

方程。夹杂两侧的界面应力同时具有法向和切向应力间断，这与理论结果一致。因而这里的计算模型与现有文献的模型相比，必具有更高的精度。本文使用以上获得的积分方程，通过适当的渐近分析，获得了夹杂分枝裂纹的奇性性态及振荡奇性界面应力场。这一结果对于研究夹杂端点的裂纹扩展是有用的。此外，对于不相交的夹杂裂纹的相互影响也作了分析，获得了界面应力和应力强度因子，结果令人满意。

二、单夹杂基本解

若在图 1 中无裂纹 $L_2 = (c, d)$ 存在，则问题便成为无限域上的单夹杂问题，记夹杂 $L_1 = (a, b)$ 的法向和切向界面应力分别为 $\sigma_{yy}^\pm(x, \pm 0)$, $\sigma_{xy}^\pm(x, \pm 0)$ ，则它们的间断为：

$$p(x) = \sigma_{yy}^-(x, -0) - \sigma_{yy}^+(x, +0) \quad (2.1)$$

$$q(x) = \sigma_{xy}^-(x, -0) - \sigma_{xy}^+(x, +0) \quad (2.2)$$

根据文献 [7]，单夹杂 L_1 在区域 Ω 中任一点产生的位移为：

$$u^{(1)}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\mu(1+\kappa)} \int_a^b \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} \ln \frac{1}{(x-u)^2+y^2} + \frac{(x-u)^2}{(x-u)^2+y^2} \right] q(u) du \\ + \frac{1}{2\pi\mu(1+\kappa)} \int_a^b \frac{(x-u)y}{(x-u)^2+y^2} p(u) du \quad (2.3)$$

$$v^{(1)}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\mu(1+\kappa)} \int_a^b \frac{(x-u)y}{(x-u)^2+y^2} q(u) du + \frac{1}{2\pi\mu(1+\kappa)} \\ \int_a^b \left[\frac{\kappa}{2} \ln \frac{1}{(x-u)^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{(x-u)^2+y^2} \right] p(u) du \quad (2.4)$$

相应的应力为：

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(1)}(x, y) = \int_a^b [I_{xx}(x, y; u) q(u) + J_{xx}(x, y; u) p(u)] du \quad (2.5)$$

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(1)}(x, y) = \int_a^b [I_{yy}(x, y; u) q(u) + J_{yy}(x, y; u) p(u)] du \quad (2.6)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}(x, y) = \int_a^b [I_{xy}(x, y; u) q(u) + J_{xy}(x, y; u) p(u)] du \quad (2.7)$$

式中 μ 为基体 Ω 的剪切弹性模量； $\kappa = 3 - 4\nu$ 为平面应变； $\kappa = (3 - \nu)/(1 + \nu)$ 为平面应力； ν 为泊松比。积分核由以下公式确定：

$$I_{xx}(x, y; u) = B_1 \left\{ -(\kappa - 1) \frac{x-u}{(x-u)^2+y^2} - \frac{4(x-u)^3}{[(x-u)^2+y^2]^2} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

$$I_{yy}(x, y; u) = B_1 \left\{ (\kappa - 5) \frac{x-u}{(x-u)^2+y^2} + \frac{4(x-u)^3}{[(x-u)^2+y^2]^2} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

$$I_{xy}(x, y; u) = B_1 \left\{ -(\kappa - 1) \frac{y}{(x-u)^2+y^2} - \frac{4y(x-u)^2}{[(x-u)^2+y^2]^2} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

及：

$$J_{xx}(x, y; u) = B_1 \left\{ (\kappa - 1) \frac{y}{(x-u)^2+y^2} - \frac{4y(x-u)^2}{[(x-u)^2+y^2]^2} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

$$J_{yy}(x, y; u) = B_1 \left\{ -(x-3) \frac{y}{(x-u)^2 + y^2} + \frac{4y(x-u)^2}{[(x-u)^2 + y^2]^2} \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

$$J_{xy}(x, y; u) = B_1 \left\{ -(x+3) \frac{x-u}{(x-u)^2 + y^2} + \frac{4(x-u)^3}{[(x-u)^2 + y^2]^2} \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

式中 $B_1 = 1/2\pi(x+1)$ 为基体 Ω 的材料常数。

此外, 假定夹杂 L_1 具有厚为 \bar{h} 的材料力学的细杆, 且满足 $\bar{h}/(b-a) \ll 1$, 并令 $E^*A = E^*\bar{h} = \text{常数}$ 、 $E^*J = E^*\bar{h}^3/12 = \text{常数}$ 分别为夹杂的拉伸和抗弯刚度的等效值。则夹杂 L_1 的纵向和横向位移 (u^*, v^*) 为:

$$u^*(x) = \frac{x^* + 1}{8\mu^*\bar{h}} \int_a^x (x-u)q(u) du \quad (2.14)$$

$$v^*(x) = (x-a)\Theta_0 - \frac{1+x^*}{4\mu^*\bar{h}^3} \int_a^x (x-u)^3 p(u) du \quad (2.15)$$

式中, μ^* 为夹杂的等效剪切弹性模量; $x = 3 - 4\nu^*$ 为平面应变; $x^* = (3 - \nu^*)/(1 + \nu^*)$ 为平面应力; ν^* 为夹杂的等效泊松比; Θ_0 为夹杂 L_1 端点 a 的倾角初参数。

以上得到的区域 Ω 中的位移(2.3)~(2.4)和应力(2.5)~(2.7), 及夹杂 L_1 的变形位移(2.14)~(2.15)即为单夹杂的基本解, 本文将用此建立图 1 问题的积分方程。

三、单裂纹基本解

若在图 1 中无夹杂 $L_1 = (a, b)$ 存在, 则问题便成为无限域上的单裂纹问题, 记裂纹 $L_2 = (c, d)$ 的位错密度函数为:

$$g(\xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} [v(\xi, +0) - v(\xi, -0)], \quad \xi \in L_2 \quad (3.1)$$

$$h(\xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} [u(\xi, +0) - u(\xi, -0)], \quad \xi \in L_2 \quad (3.2)$$

根据文献 [5], 在局部坐标系 (ξ, η) 中由裂纹 L_2 的任一点产生的位移为:

$$u^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4\pi(1+x)} \int_c^d \{ [(x+1)G_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) + (x-3)G_{12}(\xi, \eta; t)]g(t) + [(x+1)H_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) + (x-3)H_{12}(\xi, \eta; t)]h(t) \} dt \quad (3.3)$$

$$v^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4\pi(1+x)} \int_c^d \{ [(x-3)G_{21}(\xi, \eta; t) + (x+1)G_{22}(\xi, \eta; t)]g(t) + [(x-3)H_{21}(\xi, \eta; t) + (x+1)H_{22}(\xi, \eta; t)]h(t) \} dt \quad (3.4)$$

式中积分核由以下公式确定:

$$G_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2] - \frac{\eta^2}{(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} \quad (3.5)$$

$$G_{12}(\xi, \eta; t) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2] + \frac{\eta^2}{(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} \quad (3.6)$$

$$H_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) = \frac{\eta(t-\xi)}{(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} - 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t-\xi}{\eta} \quad (3.7)$$

$$H_{12}(\xi, \eta, t) = -G_{21}(\xi, \eta, t) = -\frac{\eta(t-\xi)}{(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} \quad (3.8)$$

$$G_{22}(\xi, \eta, t) = -\frac{\eta(t-\xi)}{(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\eta}{t-\xi} \quad (3.9)$$

$$H_{21}(\xi, \eta, t) = \frac{1}{2} \ln[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2] - \frac{(t-\xi)^2}{(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} \quad (3.10)$$

$$H_{22}(\xi, \eta, t) = \frac{1}{2} \ln[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2] + \frac{(t-\xi)^2}{(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2} \quad (3.11)$$

相应的应力分量为:

$$\sigma_{\xi\xi}^2(\xi, \eta) = \frac{2\mu}{\pi(1+\kappa)} \int_0^d [G_{\xi\xi}(\xi, \eta, t)g(t) + H_{\xi\xi}(\xi, \eta, t)h(t)] dt \quad (3.12)$$

$$\sigma_{\eta\eta}^2(\xi, \eta) = \frac{2\mu}{\pi(1+\kappa)} \int_0^d [G_{\eta\eta}(\xi, \eta, t)g(t) + H_{\eta\eta}(\xi, \eta, t)h(t)] dt \quad (3.13)$$

$$\sigma_{\xi\eta}^2(\xi, \eta) = \frac{2\mu}{\pi(1+\kappa)} \int_0^d [G_{\xi\eta}(\xi, \eta, t)g(t) + H_{\xi\eta}(\xi, \eta, t)h(t)] dt \quad (3.14)$$

式中

$$G_{\xi\xi}(\xi, \eta, t) = H_{\xi\eta}(\xi, \eta, t) = \frac{(t-\xi)[(t-\xi)^2 - \eta^2]}{[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2]^2} \quad (3.15)$$

$$G_{\eta\eta}(\xi, \eta, t) = \frac{(t-\xi)[3\eta^2 + (t-\xi)^2]}{[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2]^2} \quad (3.16)$$

$$G_{\xi\eta}(\xi, \eta, t) = H_{\eta\eta}(\xi, \eta, t) = \frac{\eta[\eta^2 - (t-\xi)^2]}{[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2]^2} \quad (3.17)$$

$$H_{\xi\xi}(\xi, \eta, t) = \frac{\eta[\eta^2 + 3(t-\xi)^2]}{[(t-\xi)^2 + \eta^2]^2} \quad (3.18)$$

可以指出以上位移(3.3)~(3.4)及应力(3.12)~(3.14)都是在局部坐标系 (ξ, η) 中的分量, 它们可使用弹性力学的熟知公式容易地将其转化为 L_1 的整体坐标系 (x, y) 中的相应分量, 以上所得的位移和应力分量即为单裂纹的基本解.

四、积 分 方 程

现在考虑图1所示的夹杂和裂纹问题. 假定夹杂 L_1 和裂纹 L_2 无外力作用, 但在无限远处的应力为 $(\sigma_{xx}^\infty, \sigma_{yy}^\infty, \sigma_{xy}^\infty)$, 则此夹杂和裂纹将产生相互干扰, 记当裂纹和夹杂都不存在时由 $(\sigma_{xx}^\infty, \sigma_{yy}^\infty, \sigma_{xy}^\infty)$ 作用而在域 Ω 中产生的位移分量和应力分量分别为 (u^0, v^0) 及 $(\sigma_{xx}^0, \sigma_{yy}^0, \sigma_{xy}^0)$, 很明显, 它们在整个坐标系 (x, y) 中则为:

$$u^0(x, y) = \frac{1+\kappa}{8\mu} \left(\sigma_{xx}^\infty - \frac{3-\kappa}{1+\kappa} \sigma_{yy}^\infty \right) x + \frac{\sigma_{xy}^\infty}{2\mu} y \quad (4.1)$$

$$v^0(x, y) = \frac{1+\kappa}{8\mu} \left(\sigma_{yy}^\infty - \frac{3-\kappa}{1+\kappa} \sigma_{xx}^\infty \right) y + \frac{\sigma_{xy}^\infty}{2\mu} x \quad (4.2)$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^0(x, y) = \sigma_{xx}^\infty, \quad \sigma_{yy}^0(x, y) = \sigma_{yy}^\infty \quad (4.3)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^0(x, y) = \sigma_{xy}^\infty \quad (4.4)$$

如果公式(2.1)~(2.2)和(3.1)~(3.2)表示为夹杂 L_1 的界面应力间断及裂纹 L_2 的位错密度函数,则区域 Ω 中的位移将由以上位移(2.3)~(2.4)、(3.3)~(3.4)及(4.1)~(4.2)按适当的坐标变换迭加求得。类似地,应力则由(2.5)~(2.7)、(3.12)~(3.14)及(4.3)~(4.4)迭加得到。此外夹杂 L_1 本身的位移仍由公式(2.14)~(2.15)给出。令总应力和位移在裂纹表面及夹杂上分别满足以下条件:

$$\sigma_{\eta\eta}^1(\xi, +0) + \sigma_{\eta\eta}^2(\xi, +0) + \sigma_{\eta\eta}^0(\xi, +0) = 0, \quad c < \xi < d \quad (4.5)$$

$$\sigma_{\xi\xi}^{(1)}(\xi, +0) + \sigma_{\xi\xi}^{(2)}(\xi, +0) + \sigma_{\xi\xi}^0(\xi, +0) = 0, \quad c < \xi < d \quad (4.6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u^1}{\partial x}(x, +0) + \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x}(x, +0) + \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x}(x, +0) = \frac{\partial u^*(x)}{\partial x}, \quad a < x < b \quad (4.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x}(x, +0) + \frac{\partial v^2}{\partial x}(x, +0) + \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x}(x, +0) = \frac{\partial v^*(x)}{\partial x}, \quad a < x < b \quad (4.8)$$

则得图1夹杂—裂纹问题相互干扰的积分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{p(t)}{t-x} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b K_{11}(x, t) p(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d K_{13}(x, t) g(t) dt \\ & + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d K_{14}(x, t) h(t) dt - \frac{2\mu(1+\nu)}{\pi} \Theta_0 = R_1(x), \quad x \in L_1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{q(t)}{t-x} dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b K_{22}(x, t) q(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d K_{23}(x, t) g(t) dt \\ & + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d K_{24}(x, t) h(t) dt = R_2(x), \quad x \in L_1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b K_{31}(\xi, t) p(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b K_{32}(\xi, t) q(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d \frac{g(t)}{t-\xi} dt \\ & + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d K_{33}(\xi, t) g(t) dt = R_3(\xi), \quad \xi \in L_2 \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b K_{41}(\xi, t) p(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b K_{42}(\xi, t) q(t) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d \frac{h(t)}{t-\xi} dt \\ & + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d K_{44}(\xi, t) h(t) dt = R_4(\xi), \quad \xi \in L_2 \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

式中各积分核 $K_{ij}(\cdot, \cdot)$ 及非齐次项均列于附录I。容易看出,以上所得方程是关于四个未知函数 $p(t)$, $q(t)$, $g(t)$, $h(t)$ 及一个常数 Θ_0 的标准的柯西型奇异积分方程。根据柯西型积分方程的反演理论^[8],以上所得积分方程(4.9)~(4.12)在有夹杂的静力条件及裂纹的位移单值条件为补充条件的情况下,是可解的。补充条件:

$$\int_a^b p(t) dt = \int_a^b (t-a) p(t) dt = \int_a^b q(t) dt = 0 \quad (4.13)$$

$$\int_c^d g(t) dt = \int_c^d h(t) dt = 0 \quad (4.14)$$

五、夹杂界面应力

对于图 1 所示的夹杂—裂纹问题,区域 Ω 中任一点 (x, y) 的直角坐标应力分量 $(\sigma_{xx}, \sigma_{yy})$ 应由上面给出的几种应力公式 (2.6)~(2.7)、(3.12)~(3.14) 及 (4.3)~(4.4) 迭加求得, 容易证明它们为:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{yy}(x, y) = & \sigma_{yy}^{(1)}(x, y) + \sigma_{\xi\xi}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \sin^2 \theta + \sigma_{\eta\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \cos^2 \theta \\ & + \sigma_{\xi\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \sin 2\theta + \sigma_{yy}^{(0)}(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx}(x, y) = & \sigma_{xx}^{(1)}(x, y) + (\sigma_{\xi\xi}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) - \sigma_{\eta\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)) \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ & + \sigma_{\xi\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + \sigma_{xx}^{(0)}(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

令 $x \in L_1$, 并作极限 $\text{Lim } y \rightarrow \pm 0$, 则得夹杂 L_1 在上岸 (+) 和下岸 (-) 的界面应力分别为:

$$\sigma_{\xi\xi}^{\pm}(x, \pm 0) = \sigma_{\xi\xi}^*(x) + \frac{1-x}{2\pi(1+x)} \int_a^b \frac{q(x)}{t-x} dt \mp \frac{1}{2} p(x) \quad (5.3)$$

$$\sigma_{\eta\eta}^{\pm}(x, \pm 0) = \sigma_{\eta\eta}^*(x) - \frac{1-x}{2\pi(1+x)} \int_a^b \frac{p(t)}{t-x} dt \mp \frac{1}{2} q(x) \quad (5.4)$$

式中 $\sigma_{\xi\xi}^*(x)$ 和 $\sigma_{\eta\eta}^*(x)$ 在越过夹杂线时连续, 它们由以下公式决定:

$$\sigma_{\xi\xi}^*(x) = \sigma_{\xi\xi}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \sin^2 \theta + \sigma_{\eta\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \cos^2 \theta + \sigma_{\xi\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \sin 2\theta + \sigma_{xx}^0, \quad (5.5)$$

$$\sigma_{\eta\eta}^*(x) = (\sigma_{\xi\xi}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) - \sigma_{\eta\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta)) \sin \theta \cos \theta + \sigma_{\xi\eta}^{(2)}(\xi, \eta) \cos 2\theta + \sigma_{yy}^0, \quad (5.6)$$

式中 $\xi = x \cos \theta$, $\eta = -x \sin \theta$ 且 $x \in L_1$. 由以上公式可以看出, 在一般的受力情况下, 夹杂两侧同时存在法向应力及切向应力的间断, 所以现有文献的结果只是本文的特殊情形.

六、垂直夹杂分枝裂纹的性态分析

在图 1 中令 $\theta = \pi/2$, $a = c = 0$ 则得如图 2 所示的夹杂分枝裂纹. 它的性态分析可使用文 [9] 中的方法进行, 在目前的情形, 积分方程的主部可表为:

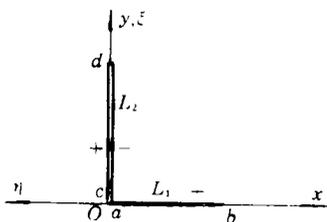


图 2

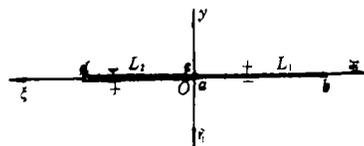


图 3

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{p(t)}{t-x} dt + \frac{\mu}{2\pi\kappa} \int_0^d \left[-2(\kappa+3) \frac{x}{t^2+x^2} - 4x^2 \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{t^2+x^2} \right] g(t) dt \\ & + \frac{\mu}{2\pi\kappa} \int_0^c \left[-2(\kappa+3) \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} - 4x \frac{d}{dx} \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} \right] h(t) dt \\ & = R_1, \quad a < x < b \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{q(t)}{t-x} dt + \frac{\mu}{2\pi\kappa} \int_a^d \left[2(\kappa-1) \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} - 4x \frac{d}{dx} \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} \right] g(t) dt \\ & + \frac{\mu}{2\pi\kappa} \int_c^d \left[-2(\kappa-5) \frac{x}{t^2+x^2} + 4x^2 \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{t^2+x^2} \right] h(t) dt = R_2 \end{aligned} \quad a < x < b \quad (6.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d \frac{g(t)}{t-\xi} dt + \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^b \left[(\kappa+3) \frac{t}{t^2+\xi^2} + 2\xi \frac{d}{d\xi} \frac{t}{t^2+\xi^2} \right] q(t) dt \\ & + \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^b \left[(\kappa-5) \frac{\xi}{t^2+\xi^2} - 2\xi^2 \frac{d}{d\xi} \frac{1}{t^2+\xi^2} \right] p(t) dt = R_3 \end{aligned} \quad c < \xi < d \quad (6.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d \frac{h(t)}{t-\xi} dt + \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^b \left[(\kappa+3) \frac{\xi}{t^2+\xi^2} + 2\xi^2 \frac{d}{d\xi} \frac{1}{t^2+\xi^2} \right] q(t) dt \\ & + \frac{1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^b \left[-(\kappa-1) \frac{t}{t^2+\xi^2} + 2\xi \frac{d}{d\xi} \frac{t}{t^2+\xi^2} \right] p(t) dt = R_4 \end{aligned} \quad c < \xi < d \quad (6.4)$$

式中 R_1, R_2, R_3 和 R_4 为在积分区间上的有限函数, 未知函数 $p(t), q(t)$ 及 $g(t), h(t)$ 在交点 O 的奇性性态为:

$$p(t) = \frac{p^*(t)}{(t-a)^\alpha}, \quad q(t) = \frac{q^*(t)}{(t-a)^\alpha} \quad (6.5)$$

$$g(t) = \frac{g^*(t)}{(t-c)^\alpha}, \quad h(t) = \frac{h^*(t)}{(t-c)^\alpha} \quad (6.6)$$

式中 α 称为奇性性态指数, 满足 $-1 < \text{Re}(\alpha) < 0$, 将 (6.5) ~ (6.6) 代入方程 (6.1) ~ (6.4), 并使用文 [9] 的分析方法, 则得决定 α 的特征方程如下:

$$2\kappa \cos \pi\alpha - \kappa^2 + (3-2\alpha)(1-2\alpha) = 0 \quad (6.7)$$

$$2\kappa \cos 3\pi\alpha - \kappa^2 + (3-2\alpha)(1-2\alpha) = 0 \quad (6.8)$$

可以指出, 由 (6.7) ~ (6.8) 求得的指数 α 可用于决定夹杂分枝裂纹交点的奇性应力, 此后该点的广义应力强度因子可使用文 [9] 的方法定义.

七、共线夹杂分枝裂纹的性态分析

在图 1 中令 $\theta = \pi$ 及 $a = c = 0$, 则得图 3 所示的夹杂分枝裂纹, 则积分方程 (4.9) ~ (4.12) 的主部可表为:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{p(t)}{t-x} dt - \frac{\mu(\kappa-1)}{\pi\kappa} \int_c^d \frac{h(t)}{t+x} dt = R_1, \quad a < x < b \quad (7.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_a^b \frac{q(t)}{t-x} dt + \frac{\mu(\kappa-1)}{\pi\kappa} \int_c^d \frac{g(t)}{t+x} dt = R_2, \quad a < x < b \quad (7.2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d \frac{g(t)}{t-\xi} dt - \frac{\kappa-1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^b \frac{q(t)}{t+\xi} dt = R_3, \quad c < \xi < d \quad (7.3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d \frac{h(t)}{t-\xi} dt + \frac{\kappa-1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^b \frac{p(t)}{t+\xi} dt = R_4, \quad c < \xi < d \quad (7.4)$$

式中 R_1, R_2, R_3 及 R_4 均为有界函数, 未知函数 $p(t), q(t)$ 和 $g(t), h(t)$ 在交点 O 的性态为:

$$p(t) = \frac{p^*(t)}{(t-a)^\beta}, \quad q(t) = \frac{q^*(t)}{(t-a)^\beta} \quad (7.5)$$

$$g(t) = \frac{g^*(t)}{(t-c)^\beta}, \quad h(t) = \frac{h^*(t)}{(t-c)^\beta} \quad (7.6)$$

式中 β 为奇性指数, 利用与第六节相同的方法, 得到决定 β 的特征方程为:

$$\cos^2 \pi \beta + \frac{(x-1)^2}{4x} = 0 \quad (7.7)$$

由此解得:

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2} \pm i\omega, \quad \omega = \frac{\ln x}{2\pi} \quad (7.8)$$

且可证明, 相应于表达式 (7.5)~(7.6) 的常数满足以下关系

$$q^*(a) = \mp \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{x}} g^*(c) i, \quad p^*(a) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{x}} h^*(c) i \quad (7.9)$$

由 (7.8) 可知, 指数 β 是一复数, 因而交点邻域的应力具有振荡奇性, 这在下节给出。

八、角点邻域中的振荡奇性应力场

为简单起见, 这里假定图 3 夹杂分枝裂纹仅受与 x 轴对称的载荷。因此夹杂 L_1 上只有应力间断 $q(t)$, 而裂纹 L_2 上只有位错密度函数 $g(t)$, 所以在交点附近的奇性应力 $\sigma_{yy}(x, +0)$ 应由先前的公式 (5.1)~(5.2) 计算:

$$\sigma_{yy}(x, +0) = -\frac{1-x}{2\pi(1+x)} \int_a^b \frac{q(t)}{t-x} dt + \frac{2\mu}{\pi(1+x)} \int_0^a \frac{g(t)}{t+x} dt \quad (8.1)$$

将 (7.5)~(7.6) 代入上式, 并使用关系式 (7.9), 经作极限运算后得到振荡奇性应力为:

$$\sigma_{yy}(x, +0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left\{ \operatorname{Re} q(a) \sin \frac{\ln x}{2\pi} \ln x - \operatorname{Im} q(a) \cdot \cos \frac{\ln x}{2\pi} \ln x \right\} \quad (8.2)$$

式中常数 $\operatorname{Re} q(a)$ 和 $\operatorname{Im} q(a)$ 由函数 $q(t)$ 决定。类似地亦可决定振荡剪应力 $\sigma_{xy}(x, +0)$, 但由于篇幅, 这里不再给出。

九、应力强度因子

若裂纹与夹杂并不相交, 则夹杂裂纹端点的应力强度因子可按文 [6] 公式进行计算:

$$K_I(a) = -\frac{x-1}{2(x+1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{2(x-a)} q(x) \quad (9.1)$$

$$K_I(b) = \frac{x-1}{2(x+1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \sqrt{2(b-x)} q(x) \quad (9.2)$$

$$K_I(a) = \frac{x-1}{2(x+1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{2(x-a)} p(x) \quad (9.3)$$

$$K_I(b) = -\frac{x-1}{2(x+1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \sqrt{2(b-x)} p(x) \quad (9.4)$$

及

$$K_I(c) = \frac{2\mu}{1+x} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow c} \sqrt{2(\xi-c)} g(\xi) \quad (9.5)$$

$$K_I(d) = -\frac{2\mu}{1+\kappa} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow d} \sqrt{2(d-\xi)} g(\xi) \tag{9.6}$$

$$K_I(c) = \frac{2\mu}{1+\kappa} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow c} \sqrt{2(\xi-c)} h(\xi) \tag{9.7}$$

$$K_I(d) = -\frac{2\mu}{1+\kappa} \lim_{\xi \rightarrow d} \sqrt{2(d-\xi)} h(\xi) \tag{9.8}$$

此外，对于夹杂而言， σ_{zz} 的奇性应力对夹杂端点的应力强度因子有更大的贡献，故此处还定义了如下新的应力强度因子：

$$\tilde{K}_I(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} \sqrt{2(a-x)} \sigma_{zz}(x, 0) = \frac{\kappa+3}{2(\kappa+1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt{2(x-a)} q(x) \tag{9.9}$$

$$\tilde{K}_I(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^+} \sqrt{2(x-b)} \sigma_{zz}(x, 0) = -\frac{\kappa+3}{2(\kappa+1)} \lim_{x \rightarrow b} \sqrt{2(b-x)} q(x) \tag{9.10}$$

另外，夹杂分枝裂纹交点处的广义应力强度因子亦可按文[9]的方法定义，但由于篇幅限制，这里不再给出它们的表达式及相关的数值结果

十、数值结果

为了直接使用本文提出的方法，这里对两个数值例子作了计算，并将结果给出如下：

例1 共线夹杂裂纹的相互干扰。夹杂裂纹的位置及其几何参数如图1所示，此时取 $\theta = \pi$ ，而夹杂裂纹 ($a = c \neq 0, b = d$) 仅受无限远处的外应力 σ_{yy}^{∞} 作用，则应力强度因子

$$K_I(a, b) = K_I^*(a, b) \sqrt{(b-a)/2\sigma_{yy}^{\infty}},$$

$$K_I(c, d) = K_I^*(c, d) \sqrt{(d-c)/2\sigma_{yy}^{\infty}},$$

及 $\tilde{K}_I(a, b) = \tilde{K}_I^*(a, b) \sqrt{(b-a)/2\sigma_{yy}^{\infty}}$

关于参数 μ^*/μ 和 $a/(b-a)$ 的函数列于表1。

表 1 应力强度因子 $K_I^*(a, b), \tilde{K}_I^*(a, b), K_I^*(c, d)$ 随 $\mu^*/\mu, a/(b-a)$ 的变化

K^*	μ^*/μ	2.0	5.0	10.0	50.0	∞
$a/(b-a)=0.1$						
$K_I^*(a, b) \times 10^2$		0.0087	0.0279	0.0656	0.3736	2.6426
$\tilde{K}_I^*(a, b) \times 10^2$		0.2371	0.4646	0.7170	1.6604	4.8852
		-0.0409	-0.1315	-0.3094	-1.7612	-12.4580
$K_I^*(c, d)$		-1.1176	-2.1901	-3.3801	-7.8275	-23.0300
		1.0001	1.0002	1.0003	1.0015	1.0091
		1.0000	1.0001	1.0001	1.0005	1.0031
$a/(b-a)=10$						
$K_I^*(a, b) \times 10^2$		0.2663	0.5225	0.8083	1.8998	5.9788
$\tilde{K}_I^*(a, b) \times 10^2$		0.2663	0.5226	0.8083	1.8999	5.9791
		-1.2554	-2.4633	-3.8103	-8.9560	-28.1860
$K_I^*(c, d)$		-1.2555	-2.4635	-3.8106	-8.9566	-28.1870
		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

例2 刚性夹杂裂纹的界面应力。夹杂裂纹的位置及几何参数如图4所示,此时 $\theta = \pi/2$, 而夹杂裂纹 ($b = -a > 0, c \neq 0$) 仅受无限远处的外应力 σ_{xx}^∞ 作用, 则界面应力

$$\sigma_{yy}(\tau, \pm 0) = \sigma_{yy}^{\pm*}(\tau) \cdot \sigma_{xx}^\infty \text{ 和 } \sigma_{xy}(\tau, \pm 0) = \sigma_{xy}^{\pm*}(\tau) \cdot \sigma_{xx}^\infty$$

关于参数 $\tau = x/b$ 的函数由图4~5给出。

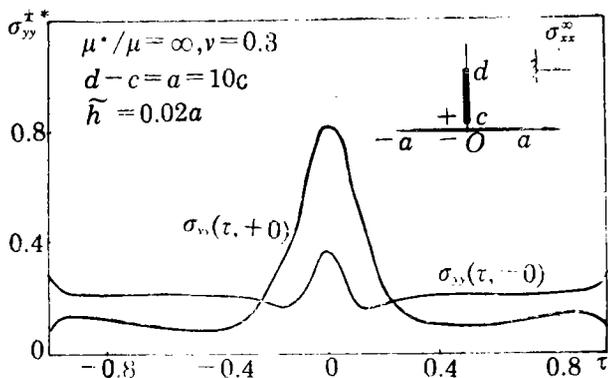


图4 界面应力 $\sigma_{yy}(\tau, \pm 0)$

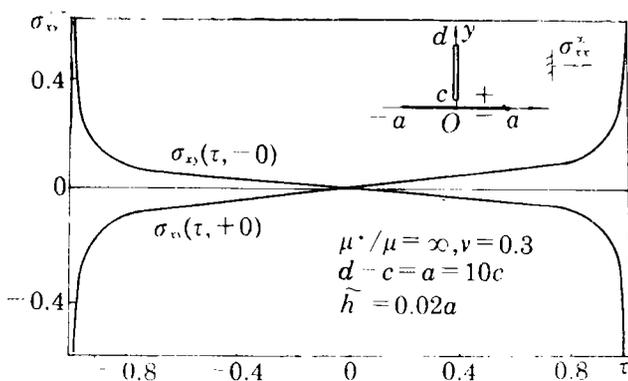


图5 界面应力 $\sigma_{xy}(\tau, \pm 0)$

附录 I

在本附录中, 给出第四节中的积分核及非齐次项如下:

$$K_{11}(x, t) = \frac{3\pi\mu(1+\kappa)(1+\kappa^*)}{2\kappa\mu^*\tilde{h}^3} (x-t)^2 H(x-t) \tag{A.1}$$

$$K_{13}(x, t) = \frac{\mu}{2\kappa} \frac{\partial G_1(x, t)}{\partial x}, \quad K_{14}(x, t) = \frac{\mu}{2\kappa} \frac{\partial H_1(x, t)}{\partial x} \tag{A.2}$$

$$K_{22}(x, t) = -\frac{\pi\mu(1+\kappa)(1+\kappa^*)}{4\kappa\mu^*\tilde{h}} H(x-t) \tag{A.3}$$

$$K_{23}(x, t) = \frac{\mu}{2\kappa} \frac{\partial G_2(x, t)}{\partial x}, \quad K_{24}(x, t) = \frac{\mu}{2\kappa} \frac{\partial H_2(x, t)}{\partial x} \tag{A.4}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} G_1(x, t) &= \{[(\kappa+1)G_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) + (\kappa-3)G_{12}(\xi, \eta; t)]\sin\theta + [(\kappa-3) \\ &\quad \cdot G_{21}(\xi, \eta; t) + (\kappa+1)G_{22}(\xi, \eta; t)]\cos\theta\} |_{\xi=x\cos\theta, \eta=x\sin\theta} \\ H_1(x, t) &= \{[(\kappa+1)H_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) + (\kappa-3)H_{12}(\xi, \eta; t)]\sin\theta + [(\kappa-3) \\ &\quad \cdot H_{21}(\xi, \eta; t) + (\kappa+1)H_{22}(\xi, \eta; t)]\cos\theta\} |_{\xi=x\cos\theta, \eta=x\sin\theta} \\ G_2(x, t) &= \{[(\kappa+1)G_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) + (\kappa-3)G_{12}(\xi, \eta; t)]\cos\theta + [-(\kappa-3) \\ &\quad \cdot G_{21}(\xi, \eta; t) - (\kappa+1)G_{22}(\xi, \eta; t)]\sin\theta\} |_{\xi=x\cos\theta, \eta=x\sin\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_2(x, t) = \{[(x+1)H_{11}(\xi, \eta; t) + (x-3)H_{12}(\xi, \eta; t)]\cos\theta + [-(x-3) \cdot H_{21}(\xi, \eta; t) - (x+1)H_{22}(\xi, \eta; t)]\sin\theta\} |_{\xi=x\cos\theta, \eta=y\sin\theta}$$

$$K_{31}(\xi, t) = \frac{\pi(1+\kappa)}{2\mu} P_1(\xi, t), \quad K_{32}(\xi, t) = \frac{\pi(1+\kappa)}{2\mu} Q_1(\xi, t) \quad (A.5)$$

$$K_{33}(\xi, t) = K_{44}(\xi, t) = 0 \quad (A.6)$$

$$K_{41}(\xi, t) = \frac{\pi(1+\kappa)}{2\mu} P_2(\xi, t), \quad K_{42}(\xi, t) = \frac{\pi(1+\kappa)}{2\mu} Q_2(\xi, t) \quad (A.7)$$

式中

$$P_1(\xi, t) = [J_{yy}(x, y; t)\cos^2\theta + J_{xx}(x, y; t)\sin^2\theta - J_{xy}(x, y; t)\sin 2\theta] |_{x=\xi\cos\theta, y=\xi\sin\theta}$$

$$Q_1(\xi, t) = [I_{yy}(x, y; t)\cos^2\theta + I_{xx}(x, y; t)\sin^2\theta - I_{xy}(x, y; t)\sin 2\theta] |_{x=\xi\cos\theta, y=\xi\sin\theta}$$

$$P_2(\xi, t) = \{[J_{yy}(x, y; t) - J_{xx}(x, y; t)]\sin\theta\cos\theta + J_{xy}(x, y; t)\cos 2\theta\} |_{x=\xi\cos\theta, y=\xi\sin\theta}$$

$$Q_2(\xi, t) = \{[I_{yy}(x, y; t) - I_{xx}(x, y; t)]\sin\theta\cos\theta + I_{xy}(x, y; t)\cos 2\theta\} |_{x=\xi\cos\theta, y=\xi\sin\theta}$$

及

$$R_1(x) = -\frac{(1+\kappa)}{\kappa} \sigma_{xy}^\infty, \quad R_2(x) = -\frac{(1+\kappa)^2}{4\kappa} \left(\sigma_{xx}^\infty - \frac{3-\kappa}{1+\kappa} \sigma_{yy}^\infty \right) \quad (A.8)$$

$$R_3(\xi) = -\frac{1+\kappa}{2\mu} (\sigma_{yy}^\infty \cos^2\theta + \sigma_{xx}^\infty \sin^2\theta - \sigma_{xy}^\infty \sin 2\theta) \quad (A.9)$$

$$R_4(\xi) = -\frac{1+\kappa}{2\mu} [(\sigma_{yy}^\infty - \sigma_{xx}^\infty)\sin\theta\cos\theta + \sigma_{xy}^\infty \cos 2\theta] \quad (A.10)$$

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Interaction Between Crack and Elastic Inclusion

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Abstract

By using the basic displacements and stresses caused by a single elastic inclusion and a single crack on infinite plane, the interaction problem between a crack and an elastic inclusion is reduced to solve a set of Cauchy-type singular integral equation. Based on this result, the singular behaviour of the solution for the inclusion-branching crack is analysed theoretically and the oscillating singular interface stress field is obtained. For the separating inclusion-crack problem, the stress intensity factors at the tips and the interface stress of the inclusion are calculated and the results of which are satisfactory.

Key words inclusion and crack, inclusion-branching crack, stress intensity factor, interface stress