

# 横观各向同性介质中椭圆夹杂 受非弹性剪切变形引起的弹性场的确定

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**摘要:** 本文求解了横观各向同性介质中椭圆夹杂内受非弹性剪切变形引起的弹性场。采用各向异性弹性力学平面问题的复变函数解法, 结合保角变换, 获得夹杂内应变能和基体内边界的应力分布和相应的应变能的表达式。进一步, 根据最小应变能原理, 获得表征夹杂平衡边界的两个特征剪切应变, 从而得到了弹性场的解析解。通过应力转换关系, 验证了应力解满足夹杂边界上法向正应力和剪应力的连续条件, 表明了该解的正确性。本文解可用于复合材料断裂强度的分析中。

**关键词:** 复变函数方法; 保角变换; 横观各向同性; 椭圆夹杂; 非弹性剪切变形

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## Determination on Elastic Fields Induced by Non-Elastic Shear Deformation with an Elliptic Inhomogeneity in Transversely Isotropic Media

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**Abstract:** The elastic fields induced by non-elastic shear deformations with an elliptic inhomogeneity embedded in the transversely isotropic matrix were presented. Conformal transformation and complex function method for anisotropic elastic media were used to determine the strain energy in the inhomogeneity, the stress distributions in the matrix at the interior boundary of the inhomogeneity and corresponding strain energy in the matrix. Further, two characteristic shear strains associated with the equilibrium boundary of the inhomogeneity were obtained by the use of principle of minimum strain energy, and the analytical solutions for the elastic fields were thus derived. The present solutions are proven to satisfy the continuity conditions for normal and shearing stresses on the surface of the ellipse, and can be applied to analysis the fracture behavior of such composite materials.

**Key words:** complex function method; conformal transformation; transversely isotropic; elliptic inhomogeneity; non-elastic shear deformation

夹杂问题在力学和材料等领域引起了更多的关注。Mura 的专著集中描述了特征应变的方法, 该方法被有效而广泛地用于解决各种夹杂问题<sup>[1]</sup>。然而, 该方法主要针对各向同性的情况。对于各向异性材料的夹杂问题和孔洞问题, 目前已有许多方法: 复数表达法、格林函数法、积分变换方法、奇异积分方程方法、Stroh 法等。总的来说, 求解各向异性材料的夹杂问题相对困难, 尤其是获得精确解的情况更有限。对于

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各向异性材料内含物问题(缺陷与基体的材料相同)或某些特殊材料夹杂问题,已有了一些解<sup>[1~4]</sup>。如果能够得到对应于各向异性介质的应力的复函数表示,应用复变函数方法求应力场将是非常有效的。本文应用各向异性弹性力学的复变函数方法,获得横观各向同性介质中椭圆夹杂内受非弹性剪切变形引起的弹性场的解析解。

## 1 横观各向同性介质弹性场的复变函数表示

假设两个面内的方向(如  $x$ -和  $y$ -方向)和弹性主轴方向一致,则横观各向同性材料的本构关系可表示为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} & 0 \\ \beta_{12} & \beta_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

式中,折减系数  $\beta_{11} = a_{11} - a_{13}^2/a_{33}$ ,  $\beta_{12} = a_{12} - a_{13}^2/a_{33}$ ,  $\beta_{66} = 2(\beta_{11} - \beta_{12}) = 2(a_{11} - a_{12}) = a_{66}$ 。其中,柔度系数  $a_{ij}$  可用工程材料常数确定,  $a_{11} = 1/E_1$ ,  $a_{33} = 1/E_3$ ,  $a_{12} = -\nu_1/E_1$ ,  $a_{13} = -\nu_3/E_3$ ,  $a_{66} = 2(a_{11} - a_{12}) = 2(1 + \nu_1)/E_1 = 1/G_1$ 。弹性常数的下标“1,2”分别对应于  $x$ -、 $y$ -方向,即为各向同性面;下标“3”对应于  $z$ -方向。以下仅对平面应变问题进行分析。

采用应力函数  $F(x, y)$ , 平面应变情况下其控制方程为<sup>[2]</sup>

$$\beta_{22} \frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial x^4} + (2\beta_{12} + \beta_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \beta_{11} \frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial y^4} = 0 \quad (2)$$

引入变量  $z = x + \mu y$ , 代入(2)式,得到关于复参数  $\mu$  的四阶特征方程<sup>[3]</sup>。对于横观各向同性材料,由于折减系数  $\beta_{11} = \beta_{22}$ , 可求得四个特征根  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = i$ ,  $\mu_3 = \mu_4 = \bar{i} = -i$ 。记  $z_1 = x + \mu_1 y$ , 则控制方程的解为  $F = 2\text{Re}[F_1(z_1) + \bar{z}_1 F_2(z_1)]$ 。引入新的广义复变函数

$$\phi_1(z_1) = \frac{dF_1}{dz_1}, \quad \phi_2(z_1) = \frac{dF_2}{dz_1}, \quad \phi'_1(z_1) = \frac{d\phi_1}{dz_1}, \quad \phi'_2(z_1) = \frac{d\phi_2}{dz_1} \quad (3)$$

应力分量可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x(x, y) &= 2\text{Re}[\mu_1^2 \phi'_1(z_1) + 2\mu_1 \bar{\mu}_1 \phi_2(z_1) + \bar{z}_1 \mu_1^2 \phi'_2(z_1)] \\ \sigma_y(x, y) &= 2\text{Re}[\phi'_1(z_1) + 2\phi_2(z_1) + \bar{z}_1 \phi'_2(z_1)] \\ \tau_{xy}(x, y) &= -2\text{Re}[\mu_1 \phi'_1(z_1) + (\mu_1 + \bar{\mu}_1) \phi_2(z_1) + \bar{z}_1 \mu_1 \phi'_2(z_1)] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

位移分量可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= 2\text{Re}[p_1 \phi_1(z_1) + p_2 F_2(z_1) + p_1 \bar{z}_1 \phi_2(z_1)] \\ v(x, y) &= 2\text{Re}[q_1 \phi_1(z_1) + q_2 F_2(z_1) + q_1 \bar{z}_1 \phi_2(z_1)] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

四个复常数  $p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2$  和分别可以表示为

$$p_1 = -\beta_{11} + \beta_{12}, \quad p_2 = 3\beta_{11} + \beta_{12}, \quad q_1 = (-\beta_{11} + \beta_{12})i, \quad q_2 = -(3\beta_{11} + \beta_{12})i \quad (6)$$

## 2 夹杂-基体系数的弹性场的确定

假设在横观各向同性介质中有一个椭圆夹杂,并假设  $x$ - $y$  平面为各向同性面,  $z$ -为异性弹性主方向。在直角坐标下沿  $x$ -和  $y$ -方向的半轴长分别为  $a, b$ 。假设夹杂受到非弹性剪切变形。若无介质,则各点位移是  $u = \gamma_a^0 y, v = \gamma_b^0 x$ , 常量  $\gamma_a^0, \gamma_b^0$  对应于没有基体约束时的自由边界。由于基体存在,实际的平衡状态下各点的位移为  $u = \gamma_1 y, v = \gamma_2 x$ , 未知量  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2$  对应平衡边界。由于夹杂的弹性常量和弹性场(如位移、应力、应变)与基体介质的值都有所不同,因此夹杂的量加注上标“0”。夹杂中的应变:

$$\epsilon_x^0 = 0, \epsilon_y^0 = 0, \gamma_{xy}^0 = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_a^0 - \gamma_b^0 \quad (7)$$

椭圆夹杂得应变能为

$$W_I = \frac{\pi ab(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 - \gamma_a^0 - \gamma_b^0)^2}{2\beta_{66}^0} \quad (8)$$

通过保角变换  $z = \omega(\zeta) = (a+b)/2\zeta + (a-b)\zeta/2, |\zeta| < 1$ , 可以将椭圆夹杂的外部的基体区域变换成单位圆内的区域。在单位圆的边界上  $\zeta = \sigma = e^{i\theta}$ 。基体内边界上的面内位移可以用  $\sigma$  表示为

$$u(\sigma) = \frac{i\gamma_1 b}{2} \left( \sigma - \frac{1}{\sigma} \right), \quad v(\sigma) = \frac{\gamma_2 a}{2} \left( \sigma + \frac{1}{\sigma} \right) \quad (9)$$

将式(9)代入式(5)中,分别引入函数  $A(\sigma), B'(\sigma), B(\sigma)$  依次作为函数  $\phi_1(z_1), \phi_2(z_1), F_2(z_1)$  的保角变换后的等价变形形式,则复变函数表示的位移表达式如下

$$u(\sigma) = p_1 \left[ A(\sigma) + \overline{A(\sigma)} + \frac{\sigma(m+\sigma^2)}{m\sigma^2-1} B'(\sigma) + \frac{m\sigma^2+1}{\sigma(m-\sigma^2)} \overline{B'(\sigma)} \right] + p_2 [B(\sigma) + \overline{B(\sigma)}] \quad (10a)$$

$$v(\sigma) = q_1 \left[ A(\sigma) - \overline{A(\sigma)} + \frac{\sigma(m+\sigma^2)}{m\sigma^2-1} B'(\sigma) - \frac{m\sigma^2+1}{\sigma(m-\sigma^2)} \overline{B'(\sigma)} \right] + q_2 [B(\sigma) - \overline{B(\sigma)}] \quad (10b)$$

其中  $m = (a-b)/(a+b)$ 。根据边界位移连续条件,应用 Cauchy 公式<sup>[4]</sup>,得到

$$A(\sigma) = N_1 i\sigma - N_2 i \frac{\sigma(m+\sigma^2)}{m\sigma^2-1}, \quad B(\sigma) = N_2 i\sigma$$

其中  $N_1 = \frac{(\gamma_1 b - \gamma_2 a)}{4(-\beta_{11} + \beta_{12})}, N_2 = \frac{(\gamma_1 b + \gamma_2 a)}{4(3\beta_{11} + \beta_{12})}$ 。系数  $N_1, N_2$  只与材料的弹性参数和边界条件有关。将其代入方程(4)中,可以得到横观各向同性材料基体在椭圆夹杂边界处的应力分量  $\sigma_x^c, \sigma_y^c, \tau_{xy}^c$  如下

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^c \\ \sigma_y^c \\ \tau_{xy}^c \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{F(\theta)} \begin{pmatrix} X_1(\theta) & X_2(\theta) \\ Y_1(\theta) & Y_2(\theta) \\ Z_1(\theta) & Z_2(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

其中函数表达式  $X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2, Z_1, Z_2$  见附录。

根据 Clapeyron's 理论,基体的应变能由下面积分确定

$$W_M = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} [\gamma_1 b^2 \sigma_x^c \sin 2\theta - 2ab(\gamma_1 \sin^2 \theta + \gamma_2 \cos^2 \theta) \tau_{xy}^c + \gamma_2 a^2 \sigma_y^c \sin 2\theta] d\theta \quad (12)$$

将上面所得应力结果(11)代入式(12),可得

$$W_M = \gamma_1^2 D_{11} + 2\gamma_1 \gamma_2 D_{12} + \gamma_2^2 D_{22} \quad (13)$$

式中参数  $D_{11}, D_{12}$  和  $D_{22}$  有如下结果

$$D_{11} = -\frac{\pi b^2 \beta_{11}}{e}, \quad D_{12} = \frac{\pi ab(\beta_{12} + \beta_{11})}{2e}, \quad D_{22} = -\frac{\pi a^2 \beta_{11}}{e} \quad (14)$$

其中  $e = \beta_{12}^2 + 2\beta_{12}\beta_{11} - 3\beta_{11}^2$ 。

椭圆夹杂和基体这一弹性系统的总应变能为  $W = W(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = W_I + W_M$ 。根据最小应变能原理,  $\partial W / \partial \gamma_1 = 0, \partial W / \partial \gamma_2 = 0$ , 可得到确定  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2$  的两个方程,其解为

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= \frac{(2\beta_{11} + R\beta_{11} + R\beta_{12})}{R\beta_{66}^0 + 2(R^2\beta_{11} + R\beta_{11} + \beta_{11} + R\beta_{12})} (\gamma_a^0 + \gamma_b^0) \\ \gamma_2 &= \frac{(2R^2\beta_{11} + R\beta_{11} + R\beta_{12})}{R\beta_{66}^0 + 2(R^2\beta_{11} + R\beta_{11} + \beta_{11} + R\beta_{12})} (\gamma_a^0 + \gamma_b^0) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中  $R = b/a$ 。将式(15)代入式(7)并应用式(1)可确定夹杂内的应力,代入式(11)则可确定基体内边界的应力,利用保角变换和式(4)还可进一步确定基体内的应力分布。特别地,在椭圆夹杂边界上,夹杂与基体的法向正应力和剪切应力分别记为  $\sigma_n^0, \tau_n^0, \sigma_n^c, \tau_n^c$ , 根据应力转换关系,并记  $\psi$  为外法线与  $x$  轴的夹角,可推导得到满足应力连续条件下的结果

$$\sigma_n^c = \sigma_n^0 = \frac{2(D_{11}D_{22} - D_{12}^2)\sin 2\psi}{2\beta_{66}^0(D_{12}^2 - D_{11}D_{22}) - \pi ab(D_{11} - 2D_{12} + D_{22})}(\gamma_a^0 + \gamma_b^0) \quad (16)$$

$$\tau_n^c = \tau_n^0 = \frac{2(D_{11}D_{22} - D_{12}^2)\cos 2\psi}{2\beta_{66}^0(D_{12}^2 - D_{11}D_{22}) - \pi ab(D_{11} - 2D_{12} + D_{22})}(\gamma_a^0 + \gamma_b^0) \quad (17)$$

### 3 算例与分析

本文计算中选取的基体材料为石墨环氧树脂<sup>[5]</sup>,其主方向上的弹性模量为  $E_1 = E_2 = 14.5\text{GPa}$ ,  $E_3 = 137.9\text{GPa}$ ,泊松比  $\nu_1 = \nu_3 = 0.21$ ,椭圆夹杂的材料为硼纤维,计算中用到的材料常数  $G_1^0 = 4.43\text{GPa}$ ,非弹性剪应变取为  $\gamma_a^0 = \gamma_b^0 = 0.005$ 。

对于不同形状椭圆夹杂,边界上的应力分布结果如图1-6所示。结果表明,边界上的正应力关于坐标轴呈反对称分布,而剪应力关于坐标轴呈对称分布。且随着椭圆短轴变短,应力值相应减小。与各向同性情况相比较,该结果考虑了各向异性主轴方向的弹性常数对应力场的影响,其解析解可作为该类复合材料的断裂强度分析的基础。

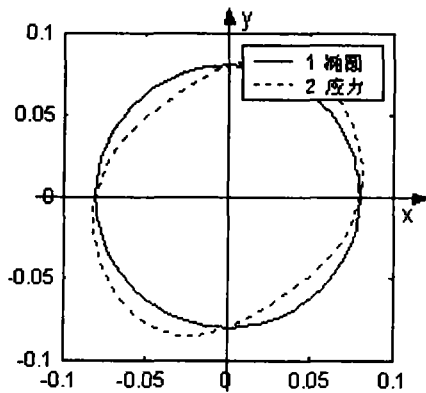


图1  $\sigma_n^c$  的分布,  $R=1$

Fig. 1 Distribution of  $\sigma_n^c$  for  $R=1$

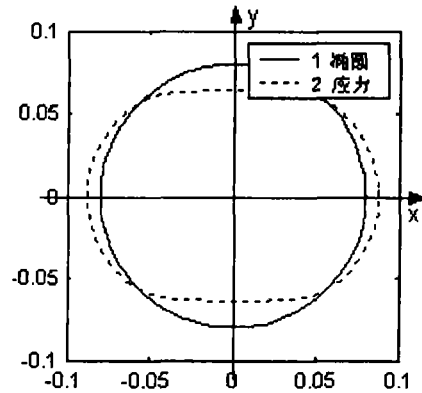


图2  $\tau_n^c$  的分布,  $R=1$

Fig. 2 Distribution of  $\tau_n^c$  for  $R=1$

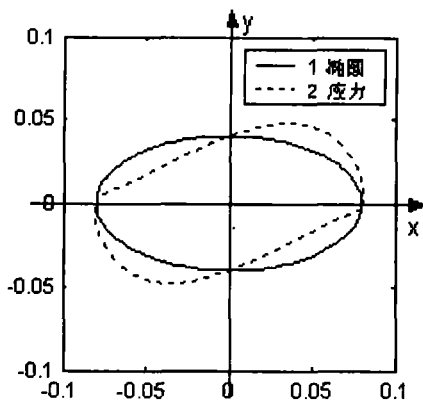


图3  $\sigma_n^c$  的分布,  $R=0.5$

Fig. 3 Distribution of  $\sigma_n^c$  for  $R=0.5$

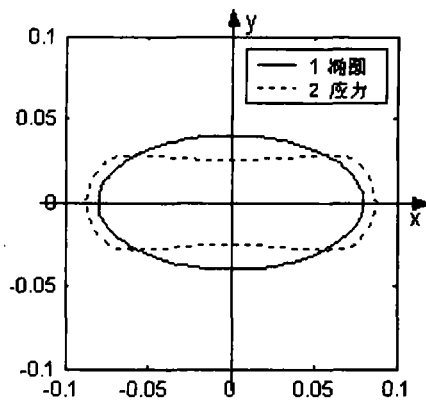


图4  $\tau_n^c$  的分布,  $R=0.5$

Fig. 4 Distribution of  $\tau_n^c$  for  $R=0.5$

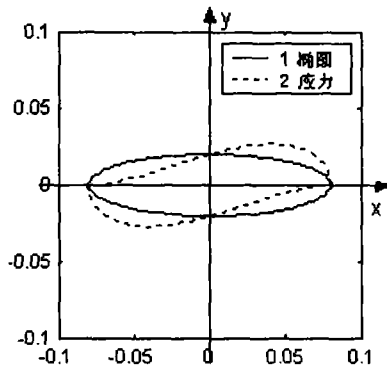


图 5  $\sigma_n^c$  的分布,  $R=0.25$

Fig. 5 Distribution of  $\sigma_n^c$  for  $R=0.25$

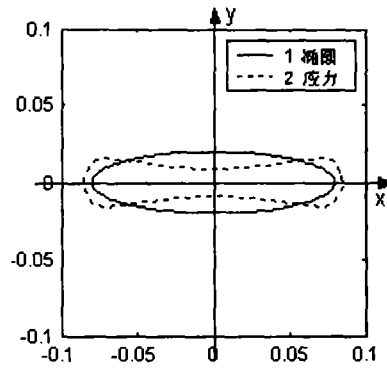


图 6  $\tau_n^c$  的分布,  $R=0.25$

Fig. 6 Distribution of  $\tau_n^c$  for  $R=0.25$

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附录:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(\theta) &= (a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta), G_1(\theta) = (a + b) \sin \theta \cos \theta, G_2(\theta) = (a \sin^2 \theta - b \cos^2 \theta) \\
 H_1(\theta) &= m \cos 4\theta - (m^2 + 3) \cos 2\theta - m, H_2(\theta) = m \sin 4\theta - (m^2 + 3) \sin 2\theta \\
 P_1(\theta) &= m^2 \cos 4\theta - 2m \cos 2\theta + 1, P_2(\theta) = m^2 \sin 4\theta - 2m \sin 2\theta, P(\theta) = P_1^2(\theta) + P_2^2(\theta) \\
 T_1(\theta) &= \sin \theta \cos \theta (a^4 \sin^2 \theta + 3a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \theta - 3a^2 b^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^4 \cos^2 \theta) \\
 T_2(\theta) &= ab (a^2 \sin^4 \theta - 3b^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta - 3a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^4 \theta) \\
 X_1(\theta) &= -G_1(\theta), Y_1(\theta) = G_1(\theta), Z_1(\theta) = G_2(\theta) \\
 X_2(\theta) &= \frac{1}{P(\theta)} \{ G_2(\theta) [H_2(\theta) P_1(\theta) - H_1(\theta) P_2(\theta)] - G_1(\theta) [H_1(\theta) P_1(\theta) + H_2(\theta) P_2(\theta)] \} \\
 &\quad - 2G_2(\theta) - \frac{(a + b) T_1(\theta)}{F^2(\theta)} \\
 Y_2(\theta) &= \frac{-1}{P(\theta)} \{ G_2(\theta) [H_2(\theta) P_1(\theta) - H_1(\theta) P_2(\theta)] - G_1(\theta) [H_1(\theta) P_1(\theta) + H_2(\theta) P_2(\theta)] \} \\
 &\quad + 2G_1(\theta) + \frac{(a + b) T_1(\theta)}{F^2(\theta)} \\
 Z_2(\theta) &= \frac{1}{P(\theta)} \{ G_2(\theta) [H_2(\theta) P_1(\theta) - H_1(\theta) P_2(\theta)] + G_1(\theta) [H_1(\theta) P_1(\theta) + H_2(\theta) P_2(\theta)] \} \\
 &\quad + \frac{(a + b) T_2(\theta)}{F^2(\theta)} \\
 D_{11} &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{b^2 \sin 2\theta [X_1(\theta) K_{11} + X_2(\theta) K_{21}] - 2ab \sin^2 \theta [Z_1(\theta) K_{11} + Z_2(\theta) K_{21}]}{2F(\theta)} d\theta \\
 D_{22} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{a^2 \sin 2\theta [Y_1(\theta) K_{12} + Y_2(\theta) K_{22}] - 2ab \cos^2 \theta [Z_1(\theta) K_{12} + Z_2(\theta) K_{22}]}{2F(\theta)} d\theta \\
 D_{12} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2F(\theta)} \{ b^2 \sin 2\theta [X_1(\theta) K_{11} + X_2(\theta) K_{21}] - 2ab \sin^2 \theta [Z_1(\theta) K_{11} + Z_2(\theta) K_{21}] \\
 &\quad + a^2 \sin 2\theta [Y_1(\theta) K_{12} + Y_2(\theta) K_{22}] - 2ab \cos^2 \theta [Z_1(\theta) K_{12} + Z_2(\theta) K_{22}] \} d\theta \\
 \begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} b/4(\beta_{12} - \beta_{11}) & -a/4(\beta_{12} - \beta_{11}) \\ b/4(\beta_{12} + 3\beta_{11}) & a/4(\beta_{12} + 3\beta_{11}) \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$