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弹性力学Hamilton体系下的稳定问题

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摘 要: 通过在 Hellinger-Reissner 广义势能中引入应变的非线性项, 推导出了弹性力学 Hamilton 体系下的屈曲基本方程。并运用弹性力学方程组一般解的统一理论给出其一般解。最后作为例子, 给出了两端简支的梁、组合梁和四边简支板、组合板的临界载荷, 并与经典解做了比较。结果是严格弹性力学意义(没有引入任何几何变形假设)下的精确解。为衡量各种计入剪切变形的薄板、中厚板理论的准确性提供了一个标准。

关键词: Hamilton 体系; 屈曲基本方程; 一般解; 临界载荷; 精确解

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STABILITY PROBLEMS OF THEORY OF ELASTICITY IN HAMILTON SYSTEM

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Abstract: By considering the nonlinear term in Hellinger-Reissner variation principle, the buckling formulation in Hamilton system is derived. Its general solution is obtained according to the united theory on general solutions of systems of elasticity equations. As examples, a beam and a composite beam with two ends simply supported were studied. A plate and a composite plate with four edges simply supported were also investigated as instances. The results were compared with the classical ones. The results obtained are the exact solutions based on the exact elasticity theory (without any geometrical hypothesis). This paper provides a standard for both thin plates and moderately thick plates theory considering the effect of shear deformation.

Key words: Hamilton system; buckling formulation; general solution; critical load; exact solutions

通常梁或板的屈曲理论都是基于简化的弹性力学方程基础上的。铁摩辛柯、盖莱运用能量法计算了梁和板的稳定问题^[1], 文献[2]得出了组合梁、板的临界载荷, 文献[3]求出了矩形薄板屈曲位移函数微分方程的一般解, 给出了很好的解析解形式。但以往的这些方法都基于平面直线假定下的, 没有计入剪切变形的影响。但剪切变形对临界载荷的影响至关重要, 尤其是在高梁和厚板中尤为突出; 复合材料层合结构由于横向剪切模量较小, 所以剪切效应的影响比各向同性材料也更为显著。所以基于 Kirchhoff-Love 假设下的经典的薄板理论已不能

很好地满足要求。文献[4,5]将渐近分析法和有限元法相结合, 实现了复合材料层板中弯曲变形与横向剪切变形的解耦, 建立了渐近有限元模型, 该模型分析了复合材料层板的屈曲特性。文献[6,7]基于同样思想, 建立了用于分析复合材料层板动力学特性的渐近有限元格式。文献[8]在渐近有限元模型的基础上, 进一步完善了渐近分析过程, 修正了有关物理量的量级, 给出了形式简洁且物理意义清晰的剪切修正项。文献[9]运用有限元方法, 采用一阶理论 (Mindlin-Reissner) 考虑了剪切变形的影响。文献[10]用近似理论考虑了剪切变形对临界载荷的影响。文

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献[11]用Mindlin板理论的有限元方法考虑了剪切变形的影响。文献[12]运用了高阶剪切变形板理论。文献[13]采用了有限条方法。

上述各种考虑剪切变形的薄板或中厚板的近似理论,其正确程度,尤其所得的数值结果与精确解相差多少,直到目前为止还不得而知,而本文对于四边简支的矩形板的稳定问题给出了一个精确解(对于薄板、中厚板、厚板都适用),为各种考虑剪切变形的各种板理论的计算结果的准确程度提供了一个标准。

本文基于文献[14]在三维弹性力学的Hellinger-Reissner泛函中的应变,引入了非线性项^[15],在与泛函相应的Euler方程中,得到了由于横向变形膜向应力对法向平衡的贡献^[15],文献[16]从大变形理论也得到类似的方程,该方程相当于材料力学中梁板的纵横弯曲问题,但该方程是在严格弹性力学意义下(即没有引入任何几何变形假设)求解梁板临界载荷的基本方程。尤其对于求解层合梁和层合板的问题,本方程能够实现层间在弹性力学严格意义下的连续和平衡。基于文献[17],给出了弹性力学稳定理论方程的一般解。作为例题,借助该一般解计算了梁、组合梁和板、组合板的临界载荷。为了从结果上旁证一下该理论的正确性,与经典解作了一下比较,所得结果与该理论是完全吻合的。本文为验证考虑剪切变形的各种板稳定理论的结果精度提供了一个准确的依据。

1 屈曲方程

类似文献[15]的推导,将弹性平面问题的应变

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2, \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad (1)$$

及三维问题应变

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2, \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2, \quad \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \quad \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, \\ \gamma_{zx} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

分别代入二维和三维Hellinger-Reissner变分原理^[18],变分后就得二维问题对应于梁的特征方程

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial y} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{F} \quad (3)$$

其中, $\mathbf{F}^T = (u \quad \sigma_y \quad \tau_{xy} \quad v)$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{G} & -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & -\sigma_x^0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \\ -E \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 & 0 \\ -\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{1-\mu^2}{E} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

和三维问题对应于板的特征方程

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{令 } \Theta = \frac{-\mu}{1-\mu}, \theta = \frac{-E}{2(1-\mu)}, P = \frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)}, \\ \gamma = \frac{-E}{2(1-\mu^2)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{Q} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{F} \quad (4)$$

其中, $\mathbf{F}^T = (u \quad v \quad \sigma_z \quad \tau_{zx} \quad \tau_{zy} \quad w)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{G} & 0 & -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{G} & -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} & -\sigma_x^0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \sigma_y^0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - 2\tau_{xy}^0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{Q} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2\gamma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - G \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} & \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} & \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} & 2\gamma \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - G \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \Theta \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & P \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

方程组(3),方程组(4)相当于材料力学中梁,板的纵横弯曲问题。因此理论上可用于求层合梁,层合板的屈曲载荷。这里采用的哈密顿法,不仅能保证位移连续,层与层之间的应力也是连续的。

2 屈曲方程的一般解

这里运用弹性力学方程组一般解的统一理论^[17]推导出了二维和三维混合状态微分方程组的一般解。

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta &= \frac{-\mu}{1-\mu}, \quad S = \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)}, \quad \kappa = \frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{1-\mu}, \\ \xi &= \frac{-1}{2(1-\mu^2)}, \quad J = \frac{1+\mu}{1-\mu}, \quad \zeta = 2(1+\mu), \quad \varsigma = \frac{2-\mu}{1-\mu}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}.$$

则二维问题的一般解为:

$$u = \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial x \partial y^2} - \mu \left(\zeta \frac{\sigma_x^0}{E} + 1 \right) \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial x^3} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\tau_{xy}}{E_0} = -\eta \left(1 + \mu \frac{\sigma_x^0}{E} \right) \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x^3 \partial y} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_y}{E_0} = \eta \left\{ \left(1 + \zeta \frac{\sigma_x^0}{E} \right) \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\sigma_x^0}{E} \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \right\} \quad (7)$$

$$v = -(\mu + 2) \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial x^2 \partial y} - \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial y^3} \quad (8)$$

E_0 为与弹性模量 E 同等数量级的一个任意常数。

这样是为了保证以上 4 个式子中各项的数量级相

同。 $\eta = \frac{E}{E_0}$ 。其中 ψ 满足: $|A|\psi = 0$, 即

$$\left(1 + \frac{\sigma_x^0}{G} \right) \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x^4} + \left(2 - \frac{\sigma_x^0}{2Y} \right) \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \psi}{\partial y^4} = 0 \quad (9)$$

不考虑剪切初应力, 则三维问题的一般解可表示为,

$$u = S \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{J}{\eta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial z} \quad (10)$$

$$v = -S \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \mathcal{G} \right) \phi + \frac{J}{\eta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y \partial z} \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_z}{E_0} = \xi \eta \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial y \partial z^2} - \left(\zeta \mathcal{G} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \quad (12)$$

$$w = \xi \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{1}{\eta} \left(\zeta \mathcal{G} + \kappa \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \psi \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\tau_{zy}}{E_0} = \xi \eta \mathcal{G} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \left(\Theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \mathcal{G} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{\tau_{zx}}{E_0} = - \left(\Theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \mathcal{G} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \quad (15)$$

ϕ 和 ψ 分别满足

$$\Delta \phi = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\left\{ \left(\sigma_x^0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \sigma_y^0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) \left[P \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\mathcal{G}}{G} \right] + \Delta^2 \right\} \psi = 0 \quad (17)$$

其中, $P = \frac{(1+\mu)(1-2\mu)}{E(1-\mu)}$, $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$ 。

3 临界载荷的求解

例1: 对于简支梁, $\mu = 0.3$, $h = 1.0$, 如图1(a), 可设

$\psi = \psi(y) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$, 带入方程(9)得,

$$\left[\frac{\partial^4 \psi(y)}{\partial y^4} - \left(2 + \frac{1-\mu^2}{E} \sigma_x^0 \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi(y)}{\partial y^2} + \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_x^0}{G} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \psi(y) \right] \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} = 0$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^4 \psi(y)}{\partial y^4} - \left[2 + (1-\mu^2) \frac{\sigma_x^0}{E} \right] \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi(y)}{\partial y^2} + \left[1 + 2(1+\mu) \frac{\sigma_x^0}{E} \right] \left(\frac{\pi}{l} \right)^4 \psi(y) = 0 \quad (18)$$

由方程(18)可求得相应的特征根 r_1, r_2 , 于是有解

$$\psi(y) = c_1 \text{ch}(r_1 y) + c_2 \text{sh}(r_1 y) + c_3 \text{ch}(r_3 y) + c_4 \text{sh}(r_3 y) \quad (19)$$

将 $\psi = \psi(y) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$ 带入方程组(5)~方程组(8), 得到

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{M}(y) \cdot \mathbf{C} \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{F} = \left\{ u(y) \quad \frac{\sigma_y}{E_0}(y) \quad \frac{\tau_{xy}}{E_0}(y) \quad v(y) \right\}^T$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \{c_1 \quad c_2 \quad c_3 \quad c_4\}^T$$

根据梁的上下边界条件:

$$\sigma_y(0) = 0, \sigma_y(h) = 0, \tau_{xy}(0) = 0, \tau_{xy}(h) = 0 \quad (21)$$

得到一个齐次线性方程组:

$$\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0} \quad (22)$$

从而求得临界应力 σ_x^0 的值。 $\sigma_x^0 = k \cdot E$ 。

所得结果与材料力学解^[1]的比较如表1所示。

表1 受纵向荷载作用的简支梁的临界应力的 k 值
Table 1 Value of k in a beam compressed in longitudinal direction with two ends simply supported

l	3	6	12	24
本文解	0.07172	0.02138	0.005615	0.001422
文[1]解	0.09139	0.02285	0.005712	0.001428

对于组合梁, 考虑状态空间向量在层间连续, 也可以得到相应的特征方程。

例2: 如图1(b), 组合梁, $h_1 = h_3 = 0.3h$, $h_2 = 0.4h$, $h = 1.0$ 。 $E_1 = E_3 = 2E_2 = 0.26 \times 10^{16}$ 。

对于这个三层组合梁, 各层的 σ_x^0 的关系与弹性模量成正比。计算结果与经典算法^[2]结果比较见表2。

例3: 对于简支板, $\mu = 0.3$, $l_2 = 12.0$, $h = 1.0$, 如图2(a), 可假设 ϕ 和 ψ 的函数表达式分别为

$$\phi = \phi(z) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l_1} \cos \frac{\pi y}{l_2}, \psi = \psi(z) \sin \frac{\pi x}{l_1} \sin \frac{\pi y}{l_2}$$

根据板的上下边界零边界力的条件，求得临界应力 σ_x^0 的值。 $\sigma_x^0 = k \cdot E$ 。
所得结果与经典公式解^[1]的比较如表3所示。

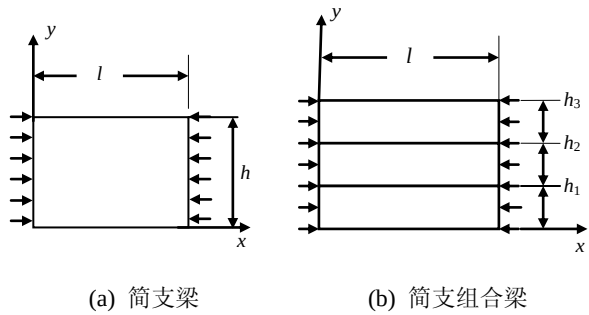


图 1 两端简支的梁和组合梁。
Fig.1 Beam and composite beam with two ends simply supported

表 2 轴向受压两端简支组合梁的临界载荷值 $N_x \times 10^{14}$

Table 2 Critical load of a composite beam compressed in longitudinal direction with two ends simply supported $N_x \times 10^{14}$

l	3	6	12	24
本文解	1.608	0.5189	0.1400	0.03570
文[2]解	2.300	0.5750	0.1437	0.03594

表 3 单向受压的四边简支板的临界应力的 k 值

Table 3 Values of k in a plate compressed in one direction with four edges simply supported

	$l_1=24.0$ $l_2=12.0$	$l_1=12.0$ $l_2=12.0$	$l_1=6.0$ $l_2=6.0$	$l_1=3.0$ $l_2=3.0$
本文解	0.03834	0.02420	0.08741	0.2518
文[1]解	0.03923	0.02511	0.1004	0.4017

对于组合板，类似组合梁。

例4：如图2(b)，组合板， $l_1=12, l_2=12, h_1=h_3=0.3h, h_2=0.4h, E_1=E_3=2E_2=0.26 \times 10^{16}$ 。

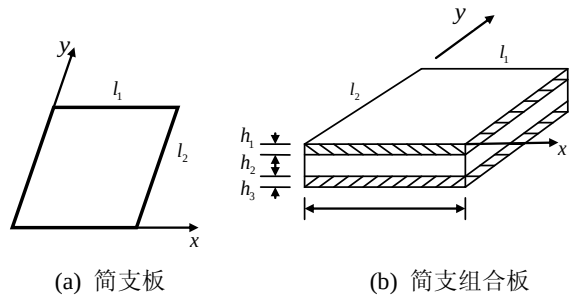
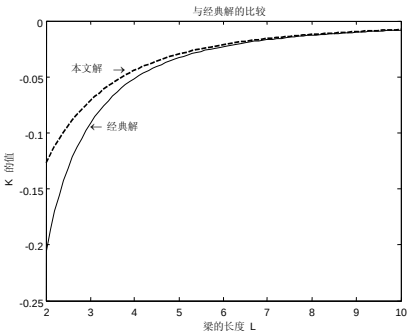


图 2 四边简支的板和组合板
Fig.2 Plate and composite plate with four edges simply supported

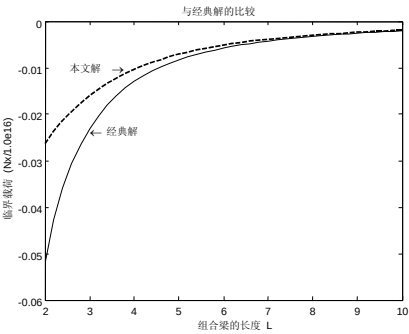
计算结果与经典算法^[2]比较如表4所示。

表 4 x 方向受压四边简支组合板临界载荷 $N_x \times 10^{16}$ 值
Table 4 Critical load of a composite plate compressed in one direction with four edges simply supported $N_x \times 10^{16}$

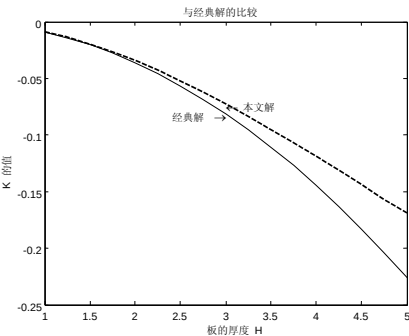
h	1.0	2.0	4.0
本文解	0.005968	0.04095	0.2097
文[2]解	0.006319	0.05055	0.4044



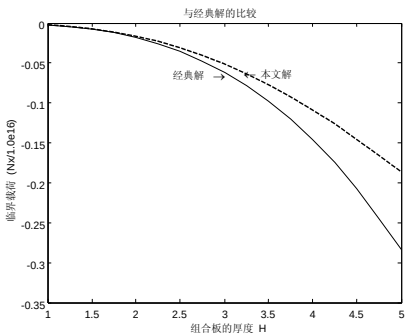
(a) 梁



(b) 组合梁



(c) 板



(d) 组合板

图 3 与经典结果的比较

Fig.3 Comparisons with classical results

从上面的4个算例可看出,本文提供的方法和文献[1,2]所用公式解的结果是符合的。本文计算未引入任何几何变形假设,因此比文献[1,2]的结果要小。它们是梁和板的真解。

4 结束语

本文为求解梁、板的临界载荷提供了弹性力学Hamilton体系下的基本方程和一般解,并获得了精确的解析解。从本文结果可以看出,其比运用直法线假定的经典解要小。这是因为本方法未引入任何几何变形假设,记入了剪切变形的影响,梁越高,板越厚,则剪切变形的影响越大,与经典解的差距也越大。本文为衡量各种计入剪切变形的薄板、中厚板理论的准确性提供了一个标准。可见研究严格弹性力学意义下的临界载荷的求解是具有相当重要的意义的。

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