

# 平面应变和反平面应变复合型裂纹 尖端的各向异性塑性应力场\*

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## 摘 要

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 $\theta$ 的函数的条件下, 利用平衡方程, 各向异性塑性应力应变率关系、相容方程和Hill各向异性屈服条件, 本文导出了平面应变和反平面应变复合型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的一般解析表达式。将这些一般解析表达式用于复合型裂纹, 我们就可以得到 I—II、II—III 及 I—II—III 复合型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的解析表达式。

**关键词** 平面应变和反平面应变 复合型裂纹尖端 各向异性塑性应力场

## 一、引 言

关于静止裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场问题, 我们研究过反平面应变和平面应变裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场<sup>[1]</sup>。但是, 没有文献研究过 I—III、II—III 及 I—II—III 复合型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场。为此, 我们利用文献[1~2]中的方法来解决上述问题。

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 $\theta$ 的函数的条件下, 利用平衡方程, 各向异性塑性应力应变率关系, 相容方程和Hill各向异性屈服条件, 我们导出了平面应变和反平面应变复合型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的一般解析表达式。将这些一般解析表达式用于复合型裂纹, 我们就可以得到 I—III、II—III 及 I—II—III 复合型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的解析表达式。

## 二、基本方程式

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 $\theta$ 的函数的条件下, 各向异性塑性平面应变和反平面应变复合型裂纹问题在直角坐标 $(x, y)$ 中的基本方程为:

### 1. 平衡方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\sin\theta \frac{d\sigma_x}{d\theta} + \cos\theta \frac{d\tau_{xy}}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \cos\theta \frac{d\sigma_y}{d\theta} - \sin\theta \frac{d\tau_{xy}}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \sin\theta \frac{d\tau_{xz}}{d\theta} - \cos\theta \frac{d\tau_{yz}}{d\theta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

\* 潘立宙推荐。

其中  $\sigma_x, \sigma_y$  为正应力分量,  $\tau_{xy}, \tau_{xz}, \tau_{yz}$  为剪应力分量,  $(r, \theta)$  为极坐标.

## 2. 应变率速度关系

以  $u, v$  和  $w$  表示的  $x$  方向,  $y$  方向及  $z$  方向的速度分量都是直角坐标  $x$  和  $y$  的函数, 于是, 应变率速度关系为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \dot{\epsilon}_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \dot{\epsilon}_z = 0 \\ \dot{\gamma}_{xy} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \dot{\gamma}_{xz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad \dot{\gamma}_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $\dot{\epsilon}_x, \dot{\epsilon}_y$  和  $\dot{\epsilon}_z$  为正应变率分量,  $\dot{\gamma}_{xy}, \dot{\gamma}_{xz}$  和  $\dot{\gamma}_{yz}$  为剪应变率分量.

## 3. 相容条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{\epsilon}_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \dot{\epsilon}_y}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 \dot{\gamma}_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \dot{\gamma}_{xz}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \dot{\gamma}_{yz}}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

## 4. Hill各向异性屈服条件

$$\frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2}{4(1-c)} + \frac{T^2}{R^2} \tau_{yz}^2 + \frac{T^2}{S^2} \tau_{xz}^2 + \tau_{xy}^2 = T^2 \quad (2.4)$$

其中,  $c$  为描绘流动平面内各向异性状态的参量,  $S, R$  和  $T$  分别是相对于各向异性主轴  $x, z$  轴,  $y, z$  轴和  $x, y$  轴的剪切屈服应力.

## 5. 各向异性塑性应力应变率关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_x &= -\dot{\epsilon}_y = \dot{\lambda} \cdot \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2(1-c)}, \quad \dot{\gamma}_{xy} = 2\dot{\lambda} \tau_{xy} \\ \dot{\gamma}_{xz} &= 2\dot{\lambda} \alpha^2 \tau_{xz}, \quad \dot{\gamma}_{yz} = 2\dot{\lambda} \beta^2 \tau_{yz} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

其中,  $\alpha^2 = T^2/S^2, \beta^2 = T^2/R^2, \dot{\lambda}$  为非负的比例因子.

由式(2.1)和(2.4)容易看出, 只有四个方程来确定五个应力未知量  $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}, \tau_{xz}$  和  $\tau_{yz}$ . 所以, 各向异性塑性平面应变和反平面应变复合型裂纹问题不是静定问题, 我们必须将应力场和速度场联合在一起分析.

## 三、一般解析表达式

从式(2.1)看出, 应力分量  $\tau_{xz}, \tau_{yz}$  与应力分量  $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}$  不耦合. 如果屈服条件(2.4)能分成两个分别包含  $\tau_{xz}, \tau_{yz}$  和  $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}$  的屈服条件, 则平面应变和反平面应变复合型裂纹问题就变成平面应变裂纹问题与反平面应变裂纹问题的组合.

文献[2]已经证明, 屈服条件(2.4)可以表示为:

$$\frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2}{4(1-c)} + \tau_{xy}^2 = a^2, \quad (\alpha \tau_{xz})^2 + (\beta \tau_{yz})^2 = b^2 \quad (3.1a, b)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = T^2 \quad (3.1c)$$

其中  $a$  和  $b$  是两个常数, 由边界条件及(3.1c) 来确定<sup>[2]</sup>.

利用(2.1)和(3.1), 我们就得到平面应变和反平面应变复合型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的一般解析表达式为:

### 1) 均匀应力区

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r \\ \sigma_\theta \end{aligned} \right\} = d_1 \pm d_2 \cos 2\theta \pm d_3 \sin 2\theta \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{r\theta} = d_3 \cos 2\theta - d_2 \sin 2\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{rz} = d_4 \sin \theta + d_5 \cos \theta \\ \tau_{\theta z} = d_4 \cos \theta - d_5 \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

这里  $d_i$  ( $i=1\sim 5$ ) 是五个积分常数.

### 2) 非均匀应力区

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r = \pm a \left[ \frac{c \sin 4\theta}{\sqrt{1 - c \sin^2(2\theta)}} + E(2\theta_0, \sqrt{c}) - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) + d_6 \right] \\ \sigma_\theta = \pm a [E(2\theta_0, \sqrt{c}) - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) + d_6] \\ \tau_{r\theta} = \pm a \sqrt{1 - c \sin^2(2\theta)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{rz} = \frac{b \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \left( \mp \frac{1}{a} \pm \frac{R}{S\beta} \right) \\ \tau_{\theta z} = \mp \frac{b}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a} \cdot \sin^2 \theta + \frac{R}{S\beta} \cos^2 \theta \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

这里  $d_6$  是一个积分常数,  $\theta_0$  是一个待定常数, 而  $E(2\theta, \sqrt{c})$  是第二类椭圆积分, 即

$$E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) = \int_0^{2\theta} (1 - c \sin^2 \alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\alpha \quad (3.6)$$

显然, 式(3.2)和(3.3)分别与文献[1]的式(3.4)和(2.3)相同, 而式(3.4)和(3.5)则分别与文献[1]的式(3.7)和(2.4)形式上相同. 所以, 文献[1]中反平面应变和平面应变二者的结果是本文的特殊情形.

以上分析表明, 本文所得的上述表达式(3.2)~(3.5)是正确的. 所以, I型、II型、III型、I—III、II—III及I—II—III复合型的裂纹的尖端的各向异性塑性应力场全部由应力区(3.2)~(3.5)组成, 其他形式的应力区不能出现.

## 四、复合型裂纹

为了避免重复下面只给出 I—III 和 II—III 复合型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的解析表达式.

## 1. I—II 复合型裂纹

1)  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4$ 

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{\theta} \\
 \sigma_r
 \end{aligned} \right\} &= a[\sqrt{1-c} + 2E \pm \cos 2\theta] \\
 \tau_{r\theta} &= a\sqrt{1-c} \sin 2\theta \\
 \tau_{rz} &= \frac{b \sin 2\theta}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{R}{S\beta} \right) \\
 \tau_{\theta z} &= -\frac{b}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a} + \frac{R \cos^2 \theta}{S\beta} \right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1a)
 \end{aligned}$$

2)  $\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ 

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sigma_r &= a \left[ \frac{c \sin 4\theta}{\sqrt{1-c} \sin^2(2\theta)} + \sqrt{1-c} + 3E - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) \right] \\
 \sigma_{\theta} &= a[\sqrt{1-c} + 3E - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c})] \\
 \tau_{r\theta} &= a\sqrt{1-c} \sin^2(2\theta) \\
 \tau_{rz} &= \frac{b \sin 2\theta}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{a} + \frac{R}{S\beta} \right) \\
 \tau_{\theta z} &= -\frac{b}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a} + \frac{R \cos^2 \theta}{S\beta} \right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1b)$$

3)  $\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq 3\pi/4$ 

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sigma_r &= a \left[ \frac{c \sin 4\theta}{\sqrt{1-c} \sin^2(2\theta)} + \sqrt{1-c} + 3E - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) \right] \\
 \sigma_{\theta} &= a[\sqrt{1-c} + 3E - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c})] \\
 \tau_{r\theta} &= a\sqrt{1-c} \sin^2(2\theta) \\
 \tau_{rz} &= -\frac{b}{a} \cos \theta, \quad \tau_{\theta z} = -\frac{b}{a} \sin \theta
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1c)$$

4)  $3\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ 

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 \sigma_r \\
 \sigma_{\theta}
 \end{aligned} \right\} &= a\sqrt{1-c} \cdot (1 \pm \cos 2\theta), \quad \tau_{r\theta} = -a\sqrt{1-c} \sin 2\theta \\
 \tau_{rz} &= -\frac{b}{a} \cos \theta, \quad \tau_{\theta z} = -\frac{b}{a} \sin \theta
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1d)$$

这里

$$E = E\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \sqrt{c}\right) = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - c \sin^2 \alpha)^{1/2} d\alpha \quad (4.1e)$$

是第二类完全椭圆积分。

## 2. II—III 复合型裂纹

1)  $0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= a \left[ \frac{c \sin 4\theta}{\sqrt{1-c \sin^2(2\theta)}} - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) \right] \\ \sigma_\theta &= -a \cdot E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}), \quad \tau_{r\theta} = a \sqrt{1-c \sin^2(2\theta)} \\ \tau_{rz} &= \frac{b \sin 2\theta}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta}} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{R}{S\beta} \right) \\ \tau_{\theta z} &= - \frac{b}{\sqrt{\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta}} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\alpha} + \frac{R \cos^2\theta}{S\beta} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2a)$$

2)  $\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r \\ \sigma_\theta \end{aligned} \right\} &= \left( \frac{\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} \pm \left( \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \cos 2(\theta - \theta_2) \\ &\quad \pm (\tau_{r\theta})_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \sin 2(\theta - \theta_2) \\ \tau_{r\theta} &= - \left( \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \sin 2(\theta - \theta_2) + (\tau_{r\theta})_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \cos 2(\theta - \theta_2) \\ \tau_{rz} &= \frac{b \sin 2\theta}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta}} \cdot \left( \frac{R}{S\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \\ \tau_{\theta z} &= - \frac{b}{\sqrt{\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta}} \cdot \left( \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\alpha} + \frac{R}{S\beta} \cos^2\theta \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2b)$$

这里

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left( \frac{\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} &= -a \left[ \frac{c \sin 4\theta_2}{2 \sqrt{1-c \sin^2(2\theta_2)}} + \sqrt{1-c} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 3E - E(2\theta_2, \sqrt{c}) \right] \\ \left( \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} &= - \frac{a \cdot c \cdot \sin 4\theta_2}{2 \sqrt{1-c \sin^2(2\theta_2)}} \\ (\tau_{r\theta})_{\theta=\theta_2} &= -a \sqrt{1-c \sin^2(2\theta_2)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2c)$$

3)  $\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r \\ \sigma_\theta \end{aligned} \right\} &= \left( \frac{\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} \pm \left( \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \cos 2(\theta - \theta_2) \\ &\quad \pm (\tau_{r\theta})_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \sin 2(\theta - \theta_2) \\ \tau_{r\theta} &= - \left( \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{2} \right)_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \sin 2(\theta - \theta_2) + (\tau_{r\theta})_{\theta=\theta_2} \cdot \cos 2(\theta - \theta_2) \\ \tau_{rz} &= - \frac{b}{\alpha} \cos \theta, \quad \tau_{\theta z} = - \frac{b}{\alpha} \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2d)$$

4)  $\theta_2 \leq \theta \leq 3\pi/4$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= -a \left[ \frac{c \sin 4\theta}{\sqrt{1-c \sin^2(2\theta)}} + \sqrt{1-c} + 3E - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) \right] \\ \sigma_\theta &= -a \left[ \sqrt{1-c} + 3E - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) \right] \\ \tau_{r\theta} &= -a \cdot \sqrt{1-c} \cdot \sin^2(2\theta) \\ \tau_{rz} &= - \frac{b}{\alpha} \cos \theta, \quad \tau_{\theta z} = - \frac{b}{\alpha} \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2e)$$

5)  $3\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ 

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r \\ \sigma_\theta \end{aligned} \right\} &= -a\sqrt{1-c} \cdot (1 \pm \cos 2\theta), \quad \tau_{r\theta} = a\sqrt{1-c} \sin 2\theta \\ \tau_{rz} &= -\frac{b}{a} \cos \theta, \quad \tau_{\theta z} = -\frac{b}{a} \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2f)$$

径向线  $\theta = \theta_1$  上的应力连续条件给出如下确定  $\theta_1$  和  $\theta_2$  的方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{c \sin 4\theta_2}{2[1-c \sin^2(2\theta_2)]^{1/2}} + \sqrt{1-c} + 3E - E(2\theta_2, \sqrt{c}) \\ - E(2\theta_1, \sqrt{c}) + \frac{c \sin 4\theta_1}{2[1-c \sin^2(2\theta_1)]^{1/2}} = 0 \\ \frac{c \sin 4\theta_2}{2[1-c \sin^2(2\theta_2)]^{1/2}} \cdot \sin 2\theta_2 + [1-c \sin^2(2\theta_2)]^{1/2} \cos 2\theta_2 \\ + \frac{c \sin 4\theta_1}{2[1-c \sin^2(2\theta_1)]^{1/2}} \cdot \sin 2\theta_1 + [1-c \sin^2(2\theta_1)]^{1/2} \cos 2\theta_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2g)$$

## 参 考 文 献

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## Anisotropic Plastic Stress Field at a Mixed-Mode Crack Tip under Plane and Anti-Plane Strain

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### Abstract

On condition that any perfectly plastic stress component at a crack tip is nothing but the function of  $\theta$ , by making use of equilibrium equation, anisotropic plastic stress-strain-rate relations, compatibility equations and Hill anisotropic plastic yield condition, in this paper, we derive the generally analytical expressions of the anisotropic plastic stress field at a mixed-mode crack tip under plane and anti-plane strain. Applying these generally analytical expressions to the mixed-mode cracks, we can obtain the analytical expressions of anisotropic plastic stress fields at the tips of mixed-mode I-II, I-III and I-II-III cracks.

**Key words** plane and anti-plane strain, mixed-mode crack tip, anisotropic plastic stress