

对称正交铺设层合板的后屈曲性态分析

俞宗谔¹

(周承侗、徐次达推荐; 1995年3月6日收到)

摘 要

本文以变分原理推导出具有初始缺陷因子的对称正交铺设层合板的稳定性方程。从这些方程出发, 以挠度为摄动参数, 采用摄动技术, 研究简支矩形板的稳定的后屈曲平衡路径, 给出渐近式。文中用典型算例说明对称正交铺设矩形层合板的后屈曲性态。

关键词 后屈曲性态 摄动法 层合板 初始缺陷

一、引 言

在生产实践中提出的弹性结构稳定性的后屈曲性态问题, 近廿多年来受到人们的重视。自从 W. T. Koiter 提出弹性结构稳定的初始后屈曲一般理论以来^[1], 在这一领域内的研究取得了重大进展, 像 M. Stein 的连续摄动法^[2] J. M. T. Thompson 的广义坐标的离散摄动法^{[3][4]}, A. C. Walker 的伽辽金法^[5]分析简支方板的后屈曲性态, 我国的张建武等^[6]用总势能泛函的广义坐标摄动法, 得到压缩简支板的后屈曲平衡路径的高阶渐近式等。这些方法都是非常繁复的。为了克服这些不足, 张建武采用简洁易用的直接摄动法来研究这类问题。

近年来复合材料层合板结构稳定的后屈曲问题的研究也有一定的进展, 像 G. S. Harris^[7]张建武^[8]等人的工作等。本文以周承侗先生^[9]提出的模型, 用变分原理推导出具有初始缺陷因子的对称正交铺设层合板的稳定性方程。从这些方程出发, 以挠度为摄动参数, 运用直接摄动法, 得到后屈曲平衡路径的渐近式。本文研究了上述层合板屈曲时, 在一个方向半波数和初始缺陷对临界载荷及其对平衡路径的影响。

二、基本方程的建立

我们考虑长宽为 $a \times b$, 厚度为 h 的对称正交铺设矩形层合板。如图1所示。取位于板的中面的直角坐标 xyz 。板的中面边缘上受压缩载荷 N_x, N_y 和剪切载荷 N_{xy} , 如图。

板内任何一点在 x, y, z 方向的分位移为:

$$\bar{u} = u - zw_{,z}, \quad \bar{v} = v - zw_{,y}, \quad \bar{w} = w \quad (2.1)$$

¹ 上海静安区业余大学, 上海200040。

式中, u, v, w 是板中面分别在 x, y, z 方向的分位移. z 是点离开中面的垂直距离. $w_{,x}, w_{,y}$ 分别为 x, y 方向的转角. 下标“.”表示为后面变量的偏导数.

引入初始缺陷因子 $\lambda = 1 + 2w_0/w^{(10)}$ (w_0 为初始挠度) 后我们列出板的几何方程^[10]:

$$\{\varepsilon\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} u_{,x} + \lambda w_{,x}^2/2 \\ v_{,y} + \lambda w_{,y}^2/2 \\ u_{,y} + v_{,x} + \lambda w_{,x}w_{,y} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.2)$$

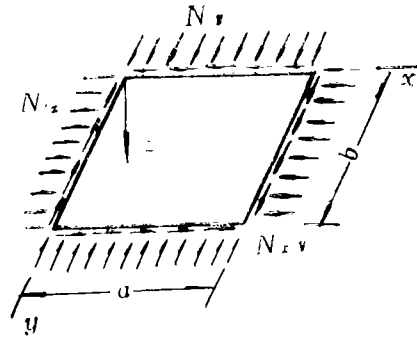


图 1

$$\{K\} = \begin{Bmatrix} K_x \\ K_y \\ K_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = - \begin{Bmatrix} w_{,xx} \\ w_{,yy} \\ 2w_{,xy} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

$\{\varepsilon\}$ 为中面应变列矩阵, $\{K\}$ 为板的曲率和扭率矩阵. 我们又列出物理方程^[11]

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N \\ M \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon \\ K \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.4)$$

其中

$$\{N\} = \begin{Bmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \{M\} = \begin{Bmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & 0 \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & 0 \\ D_{12} & D_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{66} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

N, M 为板中面内力的列矩阵. A_{ij} 为板的各拉伸刚度 (面内正则化). D_{ij} 为板的各弯曲刚度 (面内正则化).

板的应变能为:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \int_0^b [\{\varepsilon\}^T [A] \{\varepsilon\} + 2\{\varepsilon\}^T [B] \{K\} + \{K\}^T [D] \{K\}] dx dy \quad (2.5)$$

根据虚位移原理, 有:

$$\delta U = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

将上式对 u, v, w 进行变分, 经积分后得到板的力的平衡方程组:

$$N_{x,x} + N_{xy,y} = 0, \quad N_{xy,x} + N_{y,y} = 0 \quad (2.7a, b)$$

$$D_{11}w_{,xxxx} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66})w_{,xxyy} + D_{22}w_{,yyyy} = \lambda [N_x w_{,xx} + 2N_{xy} w_{,xy} + N_y w_{,yy}] \quad (2.7c)$$

对(2.2)微分, 并消去 u, v 得相容方程为:

$$\varepsilon_{x,yy} + \varepsilon_{y,xx} - \gamma_{xy,xy} = \lambda [w_{,xy}^2 - w_{,xx}w_{,yy}] \quad (2.8)$$

设应力函数 $F(x, y)$, 并使

$$N_x = F_{,yy}, \quad N_y = F_{,xx}, \quad N_{xy} = -F_{,xy} \quad (2.9)$$

上式满足(2.7a)、(2.7b)的. 把应力函数 $F(x, y)$ 代入(2.7c)式, 得到用应力函数 $F(x, y)$ 表示考虑初始缺陷的对称正交铺设层合板的屈曲微分方程式:

$$D_{11}w_{,xxxx} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66})w_{,xyxy} + D_{22}w_{,yyyy} = \lambda[F_{,yy}w_{,xx} - 2F_{,xy}w_{,xy} + F_{,xx}w_{,yy}] \quad (2.10)$$

由正交各向异性材料虎克定律, 可以得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= (A_{22}F_{,yy} - A_{12}F_{,xx}) / (A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2) \\ \varepsilon_y &= (A_{11}F_{,xx} - A_{12}F_{,yy}) / (A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2) \\ \gamma_{xy} &= -F_{,xy} / A_{66} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

把(2.11)代入(2.8)式, 得到用应力函数表示的相容方程:

$$A_{11}F_{,xxxx} + 2[(A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2 - 2A_{12}A_{66}) / 2A_{66}]F_{,xyxy} + A_{22}F_{,yyyy} = \lambda(A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2)(w_{,xy}^2 - w_{,xx}w_{,yy}) \quad (2.12)$$

由两方程(2.10)、(2.12)以及必要的边界条件, 我们就可以考虑具初始缺陷的对称正交铺设层合板的后屈曲性态了。

为了弄清楚物理概念, 我们采用无量纲化因子:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x}{a}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{y}{b}, \quad \bar{F} = \frac{F}{\sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}}, \quad \bar{w} = w / \sqrt{\frac{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2}{\sqrt{A_{11}A_{22}D_{11}D_{22}}}}$$

把(2.10)式乘以 $a^2b^2/\sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}$ 再化为无量纲的方程, 有

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{D_{11}}{D_{22}}} \bar{w}_{,\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 2 \left(\frac{D_{12} + 2D_{66}}{\sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}} \right) \bar{w}_{,\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{y}} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sqrt{\frac{D_{22}}{D_{11}}} \bar{w}_{,\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}} = \lambda [\bar{F}_{,\bar{y}\bar{y}} \bar{w}_{,\bar{x}\bar{x}} - 2\bar{F}_{,\bar{x}\bar{y}} \bar{w}_{,\bar{x}\bar{y}} + \bar{F}_{,\bar{x}\bar{x}} \bar{w}_{,\bar{y}\bar{y}}] \quad (2.13)$$

再将(2.12)乘以 $a^2b^2/\sqrt{A_{11}A_{22}}$ 也化为无量纲的方程

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{A_{11}}{A_{22}}} \bar{F}_{,\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 2 \left(\frac{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2 - 2A_{12}A_{66}}{2A_{66}\sqrt{A_{11}A_{22}}} \right) \bar{F}_{,\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{y}} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} \sqrt{\frac{A_{22}}{A_{11}}} \bar{F}_{,\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}} = \lambda [\bar{w}_{,\bar{x}\bar{y}}^2 - \bar{w}_{,\bar{x}\bar{x}} \bar{w}_{,\bar{y}\bar{y}}] \quad (2.14)$$

其中 λ 为无量纲的初始缺陷因子。

三、简支矩形板的后屈曲变形问题

我们研究两端受压缩的矩形层合板。如图2所示。

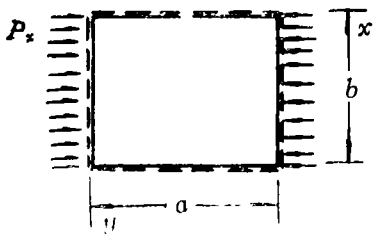


图 2

我们考虑的矩形板四边都是简支边界条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w|_{x=0,a} = 0, \quad w|_{y=0,b} = 0, \quad M_x|_{x=0,a} = 0 \\ M_y|_{y=0,b} = 0, \quad N_{xy}|_{x=0,a; y=0,b} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{b} \int_0^b [N_x|_{x=0,a}] dy = -P_x \quad (3.2)$$

单位轴向缩短

$$\frac{\Delta x}{a} = - \frac{1}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b u_{,x} dx dy \quad (3.3)$$

为了计算方便, 令

$$c = \frac{b^2}{a^2}, \quad A = \sqrt{\frac{A_{22}}{A_{11}}}, \quad D = \sqrt{\frac{D_{22}}{D_{11}}}$$

$$H = \frac{D_{12} + 2D_{66}}{\sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}}, \quad E = \frac{A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}^2 - 2A_{12}A_{66}}{2A_{66}\sqrt{A_{11}A_{22}}}$$

现在我们研究问题的基本方程: 把式(2.13)、(2.14)简化为

$$\frac{1}{cD} w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 2Hw_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{y}} + cDw_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}} = \bar{\lambda} \bar{F}_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\frac{1}{cA} \bar{F}_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 2E\bar{F}_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{y}} + cA\bar{F}_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}} = \bar{\lambda} [w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}}^2 - w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}}] \quad (3.5)$$

把边界条件也化为无量纲的形式

$$\text{在 } \bar{x}=0, 1 \text{ 处 } w = w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}} = 0, \bar{F}_{, \bar{x}\bar{y}} = 0 \quad (3.1a)$$

$$\int_0^1 \bar{F}_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}} d\bar{y} = -P_{c\bar{x}} \quad (3.2a)$$

式中

$$P_{c\bar{x}} = P_{\bar{x}} b^2 / \sqrt{D_{11} D_{22}}$$

利用(2.2)、(2.11)两式代入(3.3), 再乘以 $b^2 / \sqrt{D_{11} D_{22}}$ 得到

$$\delta_{\bar{x}} = - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[S_1 \bar{F}_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}} - S_{12} \bar{F}_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}} - \frac{1}{2} \lambda S \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \bar{x}} \right)^2 \right] d\bar{x} d\bar{y} \quad (3.3a)$$

其中

$$\delta_{\bar{x}} = \frac{\Delta x}{a} \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{D_{11} D_{12}}}, \quad S_1 = \frac{A_{22} \sqrt{D_{11} D_{22}}}{A_{11} A_{22} - A_{12}^2}$$

$$S_{12} = \frac{A_{12} \sqrt{D_{11} D_{12}}}{(A_{11} A_{22} - A_{12}^2) c}, \quad S = \frac{A_{11} A_{22} - A_{12}^2}{D_{11} D_{22} \sqrt{A_{11} A_{22} c}}$$

$$\text{在 } \bar{y}=0, 1 \text{ 处 } w = w_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}} = 0, \bar{F}_{, \bar{x}\bar{y}} = 0 \quad (3.1b)$$

现在我们构造(3.4)、(3.5)方程组的渐近解: 为了解决这个问题, 我们首先考虑(3.5)和下面的式(3.6)的渐近解.

$$\frac{1}{cD} w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 2Hw_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{y}} + cDw_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}} = \bar{\lambda} [\bar{F}_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}} + \bar{F}_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}}] \quad (3.6)$$

$$\text{设 } w(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n w_n(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \quad (3.7)$$

$$\bar{F}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \varepsilon) = \sum_{n=0,2,4,\dots}^{\infty} \varepsilon^n F_n(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \quad (3.8)$$

式中的摄动参数 ε 有与挠度相同的意义.

初始挠度 $w_0(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ 取与 $w(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ 相同的形式

$$w_0(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = f_0 w(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \quad (3.9)$$

f_0 为初始屈曲幅度.

把(3.7)、(3.8)两式代入(3.5)、(3.6)两式, 依摄动级次的递增顺序, 得到各级摄动方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon^0 \quad L_1[F_0] &= 0 \\ \varepsilon^1 \quad L_2[w_1] &= \bar{\lambda}_1 [F_{0, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{1, \bar{x}\bar{x}} + F_{0, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{1, \bar{y}\bar{y}}] \\ \varepsilon^2 \quad L_1[F_2] &= \bar{\lambda} [w_{1, \bar{x}\bar{x}}^2 - w_{1, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{1, \bar{y}\bar{y}}] \\ \varepsilon^3 \quad L_2[w_3] &= \bar{\lambda} [F_{0, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}} + F_{0, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}} + F_{2, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{1, \bar{x}\bar{x}} + F_{2, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{1, \bar{y}\bar{y}}] \\ \varepsilon^4 \quad L_1[F_4] &= \bar{\lambda} [2w_{1, \bar{x}\bar{y}} w_{, \bar{x}\bar{y}} - w_{1, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}} - w_{1, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}}] \\ \varepsilon^5 \quad L_2[w_5] &= \bar{\lambda} [F_{0, \bar{x}\bar{y}} w_{5, \bar{x}\bar{x}} + F_{0, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{5, \bar{y}\bar{y}} + F_{2, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{3, \bar{x}\bar{x}} + F_{2, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{3, \bar{y}\bar{y}} \\ &\quad + F_{4, \bar{y}\bar{y}} w_{1, \bar{x}\bar{x}} + F_{4, \bar{x}\bar{x}} w_{1, \bar{y}\bar{y}}] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10)$$

这里的微分算子

$$L_1(\quad) = \frac{1}{cA} (\quad)_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 2E(\quad)_{, \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{y}} + cA(\quad)_{, \bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}}$$

$$L_2(\quad) = \frac{1}{cD}(\quad), \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x} + 2H(\quad), \bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{y} + cD(\quad), \bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}\bar{y}$$

我们选取满足边界条件的三角函数作为摄动方程的通解，运用三角函数的性质运算，并消去长期项，得到摄动方程组的渐近解：

$$\begin{aligned} w(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = & \varepsilon A_{11}^{(1)} \sin m\pi \bar{x} \sin n\pi \bar{y} + \varepsilon^3 (A_{13}^{(3)} \sin m\pi \bar{x} \sin 3n\pi \bar{y} \\ & + A_{13}^{(3)} \sin 3m\pi \bar{x} \sin n\pi \bar{y}) + O(\varepsilon^5) \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = & -0.5B_{00}^{(0)} \bar{y}^2 - 0.5C_{00}^{(0)} \bar{x}^2 + \varepsilon^2 (-0.5B_{00}^{(2)} \bar{y}^2 - 0.5C_{00}^{(2)} \bar{x}^2 \\ & + B_{20}^{(2)} \cos 2m\pi \bar{x} + B_{02}^{(2)} \cos 2n\pi \bar{y}) + \varepsilon^4 (-0.5B_{00}^{(4)} \bar{y}^2 - 0.5C_{00}^{(4)} \bar{x}^2 \\ & + B_{20}^{(4)} \cos 2m\pi \bar{x} + B_{02}^{(4)} \cos 2n\pi \bar{y} + B_{22}^{(4)} \cos 2m\pi \bar{x} \cos 2n\pi \bar{y} + B_{40}^{(4)} \cos 4m\pi \bar{x} \\ & + B_{04}^{(4)} \cos 4n\pi \bar{y} + B_{24}^{(4)} \cos 2m\pi \bar{x} \cos 4n\pi \bar{y} + B_{42}^{(4)} \cos 4m\pi \bar{x} \cos 2n\pi \bar{y}) + O(\varepsilon^6) \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

各系数之间的关系如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\lambda} (B_{00}^{(0)} m^2 + C_{00}^{(0)} n^2) &= \left(\frac{m^4}{cD} + 2Hm^2n^2 + cDn^4 \right) \pi^2 \\ B_{20}^{(2)} &= \frac{\bar{\lambda} n^2 cA}{32m^2} A_{11}^{(1)2}, \quad B_{02}^{(2)} = \frac{\bar{\lambda} m^2}{32n^2 cA} A_{11}^{(1)2} \\ B_{00}^{(2)} m^2 + C_{00}^{(2)} n^2 &= 2m^2 n^2 \pi^2 (B_{20}^{(2)} + B_{02}^{(2)}) \\ B_{20}^{(4)} &= - \frac{\bar{\lambda}^3 n^6 \pi^2 (cA)^2 A_{11}^{(1)4}}{256m^2 [(81m^4/cD + 18Hm^2n^2 + cDn^4) \pi^2 - (9m^2 \bar{\lambda} B_{00}^{(0)} + n^2 \bar{\lambda} C_{00}^{(0)})]} \\ B_{02}^{(4)} &= - \frac{\bar{\lambda}^3 m^8 \pi^2 A_{11}^{(1)4}}{256n^2 [(m^4/cD + 18Hm^2n^2 + 81cDn^4) \pi^2 - (m^2 \bar{\lambda} B_{00}^{(0)} + 9n^2 \bar{\lambda} C_{00}^{(0)})] (cA)^2} \\ B_{00}^{(4)} m^2 + C_{00}^{(4)} n^2 &= \frac{\bar{\lambda}^3 m^8 \pi^4 A_{11}^{(1)4}}{256 [(m^4/cD + 18Hm^2n^2 + 81cDn^4) \pi^2 - (m^2 \bar{\lambda} B_{00}^{(0)} + 9n^2 \bar{\lambda} C_{00}^{(0)})] (cA)^2} \\ &= \frac{\bar{\lambda}^3 n^8 \pi^4 (cA)^2 A_{11}^{(1)4}}{256 [(81m^4/cD + 18Hm^2n^2 + cDn^4) \pi^2 - (9m^2 \bar{\lambda} B_{00}^{(0)} + n^2 \bar{\lambda} C_{00}^{(0)})]} \\ A_{13}^{(3)} &= \frac{\bar{\lambda}^2 m^4 \pi^2 A_{11}^{(1)3}}{16 [(m^4/cD + 18Hm^2n^2 + 81cDn^4) \pi^2 - (m^2 \bar{\lambda} B_{00}^{(0)} + 9n^2 \bar{\lambda} C_{00}^{(0)})] (cA)} \\ A_{31}^{(3)} &= \frac{\bar{\lambda}^2 n^4 \pi c^2 A A_{11}^{(1)3}}{16 [(81m^4/cD + 18Hm^2n^2 + cDn^4) \pi^2 - (9m^2 \bar{\lambda} B_{00}^{(0)} + n^2 \bar{\lambda} C_{00}^{(0)})]} \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

以上各系数中 $A_{11}^{(1)}$, $B_{00}^{(j)}$, $C_{00}^{(j)}$ ($j=0,2,4$) 都是未知的, 现在我们将平衡路径的渐近分析.

我们从边界条件(3.2a), 得到 $C_{00}^{(j)}=0$ ($j=0,2,4$), 那么由(3.13)式得到

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_{00}^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}} \left(\frac{m^2}{cD} + 2Hn^2 + cD \frac{n^4}{m^2} \right) \pi^2 \\ B_{00}^{(2)} &= \left(\frac{\bar{\lambda} m^2 \pi^2}{16cA} + \frac{\bar{\lambda} n^4 \pi^2 cA}{16m^2} \right) A_{11}^{(1)2} \\ B_{00}^{(4)} &= - \frac{\bar{\lambda}^3 \pi^2}{256m^2} \left[\frac{m^8}{16(Hm^2n^2 + 5cDn^4)(cA)^2} + \frac{n^8(cA)^2}{8(9m^4/cD - cDn^4)} \right] A_{11}^{(1)4} \\ A_{13}^{(3)} &= \frac{\bar{\lambda}^2 m^4}{256[Hm^2n^2 + 5cDn^4]cA} A_{11}^{(1)3} \\ A_{31}^{(3)} &= \frac{\bar{\lambda}^2 n^4 cA A_{11}^{(1)3}}{128(9m^4/cD - cDn^4)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.14)$$

把(3.12)代入(3.2a)式, 得到后屈曲平衡路径式有

$$P_{c_z} = B_{00}^{(0)} + \varepsilon^2 B_{00}^{(2)} + \varepsilon^4 B_{00}^{(4)} + \dots \quad (3.15)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} P_{c_z} &= \frac{1}{\bar{\lambda}} \left(\frac{m^2}{cD} + 2Hn^2 + cD \frac{n^4}{m^2} \right) \pi^2 + \left(\frac{\bar{\lambda} m^2 \pi^2}{16cA} + \frac{\bar{\lambda} n^4 \pi^2 cA}{16m^2} \right) (\varepsilon A_{11}^{(1)})^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{\bar{\lambda}^3 \pi^2}{256m^2} \left[\frac{m^8}{16(Hm^2n^2 + 5cDn^4)(cA)^2} + \frac{n^8(cA)^2}{8(9m^4/cD - cDn^4)} \right] (\varepsilon A_{11}^{(1)})^4 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

把(3.11)、(3.12)两式代入(3.3a), 利用(3.15)得到

$$\delta_z = S_1 P_{c_z} + \frac{1}{8} \bar{\lambda} S_3 m^2 \pi^2 (\varepsilon A_{11}^{(1)})^2 + \dots \quad (3.17)$$

$\varepsilon A_{11}^{(1)}$ 与最大挠度 w_m 之间的关系:

$$\varepsilon A_{11}^{(1)} = w_m + \left[\frac{\bar{\lambda}^2 m^4}{256[Hm^2n^2 + 5cDn^4]cA} + \frac{\bar{\lambda}^2 n^4 cA}{128(9m^4/cD - cDn^4)} \right] w_m^3 + \dots \quad (3.18)$$

把(3.18)式代入(3.16), 得到载荷与最大挠度之间的关系:

$$P_{c_z} = P_{c_z}^c + \frac{1}{2} P^{(2)c} w_m^2 + \frac{1}{4!} P^{(4)c} w_m^4 + \dots \quad (3.19)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} P_{c_z}^c &= \bar{\lambda}^{-1} (m^2/cD + 2Hn^2 + cDn^4/m^2) \pi^2 \\ P^{(2)c} &= \frac{\bar{\lambda} m^2 \pi^2}{8cA} + \frac{\bar{\lambda} n^4 \pi^2 cA}{8m^2} \\ P^{(4)c} &= \frac{3\bar{\lambda}^3 m^6 \pi^2}{256(Hm^2n^2 + 5cDn^4)(cA)^2} + \frac{3\bar{\lambda}^3 n^8 \pi^2 (cA)^2}{256m^2(9m^4/cD - cDn^4)} \\ &\quad + \frac{3\bar{\lambda}^3 n^4 m^4 \pi^2}{256(Hm^2n^2 + 5cDn^4)} + \frac{3\bar{\lambda}^3 n^4 m^2 \pi^2}{128(9m^4/cD - cDn^4)} \end{aligned}$$

把(3.18)代入(3.17), 得到轴向缩短与最大挠度载荷间的关系:

$$\delta_z = \delta_z^c + \frac{1}{2} \delta_z^{(2)c} w_m^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \delta_z^{(4)c} w_m^4 + \dots \quad (3.20)$$

式中

$$\delta_z^c = S_1 P_{c_z}^c, \quad \delta_z^{(2)c} = \frac{1}{4} S_3 \bar{\lambda} m^2 \pi^2$$

$$\delta_x^{(4)0} = \frac{3\bar{\lambda}^3 m^3 \pi^2 S_3}{128(Hm^2 n^2 + 5cDn^4)cA} + \frac{3\bar{\lambda}^3 n^4 m^2 \pi^2 cAS_3}{64(9m^4/cD - cDn^4)}$$

在(3.19)式中当 $w_m=0$ 时, 这是线性系统的载荷的临界值。

四、算 例

根据渐近公式(3.19)、(3.20)两式, 利用[12]的资料, 复合材料层合板以 $[90_4/0_4]_s$ 方式铺设, 每层的厚度为 0.2mm, 仅计算纵边可移简支板的边界条件, 对应不同的长宽比($\sqrt{c}=1, 2, 3$)矩形板的后屈曲的载荷—挠度曲线($P-w$ 曲线), 载荷—轴向位移曲线($P_{cx}-\delta_x$ 曲线), 就我们当前研究的模型而言由图3, 4, 5, 6可以看出:

1. 由 $P-\delta$ 曲线图示, 随 x 方向, 不同的半波数 m 的 $P-\delta$ 曲线相交, 随 \sqrt{c} 增大, 它们的交点越来越靠近 y 轴, 但不与临界点相交。
2. 对应的半波数 m 越大, 在 $P-\delta$ 曲线中的能量愈低, 还要产生波形的转变(即跳跃现象)。这与实验中的现象一致, 即为产生二次屈曲现象。
3. 受初始缺陷影响, 使 $P-w$ 曲线下降。在图3, 4, 5中亦有这种现象发生, 但敏感性不高。

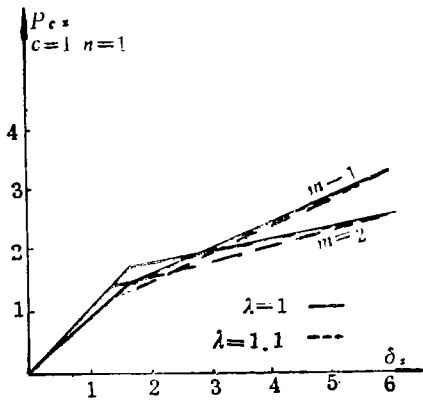


图 3

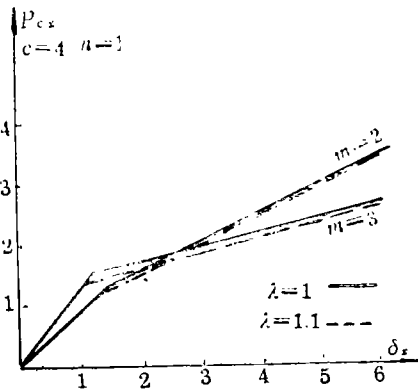


图 4

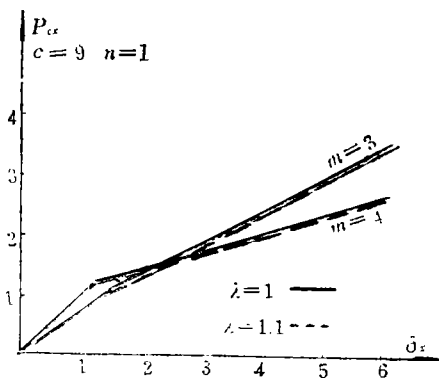


图 5

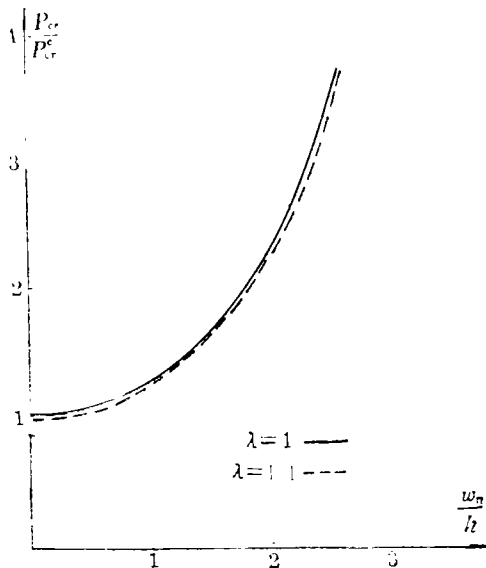


图 6

五、结 束 语

1. 本文得到的具有初始缺陷的屈曲微分方程式(2.13)、(2.14),形式是很简洁的,这对研究初始缺陷对结构稳定性的影响问题有了一个统一的模式,要方便多了。

2. 我们运用了位移类型的直接摄动法,构造出单向压缩简支矩形层合板的后屈曲的平衡路径的四级近似式。经计算表明,当前模型的后屈曲平衡路径是稳定的,在工程设计中考虑结构稳定的后屈曲超载性能是可以利用的,适当提高设计层合板稳定性载荷,可以充分利用材料,提高经济效益。

参 考 文 献

- [1] W. T. Koiter, On the Stability of Elastic Equilibrium, NASA, TT-F10 (1967).
- [2] M. Stein, Loads and Deformations of Buckled Rectangular Plates, NASA, TR-R40 (1959).
- [3] J. M. T. Thompson, Basic principles in the general theory of elastic stability, *J. Mech. Phys. Solids*, 11 (1963).
- [4] J. M. T. Thompson and G. W. Hunt, *A General Theory of Elastic Stability*, John Wiley & Sons, London (1973).
- [5] A. C. Walker, The postbuckling behaviour of simply supported square plates, *Aero. Quart.*, 20 (1969).
- [6] 张建武、范祖尧, 简支矩形板后屈曲平衡路径的一个摄动解, 上海交通大学学报, 18(5) (1984).
- [7] G. Z. Harris, The buckling and postbuckling behaviour of composite plates under biaxial loading, *Int. J. Mech. Sci.*, Mar., (7) (1975).
- [8] 张建武, 复合结构剪切板的屈曲和后屈曲研究, 力学学报, 26(2) (1994).
- [9] 周承侗, 复合材料迭层板的非线性动力稳定性理论, 应用数学和力学, 12(2) (1991), 101—108.
- [10] 周承侗, 《薄壳弹性稳定性理论》, 国防工业出版社 (1979).
- [11] R. M. Jones, *Mechanics of Composite Materials*, McGraw-Hill (1975).
- [12] S. Srinivasan and A. K. Rao, Bending, vibration and buckling of simply supported thick orthotropic rectangular plates and laminates, *Int. J. Solid Struct.* (6) (1970).

An Analysis of the Post-buckling of Laminated Plates of Symmetric Cross-Ply

Weng Zongyi

(Shanghai Spare-time University in Jin-An District, Shanghai 200040, P. R. China)

Abstract

In this paper, general equations relating to the stability of laminated plates of symmetric cross-ply with initial imperfection factors are derived by using the variational principle. Taking the deflection as the perturbation parameter, the equilibrium path of the post-buckling path of a simply supported rectangular plate is investigated by the perturbation method. An approximation expression and a typical numerical example are presented to manifest the post-buckling behavior of the rectangular plate.

Key words postbuckling behaviour, perturbation method, laminated plates, initial imperfection