

探讨一种新的复合型断裂判据——塑性区最短距离 r_{\min} 判据*

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摘 要

裂纹尖端塑性区的存在是抗裂的重要因素, 在同一个塑性区上, 哪个方向上塑性区距离最短(指裂纹尖端到塑性区边缘的距离), 裂纹就最容易从哪个方向上扩展。

将复合型裂纹尖端应力分量代入 R. von Mises 屈服条件, 得到裂纹尖端塑性区的边界方程:

$$r = \frac{9}{2\sigma_s^2} \left[\left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_I^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2\theta \right) K_I K_{II} + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{II}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{III}^2 \right]$$

r 表示从裂纹尖端到塑性区边缘的距离, 裂纹沿 r_{\min} 方向扩展, 即由

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \theta^2} > 0$$

条件确定裂纹扩展方向。

材料破坏的形式之一是在剪应力作用下产生滑动, 在复杂受力下, 八面体剪应力就是促使这种破坏的作用力。裂纹尖端附近某一点的八面体剪应力为:

$$\tau_{oct} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_I^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2\theta \right) K_I K_{II} + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{II}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{III}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

可令上式中

$$B = \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_I^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2\theta \right) K_I K_{II} + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{II}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{III}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

B 是一个和裂纹大小、形状以及外加应力有关的量, 它的大小反映了裂纹尖端附近应力场的强弱。显然它可作为裂纹临界扩展的判据。当 B 达到临界值 B_c 时, 裂纹开始扩展, 即 $B = B_c$ 。

用本判据理论研究 I 型裂纹问题, 得到

$$B_c = \frac{1}{3} K_{Ic}$$

本判据理论是根据弹性力学八面体剪应力和 R. von Mises 屈服条件建立起来的, 它把断裂力学和传统的力学理论联系起来, 概念清楚、计算简便。从电算结果来看, 它比 S 判据、 $(\sigma_\theta)_{\max}$ 判据、 G 判据更合理、更准确些。

* 钱伟长推荐。

一、问题的提出

从裂纹扩展时能量的守恒和转换中, 我们知道, 裂纹尖端塑性区的存在是抗裂的重要因素, 裂纹扩展所用的塑性功与材料的断裂韧性有密切关系. 已知平面应变的塑性区远比平面应力条件下的塑性区要小, 因而平面应变远较平面应力容易发生脆断. 可以想见, 在同一个塑性区上, 哪个方向上的塑性区距离最短(指裂纹尖端到塑性区边缘的距离), 裂纹就容易从哪个方向上扩展.

基于这种情况和想法, 并以八面体剪应力和 Mises 屈服条件为依据进行研究, 得到本判据.

二、裂纹尖端应力场的分析和 Mises 屈服条件

由断裂力学知, 在复合应力状态下, 裂纹尖端附近某一点 A 的应力分量为:

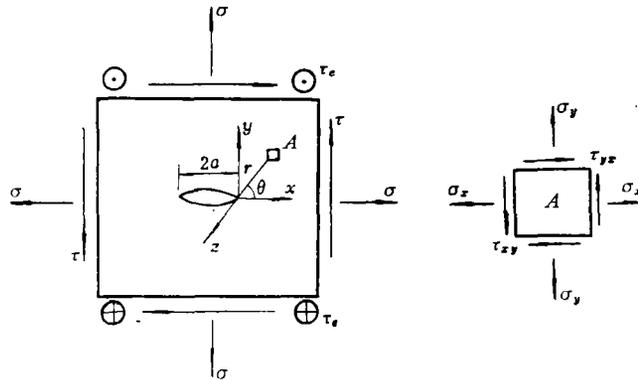


图 1

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sigma_x &= \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(1 - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) - \frac{K_{II}}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(2 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) \\
 \sigma_y &= \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \cos \left(1 + \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) + \frac{K_{II}}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} \\
 \tau_{xy} &= \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} + \frac{K_{II}}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(1 - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \right) \\
 \tau_{xz} &= -\frac{K_{III}}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \tau_{yz} = \frac{K_{III}}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

式中: K_I , K_{II} , K_{III} 分别为 I, II, III 型裂纹的应力强度因子; A 为裂纹尖端附近应力应变场中的某一点, r 为 A 点到裂纹尖端的距离; θ 为其与 x 轴的夹角.

图 1 的符号: σ , τ 为面内正应力和剪应力, τ_o 为面外剪应力, 即垂直纸面的剪应力.

(2.1)式是裂纹尖端附近应力场的近似表达式,当 $r \rightarrow 0$,即当很接近裂纹尖端时, $\sigma_{ij} \rightarrow \infty$,有 $1/\sqrt{r}$ 阶的奇异性.但对实际材料来说,当裂纹尖端正应力等于或大于有效屈服应力 σ_{ys} 时,该区域附近材料进入屈服状态,并发生塑性变形,形成塑性区(见图2).塑性区的范围可由材料的屈服条件确定.

按 R. von. Mises 的屈服条件:

$$(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 = 2\sigma_s^2$$

利用应力不变量的关系:

$$\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

$$\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1 = \sigma_x\sigma_y + \sigma_y\sigma_z$$

$$+ \sigma_z\sigma_x - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2 - \tau_{zx}^2$$

$$\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3 = \sigma_x\sigma_y\sigma_z + 2\tau_{xy}\tau_{yz}\tau_{zx}$$

$$- \sigma_x\tau_{yz}^2 - \sigma_y\tau_{zx}^2 - \sigma_z\tau_{xy}^2$$

则上式可变为:

$$(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + (\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2 + 6(\tau_{xy}^2 + \tau_{yz}^2 + \tau_{zx}^2) = 2\sigma_s^2 \quad (2.2)$$

把(2.1)式代入(2.2)式得:

$$r = \frac{9}{2\sigma_s^2} \left[\left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_I^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2\theta \right) K_I K_{II} + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{II}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{III}^2 \right] \quad (2.3)$$

在这种屈服条件下, r 表示从裂纹尖端到塑性区边缘的距离. 根据前面的分析, 在复杂的应力状态下, 裂纹沿最小的 r_{\min} 方向扩展, 即由

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \theta^2} > 0$$

条件确定裂纹扩展的方向.

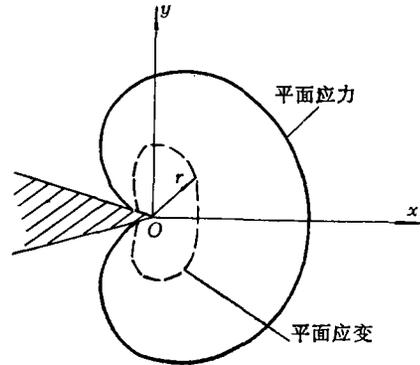


图 2

三、材料的破坏和八面体剪应力

众所周知, 材料破坏的形式之一, 是在剪应力作用下产生滑动, 而在复杂受力下, 八面体剪应力显然就是促使这种破坏的作用力.

由空间应力状态知, 单元体上某点的主方向为 1, 2, 3, 与其相应的主应力为 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$. 若取一截面与 1, 2, 3 方向成等斜角, 则在空间坐标的八个象限中, 可以取八个这样的面而构成一个八面体, 如图 3, 图 4 所示.

因为斜面法线的三个方向余弦之间存在着 $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$ 的关系, 而且八面体的法线与坐标轴成等角, 所以,

$$l = m = n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

因而八面体上的正应力为:

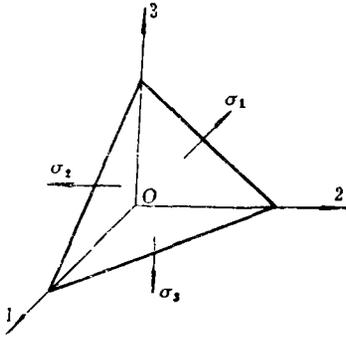


图 3

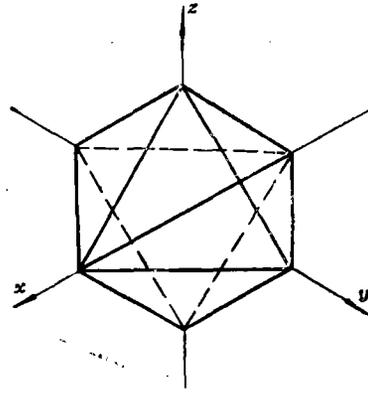


图 4

$$\sigma_{\text{oct}} = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z) \quad (3.1)$$

八面体上的剪应力为:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\text{oct}} &= \sqrt{p^2 - \sigma_{\text{oct}}^2} = \sqrt{(p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2) - \sigma_{\text{oct}}^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} (\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2) - \frac{1}{9} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{9} [(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2) - (\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1)]} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

式中, p ——八面体上的总应力。

利用应力不变量的关系, 上式可变为

$$\tau_{\text{oct}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + (\sigma_y - \sigma_z)^2 + (\sigma_z - \sigma_x)^2 + 6(\tau_{xy}^2 + \tau_{yz}^2 + \tau_{zx}^2)} \quad (3.2)$$

把(2.1)式代入(3.2)式即可得到裂纹尖端附近某一点 A 的正八面体上的剪应力:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\text{oct}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi r}} \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{\text{I}}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2\theta \right) K_{\text{I}} K_{\text{II}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{\text{II}}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{\text{II}}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (3.3) \end{aligned}$$

并令其分子部分为 B , 即:

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{\text{I}}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2\theta \right) K_{\text{I}} K_{\text{II}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{\text{II}}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{\text{II}}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (3.4) \end{aligned}$$

B 是一个和裂纹大小、形状以及外加应力有关的量, 它的大小反映了裂纹尖端附近区域内的应力场的强弱程度, 显然, 可以用它作为裂纹临界扩展的判据。我们把 B 叫做八面体剪应力因子,

四、本判据的表达

至此, 可以把本判据归结表述如下:

1. 在复合应力作用下, 裂纹尖端到塑性区边缘最短距离的方向扩展, 即可由

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \theta^2} > 0 \quad (4.1)$$

的条件定出开裂角 θ_0 .

2. 当八面体剪应力因子 B 达到临界值 B_c 时, 裂纹开始扩展, 即

$$B = B_c \quad (4.2)$$

我们把本判据简称 r_{\min} 判据.

为了得到临界值 B_c , 可用本判据研究 I 型裂纹的扩展问题. 此时, 具有中心裂纹的构件上, 只受单轴拉伸应力, 显然 $K_{II} = K_{III} = 0$ 由 (2.3) 式得:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_i^2} \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_I^2 \\ \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_i^2} \left(-\frac{1}{18} \sin\theta + \frac{1}{6} \cos\theta \sin\theta \right) K_I^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \theta^2} &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_i^2} \left(-\frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{6} \cos^2\theta - \frac{1}{6} \sin^2\theta \right) K_I^2 \end{aligned}$$

由 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} = 0$ 得 $\sin\theta = 0$ 或 $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{3}$, 还看出, 只有当 $\theta = 0^\circ$ 时, 才可使 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \theta^2} > 0$, 这

表明裂纹沿原方向扩展.

将 $\theta_0 = 0^\circ$ 及 $K_{II} = K_{III} = 0$ 代入 (3.4) 式则得 B 的临界值

$$B_c = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{12} \right) K_{Ic}^2} = \frac{1}{3} K_{Ic} \quad (4.3)$$

可见, B_c 和 K_{Ic} 一样, 只是材料的常数, 可以作为一种判据的参数.

五、应用举例

为了便于比较和分析, 下面以通常遇到的两种倾斜裂纹为例, 用本判据和其他几种判据进行计算.

1. 单向拉伸的倾斜裂纹

设一无限大板中有一长度为 $2a$ 的倾斜裂纹, 其倾斜角度为 α , 讨论在多种倾斜角 α_i 下的开裂角和临界应力 (图 5).

这种情况显然属于 I-II 复合型, 其应力强度因子为:

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a \cos^2 \alpha}, \quad K_{II} = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \quad (5.1)$$

(1) r_{\min} 法:

将 (5.1) 代入 (2.3) 并令:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} &= \frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \\ a_{12} &= \frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin\theta \\ a_{22} &= \frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5.2)$$

则得:

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_1^2} [a_{11} (\sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \cos^2\alpha)^2 + a_{12} \sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \cos^2\alpha \\ &\quad + \sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \sin\alpha \cos\alpha + a_{22} (\sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \sin\alpha \cos\alpha)^2] \\ &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_1^2} \sigma^2 \pi a \cos^2\alpha [a_{11} \cos^2\alpha + a_{12} \sin\alpha \cos\alpha \\ &\quad + a_{22} \sin^2\alpha] = \frac{9}{2\sigma_1^2} \sigma^2 \pi a \cos^2\alpha f_1(\alpha, \theta) \end{aligned}$$

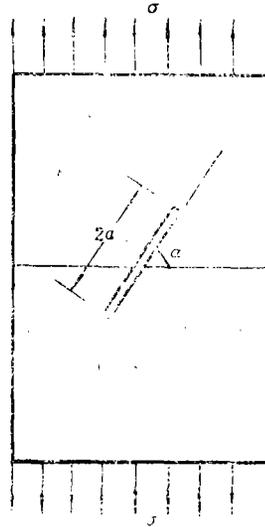


图 5

由 $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0$ 和 $\frac{d^2r}{d\theta^2} > 0$ 条件, 定出开裂角 θ_0 .

将 θ_0 和 K_{Ic} , K_{IIc} 代入(3.4)得:

$$\begin{aligned} B(\theta_0) &= \sqrt{a_{11} (\sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \cos^2\alpha)^2 + a_{12} \sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \cos^2\alpha \cdot \sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \sin\alpha \cos\alpha + a_{22} (\sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \sin\alpha \cos\alpha)^2} \\ &= \sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \cos\alpha \sqrt{a_{11} \cos^2\alpha + a_{12} \sin\alpha \cos\alpha + a_{22} \sin^2\alpha} = \sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \cos\alpha \sqrt{f_2(\alpha, \theta_0)} \quad (5.3) \end{aligned}$$

式中的 a_{11} , a_{12} , a_{22} 同(5.2)式.

将(4.3)代入(5.3)有:

$$\sigma\sqrt{\pi a} \cos\alpha \sqrt{f_2(\alpha, \theta_0)} = \frac{1}{3} K_{Ic}, \quad \frac{\sigma_c}{K_{Ic}} = \frac{1}{3 \cos\alpha \sqrt{f_2(\alpha, \theta_0)}} \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (5.4)$$

(2) S法:

1° 平面应力状态: 对于钢材, 可取 $\nu = 0.3$.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\sigma^2 a}{8E} [2.1 \cos^2\alpha + 1.4 \cos^2\alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos\theta + 1.3 (3 \sin^2\alpha - \cos^2\theta) \cos^2\alpha \cos^2\theta \\ &\quad + \sin 2\alpha \cos^2\alpha (1.3 \sin 2\theta - 1.4 \sin\theta)] \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2 a}{8E} g_1(\alpha, \theta) \quad (5.5) \end{aligned}$$

由 $\frac{dS}{d\theta} = 0$ 及 $\frac{d^2S}{d\theta^2} > 0$ 条件, 确定在 $\theta = \theta_0$ 时, S 为最小值, S_{\min} , 则

$$S_{\min} = \frac{\sigma_c^2 a}{8E} g_1(\alpha, \theta_0) = \frac{1-\nu}{2E\pi} K_{Ic}^2$$

$$\frac{\sigma_c}{K_{Ic}} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{g_1(\alpha, \theta_0)}} \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (5.6)$$

2° 平面应变状态: 仍取 $\nu = 0.3$

$$S = \frac{1+\nu}{8E} \sigma^2 a \{ 1.8 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \cos 2\alpha \cos \theta + (3 \sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha) \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \theta + \sin 2\alpha \cos^2 \alpha (\sin 2\theta - 0.8 \sin \theta) \}$$

$$= \frac{1+\nu}{8E} \sigma^2 a g_2(\alpha, \theta)$$

由 $\frac{dS}{d\theta} = 0$ 和 $\frac{d^2S}{d\theta^2} > 0$ 两条件, 确定在 $\theta = \theta_0$ 时有 S_{min} , 则:

$$S_{min} = \frac{1+\nu}{8E} \sigma_c^2 a g_2(\alpha, \theta_0) = \frac{1+\nu}{2E} (1-2\nu) \frac{K_{Ic}^2}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_c}{\frac{K_{Ic}}{\sqrt{\pi a}}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{g_2(\alpha, \theta_0)}} \quad (5.7)$$

(3) 最大 σ_θ 法:

经运算由下式确定开裂角 θ_0 :

$$\frac{-\sin \theta_0}{3 \cos \theta_0 - 1} = \frac{K_I}{K_{Ic}}$$

再经运算得临界应力公式为:

$$\frac{\sigma_c}{\frac{K_{Ic}}{\sqrt{\pi a}}} = \frac{3 \cos \theta_0 - 1}{\cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} (1 + \cos \theta_0)} \quad (5.8)$$

(4) G 法:

$$\frac{E}{1-\nu^2} G_{Ic} = K_I^2 + K_{II}^2 = \sigma_c^2 \pi a \cos^2 \alpha = K_{Ic}^2$$

$$\frac{\sigma_c}{\frac{K_{Ic}}{\sqrt{\pi a}}} = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \quad (5.9)$$

表 1 单向拉伸斜裂纹计算结果比较表

裂纹倾斜角 α		0°	15°	30°	45°	60°	75°	90°
r_{min} 法	$-\theta_0$	0	25°32'	41°29'	52°21'	63°2'	73°10'	83°5'
	$\frac{\sigma_c}{K_{Ic}} / \sqrt{\pi a}$	1.000	1.030	1.111	1.298	1.803	3.501	∞
S	$-\theta_0$	0	24°30'	38°19'	49°6'	59°9'	69°10'	19°35'
	$\frac{\sigma_c}{K_{Ic}} / \sqrt{\pi a}$	1.000	1.0305	1.133	1.362	1.910	3.950	∞
法	$-\theta_0$	0	25°29'	40°39'	52°3'	62°9'	72°8'	82°18'
	$\frac{\sigma_c}{K_{Ic}} / \sqrt{\pi a}$	1.000	1.030	1.106	1.321	1.815	3.513	∞
最大 σ_θ 法	$-\theta_0$	0	26°45'	43°13'	53°5'	60°	65°30'	72°32'
	$\frac{\sigma_c}{K_{Ic}} / \sqrt{\pi a}$	1.000	0.975	0.983	1.116	1.535	3.048	∞
G 法	$\frac{\sigma_c}{K_{Ic}} / \sqrt{\pi a}$	1.000	1.034	1.154	1.413	2.000	3.994	∞

计算结果如表 1 和图 6 所示。

2. 双向拉伸的倾斜裂纹

压力容器的受力状态如图 7 所示。设裂纹

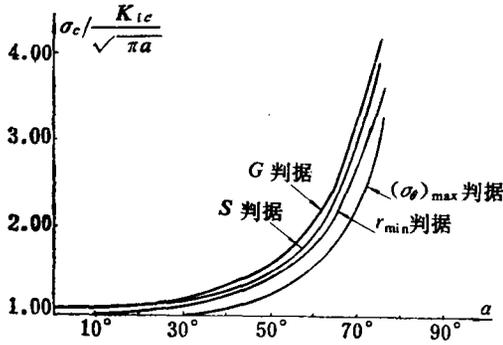


图 6 四种判据计算的 $\sigma_c/K_{Ic}\sqrt{\pi a}$ 与 α 曲线

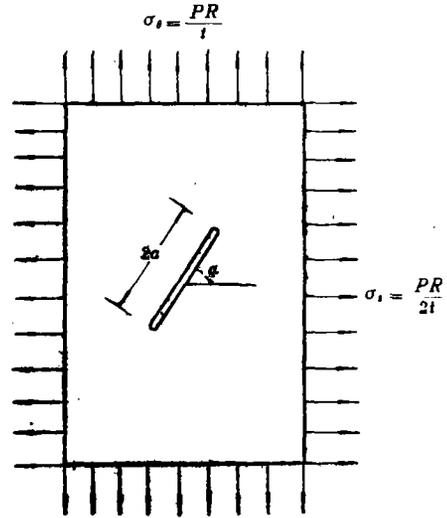


图 7

长度为 $2a$ ，倾斜角为 α ，容器承受内压力为 P ，半径为 R ，壁厚为 t ，且已知 K_{Ic} ，下面按上述方法分析其临界压力 P_c 。

显然，这也是 I-II 复合型，其应力强度因子为：

$$K_I = \frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} (3 - \cos 2\alpha), \quad K_{II} = \frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} \sin 2\alpha \quad (5.10)$$

(1) r_{min} 法：

将 K_I ， K_{II} 代入 (2.3) 式得：

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_c^2} \left\{ a_{11} \left[\frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} (3 - \cos 2\alpha) \right]^2 + a_{12} \left[\frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} (3 - \cos 2\alpha) \cdot \frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} \sin 2\alpha \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + a_{22} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} \sin 2\alpha \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_c^2} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 \pi a \{ a_{11} (3 - \cos 2\alpha)^2 + a_{12} (3 - \cos 2\alpha) \sin 2\alpha + a_{22} \sin^2 2\alpha \} \\ &= \frac{9}{2\sigma_c^2} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 \pi a f_3(\alpha, \theta) \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

由 $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = 0$ ，和 $\frac{d^2r}{d\theta^2} > 0$ ，定出开裂角 θ_0 。

将 $\theta = \theta_0$ 和 K_I ， K_{II} 代入 (3.4) 式得：

$$\begin{aligned} B(\theta_0) &= \frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} \sqrt{a_{11} (3 - \cos 2\alpha)^2 + a_{12} (3 - \cos 2\alpha) \sin 2\alpha + a_{22} \sin^2 2\alpha} \\ &= \frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} \sqrt{f_4(\alpha, \theta_0)} \end{aligned} \quad (5.12)$$

把 (5.12) 式代入 (5.10) 式得：

$$\frac{PR}{4t} \sqrt{\pi a} \sqrt{f_4(\alpha, \theta_0)} + \frac{1}{3} K_{Ic}$$

$$\frac{P_c}{K_{Ic} t} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a R}} \quad (5.13)$$

(2) S法:

1° 平面应力状态: $\nu=0.3$

$$S = \frac{1}{8E} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 a [(3 - \cos 2\alpha)^2 (2.7 + 1.4 \cos \theta - 1.3 \cos^2 \theta) \\ + 2 \cos 2\alpha (3 - \cos 2\alpha) (1.3 \sin 2\theta - 1.4 \sin \theta) \\ + \sin^2 2\alpha (2.7 - 1.4 \cos \theta + 3.9 \cos^2 \theta)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8E} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 a g_3(\alpha, \theta) \quad (5.14)$$

由 $\frac{dS}{d\theta} = 0$ 及 $\frac{d^2S}{d\theta^2} > 0$ 条件, 确定相应于 S_{\min} 的 θ_0 角,

则有:

$$S_{\min} = \frac{1}{8E} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 a g_3(\alpha, \theta_0) = \frac{1-\nu}{2E} \frac{K_{Ic}^2}{\pi}$$

最后得:

$$\frac{P_c}{K_{Ic} t} = 8 \sqrt{\frac{1-\nu}{g_3(\alpha, \theta_0)}} \quad (5.15)$$

2° 平面应变状态: $\nu=0.3$

$$S = \frac{1+\nu}{8E} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 a [3 - \cos 2\alpha)^2 (1.8 + 0.8 \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta) \\ + 2 \sin 2\alpha (3 - \cos 2\alpha) (\cos 2\theta - 0.8 \sin \theta) \\ + \sin^2 2\alpha (1.8 - 0.8 \cos \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta)]$$

$$= \frac{1+\nu}{8E} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 a g_4(\alpha, \theta) \quad (5.16)$$

由 $\frac{dS}{d\theta} = 0$ 及 $\frac{d^2S}{d\theta^2} > 0$ 的条件, 确定相应于 S_{\min} 的 θ_0 角则:

$$S_{\min} = \frac{1+\nu}{8E} \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 a g_4(\alpha, \theta_0) = \frac{1+\nu}{2E} (1-2\nu) \frac{K_{Ic}^2}{\pi}$$

最后得:

$$\frac{P_c}{K_{Ic} t} = 4 \sqrt{\frac{1.6}{g_4(\alpha, \theta_0)}} \quad (5.17)$$

(3) 最大 σ_θ 法:

由下式确定 θ_0 :

$$\frac{-\sin \theta_0}{3 \cos \theta_0 - 1} = \frac{K_{Ic}}{K_I} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{3 - \cos 2\alpha}$$

代入下式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{I\sigma} &= \cos \frac{\theta_0}{2} \left(K_I \cos^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} - \frac{3}{2} K_{II} \sin \theta_0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{P_c R}{8t} \sqrt{\pi a} \cos \frac{\theta_0}{2} [(3 - \cos 2\alpha)(1 + \cos \theta_0) - 3 \sin 2\alpha \sin \theta_0] \\
 \frac{P_c}{K_{I\sigma t} \sqrt{\pi a R}} &= \frac{8}{\cos \frac{\theta_0}{2} [(3 - \cos 2\alpha)(1 + \cos \theta_0) - 3 \sin 2\alpha \sin \theta_0]} \quad (5.18)
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) G 法:

$$\frac{E}{1-\nu^2} G_{I\sigma} = K_{I\sigma}^2 = K_I^2 + K_{II}^2 = (10 + 6\cos 2\alpha) \left(\frac{PR}{4t} \right)^2 \pi a \quad (5.19)$$

$$\frac{P_c}{K_{I\sigma t} \sqrt{\pi a R}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{10 + 6\cos 2\alpha}}$$

计算结果如表 2 和图 8 曲线所示。

表 2 双向拉伸斜裂纹计算比较表

裂纹倾斜角 α		0°	15°	30°	45°	60°	75°	90°	
r _{min} 法	$-\theta_0$	0	14°5'	24°4'	29°31'	30°10'	15°45'	0	
	$P_c / \frac{K_{I\sigma t}}{\sqrt{\pi a R}}$	1.000	1.013	1.080	1.196	1.480	1.791	2.000	
S	平面应力	$-\theta_0$	0	13°44'	23°10'	28°15'	28°50'	22°10'	0
	$P_c / \frac{K_{I\sigma t}}{\sqrt{\pi a R}}$	1.000	1.022	1.105	1.256	1.500	1.810	2.000	
法	平面应变	$-\theta_0$	0	14°15'	23°50'	29°30'	30°14'	15°50'	0
	$P_c / \frac{K_{I\sigma t}}{\sqrt{\pi a R}}$	1.000	1.025	1.103	1.255	1.497	1.797	2.000	
最大 σ_{θ} 法	$-\theta_0$	0	14°12'	25°4'	31°20'	32°9'	24°5'	0	
	$P_c / \frac{K_{I\sigma t}}{\sqrt{\pi a R}}$	1.000	1.010	1.052	1.160	1.385	1.745	2.000	
G 法	$P_c / \frac{K_{I\sigma t}}{\sqrt{\pi a R}}$	1.000	1.025	1.109	1.263	1.510	1.830	2.000	

从本文判据的推导、计算及其结果，可以看出：

由于判据是根据弹性力学八面体剪应力和 R. von. Mises 屈服条件建立起来的，这就把断裂力学和传统的强度理论联系起来。从计算结果的表格、曲线看出，按本文计算的结果大体上在其他三种判据理论计算结果的中间，比较符合实验结果，能够满足工程要求。当然，由于本人水平所限，文章可能存在不少缺点、错误，望批评指正。

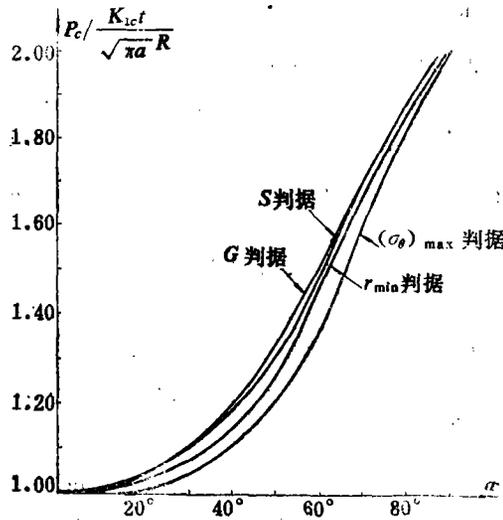


图8 四种理论计算的 $P_c / \frac{K_{Ict}}{\sqrt{\pi a R}}$ 与 α 曲线

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A New Criterion of Combined Type Crack—The Criterion of Minimum Distance r_{min} in Plastic Region

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Abstract

The existence of the plastic area around the crack tip is an important factor against the cracking. In this plastic region, the cracking most likely develops in such a direction along which the distance from the existant crack tip to the plastic region edge is a shortest one.

Substituting the stress components at the crack tip for a combined cracking into R. von. Mises equation of yielding condition, the boundary equation of the plastic region around the crack tip can be expressed as:

$$r = \frac{9}{2\sigma_s^2} \left[\left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2\theta \right) K_I^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos\theta \sin\theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2\theta \right) K_I K_{II} + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2\theta \right) K_{II}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{III}^2 \right]$$

Where r is the distance from the crack tip to the boundary of plastic region. The direction in which the cracking develops can be determined by the following conditions,

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial \theta^2} > 0$$

One form of the material failures is the slipping under the action of shear stress. Under the conditions of complex stress, the octahedral shear stress on a point around the crack tip is

$$\tau_{oct} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi r}} \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2 \theta \right) K_I^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \theta \right) K_I K_{II} \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta \right) K_{II}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{II}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{let } B = \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{1}{18} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{12} \cos^2 \theta \right) K_I^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta \sin \theta - \frac{1}{9} \sin^2 \theta \right) K_I K_{II} \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{5}{36} - \frac{1}{18} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta \right) K_{II}^2 + \frac{1}{3} K_{II}^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

here, B devotes the factor of the octahedral shear stress, which relates to the size, pattern of crack and the exerted stress. Its magnitude reflects the strength of the stress field around the crack tip. Therefore, it can be considered as the criterion of combined type crack development. When B reaches the critical value of B_c , i. e., $B = B_c$, the crack developing occurs.

Based on the theorem above, the following relationship can be obtained for the problem of I-type crack

$$B_c = \frac{1}{3} K_{Ic}$$

This criterion is established based on the octahedral shear stress of elastic mechanics and R. von Mises yielding condition, which related the fracture to the traditional theorem of mechanics. Therefore, it is of a quite clear physical concept and simple calculation procedure. The computations show results more reasonable and accurate than those of S , $(\sigma_\theta)_{max}$ and G criteria.