线弹簧模型法在含表面裂纹 球壳中的应用

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斑腹 本文应用线弹簧模型法,基于 Sih. G. C.¹¹³ 含二维裂纹球壳理论建立了含表面裂纹球壳的控制方程.采用数值方法选取位移试函数 " $_i = C_i(1 - \eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 及 $\beta_i = D_i(1 - \eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 合理地处理了对偶奇异积分方程使计算大为简化.通过电算实现了计算求解过程,从而获得了球壳表面裂纹前沿各点的应力强度因子之值.最后将计算结果与考虑"膨胀效应"后的 Newman-Raju 解进行了比较,同时研究了曲率因素对表面裂纹线弹性断裂性态的影响.

关键词 线弹簧模型法,表面裂纹,球壳

实际结构中不可避免地存在着以表面裂纹为主要形式的缺陷,而压力容器多数为曲 壳结构,因此本文将对含表面裂纹球壳进行线弹性断裂分析. Rice 和 Levy^[2] 提出的线 弹簧模型法在众多的数值方法中显示出简易且在一定范围内相当准确等特点而使之成为 工程上行之有效的数值方法. Parks^[3] 将由线弹簧模型在弹性情形下所得的结果与 Raju 和 Newman 的有限元解进行了比较,显示了其应用的可靠性. 1982 年 Delate F.,和 Erdogan F.,^[4] 又成功地利用线弹簧模型分析了含环向和轴向内(外)表面裂纹的柱壳问 题,取得了与 Newman & Raju 由有限元法所得的较为吻合的结果,同时还研究了曲率 因素的影响. Folias^[5]等用 Kirchhoff 经典理论建立的二维裂纹球壳理论存在着 剪应 力的 r^{-‡} 阶奇异性和弯曲应力幅角分布不同等问题. Sih G. C.,应用 Reissner 理论 和 Fourier 积分变换对无限大含裂纹球壳进行了理论分析,克服了经典理论中的不 足. 因此本文将基于 Sih, G. C. 理论利用线弹簧模型法对含表面裂纹球壳进行线弹性断裂 分析.

一、球壳理论的建立

微分壳体的受载分布示于图 1. 由文献 [1] 有用法向位移和辅助函数表示的总力和 力矩为: $N_{xx} = \frac{2\mu}{(1-\nu)} \frac{h}{R} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + (1+\nu)u_z - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right\}$ $N_{yy} = \frac{2\mu}{(1-\nu)} \frac{h}{R} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + (1+\nu)u_z - \nu \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right\}$ (1) $N_{xy} = N_{yx} = \frac{2\mu h}{R} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right\}$

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$$M_{xx} = -\frac{\mu h^{3}}{6(1-\nu)} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} X}{\partial x^{2}} + \nu \frac{\partial^{2} X}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\psi + \frac{\psi}{R^{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$M_{yy} = -\frac{\mu h^{3}}{6(1-\nu)} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} X}{\partial y^{2}} + \nu \frac{\partial^{2} X}{\partial x^{2}} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\psi + \frac{\psi}{R^{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$M_{xy} = M_{yx} = -\frac{\mu h^{3}}{6} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} X}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\psi + \frac{\psi}{R^{2}} \right) \right]$$
(2)

$$Q_x = \mu h \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} - \Psi \right), \ Q_y = \mu h \ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}$$
 (3)

 $\exists \Psi = -\nabla^2 \Psi$

$$\phi = \left[\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-\nu)\lambda^{2}u_{z} + \frac{(1+\nu)l_{4}}{l_{3}}\lambda^{4}\nabla^{2}u_{z} + k^{2}\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + \phi_{0}$$

$$\phi = 2\varepsilon u_{z} - 2\left[\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\lambda^{2}\nabla^{2}u_{z} - \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} + \phi_{0}$$

$$\phi_{0} = (1-2\varepsilon)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\phi - k^{2}\nabla^{2}\phi\right)$$

$$(4)$$

利用正弦和余弦的 Fourier 变换所得的解为:

$$u_{x}(x, y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[(1 - 2\varepsilon) A_{1} \exp(-s|y|) + A_{5} \exp(-a|y|) + A_{5} \exp(-a|y|) + A_{3} \exp(-\bar{a}|y|) \right] \cdot \cos(xs) ds$$

$$\psi(x, y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[A_{4} \exp(-s|y|) + A_{2} \exp(-\beta|y|) \right] \sin(xs) ds$$

$$\psi_{0}(x, y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[A_{0} + |y| A_{7} \right] \exp(-s|y|) \cos(xs) ds$$
(5)

其中函数: $A_i = A_i(s)$, $(i = 1, \dots, 7)$ 相互间存在有一定的关系,将上述解代回原几 何和物理方程整理可得 y = 0 处的位移和转角表达式:

对(6)式作 Fourier 逆变换,同时利用对称载荷作用时的连续性条件:

$$\lim_{|\mathbf{y}|\to 0} \beta_{\mathbf{y}} = \lim_{|\mathbf{y}|\to 0} u_{\mathbf{y}} = 0 \qquad |\mathbf{x}| > a \tag{7}$$

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则得:

$$A_{1}(s) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{w_{1}(s)} \int_{0}^{s} u_{y} \cos(xs) dx - \frac{w_{0}(s)}{w_{1}(s)w_{3}(s)} \int_{0}^{s} \left(\beta_{y} - \frac{u_{y}}{R}\right) \cos(xs) ds \right] \\A_{2}(s) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{w_{3}(s)} \int_{0}^{s} \left(\beta_{y} - \frac{u_{x}}{R}\right) \cos(xs) dx$$
(8)

其中, $\beta_y = \beta_y(x, 0)$, $u_y = u_y(x, 0)$ 。从(1)-(5)式可得到各总应力、力矩及剪力的表达式,但由于表达式冗长,在此仅列出有关 N_{yy} 与 M_{yy} 式:

$$N_{yy} = \frac{2\mu\hbar}{R} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\left[\left\{ \left[-\left(\frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu}+s|y|\right) \varepsilon + \frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu}(1-2\varepsilon)(ks)^{2} \right] \exp(-s|y| \right) - \left[\varepsilon + \frac{3+\nu}{1-\nu}(1-2\varepsilon)(ks)^{2} \right] sF + \left[[\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)]^{2} + \frac{1-2\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon_{0}}(1+\nu)(\lambda s)^{2} \right] sG \right\} A_{l}(s) + \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon + (ks)^{2}}{2\varepsilon_{0}(1-\varepsilon_{0})}\beta\exp(-s|y|) + [1+(ks)^{2}]s \cdot \exp(-\beta|y|) - \frac{1}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left[\frac{3-\nu-(5-\nu)\varepsilon_{0}}{1-\nu} + \frac{l_{4}(1-2\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon_{0}}(ks)^{2} \right] s\beta F - \frac{1}{2[\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)]^{1/2}} \left[\frac{\varepsilon}{(ks)^{2}} + \frac{1+\nu-(1+3\nu)\varepsilon}{1-\nu} - (1-2\varepsilon)(ks)^{2} \right] s\beta G \right\} A_{l}(s) + \left[1 + (1-2\varepsilon)(ks)^{2} \right] cos(sx) ds$$

$$M_{yy} = 2\mu\hbar \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[\left[\left\{ - \left[\left(1 + \frac{2\varepsilon_{0}}{1-\nu} \right) \varepsilon + \varepsilon\varepsilon_{0} s|y| + (1-2\varepsilon)(ks)^{2} \right] cos(\lambda s)^{2} \right] cos(\lambda s) \right] ds + \left[\varepsilon + (1-2\varepsilon)(ks)^{2} \right] sF + \left[[\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)]^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-\nu)\varepsilon(\lambda s)^{2} \right] sG \right\} A_{l}(s)$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon + (k_s)^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \beta \exp(-s|y|) - [1 + (k_s)^2] s \exp(-\beta|y|) \right.$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2(1-\varepsilon)} [2 - 3\varepsilon + (1 - 2\varepsilon)(k_s)^2] s \beta F$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2[\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)]^{1/2}} \left[\frac{\varepsilon}{(k_s)^2} + \varepsilon - (1 - 2\varepsilon)(k_s)^2 \right] s \beta G \right\} A_2(s) \left. \right] \right]$$

$$\times \cos(s) ds \qquad (9b)$$

其中, $F(|y|, s) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{a!} \exp(-\bar{\alpha}|y|) + \frac{1}{\alpha} \exp(-\alpha|y|) \right]$ $G(|y|, s) = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{a!} \exp(-\bar{\alpha}|y|) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \exp(-\alpha|y|) \right]$

将式(8)代人(9)即得由位移 u, 和转角 β, 表示的 Ny, 与 My, 的表达式. 裂纹面上受线弹簧约束引起的载荷边界条件:

$$\lim_{\substack{y \neq a \\ y \neq a}} N_{yy}(x, y) = N(x) \\ \lim_{\substack{y \neq a \\ y \neq a}} M_{yy}(x, y) = M(x) \\ \end{vmatrix}$$
(10)

无限远处受均匀薄膜荷载 σ。和均匀纯弯矩 m。作用时,对于内表面裂纹,可设:

$$N(x) = h(-\sigma_{\infty} + \sigma)$$

$$M(x) = \frac{h^2}{6} (m_{\infty} - m)$$
(11)

对于外表面裂纹,可设:

$$N(\mathbf{x}) = h(-\sigma_{\infty} + \sigma)$$

$$M(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{h^{2}}{6}(m_{\infty} + m)$$
(12)

可得到球壳理论的基本关系式.

2

二、含表面裂纹球壳的控制方程

由线弹簧模型的本构关系^[4]:

$$\sigma(x) = E[\gamma_{ii}(x)u_{y}(x, 0) \pm \gamma_{ib}(x)\beta_{y}(x, 0)] m(x) = 6E[\gamma_{bi}(x)u_{y}(x, 0) \pm \gamma_{bb}(x)\beta_{y}(x, 0)]$$
(13)

其中"+"和"一"分别用于外表面和内表面裂纹. 然后,利用上节所得的基本关系式, 引得含内(外)表面裂纹球壳的控制方程为:

$$a_{11} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{u_{y}(\eta)}{\eta - x} d\eta + \int_{0}^{1} [f_{11}(x, \eta) + \dots + f_{15}(x, \eta)] u_{y}(\eta) d\eta + a_{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\beta_{y}(\eta)}{\eta - x} d\eta + \int_{0}^{1} [f_{21}(x, \eta) + \dots + f_{25}(x, \eta)] \beta_{y}(\eta) d\eta = \frac{\pi R}{4\mu} \{ -\sigma_{\infty} + E[\gamma_{11}(x)u_{y}(x, 0) \mp \gamma_{1b}(x)\beta_{y}(x, 0)] \}$$
(14a)

$$a_{21}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{u_{y}(\eta)}{\eta-x} d\eta + \int_{0}^{1} [f_{31}(x,\eta) + \dots + f_{33}(x,\eta)]u_{y}(\eta)d\eta$$

$$+ a_{22}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{\beta_{y}(\eta)}{\eta-x} d\eta + \int_{0}^{1} [f_{41}(x,\eta) + \dots + f_{45}(x,\eta)]\beta_{y}(\eta)d\eta$$

$$= \frac{\pi h}{24\mu} \{\pm m_{\infty} \mp 6E[r_{bi}(x)u_{y}(x,0) \mp r_{bb}(x)\beta_{y}(x,0)]\}$$
(14b)

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 $|x| \leq 1$,上、下符号分别用于内、外表面裂纹 筒形. $a_u < a_n < a_n > n$ 为常数, $f_u(x, \eta)$,……, $f_u(x, \eta)$ 为已知函数.

三、控制方程的数值解

对于半椭圆表面裂纹,其形状曲线方程为:

$$\left[\frac{l(x)}{l_0}\right]^2 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 = 1$$
(15)

据此可计算(13)中的 Y₁₁、Y₁₀、Y_{bb} 等.

据对称性, u_y 和 β_y 仅需在 $0 \le x \le 1$ 内确定. 选位移试函数为:

$$\begin{aligned} u(\eta) &= C_i (1 - \eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \beta(\eta) &= D_i (1 - \eta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \qquad \eta_i < \eta < \eta_{j+1} \end{aligned}$$
 (16)

其中 C_i 、 D_i 为定义在 $\eta_i < \eta < \eta_{i+1}$ 区域内的常数. 使解在计算点处能精确满足控制 方程(14).本文共取 16个计算点(x_i , i = 1; ……, 16)如图 2 所示,考虑到位移和 转角在接近自由表面的裂纹前沿变化梯度较大,故所取的计算点较其它部位密集. 据此 对(14)式中的积分进行离散,处理奇异性时引用以下奇异积分关系式:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\eta^2}}{\eta-x} d\eta = -\pi x.$$

经一系列繁杂的运**算**后将(14)式的奇异积分方程组简化为求解仅含未知常数 C_i、D_i的 线性代数方程组:



图 2

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$$a_{11}\left\{\left\{\sum_{0}^{i-1}\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta+C_{i}\right.-\left\{\pi+\sum_{0}^{i-1}\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta+\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}d\eta+\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta\right\}\cdot C_{i}+\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta\cdot C_{i}+\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\left[f_{1}(x_{i},\eta)+\cdots+f_{1}(x_{i},\eta)\right](1-\eta^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}d\eta\cdot C_{i}+a_{11}\left\{\left\{\sum_{0}^{i-1}\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta\right\}d\eta\right\}d\eta$$
+
$$\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\eta_{1}}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta$$
+
$$\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}d\eta+\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta$$
+
$$\int_{\eta_{1}}^{\eta_{1}+1}\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}d\eta+\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta+D_{i}$$
+
$$\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta+D_{i}$$
+
$$\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta+D_{i}$$
}+
$$\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta+x_{i})^{2}}+\frac{(1-\eta_{1})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(\eta-x_{i})^{2}}\right]d\eta+D_{i}$$
+
$$\sum_{i+1}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[f_{1}(x_{i},\eta)+\cdots+f_{2}(x_{i},\eta)\right](1-\eta^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}d\eta+D_{i}$$
+
$$\sum_{i}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[f_{1}(x_{i},\eta)+\cdots+f_{2}(x_{i},\eta)\right](1-x_{i})^{\frac{1}{2}}d\eta+D_{i}$$
+
$$\sum_{i}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[f_{1}(x_{i},\eta)+\cdots+f_{2}(x_{i},\eta)\right](1-x_{i})^{\frac{1}{2}}d\eta+D_{i}$$
+
$$\sum_{i}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[f_{1}(x_{i},\eta)+\cdots+f_{2}(x_{i},\eta)\right](1-x_{i})^{\frac{1}{2}}d\eta+D_{i}$$
+
$$\sum_{i}^{1}\int_{\eta_{i}}^{\eta_{i}+1}\left[f_{1}(x_{i},\eta)+\cdots+f_{2}(x_{i},\eta)\right](1-x_{i})^{\frac{1}{2}}d\eta+D_$$

(17b)具有与(17a)同样的形式.从方程组(17)中得到 C_i、D_i(i = 1,...,16),然后由 (16)可得位移 "和转角β,再由本构关系(13)计算出薄膜应力σ及弯矩 m.最后假定半 椭圆表面裂纹前沿各点的应力强度因子之值 K 近似等于平面应变状态下其裂纹深度等于 该点表面裂纹深度的边裂纹板条的应力强度因子之值,即:

$$K = h^{\frac{1}{2}} [\sigma g_i + m g_b] \tag{18}$$

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基于上述理论,通过编制 FORTRAN 语言程序在电子计算机上实现了整个求解过程。

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四、计算结果与分析

1. 含内(外)表面裂纹球壳边界作用均匀拉力

本文计算了 h/R = 0.15 时的情形如图 3(a, b). 图中应力强度因子采用无量纲形式. K_∞ 为受无限远处均匀拉伸参数为 l_o/h 的边裂纹平面应变板条的应力强度因子. 将计算结果与考虑"膨胀效应"的 Newman-Raju 计算解进行了比较,最大相对误差在 10%以内,由此可见线弹簧模型法对球壳表面裂纹的分析是可靠的.由于曲率的存在,给 应力强度因子带来较为明显的影响. 计算结果表明其鼓胀系数 M,总大于 1. 短轴最深 点的应力强度因子隐 2a/h 增加而增加,也随 l_o/h 递增.





图 4

2. 球壳边界受均布弯矩作用

第6期

计算结果示于图 4(a, b), 应力强度因子随 2a/h、l₀/h 增加而递增.

表1示出了分别受拉伸和弯曲作用时内(外)表面裂纹前沿各点应力强度因子的变化 规律.由表可见,外表面裂纹的应力强度因子值总是大于内表面裂纹时的相应值.这与 Newman 的有限元结果是一致的,这说明在不考虑内压引起的应力沿壁厚方向上的应力 梯度时,对相同裂纹几何条件下,外表面裂纹的应力强度因子总大于内表面裂纹的应力强 度因子.受拉伸作用时表面裂纹前沿的最大应力强度因子发生在短轴最深点,表中的各 坐标值详见图 2.

前沿点 坐标值	外裂纹 (K/K _w)		内裂纹 (K/K_)	
	薄膜载荷时	弯矩载荷时	薄膜载荷时	弯矩载荷时
0.03125	0.7076	0.6686	0.7044	0.6648
0.40625	0.6897	0.6800	0.6865	0.6762
0.64063	0.6847	0.6847	0.6439	0.6810
0.70313	0.6812	0.6812	0.6225	0.6775
0.82031	0.5946	0.6718	0.5724	0.6683
0.85156	0.5753	0.6631	0.5511	0.6596
0.88281	0.5540	0.6517	0.5268	0.6483
0.91406	0.5296	0.6355	0.4978	0.6323
0.94531	0.4634	0.6100	0.4608	0.6069
0.97656	0.4055	0.5583	0.4032	0.5555

V 表1 $l_0/h = 0.4 \ 2a/h = 4 \ h/R = 0.15$

五、结 论

1. 具有简便等特点的线弹簧模型法作为工程近似计算方法对含内(外)表面裂纹球壳 进行断裂分析,其结果是可靠的.

2. 由于曲率的存在,球壳相对平板而言,必须考虑"臌胀效应". 受薄膜均匀拉伸时, 臌胀系数 M, 总大于1. 作为工程上近似应用, 在2 < 2a/h < 16 范围内推荐采用下式 计算:

 $M_{s} = (1 + 0.122\lambda + 0.963\lambda^{2} - 0.378\lambda^{3} + 0.0423\lambda^{4})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 其中, $\lambda = \frac{\bar{a}}{\sqrt{Rh}}, \bar{a}$ 为等效裂纹尺寸,按等K换算得到.

3. 不管受均匀拉伸还是受均布弯矩作用,最深点处的应力强度因子总是随 2a/h 及 l₀/h 增加而增加.

4. 计算表明,在均匀拉伸和弯矩载荷作用下,若只考虑壳**体曲率效应时**,外表面裂纹 的应力强度因子总大于内表面裂纹的相应值.

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FRACTURE ANALYSES ON THE SPHERICAL SHELL WITH A SURFACE CRACK BY THE LINE-SPRING METHOD

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Abstract This paper presents linear elastic fracture analyses on the spherical shell with an internal (or external) surface crack by the line-spring method. The governing equations of the problems were derived in detail. The computation is greatly simplified by the proper treatment of the singular equations. The stress intensity factor at every point on the front of the surface crack was obtained by computation on the elastic fracture behavior of the surface crack was investigated. The results show the stress intensity factor of outside crack is always greater than that of inside crack if the stress change along the direction of the thickness is disregarded.

Key words Line-spring Method, Surface crack, Spherical shell

2