Movie 1: Expansion and collapse of the nanobubbles at the fracture position for distance d =30 μm. The upper part corresponds to the fluid, showing the fraction of air; the bottom part is the solid, showing the radial stress component σ_{xx}.

Movie 2: Expansion and collapse of the nanobubbles at the fracture position for distance d =40 μm. The upper part corresponds to the fluid, showing the fraction of air; the bottom part is the solid, showing the radial stress component σ_{xx}.

Movie 3: Expansion and collapse of the nanobubbles at the fracture position for distance d =50 μm. The upper part corresponds to the fluid, showing the fraction of air; the bottom part is the solid, showing the radial stress component σ_{xx}.

Movie 4: Expansion and collapse of the nanobubbles at the fracture position for distance d =75 μm. The upper part corresponds to the fluid, showing the fraction of air and the pressure; the bottom part is the solid, showing the radial stress component σ_{xx}.

Movie 5: Expansion and collapse of the nanobubbles at the fracture position for distance d =125 μm. The upper part corresponds to the fluid, showing the fraction of air and the pressure; the bottom part is the solid, showing the radial stress component σ_{xx}.

Movie 6: Expansion and collapse of the nanobubbles at the fracture position for distance d =175 μm. The upper part corresponds to the fluid, showing the fraction of air and the pressure; the bottom part is the solid, showing the radial stress component σ_{xx}.

Movie 7: Expansion and collapse of the nanobubbles at the fracture position for distance d =235 μm. The upper part corresponds to the fluid, showing the fraction of air and the pressure;; the bottom part is the solid, showing the radial stress component σ_{xx}.