

关于平面断裂中的J积分

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摘 要

本文利用复变函数和微积分的理论讨论线弹性各向同性均匀材料板和正交异性复合材料板 I、II 型裂纹尖端附近的 J 积分, 得到了下列结果:

(1) 将各个 J 积分统一化为对坐标的曲线积分的标准形式:

$$J = \int_{\Gamma} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

(2) 证明了各个 J 积分的路径无关性。

(3) 推出了各个 J 积分的具体计算公式。

一、预 备 知 识

本文讨论线弹性各向同性均匀材料板和正交异性复合材料板 I、II 型裂纹尖端附近的 J 积分, 现在具体推导过程中要用到的有关结论或参考文献摘录如下:

1.1 应力场、应变场和位移场

对于线弹性各向同性均匀材料板, 其 I 型裂纹尖端附近有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -\frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \left[\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{1/2}} + \frac{y}{2} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{3/2}} \right] \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \left[\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{1/2}} - \frac{y}{2} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{3/2}} \right] \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{1/2}} \left[\frac{y}{2} \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{3/2}} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{1/2} E} \left[(1-\nu) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{1/2}} + (1+\nu) \frac{y}{2} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{3/2}} \right] \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{1/2} E} \left[(1-\nu) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{1/2}} - (1+\nu) \frac{y}{2} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{3/2}} \right] \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{1/2} E} (1+\nu) y \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{3/2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} E} \left[2(1-\nu) \operatorname{Re}(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1+\nu)y \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\ v &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}} E} \left[4 \operatorname{Im}(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1+\nu)y \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

其Ⅱ型裂纹情况, 见[1]、[2].

对于线弹性正交异性复合材料板的情况, 见[2]~[6].

1.2 J积分概念

J积分定义为^[7]

$$J = \oint_{\Gamma} W dy - \vec{T} \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial x} ds \quad (1.4)$$

其中 Γ 是环绕裂纹尖端从裂纹下表面一点逆时针方向走到上表面一点的任意积分回路。 W 为应变能密度函数, 对平面应力状态有

$$W_I = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x \varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \varepsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \gamma_{xy}) \quad (1.5)$$

而 \vec{T} 为积分回路 Γ 上的张力:

$$\vec{T} = [\sigma_x \cos(n, x) + \tau_{xy} \cos(n, y)] \vec{i} + [\tau_{xy} \cos(n, x) + \sigma_y \cos(n, y)] \vec{j}$$

\vec{u} 为积分回路 Γ 上的位移向量:

$$\vec{u} = u \vec{i} + v \vec{j}$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \vec{T} \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial x} ds = \left(\sigma_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dy - \left(\tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx \quad (1.6)$$

将(1.5), (1.6)代入(1.4), 注意到应变-位移关系:

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{有} \quad J = \oint_{\Gamma} \left(\tau_{xy} \varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx + \left[-\frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x \varepsilon_x - \sigma_y \varepsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \gamma_{xy}) + \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] dy \quad (1.7)$$

1.3 有关数学公式

(1) 格林公式 设 Γ 为区域 D 的边界曲线, $P, Q, \partial P/\partial y, \partial Q/\partial x$ 在区域 $D+\Gamma$ 上连续, 则

$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \quad (1.8)$$

其推论是: 在上述条件下, 若 $\partial P/\partial y = \partial Q/\partial x$, 则

$$\oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy = 0 \quad (1.9)$$

(2) 二次曲线的判定 对于平面二次曲线

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0 \quad (1.10)$$

则当 $a=c \neq 0, b=0$ 时为圆; 当 $\delta > 0, D \neq 0, D \cdot S < 0$ 时为椭圆, 其中

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \\ a & e & f \end{vmatrix}, \quad \delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{vmatrix}, \quad S = a + c$$

(3) 对于各向同性均匀材料板, 用到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} Z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} Z}{\partial y} = \operatorname{Re} Z', \quad \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} Z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} Z}{\partial y} = \operatorname{Im} Z' \\ \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} Z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} Z}{\partial y} = \operatorname{Re} Z, \quad \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} Z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} Z}{\partial y} = \operatorname{Im} Z \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.11)$$

其中

$$Z = \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad \bar{Z} = 2(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad Z' = -\frac{1}{2(z-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

而

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{(x-a)^2 - y^2}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{2(x-a)y}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.12)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + y^2} \\ 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{y}{(x-a)^2 + y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.13)$$

(4) 对于弹性常数使得 $\Delta > 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板, 用到:

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} \bar{U}_j}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\beta_j} \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} \bar{U}_j}{\partial y} = \operatorname{Re} U_j, \quad \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} \bar{U}_j}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\beta_j} \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} \bar{U}_j}{\partial y} = \operatorname{Im} U_j, \quad (1.14)$$

其中

$$U_j = \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad \bar{U}_j = 2(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

而

$$z_j - a = x - a + i\beta_j y, \quad j = 1, 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + \beta_j^2 y^2} \\ 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{\beta_j y}{(x-a)^2 + \beta_j^2 y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.15)$$

(5) 对于弹性常数使得 $\Delta < 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板, 用到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} \bar{U}_j}{\partial x} = \operatorname{Re} U_j, \quad \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} \bar{U}_j}{\partial y} = (-1)^{j-1} \alpha \operatorname{Re} U_j - \beta \operatorname{Im} U_j \\ \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} \bar{U}_j}{\partial x} = \operatorname{Im} U_j, \quad \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} \bar{U}_j}{\partial y} = (-1)^{j-1} \alpha \operatorname{Im} U_j + \beta \operatorname{Re} U_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.16)$$

其中

$$U_j = \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \quad \bar{U}_j = 2(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

而

$$z_j - a = x - a + (-1)^{j-1} ay + i\beta y, \quad j=1, 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} &= \frac{x - a + (-1)^{j-1} ay}{[x - a + (-1)^{j-1} ay]^2 + \beta^2 y^2} \\ 2\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} &= -\frac{\beta y}{[x - a + (-1)^{j-1} ay]^2 + \beta^2 y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.17)$$

二、J 积分的表示式

现将各种情况下的 J 积分统一化为对坐标的曲线积分的标准形式:

$$\int_r P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy \quad (2.1)$$

2.1 I 型裂纹

(1) 各向同性均匀材料板

将应力场、应变场、位移场的解析解(1.1), (1.2), (1.3)代入(1.7), 注意到(1.11), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} J = \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi E} \int_r & \left[2\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + y \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right] dx - y \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \\ & \left. + \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dy \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

由(1.12), (1.13), 上式化为

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{\pi E} \int_r \frac{y^2 [-y dx + (x-a) dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2} \quad (2.3)$$

(2) $\Delta > 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板

将相应应力场、应变场、位移场的解析解代入(1.7), 注意到(1.14), 有

$$\begin{aligned} J = \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2 (\beta_2 - \beta_1)} & \left[\beta_2 \int_r 2\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \right. \\ & + \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \beta_1 dy - \beta_1 \int_r 2\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \\ & \left. + \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \beta_2 dy \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

由(1.15), 上式化为

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2 \int_r \frac{y^2 [-y dx + (x-a) dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]} \quad (2.5)$$

(3) $\Delta < 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板

将相应应力场、应变场、位移场的解析解代入(1.7), 注意到(1.16), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 J = & \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \left\{ \int_r \left[-\beta \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + 2\alpha \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dx + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy \right. \\
 & \left. + \int_r \left[\beta \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) + 2\alpha \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dx \right. \\
 & \left. - 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy \right\} \quad (2.6)
 \end{aligned}$$

由(1.17), 上式化为

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{\pi} b_{22} \beta^2 \int_r \frac{y^2 [-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]} \quad (2.7)$$

2.2 II型裂纹

依次仿照2.1中(1), (2), (3)的推导, 得到

(1) 各向同性均匀材料板

$$\begin{aligned}
 J = & \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi E} \int_r \left[2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - y \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right] dx + \left[2 \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + y \left(\operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right] dy \\
 = & \frac{K_I^2}{\pi E} \int_r \frac{(x-a)^2 [-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2} \quad (2.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\Delta > 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板

$$\begin{aligned}
 J = & \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_2 - \beta_1} \left[- \int_r 2\beta_1 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \right. \\
 & \left. + \beta_1^2 \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dy + \int_r 2\beta_2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \right. \\
 & \left. + \beta_2^2 \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dy \right] \\
 = & \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2 \int_r \frac{(x-a)^2 [-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]} \quad (2.9)
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\Delta < 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板

$$\begin{aligned}
 J = & \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left\{ \int_r \left[\beta \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + 2\alpha \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dx + 2 \left[\alpha \beta \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + (a^2-\beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy \\
& + \int_r \left[-\beta \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \\
& + 2a \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx + 2 \left[a\beta \left(\operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \\
& \left. \left. - (a^2-\beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dy \right] \\
& = \frac{K_1^2}{\pi} b_{11} \beta^2 \int_r \frac{(x-a)^2 [-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a+\alpha y)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-\alpha y)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]} \quad (2.10)
\end{aligned}$$

三、J 积分的路径无关性

3.1 I 型裂纹

(1) 各向同性均匀材料板 由(2.1), (2.3), 可记

$$P = -\frac{y^3}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2}, \quad Q = \frac{(x-a)y^2}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2}$$

有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2[y^2 - 3(x-a)^2]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^3} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

于是由(1.9)可知, 沿封闭回路 $l = \gamma + DB - \Gamma - CA$, (如图1), 有

$$\oint_l \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2} = 0 \quad (*)$$

注意到 CA 和 DB 是沿着裂纹上、下表面的线段, 可认为 $y=0$, 于是

$$\int_{DB} \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2} = \int_{CA} \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2} = 0$$

从而由(*)式得到

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2} = \int_r \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2}$$

这说明 J 积分(2.3)即(2.2)与路径无关。

(2) $\Delta > 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板 由(2.1), (2.5)可记

$$P = -\frac{y^3}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]}$$

$$Q = \frac{(x-a)y^2}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]}$$

有
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{y^2[3(x-a)^4 + (\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2)(x-a)^2 y^2 - \beta_1^2 \beta_2^2 y^4]}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

仿(1)中推导, J 积分(2.5)即(2.4)与路径无关,

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]}$$

$$= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]}$$

其中 γ 和 Γ 如图2所示。

(3) $\Delta < 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板 由(2.1), (2.7), 可记

$$P = - \frac{y^3}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]}$$

$$Q = \frac{(x-a)y^2}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]}$$

有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2[-3(x-a)^4 + 2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(x-a)^2 y^2 + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 y^4]}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]^2 [(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

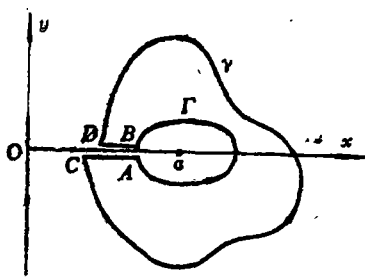


图 1

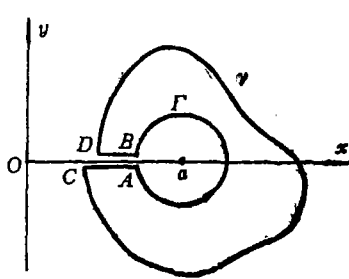


图 2

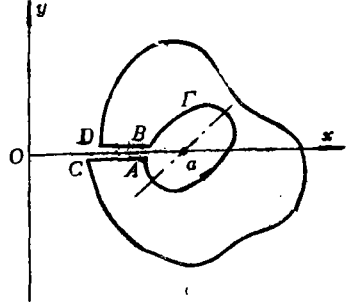


图 3

仿(1)中推导, J积分(2.7)即(2.6)与路径无关:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\gamma} \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]} \\ &= \int_{\Gamma} \frac{y^2[-ydx + (x-a)dy]}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]} \end{aligned}$$

其中 γ 和 Γ 如图3所示。

3.2 II型裂纹

(1) 各向同性均匀材料板 由(2.1), (2.8), 可记

$$P = - \frac{(x-a)^2 y}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2}, \quad Q = \frac{(x-a)^3}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^2}$$

有

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{(x-a)^2[3y^2 - (x-a)^2]}{[(x-a)^2 + y^2]^3} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (3.1)$$

(2) $\Delta > 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板 由(2.1), (2.9), 可记

$$P = - \frac{(x-a)^2 y}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]}$$

$$Q = \frac{(x-a)^3}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2][(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]}$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{(x-a)^2[-(x-a)^4 + (\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2)(x-a)^2 y^2 + 3\beta_1^2 \beta_2^2 y^4]}{[(x-a)^2 + \beta_1^2 y^2]^2 [(x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2]^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (3.2)$$

(3) $\Delta < 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板 由(2.1), (2.10), 可记

$$P = - \frac{(x-a)^2 y}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]}$$

$$Q = \frac{(x-a)^3}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2][(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]}$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{(x-a)^2[-(x-a)^4 - 2(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)(x-a)^2 y^2 + 3(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 y^4]}{[(x-a+ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]^2 [(x-a-ay)^2 + \beta^2 y^2]^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \quad (3.3)$$

由(3.1), (3.2), (3.3), 仿3.1中的推导可知, J 积分(2.8), (2.9), (2.10)均与积分路径无关.

四、J 积分的计算公式

4.1 I 型裂纹

(1) 各向同性均匀材料板 因为 J 积分(2.3)即(2.2)与路径无关, 所以可取 Γ 为正向小圆周:

$$\Gamma: x-a=r\cos\theta, y=r\sin\theta, \quad (-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

即图1中的内曲线 $\Gamma: (x-a)^2 + y^2 = r^2, r = \text{const} \ll a$, 起点 $A(r, -\pi)$, 终点 $B(r, \pi)$. 代入(2.3)得到

$$J = \frac{K_1^2}{\pi E} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{K_1^2}{E} \quad (4.1)$$

(2) $\Delta > 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板 因为 J 积分(2.5)即(2.4)与路径无关, 所以可取 Γ 为正向小椭圆:

$$\Gamma: x-a=\beta_2 r \cos\theta, y=r \sin\theta, \quad (-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

即图2中的内曲线 $\Gamma: (x-a)^2 + \beta_2^2 y^2 = \beta_2^2 r^2, r = \text{const} \ll a$, 起点 $A(r, -\pi)$, 终点 $B(r, \pi)$. 代入(2.5)得到

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{K_1^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2}{\beta_2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\beta_2^2 \cos^2 \theta + \beta_1^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{K_1^2}{2\pi} b_{22} \frac{(\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2}{\beta_2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\beta_2^2 \cos^2 \theta + \beta_1^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

令 $x = \text{ctg} \theta$, 上式化为广义积分. 经计算有

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{K_1^2}{2\pi} b_{22} \frac{(\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2}{\beta_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\beta_2^2 x^2 + \beta_1^2)(x^2 + 1)} dx \\ &= K_1^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2} = K_1^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} \beta_1 \beta_2 (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \quad (4.2) \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\Delta < 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板 因为 J 积分(2.7)即(2.6)与路径无关, 所以可取 Γ 为

正向小椭圆:

$$\Gamma: x-a=r(\beta\cos\theta-a\sin\theta), y=r\sin\theta, \quad (-\pi\leq\theta\leq\pi)$$

即图3中的内曲线 $\Gamma: (x-a)^2+2\alpha(x-a)y+(\alpha^2+\beta^2)y^2=\beta^2r^2$, $r=\text{const}\ll a$, 起点 $A(r, -\pi)$, 终点 $B(r, \pi)$ 。代入(2.7)得到

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{K_I^2}{\pi} b_{22} \beta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta\sin\theta\cos\theta + 4\alpha^2\sin^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{K_I^2}{\pi} b_{22} \beta \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin^2\theta}{\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta\sin\theta\cos\theta + 4\alpha^2\sin^2\theta} + \frac{\sin^2\theta}{\beta^2 + 4\alpha\beta\sin\theta\cos\theta + 4\alpha^2\sin^2\theta} \right) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

令 $x=\text{ctg}\theta$, 上式化为广义积分, 经计算有

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{K_I^2}{\pi} b_{22} \beta \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(\beta^2 x^2 - 4\alpha\beta x + 4\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(x^2 + 1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{(\beta^2 x^2 + 4\alpha\beta x + 4\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(x^2 + 1)} \right] dx \\ &= K_I^2 b_{22} \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = K_I^2 b_{11} \beta (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

4.2 II型裂纹

对J积分(2.8), (2.9), (2.10)依次仿照4.1中(1), (2), (3)的推导, 有

(1)各向同性均匀材料板

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{\pi E} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{K_I^2}{E} \quad (4.4)$$

(2) $\Delta > 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} \beta_2 (\beta_1 + \beta_2)^2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\beta_2^2 \cos^2\theta + \beta_1^2 \sin^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= K_I^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_2) = K_I^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1^2 \beta_2^2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

(3) $\Delta < 0$ 的正交异性复合材料板

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{K_I^2}{\pi} b_{11} \beta \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\beta^2 \cos^2\theta - 2\alpha\beta \sin\theta \cos\theta + \alpha^2 \sin^2\theta}{\beta^2 - 4\alpha\beta \sin\theta \cos\theta + \alpha^2 \sin^2\theta} d\theta \\ &= K_I^2 b_{11} \beta = K_I^2 b_{22} \frac{\beta}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

本文利用复变函数和微积分的理论相继讨论了线弹性各向同性均匀材料板和正交异性复合材料板I、II型裂纹尖端附近的各个J积分的表示式, 路径无关性与计算公式。基于J积分在平面断裂中的重要地位, 本文所得到的一系列结果具有一定的实用和参考价值。

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On J -Integrals in the Plane Fracture

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Abstract

In this paper, we discuss J -integrals near models I and II crack tips for the plates of linear-elastic isotropic homogeneous material and orthotropic composite material, using the theories of complex function and calculus, and obtain the result as follows:

(1) The various J -integrals are transformed into the standard form of line integrals with respect to coordinates:

$$J = \int_r P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

(2) Independence of path of the various J -integrals is proved.

(3) Computing formulae of J -integrals are derived.