

高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的 理想塑性应力场*

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摘 要

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 θ 的函数的条件下, 利用 Tresca 屈服条件、定常运动方程及弹塑性本构方程, 我们导出了高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场的一般解析表达式, 将这些一般解析表达式用于具体裂纹, 我们就得到高速扩展 I 型和 II 型平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场的解析表达式。

一、前 言

关于高速扩展裂纹尖端的理想塑性场问题, 文献[1]~[3]研究过反平面和平面应变两种情形。至今, 没有人研究过平面应力情形。为此, 我们采用 Tresca 屈服条件来研究这个问题。

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 θ 的函数的条件下, 利用 Tresca 屈服条件、定常运动方程及弹塑性本构方程, 我们导出了高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场的一般解析表达式。将这些一般解析表达式用于具体裂纹, 我们就得到高速扩展 I 型和 II 型平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场的解析表达式。对于 I 型平面应力裂纹, 高速扩展裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场与静止裂纹尖端的相同。至于 II 型平面应力裂纹, 高速扩展裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场与静止裂纹尖端的不同; 但是, 当扩展速度趋于零时, 两者的结果相同。这表明本文所得的结果是正确的。

二、基 本 方 程

图 1 示一沿裂纹线高速扩展的平面应力裂纹。 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 和 (x, y, z) 分别是静止和运动坐标系。裂纹尖点是运动坐标系的原点。裂纹扩展速度为 $c = dl(t)/dt = \text{const}$ 。裂纹作定常运动, 于是有:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad (2.1)$$

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取

$$\alpha = c/\sqrt{\mu/\rho} \leq 1 \quad (2.2)$$

这里, $c_s = \sqrt{\mu/\rho}$ 为剪切波波速; μ 为弹性剪切模量; ρ 为材料的质量密度.

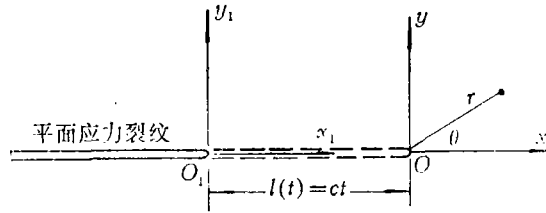


图 1

对于平面应力裂纹, 相对于运动坐标系的基本方程为:

1. 定常运动方程

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (2.3a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (2.3b)$$

这里, σ_x , σ_y , τ_{xy} 为应力分量; u , v 为位移分量.

2. Tresca 屈服条件

$$\left(\sigma_s - \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2 \quad (\sigma_x \sigma_y - \tau_{xy}^2 \geq 0) \quad (2.4a)$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_s}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2 \quad (\sigma_x \sigma_y - \tau_{xy}^2 \leq 0) \quad (2.4b)$$

这里, σ_s 为材料的屈服极限.

3. 与 Tresca 屈服条件相关连的流动规律

$$\dot{\epsilon}_x^p = \dot{\lambda}(\sigma_s - \sigma_y), \quad \dot{\epsilon}_y^p = \dot{\lambda}(\sigma_s - \sigma_x), \quad \dot{\gamma}_{xy}^p = 2\dot{\lambda}\tau_{xy} \quad (2.5a)$$

和

$$\dot{\epsilon}_x^p = -\dot{\epsilon}_y^p = \dot{\lambda} \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}, \quad \dot{\gamma}_{xy}^p = 2\dot{\lambda}\tau_{xy} \quad (2.5b)$$

(2.5a)和(2.5b)分别是与(2.4a)和(2.4b)相关连的流动规律. 这里, $\dot{\epsilon}_x^p$, $\dot{\epsilon}_y^p$, $\dot{\gamma}_{xy}^p$ 为塑性应变速率分量; $\dot{\lambda}$ 为非负的比例因子.

4. 弹塑性本构方程

理想弹塑性材料的本构方程为;

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\lambda}{c}(\sigma_s - \sigma_y) + \frac{1}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} - \nu \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\lambda}{c}(\sigma_s - \sigma_x) + \frac{1}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} - \nu \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= -\frac{2\lambda}{c} \tau_{xy} + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6a)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\lambda}{c} \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{1}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} - \nu \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} &= \frac{\lambda}{c} \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{1}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} - \nu \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= -\frac{2\lambda}{c} \tau_{xy} + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6b)$$

其中, $u_x = \partial u / \partial x$, $v_x = \partial v / \partial x$; E 是材料的弹性模量; ν 是材料的泊松比。

三、一般解析表达式

1. 与(2.4a)对应的一般解析表达式

我们引用如下新变量:

$$\sigma_+ = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}; \quad \sigma_- = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \quad (3.1)$$

利用基本方程(2.3)和(2.6a), 我们导出如下的偏微分方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ -\frac{\partial(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} - \sigma_- \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} - \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} - \sigma_- \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{1}{\mu} \left[\tau_{xy} \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} - \sigma_- \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \right] &= 0 \\ [\sigma_- - (\sigma_s - \sigma_+)] \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + [\sigma_- + (\sigma_s - \sigma_+)] \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \\ + \frac{\sigma_-}{\mu_1} \frac{\partial(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\mu} (\sigma_s - \sigma_+) \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

其中, $\mu_1 = E/2(1-\nu)$ 。

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 θ 的函数的条件下, σ_+ , σ_- , τ_{xy} , u_x 和 v_x 亦只是 θ 的函数^[3]。

如果我们取:

$$\sigma_- = -(\sigma_s - \sigma_+) \cos \omega, \quad \tau_{xy} = -(\sigma_s - \sigma_+) \sin \omega \quad (3.3)$$

则屈服条件(2.4a)恒被满足。这里, ω 只是 θ 的函数,

将(3.3)代入(3.2), 并采用如下变换:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta} \quad (3.4)$$

(3.2)就变成关于新变量 $d(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)/d\theta$, $d\omega/d\theta$, $du_x/d\theta$ 及 $dv_x/d\theta$ 的方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & [\sin\theta - \sin(\omega - \theta)] \frac{d(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)}{d\theta} - (\sigma_s - \sigma_+) \cos(\omega - \theta) \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \rho c^2 \sin\theta \frac{du_x}{d\theta} = 0 \\ & [\cos\theta - \cos(\omega - \theta)] \frac{d(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)}{d\theta} + (\sigma_s - \sigma_+) \sin(\omega - \theta) \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} - \rho c^2 \sin\theta \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} = 0 \\ & -(\sigma_s - \sigma_+) \cdot \frac{\sin\theta}{\mu} \cdot \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \cos(\omega - \theta) \frac{du_x}{d\theta} + \sin(\omega - \theta) \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} = 0 \\ & \frac{\sin\theta \cos\omega}{\mu_2} \frac{d(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)}{d\theta} - \frac{\sigma_s - \sigma_+}{\mu} \sin\theta \sin\omega \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} \\ & + \sin\theta (1 + \cos\omega) \frac{du_x}{d\theta} + \cos\theta (1 - \cos\omega) \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

这里, $\frac{1}{\mu_2} = \frac{1}{\mu_1} + \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{4}{E}$

根据(3.5), 我们得到下列两个应力区:

(1) 均匀应力区

方程组(3.5)的零解为:

$$\frac{d(\sigma_s - \sigma_+)}{d\theta} = \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} = \frac{du_x}{d\theta} = \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

积分得:

$$\sigma_s - \sigma_+ = a_1, \quad \omega = a_2, \quad u_x = a_3, \quad v_x = a_4 \quad (3.7)$$

这里, a_i ($i=1\sim 4$)为四个积分常数.

所以, 应力分量 σ_x , σ_y , τ_{xy} 都是常数, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \end{aligned} \right\} = \sigma_s - a_1 (1 \pm \cos a_2), \quad \tau_{xy} = -a_1 \sin a_2 \quad (3.8)$$

(2) 非均匀应力区

非均匀应力区存在条件是方程组(3.5)的系数行列式为零, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin\theta - \sin(\omega - \theta) & -\cos(\omega - \theta) & \rho c^2 \sin\theta & 0 \\ \cos\theta - \cos(\omega - \theta) & \sin(\omega - \theta) & 0 & -\rho c^2 \sin\theta \\ 0 & -\frac{\sin\theta}{\mu} & \cos(\omega - \theta) & \sin(\omega - \theta) \\ \frac{\sin\theta \cdot \cos\omega}{\mu_2} & -\frac{\sin\theta \sin\omega}{\mu} & \sin\theta (1 + \cos\omega) & \cos\theta (1 - \cos\omega) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

或

$$\cos(\omega - 2\theta) = 1 - f_1 \quad (3.9)$$

这里

$$f_1 = \alpha^2 \sin^2\theta + \sqrt{\alpha^4 \sin^4\theta + \beta^2 \sin^2\theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2\theta)} \quad (\beta = \sqrt{\rho c^2 / \mu_2}) \quad (3.10)$$

显然, 当 $c=0$, 或 $\theta=0, \pi$ 时, $f_1=0$.

对 ω 求解(3.9)得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin\omega &= (1-f_1)\sin 2\theta \pm \cos 2\theta \sqrt{2f_1-f_1^2} \\ \cos\omega &= (1-f_1)\cos 2\theta \pm \sin 2\theta \sqrt{2f_1-f_1^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

利用(3.5)和(3.11), 我们就得到:

$$\sigma_s - \sigma_f = (\sigma_s - \sigma_+)_{\theta=0} \exp[F(\theta)] \quad (3.12)$$

这里

$$F(\theta) = \int_0^\theta \frac{2(1-\alpha^2 \sin^2\theta)}{f_1^2 - 2f_1} [f_1 df_1 + \sqrt{2f_1 - f_1^2} \cdot d\theta] \quad (3.13)$$

这样, 非均匀应力区的一般解析表达式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \end{aligned} \right\} = \sigma_s - (\sigma_s - \sigma_+)(1 \pm \cos\omega), \quad \tau_{xy} = -(\sigma_s - \sigma_+) \sin\omega \quad (3.14)$$

式中的 $\sigma_s - \sigma_+$ 及 $\sin\omega$, $\cos\omega$ 分别由(3.12)及(3.11)给出.

2. 与(2.4b)对应的一般解析表达式

利用基本方程(2.3)和(2.6b), 我们导出如下偏微分方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{\mu_1} \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} - \sigma_- \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} - \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} - \sigma_- \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \\ - \frac{1}{\mu} \left(\tau_{xy} \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} - \sigma_- \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.15)$$

如果我们取

$$\sigma_- = -\frac{\sigma_s}{2} \cos\omega, \quad \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\sigma_s}{2} \sin\omega \quad (3.16)$$

则屈服条件(2.4b)恒被满足. 这里, ω 只是 θ 的函数.

将(3.16)代入(3.15), 并利用变换(3.4), (3.15)就变成新变量 $d\sigma_+/d\theta$, $d\omega/d\theta$, $du_x/d\theta$ 及 $dv_x/d\theta$ 的方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin\theta \frac{d\sigma_+}{d\theta} + \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \cos(\omega-\theta) \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} - \rho c^2 \sin\theta \frac{du_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \cos\theta \frac{d\sigma_+}{d\theta} - \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \sin(\omega-\theta) \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \rho c^2 \sin\theta \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \frac{\sin\theta}{\mu_1} \frac{d\sigma_+}{d\theta} - \sin\theta \frac{du_x}{d\theta} + \cos\theta \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \frac{\sigma_s \cdot \sin\theta}{2\mu} \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} - \cos(\omega-\theta) \frac{du_x}{d\theta} - \sin(\omega-\theta) \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)$$

根据(3.17), 我们得到下列两个应力区:

(1) 均匀应力区

均匀应力区的一般解析表达式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \end{aligned} \right\} = b_1 \mp \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \cdot \cos b_2, \quad \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\sigma_s}{2} \sin b_2 \quad (3.18)$$

这里, b_1 和 b_2 为两个积分常数.

(2) 非均匀应力区

利用前段的方法, 我们得到非均匀应力区的一般解析表达式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \end{aligned} \right\} = (\sigma_+)_{\theta=0} - \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \int_0^\theta \frac{1-\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta}{1-f_2^2} [2\sqrt{1-f_2^2} d\theta + df_2] \\ \mp \frac{\sigma_s}{2} [f_2 \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{1-f_2^2} \sin 2\theta] \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\sigma_s}{2} [f_2 \sin 2\theta - \sqrt{1-f_2^2} \cos 2\theta] \quad (3.19)$$

而极坐标(r, θ)中的诸应力分量为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r \\ \sigma_\theta \end{aligned} \right\} = (\sigma_+)_{\theta=0} - \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \int_0^\theta \frac{1-\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta}{1-f_2^2} [2\sqrt{1-f_2^2} d\theta + df_2] \mp \frac{\sigma_s}{2} f_2 \\ \tau_{r\theta} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \sqrt{1-f_2^2} \quad (3.20)$$

这里

$$f_2 = \sqrt{\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta + \beta^2 \sin^2 \theta (1-\alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \quad (3.21)$$

3. $\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta$ 情形的一般解析表达式

当 $\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta$ 时, 由屈服条件(2.4b)得:

$$\tau_{r\theta} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \quad (3.22)$$

而运动坐标系中的诸应力分量为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \end{aligned} \right\} = \sigma_r \mp \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \cos 2\theta, \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \cos 2\theta \quad (3.23)$$

将(3.23)代入(3.5), 并利用变换(3.4), 我们就得到下列方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma_r}{d\theta} - \rho c^2 \sin \theta \frac{du_x}{d\theta} + \sigma_s &= 0 \\ \cos \theta \frac{d\sigma_r}{d\theta} + \rho c^2 \sin \theta \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} + \sigma_s \cos \theta &= 0 \\ -\frac{\sin \theta}{\mu_1} \frac{d\sigma_r}{d\theta} + \sin \theta \frac{du_x}{d\theta} - \cos \theta \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.24)$$

从而得到 $\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta$ 情形的一般解析表达式:

$$\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta = -\sigma_s \int_0^\theta \frac{d\theta}{1-\beta_1^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \quad (3.25)$$

这里

$$\beta_1 = \sqrt{\rho c^2 / \mu_1} \quad (3.26)$$

四、理想塑性应力场

将一般解析表达式用于 I 型和 II 型裂纹，我们就得到高速扩展 I 型和 II 型平面应力裂纹的尖端的理想塑性应力场的解析表达式如下：

1. I 型裂纹

高速扩展 I 型平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场为：

$$(1) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$$

$$\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta = \sigma_s, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = 0 \quad (4.1a)$$

$$(2) \quad \pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_r \\ \sigma_\theta \end{array} \right\} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} (1 \pm \cos 2\theta), \quad \tau_{r\theta} = -\frac{\sigma_s}{2} \sin 2\theta \quad (4.1b)$$

这里， $\theta = \pi/2$ 是一根应力间断线。(4.1) 就是静止 I 型平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[4]。

2. II 型裂纹

高速扩展 II 型平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场为：

$$(1) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \theta^*$$

$$\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta = -\sigma_s \int_0^{\theta^*} \frac{d\theta}{1 - \beta_1^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \quad (4.2a)$$

而确定 θ^* 的公式为：

$$\int_0^{\theta^*} \frac{d\theta}{1 - \beta_1^2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad (4.2b)$$

$$(2) \quad \theta^* \leq \theta \leq \pi/4$$

$$\sigma_r = \sigma_\theta = -\frac{\sigma_s}{2}, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \sigma_s/2 \quad (4.2c)$$

$$(3) \quad \pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_r \\ \sigma_\theta \end{array} \right\} = -\frac{\sigma_s}{2} (1 \pm \cos 2\theta), \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2} \sin 2\theta \quad (4.2d)$$

显然，当 $c=0$ 时， $\theta^* = 1/2$ ，(4.2) 就变成静止 II 型平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[4]。

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Perfectly Plastic Stress Field at a Rapidly Propagating Plane-Stress Crack Tip

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Abstract

Under the condition that all the perfectly plastic stress components at a crack tip are the functions of θ only, making use of the Tresca yield condition, steady-state motion equations and elastic perfectly-plastic constitutive equations, we derive the general analytic expressions of perfectly plastic stress field at a rapidly propagating plane-stress crack tip. Applying these general analytic expressions to the concrete crack, we obtain the analytic expressions of perfectly plastic stress fields at the rapidly propagating tips of Modes I and II plane-stress cracks.