

复合材料平面断裂中的J积分*

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摘 要

本文采用复变函数方法, 首先将裂纹尖端应力和位移代入J积分的一般公式得到了线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板复合型裂纹尖端的J积分的复形式, 其次证明了该J积分的路径无关性, 最后推出了该J积分的计算公式. 作为特例, 给出了线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板 I, II 型裂纹尖端的J积分的复形式, 路径无关性和计算公式.

关键词 J积分 裂纹尖端 复合材料 复变函数方法

一、应力和位移

设线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板, 含长度 $2a$ 的中心贯穿裂纹, 同时受正应力 σ 和剪应力 τ 作用, 坐标轴与弹性主方向重合, 如图 1 所示. 其裂纹近尖端附的应力和位移是^{[1],[2]}

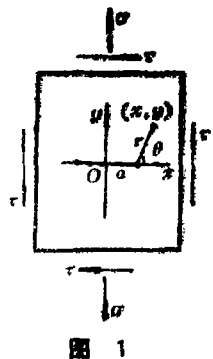


图 1

$$\sigma_x = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{s_1 s_2}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{s_2}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{s_1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} + \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{s_2^2}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{s_1^2}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} \quad (1.1a)$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{s_1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{s_2}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} + \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} \quad (1.1b)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{s_1 s_2}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} + \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{s_1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{s_2}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} \quad (1.1c)$$

和
$$u = K_I \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left[s_1 (b_{11} s_2^2 + b_{12}) (z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - s_2 (b_{11} s_1^2 + b_{12}) (z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \right\}$$

* 汤任基推荐.

$$+ K_{\text{I}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} [(b_{11}s_2^2 + b_{12})(z_2 - a)^{1/2} - (b_{11}s_1^2 + b_{12})(z_1 - a)^{1/2}] \right\} \quad (1.2a)$$

$$v = K_{\text{I}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{s_1}{s_2} (b_{12}s_1^2 + b_{22})(z_2 - a)^{1/2} - \frac{s_2}{s_1} (b_{12}s_2^2 + b_{22})(z_1 - a)^{1/2} \right] \right\} \\ + K_{\text{I}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left[\frac{1}{s_2} (b_{12}s_2^2 + b_{22})(z_2 - a)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{s_1} (b_{12}s_1^2 + b_{22})(z_1 - a)^{1/2} \right] \right\} \quad (1.2b)$$

其中应力强度因子 K_{I} , K_{II} 为

$$K_{\text{I}} = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a}, \quad K_{\text{II}} = \tau \sqrt{\pi a} \quad (1.3)$$

$\operatorname{Re}\{\}$ 表示对 $\{\}$ 内的复数取实部。复变量 z_1, z_2 与 (x, y) 以及 (r, θ) 之间有关系

$$z_j - a = x - a + s_j y = r(\cos\theta + s_j \sin\theta) \quad (j=1, 2) \quad (1.4)$$

s_1, s_2 是下列特征方程的根:

$$b_{11}s^4 + (2b_{12} + b_{66})s^2 + b_{22} = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

$b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{22}, b_{66}$ 是单向板的柔度系数, 有

$$b_{11} = \frac{1}{E_x}, \quad b_{12} = -\frac{\nu_{xy}}{E_x} = -\frac{\nu_{yx}}{E_y}, \quad b_{22} = \frac{1}{E_y}, \quad b_{66} = \frac{1}{G_{xy}} \quad (1.6)$$

$E_x, E_y, \nu_{xy}, \nu_{yx}, G_{xy}$ 是单向板的弹性常数。

$$\text{记} \quad \Delta = \beta_0^2 - \alpha_0^2 \quad (1.7)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \alpha_0 = \left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right)^{1/2}, \quad \beta_0 = \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} \quad (1.8)$$

则当 $\Delta > 0$ 即 $\beta_0 > \alpha_0$ 时, (1.5) 有两对共轭纯虚根:

$$s_1 = i[\beta_0 - (\beta_0^2 - \alpha_0^2)^{1/2}]^{1/2}, \quad s_3 = \bar{s}_1 \quad (1.9a)$$

$$s_2 = i[\beta_0 + (\beta_0^2 - \alpha_0^2)^{1/2}]^{1/2}, \quad s_4 = \bar{s}_2 \quad (1.9b)$$

当 $\Delta < 0$ 即 $\beta_0 < \alpha_0$ 时, (1.5) 有两对共轭复根:

$$s_1 = \left(\frac{\alpha_0 - \beta_0}{2} \right)^{1/2} + i \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \beta_0}{2} \right)^{1/2}, \quad s_3 = \bar{s}_1 \quad (1.10a)$$

$$s_2 = -\left(\frac{\alpha_0 - \beta_0}{2} \right)^{1/2} + i \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \beta_0}{2} \right)^{1/2}, \quad s_4 = \bar{s}_2 \quad (1.10b)$$

易知 s_1, s_2 之间有关系

$$s_1 s_2 = -\alpha_0 = -\left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right)^{1/2} \quad (1.11a)$$

$$(s_1 + s_2)i = -\sqrt{2}(\alpha_0 + \beta_0)^{1/2} = -\sqrt{2} \left[\left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (1.11b)$$

$$(s_1 - s_2)^2 = 2(\alpha_0 - \beta_0) = 2 \left[\left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right)^{1/2} - \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} \right] \quad (1.11c)$$

$$s_1^2 + s_2^2 = -2\beta_0 = -\frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{b_{11}} \quad (1.11d)$$

线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板的 I 型裂纹尖端附近的应力和位移, 在 (1.1), (1.2) 中取 $K_{\text{II}} = 0$ 即 $\tau = 0$ 。其 II 型裂纹尖端的应力和位移, 在 (1.1), (1.2) 中取 $K_{\text{I}} = 0$ 即 $\sigma = 0$ 。

二、J积分的复形式

在线弹性正交异性复合材料平面断裂中，J积分的一般公式是^{〔3〕,〔4〕}

$$J = \int_{\Gamma} \left[(b_{11}\sigma_x + b_{12}\sigma_y)\tau_{xy} + \sigma_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] dx + \left[-\frac{1}{2}(b_{11}\sigma_x^2 - b_{12}\sigma_y^2 + b_{66}\tau_{xy}^2) + \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] dy \quad (2.1)$$

下面的推导需要利用下列复变函数公式：

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \operatorname{Re}[C(z_j - a)^{1/2}] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{C}{2(z_j - a)^{1/2}} \right], \quad C = \text{const} \quad (2.2a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \operatorname{Re}[C(z_j - a)^{1/2}] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{s_j C}{2(z_j - a)^{1/2}} \right], \quad C = \text{const} \quad (2.2b)$$

$$\frac{1}{z_j - a} = \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{1/2}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{1/2}} + i \cdot 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{1/2}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{1/2}} \quad (2.3)$$

$$dz_j = dx + s_j dy \quad (2.4)$$

将(1.1)，(1.2)代入(2.1)，利用(1.8)~(1.11)和(2.2)~(2.4)，经整理化简得到线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板复合型裂纹尖端的J积分的复形式为

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(s_1 + s_2)i}{s_1 s_2} \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_1 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] + \frac{K_I K_{II}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(s_1 - s_2)^2} \left[\frac{b_{22}}{s_1 s_2} \cdot \operatorname{Re} \left(s_1^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_2^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) - b_{11} s_1 s_2 \operatorname{Re} \left(s_2^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_1^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] + \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} (s_1 + s_2)i \cdot \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_1 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \quad (2.5)$$

显然地，I型裂纹尖端的J积分的复形式为

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(s_1 + s_2)i}{s_1 s_2} \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_1 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \quad (2.6)$$

II型裂纹尖端的J积分的复形式为

$$J = \frac{K_{II}^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} (s_1 + s_2)i \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_1 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \quad (2.7)$$

三、J积分的路径无关性

下面我们将(1.4)中的 z_j 看作

$$z_j = x_j + iy_j \quad (3.1)$$

因为复变函数 $1/(z_j - a)$ ($j=1,2$), 在 z_j 平面上除点 $z_j = a$ 外是解析的, 所以根据柯西—古萨基本定理, 沿 z_j 平面上不包括点 $z_j = a$ 的正向封闭路径 l , 有

$$\oint_l \frac{1}{z_j - a} dz_j = 0 \quad (j=1,2) \quad (3.2)$$

其中 $l = \gamma + DB - \Gamma - CA$, 如图 2 所示. 注意到 DB 是贴着裂纹上表面的线段, 可认为 $y=0$, 由 (1.4), (2.4) 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_1 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_2 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] &= 0 \\ \frac{b_{22}}{s_1 s_2} \operatorname{Re} \left(s_1^2 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_2^2 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \\ - b_{11} s_1 s_2 \operatorname{Re} \left(s_2^2 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_1^2 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

和
$$\operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_2 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_1 \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] = 0$$

将 DB 换成 CA , 上述三式仍然成立. 利用这些结果和 (3.2), 再注意到 (2.5) 易知

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(s_1 + s_2)i}{s_1 s_2} \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_1 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{K_I K_{II}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(s_1 - s_2)^2} \left[\frac{b_{22}}{s_1 s_2} \operatorname{Re} \left(s_1^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_2^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right. \\ &\left. - b_{11} s_1 s_2 \operatorname{Re} \left(s_2^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_1^2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{K_{II}^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} (s_1 + s_2)i \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_2 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_1 \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(s_1 + s_2)i}{s_1 s_2} \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_1 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_2 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{K_I K_{II}}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(s_1 - s_2)^2} \left[\frac{b_{22}}{s_1 s_2} \operatorname{Re} \left(s_1^2 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_2^2 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right. \\ &\left. - b_{11} s_1 s_2 \operatorname{Re} \left(s_2^2 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 + s_1^2 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{K_{II}^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} (s_1 + s_2)i \operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} \left(s_2 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 - s_1 \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

这说明线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板复合型裂纹尖端的 J 积分 (2.5) 与路径无关.

作为特例, I 型和 II 型裂纹尖端的 J 积分 (2.6) 和 (2.7) 也与路径无关.

四、J 积分的计算公式

因为线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板复合型裂纹尖端的 J 积分 (2.5) 与路径无关, 所以可取 Γ 为复 z_j 平面上的正向小圆周, 即图 2 中的内曲线. 其中起点 A , 终点 B 分别贴于下,

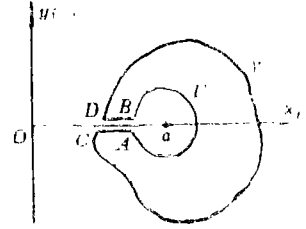


图 2

上裂纹表面, 可认为 $A(r, -\pi)$, $B(r, \pi)$, 于是

$$\Gamma: z_j - a = r e^{i\theta} \quad (r = \text{const} \ll a, -\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

从而
$$\int_r \frac{1}{z_j - a} dz_j = i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta = 2\pi i$$

将其代入(2.5), 注意到(1.11d), 得到用特征根表示的复合型裂纹尖端的J积分的计算公式为

$$J = K_I^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(s_1 + s_2)i}{s_1 s_2} - K_I^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} (s_1 + s_2)i \quad (4.1)$$

由(1.11), (1.6), 上式用柔度系数和弹性常数表示依次为

$$J = \left[K_I^2 \left(\frac{b_{11} b_{22}}{2} \right)^{1/2} + K_I^2 \frac{b_{11}}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.2)$$

和
$$J = \left[K_I^2 \left(\frac{1}{2E_x E_y} \right)^{1/2} + K_I^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} E_x} \right] \left[\left(\frac{E_x}{E_y} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{E_x}{2G_{xy}} - \nu_{xy} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.3)$$

作为特例, I型裂纹尖端的J积分, 用特征根, 柔度系数和弹性常数表示的计算公式依次为

$$J = K_I^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(s_1 + s_2)i}{s_1 s_2} \quad (4.4)$$

$$J = K_I^2 \frac{b_{22}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{b_{11}}{b_{22}} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{22}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.5)$$

和
$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{E_y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{E_y}{E_x} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{E_y}{2G_{xy}} - \nu_{xy} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.6)$$

II型裂纹的J积分, 用特征根, 柔度系数和弹性常数表示的计算公式依次为

$$J = -K_I^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} (s_1 + s_2)i \quad (4.7)$$

$$J = K_I^2 \frac{b_{11}}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.8)$$

和
$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{E_x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{E_x}{E_y} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{E_x}{2G_{xy}} - \nu_{xy} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.9)$$

在此我们需要做下列说明:

(1) 线弹性正交异性复合材料单向板复合型, I型和II型裂纹尖端的J积分的计算公式(4.1)~(4.9)同时适合于 $\Delta > 0$ 即 $\beta_0 > \alpha_0$ 和 $\Delta < 0$ 即 $\beta_0 < \alpha_0$ 两种情况, 只需将所给复合材料确定的特征根, 柔度系数和弹性常数代入相应公式即可。

(2) 有时需要区分 $\Delta > 0$ 即 $\beta_0 > \alpha_0$ 和 $\Delta < 0$ 即 $\beta_0 < \alpha_0$ 两种情况。对于复合型裂纹, 当 $\Delta > 0$ 即 $\beta_0 > \alpha_0$ 时, 将(1.9)改写为

$$s_1 = i\beta_1, \quad s_2 = i\beta_2, \quad s_3 = \bar{s}_1, \quad s_4 = \bar{s}_2 \quad (4.10)$$

其中
$$\beta_1^2 = \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} - \left[\left(\frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} \right)^2 - \frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (\beta_1 > 0) \quad (4.11a)$$

$$\beta_2^2 = \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} + \left[\left(\frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}} \right)^2 - \frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (\beta_2 > 0) \quad (4.11b)$$

将(4.10)代入(4.1)有

$$J = K_I^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2} + K_I^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \quad (4.12)$$

当 $\Delta < 0$ 即 $\beta_0 < \alpha_0$ 时, 将(4.10)改写为

$$s_1 = \alpha + i\beta, \quad s_2 = -\alpha + i\beta, \quad s_3 = \bar{s}_1, \quad s_4 = \bar{s}_2 \quad (4.13)$$

其中
$$2\alpha^2 = \left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}}\right)^{1/2} - \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}}, \quad \alpha > 0 \quad (4.14a)$$

$$2\beta^2 = \left(\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}}\right)^{1/2} + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{66}}{2b_{11}}, \quad \beta > 0 \quad (4.14b)$$

将(4.13)代入(4.1)有

$$J = K_I^2 b_{22} \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} + K_I^2 b_{11} \beta \quad (4.15)$$

对于 I, II 型裂纹, 将(4.10), (4.13)代入(4.4), (4.7)便可得到文[4], [5]中所给出的结果。

(3) 本文所得到的计算公式有一定的参考价值, 不但是 J 积分用于复合型断裂分析^[6]的依据, 而且还可以用到有关的理论研究和实验校核中去。

(4) 复变函数方法在平面断裂力学中有着广泛的应用^{[7], [8]}, 但尚未见到用于探讨复合型裂纹尖端的 J 积分, 本文在这方面做了尝试性的工作。

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On J-Integrals in the Plane Fracture of Composite Materials

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Abstract

By using a complex variable method in this paper, the complex form of J-integral of mixed mode cracktip for unidirectional plate of linear-elastic orthotropic composites is obtained first by substituting crack-tip stresses and displacements into the general formula of J-integral. Then the path-independence of this J-integral is proved. Finally the computing formula of this J-integral is derived. As special examples, the complex forms, path-independence and computing formulae of J-integrals of mode I and mode II crack tips for unidirectional plate of linear-elastic orthotropic composites are given.

Key words J-integral, crack-tip, composite material, complex variable method