

# 三维切口尖端应力应变场

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## 摘 要

本文利用双重幂级数展开法分析三维切口尖端应力应变奇异性, 通过切口边界条件导出切口特征方程, 进而求得不同切口内角下特征值序列解答, 最后推得切口尖端应力应变场。

**关键词** 三维切口 奇异性 应力应变场

## 一、前 言

关于三维切口, 至今尚未见文推导其尖端应力应变场。文[1]用特征函数法分析广义平面应变 (generalized plane strain) 状态下的切口尖端奇异性; 文[2]在推导三维裂纹尖端应力应变场时, 曾提及三维切口问题, 但未作具体分析与推导。

在实际工程中, 常常会遇到三维切口问题, 如重力坝坝踵坝趾区、地下方形洞室角区等都是三维切口实例。研究三维切口尖端局部应力应变场分布规律, 可以有效防止切口尖端由于应力集中而发生局部破坏, 从而保证整个结构的安全。

本文利用双重幂级数展开法, 先推导三维切口特征方程, 进而用 Muller 迭代法求出不同切口内角下的特征值序列解答, 其中最小正特征值可用来反映切口尖端应力奇异性程度及其与切口内角的关系。当切口内角为  $\pi$  时, 问题退化成半无限大空间问题, 此时无奇异性存在; 而当切口内角增大到  $2\pi$  时, 问题转化成半无限大空间裂纹问题, 裂纹尖端具有  $1/2$  阶奇异性; 对一般性的切口, 将其特征值序列分成对称与反对称两部分, 先推导相应的切口尖端位移场, 再利用应力应变与位移关系, 导出切口尖端应力场。

## 二、基本方程

考虑图 1 所示的三维切口, 其内角为  $2\alpha, \pi/2 < \alpha < \pi$ , 切口尖端线与  $z$  轴重合, 可前后无限延伸, 切口两表面分别位于  $\theta = \alpha$  和  $\theta = -\alpha$  面上。

不计体力影响, 问题的平衡微分方程可用应力分量表示如下

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_{rr}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{rz}}{\partial z} \\ + \frac{1}{r} (\sigma_{rr} - \sigma_{\theta\theta}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta z}}{\partial z} + \frac{2}{r} \sigma_{r\theta} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} \sigma_{rz} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

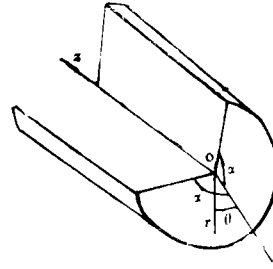


图 1

应力与位移关系为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{rr} &= \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left( \frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} \right), \quad \sigma_{\theta\theta} = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left( \frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u_r}{r} \right) \\ \sigma_{zz} &= \frac{E}{1+\mu} \left( \frac{\mu}{1-2\mu} e + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \right), \quad \sigma_{r\theta} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left( \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) \\ \sigma_{\theta z} &= \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial z} \right), \quad \sigma_{rz} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \left( \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

其中  $E, \mu$  分别代表材料弹性模量和泊松比,  $e = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u_r}{r} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}$ .

将(2.2)代入(2.1)可推得用位移表示的平衡微分方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (X+G) \frac{\partial e}{\partial r} + G \nabla^2 u_r - G \frac{u_r}{r^2} - 2G \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} = 0 \\ (X+G) \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial e}{\partial \theta} + G \nabla^2 u_\theta + \frac{2G}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{G}{r^2} u_\theta = 0 \\ (X+G) \frac{\partial e}{\partial z} + G \nabla^2 u_z = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

其中  $X = \frac{E\mu}{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}$ ,  $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$ ,  $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ .

参见图 1, 切口边界条件可表示如下

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = \sigma_{\theta r} = \sigma_{\theta z} = 0 \quad (\theta = \pm \alpha) \quad (2.4)$$

### 三、特征方程与特征值

假设切口尖端附近无外力作用, 将位移展开成双重幂级数形式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r &= \sum \sum r^{\lambda_j+n} a_{nj}(\lambda, \theta, z) \\ u_\theta &= \sum \sum r^{\lambda_j+n} b_{nj}(\lambda, \theta, z) \\ u_z &= \sum \sum r^{\lambda_j+n} c_{nj}(\lambda, \theta, z) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

其中  $\lambda_j$  为问题的特征值 ( $n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ ).

将(3.1)代入(2.3), 按  $r$  同幂次项重新排列并令  $r$  同幂次项系数之和为零, 可得零阶平衡方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (X+G)[(\lambda_j^2-1)a_{0j}+(\lambda_j-1)b_{0j}^{(\theta)}]+G[a_{0j}^{(\theta\theta)}+\lambda_j^2a_{0j}]-Ga_{0j}-2Gb_{0j}^{(\theta)} &= 0 \\ (X+G)[(\lambda_j+1)a_{0j}^{(\theta)}+b_{0j}^{(\theta\theta)}]+G[b_{0j}^{(\theta\theta)}+\lambda_j^2b_{0j}]+2Ga_{0j}^{(\theta)}-Gb_{0j} &= 0 \\ c_{0j}^{(\theta\theta)}+\lambda_j^2c_{0j} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} (3.2)$$

求解(3.2)得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{0j} &= A_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta+B_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta+D_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta \\ &\quad +F_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta \\ b_{0j} &= B_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta-A_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta+K_{0j}[F_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta \\ &\quad -D_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \\ c_{0j} &= P_{0j}\cos\lambda_j\theta+Q_{0j}\sin\lambda_j\theta \end{aligned} \right\} (3.3)$$

其中  $A_{0j}, B_{0j}, D_{0j}, F_{0j}, P_{0j}$  和  $Q_{0j}$  为待定系数, 它们都为  $z$  的函数,

$$K_{0j} = \frac{\lambda_j+3-4\mu}{\lambda_j-3+4\mu}.$$

将(3.1)代入(2.4)得零阶边界条件

$$b_{0j}^{(\theta)}+a_{0j}+\frac{\lambda_j\mu}{1-\mu}a_{0j}=0, \quad a_{0j}^{(\theta)}+(\lambda_j-1)b_{0j}=0, \quad c_{0j}^{(\theta)}=0 \quad (\theta=\pm\alpha) \quad (3.4)$$

将(3.3)代入(3.4)归并后得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\mu-1}{1-\mu}\lambda_jA_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j+1)\alpha+\left[-K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)+1\right. \\ \left.+\frac{\lambda_j\mu}{1-\mu}\right]D_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j-1)\alpha=0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.5a)$$

$$2A_{0j}\lambda_j\sin(\lambda_j+1)\alpha-(\lambda_j-1)(1+K_{0j})D_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j-1)\alpha=0 \quad (3.5b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2\mu-1}{1-\mu}\lambda_jB_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j+1)\alpha+\left[-K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)+1+\frac{\lambda_j\mu}{1-\mu}\right] \\ F_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j-1)\alpha=0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.5c)$$

$$2B_{0j}\lambda_j\cos(\lambda_j+1)\alpha+(\lambda_j-1)(1+K_{0j})F_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j-1)\alpha=0 \quad (3.5d)$$

$$Q_{0j}\lambda_j\cos\lambda_j\alpha=0 \quad (3.5e)$$

$$P_{0j}\lambda_j\sin\lambda_j\alpha=0 \quad (3.5f)$$

由(3.5a), (3.5b)得使  $A_{0j}, D_{0j}$  不同时为零的  $\lambda_j$  满足

$$\sin 2\lambda_j\alpha+\lambda_j\sin 2\alpha=0 \quad (3.6a)$$

由(3.5c)、(3.5d)得使  $B_{0j}, F_{0j}$  不同时为零的  $\lambda_j$  满足

$$\sin 2\lambda_j\alpha-\lambda_j\sin 2\alpha=0 \quad (3.6b)$$

由(3.5e)得使  $Q_{0j}$  不为零的  $\lambda_j$  满足

$$\cos\lambda_j\alpha=0 \quad (3.6c)$$

由(3.5f)得使  $P_{0j}$  为零的  $\lambda_j$  满足

$$\sin\lambda_j\alpha=0 \quad (3.6d)$$

于是可得使原问题有非零解的  $\lambda_j$  满足

$$(\sin 2\lambda_j\alpha+\lambda_j\sin 2\alpha)(\sin 2\lambda_j\alpha-\lambda_j\sin 2\alpha)\sin\lambda_j\alpha\cos\lambda_j\alpha=0 \quad (3.7)$$

这便是三维切口的特征方程。

求解方程(3.7)可得  $\lambda_j$  序列解答。表1列出了不同切口内角下  $\lambda_j$  的部分结果, 其中  $\lambda_{4i+1}$  和

$\lambda_{4i+3}$  分别为方程 (3.6a), (3.6b) 的根, 可利用 Muller 迭代法求得, 且与平面切口完全一致;  $\lambda_{4i+2}, \lambda_{4i+4}$  分别为方程 (3.6c), (3.6d) 的根, 可由方程 (3.6c)、(3.6d) 直接求出, 此处  $i=0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

表 1 三维切口特征值序列解答

$\lambda_j \backslash \alpha$	120°		135°		150°		175°	
$\lambda_1$	0.615731	0.0	0.544484	0.0	0.512222	0.0	0.500053	0.0
$\lambda_2$	0.750000	0.0	0.666666	0.0	0.600000	0.0	0.514286	0.0
$\lambda_3$	1.148913	0.0	0.908529	0.0	0.730901	0.0	0.529355	0.0
$\lambda_4$	1.500000	0.0	1.333333	0.0	1.200000	0.0	1.028571	0.0
$\lambda_5$	1.833550	0.252260	1.629257	0.231251	1.471028	0.141853	1.058843	0.0
$\lambda_6$	2.250000	0.0	2.000000	0.0	1.800000	0.0	1.542857	0.0
$\lambda_7$	2.589479	0.348375	2.301328	0.315837	2.074826	0.229426	1.588609	0.0
$\lambda_8$	3.000000	0.0	2.666666	0.0	2.400000	0.0	2.057143	0.0

$$\lambda_j = \operatorname{Re}(\lambda_j) + i\operatorname{Im}(\lambda_j)$$

#### 四、切口尖端位移场

根据问题性质, 将特征值序列  $\{\lambda_j\}$  分解成对称与反对称两个子序列, 其中  $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_4, \lambda_5, \lambda_8, \dots\}$  为方程 (3.6a)、(3.6d) 的根的组合, 具有对称性质, 代表对称部分;  $\{\lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_6, \lambda_7, \dots\}$  为方程 (3.6c)、(3.6b) 的根的组合, 具有反对称性质, 代表反对称部分.

##### 1. 对称情形下的位移场

当  $n=0$  时

先考虑  $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_5, \lambda_8, \dots\}$  对应的位移函数, 此时  $\lambda_j$  满足方程 (3.6a), 因此有

$$\sin 2\lambda_j \alpha + \lambda_j \sin 2\alpha = 0$$

由 (3.5a) 得

$$A_{0j} = m_{0j} D_{0j}$$

其中

$$m_{0j} = \frac{(\lambda_j - 1)(1 + K_{0j})}{2\lambda_j} \frac{\sin(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha}{\sin(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha}$$

再由 (3.5c)、(3.5d)、(3.5e)、(3.5f) 得

$$B_{0j} = F_{0j} = Q_{0j} = P_{0j} = 0$$

于是由 (3.3) 和 (3.1) 得零阶位移

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r &= r^{\lambda_j} [m_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \\ u_\theta &= -r^{\lambda_j} [m_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + K_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \\ u_z &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1a)$$

其中  $\beta_j$  即为  $D_{0j}$ , 它是  $z$  的函数 ( $j=1, 5, 9, \dots$ ).

再考虑  $\{\lambda_4, \lambda_8, \lambda_{12}, \dots\}$  对应的位移函数, 此时  $\lambda_j$  满足方程 (3.6d), 因此有

$$\sin \lambda_j \alpha = 0$$

由 (3.5) 各方程得

$$A_{0j} = B_{0j} = D_{0j} = F_{0j} = Q_{0j} = 0$$

$$P_{0j} \neq 0$$

于是由(3.3)和(3.1)得零阶位移

$$u_r = 0, \quad u_\theta = 0, \quad u_z = r^{\lambda_j} \beta_j \cos \lambda_j \theta \tag{4.1b}$$

其中  $\beta_j$  即为  $P_{0j}$  ( $j=4, 8, 12, \dots$ ).

当  $n=1$  时

在此情形下

$$u_r = \sum r^{\lambda_j+1} a_{1j}, \quad u_\theta = \sum r^{\lambda_j+1} b_{1j}, \quad u_z = \sum r^{\lambda_j+1} c_{1j} \tag{4.2}$$

将(4.2)代入(2.3)得一阶平衡方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (X+G) \{ [(\lambda_j+1)^2-1] a_{1j} + \lambda_j b_{1j}^{(\theta)} \} + G [a_{1j}^{(\theta\theta)} + (\lambda_j+1)^2 a_{1j}] \\ - G a_{1j} - 2G b_{1j}^{(\theta)} + (X+G) \lambda_j c_{0j}^{(z)} = 0 \\ (X+G) \{ (\lambda_j+2) a_{1j}^{(\theta)} + b_{1j}^{(\theta\theta)} \} + G [b_{1j}^{(\theta\theta)} + (\lambda_j+1)^2 b_{1j}] \\ + 2G a_{1j}^{(\theta)} - G b_{1j} + (X+G) a_{0j}^{(z\theta)} = 0 \\ (X+G) [(\lambda_j+1) a_{0j}^{(z)} + b_{0j}^{(z\theta)}] + G [c_{1j}^{(\theta\theta)} + (\lambda_j+1)^2 c_{1j}] = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{4.3}$$

先考虑  $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_8, \lambda_{12}, \dots\}$  对应的一阶位移函数, 由(4.1a)知

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{0j} &= [m_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j \\ b_{0j} &= -[m_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + K_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j, \quad c_{0j} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{4.4}$$

将(4.4)代入(4.3), 求解得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{1j} &= A_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta + B_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta + D_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ &\quad + F_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta \\ b_{1j} &= B_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta - A_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta + K_{1j} [F_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ &\quad - D_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta] \\ c_{1j} &= P_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + Q_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta \\ &\quad - \frac{X+G}{4\lambda_j G} [\lambda_j+1 - K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)] \beta_j^{(z)} \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{4.5}$$

其中

$$K_{1j} = \frac{(\lambda_j+1) + 3 - 4\mu}{(\lambda_j+1) - 3 + 4\mu}.$$

将(4.2)代入(2.4)并利用(4.4)得一阶边界条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_{1j}^{(\theta)} + \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1 - \mu} a_{1j} = 0, \quad a_{1j}^{(\theta)} + \lambda_j b_{1j} = 0 \\ c_{1j}^{(\theta)} - [m_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + K_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \theta = \pm \alpha \tag{4.6}$$

将(4.5)代入(4.6), 求解得

$$\begin{aligned} A_{1j} &= B_{1j} = D_{1j} = F_{1j} = Q_{1j} = 0 \\ P_{1j} &= f_{1j} \beta_j^{(z)} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1j} &= \frac{X+G}{4\lambda_j G} [(\lambda_j+1) - K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)] \frac{\lambda_j-1}{\lambda_j+1} \frac{\sin(\lambda_j-1)\alpha}{\sin(\lambda_j+1)\alpha} \\ &\quad - \frac{m_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\alpha + K_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j-1)\alpha}{(\lambda_j+1) \sin(\lambda_j+1)\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

于是由(4.5)和(4.2)得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r &= 0, \quad u_\theta = 0 \\ u_z &= r^{\lambda_j+1} [f_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + g_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j^{(*)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.7)$$

其中

$$g_{1j} = -\frac{X+G}{4\lambda_j G} [\lambda_j+1 - K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)]$$

再考虑  $\{\lambda_4, \lambda_8, \lambda_{12}, \dots\}$  对应的一阶位移函数, 由(4.1b)知

$$a_{0j} = 0, \quad b_{0j} = 0, \quad c_{0j} = \beta_j \cos \lambda_j \theta \quad (4.8)$$

将(4.8)代入(4.3), 求解得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{1j} &= A_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta + B_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta + D_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ &\quad + F_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta - \frac{X+G}{(X+G)(\lambda_j+2) + 2G} \beta_j^{(*)} \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ b_{1j} &= B_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta - A_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta \\ &\quad + K_{1j} (F_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta - D_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta) \\ c_{1j} &= P_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + Q_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

将(4.2)代入(2.4)并利用(4.8)得一阶边界条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_{1j}^{(\theta)} + \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1-\mu} a_{1j} + \frac{\mu}{1-\mu} \beta_j^{(*)} \cos \lambda_j \theta &= 0 \\ a_{1j}^{(\theta)} + \lambda_j b_{1j} &= 0, \quad c_{1j}^{(\theta)} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (\theta = \pm \alpha) \quad (4.10)$$

将(4.9)代入(4.10)可解得

$$\begin{aligned} B_{1j} &= F_{1j} = Q_{1j} = P_{1j} = 0 \\ A_{1j} &= l_{1j} \beta_j^{(*)}, \quad D_{1j} = \gamma_{1j} \beta_j^{(*)} \end{aligned}$$

其中  $l_{1j}, \gamma_{1j}$  参见附录.

于是由(4.9)和(4.2)得

$$\begin{aligned} u_r &= r^{\lambda_j+1} [l_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta + h_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta] \beta_j^{(*)} \\ u_\theta &= -r^{\lambda_j+1} [l_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta + K_{1j} \gamma_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta] \beta_j^{(*)} \\ u_z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$h_{1j} = \gamma_{1j} - \frac{X+G}{(X+G)(\lambda_j+2) + 2G}$$

## 2. 反对称情形下的位移场

与对称情形类似, 可导出反对称情形下的位移场, 下面列出有关结果, 具体推导过程可参见文[4].

当  $n=0$  时

1)  $j=2, 6, 10, \dots$

$$u_r = 0, \quad u_\theta = 0, \quad u_z = r^{\lambda_j} \beta_j \sin \lambda_j \theta$$

2)  $j=3, 7, 10, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} u_r &= r^{\lambda_j} [n_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + \sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j \\ u_\theta &= r^{\lambda_j} [n_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + K_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j \\ u_z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$n_{0j} = -\frac{(\lambda_j - 1)(1 + K_{0j})\cos(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha}{2\lambda_j\cos(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha}$$

当  $n=1$  时

1)  $j=2, 6, 10, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} u_r &= r^{\lambda_j+1} [s_{1j}\sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta + p_{1j}\sin\lambda_j\theta] \beta_j^{(z)} \\ u_\theta &= r^{\lambda_j+1} [s_{1j}\cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta + K_{1j}t_{1j}\cos\lambda_j\theta] \beta_j^{(z)} \\ u_z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $s_{1j}, t_{1j}$  参见附录,  $p_{1j} = t_{1j} - \frac{X+G}{(X+G)(\lambda_j+2)+2G}$

2)  $j=3, 7, 11, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} u_r &= 0, \quad u_\theta = 0 \\ u_z &= r^{\lambda_j} [q_{1j}\sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + v_{1j}\sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} q_{1j} &= \frac{X+G}{4\lambda_j G} [(\lambda_j+1) - K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)] \frac{\lambda_j-1}{\lambda_j+1} \frac{\cos(\lambda_j-1)\alpha}{\cos(\lambda_j+1)\alpha} \\ &\quad - \frac{n_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j+1)\alpha + K_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j-1)\alpha}{(\lambda_j+1)\cos(\lambda_j+1)\alpha} \\ v_{1j} &= -\frac{X+G}{4\lambda_j G} [\lambda_j+1 - K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)] \end{aligned}$$

仿照上述步骤, 可以进一步推得更高阶的位移场表达式, 本文从略, 可参见文[4].

### 五、切口尖端应力场

有了切口尖端各阶位移场, 利用应力位移关系(2.2), 可得切口尖端各阶应力场.

#### 1. 对称情形下的各阶应力场

当  $n=0$  时

1)  $j=1, 5, 9, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{rr} &= r^{\lambda_j-1} \{ [X(\lambda_j-1) - XK_{0j}(\lambda_j-1) + 2G\lambda_j] \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta \\ &\quad + 2G\lambda_j m_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta \} \beta_j \\ \sigma_{\theta\theta} &= r^{\lambda_j-1} \{ [X(\lambda_j+1) - XK_{0j}(\lambda_j-1) + 2G \\ &\quad - 2GK_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)] \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta - 2G\lambda_j m_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta \} \beta_j \\ \sigma_{zz} &= r^{\lambda_j-1} \{ X[(\lambda_j+1) - K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)] \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta \} \beta_j \\ \sigma_{r\theta} &= r^{\lambda_j-1} G [-2m_{0j}\lambda_j \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta - (\lambda_j-1)(1+K_{0j}) \sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j \\ \sigma_{\theta z} &= r^{\lambda_j} G [-m_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta - K_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)} \\ \sigma_{rz} &= r^{\lambda_j} G [m_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)} \end{aligned}$$

2)  $j=4, 8, 12, \dots$

$$\sigma_{rr} = r^{\lambda_j} X \beta_j^{(z)} \cos\lambda_j\theta, \quad \sigma_{\theta\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} X \beta_j^{(z)} \cos\lambda_j\theta,$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = r^{\lambda_j} (2G + X) \beta_j^{(z)} \cos \lambda_j \theta, \quad \sigma_{r\theta} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z} = -r^{\lambda_j} - 1 G \lambda_j \beta_j \sin \lambda_j \theta, \quad \sigma_{rz} = r^{\lambda_j} - 1 G \lambda_j \beta_j \cos \lambda_j \theta$$

当  $n=1$  时

1)  $j=1, 5, 9, \dots$

$$\sigma_{rr} = r^{\lambda_j} + 1 X [f_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + g_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} + 1 X [f_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + g_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = r^{\lambda_j} + 1 (X + 2G) [f_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + g_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z} = r^{\lambda_j} G [(\lambda_j + 1) f_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + (\lambda_j - 1) g_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = r^{\lambda_j} G \lambda_j [f_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + g_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

2)  $j=4, 8, 12, \dots$

$$\sigma_{rr} = r^{\lambda_j} \{ [-X K_{1j} \gamma_{1j} \lambda_j + X(\lambda_j + 2) g_{1j} + 2G \lambda_j g_{1j}] \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ + 2G \lambda_j l_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta \} \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} \{ [-X K_{1j} \gamma_{1j} \lambda_j + X(\lambda_j + 2) g_{1j} + 2G(g_{1j} - K_{1j} \gamma_{1j} \lambda_j)] \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ - 2G l_{1j} (\lambda_j + 1) \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta \} \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = r^{\lambda_j} \{ X [-K_{1j} \gamma_{1j} \lambda_j + (\lambda_j + 2) g_{1j}] \cos \lambda_j \theta \} \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = -r^{\lambda_j} G [2l_{1j} (\lambda_j + 1) \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta + (g_{1j} + K_{1j} \gamma_{1j}) \lambda_j \sin \lambda_j \theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z} = -r^{\lambda_j} + 1 G [l_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta + K_{1j} \gamma_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = r^{\lambda_j} + 1 G [l_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta + g_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

## 2. 反对称情形下的各阶应力场

当  $n=0$  时

1)  $j=2, 6, 10, \dots$

$$\sigma_{rr} = r^{\lambda_j} X \beta_j^{(z)} \sin \lambda_j \theta$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} X \beta_j^{(z)} \sin \lambda_j \theta$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = r^{\lambda_j} (X + 2G) \beta_j^{(z)} \sin \lambda_j \theta$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z} = r^{\lambda_j} - 1 G \lambda_j \beta_j \cos \lambda_j \theta$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = r^{\lambda_j} - 1 G \lambda_j \beta_j \sin \lambda_j \theta$$

2)  $j=3, 7, 11, \dots$

$$\sigma_{rr} = r^{\lambda_j} - 1 \{ [X(\lambda_j + 1) - X K_{0j} (\lambda_j - 1) + 2G \lambda_j] \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \\ + 2G n_{0j} \lambda_j \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta \} \beta_j$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} - 1 \{ [X(\lambda_j + 1) - X K_{0j} (\lambda_j - 1) + 2G - 2G K_{0j} (\lambda_j - 1)] \\ \cdot \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta - 2G n_{0j} \lambda_j \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta \} \beta_j$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = r^{\lambda_j} - 1 X \{ \lambda_j + 1 - K_{0j} (\lambda_j - 1) \} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \beta_j$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} - 1 G [2n_{0j} \lambda_j \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + (\lambda_j - 1)(1 + K_{0j}) \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j$$



$$\sigma_{\theta z} = r^{\lambda_j} G [n_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + K_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = r^{\lambda_j} G [n_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

当  $n=1$  时

1)  $j=2, 6, 10, \dots$

$$\sigma_{rr} = r^{\lambda_j} \{ [X(\lambda_j + 2)v_{1j} - XK_{1j}\gamma_{1j}\lambda_j + 2G\lambda_j v_{1j}] \sin\lambda_j\theta + 2G\lambda_j s_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta \} \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} \{ [X(\lambda_j + 2)v_{1j} - XK_{1j}\gamma_{1j}\lambda_j + 2G(v_{1j} - K_{1j}t_{1j}\lambda_j)] \sin\lambda_j\theta - 2G(\lambda_j + 1)s_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta \} \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = r^{\lambda_j} X \{ [(\lambda_j + 2)v_{1j} - K_{1j}t_{1j}\lambda_j] \sin\lambda_j\theta \} \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = r^{\lambda_j} G \{ 2(\lambda_j + 1)s_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta + [v_{1j}\lambda_j + K_{1j}\lambda_j t_{1j}] \cos\lambda_j\theta \} \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z} = r^{\lambda_j + 1} G [s_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta + K_{1j}t_{1j} \cos\lambda_j\theta] \beta_j^{(zz)}$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = r^{\lambda_j + 1} G [s_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta + v_{1j} \sin\lambda_j\theta] \beta_j^{(zz)}$$

2)  $j=3, 7, 11, \dots$

$$\sigma_{rr} = r^{\lambda_j + 1} X [q_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + v_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(zz)}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = r^{\lambda_j + 1} X [q_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + v_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(zz)}$$

$$\sigma_{zz} = r^{\lambda_j + 1} (X + 2G) [q_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + v_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(zz)}$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z} = r^{\lambda_j} G [(\lambda_j + 1)q_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + (\lambda_j - 1)v_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = r^{\lambda_j} G \lambda_j [q_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + v_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j^{(z)}$$

当切口内角趋向于  $2\pi$  时, 上述解答可转化成半无限大空间裂纹位移应力场, 与文[2]推得的结果相一致。

## 六、结 论

本文推导出三维切口尖端应力应变场。研究表明, 三维切口尖端的奇异性仅与切口内角大小有关, 随着切口内角的增大, 切口尖端的奇异性逐渐增强, 三维半无限大裂纹问题是本文的特殊情形。

## 附 录

$$1. \quad l_{1j} = \frac{c_1 a_{22} - c_2 a_{12}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

$$\gamma_{1j} = \frac{c_2 a_{11} - c_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

$$a_{11} = \left[ -(\lambda_j + 2) + \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1 - \mu} \right] \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\alpha$$

$$a_{12} = \left[ -K_{1j} \lambda_j + \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1 - \mu} \right] \cos\lambda_j \alpha$$

$$a_{21} = 2(\lambda_j + 1)$$

$$a_{22} = \lambda_j(1 + K_{1j})$$

$$c_1 = \left[ \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1 - \mu} \frac{X + G}{(X + G)(\lambda_j + 2) + 2G} - \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} \cos \lambda_j \alpha \right]$$

$$c_2 = \frac{(X + G)\lambda_j}{(X + G)(\lambda_j + 2) + 2G} \sin \lambda_j \alpha$$

$$2. \quad s_{1j} = \frac{d_1 e_{22} - d_2 e_{12}}{e_{11} e_{22} - e_{12} e_{21}}$$

$$t_{1j} = \frac{d_2 e_{11} - d_1 e_{21}}{e_{11} e_{22} - e_{12} e_{21}}$$

$$e_{11} = \left[ -(\lambda_j + 2) + \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1 - \mu} \right] \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\alpha$$

$$e_{12} = \left[ K_{1j} \lambda_j + \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1 - \mu} \right] \sin \lambda_j \alpha$$

$$e_{21} = 2(\lambda_j + 1)$$

$$e_{22} = \lambda_j(1 + K_{1j})$$

$$d_1 = - \left[ \frac{\lambda_j \mu + 1}{1 - \mu} \frac{X + G}{(X + G)(\lambda_j + 2) + 2G} - \frac{\mu}{1 - \mu} \right] \sin \lambda_j \alpha$$

$$d_2 = \frac{(X + G)\lambda_j}{(X + G)(\lambda_j + 2) + 2G} \sin \lambda_j \alpha$$

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## The Expression of Stress and Strain at the Tip of Three Dimensional Notch

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### Abstract

The singularity of stress and strain at the tip of three dimensional notch is analysed by the power expansion method, the eigen equation of the notch is gained by the boundary conditions of the notch, the eigenvalues under different inner angles of the notch are solved. The expression of stress and strain at the tip of the notch is finally derived.

**Key words:** three dimensional notch, singularity, fields of stress and strain