

一维六方准晶的两类周期接触问题*

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摘要: 利用复变函数方法讨论了一维六方准晶非周期平面的两类周期接触问题,即无摩擦周期接触以及半平面粘结周期接触问题.利用 Hilbert 核积分公式,得到了两类周期接触问题封闭形式的解.对于无摩擦周期接触问题,给出了3种常见压头(周期直水平基底、周期直倾斜基底、周期圆基底)作用下接触应力的显式表达式;对于半平面粘结周期接触问题,给出了实际工程中常见的边界上有尖劈形周期位移情况下应力的解析表达式.当忽略相位子场的贡献时,结果与正交各向异性材料周期接触问题的相应结果一致.

关键词: 一维六方准晶; 非周期平面; 周期接触问题; 复变函数方法; Hilbert 核积分公式

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引 言

准晶^[1],是1984年由实验在Al-Mn合金中发现的一种新的凝聚态物质,它的发现改变了人们把固体划分成晶体与非晶体的传统认知.作为脆性材料,其数学弹性力学与缺陷力学成为众多应用数学、力学工作者热衷研究的课题,这些研究成果为实际工程提供了有效的理论基础^[2-4].接触问题是平面弹性理论的一个重要分支,目前已有学者对准晶材料的接触问题展开了研究.例如,Peng和Fan^[5]利用积分变换的方法求解了一维六方准晶半空间接触问题.尹姝媛等^[6]通过引入位移函数和应用Fourier分析求解了八次对称二维准晶材料的接触问题,并给出了接触应力的解析表达式及接触应力与位移之间的关系.Zhou(周旺民)等^[7-8]求解了十次对称二维准晶的无摩擦接触问题和立方准晶半空间与刚性圆柱平底压头的轴对称接触问题.Gao和Ricoeur^[9]在考虑声子场集中力和相位子场集中力相互作用的情况下,给出了两个半无限空间内完美粘结或无摩擦接触问题集中力的Green函数解.王旭等^[10]借助复变函数的方法讨论了点群10 mm十次对称二维准晶的两类接触问题,即有限摩擦和半平面粘结接触问题.

上述文献所研究的接触问题都是针对单个压头而言,对于准晶周期接触问题目前还未见相关报导.基于文献[11-12]中对复合材料和各向异性弹性材料周期接触问题的求解方法,结合一维六方准晶非周期平面内的平面应变理论^[13],本文利用复变函数方法讨论了一维六方准

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晶无摩擦周期接触和半平面粘结周期接触问题,并得到了封闭解。

1 一维六方准晶的基本理论

取一维六方准晶的准周期方向为坐标轴 x_3 , 垂直于准周期方向的平面为坐标平面 x_1Ox_2 , 建立空间直角坐标系, 则一维六方准晶 x_1Ox_2 平面为周期平面, x_2Ox_3 平面为非周期平面。

一维六方准晶弹性问题的广义 Hooke(胡克)定律、变形几何方程、平衡方程分别为^[1]

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{11} = C_{11}\varepsilon_{11} + C_{12}\varepsilon_{22} + C_{13}\varepsilon_{33} + R_1w_{33}, \\ \sigma_{22} = C_{12}\varepsilon_{11} + C_{11}\varepsilon_{22} + C_{13}\varepsilon_{33} + R_1w_{33}, \\ \sigma_{33} = C_{13}\varepsilon_{11} + C_{13}\varepsilon_{22} + C_{33}\varepsilon_{33} + R_2w_{33}, \\ \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21} = 2C_{66}\varepsilon_{12}, \\ \sigma_{13} = \sigma_{31} = 2C_{44}\varepsilon_{31} + R_3w_{31}, \\ \sigma_{23} = \sigma_{32} = 2C_{44}\varepsilon_{31} + R_3w_{32}, \\ H_{31} = 2R_3\varepsilon_{31} + K_2w_{31}, \\ H_{32} = 2R_3\varepsilon_{32} + K_2w_{32}, \\ H_{33} = R_1(\varepsilon_{11} + \varepsilon_{22}) + R_2\varepsilon_{33} + K_1w_{33}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_j u_i + \partial_i u_j), \quad w_{3j} = \partial_j w_3 \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3), \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j \sigma_{ij} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, 3), \quad \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j H_{3j} = 0, \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\partial_j u_i = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j};$$

$\sigma_{ij}, \varepsilon_{ij}, u_3$ 表示声子场的应力、应变和位移分量; H_{3j}, w_{3j}, w_3 表示相位子场的应力、应变和位移分量; $C_{11}, C_{12}, C_{13}, C_{33}, C_{44}, C_{66}$ 是 6 个声子场弹性常数; K_1, K_2 是两个相位子场弹性常数; R_1, R_2, R_3 是 3 个声子场与相位子场耦合的独立弹性常数。

当材料的几何变形不随 x_1 轴改变时, 有^[13]

$$\partial_1 u_i = 0, \quad \partial_1 w_3 = 0, \quad \partial_1 \sigma_{ij} = 0, \quad \partial_1 H_{3j} = 0, \quad (4)$$

并且所有的场变量仅依赖于坐标变量 x_2 和 x_3 。

引入应力势函数 U , 则一维六方准晶非周期平面内平面弹性问题的最终控制方程为^[13]

$$(L_1 L_3 + L_2^2)U = 0, \quad (5)$$

其中微分算子 $L_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ 分别为^[13]

$$\begin{cases} L_1 = a_3 \partial_2^4 + a_1 \partial_3^4 + (2a_2 + a_4) \partial_2^2 \partial_3^2, \\ L_2 = b_2 \partial_2^3 + (b_1 + b_3) \partial_2 \partial_3^2, \\ L_3 = c_2 \partial_2^2 + c_1 \partial_3^2, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \frac{C_{33}K_1 - R_2^2}{\Delta_1}, \quad a_2 = \frac{R_1R_2 - C_{13}K_1}{\Delta_1}, \quad a_3 = \frac{C_{11}K_1 - R_1^2}{\Delta_1}, \quad a_4 = \frac{K_2}{\Delta_2}, \\ b_1 &= \frac{C_{13}R_2 - C_{33}R_1}{\Delta_1}, \quad b_2 = \frac{R_1C_{13} - R_2C_{11}}{\Delta_1}, \quad b_3 = -\frac{R_3}{\Delta_2}, \quad c_1 = \frac{C_{44}}{\Delta_2}, \quad c_2 = \frac{C_{11}C_{33} - C_{13}^2}{\Delta_1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_2 = C_{44}K_2 - R_3^2, \Delta_1 = C_{11}C_{33}K_1 + 2C_{13}R_1R_2 - R_1^2C_{33} - R_2^2C_{11} - C_{13}^2K_1.$$

这时,式(5)的解可用3个广义解析函数 $F_k(z_k)$ ($k=1,2,3$)表示为

$$U(x_2, x_3) = 2\text{Re} \sum_{k=1}^3 F_k(z_k), \quad (7)$$

其中 $z_k = x_2 + \mu_k x_3$, 这里 $\mu_k = \alpha_k + i\beta_k$ ($k=1,2,3$)是方程(5)的特征根, α_k, β_k 是依赖于准晶弹性常数的实常数.如果特征根出现重根,上述公式可进一步简化.

广义解析函数 $f_1(z_1), f_2(z_2), f_3(z_3)$ 及其导数 $f_1'(z_1), f_2'(z_2), f_3'(z_3)$ 统称为应力函数,在一维六方准晶非周期平面弹性问题中,声子场和相位子场的应力分量、位移分量可用应力函数表示为^[13]

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{22} = 2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \mu_k^2 f_k'(z_k) \right\}, \sigma_{32} = -2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \mu_k f_k'(z_k) \right\}, \\ \sigma_{33} = 2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 f_k'(z_k) \right\}, H_{33} = -2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \eta_k f_k'(z_k) \right\}, \\ H_{32} = 2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \eta_k \mu_k f_k'(z_k) \right\}, u_2 = 2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 o_k f_k(z_k) \right\}, \\ u_3 = 2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 p_k f_k(z_k) \right\}, w_3 = 2\text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 q_k f_k(z_k) \right\}, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

这里

$$\eta_k = \frac{-(b_1 + b_3)\mu_k^2 - b_2}{c_1\mu_k^2 + c_2}, o_k = a_1\mu_k^2 + a_2 - b_1\eta_k, p_k = a_2\mu_k + \frac{a_3}{\mu_k} - \frac{b_2\eta_k}{\mu_k},$$

$$q_k = b_1\mu_k + \frac{b_2}{\mu_k} - \frac{c_2\eta_k}{\mu_k}, f_k(z_k) = \partial_{z_k}^2 F_k(z_k) = F_k''(z_k).$$

一维六方准晶非周期平面内弹性理论问题的求解就是在给定边界条件下确定式(8)中的应力分量和位移分量.

2 半平面周期无摩擦接触问题

考虑一列以 $a\pi$ ($a > 0$)为周期的压头(基底形状相同)压入一维六方准晶下半平面,并记下半平面 x_1Ox_2 为 S^- ,压头与 S^- 接触的边界为 L_j ($j=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$).设压头与半平面间不存在摩擦力,并假定应力和位移都是以 $a\pi$ 为周期,且应力在无穷远处有界.因此,只需在一个周期区间 L_0 上研究接触问题.

在一个周期 L_0 上,受压区间设为 $\gamma_0: -l \leq x_2 \leq l$ ($0 < l < a\pi/2$),并且取 $-a\pi/2$ 到 $a\pi/2$ 为 L_0 的正向, $-l$ 到 l 为 γ_0 的正向.在自由区间 $\gamma_0' = L_0 - (\gamma_0$ 及其周期合同线段)上无外载荷存在.在 x_2 轴上,记 $z = t$ (t 为实数).在压头下方声子场位移 $u_3(t) = f(t)$, $t \in (\gamma_0$ 及其周期合同线段),其中 $y = f(t)$ 为压入准晶下半平面压头的基底方程,以 $a\pi$ 为周期,并且 $f'(t) \in H$.又在 γ_0 上,外应力主矢量是已知的,若每一压头上的作用力是正压力 P_0 ,则外应力主矢量为 $X + iY = -iP_0$.

在上述基本假设条件下,就可得到一个周期 L_0 上无摩擦周期接触问题的边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = 0, x_2 \in \gamma_0: \sigma_{32}(x_2, 0^-) = H_{32}(x_2, 0^-) = 0, \\ w_3'(x_2, 0^-) = 0, u_3'(x_2, 0^-) = f'(x_2), \\ x_3 = 0, x_2 \in \gamma_0': \sigma_{33}(x_2, 0^-) = \sigma_{32}(x_2, 0^-) = 0, \\ H_{33}(x_2, 0^-) = H_{32}(x_2, 0^-) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

首先,对应力分量做如下线性组合:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{33} + m_1\sigma_{32} + n_1H_{32} = & \\ & f_1'(z_1)(1 - m_1\mu_1 + n_1\eta_1\mu_1) + \overline{f_1'(z_1)}(1 - m_1\overline{\mu_1} + n_1\overline{\eta_1\mu_1}) + \\ & \overline{f_2'(z_2)}(1 - m_1\overline{\mu_2} + n_1\overline{\eta_2\mu_2}) + \overline{f_3'(z_3)}(1 - m_1\overline{\mu_3} + n_1\overline{\eta_3\mu_3}), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{33} + m_2\sigma_{32} + n_2H_{32} = & \\ & f_2'(z_2)(1 - m_2\mu_2 + n_2\eta_2\mu_2) + \overline{f_2'(z_2)}(1 - m_2\overline{\mu_2} + n_2\overline{\eta_2\mu_2}) + \\ & \overline{f_1'(z_1)}(1 - m_2\overline{\mu_1} + n_2\overline{\eta_1\mu_1}) + \overline{f_3'(z_3)}(1 - m_2\overline{\mu_3} + n_2\overline{\eta_3\mu_3}), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{33} + m_3\sigma_{32} + n_3H_{32} = & \\ & f_3'(z_3)(1 - m_3\mu_3 + n_3\eta_3\mu_3) + \overline{f_3'(z_3)}(1 - m_3\overline{\mu_3} + n_3\overline{\eta_3\mu_3}) + \\ & \overline{f_1'(z_1)}(1 - m_3\overline{\mu_1} + n_3\overline{\eta_1\mu_1}) + \overline{f_2'(z_2)}(1 - m_3\overline{\mu_2} + n_3\overline{\eta_2\mu_2}), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 = \frac{\eta_2\mu_2 - \eta_3\mu_3}{\mu_2\mu_3(\eta_2 - \eta_3)}, \quad n_1 = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_3}{\mu_2\mu_3(\eta_2 - \eta_3)}, \quad m_2 = \frac{\eta_1\mu_1 - \eta_3\mu_3}{\mu_1\mu_3(\eta_1 - \eta_3)}, \\ n_2 = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_3}{\mu_1\mu_3(\eta_1 - \eta_3)}, \quad m_3 = \frac{\eta_1\mu_1 - \eta_2\mu_2}{\mu_1\mu_2(\eta_1 - \eta_2)}, \quad n_3 = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\mu_1\mu_2(\eta_1 - \eta_2)}. \end{aligned}$$

对式(10)~(12)应用半平面的 Hilbert 核积分公式^[11],有

$$f_k'(z_k) = -\frac{\int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \frac{t - z_k}{a} dt}{2a\pi i(1 - m_k\mu_k + n_k\eta_k\mu_k)} + \gamma_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3), \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_k = \frac{1}{2(1 - m_k\mu_k + n_k\eta_k\mu_k)} \left[f_k'(-\infty i)(1 - m_k\mu_k + n_k\eta_k\mu_k) - \right. \\ \left. \overline{f_k'(-\infty i)}(1 - m_k\overline{\mu_k} + n_k\overline{\eta_k\mu_k}) - \right. \\ \left. \sum_{i \neq k} \overline{f_i'(-\infty i)}(1 - m_k\overline{\mu_i} + n_k\overline{\eta_i\mu_i}) \right] \quad (i = 1, 2, 3). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由式(14),计算可得

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} \{ \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 \} = 0, \\ \operatorname{Re} \{ \mu_1\gamma_1 + \mu_2\gamma_2 + \mu_3\gamma_3 \} = 0, \\ \operatorname{Re} \{ \eta_1\mu_1\gamma_1 + \eta_2\mu_2\gamma_2 + \eta_3\mu_3\gamma_3 \} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

要确定 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$, 上述 3 个方程还不够,需要利用位移的周期性来得到另外 3 个方程.

对式(13)的两端沿 L_0 积分,如不计刚体平移,有

$$f_k(z_k) = \frac{\int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \log \sin \frac{t - z_k}{a} dt}{2\pi i(1 - m_k\mu_k + n_k\eta_k\mu_k)} + \gamma_k z_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3), \quad (16)$$

此处“log”含义为 $\log z = \ln |z| + i \arg z$.经计算可得

$$f_k(z_k + a\pi) - f_k(z_k) = \frac{\int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) dt}{2(1 - m_k\mu_k + n_k\eta_k\mu_k)} + a\pi\gamma_k. \quad (17)$$

利用式(17)计算 u_2, u_3, w_3 在 L_0 上的改变量,可得

$$[u_2] |_{L_0} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\frac{o_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) dt + 2a\pi o_k \gamma_k \right] \right\}, \quad (18)$$

$$[u_3] |_{L_0} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\frac{p_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) dt + 2a\pi p_k \gamma_k \right] \right\}, \quad (19)$$

$$[w_3] |_{L_0} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\frac{q_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) dt + 2a\pi q_k \gamma_k \right] \right\}. \quad (20)$$

由位移的周期性条件可知 $[u_2] |_{L_0} = [u_3] |_{L_0} = [w_3] |_{L_0} = 0$, 即

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} \{ o_1 \gamma_1 + o_2 \gamma_2 + o_3 \gamma_3 \} = \frac{A_1 P_0}{2a\pi}, \\ \operatorname{Re} \{ p_1 \gamma_1 + p_2 \gamma_2 + p_3 \gamma_3 \} = \frac{A_2 P_0}{2a\pi}, \\ \operatorname{Re} \{ q_1 \gamma_1 + q_2 \gamma_2 + q_3 \gamma_3 \} = \frac{A_3 P_0}{2a\pi}, \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

其中

$$A_1 = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{o_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \right\}, \quad A_2 = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{p_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \right\},$$

$$A_3 = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{q_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \right\}.$$

因此,由式(15)及式(21)唯一确定 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$.

为了求解上述周期接触问题,须演变边值条件式(9).下面,引入一个 Hilbert 核积分表示的全纯函数

$$\varphi(z) = s(z) - iv(z) = \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \frac{t-z}{a} dt. \quad (22)$$

这里不妨假设 $\operatorname{Im} \mu_k > 0$, 当 $z \in S^-$ 时, $z_k \in S^- (k=1,2,3)$, 则 z 从 S^- 内趋于 L_0 上点 x_2 时,由推广的 Plemelj 公式^[11],有

$$\varphi^-(x_2) = s^-(x_2) - iv^-(x_2) = \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \frac{t-x_2}{a} dt - a\pi i \sigma_{33}(x_2), \quad (23)$$

这里,已记 $\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \sigma_{33}(x_2, 0^-)$, 以下记号类似.

比较式(23)的实部与虚部,可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{33}(x_2) = \frac{1}{a\pi} v^-(x_2) = -\frac{1}{a\pi} \operatorname{Im} \varphi^-(x_2), \\ s^-(x_2) = \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \frac{t-x_2}{a} dt. \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

由边界条件可知 $u'_3(x_2, 0^-) = f'(x_2)$, 则对式(8)取边值,再将式(13)代入得到

$$u'_3(x_2, 0^-) = \frac{B_1}{a\pi} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \frac{t-x_2}{a} dt + B_2 \sigma_{33}(x_2) + \beta, \quad (25)$$

其中

$$B_1 = -\operatorname{Im} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{p_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \right\}, \quad B_2 = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{p_k}{1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k} \right\},$$

$$\beta = 2\operatorname{Re} \{ p_1 \gamma_1 + p_2 \gamma_2 + p_3 \gamma_3 \}.$$

因此,可应用函数 $\varphi(z)$ 把声子场边界条件表示为

$$\begin{cases} x_2 \in \gamma'_0: v^-(x_2) = 0, \\ x_2 \in \gamma_0: s^-(x_2) + \frac{B_2}{B_1} v^-(x_2) = \frac{a\pi(f'(x_2) - \beta)}{B_1}. \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

上述边值问题实际上是:求一个在 S^- 内以 $a\pi$ 为周期的全纯函数 $\varphi(z) = s(z) - iv(z)$, 在 L_0 (以及周期线段) 上满足条件

$$a(x_2)s^-(x_2) + b(x_2)v^-(x_2) = F(x_2), \quad x_2 \in L_0, \quad (27)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} a(x_2) = \begin{cases} 1, & x_2 \in \gamma_0, \\ 0, & x_2 \in \gamma'_0, \end{cases} & b(x_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{B_2}{B_1}, & x_2 \in \gamma_0, \\ 1, & x_2 \in \gamma'_0, \end{cases} \\ F(x_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{a\pi(f'(x_2) - \beta)}{B_1}, & x_2 \in \gamma_0, \\ 0, & x_2 \in \gamma'_0. \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

式(26)~(28)对 $x_2 \in \gamma_j$ 与 $x_2 \in \gamma'_j = L_j - \gamma_j (j = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 同样成立.显然,上述问题是关于半平面的周期 Riemann-Hilbert 边值问题,它的解为^[12]

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(z) = & \frac{\mp i e^{\pm\theta\pi} E(z) \cos(\theta\pi)}{B_1} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t-z}{a} dt \pm \\ & i e^{\pm\theta\pi} \left(C_1 \tan \frac{z}{a} + C_2 \right) E(z), \quad z \in S^\pm, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

其中

$$E(z) = \left(\tan \frac{l}{a} - \tan \frac{z}{a} \right)^{-1/2+\theta} \left(\tan \frac{l}{a} + \tan \frac{z}{a} \right)^{-1/2-\theta}, \quad \theta = \frac{\omega_1}{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{B_2}{B_1},$$

C_1, C_2 为待定实常数.

为了完全求出 $\varphi(z)$, 需确定实常数 C_1, C_2 . 为此,应考虑 $z = -\infty i$ 处的弹性平衡条件.

因为

$$E(-\infty i) = -e^{i\theta\pi} e^{-(2l\theta/a)i} \cos \frac{l}{a}, \quad \sigma_{33}(-\infty i) = -\frac{P_0}{a\pi}. \quad (30)$$

在式(22)中,令 $z = -\infty i$, 平衡条件可写为

$$\operatorname{Re} \varphi(-\infty i) = 0, \quad \operatorname{Im} \varphi(-\infty i) = P_0. \quad (31)$$

在式(29)中,令 $z = -\infty i$, 结合式(30)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(-\infty i) = & -\frac{i \cos(l/a) \cos(\theta\pi) e^{-(2l\theta/a)i}}{B_1} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} dt + \\ & (C_1 + iC_2) e^{-(2l\theta/a)i} \cos \frac{l}{a}. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

将式(32)代入式(31), 平衡条件就变为

$$\begin{cases} C_2 \sin \frac{2l\theta}{a} + C_1 \cos \frac{2l\theta}{a} = \frac{\cos(\pi\theta) \cos(2l\theta/a)}{B_1} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} dt, \\ C_2 \cos \frac{2l\theta}{a} - C_1 \sin \frac{2l\theta}{a} = \frac{P_0}{\cos(l/a)} - \frac{\cos(\pi\theta) \sin(2l\theta/a)}{B_1} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} dt. \end{cases} \quad (33)$$

由此可立刻求得

$$C_1 = \frac{\cos(\pi\theta)}{B_1} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} dt - \frac{P_0 \sin(2l\theta/a)}{\cos(l/a)}, \quad C_2 = \frac{P_0 \cos(2l\theta/a)}{\cos(l/a)}. \quad (34)$$

因此, $\varphi(z)$ 就可唯一确定, 代入 $f'_k(z_k)$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$) 的表达式, 问题便可求解. 此时, 由 Plemelj 公式^[11], 可得到压头下方声子场的接触应力为

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \frac{1}{2B_1} \left[\sin(2\theta\pi) (f'(x_2) - \beta) - \frac{2\cos(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t - x_2}{a} dt \right] + \frac{\cos(\theta\pi)}{a\pi} E(x_2) \left(C_1 \tan \frac{x_2}{a} + C_2 \right). \quad (35)$$

下面考虑 3 种常见压头的情况.

例 1 对于周期水平直基底压头, $f'(t) = 0$, 于是, 由式(35)得

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \frac{\beta}{B_1} \left[-\frac{\sin(2\theta\pi)}{2} + \frac{\cos(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t - x_2}{a} dt \right] + \frac{\cos(\theta\pi)}{a\pi} E(x_2) \left(C_1 \tan \frac{x_2}{a} + C_2 \right).$$

例 2 对于周期直倾斜基底压头, 设其倾角为 ε , 此时 $f'(t) = \varepsilon$, 代入式(35), 便可在周期直倾斜基底压头作用下, 压头下方的接触应力为

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \frac{\varepsilon - \beta}{B_1} \left[\frac{\sin(2\theta\pi)}{2} - \frac{\cos(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t - x_2}{a} dt \right] + \frac{\cos(\theta\pi)}{a\pi} E(x_2) \left(C_1 \tan \frac{x_2}{a} + C_2 \right).$$

例 3 对于周期圆基底压头:

$$f'(t) = \frac{a}{r} \tan \frac{t}{a} \sec^2 \frac{t}{a},$$

代入式(35), 便可在周期圆基底压头作用下, 压头下方的接触应力为

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \frac{1}{2B_1} \left[\sin(2\theta\pi) \left(\frac{a}{r} \tan \frac{x_2}{a} \sec^2 \frac{x_2}{a} - \beta \right) - \frac{2\cos(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{E(t)} \left(\frac{a}{r} \tan \frac{t}{a} \sec^2 \frac{t}{a} - \beta \right) \cot \frac{t - x_2}{a} dt \right] + \frac{\cos(\theta\pi)}{a\pi} E(x_2) \left(C_1 \tan \frac{x_2}{a} + C_2 \right).$$

以上结果表明, 接触应力在压头的任一端点处具有可积奇异性. 当忽略相位子场的作用时, 这里的结果与正交各向异性材料周期接触问题的结果相一致, 从而验证了本文推导的正确性.

3 半平面周期粘结接触问题

假设周期压头与一维六方准晶的下半平面 S^- 刚性粘结接触, 此时压头的位移决定了准晶边界的位移. 设在一个周期区间 $L_0 = [-a\pi/2, a\pi/2]$ 上, 外应力主矢量为 $X + iY$. 在基本假设条件下, 一维六方准晶半平面周期粘结接触问题的边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = 0, x_2 \in \gamma_0: & u'_2(x_2, 0^-) = 0, u'_3(x_2, 0^-) = f'(x_2), \\ & w'_2(x_2, 0^-) = 0, w'_3(x_2, 0^-) = 0, \\ x_3 = 0, x_2 \in \gamma'_0: & \sigma_{32}(x_2, 0^-) = \sigma_{33}(x_2, 0^-) = 0, \\ & H_{32}(x_2, 0^-) = H_{33}(x_2, 0^-) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

这里, $f(x_2)$ 以 $a\pi$ 为周期, 并且连续 (且允许含任意常数项, 它相应于整个弹性体的刚性平移), 同时 $f'(x_2) \in H$.

对位移分量的导数作如下线性组合:

$$\begin{aligned} u'_2 + d_1 u'_3 + e_1 w'_3 = & f'_1(z_1)(o_1 + d_1 p_1 + e_1 q_1) + \overline{f'_1(z_1)}(\overline{o_1} + d_1 \overline{p_1} + e_1 \overline{q_1}) + \\ & \overline{f'_2(z_2)}(\overline{o_2} + d_1 \overline{p_2} + e_1 \overline{q_2}) + f'_3(z_3)(o_3 + d_1 p_3 + e_1 q_3), \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u'_2 + d_2 u'_3 + e_2 w'_3 = & f'_2(z_2)(o_2 + d_2 p_2 + e_2 q_2) + \overline{f'_2(z_2)}(\overline{o_2} + d_2 \overline{p_2} + e_2 \overline{q_2}) + \\ & \overline{f'_1(z_1)}(\overline{o_1} + d_2 \overline{p_1} + e_2 \overline{q_1}) + f'_3(z_3)(o_3 + d_2 p_3 + e_2 q_3), \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u'_2 + d_3 u'_3 + e_3 w'_3 = & f'_3(z_3)(o_3 + d_3 p_3 + e_3 q_3) + \overline{f'_3(z_3)}(\overline{o_3} + d_3 \overline{p_3} + e_3 \overline{q_3}) + \\ & \overline{f'_1(z_1)}(\overline{o_1} + d_3 \overline{p_1} + e_3 \overline{q_1}) + \overline{f'_2(z_2)}(\overline{o_2} + d_3 \overline{p_2} + e_3 \overline{q_2}), \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 = \frac{o_2 q_3 - o_3 q_2}{p_3 q_2 - p_2 q_3}, e_1 = \frac{o_3 p_2 - o_2 p_3}{p_3 q_2 - p_2 q_3}, d_2 = \frac{o_1 q_3 - o_3 q_1}{p_3 q_1 - p_1 q_3}, \\ e_2 = \frac{o_3 p_1 - o_1 p_3}{p_3 q_1 - p_1 q_3}, d_3 = \frac{o_1 q_2 - o_2 q_1}{p_2 q_1 - p_1 q_2}, e_3 = \frac{o_2 p_1 - o_1 p_2}{p_2 q_1 - p_1 q_2}. \end{aligned}$$

对式(37)、(38)应用半平面的 Hilbert 核积分公式得到^[11]

$$f'_k(z_k) = - \frac{\int_{l_0} d_k f'(t) \cot((t - z_k)/a) dt}{2a\pi i(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_k)} + \xi_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3), \quad (40)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_k = \frac{1}{2(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_k)} \left[f'_k(-\infty i)(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_k) - \right. \\ \left. \overline{f'_k(-\infty i)}(\overline{o_k} + d_k \overline{p_k} + e_k \overline{q_k}) - \sum_{i \neq k} \overline{f'_i(-\infty i)}(\overline{o_i} + d_k \overline{p_i} + e_k \overline{q_i}) \right] \quad (i = 1, 2, 3). \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

由式(41)计算可得

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} \{ o_1 \xi_1 + o_2 \xi_2 + o_3 \xi_3 \} = 0, \\ \operatorname{Re} \{ p_1 \xi_1 + p_2 \xi_2 + p_3 \xi_3 \} = 0, \\ \operatorname{Re} \{ q_1 \xi_1 + q_2 \xi_2 + q_3 \xi_3 \} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

为了完全确定 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 , 还须考虑 $z = -\infty i$ 处的弹性平衡条件. 由 $u'_2(t), u'_3(t), w'_3(t)$ 的周期性可得

$$f'_1(-\infty i) = \xi_1, f'_2(-\infty i) = \xi_2, f'_3(-\infty i) = \xi_3. \quad (43)$$

利用式(8)中的应力表达式,结合式(43),在 $z = -\infty i$ 处,声子场的应力为

$$\sigma_{33}(-\infty i) = 2\operatorname{Re}\{\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3\} = \frac{Y}{a\pi}, \quad (44)$$

$$\sigma_{32}(-\infty i) = -2\operatorname{Re}\{\mu_1\xi_1 + \mu_2\xi_2 + \mu_3\xi_3\} = \frac{X}{a\pi}, \quad (45)$$

$$H_{32}(-\infty i) = 2\operatorname{Re}\{\eta_1\mu_1\xi_1 + \eta_2\mu_2\xi_2 + \eta_3\mu_3\xi_3\} = \frac{Z}{a\pi}, \quad (46)$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}\{\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3\} = \frac{Y}{2a\pi}, \\ \operatorname{Re}\{\mu_1\xi_1 + \mu_2\xi_2 + \mu_3\xi_3\} = -\frac{X}{2a\pi}, \\ \operatorname{Re}\{\eta_1\mu_1\xi_1 + \eta_2\mu_2\xi_2 + \eta_3\mu_3\xi_3\} = \frac{Z}{2a\pi}. \end{cases} \quad (47)$$

式(42)和式(47)给出了 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 的6个实方程,由此可确定 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 ,从而 $f'_k(z_k)$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$) 就能完全确定,进一步利用式(8)可得准晶体内应力与位移分布.

例4 考虑在边界上有尖劈形周期位移的情况,即在边界的一个周期线段上的位移已知为

$$f(x_2) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon(|x_2|/l - 1), & |x_2| \leq l, \\ 0, & l < |x_2| \leq a\pi/2. \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

此外,还假设 L_0 上的外应力主矢量为: x_2 方向分量 X 为0, x_3 方向分量 Y 不为0.

从而有

$$f'(x_2) = \begin{cases} -\varepsilon/l, & x_2 \in l_1 = [-l, 0], \\ \varepsilon/l, & x_2 \in l_2 = [0, l], \\ 0, & x_2 \in L_0 - l_1 - l_2. \end{cases} \quad (49)$$

经计算,得到应力函数为

$$f'_k(z_k) = \frac{d_k\varepsilon}{2\pi i(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_1)l} \left\{ i \left[\arg \sin \frac{t - z_k}{a} \right]_{l_1} - i \left[\arg \sin \frac{t - z_k}{a} \right]_{l_2} + \ln \left| \frac{\sin^2(z_k/a)}{\sin((l + z_k)/a)\sin((l - z_k)/a)} \right| \right\} + \xi_k \quad (k = 1, 2, 3). \quad (50)$$

最后将 $f'_k(z_k)$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$) 的表达式代入式(8),就可得到应力分量的表达式:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{33} = -\sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{d_k\varepsilon}{\pi l(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_k)} \left\{ \left[\arg \sin \frac{t - z_k}{a} \right]_{l_1} - \left[\arg \sin \frac{t - z_k}{a} \right]_{l_2} \right\} + 2\operatorname{Re}\{\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3\}, \\ \sigma_{32} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\mu_k d_k \varepsilon}{\pi l(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_k)} \left\{ \left[\arg \sin \frac{t - z_k}{a} \right]_{l_1} - \left[\arg \sin \frac{t - z_k}{a} \right]_{l_2} \right\} + 2\operatorname{Re}\{\mu_1\xi_1 + \mu_2\xi_2 + \mu_3\xi_3\}. \end{cases} \quad (51)$$

在式(51)中,令 $a \rightarrow +\infty$,便可得到下半平面 S^- 边界上一段区间 $[-l, l]$ 上有一个尖劈位移时的应力分布为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{33} = - \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{d_k \varepsilon}{\pi l(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_k)} \{ [\arg(t - z_k)]_{l_1} - [\arg(t - z_k)]_{l_2} \}, \\ \sigma_{32} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\mu_k d_k \varepsilon}{\pi l(o_k + d_k p_k + e_k q_k)} \{ [\arg(t - z_k)]_{l_1} - [\arg(t - z_k)]_{l_2} \}. \end{cases} \quad (52)$$

从式(51)、(52)可以看出,对于半平面粘结周期接触问题,接触应力在压头边缘具有对数奇异性。

4 结 论

本文利用文献[13]给出的复应力函数表达式,借助 Hilbert 核积分公式讨论了一维六方准晶非周期平面的两类周期接触问题(无摩擦周期接触和半平面粘结周期接触问题),最后得到了两类问题接触应力封闭形式的解。这里,我们讨论的压头是呈周期排列的,但一个周期区间内只有一个压头,并处于静止状态。对于周期内有多个压头或运动压头的情况,也可用本文类似的方法研究。

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2 Kinds of Periodic Contact Problems of 1D Hexagonal Quasicrystals

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Abstract: With the complex variable method, 2 kinds of periodic contact problems (the frictionless and the adhesive periodic contact problems) of 1D hexagonal quasicrystals in the aperiodic plane were discussed. Based on the Hilbert kernel integral formula, the closed-form solutions were obtained to the 2 kinds of periodic contact problems. In the frictionless case, the explicit solutions of contact stresses were given under the actions of 3 common basal punches (the straight horizontal, the straight inclined and the circular basal punches). In the adhesive case, the analytic solutions of contact stresses were given with the wedge-shaped periodic displacement at the contact boundary. If the effect of the phason field is neglected, the obtained results will match well with the corresponding solutions to the periodic contact problems of orthogonal anisotropic materials.

Key words: 1D hexagonal quasicrystal; aperiodic plane; periodic contact problem; complex variable method; Hilbert kernel integral formula

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