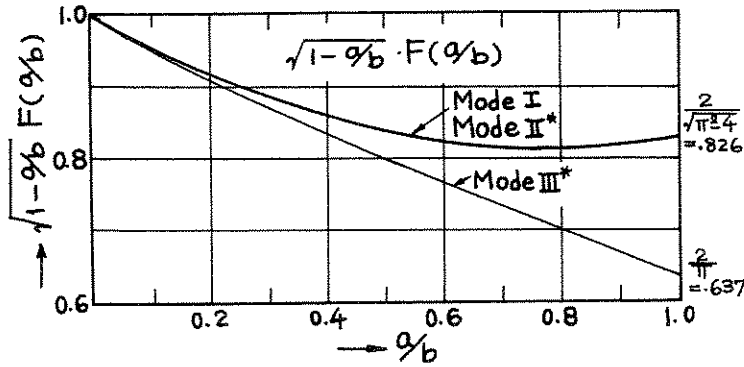
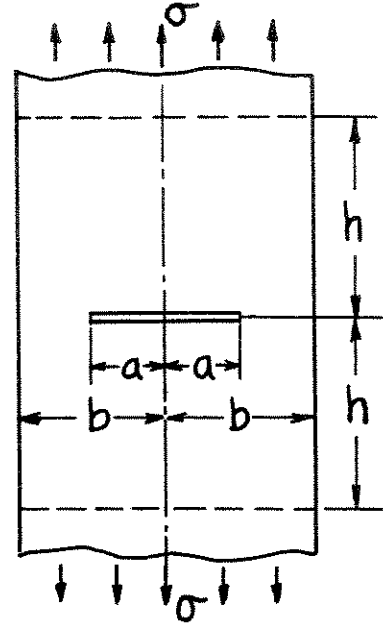
A. Stress Intensity Factor

$$K_I = \sigma\sqrt{\pi a} F(a/b)$$

Numerical Values of $F(a/b)$

(Isida 1962, 1965a, b, 1973)

Isida's 36-term power series of $(a/b)^2$ (Laurent series expansion of complex stress potential, 1973) gives practically exact values of $F(a/b)$ up to $a/b = 0.9$. Numerical values of $F(a/b)$ are shown in the following graph and table.



a/b	$F(a/b)$
0.0	1.0000
0.1	1.0060
0.2	1.0246
0.3	1.0577
0.4	1.1094
0.5	1.1867
0.6	1.3033
0.7	1.4882
0.8	1.8160
0.9	2.5776

$$1.0 \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi^2-4}} / \sqrt{1-a/b}^{**}$$

**Exact Limit (Koiter 1965b)

*See Note 2

Empirical Formulas

- a. Accuracy
- b. Method of derivation, reference

$$F(a/b) = \sqrt{\frac{2b}{\pi a} \tan \frac{\pi a}{2b}}$$

- a. Better than 5% for $a/b \leq 0.5$
- b. Approximation by periodic crack solution (**Irwin 1957**)

$$F(a/b) = 1 + 0.128(a/b) - 0.288(a/b)^2 + 1.525(a/b)^3$$

- a. 0.5% for $a/b \leq 0.7$
- b. Least squares fitting to Isida's results (**Brown 1966**)

$$F(a/b) = \sqrt{\sec \frac{\pi a}{2b}}$$

- a. 0.3% for $a/b \leq 0.7$, 1% at $a/b = 0.8$
- b. Guess based on Isida's results (**Fedderson 1966**)

$$F(a/b) = \frac{1 - 0.5(a/b) + 0.326(a/b)^2}{\sqrt{1 - a/b}}$$

- a. 1% for any a/b
- b. Asymptotic approximation (**Koiter 1965b**)

$$F(a/b) = \frac{1 - 0.5(a/b) + 0.370(a/b)^2 - 0.044(a/b)^3}{\sqrt{1 - a/b}}$$

- a. 0.3% for any a/b
- b. Modification of Koiter's formula (**Tada 1973**)

$$F(a/b) = \left\{ 1 - 0.025(a/b)^2 + 0.06(a/b)^4 \right\} \sqrt{\sec \frac{\pi a}{2b}}$$

- a. 0.1% for any a/b
- b. Modification of Feddersen's formula (**Tada 1973**)

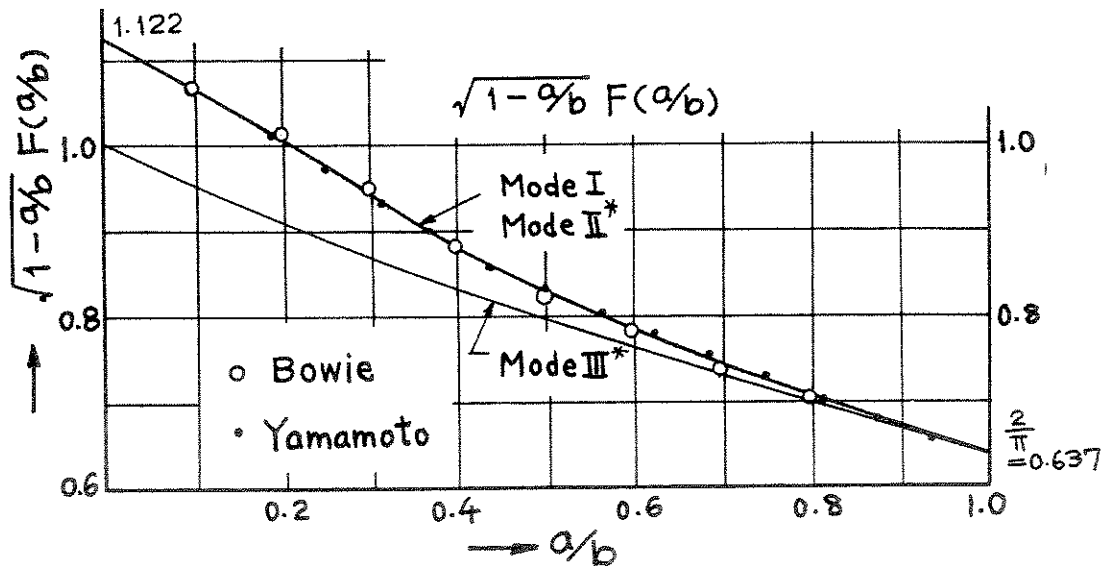
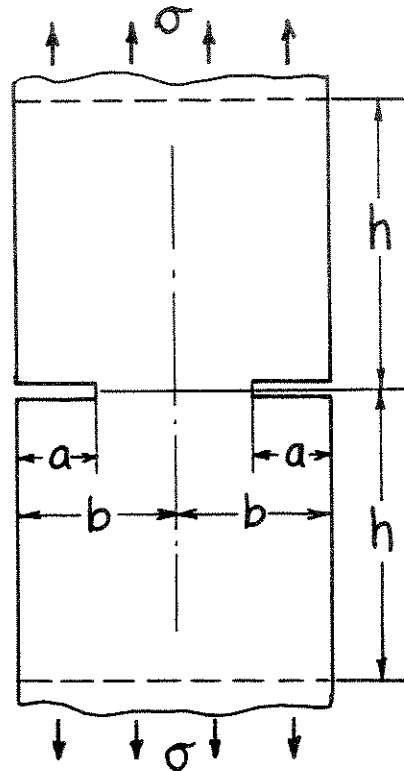
THE DOUBLE EDGE NOTCH TEST SPECIMEN

A. Stress Intensity Factor

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} F(a/b)$$

Numerical Values of $F(a/b)$

Bowie's results ($h/b = 3.0$, mapping function method) have 1% accuracy and Yamamoto's results ($h/b = 2.75$, finite element method) have 0.5% accuracy for $0.2 < a/b < 0.9$ (Bowie 1964a; Yamamoto 1972).



*See Note 2

(See also pages 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 11.5, 15.1 etc., for corrections and various effects.)

Empirical Formulas

- a. Accuracy
- b. Method of derivation, reference

$$F(a/b) = \sqrt{\frac{2b}{\pi a} \tan \frac{\pi a}{2b}}$$

- a. Better than 5% for $a/b > 0.4$
- b. Approximation by periodic crack solution (**Irwin 1957**)

$$F(a/b) = 1.12 + 0.203(a/b) - 1.197(a/b)^2 + 1.930(a/b)^3$$

- a. Better than 2% for $a/b \leq 0.7$
- b. Least squares fitting to Bowie's results (**Brown 1966**)

$$F(a/b) = \frac{1.122 - 0.561(a/b) - 0.015(a/b)^2 + 0.091(a/b)^3}{\sqrt{1 - a/b}}$$

- a. Better than 2% for any a/b
- b. Asymptotic approximation (**Benthem 1972**)

$$F(a/b) = \left(1 + 0.122 \cos^4 \frac{\pi a}{2b}\right) \sqrt{\frac{2b}{\pi a} \tan \frac{\pi a}{2b}}$$

- a. 0.5% for any a/b
- b. Modification of Irwin's interpolation formula (**Tada 1973**)

$$F(a/b) = \frac{1.122 - 0.561(a/b) - 0.205(a/b)^2 + 0.471(a/b)^3 - 0.190(a/b)^4}{\sqrt{1 - a/b}}$$

- a. 0.5% for any a/b
- b. Modification of Benthem's formula (**Tada 1973**)

THE SINGLE EDGE NOTCH TEST SPECIMEN

A. Stress Intensity Factor

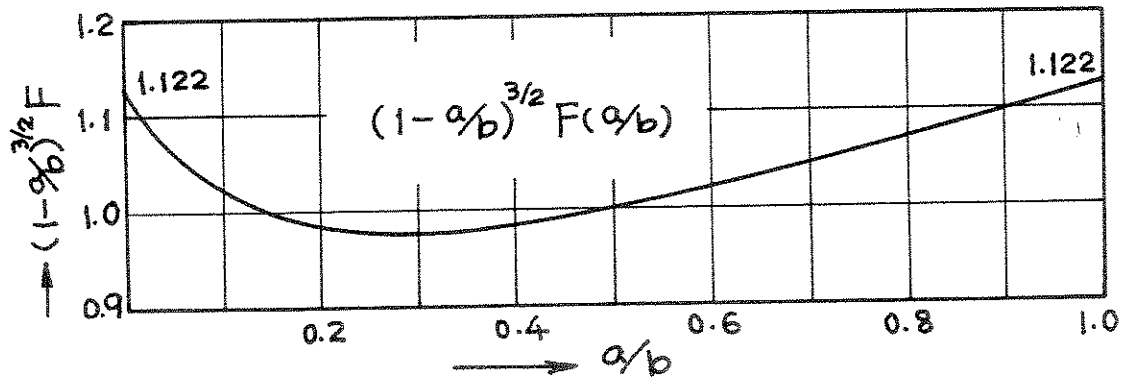
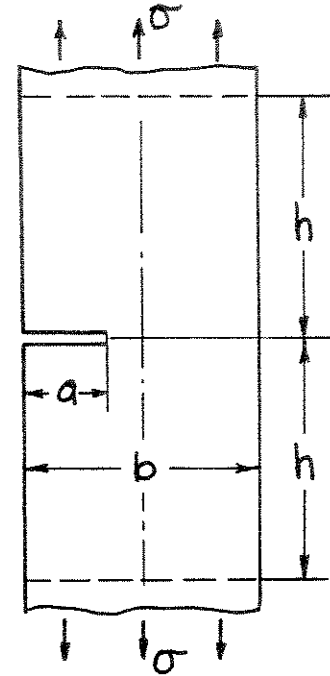
$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} F(a/b)$$

Numerical Values of $F(a/b)$

The curve in the following figure was drawn based on the results having better than 0.5% accuracy.

Methods and References

- Boundary Collocation Method ($h/b > 0.8$): **Gross 1964**
- Mapping Function Method ($h/b = 1.53$): **Bowie 1965**
- Green's Function Method ($h/b > 1.5$): **Emery 1969, 1972**
- Weight Function Method: **Bueckner 1970, 1971**
- Asymptotic Approximation: **Benthem 1972**
- Finite Element Method ($h/b = 2.75, 1.0$): **Yamamoto 1972**



- NOTE: 1. Load is applied along the centerline of the strip at the crack location (or uniform pressure on crack surfaces).
2. The effect of h/b is practically negligible for $h/b \geq 1.0$.

(See also pages 2.13, 2.16, 2.27 to 2.31 etc., for various corrections and effects.)

Empirical Formulas

- Accuracy
- Method, reference

$$F(a/b) = 1.122 - 0.231(a/b) + 10.550(a/b)^2 - 21.710(a/b)^3 + 30.382(a/b)^4$$

- 0.5% for $a/b \leq 0.6$
- Least squares fitting (**Gross 1964; Brown 1966**)

$$F(a/b) = 0.265(1 - a/b)^4 + \frac{0.857 + 0.265 a/b}{(1 - a/b)^{3/2}}$$

- Better than 1% for $a/b < 0.2$, 0.5% for $a/b \geq 0.2$
- Tada 1973**

$$F(a/b) = \sqrt{\frac{2b}{\pi a} \tan \frac{\pi a}{2b}} \cdot \frac{0.752 + 2.02(a/b) + 0.37 \left(1 - \sin \frac{\pi a}{2b}\right)^3}{\cos \frac{\pi a}{2b}}$$

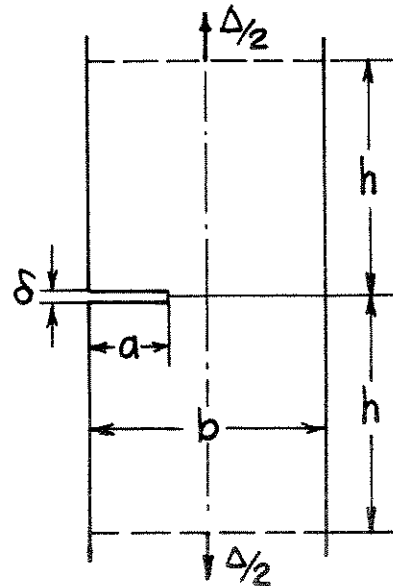
- Better than 0.5% for any a/b
- Tada 1973**

B. Displacements**Crack Opening at Edge**

$$\delta = \frac{4\sigma a}{E'} V_1(a/b)$$

Gross' results (**Gross 1967**, Boundary Collocation Method) are expected to have 0.5% accuracy for $0.2 \leq a/b < 0.7$. An empirical formula with 1% accuracy for any a/b is (**Tada 1973**)

$$V_1(a/b) = \frac{1.46 + 3.42 \left(1 - \cos \frac{\pi a}{2b}\right)}{\left(\cos \frac{\pi a}{2b}\right)^2}$$



THE PURE BENDING SPECIMEN

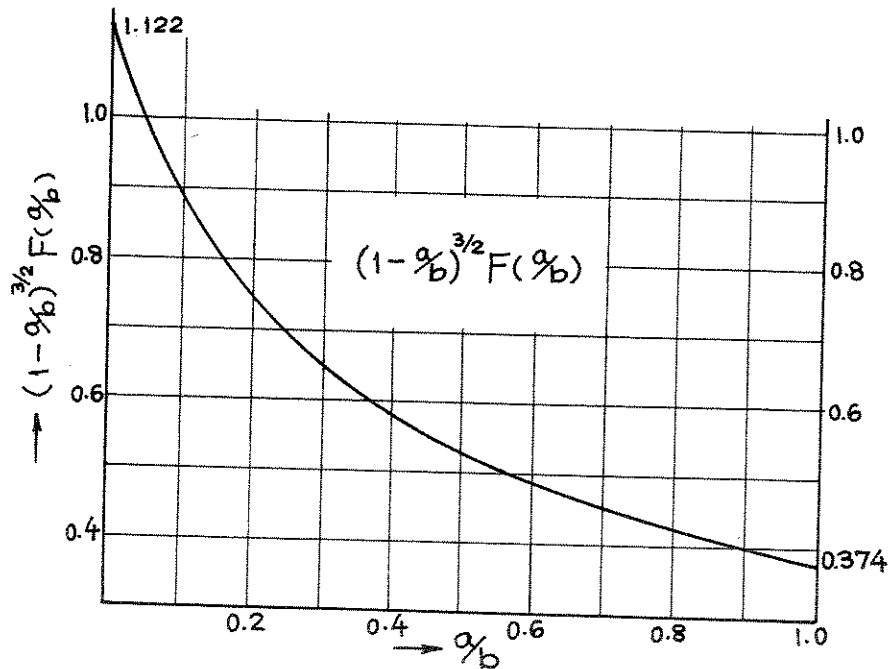
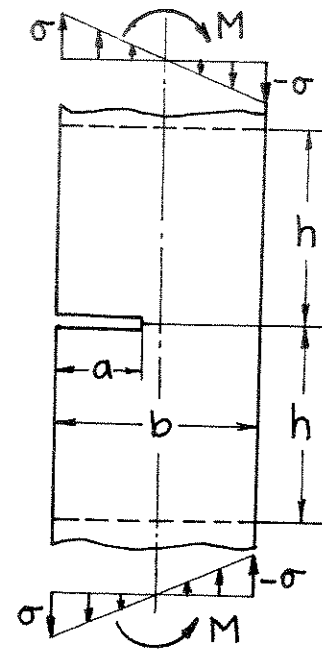
A. Stress Intensity Factor

$$\sigma = \frac{6M}{b^2}$$

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} F(a/b)$$

Numerical Values of $F(a/b)$

The curve in the following figure was drawn based on the results having better than 0.5% accuracy. Also used for four-point bending.



Methods and References

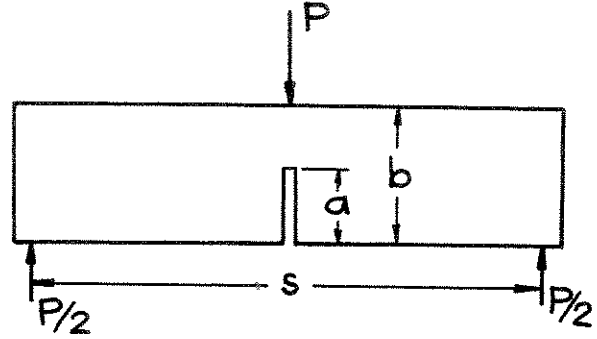
1. Singular Integral Equation, **Bueckner** 1960
2. Boundary Collocation Method ($h/b \geq 2$), **Gross** 1965a
3. Weight Function Method, **Bueckner** 1970, 1971
4. Green's Function Method ($h/b \geq 1.5$), **Emery** 1969
5. Asymptotic Approximation, **Benthem** 1972

THE THREE-POINT BEND TEST SPECIMEN

A. Stress Intensity Factor

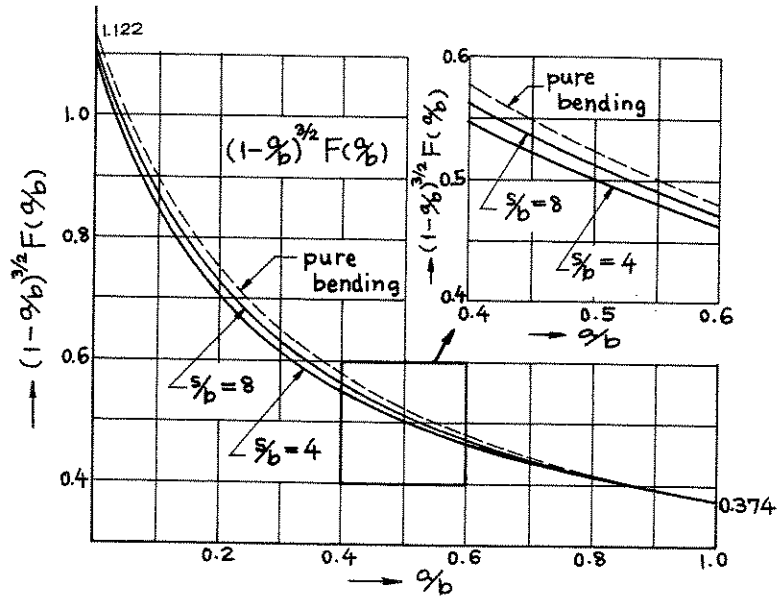
$$\sigma = \frac{6M}{b^2} \left(M = \frac{Ps}{4} \right)$$

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} F(a/b)$$



Numerical Values of $F(a/b)$

The curves in the following figure have 1% accuracy.



Methods and References

1. Boundary Collocation Method ($s/b = 4, 8$) (Gross 1965b)
2. Green's Function Method ($s/b = 3, 8$) (Emery 1969)

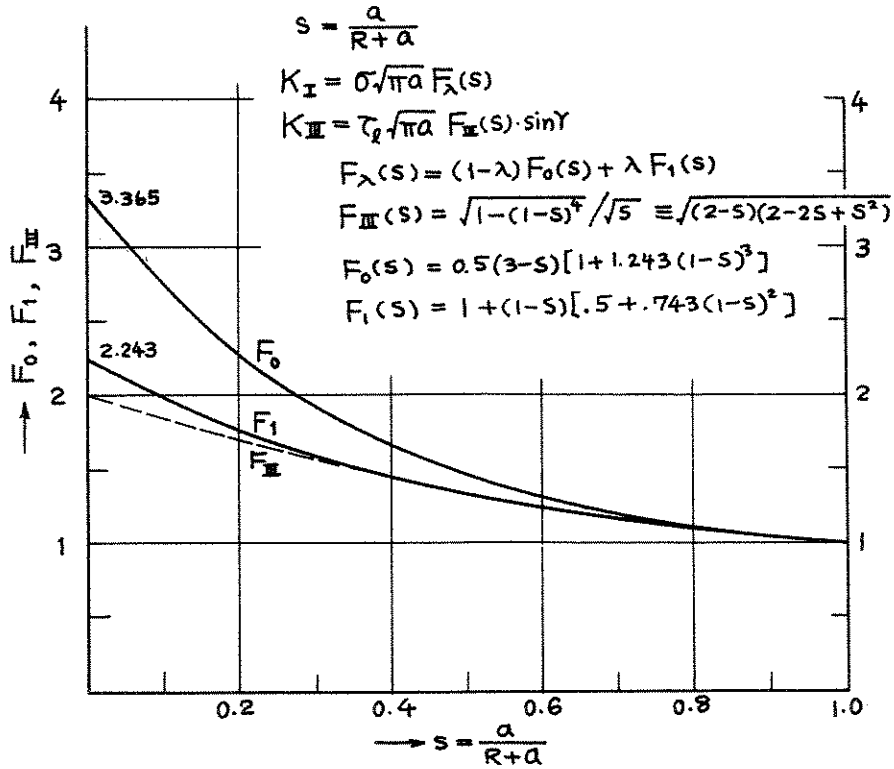
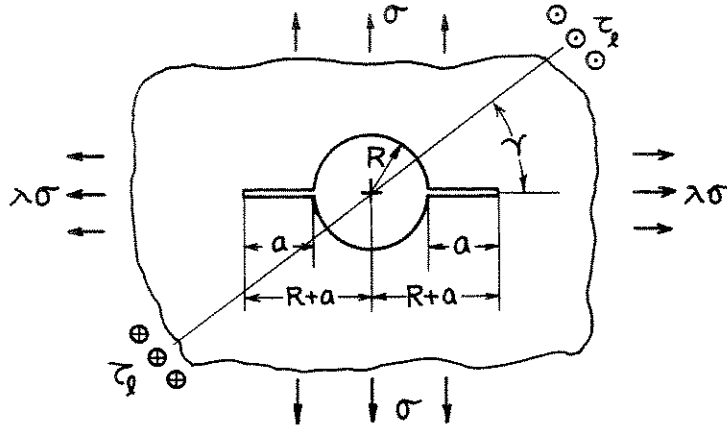
Empirical Formulas

- a. Accuracy
- b. Method, reference

For $s/b = 4$,

$$F(a/b) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1.99 - a/b(1 - a/b) \left(2.15 - 3.93 a/b + 2.7 (a/b)^2 \right)}{(1 + 2a/b)(1 - a/b)^{3/2}}$$

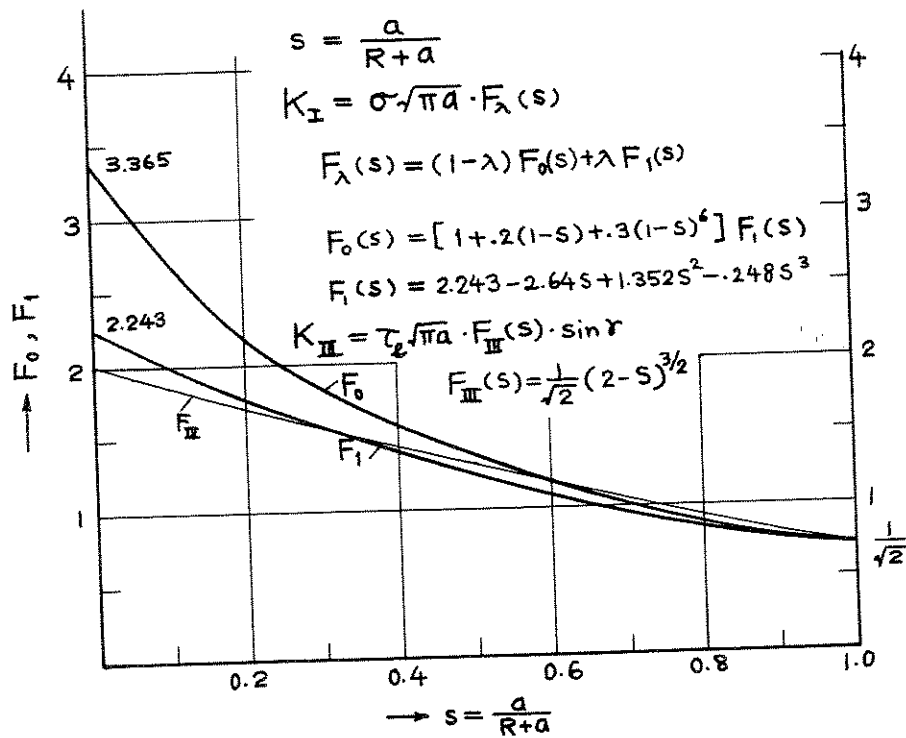
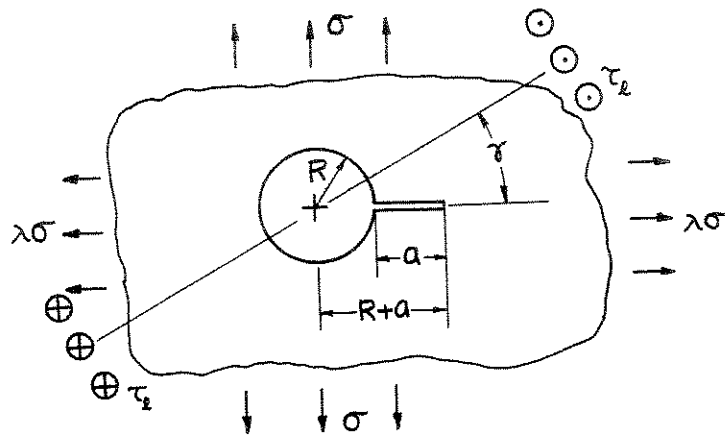
- a. 0.5% for any a/b
- b. Srawley 1976



Methods: Mapping Function Methods (Bowie — Mode I; Sih — Mode III), Boundary Collocation Method (Newman)

Accuracy: F_0 and F_1 curves are based on numerical values with expected accuracy of 0.1%. Formulas F_0 and F_1 1%; F_{III} Exact

References: Bowie 1956; Sih 1965a; Newman 1971; Tada 1985

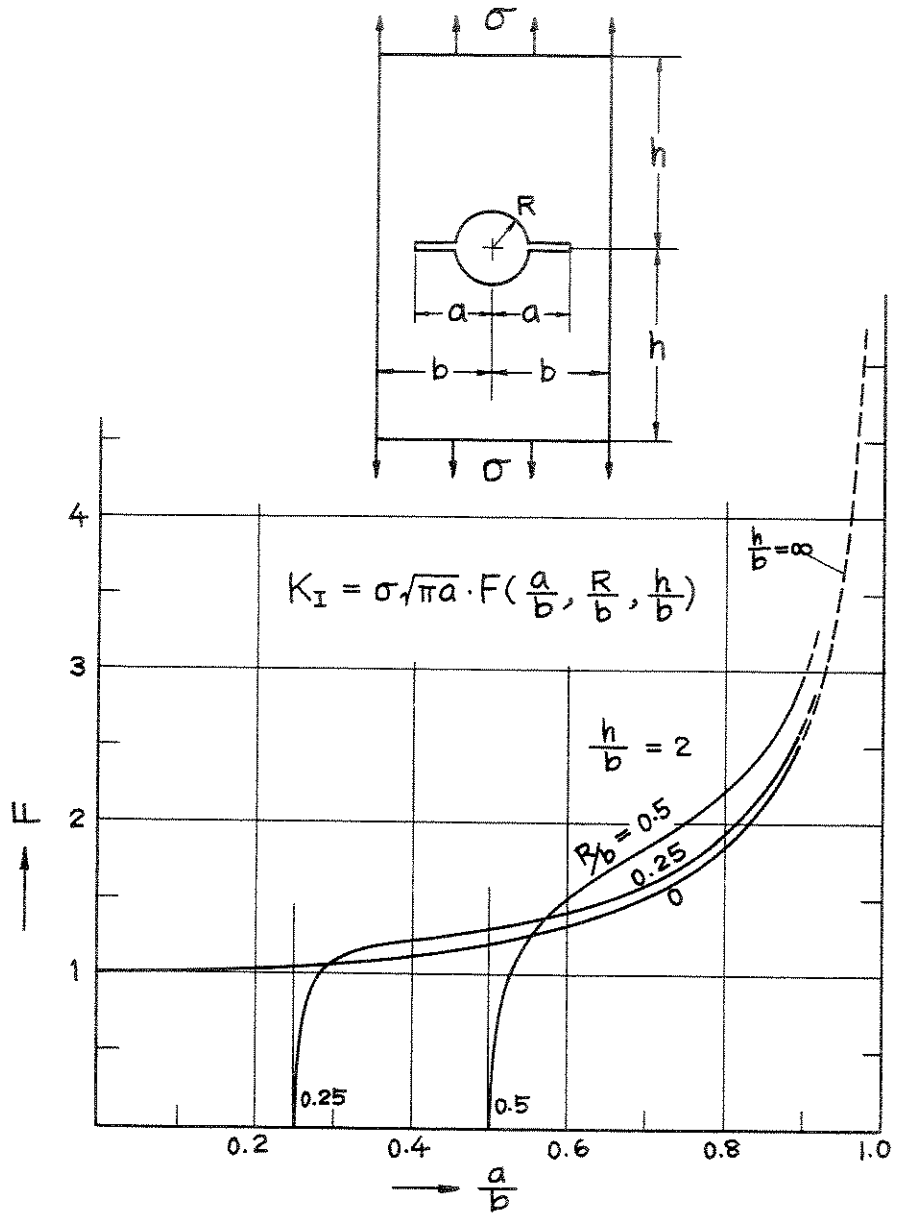


Method: Mapping Function Method

Accuracy: F_0 and F_I Better than 1%

F_{III} Exact

References: Bowie 1956; Yokobori 1972 (or Kamei 1974); Tada 1985

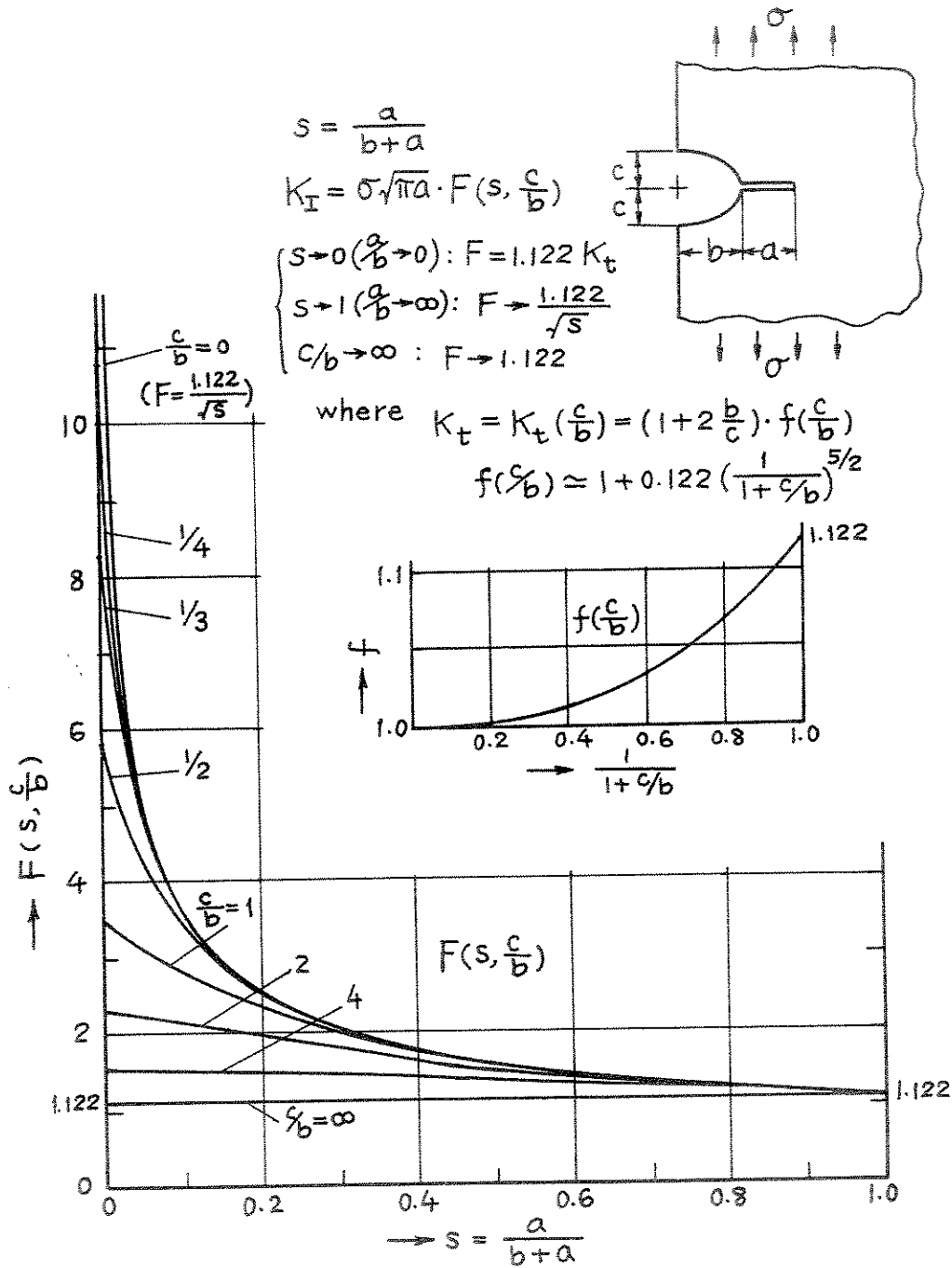


Method: Boundary Collocation Method.

Accuracy: Curves were drawn based on the results having better than 0.1% accuracy.

Reference: Newman 1971

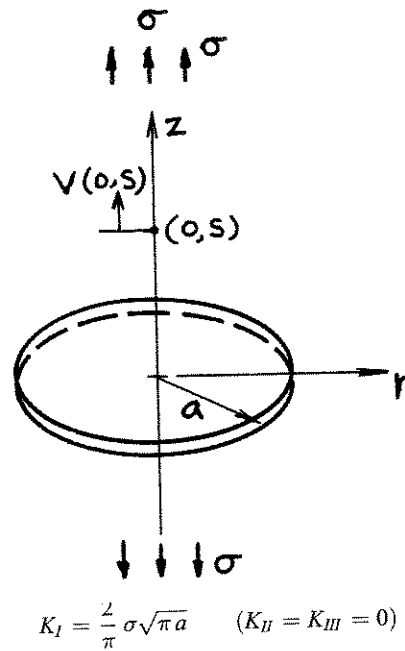
See also page 19.11.



Methods: Stress Relaxation (Superposition) (Nishitani; $c/b = 1/2, 1, 2$ and $0.2 \leq a/b \leq 1$), Estimated by Interpolation (Tada)

Accuracy: Better than 2%

References: Nishitani 1973; Tada 1973



Volume of Crack:

$$V = \frac{16(1-\nu^2)}{3E} \sigma a^3$$

Crack Opening Shape:

$$2v(r, 0) = \frac{8(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \sigma \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$$

Opening at Center:

$$\delta_0 = 2v(0, 0) = \frac{8(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \sigma a$$

Additional Displacement at $(0, s)$ due to Crack:

$$v(0, s) = \frac{4(1-\nu^2)}{\pi E} \sigma a \left\{ 1 - (1-\alpha) \frac{s}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{a}{s} - \alpha \frac{s^2}{s^2 + a^2} \right\}$$

where

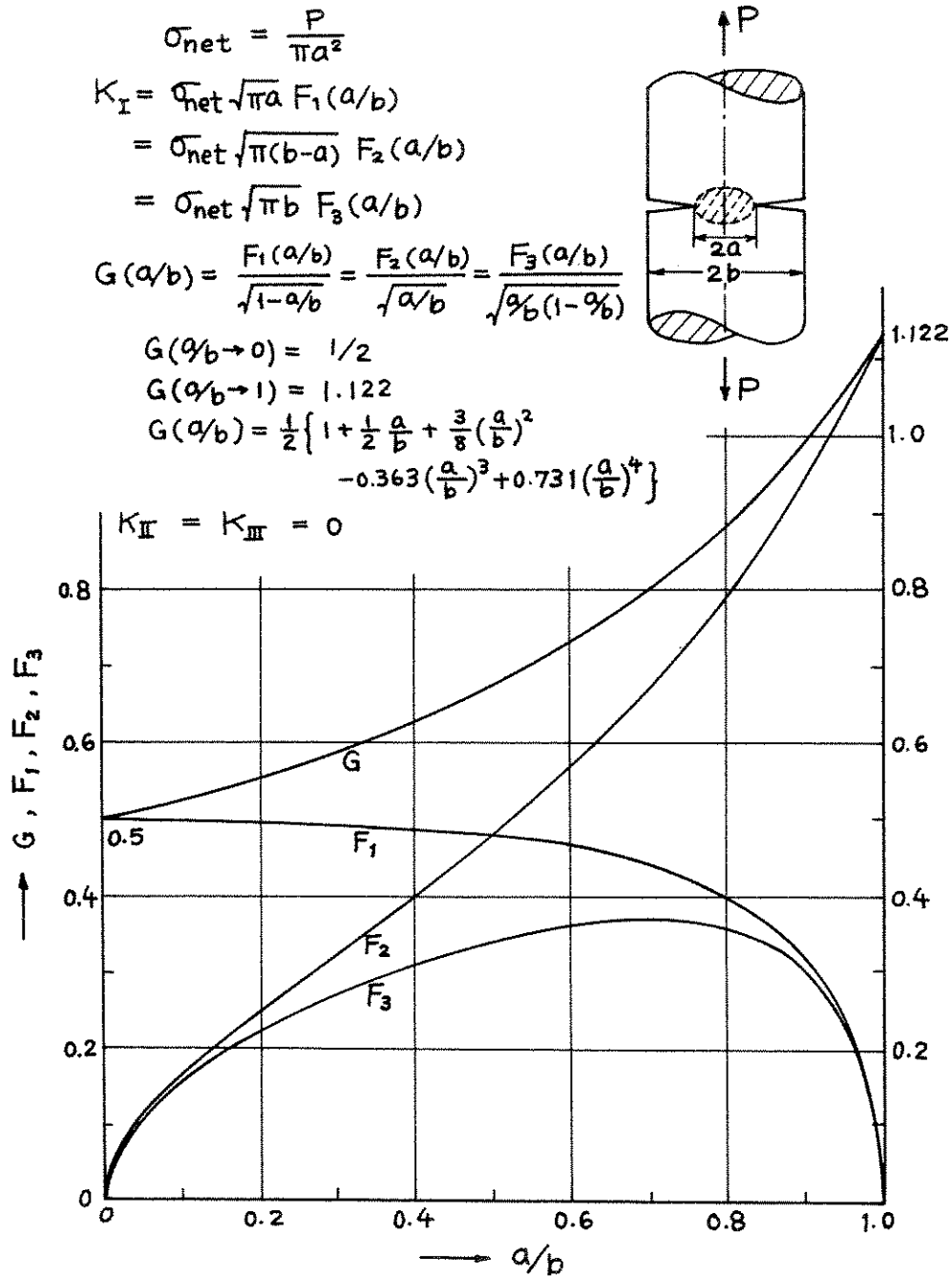
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2(1-\nu)}$$

Methods: Integral Transform, Integration of **page 24.5** or **24.11**, Paris' Equation (see **Appendix B**),
Reciprocity (see **page 24.7**)

Accuracy: Exact

Reference: **Tada 1985**

NOTE: $V(0, s)$ is the displacement at $(0, s)$ when uniform pressure σ is applied on crack surfaces.

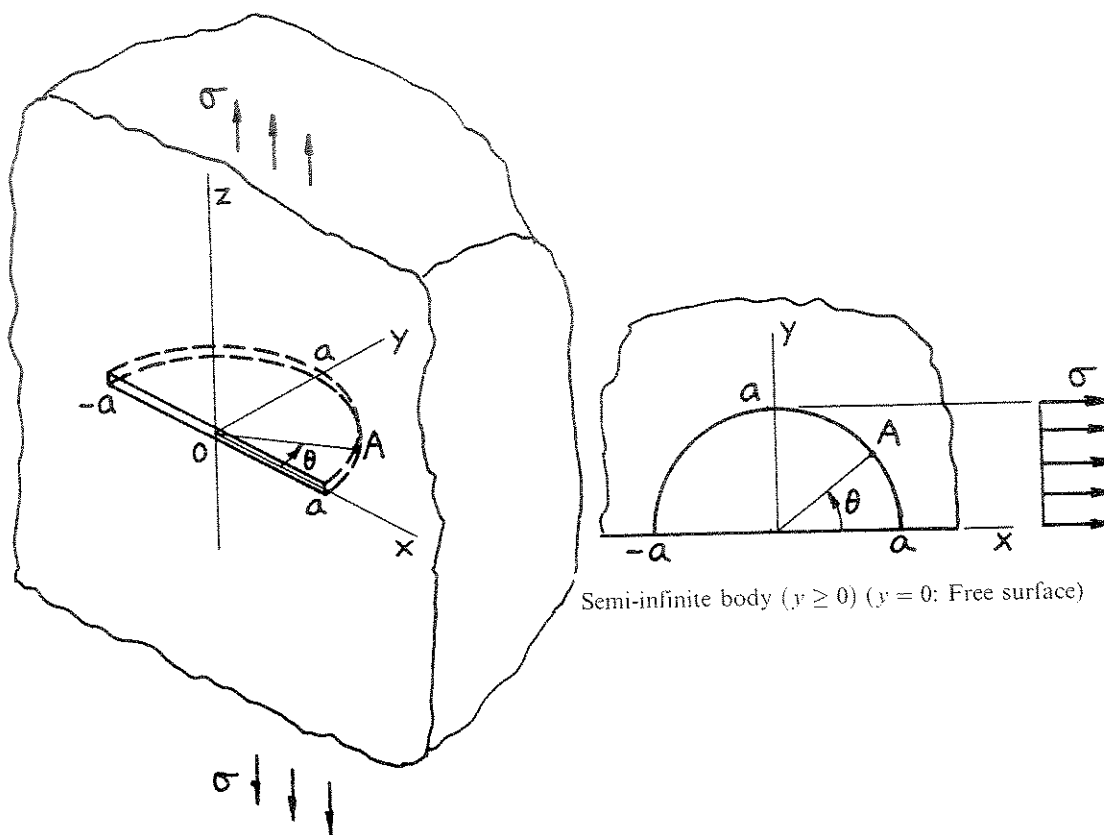


Method: Singular Integral Equation (Bueckner), Asymptotic Approximation (Benthem)

Accuracy: Better than 1%

References: Bueckner 1965, 1972; Benthem 1972

Other References: Lubahn 1959; Wundt 1959; Irwin 1961; Paris 1965; Zahn 1965; Harris 1967



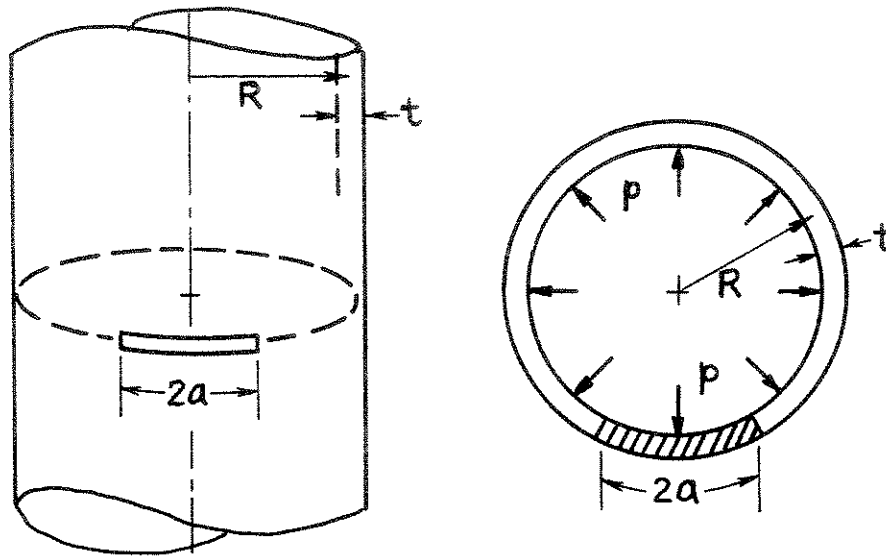
$$K_{II} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} F(\theta)$$

$$F(\theta) = 1.211 - .186\sqrt{\sin\theta} \quad (10^\circ < \theta < 170^\circ)$$

Methods: Alternating Method (Smith, Hartranft), Finite Element Method (Tracey, Raju); $F(\theta)$ is based on Smith's result (Merkle)

Accuracy: 2%

References: Smith 1967; Hartranft 1973; Tracey 1973; Merkle 1973; Raju 1979



$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2} p \frac{R}{t}$$

$$\lambda = a / \sqrt{Rt}$$

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} \cdot F(\lambda)$$

$$F(\lambda) = (1 + .3225\lambda^2)^{1/2} \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1$$

$$= 0.9 + 0.25\lambda \quad 1 \leq \lambda \leq 5$$

Crack Opening Area:

$$A = \frac{\sigma}{E'} (2\pi Rt) \cdot G(\lambda)$$

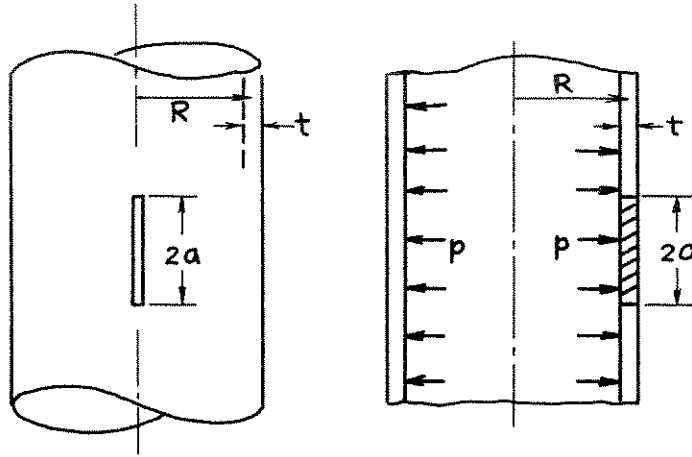
$$G(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + 0.16\lambda^4 \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1$$

$$= .02 + .81\lambda^2 + .30\lambda^3 + .03\lambda^4 \quad 1 \leq \lambda \leq 5$$

Methods: K_I Integral Equation; A Paris' Equation (see **Appendix B**)

Accuracy: K_I 1%; A 2%

References: **Folias 1967; Fama 1972; Tada 1983a**



$$\sigma = p \frac{R}{t}$$

$$\lambda = a / \sqrt{Rt}$$

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} \cdot F(\lambda)$$

$$F(\lambda) = (1 + 1.25\lambda^2)^{1/2} \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1$$

$$= 0.6 + 0.9\lambda \quad 1 \leq \lambda \leq 5$$

Crack Opening Area:

$$A = \frac{\sigma}{E'} (2\pi Rt) \cdot G(\lambda)$$

$$G(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + .625\lambda^4 \quad 0 < \lambda \leq 1$$

$$= .14 + .36\lambda^2 + .72\lambda^3 + .405\lambda^4 \quad 1 \leq \lambda \leq 5$$

Methods: K Integral Transform; A Paris' Equation (see **Appendix B**)

Accuracy: K_I 1%; A 2%

References: **Folias 1965; Erdogan 1969; Tada 1983a**

NOTE: As $a \rightarrow \infty$, $K_I \rightarrow \sigma \sqrt{R} \left(\frac{\sqrt{27\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{R}{t} \right)$ (Harris 1997).