

一种新的叠层板壳高阶理论*

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摘 要

本文提出了一种新的叠层板壳高阶理论, 然后又研究了正交对称叠层板, 反对称叠层板, 圆柱弯曲和球壳弯曲问题. 为了检验理论的准确性, 文中计算了几个特殊例子, 数值结果和精确解吻合得相当好, 说明本理论具有较高的准确度, 且表现出未知数较少, 解题方便的优点.

一、引 言

复合材料结构, 自五十年代开始, 由于其优越的材料物理性能, 日益得到人们的重视, 从而复合材料结构也得到不断发展. 经典叠层板理论起源于对胶合板的研究, 早在1941年列赫尼茨基在他的专著中介绍了早期时叠层板的研究成果. 叠层板的剪切变形理论是Reissner-Mindlin理论的推广, 这个工作归功于Yang, Norris和Stavsky, 一阶剪切理论比经典理论有较大改进. 一般来说, 在实际中对于求解薄板弯曲、低阶振动固有频率, 它的精度已经足够, 但它不能有效地改善面内响应. 为此, 各种更加精确的理论相继出现, 这些理论可以统称为精化理论. 大多数高阶理论都从假设位移场入手, 而且位移分量 u , v , w 展开为横坐标 z 的幂级数, 按幂次和选取函数的差异, 已有若干种高阶理论, 如LCW的高阶理论^[1], Reddy理论^[2], TM理论^[3], 以及其它形式的高阶理论^[4]. 本文提出一种新的叠层板壳高阶理论, 目的在于既改善面内应力分布, 又尽可能使理论不复杂而便于实际应用.

二、新理论的提出

设叠层板的位移场:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= u_0 + z\psi_x(x, y) + z^2\varphi_x(x, y) + z^3\xi_x(x, y) + z^4\eta_x(x, y) \\ v &= v_0 + z\psi_y(x, y) + z^2\varphi_y(x, y) + z^3\xi_y(x, y) + z^4\eta_y(x, y) \\ w &= w_0(x, y) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 u_0 , v_0 , w_0 是板的中面位移.

实际问题中, 板的上下表面大多不受横向剪切力作用, 考虑这种情形有边界条件:

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$$\tau_{xz}|_{z=\pm h/2}=0, \quad \tau_{yz}|_{z=\pm h/2}=0 \quad (2.2)$$

由应力-应变关系可知, 上式相当于

$$\gamma_{xz}|_{z=\pm h/2}=0, \quad \gamma_{yz}|_{z=\pm h/2}=0 \quad (2.3)$$

由(2.3)式, 得位移场为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= u_0 + z\psi_x \left[1 - \frac{4z^2}{3h^2} \right] + z^2\varphi_x \left[1 - \frac{2z^2}{h^2} \right] - \frac{4z^3}{3h^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ v &= v_0 + z\psi_y \left[1 - \frac{4z^2}{3h^2} \right] + z^2\varphi_y \left[1 - \frac{2z^2}{h^2} \right] - \frac{4z^3}{3h^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \\ w &= w_0(x, y) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

将上式代入弹性力学柯西方程, 得应变-位移关系式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= \varepsilon_x^0 + z(k_1^0 + zk_1^1 + z^2k_1^2 + z^3k_1^3) \\ \varepsilon_y &= \varepsilon_y^0 + z(k_2^0 + zk_2^1 + z^2k_2^2 + z^3k_2^3) \\ \varepsilon_z &= 0 \\ \gamma_{yz} &= \gamma_{yz}^0 + z(k_3^0 + zk_3^1 + z^2k_3^2) \\ \gamma_{zx} &= \gamma_{zx}^0 + z(k_4^0 + zk_4^1 + z^2k_4^2) \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \gamma_{xy}^0 + z(k_5^0 + zk_5^1 + z^2k_5^2 + z^3k_5^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x^0 &= \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, \quad k_1^0 = \frac{\partial \psi_x}{\partial x}, \quad k_1^1 = \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x}, \\ k_1^2 &= -\frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right), \quad k_1^3 = -\frac{2}{h^2} \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x}, \\ \varepsilon_y^0 &= \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y}, \quad k_2^0 = \frac{\partial \psi_y}{\partial y}, \quad k_2^1 = \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y}, \\ k_2^2 &= -\frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right), \quad k_2^3 = -\frac{2}{h^2} \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y}, \\ \gamma_{yz}^0 &= \psi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \quad k_3^0 = 2\varphi_y, \\ k_3^1 &= -\frac{4}{h^2} \left(\psi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right), \quad k_3^2 = -\frac{8}{h^2} \varphi_y, \\ \gamma_{zx}^0 &= \psi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad k_4^0 = 2\varphi_x, \\ k_4^1 &= -\frac{4}{h^2} \left(\psi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \quad k_4^2 = -\frac{8}{h^2} \varphi_x, \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 &= \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x}, \quad k_5^0 = \frac{\partial \psi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi_y}{\partial x}, \quad k_5^1 = \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial x}, \\ k_5^2 &= -\frac{4}{3h^2} \left(k_5^0 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right), \quad k_5^3 = -\frac{2}{h^2} k_5^1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

在板坐标下, 各分层的本构方程为

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{16} \\ & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{26} \\ \text{sym.} & & \bar{Q}_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} \\ \\ \begin{Bmatrix} \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{Q}_{44} & \bar{Q}_{45} \\ \bar{Q}_{45} & \bar{Q}_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

引入符号 $[N_k, M_k, P_k, R_k, Q_k] = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_k [1, z, z^2, z^3, z^4] dz$

$$(k=x, y, zx, zy, xy) \quad (2.8)$$

叠层板的平衡方程和边界条件可通过虚位移原理导出。其平衡微分方程为：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \\ \frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 R_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 R_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 R_y}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{4}{h^2} \left(\frac{\partial P_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P_{zx}}{\partial x} \right) \\ &+ \frac{\partial N_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N_{zx}}{\partial x} + q = 0 \\ \\ \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} - \frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial R_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R_{xy}}{\partial y} - 3P_{zx} \right) - N_{zx} &= 0 \\ \\ \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} - \frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial R_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R_y}{\partial y} - 3P_{yz} \right) - N_{yz} &= 0 \\ \\ \frac{\partial P_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P_{xy}}{\partial y} - \frac{2}{h^2} \left(\frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_{xy}}{\partial y} - 4R_{zx} \right) - 2M_{zx} &= 0 \\ \\ \frac{\partial P_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P_y}{\partial y} - \frac{2}{h^2} \left(\frac{\partial Q_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} - 4R_{yz} \right) - 2M_{yz} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

再定义如下刚度：

$$\begin{aligned} &[A_{ij}, B_{ij}, D_{ij}, E_{ij}, F_{ij}, G_{ij}, H_{ij}, K_{ij}, L_{ij}] \\ &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \bar{Q}_{ij} [1, z, z^2, z^3, z^4, z^5, z^6, z^7, z^8] dz \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

根据(2.5)、(2.7)、(2.8)式，推导出叠层板的本构关系：

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{yz} \\ N_{zz} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{44} \ A_{45} \\ A_{45} \ A_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{44} \ B_{45} \\ B_{45} \ B_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{44} \ D_{45} \\ D_{45} \ D_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_{yz}^0 \\ \gamma_{zz}^0 \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_{yz} \\ M_{zz} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{44} \ F_{45} \\ F_{45} \ F_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{44} \ E_{45} \\ E_{45} \ E_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_4^0 \\ k_5^0 \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{yz} \\ P_{zz} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G_{44} \ G_{45} \\ G_{45} \ G_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_{44} \ H_{45} \\ H_{45} \ H_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_4^1 \\ k_5^1 \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{yz} \\ R_{zz} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_{44} \ H_{45} \\ H_{45} \ H_{55} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_4^2 \\ k_5^2 \end{array} \right\}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.11a}$$

(斜线上的子矩阵相同)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_z \\ N_y \\ N_{zy} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{11} \ A_{12} \ A_{15} \\ A_{22} \ A_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ A_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B_{11} \ B_{12} \ B_{16} \\ B_{22} \ B_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ B_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{11} \ D_{12} \ D_{16} \\ D_{22} \ D_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ D_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_{11} \ E_{12} \ E_{16} \\ E_{22} \ E_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ E_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_x^0 \\ \epsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_z \\ M_y \\ M_{zy} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{11} \ F_{12} \ F_{16} \\ F_{22} \ F_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ F_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G_{11} \ G_{12} \ G_{16} \\ G_{22} \ G_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ G_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_{11} \ H_{12} \ H_{16} \\ H_{22} \ H_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ H_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_1^0 \\ k_2^0 \\ k_6^0 \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_z \\ P_y \\ P_{zy} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_{11} \ H_{12} \ H_{16} \\ H_{22} \ H_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ H_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_{11} \ K_{12} \ K_{16} \\ K_{22} \ K_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ K_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_1^1 \\ k_2^1 \\ k_6^1 \end{array} \right\} \\
 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q_z \\ Q_y \\ Q_{zy} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_{11} \ L_{12} \ L_{16} \\ L_{22} \ L_{26} \\ \text{sym.} \ L_{66} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_1^2 \\ k_2^2 \\ k_6^2 \end{array} \right\}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.11b}$$

(斜线方向的子矩阵相同)

将(2.11a), (2.11b)式代入(2.9)式, 可得以广义位移表示的平衡方程式。

三、叠层薄壳的高阶理论

设 (ξ_1, ξ_2, ζ) 表示壳体的正交曲线坐标, ξ_1 和 ξ_2 是中面 $\zeta=0$ 上的主曲率线, ζ 是厚度坐标。中面上两点 $(\xi_1, \xi_2, 0)$ 和 $(\xi_1+d\xi_1, \xi_2+d\xi_2, 0)$ 的距离为:

$$(ds)^2 = \alpha_1^2 (d\xi_1)^2 + \alpha_2^2 (d\xi_2)^2 \quad (3.1)$$

任意面上两点 (ξ_1, ξ_2, ζ) , $(\xi_1+d\xi_1, \xi_2+d\xi_2, \zeta+d\zeta)$ 之间的距离为:

$$(ds)^2 = L_1^2 (d\xi_1)^2 + L_2^2 (d\xi_2)^2 + L_3^2 (d\zeta)^2 \quad (3.2)$$

式中 L_i ($i=1, 2, 3$)是 Lamé 系数, 且有:

$$L_1 = \alpha_1 \left(1 + \frac{\zeta}{R_1}\right), \quad L_2 = \alpha_2 \left(1 + \frac{\zeta}{R_2}\right), \quad L_3 = 1$$

设薄壳结构的位移场,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(\xi_1, \xi_2, \zeta) &= \left(1 + \frac{\zeta}{R_1}\right) u_0 + \zeta \psi_1 + \zeta^2 \varphi_1 + \zeta^3 \theta_1 + \zeta^4 \eta_1 \\ v(\xi_1, \xi_2, \zeta) &= \left(1 + \frac{\zeta}{R_2}\right) v_0 + \zeta \psi_2 + \zeta^2 \varphi_2 + \zeta^3 \theta_2 + \zeta^4 \eta_2 \\ w(\xi_1, \xi_2, \zeta) &= w_0(\xi_1, \xi_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

对于由正交材料层组成的壳体, 由表面剪力为零条件可导出位移场,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \left(1 + \frac{\zeta}{R_1}\right) u_0 + \zeta \psi_1 + \zeta^2 \varphi_1 - \frac{4}{3h^2} \zeta^3 \left(\psi_1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_1} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi_1}\right) - \frac{2}{h^2} \zeta^4 \varphi_1 \\ v &= \left(1 + \frac{\zeta}{R_2}\right) v_0 + \zeta \psi_2 + \zeta^2 \varphi_2 - \frac{4}{3h^2} \zeta^3 \left(\psi_2 + \frac{1}{\alpha_2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi_2}\right) - \frac{2}{h^2} \zeta^4 \varphi_2 \\ w &= w_0(\xi_1, \xi_2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

将应变、位移关系表示如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_1 &= e_1^0 + \zeta(k_1^0 + \zeta k_1^1 + \zeta^2 k_1^2 + \zeta^3 k_1^3) \\ e_2 &= e_2^0 + \zeta(k_2^0 + \zeta k_2^1 + \zeta^2 k_2^2 + \zeta^3 k_2^3) \\ e_4 &= e_4^0 + \zeta(k_4^0 + \zeta k_4^1 + \zeta^2 k_4^2) \\ e_5 &= e_5^0 + \zeta(k_5^0 + \zeta k_5^1 + \zeta^2 k_5^2) \\ e_6 &= e_6^0 + \zeta(k_6^0 + \zeta k_6^1 + \zeta^2 k_6^2 + \zeta^3 k_6^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

其中 $e_1^0 = \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x_1} + \frac{w}{R_1}$, $e_2^0 = \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x_2} + \frac{w}{R_2}$, 其余类似(2.6)式, $x, y, \psi_x, \psi_y, \varphi_x, \varphi_y$ 相

应于 $x_1, x_2, \psi_1, \psi_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, dx_i = \alpha_i d\xi_i$ ($i=1, 2$), x_i 表示笛卡尔坐标。

第 k 层的应力-应变关系为:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_4 \\ \sigma_5 \\ \sigma_6 \end{array} \right\}^{(k)} = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} \bar{Q}_{11} & \bar{Q}_{12} & \bar{Q}_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & \bar{Q}_{22} & \bar{Q}_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \bar{Q}_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \bar{Q}_{44} & \bar{Q}_{45} & 0 \\ \text{sym.} & & & & \bar{Q}_{55} & 0 \end{array} \right]^{(k)} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \\ e_4 \\ e_5 \\ e_6 \end{array} \right\}^{(k)} \quad (3.6)$$

应用虚位移原理, 推导出壳体的平衡方程,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial N_6}{\partial x_2} &= 0, & \frac{\partial N_6}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x_2} &= 0 \\
\frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial x_1^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 R_6}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 R_2}{\partial x_2^2} \right) - \frac{4}{h^2} \left(\frac{\partial P_4}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial P_5}{\partial x_1} \right) \\
+ \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial N_5}{\partial x_1} - \frac{N_1}{R_1} - \frac{N_2}{R_2} + q &= 0 \\
\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial M_6}{\partial x_2} - \frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial R_6}{\partial x_2} - 3P_5 \right) - N_6 &= 0 \\
\frac{\partial M_6}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial M_2}{\partial x_2} - \frac{4}{3h^2} \left(\frac{\partial R_6}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x_2} - 3P_4 \right) - N_4 &= 0 \\
\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial P_6}{\partial x_2} - \frac{2}{h^2} \left(\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial Q_6}{\partial x_2} - 4R_6 \right) - 2M_6 &= 0 \\
\frac{\partial P_6}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x_2} - \frac{2}{h^2} \left(\frac{\partial Q_6}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x_2} - 4R_4 \right) - 2M_4 &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

$$\text{其中 } [N_i, M_i, P_i, R_i, Q_i] = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma_i [1, \xi, \xi^2, \xi^3, \xi^4] d\xi \tag{3.8}$$

根据(3.5)、(3.6)、(3.8)式,可导出叠层壳体的本构关系,类似于(2.11a)、(2.11b)式, N_x, N_y, N_{xy} 相应于 N_1, N_2, N_6 ; $e_x^0, e_y^0, \gamma_{xy}^0$ 相应于 e_1^0, e_2^0, e_6^0 ; N_{yz}, N_{zx} 相应于 N_4, N_6 ; 其余类似。将本构关系代入(3.7)式,可以得到以广义位移表示的平衡方程式。

四、数值例子和比较

(一) 正交对称叠层板

$$B_{ij}, E_{ij}, G_{ij}, K_{ij} = 0 \quad (i, j=1, 2, 4, 5, 6)$$

$$A_{i6}, D_{i6}, F_{i6}, H_{i6}, L_{i6} = 0 \quad (i=1, 2)$$

$$A_{46}, D_{46}, F_{46}, H_{46}, L_{46} = 0$$

将(2.11a)、(2.11b)代入(2.9)式,得平衡方程式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} & L_{16} & L_{17} \\ & L_{22} & L_{26} & L_{27} \\ & & L_{66} & L_{67} \\ \text{sym.} & & & L_{77} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_0 \\ v_0 \\ \varphi_x \\ \varphi_y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \tag{4.1a}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{33} & L_{34} & L_{35} \\ & L_{44} & L_{45} \\ \text{sym.} & & L_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} w \\ \psi_x \\ \psi_y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} q \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \tag{4.1b}$$

对于对称叠层板,弯曲和拉伸之间不存在耦合。考虑简支矩形板,边界条件为:

$$\begin{aligned}
w(x,0) = w(x,b) = w(0,y) = w(a,y) &= 0 \\
M_y(x,0) = M_y(x,b) = M_x(0,y) = M_x(a,y) &= 0 \\
R_y(x,0) = R_y(x,b) = R_x(0,y) = R_x(a,y) &= 0 \\
\psi_x(x,0) = \psi_x(x,b) = \psi_y(0,y) = \psi_y(a,y) &= 0
\end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

把荷载 q 展开成双富里叶级数。

$$q = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} Q_{mn} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y, \quad \alpha = \frac{m\pi}{a}, \quad \beta = \frac{n\pi}{b}$$

设解的形式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w &= \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} w_{mn} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \\ \psi_x &= \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \psi_{xmn} \cos \alpha x \sin \beta y \\ \psi_y &= \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \psi_{ymn} \sin \alpha x \cos \beta y \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

代入(4.1b), 得一组代数方程式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ \text{sym.} & & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} w_{mn} \\ \psi_{xmn} \\ \psi_{ymn} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} Q_{mn} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4.4)$$

应用迭加原理可求出任意荷载作用下叠层板的精确解。现考虑三个问题, 简支边界, 材料特性:

$$E_1 = 25 \times 10^6 \text{psi}, \quad E_2 = 1 \times 10^6 \text{psi}, \quad G_{12} = G_{13} = 0.5 \times 10^6 \text{psi},$$

$$G_{23} = 0.2 \times 10^6 \text{psi}, \quad \nu_{12} = \nu_{13} = 0.25.$$

1. 正方形叠层板 $[0^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ]$, 各层等厚度, 受横向荷载 $q(x,y) = q_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$ 作用;
2. 矩形板 $b/a=3$, 其余条件同上例;
3. 正方形板受均匀荷载 q_0 作用, 其余与例1相同。

引入无量纲符号,

$$\bar{w} = w(a/2, b/2) E_2 h^3 \times 10^2 / (q_0 a^4), \quad \bar{\tau}_{xz} = \tau_{xz} \left(\frac{a}{2}, 0 \right) h / (q_0 a)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_x = \sigma_x \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}, \frac{h}{2} \right) h^2 / (q_0 a^2), \quad \bar{\tau}_{zx} = \tau_{zx} \left(0, \frac{b}{2}, 0 \right) h / (q_0 a)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_y = \sigma_y \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}, \frac{h}{6} \right) h^2 / (q_0 a^2), \quad \bar{\tau}_{xy} = \tau_{xy} \left(0, 0, \frac{h}{2} \right) h^2 / (q_0 a^2)$$

表 1 正方形叠层板 $[0^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ]$ (例 1)

a/h	变 量	弹性理论	本 文	一阶剪切变形理论 (FSDT)		
				$K_1^2 = K_2^2 = 1$	$K_1^2 = K_2^2 = \frac{5}{6}$	$K_1^2 = K_2^2 = \frac{3}{4}$
4	\bar{w}	—	1.9218	1.5681	1.7763	1.9122
	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	0.766	0.7346	0.4476	0.4369	0.4308
	$\bar{\tau}_{xy}$	0.217	0.1832	0.1227	0.1662	0.1793
10	\bar{w}	—	0.7126	0.6306	0.6693	0.6949
	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	0.690	0.6684	0.5172	0.5134	0.5109
	$\bar{\tau}_{xy}$	0.123	0.1033	0.0736	0.0916	0.1309
100	\bar{w}	—	0.4342	0.4333	0.4337	0.4340
	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	0.652	0.6390	0.6386	0.6384	0.6384
	$\bar{\tau}_{xy}$	0.0938	0.0760	0.0686	0.0703	0.0782

表 2 矩形板 $b/a=3$ (例 2)

a/h	Theory	\bar{w}	$\bar{\sigma}_x$	$\bar{\sigma}_y$	$\bar{\tau}_{xy}$	$\bar{\tau}_{yz}$	$\bar{\tau}_{xz}$
10	Pagano	0.919	0.725	0.0435	0.0152	0.420	0.0123
	本 文	0.8622	0.6924	0.0398	0.0170	0.2859	0.0115
	FSDT	0.803	0.6214	0.0375	0.0159	0.1894	0.0105
20	Pagano	0.310	0.350	0.0299	0.0119	0.434	0.0083
	本 文	0.5937	0.6407	0.0289	0.0139	0.2860	0.0091
	FSDT	0.5784	0.6228	0.0283	0.0135	0.1896	0.0088
100	Pagano	0.508	0.624	0.0253	0.0108	0.439	0.0083
	本 文	0.507	0.624	0.0253	0.0129	0.2866	0.0083
	FSDT	0.5064	0.6233	0.0253	0.0127	0.1897	0.0083
	CPT	0.503	0.623	0.0252	—	—	0.0083

表 3 无量纲挠度 \bar{w} (例 3)

a/h	本 文		FSDT	
	$N=9$	$N=29$	$N=9$	$N=29$
2	7.7681	7.7661	7.7170	7.7066
4	2.9103	2.9091	2.5623	2.6597
10	1.0903	1.0900	1.0244	1.0220
20	0.7761	0.7760	0.7574	0.7573
50	0.6839	0.6838	0.6808	0.6807
100	0.6705	0.6705	0.6697	0.6697

(N 是载荷级数取的项数)

(二) 反对称叠层板

[$+\theta/-\theta/\dots$] 反对称板, 各层等厚度, 简支边界, 受横向荷载 $q=q_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{\pi y}{b}$

作用。材料性能:

$$E_1=40 \times 10^9 \text{psi}, E_2=1 \times 10^9 \text{psi}$$

$$G_{12}=G_{13}=0.6 \times 10^9 \text{psi}$$

$$G_{23}=0.5 \times 10^9 \text{psi}, \nu_{12}=\nu_{13}=0.25$$

(三) 正交对称叠层球壳的弯曲

[$0^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ$] 各层等厚度球壳, 简支边界, 受分布荷载 $q=q_0 \sin \frac{\pi x_1}{a} \sin \frac{\pi x_2}{b}$ 作用, 材

料性能为

$$E_1/E_2=25, G_{12}/E_2=G_{13}/E_2=0.5, G_{23}/E_2=0.2$$

$$\nu_{12}=\nu_{13}=0.25$$

表 4 无量纲挠度 $\bar{w}(b/a=1)$

a/h	来源	$\theta=30^\circ$		$\theta=45^\circ$	
		n=2	n=16	n=2	n=16
2	CFS	33.325	29.878	—	29.131
	本文	42.858	26.031	—	28.552
5	CFS	9.568	6.316	9.088	5.938
	本文	10.374	6.290	13.082	5.865
10	CFS	6.099	2.872	5.773	2.621
	本文	6.007	2.874	6.335	2.622
20	CFS	5.224	2.065	4.844	1.793
	本文	4.890	2.095	4.914	1.795
25	CFS	5.119	1.900	4.844	1.693
	本文	4.755	1.900	4.749	1.695
50	CFS	4.979	1.761	4.711	1.560
	本文	4.575	1.760	4.530	1.562

(n 是叠层板的层数)

表 5 无量纲中心挠度 $\bar{w}=\rho h^3 E_2 \cdot 10^3 / (q_0 a^4) (a/b=1)$

R/a	理论	a/h=10	a/h=100	R/a	理论	a/h=10	a/h=100
5	FSDT	6.4253	1.0337	50	FSDT	6.6902	4.2027
	Reddy	6.7688	1.0321		Reddy	7.1212	4.2071
	本文	6.7701	1.0315		本文	7.1220	4.2095
10	FSDT	6.6247	2.4109	100	FSDT	6.6923	4.3026
	Reddy	7.0925	2.4099		Reddy	7.1240	4.3074
	本文	7.0345	2.4003		本文	7.1244	4.3201
20	FSDT	6.6756	3.6150				
	Reddy	7.1016	3.6170				
	本文	7.1020	3.6175				

五、结 论

1. 本文提出的高阶理论经过上述板和壳的例子说明具有很高的精确度。从结果看出，无论挠度和面内应力都比一阶剪切理论精确。
2. 作者也用本文理论计算了板的圆柱弯曲等问题，所得结果和 Pagano 理论解相当接近，说明本理论和精确解吻合得相当好。
3. 本文理论与 LCW 理论相比，未知数不多，应用较方便，可在微机上进行计算。

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A New Higher-Order Theory to Laminated Plates and Shells

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Abstract

In this paper, a new higher-order theory to laminated plates and shells is presented and then symmetric and antisymmetric cross-ply laminated plates, cylindrical bending and bending of spherical shells are also studied. In order to examine the accuracy of the theory, several particular examples have been calculated. The numerical results are in good agreement with the exact solution, which shows the theory is possessed of higher accuracy and is easy to solve a problem with few unknowns.