

# 线弹性正交异性复合材料板 I、II型裂纹尖端的J积分\*

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## 摘 要

本文借助于复变函数方法, 通过将J积分化为复形式, 首先证明了线弹性正交异性复合材料板I、II型裂纹尖端附近的J积分的路径无关性, 继而推出了该J积分在 $\Delta < 0$ 和 $\Delta > 0$ 两种情况下的计算公式。这对于将J积分应用于复合材料平面断裂的理论研究和实验校核中去, 具有一定的参考价值。

## 一、预 备 知 识

在文[1]~[5]中给出了线弹性正交异性复合材料板I、II型裂纹尖端附近的应力场、应变场和位移场的解析解。现将推导J积分计算公式的过程中所要用到的有关结论摘录如下:

### 1.1 基本方程及其特征根

若定义应力函数

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2}, \quad \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (1.1)$$

则线弹性正交异性复合材料板平面应力状态的基本方程是

$$\frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial x^4} + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{b_{22}} \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{b_{11}}{b_{22}} \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial y^4} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

其中  $b_{11} = \frac{1}{E_x}$ ,  $b_{12} = -\frac{\nu_{xy}}{E_x} = -\frac{\nu_{yx}}{E_y}$ ,  $b_{22} = \frac{1}{E_y}$ ,  $b_{00} = \frac{1}{G_{xy}}$

皆由所给复合材料的弹性常数所确定。

基本方程(1.2)的特征方程为

$$1 + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{b_{22}} s^2 + \frac{b_{11}}{b_{22}} s^4 = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

\* 李源推荐。

这是一个双二次方程, 其判别式

$$\Delta = \left( \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{b_{22}} \right)^2 - 4 \frac{b_{11}}{b_{22}} \quad (1.4)$$

(1) 当  $\Delta < 0$  时, (1.2) 的特征根是两对共轭复根:

$$s_1 = \alpha + i\beta, \quad s_2 = -\alpha + i\beta, \quad s_3 = \bar{s}_1, \quad s_4 = \bar{s}_2 \quad (1.5)$$

其中

$$2\alpha^2 = \sqrt{\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}}} - \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{2b_{11}} \quad (\alpha > 0) \quad (1.6)$$

$$2\beta^2 = \sqrt{\frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}}} + \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{2b_{11}} \quad (\beta > 0)$$

(2) 当  $\Delta > 0$  时, (1.2) 的特征根是两对共轭纯虚根:

$$s_1 = i\beta_1, \quad s_2 = i\beta_2, \quad s_3 = \bar{s}_1, \quad s_4 = \bar{s}_2 \quad (1.7)$$

其中

$$\beta_1^2 = \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{2b_{11}} - \sqrt{\left( \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{2b_{11}} \right)^2 - \frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}}} \quad (\beta_1 > 0) \quad (1.8)$$

$$\beta_2^2 = \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{2b_{11}} + \sqrt{\left( \frac{2b_{12} + b_{00}}{2b_{11}} \right)^2 - \frac{b_{22}}{b_{11}}} \quad (\beta_2 > 0)$$

## 1.2 I型裂纹尖端附近应力场、位移场的解析解

按照所给复合材料的弹性常数使得  $\Delta$  所取的符号分别两种情况。

(1) 对于  $\Delta < 0$  的复合材料

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2\alpha} \left\{ \alpha \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \beta \operatorname{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left\{ \alpha \operatorname{Re} \left[ -\frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \beta \operatorname{Im} \left[ -\frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2\alpha} \operatorname{Re} \left[ -\frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left\{ \alpha [b_{11}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + b_{12}] \operatorname{Re} [(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \beta [b_{11}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) - b_{12}] \operatorname{Im} [(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right\} \\ v &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \left\{ [b_{12}(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + b_{22}(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)] \operatorname{Re} [(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2b_{22}\alpha\beta \operatorname{Im} [(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.10)$$

其中

$$z_j = x + s_j y = x + [(-1)^{j-1} \alpha + i\beta] y = x_j + iy_j \quad (j=1, 2) \quad (1.11)$$

(2) 对于  $\Delta > 0$  的复合材料

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\beta_1\beta_2}{\beta_2-\beta_1} \operatorname{Re} \left[ -\frac{\beta_1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{\beta_2}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\beta_2-\beta_1} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{\beta_2}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{\beta_1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\beta_1\beta_2}{\beta_2-\beta_1} \operatorname{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.12)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{2}{\beta_2-\beta_1} \operatorname{Re} \left[ -\beta_2(b_{11}\beta_1^2-b_{12})(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \beta_1(b_{11}\beta_2^2-b_{12})(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\ v &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{2}{\beta_1\beta_2(\beta_2-\beta_1)} \operatorname{Im} \left[ -\beta_1^2(b_{12}\beta_1^2-b_{22})(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \beta_1^2(b_{12}\beta_2^2-b_{22})(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.13)$$

其中  $z_j = x + s_j, y = x + i\beta_j, y = x_j + iy_j, \quad (j=1, 2)$  (1.14)

1.3 I 型裂纹尖端附近应力场、位移场的解析解

(1) 对于  $\Delta < 0$  的复合材料

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left\{ -(\alpha^2-\beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2\alpha\beta \operatorname{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{2\alpha} \operatorname{Re} \left[ -\frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left\{ \alpha \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \beta \operatorname{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.15)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left\{ -[b_{11}(\alpha^2-\beta^2)+b_{12}] \operatorname{Re} [(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2b_{11}\alpha\beta \operatorname{Im} [(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right\} \\ v &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\alpha(\alpha^2+\beta^2)} \left\{ -\alpha[b_{12}(\alpha^2+\beta^2)+b_{22}] \operatorname{Re} [(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] + \beta[b_{12}(\alpha^2+\beta^2)-b_{22}] \operatorname{Im} [(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}] \right\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.16)$$

(2) 对于  $\Delta > 0$  的复合材料

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\beta_2-\beta_1} \operatorname{Im} \left[ -\frac{\beta_1^2}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{\beta_2^2}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\ \sigma_y &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\beta_2-\beta_1} \operatorname{Im} \left[ \frac{1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\beta_2-\beta_1} \operatorname{Re} \left[ -\frac{\beta_1}{(z_1-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{\beta_2}{(z_2-a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.17)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{2}{\beta_2 - \beta_1} \operatorname{Im} [ -(b_{11}\beta_1^2 - b_{12})(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + (b_{11}\beta_2^2 - b_{12})(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} ] \\ v &= \frac{K_I}{(2\pi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{2}{\beta_1\beta_2(\beta_2 - \beta_1)} \operatorname{Re} [ \beta_2(b_{12}\beta_1^2 - b_{22})(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad - \beta_1(b_{12}\beta_2^2 - b_{22})(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}} ] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.18)$$

#### 1.4 应力-应变关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= b_{11}\sigma_x + b_{12}\sigma_y \\ \varepsilon_y &= b_{12}\sigma_x + b_{22}\sigma_y \\ \gamma_{xy} &= b_{66}\tau_{xy} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.19)$$

#### 1.5 柯西-古萨定理

设  $c$  是一条简单闭曲线, 设  $f(z)$  在以  $c$  为边界的有界闭区域上解析, 那么

$$\oint_{\circ} f(z) dz = 0 \quad (1.20)$$

## 二、J 积分的一般概念

J 积分在断裂力学中有着很重要的地位。已知<sup>(5),(6)</sup>

$$J = \int_{\Gamma} W dy - T \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} ds \quad (2.1)$$

其中  $\Gamma$  是环绕裂纹尖端从裂纹下表面一点逆时针方向走到上表面一点的任意积分回路,  $W$  为应变能密度函数, 对平面应力状态有

$$W = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x \varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \varepsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \gamma_{xy}) \quad (2.2)$$

而  $T$  为积分回路  $\Gamma$  上的张力:

$$T = [\sigma_x \cos(n, x) + \tau_{xy} \cos(n, y)] i + [\tau_{xy} \cos(n, x) + \sigma_y \cos(n, y)] j$$

$u$  为积分回路  $\Gamma$  上的位移向量:

$$u = ui + vj$$

于是 
$$T \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} ds = \left( \sigma_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dy - \left( \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx \quad (2.3)$$

将(2.2), (2.3)代入(2.1)得到

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_{\Gamma} \left( \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sigma_y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dx \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x \varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \varepsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \gamma_{xy}) - \left( \sigma_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right] dy \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

利用应变-位移关系

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad (2.5)$$

以及应力-应变关系(1.19), 则(2.4)可化为

$$J = \iint_{\Gamma} \left[ (b_{11}\sigma_x + b_{12}\sigma_y)\tau_{xy} + \sigma_x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] dx + \left[ -\frac{1}{2}(b_{11}\sigma_x^2 - b_{22}\sigma_y^2 + b_{66}\tau_{xy}^2) + \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right] dy \quad (2.6)$$

下面我们通过将应力场、位移场的解析解直接代入上述 J 积分公式并将其化为复形式, 借助于复变函数的概念, 公式和定理, 首先证明了线弹性正交异性复合材料板 I, I 型裂纹尖端附近的 J 积分的路径无关性, 继而推出了 J 积分的计算公式。

### 三、J 积分的复形式

#### 3.1 I 型裂纹的 J 积分

(1) 对于  $\Delta < 0$  的复合材料将(1.9), (1.10)代入(2.6), 注意到(1.6), 有

$$J = \frac{K_1^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \left\{ \iint_{\Gamma} \left[ -\beta \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) + 2\alpha \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dx + 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy + \iint_{\Gamma} \left[ \beta \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) + 2\alpha \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dx - 2(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

由(1.11), 有

$$dz_j = dx + [(-1)^{j-1}\alpha + i\beta]dy = dx_j + idy_j \quad (3.2)$$

又

$$\frac{1}{z_j - a} = \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + i2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_j - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z_j) dz_j = \int_{\Gamma} u dx_j - v dy_j + i \int_{\Gamma} v dx_j + u dy_j \quad (3.4)$$

由此(3.1)可改写为复形式

$$J = \frac{K_1^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} \operatorname{Im} \left[ (\alpha - i\beta) \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 \right]$$

$$+(a+i\beta)\int_r \frac{1}{z_2-a} dz_2 \quad (3.5)$$

(2) 对于 $\Delta > 0$ 的复合材料 将(1.12), (1.13)代入(2.6), 注意到(1.8), 有

$$\begin{aligned} J = & \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2 (\beta_2 - \beta_1)} \left[ \beta_2 \int_r 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \right. \\ & + \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \beta_1 dy \\ & - \beta_1 \int_r 2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx \\ & \left. + \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \beta_2 dy \right] \quad (3.6) \end{aligned}$$

由(1.14), 有

$$dz_j = dx + i\beta_j dy = dx_j + i dy_j \quad (3.7)$$

注意到(3.3), (3.4), 则(3.6)可改写为复形式

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2 (\beta_2 - \beta_1)} \operatorname{Re} \left[ -iB_2 \int_r \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 + i\beta_1 \int_r \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right] \quad (3.8)$$

### 3.2 I型裂纹的J积分

(1) 对于 $\Delta < 0$ 的复合材料 将(1.15), (1.16)代入(2.6), 并利用(1.6), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} J = & \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left\{ \int_r \left[ \beta \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \right. \\ & + 2\alpha \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left. \right] dx + 2 \left[ \alpha \beta \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) + (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dy \\ & + \int_r \left[ -\beta \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) \right. \\ & + 2\alpha \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left. \right] dx + 2 \left[ \alpha \beta \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) - (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] dy \left. \right\} \quad (3.9) \end{aligned}$$

注意到(3.2), (3.3), (3.4), 则(3.9)可改写为复形式

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \operatorname{Im} \left[ (\alpha + i\beta) \int_r \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 + (\alpha - i\beta) \int_r \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right]$$

(3.10)

(2) 对于  $\Delta > 0$  的复合材料 将(1.17), (1.18)代入(2.6), 并利用(1.8), 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 J = & \frac{K_1^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_2 - \beta_1} \left[ - \int_r \frac{2\beta_1 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right. \\
 & + \beta_1^2 \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_1 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dy \\
 & + \int_r \frac{2\beta_2 \operatorname{Re} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\
 & \left. + \beta_2^2 \left( \operatorname{Re}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \operatorname{Im}^2 \frac{1}{(z_2 - a)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dy \right] \quad (3.11)
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到(3.3), (3.4), (3.7), 则(3.11)可改写为复形式

$$J = \frac{K_1^2}{2\pi} \frac{b_{11}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_2 - \beta_1} \operatorname{Re} \left[ i\beta_1 \int_r \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 - i\beta_2 \int_r \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right] \quad (3.12)$$

#### 四、J 积分的路径无关性

##### 4.1 I 型裂纹的 J 积分

(1) 对于  $\Delta < 0$  的复合材料 现在证明 J 积分(3.5)即(3.1)与路径无关. 由于复变函数  $1/(z_j - a)$  ( $j=1, 2$ ), 除点  $z_j = a$  外是解析的, 从而根据柯西-古萨定理(1.20)沿不包括点  $z_j = a$  的正向封闭回路  $l$ , 如图1所示, 有

$$\oint_l \frac{1}{z_j - a} dz_j = 0 \quad (*)$$

其中  $l = \gamma + DB - \Gamma - CA$ . 注意到  $DB$  是贴着裂纹上表面的线段, 可认为  $y=0$ . 由(1.11)得到

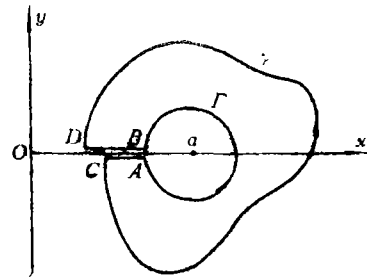


图 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \operatorname{Im} \left[ (a - i\beta) \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 + (a + i\beta) \int_{DB} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right] \\
 & = \operatorname{Im} \left[ (a - i\beta) \int_D^B \frac{1}{x - a} dx + (a + i\beta) \int_D^B \frac{1}{x - a} dx \right] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

同理 
$$\operatorname{Im} \left[ (a - i\beta) \int_{CA} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 + (a - i\beta) \int_{CA} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right] = 0$$

从而由(\*)式得到

$$\operatorname{Im} \left[ (a - i\beta) \int_{\gamma - r} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 + (a + i\beta) \int_{\gamma - r} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即} \quad & \operatorname{Im} \left[ (\alpha - i\beta) \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 + (\alpha + i\beta) \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right] \\ & = \operatorname{Im} \left[ (\alpha - i\beta) \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_1 - a} dz_1 + (\alpha + i\beta) \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_2 - a} dz_2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

这说明  $J$  积分(3.5)即(3.1)与路径无关。

下面我们只写出结论, 其证明与上述相仿, 略去。

(2) 对于  $\Delta > 0$  的复合材料  $J$  积分(3.8)即(3.6)与路径无关。

#### 4.2 I 型裂纹的 $J$ 积分

(1) 对于  $\Delta < 0$  的复合材料  $J$  积分(3.10)即(3.9)与路径无关。

(2) 对于  $\Delta > 0$  的复合材料  $J$  积分(3.12)即(3.11)与路径无关。

### 五、 $J$ 积分的计算公式

#### 5.1 I 型裂纹的 $J$ 积分

(1) 对于  $\Delta < 0$  的复合材料 因为  $J$  积分(3.5)即(3.1)与路径无关, 所以可取  $\Gamma$  为正向小圆周(图1中  $\Gamma$ ), 起点  $A(r, -\pi)$ , 终点  $B(r, \pi)$ , 即

$$\Gamma: z_j - a = re^{i\theta} \quad (j=1, 2, -\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\text{于是} \quad \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z_j - a} dz_j = i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta = 2\pi i \quad (5.1)$$

代入(3.5)得到

$$J = K_1^2 b_{22} \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = K_1^2 b_{11} \beta (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \quad (5.2)$$

(2) 对于  $\Delta > 0$  的复合材料 根据前述理由, 将(5.1)代入(3.8)得到

$$J = K_1^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2} = K_1^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} \beta_1 \beta_2 (\beta_1 + \beta_2) \quad (5.3)$$

(3) 统一表示式 由(1.5), (1.7)可知,  $\Delta < 0$  和  $\Delta > 0$  两种情况下的计算公式(5.2), (5.3)可统一表示为

$$J = K_1^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{(s_1 + s_2)i}{s_1 s_2} = K_1^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} s_1 s_2 (s_1 + s_2)i \quad (5.4)$$

#### 5.2 I 型裂纹的 $J$ 积分

(1) 对于  $\Delta < 0$  的复合材料 将(5.1)代入(3.10)得到

$$J = K_1^2 b_{11} \beta = K_1^2 b_{22} \frac{\beta}{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2} \quad (5.5)$$

(2) 对于  $\Delta > 0$  的复合材料 将(5.1)代入(3.12)得到

$$J = K_1^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} (\beta_1 + \beta_2) = K_1^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_1 \beta_2} \quad (5.6)$$

(3) 统一表示式 由(1.5), (1.7),  $\Delta < 0$  和  $\Delta > 0$  两种情况下的计算公式(5.5), (5.6)可统一表示为



$$J = -K_I^2 \frac{b_{11}}{2} (s_1 + s_2) i = -K_I^2 \frac{b_{22}}{2} \frac{s_1 + s_2}{s s_1 s_2 s_2} i \quad (5.7)$$

最后需要指出, 本文采用复变函数方法推出了线弹性正交异性复合材料板 I, II 型裂纹尖端附近的 J 积分在  $\Delta < 0$  和  $\Delta > 0$  两种情况下的计算公式(5.2), (5.3)和(5.5), (5.6)以及统一表示式(5.4), (5.7). 所推出的这些公式, 在复合材料平面断裂的理论研究和实验校核中, 可供我们根据所给复合材料的弹性常数使得  $\Delta$  所取的符号适当选择, 加以套用; 也可供我们造出 J 积分数值表, 随时查用. 所以具有一定的实用和参考价值.

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## On J-Integrals Near Models I, II Crack Tips in the Plates of Orthotropic Composite Material

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### Abstract

In this paper, we prove the independence of path of the J-integrals near models I, II crack tips in the plate of the orthotropic composite material. Then we derive the computing formulae of the J-integrals in the cases of  $\Delta < 0$  and  $\Delta > 0$  by using a complex variable method and reducing J-integrals to complex form.

The J-integral computational formulae derived in this paper have certain referential value for the theoretical researches and the experimental verifications in the plane fracture for the composite material.