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圆形杂质对裂纹扩展的影响^{*}

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摘要: 在单轴拉伸载荷作用下,运用分布位错方法对无限大平面内含有一个裂纹和一个任意方向的杂质问题进行求解,得到了裂纹尖端的应力强度因子、应力场以及应变能密度.利用最小应变能密度因子准则来判断裂纹扩展方向.结果显示:软杂质对裂纹尖端应力强度因子、应变能密度和应力场有增强作用,而硬杂质则具有屏蔽作用.在 -30 °< θ <30 °范围内,杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响较小,而在 -90 °< θ <-30 °或 30 °< θ <90 °范围内,杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响较大.软杂质对裂纹扩展有吸引作用,而硬杂质具有排斥作用.

关键词:杂质;裂纹;分布位错方法;裂纹扩展

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引 言

在材料加工制造和应用的过程中很难避免缺陷的产生,比如孔洞、杂质等.缺陷会对材料的疲劳和断裂行为产生影响,裂纹尖端附近的缺陷对裂纹的扩展速率和扩展方向有很大影响, 所以杂质和裂纹的相互作用引起国内外学者的广泛研究.文献[1]运用位错分布法分析了任意 形状几何平面内的裂纹问题;文献[2]运用复变函数法对无限大平面的圆孔问题进行了求解; 文献[3-11]对基体或者平面中包含的杂质与裂纹相互作用的问题进行了研究;文献[12-14]讨 论了基体中一个圆形杂质和刃型位错的相互作用问题;文献[15]运用分布位错法讨论了远处 载荷作用下,平面内一个裂纹、一个夹杂和一个刃型位错的相互作用问题,并用数值方法进行 了求解;文献[16-19]研究了平面内包含一个圆形杂质和一个裂纹的相互作用问题.

裂纹扩展速率和方向是断裂力学的两个重要方面.很多准则被提出来预测裂纹扩展方向, 例如最大周向应力准则^[20]、最大能量释放率准则^[21-24]和最小应变能密度因子准则^[25].最小应 变能密度因子准则考虑了材料参数的影响.由于最小应变能密度因子准则的应用范围更广,所 以在本文中最小应变能密度因子准则被用来预测裂纹扩展方向.

前面提到的研究中没有考虑裂纹尖端杂质对应力场、应变能及裂纹扩展方向的影响,本文 将运用分布位错方法^[1]对无限大平面中含有一个裂纹和一个任意方向的杂质的问题进行求 解,计算裂纹的应力强度因子、应力场及应变能密度,分析杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响.

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1 理论求解

1.1 问题描述

考虑无限大弹性平面中含有一个杂质和一个刃型位错,如图 1,位错位置坐标为 (ξ , 0), 柏氏矢量的分量分别为 b_x 和 b_x ; "1"表示基体, "2"表示杂质 由位错产生的应力如下:

$$\bar{\sigma}_{ij}(x,y) = \frac{2\mu_1}{\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)} \{ b_x G_{xij}(x,y) + b_y G_{yij}(x,y) \}, \qquad ij = xx, xy, yy, \qquad (1)$$

μ₁ 为基体的剪切模量,κ₁ 为 Kolosov 常数, *G*(*x*,*y*) 为位错影响函数,*G*(*x*,*y*) 的第一个下标为 柏氏矢量,最后两个表示应力分量.如图 2 所示,单轴拉伸情况下,无限大平面含有一个裂纹和 一个杂质.基于分部位错法和叠加原理,可以将此问题分为两个子问题,第一个子问题为单向 拉伸载荷作用下,无限大平面只含有一个圆形杂质;第二个子问题为无外载荷的无限大平面含 有一个圆形杂质和一排连续分布位错.





图 1 无限大平面中含有一个刃型位错和一个杂质Fig. 1 An edge dislocation and a circular inhomogeneity in an infinite plane

图 2 包含一个裂纹和一个任意方向杂质的无限大平面
 Fig. 2 An infinite plane containing a crack and an arbitrarily oriented inhomogeneity

文献[25]已经求解出了第一个子问题,平面的应力分量如下:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\sigma}_{rr} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \left[1 - \frac{\gamma R^2}{r^2} + \left(1 - \frac{2\beta R^2}{r^2} - \frac{3\delta R^2}{r^4} \right) \cos(2\alpha) \right], \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\alpha} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \left[1 + \frac{\gamma R^2}{r^2} - \left(1 - \frac{3\delta R^2}{r^4} \right) \cos(2\alpha) \right], \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{r\alpha} = -\frac{\sigma}{2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2\beta R^2}{r^2} + \frac{3\delta R^2}{r^4} \right) \sin(2\alpha) \right], \end{cases}$$
(2)

σ 为远场均匀拉伸载荷, r 和 α 为极坐标, r 从杂质中心开始测得, α 从载荷方向测得; μ_1 , κ_1 和 μ_2 , κ_2 分别为基体和杂质的材料常数; β , γ 和 δ 如下表示:

$$\beta = -\frac{2(\mu_2 - \mu_1)}{\mu_1 + \kappa_1 \mu_2}, \ \gamma = \frac{\mu_1(\kappa_2 - 1) - \mu_2(\kappa_1 - 1)}{2\mu_2 + \mu_1(\kappa_2 - 1)}, \ \delta = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{\mu_1 + \kappa_1 \mu_2}.$$
 (3)

直角坐标系下应力如下:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{\sigma}_{xx} = \tilde{\sigma}_{rr} \cos^{2} \alpha + \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\alpha} \sin^{2} \alpha - \tilde{\sigma}_{r\alpha} \sin(2\alpha), \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{yy} = \tilde{\sigma}_{rr} \sin^{2} \alpha + \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\alpha} \cos^{2} \alpha + \tilde{\sigma}_{r\alpha} \sin(2\alpha), \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{xy} = (\tilde{\sigma}_{rr} - \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\alpha}) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \tilde{\sigma}_{r\alpha} \cos(2\alpha). \end{cases}$$
(4)
$$\tilde{\sigma}_{xy} = (\tilde{\sigma}_{rr} - \tilde{\sigma}_{\alpha\alpha}) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \tilde{\sigma}_{r\alpha} \cos(2\alpha). \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{x1x1}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = \bar{\sigma}_{xx}(x, y) \cos^{2} \theta_{1} + \bar{\sigma}_{yy}(x, y) \sin^{2} \theta_{1} + \bar{\sigma}_{xy}(x, y) \sin(2\theta_{1}), \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{y_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = \bar{\sigma}_{xx}(x, y) \sin^{2} \theta_{1} + \bar{\sigma}_{yy}(x, y) \cos^{2} \theta_{1} - \bar{\sigma}_{xy}(x, y) \sin(2\theta_{1}), \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{x_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1}) = [\bar{\sigma}_{yy}(x, y) - \bar{\sigma}_{xx}(x, y)] \sin \theta_{1} \cos \theta_{1} + \bar{\sigma}_{xy}(x, y) \cos(2\theta_{1}), \end{cases}$$
(5)

其中

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + x_1 \cos \theta_1 - y_1 \sin \theta_1, \\ y = y_0 + x_1 \sin \theta_1 + y_1 \cos \theta_1. \end{cases}$$

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因此,

$$\bar{\sigma}_{ij}(x_1, y_1) = \frac{2\mu_1}{\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)} \{ b_{x_1} G_{x_1 i j}(x_1, y_1, x_0) + b_{y_1} G_{y_1 i j}(x_1, y_1, x_0) \}, \\ ij = x_1 x_1, x_1 y_1, y_1 y_1.$$
(8)

令
$$y_1 = 0$$
,可以求得沿着裂纹面位置的应力如下:
 $\bar{\sigma}_{ij}(x_1) = \frac{2\mu_1}{\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)} \int_{-a}^{a} \{B_{x_1}(x_0) G_{x_1ij}(x_1, x_0) + B_{y_1}(x_0) G_{y_1ij}(x_1, x_0)\} dx_0,$
 $ij = x_1 x_1, x_1 y_1, y_1 y_1,$ (9)

其中, B(x₀) 为位错密度函数.根据叠加原理,建立积分方程:

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{ij}(x_1) + \bar{\sigma}_{ij}(x_1) = 0, \qquad -a < x < a, \ ij = y_1 y_1, x_1 y_1,$$

$$- \frac{\kappa_1 + 1}{2\mu_1} \tilde{\sigma}_{ij}(x_1) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-a}^{a} \{ B_{x_1}(x_0) G_{x_1 i j}(x_1, x_0) + B_{y_1}(x_0) G_{y_1 i j}(x_1, x_0) \} dx_0,$$

$$ij = y_1 y_1, x_1 y_1,$$

$$(10)$$

1.2 积分方程数值求解

由于求出方程(11)的解析解很困难,可以使用数值方法求出数值解,这里用 Gauss-Chebyshev quadrature 方法^[26-27]求解复杂的积分方程,令 $x_0 = as$ 和 $x_1 = at$,积分区间[-a,a]可以设 置为[-1,1].当前研究的问题是无限大弹性平面的中心裂纹,可得出位错密度函数形式如下:

$$B(s) = \phi(s) / \sqrt{1 - s^2},$$
(12)

其中 $\phi(s)$ 为未知函数.所以方程(11)可以通过应用 Gauss-Chebyshev quadrature 方法,用一系列代数方程近似替代,如下:

$$-\frac{\kappa_{1}+1}{2\mu_{1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{ij}(t_{k}) = \frac{a}{N} \{ \phi_{x_{1}}(s_{i}) G_{x_{1}ij}(t_{k},s_{i}) + \phi_{y_{1}}(s_{i}) G_{y_{1}ij}(t_{k},s_{i}) \},$$

$$ij = y_{1}y_{1}, x_{1}y_{1}, \qquad (13)$$

其中

方程(13)中有 2N 个未知数,但只有 2(N-1) 个代数方程,因此需要补充方程.根据裂纹 面上总位错为 0 可以建立方程(15):

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \phi_{x_1}(s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \phi_{y_1}(s_i) = 0.$$
(15)

裂纹尖端应力强度因子如下:

$$\begin{cases} K_{I}(\pm 1) = \pm \sqrt{\pi a} \frac{2\mu_{I}}{\kappa_{I} + 1} \phi_{y_{I}}(\pm 1), \\ K_{II}(\pm 1) = \pm \sqrt{\pi a} \frac{2\mu_{I}}{\kappa_{I} + 1} \phi_{x_{I}}(\pm 1), \end{cases}$$
(16)

其中

$$\begin{cases} \phi(+1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \phi(s_i) \sin\left[\frac{2i-1}{4N} \pi(2N-1)\right] / \sin\left(\frac{2i-1}{4N}\right), \\ \phi(-1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \phi(s_{N+1-i}) \sin\left[\frac{2i-1}{4N} \pi(2N-1)\right] / \sin\left(\frac{2i-1}{4N}\right). \end{cases}$$
(17)

坐标系 $x_1 O_1 y_1$ 的应力分量如下:

$$\sigma_{ij}(x_1, y_1) = \tilde{\sigma}_{ij}(x_1, y_1) + \frac{a}{N} \frac{2\mu_1}{\kappa_1 + 1} \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ \phi_{x_1}(s_i) G_{x_1 i j}(x_1, y_1, a s_i) + \phi_{y_1}(s_i) G_{y_1 i j}(x_1, y_1, a s_i) \right\}, \qquad ij = x_1 x_1, y_1 y_1, x_1 y_1.$$
(18)

如图2所示,在裂纹尖端建立极坐标ροφ,应力分量如下:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\rho\rho} = \sigma_{x_{1}x_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})\cos^{2}\varphi + \sigma_{y_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})\sin^{2}\varphi + \sigma_{x_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})\sin(2\varphi), \\ \sigma_{\rho\varphi} = [\sigma_{x_{1}x_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1}) - \sigma_{y_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})]\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + \sigma_{x_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})\cos(2\varphi), \\ \sigma_{\varphi\varphi} = \sigma_{x_{1}x_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})\sin^{2}\varphi + \sigma_{y_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})\cos^{2}\varphi - \sigma_{x_{1}y_{1}}(x_{1}, y_{1})\sin(2\varphi), \end{cases}$$
(19)

其中

$$x_1 = a + \rho \cos \varphi, \ y_1 = \rho \sin \varphi \,. \tag{20}$$

1.3 应变能密度准则

从能量的观点出发,Sih(薛昌明)^[24]提出了最小应变能密度因子准则,他认为裂纹会沿着 应变能密度因子最小的方向扩展,该准则可以表述为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial S}{\partial \varphi} \Big|_{\varphi = \varphi_0} = 0, \ \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \varphi^2} \Big|_{\varphi = \varphi_0} > 0, \\ S = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[\frac{\kappa + 1}{8} (\sigma_{\rho\rho} + \sigma_{\varphi\varphi})^2 - \sigma_{\rho\rho} \sigma_{\varphi\varphi} + \sigma_{\rho\varphi}^2 \right], \end{cases}$$
(21)

 φ_0 是裂纹扩展方向并定义逆时针方向为正.

2 有限元验证

为了验证第一节的求解,建立有限元模型如图 3.考虑一种特殊的情况 θ = 0°和 d/a = 10, 杂质的尺寸为任意的,裂纹的长度为 10 cm,模型的长度和宽度分别为 600 cm 和 400 cm,与裂 纹相比相对较大,所以可以认为是半无限大平面.模型的弹性模量和 Poisson(泊松)比分别为 210 GPa 和 0.3,软杂质和硬杂质弹性模量分别为 21 GPa 和 2 100 GPa,Poisson 比均为 0.3,单 元类型为 Plane 183.在裂纹尖端设置奇异单元,裂纹尖端设 20 个单元,模型下部 Y 向固定约 束,模型上部受 Y 向拉伸载荷.其中, R 为杂质半径, a 为裂纹半宽, R/a 为杂质半径与裂纹半宽 之比, d 为杂质中心到裂纹右端距离; μ_2/μ_1 为材料2 与材料1 的剪切模量比, θ 为杂质中心相对 裂纹中心与水平方向的角度, d/a 为杂质中心到裂纹右端距离与裂纹半宽之比, ρ 为极坐标半 径, ρ/a 为极坐标半径与裂纹半宽之比.本文运用有限元分别模拟了以下几种情况: 1)不同杂 质半径 R 对裂纹扩展的影响; 2)杂质与裂纹右尖端距离 d 对裂纹扩展的影响; 3)杂质硬度 μ 对裂纹扩展的影响; 4)杂质中心相对裂纹中心与水平方向的角度 θ 对裂纹扩展的影响.这里 用 R/a, μ_2/μ_1 , d/a, ρ/a 来对结果无量纲化, 并通过裂纹尖端的应力强度因子、应力场以及应 变能密度来模拟结果.下面对有限元解与理论解对比分析.







(b)杂质和裂纹的局部网格
 (b) The local mesh near the crack and the inhomogeneity
 图 3 有限元模型
 Fig. 3 The finite element model



(c)裂纹尖端的网格(c) The local mesh near the crack tip

3 结果讨论

裂纹尖端的应力强度因子用式(22)来无量纲化:

$$K_0 = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a}$$

3.1 验证求解

图 4(a) 为当前的结果和文献的结果对比(虚线为文献中的结果,实线为当前研究结果), 文献[15] 的参数 $R/a = 20, \mu_2/\mu_1 = 0.1, \theta = 0^\circ$,文献[19] 的参数 $R/a = 2, \mu_2 = 0, \theta = 0^\circ$,当前 的结果和文献中的结果吻合效果很好,验证了本文的求解.当前的理论结果和有限元结果比较 如图 4(b), $d/a = 10, \theta = 0^\circ$,实线为理论结果,虚线为有限元结果,实线虚线基本重合,验证了 当前的求解.

3.2 杂质的方向对裂纹应力强度因子的影响

图 5 为单轴拉伸状况下,不同 μ_2/μ_1 时应力强度因子随杂质朝向 θ 的变化情况,d/a = 1和 $R/a = 0.5.结果显示:软杂质对裂纹扩展有增强作用,<math>\theta = 0^\circ$ 杂质对裂纹影响最小,随着 θ 绝对 值增大杂质对裂纹的作用增强;对硬杂质,应力强度因子随着 θ 绝对值的增大先减小后增大, 屏蔽作用在 $\theta = 45^\circ$ 时最强.

3.3 裂纹尖端的应力场

图 6 为在单轴拉伸情况下,不同 μ_2/μ_1 时应力分量随 φ 的变化情况.参数R/a = 0.5, $\rho/a = 0.1$, $\theta = 0^\circ$.结果显示:软杂质对裂纹尖端应力有增强作用,硬杂质对裂纹尖端的应力有减弱作用.

3.4 裂纹尖端处的应变能密度

图 7 为在单轴拉伸情况下,不同角度 θ 时应变能密度随 φ 的变化情况.参数 $R/a = 0.5, \theta =$

(22)





图4 结果比较





Fig. 5 Normalized SIF vs. θ under the uniaxial tensile load





Fig. 6 Normalized stress components vs. φ near the crack tip

3.5 *d*/R 对裂纹扩展方向的影响

图 8 为单轴拉伸情况下,裂纹扩展方向随 d/R 的变化情况.R/a = 0.5.结果显示:随着杂质 和裂纹距离的增加,杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响逐渐减弱;当裂纹尖端非常接近杂质边界时, 杂质对裂纹扩展方向的作用效果最强.



3.6 模量比对裂纹扩展方向的影响

图 9 为单轴拉伸载荷情况下,不同 d/R 时裂纹扩展方向随 lg(µ₂/µ₁)的变化.R/a = 0.5,θ = 90°.结果显示:随着 lg(µ₂/µ₁)的增加,杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响逐渐变弱,裂纹增长被 吸引靠近杂质,即裂纹沿杂质方向扩展;对硬杂质,杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响逐渐增强,裂纹 增长就远离杂质,即排斥裂纹向杂质扩展.即杂质强度越大,排斥效果越强;杂质越软,吸引效 果越明显.

3.7 杂质的半径 R/a 对裂纹扩展方向的影响

图 10 为单轴拉伸情况下,不同 μ_2/μ_1 时裂纹扩展方向随 R/a的变化曲线. $d/a = 10, \theta = 90^{\circ}$.随着杂质半径的增大杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响增强,软杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响要比硬杂质更大.

3.8 杂质角度对裂纹扩展方向的影响

图 11 为在单轴拉伸情况下,不同 μ_2/μ_1 时裂纹扩展方向随杂质角度 θ 的变化曲线.R/a = 0.5,d/a = 1.对软杂质,在 θ 的绝对值小于 30°时,杂质对裂纹扩展方向有轻微的影响,当 θ 的 绝对值大于 30°时,裂纹扩展方向随 θ 绝对值的增大而变大,软杂质对裂纹生长有吸引作用; 对硬杂质,在 θ 的绝对值大于 30°时,杂质对裂纹生长有排斥作用,裂纹扩展方向随 θ 的增大 先增大后减小,当 $\theta = \pm 60°$,裂纹扩展达到最大值.这一结果与文献[15]的结果一致.

3.9 实验结果和当前结果的对比

图 12(a)和图 12(b)为孔洞对裂纹扩展路径的影响,没有杂质的情况下,裂纹将不会发生 变形而仍保持原先的方向扩展,根据本文结果,当孔洞与裂纹尖端距离相对较大或夹角很小时 对裂纹扩展方向的影响相对较小;可以观察到孔洞对裂纹扩展初期的路径有轻微的影响;当孔 洞距离裂纹尖端较近或与裂纹夹角相对较大时孔洞对裂纹扩展有吸引作用,裂纹的吸引作用 使裂纹偏离原来的路径方向生长,实验结果与本文结果比较一致.



图 12 I 型载荷下裂纹扩展路径的实验结果^[28-29]

Fig. 12 Experimental results of the crack propagation path under the mode I load^[28-29]

4 结 论

基于分布位错方法和 Gauss-Chebyshev quadrature 方法得到了无限大平面内包含一个裂纹和一个任意方向的圆形杂质的数值解,并进行了验证.通过分析杂质对裂纹扩展的影响,得出如下结论:

1) 随着杂质和裂纹间距的增大,杂质对裂纹扩展方向的影响逐渐变弱.

2) 随着杂质的增大对裂纹扩展方向的作用增强.

3) 杂质越硬, 杂质对裂纹扩展方向的排斥越强; 杂质越软, 杂质对裂纹扩展方向的吸引 越强.

4) 在杂质和裂纹夹角的绝对值小于 30° 时,杂质对裂纹扩展方向只有轻微的影响;而杂 质和裂纹夹角的绝对值大于 30° 时,软杂质对裂纹生长有吸引作用,硬杂质对裂纹生长有排斥 作用.

5) 软杂质对裂纹尖端的强度因子、应变能密度和应力场有很大的影响,而硬杂质具有屏

蔽作用.

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Effects of Circular Inhomogeneity on Crack Propagation

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Abstract: The solution of an infinite plane containing a crack and an arbitrarily oriented inhomogeneity under uniaxial tensile load was presented based on the distributed dislocation technique. The stress field and the strain energy density were obtained. The crack propagation direction was predicted according to the minimum strain energy density criterion. The results show that, the soft inhomogeneity has an amplifying effect on the stress intensity factor, the strain energy density and the stress field near the crack tip, while the hard inhomogeneity has a shielding effect. The effect of the inhomogeneity on the crack propagation direction increases with the decreasing distance, the increasing absolute value of $lg(\mu_2/\mu_1)$, and the increasing inhomogeneity radius. The inhomogeneity has a little effect on the crack propagation direction for $-30^{\circ} < \theta < 30^{\circ}$. The soft inhomogeneity has an attracting effect, while the hard inhomogeneity has a repulsing effect on the crack propagation for $-90^{\circ} < \theta < -30^{\circ}$ and $30^{\circ} < \theta < 90^{\circ}$.

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