

用稀疏矩阵技术分析弹性转动约束

复合材料层合板的弯曲

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摘 要

根据 Reddy [1] 的高阶位移模式剪切变形理论, 本文得到了具有弹性转动约束边界条件的正交对称铺设层合板的弯曲解。利用稀疏矩阵技术求解大型稀疏线性方程组。同三维弹性理论解相比, 本方法所产生的误差很小。

关键词: 高阶位移模式; 稀疏矩阵技术; 弹性转动约束; 复合材料层合板

0 前言

近几年来, 复合材料越来越受人们的广泛重视。这是由于纤维复合结构在许多工业领域如航空航天、造船、建筑等起着非常重要的作用。众所周知, 经典板壳理论忽略了横向剪应变的影响而采用直法线假定。对于各向同性板而言, 仅当厚板时才需要计入横向剪切变形的影响。而对于多层层合板, 由于层间剪切刚度相对较小, 即使是板的宽厚比并不很小, 横向剪切变形的影响也是不容忽略的。

一阶位移模式 [2-6] 考虑了板的横向剪应变的影响, 它是假定板的中面法线变形后仍为直线, 但不再正交变形后的中面。这一理论对于计算板的挠度是较满意的, 但每层的横向剪应变都是设为常量, 所以由本构关系计算应力时会产生一定的误差。高阶位移模式 [1] [7] 假定横向剪应力沿厚度呈抛物线分布, 它不仅能精确地满足应力边界条件, 同时应力的计算不必用剪切修正系数而更为准确。本文采用的是 Reddy 型高阶位移模式剪切变形理论。

较多的文献所考虑的是某种特定的边界条件如简支边或固支边, 实际上边界条件往往介于这两种极端情况之间, 这就是所谓的弹性转动约束边界条件 (包括简单支承和固定支承)。由于弹性转动约束条件更具普遍性, 因此本文所介绍的方法对解决工程问题有一定的指导意义。

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1 基本方程

考虑一多层层合板,坐标系 xoy 位于板的中面, z 轴垂直于未变形的板的中面(向下)。设平面位移场为高度 z 的三次函数,横向位移不随 z 变化。这样所设的位移函数精确地满足了板的上下两表层剪应力为零的条件:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(x, y, z) &= u_0(x, y) + z\left[\varphi_x - \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{z}{h}\right)^2\left(\varphi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)\right] \\ u_2(x, y, z) &= v_0(x, y) + z\left[\varphi_y - \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{z}{h}\right)^2\left(\varphi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)\right] \\ u_3(x, y, z) &= w(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

这里的 u_0, v_0, w 表示中面的三个位移分量; φ_x, φ_y 为中面法线变形后在 xz 和 yz 平面的转角; h 为板的厚度。从(1)式可以看出,虽然采用的是高阶位移模式,但独立的变量个数同 Reissner [2] 理论是一样的。与位移相关的应变为:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{11} &= e_{11}^0 + z(k_{11}^0 + z^2 k_{11}^2) & e_{22} &= e_{22}^0 + z(k_{22}^0 + z^2 k_{22}^2) \\ e_{33} &= 0 & 2e_{13} &= 2e_{13}^0 + z^2 k_{13}^2 \\ 2e_{23} &= 2e_{23}^0 + z^2 k_{23}^2 & 2e_{12} &= 2e_{12}^0 + z(k_{12}^0 + z^2 k_{12}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} e_{11}^0 &= u_{0,x} & k_{11}^0 &= \varphi_{x,x} & k_{11}^2 &= -\frac{4}{3h^2}(\varphi_{x,x} + w_{,xx}) \\ e_{22}^0 &= v_{0,y} & k_{22}^0 &= \varphi_{y,y} & k_{22}^2 &= -\frac{4}{3h^2}(\varphi_{y,y} + w_{,yy}) \\ 2e_{13}^0 &= \varphi_x + w_{,x} & k_{13}^2 &= -\frac{4}{h^2}(\varphi_x + w_{,x}) \\ 2e_{23}^0 &= \varphi_y + w_{,y} & k_{23}^2 &= -\frac{4}{h^2}(\varphi_y + w_{,y}) \\ 2e_{12}^0 &= u_{0,y} + v_{0,x} & k_{12}^2 &= \varphi_{x,y} + \varphi_{y,x} \\ k_{12}^2 &= -\frac{4}{3h^2}(\varphi_{x,y} + \varphi_{y,x} + 2w_{,xy}) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

本文讨论正交对称铺设层合板,其本构关系为:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{12} \end{Bmatrix}^{(k)} &= \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} e_{11} \\ e_{22} \\ e_{12} \end{Bmatrix}^{(k)} \\ \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{13} \end{Bmatrix}^{(k)} &= \begin{bmatrix} C_{44} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{55} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 2e_{23} \\ 2e_{13} \end{Bmatrix}^{(k)} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

C_{ij} 为转换后的材料常数。

利用虚位移原理, 得到层合板的平衡方程, 并把相应的分量代入平衡方程, 最后得到以三个位移表达的控制方程:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{4}{3h^2} [F_{11} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_x}{\partial x^3} - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{11} (\frac{\partial^3 \varphi_x}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4}) + F_{12} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2 \partial y} - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{12} (\frac{\partial^3 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}) \\
 & + F_{12} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_x}{\partial y^2 \partial x} - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{12} (\frac{\partial^3 \varphi_x}{\partial y^2 \partial x} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}) + F_{22} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_y}{\partial y^3} - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{22} (\frac{\partial^3 \varphi_y}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4}) \\
 & + 2F_{66} (\frac{\partial^3 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y^2}) - \frac{8}{3h^2} H_{66} (\frac{\partial^3 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2})] \\
 & - \frac{4}{h^2} [D_{55} (\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x}) - \frac{4}{h^2} F_{55} (\frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}) + D_{44} (\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y}) \\
 & - \frac{4}{h^2} F_{55} (\frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2})] + [A_{55} (\frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}) - \frac{4}{h^2} D_{55} (\frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}) \\
 & + A_{44} (\frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}) - \frac{4}{h^2} D_{44} (\frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2})] + q = 0 \\
 & D_{11} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x^2} + D_{12} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{4}{3h^2} F_{11} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3}) - \frac{4}{3h^2} F_{12} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2}) \\
 & + D_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x \partial y}) - \frac{4}{3h^2} F_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2}) - [A_{55} (\varphi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) \\
 & - \frac{4}{h^2} D_{55} (\varphi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x})] - \frac{4}{3h^2} [F_{11} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x^2} - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{11} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3}) + F_{12} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x \partial y} \\
 & - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{12} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2}) + F_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial y^2}) - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x \partial y} \\
 & + 2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2})] + \frac{4}{h^2} [D_{55} (\varphi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) - \frac{4}{h^2} F_{55} (\varphi_x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x})] = 0 \quad (5) \\
 & D_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2}) - \frac{4}{3h^2} F_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y}) + D_{12} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial y^2} \\
 & - \frac{4}{3h^2} F_{12} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y}) - \frac{4}{3h^2} F_{22} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3}) - [A_{44} (\varphi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}) \\
 & - \frac{4}{h^2} D_{44} (\varphi_y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y})] - \frac{4}{3h^2} [F_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y}) - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{66} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial x^2} \\
 & + 2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y}) + F_{12} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{12} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_x}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y}) + F_{22} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial y^2} \\
 & - \frac{4}{3h^2} H_{22} (\frac{\partial^2 \varphi_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3})] + \frac{4}{h^2} [D_{44} (\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \varphi_y) - \frac{4}{h^2} F_{44} (\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \varphi_y)] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $A_{ij}, D_{ij}, F_{ij}, H_{ij}$ 是板的刚度, 定义为:

$$(A_{ij}, D_{ij}, F_{ij}, H_{ij}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} C_{ij}^{(k)}(1, z^2, z^4, z^6) dz \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 6) \quad (6)$$

$$(A_{ij}, D_{ij}, F_{ij}) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} C_{ij}^{(k)}(1, z^2, z^4) dz \quad (i, j = 4, 5)$$

这里所考虑的是对边具有相同抗转能力的弹性转动约束边界条件矩形板, 简支边和固支边仅是它的一种特例。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } x = 0, a \text{ 时, } w = \varphi_y = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} = \pm \frac{k_1}{a} \varphi_x \\ \text{当 } y = 0, b \text{ 时, } w = \varphi_x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y} = \pm \frac{k_2}{b} \varphi_y \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

k_1, k_2 为边界上的弹性转动系数。

2 求解过程

位移函数选择以下双重级数形式, 边界条件 (7) 全部得到满足:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \sum_{K,l=1}^{\infty} W_{Kl} R_K(x) S_l(y) \\ \varphi_x &= \sum_{K,l=1}^{\infty} x_{Kl} \frac{d}{dx} [R_K(x)] S_l(y) \\ \varphi_y &= \sum_{K,l=1}^{\infty} y_{Kl} R_K(x) \frac{d}{dy} [S_l(y)] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

在上面的表达式中,

$$\begin{aligned} R_K(x) &= c_K (\cos h \frac{\alpha_K x}{a} - \cos \frac{\alpha_K x}{a}) + d_K \sin h \frac{\alpha_K x}{a} + \sin \frac{\alpha_K x}{a} \\ S_l(y) &= c_l (\cos h \frac{\alpha_l y}{b} - \cos \frac{\alpha_l y}{b}) + d_l \sin h \frac{\alpha_l y}{b} + \sin \frac{\alpha_l y}{b} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

系数 c_i, d_i 和 α_i 由下式决定:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_i &= -\frac{K_\alpha}{2} \left(\tan \frac{\alpha_i}{2} + \tan h \frac{\alpha_i}{2} \right) \\ c_i &= -\cot \frac{\alpha_i}{2}, \quad d_i = \cot \frac{\alpha_i}{2} \tan h \frac{\alpha_i}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (i = 1, 3, 5, \dots, \alpha = 1, 2) \quad (10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_j &= \frac{K_\beta}{2} (\cot \frac{\alpha_j}{2} - \cot h \frac{\alpha_j}{2}) \\ c_j &= \tan \frac{\alpha_j}{2}, \quad d_j = -\tan \frac{\alpha_j}{2} \cot h \frac{\alpha_j}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (j = 2, 4, 6, \dots, \beta = 1, 2)$$

这里运用 Galerkin 方法, 把 (8) 式代入控制方程 (5) 式中, (5) 式中的三个方程分别乘以 $R_m(x)S_n(y)$, $\frac{d}{dx}[R_m(x)]S_n(y)$, $R_m(x)\frac{d}{dy}[S_n(y)]$, 在板的面积区域内进行积分, 最后得到一组代数方程

$$\sum_{K,l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m,n} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11}^{Klmn} & C_{12}^{Klmn} & C_{13}^{Klmn} \\ C_{21}^{Klmn} & C_{22}^{Klmn} & C_{23}^{Klmn} \\ C_{31}^{Klmn} & C_{32}^{Klmn} & C_{33}^{Klmn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} W_{Kl} \\ x_{Kl} \\ y_{Kl} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} Q_{mn} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{11}^{Klmn} &= b_0 P_1^{mK} Q_1^{nl} + b_1 P_2^{mK} Q_2^{nl} + b_2 P_3^{mK} Q_3^{nl} + b_3 P_2^{mK} Q_1^{nl} + b_4 P_3^{mK} Q_2^{nl} \\ C_{12}^{Klmn} &= b_5 P_1^{mK} Q_1^{nl} + b_6 P_2^{mK} Q_2^{nl} + b_7 P_2^{mK} Q_1^{nl} \\ C_{13}^{Klmn} &= b_8 P_2^{mK} Q_2^{nl} + b_9 P_3^{mK} Q_3^{nl} + b_{10} P_3^{mK} Q_2^{nl} \\ C_{21}^{Klmn} &= b_{11} P_4^{mK} Q_1^{nl} + b_{12} P_5^{mK} Q_2^{nl} + b_{13} P_5^{mK} Q_1^{nl} \\ C_{22}^{Klmn} &= b_{14} P_4^{mK} Q_1^{nl} + b_{15} P_5^{mK} Q_2^{nl} + b_{16} P_5^{mK} Q_1^{nl} \\ C_{23}^{Klmn} &= b_{17} P_5^{mK} Q_2^{nl} \\ C_{31}^{Klmn} &= b_{18} P_2^{mK} Q_4^{nl} + b_{19} P_3^{mK} Q_5^{nl} + b_{20} P_3^{mK} Q_4^{nl} \\ C_{32}^{Klmn} &= b_{21} P_2^{mK} Q_4^{nl} \\ C_{33}^{Klmn} &= b_{22} P_2^{mK} Q_4^{nl} + b_{23} P_3^{mK} Q_5^{nl} + b_{24} P_3^{mK} Q_4^{nl} \\ Q_{mn} &= - \int_0^a \int_0^b q R_m(x) S_n(y) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

(12) 式中的 $b_i (i = \overline{1, 24})$ 是与板的几何尺寸和刚度系数有关的常数, P_i^{mK}, Q_i^{nl} 定义为:

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^{mK} &= \int_0^a R_m(x) \frac{d^{(4)}}{dx^4} [R_K(x)] dx, & Q_1^{nl} &= \int_0^b S_n(y) S_l(y) dy \\ P_2^{mK} &= \int_0^a R_m(x) \frac{d^2}{dx^2} [R_K(x)] dx, & Q_2^{nl} &= \int_0^b S_n(y) \frac{d^2}{dy^2} [S_l(y)] dy \\ P_3^{mK} &= \int_0^a R_m(x) R_K(x) dx, & Q_3^{nl} &= \int_0^b S_n(y) \frac{d^{(4)}}{dy^4} [S_l(y)] dy \\ P_4^{mK} &= \int_0^a \frac{d}{dx} [R_m(x)] \frac{d^3}{dx^3} [R_K(x)] dx, & Q_4^{nl} &= \int_0^b \frac{d}{dy} [S_n(y)] \frac{d^3}{dy^3} [S_l(y)] dy \\ P_5^{mK} &= \int_0^a \frac{d}{dx} [R_m(x)] \frac{d}{dx} [R_K(x)] dx, & Q_5^{nl} &= \int_0^b \frac{d}{dy} [S_n(y)] \frac{d^3}{dy^3} [S_l(y)] dy \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

方程 (11) 为一线性方程组。若层合板承受均布载荷 q , 求和项取有限的项, K, l, m, n 的终值均等于 N , 则 $K, l, m, n = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N$ 。方程组和未知数的个数为 $3 \left(\frac{N+1}{2} \right)^2$ 。考虑到终值 N 可以变化, 因此必须设计一个通用的方程组系数自动输入程序。在线性方程组中, 假

定未知数的排列顺序为:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} W_{11} & x_{11} & y_{11} & , & W_{13} & x_{13} & y_{13} & , & W_{15} & x_{15} & y_{15} & , & \cdots \\ W_{31} & x_{31} & y_{31} & , & W_{33} & x_{33} & y_{33} & , & W_{35} & x_{35} & y_{35} & , & \cdots \\ W_{51} & x_{51} & y_{51} & , & W_{53} & x_{53} & y_{53} & , & W_{55} & x_{55} & y_{55} & , & \cdots \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots & & & & \vdots & & & & \vdots \end{array}$$

则未知数前面的系数矩阵为: $a(\xi_1, K) = C_{ij}(\xi_2, \xi_3, m, n)$ (14)

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1 &= \frac{1}{4}[(m-1)(N+1) + 2(n+1)] \\ \xi_2 &= 1 + 2 \operatorname{Int}\left[\frac{2(K-1)}{3(N+1)}\right] \\ \xi_3 &= 1 + 2 \operatorname{Int}\left[\frac{K-1}{3} - \frac{N+1}{2} \cdot \operatorname{Int}\frac{2(K-1)}{3(N+1)}\right] \\ (K &= 1, 2, 3, \dots, 3\left(\frac{N+1}{2}\right)^2, \quad m, n = 1, 3, 5, \dots, N, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

这里的“Int”表示取整的符号。

如果 $N=19$, 则未知数的个数为 300, 这是一个大型线性方程组, 用一般的计算方法运算工作量很大, 耗机时多。实际上 $a(\xi_1, K)$ 是一个大型稀疏矩阵。例如, 对于弹性转动系数 $k_1=k_2=0$, $N=19$ 的情况, 矩阵中的非零元素仅占整个矩阵元素的 1.2%。本文所用的是选主元消去法求解大型稀疏方程组 [13]。选主元时考虑了下面两点:

1、保持稀疏性策略。即以主元所在行或列非零元个数最少为原则来选主元。这样做既简单又实用。

2、保证数值稳定策略。在满矩阵消去法选主元时, 一般按剩余矩阵中最大或每列中最大元的原则选择, 即全主元和列主元消去法, 这与保持稀疏性要求不相容。为此, 采用两者之间折衷的方案, 非零元可作候选主元的条件为:

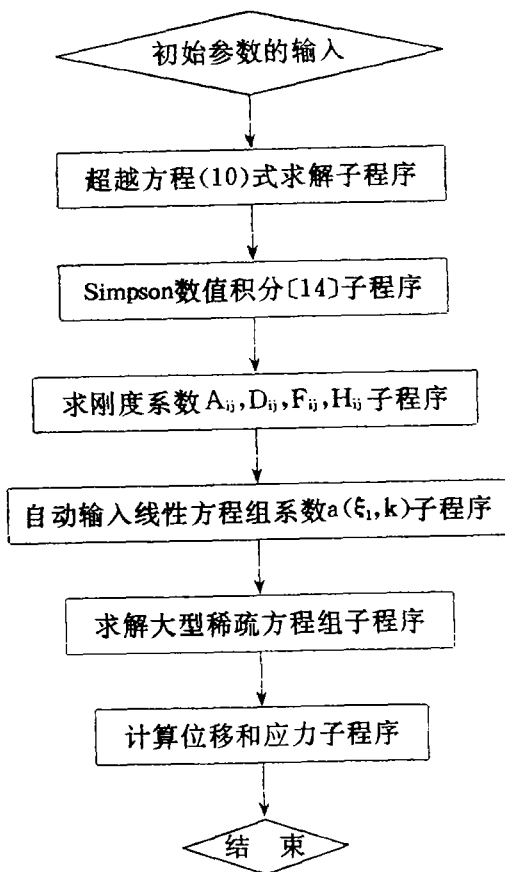
$$\begin{aligned} |a(\xi_1, K)| &\geq \min |a(\xi_1, K)| + \sigma \\ &(\max |a(\xi_1, K)| - \min |a(\xi_1, K)|) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

这里 σ 为控制参数 $0 < \sigma < 1$ 。

本文求解的整个过程由以下几个子程序完成:(见下页图)

3 数值结果与结论

本文对两种不同材料的层合板(见表1)进行过计算, 计算过程在 VAX-11/750 上完成。假定层合板每层的厚度相同, 整个层板承受均匀分布荷载。定义无量纲中心位移和应力为



$$\bar{W} = 100 \times W(0.5a, 0.5b)E_2 h^3 / (qa^4)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{11} = 10 \times \sigma_{11}(0.5a, 0.5b, 0.5h)h^2 / (qa^2)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{13} = \sigma_{13}(0, 0.5b, 0)h / (qa)$$

超越方程(10)的根由表2给出。对于弹性转动约束层合板, $k_1 = k_2 = 0$ 对应四边简支的边界条件; $k_1 = k_2 = \infty$ 对应四边固支的边界条件。为了比较级数(8)的收敛快慢, 表3给出了不同的求和项对计算位移和应力的影响。从表中可以知道, 计算位移的级数比计算应力的级数收敛得快。从计算中不难发现, 计算薄板的级数比计算厚板的收敛得快; 计算系数 k_β 小的比 k_β 大的收敛得快。

表4是高阶位移模式同一阶位移模式的比较情况。表5, 6, 7是本方法同弹性理论解及经典解的比较结果。结果显示, 对于 h/a 较大的厚板, 用传统的经典理论求解会产生较大的误差; 无论是中心位移还是应力值, 考虑横向剪切变形的高阶位移模式解更接近于三维弹性理论解。表8、表9和表10分别给出了不同边界条件、不同宽厚比和不同的长宽比的 $\bar{W}$, $\bar{\sigma}_{11}$, $\bar{\sigma}_{13}$ 值。

表1 两种材料的弹性常数

第一种材料	$E_1=25 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$E_2=1 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$G_{12}=0.5 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$
	$G_{13}=0.5 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$G_{23}=0.2 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$\gamma_{12}=0.25$
第二种材料	$E_1=20.83 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$E_2=10.94 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$G_{12}=6.1 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$
	$G_{13}=3.71 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$G_{23}=6.91 \times 10^6 \text{PSi}$	$\gamma_{12}=0.44$

表2 不同弹性转动系数的超越方程的根

$k_1=k_2=K$	α_1	α_3	α_5	α_7	α_9	...
0	3.14159	9.42478	15.7080	21.9911	28.2743	...
2	3.57683	9.61268	15.8267	22.0778	28.3425	...
4	3.81354	9.76165	15.9301	22.1564	28.4057	...
15	4.29045	10.2254	16.3181	22.4814	28.6831	...
∞	4.73004	10.9956	17.2788	23.5619	29.8451	...

表3 不同求和项的挠度和应力值 ($k, l = 1, 3, \dots, N$)

N	$\bar{W}$	$\bar{\sigma}_{11}$
7	1.2085	1.5773
9	1.2154	1.6527
13	1.2102	1.6168
19	1.2100	1.6116

(计算条件: 第二种材料, $a/b = 1.2$, $a/h = 8$, 四层 $[0^\circ/90^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ]$, $k_1=k_2=15$)

需要指出的一点是 Reissner-Mindlin [2, 3] 剪切变形理论可作为本文的一种特例处理, 仅需置 $F_{ij}, H_{ij}, D_{44}, D_{55}, F_{44}, F_{55}$ 为零, A_{44} 和 A_{55} 乘以一定的剪切修正系数即可。

表4 本方法同一阶位移模式结果(FSDT)比较

$\bar{w}$ a/h	本方法			FSDT		
	N=5	9	19	N=5	9	19
2	7.7822	7.7681	7.7660	8.1210	8.0854	8.0734
5	2.1924	2.1876	2.1866	2.1489	2.1428	2.1409
10	1.0921	1.0903	1.0899	1.0731	1.0713	1.0707
30	0.7159	0.7153	0.7152	0.7133	0.7128	0.7127
50	0.6843	0.6839	0.6838	0.6834	0.6829	0.6829
100	0.6709	0.6705	0.6705	0.6707	0.6703	0.6702

(计算条件:第一种材料, $a/b=1$,三层, $[0^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ]$, $k_1=k_2=0$,后者的剪切修正系数=5/

6)

表5 本方法同弹性理论解[10]及经典解比较

b/a	h/a	$\bar{w}$				
		弹性 理论解	本方法			经典解
			N=7	N=13	N=19	
2	0.05	6.349	6.348	6.351	6.350	6.252
	0.10	6.642	6.640	6.648	6.646	6.252
	0.14	7.015	7.017	7.031	7.022	6.252
1	0.05	3.078	3.079	3.079	3.079	3.021
	0.10	3.247	3.251	3.257	3.252	3.021
	0.14	3.461	3.470	3.472	3.471	3.021
0.5	0.05	0.6038	0.6044	0.6050	0.6046	0.5862
	0.10	0.6558	0.6588	0.6595	0.6593	0.5862
	0.14	0.7208	0.7276	0.7290	0.7284	0.5862

(计算条件:第二种材料,正交异性, $k_1=k_2=0$)

表6 本方法同弹性理论解及经典解比较

b/a	h/a	$\bar{\sigma}_{11}$				
		弹性理论解	本 方 法			经典解
			N=7	N=13	N=19	
2	0.05	6.567	6.546	6.562	6.565	6.555
	0.10	6.597	6.574	6.592	6.595	6.555
	0.14	6.637	6.609	6.630	6.633	6.555
1	0.05	3.608	3.596	3.605	3.606	3.609
	0.10	3.602	3.588	3.600	3.600	3.609
	0.14	3.596	3.578	3.591	3.594	3.609
0.5	0.05	1.016	1.008	1.014	1.016	1.021
	0.10	1.003	0.994	1.009	1.004	1.021
	0.14	0.987	0.978	0.995	0.992	1.021

(计算条件:第二种材料,正交异性, $k_1=k_2=0$)

表7 本方法同弹性理论解及经典解比较

b/a	h/a	$\bar{\sigma}_{13}$				
		弹性理论解	本 方 法			经典解
			N=7	N=13	N=19	
2	0.05	0.702	0.670	0.696	0.699	0.0 (0.700)*
	0.10	0.693	0.669	0.698	0.696	0.0 (0.700)
	0.14	0.683	0.668	0.695	0.692	0.0 (0.700)
1	0.05	0.544	0.518	0.540	0.543	0.0 (0.544)
	0.10	0.534	0.516	0.530	0.538	0.0 (0.544)
	0.14	0.522	0.513	0.528	0.532	0.0 (0.544)
0.5	0.05	0.312	0.286	0.315	0.308	0.0 (0.311)
	0.10	0.296	0.280	0.303	0.300	0.0 (0.311)
	0.14	0.280	0.272	0.294	0.291	0.0 (0.311)

(计算条件:第二种材料,正交异性, $k_1=k_2=0$)

* 括号中的数值从应力平衡方程中获得。

表 8 不同弹性转动系数的 $\bar{W}, \bar{\sigma}_{11}, \bar{\sigma}_{13}$ 值

$k=k_1=k_2$	$\bar{W}$		$\bar{\sigma}_{11}$		$\bar{\sigma}_{13}$	
	N=13	N=19	N=13	N=19	N=13	N=19
0	0.6213	0.6215	1.8850	1.8896	0.1627	0.1638
2	0.5394	0.5395	1.3675	1.3669	0.1355	0.1358
4	0.5090	0.5091	1.2691	1.2680	0.1212	0.1200
15	0.4533	0.4532	0.9152	0.9166	0.0850	0.0864
∞	0.4015	0.4012	0.7104	0.7122	0.0	0.0

(计算条件:第一种材料 $a/b=2, a/h=5$, 四层, $[0^\circ/90^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ]$)

表 9 不同宽厚比 a/h 的 $\bar{W}, \bar{\sigma}_{11}, \bar{\sigma}_{13}$ 值

a/h	$\bar{W}$		$\bar{\sigma}_{11}$		$\bar{\sigma}_{13}$	
	N=13	N=19	N=13	N=19	N=13	N=19
2	3.9210	3.9216	6.9103	6.9027	0.1151	0.1163
4	1.2649	1.2654	3.0892	3.0968	0.1587	0.1600
8	0.4971	0.4978	2.4205	2.4037	0.2132	0.2159
10	0.3992	0.3996	2.4636	2.4614	0.2319	0.2322
15	0.2977	0.2971	2.6800	2.6750	0.2426	0.2434

(计算条件:第一种材料, $a/b=1.5$, 四层, $[0^\circ/90^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ]$, $k_1=k_2=4$)

表 10 不同长宽比 a/b 的 $\bar{W}, \bar{\sigma}_{11}, \bar{\sigma}_{13}$ 值

a/b	$\bar{W}$		$\bar{\sigma}_{11}$		$\bar{\sigma}_{13}$	
	N=13	N=19	N=13	N=19	N=13	N=19
1.0	0.7754	0.7759	3.4800	3.4791	0.2780	0.2768
1.2	0.6053	0.6056	2.6311	2.6200	0.2273	0.2295
1.4	0.4651	0.4649	1.8692	1.8773	0.1895	0.1889
1.6	0.3576	0.3578	1.3386	1.3412	0.1526	0.1549
1.8	0.2789	0.2795	1.0603	1.0637	0.1283	0.1287
2.0	0.2208	0.2213	0.7712	0.7764	0.1103	0.1115

(计算条件: 第一种材料, $a/h=8$, 四层, $[0^\circ/90^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ]$, $k_1=k_2=15$)

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Analysis of Elastically Restrained Laminated Plates Using Sparse Matrix Method

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Abstract

Based on the Reddy—type plate theory of higher—order shear deformation, a solution is formulated for symmetrically laminated cross—ply rectangular plate with edges elastically restrained against rotation. Large sparse systems of linear equations are solved by sparse matrix methods. the present theory leads to less error when compared to three—dimensional elasticity solutions.

Key words: higher—order shear deformation; sparse matrix method; elastical restrained against rotation; composite laminate