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Effect of adhesive debonding and patch materials on stress intensity factor in repaired cracked plates

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Abstract The major challenge in aerospace structures is the sensitivity of materials to failure from minor cracks caused by external loads. Therefore, researchers have extensively studied passive repair methods that use composite material patches for repairing damaged plates. This study investigates the effects of debonding and patching materials on repaired plates. The study considered center-cracked plates repaired with bonded patches using the mathematical modelling and finite element (FE) method. Mathematical modelling has been derived from a crack-bridging model via Rose's and Kim's analytical approach, and then a simulation model was developed using the FE method, and the results of both methods were compared. The study also compares the effectiveness of isotropic and orthotropic patches, demonstrating that reinforced patches achieve greater stress intensity factor (SIF) reduction due to their uniform material properties, while composite patches are influenced by direction-dependent characteristics. This investigation reveals that debonding increases the SIF by reducing the load transfer efficiency of the patch, highlighting its critical impact on repair performance. This study quantifies the reduction in patching efficiency due to debonding. The numerical results were compared with existing experimental results, and the current mathematical model showed good agreement, with <5% of relative errors.

Keywords **Author Keywords:** [Debonding](#); [Crack-bridging model](#); [Finite element method](#); [Stress intensity factor](#); [Patch](#)
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