

刚性线夹杂与弹性圆夹杂的相互作用*

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摘 要

本文将刚性线夹杂与弹性圆夹杂的相互作用, 归结为解一个标准的柯西型奇异积分方程, 获得了刚性夹杂端点的应力强度因子及夹杂的界面应力。

关键词 刚性线夹杂 弹性圆夹杂 应力强度因子 界面应力

一、引 言

工程中的许多问题, 如复合材料、焊接接缝或加肋板, 都需要研究如图 1 所示的线夹杂与圆夹杂的相互作用, 因此本文对此问题进行研究。使用集中力作用下圆夹杂的应力场, 然

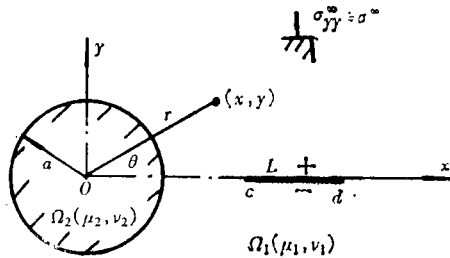


图 1

后联合使用刚性线夹杂的基本解及无限远处外应力作用的圆夹杂的应力场, 则以上问题便归结为解柯西奇异积分方程而获得解决, 在此之后, 对线夹杂与圆形夹杂问题的相互作用作了系统分析, 其中包括给出了刚性线夹杂端点的应力强度因子, 及线夹杂与圆夹杂的界面应力表达式, 最后还作了具体的数值计算。

二、单夹杂的基本解

记由无限远处外应力引起的刚性夹杂 $L = (c, d)$ 的界面剪应力为 $\sigma_{xy}(x, \pm 0)$, 则此界面

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应力的间断为:

$$q(x) = \sigma_{yy}(x, -0) - \sigma_{yy}(x, +0) \quad (c < x < d) \quad (2.1)$$

根据文献[1], 由刚性线夹杂 $L = (c, d)$ 的间断 $q(x)$ 在区域 Ω_1 的任一点产生的应力为:

$$\sigma_{xx}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)a} \int_0^a K_{xx}(x, y, \xi) q(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.2)$$

$$\sigma_{yy}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)a} \int_0^a K_{yy}(x, y, \xi) q(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{xx}(x, y, \xi) = & -\frac{(\kappa_1 - 1)(x - \xi)a}{(x - \xi)^2 + y^2} - \frac{4(x - \xi)^3 a}{[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2]^2} + \left[-A_1(x_1 - 1) \frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{A_1 \kappa_1 - A_2}{a} (x - a^2/\xi) \right] \frac{a^2}{(x - a^2/\xi)^2 + y^2} + 2A_1 \left[-3 \left(\frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta^2} \right)^2 \right. \\ & \left. + \left(\kappa_1 - 1 + \frac{6}{\beta^2} \right) \frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta a} (x - a^2/\xi) - \frac{2\kappa_1}{a^2} (x - a^2/\xi)^2 \right] \frac{(x - a^2/\xi)^3 a^3}{[(x - a^2/\xi)^2 + y^2]^2} \\ & + 8A_1 \frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta^3} \left[\frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta} - 2 \frac{x - a^2/\xi}{a} \right] \frac{(x - a^2/\xi)^3 a^3}{[(x - a^2/\xi)^2 + y^2]^3} \\ & - \left[M' + (A_1 \kappa_1 - A_2) \frac{x}{a} \right] \frac{a^2}{x^2 + y^2} + 2 \left[3A_1 \kappa_1 + M' \frac{x}{a} \right. \\ & \left. + 2A_1 \kappa_1 \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right] \frac{x a^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - 8A_1 \kappa_1 \frac{x^3 a^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \\ K_{yy}(x, y, \xi) = & \frac{(\kappa_1 - 1)(x - \xi)a}{(x - \xi)^2 + y^2} - \frac{4(x - \xi)y^2 a}{[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2]^2} - \left[A_1(\kappa_1 - 1) \frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{A_1 \kappa_1 - A_2}{a} (x - a^2/\xi) \right] \frac{a^2}{(x - a^2/\xi)^2 + y^2} + 2A_1 \left[- \left(\frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta} \right)^2 \frac{x - a^2/\xi}{a} \right. \\ & \left. + \left(\kappa_1 - 1 - \frac{6}{\beta^2} \right) \frac{(\beta^2 - 1)y^2}{\beta a^2} - \frac{2\kappa_1 y^2}{a^3} (x - a^2/\xi) \right] \frac{a^4}{[(x - a^2/\xi)^2 + y^2]^2} \\ & + 8A_1 \frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta^3} \left[\frac{\beta^2 - 1}{\beta} \cdot \frac{x - a^2/\xi}{a} + \frac{2y^2}{a^2} \right] \frac{a^4 y^2}{[(x - a^2/\xi)^2 + y^2]^3} \\ & + \left[-M' + (A_1 \kappa_1 - A_2) \frac{x}{a} \right] \frac{a^2}{x^2 + y^2} \\ & + 2 \left(A_1 \kappa_1 \frac{x}{a} + M' \frac{y^2}{a^2} + 2A_1 \kappa_1 \frac{xy^2}{a^3} \right) \frac{a^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - 8A_1 \kappa_1 \frac{xy^2 a^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

式中 $\beta = \xi/a$, 常数为:

$$M' = -\frac{1}{\beta} \{ 1 + A_1 [(\kappa_1 - 1)\beta^2 + 1] - A_3(\kappa_2 - 1) \}, \quad A_1 = \frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2}{\mu_1 + \kappa_1 \mu_2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\mu_1 \kappa_2 - \mu_2 \kappa_1}{\mu_2 + \kappa_2 \mu_1}, \quad A_3 = \frac{\mu_1 \mu_2 (\kappa_1 + 1)}{(\mu_2 + \kappa_2 \mu_1) (2\mu_2 + \kappa_2 \mu_1 - \mu_1)}$$

其中 μ_1 为基体 Ω_1 的剪切模量, $\kappa_1 = 3 - 4\nu_1$ 为平面应变, $\kappa_1 = (3 - \nu_1)/(1 + \nu_1)$ 为平面应力, ν_1 为区域 Ω_1 的泊松比, 其余关于圆夹杂 Ω_2 的材料常数 (μ_2, κ_2, ν_2) 的意义与基体材料 Ω_1 的常数 (μ_1, κ_1, ν_1) 相同。

利用以上公式, 则应力在 Ox 轴上的边界值为:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma}_{xx}(x, +0) = & \frac{1}{2\pi(\kappa_1+1)a} \int_c^d \left\{ (\kappa_1+3) \frac{a}{\xi-x} - (3A_1\kappa_1+A_2) \frac{a\xi}{x(\xi-a^2/x)} \right. \\ & + \left[A_1(\kappa_1-1) \frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta} - 4A_1 \frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta^3} \right] \frac{a^2\xi^2}{x^2(\xi-a^2/x)^2} + 2A_1 \left(\frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta} \right)^2 \\ & \cdot \frac{a^3\xi^3}{x^3(\xi-a^2/x)^3} + (3A_1\kappa_1+A_2) \frac{a}{x} + M' \frac{a^2}{x^2} - 2A_1\kappa_1 \cdot \frac{a^3}{x^3} \left. \right\} q(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma}_{yy}(x, +0) = & \frac{1}{2\pi(\kappa_1+1)a} \int_c^d \left\{ -(\kappa_1-1) \frac{a}{\xi-x} - (A_1\kappa_1-A_2) \frac{a\xi}{x(\xi-a^2/x)} \right. \\ & - A_1(\kappa_1-1) \frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta} \cdot \frac{a^2\xi^2}{x^2(\xi-a^2/x)^2} - 2A_1 \left(\frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta^2} \right)^2 \frac{a^3\xi^3}{x^3(\xi-a^2/x)^3} \\ & \left. + (A_1\kappa_1-A_2) \frac{a}{x} - M' \frac{a^2}{x^2} + 2A_1\kappa_1 \cdot \frac{a^3}{x^3} \right\} q(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

以上应力(2.2~2.3)即为线夹杂的基本解, 它们可用于建立图1问题的积分方程.

三、无限远处外载产生的常规应力

假定无刚性线夹杂 $L=(c, d)$ 存在, 而在无限远处的外应力为 σ^∞ , 则基体 Ω_1 和圆夹杂 Ω^2 中的常规应力可使用熟知的 Eshelby 方法^[2]计算, 略去冗长的推导, 则得常规应力在 Ox 轴上的边界值为:

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{xx}(x, +0) = \left\{ \left[\frac{2(1-m)}{1+m\kappa_1} + \frac{m(\kappa_1-1) - (\kappa_2-1)}{2(2m+\kappa_2-1)} \right] \frac{a^2}{x^2} - \frac{3(1-m)a^4}{2(1+m\kappa_1)x^4} \right\} \sigma^\infty \quad (3.1)$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{yy}(x, +0) = \left[1 - \frac{m(\kappa_1-1) - (\kappa_2-1)}{2(2m+\kappa_2-1)} \cdot \frac{a^2}{x^2} - \frac{3(m-1)a^4}{2(1+m\kappa_1)x^4} \right] \sigma^\infty \quad (3.2)$$

式中 $m = \mu_2/\mu_1$, $\sigma_{yy}^\infty = \sigma^\infty$

四、积分方程

考察图1所示的夹杂-夹杂问题, 它在无限远处作用的外应力为 $\sigma_{yy}^\infty = \sigma^\infty$, 则刚性线夹杂与圆夹杂便相互作用, 此问题的积分方程可使用沿刚性线夹杂 $L=(c, d)$ 上的协调条件获得, 很明显, 总的线应变 ε_{xx} 在刚性线夹杂 L 上必须满足以下条件:

$$\varepsilon_{xx}(x, +0) = \tilde{\varepsilon}_{xx}(x, +0) + \tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_{xx}(x, +0) = 0 \quad (c < x < d) \quad (4.1)$$

式中 $\tilde{\varepsilon}_{xx}(x, +0)$ 是沿 Ox 轴的线应变, 它由(2.1)方程给出的界面应力间断决定, 而 $\tilde{\tilde{\varepsilon}}_{xx}$ 是沿 Ox 轴的线应变, 它是在无刚性线夹杂时由无限远处的外应力 σ^∞ 产生. 由于在不同情形下 Ox 轴上的应力边界值已求得, 因此使用方程(2.4)~(2.5)和(3.1)~(3.2), 则以上两种线应变为:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varepsilon}_{xx}(x, +0) = & \frac{\kappa_1+1}{8\mu_1} \left[\tilde{\sigma}_{xx}(x, +0) - \frac{3-\kappa_1}{\kappa_1+1} \tilde{\sigma}_{yy}(x, +0) \right] \\ = & \frac{1}{16\pi\mu_1} \int_c^d \left\{ \frac{8\kappa_1}{\kappa_1+1} \frac{1}{\xi-x} - \frac{4(A_1\kappa_1^2+A_2)}{\kappa_1+1} \frac{\xi}{x(\xi-a^2/x)} + \left[\frac{4A_1(\kappa_1-1)}{\kappa_1+1} \right. \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta} - 4A_1 \frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta^3} \left] \frac{a\xi^2}{x^2(\xi-a^2/x)^2} + \frac{8A_1}{\kappa_1+1} \left(\frac{\beta^2-1}{\beta^2} \right)^2 \frac{a^2\xi^3}{x^3(\xi-a^2/x)^3} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{4(A_1\kappa_1^2+A_2)}{(\kappa_1-1)x} + \frac{4}{\kappa_1+1} \frac{aM'}{x^2} - \frac{8A_1\kappa_1}{\kappa_1+1} \frac{a^2}{x^3} \right\} q(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{zz}(x, +0) &= \frac{\kappa_1+1}{8\mu_1} \left[\bar{\sigma}_{zz}(x, +0) - \frac{3-\kappa_1}{\kappa_1+1} \bar{\sigma}_{yy}(x, +0) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4\mu_1} \left\{ \left[-\frac{(m-1)(\kappa_1+1)}{1+m\kappa_1} + \frac{m(\kappa_1-1) - (\kappa_2-1)}{2m+\kappa_2-1} \right] \frac{a^2}{x^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{3(m-1)a^4}{(1+m\kappa_1)x^4} - \frac{3-\kappa_1}{2} \right\} \sigma^\infty \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

将以上结果代入(4.1), 则得图1问题的积分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d \frac{q(\xi)}{\xi-x} d\xi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_c^d [K_1(x, \xi) + K_2(x, \xi) + K_3(x, \xi) \\ + K_4(x, \xi)] q(\xi) d\xi = R_1(x) \quad (c < x < d) \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

式中积分核及自由项为:

$$K_1(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{\xi-s} \left[\frac{(A_1\kappa_1^2+A_2)s}{2\kappa} + \frac{3A_1(\kappa_1+1)s^2 - A_1(\kappa_1-1)a^2}{2x^2} - \frac{A_1(\kappa_1+3)a^2s}{x^2\xi} \right]$$

$$K_2(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{(\xi-s)^2} \left[\frac{A_1(\kappa_1-1)(s^2-a^2)s + 6A_1s^3}{2x^2} - \frac{A_1(\kappa_1+1)(s^2-a^2)a^2 + 8A_1s^2a^2}{2x^2\xi} \right]$$

$$K_3(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{(\xi-s)^3} \left[\frac{A_1a^2s^2}{x^3} - \frac{A_1(2s^2-a^2)a^4}{x^3\xi} \right]$$

$$K_4(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left\{ A_1(\kappa_1-1)s - \frac{[A_1(\kappa_1+2) - A_3\kappa_2 - A_3]a^2 + a^2}{2\xi} \right\} + \frac{A_1a^2(1-\kappa_1)}{x^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1(x) &= -\frac{\kappa_1+1}{2\kappa_1} \left\{ \left[-\frac{(m-1)(\kappa_1+1)}{1+m\kappa_1} + \frac{m(\kappa_1-1) - (\kappa_2-1)}{2m+\kappa_2-1} \right] \frac{a^2}{x^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{3(m-1)a^4}{(1+m\kappa_1)x^4} - \frac{3-\kappa_1}{2} \right\} \sigma^\infty \end{aligned}$$

式中 $s = a^2/x$.

容易看出, 以上是用刚性线夹杂 L 的未知界面应力间断 $q(\xi)$ 表示的标准柯西型奇异积分方程, 根据柯西型积分方程的反演理论^[3], 以上积分方程(4.4)应在下面的补充方程, 即刚性线夹杂的平衡条件下可解

$$\int_c^d q(\xi) d\xi = 0 \quad (4.5)$$

五、界面应力与应力强度因子

首先计算圆夹杂的界面应力. 在 Ω_2 中, 它由无限远处的外载 σ^∞ 产生的应力及由间断 $q(\xi)$ 产生的应力之和, 利用 Eshelby 方法^[3], 由 $\sigma_{yy}^\infty = \sigma^\infty$ 产生的极坐标界面应力为:

$$\bar{\sigma}_{rr}(a, \theta) = \frac{1}{2} [1 - c_1 + (1 - 2c_1 - 3c_2) \cos 2\theta] \sigma^\infty \quad (5.1)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{r\theta}(a, \theta) = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + c_2 + 3c_3)\sin 2\theta\sigma^\infty \quad (5.2)$$

式中

$$c_1 = \frac{\mu_1(\kappa_2 - 1) - \mu_2(\kappa_1 - 1)}{2\mu_2 + \mu_1(\kappa_2 - 1)}, \quad c_2 = \frac{2(\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\mu_1 + \kappa_1\mu_2}$$

$$c_3 = \frac{\mu_2 - \mu_1}{\mu_1 + \kappa_1\mu_2}$$

由 $q(\xi)$ 产生的界面应力, 则可使用文[1]中给出的有关公式作积分求得, 其极坐标应力分量为:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_{rr}(a, \theta) = & \frac{1}{2\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)a} \int_0^a \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{1}{2}(3A_2 - A_1) + 2A_3(1 - m) \right] \frac{a}{\xi} \right. \\ & - \frac{1}{2}(1 - A_1)(\kappa_1 - 1) \frac{\xi}{a} - (1 - A_1)\kappa_1 \cos\theta \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left[(A_2 - 1) + (A_1 - 1)(\kappa_2 - 2) \frac{\xi}{a} + (1 - A_2) \frac{\xi}{a} \right. \\ & \left. \left. + (1 - A_1)(\kappa_1 - 2) \frac{\xi^3}{a^3} \right] \frac{a^2}{R_1^2} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - A_1) \frac{(\xi^2/a^2 - 1)^3 a^5}{\xi R_1^4} \right\} q(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_{r\theta}(a, \theta) = & \frac{1}{2\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)a} \int_0^a \left\{ (1 - A_1)\kappa_1 - \left[A_2 - A_1 + (1 - A_1)(\kappa_1 - 1) \frac{\xi}{a^2} \right] \frac{a^2}{R_1^2} \right. \\ & \left. + (A_1 - 1) \frac{(\xi^2/a^2 - 1)^2 a^4}{R_1^4} \right\} \sin\theta q(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

式中 $q(\xi)$ 由积分方程(4.4)的解获得, 而

$$R_1^2 = \xi^2 + a^2 - 2a\xi \cos\theta \quad (5.5)$$

因此, 弹性圆夹杂 Ω_2 的总界面应力为:

$$\sigma_{rr}(a, \theta) = \bar{\sigma}_{rr}(a, \theta) + \bar{\sigma}_{rr}(a, \theta) \quad (5.6)$$

$$\sigma_{r\theta}(a, \theta) = \bar{\sigma}_{r\theta}(a, \theta) + \bar{\sigma}_{r\theta}(a, \theta) \quad (5.7)$$

其次来计算刚性线夹杂的界面应力。夹杂 L 的界面应力应由无限远处的外载 σ^∞ 及间断 $q(\xi)$ 产生的应力之和, 很明显, 由 $\sigma_{yy}^\infty = \sigma^\infty$ 产生的界面应力为:

$$\bar{\sigma}_{yy}(x, \pm 0) = \left(1 + \frac{c_1 a^2}{2x^2} - \frac{3c_3 a^4}{2x^4} \right) \sigma^\infty \quad (5.8)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{xy}(x, \pm 0) = 0 \quad (5.9)$$

由 $q(\xi)$ 产生的界面应力为:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_{yy}(x, \pm 0) = & \frac{1}{2\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)} \int_0^a \left\{ \frac{\kappa_1 - 1}{x - \xi} - [A_1(\kappa_1 - 1) \frac{\xi}{a - a/\xi} \right. \\ & \left. + (A_1\kappa_1 - A_2)(x/a - a/\xi) \right\} \cdot \frac{a}{(x - a^2/\xi)^2} \\ & - 2A_1(1 - a^2/\xi^2)^2 \frac{a^2}{(x - a^2/\xi)^3} + \frac{A_1\kappa_1 - A_2}{x} + \frac{a^2}{\xi x^2} \\ & \left. + A_1 \left[(\kappa_1 - 1) \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + 1 \right] \frac{a^2}{\xi x^2} - A_3 \frac{(\kappa_2 + 1)a^2}{\xi x^2} + 2A_1 \frac{\kappa_1 a^2}{x^3} \right\} q(\xi) d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{xx}(x, \pm 0) = \mp \frac{1}{2} q(x) \quad (5.11)$$

因此, 刚性线夹杂 L 的总界面应力为:

$$\sigma_{yy}(x, \pm 0) = \bar{\sigma}_{yy}(x, \pm 0) + \bar{\sigma}'_{yy}(x, \pm 0) \quad (5.12)$$

$$\sigma_{xy}(x, \pm 0) = \bar{\sigma}_{xy}(x, \pm 0) + \bar{\sigma}'_{xy}(x, \pm 0) \quad (5.13)$$

刚性线夹杂 L 端点的应力强度因子可参考文献[4]定义为:

$$K_I(c) = -\frac{\kappa_1 - 1}{2(\kappa_1 + 1)} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{2(x-c)} q(x) \quad (5.14)$$

$$K_I(d) = \frac{\kappa_1 - 1}{2(\kappa_1 + 1)} \lim_{z \rightarrow d} \sqrt{2(d-x)} q(x) \quad (5.15)$$

六、特殊情形

令 $m = \mu_2/\mu_1 = 0$, 则图1退化为孔-刚性线夹杂问题, 此问题的积分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)} \int_0^d \left\{ \frac{2\kappa_1}{\xi - x} - \frac{\kappa_1^2 + 1}{x - a^2/\xi} + \frac{(\xi - a^2/\xi)(\kappa_1 - 1 - \kappa_1 a^2/\xi^2 - a^2/\xi^2)}{(x - a^2/\xi)^2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{2a^2(1 - a^2/\xi^2)^2}{(x - a^2/\xi)^3} + \frac{\kappa_1^2 + 1}{x} - \frac{a^2[2 + (\kappa_1 - 1)\xi^2/a^2]}{\xi x^2} - \frac{2a^2\kappa_1}{x^3} \right\} q(\xi) d\xi \\ & = \left(\frac{3 - \kappa_1}{2} - \kappa_1 \frac{a^2}{x^2} + 3 \frac{a^4}{x^4} \right) \sigma^\infty \quad (c < x < d) \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

令 $m \rightarrow 0$, 则图1退化为刚性圆夹杂-刚性线夹杂问题, 此问题的积分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)} \int_0^d \left\{ \frac{2\kappa_1}{\xi - x} + \frac{2\kappa_1}{x - a^2/\xi} - \frac{(\xi - a^2/\xi)(\kappa_1 - 1 - \kappa_1 a^2/\xi^2 - a^2/\xi^2)}{\nu_1(x - a^2/\xi)^2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{2a^2(1 - a^2/\xi^2)}{\kappa_1(x - a^2/\xi)^3} - \frac{2\kappa_1}{x} - \frac{a^2 \left[1 - (\kappa_1 - 1) \frac{\xi^2}{\kappa_1 a^2} - 1/\kappa_1 \right]}{\xi x^2} + \frac{2a^2}{x^3} \right\} q(\xi) d\xi \\ & = \left[(3 - \kappa_1)/2 + \left(\frac{1 - \kappa_1}{2} + \frac{1 + \kappa_1}{\kappa_1} \right) a^2/x^2 - \frac{3a^4}{\kappa_1 x^4} \right] \sigma^\infty \quad (c < x < d) \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

将图1中的 Oy 轴向右移动距离 a , 然后在原点 O 固定的情况下让半径 $a \rightarrow \infty$, 则得图2所示的由两个半平面联结的平面, 它的积分方程可由(4.4)方程作极限求得, 例如 $m=0$ 时, 则积分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi(\kappa_1 + 1)} \int_0^d \left[\frac{2\kappa_1}{\xi - x} - \frac{\kappa_1^2 + 1}{\xi + x} - \frac{4\xi}{(\xi + x)^2} + \frac{8\xi^2}{(\xi + x)^2} \right] q(\xi) d\xi \\ & = \frac{3 - \kappa_1}{2} \sigma^\infty \quad (c < x < d) \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

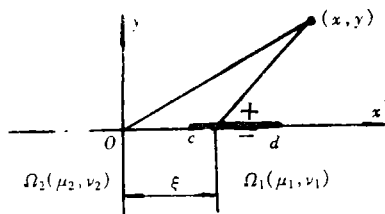


图 2

七、数值结果

由于上述方程都是柯西型的奇异积分方程，因而它们可使用文[5]的数值法进行计算，限于篇幅，这里略去数值法的具体过程，直接给出各种结果。

在图 1 中令 $\mu_2/\mu_1=0$ 及 $\nu=0.3$ ，则得刚性线夹杂-圆孔问题，在当无限远处的外应力为 $\sigma_{yy}^\infty=\sigma^\infty$ 时，刚性线夹杂的界面剪应力为 $\sigma_{xy}(x,+0)=\sigma_{xy}^*(\tau,+0)/\sigma^\infty$ ，它的数值结果与参数 $\tau=(2x-d-c)/(d-c)$ 的函数关系绘于图 3，夹杂端点 (c,d) 的应力强度因子 $K_I(c,d)=K_I^*(c,d)\sqrt{(d-c)}/2\sigma^\infty$ 亦已获得，它与参数 $(d-c)/(d+c)$ 的函数关系绘于图 4。

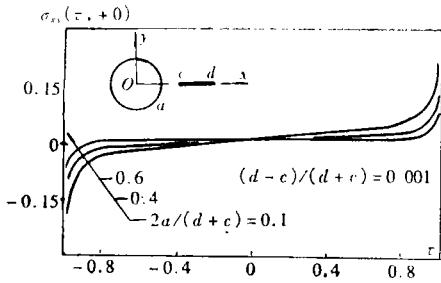


图 3

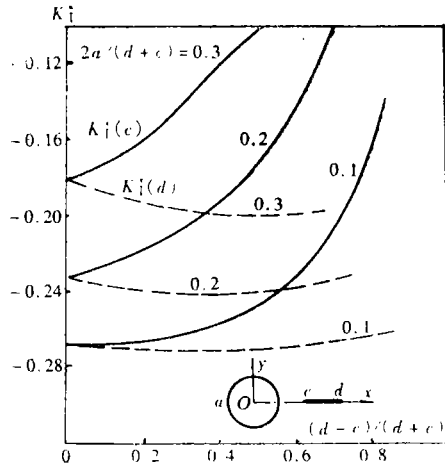


图 4

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Interaction between a Rigid Line Inclusion and an Elastic Circular Inclusion

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Abstract

In this paper, the interaction problem of a rigid line inclusion and an elastic circular inclusion has been reduced to solve a normal Cauchy-type singular integral equation. The stress intensity factors at the ends of the rigid line inclusion and the interface stresses of the inclusions are obtained.

Key words rigid line inclusion, elastic circular inclusion, stress intensity factor, interface stress