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双向梯度复合材料裂纹尖端应力强度因子研究

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Stress Intensity Factors at Crack Tips in Two-directional Graded Composites

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摘要

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摘要

为了进一步改善梯度复合材料力学分析及设计水平, 推导了一种适用于双向梯度复合材料断裂特性分析的梯度扩展单元法(XFEM)。采用细观力学方法描述材料沿梯度方向变化的力学属性, 通过线性插值位移场给出了4节点梯度扩展单元随空间位置变化的刚度矩阵, 建立了结构的连续梯度有限元模型, 并采用交互能量积分计算得到了裂纹尖端的应力强度因子(SIF)。通过与已有文献结果对比验证了梯度扩展单元的优越性, 并讨论了双向梯度结构中相关参数对SIF的影响规律, 得出结论: 梯度扩展单元能够提高梯度材料中裂纹尖端SIF的计算精度, 其计算结果随着网格密度的增加迅速收敛于精确解; 双向梯度结构的组份分布形式和属性梯度能够明显影响裂纹尖端的SIF; 对于多裂纹双向梯度结构, 裂纹间的相互作用增大了裂纹尖端的SIF, 弹性模量大的一侧SIF较大。

关键词: 双向梯度复合材料 有限单元法 应力强度因子 梯度扩展单元法 交互能量积分

Abstract:

To further improve the level of mechanical analysis and design of graded composites, a graded extended finite element method (XFEM) is proposed for fracture characteristic analysis in two-directional graded composites whose varying properties along gradient directions are predicted by a micromechanics method. The spatially varying stiffness matrices of 4-node graded extended finite elements are calculated by linear interpolation of displacement fields and a continuous gradient finite element model is established. The stress intensity factors (SIFs) of crack-tip are finally calculated by the interaction energy integral method. The superiority of graded XFEM is verified through comparison with relevant literature. Furthermore, the influence of material parameters on SIFs in two-directional graded structures is discussed in detail. The calculation accuracy of SIFs can be obviously improved by graded XFEM and the results converge to accurate solutions quickly as mesh density increases. The SIFs in two-directional graded structures can be markedly affected by constituent distribution and property gradients. In two-directional graded structures with multiple interior cracks, the SIFs are enlarged by the interaction between cracks and are larger at positions with higher elastic modulus.

Keywords: two-directional graded composite finite element method stress intensity factor graded extended finite element method interaction energy integral

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