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Feldgleichungen des Verschiebungsvektors \mathfrak{s} (linear elastischer Festkörper)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathfrak{s}}{\partial t^2} = (a^2 - b^2) \text{grad div } \mathfrak{s} + b^2 \text{div grad } \mathfrak{s}$$

Randbedingungen: Kräftefreie Oberfläche

$$\sigma_{rr} = \sigma_{r\varphi} = \sigma_{rz} = 0, \quad \sigma = f(\text{grad } \mathfrak{s})$$

in Zylinderkoordinaten r, φ, z

Elastische Koeffizienten

- a, b Wellengeschwindigkeiten
- λ, μ *Lame*-Konstanten
- E, ν Elastizitätskonstanten

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Zerlegung: Potential ϕ , Vektorpotential Ψ

$$\mathfrak{s} = \text{grad } \phi + \text{rot } \Psi$$

Torsion Ω , Volumendilatation ϑ

$$\Omega = \text{rot } \mathfrak{s}, \quad \vartheta = \text{div } \mathfrak{s}$$

Skalare und vektorielle Wellengleichung

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \text{div grad } \phi, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = b^2 \text{div grad } \Psi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \vartheta}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \text{div grad } \vartheta, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial t^2} = b^2 \text{div grad } \Omega$$

$$[?] \text{ Wellenansatz} \quad \sim \exp i(kz + n\varphi - \omega t)$$

$$\mathfrak{s} = [u, v, w] = [U(r), iV(r), -iW(r)] \quad \exp i(kz + n\varphi - \omega t)$$

$$\phi = \Phi(r) \quad \exp i(kz + n\varphi - \omega t)$$

$$\Psi = [\xi(r), i\eta(r), -i\zeta(r)] \quad \exp i(kz + n\varphi - \omega t)$$

Moden

- $n = 0$: Torsion, Längswellen
- $n = 1$: BiegeWellen

[?]

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Lösung} & \begin{array}{l} \Phi = AJ_n(\alpha r), \quad \alpha^2 = \omega^2/a^2 - k^2 \\ \zeta = BJ_n(\beta r), \quad \beta^2 = \omega^2/b^2 - k^2 \\ \xi = CJ_{n-1}(\beta r) + DJ_{n+1}(\beta r) \\ \eta = CJ_{n-1}(\beta r) - DJ_{n+1}(\beta r) \end{array} & \end{array}$$

$$(n=0) \rightarrow \begin{array}{lcl} U & = & \alpha AJ_1(\alpha r) + kCJ_1(\beta r) \\ V & = & BJ_1(\beta r) \\ W & = & kAJ_0(\alpha r) - C\beta J_0(\beta r) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} c^2 U' + (c^2 - 2)(U + kW') & = & 0 \\ V' - V & = & 0 \\ kU - W' & = & 0 \end{array} \quad \text{RB an } r = 1$$

[?] Torsion

$$\left(\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - k^2 \right) J_2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{\omega^2}{b^2} - k^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{explizit } \omega^2 = b^2 k^2, \quad \omega^2 = b^2 (j_{2,m}^2 + k^2)$$

Längswellen

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} \{ \frac{a^2}{b^2} (k^2 + \alpha^2) - 2k^2 \} J_0(\alpha) - 2\alpha J_1(\alpha) & 2\beta J_0(\beta) - 2k J_1(\beta) \\ 2\alpha k J_1(\alpha) & (k^2 - \beta^2) J_1(\beta) \end{array} \right| = 0.$$

[?] Langwellennäherung (Taylor um $k = 0, \omega = 0$)

$$\omega^2 \simeq \frac{(3a^2 - 4b^2)b^2}{a^2 - b^2} k^2 + \frac{(3a^2 - 4b^2)b^2}{4(a^2 - b^2)} \omega^2 k^4 - \frac{6a^4 - 3a^2 b^2 - 4b^4}{8a^2(a^2 - b^2)} \omega^2 k^2$$

$$\text{Rayleigh-Love: } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{E}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\nu^2 I}{A} \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial z^2 \partial t^2}$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{(3a^2 - 4b^2)b^2}{a^2 - b^2} k^2 - \frac{a^2 - 2b^2}{4(a^2 - b^2)} \omega^2 k^2$$

Kurzwellen \rightarrow Rayleighsche Oberflächenwellen (nicht dispersiv)

$$\left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{2b^2} \right)^2 = k^2 \sqrt{k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2}} \sqrt{k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{b^2}}$$