

Reissner板切口尖端应力应变场

钱 俊 龙驭球

(南京 华东工学院) (北京 清华大学)

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摘 要

本文利用双重幂级数展开法推导出 Reissner 板切口特征方程, 进而应用 Muller 迭代法求得不同切口张角下特征值序列解答, 最后获得 Reissner 板切口尖端应力应变场。

关键词 Reissner板 切口 应力应变场

一、前 言

在实际工程中, 常常会遇到切口问题, 如框支剪力墙、重力坝坝踵、坝趾区以及焊接板的角区, 都是工程中常见的切口实例。由于切口尖端存在应力应变奇异性, 容易发生局部破坏, 进而危及整个结构的安全, 因此分析各种类型切口尖端应力应变场分布规律, 具有一定的理论意义和实际价值。

Williams^[1]利用特征函数法首次建立了平面均质材料切口的特征方程, 在此基础上, 文献[2]~[4]研究了更为复杂的切口问题。

关于含裂纹平板弯曲问题, 早期的研究^{[5][6]}大多局限于采用 Kirchhoff 经典理论。用 Kirchhoff 经典理论分析平板断裂问题, 在理论上是有一定缺陷的。由于它忽略了剪切应变的影响, 从而导致Ⅲ型应力强度因子不独立, 不能有效反映裂纹尖端应力应变奇异性。用考虑剪切变形的 Reissner 板理论代替经典板理论研究平板弯曲断裂问题, 可以纠正经典理论带来的一些缺陷, 从而更真实地反映裂纹尖端应力应变特性。这方面有代表性的是 J.K.Knowles^[7]和柳春图^[8]的工作。

关于带切口平板弯曲问题, 迄今尚未见文用 Reissner 板理论推导切口尖端应力应变场。本文首次获得 Reissner 板切口尖端应力应变场表达式, 得出了一些有用的结论, 为进一步计算 Reissner 板切口应力强度因子提供了理论依据。

二、Reissner板切口特征方程及其解

1. 基本方程

考虑一带有切口的受弯平板, 如图1所示。以三个广义位移 ψ_r , ψ_θ , w 表示的Reissner

板基本方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & D \left[\frac{\partial^2 \psi_r}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_r}{\partial r} - \frac{\psi_r}{r^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1+\nu}{2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_\theta}{\partial r \partial \theta} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{3-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial \psi_\theta}{r \partial \theta} \right] + C \left(\frac{\partial w}{r} - \psi_r \right) = 0 \\
 & D \left[\frac{1+\nu}{2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_r}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{3-\nu}{2} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \psi_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_\theta}{r^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_\theta}{\partial r} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\psi_\theta}{r^2} \right] + C \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} - \psi_\theta \right) = 0 \\
 & C \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} - \left(\frac{\partial \psi_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\psi_r}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \right] + P = 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

式中:

$$D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \quad \text{为抗弯刚度}$$

$$C = \frac{5}{6} Gh \quad \text{为抗剪刚度}$$

E 为弹性模量, G 为剪切模量, ν 为泊松比, h 为板厚, P 外荷集度。

ψ_r, ψ_θ 是变形前垂直于中面的直线段在变形后的转角, 其中 ψ_r 是 rz 面内的转角, 以从 r 轴转向 z 轴的方向为正; ψ_θ 为 θz 平面内的转角, 以从 θ 方向转向 z 轴的方向为正; w 为挠度。

板的内力与位移关系为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & M_r = -D \left[\frac{\partial \psi_r}{\partial r} + \nu \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\psi_r}{r} \right) \right], \quad M_\theta = -D \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\psi_r}{r} + \nu \frac{\partial \psi_r}{\partial r} \right] \\
 & M_{r\theta} = -D \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \psi_\theta}{\partial r} - \frac{\psi_\theta}{r} \right) \\
 & Q_r = C \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} - \psi_r \right), \quad Q_\theta = C \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} - \psi_\theta \right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

切口边界条件为:

$$M_\theta = M_{r\theta} = Q_\theta = 0 \quad \theta = \pm \alpha \quad (2.3)$$

2. 特征展开与特征方程的导出

将 ψ_r, ψ_θ, w 展开成双重幂级数形式如

下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \psi_r = \sum_j \sum_n r^{\lambda_j + n} a_{nj}(\theta, \lambda) \\
 & \psi_\theta = \sum_j \sum_n r^{\lambda_j + n} b_{nj}(\theta, \lambda) \\
 & w = \sum_j \sum_n r^{\lambda_j + n} c_{nj}(\theta, \lambda)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

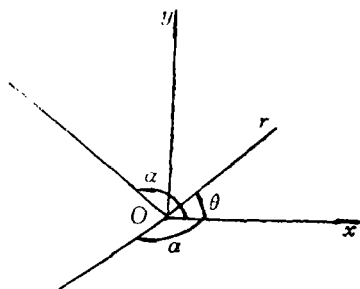


图 1

将(2.4)代入(2.1), 按 r 同幂次项重新排列并令 r 同幂次项系数之和为零, 得零阶方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\lambda_j^2 - 1) a_{0j} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} a_{0j}^{(\theta\theta)} + \frac{1+\nu}{2} \lambda_j b_{0j}^{(\theta)} - \frac{3-\nu}{2} b_{0j}^{(\theta)} &= 0 \\ \frac{1+\nu}{2} \lambda_j a_{0j}^{(\theta)} + \frac{3-\nu}{2} a_{0j}^{(\theta)} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} (\lambda_j^2 - 1) b_{0j} + b_{0j}^{(\theta\theta)} &= 0 \\ c_{0j}^{(\theta\theta)} + \lambda_j^2 c_{0j} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

求解上述微分方程组得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{0j} &= A_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + B_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + C_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \\ &\quad + D_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \\ b_{0j} &= B_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta - A_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta \\ &\quad + K_{0j} D_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta - K_{0j} C_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \\ c_{0j} &= E_{0j} \cos \lambda_j \theta + F_{0j} \sin \lambda_j \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

其中 A_{0j} , B_{0j} , C_{0j} , D_{0j} , E_{0j} , F_{0j} 为待定系数, λ_j 将由特征方程确定,

$$K_{0j} = \frac{(1+\nu)\lambda_j + (3-\nu)}{(1+\nu)\lambda_j - (3-\nu)}$$

将(2.4)代入(2.3), 并利用(2.2)得零阶边界条件为:

$$b_{0j}^{(\theta)} + (\lambda_j \nu + 1) a_{0j} = 0, \quad a_{0j}^{(\theta)} + (\lambda_j - 1) b_{0j} = 0, \quad c_{0j}^{(\theta)} = 0 \quad \theta = \pm \alpha \quad (2.7)$$

将(2.6)代入(2.7)经过归并化简后得:

$$2\lambda_j(\nu - 1)A_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha + 2[-K_{0j}(\lambda_j - 1) + (1 + \lambda_j \nu)]C_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha = 0 \quad (2.8a)$$

$$2\lambda_j A_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha + (\lambda_j - 1)(K_{0j} + 1)C_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha = 0 \quad (2.8b)$$

$$2\lambda_j(\nu - 1)B_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha + 2[-K_{0j}(\lambda_j - 1) + (1 + \lambda_j \nu)]D_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha = 0 \quad (2.8c)$$

$$2\lambda_j B_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha + (\lambda_j - 1)(K_{0j} + 1)D_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha = 0 \quad (2.8d)$$

$$F_{0j} \cos \lambda_j \alpha = 0 \quad (2.8e)$$

$$E_{0j} \sin \lambda_j \alpha = 0 \quad (2.8f)$$

由(2.8a)、(2.8b)得使 A_{0j} , C_{0j} 不同时为零的 λ_j 满足:

$$\sin 2\lambda_j \alpha + \lambda_j \sin 2\alpha = 0 \quad (2.9a)$$

由(2.8c)、(2.8d)得使 B_{0j} , D_{0j} 不同时为零的 λ_j 满足:

$$\sin 2\lambda_j \alpha - \lambda_j \sin 2\alpha = 0 \quad (2.9b)$$

由(2.8e)得使 F_{0j} 不为零的 λ_j 满足:

$$\cos \lambda_j \alpha = 0 \quad (2.9c)$$

由(2.8f)得使 E_{0j} 不为零的 λ_j 满足:

$$\sin \lambda_j \alpha = 0 \quad (2.9d)$$

综合(2.9)各方程得使原问题有非零解的 λ_j 满足下述方程:

$$(\sin 2\lambda_j \alpha + \lambda_j \sin 2\alpha)(\sin 2\lambda_j \alpha - \lambda_j \sin 2\alpha) \cos \lambda_j \alpha \sin \lambda_j \alpha = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

此即为 Reissner 板切口的特征方程.

3. 特征方程解

Muller 迭代法是计算超越方程根的有效方法, 本文将之应用于计算(2.10)的全部根, 包括实根与复根, 得出不同切口张角下特征值序列解答, 列于表1.

随着切口内角的逐渐减小, 最小特征值 λ_1 逐渐增大, 表明切口尖端的奇异性逐渐减小。当切口内角趋于 180° 时, 切口尖端奇异性消失。

三、Reissner板切口尖端应力应变场

为分析方便起见, 将特征方程(2.10)的根分为两部分, 一部分由 $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_4, \lambda_5, \lambda_8, \dots\}$ 组成, 代表对称部分; 另一部分由 $\{\lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_6, \lambda_7, \dots\}$ 组成, 代表反对称部分。下面分别推导对称部分和反对称部分的位移系数, 进而推得切口尖端应力表达式。

表1 Reissner板切口特征值变化表

2α	360°	350°	330°	300°	270°	240°
λ_1	0.500000	0.500053	0.501453	0.512222	0.544484	0.615731
λ_2	0.500000	0.514286	0.545455	0.600000	0.666666	0.750000
λ_3	0.500000	0.529355	0.598192	0.730901	0.908529	1.148913
λ_4	1.000000	1.028571	1.090909	1.200000	1.333333	1.500000
λ_5	1.000000	1.058843	1.202157	1.471028	1.629257	1.833550
λ_6	1.500000	1.542857	1.636364	1.800000	2.000000	2.250000
λ_7	2.500000	2.588609	2.838934	2.074826	2.301328	2.589479
λ_8	2.000000	2.057143	2.181818	2.400000	2.666667	3.000000
λ_9	1.500000	1.499728	1.490378	2.567762	2.971844	3.343717
λ_{10}	2.500000	2.571429	2.727273	3.000000	3.333333	3.750000
λ_{11}	2.000000	1.999107	1.948556	3.279767	3.641420	4.096928
λ_{12}	3.000000	3.085714	3.272727	3.600000	4.000000	4.500000
λ_{13}	2.000000	2.118822	2.440492	3.114207		
λ_{14}	3.500000	3.600000	3.818132			
λ_{15}	2.500000	2.649696	2.987005	0.166741		
λ_{16}	4.000000	4.114286	4.363636			
λ_{17}	2.500000	2.497980	0.0			
λ_{18}	4.500000	4.628571	0.0			
λ_{19}	3.000000	2.996141	0.0			
λ_{20}	5.000000	5.142857	0.0			

I. 对称情况下的位移系数

1. $n=0$

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

此时 λ_j 满足(2.9a)式, 由(2.8a)、(2.8b)可推得:

$$C_{0j} = m_{0j} \beta_j$$

其中

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

β_j 代表 A_{0j} 。

而由(2.8c)、(2.8d)、(2.8e)、(2.8f)推得:

$$B_{0j} = D_{0j} = E_{0j} = F_{0j} = 0$$

于是由(2.6)得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{0j} &= [\cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + m_{0j}\cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta]\beta_j \\ b_{0j} &= -[\sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + K_{0j}m_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta]\beta_j \\ c_{0j} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1a)$$

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

此时 λ_j 仅满足(2.9d), 于是由(2.8)推得:

$$E_{0j} \neq 0, \text{ 且 } A_{0j} = B_{0j} = C_{0j} = D_{0j} = F_{0j} = 0$$

由(2.6)得:

$$a_{0j} = 0, \quad b_{0j} = 0, \quad c_{0j} = \beta_j \cos \lambda_j \theta \quad (3.1b)$$

其中 β_j 代表 E_{0j} .

2. $n=1$

由(2.4)知此时有:

$$\psi_r = r^{\lambda_j+1} a_{1j}, \quad \psi_\theta = r^{\lambda_j+1} b_{1j}, \quad w = r^{\lambda_j+1} c_{1j} \quad (3.2)$$

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

将(3.2)代入(2.1), 并利用(3.1a)可解得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{1j} &= A_{1j}\cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta + B_{1j}\sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta + C_{1j}\cos\lambda_j\theta + D_{1j}\sin\lambda_j\theta \\ b_{1j} &= B_{1j}\cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta - A_{1j}\sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta + K_{1j}D_{1j}\cos\lambda_j\theta - K_{1j}C_{1j}\sin\lambda_j\theta \\ c_{1j} &= E_{1j}\cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + F_{1j}\sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + \frac{\lambda_j+1-K_{0j}(\lambda_j-1)}{4\lambda_j}\beta_j\cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

其中:

$$K_{1j} = \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\lambda_j) + (3-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1+\lambda_j) - (3-\nu)}$$

将(3.2)代入(2.3)并利用(3.1a)得相应的边界条件为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_{1j}^{(\theta)} + a_{1j} + \nu(\lambda_j+1)a_{1j} &= 0 \\ a_{1j}^{(\theta)} + \lambda_j b_{1j} &= 0 \\ c_{1j}^{(\theta)} + [\sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + K_{0j}m_{0j}\sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta]\beta_j &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \theta = \pm \alpha \quad (3.4)$$

将(3.3)代入(3.4)最后解得:

$$A_{1j} = B_{1j} = C_{1j} = D_{1j} = F_{1j} = 0, \quad E_{1j} = f_{1j}\beta_j$$

其中:

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

由(3.3)得:

$$a_{1j} = 0, \quad b_{1j} = 0, \quad c_{1j} = [f_{1j}\cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + g_{1j}\cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta]\beta_j \quad (3.5a)$$

其中

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

ii) 当 $j=4, 8, 12, \dots$

将 (3.2) 代入 (2.1), 并利用 (3.1b) 可解得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{1j} &= A_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2\theta) + B_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2\theta) + C_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ &\quad + D_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta - \frac{C}{D[\lambda_j(1+\nu)/2+2]} \beta_j \cos \lambda_j \theta \\ b_{1j} &= B_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2\theta) - A_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2\theta) + K_{1j} D_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta - K_{1j} C_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta \\ c_{1j} &= E_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + F_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

将 (3.2) 代入 (2.3) 并利用 (3.1b) 得相应的边界条件为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_{1j}^{(0)} + a_{1j} + \nu^{1/2} \lambda_j + 1 \cdot a_{1j} &= 0 \\ a_{1j}^{(0)} + \lambda_j b_{1j} &= 0, \quad c_{1j}^{(0)} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \theta = \pm \alpha \quad (3.7)$$

将 (3.6) 代入 (3.7) 最后解得:

$$B_{1j} = D_{1j} = F_{1j} = E_{1j} = 0$$

$$A_{1j} = \frac{c_1 a_{22} - c_2 a_{12}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} \beta_j = l_{1j} \beta_j, \quad C_{1j} = \frac{c_2 a_{11} - c_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} \beta_j = \nu_{1j} \beta_j$$

其中:

$$a_{11} = 2(\lambda_j + 1)(\nu - 1) \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha, \quad a_{12} = 2[-K_{1j} \lambda_j + 1 + \nu \cdot \lambda_j + 1] \cos \lambda_j \alpha$$

$$a_{21} = 2(\lambda_j + 1) \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\alpha, \quad a_{22} = \lambda_j(1 + K_{1j}) \sin \lambda_j \alpha$$

$$c_1 = \frac{2C[1 + \nu(\lambda_j + 1)]}{D((1 + \nu)\lambda_j/2 + 2)} \cos \lambda_j \alpha, \quad c_2 = \frac{C}{D((1 + \nu)\lambda_j/2 + 2)} \lambda_j \sin \lambda_j \alpha$$

最后由 (3.6) 得:

$$a_{1j} = [\alpha_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta + l_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta] \beta_j$$

$$b_{1j} = -[K_{1j} \nu_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta + l_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta] \beta_j$$

$$c_{1j} = 0$$

其中

$$\alpha_{1j} = \nu_{1j} - \frac{C}{D(\lambda_j(1 + \nu)/2 + 2)}$$

II. 反对称情况下的位移系数

与 I 类似, 可推出反对称情况下的位移系数表达式, 具体推导过程从略, 这里仅列出其最终结果.

1. $n=0$

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

$$a_{0j} = 0, \quad b_{0j} = 0, \quad c_{0j} = \beta_j \sin \lambda_j \theta \quad (3.6a)$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{0j} &= [\sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m'_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \\ b_{0j} &= [\cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + K_{0j} m'_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \\ c_{0j} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6b)$$

其中

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

2. $n=1$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{1j} &= [a'_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta + l'_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta] \beta_j \\ b_{1j} &= [l'_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta + K_{1j} \nu'_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta] \beta_j \\ c_{1j} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7a)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} l'_{1j} &= \frac{c'_1 a'_{12} - c'_2 a'_{12}}{a'_{11} a'_{22} - a'_{12} a'_{21}}, \quad \nu'_{1j} = \frac{c'_2 a'_{11} - c'_1 a'_{21}}{a'_{11} a'_{22} - a'_{12} a'_{21}} \\ a'_{11} &= 2(\lambda_j + 1)(\nu - 1) \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\alpha \\ a'_{12} &= 2[-K_{1j} \lambda_j + 1 + \nu(\lambda_j + 1)] \sin \lambda_j \alpha \\ a'_{21} &= 2(\lambda_j + 1) \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\alpha, \quad a'_{22} = \lambda_j(1 + K_{1j}) \cos \lambda_j \alpha \\ c'_1 &= \frac{2[1 + \nu(\lambda_j + 1)]C}{D \left(\frac{1 + \nu}{2} \lambda_j + 2 \right)} \sin \lambda_j \alpha, \quad c'_2 = \frac{C}{D \left(\frac{1 + \nu}{2} \lambda_j + 2 \right)} \lambda_j \cos \lambda_j \alpha \\ a'_{1j} &= \nu'_{1j} - \frac{C}{D(\lambda_j(1 + \nu)/2 + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$a_{1j} = 0, \quad b_{1j} = 0, \quad c_{1j} = [f'_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + g'_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \quad (3.7b)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} f'_{1j} &= - \frac{\lambda_j + 1 - K_{0j}(\lambda_j - 1)}{4\lambda_j(\lambda_j + 1)} \cdot (\lambda_j - 1) m'_{0j} \frac{\cos(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha}{\cos(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha} \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha + K_{0j} m'_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\alpha}{(\lambda_j + 1) \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\alpha} \\ g'_{1j} &= m'_{1j} [\lambda_j + 1 - K_{0j}(\lambda_j - 1)] / 4\lambda_j \end{aligned}$$

利用应力位移关系(2.2), 便可导出各阶应力分量表达式如下.

Ⅲ. 对称情况下的应力场

1. $n=0$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_r &= -Dr^{\lambda_j - 1} \{ (1 - \nu)\lambda_j \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m_{0j} [(\lambda_j + \nu) \\ &\quad - K_{0j} \nu(\lambda_j - 1)] \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \} \beta_j \\ M_\theta &= -Dr^{\lambda_j - 1} \{ (\nu - 1)\lambda_j \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta \\ &\quad + m_{0j} [1 + \lambda_j \nu - K_{0j}(\lambda_j - 1)] \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \} \beta_j \\ M_{r\theta} &= \frac{D(1 - \nu)}{2} r^{\lambda_j - 1} [2\lambda_j \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta \\ &\quad + (\lambda_j - 1)(1 + K_{0j} m_{0j} \sin \lambda_j - 1 \cdot \theta) \beta_j \\ Q_r &= -Cr^{\lambda_j} [\cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \\ Q_\theta &= Cr^{\lambda_j} [\sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + K_{0j} m_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8a)$$

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

$$M_r=0, M_\theta=0, M_{r\theta}=0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_r &= Cr^{\lambda_j-1} (\lambda_j \cos \lambda_j \theta) \beta_j, \quad Q_\theta = Cr^{\lambda_j-1} (-\lambda_j \sin \lambda_j \theta) \beta_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8b)$$

2. $n=1$ i) $j=1, 5, 9, \dots$

$$M_r=0, M_\theta=0, M_{r\theta}=0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_r &= Cr^{\lambda_j} (\lambda_j + 1) [f_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + g_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \\ Q_\theta &= Cr^{\lambda_j} [-(\lambda_j + 1) f_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta - (\lambda_j - 1) g_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9a)$$

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

$$M_r = -Dr^{\lambda_j} \{ [\alpha_{1j} (\lambda_j + 1 + \nu) - K_{1j} \nu_{1j} \nu \lambda_j] \cos \lambda_j \theta + [l_{1j} (\lambda_j + 1 + \nu) - \nu l_{1j} (\lambda_j + 2)] \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta \} \beta_j$$

$$M_\theta = -Dr^{\lambda_j} \{ [\alpha_{1j} (\lambda_j \nu + \nu + 1) - K_{1j} \nu_{1j} \lambda_j] \cos \lambda_j \theta + [l_{1j} (\lambda_j \nu + \nu + 1) - l_{1j} (\lambda_j + 2)] \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta \} \beta_j$$

$$M_{r\theta} = \frac{D(1-\nu)}{2} r^{\lambda_j} [\lambda_j (\alpha_{1j} + K_{1j} \nu_{1j}) \sin \lambda_j \theta + 2(\lambda_j + 1) l_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta] \beta_j \quad (3.9b)$$

$$Q_r = -Cr^{\lambda_j+1} [\alpha_{1j} \cos \lambda_j \theta + l_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j + 2)\theta] \beta_j$$

$$Q_\theta = Cr^{\lambda_j+1} [K_{1j} \nu_{1j} \sin \lambda_j \theta + l_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j + 2)\theta] \beta_j$$

IV. 反对称情况下的应力场

1. $n=0$ i) $j=2, 6, 10, \dots$

$$M_r=0, M_\theta=0, M_{r\theta}=0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_r &= C \lambda_j r^{\lambda_j-1} \beta_j \sin \lambda_j \theta, \quad Q_\theta = C \lambda_j r^{\lambda_j-1} \beta_j \cos \lambda_j \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10a)$$

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

$$M_r = -Dr^{\lambda_j-1} \{ (1-\nu) \lambda_j \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m'_{0j} [(\lambda_j + \nu) - K_{0j} \nu (\lambda_j - 1)] \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \} \beta_j$$

$$M_\theta = -Dr^{\lambda_j-1} \{ (\nu - 1) \lambda_j \sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m'_{0j} [1 + \lambda_j \nu - K_{0j} (\lambda_j - 1)] \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \} \beta_j$$

$$M_{r\theta} = -\frac{D(1-\nu)}{2} r^{\lambda_j-1} \{ 2\lambda_j \cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m'_{0j} (\lambda_j - 1) (1 + K_{0j}) \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta \} \beta_j \quad (3.10b)$$

$$Q_r = -Cr^{\lambda_j} [\sin(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m'_{0j} \sin(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j$$

$$Q_\theta = -Cr^{\lambda_j} [\cos(\lambda_j + 1)\theta + m'_{0j} K_{0j} \cos(\lambda_j - 1)\theta] \beta_j$$

2. $n=1$ i) $j=2, 6, 10, \dots$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 M_r &= -Dr^{\lambda_j} \{ [\alpha'_{1j}(\lambda_j+1+\nu) - K_{1j}\nu'_{1j}\lambda_j] \sin\lambda_j\theta \\
 &\quad + [l'_{1j}(\lambda_j+1+\nu) - \nu l'_{1j}(\lambda_j+2)] \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta \} \beta_j \\
 M_\theta &= -Dr^{\lambda_j} \{ [\alpha'_{1j}(\lambda_j\nu+\nu+1) - K_{1j}\nu'_{1j}\lambda_j] \sin\lambda_j\theta \\
 &\quad + [l'_{1j}(\lambda_j\nu+\nu+1) - l'_{1j}(\lambda_j+2)] \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta \} \beta_j \\
 M_{r\theta} &= -\frac{D(1-\nu)}{2} r^{\lambda_j} \{ [\alpha'_{1j}\lambda_j + \lambda_j K_{1j}\nu'_{1j}] \cos\lambda_j\theta \\
 &\quad + 2l'_{1j}(\lambda_j+1) \cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta \} \beta_j \\
 Q_r &= -Cr^{\lambda_j+1} [\alpha'_{1j} \sin\lambda_j\theta + l'_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+2)\theta] \beta_j \\
 Q_\theta &= -Cr^{\lambda_j+1} [l'_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+2)\theta + K_{1j}\nu'_{1j} \cos\lambda_j\theta] \beta_j
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11a)$$

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

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 M_r &= 0, \quad M_\theta = 0, \quad M_{r\theta} = 0 \\
 Q_r &= C(\lambda_j+1) r^{\lambda_j} [f'_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j+1)\theta + g'_{1j} \sin(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j \\
 Q_\theta &= Cr^{\lambda_j} [(\lambda_j+1) f'_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j+1)\theta + (\lambda_j-1) g'_{1j} \cos(\lambda_j-1)\theta] \beta_j
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11b)$$

仿照上述步骤, 还可推出更高阶的应力应变场结果, 由于篇幅所限, 不再一一列出。

利用表1, 在 $\alpha=\pi$ 时, 将相应的 λ_j 代入上述应力应变场统一表达式中, 稍作变动, 不难推出 Reissner 板裂纹尖端应力应变场, 结果与文献[8]相同。

从上面推出的切口尖端应力表达式可以看出, 一般情况下, 切口尖端附近剪应力 τ_{rz} , $\tau_{\theta z}$ 的奇异性与 σ_r , σ_θ , $\sigma_{r\theta}$ 是不同阶的, 前者为 r^{λ_1-1} , 后者为 r^{λ_2-1} . 仅当切口张角为零时, 才有 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=0.5$, 此时 τ_{rz} , $\tau_{\theta z}$ 的奇异性与 σ_r , σ_θ , $\sigma_{r\theta}$ 的奇异性同阶, 与文[7]结论一致。

四、结 论

本文推导了 Reissner 板切口尖端应力应变场, 得出了一些有用的结论. 利用有关解答, 可以在切口尖端构造奇异元, 计算 Reissner 板切口应力强度因子. 进一步地还可分析 Reissner 复合材料板切口性状。

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The Expression of Stress and Strain at the Tip of Notch in Reissner Plate

Qian Jun

(*East China Institute of Technology, Nanjing*)

Long Yu-qiu

(*Qinghua University, Beijing*)

Abstract

In this paper, the eigenequation of notch in Reissner plate is derived by the eigenfunction method. Eigenvalues of different notches with different angles are calculated by Muller iteration method. The expression of stress and strain at the tip of notch in Reissner plate is obtained.

Key words Reissner plate, notch, fields of stress and strain