

复合多层介质在可变温度和集中荷载作用下的位移和应力*

M·K·戈西¹, M·卡诺瑞阿²

- (1. 塞拉姆坡学院 数学系, 塞拉姆坡, 胡里-712 201, 印度;
2. 加尔各答大学 应用数学系, 加尔各答-700 009, 印度)

(沈惠申推荐)

摘要: 研究了多层介质中的热弹性位移和应力. 多层介质具有不同厚度, 各层又具有不同的弹性性质, 最上层表面上作用热荷载和集中荷载. 假设各层分别是均匀、各向同性弹性材料, 各层相关的位移分量是轴对称的, 对称轴为各层表面的垂线. 因此, 各层应力函数满足无体力的单一方程. 利用积分变换法求解了该方程, 对由任意多个层数构造的多层介质, 给出了其相应层数基础热弹性位移和应力的解析表达式. 并对 3 层介质和 4 层介质时的数值结果进行了比较.

关键词: 热应力; 多层体; 集中荷载; Bessel 函数; 积分变换
中图分类号: O343.6 **文献标识码:** A

引 言

弹性位移和应力理论可应用于基础工程和机场设计问题. 在这类问题中, 将遇到多层土沉积问题. 在 Burmister 的系列文章^[1-2]中, 求解了多层介质中的应力和位移问题. Pickett^[3]研究了类似的加载土介质中的应力问题. Paria^[4]讨论了 3 层介质中的相关问题, 并利用 Hankel 变换求解了该问题. B. Das 和 A. Das^[5]也利用 Hankel 变换求解了 3 层介质中的热应力问题, 并假定上层表面作用的热通量是线性的. Wang 等人^[6]分析了多层基础的相关问题. Boiton 等人^[7]建立了固-液界面形状模型, 并进行了实验求解. 本文一般地讨论 n 层介质的基础中产生的热弹性位移和应力. 假定所有各层构成的整个基础的解取决于一个任意参数. 该参数由顶层表面的热通量条件确定. 热通量与加载表面圆形区域的径向距离的平方成正比. 本文给出了具有任意层数时的解析解, 但只给出 3 层和 4 层时的数值解. 数值结果表明, 在多层体中添加一个附加层有着重要作用, 它可以使荷载在很宽的范围内扩散覆盖在一个软基础上.

1 问题的数学描述

建立柱坐标系 (r, θ, z) , 设原点在多层材料顶面, z 轴竖直向下(见图 1). 热通量作用在

* 收稿日期: 2006-05-23; 修订日期: 2007-03-16

作者简介: M. K. Ghosh(E-mail: kg_manas@yahoo.com);

M. Kanria(联系人, E-mail: k_mri@yahoo.com).

本文原文为英文, 吴承平译, 张禄坤校.

顶面上一个圆心在原点, 半径为 a 的圆形区域内. 设在 $z \geq 0$ 的空间中材料是各向同性的. 边界方程分别为 $z = 0, z = h_1, z = h_2, \dots, z = h_{n-1}$, 基础从 $z = h_{n-1}$ 直到无穷大. 设邻接两层的界面是理想粘结, 故其横截面上的位移和应力是连续的.

设位移关于 z 轴是对称的, 则第 k 层 ($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 的位移分量和应力分量可以用应力函数 $\phi_k(r, z)$ 写为^[8]:

$$(u_r)_k = - \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_k}{\partial r \partial z}, \tag{1}$$

$$(u_z)_k = \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} \left[(1 - 2\nu_k) \dots^2 \phi_k + \frac{\partial^2 \phi_k}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial r} \right], \tag{2}$$

$$(\sigma_r)_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\nu_k \dots^2 \phi_k - \frac{\partial^2 \phi_k}{\partial r^2} \right], \tag{3}$$

$$(\sigma_\theta)_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\nu_k \dots^2 \phi_k - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi_k}{\partial r} \right], \tag{4}$$

$$(\sigma_z)_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[(2 - \nu_k) \dots^2 \phi_k - \frac{\partial^2 \phi_k}{\partial z^2} \right], \tag{5}$$

$$(\tau_{rz})_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[(1 - \nu_k) \dots^2 \phi_k - \frac{\partial^2 \phi_k}{\partial z^2} \right], \tag{6}$$

其中 ν_k 为第 k 层的 Poisson 比, E_k 为第 k 层的弹性模量, 且

$$\dots^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

本研究中不考虑材料的体力, 则平衡方程可简化为^[8]

$$\dots^4 \phi_k \equiv \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right]^2 \phi_k = 0; \tag{7}$$

稳态温度 T 满足方程^[9]

$$\dots^2 T = 0. \tag{8}$$

由于变形是关于 z 轴对称的, 第 k 层的位移分量可由势函数 ϕ_k 表达为

$$(u_r^T)_k = \partial \phi_k / \partial r, \tag{9}$$

$$(u_z^T)_k = \partial \phi_k / \partial z. \tag{10}$$

由应力-应变关系和平衡方程, 可导出^[9]

$$\dots^2 \phi_k = m_k T, \tag{11}$$

其中 $m_k = (3\lambda_k + 2\mu_k) \alpha_k / (\lambda_k + 2\mu_k) = (1 + \nu_k) \alpha_k / (1 - \nu_k)$, α_k 为第 k 层线性热膨胀系数, λ_k 、 μ_k 为第 k 层的 Lam 常数.

利用关系式 (10) 和 (11), 可得热应力分量 $(\sigma_z^T)_k$ 和 $(\tau_{rz}^T)_k$:

$$(\sigma_z^T)_k = 2\mu_k \left[\frac{\partial^2 \phi_k}{\partial z^2} - \dots^2 \phi_k \right], \tag{12}$$

$$(\tau_{rz}^T)_k = 2\mu_k \frac{\partial^2 \phi_k}{\partial r \partial z}. \tag{13}$$

问题归结为, 在下列边界条件下求函数 ϕ_k 和 ψ_k .

在表面 $z = 0$:

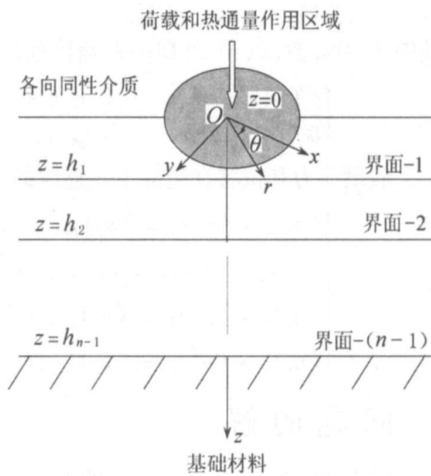


图 1 多层介质的几何、荷载及坐标系统

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_z = (\alpha_z)_1 + (\sigma_1^T)_1 = -\frac{P}{2\pi r} \delta(r), & 0 \leq r \leq \varepsilon, \\ \alpha_z = 0, & r \geq \varepsilon, \\ (\tau_{rz})_1 = -(\tau_{rz}^T)_1, \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

其中 P 为常数, $\delta(r)$ 为 Dirac δ 函数且 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. 平面 $z = 0$ 上的热通量为

$$\begin{cases} \partial T / \partial z = Kr^2, & 0 < r < a, \\ \partial T / \partial z = 0, & r \geq a. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

假设应力和位移在边界上是连续的. 在 $z = hk$ ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$) 界面上有

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha_z)_k + (\sigma_z^T)_k = (\alpha_z)_{k+1} + (\sigma_z^T)_{k+1}, \\ (\tau_{rz})_k + (\tau_{rz}^T)_k = (\tau_{rz})_{k+1} + (\tau_{rz}^T)_{k+1}, \\ (u_r)_k + (u_r^T)_k = (u_r)_{k+1} + (u_r^T)_{k+1}, \\ (u_z)_k + (u_z^T)_k = (u_z)_{k+1} + (u_z^T)_{k+1}. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

2 问题的解

定义 ${}_k(\zeta, z)$ 为 $\phi_k(r, z)$ 的 Hankel 变换, 即

$$\Phi_k(\zeta, z) = \int_0^\infty r \phi_k(r, z) J_0(\zeta r) dr, \quad (\zeta > 0, z > 0), \quad (17)$$

其中 $J_0(\zeta r)$ 为第一类零阶 Bessel 函数^[10]. ${}_k(\zeta, z)$ 的逆变换为

$$\phi_k(r, z) = \int_0^\infty \zeta \Phi_k(\zeta, z) J_0(r\zeta) d\zeta. \quad (18)$$

再设 $T(\zeta, z)$ 和 $\Psi_k(r, z)$ 分别是 $T(r, z)$ 和 $\phi_k(r, z)$ 的 Hankel 变换, 即

$$T(\zeta, z) = \int_0^\infty r T(r, z) J_0(\zeta r) dr, \quad \zeta > 0, z > 0, \quad (19)$$

$$\Psi_k(\zeta, z) = \int_0^\infty r \phi_k(r, z) J_0(\zeta r) dr, \quad \zeta > 0, z > 0. \quad (20)$$

变换(1)、(2)、(5)、(6)、(7)式, 得

$$\int_0^\infty r (u_r)_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} \zeta \frac{d\Phi_k}{dz}, \quad (21)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r (u_z)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} \left\{ (1 - 2\nu_k) \frac{d^2 \Phi_k}{dz^2} - 2(1 - \nu_k) \zeta^2 \Phi_k \right\}, \quad (22)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r (\alpha_z)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = (1 - \nu_k) \frac{d^3 \Phi_k}{dz^3} - (2 - \nu_k) \zeta^2 \frac{d\Phi_k}{dz}, \quad (23)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r (\tau_{rz})_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = \zeta \left\{ \nu_k \frac{d^2 \Phi_k}{dz^2} + (1 - \nu_k) \zeta^2 \Phi_k \right\}, \quad (24)$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - \zeta^2 \right]^2 \Phi_k(\zeta, z) = 0. \quad (25)$$

再变换方程(8)至(13)式, 得到

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - \zeta^2 \right] T(\zeta, z) = 0, \quad (26)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r (u_r^T)_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = -\zeta \Psi_k(\zeta, z), \quad (27)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r (u_z^T)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = \frac{d}{dz} \Psi_k(\zeta, z), \quad (28)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d^2}{dz^2} - \zeta^2 \right\} \Psi_k(\zeta, z) = m_k T(\zeta, z), \quad (29)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(\sigma_z^T)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = 2\mu_k \zeta^2 \Psi_k(\zeta, z), \quad (30)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(\tau_{rz}^T)_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = -2\mu_k \zeta \frac{d}{dz} \Psi_k(\zeta, z). \quad (31)$$

方程(25)的第 k 层解为

$$\Phi_k(\zeta, z) = \left\{ A_k(\zeta) + zB_k(\zeta) \right\} e^{-\zeta z} + \left\{ C_k(\zeta) + zD_k(\zeta) \right\} e^{\zeta z}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, (n-1), \quad (32)$$

和

$$\Phi_n(\zeta, z) = \left\{ A_n(\zeta) + zB_n(\zeta) \right\} e^{-\zeta z}, \quad \zeta > 0, z > h_{n-1}, \quad (33)$$

其中 $A_k (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 、 $B_k (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 、 $C_k (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$ 、 $D_k (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$ 待定。

将(32)式代入(21)至(24)式,得到第 k 层($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$)的如下关系:

$$\int_0^\infty r(ur)_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} \zeta \left[\left\{ B_k - \zeta(A_k + B_k z) \right\} e^{-\zeta z} + \left\{ D_k - \zeta(C_k + D_k z) \right\} e^{\zeta z} \right], \quad (34)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(uz)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} \left[\left\{ -\zeta^2 A_k + \zeta(\zeta z + 4\nu_k - 2)B_k \right\} e^{-\zeta z} + \left\{ -\zeta^2 C_k - \zeta(\zeta z + 4\nu_k - 2)D_k \right\} e^{\zeta z} \right], \quad (35)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(\sigma_z)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = \zeta^2 \left[\left\{ (1 - 2\nu_k)B_k + \zeta(A_k + B_k z) \right\} e^{-\zeta z} + \left\{ (1 - 2\nu_k)D_k - \zeta(C_k + D_k z) \right\} e^{\zeta z} \right], \quad (36)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(\tau_{rz})_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = \zeta^2 \left[\left\{ -2\nu_k B_k + \zeta(A_k + B_k z) \right\} e^{-\zeta z} + \left\{ 2\nu_k D_k + \zeta(C_k + D_k z) \right\} e^{\zeta z} \right]. \quad (37)$$

将(33)式代入(21)至(24)式,得到整个基础的下列关系:

$$\int_0^\infty r(ur)_n J_1(\zeta r) dr = \frac{1 + \nu_n}{E_n} \zeta \left[B_n - \zeta(A_n + B_n z) \right] e^{-\zeta z}, \quad (38)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(uz)_n J_0(\zeta r) dr = -\frac{1 + \nu_n}{E_n} \zeta \left[\zeta(A_n + B_n z) + 2(1 - 2\nu_n)B_n \right] e^{-\zeta z}, \quad (39)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(\sigma_z)_n J_0(\zeta r) dr = \zeta^2 \left[\zeta(A_n + B_n z) + (1 - 2\nu_n)B_n \right] e^{-\zeta z}, \quad (40)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(\tau_{rz})_n J_1(\zeta r) dr = \zeta^2 \left[\zeta(A_n + B_n z) - 2\nu_n B_n \right] e^{-\zeta z}. \quad (41)$$

设方程(26)的解为

$$T(\zeta, z) = A_0(\zeta) e^{-\zeta z}, \quad (42)$$

其中 $A_0(\zeta)$ 待定,则方程(29)的解为

$$\Psi_k(\zeta, z) = -\frac{m_k}{2\zeta^2} (1 + 2\zeta z) A_0(\zeta) e^{-\zeta z}. \quad (43)$$

将(43)式代入方程(27)、(28)、(30)、(31),得

$$\int_0^\infty r(ur)_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = \frac{m_k}{2\zeta} (1 + 2\zeta z) A_0(\zeta) e^{-\zeta z}, \quad (44)$$

$$\int_0^\infty r(uz)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = -\frac{m_k}{2\zeta} (1 - 2\zeta z) A_0(\zeta) e^{-\zeta z}, \quad (45)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} r (\sigma_z^T)_k J_0(\zeta r) dr = - \mu_k m_k (1 + 2\zeta a) A_0(\zeta) e^{-\zeta a}, \quad (46)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} r (\tau_{rz}^T)_k J_1(\zeta r) dr = \mu_k m_k (1 - 2\zeta a) A_0(\zeta) e^{-\zeta a}. \quad (47)$$

上表面的热通量

定义无量纲量 η, ρ, ξ 为

$$\eta = \zeta a, \quad \rho = \frac{r}{a}, \quad \xi = \frac{z}{a}, \quad \zeta A_0(\zeta a) = a \chi(\zeta a). \quad (48)$$

由方程(15) 给出的 $z = 0$ 平面的热通量可改写为

$$\begin{cases} \partial T / \partial \xi = K \rho^2, & 0 < \rho < a, \\ \partial T / \partial \xi = 0, & \rho \geq 1. \end{cases} \quad (49)$$

在平面 $z = 0$ 上, 由(19) 和(42) 式, 有

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} = - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\infty} \eta \chi(\eta) J_0(\rho \eta) d\eta, \quad (50)$$

取其逆, 得到

$$\chi(\eta) = - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^1 \rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} J_0(\eta \rho) d\rho = - \frac{K}{a \eta^2} J_1(\eta) + \frac{2K}{a \eta^2} J_2(\eta). \quad (51)$$

由于 $\chi(\eta)$ 已知, 则 $A_0(\zeta)$ 被完全确定.

利用条件(14), 由式(36)、(37)、(46)、(47), 有

$$\zeta^2 [\zeta A_1 + (1 - 2\nu_1) B_1 - \zeta C_1 + (1 - 2\nu_1) D_1] = \mu_1 m_1 A_0 - \frac{P}{2\pi r} \quad (52)$$

$$\zeta^2 [\zeta A_1 - 2\nu_1 B_1 + \zeta C_1 + 2\nu_1 D_1] = - \mu_1 m_1 A_0. \quad (53)$$

再利用条件(16), 当 $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-2$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_k + (1 - 2\nu_k + \zeta h_k) e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^2 B_k - \zeta^3 C_k + (1 - 2\nu_k - \zeta h_k) \zeta^2 D_k - \\ & e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_{k+1} - (1 - 2\nu_{k+1} + \zeta h_k) e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^2 B_{k+1} + \zeta^3 C_{k+1} - \\ & (1 - 2\nu_{k+1} - \zeta h_k) \zeta^2 D_{k+1} = \\ & (\mu_k m_k - \mu_{k+1} m_{k+1}) (1 + 2\zeta h_k) A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_k}, \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_k + (\zeta h_k - 2\nu_k) e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^2 B_k + \zeta^3 C_k + (\zeta h_k + 2\nu_k) \zeta^2 D_k - \\ & e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_{k+1} - (\zeta h_k - 2\nu_{k+1}) e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^2 B_{k+1} - \zeta^3 C_{k+1} - \\ & (\zeta h_k + 2\nu_k) \zeta^2 D_{k+1} = \\ & (\mu_{k+1} m_{k+1} - \mu_k m_k) (1 - 2\zeta h_k) A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_k}, \end{aligned} \quad (55)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} [- e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_k + (1 - \zeta h_k) e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^2 B_k + \zeta^3 C_k + (1 + \zeta h_k) \zeta^2 D_k] + \\ & \frac{1 + \nu_{k+1}}{E_{k+1}} [e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_{k+1} - e^{-2\zeta h_k} (1 - \zeta h_k) \zeta^2 B_{k+1} - \zeta^3 C_{k+1} - \\ & (1 + \zeta h_k) \zeta^2 D_{k+1}] = \\ & (m_{k+1} - m_k) \frac{1 + 2\zeta h_k}{2} A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_k}, \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1 + \nu_k}{E_k} [- e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_k + (\zeta h_k + 4\nu_k - 2) e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^2 B_k - \zeta^3 C_k - \\ & (\zeta h_k + 4\nu_k - 2) \zeta^2 D_k] + \frac{1 + \nu_{k+1}}{E_{k+1}} [e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^3 A_{k+1} - \\ & (\zeta h_k + 4\nu_{k+1} - 2) e^{-2\zeta h_k} \zeta^2 B_{k+1} + \zeta^3 C_{k+1} + (\zeta h_k + 4\nu_{k+1} - 2) \zeta^2 D_{k+1}] = \end{aligned}$$

$$(m_k - m_{k+1}) \frac{1 - 2\zeta h_k}{2} A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_k}. \quad (57)$$

对 $z = h_{n-1}$, 同样利用条件(16) 给出

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_{n-1} + (1 - 2\nu_{n-1} - \zeta h_{n-1}) e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^2 B_{n-1} - \zeta^3 C_{n-1} + \\ & (1 - 2\nu_{n-1} - \zeta h_{n-1}) \zeta^2 D_{n-1} - e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_n - (1 - 2\nu_n + \zeta h_{n-1}) e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^2 B_n = \\ & (\mu_{n-1} m_{n-1} - \mu_n m_n) (1 + 2\zeta h_{n-1}) A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}}, \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_{n-1} + (\zeta h_{n-1} - 2\nu_{n-1}) e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^2 B_{n-1} + \zeta^3 C_{n-1} + \\ & (\zeta h_{n-1} + 2\nu_{n-1}) \zeta^2 D_{n-1} - e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_n - (\zeta h_{n-1} - 2\nu_n) e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^2 B_n = \\ & (\mu_n m_n - \mu_{n-1} m_{n-1}) (1 - 2\zeta h_{n-1}) A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}}, \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1 + \nu_{n-1}}{E_{n-1}} [-e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_{n-1} + e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} (1 - \zeta h_{n-1}) \zeta^2 B_{n-1} + \zeta^3 C_{n-1} + \\ & (1 + \zeta h_{n-1}) \zeta^2 D_{n-1}] + \frac{1 + \nu_n}{E_n} [e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_n - e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} (1 - \zeta h_{n-1}) \zeta^2 B_n] = \\ & (m_n - m_{n-1}) \frac{1 + 2\zeta h_{n-1}}{2} A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}}, \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1 + \nu_{n-1}}{E_{n-1}} [-e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_{n-1} + (\zeta h_{n-1} + 4\nu_{n-1} - 2) e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^2 B_{n-1} - \\ & \zeta^3 C_{n-1} - (\zeta h_{n-1} + 4\nu_{n-1} - 2) \zeta^2 D_{n-1}] + \frac{1 + \nu_n}{E_n} [e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^3 A_n - \\ & (\zeta h_{n-1} + 4\nu_{n-1} - 2) e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}} \zeta^2 B_n] = \\ & (m_{n-1} - m_n) \frac{1 + 2\zeta h_{n-1}}{2} A_0 e^{-2\zeta h_{n-1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

注意到有 $4n - 2$ 个方程(52) ~ (61), 包含 $4n - 2$ 个未知数 A_k ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$)、 B_k ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$)、 C_k ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n - 1$)、 D_k ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n - 1$), 它们都取决于 ζ 和 A_0 (ζ). 包含整个基础所有热弹性位移 $(u_r)_{\text{TOT}}$ 、 $(u_z)_{\text{TOT}}$ 和应力 $(\sigma_r)_{\text{TOT}}$ 、 $(\tau_{rz})_{\text{TOT}}$ 的积分给出如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty r (u_r)_{\text{TOT}} J_1(\zeta r) dr = \int_0^\infty r \left[\left\{ (u_r)_1 + (u_r^T)_1 \right\}_{z=0} + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ (u_r)_k + (u_r^T)_k \right\}_{z=h_{k-1}} + \left\{ (u_r)_n + (u_r^T)_n \right\}_{z=h_n} \right] J_1(\zeta r) dr = \\ & \left[\frac{1 + \nu_1}{\zeta E_1} (-\zeta^3 A_1 + \zeta^2 B_1 + \zeta^3 C_1 + \zeta^2 D_1) + \frac{m_1 A_0}{2\zeta} \right] + \\ & \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1 + \nu_k}{\zeta E_k} \left\{ -\zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 - \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 + \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} \right\} + \frac{m_k (1 + 2\zeta h_{k-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}}}{2\zeta} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty r (u_z)_{\text{TOT}} J_0(\zeta r) dr = \int_0^\infty r \left[\left\{ (u_z)_1 + (u_z^T)_1 \right\}_{z=0} + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ (u_z)_k + (u_z^T)_k \right\}_{z=h_{k-1}} + \left\{ (u_z)_n + (u_z^T)_n \right\}_{z=h_n} \right] J_0(\zeta r) dr = \\ & \left[\frac{1 + \nu_1}{\zeta E_1} \left\{ -\zeta^3 A_1 - 2(1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 B_1 - \zeta^3 C_1 + 2(1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 D_1 \right\} - \frac{m_1 A_0}{2\zeta} \right] + \\ & \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1 + \nu_k}{\zeta E_k} \left\{ -\zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + (\zeta h_{k-1} + 4\nu_k - 2) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} - \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} - (\zeta h_{k-1} + 4\nu_k - 2) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} \left. - \frac{m_k(1 - 2\zeta h_{k-1})A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}}}{2\zeta} \right], \quad (63)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty r (\sigma_z)_{\text{TOT}} J_0(\zeta r) dr &= \int_0^\infty r \left[\left\{ (\sigma_z)_1 + (\sigma_z^T)_1 \right\}_{z=0} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ (\sigma_z)_k + (\sigma_z^T)_k \right\}_{z=h_{k-1}} + \left\{ (\sigma_z)_n + (\sigma_z^T)_n \right\}_{z=h_{n-1}} \right] J_0(\zeta r) dr = \\ &\quad \left\{ \zeta^3 A_1 + (1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 B_1 - \zeta^3 C_1 + (1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 D_1 - \mu_1 m_1 A_0 \right\} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ \zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 - 2\nu_k + \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 - 2\nu_k - \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} - \mu_k m_k (1 + 2\zeta h_{k-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} \right\} + \\ &\quad \left\{ \zeta^3 A_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} + (1 - 2\nu_n + \zeta h_{n-1}) \zeta^2 B_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mu_n m_n (1 + 2\zeta h_{n-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} \right\}, \quad (64) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty r (\tau_{rz})_{\text{TOT}} J_1(\zeta r) dr &= \int_0^\infty r \left[\left\{ (\tau_{rz})_1 + (\tau_{rz}^T)_1 \right\}_{z=0} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ (\tau_{rz})_k + (\tau_{rz}^T)_k \right\}_{z=h_{k-1}} + \left\{ (\tau_{rz})_n + (\tau_{rz}^T)_n \right\}_{z=h_{n-1}} \right] J_1(\zeta r) dr = \\ &\quad \left\{ \zeta^3 A_1 - 2\nu_1 \zeta^2 B_1 + \zeta^3 C_1 + 2\nu_1 \zeta^2 D_1 + \mu_1 m_1 A_0 \right\} + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ \zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + (\zeta h_{k-1} - 2\nu_k) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + (2\nu_k + \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + \mu_k m_k (1 - 2\zeta h_{k-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} \right\} + \\ &\quad \left\{ \zeta^3 A_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} + (\zeta h_{n-1} - 2\nu_n) \zeta^2 B_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mu_n m_n (1 - 2\zeta h_{n-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} \right\}; \quad (65) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} (u_r)_{\text{TOT}} &= \int_0^\infty \zeta \left[\left\{ \frac{1 + \nu_1}{\zeta E_1} - \zeta^3 A_1 + \zeta^2 B_1 + \zeta^3 C_1 + \zeta^2 D_1 \right\} + \frac{m_1 A_0}{2\zeta} \right] + \\ &\quad \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1 + \nu_k}{\zeta E_k} \left\{ -\zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 - \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 + \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} \right\} + \frac{m_k (1 + 2\zeta h_{k-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}}}{2\zeta} \right] J_1(r\zeta) d\zeta, \quad (66) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_z)_{\text{TOT}} &= \int_0^\infty \zeta \left[\left\{ \frac{1 + \nu_1}{\zeta E_1} \left\{ -\zeta^3 A_1 - 2(1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 B_1 - \zeta^3 C_1 + \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. 2(1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 D_1 \right\} - \frac{m_1 A_0}{2\zeta} \right\} + \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left[\frac{1 + \nu_k}{\zeta E_k} \left\{ -\zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. (\zeta h_{k-1} + 4\nu_k - 2) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} - \zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} - (\zeta h_{k-1} + 4\nu_k - 2) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} \right\} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{m_k (1 - 2\zeta h_{k-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}}}{2\zeta} \right] J_0(r\zeta) d\zeta, \quad (67) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_z)_{\text{TOT}} &= \int_0^\infty \zeta \left[\left\{ \zeta^3 A_1 + (1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 B_1 - \zeta^3 C_1 + (1 - 2\nu_1) \zeta^2 D_1 - \mu_1 m_1 A_0 \right\} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ \zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 - 2\nu_k + \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + (1 - 2\nu_k - \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} - \mu_k m_k (1 + 2\zeta h_{k-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} \right\} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left\{ \zeta^3 A_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} + (1 - 2\nu_n + \zeta h_{n-1}) \zeta^2 B_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} - \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_n m_n (1 + 2\zeta h_{n-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} \Big] J_0(r\zeta) d\zeta, \quad (68)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\tau_{rz})_{TOT} = & \int_0^\infty \zeta \left\{ \zeta^3 A_1 - 2\nu_1 \zeta^2 B_1 + \zeta^3 C_1 + 2\nu_1 \zeta^2 D_1 + \mu_1 m_1 A_0 \right\} + \\ & \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \left\{ \zeta^3 A_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + (\zeta h_{k-1} - 2\nu_k) \zeta^2 B_k e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} + \right. \\ & \left. \zeta^3 C_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + (2\nu_k + \zeta h_{k-1}) \zeta^2 D_k e^{\zeta h_{k-1}} + \mu_k m_k (1 - 2\zeta h_{k-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{k-1}} \right\} + \\ & \left\{ \zeta^3 A_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} + (\zeta h_{n-1} - 2\nu_n) \zeta^2 B_n e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} + \right. \\ & \left. \mu_n m_n (1 - 2\zeta h_{n-1}) A_0 e^{-\zeta h_{n-1}} \right\} \Big] J_1(r\zeta) d\zeta. \quad (69) \end{aligned}$$

3 数值结果

对3层介质情况,上层为混凝土路面,中层为砾石基础,下层地基为天然土.对4层介质,添加粗砂层作为第3层,位于砾石层基础之下.材料的弹性参数为^[11]

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 2.18 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2, \quad E_2 = 1.1 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2, \quad E_3 = 2.05 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2, \\ E_4 &= 0.4 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2; \quad \alpha_1 = 0.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}, \quad \alpha_2 = 0.75 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}, \\ \alpha_3 &= 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}, \quad \alpha_4 = 0.23 \times 10^{-5} \text{ K}^{-1}; \quad \mu_1 = 0.94 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2, \\ \mu_2 &= 0.43 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2, \quad \mu_3 = 0.79 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2, \\ \mu_4 &= 0.14 \times 10^8 \text{ g/cm}^2; \quad \nu_1 = 0.15, \quad \nu_2 = 0.25, \quad \nu_3 = 0.30, \quad \nu_4 = 0.50; \\ h_1 &= 1.0 \text{ cm}; \quad h_2 = 2.0 \text{ cm}; \quad h_3 = 3.0 \text{ cm}; \quad K = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K/cm}^3. \end{aligned}$$

在区间 $(0, 1]$ 中利用 Gauss 求积法,在区间 $[1, \infty)$ 中利用 1/3 阶 Simpson 法,计算式(66)~(69)右边与位移、应力相关的积分.计算步骤如下:

首先,给定 r 为一定值.对该 r 值,被积函数仅是 ζ 的函数,关于 ζ 的积分计算区间为 $[0, \infty)$.对定值 $\zeta \in [0, \infty)$, $A_0(\zeta)$ 也是定值,它由式(51)给出.对这些 ζ 和 $A_0(\zeta)$ 值,利用 Gauss 消元法(用最大值中心点策略),在3层介质情况下,求解方程组(52)、(53)、(54)~(57)(取 $k = 1$)和方程组(58)~(61)(取 $n = 3$),解得10个常数: $A_1(\zeta)$ 、 $A_2(\zeta)$ 、 $A_3(\zeta)$ 、 $B_1(\zeta)$ 、 $B_2(\zeta)$ 、 $B_3(\zeta)$ 、 $C_1(\zeta)$ 、 $C_2(\zeta)$ 、 $D_1(\zeta)$ 、 $D_2(\zeta)$;在4层介质情况下,求解方程组(52)、(53)、(54)~(57)(取 $k = 1, 2$)和方程组(58)~(61)(取 $n = 4$),解得14个常数: $A_1(\zeta)$ 、 $A_2(\zeta)$ 、 $A_3(\zeta)$ 、 $A_4(\zeta)$ 、 $B_1(\zeta)$ 、 $B_2(\zeta)$ 、 $B_3(\zeta)$ 、 $B_4(\zeta)$ 、 $C_1(\zeta)$ 、 $C_2(\zeta)$ 、 $C_3(\zeta)$ 、 $D_1(\zeta)$ 、 $D_2(\zeta)$ 、 $D_3(\zeta)$.根据求解未知数的需要,反复使用该方法,直到积分收敛时结束.

图2(a)分别示出了3层($n = 3$)和4层($n = 4$)介质,在顶面作用荷载时,整个基础中产生的径向位移 u_r 随半径 r 的变化.在3层情况下,当 $r = 0$ 和大的 r 时,位移为0;而在 $r = 0$ 附近位移出现极大值.在4层情况下,除具有上述性质外,随着 r 的增大位移还在 $u_r = 0$ 线上下振荡.数值计算表明, $n = 4$ 时的位移值远大于 $n = 3$ 情况(图中未示出).图2(b)示出了顶面无荷载时, u_r 随 r 的变化.对应于3层($n = 3$)介质时的 u_r 与有荷载情况性质相同,但其量值显著减小了.对应于4层($n = 4$)介质时的 u_r 与有荷载情况完全相同.由此可见,对3层介质,顶面压力对整个基础的影响是径向位移增大.同时,4层介质时的径向位移值远大于3层介质情况.

图2(c)示出了3层($n = 3$)和4层($n = 4$)介质,在顶面作用荷载时,整个基础中产生的法向位移 u_z 随半径 r 的变化.可以看出,在两种情况下,在 $r = 0$ 附近法向位移都出现极大值. $n = 3$ 时, u_z 随 r 的增大急剧趋于0; $n = 4$ 时, u_z 关于 $u_z = 0$ 线呈正弦性质的变化,且其量值随 r 的增大而逐渐减小.图2(d)示出了3层($n = 3$)和4层($n = 4$)介质,当顶面无荷

载作用时, 整个基础中产生的 u_z 随 r 的变化. 可以看出, 当 $n = 4$ 时, 整个基础中产生的位移, 与顶面有荷载作用时完全相同; 当 $n = 3$ 时, 位移较有荷载作用情况明显减小.

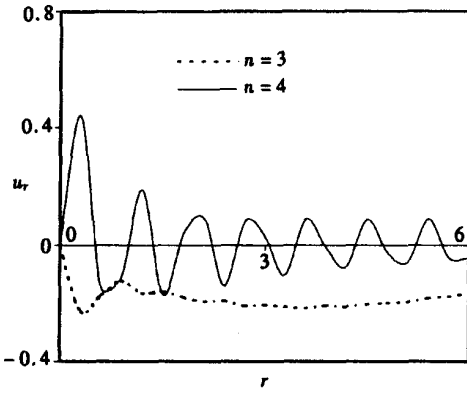


图 2(a) 有荷载作用时径向位移 u_r 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 1.0$)

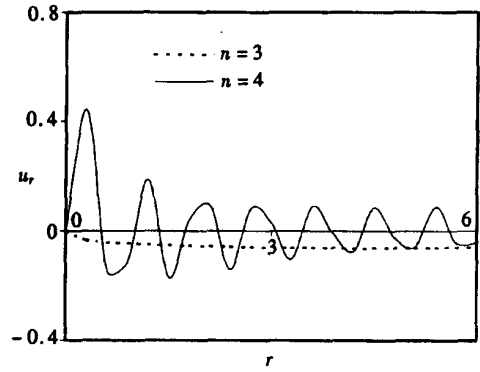


图 2(b) 无荷载作用时径向位移 u_r 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 0.0$)

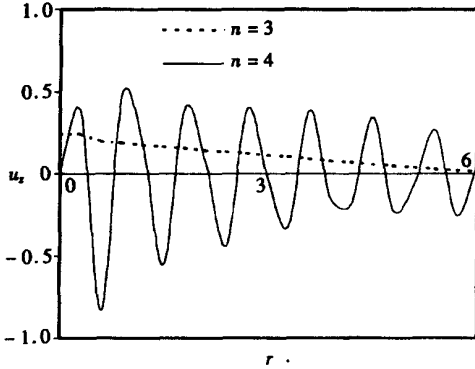


图 2(c) 有荷载作用时法向位移 u_z 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 1.0$)

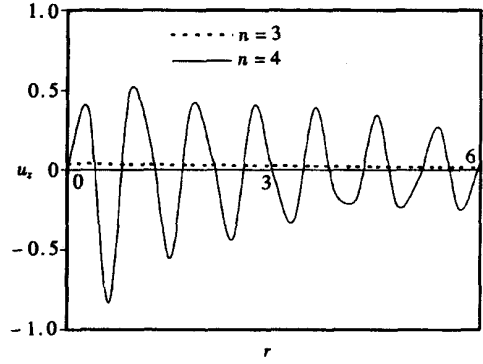


图 2(d) 无荷载作用时法向位移 u_z 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 0.0$)

图 3(a) 示出了 3 层 ($n = 3$) 和 4 层 ($n = 4$) 介质, 在顶面作用荷载时, 整个基础中产生的法向应力 α_z 随半径 r 的变化. 显然, 两种情况下, 在 $r = 0$ 附近 α_z 都出现极大值, 且 α_z 是 r 的减函数. 还可看出, α_z 随 r 呈正负值交替变化, 并随 r 值的增大其绝对值逐渐减小, 最后与 $\alpha_z = 0$ 线重合. 数值计算表明, 此时 $n = 4$ 对应的应力量值, 较 $n = 3$ 对应的应力量值大得多 (图中没有画出). 图 3(b) 示出了 3 层 ($n = 3$) 和 4 层 ($n = 4$) 介质, 当顶面无作用荷载时, 整个基础中产生的法向应力 α_z 随半径 r 的变化. 此时 $n = 3$ 对应的 α_z 量值, 较 $n = 4$ 对应的 α_z 量值小得多, 且逼近 $\alpha_z = 0$ 线, 并一直保持其形状和量值不变. 因此, 对 3 层介质, 顶面作用荷载会增大整个基础中的应力, 而对 4 层材料, 却没有这种现象.

图 3(c) 示出了 3 层和 4 层介质, 在顶面作用荷载时, 整个基础中产生的剪应力 τ_{rz} 随半径 r 的变化. 可以看出, 在 $r = 0$ 时, 两种情况的剪应力都为零, 且在 $r = 0$ 附近出现极大值; $n = 3$ 对应的剪应力值与 $n = 4$ 情况相比, 可以忽略. $n = 4$ 时, τ_{rz} 的传播关于 r 轴是对称的. 其量值先是减小, 然后在某些 r 值时稳定不变; 在另一些 r 值时又是增大的, 最后在 r 值很大时趋于零. 图 3(d) 示出了 3 层和 4 层介质, 当顶面没有荷载作用时, 整个基础中产生的剪应力 τ_{rz} 随半径 r 的变化. 此时, 3 层介质对应的 τ_{rz} 值较顶面有荷载作用时减小. 可以看出, $n = 3$ 对

应的 τ_z 的图形与 r 轴逐渐重合, $n = 4$ 对应的 τ_z 图形与有荷载作用时完全相同. 由此可见, 当 4 层介质时, 顶面作用荷载对整个基础中产生的应力没有影响; 而当去掉荷载时, $n = 3$ 对应的应力量值将减小.

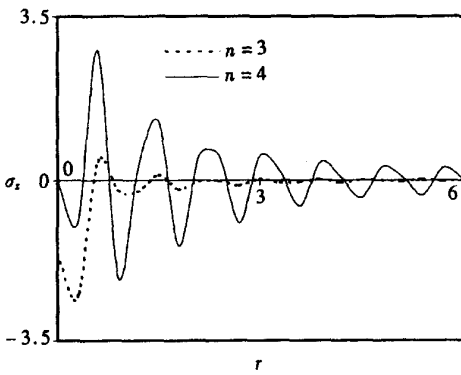


图 3(a) 有荷载作用时法向应力 σ_z 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 1.0$)

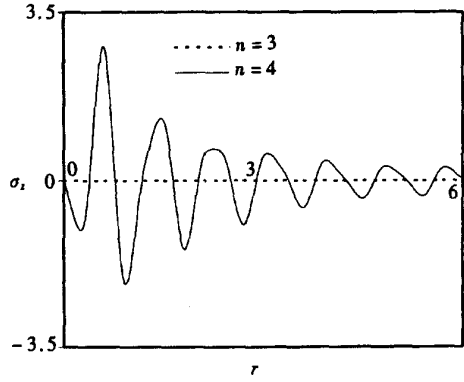


图 3(b) 无荷载作用时法向应力 σ_z 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 0.0$)

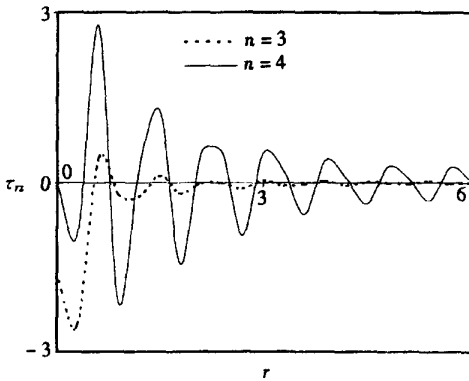


图 3(c) 有荷载作用时法向应力 τ_z 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 1.0$)

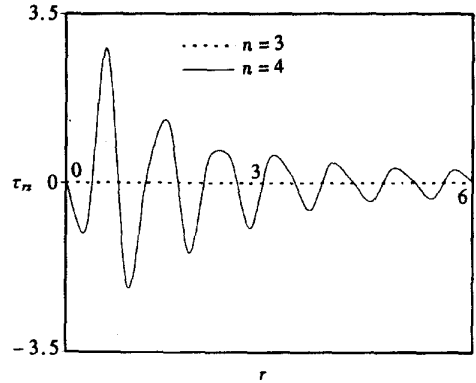


图 3(d) 无荷载作用时法向应力 τ_z 随半径 r 的变化 ($P = 0.0$)

4 结 论

应用积分变换法给出多层复合材料基础中的热弹性位移和应力. 数值结果显示, 在多层介质中添加一个附加层有着重要的作用, 它能使荷载在很宽的范围内扩散覆盖在一个软基础上. 因此, 本文给出的近似解非常适合实际问题. 本文得到的结果对于机场设计和公路建设非常有益.

致谢 感谢加尔各答大学应用数学系 S. C. Bose 教授审读本文并提出了有益的意见. 感谢审稿人对改进本文提供了有价值的意见.

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] Burnister D M. Theory of stresses and displacements in layered systems and application to the design of airport runways[A]. In: Proc 23rd Annual Meeting of the Highway Research Board [C]. 23. Washington D C: Highway Research Board, 1943, 126-148.

- [2] Burnister D M. The General Theory of stresses and displacements in layered soil systems [J]. *J Appl Phy*, 1945, **16**(5): 296.
- [3] Pickett G. Stress distribution in a loaded soil with some rigid boundaries [A]. In: *Proc 18th Annual Meeting of the Highway Research Board* [C]. **18**(2). Washington D C: Highway Research Board, 1938, 35-48.
- [4] Paria G. Elastic Stress Distribution in a three-layered system due to a concentrated force [J]. *Bull Cal Math Soc*, 1956, **48**: 75-81.
- [5] Das B, Das A. Thermo-elastic stress distribution in three-layered system [J]. *Proc Nat Sci Ind A*, 2001, **71**(1): 21.
- [6] Wang Y H, Tham L G, Tsui Y, et al. Plate on layered foundation analyzed by a semi-analytical and semi-numerical method [J]. *Computers and Geotechnics*, 2003, **30**(5): 409-418.
- [7] Boiton P, et al. Experimental determination and numerical modelling of solid-liquid interface shapes for vertical Bridgman grown GaSb crystals [J]. *J Cryst Growth*, 1998, **194**(1): 43-52.
- [8] Love A E H. *A Treatise on the Mathematical Theory of Elasticity* [M]. 4th Ed. New York: Dover Publications, 1944.
- [9] Nowacki W. *Thermoelasticity* [M]. 2nd Ed. Pergamon Press, 1986.
- [10] Sneddon I N. *Fourier Transforms* [M]. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co, Inc, 1951.
- [11] *International Critical Table of Numerical Data* [Z]. N R C, USA, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co, Inc, 1972.

Displacements and Stresses in a Composite Multi-Layered Media Due to Varying Temperature and Concentrated Load

M. K. Ghosh¹, M. Kanoria²

(1. Department of Mathematics, Serampore College, Serampore,
Hooghly-712 201, India;

2. Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Calcutta,
92 A. P. C. Road, Kolkata-700 009, India)

Abstract: The determination of the thermo-elastic displacements and stresses in a multi-layered body set up in different layers of different thickness having different elastic properties due to the application of heat and a concentrated load in the uppermost surface of the medium is studied. Each layer is assumed to be made of homogeneous and isotropic elastic material. The relevant displacement components for each layer were taken to be axisymmetric about a line, which is perpendicular to the plane surfaces of all layers. The stress function for each layer, therefore, satisfies a single equation in absence of any body force. The equation was then solved by integral transform technique. Analytical expressions for thermo-elastic displacements and stresses in the underlying mass and the corresponding numerical codes have been constructed for any number of layers. However, the numerical comparison was made for three and four layers.

Key words: thermal stress; layered body; concentrated load; Bessel function; integral transform