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Theoretical Review of Weight Functions for Rigid Line Inclusions: Implications for Stress Singularities and Crack Propagation

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ABSTRACT

A comprehensive theoretical analysis of weight functions for rigid line inclusions in elastic materials is presented. Classical fracture mechanics approaches were extended to accurately predict stress intensity factors (SIFs) at the tips of these inclusions, which are crucial for understanding material failure. The analysis covered both static and dynamic loading conditions, including transient Mode-III problems. Weight functions for various deformation modes were derived, and the impact of rigid line inclusions on stress singularities and crack propagation was explored. These insights are valuable for the design and analysis of composite structures and materials subjected to dynamic loading.

Keywords : Rigid Line Inclusions, Weight Functions, Stress Intensity Factors (SIFs), Crack-Inclusion Interaction, Fracture Mechanics, Energy Release Rates.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of stress fields near defects such as cracks and rigid line inclusions is paramount in the fields of fracture mechanics and composite materials design [1]. Weight functions offer a potent tool for connecting applied loads to stress intensity factors (SIFs), which are indispensable for predicting material failure at the tips of inclusions, where stress singularities arise [2]. Bueckner's pioneering work in 1970 on weight functions for cracks [3] served as a foundation for deriving SIFs for various defects, including rigid line inclusions, which exhibit a similar square-root singularity at their tips, as confirmed by other researchers [4, 5]. This paper extends the weight function approach to rigid line inclusions, building upon these classical theories.

Rigid inclusions, often modeled as stiff fibers or reinforcing elements in composites, generate complex stress fields that significantly influence the material's mechanical response [6]. Wang et al. in 1985 [7] and Ballarini et al. in 1987 [8] demonstrated that for an infinite homogeneous plate containing a rigid line inclusion, the stresses at the inclusion tips exhibit the same type of singularity as observed in crack problems, underscoring the applicability of fracture mechanics to rigid inclusions.

Understanding how these inclusions affect stress distribution and interact with existing cracks is crucial for designing robust composite structures that resist mechanical failure. While analytical solutions for elastic fields around rigid inclusions are theoretically possible, their practical application and mechanical interpretation have been limited, as noted by Theocaris and Paipetis (1976a,b) [**9, 10**] and Reedy and Guess (2001) [**11**]. These researchers emphasized the importance of experimental validation to understand how bonding between inclusion and matrix materials can influence stress distribution and potentially lead to crack initiation.

Recent advancements in experimental techniques have addressed some of these challenges. Photoelasticity, as explored by Noselli et al. (2010) [**4**], has proven effective in visualizing stress fields around rigid inclusions, revealing high-stress regions near inclusion tips. By comparing photoelastic fringes to analytical predictions, researchers have validated that linear elastic solutions can accurately capture the stress fields generated by inclusions, even in regions close to the inclusion edges [**12**].

However, in the context of short fiber composites, where fibers are modeled as rigid line inclusions, the interaction between closely spaced inclusions presents additional complexities. For example, Jobin et al. [**13**] used photoelasticity to validate boundary element formulations in studying the stress fields around two parallel inclusions embedded in an elastic matrix, revealing that inclusion spacing significantly influences the strain intensity factors near the tips.

In addition to photoelastic methods, modern experimental techniques like Digital Image Correlation (DIC) have gained traction in recent years for their ability to provide full-field displacement and strain information. DIC, as demonstrated by Harilal et al. [**14**] and Lopez-Crespo et al. [**15**], allows for the accurate estimation of stress-intensity factors (SIFs) at inclusion tips by comparing undeformed and deformed material states, offering a more comprehensive understanding of inclusion behavior under various loading conditions. These experimental advances have paved the way for more accurate predictions of material failure in complex composite systems.

From a computational perspective, Finite Element Analysis (FEA) has played a pivotal role in studying rigid line inclusions, especially for bimaterial interfaces where inclusions interact with different phases of the matrix. However, classical FEA methods face limitations when dealing with a large number of inclusions due to computational complexity, particularly in high-density inclusion scenarios. To overcome these challenges, techniques like the embedded reinforcement model and non-conformal mesh approaches have been developed. Sanborn and Prévost [**16**], for instance, used a one-dimensional line inclusion model to represent fibers in a two-dimensional elastic matrix, effectively reducing computational costs while maintaining accuracy. Atkinson [**17**] and Chen [**18**] also explored weight function techniques for rigid line inclusions, highlighting the similarities between crack problems and inclusion problems, with an emphasis on stress intensity factors and energy release rates at the inclusion tips.

This study provides a comprehensive approach to understanding the mechanical behavior of composites with rigid line inclusions, highlighting their dual role as both reinforcing elements and potential sources of failure under extreme loading conditions.

II. STRESS-INTENSITY FACTOR FOR RIGID LINE INCLUSIONS

In Mode I deformation, the stress intensity factors for rigid line inclusions follow the approach suggested by Dundurs and Markenscoff [**19**], which employs a distributed line load $p_x(x)$ to characterize the stress field near the inclusion tips [**20**]. This line load satisfies an integral equation that ensures there are no displacement gradients along the faces of the rigid inclusion, a crucial condition for avoiding stress discontinuities [**21**].

The integral equation governing the line load $p_x(x)$ is expressed as

$$L_x = \lim_{x\to\pm a}\left((x \mp a)^{\frac{1}{2}} p_x(x)\right)$$

This intensity factor, L_x, is used to compute the stress-intensity factors (SIFs) for the stresses σ_{xx}, σ_{xy}, σ_{yy} near the inclusion tips [20]. The Mode II stress intensity factor K_{II} for longitudinal shear deformation is then given by:

$$K_{II} = \frac{2(\kappa+1)}{\pi\alpha} L_x$$

where κ is the material shear modulus parameter and a is the half-length of the inclusion [22].

This equation highlights the square-root singularity at the inclusion tips, a feature confirmed by Noselli et al., [2], which mirrors the singularity observed in crack-tip stressfields [23]. The similarity between the stress concentration near rigid line inclusions and crack tips is a key aspect of fracture mechanics and the analysis of material failure [4]. SIFs are critical parameters in fracture mechanics that quantify the intensity of the stress field near the tips of defects, such as cracks and rigid inclusions [20]. For rigid line inclusions, SIFs determine the level of stress concentration that could lead to material failure [21].

Accurate calculation of these SIFs is essential for predicting the onset of crack propagation or delamination in composites and other materials, especially due to the pronounced square-root singularity at the inclusion tips [20].

The SIFs for rigid inclusions are influenced by factors such as the inclusion's geometry, material properties, and the nature of the applied loads, as highlighted by Veber & Bigoni [24].

Additional insights from Sendeckyj [25] reveal that for rigid inclusions under longitudinal shear deformation, the presence of inclusions significantly alters the stress intensity factor K_{III} at the crack tip, often reducing its magnitude as the crack approaches the inclusion [21]. This behavior has been confirmed in the studies of composites, where rigid inclusions act as stress shields, reducing crack propagation when the crack tip reaches the inclusion boundary [22].

Moreover, Tamate [26] and Plato [27] developed exact solutions for cracks near single and multiple inclusions, showing that rigid inclusions can reduce stress concentrations under specific geometric configurations [20].

These findings underscore the importance of SIFs in predicting material behavior, particularly in complex composites where crack-inclusion interactions dictate the failure mechanisms [21].

Recent computational methods, including Finite Element Analysis (FEA), as demonstrated by Veber & Bigoni [24], provide effective tools for evaluating SIFs in complex material systems, especially those involving inclusions at bimaterial interfaces. Understanding these stress intensity factors is critical for predicting crack propagation and material failure in materials with embedded inclusions, particularly in longitudinal shear deformation scenarios, where inclusions can either strengthen or weaken the material depending on the arrangement and the properties of the matrix.

III. WEIGHT FUNCTIONS FOR RIGID LINE INCLUSIONS

The weight function for rigid line inclusions is a key tool for analyzing how applied loads influence the stress intensity factors (SIFs) at the tips of the inclusion [20].

These functions are crucial for understanding the stress concentration around inclusions, which plays a critical role in predicting material failure [21].

In Mode I deformation (opening mode), the weight function $h_I(x)$, for a rigid line inclusion is given by:

$$h_I(x) = H \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{-a}^{a} u_x dx\right)$$

where u_x represents the displacement along the loading direction, and α is the half-length of the inclusion. This weight function helps calculate the stress intensity factors near the inclusion tips by evaluating how the applied loads affect the stress and displacements fields.

For Mode II deformation, where longitudinal shear dominates, the weight function becomes:

$$h_{II}(x) = \frac{\pi\kappa}{2}\left(\frac{a^2 - x^2}{a}\right)^{1/2}$$

This formulation captures how shear deformation influences the stress intensity factors, making it useful for assessing how cracks and inclusions behave under complex loading scenarios, such as in composites with stiff inclusions [**23**].

As demonstrated by Atkinson [**17**], Fett [**28**] and Chen [**18**], weight functions are mathematical constructs that relate external loads to stress intensity factors. For rigid inclusions, these functions play a central role in solving for SIFs at inclusion tips, extending approaches originally developed for cracks.

These weight functions are essential for calculating the stress intensity factors under various loading conditions and are particularly important for understanding how rigid inclusions modify the stress field and interact with nearby cracks. The presence of rigid inclusions in materials under longitudinal shear reduces the stress intensity factor K_{III} at the crack tip, effectively shielding the crack and inhibiting its propagation as it approaches the inclusion [**25, 29**].

The stress intensity factors for the stress components σ_{xx}, σ_{xy}, σ_{yy} near the inclusion tips can be expressed as:

$$K_{II} = \frac{2(\kappa + 1)}{\pi\alpha} L_x$$

where L_x represents the line load intensity factor at the inclusion tip, and κ is the material's shear modulus. These expressions are crucial for understanding the mechanical behavior of rigid inclusions in elastic matrices, particularly in light of studies by Harilal et al. [**14**], which emphasized how displacement gradients across inclusion faces influence SIFs.

Governing Equations of Elasticity

The behavior of rigid inclusions in elastic materials is governed by the classical equations of elasticity [**30**]. These describe the relationship between applied forces and the resulting stress and strain fields [**31**]. For rigid inclusions, the stress fields near the inclusion tips are of particular interest due to singularities similar to those observed in crack problems [**32**].

In the context of plane elasticity, the governing differential equations are:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial x} = 0$$

where σ_{xx}, σ_{yy}, σ_{xy} represent the components of the stress tensor [**33**]. These equations are essential for analyzing problems involving inclusions, as they define the equilibrium conditions for stresses in the surrounding matrix [**30**].

Displacement – Stress Relations

The displacement-stress relations are critical for determining the stress intensity factors in systems containing rigid inclusions. The inclusion's stiffness modifies the stress distribution in the surrounding material, leading to stress concentrations near its tips [**34**].

The displacements u_x and u_y are related to the stresses through the stress-displacement relations:

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2}\left(\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1 - v)}\left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x}\right)$$

where E is the Young's modulus, and v is Poisson's ratio [20]. These relations help define the stress distribution and the resulting stress intensity factors near the inclusion tips, as emphasized by Harilal et al. [**14**].

Weight Function Representation

The weight function h(x) for a rigid line inclusion can often be expressed as a singular function with respect to the distance from the tips of the inclusion [**2**]. For a rigid inclusion of length 2a, the weight function for Mode I deformation is typically expressed as:

$$h(x) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}}$$

where C is a constant that depends on the material properties and the specific boundary conditions. This expression is directly related to the weight functions for rigid line inclusions, which generally exhibit a square-root singularity at the ends of the inclusion, much like the singularities observed at crack tips. The square-root singularity in the weight function is central to defining the behavior of the stress field near the inclusion's tips and is used to calculate the corresponding stress intensity factors.

A. Stress Field Near the Tip of a Rigid Inclusion

The stress field near the tip of a rigid line inclusion exhibits a square-root singularity, similar to that observed in crack problems . The stress components near the tip (as x→±a) can be approximated by:

$$\sigma_{xx}(x) \sim \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi(\alpha - x)}}$$

$$\sigma_{xy}(x) \sim \frac{K_{II}}{\sqrt{2\pi(\alpha - x)}}$$

where K_I and K_{II} are the stress intensity factors for Mode I and Mode II deformations, respectively [**35**]. These equations describe the singular behaviour of stress fields near the inclusion tips, closely mirroring the behavior seen near crack tips [**36**].

Numerical studies, such as those by Lopez-Crespo et al. [**16**] and Mieczkowski [**35**], have shown that the proximity of multiple inclusions can amplify these stress concentrations, leading to complex stress fields and increased failure risks [**36**].

B. Energy Release Rate (J-Integral)

The energy release rate G, which quantifies the energy available for extending a rigid line inclusion, is another critical parameter [**37**].

For a linear elastic material, G is related to the stress intensity factors by:

$$G = \frac{1}{E'}(K_I^2 + K_{II}^2)$$

where $E' = \frac{E}{1-v^2}$ for plain strain at $E' = E$ for plane stress [38]. Alternatively, the energy release rate can also be computed using J-Integral:

$$J = \oint_{\Gamma} \left(W\delta_{ij} - \sigma_{ij}\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_1} \right) n_j ds$$

where W is the strain energy density, σ_{ij} is the stress tensor, u_i is the displacement field, and Γ is a contour surrounding the inclusion tip. This formulation allows for calculating the energy available for crack or inclusion growth, making it a key concept in fracture mechanics, as demonstrated by Goudarzi et al.[**41**].

C. Complex Potential Functions

For 2D plane elasticity, the stress and displacement fields around the rigid inclusion can be expressed in terms of complex potentials φ(z) and ψ(z), where z=x+iy is a complex coordinate. These potentials satisfy the biharmonic equation, and the stresses can be related to these potentials by:

$$\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} = 4Re(\varphi'(z))$$

$$\sigma_{yy} - \sigma_{xx} + 2i\sigma_{xy} = 2(z\varphi''(z) + \psi'(z))$$

where φ(z) and ψ(z) are determined from boundary conditions [**39**].

The governing equations of elasticity for rigid inclusions can also be expressed as integral equations, which allow for calculating SIFs and energy release rates. Solving these integral equations, as done in studies by Sun & Wang [**19**], gives the stress distribution around the inclusion and helps determine the weight function.

D. Integral Equations for Rigid Inclusions

Rigid inclusions lead to boundary integral equations, where displacement discontinuities are related to line integrals over the inclusion length. The integral equation for the line load $p_x(x)$ over a rigid inclusion is:

$$\int_{-a}^{a} K(x,\xi) p_x(\xi) dx = f(x)$$

where $K(x,\xi)$ is a kernel that depends on the material properties and the geometry, and f(x) represents the applied displacement gradient boundary conditions. Solving this integral equation gives the stress distribution around the inclusion and allows for the determination of the weight function .

E. Stress Intensity Factor in Terms of Applied Load

The stress intensity factor for Mode I loading at the tip of the rigid inclusion can also be expressed as:

$$K_I = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi\alpha}}$$

where P is the applied line load, and a is the half-length of the inclusion. This equation provides a direct relationship between the applied load and the stress intensity factor, formalizing the connection between the weight function and the resulting stress distribution [**40**].

IV. INTERACTION OF CRACKS WITH RIGID INCLUSIONS UNDER LONGITUDINAL DEFORMATION

In longitudinal shear deformation (Mode II), the interaction between cracks and rigid inclusions follows similar principles to the interaction between cracks and other defects. The stress intensity factors (SIFs) for cracks are strongly influenced by the presence of nearby inclusions, which can either shield the crack tip from stress or amplify the stress concentration, depending on their proximity and alignment. The Mode II stress intensity factor K_{II} near a crack tip is given by:

$$K_{II} = \lim_{r\to 0} \sqrt{2\pi r}\sigma_{xy}(r)$$

where r is the distance from the crack tip, and $\sigma_{xy}(r)$ is the shear stress. For a rigid line inclusion, the corresponding stress intensity factor $K_{II}^{inclusion}$exhibits a similar square root singularity at the inclusion tip, as demonstrated by Sendeckyj [**25**] and Wu et al. [**40**].

The interaction between cracks and rigid inclusions plays a critical role in determining the material's response to shear deformation. Depending on the distance, angle, and alignment between the crack and the inclusion, the stress field can either promote crack propagation or cause crack deflection. As observed by Tamate [**26**] and Plato [**27**], the presence of rigid inclusions can lead to a significant reduction in the stress intensity at the crack tip, especially when the crack terminates near the inclusion boundary. This shielding effect prevents further crack propagation by reducing the SIF to zero at the inclusion interface [**25, 40**]

When a crack is positioned midway between two rigid inclusions, the stress field becomes more complex. The interaction of the inclusions can either enhance or mitigate the stress concentration at the crack tip, depending on the spacing and geometry of the inclusions. According to Sendeckyj [**25**], when the crack is located symmetrically between two inclusions, the stress intensity at the crack tip is significantly diminished due to the combined shielding effect of the inclusions

Moreover, non-radial cracks near rigid inclusions present additional challenges in analyzing stress intensity factors. The stress fields become more intricate due to the oblique angle at which the crack interacts with the inclusion. These non-radial crack scenarios require more advanced mathematical models to predict the stress distribution and the potential for crack deflection or propagation.

The interaction between cracks and rigid inclusions is a complex problem that significantly affects the material's mechanical response. Under longitudinal shear deformation, inclusions can act as stiffeners, modifying the stress field around nearby cracks. However, they can also act as stress concentrators, leading to the nucleation and growth of cracks. This dual role of inclusions has been studied extensively in the context of shear band instability, as demonstrated by Misra & Mandal [**41**] and more recently by Veber & Bigoni [**24**].

Overall, the interaction between cracks and rigid inclusions in Mode II deformation profoundly impacts the toughness and fracture resistance of materials. Inclusions can enhance material performance by shielding cracks or, under certain conditions, promote localized stress concentrations that could lead to failure. The spacing, orientation, and distribution of inclusions are crucial factors in determining a material's ultimate response to shear deformation.

V. TRANSIENT MODE III PROBLEM

The equations used for rigid line inclusions can be adapted to address the transient Mode-III problem in an elastic matrix [**42**] Mode-III refers to out-of-plane shear deformation, where the deformation and stress fields evolve dynamically under time-dependent loading conditions [**2**]. This transient aspect introduces additional complexity into the analysis, particularly when evaluating the stress and displacement fields in response to a dynamic load applied to a rigid line inclusion embedded in an elastic matrix [**43**]. The dynamic loading, combined with material properties, plays a crucial role in influencing the stress intensity factors (SIFs) and energy release rates.

Mode III (Out – of – plane shear deformation)

In Mode-III deformation, only the shear stresses σ_{xz} (or σ_{yz} in certain configurations) are non-zero, while the displacement field is purely out-of-plane in the z-direction. The relevant displacement component is u_z,, which depends on the in-plane coordinates x and y, while all displacements occur in the z-direction [**44**]. The boundary conditions, particularly around rigid inclusions, significantly influence the stress concentration near the inclusion tips, which may lead to crack propagation under dynamic conditions [**45**].

Transient Dynamics

The transient nature of the problem implies that the stress and displacement fields evolve over time in response to a dynamic load [**46**].

The governing equations for this dynamic scenario must include time derivatives, typically involving the wave equation to account for the propagation of elastic shear waves through the material. This time-dependence adds further complexity to Mode-III problems, necessitating advanced computational techniques for accurate predictions, as demonstrated by Muller Cao et al. (2023) [**50**].

Line Inclusions

The rigid line inclusion remains undeformed while the surrounding elastic matrix responds to the external loading, generating significant shear stresses [**47**].

The stress singularities at the tips of the rigid inclusion are particularly important in this dynamic scenario, as these singularities evolve over time [**48**].

Numerical methods, such as Finite Element Analysis (FEA) or the Boundary Element Method (BEM), are often required to simulate the propagation of shear waves and stress concentration at inclusion tips under dynamic loading [**49**].

V.1. Governing Equations for the Transient Mode III Problem

For the transient, dynamic Mode-III problem, the governing equation is derived from the wave equation for elastic materials. The displacement $u_z(x,y,t)$ in the z-direction, which governs the out-of-plane shear deformation, satisfies:

$$\mu \nabla^2 u_z(x,y,t) = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_z(x,y,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

where

- μ is the shear modulus,
- ρ is the density of the material,
- ∇^2 is the Laplace operator in the x- and y-plane,
- $u_z(x,y,t)$ is the out-of-plane displacement as a function of space and time.

The rigid inclusion modifies the boundary conditions, with no displacement along the inclusion itself. Singular stress fields develop near the inclusion tips, analogous to static problems, though they evolve dynamically over time.

V.2. Boundary Conditions for the Rigid Line Inclusion

In **Mode-III deformation**, the boundary conditions for a **rigid line inclusion** are:

- Along the inclusion, $u_z(x,t)=0$, meaning no out-of-plane displacement occurs on the rigid inclusion.

- At the inclusion tips, the stress $\sigma_{xz}(x,y,t)$ (or σ_{yz}) xhibits a time-dependent singularity similar to static problems. The singularity typically follows the form $\sigma_{xz} \sim r^{-1/2}$, where r is the distance from the inclusion tip [**50**].

V.3. Stress Intensity Factor in the Transient Mode III Problem

In the transient Mode-III problem, the stress intensity factor (SIF), which characterizes the strength of the singular stress field at the inclusion tips, becomes time-dependent. The SIF is expressed as:

$$K_{III}(t) = \lim_{r\to 0} \sqrt{2\pi r}\sigma_{xz}(r,t)$$

The SIF $K_{III}(t)$ varies with time due to the applied dynamic load, providing a measure of the severity of the shear stress concentration near the tips of the inclusion at any given time [**52**]. This time-dependent SIF helps predict the potential for crack initiation or material failure under dynamic loading conditions.

V.4. Energy Release Rate in Transient Mode III

The energy release rate G(t) in a transient Mode-III scenario is similarly defined as in the static case, but now evolves with time. The energy release rate at time t is given by:

$$G(t) = \frac{K_{III}^2(t)}{2\mu}$$

This expression provides the rate at which energy is absorbed by the system as the inclusion dynamically grows by an infinitesimal amount under the applied dynamic load [**51**].

V.5. Weight Functions for Mode III

The weight function for a rigid line inclusion under Mode-III dynamic loading describes how the applied dynamic load distributes along the inclusion and influences the stress intensity at the inclusion tips. The weight function $h_{III}(x,t)$ is time-dependent and takes a form similar to the static case:

$$h_{III}(x,t) \sim \frac{1}{(a^2 - x^2)^{1/2}}$$

where a is the half-length of the inclusion. The weight function must satisfy the time-dependent boundary conditions at the inclusion tips, reflecting the dynamic loading that varies the applied tractions along the inclusion [**46**].

The dynamic Mode-III problem can also be formulated as an integral equation for the distributed shear load $p_z(x,t)$ along the inclusion. The unknown function $p_z(x,t)$ represents the distributed out-of-plane load along the inclusion, and must satisfy the dynamic boundary conditions for displacement and stress along the inclusion:

$$\int_{-a}^{a} \frac{p_z(x',t)}{(x-x')^2} dx' = \mu \frac{\partial u_z(x,t)}{\partial x} \; for\; x \in (-a,a)$$

The time-dependence of $p_z(x,t)$ reflects the dynamic nature of the applied load, which evolves with time [46].

V.6. Complex Potentials for Mode III

Complex potential functions can also be applied to describe the transient Mode-III problem, though they must incorporate time-dependent terms [**52**]. These potentials provide an efficient representation of the stress and displacement fields in the elastic matrix surrounding the rigid inclusion [**52**]. The inclusion influences these potentials differently in a dynamic setting, particularly with respect to out-of-plane shear stresses and displacements.

V.7. Numerical Approaches for the Transient Problem

The complexity of the transient Mode-III problem, especially with a rigid line inclusion, often necessitates the use of numerical methods such as Finite Element Analysis (FEA) or the Boundary Element Method (BEM) [**53, 54**].

These methods are capable of handling the time dependence of the load and the resulting dynamic stress and displacement fields. FEA and BEM can simulate how shear waves propagate through the elastic matrix, interact with the rigid inclusion, and generate stress concentrations at the inclusion tips, providing a comprehensive understanding of material behavior under dynamic conditions [**55, 56**].

VI. CONCLUSION

A comprehensive theoretical framework for understanding the behavior of rigid line inclusions in elastic materials was provided in this study. Classical fracture mechanics concepts were successfully extended to accurately predict stress intensity factors and energy release rates associated with these inclusions. The analysis covered a wide range of scenarios, including static and dynamic loading conditions, as well as different deformation modes. The results highlighted the significant influence of rigid line inclusions on stress fields and their potential impact on crack propagation.

These findings have important implications for the design and analysis of composite structures and materials subjected to dynamic loading. By understanding the behavior of rigid line inclusions, engineers can develop more robust and reliable materials for various applications. Future research could focus on validating these theoretical results through experimental studies and exploring more complex scenarios involving multiple inclusions or different material properties.

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