泊松比对高速扩展平面应变裂纹尖端 的理想塑性场的影响^{*}

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(中南工业大学, 1989年10月10日收到)

摘要

在理想弹塑性材料中,高速扩展裂纹尖端的应力分量都只是θ的函数。利用这个条件以及定常运动方程,塑性应力应变关系和含有泊松比的Mises屈服条件,本文导出了高速扩展平面应变裂纹 尖端的理想塑性场的一般表达式。将这些含有泊松比的一般表达式用于 I 型裂纹,我们就得到高速扩展平面应变 I 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性场。这个理想塑性场含有泊松比,所以,我们能知道 泊 松比对高速扩展平面应变 I 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性场的影响。

关键词 泊松比 高速定常扩展 平面应变 裂纹尖端 理想塑性场

一、引言

关于高速定常扩展裂纹尖端的理想塑性场问题,我们研究过平面应力、平面应变和反平面应变三种情形^(1~4).在平面应变情形中,我们采用泊松比v=1/2的Mises 屈服条件,而应力应变关系的弹性部分的泊松比却不等于1/2,二者发生了矛盾。另外,含有v的Mises屈服条件没有用来研究这个问题。为此,我们采用含v的Mises 屈服条件和塑性应力应变关系来研究高速扩展平面应变裂纹尖端的理想塑性场。

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,利用定常运动方程、含ν的 Mises屈服条件和塑性应力应变关系,本文导出了高速扩展平面应变裂纹尖端的理想塑性场 的一般表达式。将这些含有ν的一般表达式用于 Ι 型裂纹,我们就得到高速扩展平面应变 Ι 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性场。这个理想塑性场含有泊松比,所以,我们能知道泊松比对高速扩 展平面应变 Ι 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性场的影响。

另外,利用上面的一般表达式,我们导出了文献[1]中平面应变情形的一般解和文献[4] 中v=0的一般表达式。所以,文献[1]中平面应变情形的结果和文献[4]中v=0的结果都是本 文的特殊情形。

图1表示一沿其裂纹线方向高速扩展裂纹的尖端几何。(x₁,y₁,z₁)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高速扩展平面应变裂纹的尖点O上。裂纹尖端的

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速度为c = const. 设裂纹作定常运动,则有 如下关系: $\partial/\partial t = -c\partial/\partial x$. $\partial^2/\partial t^2 = c^2\partial^2/\partial x^2$ (11)

今后取

 $a = c / \sqrt{\mu} / \rho \leqslant 1 \tag{1.2}$

其中, $c_{\bullet} = \sqrt{\mu/\rho}$ 是弹性剪切波波速; μ 为剪 切弹性模量, ρ 是材料的密度。



二、基本方程

在运动坐标系(x,y,z)中,平面应变定常运动裂纹的基本方程为:

1. 定常运动方程

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{+}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{-}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{*}}{\partial y} - \rho c^{2} \frac{\partial u_{*}}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{+}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \sigma_{-}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{*}}{\partial x} - \rho c^{2} \frac{\partial v_{*}}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

其中, $\sigma_{+}=(\sigma_{*}+\sigma_{*})/2,\sigma_{-}=(\sigma_{*}-\sigma_{*})/2;u$ 和v分别是x方向和y方向的位移分量; $u_{*}=\partial u/\partial x,$ $v_{*}=\partial v/\partial x.$

2. 屈服条件

含有v的Mises屈服条件为^[5]:

$$(1-2\nu)^2 \sigma_*^2 + 3\sigma_*^2 + 3\tau_{**}^2 = 3k^2 = \sigma_*^2$$
(2.2)

若取

 $\sigma_{+} = \sqrt{3}k(1-2\nu)^{-1}\cos\omega, \ \sigma_{-} = -k\sin\omega\cos\varphi, \ \tau_{*\nu} = k\sin\omega\sin\varphi$ (2.3) 则式(2.2)恒被满足。k是剪切屈服极限。

3. 塑性应力应变关系

对于理想弹塑性材料,塑性应力应变关系为:

$$\frac{\partial u_{\bullet}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_{\bullet}}{\partial y} = -\frac{2\dot{\lambda}}{c} (1 - 2\nu)^{2} \sigma_{+} + \frac{1}{\mu} (1 - 2\nu) \frac{\partial \sigma_{+}}{\partial x} \\
\frac{\partial u_{\bullet}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_{\bullet}}{\partial y} = -\frac{6\dot{\lambda}}{c} \sigma_{-} + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \sigma_{-}}{\partial x} \\
\frac{\partial u_{\bullet}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_{\bullet}}{\partial x} = -\frac{6\dot{\lambda}}{c} \tau_{\bullet y} + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \tau_{\bullet y}}{\partial x}$$
(2.4)

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其中, 1是非负的比例因子。

利用基本方程(2.1)和(2.4),我们导出如下偏微分方程组:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{+}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{-}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{sy}}{\partial y} - \rho c^{2} \frac{\partial u_{s}}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{+}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \sigma_{-}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{sy}}{\partial x} - \rho c^{2} \frac{\partial v_{s}}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\left[\tau_{sy} \frac{\partial u_{s}}{\partial x} - \sigma_{-} \frac{\partial u_{s}}{\partial y} \right] - \left[\tau_{sy} \frac{\partial v_{s}}{\partial y} + \sigma_{-} \frac{\partial v_{s}}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\tau_{sy} \frac{\partial \sigma_{-}}{\partial x} - \sigma_{-} \frac{\partial \tau_{sy}}{\partial x} \right] = 0$$

$$3\tau_{sy} \frac{\partial u_{s}}{\partial x} - (1 - 2\nu)^{2} \sigma_{+} \frac{\partial u_{s}}{\partial y} + 3\tau_{sy} \frac{\partial v_{s}}{\partial y} - (1 - 2\nu)^{2} \sigma_{+} \frac{\partial v_{s}}{\partial x}$$

$$- \frac{3\tau_{sy}}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(1 - 2\nu) \sigma_{+} \right] + \frac{(1 - 2\nu)^{2}}{\mu} \sigma_{+} \frac{\partial \tau_{sy}}{\partial x} = 0$$
(3.1)

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, σ_+ , σ_- , τ_{**} , u_* 和 v_* 亦只是 θ 的函数。从而,确定高速扩展平面应变裂纹尖端的理想塑性场问题,归结为确定 θ 的四个未 知函数 ω , φ , u_* 和 v_* 。

将(2.3)代入(3.1),并采用如下变换:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{d}{d\theta}$$
(3.2)

于是, (3.1)就变成关于新变量 $d\omega/d\theta$, $d\varphi/d\theta$, $du_*/d\theta$ 和 $dv_*/d\theta$ 的方程组:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1-2\nu \sin\theta\sin\omega + \sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos\omega \end{bmatrix} \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \cos(\varphi+\theta)\sin\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} \\ + a^{2}\left(\frac{\mu}{k}\right)\sin\theta \frac{du_{\bullet}}{d\theta} = 0 \\\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1-2\nu \cdot \cos\theta\sin\omega - \cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos\omega \end{bmatrix} \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \sin(\varphi+\theta)\sin\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} \\ - a^{2}\left(\frac{\mu}{k}\right)\sin\theta \frac{dv_{\bullet}}{d\theta} = 0 \\ \sin\theta\sin\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} + \cos(\varphi+\theta)\left(\frac{\mu}{k}\right)\frac{du_{\bullet}}{d\theta} - \sin(\varphi+\theta)\left(\frac{\mu}{k}\right)\frac{dv_{\bullet}}{d\theta} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{3}{1-2\nu}\sin^{2}\omega + \cos^{2}\omega\right)\sin\theta\sin\varphi \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \sin\theta\cos\varphi\sin\omega\cos\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} \\ + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu}\sin\theta\sin\varphi\sin\omega + \cos\theta\cos\omega\right)\frac{\mu}{k} \frac{du_{\bullet}}{d\theta} \\ - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu}\cos\theta\sin\varphi\sin\omega + \sin\theta\cos\omega\right)\frac{\mu}{k} \frac{dv_{\bullet}}{d\theta} = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.3)
由式(3.3)得到下面两种塑性区.
1. 均匀塑性区(d\omega/d\theta = d\varphi/d\theta = du_{\bullet}/d\theta = dv_{\bullet}/d\theta = 0)
在均匀塑性区内, 我们有

$$\omega = a_1, \varphi = a_2, u_s = a_3, v_s = a_4$$
 (3.4)
这里, $a_i(i=1\sim 4)$ 是四个积分常数。

$$A = 3(1-2\nu)^{-1} \{\cos^{2}(\varphi+2\theta) - \alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta [1+(1-2\nu)(1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)]\}$$

$$B = (1-2\nu)(1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)^{2}, C = -2\sqrt{3}(1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)$$

$$(3.6)$$

由式(3.5)得到;

$$\sin^{2}\omega = \frac{C^{2} - 2B(A-B) \mp C\sqrt{C^{2} - 4AB}}{2[(A-B)^{2} + C^{2}]}, \quad \cos^{2}\omega = \frac{C^{2} + 2A(A-B) \pm C\sqrt{C^{2} - 4AB}}{2[(A-B)^{2} + C^{2}]}$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{d\theta} = \frac{(A+B)d[(A-B)^{2} + C^{2}]/d\theta - 2d(A+B)/d\theta}{4(C^{2} - 4AB)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{(A-B)^{2}}{2[(A-B)^{2} + C^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\cdot - \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{C}{A-B}\right)$$

$$\cdot \qquad (3.7)$$

由式(3.3)的前三式解出 $d\varphi/d\theta$, $du_{z}/d\theta$ 和 $dv_{z}/d\theta$, 然后积分得到;

$$\varphi = \varphi_{0} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \frac{\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}{1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta} \cdot d\omega$$

$$u_{z} = u_{z0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left[\frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{(1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \cos\omega - \frac{\alpha^{2}\sin^{3}\theta+\sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin\omega \right] d\varphi$$

$$v_{z} = v_{z0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left[\frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{(1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \cos\omega + \frac{\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\cos\theta-\cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin\omega \right] d\varphi$$

$$(3.8)$$

将式(3.7c)代入式(3.8a),求出 $\varphi(\theta)$,从而得到 $\sin\varphi \pi \cos\varphi$.将 $\sin\varphi \pi \cos\varphi$ 代入式(3.7a,b),求出 $\sin\varphi \pi \cos\varphi$.将以上求出的诸量代入式(2.3)和(3.8b,c),我们就可以得到应力分量 σ_x , σ_y , τ_x ,及位移分量对x的一阶偏导数 u_x , v_x .

若高速扩展平面应变裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场存在着径向的应力间断线,则有[6]:

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{+} = \sigma_{\theta}^{-}, \quad \tau_{r\theta}^{+} = \tau_{r\theta}^{-} \\ \sigma_{r}^{+} - \sigma_{r}^{-} = a^{-1} [4a\sigma_{s}^{2} - 3(1 - 2\nu)^{2}\sigma_{\theta}^{2} - 12a\tau_{r\theta}^{2}]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(3.9)$$

其中 $a=1-\nu+\nu^2$.

下面我们来研究两种特殊情形:

1. v=1/2的Mises屈服条件情形

在这种情形中,我们有:

$$\sin\omega = 1, \ \cos\omega = 0, \ \sigma_{-} = -k\cos\varphi, \ \tau_{sy} = k\sin\varphi$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{d\theta} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}(1-2\nu)}{2k(1+\nu)} \cdot \frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} \quad \left(\sigma = \frac{\sigma_{s} + \sigma_{y} + \sigma_{s}}{3} = \frac{2(1+\nu)}{3}\sigma_{+}\right)$$
(3.10)

于是,由式(3.5)和(3.6)得到非均匀塑性区的存在条件为,

$$\cos(\varphi + 2\theta) = \pm \alpha \sin\theta \cdot \sqrt{1 + (1 - 2\nu)(1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2\theta)}$$
(3.11)

由此得到:

$$\sin\varphi = \sqrt{1 - f^2} \cos 2\theta - f \sin 2\theta
 \cos\varphi = \sqrt{1 - f^2} \sin 2\theta + f \cos 2\theta
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由式(3.8)得到确定o, u,和v,的一般表达式为:

$$\sigma = \frac{2k}{3} (1+\nu) \int_{0}^{\varphi} \frac{1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{\sqrt{1-f^{2}}} d\varphi + \sigma_{0}$$

$$u_{s} = \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left\{ \frac{f\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{a^{2}\sqrt{1-f^{2}}\sin\theta} + \frac{\sin^{2}\theta}{\sqrt{1-f^{2}}} \right\} d\varphi + u_{s0}$$

$$v_{s} = \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left\{ \frac{f\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{a^{2}\sqrt{1-f^{2}}\sin\theta} - \frac{\sin2\theta}{2\sqrt{1-f^{2}}} \right\} d\varphi + v_{s0}$$
(3.13)

式(3.11)、(3.12)和(3.13)分别是文献[1]中的式(3.7)、(3.8)和(3.9)。 从而该区的诸应力分量为:

$$\sigma_{\bullet} = \frac{3\sigma_{0}}{2(1+\nu)} + k \int_{0}^{\varphi} \frac{1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{\sqrt{1-f^{2}}} d\varphi - kf\cos 2\theta - k\sqrt{1-f^{2}}\sin 2\theta$$

$$\sigma_{\bullet} = \frac{3\sigma_{0}}{2(1+\nu)} + k \int_{0}^{\varphi} \frac{1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{\sqrt{1-f^{2}}} d\varphi + kf\cos 2\theta + k\sqrt{1-f^{2}}\sin 2\theta$$

$$\sigma_{\bullet} = \frac{3\nu\sigma_{0}}{2(1+\nu)} + 2\nu k \int_{0}^{\varphi} \frac{1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}{\sqrt{1-f^{2}}} d\varphi, \ \tau_{\bullet \bullet} = k\sqrt{1-f^{2}}\cos 2\theta - kf\sin 2\theta$$
(3.14)

这就是文献[1]中的式(3.10)。

2. v=0的情形

在这种情形中,我们有:

 $v=0, \sigma_{+}=\sqrt{3}k\cos\omega, \sigma_{-}=-k\sin\omega\cos\varphi, \tau_{ss}=k\sin\omega\sin\varphi$ (3.15) 于是,式(3.5)和(3.7)形式上保持不变,而式(3.6)则变为:

$$A = 3\{\cos^2(\varphi + 2\theta) - a^2 \sin^2\theta(2 - a^2 \sin^2\theta)\}$$

$$B = (1 - a^2 \sin^2\theta)^2, \quad C = -2\sqrt{3}(1 - a^2 \sin^2\theta) \cos(\varphi + 2\theta)$$

$$(3.16)$$

这就是v=0时文献[4]中的式(3.6)。

式(3.8)变为:

$$\varphi = \varphi_{0} - \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \frac{\sin(\varphi + 2\theta)}{1 - a^{2} \sin^{2}\theta} d\omega$$

$$u_{e} = u_{e0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left[\frac{(1 - a^{2} \sin^{2}\theta)\sin(\varphi + \theta)}{\sqrt{3} a^{2} \sin\theta \sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \cos\omega - \frac{a^{4} \sin^{3}\theta + \sin(\varphi + \theta)\cos(\varphi + 2\theta)}{a^{2} \sin\theta \sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \sin\omega \right] d\varphi$$

$$v_{e} = v_{e0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left[\frac{(1 - a^{2} \sin^{2}\theta)\cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\sqrt{3} a^{2} \sin\theta \sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \cos\omega + \frac{a^{2} \sin^{2}\theta\cos\theta - \cos(\varphi + \theta)\cos(\varphi + 2\theta)}{a^{2} \sin\theta \sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \sin\omega \right] d\varphi$$

$$(3.17)$$

这就是v=0时文献[4]中的式(3.8)。

所以, 文献[1]中平面应变情形的一般表达式和文献[4]中v=0的一般表达式都是本文的特殊情形。

四、理想塑性场

将一般表达式用于 I 型裂纹,我们就得到高速扩展平面应变 I 型裂纹尖端的 理 想 塑 性 场。结果表示如下:

1. 第一种塑性场

 $(1) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1$

$$\begin{array}{c} \varphi = 0, \ \omega = \omega_{0}, \ u_{s} = u_{s0}, \ v_{s} = v_{s0} \\ \sigma_{s} \\ \sigma_{s} \\ \varphi = k \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1 - 2\nu} \cos \omega_{0} \mp \sin \omega_{0} \right\}, \ \tau_{sy} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(4.1a)$$

$$(2) \quad \theta_{1} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \theta_{2}$$

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$$\varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu} \int_{\omega_0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}{1-\alpha^2 \sin^2\theta} d\omega$$

$$u_s = u_{s_0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{(1-\alpha^2 \sin^2\theta)\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin\theta \sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \cos\omega - \frac{\alpha^2 \sin^2\theta + \sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin\theta \sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin\omega \right\} d\varphi$$

$$v_s = v_{s_0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{(1-\alpha^2 \sin^2\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin\theta \sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \cos\omega + \frac{\alpha^2 \sin^2\theta \cos\theta - \cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin\theta \sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin\omega \right\} d\varphi$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha^2 \sin^2\theta \cos\theta - \cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin\theta \sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin\omega \right\} d\varphi$$

$$\int_{\sigma_s}^{\sigma_s} = k \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu} \cos\omega \mp \sin\omega \cos\varphi \right), \tau_{s_s} = k \sin\omega \sin\varphi$$

$$(4.1b)$$

格式(3.7c)代入(4.1b)的第一式,得到sinφ和cosφ; 再将sinφ和cosφ代入式(3.7a, b),求出sinω和cosω;最后将以上诸量代入式(4.1b)的其余各式,得到σ.,σ,τ., u. 和σ..

 $(3) \quad \theta_2 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi$

$$\varphi = \pi, \ \omega = tg^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1 - 2\nu} \right), \ \sigma_{\bullet} = \frac{\sqrt{3}k}{a}, \ \sigma_{f} = 0, \ \tau_{\bullet f} = 0$$

$$u_{\bullet} = u_{\bullet 0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1 - 2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1 - \alpha^{2} \sin^{2}\theta)\sin(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^{2} \sin\theta\sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \cos\omega - \frac{\alpha^{2} \sin^{2}\theta + \sin(\varphi + \theta)\cos(\varphi + 2\theta)}{\alpha^{2} \sin\theta\sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \sin\omega \right] d\varphi \right\}$$

$$(4.1c)$$

$$v_{\bullet} = v_{\bullet 0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \left\{ \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1 - 2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1 - \alpha^{2} \sin^{2}\theta)\cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^{2} \sin\theta\sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \cos\omega + \frac{\alpha^{2} \sin^{2}\theta\cos\theta - \cos(\varphi + \theta)\cos(\varphi + 2\theta)}{\alpha^{2} \sin\theta\sin(\varphi + 2\theta)} \sin\omega \right] d\varphi \right\}$$

现在来确定未定常数。由式(4.1c)的第一式求出 $\varphi = \varphi(\theta)$ 后, 令 $\varphi = 0$ 和 $\varphi = \pi$, 就得到确定 θ_1 和 θ_2 的公式为;

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$\varphi(\theta_1)=0, \ \varphi(\theta_2)=\pi$	(4.1d)

$$\theta = \theta_1$$
处的应力连续条件得到确定 ω_0 的公式为:
 $\omega_0 = \omega(\theta_1)$ (4.1e)
根据对称性、 $\theta = 0$ 处、 $v_z = 0$ 、所以有

$$v_{z_0} = 0$$
 (4.1f)

将(4.1a)中的
$$\sigma_x$$
和 σ_r 代入弹性应力应变关系得到:
 $u_{x0} = (\sqrt{3}k/2\mu) \cdot \cos \omega_0 - k/2\mu$ (4.1g)

2. 第二种塑性场

$$(1) \quad 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \theta_{1}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu} \int_{\pi/\theta}^{\phi} \frac{\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}{1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta} \cdot d\omega$$

$$u_{x} = u_{x0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \cos\omega - \frac{\alpha^{2}\sin^{3}\theta+\sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin\omega \right\} d\varphi$$

$$v_{x} = v_{x0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1-\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} - \cos\omega + \frac{\alpha^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\cos\theta-\cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{\alpha^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin\omega \right\} d\varphi$$

$$(4.2a)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{x}}{\sigma_{y}} = k \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu} \cos\varphi \mp \sin\omega \cos\varphi \right\}, \ \tau_{xy} = k\sin\omega \sin\varphi$$

将式(3.7c)代入(4.2a)的第一式,得到 $sin \phi n cos \phi$,再将 $sin \phi n cos \phi$ 代入式(3.7a,

b),求出 $sin\omega$ 和 $cos\omega$;最后将以上诸量代入式(4.2a)的其余各式,得到 $\sigma_{s}, \sigma_{s}, \tau_{sr}, u_{s}$ 和 v_{s} . (2) $\theta_{1} \leq \theta \leq \theta_{2}$

$$\sigma_{\bullet} = -(\sqrt{3}k/4\sqrt{a})\{5/2 - (1-2\nu)^{2} - [3 + (1-2\nu)^{2}]\cos 2\theta_{2} - 1.5\cos 4\theta_{2}\}$$

$$\sigma_{\bullet} = -(\sqrt{3}k/4\sqrt{a})\{1.5 - (1-2\nu)^{2} - [3 - (1-2\nu)^{2}]\cos 2\theta_{2} + 1.5\cos 4\theta_{2}\}$$

$$\tau_{\bullet\bullet} = (\sqrt{3}k/4\sqrt{a})\{(1-2\nu)^{2}\sin 2\theta_{2} + 1.5\sin 4\theta_{2}\}$$

$$u_{\bullet} = u_{\bullet0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta_{\bullet})} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{(1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}\cos \varphi - \frac{a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta+\sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} - \sin \varphi \right\} d\varphi$$

$$v_{\bullet} = v_{\bullet0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta_{1})} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{(1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}\cos \varphi + \frac{a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\cos\theta-\cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} - \cos \varphi + \frac{a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\cos\theta-\cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)} \sin \varphi \right\} d\varphi$$

$$(3) \quad \theta_{2} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi$$

$$(4.2b)$$

$$\varphi = \pi$$
, $\omega = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1-2\nu}\right) - \pi$, $\sigma_s = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{a}}k$, $\sigma_s = \tau_{ss} = 0$

$$u_{z} = u_{z0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta_{1})} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}\cos\omega - \frac{a^{2}\sin^{3}\theta+\sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}\sin\omega \right\} d\varphi$$

$$v_{z} = v_{z0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{0}^{\varphi(\theta_{1})} \left\{ \frac{1-2\nu}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(1-a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}\cos\omega + \frac{a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\cos\theta-\cos(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+2\theta)}{a^{2}\sin\theta\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}\sin\omega \right\} d\varphi$$

$$(4.2c)$$

这里 $\theta = \theta_2$ 是一条应力间断线。

 $\theta = \theta_1 \psi$ 的应力连续条件给出确定 $\theta_1 \pi \theta_2$ 的两个方程为:

 $\frac{4\sqrt{a}\cos(\theta_1) + (1-2\nu)(1+4\nu-4\nu^2-3\cos(2\theta_2)) = 0}{4\sqrt{a}\sin(\theta_1)\sin(\theta_1) - \sqrt{3}\left[(1-2\nu)^2\sin(2\theta_2+1)5\sin(4\theta_1)\right] = 0}$ $\left\{ 4.2d \right\}$

(4.2e)

同前面一样,得到:

$$v_{z0} = 0, \ u_{z0} = k/4\mu$$

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Effect of Poisson Ratio on the Perfectly Plastic Field at a Rapidly Propagating Plane-Strain Crack-Tip

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Abstract

All the stress components at a rapidly propagating crack-tip in elastic perfectly-plastic material are the functions of θ only. Making use of this condition and the equations of steady-state motion, plastic stress-strain relations and Mises yield condition with Poisson ratio, in this paper, we derive the general expressions of perfectly plastic field at a rapidly propagating plane-strain crack-tip. Applying this general expression with Poisson ratio to Mode I crack, the perfectly plastic field at the rapidly propagating tip of Mode I plane-strain crack is obtained. This perfectly plastic field contains a Poisson ratio, and thus, we can obtain the effect of Poisson ratio on the perfectly plastic field at the rapidly propagating tip of Mode I plane-strain crack.

Key words Poisson ratio, rapid propagation in steady-state, plane-strain, crack-tip, perfectly plastic field