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ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ԳԻՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱԿԱԴԵՄԻԱ ՄԵԽԱՆԻԿԱՅԻ ԻՆՍՏԻՏՈՒՏ

ՀՈԾ ՄԻՋԱՎԱՅՐԻ ՄԵԽԱՆԻԿԱՅԻ ԱՐԴԻ ՊՐՈԲԼԵՄՆԵՐԸ

II միջազգային գիտաժողովի նյութեր

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NP : (» TF.I, TF.II TF.III). (..«) -, .) . NP, TF.II TF.III ((). TF.I

L_p p>4/3.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} + \nabla p = \mathbf{f}, \quad \text{div} \mathbf{u} = 0, \tag{1}$$

 $R^n \times (0,T)$

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$$\mathbf{u}\big|_{t=0} = \mathbf{u}_0 \tag{2}$$

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$$Q_T = \Omega \times (0,T) \quad (\quad \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n -) \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Big|_{\partial \Omega \times (0,T)} = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} T > 0 - , \mathbf{n} - & \partial \Omega \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$, \qquad (1)$$

$$= \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{u}$$
.

[1], NP={(1),(2),(3)}
$$L_p \quad (. . [2]$$
).

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(5)

(

(7))

 Γ_2

),

$$\partial \Omega$$
 : Γ_1 , Γ_0 ,

.

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Big|_{\mathsf{X}_0 \times (0,T)} = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Big|_{\mathsf{X}_1 \times (0,T)} = g_1 < 0, \tag{5}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} |_{\mathsf{X}_2 \times (0,T)} > 0 \tag{6}$$

)
$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Big|_{X_2 \times (0,T)} = g_2 > 0 \tag{7}$$

$$(\mathbf{h} - , \mathbf{\uparrow} | \mathbf{X}_{1} \times (0, T) = \mathbf{h}$$
(8)

TF.I={(1),(2),(4),(5),(7),(8)}.

$$n = 2$$
,
 $n = (0,0,\omega)$, (8) $\partial \Omega$ ω .
 $TF.I$ (
), $TF.I$ (

$$\mathbf{u}_{\dagger} |_{\mathsf{X}_{1} \times (0,T)} = \mathbf{r}, \tag{9}$$

. .

,

$$p|_{X_2 \times (0,T)} = p_*.$$
 (10)

(10)
TF.II={(1),(2),(4),(5),(6),(9),(10)}.
III II, (10)
TF.III={(1),(2),(4),(5),(7),(9)}.

$$\nabla \otimes \mathbf{u} \cdot \Omega - R^{n}$$

$$T > 0. , \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \nabla \otimes \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_t \in L_{\infty}(0, T, L_r(\mathbf{h})), \quad \forall r < +\infty.$$
(11)

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2$$
,
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}_1, p_1 \\ NP, TF.II \\ \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{u}|^2 d\mathbf{x} \le 2 \int_{0}^{t} d\tau \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{u}|^2 |\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{u}_2)| d\mathbf{x}.$$
(12)

$$\int_{\Omega} \Psi(t, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} \leq \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\Omega} g(s, \mathbf{x}) \Psi(s, \mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x} ds,$$
(13)

$$\psi \ge 0, g \ge 0, \qquad \psi = 0 \qquad g.$$
 [1]
(13) $L_p, ...$

$$\|g\|_{L_{\infty}(0,T,L_{r}(\Omega))} \leq \theta(r), \quad r \gg 1$$
(14)
(

(13),
$$g \in K_{W}(Q_{T})$$
 $\Phi \in K$, K [4]
 $\psi = 0$

$$\int_{s}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln M(s)}{s^2} ds = +\infty.$$
(15)

$$\Phi \notin K, \qquad , \quad . \quad \psi \neq 0, \quad g \in K_{\Phi}(Q_T), \qquad (13).$$
NP, TF.II TF.III

$$\nabla \otimes \mathbf{u} \in K_{\Phi}(Q_{T}), \quad \Phi \in K.$$

$$(16) \quad (16) \quad (16)$$

$$A : \mapsto \nabla \otimes \mathbf{u} \quad L_{p}$$

$$NP \quad \text{TF.III} \quad A$$

$$rot \mathbf{u} = , \quad div \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Big|_{\partial \Omega} = g_0, \tag{17}$$

,

$$g_0 = 0$$
 NP, TF.III
 $g_0 = 0$ X₀, $g_0 = g_k$ X_k, $k = 1,2.$ (18)

NP
$$\|A\|_{L(L_r)} \leq Cr$$
 (Ω).

 $M=\mathbf{S}[\Phi],$

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$$\mathbf{S}[\Phi](v) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-s} \Phi(vs) ds.$$
(19)
$$M = \mathbf{S}[\Phi] \qquad \Phi \in K , \qquad (16), \qquad M \in K_1 ,$$

 K_1

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln \ln M(s)}{s^2} ds = +\infty.$$
⁽²⁰⁾

$$, g_0 \in L_{\infty}\left(0, T, W_{\infty}^1(\partial\Omega)\right) - \dots (18))$$

$$1$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{u} \in L_{\infty} \left(0, T, L_{M} \left(\Omega \right) \right), \quad M \in K_{1}$$

$$, \qquad (21)$$

).

(. (20)).

$$(NP TF.III), (, n = 2, TF.III -) , (() (21)$$

$$n=2$$
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TF.I, () ,

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$$TF.I \qquad TF.I \qquad$$

[6].

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{u} \in L_{r} \} \quad r > 4/3. , \\ (4/3 < r < 2): \\ \mathbf{u}_{0} \in L_{\frac{2a}{2-a}}(\Omega), \quad \operatorname{div} \mathbf{u}_{0} = 0, \quad \omega_{0} = \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{u}_{0} \in L_{a}(\Omega), \\ g_{0} \in L_{2}(0, T, W_{a}^{1-1/\alpha}(\partial\Omega)) \cap L_{\omega}((0, T) \times \Gamma_{1}), \quad \oint_{\partial\Omega} g_{0} \, ds = 0 \quad ... t \in (0, T), \\ \omega_{1} \in L_{a}((0, T) \times \Gamma_{1}), \quad \mathbf{f} \in L_{1}(0, T, W_{a}^{1}(\Omega)), \quad \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{f} \in L_{1}(0, T, L_{\alpha}(\Omega)). \\ . \qquad (23) \qquad (1), (2), (4), (5), (7), (22) \qquad \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{v} + \nabla \Phi , \\ \in L_{2}(0, T, L_{\frac{2r}{2-r}}(\Omega)), \quad \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad \operatorname{div} \mathbf{v} = 0, \quad \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{v} \in L_{\omega}(0, T, L_{r}(\Omega)), \quad \Delta \Phi = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} = g_{0}, \end{cases}$$

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[7] (()), , [8,9].

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$$(-\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < z < \infty, 0 \le y < \infty).$$

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$$c_{t}^{2}\Delta u + (c_{l}^{2} - c_{t}^{2})\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\operatorname{div}\vec{u} + \frac{R_{x}}{\rho} = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$c_{t}^{2}\Delta w + (c_{l}^{2} - c_{t}^{2})\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\operatorname{div}\vec{u} + \frac{R_{z}}{\rho} = \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$(1.1)$$

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$$c_{t}^{2}\Delta v + (c_{l}^{2} - c_{t}^{2})\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\operatorname{div}\vec{u} + \frac{\kappa_{y}}{\rho} = \frac{\partial^{2}v}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$u, v, w - \vec{u} \qquad x, y, z, \qquad ,$$

$$\rho - , R_{x}, R_{y}, R_{z} - \vec{R}; c_{l} - c_{t} -$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \left[\operatorname{rotrot} \left(\vec{u} \times \vec{H}_0 \right) \right] \times \vec{H}_0, \qquad (1.2)$$
$$\vec{H}_0 - , \mu -$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ H_{0x} = 0, \ H_{0z} = 0, \ H_{0y} \equiv H_0 \neq 0 \,. \\ , \qquad (1.2) \quad (1.3), \end{array}$$

$$R_{x} = \frac{\mu H_{0}^{2}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x \partial z} \right), R_{y} = 0, R_{z} = \frac{\mu H_{0}^{2}}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial z} \right).$$
(1.4)
[3].

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}, \quad w = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}.$$
(1.5)
(1.4)
(1.5)
(1.1),

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\left(c_l^2 + v^2 \right) \Delta_2 \varphi + \left(c_t^2 + v^2 \right) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + \left(c_l^2 - c_t^2 \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[c_t^2 \Delta \psi + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\left(c_l^2 + v^2 \right) \Delta_2 \varphi + \left(c_t^2 + v^2 \right) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + \left(c_l^2 - c_t^2 \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[c_t^2 \Delta \psi + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \right] = 0,$$

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}, \quad v^2 = \frac{\mu H_0^2}{4\pi \rho}.$$
(1.6)

(1.6) ,

$$\left(c_{l}^{2}+v^{2}\right)\Delta_{2}\varphi+\left(c_{t}^{2}+v^{2}\right)\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi}{\partial y^{2}}-\frac{\partial^{2}\varphi}{\partial t^{2}}+\left(c_{l}^{2}-c_{t}^{2}\right)\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}=0,$$
(1.7)

$$c_t^2 \Delta \psi + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = 0.$$
(1.8)

(1.7)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1+\chi}{1-\theta} \left(\Delta_2 \varphi + \frac{\theta+\chi}{1+\chi} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{\left(c_l^2 + v^2\right)} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} \right)$$
(1.9)

$$\Theta = \frac{c_l^2}{1-\theta} \left(\chi - \frac{v^2}{1+\chi} \right)$$

$$\theta = \frac{c_l}{c_l^2}, \ \chi = \frac{v^2}{c_l^2}.$$
(1.1) y (1.9), :

$$\Delta^{2}\varphi + \frac{v^{2}(c_{l}^{2} - c_{t}^{2})}{c_{t}^{2}(c_{l}^{2} + v^{2})}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\Delta\varphi - \frac{c_{l}^{2} + c_{t}^{2} + v^{2}}{c_{t}^{2}(c_{l}^{2} + v^{2})}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}\Delta\varphi + \frac{1}{c_{t}^{2}(c_{l}^{2} + v^{2})}\frac{\partial^{4}\varphi}{\partial t^{4}} = 0$$
(1.10)
(1.8) (1.10)

$$\phi = \Phi(y) \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x - k_3 z), \quad \psi = \Psi(y) \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x - k_3 z), \quad (1.11)$$

$$k_1, k_3 - , \quad k = \sqrt{k_1^2 + k_3^2} .$$

$$(1.11) \quad (1.8) \quad (1.10) \\ \Phi(y) \quad \Psi(y)$$

$$\Phi(y), \Psi(y), \qquad ,$$

$$(\lim_{y \to \infty} \vec{u} = 0 \Longrightarrow \lim_{y \to \infty} \Phi = 0, \lim_{y \to \infty} \Psi = 0),$$

$$\Phi = A_1 e^{-\nu_1 k y} + A_2 e^{-\nu_2 k y}, \quad \Psi = A_3 e^{-\nu_3 k y}.$$
(1.12)

$$\nu_{k} - \nu_{1,2} = \sqrt{\frac{2\theta(1+\chi) + \chi(1-\theta) - \eta\theta(1+\theta+\chi) \pm \lambda}{2(\theta+\chi)}}, \quad \nu_{3} = \sqrt{\frac{\theta(1-\eta)}{\theta+\chi}}$$
(1.13)

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\chi^{2}(1-\theta)^{2} + \eta^{2}\theta^{2}(1-\theta-\chi)^{2} + 2\theta\eta\chi(1-\theta)(1+\theta+\chi)},$$

$$\eta = \omega^{2}c_{t}^{-2}k^{-2} - ...$$

(1.12) (1.11) (1.5), $u w, v ,$,
(1.9):

$$u = -i[Ak_{1}e^{-v_{1}ky} + Bk_{1}e^{-v_{2}ky} + Ck_{3}e^{-v_{3}ky}]\exp i(\omega t - k_{1}x - k_{3}z)$$

$$w = -i[Ak_{3}e^{-v_{1}ky} + Bk_{3}e^{-v_{2}ky} - Ck_{1}e^{-v_{3}ky}]\exp i(\omega t - k_{1}x - k_{3}z)$$

$$v = \frac{k}{1-\theta} \left[\frac{A}{v_{1}}(-1-\chi + (\theta+\chi)v_{1}^{2} + \eta\theta)e^{-v_{1}ky} + \frac{B}{v_{2}}(-1-\chi + (\theta+\chi)v_{2}^{2} + \eta\theta)e^{-v_{2}ky}\right] \times$$

$$\times \exp i(\omega t - k_{1}x - k_{3}z)$$

2.

$$\cdot ...$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{2} + (1-2\theta-\chi)\left(\frac{\partial u}{2} + \frac{\partial w}{2}\right) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{2} + (1+\chi\theta^{-1})\frac{\partial u}{2} = 0, \quad w = 0.$$

(2.1)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \left(1 - 2\theta - \chi\right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \left(1 + \chi \theta^{-1}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad w = 0. \quad (2.1)$$

$$(1.14) \quad (2.1)$$

$$A, B, C.$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\theta(-1+\theta\eta-\chi)(2\chi-\theta(-3+\eta+2\theta+\chi)-(\theta+\chi)v_{2}^{2})+(\theta+\chi)v_{1}v_{2}\times \times (4\theta^{3}+2\chi+2\theta^{2}(-4+\eta+\chi)-\theta(-4+\eta+\theta\eta+4\chi)-(-1+\theta))\xi^{2}(\theta+\chi)v_{2}v_{3}+$$
(2.2)
+ $(\theta+\chi)v_{1}^{2}(\theta(1-\theta\eta+\chi)+(\theta+\chi)v_{2}((1-2\theta)v_{2}-(-1+\theta)\xi^{2}v_{3}))=0,$
 $\xi=k_{3}k_{1}^{-1}.$ (2.2)
 $(2-\eta)^{2}-4v_{1}v_{2}-\eta(1-\eta)\xi^{2}=0.$ (2.3)
3. , (2.2)

 $\mu = 1$.

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			1
ξ	$\eta(H_0=0)$	$\eta^*(H_0 = 1.2 \cdot 10^5)$	$\eta^{**} (H_0 = 2 \cdot 10^5)$
0	0.874145	0.87417	0.874214
0.1	0.874514	0.874539	0.874583
0.2	0.875605	0.875629	0.875672
0.5	0.882616	0.882635	0.882669
1	0.901277	0.901286	0.901303
2	0.936386	0.936385	0.936384
5	0.978453	0.978451	0.978448
10	0.992785	0.992785	0.992784
100	0.999903	0.999903	0.999903

.1, < η , . .1 , ξ

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$$\xi$$
, ($\xi \approx 2$),

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$$\left(0 \le x_1 \le a, -h \le x_2 \le h\right)$$

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[5]:

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$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{21}}{\partial x_2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{12}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial x_2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \mu_{23}}{\partial x_2} + \sigma_{12} - \sigma_{21} = I \frac{\partial^2 \omega_3}{\partial t^2}$$
(1.1)

:

$$\sigma_{11} = A_{11}\varepsilon_{11} + A_{12}\varepsilon_{22}, \ \sigma_{22} = A_{12}\varepsilon_{11} + A_{22}\varepsilon_{22}, \ \sigma_{12} = A_{77}\varepsilon_{12} + A_{78}\varepsilon_{21}$$

$$\sigma_{21} = A_{78}\varepsilon_{12} + A_{88}\varepsilon_{21}, \ \mu_{13} = B_{66}\chi_{13}, \ \mu_{23} = B_{44}\chi_{23}$$
(1.2)

$$\varepsilon_{11} = \frac{A_{22}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^{2}} \sigma_{11} - \frac{A_{12}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^{2}} \sigma_{22}, \\ \varepsilon_{22} = \frac{A_{11}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^{2}} \sigma_{22} - \frac{A_{12}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^{2}} \sigma_{11}$$

$$\varepsilon_{12} = \frac{A_{88}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \sigma_{12} - \frac{A_{78}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \sigma_{21}, \\ \varepsilon_{21} = \frac{A_{77}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \sigma_{21} - \frac{A_{78}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \sigma_{12}$$
(1.3)

$$\chi_{13} = \frac{1}{B_{66}} \mu_{13}, \, \chi_{23} = \frac{1}{B_{44}} \mu_{23}$$

$$\varepsilon_{11} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}, \quad \varepsilon_{22} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}, \quad \varepsilon_{12} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \omega_3, \quad \varepsilon_{21} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \omega_3, \quad \chi_{13} = \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial x_1}, \quad \chi_{23} = \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial x_2}. \tag{1.4}$$

$$\omega_{11}, \omega_{12}, \omega_{21}, \omega_{22}$$
, μ_{13}, μ_{23} , μ_{1}, μ_{2} , ω_{3} -

$$A_{11}, A_{12}, A_{22}, A_{77}, A_{78}, A_{88}, B_{66}, B_{44} -$$

$$(1.1)-(1.4)$$

:

$$\sigma_{21}|_{x_2=\pm h} = \pm X^{\pm}, \quad \sigma_{22}|_{x_2=\pm h} = \pm Y^{\pm}, \quad \mu_{23}|_{x_2=\pm h} = \pm M^{\pm}.$$
(1.5)
 $x_1 = 0$ ($x_1 = a$)
:

1- :
$$\sigma_{11}|_{x_1=0} = \phi_1(x_2), \ \sigma_{12}|_{x_1=0} = \phi_2(x_2), \ \mu_{13}|_{x_1=0} = \phi_3(x_2)$$
 (1.6)

2- :
$$u_1 \Big|_{x_1=0} = 0, \ u_2 \Big|_{x_1=0} = 0, \ \omega_3 \Big|_{x_1=0} = 0$$
 (1.7)

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:
$$\sigma_{11}\Big|_{x_1=0} = \phi_1(x_2), \quad u_2\Big|_{x_1=0} = 0, \quad \mu_{13}\Big|_{x_1=0} = \phi_3(x_2)$$
 (1.8)
:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1\Big|_{t=0} &= f_1(x_1, x_2) , \qquad u_2\Big|_{t=0} = f_2(x_1, x_2) , \qquad \omega_3\Big|_{t=0} = \phi_3(x_1, x_2) , \\ \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} &= F_1(x_1, x_2) , \qquad \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = F_2(x_1, x_2) , \qquad \frac{\partial \omega_3}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \Phi_3(x_1, x_2) . \end{aligned}$$
(1.9)

$$2h << a, \quad \delta = \frac{h}{a} << 1 -$$

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(1.1)- (1.4)
(
$$x_1, x_2$$
 t):
 $\xi = \frac{x_1}{a}, \quad \zeta = \frac{x_2}{h}, \quad \tau = \frac{t}{t_0} \left(t_0 = \delta^{\omega} \frac{h}{c_0} \right), \quad \overline{\sigma}_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{A_{11}}, \quad \overline{\mu}_{i3} = \frac{\mu_{i3}}{aA_{11}}, \quad \overline{u}_i = \frac{u_i}{a}, \quad \overline{I} = \frac{I}{\delta^k \rho h^2}.$ (2.1)
 ω

$$\frac{A_{11}A_{22}}{A_{11}A_{22}-A_{12}^{2}}, \frac{A_{11}^{2}}{A_{11}A_{22}-A_{12}^{2}}, \frac{A_{11}A_{12}}{A_{11}A_{22}-A_{12}^{2}}, \frac{A_{11}A_{88}}{A_{77}A_{88}-A_{78}^{2}}, \frac{A_{11}A_{78}}{A_{77}A_{88}-A_{78}^{2}}, \frac{A_{11}A_{77}}{A_{77}A_{88}-A_{78}^{2}}, \frac{A_{11}A_{77}}{A_{77}A_{88}-A_{78}^{2}}}, \frac{A_{11}A_{77}}A_{77}}, \frac{A_{$$

$$Q = \delta^{-q} \sum \delta^{s} Q^{(s)},$$

$$Q -$$
(2.2)
(2.2)

$$\frac{A_{11}A_{22}}{A_{11}A_{22}-A_{12}^{2}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{A_{11}^{2}}{A_{11}A_{22}-A_{12}^{2}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{A_{11}A_{12}}{A_{11}A_{22}-A_{12}^{2}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{A_{11}A_{88}}{A_{77}A_{88}-A_{78}^{2}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{A_{11}A_{78}}{A_{77}A_{88}-A_{78}^{2}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{A_{11}A_{77}}{A_{77}A_{88}-A_{78}^{2}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{A_{11}A_{77}}{A_{77}A_{88}^$$

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$$\frac{\partial N_{12}}{\partial x_1} = -(Y^+ + Y^-) + 2\rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial L_{13}}{\partial x_1} + N_{12} - N_{21} = -(M^+ + M^-) + 2Ih \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_3}{\partial t^2}, \quad N_{21} = h(X^+ - X^-) \quad (2.4)$$

$$N_{12} = 2h \frac{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}}{A_{88}} \Gamma_{12} + \frac{A_{78}}{A_{88}} N_{21} , \qquad L_{13} = 2hB_{66}k_{13}$$
: (2.5)

$$\Gamma_{12} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} - \Omega_3 , \qquad k_{13} = \frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial x_1}$$
(2.6)
$$(2.4)-(2.6)$$

(1.1)-(1.4)
$$x_1 = 0$$
):

(2.1) (
$$x_1 = 0$$
):
 $\xi_1 = \frac{x_1}{h}, \quad \zeta = \frac{x_2}{h}, \quad \tau = \frac{t}{t_0} \left(t_0 = \delta^{\omega} \frac{h}{c_0} \right).$
(2.7)

$$R = \delta^{\chi_R} \sum \delta^s R^{(s)}, \qquad (2.8)$$

$$R - , \chi - ,$$

,

$$\chi_{\sigma_{ij}} = \chi, \ \chi_{\mu_{i3}} = \chi, \ \chi_{\mu_{i}} = \chi, \ \chi_{\mu_{i}} = \chi^{+1}, \ \chi_{\omega_{3}} = \chi^{+1}, \ \omega = -1, \ k = -2.$$

$$(2.9)$$

$$(1.1) - (1.4) :$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\sigma}_{11}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi_{1}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\sigma}_{21}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\rho c_{0}^{2}}{A_{11}} \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{u}_{1}^{(s-2)}}{\partial \tau^{2}}, \ \frac{\partial \overline{\sigma}_{12}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi_{1}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\sigma}_{22}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{\rho c_{0}^{2}}{A_{11}} \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{u}_{2}^{(s-2)}}{\partial \tau^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\mu}_{13}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi_{1}} + \frac{\partial \overline{\mu}_{23}}{\partial \zeta} + \overline{\sigma}_{12}^{(s-1)} - \overline{\sigma}_{21}^{(s-1)} = \overline{I} \frac{\rho c_{0}^{2}}{A_{11}} \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{\omega}_{3}^{(s-2)}}{\partial \tau^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u}_{1}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi_{1}} = \frac{A_{11}A_{22}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{11}^{(s)} - \frac{A_{11}A_{12}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{22}^{(s)}, \ \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{2}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{A_{11}^{2}}{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{21}^{(s)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u}_{2}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi_{1}} - \omega_{3}^{(s-1)} = \frac{A_{11}A_{88}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{12}^{(s)} - \frac{A_{11}A_{78}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{21}^{(s)}, \ \frac{\partial \overline{\omega}_{3}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi_{1}} = \frac{a^{2}A_{11}}{B_{12}} \overline{\mu}_{3}^{(s)}, \ \frac{\partial \omega_{3}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{a^{2}A_{11}}{B_{12}} \overline{\mu}_{23}^{(s)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u}_{1}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \omega_{3}^{(s-1)} = \frac{A_{11}A_{77}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{21}^{(s)} - \frac{A_{11}A_{78}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{12}^{(s)}, \ \frac{\partial \omega_{3}^{(s)}}{\partial \xi_{1}} = \frac{a^{2}A_{11}}{B_{12}} \overline{\mu}_{3}^{(s)}, \ \frac{\partial \omega_{3}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{a^{2}A_{11}}{B_{12}} \overline{\mu}_{23}^{(s)}$$

$$\frac{\mu_{1}}{\partial\zeta} + \omega_{3}^{(s-1)} = \frac{A_{11}A_{77}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{21}^{(s)} - \frac{A_{11}A_{78}}{A_{77}A_{88} - A_{78}^{2}} \overline{\sigma}_{12}^{(s)}, \\ \frac{\partial\omega_{3}^{(s)}}{\partial\xi_{1}} = \frac{a^{2}A_{11}}{B_{66}} \overline{\mu}_{13}^{(s)}, \\ \frac{\partial\omega_{3}^{(s)}}{\partial\zeta} = \frac{a^{2}A_{11}}{B_{44}} \overline{\rho}_{44}^{(s)},$$

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1- :
$$N_{12}\Big|_{x_1=0} = \int_{-h}^{h} \varphi_2 dx_2$$
, $L_{13}\Big|_{x_1=0} = \int_{-h}^{h} \varphi_3 dx_2$ (2.10)

2- :
$$w|_{x_1=0} = 0$$
, $\Omega_3|_{x_1=0} = 0$ (2.11)

3-

$$: w|_{x_1=0} = 0, \ L_{13}|_{x_1=0} = \int_{-h}^{h} \varphi_3 dx_2$$
(2.12)

$$t, \qquad t = 0 \qquad , \qquad (2.4)-(2.6) \qquad , \qquad (2.12)$$

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(2.3)

$$(1.1)-(1.4)$$

$$(2.1).$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta^2} - \frac{1}{a_i^2} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u_i}^{(0)}}{\partial \tau^2} = 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, \quad \frac{1}{a_1} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho c_0^2}{A_{88}}}, \quad \frac{1}{a_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho c_0^2}{A_{22}}}, \quad \frac{1}{a_3} = \sqrt{\overline{I} \frac{\rho c_0^2 a^2}{B_{44}}}.$$
(2.14)
$$\frac{\partial^2 \omega_3^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta^2} - \frac{1}{a_3^2} \frac{\partial^2 \omega_3^{(0)}}{\partial \tau^2} = 0, \qquad (1.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{i}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} \Big|_{\zeta=\pm 1} &= 0, \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{\omega}_{3}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} \Big|_{\zeta=\pm 1} = 0, \\ \overline{u}_{i}^{(0)} \Big|_{\tau=0} &= f_{i}(\zeta), \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{u}_{i}^{(0)}}{\partial \tau} \Big|_{\tau=0} = F_{i}(\zeta), \qquad \omega_{3}^{(0)} \Big|_{\tau=0} = \varphi_{3}(\zeta), \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{\omega}_{3}^{(0)}}{\partial \tau} \Big|_{\tau=0} = \Phi_{3}(\zeta) \\ &= (2.14) - (2.15), \qquad \vdots \\ \overline{u}_{i}^{(0)} &= d_{1}^{i} + d_{2}^{i}\tau + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[d_{1k}^{i} \cos\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi a_{i}\tau\right) + d_{2k}^{i} \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi a_{i}\tau\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi \zeta\right) + \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[d_{3k}^{i} \cos\left(k\pi a_{i}\tau\right) + d_{4k}^{i} \sin\left(k\pi a_{i}\tau\right) \right] \cos\left(k\pi \zeta\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.16)$$

$$\omega_{3}^{(0)} &= c_{1}^{3} + c_{2}^{3}\tau + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[c_{1k}^{3} \cos\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi a_{3}\tau\right) + c_{2k}^{3} \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi a_{3}\tau\right) \right] \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi \zeta\right) + \qquad (2.17)$$

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$$\begin{split} &+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Big[c_{3k}^{3} \cos(k\pi a_{3}\tau) + c_{4k}^{3} \sin(k\pi a_{3}\tau) \Big] \cos(k\pi\zeta), \\ &d_{1}^{i} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} f_{i}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad d_{2}^{i} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} F_{i}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad d_{1k}^{i} = \int_{-1}^{1} \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi\zeta\right) f_{i}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad d_{3k}^{i} = \int_{-1}^{1} \cos(k\pi\zeta) f_{i}(\zeta) d\zeta, \\ &d_{2k}^{i} = \frac{2}{(2k-1)\pi a} \int_{-1}^{1} \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi\zeta\right) F_{i}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad d_{4k}^{i} = \frac{1}{k\pi a} \int_{-1}^{1} \cos(k\pi\zeta) F_{i}(\zeta) d\zeta \\ &c_{1}^{3} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{3}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad c_{2}^{3} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_{3}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad c_{1k}^{3} = \int_{-1}^{1} \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi\zeta\right) \varphi_{3}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad c_{3k}^{3} = \int_{-1}^{1} \cos(k\pi\zeta) \varphi_{3}(\zeta) d\zeta, \\ &c_{2k}^{3} = \frac{2}{(2k-1)\pi a} \int_{-1}^{1} \sin\left(\frac{2k-1}{2}\pi\zeta\right) \Phi_{3}(\zeta) d\zeta, \quad c_{4k}^{3} = \frac{1}{k\pi a} \int_{-1}^{1} \cos(k\pi\zeta) \Phi_{3}(\zeta) d\zeta \\ &, \qquad (2.16), (2.17), \qquad , \end{split}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f_i(\zeta) d\zeta = 0, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} F_i(\zeta) d\zeta = 0, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \phi_3(\zeta) d\zeta = 0, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \Phi_3(\zeta) d\zeta = 0.$$
(2.19),

 $w\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{h} f_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{2}, \qquad \Omega_{3}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{h} \varphi_{3}(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{2}, \qquad (2.20)$ $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{h} F_{2}(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{2}, \qquad \frac{\partial \Omega_{3}}{\partial t}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{h} \Phi_{3}(x_{1}, x_{2}) dx_{2}. \qquad (2.20)$ (2.20) (2.20) (2.20)

(2.20).

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(x, y, z)

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$$y, z) , \qquad x \quad x \quad x \quad x \quad z = h: \quad \sigma_{33} = 0, \ \sigma_{31} = X^{+}(x, y), \ \sigma_{32} = 0 \qquad (1.1)$$

$$z = -h: \ \sigma_{33} = 0, \ \sigma_{31} = -X^{-}(x, y), \ \sigma_{32} = 0$$

.

$$U_1 = U - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}, \quad U_2 = V - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial y}, \quad U_3 = W$$
 (1.2)

$$U_1 = U - z\theta_1, \quad U_2 = V - z\theta_2, \quad U_3 = W$$

$$(1.3)$$

$$U_{1} = U - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{z}{2G} \left(X_{1} + \frac{z}{2h} X_{2} \right) + \frac{1}{G} g(z) \varphi_{1},$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 1 \qquad (1.4)$$

$$U_{2} = V - z \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{G} g(z) \phi_{2}, \quad U_{3} = W$$

$$, U, V - \qquad ; W - \qquad ; \phi_{1}, \phi_{2}, \theta_{1}, \theta_{2} -$$

$$, \qquad z ; X_{1} = X^{+} - X^{-}, \quad X_{2} = X^{+} + X^{-} -$$

$$, G - \qquad ,$$

$$z(z) = z \left(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{z} \right)$$

$$g(z) = z \left(1 - \frac{1}{3h^2} \right)$$
 (), (R)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta U + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{2X_2}{C(1-\nu)} - \frac{\theta h}{3E} \left(\frac{\partial^2 X_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 X_2}{\partial y^2} \right), \\ \Delta V + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{\theta h}{12G} \frac{\partial^2 X_2}{\partial x \partial y} \end{cases}$$
(1.6)

$$\Delta^2 W = \frac{h}{D} \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x}$$
(1.7)

$$\begin{cases} \Delta W - \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial y} = 0 \\ D \left[\Delta \theta_1 + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4Gh}{1 - \nu} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} - \theta_1 \right) = \frac{2h}{1 - \nu} X_1 \\ D \left[\Delta \theta_2 + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{4Gh}{1 - \nu} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} - \theta_2 \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} &= -\frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x}, \\ D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta W - \frac{8h^3}{15} \left[\Delta \varphi_1 + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \varphi_1 &= \frac{2h^3}{3(1-\nu)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 X_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 X_1}{\partial y^2} \right), \quad (1.9) \\ D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \Delta W - \frac{8h^3}{15} \left[\Delta \varphi_2 + \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{4h}{3} \varphi_2 &= \frac{h^3 \theta}{3} \frac{\partial^2 X_1}{\partial x \partial y}. \\ 2. \qquad \qquad 0 \le x \le \infty, \ 0 \le y \le b, \ -h \le z \le h. \end{cases}$$

$$X_1 = \tau_0 \sin \lambda y, \quad X_2 = 0, \qquad \lambda = \frac{\pi}{b}$$
 (2.1)
 $y = 0, b$ (), (R) () :

$$W = 0, \ \frac{\partial W^2}{\partial y^2} = 0 \qquad y = 0, b ;$$
(2.2)

$$W = 0, \quad \theta_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial y} = 0 \qquad y = 0, b ; \qquad (2.3)$$

$$W = 0, \ \varphi_{1} = -\frac{5}{8} X_{1}, \ \frac{\partial^{2} W}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{4}{5G} \frac{\partial \varphi_{2}}{\partial y} = 0 \qquad y = 0, b ;$$
(2.4)

x x x x

, X_{2} = 0

(1.1).

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} W = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} W = 0, \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \theta_1 = -\frac{\tau_0}{2G(\eta^2 + 1)}, \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \theta_2 = 0 ,$$

(2.6)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} W = 0, \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \varphi_1 = -\frac{5\lambda^2}{8\chi^2} \tau_0, \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \varphi_2 = 0, \quad (2.7)$$

$$\eta = \frac{h\lambda}{\sqrt{3}}, \qquad \chi = h^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}\left(1+\xi^2\right)}, \qquad \xi = \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\lambda h.$$

$$(K), (R), (A)$$

$$W = W_1(x) \sin \lambda y,$$
(2.8)
(R)

$$\theta_1 = \theta_{11}(x) \sin \lambda y, \quad \theta_2 = \theta_{21}(x) \cos \lambda y,$$
(2.9)
(A)

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_{11}(x) \sin \lambda y, \quad \varphi_2 = \varphi_{21}(x) \cos \lambda y.$$

$$x = 0$$
(2.10)

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 0, \ \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} = 0, \ \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x^3} = \frac{h}{D} X_1.$$
(2.11)

W,

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$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0, \tag{2.12}$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{10G} X_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} - \frac{4}{5G} \varphi_2 = 0, \quad \varphi_1 = -\frac{3}{4} X_1.$$
(2.13)
(2.13)
(2.13)
(2.13)

$$W = \frac{e^{-\lambda x} (1 + \lambda x) \tau_0}{2G\lambda \eta \sqrt{1 + \eta^2} \left(1 - 2\eta^2 (1 + \theta) + 2\eta \sqrt{1 + \eta^2} (1 + \theta)\right)} \sin \lambda y \quad (2.14)$$

$$W = \frac{e^{-\lambda x} \left(\gamma \lambda x \left(1 + \xi^2 \right) + \beta \left(6 + \gamma + \xi^2 + \gamma \xi^2 + 5\lambda x \right) \right) \tau_0 \sin \lambda y}{10G \lambda \beta \sqrt{1 + \xi^2} \left(\xi + \gamma \sqrt{1 + \xi^2} \right)},$$
(2.15)

$$\begin{split} \gamma = & \frac{4\xi^2}{1 - \nu} \Biggl(1 - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 + \xi^2}} \Biggr). \\ & (2.14) \quad (2.15), \qquad , \qquad , \qquad h\lambda <<1 \qquad , \\ & , \qquad & (R), \qquad , \\ & (), \qquad \sqrt{5/6} \, . \\ & & N_I(0, y) \qquad (R) \quad () \\ & . \qquad & I(0, y) \end{split}$$

$$N_2(x,0),$$
 , (R) ()
(R)

$$M_{1}(0, y) = \frac{4h\eta\tau_{0}\sin\lambda y}{\sqrt{1+\eta^{2}(1-2\eta^{2}(1+\theta)+2\eta\sqrt{1+\eta^{2}}(1+\theta))\lambda(1-\nu)}},$$
(2.16)

$$N_{2}(x,0) = \frac{2h\eta(1+\theta)\tau_{0}}{\sqrt{1+\eta^{2}(1-2\eta^{2}(1+\theta)+2\eta\sqrt{1+\eta^{2}}(1+\theta))}} \left(e^{-\lambda x} + \frac{e^{-\frac{\alpha x}{h}}(1-2\eta^{2}(1+\theta))}{2\eta^{2}(1+\theta)}\right),$$
(2.17)

$$\alpha = \sqrt{3} + h^{2}\lambda^{2}$$
()
$$M_{1}(0, y) = \frac{h\xi^{2}(5\beta + \gamma + \gamma\xi^{2})(2 + 4\xi^{2} + \beta(-1 + \nu))\tau_{0}\sin\lambda y}{3\beta\lambda\sqrt{1 + \xi^{2}}(\xi + \gamma\sqrt{1 + \xi^{2}})(1 - \nu)},$$
(2.18)

$$N_{2}(x,0) = \frac{h(5\beta + \gamma(1+\xi^{2}))\tau_{0}}{6\sqrt{1+\xi^{2}}(\xi+\gamma\sqrt{1+\xi^{2}})} \left(e^{-\lambda x} + \frac{e^{-\gamma x}(6-5\beta+\xi^{2})}{5\beta+\gamma(1+\xi^{2})}\right),$$

$$(2.19)$$

$$h\lambda <<1$$

(R), , (),
$$\sqrt{5/6}$$
.
(2.17) (2.19) $N_2(x,0)$ $h^2\lambda^2 <<1$

(R) (A)

$$N_{2}(x,0) = \frac{h\tau_{0}}{\eta(1+2\eta(1+\theta))} \left(e^{-\frac{x\alpha}{h}} + \frac{4\eta^{2}e^{-\lambda x}}{1-\nu} \right);$$
(2.20)

$$N_{2}(x,0) = \frac{h\tau_{0}}{\eta(1+2\eta(1+\theta))} \left(e^{-x\chi} - \frac{2\xi^{2}(6-\xi)e^{-\lambda x}}{3(1-\nu)} \right), \qquad (2.21)$$

, , , , $h\lambda <<1$ $x = 0, y = 0$,

$$h\lambda <<1$$
 $x = 0, y = 0$,
, (R), $\sqrt{6/5}$.

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. 1. , $0 \le x \le l$, $0 \le y \le b$, $-h \le z \le h$. Oxyz x = l x = 0. . Ox V . _ w = w(x,t). w = w(x,t) Δp » [1] : $\Delta p = -a_0 \rho_0 V \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \ \rho_0 -$, a₀ – , , », ~ [2] 4

• •

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + s^3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \ w = w(x,t), \ s^3 = a_0 \rho_0 V D^{-1};$$

$$D -$$
(1.1)

(1)

$$w = 0, D \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = I_1 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} - \delta_1 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial t}, x = 0;$$

$$w = 0, D \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = -I_2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} - \delta_2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial t}, x = l.$$

$$I_1, I_2 - ,$$
(1.2)

,

$$x = 0, \quad x = l$$
 [3]; $\delta_1, \quad \delta_2 = -$ [3,4].

, (1.1), (1.2),

$$V$$
 , $V < V$
, $V > V$ – .
 $(1.1), (1.2)$
 $w(x,t) = f(x) \exp(\lambda t)$,
 λ $f(x)$:

$$f(x)$$
:

$$f^{IV} + s^{3} f' = 0, \ s^{3} = a_{0} \rho_{0} V D^{-1};$$

$$f = 0, \ f'' = \alpha_{1} \lambda^{2} f' - \gamma_{1} \lambda f'', \ x = 0;$$
(1.3)
(1.4)

$$f = 0, f'' = -\alpha_2 \lambda^2 f' - \gamma_2 \lambda f'', x = l;$$

«

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{i} = I_{i}D^{-1}, \ \gamma_{i} = \delta_{i}D^{-1}; \ \alpha_{i} > 0, \ \gamma_{i} > 0, \ i = 1, 2; \\ \alpha_{1}, \ \alpha_{2} - & I_{1}, \ I_{2}, \\ x = 0, \ x = l \quad ; \ \gamma_{1}, \ \gamma_{2} - & , \\ & & (1.1), \ (1.2), \\ & \lambda \quad (1.3), \ (1.4) & , \\ & & (Re \lambda = 0). \\ & & (I.3) \\ f(x) = C_{1} + C_{2} \exp(-sx) + C_{3} \exp(sx/2) \cdot \cos(sx \sqrt{3}/2) + C_{4} \exp(sx/2) \cdot \sin(sx \sqrt{3}/2) \quad (1.6) \\ & & (I.4), \\ & & C_{i}, \ i = 1,2,3,4 \\ & & \ddots & \lambda \quad (I.3), \ (I.4), \\ & & \alpha_{1} \neq 0 \quad (I_{1} \neq 0) \\ \chi A(r)\mu_{1}^{4} + (\chi\gamma_{11} + \gamma_{12})rB(r)\mu_{1}^{3} + ((1 + \chi)rB(r) + \gamma_{11}\gamma_{12}r^{2}C(r))\mu_{1}^{2} + (I.7) \\ & + (\gamma_{11} + \gamma_{12})r^{2}C(r)\mu_{1} + r^{2}C(r) = 0, \ \chi \in [0, \infty); \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_{1} = \lambda \sqrt{\alpha_{1} l} ; \gamma_{11} = \gamma_{1} \sqrt{\alpha_{1}^{-1} l^{-1}} ; \gamma_{12} = \gamma_{2} \sqrt{\alpha_{1}^{-1} l^{-1}} ; \qquad (1.8)$$

$$r = sl ; \chi = \alpha_{2} \alpha_{1}^{-1}; \qquad (1.9)$$

$$A(r) = chr - ch(r/2)cos(r\sqrt{3}/2) - \sqrt{3}sh(r/2)sin(r\sqrt{3}/2);$$

$$B(r) = 2sh(r/2)(ch(r/2) - cos(r\sqrt{3}/2));$$
(1.10)

$$C(r) = chr - ch(r/2) cos(r\sqrt{3}/2) + \sqrt{3}sh(r/2) sin(r\sqrt{3}/2);$$

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \gamma_1, \gamma_2$ (1.5).
 $\alpha_1 = 0 \ (I_1 = 0) \quad \alpha_2 \neq 0 \ (I_2 \neq 0), ,$
), $\chi = \infty, \qquad \lambda$ (1.3),

(1.9), $\chi = \infty$, (1.4)

$$\gamma_{21} r B(r) \mu_2^3 + (r B(r) + \gamma_{21} \gamma_{22} r^2 C(r)) \mu_2^2 + (\gamma_{21} + \gamma_{22}) r^2 C(r) \mu_2 + r^2 C(r) = 0, \ \chi = \infty.$$
(1.11)

$$\mu_{2} = \lambda \sqrt{\alpha_{2}l} ; \gamma_{21} = \gamma_{1} \sqrt{\alpha_{2}^{-1}l^{-1}} ; \gamma_{22} = \gamma_{2} \sqrt{\alpha_{2}^{-1}l^{-1}} ;$$

$$r = A(r), B(r), C(r)$$
(1.12)
(1.10)
(1.10)
(1.10)

$$\gamma = A(r), B(r), C(r) \qquad (1.3) \qquad (1.10) \qquad , \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \gamma_1, \gamma_2 = (1.5), \qquad (1.5) \qquad (1.10) \qquad , \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \gamma_1, \gamma_2 = (1.5), \qquad (1.5) \qquad (1.5) \qquad (1.5) \qquad (1.6) \qquad , \quad (1.7) \qquad (1.10) \qquad , \quad (1.11) \quad (1.11) \qquad , \quad (1.11) \quad (1.11) \quad (1.11) \quad (1.11) \quad$$

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 $\gamma_1 > 0 \qquad \qquad \chi = \infty$, $\gamma_1 = 0$ $\gamma_1 > 0$, • , , $\gamma_1 \neq 0$, $\gamma_2 = 0$, $\gamma_1 > 0$ $\chi \in (0,1) \cup (1,\infty) ,$ $\chi = 0$ $\chi = \infty$, $\gamma_1 = 0, \ \gamma_2 \neq 0,$, ν. ≠

$$\begin{array}{c} \gamma_1 \neq 0, \ \gamma_2 = 0, \\ \mathbf{3.} \\ 2, \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (1.1), (1.2). \\ (1.7) \quad (1.11) \\ \gamma_1 \neq 0 \\ \gamma_2 \neq 0, \\ - \\ \end{array}$$

$$(B^{2}(r) - A(r)C(r)) + \frac{(\chi - 1)^{2}}{\chi} \cdot \frac{\gamma_{11}\gamma_{12}}{(\gamma_{11} + \gamma_{12})^{2}} B^{2}(r) + \frac{(\chi\gamma_{11} + \gamma_{12})}{\chi(\gamma_{11} + \gamma_{12})} \gamma_{11}\gamma_{12} rB(r)C(r) > 0, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\chi \in (0,\infty);$$

$$B(r) + \gamma_{12}(\gamma_{11} + \gamma_{12}) rC(r) > 0, \ \chi = 0;$$

$$B(r) + \gamma_{12}(\gamma_{11} + \gamma_{12}) rC(r) > 0, \ \chi = 0;$$
(3.2)
(3.2)

$$B(r) + \gamma_{21}(\gamma_{21} + \gamma_{22}) rC(r) > 0, \ \chi = \infty,$$

$$\gamma_{i,j}, \quad i, j = 1, 2 \qquad A(r), B(r), C(r) \qquad (1.8), \ (1.12) \qquad (1.10)$$

$$\cdot \qquad (1.10)$$

$$(1.13), , (3.2) (3.3) \qquad \gamma_{i,j},$$

$$i, j = 1, 2 \quad (\gamma_1 > 0, \gamma_2 > 0). \qquad , \qquad \chi = 0 \qquad \chi = \infty$$

$$(\gamma_1 \rightarrow 0, \gamma_2 \rightarrow 0)$$
 (3.1)

:

$$(B^{2}(r) - A(r)C(r)) + \frac{(\chi - 1)^{2}}{4\chi} \cdot B^{2}(r) > 0, \ \chi \in (0, \infty),$$

$$(1.14) \qquad \chi = 1. \qquad , \qquad \chi = 1$$

$$(3.4)$$

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$$\begin{split} \chi \in (0,\infty): \\ (\gamma_1 \to 0\,,\,\gamma_2 \to 0\,) \qquad , \qquad \gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\chi$$
, (3.1)
 χ , γ_1 , γ_2 ($\gamma_{i,j} \ge 0.3$, $i, j = 1, 2$).
 γ_1, γ_2 .

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1. . . . // . 1956. . 20. 6. .733-755. . .: , 1961. 2. . . 329 . 3. .// . . . 1985. . 38. 5. . 33-44. . // . 4. . ., . ., . 2007. .107. 2. .167-172. 5. . . • •, . // ISSN 0130-9420. . i.- . . 2006.- 49. 3. C. 162-167. . .: , 1967. 576 . 6. . . 7. , .20. . 211-212.

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$$\sigma_{y}(r) = \frac{K_{\text{notch}}}{\sqrt{2\pi r}} \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{2r}\right).$$
(1.2)
(1.2)

$$K_{\text{notch}} / K_{\text{mat}} = F(\sigma_C / \sigma_T) \qquad U-$$

$$[1, 3, 4]$$

$$K_{\text{notch}} = K_{\text{mat}} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sigma_C}{\sigma_0}\right)^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\sigma_0}{\sigma_C}\right)^2 \frac{1}{K_t^2}\right]^{-1/2}. \qquad (1.3)$$

$$K_{\text{notch}}, K_{\text{mat}} - K_{\text{notch}}, K_{\text{mat}} - K_{\text{mat}} -$$

, *K*_t –

,

 σ_{c} –

, σ_0 –

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$$\begin{split} \frac{\sigma_{0}}{\sigma_{T}} &= -\frac{\beta}{2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{c}}{\sigma_{T}} \right) + \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\beta \sigma_{c}}{\sigma_{T}} \right)^{2}} & (1.5) \\ & & \beta & (1.5) \\ & & \beta & (1.5) \\ & & \beta & (1.5) \\ & & & \beta & (1.5) \\ & & & & (1.3) & K_{Matt} \\ & & & & K_{Matt} & K_{Matt} \\ & & & & (1.6), & & (K_{I}) & - & (K_{I} & \beta & (K_{I}) & (K_{I}) & (K_{I}) \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & & (I.3) & (I.6), \\ & & & & & & (I.7) & (K_{mat} & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{mat} & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{mat} & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{mat} & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{mat}) & (K_{Matt}) \\ & & & & & (I.7) & (K_{mat} & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{mat} & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{Matt}) \\ & & & & & (I.7) & (K_{mat} & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{Matt}) & (K_{Matt}) \\ \end{array}$$

2.		, J-	, SINTAP [3]. U- V-
		() U-
	,	2	j-

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$$J = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} W(\theta) \rho \cos(\theta) d\theta.$$

$$\theta -$$
(2.1)



, J-
[5]. J 5%.
$$J_{\rho,c}$$

[1]

η J- $J = \eta_e \frac{A_e}{t(B-l)} + \eta_p \frac{A_p}{t(B-l)} = \eta \frac{A}{t(B-l)}.$ (3.1) t(D - (3.1)A - (3.1P – ~ Δ », l-, *t* – B-• "e" "p" • J- $J_{\rho,c}$ [1]. () : . P(l,) S_{ij} $l_i \quad l_j$, S_{ij} – ~

». , $\log(S_{ij}) - \log(B - l_i / B)$,

V-

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η

(3.1)

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[7].

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API 5L X52, V-

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3.				. //		. 2008.	10.
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4.		• •					-
		.// .	•	 , .:	•		,
	2010.	. 53.1 (337).	. 93-98.				

- 5. Berto F., Lazzarin P., Matvienko Yu.G. J-integral evaluation for U- and V-blunt notches under Mode I loading and materials obeying a power hardening law, International Journal of Fracture, 2007, vol. 146, p. 33-51.

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 $\dot{x} = f_i(x, u_i) ,$ (1) C^1 , i-, i =1,...,n= I, $x \in R^m$, $m \in N$ f_i $u_i(t)$ $n \in N$. . θ t_0 $t_0 < t_1 < \ldots < t_{l-1} < \vartheta, \ l \in N$. $t_{\alpha}, \ \alpha \in \{1, ..., l-1\} = J$, $[t_0, \vartheta]$ $i \in \mathbf{I}$ $u_i(t) \in \Omega_i, \quad t \in [t_\alpha, t_{\alpha+1})$ $\Omega_i, i \in I$ – , $R^{m_i}, m_i \in N$. $(t_0, x_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1}.$ (1): $t_0 \leq t \leq T$ x(t)(1) |x(t)| < b, $(x,t,u_i), i \in I$ $V(x,t) = \{f_i(x,t,u_i), u_i \in \Omega_i\}$ [1]. $i \in I$, u_i (t_0, x_0) i -(1) $[t_0,t], t_0 \leq t \leq \vartheta$. $u_i(t)$ $x(t, x_0, t_0, u_i)$ $(\vartheta; x(\vartheta))$ $x(t, x_0, t_0, u_i)$ 1. (1) $[t_0, \vartheta], u_i(t) \in \Omega_i.$ $E_i(x_0, \vartheta)$. f_i $E_i(x_0, \vartheta)$ t [1]. $(t_{\alpha}; x(t_{\alpha})) \in E_i(t_{\alpha}; x(t_{\alpha}))$ $x(t, x(t_{\alpha}), t_{\alpha})$ i $i, t \in [t_{\alpha}, t_{\alpha+1}).$ (1) $u_i(t) \in \Omega_i$ $u_i(t)$ i*i* -(1) $x(t, x(t_{\alpha}), t_{\alpha})$. $t_{\alpha+1}$ $(x(t_{\alpha+1}), t_{\alpha+1}),$ $Z(t_{\alpha}; x(t_{\alpha}))$. $(t_{\alpha}, x(t_{\alpha})),$ $E_i(x(t_{\alpha}), t_{\alpha+1})$. <u>2.</u> $(t_0; x_0).$ Т T(t;x)Т (t;x). R^{m+1} ϑ_1 $A_1, ..., A_n$, $e_1, ..., e_n$. : $M_i = \{ (\vartheta_1; x) \in R^{m+1} : \rho(x; A_i) \le e_i \},\$ $i \in \mathbf{I}$ M_{i} $i \in I$, $\rho(a,b)$ – $b; a, b \in \mathbb{R}^m$. а

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$$\begin{split} & \Gamma(t_0;x_0) & T(t_0;x_0) & \\ & n+1 & R^{n+1} & P_1,P_2,...,P_n,P_{n+1}, & \\ & P_i - & \\ & i & & P_i - & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (b_1(\cdot),...,b_n(\cdot)) = b(\cdot) \\ & \Gamma(t_0;x_0), \\ & [4]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} & \Gamma(t_{0};x_{0}) & X_{0} \\ & h_{i}(x(9,x_{0},t_{0})), & X_{0} \subset P_{n+1}. \\ & \mathbf{1.} & X_{0} & (t_{l-1};x_{1}) \in X_{1}, \\ & & x_{1} \notin P_{n+1}, & (t_{l-1};x_{1}) & i(x_{1}). & i(x_{1}) \\ & & (t_{l-1};\overline{x}_{0}) \in Z(t_{l-1};x_{1}) \\ & \min_{x \in Z(x_{1})} h_{i(x_{1})}(x) = h_{i(x_{1})}(\overline{x}_{0}). & (2) \\ & (2) & , & f_{i}, i \in I \quad (1). \\ & (2) \\ & \tilde{Z}_{i(x_{1})}(t_{l-1};x_{1}) = \underset{y \in Z(x_{1})}{\operatorname{argmin}} h_{i}(x), & , \\ & \tilde{Z}_{i(x_{1})}(t_{l-1};x_{1}) = \{(9_{1};y) : h_{i(x)}(y) = \underset{(9_{1};x_{0}) \in Z(t_{l-1};x_{1})}{\operatorname{min}} h_{i(x_{1})}(x_{0})\} & (3) \\ & & \tilde{D}_{i(x_{1})} & y \in \tilde{Z}_{i(x_{1})}(x_{1}) \\ & \tilde{X}_{0} & , & i = 1, \dots, n \quad h_{i(x_{1})}(\overline{x}_{0}). \end{split}$$

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" "
$$T(t_{l-1};x_1)$$
.

 \overline{x}_0 .

<u>6.</u>

 $(t_{l-2}; x_2) \in X_2$ $(t_{l-2}; x_2) \in X_2.$ $(\vartheta; \overline{x}_0),$ $T(t_{l-2}; x_2), (t_{l-2}; x_2) \in X_2$, $\Gamma(t_0;x_0)\,.$, $H_i^2: X_2 \to R_+^1$, i=1,...,n, $T(t_{l-2}; x_2), (t_{l-2}; x_2) \in X_2,$

$$H_{i}^{2}(x_{2}) = \begin{cases} h_{i}(x_{2}), & if \quad x_{2} \in P_{n+1} \\ h_{i}(x_{2}) = \max_{y \in \tilde{Z}_{i(x_{2})}(x_{2})} h_{i}(y), & x_{2} \notin P_{n+1}, \\ \\ \overline{b_{i}}(\cdot) & x_{2} \in X_{2} \cap P_{i} \end{cases}$$

 $(t_{l-1}; x_1)$,

$$\overline{b}_{i}(\cdot) = \begin{cases} \overline{x}_{0}, \overline{x}_{0} = \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{y \in Z(x_{2})} H^{1}_{i(x_{2})}, if \max is unique, \\ \overline{x}_{0}: p(\overline{x}_{0}) = \operatorname*{max}_{y \in \overline{Z}_{i(x_{2})}(x_{2})} p(y) \quad in other \ cases. \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\tilde{Z}_{i(x_{2})}(x_{2})} p_{x_{2}}(y) dy = 1; \quad p_{x_{2}}(y) \ge 0, \qquad X_{2} \cap P_{i} \qquad .$$

$$, \qquad H_{i}^{\alpha}(x_{\alpha}) \qquad \overline{b_{i}}(\cdot), \quad i \in I \qquad m < \alpha,$$

$$0 \le \alpha \le l. \qquad , \qquad , \qquad$$

 $m \in N, 0 \le \alpha \le l$.

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, , , w(x, y, t) = 0

$$L[w] + p(x,t) = 0,$$

$$p(x,t) - , L - t$$

$$x, \qquad . \qquad [4]$$

$$L[w] + p(x,t) = 0, \quad \frac{Dp}{Dt} = \dots_0 a_0 \left(\frac{D^2 w}{Dt^2} + a_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right), \quad \frac{D}{Dt} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad , \tag{1}$$

$$U - , , ..._{0}, a_{0} -$$

$$().$$

$$L = ...h \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} + ...h \nabla \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[N(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right] + D \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x^{4}},$$

$$h - , V - , D - , D - , N(x) = N_0 + N_1 \frac{x}{l}.$$
(1)

$$x = l\xi, \quad t = \frac{\tau}{\omega_0}, \quad \lambda_0 = \frac{\rho_0 a_0}{\rho h \omega_0}, \quad M_0 = \frac{a_0}{l \omega_0}, \quad M_1 = \frac{U}{l \omega_0}, \quad \varepsilon_0 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega_0},$$

$$T_0 = \frac{N_0}{\rho h l^2 \omega_0^2}, \quad \beta_0 = \frac{N_1}{\rho h l^2 \omega_0^2}, \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{\pi^4 D}{\rho h l^2},$$

$$\tilde{S}_0 - , \qquad w$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial \tau^3} + (\varepsilon_0 + \lambda_0) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \tau^2} + \frac{1}{\pi^4} \frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial \xi^4 \partial \tau} + M_1 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial \xi \partial \tau^2} + \left[(\varepsilon_0 + \lambda_0) M_1 - \beta \right]_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \tau} + \frac{M_1}{\pi^4} \frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial \xi^5} + \lambda_0 \left(M_0^2 + M_1^2 \right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} - (T_0 + \beta_0 x) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \tau} - M_1 (T_0 + \beta_0 \xi) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} = 0.$$
(2)

$$\xi = 0; 1; \quad w(\xi, t) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} = 0.$$
(3)

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$$x = 0 \ [6] \qquad : \frac{1}{f^4} w^{(4)}(0, \ddagger) - S_0 w'(0, \ddagger) + {}_0 M_1 w'(0, \ddagger) = 0 \qquad < = 0.$$
(4)

$$v(0) = v''(0) = 0, \quad v(1) = v''(1) = 0.$$
 (6)
(4) (3) :

$$v^{(4)}(0) - f^{4} S_{0} v'(0) + f^{4} \}_{0} M_{1} v'(0) = 0.$$
(7)
$$, v(<),$$
(3) (4), .

v(<),(3) (4),

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$v(\langle \rangle)$, $f(\ddagger) -$		
v(<	(5)			
. v(<)		:		
$v(<) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \sin f k < = s$	sin f < p(<)			
p(<) –			b_k .	
			b_k	p(<).
,	-	sinf<		
		$p(\boldsymbol{<})$		[8].
$p(<) = b_0 + b_1 < + b_2 <^2 -$	$+b_{3}<^{3}$.			

$$\ddot{f} + A\ddot{f} + B\dot{f} + Cf = 0,$$
(8)

$$\begin{split} A &= \mathsf{v}_{0} + \mathsf{g}_{0} + \frac{M_{1}}{1+4\mathsf{x}} \left(1 + \frac{3}{f^{2}}\right); \ B &= 1 + M_{1} \frac{\left(\mathsf{v}_{0} + 2\mathsf{g}_{0}\right)}{1+4\mathsf{x}} \left(1 + \frac{3}{f^{2}}\right) + f^{2}T_{0} + \frac{\mathsf{S}_{0}}{1+4\mathsf{x}} \left[2f^{2}\mathsf{x} - \frac{3}{f^{2}} + \frac{7}{10}f^{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ C &= \frac{9M_{1}}{1+4\mathsf{x}} \left(1 + \frac{49}{3f^{2}}\right) + \frac{M_{1}T_{0}}{1+4\mathsf{x}} \left(3 + 5f^{2}\right) - \mathsf{g}_{0}f^{2} \left(M_{1}^{2} + M_{0}^{2}\right) + \frac{M_{1}\mathsf{S}_{0}}{1+4\mathsf{x}} \left[\frac{3}{2} - 2f^{2} \left(1 + \mathsf{x}\right)\right], \\ \mathsf{y}_{1} &= \mathsf{y}_{1} \\ \mathsf{y}_{1} &= \mathsf{y}_{1} \\ \mathsf{y}_{1} &= \mathsf{y}_{2} \\ \mathsf{y}_{1} &= \mathsf{y}_{2} \\ \mathsf{y}_{1} &= \mathsf{y}_{2} \\ \mathsf{y}_{2} &= \mathsf{y}_{2} \\ \mathsf{y}_{1} &= \mathsf{y}_{2} \\ \mathsf{y}_{2} \\ \mathsf{y}_{2} &= \mathsf{y}_{2} \\ \mathsf{y}_{2}$$

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551148 (E-mail: minasyan@ysu.am), (37499) 020722,

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$$, \qquad Oz \qquad .$$
$$\tau_0(x,t) \left(|x| \le a, t \ge \tau_0 \right), \qquad -$$

,

$$[-a,a]$$

 $\tau(x,t)$ [3].

$$\tau_{i}(t) (i=1,2) \qquad \tau_{i}(i=1,2).$$

$$\tau_{i}(x,t) \qquad [-a,a], \qquad t=\tau_{0}$$

$$Oz \qquad \tau_{0}(x,t).$$

$$(1 - L_{1}) \frac{\partial U_{z}^{(1)}(x, \pm h, t)}{\partial x} = (1 - L_{2}) \frac{\partial U_{z}^{(2)}(x, \pm h, t)}{\partial x} \quad (|x| \le a, t \ge \tau_{0}),$$

$$(1)$$

$$L_{i}[Y(t)], (i = 1, 2) -$$

$$t:$$

$$L_{i}[Y(t)] = \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} G_{i}^{*}(\tau) K_{i}^{*}(t, \tau) Y(\tau) d\tau, \quad G_{i}^{*}(\tau) = G_{i}(t + \rho_{i})$$

$$K_{i}^{*}(t, \tau) = K_{i}(t + \rho_{i}, \tau + \rho_{i}), \quad \rho_{i} = \tau_{i} - \tau_{0}$$

$$K_{i}(t, \tau) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \Big[G_{i}^{-1}(\tau) + \omega_{i}(t, \tau) \Big], \quad G_{i}(t) = \frac{E_{i}(t)}{2(1 + \nu_{i})}$$

$$\omega_{i}(t, \tau) = 2(1 + \nu_{i})C_{i}(t, \tau), \quad C_{i}(t, \tau) = \phi_{i}(\tau)(1 - e^{-\gamma_{i}(t - \tau)})$$

$$\phi_{i}(\tau) = C_{0}^{(i)} + A_{0}^{(i)} / \tau, \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

$$(1)$$

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,

$$U_{z}^{(i)}(x,\pm h,t)(i=1,2) - - ,$$

= $\pm h$ Oz .

$$\int_{-a}^{a} \tau(s,t) ds = \int_{-a}^{a} \tau_0(s,t) ds = C_0(t)$$
(1)
[4],
(3)

$$(1 - L_2^0) \int_{-a}^{a} \left[\operatorname{cth} \frac{\pi(s-x)}{4h} - \operatorname{th} \frac{\pi(s-x)}{4h} \right] \tau(s,t) ds = \lambda(t) \left(1 - L_1^0 \right) \int_{-a}^{x} \left(\tau_0(s,t) - \tau(s,t) \right) ds \tag{4}$$

$$L_{i}^{0}[y(t)] = \int_{\tau_{o}}^{t} G_{i}^{*}(t) K_{i}^{*}(t,\tau) d\tau, \quad (i = 1,2), \quad \lambda(t) = \frac{4hG_{2}(t)}{h_{1}G_{1}(t)}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\pi x}{4h}, \quad \eta = \frac{\pi s}{4h}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi a}{4h}, \quad \xi, \eta \in [-\alpha, \alpha]$$

$$u = \text{th}\xi/\text{th}\alpha, v = \text{th}\eta/\text{th}\alpha, \quad u, v \in [-1,1].$$

$$(4)$$

$$(1-L_{2}^{0})\int_{-1}^{1}\left[\frac{1}{v-u} + \frac{u}{\operatorname{cth}^{2}\alpha - uv}\right] \varphi(v,t)dv + \lambda(t)\left(1-L_{1}^{0}\right)\int_{-1}^{u}\varphi(v,t)\frac{\operatorname{th}\alpha dv}{1-v^{2}\operatorname{th}^{2}\alpha} = \lambda(t)\left(1-L_{1}^{0}\right)\int_{-1}^{u}\varphi_{0}\left(v,t\right)\frac{\operatorname{th}\alpha dv}{1-v^{2}\operatorname{th}^{2}\alpha}$$

$$\varphi(v,t) = \tau\left(\frac{2h}{\pi}\ln\frac{1+v\operatorname{th}\alpha}{1-v\operatorname{th}\alpha},t\right), \quad \varphi_{0}(v,t) = \tau_{0}\left(\frac{2h}{\pi}\ln\frac{1+v\operatorname{th}\alpha}{1-v\operatorname{th}\alpha},t\right)$$
(5)

$$\varphi(u,t) = \frac{U(u,t)}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}, \quad (|u| < 1, \ t \ge \tau_0)$$

$$U(x,t) - x \quad [-1,1].$$

$$\varphi(u,t) \quad (7) \quad (5) \quad (6)$$
(7)

$$U(v_m,t)$$
[5],

t:

$$(1-L_{2}^{0})\sum_{m=1}^{M}H_{1}(u_{n},v_{m})U(v_{m},t) = \lambda(t)(1-L_{1}^{0})\sum_{m=1}^{M}H_{2}(u_{n},v_{m}) + N(t,u_{n})$$

$$\frac{\pi}{M}\sum_{m=1}^{M}\frac{U(v_{m},t)}{1-v_{m}^{2}\th^{2}\alpha} = C_{0}(t), \quad (n = 1, 2, ...M - 1)$$
:
(8)

$$\begin{split} H_1(u_n, v_m) &= \frac{\pi}{M} \Biggl(\frac{1}{v_m - u_n} + \frac{u_n}{\operatorname{cth}^2 \alpha - u_n v_m} \Biggr); \quad H_2(u_n, v_m) = \frac{\pi}{M} \frac{\operatorname{th} \alpha \operatorname{sgn}(u_n - v_m)}{2(1 - v_m^2 \operatorname{th}^2 \alpha)}; \\ N(t, u_n) &= \lambda(t)(1 - L_1^0) \int_{-1}^1 \varphi_0(v, t) \frac{\operatorname{th} \alpha dv}{1 - v^2 \operatorname{th}^2 \alpha}; \quad \lambda(t) = \frac{4hG_2(t)}{h_1 G(t)}. \\ , \qquad v_m \qquad u_n \ (n = 1, 2, ..., M - 1, \ m = 1, 2, ..., M) \\ T_M(v_m) \qquad U_{M-1}(u_n) \qquad , \end{split}$$

$$u_{n} = \cos \frac{\pi n}{M} \quad (n = 1, 2, ..., M - 1), \quad v_{m} = \cos \frac{2m - 1}{2M} \pi \quad (m = 1, 2, ..., M)$$
(8),
$$U(v_{m}, t) \qquad M \qquad , \qquad M$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{N} H_{1}(u_{n}, v_{m}, t)U(v_{m}, t) + \sum_{m=1}^{N} \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} R_{m,n}^{*}(t, \tau)U(v_{m}, \tau)d\tau = b_{n}(t)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{N} \frac{U_{n}(v_{m}, t)}{1 - v_{m}^{2} \operatorname{th}^{2} \alpha} = C_{0}(t), \quad (n = 1, 2, ...M - 1)$$

$$R_{m,n}^{*}(t, \tau) = \left[\lambda^{*}(t)G_{1}^{*}(t)K_{1}^{*}(t, \tau) - \lambda^{*}(t)R_{2}^{*}(t, \tau) + R^{*}(t, \tau)\right]H_{2}(u_{n}, v_{m}),$$
(9)

$$H(u_{n}, v_{m}, t) = H_{1}(u_{n}, v_{m}) - \lambda(t)H_{2}(u_{n}, v_{m}),$$

$$R^{*}(t, \tau) = \int_{\tau}^{t} \lambda^{*}(u)G_{1}^{*}(u)R_{2}^{*}K_{1}^{*}(\tau, u)du,$$

$$b_{n}(t) = N(t, u_{n}) + \int_{\tau_{0}}^{t} N(\tau, u_{n})R_{2}^{*}(t, \tau)d\tau,$$

$$R_{2}^{*}(t, \tau) - G_{2}^{*}(t)K_{2}^{*}(t, \tau).$$
(9)

(9) $t = \tau_0$ $L_1^0 = L_2^0$,
(5)
(6). (9) (6).

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t .

$$\tau_0(x,t) = P_0\delta(x)H(t-\tau_0)$$

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$$G_1 = G_2 = 0.87 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{M}$$
, $v_1 = v_2 = 0.1$, $\gamma = 0.02^{-1}$, $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 0.026^{-1}$
 ${}_0^1 = {}_0^2 = 9 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{M}$, ${}_0^1 = {}_0^2 = 4,82 \times 10^{-4} \times M^{-1}$, $h_1/h_2 = 50$.

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$$\tau_1 < \tau_2 \ (\tau_1 > \tau_2)$$
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- [1,2].

2*b* (.1)

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$$\Phi_1(x, y) = \phi_1(x, y) + xy, \qquad \Phi_2(x, y) = \phi_2(x, y) + xy, \phi_1(x, y) \qquad \phi_2(x, y) - S_1 \qquad S_2$$

 S_2 ,

 S_1

$$X_{z} = \tau \mu_{i} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{i}}{\partial x} - y \right), \quad Y_{z} = \tau \mu_{i} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_{i}}{\partial y} + x \right), \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

$$\tau \qquad - \qquad (2)$$

•

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_1}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (-a_1 < x < 0, -b < y < b); \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_2}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (0 < x < a_2, -b < y < b + c); \end{cases}$$
(3)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Phi_{1}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (y = \pm b, -a_{1} \le x \le 0); \quad \frac{\partial \Phi_{1}}{\partial x} = 2y \quad (x = -a_{1}, -b \le y \le b); \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (y = -b, \ 0 \le x \le a_{2}); \quad \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (y = b + c, \ 0 \le x \le a_{2}); \\ \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial x} = 2y \quad (x = a_{2}, -b \le y \le b + c); \quad \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial x} = 2y \quad (x = 0, b \le y \le b + c); \\ \Phi_{1} = \Phi_{2} \quad (x = 0, -b \le y \le b); \\ \mu_{1} \quad \frac{\partial \Phi_{1}}{\partial x} - \mu_{2} \quad \frac{\partial \Phi_{2}}{\partial x} = 2(\mu_{1} - \mu_{2})y \quad (x = 0, -b \le y \le b). \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} (3)-(4) \\ , \\ D \\ \end{array} \tag{1} \tag{2}$$

$$D = \mu_1 \iint_{s_1} \left(x^2 + y^2 + x \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} \right) dx dy + \mu_2 \iint_{s_2} \left(x^2 + y^2 + x \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial x} \right) dx dy .$$
(5)

2.
$$(3)-(4)$$

$$(5)$$

$$\xi = \frac{x}{a_2}, \ \eta = \frac{y}{a_2}, \ c_1 = \frac{a_1}{a_2}, \ c_2 = \frac{b}{a_2}, \ \Delta = \frac{c}{a_2}, \ \mu = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2}; \ \overline{\Phi}_1(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\Phi_1(a_2\xi, a_2\eta)}{a_2^2},$$
$$\overline{\Phi}_2(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\Phi_2(a_2\xi, a_2\eta)}{a_2^2}, \ \overline{\phi}_1(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\phi_1(a_2\xi, a_2\eta)}{a_2^2}, \ \overline{\phi}_2(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\phi_2(a_2\xi, a_2\eta)}{a_2^2}.$$
(3)-(4):

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \overline{\Phi}_{1} = 0 \ (-c_{1} < \xi < 0, -c_{2} < \eta < c_{2}); \ \Delta \overline{\Phi}_{2} = 0 \ (0 < \xi < 1, -c_{2} < \eta < c_{2} + \Delta); \\ \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{1}}{\partial \eta} = 0 \ (\eta = \pm c_{2}, -c_{1} \le \xi \le 0); \ \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{1}}{\partial \xi} = 2\eta \ (\xi = -c_{1}, -c_{2} \le y \le c_{2}); \\ \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{2}}{\partial \eta} = 0 \ (\eta = -c_{2}, 0 \le \xi \le 1); \ \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{2}}{\partial \eta} = 0 \ (\eta = c_{2} + \Delta, 0 \le \xi \le 1); \end{cases}$$
(6)
$$\frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{2}}{\partial x} = 2\eta \ (\xi = 1, -c_{2} \le \eta \le c_{2} + \Delta); \ \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{2}}{\partial \xi} = 2\eta \ (\xi = 0, c_{2} \le \eta \le c_{2} + \Delta); \\ \overline{\Phi}_{1} = \overline{\Phi}_{2} \ (\xi = 0, -c_{2} \le \eta \le c_{2}); \ \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{1}}{\partial \xi} - \mu \ \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{2}}{\partial \xi} = 2(1 - \mu) \ y \ (\xi = 0, -c_{2} \le \eta \le c_{2}). \end{cases}$$
(6)
$$\frac{(6)}{\Phi_{1}(\xi, \eta)} , \qquad (11), \qquad$$

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:

$$\overline{\Phi}_{1}(\xi,\eta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\overline{A}_{2n+1} \operatorname{sh}(m\xi) + \overline{B}_{2n+1} \operatorname{ch}(m\xi) \right) \operatorname{sin}(m\eta), \quad \overline{A}_{2n+1} = a_{2}^{-2} A'_{n+1}, \quad \overline{B}_{2n+1} = a_{2}^{-2} B_{2n+1};$$

$$m = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2c_{2}}, \quad (-c_{1} \le \xi \le 0; \ -c_{2} \le \eta \le c_{2}).$$

$$S_{1},$$

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$$2c_{2} \qquad (6) \qquad S_{2}$$

$$[3,4]. \qquad S_{2}$$

$$\xi_{j} = jh \ (j = 0, 1, ..., N_{1}); \quad \eta_{i} = -c_{2} + ih \ (i = 0, 1, ..., N_{2});$$

$$h = \frac{1}{N_{1}}, \quad N_{2} = \frac{2c_{2} + \Delta}{h}.$$

$$N_{1} \qquad N_{2} - \qquad ,$$

 $egin{array}{cccc} N_1 & N_2- & & \ 2c_2+\Delta & & h & \ . \end{array}$

$$u_{ij} = \overline{\Phi}_{2}(\xi_{j}, \eta_{i}) \quad (i = 0, 1, ..., N_{2}; \ j = 0, 1, ..., N_{1})$$

$$\Delta \overline{\Phi}_{2} = 0 \qquad (6)$$
:
$$u_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{N_{1}} \frac{1}{N_{1}} \frac{1}{N_{1}} \frac{1}{N_{2}} \frac{1}{N_{2}} \frac{1}{N_{2}} \frac{1}{N_{1}} \frac{1}{N_{2}} \frac{1}{N_{2}}$$

$$u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j} + u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1} - 4u_{ij} = 0 \quad (i = \overline{1, N_2 - 1}; \ j = \overline{1, N_1 - 1}).$$
(6)
$$S_2:$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{0k} = u_{1k}, \quad u_{N_{2}k} = u_{N_{2}-1,k} \quad (k = \overline{1, N_{1} - 1}); \\ u_{kN_{1}} = u_{k,N_{1}-1} + 2h\eta_{k} \quad (k = \overline{1, N_{2} - 1}); \quad u_{k0} = u_{k1} - 2h\eta_{k} \quad (k = \overline{L + 1, N_{2} - 1}); \\ u_{k0} = \overline{\Phi}_{1}(0, \eta_{k}) \quad (k = \overline{1, L}); \\ h \frac{\partial \overline{\Phi}_{1}(0, \eta_{k})}{\partial \xi} - \mu(u_{k1} - u_{k0}) = 2(1 - \mu)h\eta_{k} \quad (k = \overline{1, L}); \quad L = \left[\frac{2c_{2}}{h}\right]. \\ , \quad 2c_{2} \qquad h \qquad , \qquad (\xi_{0}, \eta_{L}) \qquad (9) \\ (10). \qquad (9) \quad (10) \qquad \qquad u_{ij} \quad (i = \overline{1, N_{2} - 1}, \ j = \overline{1, N_{1} - 1}) \quad \left\{X_{k}\right\}_{k=1}^{L} \\ (), \quad [4], \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (N_1 - 1)(N_2 - 1) + L \\ u_{ij} \quad (i = \overline{1, N_2 - 1}, \ j = \overline{1, N_1 - 1}) \\ (1), \ (2) \quad (5) \\ D \end{array} \quad \left\{ X_k \right\}_{k=1}^L, \qquad (8) - \overline{\Phi}_1(\xi, \eta) \\ \overline{\phi}_2(\xi, \eta) , \\ D \end{array} ,$$

 $\Delta = 0 \qquad c_1 = 1, \, c_2 = 0.5 \; .$

[1].

$$(\Phi'(\xi,\eta))$$

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 h^2 ,

 $\overline{\Phi}_1(\xi,\eta), \ \Phi'(\xi,\eta) \qquad \mu = 0.5, c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0.5, N_1 = N_2 = 40$

η	0.0121	0.0609	0.1097	0.1585	0.2317	0.3048	0.378	0.4512
$\Phi'(\xi,\eta)$	-0.0027	-0.0136	-0.0244	-0.0349	-0.0497	-0.063	-0.0739	-0.0813
$\overline{\Phi}(\xi,\eta)$	-0.0027	-0.014	-0.025	-0.0354	-0.05	-0.0648	-0.0761	-0.0841







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$$t = \left\{ \ln C [-\ln(1-P_i)]^{1/b} - \ln \sigma_0 \right\} / B$$

1-P_i, σ_0 - , B,C b -
. -5000.

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t

[3] • $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{\max}_{\min} (1 - mBN\sigma_{\max})^{-\frac{1}{mn}}$ (1) $\begin{array}{c} \epsilon_{min} - \\ \left(\sigma_{max} \right) \end{array}$ ϵ_{max} $(\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle{min}})$ *n* – *B* – т B . . t $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_{0}$

$$t = A\sigma_0^{-\alpha}$$

$$\dot{A} \quad \alpha - \qquad .$$
(2)

t (). (1) : (1) т

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$$\varepsilon = \lim_{m \to 0} \varepsilon_{\max} (1 - mBN\sigma_{\max})^{-\frac{1}{mn}} = \varepsilon_{\max} \exp \frac{BN}{n}$$
[1,2] ,
(3)

, σ σ,

$$t = t (3)$$

$$\sigma_b = \sigma_0 \exp B t_{\delta a c} (4)$$

: ,

$$F(\sigma_{a}) = P[\sigma_{a} \leq \sigma_{0}] = \begin{cases} 1 - \exp[-\frac{\sigma_{0}}{C}]^{b} \ \text{i} \ \tilde{\Theta} \tilde{\Theta} \sigma_{0} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{i} \ \tilde{\Theta} \tilde{\Theta} \sigma_{0} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(5)
.1

$$\int_{1}^{0.9} \int_{0.8}^{0.8} \int_{0.7}^{0.6} \int_{0.6}^{0} \int_{0.7}^{0.6} \int_{0.7}^{0.6}$$

$$=\begin{cases} 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\sigma_0 e^{Bt}}{C}\right)^b\right] & t > 0\\ 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\sigma_0}{C}\right)^b\right] & t = 0\\ (7), & & & \sigma_0 \end{cases}$$
(7)

t ,

F(t

 $F(\sigma = \sigma_0) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\sigma_0}{C}\right)^b\right]$ (8)

F(t)

(8)

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ډ ,

-5000

:

$$t = \frac{1}{B} \left\{ \ln C [-\ln(1 - P_i)]^{\frac{1}{b}} - \ln \sigma_0 \right\}$$
(9)

$$t = A - D \ln \sigma_0 \tag{10}$$





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______, , 16 , .14, .35. . (374 94)810370, E-mail – <u>MusSur@yahoo.com</u>

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. . : $\mathbf{R} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{n+1}$ W/ 2-

$$\eta_{ij} = \frac{W}{\sigma_e} \frac{\partial \sigma_e}{\partial \sigma_{ij}}, \quad W = \frac{B_1 \sigma_e}{\phi_1(\omega)}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3,$$
(1)

$$\frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{B\sigma_e^{g+1}}{\varphi(\omega)}, \quad \omega(x_k, 0) = 0, \quad \omega(x_k^*, t_*) = 1.$$
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 , $($)
() $t = t_{*}$, $[1],$, $[3],$; , $($

$$\begin{aligned} & [3]:\\ \sigma_{ij}(x_k,t) &= s_{ij}^0 f(x_k,t) + C_1(x_k,t) \delta_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^0 f(x_k,t) + C(x_k,t) \delta_{ij}, \\ v_i(x_k,t) &= v_i^0 F(t). \end{aligned}$$

$$(3)$$

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;
$$\sigma_{ij}^{0}$$
, v_{i}^{0} -
; $\sigma_{0}^{0} = \sigma_{ij}^{0} \delta_{ij} / 3$, $s_{ij}^{0} = \sigma_{ij}^{0} - \sigma_{0}^{0} \delta_{ij}$, $C = C_{1} - \sigma_{0}^{0} f(x_{k}, t)$
 $C(x_{k}, t)$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial x_j} \delta_{ij} = -\sigma_{ij}^0 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}$$

$$S_T$$
(5)

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$$f(x_k,t)$$
. , $f(x_k,t) = [\phi_1(\omega)]^{1/n} / X(t)$, $X(t) = [\phi_1(\omega)]^{1/n} / X(t)$

$$(1), (2) \qquad \varphi_1(\omega) = (1-\omega)^{m_1}, \\ \varphi_2(\omega) = (1-\omega)^m, \quad 0 \le m_1 \le m \qquad \qquad \mu(x_k,t) = 1 - \omega(x_k,t) \,. \qquad \varphi_1 = \left[\mu(x_k,t)\right]^{m_1},$$

$$\int_{V} \left[\phi_{1}(\mu) \right]^{1/n} W^{0} dV = X(t) \int_{V} W^{0} dV, \ W^{0} = \sigma_{ij}^{0} \eta_{ij}^{0}.$$
(8)

$$\Psi(z) = z^{k}, \quad k = \left[mn - m_{1}(g+1)\right]/n; \quad t^{0}(x_{k}) = \left[(m+1)B(\sigma_{e}^{0})^{g+1}\right]^{-1}; \quad \mu(x_{k}, 0) = 1, \quad \mu(x_{k}^{*}, t_{*}) = 0.$$

$$F(t) = [X(t)]^{-n}, \ \eta_{ij}^{0} = (\partial v_{i}^{0} / \partial x_{j} + \partial v_{j}^{0} / \partial x_{i})/2.$$

$$(9)$$

$$m_{1} = 0 \ (\phi_{1}(\omega) = 1 \quad (1)), \qquad (7), \ (8) \qquad , \qquad (3), \ (5) \quad (4) \ (\qquad (9)) \qquad : \ \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^{0}, \ \eta_{ij} = \eta_{ij}^{0}, \ t_{*} = t_{*}^{0}, \qquad (t_{*}^{0} = t^{0}(x_{*}^{*}), \ x_{*}^{*} - \qquad , \qquad (B(\sigma_{e}^{0})^{g+1}). \qquad (8), \qquad : \qquad :$$

$$\int_{V} (1 - \frac{\overline{v}}{t^{0}} \int_{0}^{t} X^{-(g+1)} d\tau)^{\overline{\beta}} W^{0} dV = X(t) \int_{V} W^{0} dV,$$

$$\overline{\beta} = \frac{m_{1}}{n + mn - m_{1}(g+1)}, \quad \overline{v} = \frac{n + mn - m_{1}(g+1)}{n(m+1)}.$$
(10)

$$p = 1$$
(10)

$$X(t) = (1 - t/\overline{t_0})^{1/(g+2)},$$
(11)

$$\overline{t_0} - \int (W^0/t^0) dV = (1/\overline{t^0}) \int W^0 dV, \ \overline{t^0} = t^0(\overline{x_k}),$$

$$\overline{x}_{k} - \overset{v}{} \overset{v$$

. [3], $t_* \approx \overline{t_0}$, . . (3), () () <math>()

$$t_{*} \geq \overline{t}^{0} \geq \left[1 - (1 - \lambda)^{1/\overline{\nu}}\right] \overline{t}^{0} \geq t_{*}^{0} \geq t_{**}, \ \lambda = t_{*}^{0} / \overline{t}^{0},$$
(13)

$$t_* \leq \frac{\left[1 - (1 - \lambda)^{1/\overline{\nu}}\right]}{\overline{\nu}(g + 2)} \overline{t}^0 \leq \frac{\overline{t}^0}{\overline{\nu}(g + 2)}.$$
(14)

$$\overline{\beta} < 1$$
(13), (14)

$$t_* \qquad , \qquad t = t_* ,$$

$$\ldots \qquad R = \int \omega(x_k, t_*) dV \qquad [5].$$

$$R = \int [1 - \omega(x_k, t_*)] dV . \qquad ,$$

$$\tilde{R} = R / V,$$

$$\tilde{R} = R / V$$

$$\tilde{R} = R / V$$
(15)

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[5].

$$\sigma_{e}^{0} = \sigma_{...}$$
 (17)
(16) (17) -
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$$R = \int [1 - \omega(x_k, t_*)] dV$$
 (16) (17)

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[7].

(08-08-00316).



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• •

$$\phi = 90, \ \phi = 56, \ \phi = 50$$
.

$$N_i(r_i, z_i) = 1 \qquad . \qquad (2)$$

$$N_j(r_i, z_i) = 0 \qquad . \qquad .$$

$$\left\{\varepsilon\right\}^{e} = \left[\mathbf{B}\right] \left\{\delta\right\}^{e}$$
(3)

$$\left\{\sigma\right\}^{e} = \left[D\right]\left\{\varepsilon\right\}^{e} \tag{4}$$

$$D = K \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \nu & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 - \nu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1 - 2\nu)/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = E \setminus (1 + \nu)(1 - 2\nu)$$
(5)

,

.

$$N_{K} = (a_{k} + b_{k}x + c_{k}y) / 2s_{k} (k = I, j, m),$$

 $s_{k} - .$



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Ur = a1 + a2x + aUz = a4 + a5x + a6y

, :

$$[M]{\delta} = {P}$$
⁽⁹⁾

$$\left\{F\right\}_{p}^{e} = -\iint \left[\mathbf{N}^{T}\right] \left\{\mathbf{P}\right\} dS \tag{8}$$

64

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$$[M]^{e} = \iint [B]^{T} [D] [B] dS$$
(7)

$$\{F\}^{e} = \{F_{i}, F_{j}, F_{m}\} = [M]^{e} + \{F\}^{e}_{p}$$
(6)

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УX



, $\phi = 90^{\circ} - \max = 1.8255$, $\min = 0.0003898$, $\phi = 56^{\circ} - \max = 10.5528$, $\min = 00.0011991$, o , $\theta = 39.69^{\circ} - \theta = 46.42^{\circ}$.

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• • , (-) . , , .

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$$y = c(c>0),$$
 (-),
, (-),
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- , (-)
) (-)
$$P\delta(x-b)\delta(y-c) (b>0) \quad Q\delta(x+a)\delta(y-c) (a>0),$$

[1;2], .

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$$E_{s}(x) = \theta(x)E_{s}^{(1)} + \theta(-x)E_{s}^{(2)} \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty), \qquad (1.1)$$

$$(u) - , E_{s}^{(n)} = const(n = 1; 2).$$

,

$$\frac{-}{dx^2 u_s^{(1)}(x)} = \frac{{}^{(1)}(x)}{E_s^{(1)} F_s^{(1)}} - \frac{P\delta(x-b)}{E_s^{(1)} F_s^{(1)}} \qquad (0 < x < \infty),$$
(1.2)

$$\frac{d^2 u_s^{(2)}(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{(2)(x)}{E_s^{(2)} F_s^{(2)}} - \frac{Q\delta(x+a)}{E_s^{(2)} F_s^{(2)}}}{(-\infty < x < 0)},$$
(1.3)

$$\frac{du_{s}^{(1)}(x)}{dx}\bigg|_{x=+0} - \frac{du_{s}^{(2)}(x)}{dx}\bigg|_{x=-0} = \frac{X_{0}}{E_{s}^{(1)}F_{s}^{(1)}} - \frac{X_{0}}{E_{s}^{(2)}F_{s}^{(2)}}.$$
(1.4)

$$u_{s}^{(1)}(x) \quad u_{s}^{(2)}(x) - y = c$$

 $0 < x < \infty \quad -\infty < x < 0; \quad {}^{(1)}(x) = d_{s}^{(1)} {}^{(1)}(x;c), \qquad {}^{(1)}(x;c) - y = c$

$$y = c \qquad 0 < x < \infty, \ d_s^{(1)} - d_s^{(1$$

$$(b;c)$$
 $(-a;c)$; $u(u)-$ - ; X_0-

x=0.

$$x (-\infty < x < \infty),$$
(1.2) (1.3) (1.4)
$$x (-\infty < x < \infty),$$
[4;5]: (1.3)

$$U_{s}(x) \triangleq \theta(x) \frac{du_{s}^{(1)}(x)}{dx} + \theta(-x) \frac{du_{s}^{(2)}(x)}{dx} \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty).$$
(1.5)
(1.2)
(1.3)
(1.4),
(1.4),

$$x (-\infty < x < \infty) :
 \frac{dU_{s}(x)}{dx} = \frac{+}{E_{s}^{(1)}F_{s}^{(1)}} + \frac{-}{E_{s}^{(2)}F_{s}^{(2)}} - \frac{P\delta(x-b)}{E_{s}^{(1)}F_{s}^{(1)}} - \frac{Q\delta(x+a)}{E_{s}^{(2)}F_{s}^{(2)}} + \frac{X_{0}\delta(x)}{E_{s}^{(1)}F_{s}^{(1)}} - \frac{X_{0}\delta(x)}{E_{s}^{(2)}F_{s}^{(2)}}, (1.6)$$

$$(1.6)$$

$$U_{S}(x) = -\frac{1}{E_{S}^{(1)}F_{S}^{(1)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \theta(s-x) + {}^{(1)}(s) ds - \frac{1}{E_{S}^{(2)}F_{S}^{(2)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \theta(s-x) - {}^{(2)}(s) ds + + \frac{P\theta(b-x)}{E_{S}^{(1)}F_{S}^{(1)}} + \frac{Q\theta(-a-x)}{E_{S}^{(2)}F_{S}^{(2)}} - \frac{X_{0}\theta(-x)}{E_{S}^{(1)}F_{S}^{(1)}} + \frac{X_{0}\theta(-x)}{E_{S}^{(2)}F_{S}^{(2)}} .$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$(1.6) \quad (1.7):$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (s)ds = P + Q.$$
(1.9)

$$(- y = c$$

$$(x) (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

[2]:

$$hl\mathbf{U}(x) \triangleq hl\frac{du(x;c)}{dx} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(s-x) (s) ds \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty).$$
[2]:

$$\begin{split} K(u) &= \frac{1}{u} - \frac{d_{1}u}{u^{2} + 4c^{2}} + \frac{8c^{2}d_{2}u}{\left(u^{2} + 4c^{2}\right)^{2}} + \frac{2c^{2}d_{3}\left(u^{2} - 12c^{2}\right)}{\left(u^{2} + 4c^{2}\right)^{3}} \triangleq \frac{1}{u} + K_{1}(u), \\ d_{1} &= \frac{k(3-\nu)[k(3-\nu)(1+\nu_{1})+2(1-\nu)(1-\nu_{1})]-(3-\nu_{1})[8-(1+\nu)(3-\nu)]}{(3-\nu)[k(3-\nu)+1+\nu][3-\nu_{1}+k(1+\nu_{1})]}, \\ d_{2} &= \frac{(k-1)(1+\nu)}{k(3-\nu)+1+\nu}; \quad l = \frac{8\mu}{3-\nu} = \frac{4E}{(1+\nu)(3-\nu)}, \\ d_{3} &= \frac{2(k-1)(1+\nu)^{2}}{(3-\nu)[k(3-\nu)+1+\nu]}; \quad k = \frac{\mu_{1}}{\mu} = \frac{E_{1}(1+\nu)}{E(1+\nu_{1})}, \\ u(x;c) - & y = c \\ 0 \leq y < \infty \quad -\infty < x < \infty; \ (E; \mu; \nu) - & 0 \leq y < \infty; \\ (E_{1}; \mu_{1}; \nu_{1}) - & -\infty < y \leq 0; \ E \quad E_{1} - & ; \ \sim \ \gamma_{1} - & ; \ \in \ \xi_{1} - & . \end{split}$$

$$U(x) = U_s(x) (-\infty < x < \infty),$$
 (1.7) (1.10)
(x),

$$(-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$;$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{s-x} + \lambda_2 \pi \theta (s-x) + K_1 (s-x) \right] (s) ds = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \theta (s-x) \left[(x) + (x) \right] (s) ds + g(x), \quad (1.12)$$

$$(-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$:$$

$$g(x) = \lambda_1 P \theta (b-x) + \lambda_2 Q \theta (-a-x) + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) X_0 \theta (-x), \quad (1.13)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{hl}{2\pi i} \sum_{x < \infty} \lambda_2 = \frac{hl}{2\pi i} \sum_{x < \infty} (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{hl}{E_{S}^{(1)}F_{S}^{(1)}}, \ \lambda_{2} = \frac{hl}{E_{S}^{(2)}F_{S}^{(2)}} \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty),$$

$$s = x \qquad .$$

$$a \qquad , \qquad .$$

$$(1.12)$$

$$(1.19).$$

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(1.12)

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(1.9),

$$(x) (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$(\lambda_{2} + |\sigma| + \overline{K}_{1}(|\sigma|))^{-}(\sigma) = (\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1})^{-}_{+}^{(1)}(\sigma) + \overline{g}(\sigma)$$

$$(-\infty < \sigma < \infty),$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$(1.9) :$$

(1.12)

$$(2.2)$$

 $\overline{K}_1(|\sigma|) = \left(-d_1 + 2d_2c|\sigma| - d_3c^2\sigma^2\right)|\sigma|e^{-2c|\sigma|},$

$$\overline{g}(\sigma) = \lambda_1 P e^{i\sigma b} + \lambda_2 Q e^{-i\sigma a} + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) X_0, \qquad (-\infty < \sigma < \infty), \qquad (2.3)$$

$$\overline{A}(\sigma) = F[A(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(x) e^{i\sigma x} dx, \quad A(x) = F^{-1}[\overline{A}(\sigma)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{A}(\sigma) e^{-ix\sigma} d\sigma, \qquad (2.1)$$

$$F[\bullet] \qquad , \qquad (-\infty < \dagger < \infty) - \qquad . \qquad (2.1) \qquad (2.2) \qquad (\sigma) \qquad .$$

$$\overline{(\sigma)} = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \frac{\overline{(\sigma)}_{+}(\sigma)}{\lambda_2 + |\sigma| + \overline{K}_1(|\sigma|)} + \frac{\overline{g}(\sigma)}{\lambda_2 + |\sigma| + \overline{K}_1(|\sigma|)} \qquad (-\infty < \sigma < \infty) .$$

$$, \qquad (2.4) \qquad , \qquad :$$

:

$$(x) = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \int_0^\infty B(|x-s|)^{(1)}(s) ds + g(x) \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty).$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$B(|x|) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-i\sigma x} d\sigma}{\lambda_2 + |\sigma| + \overline{K}_1(|\sigma|)} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\sigma x) d\sigma}{\lambda_2 + \sigma + \overline{K}_1(\sigma)}, \qquad (-\infty < x < \infty)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{g(\sigma)e^{-ix\sigma}d\sigma}{\lambda_2 + |\sigma| + \overline{K}_1(|\sigma|)} = \lambda_1 PB(|x-b|) + \lambda_2 QB(|x+a|) + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)X_0B(|x|).$$
(2.6)

, (1.8)
(
$$0 < x < \infty$$
) (2.5)
:

$${}^{(2)}(x) = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \int_0^\infty B(|x - s|) {}^{(1)}(s) ds + g(x) \qquad (-\infty < x < 0).$$

$$; \quad \overline{K}_1(|\sigma|) = (e^{-2c|\sigma|})$$
(2.8)

$$\begin{array}{ll} & ; & : \quad \overline{K}_{1}(|\sigma|) = \quad \left(e^{-2c|\sigma|}\right) \\ |\sigma| \to \infty, & \lambda_{2} + |\sigma| + \overline{K}_{1}(|\sigma|) = \quad \left(|\sigma|\right) & |\sigma| \to \infty, & , & , \\ B(|x|) = \quad \left(\ln|x|\right) & |x| \to 0 \, , & (2.6) \quad B(|x|) \quad g(x) & |x| \to 0 \, , \\ B(|x|) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\ln\frac{1}{|x|} + \psi(1)\right] + B_{1}(x) & (|x| \to 0), & (2.9) \\ g(x) = \lambda_{1}P\ln\frac{1}{|x-b|} + \lambda_{2}Q\ln\frac{1}{|x+a|} + (\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1})X_{0}\ln\frac{1}{|x|} + g_{1}(x) & (|x| \to 0), \\ \end{array}$$

 $B_1(x) = g_1(x)$ $x \left(-\infty < x < \infty
ight); \qquad \psi \left(x
ight) -$. (2.9) , $\psi(1) = -\gamma = -0.5772...$ $g(x) \qquad x=0, \ x=-a \qquad x=b$ x = 0, x = -a x = b, x = -a x = bQ Px = 0 -, X_0 (1.9). $N|\}_2 - \}_1| < 1,$ (2.7), -(2.7) . $N = \sup_{x \in (0;\infty)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left| B\left(\left| x - s \right| \right) \right| ds,$ (2.10) $L_1(0,\infty),$. 1. •, .// . _ .124-135. 2. . ., . . .// . 3. . . . // . , 1979, 3, . 29-34. . .: ,1979.831 . . - : .: ,1965.327 . 4. 5. . . - · · · , · · · , , · · · , , · · , , · · , , · · , , · · , , · · , · , · · , - .

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$$x, r, _{''}$$
, [3,4]:

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$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2}\nabla V^2 - \vec{V} \times \operatorname{rot} \vec{V} = -\frac{1}{...}\nabla P, \quad \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\overline{e_x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\overline{e_r} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\overline{e_r}$$
(1.1)

$$\frac{\partial \dots}{\partial t} + \nabla \vec{V} \dots + \dots \operatorname{div} \vec{V} = 0, \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{V} = \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial r}$$
(1.2)

... =
$$(1-S)S_1 + S_{\dots_2}, \quad \frac{S_{\dots_2}}{(1-S)_{\dots_1}} = \text{const}, \quad \dots a^3 = \text{const}.$$
 (1.3)

$$P_{2} - P = \dots_{1} a \frac{d^{2} a}{dt^{2}}, \quad \dots_{1} = \text{const}, \quad \frac{P_{2}}{P_{0}} = \left(\frac{\dots_{2}}{\dots_{20}}\right)^{t}, \quad t = \frac{c_{p}}{c_{V}}$$

$$t - \dots, V_{r}, V_{r}, V - \vec{V}$$
(1.4)

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$$, \quad . \quad \operatorname{rot} \vec{V} = 0,$$

$$\{ : \vec{V} = \nabla \{ . \qquad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \{}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\nabla \{ \right)^2 + \int \frac{dp}{dt} = f(t)$$
(1.5)

$$P = P_0 + P', \quad P_2 = P_0 + P'_2, \quad \dots = \dots_0 + \dots', \quad \dots_2 = \dots_{20} + \dots'_2, \quad S = S_0 + S'$$

$$a = a_0 + a', \quad V_x = V'_x, \quad V_r = V'_r, \quad V_z = V'_z, \quad \{ = \{ ' \\ \dots \\ (1.6) \quad (1.3), \quad (1.4) \\ \dots \\ \vdots$$

$$(1.6)$$

, [1,2].

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$$P' = P'_{2} + \frac{1}{\tilde{S}_{ar}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} P'_{2}}{\partial t^{2}}, \quad \tilde{S}_{ar}^{2} = \frac{3t P_{0}}{\dots_{1} a_{0}^{2}}, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\check{S}_{ar} - \quad (1.6) \quad (1.5)$$

$$ar$$
 (1.7), (1.8),

(1.6) (1.5)

(1.8),

$$\phi' = 0, P_2' = 0$$

 P_2'
 $\{ '$

$$P_2 = -\dots_0 \frac{\partial \{}{\partial t} \,. \tag{1.9}$$

(1.2).

,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \dots c_0^2 \Delta \{ = 0, \quad \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial_{\pi}^2}, \quad \operatorname{div}(\nabla \{ \}) = \Delta \{ \qquad (1.10)$$

$$(1.6) \qquad (1.10) \qquad (1.7) - (1.9), \qquad (1.7) - (1.9) - (1.$$

$$\frac{1}{\check{\mathsf{S}}_{ar}^2}\frac{\partial^2 \{}{\partial t^4} + \frac{\partial^2 \{}{\partial t^2} - c_0^2 \Delta \{ = 0.$$
(1.11)

$$, b \quad S \quad - \qquad (1.13)$$

$$r = 0. \qquad (1.13)$$

$$\frac{\partial \{}{\partial t}\Big|_{r=R} = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \quad P\Big|_{r=R} = -\dots_0 \left(\frac{\partial \{}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{\tilde{S}_{ar}^2} \frac{\partial^2 \{}{\partial t^2}\right)$$

$$w(x, r, t) - \qquad (1.13)$$

$$P(x,r,t) = -\dots_0 \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{\tilde{S}_{ar}^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^4} \right), \quad \left\{ (x,r,t) = \left\{ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \quad \left\{ = \frac{J_0(sr)}{J_1(sr)} \frac{1}{s} \right\} \right\}.$$

$$J_0'(sr) = -sJ_1(sr), \qquad J_1 - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$(1.13)$$

2.

. [2,3]:

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$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1 - \epsilon}{2R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial_{x}^{2}} + \frac{1 + \epsilon}{2R} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x \partial_{x}} - \frac{\epsilon}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{E} \cdots_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}},$$

$$\frac{1 + \epsilon}{2R} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial_{x}} + \frac{1 - \epsilon}{2R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial_{x}^{2}} - \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial w}{\partial_{x}} = \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{E} \cdots_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial t^{2}},$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial_{x}} - \frac{w}{R^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{4}} + \frac{2}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{2} \partial_{x}^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{4}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial_{x}^{4}} \right) = \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{E} \cdots_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{Eh} q.$$

$$\frac{e}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial_{x}} - \frac{w}{R^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{4}} + \frac{2}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{2} \partial_{x}^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{4}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial_{x}^{4}} \right) = \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{E} \cdots_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{Eh} q.$$

$$\frac{e}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{w}{R^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{4}} + \frac{2}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{2} \partial_{x}^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{4}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial_{x}^{4}} \right) = \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{E} \cdots_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{Eh} q.$$

$$\frac{e}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{w}{R^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{4}} + \frac{2}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{2} \partial_{x}^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{4}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial_{x}^{4}} \right) = \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{E} \cdots_{0} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{Eh} q.$$

$$\frac{e}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{w}{R^{2}} - \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{4}} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{4}} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{4}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{1 - \epsilon^{2}}{R} - \frac{1 -$$

$$(2.1) \qquad \partial/\partial_{\pi} = 0$$

$$(u, v, w) = (u_{*}, v_{*}, w_{*})e^{i(S_{t}-r_{x})}. \qquad (2.1)$$

$$u_{*}, w_{*}:$$

$$\left(\frac{\check{S}^{2}}{c_{*}^{2}} - x^{2}\right)u_{*} + i\frac{\notin}{R}r w_{*} = 0, \quad c_{*}^{2} = \frac{E}{\dots_{*}\left(1 - \underbrace{\xi}^{2}\right)}, \qquad (2.2)$$

$$i\frac{\notin}{R}r u_{*} + \left[\frac{h^{2}}{12}r^{4} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} - \frac{\check{S}^{2}}{c_{*}^{2}} + \frac{\check{S}^{2}}{c_{*}^{2}} \frac{\dots_{0}}{\dots_{*}h}\left(1 - \frac{\check{S}^{2}}{\check{S}^{2}_{ar}}\right) \right]w_{*} = 0. \qquad (2.1),$$

$$v_{*} = 0, \quad c_{*} - (\qquad)$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$(2.3) \qquad : \qquad (2.3) \qquad : \qquad (2.3) \qquad : \qquad (2.3) \qquad : \qquad (3.3) \qquad : \qquad (3.3) \qquad : \qquad (5.3) \qquad : \qquad (5.3) \qquad : \qquad (5.3) \qquad : \qquad (1.5) \qquad : \qquad (2.4) \qquad : \qquad : \qquad (2.4) \qquad : \qquad$$



 $(r \to \infty)$ (3.2) $\in = 0$ $(r \to \infty)$ (3.2) r = 0 $(r \to \infty)$ (3.2) r = 0





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- $(L \times b \times h)$ 4. (L >> b >> h), М

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 $z = W(\xi, \eta), \quad \Xi, H -$ X, Y. : $E = 12M/bh^3\kappa_1$ $\nu = -\kappa_2/\kappa_1$. W λ .1 , , $\lambda = 0,6328$

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(He-NE .) **κ**_i

. 5. [2,3]. d_{ξ}, d_{η}, d_{z} (z –),

: $W^+ \sim D^+ (\xi^2 + \eta^2) / 2 + B^+ \xi + C^+ \eta$, $^{+}(d_{\xi}) = -B$ $^{+}(d_{\eta}) = -C$, $D^+(d_z) = -\kappa_1$ $D^+(d_z) = -\kappa_2$ (1) $W^{\Sigma} = W + W^{+}$ ξ. , η , $z = W^{\Sigma}(\xi, \eta),$ « » (1) , .1 , . : κ₁ κ_2 . D^+ , ,

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[1,2]:

2.

$$I(x,y) = I_0(x,y) \left(\left[\frac{2J_1(k\delta w)}{k\delta w} \right] - \varepsilon^2 \left[\frac{2J_1(k\delta w)}{k\varepsilon\delta w} \right] \right)^4 \times \left[\frac{2J_1(krw^1)}{(krw^1)} \right]^2 \times \left| \cos\left(\frac{\pi x_i M L_i}{\lambda d}\right) \right|^2, \quad (3.1)$$

i



. 1.



. 2.

 $w > (3 \div 5) 0.61 \lambda / r ,$

, . (__.2)



 $w = 0.38\lambda/\delta$,



$$\left|L_{i}\right| = \frac{\lambda d}{Mp_{i}},\tag{4.1}$$



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G µ

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$\mathbf{T}/G = 2\mathbf{E} + [\kappa(r) - 1]1\mathrm{tr}\mathbf{E},$		(1.1)
Т Е —	, 1 –	2- ,
$\kappa(r) = [1 - 2\nu(r)]^{-1}, \ \nu(r) = [1 - 2\nu(r)]^{-1}$,	<i>r</i> .
,		

 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{0} , \tag{1.2}$ $\mathbf{f} - \mathbf{I} = \mathbf{0} , \tag{1.2}$

[13].

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 $\mathbf{f} = -\mathbf{e}_r 2cr, \qquad \mathbf{e}_r - , \quad c = \frac{2}{3}\pi\gamma\mu^2, \quad \gamma - -$

 $, \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{r}, t),$

 $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{r},\tau_*(r)) = \mathbf{0}, \qquad (1.3)$

r

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(r) &- & r \\ a(t) &- & t, & , & , \\ a(\tau, (r)) \equiv r. & r, & d(\tau, (r)) \tau_{*}'(r) \equiv 1, \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}'(r) \equiv 1/\dot{a}(\tau, (r)), & r, & t - \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}'(r) \equiv 1/\dot{a}(\tau, (r)), & r \\ r & t - \\ (1.3) \\ 0 < r < a_{tin}, & (1.4) \\ \hline \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(r, \mathbf{\tau}, r) \right|_{r=t,(r)} + \nabla \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{\tau}, \tau, (r)) = \mathbf{0}, & (1.5) \\ (1.5) & \nabla \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{e}_{*}1/\dot{a}(\tau, (r)) \\ (1.2), & (1.6) \\ \mathbf{e}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{r}, \tau, (r)) = -\mathbf{e}_{*}2cr\dot{a}(\tau, (r)), \\ r = a(t), & t, \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(a(t)) = t, & (1.4) \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(a(t)) = -\mathbf{e}_{*}q(t), & r = a(t), \\ q(t) = 2ca(t)\dot{a}(t), & (1.7) \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(a(t)) = -\mathbf{e}_{*}q(t), & r = a(t), \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(a(t)) = -\mathbf{e}_{*}q(t), & r = a(t), \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(a(t)) = t, & (1.2); \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}. \\ \mathbf{\tau}_{*}(a(t)) = -\mathbf{e}_{*}q(t), & r = a(t); \\ \mathbf{\tau} = \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{T}/G = 2\mathbf{D} + [\mathbf{x}(r) - \mathbf{I}] \mathbf{1}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{D}, & \mathbf{D} = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \mathbf{v}^{\mathrm{T}} + \nabla \mathbf{v}), & 0 < r < a(t); \\ \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{e}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{T} = -\mathbf{e}_{*}q(t), & r = a(t); \\ \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}, & t = \tau_{*}(r) . \\ \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0, & r = 0, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{e}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{e}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{e}_{*} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, & r = 0; \quad \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{0}, & r = a. \\ \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{0} < r < a; \\ \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{e}_{*} 2cr, \quad \mathbf{T}/G = 2\mathbf{E} + [\mathbf{x}(r) - \mathbf{1}] \mathbf{1} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{E}, \quad \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \mathbf{u}^{\mathrm{T}} + \nabla \mathbf{u}), \quad \mathbf{0} < r < a; \\ \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{0}, & \mathbf{1} < \mathbf{0} < \mathbf{1} < \mathbf{0} < \mathbf{1} < \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} = \mathbf{1} < \mathbf{1} <$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}, \quad r = 0; \quad \mathbf{e}_r \cdot \mathbf{T} = -\mathbf{e}_r q, \quad r = a.$$
(1.10)

2.
$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{e}_{r} u(r) . ,$$
$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{e}_{r} u(r) . ,$$
$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{e}_{r} \mathbf{e}_{r} \varepsilon_{r}(r) + (\mathbf{e}_{1} \mathbf{e}_{1} + \mathbf{e}_{2} \mathbf{e}_{2}) \varepsilon_{9}(r) , \quad \varepsilon_{r} = u', \quad \varepsilon_{9} = u/r ,$$
$$\varepsilon_{r} \quad \varepsilon_{9} - , \quad \mathbf{e}_{r} \quad \mathbf{e$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{e}_{r} \mathbf{e}_{r} \sigma_{r}(r) + (\mathbf{e}_{1} \mathbf{e}_{1} + \mathbf{e}_{2} \mathbf{e}_{2}) \sigma_{\vartheta}(r),$$

$$\sigma_{r} / G = [\kappa(r) + 1] \varepsilon_{r} + 2[\kappa(r) - 1] \varepsilon_{\vartheta}, \quad \sigma_{\vartheta} / G = 2\kappa(r) \varepsilon_{\vartheta} + [\kappa(r) - 1] \varepsilon_{r},$$

$$\sigma_{r} \quad \sigma_{\vartheta} - .$$
(2.2)
(1.2)

$$\sigma'_{r} + 2(\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{9})/r = 2cr.$$
(2.3)
(2.2) (2.1),

$$\sigma_{r} - \sigma_{\vartheta} = 2G(\varepsilon_{r} - \varepsilon_{\vartheta}), \quad (\varepsilon_{r} - \varepsilon_{\vartheta})/r = u'/r - u/r^{2} \equiv (u/r)' = \varepsilon'_{\vartheta}.$$
(2.3)
$$(\sigma_{r} + 4G\varepsilon_{\vartheta})' = 2cr.$$

$$\sigma_r + 4G\varepsilon_{\vartheta} = A + cr^2, \qquad (2.4)$$

$$\sigma_r = A + cr^2 - 4G\varepsilon_9.$$
(2.5)
$$A$$

$$(2.2) \qquad \varepsilon_{r} \qquad (2.5),$$

$$\sigma_{\vartheta} = \Delta(r)(A + cr^{2}) + 2G\varepsilon_{\vartheta}, \qquad (2.6)$$

$$\Delta(r) = [\kappa(r) - 1]/[\kappa(r) + 1]. \qquad (2.2) \quad (2.1)$$

$$\sigma_{r} + 4G\varepsilon_{\vartheta} = G[\kappa(r) + 1](\varepsilon_{r} + 2\varepsilon_{\vartheta}), \quad \varepsilon_{r} + 2\varepsilon_{\vartheta} = u' + 2u/r \equiv (r^{2}u' + 2ru)/r^{2} \equiv (r^{2}u)'/r^{2}. \qquad (2.4)$$

$$G(r^{2}u)' = r^{2}(A + cr^{2})/[\kappa(r) + 1]$$

(2.4)
$$G(r u) = r (A + cr) / [\kappa(r) + 1].$$

$$, \qquad u = r[Ak_{(2)}(r) + ck_{(4)}(r)] / G + B / r^{2},$$

$$k_{(l)}(r) = \frac{1}{r^{3}} \int_{0}^{r} \frac{\eta^{l} d\eta}{\kappa(\eta) + 1}.$$

$$B \qquad (2.7)$$

,
$$0 \le (\kappa + 1)^{-1} \le \frac{3}{4}$$
, , $\kappa(r)$ $r > 0$

$$\lim_{r \to +0} rk_{(l)}(r) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{r \to +0} r^{l-1} / [\kappa(r) + 1] = 0 \qquad l > 1. \qquad ,$$

$$u \to 0 \qquad \qquad B = 0.$$

$$I \to l = (1)^{l/2} (2.0)^{l/2} \qquad \qquad (2.0)^{l/2}$$

$$\begin{split} u &= r[Ak_{(2)}(r) + ck_{(4)}(r)]/G . \end{split} \tag{2.8} \\ (2.8) & G\varepsilon_{9} = Gu/r = Ak_{(2)}(r) + ck_{(4)}(r) . \end{aligned} \tag{2.5} (2.6) \\ \sigma_{r} &= A[1 - 4k_{(2)}(r)] + c[r^{2} - 4k_{(4)}(r)], \quad \sigma_{9} = A[\Delta(r) + 2k_{(2)}(r)] + c[r^{2}\Delta(r) + 2k_{(4)}(r)]. \end{aligned} \tag{2.8} \\ \sigma_{r} &= A[1 - 4k_{(2)}(r)] + c[r^{2} - 4k_{(4)}(r)], \quad \sigma_{9} = A[\Delta(r) + 2k_{(2)}(r)] + c[r^{2}\Delta(r) + 2k_{(4)}(r)]. \end{aligned}$$

$$A = -\{q + c[a^{2} - 4k_{(4)}(a)]\}/[1 - 4k_{(2)}(a)].$$
(2.10)

(1.10),
(2.7) - (2.10).
(1.8)
(1.9),
(1.8)
(2.8) - (2.10)

 $\sigma_{r} = \sigma_{8}$
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(2.8) - (2.10)

 $\sigma_{r} = \sigma_{8}$
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(1.3),
 $\sigma_{r} = -\frac{2ca(t)\dot{a}(t)}{1 - 4k_{(2)}(a(t))}[1 - 4k_{(2)}(r)], \dot{\sigma}_{r} = -\frac{2ca(t)\dot{a}(t)}{1 - 4k_{(2)}(a(t))}[\Delta(r) + 2k_{(2)}(r)].$
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 $\sigma_{r} = -c[1 - 4k_{(2)}(a(t))] = \int_{r}^{a(t)} \frac{2\xi d\xi}{1 - 4k_{(2)}(\xi)}.$
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> [3,4,8], .

> > $\ddagger(t),$

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: $X(t) = \frac{\ddagger(t)}{E} + \int_{0}^{t} \ddagger(\pi) K(t - \pi) d\pi ,$ (1) K(t - m) -:

$$K(t - _{"}) = Cr e^{-r(t - _{*})} .$$
(2)
[6,7]

$$t(t) = t_0 (\sin(\tilde{S}t + \{) + \}),$$

$$t(t) = t_0 (\cos(\tilde{S}t) + \frac{1}{3}) \cos(3\tilde{S}t)),$$
(3)
(4)

$$\ddagger (t) = \frac{8 \ddagger_0}{f^2} \sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1) \check{S}t.$$
(5)
(3), (4) (5)

.1 0<t<T 0<t<T 0<t<T 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.2 -0.2 -0.4 -0.6 20 10 20 40 15 30 20 10 15 -0.2 -0.2 -0.4 -0.4 :(– (3), .1. (4), (5))

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, [4,5,6].

(3), (4) (5), (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \ddagger (t) \\
& x(t) = \ddagger_{0} \left\{ \frac{\} - \cos \breve{S}t}{E} + C \left[\} (1 - e^{-rt}) + \frac{r}{r^{2} + \breve{S}^{2}} (r e^{-rt} - r \cos \breve{S}t - \breve{S}\sin \breve{S}t) \right] \right\} \\
& x(t) = \frac{\ddagger_{0} \left(\cos \breve{S}t + \frac{1}{3}\cos 3\breve{S}t \right)}{E} + \ddagger_{0} Cr \left[\left(\frac{r \cos \breve{S}t + \breve{S}\sin \breve{S}t}{r^{2} + \breve{S}^{2}} + \frac{r \cos 3\breve{S}t + 3\breve{S}\sin \breve{S}t}{3(r^{2} + 9\breve{S}^{2})} \right) - \left(\frac{r}{r^{2} + \breve{S}^{2}} + \frac{r}{3(r^{2} + 9\breve{S}^{2})} \right) e^{-rt} \right] \end{aligned}$$
(6)

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‡(x).

 $X(t) = \ddagger(t)$

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 $\begin{array}{rl} R_z \ = \ 20\text{-}16\text{,}5\\ 20 \ (& 1412\text{-}79\text{)}. \end{array}$

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 $P_a = 2,0$, V =16,7 /

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 $f = \alpha f + (1 + \alpha) f,$ $f = \alpha f + (1 + \alpha) f,$ $f = \alpha f + (1 + \alpha) f,$

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$$\left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\frac{1 - t - r}{1 - r}\right)\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + \frac{h\sigma}{(1 - r)D'}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
(1.1)

σ,

$$w|_{x=0} = w|_{x=a} = 0, \qquad M_x|_{x=0} = M_x|_{x=a} = 0$$

$$M_y|_{y=\pm b} = 0, \qquad \breve{N}_y|_{y=\pm b} = 0$$
(1.2)

•

$$w = w(x, y) -$$
; $D' -$
: $v = 0.5$; $M_x, M_y -$; \breve{N}_y -

$$M_{x} = -D' \left[(1-r) \left(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} \right) - \frac{3}{4} (1-s) \Pi(\sigma, w) \right]$$

$$M_{y} = -D' \left[(1-r) \left(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\overline{N}_{y} = \frac{\partial M_{y}}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$H = -D' \left[\frac{1}{2} (1-r) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{3}{4} (1-s) \frac{\tau}{\sigma_{i}^{2}} \Pi(\sigma, w) \right], \quad \Pi(\sigma, w) = \sigma \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}}$$

,

$$r = \left(1 - \varphi_c\right) \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2}\right) \left[\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{t}{\frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} + \varphi_c} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2}\right) \right], \quad t = \frac{\varphi_k}{\left(1 + \sqrt{\varphi_k}\right)^2}$$
$$0 \le r < 1, \qquad 0 < t \le 1;$$
$$\varphi_k = \frac{E_k}{E}, \quad \varphi_c = \frac{E_c}{E}, \qquad E_k = \frac{d\sigma_i}{d\varepsilon_i}, \quad E_c = \frac{\sigma_i}{\varepsilon_i}$$

.

(1.2)

 $E_k, E_c -$

(1.2) [1].

$$(1.1), (1.2)$$

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(y) \sin \frac{\pi n}{a} x,$$
(1.3)

$$f_n^{(4)} - 2\lambda f_n^{(2)} + kf_n = 0$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$\partial f \qquad \qquad \partial f^3$$

$$y = 0: \quad \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial y} = 0 \quad , \qquad \frac{\partial f_n^3}{\partial y^3} = 0 \qquad (\qquad)$$
$$\frac{\partial f^2}{\partial y^2} = 1 \left(\pi\right)^2 \qquad \frac{\partial f^3}{\partial y^3} = 3 \left(\pi\right)^2 \partial f \qquad)$$

$$y = b: \quad \frac{\partial f_n^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 f_n = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial f_n^3}{\partial y^3} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial y} = 0 \quad , \tag{1.5}$$

$$k = \left(\frac{1-r+3t}{4(1-r)}\lambda - \frac{h\sigma}{(1-r)D'}\right)\lambda, \qquad \lambda = \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2.$$
(1.6)
(1.4)

$$f_{n} = A_{1} \mathrm{sh}(z_{1}y) + A_{2} \mathrm{ch}(z_{1}y) + A_{3} \mathrm{sh}(z_{2}y) + A_{4} \mathrm{ch}(z_{2}y)$$
(1.7)
(1.7)
(1.5)
x x x
x A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3}, A_{4}.

$$x A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4.$$

$$z_{2}\left(z_{1}^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\lambda\right)\left(z_{2}^{2}-\frac{3}{2}\lambda\right)\text{th}z_{2}-z_{1}\left(z_{2}^{2}-\frac{1}{2}\lambda\right)\left(z_{1}^{2}-\frac{3}{2}\lambda\right)\text{th}z_{1}=0$$

$$z_{1,2}=\sqrt{\lambda\pm\sqrt{\lambda^{2}-k}}$$
(1.8)

$$k = \frac{(1-r+3t)\lambda - \sigma_1}{4(1-r)}\lambda, \qquad \lambda = \left(\frac{\pi b}{a}\right)^2, \quad \sigma_1 = \frac{4hb^2}{D'}\sigma, \qquad t+r-1 \ge 0$$
(1.9)

(1.8)
$$\sigma \qquad (\lambda \to \infty) \qquad (\lambda \to 0)$$

, $\lambda^2 - k > 0 \quad \lambda^2 - k \le 0$. $(\lambda \to \infty)$

1.
$$\lambda \to \infty$$
. (1.8)
 $z_2 \left(z_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda \right) \left(z_2^2 - \frac{3}{2} \lambda \right) - z_1 \left(z_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \lambda \right) \left(z_1^2 - \frac{3}{2} \lambda \right) = 0$. (1.10)

$$\sigma_{k1,2} = \frac{D'}{4hb^2} 3(t+r-1)\lambda, \quad \sigma_{k3} = \frac{D'}{4hb^2} (3t-2(1-r)(1\pm\sqrt{2}))\lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 - k > 0, \quad (1.9), \quad (1.9),$$

$$(1.10) = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^2 - k = 0, \quad (1.9),$$

$$\sigma > \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^2 \frac{\left(t+r-1\right)D'}{h} \tag{1.12}$$

(1.11) (1.12)
$$\sigma_{k1} = \frac{D'}{4hb^2} \Big(3t - 2(1-r)(1-\sqrt{2}) \Big) \lambda$$
(1.13)

$$\lambda^{2} - k \leq 0,$$
(1.9),
$$z_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\lambda \pm i\sqrt{k - \lambda^{2}}}, \quad \sigma \leq \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{2} \frac{(t + r - 1)D'}{h}$$
(1.14)

(1.11) ,
$$\sigma_k$$
, (1.14),

$$\sigma_{k2} = \frac{D'}{4hb^2} \Big(3t - 2(1 - r)(1 + \sqrt{2}) \Big) \lambda \quad , \tag{1.15}$$



[3].

, (1.11), [2],

 $\xi_c = \frac{4\sigma_k^* h b^2}{D'\lambda}, \qquad \xi_{1,2} = \frac{4\sigma_{1,2} h b^2}{D'\lambda}$

							1
<i>t</i> = 1	r = 0	r = 0.1	r = 0.2	r = 0.5	r = 0.5	r = 0.9	<i>r</i> = 1.0
ξ_c	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
ξı	3.83	3.75	3.66	3.41	3.25	3.08	3.0
ξ_2	-1.83	-1.35	-0.86	0.56	1.55	2.52	3.0

 $\xi_{c} \quad \xi_{1,2}$

t = 1

хr.

(1.17)

2. ,
$$\lambda \to 0$$
. (1.8) :
 $z_{2}^{2} \left(z_{1}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \lambda \right) \left(z_{2}^{2} - \frac{3}{2} \lambda \right) - z_{1}^{2} \left(z_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \lambda \right) \left(z_{1}^{2} - \frac{3}{2} \lambda \right) = 0$ (1.18)
(1.18) :

$$\sigma_{k1} = \frac{D'}{4hb^2} 3t\lambda \qquad \lambda^2 - k > 0; \qquad (1.19)$$

$$\sigma_{k2} = \frac{D'}{4hb^2} 3(t+r-1)\lambda \qquad \lambda^2 - k \le 0 \quad .$$
(1.20)

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	γ^{-}	$\pi/61$	π/65	$\pi/100$	$\pi/2000$	$\pi/10000$	$\pi/100000$	π / 1000000
М		1.2052	1.3359	1.3877	1.41046	1.41256	1.41369	1.41405
		1.0722	1.2993	1.3764	1.40888	1.41186	1.41348	1.41398

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 C_{ijkl} –

$$\begin{aligned} H^{1,0}(\Omega_0) &= \{ v \in H^1(\Omega_0) \mid v = 0 \quad \partial \Omega \} \\ R(\omega_0) &= \{ \rho = (\rho_1, \rho_2) \mid \rho = Bx + C, x \in \omega_0 \} , \\ B &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = (c^1, c^2) , \quad c^1, c^2, b \in R . \\ K_0(\Omega_0) &= \{ U \in H^{1,0}(\Omega_0) \times H^{1,0}(\Omega_0), U \in R(\omega_0) \}. \\ U &\in R(\omega_0) \quad , \qquad U \qquad \omega_0 \end{aligned}$$

,

$$\Pi(\Omega_0;U) = \frac{1}{2} \int \sigma_{ij}(U) \varepsilon_{ij}(U) dx - \int F U dx,$$

$$F = (f_1, f_2) -$$

•

 $U\in K_0(\Omega_0)$,

1.

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$$\Pi(\Omega_{0}; U_{0}) = \inf_{U \in \mathcal{K}_{0}(\Omega_{0})} \Pi(\Omega_{0}; U) .$$

$$(1)$$

$$(1)$$

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$$\int_{\Omega\setminus\omega_0} \sigma_{ij}(U_0)\varepsilon_{ij}(U_0)dx = \int_{\Omega_0} FUdx \qquad \forall U \in K_0(\Omega_0)$$

.
$$\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0)$$

$$\Phi_{\varepsilon}(x) = (\Phi_{\varepsilon 1}(x), \Phi_{\varepsilon 2}(x)) \qquad , \qquad \Phi_{i} \in C^{1}([0, \varepsilon_{0}); W^{1, \infty}_{loc}(R^{2})) \qquad \Phi_{0}(x) = x .$$

$$y = \Phi_{\varepsilon}(x) \tag{2}$$

$$\Omega. \qquad \Omega_{\varepsilon} = \Phi_{\varepsilon}(\Omega) \qquad \Omega_{\varepsilon} = \Phi_{\varepsilon}(\Omega) \qquad (2)$$

$$\Omega_{\varepsilon} = \Omega \setminus \gamma_{\varepsilon}, \quad \gamma_{\varepsilon} \subset \partial \omega_{\varepsilon}.$$

$$H^{1,0}(\Omega_{_{0}})$$
 $H^{1,0}(\Omega_{_{\epsilon}})$

$$\begin{split} K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) &= \{ U \in H^{1,0}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) \times H^{1,0}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}), U \in R(\omega_{\varepsilon}) \}. \\ U &\in R(\omega_{0}) \qquad , \qquad \qquad U \qquad \qquad \omega_{\varepsilon} \\ R(\omega_{\varepsilon}) , \qquad . \quad U(y) &= By + C , \quad y \in \omega_{\varepsilon} , \quad B - \\ , C - \qquad . \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \Omega_{\varepsilon} & : \\ & U^{\varepsilon} \in K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) , \\ & \Pi(\Omega_{\varepsilon};U^{\varepsilon}) = \inf_{U \in K(\Omega_{\varepsilon})} \Pi(\Omega_{\varepsilon};U) , \\ & \Pi(\Omega_{\varepsilon};U) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_{0}} \sigma_{0}(U) \varepsilon_{0}(U) dx - \int_{\Omega_{\varepsilon}} FU dx , \\ & U^{\varepsilon} \in K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) & \varepsilon \in [0,\varepsilon_{0}) . \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \Pi(\Omega_{0};U_{0}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\Pi(\Omega_{\varepsilon};U^{\varepsilon}) - \Pi(\Omega_{0};U_{0})}{\varepsilon} & \varepsilon = 0 . \\ & \Pi(\Omega_{0};U_{0}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\Pi(\Omega_{\varepsilon};U^{\varepsilon}) - \Pi(\Omega_{0};U_{0})}{\varepsilon} & \varepsilon = 0 . \\ & (3) & W^{\varepsilon} & W^{\varepsilon}_{\varepsilon} & - & \varepsilon = 0 . \\ & (3) & W^{\varepsilon}_{\varepsilon} & W^{\varepsilon}_{\varepsilon} & - & 0 \\ & U_{\varepsilon} - & \varepsilon = 0 . \\ & (2) & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{0}) - & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) \\ & U_{\varepsilon} & - & 0 \\ & (2) & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{0}) - & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) \\ & U_{\varepsilon} & - & 0 \\ & (2) & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{0}) - & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) \\ & U_{\varepsilon} & - & 0 \\ & (2) & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{0}) - & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) \\ & U_{\varepsilon} & - & 0 \\ & (2) & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{0}) - & K_{\varepsilon}(\Omega_{\varepsilon}) \\ & U_{\varepsilon} & - & 0 \\ & U_{\varepsilon} & U^{\varepsilon} \\ &$$

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,
$$\varphi(x)$$
,
 $\varphi(x) = f(x)(1-x)^{\alpha}(1+x)^{\beta}$ (Re(α), Re(β)>-1) (1)
 $f(x)$ - , [-1,1],

, · · , . ,

,

,

$$I(y) = \int_{-1}^{y} \phi(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{y} f(x) (1-x)^{\alpha} (1+x)^{\beta} dx \qquad (|y| \le 1)$$
(2)

:

, ,

(1), $\dots f(x)$,

,

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{n+\alpha+\beta+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f(\xi_i) P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x)}{(x-\xi_i) P_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1,\beta+1)}(\xi_i)}, \qquad P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_i) = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, ..., n),$$
(3)
,
$$f(\xi_i) (i = 1, 2, ..., n)$$

 $I(y) = \frac{I(y)}{(3) \quad (2),} \qquad f(\xi_i) (i = 1, 2, ..., n).$ $I(y) = \frac{2}{n + \alpha + \beta + 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f(\xi_i)}{P_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1,\beta+1)}(\xi_i)} \int_{-1}^{y} \frac{(1-x)^{\alpha} (1+x)^{\beta} P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x)}{x - \xi_i} dx.$ $P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) / (x - \xi_i)$ n - 1 (4)

[1,2]:

.

$$\sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{1}{h_{m}} P_{m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_{m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y) = \frac{k_{n}}{k_{n+1}h_{n}} \frac{P_{n+1}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_{n}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y) - P_{n}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) P_{n+1}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(y)}{x-y},$$
(5)

$$k_{m} = \frac{\Gamma(2m+\alpha+\beta+1)}{2^{m}\Gamma(m+\alpha+\beta+1)\Gamma(m+1)},$$

$$h_{m} = \frac{2^{\alpha+\beta+1}\Gamma(m+\alpha+1)\Gamma(m+\beta+1)}{(2m+\alpha+\beta+1)\Gamma(m+1)\Gamma(m+\alpha+\beta+1)}.$$
(5) $y = \xi_{i}$, $P_{n}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_{i}) = 0,$

$$\frac{P_{n}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x)}{x-\xi_{i}} = -\frac{1}{P_{n+1}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_{i})}\frac{k_{n+1}h_{n}}{k_{n}}\sum_{m=0}^{n-1}\frac{1}{h_{m}}P_{m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x)P_{m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_{i})$$
(6)

(6) (4) ,

$$I(y) = -\frac{2}{n+\alpha+\beta+1} \frac{k_{n+1}h_n}{k_n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(\xi_i)}{P_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1,\beta+1)}(\xi_i)P_{n+1}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_i)} \times \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{h_m} P_m^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_i) \int_{-1}^y (1-x)^\alpha (1+x)^\beta P_m^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) dx$$
(7)

$$\int_{-1}^{y} (1-x)^{\alpha} (1+x)^{\beta} dx = \frac{2^{\alpha} (1+y)^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1} F\left(\beta+1, -\alpha; 2+\beta; \frac{1+y}{2}\right),$$
(8)

$$m \ge 1 \qquad [1,2]$$

$$\int_{-1}^{y} (1-x)^{\alpha} (1+x)^{\beta} P_{m}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2m} P_{m-1}^{(\alpha+1,\beta+1)}(y) (1-y)^{\alpha+1} (1+y)^{\beta+1}, \qquad (9)$$

$$I(y)$$

$$I(y) = -\frac{2}{n+\alpha+\beta+1} \frac{k_{n+1}h_n}{k_n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(\xi_i)}{P_{n-1}^{(\alpha+1,\beta+1)}(\xi_i) P_{n+1}^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_i)} \times \\ \times \left[\frac{(1+y)^{\beta+1} \Gamma(\alpha+\beta+2)}{2^{\beta+1} \Gamma(1+\alpha) \Gamma(2+\beta)} F\left(\beta+1,-\alpha;2+\beta;\frac{1+y}{2}\right) - (10) -(1-y)^{\alpha+1} (1+y)^{\beta+1} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{P_m^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\xi_i) P_{m-1}^{(\alpha+1,\beta+1)}(y)}{2mh_m} \right] \\ \alpha \qquad \beta$$

 $\alpha = \beta = -0.5. \tag{3}$
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{f(\xi_i) T_n(x)}{(x - \xi_i) U_{n-1}(\xi_i)}$$
(11)

$$\xi_{j} = \cos \frac{(2j-1)\pi}{2n} (j=1,...,n) - T_{n}(x).$$

$$\frac{T_n(x)}{x-\xi_k} = -\frac{1}{T_{n+1}(\xi_k)} \left[1 + 2\sum_{m=1}^{n-1} T_m(x) T_m(\xi_k) \right],\tag{12}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{y} \frac{T_{m}(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} + \arcsin y & m = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{m} \sqrt{1-y^{2}} U_{m-1}(y) & m \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T_{n+1}(\xi_{i}) U_{n-1}(\xi_{i}) = -1,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\int_{-1}^{y} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k}) \left[\arcsin y + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\sqrt{1-y^{2}} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{T_{m}(\xi_{k}) U_{m-1}(y)}{m} \right]$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 0.5.$$
(13)
$$(14)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{f(\xi_j) U_n(x)}{(x-\xi_j) U_n(\xi_j)} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{f(\xi_j) (1-\xi_j^2) U_n(x)}{(\xi_j-x) U_{n-1}(\xi_j)}$$
(15)

$$\frac{U_n(x)}{x-\xi_k} = -\frac{2}{U_{n+1}(\xi_k)} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} U_m(x) U_m(\xi_k),$$
(16)

$$\int_{-1}^{y} U_{m}(x)\sqrt{1-x^{2}}dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + y\sqrt{1-y^{2}} + \arcsin y\right] & m = 0\\ \frac{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}{2} \left[\frac{1}{m+2}U_{m+1}(y) - \frac{1}{m}U_{m-1}(y)\right] & m \ge 1\\ U_{n+1}(\xi_{i})U_{n-1}(\xi_{i}) = -1, \end{cases}$$
(17)

$$\int_{-1}^{y} f(x)\sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx = \frac{-1}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k})\sqrt{1-\xi_{k}^{2}} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + y\sqrt{1-y^{2}} + \arcsin y - \sqrt{1-y^{2}} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} U_{m}(\xi_{k}) \left[\frac{U_{m-1}(y)}{m} - \frac{U_{m+1}(y)}{m+2}\right]\right]$$
(18)

$$f(\xi_{i})(i=1,...,n), , , I(y).$$

$$f(\xi_{i})(i=1,...,n), , I(y).$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\varphi(s)}{s-x} ds + \lambda \int_{-1}^{x} \varphi(s) ds = F(x) \quad (-1 < x < 1) \quad (19)$$

$$\lambda - , F(x) - .$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi(s) ds = C$$

$$, \qquad (19)$$

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•

(19)(-1,1),

 $\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ (21) [-1,1],

[3],

,

f(x)-

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\varphi(s)}{s-x} ds = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{s-x} \frac{f(s)}{\sqrt{1-s^{2}}} ds \approx \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{f(\xi_{j})}{\xi_{j}-x} \left[1 - \frac{U_{n-1}(x)}{U_{n-1}(\xi_{j})} \right], \qquad T_{n}(\xi_{i}) = 0, \qquad (22)$$

$$- \qquad (14). \qquad (19)$$

$$x_{k} (k = 1, 2, ..., n-1) \qquad \qquad U_{n-1}(x),$$

$$n-1 \qquad \qquad :$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \left[\frac{\pi}{\xi_{i} - x_{k}} + \lambda \left(\arcsin x_{k} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\sqrt{1 - x_{k}^{2}} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{T_{m}(\xi_{i})U_{m-1}(x_{k})}{m} \right) \right] = F(x_{k}), \qquad (23)$$

$$(20)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) = C$$

$$f(\xi_i) (i = 1, 2, ..., n).$$
(24)

,

(19)

[5].

[4],

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(.1). 8 16.



T e ,
$$T(x,z)$$
, $\phi_i(x,z)$, -

$$\Delta^2 \varphi_i(x,z) = \alpha_i E_i \Delta T_i(x,z) \quad i = 1,2 \tag{1}$$

$$c : \phi_{i}(0,z) = \phi_{i}(a,z) = 0, \ \phi_{1}(x,h_{1}) = \phi_{2}(x,-h_{2}) = 0,$$
(2)
 $\partial \phi_{i}(x,z) / \partial x \Big|_{x=0} = \partial \phi_{i}(x,z) / \partial x \Big|_{x=a} = 0, \ \partial \phi_{1}(x,z) / \partial z \Big|_{z=h_{1}} = \partial \phi_{i}(x,z) \partial z \Big|_{z=-h_{2}} = 0,$ (3)

$$\sigma_z$$
 τ_{xz}

$$\sigma_{1,z}(x,0) = \sigma_{2,z}(x,0), \quad \tau_{1,xz}(x,0) = \tau_{2,xz}(x,0), \quad (4)$$

$$u_1(x,0) = u_2(x,0), v_1(x,0) = v_2(x,0).$$
(5)
K

$$\sigma_{i,x} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial z^2}, \quad \sigma_{i,z} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial x^2}, \quad \sigma_{i,xz} = -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial x \partial z} \quad .$$
(6)

(0,0), (0,). [4]
(1)
$$f_i(x,z) = \varphi_i(x,z)/E_i a^2$$

$$f_{1}(x,z) = \sum_{n=1}^{n} A_{n} \frac{(a-x) \sin 2x_{1n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{1n}^{2} \cosh 2x_{n}} \sin (h_{1}-z)\lambda_{1n} + \left(A_{2n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{2}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin (h_{1}-z) \sum_{n} a_{1n} a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{2}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin (h_{1}-z) \sum_{n} a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{2}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin (h_{1}-z) \sum_{n} a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{2}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin (h_{1}-z) \sum_{n} a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{n}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{n}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}+z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin (h_{1}-z) \sum_{n} a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}+z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{n}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}+z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin (h_{1}-z) \sum_{n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{n}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}+z) \sin 2x_{n} + \sin (h_{1}-z) \sum_{n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{n}^{2} \sinh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{n}^{2} \cosh 2x_{n}} + a_{1n} \frac{(h_{1}-z) \sin 2x_{n}}{a^{2}\lambda_{n$$



 σ_x ,

$$\sigma_x$$
.

$$\tau_{i,xz}(0,0) = 0.$$
(5) (6)

(

.

 $G_1, G_2.$

$$F_1(x,z) = G_1 x (x-a)(z-h_1)/a^3 \qquad F_2 = G_2 x (x-a)(z+h_2)/a^3.$$
(10)
. 2 3



(7) (8). N .4 . σ_{1z}, σ_{2z} 2.5 . σ_{1z}, σ_{2z} $\sigma_{1z}, \sigma_{2z}, \sigma_{2z}$ $\sigma_{1z}, \sigma_{2z}, \sigma_{2z}, \sigma_{2z}$ $\sigma_{1z}, \sigma_{2z}, \sigma_{2$

(7), (8) (10)
$$G = G_1 = G_2$$
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$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \quad (0 < \alpha < 2\pi) \,, & \sigma_r \left(1, \varphi \right) = f_1 \left(\varphi \right) \\ & u_{\varphi} \left(1, \varphi \right) = f_2 \left(\varphi \right) \,, & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\$$

 $\alpha > \pi$. [1], [2], α 2π -1, r = 1. .

. 1),

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$$\tau_{r\varphi}(r,0) = 0, \ u_{\varphi}(r,0) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\tau_{r\varphi}(r,\alpha) = 0, \ u_{\varphi}(r,\alpha) = b_0 r \tag{2}$$

$$\sigma_r(1,\varphi) = f_1(\varphi), \ u_{\varphi}(1,\varphi) = f_2(\varphi)$$
(3)

$$f_2(0) = 0$$
, $f_2(\alpha) = b_0$. (4)

$$\Delta \Delta \Phi(r, \varphi) = 0.$$
⁽⁵⁾

(2), (5)

$$\Phi(r,\phi) = r^{\lambda+1} \Big[AS_{\phi}^{+} + BC_{\phi}^{+} + CS_{\phi}^{-} + DC_{\phi}^{-} \Big] + B_0 r^2 \ln r , \qquad (5)$$

A, B, C, D – ,
$$B_0 \quad \lambda =$$

 $S_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \sin(\lambda \pm 1), \quad C_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \cos(\lambda \pm 1)\varphi.$

$$S_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \sin(\lambda \pm 1), \quad C_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \cos(\lambda \pm 1)\varphi.$$

 $\Phi(r, \varphi)$

,

$$\sigma_{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{r^{2} \partial \phi^{2}}, \ \sigma_{\phi} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial r^{2}}, \ \tau_{r\phi} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \right)$$
(6)

 $u_{\varphi}(r,\varphi) = \frac{r^{\lambda}}{E} \Big[-A\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}C_{\varphi}^{+} + B\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}S_{\varphi}^{+} - C(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4)C_{\varphi}^{-} + D(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4)S_{\varphi}^{-} \Big] + \frac{4B_{0}\varphi}{E}r + a\cos\varphi - b\sin\varphi + dr,$ $\nu^{+} = \nu + 1, \ \nu - , E - ; A, B, C, D, B_{0} - ; a, b, d - .$ $(1) - (3), \qquad (5), \qquad (5), \qquad (6), \qquad (7)$

 $\lambda^{+}A + \lambda^{-}C = 0, \quad \left[\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}A + \left(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+}+4\right)C\right]r^{\lambda} = -E(a+dr)$ $\lambda^{+}C_{\alpha}^{+}A - \lambda^{+}S_{\alpha}^{+}B + \lambda^{-}C_{\alpha}^{-}C - \lambda^{-}S_{\alpha}^{-}D = 0$ $\left[\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}C_{\alpha}^{+}A - \lambda^{+}\nu^{+}S_{\alpha}^{+}B + \left(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+}+4\right)C_{\alpha}^{-}C - \left(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+}+4\right)S_{\alpha}^{-}D\right]r^{\lambda} =$ $= E(b_{0}r - a\cos\alpha + b\sin\alpha - d)$ B_{0} (8)

$$4\alpha B_0 = E(b_0 - d) \tag{7}$$

(8),
$$a = b = d = 0, \dots$$

A, B, C, D.
(8) :
 $A = C = 0$

$$\sin(\lambda+1)\alpha \cdot \sin(\lambda-1)\alpha = 0.$$
(9)

$$\lambda_k = \alpha_0 k + 1, \quad \tilde{\lambda}_n = \alpha_0 n - 1, \quad \alpha_0 = \pi/\alpha , \qquad (10)$$

[1,2]

$$\lambda_k > 0, \tilde{\lambda}_n > 0.$$
⁽¹¹⁾

α,

(11), k n, :

I.
$$0 < \alpha < 2\pi, (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), (n = 2, 3, 4, ...),$$

II. $0 < \alpha < \pi, (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), (n = 1, 2, 3, ...),$
III. $\pi < \alpha < 2\pi, (k = -1, 0, 1, ...), (n = 2, 3, 4, ...).$
 $(0 < \alpha < 2\pi, (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), (n = 2, 3, 4, ...)).$
(5)

$$\Phi(r,\phi) = D_0 r^2 + D_1 r^{\lambda_1 + 1} \cos(\lambda_1 - 1)\phi + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_k r^{\lambda_k + 1} + B_k r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k + 1} \right] \cos \alpha_0 k \phi + B_0 r^2 \ln r , \qquad (12)$$

$$B_0 \qquad (7).$$

$$Eu_{\varphi}(r,\varphi) = D_{1}(\lambda_{1}^{-}v^{+}+4)r^{\lambda_{1}} \cdot \sin\lambda_{1}^{-}\varphi + 4B_{0}r\varphi + \\ +\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_{k}(\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+}+4)r^{\lambda_{k}} + B_{k}\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+}r^{\tilde{\lambda}_{k}} \right] \sin\alpha_{0}k\varphi, \ \lambda_{k}^{-} = \lambda_{k} - 1.$$

$$(3),$$

$$\begin{cases} 2D_{0} + D_{1}(1+\alpha_{0})(2-\alpha_{0})r^{\alpha_{0}}\cos\alpha_{0}\varphi + B_{0} + \\ +\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_{k}\lambda_{k}(\lambda_{k}-3) - B_{k}(\lambda_{k}-2)(\lambda_{k}-1) \right] \cos\alpha_{0}k\varphi = f_{1}(\varphi) \\ D_{1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-}v^{+}+4}{E}\sin\alpha_{0}\varphi + \frac{b_{0}\varphi}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{E}\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_{k}(\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+}+4) + B_{k}\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+} \right] \sin\alpha_{0}k\varphi = f_{2}(\varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$(14)$$

$$(14) \qquad \cos \alpha_{0} m \varphi \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, ...), \qquad -$$

$$\sin \alpha_{0} m \varphi \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, ...) \qquad \varphi \qquad (0, \alpha), \qquad (0, \alpha), \qquad (15)$$

$$D_{0} + B_{0} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{1} \varphi d\varphi, \quad D_{1} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{f}_{11}}{(1 + \alpha_{0})(2 - \alpha_{0})}, \qquad (15)$$

$$D_{1} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \left[\tilde{f}_{21} - \frac{b_{0}}{\alpha_{0}} \right] \frac{E}{\alpha_{0} v^{+} + 4} \qquad (15)$$

$$D_{k} = \frac{\tilde{f}_{1k} v^{+} + \tilde{f}_{2k}^{*} (\alpha_{0} k - 1)}{\alpha \left[v^{+} + 2(\alpha_{0} k - 1) \right]}, \quad \tilde{f}_{2k}^{*} = \tilde{f}_{2k} - \frac{b_{0}}{\alpha_{0}} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \qquad B_{k} = \frac{-\tilde{f}_{1k} \left(\alpha_{0} k v^{+} + 4 \right) + \tilde{f}_{2k}^{*} (\alpha_{0} k + 1)(2 - \alpha_{0} k)}{\alpha \alpha_{0} k \left[v^{+} + 2(\alpha_{0} k - 1) \right]} \qquad \tilde{f}_{1k} = \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{1}(\varphi) \cos \alpha_{0} k \varphi d\varphi, \quad \tilde{f}_{2k} = \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{2}(\varphi) \sin \alpha_{0} k \varphi d\varphi.$$

$$-\tilde{f}_{11}(\alpha_0 \mathbf{v}^+ + 4) + \tilde{f}_{21}^* (1 + \alpha_0) (2 - \alpha_0) \cdot E = 0$$

$$f_{21}^* = \tilde{f}_{21} - b_0 / \alpha_0.$$
(16)

(15).

(13),

 $(r \rightarrow 0)$ $\pi < \alpha < 2\pi$. α (13)

 $f_1(\varphi) = f_2(\varphi)$

α,

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,

 $r^{\alpha_0k-2}\left(k=2,k=3\right).$

$$D = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y, 2h - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y, z), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h, h \le l\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y), (x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y), (x, y), (x, y), (x, y), (x, y) \in D_0, |z| \le h\} (D_0 - y) = \{(x, y), (x, y), (x$$

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$$\sigma_{zz} = \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{yz} = 0 \qquad z = h, \quad w = \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{yz} = 0 \qquad z = -h \tag{1.1}$$

.

$$w = \sigma_{xz} = \sigma_{yz} = 0 \qquad z = \pm h \tag{1.2}$$

,

$$\gamma = x/h, \ \eta = y/l, \ \zeta = z/h$$

$$U = u/l, \ V = v/l, \ W = w/l, \ \varepsilon = h/l \qquad :$$

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial \gamma} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xy}}{\partial \eta} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial \zeta} - \varepsilon^{-2}k_{1}h^{2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \varepsilon^{-2}\rho h^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}U}{\partial t^{2}}, \ (x, y, z; U, V, W)$$

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \gamma} = a_{11}\sigma_{xx} + a_{12}\sigma_{yy} + a_{13}\sigma_{zz}, \ (\gamma, \zeta; U, W; a_{1j}, a_{3j}, j = \overline{1,3}), \quad \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial W}{\partial \gamma} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \zeta} = a_{55}\sigma_{xz} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta} = a_{12}\sigma_{xx} + a_{22}\sigma_{yy} + a_{23}\sigma_{zz}, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} + \varepsilon^{-1} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \gamma} = a_{66}\sigma_{xy}, \ (\gamma, \zeta; U, W; a_{66}, a_{44}; x, z)$$

$$I[1,3]:$$

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = \varepsilon^{-1+s}\sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{(s)}(\gamma, \eta, \zeta) e^{i\omega t}, \ \sigma_{\alpha\beta}^{(s)} = \sigma_{\alpha\betab}^{(s)}(\eta, \zeta) e^{-\lambda\gamma}, \quad \alpha, \beta = x, y, z; \quad s = \overline{0, N}$$

$$U = \varepsilon^{s}U^{(s)}(\gamma, \eta, \zeta) e^{i\omega t}, \ U^{(s)} = U_{b}^{(s)}(\eta, \zeta) e^{-\lambda\gamma}(U, V, W), \ \omega_{*} = \varepsilon^{s}\omega_{*s}, \ (\omega_{*}^{2} = \rho h^{2}\omega^{2})$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_{n}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k}b_{n-k},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$-\lambda \sigma_{xxb}^{(s)} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xyb}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xzb}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \left(\omega_{*m-n} \omega_{*n} - 2iK\omega_{*m} \right) U_{b}^{(s-m)} = 0, (x, y, z; U, V, W), n = \overline{0, m}, m = \overline{0, s}$$

$$-\lambda U_{b}^{(s)} = a_{11} \sigma_{xxb}^{(s)} + a_{12} \sigma_{yyb}^{(s)} + a_{13} \sigma_{zzb}^{(s)} \qquad \frac{\partial U_{b}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} - \lambda V_{b}^{(s)} = a_{66} \sigma_{xyb}^{(s)}, \qquad 2K = k_{1}h/\sqrt{\rho},$$

$$\frac{\partial V_{b}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} = a_{12} \sigma_{xxb}^{(s)} + a_{22} \sigma_{yyb}^{(s)} + a_{23} \sigma_{zzb}^{(s)} \qquad -\lambda W_{b}^{(s)} + \frac{\partial U_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{55} \sigma_{xzb}^{(s)}$$

$$\frac{\partial W_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{13} \sigma_{xxb}^{(s)} + a_{23} \sigma_{yyb}^{(s)} + a_{33} \sigma_{zzb}^{(s)} \qquad \frac{\partial W_{b}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial V_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} = a_{44} \sigma_{yzb}^{(s)}$$

$$(1.5) \qquad U^{(s)}, V^{(s)}, W^{(s)}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xyb}^{(s)} &= \frac{1}{a_{66}} \left(-\lambda V_b^{(s)} + \frac{\partial U_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} \right), \quad \sigma_{xxb}^{(s)} &= -\lambda A_{22} U_b^{(s)} - A_{23} \frac{\partial W_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - A_{12} \frac{\partial V_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta}, \\ \sigma_{xzb}^{(s)} &= \frac{1}{a_{55}} \left(-\lambda W_b^{(s)} + \frac{\partial U_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} \right), \quad \sigma_{yyb}^{(s)} &= \lambda A_{12} U_b^{(s)} - A_{13} \frac{\partial W_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{33} \frac{\partial V_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta}, \\ \sigma_{yzb}^{(s)} &= \frac{1}{a_{44}} \left(\frac{\partial V_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial W_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} \right), \quad \sigma_{zzb}^{(s)} &= \lambda A_{23} U_b^{(s)} + A_{11} \frac{\partial W_b^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} - A_{13} \frac{\partial V_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta}, \end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}^2}{\Delta}, \ A_{22} = \frac{a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}^2}{\Delta}, \ A_{33} = \frac{a_{11}a_{33} - a_{13}^2}{\Delta}, \ A_{12} = \frac{a_{12}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{23}}{\Delta}, \\ A_{13} = \frac{a_{11}a_{23} - a_{12}a_{13}}{\Delta}, \ A_{23} = \frac{a_{22}a_{13} - a_{12}a_{23}}{\Delta}, \ \Delta = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + 2a_{12}a_{13}a_{23} - a_{11}a_{23}^2 - a_{22}a_{13}^2 - a_{33}a_{12}^2, \\ U_b^{(s)}, V_b^{(s)}, W_b^{(s)}$$
(1.5), (1.6),
:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} U_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} - \lambda \left(1 - a_{55} A_{23}\right) \frac{\partial W_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \lambda^{2} a_{55} A_{22} U_{b}^{(s)} + a_{55} \left(\omega_{*m-n} \omega_{*n} - 2iK \omega_{*m}\right) U_{b}^{(s-m)} = R_{Ub}^{(s)}$$

$$A_{11} \frac{\partial^{2} W_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} - \lambda \left(\frac{1}{a_{55}} - A_{23}\right) \frac{\partial U_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta} + \lambda^{2} \frac{1}{a_{55}} W_{b}^{(s)} + \left(\omega_{*m-n} \omega_{*n} - 2iK \omega_{*m}\right) W_{b}^{(s-m)} = R_{Wb}^{(s)}$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} V_{b}^{(s)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + \lambda^{2} \frac{a_{44}}{a_{66}} V_{b}^{(s)} + a_{44} \left(\omega_{*m-n} \omega_{*n} - 2iK \omega_{*m}\right) V_{b}^{(s-m)} = R_{Vb}^{(s)}$$

$$R_{Ub}^{(s)} = -\lambda a_{55} A_{12} \frac{\partial V_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} - a_{55} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xyb}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta}, \quad R_{Vb}^{(s)} = -a_{44} \frac{\partial \sigma_{yyb}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + \lambda \frac{a_{44}}{a_{66}} \frac{\partial U_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial^2 W_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta}$$

$$R_{Wb}^{(s)} = -\frac{\partial \sigma_{yzb}^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta} + A_{13} \frac{\partial^2 V_b^{(s-1)}}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta}$$

$$(1.7) \qquad s = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} U_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} - \lambda \left(1 - a_{55} A_{23}\right) \frac{\partial W_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} + \left(\lambda^{2} a_{55} A_{22} + a_{55} \left(\omega_{*0}^{2} - i2K\omega_{*0}\right)\right) U_{b}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$A_{11} \frac{\partial^{2} W_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} - \lambda \left(\frac{1}{a_{55}} - A_{23}\right) \frac{\partial U_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} + \left(\lambda^{2} \frac{1}{a_{55}} + \omega_{*0}^{2} - i2K\omega_{*0}\right) W_{b}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} V_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta^{2}} + a_{44} \left(\frac{\lambda^{2}}{a_{66}} + \left(\omega_{*0}^{2} - i2K\omega_{*0}\right)\right) V_{b}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$U_{b}^{(0)}, W_{b}^{(0)} = 1$$

$$.8) U_b^{(0)}, W_b^{(0)} :$$

$$U_{b}^{(0)} = G_{b}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp k\zeta, \qquad W_{b}^{(0)} = LG_{b}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp k\zeta$$

$$L - \qquad (1.9)$$

$$k^{2} - \lambda L k \left(1 - a_{55} A_{23}\right) + \lambda^{2} a_{55} A_{22} + a_{55} \left(\omega_{*0}^{2} - i2K\omega_{*0}\right) = 0$$

$$L A - k^{2} - \lambda - \frac{1}{2} - k + \lambda A - k + L - \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2} + L - \frac{1}{2} - i2K\omega_{*0} - L = 0$$
(1.10)

$$L = \frac{k^{2} + \lambda^{2} a_{55} A_{22} + a_{55} \left(\omega_{*0}^{2} - i2K\omega_{*0}\right)}{\lambda k \left(1 - a_{55} A_{23}\right)}$$
(1.11)
k

$$k :$$

$$A_{11}k^{4} + (\Phi_{1}\lambda^{2} + \Phi_{2})k^{2} + A_{22}\lambda^{4} + \Phi_{3}\lambda^{2} + \Phi_{4} = 0$$
(1.12)

$$\Phi_{1} = a_{55}A_{11}A_{22} + 2A_{23} - A_{23}^{2}a_{55}, \Phi_{2} = (1 + a_{55}A_{11})(\omega_{*0}^{2} - i2K\omega_{*0})$$

$$\Phi_{3} = (1 + A_{22}a_{55})(\omega_{*0}^{2} - i2K\omega_{*0}), \quad \Phi_{4} = (\omega_{*0} - i2K)^{2}a_{55}\omega_{*0}^{2}$$

$$4 \qquad :$$

$$k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{-(\Phi_{1}\lambda^{2} + \Phi_{2}) \pm \sqrt{(\Phi_{1}\lambda^{2} + \Phi_{2})^{2} - 4A_{11}(A_{22}\lambda^{4} + \Phi_{3}\lambda^{2} + \Phi_{4})}}{2A_{11}}}, \quad (1.13)$$

$$k_{i} \qquad ..., \quad (1.9)$$

:

$$U_{b}^{(0)} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} G_{ib}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp k_{i}\zeta, \qquad W_{b}^{(0)} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} LG_{ib}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp k_{i}\zeta. \qquad (1.14)$$

$$U_{b}^{(0)}, W_{b}^{(0)}, \qquad (1.1)$$

(1.2) , :

$$A_{11} \frac{\partial W_b^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} + A_{23} \lambda U_b^{(0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial U_b^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} - \lambda W_b^{(0)} = 0 \qquad \zeta = 1$$
(1.15)

$$W_b^{(0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial U_b^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} - \lambda W_b^{(0)} = 0 \qquad \qquad \zeta = -1$$

$$W_{b}^{(0)} = 0, \frac{\partial U_{b}^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} - \lambda W_{b}^{(0)} = 0 \qquad \zeta = \pm 1$$
(1.16)
$$(1.15) \qquad (1.16), \qquad (1.16)$$

 λ_p)

$$\lambda$$
. c Re $\lambda > 0$

(

$$G_{1bn}^{(0)}(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(A_{1n}^{(0)} - iA_{2n}^{(0)} \right).$$
(1.17)

$$Q_{b}^{(s)}(\gamma,\eta,\zeta) = A_{1n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Re} \tilde{Q}_{bn} + A_{2n}^{(s)} \operatorname{Im} \tilde{Q}_{bn}, \qquad (1.18)$$

$$\tilde{Q}_{bn} = Q_{bn} \exp(-\lambda_{pn}\gamma), \quad Q_{bn} - G_{1bn}^{(0)}(\eta) \qquad (1.8)$$

$$V_b^{(0)} = C_b^{(0)}(\eta) \exp \theta \zeta$$
. (1.8) :
(1.19)
 θ :

$$\frac{1}{a_{44}}\theta^2 + \frac{1}{a_{66}}\lambda^2 + \omega_{*0}^2 - 2iK\omega_{*0} = 0$$
(1.20)

$$\theta = \pm \sqrt{i2Ka_{44}\omega_{*0} - \frac{a_{44}}{a_{66}}\lambda^2 - a_{44}\omega_{*0}^2}$$
(1.21)

$$V_{b}^{(0)} = C_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp \theta \zeta + C_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta) \exp \left(-\theta \zeta\right)$$

$$V_{b}^{(0)}, \qquad (1.1), (1.2), \qquad (1.22)$$

$$V_{b}^{(0)}, \qquad (1.1), (1.2), \qquad (1.2),$$

$$\frac{\partial V_b^{(0)}}{\partial \zeta} = 0 \qquad \zeta = \pm 1 \tag{1.23}$$

$$C_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta):$$

$$C_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta)\theta\exp\theta - C_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta)\theta\exp(-\theta) = 0, \qquad C_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta)$$

$$C_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta)\theta\exp(-\theta) - C_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta)\theta\exp\theta = 0, \quad (1.24)$$

, :
(1.25)

$$sh\theta ch\theta = 0$$

(1.21), (1.25)
:

 λ_a

$$\sqrt{i2Ka_{44}\omega_{*0} - \frac{a_{44}}{a_{66}}\lambda^2 - a_{44}\omega_{*0}^2} = i\pi n, \qquad (1.26)$$

$$\sqrt{i2Ka_{44}\omega_{*0} - \frac{a_{44}}{a_{66}}\lambda^2 - a_{44}\omega_{*0}^2} = i\frac{\pi}{2}(2n+1).$$
(1.27)
(1.26), (1.27),
,
(1.27)

$$\lambda_{an} = \pm \sqrt{a_{66} \left(\frac{\pi^2 n^2}{a_{44}} - \omega_{*0}^2 + 2iK\omega_{*0}\right)}, \qquad (1.28)$$

$$\lambda_{an} = \pm \sqrt{a_{66} \left(\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{4a_{44}} - \omega_{*0}^2 + 2iK\omega_{*0} \right)}.$$
(1.29)

(1.24),(1.25)
$$C_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta) = C_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta).$$
 ,

$$V_{b}^{(0)} (1.22) :$$

$$V_{b}^{(0)} = 2C_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta) ch\theta\zeta = \tilde{C}_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta) cos \pi n\zeta,$$

$$\sigma_{xyb}^{(0)}, \sigma_{yzb}^{(0)} :$$
(1.30)

$$\sigma_{xybn}^{(0)} = -\tilde{C}_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta) \frac{\lambda_{an}}{a_{66}} \cos \pi n \zeta, \quad \sigma_{yzbn}^{(0)} = -\tilde{C}_{1b}^{(0)}(\eta) \frac{\pi n}{a_{44}} \sin \pi n \zeta.$$
(1.31)

:

$$V_{b}^{(0)} = \tilde{C}_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} (2n+1)\zeta, \quad \sigma_{xybn}^{(0)} = -\tilde{C}_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta) \frac{\lambda_{an}}{a_{66}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} (2n+1)\zeta$$
(1.32)

$$\sigma_{yzbn}^{(0)} = \frac{\pi (2n+1)}{a_{44}} \tilde{C}_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta) \cos \frac{\pi}{2} (2n+1)\zeta, \qquad \tilde{C}_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta) = 2iC_{2b}^{(0)}(\eta)$$

$$\cdot 1,2,3 \qquad 6 \qquad \lambda_{pn} \quad \lambda_{an} \qquad 10:1$$

$$(E_1 = 38.259 \times 10^9)$$
, $E_2 = 17.658 \times 10^9$, $E_3 = 9.6138 \times 10^9$, $G_{12} = 5.1993 \times 10^9$,
123

 $G_{13} = 3.8357 \times 10^9$, $G_{23} = 3.1392 \times 10^9$, $v_{12} = 0.22$, $v_{23} = 0.31$, $v_{31} = 0.07$, h = 0.5, $\rho = 1900 \ / \ ^3, \ k = 0.2$) $\omega_{*0n}^{\mathrm{I}} = iK \pm \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 n^2}{a_{55}} - K^2}, \quad \omega_{*0n}^{\mathrm{II}} = iK \pm \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 n^2}{a_{44}} - K^2}, \quad \omega_{*0n}^{\mathrm{III}} = iK \pm \sqrt{A_{11}\pi^2 n^2 - K^2},$ (1.2) $\ldots, \qquad \omega^{\mathrm{I}}_{*0n}, \omega^{\mathrm{II}}_{*0n}$

$$\omega_{*0n}^{III}$$
 –

			Т
	n=1	n=2	n=3
	$0.2187 \pm i 0.8077$	1.5702	$1.7038 \pm i 0.1596$
λ_{pn}	1.1425	$2.2135 \pm i 0.2164$	2.6338
<i>P</i> · · ·	1.7777	2.8217	3.3529
	4.06877	4.9504	5.4602
λ	6.80808	8.13754	9.13482
$\lambda_{an} = \begin{array}{c ccccc} 4.06877 & 4.9504 & 5.4602 \\ \hline 6.80808 & 8.13754 & 9.13482 \\ \hline 9.38419 & 10.9476 & 12.2063 \\ \hline \\ \hline & \mathbf{n=1} & \mathbf{n=2} & \mathbf{n=3} \\ \hline \lambda_{pn} & \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12.2063		
			Т
	n=1	n=2	n=3
	$0.1979 \pm i 0.73$	$0.084 \pm i 1.3762$	1.3091
λ_{pn}	0.4362	$0.1979 \pm i 0.73$	2.2527
P	1.2102	0.5102	3.0064
	4.22812	5.45848	6.45856
λ	6.9045	8.45624	9.76443
<i>r</i> °an	9.45437	11.1866	12.6844
			$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
	n=1	n=2	n=3
	$0.3894 \pm i$ 1.4379	$0.7789 \pm i 2.8758$	1.3466
λ_{nn}	0.9306	1.8617	2.7937
<i>P</i>	1.7798	2.802	3.7856
	0.870584	1.74117	2.61175
λ	5.52747	7.52746	9.18087
• an	8.50094	11.0549	13.1785
	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		

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$$\frac{\partial N_{12}}{\partial x_1} = 2\dots h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial L_{13}}{\partial x_1} + N_{12} - N_{21} = 2Jh \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_3}{\partial t^2}, \quad N_{21} - \frac{\partial M_{11}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{2\dots h^3}{3} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}_1}{\partial t^2} = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

,

).

,

$$N_{12} = 2h[(-r) x_{12} + (-r) x_{21}], \quad N_{21} = 2h[(-r) x_{21} + (-r) x_{12}],$$

$$I_{11} = DK_{11}, \quad L_{13} = 2hBt_{13}, \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3}$$
(1.2)

-

$$K_{11} = \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{1}(x_{1},t)}{\partial x_{1}}, \ X_{21} = \mathbb{E}_{1}(x_{1},t) + \Omega_{3}(x_{1},t), \ X_{12} = \frac{\partial w(x_{1},t)}{\partial x_{1}} - \Omega_{3}(x_{1},t), \ t_{13} = \frac{\partial \Omega_{3}(x_{1},t)}{\partial x_{1}}$$
(1.3)
:

$$w = 0, \quad M_{11} = 0, \quad L_{13} = 0, \qquad x_1 = 0; a$$
 (1.4)
; $_{11}-$; $L_{13}-$

-

$$N_{12}, N_{21} - ; \quad 11 - ; \quad W - ; \quad E_1 - ; \quad M_{12} - ; \quad M_{13} - ; \quad M_{13}$$

$$\Omega_3, \mathbb{E}_1, \qquad \vdots$$

$$(-r)\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + (-r)\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} - 2r\frac{\partial \Omega_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} = \dots \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}}, \quad B\frac{\partial^{2} \Omega_{3}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} - 2r\mathbb{E}_{1} + 2r\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}} - 4r\Omega_{3} = J\frac{\partial^{2} \Omega_{3}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$(-r)\mathbb{E}_{1} + (-r)\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}} + 2r\Omega_{3} - \frac{Eh^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{\dots h^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{1}(x_{1}, t)}{\partial x_{1}} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Omega_{3}(x_{1}, t)}{\partial x_{1}} = 0 \qquad x_{1} = 0; a$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$w = A_{m}e^{ip_{m}t}\sin\frac{mf}{a}x_{1}, \quad \Omega_{3} = A_{0}'e^{ip_{0}t} + A_{m}'e^{ip_{m}t}\cos\frac{mf}{a}x_{1}, \quad \mathbb{E}_{1} = A_{0}''e^{ip_{0}t} + A_{m}''e^{ip_{m}t}\cos\frac{mf}{a}x_{1}. \quad (1.7)$$

$$A_{0}', B_{0}', A_{0}'', B_{0}'', A_{m}, B_{m}, A_{m}', B_{m}', A_{m}'', B_{m}'' - ; \quad p_{m} - . \quad (1.7)$$

$$(1.5), A'_0, B'_0, A''_0, B''_0, A_m, B_m, A'_m, B'_m, A''_m, B''_m:$$

$$2rA'_{0} + \left[(-+r) - \frac{...h^{2}}{3} p_{0}^{2} \right] A''_{0} = 0, \qquad \left[Jp_{0}^{2} - 4r \right] A'_{0} - 2rA''_{0} = 0$$
(1.8)
$$\left[...p_{m}^{2} - (-+r) \left(\frac{mf}{a} \right)^{2} \right] A_{m} + 2r \frac{mf}{a} A'_{m} - (-r) \frac{mf}{a} A''_{m} = 0$$
(1.9)
$$(-r) \frac{mf}{a} A_{m} + 2rA'_{m} + \left[(-+r) + \frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a} \right)^{2} - \frac{...h^{2}}{3} p_{m}^{2} \right] A''_{m} = 0$$
(1.9)
$$2r \frac{mf}{a} A_{m} + \left[Jp_{m}^{2} - B \left(\frac{mf}{a} \right)^{2} - 4r \right] A'_{m} - 2rA''_{m} = 0$$
(1.8),(1.9), , , ,

$$p_{0}, p_{m}, , , ,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$p_{0}^{4} - \left[\left(-r \right) \frac{3}{..h^{2}} + \frac{4r}{J} \right] p_{0}^{2} + \frac{4 - r}{J} \frac{3}{..h^{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{m1} p_{m}^{6} - C_{m2} p_{m}^{4} + C_{m3} p_{m}^{2} - C_{m4} = 0$$

$$(1.10)$$

,

$$C_{m1} = J \frac{\dots^{2}h^{2}}{3}, C_{m2} = \frac{\dots^{2}h^{2}}{3} \left[B\left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} + 4r \right] + J \left[\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} + \dots + r + (-+r) \frac{h^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \right],$$

$$C_{m3} = J \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \left[4 - r + (-+r) \frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \right] + B \left[\frac{mf}{a} \right]^{2} \left[\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} + (-+r) + (-+r) \frac{h^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \right] + 4r \left[\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} + \dots + \frac{h^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \right]$$

$$C_{m4} = B \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{4} \left[4 - r + (-+r) \frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \right] + 4r \left[\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \right] + 4r \left[\frac{Eh^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} + \dots + \frac{h^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{mf}{a}\right)^{2} \right]$$

$$(1.12)$$

$$(1.12)$$

	$\alpha = 1,6$, $\mu = 2$, $\lambda = 3$, $B = 6$;													
			:	=590 / -		: J=	=5,31·10 °	/; $U = h/a$						
					[2,3]									
	а,	h,	P_1^1 ,	P_0^1 ,	P_1^2 ,	P_{1}^{1} ,	P_0^2 ,	P_1^3 ,	P_{0}^{1} ,	P_{1}^{2}				
. 10	0,07	0,00175	487,414	130235	273151	487,458	9161,199	11337,9	174921	296991				
4	0,5	0,0125	19,4011	130235	134503	19,7931	1283,96	1306,72	174732	177935				
\$	1	0,025	4,96801	130235	131315	5,38518	641,989	646,698	174729	175535				
_ 18	0,07	0,0007	487,414	130235	273151	487,42	22769,3	28280,9	175948	297198				
- 19	0,5	0,005	19,4011	130235	134503	19,4646	3209,53	3256,88	174752	177954				
ş	1	0,01	4,96801	130235	131315	5,03749	1604,93	1611,75	174734	175540				
			.1,											

:
1)
$$u = \frac{1}{40}$$
; $a = 0.07$; $h = 0.00175$; $P_1^1 = 30.29548$; $P_0^2 = 9171.317$; $P_1^3 = 9205.148$
2) $u = \frac{1}{100}$; $a = 0.07$; $h = 0.0007$; $P_1^1 = 12.1557$; $P_0^2 = 22928.29$; $P_1^3 = 22941.86$,
.1.

2.

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[1]:

$$\frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial N_{23}}{\partial x_2} = 2 \dots h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}, \quad N_{3i} - \frac{\partial M_{ii}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial M_{ji}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{2 \dots h^3}{3} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}_i}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{ii}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial L_{ji}}{\partial x_j} + (-1)^j (N_{j3} - N_{3j}) = 2Jh \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_i}{\partial t^2}$$
(2.1)

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$$N_{3i} = 2h[(-r) \chi_{3i} + (-r) \chi_{i3}], N_{i3} = 2h[(-r) \chi_{i3} + (-r) \chi_{3i}], M_{ii} = D(K_{ii} + vK_{jj}),$$

$$M_{ij} = \frac{2h^{3}}{3}[(-r) K_{ij} + (-r) K_{ji}], L_{ii} = 2h\left[\frac{4x(s+x)}{s+2x}t_{ii} + \frac{2sx}{s+2x}t_{jj}\right],$$

$$L_{ij} = 2h[(x+v)t_{ij} + (x-v)t_{ji}], z(x_{1}, x_{2}, t) = -\frac{s}{2x(s+2x)}\frac{1}{2h}(L_{11} + L_{22}), D = \frac{2Eh^{3}}{3(1-v^{2})}$$
(2.2)

•

$$K_{ii} = \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}, \ K_{ij} = \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} - (-1)^{j} z, \ \mathbf{x}_{3i} = \mathbb{E}_{i} - (-1)^{j} \Omega_{j}, \ \mathbf{x}_{i3} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{i}} + (-1)^{j} \Omega_{j}, \ \mathbf{t}_{ii} = \frac{\partial \Omega_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}, \ \mathbf{t}_{ij} = \frac{\partial \Omega_{j}}{\partial x_{i}}.$$
(2.3)
:

$$w = 0, \quad M_{11} = 0, \quad L_{12} = 0, \quad \Omega_1 = 0, \quad \mathbb{E}_2 = 0 \qquad x_1 = 0; a$$

$$w = 0, \quad M_{22} = 0, \quad L_{21} = 0, \quad \Omega_2 = 0, \quad \mathbb{E}_1 = 0 \qquad x_2 = 0; b$$

$$(2.1)-(2.3) \qquad w(x_1, x_2, t)$$

$$\begin{split} \Omega_{1}(x_{1},x_{2},t), \Omega_{2}(x_{1},x_{2},t), \mathbb{E}_{1}(x_{1},x_{2},t), \mathbb{E}_{2}(x_{1},x_{2},t), & : \\ (-+r)\nabla^{2}w + (-r)\left(\frac{\partial\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) + 2r\left(\frac{\partial\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} - \frac{\partial\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) &= ...\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}} \\ (-+r)\mathbb{E}_{1} + (-r)\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}} - 2r\Omega_{2} - \frac{Eh^{2}}{3(1-v^{2})}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + v\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}}\right] - \\ -\frac{h^{2}}{3}\left[(-+r)\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + (-r)\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} - 2r\frac{s}{s+2x}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}}\right)\right] + \frac{...h^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0 \\ (-+r)\mathbb{E}_{2} + (-r)\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + 2r\Omega_{1} - \frac{Eh^{2}}{3(1-v^{2})}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + v\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}}\right] - \\ -\frac{h^{2}}{3}\left[(-+r)\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + (--r)\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{1}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + 2r\frac{s}{s+2x}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}}\right)\right] + \frac{...h^{2}}{3}\frac{\partial^{2}\mathbb{E}_{2}}{\partial t^{2}} = 0 \\ \frac{4x(s+x)}{s+2x}\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + \frac{2sx}{s+2x}\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + (x+v)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + (x-v)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} - \\ -2r\mathbb{E}_{2}+2r\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + 4r\Omega_{1} = J\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial t^{2}} \\ (x+v)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} + (x-v)\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + \frac{4x(s+x)}{s+2x}\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \frac{2sx}{s+2x}\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial x_{1}\partial x_{2}} + \\ +2r\mathbb{E}_{1}-2r\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_{1}} - 4r\Omega_{2} = J\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial t^{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_1}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial x_1} = 0, \quad \Omega_1 = 0, \quad \mathbb{E}_2 = 0 \qquad x_1 = 0; a$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$w = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_2}{\partial x_2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_1}{\partial x_2} = 0 \quad \Omega_2 = 0, \quad \mathbb{E}_1 = 0 \qquad x_2 = 0; b$$

$$(2.5), (2.6) \qquad :$$

$$w = A_{mn}e^{ip_{mn}t}\sin\frac{mf}{a}x_{1}\sin\frac{nf}{b}x_{2}, \ \Omega_{1} = A_{m0}^{1}e^{ip_{m0}t}\sin\frac{mf}{a}x_{1} + A_{mn}^{1} ip_{mn}\sin\frac{mf}{a}x_{1}\cos\frac{nf}{b}x_{2},
\Omega_{2} = A_{0n}^{2}e^{ip_{0n}t}\sin\frac{mf}{b}x_{2} + A_{mn}^{2} ip_{mn}\cos\frac{mf}{a}x_{1}\sin\frac{nf}{b}x_{2},
(2.7)
(2.7)
(2.7)
(2.7)
(2.7)$$

$$(2.5), A_{mn}, A_{m0}^1, A_{mn}^1, A_{0n}^2, A_{mn}^2, A_{0n}^3, A_{mn}^3, A_{m0}^4, A_{mn}^4.$$

, (2.8),(2.9),(2.10),

$$p_{m0}, p_{0n}$$

$$p_{m0} = p_{0m}$$

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									. 2				
													2
							$: \alpha = 1$	1,6	, μ = 2	, λ =3	, γ=ε	= 3 ;	
	: =590 / ³ ;								: J=5	,31·10 ⁻⁶	/ ; u = /	h/a = 1/40	
						[2,3]							
	а,	h,	P_{11}^1 ,	P_{01}^{1} ,	P_{11}^2 ,	P_{11}^3 ,	P_{11}^1 ,	P_{01}^2 ,	P_{11}^4 ,	P_{11}^5 ,	P_{01}^{1} ,	P_{11}^2 ,	P_{11}^3 ,
10	0,07	0,00175	732,2	290206	363678	389202	732,2	11431,2	11781,8	11792,7	312745	381895	406275
- 14	0,5	0,0125	37,64	135201	138640	139991	38,41	1307,21	1328,34	1328,39	178464	181467	181737
ç	1	0,025	9,85	131494	132386	132741	10,74	645,821	649,575	651,604	175670	176463	176481
. 19	0,07	0,0007	732,2	290206	363678	389202	732,2	28533,7	29366,5	29411	312923	381992,6	406356
	0,5	0,005	37,64	135201	138640	139991	37,77	3263,14	3300,68	3311,79	178483	181484,4	181755
9	1	0,01	9,85	131494	132386	132741	10,00	1612,21	1618,92	1618,94	175675	176467,8	176485
				.2		,			,				

3.

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 p_{mn} –

[6]:

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$$\frac{\partial T_{11}}{\partial \varsigma} = 2 \dots hr \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2}, \quad -T_{22} + \frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial \varsigma} = 2 \dots hr \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{12}}{\partial \varsigma} + r \left(N_{31} - N_{13} \right) + L_{23} = 2Jhr \frac{\partial^2 \Omega_2}{\partial t^2}, \quad \frac{\partial_{-11}}{\partial \varsigma} - rN_{31} = \frac{2 \dots h^3}{3} r \frac{\partial^2 \mathbb{E}_1}{\partial t^2}$$
(3.1)

$$N_{13} = 2h[(-r)\Gamma_{13} + (-r)\Gamma_{31}], \quad N_{31} = 2h[(-r)\Gamma_{31} + (-r)\Gamma_{13}],$$

$$T_{ii} = \frac{2Eh}{1-v^2}[\Gamma_{ii} + v\Gamma_{jj}], \quad M_{11} = DK_{11}, \quad L_{12} = 2h(x+v)t_{12}, \quad L_{23} = 2h\frac{4xv}{x+v}t_{23}, \quad D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-v^2)}$$
(3.2)

$$K_{11} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}_1}{\partial \langle}, \quad \Gamma_{11} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial \langle}, \quad \Gamma_{22} = \frac{w}{r}, \quad \Gamma_{13} = -\left[_1 + \Omega_2, \quad \Gamma_{31} = \mathbb{E}_1 - \Omega_2, \\ \mathbf{t}_{12} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial \langle}, \quad \left[_1 = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \langle}, \quad \mathbf{t}_{23} = -\frac{1}{r} \Omega_2 \right]$$
(3.3)

$$w = 0, \quad T_{11} = 0, \quad M_{11} = 0, \quad L_{12} = 0 \quad \langle = 0, l/r .$$
 (3.4)
(3.1),(3.4) :

:

$$w = A_{m}e^{ip_{m}t}\sin\frac{mfr}{l} \langle , \ u_{1} = A_{m}^{1}e^{ip_{m}t}\cos\frac{mfr}{l} \langle ,$$

$$\Omega_{2} = A_{0}^{2}e^{ip_{0}t} + A_{m}^{2}e^{ip_{m}t}\cos\frac{mfr}{l} \langle , \mathbb{E}_{1} = A_{0}^{3}e^{ip_{0}t} + A_{m}^{3}e^{ip_{m}t}\cos\frac{mfr}{l} \langle .$$

$$A_{m}, A_{m}^{1}, A_{0}^{2}, A_{m}^{2}, A_{0}^{3}, A_{m}^{3} - ; \ p_{m}, p_{0} -$$

$$(3.5)$$

$\alpha = 1,6$, $\mu = 2$, $\lambda = 3$, $\gamma = \epsilon = 3$;												
				: =590) / ';		: J=5	5,31.10-0	/ ; u = /	h/a, l = 2I	2	
	[4]											
	<i>R</i> ,	h,	P_1^1 ,	P_1^2 ,	P_0^1 ,	P_1^3 ,	P_1^1 ,	P_1^2 ,	P_0^2 ,	P_1^4 ,	P_0^1 ,	P_1^3 ,
. 19	0,06	0,0006	327,58	430,229	130234,7	191255	337,501	432,6197	28703	31339,8	197344	241669
밑	0,5	0,005	29,467	50,5866	130234,7	131315	29,6206	50,59456	3214,3	3226,48	175079	175884
ŝ	1	0,01	14,59	25,2859	130234,7	130505	14,6098	25,28701	1605,5	1607,26	174816	175018
	0,06	0,0015	327,58	430,229	130234,7	191255	337,507	432,6197	11539	12569,8	196350	0,24113
- 3	0,5	0,0125	29,467	50,5866	130234,7	131315	29,6307	50,5944	1285,9	1291,79	175059	175865
ŝ	1	0,025	14,589	25,2859	130234,7	130505	14,6151	25,28686	642,23	643,454	174811	175013
				.3		,		,				



6. Sargsyan S. H. General Mathematical Models of Micropolar Thin Elastic Bars, Plates and Shells// Proceedings of the 16the US National Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. USNCTAM 2010. June 27-July 2, 2010. State College, PA, USA.

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[7-9])

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 α_i [4].

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 $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{B_0}$.

[5,6]:

$$\nabla_m \sigma^{mn} + F^n = \rho \frac{\partial^2 v_n}{\partial t^2}, \qquad \nabla_m \sigma^{mn} + \varepsilon^{nmk} \sigma_{mk} = I \frac{\partial^2 \omega_n}{\partial t^2} ; \qquad (1.1)$$

$$\sigma_{mn} = (\mu + \alpha)\gamma_{mn} + (\mu - \alpha)\gamma_{nm} + \lambda \cdot \gamma_{kk} \cdot \delta_{nm};$$

$$\mu_{mn} = (\gamma + \varepsilon)\chi_{mn} + (\gamma - \varepsilon)\chi_{nm} + \beta \cdot \chi_{kk} \cdot \delta_{nm};$$
(1.2)

$${}_{mn} = \nabla_m v_n - \varepsilon_{kmn} \omega^k, \qquad \chi_{mn} = \nabla_m \omega_n \tag{1.3}$$

,

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{h} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \vec{j}, \quad \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{h}}{\partial t}, \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{E} = 4\pi\rho_e, \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{h} = 0.$$
(1.4)

,

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{h}^{(e)} = 0, \quad \operatorname{rot} \vec{E}^{(e)} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{h}^{(e)}}{\partial t}, \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{E}^{(e)} = 0, \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{h}^{(e)} = 0. \tag{1.5}$$

$$\sigma^{mn}, \mu^{mn} - \qquad ; \quad \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{\omega} - \qquad ; \quad \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{\omega} - \qquad ; \quad \vec{v}, \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{\omega} - \qquad ; \quad \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{\omega} - \quad ; \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{\omega} - \quad ; \quad \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{\omega} - \quad ; \quad \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{\omega} - \quad ; \quad \vec{v}, \overset{\rightarrow}{v$$

 $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{E},\stackrel{\rightarrow}{E},\stackrel{(e)}{}, \stackrel{\rightarrow}{h},\stackrel{\rightarrow}{h}\stackrel{(e)}{}-$

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$$h,h$$
 - , ; $\lambda,\mu,\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\epsilon$ - , σ - , ρ - , I -

(1.1)-(1.5)

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- (1.1)-(1.5),

(1.5) [10]

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[10].

 $\frac{1}{A_{i}}\frac{\partial M_{ii}}{\partial_{i}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}}\frac{\partial A_{j}}{\partial_{i}}\left(M_{ii} - M_{jj}\right) + \frac{1}{A_{j}}\frac{\partial H_{ji}}{\partial_{j}} + \frac{1}{A_{i}A_{j}}\frac{\partial A_{i}}{\partial_{j}}\left(H_{ij} + H_{ji}\right) - N_{3i} = 132$

$$\begin{split} &-h\left(q_{i}^{*}-q_{i}^{*}\right)+\frac{2h^{2}}{3}\rho\frac{\partial^{2}\psi_{i}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ &\frac{T_{11}}{R}+\frac{T_{22}}{R}-\frac{1}{AA_{1}}\left[\frac{\partial(A_{i}N_{11})}{\partial_{-1}}+\frac{\partial(A_{i}N_{11})}{\partial_{-1}}+\frac{\partial(A_{i}N_{11})}{\partial_{-1}}\right]-\frac{1}{c}(B_{02}\tilde{f}_{10}-B_{01}\tilde{f}_{20})-(q_{1}^{*}+q_{1}^{*})-2\rhoh\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial^{2}}, \\ &(2.5)\\ &\frac{1}{A}\frac{\partial t_{0}}{\partial_{-1}}+\frac{1}{AA_{1}}\frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial_{-1}}\left(L_{0}-L_{0}\right)+\frac{1}{A_{1}}\frac{\partial L_{0}}{\partial_{-1}}+\frac{1}{AA_{1}}\frac{\partial A_{1}}{\partial_{-1}}\left(L_{0}+L_{0}\right)+\frac{L_{11}}{R}+ \\ &+(-1)^{i}(N_{13}-N_{11})-(m_{1}^{*}+m_{1}^{*})-2lh\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{1}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ &\frac{L_{11}}{R_{1}}+\frac{L_{22}}{A_{1}}-\frac{1}{A_{1}A_{2}}\left[\frac{\partial(A_{1}L_{11})}{\partial_{-1}}+\frac{\partial(A_{1}L_{21})}{\partial_{-2}}\right]-(S_{12}-S_{21})-(m_{1}^{*}+m_{1}^{*})-2lh\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ &L_{13}-\frac{1}{AA_{2}}\left[\frac{\partial(A_{2}L_{31})}{\partial_{-1}}+\frac{\partial(A_{2}L_{31})}{\partial_{-2}}\right]-(H_{12}-H_{21})=h(m_{1}^{*}-m_{1})-2lh\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ &L_{13}-\frac{1}{AA_{2}}\left[\frac{\partial(A_{1}L_{31})}{\partial_{-1}}+\frac{\partial(A_{1}L_{32})}{\partial_{-2}}\right]-(H_{12}-H_{21})=h(m_{1}^{*}-m_{1})-2lh\frac{\partial^{2}\Omega_{2}}{\partial t^{2}}, \\ &L_{13}-\frac{2lh}{\partial t}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}+V_{0}\right]+\frac{\nu}{1+\nu}h(q_{1}^{*}-q_{1}^{*}), \\ &S_{0}=2h\left[(\mu+\alpha)-\mu+(\mu-\alpha)-\mu\right], \\ &N_{13}=2h(\mu+\alpha)-\mu+(2h)(\mu-\alpha)-\mu, \\ &N_{13}=2h(\mu+\alpha)-\mu+(2h)(\mu-\alpha)-\mu, \\ &N_{14}=2h\frac{2h^{2}}{2(1-\alpha^{2})}\left[K_{0}+\nu K_{0}\right]+\frac{h^{2}}{3}\frac{\nu}{1+\nu}\left(q_{1}^{*}+q_{1}^{*}\right), \\ &L_{13}=2h(\mu+\alpha)-\mu+(2h)(\mu+\alpha)-\mu+(\mu+\alpha), \\ &N_{14}=\frac{2h^{3}}{3}\left[(\mu+\alpha)K_{0}+(\mu-\alpha)K_{\mu}\right], \\ &L_{13}=2h(\mu+2\gamma)+2h\beta(K_{11}+K_{21}), \\ &L_{13}=2h(\mu+2\gamma)+2h\beta(K_{11}+K_{21}), \\ &L_{13}=2h(\mu+2\gamma)+2h\beta(K_{11}+K_{21}), \\ &L_{14}=2h\frac{4\gamma e}{\gamma+e}t}+\frac{\gamma-e}{\gamma+e}h(m_{1}^{*}-m_{1}^{*}), \\ &R_{14}=\frac{2h^{3}}{2(1-q^{2}}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}}-\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\mu}-(-1)^{i}\Omega, \\ &R_{14}=\frac{A_{14}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}}A_{1}\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}}\frac{A_{1}}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}}\frac{A_{1}}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{1}\frac{A_{2}}A_{2}}\frac{A_{1}}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}\frac{A_{1}}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{1}\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}}\frac{A_{1}}{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{2}\frac{A_{1}}}{A_{1}}A_{2}\frac{A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{1}A_{1}}\frac{A_{1}}A_{1}\frac{A_{1$$

M_{1}	$_{1} = M_{11}^{*}$	$\psi_1 = \psi_1^*, \ H_{12} = H_{12}$	H_{12}^* v	$\psi_2 = \psi_2^*,$	$L_{11} = 1$	L_{11}^{*}	Ω_1 =	$= \Omega_1^*,$			(2	.9)
L_{12}	$=L_{12}^{*}$	$\Omega_2 = \Omega_2^*, \ L_{13} = I$	Ω_{13}^{*} Ω_{13}	$_3=\Omega_3^*$, Λ	$\Lambda_{13} = I$	Λ_{13}^{*}	$\iota = \iota$,				
\tilde{j}_{10}	$=0, \tilde{j}_{20}=$	= 0.										
		(t=0)				<i>u</i> _i , w	$v, \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}$	$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \Psi_i}{\partial t}$	$,\frac{\partial\Omega_{i}}{\partial t},$	$\frac{\partial \Omega_3}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$	$\frac{1}{t}$
	$ ilde{j}_{i0}$ ().									
			(2.5)-(2	2.9).				(1.6)				
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в смешанном виде.

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и моментных напряжениях, перемещениях и поворотах или

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2n +1).

Здесь
$$\sigma_{mn}, \mu_{mn} -$$

; $\gamma_{mn}, \chi_{mn} -$
; $\lambda, \mu, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \epsilon$ -
; $s -$ ($2n + 1$).

геометрические соотношения

$$\gamma_{nm}^{(s)} = v_{m,n}^{(s)} - {}_{knm} \cdot \omega_k^{(s)}, \quad \chi_{nm}^{(s)} = \omega_{m,n}^{(s)}.$$
(1.3)

; *s* –

$$\mu_{mn}^{(s)} = \left(\gamma^{(s)} + \varepsilon^{(s)}\right)\chi_{mn}^{(s)} + \left(\gamma^{(s)} - \varepsilon^{(s)}\right)\chi_{nm}^{(s)} + \beta^{(s)} \cdot \chi_{kk}^{(s)} \cdot \delta_{nm}$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\sigma_{mn}^{(s)} = \left(\mu^{(s)} + \alpha^{(s)}\right)\gamma_{mn}^{(s)} + \left(\mu^{(s)} - \alpha^{(s)}\right)\gamma_{nm}^{(s)} + \lambda^{(s)} \cdot \gamma_{kk}^{(s)} \cdot \delta_{nm}$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\sigma^{(s)} - (\mu^{(s)} + \alpha^{(s)}) \gamma^{(s)} + (\mu^{(s)} - \alpha^{(s)}) \gamma^{(s)} + \lambda^{(s)} \cdot \gamma^{(s)} \cdot \delta$$

$$- \binom{s}{mn,n} - \binom{s}{mm,n} + \binom{s}{mm} \binom{s}{mk} - \binom{s}{mk} - \binom{s}{mk} + \binom{s}{mk} - \binom{s}{mk} \binom{s}{mk} + \binom{s}{mk} \binom{s}{mk} \binom{s}{mk} + \binom{s}{mk} \binom{s}{mk} \binom{s}{mk} + \binom{s}{mk} \binom{s}{m$$

$$\sigma_{mn,n}^{(s)} = 0, \quad \mu_{mn,n}^{(s)} + {}_{nmk} \cdot \sigma_{mk}^{(s)} = 0$$
(1.1)

$$\sigma_{mn,n}^{(s)} = 0, \qquad \mu_{mn,n}^{(s)} + {}_{mmk} \cdot \sigma_{mk}^{(s)} = 0 \tag{1.1}$$

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() ; » ; « [2], [1], •

Что касается условий контакта между слоями, будем считать, что имеют место условия полного контакта, (т.е. непрерывны компоненты векторов перемещений и вращений, кроме того, непрерывны соответствующие компоненты силового и моментного).

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(1.1)-(1.3) [1-4]. ()

$$\frac{\mu^{(s)}}{\alpha^{(s)}}, \quad \frac{a^2\mu^{(s)}}{\beta^{(s)}}, \quad \frac{a^2\mu^{(s)}}{\gamma^{(s)}}, \quad \frac{a^2\mu^{(s)}}{\epsilon^{(s)}}.$$
(1.4)

(1.4)

:

$$\frac{\mu^{s}}{\alpha^{s}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{a^{2}\mu^{(s)}}{\beta^{(s)}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{a^{2}\mu^{(s)}}{\gamma^{(s)}} \sim 1, \quad \frac{a^{2}\mu^{(s)}}{\varepsilon^{(s)}} \sim 1.$$
(1.1)-(1.3)
[1-4]

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):

$$\sigma_{3i}^{(s)} = \sigma_{3i}^{0} (x_1, x_2), \quad \mu_{33}^{(s)} = \mu_{33}^{0} (x_1, x_2) \qquad (2.3)$$

$$, \qquad , \qquad , \qquad \sigma_{3i}^{(s)} = \mu_{33}^{(s)} (x_1, x_2) \qquad (2.3)$$

$$, \qquad , \qquad , \qquad \sigma_{3i}^{(s)} = \mu_{33}^{(s)} \qquad , \qquad (2.3)$$

$$, \qquad , \qquad , \qquad , \qquad (2.3)$$

$$, \qquad , \qquad , \qquad , \qquad , \qquad .$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial N_{13}}{\partial x} &+ \frac{\partial N_{23}}{\partial y} = -\left[p_{3}^{1} - p_{3}^{-}\right], \quad \frac{\partial L_{11}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial L_{21}}{\partial y} + N_{23} - N_{32} = -\left[m_{1}^{1} - m_{1}^{-}\right] \\ \frac{\partial L_{12}}{\partial x} &+ \frac{\partial L_{22}}{\partial y} + N_{32} - N_{23} = -\left[m_{2}^{2} - m_{2}^{-}\right], \quad N_{31} - \frac{\partial M_{11}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial y} = h\left[p_{1}^{-} + p_{1}^{+}\right] \quad (2.4) \\ N_{32} - \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M_{22}}{\partial y} = h\left[p_{2}^{-} + p_{2}^{+}\right], \quad L_{33} - \frac{\partial \Lambda_{13}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Lambda_{23}}{\partial y} + M_{21} - M_{12} = h\left[m_{3}^{-} + m_{3}^{+}\right] \\ N_{13} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{13} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{31}, \quad N_{31} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{31} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32}, \quad N_{32} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} + \alpha_{i})\right] \quad _{32} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{h_{i}}{h}(\mu_{i} - \alpha_{i})\right] \right] \right]$$

$$L_{12} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2h_{i}}{h}(\gamma_{i} + \varepsilon_{i})\right] k_{11} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2h_{i}\beta_{i}\right] \left[k_{11} + k_{22}\right] \quad (2.5)$$

$$M_{11} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2h_{i}(\beta_{i} + 2\gamma_{i})\right] k_{11} + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2h_{i}\beta_{i}\right] \left[k_{11} + k_{22}\right] \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2h_{i}}{h}(\beta_{i} - \gamma_{i})\right] \left]$$

,

 $k_{11} = \frac{\partial \Omega_i}{\partial r}, \quad k_{22} = \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial v}, \quad k_{12} = \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial r}, \quad k_{21} = \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial v}$ (2.6) $K_{11} = \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x}, \quad K_{22} = \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial y}, \quad K_{12} = \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial x} - \iota, \quad K_{21} = \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} + \iota, \quad l_{13} = \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial x}, \quad l_{23} = \frac{\partial \iota}{\partial y}.$; $M_{ii}, M_{ij}, L_{ii}, L_{ij}, L_{33} N_{i3}, N_{3i} -$; Λ_{i3} -; Λ_{i3} -(2.4)-(2.6) (, $x_1 = 0$): $M_{11} = M_{11}^*$ $k_{11} = k_{11}^*$, $M_{12} = M_{12}^*$ $k_{12} = k_{12}^*$, $N_{13} = N_{13}^*$ $w = w^*$ $L_{11} = L_{11}^*$ $k_{11} = k_{11}^*$, $L_{12} = L_{12}^*$ $k_{12} = k_{12}^*$, $\Lambda_{13} = \Lambda_{13}^*$ $l_{13} = l_{13}^*$. (2.4)-(2.7) $\mu_{i3}(i=1,2, i\neq j).$ (2.7). 0-12-6-35 35-: $N_{i3}, N_{3i}, M_{ii}, M_{ii}, L_{ii}, L_{ii}, \Lambda_{i3}, L_{33}, \quad {}_{i3}, \quad {}_{3i}, K_{ii}, K_{ii}, k_{ii}, k_{ii}, l_{i3}, \psi_{i}, w, \Omega_{i}, 1.$ / / 1. . 2008. 16. .111-120. 2. . 2008. .72. .1. .129-147. // 3. Sargsyan S.H. General Mathematical Models of Micropolar Thin Elastic Bars, Plates and Shells//Proceedings of the 16th US National Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. USNCTAM 2010. June 27-July 2, 2010. State College, PA, USA. 4. . ., . .

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6.



 $\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = 0 ,$

$$\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \quad (\mu = \rho \nu)$$

$$W \qquad (5)$$

, . .

(4)

(5)

(5)

W = 0, $x = \pm \kappa h$, $y = \pm h$. (6)

(5)

$$\zeta = \frac{x}{h}, \ \eta = \frac{y}{h}, \ U = -\frac{W\mu}{h^2 \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \eta^2} = -1,$$
(6)

$$\vdots$$
(7)

$$U = 0 \qquad \zeta = \pm \kappa , \ |\eta| < 1 \qquad \eta = \pm 1 \ |\zeta| < \pm \kappa . \tag{8}$$

$$U(\varsigma, \eta) = \sum_{n, p=0}^{\infty} C_{n, p} \cdot \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma) \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta),$$

$$\lambda_n = (2n+1)\pi/2\kappa, \ \mu_p = (2p+1)\pi/2; n, p = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$
(9)

(9) (7),

$$\sum_{n,p=0}^{\infty} C_{n,p} \left(\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2 \right) \cdot \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma) \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta) = 1$$
(10)

,

$$\cos(\lambda_{m}\varsigma) \cdot \cos(\mu_{q}\eta) \qquad D = \{-\kappa < \varsigma < +\kappa, -1 < \eta < +1\}.$$

$$\stackrel{+\kappa+1}{\longrightarrow} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} C_{q} = \{\lambda_{q}^{2} + \mu_{q}^{2}\} \cos(\lambda_{q}\varsigma) \cos(\lambda_{q}\varsigma) \cos(\mu_{q}\eta) \cos(\mu_{q}\eta) d\varsigma d\eta = \int_{0}^{+\kappa+1} \left[\cos(\lambda_{q}\varsigma) \cos(\mu_{q}\eta) + \cos(\mu_{q}\eta) \cos(\mu_{q}\eta) + \cos(\mu_{q}\eta) +$$

 $\int_{-\kappa-1}\sum_{n,p=0}C_{n,p}\left(\lambda_{n}^{2}+\mu^{2}\right)\cdot\cos\left(\lambda_{n}\varsigma\right)\cdot\cos\left(\lambda_{m}\varsigma\right)\cdot\cos\left(\mu_{p}\eta\right)\cdot\cos\left(\mu_{q}\eta\right)d\varsigma d\eta = \int_{-\kappa-1}\int_{-\kappa-1}\cos\left(\lambda_{m}\varsigma\right)\cdot\cos\left(\mu_{q}\eta\right)d\varsigma d\eta$:

$$\int_{-\kappa}^{+\kappa} \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma) \cos(\lambda_m \varsigma) d\varsigma = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m, \\ \kappa & n = m, \end{cases}$$
$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \cos(\mu_p \eta) \cos(\mu_q \eta) d\eta = \begin{cases} 0 & p \neq q, \\ 1 & p = q, \end{cases}$$
$$\int_{-\kappa}^{+\kappa} \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma) d\varsigma = 2 \int_{0}^{\kappa} \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma) d\varsigma = \frac{2}{\lambda_n} \sin(\lambda_n \varsigma) \Big|_{0}^{\kappa} = (-1)^n \frac{2}{\lambda_n},$$
$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \cos(\mu_p \eta) d\eta = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \cos(\mu_p \eta) d\eta = \frac{2}{\mu_p} \sin(\mu_p \eta) \Big|_{0}^{1} = (-1)^p \frac{2}{\mu_p},$$
$$C_{n,p} = \frac{4(-1)^{n+p}}{(\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2) \cdot \lambda_n \cdot \mu_p \cdot \kappa}.$$
(11)

$$C_{n,p}$$
 (11) (9),

$$U(\varsigma, \eta) = \frac{4}{\kappa} \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+p}}{\left(\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2\right) \cdot \lambda_n \cdot \mu_p} \cdot \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma) \cos(\mu_p \eta).$$
(12)
(12) ,

(12)

 $\varphi(\varsigma,\eta)(\varphi(\varsigma,\eta)=2U(\varsigma,\eta))$

[2,3].

$$U(\varsigma,\eta) = \frac{16\kappa^2}{\pi^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3} \left[1 - \frac{\operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta)}{\operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n)} \right] \cdot \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)^3} \cdot f_n(\eta) \cdot \cos(\lambda_n \varsigma), \quad (13)$$

$$f_n(\eta) = 1 - \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta) / \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n).$$
(14)
(13)

(13) [1]. $f_n(\eta)$

,

 $\cos(\mu_p \eta)$: $f_n(\eta) = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} A_{p,n} \cos(\mu_p \eta),$ (15)

$$A_{p,n} = 2 \int_{-1}^{+1} f_n(\eta) \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta) d\eta.$$
(16)

$$f_n(\eta)$$
 (14) (16) (-1,1),
:

 $A_{p,n}$

$$A_{p,n} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \left[1 - \frac{\operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta)}{\operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n)} \right] \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta) d\eta = 2 \frac{\sin(\mu_p \eta)}{\mu_p} \bigg|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{\operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n)} \int_{0}^{1} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta) \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta) d\eta = 2 \frac{(-1)^n}{\mu_n} - \frac{2}{\operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n)} \cdot J_{p,n},$$
(17)

$$J_{p,n} = \int_{-1}^{+1} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta) \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta) d\eta .$$
(18)

$$J_{p,n} = \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta) \cdot \frac{\sin(\mu_p \eta)}{\mu_p} \bigg|_0^{+1} - \frac{\lambda_k}{\mu_p} \int_0^{+1} \operatorname{sh}(\lambda_n \eta) \cdot \sin(\mu_p \eta) d\eta =$$

= $\frac{(-1)^p}{\mu_p} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta) - \frac{\lambda_k}{\mu_p} \bigg[-\operatorname{sh}(\lambda_n \eta) \cdot \frac{\cos(\mu_p \eta)}{\mu_p} \bigg|_0^{+1} + \frac{\lambda_k}{\mu_p} \int_0^{+1} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n \eta) \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta) d\eta \bigg] = (19)$
= $\frac{(-1)^p}{\mu_p} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_n) - \frac{\lambda_k^2}{\mu_p^2} \cdot J_{n,k},$

$$J_{p,n} = \frac{(-1)^p \mu_p}{\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2} \operatorname{ch}(\lambda_p \eta).$$

$$J_{p,n} \quad (17),$$
(20)

$$A_{p,n} = \frac{2(-1)^{p}}{\mu_{p}} - \frac{2}{ch(\lambda_{n})} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{p} \mu_{n}}{\lambda_{n}^{2} + \mu_{p}^{2}} ch(\lambda_{n}) = 2(-1)^{p} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{n}^{2}}{\mu_{p}(\lambda_{n}^{2} + \mu_{p}^{2})}.$$
(21)

(21)

$$f_n(\eta) = 2\lambda_n^2 \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^p}{\mu_p(\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2)} \cdot \cos(\mu_p \eta).$$
(22)
(13),

$$f_{n}(\eta) \quad (22) \quad (13),$$

$$U(\varsigma,\eta) = \frac{16\kappa^{2}}{\pi^{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n}}{(2n+1)^{3}} \cdot 2\frac{(2n+1)^{2}\pi^{2}}{4\kappa^{2}} \cdot \cos(\lambda_{n}\varsigma) \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)}{\mu_{p}(\lambda_{n}^{2}+\mu_{p}^{2})} \cdot \cos(\mu \eta). \quad (23)$$

$$q = \int_{-\kappa}^{+\kappa} \int_{-1}^{+1} U d\varsigma d\eta = \frac{4}{\kappa} \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n+p}}{\left(\lambda_{n}^{2} + \mu_{p}^{2}\right) \cdot \lambda_{n} \cdot \mu_{p}} \int_{-\kappa}^{+\kappa} \cos(\lambda_{n}\varsigma) d\varsigma \int_{-1}^{+1} \cos(\mu_{p}\eta) d\eta = \frac{4}{\kappa} \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_{n}^{2} + \mu_{p}^{2}\right) \cdot \lambda_{n}^{2} \cdot \mu_{p}^{2}}, \quad (26)$$

$$v = \frac{q}{4\kappa} = \frac{1}{\kappa^{2}} \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_{n}^{2} + \mu_{p}^{2}\right) \cdot \lambda_{n}^{2} \cdot \mu_{p}^{2}}.$$

$$W = -\frac{4h^2}{\kappa\mu} \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \cdot \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{k+p}}{\left(\lambda^2 + \mu^2\right)} \frac{1}{\lambda_k \cdot \mu_p} \cdot \cos\left(\lambda_k \cdot \frac{x}{h}\right) \cos\left(\mu_p \frac{y}{h}\right), \tag{28}$$

$$\mathbf{Q} = -\frac{4h^4}{\kappa\mu} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2\right) \cdot \lambda_n^2 \cdot \mu_p^2} = -\frac{4h^4\kappa}{\mu} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} f\left(\kappa\right), \tag{29}$$

v

$$V = \frac{\mathsf{Q}}{4\kappa h^2} = -\frac{h^2}{\kappa^2 \mu} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2\right) \cdot \lambda_n^2 \cdot \mu_p^2} = -\frac{h^2}{\mu} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} f\left(\kappa\right), \tag{30}$$

$$f(\kappa) = \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \sum_{p,n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\lambda_n^2 + \mu_p^2\right) \cdot \lambda_n^2 \cdot \mu_p^2} \,. \tag{31}$$

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e-mail: mailybaev@imec.msu.ru

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$$\begin{split} \lim_{n \to 0} \left\{ w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \sin \mu_{n} \frac{\sin_{m} / 2}{2} \frac{\sin \mu_{n} / 2}{2} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}} \right\} &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_{n} w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \times \\ \times \sin \mu_{n} \frac{\sin_{m} / 2}{2} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}} < \infty, \ k = 0, 1; \end{split}$$

$$\left| w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \sin \mu_{n} \frac{\sin_{m} / 2}{2} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}} \right| \leq \\ \leq \lambda_{m}^{k+1} \mu_{n}^{2-k} w_{mn}^{*} / 4 = B \lambda_{m}^{k} \mu_{n}^{1-k} / (4 (\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}) \leq C \lambda_{m}^{k} \mu_{n}^{1-k} / (\lambda_{m}^{2\gamma} \mu_{n}^{4-2\gamma}) \Big|_{y=k/2+3/4} = \\ = C / (\lambda_{m}^{1.5} \mu_{n}^{1.5}), \ k = 0, 1; \ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C / (\lambda_{m}^{1.5} \mu_{n}^{1.5}) < \infty; \qquad (2.3) \\ \left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \sin \mu_{n} \frac{\sin_{m} / 2}{2} \frac{\sin \mu_{n} / 2}{2} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}} \right| \leq \\ \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \sin \mu_{n} \frac{\sin_{m} / 2}{2} \frac{\sin \mu_{n} / 2}{2} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}} \right| \leq \\ \leq C / \lambda_{m}^{1.5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 / \mu_{n}^{1.5}, \ k = 0, 1; \ (x, y) \in G; \qquad (2.4) \\ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C / \lambda_{m}^{1.5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 / \mu_{n}^{1.5} < \infty \\ C - c \\ (2.3) , c \\ (2.5) \\ C - c \\ (2.3) \\ (2.5) \\ C - c \\ (2.3) \\ (2.5) \\ C - c \\ (2.3) \\ (2.5) \\ C - c \\ (2.5) \\ C - c$$

(2.2),
$$4 \ ([7], n^0 433),$$

 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \sin \mu_k \ /2 \ \partial^k \sin \mu_k \ \partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_k y \ 1 \ .$

$$\lim_{\Delta\eta\to 0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \sin_{m} \sin_{n} \frac{\sin_{m}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin_{m}}{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin_{m} y}{\partial y^{1-k}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin_{m} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{*} \mu_{n} \sin_{n} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin_{m} \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}} < \infty, \ k = 0, 1 \qquad (2.6)$$

$$, \qquad (2.4), (2.5) , \qquad (2.1), \qquad (2.1)$$

$$\Delta\xi, \Delta\eta \qquad , \qquad (2.7)$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \to 0 \\ \Delta\eta \to 0}} \frac{\partial w(x, y)}{\partial x^k \partial y^{1-k}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \to 0 \\ \Delta\eta \to 0}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin_m \frac{\sin_m /2}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^k \sin_m x}{\partial x^k} w_{mn}^* \sin\mu_n \frac{\sin\mu_n /2}{\partial y^{1-k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin\mu_n y}{\partial y^{1-k}} =$$

$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \to 0 \\ \Delta\eta \to 0}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin_m \frac{\sin_m /2}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^k \sin_m x}{\partial x^k} w_{mn}^* \sin\mu_n \frac{\sin\mu_n /2}{\partial y^{1-k}} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin\mu_n y}{\partial y^{1-k}} =$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}w_{mn-m}^{*}\mu_{n}\sin_{m}\frac{\partial^{k}\sin_{m}x}{\partial x^{k}}\sin\mu_{n}\frac{\partial^{1-k}\sin\mu_{n}y}{\partial y^{1-k}} = \frac{4P}{Dab}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}w_{mn}\sin_{m}\times\frac{\partial^{k}\sin_{m}x}{\partial x^{k}}\sin\mu_{n}\frac{\partial^{1-k}\sin\mu_{n}y}{\partial y^{1-k}} < \infty, \ k = 0,1; \ (x, y) \in G$$

$$(2.8)$$

$$w_{mn} = 1 / (\lambda_m^2 + \mu_n^2)^2$$
(2.9)

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(2.8)

x (k=1) y (k=0)

[1], [4].

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$$G. \qquad (2.8)$$

$$G. \qquad (2.8)$$

$$a (2.3) \qquad \Delta\xi \to 0, \ \Delta\eta \to 0 \qquad :$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \to 0 \\ \Delta\eta \to 0}} \left| w_{mn}^* \sin_m \sin\mu_n \frac{\sin\mu_n}{2} \frac{\sin m/2}{2} \frac{\sin\mu_n}{2} \frac{2}{2} \frac{\partial^k \sin_m x}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin\mu_n y}{\partial y^{1-k}} \right| =$$

$$= \left| w_{mn}^* \sin_m \sin\mu_n \frac{\sin\mu_n}{\Delta\xi \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin m/2}{2} \right) \lim_{\Delta\eta \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin\mu_n}{2} \right) \frac{\partial^k \sin_m x}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin\mu_n y}{\partial y^{1-k}} \right| = (2.10)$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{4} w_{mn}^* \mu_n \sin_m \frac{\partial^k \sin_m x}{\partial x^k} \sin\mu_n \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin\mu_n y}{\partial y^{1-k}} \right| \leq C/(\lambda_m^{1.5} \mu_n^{1.5}), \ k = 0, 1$$

$$\qquad , \qquad y (2.8) \qquad n$$

(2.8)

$$y \in [0,b]$$
 ([7], $n^0 430$).
 $[0,b]$ ([7], $n^0 431$).
 m
 (2.10)

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$$\left|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \sin \mu_{n} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}}\right| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|w_{mn}^{*} \sin_{m} \frac{\partial^{k} \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^{k}} \sin \mu_{n} \times \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_{n} y}{\partial y^{1-k}}\right| \leq 4C/\lambda_{m}^{1.5} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/\mu_{n}^{1.5} < \infty, \ k = 0,1$$

$$(2.11)$$

$$(x, y) \in G$$

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[7]. *G*.

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta\xi \to 0 \\ \Delta\eta \to 0}} \frac{\partial w(x, y)}{\partial x^k \partial y^{1-k}} = \frac{4P}{D a b} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin_{m} \frac{\partial^k \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^k} \sin_{m} \frac{\partial^{1-k} \sin \mu_n y}{\partial y^{1-k}} = \frac{4P}{D a b} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sin_{m} \times \frac{\partial^k \sin_{m} x}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^{1-k}}{\partial y^{1-k}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin_{n} y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k \partial y^{1-k}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin_{m} y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k \partial y^{1-k}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin_{m} x \sin_{m} y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k \partial y^{1-k}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w(x, y) \subset C[G], k = 0, 1$$
(2.12)

3.

$$\Box \quad \text{отсутствует.}$$

$$\Box \quad (3.1)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m \sin mx, \ x \in \Delta$$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} b_m = 0, \tag{3.2}$$

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} m(b_{\rm m} - b_{\rm m-1}) = 0 \tag{3.3}$$

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 $\lim_{m \to \infty} m b_m = 0,$ (3.4)
(3.1) x_0

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(3.1)

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$$\frac{d}{dx}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}b_{m}\sin mx\Big|_{x=x_{0}} = \frac{d}{dx}\frac{1}{2\sin 0.5x}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}B_{\nu}\cos((-0.5)x\Big|_{x=x_{0}} = \frac{1}{4\sin^{2}0.5x_{0}} \times \left[-\sin 0.5x_{0}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}B_{\nu}(2-1)\sin((-0.5)x_{0} - \cos 0.5x_{0}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}B_{\nu}\cos((-0.5)x_{0})\Big],$$
(3.5)

,

$$B_{1} = b_{1}, B_{v} = b - b_{.1}, v = 2, 3, \dots$$
(3.6)
$$, (3.5), x_{0}$$

$$. , (3.7)$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}b_{m}\sin mx\Big|_{x=x_{0}} = \frac{1}{4\sin^{2}0.5x_{0}}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}B_{v}\left[\begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix}\cos x_{0} - \cos(n-1)x_{0}\right]$$
(3.7)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m \sin mx \Big|_{x=x_0} &= \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 0.5 x_0} \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{=1}^{N} B_v [(-1) \cos x_0 - v \cos((-1) x_0] = \\ &= \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 0.5 x_0} \lim_{N \to \infty} \left[\sum_{=1}^{N} B_v (-1) \cos x_0 - \sum_{=1}^{N} B_v v \cos((-1) x_0] \right] = \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 0.5 x_0} \lim_{N \to \infty} \left[\sum_{=1}^{N} B_v \times ((-1) \cos x_0 - \sum_{=0}^{N-1} B_{v+1} (+1) \cos x_0] \right] = \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 0.5 x_0} \lim_{N \to \infty} \left[B_N (N-1) \cos N x_0 - B_1 + \right] \\ &+ \sum_{=1}^{N-1} \left[B_v (-1) - B_{v+1} (+1) \right] \cos x_0 \\ &= 1 \\ &\qquad (3.3) \qquad \vdots \\ &\lim \left[B_N (N-1) \right] = \lim \left[B_N N (1-1/N) \right] = \lim \left(B_N N \right) \lim (1-1/N) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} [B_N(N-1)] = \lim_{N \to \infty} [B_N N(1-1/N)] = \lim_{N \to \infty} (B_N N) \lim_{N \to \infty} (1-1/N) = 0$$
(3.9)
, (3.8) , (3.9) (3.6) -

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}b_{m}\sin mx\Big|_{x=x_{0}} = \frac{1}{4\sin^{2}0.5x_{0}} \left[-b_{1}+2(b_{1}-b_{2})\cos x_{0} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\left[\left(\nu+1\right)b_{n+1}-2\nu b + \left(\nu-1\right)\times b_{n-1}\right]\cos x_{0}\right]$$
(3.10)

$$(3.2), (3.10)$$

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 $\varepsilon (t) = F(\sigma, t)$ $\varepsilon (t) = F(\sigma, t)$ (1)

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 $\varepsilon (t) = f(\sigma)y(t)$ (2)

 $\Pi_t[\sigma(t)], \qquad \qquad \sigma,$ $f(\sigma, t).$

 $\sigma(t) = \begin{cases} \sigma_0 & 0 < t < t_0 \\ 0 & t_0 < t \end{cases}$ (3)

 $\varepsilon (0,t) - \varepsilon_c(\sigma_0,t_0) < 0 \qquad t > t_0$ $[2], \qquad (5)$

, F(0,t) = 0, (4),

 $\begin{aligned} & [2], \\ \varepsilon \left(t\right) = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial F[\sigma(\theta), \tau]}{\partial \tau} \Big|_{\theta=\tau} d\tau \end{aligned}$ (6) $\begin{aligned} & (2) \\ \varepsilon \left(0, t\right) - \varepsilon_{c}(\sigma_{0}, t_{0}) = \int \frac{\partial F(0, \tau)}{\partial \tau} \partial \tau = 0 \\ & F(\sigma, t) = 0, \\ \end{aligned}$ (1],

$$\varepsilon (t) = -\int_{0}^{t} \frac{\partial F[\sigma(\theta), t - \tau]}{\partial \tau} \Big|_{\theta = \tau} d\tau$$

$$(4),$$

$$\varepsilon (0, t) - \varepsilon_{c}(\sigma_{0}, t_{0}) = F(\sigma_{0}, t) - F(\sigma_{0}, t - t_{0}) - F(\sigma_{0}, t_{0}) < 0$$

$$F(0, t) = 0,$$

$$(7)$$

[1]),

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$$\begin{bmatrix} [1-3], \\ \frac{\partial \varepsilon_c}{\partial t} = \psi(\sigma, \varepsilon_c) \equiv \phi [\sigma, \chi(\sigma, \varepsilon_c)], \\ \chi(\sigma, \varepsilon_c) \qquad \varepsilon = F(\sigma, t) \qquad t.$$
(8)

$$F(\sigma,t)$$
. [1],

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[1].

2. [4] " ,, [5,6],

1)
$$\sigma(t) = \begin{cases} \sigma_1 & 0 < t < t_0 \\ \sigma_2 & t_0 < t < 2t_0 \end{cases}$$
 2)
$$\sigma(t) = \begin{cases} \sigma_2 & 0 < t < t_0 \\ \sigma_1 & t_0 < t < 2t_0 \end{cases}$$
 (9)

$$\varepsilon_{1c}(2t_0) - \varepsilon_{2c}(2t_0) > 0, \qquad (10)$$

$$\varepsilon_{1c}(2t_0) - \varepsilon_{2c}(2t_0) < 0, \tag{11}$$

(10) (11) , , (5),

$$\varepsilon_{1c}(2t_0) - \varepsilon_{2c}(2t_0) = F(\sigma_2, 2t_0) - F(\sigma_1, 2t_0) > 0,$$
 (12)

$$F(\sigma, t).$$

$$\epsilon_{1c}(2t_{0}) - \epsilon_{2c}(2t_{0}) = [f(\sigma_{1}) - f(\sigma_{2})] \cdot [2\varphi(t_{0}) - \varphi(2t_{0})].$$

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 $\epsilon_{1c}(2t_0) - \epsilon_{2c}(2t_0) = \begin{bmatrix} f(\sigma_2) - f(\sigma_1) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2\varphi(t_0) - \varphi(2t_0) \end{bmatrix},$ (14),
(14), (9), (14) •

152

(

(4),

•

3.

$$\varepsilon_{c}(t) - \varepsilon_{0c} = \chi_{1}(\sigma, \theta, t_{0}) = \chi_{2}(\sigma, \theta, \sigma_{0}), \quad \theta = t - t_{0},$$
(16)
(15) $F_{1} \qquad \sigma_{0}, \qquad F_{2} - t_{0}.$

$$\frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial t_0} > 0 \quad , \qquad , \frac{\partial \chi_2}{\partial \sigma_0} < 0 \qquad , \qquad (17)$$

$$\sigma \qquad t > t_0.$$
(15),
$$\varepsilon_c(t) - \varepsilon_{0c} = F(\sigma, t) - \varepsilon_{0c} = F(\sigma, \theta + t_0) - \varepsilon_{0c} \equiv \chi_1(\sigma, \theta, t_0)$$
,
$$\frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial t_0} = \frac{\partial F(\sigma, \theta + t_0)}{\partial t_0} > 0 \quad ,$$

,

,

$$\chi_1(\sigma, \theta, t_0) = F(\sigma, \theta + t_0) - F(\sigma, t_0)$$
⁽¹⁸⁾

.

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t^2} < 0, \quad , \tag{18}$$

(2),

•

$$\frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial t_0} = \frac{\partial \chi_2}{\partial \sigma_0} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \Pi_t [\sigma(t)], \tag{19}$$
$$\Pi_t - , \qquad .$$

$$\varepsilon_{i}(t) = \Pi_{t} [\sigma_{i}(t)]$$
(20)
$$3 \varepsilon_{i}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sigma_{i}}{\sigma_{i}} (\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}), \quad \gamma_{xy} = 3 \frac{\sigma_{i}}{\sigma_{i}} \tau_{xy} \qquad (x, y, z)$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} + \varepsilon_{y} + \varepsilon_{z} = 0 \qquad (21)$$

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,

$$\sigma_{x}(t) = \begin{cases} -a, & 0 < t < t_{0} \\ a, & t_{0} < t \end{cases}$$
(22)

, (22),

,

$$\varepsilon_i(t),$$
 (20),

$$\begin{split} \epsilon_i(t) &= \Pi_t[a] \equiv F(a,t) \ & (23) \\ \epsilon_x(t) & t > t_0 \ & (19); \\ 2. & (21), & (20) & (23). \\ & (20) & (21) \ & (19) \ , \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_{c}(t) &= f(\sigma)t^{m}, \\
f(\sigma) &= \\
& (20) \quad (21) \\
\varepsilon_{xc}(t) &= \begin{cases}
-f(a)t^{m} & t < t_{0} \\
f(a)t^{m} & t > t_{0}
\end{aligned}$$
(24)
(25)

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(a)t^{m} & t > t_{0} \\ (22) & , \\ t > t_{0} \\ \varepsilon_{xc}(t) = f(a)t^{m} & () \\ \varepsilon_{xc}(t) = f(a)(t^{m} - 2t_{0}^{m}) & () \\ \varepsilon_{xc}(t) = f(a)(t - 2t_{0})^{m} & () \\ \varepsilon_{xc}(t) = f(a)[2(t - t_{0})^{m} - t^{m}] & () \\ (20) & (21) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(22) \quad (26) \quad (26$$

•

•

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,

, :



1.

, (. 1). $\sigma_0(x) = \tau_0(x),$ **D** P_{∞} .

x = 0, 1-

[1]

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{0}(x) &= O(1/x), \quad \tau_{0}(x) = O(1/x^{2}), \quad x \to 0 \\ & [3]: \\ A(x)u''(x) + h_{1}\tau_{xy}^{+}(x) - h_{2}\tau_{xy}^{-}(x) + \tau_{0}(x) = 0, \quad h_{1}\sigma_{y}^{+}(x) - h_{2}\sigma_{y}^{-}(x) + \sigma_{0}(x) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \\ (u^{+} + iv^{+})'(x) &= (u^{-} + iv^{-})'(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad A(x) = E_{1}S_{1}, x > 0, \\ A(x) &= E_{2}S_{2}, x < 0 \\ \sigma_{y}^{\pm}, \quad \tau_{xy}^{\pm} - \\ &, \quad u^{\pm}, v^{\pm} - \\ &, \quad \mu^{\pm}, v^{\pm} - \\ &, \quad E_{1}, S_{1} \quad E_{2}, S_{2} - \\ &. \end{aligned}$$
(1.1)

.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [h_1 \tau_{xy}^+(x) - h_2 \tau_{xy}^-(x) + \tau_0(x)] dx + P_{\infty} = 0$$
(1.2)

—

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$$\begin{array}{l}u+iv\,,\qquad(1.1),\\[4]\end{array}$$

$$\Phi_k('), ' = x + iy$$
 ()

$$h_{1}[\Phi_{1}^{+}(x) - \Phi_{1}^{-}(x)] + h_{2}[\Phi_{2}^{+}(x) - \Phi_{2}^{-}(x)] = \frac{iA(x)}{2\mu_{1}} \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Re}[\kappa_{1}\Phi_{1}^{+}(x) + \Phi_{1}^{-}(x)] + i\tau_{0}(x) - \sigma_{0}(x)$$

$$\mu_{2}[\kappa_{1}\Phi_{1}^{+}(x) + \Phi_{1}^{-}(x)] = \mu_{1}[\kappa_{2}\Phi_{2}^{-}(x) + \Phi_{2}^{+}(x)], \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(1.3)$$

$$\mu_{2}\kappa_{1}\Phi_{1}^{+}(x) - \mu_{1}\Phi_{2}^{+}(x) = \mu_{1}\kappa_{2}\Phi_{2}^{-}(x) - \mu_{2}\Phi_{1}^{-}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$, \quad , \quad \zeta -$$

$$\Phi_{2}(\zeta) = \mu_{2}\mu_{1}^{-1}\kappa_{1}\Phi_{1}(\zeta), \text{ Im } \zeta > 0; \quad \Phi_{2}(\zeta) = \mu_{2}\mu_{1}^{-1}\kappa_{2}^{-1}\Phi_{1}(\zeta), \text{ Im } \zeta < 0$$
(1.4)
(1.4)
(5]

$$(1+\delta\kappa_1)\Phi_1^+(x) - (1+\delta\kappa_2^{-1})\Phi_1^-(x) = ig(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \delta = h_2 h_1^{-1} \mu_2 \mu_1^{-1}$$
(1.5)

$$g(x) = \frac{A(x)}{2h_1\mu_1} \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Re}[\kappa_1 \Phi_1^+(x) + \Phi_1^-(x)] + \frac{1}{h_1}[\tau_0(x) + i\sigma_0(x)]$$
(1.6)
(1.6) ,

Im
$$g(x) = h_1^{-1} \sigma_0(x)$$
 (1.7)
Re $g(x)$ (1.5) (1.6)

$$\operatorname{Re} g(x) - \frac{a_{k1}}{\pi} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Re} g(t) dt}{t - x} = \frac{1}{h_1} [\tau_0(x) - a_{k2} \sigma_0'(x)], \quad (-1)^{k - 1} x > 0, \quad k = 1, 2$$

$$a_{k1} = \frac{E_k S_k}{4h_1 \mu_1} \frac{\kappa_1 (\kappa_2 + \delta) + \kappa_2 (1 + \kappa_1 \delta)}{(\kappa_2 + \delta) (1 + \kappa_1 \delta)}, \quad a_{k2} = \frac{E_k S_k}{4h_1 \mu_1} \frac{\kappa_1 (\kappa_2 + \delta) - \kappa_2 (1 + \kappa_1 \delta)}{(\kappa_2 + \delta) (1 + \kappa_1 \delta)}, \quad k = 1, 2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f(x) = \frac{a_{k1}}{4h_1 \mu_1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f'(t) dt}{(t + \kappa_1 \delta)} = h(x), \quad (-1)^{k-1} x > 0, \quad k = 1, 2$$

$$(1.8)$$

$$f(x) - \frac{a_{k1}}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f'(t)dt}{t-x} = b(x), \quad (-1)^{k-1}x > 0, \quad k = 1,2$$
(1.8)

$$f(x) = -\int_{x}^{+\infty} \operatorname{Re} g(t) dt, x > 0; \quad f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \operatorname{Re} g(t) dt, x < 0$$

$$b(x) = \frac{1}{h_{1}} \Big[\tau_{*}(x) - a_{k2} \sigma_{0}(x) \Big], \quad \tau_{*}(x) = -\int_{x}^{+\infty} \tau_{0}(t) dt, x > 0; \quad \tau_{*}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \tau_{0}(t) dt, x < 0$$

2. $f(x)$ - (1.8)

$$F_{1}(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f'(x) x^{s-1} dx, x > 0, \quad F_{2}(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f'(-x) (-x)^{s-1} dx, x < 0$$

$$B_{1}(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} b(x) x^{s-1} dx, x > 0, \quad B_{2}(s) = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} b(-x) x^{s-1} dx, x < 0$$

$$(1.10) \quad |x|^{s-2} \qquad \qquad x \qquad 0 \qquad +\infty,$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$F_{k}(s) = (1-s) \left[a_{k} \operatorname{ctg} \pi s F_{k}(s-1) + \frac{a_{k}}{\sin \pi s} F_{3-k}(s-1) + B_{k}(s-1) \right], \quad k = 1, 2$$

$$(2.2)$$

$$b(x) \qquad x = 0 \qquad 1/x^2, \\ \mathbb{R}, \qquad x = 0 \qquad 1/x^2, \\ 1/x. \qquad (2.2) \qquad [6] \qquad , \qquad F_{1,2}(s) \qquad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} [6] & , & F_{1,2}(s) \\ 0 < \operatorname{Re} s < 2 \, , & \operatorname{Im} s \to \pm \infty \, , & (2.2) & 1 < \operatorname{Re} s < 2 \, . \\ (2.2) & \\ T(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1+a}{2} \left(\cos \pi s + \beta(s) \right) & \frac{1+a}{2} \left(\cos \pi s - \beta(s) \right) \end{pmatrix} , & \beta(s) = \sqrt{\cos^2 \pi s - \cos^2 \pi \eta} & (2.3) \end{array}$$

$$\eta - \cos^{2} \pi \eta = 4a/(1+a)^{2} \quad (a = a_{2}/a_{1}),$$

$$0 < \operatorname{Re} \eta \le 1/2, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\varphi_k(s) = \Lambda_k(s)\varphi_k(s-1) + M_k(s), \quad 1 < \text{Re } s < 2, \quad k = 1, 2$$
(2.4)

$$\varphi_1^+(\sigma) = \varphi_2^-(\sigma), \quad \varphi_1^-(\sigma) = \varphi_2^+(\sigma), \quad \sigma \in \Gamma_n, \quad n = 0, \pm 1, \dots$$
(2.5)

$$\phi_{1,2}(s) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 \mp \frac{\cos \pi s}{\beta(s)} \right) \frac{F_1(s)}{\Gamma(s)} \pm \frac{1}{(1+a)\beta(s)} \frac{F_2(s)}{\Gamma(s)}$$
(2.6)
(2.4)

$$\Lambda_{k}(s) = \frac{a_{1}}{2\sin\pi s} \Big((a-1)\cos\pi s + (-1)^{k-1}(a+1)\beta(s) \Big),$$

$$M_{k}(s) = \left((-1)^{k-1}\frac{\cos\pi s}{\beta(s)} - 1 \right) \frac{B_{1}(s-1)}{2\Gamma(s-1)} + \frac{(-1)^{k}}{(1+a)\beta(s)} \frac{B_{2}(s-1)}{\Gamma(s-1)},$$

$$k = 1, 2 \qquad (2.7)$$

$$\beta(s) \qquad ,$$

,

.

$$\varphi_{1,2}(s)$$
 (2.4), Γ_m - (2.5),

$$\phi_k(z) = \phi_k(s(z)), \quad z \in \overline{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \left(\gamma \cup [-1, 1]\right), \quad k = 1, 2$$
(2.8)

$$\phi_{k}^{+}(t) = \lambda_{k}(t)\phi_{k}^{-}(t) + \mu_{k}(t), \quad t \in (-1, 1), \quad k = 1, 2$$

$$\phi_{1}^{+}(t) = \phi_{2}^{-}(t), \quad \phi_{1}^{-}(t) = \phi_{2}^{+}(t), \quad t \in \gamma$$
(2.9)

$$\Phi(z,w) = \begin{cases} \phi_1(z), \ (z,w) \in \mathbb{C}_1 \\ \phi_2(z), \ (z,w) \in \mathbb{C}_2 \\ \Re \\ L_k = [-1,1] \subset \mathbb{C}_k \ (k=1,2), \end{cases}$$
(2.10)

$$\Phi^{+}(t,\xi) = \lambda(t,\xi)\Phi^{-}(t,\xi) + \mu(t,\xi), \quad (t,\xi) \in L, \quad L = L_1 \cup L_2$$
(2.11)

,

,

[7]:
$$\Phi(z, w) + \Phi(z, -w)$$

,

 $\Phi(z,w) = \mathbf{X}(z,w)[\Psi(z,w) + R(z,w)]$

 C_1

(1.2),

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$$T^{(W)} = \sigma_{ij}^{(n)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(\tau)},$$

$$E^{(W)} = \varepsilon_{ij}^{(n)} + \varepsilon_{ij}^{(\tau)},$$
(1.3)
(1.4)

,

,



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,

, $G_{ij}^{(B)} = G_{ij}^{(C)} -$, S(x, y) -, $\sigma_{ij}^{(hs)} \quad \sigma_{ij}^{(surf)} = \sigma_{ij}^{(S)} (x, y) -$

Q, N, M

,

,

$$p(x, y)$$
.

 $p(x, y) \quad q(x, y) =$

(

[4],

$$F(\tau, \sigma, m_i) = 0,$$

 $\tau, \sigma -$
(1.8)
 $, m_i -$

$$\sigma \sim f p_0 = \tau_W, \tag{1.9}$$

$$(^{(V,W)}, E^{(V,W)}, m_k, \Lambda_{i/j}...) = 0,$$
 (1.10)
 $m_k - , \Lambda_{i/j} -$

, (
$$\omega_p$$
),

$$(\qquad \qquad \omega_{\sigma}), \qquad \qquad (\omega_{\sigma} \stackrel{\scriptstyle \sim}{\scriptstyle \sim} \omega_{p}) \qquad ,$$

$$f_{\Sigma}(\omega_{\sigma} \neq \omega_{p}) = \omega_{\Sigma}$$

$$(0)_{\Sigma} \qquad (1.11)$$

$$f_{\Sigma}(\omega_{\sigma} \gtrless \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{p}) = (\tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{\dagger} + \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{p})\Lambda_{\dagger/p} = \tilde{\mathbf{S}}_{\Sigma}, \Lambda_{\dagger/p} \gtrless 1.$$
(1.12),
$$(\omega_{\Sigma})$$

() .

$$\begin{bmatrix} [6]. & .12 \\ (& .12,) [7, 8]. \\ (& .12,) [7, 8]. \\) \\ (& ..15\% \\ (&) (- .12,) \\ (& ..15\% \\ (&) (- .12,) \\ V_{P_{f}} = \iint_{0 \to 0} dxdydz,$$
 (1.13)

$$\begin{array}{c} \sigma \geq \sigma_{-\text{tmin}}, & (1.14) \\ \sigma_{-\text{tmin}} - & \sigma_{-\text{tmin}} \\ (1.13) \\ \sigma_{-\text{tmin}} - & \sigma_{-\text{tmin}} \\ (1.13) \\ \sigma_{-\text{tmin}} - & (\sigma_{-1}). \\ (& .12, 1 - 1, 2, 11 \\ (& .$$

;

$$\omega_{\sigma} = \frac{V_{P\gamma}}{V_0} = 1, \qquad (1.15)$$

). (1.15)

$$0 < \omega_{\sigma} = \frac{V_{P\gamma}}{V_0} < 1,$$
 (1.15)



(TF)

 $TF: Движение \Rightarrow H Д C \Rightarrow V_{ij} \Rightarrow \Lambda - взаимодействия \Rightarrow \Pi C \begin{cases} 119 \\ O \ni \\ O \ni \\ 0 \end{cases}$ (1.17)

(1.17).

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(. 2),

) [1,2].

p(S)

, [3-5]. S(x, y)

Z.

, [3-5]. $\begin{aligned} \left. \sigma_{nn}^{(c)} \right|_{S} &= p(F_{c},S), \left. \sigma_{n\tau}^{(c)} \right|_{S} = fp(F_{c},S), \left. \sigma_{ij}^{(c)} \right|_{\rho \to \infty} \to 0 \quad i,j=x, y, z \\ , F_{c} - , f - , \\ \sigma^{(c)} \end{aligned}$ (1) S(x, y) -,ρ-, $\sigma_{ij}^{(c)}$ – $, \boldsymbol{n} \perp \boldsymbol{S}, \quad \parallel \boldsymbol{S}.$ F_b (.2): $Q\Big|_l = F_b$ l -(2) Q - F_b (

b

 F_c).

> [3-5 .].

$$p(x, y) \qquad q(x, y)$$

$$\sigma_{ij} \qquad \sigma_{ij} \qquad \sigma_{ij} \qquad \sigma_{ij}^{(n)}$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(r)}, \qquad p(x, y) \quad q(x, y):$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^{(n)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(r)} \qquad (3)$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(hn)} \qquad M(x, y, z) \qquad z < 0$$

$$p(x, y)$$

$$G_{ij}^{(B)} \qquad \sigma_{ij}^{(B)} \qquad (5,7):$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(hn)}(x, y, z) = \iint_{S(\xi,\eta)} p(\xi,\eta) G_{ij}^{(B)}(\xi - x, \eta - y, z) d\xi d\eta; \quad p(\xi,\eta) = p_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\eta^2}{b^2}}; \left\{ (\xi,\eta) / \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} \le 1 \right\} \qquad (4)$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(B)} = \frac{P}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{(1 - 2v)}{r^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{z}{\rho} \right) \frac{x^2 - y^2}{r^2} + \frac{zy^2}{\rho^3} \right] - \frac{3zx^2}{\rho^5} \right\},$$

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(B)} = \frac{P}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{(1 - 2v)}{r^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{z}{\rho} \right) \frac{y^2 - x^2}{r^2} + \frac{zx^2}{\rho^3} \right] - \frac{3zy^2}{\rho^5} \right\},$$

$$\sigma_{zz}^{(B)} = -\frac{3P}{2\pi} \frac{z^3}{\rho^5}, \quad \sigma_{yz}^{(B)} = -\frac{3P}{2\pi} \frac{yz^2}{\rho^5}, \quad r^2 = x^2 + y^2, \quad \rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$(4) \qquad W = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} M(x, y, 0) \\ (x, y) \end{array}$$

$$p(x, y)$$
[6]:
 $\sigma_{ij}^{(surf)}(x, y, 0) = \sigma_{ij}^{(S)}(x, y),$
 $\sigma_{ij}^{(S)}(x, y) - ,$

(6)

,

$$\frac{S(x, y).}{(6)} = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{3-6} : \\ \frac{5}{a+b}\sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}-\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} & \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}<1, \\ \frac{5}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}<1, \\ \frac{5}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}>1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{-\frac{a+2vb}{a+b}\sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}-\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} & \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}<1, \\ \frac{5}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}>1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}-\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} & \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}<1, \\ \frac{5}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}>1, \end{cases} & \frac{5}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}>1, \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}-\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}} & \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}<1, \\ \frac{5}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}>1, \end{cases} & \frac{5}{a^{2}}+\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}>1, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{xy}^{(surf)}}{p_0} = \begin{cases} -\left(1-2\nu\right)\frac{b}{ae^2}\left[\frac{y}{ae}\operatorname{arth}\left(\frac{ex}{a}\right) - \frac{x}{ae}\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{aey}{b^2}\right)\right] = H(x,y) & H(x,y) < 0, \\ 0 & H(x,y) > 0, \\ , & \sigma_{ij}^{(n)} & (3) & (4)-(7) \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(n)} = \begin{cases} \sigma_{ij}^{(hs)} & z < 0, \\ \sigma_{ij}^{(surf)} & z = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\tag{8}$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(\tau)}$$
,

$$\sigma^{()}_{ij}$$

,

) , [3,4]:

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(C)} = \frac{Q_x}{2\pi} \left\{ -\frac{3x^3}{\rho^5} + (1-2\nu) \left[\frac{x}{\rho^3} - \frac{3x}{\rho(\rho+z)^2} + \frac{x^3}{\rho^3(\rho+z)^2} + \frac{2x^3}{\rho^2(\rho+z)^3} \right] \right\},$$

$$\sigma_{yy}^{(C)} = \frac{Q_x}{2\pi} \left\{ -\frac{3xy^2}{\rho^5} + (1-2\nu) \left[\frac{x}{\rho^3} - \frac{x}{\rho(\rho+z)^2} + \frac{xy^2}{\rho^3(\rho+z)^2} + \frac{2xy^2}{\rho^2(\rho+z)^3} \right] \right\}, \quad \sigma_{zz}^{(C)} = -\frac{3Q_x}{2\pi} \frac{xz^2}{\rho^5},$$

$$\sigma_{xy}^{(C)} = \frac{Q_x}{2\pi} \left\{ -\frac{3x^2y}{\rho^5} + (1-2\nu) \left[-\frac{y}{\rho(\rho+z)^2} + \frac{x^2y}{\rho^3(\rho+z)^2} + \frac{2x^2y}{\rho^2(\rho+z)^3} \right] \right\}, \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma_{xz}^{(C)} = -\frac{3Q_x}{2\pi} \frac{x^2 z}{\rho^5}, \sigma_{yz}^{(C)} = -\frac{3Q_x}{2\pi} \frac{xyz}{\rho^5},$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2, \ \rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$
(3)
(8)
$$\sigma_{ij} = \left[\sigma_{ij}^{(hs)} \bigvee_z \sigma_{ij}^{(surf)}\right] + \sigma_{ij}^{(\tau)}$$
(11)
. 3 4
(11)

$$p(x, y) = p_0 \sqrt{1 - x^2 / a^2 - y^2 / b^2}$$

$$q(x, y) = fp_0(x, y)$$

$$(f = 0.5, b / a = 0.5).$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(n)} + \sigma_{xz}^{(\tau)} - \sigma_{xz}^{(n)} + \sigma_{xz}^{(\tau)}$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(n)} - \sigma_{xz}^{(n)} - \sigma_{xz}^{(\tau)}$$

$$\sigma_{xx}^{(\tau)} - \sigma_{xz}^{(\tau)} - 1$$





$$J = \frac{\pi R_2^4}{64}, \ F_b = 0.4 p_0 \frac{4(1+\nu)J}{12r^2}.$$

(8) (12),

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{ij} &= \sigma_{ij}^{(n)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(t)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(b)} = \left[\sigma_{ij}^{(hs)} \geq \sigma_{ij}^{(surf)}\right] + \sigma_{ij}^{(t)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(b)} = \left[\iint_{S(\xi,\eta)} p(\xi,\eta) \sigma_{ij}^{(B)}(\xi - x,\eta - y,z) d\xi d\eta \geq \sigma_{ij}^{(S)}(x,y)\right] + \\ &+ \iint_{S(\xi,\eta)} q(\xi,\eta) \sigma_{ij}^{(C)}(\xi - x,\eta - y,z) d\xi d\eta + \sigma_{ij}^{(M)}(x,y,z) + \sigma_{ij}^{(N)}(x,y,z) + \sigma_{ij}^{(Q)}(x,y,z) \cdot (13) \\ & (13) & (\sigma_{ij}^{(n)}, \sigma_{ij}^{(t)}, \sigma_{ij}^{(t)}) & , \\ & , & , \\ \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^{(n)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(b)} \cdot (14) & (14) \\ & (14) & (14) \\ & , & , \\ \cdot 5 & , & F_b < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(h)} < 0 \\ & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} + \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & , \\ & - & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(n)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & \sigma_{xx}^{(b)} < 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & , & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \cdot 5 & & F_b > 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$$

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$$\dot{x}_{1}^{(i)} = x_{2}^{(i)} \qquad \dot{x}_{2}^{(i)} = -x_{1}^{(i)} + x_{3}^{(i)} \qquad \dot{x}_{3}^{(i)} = u_{i}, \qquad (1.1)$$

$$x^{(i)} = \left(x_{1}^{(i)}, x_{2}^{(i)}, x_{3}^{(i)}\right) - \qquad , \quad u_{i} \in P_{i} - \qquad i - (i = 1, ..., k). \qquad T \qquad .$$

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•

$$x^{(i)}(0) = \left(x_1^{(i)}(0), x_2^{(i)}(0), x_3^{(i)}(0)\right)^T \quad (i = 1, ..., k)$$

$$[0, T]$$

$$\Im_i \left[u_i(t)\right],$$
(1.2)

$$\mathfrak{I} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left| \mathfrak{I}_{i} \left[u_{i} \left(t \right) \right] - \mathfrak{I}_{i}^{(0)} \right|, \qquad (1.3)$$

$$\mathfrak{T}_{i}^{(0)} = \min_{u_{i} \in P_{i}} \mathfrak{T}_{i} \left[u_{i}(t) \right].$$

$$T,$$

$$x(,\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = (x_1(,\alpha,\beta,\gamma), x_2(,\alpha,\beta,\gamma), x_3(,\alpha,\beta,\gamma)) \quad (i = 1,...,k).$$

$$\alpha,\beta,\gamma - , ,$$

$$(1.4)$$

. α,β,γ :

$$x(2\pi, \alpha, \beta, \gamma) = A_{1} \cdot (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)^{T} + A_{2},$$

$$A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}, A_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{14} \\ a_{24} \\ a_{34} \end{pmatrix}.$$
(1.5)

2)
$$\Im_{i}\left[u_{i}(t)\right] = \left(\int_{0}^{T} \left(u_{i}(t)\right)^{2} dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 (1.7)

[2],

),

$$h_{i}(\tau) = b'(\tau) S(\tau, T) k^{(i)} ,$$

$$b(\tau) = (0, 0, 1)^{T} , S[\tau, T] - , \qquad (1.1), k^{(i)}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{0}^{(i)} = \max_{k_{1}^{(i)}, k_{2}^{(i)}, k_{3}^{(i)}} \left(k_{1}^{(i)} c_{1}^{(i)} + k_{2}^{(i)} c_{2}^{(i)} + k_{3}^{(i)} c_{3}^{(i)} \right)$$
(2.1)

$$\int_{0}^{T} \left| b(\tau) S(\tau,T) k^{(i)} \right| d\tau = \int_{0}^{T} \left| k_{1}^{(i)} \left(1 - \cos(T - \tau) + k_{2}^{(i)} \sin\left(T - \tau\right) + k_{3}^{(i)} \right| d\tau = 1.$$
(2.2)

$$\begin{aligned} c_1^{(i)} &= x_1 \left(T, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \right) + \left(x_3^{(i)} \left(0 \right) - x_1^{(i)} \left(0 \right) \right) \cos T - x_2^{(i)} \left(0 \right) \sin T - x_3^{(i)} \left(0 \right), \\ c_2^{(i)} &= x_2 \left(T, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \right) - \left(x_3^{(i)} \left(0 \right) - x_1^{(i)} \left(0 \right) \right) \sin T - x_2^{(i)} \left(0 \right) \cos T , \\ c_3^{(i)} &= x_3 \left(T, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \right) - x_3^{(i)} \left(0 \right). \\ T &= 2\pi . \\ c_j^{(i)} &= x_j \left(T, \alpha, \beta, \gamma \right) - x_j^{(i)} \left(0 \right) \quad j = 1, 2, 3 \\ & \vdots \\ p_1^{(i)} &= -k_1^{(i)}, \quad p_2^{(i)} &= -k_2^{(i)}, \quad p_3^{(i)} &= k_1^{(i)} + k_3^{(i)}, \quad \overline{c_1}^{(i)} &= c_3^{(i)} - c_1^{(i)}, \quad \overline{c_2}^{(i)} &= -c_2^{(i)}, \quad \overline{c_3}^{(i)} &= c_3^{(i)} \\ & v_0^{(i)} \left(2.1 \right) & (2.2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{0}^{(i)} = \max_{p_{1}^{(i)}, p_{2}^{(i)}, p_{3}^{(i)}} \left(p_{1}^{(i)} \overline{c}_{1}^{(i)} + p_{2}^{(i)} \overline{c}_{2}^{(i)} + p_{3}^{(i)} \overline{c}_{3}^{(i)} \right)$$
(2.3)

$$\Psi\left(p_{1}^{(i)}, p_{2}^{(i)}, p_{3}^{(i)}\right) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left| \sqrt{p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2}} \sin\left(\tau + \xi\right) + p_{3}^{(i)} \right| d\tau = 1,$$
(2.4)

$$tg\xi = \frac{p_1^{(i)}}{p_2^{(i)}}, \qquad i - u_i(t) = v_0^{(i)} \operatorname{sgn} h^{(i)} = v_0^{(i)} \operatorname{sgn} \left(p_1^{(i)} \cos t + p_2^{(i)} \sin t + p_3^{(i)} \right)$$
(2.5)
(2.4)
:

$$\Psi\left(p_{1}^{(i)}, p_{2}^{(i)}, p_{3}^{(i)}\right) = \begin{cases} 4\sqrt{p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2} - p_{3}^{(i)2}} + 4p_{3}^{(i)} \arcsin\frac{p_{3}^{(i)}}{\sqrt{p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2}}} & \left|p_{3}^{(i)}\right| \le \sqrt{p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2}} \\ 2\pi \left|p_{3}^{(i)}\right| & \left|p_{3}^{(i)}\right| > \sqrt{p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2}} \\ (2.3), (2.6) \end{cases}$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$v_0^{(i)},$$

2.

$$\nu_{0}^{(i)} = p_{1}\overline{c}_{1}^{(i)} + p_{2}\overline{c}_{2}^{(i)} + p_{1}\overline{c}_{3}^{(i)}$$

$$\left\{ \overline{c}_{1}^{(i)}, \overline{c}_{2}^{(i)}, \overline{c}_{3}^{(i)} \right\}$$
(2.7)
(2.6).
(2.6)

. ,

 $\mathbf{v}_{0}^{(i)}$

I)
$$\overline{c}_1^{(i)} = 0$$
, $\overline{c}_2^{(i)} = 0$, $\overline{c}_3^{(i)} = 0$. , $\mathfrak{I}_i^0 = 0$

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$$\begin{split} \text{II} \quad \overline{c}_{1}^{(i)} &= 0, \ \overline{c}_{2}^{(i)} &= 0, \ \overline{c}_{3}^{(i)} \neq 0. \end{split} \tag{2.6} \\ \left\{ p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2} \leq \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}}; p_{3}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{sgn} \, \overline{c}_{3}^{(i)} \right\}, \qquad (2.6) \\ \left\{ p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2} \leq \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}}; p_{3}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{sgn} \, \overline{c}_{3}^{(i)} \right\}, \qquad p_{1}^{(i)2} + p_{2}^{(i)2} \leq \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}}, \qquad v_{0}^{(i)} = \frac{\left|\overline{c}_{3}^{(i)}\right|}{2\pi}, \\ u^{(i)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \overline{c}_{3}^{(i)}, \qquad (1.6) \qquad \Im_{i} = \frac{\left|\overline{c}_{3}^{(i)}\right|}{2\pi} > 0. \\ \text{III} \quad \overline{c}_{1}^{(i)}, \overline{c}_{2}^{(i)}, \qquad (1.6) \qquad \Im_{i} = \frac{\left|\overline{c}_{3}^{(i)}\right|}{2\pi} > 0. \\ \text{III} \quad \overline{c}_{1}^{(i)} = r_{i} \cos \tau_{i} \cos \phi_{i} \quad \overline{c}_{2}^{(i)} = r_{i} \cos \tau_{i} \sin \phi_{i} \quad \overline{c}_{3}^{(i)} = r_{i} \sin \tau_{i} \\ p_{1}^{(i)} &= R_{i} \cos \theta_{i} \cos \phi_{i} \quad p_{2}^{(i)} = R_{i} \cos \theta_{i} \sin \phi_{i} \quad p_{3}^{(i)} = R_{i} \sin \theta_{i} \\ (2.6) \\ R_{i} &= \frac{1}{4\left(\sqrt{\cos 2\theta_{i}} + \sin \theta_{i} \arctan(tg\theta_{i})\right)} \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta_{i} \leq \frac{\pi}{4}. \\ , \qquad (R_{i}, \theta_{i}, \phi_{i})^{T} \left(\left(p_{1}^{(i)}, p_{2}^{(i)}, p_{3}^{(i)}\right)^{T}\right), \qquad \text{grad}\Psi = \mu \, \overline{c}^{(i)}. \end{split}$$

$$\Im(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left| \Im_{i}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) - \Im_{i}^{(0)} \right| = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left| \frac{r_{i}\cos(\theta_{0}-\tau_{i})}{4\left(\sqrt{\cos 2\theta_{0}} + \sin(\theta_{0})\operatorname{arcsin}\operatorname{tg}(\theta_{0})\right)} \right|,$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(2)}(0) &= \begin{pmatrix} -1\\0\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \ x^{(3)}(0) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\-1 \end{pmatrix}, \ A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0\\2 & 1 & -1\\1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ A_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\-1\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ A_{2} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1\\-1\\1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ x^{(2)}(0) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1.208\\0.272\\1.057 \end{pmatrix}, \ x^{(\overline{\alpha},\overline{\beta},\overline{\gamma})}, \ (2.8), \\ (&): \\ (&): \\ (& -0.151\\-0.272\\1.057 \end{pmatrix}, \\ (2.10) & (2.9), \\ \mathfrak{T}_{1}^{(0)} &= 0.282, \ \mathfrak{T}_{2}^{(0)} &= 0.21, \ \mathfrak{T}_{3}^{(0)} &= 0.797, \\ \mathfrak{T}_{3}^{(0)} &= 0.282, \ \mathfrak{T}_{2}^{(0)} &= 0.21, \ \mathfrak{T}_{3}^{(0)} &= 0.797, \\ u_{1}^{0}(t) &= 0.282105 \operatorname{sgn}(0.0533446 \operatorname{cos} t - 0.186253 \operatorname{sin} t - 0.14367) \\ u_{2}^{0}(t) &= 0.209753 \operatorname{sgn}(-0.235861 \operatorname{cos} t + 0.0811118 \operatorname{sin} t + 0.0170316) \\ u_{3}^{0}(t) &= 0.797378 \operatorname{sgn}(0.182516 \operatorname{cos} t + 0.105142 \operatorname{sin} t + 0.126639) \\ \vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$x^{(1)}(t) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 2-0.282 t - \cos t - 0.718 \sin t \\ -0.282 - 0.718 \cos t + \sin t \\ 2-0.282 t \end{pmatrix} & 0 \le t < 4.256 \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ x^{(1)}(t) = \begin{cases} -0.401 + 0.282 t - 1.506 \cos t - 0.469 \sin t \\ 0.282 - 0.469 \cos t + 1.506 \sin t \\ -0.401 + 0.282 t \end{pmatrix} & 4.256 \le t < 5.727 \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2.83 - 0.282 t - 1.208 \cos t + 0.01 \sin t \\ -0.282 + 0.01 \cos t + 1.208 \sin t \\ 2.83 - 0.283 t \end{pmatrix} & 5.727 \le t \le 6.283 \\ \end{pmatrix} \\ x^{(2)}(t) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1-0.21t - 2 \cos t + 0.21 \sin t \\ -0.21t - 2 \cos t + 0.21 \sin t \\ 1 - 0.21t \end{pmatrix} & 0 \le t < 1.171 \\ 0.21 + 0.21 \cos t + 2 \sin t \\ 0.509 + 0.21t \end{pmatrix} \\ x^{(2)}(t) = \begin{cases} 0.509 + 0.21t - 1.614 \cos t + 0.047 \sin t \\ 0.21 + 0.047 \cos t + 1.614 \sin t \\ 0.509 + 0.21t \end{cases} & 1.171 \le t < 4.449 \\ 1.171 \le t < 4.449 \\ 1.171 \le t \le 6.283 \\ 2.375 - 0.21 t \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$x^{(3)}(t) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} -1+0.797 t + \cos t + 0.203 \sin t \\ 0.797 + 0.203 \cos t - \sin t \\ -1+0.797 t \end{pmatrix} & 0 \le t < 2.738 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 3.367 - 0.797 t + 0.374 \cos t - 1.264 \sin t \\ -0.797 - 1.264 \cos t - 0.374 \sin t \\ 3.367 - 0.797t \end{pmatrix} & 2.738 \le t < 4.59 \\ \begin{pmatrix} -3.953 + 0.797 t - 1.208 \cos t - 1.07 \sin t \\ 0.797 - 1.07 \cos t + 1.208 \sin t \\ -3.953 + 0.797 t \end{pmatrix} & 4.59 \le t \le 6.283 \end{cases}$$

3.

(1.3)

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3.
$$2)($$
, $),$

$$\exists (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sqrt{\Delta^{(i)}},$$

$$\Delta^{(i)} = 2(c_1^{(i)})^2 + 2(c_2^{(i)})^2 - 4c_1^{(i)}c_3^{(i)} + 3(c_3^{(i)})^2,$$

$$\Im_0 = 2.69559 \quad _0 = -0.0457814, \quad _0 = 1.00392, \quad _0 = 0.187365$$

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$$x(2\pi) = (-0.151108, -0.272213, 1.05734)^T.$$

$$u_1^0(t) = 0.0608869 \cos t - 0.230771 \sin t - 0.136621$$

$$u_2^0(t) = -0.257423 \cos t + 0.0875384 \sin t + 0.0225337$$

$$u_3^0(t) = 0.697507 \cos t + 0.405848 \sin t + 0.340844$$

:

$$x^{(1)}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.769 - 0.137 t - (0.769 + 0.0304 t) \cos t - (0.833 - 0.115 t) \sin t \\ -0.137 t - (0.863 + 0.115 t) \cos t + (0.885 + 0.03 t) \sin t \\ 1.769 - 0.137 t + 0.231 \cos t + 0.06 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(2)}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.088 + 0.023t - (2.088 - 0.129 t) \cos t - (0.151 + 0.044 t) \sin t \\ 0.023 + (-0.023 - 0.044 t) \cos t + (2.044 - 0.129 t) \sin t \\ 1.088 + 0.023 t - 0.088 \cos t - 0.257 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(3)}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.594 + 0.341 t + (0.594 - 0.349 t) \cos t + (1.008 - 0.203 t) \sin t \\ 0.341 + (0.659 - 0.203 t) \cos t + (-0.797 + 0.349 t) \sin t \\ -0.594 + 0.341 t - 0.406 \cos t + 0.698 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$r = a\rho, \ u = h\overline{u}, \ u_r = h\overline{u}_r, \ w = h\overline{w}, \ H = mh, \ q = B_{11}\overline{q}, \ p = B_{11}\overline{p}, \ \tau = B_{11}\overline{\tau},$$

$$B_{22} = k^2 B_{11}, \ B_{12} = \alpha_{12} B_{11}, \ B_{11} = B_{55}\chi, \ N_r = B_{11}h\overline{N}_r, \ N_\theta = B_{11}h\overline{N}_\theta, \ M_r = B_{11}h^2\overline{M}_r, \qquad (1.1)$$

$$M_\theta = B_{11}h^2\overline{M}_\theta, \ z = h\overline{z}, \ a = hl, \ Z_1 = B_{11}\overline{Z}_1, \ \overline{Z}_2 = B_{11}\overline{Z}_2, \ R_1 = B_{11}\overline{R}_1, \ R_2 = B_{11}\overline{R}_2,$$

$$T_r = B_{11}h\overline{T}_r, \ T_\theta = B_{11}h\overline{T}_\theta, \ B_{ij}^H = \beta_{ij}B_{ij}, \ m\beta_{11} = \beta, \ \beta_{22}k^2 = \gamma^2\beta_{11}.$$

$$u^{-} u_{r}^{-} ,$$

$$w^{-} , N_{r}, N_{\theta} M_{r}, M_{\theta}^{-} ,$$

$$Z_{i} R_{i}^{-} :$$

$$Z_{1} = \frac{Z^{+} - Z^{-}}{2}, Z_{2} = Z^{+} + Z^{-}, R_{1} = \frac{R^{+} - R^{-}}{2}, R_{2} = R^{+} + R^{-},$$

$$Z^{\pm} R^{\pm} - , ,$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$Z^{\pm} R^{\pm} - , ,$$

$$(1.2)$$

$$\overline{p} = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \rho^i, \quad \overline{\tau} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot \rho^i,$$
(1.3)

2.

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2. (1.1), (1.2) (1.3), (1.3), (2.1)

$$\overline{R}_2 = -\overline{\tau} = -\sum_{i=1}^n b_i \rho^i$$
, (2.1)

$$\overline{R}_2 = \overline{\tau} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot \rho^i .$$
(2.2)

$$\frac{d\overline{T}_{r_1}}{d\rho} + \frac{\overline{T}_{r_1} - \overline{T}_{\theta_1}}{\rho} = l \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \rho^i .$$
(2.3)

$$\rho^{2} \frac{d^{2} \overline{u}_{1}}{d \rho^{2}} + \rho \frac{d \overline{u}_{1}}{d \rho} - k^{2} \overline{u}_{1} = l^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \rho^{i+2} .$$
(2.4)
,
$$\rho = 0 ,$$

$$\overline{u}_{1} = C_{1}\rho^{k} + l^{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i}}{(i+2)^{2} - k^{2}} \cdot \rho^{i+2}.$$

$$C_{1} - , \qquad \rho = 1.$$
(2.5)

$$\overline{T}_{r1} = \frac{1}{l} \left[\left(k + \alpha_{12} \right) \rho^{k-1} \cdot C_1 + l^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\left(i + 2 + \alpha_{12} \right) b_i}{\left(i + 2 \right)^2 - k^2} \cdot \rho^{i+1} \right],$$
(2.6)

$$\overline{T}_{\theta 1} = \frac{1}{l} \left[k \left(k + \alpha_{12} \right) \rho^{k-1} \cdot C_1 + l^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\left(i \cdot \alpha_{12} + 2\alpha_{12} + k^2 \right)}{\left(i + 2 \right)^2 - k^2} \cdot \rho^{i+1} \right].$$

$$\overline{u}_2, \overline{T}_{r_2} = \overline{T}_{\theta 2}.$$
(2.7)

. [3]

: $u_r = u + z \varphi$, $u_z = w$. (3.1) r0z. φ-

$$\overline{Z}_{2} = \overline{q} - a_{0} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} \cdot \rho^{i}, \quad \overline{R}_{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i} \quad .$$
(3.2)

$$\frac{d\overline{N}_{r1}}{d\rho} + \frac{\overline{N}_{r1}}{\rho} = -l\overline{q} + la_0 + l\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \rho^i , \qquad (3.3)$$

$$\frac{d\overline{M}_{r1}}{d\rho} + \frac{\overline{M}_{r1} - \overline{M}_{\theta 1}}{\rho} = l\overline{N}_{r1} + \frac{l}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i \cdot \rho^i .$$
(3.4)
(3.4)

$$\overline{N}_{r1} = -\frac{\overline{q}l}{2}\rho + \frac{la_0\rho}{2} + l\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{i+2}\rho^{i+1}.$$
(3.5)
[3]
(3.3), \overline{N}_{r1}
:

$$\overline{N}_{r1} = \frac{5}{6\chi} \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{l} \frac{d\overline{w}_1}{d\rho} \right) - \frac{1}{12} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot \rho^i .$$
(3.6)
$$, \qquad \varphi \qquad :$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{1}{l}\frac{d\overline{w}_1}{d\rho} - \frac{3\chi q l \rho}{5(1+m\beta_{55})} + \frac{\chi(1+m)}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot \rho^i .$$
(3.7)

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{M}_{r_{1}} &= -\frac{1}{12l^{2}} \left[\frac{d^{2}\overline{w_{1}}}{d\rho^{2}} + \frac{\alpha_{12}}{\rho} \cdot \frac{d\overline{w_{1}}}{d\rho} + \frac{3\chi\overline{q}l^{2}(1+\alpha_{12})}{5(1+m\beta_{55})} - \frac{\chi(1+m)l}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \cdot (i+\alpha_{12})\rho^{i-1} \right], \quad (3.8) \\
\overline{M}_{\theta 1} &= -\frac{1}{12l^{2}} \left[\alpha_{12} \frac{d^{2}\overline{w_{1}}}{d\rho^{2}} + \frac{k^{2}}{\rho} \cdot \frac{d\overline{w_{1}}}{d\rho} + \frac{3\chi\overline{q}l^{2}(\alpha_{12}+k^{2})}{5(1+m\beta_{55})} - \frac{\chi(1+m)l}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \cdot (i\cdot\alpha_{12}+k^{2})\rho^{i-1} \right]. \\
&\qquad (3.4), \quad : \\
\rho^{2} \frac{d^{3}\overline{w_{1}}}{d\rho^{3}} + \rho \frac{d^{2}\overline{w_{1}}}{d\rho^{2}} - k^{2} \frac{d\overline{w_{1}}}{d\rho} = 6\overline{q}l^{4}\rho^{3} - 12l^{4} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{a_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+3}}{i+2} - 6l^{3} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+2} - \\
&\qquad -\frac{3\chi\overline{q}l^{2}(1-k^{2})}{5(1+m\beta_{55})}\rho + \frac{\chi(1+m)l}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i}(i^{2}-k^{2})\rho^{i}. \quad (3.9) \\
&\qquad (3.9) \qquad \rho = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \overline{w}_{1} &= C_{2} + C_{3} \rho^{1+k} + \frac{3\overline{q}l^{4}\rho^{4}}{2(9-k^{2})} - 12l^{4} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{a_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+4}}{(i+2)(i+4)((i+3)^{2}-k^{2})} - \\ &- 6l^{3} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+3}}{(i+3)((i+2)^{2}-k^{2})} - \frac{3\chi\overline{q}l^{2}\rho^{2}}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} + \frac{\chi(1+m)l}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+1}}{(i+1)} . \end{split}$$
(3.10)

$$C_{2} \quad C_{3} - \\ &(3.10) \quad (3.8), \\ , \qquad a_{i} \quad b_{i} . \\) \qquad . \end{split}$$

.

:

$$\overline{Z}_{2} = a_{0} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} \cdot \rho^{i}, \ \overline{R}_{1} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i},$$
[3]
(3.11)

$$\bar{M}_{r2} = \frac{m^3}{12l} \left(\beta_{11} \frac{d\phi}{d\rho} + \alpha_{12} \beta_{12} \frac{\phi}{\rho} \right), \quad \bar{M}_{\vartheta 2} = \frac{m^3}{12l} \left(\alpha_{12} \beta_{11} \frac{d\phi}{d\rho} + \beta_{11} \gamma^2 \frac{\phi}{\rho} \right), \quad (3.12)$$
(3.12)

$$\overline{w}_{2} = B_{2} + B_{3}\rho^{1+\gamma} - \frac{3\chi \overline{q}l^{2}\rho^{2}}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} + \frac{\chi(1+m)l}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+1}}{(i+1)} + \frac{12l^{4}}{\beta m^{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{a_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+4}}{(i+2)(i+4)((i+3)^{2} - \gamma^{2})} - \frac{6l^{3}}{\beta m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+3}}{(i+3)((i+2)^{2} - \gamma^{2})} = \frac{6l^{3}}{\beta m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+3}}{(i+3)((i+2)^{2} - \gamma^{2})}$$

$$B_{2} \quad B_{3} - \dots \qquad (3.13)$$

4. ,
$$z = \frac{H}{2}$$
 , $r = a$

$$\bar{T}_{r1}\Big|_{\rho=1} = \bar{W}_{1}\Big|_{\rho=1} = \bar{M}_{r1}\Big|_{\rho=1} = 0$$
(4.1)

$$\overline{T}_{r2}\Big|_{\rho=1} = \overline{W}_{2}\Big|_{\rho=1} = \overline{M}_{r2}\Big|_{\rho=1} = 0$$
(4.2)

, :

$$\overline{u}_{1} = l^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i}}{\left(i+2\right)^{2} - k^{2}} \left(\rho^{i+2} - \frac{i+2+\alpha_{12}}{k+\alpha_{12}}\rho^{k}\right),$$
(4.3)

$$\overline{u}_{2} = \frac{l^{2}}{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i}}{\left(i+2\right)^{2} - \gamma^{2}} \left(\frac{i\beta_{11} + 2\beta_{11} + \alpha_{12}\beta_{12}}{\gamma\beta_{11} + \alpha_{12}\beta_{12}} \rho^{\gamma} - \rho^{i+2} \right),$$
(4.4)

$$\begin{split} \overline{w}_{1} &= \frac{3\overline{q}l^{2}\chi(1-\rho^{2})}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} + \frac{6\overline{q}l^{4}(3+\alpha_{12})(1-\rho^{1+k})}{(1+k)(k+\alpha_{12})(9-k^{2})} - \frac{3\overline{q}l^{4}(1-\rho^{4})}{2(9-k^{2})} - \\ &- 12l^{4}\sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{a_{i} \cdot \rho^{i+4}}{(i+2)((i+3)^{2}-k^{2})} \left[\frac{i+3+\alpha_{12}}{(1+k)(k+\alpha_{12})} (1-\rho^{1+k}) - \frac{1-\rho^{i+4}}{i+4} \right] - \\ &- \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i} \left[\frac{6l^{3}}{((i+2)^{2}-k^{2})} \left[\frac{i+2+\alpha_{12}}{(1+k)(k+\alpha_{12})} (1-\rho^{1+k}) - \frac{1-\rho^{i+3}}{i+3} \right] + \frac{\chi(1+m)l}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} \cdot \frac{1-\rho^{i+1}}{i+1} \right], \end{split}$$
(4.5)
$$\overline{w}_{2} &= \frac{3\overline{q}l^{2}\chi(1-\rho^{2})}{10(1+m\beta_{55})} + \frac{12l^{4}}{\beta m^{2}} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{a_{i}}{(i+2)((i+3)^{2}-\gamma^{2})} \left[\frac{i\beta_{11}+2\beta_{11}+\alpha_{12}\beta_{12}}{(1+\gamma)(\beta_{11}\gamma+\alpha_{12}\beta_{12})} (1-\rho^{1+\gamma}) - \frac{1-\rho^{i+3}}{i+3} \right] + \frac{\chi(1+m)l(1-\rho^{i+1})}{10(i+1)(1+m\beta_{55})} \right], \end{aligned}$$
(4.6)
$$\varphi &= \frac{6\overline{q}l^{3}}{(9-k^{2})} \left[\frac{3+\alpha_{12}}{k+\alpha_{12}} \cdot \rho^{k} - \rho^{3} \right] + 12l^{3} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{a_{i}}{(i+2)((i+3)^{2}-k^{2})} \left[\rho^{i+3} - \frac{i+3+\alpha_{12}}{k+\alpha_{12}} \rho^{k} \right] + \\ &+ 6l^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b_{i}}{(i+2)^{2}-k^{2}} \left[\rho^{i+2} - \frac{i+2+\alpha_{12}}{k+\alpha_{12}} \rho^{k} \right]. \end{aligned}$$
(4.7)
$$k = 3, \gamma = 3 \end{split}$$

 $\phi_1 \neq \phi_2$,

 b_i a_i

. . ,

$$z_{1} = \frac{h}{2}, z_{2} = \frac{H}{2}.$$

$$\overline{w}_{1} = \overline{w}_{2}, \quad 2(\overline{u}_{1} - \overline{u}_{2}) + (1 + m)\phi = 0.$$
(5.1)
(4.3) - (4.7), (5.1)

 b_i

5.

 a_i ($\chi = 0$) b_i

,

 $u_r = \frac{dw}{dr}, \left(\varphi = -\frac{dw}{dr}\right).$

 $(\chi \neq 0)$,

φ.

,

 $\phi_1 \neq \phi_2$.

 \overline{w}

:





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· [4], : ,

• , [4], ,

> - . [4]. , , , , , , , , . . . (,)

> > , [5]

 h_0 . , $h(\tau) = B_1 - B_2 \cos 2\pi \tau$, (1)

$$B_1 = \frac{h_{\text{max}} + h_{\text{min}}}{2}, \quad B_2 = \frac{h_{\text{max}} - h_{\text{min}}}{2}, \quad \tau = \frac{t}{T}.$$

180

111

,
), h_{\min} –



[6]:

(2)

,

$$\frac{\partial h(x,\tau)}{\partial \tau} = aT \frac{\partial^2 h(x,\tau)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\varepsilon T}{\mu} \quad (0 < x < L, 0 < \tau < 1),$$
(2)

$$a = kh_s / \mu . \qquad k - \qquad , \quad \mu - \qquad , \quad h_s - \qquad , \quad \epsilon - \\ h_{\min} \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad , \qquad \qquad$$

•

 B_1 2

:

$$h(0,\tau) = h(\tau), h(L,\tau) = h_0, h(x,0) = g(x),$$
(3)

g(x)

(4)

$$a\frac{d^2g(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\mu} = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$g(0) = h_{\min}; h(L) = h_0.$$
 (5)
(5)

$$g(x) = -\frac{\varepsilon x^2}{2a\mu} + \left(\frac{\varepsilon L}{2a\mu} + \frac{h_0 - h_{\min}}{L}\right) x + h_{\min} \quad (0 \le x \le L) \,. \tag{6}$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{x}{L}; \overline{h}(\overline{x}, \tau) = h(\overline{x}L, \tau) / L; \overline{h}(\tau) = h(\tau) / L; \overline{g}(\overline{x}) = g(\overline{x}L) / L; \overline{h}_0 = h_0 / h; \overline{h}_+ = h_{\max} / L; \overline{h}_- = h_{\min} / L;$$

$$\overline{B}_1 = B_1 / L = (\overline{h}_+ + \overline{h}_-) / 2; \overline{B}_2 = B_2 / L = (\overline{h}_+ - \overline{h}_-) / 2; \overline{p}^2 = aT / L^2; \overline{f} = \varepsilon T / \mu L; (0 \le \overline{x} \le 1; 0 \le \tau \le 1).$$
(2)
:

$$\frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \tau} = \frac{p^2}{p} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{h}}{\partial \bar{x}^2} + \frac{f}{f}, \qquad (0 < \bar{x} < 1; 0 < \tau < 1), \qquad (7)$$

$$(3) - \qquad :$$

а

$$\vec{h}(0,\tau) = \vec{h}(\tau), \quad \vec{h}(1,\tau) = \vec{h}_0 \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1);$$
(8)

$$\bar{h}(\bar{x},0) = \bar{g}(\bar{x}) \quad (0 \le \bar{x} < 1).$$
(9)

(1) (6)

$$\frac{\overline{f}(\overline{x},\tau) = \overline{f}(\overline{x},\tau) - (U_{\tau} - \overline{p}^{2}U_{\overline{x}\overline{x}}) = \overline{B}_{1} - \overline{B}_{2}\cos(2\pi\tau) \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1); \quad (10)$$

$$\overline{g}(\overline{x}) = -\overline{\varepsilon} \overline{x}^{2} + (\overline{\varepsilon} + \overline{h}_{0} - \overline{h}_{-})\overline{x} + \overline{h}_{-} \quad \overline{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon L/2 a\mu; \quad (0 \le \overline{x} \le 1). \quad (11)$$

(7) (8)-(9),

$$v(\bar{x},\bar{\tau}) = \bar{h}(\bar{x},\tau) - U(\bar{x},\tau), \qquad (12)$$
$$U(\bar{x},\bar{\tau}).$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} = p^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \overline{f}(\overline{x}, \tau)$$
(13)

$$v(\bar{x},0) = \bar{g}(\bar{x}) = \bar{g}(\bar{x}) - U(\bar{x},0); \quad v(0,\tau) = \bar{h}(\tau) = \bar{h}(\tau) - U(0,\tau); \quad v(1,\tau) = \bar{h}_0(\tau) = h_0 - U(1,\tau); \quad (14)$$

$$\bar{f}(\bar{x},\tau) = \bar{f}(\bar{x},\tau) - (U_\tau - \bar{p}^2 U_{\bar{x}\bar{x}}). \quad (15)$$

$$\bigcup_{x,\tau} \bigcup_{x,\tau} = 0, \quad \overline{h}_0(\tau) = 0.$$

(14)

-

$$U(0,\tau) = \overline{h}(\tau) , \quad U(1,\tau) = \overline{h}_0$$

,

$$U(\bar{x},\tau) = \bar{h}(\tau) + \bar{x}[\bar{h}_0 - \bar{h}(\tau)] \quad (0 \le \bar{x} \le 1, \ 0 \le \tau \le 1).$$
(16)
(13)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} = \overline{p}^2 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \overline{x}^2} + \overline{f}(\overline{x}, \tau) \qquad (0 < \overline{x} < 1, 0 < \tau < 1);$$

$$(17)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v(\bar{x},0) = g(\bar{x}) & (0 \le \bar{x} \le 1); & v(0,\tau) = 0 & v(1,\tau) = 0 & (0 \le \tau \le 1). \\ (14) & (15) & & & & \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\overline{f}}(\overline{x},\tau) = \overline{f} - (1-\overline{x})\overline{h}'(\tau) \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1);$$

$$\overline{\overline{g}}(\overline{x}) = -\overline{\varepsilon}(\overline{x}^2 - \overline{x}) \quad (0 \le \overline{x} \le 1).$$
(18)
(19)

$$\overline{(x)} = -\overline{\varepsilon}(\overline{x}^2 - \overline{x}) \qquad (0 \le \overline{x} \le 1).$$

$$(19)$$

$$(17), \qquad :$$

$$v(\bar{x}, \tau) = v_1(\bar{x}, \tau) + v_2(\bar{x}, \tau),$$
 (20)

$$\begin{cases} v_1(\bar{x},0) = \bar{g}(x) & (0 \le \bar{x} \le 1); \\ 0 \le \bar{x} \le 1 \end{cases}$$
(21)

$$\begin{cases} v_{1}(0,\tau) = 0, \quad v_{1}(1,\tau) = 0 \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1); \\ \frac{\partial v_{2}}{\partial \tau} = p^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} v_{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \overline{f}(\overline{x},\tau) \quad (0 < \overline{x} < 1, \ 0 < \tau < 1) \\ v_{2}(\overline{x},0) = 0 \quad (0 \le \overline{x} \le 1); \\ v_{2}(0,\tau) = 0, \quad v_{2}(1,\tau) = 0 \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1); \\ \overline{f}(\overline{x},\tau) = \overline{g}(\overline{x}) \quad (18) \quad (19). \end{cases}$$

$$(21) \qquad -$$

$$v_{1}(\bar{x},\tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_{n} e^{-\pi^{2} n^{2} p^{-\tau} \tau} \sin(\pi n \bar{x}) \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1, \ 0 \le \pi \le 1),$$

$$C_{n}, \qquad (21)$$

[7],

,

$$C_{n} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \overline{g(x)} \sin(\pi n x) dx \qquad (n = 1, 2, ...).$$
(19), . . ,

$$v_{1}(\bar{x},\tau) = \frac{8\bar{\varepsilon}}{\pi^{3}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[\pi(2n-1)\bar{x}]}{(2n-1)^{3}} e^{-\pi^{2}(2n-1)^{2}\bar{p}^{2}\tau} \quad (0 \le \bar{x} \le 1, \ 0 \le \tau \le 1).$$
(23)
(23)

$$v_{2}(\bar{x},\tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{n}(\tau) \sin(\pi n \bar{x}) \qquad (0 \le \bar{x} \le 1, \ 0 \le \tau \le 1).$$
(24)
(24)

(22) $\overline{\overline{f}}(\overline{x},\tau) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(\tau) \sin(\pi n \overline{x}),$ $v_n(\tau)$ $\frac{dv_n}{d\tau} + \pi^2 n^2 \overline{p}^2 v_n = f_n(\tau) \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1) \quad (n = 1, 2, ...)$ (25)

$$v_n(0) = 0.$$
 (26)
(26)

(25) (26)
$$v_{n}(\tau) = \int_{0}^{\tau} e^{-\pi^{2}n^{2}p^{-2}(\tau-\eta)} f_{n}(\eta) d\eta, \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1, n = 1, 2, ...)$$
(27)

(18)

$$f_{n}(\tau) = -\frac{2}{\pi n} \left\{ [(-1)^{n} - 1]\overline{f} + \overline{h}'(\tau) \right\} \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1, \ n = 1, 2, ...).$$
(28)
(27) (28),

$$v_{2}(\bar{x},\tau) = \frac{4\bar{f}}{\pi^{3}\bar{p}^{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - e^{-\pi^{2}(2n-1)^{2}\bar{p}^{2}\tau}}{(2n-1)^{3}} \sin[\pi(2n-1)\bar{x}] - \frac{8\bar{B}_{2}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\pi n\bar{x})}{n(4 + \pi^{2}\bar{p}^{2}n^{4})} \{e^{-\pi^{2}n^{2}\bar{p}^{2}\tau} + \frac{1}{2}[\pi\bar{p}^{2}n^{2}\sin(2\pi\tau) - 2\cos(2\pi\tau)]\} \qquad (0 \le \bar{x} \le 1, 0 \le \tau \le 1).$$

$$(29)$$

$$(12), (16) (20) (7) (8)-(9)$$

$$\bar{h}(\bar{x}, \tau) = (1-\bar{x})\bar{h}(\tau) + \bar{h}_0(\bar{x}) + v_1(\bar{x}, \tau) + v_2(\bar{x}, \tau) (0 \le \bar{x} \le 1, 0 \le \tau \le 1),$$

$$v_1(\bar{x}, \tau) \quad v_2(\bar{x}, \tau) (23) (29).$$

$$(23), (29) \quad (30)$$

$$: \overline{h}_{+} = 0,8; \overline{h}_{-} = 0,2; \overline{h}_{0} = 0,1; \overline{p}^{2} = 0,2; \overline{\varepsilon} = 0,5; \overline{f} = 3.$$

$$\overline{h}(\tau) = 0,5 - 0,3\cos(2\pi\tau) \quad (0 \le \tau \le 1), \ \overline{B}_{1} = 0,5; \ \overline{B}_{2} = 0,3.$$









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([1-2]).

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§1.

[3-6].

 $\overline{D} = \{0 \le x \le a; 0 \le y \le b\} -$

•

$$a,b; \partial D$$
 –

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + xu = f$$

$$u|_{\partial D} = \{$$
(1.1)
(1.2)

$$, \quad f \in C^{Q+2}(\overline{D}), \ \lambda \ge 0 \ .$$
$$h_{ij}(x, y) \ (i = 1, 2, \dots; j = 1, 2, \dots)$$
$$. \tag{1.1}$$

•

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \left\{ xu - f = 0 \right\}$$
(1.3)

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{b} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \right) x u - f h_{ij}(x, y) dx dy = 0$$

$$, \quad u(x, y)$$
(1.1)

$$h_{ij}(x, y) = \frac{2}{a} \frac{2}{b} \sin r_i x \sin s_i y \quad \left(r_i = \frac{if}{a}, s_j = \frac{jf}{b}\right)$$

$$(1.1)-(1.2)$$

$$u(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_{ij} \sin r_i x \sin s_i y$$

$$(1.4)$$

$$A_{ij}$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$\left(\Gamma_{i}^{2} + S_{j}^{2}\right)A_{ij} + C_{ij} = f_{ij}$$
(1.6)

$$f_{ij} = \frac{2}{a} \frac{2}{b} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{b} f(x, y) \sin r_{i} x \sin s_{i} y dx dy$$

$$(1.7)$$

$$C_{ij} = \frac{2}{a} \frac{2}{b} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{b} u(x, y) x \sin r_{i} x \sin s_{i} y dx dy$$
(1.8)
(7)

$$C_{kl} = \frac{a}{2} A_{kl} + \frac{2a}{f^2} \sum_{i+k}^{\infty} A_{il} \left[\frac{1}{(i+k)^2} - \frac{1}{(i-k)^2} \right]$$

$$i+k$$
(1.9)
$$C_{kl}, \qquad (1.9)$$

$$C_{kl} = \frac{\lambda a}{2\delta_{kl}} C_{kl} - \frac{8a\lambda}{\pi^2} \sum_{i+k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\delta_{il}} \frac{ik}{(i^2 - k^2)^2} C_{il} + F_{kl}$$
(1.10)

$$\mathsf{u}_{kl} = \mathsf{r}_{i}^{2} + \mathsf{S}_{l}^{2}, \ F_{kl} = \frac{8a}{f^{2}} \sum_{i+k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mathsf{u}_{il}} \frac{ik}{(i^{2} - k^{2})^{2}} f_{il} - \frac{a}{2} \frac{f_{kl}}{\mathsf{u}_{kl}}$$
(1.11)

$$\begin{split} \$2. & (1.10). \\ \frac{a}{2u_{kl}} = \frac{a^{3}}{2f^{2}} \frac{1}{k^{2} + l^{2}a^{2}/b^{2}} \leq \frac{a^{3}}{2f^{2}} \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} (k, l = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \\ , \\ \sum_{i+k}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\lambda}{\delta_{il}} \left(\frac{1}{(i-k)^{2}} - \frac{1}{(i+k)^{2}} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \frac{\lambda a^{2}}{\pi^{2}} \left(\sum_{i,3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{i-2} - \frac{1}{i} \right)^{2} - \sum_{i,3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{i-1} - \frac{1}{i+2} \right)^{2} \right) \\ (k, l = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \\ \frac{1}{4} \sum_{i,3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{i-2} - \frac{1}{i} \right)^{2} \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{f^{2}}{8} + \frac{f^{2}}{8} + 2 \right) \leq \frac{f^{2}}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \end{split}$$

$$(2.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{1,3}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{i+2} - \frac{1}{i} \right)^2 \le \frac{f^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2}$$
(2.2)
(2.1)-(2.2)
(1.10)

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2f^{2}} \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} + \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{f^{4}} \le 1$$
(2.3)

,

b,

(2.3),

§3. (1.1)
, , ,
$$f(x, y) \equiv 1.$$

(1.5) (1.10)
, (1.10)
, $n (n = 1, 2, \dots).$
 $(1.10), n = 10.$







			,	, \overline{D} –			a = 1, b = 2		
(.1)		\overline{D} –		2, $a = b = 2$ (.2).			,		
	,	,	,	}	((2.3).),	
					}.				

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$$G = G_{\alpha} f(\varphi), \quad E = E_{\alpha} f(\varphi), \quad 0 \le \varphi \le \alpha ,$$

$$f(\varphi) \quad - \qquad ,$$
(1.1)

.

,

 $0 \le \varphi \le \alpha$.

:

(I)
$$w(r,0,z) = 0;$$
 (II) $u(r,0) = v(r,0) = 0;$ (1.2)
(I)
$$\begin{cases} \tau_{qz}(r,\alpha,z) = 0, \ 0 < r < a, \ r > b \\ w(r,\alpha,z) = \varepsilon, \ a \le r \le b, \end{cases};$$
 (II)
$$\begin{cases} \tau_{r\varphi}(r,\alpha) = 0, \ \sigma_{\varphi}(r,\alpha) = 0, \ (0 < r < a, \ r > b) \\ v(r,\alpha) = -\delta(r) = -(\delta + \beta r - \gamma(r)) \ (a \le r \le b), \end{cases}$$
 (1.3)
(I) (II)

(I)
$$\tau_{\varphi_z}(r,\alpha,z) = -\tau(r);$$
 (II) $\sigma_{\varphi}(r,\alpha) = -q(r) \ (a \le r \le b)$
(I) (II) (II) (II)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi(\xi) k\left(\frac{\xi - x}{\lambda}\right) d\xi = \pi g(x) \quad (|x| \le 1),$$

$$(1.5)$$

$$k(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{L(u,\alpha)}{u} \cos ut du, \qquad t = \ln(\rho/r), \qquad \xi = \lambda \ln(\rho/a) - 1, \qquad x = \lambda \ln(r/a) - 1,$$

$$\lambda = 2(\ln(b/a))^{-1}, \quad \varphi(\xi) - \qquad \qquad , \theta_{\alpha} = G_{\alpha}/(1-\nu),$$

$$G_{\alpha} = G(\alpha) - \qquad \qquad .$$

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$$\varphi(\xi) = \rho \tau(\rho), \ g(x) = G_{\alpha} \lambda \varepsilon \ (I), \ \varphi(\xi) = \rho q(\rho), \ g(x) = \theta_{\alpha} \lambda \delta(r) \ (II).$$

$$\lambda \in (0; \infty)$$

$$\cdot \qquad \lambda \qquad (), \qquad (). \qquad H = tg \alpha \qquad () [3].$$

(I)
$$P_c = \int_a^b \tau(r) dr$$
; (II) $P = \int_a^b q(r) dr$, (1.6)
($\alpha = \pi$ $\alpha = 2\pi$)
 ϵ (I) P_c
 p_c
 δ (II).
 $\tau(r) \ge 0$ $\sigma(r) \ge 0$ $a \le r \le b$.

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[1].

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$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\kappa+1}{\kappa-1}(u^2-1) & -k(\phi) & (u+1)k(\phi) & \frac{2(\kappa+u)}{\kappa-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \left(-1+u\frac{3-\kappa}{\kappa+1}\right)k(\phi) & \frac{2(u-\kappa)}{\kappa+1} & -\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa+1}(u^2-1) & -k(\phi) \end{vmatrix}, \quad \vec{\mathbf{z}} = \begin{vmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{vmatrix}, \quad k(\phi) = \frac{E'(\phi)}{E(\phi)},$$

$$\kappa = 3 - 4v.$$

:

$$z_1(u,0) = z_3(u,0) = 0$$
,
 $z_2(u,\alpha) - (u+1)z_3(u,\alpha) = 0$, $(5-3u + \kappa(u-1))z_1(u,\alpha) + (5-\kappa)z_4(u,\alpha) = 4u/(\kappa+1)$.

$$\vec{\mathbf{z}}(u,\phi) = \sum_{i=1}^{rang} C_i(u) \vec{\Psi}_i^F(u,\phi), \qquad (2.2)$$

$$\begin{split} \vec{\Psi}_{i}^{F}(u,\phi) &= \mathbf{T}_{i}(u,\phi)\vec{\Psi}_{i}(u,\phi), \ \mathbf{T}_{i}(u,\phi) &= \begin{pmatrix} t_{i}^{1}(u,\phi), t_{i}^{2}(u,\phi), \dots, t_{i}^{rang}(u,\phi) \end{pmatrix}. \\ \vec{\mathbf{t}}_{i}(u,\phi) &= \begin{pmatrix} t_{i}^{1}(u,\phi), t_{i}^{2}(u,\phi), \dots, t_{i}^{rang}(u,\phi) \end{pmatrix}. \\ \vec{\Psi}_{i}(u,\phi) &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & k(\phi) = 0 & (& & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ &$$

$$\frac{d\vec{\mathbf{t}}_{i}(u,\phi)}{dz} = \vec{\Psi}_{i}^{-1} \left(\mathbf{A} \vec{\Psi}_{i} - \mathbf{E} \frac{d\vec{\Psi}_{i}}{dz} \right) \vec{\mathbf{t}}_{i}(u,\phi) , \quad \phi \in [0;\alpha] \quad (i = 1,...,\text{rang})$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{t}}_{i}(u,0) \quad , \qquad (2.1)$$

,

$$L(u,\alpha)$$
:
(I): $L(u,\alpha) = \text{th}(uA\alpha)t_1^1/t_1^2$,
(II): $L(u,\alpha) = a_1t_1^3\cos(iu+1)\alpha + a_2t_2^3\sin(iu+1)\alpha + a_3t_3^3\cos(iu-1)\alpha + a_4t_4^3\sin(iu-1)\alpha$,
 $t_i^j = t_i^j(u,\alpha) - (2.3), a_i = a_i(u) - ,$
(II).
 $L(u,\alpha)$

$$L(u) = Au + Bu^{2} + O(u^{3}), \ u \to 0, \ A = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{L(u)}{u}; \ L(u) = 1 + u^{-1} + u^{-2} + O(u^{-3}), \ u \to \infty$$
(2.4)

[3],

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[1] $L(u,\alpha),$: (2.4), $L(u,\alpha) = L_N(u) = \operatorname{th} Au \prod_{n=1}^N \left(u^2 + \delta_n^2 \right) / \left(u^2 + \gamma_n^2 \right)$ (2.5) δ_n, γ_n [4]. (1.5) , $L(u, \alpha)$ (2.5) , g(x), [5], , [4], $P_u^{\mu} \equiv P_u^{\mu}(\operatorname{ch} \vartheta), \quad Q_u^{\mu} \equiv Q_u^{\mu}(\operatorname{ch} \vartheta)$, $\vartheta = \pi/A\lambda$, A, δ_n , $\gamma_n L(u, \alpha)$ (2.5).

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 $\begin{array}{c}, & S \\ S(l) = dl/dN, \\ () \end{array}$

S(l)

(6)

$$N (l) = \int_{l_0}^{l} \frac{dl}{S(l)},$$
 (6)

 $l_0 -$ () , (5)

$$N(l) = \frac{E^2}{10} \int_{l_0}^{l} \frac{dl}{\left[\bigcup K(l) \right]^2}.$$
(7)

.3 ; (6) :

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(.3);



(7) (.3). S(l) (

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 $\bigcup K(l)$

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tup	ikin@itam.nsc.ru		• • •		, , (7	383) 330	39 23 E-mail	

$$1.$$

$$(a,\beta), \quad \alpha(0 \le \alpha \le l) \quad \beta(0 \le \beta \le s)$$

$$(-,1), l - \qquad s - \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad (1)$$

$$R^{-2} = k^{2} (r_{0} / 2 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} r_{m} \cos km\beta), \qquad (1)$$

$$k = 2\pi / s, 0 \le \beta \le s, \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} |r_{m}| < +\infty. \qquad (1)$$

$$R^{-2} = h_{00} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial \alpha^{2}} - (B_{12} + B_{00}) \frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} + B_{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{u_{3}}{R}\right) = \lambda u_{1}$$

$$-(B_{11} + B_{00}) \frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} - B_{00} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial \alpha^{2}} - B_{22} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} + B_{12} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{u_{3}}{R}\right) = \lambda u_{1}$$

$$-(B_{12} + B_{00}) \frac{\partial^{2} u_{1}}{\partial \alpha \partial \beta} - B_{00} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial \alpha^{2}} - B_{22} \frac{\partial^{2} u_{2}}{\partial \alpha^{2}} + B_{22} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{u_{3}}{R}\right) = \lambda u_{2}$$

$$(2)$$

$$-\frac{B_{12} \partial u_{1}}{R \partial \alpha} - \frac{B_{22} \partial u_{2}}{R \partial \beta} + \frac{B_{23}}{R^{2}} u_{3} = \lambda u_{3}$$

$$u_{1}, u_{2}, u_{3} - \qquad \alpha, \beta$$

$$(1)$$

$$-\frac{\partial u_{1}}{R + B_{01}} \left(\frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial \beta} - \frac{u_{1}}{R}\right) \Big|_{u=0} = \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \beta} + \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$(3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} \left(\frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial \beta} - \frac{u_{3}}{R}\right) \Big|_{u=0} = u_{2} |_{u=0} = 0$$

$$(4)$$

$$u_{1}|_{0=0,s} = u_{2}|_{0=0,s} = 0$$

$$(5)$$

$$(3) \qquad \alpha = l, \qquad (5) -$$

$$(5) -$$

$$(5) -$$

$$(6), \lambda_{0} | -$$

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$$\Omega(\beta, \theta) = \frac{B_{66}(B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2)R^{-2}(\beta)\sin^4 \theta}{B_{66}(B_{11}\sin^4 \theta + B_{22}\cos^4 \theta) + (B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^2 - 2B_{12}B_{66})\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta}$$
(6)
$$0 \le \beta \le s, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

(2) - .

(2)-(5)

(

•

$$Q(\lambda,\beta)\Big|_{\beta=0,\beta=s} = B_{66}(\lambda - B_{22}R^{-2}(\beta)) + \sqrt{B_{22}\lambda(B_{11}\lambda - (B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2})R^{-2}(\beta))}\Big|_{\beta=0,s} \neq 0.$$

$$(7)$$

$$\Omega_{\gamma} = \{\lambda(0),\lambda(s)\}$$

$$(7).$$

$$(0,\lambda_{0}] \cup \Omega_{\gamma}$$

$$(2)-(5)$$

 $+\infty$ $\lambda_0, \lambda(0) \quad \lambda(s).$ (2)–(5) .

,

:

$$w_m(\beta) = 1 - \cos km\beta, \quad k = 2\pi / s, \quad 0 \le \beta \le s, \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty}.$$
(8)

2. (2), (5),

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-

$$u_{1} = \exp(k\chi\alpha) \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} u_{m} \sin km\beta \right), \quad u_{2} = \exp(k\chi\alpha) \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} v_{m} (1 - \cos km\beta) \right),$$

$$w = k \exp(k\alpha\alpha) \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} w_{m} \sin km\beta \right), \quad w = u_{3} / R.$$
(9)

$$u_m, v_m, w_m -$$
, $\chi -$
(9) (2).

$$c_{m}u_{m} = \chi a_{m}w_{m}, \quad c_{m}v_{m} = -mb_{m}w_{m}, \quad (10)$$

$$a_{m} = \frac{B_{12}}{2}\chi^{2} + \frac{B_{22}}{2}m^{2} + \frac{B_{12}}{2}n^{2}, \quad b_{m} = \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - B_{12}B_{66}}{2}\chi^{2} - \frac{B_{22}}{2}m^{2} + \frac{B_{22}}{2}n^{2}, \quad n^{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2}.$$

$$a_{m} = \frac{1}{B_{11}}\chi + \frac{1}{B_{11}}m + \frac{1}{B_{11}}\eta , b_{m} = \frac{1}{B_{11}B_{66}}\chi - \frac{1}{B_{11}B_{66}}\eta + \frac{1}{B_{11}}\eta , \eta = \frac{1}{k^{2}B_{66}},$$

$$c_{m} = \chi^{4} - \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - 2B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}B_{66}}m^{2}\chi^{2} + \frac{B_{11} + B_{66}}{B_{11}}\eta^{2}\chi^{2} + (m^{2} - \eta^{2})\left(\frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}m^{2} - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}}\eta^{2}\right).$$

$$(11)$$

$$(12)$$

$$\left((r_0 - r_{2m})A_m - 2\frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}}\eta^2\right)w_m + \sum_{n=1,n\neq m}^{\infty}(r_{[n-m]} - r_{n+m})A_nw_n = 0, \ m = \overline{1,\infty},$$
(12)

$$A_{n} = p_{n}/c_{n}, \quad p_{n} = c_{n} + n^{2}b_{n} - B_{12}/B_{22}\chi^{2}a_{n}, \quad n = \overline{0, +\infty}.$$
(13)
(12) $\lambda \notin [0, \lambda_{0}] \cup \Omega_{\gamma} \quad \chi$

, ;

$$D(\chi^2, \eta^2, B_{11}, B_{12}, B_{22}, B_{66}, r_0, r_1, \dots, r_m, \dots) = 0.$$
 (14)
, $\chi_1, \chi_2 -$ (14)
, $\chi_3 = -\chi_1 \quad \chi_4 = -\chi_2$

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(14).
$$(w_1^{(j)}, w_2^{(j)}, \dots, w_m^{(j)}, \dots), \ j = \overline{1, 4}$$
 (12)
 $\chi_j, \ j = \overline{1, 4}$. (2)–(5)

$$u_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} u_{i}^{(j)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad w = \sum_{j=1}^{4} w^{(j)},$$

$$u_{i}^{(j)}, w^{(j)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad j = \overline{1, 4} -$$
(2),
(15)
(15)

$$(3), (4), \qquad (3)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{R_{1j}^{(m)}}{c_m^{(j)}} w_m^{(j)} = 0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{\chi_j R_{2j}^{(m)}}{c_m^{(j)}} w_m^{(j)} = 0, \qquad m = \overline{1, +\infty}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{R_{1j}^{(m)}}{c_m^{(j)}} \exp(z_j) w_m^{(j)} = 0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{b_m^{(j)}}{c_m^{(j)}} \exp(z_j) w_m^{(j)} = 0 \qquad (16)$$

$$R_{1j}^{(m)} = \chi_j^2 a_m^{(j)} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} m^2 b_m^{(j)} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} c_m^{(j)}, \quad R_{2j}^{(m)} = (a_m^{(j)} + b_m^{(j)}), \quad z_j = k \chi_j l.$$

$$a_m^{(j)}, b_m^{(j)}, c_m^{(j)} - a_m, b_m, c_m \quad (11) \qquad \chi = \chi_j \quad .$$

$$(16) \qquad , \qquad , \qquad .$$

$$\operatorname{Det} \begin{vmatrix} R_{11}^{(m)} & R_{12}^{(m)} & R_{11}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & R_{12}^{(m)} \exp(z_2) \\ \chi_1 R_{21}^{(m)} & \chi_1 R_{21}^{(m)} & -\chi_1 R_{21}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) - \chi_1 R_{21}^{(m)} \exp(z_2) \\ R_{11}^{(m)} \exp(z_1) & R_{12}^{(m)} \exp(z_2) & -R_{11}^{(m)} & -R_{12}^{(m)} \\ b_m^{(1)} \exp(z_1) & b_m^{(2)} \exp(z_2) & b_m^{(1)} & b_m^{(2)} \\ & & [0, \lambda_0] \cup \Omega_{\gamma} & \lambda - \ddots \qquad (18) \end{vmatrix} = 0, \ m = \overline{1, +\infty}$$

$$K_{2m} \left(\eta^{2}, r_{0}, r_{1}, \dots, r_{m}, \dots \right) (1 - \exp(2z_{1} + 2z_{2})) + \\ + (x_{1} + x_{2}) K_{5m} \left(\eta^{2}, r_{0}, r_{1}, \dots, r_{m}, \dots \right) [z_{1}z_{2}] \left(\exp(z_{2}) + \exp(z_{1}) \right) = 0, \ m = \overline{1, +\infty},$$

$$[z_{1}z_{2}] = kml \left(\exp(z_{1}) - \exp(z_{2}) \right) / (z_{1} - z_{2}), \\ K_{im} \left(\eta_{m}^{2}, r_{0}, r_{1}, \dots, r_{m}, \dots \right) = \delta_{1} x_{1}^{2} x_{2}^{2} + (-1)^{i} \delta_{2} x_{1} x_{2} + \delta_{3} \left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} \right) + \delta_{4}, \ i = 2, 5, \\ \delta_{1} = \frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}^{2}} \left(\frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11} B_{66}} - \frac{B_{12}}{B_{11}} \eta_{m}^{2} \right), \ \eta_{m} = \frac{\eta}{m}, \ x_{j} = \frac{\chi_{j}}{m}, \ j = 1, 2, \\ \delta_{2} = -\eta_{m}^{2} \left(B_{22} (B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}) + B_{12} (B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - B_{22} B_{66} - B_{12} B_{66} \eta_{m}^{2} \right) / B_{11}^{3},$$

$$\delta_{3} = \frac{B_{12} (B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^{2})}{B_{11}^{3}} \eta_{m}^{2} \left(1 - \eta_{m}^{2} \right), \ \delta_{4} = \frac{B_{12} B_{66} (B_{12} + B_{22})}{B_{11}^{3}} \eta_{m}^{4} \left(1 - \eta_{m}^{2} \right), \ z_{j} = km x_{j} l.$$

$$(20)$$

(1)
$$\lambda \notin [0, \lambda_0] \cup \Omega_{\gamma}$$
, (19)
 $\mathfrak{w}_2 = m x_2$ $\mathfrak{w}_2 = m x_2$ – (14)

,
$$\chi_{1} = mx_{1}$$
 , $\chi_{2} = mx_{2}$,
 $ml \to \infty$ (19) :
 $K_{2m} \left(\eta_{m}^{2}, r_{0}, r_{1}, \dots, r_{m}, \dots \right) = \delta_{1} x_{1}^{2} x_{2}^{2} + \delta_{2} x_{1} x_{2} + \delta_{3} \left(x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} \right) + \delta_{4} = 0, \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty}$ (21)
(21)

a)
$$R^{-2} = k^2 r_0 / 2 \left(r_m = 0, \ m = \overline{1, +\infty} \right), \ . \ .$$

, :

$$\left((r_0 - r_{2m})A_m - 2\frac{B_{66}}{B_{22}}\eta^2\right)w_m = 0, \ m = \overline{1,\infty},$$
(12)
(12)
(12)
(12)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta^{2} - \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}B_{66}} \frac{r_{0}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \chi^{4} - \eta^{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - 2B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}B_{66}} m^{2} - \frac{(B_{11} + B_{66})}{B_{11}} \eta^{2} + \frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} + B_{66}B_{22}}{B_{11}B_{66}} \frac{r_{0}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \chi^{2} + \eta^{2} (m^{2} - \eta^{2}) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} m^{2} - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}} \eta^{2} + \frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}} \frac{r_{0}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 0, \ m = \overline{1, +\infty}$$

$$\lambda \notin [0, \lambda_{0}] \cup \Omega_{\gamma} \qquad \chi_{1} = mx_{1}, \chi_{2} = mx_{2}$$

$$(23)$$

$$(19),$$

$$K_{2m}\left(\eta_{m}^{2},r_{0}\right)\left(1-\exp(2z_{1}+2z_{2})\right)+$$

$$+(x_{2}+x_{1})K_{5m}\left(\eta_{m}^{2},r_{0}\right)[z_{1}z_{2}]\left(\exp(z_{1})+\exp(z_{2})\right)=0, \quad m=\overline{1,\infty},$$

$$K_{im}\left(\eta_{m}^{2},r_{0}\right)=(1-\eta_{m}^{2})\left[\left(1+\varepsilon_{m}\right)\frac{B_{11}B_{22}-B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}B_{66}}-\eta_{m}^{2}\right]+(-1)^{i-1}x_{1}x_{2}\left(\eta_{m}^{2}-\frac{B_{11}B_{22}-B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}B_{66}}\varepsilon_{m}\right), i=2,5.$$

$$, \qquad \chi_{1}=mx_{1} \qquad \chi_{2}=mx_{2} \qquad ,$$

$$l\to\infty \qquad (24)$$

$$K_{2m}\left(\eta_{m}^{2},r_{0}\right)=(1-\eta_{m}^{2})\left[\left(1+\varepsilon_{m}\right)\frac{B_{11}B_{22}-B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}B_{66}}-\eta_{m}^{2}\right]-x_{1}x_{2}\left(\eta_{m}^{2}-\frac{B_{11}B_{22}-B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}B_{66}}\varepsilon_{m}\right)=0, \quad m=\overline{1,+\infty}. \quad (25)$$

$$(25)$$

$$\varepsilon_{m} \to 0 \qquad (23)$$

$$c_{m} = \chi^{4} - \left(\frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2} - 2B_{12}B_{66}}{B_{11}B_{66}}m^{2} - \frac{(B_{11} + B_{66})}{B_{11}}\eta^{2}\right)\chi^{2} + (m^{2} - \eta^{2})\left(\frac{B_{22}}{B_{11}}m^{2} - \frac{B_{66}}{B_{11}}\eta^{2}\right) = 0, \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty}, \quad (26)$$

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$$K_{2m}(\eta_m^2) \left(1 - \exp(2z_1 + 2z_2)\right) +$$

$$+ (x_2 + x_1) K_{5m}(\eta_m^2) [z_1 z_2] \left(\exp(z_1) + \exp(z_2)\right) = 0, \quad m = \overline{1,\infty}$$

$$K_{im}(\eta_m^2) = (1 - \eta_m^2) \left(\frac{B_{11} B_{22} - B_{12}^2}{B_{11} B_{66}} - \eta_m^2\right) + (-1)^{i-1} \eta_m^2 x_1 x_2, \quad i = 2, 5,$$

$$\chi_1 = x_1 m, \quad \chi_2 = x_2 m -$$

$$(26)$$

$$\cdot \qquad (27)$$

,

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$$K_{2m}\left(\eta_{m}^{2}\right) = (1 - \eta_{m}^{2})\left(\frac{B_{11}B_{22} - B_{12}^{2}}{B_{11}B_{66}} - \eta_{m}^{2}\right) - \eta_{m}^{2}x_{1}x_{2} = 0, \quad m = \overline{1, +\infty}$$

$$(28)$$

)
$$R^{-2} = k^2 (r_0 / 2 + r_1 \cos k\beta) \ (r_m = 0, \ m = \overline{2, +\infty}, \ m = \overline{1, +\infty}).$$

(12) :
 $\{r_1 p_{m-1} \omega_{m-1} + r_{mm} \omega_m + r_1 p_{m+1} \omega_{m+1} = 0, \ m = \overline{1, +\infty},$
(29)

$$\omega_m = w_m / c_m, \ r_{mm} = r_0 p_m - 2B_{66} \eta^2 c_m / B_{22}$$

$$p_m, c_m$$
(30)

$$D(\chi^{2}, \eta^{2}, B_{11}, B_{12}, B_{22}, B_{66}, r_{0}, r_{1}) = 0$$
[3-4]: $m \ge 2$
(31)

$$\lambda \notin [0, \lambda_0] \cup \Omega_{\gamma} \qquad (31) \qquad \chi^2 - \left(\chi_j^{(i)}\right)^2 = \left(\chi_j^{(m)}\right)^2 + \alpha_j^{(m)} r_1^2 + \beta_{jm}^{(i)} r_1^4 + \dots, \qquad i, j = 1, 2 \chi_j^{(m)} - \qquad r_{mm} = 0 \ (\qquad (23))$$

$$\alpha_{j}^{(m)} = \frac{p_{m}(p_{m-1}r_{m+1m+1} + p_{m+1}r_{m-1m-1})}{r_{m-1m-1}r_{m+1m+1}r_{mm}'} \bigg|_{\chi = \chi_{j}^{(m)}}, \quad j = 1, 2.$$

$$r_{mm}' - \chi^{2} \cdot , \quad , \quad k\chi_{j}^{(i)}, \ i, j = 1, 2$$

$$(33)$$

$$\chi_{j}^{(i)} \approx -\left(\left(\chi_{j}^{(m)}\right)^{2} + \alpha_{j}^{(m)}r_{1}^{2}\right)^{1/2}, i, j = 1, 2,$$

$$\eta / m -$$
(19).
$$(34)$$

.

,

[3,4].

• •

 $-\infty < x < \infty, 0 \le y < \infty, -h \le z \le h$.

.

1.

y = 0 . y=0.

 $D\Delta^{2}w + 2gh\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}} = 0$ (1.1) $ww - , - , \underline{D} -$

$$D = \frac{2Eh^3}{3(1-v^2)}$$
(1.2)

(1.1) [2]

:

 $w = w_0 \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_2 y), \tag{1.3}$

•

 $D(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2 - 2\rho h \omega^2 = 0$ (1.4) (1.4) $k_2 \qquad k_1 \qquad ,$

 $k_{21} = -k_{22} = \sqrt{\Omega - k_1^2}, \quad k_{23} = -k_{24} = is,$ $S = \sqrt{\Omega + k_1^2}$ (1.5)

 $\Omega > k_1^2, \quad \Omega = (2\rho h)^{1/2} D^{-1/2} \omega.$ (1.6)
(1.3) (1.5) (1.6)

$$(1.3)$$
 $(1.5),$ $(1.6),$,

$$W_n = A \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_{21} y), \quad k_1 \ge 0, \tag{1.7}$$

$$W_{OTP} = B \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x - k_{21} y) + C \exp i(\omega t - k_1 x + k_{23} y)$$
(1.8)

[1.5], [1.8] C, . . С В y = 0. 2. • $W = 0, D\partial^2 w / \partial y^2 - C_2 \partial w / \partial y = 0,$ y = 0.(2.1) $C_2 = 0$ [7]. , $W = W_n + W_{OTP}$ (1.7), (1.8) (2.1) A + B + C = 0(2.2) $k_{21}(k_{21}+i\alpha)A + k_{21}(k_{21}-i\alpha)B + k_{23}(k_{23}+i\alpha)C = 0$ $\alpha = C_2 D^{-1}.$

$$B = -\frac{2\Omega + \alpha(\sqrt{\Omega + k_1^2} + i\sqrt{\Omega - k_1^2})}{2\Omega + \alpha(\sqrt{\Omega + k_1^2} - i\sqrt{\Omega - k_1^2})}A,$$

$$C = \frac{2i\alpha\sqrt{\Omega - k_1^2}}{2\Omega + \alpha(\sqrt{\Omega + k_1^2} - i\sqrt{\Omega - k_1^2})}A.$$

$$\alpha \to 0 \qquad B = -A, \ C = 0 -$$
[7],
(2.3)

•

$$B = -\Omega^{-1}(k_1^2 + i\sqrt{\Omega^2 - k_1^4})A,$$

$$C = -\Omega^{-1}(\Omega - k_1^2 - i\sqrt{\Omega^2 - k_1^4})A.$$
((2.4))
((17)), (2.4),).
(3.)

$$\partial w / \partial y = 0, \ \partial^3 w / \partial y^3 - C_1 w = 0$$
(3.1)

$$k_{21}A - k_{21}B + k_{23}C = 0,$$

$$(k_{21}^3 + \beta)A - (k_{21}^3 - \beta)B - (k_{23}^3 + \beta)C = 0,$$

$$\beta = C_1 D^{-1}.$$
(3.2)

 $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$

$$B = \frac{k_{21}^3 + S^2 + 2\beta}{k_{21}^3 - S^2} A, \quad C = -\frac{2\beta i k_{21}}{S(k_{21}^3 - S^2)} A$$
(3.3)

$$\beta \to 0 \qquad \qquad B = A, \ C = 0, \tag{3.4}$$

$$\beta \to \infty, \ B = 2A, \ C = -2i\sqrt{\Omega - k_1^2}$$
(3.5)

.

4.

$$y = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$D\left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + (2 - v) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2}\right] - C_1 w = 0$$
(4.1)

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_{21}^{2} + \nu k_{1}^{2} \end{pmatrix} A + \begin{pmatrix} k_{21}^{2} + \nu k_{1}^{2} \end{pmatrix} B + \begin{pmatrix} k_{23}^{2} + \nu k_{1}^{2} \end{pmatrix} C = 0, \begin{pmatrix} ik_{21}^{3} + (2 - \nu)ik_{21}k_{1}^{2} + \beta \end{pmatrix} A - \begin{pmatrix} ik_{21}^{3} + (2 - \nu)ik_{21}k_{1}^{2} - \beta \end{pmatrix} B + \begin{pmatrix} ik_{23}^{3} + (2 - \nu)ik_{23}k_{1}^{2} + \beta \end{pmatrix} C = 0,$$

$$\beta = C_{1}D^{-1}.$$

$$(4.2)$$

$$B = \frac{-2i\beta\Omega + k_1^4 (\nu - 1)^2 (k_{21} - is) + \Omega^2 (k_{21} - is) - 2k_1^2 \Omega (\nu - 1) (k_{21} + is)}{(k_{21} + is) [k_1^4 (\nu^2 - 1) + \Omega^2 + 2ik_1^2 k_{21} s (\nu - 1) + \beta (ik_{21} + s)]} A$$

$$(4.3)$$

$$C = \frac{2ik_{21}\left(k_{1}^{4}\left(\nu-1\right)^{2}-\Omega^{2}\right)}{\left(k_{21}+is\right)\left[-ik_{1}^{4}\left(\nu^{2}-1\right)-i\Omega^{2}+2k_{1}^{2}k_{21}s\left(\nu-1\right)+\beta\left(k_{21}-is\right)\right]}A$$

 $\beta \rightarrow 0$

$$B = \frac{(k_{21} - is)(k_1^4 + \Omega^2) - 2k_1^2 \Omega(\nu - 1)(k_{21} + is)}{(k_{21} + is)[k_1^2(\nu - 1)(k_1^2(\nu + 1) + 2ik_{21}s) + \Omega^2]}A$$
(4.4)

$$C = \frac{2ik_{21}\left(k_{1}^{4}\left(\nu-1\right)^{2}+\Omega^{2}\right)}{\left(k_{21}+is\right)\left[-ik_{1}^{2}\left(\nu-1\right)\left(k_{1}^{2}\left(\nu-1\right)-2k_{21}s\right)-i\Omega^{2}\right]}A$$

5.

$$D\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}\right) - C_2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + (2 - v) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y \partial x^2} = 0, y = 0$$
(5.1)

$$\left(k_{21}^{2} + \nu k_{1}^{2} - \alpha i k_{1}\right) A + \left(k_{21}^{2} + \nu k_{1}^{2} - \alpha i k_{1}\right) B + \left(k_{23}^{2} + \nu k_{1}^{2} - \alpha i k_{1}\right) C = 0$$

$$\left[i k_{21} \left(k_{21}^{2} - (2 - \nu) k_{1}^{2}\right)\right] A - \left[i k_{21} \left(k_{21}^{2} - (2 - \nu) k_{1}^{2}\right)\right] B + \left[i k_{23} \left(k_{23}^{2} - (2 - \nu) k_{1}^{2}\right)\right] C = 0$$

$$(5.2)$$

:

$$B = -\left[1 - \frac{2}{\Omega - k_1^2 (1 - \nu) - i\alpha k_1}\right]A$$
(5.3)

$$C = \frac{2}{\Omega + k_1^2 (1 - \nu) + i\alpha k_1} A$$

$$\alpha \to 0, \quad B = \left[\frac{2}{\Omega - k_1^2 (1 - \nu)} - 1\right] A, \quad C = \frac{2}{\Omega + k_1^2 (1 - \nu)} A$$
(5.4)

$$\alpha \to \infty, \ B = -\left[1 + \frac{2}{ik_1}\right]A, \ C = \frac{2}{ik_1}A$$
(5.5)

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$$\tau_1^0(x)$$
.

,

,

:
$$S = x + iy$$
, $l_1 = (0,1)$
 $E_0(x)$, $h_0(x)$, v_0

•

:

_

$$S_{1} = \{z \mid \operatorname{Re} z > 0, z \notin \overline{l_{1}} = [0,1] \} \quad S_{2} = \{z \mid \operatorname{Re} z < 0 \}$$

$$x = 0. , \qquad S_{k},$$

$$k \quad (k = 1,2),$$

•

 $\tau_1(x)$

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•

$$\frac{du_1^{(0)}(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{E(x)} \{ P_0 - \int_0^x \left[\tau_1(t) - \tau_1^0(t) \right] dt \}, \qquad x \in l_1 \quad E(x) = \frac{E_0(x)h_0(x)}{1 - v_0^2}$$

$$u_1^{(0)}(x) - \qquad , \qquad (2)$$

:

$$P_{0} - \int_{0}^{1} (\tau_{1}(t) - \tau_{1}^{0}(t)) dt = P \qquad (3)$$

$$P_{0} - P - \qquad x = 0 \qquad x = 1.$$

$$(3)$$

$$P_{0} = \int_{-h_{0}(0)/2}^{h_{0}(0)/2} \sigma_{x}^{(1)}(0, y) dy , P = \int_{-h_{0}(1)/2}^{h_{0}(1)/2} \sigma_{x}^{(1)}(1, y) dy \qquad (4)$$

$$\sigma_{x}^{(1)}(x, y) - \qquad S_{1}.$$

 S_1

$$\sigma_{y}^{(1)+} - \sigma_{y}^{(1)-} = 0, \qquad \tau_{xy}^{(1)+} - \tau_{xy}^{(1)-} = \tau_{1}(x), \qquad u^{+} = u^{-}, \qquad v^{+} = v^{-}, \ 0 < x < 1$$
(5)

$$\Phi_{1}(z_{1}) = -\frac{\rho_{1}}{4\pi\beta_{1}(r_{1}-\rho_{1})}\int_{0}^{1}\frac{\tau_{1}(t)dt}{t-z_{1}} + w_{1}(z_{1}) = \frac{\rho_{1}}{\beta_{1}}w_{0}(z_{1}) + w_{1}(z_{1})$$

$$r_{1} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\beta_{1}(r_{1}-\rho_{1})}\int_{0}^{1}\frac{\tau_{1}(t)dt}{t-z_{1}} + w_{1}(z_{1}) = \frac{\rho_{1}}{\beta_{1}}w_{0}(z_{1}) + w_{1}(z_{1})$$
(6)

$$\begin{split} \Psi_{1}(\zeta_{1}) &= \frac{r_{1}}{4\pi\gamma_{1}(r_{1}-\rho_{1})} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{t_{1}(t)dt}{t-\zeta_{1}} + w_{2}(\zeta_{1}) \equiv -\frac{r_{1}}{\gamma_{1}} w_{0}(\zeta_{1}) + w_{2}(\zeta_{1}) \\ w_{1}(z_{1}) & w_{2}(\zeta_{1}) - & \operatorname{Re} z_{1} > 0 \\ \operatorname{Re} \zeta_{1} > 0, & \rho_{k} = -(\beta_{k}^{2} + \nu_{k}) / E_{k}, \quad r_{k} = -(\gamma_{k}^{2} + \nu_{k}) / E_{k}; \qquad \pm i\beta_{k}, \quad \pm i\gamma_{k} \quad (\beta_{k} > \gamma_{k}) - \operatorname{Kophu} \end{split}$$

характеристического уравнения.

$$w_1(z_1) = \frac{I_1}{\Delta} \overline{w_0(-\overline{z_1})} + \frac{I_2}{\Delta} \overline{w_0(-\frac{\gamma_1}{\beta_1}\overline{z_1})}, \quad w_2(\zeta_1) = \frac{I_1^*}{\Delta} \overline{w_0(-\frac{\beta_1}{\gamma_1}\overline{\zeta_1})} + \frac{I_2^*}{\Delta} \overline{w_0(-\overline{\zeta_1})}$$
(7)

$$\begin{split} I_{1} &= -\Delta_{11}\beta_{1}\rho_{1} - \Delta_{21}\rho_{1} + \Delta_{31}\rho_{1}^{2} + \Delta_{41}\beta_{1}r_{1}\rho_{1}, \qquad I_{2} = \Delta_{11}\gamma_{1}r_{1} + \Delta_{21}r_{1} - \Delta_{31}r_{1}^{2} - \Delta_{41}\gamma_{1}\rho_{1}r_{1} \\ I_{1}^{*} &= \Delta_{21}\beta_{1}\rho_{1} + \Delta_{22}\rho_{1} - \Delta_{23}\rho_{1}^{2} - \Delta_{24}\beta_{1}r_{1}\rho_{1}, \qquad I_{2}^{*} = -\Delta_{21}\gamma_{1}r_{1} - \Delta_{22}r_{1} + \Delta_{23}r_{1}^{2} + \Delta_{24}\gamma_{1}\rho_{1}r_{1} \\ \Delta &= \begin{vmatrix} \beta_{1}^{2} & \gamma_{1}^{2} & -\beta_{2}^{2} & -\gamma_{2}^{2} \\ \beta_{1} & \gamma_{1} & \beta_{2} & \gamma_{2} \\ \rho_{1}\beta_{1} & r_{1}\gamma_{1} & \rho_{2}\beta_{2} & r_{2}\gamma_{2} \\ \beta_{1}^{2}r_{1} & \gamma_{1}^{2}\rho_{1} & -\beta_{2}^{2}r_{2} - \gamma_{2}^{2}\rho_{2} \end{vmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$\Delta_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4) -$$

$$(2) \qquad 0 < x < 1$$

$$\rho_1 \Phi_1(x) + \rho_1 \overline{\Phi_1(x)} + r_1 \Psi_1(x) + r_1 \overline{\Psi_1}(x) = \frac{1}{E(x)} [P_0 - \int_0^x \{\tau_1(t) - \tau_1^0(t)\} dt]$$

$$(6) \quad (7) , \qquad (8)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\varphi'(t)dt}{t-x} - \frac{k_{1}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\varphi'(t)dt}{t+x} - \frac{k_{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\varphi'(t)dt}{\beta_{1}t+\gamma_{1}x} - \frac{k_{3}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\varphi'(t)dt}{\gamma_{1}t+\beta_{1}x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}k_{4}}{E(x)} \varphi(x) - \sqrt{2\pi}f_{0}(x), \qquad 0 < x < 1$$
(9)

$$\varphi(x) = P_0 - \int_0^x \tau_1(t) dt, \qquad \varphi(1) = P - P_0 - \int_0^1 \tau_1^0(t) dt \equiv T_0, \quad f_0(x) = \frac{k_4}{E(x)} \left(\int_0^x \tau_1^0(t) dt + P_0 \right) dt$$

$$k_{1} = \frac{\rho_{1}I_{1} + r_{1}I_{2}^{*}}{\Delta}\delta, \quad k_{2} = \frac{\rho_{1}I_{2}\beta_{1}}{\Delta}\delta, \quad k_{3} = \frac{r_{1}I_{1}^{*}\gamma_{1}}{\Delta}\delta, \quad k_{4} = (r_{1} - \rho_{1})\delta > 0, \quad \delta = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{r_{1}^{2}}{\gamma_{1}} - \frac{\rho_{1}^{2}}{\beta_{1}} \end{array}\right)^{-1}.$$
$$, \quad \ldots \quad E(x) = hx, \qquad x \in (0,1),$$

(9) $t = e^{\varsigma}, \qquad x = e^{\xi}$

[2],

$$\Psi^+(s) = G(s)\Phi^-(s) + g(s), \qquad -\infty < s < \infty$$
(10)

$$G(s) = s \operatorname{cth} \pi s + k_1 \frac{s}{\operatorname{sh} \pi s} + k_2 \frac{e^{is\mu}}{\gamma_1} \frac{s}{\operatorname{sh} \pi s} + k_3 \frac{e^{-is\mu}}{\beta_1} \frac{s}{\operatorname{sh} \pi s} + \frac{2k_4}{h}, \qquad \mu = \ln \frac{\beta_1}{\gamma_1}$$

$$g(s) = iT_0 \left(\operatorname{cth} \pi s + \frac{k_1}{\operatorname{sh} \pi s} + \frac{k_2 e^{is\mu}}{\gamma_1 \operatorname{sh} \pi s} + \frac{k_3 e^{-is\mu}}{\beta_1 \operatorname{sh} \pi s} \right)_- + 2B_-(s)$$

$$\Phi^-(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 \varphi(e^\varsigma) e^{is\varsigma} d\varsigma, \qquad B_-(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\varsigma} f_0(e^{\varsigma}) e^{is\xi} d\xi, \qquad \Psi^+(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\infty \psi(\xi) e^{is\xi} d\xi$$

$$\psi(\xi) = \begin{cases} 0, \qquad \xi < 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\varphi'(e^\varsigma) d\varsigma}{1 - e^{-(\xi-\varsigma)}} + k_1 \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\varphi'(e^\varsigma) d\varsigma}{1 + e^{-(\xi-\varsigma)}} + k_2 \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\varphi'(e^\varsigma) d\varsigma}{\gamma_1 + \beta_1 e^{-(\xi-\varsigma)}} + k_3 \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\varphi'(e^\varsigma) d\varsigma}{\beta_1 + \gamma_1 e^{-(\xi-\varsigma)}}, \quad \xi > 0 \end{cases}$$
(10)
$$\Phi^-(z) = \frac{\tilde{X}(z)}{\sqrt{z-i}}, \qquad \operatorname{Im} z < 0; \qquad \Psi^+(z) = \tilde{X}(z)\sqrt{z+i}, \qquad \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \end{cases}$$
(11)

$$\Phi^{-}(z) = (\Psi^{+}(z) - g(z))G^{-1}(z) \quad 0 < \operatorname{Im} z < 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1(x) &= -\phi'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (T_0 - it\Phi^-(t))e^{-it\ln x} dt \\ z &= 0 \quad z = 1 \\ \tau_1(x) &= O(1/\sqrt{1-x}), \quad x \to 1-, \ \tau_1(x) = O(x^{\tau_0 - 1}), \quad x \to 0, \quad 0 < \tau_0 < 1. \end{aligned}$$

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$$y = a \cos \omega t$$
 -

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•

[1],

$$: \frac{d}{dt}(ml^{2}\dot{\varphi}) = -m(g - \ddot{y})l\sin\varphi$$

$$\varphi \qquad \left(\sin\varphi \approx \varphi\right),$$

$$\ddot{\varphi} + \left(\frac{g}{l} + a\frac{\omega^{2}}{l}\cos\omega t\right)\varphi = 0.$$

$$\omega t = \tau$$
.

•

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{d\tau^2} + \left(\frac{g}{l\omega^2} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)\varphi = 0$$
(1)



[2],

,

$$\xi . (1)$$
$$\frac{d^2 \varphi}{d\tau^2} + (\frac{g}{l\omega^2} + \frac{a}{l} \cos \tau) \varphi = u(\tau, \varphi)$$
$$u = \frac{1}{ml^2} \xi$$

 $x_1 = \phi, \ x_2 = \dot{\phi} \ ,$

,
:

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\
\dot{x}_2 = -\left(\frac{g}{l\omega^2} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)x_1 + u
\end{cases}$$
:

$$u^o(\tau, x_1),$$
(2)

$$x_1 = 0, \ x_2 = 0$$
 (2)

$$I[.] = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x_{2}^{2} + u^{2}) d\tau.$$
(3)
,
[3],
(2).
(4):

$$\Phi[\cdot] = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_i} \dot{x}_i + x_2^2 + u^2$$

$$V -$$
(4)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{x}_{1} & \dot{x}_{2}, \quad (2) \\
\Phi[\cdot] = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{1}} x_{2} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{2}} \left(-\left(\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)x_{1} + u\right) + x_{2}^{2} + u^{2}. \\
& [4], \quad (5) \\
& , \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$
(5)

$$\frac{\partial \Phi[\cdot]}{\partial u}\Big|_{u^{o}} = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$u^{o} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{2}}$$
(7)

,

$$u$$
 (7) (5), $\Phi[\cdot]|_{u^o} = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} x_2 - \left(\frac{g}{l\omega^2} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right) x_1 \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} + x_2^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2}\right)^2 = 0$$
(8)

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \Big(c_{11}(\tau) x_1^2 + 2c_{12}(\tau) x_1 x_2 + c_{22}(\tau) x_2^2 \Big)$$
(9)
(9)
(8),

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\left(\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)c_{12}(\tau) - \frac{1}{4}c_{12}^{2}(\tau) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{dc_{11}(\tau)}{d\tau} \end{bmatrix}x_{1}^{2} + \\ +\left[c_{11}(\tau) - \left(\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)c_{22}(\tau) - \frac{1}{2}c_{12}(\tau)c_{22}(\tau) + \frac{dc_{12}(\tau)}{d\tau} \end{bmatrix}x_{1}x_{2} + \\ +\left[c_{12}(\tau) - \frac{1}{4}c_{22}^{2}(\tau) + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{dc_{22}(\tau)}{d\tau} \end{bmatrix}x_{2}^{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$
(10)

$$x_1^2$$
, x_1x_2 x_2^2 , :

$$\begin{cases} -\left(\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)c_{12}(\tau) - \frac{1}{4}c_{12}^{2}(\tau) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{dc_{11}(\tau)}{d\tau} = 0\\ c_{11}(\tau) - \left(\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)c_{22}(\tau) - \frac{1}{2}c_{12}(\tau)c_{22}(\tau) + \frac{dc_{12}(\tau)}{d\tau} = 0\\ c_{12}(\tau) - \frac{1}{4}c_{22}^{2}(\tau) + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{dc_{22}(\tau)}{d\tau} = 0\\ (11)\\ c_{ij}(\tau) \quad (i, j = 1, 2), \end{cases}$$

$$c_{ij}(\tau) \quad (i, j=1, 2)$$

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(. 3).

,

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_{1} = x_{2} \\ \dot{x}_{2} = -\left(-\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)x_{1} + u \\ \vdots \\ (\tau, x_{1}), \qquad x_{1} = 0, \ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(16)

$$u^{o}(\tau, x_{1}),$$
 $x_{1} = 0, x_{2} = 0$ (1
(3).

$$\Phi[\cdot] = \frac{\partial V}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_1} x_2 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x_2} \left(-\left(-\frac{g}{l\omega^2} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right) x_1 + u\right) + x_2^2 + u^2$$

$$c_{ij}(\tau)$$
(17)

$$\begin{cases} -\left(-\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)c_{12}(\tau) - \frac{1}{4}c_{12}^{2}(\tau) + \frac{1}{2}\frac{dc_{11}(\tau)}{d\tau} = 0\\ c_{11}(\tau) - \left(-\frac{g}{l\omega^{2}} + \frac{a}{l}\cos\tau\right)c_{22}(\tau) - \frac{1}{2}c_{12}(\tau)c_{22}(\tau) + \frac{dc_{12}(\tau)}{d\tau} = 0\\ c_{12}(\tau) - \frac{1}{4}c_{22}^{2}(\tau) + 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{dc_{22}(\tau)}{d\tau} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(18)

(18)

. 3.

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$$c_{11}(0) = c_{12}(0) = c_{22}(0) = 0$$
 [5].
 $c_{ij}(\tau) \quad \tau \ge 5$:

$$\begin{cases} c_{11}(\tau) = 0.875 \sin(\tau + 1.13) - 16.137 \\ c_{12}(\tau) = 0.364 \sin(\tau - 2.045) + 9.811 \\ c_{22}(\tau) = 0.1095 \sin(\tau + 0.93) - 6.5755 \end{cases}$$
(19)



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[1]. [2].

> *m* , *Ο*, ω. 0

 $O^{'}X^{'}Y^{'}Z^{'}$ *Oxyz Ο*ξηζ. , *Ο*ξ, *Ο*η *Ο*ζ Oxyz *O*<y' *O*[']*X*['], *O*[']*Y*['] *O*[']*Z*['] (. 1). $yOz \quad \xi O\zeta, \qquad \alpha -$ O' , $\phi-$ Oz, $\beta-$ Oz(. 2). α, β, *x*

y, x y – $O \qquad O'X'Y'.$ Т : $T = \frac{1}{2}J_{x}(\dot{\alpha}^{2} + \dot{\beta}^{2}\cos^{2}\alpha) + \frac{1}{2}J_{z}(\dot{\varphi} - \dot{\beta}\sin\alpha)^{2} + \frac{m}{2}(\dot{x}^{2} + \dot{y}^{2})$ (1)

С

 $= mgl\cos\alpha\cos\beta$ l-

х Ζ, $O; J_x = J_z -$

Oz -





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O'X'Y'

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$$\vec{R} = -\mu_1 \cdot \vec{V}_0 \tag{2}$$

$$\alpha = \dot{\alpha} = \beta = \dot{\beta} = x = \dot{x} = y = \dot{y} = 0, \ \dot{\phi} = \omega$$
(3)

[3],

,

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dt} (J_x \dot{\alpha}) + \frac{1}{2} J_x \dot{\beta} \sin 2\alpha + J_z \dot{\phi} \dot{\beta} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} J_z \dot{\beta}^2 \sin 2\alpha = mgl \sin \alpha \cos \beta,$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dt} (J_x \dot{\beta} \cos^2 \alpha - J_z (\dot{\phi} - \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha) \sin \alpha) = mgl \sin \beta \cos \alpha,$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dt} (J_z (\dot{\phi} - \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha)) = 0,$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{x}) = -\mu_1 \dot{x},$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{y}) = -\mu_1 \dot{y}.$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{y}) = -\mu_1 \dot{y}.$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{d}{dt} (m\dot{y}) = -\mu_1 \dot{y}.$$

$$x_{1} = \alpha, \ x_{2} = \dot{\alpha}, \ x_{3} = \beta, \ x_{4} = \dot{\beta}, \ x_{5} = \dot{\phi} - \omega, \ x_{6} = x, \ x_{7} = \dot{x}, \ x_{8} = y, \ x_{9} = \dot{y}.$$
(5)
(4)
:

$$\dot{x}_{1} = x_{2}, \quad \dot{x}_{2} = -\sqrt{a} \cdot x_{4} + b \cdot x_{1}, \quad \dot{x}_{3} = x_{4}, \quad \dot{x}_{4} = \sqrt{a} \cdot x_{2} + b \cdot x_{3}, \quad \dot{x}_{5} = 0,$$

$$\dot{x}_{6} = x_{7}, \quad \dot{x}_{7} = -\mu \cdot x_{7}, \quad \dot{x}_{8} = x_{9}, \quad \dot{x}_{9} = -\mu \cdot x_{9}.$$
(6)

$$a = \left(\frac{J_z}{J_x}\omega\right)^2; \ b = \frac{mgl}{J_x}; \ \sim = \frac{\sim_1}{m}:$$
(6) :

$$\lambda^{3} (\lambda + \mu)^{2} (\lambda^{4} + (a - 2b)\lambda^{2} + b^{2}) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{i} = 0; \ (i = 1, 2, 3); \ \lambda_{4,5} = -\mu < 0; \ \lambda^{4} + (a - 2b)\lambda^{2} + b^{2} = 0.$$
(8)

$$\omega > \frac{rankA = 6}{J_z},$$
(9)

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(9).

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S

[4],

$$x_2, x_5, x_7 \qquad x_9$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (3) \\ (6) \\ \dot{x}_1 = x_2, \quad \dot{x}_2 = -\sqrt{a} \cdot x_4 + b \cdot x_1 + \overline{u}_1, \quad \dot{x}_3 = x_4, \quad \dot{x}_4 = \sqrt{a} \cdot x_2 + b \cdot x_3, \quad \dot{x}_5 = \overline{u}_2, \\ \dot{x}_6 = x_7, \quad \dot{x}_7 = - \cdot \cdot x_7 + \overline{u}_3, \quad \dot{x}_8 = x_9, \quad \dot{x}_9 = - \cdot \cdot x_9 + \overline{u}_4. \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$(10)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{1} = kx_{1}; \ y_{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}x_{2}; \ y_{3} = kx_{3}; \ y_{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}x_{4}; \ y_{5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}x_{5}; \\ y_{6} = \frac{x_{6}}{l}; \ y_{7} = \frac{1}{l\sqrt{a}}x_{7}; \ y_{8} = \frac{x_{8}}{l}; \ y_{9} = \frac{1}{l\sqrt{a}}x_{9}; u_{1} = \frac{\overline{u}_{1}}{a}; \\ u_{2} = \frac{\overline{u}_{2}}{\sqrt{a}}; \ u_{3} = \frac{\overline{u}_{3}}{al}; u_{4} = \frac{\overline{u}_{4}}{al}; \ k = \frac{b}{a}; \ f = \frac{\tilde{u}_{2}}{\sqrt{a}}; \ t' = \sqrt{a}t. \\ (10) & : \\ \dot{y}_{1} = ky_{2}, \ \dot{y}_{2} = y_{1} - y_{4} + u_{1}, \ \dot{y}_{3} = ky_{4}, \ \dot{y}_{4} = y_{2} + y_{3}, \ \dot{y}_{5} = u_{2}, \\ \dot{y}_{6} = y_{7}, \ \dot{y}_{7} = -fy_{7} + u_{3}, \ \dot{y}_{8} = y_{9}, \ \dot{y}_{9} = -fy_{9} + u_{4}. \end{cases}$$
(12)
$$\dot{y}_{i} = \frac{dy_{i}}{dt}.$$
(12)

(12) , [1].

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$$I[u] = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{9} y_i^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{4} u_k^2 \right) dt.$$
[1]
[1]

$$B[u] = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^{9} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y_i} \cdot \dot{y}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{9} y_i^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{4} u_k^2 .$$
(14)
(14)

[1],
B
$$\Big|_{u=u^0} = 0,$$
 (15)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial u}\Big|_{u_i=u_i^0} = 0, \ (i=1,\cdots,4)$$
(16)

$$u = (u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4)^*, \qquad u_i^0$$

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$$V = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 \tag{17}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_{ij} y_i y_j; \quad V_2 = \frac{1}{2} c_{55} y_5^2; \quad V_3 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=6}^{9} c_{ij} y_i y_j, \quad (18)$$

$$c_{ij} - (16)$$

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$$u_{1}^{0} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V_{1}}{\partial y_{2}}; \quad u_{2}^{0} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial y_{5}}; \\ u_{3}^{0} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial y_{7}}; \\ u_{4}^{0} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V_{3}}{\partial y_{9}}.$$

$$u_{i}^{0} \quad (19) \quad (14), \qquad (15) \qquad (18), \\ c_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, ..., 5). \\ k = 0, 2. \qquad , \qquad (19)$$

$$c_{11} = 32,993; c_{12} = -0,828; c_{13} = -21,357; c_{14} = -11,164; c_{22} = 3,228; c_{23} = 7,894; c_{24} = 2,434; c_{34} = 14,581; c_{33} = 48,459; c_{44} = 7,813; c_{55} = 2. c_{ij} (i, j = 6,...,9) f = 0,1.$$
(20)

$$c_{66} = c_{88} = 3,4698; \ c_{77} = c_{99} = 3,2698; \ c_{67} = c_{89} = 2; \ c_{68} = c_{69} = c_{78} = c_{79} = 0.$$
 (21)

$$V^{0}(y_{1}, \dots, y_{9}) = 16,496y_{1}^{2} + 1,614y_{2}^{2} + 24,229y_{3}^{2} + 3,906y_{4}^{2} - 0,828y_{1}y_{2} - 21,357y_{1}y_{3} - 11,164y_{1}y_{4} + 7,894y_{2}y_{3} + 2,434y_{2}y_{4} + 14,581y_{3}y_{4} + y_{5}^{2} + 1,7349y_{6}^{2} + 1,6349y_{7}^{2} + 1,7349y_{8}^{2} + 1,6349y_{9}^{2} + 2y_{6}y_{7} + 2y_{8}y_{9}.$$
(22)

$$u_{1}^{0} = 0,414 y_{1} - 1,614 y_{2}, u_{2}^{0} = -0,5 y_{5}, u_{3}^{0} = -0,817 y_{7} - y_{6}, u_{4}^{0} = -0,817 y_{9} - y_{8}.$$
(23)

$$I^{0} = V^{0}(y_{10}, \dots, y_{90}) = 16,496 y_{10}^{2} + 1,614 y_{20}^{2} + 24,229 y_{30}^{2} + 3,906 y_{40}^{2} - 0,828 y_{10} y_{20} - 21,357 y_{10} y_{30} - 11,164 y_{10} y_{40} + 7,894 y_{20} y_{30} + 2,434 y_{20} y_{40} + 14,581 y_{30} y_{40} + y_{50}^{2} + 1,7349 y_{60}^{2} + 1,6349 y_{70}^{2} + 1,7349 y_{80}^{2} + 1,6349 y_{90}^{2} + 2 y_{60} y_{70} + 2 y_{80} y_{90}.$$

$$y_{i0} = y_{i}(0) \quad (i = 1,...,9).$$

$$u_{1} = u; \ u_{2} = u_{3} = u_{4} = 0.$$
(12) :

$$\dot{y}_{1} = ky_{2}, \ \dot{y}_{2} = y_{1} - y_{4} + u, \ \dot{y}_{3} = ky_{4}, \ \dot{y}_{4} = y_{2} + y_{3}, \ \dot{y}_{5} = 0,$$
(25)

$$\dot{y}_{6} = y_{7}, \ \dot{y}_{7} = -fy_{7}, \ \dot{y}_{8} = y_{9}, \ \dot{y}_{9} = -fy_{9}.$$
(25)

$$\vdots \\ y_{i} = 0 \ (i = 1, ..., 9)$$
(25)

$$, \qquad (25) \\ (25) \\ (25) \\ (25) \\ (25) \\ (25) \\ (1] \\ . \end{cases}$$

(25), (25), .

$$Z = CY$$
 (det $C \neq 0$) (25)

$$\dot{z}_1 = kz_2, \quad \dot{z}_2 = z_1 - z_4 + u, \quad \dot{z}_3 = kz_4, \quad \dot{z}_4 = z_2 + z_3, \quad \dot{z}_5 = -fz_5 + z_7, \\ \dot{z}_6 = -fz_6 + z_8, \quad \dot{z}_7 = 0, \quad \dot{z}_8 = 0, \quad \dot{z}_9 = 0.$$
(26)

$$Z = (z_1, ..., z_9)^*, \ Y = (y_1, ..., y_9)^*.$$
(26)
$$I_1[u] = \int_0^\infty \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 z_i^2 + u^2\right) dt.$$
(27)
(27)

(27).

$$B[u] = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_1} kz_2 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_2} (z_1 - z_4 + u) + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_3} kz_4 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_4} (z_2 + z_3) + z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 + z_4^2 + u^2 (28)$$

$$(28)$$

$$(29)$$

$$u^0 = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_2}.$$

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$$\begin{split} \mathbf{B}_{|a=0}^{l} = 0, \quad (30) \\ (29) \quad (30), \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_1} kz_2 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_2} (z_1 - z_4) + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_5} kz_4 + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z_4} (z_2 + z_3) + z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 + z_4^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z_2}\right)^2 = 0. \quad (31) \\ (2) \\ V_{(1}(z) = V_{12}(z) + V_{11}(t, z) + V_{10}(t), \quad (2) \\ V_{12}(z) - & z \\ (32) \quad (31), \quad V_{11} = V_{10} = 0, \quad (31) \\ \frac{\partial V_{12}}{\partial z_1} kz_2 + \frac{\partial V_{12}}{\partial z_2} (z_1 - z_4) + \frac{\partial V_{12}}{\partial z_2} kz_4 + \frac{\partial V_{12}}{\partial z_4} (z_2 + z_3) + z_1^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2 + z_4^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial V_{12}}{\partial z_2}\right)^2 = 0. \\ V_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ V_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ V_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ V_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ V_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} c_i z_i z_j \\ v_{13}(z) & V_{12}(z) \\ v_{14}(z_1 - 1, 614z_1 - 1, 614z_2 + 7.894z_{23}z_3 + 2.434z_{23}z_4 + 14.581z_{30}z_{40} \\ v_{13}(z) & (13) \\ (27), & I_{1}^{0} < I^{0}, \dots \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{10}(z) \\ v_{12}(z) & V_{12}(z) \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{10}(z) \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{12}(z) \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{12}(z) \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{10}(z) \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{10}(z) \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{10}(z) \\ v_{14}(z) & V_{10}(z$$

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$$\xi \rho \ \frac{d\vec{V}_{k}}{dt} + (1-\xi)\rho_{2} \frac{d\vec{\upsilon}_{2}}{dt} = -\nabla P + \overline{F}_{2}, \quad F_{2} = \left[\xi \rho + (1-\xi)\rho_{2}\right]g, \quad (1)$$

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$$\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \rho_2 \vec{\upsilon}_2 = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_n}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} \rho_n \vec{\upsilon}_2 = -\sigma(\rho_n - \rho_1) + q, \qquad (3)$$

$$C_{p}\rho_{2}\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{dP}{dt} + L\sigma(\rho_{n} - \rho_{-}) + Q$$
(4)

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{D}{r\rho} (\rho_n - \rho_1) + M + \frac{G_1}{r^2} \frac{dn}{dt}$$
(5)

$$P = R\rho_2 T,$$
(6)

$$\sigma = 4\pi r n D.$$
(7)

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div} n \vec{V_{e}} = -\int_{0}^{\infty} n(r') n(r) f(r', r) dr' + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{r} n(r') n(r - r') f(r', r - r') dr' , \qquad (8)$$

$$\rho \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = \frac{9\mu}{2r^{2}}(\vec{\upsilon}_{2} - \vec{V}_{k}) + \rho_{2}\frac{d\vec{\upsilon}_{2}}{dt} + \frac{1}{2}\rho_{2}\left(\frac{d\upsilon_{2}}{dt} - \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt}\right) + 6\sqrt{\pi\mu\rho} r^{2}\int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{d\overline{V}_{k}}{dt_{i}}\frac{dt_{i}}{\sqrt{t - t_{i}}} + \overline{F}_{1}, F_{1} = \rho g , \qquad (9)$$

$$\vec{\upsilon}_{2} - , P - () \qquad (9)$$

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$$, \rho_{n} - , \rho - , \rho - , Q, q$$

$$, T - , C_{p} - , r - , \rho - , L - , \rho - , \vec{V} - , \mu - , \xi - , G_{1} - , \chi - , \rho - , \rho - , \rho - , \xi - , G_{1} - , \chi - , \rho -$$

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$$\xi \rho \quad \frac{\partial \upsilon_k}{\partial t} + (1 - \xi) \rho_2^0 \frac{\partial \upsilon_2}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \tilde{P}}{\partial x}, \tag{10}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_2}{\partial t} + \rho_2^0 \frac{\partial \sigma_2}{\partial x} = 0 \quad , \tag{11}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_n}{\partial t} + \rho_n^0 \frac{\partial \upsilon_2}{\partial x} = -4\pi D \Big[r_0 \tilde{n} \Big(\rho_n^0 - \rho^0 \Big) + n_0 \tilde{r} \Big(\rho_n^0 - \rho^0 \Big) + r_0 n_0 \tilde{\rho}_n - r_0 n_0 \Big(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \tilde{T} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} \tilde{r} \Big) \Big], \qquad (12)$$

$$\rho_{2}^{0}C_{p}\frac{\partial\widetilde{T}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial\widetilde{P}}{\partial t} + 4\pi DL\left[\left(n_{0}\widetilde{r} + r_{0}\widetilde{n}\right)\left(\rho_{n}^{0} - \rho^{0}\right) + r_{0}n_{0}\widetilde{\rho}_{n} - r_{0}n_{0}\left(\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial T}\widetilde{T} + \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial r}\widetilde{r}\right)\right],\tag{13}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{r}}{\partial t} = \frac{D}{r_0 \rho} \left\{ \tilde{\rho}_n - \left(\rho_n^0 - \rho^0 \right) \frac{\tilde{r}}{r_0} - \left[\frac{(\gamma - 1)T_0}{\rho_2^0} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \tilde{\rho}_2 + \frac{\partial_{\cdots_{\rm f}}}{\partial r} \tilde{r} \right] \right\} + \frac{G_1}{r_0^2} \frac{\partial \tilde{n}}{\partial t} , \qquad (14)$$

$$\widetilde{T} = \frac{(\gamma - 1)T_0}{\rho_2^0} \widetilde{\rho}_2 , \qquad (15)$$

$$\widetilde{\sigma} = 4\pi D \left(n_0 \widetilde{r} + r_0 \widetilde{n} \right), \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + n_0 \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}_k}{\partial x} = -G\tilde{n} , \qquad (17)$$

$$\rho \quad \frac{\partial \upsilon_k}{\partial t} = \frac{9\mu}{2r_0^2} \left(\upsilon_2 - \upsilon_k\right) + \rho_2^0 \frac{\partial \upsilon_2}{\partial t} . \tag{18}$$

$$(10)-(18)$$

$$\rho = \rho^{0} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} (T - T_{0}) + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} (r - r_{0})$$

$$q = 4 Dr_{0}n_{0} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & 0 \\ n & - & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = -L_{0} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & 0 \\ n & - & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M = -\frac{D}{r_{0}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & - & 0 \\ n & - & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(10)-(18)

$$\exp(ikx - i\omega t)$$

:
$$k = K_0 + K_1 + i\alpha$$
, $K_0 - L = 0$. $K_1 -$,
, $\alpha -$, (19) $L = 0$,

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$$K_{0} = \frac{\omega}{C}a, \qquad \alpha_{1} = \frac{\omega^{2}(\omega_{1} - \omega_{2})}{2C(\omega_{2}^{2} + \omega^{2})a}\xi, \quad a^{2} = 1 + \frac{\omega_{2}(\omega_{1} - \omega_{2})}{(\omega_{2}^{2} + \omega^{2})}\xi.$$

$$\rho > \rho_{2}, \qquad \omega_{1} > \omega_{2}$$

$$(21)$$

 $L \neq 0$,

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$$\frac{L}{C^2} \quad <.$$

$$\begin{split} & \mu/\rho \sim 2\cdot 10^{-2} \quad {}^{2}/\ , \ \xi \sim 10^{-3}, \ G_{1} \sim 3\cdot 10^{-14} \quad , \ x = 0.4 \quad LC^{-2} \sim 20, \quad D \sim 0.2 \quad {}^{2}/\ , \ \check{S}_{1} = 10^{4} \quad {}^{-1}, \\ & \check{S}_{2} = 10 \quad {}^{-1}, \ \check{S}_{3} = 20 \quad {}^{-1}, \ \check{S}_{4} = 2\cdot 10^{3} \quad {}^{-1}, \ {}^{-1}, \ \check{S}_{6} = 4\cdot 10^{-10} \quad {}^{-1}, \ \delta_{2} = 3\cdot 10^{-7}, \ \delta_{3} = 10^{3}, \ \delta_{5} = 10^{-10}, \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ &$$

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1. . .: . , 1963. 259 . 2. ., 1969. 647 . : , 1978. 336 . 3. . .: 4. // . . 1990. . 314. N2. .355-358. 5. // 1997. .33. N3. .412-413. 6. . // . . 1963. .5. .148-159. <u>e:</u>

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[1] $P^*(z)=kz^{3/2}.$ (1) (1) $P(z) = az + bz^3 + \dots$ (2) P(z)z, (2) Z. Ζ.

P(z)

b a

 $P^{*}(z)$ Ζ. 0 2 [2]: a = 0.827, b = 0.322.(3)

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$$\ddot{z} + D\dot{z} + p(z) = H\omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

(2),

$$\ddot{z} + D\dot{z} + az + bz^3 = H\omega^2 \sin \omega t$$
. (4)
:

$$\tau = \sqrt{\frac{l^2 a}{B}t}, \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{B}{(l^2 - a)}\omega}.$$

$$(4)$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} + \eta \frac{dz}{dt} + z + C_2 z^3 = ev^3 \sin v\tau,$$

$$D = C = \frac{b}{D} = \frac{nl^2}{D} = U = M = \frac{l^2}{D} = \frac{l^2}{$$

$$\eta = \frac{D}{\sqrt{\frac{aB}{l^2}}}, \ C_2 = \frac{b}{a}; \ D = \frac{nl^2}{B}; \ H = M \cdot e \cdot \frac{l^2}{2B}; \ \frac{l^2}{B} \cdot P^*(z) = az + bz^3.$$

[3].

$$z = A_1 \sin vt + A_2 \cos vt$$
,
 $A_1^2 + A_2^2 = r^2$, $r -$
(4)

 $\sin vt \quad \cos vt$,

$$[(1 - v^{2} + \frac{3}{4}C_{2}r^{2})^{2} + \eta^{2}v^{2}]r^{2} = e^{2}v.$$
(6)

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•



$$M\ddot{x} + 2F_x = M_1 v^2 \cos \omega t$$
$$M\ddot{y} + 2F_y = M_1 v^2 \sin \omega t$$

 $F_x \quad F_y -$

.1.

 $x = A\cos(\omega t + \varphi), y = A\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$\begin{split} M_1 \ddot{x}_1 + C_1 (x_1 - x_2) &= M_1 e \omega^2 \cos \omega t; \\ M_1 \ddot{y}_1 + C_1 (y_1 - y_2) &= M_1 e \omega^2 \sin \omega t - M_1 g; \\ M_2 \ddot{x}_2 + \frac{1}{2} C_1 (x_2 - x_1) + F_x &= 0; \\ M_2 \ddot{y}_2 + \frac{1}{2} C_1 (y_2 - y_1) + F_y &= M_2 g; \end{split}$$

[4]

(7)





$$M_{1} - , M_{2} -$$
; $C_{1} - , F_{x} - F_{y}$

$$F_{x} = k(\sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}} - \delta)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{x_{2}}{\sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}} + a_{1}\dot{x}_{2} + a_{2}\dot{x}_{2}x_{2}^{2},$$

$$F_{y} = k(\sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}} - \delta)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{y_{2}}{\sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}} + a_{1}\dot{y}_{2} + a_{2}\dot{y}_{2}y_{2}^{2},$$

$$\delta - , a_{1} - a_{2} -$$





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: ;

 $P = kr^{3/2}$ $C_0 = \frac{dP}{dr} = \frac{3}{2}kp^{1/3}.$ $M_2 P = 0.5M_1g$ $\frac{\Omega_0^2}{\frac{C_1}{M_1}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{16}v^2 a}}{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{16}v^2 a}},$ $\oint = \frac{ke^{1/2}}{C_1}; \ a = \frac{M_1g}{C_1 \cdot e}, \ C_1 -$

 $\Omega_{_0}$

700i = 8, d = 36.5

233

(9)



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,

, .: (091)49-38-40 — . . .

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.: (093)26-72-56



•••

[1, 2].

(1) . .

$$\omega_{\rm int} = \frac{V_{\rm int}}{V_0} \,, \tag{4}$$

$$0 \le \omega_{int} \le 1.$$
 (5)

 $\omega_{int} = 0,$

P = 0.

 $\omega_{int} = 1,$, . . P = 1. $0 < \omega_{int} < 1,$ P.

:

$$0 \le P \le 1, \tag{6}$$
(4). ω_{int}

$$0 \le \omega_{\text{int}} \to P \le 1. \tag{6}$$

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(n)} \quad \sigma_{ij}^{(\tau)} \ [2, 3, 4, 5]:$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}^{(n)} + \sigma_{ij}^{(\tau)}, \, i, j = x, y, z.$$
(7)

,

,

,

(7) : $E_1 = E_2 = 2,01 \ 10^{11}$, $I_1 = 0,003$, $R_{12} = 0,05$, $R_{21} = var$ (5; 7,5; 10 15), $R_{22} = 0,05$, $\sigma_{int}^{(lim)} = p_{f min} = 900$; $p_0 = 3000$.

Mathematica;

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$$\dot{R}_{21} = 5$$
). , $f_{r,}$,

.1.

)
$$p(x, y).$$

 $x = 0.$

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FACTORIZATION METHODS FOR SOLVING DYNAMIC MIXED PROBLEMS FOR STRUCTURAL-INHOMOGENEOUS MEDIA Babeshko V.A., Pavlova A.V.

Using differential factorization method the steady vibrations of an elastic medium layered structure containing internal defects such as rigid inclusions and cavities are investigated. The systems of integral equations which bind the stresses and displacements in the planes of the layers with the jumps of stresses on the boundaries of inclusions and displacement jumps on the banks of the cracks have been found. Solutions of received integral equation's systems for particular cases of areas occupied by defects constructed in closed form with integral factorization method of Wiener-Hopf or fictitious absorption.

Currently, man-made materials with a layered and block structures have been widely disseminated. Layer-block structure is also characteristic feature of mountain ranges and lithosphere plates. Research problems of heterogeneous media with defects can't be overcome solely (only) through the use of modern computing facilities. Differential factorization method for boundary-value problems in difficult media represents generalization of the method of integrated transformations and is the convenient tool of their research.

By means of differential factorization method the fluctuations of the elastic layers rigidly linked to unstrained basis established with frequency S, containing internal defects are investigated. For each layer n = 1, N which has mechanical characteristics, the defining equations of the isotropic theory of elasticity in the form of Lame are considered.

The plate which occupies sphere Ω is located on the surface of the elastic medium $(x_3 = h_{N+1} = 0, -\infty < x_1, x_2 < +\infty)$. For one-layered homogeneous cladding coordinate plane x_1, x_2 is connected with median surface, axis x_3 is directed upwards. In [2] the nonlinear equations in the movings, describing behavior of thin-walled covers are constructed. As a result of linearization [3] equations of movement of a plate in case of the established mode of fluctuations take the following form:

$$\underline{R}(x_1, x_2)\vec{u} - \underline{S}\vec{t} = \vec{g} , \qquad (1)$$

 \vec{u} – is the vector of movings of points of a median surface with $u_i(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ components, i = 1, 3, <u>**R**</u> $(\partial x_1, \partial x_2)$ – is differential operator with components

$$R_{11} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + S_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + S_2, \ R_{12} = R_{21} = S_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}, \ R_{22} = S_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} + S_2,$$

$$R_{33} = S_4 \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial x_1^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x_2^4} \right) - S_2, \ R_{13} = R_{23} = R_{31} = R_{32} = 0;$$

$$\underline{S} = \left\| S_{ij} \right\|_{i,j=1}^3, \ S_{ij} = 0, \ i \neq j, \ S_{11} = S_{22} = -S_5, \ S_{33} = S_5, \ \vec{g} \left(x_1, x_2 \right) = \underline{S} \vec{b} ,$$

where $S_1 = \frac{1-\epsilon}{2}$, $S_2 = \frac{5 \dots (1-\epsilon)}{2}$, $S_3 = \frac{1+\epsilon}{2}$, $S_4 = \frac{h^2}{12}$, $S_5 = \frac{1-\epsilon}{2-h}$, h – is the thickness of

covering, ~, € – is the module of shift and the Poisson ratio accordingly, ... – is material density, $u_{1,2}(x_1, x_2)$ – movings of points of a median surface in the x_1 x_2 plane, $u_3(x_1, x_2)$ – is deflection of a median surface, $t_i(x_1, x_2)$ – are the components of the vector of efforts \vec{t} on the bottom side of a plate, $b_i(x_1, x_2)$ – on the top side.

According to the scheme of a differential factorization method [1] planes of defects and plane of section of physicomechanical properties are considered as blocking borders. We will consider the cavities-cracks located like levels on joints of layers-blocks as defects. If the crack is in the one of the layers, the properties of the two introduced blocks adjoining in the plane of the crack are considered identical. In the areas occupied with cracks, the pressures are considered set, conditions of equality of pressure on the banks of cuts are met, on the other parts of the section plane the condition of ideal contact is laid out, i.e. equality of displacement \vec{u}_l and contact pressure $\mathbf{f}_l \left(\mathbf{f}_l = \{\mathbf{f}_{ij}^l \mathbf{n}_j^l\} \right)$. We will consider further that the cavities-cracks occupying one-coherent areas $\tilde{\Omega}_{_{jn}}$ with sectionally-smooth

borders $(j = 1, M_n)$, are available in all planes of section of layers at heights h_n , $n = \overline{2, N}$.

Mathematical notation of the conditions formulated above looks as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_{jn}^{-} &= \mathbf{f}_{jn}^{+} = \mathbf{f}_{jn}^{-}, \ (x_{1}, x_{2}) \in \Omega_{jn}, \\ \vec{u}_{jn} &= \vec{u}_{jn}^{+} - \vec{u}_{jn}^{-} = 0, \ (x_{1}, x_{2}) \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^{M_{n}} \tilde{\Omega}_{jn}, \\ \mathbf{f}_{jn}^{\pm} &= \mathbf{f}_{jn}^{-} \Big|_{x_{3} = h_{n} \pm 0}, \ \vec{u}_{jn}^{\pm} = \vec{u}_{jn} \Big|_{x_{3} = h_{n} \pm 0}, \ j = \overline{1, M_{n}} \ n = \overline{2, N}. \end{aligned}$$

Conditions of interface of the covering and substrate look like $\vec{u}(x_1, x_2) = \vec{u}_{N+1}(x_1, x_2, h_{N+1}), \ \vec{t}(x_1, x_2) = \mathbf{f}_{N+1}(x_1, x_2, h_{N+1}), \ (x_1, x_2) \in \Omega_{N+1}.$ Besides, $\vec{u}_1|_{x_3=h_1} = 0, \ -\infty < x_1, x_2 < +\infty.$

Boundary conditions in transformations of Fourier processing on variables x_1, x_2 take the form of $\vec{U}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, x_3)\Big|_{x_3=h_{N+1}} \equiv \vec{U}_{N+1} = \vec{U}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2), \ \vec{U}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, x_3)\Big|_{x_3=h_n+0} = \vec{U}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, x_3)\Big|_{x_3=h_n-0} + \vec{U}_n, \ \vec{U}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, x_3)\Big|_{x_3=h_1} = 0, \ \vec{T}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, x_3)\Big|_{x_3=h_n+0} = \vec{T}(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, x_3)\Big|_{x_3=h_n-0} = \vec{T}_n, \ n = \overline{2,N}.$

Te following notation is used here

$$\vec{U}_n = \iint_{\tilde{\Omega}_n} \vec{u}_{jn} \left(x_1, x_2 \right) e^{i(r_1 x_1 + r_2 x_2)} dx_1 dx_2 , \quad \tilde{\Omega}_n = \bigcup_{j=1}^{M_n} \tilde{\Omega}_{jn}$$

By means of the differential factorization method [1] boundary-value problem for substrate is reduced to the system of functional-matrix equations of the following kind

$$\underline{E}_{k-1,k-1}^{-} \underline{L}_{k-1,-} \vec{U}_{k-1}^{+} - \underline{E}_{k,k-1}^{-} \underline{L}_{k-1,-} \vec{U}_{k}^{-} = \underline{E}_{k-1,k-1}^{-} \underline{D}_{k-1,-} \vec{T}_{k-1} - \underline{E}_{k,k-1}^{-} \underline{D}_{k-1,-} \vec{T}_{k}, \qquad (2)$$

$$\underline{E}_{k-1,k-1}^{+} \underline{L}_{k-1,+} \vec{U}_{k-1}^{+} - \underline{E}_{k,k-1}^{+} \underline{L}_{k-1,+} \vec{U}_{k}^{-} = \underline{E}_{k-1,k-1}^{+} \underline{D}_{k-1,+} \vec{T}_{k-1} - \underline{E}_{k,k-1}^{+} \underline{D}_{k-1,+} \vec{T}_{k}, \quad k = \overline{2,N+1}.$$
For isotropic layers

$$\underline{L}_{k-1,\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} \pm \Gamma_1 \Gamma_{31,k-1} & \pm \Gamma_2 \Gamma_{31,k-1} & s_{k-1} \\ \pm \Gamma_2 \Gamma_{32,k-1} & \mp \Gamma_1 \Gamma_{32,k-1} & 0 \\ 2s_{k-1} + \Gamma_2^2 & -\Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 & \mp 2\Gamma_1 \Gamma_{32,k-1} \end{pmatrix}, \ \underline{D}_{k-1,\pm} = -\frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Gamma_1}{2} & \frac{\Gamma_2}{2} & \pm \frac{\Gamma_{31,k-1}}{2} \\ \Gamma_2 & -\Gamma_1 & 0 \\ \pm \Gamma_{32,k-1} & 0 & -\Gamma_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $E_{k,n}^{\pm} = \left\| u_{lp} e^{\pm i \lambda_{ln} h_k} \right\|_{l,p=1}^3, \ u_{lp}$ is Kronecker symbol, $X_{1n} \equiv \Gamma_{31,n} = \sqrt{\frac{...n \tilde{S}^2}{l_n + 2 \sim n} - \Gamma^2},$

$$X_{ln} \equiv \Gamma_{32,n} = \sqrt{\frac{\dots,\tilde{S}^2}{n} - \Gamma^2}, \ l = 1, 2, \ s_n = \frac{\dots,\tilde{S}^2}{2n} - \Gamma^2, \ \Gamma^2 = \Gamma_1^2 + \Gamma_2^2, \ n = \overline{1,N}$$

By the number of transformations, system (2) can be led to a kind

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{K}_{11}^{*} & \underline{K}_{12}^{*} & \cdots & \underline{K}_{1N}^{*} \\ \underline{K}_{21}^{*} & \underline{K}_{22}^{*} & \cdots & \underline{K}_{2N}^{*} \\ & \cdots & & \\ \underline{K}_{N1}^{*} & \underline{K}_{N2}^{*} & \cdots & \underline{K}_{NN}^{*} \\ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_{2} \\ \vdots \\ U_{N} \\ \vec{T}_{N+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{T}_{N} \\ \vec{U}_{N+1} \end{pmatrix}.$$
(3)

The blocks of the \underline{K}^* matrix are defined as

$$\underline{K}_{NN}^{*} = \underline{K}_{N}, \ \underline{K}_{Nj}^{*} = \prod_{l=N}^{j+1} \underline{B}_{l}^{-} \underline{H}_{l}^{-1}, \ \underline{K}_{iN}^{*} = (-1)^{N-i} \prod_{l=i+1}^{N} \underline{H}_{l}^{-1} \underline{B}_{l}^{+}, \ i, j = \overline{1, N-1};$$

$$\underline{K}_{N-1,j}^{*} = \underline{H}_{N}^{-1} \prod_{l=N-1}^{j+1} \underline{B}_{l}^{-} \underline{H}_{l}^{-1}, \ \underline{K}_{i,N-1}^{*} = (-1)^{N-l-i} \left(\prod_{l=i+1}^{N-1} \underline{H}_{l}^{-1} \underline{B}_{l}^{+}\right) \underline{H}_{N}^{-1}, \ i, j = \overline{1, N-2};$$

$$\underline{K}_{N-1,N-1}^{*} = \underline{H}_{N}^{-1}, \ \underline{K}_{ii}^{*} = \underline{H}_{i+1}^{-1} - \underline{H}_{i+1}^{-1} \underline{B}_{i+1}^{+} \underline{K}_{i+1,i+1}^{*} \underline{B}_{i+1}^{-1} \underline{H}_{i+1}^{-1}, \ i < N-1;$$

$$\underline{K}_{i,j}^* = \underline{K}_{i,j+1}^* \underline{B}_{j+1}^- \underline{H}_{j+1}^{-1} \text{ for } j < i < N-1, \ \underline{K}_{i,j}^* = -\underline{H}_{i+1}^{-1} \underline{B}_{i+1}^+ \underline{K}_{i+1,j}^* \text{ for } i < j < N-1.$$
Subsidiary matrixes are used here
$$\underline{H}_1 = \underline{S}_1^+, \quad \underline{H}_{k+1} = \underline{S}_{k+1}^+ - \underline{S}_k^- + \underline{B}_k^- \underline{H}_k^{-1} \underline{B}_k^+, \quad k = \overline{1, N-1},$$

$$\begin{split} \underline{K}_{j} &= \underline{S}_{j}^{-} - \underline{B}_{j}^{-} \underline{H}_{j}^{-1} \underline{B}_{j}^{+}, \ j = \overline{2, N}, \\ \underline{S}_{k-1}^{\pm} &= \left[\left(\underline{L}_{k-1,+} \right)^{-1} \underline{J}_{k-1}^{\pm 1} \underline{L}_{k-1,+} - \left(\underline{L}_{k-1,-} \right)^{-1} \underline{J}_{k-1}^{\pm 1} \underline{L}_{k-1,-} \right]^{-1} \left[\left(\underline{L}_{k-1,+} \right)^{-1} \underline{J}_{k-1}^{\pm 1} \underline{D}_{k-1,+} - \left(\underline{L}_{k-1,-} \right)^{-1} \underline{J}_{k-1}^{\pm 1} \underline{D}_{k-1,-} \right], \\ \underline{B}_{k-1}^{\pm} &= - \left[\left(\underline{L}_{k-1,+} \right)^{-1} \underline{J}_{k-1}^{\pm 1} \underline{L}_{k-1,+} - \left(\underline{L}_{k-1,-} \right)^{-1} \underline{J}_{k-1}^{\pm 1} \underline{L}_{k-1,-} \right]^{-1} \left[\left(\underline{L}_{k-1,+} \right)^{-1} \underline{D}_{k-1,+} - \left(\underline{L}_{k-1,-} \right)^{-1} \underline{D}_{k-1,-} \right], \\ \underline{J}_{k-1} &= \underline{E}_{k-1,k-1}^{-} \underline{E}_{k,k-1}^{+}. \end{split}$$

The system of the functional-matrix equations (3) is constructed for the cases when there are discontinuances on all the blending borders of layers, but generally on some borders of section of layers $(x_3 = h_i, i = \overline{i_1, i_l})$ conditions of ideal contact can be met. In this case $\vec{U_i} = 0$ and from the \underline{K}^* matrix corresponding lines and columns with numbers $i = \overline{i_1, i_l}$ are deleted, $\vec{U_i}$ from the vector of unknown quantity, and $\overline{T_i}$ from the right part are deleted accordingly.

Form the last equation (3)

$$\vec{u}_{N+1}(x_1, x_2, 0) = \frac{1}{4f^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \underline{K}_{lN}^* \vec{U}_{l+1} + \underline{K}_{NN}^* \vec{T}_{N+1} \right] e^{-i(r_1 x_1 + r_2 x_2)} dr_1 dr_2.$$

Let's substitute integrated representation of movings of the surface of substrate in the equations of covering movement (1)

$$\frac{1}{4f^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\underline{R} \left(-ir_1, -ir_2 \right) \underline{K}_{N+1} \left(r_1, r_2 \right) - \underline{S} \right) \vec{T} \left(r_1, r_2 \right) e^{-i(r_1 x_1 + r_2 x_2)} dr_1 dr_2 + \\
+ \frac{1}{4f^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \underline{R} \left(-ir_1, -ir_2 \right) \underline{K}_{l,N}^* \vec{U}_{l+1} \left(r_1, r_2 \right) e^{-i(r_1 x_1 + r_2 x_2)} dr_1 dr_2 = \vec{g}.$$

The system of integral equations of the considered problem will take the following form

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^{M_j} K_{il} \left(\tilde{\Omega}_{j,l+1} \right) \vec{u}_{j,l+1} + K_{iN} \left(\Omega \right) \vec{t}_{N+1} = \vec{t}_{p,i+1} \left(x_1, x_2 \right), \ \left(x_1, x_2 \right) \in \tilde{\Omega}_{p,i+1}, \ p = \overline{1, M_i}, \ i = \overline{1, N-1},$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^{M_j} \tilde{K}_{Nl} \left(\tilde{\Omega}_{j,l+1} \right) \vec{u}_{j,l+1} + \tilde{K}_{NN} \left(\Omega \right) \vec{t}_{N+1} = \vec{g} \left(x_1, x_2 \right), \ \left(x_1, x_2 \right) \in \Omega.$$
Here

$$\tilde{K}_{Nl} \left(\tilde{\Omega}_{j,l+1} \right) \vec{u}_{j,l+1} = \iint_{\tilde{\Omega}_{j,l+1}} \underline{k}_{Nl} \left(x_1 - \langle x_1, x_2 - \langle x_2 \rangle \vec{u}_{j,l+1} (\langle x_1, \langle x_2 \rangle) d \langle x_1 d \langle x_2, x_2 \rangle \right) \\ = \frac{1}{4f^2} \iint_{\Gamma_1} \underline{K}_{lj}^* (\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) e^{-i(\Gamma_1 x_1 + \Gamma_2 x_2)} d\Gamma_1 d\Gamma_2.$$

Contour lines Γ_k (k = 1, 2) are chosen according to the principle of limitary consumption [4].

The constructed systems of the integrated equations connect pressure in planes of section of layers and on the border between the covering and the substrate with jumps of movings on the banks of the cracks. Solutions of the received systems of integrated equations for special cases of the areas occupied with the defects, are under construction in the final form with integral factorization method of Wiener–Hopf or fictitious absorption.

Solution of similar systems of the integrated equations is uneasy problem for the limited and semilimited areas occupied with coverings as it is connected with the problem of the reference of matrix operators of the high order having kernels with oscillating symbols. Besides, elements $\underline{K}_{ll}^*(\Gamma_1,\Gamma_2)$, $l = \overline{1, N-1}$, defining symbols of kernels of the corresponding integrated equations, have asymptotic behavior $K_{pj}^{ll}(\Gamma_1,\Gamma_2) \sim \Gamma C_{pj}(1+O(\Gamma^{-v}))$, v > 0, where factors C_{pj} depend on the physicomechanical properties, next two layers containing a crack with number 1 [5]. In the transformed last integrated equation elements $\underline{\tilde{K}}_{NN}(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2) = \underline{R}(-i\mathbf{r}_1,-i\mathbf{r}_2)\underline{K}_{N+1}(\mathbf{r}_1,\mathbf{r}_2) - \underline{S}$ also have sedate growth at $\sqrt{\mathbf{r}_1^2 + \mathbf{r}_2^2} \to \infty$.

To receive elements of the symbol of kernel of system decreasing on infinity, in each area $\tilde{\Omega}_{pi}$ and Ω the differential operators $V_{pi}(\partial x_1, \partial x_2)$ are entered into consideration; they are represented in the following form:

$$\begin{split} \underline{V}_{pi}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) &= \left\| \mathbf{u}_{jk} \mathbf{v}_{jk}^{pi} \right\|_{j,k=1}^{3}, \ \underline{V}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) &= \left\| \mathbf{u}_{jk} \mathbf{v}_{jk} \right\|_{j,k=1}^{3}, \\ \mathbf{v}_{jj}^{pi}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) \mathbf{E}_{pi} &= \left(-\Delta + a_{pi} \right) \mathbf{E}_{pi} = w_{pi}, \ \mathbf{E}_{pi} \right|_{\partial \Omega_{pi}} = f_{pi}(x_{1}, x_{2}), \\ \mathbf{v}_{jj}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) \mathbf{E}_{j} &= \left(-\Delta + b_{1} \right) \mathbf{E}_{j} = w_{j}, \ \mathbf{E}_{j} \right|_{\partial \Omega} = f_{j}(x_{1}, x_{2}), \ j = 1, 2, \\ \mathbf{v}_{33}(\partial x_{1}, \partial x_{2}) \mathbf{E}_{3} &= \left(-\Delta + b_{2} \right) \left(-\Delta + b_{3} \right) \mathbf{E}_{3} = w_{3}, \ \mathbf{E}_{3} \right|_{\partial \Omega} = f_{3}(x_{1}, x_{2}), \ \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}_{3}}{\partial n} \right|_{\partial \Omega} = f_{4}(x_{1}, x_{2}). \end{split}$$

Here $\Delta = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2^2}$, $a_{pi}, b_k = \text{const}$, smooth functions f_{pj} , f_j are defined subsequently from

conditions on borders of plate and cracks. For cracks the condition of the jammed edge is usually set, various boundary conditions for plates are resulted in [2].

Applying specified operators to (4), we receive system of the integrated equations, matrix-symbol elements of which decrease on infinity. For solution of such equations the methods based on factorization of matrixes-functions, for example, the generalized factorization method or the method of fictitious absorption [6] can be used.

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THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF CLOSING OF CRACK IN THERMOELASTIC MEDIA AND OF STAMPS ON HALFPLANE IN PRESENCE OF WEAR

Bagdoev A.G., Martirosyan A.N., Dinunts A.S., Davtyan A.V.

The problem on closing of thin semiinfinite crack in presence on its surface of layer of particles, containing in fluid, entering in crack, is solved by method of Wienner-Hopf with application to biology. The stresses on crack are calculated numerically, and the region in which crack is closed is clarified.

Introduction

Problems on building up of layer of inclusions, containing in fluid entering in crack, which is in infinite thermoelastic plane are considered. These problems were solved in [1] for geophysical environment without taking into account of elastic stresses. In present paper the coupled thermoelastic and diffusion mixed boundary problem for crack with fluid is solved by Winner–Hopf method. The graphs of vertical displacements on crack surface are calculated numerically and the moment of healing of crack in some point is determined. Experimental curves of healing of strips, filled by fluid with inclusions in earth environment are done in [10]. In present paper mathematical solution is obtained for biological cracks with conform oil. Also the mixed unsteady problems of stamps with wear between them and halfplane are considered.

1. Statement of problem of crack in thermoelastic plane with fluid current.

The problem of semi-infinite crack in thermoelastic plane, when there is current of fluid with inclusions, entering in crack at initial moment t = 0, is considered. These problems are especially important for study of process of narrowing of crack due to action of crystallite inclusions in conform oil and in analogically by mathematical treatment problem of building up of cracks by inclusions in conform oil in corresponding problems of technology [10]. In plane x, y equation of crack boundary is $y = \pm b_1(x,t)$, $b_1(x,t) = b_0 + U_y(x,y,t)$, $y \approx 0$, where thickness $2b_1$ is small and later is taken only upper sign, and is solved problem for $y \ge 0$, due to symmetry. U_x, U_y are components of displacements in elastic media.

Let the temperature T of elastic plane and fluid are approximately the same, denoting by T_0 constant initial value of T, by $q = \dots_f v b_0$ the current of entering fluid in crack, v-fluid velocity along x axis of crack, \dots_f -density of fluid, i_0 -constant diffusion current of inclusions along y axis, which is supposed known, $X = \frac{\partial c}{\partial T}$ which also supposed constant, approximately taken for moment t = 0,

 $X = \frac{\partial c_0}{\partial T_0}$, by K let us denote constant coefficient of building up of crack surface, than using equation

of narrowing of crack surface [1], on account of stresses term, one obtains

$$\dots_{s} \frac{\partial b_{1}}{\partial t} = q \mathsf{X} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - K \mathsf{T}_{yy} - i_{0} H(x) H(t)$$
(1.1)

The crack equation $y = b_0 + U_y(x,0,t), 0 < x < \infty$.

One must put and solve corresponding problem of thermoelasticity. The equations of motion of thermoelastic media [4], where are excluding terms with T by dropping of small thermoconductivity, are as follows

$$a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} U_{x}}{\partial x^{2}} + b^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} U_{x}}{\partial y^{2}} + (a^{2} - b^{2}) \frac{\partial^{2} U_{y}}{\partial x \partial y} + \overline{\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial U_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_{y}}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} U_{x}}{\partial t^{2}} ,$$

$$a^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} U_{y}}{\partial y^{2}} + b^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} U_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} + (a^{2} - b^{2}) \frac{\partial^{2} U_{x}}{\partial x \partial y} + \overline{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial U_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_{y}}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^{2} U_{y}}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$(1.2)$$

where $\overline{u} = \frac{K_4}{m} \frac{C_{-} - C_{\nu}}{C_{\nu}}$, $K_4 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$ volume elastic modulus, ... density, C_{-} , C_{ν} specific

thermal capacities.

The stresses components are [4]

$$\frac{\dagger_{yy}}{\dots} = \left(a^2 - 2b^2\left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y}\right) + 2b^2\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + \overline{u}\left(\frac{\partial U_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_y}{\partial y}\right), \quad \frac{\dagger_{xy}}{\dots} = b^2\left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x}\right)$$
(1.3)

In thermoelastic media one can write [4]

$$T - T_0 = -\frac{C_x - C_y}{\Gamma C_y} \left(\frac{\partial U_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_y}{\partial y} \right)$$
(1.4)

Which is obtained neglecting of thermoconductivity in equation

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{C_{\rho} - C_{\nu}}{\alpha C_{\nu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial U_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_y}{\partial y} \right) = k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right)$$
(1.5)

where Γ is coefficient of temperature–conductivity.

The main boundary condition (1.1) on crack on account of healing of crack due to diffusion current of inclusions and building up of its surface, as well as on account of friction, can be write down

$$\dots_{s} \frac{\partial U_{y}}{\partial t} = q \mathbf{x} \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{y=0} + \left. \right\}_{1} \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} - K^{\dagger}_{yy}, \quad \frac{\partial U_{x}}{\partial t} = \frac{K_{1}}{\dots_{s}} \dagger_{xy}, x > 0$$
(1.6)

where $\}_1 = -\dots_s D$, D - diffusion coefficient, K tribological coefficient of crack due to building up K_1 - coefficient of horizontal wearing of surface. Besides due to symmetry out of crack y = 0, x < 0, $U_y = 0, \dagger_{xy} = 0$. To simplify of solution one can approximately write $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{T - T_0}{l}$, where l is some mean length along crack, and diffusion current $\}_1 \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}$ can be

assumed known and equal to $-i_0H(x)H(t)$, $i_0 = \text{const}$. The diffusion equation in this treatment is not used, replacing by assumption on approximately constant transversal diffusion current of inclusions to crack surface. Then approximated boundary conditions yield

$$\frac{\partial U_{y}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\dots}{\dots_{s}} \frac{C_{-} - C_{v}}{\Gamma C_{v} l} \left(\frac{\partial U_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_{y}}{\partial y} \right) v_{0} b_{0} \mathbf{X} - i_{0} H(x) H(t) - \frac{K^{\dagger}_{yy}}{\dots_{s}}, \quad y = 0, \quad x > 0, \quad \frac{\partial U_{x}}{\partial t} = \frac{K_{1}}{\dots_{s}} \mathbf{1}_{xy}$$
(1.7)

where H(t) = 1, t > 0 H(t) = 0, t < 0 is Heaviside unit function Problem (1.2), (1.7) for U_x, U_y for y > 0 is closed.

2. Solution of problem of building up of crack in absence of friction. Let us denote $U_x = U$, $U_y = V$.

One can consider further simplified boundary value problem for half–plane: y = 0,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{xy} = 0, -\infty < x < \infty \qquad V = 0, x < 0 \\ & \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -\left\{ \frac{K\left(\bar{a}^2 - b^2\right)...}{..._s} + \varsigma \right\} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \left(\frac{K\bar{a}^2...}{..._s} + \varsigma\right) \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - \frac{i_0}{..._s} H(x) H(t), x > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.1)$$
where $\varsigma = \frac{C_p - C_v}{C_v l} \frac{v b_0 x_{...}}{r_{..._s}}.$

The solution is looked for by integral transformations $\overline{U}; \overline{V}$ of Laplace on t and $\overline{U}; \overline{V}$ Fourier on x. In plane x, y one can write solution as

$$\overline{U}; \overline{V} = \sum_{n=1}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\overline{r}_{x+i}\overline{s}_{ny}} \overline{\overline{U}}_{n}; \overline{\overline{V}}_{n} d\overline{\Gamma}, \quad \overline{s}_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{\breve{S}^{2}}{c_{n}^{2}} - \overline{\Gamma}^{2}}, c_{1} = \overline{a}, c_{2} = b$$

$$(2.2)$$

where $s = -i\check{S}$ is parameter of Laplace transformation. Besides $\overline{V}_1 = \frac{S_1}{\overline{\Gamma}}\overline{U}_1, \overline{V}_2 = -\frac{\Gamma}{\overline{S}_2}\overline{U}_2$

Placing (2.2) in (2.1) and inverting of Fourier transformation, one obtains

$$V_1 + V_2 = V^-, \quad \overline{s}_1 \overline{U}_1 + \overline{s}_2 \overline{U}_2 + \overline{r} V^- = 0$$

$$-(= =) \qquad (-= -=) \qquad i_0 \qquad (2.3)$$

$$sV^{-} = -K_{2}i\overline{r}\left(\overline{U}_{1} + \overline{U}_{2}\right) - K_{3}\left(i\overline{s}_{1}\overline{V}_{1} + i\overline{s}_{2}\overline{V}_{2}\right) - \frac{\iota_{0}}{2fi\overline{r}s..._{s}} + \Omega_{2}^{+}$$

$$(2.4)$$

where $\Omega_{2}^{+} = \frac{1}{2f} \int_{-\infty}^{0} (\overline{V}_{1} + \overline{V}_{2})_{y=0} e^{-i\overline{r}x} dx \quad V^{-} = \frac{1}{2f} \int_{0}^{\infty} \overline{V} \Big|_{y=0} e^{-i\overline{r}x} dx$

index (+) gives analytic functions of Γ in upper half–plane, (-) – analytic in lower half-plane Γ . From (2.4), (2.3) one obtains Winner–Hopf equation:

$$K_{2} = \frac{K(\overline{a}^{2} - 2b^{2}) \dots}{\dots s} + \langle , K_{3} = \frac{K\overline{a}^{2} \dots}{\dots s} + \langle , \Omega_{2}^{+} - \frac{i_{0}}{2fi\overline{r}s\dots s} = iR(\overline{r})S_{2} \quad 0^{V^{-}}, \quad C_{0} = \frac{(-2 + -3)b^{2}}{\overline{a}^{2}} \quad (2.5)$$

$$R(\overline{r}) = \frac{-\overline{s}_{1}\frac{\check{S}^{3}}{b^{2}} + \overline{r}^{2}K_{2}(\overline{s}_{2}^{2} - \overline{r}^{2} - 2\overline{s}_{1}\overline{s}_{2}) + K_{3}\overline{s}_{1}(\overline{s}_{1}(\overline{s}_{2}^{2} - \overline{r}^{2}) + 2\overline{r}^{2}\overline{s}_{2})}{\underbrace{\check{S}^{2}}{b^{2}}\overline{s}_{1}\overline{s}_{2}C_{0}}, \quad (2.6)$$

 \mathcal{P}^{-} $R(\overline{r})$ has two imaginary and two real roots: $\pm \overline{r}_{2}i, \pm \overline{r}_{1}$, and $R(\overline{r}) \rightarrow 1$ for $\overline{r} \rightarrow \infty$. To factorization of $R(\overline{r})$ one can introduce function

$$F\left(\overline{r}\right) = R\left(\overline{r}\right) \frac{\left(\frac{\tilde{S}}{\overline{a}} - \overline{r}\right)\left(\frac{\tilde{S}}{\overline{a}} + \overline{r}\right)^{3}}{\left(\overline{r}^{2} - \overline{r}_{1}^{2}\right)\left(\overline{r}^{2} + \overline{r}_{2}^{2}\right)}, R^{+}\left(\overline{r}\right) = \frac{R(\overline{r})}{R^{-}(\overline{r})},$$
(2.7)
and obtain $R^{-}\left(\overline{\alpha}\right) = \frac{G^{-}\left(\overline{\alpha}\right)\left(\overline{\alpha} - \overline{\alpha}_{1}\right)\left(\overline{\alpha} - \overline{\alpha}_{2}i\right)}{\left(\omega/\overline{a} - \overline{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\omega/b - \overline{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$

$$G^{-}\left(\overline{\alpha}\right) = Exp\left\{\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\frac{\omega}{\overline{a}}}^{\frac{\omega}{\overline{b}}}arctg\frac{\frac{\omega^{3}}{\overline{b}^{2}}\overline{\beta}_{1}^{*} - 2\left(K_{3} - K_{2}\right)\overline{\zeta}^{2}\overline{\beta}_{1}^{*}\overline{\beta}_{2}}{\left(K_{3}\left(\overline{\beta}_{1}^{*}\right)^{2} - K_{2}\overline{\zeta}^{2}\right)\left(\overline{\zeta}^{2} - \overline{\beta}_{2}^{2}\right)}\frac{d\overline{\zeta}}{\overline{\zeta} - \overline{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{\frac{\omega}{\overline{b}}}^{\infty}arctg\frac{\frac{\omega^{3}}{\overline{b}^{2}}\overline{\beta}_{1}^{*}}{\left(K_{3}\left(\overline{\beta}_{1}^{*}\right)^{2} - K_{2}\overline{\zeta}^{2}\right)\left(\overline{\zeta}^{2} - \overline{\beta}_{2}^{2}\right) - 2\overline{\beta}_{1}^{*}\overline{\beta}_{2}\overline{\zeta}^{2}\left(K_{3} - K_{2}\right)}\frac{d\overline{\zeta}}{\overline{\zeta} - \overline{\alpha}}\right\}$$
(2.8)

Solution of (2.5) is by [6]

$$\Omega_{2}^{+} = \frac{i_{0}}{2fi\overline{r}s_{\cdots}s} \left(1 - \frac{s_{2}^{+}(\overline{r})R^{+}(\overline{r})}{s_{2}^{+}(0)R^{+}(0)}\right), \quad V^{-} = -\frac{i_{0}}{2f\overline{r}s_{\cdots}s}s_{2}^{+}(0)R^{+}(0)s_{2}^{-}(\overline{r})R^{-}(\overline{r})C_{0}$$

where $\overline{s}_{2}^{\pm} = \sqrt{\frac{\breve{S}}{b}\pm \overline{r}}, \ \overline{s}_{n}^{*} = \sqrt{\overline{r}^{2} - \frac{\breve{S}^{2}}{c_{n}^{2}}}, \ c_{1} = \overline{a}, \ c_{2} = b$

Introducing of dimensionless variables $\overline{r} = \frac{1}{\overline{S}}\overline{r}$ $\overline{r} = \frac{1}{\overline{a}}\overline{S}$, $\overline{S}_{n}^{*} = \sqrt{\overline{r}^{2} - \frac{\tilde{S}^{2}}{c_{n}^{2}}} = \frac{\tilde{S}}{\overline{a}}\sqrt{r^{2} - \frac{\overline{a}^{2}}{c_{n}^{2}}}$, $\overline{r}_{1} = r_{1}\frac{\tilde{S}}{\overline{a}}$, $\overline{r}_{2} = r_{2}\frac{\tilde{S}}{\overline{a}}$ one obtains solution (2.8) as

$$G^{-}(\mathbf{r}) = Exp\left\{\frac{1}{f}\int_{1}^{\frac{a}{b}}arctg \frac{\frac{1}{b^{2}a}\sqrt{r^{2}-1} + \frac{2}{a^{4}}(K_{2}-K_{3})^{-2}\sqrt{r^{2}-1}\sqrt{\frac{a^{2}}{b^{2}-r^{2}}}}{\frac{1}{a^{-4}}(K_{3}(r^{2}-1)-K_{2}r^{2})\left(2r^{2}-\frac{-2}{b^{2}}\right)} \frac{d^{\prime}}{r^{-r}} + \frac{1}{f}\int_{\frac{a}{b}}^{\infty}arctg \frac{\frac{a^{-3}}{b^{2}}\sqrt{r^{2}-1}}{\left(K_{3}(r^{2}-1)-K_{2}r^{2})\left(2r^{2}-\frac{-2}{b^{2}}\right) + 2\sqrt{r^{2}-1}\sqrt{r^{2}-\frac{-2}{b^{2}}}r^{2}(K_{2}-K_{3})} \frac{d^{\prime}}{r^{-r}}\right\}$$

The inverse transformations Laplace and Fourier from (3.5), gives solution in Smirnov–Sobolev form [3], and for y = 0 one obtains

$$\frac{t}{\overline{a}}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}V = \operatorname{Re}\frac{\frac{i_{0}}{\cdots_{s}\overline{a}}G^{-}(0)\overline{r_{1}}\overline{r_{2}}\sqrt{1-\frac{a}{t}}}{\left(\frac{K_{3}}{\overline{a}}-1\right)\left(\frac{a}{\overline{x}}-r_{1}\right)\left(\frac{a}{\overline{x}}-r_{2}i\right)G^{-}\left(\frac{a}{\overline{x}}\right)}, \quad V = x\operatorname{Re}\frac{\frac{i_{0}}{\cdots_{s}\overline{a}}G^{-}(0)r_{1}r_{2}}{\left(\frac{K_{3}}{\overline{a}}-1\right)}\int_{0}^{\frac{a}{t}}\frac{\sqrt{1-r'}(\frac{a}{\overline{x}}-r')dr'}{\left(r'-r_{1}\right)(r'-r_{2}i)r'G^{-}(r')}$$
(2.9)

The calculations of (2.9) for $i_0 \left(\dots \, _s \, \overline{a} \right)^{-1} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$, $\Gamma_1 = 0,99999987$, $\Gamma_2 = 13333,3326$

$$\overline{a} = 1000$$
 —, $\frac{V_0}{\overline{a}} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 10^4} \frac{a}{b} = 4, \frac{K_2}{\overline{a}} = 0,00058, \frac{K_3}{\overline{a}} = 0,00062$, give graphs of fig. 1 and fig. 2



As it is seen $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} V$ out of crack is positive; fig.2. shows that for $0 \le \frac{x}{at} \le 0.25$, $\frac{V}{x} > 0$, and for $0.25 \le \frac{x}{at} \le 0.6$, $\frac{V}{x} < 0$, and width of crack $b_1 = b_0 + V$ is decreased. For $b_0 = 10^{-5}$ cm, one obtains $\frac{x}{at} \approx 0.5$, $\frac{V}{x} = -7 \cdot 10^{-6}$, and healing condition $b_1 = 0$ yields $10^{-5} - 7 \cdot t \cdot 10^{-3} = 0$ and for $t = \frac{1}{700}$ sec crack is healed in point $x = \frac{5}{7}$ cm. One can note that on fig.1, fig.2 are of practical interest only small $\frac{x}{at}$ and for large $\frac{x}{at}$ on fig.2 graphic is chaotic [9]. Besides in present report is inclided solution of umsteady mixed boundary problem for stamp with wear. The solution is obtained by same methods and are drawn graphs of stress on stamp [11,12].

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SHAPING OF PANELS IN VIEW OF BEHAVIOUR FEATURES OF METAL ALLOYS AT CREEP

Banshchikova I.A.

The properties of anisotropy on directions (longitudinal, transverse, normal to the plate) and different resistance to a tension and compression, hardening and softening at creep have the majority of the sheet materials. That makes mathematical simulation of process of shaping very difficult. In case of the shaping plane panels at creep special interest for testing is represented by the problems of a bending of a square plate, which can realized experimentally. Calculation by finite element method in three-dimensional statement and analytical estimations in one-dimensional statement for the problems of plate bend testify to essential influence of anisotropy on normal direction to sheet in comparison with calculation in isotropic statement: delay of deformation process for a problem of plate torsion in a saddle surface and acceleration of process of deformation for problems of plate bend in a cylindrical surface. Not taking into account of real properties of creep at the decision of applied problems of details shaping and forecasting of their further exploitation can result in essential mistakes.

At the decision of problems of shaping thin-sheet details at creep it is necessary to take into account strain-strength features of behaviour of modern constructional materials, such as anisotropy on various directions (longitudinal, transverse, normal to the plate), different resistance to a tension and compression, hardening and softening. In view of essential physical nonlinearity of problems at creep the taking into account of various properties at development of calculation methods is problematic [1,2]. Let's consider case of anisotropy of a material when strain rate of one-dimensional creep η is

connected with stress σ by ratio $\eta = B_v \sigma^n$, where coefficient *B* varies depending on a direction v and *n* is constant value at any direction. At an arbitrary stress state the process of creep can be described in a general view $\eta_{ij} = \partial \Phi / \partial \sigma_{ij}$, $\Phi = T^{n+1} / (n+1)$, where η_{ij} – components of creep strain rates tensor, σ_{ij} – components of stresses tensor, Φ – scalar potential function of stresses tensor,

 T^2 – positively defined quadratic form of stresses, *n* – a constant of a material. For orthotropic an incompressible material in axes of the coordinates coinciding with the main axes of anisotropy, this quadratic form looks like form, used by Hill for the description of anisotropic plasticity and include six coefficients A_{ii} , determined experimentally [1]

$$T(\sigma_{ij}) = (A_{11}(\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{33})^2 + A_{22}(\sigma_{33} - \sigma_{11})^2 + A_{33}(\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22})^2 + 2A_{12}\sigma_{12}^2 + 2A_{23}\sigma_{23}^2 + 2A_{31}\sigma_{31}^2)^{1/2}.$$
 (1)

Dependence $G = T^n$ takes place similarly isotropic creep. G^2 – the quadratic form of strain rates and coefficients of anisotropy. For speeds of deformations of creep $\eta_{ij} = d\epsilon_{ij}^c / dt$ we have

$$\eta_{11} = T^{n-1} \left((A_{22} + A_{33}) \sigma_{11} - A_{33} \sigma_{22} - A_{22} \sigma_{33} \right), \quad \eta_{12} = 2T^{n-1} A_{12} \sigma_{12}.$$
(2)

Other components can be obtained by cyclic rearrangement of indexes.

In case of the shaping at creep plane panels the special interest for testing represent problems of a bending of the square plate realizable experimentally. We shall consider a case, when $\eta_{11} = \eta_{22}$, $\eta_{33} / \eta_{22} = k$. The direction η_{33} coincides with a normal to a plate. «The coefficient of anisotropy» on a normal to a sheet k was defined by averaging of the relation of the size change of a sheet thickness (i.e. in a direction of a normal to a sheet) to the size change of a flat sample width at various degrees of axial deformation from experiments on a stretching. Such anisotropy can be result of more intensive rolling of initial blank of detail. Taking into account, that $\eta_{33} / \eta_{22} = A_{22} / A_{33}$, $A_{11} = A_{22}$ we can find coefficients of quadratic forms

$$A_{11} = A_{22} = \frac{k}{k+1} B^{\frac{2}{n+1}}, \quad A_{33} = \frac{1}{k+1} B^{\frac{2}{n+1}}, \quad A_{12} = \frac{k+2}{k+1} B^{\frac{2}{n+1}}.$$
(3)

In case of a bend of plates and using of Kirchhoff's hypotheses the equations (2) transform to

$$\eta_{11} = T_0^{n-1} B^{2/(n+1)} \left(\sigma_{11} - \frac{1}{k+1} \sigma_{22} \right), \quad \eta_{22} = T_0^{n-1} B^{2/(n+1)} \left(\sigma_{22} - \frac{1}{k+1} \sigma_{11} \right),$$

$$\eta_{12} = T_0^{n-1} B^{2/(n+1)} \frac{k+2}{k+1} \tau_{12} , \quad T^2 = B^{2/(n+1)} \left(\sigma_{11}^2 + \sigma_{22}^2 - \frac{2}{k+1} \sigma_{11} \sigma_{22} + 2\frac{k+2}{k+1} \sigma_{12}^2 \right).$$

For the decision of problems of a bend of plates it is possible to use the simplified procedure of calculation based on integral values in the assumption of steady-state creep [3,4]. In this case rates of curvature is connected with moments by ratios

$$\dot{\chi}_{11} = DM_0^{n-1}B^{2/(n+1)} \left(M_{11} - \frac{1}{k+1}M_{22} \right), \qquad \dot{\chi}_{22} = DM_0^{n-1}B^{2/(n+1)} \left(M_{22} - \frac{1}{k+1}M_{11} \right),$$

$$\dot{\chi}_{12} = DM_0^{n-1}B^{2/(n+1)}\frac{k+2}{k+1}M_{12}, \qquad M_0^2 = B^{2/(n+1)} \left(M_{11}^2 + M_{22}^2 - \frac{2}{k+1}M_{11}M_{22} + 2\frac{k+2}{k+1}M_{12}^2 \right), \qquad (4)$$

$$\dot{\chi}_0 = DM_0^n, \qquad D = \left(\frac{\mu+2}{2k^{\mu+2}} \right)^n, \qquad \mu = 1/n,$$

$$\dot{\chi}_0^2 = c^2 B^{-2/(n+1)} \left(\dot{\chi}_{11}^2 + \dot{\chi}_{22}^2 + \frac{2}{k+1} \dot{\chi}_{11} \dot{\chi}_{22} + \frac{2k}{k+1} \dot{\chi}_{12}^2 \right), \quad c^2 = \frac{(k+1)^2}{k(k+2)}$$

Here χ_{ij} – components of tensor of curvature rates, M_{ij} – components of tensor of moments, h – thickness of a plate.

The second method of decision of problems of torsion and bend of plates assumes, that full deformations consist of elastic deformations and deformations of creep. It is assumed also that at the initial moment the plate is deformed elastically, and surfaces of a bend coincide with a median surface. In view of Kirchhoff's hypotheses for full deformations we have system of the equations

$$(\sigma_{11} - \nu \sigma_{22}) / E + \varepsilon_{11}^{c} = \chi_{11} x_{3},$$

$$(\sigma_{22} - \nu \sigma_{11}) / E + \varepsilon_{22}^{c} = \chi_{22} x_{3},$$

$$\sigma_{12} (1 + \nu) / E + \varepsilon_{12}^{c} = \chi_{12} x_{3}.$$
(5)

Here E – modulus of elasticity, v – Poisson's ratio, $-h/2 \le x_3 \le h/2$. Adding to system (2), (3), (5) initial conditions and the integral equations for the moments depending on type of a solved problem (torsion by the constant moment $M_{12} = M$ or a cylindrical bend of a plate $M_1 = M, \chi_{22} = 0$), breaking a normal of a plate on *l* equal intervals, we shall receive system of the ordinary differential equations of the first order concerning deformations. Solving this system by the Euler's method, we can determine $\chi_{ii}(t)$.



Fig. 1. Isolines of displacements $u_x - (a)$, $u_y - (b)$, $u_z - (c)$ at a tension of cubic sample by force in X axis direction.

The model of anisotropic creep was tested on the basis of element Solid45 in three-dimensional statement with use of finite element package ANSYS. For test the problem of a tension of a cubic sample was considered. Calculations were carried out for alloy 4-1 (T=200°C) in the assumption of weaker deformation of a material in Z axis direction for k = 1; 1, 2; 1, 5; 2 at n = 8, $B = 0, 5 \cdot 10^{-14} (\text{kg} / \text{mm}^2)^{-n} \text{h}^{-1}$. Isolines of displacements u_x , u_y , u_z for a cube which is stretched in a direction of axis X for k = 1, 5 at t = 500 h are shown on fig. 1

In table 1 displacements for problem of a tension of a cubic sample are presented: elastic at time

t = 0, and displacements at time t = 500 h for various values k. The parameter R_z describing anisotropy, was recalculated under the formula $R_z = ((k+1)/(2k))^{1/2}$. For the calculated displacements we obtain $u_z/u_y = k$ and $u_x - (u_y + u_z) = 0$, that corresponds to condition of incompressibility at creep.

Table 1.

Type of calculation		u_x , mm	$u_y/2$, mm	$u_z/2$, mm
t = 0 h		0,0286	0,0057	0,0057
	k = 1	0,6686	0,1657	0,1657
t = 500	<i>k</i> = 1,2	0,6686	0,1512	0,1803
h	<i>k</i> = 1,5	0,6686	0,1337	0,1977
	<i>k</i> = 2	0,6686	0,1124	0,2191

Tables 2 and 3 include the results of calculations of curvature and rate of curvature for problem of plate bend in a saddle surface by the moment, regularly distributed along edges (fig. 2 a) at k = 1; 1, 5; 2 by the three methods of the decision: a method 1 - an estimation according to formulas (4); a method 2 - the decision of system (2), (3), (5); a method 3 - calculation with use of finite element model in three-dimensional geometrical-linear statement. Calculations were carried out for a plate occupying area $-100 \le x_i \le 100$ mm (i=1,2) by thickness h=20 mm, moment of torsion $M_{12} = M = 925 \text{ kG} \cdot \text{mm/mm}$ v = 0, 4, $E = 7000 \text{ kG/mm}^2$, t = 250 h. At the solution in three-dimensional statement the curvature was calculated along a diagonal in a point $x_1 = x_2 = 50$ mm in order to exclude the influence of edge effects. Rate of curvature was defined at the steady-state stage, when $150 \le t \le 250$ h. On fig. 2 the axes of system OXYZ correspond to the axes x_i (i = 1, 2, 3) according to ratio $X = x_1, Z = x_2, Y = x_3$.

			re or prace at a ce		
Method	$\chi_{k=1}$, $10^{-4}{ m mm}^{-1}$	$\chi_{k=1,5}$, $10^{-4}{ m mm}^{-1}$	$\chi_{k=2}$, $10^{-4} \mathrm{mm}^{-1}$	$\chi_{k=1,5}/\chi_{k=1}$, %	$\chi_{k=2}/\chi_{k=1}$, %
2	12,1	9,9	8,7	81,8	71,9
3	14,63	12,08	10,67	82,6	72,9

Table 2. Value of curvature of plate at a bend in a surface of the saddle form.

Table 3. Value of curvature rate of plate at a bend	1 in a surface of the saddle form.
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Method	$\dot{\chi}_{k=1}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=1,5}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=2}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=1,5}/\dot{\chi}_{k=1}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=2}/\dot{\chi}_{k=1}$
	$10^{-6}\text{mm}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$	$10^{-6} \text{mm}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$	$10^{-6}mm^{-1}h^{-1}$	%	%
1	3,053	2,238	1,797	73,3	58,9
2	3,307	2,453	2,004	74,2	60,6
3	3,948	2,944	2,41	74,6	61,0

In two last columns of table 2 the relations of curvature calculated in anisotropic case at k = 1,5 and 2 to curvature calculated in isotropic case at k = 1 are presented, in percentages. In table 3 there are similar results for the rate of curvature on the steady-state stage at creep. All calculation procedures testify about delay of process of deformation at the shaping of plates in a surface of sign-variable curvature.

Calculations for problems of a bend of square plate in a surface of the cylindrical form with use of all three methods (fig. 2 b, tables 4 and 5) have shown acceleration of process of deformation in comparison with calculation in isotropic statement.



Fig. 2. Deflection calculated by method of finite elements in the three-dimensional statement at k=1,5 for problem of a plate bend by the twisting moment (a); bend of plate in the cylindrical form (b).

Meth- od	$\chi_{k=1}$, 10^{-4} mn	$\chi_{k=1,5}$, $10^{-4}{ m mm}$	$\chi_{k=2}$, 10^{-4} mm	$\chi_{k=1,5}/\chi_{k=1}$, %	$\chi_{k=2}/\chi_{k=1}$ %
2	21,21	32,07	40,07	151,2	188,9
3	22,96	29,39	33,61	128,0	146,4

Table 4. Value of curvature of plate at a bend in a surface of the cylindrical form.

Table 5. Value of curvature rate of plate at a bend in a	a surface of the cylindrical form	n.
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Method	$\dot{\chi}_{k=1}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=1,5}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=2}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=1,5}/\dot{\chi}_{k=1}$,	$\dot{\chi}_{k=2}/\dot{\chi}_{k=1}$,
	$10^{-6} \text{mm}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$	$10^{-6} \text{mm}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$	$10^{-6} \text{mm}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1}$	%	%
1	3,411	5,048	6,507	148,0	190,8
2	3,298	5,488	7,079	166,4	214,6
3	3,425	4,696	5,525	137,1	160,5

The analysis of all received results confirms essential influence of anisotropy on a normal direction to a sheet. Not taking into account of the strain-strength features of behaviour of materials at the decision of applied problems of details shaping and forecasting of their further exploitation can result in essential mistakes.

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PLATE FLEXURE, STRENGTHENED BY ADDITIONAL LAYER OR STIFFENING RIBS

Barakat M. S., Asatryan V. M, Belubekyan E. V.

The problems of the rectangular plate flexure, strengthened by additional layer of another more strength material and strengthened by the four symmetrically located oblique stiffening ribs equal to it by weight are investigated. The comparison of the obtained results shows that strengthening plate by stiffening ribs leads to a notable increase in its rigidity and strength in comparison with the two-layered plate of the same weight.

1. The rectangular plate free supported on the outline with the sizes a, b, h_1 , strengthened from below by additional layer from another material of thickness h_2 , under the action of the transverse load q(x, y) is examined (Fig.1).



Fig.1. The design diagram of the two-layered plate

It considers that the coordinate plane of the plate coincides with the middle plane of an upper layer. For the rigidities of the plate in question, accordingly [1], the expressions are obtained:

$$C_{ik} = B_{ik}^{(2)}h_2 + B_{ik}^{(1)}h_1, \ K_{ik} = \frac{1}{2}B_{ik}^{(2)}h_2(h_1 + h_2),$$

$$D_{ik} = \frac{1}{12} \Big[B_{ik}^{(2)}h_2(4h_2^2 + 3h_1^2 + 6h_1h_2) + B_{ik}^{(1)}h_1^3 \Big] (i, k = 1, 2, 6).$$
(1)
Here:

$$B_{11}^{(j)} = B_{22}^{(j)} = \frac{E_j}{1 - \frac{2}{j}}, \ B_{12}^{(j)} = \frac{\underbrace{\in}_j E_j}{1 - \underbrace{\in}_j^2}, \ B_{66}^{(j)} = \frac{E_j}{2(1 + \frac{2}{j})} \ (j = 1, 2),$$

 E_{i} , (j = 1,2) – the coefficients of elasticity and Poison's ratios of the materials of the layers in a plate.

The system of the resolving equations of the flexure of two-layered plate relative to the displacements u(x, y), v(x, y), w(x, y) of the points of coordinate plane, according to [1,2], will be written down in the form:

$$C_{11}\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + C_{66}\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + (C_{12} + C_{66})\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x \partial y} - K_{11}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\Delta w) = 0,$$

$$C_{11}\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} + C_{66}\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + (C_{12} + C_{66})\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} - K_{11}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\Delta w) = 0,$$

$$D_{11}\Delta^{2} w - K_{11}\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) = q.$$
(2)

Expanding the function of load in the series

$$q = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_{mn} \sin\lambda_m x \sin\mu_n y, \ q_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{b} q \sin\lambda_m x \sin\mu_n y dx dy, \quad m = \frac{m}{a}, \ \mu_n = \frac{n}{b},$$

the solutions of equations (2), that satisfies conditions of hinged supports of plate, takes in the form:

$$w = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{mn} \sin\lambda_m x \sin\mu_n y , \quad u = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{mn} \cos\lambda_m x \sin\mu_n y , \quad v = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{mn} \sin\lambda_m x \cos\mu_n y . \tag{3}$$

Substituting expressions (3) into the equations (2), are obtained the values of coefficients a_{mn} , b_{mn} , c_{mn} :

$$a_{mn} = d_0 \frac{q_{mn}}{\left(\frac{2}{m} + \mu_n^2\right)^2}, \ b_{mn} = d_0 g_1 \frac{q_{mn}}{\left(\frac{2}{m} + \mu_n^2\right)^2}, \ c_{mn} = d_0 g_1 \frac{q_{mn} \mu_n}{\left(\frac{2}{m} + \mu_n^2\right)^2},$$
(4)

where:

$$d_{0} = \frac{3}{C_{0}h_{1}^{2}f_{1}(1-g_{1}g_{2})}, \quad C_{0} = \frac{E_{1}}{1-\frac{2}{1}}h_{1}, \quad f_{1} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{r(1-\frac{2}{1})}{1-\frac{2}{2}} \left(2 + 1.5 + 0.75 \right), \quad g_{1} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{p_{1}h_{1}}{m_{1}},$$

$$g_{2} = \frac{3}{2}\frac{p_{1}}{f_{1}h_{1}}, \quad m_{1} = 1 + \frac{r(1-\frac{2}{1})}{1-\frac{2}{2}}, \quad p_{1} = \frac{r(1-\frac{2}{1})}{1-\frac{2}{2}} \left(1+2\right), \quad r = \frac{E_{2}}{E_{1}}, \quad = \frac{h_{2}}{h_{1}}.$$

For the deflections and the efforts in the plate [2], taking into account (3) and (4), the following expressions are obtained:

$$\begin{split} w &= d_{0} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \sin\lambda_{m} x \sin\mu_{n} y, T_{x} = d_{1} \frac{v_{2}m_{1} - m_{2}}{h_{1}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}\mu_{n}^{2}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \sin\lambda_{m} x \sin\mu_{n} y, \\ T_{y} &= d_{1} \frac{v_{2}m_{1} - m_{2}}{h_{1}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}\lambda_{m}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \sin\lambda_{m} x \sin\mu_{n} y, \\ S &= d_{1} \frac{v_{2} - v_{1}}{h_{1}} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}\lambda_{m}\mu_{n}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \cos\lambda_{m} x \cos\mu_{n} y, \\ M_{x} &= d_{1} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \left[\frac{2m_{1}f_{1}}{3p_{1}} \left(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \frac{f_{2}}{f_{1}} \mu_{n}^{2} \right) - \frac{p_{1}}{2} \left(\lambda_{m}^{2} + v_{2} \mu_{n}^{2} \right) \right] \sin\lambda_{m} x \sin\mu_{n} y, \\ M_{y} &= d_{1} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \left[\frac{2m_{1}f_{1}}{3p_{1}} \left(\frac{f_{2}}{f_{1}} \lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2} \right) - \frac{p_{1}}{2} \left(v_{2}\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2} \right) \right] \sin\lambda_{m} x \sin\mu_{n} y, \\ H &= d_{1} \left(\frac{1 - v_{2}}{2} p_{1} - \frac{2m_{1}f_{1}}{3p_{1}} \right) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}\lambda_{m}\mu_{n}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \cos\lambda_{m} x \cos\mu_{n} y, \\ N_{x} &= d_{1} \left(\frac{2m_{1}f_{1}}{3p_{1}} - \frac{p_{1}}{2} \right) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}\lambda_{m}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \cos\lambda_{m} x \sin\mu_{n} y, \\ N_{y} &= d_{1} \left(\frac{2m_{1}f_{1}}{3p_{1}} - \frac{p_{1}}{2} \right) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}\lambda_{m}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \cos\lambda_{m} x \sin\mu_{n} y, \\ N_{y} &= d_{1} \left(\frac{2m_{1}f_{1}}{3p_{1}} - \frac{p_{1}}{2} \right) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_{mn}\lambda_{m}}{(\lambda_{m}^{2} + \mu_{n}^{2})^{2}} \sin\lambda_{m} x \cos\mu_{n} y, \\ where: d_{1} &= \frac{3p_{1}}{2m_{1}f_{1}(1 - g_{1}g_{2})}, m_{2} &= 1 + 2 \frac{r(1 - \frac{2}{1})}{1 - \frac{2}{2}} , \\ f_{1} &= \frac{1}{4} + 1 + 2 \frac{r(1 - \frac{2}{1})}{1 - \frac{2}{2}} \left(2 + 1.5 + 0.75 \right). \end{split}$$

The square plate (a = b) of thickness h_1 strengthened by the additional layer of thickness $h_2 = 0.2h_1$, is examined as an example. It considers that $E_2 = 7E_1$, $_1 = _2$, q = const.

Values of the deflections w and efforts T_x , T_y , S, M_x , M_y , H, N_x , N_y are calculated according to the formulas (5). In this case the value of efforts T_x , T_y , S are equal to zero. Diagrams
of the reduced deflections $\overline{w} = w E h_1^3 / q b^4$, moments $\overline{M}_x = M_x / q b^2$, $\overline{H} = H / q b^2$ and transverse forces $\overline{N}_x = N_x / q b$ are respectively given in Fig. 3, 4, 5, 6.

The greatest values of the deflections $w_{max} = 0.0128qb^4/Eh^3$ and the bending moments $M_{xmax} = M_{ymax} = 0.0274qb^2$ are obtained in the center of the plate (x = y = 0.5b), torques $H_{max} = 0.0207qb^2$ in its apexes (x = y = 0; x = 0, y = b; x = b, y = 0; x = y = b), and the transverse forces $N_{xmax} = N_{ymax} = 0.336qb$ respectively in the middles of the sides of the plate (x = 0, y = 0.5b; x = b, y = 0.5b) and x = 0.5b, y = 0; x = 0.5b, y = b).



2. The above examined problem is solved for the case, when the lower layer of a plate is substituted by the four symmetrically located oblique stiffening ribs, which are equal by the weight to this layer (Fig. 6).

Sizes of the ribs ${}_{r}h_{r} \times h_{r}$ will be determined from the condition of the equal weights of the ribs and lower layer of two-layered plate, i.e. $abh_{2} = 4 {}_{r}h_{r}^{2}l_{r}$, from where

$$h_r = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{abh_2}{rl_r}} \,. \tag{6}$$

Here $l_r = (0.5b - c)/\sin \alpha$ – the length of stiffening rib.



Fig. 6. Design diagram of the ribbed plate

Solution of the problem by the energy method of Ritz-Timoshenko [3] is given in the work [4], where in the case of constant load (q = const) the expression of deflection in the second approximation is represented in the form:

$$w = a_{11}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{b} + a_{13}\sin\frac{\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{3\pi y}{b} + a_{31}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{\pi y}{b} + a_{33}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{a}\sin\frac{3\pi x}{b}.$$
 (7)

For the coefficients a_{mn} the expressions are obtained:

$$a_{11} = \frac{4qb^5}{3} \frac{75Db + 4\sqrt{2B} + 24\sqrt{2C}}{2\sqrt{2}DBb + (25Db + 8\sqrt{2C})(Db + \sqrt{2B})},$$

$$a_{13} = a_{31} = \frac{4qb^5}{3} \frac{Db - 2\sqrt{2B}}{2\sqrt{2}DBb + (25Db + 8\sqrt{2C})(Db + \sqrt{2B})}, a_{33} = \frac{4qb^5}{729} \frac{1}{bb + \sqrt{2B}},$$

where: $D = E_1 h_1^3 / 12 \left(1 - \frac{2}{1}\right)$ - the cylindrical rigidity of plate, $B = E_2 J$ - the flexural rigidity of a rib, $C = \frac{E_2}{2(1 + \frac{2}{2})} r h_r^4$ - the rigidity on torsion of rib, $\beta = \alpha_r^2 \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{64}{\pi^5} \alpha_r \sum_{1,3,...} \frac{1}{n^5} \text{th} \frac{\pi n}{2\alpha_r}\right]$, $J = \frac{r h_r^2}{12} \left[h_r^2 + 3(h_r + h_1)^2\right]$ - the second moment of area of rib relative to the axis, passing through

the coordinate plane of the plate.

The efforts in the plate are determined from the known formulas of the of plates flexure [3].

A numerical example is examined for the square plate (a = b) with the symmetrically located ribs with c = 0, $= 45^{\circ}$, $h_1 = 0.02b$, $\Gamma_r = 0.2$, q = const. From the condition of equality by weights of two-layered and ribbed plates by the formula (6), the height of edge $h_r = 0.084b$ is determined.

The diagrams of the given deflections \overline{W} , moments \overline{M}_x , \overline{H} and transverse forces \overline{N}_x are respectively given in Fig. 7, 8, 9, 10.





The greatest values of the deflections $w_{\text{max}} = 0.00702qb^4/Eh^3$ and the bending moments $M_{x\text{max}} = M_{y\text{max}} = 0.0152qb^2$ are obtained in the center of the plate (x = y = 0.5b), torques $H_{\text{max}} = 0.0105qb^2$ in the sections x = y = 0.275b; x = 0.275b, y = 0.725b; x = 0.725b, y = 0.725b; x = y = 0.725b, and the transverse forces $N_{x\text{max}} = N_{y\text{max}} = 0.336qb$ respectively in the sections x = 0.25b, y = 0.5b; x = 0.75b, y = 0.25b; x = 0.25b, y = 0.25b; x = 0.5b, y = 0.25b; y = 0.25b; y = 0.25b; x = 0.5b, y = 0.25b; x = 0.5b; y = 0.25b; x = 0.5b; y = 0.25b; y = 0.5b; y =

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NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS OF DYNAMIC PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS: BRITTLE FRACTURE

Bratov V.A., Morozov N.F., Petrov Y.V.

The paper is discussing problems connected with embedment of the incubation time criterion for brittle fracture into finite element computational schemes. Incubation time fracture criterion is reviewed, practical questions of its numerical implementation are discussed. Several examples of how the incubation time fracture criterion can be used as fracture condition in finite element computations are given. The examples include simulations of dynamic crack propagation and arrest, impact crater formation (i.e. fracture in initially intact media), propagation of cracks in pipelines. Applicability of the approach to model initiation, development and arrest of dynamic fracture is claimed.

1. Introduction

Numerical methods are of a vital importance while solving problems of dynamic fracture mechanics. First of all this is connected to the fact that an overwhelming majority of problems of dynamic fracture are impossible to solve analytically. Framework of dynamic problems allowing analytical solution is limited to few classical solutions (e.g. see the book of Freund (1990) for exhaustive collection of these solutions). Turning to problems of dynamic fracture evolution (fracture development and arrest) a possibility to construct analytical solution is completely vanishing (not accounting for couple of solutions for steady-state dynamic crack propagation).

Central issue while solving problems of dynamic fracture (no matter, numerically or analytically) is rupture criterion to be used in order to assess if fracture should happen at a given state of a system. For several decades it is known that classical fracture criteria (criteria based on the idea of the ultimate stress for intact media and on the idea of the critical stress intensity factor for cracked bodies) are not able to provide satisfactory coincidence with known experiments (see, e.g. Petrov and Morozov, 1994). Moreover, it is easy to show that these criteria contradict the common sense being applied to transient problems (as discussed in Morozov and Petrov, 2000).

In (Petrov, 1991, Petrov and Morozov, 1994, Morozov and Petrov, 2000) a new criterion based on the introduced concept of the incubation time of a fracture process was proposed in order to predict conditions of initiation of brittle fracture in solids undergoing dynamic impact loading. Later in this paper the incubation time fracture criterion (ITFC) will be discussed in detail. Here some distinguishing properties of the ITFC that make it especially attractive to be embedded into numerical computational schemes are outlined. In this connection the important feature of the incubation time fracture criterion is that it is able to predict fracture initiation conditions with reliability and correctness in "static" case of "slow" changing loads and "slow" changing geometry as well as in "dynamic" case of high-rate loads and "fast" changing geometry (see, e.g., Petrov and Morozov, 1994, Morozov and Petrov, 2000). Moreover, the criterion is supplying a smooth transition between these two cases (Petrov et al., 2003). The result is that using this approach one does not need to care about time scale of the problem – the criterion is giving correct predictions in a wide range of loading rates. Even distinguishing between "static" and "dynamic" situation is not obligatory needed anymore, though the ITFC itself is providing a perfect possibility to do this.

It is easy to show (see e.g. Morozov and Petrov, 2000) that for "static" problems with "slow" changing loads and "slow" changing geometry the ITFC is coinciding with well-known Neuber-Novozhilov fracture criterion. It can be proven (Morozov and Petrov, 2000, Kornev and Kurguzov, 2004) that with the right choice of spatial parameter d, used in criterion formulation, Neuber-Novozhilov criterion is giving predictions coinciding with critical tensile stress (ultimate stress) criterion in the case of rapture of initially intact media and the critical stress intensity factor (Griffith - Irwine, K_{IC}) criterion in the case of rupture in a tip of a macroscopic crack. The important outcome is that the criterion is governing two cases that are normally treated separately in a single (and rather simple) rupture condition– it can be applied to predict brittle fracture of materials with arbitrary size of defect, from intact undamaged media to media with macroscopic cracks. The Neuber-Novozhilov criterion is also providing smooth transition between these two cases. As a result the criterion is perfectly applicable to fracture problems with fracture surface geometry that is not known a priori. In such problems fracture in initially intact material can be initiated somewhere in a body and, as it evolves, transforms into a macroscopic crack. The whole fracture evolution can be predicted with a single fracture criterion.

In a big number of works (see, e.g., Morozov and Petrov, 2000, Petrov et al., 2003, Petrov and Sitnikova, 2007) authors, applying the introduced ITFC to predict critical fracture conditions in 256

different dynamic fracture experiments (e.g., Ravi-Chandar and Knauss, 1984) proved that the ITFC can be successfully used to predict initiation of brittle fracture appearing as a result of high-rate deformation applied somewhere in a body. In the same works a material parameter ‡ – the incubation time of brittle fracture, constituting the essence of the ITFC and characterizing the temporal dependence of media strength was computed for many of widely used materials.

Lately an approach making it possible to embed the ITFC into numerical computational schemes based on finite element method (FEM) was developed (Bratov and Petrov, 2007a, 2007b). Utilizing this approach simulation of several different experiments on dynamic impact fracture caused by high-rate loads was performed (Bratov and Petrov, 2007a, Bratov et al., 2008). These works testify that the ITFC used as a rupture criterion in FEM numerical simulations is able to predict correctly and precisely experimentally observed phenomena of dynamic fracture initiation, evolution and arrest.

As a matter of fact, not including the ITFC and approaches based on classical fracture criteria that are obviously inapplicable to predict high-rate fracture, nowadays only one approach exists that is pretending to correct prediction of dynamic fracture. This approach is originating from the works of Freund (1972) and was later developed by Rosakes. It is based on an assumption that fracture criterion in a tip of a crack can be received as a function of stress intensity factor rate: $K^d(t) \le K_C^d(\hat{K}(t))$, with K_d being the dynamic stress intensity factor, changing in time, K_C^d being its critical value and dot denoting time derivative. As discussed by Bratov and Petrov (2007a), this approach in many cases is contradicting the common sense and is applicable to predict dynamic fracture initiation (not even mentioning high-rate fracture evolution) in a very limited set of problems with strict requirements on material, loading history, fractured sample geometry etc.

2. Numerical Implementation of the Incubation Time Fracture Criterion

Incubation time criterion for brittle fracture at a point x at time t reads as (Petrov, 1991, Petrov and Morozov, 1994, Morozov and Petrov, 2000):

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_{t-t}^{t} \frac{1}{d} \int_{x-d}^{x} \dagger(x',t') dx' dt' \ge \dagger_{c}$$

$$\tag{1}$$

where \ddagger is the microstructural time of a fracture process (or fracture incubation time) – a parameter characterizing the response of the studied material to applied dynamic loads (i.e. \ddagger is constant for a given material and does not depend on problem geometry, the way a load is applied, the shape of a load pulse and its amplitude). *d* is the characteristic size of a fracture process zone and is constant for the given material and the chosen scale level. \ddagger is normal stress at a point, changing with time and \ddagger_c is its critical value (ultimate stress or critical tensile stress found in quasistatic conditions). *x*' and *t*' are the local coordinate and time. Assuming

$$d = \frac{2}{f} \frac{K_{\rm IC}^2}{\dagger_c^2},\tag{2}$$

where K_{IC} is a critical stress intensity factor for mode I loading (mode I fracture toughness), measured in quasistatic experimental conditions. It can be shown that within the framework of linear elastic fracture mechanics for the case of fracture initiation in the tip of an existing crack, (1) is equivalent to

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_{t-t}^{t} K_{\rm I}(t') dt' \ge K_{\rm IC} \,. \tag{3}$$

(2) arises from requirement that (1) is equivalent to Irwin's criterion ($K_1 \ge K_{IC}$), for $t \to \infty$.

Once again it should be noticed that for slow loading rates and, hence, times to fracture that are much bigger than \ddagger , condition (3) for crack initiation gives the same predictions as Irwin's criterion of a critical stress intensity factor. When the stress field is not singular in the vicinity of point x (locally intact material) and under condition of quasistatic load applied to the media, condition (1) is reduced to critical tensile stress fracture criterion. It should be outlined that (1) in the quasistatic case is equivalent to critical stress intensity factor criterion under assumption that square root asymptotic solution is valid in the vicinity of a singular point x. In the case of a singular field that is not controlled by a square root singularity (for example asymptotic field appearing in the tip of an angular notch), when Griffith-Irwin critical stress intensity factor criterion is not applicable, condition (1) can be successfully used to predict fracture in such a singular point (Kashtanov and Petrov, 2004).

Thereby, (1) automatically ensures correct fracture prediction in a very wide range of quasistatic problems with materials fracturing following brittle scenario. It has been proven in multiple works (see, e.g., Petrov, 1991, Petrov and Morozov, 1994, Morozov and Petrov, 2000, Petrov et al., 2003, Petrov and Sitnikova, 2007, Bratov et al., 2009) that for dynamic problems (1) (under condition that incubation time t is correctly identified for the studied material) is correctly predicting stressed state at the moment of initiation of brittle rupture (in the case of fracture of initially intact media, as well as in the case of initiation of macroscopic crack). First of all this concerns problems with loads applied at high and ultra-high rates.

3. Numerical implementation

Several questions are to be discussed in connection to FEM implementation of the ITFC:

- FE mesh. Additional requirement to FE mesh to be used in simulation with the ITFC utilized as fracture criterion consists in limitation on the size of finite elements in a vicinity of points where rupture is possible. Obviously, size of an element in this region should not exceed *d* (see formula (2)). Otherwise it will not be possible to perform sufficiently precise spatial integration in fracture condition (1). Also, meshing the sample, one should keep in mind that material should be separated once fracture criterion is executed somewhere in the sample. This applies both to the choice of mesh in problems without adaptive meshing (mesh is not changing throughout the simulation) and the choice of adaptive mesh that can depend on current geometry of fracture zone and other factors.
- Time step. In order to have a possibility to perform sufficiently precise time integration in (1) one should require that the time integration step is small as comparing to incubation time *t* of the material modeled.
- Control of fracture criterion (1) execution. Implementation of control of fracture condition execution does strongly depend on a problem to be modeled. In some problems (for example, in the majority of problems on propagation of a macroscopic crack in unbounded media) fracture is possible only in a tip of an existing crack. In this case it is sufficient to keep track of execution condition (1) only in a single point (the tip of the crack). In other problems (for example, in the majority of problems on fracture of initially intact media) it is necessary to trace execution of (1) in rather extent zone or even in the whole modeled body. Under condition that the zone where implementation of (1) should be traced is defined and also that time step and mesh are correctly chosen, calculation of the left side in (1) does not make a big difficulty.
- Spatial size of defect increment (2d problems). ITFC (Petrov, 1991, Bratov at al., 2009) is introducing linear size corresponding to an elementary cell of fracture on a chosen scale level. This size can also be interpreted as a typical size for the defect that one can call fracture on the chosen scale level. This size d depends on modeled material and the scale level and can be computed using (2). It makes sense to consider that once (1) is implemented in some point of the modeled body, fracture surface should be increased by the size of the elementary fracture cell d. In this connection having zones where fracture is possible meshed by elements sized d seems to be a reasonable choice.
- Creation of a new surface. In finite element formulation there exist several possibilities to create a new surface appearing as a result of material fracture. In the case of a crack extending along symmetry axis (in problems with symmetry) node release technique can be utilized (see, e.g., Bratov and Petrov 2007a). In problems without remeshing when fracture geometry is changed, node splitting technique or technique implying removal of restrictions on nodal dimensions of freedom (dof's) (Bratov et al., 2008) can be used. In other situations one can use schemes assuming remeshing of the modeled body when fracture zone is changed (incremented). This approach is the most universal but at the same time the most difficult in implementation (apart from remeshing one should care about remapping of nodal values (displacements, velocities, accelerations) to new mesh). Remeshing and remapping also normally require substantial computational expense.

4. Examples

Performed simulations of real experiments using FEM with the ITFC as a condition for fracture initiation, development and arrest include experiments on different materials in different conditions.

• Simulations of experiments of Ravi-Chandar and Knauss (Ravi-Chandar and Knauss, 1984) can be found in (Bratov and Petrov, 2007a). In these experiments a rectangular sample with a cut simulating a crack is loaded by applying an intense load pulse to the crack faces. Time history of the load is given by two consequent trapezoids. As a result the crack is initiated, extended to a certain length, arrested and reinitiated again. Comparison of experimental measurements of crack extension histories to results of FEM modeling using ITFC as fracture condition is given in figure 1. It is demonstrated that



utilizing the FE code solving the problem of linear elasticity joint with the ITFC (1) used to predict critical condition for crack extension it is possible to correctly predict evolution of dynamically loaded cracks. Apparently the ITFC with d chosen from the condition that (1) coincides with Griffith-Irwine fracture criterion in quasistatic conditions, can be utilized in order to predict initiation, growth and arrest of dynamic cracks. This approach can be also used to predict growth of cracks with paths that are not known a priori (i.e. cracks that can change growth direction and branch). In this case one should check for (1) implementation on all the planes passing through the crack.

- An attempt to incorporate incubation time approach into FE code in order simulate conditions of satellite SMART1 lunar impact conducted by ESA year 2006 (ESA 2006) can be found in (Bratov et al., 2008). Aim of the simulation was to compare dimensions of crater created due to SMART1 contact to the moon surface to results received using FE method utilizing the ITFC as the critical rupture condition. Damaged zone is found to be about 10 meters in diameter and about 3 meters deep. Zone where the material is fully fragmented (crater formed) can be assessed having 7-10 meters in diameter and 3 meters deep. This result is coinciding with ESA estimations of dimensions of crater formed due to SMART1 impact (ESA 2006).
- In the last of the presented examples the developed approach is applied to simulate growth of a dynamic crack in a gas pipeline. The detailed description of the model can be found in (Bratov, 2009). Finite element model giving a possibility to predict fracture of gas pipeline subjected to quasistatic and dynamic loads is developed. The pipeline was quasistatically loaded by internal pressure. Fracture was initiated by a small defect (crack) that was artificially introduced. This was imitating the appearance of a crack in a pipeline (for example, fatigue crack). When the defect is introduced it starts to grow if the internal pressure is high enough to advance the defect of the introduced size. In figure 2 view of the



pipeline is presented. It was found that in the modeled situation the speed of the crack is close to the speed of the acoustic wave in gas that determines the speed of the front of the pressure drop. This leads to a conclusion about instability of crack propagation regimes in the modeled situation – a small change in properties of the pipeline material can result in qualitative change it crack propagation regime: should the speed of the crack be higher than the speed of acoustic signal in gas, the crack will never arrest. Received instability of crack propagation regimes is in a good coincidence with experiments on dynamic cracking in gas pipelines.

5. Conclusions

It was demonstrated that the area where the incubation time criterion for brittle fracture can be successfully used in order to simulate fracture is rather extent. An overwhelming majority of practical problems in dynamic fracture cannot be solved analytically and require numerical methods to be used in order to receive the solution. In this connection the incubation time approach had significant advantages – it is applicable to predict both in static and dynamic fracture. Thus, there is no necessity in having different fracture criteria for different load rates. It was demonstrated that the ITFC

embedded into finite element code is giving a possibility to predict initiation, development and arrest of dynamic fracture. All this gives a reason to recommend the ITFC to be included into commercial and research FE codes as standard fracture criterion to be utilized while modeling structures that can undergo loads of the dynamic range.

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RECENT ADVANCES IN STRUCTURAL CONTROL

Casciati F., Faravelli L.

The last two decades of research in structural mechanics were focused on smart material and systems. Nevertheless the momentum for a technological revolution is still lacking. This paper discusses first the current state of the art and goes further in the more promising directions across ongoing progresses.

1. Introduction

Structural control saw two key persons: the pioneer J. Yao [1] and the promoter T. Kobori. One of the last key-note lectures by Professor Kobori, perhaps the last in Europe, was held in Como, Italy, in the occasion of the Third World Conference on Structural Control, in April 2002 [2].

This keynote lecture testifies his awareness that the main limitation to structural control comes from the maintenance (and replacement) policy required by the implementing devices. Professor Kobori wrote about his experience in managing such systems: "Our motivation for executing maintenance and replacement continuously depends on nothing but the research mind. It is difficult for the building's owner to keep their motivation, because it is expensive ...". Professor Kobori did also mention a remark and a proposal: (i) extremely large earthquakes could "occur tomorrow, in 10 years or 100 years", but the control system should be ready at the occurrence of the event and (ii) "the control should be used not only for unusual events, ... but also for routine events that are needed for daily life". In summary it is stated that the building itself has a maintenance schedule time scale which is inconsistent with the one of the control system: the latter is rather comparable with the maintenance time scale of the equipments.

Current developments see the design of tall buildings mounting wind turbines, so that the produced energy was enough for the building needs and for vending outside part of it! In this conception, the building becomes a machine, with the machine maintenance time scale, fully consistent with that of any control system one want to install.

Far for pretending this could become a common practice in the near future, this paper illustrates some solutions where a sort of power harvesting from the structural response vibration could start an economic loop which would make the structural control expenses sustainable. Suspension bridges [3] and GPS monitoring [4-6] are coupled in a first screening. Then, attention is focused on some classes of tall buildings [7].

2. Long span bridges

Long span bridges [8-9] offer a fascinating history that today was translated in current practice for span between 1 and 2 km. Even the old bridges as the Golden Gate in San Francisco or the Istanbul twin bridges were recently equipped with a monitoring system. [10]. Sometimes they are equipped with passive and semi-active devices to mitigate cable vibrations or to reduce the deck oscillation [11-13]. The need of power is satisfied by links to the regional power network and, for sake of redundancy, to local power generators which automatically start in case the regional network fails to bring power [14-15].

3. Tall buildings

Mainly the Asiatic countries started, before the financial crisis of 2009, a sort of competition for real tall buildings (see Figure 1, where some recent constructions are compared with buildings designed and, in some cases, under construction). Within this competition, some solutions mount wind turbines for the production of energy. The building becomes a machine, with the machine maintenance time scale, fully consistent with that of any control system one could desire to install [16].



Fig. 1. The ongoing tall building competition.

4 Control potential

Wind load is a uniformly distributed action applied on the side of the structure, so the effect of this load depends mainly on the exposure area. The existence of vertical axis wind turbines in a given structure distributed along the height between each floor (Figure 2) would reduce the main side area of load exposure; each turbine absorbs the power on the area given by the gap between stories and the length of the blade. This reduction of area would reduce the total value of wind loads affecting the main structure, where the turbine would consume part of these loads as mechanical energy in its rotation and would allow the rest to pass through.

Nevertheless it seems reasonable to introduce aerodynamic appendages (Fig. 3) able to either increase or decrease (as driven by a controller) the area of wind investing in the turbines.

In all applications of energy dissipation the main problem is where to transfer the removed energy. In the application under investigation the turbine are conceived to produce electrical energy and this energy can be used in rotating the storey.

A further possibility to dissipate the dynamic response of the structure is by utilizing only some of these turbines, modifying the wind forces distribution along the height of the structure. Alternatively some kind of brakes on the rotors to control the dissipation can be introduced.

In [17] the authors mention how to obtain a further control of the structure by a vertical movement of the stories. Since only significant spans make this control effective, to implement it one should modify the architecture by grouping the storey in blocks separated by empty spaces. They should be translated vertically and independently to modify the harmonic features of the tower.

Assume now that the floor trolleys are allowed to undergo a radial translation, then the storey can be regarded as an active tuned mass damper (see Figure 3) similar to the one installed as demonstration project on the Nanjing broadcast tower [18].

Numerical simulations of the tower response to wind loads of increasing intensity are presently in progress. Each hazard scenario is then modified by activating one of the control options discussed above (or some of them) in order to collect information toward the formulation of a control optimization framework within which a control architecture could be selected.

The main challenge in a really tall building is the nearly distributed architecture of devices (turbines) which ask for theoretical development of theoretical model for spread damping.



Fig. 2. Control of wind exposure area on the tower.



Fig. 3. Tuned mass dampers realized by translating the single storey.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions of Professor Kobori's lecture [2] states: "To maintain control performance during the building life, periodic maintenance and replacement is required. ... To better promote the worldwide application of seismic response control, ... the seismic response control system should be a multi-

functioned systems incorporating functions for daily life, security, information-technology systems and so on."

Fifteen years late, the proposal is still far from being implemented: current civil engineering structures mainly obey structural code (safety) recommendations and insurance duties, which do not leave room to such new concepts. Nevertheless, a sort of monumental architecture business is growing where economy is no longer the main issue, which is now to impress, to produce huge logos at no matter which the cost his. Within this special trend of modern architecture, the structural system as machine was independently achieved. Its parts are in relative motion and is able to supply the necessary power by suitable wind-turbine. It is the foreseen multi-functional structure where the presence of moving architectural parts is the natural premise for any maintenance plan.

This contribution was just checking the feasibility of a control exploiting this new architectural conception. The promising perspective comes exactly from the nature for which these blocks are conceived: they are supposed to rotate so that power is produced by suitable wind turbines. But this power production for the structure is just a form of energy dissipation, or, in a wide sense, of additional damping.

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SHEAR HORIZONTAL ELECTRO-MAGNETO-ELASTIC SURFACE WAVES IN A LAYERED PIEZOELECTRIC STRUCTURE IN THE PRESENCE OF AN ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC SCREEN Danoyan Z. N., Atoyan L.H., Danoyan N.Z.

The existence and behaviour of electro-elastic surface Love waves in a structure consisting of a piezoelectric substrate of crystal classes 6mm, 4mm, an elastic layer and an adjoining dielectric medium on the top is considered. The electro-elastic Love wave problem is solved for the above mentioned layered structure. The existence of electro-elastic surface Love waves and the behaviour of the modes of these waves are revealed.

Introduction. It is well known that the investigation of electro-elastic waves in piezoelectric materials has an important theoretical and practical significance. These investigations started by Bluestain and Guilyaev and have been carried our since. Many of these investigations have mainly been done in quasi-staytic approximation when the wave character of electro-magnetic field is not taken into account, and only mechanical field is considered dynamic. Quasistatic approximation does not determine electro-magnetic field pertubated by mechanical deformations. For example it is not possible to calculate the electromagnetic energy radiated from a vibrating piezoelectric device. These and similar problems rise a nessesity to investigate wave processes in piezoelectrics in a dynamic settings when the equations of motion for piezoelectric materials are considered along with dynamic Maxwell's equations for electro-magnetic field. The authors of [1-2] have investigated shear horizontal surface waves in different piezoelectric structures. According [2] 1n[3] it is investigated generalised Bluestain-Gulyaev (BG) surface waves in elastic piezoelectric half space of crystal class 6mm when electric or magnetic screen is situated at some distance from the half space.

The objective of this paper is to discuss the beveviour of shear horizontal electro-magneto-elastic surface Love waves in a layered elastic piezoelectruic structure consisting of a piezoelectric substrate of crystal classes 6mm or 4mm, a piezoelectric layer of the same crystal class, an adjoining dielectric medium (or vacuum) on the top which has no acoustic contact with the layer and an electric or magnetic screen at some distance from the dielectric top layer.

1. The statement of the problem. We consider a layered structure consisting of a dielectric piezoelectric layer and a piezoelectric half-space. Both the substrate and the layer belong to the crystal class 6mm or 4mm (Fig.1). The Ox_3 axis is directed along the main direction of the piezoelectric substrate (L_4 or L_6) and the Ox_2 axis points down into the substrate. The layer with a thickness h_2 is rigidly linked to the substrate and a magnetic or electric screen is located at the distance h_3 from the layer. The domain $-h_2 < x_2 < (h_2 + h_3)$ is assumed to be either a vacuum or it is occupied by a dielectric medium (for example air) without an acoustic contact with the layer. The layer surfaces $x_1 = 0$ and $x_1 = -h$ are electrically open and the surface $x_1 = -h$ is free of external forces (mechanically free).



Fig. 1 The layered half-space for dielectric layer and piezoelectric substrate

Interconnected elastic and electric excitations in a piezoelectric media are described by the system of equations containing equations of motion and Maxwell's dynamic equations and constitutive equations and geometrical relations. For the parameters we use notations: u_i are the components of displacement, ... the

mass density of the medium, \dagger_{ik} and X_{kl} are stress and strain tensors, H_k and B_k the magnetic magnetic field intensity and magnetic induction, D_k and E_k the electric displacement and electric field intensity, $C_{iklm}, e_{lik}, V_{ik}, \sim_{ij}$ are the elastic, piezoelectric, dielectric and magnetic constants, and V_{ijk} are the components of Levi-Civita tensor. It is assumed that the conducting current and free charges are not present and the piezoelectric media is non magnetic.

We consider an antiplane problem and assume without loss of generality that waves propagate along the positive direction of the x_1 axis. Then the displacement components, magnetic and electrical field components representing the motion can be written in the following form:

$$\vec{u} = \{0, 0, u_3\}, \quad H = \{0, 0, H_3\}, \quad E = \{E_1, E_2, 0\}, \\ u_3 = w(x_1, x_2, t), H_3 = \bigoplus (x_1, x_2, t), E_i = E_i(x_1, x_2, t).$$
(1.1)

Constitutive equations will take the following form:

$$\dagger_{13} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} - e_{15} E_1, \quad \dagger_{23} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} - e_{15} E_2, \quad \dagger_{23} = c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} - e_{15} E_2,$$

$$D_1 = e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_1} + \vee_{11} E_1, \quad D_2 = e_{15} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x_2} + \vee_{11} E_2, \quad B_3 = \sim_{33} H_3.$$

$$(1.2)$$

From above relations we get the following coupled electromechanical field equations and Maxwell's equations:

$$c_{44}\nabla^{2}w - e_{15}\left(\frac{\partial E_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial E_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) = \dots \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial t^{2}}, e_{15}\nabla^{2}w + \mathsf{V}_{11}\left(\frac{\partial E_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial E_{2}}{\partial x_{2}}\right) = 0, \frac{\partial E_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} - \frac{\partial E_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} = -\mathcal{A}_{33}\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial t},$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial x_{2}} = e_{15}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x_{1}\partial t} + \mathsf{V}_{11}\frac{\partial E_{1}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}}{\partial x_{1}} = -e_{15}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x_{2}\partial t} - \mathsf{V}_{11}\frac{\partial E_{2}}{\partial t}, \nabla^{2} = \partial^{2}/\partial x_{1}^{2} + \partial^{2}/\partial x_{2}^{2}.$$

$$(1.3)$$

From the first two equations of (1.3) the displacement will satisfy the following equation:

$$\nabla^2 w = \frac{1}{S^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2},\tag{1.4}$$

$$S^{2} = \overline{c} / ..., \ \overline{c} = c + \frac{e^{2}}{v} = c \left(1 + t^{2} \right), \ t^{2} = e^{2} / (v c), \ c = c_{44}, \ e_{1} = e_{15}, \ v = v_{11},$$
(1.5)

nd \overline{c} is a piezoelectrically stiffened constant, S is the speed of shear bulk waves, t^2 a dimensionless parameter called the electromechanical coupling coefficient for the shear bulk wave.

From the last three equations of (1.3) the magnetic field intensity will satisfy the following equation:

$$\nabla^{2} \mathbb{E} = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbb{E}}{\partial t^{2}}, \ a^{2} = \frac{1}{v_{\gamma}}, \ v = v_{11}, \ \gamma = \gamma_{33}.$$
(1.6)

Where *a* is the speed of the bulk electromagnetic waves in the medium (i.e. the speed of light in the medium). Equations (1.5) and (1.7) describe independently propagating electro-magneto-elastic and electro-magnetic bulk waves with velocities *S* and *a*. The electro-magneto-elastic wave in this case propagates with the same speed as electro-elastic wave in quasi-static case [1].

In the top dielectric layer the electromagnetic field will be defined from the following Maxwell's equations

$$\frac{\partial E_2^{(3)}}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial E_1^3}{\partial x_2} = -\gamma^{(3)} \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}^{(3)}}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}^{(3)}}{\partial x_2} = \mathbb{V}^{(3)} \frac{\partial E_1^{(3)}}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbb{E}^{(3)}}{\partial x_1} = \mathbb{V}^{(3)} \frac{\partial E_2^{(3)}}{\partial t}$$
(1.7)

After excluding the electrical field components the magnetic field will satisfy the following equation:

$$\nabla^{2} \mathbb{E}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{a_{3}^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \mathbb{E}}{\partial t^{2}}, a_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{\mathsf{v}^{(3)} \mathsf{c}^{(3)}}$$
(1.8)

Boundary conditions. 1. At $x_2 = 0$ continuity conditions apply for the displacement, tangential components of the electrical field intensity and the stress, and the normal component of the electric displacement:

$$w_1 = w_2, \ E_1^{(1)} = E_1^{(2)}, \ \dagger \frac{1}{23} = \dagger \frac{1}{23}, \ D_2^{(1)} = D_2^{(2)}$$
 (1.9)

2. At $x_2 = -h_2$ continuity conditions apply for tangential components of the electrical field intensity and the normal component of the electric displacement and the tangential components of the stress vanishes:

$$E_1^{(2)} = E_1^{(3)}, \dagger_{23}^{(2)} = 0, D_2^{(2)} = D_2^{(3)}.$$
 (1.10)

The last conditions in (1.9) and (1.10) can be replaced by the continuity condition of the tangential component of magnetic field intensity

$$\mathbb{E}_{1} = \mathbb{E}_{2}, \text{ at } y = 0, \mathbb{E}_{2} = \mathbb{E}_{3}, \text{ at } y = -h.$$
(1.11)

3. At $x_2 = -(h_2 + h_3)$ the tangential component of the electrical field intensity vanishes in the case of electrical field screen:

$$E_1^{(3)} = 0, (1.12)$$

and the tangential component of the magnetic field intensity vanishes in the case of magnetic field screen:

$$E_3 = 0$$
, (1.13)

which is equivalent to the following condition:

$$D_2^{(3)} = 0. (1.14)$$

4. Attenuation conditions in the piezoelectric substrate:

$$\lim_{y \to +\infty} w_1 = 0, \quad \lim_{y \to +\infty} \mathbb{E}_1 = 0.$$
(1.15)

In the particular case when the screen is in the infinity the attenuation condition for surface waves at $y \rightarrow -\infty$ is

$$\lim_{v \to -\infty} \mathbb{E}_1 = 0. \tag{1.16}$$

2. Solution of the problem. The dispersion equation of the surface wave. We will seek a solution of the boundary problem in the piezoelectric substrate as a plane harmonic wave:

$$W_{10} = W_{10} \exp i(qy + px - \check{S}t), \quad (E_1 = (E_{10} \exp i(qy + px - \check{S}t)), \quad (2.1)$$

propagating in Ox_1 direction, where ω is the frequency, p is the wave number. W_{10} and \mathbb{E}_{10} are unknown amplitudes of the displacement and the magnetic field. After substituting (2.1) into equations (1.4) and (1.6) and satisfying the attenuation conditions (1.12) the solutions will take the following form:

$$w_{1} = W_{10} \exp(-pS_{1}(V)y) \exp(i(px - St)), \quad (E_{1} = (E_{10} \exp(-pX_{1}(V)y)) \exp(i(px - St)), \\ S_{1}(V) = \sqrt{1 - V^{2}S_{1}^{-2}}, \quad X_{1}(V) = \sqrt{1 - V^{2}a_{1}^{-2}}$$
(2.2)

Further, it is assumed that $\check{S} > 0$ and p > 0 and the phase velocity of the surface Love wave is

$$V = \tilde{S} / p \quad . \tag{2.3}$$

It follows from attenuation conditions that:

$$S_1(V) > 0, X_1(V) > 0,$$
 (2.4)

and if a surface wave exists it will propagate with the velocity satisfying the following condition:

$$V < S_1 < a_1. \tag{2.5}$$

The same way we can find the solutions in the piezoelectric layer, which will take the following form:

$$\begin{cases} w_{2} = (W_{20}^{-} \exp(-ip\beta_{2}(V)y + W_{20}^{+} \exp(ip\beta_{2}(V)y) \exp(ipx - \omega t)), \\ \psi_{2} = (\psi_{20}^{-} \exp(-p\gamma_{2}(V)y + \psi_{20}^{+} \exp(p\gamma_{2}(V)y) \exp(ipx - \omega t)), \\ \beta_{2}(V) = \sqrt{1 - V^{2}S_{2}^{-2}}, \ \gamma_{2}(V) = \sqrt{1 - V^{2}a_{2}^{-2}} \end{cases}$$
(2.6)

Since $V < a_2$, $X_2(V)$ is always positive but $S_2(V)$ can be both real and imaginary. If it is real then $V > S_2$. In this case homogeneous elastic waves propagate through the layer undergoing full internal reflection from the layer boundary (as in the case of the classical Love wave). If $\beta_2(V)$ is imaginary then $V < S_2$ and inhomogeneous elastic partial waves propagate through the layer creating so called gap waves. The waves of the magnetic field are always inhomogeneous.

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The solution in the top dielectric layer (or vacuum) has the following way

$$\mathbb{E}_{3} = (\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-} \exp(-pX_{3}y) + \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+} \exp(pX_{3}y)) \exp(i(px - \tilde{S}t), X_{3} = \sqrt{V^{2}a_{3}^{-2} - 1}, V < a_{3}, X_{3}(V) > 0 \quad (2.7)$$

Thus equations (2.2),(2.6) and (2.7) represent the solution in the layered structure.

Thus equations (2.2),(2.6) and (2.7) represent the solution in the layered structure. Taking into account the solutions in the piezoelectric substrate (2.2) the expressions for $E_1^{(1)}$, $E_2^{(1)}$, $\dagger_{23}^{(1)}$ and $D_2^{(1)}$ can be transformed the following way. For $E_1^{(1)}$

$$\frac{\partial E_1^1}{\partial t} = -\frac{p}{V_1} \Big[\mathsf{x}_1 \mathbb{E}_{10} \exp(-p\mathsf{x}_1 y) + e_1 \tilde{\mathsf{S}} W_{10} \exp(-p\mathsf{S}_1 y) \Big] \exp(i(px - \tilde{\mathsf{S}} t)).$$

Since $E_1^{(1)} \sim e^{i(px-\tilde{S}t)}$ then $\frac{\partial E_1}{\partial t} = -i\tilde{S}pE_1^{(1)}$ and $E_1^{(1)} = -i\tilde{S}pE_1^{(1)}$ and $E_1^{(1)} = -i\tilde{S}pE_1^{(1)}$

$$E_{1}^{(1)} = -\frac{ip}{v_{1}\tilde{S}} \Big[x_{1} \mathbb{E}_{10} \exp(-px_{1}y) + e_{1}\tilde{S}W_{10} \exp(-ps_{1}y) \Big] \exp(i(px - \tilde{S}t) \,.$$
(2.8)

The same way for $E_2^{(1)}$ we have

$$E_{2}^{(1)} = \frac{p}{V_{1}\check{S}} \left[E_{10} \exp(-pX_{1}y) + e_{1}S_{1}\check{S}W_{10} \exp(-pS_{1}y) \right] \exp(i(px - \check{S}t).$$
(2.9)

From (1.2), (2.6) and (2.9) we also have

$$t_{23}^{(1)} = -p \left[\overline{c}_1 S_1 W_{10} \exp(-pS_1 y) + \frac{e_1}{V_1 \tilde{S}} \mathbb{E}_{10} \exp(-pX_1 y) \right] \exp i(px - \tilde{S}t)$$
 (2.10)

$$D_{2}^{(1)} = \frac{p}{\check{S}} \mathbb{E}_{10} \exp(-p \varkappa_{1} y) \exp(i(px - \check{S}t)).$$
(2.11)

The same way for $E_1^{(2)}$, $E_2^{(2)}$, $\dagger_{23}^{(2)}$ and $D_2^{(2)}$ in the piezoelectric substrate the following expressions will hold:

$$E_{1}^{(2)} = -\frac{ip}{v_{2}\tilde{S}} \Big[x_{2} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} \exp(-px_{2}y) - \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+} \exp(px_{2}y)) + e_{2}\tilde{S} (W_{20}^{-} \exp(-ipS_{2}y) + W_{20}^{+} \exp(ipS_{2}y)) \Big] \exp i(px - \tilde{S}t),$$
(2.12)

$$E_{2}^{(2)} = \frac{p}{V_{2}\tilde{S}} \Big[(\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} \exp(-pX_{2}y) - \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+} \exp(pX_{2}y)) + ie_{2}\tilde{S}S_{2}(W_{20}^{-} \exp(-ipS_{2}y) - W_{20}^{+} \exp(ipS_{2}y)) \Big] \exp(ipX_{2}y) \Big] \Big] exp(px - \tilde{S}t),$$
(2.13)

$$t_{23}^{(2)} = -ip \Big[(\overline{c}_2 S_2 (W_{20}^- \exp(-ipS_2 y) - W_{20}^+ \exp(ipS_2 y)) - \frac{ie_2}{\tilde{S}V_2} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^- \exp(-pX_2 y) + \mathbb{E}_{20}^+ \exp(pX_2 y)) \Big] \exp i(px - \tilde{S}t)$$

$$(2.14)$$

$$D_{2}^{(2)} = \frac{p}{\tilde{S}} (\mathbb{E}_{20} \exp(-px_{2}y) + \mathbb{E}_{20} \exp(px_{2}y)) \exp(i(px - \tilde{S}t))$$
(2.15)

Using the solution in the top dielectric layer (or vacuum) (2.7) and the last two equations of (1.7) the components of the electric field intensity and the displacement will take the following form::

$$E_{1}^{(3)} = -\frac{ipX_{3}}{V_{3}\check{S}} (\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-} e^{-pX_{3}y} - \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+} e^{pX_{3}y}) e^{i(px-\check{S}t)}, \quad E_{2}^{(3)} = \frac{p}{V_{3}\check{S}} (\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-} e^{-pX_{3}y} + \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+} e^{pX_{3}y}) e^{i(px-\check{S}t)}, \quad (2.16)$$

$$D_{2}^{(3)} = \frac{p}{\check{S}} (\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-} e^{-p \chi_{3} y} + \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+} e^{p \chi_{3} y}) e^{i(px - \check{S}t)} .$$
(2.17)

Dispersion equation: Substituting solutions (2.2),(2.6),(2.8),(2.10),(2.11) and (2.14) into the boundary conditions (1.9) gives the following homogeneous system of algebraical equations for the unknown amplitudes: at:

$$W_{10} = W_{20}^{-} + W_{20}^{+}, \ \frac{X_{1}}{V_{1}} \mathbb{E}_{10} + \overline{e_{1}} \tilde{S} W_{10} = \frac{X_{2}}{V_{2}} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} - \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+}) + \overline{e_{2}} \tilde{S} (W_{20}^{-} + W_{20}^{+}),$$

$$\overline{c_{1}} S_{1} W_{10} + \frac{\overline{e_{1}}}{\tilde{S}} \mathbb{E}_{10} = i\overline{c_{2}} S_{2} (W_{20}^{-} - W_{20}^{+}) + \frac{\overline{e_{2}}}{\tilde{S}} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} + \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+}), \\ \mathbb{E}_{10} = \mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} + \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+}, \ \frac{e_{1}}{V_{1}} = \overline{e_{1}}, \ \frac{e_{2}}{V_{2}} = \overline{e_{2}}.$$
(2.18)

At $y = -h_2$ (substituting solutions (2.14),(2.16) and (2.17) into boundary conditions (1.10)):

$$\frac{\chi_{2}}{V_{2}} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} e^{k_{2} \chi_{2}} - \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+} e^{-k_{2} \chi_{2}}) + \overline{e}_{2} \check{S} (W_{20}^{-} e^{i k_{2} S_{2}} + W_{20}^{+} e^{-i k_{2} S_{2}}) =
\frac{\chi_{3}}{V_{3}} (\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-} e^{k_{2} \chi_{3}} - \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+} e^{-k_{2} \chi_{3}}) + i \overline{c}_{2} S_{2} (W_{20}^{-} e^{i k_{2} S_{2}} + W_{20}^{+} e^{-i k_{2} S_{2}}) + \frac{\overline{e}_{2}}{\check{S}} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} e^{k_{2} \chi_{2}} + \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+} e^{-k_{2} \chi_{2}}),$$

$$(2.19)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} e^{k_{2} \chi_{2}} + \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+} e^{-k_{2} \chi_{2}} = \mathbb{E}_{30}^{-} e^{k_{2} \chi_{3}} + \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+} e^{-k_{2} \chi_{3}}, \quad k_{2} = ph_{2},$$

$$(2.20)$$

 k_2 is relative thickness of the layer.

At the screened boundary $y = -(h_2 + h_3)$ (after substituting (2.16) into (1.12) in the case of an electrical screen):

$$\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-}e^{(k_2+k_3)\mathbf{x}_3} - \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+}e^{-(k_2+k_3)\mathbf{x}_3} = 0, \qquad (2.21)$$

and after substituting (2.7) into (1.13) in the case of a magnetic screen:

$$\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-}e^{(k_2+k_3)\mathbf{x}_3} + \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+}e^{-(k_2+k_3)\mathbf{x}_3} = 0.$$
(2.22)

Note that substitutution of the expression for $D_2^{(3)}$ from (2.17) into boundary condition (1.13) will yield the same equation (2.22).

From (2.20) and (2.21) \mathbb{E}_{30}^+ and \mathbb{E}_{30}^- can be expressed through \mathbb{E}_{20}^+ and \mathbb{E}_{20}^- the following way:

$$\mathbb{E}_{30}^{-} = \frac{e^{-k_2 x_3}}{1 + e^{2k_3 x_3}} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} e^{k_2 x_2} + \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+} e^{-k_2 x_2}), \ \mathbb{E}_{30}^{+} = \frac{e^{(k_2 + k_3) x_3}}{1 + e^{2k_3 x_3}} (\mathbb{E}_{20}^{-} e^{k_2 x_2} + \mathbb{E}_{20}^{+} e^{-k_2 x_2}),$$
(2.23)

By substituting (2.23) and (2.27) into (2.19) and also the expressions for W_{10} and \mathbb{E}_{10} from the first and last equations of (2.18) into the second and third equations the unknown amplitudes \mathbb{E}_{30}^+ , \mathbb{E}_{30}^- , W_{10}^- and \mathbb{E}_{10}^- will get eliminated, and the number of equations and unknown amplitudes will reduce to four \mathbb{E}_{20}^+ , \mathbb{E}_{20}^- , W_{20}^+ and W_{20}^- . The non zero existence condition of these amplitudes gives the following dispersion equation of the surface wave:

$$\begin{aligned} A(k_{2},k_{3},V)\sin(k_{2}S_{2}) + B(k_{2},k_{3},V)\cos(k_{2}S_{2}) &= E(V), \end{aligned} \tag{2.24} \\ A(k_{2},k_{3},V) &= \cosh(k_{2}X_{2})X_{2}V_{2}(S_{2}^{2}(X_{3}U_{3}V_{1} + X_{1}V_{3})\overline{c_{2}^{2}} + S_{1}V_{1}V_{3}\overline{c_{1}}\overline{e_{2}^{2}}) + \\ &\quad \sinh(k_{2}X_{2})(S_{2}^{2}(X_{1}X_{3}U_{3}V_{2}^{2} + X_{2}^{2}V_{1}V_{3})\overline{c_{2}^{2}} + V_{2}^{2}V_{3}(S_{1}X_{1}\overline{c_{1}} - V_{1}(\overline{e_{1}} - \overline{e_{2}})^{2})\overline{e_{2}}^{2}) \\ B(k_{2},k_{3},V) &= \beta_{2}\overline{c_{2}}(\cosh(k_{2}\gamma_{2})\gamma_{2}\varepsilon_{2}(-\beta_{1}(\gamma_{3}\delta_{3}\varepsilon_{1} + \gamma_{1}\varepsilon_{3})\overline{c_{1}} + \varepsilon_{1}\varepsilon_{3}(\overline{e_{1}^{2}} - 2\overline{e_{1}}\overline{e_{2}} + 2\overline{e_{2}}^{2})) + \\ &\quad \sinh(k_{2}\gamma_{2})(-\beta_{1}(\gamma_{1}\gamma_{3}\delta_{3}\varepsilon_{2}^{2} + \gamma_{2}^{2}\varepsilon_{1}\varepsilon_{3})\overline{c_{1}} + \varepsilon_{2}^{2}(\gamma_{3}\delta_{3}\varepsilon_{1}\overline{e_{1}}^{2} - 2\gamma_{3}\delta_{3}\varepsilon_{1}\overline{e_{1}}\overline{e_{2}} + (\gamma_{3}\delta_{3}\varepsilon_{1} + \gamma_{1}\varepsilon_{3})\overline{e_{2}}^{2}))) \\ &\quad E(V) &= 2S_{2}X_{2}V_{1}V_{2}V_{3}\overline{c_{2}}(\overline{e_{2}} - \overline{e_{1}})\overline{e_{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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MAGNETOELASTIC VIBRATIONS OF PERFECTLY CONDUCTIVE ELASTIC LAYER IN AN EXTERNAL LONGITUDINAL MAGNETIC FIELD

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Within the plane problem of the elasticity theory, the problem of magnetoelastic waves in an isotropic layer is considered. The layer is immersed in external longitudinal magnetic field and has the properties of a perfect conductor. One side of the layer is fixed, and the other is free from mechanical loads. The dispersion equation is derived and detailed numerical analysis on the phase velocity of the magnetoelastic wave is obtained.

The problem of wave propagation in an elastic traction free layer was first solved by Rayleigh and Lamb [1]. Subsequently, the problem of wave propagation in elastic layer lying on the rigid base was examined in [2]. Only more recently the problem of the vibration of orthotropic plates, lying on the rigid base, was examined in [3] on the basis of the method of asymptotic integration. These is a vast literature on the magnetoelastic vibration of elastic plates, see e.g. [4-8]. To complement the bulk of literature on the subject this paper proposes the problem of magnetoelastic waves in an perfectly conductive isotropic layer fixed on one side and free from mechanical loads at the other, within the plane problem of the elasticity theory.

Let consider the isotropic elastic perfect conducting layer, immersed in the magnetic field $\overrightarrow{H_0} = (H_{01}, 0, 0)$. Layer is limited by the surfaces z = (0, h). It is assumed that the outside media is vacuum.

The displacement equations of motion for this perfectly conducting elastic layer immersed in longitudinal magnetic field takes the following form [4,5]

$$c_T^2 \Delta_0 \vec{u} + (c_L^2 - c_T^2) \text{grad div } \vec{u} + \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \Big[\text{rot rot} \Big(\vec{u} \times \vec{H}_0 \Big) \Big] \times \vec{H}_0 = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$
(1)

where $c_L^2 = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}$, $c_T^2 = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$, $\vec{u}(u_1, u_2, u_3)$ is the displacement vector, c_L and c_T are the

longitudinal and transverse wave propagation velocities; λ , μ are the Lame coefficients, and ρ is the density of layer.

The plane problem is considered therefore: $u_1 = u_1(x, z); \quad u_3 = u_1(x, z); \quad u_2 = 0.$

Equation (1) can be rewrite as

$$\mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial z^2} \right) + (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial z} \right) - \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\left(\mu + \frac{H_{01}^2}{4\pi} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial z^2} \right) + (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial z} \right) - \rho \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$(2)$$

To find the solutions of these equations the following form is adopted

$$u_1 = u_0(z) \exp[i(kx - \omega t)]; \quad u_3 = w_0(z) \exp[i(kx - \omega t)]$$
 (3)

here k is wave number, ω is vibration frequency, $u_0(z)$, $w_0(z)$ are unknown functions Substituting (3) into the equations (2) we obtain the following differential equations

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$$u_0''(z) + ik(\gamma - 1)w_0'(z) + k^2 (\eta - \gamma)u_0(z) = 0$$

$$(\gamma + \nu_1)w_0''(z) + ik(\gamma - 1)u_0'(z) + (\eta - 1 - \nu_1)w_0(z) = 0$$
(4)

where

$$\gamma = \frac{(\lambda + 2\mu)}{\mu}; \quad \eta = \frac{\rho \omega^2}{k^2 \mu}; \quad \nu_1 = \frac{H_{01}^2}{4\pi \mu}$$
 (5)

The solutions of the system of differential equations (4) can be found by using

$$u_0 = u_{10} \exp[\lambda kz]; \quad w_0 = w_{10} \exp[\lambda kz]$$
(6)

Therefore, substituting (6) in (4) and equalizing the determinant of the system to zero, the following characteristic equation is obtained

$$\lambda^{4}(\gamma + \nu_{1}) + \lambda^{2}(\eta + \gamma(\eta - 2 - \nu_{1}) - \nu_{1} + \eta\nu_{1}) - (\gamma - \eta)(\eta - 1 - \nu_{1}) = 0$$
(7)

The characteristic numbers λ_i can be found as

$$p = \lambda_{1} = \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma E + \eta + G\nu_{1} + \sqrt{D^{2}\eta^{2} + 2DG\eta\nu_{1} + F^{2}\nu_{1}^{2}}}{2(\gamma + \nu_{1})}} = -\lambda_{2}$$

$$q = \lambda_{3} = \sqrt{-\frac{\gamma E + \eta + G\nu_{1} - \sqrt{D^{2}\eta^{2} + 2DG\eta\nu_{1} + F^{2}\nu_{1}^{2}}}{2(\gamma + \nu_{1})}} = -\lambda_{4}$$
(8)

where

$$D = \gamma - 1; \quad E = \eta - 2; \quad G = \eta - 1 - \gamma; \quad F = \eta + 1 - \gamma$$
 (9)

Solutions to the system of differential equation (4) is proposed in the form

$$u_{0}(z) = C_{1} \sinh[kpz] + C_{2} \cosh[kpz] + C_{3} \sinh[kqz] + C_{4} \cosh[kqz]$$

$$w_{0}(z) = C_{5} \sinh[kpz] + C_{6} \cosh[kpz] + C_{7} \sinh[kqz] + C_{8} \cosh[kqz]$$
(10)

where C_i (i = 1, ..., 8) are unknown integration constants.

Since the independent variables are only four of the eight integration constants, relations among them should be found. For this purpose, substituting (10) into the differential equations (4) the integration constants can be cast as

$$C_{5} = -C_{2} \frac{p^{2} - \gamma + \eta}{p(1 - \gamma)}; \quad C_{6} = -C_{1} \frac{p^{2} - \gamma + \eta}{p(1 - \gamma)}$$

$$C_{7} = -C_{4} \frac{q^{2} - \gamma + \eta}{q(1 - \gamma)}; \quad C_{8} = -C_{3} \frac{q^{2} - \gamma + \eta}{q(1 - \gamma)}$$
(11)

Consequently, the displacements will take the form

$$u_{0}(z) = (\gamma - 1) (C_{1} p \sinh[kpz] + C_{2} p \cosh[kpz] + C_{3} q \sinh[kqz] + C_{4} q \cosh[kqz])$$

$$w_{0}(z) = (p^{2} - \gamma + \eta) (C_{1} \cosh[kpz] + C_{2} \sinh[kpz]) + (q^{2} - \gamma + \eta) (C_{3} \cosh[kqz] + C_{4} \sinh[kqz])$$
(12)

The boundary-value problem for the elastic layer with one of the surface (z = h)rigidly fixed, and the other (z = 0)traction free (i.e. free from mechanical loads) is considered.

In this case together with the equations (1) the equations of the electrodynamics of in the region z < 0 (vacuum) are considered. In this particular case these can be reduced to the following equations [4,5],

$$\Delta \vec{h} = 0; \quad div\vec{h} = 0 \tag{13}$$

where \vec{h} is an induced magnetic field vector.

The solutions of equations (13), which tend to zero at infinity $(z \rightarrow -\infty)$, can be written as

$$h_3^{(1)} = A \exp[kz + i(kx - \omega t)]$$

$$h_1^{(1)} = iA \exp[kz + i(kx - \omega t)]$$
 in $z \le 0$

Herein A is the integration constant.

The following boundary conditions are considered

$$\sigma_{13} + T_{13} = T_{13}^{(1)}; \quad \sigma_{33} + T_{33} = T_{33}^{(1)}; \quad h_3 = h_3^{(1)} \quad \text{at} \quad z = 0$$

 $u_1 = 0; \quad u_3 = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad z = h$

where σ_{13} and σ_{33} are the component of stress tensor, T_{13} , T_{33} are the component of the following Maxwell's tensor

$$T_{ij} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \Big(H_i h_j + H_j h_i \Big) - \delta_{ij} \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \vec{H}_0 \vec{h} \qquad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$T_{13} = \frac{1}{4\pi} H_1 h_3; \quad T_{13}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4\pi} H_1 h_3^{(1)};$$

$$T_{33} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} H_1 h_1; \quad T_{33}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} H_1 h_1^{(1)};$$

$$h_1 = -H_1 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial z}; \quad h_3 = H_1 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x}$$
(14)

As a consequence of continuity of normal component of induced magnetic field vector on the surface z = 0 $h_3|_{z=0} = h_3^{(1)}|_{z=0}$ that the following relationships hold: $T_{13} = T_{13}^{(1)}$ and $A_1 = ikH_{01}w_0$ at z = 0.

This implies that

$$h_1^{(1)}\Big|_{z=0} = -kH_{01} w_0\Big|_{z=0} \exp[i(kx - \omega t)]$$

The boundary conditions for this problem can be written as

$$\partial_x u_3 + \partial_z u_1 = 0; \quad \gamma \partial_z u_3 + (\gamma - 2) \partial_x u_1 + v_1 (\partial_z u_3 - k u_3) = 0 \quad \text{at } z = 0$$

$$u_1 = 0; \quad u_3 = 0 \quad \text{at } z = h$$
(15)

Further, substituting in the boundary conditions (15) the expressions of displacements (12) the following uniform system of equations is obtained

$$\begin{cases} C_{1}a_{11} + C_{2}a_{12} + C_{3}a_{13} + C_{4}a_{14} = 0 \\ C_{1}a_{21} + C_{2}a_{22} + C_{3}a_{23} + C_{4}a_{24} = 0 \\ C_{1}a_{31} + C_{2}a_{32} + C_{3}a_{33} + C_{4}a_{34} = 0 \\ C_{1}a_{41} + C_{2}a_{42} + C_{3}a_{43} + C_{4}a_{44} = 0 \end{cases}$$
(16)

where the following notations are used

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} &= \left(p^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) \operatorname{Cosh}[kpz] & a_{21} = p \operatorname{Sinh}[kpz] \\ a_{12} &= \left(p^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) \operatorname{Sinh}[kpz] & a_{22} = p \operatorname{Cosh}[kpz] \\ a_{13} &= \left(q^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) \operatorname{Cosh}[kqz] & a_{23} = q \operatorname{Sinh}[kqz] \\ a_{14} &= \left(q^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) \operatorname{Sinh}[kqz] & a_{24} = q \operatorname{Cosh}[kqz] \\ a_{31} &= \left(p^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) v_1 \operatorname{Cosh}[kpz] + p \left(2 + \gamma \left(-3 + p^2 + \eta - v_1\right) + p^2 v_1 + \eta v_1\right) \operatorname{Sinh}[kpz] \\ a_{32} &= p \left(2 + \gamma \left(-3 + p^2 + \eta - v_1\right) + p^2 v_1 + \eta v_1\right) \operatorname{Cosh}[kpz] + \left(p^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) v_1 \operatorname{Sinh}[kpz] \\ a_{33} &= \left(q^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) v_1 \operatorname{Cosh}[kqz] + q \left(2 + \gamma \left(-3 + q^2 + \eta - v_1\right) + q^2 v_1 + \eta v_1\right) \operatorname{Sinh}[kqz] \\ a_{34} &= q \left(2 + \gamma \left(-3 + q^2 + \eta - v_1\right) + q^2 v_1 + \eta v_1\right) \operatorname{Cosh}[kqz] + \left(q^2 - \gamma + \eta\right) v_1 \operatorname{Sinh}[kqz] \\ a_{41} &= \left(p^2 (-2 + \gamma) + \gamma - \eta\right) \operatorname{Cosh}[kqz]; \quad a_{42} &= \left(p^2 (-2 + \gamma) + \gamma - \eta\right) \operatorname{Sinh}[kqz] \\ a_{43} &= \left(q^2 (-2 + \gamma) + \gamma - \eta\right) \operatorname{Cosh}[kqz]; \quad a_{44} &= \left(q^2 (-2 + \gamma) + \gamma - \eta\right) \operatorname{Sinh}[kqz] \end{aligned}$$

The system of equations (16) will have a nontrivial solution when the determinant of the matrix of its coefficients will be equal to zero, resulting in the following dispersion equation

$$pq(Q_{2}P_{1}P_{3}+P_{2}Q_{1}Q_{3}) +$$

Sinh[*hkp*]($v_{1}qP_{2}(P_{3}Q_{2}-P_{2}Q_{3})$ Cosh[hkq]+($q^{2}Q_{1}P_{2}P_{3}+p^{2}P_{1}Q_{2}Q_{3}$)Sinh[hkq])+
*p*Cosh[*hkp*]($v_{1}Q_{2}(P_{2}Q_{3}-P_{3}Q_{2})$ Sinh[hkq]- $q(P_{3}Q_{2}Q_{1}+Q_{3}P_{2}P_{1})$ Cosh[*hkq*]) = *F*(η)

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3} &= q^{2}(\gamma - 2) + \gamma - \eta; \\ Q_{1} &= 2 + \gamma \left(q^{2} - 3 + \eta - \nu_{1} \right) + q^{2} \nu_{1} + \eta \nu_{1}; \\ P_{2} &= q^{2} - \gamma + \eta; \end{aligned} \qquad P_{3} &= p^{2}(\gamma - 2) + \gamma - \eta \\ P_{1} &= 2 + \gamma \left(p^{2} - 3 + \eta - \nu_{1} \right) + p^{2} \nu_{1} + \eta \nu_{1}; \\ P_{2} &= p^{2} - \gamma + \eta; \end{aligned} \qquad P_{2} &= p^{2} - \gamma + \eta \end{aligned}$$

On the Table 1 the numerical data of dimensionless parameter η characterizing wave frequencies are presented for several values of magnetic field intensity v_1 as a function of the parameter *hk* characterizing the relative thickness of layer.

The numerical analysis shows that the smallest wave phase velocity is equal to the speed of Rayleigh surface wave. It also appears that for magnetic field not exceeding 3T no changes in the phase velocity is experienced for both thick and thin plates ($hk \ll 1$). This is essentially different from the analogous problem of the conducting plate vibration with a free surfaces [4,5], where in the case of thin plate a substantial change in the phase speed (vibration frequency) occur, depending on the value of applied external magnetic field intensity.

Table 1								
$\gamma = 3$								
$v_1 = 0$		$v_1 = 0,001 \ (H_0 \sim 3T)$		$v_1 = 0,01$		$v_1 = 0, 1$		
hk	$\sqrt{\eta} = \omega/kc_t$	hk	$\sqrt{\eta} = \omega / kc_t$	hk	$\sqrt{\eta} = \omega / kc_t$	hk	$\sqrt{\eta} = \omega / kc_t$	
10	0.919	10	0.92	10	0.926	10	0.981	
7	0.924	7	0.925	7	0.931	7	0.986	
6	0.931	6	0.931	6	0.938	6	0.994	
5	0.946	5	0.947	5	0.953	5	0.995	
4	0.986	4	0.987	4	0.993	4	1.0	
3	1.014	3	1.014	3	1.014	3	1.02	
2	1.204	2	1.204	2	1.205	2	1.216	
1	1.273	1	1.273	1	1.274	1	1.277	
0.01	1.314	0.01	1.314	0.01	1.316	0.01	1.319	
0.001	1.32	0.001	1.32	0.001	1.326	0.001	1.33	

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APPLICATION OF CONTACT MECHANICS TO CHEMICAL MECHANICAL POLISHING MODELING FOR CHIP VERIFICATION AND HOTSPOT DETECTION

Ghulghazaryan R., Hatem O., Bora M., Lazaryan H., Wilson J., Markosian A.

Chemical Mechanical Polishing (CMP) is one of the key processes used in semiconductor manufacturing for planarization of interlayer dielectrics and metal layers. A chip-scale CMP simulator, called CMP Optimize (CMPO), developed at Mentor Graphics is presented in this work. Contact mechanics model is used for modeling the pressure distribution over an entire die. It takes into account long range polishing effects at mm-scale due to the stiffness of the polishing pad. For calculating the local removal rate, a mechanical model using Preston material removal behavior has been used. It empirically relates the removal rate of materials to the local pressure, rotation speed of the pad relative to the wafer and slurry activity driven by the frictional force. CMPO has the capability to model various deposition processes and one or multi material polishing during CMP. The latter is done by using an effective trench approximation and assigning different removal rates to different materials. The contact mechanics driven CMP model presented in this work is used for modeling die-level CMP behavior and detection of potential manufacturing hotspots. It has been validated on numerous process technology nodes, down from 90nm to 45nm, with accuracy within 10% of experimental data on production chips.

1. Introduction. During chemical mechanical polish (CMP), a rotating wafer is pressed face down onto a rotating polishing pad. In between the two surfaces, slurry containing abrasive particles and chemical reagents is dispersed. CMP is a complex process that depends on mechanical and chemical processes occurring concurrently during polishing. The combined action of the polishing pad, abrasive particles and chemical reagents results in material removal and polishing of the wafer surface. CMP Optimize (CMPO) is a modeling environment developed by Mentor Graphics to capture the behavior of material deposition and CMP processes at the die-level. The modeling process includes test chip layout generation and mask manufacturing, followed by inline measurements in the wafer fabrication facility for model calibration. CMP modeling includes not only polishing models but also those for several deposition processes used in chip manufacturing. Correct construction of the initial surface is crucial for creating accurate polishing models. This is because variations in height of the polishing profile affect the pressure distribution and local removal rates. Currently, several deposition processes such as copper electro-chemical deposition (ECD), high density plasma chemical vapor deposition (HDP-CVD), spin-on dielectrics (SOD) can be modeled by CMPO. For copper CMP modeling, after etching the trenches, barrier deposition and copper electroplating create the initial surface for polishing which is done over multiple stages. At the initial stage, only one material (copper) is polished. At subsequent stages, barrier and dielectric materials become exposed. Depending on the geometric signature of the underlying structures, two or more materials, namely copper, barrier or dielectric, are simultaneously polished.

2. Preston law. The most famous material removal equation used for CMP modeling is the experimental Preston's equation [1,2], which was initially introduced for glass polishing

 $RR = k \cdot P \cdot V$

(1.1)

where RR is the material removal rate, P is the pressure, V is the relative velocity between the pad and the wafer, and k is a constant called Preston's coefficient. Preston's equation represent's a linear dependency of material removal rate on the down pressure and relative velocity. All chemical and physical properties of polishing slurry are lumped into the Preston coefficient. Usually, the relative rotation speed of the wafer and pad are set in such a way that effectively all points on the wafer have the same relative velocity with respect to the pad. Hence, V can be considered as a process specific parameter and the Preston law of polishing is reduced to

$$RR = k_{eff} \cdot P \tag{1.2}$$

where k_{eff} is the effective polishing rate constant. Experiments have shown that copper removal during chip production is well described by the Preston's law. However, not all experimental removal rate data in CMP, especially, in oxide CMP, supports the linear dependency of removal rate on down pressure and relative velocity. Several nonlinear equations have been proposed by different researchers where removal rate depends nonlinearly on pressure and relative velocity. This is done in order to take into account different mechanisms of polishing like surface asperity model or dynamic viscosity model of the slurry. These models are referred to as Non-Preston models [3].

3. Pressure calculation. Due to pad porosity and surface asperities, a slurry film is almost certain to be interrupted by solid-solid contacts. In this work it is assumed that hydrodynamic lubrication is responsible for distributing the slurry, while majority of material removal occurs through solid-solid contact according to Preston and Non-Preston laws of polishing. For solid-solid contact, pressure between wafer and pad is the main factor affecting the polishing rate. Thus, pressure calculation at the chip scale becomes an important part of CMP modeling. The elastic contact mechanics model first used by Chekina et al. [4] is used for pressure calculation over die scale. The contact mechanics model accounts for the pad stiffness and other physical parameters to explain long-range mm-length scale effects due to pressure variation at chip scale.

The displacement of the pad at each point W(x,y) and the contact pressure P(x,y) are related by the integral equation

$$W(x, y) = k_c \iint_{\omega} \frac{P(\xi, \eta)}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2}} d\xi d\eta$$
(2.1)

where ω is the contact area and k_c represents the elastic property of the bending material

$$k_c = \frac{1 - v^2}{\pi E}$$

The conditions of local contact has the form

$$W(x, y) = f(x, y) + c, \quad if \quad (x, y) \in \omega$$

$$W(x, y) > f(x, y) + c, \quad if \quad (x, y) \notin \omega$$
(2.2)

and

$$P(x, y) \ge 0, \text{ if } (x, y) \in \omega$$

$$P(x, y) = 0, \text{ if } (x, y) \notin \omega$$
(2.3)

In general, these relations are used to find the unknown quantities: penetration c, and the area of contact, ω (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Scheme of pad-die contact (a) before and (b) after load is applied.

In the case of known total load, F, the equilibrium equation is

$$F = \int_{\Omega} p(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta$$
(2.4)

Eqs. (2.2)-(2.4) express the displacement at one point as a function of pressure over the entire contact area. Thus, the pad surface displacement is nonlocal which describes the long range effects during CMP. The main source of pressure variation during CMP comes from the wafer surface height variation due to ECD and other deposition processes. The pad exerts higher pressure on the higher points on the wafer and the material is polished faster there than at other sites. Due to regular placement of dies on the wafer, periodic boundary conditions may be applied for chip scale simulations. Then Eq. (2.1) resembles convolution equation of a signal P(x,y) with kernel

$$K(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + \varepsilon}}$$
(2.5)

Here ε is a small positive number, which is introduced in order to avoid division by zero after discretization. Using the discrete convolution theorem P(x,y) can be found using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) method [5]

$$P(x, y) = \frac{1}{k_c} IFFT \left[\frac{FFT [W(x, y)]}{FFT [K(x, y)]} \right]$$
(2.6)

4. Effective trench approximation. The dimensions of electronic devices are continuously being shrunk (line width of 45nm or less) to increase the device density for integrated circuits. The advanced



Fig. 2. Die scale discretization and the effective trench approximation.

microprocessor development is directed toward smaller features and multilayer metallization which leads to billions of features (trenches) present at low metal layers. Feature scale modeling for an entire chip scale is a very time consuming and computer resource intensive process and impractical for engineering applications. Thus, a bin-based discretization of the layout is performed for chip scale simulations. According to this approach, the surface of a die is divided into equal sized pixels of 20um x 20um size. Each pixel is represented as an effective trench with average width, space, and pattern density (Fig. 2). The pattern density is defined as the ratio of the total metal area inside the pixel by the surface area of the pixel.

In Fig. 2 the grids Z1, Z2 and Z3 give the height of oxide, copper and bottom of the effective trench. For each pixel an effective height of copper and/or oxide is calculated. Eqs. (2.1)-(2.4) are solved for pressure calculation and surface height is updated by the Preston's law (1.2). During the initial phase of the CMP simulation, only the copper is polished. As the process advances, the materials underneath the copper are exposed and simultaneous polishing of the copper and either barrier or oxide layer is simulated. If a second material becomes exposed in a frame, the effective trench width, space and pattern density are used in the subsequent polishing.

5. Model calibration. CMP modeling consists of several etch, deposition, and CMP steps. Each model has its own set of parameters characterizing the process, e.g. k_{eff} of Preston law or k_c of contact mechanics model. The values of these parameters are not known a priori and must be determined by model calibration with experimental data on test chips. The optimization procedure computes a weighted RMS error for the specified measured sites using the specified weights for erosion, dishing, thickness and the vertical positions over the not-trench (Z1) and trench (Z2) regions. Fast and accurate global optimization search algorithms are implemented to find the optimum model parameter values. After the model has been calibrated it can be used for CMP simulation and physical verification of production chips.

6. Hotspot detection. Semiconductor processes are variable by nature, with some variations being random and others systematic. Random ones are statistical by nature and always present in the process. Systematic variations are reproducible for specific patterns but difficult to represent with a rule that covers all situations. In general, such variations require a model to represent the process effects. Historically, both random and systematic issues have been controlled by the semiconductor fabrication facilities (fab). All a chip designer needed to worry about was conforming to the fab design rules. However, as processes moved to the nanometer scale, it became increasingly challenging to write all-encompassing rules. As a result, models were created to capture the core process effects as in Chemical Mechanical Polishing (CMP). The output of the CMP model is fed into an analysis tool to detect systematic planarity issues.



Fig. 3. Definition of dishing and erosion.



Fig. 4 Post CMP simulation dishing and erosion color maps.

Manufacturing hotspots are areas in a chip that exceed certain threshold value of a metric calculated from CMP simulation results. Common metrics used are dishing, erosion and depth-of-focus (DoF). Dishing is defined as (Z1-Z2) and characterizes the loss of copper inside a trench after polishing. Erosion characterizes the loss of oxide after polishing with respect to the oxide level where there is no pattern, i.e. the field regions. Fig. 3 shows a pictorial representation of these two metric. DoF attempts to measure the maximum height range across die at the lithographic step.

An effective feature scale model is used for modeling one and two materials polishing for each pixel. From the final height positions the values for erosion and dishing are calculated that characterize the planarity of the CMP process. The DoF manufacturing hotspots are areas that are prone to printability issues that appear during the lithographic step. Dishing and erosion hotspots are designed to predict potential multi-layers yield issues created during the copper metallization processes [6]. Fig. 4 shows an example of dishing and erosion color maps after CMP simulations. The values of dishing and erosion in the maps are in the range of tens of Angstroms. These maps indicate several places on the design with hotspots. In multilayer chips, erosion or dishing hotspots at underlying metal layers may create shorts between metal lines at higher layers and lead to chip yield or functionality loss. Thus, detection and fixing of hotspots at each metal layer is very important at chip design and verification steps. Locating the manufacturing hotspots before the chips are manufactured reduces costly design respins which affect the time-to-market and price of chips.

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MODES OF PLASTIC COLLAPSE AND PHENOMENON OF LARGE DEFORMATION OF THIN WALLED STRUCTURES UNDER IMPACT LOADING – A PERSPECTIVE

Gupta N. K.

Plasto-mechanics of large deformation of structures subjected to external impact loads and its dependence on various parameters like strain rate, inertia, history of loading, annealing, thermal processes and the geometry are still not fully understood. Structured experiments are of help in studying the phenomenon in its varied aspects and provide plausible description, assumptions and parameters needed for realistic analysis of such problems. In this paper, I share some of the observations made in large deformation studies on thin walled structures subjected to impact of a drop hammer, projectiles of different features and blast loading, carried out to help in further understanding of the phenomenon.

1. Introduction

Mechanics of large inelastic deformation and failure of structures subjected to impact loading is inherently a complex phenomenon. What makes it more complex is its dependence on various parameters like strain rate, inertia, history of loading, annealing, thermal processes and geometry. Several recent studies present formulations that attempt to bring together various facets affecting the deformation. However, many problems relating to the deformation modes and their dependence on various parameters remain unresolved. In what follows, an overview of observations in some large deformation studies, which are of interest, involving thin walled structures of varying geometry and size are presented in a hope that plausible explanation for these having been found, would help in understanding of the large deformation phenomenon under impact loading.

2. Collapse of thin Metallic Shells

The plasto-mechanics of structural elements like tubes of circular and noncircular cross-sections, spherical shells, and conical frusta, have received considerable attention during the last four decades. Several experiments on such structures have shown that their modes of deformation are insensitive to the strain rates and methods of plasticity are useful in their analysis in most cases.

2.1Axial Crushing of Round Tubes

Axially crushed thin-walled tubes are perhaps the most investigated structural elements. Their progressive collapse is either axisymmetric due to local axial and radial buckling or diamond due to local circumferential buckling. Most of the solutions available in literature pertain to the concertina mode of collapse [1]. It has been observed in experiments that the folds are partly inside and partly outside. Plausible factors contributing to such folding include variation in tube thickness along the fold length, and stress–strain behaviour of the material in tension and compression [2]. Further problems in their modelling are estimation of the peak load at which the folding starts and the folds do not form independently. In most of the analytical studies, only two modes of deformation viz. bending and circumferential deformations have been incorporated. Experiments on materials like aluminium and mild steel show that their modes of deformation remains quite insensitive when tested under quasi-static or drop hammer loading. It is however seen [3] that the progressive collapse mode is concertina, diamond, or mixed depending on their state of work hardening, subsequent annealing process and the



strain

Fig.1. Deformed shape of the 52.6mm diameter steel tube in (a) annealed; and (b) as-received state.

Fig.2. Stress-strain curve for mild steel

geometry of the tube. For tubes of d/t ratios between 10 and 40, it is found that as-received strainhardened steel tubes deform in concertina mode and on annealing, they deform in diamond mode, see Fig.1.Their respective stress strain curves are shown in Fig 2.

2.1.1 Tube imperfections – aluminum tubes

The influence of wall thickness eccentricity on the mode of deformation is discussed with reference to typical experiments on 50.8 mm dia tube. Equally spaced wall thickness eccentricities of 0.5 mm are introduced through off center machining as 1, 2, 3 or 4 sine waves around the tube circumference; Fig 3 shows their deformation modes. The boundary conditions in these computations were axi symmetric. The results reveal that without eccentricities the tube collapses in concertina mode. With 1 and 2 sine wave eccentricities the tubes collapse in a mixed mode while, with three and four sine wave eccentricities their collapse is in a concertina mode.



Fig 3: Collapse modes and deformation profiles with 1, 2, 3 and 4 sin wave wall thickness eccentricity around circumference at 40 mm axial compression.

2.2 Axial crushing of frusta

One of the major advantages in using a frustum as compared to a cylindrical tube as energy absorbing device is that it minimizes the chances of collapse by buckling in Euler mode. Another significant feature of a frustum is its increasing collapse load with progression of crushing excepting for large semi-apical angles (>60 Deg) for which reverse bending takes place at some later stages of collapse and that causes fall in load. In experiments, frusta have been found to normally fail by diamond mode excepting those of very low and very high semi-apical angles, which fail respectively in concertina mode or by a rolling plastic hinge resulting in the formation of an inverted frusta. Some typical load–deformation curves of frusta collapsing due to the movement of rolling plastic hinge are shown in Fig. 4, wherein it is seen that the component sustains the load at the maximum level. Fig. 5 (a) and (b) show deformed shapes of the frusta of semi-apical angles 30 Deg and 45 Deg, respectively [4]. The former collapse in diamond mode, while the latter collapse by the movement of rolling plastic hinge. Similarity of the collapse mode of the large angle frusta with that of hemispherical shells under axial loading [5] can easily be seen.

In case of these frusta with low t/d values, in the later stages of compression, stationary plastic hinges are also formed. In all the cases of frusta of semi-apical angles 65 Deg, at a certain stage of compression, a reverse bending occurs from the larger end associated with a rolling plastic hinge.



Fig.4. Load–compression curves of frusta collapsing due to the movement of rolling plastic hinge.



Fig.5. Deformed shapes of frusta of semiapical angle (a) 30° , and (b) 45°

3.0 Impact of Projectile on Plates

Comprehensive surveys of the mechanics of penetration and perforation of projectiles into the targets have been published by Backman and Goldsmith [6], Zukas [7], and Corbett et al. [8] covering the major experimental and analytical works done in the field. A commonly used measure of a target's ability to withstand projectile impact is its "Ballistic Limit Velocity (BLV)" simply known as "Ballistic Limit' and much work has been carried out by researchers to enable estimates of this parameter. Another useful term is "Ballistic Limit Thickness (BLT)" [9], which is the minimum thickness of plate required for a projectile of known weight and velocity to prevent any perforation. Fig. 6(a) shows a typical residual velocity variation for the impact of projectiles on plates of different materials and thicknesses for 820 m/s incident velocity. The relationship between the velocity drop and the angle of obliquity is shown in Fig 6(b) for MS plates of various thicknesses.



Fig.6. (a) Residual velocity for plates of different materials, and (b) velocity drop with the angle of obliquity for MS plates. Incident velocity is 820 m/s. (c) Residual velocities for aluminium plates of different thicknesses [10].

A basic requirement of armour steel is that it should have high hardness; but it seems that there is no simple correlation between hardness and resistance to perforation, as measured by a structure's ballistic limit. It has been noted that an efficient combination is a hard front face to break up the projectile and a ductile rear face to absorb the projectile's kinetic energy. Monolithic homogenous armour beyond a thickness begins to present constraints of weight, manufacture and cost. This has led to the consideration of possible targets made of layered plates of metals, nonmetals and their combinations for improving the efficiency.

Single and layered configurations of thin aluminium targets of thicknesses 0.5to 3 were impacted by projectiles of 10 to 22mm dia at impact angles of 0^0 to $60^0[10]$. Penetration resistance was found to be highest for single aluminium plates, followed by layered (contact) and layered (spaced) plates. The velocity drop and absorbed energy increases with increase in the angle of obliquity at a given impact velocity. Some typical results of residual velocity and velocity drop are shown in Figs. 6(c). In thick plate regime, single and layered mild steel, aluminium and RHA (rolled homogeneous armour) targets of thicknesses 8 to 40mm were impacted at about 820m/s at various impact angles in Armour Piercing projectiles [11]. In normal impact, all the tested plates were perforated. The diameter of the crater was larger at the entry point than at the exit point, and the plates showed the formation of petals on their front side and a bulge on the rear side, Fig 7.

For two layered targets of MS, when the total thickness is greater than t* (The ballistic limit thickness) and the thickness of each layer is less than t*; the projectile gets embedded when the front layer is thinner than the rear layer. However, when the front layer is thicker, for some combinations one encounters an interesting phenomenon; the projectile penetrates up to a certain depth and then rebounds back, presumably due to a stress wave effect. For relatively thick plates (plates with thickness> one fourth of ballistic limit thickness t*) in two layers, the residual velocities are comparable to the single plates of equal thickness. When a projectile perforates a target at an oblique angle of incidence, it is observed in experiments that it does not come out of the rear side in the same straight path, but tends to turn towards or away from the normal to the plate. This deviation depends on the angle at which it strikes the plate, its material, and the thickness of the plate.



Fig 7 (a) Front and (b) rear crater damages in Mild Steel plate [9]

4.0 Explosive Loading on Plates

Explosive loading may be broadly classified with regard to the medium of surrounding environment as in-air explosions and underwater. The underwater explosion event involves nonlinearities in fluid medium in the form of cavitation at the fluid solid surface interface, and causing geometric as well as material nonlinearities in solids. In addition, the combined effect of fluid and structure as a continuum, also known as the fluid-structure interaction (FSI) is important. The criteria for damage, such as maximum strain criteria, rupture strain, equivalent plastic work and damage models, have earlier been used towards simulation of tear phenomenon in plates under shock loads. The various modes of failure observed in plates due to explosive loading are discussed in [12-14].

The results of midpoint deflection versus impulse in a typical case of in-air explosion, are shown in Fig. 8(a). It is observed that the midpoint deflection increases with impulse in Mode I failure. The plate responds to large deformations almost linearly with time and reaches a maximum. The influence of strain rate through its effect on yield stress is highly significant. As seen from the comparative plots between the experimental results and the numerical ones, a good correlation has been obtained which validates the set up numerical scheme for Mode I failure. Modes II*, II and III failure modes have been incorporated in the numerical scheme using suitable criteria. The results of midpoint deflection versus impulse for the 100 mm diameter and 1.6 mm thickness plates have been plotted along with the experimental values and observed failure modes with increasing impulse magnitude are shown in Fig. 8 (a) .



Fig 8. (a) Central deflection for Modes I, II and II–III failure with increasing impulse in-air blast, (b) Central deflection in different thicknesses for various shock factors under water .

The underwater shock wave has a characteristic exponential decay with transient and spatial variation. The numerical study was conducted on stiffened and un-stiffened plate configurations. As the weight of the charge is increased and the distance of standoff reduced, it is observed that the central deformation in the plate is reduced. This trend is as shown in Fig 8 (b), we observe the humps at 0.8 SF and 1.605 SF in the central deformation vs. Shock Factor plot for the case of a 2mm plate thickness. The observation shows that the central deformation in the plate reduces when the charge is placed close to the structure, which modifies the behavior of the plate to display modes of failure higher than the Mode I (Large deformation failure). This behavior pattern is also seen at shock factors 1.605 (790gm at 0.25 m) and 1.7 (135 gm at 0.1 m) where there exists a hump at 1.605 SF. The mode II failure is defined earlier as tearing of plate at the centre of the supports and progressively moving to the corners at the clamped edges. The Mode II failure pattern on a 2mm, 0.25x0.3m WELDOX 460E is shown in Fig 9 below, the plates shown are only quarter model.



Fig 9. Mises stress plot 2mm quarter plate at different time intervals showing the progression of damage.

CONCLUSION

I have presented above some examples of experimental observations along with some numerical results in an attempt to draw attention to the basic complexities of the large deformation phenomena. There are, however many issues concerning the understanding of the mechanics of large deformations and delineation of deformation modes under various loading and boundary conditions, numerical methods and analytical solutions for their description and material constitutive behavior, which need attention.

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CUSPED PRISMATIC SHELLS AND BEAMS

Jaiani G.

The present paper is devoted to up-dated exploratory survey in the field of cusped prismatic shells and beams.

The investigations of cusped (cuspidate) elastic prismatic shells takes its origin from the fifties of the last century, namely, in 1955 I.Vekua (see [1], see also [2]) raised the problem of investigation of elastic cusped prismatic shells, whose thickness on the entire plate boundary or on its part vanishes. Such bodies, considered as three-dimensional (3D) ones, may occupy 3D domains with non-Lipschitz boundaries, in general. In practice, such cusped prismatic shells, in particular, cusped plates, and cusped beams (i.e., beams whose cross-sections vanish at least at one end of a beam) are often encountered in spatial structures with partly fixed edges, e.g., stadium ceilings, aircraft wings, submarine wings etc., in machine-tool design, as in cutting-machines, planning-machines, in astronautics, turbines, and in many other areas of engineering. The problem mathematically leads to the question of posing and solving of boundary value problems (BVP) for even order equations and systems of elliptic type with the order degeneration in the static case and of initial boundary value problems for even order equations and systems of hyperbolic type with the order degeneration in the dynamical case.

The present paper is devoted to up-dated exploratory survey of results obtained in the theory of elastic cusped shells (mainly prismatic ones) and cusped beams.

Let a 3D elastic prismatic shell-like body occupy a bounded region $\overline{\Omega}$ with boundary $\partial \Omega$, which is defined as:

$$\Omega := \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x = (x_1, x_2) \in \omega, \stackrel{(-)}{h}(x) < x_3 < \stackrel{(+)}{h}(x) \right\},\$$

where $\check{S} = \check{S} \cup \partial \check{S}$ is the so-called projection of the prismatic shell $\overline{\Omega} = \Omega \bigcup \partial \Omega$ on $x_3 = 0$. Without loss of generality we assume that $\overline{\Omega} \cap \overline{\omega} \neq \emptyset$. In what follows we assume that

$$\tilde{h}(x) \in C^2(\omega) \bigcap C(\overline{\omega}),$$

and

$$2h(x) := \overset{(+)}{h} \overset{(-)}{(x)} \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{for } x \in \omega, \\ \ge 0 & \text{for } x \in \partial \omega \end{cases}$$

is the thickness of the prismatic shell $\overline{\Omega}$ at the points $x \in \overline{\omega} = \omega \cup \partial \omega$. In the symmetric case, i.e., when

$$h^{(-)}(x) = -h^{(+)}(x)$$

we have to do with plates of variable thickness 2h(x) and a middle-plane ω . Prismatic shells are called cusped ones if the set $x \in \partial \omega$, where 2h(x) = 0 is not empty.

In order to see the distinction between the shells and prismatic shells it is sufficient to note that the shells middle surfaces are orthogonal to the shells' lateral surfaces while the prismatic shells' lateral surfaces are orthogonal to the prismatic shells' projections on $x_3 = 0$.

Let a domain of R^3 occupied by an elastic beam be

$$\Omega^{b} := \left\{ (x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) : 0 < x_{1} < L, \stackrel{(-)}{h}_{i}(x_{1}) \le x_{i} \le \stackrel{(+)}{h}_{i}(x_{1}), 2h_{i}(x_{1}) := \stackrel{(+)}{h}_{i} - \stackrel{(-)}{h}_{i} \ge 0, \\ h_{i} \in C([0, L]) \cap C^{2}(]0, L[), i = 2, 3, L = \text{const} \right\}$$

and $2h_3$ and $2h_2$ be correspondingly the thickness and the width of the beam and their maxima be essentially less then the length *L* of the bar; superscript "*b*" means beam. If at least one of 2h(x) = 0 and 2h(L) = 0 is fulfilled, a beam is called the cusped one.

In the N-th approximation the system under consideration for cusped, in general, prismatic shells

reads as (see [3],[1]):

$$\mu \left[\left(h^{2r+1} \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{\alpha r,j}} \right)_{,\alpha} + \left(h^{2r+1} \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{jr,\alpha}} \right)_{,\alpha} \right]$$

$$+ \lambda \delta_{\alpha j} \left(h^{2r+1} \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{\gamma r,\gamma}} \right)_{,\alpha} + \sum_{s=r+1}^{N} \left(\overset{r}{B}_{\alpha jks} h^{r+s+1} \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{ks}} \right)_{,\alpha}$$

$$+ \sum_{l=0}^{r-1} \overset{r}{a_{il}} \left[\lambda \delta_{ij} h^{r+l+1} \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{\gamma l,\gamma}} + \mu h^{r+l+1} \left(\overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{il,j}} + \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{jl,i}} \right) + \sum_{s=l+1}^{N} \left(\overset{l}{B}_{ijks} h^{r+s+1} \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{ks}} \right)_{,\alpha} \right]$$

$$+ h^{r} X_{jr}^{0} = \rho h^{r} \frac{\partial^{2} h^{r+1} \overset{N}{\mathbf{v}_{jr}}}{\partial t^{2}}, \quad r = \overline{0, N}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3,$$

$$(1)$$

where v_{kl} are unknown weighted displacement moments, λ, μ are Lamé constants, ρ is the density,

 X_{jr}^{0} , B_{ijks} are known functions. Here subscripts preceded by a comma mean partial derivatives with respect to the corresponding variables. Moreover, repeated indices imply summation (Greek letters rum from 1 to 2, and Latin letters from 1 to 3, unless stated otherwise). The infinite system (1) for r=0,1,... is equivalent to 3D Lamé system.

The analogues system for cusped, in general, prismatic beams can be found in [4]:

$$\Lambda_{\underline{j}} \left(h_{2}^{2n_{2}+1} h_{3}^{2n_{3}+1} \mathbf{v}_{jn_{3}n_{2},1} \right)_{,1} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{r=0}^{N_{3}} \sum_{s=0}^{N_{2}} \left(R_{rs}^{ij} \mathbf{v}_{irs,1} + S_{rs}^{ij} \mathbf{v}_{irs} \right) + h_{2}^{n_{2}} h_{3}^{n_{3}} \frac{n_{3}^{n_{2},n_{2}}}{X_{j}^{i}} = \dots h_{2}^{n_{2}} h_{3}^{n_{3}} \frac{\Theta h_{2}^{n_{2}+1} h_{3}^{n_{3}+1} \mathbf{v}_{jn_{3}n_{2}}}{\Theta t^{2}}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3; \quad n_{i} = \overline{0, N}_{i}, \quad i = 2, 3,$$

$$(2)$$

where

$$\Lambda_j \coloneqq \begin{cases} \}+2\sim, \quad j=1, \\ \sim, \quad j=2,3, \end{cases}$$

 $R_{rs}^{ij}(x_1)$, $S_{rs}^{ij}(x_1)$ can be expressed by }, ~, $h_i(x_1)$, $\tilde{h}_i(x_1)$, i = 2, 3, note that some of these quantities can be zero and some of them can be not bounded on]0,L[.

The first work concerning classical bending of cusped elastic plates was done by E. Makhover and S. Mikhlin. The bending equation of the Kircchhoff-Love plate of variable thickness has the form [5]

$$(Dw_{,11})_{,11} + (Dw_{,22})_{,22} + \nu(Dw_{,22})_{,11} + \nu(Dw_{,11})_{,22} + 2(1-\nu)(Dw_{,12})_{,12} = f(x_1, x_2),$$
(3)

where w is a deflection, D is a flexural rigidity of the plate, v is Poisson's ratio. In 1957 E. Makhover (here and in what follows corresponding to indicated authors references one can find in [5]; unfortunately, the restriction of the size of the paper do not allow to give the complete bibliography in the present paper), using the results of S. Mikhlin [6], considered such a cusped plate with the flexural rigidity $D(x_1, x_2)$ satisfying

$$D_{1}x_{2}^{k_{1}} \leq D(x_{1}, x_{2}) \leq D_{2}x_{2}^{k_{1}}, \quad D_{1} = \text{const} > 0,$$

$$D_{2} = const > 0, \quad k_{1} = const > 0,$$
(4)

within the framework of the classical Kirchhoff-Love bending theory. Namely, she has shown that for $k_1 < 2$ the deflection can be prescribed on the cusped edge of the plate while its normal derivative can be prescribed for $k_1 < 1$. In 1971 in the case of the zero (see (1) for the *N*=0) approximation of I.Vekua's model of shallow prismatic shells (see below) A. Khvoles represented the forth order Airy stress function operator as the product of two second order operators in the case when the plate thickness 2h is given by

$$2h = h_0 x_2^{k_2}, \ h_0 = \text{const} > 0, \ k_2 = \text{const} > 0, \ x_2 \ge 0,$$
 (5)

and investigated the question of the general representation of corresponding solutions. Since 1972 the works of G. Jaiani are devoted to the systematic study of these problems. Applying more natural spaces than used by E. Makhover, G. Jaiani has analyzed in which cases the cusped edge can be fixed $(k_1 < 1)$ or simply supported $(k_1 < 2)$. Moreover, he established well-posedness and the correct formulation of all the reasonable principal BVPs. He also investigated the tension-compression problem of cusped plates, based on I. Vekua's model of shallow prismatic shells (N = 0) and constructed effective solutions of BVPs in stresses, when ω is the half-plane. G. Jaiani's results can be summarized as follows.

Let *n* be the inward normal of the plate boundary. In the case of the tension-compression (N = 0) problem on the cusped edge, where

$$0 \le \frac{\partial h}{\partial n} < \infty$$
 (in the case (5) this means $k_2 \ge 1$)

which will be called a sharp cusped edge, one can not prescribe the displacement vector, while on the cusped edge, where

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial n} = +\infty$$
 (in the case (5) this means $k_2 < 1$),

which will be called a blunt cusped edge, the displacement vector can be prescribed.

In the case of the classical bending problem with a cusped edge and

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial n} = O(d^{k-1}) \quad \text{as} \quad d \to 0, \quad k = \text{const} > 0, \tag{6}$$

where *d* is the distance between an interior reference point of the plate projection and the cusped edge, the edge can not be fixed if $k \ge 1/3$, but it can be fixed if 0 < k < 1/3; it can not be freely supported if $k \ge 2/3$, and it can be freely supported if 0 < k < 2/3; it can be free or arbitrarily loaded by a shear force and a bending moment if k > 0 (Note that in the case (5), the condition (6) implies that $d_2 = x_2$ and $k = k_2 = k_1/3$). The last from the above three assertions is also valid for the sharp cusp. It was to be expected that the above conclusions remain true also in the case of cusped shells. In concrete cases of cusped cylindrical and conical shells bending it has been shown by G. Tsikarishvili and N. Khomasuridze. E.g., the cylindrical bending of a cylindrical shell has been considered when the thickness has the form as follows

$$h = h_0 \sin^{\kappa} \phi$$
, h_0 , $\kappa = \text{const} > 0$,

where $\phi \in]0, \phi_0[$ is the polar angle counted from the plane $O\zeta x$. Let *w* be radial component vector, i.e., deflection, which obviously characterizes bending, and *v* be polar angular component of displacement vector, i.e., displacement in the middle surface (cylinder) orthogonal to the element of cylinder which (i.e., displacement *v*) characterizes tension-compression of cylindrical shell. As it had been predicted by G. Jaiani, they proved that deflection *w* can be given on the cusped edge only when

$$\kappa \in \left]0, \frac{2}{3}\right[$$

its first derivative can be given only when

$$\kappa \in \left]0, \frac{1}{3}\right[,$$

but v can be given if the cusped edge is blunt, i.e., $\kappa \in]0,1[$, as in the zero order approximation of I.Vekua's version which characterizes tension-compression. In the case under consideration, the remarkable effect is the following: on the one hand, as it is well-known, the cylindrical bending of a cylindrical shell is always accompanied by significant tension-compression. Therefore, w can not be separated from v by neglecting of the latter. On the other hand, they have conserved their properties characterizing them correspondingly by bending and tension-compression of cusped plates when these kinds of deformations can be considered separately. It was also to be expected that these conclusions
do not depend on anisotropy of material of elastic body. E.g., these results also remain valid in the case of classical bending of orthotropic cusped plates (G.Jaiani). However, for general cusped shells and also for general anisotropic cusped plates, corresponding analysis is yet to be done.

Applying the functional-analytic method developed by G. Fichera, the particular case $\lambda = \mu$ of Vekua's tension-compression system (see system (1) for *N*=0) for general cusped plates has been investigated by G. Jaiani. The main result is that at blunt cusped edge $(\partial h / \partial n = +\infty)$ displacement vector components can be prescribed, while cusp cusped edge $(0 \le \partial h / \partial n < \infty)$ should be freed from boundary conditions for displacements. The last result concerning cusp cusped edges is true for the *N*-th approximation as well (see G. Jaiani [3]).

I.Vekua's tension-compression system in the N = 1 approximation for the case (5) is investigated by G. Devdariani, G.V. Jaiani, S.S. Kharibegashvili, and D. Natroshvili. The existence and uniqueness of generalized solutions of BVPs with Dirichlet (for zero-moments when $k_2 < 1$ and for the first moment when $k_2 < 1/3$) and Keldysh (for zero-moments when $k_2 \ge 1$ and for the first moment when $k_2 \ge 1/3$) boundary conditions is proved in weighted Sobolev spaces.

The classical bending of plates with the flexural rigidity (4) in energetic and in weighted Sobolev spaces has been studied by G. Jaiani. In the energetic space some restrictions on the lateral load has been relaxed by G. Devdariani. G. Tsiskarishvili characterized completely the classical axial symmetric bending of specific circular cusped plates without or with a hole.

In the case (2), for the half-plane, half-strip and angular projections the basic BVPs in stresses have been explicitly solved by G. Jaiani with the help of singular solutions depending only on the polar angle.

In 1980-1986 S. Uzunov numerically solved the problem of bending of the cusped circular beam on an elastic foundation with constant compliance. The blunt cusped end is free and the non-cusped end is clamped.

In 1990-1995 the bending vibration of homogeneous Euler-Bernoulli cone beams and beams of continuously varying rectangular cross-sections, when one side (width) of the cross-section is constant, while the other side is proportional to x_2^{α} , $\alpha = const > 0$, where x_2 is the axial coordinate measured from the cusped end, were considered by S. Naguleswaran.

In 1999-2001 two contact problems were consider by N. Shavlakadze, namely, the contact problem for an unbounded elastic medium composed of two half-planes $x_1 > 0$ and $x_1 < 0$ having different elastic constants and strengthened on the semi-axis $x_2 > 0$ by an inclusion of variable thickness (a cusped beam) with constant Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio.

Works of N. Chinchaladze and G. Jaiani are devoted to some solid-fluid interaction problems when the solid part is an elastic cusped plate.

By N. Chinchaladze and R.P. Gilbert an interaction between an elastic prismatic shell and an incompressible fluid, when in the elastic plate part the N=0 approximation of Vekua's hierarchical models for a cusped elastic prismatic shell is used, is also investigated.

Variational hierarchical two-dimensional models for cusped elastic prismatic shells are constructed by G. Jaiani, S. Kharibegashvili, D. Natroshvili, and W. Wendland [7]. With the help of variational methods, existence and uniqueness theorems for the corresponding two-dimensional boundary value problems are proved in appropriate weighted function spaces in the case when prismatic shell occupies a Lipschitz 3D domain, while on faces stresses and on the non-cusped edge moments of displacement vector components are given. [8] is devoted to the design of a hierarchy of 2D models for dynamical problems within the theory of multicomponent linearly elastic mixtures in the case of prismatic shells with thickness which may vanish on some part of its boundary, provided the 3D domain occupied by the prismatic shell is Lipschitz one. The method based on the idea to get Korn's type inequality for 2D models from the 3D Korn's inequality for non-cusped domains belongs to D. Gordeziani. This idea for cusped but Lipschitz 3D domains with corresponding modifications was succefully used in [7]. This method do not allow to consider BVPs when on the cusped edge either displacements or loadings (which in this case are concentrated along the cusped edge ones) are prescribed. Similar investigations for general shells occupying Lipschitz 3D domains are carried out

by D. Gordeziani and G. Avalishvili.

In [9] is the well-posedness of BVPs for elastic cusped plate (i.e., symmetric prismatic shells) in the N-th approximation $N \ge 0$ of I.Vekua's hierarchical model (see system (1)) under all the reasonable boundary conditions at the cusped edge and given displacements at the non-cusped edge is studied. The approach works also for non-symmetric shells word for word. Special attention is drawn to the N = 0, 1, 2, approximations as to important cases from the practical point of view. For example, N = 0 and N = 1 models, actually, coincide with the plane deformation and Kirchhoff-Love model, respectively. For the *r*-th order moments Dirichlet and Keldysh boundary conditions are correct when

$$\kappa < \frac{1}{2r+1}$$
 and $\kappa \ge \frac{1}{2r+1}$ (r=0, 1, 2,...N), respectively.

[10] deals with a system consisting of singular partial differential equations of the first and second order arising in the zero approximation of I.Vekua's hierarchical models of prismatic shells, when the thickness of the shell varies as a power function of one argument and vanishes at the cusped edge of the prismatic shell. For this system of special type a nonlocal BVP in the half-plane is solved in the explicit form. The BVP under consideration corresponds to stress-strain state of the cusped prismatic shell under the action of concentrated forces and couples.

In [11] dynamical problem in the (0,0) approximation of elastic cusped prismatic beams is investigated when stresses are applied at the face surfaces and the ends of the beam. Two types of cusped ends are considered when the beam cross-section turns into either a point or a straight line segment. Correspondingly, at the cusped end either a force concentrated at the point or forces concentrated along the straight line segment are applied. The existence and uniqueness theorems in appropriate weighted Sobolev spaces are proved.

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THE EFFECT OF COMBINED LOADING ON BUCKLING LOADS OF FUNCTIONALLY GRADED CYLINDRICAL SHELLS SURROUNDED BY AN ELASTIC MEDIUM

Jenabi J., Khazaeinejad P.

The first order shear deformation theory is developed to examine the effect of combined load interaction parameter on elastic buckling loads of combined-loaded functionally graded circular cylindrical shells with properties varying continuously in the thickness direction. A load interaction parameter is appropriately defined to express the ratio of applied axial compression and lateral pressure. To model the elastic foundation, the Winkler and Pasternak foundations are used. The elastic foundation reacts in compression as well as in tension. The stability equations are established using the equilibrium equations and the adjacent equilibrium criterion method. Approximate solutions are assumed to solve these equations to obtain the buckling loads. Critical loads are obtained for a given load interaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Functionally graded material (FGM) is a two-component composite mixture of ceramic and metal or from a combination of different materials characterized by a compositional gradient from one component to the other. The buckling analysis of cylindrical shells on elastic foundation or embedded in an elastic medium subjected to mechanical and thermal loads have been presented by many researchers. One of the first researches on the stability of cylindrical shells in an elastic medium is presented by Forrestal and Herrmann [1] that have derived the stability equations of long, thin, and circular cylindrical shells surrounded by an elastic medium. Ng and Lam [2] have examined the effects of elastic foundation on the instability regions of the cylindrical shell for transverse, longitudinal, and circumferential modes. Fok [3] has used the energy method together with a Rayleigh-Ritz trial function for buckling analysis of a long cylindrical shell, embedded in an elastic material and loaded by a far-field hydrostatic pressure. Shen [4] has studied the post-buckling response of an anisotropic laminated cylindrical shell of finite length embedded in a large outer elastic medium modelled as a tensionless Pasternak foundation reacting in compression only and subjected to internal pressure in thermal environments. Sheng and Wang [5] have examined the effect of thermal load on vibration, buckling, and dynamic stability of functionally graded (FG) cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium, based on the first-order shear deformation theory considering rotary inertia and the transverse shear strains. They have formulated the conventional elastic foundation of the Winkler-type that reacts in compression as well as in tension. Shen and his co-workers have employed a singular perturbation technique associated with a higher order shear deformation theory to study the postbuckling response of FG cylindrical shells in thermal environments surrounded by an elastic medium subjected to axial compression [6] and internal pressure [7]. In their analysis, the surrounding elastic medium is modeled as a tensionless Pasternak foundation that reacts in compression only.

In this paper, the effect of combined loading on the buckling loads of FG circular cylindrical shells with variable shell properties in the thickness direction is investigated. A load interaction parameter is appropriately defined to express the ratio of applied axial compression and lateral pressure. The Winkler and Pasternak foundations are used to model the elastic medium. The equilibrium and stability equations are derived based on the first order shear deformation theory. Results are presented for various values of load parameter and are compared with the known data in the literature.

2. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

A FG cylindrical shell of mean radius R, finite length L, and thickness h surrounded by an elastic medium is considered (Fig. 1). The elastic medium consists of the Winkler and Pasternak foundations as follows

$$F(x,\theta) = K_w w(x,\theta) - K_p \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right)$$
(2.1)

where K_w is the vertical spring modulus of foundation and K_p indicate the shear moduli of foundation. For the case $K_p=0$, the foundation reduces to the Winkler-type. The proposed elastic medium reacts in



Fig.1. FG cylindrical shell surrounded by an elastic medium.

compression as well as in tension. Denoting the shell displacement components along the x, , and z directions by respectively, u, v, and w, the following displacement field is assumed based on the first order shear deformation theory (FSDT) [8]:

$$u(x, \theta, z) = u_0 + zu_1, \qquad v(x, \theta, z) = v_0 + zv_1, \qquad w(x, \theta, z) = w_0$$
(2.2)

where $u_0(x,)$, $v_0(x,)$, and $w_0(x,)$ are the middle surface displacements, and $u_1(x,)$ and $v_1(x,)$ describe the rotations about the - and x-axes, respectively. The equilibrium equations of the FG shells embedded in an elastic medium can be derived using the total potential energy as follows:

$$R\frac{\partial^{2}N_{x}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^{2}N_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} = 0$$

$$R^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}M_{x}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2}M_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} + 2R\frac{\partial Q_{y}}{\partial x} - RN_{y} + R^{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(N_{x}\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(N_{y}\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x}) + F(x, y) = 0$$
(2.3)

where the stress and moment resultants of the shell are related to strains as follows [9]:

$$(N_{x}, M_{x}) = (A_{11}, B_{11})\varepsilon_{x}^{0} + (B_{11}, D_{11})\varepsilon_{x}^{1} + (A_{12}, B_{12})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{0} + (B_{12}, D_{12})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{1}, \quad Q_{\theta} = A_{22}\gamma_{\theta z}^{0}$$

$$(N_{\theta}, M_{\theta}) = (A_{12}, B_{12})\varepsilon_{x}^{0} + (B_{12}, D_{12})\varepsilon_{x}^{1} + (A_{11}, B_{11})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{0} + (B_{11}, D_{11})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{1},$$

(2.4)

where

$$(A_{11}, B_{11}, D_{11}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{E}{1 - v^2} (1, z, z^2) dz$$

$$(A_{12}, B_{12}, D_{12}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{vE}{1 - v^2} (1, z, z^2) dz, \quad A_{22} = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{E}{2 + 2v} dz$$
(2.5)

where E is the elasticity modulus of the FG cylindrical shell which is assumed to vary continuously through the thickness direction as follows [9]:

$$E = (E_{c} - E_{m}) \left(\frac{2z + h}{2h}\right)^{k} + E_{m}$$
(2.6)

where k is the functionally graded index, and E_c and E_m denote the elasticity modulus of the ceramic (on outer surface z=h/2- and metal (on inner surface, z=-h/2) of the FG cylindrical shell, respectively. The Poisson's ratio of the FG shell v, is set to be 0.3 for both materials due to the small changes. The nonlinear strain-displacement relations for buckling problem of the shell structure are expressed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{x}^{0} &= \frac{\partial u_{0}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x} \right)^{2}, \quad \varepsilon_{\theta}^{0} &= \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial v_{0}}{\partial \theta} + w_{0} \right) + \frac{1}{2R} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial \theta} \right)^{2}, \\ \varepsilon_{x}^{1} &= \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_{\theta}^{1} &= \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial \theta}, \quad \gamma_{x\theta}^{1} &= \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial x}, \\ \gamma_{xz}^{0} &= u_{1} + \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x}, \quad \gamma_{\theta z}^{0} &= v_{1} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial \theta}, \quad \gamma_{x\theta}^{0} &= \frac{\partial v_{0}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u_{0}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial \theta} - v_{0} \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.7)$$

If we assume that the equilibrium state of a FG cylindrical shell under combined loading is defined in terms of displacement components u^0 , v^0 , and w^0 , the displacement components of a neighboring stable state differ by u^1 , v^1 , and w^1 with respect to the equilibrium position. Thus, the total displacements of a neighboring state are [9]

$$u = u^{0} + u^{1}, \qquad v = v^{0} + v^{1}, \qquad w = w^{0} + w^{1}$$
 (2.8)

In similar way, the resultants of a neighboring state may be related to the equilibrium state according to the following relations:

$$(N_{x}, M_{x}) = (N_{x}^{0}, M_{x}^{0}) + (N_{x}^{1}, M_{x}^{1}), \quad (N_{x}, M_{x}) = (N_{x}^{0}, M_{y}^{0}) + (N_{x}^{1}, M_{y}^{1}), \quad Q_{x} = Q_{x}^{0} + Q_{x}^{1}$$
(2.9)

where N_x^0 , N_y^0 and $N_{x_x}^0$ are the prebuckling mechanical forces that describe the linear parts of the force increments corresponding to u^1 , v^1 , and w^1 . For combined loading, the pre-buckling forces should be set as $N_x^0 = -P/2\pi R$, $N_{\theta}^0 = -\overline{P}R$ and $N_{x\theta}^0 = 0$ where *P* and \overline{P} are respectively, the applied axial compression and lateral pressure. A suitable parameter relates the applied combined loads as $\eta = P/2\pi R^2 \overline{P}$. The stability equations may be obtained by substituting Eqs. (2.8) and (2.9) into equilibrium equations (2.3) as follows:

$$R\frac{\partial^2 N_x^1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^2 N_y^1}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$R^2\frac{\partial^2 M_x^1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_y^1}{\partial y^2} + 2R\frac{\partial Q_y^1}{\partial y^2} - RN_y^1 - y\overline{P}R^3\frac{\partial^2 w_0^1}{\partial x^2} - \overline{P}R\frac{\partial^2 w_0^1}{\partial y^2} + F(x,y) = 0$$
(2.10)

Note that the superscript 1 and 0 describe the states of stability and equilibrium conditions, respectively. The terms in the stability equations with superscript 0 satisfy the equilibrium condition and therefore drop out of the equations. Also, the nonlinear terms with superscript 1 are ignored because they are small compared to the linear terms. To solve these set of equations for simply-supported boundary ends, the following approximate solutions which satisfy the resulting equations and the simply-supported boundary conditions are assumed

$$(u^{1}, u_{1}^{1}) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} (U_{mn}, X_{mn}) \cos m_{1} x \sin n_{n}$$

$$(v^{1}, v_{1}^{1}) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} (V_{mn}, Y_{mn}) \sin m_{1} x \cos n_{n}$$

$$w^{1} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} W_{mn} \sin m_{1} x \sin n_{n}$$

(2.11)

Here $m_1 = mf / L$, *m* is the half-wave number in the *x*-direction and *n* is the half-wave number in the -direction. Substituting the expressions for displacements from Eq. (2.11) into the Eq. (2.10), leads to a sets of differential equations with respect the unknown constants U_{mn} , V_{mn} , W_{mn} , X_{mn} , and Y_{mn} .

Solving these equations gives a function for buckling pressure dependent on the half-wave numbers, foundation stiffnesses, functionally graded index, and geometry parameters of the FG cylindrical shell.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The numerical results are presented for the FG circular cylindrical shells under combined loading having simply-supported boundary conditions surrounded by an elastic medium. The elasticity moduli of the FG shell composed of silicon nitride (Si₃N₄) and stainless steel (SUS304) was taken as E_c = 322.27 GPa and E_m =207.788 GPa, respectively. First, comparison studies are given in Table 1 to check the validity of the results. The critical loads are presented for Alumina/Al FG cylindrical shells with E_c = 380 GPa and E_m =70 GPa. For all the cases we set h=0.001 m. The numbers in brackets indicate the circumferential wave number n, while in all cases, the shell buckles at first longitudinal mode for all thickness ratios and aspect ratios. A good agreement has been obtained between the present results and the other works. In this paper, a shear correction factor equal to 5/6 is considered [8]. Tables 2 and 3 shows the effects of load interaction parameter on critical loads for combinedloaded Si3N4/SUS304 FG cylindrical shells surrounded by an elastic medium. It is seen that the critical loads rapidly decrease going load parameter values from -3 to 1, and then decrease steadily with the increasing of the magnitude of load parameter. This decrease is between 44% and 53% for =-3 to =-3. It is found that there is an increase in the critical loads with an increase of the shear moduli of foundation as same as for circumferential wave numbers. The critical loads fell between those of stainless steel and silicon nitride for a given functionally graded index. The higher circumferential wave numbers can be observed for the negatives values of load parameter. It is clear that for long and thin cylindrical shells, the minimum excursions of buckling loads occur. For these shells, the effect of magnitude and sign of the load parameter is small.

Table 1

Convergence and validation study (MPa) for combined-loaded FG cylindrical shells with k=0.5 and =1

Source	L/R	R/h					
		5	10	50	100	500	
Ref. [9]	5	866.203 (2)	149.022 (2)	2.734 (3)	0.468 (4)	0.008 (6)	
Present		860.747 (2)	148.841 (2)	2.734 (3)	0.468 (4)	0.008 (6)	
Ref. [9]	10	602.847 (1)	95.575 (2)	1.522 (2)	0.241 (3)	0.004 (4)	
Present		602.482 (1)	95.418 (2)	1.522 (2)	0.241 (3)	0.004 (4)	
Ref. [9]	20	214.635 (1)	38.720(1)	0.778 (2)	0.117 (2)	0.002 (3)	
Present		214.319 (1)	38.710(1)	0.778 (2)	0.117 (2)	0.002 (3)	

Table 2

Variations of critical loads against load interaction parameter and shear moduli of foundation with k=0.5, L/R=3, R/h=10, $k_w=10^5$ N/m³

Load interaction	Shear moduli of	foundation, k_p (N/n	n ³)		
parameter, y	10^{4}	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}
-3	501.379 (3)	517.293 (3)	676.430 (3)	1911.696 (4)	12183.202 (7)
-2	420.603 (3)	433.953 (3)	567.452 (3)	1902.444 (3)	11897.766 (7)
-1	362.243 (3)	373.740 (3)	488.716 (3)	1630.362 (4)	11536.404 (6)
1	283.554 (3)	292.554 (3)	382.554 (3)	1282.554 (3)	10282.554 (3)
2	255.775 (3)	263.892 (3)	345.075 (3)	1140.323 (2)	8546.715 (2)
3	232.951 (3)	240.345 (3)	314.284 (3)	968.783 (2)	6725.073 (1)

Table 3

Variations of critical loads against load interaction parameter and functionally graded index with k=0.5, L/R=3, R/h=10, $k_w=10^5$ N/m³, $k_p=10^7$ N/m³

Load interaction		Functionally gra	Functionally graded index, k					
parameter, y	SUS304	0.5	1	5	Si_3N_4			
-3	1759.223 (5)	1911.696 (4)	1877.946 (4)	1829.323 (4)	2002.626 (4)			
-2	1628.545 (4)	1759.856 (4)	1728.787 (4)	1684.026 (4)	1843.564 (4)			
-1	1508.713 (4)	1630.362 (4)	1601.579 (4)	1560.112 (4)	1695.597 (3)			
1	1211.011 (3)	1282.554 (3)	1265.539 (3)	1240.133 (3)	1327.269 (3)			
2	1056.923 (2)	1140.323 (2)	1119.845 (2)	1082.576 (2)	1185.842 (2)			
3	897.929 (2)	968.782 (2)	951.385 (2)	919.723 (2)	1007.455 (2)			

4. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presents the effect of load interaction parameter on buckling of FG cylindrical shells under combined loading surrounded by an elastic medium. Critical buckling loads are obtained based on the first order shear deformation theory. Numerical results demonstrate that the sign and magnitude of load interaction parameter plays a major role on the critical loads for combined-loaded FG cylindrical shells.

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THE BUCKLING OF AXIALLY COMPRESSED NON-HOMOGENEOUS CYLINDRICAL SHELLS EMBEDDED IN AN ELASTIC MEDIUM

Jenabi J., Najafizadeh M.M.

An analytical solution is presented for the buckling problem of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium subjected to axial compression. To model the elastic foundation, the Winkler and Pasternak foundations are used. The elastic foundation reacts in compression as well as in tension. The analysis is based on the first order shear deformation theory including the shear correction factor with the nonlinear strain-displacement relations. The shell properties vary continuously through the thickness direction. Suitable displacement functions that identically satisfy the boundary conditions and stability equations are employed to determine the buckling loads. Numerical results reveal that the non-homogeneous cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium.

1. INTRODUCTION

The shells with various material properties are frequently analyzed in order to economize on the amount of material used, to lighten of the shells, and to increase the strength of shells. It is known that by carefully choosing this parameter, a significant increase in stiffness, buckling and vibration capacities of the shell may be obtained. The buckling analysis of cylindrical shells on elastic foundation or embedded in an elastic medium subjected to mechanical and thermal loads have been presented by many researchers. One of the first researches on the stability of cylindrical shells in an elastic medium is presented by Forrestal and Herrmann [1] that have derived the stability equations of long, thin, and circular cylindrical shells surrounded by an elastic medium. Fok [2] has used the energy method together with a Rayleigh-Ritz trial function for buckling analysis of a long cylindrical shell, embedded in an elastic material and loaded by a far-field hydrostatic pressure. Shen [3] has studied the post-buckling response of an anisotropic laminated cylindrical shell of finite length embedded in a large outer elastic medium modelled as a tensionless Pasternak foundation reacting in compression only and subjected to internal pressure in thermal environments. Sheng and Wang [4] have examined the effect of thermal load on vibration, buckling, and dynamic stability of functionally graded cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium, based on the first-order shear deformation theory considering rotary inertia and the transverse shear strains. They have formulated the conventional elastic foundation of the Winkler-type that reacts in compression as well as in tension. Shen and his co-workers have employed a singular perturbation technique associated with a higher order shear deformation theory to study the postbuckling response of functionally graded cylindrical shells in thermal environments surrounded by an elastic medium subjected to axial compression [5] and internal pressure [6]. In their analysis, the surrounding elastic medium is modeled as a tensionless Pasternak foundation that reacts in compression only.

This paper presents an investigation on buckling of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells under axial compression embedded in an elastic medium consists of the Winkler and Pasternak foundations. The elastic foundation reacts in compression as well as in tension. The analysis is based on the first order shear deformation theory including the shear correction factor with the nonlinear strain-displacement relations. The properties of non-homogeneous shell vary continuously through the thickness direction. Critical axial loads are obtained for two types of non-homogeneous shells and for various values of non-homogeneity parameter, and elastic coefficients.

2. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

A cylindrical shell of mean radius R, finite length L, and thickness h embedded in an elastic medium is considered (Fig. 1). The elastic medium consists of the Winkler and Pasternak foundations as follows

$$F(x,\theta) = K_{w}w(x,\theta) - K_{p}\left(\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial \theta^{2}}\right)$$
(2.1)

where K_w is the vertical spring modulus of foundation and K_p indicate the shear moduli of foundation. For the case $K_p=0$, the foundation reduces to the Winkler-type.



Fig.1. A cylindrical shell embedded in an elastic medium.

The proposed elastic medium reacts in compression as well as in tension. Denoting the shell displacement components along the x, , and z directions by respectively, u, v, and w, the following displacement field is assumed based on the first order shear deformation theory (FSDT) [7]:

$$u(x, \theta, z) = u_0 + zu_1, \qquad v(x, \theta, z) = v_0 + zv_1, \qquad w(x, \theta, z) = w_0$$
(2.2)

where $u_0(x,)$, $v_0(x,)$, and $w_0(x,)$ are the middle surface displacements, and $u_1(x,)$ and $v_1(x,)$ describe the rotations about the - and x-axes, respectively. The equilibrium equations of the shells embedded in an elastic medium can be derived using the total potential energy as follows:

$$R\frac{\partial^{2}N_{x}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^{2}N_{y}}{\partial y^{2}} = 0$$

$$R^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}M_{x}}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2}M_{y}}{\partial y^{2}} + 2R\frac{\partial Q_{y}}{\partial y^{2}} - RN_{y} + R^{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(N_{x}\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(N_{y}\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial y}) + F(x,y) = 0$$
(2.3)

where the stress and moment resultants of the shell are related to strains as follows [8]:

$$(N_{x}, M_{x}) = (A_{11}, B_{11})\varepsilon_{x}^{0} + (B_{11}, D_{11})\varepsilon_{x}^{1} + (A_{12}, B_{12})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{0} + (B_{12}, D_{12})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{1}, \quad Q_{\theta} = A_{22}\gamma_{\theta z}^{0}$$

$$(N_{\theta}, M_{\theta}) = (A_{12}, B_{12})\varepsilon_{x}^{0} + (B_{12}, D_{12})\varepsilon_{x}^{1} + (A_{11}, B_{11})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{0} + (B_{11}, D_{11})\varepsilon_{\theta}^{1},$$
(2.4)

where

$$(A_{11}, B_{11}, D_{11}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{E}{1 - v^2} (1, z, z^2) dz$$

$$(A_{12}, B_{12}, D_{12}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{vE}{1 - v^2} (1, z, z^2) dz, \quad A_{22} = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{E}{2 + 2v} dz$$
(2.5)

The shell properties are assumed to vary continuously through the thickness direction, that is [9]:

$$P(z) = P_0[1 + \mu\phi(z)]$$
(2.6)

where *P* is the corresponding properties of non-homogeneous cylindrical shell which can be substituted by modulus of elasticity *E* and the Poisson's ratio v, P_0 denotes a material property of homogeneous shell, μ is the non-homogeneity parameter satisfying $0 \le \mu < 1$, and $\phi(z)$ is continuous function of the variation of material property. The nonlinear strain-displacement relations for buckling problem of the shell structure are expressed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{x}^{0} &= \frac{\partial u_{0}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x} \right)^{2}, \quad \varepsilon_{\theta}^{0} &= \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial v_{0}}{\partial \theta} + w_{0} \right) + \frac{1}{2R} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial \theta} \right)^{2}, \\ \varepsilon_{x}^{1} &= \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_{\theta}^{1} &= \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial \theta}, \quad \gamma_{x\theta}^{1} &= \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_{1}}{\partial x}, \\ \gamma_{xz}^{0} &= u_{1} + \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x}, \quad \gamma_{\theta z}^{0} &= v_{1} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial \theta}, \quad \gamma_{x\theta}^{0} &= \frac{\partial v_{0}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u_{0}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial \theta} - v_{0} \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.7)$$

If we assume that the equilibrium state of a cylindrical shell under mechanical loads is defined in terms of displacement components u^0, v^0 , and w^0 , the displacement components of a neighboring stable state differ by u^1, v^1 , and w^1 with respect to the equilibrium position. Thus, the total displacements of a neighboring state are [8]

$$u = u^{0} + u^{1}, \qquad v = v^{0} + v^{1}, \qquad w = w^{0} + w^{1}$$
 (2.8)

In similar way, the resultants of a neighboring state may be related to the equilibrium state according to the following relations:

$$(N_{x}, M_{x}) = (N_{x}^{0}, M_{x}^{0}) + (N_{x}^{1}, M_{x}^{1}), \quad (N_{x}, M_{x}) = (N_{x}^{0}, M_{x}^{0}) + (N_{x}^{1}, M_{x}^{1}), \quad Q_{x} = Q_{x}^{0} + Q_{x}^{1}$$
(2.9)

where N_x^0 , N_x^0 and $N_{x_x}^0$ are the prebuckling mechanical forces that describe the linear parts of the force increments corresponding to u^1 , v^1 , and w^1 . For axial compression, the pre-buckling forces should be set as $N_x^0 = -\tilde{P}/2\pi R$, and the others are equal to zero. The stability equations may be obtained by substituting Eqs. (2.8) and (2.9) into equilibrium equations (2.3) as follows:

$$R\frac{\partial^2 N_x^1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^2 N_y^1}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$R^2\frac{\partial^2 M_x^1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 M_y^1}{\partial y^2} + 2R\frac{\partial Q_y^1}{\partial y^2} - RN_y^1 - \frac{PR}{2f}\frac{\partial^2 w_0^1}{\partial x^2} + F(x,y) = 0$$
(2.10)

Note that the superscript 1 and 0 describe the states of stability and equilibrium conditions, respectively. The terms in the stability equations with superscript 0 satisfy the equilibrium condition and therefore drop out of the equations. Also, the nonlinear terms with superscript 1 are ignored because they are small compared to the linear terms. To solve these set of equations for simply-supported boundary ends, the following approximate solutions which satisfy the resulting equations and the simply-supported boundary conditions are assumed

$$(u^{1}, u^{1}_{1}) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} (U_{mn}, X_{mn}) \cos m_{1} x \sin n_{n}$$

$$(v^{1}, v^{1}_{1}) = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} (V_{mn}, Y_{mn}) \sin m_{1} x \cos n_{n}$$

$$w^{1} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} W_{mn} \sin m_{1} x \sin n_{n}$$

(2.11)

Here $m_1 = mf / L$, *m* is the half-wave number in the *x*-direction and *n* is the half-wave number in the -direction. Substituting the expressions for displacements from Eq. (2.11) into the Eq. (2.10), leads to a sets of differential equations with respect the unknown constants U_{mn} , V_{mn} , W_{mn} , X_{mn} , and Y_{mn} . Solving these equations gives a function for buckling pressure dependent on the half-wave numbers, foundation stiffnesses, non-homogeneity parameter, and geometry parameters of the non-homogeneous cylindrical shell.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The critical axial loads are presented for the axially-compressed non-homogeneous circular cylindrical shells having simply-supported boundary conditions embedded in an Winker and Pasternak foundations. The stainless steel is used as homogeneous material with $E_0 = 207.788$ GPa and $v_0 = 0.3$. First, comparison studies are given in Table 1 to check the validity of the present results. The numbers in brackets indicate the longitudinal and circumferential wave numbers *m* and *n*, resepectively. A good agreement has been obtained between the present results and the other works. In this paper, a shear correction factor equal to 5/6 is considered [7]. Tables 2 and 3 show the influence of non-homogeneity parameter and coefficient of Winkler foundation on the critical axial loads for two types of non-homogeneity shell referred as $\phi(z) = z/h$ for Type I and $\phi(z) = (z/h)^2$ for Type II. Tables 4 and 5 list the same analysis for coefficient of Pasternak foundation. For all the cases we set L/R=2, R/h=10, h=0.001. The half-wave numbers are given as (m,n)=(4,1).

Table 1

Validation stud	dy (MN)	for aluminum	cylindrical shells	under axial	compression
a	T/D	D //			

Source	L/R	R/h				
		5	10	20	30	100
Ref. [8]	0.5	0.294 (1,1)	0.258 (1,1)	0.293 (1,1)	0.289 (2,1)	0.266 (3,1)
Present		0.282 (1,1)	0.256 (1,1)	0.293 (1,1)	0.287 (2,1)	0.266 (3,1)
Ref. [8]	1	0.271 (1,1)	0.258 (2,1)	0.270 (3,1)	0.264 (3,1)	0.266 (6,1)
Present		0.269 (1,1)	0.256 (2,1)	0.269 (3,1)	0.263 (3,1)	0.266 (6,1)
Ref. [8]	5	0.247 (7,1)	0.256 (9,1)	0.261 (13,1)	0.263 (16,1)	0.265 (29,1)
Present		0.243 (7,1)	0.254 (9,1)	0.260 (13,1)	0.262 (16,1)	0.265 (29,1)

Table 2

Effect of non-homogeneity parameter on the critical axial loads for Type I non-homogeneous shells embedded in Winklertype foundation

Non-homogeneity parameter, y	Vertical spring modulus of foundation, k_w (N/m ³)					
	10^{4}	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}	
0.0	0.759	0.759	0.759	0.759	0.759	
0.6	0.788	0.788	0.788	0.788	0.788	
0.9	0.793	0.793	0.793	0.793	0.793	

Table 3

Effect of non-homogeneity parameter on the critical axial loads for Type II non-homogeneous shells embedded in Winklertype foundation

Non-homogeneity parameter, y	Vertical spi	Vertical spring modulus of foundation, $k_w (N/m^3)$					
	10^{4}	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}		
0.0	0.759	0.759	0.759	0.759	0.759		
0.6	0.821	0.821	0.821	0.821	0.821		
0.9	0.853	0.853	0.853	0.853	0.853		

Table 4

Effect of non-homogeneity parameter on the critical axial loads for Type I non-homogeneous shells embedded in Pasternaktype foundation with $k_w = 10^5$ (N/m³)

Non-homogeneity parameter, y	Shear moduli of foundation, k_p (N/m ³)					
	10^{4}	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}	
0.0	0.760	0.766	0.824	1.404	7.202	
0.3	0.777	0.783	0.841	1.420	7.218	
0.6	0.788	0.794	0.852	1.432	7.230	
0.9	0.794	0.799	0.857	1.437	7.235	

Table 5

Effect of non-homogeneity parameter on the critical axial loads for Type II shells embedded in Pasternak-type foundation with $k_w = 10^5 \text{ (N/m}^3)$

Non-homogeneity parameter, y	Shear moduli of foundation, k_p (N/m ³)					
	10^{4}	10^{5}	10^{6}	10^{7}	10^{8}	
0.0	0.760	0.766	0.824	1.404	7.202	
0.3	0.790	0.796	0.854	1.434	7.232	
0.6	0.822	0.827	0.885	1.465	7.263	
0.9	0.853	0.859	0.917	1.497	7.295	

The critical axial loads have not affected by variations of the coefficient of Winkler foundation. For variations of the non-homogeneity parameter from 0 to 0.9, the critical loads are increased about 4.5% for Type I and 12.4% for Type II. For Pasternak-type foundation, the critical loads are significantly increased with an increase in the coefficient of the Pasternak foundation.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The buckling analysis of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells under axial compression embedded in an elastic medium is studied. Critical axial loads are obtained based on the first order shear deformation theory. The results show that the shells produce higher axial buckling loads when the non-homogeneous function is of second order. The results also indicate that the use of Pasternak foundation have a significant effect on the axial buckling loads.

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FINITE DEFORMATIONS OF ACCRETED ELASTIC GLOBE

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The centrally symmetric problem for an accreted elastic globe is considered. The deformations are supposed to be finite and the material is to be incompressible. The constitutive equations are formulated with respect to complete distortion tensor which may be representing as the composition of initial distortion and compatible deformation gradient. The initial distortion induces the linear connection on the material manifold which becomes a flat space of affine connectivity with nontrivial torsion.

Deformation processes in a solid whose composition, varies in a continuous manner owing to accretion—the addition of new material to the body outer surface— were studied in [1,2]. The solid mechanics problems arising in the modeling of such processes are completely new and constitute a separate field of research, known as mechanics of accreted solids. Its importance is due to the fact that the manufacturing of virtually all objects considered in solid mechanics involves accretion. In the presrent paper we consider the illustrative nonlinear problem for centrally symmetric finite deformation of an accreted elastic globe. The material is supposed to be incompressible. Due to relative simplicity of the problem one can utilize analytical solutions and provide an effective qualitative analysis of the stress and strain state of a growing elastic globe.

In order to identify the points of the body we introduce a smooth three-dimensional material manifold \mathfrak{M} [3,4]. We assume that \mathfrak{M} is a fibre bundle of a smooth manifold [5]. The material point $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathfrak{M}$ is defined by three coordinates specified in local map U which contains a neighborhood of \mathfrak{p} . The set of three coordinates denote gothic symbol \mathfrak{X} that means an ordered triple of numbers $\{\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2; \mathfrak{X}^3\}$. The last element of the triple \mathfrak{X}^3 is highlighted with a semicolon in notation and determines the coordinates of the base \mathfrak{N} . The first two elements $\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^1$ are the coordinates of the fibre. As each fibre is uniquely determined by the value \mathfrak{X}^3 the fibres will be denoted by $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathfrak{r}^3}$.

Here the material manifold \mathfrak{M} may be represented in \mathbb{R}^3 as an open ball with pricked center and radius \mathfrak{R} that admits fibration into concentric spheres $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathfrak{X}^3}$. Each sphere is the fibre and the open interval $\mathfrak{B} = (0, \mathfrak{R})$ is the base of fibration [5]. Last element of material triple $\mathfrak{X}^3 \in \mathfrak{B}$ represents the coordinate on the base and a pair $\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2$ is the coordinates of the material point on the fibre. We assume the incompressibility of the material that permit the usage of Rivlin-Ericsen universal solutions for individual spherical fibre [6,7].

Let \mathbf{e}_r , $\mathbf{e}_{\{}$, $\mathbf{e}_{[}$ are the elements of physical basis in spherical coordinates. Let every fiber holds natural configuration that is the sphere immersed in \mathbb{R}^3 . The union of this fibers is not a configuration because it is not a connected set. But after appropriate individual deformation of each fiber this union can be transformed to the globe. One can obtain the configuration like mentioned but this configuration is not natural (it is stressed). The corresponding distortion can be defined by the following tensor field

$$\mathbf{K} = \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}}{r^2} \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{r}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{1/3}} \Big(\mathbf{e}_{\{ \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\{ + \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_r \}} \Big).$$
(1)

Here $r = r(\mathfrak{X}^3)$ is the spatial (radial) coordinate, $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^3)$ is the distortion parameter. One can treat the field **K** as a deformation gradient corresponding to the map $r = \sqrt[3]{r_0^3 + \Gamma}$ defined with respect to the individual fiber $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathfrak{X}^3}$, that can be smoothly transformed to natural spherical configuration by $r = r_0$.

Choose one of the possible stressed configurations as a reference configuration and denote it by $_{R}$. 301 The deformation of the reference configuration to the actual one is determined by isochoric diffeomorphism $_R \rightarrow$. Under the conditions of central symmetry this map belongs to the assemblage

$$R=\sqrt[3]{r^3+A},$$

where A is the parameter of the assemblage. The corresponding deformation gradient is

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{r^2}{\left(r^3 + A\right)^{2/3}} \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{\left(r^3 + A\right)^{1/3}}{r} \left(\mathbf{e}_{\{} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\{} + \mathbf{e}_{_} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{_}\right).$$

Full deformation gradient **H** associated with individual fiber may be obtained as a composition of distortion **K** and deformation gradient **F** determined in consistency of three dimensional accreted solid, i.e.

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{2/3}} \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{(r^3 + A)^{1/3}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{1/3}} \Big(\mathbf{e}_{\{ \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\{ + \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\}} } \Big).$$

Corresponding Cauchy-Green strain measure is

$$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{H}^* = \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}} \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{(r^3 + A)^{2/3}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}} \Big(\mathbf{e}_{\{ \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\{ + \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_r \}} \Big).$$

One can obtain the invariants of above mentioned measure by the formulas

$$I_1(\mathbf{G}) = \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(r^3 + A)^{\frac{4}{3}}} + 2\frac{(r^3 + A)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad I_2(\mathbf{G}) = \frac{(r^3 + A)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{\frac{4}{3}}} + 2\frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{(r^3 + A)^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

The inverse measure may be calculated as follows

$$\mathbf{G}^{-1} = \frac{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}} \mathbf{e}_r \otimes \mathbf{e}_r + \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{2/3}} \Big(\mathbf{e}_{\{ \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\{ + \mathbf{e}_{\perp} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\perp} \}} \Big).$$

Consider the equations of equilibrium with the assumption that mass force are absent. Then

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} = 0$$
,

where \mathbf{T} is the Cauchy stress tensor, which may be diadic decomposed as:

$$\mathbf{T} = T_{RR} \mathbf{e}_R \otimes \mathbf{e}_R + T_{_{RR}} \left(\mathbf{e}_{_{R}} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{_{R}} + \mathbf{e}_{_{\{}} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{_{\{\}}} \right).$$

Suppose that the boundary conditions are formulated in the form:

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{T} \mid_{\mathbf{n}} = \mathbf{B}, \quad \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{T} \mid_{\mathbf{n}} = \mathbf{0}.$$
⁽²⁾

Here **B** is the pressure on the inner surface of the globe $_1, _2$ is the outer surface which is the surface of accretion. Assume that this surface is free of stress. The extra condition determines the tension of accreting fibers f, i.e.

$$\mathbf{e}_{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\mu} \mid_{\gamma} = T_{\mu\nu} \mid_{\gamma} = f. \tag{3}$$

It is important to note that this extra condition is not the boundary condition for the problem stated for the accreted solid. It is the additional condition that permit to determine the distortion \mathbf{K} (1) as the parameter

 $\Gamma(R) = \Gamma(R(r(\mathfrak{X})))$ of the boundary value problem.

The equilibrium equations and boundary conditions under the assumption of central symmetry in spherical coordinates are

$$\frac{\partial T_{RR}}{\partial R} + \frac{2}{R} \left(T_{RR} - T_{rr} \right) = 0, \quad T_{RR} \mid_{r=r_0} = B, \quad T_{RR} \mid_{r=r_1} = 0,$$

where $r_0 = \sqrt[3]{R_0^3 - A}$, $r_1 = \sqrt[3]{R_1^3 - A}$, R_0 is an inner and R_1 is an outer radius of the globe in actual configuration .

The Cauchy stress tensor for the incompressible isotropic hyperelastic material may be introduced by relation [6]:

$$\mathbf{T} = -p\mathbf{E} + 2\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1}\mathbf{G} - 2\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2}\mathbf{G}^{-1},$$

where p = p(R) is the pressure that can be determine from the equilibrium equation and *W* is the hyperelastic potential (elastic energy). If the configuration $_{R}$ is utilized as reference configuration then the hyperelastic potential should be written as [8]:

$$W = J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} W_{c} \left(\mathbf{H}, \mathfrak{X} \right) = J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} W_{c} \left(\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{F}, \mathfrak{X} \right).$$

Here W_c is a potential gauged locally for every individual fiber with respect to natural configuration of this fiber. By virtue of incompressibility of the considered material there is $J_{\rm K} = 1$. Therefore

$$W = W_{c} \left(\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{F}, \mathfrak{X} \right). \tag{4}$$

The substitution of **T** from (2_2) into the equilibrium equation gives the equation for pressure p:

$$-\nabla p + 2\left(\mathbf{G} \cdot \nabla \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1} - \mathbf{G}^{-1} \cdot \nabla \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{G} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{G}^{-1}\right) = 0$$

Taking into account that in central symmetrical case $\nabla p = \mathbf{e}_R dp / dR$, arrive at the equation for p(R):

$$-\frac{dp}{dR} + 2\left\{\frac{(r^{3}-r)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(r^{3}+A)^{\frac{4}{3}}}\frac{d}{dR}\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_{1}} - \frac{(r^{3}+A)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{(r^{3}-r)^{\frac{4}{3}}}\frac{d}{dR}\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_{1}} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_{1}}\left[\frac{d}{dR}\frac{(r^{3}-r)^{4/3}}{(r^{3}+A)^{4/3}} + \frac{2}{R}\left(\frac{(r^{3}-r)^{4/3}}{(r^{3}+A)^{4/3}} - \frac{(r^{3}+A)^{2/3}}{(r^{3}-r)^{2/3}}\right)\right] - \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_{2}}\left[\frac{d}{dR}\frac{(r^{3}+A)^{4/3}}{(r^{3}-r)^{4/3}} + \frac{2}{R}\left(\frac{(r^{3}+A)^{4/3}}{(r^{3}-r)^{4/3}} - \frac{(r^{3}-r)^{2/3}}{(r^{3}-r)^{2/3}}\right)\right]\right\} = 0$$

Integral of this equation is obvious

$$p(R') = p_0 + 2 \left[\frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1} - \frac{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} \right] - 4 \int_{R_0}^{R'} \left\{ \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} \left(\frac{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}} - \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{2/3}} \right) - \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1} \left(\frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}} - \frac{(r^3 + A)^{2/3}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}} \right) \right\} \frac{dR}{R}.$$

Here the upper limit of the integration $R' \in (R_0, R_1)$ is the radial coordinate that determines the

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position of spherical fibre in actual configuration \hat{u} and p_0 is the integrating constant corresponding to hydrostatic pressure. By changing variables $R \mapsto r$ the resulting expression can be transform to the form

$$p(r') = 2 \left[\frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1} - \frac{(r^3 + A)^{4/3}}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} \right] - 4 \int_{r_0}^{r'} \frac{r^2 (A + \Gamma)(2r^3 + A - \Gamma)}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}(r^3 + A)^{5/3}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} + \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{2/3}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1} \right) dr + p_0$$

The upper limit of integration $r' \in (r_0, r_1)$ determines the position of spherical fiber in reference configuration r_R . Thereafter

$$T_{RR}(r') = -p_0 + 4\int_{r_0}^{r'} \frac{r^2(A+\Gamma)(2r^3+A-\Gamma)}{(r^3-\Gamma)^{4/3}(r^3+A)^{5/3}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} + \frac{(r^3-\Gamma)^{2/3}}{(r^3+A)^{2/3}}\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1}\right) dr$$

From the boundary condition $T_{RR}|_{r=r_1} = 0$ it follows that

$$T_{RR}(r') = 4 \int_{r_1}^{r'} \frac{r^2 (A+\Gamma)(2r^3 + A - \Gamma)}{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{4/3}(r^3 + A)^{5/3}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_2} + \frac{(r^3 - \Gamma)^{2/3}}{(r^3 + A)^{2/3}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_1} \right) dr$$

Circumferential stresses T_{T} may be obtained from the equilibrium equation and expressed in terms of T_{RR} as follows

$$T_{_{RR}} = T_{RR} + \frac{R}{2} \frac{\partial T_{RR}}{\partial R}.$$

This stresses should be equal to prescribed value of tension f(3) in fibre that is on the current boundary

$$T_{...}|_{\Gamma_{2}} = T_{...}|_{r=r_{1}} = T_{RR}|_{r=r_{1}} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{r_{1}^{3} + A}}{2} \frac{\partial T_{RR}}{\partial R}|_{r=r_{1}} = 2\left[\frac{(A + \Gamma)(2r_{1}^{3} + A - \Gamma)}{(r_{1}^{3} - \Gamma)^{4/3}(r_{1}^{3} + A)^{2/3}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial I_{2}} + \frac{(r_{1}^{3} - \Gamma)^{2/3}}{(r_{1}^{3} + A)^{2/3}} \frac{\partial W}{\partial I_{1}}\right)\right]|_{r=r_{1}} = f$$

This permit to find the following dependence $\Gamma = \Gamma(r_1, A, f)$. The value of parameter A may be calculated from the second boundary condition (2). The jbtained relation may be formulated in the terms of stress rate \dot{T}_{RR} . Indeed, so far as $T_{RR} \mid_{r=r_1} = 0$, then

$$\left.\frac{R}{2}\frac{dT_{RR}}{dR}\right|_{r=r_1}=f.$$

Under the conditions of central symmetry dR = Vdt, where V is the rate of motion of accretion surface in material manifold (the velocity of accretion surface). Hence

$$\left.\frac{dT_{RR}}{Vdt}\right|_{r=r_1} = \frac{2}{R}f,$$

or introduction of the notion \mathcal{T} for the stress tensor on the material surface [9] which can be represent

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here as the following dyadic decomposition

$$\mathcal{T} = f\left(\mathbf{e}_{_{\scriptscriptstyle H}} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{_{\scriptscriptstyle H}} + \mathbf{e}_{_{\scriptscriptstyle H}} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{_{\scriptscriptstyle H}}\right)$$

and the notion \mathbf{L} for the curvature tensor of mentioned material surface, that is the sphere with radius R, arrive at the equation "in terms of velocities":

$$\dot{T}_{RR}\Big|_{r=r_1}=\frac{2V}{R}f=V(\mathcal{T}:\mathbf{L}).$$

Tensor field of distortion (1) induces the linear connection on material manifold that becomes flat space with affine connectivity with nontrivial torsion [5]. The nonzero components of corresponding torsion tensor are

$$\mathfrak{T}^{\lbrace}_{r,\varsigma} = \mathfrak{T}^{*}_{r,r} = \frac{1}{3r^{3} - 3r} \frac{\partial r(r)}{\partial r}, \qquad \mathfrak{T}^{\lbrace}_{\varsigma,r} = \mathfrak{T}^{*}_{\sigma,r} = -\frac{1}{3r^{3} - 3r} \frac{\partial r(r)}{\partial r}.$$
(5)

It should be noted that the torsion tensor (5) is equal to zero in the case $\Gamma = Const$. This situation corresponds to consensual accretion that generates the solid indistinguishable from the instantly created solid. Otherwise if $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^3)$ then the solid obtained in the result of accretion process lacks natural configuration that can be immersed in Euclidian three dimensional space \mathbb{E}^3 . It means that there are no smooth deformations that release the solid from stresses.

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HIGH-TEMPERATURE CREEP OF ROD ELEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS OF ITS INTENSITY

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Processes of creep in the conditions of high-temperature modes of stress are considered. As the defining equations parities of a power variant of the theory of creep in which frameworks a measure of intensity of process is capacity of dissipated energy at irreversible deformation of the creep, which size at the steady state inversely proportional time before destruction of an element of a design are used. It is experimentally shown that for a non-uniform stress state average on volume capacity of dispersion well characterizes intensity of process of creep and duration before destruction of an element of a design as a whole. Using analogy between behavior of typical design elements in problems of ideally plastic environment and high-temperature creep, on a number of examples possibility of reception of estimations of intensity of creep process of design elements is illustrated at the set external thermo-power parameters.

Comparison of behavior of elements of designs is offered to be spent, comparing among themselves the external generalized forces with some weight factors (equivalence factors), reducing these forces to equivalent size of the same dimension for various kinds of stress. The top and bottom estimations of factors of equivalence are received at the set size of external loading. The received results prove to be true conformity to experimental data.

1. Introduction. The rates of creep process of structural materials are usually estimated in the form of dependences of the creep strain rate η on the stress σ , temperature T, and some structural parameters q_i that take into account the hardening-softening characteristics of the material. The energy version of creep theory uses the dependence of the energy dissipation power on similar quantities $W = f(\sigma, T, q_i)$. The energy variant usually offers a satisfactory description of moderate-duration processes accompanied by viscous rupture (the process duration is normally tens or hundreds of hours).

Hypotheses used to construct the energy variant of the creep and long-strength theory were described in [1–3]: the process intensity is estimated by the power of energy dissipated during irreversible creep deformation $W = \sigma_{ij}\eta_{ij}$ (σ_{ij} are the components of the stress tensor and $\eta_{ij} = \dot{\varepsilon}_{ij}^c$ are the components of the creep strain rate tensor), and the measure of material damage is the value of

energy dissipated during irreversible creep deformation $A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} \sigma_{ij} \eta_{ij} dt$. It was shown that the time

to rupture t^* of a structurally stable material in the case of creep at a constant temperature is inversely proportional to the energy dissipation power W at the initial (steady) stage of creep:

 $Wt^* = \text{const.}$

(1.1)

The validity of Eq. (1.1) was checked experimentally for several structural alloys in uniaxial and plane stress states. In the case of spatial loading, the energy dissipation power was determined by the formula $W_0 = \sigma_e \eta_e$, where σ_e and η_e are the equivalent stress and strain rate of creep. By using the Mises criterion and the associated flow for isotropic materials, we can replace the equivalent stress and strain rate by the intensity of the corresponding tensors: $\sigma_i = ((3/2)\overline{\sigma}_{ij}\overline{\sigma}_{ij})^{1/2}$, $\eta_i = ((2/3)\overline{\eta}_{ij}\overline{\eta}_{ij})^{1/2}$. Here, $\overline{\sigma}_{ij} = \sigma_{ij} - \delta_{ij}\sigma_0$ are the components of the stress tensor deviator, $\sigma_0 = \delta_{ij}\sigma_{ij}/3$, and $\overline{\eta}_{ij} = \eta_{ij}$ are the components of the strain rate tensor (under the condition of material incompressibility). Within the framework of the energy approach, the quantities σ_{e} and η_{e} can be considered as the generalized stresses and generalized strain rates of creep, respectively, and their product can be considered as the power of energy dissipation in a unit volume of the body. If a uniform stress-strain state arises in the body under the action of external loads, the energy dissipation power W and the amount of accumulated damages A(t) in each elementary volume of the body are equal to the average values over the body volume. Therefore, if the energy losses of nonmechanical nature are ignored, the corresponding powers of internal ($W = \sigma_e \eta_e$) and external ($W = Q\dot{q}$) generalized forces are equal to each other. In practice, external loads can be replaced by certain generalized forces Q and external displacements q or their rates \dot{q} . It seems reasonable to use these quantities to estimate the time to rupture of various structural elements.



Figure 1a shows the results of experiments obtained for tubular samples (outer diameter D=20 mm and inner diameter d=18 mm) made of the D16T alloy at a temperature T=250°C and different combinations of tension (compression) with twisting, which are indicated in Fig. 1b and ensure an identical specific power of energy dissipation $W \approx 2,7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ MJ/(m³h) [2] (σ and τ are the axial and tangential stresses, respectively). The specific dissipated energy of the body was calculated by the formula $A(t) = (P\Delta l(t) + M\phi(t))/V$, where P is the axial load and $\Delta l(t)$ is the sample elongation. Experiments on twisting of solid cylindrical samples at constant twisting moment M are analyzed also. The value of energy dissipated in a unit volume of the body $A(t) = M\phi(t)/V$ was calculated during the experiment over a given working length l on the basis of the twisting angle $\phi(t)$. Using the initial parts of the diagrams A(t), we calculated the specific power of energy dissipation W. The product of this quantity and the time to rupture t^* had the same average value $Wt^* = 1$ MJ/m³ for both thin-walled and solid samples.



Figure 2 shows comparison result of experiment of Fig. 1 (points 5) (solid curve 4 in Fig. 2) with results of twisting of solid cylindrical sample (diameter D=20 mm) at constant twisting moment M = 77,2 [Nm] (points 1 in Fig. 2), bending of rectangular beam (h=20 mm, b=10 mm) at constant bending moment M = 77,5 [Nm] (points 2 in Fig. 2) and action of combination of twisting and tension on thick-walled cylindrical sample (outer diameter D=20 mm and inner diameter d=10 mm) at stretching load P=16,2 [N] and constant twisting moment M = 43,4 [Nm] (points 3 in Fig. 2) in term of the volume-average energy of dissipation.

It should be noted that the intensity of the creep process under shear for the D16T alloy is much greater than the intensity of the creep process under tension, if the measure of equivalence is taken to be σ_i (the dashed curve in Fig. 1b corresponds to $\sigma_i = \text{const}$). Nevertheless, Eq. (1.1) is experimentally validated for both the uniform and nonuniform stress-strain states of a nonisotropic medium. The above-presented results of experiments confirm the consistency of the assumption that it

is possible to compare the intensity of the process of high-temperature creep and time to rupture of single-type structural elements in terms of the volume-averaged powers of energy dissipation W. Yet, there arises a question whether it is possible to compare the strain-strength behavior of structural elements subjected to various external actions. Results of three series of experiments on high-temperature deformation of beam elements made of an isotropic material (St. 45 steel) at a temperature $T = 725^{\circ}C$ are given below: tension–compression of cylindrical rods, bending of beams with different profiles, and twisting of solid and thin-walled rods.

2. Comparative estimates of deformation of beam elements under tension and bending. Figure 3 shows the results of experiments on creep of samples under tension and compression at the steady stage of the process. In the case of tension (under the condition of material incompressibility $V = S_0 l_0 = Sl$), we have $dA = Pdl/V = PSdl/l = Q_1 dq_1$, where $Q_1 = P/S = \sigma$ is the generalized force and $dq_1 = d(\ln(l/l_0))$ is the generalized displacement. Approximating the creep process at the steady stage by the dependence

(2.1)

$$W = B\sigma^n$$
,

we obtain n = 6 and $B_1 = 3 \cdot 10^{-10} [MPa^{1-n}/h]$.

Figure 4a shows the results of experiments on beam bending under creep conditions at the steady stage. In the case of bending under the action of a constant bending moment, we have $dA = Md\varphi/V = (M/S)(d\varphi/l_0) = Qdq$, where $Q = M/S[N \cdot m/m^2]$ is the generalized force in bending of beams with four different profiles and $dq = d\varphi/l_0 = \kappa$ is the generalized displacement. In our experiments, the curvature κ was determined by the beam deflection $\Delta(t)$ at the middle point over the base length $l_0 = 100$ mm by the formula $\kappa = 8\Delta/l_0^2$. Using the same approximation Eq. (2.1) at the stage of steady creep as in the tension–compression experiments, we obtain n = 6 and the values of *B* listed in Table 2 for bent beam elements of four types (see Fig. 4): 1) beam with a height h = 10 mm and width b = 20 mm (points 2 in Fig. 4); 2) beam with a height h = 20 mm and width b = 10mm (points 3 in Fig. 4); 3) T-beam with a compressed peak (points 4 in Fig. 4); 4) T-beam with a stretched peak (points 5 in Fig. 4). The height of the T-beams was h = 20 mm, the height of the peak was $b_1 = 4 \div 6$ mm, the width of the peak was $b_1 = 20$ mm, and the width of the peak protruding was $b_2 = 6$ mm.

In the case of tension and bending of beam elements made of this material and having different profiles, Eq. (2.1) yields identical values of the power index n, but different values of the coefficient B and generalized force Q. Comparisons of the processes in terms of the external generalized forces Q (even for one-dimensional cases of loading) are invalid. These generalized forces can be converted to a certain equivalent generalized force Q_e , using two approaches: 1) normalization to the quantity Q_0 , which ensures the same specific power of energy dissipation for each element, i.e., conversion of all generalized forces Q corresponding to different types of experiments to a dimensionless generalized force $\tilde{Q}_e = Q/Q_0$; 2) introduction of equivalence coefficients λ , which convert the generalized forces for different types of loading to one equivalent quantity Q_e characterizing the behavior of some beam element taken as a reference element.

The first approach is based on the assumption that it is possible to compare the creep processes of arbitrary beam elements in terms of their specific powers of energy dissipation. In the considered range of powers, we choose some value W_0 as a reference value, for instance, $W_0 = 1[MJ/(m^3h)]$ $(\ln W = \ln W_0)$ is the dashed curve in Fig. 4a, the values of Q_0 are listed in Table 2 for all types of beams considered). Normalizing the values of W and Q to the corresponding values for the reference process, we obtain a dimensionless (normalized) relation, which is identical for all types of beam elements:

$$\tilde{W} = \tilde{Q}_{e}^{n}, \tilde{W} = W / W_{0}, Q_{e} = Q / Q_{0}$$
(2.2)



The data plotted in Figs. 3 and 4a are presented in the dimensionless form in Fig. 4b, where identical dimensionless values of \tilde{Q}_e correspond to one value of \tilde{W} . Thus, replacing the characteristic B by a new characteristic Q_0 , which takes into account the properties of the material and the specific properties of the beam element geometry, makes it possible to compare the intensities of the processes; it is also possible to compare the times to rupture.

In accordance with the second approach, we have $W = B_k Q_k^n = B Q_e^n$, where $Q_e = \lambda_1 Q_1 = \lambda_k Q_k$ (k = 2, 3, 4, 5). If we use the tension experiment as a reference, we can assume that $\lambda_1 = 1, B = B_1$. As a result, we obtain $\lambda_k = (B_k / B_1)^{1/n}$.

The coefficients λ (Table 2) should take into account the specific features of the action of the external generalized force Q on the body, the beam element geometry, and the distribution of internal stresses. It is reasonable to obtain the approximate values of these coefficients by using only the data of experiments on the creep of the beam element under tension, which corresponds to the characteristics B and n. These approaches known in technical publications are based on considering statically admissible fields of stresses and kinematically possible fields of strain rates [4].

3. Comparative estimates of deformation of beam elements under tension and twisting. As we made above, we compare the intensities of beam deformation processes under tension and twisting. In the case of beam twisting, we have $dA = Md\phi/V = (M/S)(d\phi/l_0) = Qdq$, where Q = M/S $[N \cdot m/m^2]$ is the generalized force under twisting and $dq = d\varphi/l$ is the generalized displacement. In the case of a uniform stress-strain state, which is formed in the case of twisting of a thin-walled tube with outer and inner radii R and $r = \beta R$, respectively, the relation between the generalized force Q and shear stress τ is established via the external moment. As $\beta \rightarrow 1$, we have $Q = \tau R$, i.e., as in the case of bending, the dimension of the generalized force under twisting differs from the dimension of the generalized force under tension. Figure 5a shows the results of experiments on twisting of thinwalled tubes with R = 10 mm and r = 9 mm (points 7) and solid cylindrical beams with D = 20 mm (points 6) at the steady stage of the creep process. Processing the experimental data for the steady stage with the use of the power-law dependence Eq. (2.1), we obtain the values of the coefficient B at n = 6 for thin-walled cylinders and solid samples (see Table 2). As in the case of beam bending, we consider two approaches for conversion of the generalized forces Q to an equivalent quantity Q_e . In accordance with the first approach, we take the same reference value $W_0 = 1[MJ/(m^3h)]$ $(\ln W = \ln W_0)$ is shown by the dashed curve in Fig. 5a) and convert the equation to the dimensionless (normalized) form Eq. (2.2). The corresponding values of Q_0 are listed in Table 2. The dependence $\ln \tilde{W} - \ln \tilde{Q}_{e}$ and also the data of tension experiments (see Fig. 3) are shown in Fig. 5b. Thus, we have the same dependence $\tilde{W}(\tilde{Q}_e)$ under loading by the tensile (compressive) load and by the bending and twisting moments.



In accordance with the second approach, the creep process under tension is the reference process: $Q_e = \lambda_k Q_k$ (Table 2). Using statically admissible fields of stresses and kinematically possible fields of strain rates, we can find the approximate values of the equivalence coefficient λ_6 [4].



Figure 6.

Using the experimental data presented, it is possible to compare the strain-strength behavior of structural elements in terms of the equivalent external generalized forces $Q_e = \lambda_k Q_k$. Figure 6 shows the creep diagrams of various beam elements made of St. 45 steel at T = 725°C and Q_e =44 [MPa]. It is seen that close values of intensity and duration of the processes correspond to close values of the generalized forces. The shorter duration of the creep process in the case of twisting of a thin-walled sample, as compared with the duration of the creep process under tension, is explained by buckling of the thin-walled structure. Bending experiments were performed only for low values of strains.

4. Conclusions. The intensity of the creep processes and the time to rupture of beam elements made of the same material at a fixed temperature can be compared in terms of the volume-averaged powers of energy dissipation calculated with the use of external generalized forces converted to an equivalent quantity.

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NEW RESULTS IN MECHANICS OF GROWING SOLIDS

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Basic fundamentals of the mathematical theory of growing solids are under consideration. The classification of various methods of solids accretion is presented. Special attention is paid to the accretion of 3D solids by 2D surfaces. The constitutive equations are formulated with respect to complete distortion tensor which may be representing as the composition of initial distortion and compatible deformation gradient. The initial distortion induces the linear connection on the material manifold which becomes a flat space of affine connectivity with nontrivial torsion. In the majority of papers which deal with the mechanics of growing solids the theory is constructed as some special replicas of solid mechanics in three-dimensional Euclidean space. Nevertheless the geometric properties of Euclidean space are not enough to describe the stress-strain state of a solid which was formed by the continuous joining of pre-stressed parts. It is extremely important that the growing solid can be considered as a special class of inhomogeneous body, in which inhomogeneity arises because of nonholonomic distortion, caused by the joining of incompatible stressed parts. From this point of view the mechanics of growing solids have much in common with the theory of defects, in particular with the theory of continuously distributed dislocations. The theory of fiber bundles of differentiable manifolds is taken as the geometric foundation of mathematical theory of growing solids. Analytic properties of differentiable manifolds are determined without utilization of prescribed connection. This allow to formulate a boundary value problem in terms of quiet general geometrical properties of reference configuration and determine the particular type of connectivity taking into account specific kinematic and static characteristics of the accretion process.

Deformation processes in a solid whose composition, mass, or volume varies in a piecewise continuous manner due to the accretion of new material to the outer surface of a body were studied in many works (see, e.g., [1, 2]). The solid mechanics problems arising in the field of modeling of such processes are completely new and form a separate field of research known as mechanics of accreted solids. Its importance is determined by the fact that the manufacturing of almost all objects of solid mechanics involves accretion: buildings, structures, structural components, machine parts, etc. Specific examples include continuous concrete structure erection, metal solidification, spray deposition of semiconducting films, and crystal growth. One could easily continue this list.

In the framework of the mechanics of growing solids the deformable bodies of changing composition are considered. This means that during the deformation process new pre-stressed parts can join to a solid. Generally speaking parts can either join or separate. So a growing body is a special case of deformable solids in which the deformation process is accompanied by rearrangement of internal cohesion. However this definition covers a much broader class of models than considered in this work.

In the majority of papers which deal with the mechanics of growing solids the theory is constructed as some special replicas of the theory of deformable solids in three-dimensional Euclidean space. Nevertheless the geometric properties of Euclidean space are not enough to describe the stress-strain state of a body which was formed by the continuous joining of pre-stressed parts. It is extremely important that the growing body can be considered as a special class of inhomogeneous body, in which inhomogeneity arises because of nonholonomic distortion, caused by the joining of incompatible stressed parts. From this point of view the mechanics of growing solids have much in common with the theory of defects, in particular with the geometric theory of continuously distributed dislocations. It is noteworthy that the development of this theory strongly influenced by the methods of the Einstein-Cartan geometric theory of gravitation and general theory of relativity. Apparently, the first who applied the methods of Cartan geometry in continuum mechanics was K. Kondo (1955). These ideas have been developed in the works of Bilby et al., E. Kröner, and A. Seeger in which relations between the incompatibility of deformations, the density of defects, and non-trivial geometry of manifolds with non-zero torsion and curvature were established. In this context geometric concepts such as *connection*, *curvature*, *torsion*, *parallelism* are among the basic concepts of the general theory of inhomogeneous solids. This theory was developed by W. Noll [3] and C.C. Wang [4], as well as in the series of papers by M. Epstein and G. Maugin [5]. These fundamental studies form the theoretical basis for the mathematical theory of growing solids.

In this paper we consider the continuous accretion of a solid with the adherence of new material particles to the boundary. We regard the accretion as a union of solids which do not penetrate each other, but have a common parts of boundary.

Note, that continuous joining is a process of continuous adherence of infinitesimal areas to a body, i.e. areas of infinitesimal measure. The infinitesimal areas can be classified. One can consider an infinitely thin layers, threads, and points. Since such infinitesimal field are continuous bodies of various dimensions they can carry the stress-strain state corresponding to their dimension. For example layers can undergo membrane tension, the threads -linear, etc. In this regard, the distribution of stresses in a continuously growing body depends on geometric class of joined infinitesimal areas which implies the construction of different versions of the theory of growing solids. In this paper we consider a body which grows due to continuous adherence of two-dimensional layers considered as material surfaces [6].

The theory of fiber bundles of differentiable manifolds [7] is taken as the geometric foundation of mathematical theory of growing solids. Analytic properties of differentiable manifolds are determined without utilization of prescribed connection. This allow to formulate a boundary value problem in terms of quiet general geometrical properties of reference configuration and determine the particular type of connectivity *a posteriori* taking into account specific kinematic and static characteristics of the accretion process. Above all the geometrical concept of a fiber bundle corresponds to a key features of the growing solid whose growth is modeled as a continuous adhesion of deformed material areas. Such an assembly generates a nontrivial fiber bundle of material manifold. The structure of this bundle is completely determined by the scenario of accretion.

Submission of material manifold as a bundle gives a natural interpretation of the results of accretion which is implemented as a continuous stream of material surfaces deposited to the surface of growth. The annual rings on cross sections of tree trunks may be the appropriate metaphor here. Each layer corresponds to the material surface attached at a fixed moment of time. Hence, base is one-dimensional and each fiber is a two-dimensional manifold.

Note that it can be other types of bundles such as a bundle with two-dimensional fibers and one dimensional base. This type of fibration can be treated as the fibers of the wood. More complex example is illustrated by a bundle wrapped yarn on the ball and so on.

Let us give some remarks regarding the notation in this work. In order to identify the points of the body we introduce a smooth three-dimensional material manifold \mathfrak{M} . We assume that \mathfrak{M} is a fibre bundle of a smooth manifold. As we know from differential geometry, a fibre bundle is defined by base \mathfrak{N} , structure group G, and projection map π [7]. The material point $\mathfrak{P} \in \mathfrak{M}$ is defined by three coordinates specified in local map U which contains a neighborhood of \mathfrak{P} . The set of three coordinates denote gothic symbol \mathfrak{T} that means an ordered triple of numbers $\mathfrak{P}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2, \mathfrak{X}^3$. The last element of the triple \mathfrak{X}^3 is highlighted with a semicolon in notation and determines the coordinates of the base \mathfrak{N} . The first two elements $\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^1$ are the coordinates of the fibre. As each fibre is uniquely determined by the value \mathfrak{X}^3 the fibres will be denoted by $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{X}^3$. Due to their topological and differential properties the bundles of smooth manifolds endues their regular subsets a sufficiently strong smoothness properties and measurability that allows to define the accreted solid without additional geometric assumptions.

Define a body \mathfrak{B} as an open subset of a material manifold \mathfrak{M} bounded by non-identical fibers. In this case the body \mathfrak{B} can be represented as a union of fibers whose indices are in the open interval (α, β) , i.e.

$$\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}(\alpha,\beta) = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{X}^3 \in (\alpha,\beta)} \square \mathfrak{M}_{\mathfrak{X}^3}.$$

An accreted solid can be defined as a parametric family of such sets

$$\mathbf{C} = \{ \mathfrak{B}_{\gamma} = \mathfrak{B}(\alpha, \gamma) | \gamma \in (\alpha, \beta) \},\$$

where \mathcal{V} is a parameter of the family. While $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ the body degenerates into an infinitely thin ply or a point.

Specify the configuration of a body $\mathfrak{B} \in \mathfrak{M}$ as a set κ of points in Euclidean space $\mathbb{E}^{\mathfrak{s}}$, that correspond to the positions of material points, i.e.

$$\kappa = \{ \mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{E}^3 | \exists \{ \mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2; \mathfrak{X}^3 \} \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \mathbf{X} = \boldsymbol{\chi}_{\hat{\mathbf{u}}}(\mathfrak{X}^1, \mathfrak{X}^2; \mathfrak{X}^3) \},\$$

defined by an injective function

$$\chi_{\kappa}: \mathfrak{B} \to \mathbb{E}^{3}$$

Note that the injectivity property forbids the penetration of solid parts into each other. We also believe that X_{*} is a diffeomorphism.

In an accreted solid like for solid with defects the natural (stress-free) configuration may not exist, moreover, such a configuration exists only in exceptional cases it coherent accretion. Lack of global natural configuration leads to consideration of three configurations. The first one κ_c can be termed as "reference fibers" (like Maugin's "reference crystals"). The set κ_c is not a connected subset of \mathbb{E}^{Ξ} so is not a configuration in usual sense but with every point $\mathbf{x} \in \kappa_c$ one can associate a linear map

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathfrak{X}): \, \kappa_{\mathcal{C}} \to \kappa_{\mathcal{R}}, \tag{1}$$

where $\kappa_{\mathbb{R}}$ is the second (reference) configuration that is a connected measurable subset of \mathbb{E}^3 with regular boundary. The third configuration κ is actual. One can determine the connection coefficients $\Gamma_{\gamma\alpha}^{\beta}$ on material manifold \mathfrak{M} by tensor field \mathbf{K}

$$\Gamma^{\beta}_{\gamma\alpha} = \partial_{\alpha} \left(\mathbf{K}^{-1} \right)^{\rho}_{,\gamma} K^{\beta}_{,\rho}. \tag{2}$$

The corresponding connection can be nontrivial, i.e. with nonzero torsion. This geometrization of the manifold \mathfrak{M} transforms it into a configuration that is not embedded in three-dimensional Euclidean space.

For simple materials the hyperelastic potential W_{i} may be represent as follows

$$W_{\kappa} = W_{\kappa}(\mathbf{F}_{\kappa},\mathfrak{X}),$$

where $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is a deformation gradient relative to reference configuration \mathbf{K} .

In order to obtain particular approximations of W_{κ} one has to proceed the *gauge*. If the deformed solid possesses *natural* (i.e. free of stresses) configuration then the gauge leads to the following conditions:

$$W_{\kappa}(\mathbf{1},\mathfrak{X}) = 0, \qquad \frac{\partial W_{\kappa}}{\partial F_{\kappa}}\Big|_{F_{\kappa}=1} = \mathbf{0}.$$

The first condition expresses the fact that a stored elastic energy differs from zero only in a deformed (i.e., a non-natural) state and the second condition shows that stresses in natural state vanish.

If a medium is assumed elastic, then an infinitesimal neighborhood of each of its points has a unique (up to an arbitrary rigid motion) local reference configuration. This implies the existence of a linear mapping $K^{-1}(X)$ (1), which transforms an infinitesimal neighborhood of X in a natural (stress-free) state.

Note that material manifold is a bundle and each its fiber \mathfrak{Mrs} is associated with a material surface strained before its adhesion to a body. From the mechanical point of view it means that each fiber was deformed from natural state before adhesion. So each individual fiber has a a global two-dimensional natural reference configuration. Of course the whole accreted solid has no global three-dimensional natural reference configuration.

Introduce the distortion tensor field $K(\mathfrak{X}^1,\mathfrak{X}^2;\mathfrak{X}^3)$ as a deformation gradient associated with individual material surface $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{X}^3$. It can be quantify with reference to transformation of a surface from natural reference configuration onto configuration that match its position immediately after the adhesion. Thus, at each point of the material manifold tensor field $K(\mathfrak{X})$ is defined. This field is continuously differentiable due to the the continuity of accretion process. Moreover the field $K^* \cdot K$ specifies a metric on a surface embedded in three-dimensional Euclidean space on each fiber $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{X}^3$.

The deformation of a material surface after adhesion to a solid is determined by the gradient of the

deformation $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{\kappa_{R}}$. Thus a complete distortion tensor $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{F}_{\kappa_{C}}$ has the form

$$H = K \cdot F$$

and elastic potential $W_{\kappa c}(\mathbf{H}, \mathfrak{X})$ can be defined on the configuration κc only locally since κc is not a connected set.

Elastic potential can be determined globally with respect to the configuration κ_R . Introduce elastic potential W_{κ_R} that is an elastic energy per unit volume in the reference state κ_R and can be interpreted as a function of three arguments **F**, **K**, \mathfrak{X} (see. [5]), i.e.

$$W_{\kappa_R}(\mathbf{K},\mathbf{F},\mathfrak{X}) = J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}W_{\kappa_C}(\mathbf{H},\mathfrak{X}) = J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1}W_{\kappa_C}(\mathbf{K}\cdot\mathbf{F},\mathfrak{X}).$$

Note that even if the functional $W_{\kappa_{c}}$ is uniform (i.e., it does not depend obviously on material coordinates \mathfrak{X}), functional $W_{\kappa_{R}}$ is not uniform because \mathbf{K} depends on \mathfrak{X} . This reflects the difference between the material uniformity and homogeneity [5]

One can express Piola stress tensor $\mathbf{T}_{\kappa}^{\kappa_{R}}$ relevant to κ_{R} by formula

$$\mathbf{T}_{\kappa}^{\kappa_{R}} = \frac{\partial W_{\kappa_{R}}}{\partial \mathbf{F}^{*}} = J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} \mathbf{K}^{*} \cdot \frac{\partial W_{\kappa_{C}}}{\partial \mathbf{H}^{*}}.$$

The stress tensor $\mathbf{T}_{\kappa}^{\kappa_{\mathcal{C}}}$ relevant to $\kappa_{\mathcal{C}}$ can be defined fiber-by-fiber as follows

$$\mathbf{T}_{\kappa}^{\kappa_{c}} = \frac{\partial W_{\kappa_{c}}}{\partial \mathbf{H}^{\bullet}}$$

The boundary value problem for an accreted solid is determined by the equations of equilibrium in V(t) with boundary $\Omega(t)$ parametrically dependent on time, i.e.

$$\nabla_{\kappa} \cdot \left[J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} \mathbf{K}^* \cdot \frac{\partial W_{\kappa_{\mathcal{C}}}(\mathbf{H}, \mathfrak{X})}{\partial \mathbf{H}^*} \Big|_{\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{K} - \mathbf{F}} \right] + \mathbf{b}_{\kappa} = \mathbf{0},$$

and boundary conditions stated on $\Omega(t)$:

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \left[f_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} \mathbf{K}^{*} \cdot \frac{\partial W_{\kappa_{\mathcal{C}}}(\mathbf{H}, \mathfrak{X})}{\partial \mathbf{H}^{*}} \right]_{\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{F}} \right]_{\Omega(t)} = \mathbf{p}.$$

At the first glance a formal statement of the boundary value problem differs from the classical one only by the fact that the boundary of domain depends parametrically on time. However, there is more profound difference: the elastic potential depends on the tensor field of distortion the determination of which requires additional conditions. Particular form of these conditions depends on the geometrical structure of joined elements, that is in essence on the structure of the bundle of material manifold. If the growth of a body occurs due to continuous influx of prestressed material surfaces to this body then this condition can be written in the form

$$\mathbf{P} \cdot \left[J_{\mathbf{K}}^{-1} \mathbf{K}^{*} \cdot \frac{\partial W_{\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{C}}}(\mathbf{H}, \mathfrak{X})}{\partial \mathbf{H}^{*}} \Big|_{\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{F}} \right] \cdot \mathbf{P} \Big|_{\mathbf{\Omega}(\mathbf{c})} = \mathcal{T}$$

Here $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{n} \otimes \mathbf{n})$ is a projector onto the tangent plane to $\Omega(t)$. This equation expresses the fact that the fibers align with the specified tension determined by the surface tensor \mathcal{T} , i.e., two-dimensional tensor of second rank defined in the tangent space of the adhering material surface.

The equation for distortion tensor \mathbf{K} provided that the increase is the result of continuous adherence of prestressed surfaces can be obtained from the relations of the theory of material surfaces (theories of solids with a material boundary [6]). Effects of material surface adhering leads to an infinitesimal change of the stress-strain state of an accreted solid but as an elementary act of adhesion occurs during an infinitely small time interval the rate of stress state is finite. This rate can be found from the equations of contact interaction between the spatial body and adhering the material surface. The equation of physical boundary equilibrium (which from the geometrical point of view is a

bounding surface of the body in its actual state and from mechanical point of view is a thin film undergoing a membrane state of stress) can be written as follows:

$$\mathbf{\nabla}_{s} \cdot \mathcal{T} + \mathbf{b}_{s} = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{T} \Big|_{\Omega(t)},$$

where \mathbf{V}_s is the surface nabla operator, \mathbf{b}_s is the surface density of external forces acting on $\Omega(t)$. To complete the boundary value problem formulation the condition on the curvilinear boundary $\partial \Omega(t)$ of

the surface $\Omega(t)$ must be specified. This conditions may be of the form $\mathbf{\vec{n}} \cdot \mathbf{T}\Big|_{\partial \Omega(t)} = \mathbf{\vec{f}}$. Here $\mathbf{\vec{n}}$ is an external unit normal to the curve $\partial \Omega(t)$ in the tangent plane and $\mathbf{\vec{f}}$ is a linear density of forces distributed on the curve $\partial \Omega(t)$.

Defined distortion field allows to specify the geometry on the material manifold, determining the connection on it by the formulas (2). The resulting coefficients of affine connection do not possess the symmetry and define a nonzero torsion tensor

$$\mathcal{T}^{\alpha}_{\gamma\beta} = \partial_{\gamma} \left(\mathbf{K}^{-1} \right)^{\rho}_{,\beta} K^{\alpha}_{,\rho} - \partial_{\beta} \left(\mathbf{K}^{-1} \right)^{\rho}_{,\gamma} K^{\alpha}_{,\rho}.$$

Thus, the material manifold becomes a fiber bungled manifold of affine connections. Each fiber is metrized in a natural state and the stress-strain state of a body can be determined as a result of its deformation from natural reference configuration immersed in the ambient space of higher dimension. This reference configuration represents the region in submanifold with nonzero torsion. Of course the image of such deformation, i.e., actual configuration, immersed in a subspace endowed with Euclidean structure. The non-Euclidean features of reference natural configuration, quantitatively defined by the torsion tensor which characterizes the incompatibility of fibers stress-strain states joined in the process of accretion. It should be noted that such speciality of reference geometry in the framework of infinitesimal strains is manifested as incompatibility of the strain tensor field, which was often mentioned in the literature as a characteristic property of growing bodies.

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TO A SPACE PROBLEM OF PROPAGATION OF WAVES IN A LAYER IN PRESENCE **OF MAGNETIC FIELD**

Melkonyan A.V., Sarkisyan S.V.

The space problem of propagation of waves in an elastic perfect conductive layer is considered in presence of an external constant magnetic field. On planes limiting a layer, the conditions of the constrained free edge are given. For phase speed of symmetric and antisymmetric vibrations the characteristic equations are received. The limiting cases are considered: length of a wave is very great and is very small in comparison with thickness of a layer.

Let's consider isotropic elastic perfect conductive layer $(x \in (-\infty, \infty), y \in (-\infty, \infty), z \in [-h; h])$. The layer characterized in factors Lame λ and μ , density ρ and factor of magnetic permeability μ_0 , is in an external constant magnetic field $\tilde{H}_0(0,H,0)$, and borders on vacuum. Let in a layer the periodic wave with phase speed c is propagated. The equation of movement in displacements at presence of an external magnetic field for perfect conductive layer looks like [1-4]:

$$c_t^2 \Delta \vec{u} + \left(c_l^2 - c_t^2\right) \operatorname{graddiv} \vec{u} + \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi\rho} \left(\operatorname{rotrot} \left(\vec{u} \times \vec{H}_0\right)\right) \times \vec{H}_0 = \frac{\partial^2 \vec{u}}{\partial t^2}$$
(1)

where a $\vec{u}(u_1, u_2, u_3)$ -vector of displacment, $c_l = \left(\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}\right)^{\nu_2}$ and $c_t = \left(\frac{\mu}{\rho}\right)^{\nu_2}$ respectively speeds of

propagation of a longitudinal and transverse waves, $\Delta \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$.

Typing for the equation (1) transformations Lame [1]

$$\vec{i} = \operatorname{grad} \varphi + \operatorname{rot} \vec{\psi} \quad \left(\operatorname{div} \vec{\psi} = 0\right)$$
 (2)

for dynamic potentials $\varphi(x, y, z, t)$ and $\vec{\psi}(x, y, z, t)$ we shall receive the following wave equations:

$$\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c_l^2 + a^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = 0; \qquad \Delta \vec{\psi} - \frac{1}{c_t^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{\psi}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$
(3)

Here $a = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 H^2}{4\pi\rho}}$ speed Alfven.

Decision of the equations (3) is possible to present as:

$$\varphi(x, y, z, t) = (Ashv_1 z + Bchv_1 z) \cdot \exp i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt)$$

$$\vec{\psi}(x, y, z, t) = (\vec{C}shv_2 z + \vec{D}chv_2 z) \cdot \exp i(k_1 x + k_2 y - ckt)$$
(4)
where $v_1^2 = k^2 \left(1 - \frac{\eta \theta}{1 + \beta \theta}\right), v_2^2 = k^2 (1 - \eta), \eta = \frac{c^2}{c_t^2}, \theta = \frac{c_t^2}{c_t^2}, \beta = \frac{a^2}{c_t^2}, k^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2$

 A, B, \vec{C} and \vec{D} -unknown constants.

Alongside with the equations (1) we shall consider the linear equation of electrodynamics of an environment (vacuum), which are reduced to following by the equation [2-4, 6]:

$$c_0^2 \Delta \vec{h}^{(e)} - \frac{\partial^2 \vec{h}^{(e)}}{\partial t^2} = 0; \qquad c_0^2 \Delta \vec{e}^{(e)} - \frac{\partial^2 \vec{e}^{(e)}}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Here c_0 -electrodynamic constant, the index (e) characterizes an environment, \vec{h} and \vec{e} vectors induced of an electromagnetic field.

The decision of the equations of electrodynamics for an environment will be written down as follows:

$$\vec{h}^{(e)} = \vec{M}_{1} \exp\left(-v_{3}z + i\left(k_{1}x + k_{2}y - ckt\right)\right)$$

$$(z \ge h)$$

$$\vec{e}^{(e)} = \vec{N}_{1} \exp\left(-v_{3}z + i\left(k_{1}x + k_{2}y - ckt\right)\right)$$

$$\vec{h}^{(e)} = \vec{M}_{2} \exp\left(v_{3}z + i\left(k_{1}x + k_{2}y - ckt\right)\right)$$

$$(z \le -h)$$

$$\vec{e}^{(e)} = \vec{N}_{2} \exp\left(v_{3}z + i\left(k_{1}x + k_{2}y - ckt\right)\right)$$

$$v_{3}^{2} = k^{2} \left(1 - \frac{c^{2}}{c_{0}^{2}}\right), \ \vec{M}_{i} \ \text{and} \ \vec{N}_{i} \text{-unknown constants.}$$

$$(z \le -h)$$

Let's accept, that on planes limiting a layer, the following boundary conditions (constrained free edge) are given [4,7].

$$\sigma_{13} = 0, \ u_2 = 0, \ \sigma_{33} + T_{33} = T_{33}^{\pm}, \ e_1 = e_1^{\pm} \ \left(z = \pm h\right)$$
(6)

Here σ_{13} and σ_{33} the components tensor of stress, $T_{33} = -\frac{\mu_0 H h_2}{4\pi}$, $T_{33}^{\pm} = -\frac{H h_2^{\pm}}{4\pi}$ components tensor

of Maxwell, h_2 and e_1 for perfect conductive layer are defined by the following formulas [2,3]:

$$h_2 = -H\left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial z}\right), \quad e_1 = \frac{\mu_0 H}{c_0} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial t}$$
(7)

As the accepted boundary conditions at $z = \pm h$ symmetric, the given problem is divided on symmetric and antisymmetric vibrations, as it takes place for a layer with free edges [1].

Satisfying the decision (4) and (5) boundary conditions (6) at z = h with the account (2), (7) and law Hooke, and also connection constants $\overrightarrow{M_i}$ and $\overrightarrow{N_i}$ and meaning $\frac{c^2}{c_i^2} \ll 1$, from conditions of existence

of the not trivial decision of system of the linear homogeneous equations for phase speed of the symmetric forms of vibrations we shall receive the following characteristic equation:

$$\frac{th\left(kh\sqrt{1-\frac{\eta\theta}{1+\beta\theta}}\right)}{th\left(kh\sqrt{1-\eta}\right)} = \frac{\left(2-\eta\right)^2 - \xi^2\eta\left(1-\eta\right)}{4\sqrt{\left(1-\eta\right)\left(1-\frac{\eta\theta}{1+\beta\theta}\right)}}$$
(8)

where $\xi = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$.

where

Let's consider limiting cases: length of a wave is very great and is very small in comparison with thickness of a layer. In the first case replacing in the equation (8) hyperbolic tangents by their arguments for meaning of phase speed of a wave we shall receive:

$$c = \frac{2c_t}{c_l} \sqrt{\frac{4(c_l^2 + a^2 - c_t^2) + \xi^2(c_l^2 + a^2)}{4(1 + \xi^2)(1 + a^2c_l^{-2})}}$$
(9)

In the second case accepting the relation hyperbolic tangents in (8) equal to unit we shall have the following equation:

$$(2-\eta)^2 - \xi^2 \eta (1-\eta) - 4 \sqrt{(1-\eta) \left(1 - \frac{\eta \theta}{1+\beta \theta}\right)} = 0$$
⁽¹⁰⁾

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Generally of symmetric vibrations the phase speed should be defined from the equation (8). In that specific case at $\xi = 0$ (flat deformation) and at absence of an external constant magnetic field $(\beta = 0)$, the equation (8) - (10) match with known equations considered in [1]. The presence in the equations (8) - (10) dimensionless parameter ξ , results that the wave has property dispersion. Let's note, that if in the above-stated equations to accept $\beta = 0$ (external magnetic field is absent), the results given in [7] turn out. The equation (10) at absence of an external constant magnetic field is in detail investigated in work [5].

For definition of phase speed of the antisymmetric forms of vibrations the following characteristic equation turns out:

$$\frac{th\left(kh\sqrt{1-\frac{\eta\theta}{1+\beta\theta}}\right)}{th\left(kh\sqrt{1-\eta}\right)} = \frac{4\sqrt{\left(1-\eta\right)\left(1-\frac{\eta\theta}{1+\beta\theta}\right)}}{\left(2-\eta\right)^2 - \xi^2\eta\left(1-\eta\right)}$$
(11)

In the first limiting case from the equation (11) the phase speed of waves of a bend is defined at presence of an external constant magnetic field. At the other limiting case the equation (11) is reduced to the equation (10).

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TRANSVERSE CRACKING OF COMPOSITE BRIDGE DECKS

Minnetyan L., Janoyan K.D., Rocheleau J.A.

Cracking of reinforced concrete bridge decks is a major issue in the transportation infrastructure durability as it opens the door to many other potential detrimental effects. The ability to control the amount of cracking in bridge decks has been sought by countless professionals, ranging from those who design the structures to those who physically construct the bridge. A majority of transverse cracks on the deck develop due to early-age behaviors of concrete. A drastic temperature increase occurs during the curing process, which creates thermal stresses inside the concrete. Shrinkage and creep also cause stresses to build. The severity of these effects heavily depends on the concrete mix design and also on the physical dimensions of the deck. The objective of this paper is to develop a method to evaluate residual stresses because of temperature increase during the hydration of concrete. The method combines finite element methods and composite mechanics analyses to simulate the stresses developed in the deck at early ages due to thermal effects.

1. INTRODUCTION Bridge deck cracking occurs when restrained volumetric changes associated with moisture and temperature changes take place. Volumetric changes mainly result from autogeneous shrinkage, drying shrinkage, thermal shrinkage, and creep. These major causes of concrete volume change with time depend primarily on the material properties and mix design, geometric design details, construction practices, and environmental conditions. Concrete properties are the most important factors affecting transverse deck cracking since they control shrinkage and thermal strains that cause stresses. Understanding the concrete properties is central to reliably modeling the mechanisms contributing to the cracking of concrete decks. The user interface of the implemented computer program will enable the user to input the properties of the concrete being monitored. The overall objective of this paper is to develop a computational framework to predict the behavior of transverse cracking in reinforced concrete bridge decks. Temperature rise during hydration of concrete and resulting residual stresses in concrete play a very important role in the development of deck cracking. Thus, a model mathematically defines the heat generated in the concrete during curing. This model is added into the computational framework so that the important temperature effects can be accounted for in the prediction of deck cracking. Similarly, the effects that autogeneous and drying shrinkage have on the concrete during and after curing are modeled and incorporated into the framework, as they both play a significant role in the development of cracks. Figure 1 shows the mechanism of the transverse cracking of a concrete deck slab.



The composite action between the deck and girders provides restraining to the deck. When concrete shrinks, the external restraint from the girder, as well as the internal restraints from the reinforcement and aggregates, produces tensile stresses in the longitudinal direction of the deck. When these stresses reach the tensile strength of concrete, transverse cracks are developed in the deck. In continuous beams or in beams with fixed-end restraint, the negative moments resulting from mechanical loads produce tensile stress in the deck, which, when combined with thermal and shrinkage stresses, aggravate the problem of deck cracking. Transverse cracks on

high performance (HP) concrete decks are characteristically more distinct and wider than those in conventional concrete bridge decks. Pozzolanic materials such as silica fume and water reducing admixtures/superplasticizers are used to produce HP concrete with higher strength, greater resistance to freeze-thaw cycles, and significantly lower creep properties. HP concrete has a compressive strength, f_c ', that is greater than 6,000 psi (41.4 MPa). It can be shown that the higher compressive strength, f_c ', of concrete cannot be the main reason affecting the crack size. This is reasonable since compressive strength increases stiffness as well as bond strength and tensile strength by the same proportions. The effect of higher stiffness will be to increase crack width, and higher bond/tensile strengths will decrease crack width by approximately the same amount. Therefore, the net effects of higher f_c ' cannot account for the wider cracks on HP concrete decks. A detailed finite element progressive cracking analysis code will be able to account for the effects of all properties of the deck

and composite girders on crack widths. Examination of other factors affecting the maximum crack width and their inclusion in the FEA model is required. This is accomplished in multiple steps. First, a computational framework is established. It is designed to evaluate the effects of specific design and construction parameters on concrete deck cracking. The framework is a compilation of packages capable of performing composite mechanics and finite element method analyses (Minnetyan et al 1992). It requires the user to define all of the parameters for the different analyses to be run, which is accomplished through the creation of specific input files

2. FINITE ELEMENT MODELS. A three-dimensional finite element model (FEM) using layered shell elements is utilized to describe the bridge deck-girder structural system. Figure 2 shows the dimensions and the node and element numbering of a cross-section of the FEM. As can be seen in Figure 2, there are a total of 30 nodes on each cross-section of the bridge, numbered in the fashion shown. Additionally, there are 24 elements connecting each pair of neighboring cross-sections, again, numbered in the fashion shown (element numbers are enclosed in boxes in Figure 2). Only the 12 concrete deck elements are shown so as to not crowd the figure.



Figure 2 Bridge cross-section showing node and element numbering

3. EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE RISE DURING CURING OF CONCRETE The residual stresses because of the rising of the concrete temperature during curing play a very important role in the development of deck cracking. The temperature differential between the deck concrete and the supporting beam at the time when they start acting as a composite section is the critical temperature to consider. Determination of thermal residual stresses requires knowledge of concrete temperatures as a function of time from the initial placement of concrete. The initial placement temperature, the concrete mix design, and also the change in the ambient temperature have influence on the temperature time-history. In addition, these are some of the factors that could actually be changed or controlled during the construction operation. To compute the through-the-thickness time-history temperature profile of the bridge deck, a one-dimensional thermal analysis finite element approach was used. The analysis requires thermal conductivity and specific heat values and hydration heat generated per unit volume as a function of time. The curing process for bridge deck construction involves placing wet burlap over the bridge decks almost immediately after pouring (within 30 minutes). It is appropriate to define the surface temperature as a boundary condition while the deck surface is covered with wet burlap.

Mathematical model for the hydration heat generated, Q_l , was obtained by calibrating an appropriate model using test data. Figure 3 shows the heat generation curve for an HP concrete mix, including an initial retardation time when no heat is generated.



Figure 3 Heat generation curve for an HP concrete mix

The heat generation behavior depends on the composition of the concrete. Additionally, the initial retardation or dormant time may decrease because of delay of the concrete mix truck in transit. General equations for hydration heat production in terms of t_1 (the time at which the heat generation starts to occur after placement), t_2 (the time at which the heat generation peaks), and Q_p (the peak heat generation, occurring at time t_2) are written as:

$$Q_{I}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \le t < t_{1} \\ \left(\frac{Q_{p}}{t_{2} - t_{1}}\right)(t - t_{1}) & t_{1} \le t \le t_{2} \\ \frac{100^{*}Q_{p}}{(t - (t_{2} - 10))^{2}} & t > t_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$(3.1)$$

Thermal conductivity of the concrete is taken to be k = 0.0818 Btu/(in.hr.°F) or 1.7 W/(m.°K) and the heat capacity c = 0.210 Btu/(lb.°F) or 880 J/(Kg.°K).

A one-dimensional finite element model is used for through the thickness time-history thermal analysis. The time-dependent changes in heat generation are taken into account for each time step by Equation 3.1 for Q_I , as a time function that is referenced at each time step. Figure 4 shows a typical one-dimensional FEM discretization across the concrete thickness. The FEM model can also include the girder elements for thermal analysis.

4. DRYING SHRINKAGE STRAINS The model for drying shrinkage strain was derived based on moisture loss trends through the bridge deck with time. Moisture diffusivity of concrete is usually a smooth function of drying time. Therefore it is possible to derive a mathematical model for moisture as a function of time and depth directly from test data. Based on information from test data, Equation 4.1 was formed. It defines the moisture content of the bridge deck as a function of both drying time in hours, *t*, and depth, *x*, from the drying face.

$$H(x,t) = H_{I} - TD \cdot (H_{I} - H_{S}) \cdot \left[erfc \left[\frac{x}{2\sqrt{D_{M}t}} \right] \right] - BD \cdot (H_{I} - H_{S}) \cdot \left[erfc \left[\frac{d-x}{2\sqrt{D_{M}t}} \right] \right]$$
(4.1)

In equation 4.1, H(x,t) represents the relative humidity (moisture content) as a function of x and t. TD is 1 if there is drying through the top surface of the deck and 0 if there is a moisture barrier at the top surface. Similarly, BD is 1 if there is drying through the bottom surface of the deck and 0 if there is a moisture barrier at the bottom surface. H_I and H_S are the relative humidity at the interior of a sealed concrete and at the surface of the deck, respectively. *erfc* is the complementary error function, and D_M is the aging moisture diffusion coefficient of concrete. The value of H_S is taken to be 50%, which is a typical value for the summertime relative humidity in the atmosphere. Change in the atmospheric humidity will change the surface moisture boundary of the concrete deck. H_I is defined as the relative humidity in the interior of a sealed concrete. Based on the interpretation of test data, H_I is determined to be a function of time, approximately described by the following equation:

$$H_1(t) = -0.0078125 \cdot t + 100 \tag{4.2}$$

Again, t is given in hours. The value of H_I is decreased from 100 percent due to loss of moisture to hydration of the concrete mix. The time coefficient in equation 4.2 may be modified as a function of the concrete mix.



Figure 4. Example finite element model for thermal analysis(1.0 in.=25.4 mm)

6. RESULTS Prior to three dimensional FEM of the composite bridge deck, time-history thermal analysis of the concrete hydration is conducted. The time increment used for the analysis is one hour. The thermal FEM model is extended to include the girder as well as the reinforced concrete deck. The maximum temperatures develop deep within the concrete deck.

For the HP concrete mix considered the maximum concrete temperature of 113°F (45°C) is reached after 16 hours of concrete placement. It may be noted that the maximum hydration heat is generated at 15 hours. Figure 5 shows the concrete temperature variation with time. After 36 hours the temperatures continue to decrease very slowly. Results indicate that all hydration related temperature increases are completely dissipated within two weeks. Figure 6 shows the temperature increase with depth. The maximum temperature occurs near the bottom of the concrete deck where the concrete is in

contact with the top flange of the steel girder. The interface between the concrete and the top flange of the steel girder is at a depth of 13.5 in. (343 mm) that is due to 9.5 in (241 mm) deck thickness and 4.0 in. (102 mm) haunch thickness. Conversion of temperature F to C is given by C=(F-32)*5/9.







Taking into account the temperature change from the maximum temperatures as the concrete sets to the use temperature has a significant effect on the residual stresses. At the negative moment region tensile stresses developed due to thermal residual effects are significant. A three-dimensional FEM analysis shows surface tension stress of 410 psi (2.83 MPa) is developed due to cooling down of the composite deck/girder system to service temperatures. Considering that the modulus of rupture of the HP concrete is 581 psi (4.01 MPa), the thermal residual stress is very significant.

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AEROSTRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMPOSITE WINDMILL BLADES

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Methods and computer codes are discussed for the design of composite windmill blades for durability and damage tolerance. Damage progression is computationally simulated with increasing number of load cycles. Effects of constituent material and fabrication parameters on the response are computed to assess failure. The sensitivity of response to design variables is evaluated. The method is demonstrated for a polymer matrix composite airfoil specimen under lateral pressure cyclic loading. Suggested improvements of design variables based on analysis are discussed.

1. INTRODUCTION Graphite/epoxy composites are finding increased applications as windmill blade structures due to their light weight, relative low cost, and the development of automated fabrication processes. Computational simulation methods are increasingly necessary for the design evaluation of composite structures. With the development of new constituent materials and fiber reinforcement configurations, graphite/epoxy composites are more economical for airfoil structures. Applications of graphite/epoxy fiber composites to windmill blade structures require reliable performance under fatigue loading caused by wind speed variations, structural vibrations, and fluctuating surface pressures that develop due to the load environment. It is important to quantify the level of structural safety after damage initiation and damage growth take place in a composite structure. The relationship between damage evolution characteristics and remaining reliable life need be established for the in-service structural health monitoring of wind power generation structures.

The fundamental premise of computational simulation is that the complete evaluation of laminated composite fracture requires an assessment of ply and subply constituent material level damage/fracture processes. Computational simulation by-passes traditional fracture mechanics to provide an alternative evaluation method, conveying to the design engineer a detailed description of damage initiation, growth, accumulation, and propagation that would take place in the process of ultimate fracture of a composite structure. Results show in detail the damage progression sequence and structural response characteristics during different degradation stages. An important feature of computational simulation is the assessment of damage stability or damage tolerance of a structure under loading.

The assessment of durability and damage tolerance under fatigue loading requires a capability to simulate the progressive damage and fracture characteristics of composite structures. Fibrous composites exhibit multiple fracture modes that initiate local flaws compared to only a few for traditional materials. Hence, simulation of structural fracture in fibrous composites must include: (1) all possible fracture modes, (2) the types of flaws they initiate, and (3) the coalescing and propagation of these flaws to critical dimensions for imminent structural fracture. The comprehensive simulation of progressive fracture presented herein is independent of stress intensity factors and fracture toughness parameters. Concepts governing the structural fracture simulation are described in reference (Minnetyan et al 1992). Based on these concepts, a computational simulation procedure has been developed for (1) simulating damage initiation, progressive fracture, and collapse of composite structures and (2) evaluating probability of structural fracture in terms of global quantities that are indicators of structural integrity.

2. COMPUTATIONAL SIMULATION PROCEDURE. Computational simulation of fatigue damage progression is implemented by the integration of three distinct computer modules as follows: (1) composite mechanics, (2) finite element analysis, and (3) damage progression tracking. The overall evaluation of composite structural durability is carried out in the damage progression module that keeps track of composite degradation for the entire structure. The damage progression module relies on a composite mechanics code (Murthy and Chamis 1986) for composite micromechanics, macromechanics, laminate analysis, as well as cyclic loading durability analysis, and calls a finite element analysis module that uses anisotropic thick shell elements to model laminated composites (Nakazawa et al 1987).
The computational simulation cycle begins with the definition of constituent properties from a materials databank. Composite ply properties are computed by the composite mechanics module (Murthy and Chamis 1986). The composite mechanics module is called before and after each finite element analysis. Prior to each finite element analysis, the composite mechanics module computes the composite properties from the fiber and matrix constituent characteristics and the composite layup. The finite element analysis module accepts the composite properties that are computed by the composite mechanics code at each node and performs the global structural analysis at each load increment. After a finite element analysis, the computed generalized nodal force and moment time histories are supplied to the composite analysis module that evaluates the nature and amount of local damage, if any, in the plies of the composite laminate. The evaluation of local damage due to cyclic loading is based on simplified mathematical models embedded in the composite mechanics module (Murthy and Chamis 1986).

Ply failure modes are assessed by using margins of safety computed by the composite mechanics module via superposition of the six cyclic load ratios. The cyclic loads that are considered are the N_x , N_y , N_{xy} in-plane loads and M_x , M_y , M_{xy} flexural moments. The lower and upper limits of the cyclic loads, the number of cycles, and the cyclic degradation coefficients are supplied to the composite mechanics module at each node for the computation of a complete failure analysis based on the maximum stress criteria.

Computed nodal stress resultants are used to assess the maximum and minimum values of the local load cycles and frequencies at each node. The composite mechanics module with cyclic load analysis capability evaluates the local composite response at each node subjected to fluctuating stress resultants. The number of cycles required to induce local structural damage are evaluated at each node. After damage initiation, composite properties are reevaluated based on degraded ply properties and the overall structural response parameters are recomputed. Iterative application of this computational procedure results in the tracking of progressive damage in the composite structure subjected to cyclic loading. Computational simulation cycles are continued until the composite structure fractures. The number of cycles for damage initiation, when the number of load cycles reaches a critical level, damage begins to propagate rapidly in the composite structure. After the critical damage propagation stage is reached, the composite structure experiences excessive damage or fracture that renders it unsafe for continued use.

The generalized stress-strain relationships are revised locally according to the composite damage evaluated after each finite element analysis. The model is automatically updated with a new finite element mesh having reconstituted properties, and the structure is reanalyzed for further deformation and damage. If there is no damage after a cyclic load increment, the structure is considered to be in equilibrium and an additional number of cycles are applied leading to possible damage growth, accumulation, or propagation. Simulation under cyclic loading is continued until structural fracture.

The simplest fatigue degradation model is based on the assumption that all material properties may be assumed to diminish linearly on a logarithmic scale based on the number of cycles endured.

$$\frac{P}{Po} = 1 - S \log N \tag{1}$$

Where P is the current value of a property, Po is the original value of the same property, is the logarithmic degradation coefficient, and N is the number of load cycles. The log-linear degradation model is fairly effective in describing the cyclic fatigue response of a composite or metallic material that is loaded under a constant type of loading and uniform hygrothermal environment.

3. COMPOSITE AIRFOIL UNDER LOADING

A graphite/epoxy laminated cantilever airfoil is used to demonstrate the fatigue simulation of a composite structure subjected to flexural loading. The airfoil has a length of 1829 mm (72.0 in) and the width varies from 102 mm (4.0 in) at the tip to 76 mm (3.0 in) at the base. The ply layup is $[0_3/18/-18/90/-18/18/0_3]_n$. The laminate thickness is 79 mm (3.10 in) at the root and 7.0 mm (0.275 in) at the blade tip. The finite element model of the airfoil contains 160 elements and 187 nodes as shown in Figure 1.

The composite system is made of AS-4 graphite fibers in a high-modulus, high strength (5250) epoxy matrix. Matrix properties are representative of the Rigidite-5250 high temperature resin. The fiber volume ratio is 0.55 and the void volume is assumed to be zero.

The airfoil is first investigated subjected to a monotonically increasing lateral pressure applied at service temperature of 22°C. Damage propagation is simulated as the lateral pressure is increased. Figure 2 shows the percent damage volume in the airfoil with increasing lateral pressure. Damage initiation occurs at a lateral pressure of approximately 13.8 kPa (2.0 psi). The damage initiation mode is by transverse tensile failure of the 90° plies near the root. After damage initiation, the damage growth rate with pressure remains steady until the critical pressure level of 41.4 kPa (6.0 psi) is reached. Above the 41.4 kPa pressure level damage propagates very suddenly with fiber fractures that cause the airfoil to break into two pieces. Figure 3 shows the airfoil tip deflection with increasing lateral pressure of 41.4 kPa is reached. Figure 4 shows the exhausted damage energy as a function of the created damage volume. The relationship between damage volume and damage energy is linear until the critical damage level is reached. After the critical damage level, the exhausted damage energy grows much more rapidly compared to the damage volume. This critical damage stage is also the damage tolerance limit of the composite structure.



After simulation of the airfoil under monotonically increasing static loading, its durability under fatigue loading is investigated. The pressure amplitude for fatigue is selected approximately halfway between the damage initiation and damage propagation pressures. The fatigue pressure of 27.6 kPa (4.0 psi) is applied with zero stress ratio; i.e. without stress reversal. The damage evolution characteristics are tracked with increasing number of pressure cycles. Figure 6 shows the created damage with number of fatigue cycles. The damage volume increases rapidly within the first few cycles. Afterwards, the increase in the damage volume becomes more and more gradual with the increasing number of cycles. However, at the end of the fatigue life, small increases in the damage volume represent larger steps in approaching the damage tolerance limit. Figure 7 shows the relationship between the fatigue damage energy exhausted and the created damage volume. At the end of the fatigue life the slope of the damage energy curve becomes practically infinite. Accordingly, the damage volume alone is not a sufficient indicator to identify the damage tolerance limit under fatigue. Similarly the changes in airfoil tip deflection with the number of fatigue cycles, as shown in Figure 8, do not provide any warning of the impending ultimate failure. Figure 8 shows the Damage Energy Release Rate (DERR) with increasing number of fatigue cycles. DERR is defined as the rate of work done by external forces/pressures during the evolution of damage to the damage volume created. Fluctuations in the DERR levels correspond to the changes in the structural resistance to damage propagation. There is a rapid increase in the DERR levels immediately before ultimate fracture. Therefore, any diagnostic methodology for structural health monitoring must be able to measure both the increase in damage volume and also the exhausted damage energy. Adequate warning before failure may be obtained by comparison of measured damage and damage energy levels to the corresponding simulated values.



4. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the results obtained from the investigated composite airfoil example and from the general perspective of the available computational simulation method, the following conclusions are drawn:

- 1. Computational simulation can be used to track the details of damage initiation, growth, and subsequent propagation to fracture for composite structures subjected to monotonic and cyclic fatigue loads.
- 2. For the example angle-plied composite airfoil structure considered, critical changes in the damage evolution characteristics can be identified by monitoring the damage growth and the associated damage energy.
- 3. Computational simulation, with the use of established composite mechanics and finite element codes, can be used to predict the influence of composite geometry as well as loading and material properties on the durability of composite structures.
- 4. The demonstrated procedure is flexible and applicable to all types of constituent materials, structural geometry, and loading. Hybrid composites and homogeneous materials, as well as laminated, stitched, woven, and braided composites can be simulated.
- 5. A general methodology has been demonstrated to investigate damage propagation and progressive fracture of composite structures due to cyclic loading.

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THE STABILITY OF NON-HOMOGENEOUS CYLINDRICAL THIN SHELLS SUBJECTED TO COMBINED LOADING

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The aim of the present paper is to study the buckling problem of non-homogeneous circular cylindrical thin shells under combined lateral pressure and axial compression. As is common for functionally graded cylindrical shells, the shell properties are assumed to vary continuously across the thickness direction. The analysis is presented using the first-order shear deformation theory. The stability equations are derived by the adjacent equilibrium criterion method. To solve the resulting equations and to obtain the critical loads, the closed-form solution is applied. The critical loads are obtained for cylindrical thin shells with non-homogeneity properties. The results reveal that by carefully choosing the material properties, the buckling capacity of shell will be increased.

1. INTRODUCTION

The response of shell structures to mechanical and thermal loads has been always the subject of significant research activities due to their potential for use in modern engineering applications especially in aerospace structures as thin-walled structures. Therefore, the shells with various material properties are frequently analyzed in order to economize on the amount of material used, to lighten of the shells, and to increase the strength of shells. It is known that by carefully choosing this parameter, a significant increase in stiffness, buckling and vibration capacities of the shell may be obtained. Many investigations have been reported for buckling problem of shells (e.g. references [1-2]). Another case of buckling problem is those written for buckling behavior of orthotropic, composite and nonhomogeneous shells under various mechanical and thermal loads (e.g. references [3-4]). There are also many papers dealing with the buckling of functionally graded cylindrical shells (e.g. references [5-6]). From the above-mentioned references, it is evident that a few studies have focused on the buckling behavior of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells. Recentely, non-homogeneous shell structures have found wide applications in aerospace, automotive and marine industrials. The non-homogeneity of materials can be created due to various problems such as production techniques, radiation effect, and thermal polishing processes. The properties of these materials vary as a piecewise continuous or continuous functions of position in the body. By carefully choosing the non-homogeneous properties, we can decrease the geometry dimensions and weights of the shell structures.

The present paper deals with the buckling analysis of combined-loaded non-homogeneous circular cylindrical thin shells. A first-order shear deformation theory is employed to obtain the equilibrium equations, which include the non-linear terms of strains. Using the adjacent equilibrium criterion method, the governing stability equations in terms of force and moment resultants are derived. The closed-form solution is applied to help understand the buckling behavior of non-homogeneous cylindrical thin shells under combined axial compression and lateral pressure. The effects of variations of the shell characteristics and non-homogeneity parameter on the smallest buckling loads are discussed in detail.

2. FORMULATION

Consider a non-homogeneous circular cylindrical shell having the length L, the mean radius R, and a uniform thickness h. The cylindrical coordinate system is set on the middle surface of the shell (z=0). The shell is subjected to combined axial compression and lateral pressure. The shell properties are assumed vary with respect to thickness coordinate, as follows [4]

$$P(z) = P_0(1 + \mu\phi(z))$$
(2.1)

where *P* is the corresponding properties of non-homogeneous cylindrical shell which can be substituted by modulus of elasticity *E* and the Poisson's ratio , P_0 denotes a material property of homogeneous shell, ~ is the non-homogeneity parameter satisfying 0 μ <1, and W(*z*) is continuous function of the variation of material property. The shell displacement is based on the first-order shear deformation theory (FSDT). It is applicable and relatively accurate to predict the buckling loads of a wide range of structural problems. This theory can be expressed as

where $u_0(x,)$, $v_0(x,)$ and $w_0(x,)$ are the middle surface displacements, and x(x,) and (x,) describe the rotations about - and x-axes, respectively. The following expressions including non-linear terms are considered for kinematic relations

$$V_{x}^{0} = u_{0,x} + \frac{1}{2}w_{0,x}^{2}, \quad V_{x}^{0} = \frac{v_{0,x} + w_{0}}{R} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{w_{0,x}}{R}\right)^{2}, \quad X_{x,z}^{0} = \frac{u_{0,x}}{R} + v_{0,x} + \frac{w_{0,x}w_{0,z}}{R}$$

$$X_{xz}^{0} = u_{1} + w_{0,x}, \qquad X_{x,z}^{0} = v_{1} + \frac{w_{0,x}}{R}, \quad |_{x} = u_{1,x}, \quad |_{x} = \frac{v_{1,x}}{R}, \quad |_{x_{x}} = \frac{u_{1,x}}{R} + v_{1,x}$$
(2.3)

The equilibrium equations based on the FSDT in terms of resultants are [7, 8]

$$RN_{x,x} + N_{x_{x,x}} = 0, \qquad RN_{x_{x,x}} + N_{x,y} = 0,$$

$$RM_{x,x} + M_{x_{x,y}} - RQ_{x} = 0, \qquad RM_{x_{x,x}} + M_{x,y} - RQ_{y} = 0,$$

$$R^{2}Q_{x,x} + RQ_{x,y} + R^{2}N_{x}w_{x,x} + 2RN_{x_{y}}w_{x,y} + N_{y}w_{y,y} - RN_{y} = 0$$
(2.4)

The following expressions relate the force and moment resultants, strains, and curvatures

$$N_{x} = A_{11} V_{x}^{0} + B_{11} |_{x} + A_{12} V_{x}^{0} + B_{12} |_{x}, \qquad M_{x} = B_{11} V_{x}^{0} + D_{11} |_{x} + B_{12} V_{x}^{0} + D_{12} |_{x}$$

$$N_{x} = A_{12} V_{x}^{0} + B_{12} |_{x} + A_{11} V_{x}^{0} + B_{11} |_{x}, \qquad M_{x} = B_{12} V_{x}^{0} + D_{12} |_{x} + B_{11} V_{x}^{0} + D_{11} |_{x}$$

$$N_{x} = A_{22} X_{x}^{0} + B_{22} |_{x}, \qquad M_{x} = B_{22} X_{x}^{0} + D_{22} |_{x}, \qquad Q_{x} = A_{22} X_{xz}^{0}, \qquad Q_{x} = A_{22} X_{xz}^{0}$$
(2.5)

where

$$(A_{11}, B_{11}, D_{11}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{E(z)}{1 - (z)^2} (1, z, z^2) dz$$

$$(A_{12}, B_{12}, D_{12}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{\xi(z)E(z)}{1 - (z)^2} (1, z, z^2) dz$$

$$(A_{22}, B_{22}, D_{22}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \frac{E(z)}{2 + 2\xi(z)} (1, z, z^2) dz$$
(2.6)

To obtain the buckling loads, stability equations are needed and these can be found by the adjacent equilibrium criterion method [7, 8]. If we assume that the equilibrium state of a shell under mechanical loads is defined in terms of displacement components u^0, v^0 , and w^0 , the displacement components of a neighboring stable state differ by u^1, v^1 , and w^1 with respect to the equilibrium position. Thus, the total displacements of a neighboring state are

$$u = u^{0} + u^{1}, \qquad v = v^{0} + v^{1}, \qquad w = w^{0} + w^{1}$$
(2.7)

The force resultants of a neighboring state may be related to the equilibrium state as

$$N_{x} = N_{x}^{0} + N_{x}^{1}, \qquad N_{\theta} = N_{\theta}^{0} + N_{\theta}^{1}, \qquad N_{x\theta} = N_{x\theta}^{0} + N_{x\theta}^{1}$$
(2.8)

where N_x^1 , N_y^1 and $N_{x_s}^1$ describe the linear parts of the force increments corresponding to u^1 , v^1 , and w^1 . The stability equations may be obtained by substituting Eqs. (2.7) and (2.8) into equilibrium equations (4) as follows

$$RN_{x,x}^{1} + N_{x,x}^{1} = 0, \qquad RN_{x,x}^{1} + N_{x,x}^{1} = 0,$$

$$RM_{x,x}^{1} + M_{x,x}^{1} - RQ_{x}^{1} = 0, \qquad RM_{\frac{1}{x,x}}^{1} + M_{x,x}^{1} - RQ_{x}^{1} = 0,$$

$$R^{2}Q_{x,x}^{1} + RQ_{x,x}^{1} + R^{2}N_{x}^{0}w_{x,x}^{1} + N_{x}^{0}w_{x,x}^{1} - RN_{x}^{1} = 0$$
(2.9)

where $N_x^0 = -P/2fR$ and $N_y^0 = -\overline{P}R$ are the pre-buckling mechanical forces which can be obtained by the equilibrium equations [9]. The superscript 1 describes the state of stability and the superscript 0 describes the state of equilibrium conditions and therefore drop out of the equations. Also, the nonlinear terms with superscript 1 are ignored because they are small compared to the linear terms. The non-dimensional load parameter y, is defined to express the combination of the applied axial compression and external pressure. That is

$$y = \frac{P}{2f R^2 \overline{P}}$$
(2.10)

To solve these five equations for simply supported boundary conditions, an approximate solution for displacements and rotations needs to be carried out and is suggested by the following relations

$$u^{1} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} U_{mn} \cos m_{1} x \sin n\theta, \qquad \varphi_{x} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} X_{mn} \cos m_{1} x \sin n\theta$$

$$v^{1} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} V_{mn} \sin m_{1} x \cos n\theta, \qquad \varphi_{\theta} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} Y_{mn} \sin m_{1} x \cos n\theta \qquad (2.11)$$

$$w^{1} = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} W_{mn} \sin m_{1} x \sin n\theta$$

where $m_1 = mf / L$, m and n are the half-wave numbers in the x- and -directions, respectively, and U_{mn} , V_{mn} , W_{mn} , X_{mn} , and Y_{mn} are the unknown coefficients. The relations (2.11) can then substitute into stability equations (2.9), where yields five sets of equations. A coefficient matrix could be found by collecting the five equations into matrix form with unknown functions of Eq. (2.11) as variables. In order to have a valid solution, the determinant of the coefficient matrix must be equal to zero. The resulting equation is a function depends on half-wave numbers, geometric, stiffness, and non-homogeneity parameters.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study presents buckling loads for combined-loaded non-homogeneous circular cylindrical thin shells having simply supported boundary conditions. The stainless steel is used as homogeneous material with $E_0=200$ GPa and $_0=0.3$. To investigate the accuracy of the present procedure, comparison studies of the critical buckling loads for homogeneous cylindrical shells with simply supported boundary conditions are presented in Table 2 for combined lateral pressure and axial compression. The numbers in brackets indicate the longitudinal and circumferential wave numbers, m and n, respectively. In all the cases, m=1, but the values of n depends upon the various parameters. The graph of dependency of critical loads for non-homogeneous cylindrical shells on the geometric ratios is shown in Figures 1 and 2. The applied external pressure and axial compression are related by $N_x^0 = N^0$. The variation function of non-homogeneous shell is considered as W(z) = z/h. It is found that the critical loads are affected by increasing non-homogeneity parameter y from 0 to 0.6. The maximum increase is about 3.5% for L/R=2 and the minimum decrease in about 1.9% for L/R=10. For very thin shells, the non-homogeneity parameter does not play a major role in predicting the buckling loads. The effects of non-homogeneity parameter are dependent of shell characteristics. For the combined-loaded non-homogeneous shells, by varying the non-homogeneity parameter, the shell buckles at the same values for half-wave numbers. For variations of R/h ratio from 30 to 300, the critical loads decrease about 100% for all the cases. The ratio L/R affects the critical loads about 59% to 80%. A careful choice of properties parameter μ yield improved buckling loads for a specific nonhomogeneous shell. An additional observation is that, for very thin shells, the buckling loads are constant and do not depend on the combination of loads.

	L/R	R/h					
		5	10	50	100	500	
Ref. [29]	5	1313.854 (1,2)	221.122 (1,2)	4.042 (1,3)	0.705 (1,4)	0.013 (1,6)	
Present		1313.854 (1,2)	221.122 (1,2)	4.042 (1,3)	0.705 (1,4)	0.013 (1,6)	
Ref. [29]	10	860.889 (1,1)	146.626 (1,2)	2.216 (1,2)	0.366 (1,3)	0.006 (1,4)	
Present		860.889 (1,1)	146.626 (1,2)	2.216 (1,2)	0.366 (1,3)	0.006 (1,4)	
Ref. [29]	20	325.507 (1,1)	57.074 (1,1)	1.191 (1,2)	0.176 (1,2)	0.003 (1,3)	
Present		325.507 (1,1)	57.074 (1,1)	1.191 (1,2)	0.176 (1,2)	0.003 (1,3)	
Ref. [29]	50	278.011 (1,1)	35.438 (1,1)	0.397 (1,1)	0.093 (1,1)	0.001 (1,2)	
Present		278.011 (1,1)	35.438 (1,1)	0.397 (1,1)	0.093 (1,1)	0.001 (1,2)	

Table 1: Comparison of critical loads for combined-loaded homogeneous cylindrical shells (μ =0)



Figure 1: Critical loads for a non-homogeneous cylindrical shell under combined loading versus length-to-radius ratio (R/h=50); (a) y=0.5, and (b): y=0.9.



Figure 2: Critical loads for a non-homogeneous cylindrical shell under combined loading versus radius-to-thickness ratio (L/R=3); (a) y=0.5, and (b): y=0.9.

4. CONCLUSIONS

A simple closed-form solution for the buckling load of non-homogeneous circular cylindrical shells has been developed from first-order shear deformation theory. It is shown to predict the buckling load to an accuracy of within % when compared with other analysis. The non-homogeneity parameter will reduce the buckling load of the cylinder considerably up to % depending on the geometric dimensions of cylinder. However, when the cylinder is very thin, the non-homogeneity parameter has not significant effect on the critical buckling loads.

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ON A SCALE-BRIDGING MECHANICAL MODEL OF CARBON NANOTUBES

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In this expository paper, intended as a short account of the contents of [1], a bottom-up method to model the mechanical behavior of carbon nanotubes is presented. This method is meant to bridge between three different scales: the *microscopic* scale of *molecular mechanics*; a *mesoscopic* scale, at which concepts from *discrete structure mechanics* apply; and the *macroscopic* scale of *continuous structure mechanics*.

Introduction

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) were discovered in 1991 by S. Iijima [2]. They are large *macromolecules*, composed exclusively of carbon atoms, having many remarkable physical properties. In this study, we concentrate on their mechanical behavior. To this purpose, it is convenient to recapitulate some basic information about their shape and size.

As to their shape, CNTs are long and thin cylinders obtained, in imagination, by rolling up a *graphene*, that is, a monolayer flat sheet of graphite (a two-dimensional hexagonal lattice of carbon atoms). There are various rolling-up strategies, leading to CNTs of different *chirality*; the *chiral* (or *roll-up*) vector is:

$$c_h = n\boldsymbol{a}_1 + m\boldsymbol{a}_2$$

with n, m two integers (Fig. 1); (n, 0)- and (n, n)- nanotubes are called, respectively, *zigzag* and *armchair*.



Figure 1. Rolling a graphene up the armchair and zig-zag ways

There are single-wall and multi-wall CNTs, denoted by SWCNTs and MWCNTs; due to the actual manifacturing procedures, they all have approximately hemispherical end caps. For simplicity, we shall confine attention to *armchair SWCNTs, long enough to ignore end effects*.

As to the size of CNTs, the C-C bond length (the side length s of the typical hexagon in a graphene lattice) is about 0.142nm; consequently, two opposite

C atoms are spaced by
$$\left(1+2\cos\frac{\pi}{3}\right)s = 0.283nm =$$

the hexagon's diameter; equally placed C atoms belonging to adjacent hexagons are spaced by $2\sin\frac{\pi}{3}s = 0.2456nm$ = the distance of two parallel

sides of a hexagon (to fix ideas, the spacing between two adjacent cylinders in a MWNT is about
$$0.34nm$$
).

Recently, a bottom-up modeling method has been proposed by various authors [3,4,5,6,7,8], with application to CNTs and polymer composites in mind. There are of course differences in ingredients and developments in the cited papers, but the purpose of the method they propose is one and the same, to bridge between three different scales: the *microscopic scale*, at which the bonding and non-bonding energies keeping together a given material complex - a CNT, in our case - are evaluated by molecular mechanics (MM) computations; the *mesoscopic scale*, at which a mechanical caricature of a CNT as an orderly arrangement of (pseudo) pin-jointed sticks and (axial and spiral) springs is drawn, in the fashion of *discrete* structure mechanics (DSM); and the *macroscopic scale*, at which the mesoscopic model is assimilated to a suitable model taken from the library of *continuous* structure mechanics (CSM). The method's procedure is also one and the same: to connect the scale-disparate viewpoints of chemical physics and structure mechanics by equating the energies assigned to the given material complex at all the three scales, so as *to deduce the targeted macroscopic mechanical behavior from the available microscopic chemical-physical information*.

The purpose of [1] was to reformulate and generalize such a bottom-up modeling approach, as applied to nanotubes, by introducing different choices of mesoscopic and macroscopic energies while keeping the contributions to the total microscopic energy in their standard forms. What follows is a succinct exposition of the main developments in that paper.

Microscopic energies

At nanometer scale, atomic interactions are modeled by either quantum mechanics (QM) or MM, in both cases by striving to capture the variation of system energy with changes in atomic positions. QM can describe rigorously the electronic structure of a material complex, but its computational cost becomes quickly prohibitive when the number of atoms involved increases. MM is based on the Born-Oppenheimer approximation, according to which the electronic motion and the nuclear motion of a molecule can be separated. Consistent with this simplifying assumption, the total potential energy U is expressed as a sum of several terms:

$$U = U_{\rho} + U_{\theta} + U_{\omega} + U_{\tau} + U_{vdW} + U_{c}, \qquad (1)$$

where U_{ρ} , U_{θ} , U_{ω} , and U_{τ} denote the *bonding energies* respectively associated with *stretching* (of covalent bonds), *angle variation* (between two valence bonds), *torsion* (around bonds), and *improper torsion*; and where the *non-bonding energies* U_{vdW} and U_{c} account for, respectively, *van der Waals* and *Coulomb interactions*.

In the case of CNTs, non-bonding energies are customarily ignored. As to bonding energies, all other energies are considered negligible when compared with U_{ρ} and U_{θ} , whose customary *harmonic* approximations are:

$$U_{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \sum k_b \left(\rho - \rho_{ref} \right)^2, \qquad U_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} \sum k_{\theta} \left(\theta - \theta_{ref} \right)^2 \tag{2}$$

Thus, the only bond-stiffness constants of importance are k_b and k_{θ} ; they can be obtained by *ab initio* QM evaluations or fitted to experiments.

Mesoscopic energies

As anticipated, we here deal exclusively with armchair SWCNTs. Let the typical atom A of such a nanotube be sitting at the origin of an orthogonal cartesian frame of unit vectors c_i :



Note that

$$\cos\beta = \cos\gamma\cos\frac{\alpha}{2}$$
, with $\cos\gamma = -\cos\frac{\pi}{2n}$ (3)

The three next neighbors of A, labelled B, C and D, sit at the following positions:

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$$l^{-1}\boldsymbol{p}_{B} \coloneqq \boldsymbol{b},$$

$$l^{-1}\boldsymbol{p}_{C} \coloneqq \boldsymbol{c} = \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}\boldsymbol{a} + \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\boldsymbol{c}_{3},$$

$$l^{-1}\boldsymbol{p}_{D} \coloneqq \boldsymbol{d} = \cos\frac{\alpha}{2}\boldsymbol{a} - \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\boldsymbol{c}_{3},$$
(4)

where both unit vectors \boldsymbol{a} and \boldsymbol{b} are orthogonal to \boldsymbol{c}_3 . Note that $\gamma \to \pi$ in the CNT-to-graphene limit, i.e., when $n \to \infty$.

An *elementary unit* (EU) of the CNT at hand consists of atom A and its three bonds. Within the framework of DSM, an EU is schematized in its reference configuration as a triplet of l -long sticks capable of axial deformations only, all pin-jointed at A; the sticks have the directions of the unit vectors b, c, d, and are pair-linked by three spiral springs of identical stiffness.

To evaluate the linearly elastic response to axial loads of our EU, we let k_s and k_a denote, respectively, the stiffness constant of spiral springs and the stretching stiffness of a bond. On assuming that point A is kept fixed and a force $f = f c_3$ is applied at point C, we have that:

$$f\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \kappa_a \Delta l \,, \tag{5}$$

where $f \cdot c = f \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$ is the axial component of the force (so that

$$F = (2n)f \tag{6}$$

is the total load applied to the CNT) and where Δl is the accompanying axial stretching of the stick parallel to c. Moreover, on applying *Euler's cut principle* of SM to the AC -stick with a view toward balancing moments about point A, we have that:

$$\boldsymbol{p}_{C} \times \boldsymbol{f} = \boldsymbol{\kappa}_{s} \left(\Delta \alpha \left| \boldsymbol{d} \times \boldsymbol{c} \right|^{-1} \boldsymbol{d} \times \boldsymbol{c} + \Delta \beta \left| \boldsymbol{b} \times \boldsymbol{c} \right|^{-1} \boldsymbol{b} \times \boldsymbol{c} \right) + \boldsymbol{m}_{R}$$
(7)

Here $\Delta \alpha$ and $\Delta \beta$ are the angle changes induced in response to the vector moment of force f with respect to point A, and m_R is a *reactive couple* that the device used to anchor our elementary unit at A might have to provide in order to guarantee equilibrium. A quick computation yields:

$$\boldsymbol{p}_{C} \times \boldsymbol{f} = \left(f \, l \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{c}_{3};$$

in addition, it is not difficult to see that

$$\left|\boldsymbol{d}\times\boldsymbol{c}\right|^{-1}\boldsymbol{d}\times\boldsymbol{c}=\boldsymbol{a}\times\boldsymbol{c}_{3}$$

and that

$$\boldsymbol{b} \times \boldsymbol{c} = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \gamma \boldsymbol{a} \times \boldsymbol{c}_3 + \sin \gamma \left(\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \boldsymbol{a} - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \boldsymbol{c}_3 \right), \quad |\boldsymbol{b} \times \boldsymbol{c}|^2 = \sin^2 \beta.$$

All in all, (7) can be given the form of the following system:

$$fl\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \kappa_s \left(\Delta \alpha + \frac{\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}}{\tan\beta} \Delta \beta \right),$$

$$m_R = \Delta \beta \frac{\sin\gamma}{\sin\beta} \left(\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} c_3 - \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} a \right).$$
(8)

Remark. The second of equations (8) is irrelevant to determine the deformed shape of the EU under the given load; it evaporates in the $n \rightarrow \infty$ limit, that is to say, in the CNT-to-graphene limit (when

 $\beta \rightarrow \alpha = 2\pi/3$). Interestingly, the first does not depend explicitly on *n*, in that it characterizes some aspects (not all!) of the elastic response of a typical armchair EU.

Differentiation of equation (3), yields an expression for $\Delta\beta$ as a function of $\Delta\alpha$:

$$\Delta\beta = \delta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \Delta\alpha, \qquad \delta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = \frac{\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}}{2\sin\beta} \cos\gamma.$$
⁽⁹⁾

We are now in a position to write down an expression for the stored energy of the EU:

$$U_{meso} = \frac{1}{2} \kappa_a \left(\Delta l \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \kappa_s \left(\left(\Delta \alpha \right)^2 + \left(\Delta \beta \right)^2 \right),$$

whence

$$U_{meso} = \frac{1}{2} \kappa_a \left(\Delta l \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \kappa_s \left(1 + \delta^2 \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \right) \right) \left(\Delta \alpha \right)^2, \tag{10}$$

Our first scale-bridging step consists in equating the microscopic energy $U_{\rho}(U_{\theta})$ in (2) and the first (second) mesoscopic addendendum in (10), so as to have that:

$$k_{\rho} = \kappa_a, \quad k_{\theta} = \kappa_s \left(1 + \delta^2 \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \right) \right).$$
 (11)

Note that, as expected, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \delta(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = -1/2$; hence, for a graphene sheet, $k_{\rho} = \kappa_a$, $k_{\theta} = 3/4 \kappa_s$. Note also that, with (9), (5), (8), and (11), one arrives at:

$$\Delta \alpha = \overline{\delta} \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, l; k_{\rho}, k_{\theta} \right) \frac{\Delta l}{l}, \qquad (12)$$

where the form of function $\overline{\delta}$ is easy to find (see [1]). Therefore, we can set:

$$U_{meso} = \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{meso} \left(\frac{\Delta l}{l} \right)^2, \qquad \kappa_{meso} = \hat{\kappa}_{meso} \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, l; k_{\rho}, k_{\theta} \right), \tag{13}$$

with $\hat{\kappa}_{meso}$ a known function.

Macroscopic energy

Our choice of an energy density from the library of linear CSM is constrained by our former modeling choices: the chosen energy, harmonic in form, must involve at most two CSM stiffness parameters, to be determined in terms of the DSM parameters κ_a , κ_s just as those were determined by

the MM parameters k_{ρ} , k_{θ} .

For this reason, it is here for us out of question to think of the standard 1-D beam model, which has three stiffness parameters (but see [3], [5], and [8]). On the other hand, while the parameters in the standard cylindrical shell model are two, they appear in a pseudo stress/strain relation which is in fact the solution of a system of differential equations under a specific set of boundary conditions; moreover, it is by no means obvious what thickness a SWCNT or a graphene should be assigned, when they are modeled as a shell or a membrane. For a thorough discussion of these issues, the reader is referred to [1]. At this moment, we are content with laying down a quick description of a simple path, similar but not identical to the one in [4], to link the material moduli parameterizing the macroscopic response to the mesoscopic stiffness parameters; other different paths are explored in [1].

We assume that, when axially loaded, a CNT behaves like a sheet of unit thickness, made of a material characterized by two elastic moduli v_p and E_y , the one Poisson-like the other Young-like. As to the first, we set:

$$\mathbf{v}_P \coloneqq -\frac{\mathbf{\varepsilon}_{circ}}{\mathbf{\varepsilon}_{ax}},$$

where the axial strain ε_{ax} and the circumferential strain ε_{circ} are defined as follows:

$$\begin{split} & \varepsilon_{ax} \coloneqq \frac{\Delta \left(l \sin \alpha / 2 \right)}{l \sin \alpha / 2} = \left(1 + \tilde{\delta} \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, l; k_{\rho}, k_{\theta} \right) \right) \frac{\Delta l}{l}, \\ & \varepsilon_{circ} \coloneqq \frac{\Delta \left(l_{0} + l \cos \alpha / 2 \right)}{l_{0} + l \cos \alpha / 2} = \left(1 + \hat{\delta} \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, l; k_{\rho}, k_{\theta} \right) \right) \frac{\Delta l}{l}; \end{split}$$

here l_0 denotes the undeformed length of a EU stick and the form of functions $\tilde{\delta}$ and $\hat{\delta}$ is known. Thus,

$$v_{P} = -\frac{1 + \hat{\delta}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, l; k_{\rho}, k_{\theta})}{1 + \tilde{\delta}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, l; k_{\rho}, k_{\theta})} , \qquad (14)$$

As to the second elastic modulus, we set:

$$U_{meso} = U_{macro} \coloneqq \frac{1}{2} E_{Y} \left(\frac{\Delta l}{l}\right)^{2}, \tag{15}$$

and we make use of (13) to obtain:

$$E_{Y} = \hat{\kappa}_{meso} \left(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, l; k_{\rho}, k_{\theta} \right).$$

Finally, we note that, in view of (6), the nanotube's macroscopic response to axial loading can be given one of the two equivalent forms:

$$F = (2\pi R E_Y) \varepsilon_{ax} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f = (\pi R_0 E_Y) \varepsilon_{ax},$$

where $R = n\hat{R}_0(l_0, \alpha)$ is the radius of the nanotube and \hat{R}_0 is a known function.

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NON-CONSERVATIVE AND CONSERVATIVE PROBLEMS OF STABILITY OF A RECTANGULAR PLATE

Sharifian R., Belubekyan V.M.

In the present paper buckling a plate is considered, when, in contrary to [1], the plate is loaded along the edges which are free in terms of displacement and rotation angle. In such case it is possible to consider both problem when the load is conservative, as well as a problem when the load is a non-conservative follower force. For these problems critical loads are determined for limit cases of narrow and very wide plates.

1. Let geometry of plate in Cartesian coordinate system to be defined by $-0.5a \le x \le 0.5a$, $0 \le y \le b$, $-h \le z \le h$. Stability equation of rectangular isotropic plate pre-stressed along edges $x=\pm a$ by a load *P* has the form [9]:

$$D\Delta^{2}w + P\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} = 0 , D = \frac{2Eh^{3}}{3(1-\epsilon^{2})}$$
(1.1)

Where w is deflection of the plate, D is flexural stiffness, E is Young modulus and is the Poisson ratio. The two unloaded edges of the plate are hinged:

$$w = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0$ at $y = 0, b$ (1.2)

On the other two edges of the plate conditions of free edge under load P are given. In case of conservative load these conditions will be:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \underbrace{\underbrace{\partial^2 w}}_{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad , \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2 - \underbrace{\underbrace{\partial}}_{\partial y^2}) \right] + \frac{P}{D} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad x = \pm 0.5a$$
(1.3)

And in the case of follower force [10] these conditions will be:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \notin \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 , \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + (2 - \pounds) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] = 0 \text{ at } x = \pm 0.5a$$
(1.4)

Solution of the equation (1.1), satisfying to conditions (1.2) is searched as Fourier series expansion, which yields to ordinary differential equations with respect to unknown functions $f_n(x)$. The roots of respective characteristic equation are obtained as follows:

$$p_{1,2} = s_n \pm 0.5i X_n \quad s_n = \sqrt{1 - 0.25 X_n^2}$$
(1.5)

The shapes of buckling of the plate can be separated into symmetric and anti-symmetric shapes relative to *Oy* axe. The solutions of symmetric shape should satisfy following conditions:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} = 0$ at $x = 0$ (1.6)

Requirement that solution should satisfy to conditions (1.6) leads to following symmetric solution:

$$f_n(x) = B_1 \cosh \{ n p_1 x + B_2 \cosh \}_n p_2 x$$
(1.7)

The anti-symmetric solution should satisfy to conditions:

$$w = 0, \ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = 0 \ \text{at } x = 0$$
 (1.8)

and is obtained as:

$$f_n(x) = C_1 \sinh \{ p_1 x + C_2 \sinh \}_n p_2 x$$

(1.9)

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2. Analysis of symmetric case

In the case of symmetric buckling shape, substituting (1.7) into boundary conditions (1.3) at x=0.5a, and introducing notation $\int_{a}^{b} = \frac{nfa}{2b}$, leads to following eigenvalue equation for critical loads:

$$p_1(p_2^2 - \notin)(p_1^2 - 2 + \notin + x_n^2) \tanh p_1'_n = p_2(p_1^2 - \notin)(p_2^2 - 2 + \notin + x_n^2) \tanh p_2'_n$$
(2.1)

The equation (2.1) has root $X_n = 2$, which corresponds the trivial solution $w \equiv 0$. In the following we consider a question if the equation (2.1) has a root in range

$$X_n < 2 \tag{2.2}$$

The transcendental equation (2.1) defines eigenvalues X_n (critical loads), which have to be real numbers, despite the fact that coefficients of the equation are complex numbers. Applying some transforms, It is possible to rewrite the equation with all coefficients being real numbers in the following form:

$$0.5x_{n}((3+\epsilon)(1-\epsilon)-x_{n}^{2})\sinh 2s_{n'n} - s_{n}((1-\epsilon)^{2}-x_{n}^{2})\sin x_{n'n} = 0$$
(2.3)

Consider narrow plate approximation

$$b \ll a , '_n \gg 1 \tag{2.4}$$

From (2.3) for parameter defining the critical load we obtain:

$$\chi_{n}^{2} = (3 + \varepsilon)(1 - \varepsilon) < 4 \tag{2.5}$$

In a particular case of minimal critical load (n=1), according to (1.6) and (2.5), it follows $P_* = 3f^2b^{-2}D$ when =0 and $P_* = 1.75f^2b^{-2}D$ when =0.5. It is important to note, that the value of critical load (2.5) yields not only for limit case $a_n \to \infty$, but also when

$$r_{n} = mf((3+\epsilon)(1-\epsilon)-x_{n}^{2})^{-1/2}$$
 m=1,2,...

For example, when =0.25, according to (2.5), it follows that $X_n = \sqrt{39}/4 \approx 1.561$, and expression (2.5) is valid for ' $_n = 4f/\sqrt{39} \approx 2.0122$ as well as for ' $_n = 8f/\sqrt{39} \approx 4.0244$. A Matlab program is written to obtain numerical values of X_n vs. ' $_n$ and $\hat{}$, and results are represented in Table 1.

Table 1.

^	n n	X _n
0.25	2	1.5625
0.25	2.5	1.5358
0.25	3	1.5402
0.25	3.5	1.5524
0.25	4	1.5609

Numerical values of X_n vs. ' , and $\hat{}$

Also provided some plots of $f(X_n)$ according to Eq. (2.3) for values of $r_n = 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4$. Results in terms of non-dimensional buckling loads, $\overline{P} = \frac{Pb^2}{f^2D}$, versus plate aspect ratio, a/b are represented in Figure 1.



Fig.1. Nondimensional buckling loads, $\overline{P} = \frac{Pb^2}{f^2D}$, versus plate aspect ratio, a/b and n=1

The minimum value of the buckling load $\overline{P} = 2.357$ occurs at a/b = 1.7 for n=1, and $\overline{P} = 9.428$ Occurs at a/b = 0.84 for n=2.

3. Follower load

Let the load acting on the edges of the plate be a follower force. The requirement that the symmetric solution should satisfy to boundary condition of non-conservative problem (1.4) yields to equation: $p_1(p_2^2 - \text{ (})(p_1^2 - 2 + \text{)} \tanh p_1'_n = p_2(p_1^2 - \text{ (})(p_2^2 - 2 + \text{)} \tanh p_2'_n$ (3.1)

Equation (3.1) differs from the corresponding equation of conservative problem in that it does not

contain X_n explicitly. Applying to (3.1) the same transformations as for (2.1), we obtain:

$$0.5\mathbf{x}_{n}((3+\epsilon)(1-\epsilon) + \epsilon \mathbf{x}_{n}^{2}) \sin h 2s_{n'n} - s_{n}((1-\epsilon)^{2} - \epsilon \mathbf{x}_{n}^{2}) \sin \mathbf{x}_{n'n} = 0$$
(3.2)

The equation (3.2) is the analog of equation (2.3) for follower load case. From (3.2) follows that under assumptions of narrow plate (2.4), no roots exists that would satisfy to condition (2.2). In case of general plate this statement is still valid. Under condition $X_n > 2$ the roots of equation (3.2) are

defined by following expressions: $\sqrt{\chi_n^2 - 4'}_n = kf$, $\chi_n'_n = mf$ k, m = 1, 2, ... (3.3) This system of equations will have real positive roots under condition m>k

$$X_n = \frac{2m}{\sqrt{m^2 - k^2}}$$
, when $r_n = \frac{f}{2}\sqrt{m^2 - k^2}$ (3.4)

According to (3.4) the parameter representing critical load satisfies to condition $X_n > 2$. Thus for considered plate under follower load also static (divergent) loss of stability is possible.

4. Anti-symmetric shape of buckling

The requirement that the solution (1.9) satisfies to conditions (1.3) when x=0.5 a lead to the

following equation relative to the desired parameter of critical load X_n

 $J_{1} \tanh p_{2'_{n}} = J_{2} \tanh p_{1'_{n}}$ (4.1)

Using the identity (2.5) the equation (4.1) similar to the p.2, is reduced to $0.5\mathbf{x}_{n} ((3+\mathbf{\xi})(\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{\xi})-\mathbf{x}_{n}^{2}) \sin \mathbf{2}s_{n}{'}_{n} + s_{n} ((\mathbf{1}-\mathbf{\xi})^{2}-\mathbf{x}_{n}^{2}) \sin \mathbf{x}_{n}{'}_{n} = 0$ (4.2)

The equation (4.2) differs from the equation (2.3) only by the sign of second term.

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ALGORITHMS FOR CRACK RECONSTRUCTION IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL INVERSE ELASTIC PROBLEMS OF THE SCATTERING THEORY

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We study the 3d inverse reconstruction problem for a plane crack of penny-shaped geometry located in the linear homogeneous material. It is assumed that the process is harmonic in time. The direct problem is reduced a boundary integral equation, and a numerical collocation technique is developed to solve this equation. The inverse reconstruction problem is formulated on the basis of far-field back-scattered amplitude, known for all observation angles at a certain fixed frequency. The formulated inverse problem is reduced to a minimization of the discrepancy functional by methods of global random search.

1. Let us assume that a certain US sensor is scanning (echo-method) around any crack detected in an elastic material. Usually, the position of the cracks can be found from the "time-of-flight" information [1], since any delay in time of US signal, reflected from crack's boundary surface, can simply be recalculated in terms of distance between the transducer and the defect. Let us also assume the shape of the crack to be of simplest "penny-shaped" form. We also assume that among two existing types of US waves, longitudinal and transverse, the dominant wave in the solid under the testing is longitudinal. Let us start from the case of acoustically soft crack, when the boundary condition is $p|_s = 0$. Then in frames of the scalar model, where the process is harmonic in time with the factor e^{-iSt} (S is the angular frequency), the diffraction by the crack is described by the following basic Kirchhoff-Helmholtz integral representation [2]:

$$p^{sc}(x) = \int_{S} G(y, x)g(y)ds_{y}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \setminus S, \qquad g(y) = \frac{\partial p(y)}{\partial n_{y}} \bigg|_{S^{+}} + \frac{\partial p(y)}{\partial n_{y}} \bigg|_{S^{-}},$$

$$x = (x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}), \quad y = (y_{1}, y_{2}, y_{3}), \qquad G(y, x) = G(r) = \frac{e^{ikr}}{4fr},$$

$$r = |y - x| = \left[(y_{1} - x_{1})^{2} + (y_{2} - x_{2})^{2} + (y_{3} - x_{3})^{2} \right]^{1/2}, \qquad k = \frac{\tilde{S}}{c}.$$
(1.1)

Here $p(x) = p^{sc}(x) + p^{inc}(x)$ is the full acoustic pressure; $p^{inc}(x)$, the incident one; and $p^{sc}(x)$, the scattered wave acoustic pressure field; g(y) is an unknown function defined over crack $S; \overline{n}_y$ is the outer unit normal to surface S at point $y \in S$; and ds_y , elementary area at the same point. Obviously, parameter k is the wave number. Representation (1.1) is valid at any point x located outside crack's surface S.

Now the basic integral equation for the direct problem in the considered case of acoustically soft crack can simply be obtained from (1.1) and the boundary condition $p^{sc}(x) = -p^{inc}(x)$ if point x tends to surface S:

$$\int_{S} G(y,x)g(y)ds_{y} = -p^{inc}(x), \qquad x \in S,$$
(1.2)

where we have taken into account that the potential of single layer is a continuous function in R^3 [2].

Equation (1.2) is a Fredholm integral equation of the first kind arising in the classical potential theory of mathematical physics. Its kernel has a weak, i.e integrable singularity as $y \rightarrow x$.

Since the position of the crack is detected by the time-of-flight measurements, we may couple the center of the global Cartesian coordinate system just with the center of the crack. The "internal" global variable which is used for any integration over S is denoted $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$ and the "external" variable is designated as $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, see Fig. 1.

Besides, when solving any integral equation over domain S occupied by the crack, it is convenient to introduce a local coordinate system coupled with the crack. By analogy to global coordinates, the "internal" variable is denoted in the local coordinate system as $' = ('_1, '_2, '_3)$ (analogous to y) and the "external" variable as $z = (z_1, z_2, z_3)$ (analogous to x). They are arranged

so that axes '₃ and z_3 are directed in parallel to normal \overline{n} to domain S, and the origin for both them is placed at the center of the penny-shaped crack. Then the face of the crack in both coordinate systems corresponds to the third coordinate equal to zero, namely S:'₃ = 0; z_3 = 0. Besides, the unit normal vector in the local coordinate system is $\overline{n} = \{0,0,1\}$. There is shown in Fig. 1 the pennyshaped crack with a unit normal \overline{n} . The plane of the crack is inclined with respect to the global horizontal plane $x_1 - x_2$ by the angle ", hence the angle between vector \overline{n} and axis x_3 is " too. The straight-line of the intersection between the crack and the plane $x_1 - x_2$ contains a certain diameter of the crack situated in the global horizontal plane. We direct axis z_1 of the local coordinate system along this diameter. One thus can see that axis z_1 belongs to plane $x_1 - x_2$, so that the angle between axes x_1 and z_1 is $\{$. Having already defined axes z_1 and z_3 , the remaining axis z_2 is uniquely defined on the crack's plane. The relations between global and local coordinates are given by simple formulas.



Fig 1. Penny-shaped crack in global (x_1, x_2, x_3) and local (z_1, z_2, z_3) Cartesian coordinate systems

Let us assume that the defect is sufficiently distant from the transducer. Then the incident wave is approximately plane. If the unit vector \overline{m} directed from the origin to the far-point x is defined by the two spherical angles, Γ and S then:

$$m_1 = \sin r \cos s, \quad m_2 = \sin r \sin s, \quad m_3 = \cos r, \quad 0 \le r \le f, \quad |s| \le f.$$
 (1.3)

Besides, the plane incident wave in this case is given as follows: $p^{inc}(x) = e^{-ik(x \cdot m)}$. This expression should be substituted as the right-hand side when solving integral equation (1.2). It can be shown that the back-scattered diagram, i.e. the amplitude of the scattered pressure as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ can be expressed in the following way:

$$A(\Gamma, \mathsf{S}) \sim \left| \int_{\mathsf{S}} g(y) e^{-ik(y_1 \sin \Gamma \cos \mathsf{S} + y_2 \sin \Gamma \sin \mathsf{S} + y_3 \cos \Gamma)} ds_y \right|, \qquad R = |x| \to \infty, \tag{1.4}$$

where amplitude $A(\Gamma, S)$ of the registered signal is the same as real amplitude $|p^{sc}|$ in the far-zone. Here only dependence upon spherical observation angles is kept in the expression and some secondary factors are omitted. Now let us pass to the case of acoustically hard crack when the boundary condition on crack's face is $(\partial p / \partial n)|_s = 0$. Then it directly follows from the Kirchhoff-Helmholtz integral formula that

$$p^{sc}(x) = \int_{S} h(y) \frac{\partial G(y,x)}{\partial n_{y}} ds_{y}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \setminus S, \qquad h(y) = p(y)|_{S^{+}} - p(y)|_{S^{-}}, \tag{1.5}$$

where h(y) is a new unknown function defined on the surface of the crack.

Since the boundary condition here is given for the normal derivative of acoustic pressure, it is necessary to apply next the derivative with respect to normal at point x when the latter approaches surface S. Then one applies the boundary condition $(\partial p^{sc} / \partial n)|_s = -(\partial p^{inc} / \partial n)|_s$. This leads to the following basic integral equation holding in the case of acoustically hard crack:

$$\int_{s}^{K} (y,x)h(y)ds_{y} = f(x), \qquad x \in S, \qquad f(x) = -\frac{\partial p^{int}(x)}{\partial n_{x}},$$

$$K(y,x) = \frac{\partial^{2}G(y,x)}{\partial n_{x}\partial n_{y}} = K(r) = \frac{e^{ikr}}{4fr^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{r} - ik\right), \quad r = |' - z| = \left[('_{1} - z_{1})^{2} + ('_{2} - z_{2})^{2}\right]^{1/2},$$
(1.6)

inc (

The right-hand side in equation (1.6) can also be written out in explicit form:

$$f(z) = ik[\sin_{\#} \sin r \sin(\{-S\}) + \cos_{\#} \cos r] e^{-ik(x \cdot m)}, \qquad (1.7)$$

It is very interesting to estimate the order of the singularity in the kernel as $r \rightarrow 0$. Obviously,

$$K(r) = \frac{1}{4f} \left[\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{k^2}{2r} + O(1) \right], \qquad r \to 0.$$
(1.8)

One can see that the leading asymptotic term for small r determines the so-called hyper-singular kernel [3], of the order $O(1/r^3)$. The Cauchy-type singularity of the order $O(1/r^2)$ is absent in this expansion as two terms of this order are mutually canceled when applying Taylor expansion to the exponential function in (1.6). Now it becomes clear that, except the leading hyper-singular term in (1.8), the only term containing singularity is the one corresponding to the kernel of the classical potential theory. The latter has been thoroughly investigated in literature, hence our principal goal regarding equation (1.6) is to describe the simplest properties of hyper-singular integrals, in order that to clarify what direct numerical methods can be efficiently applied to this type of integral equations.

Here we allocate some space to pay attention to quadrature formulas for hyper-singular integrals. Let us assume that domain S can be covered by a rectangular grid whose nodes, to be more specific, are chosen with the constant step h_x along the first Cartesian coordinate '1 and with the constant step h_y along axis '2. This grid subdivides domain S to a number of small rectangles of the size $h_x \times h_y$. For more symmetry, we place each node ('1, '2) at the center of respective rectangular cell. Let us apply for numerical treatment the so-called *collocation* method, when the set of 'internal" nodes coincides with the set of ''external" nodes: $\{(z_1^M, z_2^J)\} = \{('_1^m, '2)\}$. Assuming function $u('_1, '_2)$ to be sufficiently smooth, it is accepted to be approximately constant over each small cell. Then, by using some tabular integrals we obtain

$$I(z_{1}^{M}, z_{2}^{J}) = \int_{S} \frac{u(\binom{i}{1}, \frac{i}{2})d^{i}_{1}d^{i}_{2}}{\left[\binom{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M}\right]^{2} + \binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}^{2} \left]^{3/2}}{\left[\binom{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M}\right]^{2} + \binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}^{2} \left[\frac{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M}\right]^{2}} \approx \sum_{m,j} u(\binom{m}{1}, \frac{i}{2}) \int_{\frac{j}{2} - h_{y}/2}^{\frac{j}{2} + h_{y}/2} \int_{\frac{m}{2} - h_{x}/2}^{\frac{m}{2} - h_{x}/2} \frac{d^{i}_{1}}{\left[\binom{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M}\right]^{2} + \binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}^{2} \left[\frac{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M}\right]^{2}} = \sum_{m,j} u(\binom{m}{1}, \frac{i}{2}) \int_{\frac{j}{2} - h_{y}/2}^{\frac{j}{2} + h_{y}/2} \frac{(\binom{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M})d^{i}_{2}}{\left(\binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}\right)^{2} \left[\binom{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M}\right]^{2} + \binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}^{2} \left[\frac{\binom{m}{1} + h_{x}/2}{\binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}\right]^{1/2}} \int_{\frac{i}{2} - h_{y}/2}^{\frac{i}{2} - h_{y}/2} \frac{(\binom{m}{1} - z_{1}^{M})d^{i}_{2}}{\left(\binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}\right)^{2} \left[\binom{i}{1} - z_{1}^{M}\right]^{2} + \binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}^{2} \left[\frac{\binom{m}{1} - h_{x}/2}{\binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}\right]^{1/2}} \frac{\binom{m}{1} + h_{x}/2}{\binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}^{2} \left[\frac{\binom{m}{1} - z_{1}^{M}}{\binom{i}{2} + \binom{i}{2} - z_{2}^{J}}^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{\binom{i}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \left[\frac{\binom{m}{1} - \frac{i}{2} - \frac{i}{2}}\right]^{1/2}} \frac{\binom{m}{1} + \frac{i}{2} +$$

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The integration here over '_1 has been carried out by using the table antiderivative: $\int dx/(x^2 + b^2)^{3/2} = x/[b^2(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}], \text{ and by setting the value of variable '_1 equal to lower and upper limits of integration. Now a standard integration over '_1: <math display="block">\int dx/[x^2(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}] = -(x^2 + b^2)^{1/2}/(b^2x) \text{ results in the following quadrature formula for integral } I:$

$$I(z_{1}^{M}, z_{2}^{J}) \approx -\sum_{m,j} u(z_{1}^{m}, z_{2}^{j}) \left[L\left(z_{1}^{m} - z_{1}^{M} + \frac{h_{x}}{2}, z_{2}^{j} - z_{2}^{J} + \frac{h_{y}}{2}\right) - L\left(z_{1}^{m} - z_{1}^{M} + \frac{h_{x}}{2}, z_{2}^{j} - z_{2}^{J} - \frac{h_{y}}{2}\right) - L\left(z_{1}^{m} - z_{1}^{M} - \frac{h_{x}}{2}, z_{2}^{j} - z_{2}^{J} + \frac{h_{y}}{2}\right) + L\left(z_{1}^{m} - z_{1}^{M} - \frac{h_{x}}{2}, z_{2}^{j} - z_{2}^{J} + \frac{h_{y}}{2}\right) + L\left(z_{1}^{m} - z_{1}^{M} - \frac{h_{x}}{2}, z_{2}^{j} - z_{2}^{J} - \frac{h_{y}}{2}\right) \right], \qquad L(z_{1}, z_{2}) = \frac{(z_{1}^{2} + z_{2}^{2})^{1/2}}{z_{1}z_{2}}.$$

2. To be more specific, further treatment is demonstrated for acoustically soft case. If the position and the size of the penny-shaped crack is known, by solving numerically equation (1.2) for acoustically soft crack, then one can define function g over crack's face. Then one can calculate the far-field scattering diagram $A(\Gamma, S)$ from Eq. (1.4). The inverse reconstruction problem is vice versa to determine the geometry of the crack from the input data on the registered scattered pattern $A(\Gamma, S)$ known in all directions, for a fixed frequency. For such a reconstruction problem function $A(\Gamma, S)$ is known, however both crack's surface S and function g(y), $y \in S$ are unknown.

Let us apply the quadrature formula for integral operator in (1.2) written in the local polar coordinate system, with $R(\sim,\ddagger) = \left[\sim^2 + \dots_M^2 - 2 \sim \dots_M \cos(\ddagger - t_J)\right]^{1/2}$:

$$\int_{S} G(',z)g(')ds = \sum_{m,j} a_{mj,MJ} u(\dots_{m},t_{j}), \quad a_{mj,MJ} \approx \frac{e^{ikR(\dots_{m},t_{j})^{t}j^{+h_{t}/2}}}{4f} \int_{t_{j}-h_{t}/2}^{t_{j}-h_{t}/2} dt \int_{-\infty_{m}-h_{m}/2}^{t_{m}-h_{m}/2} \frac{\sim d^{\sim}}{R(\sim,\dagger)}.$$
(2.1)

Then one can rewrite integral equation (1.2) in the symbolic form:

$$\mathbf{G}g = f, \mathbf{G} = \{c_{ij}\}, g = \{g_j\}, f = \{f_i\}, \quad (i, j = 1, ..., N).$$
(2.2)

Here $g = \{g_1, \dots, g_N\}$ is the unknown vector in linear algebraic system (2.2), while the right-hand side is determined by the incident wave. Matrix **G** is of dimension $N \times N$.

Let us write the solution to linear algebraic system (2.2) in terms of the inverse matrix:

$$g = \mathbf{G}^{-1}f, \quad \Rightarrow \quad g_i = \left[\mathbf{G}^{-1}f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{S})\right]_i, \qquad i = 1, \dots, N.$$
(2.3)

Obviously, the elements of matrix \mathbf{G}^{-1} depend upon the unit normal vector \overline{n} to the plane of the crack and radius a (see Fig. 1), that is equivalent to dependence upon parameters ", {, a: $\mathbf{G}^{-1} = \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\overline{n}, a) = \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{q})$.

When solving the inverse reconstruction problem, the input data is the back-scattered diagram (1.4), which we write in the discrete form

$$A(\Gamma_{p}, S_{q}) = \left| \sum_{j=1}^{N} g_{j} e^{-ik(y_{1}^{j} \sin \Gamma_{p} \cos S_{q} + y_{2}^{j} \sin \Gamma_{p} \sin S_{q} + y_{3}^{j} \cos \Gamma_{p})} s_{j} \right|,$$
(2.4)

where s_j are elementary areas in subdivision of the crack surface *S* to small patches under the discretization process. Besides, we assumed here that a finite number of "directions of illumination" (i.e. directions of incidence) $\Gamma = \Gamma_p$, $p = 1, ..., N_p$, $S = S_q$, $q = 1, ..., N_q$ may be taken, to reconstruct the geometry of the crack.

Now the quantities g_j should be substituted from (2.3) to (2.4). This leads to the strongly nonlinear system of algebraic equations which can be solved by a minimization of the discrepancy functional:

$$\min \Omega(\pi, \{, a\}; \Omega(\pi, \{, a\}) = \sum_{p,q} \left\langle \left| \sum_{j=1}^{N} s_j e^{-ik(y_1^j \sin r_p \cos s_q + y_2^j \sin r_p \sin s_q + y_3^j \cos r_p)} \times \left(\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\pi, \{, a\}) f(\mathbf{r}_p, \mathbf{s}_q) \right]_j \right| - A(\mathbf{r}_p, \mathbf{s}_q) \right\rangle^2.$$
(2.5)

It should be noted that in practice the back-scattered diagram is known with some experimental error. Therefore, the proposed algorithm must guarantee the stability with respect to small perturbations of the input data. Obviously, in the case of absolute precision in the input data the true geometry of the crack brings zero minimum value to functional Ω .

Any classical method can be applied for the minimization of functional (2.5). However, in practice the regular iterative schemes converge, as a rule, to a local minimum of respective functional. That is why we used the method of global random search described in [5].

3. Let us notice that the geometry of the penny-shaped crack is so symmetric that many combinations of angles " and { repeat the same crack's disposition. In order to describe uniquely the disposition it is enough to set these two angles belonging to the following intervals: $0 \le r \le f/2$, $-f/2 \le s \le f/2$. By using the method described in the previous section, we performed many calculations for various combinations of the basic three parameters, ", {, a, and some examples of the reconstruction are presented in Table 1 below.

Tuble 1. Reconstruction of three soft boundary found chucks: $\kappa = 5$								
а	"	{	type of result					
0.8	f /4=0.785	0	exact					
0.793	0.814	0.015	restored, 240 trials					
1.1	f /4=0.785	f /3=1.047	exact					
1.138	0.757	1.079	restored, 240 trials					
1.35	f /3=1.047	f /6=0.524	exact					
1.438	1.037	0.576	restored, 240 trials					
1.305	1.142	0.517	restored, 375 trials					
1.339	1.094	0.539	restored, 1200 trials					

Table 1. Reconstruction of three soft-boundary round cracks: k = 3

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THE USE OF COMPOSITE FOR STRENGTHENING AND REHABILITATION OF CONCRETE COLUMNS

TAMUŽS V., VALDMANIS V.

The strength, deformability and stability of concrete columns confined by carbon composite sheets is considered at axial compressive loading. The formulas for prediction of ultimate strength, ultimate strain, and the tangent modulus above the limit of nonlinearity are given. Confined reinforced concrete columns also are considered.

The loss of stability of columns above the strength of plain concrete is analyzed and it is proved that FRP confinement is efficient only for columns having low or moderate slenderness ($\lambda < 40$).

Fiber-reinforced polymer composites have found wide applications in the civil engineering due to their high corrosion resistance and the ease of application. One important application of the fiber-reinforced composites is as confinement of the concrete columns to enhance the strength and ductility. Such confinement can be used when the strength of concrete structure should be improved (for damaged structures or for increased service load).

It is well observed by many researchers that the confined concrete above the ultimate compressive strength of the plain concrete f_{co} continues to carry the increased load, but in the bilinear manner with a second tangent modulus $E_2 \ll E_1$ (Figure 1).

The behavior of the confined concrete is characterized by the following quantities:

- E_1 initial elastic modulus of the concrete;
- f_{co} ultimate compressive strength of the plain concrete, which coincides with the limit of nonlinearity of the confined specimens;
- f_{cc} compressive strength of the confined concrete;
- E_2 tangent modulus the confined concrete after axial stress exceeds f_{co} ;
- V_{cc} ultimate axial strain of the confined concrete.

Different formulas have been proposed for prediction of \dagger_{cc} and V_{cc} . Less attention has been paid to value of E_2 .



Figure (1): Cyclic axial stress – strain curve of the confined concrete specimens.

In the present report the results concerning strength, deformability, and stability of confined concrete columns obtained during the last years in the Institute of Polymer Mechanics of University of Latvia are summarized. These results have been published in the series of papers in journal Mechanics of Composite Materials [1-6].

1) In 2006 the formula for the strength f_{cc} of confined concrete column was analyzed:

$$f_{cc} = f_{co} + \frac{4\dagger_{ju}h}{R},\tag{1}$$

where *R* is the radius of column, *h* - thickness of composite confinement, \dagger_{ju} – ultimate tensile strength of composite, "jacket" which should be determined very carefully [2].

2) The formula for the modulus E_2 (Figure 1) was obtained in [3]

$$E_2 = 24 E_{lat} \cdot \left(\frac{f_{co}}{E_{lat}}\right)^{0.05},$$
(2)

where $E_{lat} = E_j \frac{n}{R}$ is the "lateral modulus", but E_j – modulus of composite jacket.

3) Immediately from (2) and Figure 1 follows the formula for ultimate axial strain

$$\mathsf{V}_{cc} = \mathsf{V}_{co} + \frac{f_{cc} - f_{co}}{E_2},$$

which can be rewritten:

$$\mathsf{V}_{cc} = \mathsf{V}_{co} + 0.17 \cdot \left(\mathsf{V}_{ju} - \varepsilon_{o} \mathsf{V}_{co}\right) \left(\frac{E_{lat}}{f_{co}}\right)^{0.65}.$$
(3)

4) In praxis only the columns reinforced by steel bars are used. But the steel bars start to yield when the stress level reaches the plain concrete strength. During yielding the elastic modulus of the steel bars is almost zero and they no more contribute to the stiffness of the column. The FRP jacket prevents the buckling of the yielding steel bars until the failure of the specimens.



Figure (2): Compressive behavior of confined concrete columns with (1) and without (2) steel bar reinforcement.

Consequently the formula for the strength of confined reinforced columns f_{cc} looks as:

$$f_{ccr} = f_{co} + \frac{4\dagger_{ju}h}{R} + n_s f_y \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2,$$
(4)

where r is the radius of steel bars, n – the number of steel bars, f_v – yield stress of steel [4].

5) It is seen from Figure 1 that $\frac{E_2}{E_1} \ll 1$. Therefore the danger of the confined column instability appears when the axial stress exceeds f_{cc} . In [5] the analysis of instability of confined columns was carried out and it was found that confinement is effective only for columns of moderate slenderness ($\} < 40$).



Figure (3): Predicted and experimentally obtained values of the critical stress as a function of the slenderness. Closed symbols – results from the confined specimen tests, Solid line – prediction of the critical stress. Line *1* - Euler's hyperbola, where $E_t=E_2$. Line *2* - Euler's hyperbola, where $E_t=E_1$.

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CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

On existence and uniqueness of solutions in several boundary-value problems for the euler equations

We consider several boundary-value problems for the Euler equations describing flows of an ideal incompressible fluid in a bounded domain: the problem NP with nonpenetration condition at the boundary as well as so called through flow problems describing flows of the fluid through the domain, with different types of boundary conditions (then three problems appear, we call them TF.I, TF.II and TF.III). We are interested in global (i. e., "in the whole" in time and input data) existence and uniqueness theorems for these problems formulated in the widest possible classes of solutions. Such interest if stimulated by well-known global existence problem for three-dimensional Euler equations, where solutions become nonsmooth even if they are smooth at the initial moment of time, so the named problem seems to meet its solution only in the classes of extremely irregular functions. In the other words, we have to study nonsmooth solutions of the Euler equations and prove their existence and uniqueness. We present two main results. The first result consists in uniqueness of solutions to the problems NP, TF.II and TF.III (for any dimensions of the flow) in the classes with unbounded vorticity. These classes are presented using the Orlicz classes and seem to be easy to verify in applications since they are formulated in a rather clear form as against well-known results. The second result consists in global existence theorem for the two-dimensional problem TF.I in the classes of solutions with unbounded vorticity that belongs to the Lebesgue spaces L_p with p>4/3. Our methods discover curious relations of the named problems with the theory of integral transforms.

Manukyan V.F. _____10 Three-dimensional problem of magnetoelastic surface waves in an ideal conducting halfspace.

We consider a three-dimensional problem of propagation of magnetoelastic waves along the boundary. The problem is investigated for a model of isotropic perfectly conducting material. The new dispersion equation is obtained and solved.

Margaryan L.M. _____13 Dynamic bending problem of orthotropic micropolar elastic thin bars

Asymptotic method of constructing two-dimensional and one-dimensional equations of micropolar elastic isotropic plates and bars is developed in [1-4]. In this paper two-dimensional dynamic equations, boundary and initial conditions of generalized plane stress orthotropic micropolar elasticity of the body in a thin rectangular area are considered. On the base of the internal problem the dynamic equations of bending of orthotropic micropolar elastic bar with free rotation, with constrained rotation, with small shift rigidity are obtained. Micropolar boundary layers on the coordinates (quasistatic) and on time are constructed and studied. On the base of studying the problem of interaction of one-dimensional problem and micropolar boundary layers boundary and initial conditions of one-dimensional theory are defined.

Influence of the tangential loads on the stressed deformed state of the plate

In this work, the problem of bending of a plate under the action of tangential loads is considered on the base of classical theory, theory of Reissner-Genki-Mindlin by Vasilvev variant, and theory of Ambartsumyan. The comparisons between deflections, crosscutting forces and moments by refined theory of first-order and by higher-order refined theory are then obtained.

On the stability of the plate in the supersonic gas flow and in the presence of concentrated inertial moment and structural friction on the edges

In this article elongated elastic plate hinged along the long edges in supersonic gas flow is considered. The influence of structural friction in the hinges on its stability is investigated.

Matvienko Yu.G. _____27

Modeling deformation and fracture of solids with notches The concept of notch fracture mechanics has been developed for describing the notch failure assessment diagram and the J-integral evaluation for U- and V-blunt notches under Mode I loading and materials obeying a power hardening law. Effects of constraint were incorporated into the basic equations which describe the constraint-dependent fracture toughness and failure assessment diagrams for various structural elements with a crack/notch and various types of loading. It was shown that a crack can be considered as a special case of a notch. The load separation method has been employed to measure the notch fracture toughness $J_{1,c}$ using non-

Non-antagonistic, dynamic game with perfect information is considered. In the class of strategies of behavior a method for finding sets of all situations of absolute equilibrium by Nash is revealed.

A problem of aerodynamic stability of plate in the presence of axial force under the streamline of perfect gas low supersonic flow is investigated.

In the theory of creep of non-homogeeous inherently-ageing bodies an anti-plane problem of contact interaction of infinite layer with two stringers is considered. In various viscoelastic characteristics of layer and stringers in the presence of definite external load, the law of contact tangential stress distribution is determined. The solution of the problem with the help of Fourier transformation is brought to the solution of Volterra second type integral equation. The numerical analysis is brought and defined conclusions are deduced.

N. Harutiunyan's well-known problem of torsion of a piecewise homogenous elastic bar of a polygonal lateral section is generalized. The problem is discussed in terms of application of different numeric-analytical methods.

About surface of durability of materials

standard specimens with notches.

In this article the problem of materials' durability is considered on the base of developed methods. It is actual problem, especially for new composite materials. The researches on definition of type of time-distribution functions are considered in order to build durability curve.

The choice of the kinetic theory of creep for the purpose of its use in calculating practice is proved. In particular, it is effectively applied to calculation of the stress-strain state of a design element, calculation of the top and bottom estimations of time of the beginning of their destruction and forecasting of residual time of service of those elements of designs and a product as a whole that have fulfilled the standard term of operation. The analysis of results of calculation of the stress-strain state of a design element has allowed to offer an experimental express method of calculation of time of the beginning of their destruction and to develop a design procedure on limiting balance equal durability bodies.

Hovhannisyan . K. Strained-deformed condition of two rugged under the corner of lines in field of gravity force.

Considered in field of gravity force body limited by two lines and situated in position when the line of crossing these stripes perpendicular by direction of self weight vector. The problem dares a method of finite elements. Schedules normal and tangent pressure in studied surfaces are resulted.

Hovhannisyan H. V. A Contact Problem for a Elastic Piecewise Homogeneous Infinite Plate Strengthened with a Non-homogeneous Infinite Elastic Stringer

In the present paper, a contact problem is considered for a piecewise homogeneous infinite elastic plate consisting of two semi-infinite plates with different elastic characteristics and strengthed with an infinite elastic stringer. The problem is formulated as a singular integral equation, with a kernel consisted of a singular and regular parts. The solution of the abovementioned singular integral equation is based on the generalized Fourier integral transformation, which is reduced to a solution of a functional equation, which solution is reduced to a solution of Fredholm integral equation of second order.

Ohanyan G.G., Sahakyan S.L. On approximation in theory of axialsymmetric vibrations of shell with monodispersive gasfluids mixture

The vibrations of infinite circular cylindrical shell, filled by mixture of ideal fluid with isentropic gas bubbles are investigated. The dispersion equation is obtained, which is solved numerically. It is shown, that in axial symmetric system shell-mixture with the big bubbles, for the short waves we have effect of dispersion, while in case of a small bubbles the dispersion is absent. In case of pure fluid it takes place for every wave. The taking into account of bubbles in fluid brings to reducing of frequency of vibrations of shell.

Odintsev I.N.

Coherent optics methods in experimental mechanics of materials

The presentation considers some problems and results of practical applications of coherent optics methods in material mechanical testing including study of deformation as a process. Common techniques updated with holographic interferometry or speckle interferometry are presented. Nonstandard approaches to study of elastic-anisotropic bodies and double-modulus materials based on the special mathematical interpretation of experimental data are proposed. Approaches to study of dissipative properties of materials under vibration loading are described separately.

Osipov M.N.

Application of the "sandwich" speckle interferometry with the ring aperture and holographic interferometry for determination of the displacement fields

In work the application simultaneously of the methods speckle interferometry with ring apertures and holographic interferometry for determination of full field displacements at deformation of objects is described.

Parshin D. A. Modelling a process of accretion of a radially inhomogeneous elastic spherical body in the field of self-gravitation

A process of centrosymmetrical accretion of a radially inhomogeneous elastic spherical body in the field of self-gravitation is investigated. It is given a statement of a nonclassical initialboundary value problem of solid mechanics that describes a quasistatic process of deforming the accreted solid under consideration in the case of small strains. The solution of this problem is built. The obtained stress state of the considered accreted body is compared with the state of an instantly formed self-gravitating spherical body which is analogous to the accreted one in size

and properties. The second state is found by solving the corresponding classical problem of the elasticity theory for a solid of constant composition. The results of the work can be used in particular as a basis for construction of a geomechanical model that takes into consideration the process of the Earth gradual forming due to spherical accretion.

Petrosyan T.L.

Dependence of form and area of hysteresis loop from kind of change of stress in time

The theoretical data of hysteresis according to theory of heredity at different change of external loading are presented in the work. For the theory of heredity the exponential relations are applied as the creep kernels. There is considered the influence of constant component (characteristic of asymmetry) of periodic stress on form and area of hysteresis loop.

Pogosian A.K., Meliksetyan N.G. Influence of frictional transfer on mechanics of contact of brake materials

It is shown that the process of frictional transfer is constantly operating factor at a hightemperature friction for brake frictional materials irrespective of composite structures as well as influence on mechanics of contact for rough surfaces and define workability of a friction pair. It is established, that at new frictional materials creation it is necessary to develop compositions capable to form a transfer film on a counterbody surface at rather heats of frictional contact as thus the maximum value of a friction coefficient moves to the more heats area.

Pogosian A.K., Saroyan W.V., Boniatian C.R.

Additives influence upon the wear characteristics under boundary lubrication

Tribological characteristics' dependences upon the content of various additives in lubricants have been studied. On the basis of the exploration of the experimental results the dependences of the additive content, normal load, linear wear and friction coefficient interactions from each other has been represented, which gives possibility to select the best composition and type of additives for the lubricants.

Poghosyan D.M. One limiting transitions in the theory Stability of rectangular plates beyond the elastic

In this paper given problem of incompressible infinite rectangular plate stability beyond the elastic. On one edge acting compressive stress, the other edges are free. And are prove, that the principle Sen-Venanan in some sense inapplicable for this type plates.

Romashov G.A.

Wedging of the elastic material with formation of tearing zones

The problem of movement of a solid body in jelastic material in the presence of a possible tearing zone of material in body's nasal part in asymmetry case is considered on subsonic and transonic velocity range. On all range of considered speeds the scheme of a flow of the body is determined for contours in the form of a wedge and ogive. An analytical solution of the problem is found and the analysis of dependence of the length of the tearing zone on the parameters of the problem is provided. It is shown when the body moves with velocity higher than the velocity of transverse waves there exists a limiting value of the velocity at which the tearing zone in the nasal part of the body disappears. Determined the forces acting on the body from the continuum, and dependence of these forces on the parameters of the problem is investigated.

Rudoy E.M. On an asymptotic analysis of energy functional for elastic bodies with rigid inclusions and cracks: two-dimensional problem

The equilibrium problem of the elastic body, containing a rigid inclusion is considered. There exists a crack between the rigid inclusion and the body. The problem is formulated as variational one. We investigate asymptotic of the energy functional under the general perturbation of the domain with the cut and the rigid inclusion. The main result of the work is the deriving of the formula for a derivative of the energy functional with respect to parameter of the perturbation. The received results have practical interest in various areas of engineering: mechanical engineering, construction, etc. They are useful at designing and the analysis of behavior of bodies and designs with cracks or technological cuts.

Sahakyan A.V.

Quadrature formulas for calculation of the integral with a variable upper limit

Ouadrature formulas for calculation of the definite integral with a variable upper limit when integral density is presented as bounded continuous function and Jacobi weight function composition are built. The obtained formulas allow us to solve singular integro-differential equations, which contain the primitive function of unknown function as a term, by the method of discrete singularities. On the other hand, the same formulas allow to define measure of crack disclosing in problems of elasticity theory for bodies with cracks, especially, in the case when for solution of problem the method of discrete singularities is used.

Sanovan Yu. G.

Stress deformed state of a compound rectangle

Superposition method solved biharmonic problem of the thermoelastic stress state of the compound rectangle for different additional boundary conditions on its adjacent corners. The effect of additional conditions on the behavior of elastic characteristics in the neighborhood of the vertices adjacent angles has been researched.

Sargsyan A.M.

The influence of the boundary conditions type, given on the arch part of the round sector boundary, on the behaviour of the stresses in the conditions of the smooth contact on the radial sides

We discuss a plane stress state of a round sector with unique radius and arbitrary angle of $\alpha (0 < \alpha < 2\pi)$, when on the arch part of the contour normal stresses $\sigma_r(1, \varphi) = f_1(\varphi)$ and tangential displacement $u_{\phi}(1,\phi) = f_2(\phi)$ are given, and on the radial sides the condition contact with rigid punch (stamp) without friction is realized. A closed solution of the problem is obtained with the help of Fourier method. The singularity of the stresses in the vicinity of the sector top is considered. Between the first coefficients of Fourier decomposition of the function $f_1(\phi)$ and $f_2(\phi)$ a condition is established, under which the stresse in the vicinity of the sector top tend to infinity only when $\alpha > \pi$. In paper [1] based on the results [2], an elastic equilbrium of the circular sector, when on its arch part normal and tangential stresses are given, is investigated. It was shown, that when tending of the angle α to 2π , the stresses singularity order tends to -1, and the coefficient with such singularity in the conditions of general loading of the boundary r=1 is different from zero. Here is analysed another case of loading of the arch part of the sector boundary.

Sargsvan M.Z.

Free vibrations in the zone of boundary layer of orthotropic plate in the presence of viscous resistance

The free vibrations in the zone of boundary layer of orthotropic plate freely lying on the rigid substrate are investigated under condition of viscous resistance. On the upper plane of plate are given either the boundary conditions of free edge or constrained fastening. The asymptotic solutions corresponding to the boundary layer are obtained. The damping of values in the boundary layer at removal from a lateral surface is investigated.

Sargsyan A.H. Free vibrations of micropolar elastic thin bars, rectangular plates and cylindrical shells

In work on the basis of the general dynamic theories of micropolar elastic thin bars, plates and shells with independent fields of transitions and rotations at which deformations are completely considered cross-section shift and related by it, free vibrations of hinge supported bars, rectangular plates and cylindrical shells (axisymmetric problem) are studied. For tasks in view

exact decisions are constructed. Frequencies and forms of free vibrations of micropolar bars, rectangular plates and cylindrical shells are as a result defined. The results of numerical calculations showing specific features of free vibrations of thin bars, plates and shells from a micropolar elastic material are resulted.

Sargsyan S.H., Sargsyan L.S.

Magnetoelasticity of Micropolar Electro Conducting (Non-ferromagnetic) Thin Shells In the present paper we aim at considering the three-dimensional equations, boundary and initial conditions of micropolar theory of magnetoelasticity with independent fields of transition and rotation. For the beginning, the hypotheses of straight line (supplanted by static hypothesis) and magnetoelasticity for electromagnetic values are applied. The mentioned hypotheses are of asymptotic approximation. On the basis of the mentioned hypotheses, depending on the values of sizeless physical parameters, the general theory of magnetoelasticity of micropolar elastic electro conducting thin shells with independent fields of transition and rotation; with constraint rotation; with "small shift rigidity". In the constructed theories of magnetoelasticity of micropolar shells all the lateral shift and related thereof deformations are taken into account.

Sargsyan S.H., Farmanyan A. J.

The theory of micropolar layered plates, consisting of odd number of layers, symmetrically located in relation to mid-plane.

In the present paper with the application of the qualitative results of the asymptotic method of integration of the boundary problem of micropolar elastic layered medium there are formulated hypotheses, on the basis of which, depending on the values of sizeless physical parameters, there are constructed the applied theories of micropolar layered plates (containing odd number of layers, symmetrically located in relation to mid-plane) with independent fields of transition and rotation; with constraint rotation; and with small shift rigidity.

Sarukhanyan A.A., Manukyan A.A.

Laminar flow of viscous fluid in a cylindrical pipe of rectangular cross-section

The paper presents laminar flow of incompressible viscous fluid in a cylindrical pipe of rectangular cross-section. A mathematical model of the problem has been developed in dimensionless form. Solution of the problem is given in the form of Fourier infinite series. It has been proved that the suggested solution is reduced to the solution of the problem of torsion of a bar of rectangular cross-section. Formulae for velocity distribution, per second volume flow and average velocity in the effective cross-section in dimensionless and dimensional forms have been obtained.

Seyranian A.P., Mailybaev A.A. Multiparameter stability problems. Theory and applications in mechanics (presentation of the book)

A new book of the authors published in Russian by Fizmatlit deals with fundamental problems, concepts, and methods of multiparameter stability theory with applications in mechanics. It presents recent achievements and knowledge of bifurcation theory, sensitivity analysis of stability characteristics, general aspects of nonconservative stability problems, analysis of singularities of boundaries for the stability domains, stability analysis of multiparameter linear periodic systems, and optimization of structures under stability constraints. Systems with finite degrees of freedom and continuous models are both considered. The book combines mathematical foundation with interesting classical and modern mechanical problems.

Seyranyan S.P. Limiting transition from locally distributed uniform loading to concentrated force in expression for the components of the gradient of the deflection of a simply supported rectangular plate

Limiting transition in components of the Navier solution for a simply supported plate, locally loaded on a rectangular platform by uniform external pressure, to the Navier solution for the same plate but the concentrated loading is discussed. The extreme values for the first partial derivatives of a deflection on variables x and y by tending the sides of the rectangular of loading platform to zero with remaining the total force constant are obtained. The continuity of these values in the closed rectangular of the plan of a plate as a function of two variables is proved. It is established that partial differentiation on x or y and limiting transition from local to concentrated loading, successively applied to a deflection, are permutable. The theorem of differentiation of the sums of slowly converging sine trigonometric series is proved.

Simonyan A.M.

Some questions of analysis of creep theories

Four theories of creep (theory of aging, theory of flowing, theory of heredity and theory of hardening) are examined. Their analysis is based on prediction of some appearance which can be verified by the experimental way. There are the reverse creep the violation of commutation and the succession. The question of generalization of creep operator on cases of complex stress states is considered too. It is shown that the proportionality of deviators of strains and stresses can be used for the theory of aging only, for the other considered theories of creep it can not be used.

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Smirnov A. V. Stress state of a piecewise-homogeneous plate supported by two semi-infinite stringers

The reinforcement problem for a piecewise-homogeneous elastic semi-infinite plate with two different stringers rigidly attached to the plate along the line of materials separation is considered. It is assumed that under the influence of external forces applied to the stringers the plates realized generalized plane stress. The problem is reduced to the Prandtl equation with piecewise-constant coefficient, which is firstly converted to a system of difference equations and then - to the scalar Riemann boundary value problem for a two-sheeted Riemann surface whose solution is constructed explicitly in quadratures. The behavior of the contact stresses near the junction point of stringers under various external loads is studied.

Sosnovskiy L.A.

From tribology to tribo-fatigue

Friction – a surprising phenomenon of the nature; wear process – the artful enemy of moving and deformable systems; fatigue – a terrible scourge of modern technics. Tribo-fatigue – whole, conceivable as much (a friction, wear process, fatigue). In the report is presented he short review of some researches on a way from tribology to tribo-fatigue.

Sosnovskiy L.A., Sherbakov S.S.

New class of contact problems and methods of their solution

Fields of stresses and strains in the system subject to the action of contact and non contact forces. Stress state was obtained by superposing the fields of stresses conditioned by action of normal and tangential elliptically distributed contact forces and by non contact bending. A significant change of the stress-strain state in comparison with the solution for the pure contact problem is shown.

Stepanyan A. A. On one problem of meeting of several controllable objects The problem of meeting of several linear dynamic objects is considered at unfixed final position. Optimal controll and movements of objects are constructed in the cases of the controll with minimal force and minimal energy.

Stepanyan S.P.

On the problem of two-layered orthotropic circular plates with allowance for transverse shear In this paper the plane problem and the problem of bending of the plate, composed of two different orthotropic circular layers are solved. In solving the problem of bending the précised theory of anisotropic plates is applied. The hypothesis of a linear distribution of tangential

displacement for the package as a whole is accepted. A numerical analysis is performed qualitative and quantitative conclusions are made.

Tokmajyan L. The analysis of the basic characteristics of the filtration through the body of homogeneous dam of tailing dump of liquid waste

In this article the process of unsteady filtration through a homogeneous dam, when there is a drain of the certain depth in lower pool and the depth of water is changed by the cosinus law in lower pool, is considered.

Torosyan V.S., S.Sahakyan S.

On one problem for a rectangular membrane

With help of Fourier double trigonometric series solution of Dirichlet problem for a second order elliptic equation is obtained, when the domain is a rectangle. Solution of the problem is reduced to an infinite system of linear algebraic equations. A numerical example is considered.

Trubchik I.S. The analytical solution of the contact problem for the functionally graded wedge of *complicate structure*

A procedure for reduction of the contact problem for a radiance inhomogeneous wedge to dual integral equations is described. The variation of the elastic wedge characteristics over radial coordinate in the wedge is of the arbitrary function simulating mechanical properties of general nature. Here a method of modeling functions will used to construct kernel transform of the integral equation. The numerically constructed kernel transform is approximated by the expression of special type, so that it is possible to obtain a closed solution of the approximate integral equation. It is shown that the resulting approximate solution is asymptotically accurate for as small as large evaluations of the dimensionless parameter. Influence of inhomogeneity law oscillation to the kernel transforms and the problem solution is investigated.

Tumanov N.V.

Mechanics and physics of fatigue crack propagation

Technique for modeling of stable fatigue crack growth has been developed which are based on the theory of local high-energy-type fracture mechanism acting at a crack front in the second stage of fatigue crack kinetics. The technique has been verified with the use of 3D finite element modeling and microfractographic reconstitution of fatigue crack growth.

Tupukin A.V. Application of the weak electrical fields for control of propane flames

In hydrocarbon-air flames there is significant amount of the charged particles, i.e. electric fields are effective means of influence on burning processes. Mechanisms of interaction of fields and flames are studied for a long time, but till now there is not common opinion about influence on kinetics of burning processes. In this work results of experimental researches of influence of weak electric field on combustion are presented. Influence of parameters of DC and pulseperiodic electric field on stabilization conditions and flame distribution velocity was studied. It is shown that electric fields are effective way of combustion management.

A.A. Khachanyan

The vibrations of elastic orthotropic unmoment open cylindrical shell with free and simple support ends, when boundary generatrices are riged-clamped

The problem of existence of free vibrations of an elastic orthotropic open cylindrical shell (with arbitrary directional curve) with free and simple support ends, when boundary generatrices are riged-clamped is studied.

Khachatryan L. S.

On the reflection of flexural waves from an elastic fixing

To problems of the reflection of the curved waves from flet border of the ambience dedicated to the multiple studies. Relativly little works are connected with questions of the reflection curved waves from flet edge of the fine plate. In this work happen to the decisions of the problem of the plate under complicated border condition. For partiat case of the free edge, as limiting case of the adsence of the reflected wave, is got decision of the problem localized bending variations.

Shavlakadze N.N. The contact problem for piecewise homogeneous orthotropic plane with finite inclusion

It is considered a piecewise homogeneous elastic orthotropic plate strengthened by the finite inclusion, which emerges on the border of the partition at right angle and is loaded with tangential forces. Contact stresses along the line of contact are determined, the behavior of contact stresses in the neighborhood of singular points is established. By use of methods of the theory of analytic functions the problem is reduced to the integral differential equation on the finite segment. By help of the integral transformation it is obtained the Riemann problem, whose solution is represented explicitly.

Shahinyan S.G., Darbasyan A.T., Andreasyan L.A. About one problem of optimal stabilization of the mathematical pendulum having mobile hanging point.

In this work the problems of optimal stabilization of the small fluctuations of the mathematical pendulum around and at the bottom and the top positions of balance are considered when the pendulum hanging point moves according to the set law in a vertical direction. The operating moment arises by means of the device which is in the pendulum hanging point. Problems are led to the problem of optimal stabilization of the system of the differential equations of the second order with variable factors which in its turn is solved by Lyapunov-Bellman's method. Lyapunov's optimal function is got in the form of the square-law form with variable factors for the definition of which the system of the nonlinear differential equations is got. The solutions of these equations are received by means of computer program. Optimal operating influence is formed.

Shahinyan S.G., Rezaei M. About of Stabilization of Rotational Movement of a Rigid Body whit Integrally Small Perturbations.

The problem of stability and optimal stabilization of rotational movement around a point on the axes of dynamic symmetry of an absolute solid body, when integrally small perturbing forces act during an infinitive interval of time, is considered. It is suggested that the point around which the body rotates moves on the horizontal plane. The problem has been solved with both classical and suggested in work methods and a comparisons of values of functional has been carried out. This comparison revealed that in case of acting force optimal stabilization the energy consumption is less than in case of classical stabilization method.

Shekoyan A.V.

The acoustic waves in the clauds atmosphere The propagation of acoustic in media containing gas, vapor and drops is considered. The effects of coagulation of drops and condensation of vapor on the drops are taken into account. The linear dispersion equation is derived. The more accurate condition of infrasonic generation is obtained.

Shekyan H.G., Nazaryan E.A., Ogannisyan H.V.

Oscillations of rotor on rolling contact bearings with zero radial clearance

Non linear oscillations of rotor on rolling contact bearings placed on the shaft and in the body without preliminary stretch with zero radial clearance is considered in the paper. The systems of non-linear differential equations of the rotor oscillations which solution is realized by the method of harmonic linearization are obtained. It is discovered that amplitude-frequency curves have a resonance character, i.e. because of non-linear pliability of bearings the resonance regime of oscillation take the place, and amplitude-frequency curves have a non-linear

character. It is shown that for horizontal flexible rotor the resonance frequencies are depended on the value of non-steadiness and on static loading. Moreover the critical velocities can be essentially less than own frequency of rotor on rigid support, and the increase of the radial clearance in the bearing brings to the bifurcation of resonance peak in horizontal and vertical directions. In comparison with the vertical rotor the non-linearity of system with statically loaded horizontal rotor is expressed considerably less, moreover derangement of amplitudes take the place for flexible and for strongly loaded rotors only.

Sherbakov S.S., Komissarov V.V.

Volume measure of damage by stress intensity criterion at contact problem

The method of determining of dangerous volume as measure of damage interreacting bodies in friction pair is stated. Formation of dangerous volumes by stress intensity criterion in conditions of three-dimensional stress state is shown for the contact between two deformable rigid bodies.

Babeshko V.A., Pavlova A.V. Factorization methods for solving dynamic mixed problems for structural-inhomogeneous media

Using differential factorization method the steady vibrations of an elastic medium layered structure containing internal defects such as rigid inclusions and cavities are investigated. The systems of integral equations which bind the stresses and displacements in the planes of the layers with the jumps of stresses on the boundaries of inclusions and displacement jumps on the banks of the cracks have been found. Solutions of received integral equation's systems for particular cases of areas occupied by defects constructed in closed form with integral factorization method of Wiener-Hopf or fictitious absorption.

Bagdoev A.G., Martirosyan A.N., Dinunts A.S., Davtyan A.V. The solution of problems of closing of crack in thermoelastic media and of stamps on halfplane in presence of wear

The problem on closing of thin semiinfinite crack in presence on its surface of layer of particles, containing in fluid, entering in crack, is solved by method of Wienner-Hopf with application to biology. The stresses on crack are calculated numerically, and the region in which crack is closed is clarified.

Banshchikova I.A.

Shaping of panels in view of behaviour features of metal alloys at creep

The properties of anisotropy on directions (longitudinal, transverse, normal to the plate) and different resistance to a tension and compression, hardening and softening at creep have the majority of the sheet materials. That makes mathematical simulation of process of shaping very difficult. In case of the shaping plane panels at creep special interest for testing is represented by the problems of a bending of a square plate, which can realized experimentally. Calculation by finite element method in three-dimensional statement and analytical estimations in onedimensional statement for the problems of plate bend testify to essential influence of anisotropy on normal direction to sheet in comparison with calculation in isotropic statement: delay of deformation process for a problem of plate torsion in a saddle surface and acceleration of process of deformation for problems of plate bend in a cylindrical surface. Not taking into account of real properties of creep at the decision of applied problems of details shaping and forecasting of their further exploitation can result in essential mistakes.

Barakat M. S., Asatryan V. M, Belubekyan E. V.

Plate flexure, strengthened by additional layer or stiffening ribs

The problems of the rectangular plate flexure, strengthened by additional layer of another more strength material and strengthened by the four symmetrically located oblique stiffening ribs equal to it by weight are investigated. The comparison of the obtained results shows that strengthening plate by stiffening ribs leads to a notable increase in its rigidity and strength in comparison with the two-layered plate of the same weight.
Bratov V.A., Morozov N.F., Petrov Y.V.

Numerical simulations of dynamic phase transformations: brittle fracture

The paper is discussing problems connected with embedment of the incubation time criterion for brittle fracture into finite element computational schemes. Incubation time fracture criterion is reviewed, practical questions of its numerical implementation are discussed. Several examples of how the incubation time fracture criterion can be used as fracture condition in finite element computations are given. The examples include simulations of dynamic crack propagation and arrest, impact crater formation (i.e. fracture in initially intact media), propagation of cracks in pipelines. Applicability of the approach to model initiation, development and arrest of dynamic fracture is claimed.

Casciati F., Faravelli L.

Recent advances in structural control

The last two decades of research in structural mechanics were focused on smart material and systems. Nevertheless the momentum for a technological revolution is still lacking. This paper discusses first the current state of the art and goes further in the more promising directions across ongoing progresses

Danoyan Z. N., Atoyan L.H., Danoyan N.Z.

Shear horizontal electro-magneto-elastic surface waves in a layered piezoelectric structure in the presence of an electric or magnetic screen. The existence and behaviour of electro-elastic surface Love waves in a structure consisting of a piezoelectric substrate of crystal classes 6mm, 4mm, an elastic layer and an adjoining dielectric medium on the top is considered. The electro-elastic Love wave problem is solved for the above mentioned layered structure. The existence of electro-elastic surface Love waves and the behaviour of the modes of these waves are revealed.

Ghazaryan K., Marzocca P., Vardanov A. Magnetoelastic vibrations of perfectly conductive elastic layer in an external longitudinal magnetic field

Within the plane problem of the elasticity theory, the problem of magnetoelastic waves in an isotropic layer is considered. The layer is immersed in external longitudinal magnetic field and has the properties of a perfect conductor. One side of the layer is fixed, and the other is free from mechanical loads. The dispersion equation is derived and detailed numerical analysis on the phase velocity of the magnetoelastic wave is obtained.

Chemical Mechanical Polishing (CMP) is one of the key processes used in semiconductor manufacturing for planarization of interlayer dielectrics and metal layers. A chip-scale CMP simulator, called CMP Optimize (CMPO), developed at Mentor Graphics is presented in this work. Contact mechanics model is used for modeling the pressure distribution over an entire die. It takes into account long range polishing effects at mm-scale due to the stiffness of the polishing pad. For calculating the local removal rate, a mechanical model using Preston material removal behavior has been used. It empirically relates the removal rate of materials to the local pressure, rotation speed of the pad relative to the wafer and slurry activity driven by the frictional force. CMPO has the capability to model various deposition processes and one or multi material polishing during CMP. The latter is done by using an effective trench approximation and assigning different removal rates to different materials. The contact mechanics driven CMP model presented in this work is used for modeling die-level CMP behavior and detection of potential manufacturing hotspots. It has been validated on numerous process technology nodes, down from 90nm to 45nm, with accuracy within 10% of experimental data on production chips.

Gupta N.

Modes of plastic collapse and phenomenon of large deformation of thin walled structures under impact loading – a perspective

The paper presents an overview of the plasto-mechanics of large deformation of thin walled structures subjected to external impact loads and resulting collapse modes in relation to absorption of kinetic energy of an external impact or a crash as in road or air accidents. Despite several studies that have appeared in recent years, mechanics involved in such phenomenon and its dependence on various parameters like strain rate, inertia, history of loading, annealing and thermal processes, and the geometry are still not fully understood. Structured experiments become necessary to study the phenomenon in its varied aspects, and provide plausible description, assumptions and parameters needed for realistic analysis of such problems based on the mechanics observed. Several studies have appeared in literature in recent years which present formulations that describe large deformations and attempt to bring together various facets affecting the deformation. However, many problems relating to the deformation modes and their dependence on various parameters remain unresolved. In this paper, an over view of observations in some large deformation studies, which are of interest, involving thin walled structures of varying geometry and size and subjected to impact of a drop hammer, projectiles of different features and air and underwater blast loading, is presented in a hope that plausible explanation for these having been found, would help in further understanding of the phenomenon and its dependence on different parameters.

Jaiani G.

Cusped prismatic shells and beams

The present paper is devoted to up-dated exploratory survey in the field of cusped prismatic shells and beams.

Jenabi J., Khazaeinejad P.

The effect of combined loading on buckling loads of functionally graded cylindrical shells surrounded by an elastic medium

The first order shear deformation theory is developed to examine the effect of combined load interaction parameter on elastic buckling loads of combined-loaded functionally graded circular cylindrical shells with properties varying continuously in the thickness direction. A load interaction parameter is appropriately defined to express the ratio of applied axial compression and lateral pressure. To model the elastic foundation, the Winkler and Pasternak foundations are used. The elastic foundation reacts in compression as well as in tension. The stability equations are established using the equilibrium equations and the adjacent equilibrium criterion method. Approximate solutions are assumed to solve these equations to obtain the buckling loads. Critical loads are obtained for a given load interaction.

Jenabi J., Najafizadeh M.M.....

The buckling of axially compressed non-homogeneous cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium

An analytical solution is presented for the buckling problem of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium subjected to axial compression. To model the elastic foundation, the Winkler and Pasternak foundations are used. The elastic foundation reacts in compression as well as in tension. The analysis is based on the first order shear deformation theory including the shear correction factor with the nonlinear strain-displacement relations. The shell properties vary continuously through the thickness direction. Suitable displacement functions that identically satisfy the boundary conditions and stability equations are employed to determine the buckling loads. Numerical results reveal that the non-homogeneity parameter and coefficients of elastic foundations significantly affect the critical buckling loads of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium.

Lychev S.A. Finite deformations of accreted elastic globe The centrally symmetric problem for an accreted elastic globe is considered. The deformations are supposed to be finite and the material is to be incompressible. The constitutive equations are formulated with respect to complete distortion tensor which may be representing as the composition of initial distortion and compatible deformation gradient. The initial distortion induces the linear connection on the material manifold which becomes a flat space of affine connectivity with nontrivial torsion.

Lyubashevskaya I.V.

High-temperature creep of rod elements and estimations of its intensity

Processes of creep in the conditions of high-temperature modes of stress are considered. As the defining equations parities of a power variant of the theory of creep in which frameworks a measure of intensity of process is capacity of dissipated energy at irreversible deformation of the creep, which size at the steady state inversely proportional time before destruction of an element of a design are used. It is experimentally shown that for a non-uniform stress state average on volume capacity of dispersion well characterizes intensity of process of creep and duration before destruction of an element of a design as a whole. Using analogy between behavior of typical design elements in problems of ideally plastic environment and high-temperature creep, on a number of examples possibility of reception of estimations of intensity of creep process of design elements is illustrated at the set external thermo-power parameters. Comparison of behavior of elements of designs is offered to be spent, comparing among themselves the external generalized forces with some weight factors (equivalence factors), reducing these forces to equivalent size of the same dimension for various kinds of stress. The top and bottom estimations of factors of equivalence are received at the set size of external loading. The received results prove to be true conformity to experimental data.

Manzhirov A.V.

New results in mechanics of growing solids

Basic fundamentals of the mathematical theory of growing solids are under consideration. The classification of various methods of solids accretion is presented. Special attention is paid to the accretion of 3D solids by 2D surfaces. The constitutive equations are formulated with respect to complete distortion tensor which may be representing as the composition of initial distortion and compatible deformation gradient. The initial distortion induces the linear connection on the material manifold which becomes a flat space of affine connectivity with nontrivial torsion. In the majority of papers which deal with the mechanics of growing solids the theory is constructed as some special replicas of solid mechanics in three-dimensional Euclidean space. Nevertheless the geometric properties of Euclidean space are not enough to describe the stressstrain state of a solid which was formed by the continuous joining of pre-stressed parts. It is extremely important that the growing solid can be considered as a special class of inhomogeneous body, in which inhomogeneity arises because of nonholonomic distortion, caused by the joining of incompatible stressed parts. From this point of view the mechanics of growing solids have much in common with the theory of defects, in particular with the theory of continuously distributed dislocations. The theory of fiber bundles of differentiable manifolds is taken as the geometric foundation of mathematical theory of growing solids. Analytic properties of differentiable manifolds are determined without utilization of prescribed connection. This allow to formulate a boundary value problem in terms of quiet general geometrical properties of reference configuration and determine the particular type of connectivity taking into account specific kinematic and static characteristics of the accretion process.

Melkonyan A. V., Sarkisyan S. V.

To a space problem of propagation of waves in a layer in presence of magnetic field

The space problem of propagation of waves in an elastic perfect conductive layer is considered in presence of an external constant magnetic field. On planes limiting a layer, the conditions of the constrained free edge are given. For phase speed of symmetric and antisymmetric vibrations the characteristic equations are received. The limiting cases are considered: length of a wave is very great and is very small in comparison with thickness of a layer.

Minnetyan, L., Janoyan, K.D., Rocheleau, J.A.

Transverse cracking of composite bridge decks

Cracking of reinforced concrete bridge decks is a major issue in the transportation infrastructure durability as it opens the door to many other potential detrimental effects. The ability to control the amount of cracking in bridge decks has been sought by countless professionals, ranging from those who design the structures to those who physically construct the bridge. A majority of transverse cracks on the deck develop due to early-age behaviors of concrete. A drastic temperature increase occurs during the curing process, which creates thermal stresses inside the concrete. Shrinkage and creep also cause stresses to build. The severity of these effects heavily depends on the concrete mix design and also on the physical dimensions of the deck. The objective of this paper is to develop a method to evaluate residual stresses because of temperature increase during the hydration of concrete. The method combines finite element methods and composite mechanics analyses to simulate the stresses developed in the deck at early ages due to thermal effects.

Minnetyan, L., Marzocca, P. Aerostructural design of composite windmill blades

Methods and computer codes are discussed for the design of composite windmill blades for durability and damage tolerance. Damage progression is computationally simulated with increasing number of load cycles. Effects of constituent material and fabrication parameters on the response are computed to assess failure. The sensitivity of response to design variables is evaluated. The method is demonstrated for a polymer matrix composite airfoil specimen under lateral pressure cyclic loading. Suggested improvements of design variables based on analysis are discussed.

Najafizadeh M.M., Khazaeinejad P., Sharifian R.

The stability of non-homogeneous cylindrical thin shells subjected to combined loading The aim of the present paper is to study the buckling problem of non-homogeneous circular cylindrical thin shells under combined lateral pressure and axial compression. As is common for functionally graded cylindrical shells, the shell properties are assumed to vary continuously across the thickness direction. The analysis is presented using the first-order shear deformation theory. The stability equations are derived by the adjacent equilibrium criterion method. To solve the resulting equations and to obtain the critical loads, the closed-form solution is applied. The critical loads are obtained for cylindrical thin shells with non-homogeneity properties. The results reveal that by carefully choosing the material properties, the buckling capacity of shell will be increased.

Podio-Guidugli P.

On a scale-bridging mechanical model of carbon nanotubes

In this expository paper, intended as a short account of the contents of [1], a bottom-up method to model the mechanical behavior of carbon nanotubes is presented. This method is meant to bridge between three different scales: the microscopic scale of molecular mechanics; a *mesoscopic* scale, at which concepts from *discrete structure mechanics* apply; and the macroscopic scale of continuous structure mechanics.

Sharifian R., Belubekyan V.M. Comparative study of non-conservative and conservative problems of stability of a rectangular plate

In the present paper buckling a plate is considered, when, in contrary to [1], the plate is loaded along the edges which are free in terms of displacement and rotation angle. In such case it is possible to consider both problem when the load is conservative, as well as a problem when the load is a non-conservative follower force. For these problems critical loads are determined for limit cases of narrow and very wide plates.

Sumbatyan M.A., Brigante M.

Algorithms for crack reconstruction in three-dimensional inverse elastic problems of the scattering theory

We study the 3d inverse reconstruction problem for a plane crack of penny-shaped geometry located in the linear homogeneous material. It is assumed that the process is harmonic in time. The direct problem is reduced a boundary integral equation, and a numerical collocation technique is developed to solve this equation. The inverse reconstruction problem is formulated on the basis of far-field back-scattered amplitude, known for all observation angles at a certain fixed frequency. The formulated inverse problem is reduced to a minimization of the discrepancy functional by methods of global random search.

Tamužs V., Valdmanis V.

The use of composite for strengthening and rehabilitation of concrete columns

The strength, deformability and stability of concrete columns confined by carbon composite sheets is considered at axial compressive loading. The formulas for prediction of ultimate strength, ultimate strain, and the tangent modulus above the limit of nonlinearity are given. Confined reinforced concrete columns also are considered. The loss of stability of columns above the strength of plain concrete is analyzed and it is proved that FRP confinement is efficient only for columns having low or moderate slenderness (λ <40).

CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS

We consider several boundary-value problems for the Euler equations describing flows of an ideal incompressible fluid in a bounded domain: the problem NP with nonpenetration condition at the boundary as well as so called through flow problems describing flows of the fluid through the domain, with different types of boundary conditions (then three problems appear, we call them TF.I, TF.II and TF.III). We are interested in global (i. e., "in the whole" in time and input data) existence and uniqueness theorems for these problems formulated in the widest possible classes of solutions. Such interest if stimulated by well-known global existence problem for three-dimensional Euler equations, where solutions become nonsmooth even if they are smooth at the initial moment of time, so the named problem seems to meet its solution only in the classes of extremely irregular functions. In the other words, we have to study nonsmooth solutions of the Euler equations and prove their existence and uniqueness. We present two main results. The first result consists in uniqueness of solutions to the problems NP, TF.II and TF.III (for any dimensions of the flow) in the classes with unbounded vorticity. These classes are presented using the Orlicz classes and seem to be easy to verify in applications since they are formulated in a rather clear form as against well-known results. The second result consists in global existence theorem for the two-dimensional problem TF.I in the classes of solutions with unbounded vorticity that belongs to the Lebesgue spaces L_p with p>4/3. Our methods discover curious relations of the named problems with the theory of integral transforms.

We consider a three-dimensional problem of propagation of magnetoelastic waves along the boundary. The problem is investigated for a model of isotropic perfectly conducting material. The new dispersion equation is obtained and solved.

Asymptotic method of constructing two-dimensional and one-dimensional equations of micropolar elastic isotropic plates and bars is developed in [1-4]. In this paper two-dimensional dynamic equations, boundary and initial conditions of generalized plane stress orthotropic micropolar elasticity of the body in a thin rectangular area are considered. On the base of the internal problem the dynamic equations of bending of orthotropic micropolar elastic bar with free rotation, with constrained rotation, with small shift rigidity are obtained. Micropolar boundary layers on the coordinates (quasistatic) and on time are constructed and studied. On the base of studying the problem of interaction of one-dimensional problem and micropolar boundary layers boundary and initial conditions of one-dimensional theory are defined.

In this work, the problem of bending of a plate under the action of tangential loads is considered on the base of classical theory, theory of Reissner-Genki-Mindlin by Vasilyev variant, and theory of Ambartsumyan. The comparisons between deflections, crosscutting forces and moments by refined theory of first-order and by higher-order refined theory are then obtained.

In this article elongated elastic plate hinged along the long edges in supersonic gas flow is considered. The influence of structural friction in the hinges on its stability is investigated.

The concept of notch fracture mechanics has been developed for describing the notch failure assessment diagram and the J-integral evaluation for U- and V-blunt notches under Mode I loading and materials obeying a power hardening law. Effects of constraint were incorporated into the basic equations which describe the constraint-dependent fracture toughness and failure assessment diagrams for various structural elements with a crack/notch and various types of loading. It was shown that a crack can be considered as a special case of a notch. The load separation method has been employed to measure the notch fracture toughness $J_{,c}$ using non-standard specimens with notches.

Non-antagonistic, dynamic game with perfect information is considered. In the class of strategies of behavior a method for finding sets of all situations of absolute equilibrium by Nash is revealed.

A problem of aerodynamic stability of plate in the presence of axial force under the streamline of perfect gas low supersonic flow is investigated.

In the theory of creep of non-homogeeous inherently-ageing bodies an anti-plane problem of contact interaction of infinite layer with two stringers is considered. In various viscoelastic characteristics of layer and stringers in the presence of definite external load, the law of contact tangential stress distribution is determined. The solution of the problem with the help of Fourier transformation is brought to the solution of Volterra second type integral equation. The numerical analysis is brought and defined conclusions are deduced.

N. Harutiunyan's well-known problem of torsion of a piecewise homogenous elastic bar of a polygonal lateral section is generalized. The problem is discussed in terms of application of different numeric-analytical methods.

About surface of durability of materials

In this article the problem of materials' durability is considered on the base of developed methods. It is actual problem, especially for new composite materials. The researches on definition of type of time-distribution functions are considered in order to build durability curve.

The choice of the kinetic theory of creep for the purpose of its use in calculating practice is proved. In particular, it is effectively applied to calculation of the stress-strain state of a design element, calculation of the top and bottom estimations of time of the beginning of their destruction and forecasting of residual time of service of those elements of designs and a product as a whole that have fulfilled the standard term of operation. The analysis of results of calculation of the stress-strain state of a design element has allowed to offer an experimental express method of calculation of time of the beginning of their destruction and to develop a design procedure on limiting balance equal durability bodies.

Considered in field of gravity force body limited by two lines and situated in position when the line of crossing these stripes perpendicular by direction of self weight vector. The problem dares a method of finite elements. Schedules normal and tangent pressure in studied surfaces are resulted.

In the present paper, a contact problem is considered for a piecewise homogeneous infinite elastic plate consisting of two semi-infinite plates with different elastic characteristics and strengthed with an infinite elastic stringer. The problem is formulated as a singular integral equation, with a kernel consisted of a singular and regular parts. The solution of the above-mentioned singular integral equation is based on the generalized Fourier integral transformation, which is reduced to a solution of a functional equation, which solution is reduced to a solution of second order.

The vibrations of infinite circular cylindrical shell, filled by mixture of ideal fluid with isentropic gas bubbles are investigated. The dispersion equation is obtained, which is solved numerically. It is shown, that in axial symmetric system shell-mixture with the big bubbles, for the short waves we have effect of dispersion, while in case of a small bubbles the dispersion is absent. In case of pure fluid it takes place for every wave. The taking into account of bubbles in fluid brings to reducing of frequency of vibrations of shell.

The presentation considers some problems and results of practical applications of coherent optics methods in material mechanical testing including study of deformation as a process. Common techniques updated with holographic interferometry or speckle interferometry are presented. Nonstandard approaches to study of elastic-anisotropic bodies and double-modulus materials based on the special mathematical interpretation of experimental data are proposed. Approaches to study of dissipative properties of materials under vibration loading are described separately.

In work the application simultaneously of the methods speckle interferometry with ring apertures and holographic interferometry for determination of full field displacements at deformation of objects is described.

A process of centrosymmetrical accretion of a radially inhomogeneous elastic spherical body in the field of self-gravitation is investigated. It is given a statement of a nonclassical initialboundary value problem of solid mechanics that describes a quasistatic process of deforming the accreted solid under consideration in the case of small strains. The solution of this problem is built. The obtained stress state of the considered accreted body is compared with the state of an instantly formed self-gravitating spherical body which is analogous to the accreted one in size and properties. The second state is found by solving the corresponding classical problem of the elasticity theory for a solid of constant composition. The results of the work can be used in particular as a basis for construction of a geomechanical model that takes into consideration the process of the Earth gradual forming due to spherical accretion.

Dependence of form and area of hysteresis loop from kind of change of stress in time The theoretical data of hysteresis according to theory of heredity at different change of external loading are presented in the work. For the theory of heredity the exponential relations are applied as the creep kernels. There is considered the influence of constant component (characteristic of asymmetry) of periodic stress on form and area of hysteresis loop. Influence of frictional transfer on mechanics of contact of brake materials It is shown that the process of frictional transfer is constantly operating factor at a hightemperature friction for brake frictional materials irrespective of composite structures as well as influence on mechanics of contact for rough surfaces and define workability of a friction pair. It is established, that at new frictional materials creation it is necessary to develop compositions capable to form a transfer film on a counterbody surface at rather heats of frictional contact as thus the maximum value of a friction coefficient moves to the more heats area. Additives influence upon the wear characteristics under boundary lubrication Tribological characteristics' dependences upon the content of various additives in lubricants

have been studied. On the basis of the exploration of the experimental results the dependences of the additive content, normal load, linear wear and friction coefficient interactions from each other has been represented, which gives possibility to select the best composition and type of additives for the lubricants.

One limiting transitions in the theory Stability of rectangular plates beyond the elastic In this paper given problem of incompressible infinite rectangular plate stability beyond the elastic. On one edge acting compressive stress, the other edges are free. And are prove, that the principle Sen-Venanan in some sense inapplicable for this type plates.

Romashov G.A. 99 Wedging of the elastic material with formation of tearing zones

The problem of movement of a solid body in jelastic material in the presence of a possible tearing zone of material in body's nasal part in asymmetry case is considered on subsonic and transonic velocity range. On all range of considered speeds the scheme of a flow of the body is determined for contours in the form of a wedge and ogive. An analytical solution of the problem is found and the analysis of dependence of the length of the tearing zone on the parameters of the problem is provided. It is shown when the body moves with velocity higher than the velocity of transverse waves there exists a limiting value of the velocity at which the tearing zone in the nasal part of the body disappears. Determined the forces acting on the body from the continuum, and dependence of these forces on the parameters of the problem is investigated.

The equilibrium problem of the elastic body, containing a rigid inclusion is considered. There exists a crack between the rigid inclusion and the body. The problem is formulated as variational one. We investigate asymptotic of the energy functional under the general perturbation of the domain with the cut and the rigid inclusion. The main result of the work is the deriving of the formula for a derivative of the energy functional with respect to parameter of

the perturbation. The received results have practical interest in various areas of engineering: mechanical engineering, construction, etc. They are useful at designing and the analysis of behavior of bodies and designs with cracks or technological cuts.

Superposition method solved biharmonic problem of the thermoelastic stress state of the compound rectangle for different additional boundary conditions on its adjacent corners. The effect of additional conditions on the behavior of elastic characteristics in the neighborhood of the vertices adjacent angles has been researched.

for solution of problem the method of discrete singularities is used.

We discuss a plane stress state of a round sector with unique radius and arbitrary angle of α ($0 < \alpha < 2\pi$), when on the arch part of the contour normal stresses $\sigma_r(1,\varphi) = f_1(\varphi)$ and tangential displacement $u_{\varphi}(1,\varphi) = f_2(\varphi)$ are given, and on the radial sides the condition contact with rigid punch (stamp) without friction is realized. A closed solution of the problem is obtained with the help of Fourier method. The singularity of the stresses in the vicinity of the sector top is considered. Between the first coefficients of Fourier decomposition of the function $f_1(\varphi)$ and $f_2(\varphi)$ a condition is established, under which the stresse in the vicinity of the sector top tend to infinity only when $\alpha > \pi$. In paper [1] based on the results [2], an elastic equilbrium of the circular sector, when on its arch part normal and tangential stresses are given, is investigated. It was shown, that when tending of the angle α to 2π , the stresses singularity order tends to -1, and the coefficient with such singularity in the conditions of general loading of the boundary r = 1 is different from zero. Here is analysed another case of loading of the arch part of the sector boundary.

The free vibrations in the zone of boundary layer of orthotropic plate freely lying on the rigid substrate are investigated under condition of viscous resistance. On the upper plane of plate are given either the boundary conditions of free edge or constrained fastening. The asymptotic solutions corresponding to the boundary layer are obtained. The damping of values in the boundary layer at removal from a lateral surface is investigated.

In work on the basis of the general dynamic theories of micropolar elastic thin bars, plates and shells with independent fields of transitions and rotations at which deformations are completely considered cross-section shift and related by it, free vibrations of hinge supported bars, rectangular plates and cylindrical shells (axisymmetric problem) are studied. For tasks in view exact decisions are constructed. Frequencies and forms of free vibrations of micropolar bars, rectangular plates and cylindrical shells are as a result defined. The results of numerical calculations showing specific features of free vibrations of thin bars, plates and shells from a micropolar elastic material are resulted.

Sargsyan S.H., Sargsyan L.S. 130

Magnetoelasticity of Micropolar Electro Conducting (Non-ferromagnetic) Thin Shells In the present paper we aim at considering the three-dimensional equations, boundary and initial conditions of micropolar theory of magnetoelasticity with independent fields of transition and rotation. For the beginning, the hypotheses of straight line (supplanted by static hypothesis) and magnetoelasticity for electromagnetic values are applied. The mentioned hypotheses are of asymptotic approximation. On the basis of the mentioned hypotheses, depending on the values of sizeless physical parameters, the general theory of magnetoelasticity of micropolar elastic electro conducting thin shells with independent fields of transition and rotation; with constraint rotation; with "small shift rigidity". In the constructed theories of magnetoelasticity of micropolar shells all the lateral shift and related thereof deformations are taken into account.

In the present paper with the application of the qualitative results of the asymptotic method of integration of the boundary problem of micropolar elastic layered medium there are formulated hypotheses, on the basis of which, depending on the values of sizeless physical parameters, there are constructed the applied theories of micropolar layered plates (containing odd number of layers, symmetrically located in relation to mid-plane) with independent fields of transition and rotation; with constraint rotation; and with small shift rigidity.

The paper presents laminar flow of incompressible viscous fluid in a cylindrical pipe of rectangular cross-section. A mathematical model of the problem has been developed in dimensionless form. Solution of the problem is given in the form of Fourier infinite series. It has been proved that the suggested solution is reduced to the solution of the problem of torsion of a bar of rectangular cross-section. Formulae for velocity distribution, per second volume flow and average velocity in the effective cross-section in dimensionless and dimensional forms have been obtained.

A new book of the authors published in Russian by Fizmatlit deals with fundamental problems, concepts, and methods of multiparameter stability theory with applications in mechanics. It presents recent achievements and knowledge of bifurcation theory, sensitivity analysis of stability characteristics, general aspects of nonconservative stability problems, analysis of singularities of boundaries for the stability domains, stability analysis of multiparameter linear periodic systems, and optimization of structures under stability constraints. Systems with finite degrees of freedom and continuous models are both considered. The book combines mathematical foundation with interesting classical and modern mechanical problems.

Limiting transition in <u>components</u> of the Navier solution for a simply supported plate, locally loaded on a rectangular platform by uniform external pressure, to the Navier solution for the

same plate but the concentrated loading is discussed. The extreme values for the first partial derivatives of a deflection on variables x and y by tending the sides of the rectangular of loading platform to zero with remaining the total force constant are obtained. The continuity of these values in the closed rectangular of the plan of a plate as a function of two variables is proved. It is established that partial differentiation on x or y and limiting transition from local to concentrated loading, successively applied to a deflection, are permutable. The theorem of differentiation of the sums of slowly converging sine trigonometric series is proved.

Four theories of creep (theory of aging, theory of flowing, theory of heredity and theory of hardening) are examined. Their analysis is based on prediction of some appearance which can be verified by the experimental way. There are the reverse creep the violation of commutation and the succession. The question of generalization of creep operator on cases of complex stress states is considered too. It is shown that the proportionality of deviators of strains and stresses can be used for the theory of aging only, for the other considered theories of creep it can not be used.

The reinforcement problem for a piecewise-homogeneous elastic semi-infinite plate with two different stringers rigidly attached to the plate along the line of materials separation is considered. It is assumed that under the influence of external forces applied to the stringers the plates realized generalized plane stress. The problem is reduced to the Prandtl equation with piecewise-constant coefficient, which is firstly converted to a system of difference equations and then - to the scalar Riemann boundary value problem for a two-sheeted Riemann surface whose solution is constructed explicitly in quadratures. The behavior of the contact stresses near the junction point of stringers under various external loads is studied.

From tribology to tribo-fatigue

Friction - a surprising phenomenon of the nature; wear process - the artful enemy of moving and deformable systems; fatigue - a terrible scourge of modern technics. Tribo-fatigue - whole, conceivable as much (a friction, wear process, fatigue). In the report is presented he short review of some researches on a way from tribology to tribo-fatigue.

Fields of stresses and strains in the system subject to the action of contact and non contact forces. Stress state was obtained by superposing the fields of stresses conditioned by action of normal and tangential elliptically distributed contact forces and by non contact bending. A significant change of the stress-strain state in comparison with the solution for the pure contact problem is shown.

In this paper the plane problem and the problem of bending of the plate, composed of two different orthotropic circular layers are solved. In solving the problem of bending the précised theory of anisotropic plates is applied. The hypothesis of a linear distribution of tangential

displacement for the package as a whole is accepted. A numerical analysis is performed qualitative and quantitative conclusions are made.

In this article the process of unsteady filtration through a homogeneous dam, when there is a drain of the certain depth in lower pool and the depth of water is changed by the cosinus law in lower pool, is considered.

With help of Fourier double trigonometric series solution of Dirichlet problem for a second order elliptic equation is obtained, when the domain is a rectangle. Solution of the problem is reduced to an infinite system of linear algebraic equations. A numerical example is considered.

A procedure for reduction of the contact problem for a radiance inhomogeneous wedge to dual integral equations is described. The variation of the elastic wedge characteristics over radial coordinate in the wedge is of the arbitrary function simulating mechanical properties of general nature. Here a method of modeling functions will used to construct kernel transform of the integral equation. The numerically constructed kernel transform is approximated by the expression of special type, so that it is possible to obtain a closed solution of the approximate integral equation. It is shown that the resulting approximate solution is asymptotically accurate for as small as large evaluations of the dimensionless parameter. Influence of inhomogeneity law oscillation to the kernel transforms and the problem solution is investigated.

Technique for modeling of stable fatigue crack growth has been developed which are based on the theory of local high-energy-type fracture mechanism acting at a crack front in the second stage of fatigue crack kinetics. The technique has been verified with the use of 3D finite element modeling and microfractographic reconstitution of fatigue crack growth.

Tupukin A.V. 199 Application of the weak electrical fields for control of propane flames

In hydrocarbon-air flames there is significant amount of the charged particles, i.e. electric fields are effective means of influence on burning processes. Mechanisms of interaction of fields and flames are studied for a long time, but till now there is not common opinion about influence on kinetics of burning processes. In this work results of experimental researches of influence of weak electric field on combustion are presented. Influence of parameters of DC and pulse-periodic electric field on stabilization conditions and flame distribution velocity was studied. It is shown that electric fields are effective way of combustion management.

The problem of existence of free vibrations of an elastic orthotropic open cylindrical shell (with arbitrary directional curve) with free and simple support ends, when boundary generatrices are riged–clamped is studied.

Khachatryan L. S.209On the reflection of flexural waves from an elastic fixing

To problems of the reflection of the curved waves from flet border of the ambience dedicated to the multiple studies. Relativly little works are connected with questions of the reflection curved waves from flet edge of the fine plate. In this work happen to the decisions of the problem of the plate under complicated border condition. For partiat case of the free edge, as limiting case of the adsence of the reflected wave, is got decision of the problem localized bending variations.

It is considered a piecewise homogeneous elastic orthotropic plate strengthened by the finite inclusion, which emerges on the border of the partition at right angle and is loaded with tangential forces. Contact stresses along the line of contact are determined, the behavior of contact stresses in the neighborhood of singular points is established. By use of methods of the theory of analytic functions the problem is reduced to the integral differential equation on the finite segment. By help of the integral transformation it is obtained the Riemann problem, whose solution is represented explicitly.

In this work the problems of optimal stabilization of the small fluctuations of the mathematical pendulum around and at the bottom and the top positions of balance are considered when the pendulum hanging point moves according to the set law in a vertical direction. The operating moment arises by means of the device which is in the pendulum hanging point. Problems are led to the problem of optimal stabilization of the system of the differential equations of the second order with variable factors which in its turn is solved by Lyapunov-Bellman's method. Lyapunov's optimal function is got in the form of the square-law form with variable factors for the definition of which the system of the nonlinear differential equations is got. The solutions of these equations are received by means of computer program. Optimal operating influence is formed.

The problem of stability and optimal stabilization of rotational movement around a point on the axes of dynamic symmetry of an absolute solid body, when integrally small perturbing forces act during an infinitive interval of time, is considered. It is suggested that the point around which the body rotates moves on the horizontal plane. The problem has been solved with both classical and suggested in work methods and a comparisons of values of functional has been carried out. This comparison revealed that in case of acting force optimal stabilization the energy consumption is less than in case of classical stabilization method.

The propagation of acoustic in media containing gas, vapor and drops is considered. The effects of coagulation of drops and condensation of vapor on the drops are taken into account. The linear dispersion equation is derived. The more accurate condition of infrasonic generation is obtained.

Non linear oscillations of rotor on rolling contact bearings placed on the shaft and in the body without preliminary stretch with zero radial clearance is considered in the paper. The systems of non–linear differential equations of the rotor oscillations which solution is realized by the method of harmonic linearization are obtained. It is discovered that amplitude–frequency curves have a resonance character, i.e. because of non–linear pliability of bearings the resonance

regime of oscillation take the place, and amplitude–frequency curves have a non–linear character. It is shown that for horizontal flexible rotor the resonance frequencies are depended on the value of non–steadiness and on static loading. Moreover the critical velocities can be essentially less than own frequency of rotor on rigid support, and the increase of the radial clearance in the bearing brings to the bifurcation of resonance peak in horizontal and vertical directions. In comparison with the vertical rotor the non–linearity of system with statically loaded horizontal rotor is expressed considerably less, moreover derangement of amplitudes take the place for flexible and for strongly loaded rotors only.

The method of determining of dangerous volume as measure of damage interreacting bodies in friction pair is stated. Formation of dangerous volumes by stress intensity criterion in conditions of three-dimensional stress state is shown for the contact between two deformable rigid bodies.

Using differential factorization method the steady vibrations of an elastic medium layered structure containing internal defects such as rigid inclusions and cavities are investigated. The systems of integral equations which bind the stresses and displacements in the planes of the layers with the jumps of stresses on the boundaries of inclusions and displacement jumps on the banks of the cracks have been found. Solutions of received integral equation's systems for particular cases of areas occupied by defects constructed in closed form with integral factorization method of Wiener–Hopf or fictitious absorption.

The problem on closing of thin semiinfinite crack in presence on its surface of layer of particles, containing in fluid, entering in crack, is solved by method of Wienner-Hopf with application to biology. The stresses on crack are calculated numerically, and the region in which crack is closed is clarified.

The properties of anisotropy on directions (longitudinal, transverse, normal to the plate) and different resistance to a tension and compression, hardening and softening at creep have the majority of the sheet materials. That makes mathematical simulation of process of shaping very difficult. In case of the shaping plane panels at creep special interest for testing is represented by the problems of a bending of a square plate, which can realized experimentally. Calculation by finite element method in three-dimensional statement and analytical estimations in one-dimensional statement for the problems of plate bend testify to essential influence of anisotropy on normal direction to sheet in comparison with calculation in isotropic statement: delay of deformation process for a problem of plate torsion in a saddle surface and acceleration of process of deformation for problems of plate bend in a cylindrical surface. Not taking into account of real properties of creep at the decision of applied problems of details shaping and forecasting of their further exploitation can result in essential mistakes.

The problems of the rectangular plate flexure, strengthened by additional layer of another more strength material and strengthened by the four symmetrically located oblique stiffening ribs equal to it by weight are investigated. The comparison of the obtained results shows that strengthening plate by stiffening ribs leads to a notable increase in its rigidity and strength in comparison with the two-layered plate of the same weight.

The paper is discussing problems connected with embedment of the incubation time criterion for brittle fracture into finite element computational schemes. Incubation time fracture criterion is reviewed, practical questions of its numerical implementation are discussed. Several examples of how the incubation time fracture criterion can be used as fracture condition in finite element computations are given. The examples include simulations of dynamic crack propagation and arrest, impact crater formation (i.e. fracture in initially intact media), propagation of cracks in pipelines. Applicability of the approach to model initiation, development and arrest of dynamic fracture is claimed.

The last two decades of research in structural mechanics were focused on smart material and systems. Nevertheless the momentum for a technological revolution is still lacking. This paper discusses first the current state of the art and goes further in the more promising directions across ongoing progresses

Within the plane problem of the elasticity theory, the problem of magnetoelastic waves in an isotropic layer is considered. The layer is immersed in external longitudinal magnetic field and has the properties of a perfect conductor. One side of the layer is fixed, and the other is free from mechanical loads. The dispersion equation is derived and detailed numerical analysis on the phase velocity of the magnetoelastic wave is obtained.

Chemical Mechanical Polishing (CMP) is one of the key processes used in semiconductor manufacturing for planarization of interlayer dielectrics and metal layers. A chip-scale CMP simulator, called CMP Optimize (CMPO), developed at Mentor Graphics is presented in this work. Contact mechanics model is used for modeling the pressure distribution over an entire die. It takes into account long range polishing effects at mm-scale due to the stiffness of the polishing pad. For calculating the local removal rate, a mechanical model using Preston material removal behavior has been used. It empirically relates the removal rate of materials to the local pressure, rotation speed of the pad relative to the wafer and slurry activity driven by the frictional force. CMPO has the capability to model various deposition processes and one or multi material polishing during CMP. The latter is done by using an effective trench approximation and assigning different removal rates to different materials. The contact mechanics driven CMP model presented in this work is used for modeling die-level CMP behavior and detection of potential manufacturing hotspots. It has been validated on numerous

process technology nodes, down from 90nm to 45nm, with accuracy within 10% of experimental data on production chips.

The paper presents an overview of the plasto-mechanics of large deformation of thin walled structures subjected to external impact loads and resulting collapse modes in relation to absorption of kinetic energy of an external impact or a crash as in road or air accidents. Despite several studies that have appeared in recent years, mechanics involved in such phenomenon and its dependence on various parameters like strain rate, inertia, history of loading, annealing and thermal processes, and the geometry are still not fully understood. Structured experiments become necessary to study the phenomenon in its varied aspects, and provide plausible description, assumptions and parameters needed for realistic analysis of such problems based on the mechanics observed. Several studies have appeared in literature in recent years which present formulations that describe large deformations and attempt to bring together various facets affecting the deformation. However, many problems relating to the deformation modes and their dependence on various parameters remain unresolved. In this paper, an over view of observations in some large deformation studies, which are of interest, involving thin walled structures of varying geometry and size and subjected to impact of a drop hammer, projectiles of different features and air and underwater blast loading, is presented in a hope that plausible explanation for these having been found, would help in further understanding of the phenomenon and its dependence on different parameters.

The present paper is devoted to up-dated exploratory survey in the field of cusped prismatic shells and beams.

The first order shear deformation theory is developed to examine the effect of combined load interaction parameter on elastic buckling loads of combined-loaded functionally graded circular cylindrical shells with properties varying continuously in the thickness direction. A load interaction parameter is appropriately defined to express the ratio of applied axial compression and lateral pressure. To model the elastic foundation, the Winkler and Pasternak foundations are used. The elastic foundation reacts in compression as well as in tension. The stability equations are established using the equilibrium equations and the adjacent equilibrium criterion method. Approximate solutions are assumed to solve these equations to obtain the buckling loads. Critical loads are obtained for a given load interaction.

An analytical solution is presented for the buckling problem of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium subjected to axial compression. To model the elastic foundation, the Winkler and Pasternak foundations are used. The elastic foundation reacts in compression as well as in tension. The analysis is based on the first order shear deformation theory including the shear correction factor with the nonlinear strain-displacement relations. The shell properties vary continuously through the thickness direction. Suitable displacement functions that identically satisfy the boundary conditions and stability equations are employed to determine the buckling loads. Numerical results reveal that the non-homogeneity parameter and coefficients of elastic foundations significantly affect the critical buckling loads of non-homogeneous cylindrical shells embedded in an elastic medium.

Finite deformations of accreted elastic globe

The centrally symmetric problem for an accreted elastic globe is considered. The deformations are supposed to be finite and the material is to be incompressible. The constitutive equations are formulated with respect to complete distortion tensor which may be representing as the composition of initial distortion and compatible deformation gradient. The initial distortion induces the linear connection on the material manifold which becomes a flat space of affine connectivity with nontrivial torsion.

Processes of creep in the conditions of high-temperature modes of stress are considered. As the defining equations parities of a power variant of the theory of creep in which frameworks a measure of intensity of process is capacity of dissipated energy at irreversible deformation of the creep, which size at the steady state inversely proportional time before destruction of an element of a design are used. It is experimentally shown that for a non-uniform stress state average on volume capacity of dispersion well characterizes intensity of process of creep and duration before destruction of an element of a design as a whole. Using analogy between behavior of typical design elements in problems of ideally plastic environment and high-temperature creep, on a number of examples possibility of reception of estimations of intensity of creep process of design elements is illustrated at the set external thermo-power parameters. Comparison of behavior of elements of designs is offered to be spent, comparing among themselves the external generalized forces with some weight factors (equivalence factors), reducing these forces to equivalent size of the same dimension for various kinds of stress. The top and bottom estimations of factors of equivalence are received at the set size of external loading. The received results prove to be true conformity to experimental data.

Basic fundamentals of the mathematical theory of growing solids are under consideration. The classification of various methods of solids accretion is presented. Special attention is paid to the accretion of 3D solids by 2D surfaces. The constitutive equations are formulated with respect to complete distortion tensor which may be representing as the composition of initial distortion and compatible deformation gradient. The initial distortion induces the linear connection on the material manifold which becomes a flat space of affine connectivity with nontrivial torsion. In the majority of papers which deal with the mechanics of growing solids the theory is constructed as some special replicas of solid mechanics in three-dimensional Euclidean space. Nevertheless the geometric properties of Euclidean space are not enough to describe the stressstrain state of a solid which was formed by the continuous joining of pre-stressed parts. It is extremely important that the growing solid can be considered as a special class of inhomogeneous body, in which inhomogeneity arises because of nonholonomic distortion, caused by the joining of incompatible stressed parts. From this point of view the mechanics of growing solids have much in common with the theory of defects, in particular with the theory of continuously distributed dislocations. The theory of fiber bundles of differentiable manifolds is taken as the geometric foundation of mathematical theory of growing solids. Analytic properties of differentiable manifolds are determined without utilization of prescribed connection. This allow to formulate a boundary value problem in terms of quiet general geometrical properties of reference configuration and determine the particular type of connectivity taking into account specific kinematic and static characteristics of the accretion process.

The space problem of propagation of waves in an elastic perfect conductive layer is considered in presence of an external constant magnetic field. On planes limiting a layer, the conditions of the constrained free edge are given. For phase speed of symmetric and antisymmetric vibrations the characteristic equations are received. The limiting cases are considered: length of a wave is very great and is very small in comparison with thickness of a layer.

Cracking of reinforced concrete bridge decks is a major issue in the transportation infrastructure durability as it opens the door to many other potential detrimental effects. The ability to control the amount of cracking in bridge decks has been sought by countless professionals, ranging from those who design the structures to those who physically construct the bridge. A majority of transverse cracks on the deck develop due to early-age behaviors of concrete. A drastic temperature increase occurs during the curing process, which creates thermal stresses inside the concrete. Shrinkage and creep also cause stresses to build. The severity of these effects heavily depends on the concrete mix design and also on the physical dimensions of the deck. The objective of this paper is to develop a method to evaluate residual stresses because of temperature increase during the hydration of concrete. The method combines finite element methods and composite mechanics analyses to simulate the stresses developed in the deck at early ages due to thermal effects.

Methods and computer codes are discussed for the design of composite windmill blades for durability and damage tolerance. Damage progression is computationally simulated with increasing number of load cycles. Effects of constituent material and fabrication parameters on the response are computed to assess failure. The sensitivity of response to design variables is evaluated. The method is demonstrated for a polymer matrix composite airfoil specimen under lateral pressure cyclic loading. Suggested improvements of design variables based on analysis are discussed.

The stability of non-homogeneous cylindrical thin shells subjected to combined loading The aim of the present paper is to study the buckling problem of non-homogeneous circular cylindrical thin shells under combined lateral pressure and axial compression. As is common for functionally graded cylindrical shells, the shell properties are assumed to vary continuously across the thickness direction. The analysis is presented using the first-order shear deformation theory. The stability equations are derived by the adjacent equilibrium criterion method. To solve the resulting equations and to obtain the critical loads, the closed-form solution is applied. The critical loads are obtained for cylindrical thin shells with non-homogeneity properties. The results reveal that by carefully choosing the material properties, the buckling capacity of shell will be increased.

In this expository paper, intended as a short account of the contents of [1], a bottom-up method to model the mechanical behavior of carbon nanotubes is presented. This method is meant to bridge between three different scales: the *microscopic* scale of *molecular mechanics*; a *mesoscopic* scale, at which concepts from *discrete structure mechanics* apply; and the *macroscopic* scale of *continuous structure mechanics*.

In the present paper buckling a plate is considered, when, in contrary to [1], the plate is loaded along the edges which are free in terms of displacement and rotation angle. In such case it is possible to consider both problem when the load is conservative, as well as a problem when the

load is a non-conservative follower force. For these problems critical loads are determined for limit cases of narrow and very wide plates.

We study the 3d inverse reconstruction problem for a plane crack of penny-shaped geometry located in the linear homogeneous material. It is assumed that the process is harmonic in time. The direct problem is reduced a boundary integral equation, and a numerical collocation technique is developed to solve this equation. The inverse reconstruction problem is formulated on the basis of far-field back-scattered amplitude, known for all observation angles at a certain fixed frequency. The formulated inverse problem is reduced to a minimization of the discrepancy functional by methods of global random search.

The strength, deformability and stability of concrete columns confined by carbon composite sheets is considered at axial compressive loading. The formulas for prediction of ultimate strength, ultimate strain, and the tangent modulus above the limit of nonlinearity are given. Confined reinforced concrete columns also are considered. The loss of stability of columns above the strength of plain concrete is analyzed and it is proved that FRP confinement is efficient only for columns having low or moderate slenderness (λ <40).

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$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \quad (0 < \alpha < 2\pi) \,, & \sigma_r \left(1, \varphi \right) = f_1 \left(\varphi \right) \\ & u_{\varphi} \left(1, \varphi \right) = f_2 \left(\varphi \right) \,, & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\$$

,

 $\alpha > \pi$. [1], [2], α 2π -1, r = 1. .

. 1),

(



$$\tau_{r\varphi}(r,0) = 0, \ u_{\varphi}(r,0) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\tau_{r\varphi}(r,\alpha) = 0, \ u_{\varphi}(r,\alpha) = b_0 r \tag{2}$$

$$\sigma_r(1,\varphi) = f_1(\varphi), \ u_{\varphi}(1,\varphi) = f_2(\varphi)$$
(3)

$$f_2(0) = 0$$
, $f_2(\alpha) = b_0$. (4)

$$\Delta \Delta \Phi(r, \varphi) = 0.$$
⁽⁵⁾

(2), (5)

$$\Phi(r,\phi) = r^{\lambda+1} \Big[AS_{\phi}^{+} + BC_{\phi}^{+} + CS_{\phi}^{-} + DC_{\phi}^{-} \Big] + B_0 r^2 \ln r , \qquad (5)$$

A, B, C, D – ,
$$B_0 \quad \lambda =$$

 $S_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \sin(\lambda \pm 1), \quad C_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \cos(\lambda \pm 1)\varphi.$

$$S_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \sin(\lambda \pm 1), \quad C_{\varphi}^{\pm} = \cos(\lambda \pm 1)\varphi.$$

 $\Phi(r, \varphi)$

,

$$\sigma_{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{r^{2} \partial \phi^{2}}, \ \sigma_{\phi} = \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial r^{2}}, \ \tau_{r\phi} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \phi} \right)$$
(6)

 $u_{\varphi}(r,\varphi) = \frac{r^{\lambda}}{E} \Big[-A\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}C_{\varphi}^{+} + B\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}S_{\varphi}^{+} - C(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4)C_{\varphi}^{-} + D(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4)S_{\varphi}^{-} \Big] + \frac{4B_{0}\varphi}{E}r + a\cos\varphi - b\sin\varphi + dr,$ $\nu^{+} = \nu + 1, \ \nu - , E - ; A, B, C, D, B_{0} - ; a, b, d - .$ $(1) - (3), \qquad (5), \qquad (5), \qquad (6), \qquad (7)$

 $\lambda^{+}A + \lambda^{-}C = 0, \quad \left[\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}A + \left(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4\right)C\right]r^{\lambda} = -E(a+dr)$ $\lambda^{+}C_{a}^{+}A - \lambda^{+}S_{a}^{+}B + \lambda^{-}C_{a}^{-}C - \lambda^{-}S_{a}^{-}D = 0$ $\left[\lambda^{+}\nu^{+}C_{a}^{+}A - \lambda^{+}\nu^{+}S_{a}^{+}B + \left(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4\right)C_{a}^{-}C - \left(\lambda^{-}\nu^{+} + 4\right)S_{a}^{-}D\right]r^{\lambda} =$ $= E(b_{0}r - a\cos\alpha + b\sin\alpha - d)$ B_{0} (8)

$$4\alpha B_0 = E(b_0 - d)$$
(8), $a = b = d = 0, \dots$

(8),
$$a = b = d = 0, \dots$$

A, B, C, D.
(8) :
 $A = C = 0$

α,

$$\sin(\lambda+1)\alpha \cdot \sin(\lambda-1)\alpha = 0.$$
(9)
(9)

$$\lambda_k = \alpha_0 k + 1, \quad \tilde{\lambda}_n = \alpha_0 n - 1, \quad \alpha_0 = \pi/\alpha , \quad (10)$$

[1,2]

$$\lambda_k > 0, \tilde{\lambda}_n > 0.$$
⁽¹¹⁾

(11), k n, :

I.
$$0 < \alpha < 2\pi, (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), (n = 2, 3, 4, ...),$$

II. $0 < \alpha < \pi, (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), (n = 1, 2, 3, ...),$
III. $\pi < \alpha < 2\pi, (k = -1, 0, 1, ...), (n = 2, 3, 4, ...).$
 $(0 < \alpha < 2\pi, (k = 0, 1, 2, ...), (n = 2, 3, 4, ...)).$
(5)

$$\Phi(r,\phi) = D_0 r^2 + D_1 r^{\lambda_1 + 1} \cos(\lambda_1 - 1)\phi + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_k r^{\lambda_k + 1} + B_k r^{\tilde{\lambda}_k + 1} \right] \cos \alpha_0 k \phi + B_0 r^2 \ln r , \qquad (12)$$

$$B_0 \qquad (7).$$

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$$Eu_{\varphi}(r,\varphi) = D_{1}(\lambda_{1}^{-}v^{+}+4)r^{\lambda_{1}} \cdot \sin\lambda_{1}^{-}\varphi + 4B_{0}r\varphi + \\ +\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_{k}(\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+}+4)r^{\lambda_{k}} + B_{k}\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+}r^{\tilde{\lambda}_{k}} \right] \sin\alpha_{0}k\varphi, \ \lambda_{k}^{-} = \lambda_{k} - 1.$$

$$(3),$$

$$\begin{cases} 2D_{0} + D_{1}(1+\alpha_{0})(2-\alpha_{0})r^{\alpha_{0}}\cos\alpha_{0}\varphi + B_{0} + \\ +\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_{k}\lambda_{k}(\lambda_{k}-3) - B_{k}(\lambda_{k}-2)(\lambda_{k}-1) \right] \cos\alpha_{0}k\varphi = f_{1}(\varphi) \\ D_{1} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-}v^{+}+4}{E}\sin\alpha_{0}\varphi + \frac{b_{0}\varphi}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{E}\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[D_{k}(\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+}+4) + B_{k}\lambda_{k}^{-}v^{+} \right] \sin\alpha_{0}k\varphi = f_{2}(\varphi) \end{cases}$$

$$(14)$$

$$(14) \qquad \cos \alpha_{0} m \varphi \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, ...), \qquad -$$

$$\sin \alpha_{0} m \varphi \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, ...) \qquad \varphi \qquad (0, \alpha), \qquad (0, \alpha), \qquad (15)$$

$$D_{0} + B_{0} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{1} \varphi d\varphi, \quad D_{1} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{f}_{11}}{(1 + \alpha_{0})(2 - \alpha_{0})}, \qquad (15)$$

$$D_{1} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \left[\tilde{f}_{21} - \frac{b_{0}}{\alpha_{0}} \right] \frac{E}{\alpha_{0} v^{+} + 4} \qquad (15)$$

$$D_{k} = \frac{\tilde{f}_{1k} v^{+} + \tilde{f}_{2k}^{*} (\alpha_{0} k - 1)}{\alpha \left[v^{+} + 2(\alpha_{0} k - 1) \right]}, \quad \tilde{f}_{2k}^{*} = \tilde{f}_{2k} - \frac{b_{0}}{\alpha_{0}} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \qquad B_{k} = \frac{-\tilde{f}_{1k} \left(\alpha_{0} k v^{+} + 4 \right) + \tilde{f}_{2k}^{*} (\alpha_{0} k + 1)(2 - \alpha_{0} k)}{\alpha \alpha_{0} k \left[v^{+} + 2(\alpha_{0} k - 1) \right]} \qquad \tilde{f}_{1k} = \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{1}(\varphi) \cos \alpha_{0} k \varphi d\varphi, \quad \tilde{f}_{2k} = \int_{0}^{\alpha} f_{2}(\varphi) \sin \alpha_{0} k \varphi d\varphi.$$

$$-\tilde{f}_{11}(\alpha_0 \mathbf{v}^+ + 4) + \tilde{f}_{21}^* (1 + \alpha_0) (2 - \alpha_0) \cdot E = 0$$

$$f_{21}^* = \tilde{f}_{21} - b_0 / \alpha_0.$$
(16)

(15).

(13),

 $(r \rightarrow 0)$ $\pi < \alpha < 2\pi$. α (13)

 $f_1(\varphi) = f_2(\varphi)$

α,

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,

 $r^{\alpha_0k-2}\left(k=2,k=3\right).$