

梯度弹性基础上正交异性薄板的屈曲分析¹⁾

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摘要 基于双参数弹性基础模型, 研究了梯度弹性基础上正交异性薄板的屈曲问题. 首先, 基于能量法与变分原理, 给出了梯度弹性基础上正交异性薄板的屈曲控制方程, 并得到了梯度弹性基础刚度系数 K_1 与 K_2 的计算式; 进而, 通过将位移函数采用三角函数展开的方法, 给出了单向压缩载荷作用下、四边简支正交异性弹性基础板屈曲载荷的计算式; 在算例中, 通过将该文的解退化到单纯的正交异性板, 并与经典弹性解比较, 证明了理论的正确性; 最后, 求解了弹性模量在厚度方向上呈幂律分布的梯度基础上的薄板屈曲问题, 分析了基础上下表层材料弹性模量比与体积分指数对屈曲载荷的影响.

关键词 正交异性板, 双参数弹性基础, 屈曲, 功能梯度材料, 变分原理

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BUCKLING ANALYSIS OF ORTHOTROPIC THIN PLATE ON GRADED ELASTIC FOUNDATION¹⁾

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Abstract Based on the two-parameter foundation model, the buckling of orthotropic thin plates on graded elastic foundations is studied. Firstly, the buckling governing differential equation of orthotropic thin plates on graded elastic foundations and the expressions of two elastic parameters of the elastic foundation are obtained by using the energy method and the variational principle. Then, by expanding the displacement into trigonometric functions, the calculation formula of the uniaxial compression buckling load for orthotropic thin plates on graded elastic foundations with simply supported edges is obtained. In the example, the proposed solution is validated by comparing the degenerated results for an orthotropic thin plate with the classical elasticity solution. Finally, this paper studies the buckling load of the orthotropic thin plate on a graded elastic foundation, whose Young's modulus obeys a power law against the thickness. The effects of the top-bottom surfaces' Young's modulus ratio and the volume fraction exponent are also discussed.

Key words orthotropic plate, two-parameter foundation model, buckling, functionally graded materials, variation principle

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对于弹性基础上的梁和板结构而言,当其承受面内压缩和剪切载荷作用时,会发生失稳现象.目前,在弹性基础上结构稳定性的研究方面,已有研究多集中在均质弹性基础^[1],采用的弹性基础模型也以较为简单的 Winkler 模型为主^[2],对于非均匀基础上梁板稳定性的研究还比较少.

目前已有的研究中,还未见有对弹性基础材料弹性模量在厚度方向上呈任意梯度变化的弹性基础板的稳定性的研究.本文在前人工作基础上基于能量法和变分原理,采用双参数弹性基础模型,对面内载荷作用下的梯度弹性基础上正交,异性板的屈曲问题进行研究.

1 控制方程

对于梯度弹性基础上、承受面内压缩和剪切载荷的正交异性弹性基础板系统而言,其由上部的薄板和下部的弹性基础组成,则根据能量法,整个系统的总势能为

$$\Pi = \Pi_q + \Pi_c + \Pi_s \quad (1)$$

式中, Π_q 为外力势能, Π_s 为板的形变势能、 Π_c 为基础的形变势能,计算式如下^[3-4]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Pi_q &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left(N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2N_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + N_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \\ \Pi_s &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left[D_{11} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + D_{22} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + 2D_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 4D_{66} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy \\ \Pi_c &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^H (\sigma_x \varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \varepsilon_y + \sigma_z \varepsilon_z + \tau_{xy} \gamma_{xy} + \tau_{xz} \gamma_{xz} + \tau_{yz} \gamma_{yz}) dx dy dz \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中, $w(x, y)$ 为板的挠度, H 为弹性基础厚度, a, b 为板的面内尺寸, N_x, N_y 和 N_{xy} 分别为弹性基础板所受面内压缩和剪切载荷, $D_{11}, D_{12}, D_{22}, D_{66}$ 为板的刚度系数^[5]

$$D_{11} = \frac{E_1 t^3}{12(1 - \mu_{12} \mu_{21})}$$

$$D_{22} = \frac{E_2 t^3}{12(1 - \mu_{12} \mu_{21})}$$

$$D_{12} = \frac{E_1 \mu_{21} t^3}{12(1 - \mu_{12} \mu_{21})}$$

$$D_{66} = \frac{G_{12} t^3}{12}$$

式中, E_1, E_2 分别为薄板材料 x 向和 y 向弹性模量; μ_{12}, μ_{21} 分别为薄板材料 x 向和 y 向泊松比; G_{12} 为薄板材料面内剪切模量; t 为板厚.

而对于梯度弹性基础而言,其形变势能的计算式为^[6]

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_c &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \int_0^H \left\{ E(z) (\varphi'(z))^2 w^2 + G(z) \varphi^2(z) \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dx dy dz = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left\{ K_1 w^2 + K_2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E(z) &= \frac{E_0(z)}{(1 - \mu_0^2)} \\ G(z) &= \frac{E_0(z)}{2(1 + \mu_0)} \\ E_0(z) &= \frac{E_c(z)}{(1 - \mu_c^2)} \\ \mu_0 &= \frac{\mu_c}{1 - \mu_c} \\ K_1 &= \int_0^h [E(z) (\varphi'(z))^2] dz \\ K_2 &= \int_0^h [G(z) \varphi^2(z)] dz \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

式中, $E_c(z)$ 为梯度弹性基础材料的弹性模量在厚度方向上的变化函数, μ_c 为基础的弹性模量; $\varphi(z)$ 为弹性基础在厚度方向上的位移衰减函数,基础的 z 向位移分布函数为

$$w_c(x, y, z) = \varphi(z) w(x, y) \quad (5)$$

$\varphi(z)$ 满足

$$\varphi(0) = 1, \quad \varphi(h) = 0 \quad (6)$$

在本文中, $\varphi(z)$ 采用如下计算式

$$\varphi(z) = \int_0^h \frac{C_1}{E_0(z)} dz + C_2 \quad (7)$$

式中, C_1, C_2 为待定常数,根据 $E_c(z)$ 和式(6)所示的边界条件进行求解,即可得到 $\varphi(z)$ 的表达式.

最终, 得出系统的总势能为

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = \Pi_c + \Pi_q + \Pi_s = & \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left\{ K_1 w^2 + K_2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dx dy - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left[N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2N_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + N_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] dx dy + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b \left[D_x \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + D_y \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)^2 + \right. \\ & \left. 2D_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 4D_{xy} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 \right] dx dy \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

通过分部积分法进行变换处理^[6], 并考虑 δw 的任意性, 最终可以得出梯度弹性基础上正交异性板在面内压缩载荷和剪切载荷作用下的屈曲控制方程为

$$\begin{aligned} D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} - \\ N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - 2N_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - N_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = \\ -K_1 w + K_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

2 四边简支边界条件下的解

对于四边简支边界条件

$$x = 0, a: w = 0, w_{,xx} = 0$$

$$x = 0, b: w = 0, w_{,yy} = 0$$

当正交异性弹性基础板只承受单向面内压缩载荷 N_x 时, $N_y = N_{xy} = 0$, 此时可以假设屈曲位移函数为

$$w = W_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (10)$$

将其代入方程 (4), 可以得出

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ D_{11} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \right. \\ D_{22} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^4 + N_x \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \\ \left. K_2 \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right] + K_1 \right\} \cdot \\ W_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} = 0 \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

以上式子对于任意的 m 和 n 都成立, 则系数

$$\begin{aligned} D_{11} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \\ D_{22} \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^4 + N_x \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \\ K_2 \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right] + K_1 = 0 \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

可以得出

$$\begin{aligned} N_x = -D_{11} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 - \\ D_{22} \left(\frac{a^2 n^4 \pi^2}{b^4 m^2} \right) - K_2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{an}{bm} \right)^2 \right] - \\ K_1 \left(\frac{a}{m\pi} \right)^2 \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

通过对不同 m 和 n 值时的 N_x 进行计算, 其中其最小值即为四边简支的正交异性弹性基础板在单向面内压缩载荷作用下的屈曲载荷。

3 算例

算例 1 正交异性板屈曲载荷的求解

对于正交异性板的屈曲问题, 可以认为是正交异性弹性基础板的一个特例, 此时弹性基础参数 $K_1 = K_2 = 0$, 则式 (13) 将变为

$$\begin{aligned} N_x = -D_{11} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 - 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 - \\ D_{22} \left(\frac{a^2 n^4 \pi^2}{b^4 m^2} \right) \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

可以看出, 上式与经典理论中“四边简支正交异性薄板在单向压缩载荷作用下的屈曲问题”的计算公式^[7]完全一致, 这也说明本文的推导是正确的。

算例 2 计算轴向压缩载荷作用下, 梯度弹性基础上四边简支正交异性薄板的屈曲载荷。

基础深度 $h = 500$ mm, 弹性基础材料的弹性模量在厚度上呈如下幂律^[8-9]分布

$$E_c(z) = E_1 \left[(1 - \lambda) \left(1 - \frac{z}{h} \right)^n + \lambda \right] \quad (15)$$

式中, E_1 为弹性基础上表面处的材料弹性模量; λ 为基础上下表面弹性模量之比, 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时基础即变为均质材料; n 为弹性基础组分材料的体积分指数. 在计算中, $E_1 = 200$ MPa, 泊松比 μ_c 保持恒定为 0.42, λ 分别取 0.1, 1, 10 与 100, n 取 1 和 2.

薄板的面内尺寸 $a = 1000$ mm, $b = 500$ mm, 厚度 $t = 15$ mm. 材料工程弹性常数为: $E_1 = 175$ GPa, $E_2 = 35$ GPa, $G_{12} = 20$ GPa, $\mu_x = 0.25$.

通过计算,得出梯度弹性基础上正交异性薄板的屈曲载荷随 λ 和 n 的变化如图1所示,可以看出:随着梯度弹性基础上下表面弹性模量之比 λ 的增大,即基础弹性模量的增大,正交异性薄板的屈曲载荷逐渐增大;而对于 n_0 而言,在 $\lambda < 1$ 时, $n_0 = 2$ 时的屈曲载荷小于 $n_0 = 1$ 时,反之则相反。

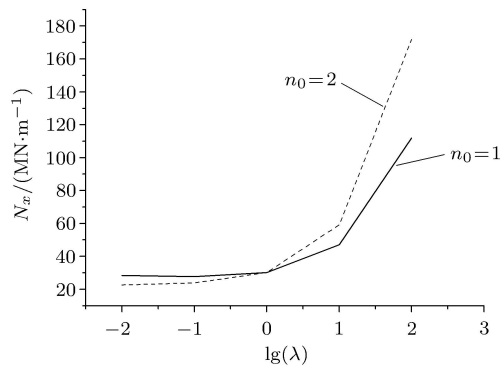


图1 屈曲载荷与 n_0 和 λ 的关系曲线

4 结论

基于双参数弹性基础模型和能量法,本文给出了面内压缩载荷和剪切载荷作用下、梯度弹性基础上正交异性薄板的屈曲问题的控制方程,并给出了四边简支板在单向压缩载荷作用下的屈曲载荷的理

论解. 本文的方法可以用于求解弹性基础材料的弹性模量在厚度方向上呈任意梯度变化的正交异性薄板的屈曲载荷。

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