

具有双裂纹的弹性复合材料板承受剪切冲击时的动应力强度因子*

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摘 要

本文研究了两个异材半无限弹性平板的接合面附近存在与接合面平行的双裂纹、并承受剪切冲击时的瞬态应力。运用付里叶 (Fourier) 和拉普拉斯 (Laplace) 变换, 将问题归结为求解二元积分方程。求解时将裂纹所在面上、下的位移差展成级数, 并让其自动满足裂纹面外的位移差为零的条件, 利用裂纹面上的边界条件和施密特 (Schmidt) 方法求解级数中的待定系数。在拉普拉斯像空间中, 求得动应力强度因子, 并将其数值地逆变换至物理空间中。本文对由陶瓷材料与钢板接合而成的复合材料进行了数值计算。

关键词 应力强度因子 双裂纹 冲击 复合材料 数值拉普拉斯逆变换 断裂力学

一、前 言

将耐热、耐腐蚀性能优良的陶瓷材料与金属接合而成的复合材料, 能具有这两种材料的长处, 因此它在工程中被受到重视。但由于陶瓷是脆性材料, 其断裂韧性值与金属相比低得多, 因此当发现陶瓷材料中有裂纹时, 正确地评价它的应力强度因子是必要的。

在这方面对复合材料中的单裂纹附近的动应力场的研究较多^[1~6], 但对于复合材料中双裂纹附近的瞬态应力场分析处理的就较少, 特别是对双裂纹位于两个不同弹性材料接合面附近的问题就更少。

本文研究了在两个异材半无限弹性体的接合面附近存在平行于接合面的双裂纹, 并在裂纹面上承受剪切冲击时的动应力强度因子。把拉普拉斯像空间中的混合边值问题, 变成积分方程式。将裂纹所在面上、下位移差展成三角函数级数, 并让其自动满足裂纹面外的位移差为零的条件, 利用裂纹面上的边界条件和施密特方法求解该级数中的待定系数, 并求解积分

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方程式。求得在拉普拉斯像空间中定义的应力强度因子后,采用 Miller-Guy 的数值拉普拉斯逆变换方法^[8],将它逆变换至物理空间。对陶瓷与钢的复合材料进行了数值计算,求得其动应力强度因子。

二、边界条件式

图1为由两个异材弹性半无限板接合而成的复合材料。如图1所示,在 $y=0$, $a \leq |x| \leq b$ 处存在两个裂纹, $y=h$ 为两个半无限板的接合面。为便于分析,将 $0 \leq y \leq h$ 的带状板记作 I, $y \leq 0$ 及 $y \geq h$ 的半无限板分别记作 II 和 III。

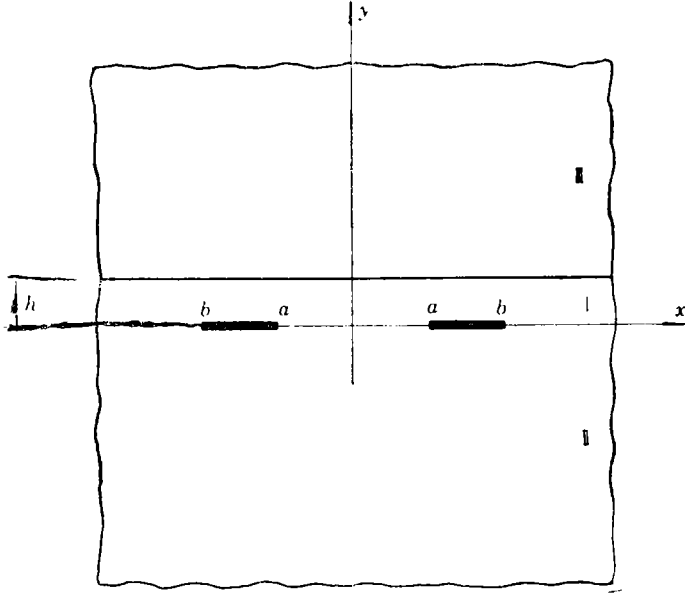


图1 两个共线裂纹及坐标系 (左边b,a前有负号“-”)

当裂纹面承受剪切冲击时,为研究裂纹附近的应力强度因子,采用如下的边界条件是充分的。

- 1) 当 $y=h$, $|x| < \infty$ 时,

$$\sigma_{yI} = \sigma_{yII}, \tau_{xyI} = \tau_{xyII}, u_I = u_{II}, v_I = v_{II} \quad (2.1)$$

- 2) 当 $y=0$, $|x| < \infty$ 时

$$\sigma_{yI}^0 = \sigma_{yI}^0, \tau_{xyI}^0 = \tau_{xyI}^0 \quad (2.2)$$

- 3) 当 $y=0$, $a < |x| < b$ 时

$$\sigma_{yI}^0 = \sigma_{yI}^0 = 0, \tau_{xyI}^0 = \tau_{xyI}^0 = -\tau H(t) \quad (2.3)$$

- 4) 当 $y=0$, $|x| < a$, $|x| > b$ 时

$$u_I^0 = u_I^0, v_I^0 = v_I^0 \quad (2.4)$$

这里, τ 为常数, $H(t)$ 为 Heaviside 跳跃函数。式中的 $()^0$ 表示是 $y=0$ 面上的数值。

三、基本理论

设定所研究的问题为平面应变。设两个波动势为 $\phi_i(x, y, t)$ 和 $\psi_i(x, y, t)$, 此时的波动方程式为

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{c_{1i}^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right)\phi_i = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{c_{2i}^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right)\psi_i = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

其中下标 $i = \text{I, II, III}$, 它分别表示带板 I 和两个半无限板 II 和 III 内的数值, c_{1i} 和 c_{2i} 分称为压缩波速和剪切波速, 它们与材料常数的关系如下。

$$c_{1i}^2 = 2(1-\nu_i)G_i / ((1-2\nu_i)\rho_i)$$

$$c_{2i}^2 = G_i / \rho_i \quad (3.2)$$

式中, G_i 为剪切弹性模量, ν_i 为泊松比, ρ_i 为材料的密度。

x, y 方向的位移为

$$u_i = \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial y}, \quad v_i = \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} \quad (3.3)$$

相应的应力分量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{y,i} &= -2G_i \frac{\partial^2 \phi_i}{\partial x^2} + \rho_i \frac{\partial^2 \phi_i}{\partial t^2} + 2G_i \frac{\partial^2 \psi_i}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \tau_{xy,i} &= 2G_i \frac{\partial^2 \phi_i}{\partial x \partial y} + G_i \left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi_i}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi_i}{\partial y^2} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

设拉普拉斯变换式为

$$f^*(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \exp(-st) dt$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)} \int_{Br} f^*(s) \exp(st) ds \quad (3.5)$$

付里叶变换式为

$$\bar{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \exp(i\xi x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{f}(\xi) \exp(-i\xi x) d\xi \quad (3.6)$$

将式(3.1)进行拉普拉斯-付里叶变换, 得

$$(d^2/dy^2 - \xi^2 - s^2/c_{1i}^2)\bar{\phi}_i^* = 0$$

$$(d^2/dy^2 - \xi^2 - \varepsilon_i^2 s^2/c_{1i}^2)\bar{\psi}_i^* = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

将式(3.3), (3.4)进行拉普拉斯-付里叶变换得,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_i^* &= -i\xi \bar{\phi}_i^* - d_i^*/dy \\ \bar{v}_i^* &= d_i \bar{\phi}_i^*/dy - i\xi \bar{\psi}_i^* \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_{y,i} &= 2G_i((\xi^2 + 0.5\varepsilon_i^2 s^2/c_{1i}^2)\bar{\phi}_i^* - i\xi d_i^*/dy) \\ \bar{\tau}_{xy,i} &= 2G_i(-i\xi d_i \bar{\phi}_i^*/dy + 0.5(-\xi^2 \bar{\psi}_i^* - d_i^2 \bar{\psi}_i^*/dy^2)) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

其中

$$\varepsilon_i^2 = 2(1-\nu_i)/(1-2\nu_i) \quad (3.10)$$

或

$$1/c_{2i}^2 = \varepsilon_i^2/c_{1i}^2 \quad (3.11)$$

对于带板 I 和半无限板 II, III, 式(3.7)的解为,

$$\bar{\phi}_i^* = A_{1i} \sinh(\gamma_{1i} y) + A_{2i} \cosh(\gamma_{1i} y)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_I^* = B_{1I} \sinh(\gamma_{2I} y) + B_{2I} \cosh(\gamma_{2I} y) \quad (3.12)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_I^* = c_{1I} \exp(\gamma_{1I} y), \quad \bar{\beta}_I^* = D_{1I} \exp(\gamma_{2I} y) \quad (3.13)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_I^* = c_{1I} \exp(-\gamma_{1I} y), \quad \bar{\beta}_I^* = D_{1I} \exp(-\gamma_{2I} y) \quad (3.14)$$

其中 $A_{1I}, A_{2I}, B_{1I}, B_{2I}, C_{1I}, D_{1I}, C_{1I}, D_{1I}$ 是待定常数, γ_{1i}, γ_{2i} ($i = I, \text{II}, \text{III}$) 为式(3.7)的特征根, 为

$$\gamma_{1i} = \sqrt{\xi^2 + (s/c_{1i})^2}, \quad \gamma_{2i} = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \varepsilon_i^2 (s/c_{1i})^2} \quad (3.15)$$

分别将式(3.12), (3.13), (3.14), 代入式(3.8), (3.9)中, 可得到带板 I 和半无限板 I、II 的经过拉普拉斯-付里叶变换后的位移式和应力式, 并将它们再代入拉普拉斯-付里叶变换后的边界条件式 I 和 II, 可得如下的方程式,

$$\begin{Bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{16} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{26} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ a_{61} & a_{62} & \cdots & a_{66} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} C_{1I} \\ iD_{1I} \\ iB_{1I} \\ iB_{2I} \\ C_{1I} \\ iD_{1I} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ b_{61} & b_{62} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_{1I} \\ A_{2I} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.16)$$

其中 $a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{66}, b_{11}, \dots, b_{62}$ 为已知的系数 (附录1)。由式(3.16)可得,

$$\begin{Bmatrix} C_{1I} \\ iD_{1I} \\ iB_{1I} \\ iB_{2I} \\ C_{1I} \\ iD_{1I} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ f_3 & f_4 \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot \\ f_{11} & f_{12} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_{1I} \\ A_{2I} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3.17)$$

式中 f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{12} 为已知的系数。

对于带板 I, 在 $y=0$ 面上, 经过推导可得

$$-i\bar{u}_I^* = A_{1I} K_5^I + A_{2I} K_6^I, \quad \bar{v}_I^* = A_{1I} K_7^I + A_{2I} K_8^I \quad (3.18)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{xy}^*/(2G_I) = A_{1I} K_1^I + A_{2I} K_2^I, \quad \bar{\tau}_{xy}^*/(2G_I) = iA_{1I} K_3^I + iA_{2I} K_4^I \quad (3.19)$$

其中 $K_1^I, K_2^I, \dots, K_8^I$ 为已知系数 (附录2)。由式(3.18), (3.19)消去 A_{1I} 和 A_{2I} , 得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_{xy}^* &= -i\bar{u}_I^* r_1^I + \bar{v}_I^* r_2^I \\ \bar{\tau}_{xy}^* &= \bar{u}_I^* r_3^I + i\bar{v}_I^* r_4^I \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

r_1^I, \dots, r_4^I 为已知系数 (附录3)。

同样, 对半无限板 II 在 $y=0$ 面上, 有

$$\begin{aligned} -i\bar{u}_I^* &= A_{1I} K_5^I + A_{2I} K_6^I, \\ \bar{v}_I^* &= A_{1I} K_7^I + A_{2I} K_8^I \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

K_5^I, \dots, K_8^I 为已知系数 (附录4)。由式(3.18)和(3.21)消去 A_{1I} 和 A_{2I} , 得

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}_I^* = i(-i\bar{u}_I^*)L_1 + i\bar{v}_I^*L_2 \\ \bar{v}_I^* = (-i\bar{u}_I^*)L_3 + \bar{v}_I^*L_4 \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

L_1, \dots, L_4 为已知系数 (附录5)。

将裂纹所在面上, 下经拉普拉斯变换后的位移差展成如下的级数。

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \pi(v_{I^*}^{*0} - v_{I^*}^{*0}) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \frac{1}{2n} \sin\left(n \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{a+b-2|x|}{b-a}\right) - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \operatorname{sgn}(x) \\
 &= 0 \quad \left. \begin{aligned}
 &(a < |x| < b) \\
 &(|x| < a, |x| > b)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 \pi(u_{I^*}^{*0} - u_{I^*}^{*0}) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \frac{1}{2n} \sin\left(n \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{a+b-2|x|}{b-a}\right) - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \\
 &= 0 \quad \left. \begin{aligned}
 &(a < |x| < b) \\
 &(|x| < a, |x| < b)
 \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.23)$$

式中 c_n 和 d_n 为待定常数, $\operatorname{sgn}(x)$ 为符号函数,

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & (\text{当 } x < 0 \text{ 时}) \\ 0 & (\text{当 } x = 0 \text{ 时}) \\ 1 & (\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时}) \end{cases} \quad (3.24)$$

由式(3.23)可知, 经拉普拉斯变换后的边界条件式(2.4)已得到满足。将式(3.23)进行付里叶变换, 并代入式(3.22)中, 可得下式,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{u}_{I^*}^{*0} L_3 - i \bar{v}_{I^*}^{*0} (1 - L_4) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \left(-\frac{1}{\xi}\right) \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \\
 \bar{u}_{I^*}^{*0} (1 - L_1) - i \bar{v}_{I^*}^{*0} L_2 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \left(\frac{1}{\xi}\right) \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right)
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

这里 J_n 为第一类贝塞尔 (Bessel) 函数。由式(3.25)解出 $\bar{u}_{I^*}^{*0}$ 和 $\bar{v}_{I^*}^{*0}$, 并代入式(3.20)中, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\sigma}_{xy I^*}^{*0} &= i \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \frac{Q_1(\xi)}{\xi} \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \frac{Q_2(\xi)}{\xi} \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \right) \\
 \bar{\tau}_{xy I^*}^{*0} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \frac{Q_3(\xi)}{\xi} \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \frac{Q_4(\xi)}{\xi} \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right)
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

式中的 $Q_1(\xi)$, $Q_2(\xi)$, $Q_3(\xi)$, $Q_4(\xi)$ 为已知函数(附录6)。随着 ξ 值的增加, $Q_j(\xi)$ 具有如下的特性,

$$Q_j(\xi)/\xi \rightarrow Q_j^+ + Q_j^0/\xi \quad (j=1, 2, 3, 4) \quad (3.27)$$

Q_j^+ 和 Q_j^0 为一定值。将式(3.26)进行付里叶逆变换, 得

$$\sigma_{xy I^*}^{*0} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{Q_1(\xi)}{\xi} J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \sin(\xi x) d\xi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{Q_2(\xi)}{\xi} J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \sin(\xi x) d\xi \\
\tau_{xy}^* = & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{Q_3(\xi)}{\xi} J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \cos(\xi x) d\xi \\
& + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{Q_4(\xi)}{\xi} J_n\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\xi\right) \sin\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\xi - \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \cos(\xi x) d\xi \quad (3.28)
\end{aligned}$$

将边界条件式(2.3)进行拉普拉斯变换,并将式(3.28)代入,并经过整理,可得,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n(s) F_n(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n(s) G_n(x) &= 0 \\
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n(s) H_n(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n(s) I_n(x) &= -\tau/s \quad (3.29)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $F_n(x)$, $G_n(x)$, $H_n(x)$, $I_n(x)$ 为已知函数(附录7),用施密特方法^[7]可求得系数 $c_n(s)$, $d_n(s)$.

四、应力强度因子

在裂纹尖端处, σ_{yi}^* 和 τ_{xy}^* 具有奇异性. 经过数学推演,可得到拉普拉斯像空间中的应力强度因子如下式所示.

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
K_{Ia}^*(s) &= \sigma_{yi}^* \sqrt{2\pi(a-x)} \Big|_{s \rightarrow a^-} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n(s) (-Q_1^*) / \sqrt{2\pi(b-a)} \\
K_{IIa}^*(s) &= \tau_{xy}^* \sqrt{2\pi(a-x)} \Big|_{s \rightarrow a^-} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n(s) Q_2^* / \sqrt{2\pi(b-a)} \\
K_{Ib}^*(s) &= \sigma_{yi}^* \sqrt{2\pi(x-b)} \Big|_{s \rightarrow b^+} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n(s) (-1)^n Q_1^* / \sqrt{2\pi(b-a)} \\
K_{IIb}^*(s) &= \tau_{xy}^* \sqrt{2\pi(x-b)} \Big|_{s \rightarrow b^+} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n(s) (-1)^{n+1} Q_2^* / \sqrt{2\pi(b-a)}
\end{aligned} \right\} (4.1)$$

当给定了 s 值,则由式(4.1)就可确定拉普拉斯像空间中的应力强度因子值. 为了要得到物理空间中的应力强度因子值,必须将式(4.1)进行拉普拉斯逆变换. 在本文中采用 Miller-Gur 的方法^[8]进行数值地拉普拉斯逆变换.

五、数值计算

本文在数值计算时,设定两个半无限板的材料为陶瓷和钢. 分两种场合进行计算: 场合1为两个裂纹存在在陶瓷材料中(即图1中的 I, II 为陶瓷材料, III 为钢), 场合2为两个裂

纹存在在钢材中。材料常数如表1所示。

计算时必须确认 $Q_j(\xi)/\xi$ 的收敛性好。作为例子，表2给出了 $Q_j(\xi)/\xi$ 的收敛情况。采用施密特方法求 c_n 和 d_n 时，必须有良好的精度，为此在式(3.29)中的无限级数中应取多少项来近似就显得十分重要。在本文中取项数为10。为了表示本文中用施密特方法计算的精度，由表3给出式(3.29)左、右两边的数值。

图2、3分别表示场合1的计算结果 K_{2a} 和 K_{2b} ，图4、5为场合2的计算结果 K_{2a} 和 K_{2b} 。图中右侧的直线部分表示相应的静态数值。因 K_1 的计算值极小，在此不作叙述。

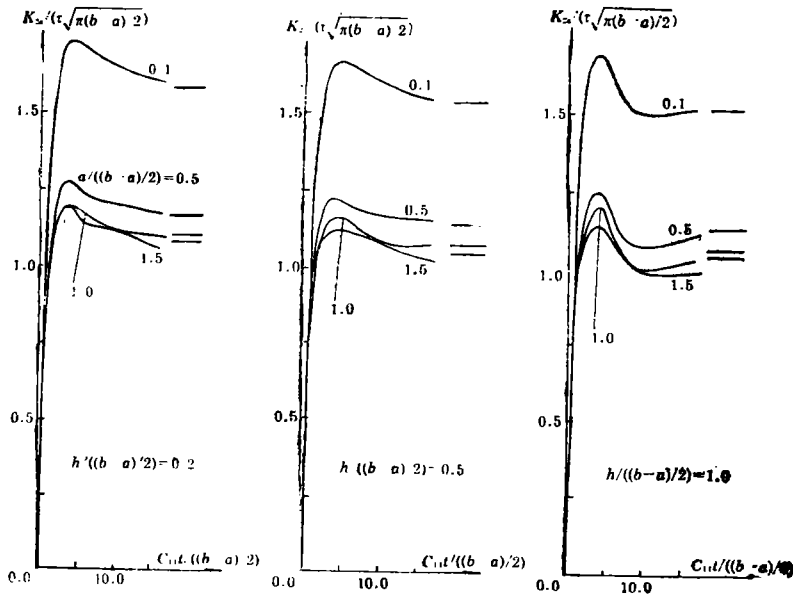


图2 场合1时动应力强度因子 K_{2a}

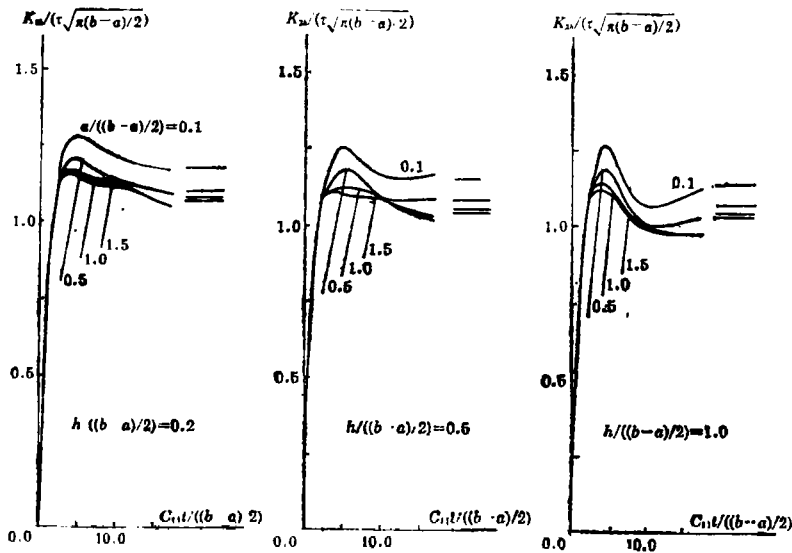


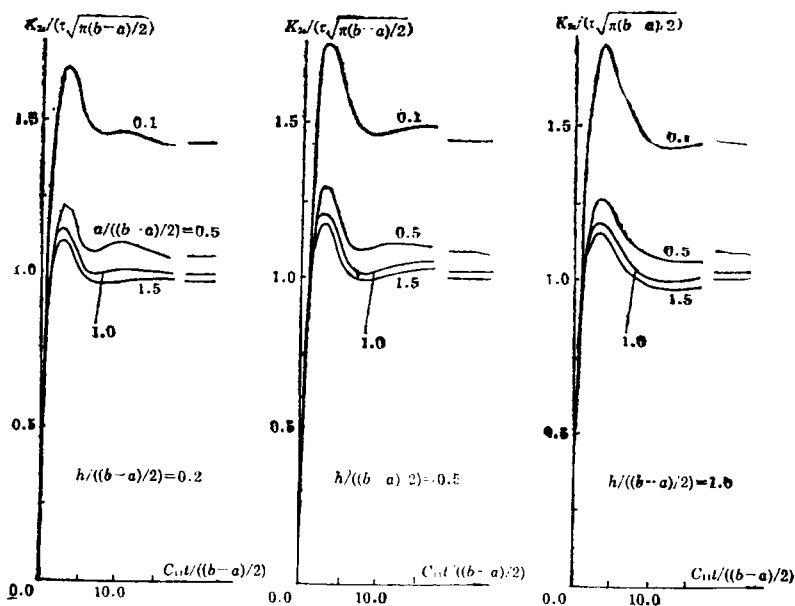
图3 场合1时动应力强度因子 K_{2b}

表 1 陶瓷和钢的材料常数

材 料	剪切弹性模量(GN/m ²)	密度(10 ³ kg/m ³)	泊松比
陶 瓷	119.7	3.15	0.27
钢	79.2	7.7	0.30

表 2 场合1时 $Q_j(\xi)/\xi$ 的计算值
$$(h/((b-a)/2)=0.5, a/((b-a)/2)=1.0, b/((b-a)/2)=3.0, s(b-a)/(2c_{11})=0.25)$$

ξ	$Q_1(\xi)/\xi$	$Q_2(\xi)/\xi$	$Q_3(\xi)/\xi$	$Q_4(\xi)/\xi$
0.01	-0.52806E+02	0.48610E-01	-0.48610E-01	0.28713E+02
0.21	-0.25915E+01	0.59792E-01	-0.59792E-01	0.16215E+01
0.41	-0.14520E+01	0.52874E-01	-0.52874E-01	0.10992E+01
·	·	·	·	·
4.61	-0.80617E+00	-0.12699E-01	0.12699E-01	0.81449E+00
4.81	-0.80808E+00	-0.11333E-01	0.11333E-01	0.81504E+00
5.01	-0.80979E+00	-0.10077E-01	0.10077E-01	0.81557E+00
·	·	·	·	·
9.61	-0.82071E+00	-0.37696E-03	0.37696E-03	0.82026E+00
9.81	-0.82073E+00	-0.32020E-03	0.32019E-03	0.82028E+00
10.01	-0.82074E+00	-0.27286E-03	0.27286E-03	0.82029E+00

图 4 场合2时动应力强度因子 K_{2a}

六、结 论

从陶瓷-钢的复合材料在接合面附近存在双裂纹，并承受剪切冲击时的动应力强度因子的计算结果可看出本文所介绍的方法是有效的。对于场合1（裂纹在陶瓷材料中）动态 K_{2a} ， K_{2b} 的最大值约是静态数值的1.05~1.12倍，而对于场合2（裂纹在钢材中），约为1.13~1.21倍。这两种场合的 K_{1a} 和 K_{1b} 都较小，均可忽略不计。

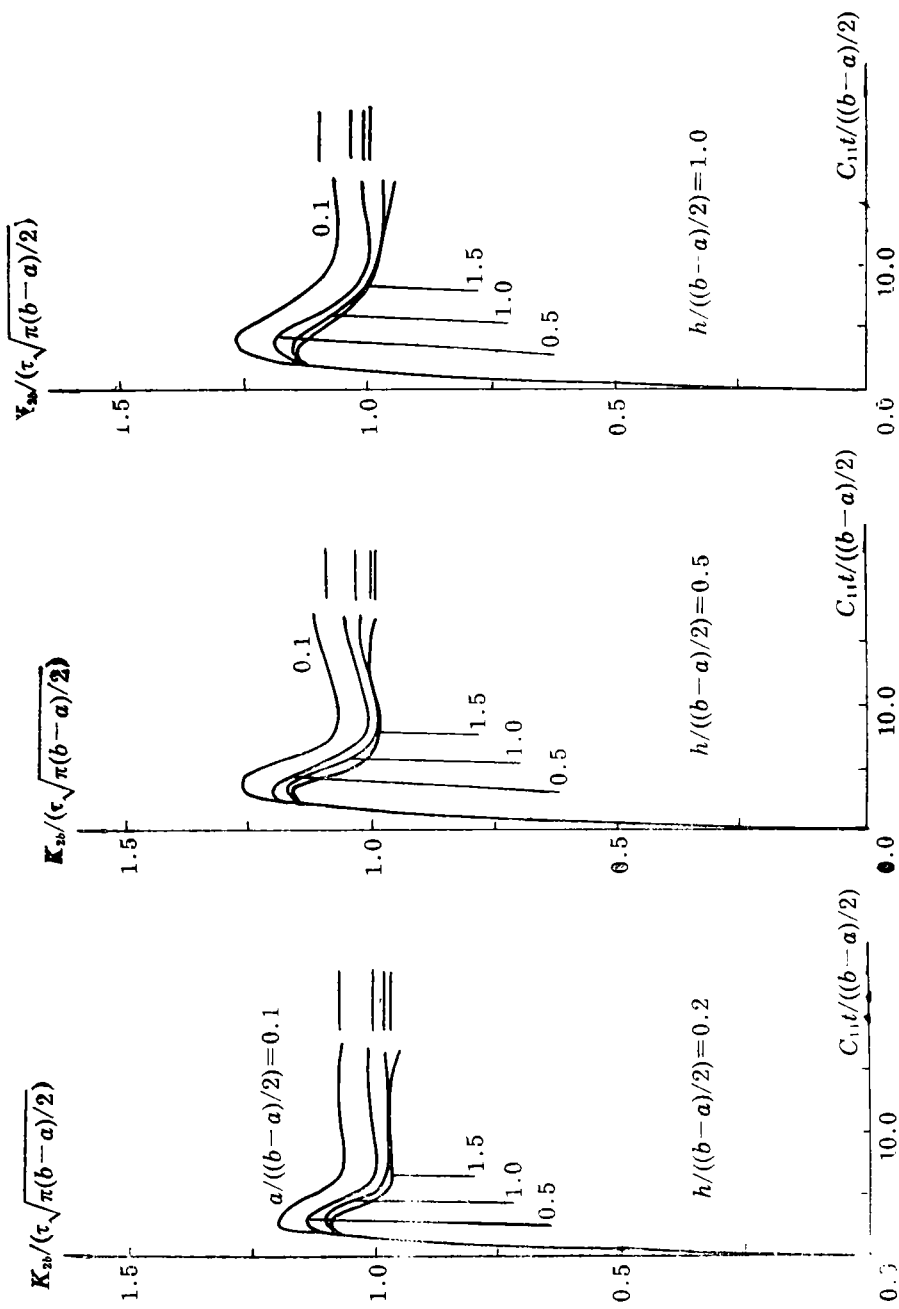


图 6 第 2 时动应力强度因子 K_{2b}

表 3 场合1时等式(3.29)的左、右边的计算值

$$(2h/(b-a)=0.5, 2a/(b-a)=1.0, 2b/(b-a)=3.0, s(b-a)/(2c_{11})=0.75)$$

$2x/(b-a)$	$\sum_{n=1}^{10} (c_n H_n(x) + d_n I_n(x))$	$-1/(s(b-a)/(2c_{11}))$	$\sum_{n=1}^{10} (c_n F_n(X) + d_n G_n(x))$
	$/(\tau(b-a)/(2c_{11}))$	$* \sqrt{(b-x)(a-x)}$	$/(\tau(b-a)/(2c_{11}))$
1.001	-0.5898937E+01	-0.5961357E+01	-0.1720825E-02
1.050	-0.4162999E+00	-0.4163332E+00	-0.1238637E-03
1.100	-0.5813602E+00	-0.5811865E+00	-0.5872676E-04
1.150	-0.7024263E+00	-0.7023769E+00	-0.5999840E-04
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
1.500	-0.1154756E+01	-0.1154701E+01	-0.9280400E-05
1.550	-0.1190730E+01	-0.1190705E+01	-0.3564118E-04
1.600	-0.1222009E+01	-0.1222020E+01	-0.4576210E-04
1.650	-0.1248959E+01	-0.1249000E+01	-0.3810798E-04
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2.000	-0.1333386E+01	-0.1333333E+01	-0.1303998E-06
2.050	-0.1331710E+01	-0.1331666E+01	-0.2249542E-04
2.100	-0.1326674E+01	-0.1326650E+01	-0.3789598E-04
2.150	-0.1318244E+01	-0.1316650E+01	-0.4093116E-04
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
2.500	-0.1154756E+01	-0.1154701E+01	-0.9528428E-05
2.550	-0.1113619E+01	-0.1113553E+01	-0.2416208E-04
2.600	-0.1066715E+01	-0.1066667E+01	-0.5072516E-04
2.650	-0.1013248E+01	-0.1013246E+01	-0.5414324E-04
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

附 录 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{11} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2) + 1/2e^2 s^2/c_{11}^2 \exp(-\gamma_{1\mathbb{I}}h), & a_{12} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{2\mathbb{I}}\exp(-\gamma_{2\mathbb{I}}h) \\
 a_{13} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{21}\cosh(\gamma_{21}h), & a_{14} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\gamma_{21}\sinh(\gamma_{21}h), & a_{15} &= 0, & a_{16} &= 0, \\
 b_{11} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + 1/2e^2 s^2/c_{11}^2)\sinh(\gamma_{11}h), & b_{12} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + 1/2e^2 s^2/c_{11}^2)\cosh(\gamma_{11}h) \\
 a_{21} &= 2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{1\mathbb{I}}\exp(-\gamma_{1\mathbb{I}}h), & a_{22} &= G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + \gamma_{2\mathbb{I}}^2)\exp(-\gamma_{2\mathbb{I}}h), \\
 a_{23} &= -G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + \gamma_{21}^2)\sinh(\gamma_{21}h), & a_{24} &= -G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + \gamma_{21}^2)\cosh(\gamma_{21}h), & a_{25} &= 0, & a_{26} &= 0, \\
 b_{21} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{11}\cosh(\gamma_{11}h), & b_{22} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{11}\sinh(\gamma_{11}h), \\
 a_{31} &= -\xi\exp(-\gamma_{1\mathbb{I}}h), & a_{32} &= -\gamma_{2\mathbb{I}}\exp(-\gamma_{2\mathbb{I}}h), & a_{33} &= -\gamma_{21}\cosh(\gamma_{21}h), \\
 a_{34} &= -\gamma_{21}\sinh(\gamma_{21}h), & a_{35} &= 0, & a_{36} &= 0, & b_{31} &= -\xi\sinh(\gamma_{11}h), & b_{32} &= -\cosh(\gamma_{11}h), \\
 a_{41} &= \gamma_{1\mathbb{I}}\exp(-\gamma_{1\mathbb{I}}h), & a_{42} &= \xi\exp(-\gamma_{2\mathbb{I}}h), & a_{43} &= -\xi\sinh(\gamma_{21}h), & a_{44} &= -\xi\cosh(\gamma_{21}h), \\
 a_{45} &= 0, & a_{46} &= 0, & b_{41} &= -\gamma_{11}\cosh(\gamma_{11}h), & b_{42} &= -\gamma_{11}\sinh(\gamma_{11}h), \\
 a_{51} &= 0, & a_{52} &= 0, & a_{53} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{21}, & a_{54} &= 0, & a_{55} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + 1/2e^2 s^2/c_{11}^2), \\
 a_{56} &= 2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{21}, & b_{51} &= 0, & b_{52} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + 1/2e^2 s^2/c_{11}^2), \\
 a_{61} &= 0, & a_{62} &= 0, & a_{63} &= 0, & a_{64} &= -G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + \gamma_{21}^2), & a_{65} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{11}, & a_{66} &= G_{\mathbb{I}}(\xi^2 + \gamma_{21}^2), \\
 b_{61} &= -2G_{\mathbb{I}}\xi\gamma_{11}, & b_{62} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

附 录 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1^1 &= -\xi\gamma_{21}f_5, & K_2^1 &= -\xi\gamma_{21}f_6 + (\xi^2 + 1/2 e^2 s^2/c_{11}^2), & K_3^1 &= -\xi\gamma_{11} + 1/2 (\xi^2 + \gamma_{21}^2)f_7, \\
 K_4^1 &= 1/2 (\xi^2 + \gamma_{21}^2)f_8, & K_5^1 &= \gamma_{21}f_5, & K_6^1 &= -\xi + \gamma_{21}f_6, & K_7^1 &= \gamma_{11} - \xi f_7, & K_8^1 &= -\xi f_8
 \end{aligned}$$

附录 3

$$r_1^I = 2G_1 (K_8^I K_1^I - K_7^I K_2^I) / \Delta_1, \quad r_2^I = 2G_1 (-K_6^I K_1^I + K_5^I K_2^I) / \Delta_1,$$

$$r_3^I = 2G_1 (K_8^I K_3^I - K_7^I K_4^I) / \Delta_1, \quad r_4^I = 2G_1 (-K_6^I K_3^I + K_5^I K_4^I) / \Delta_1,$$

$$\Delta_1 = K_5^I K_8^I - K_6^I K_7^I$$

附录 4

$$K_5^I = -\xi f_9 + \nu_2 \mathbf{1} f_{11}, \quad K_6^I = -\xi f_{10} + \nu_2 \mathbf{1} f_{12}, \quad K_7^I = \nu_1 \mathbf{1} f_9 - \xi f_{11}, \quad K_8^I = \nu_1 \mathbf{1} f_{10} - \xi f_{12}$$

附录 5

$$L_1 = (K_8^I K_5^I - K_7^I K_6^I) / \Delta_1, \quad L_2 = (-K_6^I K_5^I + K_5^I K_6^I) / \Delta_1,$$

$$L_3 = (K_8^I K_7^I - K_7^I K_8^I) / \Delta_1, \quad L_4 = (-K_6^I K_7^I + K_5^I K_8^I) / \Delta_1$$

附录 6

$$\Delta_2 = -(1-L_1)(1-L_4) + L_2 L_3$$

$$Q_1(\xi) = (r_1^I L_2 + r_2^I (1-L_1)) / \Delta_2, \quad Q_2(\xi) = (r_1^I (1-L_4) + r_2^I L_3) / \Delta_2,$$

$$Q_3(\xi) = -(r_3^I L_2 + r_4^I (1-L_1)) / \Delta_2, \quad Q_4(\xi) = -(r_3^I (1-L_4) + r_4^I L_3) / \Delta_2$$

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Dynamic Stress Intensity Factors around Two Cracks near an Interface of Two Dissimilar Elastic Half-Planes under In-Plane Shear Impact Load

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Abstract

Transient stresses around two collinear cracks which lie in parallel with the the interface of the two dissimilar half-planes are studied in this article. The surfaces of the cracks are sheared suddenly. Application of the Fourier and Laplace transforms technique reduces the problem to that of solving dual integral equations. To solve these problems, the differences of the crack surface displacements are expanded in a series of functions which are automatically zero outside of the cracks. The unknown coefficients accompanied in the series are determined by the Schmidt method. The stress intensity factors are defined in the Laplace transform domain and these are inverted numerically in the physical space. As an example, the dynamic stress intensity factors around the two cracks in a ceramic and steel bonded composite are calculated numerically.

Key words stress intensity factor, collinear cracks, impact load, composite materials, numerical Laplace inversion, fracture mechanics