

含矩形片状裂纹的三维弹性体分析*

王 凯

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摘 要

本文分析了含有矩形片状裂纹(裂纹上下表面受均匀压力作用)的三维弹性体, 借助Fourier积分变换, 将问题化归为二个变数的对偶积分方程, 并获得裂纹面位移和裂纹前缘应力强度因子的解析表达式。

引 言

含有矩形片状裂纹(裂纹上下表面作用均匀压力 p_0)的三维弹性体的应力、位移场分析和应力强度因子的计算, 据作者所知, 迄今没有解析结果. 本文以文献[1]的方法为基础, 借助 Fourier 变换将上述问题化简为二个变数的对偶积分方程, 指出了将这些方程简化为无穷线性代数方程组的方法. 获得了裂纹面位移和裂纹前缘应力强度因子的解析表达式。

一、边界条件和积分方程

含矩形片状裂纹的物体, 如图1所示. 裂纹长为 $2a$, 宽为 $2b$, 通常由于裂纹相对于物体为很小, 可认为裂纹体为无限大. 裂纹上下表面作用均匀压力 p_0 . 相应于此种情况的边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_z(x, y, 0) &= p_0 & |x| \leq a, & |y| \leq b \\ w(x, y, 0) &= 0, & |x| > a, & |y| > b \\ \tau_{xz}(x, y, 0) &= \tau_{yz}(x, y, 0) = 0, & -\infty < x, y < \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

由文献[1][2]知, 当 $z=0$ 平面上剪应力为零时, 根据直角坐标系的Lame平衡方程, 应用二维 Fourier 积分变换方法求得

$$w(x, y, 0) = -\frac{1-\nu^2}{\pi E} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \sigma_x^{**}(\alpha, \beta) e^{-i(\alpha x + \beta y)} d\alpha d\beta$$

由此得

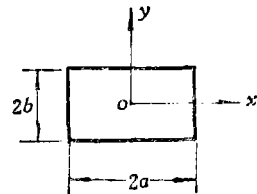
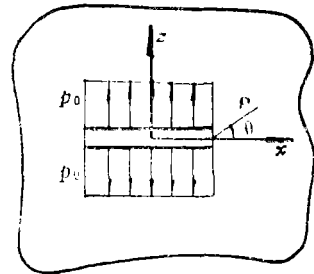


图 1

* 汤任基推荐。

$$\sigma_z(x, y, 0) \equiv \sigma_z(x, y) = \frac{-E}{4\pi(1-\nu^2)} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} w^{**}(\alpha, \beta) (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{1/2} e^{-i(\alpha x + \beta y)} d\alpha d\beta \quad (1.2)$$

式中 $w^{**}(\alpha, \beta)$ 是 $w(x, y)$ ($\equiv w(x, y, 0)$) 的二维 Fourier 变换即

$$w^{**}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x, y) e^{i(\alpha x + \beta y)} dx dy$$

其逆变换为

$$w(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} w^{**}(\alpha, \beta) e^{-i(\alpha x + \beta y)} d\alpha d\beta \quad (1.3)$$

将(1.2)(1.3)式代入边界条件(1.1)得二个对偶积分方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \iint_0^{\infty} w^{**}(\alpha, \beta) (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{1/2} \cos \alpha x \cos \beta y d\alpha d\beta &= c \\ &0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b \\ \iint_0^{\infty} w^{**}(\alpha, \beta) \cos \alpha x \cos \beta y d\alpha d\beta &= 0 \\ &a < x < \infty, \quad b < y < \infty \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\text{式中 } c = -\frac{p_0 \pi (1-\nu^2)}{E}.$$

上列方程已考虑了问题关于 x, y 的对称性. 求解(1.4)式得 $w^{**}(\alpha, \beta)$ 再利用(1.3)式可求 $w(x, y)$.

二、问题的解

由文[3]知

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{-\nu} J_{\nu+2n}(ax) \cos(yx) dx = \begin{cases} (-1)^n 2^{\nu-1} a^{-\nu} (2n)! \Gamma(\nu) [\Gamma(2\nu+2n)]^{-1} (a^2-y^2)^{\nu-\frac{1}{2}} C_{2n}^{\nu}(y/a), & 0 < y < a \\ 0, & a < y < \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \nu > -\frac{1}{2}, \quad a > 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$J_{\nu}(x)$ —第一类贝塞尔函数; $C_n^{\nu}(x)$ —Gegenbauer 多项式.

则若将(1.4)的解取为下列形式

$$w^{**}(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{mn} \frac{J_{\lambda+2m}(a\alpha) J_{\mu+2n}(b\beta)}{(2\alpha)^{\lambda} (2\beta)^{\mu}} \quad \left(\lambda, \mu > -\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (2.2)$$

易知(1.4)的第二式已被满足. 将上式代入(1.4)的第一式得

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{mn} \iint_0^{\infty} \frac{J_{\lambda+2m}(a\alpha) J_{\mu+2n}(b\beta)}{(2\alpha)^{\lambda} (2\beta)^{\mu}} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{1/2} \cos \alpha x \cos \beta y d\alpha d\beta = c$$

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b \quad (2.3)$$

又由文献 [1] 知

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x\alpha \cdot \cos y\beta &= 2^{2(\lambda+\mu)} \Gamma(\lambda)\Gamma(\mu) a^{-\lambda} b^{-\mu} \\ &\cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+k} (\lambda+2i)(\mu+2k) C_{2i}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) C_{2k}^{\mu} \left(\frac{y}{b}\right) \frac{J_{\lambda+2i}(a\alpha) J_{\mu+2k}(b\beta)}{(2\alpha)^{\lambda} \cdot (2\beta)^{\mu}} \end{aligned}$$

将此式代入 (2.3) 式得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{mn} \iint_0^{\infty} \left\{ 2^{2(\lambda+\mu)} \Gamma(\lambda)\Gamma(\mu) a^{-\lambda} b^{-\mu} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+k} (\lambda+2i) \right. \\ \left. \cdot (\mu+2k) C_{2i}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) C_{2k}^{\mu} \left(\frac{y}{b}\right) \frac{J_{\lambda+2i}(a\alpha) \cdot J_{\mu+2k}(b\beta)}{(2\alpha)^{\lambda} \cdot (2\beta)^{\mu}} \right\} (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{1/2} \\ \cdot \frac{J_{\lambda+2m}(a\alpha) J_{\mu+2n}(b\beta)}{(2\alpha)^{\lambda} \cdot (2\beta)^{\mu}} d\alpha d\beta = c \end{aligned}$$

令

$$B_{mn}^{(1)} = 2^{2(\lambda+\mu)} \Gamma(\lambda) \cdot \Gamma(\mu) a^{-\lambda} b^{-\mu} c^{-1} B_{mn} \quad (2.4a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{mnik}^{(1)} &= (-1)^{i+k} (\lambda+2i)(\mu+2k) \\ &\cdot \iint_0^{\infty} \frac{J_{\lambda+2m}(a\alpha) J_{\mu+2n}(b\beta) J_{\lambda+2i}(a\alpha) J_{\mu+2k}(b\beta)}{(2\alpha)^{2\lambda} \cdot (2\beta)^{2\mu}} \cdot (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^{1/2} d\alpha d\beta \end{aligned} \quad (2.4b)$$

则上式成为

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_{mn}^{(1)} D_{mnik}^{(1)} C_{2i}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) C_{2k}^{\mu} \left(\frac{y}{b}\right) = 1 \quad (2.5)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b$$

(2.5) 式的右边部分按 Gegenbauer 多项式展开, 求得

$$E_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=k=0 \\ 0 & i \neq 0 \text{ 或 } k \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

再引入

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_{mn} &= a^{2\lambda-1} \cdot b^{2\mu-2} B_{mn}^{(1)} \\ D_{mnik}^{(1)} &= a^{2\lambda-1} \cdot b^{2\mu-2} \cdot D_{mnik} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

将 (2.6)(2.7) 代入 (2.5) 则得一关于 X_{mn} 的无穷线性代数方程组如下:

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D_{mnik} X_{mn} = E_{ik}, \quad (i, k=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (2.8)$$

解方程组 (2.8), 可求得 X_{mn} . 因 (2.8) 是无穷方程组, 可用文献 [4] 方法近似求解.

将 (2.2) 代入 (1.3) 注意到 (2.1), 通过求 Fourier 的逆变换得到 $w(x, y)$ 如下

$$w(x, y) = w_1(x, y) w_2(x, y), \quad 0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq b \quad (2.9)$$

$$w(x, y) = 0 \quad a < x < \infty, \quad b < y < \infty \quad (2.10)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_1(x, y) &= \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)^{\lambda - \frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{\mu - \frac{1}{2}} \\
 w_2(x, y) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{mn} C_{2m}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) C_{2n}^{\mu} \left(\frac{y}{b}\right) \\
 B_{mn} &= (-1)^{m+n} \cdot 2\pi a^{1-\lambda} b^{1-\mu} \frac{\Gamma(2\lambda+2m) \cdot \Gamma(2\mu+2n)}{(2m)! (2n)! \Gamma(\lambda) \cdot \Gamma(\mu)} A_{mn}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

根据断裂力学分析可知 $\lambda = \mu = 1$.

由(2.8)求得 X_{mn} . 利用公式(2.4a)、(2.7)和(2.11)求得

$$A_{mn} = (-1)^{m+n} \cdot \frac{bc(2m)!(2n)!}{\pi \cdot 2^{1+2\lambda+2\mu} \cdot \Gamma(2\lambda+2m) \cdot \Gamma(2\mu+2n)} X_{mn} \quad m, n=0, 1, 2, \dots \tag{2.12}$$

求出了系数 A_{mn} 后, 可由(2.9)式确定裂纹面上任一点的位移 $w(x, y)$.

三、系 数 D_{mnik} 的 计 算

下面借助(2.4)、(2.7)计算方程(2.8)中的系数 D_{mnik} , 引进新变数

$$x = a\alpha \quad y = b\beta$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{mnik} &= \frac{1}{a^{2\lambda-1} \cdot b^{2\mu-2}} D_{mnik}^{(1)} = a^{-2\lambda+1} \cdot b^{-2\mu+2} (-1)^{i+k} (\lambda+2i) (\mu+2k) \\
 &\cdot \iint_0^{\infty} \frac{J_{\lambda+2m}(x) \cdot J_{\mu+2n}(y) \cdot J_{\lambda+2i}(x) \cdot J_{\mu+2k}(y)}{\left(\frac{2x}{a}\right)^{2\lambda} \cdot \left(\frac{2y}{b}\right)^{2\mu}} \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{ab} dx dy \\
 &= (-1)^{i+k} (\lambda+2i) (\mu+2k) \iint_0^{\infty} \frac{J_{\lambda+2m}(x) \cdot J_{\mu+2n}(y) \cdot J_{\lambda+2i}(x) \cdot J_{\mu+2k}(y)}{(2x)^{2\lambda} \cdot (2y)^{2\mu}} \\
 &\cdot (\varepsilon^2 x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} dx dy
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

式中 $\varepsilon = b/a$.

两次利用公式^[5]:

$$J_{\nu}(z) J_{\mu}(z) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} J_{\nu+\mu}(2z \cos \theta) \cdot \cos[(\mu-\nu)\theta] d\theta$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\mu+\nu) > -1$$

则(3.1)式变成

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{mnik} &= \frac{4}{\pi^2} (-1)^{i+k} (\lambda+2i) (\mu+2k) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos[(2n-2k)\theta] d\theta \\
 &\cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos[(2m-2i)\psi] d\psi \iint_0^{\infty} \frac{J_{2\lambda+2m+2i}(2x \cos \psi) \cdot J_{2\mu+2n+2k}(2y \cos \theta)}{(2x)^{2\lambda} (2y)^{2\mu}} \\
 &\cdot (\varepsilon^2 x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} dx dy
 \end{aligned}$$

作变换

$$x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi$$

则求得系数 $D_{m,k}$ 的计算公式^[6]:

$$D_{m,k} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} (-1)^{i+k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \varphi)^{-2\lambda} \cdot (\sin \varphi)^{-2\mu} \cdot (\varepsilon^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)^{1/2} d\varphi \\ \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(2n-2k)\theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(2m-2i)\psi \cdot g(\varphi, \theta, \psi) d\psi \quad (3.2)$$

式中 $g(\varphi, \theta, \psi)$ 的形式如下

$$g(\varphi, \theta, \psi) = 2^{-2(\lambda+\mu)} \cdot (\lambda+2i)(\mu+2k) \\ \frac{(2\sin\varphi\cos\theta)^{2\mu+2n+2k} \cdot \Gamma\left(m+n+i+k+\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2^{2(\lambda+\mu-1)} \cdot (2\cos\psi \cdot \cos\varphi)^{2n+2k-2\lambda+3} \cdot \Gamma\left(2\lambda+m-n+i-k-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma(2\mu+2n+2k+1)} \\ \cdot F\left(\left[m+n+i+k+\frac{3}{2}\right], \left[-2\lambda-m-i+n+k+3/2\right], \left[2\mu+2n+2k+1\right], \right. \\ \left. \frac{\sin^2\varphi \cos^2\theta}{\cos^2\varphi \cos^2\psi}\right) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(2m+2n+2i+2k+3) > 0, \quad \operatorname{Re}(2\lambda+2\mu-2) > -1,$$

$$\cos\psi > \operatorname{tg}\varphi\cos\theta > 0$$

式中 $F(\alpha, \beta; \gamma; z)$ 是超几何级数.

四、应力强度因子的计算

由(2.8)式求出 X_m 后, 再由(2.12)求出 A_m 代入(2.9)求得裂纹面上任一点的位移:

$$w(x, y) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)^{\lambda - \frac{1}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^{\mu - \frac{1}{2}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_m C_{2m}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right) C_{2n}^{\mu} \left(\frac{y}{b}\right) \quad (4.1)$$

在图1中 $x=a$ 边缘上的应力强度因子, 是 y 的函数. 在过点 (a, y_0) 且平行于平面 zox 的平面上, 建立原点于裂纹尖端的极坐标 ρ 和 θ (图1). 由文献[7]知 $y=y_0$ 处裂纹面的位移为

$$w(x, y_0) = \frac{K_{I,A}}{2G} \left(\frac{\rho}{2\pi}\right)^{1/2} \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left[4(1-\nu) - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \Big|_{\theta=\pi} \quad (4.2)$$

式中 $\rho = a - x$.

则 $x=a, y=y_0$ 处的应力强度因子为

$$K_{I,A} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2G\sqrt{2\pi}}{4(1-\nu)\sqrt{a-x}} w(x, y_0) \quad (4.3)$$

同样可得 $y=b, x=x_0$ 处的应力强度因子为

$$K_{I,B} = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{2G\sqrt{2\pi}}{4(1-\nu)\sqrt{b-y}} w(x_0, y) \quad (4.4)$$

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An Analysis of the Three-Dimensional Elastic Solid with Internal Rectangular Crack

Wang Kai

(Lanzhou University, Lanzhou)

Abstract

In this paper, the three-dimensional elastic solid with internal rectangular crack is considered. Let the crack surfaces be subjected to equal and opposite normal tractions p_0 . This problem is reduced, by means of Fourier transforms, to the standard set of dual integral equations with two variables. Then the formulas of analytic solution of the displacements on the crack surfaces and of the stress-intensity factors of crack border are obtained.