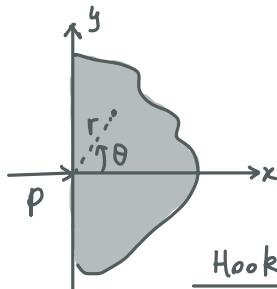


第八章 8.10 接触问题

Boussinesq solution



$$\sigma_r = -\frac{2P}{\pi} \frac{\cos\theta}{r}, \quad \sigma_\theta = \tau_{r\theta} = 0$$

Hooke's law
Kinematics

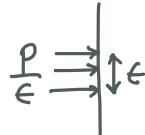
$$u_r = -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln r \cos\theta - \frac{K-1}{4\pi\mu} P \theta \sin\theta + u_0 \cos\theta + v_0 \sin\theta$$

$$u_\theta = \frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln r \sin\theta - \frac{K-1}{4\pi\mu} P \theta \cos\theta + \frac{P}{2\pi\mu} \sin\theta - u_0 \sin\theta + v_0 \cos\theta + w_0 r$$

注意：积分常数 $\{u_0, v_0, w_0\}$ 对应于笛卡尔坐标系下的刚体位移，包括平动与转动。

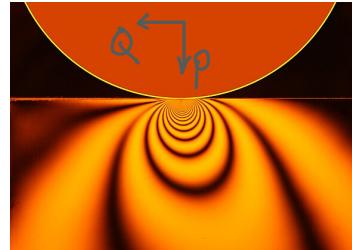
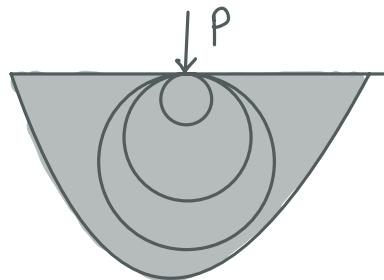
$$K = \begin{cases} 3-4\nu & \text{平面应变} \\ \frac{3-\nu}{\nu+1} & \text{平面应力} \end{cases}$$

附注：① 应力场在 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时存在 r^{-1} 奇异性



$$p(x) = P \delta(x)$$

② $\sigma_r = \text{Constant}$ 的轮廓线与半平面相切于加载点。



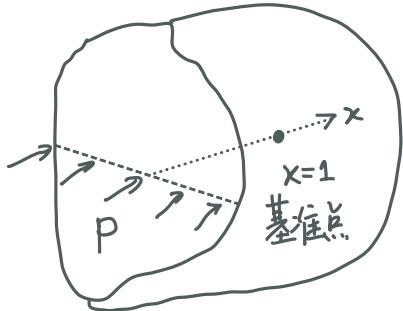
③ 位移场在 $r \rightarrow 0$ 和 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时存在 \log 奇异性，例如

在 $\theta=0$, 无刚体位移时, $u_r = -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln r = u_x, \quad u_\theta = u_y = 0$

在 $\theta=\pm\frac{\pi}{2}$, 无刚体位移时, $u_r = -\frac{K-1}{8\mu} P = \pm u_y$

$$u_\theta = \pm \frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln r \pm \frac{P}{2\pi\mu} = \mp u_x$$

ln r 和量纲?



$$\rho \sim [\text{力}] / [\text{长度}]$$

- 以 $\theta=0$ 为例

$$u_x = -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln(x/1)$$

若在 $x=d$ 处 $u_x=0$, 替换为 d

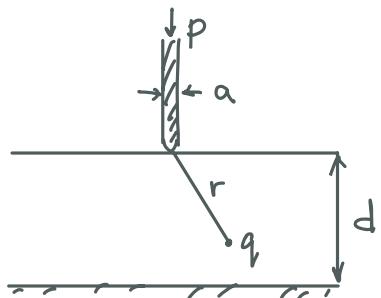
Q: 猜测半空间的 u_x ?

- 可以理解 $r \rightarrow 0$, $u_x \rightarrow -\infty$ 来自奇异集中力

如何理解 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $u_x \rightarrow +\infty$? 答案: 基准点的选择

$$\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow[L \rightarrow \infty]{P \cdot x=1} \\ \downarrow x \end{array} \quad u_x = \frac{P}{EA} (1-x)$$

④ 尽管该解有“病态”的行为, 其可提供具体物理问题的近似



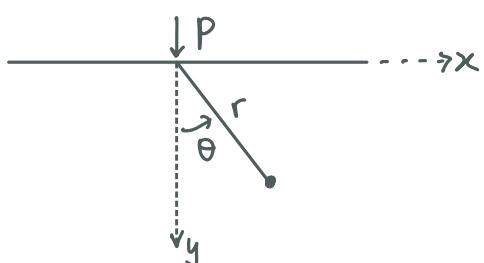
当 $d \gg a$ 时, 取 $x=d$ 为基准点.

在 q 点处, 若 $r/a \gg 1$, Boussinesq 是很好的近似.

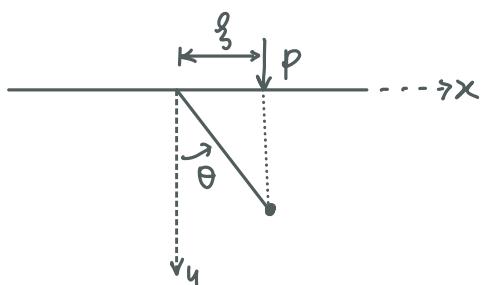
在 $r \approx a$ 附近发生了什么?! Boussinesq 仍然有用, 但需要采用 Green's function 方法!

Green's function

首先, 变换坐标系如下:

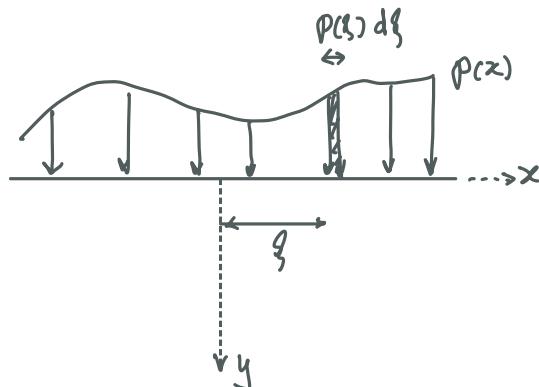


$$\begin{aligned}\delta_x &= -\frac{2P}{\pi} \frac{x^2 y}{r^4} \\ \delta_y &= -\frac{2P}{\pi} \frac{y^3}{r^4} \\ \tau_{xy} &= -\frac{2P}{\pi} \frac{x y^2}{r^4} \quad , \quad r^2 = x^2 + y^2\end{aligned}$$



只需将 $x \rightarrow x-q$

$$\text{例如: } \delta_x = -\frac{2P}{\pi} \frac{(x-q)^2 y}{[(x-q)^2 + y^2]^2}$$



对于分布压力 $p(x)$, 我们有

$$\delta_x = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -\frac{(x-q)^2 y}{[(x-q)^2 + y^2]^2} p(q) dq$$

注: 对于作用于 $x=q$ 处的集中力 P , $p(x) = P \delta(x-q)$

然后, 同样考虑在 $y=0$ (半平面表面) 处的位移场, 对于在 $x=0$ 处的集中力 P .

$$x > 0, \quad u_x = u_r \Big|_{\theta=\pi/2} = -\frac{K-1}{8\mu} P + \text{Rigid} \dots$$

$$u_y = -u_\theta \Big|_{\theta=\pi/2} = -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln x + \text{Rigid} \dots$$

$$x > 0, \quad u_x = -u_r \Big|_{\theta=-\pi/2} = +\frac{K-1}{8\mu} P + \text{Rigid}$$

$$u_y = u_\theta \Big|_{\theta=-\pi/2} = -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln |x| + \text{Rigid} \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{在 } y=0 \text{ 面上, } u_x = -\frac{K-1}{8\mu} P \operatorname{sign} x; \quad u_y = -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} P \ln |x|$$

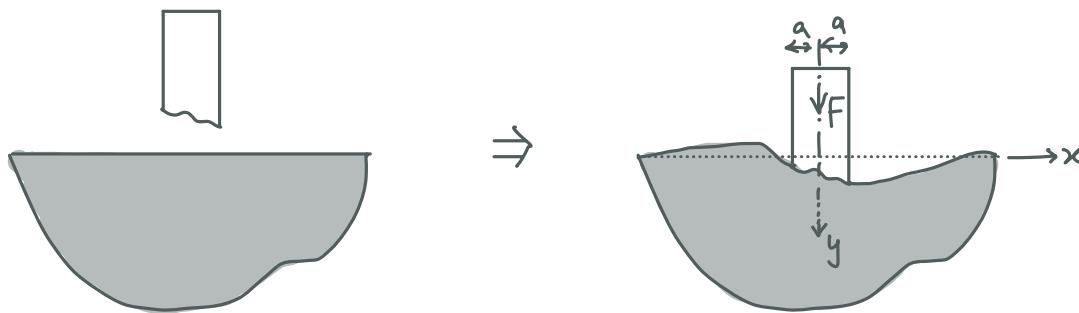
考虑在分布力 $p(x)$ 作用下的半平面竖向位移 $v(x) = u_y(x, y=0)$:

$$v(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} p(q) \ln|x-q| dq \quad \text{Green function for } v(x)$$

$$\frac{d v(x)}{dx} = -\frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x-q} \cdot p(q) dq \quad \text{Cauchy Kernel}$$

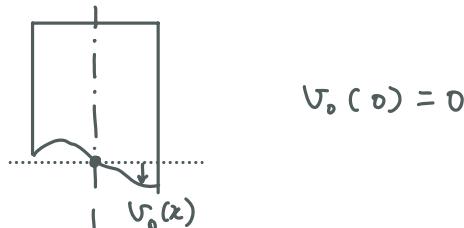
接触问题

不失一般性，先考虑刚性压头



沿压头中心线建立 y 轴，假设作用力 F 沿压头中心线，假设整个压头平面与半平面建立了接触. (需验证具体所需 F)，假设界面无剪切作用力 (No-shear)

设压头形状为 $U_0(x)$



$$U_0(0) = 0$$

因此，半平面表面在接触状态下所产生的位移为

$$U(x) = U_0(x) + C_0 + C_1 x, \quad |x| < a$$

↑ 可能的转动
压头刚体位移

这是一个混合边值问题： $\nabla^4 \phi = 0$ subject to $U_y(y=0) = U(x)$, $\sigma_{xy}(y=0) = 0$ for $|x| < a$
 $\sigma_y(y=0) = 0$ for $|x| > a$.

我们采用 Green's function 方法求解 $|x| < a$ 区域内的 $\sigma_y(y=0)$, i.e., $p(x)$ 得得

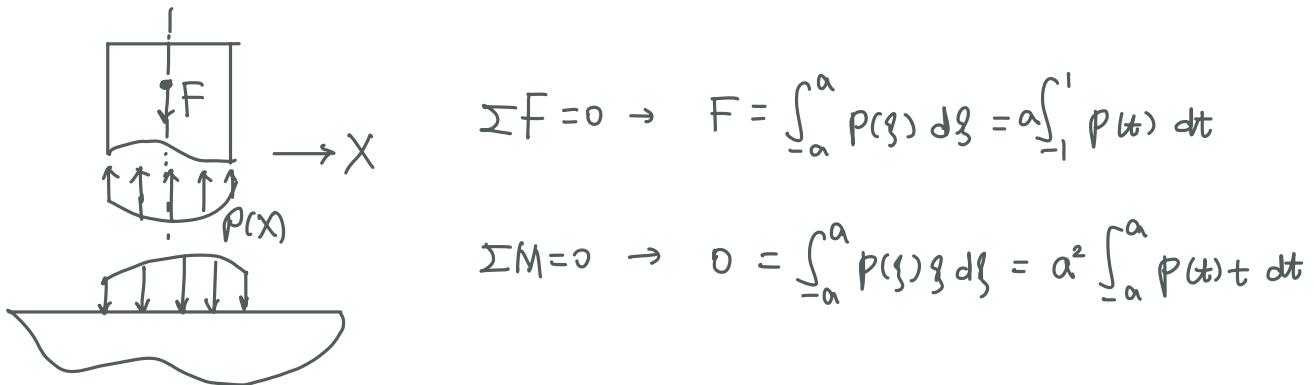
$$U_0(x) + C_0 + C_1 x = - \frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^a \ln|x-\xi| p(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\text{或 } \frac{dU_0}{dx} + C_1 = - \frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu} \int_a^a \frac{1}{x-\xi} p(\xi) d\xi$$

定义“柔度” $K = \frac{K+1}{4\pi\mu}$ ，引入无量纲化参数： $X = x/a$, $t = \xi/a$ ，现在需解卷积分方程

$$\frac{1}{a} \frac{dV_0(x)}{dx} + C_0 = + K \int_a^x \frac{1}{t-x} P(t) dt$$

此问题有2个补充条件(用于求解 C_0, C_1)



这一类积分方程可以通过级数法求解, 具体为 Chebyshev 多项式

· 第一类 Chebyshev 多项式 $T_n(t)$, $-1 \leq t \leq 1$

$$T_0 = 1, \quad T_1 = t, \quad T_2 = 2t^2 - 1, \quad \dots, \quad T_{n+1} = 2t \cdot T_n - T_{n-1}$$

性质: ① $T_n(1) \equiv 1, \quad T_n(-1) = (-1)^n$

$$② \int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_m(t) T_n(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \pi, & m = n = 0 \\ \pi/2, & \text{其它} \end{cases} \quad \text{正交性}$$

$$③ \int_{-1}^1 \frac{T_n(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t-x)} dt = \begin{cases} 0, & n=0 \\ \pi U_{n-1}(x), & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

· 第二类 Chebyshev 多项式 $U_n(t)$, $-1 \leq t \leq 1$

$$U_0 = 1, \quad U_1 = 2t, \quad U_2 = 4t^2 - 1, \quad \dots, \quad U_{n+1} = 2t \cdot U_n - U_{n-1}$$

$$\text{性质: } ① \int_{-1}^1 U_m(t) U_n(t) \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & m = n \end{cases}$$

$$② \int_{-1}^1 \frac{U_n(t)}{t-x} \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = \pi T_n(x)$$

我们通过观察或正交关系将已知 $\frac{dV_0}{dx}$ 展开为 $\frac{dV_0(x)}{dx} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n U_n(x)$

并将未知的 $p(t)$ 展开为 $p(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n T_n(t)$

Why?

$$\text{代入积分方程} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n U_n(x) + C_1 = \pi K \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n U_{n-1}(x)$$

$$\text{or } \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} b_0 + C_1 - \pi K C_1 \right) U_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} b_n - \pi K C_{n+1} \right) U_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{\pi K} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} b_0 + C_1 \right)$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\pi K \alpha} b_n \quad , n \geq 2$$

b_n已知, 如何确定 C₁ 以及 C₀

回到关于压头的受力平衡条件

$$F = \alpha \int_{-1}^1 p(t) dt = \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} C_n T_n(t) \cdot \underbrace{T_0(t)}_{=1} dt = \pi \alpha C_0$$

$$\rightarrow C_0 = F / (\pi \alpha) \quad \text{与压头形状无关!!}$$

$$0 = \alpha^2 \int_{-1}^1 p(t) t dt = \alpha^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{-1}^1 C_n \underbrace{\frac{T_n(t) T_1(t)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}_{U_0(x) \text{ 线性部分}} dt = \frac{I}{2} \alpha^2 C_1$$

$$\rightarrow C_1 = 0 \quad (\text{因此}, C_1 = -b_0 / \alpha)$$

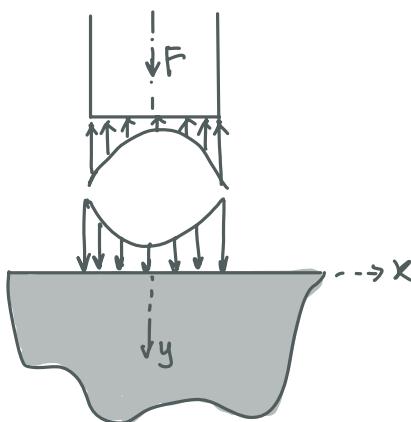
U₀(x) 线性部分

特殊形状：平压头

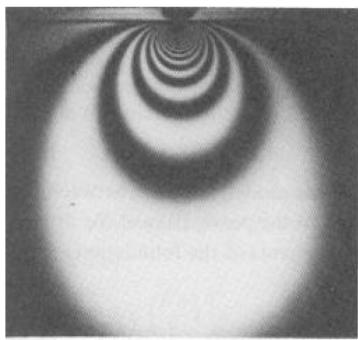
平压头形状 $U_0(x) = 0 \rightarrow b_n = 0 \quad , n \geq 0$

$$\rightarrow C_1 = 0, C_0 = 0$$

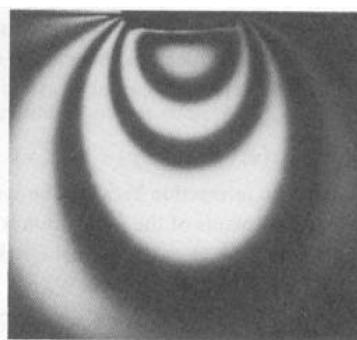
$$\Rightarrow p(t) = \frac{F}{\pi \alpha \sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad \text{or} \quad p(x) = \frac{F}{\pi \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}}$$



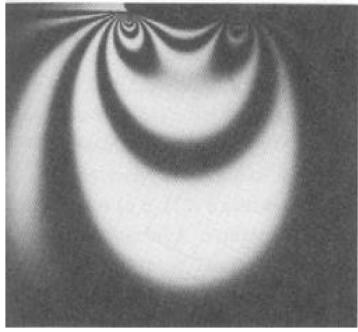
- 压力在 $|x| \rightarrow \alpha$ 时有“平方根奇异性” (square-root singularity)
- 压头的有限刚度或平面的非弹性会“缓解”该奇异性.
- 只要 $\frac{E}{\alpha} \ll 1$, 非弹性对远离压头边界区域的影响可忽略.



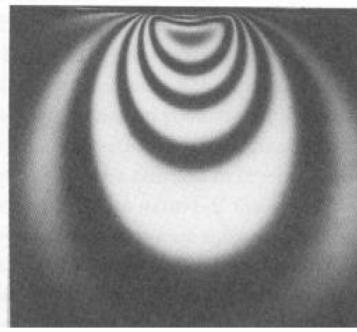
(Point Loading)



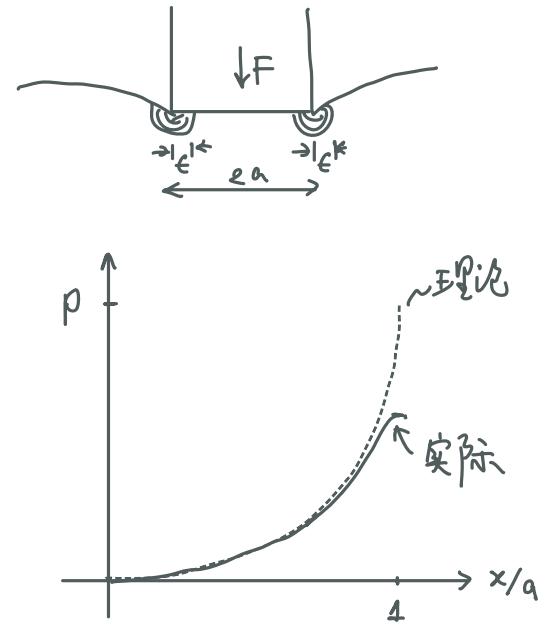
(Uniform Loading)



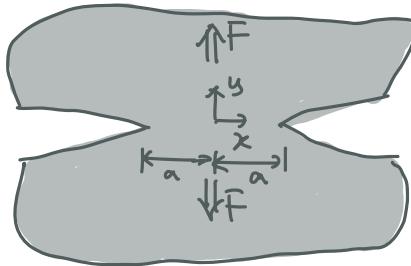
(Flat Punch Loading)



(Cylinder Contact Loading)



附注：① 该结果可被用于理解下面的断裂力学问题



$$y=0, |x|>a, p(x)=0 \text{ & } \sigma_{xy}=0$$

$$y=0, |x|<a, v(x)=\delta \text{ & } \sigma_{xy}=0$$

对称性

② 在给定 F 下，如何求解 ζ_0 - 其物理意义为压头压入深度 ζ ？

$$v(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{K+1}{4\pi E} p(q) \underbrace{\ln|x-q|}_{\text{量纲不清!}} dq$$

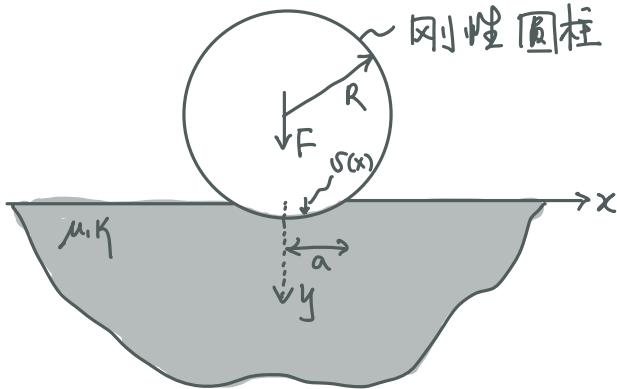
$$v(x) = \begin{cases} \delta, & |x| \leq a \\ \delta - \frac{2(1-\nu^2)P}{\pi E} \ln \left[\frac{|x|}{a} + \left(\frac{|x|}{a} - 1 \right)^{1/2} \right], & |x| > a \end{cases}$$

(P38, Johnson, 1985)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad u_x = -\frac{(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)P}{\pi E} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \operatorname{sign} x, \quad |x| < a \quad (\text{Green's function方法})$$

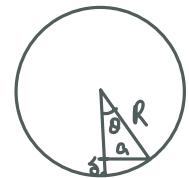
对于可压缩材料，表面会产生向压头中心的水平变形。因此摩擦效应可能会起作用。注意 $\nu=0.5$ 为特例，其 $u_x=0$!!

特殊形状：圆柱压头



定义圆柱下表面离初始接触位置
的距离 $\varsigma(x)$ (向下为正)

几何关系: $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{-\varsigma''}{(1 + \varsigma'^2)^{3/2}}$



假设 $a \ll R$. 则在 $|x| < a$ 的区域内, $\varsigma'^2 \sim \theta^2 \sim \underbrace{a^2/R^2}_{\text{Moderate rotation!}} \ll 1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} \approx -\varsigma'' \rightarrow \varsigma(x) = -\frac{1}{2R}x^2 + C_1 x + C_0$$

$$\varsigma_0(x) = -\frac{1}{2R}x^2 \quad \& \quad C_1 = 0 \quad (\text{对称性})$$

$$\frac{d\varsigma_0(x)}{dx} = -\frac{a^2}{R}x = -\underbrace{\frac{a^2}{2R}}_{b_1} \mathcal{U}_1(x)$$

因此, 根据 $(\frac{1}{a}b_0 + C_1 - \pi K c_1) \mathcal{U}_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a}b_n - \pi K c_{n+1}) \mathcal{U}_n = 0$ 以及平衡:

$$C_0 = \frac{F}{\pi a}$$

$$b_0 = 0, \quad C_1 = 0, \quad c_1 = 0$$

$$b_1 = -\frac{a^2}{2R}, \quad C_2 = -\frac{a}{2\pi R K}$$

$$b_n = 0, \quad C_{n+1} = 0, \quad n \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow p(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \left[\frac{F}{\pi a} - \frac{a}{2\pi R K} (2t^2 - 1) \right] \quad \text{or} \quad p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \left[\frac{F}{\pi a} - \frac{1}{2\pi R K} (2x^2 - a^2) \right]$$

但是, 在这个问题中, a 是未知的, 物理上依赖于 F 多大!

若 a “太小”,

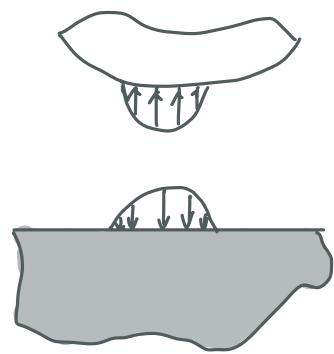
若 a “太大”,

因此，采用“物理启发”的边界条件： $p(x=\pm a) = 0$

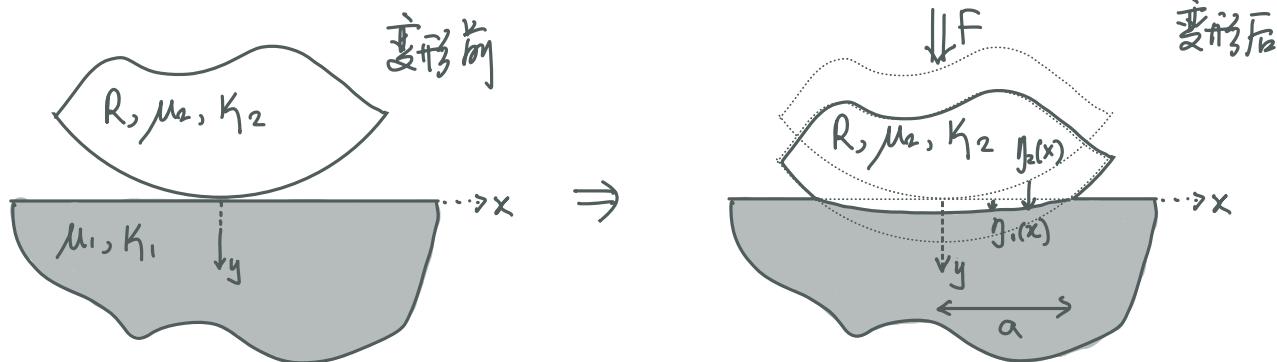
$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{\pi} - \frac{\alpha^2}{2\pi R K} = 0 \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad \alpha = (2RKF)^{1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = \frac{F}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}} \left[\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} (2x^2 - \alpha^2) \right] = \frac{2F}{\pi \alpha^2} \sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}$$

注意 $p(x)$ 并不线性正比于 F ，因为 α 也是 F 的函数！



弹性压头



令 $\eta_1(x)$ 为半平面的表面变形后向下的位移， η_2 为压头表面向下的位移

令 $U_1(x)$ 为半平面的表面变形后向下的变形， U_2 为压头表面向上的变形

$$\text{几何关系: } \begin{aligned} \eta_2(x) &= \eta_1(x) + \frac{1}{2R}x^2 \\ U_1(x) &= \eta_1(x) \\ U_2(x) &= C_0 - \eta_2(x) \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1(x) + U_2(x) = C_0 - \frac{1}{2R}x^2 \\ \frac{dU_1}{dx} + \frac{dU_2}{dx} = -\frac{x}{R} \end{cases} \right.$$

$$\text{物理关系: } \frac{dU_1}{dx} + \underset{U_1 \text{ 线性部分}}{\cancel{\frac{d\eta_1}{dx}}} = -K_1 \int_{-a}^a \frac{P(\xi)}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

$$\frac{dU_2}{dx} + 0 = -K_2 \int_{-a}^a \frac{P(\xi)}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

注：用集中力在半平面的 Green's function 来计算压头在接触区内的变形只有在 $a \ll R$ 时有效！

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{K}{R} = -(K_1 + K_2) \int_{-a}^a \frac{P(\xi)}{x-\xi} d\xi$$

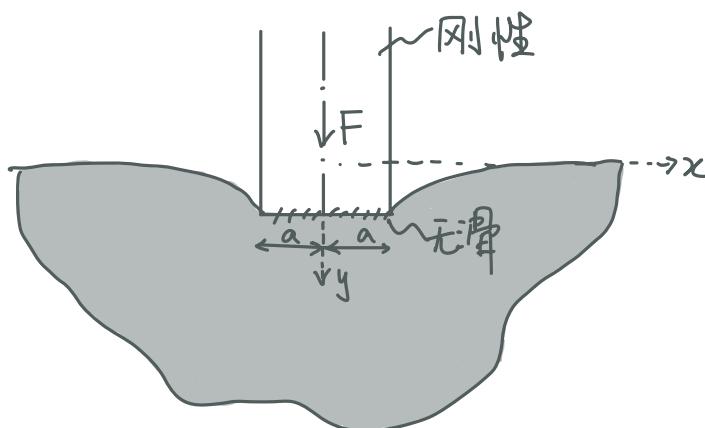
因此，只需将刚性压头解答中的 K 替换为 $(K_1 + K_2)$ ！

$$K = \frac{KH}{4\pi\mu} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{E}, & \text{平面应力} \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{H^2}{E}, & \text{平面应变} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{E^*} = \frac{1}{E_1^*} + \frac{1}{E_2^*}, \quad E^* = \begin{cases} E, & \text{平面应力} \\ \frac{EH}{E}, & \text{平面应变} \end{cases}$$

同样地，对于两个圆柱的接触问题，可将刚性压头/半平面解答中的半径替换

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

平压头无界面滑动接触

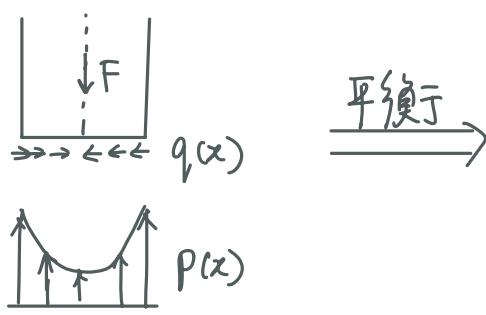


Mixed Boundary Value Problem

$$|x| \leq a, y=0, \quad u_x=0, \quad u_y=\delta$$

$$|x| \geq a, y=0, \quad \delta_y = C_{yx} = 0$$

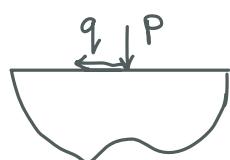
受力分析图



$$\begin{aligned} \sum F_y &= 0 \rightarrow F = \int_a^a p(x) dx \\ \sum F_x &= 0 \rightarrow 0 = \int_a^a q(x) dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{对称性} \\ \text{条件可} \\ \text{自动满足} \end{array} \right\} \\ \sum M_o &= 0 \rightarrow 0 = \int_a^a p(x) x dx \end{aligned}$$

令 $u(x) = u_x(x, y=0)$, $v(x) = u_y(x, y=0)$, 求解 $p(x)$, $q(x)$ 使得 $\frac{du}{dx} = 0$, $\frac{dv}{dx} = 0$!

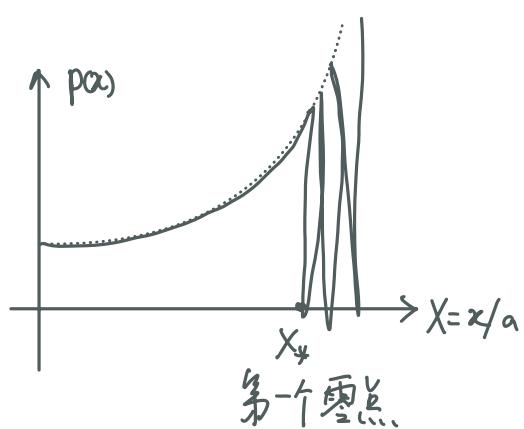
可构造半平面在法向和切向集中力作用下的 Green's function, 得到一对积分方程!



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du}{dx} = \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} [G_1(x-q) p(q) + G_2(x-q) q(q)] dq \\ \frac{dv}{dx} = \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} [G_3(x-q) p(q) + G_4(x-q) q(q)] dq \end{cases}$$

以 $p(x)$ 为例 介绍该解的特性. (q 行为相似)

$$p(x) = \frac{F}{2\pi a \sqrt{1-(x/a)^2}} \left(\frac{1+k}{\sqrt{k}} \right) \cos \left[\frac{\ln k}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{1-x/a}{1+x/a} \right) \right]$$

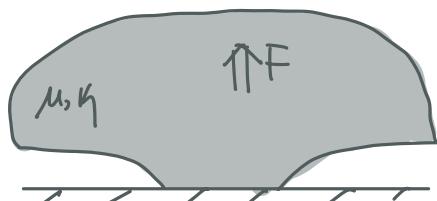


$$\begin{aligned} |x_* - 1| &\ll 0 \\ \frac{\ln k}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{1-x_*}{1+x_*} \right) &\approx \frac{\ln k}{2\pi} \ln \left(\frac{1-x_*}{2} \right) = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \Rightarrow x_* &= 1 - 2e^{-\pi^2/\ln k} \end{aligned}$$

附注: ① 对于平面应变, $k=3-4\nu$, 当 $\nu=\frac{1}{4}$ 时, $x_* = 1 - 6.5 \times 10^{-7}$

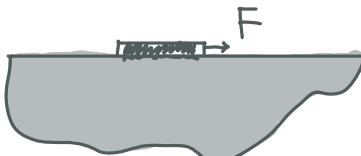
② 对于平面应变, $\nu=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $k=1$, $p(x) = \underbrace{\frac{F}{\pi \sqrt{a^2-x^2}}}_{\text{无震荡}}$, 平面应力时, 永远有震荡

③ 该解也对应于以下断裂力学问题



双材料体系的一个特例!

④ 思考如下问题



设 $p(x)=0$, 末 $q(x)$?