

孔隙水压力作用下偏心裂纹板的弹塑性分析

郭超, 张永兴, 罗俊财, 周志明, 张伯虎, 厉金龙, 谢文亭, 吴德军

(重庆大学 土木工程学院, 重庆 400045)

摘要:岩体的变形和破坏与裂隙的成核、扩展和连接密切相关, 孔隙水压力显著影响裂隙的成核、扩展和连接。孔隙水压力作用下偏心裂纹板的弹塑性问题比中心裂纹板的弹塑性问题在实际中更为普遍, 因此研究孔隙水压力作用下偏心裂纹板的弹塑性问题比中心裂纹板更有实际意义。该文利用裂纹线场方法和 Mohr-Coulomb 准则对孔隙水压力作用下岩石材料偏心裂纹板的弹塑性问题进行了分析, 确定了裂纹线附近的弹性应力场、塑性应力场、弹塑性边界上的单位法向量、裂纹线附近的塑性区长度、裂纹线上的塑性区长度随孔隙水压力的变化规律以及孔隙水压力作用下偏心裂纹板的极限承载力, 获得了孔隙水压力作用下偏心裂纹板的弹塑性解析解, 并对偏心裂纹板在不同偏心情况下的塑性区长度和贯通情况进行了分析。

关键词:偏心裂纹; 裂纹线场方法; 孔隙水压力; 弹塑性解析解; 贯通分析; Mohr-Coulomb 准则

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Near Crack Line Elastoplastic Solution for an Eccentric Cracks Loaded by the Pore Water Pressure

GUO Chao, ZHANG Yong-xing, LUO Jun-cai, ZHOU Zhi-ming, ZHANG Bo-hu, LI Jin-long, XIE Wen-ting, WU De-jun

(School of Civil Engineering, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400045, P. R. China)

Abstract: By using near crack line analysis method and Mohr-Coulomb strength criterion, the elastic-plastic solution for near crack line of an eccentric cracks loaded by the pore water pressure under large scale yielding condition is analyzed. The elastic stress fields, the plastic stress field, the unit normal vector of the elastic-plastic boundary near the crack line, the elastic-plastic stress fields near crack line are identified. The change pattern of the length of the plastic zone and the pore water pressure is presented. Besides, the elastic-plastic analytical solution for an eccentric cracks loaded by the pore water pressure is obtained.

Key words: eccentric cracks; near crack line analysis method; the pore water pressure; elastic-plastic analytical solution; mechanism of the coalescence; Mohr-Coulomb strength criterion

岩体含有大量的节理和裂隙。裂隙的成核、扩展、连接和贯通对岩体的力学特性产生重大影响, 它可能使岩体的力学性能逐渐劣化, 并最终导致岩体的破坏。裂隙不仅在受荷条件下会成核、扩展、连接和贯通, 而且在水压力作用下也会成核、扩展、连接和贯通。岩石边坡工程和地下工程的失稳与地下水、孔隙水密切相关, 其主要原因是地下水和孔隙水

会加速裂隙的成核、扩展、连接和贯通, 从而加速岩体的破坏, 因此研究孔隙水压力作用下裂隙的成核、扩展、连接和贯通机理具有重要意义。文献[1-5]对理想弹塑性Ⅲ型准静态扩展裂纹线附近的应力和变形进行了研究, 但上述研究都没有深入讨论有限宽板的弹塑性解的问题; 文献[6-9]讨论了有限宽中心裂纹板的弹塑性问题, 并给出了裂纹面受集中力作

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作者简介: 郭超(1965-), 男, 博士, 高级工程师, 主要从事岩石力学与工程研究, (E-mail) guo-chao@vip.163.com。

用下裂纹线附近应力场的弹塑性解析解。文献[10]研究了断续节理岩体劈裂破坏的贯通机理。但是迄今为止还没有研究地下水和孔隙水对裂隙形核、扩展、连接和贯通的影响,也没有研究地下水和孔隙水作用下有限宽偏心裂纹板的弹塑性问题。

1 基本方程

图1为一偏心裂纹板在裂纹面受相同孔隙水压力 p 作用的问题。假设 AB 裂纹的影响范围为 l_1 , l_1 是待定参数与 a_1, b_1, b_2, p 有关。其中不为零的应力分量为 $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}$ 。

在平面应力条件下,其平衡方程为:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (1)$$

岩石材料的屈服可以采用 Mohr-Coulomb 准则来表示。Mohr-Coulomb 准则可以表示为:

$$\sigma_1(1 + \sin \varphi) - \sigma_3(1 - \sin \varphi) = 2c \cos \varphi \quad (2)$$

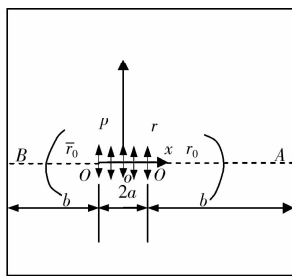


图1 有限宽偏心裂纹在裂纹面受孔隙水压力

Mohr-Coulomb 准则用应力分量 $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}$ 可以表示为:

$$\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = 2k \quad (2)$$

式中 $k = c \cos \varphi / (1 + \sin \varphi)$, c, φ 分别为岩石材料的凝聚力和内摩擦角。

根据连续函数的性质, σ_x, σ_y 和 τ_{xy} 在裂纹线附近可按 Taylor 级数展开。因此 σ_x, σ_y 和 τ_{xy} 可以表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= f_0^{(p)}(x) + f_2^{(p)}(x)y^2 + o(y^4) \\ \sigma_y &= g_0^{(p)}(x) + g_2^{(p)}(x)y^2 + o(y^4) \\ \tau_{xy} &= h_1^{(p)}(x)y + h_3^{(p)}(x)y^3 + o(y^5) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中上标(p)表示塑性。

将式(3)代入式(1)和式(2),并略去 y^4 以上的高阶无穷小项可求得精确解为

$$\begin{cases} f_0^{(p)} = \frac{A}{x+L} + 2k \\ f_2^{(p)} = \frac{C}{(x+L)^3} + \frac{D}{(x+L)^4} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$g_0^{(p)} = 2k, g_2^{(p)} = \frac{A}{(x+L)^3} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{cases} h_1^{(p)} = \frac{A}{(x+L)^2} \\ h_3^{(p)} = \frac{C}{(x+L)^4} + \frac{4D}{3(x+L)^5} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中的 A, C, D 和 L 是待定积分常数。

在图1所示的极坐标下, $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$,将式(4)(式(6)代入式(3)即得塑性应力场在裂纹线 O_2B 附近的通解为:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \left(\frac{A}{r+L} + 2k\right) + \left[\frac{Ar}{2(r+L)^2} + \frac{Cr^2}{(r+L)^3} + \frac{Dr^2}{(r+L)^4}\right]\theta^2 + o(\theta^4) \\ \sigma_y &= 2k + \frac{Ar^2}{(r+L)^3}\theta^2 + o(\theta^4) \\ \tau_{xy} &= \frac{A}{(r+L)^2}\theta + \left[\frac{Ar^2}{(r+L)^3} - \frac{Ar}{6(r+L)^2} + \frac{Cr^3}{(r+L)^4} + \frac{4Dr^3}{3(r+L)^5}\right]\theta^3 + o(\theta^5) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

2 裂纹线附近的弹塑性边界

对图1的无限大板问题,其 Westergaard 应力函数为:

$$Z_1(z) = \frac{pz}{\sqrt{z^2 - a_1^2}} \quad (8)$$

应力分量可表示为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = \operatorname{Re} Z_1(z) - y \operatorname{Im} Z_1'(z) \\ \sigma_y = \operatorname{Re} Z_1(z) + y \operatorname{Im} Z_1'(z) \\ \tau_{xy} = -y \operatorname{Re} Z_1'(z) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中: $Z_1'(z) = dZ_1/dz, z = x + iy, i = \sqrt{-1}$ 。

根据式(9)可得:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{p(a_1 + r)}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} - \frac{pa_1^2(7a_1 + 8r)}{2(2a_1 + r)^2 \sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}}\theta^2 \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{p(a_1 + r)}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} + \frac{pa_1^2(5a_1 + 4r)}{2(2a_1 + r)^2 \sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}}\theta^2 \quad (11)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{pa_1^2 r}{[r(2a_1 + r)]^{3/2}}\theta \quad (12)$$

如图2所示,我们有

$$r_p(\theta) = r_0 + r_2 \theta^2 \quad (13)$$

式中 r_0, r_2 为裂纹线 O_2B 上的塑性区长度展开成 Taylor 级数时的待定参数。

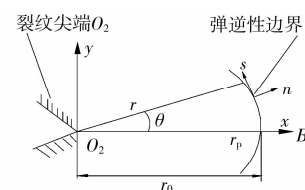


图2 弹塑性边界

根据式(13),可得弹塑性边界上的单位法向量 $n = (n_x, n_y)$ 为

$$n_x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}B_1^2\theta^2, n_y = B_1\theta \quad (14)$$

式中 $B_1 = 1 - 2r_2/r_0$ 。

在弹塑性边界上,根据式(13)有

$$x = r_0 + r_0\left(\frac{r_2}{r_0} - \frac{1}{2}\right)\theta^2, y = r_0\theta \quad (15)$$

将式(13)代入式(7)可得出塑性应力场在裂纹线 O_2B 附近的弹塑性边界上的取值为

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \sigma_{x0}^p + \sigma_{x2}^p\theta^2 + o(\theta^4) \\ \sigma_y &= \sigma_{y0}^p + \sigma_{y2}^p\theta^2 + o(\theta^4) \\ \tau_{xy} &= \tau_{xy1}^p\theta + \tau_{xy3}^p\theta^3 + o(\theta^5) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{x0}^p &= \frac{A}{r_0 + L} + 2k \\ \sigma_{x2}^p &= \frac{Cr_0^2}{(r_0 + L)^3} + \frac{Dr_0^2}{(r_0 + L)^4} - \\ &\quad \frac{Ar_0}{2(r_0 + L)^2} \left(\frac{r_2}{r_0} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ \sigma_{y0}^p &= 2k, \sigma_{y2}^p = \frac{Ar_0^2}{(r_0 + L)^3}, \tau_{xy1}^p = \frac{Ar_0}{(r_0 + L)^2} \\ \sigma_{xpy3}^p &= \frac{Cr_0^3}{(r_0 + L)^4} + \frac{ADr_0^3}{3(r_0 + L)^5} - \\ &\quad \frac{2Ar_0^2}{(r_0 + L)^3} \left(\frac{r_2}{r_0} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{Ar_0}{(r_0 + L)^2} \left(\frac{r_2}{r_0} - \frac{1}{6}\right) \end{aligned}$$

假设有有限宽板具有和式(10)(式(12)相似的表达形式,因此在裂纹线 O_2B 附近的弹性应力场可以表示为:

$$\sigma_x^e = \frac{p_B(a_1 + r)}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} - \frac{pa_1^2(7a_1 + 8r)}{2(2a_1 + r)^2 \sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}}\theta^2 \quad (17)$$

$$\sigma_y^e = \frac{p_B(a_1 + r)}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} + \frac{pa_1^2(5a_1 + 4r)}{2(2a_1 + r)^2 \sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}}\theta^2 \quad (18)$$

$$\tau_{xy}^e = \frac{p_B a_1^2 r}{[r(2a_1 + r)]^{3/2}}\theta \quad (19)$$

将有限宽偏心裂纹板 I 沿裂纹线分为 2 部分,取上半部分考虑力的平衡条件,并分别对 o 点求力矩平衡条件有:

$$\int_{r_0}^{b_1} \frac{p_B(a_1 + r)}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} dr + \int_{r_0}^{b_2} \frac{p_A(a_1 + r)}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} dr + k(r_0 + \bar{r}_0) = 2pa_1 \quad (20)$$

$$kr_0\left(a_1 + \frac{r_0}{2}\right) + \int_{r_0}^{b_1} \frac{p_B(a_1 + r)^2}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} dr - k\bar{r}_0(a_1 + \frac{\bar{r}_0}{2}) - \int_{r_0}^{b_2} \frac{p_A(a_1 + r)^2}{\sqrt{r(2a_1 + r)}} dr = 0 \quad (21)$$

联立求解式(20)和式(21)可得 p_A, p_B :

$$\frac{p_A}{2ka_1} = \frac{2q_1(m_1 - m_4) - kq_2s_1}{4ka_1[(m_2 - m_3)s_1 + (m_1 - m_4)s_2]} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{p_B}{2ka_1} = \frac{2q_1(m_2 - m_3) + kq_2s_2}{4ka_1[(m_2 - m_3)s_1 + (m_1 - m_4)s_2]} \quad (23)$$

式中

$$\xi = \frac{r_0}{a_1}, \bar{\xi} = \frac{\bar{r}_0}{a_1}, n_1 = \frac{b_1}{a_1}, n_2 = \frac{b_2}{a_1}$$

$$m_1 = \ln \sqrt{a_1}(\sqrt{\xi} + \sqrt{2 + \xi}) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\xi}{2 + \xi}}(2 + 3\xi + \xi^2)$$

$$m_2 = \ln \sqrt{a_1}(\sqrt{\bar{\xi}} + \sqrt{2 + \bar{\xi}}) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{\bar{\xi}}{2 + \bar{\xi}}}(2 + 3\bar{\xi} + \bar{\xi}^2)$$

$$m_3 = \ln \sqrt{n_1}(\sqrt{n_1} + \sqrt{2 + n_1}) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{n_1}{2 + n_1}}(2 + 3n_1 + n_1^2)$$

$$m_4 = \ln \sqrt{n_2}(\sqrt{n_2} + \sqrt{2 + n_2}) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{n_2}{2 + n_2}}(2 + 3n_2 + n_2^2)$$

$$s_1 = \sqrt{\xi(2 + \xi)} - \sqrt{n_2(2 + n_2)}$$

$$s_2 = \sqrt{\bar{\xi}(2 + \bar{\xi})} - \sqrt{n_1(2 + n_1)}$$

$$q_1 = -2p + k(\xi + \bar{\xi})$$

$$q_2 = (\xi - \bar{\xi})(2 + \xi + \bar{\xi})$$

将式(13)代入式(17)~(19),在裂纹线 O_2B 附近的弹性应力场的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x^e = \sigma_{x0}^e + \sigma_{x2}^e\theta^2 \\ \sigma_y^e = \sigma_{y0}^e + \sigma_{y2}^e\theta^2 \\ \tau_{xy}^e = \tau_{xy1}^e\theta \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

式中

$$\sigma_{x0}^e = \frac{p_B(a_1 + r_0)}{\sqrt{r_0(2a_1 + r_0)}}$$

$$\sigma_{x2}^e = -\frac{a_1^2 r_0 [8pr_0^2 + ra_1 p_B r_2 + r_0(7a_1 p + 2p_B r_2)]}{2[r_0(2a_1 + r_0)]^{5/2}}$$

$$\sigma_{y0}^e = \frac{p_B(a_1 + r_0)}{\sqrt{r_0(2a_1 + r_0)}}, \tau_{xy1}^e = \frac{p_B a_1^2 r_0}{[r_0(2a_1 + r_0)]^{3/2}}$$

$$\sigma_{y2}^e = \frac{a_1^2 r_0 [4pr_0^2 - 4a_1 p_B r_2 + r_0(5a_1 p - 2p_B r_2)]}{2[r_0(2a_1 + r_0)]^{5/2}}$$

弹性应力场和塑性应力场在裂纹线附近弹塑性边界上的匹配条件为:

$$\sigma_{nn}^e = \sigma_{nn}^p, \sigma_{ns}^e = \sigma_{ns}^p \quad (25)$$

在弹塑性边界上, σ_{nn} 和 σ_{ns} 可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{nn} = \sigma_x n_x^2 + \sigma_y n_y^2 + 2\tau_{xy} n_x n_y \\ \sigma_{ns} = (n_x^2 - n_y^2)\tau_{xy} + (\sigma_y - \sigma_x)n_x n_y \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

在裂纹线 O_2B 上,将式(16)和(24)代入式(26)并利用式(25),然后比较等式两端的 θ^0 , θ^1 和 θ^2 项的系数可得

$$\sigma_{x0}^e = \sigma_{x0}^p \quad (27)$$

$$\tau_{xy1}^e + (\sigma_{y0}^e - \sigma_{x0}^e)B_1 = \tau_{xy1}^p + (\sigma_{y0}^p - \sigma_{x0}^p)B_1 \quad (28)$$

$$\sigma_{x2}^e + (\sigma_{y0}^e - \sigma_{x0}^e)B_1^2 + 2\tau_{xy1}^e B_1 = \sigma_{x2}^p + (\sigma_{y0}^p - \sigma_{x0}^p)B_1^2 + 2\tau_{xy1}^p B_1 \quad (29)$$

$$- 2\tau_{xy1}^e B_1^2 + (\sigma_{y2}^e - \sigma_{x2}^e)B_1 = \tau_{xy3}^p - 2\tau_{xy1}^p B_1^2 + (\sigma_{y2}^p - \sigma_{x2}^p)B_1 \quad (30)$$

将式(24)代入式(2),并比较等式两端的 θ^0 , θ^1 和 θ^2 项的系数可得

$$\sigma_{y0}^e = \sigma_{y0}^p = 2k \quad (31)$$

$$(\sigma_{y0}^e - \sigma_{x0}^e)(\sigma_{y2}^e - \sigma_{x2}^e) - 2(\tau_{xy1}^e)^2 = (\sigma_{y2}^e + \sigma_{x2}^e)(\sigma_{y0}^e + \sigma_{x0}^e - k) \quad (32)$$

对裂纹线 O_2B ,根据式(27) - (32),可求得裂纹线 O_2B 附近的塑性区长度和水压力的关系 p 为

$$p = \frac{k\{(1 + \xi)[2(\xi + \bar{\xi})(m_2 - m_3) + (\xi - \bar{\xi})(2 + \xi + \bar{\xi})s_2] - 4\sqrt{\xi(2 + \xi)}[(m_2 - m_3)s_1 + (m_1 - m_4)s_2]\}}{4(1 + \xi)(m_2 - m_3)} \quad (33)$$

当 $b_2 < b_1$ 时,如果塑性区长度 $\bar{r}_0 = b_2$,此时将 $\bar{r}_0 = b_2$ 代入式(33)可得偏心裂纹板所能承受的最大

孔隙水压力为:

$$p = \frac{k\{(1 + \xi)[2(\xi + n_2)(c_2 - m_3) + (\xi - n_2)(2 + \xi + n_2)d_2] - 4\sqrt{\xi(2 + \xi)}[(c_2 - m_3)s_1 + (m_1 - m_4)d_2]\}}{4(1 + \xi)(c_2 - m_3)} \quad (34)$$

式中:

$$c_2 = \ln \sqrt{a_1}(\sqrt{n_2} + \sqrt{2 + n_2}) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{n_2}{2 + n_2}}(2 + 3n_2 + n_2^2)$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{(2 + n_2)} - \sqrt{n_1(2 + n_1)}$$

同理,对裂纹线 O_1A ,可求得裂纹线 O_1A 附近的塑性区长度和水压力的关系 p 为:

$$p = \frac{k\{(1 + \xi)[2(\xi + \bar{\xi})(m_1 - m_4) - (\xi - \bar{\xi})(2 + \xi + \bar{\xi})s_1] - 4\sqrt{\xi(2 + \xi)}[(m_2 - m_3)s_1 + (m_1 - m_4)s_2]\}}{4(1 + \xi)(m_1 - m_4)} \quad (35)$$

当 $b_1 < b_2$ 时,如果塑性区长度 $r_0 = b_1$,此时将 $r_0 = b_1$ 代入式(35)可得偏心裂纹板所能承受的最大

孔隙水压力为:

$$p = \frac{k\{(1 + n_1)[2(n_1 + \bar{\xi})(e_1 - m_4) - (n_1 - \bar{\xi})(2 + n_1 + \bar{\xi})f_1] - 4\sqrt{n_1(2 + n_1)}[(m_2 - m_3)f_1 + (m_1 - m_4)s_2]\}}{4(1 + n_1)(m_1 - m_4)} \quad (36)$$

式中:

$$e_1 = \ln \sqrt{a_1}(\sqrt{n_1} + \sqrt{2 + n_1}) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{n_1}{2 + n_1}}(2 + 3n_1 + n_1^2)$$

$$f_1 = \sqrt{n_1(2 + n_1)} - \sqrt{n_2(2 + n_2)}$$

因为对同一裂纹来说,A端和B端的水压力相等,因此由式(33)和式(35),可求得 ξ 和 $\bar{\xi}$ 有如下关系

$$\bar{\xi} = \frac{\xi[2\sqrt{\xi} + 3\xi^{3/2} + \xi^{5/2} + 4\sqrt{2 + \xi}(-m_1 + m_2 - m_3 + m_4)]^2}{(1 + \xi)^2} - 1 \quad (37)$$

3 计算结果验证

为了验证结果的正确性,计算裂纹线 O_2B 附近的塑性区长度随孔隙水压力的变化规律和边界元结果比较。边界元在计算裂纹的扩展和连接时具有不需要重新划分网格和计算量小的优点,因此边界元在断裂力学中得到广泛应用^[15-17]。在图 3 中计算参

数 $n_1 = 4, n_2 = 5$,在图 4 中计算参数 $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 2$ 。在图 3 和图 4 中,黑线表示本文计算的裂纹线 O_2B 附近的塑性区长度和孔隙水压力的关系,粉红色线表示边界元计算的塑性区长度和孔隙水压力的关系,从图 3 中可以看出本文计算结果和边界元计算结果比较吻合,从而说明本文结果的正确性。

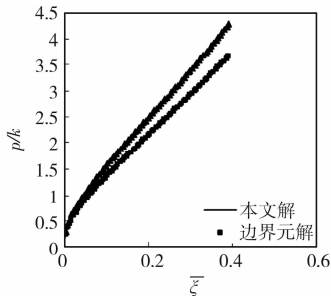


图 3 当 $n_1 = 4, n_2 = 5$ 时, 本文解和边界元结果对比

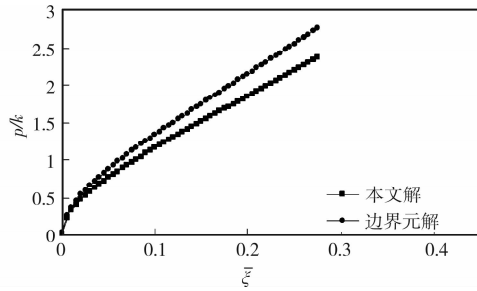


图 4 当 $n_1 = 3, n_2 = 2$ 时, 本文解和边界元结果对比

4 计算结果分析

1) 通过式(33)和(35)可以确定在裂纹线上的塑性区长度 r_0 , \bar{r}_0 或者相对塑性区长度 ξ 和 $\bar{\xi}$, 通过式(37)可以确定 ξ 和 $\bar{\xi}$ 之间的关系。通过式(34)和(36)可确定偏心裂纹板所能承受的最大孔隙水压力。

2) 图 5-10 表示不同 $n_1 = b_1/a_1$ 和 $n_2 = b_2/a_1$ 情况下裂纹线 O_1A 附近的塑性区长度 ξ 随 p/k 的变化趋势。从图 5-10 可以看出塑性区长度不仅和孔隙水压力的大小有关, 而且和裂纹的偏心程度也有关系。一般情况下, 孔隙水压力越大, 裂纹线附近的塑性区的长度越大; 裂纹的偏心越大, 裂纹线附近的塑性区越大。偏心裂隙之间的间距越大, 裂纹线附近的塑性区越小, 偏心裂隙贯通所需要的孔隙水压力越小。因此裂纹的偏心越大, 有限宽偏心裂纹的极限承载力越小; 裂纹的偏心越小, 有限宽偏心裂纹的极限承载力越大。

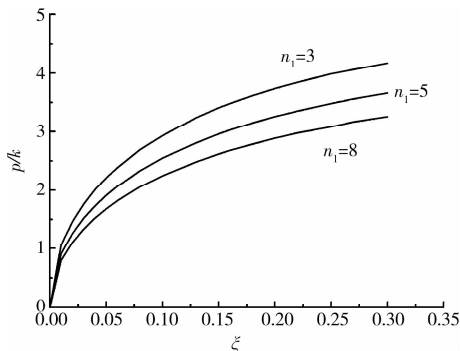


图 5 当 $n_2 = 2$ 时, ξ 随 p/k 的变化

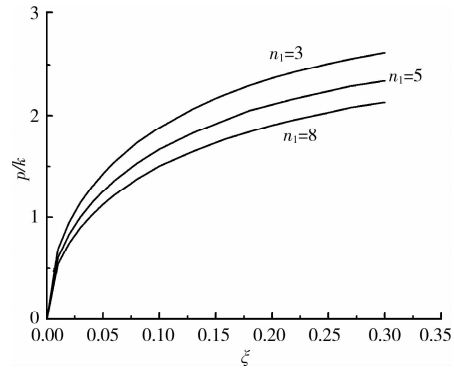


图 6 当 $n_2 = 3$ 时, ξ 随 p/k 的变化

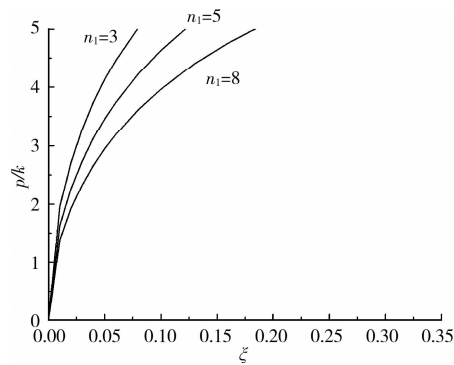


图 7 当 $n_2 = 5$ 时, ξ 随 p/k 的变化

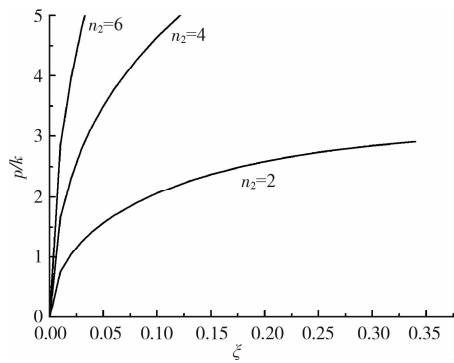


图 8 当 $n_1 = 2$ 时, ξ 随 p/k 的变化

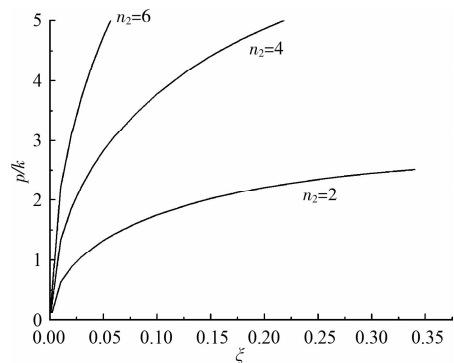


图 9 当 $n_1 = 4$ 时, ξ 随 p/k 的变化

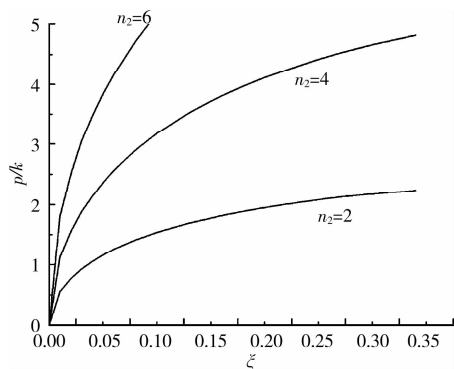


图10 当 $n_1 = 7$ 时, ξ 随 p/k 的变化

5 结论

利用裂纹线场方法对孔隙水压力作用下岩石材料偏心裂纹板的弹塑性问题进行了分析。

1) 岩体的破坏与裂隙的成核、扩展和连接密切相关。孔隙水压力显著影响裂隙的启裂、扩展和连接。

2) 确定了孔隙水压力作用下有限宽偏心裂纹板的弹性应力场, 塑性应力场, 弹塑性边界上的单位法向量、裂纹线附近的塑性区长度、裂纹线上的塑性区长度随孔隙水压力的变化规律以及孔隙水压力作用下偏心裂纹板的极限承载力, 获得了孔隙水压力作用下偏心裂纹板的弹塑性解析解。

3) 理论结果和边界元结果进行了对比分析, 表明理论结果的正确性。本文的分析没有进行任何假设, 不受传统断裂力学小范围屈服假定的限制, 因此本文的结果适用于大范围屈服情况且具有足够的精确性。

4) 数值结果表明: 裂纹的偏心越大, 裂纹线附近的塑性区越大; 偏心裂隙之间的间距越大, 裂纹线附近的塑性区越小, 偏心裂隙贯通所需要的孔隙水压力越小。裂纹的偏心越大, 有限宽偏心裂纹的极限承载力越小; 裂纹的偏心越小, 有限宽偏心裂纹的极限承载力越大。

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