

无限圆柱体旋转运动时的热应力*

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摘要: 研究旋转对确定边界条件下无限圆柱体的影响. 当热荷载沿径向作用时, 给出了旋转圆柱体中热应力、位移和温度的分析过程. 当无限弹性圆柱体部分弯曲界面有常温作用, 而其余界面维持零温度时, 讨论其热动应力的分布. 圆柱体表面绝缘材料熔化时出现这种情况, 得到了应力分量、位移分量和温度的解和数值结果. 提出的半解析法所得到的结果, 与早期采用方法所得到的结果比较, 发现两者显示出很好的一致性.

关键词: 波传播; 热弹性; 各向同性材料; 旋转圆柱体; Lamé 势; 热应力

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引 言

在过去, 转动机械中, 如蒸汽轮机和燃气涡轮中, 由于经常出现的弯曲振动, 造成旋转圆柱轮子的意外事故. 目前, 应用数学家对弹性动力学方法有着浓厚的兴趣, 因为通常的准静态方法, 将所考虑问题的某些最重要特征忽略了. 准静态方法是假设运动方程中的惯性项可以忽略为基础, 只发生应力和位移的变化, 但是, 在工程技术界会出现问题. 当该假设不成立时, 运动方程中可能出现了惯性项, 导致相当可观的数学计算局面. 随着在机械和结构(如飞轮、涡轮等)的旋转部件中, 复合和正交各向异性材料的广泛应用, 横观各向同性(各向异性材料中的一类)材料中热应力问题的研究, 受到众多研究者的关注, 如 Noda 等^[1], Tsai^[2], Chandrasekharaiah 和 Keshavan^[3], Youssef^[4] 在移动热源作用下, 研究了有柱状孔洞的广义热弹性无限介质问题. Ponnusamy^[5] 研究了任意横截面的广义热弹性圆柱固体中波的传播. El-Naggar 等^[6] 研究了非均匀复合无限圆柱体的旋转问题, 正交各向异性圆柱体由各向同性芯材和刚性芯材复合而成. Shama 和 Grover^[7] 讨论了旋转热弹性介质中体波的传播. Venkatesan 和 Ponnusamy^[8] 就横截面为任意的圆柱体, 浸没在流体中时, 研究其广义热弹性固体波的传播. Kardomateas^[9] 在正交各向异性复合圆柱型管道中, 研究瞬时的热应力问题. Green 和 Lindsay^[10] 讨论了热弹性力学. Abd-Alla 和 Abo-Dahab^[11] 在磁-热-粘弹性连续统中, 研究了有/无能量耗散时的时间谐波. Auriault^[12] 研究了旋转弹性介质中体波的传播. Morse 和 Feshbach^[13] 应用了理论物理的方法. Hearmon^[14] 介绍了各向异性材料的弹性常数. Dhaliwal 和 Choudhary^[15] 利用积

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分变换法和分离变量法,求解圆柱区域的热弹性问题. Singh 和 Puri^[16]就侧面保持刚性固定、表面温度为时间的函数时,求解了无限圆柱体中热应力的动力学问题. Abd-Alla 等^[17]研究了广义磁热弹性正交各向异性材料中,在初应力和重力场作用下的 Rayleigh 波传播. Kumar 和 Mukhopadhyay^[18]研究了热弛豫时间对双温热弹性平面波传播的影响. Abd-Alla 和 Mahmoud^[19]以双曲热传导为模型,研究了旋转的、非均匀的、正交各向异性中空圆柱体的磁热弹性问题.

本文使用基于线弹性理论的分离变量法,得到了边界条件下的一般解析解. 在一个无限圆柱体中,部分可变弯曲界面上径向温度保持为常数、其余界面温度保持为零时,研究其热应力的分布. 这种情况是由于圆柱体界面上绝缘材料的熔化引起的. 利用 Fourier 变换和复变量理论求解热传导方程,将热弹性运动方程分成有旋和无旋位移表示的两个波动方程,得到了级数形式的一阶第一类 Bessel 函数表示的纵波方程特解,给出了位移和应力随时间和圆柱体厚度变化的数值结果.

1 问题的公式化

考虑均匀、各向同性的无限弹性圆柱固体,半径为 a ,取圆柱轴为 z 轴,在边界条件作用下,某点的位移矢量 \mathbf{U} 在 r 和 z 方向的分量分别为 U_r 和 U_z .

温度的边界条件为

$$T(a, z, t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{对于 } z > \nu t \\ T_0, & \text{对于 } 0 \leq z \leq \nu t \\ 0, & \text{对于 } z < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{当 } r = a, t > 0, \quad (1)$$

其中, t 为时间, ν 为正常数.

沉淀在无限圆柱体(正)上半部的绝缘材料以常速率熔化至零温度,将出现如式(1)的边界条件.

假设

$$T = \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \text{当 } z \rightarrow \pm \infty. \quad (2)$$

假设圆柱体的弯曲表面是固定的,即

$$\begin{cases} U_r(r, z, t) = 0, \\ U_z(r, z, t) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{当 } r = a, \quad (3)$$

其中 U_r 和 U_z 为位移分量.

本文仅考虑圆柱体作对称的旋转,所有场量与极角 φ 无关.

引入无量纲量:

$$r' = \frac{r}{a}, \quad z' = \frac{z}{a}, \quad T' = \frac{T}{T_0}, \quad \mathbf{U}' = \frac{\mathbf{U}}{a}, \quad t' = \frac{\nu t}{a^2}.$$

均匀的各向同性弹性体不计体力时,经典的热弹性动力方程可以用位移矢量形式表示^[15]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \nabla'^2 \mathbf{U}' + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla' (\nabla' \cdot \mathbf{U}') = \\ \rho \left(\boldsymbol{\Omega} \wedge (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \wedge \mathbf{U}') + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{U}'}{\partial t'^2} \right) + (3\lambda + 2\mu) \alpha a T_0 \nabla' T', \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中, $\mathbf{U}' = (U_r, 0, U_z)$, $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = (0, \Omega, 0)$.

无量纲的热传导方程为

$$\nabla'^2 T' - \frac{\rho c}{k} \frac{\partial T'}{\partial t'} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial T'}{\partial t'}, \quad (5)$$

其中, U 为位移矢量, T 为由平衡温度 T_0 产生的温度变化, k 为热传导系数, ρ 为密度, c 为比热容, α 为热膨胀系数, λ, μ 为 Lamé 常数.

无量纲形式的边界条件变为

$$T'(r', z', t') = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{对于 } z' > t' \\ 1, & \text{对于 } 0 \leq z' \leq t' \\ 0, & \text{对于 } z' < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \text{当 } r' = 1, t' > 0, \quad (6)$$

在下面的讨论中,略去上角的撇号.

2 热传导方程的解

对方程(5)和方程(6)应用 Fourier 变换:

$$\bar{T}(r, \gamma, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} T(r, z, t) e^{i\gamma z} dz,$$

并且利用方程(3),得到

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial r} - \gamma^2 \bar{T} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial t}, \quad (7)$$

对于 $r = 1, t > 0$,

$$\bar{T} = \frac{1}{i\gamma\sqrt{2\pi}} (e^{i\gamma t} - 1). \quad (8)$$

在边界条件(8)下,方程(7)有如下形式的解:

$$\bar{T}(r, \gamma, t) = \left(\frac{e^{i\gamma t} - 1}{i\gamma\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) f_1(r) + \left(\frac{1}{i\gamma\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) f_2(r), \quad (9)$$

其中, $f_1(r)$ 和 $f_2(r)$ 满足以下的微分方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \gamma^2 \right) (f_2(r) - f_1(r)) = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - (\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1}) \right) f_1(r) = 0, \quad (11)$$

相应的边界条件为

$$f_2(r) - f_1(r) = -1, f_1(r) = 1, \quad \text{当 } r = 1, \quad (12)$$

方程(10)和方程(11)有解:

$$\begin{cases} f_2(r) - f_1(r) = A_1 I_0(\gamma r), \\ f_1(r) = A_2 I_0(r(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2}), \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其中, I_0 为零阶修正的 Bessel 函数.

在方程(13)中取 $r = 1$ 并利用方程(12),得到

$$A_1 = -\frac{1}{I_0(\gamma)}, A_2 = \frac{1}{I_0(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2}}.$$

将 $f_1(r), f_2(r)$ 代入方程(9),得到方程(7)的通解为

$$\bar{T}(r, \gamma, t) = \frac{1}{i\gamma\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\frac{I_0(r(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2})}{I_0(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2}} e^{i\gamma t} - \frac{I_0(\gamma r)}{I_0(\gamma)} \right]. \quad (14)$$

对方程(14)应用如下逆 Fourier 变换公式:

$$T(r, \gamma, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{T}(r, z, t) e^{-i\gamma z} d\gamma,$$

可以得到

$$T(r, \gamma, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{I_0(r(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2})}{I_0(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2}} e^{i\gamma(t-z)} d\gamma - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{I_0(\gamma r)}{I_0(\gamma)} e^{-i\gamma z} d\gamma \right]. \quad (15)$$

可以应用 Jordan 引理和余数定理^[13], 对方程(15)中的两个积分分别作出评估如下.

2.1 当 $z > 0$ 时

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{I_0(\gamma r)}{\gamma I_0(\gamma)} e^{-i\gamma z} d\gamma = -\pi i + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(r \alpha_n)}{\alpha_n J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{-\alpha_n z}. \quad (16)$$

在对方程(15)中的第1个积分评估时, 根据 $(t-z)$ 为负或正分成两种情况. 当 $(t-z)$ 为负时, 该积分变为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{I_0(r(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2})}{I_0(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2}} e^{i\gamma(t-z)} d\gamma = \\ -i\pi + 2\pi i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha_n J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\eta_n(2\eta_n - k^{-1})J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\eta_n(t-z)}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中, $\eta_n = (1 + (1 + 4k^2\alpha_n^2)^{1/2})/(2k)$, $n \geq 1$. 当 $(t-z)$ 为正值时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{I_0(r(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2})}{\gamma I_0(\gamma^2 + i\gamma k^{-1})^{1/2}} e^{i\gamma(t-z)} d\gamma = \\ -i\pi - 2\pi i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha_n J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\mu_n(2\mu_n - k^{-1})J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\mu_n(t-z)}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

其中, $\mu_n = (1 - (1 + 4k^2\alpha_n^2)^{1/2})/(2k)$, $n \geq 1$. α_n 为方程 $J_0(\alpha_n) = 0$ 的正有序根, $J_0(\alpha_n)$, $J_1(\alpha_n)$ 分别为零阶和一阶的第一类 Bessel 函数.

2.2 当 $z < 0$ 时

如上所述, 由方程(15)可得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{I_0(\gamma r)}{\gamma I_0(\gamma)} e^{-i\gamma z} d\gamma = \pi i - 2\pi i \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\alpha_n J_0(\alpha_n)} e^{\alpha_n z}. \quad (19)$$

当 $z < 0$ 时, 正如当 $(t-z) > 0$ 时的式(18).

在方程(15)中利用方程(16)至方程(19), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha_n J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\eta_n(2\eta_n - k^{-1})J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\eta_n(t-z)} - \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\alpha_n J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\alpha_n z}, \quad \text{当 } z > t, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, z, t) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha_n J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\mu_n(2\mu_n - k^{-1})J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\mu_n(t-z)} - \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\alpha_n J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\alpha_n z}, \quad \text{当 } 0 \leq z \leq t, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\alpha_n J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\alpha_n z} - \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha_n J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\mu_n(2\mu_n - k^{-1})J_1(\alpha_n)} e^{\mu_n(t-z)}, \quad \text{当 } z < 0. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

3 弹性动力学方程的解

根据 Helmholtz 定理^[13], 位移矢量 \boldsymbol{U} 可以写成

$$\boldsymbol{U} = \nabla\phi + \text{curl } \boldsymbol{\psi}, \quad (23)$$

其中, 两个函数 $\phi, \boldsymbol{\psi}$ 在弹性理论中, 正是大家熟悉的、由 Lamé 势表示的、位移矢量 \boldsymbol{U} 的无旋部分和旋转部分. 将方程(23)代入方程(4), 得到

$$\nabla^2\phi - \frac{1}{C_1^2} \frac{\partial^2\phi}{\partial t^2} = mT, \quad (24)$$

$$\nabla^2\boldsymbol{\psi} - \frac{1}{C_2^2} \frac{\partial^2\boldsymbol{\psi}}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad (25)$$

其中 $m = \frac{3\lambda + 2\mu}{\lambda + 2\mu} \alpha a T_0$, $C_2^2 = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho(\nu^2 + \Omega^2)}$, $C_1^2 = \frac{\mu}{\rho(\nu^2 + \Omega^2)}$.

矢量 $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ 可能只有一个非零的分量, 即 $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ 可写成

$$\boldsymbol{\psi} = (0, \psi_r, 0),$$

其中, $\psi_r = \partial\psi/\partial r$, ψ 满足波方程(25), 从而有如下一般形式的解:

$$\psi(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n J_0(r(\gamma_n^2 - F_n^2 C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-\gamma_n - F_n t), \quad (26)$$

其中, D_n, γ_n, F_n 为由边界条件确定的常数.

为了得到方程(24)的特解, 从方程(5)和(24)中消去 T , 得到

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{C_1^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \phi = 0. \quad (27)$$

取 $\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2$, 其中 ϕ_1 和 ϕ_2 分别满足以下方程:

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{C_1^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \phi_1 = 0, \quad (28)$$

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \phi_2 = 0. \quad (29)$$

同时, ϕ 又是方程(24)的解, 因而

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{C_1^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \phi_2 = mT. \quad (30)$$

方程(29)减去方程(30), 得到确定 ϕ_2 的方程如下:

$$\frac{\partial^2\phi_2}{\partial t^2} - b^2 \frac{\partial\phi_2}{\partial t} = -mC_1^2 T, \quad (31)$$

其中 $b^2 = C_1^2/k$.

微分方程(31)有一个如下形式的解:

$$\phi_2(r, z, t) = g_1(r, z) + g_2(r, z) e^{b^2 t} - \frac{mC_1^2}{b^2} \left[e^{b^2 t} \int e^{-b^2 t} T dt - \int T dt \right]. \quad (32)$$

为了使方程(32)满足物理条件, 当 $b^2 > 0$ 时, 以下条件必须成立:

$$g_2(r, z) = 0.$$

由于 ϕ_2 也是方程(29)的一个解, 将方程(29)减去方程(32), 可得

$$\nabla^2 g_1(r, z) = 0.$$

该方程有如下形式的解:

$$g_1(r, z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0(r\beta_n) \exp(-\beta_n z), \quad (33)$$

其中, A_n 和 β_n 为任意常数.

方程(28)的解 ϕ_1 可以写成

$$\phi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n J_0(r(e_n^2 - d_n^2 C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-e_n z - d_n t) + t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n J_0(r\delta_n) \exp(-\delta_n z), \quad (34)$$

其中, B_n , e_n , d_n , b_n 和 δ_n 为任意常数.

联合方程(32) ~ (34), 可以得到方程(24)的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \phi = & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n J_0(r(e_n^2 - d_n^2 C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-e_n z - d_n t) + t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n J_0(r\delta_n) \exp(-\delta_n z) + \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0(r\beta_n) \exp(-\beta_n z) - \frac{mC_1^2}{b^2} \left[e^{b^2 t} \int e^{-b^2 t} T dt - \int T dt \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

用 ϕ 和 ψ 表示的位移分量为

$$\begin{cases} U_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r \partial z}, \\ U_z = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{C_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}, \\ U_\theta = 0. \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

利用应力-应变关系 $\sigma_{ij} = 2e_{ij} + \lambda \delta_{ij} e_{KK}$, 其中 $e_{ij} = (U_{i,j} + U_{j,i})/2 - \alpha \delta_{ij} T$, 立即可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\sigma_{rr}}{2\mu} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial r^2 \partial z} - \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{1}{2C_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2}, \\ \frac{\tau_{rz}}{2\mu} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r \partial z} - \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial r \partial z^2} - \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{1}{2C_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial t}, \\ \frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2\mu} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{1}{2C_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r \partial z}, \\ \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{2\mu} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} - \nabla^2 \phi + \frac{1}{2C_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial z^3} + \frac{1}{C_2^2} \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial z \partial t^2}, \\ T_{\theta z} = T_{r\theta} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

为了确定方程(26)和(35)中的任意常数, 必须详细研究边界条件.

4 边界条件

情况 A: 当 $z > t$ 时

由方程(20)和(35), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(r, z, t) = & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n J_0(r(e_n^2 - d_n^2 C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-e_n z - d_n t) + \\ & t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n J_0(r\delta_n) \exp(-\delta_n z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n J_0(r\beta_n) \exp(-\beta_n z) - \\ & mC_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \alpha_n J_0(r \alpha_n) \exp(\eta_n(t-z))}{\eta_n^2(2\eta_n - k^{-1})(\eta_n - b) J_1(\alpha_n)} - \\ & mC_1^2 \frac{1 + b^2 t}{b^4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(r \alpha_n)}{J_1(\alpha_n)} \exp(-\alpha_n z). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

将方程(38)的 ϕ 和方程(26)的 ψ 代入边界条件(2),得到

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n (e_n^2 - d_n^2 C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1((e_n^2 - d_n^2 C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-e_n z - d_n t) + \\ & t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \delta_n J_1(\delta_n) \exp(-\delta_n z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \beta_n J_1(\beta_n) \exp(-\beta_n z) - \\ & m C_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha_n^2 \exp(\eta_n(t-z))}{\eta_n^2(2\eta_n - k^{-1})(\eta_n - b^2)} - m C_1^2 \frac{1+b^2 t}{b^4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp(-\alpha_n z) + \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n (\gamma_n^2 - F_n^2 C_2^{-2})^{1/2} \gamma_n J_1((\gamma_n^2 - F_n^2 C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-\gamma_n z - F_n t) = 0, \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n e_n J_0((e_n^2 - d_n^2 C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-e_n z - d_n t) + \\ & t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \delta_n J_0(\delta_n) \exp(-\delta_n z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \beta_n J_0(\beta_n) \exp(-\beta_n z) - \\ & m C_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \frac{2 \alpha_n J_0(\alpha_n) \exp(\eta_n(t-z))}{\eta_n(2\eta_n - k^{-1})(\eta_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} - \\ & m C_1^2 \frac{1+b^2 t}{b^4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(r \alpha_n)}{J_1(\alpha_n)} \exp(-\alpha_n z) + \\ & \left(1 - \frac{1}{C_2}\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\gamma_n^2 - F_n^2) D_n J_0((\gamma_n^2 - F_n^2 C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(-\gamma_n z - F_n t) = 0. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (39)$$

取 $e_n = \gamma_n = \eta_n$, $d_n = F_n = -\eta_n$, $\delta_n = \beta_n = \alpha_n$, 并且令 $\exp(-\alpha_n z)$, $t \exp(-\alpha_n z)$ 和 $\exp(\eta_n(t-z))$ 的系数等于0, 由上述方程可以得到位移和应力的分量如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & U_r = -2m C_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^1 \eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(\eta_n(t-z)) + \\ & 2m C_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n J_1(r \alpha_n)}{\eta_n^2(2\eta_n - k^{-1})(\eta_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \exp(\eta_n(t-z)), \\ & U_z = -2m C_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^1 \eta_n J_0(r \eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(\eta_n(t-z)) + \\ & 2m C_1^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n J_0(r \alpha_n) \exp(\eta_n(t-z))}{\eta_n(2\eta_n - k^{-1})(\eta_n - b) J_1(\alpha_n)} + \\ & 2m C_1^2 (C_2^{-2} - 1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^1 \eta_n^2 J_0(r \eta_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(\mu_n(t-z)), \end{aligned} \right. \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma_{rr}}{2\mu} = & 2m C_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^1 \left[\frac{1}{r \eta_n} (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left(\frac{1}{2C_2} - 1 \right) \eta_n^2 J_0(r \eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \right. \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\eta_n - k^{-1})(\eta_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{C_2}\right) J_0(r \alpha_n) - \frac{\alpha_n}{r \eta_n^2} J_0(r \alpha_n) \right] - \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \eta_n^3 (1 - C_2^{-2}) [J_0(r \eta_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) - \right. \\ & \left. J_2(r \eta_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2})] \right] \exp(\eta_n(t-z)), \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 \frac{\tau_{rz}}{2\mu} &= 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^1 \eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - \right. \\
 &\quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n J_1(r \alpha_n) (1 - 1/(2C_2^2))}{\mu_n (2\eta_n - k^{-1}) (\eta_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_n^3 (1 - \\
 &\quad \left. C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r\eta_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\eta_n(t - z)), \\
 \frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2\mu} &= 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \eta_n^3 (1 - C_1^{-2}) [J_0(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. J_2(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) \eta_n^2 J_0(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] - \\
 &\quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\eta_n - k^{-1}) (\eta_n - b) J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\eta_n^2} + \frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) J_0(r \alpha_n) - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\eta_n^2} J_2(r \alpha_n) \right] - \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^1 (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} \eta_n^2 J_1(r\eta_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\eta_n(t - z)), \\
 \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{2\mu} &= 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \eta_n^2 (1 - C_1^{-2}) [J_0(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. J_2(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] - \frac{1}{r\eta_n} (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{1}{2C_2} \eta_n^2 J_0(r\eta_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \\
 &\quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n^2}{(2\eta_n - k^{-1}) (\eta_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_n^2}{r\eta_n^2} - \frac{1}{2C_2^2} \right) J_0(r \alpha_n) - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\eta_n^2} J_2(r \alpha_n) - \frac{\alpha_n}{r\eta_n^2} J_1(r \alpha_n) \right] \right] \exp(\eta_n(t - z)).
 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (42)$$

情况 B: 当 $0 \leq z \leq t$ 时

使用和情况 A 相同的方法, 可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
 \psi &= 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^2 J_0(r\mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \\
 \varphi &= mC_1^2 \frac{1 + b^2 t}{b^4} + 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^2 J_0(r\mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n J_0(r \alpha_n)}{\mu_n^2 (2\mu_n - k^{-1}) (\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)),
 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (43)$$

其中

$$B_n = 2mC_1^2 B_n^2, \quad D_n = 2mC_1^2 D_n^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_n &= 2mC_1^2 \Delta \left[\alpha_n J_0(\alpha_n) \left(\frac{1}{C_2^2} - 1 \right) (J_0(\mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2})) + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. J_0(\alpha_n) \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} (J_1(\mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2})) \right],
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_n = 2mC_1^2 \Delta \left[\frac{\alpha_n J_1(\alpha_n) J_0(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2})}{\mu_n} - \right. \\ \left. J_0(\alpha_n)(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right], \\ \Delta = \alpha_n \left[(2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n) \mu_n^3 \times \right. \\ \left. \left[\left(\frac{1}{C_2^2} - 1 \right) (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) J_0(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_0(\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) J_1(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right]^T \right].$$

由上述方程,得到位移和应力的分量如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} U_r = & -2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^2 \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \\ & \frac{\alpha_n^2 J_1(r \alpha_n)}{\mu_n^2 (2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} + \\ & \left. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^2 \mu_n^2 (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \end{aligned} \right. \quad (44a)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} U_z = & -2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^2 \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_0(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \\ & \frac{\alpha_n J_0(r \alpha_n)}{\mu_n (2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} + \\ & \left. (1 - C_2^{-2}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^2 \mu_n^2 J_0(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{rr}}{2\mu} = 2mC_1^2 \left[B_n^2 \left[\frac{\mu}{r} (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \mu_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{C_2^2} - 1 \right) J_0(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \right. \\ \left. \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\eta_n - k^{-1})(\eta_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\frac{\alpha_n}{\gamma \mu_n^2} J_1(r \alpha_n) + \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) J_0(\alpha_n) \right] - \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n^2 \eta_n^3 (1 - C_2^{-2}) \left[J_0(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) - \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. J_2(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \quad (44b)$$

$$\frac{\tau_{rz}}{2\mu} = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^2 \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \\ \left. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n^2 J_1(r \alpha_n)}{\mu_n (2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} + \right. \\ \left. (1 - C_2^{-2}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^2 \eta_n^3 (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \quad (44c)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2\mu} = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \mu_n^2 (1 - C_1^{-2}) \left[J_0(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. J_2(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \mu_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) J_0(\gamma \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] +$$

$$\frac{\alpha_n}{(2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b)J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\mu_n^2} + \frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) J_0(r\alpha_n) + \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\eta_n^2} J_2(r\alpha_n) \right] - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^2 \mu_n^2 (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \exp(\eta_n(t - z)), \quad (44d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma_{zz}}{2\mu} = & 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{r} \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{2} \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2}) [J_0(r\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - J_2(r\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2})] + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{2C_2^2} \mu_n^2 J_0(r\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \right. \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2)J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\frac{\alpha_n J_1(r\alpha_n)}{r\mu_n^2} + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\mu_n^2} \right) J_0(r\alpha_n) + \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\mu_n^2} J_2(r\alpha_n) \right] + \\ & \left. (1 - C_2^{-2}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^2 \mu_n^3 J_0(r\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)). \end{aligned} \quad (44e)$$

情况 C: 当 $z < 0$ 时

使用与情况 A 和 B 相同的方法, 可得

$$\begin{cases} \psi = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^3 J_0(r\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \\ \varphi = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^3 J_0(r\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \\ \left. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n J_0(r\alpha_n)}{\mu_n^2 (2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2)J_1(\alpha_n)} \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} B_n &= 2mC_1^2 B_n^3, \quad D_n = 2mC_1^2 D_n^3, \\ B_n &= C_1^2 \Delta \left[\alpha_n J_0(\alpha_n) \left(\frac{1}{C_2^2} - 1 \right) (J_0(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})) + \right. \\ & \left. J_0(\alpha_n) \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} (J_1(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2})) \right], \\ D_n &= 2mC_1^2 \Delta \left[\frac{\alpha_n J_1(\alpha_n) J_0(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2})}{\mu_n} - \right. \\ & \left. J_0(\alpha_n) (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right], \\ \Delta &= -\alpha_n \left[(2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n) \mu_n^3 \times \right. \\ & \left. \left[\left(\frac{1}{C_2^2} - 1 \right) (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) J_0(\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_0(\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) J_1(\mu_n(1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 得到位移和应力的分量如下:

$$U_r = -2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^3 \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r\mu_n(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \right.$$

$$\frac{\alpha_n^2 J_1(r \alpha_n)}{\mu_n^2 (2\mu_n - k^{-1}) (\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^3 \mu_n^2 (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \Big] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \quad (46a)$$

$$U_z = -2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^3 \left[\frac{1}{r} \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(\mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) \mu_n^2 J_0(\mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\mu_n - k^{-1}) (\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\frac{\alpha_n J_1(r \alpha_n)}{\mu_n^2} + \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - \alpha_n \right) J_0(r \alpha_n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^3 \mu_n^3 (1 - C_2^{-2}) \left[J_0(r \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) - J_2(r \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \quad (46b)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{rr}}{2\mu} = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n^2 B_n^3 \left[(1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n^2 J_1(r \alpha_n)}{(2\mu_n - k^{-1}) (\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} + (1 - C_2^{-2}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n D_n^3 (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \quad (46c)$$

$$\frac{\tau_{rz}}{2\mu} = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^3 \left[\frac{1}{r} \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) + \mu_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} C_2^{-2} - 1 \right) J_0(r \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\mu_n - k^{-1}) (\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\alpha_n}{r \mu_n^2} \right) J_1(r \alpha_n) + \frac{1}{2} C_2^{-2} J_0(r \alpha_n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^3 \mu_n^2 (1 - C_2^{-2}) \left[J_0(r \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) - J_2(r \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \quad (46d)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2\mu} = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \mu_n^2 (1 - C_1^{-2}) \left[J_0(r \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - J_2(r \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \mu_n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) J_0(r \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] + \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\mu_n - k^{-1}) (\mu_n - b^2) J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\left(\frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\mu_n^2} + \frac{1}{2C_2^2} - 1 \right) J_0(r \alpha_n) + \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\mu_n^2} J_2(r \alpha_n) \right] - \frac{1}{r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^3 \mu_n^2 (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \right] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)), \quad (46e)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{zz}}{2\mu} = 2mC_1^2 \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n^3 \left[\frac{1}{r} \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2} J_1(r \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \mu_n^2 (1 - C_1^{-2}) [J_0(\tau \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) - J_2(\tau \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2})] + \\ & \frac{1}{2C_2^2} \mu_n^2 J_0(\tau \mu_n (1 - C_1^{-2})^{1/2}) \Big] + \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{(2\mu_n - k^{-1})(\mu_n - b^2)J_1(\alpha_n)} \left[\frac{\alpha_n J_1(r \alpha_n)}{\tau \mu_n^2} + \right. \\ & \left. \left(\frac{1}{2C_2^2} - \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\mu_n^2} \right) J_0(r \alpha_n) + \frac{\alpha_n^2}{2\mu_n^2} J_2(r \alpha_n) \right] + \\ & (1 - C_2^{-2}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n^3 \mu_n^3 J_0(\tau \mu_n (1 - C_2^{-2})^{1/2}) \Big] \exp(\mu_n(t - z)). \end{aligned} \tag{46f}$$

5 数值结果和讨论

利用 Fortran 语言程序,分3种情况: $z > t, 0 \leq z \leq t$ 和 $z < 0$,就不同时间($t = 0.25, 0.50$ 和 0.75)时,算出沿 r 方向的无量纲的温度、位移和应力响应的计算结果.数值评估选用的材料为铜,计算过程所必须的材料常数: $\lambda = 7.76 \times 10^{10}, \mu = 3.86 \times 10^{10}, \alpha_i = 1.78 \times 10^{-5}, C_v = 383.1, \rho = 8954$.

图1显示出温度 T 随着 t 的增加而增加.当 $z > t$ 时,温度 T 随着 r 的增加而变化(见图1(a));当 $0 \leq z \leq t$ 时,温度 T 随着 r 的增加而增加(见图1(b));当 $z < 0$ 时,温度 T 随着 r 的增加而减小(见图1(c)).由图1可以发现,在一个给定的瞬时,空间区域以边界为界,仅界内温度是非零值;界外的温度值消失,意味着区域外还未受到温度的干扰.在不同的瞬时,非零的区域随着时间的增长相应地向前移动.这就表明,热作为波在介质中以有限的速度传播.与经典的热弹性理论完全不同,经典的热弹性理论认为将以固有的无限速度传播.因此认为,对介质中的任意一点,所有考虑的函数都有非零值(尽管可能非常小).

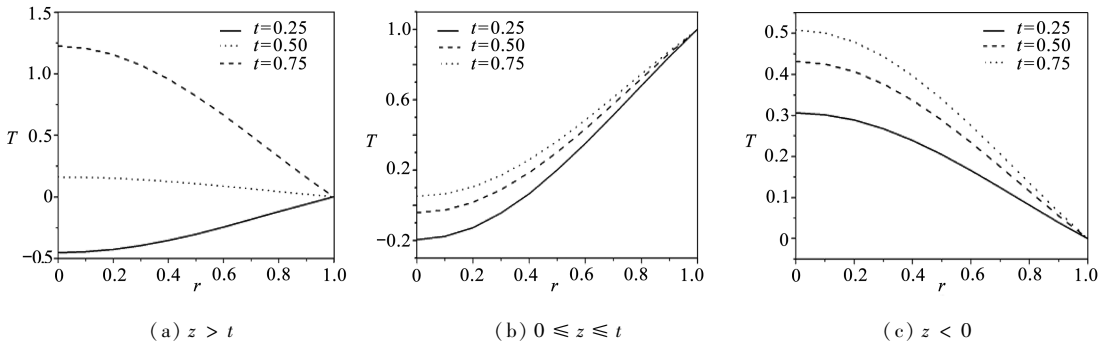


图1 温度 T 随 r 的变化

Fig.1 Variation of the temperature T with the radial part

图2绘出了径向位移分量 U_r 的变化.图2(a)表明,当 $z > t$ 时, U_r 先是随着 r 的增加而减小,直到 $r = 0.45$ 时,又开始随着 r 的增加而增加,而图2(b)和图2(c)分别就 $0 \leq z \leq t$ 和 $z < 0$ 显示, U_r 随着 t 和 r 的增加而增加.

图3分别就 $z > t, 0 \leq z \leq t$ 和 $z < 0$ 时,给出了轴向位移分量随着 r 的增加而减少.可以看到,介质沿径向 r 的变化:由于热冲击,在界面附近经受膨胀变形,而其它地方经受压缩变形.这是一个动力学变形过程,随着时间的增长,膨胀区域逐渐往里面移动并变得更大.从而,径向位移和轴向位移就越变越大.在一个给定的瞬时,径向和轴向位移的非零区域是有限的,因为,热波的影响是有限的.表明随着时间的增长,在圆柱体半径内以有限的速度进行热传递.

所考虑的瞬时越长,相应的热干扰区域、径向和轴向位移就越大.由于热以有限速度传播,从图2也可以看出,在一个给定的瞬时,仅界内区域中的径向和轴向位移是非零的,即热干扰区域是有限的.

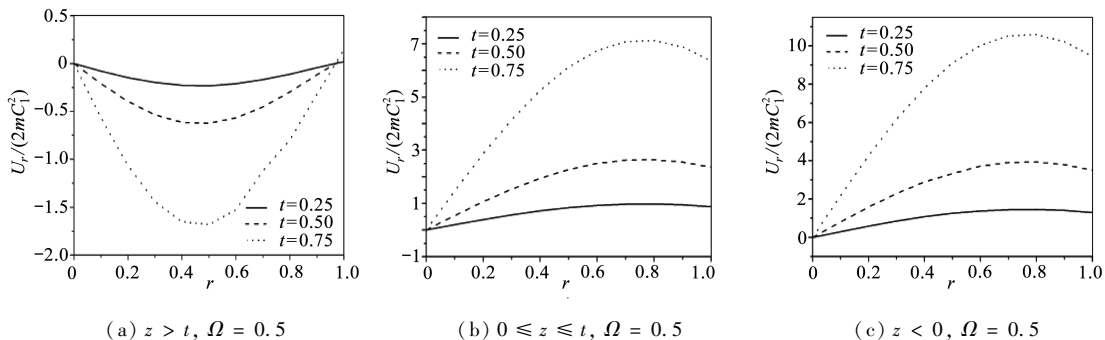


图2 径向位移分量 U_r 随 r 的变化

Fig. 2 Variation of the radial component of the displacement U_r

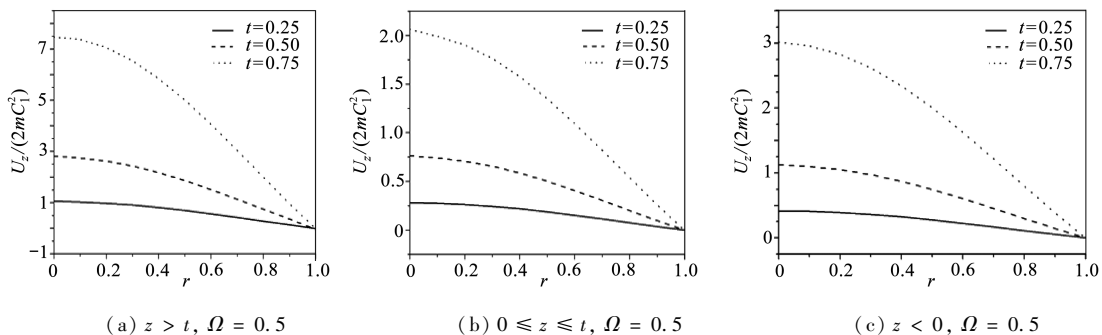


图3 轴向位移分量 U_z 随 r 的变化

Fig. 3 Variation of the axial component of the displacement U_z

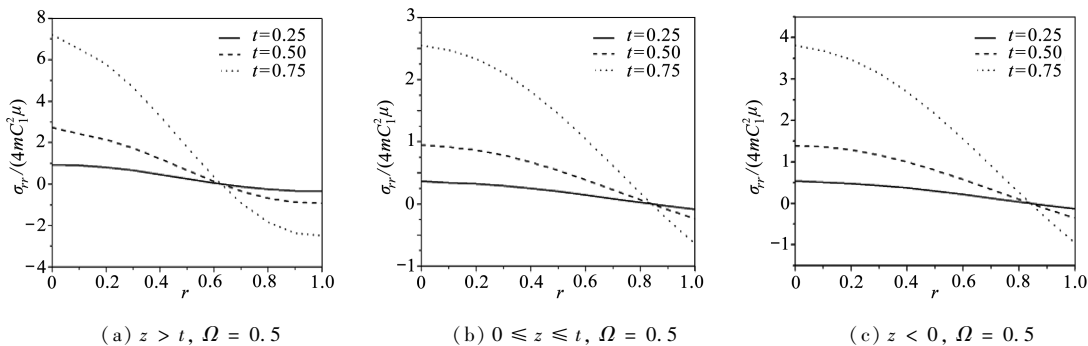


图4 径向应力分量 σ_{rr} 随 r 的变化

Fig. 4 Variation of the radial component of the stress σ_{rr}

图4分别就 $z > t, 0 \leq z \leq t$ 和 $z < 0$ 时,给出了径向应力的变化,显然径向应力随着 r 的增加而减小;而随着 t 的增加而增加.当径向应力转为负值时,情况正好相反.

图5分别就 $z > t, 0 \leq z \leq t$ 和 $z < 0$ 时,绘出了切向应力的变化,显然切向应力随着 r 的增加而减小,而当 $z > t$ 图中的切向应力转变为负值时,切向应力的绝对值随着 r 的增加而增大.

图6给出了轴向剪应力的变化.可以看出,当 $z > t$ 时,轴向剪应力随着 t 的增加而减小,而轴向剪应力随着 r 的增加而减小,然后当 $r = 0.45$ 时,又开始随着 r 增加而增加;而当 $0 \leq z \leq$

t 和 $z < 0$ 时,轴向剪应力随着 t 的增加而减小;轴向剪应力先是随着 r 的增加而减小,然后当 $r = 0.85$ 时,又开始随着 r 和 t 的增加而增加。

图 7 给出了轴向应力的变化。可以看出,当 $z > t$ 时,轴向应力随着 r 的增加而增加,而当 $0 \leq z \leq t$ 和 $z < 0$ 时,轴向应力随着 r 的增加而减小。

由图 4 至图 7 非常清楚地看到加热效应:由于热冲击而出现变形,结果介质中产生了热应力。还可以看到,热应力随热波向圆柱体径向传播而变化,因而,在一个初始热场中产生了一个热应力场。

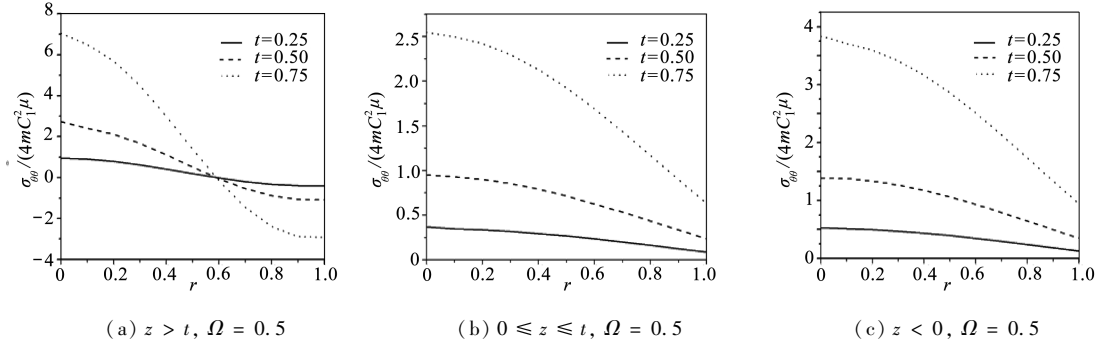


图 5 切向应力分量 $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$ 随 r 的变化

Fig. 5 Variation of the tangential component of the stress $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$

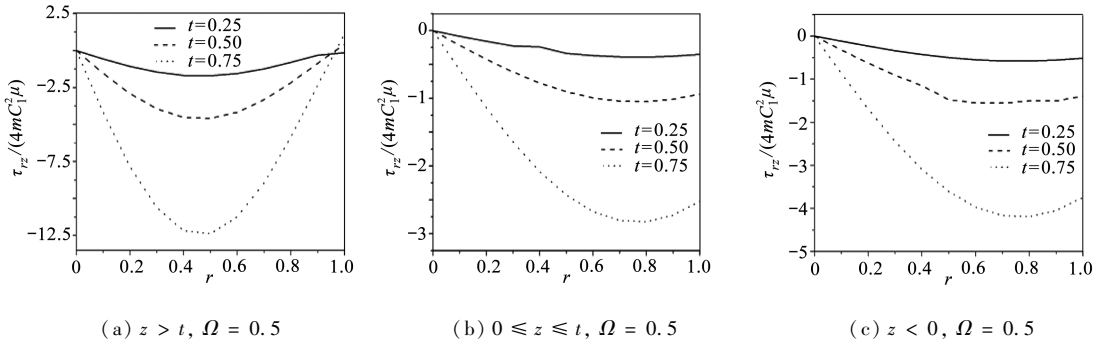


图 6 轴向剪应力分量 τ_{rz} 随 r 的变化

Fig. 6 Variation of the axial shear component of the stress τ_{rz}

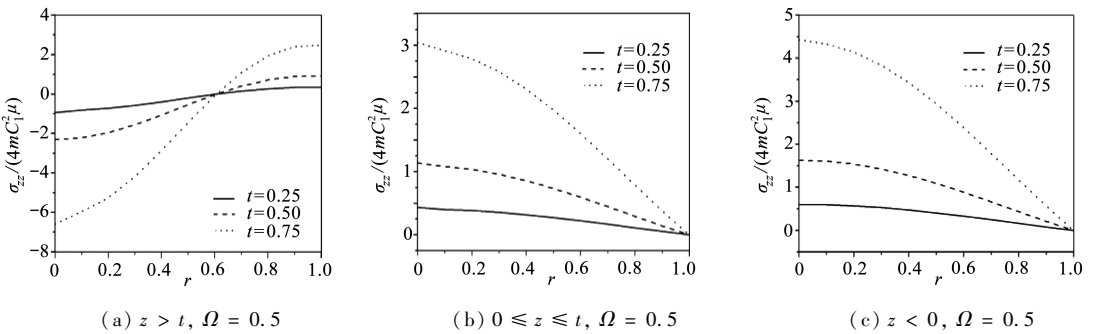


图 7 轴向应力分量 σ_{zz} 随 r 的变化

Fig. 7 Variation of the axial component of the stress σ_{zz}

应力 σ_{rr} , $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$, σ_{zz} 和 τ_{rz} 的变化是由于惯性的影响。可以发现,位移分量 U_r , U_z 和温度 T 满足边界条件。显然,热力学对应力有着重大影响。这些结果对于所考虑的例子可能是特殊的,对

其他例子也许会出现不同的变化趋势,因为结果还依赖于材料的热物理常数。

6 结 论

由于热弹性理论控制方程本身的复杂性,这方面的研究还十分有限。本文的方法可以成功地用于处理这类问题。在所考虑问题的控制方程中,对实际出现的物理量没有给出任何限制性假设,而能给出问题的精确解。所有这些计算可以得出如下重要现象:

1) 对于大时间值,得到的结果是闭合的;而当我们考虑小时间值时,这时候差别很大,理论预测波传播的速度是无限的;对于任意时间值,所得到的解不为零,离开界面,在该点上逐渐减小到非常小的数值。然而,在随后理论中得到的解,显示出波传播速度是有限的特点。

2) 比较图 2(a)和图 2(b)及图 3 发现,在两种介质中 U 有着相同的特点。但是热弹性介质中的 U 值,比弹性介质中的 U 值要大得多。比较图 2(c)和图 6(b)、(c)及图 7 可以看到,应力也有同样的特点。

3) 本文的研究结果,对于材料科学的研究者、新材料的设计者、低温物理学者,以及热弹性理论发展的研究是有用的。

4) 上述分析和结果可以归结为:本文的解是准确和可靠的,方法也是简单和有效的。因此,可供求解其他非耦合热弹性瞬态问题时参考。

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Thermal Stresses in an Infinite Circular Cylinder Subjected to Rotation

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Abstract: The present investigation was concerned with a study effect of rotation on an infinite circular cylinder subjected to certain boundary conditions. An analytical procedure for evaluation of thermal stresses, displacements and temperature in rotating cylinder subjected to thermal load along the radius was presented. The dynamic thermal stresses in an infinite elastic cylinder of radius a due to a constant temperature applied to a variable portion of the curved surface while the rest of surface was maintained at zero temperature was discussed. Such situation could arise due to melting of insulating material deposited on the surface cylinder. A solution and numerical results were obtained for the stress components, displacement components, and temperature. It was shown that the results obtained from the present semi-analytical method were in a good agreement with those obtained using the previously developed methods.

Key words: wave propagation; thermoelasticity; isotropic material; rotating cylinder; Lamé's potential; thermal stress