

功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料中断裂问题分析¹⁾

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摘要 分析了功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料中裂纹在反平面剪切载荷下的断裂问题。为了便于分析, 假设材料性质沿着裂纹的法线方向呈指数变化。利用 Fourier 变换, 问题可以转化为对未知数是裂纹表面张开位移的一对对偶积分方程的求解, 此对偶积分方程采用 Schmidt 方法求解。最后分析了裂纹长度及表征功能梯度材料的参数 βl 对应力, 电位移和磁通量强度因子的影响。

关键词 裂纹, 功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料, Schmidt 方法, 对偶积分方程

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引言

压电 / 压磁复合材料是由两种或更多种压电和压磁 (磁致伸缩) 材料元组成, 因而能更好地利用每一种材料的性能, 与传统的压电或压磁材料相比有更出众的磁电效应。磁电耦合效应是这种复合材料的新性能, 它的每一种单相材料元是没有此性能的。某些情况下, 压电 / 压磁材料的这种耦合效应相比于单相磁电材料而言, 要高出几百倍。因而, 广泛用于磁探针, 电子封装, 声纳装置, 医学超声成像, 传感器和致动器 (用于磁 - 电 - 力之间的能量转换)^[1]。当压电压磁材料使用过程中在力, 磁和电载荷作用下, 其制造过程中产生的小孔, 裂纹等缺陷会导致这些磁 - 电 - 弹耦合的复合材料过早失效。因而, 磁 - 电 - 弹复合材料的耦合作用和断裂行为研究是非常重要的^[2,3]。压电 / 压磁复合材料的发展源于 van Suchtelen^[4] 的早期工作。van Suchtelen^[4] 提出压电 / 压磁相的复合有可能获得新效应——磁电耦合效应。从那时开始, 就有很多的学者测试了 BaTiO₃-CoFe₂O₄ 复合材料的电磁耦合性能。最近, 许多学者对磁电耦合效应进行了理论研究^[1~3,5~10]。另一方面, 功能梯度材料的发展证明, 此种材料可以减小应力集中并且提高断裂韧性。同时功能梯度材料的概念已扩展到压电材料研究中^[11,12], 最近, 人们开始研究功能梯度压电材料的断裂问题^[13~17]。Weng 和 Li^[17] 首先研究了功能梯度压电材料的静态反平

面剪切问题。他们发现, 功能梯度压电材料中裂纹尖端的应力和电位移的奇异性与均匀材料中裂纹尖端的奇异性类似, 但是, 应力强度因子的大小强烈依赖于功能梯度压电材料性质的梯度分布。据我们所知, 对功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料中裂纹在反平面剪切载荷作用下的电 - 磁 - 弹性行为, 还没有人采用 Schmidt 方法研究^[18~20] 过。本文的目的就是把功能梯度概念扩展到压电 / 压磁材料研究中。

本文利用 Schmidt 方法研究功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料中裂纹在反平面剪切应力载荷作用下的磁 - 电 - 弹耦合行为^[18~20]。采用 Fourier 变换把混合边值问题的求解转化为对一对对偶积分方程的求解。在求解对偶积分方程时, 把裂纹表面张开位移展开为 Jacobi 多项式。此方法不同于以前工作^[1~6,8~17] 中采用的方法。最终分析了裂纹长度及表征功能梯度材料的参数 βl 对应力, 电位移和磁通量强度因子的影响。

1 问题的提出

如图 1 所示, 假设功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料中有一个长度为 $2l$ 的裂纹。对于反平面剪切问题, 由于无张开位移存在, 可以假设裂纹表面接触, 因而可以假设电势、磁势、电位移和磁通量在裂纹面上是连续的。因此, 本问题的边界条件可以描述 (在本文中, 作者只考虑扰动场) 如下

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tau_{yz}^{(1)}(x, 0^+) = \tau_{yz}^{(2)}(x, 0^-) = -\tau_0, \quad |x| \leq l \\ w^{(1)}(x, 0^+) = w^{(2)}(x, 0^-), \quad |x| > l \end{array} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \phi^{(1)}(x, 0^+) = \phi^{(2)}(x, 0^-), \\ D_y^{(1)}(x, 0^+) = D_y^{(2)}(x, 0^-), \quad |x| \leq \infty \\ \psi^{(1)}(x, 0^+) = \psi^{(2)}(x, 0^-), \\ B_y^{(1)}(x, 0^+) = B_y^{(2)}(x, 0^-), \end{array} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$w^{(1)}(x, y) = w^{(2)}(x, y) = 0, \text{ 当 } (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} \rightarrow \infty \quad (3)$$

其中 $\tau_{zk}^{(i)}$, $D_k^{(i)}$ 和 $B_k^{(i)}$ ($k = x, y; i = 1, 2$) 分别是反平面剪切应力, 平面电位移和平面磁通量. $w^{(i)}$, $\phi^{(i)}$ 和 $\psi^{(i)}$ 分别是反平面位移, 电势和磁势. 本文中, 只考虑 τ_0 为正的情况. 如图 1 所示, $i = 1, 2$ 分别对应于上下半平面.

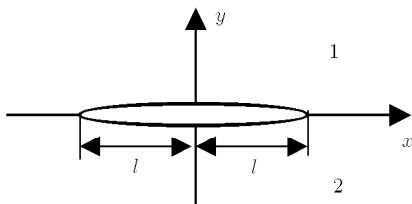


图 1 功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料中的裂纹

Fig.1 A crack in functionally graded piezoelectric/piezomagnetic materials

对于非均匀压电 / 压磁材料的断裂问题而言, 如果材料常数任意变化, 则此问题无法得到其精确解. 通常, 人们为了使问题便于处理而进行某些简化处理. 类似于各向同性非均匀材料的处理方式 [21~23], 假设材料性质的变化形式如下

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_{44} = c_{440} e^{\beta y}, \quad e_{15} = e_{150} e^{\beta y} \\ \varepsilon_{11} = \varepsilon_{110} e^{\beta y}, \quad q_{15} = q_{150} e^{\beta y} \\ d_{11} = d_{110} e^{\beta y}, \quad \mu_{11} = \mu_{110} e^{\beta y} \end{array} \right\} \quad (4)$$

其中 c_{440} 是剪切模量, e_{150} 是压电系数, ε_{110} 是介电常数, q_{150} 是压磁系数, d_{110} 是磁电系数, μ_{110} 是磁导率, β 是功能梯度参数.

III 裂纹问题的本构关系表述如下

$$\tau_{zk}^{(i)} = c_{44} w_{,k}^{(i)} + e_{15} \phi_{,k}^{(i)} + q_{15} \psi_{,k}^{(i)}, \quad k = x, y; i = 1, 2 \quad (5)$$

$$D_k^{(i)} = e_{15} w_{,k}^{(i)} - \varepsilon_{11} \phi_{,k}^{(i)} - d_{11} \psi_{,k}^{(i)}, \quad k = x, y; i = 1, 2 \quad (6)$$

$$B_k^{(i)} = q_{15} w_{,k}^{(i)} - \mu_{11} \phi_{,k}^{(i)} - \mu_{11} \psi_{,k}^{(i)}, \quad k = x, y; i = 1, 2 \quad (7)$$

反平面控制方程是

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_{440} \left(\nabla^2 w^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial w^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) + e_{150} \left(\nabla^2 \phi^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial \phi^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) + \\ e_{150} \left(\nabla^2 \psi^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial \psi^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (8)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} e_{150} \left(\nabla^2 w^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial w^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) - \varepsilon_{110} \left(\nabla^2 \phi^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial \phi^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) - \\ d_{110} \left(\nabla^2 \psi^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial \psi^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q_{150} \left(\nabla^2 w^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial w^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) - d_{110} \left(\nabla^2 \phi^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial \phi^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) - \\ \mu_{110} \left(\nabla^2 \psi^{(i)} + \beta \frac{\partial \psi^{(i)}}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (10)$$

其中 $\nabla^2 = \partial^2 / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 / \partial y^2$ 是二维 Laplace 算子.

2 求解

由于假设几何和载荷的对称性, 只考虑 $0 \leq x < \infty, -\infty \leq y < \infty$ 的情况就够了. 为了求解上面的控制方程, 采用 Fourier 积分变换技术获得位移、电势和磁势的一般表达式如下

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} w^{(1)}(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty A_1(s) e^{-\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds, \\ \phi^{(1)}(x, y) = a_0 w^{(1)}(x, y) + \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty B_1(s) e^{-\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds, \quad y \geq 0 \\ \psi^{(1)}(x, y) = a_1 w^{(1)}(x, y) + \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty C_1(s) e^{-\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds, \end{array} \right\} \quad (11)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} w^{(2)}(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty A_2(s) e^{\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds, \\ \phi^{(2)}(x, y) = a_0 w^{(2)}(x, y) + \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty B_2(s) e^{\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds, \quad y \leq 0 \\ \psi^{(2)}(x, y) = a_1 w^{(2)}(x, y) + \\ \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty C_2(s) e^{\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds, \end{array} \right\} \quad (12)$$

其中 $A_1(s)$, $B_1(s)$, $C_1(s)$, $A_2(s)$, $B_2(s)$ 和 $C_2(s)$ 是未知函数, $\gamma = \frac{\beta + \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4s^2}}{2}$, $a_0 = \frac{\mu_{11} e_{15} - d_{11} q_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11} \mu_{11} - d_{11}^2}$, $a_1 = \frac{q_{15} \varepsilon_{11} - d_{11} e_{15}}{\varepsilon_{11} \mu_{11} - d_{11}^2}$.

根据方程 (5~7) , 得到

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{yz}^{(1)}(x, y) &= -\frac{2e^{\beta y}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \gamma [(c_{440} + a_0 e_{150} + \\&a_1 q_{150}) A_1(s) + e_{150} B_1(s) + q_{150} C_1(s)] \cdot \\&e^{-\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds \quad (13)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}D_y^{(1)}(x, y) &= \frac{2e^{\beta y}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \gamma [\varepsilon_{110} B_1(s) + d_{110} C_1(s)] \cdot \\&e^{-\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds \quad (14)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}B_y^{(1)}(x, y) &= \frac{2e^{\beta y}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \gamma [d_{110} B_1(s) + \mu_{110} C_1(s)] \cdot \\&e^{-\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds \quad (15)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{yz}^{(2)}(x, y) &= \frac{2e^{\beta y}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \gamma [(c_{440} + a_0 e_{150} + \\&a_1 q_{150}) A_2(s) + e_{150} B_2(s) + q_{150} C_2(s)] \cdot \\&e^{\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds \quad (16)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}D_y^{(2)}(x, y) &= -\frac{2e^{\beta y}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \gamma [\varepsilon_{110} B_2(s) + \\&d_{110} C_2(s)] e^{\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds \quad (17)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}B_y^{(2)}(x, y) &= -\frac{2e^{\beta y}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \gamma [d_{110} B_2(s) + \\&\mu_{110} C_2(s)] e^{\gamma y} \cos(sx) ds \quad (18)\end{aligned}$$

为求解问题, 裂纹表面张开位移定义如下

$$f(x) = w^{(1)}(x, 0^+) - w^{(2)}(x, 0^-) \quad (19)$$

把方程 (11),(12) 代入方程 (19) , 同时应用 Fourier 变换技术和边界条件 (1),(2) , 可以得到

$$\bar{f}(s) = A_1(s) - A_2(s) \quad (20)$$

$$a_0[A_1(s) - A_2(s)] + B_1(s) - B_2(s) = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$a_1[A_1(s) - A_2(s)] + C_1(s) - C_2(s) = 0 \quad (22)$$

本文中变量上的上划线代表经 Fourier 变换后的变量. 把方程 (13)~(18) 代入边界条件 (1)~(3) , 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}&(c_{440} + a_0 e_{150} + a_1 q_{150}) A_1(s) + e_{150} B_1(s) + \\&q_{150} C_1(s) + (c_{440} + a_0 e_{150} + a_1 q_{150}) A_2(s) + \\&e_{150} B_2(s) + q_{150} C_2(s) = 0 \quad (23)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\varepsilon_{110} B_1(s) + d_{110} C_1(s) + \varepsilon_{110} B_2(s) + \\&d_{110} C_2(s) = 0 \quad (24)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&d_{110} B_1(s) + \mu_{110} C_1(s) + d_{110} B_2(s) + \\&\mu_{110} C_2(s) = 0 \quad (25)\end{aligned}$$

求解方程 (20)~(25)(有 6 个未知数) , 并且把解代入方程 (13)~(15) 中, 进而应用边界条件 (1),(2), 可以得到

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \bar{f}(s) \cos(sx) ds = 0, \quad x > l \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{c_{440}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \gamma \bar{f}(s) \cos(sx) ds = \tau_0, \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad (27)$$

为了求解未知函数 $\bar{f}(s)$, 必须求解上面的一对对偶积分方程.

3 对偶积分方程的求解

采用 Schmidt 方法^[18~20] 来求解上述对偶积分方程. 根据裂纹面张开位移性质, 裂纹表面的张开位移可以展开成下列级数形式来表示

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n P_{2n-2}^{(1/2, 1/2)} \left(\frac{x}{l}\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{l^2}\right)^{1/2}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad (28)$$

$$f(x) = w^{(1)}(x, 0^+) - w^{(2)}(x, 0^-) = 0, \quad x > l \quad (29)$$

其中 b_n 是待定未知系数, $P_n^{(1/2, 1/2)}(x)$ 是 Jacobi 多项式^[24]. 方程 (28),(29) 的 Fourier 形式如下^[25]

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\bar{f}(s) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n \frac{1}{s} J_{2n-1}(sl) \\G_n &= 2\sqrt{\pi}(-1)^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma(2n-1/2)}{(2n-2)!}\end{aligned}\right\} \quad (30)$$

其中 $\Gamma(x)$ 和 $J_n(x)$ 分别是 Gamma 和 Bessel 函数.

把方程 (30) 代入方程 (26),(27), 方程 (26) 自动满足. 对方程 (27) 在 $[0, x]$ 区间内对 x 做积分, 方程 (27) 简化为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n \int_0^\infty \frac{\gamma}{s^2} J_{2n-1}(sl) \sin(sx) ds = \frac{\pi \tau_0 x}{c_{440}} \quad (31)$$

根据文献 [24] 给出的关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned}\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{s} J_n(sa) \sin(bs) ds &= \\&\begin{cases} \frac{\sin[n \sin^{-1}(b/a)]}{n}, & a > b \\ \frac{a^n \sin(n\pi/2)}{n[b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}]^n}, & b > a \end{cases}\end{aligned}\right\} \quad (32)$$

方程(31)中的半无限积分可变为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{s} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{s} - 1 \right) \right] J_{2n-1}(sl) \sin(sx) ds = \\ \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin \left[(2n-1) \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) \right] + \\ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{s} \frac{\gamma-s}{s} J_{2n-1}(sl) \sin(sx) ds \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

这样方程(31)中的半无限积分能够直接数值求解。采用 Schmidt 方法解出 b_n 以后, 方程(31)就可以解了。方程(31)可以简写为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n E_n(x) = U(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq l \quad (34)$$

其中 $E_n(x)$ 和 $U(x)$ 是未知函数, 通过它们可以决定系数 b_n 。为了求解, 需要重新构造一函数序列, 这一函数序列 $P_n(x)$ 要满足如下正交条件

$$\int_0^l P_m(x) P_n(x) dx = N_n \delta_{mn}, \quad N_n = \int_0^l P_n^2(x) dx \quad (35)$$

而函数序列 $P_n(x)$ 可以通过函数 $E_n(x)$ 构建, 即

$$P_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{M_{in}}{M_{nn}} E_i(x) \quad (36)$$

其中 M_{ij} 是矩阵 D_n 的元素 d_{ij} 的代数余子式, 矩阵 D_n 定为如下形式

$$D_n = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cccc} d_{11}, d_{12}, d_{13}, \dots, d_{1n} \\ d_{21}, d_{22}, d_{23}, \dots, d_{2n} \\ d_{31}, d_{32}, d_{33}, \dots, d_{3n} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ d_{n1}, d_{n2}, d_{n3}, \dots, d_{nn} \end{array} \right] \\ d_{ij} = \int_0^l E_i(x) E_j(x) dx \end{array} \right\} \quad (37)$$

利用方程(34)~(37), 得到

$$b_n = \sum_{j=n}^{\infty} q_j \frac{M_{nj}}{M_{jj}} \quad (38)$$

$$\text{其中 } q_j = \frac{1}{N_j} \int_0^l U(x) P_j(x) dx.$$

4 强度因子

通过未知系数 b_n 的获得, 从而就可以确定扰动应力场, 扰动电位移场和磁通量。但对于断裂力学来

说, 重点是确定裂纹尖端处的应力场 $\tau_{yz}^{(1)}$, 扰动电位移场 $D_y^{(1)}$ 和磁通量 $B_y^{(1)}$ 。沿裂纹线上 $\tau_{yz}^{(1)}$, $D_y^{(1)}$ 和 $B_y^{(1)}$ 可分别表示为

$$\tau_{yz}^{(1)}(x, 0) = -\frac{c_{440}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n \int_0^\infty \frac{\gamma}{s} J_{2n-1}(sl) \cos(xs) ds \quad (39)$$

$$D_y^{(1)}(x, 0) = -\frac{e_{150}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n \int_0^\infty \frac{\gamma}{s} J_{2n-1}(sl) \cos(xs) ds \quad (40)$$

$$B_y^{(1)}(x, 0) = -\frac{q_{150}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n \int_0^\infty \frac{\gamma}{s} J_{2n-1}(sl) \cos(xs) ds \quad (41)$$

利用如下关系式^[24]

$$\int_0^\infty J_n(sa) \cos(bs) ds = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos[n \sin^{-1}(b/a)]}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}, & a > b \\ -\frac{a^n \sin(n\pi/2)}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}[b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}]^n}, & b > a \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

应力场、电位移场和磁通量的奇异部分可分别表示为 ($x > l$)

$$\tau = \frac{c_{440}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n H_n(x) \quad (43)$$

$$D = \frac{e_{150}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n H_n(x) \quad (44)$$

$$B = \frac{q_{150}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n G_n H_n(x) \quad (45)$$

$$\text{其中 } H_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} l^{2n-1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - l^2} [x + \sqrt{x^2 - l^2}]^{2n-1}}.$$

应力强度因子 K 为

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \lim_{x \rightarrow l^+} \sqrt{2(x-l)} \cdot \tau = \\ &\frac{2c_{440}}{\sqrt{\pi l}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{\Gamma(2n-1/2)}{(2n-2)!} \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

电位移强度因子 K^D 为

$$\begin{aligned} K^D &= \lim_{x \rightarrow l^+} \sqrt{2(x-l)} \cdot D = \\ &\frac{2e_{150}}{\sqrt{\pi l}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{\Gamma(2n-1/2)}{(2n-2)!} = \frac{e_{150}}{c_{440}} K \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

磁通量强度因子 K^B 为

$$\begin{aligned} K^B &= \lim_{x \rightarrow l^+} \sqrt{2(x-l)} \cdot B = \\ &\frac{2q_{150}}{\sqrt{\pi l}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \frac{\Gamma(2n-1/2)}{(2n-2)!} = \frac{q_{150}}{c_{440}} K \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

5 数值计算和讨论

如文献 [19,20,26] 中的讨论可知, 取无穷级数(34)中的前 10 项, Schmidt 方法就可以满足有关精度要求。无量纲化的非均匀常数 βl 变化范围是 $-3 \sim 3$, 这足以覆盖绝大部分实际情况。

本文结果如图 2 所示。从结果中可以得到如下结论:

(1) 结果显示, 对于反平面断裂问题, 功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料中的裂纹尖端的奇异应力场, 电位移场和磁通量与均匀压电 / 压磁材料或者是均匀压电材料中的裂纹尖端的奇异应力场, 电位移场具有相同的奇异性, 但是强度因子的大小强烈依赖于功能梯度压电 / 压磁材料的梯度性质, 这与文献 [17] 中的讨论一样。

(2) 当 $\beta l = 0$ 时, 本问题的解可以退化到均匀压电 / 压磁材料的解。如图 2 所示, 当 $\beta l = 0$ 时, 裂纹尖端的应力强度因子为 1。这与一般弹性材料的反平面剪切问题相一致, 证明了可以采用 Schmidt 方法解决此类问题。

(3) 如图 2 所示, 随着功能梯度指数 βl 的增大, 裂纹尖端的应力强度因子几乎呈线性降低。由方程(47),(48)可见, 电位移和磁通量强度因子与应力强度因子具有相同的变化规律。当应力强度因子求出后, 通过方程(47),(48)就可以求出电位移强度因子和磁通量强度因子。此处从略。

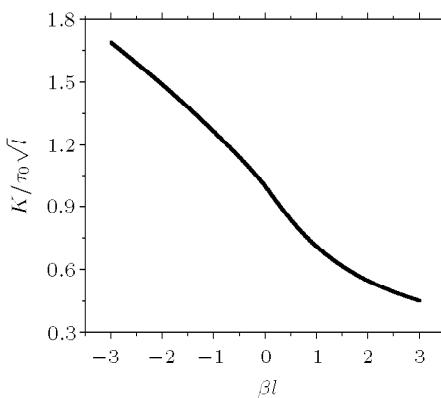


图 2 应力强度因子与 βl 之间的关系

Fig.2 The stress intensity factor versus βl

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A PERMEABLE CRACK IN FUNCTIONALLY GRADED PIEZOELECTRIC/PIEZOMAGNETIC MATERIALS¹⁾

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Abstract In this paper, the behavior of a crack in functionally graded piezoelectric/piezomagnetic materials subjected to an anti-plane shear loading is investigated. To make the analysis tractable, it is assumed that the material properties vary exponentially with distance vertical to the crack. By using the Fourier transform, the problem can be solved with the help of a pair of dual integral equations in which the unknown variable is the jump of the displacements across the crack surfaces. These equations are solved using the Schmidt method. Numerical examples are provided to show the effect of crack length and parameter βl describing the effects of functionally graded materials upon the stress, the electric displacement and the magnetic flux intensity factor of the crack.

Key words crack, functionally graded piezoelectric/piezomagnetic materials, Schmidt method, dual integral equations

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