文章编号: 1000-5862(2016) 05-0505-06

1 维 6 方准晶有限摩擦的周期接触问题

马小丹

(宁夏大学数学计算机学院,宁夏 银川 750021)

摘要: 利用复变函数方法研究了1 维6 方准晶具有有限摩擦的周期接触问题. 利用 Hilbert 核积分公式 通过周期 Riemann-Hilbert 边值问题的求解 得到了其封闭形式的解 并给出了周期直水平基底压头、周期直倾斜基底压头、周期圆基底压头作用下接触应力的显式表达式. 研究结果表明: 接触应力在压头的任一端点处 具有可积奇异性; 当忽略相位子场的贡献时 与正交各向异性材料周期接触问题的相应结果一致. 关键词: 1 维6 方准晶; 周期接触问题; Hilbert 核积分公式

中图分类号: 0 343 文献标志码: A **DOI**: 10. 16357/j. cnki. issn1000-5862. 2016. 05. 12

0 引言

准晶[1] 是 1984 年发现的一种新的凝聚态物质, 它的发现改变了人们把固体划分成晶体与非晶体的 传统认知. 准晶由于其独特的原子结构而表现出高 强度、不粘性、耐腐蚀等优异性能,使其在许多领域 具有广泛应用前景. 准晶本身具有极强的脆性 容易 产生缺陷 严重影响它的力学性能 因此许多应用数 学和力学学者热衷研究准晶的数学弹性力学与缺陷 力学 这些研究成果为实际工程提供了有效的理论 基础[2-7]. 接触问题是平面弹性理论的一个重要分 支 就目前而言 ,关于准晶接触理论的文献并不多 见 如 Peng Yanze 等[8] 利用积分变换的方法求解了 1 维 6 方准晶半空间裂纹问题; 尹姝媛等[9] 通过引 入位移函数和应用 Fourier 分析求解了 8 次对称 2 维准晶材料的接触问题; 周旺民等[1041] 求解了 10 次对称 2 维准晶的无摩擦接触问题和立方准晶半空 间与刚性圆柱平底压头的轴对称接触问题; 王旭 等[12]借助复变函数的方法讨论了点群 10 mm 10 次 对称2维准晶的2类接触问题,即有限摩擦和半平 面粘结接触问题. 上述文献所研究的接触问题都是 针对单个压头而言,对于准晶周期接触问题目前还 未见相关报道. 基于文献[13-44]中对各向同性和各 向异性弹性材料周期接触问题的求解方法,结合1 维6方准晶非周期平面内的平面应变理论[15]和周

期基本问题^[16] 本文利用复变函数方法研究了1维6方准晶周期平面内具有有限摩擦的周期接触问题,并得到了周期直水平基底压头、周期直倾斜基底压头以及周期圆基底压头下接触应力的显式表达式.

1 基本理论

取1 维6 方准晶的准周期方向为坐标轴 x_3 垂直于准周期方向的平面为坐标平面 x_1ox_2 ,建立空间直角坐标系 则1 维6 方准晶的周期平面为 x_1ox_2 非周期平面为 x_2ox_3 . 1 维6 方准晶弹性问题的广义胡克定律、平衡方程、变形几何方程^[2] 分别为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{11} = C_{11}\varepsilon_{11} + C_{12}\varepsilon_{22} + C_{13}\varepsilon_{33} + R_1w_{33} ,\\ \sigma_{22} = C_{12}\varepsilon_{11} + C_{11}\varepsilon_{22} + C_{13}\varepsilon_{33} + R_1w_{33} ,\\ \sigma_{33} = C_{13}\varepsilon_{11} + C_{13}\varepsilon_{22} + C_{33}\varepsilon_{33} + R_2w_{33} ,\\ \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{21} = 2C_{66}\varepsilon_{12} ,\\ \sigma_{13} = \sigma_{31} = 2C_{44}\varepsilon_{31} + R_3w_{31} ,\\ \sigma_{23} = \sigma_{32} = 2C_{44}\varepsilon_{31} + R_3w_{32} ,\\ H_{31} = 2R_3\varepsilon_{31} + K_2w_{31} ,\\ H_{32} = 2R_3\varepsilon_{32} + K_2w_{32} ,\\ H_{33} = R_1(\varepsilon_{11} + \varepsilon_{22}) + R_2\varepsilon_{33} + K_1w_{33} ,\\ \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_j\sigma_{ij} = 0 , \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_jH_{3j} = 0 \ j = 1 \ 2 \ 3 ,\\ \varepsilon_{ij} = (\partial_ju_i + \partial_iu_j)/2 \ w_{3j} = \partial_jw_3 \ j = 1 \ 2 \ 3 ,\\ \sharp \dot{\mathbf{p}} \partial_ju_i = \partial u_i/\partial x_j; \sigma_{ij} \ \varepsilon_{ij} \ \mu_i \ \xi \ddot{\mathbf{p}} \ddot{\mathbf{p}}$$

收稿日期: 2016-03-27

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(11362018) 高等学校博士学科点专项科研基金(20116401110002) 和宁夏大学研究生创新计划(GIP201622) 资助项目.

作者简介: 马小丹(1992) ,女, 宁夏中宁人, 硕士研究生, 主要从事复分析在力学中的应用研究.

位移分量; C_{11} C_{12} C_{13} C_{33} C_{44} C_{66} 是 6 个声子场弹性常数; K_1 K_2 是 2 个相位子场弹性常数; R_1 R_2 R_3 是 3 个声子场与相位子场耦合的独立弹性常数.

当准晶材料的几何变形不随 x₁ 轴改变时,

 $\partial_1 u_i = 0$ $\partial_1 w_3 = 0$ $\partial_1 \sigma_{ij} = 0$ $\partial_1 H_{3j} = 0$, 且所有的场变量仅取决于变量 x_2 和 x_3 [15].

引入应力势函数 U 则 1 维 6 方准晶非周期平面内平面弹性问题的最终控制方程 $^{[15]}$ 为

$$(L_1L_3 + L_2^2) U = 0 , (1)$$

其中微分算子 L_1 L_2 L_3 分别为

$$\begin{array}{l} L_1 \ = \ a_3 \, \partial_2^4 \, + \, a_1 \, \partial_3^4 \, + \, (\, 2 \, a_2 \, + \, a_4) \, \, \partial_2^2 \, \partial_3^2 \, \, , \\ L_2 \ = \ b_1 \, \partial_2^3 \, + \, (\, b_1 \, + \, b_3) \, \, \partial_2 \, \partial_3^2 \, \, L_3 \, = \, c_1 \, \partial_3^2 \, + \, c_2 \, \partial_2^2 \, \, , \\ \ \mathring{\mathbf{i}} \ \mathring{\mathbf{Z}} \ \Xi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{X} \stackrel{\mathbf{Z}}{=} \\ a_1 &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc} C_{33}K_1 - R_2^2 \right) / \Delta_1 & \mu_2 &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc} R_1R_2 - C_{13}K_1 \right) / \Delta_1 \end{array}, \\ a_3 &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc} C_{11}K_1 - R_1^2 \right) / \Delta_1 & \mu_4 &= K_2 / \Delta_2 \end{array}, \\ b_1 &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc} C_{13}R_2 - C_{33}R_1 \right) / \Delta_1 & b_2 &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc} R_1C_{13} - R_2C_{11} \right) / \Delta_1 \end{array}, \\ b_3 &= -R_3 / \Delta_2 & \rho_1 &= C_{44} / \Delta_2 & \rho_2 &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc} C_{11}C_{33} - C_{13}^2 \right) / \Delta_1 \end{array}, \\ \Delta_1 &= C_{11}C_{33}K_1 + 2C_{13}R_1R_2 - R_1^2C_{33} - R_2^2C_{11} - C_{13}^2K_1 \end{array}, \\ \Delta_2 &= C_{44}K_2 - R_3^2. \end{array}$$

从而,(1) 式的解用 3 个广义解析函数 $F_{\iota}(z_{\iota})$ (k=1 2 3) [15] 表示为

$$U(x_2 | x_3) = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} F_k(z_k) \right\},$$

其中 $z_k = x_2 + \mu_k x_3$ $\mu_k = \alpha_k + i\beta_k (k = 1 2 3)$ 是方程(1) 的特征根 α_k β_k 是与准晶弹性常数有关的实常数. 这里假设特征根无重根.

在1 维 6 方准晶非周期平面弹性问题中,声子场和相位子场的应力分量、位移分量可用应力函数^[16]表示为

$$\begin{cases}
\sigma_{22} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \mu_{k}^{2} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
\sigma_{32} = -2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \mu_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
\sigma_{33} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
H_{33} = -2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \eta_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
H_{23} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \eta_{k} \mu_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{2} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \sigma_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{3} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{3} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{3} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{4} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{5} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{6} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{7} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} \rho_{k} f_{k}(z_{k}) \right\}, \\
u_{8} = 2 \operatorname{Re$$

其中 $\eta_k = [-(b_1 + b_3)\mu_k^2 - b_2]/(c_1\mu_k^2 + c_2) \rho_k = a_1\mu_k^2 + a_2 - b_1\eta_k \rho_k = a_2\mu_k + (a_3 - b_2\eta_k)/\mu_k q_k = b_1\mu_k + (b_2 - c_2\eta_k)/\mu_k f_k(z_k) = \partial_{z_k}^2 F_k(z_k) = F_k''(z_k).$

广义解析函数 $f_1(z_1)$ $f_2(z_2)$ $f_3(z_3)$ 及导数 $f_1(z_1)$ $f_2(z_2)$ $f_3(z_3)$ 统称为应力函数 1 维 6 方准 晶非周期平面内弹性理论问题的求解就是在给定边界条件下确定(2) ~(3) 式中的应力分量和位移分量.

2 有限摩擦周期接触问题的求解

考虑一列以 $a\pi(a>0)$ 为周期的压头(基底形状相同) 压入 1 维 6 方准晶下半平面的表面(x_1ox_2) 平面(见图 1) 并记下半平面为 S^- . 以周期排列的压头与下半平面接触的边界记为 $L_j(j=0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$ 则边界上存在摩擦力 ,摩擦系数为 $\rho>0$. 假定应力和位移都是以 $a\pi$ 为周期,且应力在无穷远处有界(位移不一定有界) 因此,只需在 1 个周期区间 L_0 上研究接触问题.

在区间 L_0 上 ,受压区间 γ_0 设为 $-l \leq x_2 \leq l$ (0 $< l < a\pi/2$) ,并且取 $-a\pi/2$ 到 $a\pi/2$ 为 L_0 的正向,-l 到 l 为 γ_0 的正向,在自由区间 $\gamma_0 = L_0$ 一 γ_0 (及其周期合同线段) 上无外载荷存在。在 x_2 轴上,记 $z = t(t \in \mathbf{R})$. 在压头正下方,声子场剪应力 $T(t) = \sigma_{32}(t)$ 与 $P(t) = -\sigma_{33}(t)$ 之间有 $T(t) = \rho P(t)$ $t \in \gamma_0$ (及其周期合同线段) . 此外,设压头下方声子场位移为

 $u_3(t) = f(t)$ $t \in \gamma_0$ (及其周期合同线段),其中 y = f(t) 为压入准晶下半平面压头的基底方程 以 $a\pi$ 为周期,且 $f'(t) \in H$. 又在 γ_0 上,外应力主矢量是已知的 若每一压头上的作用力是正压力 P_0 则外应力主矢量为 $X + iY = (\rho - i) P_0$.

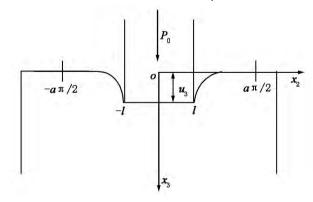


图1 压头作用在1维6方准晶周期平面

在上述基本假设条件下,可得到 1 个周期 L_0 上有限摩擦接触问题的边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} x_{2} \in \gamma_{0} : \sigma_{32}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = -\rho \sigma_{33}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) , \\ u'_{3}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = f(x_{2}) H_{23}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = w'_{3}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = 0 \text{ (4)} \\ x_{2} \in \gamma'_{0} : \sigma_{33}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = \sigma_{32}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = 0 , \\ H_{33}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = H_{23}(x_{2} | \Omega^{-}) = 0 , \end{cases}$$

对应力分量作线性组合

$$\begin{array}{l} \sigma_{33} + m_1 \sigma_{32} + n_1 H_{23} &= f_1 \dot{}(z_1) \left(1 - m_1 \mu_1 + n_1 \eta_1 \mu_1 \right) + f_1 \dot{}(z_1) \left(1 - m_1 \mu_1 + n_1 \eta_1 \mu_1 \right) + f_2 \dot{}(z_2) \left(1 - m_1 \mu_2 + n_1 \eta_2 \mu_2 \right) + f_3 \dot{}(z_3) \left(1 - m_1 \mu_3 + n_1 \eta_3 \mu_3 \right) , \\ \sigma_{33} + m_2 \sigma_{32} + n_2 H_{23} &= f_2 \dot{}(z_2) \left(1 - m_2 \mu_2 + n_2 \eta_2 \mu_2 \right) + f_2 \dot{}(z_2) \left(1 - m_2 \mu_2 + n_2 \eta_2 \mu_2 \right) + f_1 \dot{}(z_1) \left(1 - m_2 \mu_1 + n_2 \eta_1 \mu_1 \right) + f_3 \dot{}(z_3) \left(1 - m_2 \mu_3 + n_2 \eta_3 \mu_3 \right) , \\ \sigma_{33} + m_3 \sigma_{32} + n_3 H_{23} &= f_3 \dot{}(z_3) \left(1 - m_3 \mu_3 + n_3 \eta_3 \mu_3 \right) + f_3 \dot{}(z_3) \left(1 - m_3 \mu_3 + n_3 \eta_3 \mu_3 \right) + f_3 \dot{}(z_3) \left(1 - m_3 \mu_3 + n_3 \eta_3 \mu_3 \right) + f_3 \dot{}(z_2) \left(1 - m_3 \mu_3 + n_3 \eta_3 \mu_2 \right) , \\ \end{split}$$
其中

$$\begin{split} m_1 &= \left(\ \eta_2 \mu_2 - \eta_3 \mu_3 \right) \, / \left[\mu_2 \mu_3 \big(\ \eta_2 - \eta_3 \big) \ \right] \, , \\ n_1 &= \left(\ \mu_2 - \mu_3 \right) \, / \left[\mu_2 \mu_3 \big(\ \eta_2 - \eta_3 \big) \ \right] \, , \\ m_2 &= \left(\ \eta_1 \mu_1 - \eta_3 \mu_3 \right) \, / \left[\mu_1 \mu_3 \big(\ \eta_1 - \eta_3 \big) \ \right] \, , \\ n_2 &= \left(\ \mu_1 - \mu_3 \right) \, / \left[\mu_1 \mu_3 \big(\ \eta_1 - \eta_3 \big) \ \right] \, , \\ m_3 &= \left(\ \eta_1 \mu_1 - \eta_2 \mu_2 \right) \, / \left[\mu_1 \mu_2 \big(\ \eta_1 - \eta_2 \big) \ \right] \, , \\ n_3 &= \left(\ \mu_1 - \mu_2 \right) \, / \left[\mu_1 \mu_2 \big(\ \eta_1 - \eta_2 \big) \ \right] \, . \end{split}$$

应用关于半平面的 Hilbert 核积分公式[13] ,有

$$f_{k}(z_{k}) = -\frac{1}{2a\pi i(1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k})} \int_{L_{0}} (\sigma_{33}(t) + m_{k}\sigma_{32}(t) + n_{k}H_{23}(t)) \cot \frac{t - z_{k}}{a} dt + \gamma_{k} k = 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{split} \gamma_{k} &= \frac{1}{2(1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k})} \left[f_{k}'(-\alpha i) (1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k}) - f_{k}'(-\alpha i) (1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k}) - \sum_{i \neq k} f_{i}'(-\alpha i) (1 - m_{k}\mu_{i} + n_{k}\eta_{i}\mu_{i}) \right] i = 1 \ 2 \ 3. \end{split}$$

由上式计算可得

Re $\{\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3\}$ = 0 Re $\{\mu_1\gamma_1 + \mu_2\gamma_2 + \mu_3\gamma_3\}$ = 0 , Re $\{\eta_1\mu_1\gamma_1 + \eta_2\mu_2\gamma_2 + \eta_3\mu_3\gamma_3\}$ = 0 , (6) 要确定 $\gamma_1 \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3$ (6) 式还不够 需要利用位移的周期性来得到另外 3 个方程.

对(5) 式的两端沿 L_0 积分 若不计刚体平移 有

$$\begin{split} f_k(z_k) &= \frac{1}{2\pi \mathrm{i}(1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k)} \int_{L_0} (\sigma_{33}(t) + \\ m_k\sigma_{32}(t) &+ n_kH_{23}(t)) \log \sin \frac{t-z_k}{a} \mathrm{d}t + \gamma_k z_k \ k = 1\ 2\ 3\ , \end{split}$$
 由此 经计算可得

$$f_k(z_k + a\pi) - f_k(z_k) = \int_{L_0} (\sigma_{33}(t) + m_k \sigma_{32}(t) +$$

$$n_k H_{23}(t)) dt/[2(1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k)] + a\pi\gamma_k ,$$
从而 μ_2 μ_3 μ_3 在 L_0 上的改变量为
$$[u_2]|_{L_0} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\frac{o_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \, dt + \frac{o_km_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{32}(t) \, dt + \frac{o_km_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi o_k\gamma_k \right] \right\} ,$$

$$[u_3]|_{L_0} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\frac{p_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \, dt + \frac{p_km_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi p_k\gamma_k \right] \right\} ,$$

$$[w_3]|_{L_0} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\frac{q_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \, dt + \frac{q_km_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{32}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \right\} ,$$

$$[w_3]|_{L_0} = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[\frac{q_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{32}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \right\} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_km_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \right\} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] \} ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right] ,$$

$$= \frac{q_kn_k}{1-m_k\mu_k+n_k\eta_k\mu_k} \int_{L_0} H_{23}(t) \, dt + 2a\pi q_k\gamma_k \right]$$

由于(6) 式和(7) 式关于 γ_1 γ_2 γ_3 的系数行列式不为 0 所以它们可以唯一确定 γ_1 γ_2 γ_3 .

 $A_6 = \text{Re} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{3} q_k m_k / (1 - m_k \mu_k + n_k \eta_k \mu_k) \right\}.$

为了求解上述周期接触问题 ,需演变边值条件 (4) 式 ,先引入 2 个 Hilbert 核积分表示的全纯函数 $\varphi_1(z) = s_1(z) - iv_1(z) = \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot [(t-z)/a] dt$, $\varphi_2(z) = s_2(z) - iv_2(z) =$

$$\int_{L} \sigma_{32}(t) \cot \left[\left(t - z \right) / a \right] dt , \qquad (8)$$

这里不妨假设 $\text{Im } \mu_k > 0$, 当 $z \in S^-$ 时 $z_k \in S^-$ (k =123) 则当z从 S^- 内趋于 L_0 上点 x_2 时,由推广的 Plemeli 公式[14] 有

$$\varphi_{1}^{-}(x_{2}) = s_{1}^{-}(x_{2}) - iv_{1}^{-}(x_{2}) =$$

$$\int_{L_{0}} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \left[(t - x_{2}) / a \right] dt - a \pi i \sigma_{33}(x_{2}) ,$$

$$\varphi_2^-(x_2) = s_2^-(x_2) - iv_2^-(x_2) =$$

$$\int_{t_{-}} \sigma_{32}(t) \cot \left[\left(t - x_{2} \right) / a \right] dt - a \pi i \sigma_{32}(x_{2}) , \qquad (9)$$

这里记 $\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \sigma_{33}(x_2 \ 0^-) \ \sigma_{32}(x_2) = \sigma_{32}(x_2)$ 0-) 后文记号类似.

比较(9) 式的实部与虚部 可以得到

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{33}(x_2) &= v_1^-(x_2) / (a\pi) &= -\operatorname{Im} \varphi_1^-(x_2) / (a\pi) \\ \sigma_{32}(x_2) &= v_2^-(x_2) / (a\pi) &= -\operatorname{Im} \varphi_2^-(x_2) / (a\pi) \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{cases} s_1^-(x_2) &= \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \left[(t - x_2) / a \right] dt \\ s_2^-(x_2) &= \int_{L_0} \sigma_{32}(t) \cot \left[(t - x_2) / a \right] dt. \end{cases}$$

由于 $u_3(x_2, 0^-) = f'(x_2)$ 则对(3) 式取边值, 再将(5) 式代入得到

$$\begin{split} u_3'(x_2 \ \beta^-) &= \frac{B_1}{a\pi} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{33}(t) \cot \frac{t-x_2}{a} \mathrm{d}t + \frac{B_2}{a\pi} \int_{L_0} \sigma_{32}(t) \cdot \\ \cot \frac{t-x_2}{a} \mathrm{d}t + C_1 \sigma_{33}(x_2) + C_2 \sigma_{32}(x_2) + \beta \;, \end{split}$$

$$B_{1} = -\operatorname{Im}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{3} p_{k} / (1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k})\right\},$$

$$B_{2} = -\operatorname{Im}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{3} m_{k}p_{k} / (1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k})\right\},$$

$$C_{1} = \operatorname{Re}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{3} p_{k} / (1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k})\right\},$$

$$C_{2} = \operatorname{Re}\left\{\sum_{k=1}^{3} m_{k}p_{k} / (1 - m_{k}\mu_{k} + n_{k}\eta_{k}\mu_{k})\right\},$$

$$\beta = 2\operatorname{Re}\left\{p_{1}\gamma_{1} + p_{2}\gamma_{2} + p_{3}\gamma_{3}\right\}.$$

因此 ,应用函数 $\varphi_1(z)$, $\varphi_2(z)$ 表示边界条件为

$$[x_2 \in \gamma_0] : v_1^-(x_2) = v_2^-(x) = 0 ,$$

$$x_2 \in \gamma_0$$
: $f(x_2) = B_1 s_1^-(x_2) / (a\pi) + C_1 v_1^-(x_2) /$

$$\begin{cases} (a\pi) + B_2 s_2^-(x_2) / (a\pi) + C_2 v_2^-(x_2) / (a\pi) + \beta \end{cases}$$

$$v_2^-(x_2) + \rho v_1^-(x_2) = 0$$
,

$$\int_{0}^{1} s_{2}(x_{2}) + \rho s_{1}(x_{2}) = 0.$$

从而 $\varphi_1(z)$ 满足边值条件

$$\begin{cases} x_2 \in \gamma_0^- : v_1^-(x_2) = 0 , \\ x_2 \in \gamma_0 : s_1^-(x_2) + (C_1 - \rho C_2) v_1^-(x_2) / (B_1 - (10)) \\ \rho B_2 = a \pi (f^-(x_2) - \beta) / (B_1 - \rho B_2) , \end{cases}$$

边值问题(10) 实际上是求在 S^- 内以 $a\pi$ 为周期的 全纯函数 $\varphi_1(z) = s_1(z) - iv_1(z)$ 在 $L_0(以及周期线$ 段) 上满足条件

 $a(x_2) s_1^-(x_2) + b(x_2) v_1^-(x_2) = F(x_2)$, (11)

$$a(x_2) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_2 \in \gamma_0 \\ 0 & x_2 \in \gamma_0' \end{cases}$$
 (12)

$$b(x_{2}) = \begin{cases} (C_{1} - \rho C_{2}) / (B_{1} - \rho B_{2}) & x_{2} \in \gamma_{0}, \\ 1, & x_{2} \in \gamma_{0}', \end{cases}$$

$$F(x_{2}) = \begin{cases} a\pi(f(x_{2}) - \beta) / (B_{1} - \rho B_{2}) & x_{2} \in \gamma_{0}, \\ 0, & x_{3} \in \gamma_{0}', \end{cases}$$

$$(13)$$

$$F(x_2) = \begin{cases} a\pi(f(x_2) - \beta) / (B_1 - \rho B_2) & x_2 \in \gamma_0, \\ 0, & x_2 \in \gamma_0'. \end{cases}$$
(14)

(11) ~ (14) 式对 $x_2 \in \gamma_i 与 \gamma_i'(L_i - \gamma_i)$ 也成 立 $j = \pm 1$, ± 2 , \cdots 显然 , (10) 式是关于半平面的 周期 Riemann-Hilbert 边值问题 ,它的解[14] 为

$$\varphi_{1}(z) = \frac{\mp i e^{\pm \theta \pi i} E(z) \cos(\theta \pi)}{B_{1} - \rho B_{2}} \int_{\gamma_{0}} \frac{f(t) - \beta}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t - z}{a} dt \pm$$

$$ie^{\pm\theta\pi i}(D_1\tan(z/a) + D_2)E(z) z \in S^{\pm}$$
, (15)

其中

$$E(z) = \left[\tan(l/a) - \tan(z/a)\right]^{-1/2+\theta} \left[\tan(l/a) + \tan(z/a)\right]^{-1/2-\theta},$$

$$\theta = \omega_1/\pi = \arctan \left[\left(C_1 - \rho C_2 \right) / \left(B_1 - \rho B_2 \right) \right] / \pi.$$
 对于 $\varphi_2(z)$,由边界条件可知
$$\varphi_2(z) = -\rho \varphi_1(z) ,$$

从而

$$\begin{split} \varphi_2(z) &= \frac{\pm \operatorname{ie}^{\pm\theta\pi^{\mathrm{i}}}\rho E(z)\cos(\theta\pi)}{B_1-\rho B_2} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f(t)-\beta}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t-z}{a} \mathrm{d}t \ \pm \\ \operatorname{ie}^{\pm\theta\pi^{\mathrm{i}}} \big(\ D_3 \tan(z/a) \ + D_4 \big) \ E(z) \ \ z \ \in \ S^{\pm} \ \ , \end{split}$$
 其中 $D_3 \ = -\rho D_1 \ D_4 \ = -\rho D_2.$

接下来需确定常数 D_1 , D_2 . 为此 ,考虑 $z = -\infty$ 处的弹性平衡条件. 因为

$$E(-\alpha i) = -e^{i\theta\pi}\cos\frac{l}{a}e^{-2l\theta i/a} \boldsymbol{\rho}_{33}(-\alpha i) = -\frac{P_0}{a\pi}, (16)$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \varphi_1(-\operatorname{xi}) = 0 \operatorname{Im} \varphi_1(-\operatorname{xi}) = P_0 , (17)$$

$$\varphi_1(-\alpha i) = -\frac{e^{-2l\theta i/a}\cos(l/a)\cos(\theta\pi)}{B_1 - \rho B_2} \int_{\gamma_0} (f'(t) - \alpha i)^{-\alpha} dt$$

$$\beta$$
) $/E(t) dt + (D_1 + iD_2) e^{-2l\theta i/a} cos(l/a)$. (18)

将(17) 式代入(18) 式 平衡条件变为

$$D_2 \sin(2l\theta/a) + D_1 \cos(2l\theta/a) =$$

$$\frac{\cos \pi \theta \cos(2l\theta/a)}{B_1 - \rho B_2} \int_{\gamma_0} (f'(t) - \beta) / E(t) dt,$$

$$D_2\cos(2l\theta/a) - D_1\sin(2l\theta/a) = P_0/\cos(l/a) - \cos \pi\theta\sin(2l\theta/a) \int \int \int (t) -\beta_1.$$

$$\frac{\cos \pi \theta \sin(2l\theta/a)}{B_1 - \rho B_2} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} dt ,$$

由此可得

$$\begin{cases} D_1 = \frac{\cos \pi \theta}{B_1 - \rho B_2} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} dt - \frac{P_0 \sin(2l\theta/a)}{\cos(l/a)}, \\ D_2 = \frac{P_0 \cos(2l\theta/a)}{\cos(l/a)}. \end{cases}$$

因此,可以唯一确定 $\varphi_1(z)$ $\varphi_2(z)$,代入 $f_k(z_k)$ (k=1 2 3) 的表达式 有限摩擦周期接触问题便可求解.

由 Plemelj 公式得到压头下方声子场的接触应力为

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \frac{1}{2(B_1 - \rho B_2)} \left[\sin(2\theta \pi) \left(f'(x_2) - \beta \right) - \frac{2\cos(2\theta \pi)}{a\pi} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t - x_2}{a} dt \right] + \cos(\theta \pi)$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta\pi)}{a\pi}E(x_2)\left(D_1\tan\frac{x_2}{a}+D_2\right) , \qquad (19)$$

$$\sigma_{32}(x_2) = -\frac{\rho}{2(B_1 - \rho B_2)} \left[\sin(2\theta \pi) (f(x_2) - \beta) - \right]$$

$$\frac{2\mathrm{cos}(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi}\int_{\gamma_0} \frac{f'(t) - \beta}{E(t)} \cot\frac{t - x_2}{a} \mathrm{d}t \, \big] +$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta\pi)}{a\pi}E(x_2)\left(D_3\tan\frac{x_2}{a}+D_4\right). \tag{20}$$

下面考虑3种常见压头的情况.

(i) 压头具有周期水平直基底. 于是 f'(t) = 0 ,由(19) 式和(20) 式得

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \cos(\theta \pi) E(x_2) (D_1 \tan(x_2/a) +$$

$$D_2$$
) /($a\pi$) + $\frac{\beta}{B_1 - \rho B_2} \Big[-\frac{\sin(2\theta\pi)}{2} +$

$$\frac{\cos(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi}\int_{\gamma_0}\frac{1}{E(t)}\cot\frac{t-x_2}{a}\mathrm{d}t\ \Big]\ ,$$

$$\sigma_{32}(x_2) = \cos(\theta \pi) E(x_2) (D_3 \tan(x_2/a) + D_4) / (a\pi) +$$

$$\frac{\rho\beta}{B_{1}-\rho B_{2}}\Big[\frac{\sin\left(2\theta\pi\right)}{2}-\frac{\cos\left(2\theta\pi\right)}{a\pi}\int_{\gamma_{0}}\frac{1}{E(t)}\cot\frac{t-x_{2}}{a}\mathrm{d}t\Big].$$

(ii) 压头具有周期直倾斜基底. 先设其倾角为 ε 则 $f'(t) = \varepsilon$ 代入(19) 式和(20) 式可得在周期 直倾斜基底压头作用下 压头下方的接触应力为

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \cos(\theta \pi) E(x_2) (D_1 \tan(x_2/a) +$$

$$D_2$$
) /($a\pi$) + $\frac{\varepsilon - \beta}{B_1 - \rho B_2} \left[\frac{\sin(2\theta\pi)}{2} - \frac{\sin(2\theta\pi)}{2} \right]$

$$\frac{\cos(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi} \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{1}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t-x_2}{a} dt \right] ,$$

$$\sigma_{32}(x_2) = \cos(\theta \pi) E(x_2) (D_3 \tan(x_2/a) +$$

$$D_4$$
) /($a\pi$) $-\frac{\rho(\varepsilon-\beta)}{B_1-\rho B_2}\Big[\frac{\sin(2\theta\pi)}{2}-$

$$\frac{\cos(2\theta\pi)}{a\pi}\int_{\gamma_0}\frac{1}{E(t)}\cot\frac{t-x_2}{a}\mathrm{d}t\,\Big].$$

(iii) 压头具有周期圆基底. 于是 f(t) = (a/r):

 $\tan(t/a) \sec^2(t/a)$ 代入(19) 式和(20) 式得在周期圆基底压头作用下 压头下方的接触应力为

$$\sigma_{33}(x_2) = \frac{1}{2(B_1 - \rho B_2)} \{ \sin(2\theta \pi) \ [(a/r) \tan(x_2/a) \cdot \\ \sec^2(x_2/a) - \beta] - 2\cos(2\theta \pi) / (a\pi) \cdot \\ \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{(a/r) \tan(t/a) \sec^2(t/a) - \beta}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t - x_2}{a} dt \} + \\ \cos(\theta \pi) E(x_2) (D_1 \tan(x_2/a) + D_2) / (a\pi) ,$$

$$\sigma_{32}(x_2) = -\frac{\rho}{2(B_1 - \rho B_2)} \{ \sin(2\theta \pi) \ [(a/r) \tan(x_2/a) \cdot \\ \sec^2(x_2/a) - \beta] - 2\cos(2\theta \pi) / (a\pi) \cdot \\ \int_{\gamma_0} \frac{(a/r) \tan(t/a) \sec^2(t/a) - \beta}{E(t)} \cot \frac{t - x_2}{a} dt \} + \\ \cos(\theta \pi) E(x_2) (D_2 \tan(x_2/a) + D_4) / (a\pi) .$$

上述 3 种情形的结果表明,接触应力在压头的任一端点处具有可积奇异性. 当忽略相位子场的作用时,本文结论与正交各向异性材料周期接触问题的结论相一致[14] 从而验证了本文推导的正确性.

3 结论

本文研究的是1维6方准晶具有有限摩擦的周期接触问题,借助 Hilbert 核积分公式,将周期接触问题转化为求解半平面的周期 Riemann-Hilbert 边值问题 最终得到了压头下方接触应力的显式表达式.本文讨论的压头是呈周期排列的,但1个周期区间内只有1个压头,并处于静止状态.对于周期内有多个压头或运动压头的情况,也可用本文类似的方法研究.除此之外,还可研究1维6方准晶非周期平面的周期接触问题.

4 参考文献

- [1] 董闯. 准晶材料 [M]. 北京: 国防工业出版社,1998: 35-458.
- [2] Fan Tianyou. Mathematical theory of elasticity of quasic-rystals and its applications [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2010.
- [3] Li Xianfang ,Sun Yefei ,Fan Tianyou. Elastic field of a straight dislocation in one dimensional hexagonal quasicrystals [J]. Journal of Beijing Institute of Technology , 1999 8(1):65-70.
- [4] 范天佑. 准晶数学弹性力学和缺陷力学 [J]. 力学进展 2000 30(2):161-174.
- [5] 郭俊宏 刘官厅. 一维六方准晶中具有不对称裂纹的圆形孔口问题的解析解 [J]. 应用数学学报,2007,30 (6):1066-1075.

- [6] 皮建东,刘官厅,郭怀民.一维六方准晶狭长体中共线 裂纹问题的精确解 [J]. 内蒙古师范大学学报: 自然科学汉文版 2006 35(4): 391-396.
- [7] 赵雪芬 李星. SH 波对一维六方准晶中直裂纹的散射 [J]. 计算力学学报 2015 32(5):693-698.
- [8] Peng Yanze Fan Tianyou. Crack and indentation problems for one-dimensional hexagonal quasicrystals [J]. The European Physical Journal B 2001 21(1):39-44.
- [9] 尹姝媛 周旺民 ,范天佑. 八次对称二维准晶材料接触问题 [J]. 力学季刊 2002 23(2): 255-259.
- [10] 周旺民 范天佑. 十次二维准晶材料的接触问题 [J]. 北京理工大学学报 2001,10(1):51-55.
- [11] Zhou Wangmin ,Fan Tianyou ,Yin Shuyuan. Axisymmetric contact problem of cubic quasicrystalline materials [J]. Acta Mechanica Solidarity Sinica 2002 ,15(1):68-74.

- [12] 王旭 涨俊乾 郭兴明. 点群 10 mm 十次对称二维准晶中的两类接触问题 [J]. 力学学报 2005 37(2):169-174.
- [13] 刘士强. 复合材料弹性平面的周期接触问题 [J]. 应用数学学报 ,1992 ,15(3): 289-296.
- [14] 路见可 蔡海涛. 再论各向异性平面弹性中的一个周期接触问题 [J]. 数学物理学报,2010,30A(5):1194-1197.
- [15] 刘官厅,何青龙,郭瑞平.一维六方准晶非周期平面内的平面应变理论 [J]. 物理学报,2009,58(S1):118-123.
- [16] 时朋朋 准江彦 李星. 一维六方准晶非周期半平面的第一周期基本问题 [J]. 工程数学学报 2014 31(4): 545-555.

The Periodic Frictionally Contact Problems in One Dimensional Hexagonal Quasicrystals

MA Xiaodan

(College of Mathematics and Computer Science Ningxia University , Yinchuan Ningxia 750021 , China)

Abstract: By using the complex variable method ,the frictionally periodic contact problems in one-dimensional hexagonal quasicrystals were discussed. Based on the Hilbert kernel integral formula and through periodic Riemann-Hilbert boundary value problem is solved ,the closed form solutions was obtained. Further ,the explicit solutions of contact stress were given under the action of periodic straight horizontal basal punch ,periodic straight inclined basal punch ,periodic circular basal punch. The results have showed that the contact stress in punches at arbitrary end had integrable singularity. If the effect phason field is neglected ,the obtained results match with the corresponding results of periodic contact problem in orthogonal anisotropic materials.

Key words: one-dimensional hexagonal quasicrystals; periodic contact problems; Hilbert kernel integral formula

(责任编辑: 曾剑锋)