

不用克希霍夫—拉夫假设的弹性 圆板理论再探

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摘 要

本文在不用克希霍夫—拉夫假设的弹性板一般理论的基础上, 建立了不用克希霍夫—拉夫假设的弹性圆板的一级近似理论, 对圆板在四周固定和均布载荷的条件下, 得到了具体的轴对称分析解, 并和经典的圆薄板解进行了比较, 证明本文新解更加接近实验结果, 本文也具体地讨论了理论结果中厚度增大时的影响。

关键词 弹性力学 圆板 克希霍夫—拉夫假设

一、引言, 弹性对称圆板的三维空间理论方程

弹性圆板的轴对称理论是建立在三维空间的轴对称弹性理论基础上的。设圆板厚度为 h , 在其中面上有径向坐标 r 和环向坐标 θ , 取垂直于中面的坐标为 z , 向下为正(图1)。用 $\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_z, \sigma_{rz} = \sigma_{zr}, \sigma_{r\theta} = \sigma_{\theta r}, \sigma_{\theta z} = \sigma_{z\theta}$ 表示应力分量, 用 $e_r, e_\theta, e_z, e_{rz} = e_{zr}, e_{r\theta} = e_{\theta r}, e_{\theta z} = e_{z\theta}$ 表示应变分量。对于轴对称问题而言,

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = \sigma_{\theta r} = 0, \sigma_{\theta z} = \sigma_{z\theta} = 0, e_{r\theta} = e_{\theta r} = 0, e_{\theta z} = e_{z\theta} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

而且只有两个位移分量: 径向位移分量 $U(r, z)$, 轴向位移分量 $W(r, z)$ 。

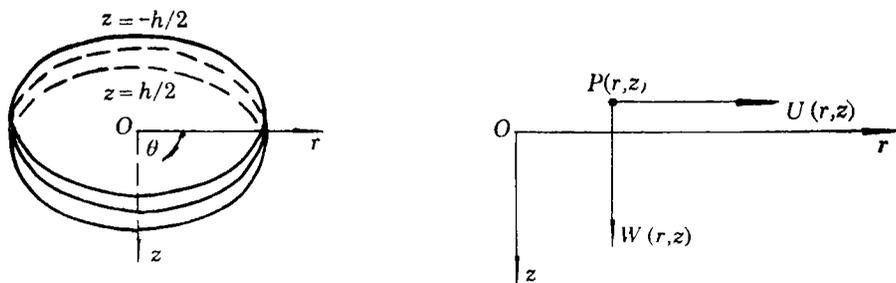


图1 轴对称圆板的坐标 (r, z) 及 $P(r, z)$ 点的位移分量 $U(r, z), W(x, z)$

它们在板内空间各点 $P(r, z)$ 上都满足下列关系:

(1) 应变位移关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_r &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial r}, \quad e_\theta = \frac{U}{r}, \quad e_z = \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \\ e_{rz} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \right), \quad e_{\theta z} = e_{\theta r} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

(2) 应变应力关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E e_r &= \sigma_r - \nu(\sigma_\theta + \sigma_z), \quad E e_{rz} = (1+\nu)\sigma_{rz} \\ E e_\theta &= \sigma_\theta - \nu(\sigma_r + \sigma_z), \quad E e_{\theta z} = (1+\nu)\sigma_{\theta z} = 0 \\ E e_z &= \sigma_z - \nu(\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta), \quad E e_{\theta r} = (1+\nu)\sigma_{\theta r} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.3)$$

(3) 应力应变关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1^2} [e_r + \nu_1(e_\theta + e_z)], \quad \sigma_{rz} = \frac{E_1}{1+\nu_1} e_{rz} \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1^2} [e_\theta + \nu_1(e_r + e_z)], \quad \sigma_{\theta z} = \frac{E_1}{1+\nu_1} e_{\theta z} = 0 \\ \sigma_z &= \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1^2} [e_z + \nu_1(e_r + e_\theta)], \quad \sigma_{\theta r} = \frac{E_1}{1+\nu_1} e_{\theta r} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.4)$$

其中 E, ν 为杨氏模量和泊松比, E_1, ν_1 为平面应变问题的折合杨氏模量和折合泊松比。它们是

$$E_1 = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2}, \quad \nu_1 = \frac{\nu}{1-\nu} \quad (1.5)$$

同时, 很易证明

$$\frac{E_1}{1+\nu_1} = \frac{E}{1+\nu} \quad (1.6)$$

(4) 轴对称问题的应力平衡方程为

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r\sigma_r) - \frac{\sigma_\theta}{r} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zr}}{\partial z} = -\rho \bar{f}_r \quad (1.7a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\sigma_{zr}) = -\rho \bar{f}_z \quad (1.7b)$$

这里没有环向应力平衡条件, 因为在轴对称问题中, 这个平衡条件自动满足。为了保证轴对称变形, 体力 \bar{f}_r, \bar{f}_z 也是轴对称的。 ρ 为材料密度。

除了上述关系外, 还有板的上下表面上的受力状态, 我们在本文中只研究均布载荷问题:

$$\sigma_z = \bar{p}_+, \quad \sigma_{rz} = 0, \quad (z = +h/2, \quad p_+ > 0 \text{ 为拉力}) \quad (1.8a)$$

$$\sigma_z = \bar{p}_-, \quad \sigma_{rz} = 0, \quad (z = -h/2, \quad p_- > 0 \text{ 为拉力}) \quad (1.8b)$$

本文将只限于处理等厚圆板, 除边界外, 和上下表面的位移不受限制的问题。

圆板四周边界面上的边界条件将在以后讨论。

现在引进诸内力素的定义:

(1) 薄膜力 N_r, N_θ , 横剪力 Q_r , 横向正应力合力 $H^{(0)}$;

$$(N_r, N_\theta, Q_r, H^{(0)}) = \int_h (\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_{rz}, \sigma_z) dz \quad (1.9)$$

(2) 弯矩 M_r, M_θ , 一次矩 $Q_r^{(1)}, H^{(1)}$;

$$(M_r, M_\theta, Q_r^{(1)}, H^{(1)}) = \int_{(k)} (\sigma_r, \sigma_\theta, \sigma_{rz}, \sigma_z) z dz \quad (1.10)$$

其中积分号代表跨越板厚的积分，或是

$$\int_{(k)} (\dots) dz = \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} (\dots) dz \quad (1.11)$$

于是，我们有内力素平衡方程：

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rN_r) - \frac{1}{r} N_\theta = -\bar{F}_r \quad (1.12a)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rQ_r) = -\bar{F}_z \quad (1.12b)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rM_r) - \frac{1}{r} M_\theta - Q_r = -\bar{G}_r \quad (1.13a)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rQ_r^{(1)}) - H^{(0)} = -\bar{G}_z \quad (1.13b)$$

其中 \bar{F}_r , \bar{F}_z , \bar{G}_r , \bar{G}_z 都是外力的合力

$$\bar{F}_r = \int_{(k)} \rho \bar{f}_r dz \quad (1.14a)$$

$$\bar{F}_z = \int_{(k)} \rho \bar{f}_z dz + \bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_- \quad (1.14b)$$

$$\bar{G}_r = \int_{(k)} \rho \bar{f}_r z dz \quad (1.14c)$$

$$\bar{G}_z = \int_{(k)} \rho \bar{f}_z z dz + \frac{h}{2} (\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-) \quad (1.14d)$$

二、不用克希霍夫—拉夫假设的弹性圆板 在均布载荷下的一级近似理论

本文和经典弹性板理论不同，不假设 e_z , e_{rz} 和 σ_z 为零，而近似地假定（一级近似）

$$e_z = A_0 + A_1 z \quad (2.1a)$$

$$e_{rz} = \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - z^2 \right] S_1 + \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - z^2 \right] z S_2 \quad (2.1b)$$

这里只是一级近似，一般讲来， e_z , e_{rz} 可以取 z 的幂级数，其中 A_0 , A_1 , S_1 , S_2 都是待定的 r 的函数。同时还假定 $\sigma_z \neq 0$ ，于是从(1.2)式对 z 的积分中求得

$$W(r, z) = w(r) + A_0(r)z + A_1(r)z^2/2 \quad (2.2a)$$

$$U(r, z) = u(r) - \frac{dw}{dr} z - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dA_0}{dr} z^2 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{dA_1}{dr} z^3 \\ + 2 \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^2 \right] z S_1 + \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right] z^2 S_2 \quad (2.2b)$$

其中 u , w 为 r 的待定函数，它们代表中面上的径向位移和挠度。

应变分量除(2.1a, b)外，还有

$$e_r = \frac{du}{dr} - \frac{d^2w}{dr^2} z - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2A_0}{dr^2} z^2 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{d^2A_1}{dr^2} z^3$$

$$+ 2 \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^2 \right] z \frac{dS_1}{dr} + \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right] z^2 \frac{dS_2}{dr} \quad (2.3a)$$

$$e_\theta = \frac{u}{r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} z - \frac{1}{2r} \frac{dA_0}{dr} z^2 - \frac{1}{6r} \frac{dA_1}{dr} z^3$$

$$+ \frac{2}{r} \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^2 \right] z S_1 + \frac{1}{r} \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right] z^2 S_2 \quad (2.3b)$$

$$e_{r\theta} = e_{z\theta} = 0 \quad (2.3c, d)$$

于是 诸应力分量可以写成

$$\sigma_r = \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1^2} \left\{ \frac{du}{dr} + \nu_1 \frac{u}{r} - \left(\frac{d^2w}{dr^2} + \nu_1 \frac{1}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} \right) z + \nu_1 (A_0 + A_1 z) \right.$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2A_0}{dr^2} + \nu_1 \frac{dA_0}{dr} \right) z^2 - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{d^2A_1}{dr^2} + \nu_1 \frac{dA_1}{dr} \right) z^3$$

$$+ 2 \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^2 \right] z \left(\frac{dS_1}{dr} + \frac{\nu_1 S_1}{r} \right)$$

$$\left. + \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right] z^2 \left(\frac{dS_2}{dr} + \frac{\nu_1 S_2}{r} \right) \right\} \quad (2.4a)$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1^2} \left\{ \frac{u}{r} + \nu_1 \frac{du}{dr} - \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} + \nu_1 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2w}{dr^2} \right) z + \nu_1 (A_0 + A_1 z) \right.$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dA_0}{dr} + \nu_1 \frac{d^2A_0}{dr^2} \right) z^2 - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dA_1}{dr} + \nu_1 \frac{d^2A_1}{dr^2} \right) z^3$$

$$+ 2 \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^2 \right] z \left(\frac{S_1}{r} + \nu_1 \frac{dS_1}{dr} \right)$$

$$\left. + \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right] z^2 \left(\frac{S_2}{r} + \nu_1 \frac{dS_2}{dr} \right) \right\} \quad (2.4b)$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1^2} \left\{ \nu_1 \left(\frac{du}{dr} + \frac{u}{r} \right) - \nu_1 \left(\frac{d^2w}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} \right) z + A_0 + A_1 z \right.$$

$$- \frac{\nu_1}{2} \left(\frac{d^2A_0}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dA_0}{dr} \right) z^2 - \frac{\nu_1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dA_1}{dr} + \frac{d^2A_1}{dr^2} \right) z^3$$

$$+ 2\nu_1 \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} z^2 \right] z \left(\frac{S_1}{r} + \frac{dS_1}{dr} \right)$$

$$\left. + \nu_1 \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \right] z^2 \left(\frac{S_2}{r} + \frac{dS_2}{dr} \right) \right\} \quad (2.4c)$$

$$\sigma_{rz} = \frac{E_1}{1+\nu_1} \left(\left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - z^2 \right] S_1 + \left[\left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 - z^2 \right] z S_2 \right) \quad (2.4d)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta z} = \sigma_{\theta r} = 0 \quad (2.4e, f)$$

内力素表达式为

$$N_r = B_1 \left(\frac{du}{dr} + \nu_1 \frac{u}{r} + \nu_1 A_0 - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{d^2A_0}{dr^2} + \nu_1 \frac{dA_0}{dr} \right) \right)$$

$$+\frac{7}{30}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4\left(\frac{dS_2}{dr}+\nu_1\frac{S_2}{r}\right) \quad (2.5a)$$

$$N_\theta = B_1\left(\frac{u}{r}+\nu_1\frac{du}{dr}+\nu_1A_0-\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{dA_0}{dr}+\nu_1\frac{d^2A_0}{dr^2}\right)\right. \\ \left.+\frac{7}{30}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4\left(\frac{S_2}{r}+\nu_1\frac{dS_2}{dr}\right)\right) \quad (2.5b)$$

$$Q_r=2(1-\nu_1)D_1S_1 \quad (2.5c)$$

$$H^{(0)}=B_1\left\{\nu_1\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(ur)\right)+A_0-\frac{\nu_1}{6}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{d^2A_0}{dr^2}+\frac{1}{r}\frac{dA_0}{dr}\right)\right. \\ \left.+\frac{7\nu_1}{30}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4\left[\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(rS_2)\right]\right\} \quad (2.5d)$$

$$N_{r\theta}=Q_\theta=0 \quad (2.5e)$$

$$M_r=D_1\left\{-\left(\frac{d^2w}{dr^2}+\frac{\nu_1}{r}\frac{dw}{dr}\right)+\nu_1A_1-\frac{1}{10}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{d^2A_1}{dr^2}+\frac{\nu_1}{r}\frac{dA_1}{dr}\right)\right. \\ \left.+\frac{8}{5}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{dS_1}{dr}+\nu_1\frac{S_1}{r}\right)\right\} \quad (2.5f)$$

$$M_\theta=D_1\left\{-\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{dw}{dr}+\nu_1\frac{d^2w}{dr^2}\right)+\nu_1A_1-\frac{1}{10}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{dA_1}{dr}+\nu_1\frac{d^2A_1}{dr^2}\right)\right. \\ \left.+\frac{8}{5}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{S_1}{r}+\nu_1\frac{dS_1}{dr}\right)\right\} \quad (2.5g)$$

$$Q_r^{(1)}=\frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2D_1S_2(1-\nu_1) \quad (2.5h)$$

$$H^{(1)}=D_1\left\{-\nu_1\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}r\frac{dw}{dr}\right)+A_1-\frac{\nu_1}{10}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}r\frac{dA_1}{dr}\right)\right. \\ \left.+\frac{8}{5}\nu_1\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}rS_1\right)\right\} \quad (2.5i)$$

$$M_{r\theta}=Q_\theta^{(1)}=0 \quad (2.5j,k)$$

式中 B_1 , D_1 为平面应变条件下的抗拉和抗弯刚度

$$B_1=\frac{E_1h}{1-\nu_1^2}, \quad D_1=\frac{E_1h^3}{12(1-\nu_1^2)} \quad (2.6a,b)$$

把(2.5)诸式代入内力素平衡方程(1.12a, b)、(1.13a, b), 我们有下列四个平衡方程式, 它们都是用待定量 u, w, A_0, A_1, S_1, S_2 来表达的:

$$\frac{d}{dr}\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(ru)+\nu_1\frac{dA_0}{dr}-\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\frac{d}{dr}\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}r\frac{dA_0}{dr} \\ +\frac{7}{30}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4\frac{d}{dr}\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(rS_2)=-\frac{\bar{F}_r}{B_1} \quad (2.7a)$$

$$2(1-\nu_1)\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(rS_1)=-\frac{\bar{F}_z}{D_1} \quad (2.7b)$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}r\frac{dw}{dr}-\nu_1\frac{dA_1}{dr}+\frac{1}{10}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2\frac{d}{dr}\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}r\frac{dA_1}{dr}$$

$$-\frac{8}{5}\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} rS_1 + 2(1-\nu_1)S_1 = \frac{\bar{G}_r}{D_1} \quad (2.7c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (ru) + A_0 - \frac{\nu_1}{6} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_0}{dr} \\ - \frac{1}{30}(4-11\nu_1) \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} rS_2 = \frac{\bar{G}_z}{B_1} \end{aligned} \quad (2.7d)$$

最后, 还有表面受力条件(1.8a,b), 它们可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-) = \frac{E_1}{1-\nu^2} \left\{ \nu_1 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (ur) + A_0 - \frac{\nu_1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dA_0}{dr}\right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\nu_1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^4 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_2) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.8a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-) = \frac{E_1}{1-\nu^2} \left\{ -\nu_1 \frac{h}{2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr}\right) + \left(\frac{h}{2}\right) A_1 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\nu_1}{6} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_1}{dr}\right) + \frac{4}{3} \nu_1 \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^3 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rS_1) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.8b)$$

(2.7a,b,c,d), (2.8a,b)为求解 u, w, A_0, A_1, S_1, S_2 的6个微分方程。其实它们可以分为两组; 第一组是(2.7b,c)和(2.8b)等三式, 只涉及 w, A_1, S_1 等三个待定量; 第二组是(2.7a,d)和(2.8a)等三式, 也只涉及 u, A_0, S_2 三个待定量。

三、固定边界圆板受均布载荷时的中心和边界条件

为了求解(2.7), (2.8)各式, 我们必须研究边界条件和中心条件。本文将限于处理固定边界圆板受均布载荷时的问题。在这些情况下, $\bar{f}_r=0, \bar{f}_z, \bar{p}_+, \bar{p}_-$ 都是常数。于是

$$\bar{F}_r=0, \bar{G}_r=0 \quad (3.1a,b)$$

$$\bar{F}_z = \rho \bar{f}_z h + \bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_- = q(\text{const}) \quad (3.1c)$$

$$\bar{G}_z = h(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-)/2 = \text{const} \quad (3.1d)$$

如果 $\rho \bar{f}_r$ 是等速旋转所产生的离心力, 则它必和 r^2 成正比, 于是(3.1b)不适用。

现在让我们在相同的条件下, 研究 $W(r,z)$ 和 $U(r,z)$ 在圆板中心的约束条件和在边界上的固定边界条件。

在圆板中心处, 即在 $r=0$ 处, 由于问题的对称性, 有

$$U(0,z)=0 \quad (3.2)$$

同时, 由于实心圆板的挠度不可能无限, 所以

$$W(0,z)=\text{bounded} \quad (3.3)$$

根据(2.2a,b), 从(3.2)和(3.3), 我们有

$$w(0), A_0(0), A_1(0)=\text{bounded} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(0) = w'(0) - 2\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 S_1(0) = A_0'(0) - 2\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 S_2(0) \\ = A_1'(0) + 4S_1(0) = S_2(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

在固定边界上, 即在 $r=a$ 处, 有

$$U(a) = , W(a) = 0 \quad (3.6a,b)$$

根据(2.2a,b), 我们从上式导出下列边界条件

$$w(a), A_0(a), A_1(a) = 0 \quad (3.7a, b, c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(a) &= w'(a) - 2\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 S_1(a) = A'_0(a) - 2\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 S_2(a) \\ &= A'_1(a) + 4S_1(a) = S_2(a) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.7d, e, f, g, h)$$

四、边界固定圆板受均布载荷时的解 (一级近似解)

首先, (2.7b)式可以积分一次. 在用了(3.1c)后, 得

$$2(1-\nu_1)D_1 S_1 = -\frac{1}{2}qr + \frac{C_1}{r} \quad (4.1)$$

其中 C_1 是待定积分常数. 根据板的中心约束条件(3.4b), $S_1(r)$ 在 $r=0$ 时, 必须有限, 因此

$$C_1 = 0 \quad (4.2)$$

上式简化为

$$S_1 = -\frac{1}{4(1-\nu_1)D_1}qr = -\frac{3(1+\nu_1)}{E_1 h^3}qr \quad (4.3)$$

本式也可以从圆板的中心部份在均布载荷下和 r 处的一圈横剪 $Q_r(r)$ 作用下的平衡观点求得(图2).

板的中心部份的载荷合力为 $\pi r^2 q$, 其中

$$q = \bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_- + \rho \bar{f}_z h \quad (4.4)$$

横剪 Q_r 在 r 处圆周一圈上的合力为 $2\pi r Q_r$. 平衡条件为

$$2\pi r Q_r + \pi r^2 q = 0 \quad (4.5a)$$

或

$$Q_r = -qr/2 \quad (4.5b)$$

根据(2.5c), 就可以从(4.5b)导出(4.3)式.

把(4.3)式和(3.1b)式代入(2.7c), 得

$$\frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} - \nu_1 \frac{dA_1}{dr} + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{d}{dr} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_1}{dr} = \frac{1}{2D_1} qr \quad (4.6)$$

积分一次, 得

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} - \nu_1 A_1 + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_1}{dr} = \frac{1}{4D_1} qr^2 + \frac{C_2}{D_1} \quad (4.7)$$

其中 C_2 为又一待定积分常数. 把(4.3)式代入(2.8b), 整理后可以写成

$$\frac{1}{B_1} (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) = -\nu_1 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} + A_1 - \frac{\nu_1}{6} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_1}{dr} - \frac{2\nu_1}{1-\nu_1} \frac{q}{B_1} \quad (4.8)$$

从(4.7)、(4.8)式中消去 $\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr}$, 给出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_1}{dr} - A_1 = & -\frac{12}{E_1 h^3} \left[\frac{\nu_1}{4} \left[r^2 + \frac{2}{3} h^2 \frac{1}{1-\nu_1} \right] q \right. \\ & \left. + \nu_1 C_2 + \frac{1}{12} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

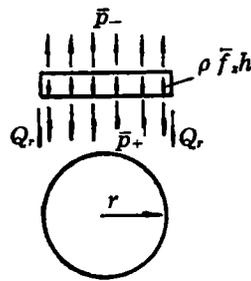


图2 板的中心部份在横向力作用下的平衡($Q_r \geq 0$ 时和 z 轴同向)

其 λ^2 为

$$\lambda^2 = (60/\nu_1 h^2) (1 - \nu_1^2) \quad (4.10)$$

(4.9)式的解可以写成

$$A_1(r) = C_3 I_0(\lambda r) + \frac{12}{E_1 h^3} \left[\frac{\nu_1}{4} \left[r^2 + \frac{4}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2}{3} h^2 \frac{1}{1 - \nu_1} \right] q \right. \\ \left. + \nu_1 C_2 + \frac{1}{12} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right] \quad (4.11)$$

式中 $I_0(\lambda r)$ 为 λr 的第二类贝塞耳函数, 它可以写成幂级数形式

$$I_0(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x/2)^{2m}}{m! \Gamma(m+1)} \quad (4.12)$$

(4.11)式右侧第二项为(4.9)式的非齐次解, 而 C_3 为第三个待定的积分常数.

(4.9)式的另一齐次解 $K_0(\lambda r)$, 则由于解在中心有限这一条件的限制而不能进入(4.11)式.

从(4.7)式和(4.8)式中消去 A_1 和 $\nu_1 A_1$, 得

$$(1 - \nu_1^2) \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} + \frac{3 - 5\nu_1^2}{120} h^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_1}{dr} \\ = \frac{1}{D_1} \left[\frac{1}{4} \left(r^2 + \frac{2}{3} h^2 \frac{\nu_1^2}{1 - \nu_1} \right) q + C_2 + \frac{\nu_1}{12} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right] \quad (4.13)$$

上式可以积分两次, 其结果为

$$(1 - \nu_1^2) w + \frac{3 - 5\nu_1^2}{120} h^2 A_1 = \frac{1}{D_1} \left[\frac{1}{64} \left(r^4 + \frac{8}{3} h^2 \frac{\nu_1^2}{1 - \nu_1} r^2 \right) q + \frac{1}{4} C_2 r^2 \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\nu_1}{48} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) r^2 + C_4 \ln r + C_5 \right] \quad (4.14)$$

其中 C_4, C_5 为另两个待定积分常数, 很易看到当 $r=0$ 时, w, A_1 都有限. 所以

$$C_4 = 0 \quad (4.15)$$

现在让我们来决定 C_2, C_3, C_5 .

从(3.4b)、(3.5)和(4.3)式, 我们可以证明 $w'(0), A_1'(0)$ 都等于零. 我们可看到(4.11)、(4.14)式中的 $A_1'(r), w'(0)$ 满足这一条件.

把(3.6a)式中 $A_1(a)=0$ 代入(4.11), 给出

$$C_3 I_0(\lambda a) + \frac{12}{E_1 h^3} \left[\frac{\nu_1}{4} \left(a^2 + \frac{4}{\lambda^2} + \frac{2}{3} h^2 \frac{1}{1 - \nu_1} \right) q + \nu_1 C_2 + \frac{1}{12} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right] = 0 \quad (4.16)$$

把(3.7a)、(3.7c)中 $w(a)=A_1(a)=0$ 代入(4.14)式, 给出

$$\frac{1}{64} \left[a^4 + \frac{8}{3} h^2 \frac{\nu_1^2}{1 - \nu_1} a^2 \right] q + \frac{1}{4} C_2 a^2 + \frac{\nu_1}{48} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) a^2 + C_5 = 0 \quad (4.17)$$

从(3.7b)式中, 有

$$w'(a) = 2 \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2, \quad S_1(a) = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{qa}{E_1 h} (1 + \nu_1)$$

把它代入(4.14)式得

$$-\frac{3}{2} (1 - \nu_1^2) \frac{q}{E_1 h} (1 + \nu_1) + \frac{3 - 5\nu_1^2}{120} h^2 \left\{ C_3 I_1(\lambda a) \frac{\lambda}{a} + \frac{6\nu_1 q}{E_1 h^3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{12(1-\nu_1^2)}{E_1 h^3} \left\{ \frac{q}{16} \left(a^2 + \frac{4}{3} \frac{\nu_1^2 h^2}{1-\nu_1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} C_2 + \frac{\nu_1 h^2}{24} (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right\} \quad (4.18)$$

从(4.16)、(4.17)和(4.18)式, 解出系数 C_2 , C_3 和 C_5 为:

$$\begin{aligned} C_2 &= \frac{1}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \frac{3-5\nu_1^2}{\nu_1} \frac{I_1(\lambda a)}{\lambda a} \left[\frac{2\nu_1 + \nu_1^2}{24} q h^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\nu_1 a^2 q}{8} - \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{12} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right] - \frac{a^2 q}{8} - \frac{\nu_1 h^2}{12} (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \\ &\quad - \frac{q h^2}{120(1-\nu_1^2)} (30 + 27\nu_1 - 10\nu_1^2 - 5\nu_1^3) \\ C_3 &= \frac{12}{E_1 h^3} \frac{1}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \left[\frac{2\nu_1 + \nu_1^2}{24} q h^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\nu_1 a^2 q}{8} - \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{12} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right] \\ C_5 &= -\frac{a^2}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \frac{3-5\nu_1^2}{4\nu_1} \frac{I_1(\lambda a)}{\lambda a} \left[\frac{2\nu_1 + \nu_1^2}{24} q h^2 - \frac{\nu_1 a^2 q}{8} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{12} h^2 (\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-) \right] + \frac{a^4 q}{64} + \frac{a^2 q h^2}{480(1-\nu_1^2)} (30 + 27\nu_1 - 30\nu_1^2 - 25\nu_1^3) \quad (4.19) \end{aligned}$$

经整理后, 可得挠度函数 w 的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} w(r) &= \frac{q a^4}{D} \left\{ \frac{1}{64} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{32} \frac{(3-5\nu_1^2)}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \frac{I_1(\lambda a)}{\lambda a} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^2 \left[\frac{1+\nu_1}{16} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) - \frac{3\nu_1 - 5\nu_1^3}{960(1-\nu_1^2)} \frac{I_0(\lambda a) - I_0(\lambda r)}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \frac{3-5\nu_1^2}{\nu_1} \frac{I_1(\lambda a)}{\lambda a} \left(\frac{2\nu_1 + \nu_1^2}{24} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{12} \frac{(\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-)}{q} \right) \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) \right] + \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^4 \frac{3-5\nu_1^2}{120(1-\nu_1^2)} \\ &\quad \left. \frac{I_0(\lambda a) - I_0(\lambda r)}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \left[\frac{2\nu_1 + \nu_1^2}{24} - \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{12} \frac{(\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-)}{q} \right] \right\} \quad (4.20a) \end{aligned}$$

及 $A_1(r)$ 的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} A_1(r) &= \frac{q a^2}{D} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \nu_1 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) + \frac{1}{8} \nu_1 \frac{I_0(\lambda a) - I_0(\lambda r)}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^2 \frac{I_0(\lambda a) - I_0(\lambda r)}{I_0(\lambda a) + (3-5\nu_1^2)(I_1(\lambda a)/\lambda a)} \left[\frac{2\nu_1 + \nu_1^2}{24} - \frac{1-\nu_1^2}{12} \frac{(\bar{p}_+ - \bar{p}_-)}{q} \right] \right\} \quad (4.20b) \end{aligned}$$

下面, 我们将从(2.7a,d)和(2.8a)三式中求解 $u(r)$, $A_0(r)$ 和 $S_2(r)$. 有关边界条件见(3.4)、(3.5)、(3.7)、(3.8)各式.

首先, 在(2.7a)中, 对 r 积分一次, 得:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r u + \nu_1 A_0 - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_0}{dr} + \frac{7}{32} \left(\frac{h}{2} \right)^4 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r S_2 = C_6 \quad (4.21)$$

由(2.7d)和(2.8a), 得:

$$\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 S_2 = \frac{5\nu_1}{2(1+\nu_1)} \frac{dA_0}{dr} \quad (4.22)$$

从(2.7d), 可得

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} ru = -\frac{A_0}{\nu_1} + \frac{6-9\nu_1}{12(1+\nu_1)} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_0}{dr} + \frac{h(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-)}{2B_1\nu_1} \quad (4.23)$$

将(4.22)和(4.23)代入(4.21), 有

$$\frac{\nu_1}{3(1+\nu_1)^2} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dA_0}{dr} - A_0 = \frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} \left[C_6 - \frac{h(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-)}{2B_1\nu_1} \right] \quad (4.24)$$

令

$$\lambda_1^2 = \frac{3(1+\nu_1)^2}{\nu_1(h/2)^2}$$

则

$$A_0 = C_7 I_0(\lambda_1 r) - \frac{\nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} \left[C_6 - \frac{h(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-)}{2B_1\nu_1} \right] \quad (4.25)$$

$$\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 S_2 = \frac{5\nu_1}{2(1+\nu_1)} C_7 \lambda_1 I_1(\lambda_1 r) \quad (4.26)$$

$$u = \frac{2-3\nu_1-9\nu_1^2}{12(1+\nu_1)^2} \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 C_7 \lambda_1 I_1(\lambda_1 r) - \frac{\nu_1 h(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-)}{4B_1(1-\nu_1^2)} r + \frac{C_6 r}{2(1-\nu_1^2)} \quad (4.27)$$

由(3.7)式 $u(a) = 0$, $A_0'(a) = 2(h/2)^2 S_2(a)$, 可以得到

$$C_6 = \frac{\nu_1 h(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-)}{2B_1}, \quad C_7 = 0$$

所以有

$$A_0 = h(\bar{p}_+ + \bar{p}_-)/2B_1 \quad (4.28)$$

$$S_2 = 0 \quad (4.29)$$

$$u = 0 \quad (4.30)$$

通过计算得出, 在不计自重, $\bar{p}_+ = q$, $\bar{f}_r = \bar{f}_z = \bar{p}_- = 0$ 的情况下, 本理论求得中面挠度曲线与经典解的比较图(图3), 以及圆板中心点最大挠度的比较图(图4)。

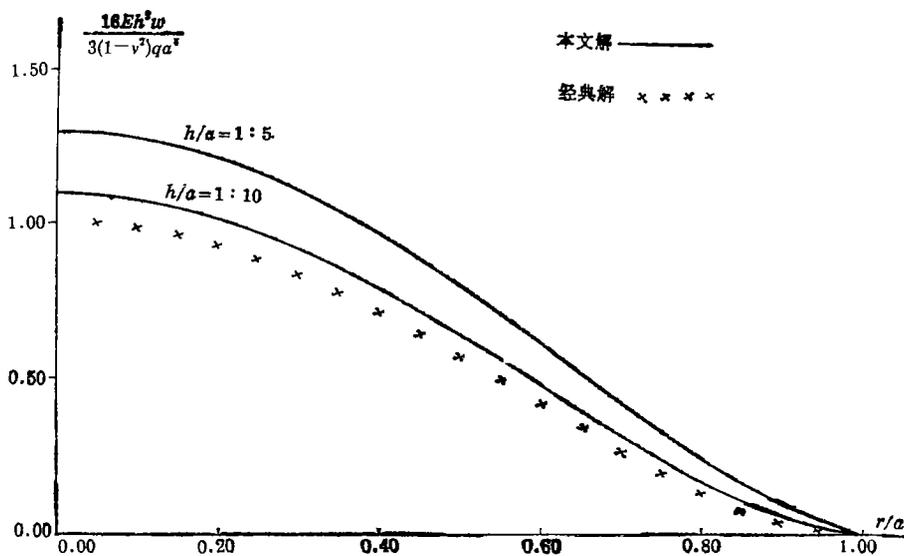


图3 弹性圆板中面挠度曲线, 经典解和本理论解的比较

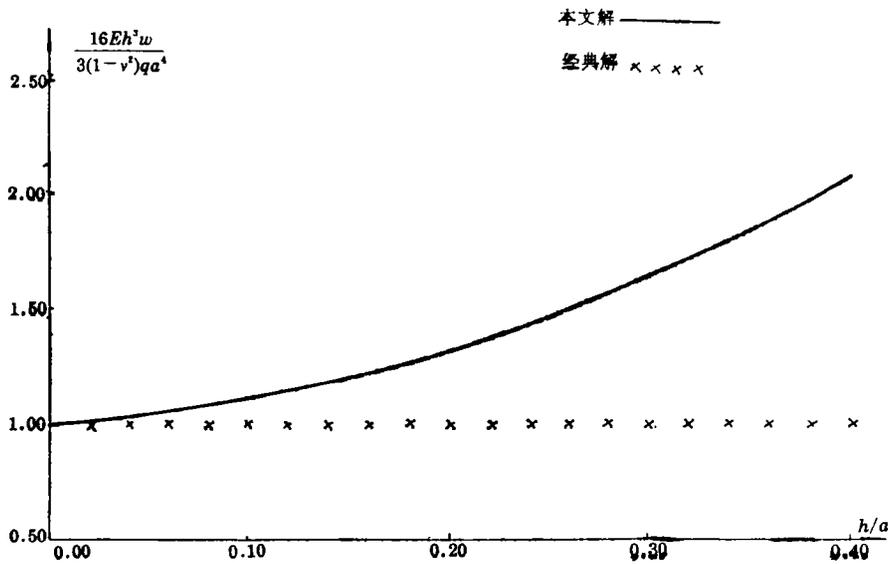


图4 弹性圆板中心点最大挠度经典解和本理论解的比较

我们发现，本文得到的挠度比经典解的挠度大，这是因为本文放松了经典理论对变形的限制，因此，我们确信本文的解更接近实际状况。McPherson, Ramberg, 和 Levy 的实验所测得的挠度^[4]均略高于经典理论，本文计算结果也显示了这一倾向。

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A Further Study of the Theory of Elastic Circular Plates with Non-Kirchhoff-Love Assumptions

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Abstract

Based on the general theory of elastic plates which abandons Kirchhoff-Love assumption in the classical theory, this paper establishes a first order approxi-

mation theory of elastic circular plates with non-Kirchhoff-Love assumption, and presents an analytic solution to the axisymmetric problem of elastic circular plates with clamped boundary under uniformly distributed load. By comparing with the classical solution of the thin circular plates, it is verified that the new solution is closer to the experiment results than the classical solution. By virtue of the new theory, the influence of diameter-to-thickness ratio upon the precision of the classical theory is examined.

Key words elasticity, circular plates, Kirchhoff-Love assumption