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新一类各向异性叠层板弯曲近似方程。

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摘要 利用初始函数法,提出一种类似三阶位移模型的板弯曲方程新模型.本模型对应力和位移不作任何假设并考虑到层间应力和位移的连续性,它不包含任何模型误差,只含有近似阶误差.计算表明,它较三阶位移模型有更好的精度.

关键词 各向异性,初始函数,板弯曲,应力,位移 分类号 TH 123.4

由于复合材料层合板呈现层性和各向异性,因而需要发展一些合适的计算模型.当前关于层合板的弯曲计算模型,大致可以分成三类.(1)位移模型.包括经典板壳理论.Mindlin Reissner 直法线理论和各种高阶位移理论.它通常只作位移假设而未考虑层间的应力连续条件,因此对计算层间应力的计算精度较差.对此,近有文^(3,4)提出一些改进,已有较好的计算精度.(2)混和模型.它采用层间应力和位移作为基本参量,用初始函数法导出.由于是直接用弹性力学方法而不作任何假设地导出,因此,其计算结果有很高的精度.⁽⁵⁾.但它没有导出衡分方程的显式,对于一般的边界条件不能很好地适用.(3)分层单独建模.这类模型计算精度较高,但计算工作量随层数增加而成倍地增加.本文采用文(1),(2)的方法建模,并将其推广到各种类型的叠层和一般的曲线边界条件.

1 基本公式

1.1 单层情况

对于每个单层,可取材料主方向的三个位移分量 U'_i,V'_i,W'_i 和三个应力分量 $\tau'_{zz},\tau'_{yz},\sigma'_{zi},\sigma'_{i},\Psi'_{i}$ 、坐标轴方向的三个位移分量 U_i,V_i,W_i 和三个应力分量 $\tau_{zzi},\tau_{yzi},\sigma_{zi}$. 为了方便起见,我们将它们的分量记为 δ'_i 和 δ_i ,并用 z_i 代替 σ_{zi},τ_{zi} 代替 τ_{zzi} ,Yi 代替 τ_{zzi} . 按弹性力学关系,有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\delta'_{i}=D'_{i}\delta'_{i}$$
.

由微分方程理论可知

$$\delta'_{i} = (I + D_{i}z + (D_{i}z)^{2}/2! + (D_{i}z)^{3}/3! + \cdots)\delta'_{i} = H'_{i}\delta'_{i}(0).$$
 (1)

将式(1)变换到坐标轴方向,设材料主轴(x',y')到坐标轴(x,y)的变换矩阵为 U_1 ,而材料主轴到坐标主轴方向的夹角为 \emptyset (图1),则有

^{*} 本文1993-10-20 收到

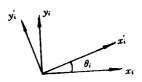
$$\delta_i = U_i \cdot \delta'_i = U_i \cdot H'_i \delta'_i(0) = U_i \cdot H'_i U_i^{\mathsf{T}} \delta_i(0) = H_i \delta_i(0).$$

其中,U! 是Ui 的逆矩阵,

$$H_{i} = U_{i} \cdot H'_{i}U_{i}^{T}$$

$$= U_{i}(I + D'_{i}z + (D'_{i}z)^{2}/2! + (D'_{i}z)^{3}/3! + \cdots)U_{i}^{T}$$

$$= I + D_{i}z + (D_{i}z)^{2}/2! + (D_{i}z)^{3}/3! + \cdots,$$



1.2 叠层的基本方程

叠层具有层与层之间应力和位移的连续性,因此可得印

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}_i = \boldsymbol{H}_i(z_i) \prod_{j=1}^{j=i-1} \boldsymbol{H}_j(h_j) \boldsymbol{\delta}_1(0),$$

图1 材料主轴与坐标 主轴关系图

(2)

注意取每一层最底部的基本参量 δ 为 δ (0). 若对式(2)中 $F_i(z_i)=H_i(z_i)\prod_{j=1}^{j-1}H_j(h_j)$ 用 Tailor 级数展开并取 $0(h^i)$,则可得

$$F_{i}(z_{i}) = H_{i}(z_{i}) \prod_{j=1}^{j=i-1} H_{j}(h_{j})$$

$$= (I + \sum_{j=1}^{j=i} D_{j}h_{j} + \sum_{j=2}^{i} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} D_{j}D_{k}h_{j}h_{k}$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{i} D_{j}^{2}h_{j}^{2}/2! + \sum_{j=3}^{i} \sum_{k=2}^{j-1} \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} D_{j}D_{k}D_{l}h_{j}h_{k}h_{l}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{i} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} (D_{j}D_{k}^{2}h_{j}h_{k}^{2}/2! + D_{j}^{2}D_{k}h_{j}^{2}h_{k}/2!) + \sum_{i=1}^{i} D_{j}^{3}h_{j}^{3}/3! + O(h^{4}).$$

式中,h, 为a. 现考虑两种特别分布的叠层:(a)叠层排列为对称时,取中间层为1层其厚度的一半为h,在初始参量中取 X_b , Y_b 和 W_b 都不等于零,其余为零.这时上下两个表面边界条件可写成

$$\begin{cases} L_{11}X_{0}^{1} + L_{12}Y_{0}^{1} + L_{13}W_{0}^{1} = 0, \\ L_{21}X_{0}^{1} + L_{22}Y_{0}^{1} + L_{23}W_{0}^{1} = 0, \\ L_{31}X_{0}^{1} + L_{32}Y_{0}^{1} + L_{33}W_{0}^{1} = f. \end{cases}$$

其中

$$L_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \sum_{k=1}^{3} C_{ij}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{3-k}} \qquad (i, j = 1, 2),$$

$$L_{i3} = \sum_{k=1}^{2} B_{3i}^{(k)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{2-k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{4} D_{i3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{3}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{4-k}} \qquad (i = 1, 2),$$

$$L_{3i} = \sum_{k=1}^{2} B_{3i}^{(k)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{2-k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{4} D_{3i}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{3}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{4-k}} \qquad (i = 1, 2),$$

$$L_{33} = \sum_{k=1}^{3} A^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{3-k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{5} E^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{5-k}} .$$

以上各式的常数,可用计算机很方便地推导出来.(b)叠层排列为不对称时,取最底层为1层并 取底部的位移不为零,而应力为零,则上表面的边界条件为

$$L'_{11}U_{0}^{1} + L'_{12}V_{0}^{1} + L'_{13}W_{0}^{1} = 0,$$

$$L'_{21}U_{0}^{1} + L'_{22}V_{0}^{1} + L'_{23}W_{0}^{1} = 0,$$

$$L'_{31}U_{0}^{1} + L'_{32}V_{0}^{1} + L'_{33}W_{0}^{1} = f'.$$
(6)'

其中

$$\begin{split} U_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^{3} A_{ij}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{3-k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{5} B_{ij}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{5-k}} \qquad (i, j = 1, 2), \\ L_{3i} &= \sum_{k=1}^{2} C_{3i}^{(k)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{2-k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{4} D_{3i}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{3}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{4-k}}, \\ L_{i3} &= \sum_{k=1}^{2} C_{i3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{2-k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{5} D_{i3}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{3}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{4-k}}. \qquad (i = 1, 2). \\ L_{33} &= \sum_{k=1}^{3} E_{i}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{3-k}} + \sum_{k=1}^{5} F_{i}^{(k)} \frac{\partial^{4}}{\partial x^{k-1} \partial y^{4-k}}. \end{split}$$

以上各系数可以用计算机方便地求出.

1.3 各层的应力和内力,边界条件

对于材料主轴方向的应力有

$$\sigma'_{x'} = -C_{7}^{i} \frac{\partial U'_{i}}{\partial X'_{i}} - (C_{8}^{i} + C_{6}^{i}) \frac{\partial V'_{i}}{\partial y'_{i}} - C_{1}^{i} Z'_{i},$$

$$\sigma_{y'} = -(C_{8}^{i} + C_{6}^{i}) \frac{\partial U'_{i}}{\partial x'_{i}} - C_{9}^{i} \frac{\partial V'_{i}}{\partial y'_{i}} - C_{2}^{i} Z'_{i},$$

$$\tau_{x'y'} = C_{6}^{i} (\frac{\partial U'_{i}}{\partial y'_{i}} + \frac{\partial V'_{i}}{\partial x'_{i}}).$$

若记

$$a_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_i} = \cos\theta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin\theta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \qquad \beta_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'_i} = -\sin\theta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \cos\theta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial y},$$

则上式(3)可以写成

$$\begin{bmatrix} -C_{1}^{i}\alpha_{i} & -(C_{8}^{i}+C_{6}^{i})\beta_{i} & -C_{1}^{i} \\ -(C_{8}^{i}+C_{6}^{i})\alpha_{i} & -C_{9}^{i}\beta_{i} & -C_{2}^{i} \\ -C_{8}^{i}\beta_{i} & -C_{6}^{i}\alpha_{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_{i} & \sin\theta_{i} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{i} & \cos\theta_{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{i} \\ V_{i} \\ Z_{i} \end{bmatrix} = A_{i}U_{i}^{*}\delta_{i}^{*},$$

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$$A_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} -C_{7}^{i} \alpha_{i} & -(C_{8}^{i} + C_{6}^{i}) \beta_{i} & -C_{1}^{i} \\ -(C_{8}^{i} + C_{6}^{i}) \alpha_{i} & -C_{9}^{i} \beta_{i} & -C_{2}^{i} \\ -C_{6}^{i} \beta_{i} & -C_{8}^{i} \alpha_{i} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad U_{i}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta_{i} & \sin\theta_{i} & 0 \\ -\sin\theta_{i} & \cos\theta_{i} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \delta_{i}^{*} = (U_{i}, V_{i}, Z_{i})^{T}.$$

注意到

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{z} \\ \sigma_{y} \\ \tau_{zy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^{2}\theta_{i} & \sin^{2}\theta_{i} & -2\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} \\ \sin^{2}\theta_{i} & \cos^{2}\theta_{i} & -2\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} \\ \sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} & -\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} & \cos^{2}\theta_{i} - \sin^{2}\theta_{i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{z'i} \\ \sigma_{y'i} \\ \tau_{z'iy'i} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$= \theta_{i}A_{i}U_{i}^{*}\delta_{i}^{*} = T_{i}\delta_{i}^{*},$$

其中

$$T_i = \theta_i A_i U_i$$

$$\theta_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^{2}\theta_{i} & \sin^{2}\theta_{i} & -2\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} \\ \sin^{2}\theta_{i} & \cos^{2}\theta_{i} & -2\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} \\ \sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} & -\sin\theta_{i}\cos\theta_{i} & \cos^{2}\theta_{i} & -\sin^{2}\theta_{i} \end{bmatrix}.$$

因此,可以得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_z \\ N_y \\ N_{zy} \end{pmatrix} = \int_0^{z_N} T_i \delta^* \, \mathrm{d}z \,, \quad \begin{pmatrix} M_z \\ M_y \\ M_{zy} \end{pmatrix} = \int_0^{z_N} T_i \delta^* \, z \mathrm{d}z \,, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \bar{M}_z \\ \bar{M}_y \\ \bar{M}_{zy} \end{pmatrix} = \int_0^{z_N} T_i \delta^* \, z^3 \mathrm{d}z \,, \quad \begin{pmatrix} M_z^* \\ M_y^* \\ \bar{M}_{zy}^* \end{pmatrix} = \int_0^{z_N} T_i \delta^* \, z^2 \mathrm{d}z \,,$$

式中内力若是考虑对称排列的叠层板则剩以 2. 对于边界条件为方便起见,可将应力边界条件与位移边界条件对应考虑。因此,有对称的情况为 $Q=T_{sn},W_o=\overline{W}_o;M_n=m_o,\partial W/\partial n=\overline{W}'_a;M_{nl}=m_{nl},\partial W/\partial t=\overline{W}'_l;\overline{M}_n=\overline{m},\partial^3 U_{on}/\partial z^3=U'''_{on}.$ 非对称的情况为 $N_n=\overline{N}_n,U_{on}=\overline{U}_{on};N_{nl}=\overline{N}_{nl},U_{ol}=\overline{U}_{nl};M_n=m_n,\partial W/\partial n=W'_n;M_{nl}=m_{nl},\partial W/\partial t=W'_l;M_n^*=m_n^*,\partial U_{on}/\partial z^2=U''_{on};Q=T_{zsm},W=\overline{W}_o.$ 这里, $(\overline{N}_n,N_{nl})=\int_0^{z_n}(\overline{P}_n,\overline{P}_l)dz,(\overline{m}_n,\overline{m}_{ln})=\int_0^{z_n}(\overline{P}_n,P_l)z^3dz,(m_n^*,m_{nl}^*)=\int_0^{z_n}(\overline{P}_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(m_n,m_{nl})=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,P_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l,\overline{P}_l,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l,\overline{P}_l,\overline{P}_l,\overline{P}_l,\overline{P}_l)z^2dz,(\overline{M}_n,\overline{M}_n)=\int_0^{z_n}(P_n,\overline{P}_l,$

2 实例

现计算图2 所示的矩形板弯曲问题. 假定板是四边简支,并且板中每层材料均相同,都是在一个方向加强的 材料. 其弹性常数为 $E_1=25E_2$, $G_{12}=0$. $5E_2$, $G_{23}=0$. $2E_2$, $v_{12}=v_{23}=0$. 25; 板面上工作用的载荷为 $F_Z=q_c\cos\frac{xx}{q}\cos\frac{xy}{p}$; 应力和挠度取无量纲为,

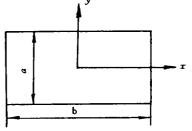


图2 板的生标位置图

 $\overline{W} = (wh^3E_2/q_oa^4) \times 10, \tau_{zz} = \tau_{zz}(0,b/2,0)h/aq_0, \tau_{yz} = \tau_{yz}(a/2,0,0)h/aq_0.$ 经计算,结果如附表所示.

附表 b=3a 三层叠层板(0°/90°/0°)计算结果表

S = a/h	来源	\overline{W}	τ_{xz}	$ au_{gz}$
4	三维弹性(3)	2. 82	0. 351	0. 0334
	本文	2. 84	0.353	0.0336
	Reddy ⁽⁴⁾	2. 64	0.272	0.0348
	文献(5)	2.74	0.326	0.031
10	三维弹性(3)	0.919	0.420	0.0152
	本文	0. 919	0. 420	0. 0152
	Reddy ⁽⁴⁾	0.862	0.286	0.0170
	文献(5)	0.919	0.417	0.0148
100	三维弹性(3)	0.508	0. 439	0. 0108
	本文	0. 508	0. 439	0.0108

附表(续)						
S = a/h	来源	\overline{w}	Tzz	τ _{ηλ}		
100	Reddy ⁽⁴⁾	0. 507	0. 289	0. 0129		
	文献的	0.508	0. 438	0.0108		

3 结论和推广

本方法从计算精度看有相当好的精密度.由于所导出的方程组是椭圆方程组,因此可望 在此基础上建立有限元方法.同时可以应用特解,用边界元素法求解.

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A New Approach to the Bending Equation of Anisotropic Laminated Plates

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Abstract A new model of plate bending similar to the model of three-order displacement is proposed by means of the method of initial functions. The model puts no assumption on stress and displacement and takes into account the continuity of interlamellar stress and displacement. It contains not any error of the model but only error of approximate order. It is indicated by numerical calculation to be more precise than the model of three-order displacement.

Keywords .anisotropy, initial functions, plate bending, stress, displacement