

缓慢扩展裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场*

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摘 要

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 θ 的函数的条件下, 利用平衡方程、Hill各向异性屈服条件及卸载应力应变关系, 我们导出了缓慢定常扩展平面应变裂纹和反平面应变裂纹的尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的一般解析表达式。将这些一般解析表达式用于具体裂纹, 我们就得到缓慢定常扩展I型和II型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的解析表达式。对于各向同性塑性材料, 缓慢扩展裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场就变成理想塑性应力场。

一、引 言

Chitale和McClintock^[1], Слпьян^[2], Rice, Drugan和Sham^[3]以及高玉臣^[4]研究过缓慢扩展裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场。至今, 没有人研究过缓慢扩展裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场。为此, 本文提出一个简单方法来解决这个问题。

在裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力分量都只是 θ 的函数的条件下, 利用平衡方程、Hill各向异性屈服条件及卸载应力应变关系, 我们导出了缓慢定常扩展平面应变裂纹和反平面应变裂纹的尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的一般解析表达式。将这些一般解析表达式用于具体裂纹, 我们就得到缓慢定常扩展I型和II型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场的解析表达式。对于各向同性塑性材料, 缓慢扩展裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场就变成理想塑性应力场。所以, 文献[1~4]中的对应结果是本文结果的特殊情形。

图1表示一沿其裂纹线方向缓慢扩展裂纹的尖端几何。 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 和 (x, y, z) 分别是静止坐标系和运动坐标系。运动坐标系的原点在缓慢扩展裂纹的尖点上。裂纹尖端的速度为 $c = \text{const}$ 。设裂纹作定常运动, 则有如下关系:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad (1.1)$$

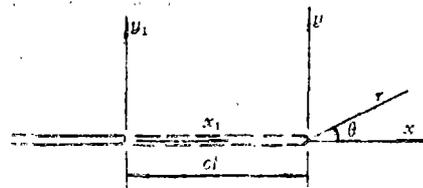


图 1

* 钱伟长推荐。

二、反平面应变

对于反平面应变情形, 不为零的量是: z 方向的位移分量 $w(x, y)$ 及剪应力分量 $\tau_{xz}(x, y)$, $\tau_{yz}(x, y)$ 。于是, 相对于运动坐标系 (x, y, z) 的基本方程为:

1) 平衡方程

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

2) Hill 各向异性屈服条件^[5]

$$\left(\frac{\tau_{xz}}{S}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\tau_{yz}}{R}\right)^2 = 1 \quad (2.2)$$

式中, S 和 R 分别是相对于各向异性主轴 x, z 和 y, z 的剪切屈服应力。

3) 卸载应力应变关系

$$\frac{\partial w_x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial x} \quad (2.3)$$

其中, $w_x = \partial w / \partial x$, μ 是剪切弹性模量。

利用式(2.1)和(2.2), 我们导出 III 型裂纹尖端塑性区的应力分量的一般解析表达式为:

1) 均匀应力区

$$\tau_{xz} = a_1, \quad \tau_{yz} = a_2 \quad (2.4)$$

这里, a_1 和 a_2 为两个积分常数。

2) 非均匀应力区

$$\frac{\tau_{xz}}{S} = \pm \sin\theta / \left[\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.5a)$$

$$\frac{\tau_{yz}}{R} = \pm \frac{R}{S} \cos\theta / \left[\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.5b)$$

由(2.3)两个方程消去 w_x , 我们就得到用应力分量表示的相容方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xz}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{yz}}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

由(2.1)和(2.6)消去 τ_{xz} , 得到

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tau_{yz}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{yz}}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

所以, 在卸载区内, 应力分量 τ_{yz} 是一个平面调和函数。

设 τ_{xz} , τ_{yz} 只是 θ 的函数, 则式(2.7)就变成

$$\frac{d^2 \tau_{yz}}{d\theta^2} = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

利用式(2.8)和(2.1), 我们就得到 III 型裂纹尖端卸载区的应力分量的一般解析表达式为:

$$\tau_{xz} = b_1 \ln \sin\theta + b_3, \quad \tau_{yz} = b_1 \theta + b_2 \quad (2.9)$$

式中, b_i ($i=1\sim 3$) 是三个积分常数。

将应力分量的一般解析表达式用于缓慢定常扩展 III 型裂纹, 我们就得到缓慢定常扩展 III 型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场为:

1) 主塑性区 ($0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_p$)

$$\frac{\tau_{xz}}{S} = -\sin\theta / \left[\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \frac{\tau_{yz}}{R} = \frac{R}{S} \cos\theta / \left[\sin^2\theta + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.10a)$$

2) 卸载区 ($\theta_p \leq \theta \leq \pi - \theta_s$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\tau_{xz}}{S} &= -\sin\theta_p \cdot \left(\sin^2\theta_p + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta_p \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\sin^2\theta_p + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta_p + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \ln\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\sin\theta_p} \right) \right] \\ \frac{\tau_{yz}}{R} &= \frac{R}{S} \cdot \sin\theta_p \cdot \left(\sin^2\theta_p + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta_p \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\pi - \theta - \theta_s) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10b)$$

确定 θ_p 和 θ_s 的两个方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos\theta_p \left(\sin^2\theta_p + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta_p \right) - \sin\theta_p (\pi - \theta_p - \theta_s) &= 0 \\ \left(\sin^2\theta_p + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta_p \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sin\theta_p \left[\frac{R^2}{S^2} \ln\left(\frac{\sin\theta_s}{\sin\theta_p} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sin^2\theta_p + \frac{R^2}{S^2} \cos^2\theta_p \right] &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10c)$$

3) 次塑性区 ($\pi - \theta_s \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\tau_{xz} = S, \quad \tau_{yz} = 0 \quad (2.10d)$$

对于各向同性塑性材料, 我们有^[5]

$$R = S = k \quad (2.11)$$

于是, 式(2.10)就变为理想塑性应力场:

1) 主塑性区 ($0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_p$)

$$\tau_{xz} = -k \sin\theta, \quad \tau_{yz} = k \cos\theta \quad (2.12a)$$

2) 卸载区 ($\theta_p \leq \theta \leq \pi - \theta_s$)

$$\tau_{xz} = -k \sin\theta_p \left[1 + \ln\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\sin\theta_p} \right) \right], \quad \tau_{yz} = k \sin\theta_p (\pi - \theta - \theta_s) \quad (2.12b)$$

3) 次塑性区 ($\pi - \theta_s \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\tau_{xz} = k, \quad \tau_{yz} = 0 \quad (2.12c)$$

确定 θ_p 和 θ_s 的两个方程为:

$$\cos\theta_p - \sin\theta_p (\pi - \theta_p - \theta_s) = 0, \quad 1 + \sin\theta_p \left[1 + \ln\left(\frac{\sin\theta_s}{\sin\theta_p} \right) \right] = 0 \quad (2.12d)$$

数值计算给出:

$$\theta_p = 0.344 \text{ 弧度} = 19.7^\circ, \quad \theta_s = 0.0064 \text{ 弧度} = 0.367^\circ \quad (2.12e)$$

式(2.12)就是缓慢定常扩展Ⅲ型裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[1].

三、平面应变

在运动坐标系 (x, y, z) 中, 缓慢定常扩展平面应变裂纹的基本方程为:

1. 平衡方程

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

2. Hill 各向异性屈服条件^[5]

$$\frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2}{4(1-c)} + \tau_{xy}^2 = T^2 \quad (3.2)$$

其中, T 是相对于各向异性主轴 x 和 y 的剪切屈服应力; c 是表征流动平面内各向异性状态的参量. 对于各向同性塑性材料, 我们有^[5]

$$T = k, \quad c = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

3. 卸载应力应变关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} &= \frac{1-\nu}{2\mu} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\nu}{2\mu} \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} &= \frac{1-\nu}{2\mu} \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\nu}{2\mu} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

其中, u 和 v 分别是沿 x 和 y 轴的位移分量; ν 是泊松比; $u_x = \partial u / \partial x$, $v_x = \partial v / \partial x$.

设应力分量 σ_x , σ_y , τ_{xy} 都只是 θ 的函数, 由式(3.1)和(3.2)得到平面应变裂纹尖端塑性区的应力分量的一般解析表达式为:

1) 均匀应力区

$$\sigma_x = c_1, \quad \sigma_y = c_2, \quad \tau_{xy} = c_3 \quad (3.5)$$

式中, c_i ($i=1\sim 3$) 是三个积分常数.

2) 非均匀应力区

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \mp \frac{T(1-c)\sin 2\theta}{[1-c\sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \pm T \left[\frac{c\sin 4\theta}{2[1-c\sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + E(2\theta_0, \sqrt{c}) - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) + c_4 \right] \\ \sigma_y &= \pm \frac{T(1-c)\sin 2\theta}{[1-c\sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \pm T \left[\frac{c\sin 4\theta}{2[1-c\sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + E(2\theta_0, \sqrt{c}) - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) + c_4 \right] \\ \tau_{xy} &= \pm \frac{T\cos 2\theta}{[1-c\sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

其中, c_4 为积分常数; θ_0 为待定常数; 而 $E(2\theta, \sqrt{c})$ 是第二种椭圆积分, 即

$$E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) = \int_0^{2\theta} (1-c\sin^2\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\alpha \quad (3.7)$$

从式(3.4)中消去 u_x , v_x 得:

$$(1-\nu) \left(\frac{\partial^4 \sigma_x}{\partial x \partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^4 \sigma_y}{\partial x^3 \partial y} \right) - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^4 \sigma_y}{\partial x \partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^4 \sigma_x}{\partial x^3 \partial y} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^4 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \quad (3.8)$$

由式(3.1)和(3.8)中消去 σ_x , σ_y 得:

$$(1-\nu) \left(\frac{\partial^4 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \tau_{xy}}{\partial y^4} \right) = 0$$

从而得到:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\left(\frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tau_{xy}}{\partial y^2}\right) = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

所以, τ_{xy} 是一个双调和函数.

由于 τ_{xy} 只是 θ 的函数, 从 (3.9) 得到 τ_{xy} 的四阶线性常微分方程为:

$$\frac{d^4 \tau_{xy}}{d\theta^4} + 4 \frac{d^2 \tau_{xy}}{d\theta^2} = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

这个微分方程的一般解为:

$$\tau_{xy} = d_1 + d_2 \theta + d_3 \cos 2\theta + d_4 \sin 2\theta \quad (a)$$

将它代入平衡方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\sin \theta \frac{d\sigma_x}{d\theta} + \cos \theta \frac{d\tau_{xy}}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \cos \theta \frac{d\sigma_y}{d\theta} - \sin \theta \frac{d\tau_{xy}}{d\theta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)'$$

得到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= d_5 + d_2 \ln \sin \theta - d_3 (2\theta + \sin 2\theta) + d_4 (2 \ln \sin \theta + \cos 2\theta) \\ \sigma_y &= d_6 - d_2 \ln \cos \theta - d_3 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) + d_4 (2 \ln \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (b)$$

所以, 缓慢定常扩展平面应变裂纹尖端卸载区的应力分量的一般解析表达式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= d_5 + (d_2 + 2d_4) \ln \sin \theta - d_3 (2\theta + \sin 2\theta) + d_4 \cos 2\theta \\ \sigma_y &= d_6 + (2d_4 - d_2) \ln \cos \theta - d_3 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) - d_4 \cos 2\theta \\ \tau_{xy} &= d_1 + d_2 \theta + d_3 \cos 2\theta + d_4 \sin 2\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

将应力分量的一般解析表达式用于 I 型裂纹, 我们就得到缓慢定常扩展平面应变 I 型裂纹尖端的各向异性塑性应力场为:

1) 均匀应力主塑性区 ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4$)

$$\sigma_x = T \sqrt{1-c} (b-1), \quad \sigma_y = T \sqrt{1-c} (b+1), \quad \tau_{xy} = 0 \quad (3.12a)$$

式中 b 为待定常数.

2) 非均匀应力主塑性区 ($\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi - \beta$).

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -\frac{T(1-c) \sin 2\theta}{[1 - c \sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} + T \left[\frac{c \sin 4\theta}{2[1 - c \sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + E\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \sqrt{c}\right) - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) + b\sqrt{1-c} \right] \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{T(1-c) \sin 2\theta}{[1 - c \sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} + T \left[\frac{c \sin 4\theta}{2[1 - c \sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + E\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \sqrt{c}\right) - E(2\theta, \sqrt{c}) + b\sqrt{1-c} \right] \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{T \cos 2\theta}{[1 - c \sin^2(2\theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.12b)$$

3) 卸载区 ($\pi - \gamma \leq \theta \leq \pi - \beta$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= d_6 + (d_2 + 2d_4) \ln \sin \theta - d_3(2\theta + \sin 2\theta) + d_4 \cos 2\theta \\ \sigma_y &= d_6 + (2d_4 - d_2) \ln \cos \theta - d_3(2\theta - \sin 2\theta) - d_4 \cos 2\theta \\ \tau_{xy} &= d_1 + d_2 \theta + d_3 \cos 2\theta + d_4 \sin 2\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.12c)$$

4) 次塑性区 ($\pi - \gamma \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\sigma_x = 2T \sqrt{1-c}, \quad \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0 \quad (3.12d)$$

确定常数 $b, d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5, d_6$ 及角 γ 和 β 的九个方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x^+(\pi - \beta) &= \sigma_x^-(\pi - \beta), \quad \sigma_y^+(\pi - \beta) = \sigma_y^-(\pi - \beta), \quad \tau_{xy}^+(\pi - \beta) = \tau_{xy}^-(\pi - \beta) \\ \sigma_x^+(\pi - \gamma) &= \sigma_x^-(\pi - \gamma), \quad \sigma_y^+(\pi - \gamma) = \sigma_y^-(\pi - \gamma), \quad \tau_{xy}^+(\pi - \gamma) = \tau_{xy}^-(\pi - \gamma) \\ \left(\frac{d\sigma_x}{d\theta}\right)_{\pi-\beta}^+ &= \left(\frac{d\sigma_x}{d\theta}\right)_{\pi-\beta}^-, \quad \left(\frac{d\sigma_y}{d\theta}\right)_{\pi-\beta}^+ = \left(\frac{d\sigma_y}{d\theta}\right)_{\pi-\beta}^-, \quad \left(\frac{d\tau_{xy}}{d\theta}\right)_{\pi-\beta}^+ = \left(\frac{d\tau_{xy}}{d\theta}\right)_{\pi-\beta}^- \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.12e)$$

对于各向同性塑性材料, 我们有: $T = k, c = 0$. 于是, 式(3.12)就变为:

1) 均匀应力主塑性区 ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4$)

$$\sigma_x = k(b-1), \quad \sigma_y = k(b+1), \quad \tau_{xy} = 0 \quad (3.13a)$$

2) 非均匀应力主塑性区 ($\pi/4 \leq \theta \leq \pi - \beta$)

$$\sigma_x = k \left[b - 2 \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin 2\theta \right], \quad \sigma_y = k \left[b - 2 \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \sin 2\theta \right], \quad \tau_{xy} = k \cos 2\theta \quad (3.13b)$$

3) 卸载区 ($\pi - \beta \leq \theta \leq \pi - \gamma$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= d_6 + (d_2 + 2d_4) \ln \sin \theta - d_3(2\theta + \sin 2\theta) + d_4 \cos 2\theta \\ \sigma_y &= d_6 - d_3(2\theta - \sin 2\theta) - d_4 \cos 2\theta \\ \tau_{xy} &= d_1 + d_2 \theta + d_3 \cos 2\theta + d_4 \sin 2\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.13c)$$

4) 次塑性区 ($\pi - \gamma \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\sigma_x = 2k, \quad \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0 \quad (3.13d)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d_1 &= 2.298k, \quad d_2 = -1.31k, \quad d_3 = 1.266k \\ d_4 &= -0.655k, \quad d_5 = 0.772k, \quad d_6 = 7.404k \\ b &= 4.105, \quad \beta = 67^\circ 55', \quad \gamma = 17^\circ 54' \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.13e)$$

式(3.13)就是缓慢定常扩展平面应变 I 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[2~4].

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Anisotropic Plastic Stress Fields at a Slowly Propagating Crack Tip

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Abstract

Under the condition that any perfectly plastic stress components at a crack tip are nothing but the functions of θ only, making use of equilibrium equations, Hill anisotropic yield condition and unloading stress-strain relations, in this paper, we derive the general analytical expression of anisotropic plastic stress fields at the slowly steady propagating tips of plane and anti-plane strain cracks. Applying these general analytical expressions to the concrete cracks, the analytical expressions of anisotropic plastic stress fields at the slowly steady propagating tips of Mode I and Mode II cracks are obtained. For the isotropic plastic material, the anisotropic plastic stress fields at a slowly propagating crack tip become the perfectly plastic stress fields.