

DOI:10.16356/j.1005-2615.2018.01.001

任意铺层复合材料加筋板屈曲/后屈曲行为的解析解

刘毅 聂坤 戴瑛
(同济大学航空航天与力学学院,上海,200092)

摘要:给出了一种求解任意铺层复合材料加筋板屈曲/后屈曲问题的解析方法。首先将加筋板简化为受弹簧约束的层合板,而后通过构造位移函数,并利用伽辽金法得到了加筋板压缩、剪切和压剪载荷下的屈曲/后屈曲解析解。求解中引入了无量纲参数,使得结果更具一般性;在后屈曲行为中考虑了初始缺陷和由耦合刚度引起的前屈曲挠度,使得结果更加准确。通过与有限元结果比较,讨论了几何参数、弹簧刚度等对解的影响。最后将该方法应用于 T 形加筋对称铺层复合材料加筋板的屈曲/后屈曲分析中,考虑 T 形筋对复合材料层板粘结区的刚度增强作用,采用刚度平均化方法引入增强效果,并与两种 T 形筋刚度简化模型以及有限元结果进行了比较,验证刚度平均化方法对计算加筋板屈曲/后屈曲行为的有效性。

关键词:复合材料加筋板;屈曲;后屈曲;解析解

中图分类号:O343.9

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1005-2615(2018)01-0001-10

Analytical Solution for Buckling and Postbuckling Behavior of Stiffened Arbitrary Laminated Composite Panels

LIU Yi, NIE Kun, DAI Ying

(School of Aerospace Engineering and Applied Mechanics, Tongji University, Shanghai, 200092, China)

Abstract: An analytical solution for the buckling and postbuckling behavior of stiffened arbitrary laminated composite panels is presented. The stiffened composite panels are modeled as panels with elastic restraints. The analytical formulations for the buckling and the postbuckling behavior subjected to compression, shear as well as combined compression and shear loads are derived by constructing the deflection function and using Galerkin method. Nondimensional parameters are introduced to express the solution in a simple formulation. The initial imperfections and prebuckling deflection are considered to predict the postbuckling behavior more exactly. Comparisons of the finite element method (FEM) are conducted to evaluate the effect of the geometric parameters, spring stiffness, etc. Considering the web of stiffener reinforced to the panels, the averaged stiffness method is applied to the buckling and postbuckling analysis of composite panels with T-shaped stiffener. Compared with analytical simplified models and FEM results for the stiffened composite panels with T-shaped stiffeners, the good accuracy of the averaged stiffness methods in predicting the buckling and postbuckling behavior is demonstrated.

Key words: stiffened composite panel; buckling; postbuckling; analytical solution

基金项目:中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金资助项目。

收稿日期:2017-12-15;**修订日期:**2018-01-15

作者简介:刘毅,1965年4月生,教授,博士生导师。研究方向:飞机总体设计及结构设计。曾获军队科技进步奖等省部级科技进步奖3项,发表论文20余篇。

通信作者:戴瑛,教授,博士生导师,E-mail: ydai@tongji.edu.cn。

引用格式:刘毅,聂坤,戴瑛.任意铺层复合材料加筋板屈曲/后屈曲行为的解析解[J].南京航空航天大学学报,2018,50(1):1-10. LIU Yi, NIE Kun, DAI Ying. Analytical solution for buckling and postbuckling behavior of stiffened arbitrary laminated composite panels[J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, 2018, 50(1): 1-10.

复合材料在航空结构中常以层合板、层合壳的形式出现。这些结构一般较薄,常常通过设置加强筋来增强整体刚度或局部刚度,但结构的静强度失效中仍有很大一部分是由于失稳所引起的,所以结构的稳定性问题非常突出。

在早期稳定性的设计中,考虑到复合材料的脆性,屈曲会造成结构损伤,所以把设计载荷设定在初始屈曲载荷以下,以确保结构使用过程中的安全性。随着制造工艺的改善,纤维和基体性能的提高,人们发现这样的设计要求使很大一部分复合材料承载能力没有发挥,造成结构的浪费。已有的研究表明^[1-3]:复合材料加筋板在处于较低的应力水平时可能产生局部失稳现象,但不一定产生破坏,仍具有很大的承载能力,最终的承载能力可能是初始屈曲载荷的2~3倍,甚至更高。要充分发挥结构的承载能力,提高材料、结构的使用效率,就必须利用复合材料加筋板(壳)的后屈曲段承载性能。

要发挥复合材料加筋结构的承载能力,就必须加强后屈曲阶段的研究。在结构的初步设计中,如果要利用后屈曲承载能力来设计层合板,就要对层合板在不同载荷和边界约束组合下的屈曲/后屈曲问题进行快速且有效的计算。现有的研究通常通过推导各种形式的载荷和边界条件下的屈曲/后屈曲行为的解析公式,以达到快速计算的目的。正交各向异性的复合材料层合板屈曲问题很早就有了比较成熟的解析解法^[4],Pevzner等^[5]将筋条对面板的约束简化成简支约束或固支约束,得到了纵向筋条加强的复合材料圆柱壳屈曲载荷的解析解。这种简化方法没有考虑筋条的扭转刚度,过低(简支约束)或过高(固支约束)地估计了筋条对面板的约束作用。Paik等^[6]将筋条简化为扭转杆,对面板进行扭转约束,得到了各向同性板在弹性约束下屈曲载荷的解析解,并通过数值方法进行了验证。Bisagni等^[7,8]将这种方法推广到复合材料加筋板模型,模拟其在均布压缩载荷下的屈曲和后屈曲形态,模型中筋条被简化为扭力杆,整体加筋板模型转化为两扭力杆和其间面板的局部模型,再利用里兹法得到屈曲载荷的解析解和后屈曲行为的半解析解。Qiao等^[9-13]建立了离散板分析方法,将复合材料型材简化成一系列板件,每个板件都转化为边界(与其他板件连接处)受到弹性约束或自由边的正交各向异性板,对整个型材的分析就转化为受各种边界约束和载荷方式的局部板件的分析。Mittelstedt等^[14]用里兹法研究对称铺层层合板压缩载荷下的屈曲载荷与屈曲模态,求解中考虑弯扭耦合刚度,讨论了耦合刚度对屈曲分析结果的影响。

与特征值屈曲分析相比,复合材料层合板后屈

曲解析解法的文献相对较少。Mittelstedt等^[15]利用伽辽金法得到了简支和固支边界矩形板在剪切载荷下的屈曲与后屈曲的解析解,并在后屈曲中引入了初始缺陷,但忽略了弯扭耦合项。Beerhorst等^[16]将该方法推广到弹性约束下的复合材料层合板在压剪复合载荷下的屈曲/后屈曲求解,考虑了弯扭耦合项,但未考虑横向边界的约束情况。Byklum等^[17]基于最小势能原理,考虑几何非线性,分析双向轴压载荷下双向加筋板的后屈曲行为,解析结果与数值结果在前屈曲阶段吻合较好,后屈曲阶段有一定的误差。Brubak等^[18]用半解析方法研究筋条方向任意的复合材料加筋板在压剪载荷作用下的屈曲和后屈曲行为,所得结果与数值模拟结果误差很小。以上屈曲和后屈曲的解析解法都是针对对称铺层的层合板(加筋板),任意铺层的层合板因刚度矩阵存在拉弯耦合和弯扭耦合项,很难得到解析解。Diaconu等^[19]研究了简支约束下的任意铺层层合板在压缩载荷下的后屈曲问题,通过引入无量纲参数将大挠度后屈曲的平衡方程和协调方程无量纲化,根据简支边界条件和由铺层不对称而引起扭曲的屈曲模态构造挠度函数,考虑前屈曲挠度,利用伽辽金法对控制方程进行求解,得到压缩载荷和挠度的显式表达式。Nie等^[20]将该方法推广到求解弹性约束下的任意铺层层合板在剪切载荷下的后屈曲问题,通过边界上承受扭转约束的边界条件,构造屈曲挠度函数,并利用伽辽金法得到剪切载荷和挠度的显式表达式。

本文针对任意铺层的复合材料加筋板,通过将加筋板简化为受弹簧约束的层合板,利用伽辽金法,得到了加筋板受压缩、剪切和压剪载荷下的屈曲/后屈曲解析解。求解中引入了无量纲参数,使得结果更具一般性;在后屈曲行为中考虑了初始曲线和耦合刚度引起的前屈曲挠度,使得结果更加准确。通过与有限元结果比较,讨论了几何参数、弹簧刚度等对解的影响。最后将该方法应用于T形加筋对称铺层复合材料加筋板的屈曲分析中,考虑T形筋对复合材料层板粘结区的刚度增强作用,采用刚度平均化方法引入增强效果,并与两种T形筋刚度简化模型以及有限元结果进行了比较,验证了粘结区刚度平均对加筋板后屈曲行为分析的有效性。

1 复合材料层合板屈曲/后屈曲解析分析方法

在复合材料加筋板的初步设计阶段,采用解析方法可以提高设计效率。

在复合材料加筋板的屈曲/后屈曲问题求解

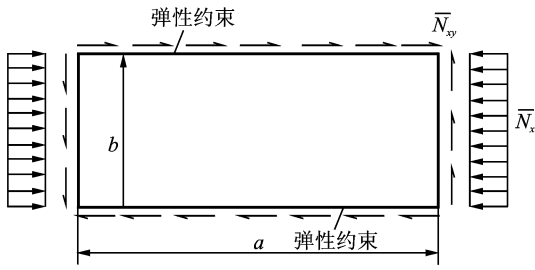


图1 复合材料加筋板分析模型

Fig. 1 Analysis model of stiffened composite panels

中,通常的做法是将筋条简化为扭转弹簧(见图1)^[7],原问题即转化为求解边界含弹性约束的板的屈曲/后屈曲问题。为了使分析更具一般性,本文考虑的复合材料加筋板的面板为任意铺层的复合材料层合板。

1.1 基本方程

根据经典层合板理论和基于基尔霍夫假设的薄壁理论,中面上单位长度的薄膜应力 $\{N_x, N_y, N_{xy}\}$,力矩 $\{M_x, M_y, M_{xy}\}$ 和应变 $\{\epsilon_x^0, \epsilon_y^0, \gamma_{xy}^0\}$,曲率 $\{\kappa_x, \kappa_y, \kappa_{xy}\}$ 满足关系式^[21]

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \\ M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{16} & B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{26} & B_{21} & B_{22} & B_{26} \\ A_{61} & A_{62} & A_{66} & B_{61} & B_{62} & B_{66} \\ B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{16} & D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{16} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & B_{26} & D_{21} & D_{22} & D_{26} \\ B_{61} & B_{62} & B_{66} & D_{61} & D_{62} & D_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_x^0 \\ \epsilon_y^0 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 \\ \kappa_x \\ \kappa_y \\ \kappa_{xy} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

层合板大挠度后屈曲平衡方程可由薄膜应力表示为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} + N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + 2 N_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + N_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

薄膜应力可由应力函数 ψ 表示^[22]

$$N_x = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2}, \quad N_y = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}, \quad N_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (3)$$

当复合材料层合板受到压缩载荷 \bar{N}_x 和剪切载荷 \bar{N}_{xy} 单独或共同作用时,设其中占主导作用的载荷为 \bar{N}_d ;若两者相等,则 \bar{N}_d 可取两者中的任意值。

应变和曲率可分别定义为^[22]

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_x^0 = \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2, \quad \epsilon_y^0 = \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 = \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\kappa_x = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, \quad \kappa_y = -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}, \quad \kappa_{xy} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (5)$$

联合式(1~5),并引入无量纲参数(见附录),层合板后屈曲问题的无量纲基本微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\alpha_D^2} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^4} + 4 \frac{\gamma_D}{\alpha_D} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + 2\beta_D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + 4\alpha_D \delta_D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \\ & \alpha_D^2 \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^4} + \alpha_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^4} + \gamma_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + \beta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \\ & \delta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \eta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^4} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi} \partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^2 \partial \xi^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \\ & \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi} \partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\alpha_A^2} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^4} - 2 \frac{\delta_A}{\alpha_A} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + 2\beta_A \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} - 2\gamma_{AA} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \\ & \alpha_A^2 \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^4} - \left(\alpha_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^4} + \gamma_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + \beta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \right. \\ & \left. \delta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \eta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^4} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^2} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

方程(6,7)是层合板后屈曲问题的无量纲基本微分方程。

假设层合板具有已知的初始缺陷 w_0 ,层合板的后屈曲实际挠度包含由载荷产生的挠度 w 和初始挠度 w_0 两部分,把总挠度 $w+w_0$ 代入中面应变的表达式(4),并忽略其中的高阶项,得到具有初始挠度的层合板应变表达式

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_x^0 = \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \\ \epsilon_y^0 = \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 = \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

同时应变 $\epsilon_x^0, \epsilon_y^0, \gamma_{xy}^0$ 表达式也可由关系式(1)结合应力函数表达式(3)给出

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_x^0 = \bar{A}_{11} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \bar{A}_{12} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \bar{A}_{16} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - \bar{B}_{11} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \\ \quad \bar{B}_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2 \bar{B}_{16} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \epsilon_y^0 = \bar{A}_{12} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \bar{A}_{22} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \bar{A}_{26} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - \bar{B}_{21} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \\ \quad \bar{B}_{22} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2 \bar{B}_{26} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \gamma_{xy}^0 = \bar{A}_{16} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \bar{A}_{26} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \bar{A}_{66} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - \bar{B}_{61} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \\ \quad \bar{B}_{62} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - 2 \bar{B}_{66} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

消去式(8)中的位移 u_0, v_0 ,并将应变表达式(9)代入,可得具有初始缺陷的层合板应变协调方程,引入无量纲参数后为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\alpha_A^2} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^4} - 2 \frac{\delta_A}{\alpha_A} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + 2\beta_A \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} - 2\gamma_{AA} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \\ & \alpha_A^2 \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^4} - \left(\alpha_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^4} + \gamma_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + \beta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \eta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^4} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^2} \quad (10)$$

对于平衡方程(6),等号左端项代表弯曲薄膜应力,它仅与由其产生的挠度 \bar{w} 有关。等号右端项表示力在坐标系下的投影,应该按照包含初始缺陷 \bar{w}_0 在内的实际位置进行投影,将总挠度 $\bar{w} + \bar{w}_0$ 代替 \bar{w} 并代入方程(6)的右端,得到考虑初始缺陷的平衡微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\alpha_D^2} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^4} + 4 \frac{\gamma_D}{\alpha_D} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + 2\beta_D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + 4\alpha_D \delta_D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \\ & \alpha_D^2 \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^4} + \alpha_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^4} + \gamma_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + \beta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \\ & \delta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \eta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^4} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \xi^2} \right) - \\ & 2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

方程(10,11)即为考虑初始缺陷的关于挠度函数 \bar{w} 和应力函数 $\bar{\psi}$ 的微分方程组。

1.2 屈曲/后屈曲问题的求解

为了得到微分方程组(10,11)的解析解,首先需要假设挠度函数,亦称位移函数。由于本文研究的是任意铺层的复合材料层合板,存在拉弯、弯扭耦合刚度,当受到面内压缩、剪切或压剪复合载荷时,在屈曲发生之前会产生较大的离面位移,称为前屈曲挠度,并对后屈曲变形产生影响。因此,为了准确地计算层合板的后屈曲问题,除了初始缺陷 \bar{w}_0 ,假设层合板的挠度 \bar{w} 还包含两部分

$$\bar{w} = \bar{w}_1 + \bar{w}_2 \quad (12)$$

式中 \bar{w}_1 为前屈曲挠度。根据挠度函数在两纵向边界满足的自然边界条件,这个挠度函数可以假设为

$$\bar{w}_1 = g\eta(\eta - 1) \quad (13)$$

式中 g 为待定系数。同时,这个挠度函数在两纵向边界还满足层合板的弯曲刚度和所受弹性约束的扭转刚度相协调的关系

$$\begin{aligned} M_\eta = & -\eta_B \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^2} - \rho_B \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2} + \tau_B \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^2} - \eta_D \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_1}{\partial \xi^2} - \\ & \alpha_D^2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_1}{\partial \eta^2} - 2\alpha_D \delta_D \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_1}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \bar{K} \alpha_D^2 \overline{AD} \frac{\partial \bar{w}_1}{\partial \eta} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

将式(13)代入式(14),可以得到 g 的表达式

$$g = \frac{(\eta_B \bar{N}_x + \tau_{B\alpha} \bar{N}_{xy}) \pi^2}{(\bar{K} + 2) \alpha_D^2} \quad (15)$$

式(12)中的第2项 \bar{w}_2 为面内载荷作用下层合板后屈曲阶段产生的位移。为了能够得到复合材料层合板在扭转约束下的后屈曲问题解析解,假

设在层合板发生屈曲后的一定载荷范围内,屈曲模态的倾斜角和半波长没有发生变化,挠度函数可以通过屈曲模态和边界条件构造

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{w}_2(\xi, \eta) = & W \sin(\pi(\xi - \phi\eta)) [(1-t) \sin(\pi\eta) + \\ & \frac{t}{2} (1 - \cos(2\pi\eta))] \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中: W 表示挠度函数的振幅; $t(0 \leq t \leq 1)$ 为待求参数,表示扭转边界条件介于简支边界条件和固支边界条件之间; ϕ 表示屈曲模态的倾斜角;半波长 α 通过无量纲的变量 ξ 表示。

假设的挠度函数 \bar{w}_2 除了满足基本的自然边界条件外,在层合板纵向边界的弯曲刚度和扭转刚度同样满足下面的协调关系

$$M_\eta = \begin{cases} \bar{K} \alpha_D^2 \overline{AD} \frac{\partial \bar{w}_2}{\partial \eta} & \eta = 1 \\ -\bar{K} \alpha_D^2 \overline{AD} \frac{\partial \bar{w}_2}{\partial \eta} & \eta = 0 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

将式(16)代入式(17),可以得到未知参数 t 为

$$t = \frac{\bar{K}}{\bar{K} + 2\pi} \quad (18)$$

同时,假设考虑初始缺陷的位移函数 \bar{w}_0 和理想情况下的位移函数 \bar{w}_2 具有相同的形式

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{w}_0(\xi, \eta) = & W_0 \sin(\pi(\xi - \phi\eta)) [(1-t) \sin(\pi\eta) + \\ & \frac{t}{2} (1 - \cos(2\pi\eta))] \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

对于薄板后屈曲无量纲应变协调微分方程(11),一个常用的齐次通解为^[16]

$$\bar{\psi}_h = \frac{\pi^2}{2} (\bar{N}_x \eta^2 - 2\bar{N}_{xy} \alpha \xi \eta) \quad (20)$$

方程(11)的一个特解 $\bar{\psi}_h$ 的表达式较长,列于附录中,这里不再写出。方程(11)中应力函数 $\bar{\psi}$ 的通解可表达为

$$\bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi}_h + \bar{\psi}_p \quad (21)$$

方程(10)可采用伽辽金法进行求解^[23]

$$\int_0^2 \left(\int_0^1 L(\bar{w}, \bar{\psi}) \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial W} d\eta \right) d\xi = 0 \quad (22)$$

式中算子 $L(\bar{w}, \bar{\psi})$ 定义如下

$$\begin{aligned} L(\bar{w}, \bar{\psi}) = & \frac{1}{\alpha_D^2} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^4} + 4 \frac{\gamma_D}{\alpha_D} \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + 2\beta_D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \\ & 4\alpha_D \delta_D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \alpha_D^2 \frac{\partial^4 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^4} + \alpha_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^4} + \\ & \gamma_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^3 \partial \eta} + \beta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2 \partial \eta^2} + \delta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^3} + \eta_B \frac{\partial^4 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^4} - \\ & \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \eta^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \xi^2} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right) - \\ & \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \xi^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_0}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

将式(16,19,21)代入方程(22),得到关于挠度 W 的3次方程

$$\gamma_1 W^3 + 3\gamma_1 W_0 W^2 + 2\gamma_1 W_0^2 W - (\gamma_2 + \gamma_3)W - \gamma_4 \bar{N}_d (W - W_0) = 0 \quad (24)$$

式中 $\gamma_1 \sim \gamma_4$ 为半波长 α 和倾斜角 ϕ 的函数,具体表达式见附录。

为了求解关于挠度 W 的 3 次方程(24),首先需要得到屈曲模态的半波长 α 和倾斜角 ϕ 。考虑理想情况下没有初始缺陷的层合板,即 $W_0 = 0$,这样方程(24)就变为关于 W 的二次方程

$$\gamma_1 W^2 - (\gamma_2 + \gamma_3 + \gamma_4 \bar{N}_d) = 0 \quad (25)$$

方程(25)存在一个正根

$$W = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_2 + \gamma_3 + \gamma_4 \bar{N}_d}{\gamma_1}} \quad (26)$$

当外部载荷达到某个临界值时,复合材料层合板发生屈曲,这时还没有面外位移产生,即 $W = 0$,则式(26)化为

$$\gamma_2 + \gamma_3 + \gamma_4 \bar{N}_d = 0 \quad (27)$$

同时所有满足方程(27)的载荷 \bar{N}_d 中,屈曲载荷是最小值,因此有

$$\frac{\partial \bar{N}_d}{\partial \alpha} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{N}_d}{\partial \phi} = 0 \quad (28)$$

联立式(28)的两个方程,并通过简单的牛顿迭代就可以求出未知量 α 和 ϕ 的值。把这两个值代入方程(27),就得到屈曲载荷 \bar{N}_d 的解析表达式

$$\bar{N}_d = -\frac{\gamma_2 + \gamma_3}{\gamma_4} \quad (29)$$

同样地,把 α 和 ϕ 代入方程(24),可以得到挠度 W 和载荷 \bar{N}_d 的关系式。

$$W = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{\gamma_1}} \sqrt[3]{-27W_0(\gamma_2 + \gamma_3) + 3\sqrt{\gamma_5}} + \frac{\gamma_1 W_0^2 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 + \gamma_4 \bar{N}_d}{\sqrt[3]{(-27W_0(\gamma_2 + \gamma_3) + 3\sqrt{\gamma_5})\gamma_1^2}} - W_0 \quad (30)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_5 = & -3\{4\gamma_1^3 W_0^6 + 12\gamma_1^2 W_0^4 (\gamma_4 \bar{N}_d + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3) + \\ & 3\gamma_1 W_0^2 [4\gamma_4^2 \bar{N}_d^2 - 10\gamma_2 \gamma_3 + (\gamma_2 + \gamma_3)(8\gamma_4 \bar{N}_d - \\ & 5\gamma_2 + 5\gamma_3)] + 4(\gamma_2 + \gamma_3)[3\gamma_4^2 \bar{N}_d^2 + (\gamma_2 + \\ & \gamma_3)^2] + 12\gamma_4^2 \bar{N}_d^2 (3\gamma_2 + \gamma_4 \bar{N}_d) + \\ & 36\gamma_3 \gamma_4 \bar{N}_d (\gamma_3 + 2\gamma_2)\} / \gamma_1 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

1.3 算例结果对比和讨论

在对任意铺层复合材料加筋板屈曲/后屈曲问题的求解中,加筋板是被当作无限长板来处理的,忽略了横向边界约束的影响,再结合筋条刚度和面板耦合刚度(前屈曲挠度),对屈曲/后屈曲结果会产生不同程度的影响。因此,须根据不同的长宽比对解析解进行验证。对比解是基于有限元计算的结果。

本文采用 ABAQUS 软件。加筋板模型参见

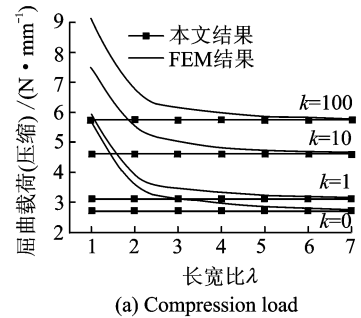
图 1,板宽设为 150 mm,长度由长宽比决定,计算时采用 4 节点壳单元 S4R,单元尺寸为 5 mm × 5 mm;进行单元尺寸的收敛性分析,结果证实在该尺寸下的结果是收敛的;上下边的筋条简化为弹性约束,采用 Spring 弹簧单元模拟,弹簧单元的刚度为筋条的扭转刚度,四边均约束离面位移。

复合材料单层材料参数^[7]为: $E_{11} = 113$ GPa, $E_{22} = 9$ GPa, $G_{12} = 3.82$ GPa, $\nu_{12} = 0.302$,厚度 0.25 mm。加筋板长宽比 $\lambda = a/b$,取为 $1 \leq \lambda \leq 7$;筋条扭转刚度 k 取 0,1,10 和 100。面板铺层方式很多,此处只选取一般的不对称铺层[0/45/-45/90]。

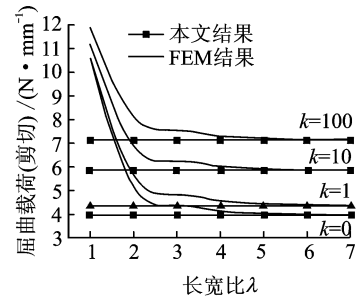
以下为压缩、剪切和压剪(压剪比 1:1)3 种载荷的有限元和本文解析解结果的对比。

1.3.1 屈曲载荷

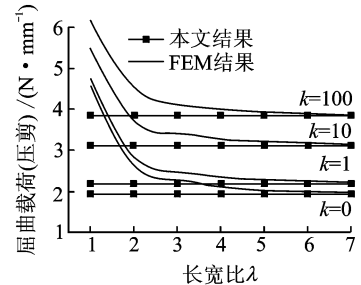
加筋板的屈曲载荷解析结果可由式(29)解得,有限元结果由特征值分析获得。图 2 为 3 种载荷形式下屈曲载荷的结果比较。



(a) Compression load



(b) Shear load



(c) Combined compression and shear load (ratio of shear-compression with 1:1)

图 2 不同弹性约束和长宽比下的复合材料层合板在 3 种载荷下的屈曲载荷

Fig. 2 Buckling loads of laminated composite panels with different elastic restraints and aspect ratios subjected to three kinds of loads

由图2的结果比较可知,当长宽比较小时,解析解的屈曲载荷与有限元结果偏差较大;但当 $\lambda \geq 3$ 后,3种载荷下屈曲载荷的解析结果和有限元结果的偏差小于10%,并随着长宽比的增大而趋向有限元结果。该现象也适用于其他铺层,限于篇幅,不再给出。

1.3.2 后屈曲响应

复合材料层合板为任意铺层时,可能存在不对称性引起的耦合刚度,在屈曲前就会产生较大的挠

度,加上筋条扭转刚度约束性的差异,对后屈曲响应会有不同程度的影响。因此,本节除解析解与有限元结果比较外,还比较了考虑前屈曲挠度(本文结果1)和不考虑前屈曲挠度(本文结果2)对结果的影响。

图3,4为压缩载荷和剪切载荷下的载荷-挠度曲线。由图3,4可见,一般铺层复合材料层合板在压缩和剪切载荷作用下产生了较大的前屈曲挠度,当筋条扭转刚度较小时,约束力较弱,对后屈曲影

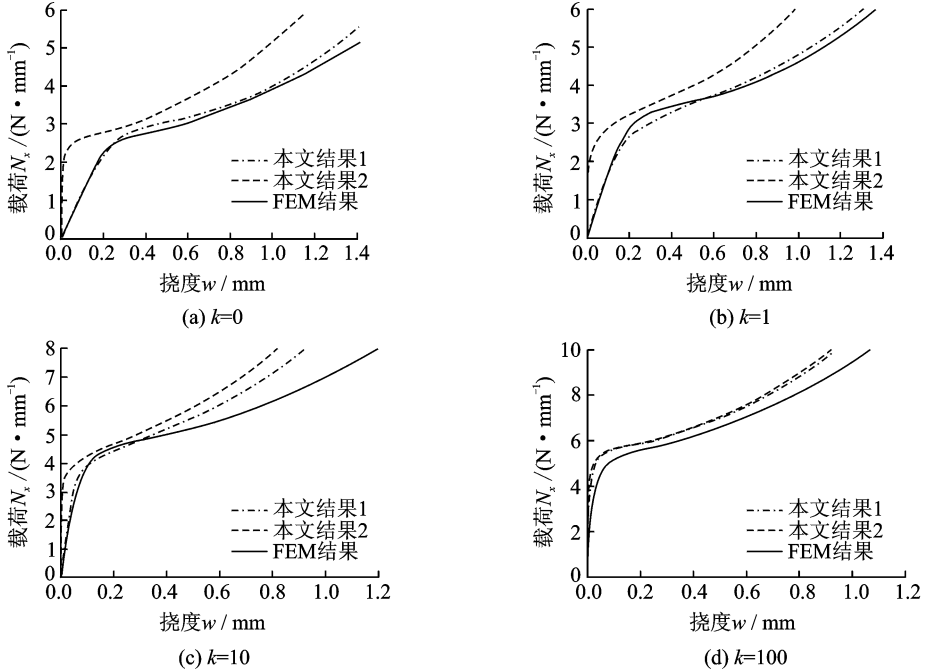


图3 不同扭转刚度约束下的复合材料层合板在压缩载荷下的载荷-挠度曲线

Fig. 3 Load-deflection curves for laminated composite panels with different rotational stiffness restraints subjected to compression loads

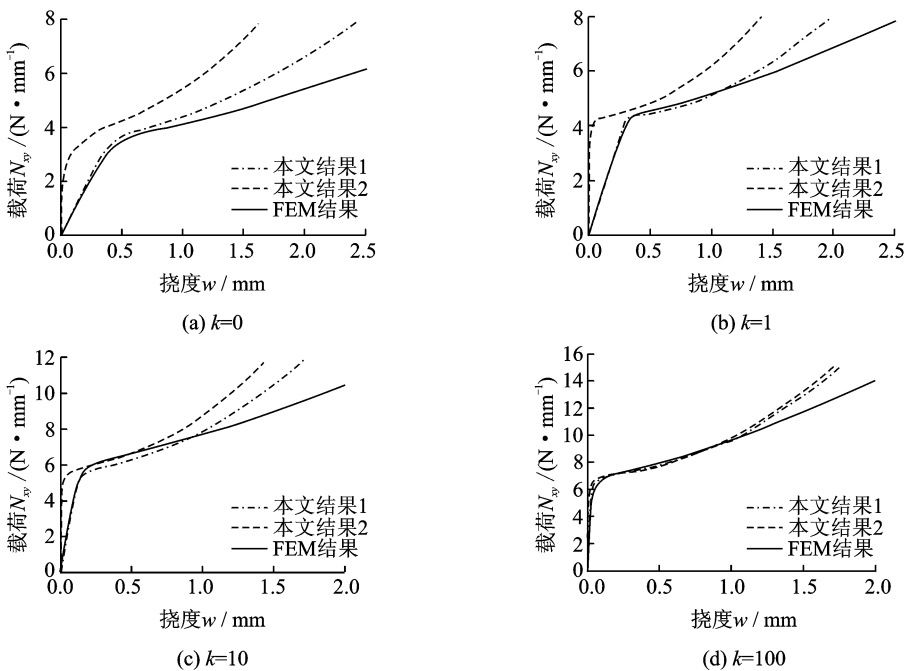


图4 不同扭转刚度约束下的复合材料层合板在剪切载荷下的载荷-挠度曲线

Fig. 4 Load-deflection curves for laminated composite panels with different rotational stiffness restraints subjected to shear loads

响较大,若不予以考虑,对后屈曲的挠度计算结果影响较大;只有在筋条扭转刚度很大、约束力非常强时,前屈曲的影响才可忽略。压剪载荷是压缩和剪切载荷的组合,结果与两者一致,在此不再给出。

图 5 给出了加筋板受压缩和剪切载荷共同作用时,不同压剪比($N_x=0.5N_{xy}$, $N_x=N_{xy}$ 和 $N_x=2N_{xy}$)下的载荷-挠度曲线。由图可见,解析结果和有限元结果吻合很好。

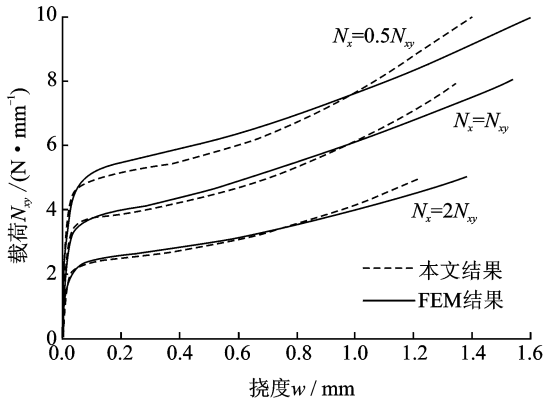


图 5 在不同压剪比压剪载荷作用下的载荷-挠度曲线
Fig. 5 Load-deflection curves for laminated composite panels with different rotational stiffness restraints subjected to combined compression and shear loads

2 解析解法的应用

复合材料加筋板的面板一般采用对称铺层,以避免成型后的翘曲。筋条与面板通过粘结区粘结为一个整体,粘结区会提高面板刚度,但面板和粘结区的整体铺层往往会失去对称性。因此,该区域存在耦合刚度。而目前的分析方法均不考虑粘结区的刚度增强效果,屈曲载荷值相对偏低,影响加筋板承载力的发挥。

本节以工程中最常用的 T 形筋复合材料加筋板为例,通过刚度平均化方法,引入粘结区的刚度增强作用,采用上节任意铺层层合板屈曲/后屈曲解析解法进行求解。

2.1 刚度平均方法

图 6 为工程中常用的 T 形筋复合材料加筋板截面结构示意图,其中 b 为筋间距, b_p 为无筋区面板宽度,则粘结区宽度为 $b-b_p$ 。

以面板的中面为基准面,假设面板的厚度为 t_p ,铺层数为 n ,粘结区的厚度为 t_f ,铺层数为 m 。根据经典层合板理论,面板的拉伸刚度系数 A_{ij}^p ,耦合刚度系数 B_{ij}^p 和弯曲刚度系数 D_{ij}^p 分别为

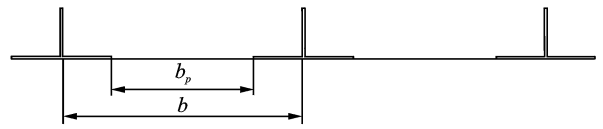


图 6 T形筋加筋板截面结构示意图
Fig. 6 Structural representation of T-shaped stiffened panels

$$A_{ij}^p = \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij}^p)_k (z_k - z_{k-1}), B_{ij}^p = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij}^p)_k (z_k^2 - z_{k-1}^2), D_{ij}^p = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n (\bar{Q}_{ij}^p)_k (z_k^3 - z_{k-1}^3) \quad (32)$$

由于加筋板的面板是对称铺层,所以刚度矩阵是对称的,且耦合刚度 $B_{ij}^p=0$,拉弯耦合刚度系数 A_{12}^p, A_{16}^p 和弯扭耦合刚度系数 D_{12}^p, D_{16}^p 与其他量相比是小量,并随着铺层数的增加而减小。因此,为求解方便,在通常的分析中一般取零值,但在本文中无须忽略。

采用同样方法可以得到粘结区各刚度系数,由于粘结区的铺层可能是非对称的,即以下刚度系数均不为零

$$A_{ij}^f = \sum_{k=1}^m (\bar{Q}_{ij}^f)_k (z_k - z_{k-1}), B_{ij}^f = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^m (\bar{Q}_{ij}^f)_k (z_k^2 - z_{k-1}^2), D_{ij}^f = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^m (\bar{Q}_{ij}^f)_k (z_k^3 - z_{k-1}^3) \quad (33)$$

采用平均化方法,将粘结区刚度叠加到层合板上

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{b} [(b-b_p)A_{ij}^f + b_p A_{ij}^p], B_{ij} = \frac{1}{b} [(b-b_p) \cdot B_{ij}^f + b_p B_{ij}^p], D_{ij} = \frac{1}{b} [(b-b_p)D_{ij}^f + b_p D_{ij}^p] \quad (34)$$

粘结区的铺层非对称性,使得刚度系数 A_{ij}, B_{ij} 和 D_{ij} 均不为零。

2.2 算例及结果分析

考虑筋条间距 100 mm,粘结区宽度 40 mm,筋条高度 20 mm,长度 300 mm 的 T 形筋复合材料加筋板。面板铺层为 $[45^\circ/(0^\circ, 90^\circ)/45^\circ]$,筋条为 $[45^\circ/0^\circ/0^\circ/0^\circ/45^\circ]$,筋条粘结区为 $[45^\circ/0^\circ/0^\circ]$,其中 $(0^\circ, 90^\circ)$ 和 45° 层材料为碳纤维布, 0° 层材料为碳纤维单向带。材料性能见表 1。

表 1 铺层材料性能

Tab. 1 Layer material properties

材料	单层厚度/ mm	$E_{11}/$ GPa	$E_{22}/$ GPa	ν_{12}	$G_{12}/$ GPa
碳纤维布	0.302	66.2	57.2	0.043	5.00
碳纤维单向带	0.167	109.0	9.6	0.286	4.94

利用式(32~34),可得到平均化后的刚度阵,采用第1节中的方法可以得到加筋板屈曲/后屈曲响应,在此称解法1。工程中常用的求解方法是将T形筋条简化为扭转弹簧,弹簧刚度的计算分为只考虑筋条立面并忽略粘结区,和两者都考虑的两种方法,在此称解法2和3。面板为对称铺层,按式(32)计算。解法1~3及有限元方法计算结果见表2和图7。

表2 特征值屈曲载荷

Tab.2 Eigenvalue buckling load		N/mm		
载荷形式	解法1	解法2	解法3	FEM
压缩	67.3	25.377 9	24.18	65.5
剪切	50.8	30.857 3	27.80	49.6
压剪	42.5	17.636 6	16.10	41.3

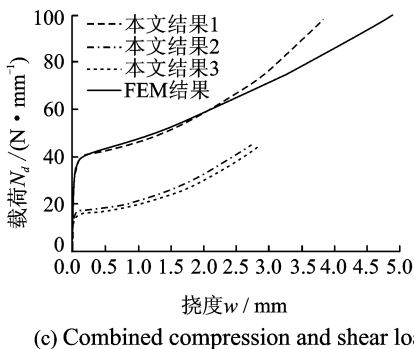
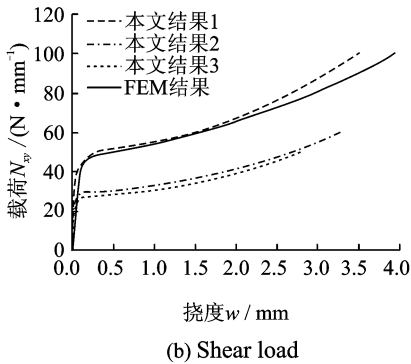
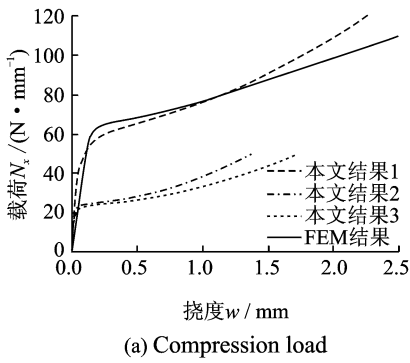


图7 复合材料加筋板的载荷-挠度曲线比较

Fig.7 Comparison for load-deflection curves of stiffened composite panels

由表2和图7可知,解法2和3没有体现粘结区的刚度增强效果,屈曲载荷偏低;而解法1考虑了粘结区的增强效果,屈曲载荷与FEM结果相比,偏差为2.8%。解法2和3的载荷-挠度曲线与FEM相比,尽管趋势相近,但由于面板刚度的差别,使曲线在数值上相差较远,而解法1的载荷-挠度曲线与FEM的吻合较好。

3 结 论

本文给出了一种弹性约束下的任意铺层复合材料层合板在压缩、剪切或压剪载荷下的屈曲/后屈曲问题解析解法,讨论了不同几何尺寸、前屈曲挠度、弹簧扭转刚度对屈曲/后屈曲响应的影

响:

(1)加筋板面板长宽比 $\lambda \geq 3$ 时,屈曲载荷的解析结果和有限元结果的偏差小于10%;

(2)前屈曲挠度对屈曲/后屈曲响应影响随筋条扭转刚度的提高而减弱。

考虑筋条粘结区对面板刚度的增强效果,将本文解析解应用于对称铺层的复合材料加筋板中,通过算例结果的对比表明本文方法能够更准确地预测复合材料加筋板的屈曲/后屈曲响应,为加筋板的设计提供了有效的分析方法。

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附录:

无量纲参数

$$\xi = \frac{x}{a}, \eta = \frac{y}{b}, \bar{u} = \frac{ua}{AD^2}, \bar{v} = \frac{vb}{AD^2}, \bar{w} = \frac{w}{AD}, \bar{w}_0 = \frac{w_0}{AD}, \bar{AD} = \sqrt[4]{\bar{A}_{11}\bar{A}_{22}\bar{D}_{11}\bar{D}_{22}}, \alpha = \frac{a}{b}, \bar{K} = \frac{Kb}{D_{22}}, \bar{\psi} = \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}}, \alpha_A = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt[4]{\frac{\bar{A}_{11}}{\bar{A}_{22}}}$$

$$\beta_A = \frac{2\bar{A}_{12} + \bar{A}_{66}}{2\sqrt{\bar{A}_{11}\bar{A}_{22}}}, \gamma_A = \frac{\bar{A}_{16}}{\sqrt{\bar{A}_{11}\bar{A}_{22}}}, \delta_A = \frac{\bar{A}_{26}}{\sqrt{\bar{A}_{11}\bar{A}_{22}}}, \eta_A = \frac{\bar{A}_{12}}{\sqrt{\bar{A}_{11}\bar{A}_{22}}}, \alpha_D = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{D}_{22}}{\bar{D}_{11}}}, \beta_D = \frac{\bar{D}_{12} + 2\bar{D}_{66}}{\sqrt{\bar{D}_{11}\bar{D}_{22}}}, \gamma_D = \frac{\bar{D}_{16}}{\sqrt{\bar{D}_{11}\bar{D}_{22}}}$$

$$\delta_D = \frac{\bar{D}_{26}}{\sqrt{\bar{D}_{11}\bar{D}_{22}}}, \eta_D = \frac{\bar{D}_{12}}{\sqrt{\bar{D}_{11}\bar{D}_{22}}}, \alpha_B = \frac{b^2 \bar{B}_{21}}{a^2 \bar{AD}}, \beta_B = \frac{\bar{B}_{11} + \bar{B}_{22} - 2\bar{B}_{66}}{\bar{AD}}, \gamma_B = \frac{b}{a} \frac{2\bar{B}_{26} - \bar{B}_{61}}{\bar{AD}}, \delta_B = \frac{a}{b} \frac{2\bar{B}_{16} - \bar{B}_{62}}{\bar{AD}}, \eta_B = \frac{a^2 \bar{B}_{12}}{b^2 \bar{AD}}$$

$$\mu_B = \frac{\bar{B}_{11}}{\bar{AD}}, \rho_B = \frac{\bar{B}_{22}}{\bar{AD}}, \omega_B = \frac{\bar{B}_{66}}{\bar{AD}}, \nu_B = \frac{a}{b} \frac{2\bar{B}_{16}}{\bar{AD}}, \tau_B = \frac{a}{b} \frac{\bar{B}_{62}}{\bar{AD}}, \theta_B = \frac{b}{a} \frac{\bar{B}_{61}}{\bar{AD}}, \zeta_B = \frac{b}{a} \frac{2\bar{B}_{26}}{\bar{AD}}, \bar{N}_x = \frac{N_x b^2}{\pi^2 \sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}}, \bar{N}_{xy} = \frac{N_{xy} b^2}{\pi^2 \sqrt{D_{11}D_{22}}}$$

特解 $\bar{\psi}_h$ 的表达式

$$\bar{\psi}_h = W \left[P_1 \sin f_1 + P_2 \cos f_2 + P_3 \cos f_3 + P_4 \sin f_4 + P_5 \sin f_5 + (W + 2W_0) \left(P_6 \sin f_6 + P_7 \cos f_7 + P_8 \sin f_8 + P_9 \cos f_9 + \sum_{i=10}^{13} P_i \sin f_i + \sum_{j=14}^{16} P_j \cos f_j \right) \right]$$

其中

$$f_1 = \pi(\xi - \phi\eta), f_{2,3} = \pi(\xi - (\phi \mp 1)\eta), f_{4,5} = \pi(\xi - (\phi \mp 2)\eta), f_6 = \pi\eta, f_7 = 2\pi\eta, f_8 = 3\pi\eta, f_9 = 4\pi\eta$$

$$f_{10,11} = \pi(2\xi - (2\phi \mp 1)\eta), f_{12,13} = \pi(2\xi - (2\phi \mp 3)\eta), f_{14} = 2\pi(\xi - \phi\eta), f_{15,16} = 2\pi(\xi - (\phi \mp 1)\eta)$$

$$P_1 = \frac{\alpha_A^2 t (\eta_B \phi^4 - \delta_B \phi^3 + \beta_B \phi^2 - \gamma_B \phi + \alpha_B)}{2(\alpha_A^4 \phi^4 + 2\alpha_A^3 \gamma_A \phi^3 + 2\alpha_A^2 \beta_A \phi^2 + 2\alpha_A \delta_A \phi + 1)}, P_{2,3} = \frac{\mp \alpha_A^2 (1-t) [\eta_B (\phi \mp 1)^4 - \delta_B (\phi \mp 1)^3 + \beta_B (\phi \mp 1)^2 - \gamma_B (\phi \mp 1) + \alpha_B]}{2[\alpha_A^4 (\phi \mp 1)^4 + 2\alpha_A^3 \gamma_A (\phi \mp 1)^3 + 2\alpha_A^2 \beta_A (\phi \mp 1)^2 + 2\alpha_A \delta_A (\phi \mp 1) + 1]}$$

$$P_{4,5} = \frac{-\alpha_A^2 t [\eta_B (\phi \mp 2)^4 - \delta_B (\phi \mp 2)^3 + \beta_B (\phi \mp 2)^2 - \gamma_B (\phi \mp 2) + \alpha_B]}{4[\alpha_A^4 (\phi \mp 2)^4 + 2\alpha_A^3 \gamma_A (\phi \mp 2)^3 + 2\alpha_A^2 \beta_A (\phi \mp 2)^2 + 2\alpha_A \delta_A (\phi \mp 2) + 1]}, P_6 = -\frac{3t(1-t)}{8\alpha_A^2}, P_7 = \frac{(1-2t+2t^2)}{32\alpha_A^2}, P_8 = -\frac{1}{27}P_6$$

$$P_9 = -\frac{t^2}{512\alpha_A^2}, P_{10,11} = \frac{\pm 11\alpha_A^2 t(1-t)}{16[\alpha_A^4 (2\phi \mp 1)^4 + 4\alpha_A^3 \gamma_A (2\phi \mp 1)^3 + 8\alpha_A^2 \beta_A (2\phi \mp 1)^2 + 16\alpha_A \delta_A (2\phi \mp 1) + 16]}$$

$$P_{12,13} = \frac{\mp \alpha_A^2 t(1-t)}{16[\alpha_A^4 (2\phi \mp 3)^4 + 4\alpha_A^3 \gamma_A (2\phi \mp 3)^3 + 8\alpha_A^2 \beta_A (2\phi \mp 3)^2 + 16\alpha_A \delta_A (2\phi \mp 3) + 16]}$$

$$P_{14} = \frac{\alpha_A^2 (1-2t+2t^2)}{32(\alpha_A^4 \phi^4 + 2\alpha_A^3 \gamma_A \phi^3 + 2\alpha_A^2 \beta_A \phi^2 + 2\alpha_A \delta_A \phi + 1)}$$

$$P_{15,16} = \frac{-\alpha_A^2 t^2}{64[\alpha_A^4 (\phi \mp 1)^4 + 2\alpha_A^3 \gamma_A (\phi \mp 1)^3 + 2\alpha_A^2 \beta_A (\phi \mp 1)^2 + 2\alpha_A \delta_A (\phi \mp 1) + 1]}$$

$\gamma_1 \sim \gamma_4$ 的值

$$\gamma_1 = S_9 P_6 + S_{10} P_7 + S_{11} P_8 + S_{12} P_9 + S_{13} (P_{10} - P_{11}) + S_{14} (P_{12} - P_{13}) + S_{15} P_{14} + S_{16} (P_{15} + P_{16})$$

$$\gamma_2 = S_4 P_1 - S_5 P_2 + S_6 P_3 - S_7 P_4 - S_8 P_5$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{S_1}{\alpha_D} - \frac{4\gamma_D \phi S_1}{\alpha_D} + 2\beta_D (S_1 \phi^2 + S_2) - 4\alpha_D \delta_D (S_1 \phi^3 + 3S_2 \phi) + \alpha_D^2 (S_1 \phi^4 + 6S_2 \phi^2 + S_3)$$

$$\gamma_4 = -S_1 \left(\frac{\bar{N}_x}{\bar{N}_d} + \frac{2\bar{N}_{xy}}{\bar{N}_d} \phi \alpha \right)$$

其中

$$S_1 = \left(\frac{7\pi}{8} - \frac{8}{3} \right) t^2 - \left(\pi - \frac{8}{3} \right) t + \frac{\pi}{2}, S_2 = \left(\pi - \frac{8}{3} \right) (t-1)t + \frac{\pi}{2}, S_3 = \left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - \frac{20}{3} \right) t^2 - \left(\pi - \frac{20}{3} \right) t + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S_4 = \left(\frac{\pi t}{2} - 2t + 2 \right) (\eta_B \phi^4 - \delta_B \phi^3 + \beta_B \phi^2 - \gamma_B \phi + \alpha_B), S_{5,6} = \left(-\frac{\pi t}{2} + \frac{4t}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) [\eta_B (\phi \mp 1)^4 - \delta_B (\phi \mp 1)^3 + \beta_B (\phi \mp 1)^2 - \gamma_B (\phi \mp 1) + \alpha_B]$$

$$S_{7,8} = \left(\frac{\pi t}{4} - \frac{2t}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) [\eta_B (\phi \mp 2)^4 - \delta_B (\phi \mp 2)^3 + \beta_B (\phi \mp 2)^2 - \gamma_B (\phi \mp 2) + \alpha_B], S_9 = \left(-\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{12}{5} \right) t^2 + \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{8}{3} \right) t + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$S_{10} = \left(-2\pi + \frac{32}{5} \right) (t-1)t - \pi, S_{11} = \left(\frac{9\pi}{4} - \frac{228}{35} \right) t^2 + \left(-\frac{9\pi}{4} + \frac{24}{5} \right) t - \frac{12}{5}, S_{12} = \left(\pi - \frac{128}{35} \right) t^2 + \frac{128}{35} t$$

$$S_{13} = \left(\frac{11\pi}{8} - \frac{14}{3} \right) t^2 + \left(-\frac{11\pi}{8} + 4 \right) t - 2, S_{14} = -\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{2}{15} \right) t^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{4}{3} \right) t - \frac{2}{3}, S_{15} = \left(-2\pi + \frac{16}{3} \right) (t-1)t - \pi$$

$$S_{16} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{32}{15} \right) t^2 + \frac{32}{15} t$$

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