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位于两不同正交各向异性半平面间 张开型界面裂纹的性能分析*

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(我刊编委王彪来稿)

摘要: 利用 Schmidt 方法分析了位于正交各向异性材料中的张开型界面裂纹问题。经富立叶变换使问题的求解转换为求解两对对偶积分方程, 其中对偶积分方程的变量为裂纹面张开位移。最终获得了应力强度因子的数值解。与以前有关界面裂纹问题的解相比, 没遇到数学上难以处理的应力振荡奇异性, 裂纹尖端应力场的奇异性与均匀材料中裂纹尖端应力场的奇异性相同。同时当上下半平面材料相同时, 可以得到其精确解。

关键词: 界面裂纹; Schmid 方法; 对偶积分方程; 正交各向异性材料

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引 言

近年来, 复合材料及其粘接结构大量地应用于工程结构中, 复合材料及其连接处的缺陷是引起其强度降低的主要原因, 这是因为缺陷会引起奇异应力或裂纹扩展, 特别是位于界面上的裂纹是降低结构强度的主要原因。因此, 许多研究者^[1~9]对于界面裂纹的强度问题进行了大量的研究工作。但对于界面裂纹问题, 大家共知的是在裂纹尖端处裂纹面有相互叠入现象, 同时应力具有振荡奇异性等物理意义上不合理的现象, 这都与均匀材料中裂纹尖端应力场的性质不同。因而, 与均匀材料中的裂纹问题相比, 界面裂纹的准确解较难获得。到现在为止还认为这一问题还没有得到完全解决。在文献[9~11]中利用张开裂纹模型分析了界面裂纹问题, 没遇到裂纹尖端处裂纹面有相互叠入现象, 同时应力没有振荡奇异性。而在文献[12~19]分析了界面裂纹问题, 获得了一些有益的结果, 并讨论了不出现振荡奇异性应力的条件, 但改变裂纹性质, 如假设裂纹尖端是闭合的。在文献[20]中, 通过假设裂纹尖端处粘着区的存在, 获得了没有振荡奇异性的应力场。

从数学观点上看, 文献[1~3]中的界面裂纹问题的解是正确的, 尽管解存在物理意义上的不合理性, 这可能是裂纹模型的不合理性引起的(假设上下裂纹面位于同一条直线上, 同时又存在裂纹张开位移)。然而, 从工程观点上来看, 须获得物理意义上可接受的解^[11]。

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本文重新分析了文献[9]已研究过的同一问题,但方法不同,即利用 Schmidt 方法^[21~22],对于解决这一问题,这一方法简单方便。同以前的研究[8]相同,在本文中也采用相同的假设:1、不考虑 I 型界面裂纹尖端处裂纹面的相互叠入现象,因为 I 型界面裂纹尖端处裂纹面的相互叠入区非常小。2、载荷足够大,使裂纹面保持张开形状。经富立叶变换使问题的求解转换为求解两对对偶积分方程,其中对偶积分方程的变量为裂纹面张开位移。为了问题的求解,把裂纹面张开位移展开成雅可比多项式形式。这一过程与文献[1~20]中的求解过程是不同的,最终获得了应力强度因子的数值解。与以前的有关界面裂纹问题的解相比,裂纹尖端应力奇异性与均匀材料中裂纹尖端应力的奇异性相同,同时当上下半平面材料相同时,可以得到其精确解。

1 基本方程

如图 1 所示,设有一长度为 $2l$ 位于两不同正交各向异性半平面间张开型界面裂纹, $E_i^{(j)}$, $\mu_{ik}^{(j)}$ 和 $\nu_{ik}^{(j)}$ ($i, k = 1, 2, 3$) 代表本问题的材料常数,这里 $j = 1, 2$ 分别对应于上下半平面。 $u^{(j)}$ 和 $v^{(j)}$ 分别代表 x 和 y 方向上的位移,这里 $u^{(j)} = u^{(j)}(x, y)$, $v^{(j)} = v^{(j)}(x, y)$ 。非零应力分量 $\sigma_{xy}^{(j)}$ 和 $\sigma_{yy}^{(j)}$ 可表示为:

$$\frac{\sigma_{yy}^{(j)}}{\mu_{12}^{(j)}} = c_{12}^{(j)} \frac{\partial u^{(j)}}{\partial x} + c_{22}^{(j)} \frac{\partial v^{(j)}}{\partial y} \quad (j = 1, 2), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{xy}^{(j)}}{\mu_{12}^{(j)}} = \frac{\partial u^{(j)}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^{(j)}}{\partial x} \quad (j = 1, 2). \quad (2)$$

上述方程中包含的无量纲参数 $c_{ik}^{(j)}$ ($i, k = 1, 2, 3, j = 1, 2$) 与材料的弹性常数的关系如下(对于平面应力):

$$\begin{cases} c_{11}^{(j)} = E_1^{(j)} / [\mu_{12}^{(j)} (1 - \nu_{12}^{(j)2} E_2^{(j)} / E_1^{(j)})], \\ c_{22}^{(j)} = E_2^{(j)} / [\mu_{12}^{(j)} (1 - \nu_{12}^{(j)2} E_2^{(j)} / E_1^{(j)})] = c_{11}^{(j)} E_2^{(j)} / E_1^{(j)}, \\ c_{12}^{(j)} = \nu_{12}^{(j)} E_2^{(j)} / [\mu_{12}^{(j)} (1 - \nu_{12}^{(j)2} E_2^{(j)} / E_1^{(j)})] = \nu_{12}^{(j)} c_{22}^{(j)} = \nu_{21}^{(j)} c_{11}^{(j)} \end{cases} \quad (j = 1, 2). \quad (3)$$

而对于平面应变,它们之间的关系为:

$$\begin{cases} c_{11}^{(j)} = E_1^{(j)} (1 - \nu_{23}^{(j)} \nu_{32}^{(j)}) / (\Delta^{(j)} \mu_{12}^{(j)}), \\ c_{22}^{(j)} = E_2^{(j)} (1 - \nu_{13}^{(j)} \nu_{31}^{(j)}) / (\Delta^{(j)} \mu_{12}^{(j)}), \\ c_{12}^{(j)} = E_1^{(j)} (\nu_{21}^{(j)} + \nu_{13}^{(j)} \nu_{32}^{(j)} E_2^{(j)} / E_1^{(j)}) / (\Delta^{(j)} \mu_{12}^{(j)}) = \\ E_2^{(j)} (\nu_{12}^{(j)} + \nu_{23}^{(j)} \nu_{31}^{(j)} E_1^{(j)} / E_2^{(j)}) / (\Delta^{(j)} \mu_{12}^{(j)}), \\ \Delta^{(j)} = 1 - \nu_{12}^{(j)} \nu_{21}^{(j)} - \nu_{23}^{(j)} \nu_{32}^{(j)} - \nu_{31}^{(j)} \nu_{13}^{(j)} - \\ \nu_{12}^{(j)} \nu_{23}^{(j)} \nu_{31}^{(j)} - \nu_{13}^{(j)} \nu_{21}^{(j)} \nu_{32}^{(j)} \quad (j = 1, 2). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

同时,常数 $E_i^{(j)}$ 和 $\nu_{ik}^{(j)}$ ($i, k = 1, 2, 3$) 应满足麦克维尔关系:

$$\nu_{ik}^{(j)} / E_i^{(j)} = \nu_{ki}^{(j)} / E_k^{(j)}. \quad (5)$$

本文我们仅考虑平面应力情况。

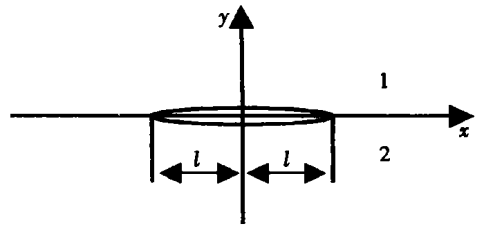


图 1 界面裂纹的几何形状

在不考虑体力情况下, 正交各向异性材料的控制方程可表示为:

$$c_{11}^{(j)} \frac{\partial^2 u^{(j)}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u^{(j)}}{\partial y^2} + (1 + c_{12}^{(j)}) \frac{\partial^2 v^{(j)}}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2), \quad (6)$$

$$c_{22}^{(j)} \frac{\partial^2 v^{(j)}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v^{(j)}}{\partial x^2} + (1 + c_{12}^{(j)}) \frac{\partial^2 u^{(j)}}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \quad (j = 1, 2), \quad (7)$$

控制方程要在如下边界条件下进行求解:

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(1)} = \sigma_{yy}^{(2)} = -\sigma_0; \sigma_{xy}^{(1)} = \sigma_{xy}^{(2)} = 0, \quad |x| \leq l, y = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$u^{(1)} = u^{(2)}; v^{(1)} = v^{(2)}; \sigma_{yy}^{(1)} = \sigma_{yy}^{(2)}; \sigma_{xy}^{(1)} = \sigma_{xy}^{(2)}, \quad |x| \leq l, y = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$u^{(j)} = v^{(j)} = 0; \sigma_{yy}^{(j)} = \sigma_{xy}^{(j)} = 0 \quad \text{当} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow \infty \quad (j = 1, 2). \quad (10)$$

2 求 解

由于问题的对称性, 只需考虑 $x \geq 0, |y| < \infty$ 的情况就可以了, 如文[9]中的讨论, 方程(6)~(7)的解可表示为:

$$u^{(1)}(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty [A_1(s) e^{-Y_1 s y} + A_2(s) e^{-Y_2 s y}] \sin(sx) ds, \quad (11)$$

$$v^{(1)}(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty [\alpha_1 A_1(s) e^{-Y_1 s y} + \alpha_2 A_2(s) e^{-Y_2 s y}] \cos(sx) ds, \quad (12)$$

$$u^{(2)}(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty [B_1(s) e^{Y_3 s y} + B_2(s) e^{Y_4 s y}] \sin(sx) ds, \quad (13)$$

$$v^{(2)}(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty [\alpha_3 B_1(s) e^{Y_3 s y} + \alpha_4 B_2(s) e^{Y_4 s y}] \cos(sx) ds, \quad (14)$$

其中

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{c_{11}^{(1)} - Y_1^2}{(1 + c_{12}^{(1)}) Y_1}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{c_{11}^{(1)} - Y_2^2}{(1 + c_{12}^{(1)}) Y_2},$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{c_{11}^{(2)} - Y_3^2}{(1 + c_{12}^{(2)}) Y_3}, \quad \alpha_4 = \frac{c_{11}^{(2)} - Y_4^2}{(1 + c_{12}^{(2)}) Y_4},$$

$A_j(s)$ 和 $B_j(s)$ ($j = 1, 2$) 是要确定的未知函数;

$Y_j^2 (j = 1, 2)$ 是如下方程的正实根

$$c_{22}^{(1)} Y^4 + [c_{12}^{(1)2} + 2c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{11}^{(1)} c_{22}^{(1)}] Y^2 + c_{11}^{(1)} = 0; \quad (15)$$

$Y_j^2 (j = 3, 4)$ 是如下方程的正实根

$$c_{22}^{(2)} Y^4 + [c_{12}^{(2)2} + 2c_{12}^{(2)} - c_{11}^{(2)} c_{22}^{(2)}] Y^2 + c_{11}^{(2)} = 0. \quad (16)$$

把方程(11)~(14)分别代入到方程(1)~(2)中可得:

$$\frac{\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}}{\mu_{12}^{(1)}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty s [A_1(s) (c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)} \alpha_1 Y_1) e^{-Y_1 s y} + A_2(s) (c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)} \alpha_2 Y_2) e^{-Y_2 s y}] \cos(sx) ds, \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}}{\mu_{12}^{(1)}} = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty s [A_1(s) (\alpha_1 + Y_1) e^{-Y_1 s y} + A_2(s) (\alpha_2 + Y_2) e^{-Y_2 s y}] \sin(sx) ds, \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{xy}^{(2)}}{\mu_{12}^{(2)}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty s [B_1(s) (c_{12}^{(2)} - c_{22}^{(2)} \alpha_3 Y_3) e^{Y_3 s y} + B_2(s) (c_{12}^{(2)} - c_{22}^{(2)} \alpha_4 Y_4) e^{Y_4 s y}] \cos(sx) ds, \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\alpha_{xy}^{(2)}}{\mu_{12}^{(2)}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} s [B_1(s)(\alpha_3 + \gamma_3) e^{\gamma_3 sy} + B_2(s)(\alpha_4 + \gamma_4) e^{\gamma_4 sy}] \sin(sx) ds, \quad (20)$$

根据上述方程和边界条件可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{12}^{(1)} [A_1(s)(c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)} \alpha_1 \gamma_1) + A_2(s)(c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)} \alpha_2 \gamma_2)] = \\ \mu_{12}^{(2)} [B_1(s)(c_{12}^{(2)} - c_{22}^{(2)} \alpha_3 \gamma_3) + B_2(s)(c_{12}^{(2)} - c_{22}^{(2)} \alpha_4 \gamma_4)], \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{12}^{(1)} [A_1(s)(\alpha_1 + \gamma_1) + A_2(s)(\alpha_2 + \gamma_2)] = \\ - \mu_{12}^{(2)} [B_1(s)(\alpha_3 + \gamma_3) + B_2(s)(\alpha_4 + \gamma_4)] \cdot \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

为了问题的求解, 裂纹面张开位移可以定义成如下形式:

$$f_1(x) = u^{(1)}(x, 0) - u^{(2)}(x, 0), \quad (23)$$

$$f_2(x) = v^{(1)}(x, 0) - v^{(2)}(x, 0), \quad (24)$$

这里 $f_1(x)$ 是一奇函数, $f_2(x)$ 是一偶函数, 且它们是要根据边界条件确定的未知函数。而以前求解类似问题时用的是以位错函数 $\partial f_i(x)/\partial x$ ($i = 1, 2$) 为未知量的。

应用富里叶变换和方程(11) ~ (14), (23) ~ (24), 可以得到:

$$f_1(s) = A_1(s) + A_2(s) - B_1(s) - B_2(s), \quad (25)$$

$$f_2(s) = \alpha_1 A_1(s) + \alpha_2 A_2(s) + \alpha_3 B_1(s) + \alpha_4 B_2(s), \quad (26)$$

本文中变量上的一横杠表示是经过富里叶变换后的变量。如果函数 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则富里叶变换定义为:

$$f(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(sx) dx, \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(s) \cos(sx) ds \cdot \quad (27)$$

如果函数 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 则富里叶变换定义为:

$$f(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(sx) dx, \quad f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} f(s) \sin(sx) ds \cdot \quad (28)$$

通过求解四个方程(21) ~ (22), (25) ~ (26) 可得四个未知数, 并把其代入到方程(17) ~ (18), 利用边界条件可得:

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = \frac{2\mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} s [df_1(s) + df_2(s)] \cos(sx) ds = -\sigma_0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq l), \quad (29)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = -\frac{2\mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} s [df_1(s) + df_2(s)] \sin(sx) ds = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq l), \quad (30)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f_1(s) \sin(sx) ds = 0 \quad (x > l), \quad (31)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f_2(s) \cos(sx) ds = 0 \quad (x > l), \quad (32)$$

其中 d_1, d_2, d_3 和 d_4 是常数, 具体形式可看附录。但当 $(E_i^{(1)}, \mu_{ik}^{(1)}, \gamma_{ik}^{(1)}) = (E_i^{(2)}, \mu_{ik}^{(2)}, \gamma_{ik}^{(2)})$, ($i, k = 1, 2, 3$) 即上下半平面材料相同时可得

$$d_1 = 0, \quad d_2 = \frac{(c_{12}^{(1)} c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{11}^{(1)} c_{22}^{(1)})(q_3 q_1 + q_0 q_1 - q_3 q_2 + q_0 q_2)}{4\sqrt{2} c_{11}^{(1)} q_0},$$

$$d_3 = \frac{-c_{12}^{(1)} c_{12}^{(1)} + c_{11}^{(1)} c_{22}^{(1)}}{\sqrt{2} c_{22}^{(1)} (\sqrt{q_3 - q_0} + \sqrt{q_3 + q_0})}, \quad d_4 = 0,$$

其中

$$q_1 = \sqrt{\frac{q_3 - q_0}{c_{22}^{(1)}}}, \quad q_2 = \sqrt{\frac{q_3 + q_0}{c_{22}^{(1)}}}, \quad q_3 = c_{11}^{(1)} c_{22}^{(1)} - c_{12}^{(1)}(2 + c_{12}^{(1)}),$$

$$q_0 = \sqrt{[c_{12}^{(1)}(2 + c_{12}^{(1)}) - c_{11}^{(1)} c_{22}^{(1)}]^2 - 4c_{11}^{(1)} c_{22}^{(1)}}.$$

为了确定未知函数 $f_1(s)$ 和 $f_2(s)$, 必须求解上述两对对偶积分方程(29)~(32)。

3 对偶积分方程的解

如引言中的讨论, 本文是在一定假设条件下进行求解的, 这些假设在文献[8]中也用过, 根据这些假设, 裂纹面张开位移可以展开成如下级数形式:

$$f_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n P_{2n+1}^{(1/2, 1/2)} \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{l^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq l), \tag{33}$$

$$f_1(x) = 0 \quad (x > l), \tag{34}$$

$$f_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n P_{2n}^{(1/2, 1/2)} \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{l^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (0 \leq x \leq l), \tag{35}$$

$$f_2(x) = 0 \quad (x > l), \tag{36}$$

其中 a_n 和 b_n 是未知系数, $P_n^{(1/2, 1/2)}(x)$ 是雅可比多项式^[23]。

方程(33)~(36)经富里叶变换后为^[24]

$$f_1(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n G_n^{(1)} \frac{1}{s} J_{2n+2}(sl), \quad G_n^{(1)} = \sqrt{\pi}(-1)^n \frac{\Gamma(2n+2+1/2)}{(2n+1)!}, \tag{37}$$

$$f_2(s) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n G_n^{(2)} \frac{1}{s} J_{2n+1}(sl), \quad G_n^{(2)} = \sqrt{\pi}(-1)^n \frac{\Gamma(2n+1+1/2)}{(2n)!}, \tag{38}$$

其中 $\Gamma(x)$ 和 $J_n(x)$ 分别为伽玛函数和贝塞尔函数。

把方程(37)~(38)代入到方程(29)~(32), 可知, 方程(31)~(32)自动满足, 而对于方程(29)~(30), 对变量 x 在区间 $[0, x]$ 上积分后可得:

$$\frac{2\mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{s} [d_1 a_n G_n^{(1)} J_{2n+2}(sl) + d_2 b_n G_n^{(2)} J_{2n+1}(sl)] \sin(sx) ds = -\sigma_0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq l), \tag{39}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{s} [d_3 a_n G_n^{(1)} J_{2n+2}(sl) + d_4 b_n G_n^{(2)} J_{2n+2}(sl)] [\cos(sx) - 1] ds = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq l). \tag{40}$$

利用关系式^[23]

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{s} J_n(sa) \sin(bs) ds = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[n \arcsin(b/a)]}{n} & (a > b), \\ \frac{a^n \sin(n\pi/2)}{n[b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}]^n} & (b > a), \end{cases} \tag{41}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{s} J_n(sa) \cos(bs) ds = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos[n \arcsin(b/a)]}{n} & (a > b), \\ \frac{a^n \cos(n\pi/2)}{n[b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}]^n} & (b > a). \end{cases} \tag{42}$$

方程(39)~(40)中的半无限积分可以直接获得。从而方程(39)~(40)可以利用 Schmidt^[21~23]方法来求解未知系数 a_n 和 b_n 。从而方程(39)~(40)可以简写为:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n E_n^*(x) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n F_n^*(x) = U_0(x) \quad (0 \leq x \leq l), \quad (43)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n G_n^*(x) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n H_n^*(x) = 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq l), \quad (44)$$

其中 $E_n^*(x)$, $F_n^*(x)$, $G_n^*(x)$, $H_n^*(x)$ 和 $U_0(x)$ 是已知函数, a_n 和 b_n 是未知系数. 方程(44)可以写成:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n H_n^*(x) = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n G_n^*(x). \quad (45)$$

从而根据方程(45), 利用 Schmidt^[21~22, 25~31]方法可以求未知系数 b_n . 这里先把

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n G_n^*(x)$ 暂时看作已知函数. 为了求解需要重新构造一函数序列, 这一函数序列 $P_n(x)$ 要满足如下正交条件:

$$\int_0^l P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = N_n \delta_{mn}, \quad N_n = \int_0^l P_n^2(x) dx. \quad (46)$$

$P_n(x)$ 可以由函数 $H_n^*(x)$ 构成, 写为

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{M_{in}}{M_{im}} H_i^*(x) \quad (47)$$

其中 M_{ij} 是矩阵 D_n 的元素 d_{ij} 的余因子, 矩阵 D_n 可以定为如下形式:

$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} d_{00} & d_{01} & d_{02} & \dots & d_{0n} \\ d_{10} & d_{11} & d_{12} & \dots & d_{1n} \\ d_{20} & d_{21} & d_{22} & \dots & d_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ d_{n0} & d_{n1} & d_{n2} & \dots & d_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad d_{ij} = \int_0^l H_i^*(x) H_j^*(x) dx. \quad (48)$$

利用方程(45)~(48)可得:

$$b_n = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{M_{nj}}{M_{jj}}, \quad q_j = - \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \frac{1}{N_j} \int_0^l G_i^*(x) P_j(x) dx. \quad (49)$$

从而可得

$$b_n = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i K_{in}^*, \quad K_{in}^* = - \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} \frac{M_{ij}}{N_j M_{jj}} \int_0^l G_i^*(x) P_j(x) dx. \quad (50)$$

把方程(50)代入到方程(43)中, 可得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n Y_n^*(x) = U_0(x), \quad Y_n^*(x) = E_n^*(x) + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} K_{ni}^* F_i^*(x). \quad (51)$$

从而可再次利用 Schmidt 方法求得未知系数 a_n . 并利用方程(50), 可求得未知系数 b_n .

而当 $(E_i^{(1)}, \mu_{ik}^{(1)}, \nu_{ik}^{(1)}) = (E_i^{(2)}, \mu_{ik}^{(2)}, \nu_{ik}^{(2)})$, $(i, k = 1, 2, 3)$, 可得 $a_n = 0$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$), $b_0 = -(\sigma_0 \sqrt{\pi} l / d_2 \mu_{12}^{(1)})$ 和 $b_n = 0$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$).

4 强度因子

通过未知系数 a_n 和 b_n 的获得, 从而就可以确定扰动应力场. 而对于断裂力学来说, 重点

是确定裂纹尖端处的应力场 $\sigma_{yy}^{(1)}$ 和 $\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}$ 。沿裂纹线上 $\sigma_{yy}^{(1)}$ 和 $\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}$ 可表示为:

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = \frac{2\mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} [d_1 a_n G_n^{(1)} J_{2n+2}(sl) + d_2 b_n G_n^{(2)} J_{2n+1}(sl)] \cos(sx) ds, \quad (52)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = -\frac{2\mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} [d_3 a_n G_n^{(1)} J_{2n+2}(sl) + d_4 b_n G_n^{(2)} J_{2n+1}(sl)] \sin(sx) ds \quad (53)$$

当 $(E_i^{(1)}, \mu_{ik}^{(1)}, \nu_{ik}^{(1)}) = (E_i^{(2)}, \mu_{ik}^{(2)}, \nu_{ik}^{(2)})$, ($i, k = 1, 2, 3$), 沿裂纹线上 $\sigma_{yy}^{(1)}$ 和 $\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}$ 可表示为:

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(1)} = \frac{2\mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} d_2 b_0 G_0^{(2)} J_1(sl) \cos(sx) ds = -\sigma_0 \int_0^{\infty} J_1(sl) \cos(sx) ds = \begin{cases} -\sigma_0 & (x < l), \\ \frac{\sigma_0 l^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - l^2} [x + \sqrt{x^2 - l^2}]} & (x > l), \end{cases} \quad (54)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{(1)}(x, 0) = 0 \quad (55)$$

从方程(54)~(55)可知, 当 $(E_i^{(1)}, \mu_{ik}^{(1)}, \nu_{ik}^{(1)}) = (E_i^{(2)}, \mu_{ik}^{(2)}, \nu_{ik}^{(2)})$, 即上下半平面材料相同时, 可以获得其精确解, 进而也表明 Schmidt 方法的可行性。

通过对方程(52)~(55)的观察, 应力场的奇异部分可以通过如下关系式^[23]获得:

$$\int_0^{\infty} J_n(sa) \cos(bs) ds = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos[n \arcsin(b/a)]}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} & (a > b), \\ -\frac{a^n \sin(n\pi/2)}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} [b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}]^n} & (b > a), \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} J_n(sa) \sin(bs) ds = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[n \arcsin(b/a)]}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} & (a > b), \\ \frac{a^n \cos(n\pi/2)}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2} [b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}]^n} & (b > a). \end{cases}$$

应力场的奇异部分可以表示为 ($l < x$):

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{2d_2 \mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n G_n^{(2)} H_n^{(1)}(x), \quad (56)$$

$$\tau(x) = -\frac{2d_3 \mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n G_n^{(1)} H_n^{(2)}(x), \quad (57)$$

其中 $H_n^{(1)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} l^{2n+1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - l^2} [x + \sqrt{x^2 - l^2}]^{2n+1}}$, $H_n^{(2)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1} l^{2n+2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - l^2} [x + \sqrt{x^2 - l^2}]^{2n+2}}$.

从而应力强度因子 K_I 和 K_{II} 可表示为:

$$K_I = \lim_{x \rightarrow l^+} \sqrt{2\pi(x-l)} \sigma(x) = -\frac{2d_2 \mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\sqrt{l}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \frac{\Gamma(2n+1+1/2)}{(2n)!}, \quad (58)$$

$$K_{II} = \lim_{x \rightarrow l^+} \sqrt{2\pi(x-l)} \tau(x) = \frac{2d_3 \mu_{12}^{(1)}}{\sqrt{l}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{\Gamma(2n+2+1/2)}{(2n+1)!}. \quad (59)$$

当 $(E_i^{(1)}, \mu_{ik}^{(1)}, \nu_{ik}^{(1)}) = (E_i^{(2)}, \mu_{ik}^{(2)}, \nu_{ik}^{(2)})$, ($i, k = 1, 2, 3$), 即上下半平面材料相同时, 应力强度因子 K_I 和 K_{II} 可表示为:

$$K_I = \sigma_0 \sqrt{\pi l}, \quad K_{II} = 0 \quad (60)$$

5 数值计算和讨论

如文献[21]~[22]和[25]~[31]中的讨论, 可知取方程(43)~(44)中级数的前十项,

Schmidt 方法就可以满足有关精度要求。当 $-l \leq x \leq l, y = 0$ 时的应力 $\sigma_y^{(1)}/\sigma_0$ 是非常趋近于单位 -1, 表明满足边界条件(8)。进而获得了应力强度因子 K/σ_0 的数值解。作为例子, 给出了数值结果, 如图 2 所示。从结果中可以得到如下结论:

(i) 与以前有关界面裂纹问题的解相比, 本文所得的应立场的奇异性与均匀材料中裂纹应力场的奇异性相同。

(ii) 当上下半平面材料相同时, 可以获得其精确解, 进而也表明 Schmidt 方法的可行性。

(iii) 从结果中可以看出, 应力强度因子与材料常数无关, 这与文献[9]中的结论一样, 而在文献[1, 2, 3, 7]中有关应力强度因子与上下半平面材料的常数有关。

(iv) 本文中, 对偶积分方程的未知量是裂纹面的张开位移, 而以前对偶积分方程的未知量是位错密度函数, 这是主要不同之处。

(v) 本文中, 给出一个近似的求解界面裂纹的方法, 而在求解过程中不会遇到如以前求解类似问题的过程遇到的数学困难, 即应力振荡奇异性的出现及裂纹面的相互叠入现象。

(vi) 如图 2 所示, 应力强度因子 K_I/σ_0 随着裂纹长度的增加而几乎线性增加。

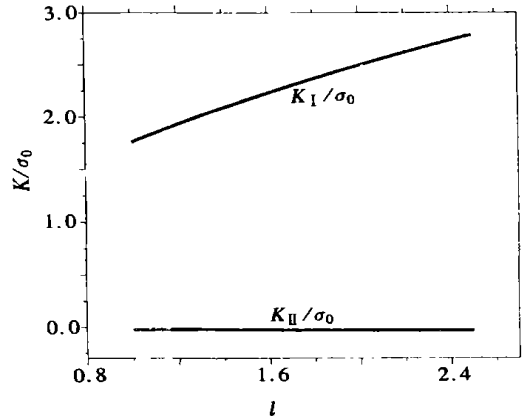


图 2 应力强度因子随 l 的变化情况

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$$H_1 = c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)}\alpha_1\gamma_1, H_2 = c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)}\alpha_2\gamma_2, H_3 = c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)}\alpha_3\gamma_3, H_4 = c_{12}^{(1)} - c_{22}^{(1)}\alpha_4\gamma_4,$$

$$F_1 = \alpha_1 + \gamma_1, F_2 = \alpha_2 + \gamma_2, F_3 = \alpha_3 + \gamma_3, F_4 = \alpha_4 + \gamma_4,$$

$$P_1 = \alpha_2\mu_{12}^{(2)}(H_4F_3\mu_{12}^{(2)} - H_3F_4\mu_{12}^{(2)} - H_3F_1\mu_{12}^{(1)} + H_4F_1\mu_{12}^{(1)} - H_1F_3\mu_{12}^{(1)} + H_1F_4\mu_{12}^{(1)}),$$

$$P_2 = \alpha_1\mu_{12}^{(2)}[H_3F_4\mu_{12}^{(2)} + H_3F_2\mu_{12}^{(1)} + H_2F_3\mu_{12}^{(1)} - H_2F_4\mu_{12}^{(1)} - H_4(F_3\mu_{12}^{(2)} + F_2\mu_{12}^{(1)})],$$

$$P_3 = \alpha_4\mu_{12}^{(1)}[H_3(-F_1 + F_2)\mu_{12}^{(2)} - H_1F_3\mu_{12}^{(2)} + H_2F_3\mu_{12}^{(2)} + H_2F_1\mu_{12}^{(1)} - H_1F_2\mu_{12}^{(1)}],$$

$$P_4 = \alpha_3\mu_{12}^{(1)}[H_4(F_1 - F_2)\mu_{12}^{(2)} + H_1F_4\mu_{12}^{(2)} - H_2F_4\mu_{12}^{(2)} - H_2F_1\mu_{12}^{(1)} + H_1F_2\mu_{12}^{(1)}],$$

$$P_0 = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4,$$

$$R_1 = \mu_{12}^{(2)2}[\alpha_2H_1(H_4F_3 - H_3F_4) + \alpha_1H_2(H_3F_4 - H_4F_3)],$$

$$R_2 = \mu_{12}^{(1)}\mu_{12}^{(2)}[\alpha_3H_2H_4F_1 + \alpha_4H_1H_3F_2 - \alpha_3H_1H_4F_2 - \alpha_4H_2H_3F_1],$$

$$R_3 = \mu_{12}^{(2)2}(-H_1H_4F_3 + H_2H_4F_3 + H_1H_3F_4 - H_2H_3F_4),$$

$$R_4 = \mu_{12}^{(1)}\mu_{12}^{(2)}(-H_2H_3F_1 + H_2H_4F_1 + H_1H_3F_2 - H_1H_4F_2),$$

$$Q_1 = \mu_{12}^{(2)2}[-H_4\alpha_1F_2F_3 + \alpha_1H_3F_2F_4 + \alpha_2F_1(H_4F_3 - H_3F_4)],$$

$$Q_2 = \mu_{12}^{(1)}\mu_{12}^{(2)}(-\alpha_4H_1F_2F_3 - \alpha_3H_2F_1F_4 + \alpha_3H_1F_2F_4 + \alpha_4H_2F_1F_3),$$

$$Q_3 = \mu_{12}^{(2)2}[-H_4(F_1 - F_2)F_3 + H_3F_1F_4 - H_3F_2F_4],$$

$$Q_4 = \mu_{12}^{(1)}\mu_{12}^{(2)}(-H_1F_2F_3 - H_2F_1F_4 + H_1F_2F_4 + H_2F_1F_3),$$

$$d_1 = (R_1 + R_2)/P_0, d_2 = (R_3 + R_4)/P_0, d_3 = (Q_1 + Q_2)/P_0, d_4 = (Q_3 + Q_4)/P_0$$

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Investigation of the Behavior of a Griffith Crack at the Interface Between Two Dissimilar Orthotropic Elastic Half Planes for the Opening Crack Mode

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Abstract: The behaviors of an interface crack between dissimilar orthotropic elastic half_planes subjected to uniform tension was reworked by use of the Schmidt method. By use of the Fourier transform, the problem can be solved with the help of two pairs of dual integral equations, of which the unknown variables are the jumps of the displacements across the crack surfaces. Numerical examples are provided for the stress intensity factors of the cracks. Contrary to the previous solution of the interface crack, it is found that the stress singularity of the present interface crack solution is of the same nature as that for the ordinary crack in homogeneous materials. When the materials from the two half_planes are the same, an exact solution can be obtained.

Key words: interfacial crack; Schmidt method; dual integral equation; orthotropic material