

应用4变量精确平板理论分析 FG复合板的自由振动*

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(何陵辉推荐)

摘要: 应用4变量的精确平板理论,对矩形功能梯度材料(FGM)复合板进行自由振动分析.与其它的理论不同,该理论的未知函数数量只有4个,而别的剪变形理论的未知函数为5个.提出的4变量精确平板理论,协调条件有了改变,与经典的薄板理论相比,许多方面有着惊人的相似,无需引入剪切修正因数——当横向剪应力越过板厚后,为了满足剪应力自由表面条件,出现抛物线状的变化,导致横向剪应力的变化.考虑了两种常见类型的FGM复合板,即,FGM表面层和各向同性夹芯层的复合板,以及各向同性表面层和FGM夹芯层的复合板.通过Hamilton原理,得到了FGM复合板的运动方程.得到闭式的Navier解,然后求解特征值问题,得到自由振动的基本频率.将该理论得到的结果,与经典理论,一阶的及其它更高阶的理论所得到的结果进行比较,检验了该理论的有效性.研究发现,该理论在求解FGM复合板自由振动性能方面,既精确又简单.

关键词: 功能梯度材料(FGMs); 自由振动; 复合板; 精确平板理论; Navier解

中图分类号: O323 **文献标志码:** A

DOI: 10.3879/j.issn.1000-0887.2011.07.010

引 言

近50年来,复合结构得到了快速发展和广泛应用,因为复合结构有着突出的抗弯刚度、轻量的比重、出众的绝缘品质、优秀的振动特性和良好的抗疲劳性能.层状的复合结构,能够为大城市基础建设项目,例如工业建筑和公路桥梁,提供巨大的潜力.层状结构是复合结构的一种特殊形式,它由2层较薄的,硬度好、强度高的表面层,和1层相对较厚的,重量轻、柔软的核芯材料层所组成.现代的复合结构,表面层通常采用金属或层状的复合材料,典型的、柔软的、可压缩的夹芯层是低强度的蜂窝材料或聚合物泡沫材料.表面层和夹芯层通过粘合剂粘合在一起,确保荷载在各复合层间传递.

上世纪60年代中期,已经广泛地开展关于复合结构的研究.读者查阅文献[1-5],可以看

* 收稿日期: 2010-10-18; 修订日期: 2011-04-17

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本文原文为英文,黄锋译,张禄坤校.

到关于复合结构分析的众多评论。在 Plantema^[1] 和 Allen^[2] 的教材中,可以看到第一流复合结构问题的解析方法和数值解。在 Whitney^[3] 和 Vinson^[5] 的教材中,他们讨论了等厚度层状复合结构的结构分析,强调了包括夹芯层剪切柔性的重要性。Pagano 等^[6-7] 对层状合成的和复合的板应力进行了分析,提出了精确的三维弹性解,它们成为许多研究者用作比较的基准解。

另一方面,功能梯度材料(FGMs)^[8-9],是一种新型的非均匀复合材料,首先是作为热阻材料被提出来的^[10],被越来越多地应用于环境温度非常高的现代工程结构中。许多研究是针对关于 FGMs 的热机械性能^[11-12]。最简单的 FGMs 是两种不同的材料,从一种成分逐渐地变化到另一种成分。不连续变化,材料成分呈阶梯状变化,也可以被看作一种 FGM。最熟悉的 FGM,复合了从耐火陶瓷到金属的变化。最典型的 FGMs 是由陶瓷和金属的混合物构成,或者不同材料的组合而成。FGM 中的陶瓷提供热阻功能,并防止金属免受腐蚀和氧化,FGMs 通过金属成分的渗入变得更坚韧和更刚强。现在,FGMs 作为结构单元,在极端高温的环境中以及其它应用领域,得到了更为广泛的应用。

由于 FGMs 的广泛应用,展开对 FGM 结构的功能分析及其机械和力学性能的研究。从断裂力学^[13-14]、热应力分布^[15-17]、加工^[18-19]等等角度,从理论和试验两个方面,完成更为广泛的研究。在这些 FGM 的结构中,由于板和壳体的广泛应用,因此板-壳体始终是学者们的研究热点,出现了如剪变形板理论、能量方法和有限元法那样的近似法。Reddy^[20] 以 3 阶剪切变形板理论为基础,提出了 FGM 矩形板静力学行为解。Cheng 和 Batra^[21] 基于 Reddy 的平板理论,给出了简支 FGM 多边形板屈曲-稳定振动的结果。Loy 等^[22] 应用 Love 的壳体理论,分析了一个简支的、由不锈钢和镍组合的、FGM 的圆柱壳,得到了其自由振动的 Rayleigh-Ritz 解。Praveen 和 Reddy^[23] 应用板的有限元,研究功能梯度陶瓷-金属板非线性的静力学、动力学响应,以 von Kármán 判断为基础,说明横向剪应变、旋转惯性矩和适度大旋转的原因。

FGM 复合板能够大大缓解界面剪切应力的集中,因为在表面层-夹芯层界面上材料性能是逐渐过渡的。Venkataraman 和 Sankar^[24], Anderson^[25] 就 FGM 夹芯层对 FGM 复合梁表面层-夹芯层的剪应力的影响进行了研究。Pan 和 Han^[26] 对功能梯度、各向异性、线磁电弹性材料制成的多层矩形板,分析其静力响应。Das 等^[27] 应用三角形板单元,对一个单一 FGM 软夹芯层,具有相对刚性的正交各向异性表面层的复合板进行了研究。Shen^[28] 考虑了两种类型的 FGM 混合叠层板:一种是 FGM 的夹芯层和压电陶瓷的表面层,另一种是 FGM 的表面层和压电陶瓷的夹芯层。

FGM 的复合结构通常有两种形式:FGM 的表面层-匀质的夹芯层,以及,匀质的表面层-FGM 的夹芯层。对匀质的夹芯层来说,软质夹芯层通常使用在重量轻、抗弯刚度高的结构设计中;而硬质夹芯层使用在其它领域,例如用于控制系统或受热环境。如 Shen 在文献[28]中,复合结构的中间夹芯层,一般总是用压电陶瓷作为调节器和传感器。此外,受热环境中,在最初的冷却阶段,富金属的表面层可以减小表面巨大的应力张力^[29]。

通常,对特定的材料性质分布,FGMs 制作的平板关于中面是不对称的,它们的拉伸和弯曲变形模态是耦合的。近年来, Li 等^[30] 应用 Ritz 法,提出了多层 FGM 系统,对称和非对称 FGM 复合板自由振动的三维解。

据我们所知,还没有人应用 2 变量精确板理论(RPT),对 FGM 复合板自由振动进行研究。Shimpi 在文献[31]中就各向同性平板提出了该理论,Shimpi 和 Patel 在文献[32-33]中推广到正交各向异性板。该理论像高阶理论,仅使用 2 个未知函数,就可以推导出正交各向异性板的

2个控制方程。该理论最令人感兴趣的特性是,它无需剪切修正因子,在某些方面,如像控制方程、边界条件和力矩表达式,与CPT有着惊人的相似。Lee等^[34]应用2分量横向变形的相似方法,提出更高阶的剪切变形理论。最近,Mechab等^[35]发展了2变量精确板理论,并对FGM平板的静力弯曲,论证了该理论的精确性,因此,将该理论拓展到FGM复合板的自由振动,看来十分重要。考虑两种FGM复合板的常见形式,即,复合板有FGM的表面层和匀质的夹芯层;或者,复合板有匀质的表面层和FGM的夹芯层。无需剪切修正因子,本文理论满足复合板上表面和下表面上的平衡条件。应用Navier解,得到简支FGM复合板的闭式解。为了验证本文理论的准确性,将所得结果与三维弹性解,以及一阶和更高阶理论的结果相比较。

1 精确的功能梯度复合板理论

1.1 几何示意图

在直角坐标系 (x, y, z) 中,考虑一等厚度矩形FGM的复合板——由3层微观非均质层所组成,如图1所示。平板上表面和下表面坐标为 $z = \pm h/2$,平板边缘与 x, y 坐标轴相平行。复合板由3层弹性层所组成,即从平板下表面至上表面,分别为“层1”、“层2”和“层3”。下表面、下界面、上界面和上表面的竖向纵坐标,分别为 $h_1 = -h/2$, $h_2, h_3, h_4 = h/2$ 。为简洁起见,从下表面到上表面,各层厚度比用3个数字的组合表示,即“1-0-1”和“2-1-2”,等等。本文考虑如图2所示2种类型的FGM复合板:

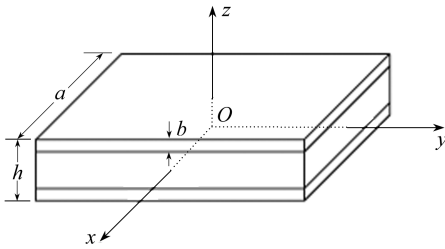


图1 直角坐标系中等厚度矩形FGM复合板的几何表示

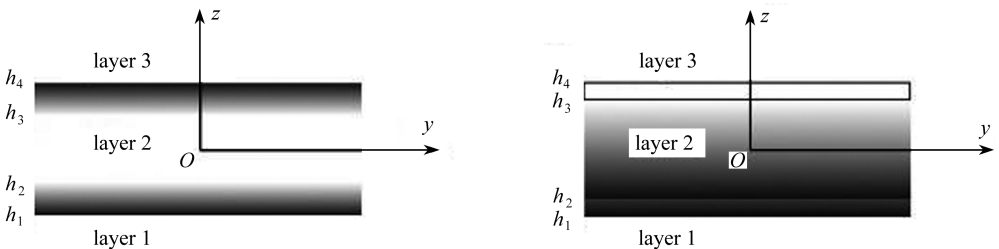
Fig. 1 Geometry of rectangular FGM sandwich plate with uniform thickness in the rectangular Cartesian coordinates

组成,如图1所示。平板上表面和下表面坐标为 $z = \pm h/2$,平板边缘与 x, y 坐标轴相平行。复合板由3层弹性层所组成,即从平板下表面至上表面,分别为“层1”、“层2”和“层3”。下表面、下界面、上界面和上表面的竖向纵坐标,分别为 $h_1 = -h/2$, $h_2, h_3, h_4 = h/2$ 。为简洁起见,从下表面到上表面,各层厚度比用3个数字的组合表示,即“1-0-1”和“2-1-2”,等等。本文考虑如图2所示2种类型的FGM复合板:

- A类型:FGM的表面层和匀质的夹芯层;
- B类型:匀质的表面层和FGM的夹芯层。

1.2 材料性能

FGM的性能,根据所构成材料(陶瓷和金属)体积分数的梯度变化,而连续地变化,通常仅厚度方向是这样变化。一般惯常用幂律函数来描述材料性能的变化。下面讨论上述两类幂律型FGMs的复合结构。



(a) FGM的表面层和匀质的夹芯层

(a) FGM facesheet and homogeneous core

(b) 匀质的表面层和FGM的夹芯层

(b) homogeneous facesheet and FGM core

图2 材料沿FGM复合板厚度方向的变化

Fig. 2 The material variation along the thickness of the FGM sandwich plate

A类型 幂律型FGM表面层和匀质夹芯层

假定FGMs的体积分数服从沿厚度方向幂律函数变化:

$$V^{(1)} = \left(\frac{z - h_1}{h_2 - h_1} \right)^k, \quad z \in [h_1, h_2], \quad (1a)$$

$$V^{(2)} = 1, \quad z \in [h_2, h_3], \quad (1b)$$

$$V^{(3)} = \left(\frac{z - h_4}{h_3 - h_4} \right)^k, \quad z \in [h_3, h_4], \quad (1c)$$

其中, $V^{(n)}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3$) 表示第 n 层的体积分函数, k 为体积分指数 ($0 \leq k \leq +\infty$), 描述材料分布沿厚度方向的变化。

B 类型 匀质表面层和幂律型 FGM 夹芯层

假定 FGMs 的体积分服从沿厚度方向按幂律函数变化:

$$V^{(1)} = 0, \quad z \in [h_1, h_2], \quad (2a)$$

$$V^{(2)} = \left(\frac{z - h_2}{h_3 - h_2} \right)^k, \quad z \in [h_2, h_3], \quad (2b)$$

$$V^{(3)} = 1, \quad z \in [h_3, h_4], \quad (2c)$$

其中, $V^{(n)}$ 和 k 意义与方程(1)相同。

有效的材料性能, 像弹性模量 E 、Poisson 比 ν 和质量密度 ρ , 可以用混合定理^[14]公式表示

$$P^{(n)}(z) = P_2 + (P_1 - P_2)V^{(n)}, \quad (3)$$

其中, $P^{(n)}$ 为第 n 层 FGM 有效的材料性能。对于 A 类型, P_1 和 P_2 分别表示第 1 层上表面和下表面的材料性能; 反之亦然, 第 3 层的材料性能依赖于体积分 $V^{(n)}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3$)。对于 B 类型, P_1 和 P_2 分别表示第 3 层和第 1 层的材料性能。在下面的小节中, 将对这两种 FGM 复合板展开讨论。在本文中, 由于 Poisson 比对变形的影响远小于弹性模量^[36], 简化起见, 假定平板的 Poisson 比为常数。

1.3 基本假定

本文的精确板理论(RPT)假定如下:

(i) 与板的厚度相比, 位移很小, 因此, 与应变有关的量无限小;

(ii) 横向位移 W , 包括弯曲分量 w_b 和剪切分量 w_s , 这些分量仅仅是坐标 x, y 和时间 t 的函数, 即

$$W(x, y, z) = w_b(x, y) + w_s(x, y); \quad (4)$$

(iii) 与面内应力 σ_x 和 σ_y 相比, 横向正应力 σ_z 可以不计;

(iv) x -方向的位移 U 和 y -方向的位移 V , 由拉伸、弯曲和剪切分量组成, 即

$$U = u + u_b + u_s, \quad V = v + v_b + v_s. \quad (5)$$

假定弯曲分量 u_b 和 v_b , 与经典薄板理论给出的位移相类似, 因此, u_b 和 v_b 表达式如下给出:

$$u_b = -z \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial x}, \quad v_b = -z \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial y}, \quad (6a)$$

剪切分量为 u_s 和 v_s , 连同 w_s , 随着剪应变 γ_{xz} 和 γ_{yz} 的抛物线变化而增加, 因此, 剪应力 τ_{xz} 和 τ_{yz} 沿着板的厚度方向这样变化: 剪应力 τ_{xz} 和 τ_{yz} 在板的上表面和下表面为 0。因此, u_s 和 v_s 的表达式为

$$u_s = \left[\frac{1}{4} z - \frac{5}{3} z \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial x}, \quad v_s = \left[\frac{1}{4} z - \frac{5}{3} z \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial y}. \quad (6b)$$

1.4 运动和本构方程

基于前一小节的假定,应用方程(4)~(6)得到位移场为

$$\begin{cases} U(x, y, z) = u(x, y) - z \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial x} + z \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial x}, \\ V(x, y, z) = v(x, y) - z \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial y} + z \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial y}, \\ W(x, y, z) = w_b(x, y) + w_s(x, y), \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

与位移场方程(7)对应的应变场为

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_x^0 + z k_x^b + f k_x^s, \quad \varepsilon_y = \varepsilon_y^0 + z k_y^b + f k_y^s, \\ \gamma_{xy} = \gamma_{xy}^0 + z k_{xy}^b + f k_{xy}^s, \quad \gamma_{yz} = g \gamma_{yz}^s, \quad \gamma_{xz} = g \gamma_{xz}^s, \quad \varepsilon_z = 0, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_x^0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad k_x^b = -\frac{\partial^2 w_b}{\partial x^2}, \quad k_x^s = -\frac{\partial^2 w_s}{\partial x^2}, \\ \varepsilon_y^0 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad k_y^b = -\frac{\partial^2 w_b}{\partial y^2}, \quad k_y^s = -\frac{\partial^2 w_s}{\partial y^2}, \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad k_{xy}^b = -2 \frac{\partial^2 w_b}{\partial x \partial y}, \quad k_{xy}^s = -2 \frac{\partial^2 w_s}{\partial x \partial y}, \\ \gamma_{yz}^s = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial y}, \quad \gamma_{xz}^s = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial x}, \\ f = -\frac{1}{4} z + \frac{5}{3} z \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^2, \quad g = \frac{5}{4} - 5 \left(\frac{z}{h} \right)^2. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

对各向同性弹性的 FGMs 来说,本构关系可以写为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & 0 \\ Q_{12} & Q_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Q_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} Q_{44} & 0 \\ 0 & Q_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{xz} \end{cases}, \quad (10)$$

其中, $(\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}, \tau_{yz}, \tau_{yx})$ 和 $(\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \gamma_{xy}, \gamma_{yz}, \gamma_{yx})$ 分别为应力和应变分量,应用方程(3)定义的材料性能,刚度系数 Q_{ij} 可以写为

$$Q_{11} = Q_{22} = \frac{E(z)}{1 - \nu^2}, \quad (11a)$$

$$Q_{12} = \frac{\nu E(z)}{1 - \nu^2}, \quad (11b)$$

$$Q_{44} = Q_{55} = Q_{66} = \frac{E(z)}{2(1 + \nu)}. \quad (11c)$$

1.5 控制方程

板的应变能可以写为

$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_V [\sigma_x \varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \varepsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \gamma_{xy} + \tau_{yz} \gamma_{yz} + \tau_{xz} \gamma_{xz}] dV, \quad (12)$$

将方程(8)和(10)代入方程(12),并沿复合板厚度积分,板的应变能可以改写为

$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} \int_A [N_x \varepsilon_x^0 + N_y \varepsilon_y^0 + N_{xy} \varepsilon_{xy}^0 + M_x^b k_x^b + M_y^b k_y^b + M_{xy}^b k_{xy}^b + M_x^s k_x^s +$$

$$M_y^s k_y^s + M_{xy}^s k_{xy}^s + S_{yz}^s \gamma_{yz}^s + S_{xz}^s \gamma_{xz}^s] dx dy, \quad (13)$$

其中应力的组合量 N, M 和 S 由下式定义:

$$\begin{cases} (N_x, N_y, N_{xy}) = \sum_{n=1}^3 \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}) dz, \\ (M_x^b, M_y^b, M_{xy}^b) = \sum_{n=1}^3 \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}) z dz, \\ (M_x^s, M_y^s, M_{xy}^s) = \sum_{n=1}^3 \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} (\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}) f dz, \\ (S_{xz}^s, S_{yz}^s) = \sum_{n=1}^3 \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} (\tau_{xz}, \tau_{yz}) g dz. \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

将方程(10)代入方程(14),并沿板的厚度积分,应力的组合量为

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ M^b \\ M^s \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B & B^s \\ B & D & D^s \\ B^s & D^s & H^s \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon \\ k^b \\ k^s \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \begin{Bmatrix} S_{yz}^s \\ S_{xz}^s \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{44}^s & 0 \\ 0 & A_{55}^s \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \gamma_{yz}^s \\ \gamma_{xz}^s \end{Bmatrix}, \quad (15)$$

其中

$$N = \{N_x, N_y, N_{xy}\}^T, \quad M^b = \{M_x^b, M_y^b, M_{xy}^b\}^T, \quad M^s = \{M_x^s, M_y^s, M_{xy}^s\}^T, \quad (16a)$$

$$\varepsilon = \{\varepsilon_x^0, \varepsilon_y^0, \gamma_{xy}^0\}, \quad k^b = \{k_x^b, k_y^b, k_{xy}^b\}, \quad k^s = \{k_x^s, k_y^s, k_{xy}^s\}, \quad (16b)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & 0 \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{66} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & 0 \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B_{66} \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & 0 \\ D_{12} & D_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{66} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (16c)$$

$$B^s = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11}^s & B_{12}^s & 0 \\ B_{12}^s & B_{22}^s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & B_{66}^s \end{bmatrix}, \quad D^s = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11}^s & D_{12}^s & 0 \\ D_{12}^s & D_{22}^s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{66}^s \end{bmatrix}, \quad H^s = \begin{bmatrix} H_{11}^s & H_{12}^s & 0 \\ H_{12}^s & H_{22}^s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & H_{66}^s \end{bmatrix}, \quad (16d)$$

其中, $A_{ij}, B_{ij}, D_{ij}, B_{ij}^s, D_{ij}^s, H_{ij}^s$ 等等为板的刚度,定义为

$$\begin{cases} \{A_{ij}, B_{ij}, D_{ij}, E_{ij}, F_{ij}, H_{ij}\} = \\ \sum_{n=1}^3 \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} \{1, z, z^2, z^3, z^4, z^6\} Q_{ij} dz & (i, j = 1, 2, 6), \\ B_{ij}^s = -\frac{1}{4} B_{ij} + \frac{5}{3h^2} E_{ij} & (i, j = 1, 2, 6), \\ D_{ij}^s = -\frac{1}{4} D_{ij} + \frac{5}{3h^2} F_{ij} & (i, j = 1, 2, 6), \\ H_{ij}^s = \frac{1}{16} D_{ij} - \frac{5}{6h^2} F_{ij} + \frac{25}{9h^4} H_{ij} & (i, j = 1, 2, 6), \\ \{A_{ij}, D_{ij}, F_{ij}\} = \sum_{n=1}^3 \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} \{1, z^2, z^4\} Q_{ij} dz & (i, j = 4, 5), \\ A_{ij}^s = \frac{25}{16} A_{ij} - \frac{25}{6h^2} D_{ij} + \frac{25}{h^4} F_{ij} & (i, j = 4, 5). \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

板的动能能够写成

$$\begin{aligned}
T &= \frac{1}{2} \int_V \rho [\dot{U}^2 + \dot{V}^2 + \dot{W}^2] dV = \\
&\frac{1}{2} \int_A I_0 [\ddot{u}^2 + \ddot{v}^2 + (\ddot{w}_b + \ddot{w}_s)^2] dx dy + \\
&\frac{1}{2} \int_A \left\{ I_2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ddot{w}_b}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \ddot{w}_b}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{I_2}{84} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \ddot{w}_s}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \ddot{w}_s}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} dx dy, \quad (18)
\end{aligned}$$

其中, ρ 为 FG 板的质量密度, $I_i (i = 0, 2)$ 为惯性矩, 定义为

$$(I_0, I_2) = \sum_{n=1}^3 \int_{h_n}^{h_{n+1}} (1, z^2) \rho dz, \quad (19)$$

这里应用 Hamilton 原理^[37], 导出与该位移场和本构方程相适应的运动方程. 解析形式的 Hamilton 原理为

$$0 = \int_0^t \delta (U_e - T) dt, \quad (20)$$

其中, δ 是一个关系 x 和 y 的变分.

将方程(13)和(18)代入方程(20), 并进行分部积分, 合并系数 $\delta u, \delta v, \delta w_b$ 和 δw_s , 得到 FG 复合板的运动方程如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned}
\delta u: \quad &\frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} = I_0 \ddot{u}, \\
\delta v: \quad &\frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} = I_0 \ddot{v}, \\
\delta w_b: \quad &\frac{\partial^2 M_x^b}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}^b}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y^b}{\partial y^2} = I_0 (\ddot{w}_b + \ddot{w}_s) - I_2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \ddot{w}_b}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ddot{w}_b}{\partial y^2} \right), \\
\delta w_s: \quad &\frac{\partial^2 M_x^s}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}^s}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y^s}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial S_{xz}^s}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S_{yz}^s}{\partial y} = \\
&I_0 (\ddot{w}_b + \ddot{w}_s) - \frac{I_2}{84} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \ddot{w}_s}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \ddot{w}_s}{\partial y^2} \right).
\end{aligned} \right. \quad (21)$$

将应力组合量方程(15)代入上面的方程, 方程(21)可以表达为含有位移分量 (u, v, w_b, w_s) 的表达式. 对于 FG 板, 平衡方程(21)呈下面的形式:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 w_b}{\partial x^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 w_b}{\partial x \partial y^2} - \\
B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 w_s}{\partial x^3} - (B_{12}^s + 2B_{66}^s) \frac{\partial^3 w_s}{\partial x \partial y^2} = I_0 \ddot{u}, \quad (22a)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + A_{22} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 w_b}{\partial x^2 \partial y} - B_{22} \frac{\partial^3 w_b}{\partial y^3} - \\
B_{22} \frac{\partial^3 w_s}{\partial y^3} - (B_{12}^s + 2B_{66}^s) \frac{\partial^3 w_s}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = I_0 \ddot{v}, \quad (22b)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} + (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + B_{22} \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y^3} - \\
D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w_b}{\partial x^4} - 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 w_b}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} - D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w_b}{\partial y^4} - D_{11}^s \frac{\partial^4 w_s}{\partial x^4} -
\end{aligned}$$

$$2(D_{12}^s + 2D_{66}^s) \frac{\partial^4 w_s}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} - D_{22}^s \frac{\partial^4 w_s}{\partial y^4} = I_0(\ddot{w}_b + \ddot{w}_s) - I_2 \nabla^2 \ddot{w}_b, \quad (22c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_{11}^s \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + (B_{12}^s + 2B_{66}^s) \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} + (B_{12}^s + 2B_{66}^s) \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + B_{22}^s \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y^3} - D_{11}^s \frac{\partial^4 w_b}{\partial x^4} - \\ 2(D_{12}^s + 2D_{66}^s) \frac{\partial^4 w_b}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} - D_{22}^s \frac{\partial^4 w_b}{\partial y^4} - H_{11}^s \frac{\partial^4 w_s}{\partial x^4} - 2(H_{12}^s + 2H_{66}^s) \frac{\partial^4 w_s}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} - \\ H_{22}^s \frac{\partial^4 w_s}{\partial y^4} + A_{55}^s \frac{\partial^2 w_s}{\partial x^2} + A_{44}^s \frac{\partial^2 w_s}{\partial y^2} = I_0(\ddot{w}_b + \ddot{w}_s) - \frac{I_2}{84} \nabla^2 \ddot{w}_b. \end{aligned} \quad (22d)$$

1.6 简支矩形复合板的 Navier 解

通常,根据支承条件对矩形复合板进行分类.这里,我们关注简支 FG 复合板平衡方程(22)的解析解,下面是各条边上的边界条件:

$$v\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = w_b\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = w_s\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = 0, \quad (23a)$$

$$v\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = w_b\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = w_s\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial y}\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial y}\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = 0, \quad (23b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_x\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = M_x^b\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = M_x^s\left(-\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = N_x\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = \\ M_x^b\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = M_x^s\left(\frac{a}{2}, y\right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = w_b\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = w_s\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = \\ \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial x}\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial x}\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23d)$$

$$u\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = w_b\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = w_s\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial x}\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial x}\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = 0, \quad (23e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_y\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = M_y^b\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = M_y^s\left(x, -\frac{b}{2}\right) = N_y\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = \\ M_y^b\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = M_y^s\left(x, \frac{b}{2}\right) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (23f)$$

选择以下满足边界条件(23)的 Fourier 级数作为位移函数:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w_b \\ w_s \end{Bmatrix} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \begin{Bmatrix} U_{mn} \cos(\lambda x) \sin(\mu y) e^{i\omega t} \\ V_{mn} \sin(\lambda x) \cos(\mu y) e^{i\omega t} \\ W_{bmn} \sin(\lambda x) \sin(\mu y) e^{i\omega t} \\ W_{smn} \sin(\lambda x) \sin(\mu y) e^{i\omega t} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad (24)$$

其中, U_{mn}, V_{mn}, W_{bmn} 和 W_{smn} 为待定参数, ω 为 (m, n) 阶本征模型对应的本征频率, 且 $\lambda = m\pi/a, \mu = m\pi/b$.

将方程(17)、(19)和(24)代入运动方程(22), 对任意固定的 m 和 n 值, 得到自由振动问题的特征值方程:

$$(\mathbf{K} - \omega^2 \mathbf{M}) \mathbf{\Delta} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (25)$$

式中, $\mathbf{\Delta}$ 为列向量:

$$\Delta^T = \{ U_{mn}, V_{mn}, W_{bmn}, W_{smn} \}, \quad (26)$$

且

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{14} & a_{24} & a_{34} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix}, \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_{33} & m_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & m_{34} & m_{44} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (27)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} = A_{11}\lambda^2 + A_{66}\mu^2, \\ a_{12} = \lambda\mu(A_{12} + A_{66}), \\ a_{13} = -\lambda[B_{11}\lambda^2 + (B_{12} + 2B_{66})\mu^2], \\ a_{14} = -\lambda[B_{11}^s\lambda^2 + (B_{12}^s + 2B_{66}^s)\mu^2], \\ a_{22} = A_{66}\lambda^2 + A_{22}\mu^2, \\ a_{23} = -\mu[(B_{12} + 2B_{66})\lambda^2 + B_{22}\mu^2], \\ a_{24} = -\mu[(B_{12}^s + 2B_{66}^s)\lambda^2 + B_{22}^s\mu^2], \\ a_{33} = D_{11}\lambda^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66})\lambda^2\mu^2 + D_{22}\mu^4, \\ a_{34} = D_{11}^s\lambda^4 + 2(D_{12}^s + 2D_{66}^s)\lambda^2\mu^2 + D_{22}^s\mu^4, \\ a_{44} = H_{11}^s\lambda^4 + 2(H_{12}^s + 2H_{66}^s)\lambda^2\mu^2 + H_{22}^s\mu^4 + A_{55}^s\lambda^2 + A_{44}^s\mu^2, \\ m_{11} = m_{22} = m_{34} = I_0, \\ m_{33} = I_0 + I_2(\lambda^2 + \mu^2), \\ m_{44} = I_0 + \frac{I_2}{84}(\lambda^2 + \mu^2). \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

1.7 不同边界条件下,矩形复合板振动问题的 Ritz 解

Ritz 法是一种变分逼近的方法,需要将位移分量的未知函数拓展为无限级数形式.在这些级数中,通过采用足够多的项,就可以接近问题的精确解.但是,函数空间中位移函数完备,未知函数选择不当,将会造成收敛速度缓慢以及数值的不稳定性.基于不同的平板理论,研究者选择的函数形式有三角函数^[38]、代数多项式^[39-41]和正交多项式^[42-43].定义无量纲坐标: $\xi = 2x/a, \eta = 2y/b$, 选取坐标原点为 $-1 \leq \xi \leq 1, -1 \leq \eta \leq 1$, 假定位移分量为以下的简单多项式,它们是坐标参数的幂函数,并按双无穷级数展开:

$$u(\xi, \eta, t) = \sum_{i=0}^{I-1} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} A_{ij} X_i(\xi) Y_j(\eta) \sin(\omega t), \quad (29a)$$

$$v(\xi, \eta, t) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} B_{kl} X_k(\xi) Y_l(\eta) \sin(\omega t), \quad (29b)$$

$$w_b(\xi, \eta, t) = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} C_{mn} X_m(\xi) Y_n(\eta) \sin(\omega t), \quad (29c)$$

$$w_s(\xi, \eta, t) = \sum_{p=0}^{P-1} \sum_{q=0}^{Q-1} D_{pq} X_p(\xi) Y_q(\eta) \sin(\omega t), \quad (29d)$$

其中,多项式定义为

$$X_f(\xi) = \xi^f(\xi + 1)^{B_1}(\xi - 1)^{B_3}, \quad f = i, k, m, p, \quad (30a)$$

$$Y_g(\xi) = \eta^g(\eta + 1)^{B_2}(\eta - 1)^{B_4}, \quad g = j, l, n, q, \quad (30b)$$

且 A_{ij}, B_{kl}, C_{mn} 和 D_{pq} 为待定的常数系数。这里, B_i 的取值, 是根据平板各边的边界条件来确定, B_i 的下标 i 表示平板逆时针方向的边数, $\xi = -1$ 所在的边数为 1, B_i 值为 0, 1, 2, 分别对应于自由边、简支边和固支边^[44]。紧记, Ritz 法仅满足几何边界条件, 它能够满足任何一组必要的几何边界条件。固支板是 Ritz 法的自然边界条件。板长为 a , 宽度为 b 的平板边界条件如下:

1) 固支-固支边界条件

$$u = v = w_b = w_s = \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad \xi = \pm 1, \quad (31a)$$

$$u = v = w_b = w_s = \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial \xi} = 0, \quad \eta = \pm 1. \quad (31b)$$

2) 自由-自由边界条件(无约束)

$$u \neq 0, v \neq 0, w_b \neq 0, w_s \neq 0, \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial \eta} \neq 0, \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial \eta} \neq 0, \quad \xi = \pm 1, \quad (31c)$$

$$u \neq 0, v \neq 0, w_b \neq 0, w_s \neq 0, \frac{\partial w_b}{\partial \xi} \neq 0, \frac{\partial w_s}{\partial \xi} \neq 0, \quad \eta = \pm 1. \quad (31d)$$

将上述位移方程(29)代入动能方程(12)和应变能方程(18), 同时, 对该系统的 Lagrangian 函数, 关于该振动问题的位移函数系数, 求极小值, 得到方程(29)中未知系数相同的联立的代数方程。为了方便, 若该级数总共使用的项数同为 M , 则这些方程的数量为 $5M^2$ 。该代数方程, 将以广义特征值问题(25)的形式给出。对于一个非平凡解, 确定其特征值 ω 为 0, 对应于自由振动的频率。

2 数值结果及其讨论

对金属和陶瓷复合体进行自由振动的分析。选用材料为铝和氧化铝, 为简便计, 假定两种材料的 Poisson 比相同。在 FG 复合板中使用的金属和陶瓷材料性能值为

陶瓷(P_1 : 氧化铝, Al_2O_3): $E_c = 380$ GPa, $\nu = 0.3$, $\rho_c = 3800$ kg/m³,

金属(P_2 : 铝, Al): $E_m = 70$ GPa, $\nu = 0.3$, $\rho_m = 2707$ kg/m³。

为方便计, 无量纲自然频率参数定义为

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{\omega b^2}{h} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_0}{E_0}}, \quad (32)$$

其中, $\rho_0 = 1$ kg/m³, $E_0 = 1$ GPa。

就简支 FG 复合板自由振动行为的预测, 检验 RPT 的正确性, 分析和讨论了多个数值算例。检验的目的是, 将 RPT 所得的结果, 与已有文献中其它理论, 例如经典的平板理论(CPT)、一阶剪切变形平板理论(FSDPT)、三阶剪切变形平板理论(TSDPT)和正弦剪切变形平板理论(SSDPT)的结果进行比较。

我们也取 FSDPT 中采用的剪切修正因子 $K = 5/6$ 。将 A 型幂律 FGM 复合板, 按 6 种材料分布类型, 将本文的结果, 与 CPT, FSDPT, TSDPT, SSDPT 的结果, 以及三阶线弹性理论^[30]的结果, 在表 1 中列出比较。弹性模量 E 和质量密度 ρ 以幂律分布方程(3)计算。

表1 A 型简支方形幂律 FGM 复合板固有基频 $\bar{\omega}$ 的比较 ($h/b = 0.1$)Table 1 Comparisons of natural fundamental frequency parameters $\bar{\omega}$ of simply supported square power-law FGM plates of type A with other theories ($h/b = 0.1$)

k	Theories	$\bar{\omega}$					
		1-0-1	2-1-2	2-1-1	1-1-1	2-2-1	1-2-1
0	CPT	1.873 59	1.873 59	1.873 59	1.873 59	1.873 59	1.873 59
	FSDPT	1.824 42	1.824 42	1.824 42	1.824 42	1.824 42	1.824 42
	TSDPT	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45
	SSDPT	1.824 52	1.824 52	1.824 52	1.824 52	1.824 52	1.824 52
	elasticity ^[30]	—	—	—	—	—	—
	present	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45
0.5	CPT	1.471 57	1.512 42	1.542 64	1.549 03	1.583 74	1.607 22
	FSDPT	1.441 68	1.481 59	1.510 35	1.516 95	1.550 01	1.572 74
	TSDPT	1.444 24	1.484 08	1.512 53	1.519 22	1.551 99	1.574 51
	SSDPT	1.444 36	1.484 18	1.512 58	1.519 27	1.552 02	1.574 50
	elasticity ^[30]	1.446 14	1.486 08	1.508 41	1.521 31	1.549 26	1.576 68
	present	1.444 24	1.484 08	1.506 35	1.519 21	1.547 10	1.574 51
1	CPT	1.262 38	1.320 23	1.371 50	1.375 21	1.432 47	1.464 97
	FSDPT	1.240 31	1.297 29	1.346 37	1.350 72	1.405 55	1.437 22
	TSDPT	1.243 20	1.300 11	1.348 88	1.353 33	1.407 89	1.439 34
	SSDPT	1.243 35	1.300 23	1.348 94	1.353 39	1.407 92	1.439 31
	elasticity ^[30]	1.244 70	1.301 81	1.335 11	1.355 23	1.397 63	1.441 37
	present	1.243 20	1.300 11	1.333 29	1.353 32	1.395 57	1.439 33
5	CPT	0.958 44	0.991 90	1.087 97	1.055 65	1.161 95	1.188 67
	FSDPT	0.942 56	0.978 70	1.071 56	1.041 83	1.144 67	1.171 59
	TSDPT	0.945 98	0.981 84	1.074 32	1.044 66	1.147 31	1.173 97
	SSDPT	0.946 30	0.982 07	1.074 45	1.044 81	1.147 41	1.173 99
	elasticity ^[30]	0.944 76	0.981 03	1.029 42	1.045 32	1.109 83	1.175 67
	present	0.945 98	0.981 84	1.030 43	1.044 66	1.108 81	1.173 97
10	CPT	0.943 21	0.952 44	1.051 85	1.005 24	1.118 83	1.136 14
	FSDPT	0.925 08	0.939 62	1.035 80	0.992 56	1.102 61	1.120 67
	TSDPT	0.928 39	0.942 97	1.038 62	0.995 51	1.105 33	1.123 14
	SSDPT	0.928 75	0.943 32	1.045 58	0.995 19	1.041 54	1.134 60
	elasticity ^[30]	0.927 27	0.940 78	0.989 29	0.995 23	1.061 04	1.124 66
	present	0.928 39	0.942 97	0.991 95	0.995 50	1.060 90	1.123 14

表1 显示,对于5 种不同体积分数 ($k = 0, 0.5, 1, 5, 10$) 的 FGM 复合板,本文所得到结果,与其它理论结果有着很好的一致性。通常,由 CPT 得到的振动频率,高于剪切变形理论得到的频率。这正是大家知道的原因;对于厚板,CPT 得到结果的误差很大。

表2 和表3 分别给出了,A 型 FGM 方形复合板,具有均匀的硬质夹芯层和软质夹芯层时的比较。比较了3 种厚宽比 ($h/b = 0.01, 0.1$ 和 0.2) 和5 种体积分数 ($k = 0, 0.5, 1, 5$ 和 10) 的情况。表2 考虑了均匀的硬质夹芯层情况,第1 层的弹性模量和质量密度:

上表面 $E_c = 380 \text{ GPa}$, $\rho_c = 3\ 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (P_1 , 氧化铝);

下表面 $E_m = 70 \text{ GPa}$, $\rho_m = 2\ 707 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (P_2 , 铝)。

表3 考虑了均匀的软质夹芯层情况,第1层的弹性模量和质量密度:

上表面 $E_m = 70 \text{ GPa}$, $\rho_m = 2707 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (P_1 , 铝);

下表面 $E_c = 380 \text{ GPa}$, $\rho_c = 3800 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (P_2 , 氧化铝)。

由表2和表3的结果可以发现,所得的基频与文献[30]的结果完全一致。

表2 A型简支方形幂律FGM复合板,带有均匀硬质夹芯层时基频 $\bar{\omega}$ 的比较

Table 2 Comparison of fundamental frequency parameter $\bar{\omega}$ for simply supported square power-law FGM sandwich plates with homogeneous hardcore

h/b	k	Theories	$\bar{\omega}$						
			1-0-1	2-1-2	1-1-1	2-2-1	1-2-1	1-8-1	
0.01	0	ref. [30]	1.888 29	1.888 29	1.888 29	1.888 29	1.888 29	1.888 29	
		present	1.888 25	1.888 25	1.888 25	1.888 25	1.888 25	1.888 25	
	0.5	ref. [30]	1.482 44	1.523 55	1.560 46	1.590 31	1.619 15	1.763 57	
		present	1.482 41	1.523 53	1.560 42	1.590 30	1.619 12	1.763 54	
	1	ref. [30]	1.271 58	1.329 74	1.385 11	1.429 92	1.475 58	1.699 06	
		present	1.271 56	1.329 72	1.385 08	1.429 90	1.475 54	1.699 04	
5	ref. [30]	0.965 63	0.999 03	1.063 09	1.130 20	1.196 99	1.569 88		
	present	0.965 64	0.999 03	1.063 09	1.130 19	1.196 97	1.569 85		
10	ref. [30]	0.950 42	0.959 34	1.012 37	1.080 65	1.144 08	1.541 64		
	present	0.950 44	0.959 37	1.012 36	1.080 65	1.144 06	1.541 62		
0.1	0	ref. [30]	1.826 82	1.826 82	1.826 82	1.826 82	1.826 82	1.826 82	
		present	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	1.824 45	
	0.5	ref. [30]	1.446 14	1.486 08	1.521 31	1.549 26	1.576 68	1.711 30	
		present	1.444 23	1.484 08	1.519 21	1.547 10	1.574 50	1.709 01	
	1	ref. [30]	1.244 70	1.301 81	1.355 23	1.397 63	1.441 37	1.651 13	
		present	1.243 19	1.300 10	1.353 32	1.395 56	1.439 32	1.648 92	
	5	ref. [30]	0.944 76	0.981 03	1.045 32	1.109 83	1.175 67	1.529 93	
		present	0.945 98	0.981 84	1.044 65	1.108 81	1.173 96	1.527 92	
	10	ref. [30]	0.927 27	0.940 78	0.995 23	1.061 04	1.124 66	1.503 33	
		present	0.928 38	0.942 96	0.995 50	1.060 90	1.123 13	1.501 38	
	0.2	0	ref. [30]	1.677 11	1.677 11	1.677 11	1.677 11	1.677 11	1.677 11
			present	1.670 10	1.670 10	1.670 10	1.670 10	1.670 10	1.670 10
0.5		ref. [30]	1.353 58	1.390 53	1.421 78	1.445 35	1.469 40	1.581 86	
		present	1.347 43	1.384 10	1.415 08	1.438 43	1.462 51	1.574 76	
1		ref. [30]	1.174 85	1.229 15	1.277 70	1.314 34	1.353 41	1.531 42	
		present	1.169 76	1.223 40	1.271 34	1.307 53	1.346 71	1.524 45	
5		ref. [30]	0.890 86	0.933 62	0.997 98	1.056 07	1.119 00	1.428 45	
		present	0.894 62	0.935 94	0.995 45	1.052 28	1.113 18	1.421 97	
10		ref. [30]	0.868 33	0.892 28	0.949 84	1.009 49	1.072 90	1.405 68	
		present	0.871 78	0.899 18	0.950 33	1.008 48	1.067 54	1.399 32	

表4 给出了B型1-8-1幂律FGM复合板的结果。 P_1 表示铝的性能, P_2 表示氧化铝的性能。这时候FGM的夹芯层:上表面为富金属,下表面为富陶瓷。考虑了3种厚宽比($h/b = 0.01, 0.1$ 和 0.2)和5种体积分数($k = 0, 0.5, 1, 5$ 和 10)的情况。表4表明,对于FGM夹芯层的FGM复合板,文献[30]的结果与本文RPT结果有着良好的一致性。

表3 A型简支方形幂律 FGM 复合板,带有均匀软质夹芯层时基频 $\bar{\omega}$ 的比较
 Table 3 Comparison of fundamental frequency parameter $\bar{\omega}$ for simply supported square power-law FGM sandwich plates with homogeneous softcore

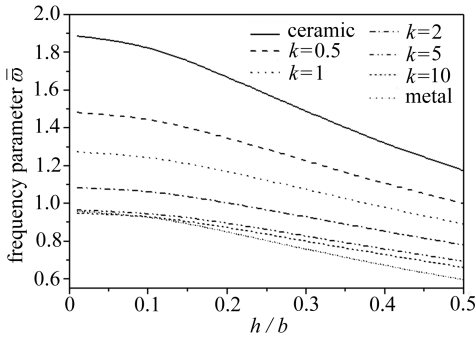
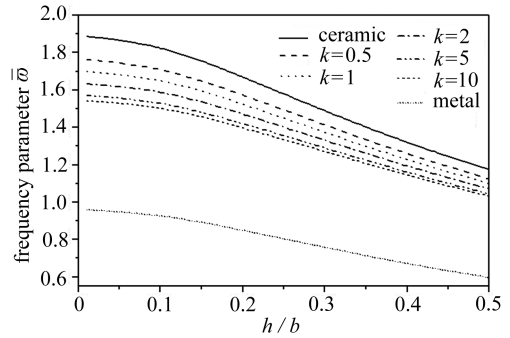
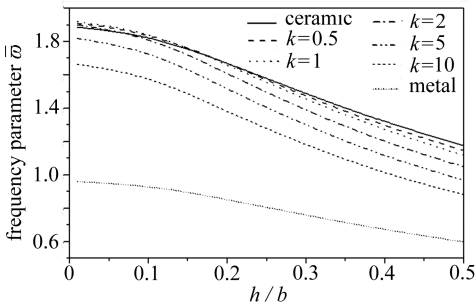
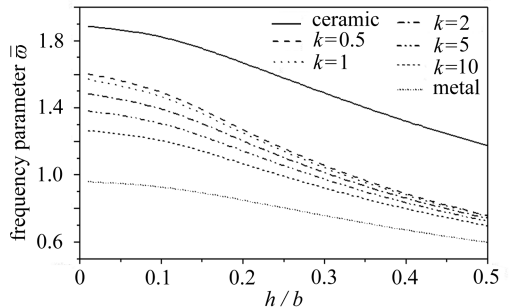
h/b	k	Theories	$\bar{\omega}$						
			1-0-1	2-1-2	1-1-1	2-2-1	1-2-1	1-8-1	
0.01	0	ref. [30]	0.960 22	0.960 22	0.960 22	0.960 22	0.960 22	0.960 22	
		present	0.960 20	0.960 20	0.960 20	0.960 20	0.960 20	0.960 20	
	0.5	ref. [30]	1.662 81	1.622 91	1.581 71	1.522 77	1.506 58	1.265 57	
		present	1.662 83	1.622 94	1.581 73	1.522 79	1.506 57	1.265 55	
	1	ref. [30]	1.820 31	1.791 63	1.753 79	1.681 84	1.674 90	1.383 31	
		present	1.820 34	1.791 74	1.753 91	1.681 94	1.674 94	1.383 30	
	5	ref. [30]	1.920 90	1.943 13	1.936 23	1.862 07	1.885 30	1.570 35	
		present	1.920 89	1.943 32	1.936 58	1.862 39	1.885 58	1.570 34	
	10	ref. [30]	1.910 64	1.946 87	1.950 44	1.880 42	1.911 62	1.604 57	
		present	1.910 61	1.947 01	1.950 80	1.880 76	1.911 98	1.604 56	
	0.1	0	ref. [30]	0.928 97	0.928 97	0.928 97	0.928 97	0.928 97	0.928 97
			present	0.927 76	0.927 76	0.927 76	0.927 76	0.927 76	0.927 76
0.5		ref. [30]	1.573 52	1.525 88	1.484 59	1.434 19	1.416 62	1.205 53	
		present	1.574 97	1.528 95	1.486 66	1.436 15	1.416 26	1.204 77	
1		ref. [30]	1.722 27	1.674 37	1.630 53	1.570 37	1.557 88	1.308 25	
		present	1.725 68	1.683 79	1.639 66	1.578 74	1.561 02	1.307 66	
5		ref. [30]	1.841 98	1.826 11	1.789 56	1.727 26	1.726 70	1.466 47	
		present	1.841 99	1.841 61	1.817 30	1.753 20	1.748 64	1.466 00	
10		ref. [30]	1.840 20	1.839 87	1.808 13	1.747 79	1.748 11	1.494 81	
		present	1.838 57	1.851 96	1.836 65	1.775 27	1.775 84	1.494 39	
0.2		0	ref. [30]	0.852 86	0.852 86	0.852 86	0.852 86	0.852 86	0.852 86
			present	0.849 27	0.849 27	0.849 27	0.849 27	0.849 27	0.849 27
	0.5	ref. [30]	1.378 94	1.320 61	1.280 53	1.245 33	1.225 80	1.070 16	
		present	1.382 25	1.327 72	1.285 21	1.249 99	1.224 81	1.068 52	
	1	ref. [30]	1.508 96	1.433 25	1.382 42	1.342 03	1.321 29	1.144 51	
		present	1.517 15	1.455 15	1.403 11	1.361 64	1.328 28	1.143 53	
	5	ref. [30]	1.658 68	1.580 11	1.502 84	1.460 09	1.426 65	1.252 10	
		present	1.658 29	1.617 77	1.566 07	1.520 42	1.474 40	1.251 56	
	10	ref. [30]	1.672 78	1.609 09	1.526 71	1.483 06	1.441 01	1.270 65	
		present	1.667 89	1.639 13	1.592 71	1.547 63	1.501 43	1.270 17	

从表2~表4的结果可以发现,固有基频随着材料刚度的减小而减小,是由于A型 k 的增大或B型 k 的减小,以及厚宽比的变化.此外,薄板对材料刚度 k 的变化比厚板稍为敏感.

图3描绘了带有均匀硬质夹芯层的简支幂律 FGM 复合板,基频参数随厚宽比的变化情况.图4描绘了带有均匀软质夹芯层的简支幂律 FGM 复合板,基频参数随厚宽比的变化情况.陶瓷板的基频最大;金属板的基频最小.可以发现,基频随着陶瓷在复合板中含量的增大而平稳地增大.还可以发现,体积分数 k 对于1-0-1(没有匀质的夹芯层)复合板的影响,比1-8-1(有均匀硬质夹芯层)复合板的影响要大,并且,体积分数 k 对均匀硬质夹芯层复合板的影响,比均匀软质夹芯层复合板的影响要大.

表4 B型简支方形幂律 FGM 复合板基频 $\bar{\omega}$ 的比较Table 4 Comparison of fundamental frequency parameter $\bar{\omega}$ for simply supported square power-law FGM sandwich plates with FGM core

h/b	Theories	$\bar{\omega}$				
		$k = 0.5$	$k = 1$	$k = 2$	$k = 5$	$k = 10$
0.01	ref. [30]	1.339 31	1.386 69	1.444 91	1.531 43	1.591 05
	present	1.339 27	1.386 65	1.444 87	1.531 39	1.591 03
0.1	ref. [30]	1.297 51	1.348 47	1.408 28	1.493 09	1.549 80
	present	1.294 59	1.345 33	1.405 14	1.490 44	1.547 54
0.2	ref. [30]	1.195 80	1.253 38	1.315 69	1.395 67	1.445 40
	present	1.186 82	1.243 52	1.305 76	1.387 36	1.438 37

(a) 1-0-1 FGM 复合板
(a) 1-0-1 FGM sandwich plate(b) 1-8-1 FGM 复合板
(b) 1-8-1 FGM sandwich plate图3 带有均匀硬质夹芯层的简支幂律 FGM 复合板的基频 $\bar{\omega}$ Fig. 3 Fundamental frequencies $\bar{\omega}$ for power-law FGM sandwich plates with homogeneous hardcore(a) 1-0-1 FGM 复合板
(a) 1-0-1 FGM sandwich plate(b) 1-8-1 FGM 复合板
(b) 1-8-1 FGM sandwich plate图4 带有均匀软质夹芯层的简支幂律 FGM 复合板的基频 $\bar{\omega}$ Fig. 4 Fundamental frequencies $\bar{\omega}$ for power-law FGM sandwich plates with homogeneous softcore

3 结 论

提出了4个变量的精确平板理论(RPT),对矩形功能梯度复合板进行振动分析.该理论考虑了横向剪切的影响,同时认为横向剪应变沿FG复合板厚度方向呈抛物线分布,因此不必考虑剪切修正因数.考虑了2类FGM的复合板:FGM的表面层和匀质的夹芯层,以及,匀质的表面层和FGM的夹芯层.RPT的控制方程与经典薄板理论,在许多方面有着惊人的相似.整个比

较研究表明,本方法对矩形 FG 复合板振动的精确分析更加高效。总之,本文所建议的理论 (RPT),在求解 FG 复合板自由振动特性方面,是精确的又是简便的。但是,应该注意的是,改进本文理论还是十分必要,特别是应用于层状结构时,要满足层间横向剪切应力的连续性。本文理论还可以推广到出现广义边界条件的问题。

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Free Vibration of Functionally Graded Sandwich Plates Using Four Variable Refined Plate Theory

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Abstract: The novelty of this paper was the use of four variable refined plate theory for free vibration analysis of functionally graded material sandwich rectangular plates. Unlike any other theories, the number of unknown functions involved was only four, as against five in case of other shear deformation theories. The theory presented was variationally consistent, had strong similarity with classical plate theory in many aspects, did not require shear correction factor, and gave rise to transverse shear stress variation such that the transverse shear stresses vary parabolically across the thickness satisfying shear stress free surface conditions. Two common types of FGM sandwich plates, namely, the sandwich with FGM facesheet and homogeneous core and the sandwich with homogeneous facesheet and FGM core, were considered. The equation of motion for FGM sandwich plates was obtained through Hamilton's principle. The closed form solutions were obtained by using Navier technique, and then fundamental frequencies were found by solving the results of eigenvalue problems. The validity of the present theory was investigated by comparing some of the present results with those of the classical, the first-order and the other higher-order theories. It can be concluded that the proposed theory is accurate and simple in solving the free vibration behavior of FGM sandwich plates.

Key words: functionally graded materials; free vibration, sandwich plate; refined plate theory; Navier solution