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横观各向同性材料中 I 型圆片裂纹新解: 封闭解

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摘要: 严格从三维横观各向同性弹性理论出发, 使用超奇异积分方程方法, 精确地求得了 I 型圆形片状裂纹前沿的位移间断、奇性应力场和应力强度因子。

关 键 词: 圆形片状裂纹; 应力强度因子; 超奇异积分方程方法

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1 引 言

对于横观各向同性材料中三维 I 型圆形片状 (简称圆片) 裂纹, 目前除文[1]用积分变换方法和文[2]用势函数方法研究过以外, 还未见用其它方法进行过研究. 另外前面提到的方法只适用于求解特殊形状的裂纹, 对于一般形状的裂纹, 它们无法解决. 本文将文[3, 4]建立的有关各向同性材料三维 I 型圆片裂纹问题的超奇异积分方程方法, 进一步推广应用于横观各向同性材料中三维 I 型圆片裂纹的解析理论研究, 严格从三维横观各向同性弹性理论出发, 推导一个以裂纹面上位移间断为未知量 I 型片状裂纹的超奇异积分方程, 进而全面准确地导出圆片裂纹面上位移间断和裂纹前沿的精确表达式. 从本文得到的结果看, 在三维 I 型圆片裂纹前沿光滑点的邻域中, 位移间断和应力强度因子等性质均与各向同性材料三维 I 型圆片裂纹类同. 本文方法克服了前述的文[1, 2]方法的缺陷.

2 三维 I 型片状裂纹的超奇异积分方程

图 1 为三维片状裂纹 $S(S^\pm)$, 裂纹面的上下法向位移间断为 $u_z(\zeta, \eta) = u_z^+(\zeta, \eta) - u_z^-(\zeta, \eta)$ 、作用载荷为 $\vec{p}^+(x, y, z^+) = -\vec{p}^-(x, y, z^-) = \vec{p}(x, y, z) : = p_z(x, y)$, 则按文[3]的方法, 求得图 1 三维 I 型片状裂纹的超奇异积分方程为:

$$\oint_S^+ \frac{u_z(\zeta, \eta)}{r^3} d\zeta d\eta = -\frac{4\pi(s_1 + s_2) c_{11} p_z(x, y)}{s_1 s_2 (c_{11} c_{33} - c_{13}^2)} \tag{1}$$

式中 $r = \sqrt{(x - \zeta)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}$, c_{ij} 为横观各向同性材料的弹性常数; $s_i^2 (i = 1, 2)$ 为下面特征方程的根:

$$c_{33} c_{44} s^4 + [(c_{13} + 2c_{44}) - c_{11} c_{33}] s^2 + c_{11} c_{44} = 0 \tag{2}$$

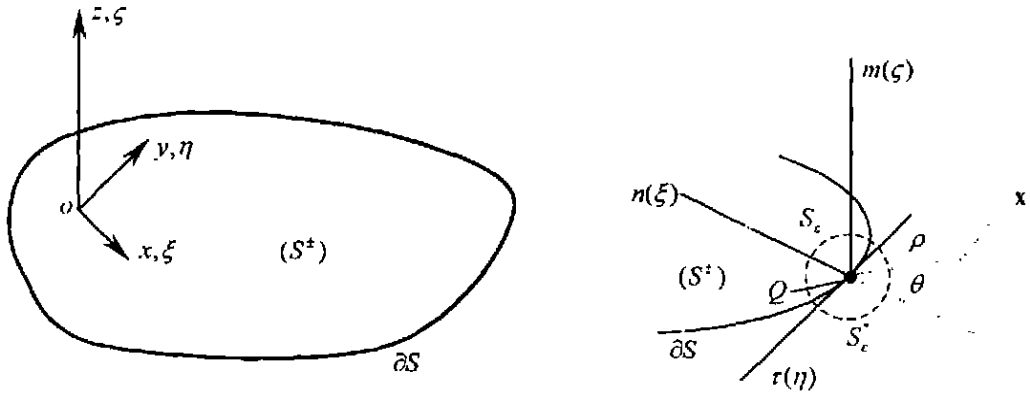


图 1 问题描述

3 圆片裂纹前沿位移间断精确解

如果圆片裂纹的上下面受到轴对称载荷,那么我们可以得到超奇异积分方程(1)的精确解.引入极坐标 (ρ, φ) ,则作用在裂纹面上的载荷和位移间断只与 ρ 有关,即: $p_z(x, y) = p(\rho)$ 和 $u_z(\xi, \eta) = u_z(\rho_0)$.相应地应力和位移也只与 ρ 有关.裂纹面 S^+ 所占的区域假定为 $(0 \leq \rho \leq \alpha, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi)$,则二维积分可以转化为两个关于 ρ 和 φ 的一维连续积分,即:

$$\oint_0^a \left\{ \oint_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi_0}{[\sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2\rho\rho_0\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)}]^3} \right\} u_z(\rho_0) \rho_0 d\rho_0 = -\frac{4\pi(s_1 + s_2)c_{11}p(\rho)}{s_1s_2(c_{11}c_{33} - c_{13}^2)} \quad (3)$$

按照作者文[4]的方法,上式的内层积分可以表示为:

$$\oint_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi_0}{[\sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho_0^2 - 2\rho\rho_0\cos(\varphi - \varphi_0)}]^3} = -4 \oint_0^{\min(\rho, \rho_0)} \frac{x^2 dx}{[\sqrt{(\rho^2 - x^2)(\rho_0^2 - x^2)}]^3} \quad (4)$$

将(5)式插入(3)式,得

$$\oint_0^a \left\{ \int_0^{\min(\rho, \rho_0)} \frac{x^2 dx}{[\sqrt{(\rho^2 - x^2)(\rho_0^2 - x^2)}]^3} \right\} u_z(\rho_0) \rho_0 d\rho_0 = \frac{\pi(s_1 + s_2)c_{11}p(\rho)}{s_1s_2(c_{11}c_{33} - c_{13}^2)} \quad (5)$$

采用下面积分次序交换方法

$$\int_0^a d\rho_0 \int_0^{\min(\rho, \rho_0)} dx = \int_0^a d\rho_0 \int_0^{\rho} dx + \int_{\rho}^a d\rho_0 \int_0^{\rho} dx = \int_0^{\rho} dx \int_x^a d\rho_0 \quad (6)$$

使用(6)式和(7)式,我们有

$$\oint_0^{\rho} \frac{x^2 dx}{(\sqrt{(\rho^2 - x^2)})^3} \oint_x^a \frac{u_z(\rho_0) \rho_0 d\rho_0}{(\sqrt{(\rho_0^2 - x^2)})^3} = \frac{\pi(s_1 + s_2)c_{11}p(\rho)}{s_1s_2(c_{11}c_{33} - c_{13}^2)} \quad (7)$$

根据 Butzer 所得到的 Abel 积分算子^[5],有

$$\oint_0^{\rho} \frac{x dx}{(\sqrt{\rho^2 - x^2})^3} \int_0^{\rho} \frac{f(r) dr}{\sqrt{x^2 - r^2}} = -\frac{\pi}{2} f(\rho) \quad (8)$$

由(8)式和(9)式,可以得到

$$u_z(\rho_0) = \frac{4(s_1 + s_2)c_{11}}{\pi s_1s_2(c_{11}c_{33} - c_{13}^2)} \int_{\rho_0}^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 - \rho_0^2)}} \int_0^x \frac{p(\rho) \rho d\rho}{\sqrt{(x^2 - \rho^2)}} \quad (9)$$

如果 $p(\rho)$ 是常数,即: $p(\rho) = p$,则由(10)式,有

$$u_z(\rho_0) = \frac{4(s_1 + s_2)c_{11}p}{\pi s_1s_2(c_{11}c_{33} - c_{13}^2)} \sqrt{(\rho^2 - \rho_0^2)} \quad (10)$$

4 圆片裂纹前沿奇性应力场与应力强度因子

根据文[2]建立的势函数方法,裂纹因发生法向位移间断而引起引起的空间内任一点的应力可以表为:

$$\sigma_{zz} = \frac{c_{44}}{4\pi} \int_S + \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{(m_i+1)}{(m_i-1)s_i} \left[\frac{1}{r_i^3} - \frac{3s_i^2 z^2}{r_i^5} \right] u_z(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta \quad (11)$$

其中

$$m_i = \frac{c_{11} - s_i^2 c_{44}}{s_i^2 (c_{13} + c_{44})} = \frac{c_{13} + c_{44}}{s_i^2 c_{33} - c_{44}}, i=1, 2 \quad (12)$$

使用二维超奇异积分主部分析方法,对应力(12)中的超奇异积分,在裂纹前沿 Q 点附近 $x(-\rho \cos \theta, y, \rho \sin \theta)$ 上计算它们的主部,便可求得裂纹前沿的奇性应力场.当内点 x 位于 Q 点附近时,本文通过渐近分析并使用超奇异积分的有限部积分原理,已求得以下超奇异积分的主部:

$$\lim_{s_\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{s_\epsilon}^* \left\{ \frac{1}{r_1^3} - \frac{3s_\epsilon^2 z^2}{r_i^5} \right\} u_z(\zeta, \eta) d\zeta d\eta = \frac{\pi C(Q) \cos \frac{\Theta_i}{2}}{\sqrt{R_i}} \quad (13)$$

式中 $C(Q)$ 为随 Q 点变化的实常数,它可表示为 $C(Q) = u(\zeta)/\sqrt{\zeta}$; 另外

$$\Theta_i = \arctan \frac{s_i \sin \theta}{\cos \theta}, R_i = \rho \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + s_i^2 \sin^2 \theta} \quad (14)$$

于是,最后求得裂纹前沿以极坐标表示的奇性应力为:

$$\sigma_{zz} = \frac{c_{44} C(Q)}{4} \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{(m_i+1)}{(m_i-1)s_i} \frac{\cos \Theta_i}{\sqrt{R_i}} \quad (15)$$

根据弹性断裂力学中的应力强度因子定义,可得图 1(b)裂纹前沿 Q 点的应力强度因子 K_I 用裂纹面位移间断表示的公式

$$K_I = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{s_1 s_2 (c_{11} c_{33} - c_{13}^2)}{c_{11} (s_1 + s_2)} \frac{u_z(\zeta)}{\sqrt{\zeta}} \quad (16)$$

这里使用了

$$\frac{m_1+1}{m_1-1} = \frac{s_1^2 s_2^2 (c_{11} c_{33} - c_{13}^2)}{c_{11} c_{44} (s_2^2 - s_1^2)} \text{ 和 } m_1 m_2 = 1 \quad (17)$$

利用(10)和(16)式,最后求得圆片裂纹前沿的应力强度因子为

$$K_I = \frac{2}{\pi} p \sqrt{a} \quad (18)$$

(18)式即是圆片裂纹前沿应力强度因子的精确表达式,它与文[1,2]的结果完全一致.

5 结束语

本文从严格的三维弹性理论出发,系统地横观各向同性材料的圆片裂纹问题,建立了一种全新的超奇异积分方程方法,这一方法若与数值结合,则可进一步研究横观各向同性材料的任意形状裂纹问题,因而本文的结果是很有用的.

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Stress Singularities near the Interface Edge of Anisotropic bi-Materials

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Abstracts:In this paper a new non-confirming finite element eigenanalysis method based on displacement is developed to study the stress singularities near the interface edge. Compared with the existing finite element eigenanalysis method^[8] for asymptotic fields near the crack tip, current method has the following several characteristics: The jump-off that educes the virtue work formula is different; when solving the characteristic fomula with FEM, the form of the element is non-confirming element; the singular transformation technique is not used in the assumption of displacement fields surrounding the wedge tip. This paper uses the non-confirming finite element eigenanalysis method to compute the stress singularities near the interface edge of anisotropic multi-materials, the calculations show that present method needs fewer elements, and yields more accurate results than available methods do.

Key words:bi-material; interface edge; stress singularities; non-confirming finite element method

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Mode I Penny-shaped Cracks in Transversely Isotropic Materials
Revisited: Closed-type Solutions

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Abstract:Starting rigorously from the three-dimensional theory of transversely isotropic elasticity, this paper presents exactly solutions of displacement jumps, singular stress fields and stress intensities factor near the front edge of mode I penny-shaped crack in transversely isotropic materials with the use of hypersingular integral equation method.

Key words:penny-shaped crack; stress intensity factor; hypersingular integral equation method