

高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性场*

林 拜 松

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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Mises屈服条件、定常运动方程及弹塑性本构方程, 我们导出了高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性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, 我们就得到高速扩展平面应力I型和II型裂纹的尖端的理想塑性场。

关键词 裂纹尖端 理想塑性场 塑性区 应力间断线

一、引 言

关于高速扩展裂纹尖端的理想塑性场问题, 文献[1~3]研究过反平面应变和平面应变两种情形。我们研究了Tresca屈服条件下高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[4]。现在, 我们研究Mises屈服条件下高速扩展平面应力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Mises屈服条件, 定常运动方程及弹性本构方程, 我们导出了高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性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, 我们就得到高速扩展平面应力I型和II型裂纹尖端的理想塑性场。当裂纹扩展速度为零时, 高速扩展平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场就变成静止平面应力裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[5]。这表明本文所得结果是正确的。

二、基本方程

图1示一沿裂纹线高速扩展的平面应力裂纹。 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 和 (x, y, z) 分别是静止和运动坐标系。裂纹尖端为运动坐标系的原点。裂纹扩展速度为 $c = dl(t)/dt = \text{const}$ 。裂纹作定常运动, 于是有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad (2.1)$$

取

$$\alpha = c / \sqrt{\mu/\rho} \leq 1 \quad (2.2)$$

* 钱伟长推荐。

这里 $c_s = \sqrt{\mu/\rho}$ 是弹性剪切波波速, μ 是剪切弹性模量, ρ 是材料的质量密度。

对于高速扩展平面应力裂纹, 相对于运动坐标系 $Oxyz$ 的基本方程为:

1. 定常运动方程

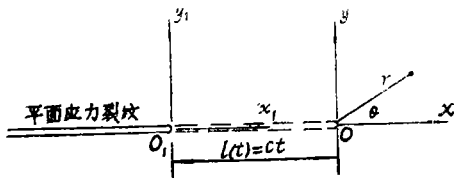


图 1

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

这里 $\sigma_+ = (\sigma_x + \sigma_y)/2$, $\sigma_- = (\sigma_x - \sigma_y)/2$, $u_x = \partial u / \partial x$, $v_x = \partial v / \partial x$, σ_x , σ_y , τ_{xy} 为应力分量,

u , v 为位移分量。

2. Mises 屈服条件

$$\sigma_+^2 + 3\sigma_-^2 + 3\tau_{xy}^2 = \sigma_s^2 = 3k^2 \quad (2.4)$$

这里 σ_s 是材料的屈服极限。

若取

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_+ &= \sqrt{3} k \cos \omega, & \sigma_- &= -k \sin \omega \cos \varphi \\ \tau_{xy} &= k \sin \omega \sin \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

则 Mises 屈服条件恒被满足。

3. 弹塑性本构方程

理想弹塑性材料的本构方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} &= -2 \frac{\lambda}{c} \sigma_+ + \frac{1}{\mu_1} \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} &= -6 \frac{\lambda}{c} \sigma_- + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= -6 \frac{\lambda}{c} \tau_{xy} + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

这里 $\mu_1 = E/2(1-\nu)$; E 是材料的弹性模量, ν 是材料的泊松比, λ 是非负的比例因子。

三、一般解析表达式

利用基本方程(2.3)和(2.6), 我们得到如下的偏微分方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} - \rho c^2 \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \tau_{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} - \sigma_- \cdot \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} - \tau_{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} - \sigma_- \cdot \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \tau_{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_-}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \sigma_- \cdot \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ 3\tau_{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} - \sigma_+ \cdot \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + 3\tau_{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} - \sigma_- \cdot \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{1}{\mu_1} \cdot 3\tau_{xy} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_+}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \sigma_+ \cdot \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

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_{xy} , u_x 和 v_x 亦只是 θ 的函数^[3].

将(2.5)代入(3.1), 并采用如下变换:

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

(3.1)就变成关于新变量 $d\omega/d\theta$, $d\varphi/d\theta$, $du_x/d\theta$ 和 $dv_x/d\theta$ 的方程组:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [\sqrt{3} \sin\theta \sin\omega + \sin(\varphi + \theta) \cos\omega] \cdot \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \cos(\varphi + \theta) \sin\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} \\ + \frac{\alpha^2 \mu}{k} \sin\theta \frac{du_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ [\sqrt{3} \cos\theta \sin\omega - \cos(\varphi + \theta) \cos\omega] \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \sin(\varphi + \theta) \sin\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} \\ - \frac{\alpha^2 \mu}{k} \sin\theta \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \sin\theta \sin\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} + \frac{\mu}{k} \cos(\varphi + \theta) \frac{du_x}{d\theta} - \frac{\mu}{k} \sin(\varphi + \theta) \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{3\mu}{\mu_1} \sin^2\omega + \cos^2\omega \right) \sin\theta \sin\varphi \frac{d\omega}{d\theta} + \sin\theta \cos\varphi \sin\omega \cos\omega \frac{d\varphi}{d\theta} \\ + (\sqrt{3} \sin\theta \sin\varphi \sin\omega + \cos\theta \cos\omega) \frac{\mu}{k} \frac{du_x}{d\theta} \\ - (\sqrt{3} \cos\theta \sin\varphi \sin\omega + \sin\theta \cos\omega) \frac{\mu}{k} \frac{dv_x}{d\theta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

根据(3.3), 我们得到下面两种塑性区:

1. 均匀塑性区 ($d\omega/d\theta = d\varphi/d\theta = du_x/d\theta = dv_x/d\theta = 0$)

在均匀塑性区内有

$$\omega = a_1, \quad \varphi = a_2, \quad u_x = a_3, \quad v_x = a_4 \quad (3.4)$$

这里, $a_i (i=1 \sim 4)$ 是四个积分常数.

2. 非均匀塑性区 ($d\omega/d\theta \neq 0, d\varphi/d\theta \neq 0, du_x/d\theta \neq 0, dv_x/d\theta \neq 0$)

非均匀塑性区存在条件是方程组(3.3)的系数行列式为零, 即

$$A \sin^2\omega + B \cos^2\omega + C \sin\omega \cos\omega = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A &= 3 \left\{ \cos^2(\varphi + 2\theta) - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta \left[1 + \frac{\mu}{\mu_1} (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta) \right] \right\} \\ B &= (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)^2 \\ C &= -2\sqrt{3} (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta) \cos(\varphi + 2\theta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.6)$$

利用(3.3)的前三式解出 $d\varphi/d\theta$, $du_x/d\theta$ 和 $dv_x/d\theta$, 然后积分得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \varphi_0 - \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} \frac{\sqrt{3} \sin(\varphi + 2\theta)}{1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta} \cdot d\omega \\ u_x &= u_{x_0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^3 \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin(\varphi + \theta) \cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \cdot \sin \omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \omega \right\} d\omega \\ v_x &= v_{x_0} + \frac{h}{\mu} \int_{\omega_0}^{\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos(\varphi + \theta) \cos(\varphi + 2\theta) - \sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \cdot \sin \omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \omega \right\} d\omega \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

若高速扩展平面应力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^[5]:

$$\sigma_{\theta}^+ = \sigma_{\theta}^-, \quad \tau_{r\theta}^+ = \tau_{r\theta}^-, \quad \sigma_r^+ - \sigma_r^- = (4\sigma_{\theta}^2 - 3\sigma_{\theta}^2 - 12\tau_{r\theta}^2)^{1/2} \quad (3.8)$$

显然, 径向应力间断线只能出现在均匀应力区(3.4)中^[5].

四、理想塑性场

将一般解析表达式用于 I 型和 II 型裂纹, 我们就得到高速扩展平面应力 I 型和 II 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性场的解析表达式如下:

1. I 型裂纹

高速扩展平面应力 I 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性场为:

1) 第一种场:

(1) 非均匀区($0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= k(\sqrt{3} \cos \omega - \sin \omega \cos \varphi) \\ \sigma_y &= k(\sqrt{3} \cos \omega + \sin \omega \cos \varphi) \\ \tau_{yz} &= k \sin \omega \sin \varphi \\ u_x &= u_{x_0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/8}^{\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^3 \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin(\varphi + \theta) \cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \cdot \sin \omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \omega \right\} d\omega \\ v_x &= \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/8}^{\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos(\varphi + 2\theta) \cos(\varphi + \theta) - \sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \cdot \sin \omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \omega \right\} d\omega \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

确定 $\omega(\theta)$ 和 $\varphi(\theta)$ 的方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A\sin^2\omega + B\cos^2\omega + C\sin\omega\cos\omega &= 0 \\ \varphi &= -\int_{\pi/6}^{\omega} \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}{1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta} \cdot d\omega \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.2)$$

其中 A, B 和 C 由式(3.6)给出.

(2) 均匀区($\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}k}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\cos 4\theta_2 - 4\cos 2\theta_2 \right) \\ \sigma_y &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}k}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\cos 4\theta_2 - 2\cos 2\theta_2 \right) \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}k}{4} \left(\sin 2\theta_2 + \frac{3}{2}\sin 4\theta_2 \right) \\ u_x &= u_{x0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/6}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}\alpha^2\sin^3\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta(1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta)} \cdot \sin\omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta} \cos\omega \right\} d\omega \\ v_x &= \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/6}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos(\varphi+2\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta) - \sqrt{3}\alpha^2\sin^2\theta\cos\theta}{\alpha^2\sin\theta(1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta)} \sin\omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta} \cos\omega \right\} d\omega \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

这里, $\omega_1 = \omega(\theta_1)$.

(3) 均匀区($\theta_2 \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -\sqrt{3}k, \quad \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0 \\ u_x &= u_{x0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/6}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}\alpha^2\sin^3\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta(1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta)} \cdot \sin\omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta} \cdot \cos\omega \right\} d\omega \\ v_x &= \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/6}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos(\varphi+2\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta) - \sqrt{3}\alpha^2\sin^2\theta\cos\theta}{\alpha^2\sin\theta(1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta)} \cdot \sin\omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta} \cos\omega \right\} d\omega \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.4)$$

这里 $\theta = \theta_2$ 是一条应力间断线.

$\theta = \theta_1$ 上的应力连续条件给出确定 θ_1 和 θ_2 的两个方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\cos 4\theta_2 - 4\cos 2\theta_2 \right) + \sqrt{3}\cos\omega_1 - \sin\omega_1\cos\varphi_1 &= 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \left(\sin 2\theta_2 + \frac{3}{2}\sin 4\theta_2 \right) + \sin\omega_1\sin\varphi_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.5)$$

这里, $\varphi_1 = \varphi(\theta_1)$.

当 $\alpha=0$ 时, 这个理想塑性应力场就变成静止平面应力I型裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[6].

2) 第二种场:

(1) 均匀区($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sqrt{3}k, \quad \tau_{xy} = 0 \\ u_x = u_{x0}, \quad v_x = v_{x0} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.6)$$

(2) 均匀区($\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x = \sqrt{3}k, \quad \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0 \\ u_x = u_{x0}, \quad v_x = v_{x0} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.7)$$

这里, $\theta = \pi/2$ 是一条应力间断线.

这个理想塑性应力场与 Tresca 屈服条件下高速扩展平面应力 I 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场相同^[4].

2. I 型裂纹

(1) 非均匀区($0 \leq \theta \leq \theta_1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= k(\cos\omega - \sin\omega\cos\varphi) \\ \sigma_y &= k(\sqrt{3}\cos\omega + \sin\omega\cos\varphi) \\ \tau_{xy} &= k\sin\omega\sin\varphi \\ u_x &= \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/2}^{\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}\alpha^2\sin^3\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin(\varphi+\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta(1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta)} \cdot \sin\omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta} \cos\omega \right\} d\omega \\ v_x &= v_{x0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\pi/2}^{\omega} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos(\varphi+2\theta)\cos(\varphi+\theta) - \sqrt{3}\alpha^2\sin^2\theta\cos\theta}{\alpha^2\sin\theta(1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta)} \cdot \sin\omega \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\cos(\varphi+\theta)}{\alpha^2\sin\theta} \cos\omega \right\} d\omega \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

确定 $\omega(\theta)$ 和 $\varphi(\theta)$ 的方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A\sin^2\omega + B\sin^2\varphi + C\sin\omega\cos\varphi = 0 \\ \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_{\pi/2}^{\omega} \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin(\varphi+2\theta)}{1-\alpha^2\sin^2\theta} d\omega \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

这里, A , B 和 C 由式(3.6)给出.

(2) 均匀区($\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}k \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\cos 4\theta_2 - 4\cos 2\theta_2 \right) \\ \sigma_y &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}k \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\cos 4\theta_2 - 2\cos 2\theta_2 \right) \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}k \left(\sin 2\theta_2 + \frac{3}{2}\sin 4\theta_2 \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_x &= \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^3 \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin(\varphi + \theta) \cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \cdot \sin \omega \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \omega \right\} d\omega \\
 v_x &= v_{x0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos(\varphi + 2\theta) \cos(\varphi + \theta) - \sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \cdot \sin \omega \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \omega \right\} d\omega
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 均匀区 ($\theta_2 \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_x &= -\sqrt{3} k, \quad \sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = 0 \\
 u_x &= \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^3 \theta + \sqrt{3} \sin(\varphi + \theta) \cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \sin \omega \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cos \omega \right\} d\omega \\
 v_x &= v_{x0} + \frac{k}{\mu} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\omega_1} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos(\varphi + 2\theta) \cos(\varphi + \theta) - \sqrt{3} \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta (1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 \theta)} \sin \omega \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\cos(\varphi + \theta)}{\alpha^2 \sin \theta} \cos \omega \right\} d\omega
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

这里 $\theta = \theta_2$ 是一条应力间断线。

$\theta = \theta_1$ 上的应力连续条件给出确定 θ_1 和 θ_2 的两个方程为：

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cos 4\theta_2 - 4 \cos 2\theta_2 \right) + \sqrt{3} \cos \omega_1 - \sin \omega_1 \cos \varphi_1 &= 0 \\
 \sqrt{3} \left(\sin 2\theta_2 + \frac{3}{2} \sin 4\theta_2 \right) + \sin \omega_1 \sin \varphi_1 &= 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{4.12}$$

当 $\alpha = 0$ 时，这个理想塑性应力场就变成静止平面应力 II 型裂纹尖端的理想塑性应力场^[5]。

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Perfectly Plastic Fields at a Rapidly Propagating Plane-Stress Crack Tip

Lin Bai-song

(*Central-South Polytechnic University, Changsha*)

Abstract

Under the condition that all the perfectly plastic stress components at a θ crack tip are the functions of θ only, making use of the Mises yield condition, steady-state moving equations and elastic perfectly-plastic constitutive equations, we derive the generally analytical expressions of perfectly plastic fields at a rapidly propagating plane-stress crack tip. Applying these generally analytical expressions to the concrete crack, we obtain the analytical expressions of perfectly plastic fields at the rapidly propagating tips of modes I and II plane-stress cracks.

Key words crack-tip, perfectly plastic fields, plastic region, line of stress discontinuity