

# 弹性波在平面多连通域中的绕射 与动应力集中\*

盖秉政

(哈尔滨工业大学, 1984年7月6日收到)

## 摘 要

本文用复变函数论方法研究了弹性波在平面多连通域中的绕射问题, 给出了这一问题解的完备逼近序列及边备条件的一般表示. 问题归结为无穷代数方程组的求解, 使用电子计算机可直接求得解答. 特别是, 对弱耦合问题, 本文提出了渐近求解方法并且使用这个方法详细地讨论了  $P$  波对圆孔群的绕射问题. 基于绕射波场的解, 文中给出了任意形状空腔动应力集中系数的一般算式.

在固体中传播的弹性波, 一旦遇到几何不连续处 (如空腔, 裂纹, 填充等), 由于波的绕射, 在局部地方将引起高应力, 即出现所谓动应力集中, 它是对工作在动载荷条件下的工程结构或机械构件的严重威胁, 因此引起了人们的极大关注. 目前, 对单连通域这个问题已经解决, 对某些多连通域也已基本解决<sup>[1]~[3]</sup>. 但是对任意形状的平面多连通域, 特别是包含裂纹的多连通域, 有效的求解方法仍是缺乏的. 对此作者指出, 我们针对单连通域提出的求解方法<sup>[2]</sup>可以推广到平面多连通问题.

## 一、波场表示

设有一无限弹性平面, 其内嵌有  $m$  个任意形状, 任意分布的孔, 如图 1 所示. 当无穷远处有稳态的平面波或反平面波入射时, 这  $m$  个孔将导致波的绕射, 我们的问题是要确定绕射波场内各点的位移与应力.

此问题归结为确定波场内的两个波函数  $\varphi, \psi$  (平面问题) 或一个  $z$  向位移  $w$  (反平面问题), 它们可表示为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi &= \varphi^i + \varphi^r \\ \psi &= \psi^i + \psi^r \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

$$w = w^i + w^r \quad (1.2)$$

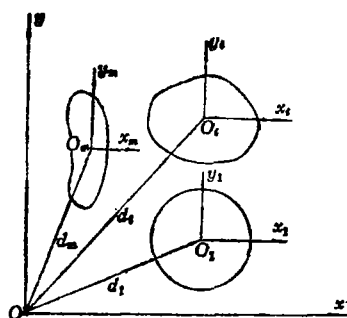


图 1 弹性波绕射的多连通域

\* 戴世强推荐.

式中,  $\varphi^i, \psi^i, w^i$  分别为入射压力波, 剪力波及反平面波;  $\varphi^r, \psi^r, w^r$  分别为反射压力波, 剪力波及反平面波。

入射波  $\varphi^i, \psi^i, w^i$  是已知的, 对于稳态波, 它们可写为 (略去时间因子  $\exp[-\omega t]$ ):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi^i &= \varphi_0 \exp\left[i\frac{\alpha}{2}(\xi + \bar{\xi})\right] \\ \psi^i &= \psi_0 \exp\left[i\frac{\beta}{2}(\xi + \bar{\xi})\right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

$$w^i = w_0 \exp\left[i\frac{\beta}{2}(\xi + \bar{\xi})\right] \quad (1.4)$$

式中,  $\alpha = \omega/c_p, \beta = \omega/c_s; c_p, c_s$  分别为介质的压力波速与剪力波速;  $\omega$  为波场圆频率;  $\varphi_0, \psi_0, w_0$  分别为入射压力波、剪力波及反平面波的振幅;  $\xi = x + iy, \bar{\xi} = x - iy$  为复坐标。

反射波  $\varphi^r, \psi^r, w^r$  是待求的, 它们应满足稳态波方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\nabla^2 + \alpha^2)\varphi^r &= 0 \\ (\nabla^2 + \beta^2)\psi^r &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

$$(\nabla^2 + \beta^2)w^r = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

及无穷远处的辐射条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi^r &= O(|\xi|^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ \frac{\partial \varphi^r}{\partial |\xi|} + i\alpha\varphi^r &= o(|\xi|^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ \psi^r &= O(|\xi|^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ \frac{\partial \psi^r}{\partial |\xi|} + i\beta\psi^r &= o(|\xi|^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (|\xi| \rightarrow \infty) \quad (1.7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w^r &= O(|\xi|^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ \frac{\partial w^r}{\partial |\xi|} + i\beta w^r &= o(|\xi|^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (|\xi| \rightarrow \infty) \quad (1.8)$$

式中,  $\nabla^2 = 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \bar{\xi}}$  为二维 Laplace 算子。

满足上面条件的函数可取为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi^r &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{i,j} H_j^{(1)}(\alpha|\xi_i|) \left(\frac{\xi_i}{|\xi_i|}\right)^j \\ \psi^r &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} b_{i,j} H_j^{(1)}(\beta|\xi_i|) \left(\frac{\xi_i}{|\xi_i|}\right)^j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.9)$$

$$w^r = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_{i,j} H_j^{(1)}(\beta|\xi_i|) \left(\frac{\xi_i}{|\xi_i|}\right)^j \quad (1.10)$$

式中,  $H_j^{(1)}$  为  $j$  阶第一类 Hankel 函数;  $\xi_i = x_i + iy_i$  为局部复坐标;  $a_{i,j}, b_{i,j}, c_{i,j}$  为待定常数。

## 二、边界条件

绕射波场中任一点的位移与应力, 在局部坐标系中可表示为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{x_i} + iu_{y_i} &= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\xi}_i} (\Phi - i\Psi) \\ \sigma_{x_i} + \sigma_{y_i} &= -2\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu)\Phi \\ \sigma_{y_i} - \sigma_{x_i} + 2i\tau_{x_i y_i} &= -8\mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{\xi}_i^2} (\Phi + i\Psi) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{z_i} &= W \\ \tau_{x_i z_i} + i\tau_{y_i z_i} &= 2\mu \frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{\xi}_i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

式中,  $u_{x_i}, u_{y_i}, u_{z_i}$  及  $\sigma_{x_i}, \sigma_{y_i}, \tau_{x_i y_i}, \tau_{x_i z_i}, \tau_{y_i z_i}$  分别为局部坐标系  $(O_i x_i y_i z_i)$  中沿坐标轴方向的位移及应力;  $\lambda, \mu$  为介质的Lame常数;  $\Phi = \text{Re} \varphi \exp(-i\omega t)$ ,  $\Psi = \text{Re} \psi \exp(-i\omega t)$ ,  $W = \text{Re} w \exp(-i\omega t)$ ;  $t$  为时间.

把(2.1), (2.2)式中的位移及应力, 依  $\theta_i$  进行转轴, 则有:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{\bar{x}_i} + iu_{\bar{y}_i} &= \bar{A}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\xi}_i} (\Phi - i\Psi) \\ \sigma_{\bar{x}_i} + \sigma_{\bar{y}_i} &= -2\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu)\Phi \\ \sigma_{\bar{y}_i} - \sigma_{\bar{x}_i} + 2i\tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i} &= -8\mu A_i^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{\xi}_i^2} (\Phi + i\Psi) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{\bar{z}_i} &= W \\ \tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i} + i\tau_{\bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i} &= 2\mu A_i \frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{\xi}_i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

式中,  $A_i \equiv \exp(i\theta_i)$ ;  $u_{\bar{x}_i}, u_{\bar{y}_i}, u_{\bar{z}_i}$  及  $\sigma_{\bar{x}_i}, \sigma_{\bar{y}_i}, \tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i}, \tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i}, \tau_{\bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i}$  分别为局部坐标系  $(\bar{O}_i \bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i)$  中沿坐标轴方向的位移及应力.

现在我们这样来选择  $\theta_i$ , 使它在第  $i$  个边界上某点的值恰与该点处边界法线与  $x_i$  轴的夹角相等. 如此,  $u_{\bar{x}_i}$  和  $u_{\bar{y}_i}$ ,  $u_{\bar{z}_i}$  及  $\sigma_{\bar{x}_i}, \sigma_{\bar{y}_i}$  和  $\tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i}, \tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i}, \tau_{\bar{y}_i \bar{z}_i}$  在边界上即表示沿边界法向和切向的位移及应力.  $\theta_i$  显然与点的位置有关, 它在边界上的值可由各边界曲线的形状确定. 第  $i$  个边界在局部坐标系  $(O_i x_i y_i z_i)$  中可用方程

$$f(x_i, y_i) = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

来描述, 则不难求得此边界上各点处的  $\theta_i$  为:

$$\theta_i = \text{tg}^{-1} \left( -\frac{\partial f / \partial x_i}{\partial f / \partial y_i} \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (2.6)$$

假定在多连通体的各边界上已给出控制位移及控制应力, 它们均按  $\omega$  作调和运动, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{\bar{x}_i} + iu_{\bar{y}_i} &= G_{1i} + iG_{2i} \\ \sigma_{\bar{x}_i} - i\tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i} &= F_{1i} - iF_{2i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{\bar{z}_i} &= G_{3i} \\ \tau_{\bar{x}_i \bar{z}_i} &= F_{3i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

式中,  $G_{kt} = \text{Re } g_{kt} \exp(-i\omega t)$ ,  $F_{kt} = \text{Re } f_{kt} \exp(-i\omega t)$  ( $k=1, 2, 3$ ) 为第  $i$  个边界上给定的控制位移及控制应力,  $g_{kt}, f_{kt}$  是它们的空间分量.

把(2.3), (2.4)式代入(2.7), (2.8)式, 化简后可得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} (\varphi + i\psi) &= \frac{1}{2} \bar{A}_i (g_{1i} - ig_{2i}) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} (\varphi - i\psi) &= \frac{1}{2} A_i (g_{1i} + ig_{2i}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

$$w = g_{3i} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu)\varphi + 4\mu A_i^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_i^2} (\varphi + i\psi) &= f_{1i} - if_{2i} \\ -\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu)\varphi + 4\mu \bar{A}_i^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_i^2} (\varphi - i\psi) &= f_{1i} + if_{2i} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\mu \left( A_i \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi_i} + \bar{A}_i \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi_i} \right) = f_{3i} \quad (2.12)$$

(2.9)~(2.12)式即为绕射波场应满足的边界条件.

### 三、第一种边值问题

此时多连通域边界上给出的全部是位移控制. 于是问题的解将由(1.1)~(1.4), (1.9), (1.10), (2.9), (2.10)式完全决定.

把(1.1), (1.2)式分别代入(2.9), (2.10)式, 得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & . \end{matrix} \right\}_I X_{ijk} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} . \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \quad (3.1)$$

( $p=1, 2; l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

及

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & . \end{matrix} \right\}_I Y_{jk} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} . \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \quad (3.2)$$

( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 & j & k \\ 1 & l & . \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \alpha H_{k-1}^{(1)} (\alpha |\Omega_{lj}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{lj}}{|\Omega_{lj}|} \right)^{k-1} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} 2 & j & k \\ 1 & l & . \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= i\beta H_{k-1}^{(1)} (\beta |\Omega_{lj}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{lj}}{|\Omega_{lj}|} \right)^{k-1} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 & j & k \\ 2 & l & . \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= -\alpha H_{k+1}^{(1)} (\alpha |\Omega_{lj}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{lj}}{|\Omega_{lj}|} \right)^{k+1} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} 2 & j & k \\ 2 & l & . \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= i\beta H_{k+1}^{(1)} (\beta |\Omega_{lj}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{lj}}{|\Omega_{lj}|} \right)^{k+1} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} . \\ 1 & l \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \bar{A}_i (g_{1i} - ig_{2i}) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} (\varphi^i - i\psi^i) \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} . \\ 2 & l \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= A_i (g_{1i} + ig_{2i}) - 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} (\varphi^i - i\psi^i) \\ X_{1jk} &= a_{jk}, \quad X_{2jk} = b_{jk} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & \cdot \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= H_k^{(1)}(\beta|\Omega_{lj}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{lj}}{|\Omega_{lj}|} \right)^k \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= g_{sl} - w^l, Y_{jk} = c_{jk} \\ \Omega_{lj} &= \xi_l + d_{lj}, \quad d_{lj} = d_l - d_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

$d_l, d_j$  为局部坐标系坐标原点  $O_l, O_j$  的复坐标。

用  $\exp(-is\theta_l)$  ( $\theta_l \equiv \arg \xi_l$ ) 乘方程 (3.1), (3.2) 的两边并在区间  $(-\pi, \pi)$  上积分, 则有:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & s \end{matrix} \right\}_I X_{ij,k} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \quad (3.5)$$

( $p=1, 2; l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

及

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & s \end{matrix} \right\}_I Y_{jk} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \quad (l=1, 2, \dots, m) \quad (3.6)$$

式中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & s \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & \cdot \end{matrix} \right\}_I \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & s \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & \cdot \end{matrix} \right\}_I \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.8)$$

(3.5)~(3.8) 式即是用来确定  $a_{jk}, b_{jk}, c_{jk}$  的无穷代数方程组, 其中 (3.5), (3.7) 式用于平面第一种边值问题; (3.6), (3.8) 式用于反平面第一种边值问题。它们在电子计算机上可用截断法具体数值求解。

#### 四、第二种边值问题

此时多连通域边界上给出的全部是应力控制。于是问题的解将由 (1.1)~(1.4), (1.9), (1.10), (2.11), (2.12) 式完全决定。

把 (1.1), (1.2) 式代入 (2.11), (2.12) 式, 得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & \cdot \end{matrix} \right\}_I X_{ij,k} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \quad (4.1)$$

( $p=1, 2; l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

及

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & \cdot \end{matrix} \right\}_I Y_{jk} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \cdot \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \quad (4.2)$$

( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= -\alpha^2 (\lambda + \mu) H_k^{(1)}(\alpha |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^k \\
 &\quad + \mu \alpha^2 A_l^2 H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\alpha |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^{k-2} \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= i\mu\beta^2 A_l^2 H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\beta |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^{k-2} \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= -\alpha^2 (\lambda + \mu) H_k^{(1)}(\alpha |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^k \\
 &\quad + \mu \alpha^2 \bar{A}_l^2 H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\alpha |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^{k+2} \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= i\mu\beta^2 \bar{A}_l^2 H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\beta |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^{k+2} \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ 1 \\ p \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= (f_{1l} - if_{2l}) + \alpha^2 (\lambda + \mu) \varphi^l - 4\mu A_l^2 \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_l^2} (\varphi^l + i\psi^l) \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ 2 \\ p \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= (f_{1l} + if_{2l}) + \alpha^2 (\lambda + \mu) \varphi^l - 4\mu \bar{A}_l^2 \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_l^2} (\varphi^l - i\psi^l)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= A_l H_{k-1}^{(1)}(\beta |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^{k-1} \\
 &\quad - \bar{A}_l H_{k+1}^{(1)}(\beta |\Omega_{l_j}|) \left( \frac{\Omega_{l_j}}{|\Omega_{l_j}|} \right)^{k+1} \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ l \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= 2\beta^{-1} (\mu^{-1} f_{3l} - A_l \frac{\partial w^l}{\partial \xi_l} - \bar{A}_l \frac{\partial \bar{w}^l}{\partial \xi_l})
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.4)$$

用  $\exp(-is\theta_l)$  乘方程(4.1), (4.2)的两边, 并在区间  $(-\pi, \pi)$  上积分, 则有:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} i \\ p \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ s \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} X_{i,j,k} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} s \\ p \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} \quad (4.5)$$

( $p=1, 2; l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ s \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} Y_{j,k} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} s \\ l \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} \quad (4.6)$$

( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

式中,

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} i \\ p \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ s \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} i \\ p \end{array} \begin{array}{c} j \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} k \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l \\
 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} s \\ p \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ p \end{array} \right\}_{\mathbf{I}} \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & s \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & . \end{matrix} \right\}_I \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \left\{ \begin{matrix} . \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}_I \exp(-is\theta_l) d\theta_l \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.8)$$

(4.5)~(4.8)就是用来确定 $a_{jk}, b_{jk}, c_{jk}$ 的无穷代数方程组, 其中(4.5), (4.7)式用于平面第二种边值问题, (4.6), (4.8)式用于反平面第二种边值问题, 它们在电子计算机上可用截断法, 作具体数值求解。

## 五、弱耦合解

多连通域各边界不太靠近时, 其耦合效应是比较小的, 其它边界对某一边界的影响可以看成是一种微扰。

把(3.5), (3.6), (4.5), (4.6)式改写为:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & l & k \\ p & l & s \end{matrix} \right\} X_{ilk} + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & s \end{matrix} \right\} X_{ijk} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (5.1)$$

( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} l & k \\ l & s \end{matrix} \right\} Y_{lk} + \sum_{j=1}^{m'} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & s \end{matrix} \right\} Y_{jk} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ l \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (5.2)$$

( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

式中,  $\{ \}$ 为 $\{ \}_I$ 或 $\{ \}_{II}$ ;  $\Sigma'$ 表示只对 $j \neq l$ 各项求和。

在(5.1), (5.2)式中,  $\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & s \end{matrix} \right\} X_{ijk}$ 及 $\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} j & k \\ l & s \end{matrix} \right\} Y_{jk}$ 对第 $l$ 个边界来

说显然是微扰项, 因此在“零”次近似中可将它们忽略, 于是我们有:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i & l & k \\ p & l & s \end{matrix} \right\} X_{ilk}^{(0)} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\}^{(0)} \quad (5.3)$$

( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{matrix} l & k \\ l & s \end{matrix} \right\} Y_{lk}^{(0)} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}^{(0)} \quad (5.4)$$

( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ )

式中

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\}^{(0)} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ p & l \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (5.5)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ l \end{matrix} \right\}^{(0)} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} s \\ l \end{matrix} \right\} \quad (5.6)$$

$X_{ijk}^{(0)}$ ,  $X_{jk}^{(0)}$ 分别为 $X_{ijk}$ ,  $Y_{jk}$ 的“零”次近似值。

如此问题已化为 $m$ 个单连通域问题, 其解已经比较容易确定。在(5.3), (5.4)式中, 由于

$j=l$ , 所以系数  $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i & l & k \\ p & l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} l & k \\ l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$  中的  $\Omega_{lj} = \xi_l$ . 对于复杂的边界形状, 特别是裂纹, 我们还可以引入  $m$  个映射函数  $\Xi_l(\eta)$  ( $l=1, 2, \dots, m$ ), 把各边界转化为  $\eta$  平面上的单位圆, 在映射平面上求解. 依映射函数的性质, 我们有  $A_l = \exp[i \arg(\eta + \Xi_l(\eta))] = \frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \frac{\Xi_l'(\eta)}{|\Xi_l'(\eta)|}$ . 于是在计算(5.3), (5.4)式中的  $\{ \}$  时, 只须将它们的表示式(3.3), (3.4), (4.3), (4.4) 式中的  $\Omega_{lj}$  换为  $\Xi_l(\eta)$ ;  $A_l$  换为  $\frac{\eta}{|\eta|} \frac{\Xi_l'(\eta)}{|\Xi_l'(\eta)|}$ .

假定  $X_{jk}^{(0)}, Y_{jk}^{(0)}$  已从(5.3), (5.4)式中解出, 于是把它们代入(5.1), (5.2)式中, 便得到:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i & l & k \\ p & l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} X_{il_k}^{(1)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ p & l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(1)} \quad (5.7)$$

$$(l=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} l & k \\ l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} Y_{lk}^{(1)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(1)} \quad (5.8)$$

$$(l=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

式中

$$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ p & l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(1)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ p & l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(0)} - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} X_{ij_k}^{(2)} \quad (5.9)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(1)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(0)} - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} j & k \\ l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} Y_{jk}^{(0)} \quad (5.10)$$

$X_{ij_k}^{(1)}, Y_{jk}^{(1)}$  分别为  $X_{ij_k}, Y_{jk}$  的“一”次近似值.

如此进行下去, 在第  $n$  次近似中, 我们有:

$$\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i & l & k \\ p & l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} X_{il_k}^{(n)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ p & l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(n)} \quad (5.11)$$

$$(l=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} l & k \\ l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} Y_{lk}^{(n)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(n)} \quad (5.12)$$

$$(l=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

式中

$$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ p & l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(n)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ p & l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(n-1)} - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i & j & k \\ p & l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} X_{ij_k}^{(n-1)} \quad (5.13)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(n)} = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} s \\ l \end{smallmatrix} \right\}^{(n-1)} - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} j & k \\ l & s \end{smallmatrix} \right\} Y_{jk}^{(n-1)} \quad (5.14)$$



$X_{ijk}^{(n)}$ ,  $X_{ijk}^{(n-1)}$ ;  $Y_{ijk}^{(n)}$ ,  $Y_{ijk}^{(n-1)}$  分别为  $X_{ijk}$ ,  $Y_{ijk}$  的  $n$ , 及  $(n-1)$  次近似值。

这样一来, 对弱耦合的多连通域问题, 用这种逐次修正的迭代方法, 便可求得各级渐近解。

## 六、动应力集中系数

在绕射问题中, 边界处的应力状态是我们比较关心的, 因为它会出现很大的数值。对于自由孔, 通常引用动应力集中系数  $\sigma_\theta^*$  (平面问题) 或  $\tau_{z\theta}^*$  (反平面问题) 来描述孔边的应力集中情况。它表示孔边环向应力  $\sigma_\theta$  (平面问题) 或  $\tau_{z\theta}$  (反平面问题) 与最大入射应力  $\sigma_0$  (平面问题) 或  $\tau_0$  (反平面问题) 之比, 即:

$$\sigma_\theta^* = \frac{\sigma_\theta}{\sigma_0} \quad (6.1)$$

$$\tau_{z\theta}^* = \frac{\tau_{z\theta}}{\tau_0} \quad (6.2)$$

在第  $i$  个自由孔边, 由于  $\sigma_{\bar{y}_i} = 0$  (平面问题) 或  $\tau_{z\bar{y}_i} = 0$  (反平面问题), 所以从 (2.3) 二式 (2.4) 二式有:

$$\sigma_\theta = \sigma_{\bar{y}_i} \equiv -2\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu)\Phi \quad (6.3)$$

$$\tau_{z\theta} = \tau_{z\bar{y}_i} \equiv -2i\mu A_i \frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{\zeta}_i} \quad (6.4)$$

从 (1.3), (1.4); (2.3), (2.4) 式不难求得最大入射应力为:

$$\sigma_0 = -\mu\beta^2 \sqrt{\varphi_0^2 + \psi_0^2} \quad (6.5)$$

$$\tau_0 = -\mu\beta w_0 \quad (6.6)$$

把 (6.3) ~ (6.6) 式代入 (6.1), (6.2) 式, 得:

$$\sigma_\theta^* = \frac{2\alpha^2(\lambda + \mu)\Phi}{\mu\beta^2 \sqrt{\varphi_0^2 + \psi_0^2}} \quad (6.7)$$

$$\tau_{z\theta}^* = 2 \frac{iA_i}{\beta w_0} \cdot \frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{\zeta}_i} = \pm \frac{2}{\beta w_0} \left| \frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{\zeta}_i} \right| \quad (6.8)$$

或 
$$\sigma_\theta^* = \frac{2(\kappa^2 - 1)}{\kappa^2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \tilde{\varphi}^i + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{a}_{ij} H_j^{(1)}(\alpha|\zeta_i|) \left( \frac{\zeta_i}{|\zeta_i|} \right)^j \right\} \exp[-i\omega t] \quad (6.9)$$

$$\tau_{z\theta}^* = \pm \frac{2}{\beta} \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\zeta}_i} \left\{ \tilde{w}^i + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} \tilde{c}_{ij} H_j^{(1)}(\beta|\zeta_i|) \left( \frac{\zeta_i}{|\zeta_i|} \right)^j \right\} \right| \exp[-i\omega t] \quad (6.10)$$

式中,  $\tilde{\varphi}^i = \varphi^i / (\varphi_0^2 + \psi_0^2)^{1/2}$ ;  $\tilde{a}_i = a_i / (\varphi_0^2 + \psi_0^2)^{1/2}$ ;  $\tilde{w}^i = w^i / w_0$ ;  $\tilde{c}_i = c_i / w_0$ ;  $\kappa = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \sqrt{(\lambda + 2\mu)/\mu}$ 。

## 七、圆孔群问题

作为上面所论结果的应用, 现在我们来讨论圆孔群问题, 即多个圆孔为弹性波的绕射问题。假定问题是平面弱耦合的, 入射波只有压力波 $\varphi^l$ 。

对于第一种边值问题, 应用(3.3), (3.7)式可把(5.11), (5.13)式写为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & H_{q-1}^{(1)}(\alpha\rho_l) a_{lq}^{(n)} + i\kappa H_{q-1}^{(1)}(\beta\rho_l) b_{lq}^{(n)} \\ & = -i^q \varphi_0 \exp[i\alpha\xi_l] J_{q-1}(\alpha\rho_l) + \sum_{j=1}^m Q_{jq}^{(n)} \\ & - H_{q+1}^{(1)}(\alpha\rho_l) a_{lq}^{(n)} + i\kappa H_{q+1}^{(1)}(\beta\rho_l) b_{lq}^{(n)} \\ & = i^q \varphi_0 \exp[i\alpha\xi_l] J_{q+1}(\alpha\rho_l) + \sum_{j=1}^m R_{jq}^{(n)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7.1)$$

$$(l=1, 2, \dots, m)$$

式中,  $(n)$  表示第 $n$ 次近似;  $\rho_l$  为第 $l$ 个圆孔的半径,  $\xi_l$  为坐标系 $(O_l x_l y_l z_l)$ 对坐标系 $(Oxyz)$ 沿 $x$ 方向的平移距离;  $Q_{jq}^{(n)}$ ,  $R_{jq}^{(n)}$ 为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_{jq}^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} q_{jk}^{(n)} \exp(-iq\theta_l) d\theta_l \\ R_{jq}^{(n)} &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} r_{jk}^{(n)} \exp(-iq\theta_l) d\theta_l \\ q_{jk}^{(n)} &= - \left\{ a_{jk}^{(n-1)} H_{k-1}^{(1)}(\alpha|\xi_j|) + i\kappa b_{jk}^{(n-1)} H_{k-1}^{(1)}(\beta|\xi_j|) \right\} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp(i\theta_l) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^{k-1} \\ r_{jk}^{(n)} &= \left\{ a_{jk}^{(n-1)} H_{k+1}^{(1)}(\alpha|\xi_j|) - i\kappa b_{jk}^{(n-1)} H_{k+1}^{(1)}(\beta|\xi_j|) \right\} \\ &\quad \cdot \exp(-i\theta_l) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^{k+1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7.2)$$

$\xi_j = \xi_l + d_{lj}$ ;  $\xi_l = \rho_l \exp(i\theta_l)$  为第 $l$ 个圆孔的边界坐标;  $a_{jk}^{(-1)} = b_{jk}^{(-1)} \equiv 0$ 。

对于第二种边值问题, 应用(4.3), (4.7)式, 可把(5.11), (5.13)式写为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left( H_{q-2}^{(1)}(\alpha\rho_l) - (\kappa^2 - 1) H_q^{(1)}(\alpha\rho_l) \right) a_{lq}^{(n)} + (i\kappa^2 H_{q-2}^{(1)}(\beta\rho_l)) b_{lq}^{(n)} \\ & = \left( (\kappa^2 - 1) J_q(\alpha\rho_l) - J_{q-2}(\alpha\rho_l) \right) i^q \varphi_0 \exp[i\alpha\xi_l] + \sum_{j=1}^m Q_{jq}^{(n)} \\ & \quad \cdot \left( H_{q+2}^{(1)}(\alpha\rho_l) - (\kappa^2 - 1) H_q^{(1)}(\alpha\rho_l) \right) a_{lq}^{(n)} - \left( i\kappa^2 H_{q+2}^{(1)}(\beta\rho_l) \right) b_{lq}^{(n)} \\ & = \left( (\kappa^2 - 1) J_q(\alpha\rho_l) - J_{q+2}(\alpha\rho_l) \right) i^q \varphi_0 \exp[i\alpha\xi_l] + \sum_{j=1}^m R_{jq}^{(n)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7.3)$$

式中

$$Q_{jq}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} q_{jk}^{(n)} \exp(-iq\theta_l) d\theta_l$$

$$R_{jq}^{(n)} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \tau_{jk}^{(n)} \exp(-iq\theta_l) d\theta_l$$

$$q_{jk}^{(n)} = a_{jk}^{(n-1)} \left\{ (\kappa^2 - 1) H_k^{(1)}(\alpha|\xi_j|) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^k - H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\alpha|\xi_j|) \cdot \exp(2i\theta_l) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^{k-2} \right\} - i\kappa^2 b_{jk}^{(n-1)} H_{k-2}^{(1)}(\beta|\xi_j|) \cdot \exp(2i\theta_l) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^{k-2}$$

$$\tau_{jk}^{(n)} = a_{jk}^{(n-1)} \left\{ (\kappa^2 - 1) H_k^{(1)}(\alpha|\xi_j|) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^k - H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\alpha|\xi_j|) \cdot \exp(-2i\theta_l) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^{k+2} \right\} + i\kappa^2 b_{jk}^{(n-1)} H_{k+2}^{(1)}(\beta|\xi_j|) \cdot \exp(-2i\theta_l) \left( \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi_j|} \right)^{k+2}$$

(7.4)

方程(7.1)或(7.3)是  $l$  个独立的二元方程组，可以彼此独立地解出，其解可表示为：

$$a_{jq}^{(n)} = \frac{ED - FB}{AD - CB}; \quad b_{jq}^{(n)} = \frac{EA - EC}{AD - CB}$$

(7.5)

式中， $A, B, C, D, E, F$  分别表示(7.1)或(7.3)式中的系数及常数项。

### 八、数值例题

作为一个数值实例，我们具体地计算了等双椭圆孔为  $P$  波的绕射问题。图3~图5给出了孔边最大动应力集中系数  $\sigma_0^*$  的变化。从图中我们看到：1) 等双椭圆孔的最大动应力发生在两孔的最近点，其动应力随无量纲波速  $ab$  的增加迅速衰减。并在波速  $ab \approx 0.2$  附近达最大值，这与单孔问题相似；2) 在低波速范围，动应力集中系数随椭圆孔间距的减小而增大，而在波速变大时，动应力集中系数随孔的间距减小先是增加而后减小；3) 沿入射波方向，椭圆越细长，动应力集中系数越大。

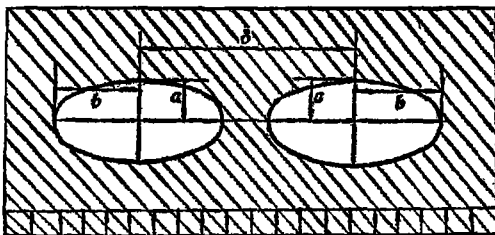


图2  $P$ 波绕射的等双椭圆孔

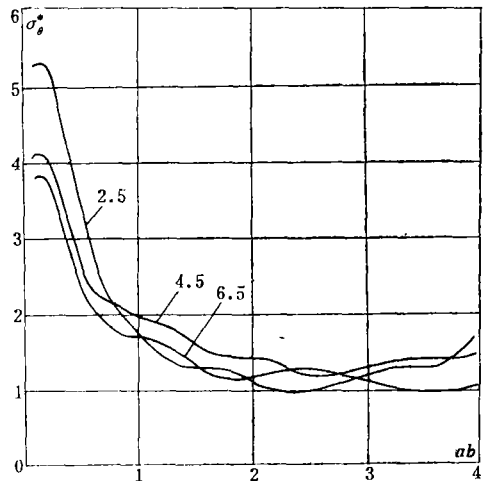


图3 最大动应力集中系数  $\sigma_0^*$  与无量纲波数  $ab$  之间的关系

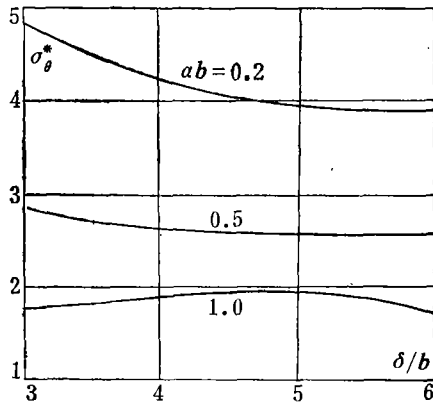


图 4 最大动应力集中系数 $\sigma_{\theta}^*$ 与无量纲孔间距 $\delta/b$ 之间的关系

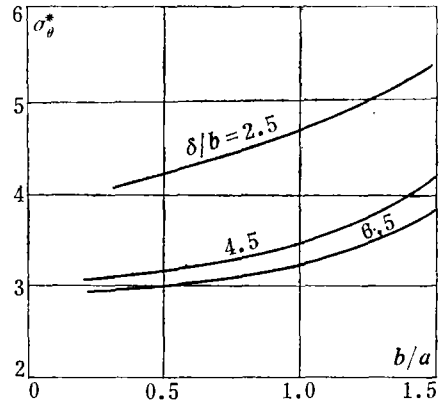


图 5 最大动应力集中系数 $\sigma_{\theta}^*$ 与椭圆度 $b/a$ 之间的关系

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## Diffraction of Elastic Waves in the Plane Multiply- Connected Region and Dynamic Stress Concentration

Gai Bing-zheng

(Haerbin Institute of Technology, Haerbin)

### Abstract

This paper deals with the problem of diffraction of elastic waves in the plane multiply-connected regions by the theory of complex functions. The complete function series which approach the solution of the problem and general expressions for boundary conditions are given. Then the problem is reduced to the solution to infinite series of algebraic equations and the solution can be directly obtained by electronic computer. In particular, for the case of weak interaction, an asymptotic method is presented here, by which the problem of  $P$  waves diffracted by a circular cavities is discussed in detail. Based on the solution of the diffracted wave field the general formulas for calculating dynamic stress concentration factor for a cavity of arbitrary shape in multiply-connected region are given.