

# 基于广义变分原理和锯齿理论的高精度层合梁模型

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**摘要:** 基于广义变分原理和精化的 zigzag 理论建立了高精度的层合梁弯曲和自由振动模型。为准确预测层合梁的力学行为做出两个预处理: 首先采用线性 zigzag 函数<sup>[1]</sup>使面内位移在梁高度方向 ( $z$  方向) 上呈锯齿分布; 然后通过弹性平衡方程构造了预先满足层间连续和自由表面条件的层间横向剪力, 因此不需要剪切修正因子。另外, 基于 Reissner 混合变分原理推导了该梁模型的控制方程和边界条件, 并以正交铺设的两端简支层合梁为例, 分析了静弯曲和自由振动行为。算例结果表明, 该模型能够准确地预测位移、应力和自振频率, 验证了本文方法的精度和可靠性。

**关键词:** Reissner 混合变分原理; 层合梁; 层间应力; zigzag 函数

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## A High-accuracy Composite Laminated Beam Model Based on Generalized Variational Principle and Zigzag Theory

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**Abstract:** A high-accuracy bending and free vibration model of composite laminated beam is developed based on generalized variational principle and zigzag theory. To predict the mechanical behaviors accurately, the following two-step processes are implemented in this paper. Firstly, the linear functions are employed to insure that in-plane displacements through the thickness direction (the direction of  $z$  axis) are of the zigzag form. Secondly, the interlaminar stresses which satisfy a prior continuity conditions at the interface and free conditions at the surface are derived with the aid of the Elasticity equilibrium equations. Therefore, the transverse shear correction factors are not required. Moreover, the Reissner's Mixed Variational Theorem is employed to derive the governing equations and the boundary conditions. A simply supported cross-ply beam model is taken as an illustrative example, the problem of static bending and free vibration are analytically solved. Illustrative examples indicate that the displacements, stresses and natural frequencies predicted by present model are accurate which demonstrates the correctness and reliability of present formulation.

**Key words:** Reissner's mixed variational theorem; Composite laminated beam; Interlaminar transverse shear stress; Zigzag functions

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## 0 引言

复合材料层合板/梁结构由于轻质、耐腐蚀及可设计性等优点广泛应用于土木工程、航空航天等领域。在实际应用中,层合板/梁结构的主要破坏形式之一是层间的横向剪力引起的分层破坏,现有软件尚未考虑层间连续条件而无法准确地计算层间应力。因此对层间横向剪力进行准确的计算非常必要<sup>[1-8]</sup>。

为准确预测层合结构的层间应力,位移函数沿高度方向必须预先满足层间连续条件<sup>[9]</sup>,而位移的 1 阶导数不连续,即呈锯齿分布。为模拟该条件,分层理论<sup>[3]</sup>通过对每个单层构造运动学方程来满足;整体局部理论<sup>[10]</sup>通过定义高阶局部函数来满足;zigzag 理论<sup>[11]</sup>通过在面内位移场添加线性局部函数来满足。基于分层理论,Plagianakos 等<sup>[3]</sup>精确地预测了层合结构的面内位移分布和层间应力分布。基于整体局部理论,Wu 等<sup>[10]</sup>采用有限元法由求得的应变精确计算了层间横向剪力和面内应力,并采用平衡方程后处理方法准确计算了层间法向应力。近来,Iurlaro 等<sup>[11]</sup>基于精化的 zigzag 理论,通过 Reissner 混合变分原理对弹性平衡方程进行预处理构造了满足上下表面条件和层间连续性条件的剪应力,并求解了板的自振频率;文献结果表明<sup>[11-12]</sup>,该模型在处理复合材料层合结构问题时具有非常高的精度。与分层理论和整体局部理论相比,精化的 zigzag 理论中对单层位移的定义更为简便,计算效率更高,且未知变量的个数独立于层合结构的层数,非常适合工程应用。另外,通过 Reissner 混合变分原理对弹性平衡方程进行预处理所得的结果比其他方法所得的结果更加精确。

因此,本文基于精化的 zigzag 理论和广义变分原理建立了预先满足层间连续条件和自由表面条件的层合梁弯曲和自由振动模型。另外,基于 Reissner 混合变分原理推导了该模型的平衡方程和边界条件。文中以正交铺设的两端简支梁模型为例,分析了不同铺设方式下弯曲变形和自由振动,并与相关文献进行对比检验本文方法的精度。

## 1 层合梁模型

### 1.1 位移场

基于精化 zigzag 理论<sup>[1]</sup>的梁模型如图 1 所示,其位移场以 1 阶 Timoshenko 梁函数为基础函数,

并分层添加线性 zigzag 函数模拟了面内位移在高度  $z$  方向上呈锯齿分布,具体表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} u^k &= u_0(x, t) + z\theta(x, t) + \phi^k(z)\psi(x, t) \\ w &= w(x, t) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中,  $u_0$  为中面的平动位移,  $w$  为挠度,  $\theta$  为截面转角,  $k$  表示第  $k$  层,  $\phi^k(z)$  为第  $k$  层的线性 zigzag 函数,  $\psi(x)$  为 zigzag 幅值函数。图中,  $z_k = z_{k-1} + 2h^k$ ,  $2h^k$  为第  $k$  层的高度,  $N$  表示层数。另外,  $z_0 = -h$ ,  $z_N = h$ , 分别表示梁的上下表面,  $z \in (-h, h)$ 。  $p^t$  和  $p^b$  分别表示上下表面的外载荷。

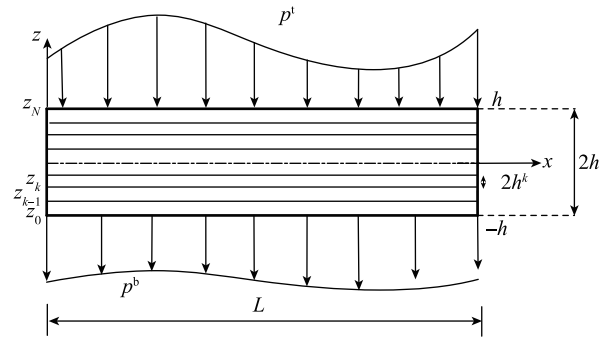


图 1 层合梁承载示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic figure of a laminated composite beam subjected to transverse loads

分层表示的线性 zigzag 函数<sup>[1]</sup>可写成:

$$\phi^k = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \xi^k)u_{k-1} + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \xi^k)u_k \quad (2)$$

$$\xi^k = \left[ \frac{z - z_{k-1}}{h^k} - 1 \right] \in [-1, 1] (k = 1, \dots, N) \quad (3)$$

其中,  $u_k$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$ ) 为层间轴向位移<sup>[1]</sup>。

### 1.2 层合梁的本构方程

经坐标变换之后,第  $k$  层的应力-应变关系在结构坐标系  $(x, y, z)$  下可以写为:

$$\sigma^k = Q^k \varepsilon \quad (4)$$

其中,

$$\sigma^k = [\sigma_x^k \quad \tau_{xz}^k]^T$$

$$\varepsilon = [\varepsilon_x \quad \gamma_{xz}]^T \quad (5)$$

$$Q^k = T^{kT} C^k T^k \quad (6)$$

其中,  $T$  为坐标变换矩阵,  $C$  为材料弹性系数矩阵。

梁的刚度矩阵  $Q^k$ , 表述如下:

$$\mathbf{Q}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \\ \mathbf{Q}_{44}^k \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

## 2 层间应力连续的前处理

为满足层间应力连续条件,进行如下预处理<sup>[11]</sup>:

1) 忽略体力的第  $k$  层平衡方程可写成:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_x^k}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\tau}_{xz}^k}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (8)$$

将式 (4) 代入式 (8), 则式 (8) 可改写成:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\tau}_{xz}^k}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\sigma}_x^k}{\partial x} = \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \bar{\mathbf{U}} \quad (9)$$

其中,  $\bar{\mathbf{Q}} = [-\mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \quad -z\mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \quad -\phi^k \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k]$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{U}} = \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \right]^T$ .

2) 式 (9) 等号左右两端沿  $z$  方向积分可得:

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz}^k = \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} \Big|_{z=-h} - \int_{-h}^z \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \bar{\mathbf{U}} dz \quad (10)$$

3) 将  $z=h$  代入式 (10), 则

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} \Big|_{z=h} = \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} \Big|_{z=-h} - \int_{-h}^h \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \bar{\mathbf{U}} dz \quad (11)$$

代入上下表面条件  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} \Big|_{z=h} = p^t$ ,  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} \Big|_{z=-h} = p^b$  得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{p^t - p^b + \int_{-h}^h \bar{\mathbf{Q}} \bar{\mathbf{U}} dz}{\int_{-h}^h \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k dz} \quad (12)$$

其中,  $\bar{\mathbf{Q}} = [z\mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \quad \phi^k \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k]$ ,  $\bar{\mathbf{U}} = [\partial^2 \theta / \partial x^2 \quad \partial^2 \psi / \partial x^2]^T$ .

4) 将式 (12) 代入式 (10), 层间横向剪力可表示为:

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz}^k = \mathbf{Z}_\tau \boldsymbol{\tau} + \mathbf{Z}_p \mathbf{p} \quad (13)$$

其中,

$$\langle \cdot \rangle = \int_{-h}^h \cdot dz, \boldsymbol{\tau} = \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \right]^T,$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_\tau = \left[ \int_{-h}^z \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \left( \frac{\langle z\mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \rangle} - z \right) dz \right]$$

$$\left[ \int_{-h}^z \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \left( \frac{\langle \phi^k \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \rangle} - \phi^k \right) dz \right],$$

$$\mathbf{p} = [p^b \quad p^t]^T, \mathbf{Z}_p = [\langle \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \rangle^{-1} \int_{-h}^z \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k dz + 1$$

$$\langle \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k \rangle^{-1} \int_{-h}^z \mathbf{Q}_{11}^k dz].$$

为避免增加构造有限元的难度, Reissner 混合变分原理<sup>[11-12]</sup>被用来消除式 (13) 中的高阶位移参数  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ 。因为新构造的层间横向剪应力  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz}^k$  满足层

间连续性条件, 将其替代由本构方程获得的剪应力  $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{xz}^k$ , 并将由高阶位移参数表示的  $\boldsymbol{\tau}$  替换为  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$ , 则新应变向量可写成:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = [\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_x \quad \bar{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{xz}]^T \quad (14)$$

其中,  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{xz} = \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} / \mathbf{Q}_{44}^k$ ,  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}} = [\boldsymbol{\tau}^\theta \quad \boldsymbol{\tau}^\psi]^T$ 。

## 3 平衡方程与边界条件

根据 Reissner 混合变分原理, 放松剪应变和替换剪应力后得到的修正泛函<sup>[11-12]</sup>的变分可表示为:

$$\int \langle (\delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_x \boldsymbol{\sigma}_x + \delta \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{xz} \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz}) \rangle dx - \delta W_e - \delta W_i = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\int \langle \delta \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} (\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{xz} - \bar{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_{xz}) \rangle dx = 0 \quad (16)$$

其中,  $W_e$  为外力功,  $W_i$  为惯性力做的功。式 (15) 表示域内的平衡, 式 (16) 为用 Lagrange 乘子表示的应变约束条件。

将式 (1) 代入式 (16), 则替换后的位移参数  $\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}$  可写成:

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}} = \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{S}_{44}^k \mathbf{Z}_\tau \rangle^{-1} \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{B} \rangle \mathbf{q} - \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{S}_{44}^k \mathbf{Z}_\tau \rangle^{-1} \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{S}_{44}^k \mathbf{Z}_p \rangle \mathbf{p} \quad (17)$$

其中,  $\mathbf{B} = [1 \quad \partial \phi^k / \partial z]$ ,  $\mathbf{q} = [\theta + \partial w / \partial x \quad \psi]^T$ 。

将式 (17) 代入式 (13), 层间横向剪力的表达式变为:

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz} = P_\tau \mathbf{q} + P_p \mathbf{p} \quad (18)$$

其中,  $P_\tau = \mathbf{Z}_\tau \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{S}_{44}^k \mathbf{Z}_\tau \rangle^{-1} \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{B} \rangle$ ,  $P_p = \mathbf{Z}_p - \mathbf{Z}_\tau \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{S}_{44}^k \mathbf{Z}_\tau \rangle^{-1} \langle \mathbf{Z}_\tau^T \mathbf{S}_{44}^k \mathbf{Z}_p \rangle$ 。

将式 (1) 和式 (18) 代入式 (15) 并分部积分, 则式 (15) 可改写成:

$$\int_0^L \left( -\frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} \delta u_0 - \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} \delta \theta - \frac{\partial M_\psi}{\partial x} \delta \psi + Q_1 \delta \theta + Q_\psi \delta \psi - \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} \delta w \right) dx + \{ N_x \delta u_0 + M_x \delta \theta + M_\psi \delta \psi + Q_1 \delta w \} \Big|_0^L - \delta W_e - \delta W_i = 0 \quad (19)$$

其中,  $(N_x \quad M_x \quad M_\psi) = \langle (1 \quad z \quad \phi^k) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_x^k \rangle$ ,  $(Q_1 \quad Q_\psi) = \langle (1 \quad \partial \phi^k / \partial z) \bar{\boldsymbol{\tau}}_{xz}^k \rangle$ ,  $L$  为梁长。

外力功的一阶变分可表示为:

$$\delta W_e = \int_0^L (f_u \delta u_0 + f_w \delta w + f_c \delta \omega) dx + [\bar{N} \delta u_0 + \bar{V} \delta w + \bar{M} \delta \theta + \bar{M} \delta \psi] \Big|_{x=0}^{x=L} \quad (20)$$

其中,  $f_u$  和  $f_w$  分别代表沿  $x$  轴、 $z$  轴每单位长度的体力,  $f_c$  为体力矩,  $\bar{N}$ 、 $\bar{V}$  和  $\bar{M}$  分别为施加的

轴向力、横向力和梁两末端的弯矩,  $\overline{M}$  为和 zigzag 函数相关的弯矩, 同时

$$\int_0^L f_c \delta \omega dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^L f_c \delta \theta dx + \int_0^L f_c \frac{\partial \phi^k}{\partial z} \delta \psi dx - f_c \delta \omega \Big|_{x=0}^{x=L} + \int_0^L \frac{df_c}{dx} \delta \omega dx \right) \quad (21)$$

惯性力所做的功的一阶变分可表示为:

$$\delta W_i = \int_0^L \left\langle \rho^k \left( \frac{\partial^2 u^k}{\partial t^2} \delta u^k + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial t^2} \delta \omega \right) \right\rangle dx \quad (22)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} m_0 &= \langle \rho^k \rangle, \quad m_1 = \langle z \rho^k \rangle, \quad m_2 = \langle z^2 \rho^k \rangle \\ m_\phi &= \langle \phi^k \rho^k \rangle, \quad m_\phi^1 = \langle \phi^k \rho^k \rangle, \quad m_\phi^2 = \langle \phi^k \phi^k \rho^k \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

则惯性力所做的功一阶变分可改写成:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta W_i &= \int_0^L \left( m_0 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_1 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \right) \delta u_0 + \\ &\left( m_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^1 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \right) \delta \theta + \\ &\left( m_\phi \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^1 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \right) \delta \psi + m_0 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial t^2} \delta \omega dx \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

将式 (20)、(21) 和 (24) 代入式 (19) 可得梁的平衡方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta u_0: \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + f_u &= m_0 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_1 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \\ \delta \theta: \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} - Q_1 + \frac{1}{2} f_c &= m_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + \\ &m_\phi^1 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \\ \delta \psi: \frac{\partial M_\phi}{\partial x} - Q_\phi &= m_\phi \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^1 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \\ \delta \omega: \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + f_w + \frac{df_c}{2dx} &= m_0 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

在  $x=0$  和  $x=L$  处的边界条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta u_0: N_x &= \overline{N} & \text{or} & \quad u_0 = \overline{u}_0 \\ \delta \omega: Q_1 + \frac{f_c}{2} &= \overline{V} & \text{or} & \quad \omega = \overline{\omega} \\ \delta \theta: M_x &= \overline{M} & \text{or} & \quad \theta = \overline{\theta} \\ \delta \psi: M_\phi &= \overline{M}_\phi & \text{or} & \quad \psi = \overline{\psi} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

将本构方程代入式 (25), 用位移表示的平衡方程可表示为:

$$\delta u_0: \overline{A}_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} + \overline{B}_1 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \overline{C}_1 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + f_u$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= m_0 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_1 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \\ \delta \theta: \overline{A}_2 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} + \overline{B}_2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \overline{C}_2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \overline{D}_2 \theta - \overline{E}_2 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} - \\ &\overline{F}_2 \psi - \overline{K}_2 + \frac{1}{2} f_c \\ &= m_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^1 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \\ \delta \psi: \overline{A}_3 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} + \overline{B}_3 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \overline{C}_3 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \overline{D}_3 \theta - \overline{E}_3 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} - \\ &\overline{F}_3 \psi - \overline{K}_3 = m_\phi \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^1 \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} + m_\phi^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \\ \delta \omega: \overline{D}_4 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \overline{E}_4 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial x^2} + \overline{F}_4 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \overline{K}_4 + f_w \\ &= m_0 \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

其中,  $\overline{A}_1 = \langle Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{B}_1 = \langle z Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{C}_1 = \langle \phi^k Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{A}_2 = \langle z Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{B}_2 = \langle z^2 Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{C}_2 = \langle z \phi^k Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{D}_2 = \overline{E}_2 = \langle P_\tau(1,1) \rangle$ ,  $\overline{F}_2 = \langle P_\tau(1,2) \rangle$ ,  $\overline{K}_2 = \langle P_p \rangle$ ,  $\overline{A}_3 = \langle \phi^k Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{B}_3 = \langle z \phi^k Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{C}_3 = \langle (\phi^k)^2 Q_{11}^k \rangle$ ,  $\overline{D}_3 = \overline{E}_3 = \langle \frac{\partial \phi^k}{\partial z} P_\tau(1,1) \rangle$ ,  $\overline{F}_3 = \langle \frac{\partial \phi^k}{\partial z} P_\tau(1,2) \rangle$ ,  $\overline{K}_3 = \langle \frac{\partial \phi^k}{\partial z} P_p \rangle$ ,  $\overline{D}_4 = \overline{E}_4 = \langle P_\tau(1,1) \rangle$ ,  $\overline{F}_4 = \langle P_\tau(1,2) \rangle$ ,  $\overline{K}_4 = \langle P_p \rangle \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$ .

## 4 算例

以正交铺设的简支层合梁为例, 首先对受正弦载荷时的弯曲行为进行分析并检验了本文方法的精度。如图 2 所示, 简支梁仅承受  $z$  向圆柱弯曲载荷  $f_w = q_0 \sin(\pi x/L)$ , 且各单层的高度和材料属性均相同。另外, 进一步分析了该模型的自由振动行为。

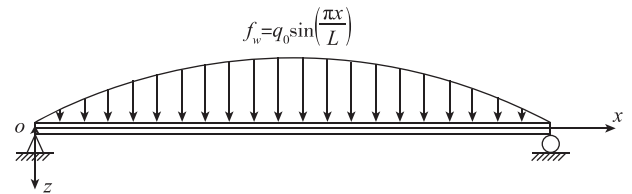


图 2 简支梁示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic figure of a simply supported beam

简支梁的边界条件为:

$$\omega \Big|_{x=0} = \omega \Big|_{x=L} = 0 \quad (28)$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} \right|_{x=0,L} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{d\theta}{dx} \right|_{x=0,L} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{du_0}{dx} \right|_{x=0,L} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right|_{x=0,L} = 0 \quad (29)$$

### 4.1 弯曲分析

对于弯曲分析，由于没有惯性力，因此令  $W_i = 0$ 。另外，满足全部边界条件的位移函数可设为：

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x) &= u_{00} \cos(\pi x/L) & w(x) &= w_0 \sin(\pi x/L) \\ \theta(x) &= \theta_0 \cos(\pi x/L) & \psi(x) &= \psi_0 \cos(\pi x/L) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

梁模型的尺寸：宽度  $b = 1\text{mm}$ ，高度  $H = 2h = 2\text{mm}$ ，梁长  $L = 4H$ ，载荷  $q_0 = 1\text{N/mm}$ 。材料参数： $E_2 = 1\text{MPa}$ ， $E_1 = 25E_2$ ， $G_{12} = 0.5E_2$ ， $G_{22} = 0.2E_2$ ， $\nu_{12} = \nu_{22} = 0.25$ ， $\nu_{21}^k = E_2^k \nu_{12}^k / E_1^k = 0.01$ 。下标 1 和 2 分别表示纤维纵向和基体横向。为验证本文计算方法的精度，算例结果与 Pagano<sup>[13]</sup> 给出的精确解进行了对比。

#### 4.1.1 位移与正应力

$0^\circ/90^\circ$  和  $0^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ$  铺设的层合梁的位移与正应力如图 3~图 5 所示，其中轴向位移和弯曲挠度无量纲化为  $\tilde{u} = E_2 u(L/2, z)/(q_0 2h)$  和  $\bar{w} = 100E_1(2h)^3 w(L/2, 0)/(q_0 L^4)$ ，正应力无量纲化为  $\tilde{\sigma}_x = \sigma_x(L/2, z)/q_0$ 。图中横轴表示梁的长度和高度，纵轴表示位移和应力。由图可知，通过本文模型求得的位移和正应力与精确解相吻合，证明了本文方法的精度及可靠性。

#### 4.1.2 层间横向剪切应力

层合梁不同铺设方式下的层间横向剪力如图 6 所示，其中应力无量纲化为  $\tilde{\tau}_{xz} = \tau_x(0, z)/q_0$ 。图中横轴表示梁的高度，纵轴表示应力。由图 6 可知：1) 通过本文方法求解的层间横向剪力满足层间连续性条件和上下表面条件，且不需要横向剪切修正因子；2) 基于本文模型求得的横向剪力与精确解吻合，验证了层间应力求解的精度。

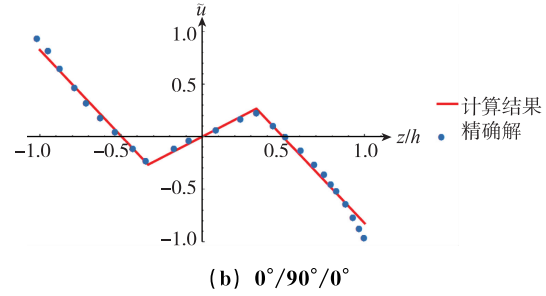
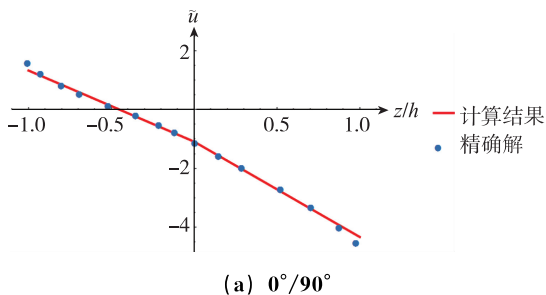


图 3  $x=0$  处的轴向位移

Fig. 3 The axial displacement at  $x=0$

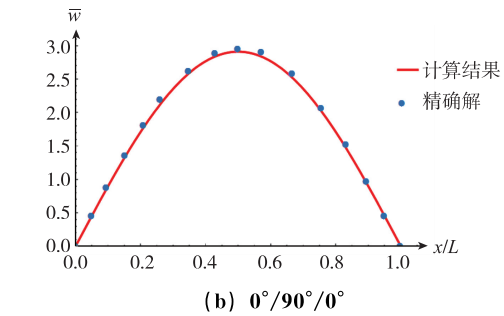
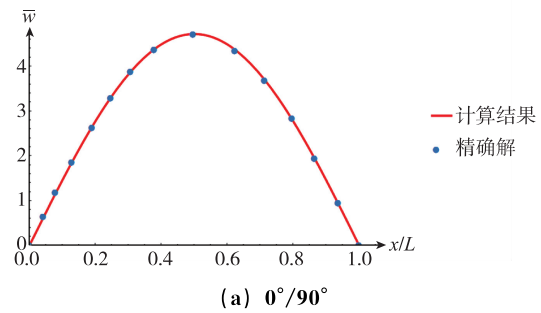


图 4 梁中面挠度

Fig. 4 Center deflection of the beam

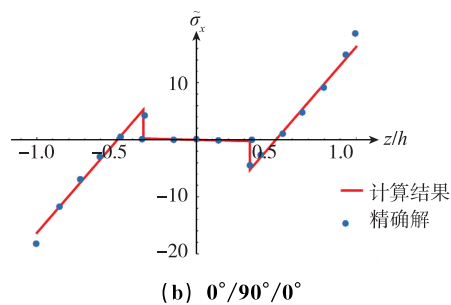
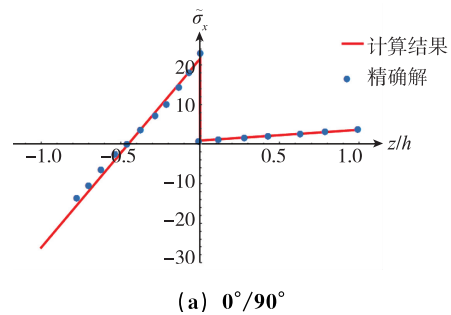
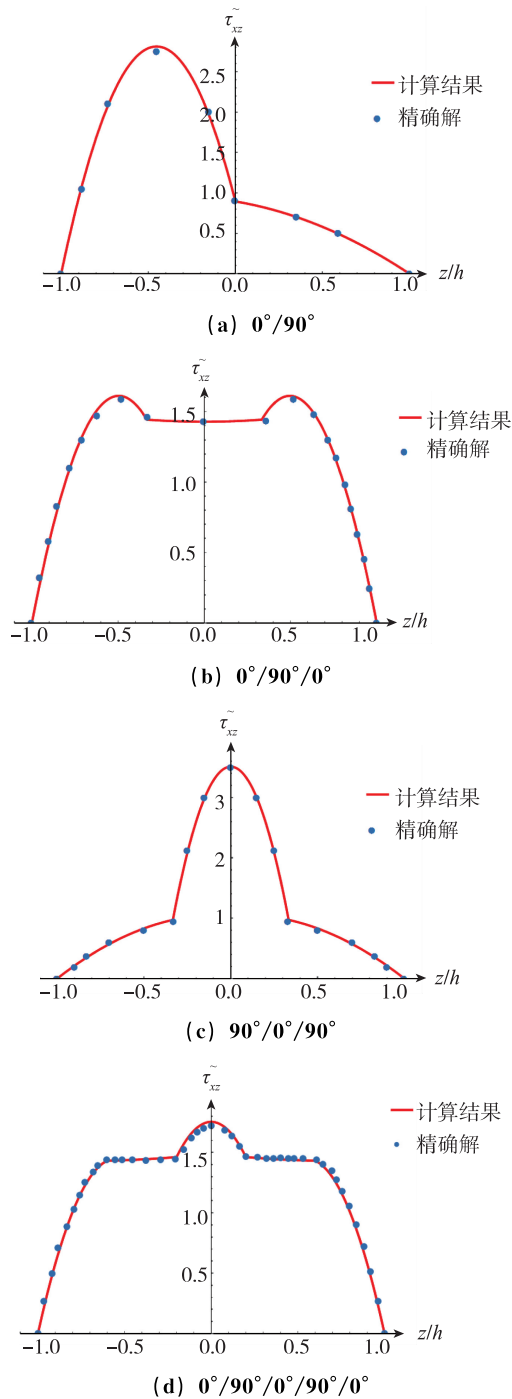


图 5  $x=L/2$  处的正应力

Fig. 5 The normal stress at the mid-span at  $x=L/2$

图 6  $x=0$  处梁的剪应力Fig. 6 The transverse shear stress of the beam at  $x=0$ 

#### 4.2 自由振动分析

本节分析了正交铺设简支层合梁的自由振动，并给出了不同铺设方式下的自振频率。对于自由振动分析，满足全部边界条件的位移函数可设为：

$$\begin{aligned} u_0(x, t) &= u_{00} \cos(n\pi x/L) e^{i\omega_n t} \\ \tau(x, t) &= \tau_0 \sin(n\pi x/L) e^{i\omega_n t} \\ \theta(x, t) &= \theta_0 \cos(n\pi x/L) e^{i\omega_n t} \\ \psi(x, t) &= \psi_0 \cos(n\pi x/L) e^{i\omega_n t} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

其中， $\omega_n$  为自振频率， $i^2 = -1$ 。

将式 (31) 代入式 (27)，则层合梁的控制方程可改写成：

$$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{u} = \omega^2 \mathbf{M}\mathbf{u} \quad (32)$$

其中， $\mathbf{u} = [u_0 \ \theta_0 \ \psi_0 \ \omega_0]^T$ ， $\mathbf{K}$  为刚度矩阵， $\mathbf{M}$  为质量矩阵。求解层合梁自振频率的问题转化为求解式 (32) 的特征值问题。

梁模型的尺寸：梁长  $L = 15H$ ，其余尺寸与弯曲算例相同。材料参数： $E_2 = 9.65\text{GPa}$ ， $E_1 = 144.8\text{GPa}$ ， $G_{12} = 4.14\text{GPa}$ ， $G_{22} = 3.45\text{GPa}$ ， $\nu_{12} = \nu_{22} = 0.3$ ， $\rho^k = 1389.23\text{kg/m}^3$ 。下标 1 和 2 分别表示纤维方向和基体方向。层合梁的自振频率无量纲化为  $\Omega = L^2 \sqrt{\rho/E_1 H^2}$ 。不同铺设方式下的自振频率如表 1 所示。

由表 1 可知： $0^\circ/90^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ$  铺设时，本文结果与文献解<sup>[14]</sup>吻合。但文献 [14] 中采用了 1 阶剪切变形理论，不能满足层间连续条件和上下自由表面条件，因此，采用了剪切修正因子进行了修正。然而剪切修正因子在不同材料中取不同的值<sup>[15]</sup>，不具有普适性。本文的自由振动模型预先满足层间连续条件和自由表面条件，不需要采用剪切修正因子，因此更适合工程应用。

表 1 不同铺设方式下层合梁的自振频率

Tab. 1 The natural frequencies of composite laminated beam in different laminations

$L/H=15$	$\Omega_1$	$\Omega_2$	$\Omega_3$	$\Omega_4$	$\Omega_5$
$0^\circ/90^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ$	2.5012	8.4762	15.7650	23.3783	31.0288
Reference <sup>[14]</sup>	2.5023	8.4812	15.7558	23.3089	30.8386
$0^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ$	2.6006	8.7282	16.1184	23.8064	31.5320
$0^\circ/90^\circ$	1.9641	6.7893	12.8412	19.2721	25.8037

#### 5 结论

与采用 1 阶理论的梁模型相比，本文基于 zigzag 理论和 Reissner 混合变分原理建立的层合梁弯曲和自由振动模型预先满足了层间连续条件和自由表面条件，不需要剪切修正因子。另外，该模型梁高方向的位移函数呈锯齿分布，能够准确地预测层间应力，且未知变量的个数不随层数的增加而增加。研究表明，本文模型不仅可以准确地预测梁的位移、应力和自振频率，而且不牺牲计算效率。因此，该梁模型在航空航天等领域有着广泛的应用前景。

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