

用初始函数研究各向异性 叠层板的振动和屈曲

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摘要 本文利用初始函数法导出各向异性材料板的屈曲和振动的基本方程,并利用 Taylor 级数展开而求得板的屈曲和振动问题带算子的近似解,数值计算表明本文结果和精确理论吻合得相当好.本文方法可以应用于复合材料叠层板的情况,预期将会有很好的结果.

关键词 屈曲,振动,初始函数,位移

0 引言

初始函数法是由 Vlasov^[1,2]首先引进来解弹性力学问题,后来有不少作者将这种方法推广、应用于各个方面,其中有 Y. C. Das 等人^[3]关于弹性动力学平面问题的解、G. A. Hegemir 等人^[4]关于弹性波在复合材料叠层中的传播.本文试图应用这种方法于复合材料叠层板的屈曲和振动问题.

1 基本公式的推导

弹性体屈曲问题的应力平衡方程可以写成

$$\partial_j \sigma_{ij} + (k\sigma_{ij}^{(0)} U_j)_{,i} = 0, \quad (1)$$

振动问题的应力平衡方程则为

$$\partial_j \sigma_{ij} + \rho \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial t^2} = 0. \quad (2)$$

结合应力、应变关系式则可以得到如下基本方程

$$\partial/\partial z \{\delta\} = [D]\{\delta\}, \quad (3)$$

这里

$$\{\delta\}^T = [U, V, Z, X, Y, W],$$

本文 1990-05-30 收到.

其中, U, V, W 分别是三个方向的位移; Z, X, Y 是与 z 座标方向的正应力、剪应力; $[D]$ 是混合矩阵.

在直角坐标下 $[D]$ 可以写成

$$[D] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & c_5 & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_4 & -\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha & -\beta & K \\ c_7\alpha^2 - c_8\beta^2 + K & c_8\alpha\beta & c_1\alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_8\alpha\beta & c_9\beta^2 - c_6\alpha^2 + K & c_2\beta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1\alpha & c_2\beta & c_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

对于屈曲问题 $K = k\sigma_z^{(0)}\partial_z\partial_z$ 、振动问题 $K = \rho\omega^2$ 上面式中:

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= -c_{13}/c_{33}, & c_2 &= -c_{23}/c_{33}, & c_3 &= 1/c_{33}, \\ c_4 &= 1/G_{yz}, & c_5 &= 1/G_{xy}, & c_6 &= G_{xy}, \\ c_7 &= -c_{11} + c_{13}^2/c_{33}, & c_8 &= -c_{12} - G_{xy} + c_{13} \cdot c_{23}/c_{33}, \\ c_9 &= -c_{22} + c_{23}^2/c_{33}, & \alpha &= \partial/\partial x, & \beta &= \partial/\partial y, \end{aligned}$$

C_{ij} 是刚度矩阵.

方程(3)的解为

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{Bmatrix} U \\ V \\ Z \end{Bmatrix} &= [I + z^2/2!E + z^4/4!E^2 + \dots] \begin{Bmatrix} U_0 \\ V_0 \\ Z_0 \end{Bmatrix} \\ &+ [A][zI + z^3/3!F + z^5/5!F^2 + \dots] \begin{Bmatrix} X_0 \\ Y_0 \\ W_0 \end{Bmatrix} \\ \begin{Bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ W \end{Bmatrix} &= [I + z^2/2!F + z^4/4!F^2 + \dots] \begin{Bmatrix} U_0 \\ V_0 \\ Z_0 \end{Bmatrix} \\ &+ [B][zI + z^3/3!E + z^5/5!E^2 + \dots] \begin{Bmatrix} U_0 \\ V_0 \\ Z_0 \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} [A] &= \begin{bmatrix} c_5 & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & c_4 & -\beta \\ -\alpha & -\beta & K \end{bmatrix}, \\ [B] &= \begin{bmatrix} c_7\alpha^2 - c_8\beta^2 + K & c_8\alpha\beta & c_1\alpha \\ c_8\alpha\beta & c_9\beta^2 - c_6\alpha^2 + K & c_2\beta \\ c_1\alpha & c_2\beta & c_3 \end{bmatrix}, \\ E &= [A] \cdot [B], & F &= [B] \cdot [A]. \end{aligned}$$

若令

$$\begin{aligned} \{\delta_1\} &= \{U, V, Z\}^T, & \{\delta_2\} &= \{X, Y, W\}^T, \\ L_{11} &= [I + z^2/2!E + z^4/4!E^2 + \dots], \end{aligned}$$

$$L_{12} = [A][zI + z^3/3!F + z^5/5!F^2 + \dots],$$

$$L_{21} = [B][zI + z^3/3!E + z^5/5!E^2 + \dots],$$

$$L_{22} = [I + z^2/2!F + z^4/4!F^2 + \dots],$$

则有

$$\{\delta_1\} = L_{11}\{\delta_1^0\} + L_{12}\{\delta_2^0\},$$

$$\{\delta_2\} = L_{21}\{\delta_1^0\} + L_{22}\{\delta_2^0\}. \quad (6)$$

2 叠层公式的推导

如果板是由 N 个不同材料正交叠合起来的,那么在每一层里取一个初始函数,于是各层中的应力、位移可以用如下表示

$$\begin{aligned} \{\delta_1'\}_i &= L_{11}^i\{\delta_1^0\}_i + L_{12}^i\{\delta_2^0\}_i, \\ \{\delta_2'\}_i &= L_{21}^i\{\delta_1^0\}_i + L_{22}^i\{\delta_2^0\}_i, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

考虑到相邻两层的应力和位移的连续性时,就可以得到

$$\{\delta_1\}_i|_{z_i - h_i} = \{\delta_1\}_{i-1}|_{z_{i-1} - h_{i-1}}, \quad (8)$$

$$\{\delta_2\}_i|_{z_i - h_i} = \{\delta_2\}_{i-1}|_{z_{i-1} - h_{i-1}}, \quad (9)$$

由式(8)、(9)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \{\delta_1^0\}_{i-1} &= [L_{11}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{11}^i(-h_i) + L_{12}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{21}^i(-h_i)]\{\delta_1^0\}_i \\ &\quad + [L_{11}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{12}^i(-h_i) + L_{12}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{21}^i(-h_i)]\{\delta_2^0\}_i, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\delta_2^0\}_{i-1} &= [L_{21}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{11}^i(-h_i) + L_{22}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{21}^i(-h_i)]\{\delta_1^0\}_i \\ &\quad + [L_{21}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{12}^i(-h_i) + L_{22}^{i-1}(-h_{i-1}) \cdot L_{22}^i(-h_i)]\{\delta_2^0\}_i, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

同样

$$\begin{aligned} \{\delta_1^0\}_{i+1} &= [L_{11}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{11}^i(h_i) + L_{12}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{21}^i(h_i)]\{\delta_1^0\}_i \\ &\quad + [L_{11}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{12}^i(h_i) + L_{12}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{22}^i(h_i)]\{\delta_2^0\}_i, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\delta_2^0\}_{i+1} &= [L_{21}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{11}^i(h_i) + L_{22}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{21}^i(h_i)]\{\delta_1^0\}_i \\ &\quad + [L_{21}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{12}^i(h_i) + L_{22}^{i+1}(h_{i+1}) \cdot L_{22}^i(h_i)]\{\delta_2^0\}_i, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

3 解和一些数值结果

对于屈曲问题,板的上、下表面边界条件为

$$X = 0, \quad Y = 0, \quad Z = 0, \quad \begin{cases} z = h_N + z_N, \\ z = z_1 - h_1, \end{cases}$$

对于强迫振动矩形板的上下表面边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_N &= \sum_{n,m} X_{nm}^N e^{inx/a} \cdot e^{im\pi y/b} \cdot e^{i\omega t}, \\ Y_N &= \sum_{n,m} Y_{nm}^N e^{inx/a} \cdot e^{im\pi y/b} \cdot e^{i\omega t}, \\ Z_N &= \sum_{n,m} Z_{nm}^N e^{inx/a} \cdot e^{im\pi y/b} \cdot e^{i\omega t}, \end{aligned} \right\} z = z_N + h_N,$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_1 &= \sum_{n,m} X_{1n}^1 e^{i n \pi x/a} \cdot e^{i m \pi y/b} \cdot e^{i \omega t}, \\ Y_1 &= \sum_{n,m} Y_{1n}^1 e^{i n \pi x/a} \cdot e^{i m \pi y/b} \cdot e^{i \omega t}, \\ Z_1 &= \sum_{n,m} Z_{1n}^1 e^{i n \pi x/a} \cdot e^{i m \pi y/b} \cdot e^{i \omega t}, \end{aligned} \right\} z = z_1 - h_1.$$

对于自由振动则有

$$X = 0, \quad Y = 0, \quad Z = 0, \quad \begin{cases} z = z_2 + h_2, \\ z = z_1 - h_1. \end{cases}$$

例 1 设有一矩形板,长宽相等,简支支撑,厚度为 $2h$,泊松系数 $\nu=0.3$,求其自振频率. 设中面振形为

$$\begin{aligned} X &= X_0 \cos(n\pi x/a) \sin(m\pi y/b) e^{i\omega t}, \\ Y &= Y_0 \sin(n\pi x/a) \cos(m\pi y/b) e^{i\omega t}, \\ Z &= Z_0 \sin(n\pi x/a) \sin(m\pi y/b) e^{i\omega t}, \\ U &= U_0 \cos(n\pi x/a) \sin(m\pi y/b) e^{i\omega t}, \\ V &= V_0 \sin(n\pi x/a) \cos(m\pi y/b) e^{i\omega t}, \\ W &= W_0 \sin(n\pi x/a) \sin(m\pi y/b) e^{i\omega t}, \end{aligned}$$

那么它满足 $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=1$ 的简支边界条件. 由于板对称于中面,选择 W_0, Y_0, X_0 不等于零,而 U_0, V_0, Z_0 等于零. 利用上、下表面的边界条件,可以得到自由振动频率,具体的数值见表 1.

例 2 有一复合材料叠层板,简支支撑,由三层等厚板(厚度为 $2h$)组成,三层排列为 $(0/90^\circ/0)$. 当在 x 方向受压时,求所能承受的最大压力. 叠层的弹性系数为

$$\begin{aligned} E_{11} &= 25 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}, & E_x &= E_{33} = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}, \\ G_{12} &= G_{13} = 0.5 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}, & G_{23} &= 0.2 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}, \\ \nu_{12} &= \nu_{23} = \nu_{13} = 0.25, \end{aligned}$$

计算结果见表 2.

表 1 简支支撑矩形板自振频率 $\omega_n = a/\omega_0, \omega_0 = \sqrt{G/\rho}$

$2h/a$	$a/b=1$			$\nu=0.3$			板厚= $2h$		
	$n=1, m=1$			$n=2, m=1$			$m=2, n=2$		
	精确解	本文	经典	精确解	本文	经典	精确解	本文	经典
0.1	0.9322	0.9314	0.9639	2.2277	2.2252	2.409	3.4232	3.4177	3.8558
0.2	1.7116	1.7088	1.9279	3.7580	3.7390	4.8198	5.4476	5.3913	7.7116
0.3	2.2980	2.288	2.8919	4.6847	4.6123	7.2298	6.5227	6.3417	11.587

表 2 矩形叠层板 $(0/90^\circ/0)$ 屈曲时极限压力 $N \quad a=b$

h/a	$N/h \cdot E_{22}$	6h 为板厚	h/a	$N/h \cdot E_{22}$	6h 为板厚
	本文解	经典解		本文解	经典解
0.01	4.00×10^{-2}	6.00×10^{-2}	0.04	0.370	1.416
0.02	0.140	0.246	0.05	0.460	3.22
0.03	0.260	0.550	0.06	0.525	4.572

4 结果和讨论

本文由弹性力学推导出初始函数解,并用幂级数展开得近似解,数值计算表明所得的解(取幂级数 $O(A^5)$)与精确解几乎相等,误差甚小,而经典解在板厚增加时误差就明显增大.在叠层板计算时经典理论与本文方法计算结果相差较大,这也说明对于各向异性叠层板当两层之间弹性系数相差较大时,经典理论的误差较大.另外对于弹性动力学强迫振动,本文方法可以结合虚拟载荷法推广到任何支撑的矩形板.

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A Study of Vibration and Flexion of Anisotropic Orthorhomic Laminated Plates by the Method of Initial Function

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Abstract For studying the vibration and flexion of orthorhomic laminated plates made by anisotropic material, the basic equations are derived by the method of initial function. The approximate solution for the problem, with operator, of vibration and flexion is obtained by making use of the expansion in Taylor series. Numerical calculation indicates that the results tally with cable to the laminated plates made by composite material, and will bring in very good result.

Key words buckling, vibration, initial function, displacements