

正交异性材料弹性力学通解

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摘要

正交异性材料力学行为研究对于复合材料结构设计及工程应用具有重要意义。根据正交异性材料本构关系, 建立了求解正交异性板应力边值问题的弹性力学基本方程。利用坐标变换法和实函数分析对正交异性板的偏微分方程进行充分求解。以楔形板承受集中力作为典例, 选用恰当的调和函数推导出正交异性板的应力场通解。

关键词

正交异性材料, 弹性力学, 坐标变换, 调和函数, 应力场

General Solution of Elastic Mechanics for Orthotropic Materials

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Abstract

The investigation of the mechanic property for orthotropic materials must be of great significance for the design procedure and engineering application of composite constructions. According to the constitutive relations of the orthotropic materials, the basic equations of elastic mechanics have been established to solve the stress boundary problem of the orthotropic plate. By the method of the coordinate transition and real variable functional analysis, the partial derivation equation of the orthotropic plate has been fully solved. To take the wedge plate supported a concentrated force for the typical example, and by selecting the reasonable harmonious functions, the general solutions of stress fields are derived for the orthotropic plate.

Keywords

Orthotropic Materials, Elastic Mechanics, Coordinate Transition, Harmonious Function, Stress Field

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1. 引言

近百年来,随着弹性力学基本理论不断完善,出现了许多工程力学研究领域,例如断裂力学、结构力学、计算力学和复合材料力学等新学科[1] [2] [3] [4]。弹性力学是工程结构受力分析的基础学科,在理工科教育及学术研究方面已形成完整的经典理论。由于先进复合材料的工程应用日益扩大,复合材料弹性力学的理论发展显得更加突出,常用复变函数法解决各向异性板弹性力学问题取得了显著效果[5] [6] [7] [8]。为了全面探讨各向异性材料弹性力学边值问题的求解方法和研究思路,针对正交异性板建立物理关系和力学分析基本方程,采用实函数分析方法,解决典型平板受力问题。

2. 复合材料弹性力学基本方程

在工程结构中复合材料通常为层合板形状,且呈现出正交异性材料力学特点。一般承载板材弹性力学边值问题可简化为平面应力或平面应变进行求解。对于正交异性材料,平面应力状态下的变形与应力关系(本构方程)可表示为:

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E_1} - \frac{\mu_{12}\sigma_y}{E_1}, \quad \varepsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E_2} - \frac{\mu_{12}\sigma_x}{E_1}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G_{12}} \quad (1)$$

在平面应变状态下,可推导出正交异性材料平面应变的本构方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_x &= \frac{1 - \mu_{13}\mu_{31}}{E_1} \sigma_x - \frac{\mu_{12} + \mu_{13}\mu_{32}}{E_1} \sigma_y \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{1 - \mu_{23}\mu_{32}}{E_2} \sigma_y - \frac{\mu_{12} + \mu_{13}\mu_{32}}{E_1} \sigma_x \\ \gamma_{xy} &= \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G_{12}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

为了满足平面加载下连续质点的静力平衡微分方程(忽略体力),一般利用应力函数 $F(x, y)$ 表示物体面内的应力。平面应力与平面应变具有相同的应力表达式:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}, \quad \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (3)$$

固体内连续质点的变形必须满足相容条件,平面内的应变协调方程为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (4)$$

由以上方程可以推导出求解正交异性材料弹性力学平面边值问题的基本方程为:

$$\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial y^4} + 2B \frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + C \frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial x^4} = 0 \quad (5)$$

式中常数 B, C 与工程材料弹性常数有关, 两个常数通常都为正值, 即 $B > 0, C > 0$ 。对于平面应力与平面应变状态可分别确定出 (B, C) , 按下列公式计算:

$$B = \frac{E_1}{2G_{12}} - \mu_{12}, \quad C = \frac{E_1}{E_2} \quad (\text{平面应力})$$

$$B = \frac{E_1 - 2G_{12}(\mu_{12} + \mu_{13}\mu_{32})}{2G_{12}(1 - \mu_{13}\mu_{31})}, \quad C = \frac{E_1(1 - \mu_{23}\mu_{32})}{E_2(1 - \mu_{13}\mu_{31})} \quad (\text{平面应变})$$

对于各向同性材料, $B = C = 1$ 。对于正交异性材料, 可按三类情况分析:

$$[1] B = \sqrt{C}, \quad [2] B > \sqrt{C}, \quad [3] B < \sqrt{C}$$

第 1 类是特殊情况, 可视为准各向同性材料。通常复合材料属于第 2 类 ($B > \sqrt{C}$), 这也是研究重点。对于第 3 种情形 ($B < \sqrt{C}$), 有待详细分析, 本文暂不讨论。

基本方程是四阶偏微分方程, 可利用调和函数寻找一般解答, 并对一些典型的复合材料平面边值问题进行应力分析。为了说明求解方法, 考虑一块单位厚度的正交异性楔形平板在顶端受到集中压力 P 作用(如图 1)。按照弹性力学分析方法, 根据正交异性材料平面问题基本方程及边界条件进行求解。本例求解主要满足两条斜边面的自由条件, 即考虑的应力边界条件为(在两斜边):

$$\sigma_\theta = 0, \quad \tau_{r\theta} = 0 \quad (\theta = \pm\alpha) \quad (6)$$

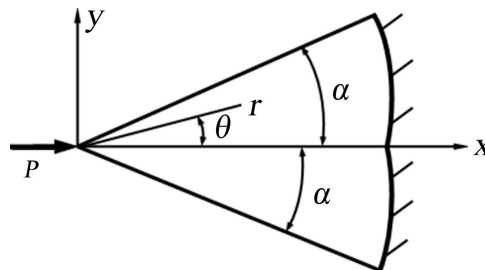


Figure 1. Orthotropic material plate subjected to a concentrated force

图 1. 正交异性板顶端受到集中力作用

在应力边界条件分析时, 通常要利用应力状态转换关系式。根据弹性力学中的应力状态分析, 直角坐标 $x-y$ 与极坐标 $r-\theta$ 之间的应力分量转化关系为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \sigma_x \cos^2 \theta + \sigma_y \sin^2 \theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta \\ \sigma_\theta &= \sigma_x \sin^2 \theta + \sigma_y \cos^2 \theta - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta \\ \tau_{r\theta} &= (\sigma_y - \sigma_x) \sin \theta \cos \theta + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

3. 基于坐标变换的应力场解法

3.1. 含参数的坐标变换法

按照直角坐标与极坐标的关系建立坐标变换法。在讨论基本方程解答时, 以原坐标系 $x-y$ 为基础, 再构建新的坐标系 $X-Y$ 。引入待定参数 h , 且令 $h > 0$, 新坐标与原坐标之间的变换关系确定为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= x, \quad Y = hy \\ x &= r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta \\ X &= L \cos \beta, \quad Y = L \sin \beta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

再引入正变量 λ ，且表示为：

$$L = r\lambda, \quad \lambda = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + h^2 \sin^2 \theta} \quad (9)$$

因而可建立角度 β 与 θ 之间的函数关系为：

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\lambda}, \quad \sin \beta = \frac{h \sin \theta}{\lambda}, \quad \tan \beta = h \tan \theta \quad (10)$$

考虑实函数 $F(x, y)$ 与 $U(X, Y)$ ，不同坐标变量的两个函数具有对等关系：

$$F = F(x, y) = U(X, Y) = U$$

由此可确定出实函数在两类坐标变量之间的偏导数关系：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial X}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = h \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = h^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = h \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

因此可将正交异性材料弹性力学的偏微分方程(5)转化为：

$$h^4 \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial Y^4} + 2Bh^2 \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^2 \partial Y^2} + C \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^4} = 0 \quad (12)$$

这是用新坐标系 $X-Y$ 表示的正交异性材料基本方程。

3.2. 特殊情况的应力函数解析($B^2 = C$)

对于第 1 类特殊情况，利用 $C = B^2$ 将偏微分方程(12)转变为：

$$\frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial Y^4} + 2 \frac{B}{h^2} \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^2 \partial Y^2} + \frac{B^2}{h^4} \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^4} = 0$$

显而易见，可选定 h 为： $h^2 = B$ ，则有

$$h = \sqrt{B} = \sqrt[4]{C} \quad (13)$$

则偏微分方程变成：

$$\frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial Y^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^2 \partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^4} = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} \right) = 0 \quad (14)$$

这就说明，在 $X-Y$ 平面内 U 可按双调和函数选取，与各向同性材料相似。

在应力分析时，利用双调和函数 $U(X, Y)$ 将新坐标下的应力分量表示为：

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2}, \quad \tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} \quad (15)$$

原坐标系 $x-y$ 下的应力分量可通过变量代换确定如下：

$$\sigma_x = h^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = h^2 \sigma_x, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} = \sigma_y, \quad \tau_{xy} = -h \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X \partial Y} = h \tau_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_x = h^2 \sigma_x \Big|_{Y \rightarrow hy}^{X \rightarrow x}, \quad \sigma_y = \sigma_y \Big|_{Y \rightarrow hy}^{X \rightarrow x}, \quad \tau_{xy} = h \tau_{xy} \Big|_{Y \rightarrow hy}^{X \rightarrow x} \tag{16}$$

《实例分析》如图 1 所示，楔形板在顶端承受压力 P 作用，两斜边自由 ($\theta = \pm\alpha$)。选定材料主方向 (1,2) 与坐标轴 (x, y) 取向平行。在 $X-Y$ 平面内选取函数 U 为：

$$U = A_1 Y \arctan \frac{Y}{X} \tag{17}$$

式中 A_1 为待定常数。对 $U(X, Y)$ 求偏导数可得：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} &= -\frac{A_1 Y^2}{X^2 + Y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial Y} = A_1 \left(\arctan \frac{Y}{X} + \frac{XY}{X^2 + Y^2} \right) \\ \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} &= \frac{2A_1 X}{X^2 + Y^2}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

可见 $U(X, Y)$ 是 $X-Y$ 坐标下的双调和函数。按式(15)推导出应力分量如下：

$$\sigma_x = \frac{2A_1 X^3}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{2A_1 XY^2}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2}, \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{2A_1 X^2 Y}{(X^2 + Y^2)^2} \tag{18}$$

再按式(16)确定出原坐标系 ($x-y$) 的应力分量为：

$$\sigma_x = \frac{2A_1 h^2 x^3}{(x^2 + h^2 y^2)^2}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{2A_1 h^2 xy^2}{(x^2 + h^2 y^2)^2}, \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{2A_1 h^2 x^2 y}{(x^2 + h^2 y^2)^2} \tag{19}$$

利用坐标代换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ 将应力用极坐标表示为：

$$\sigma_x = \frac{2A_1 h^2 \cos^3 \theta}{r \lambda^4}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{2A_1 h^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{r \lambda^4}, \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{2A_1 h^2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta}{r \lambda^4}$$

式中 λ 是角度 θ 的函数，由式(9)确定。把以上应力分量代入式(7)，并进行化简后可得极坐标系 ($r-\theta$) 的应力分量如下：

$$\sigma_r = \frac{2A_1 h^2 \cos \theta}{r \lambda^4}, \quad \sigma_\theta = \tau_{r\theta} = 0 \tag{20}$$

显而易见，两斜边的应力边界条件式(6)自动满足。

按照图 1 所示的楔形体坐标与角度可知，斜边的方程为： $y = \pm x \tan \alpha$ 。沿 x 轴向任取一个截面，对截面左侧部分列出静力平衡方程如下：

$$P + \int_{-x \tan \alpha}^{x \tan \alpha} \sigma_x dy = P + \int_{-x \tan \alpha}^{x \tan \alpha} \frac{2A_1 h^2 x^3}{(x^2 + h^2 y^2)^2} dy = 0 \tag{21}$$

积分后可得： $2A_1 h \left[\arctan(h \tan \alpha) + \frac{h \tan \alpha}{1 + h^2 \tan^2 \alpha} \right] = -P$ 。

记： $\omega = \arctan(h \tan \alpha)$ ，则有： $\tan \omega = h \tan \alpha$ ，由此可确定出常数为：

$$2A_1 h \left[\omega + \frac{\tan \omega}{1 + \tan^2 \omega} \right] = 2A_1 h [\omega + \sin \omega \cos \omega] = -P$$

$$2A_1 h = \frac{-P}{\omega + \sin \omega \cos \omega} = \frac{-P}{\varphi}$$

式中: $\varphi = \omega + \sin \omega \cos \omega$, $\omega = \arctan(h \tan \alpha)$ 。

则可将极坐标系的应力表示为:

$$\sigma_r = \frac{-Ph \cos \theta}{\varphi r (\cos^2 \theta + h^2 \sin^2 \theta)^2}, \quad \sigma_\theta = \tau_{r\theta} = 0 \quad (22)$$

由此可得直角坐标系的应力分量为:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{-Phx^3}{\varphi (x^2 + h^2 y^2)^2}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{-Phxy^2}{\varphi (x^2 + h^2 y^2)^2}, \quad \tau_{xy} = \frac{-Phx^2 y}{\varphi (x^2 + h^2 y^2)^2} \quad (23)$$

3.3. 正交异性材料平面应力场通解($B > \sqrt{C}$)

常用复合材料都具有明显的材料主方向,一般将坐标轴沿着材料主方向放置有利于力学分析。从实际正交异性板工程弹性常数可知, $B > \sqrt{C}$ 具有普遍性。因此,下面考虑正交异性板平面应力分析的一般方法。

为了求解正交异性板的偏微分方程(12),选取函数 U 为调和函数,即令:

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = 0 \quad (24)$$

易得, $\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial Y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial X^2}$, $\frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial Y^4} = \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^4}$ 。则将方程(12)转化为:

$$(h^4 - 2Bh^2 + C) \frac{\partial^4 U}{\partial X^4} = 0$$

即变成求解特征方程: $h^4 - 2Bh^2 + C = 0$

故可确定出待定参数 $h(h > 0)$, 有两个根 (h_1, h_2) , 并注意 $B > \sqrt{C}$, 则其解为:

$$h_1 = \sqrt{B + \sqrt{B^2 - C}}, \quad h_2 = \sqrt{B - \sqrt{B^2 - C}} \quad (25)$$

因此选择坐标变换: $X_1 = X_2 = X = x, Y_1 = h_1 y, Y_2 = h_2 y$ 。可采用叠加法将应力函数用两个调和函数 U_1 与 U_2 表示为:

$$F = F_1(x, h_1 y) + F_2(x, h_2 y) = U_1(X, Y_1) + U_2(X, Y_2) = U_1 + U_2 \quad (26)$$

函数 U_1 与 U_2 分别满足调和方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_1}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U_1}{\partial Y_1^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U_2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U_2}{\partial Y_2^2} = 0 \quad (27)$$

《实例解析》再以图 1 所示的楔形板顶端受压力 P 为例,且设正交异性材料弹性常数满足: $B > \sqrt{C}$, 两斜边自由($\theta = \pm \alpha$)。选定材料主方向(1,2)与坐标轴 (x, y) 取向平行。为了便于分析,先选择 $X-Y$ 面内的函数 U_0 , 并确定为调和函数:

$$U_0 = X \ln \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} - Y \arctan \frac{Y}{X} \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\partial U_0}{\partial X} = \ln \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} + 1, \quad \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} = -\arctan \frac{Y}{X}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial X^2} = \frac{X}{X^2 + Y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial Y^2} = -\frac{X}{X^2 + Y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial Y^2} = 0$$

因此，可将应力函数选择为：

$$F = A_1 \left(X \ln \sqrt{X^2 + Y_1^2} - Y_1 \arctan \frac{Y_1}{X} \right) + A_2 \left(X \ln \sqrt{X^2 + Y_2^2} - Y_2 \arctan \frac{Y_2}{X} \right) \quad (29)$$

式中： $X = x, Y_1 = h_1 y, Y_2 = h_2 y$ 。通过求二阶偏导数可得应力分量如下：

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{A_1 h_1^2 X}{X^2 + Y_1^2} - \frac{A_2 h_2^2 X}{X^2 + Y_2^2} = -\frac{A_1 h_1^2 x}{x^2 + h_1^2 y^2} - \frac{A_2 h_2^2 x}{x^2 + h_2^2 y^2} \quad (30-1)$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \frac{A_1 X}{X^2 + Y_1^2} + \frac{A_2 X}{X^2 + Y_2^2} = \frac{A_1 x}{x^2 + h_1^2 y^2} + \frac{A_2 x}{x^2 + h_2^2 y^2} \quad (30-2)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{A_1 h_1 Y_1}{X^2 + Y_1^2} - \frac{A_2 h_2 Y_2}{X^2 + Y_2^2} = -\frac{A_1 h_1^2 y}{x^2 + h_1^2 y^2} - \frac{A_2 h_2^2 y}{x^2 + h_2^2 y^2} \quad (30-3)$$

利用坐标代换 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$ 转化为极坐标表示，再将应力分量代入式(7)，并进行化简后可得极坐标系 $(r-\theta)$ 的应力分量如下：

$$\sigma_r = -\frac{\cos \theta}{r} \left[A_1 \frac{h_1^2 + (h_1^2 - 1) \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + h_1^2 \sin^2 \theta} + A_2 \frac{h_2^2 + (h_2^2 - 1) \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + h_2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right] \quad (31)$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{r} (A_1 + A_2), \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{r} (A_1 + A_2)$$

显然，选取常数为： $A_2 = -A_1$ ，则得 $\sigma_\theta = \tau_{r\theta} = 0$ ，两斜边的应力边界条件式(6)自动满足。再考虑楔形体受力平衡条件，参照图 1 所示的坐标及边界对称性，沿 x 轴向任取一个截面，对截面左侧部分列出静力平衡方程如下：

$$P + \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \sigma_x dy = P + \int_{-x \tan \alpha}^{x \tan \alpha} \left[-\frac{A_1 h_1^2 x}{x^2 + h_1^2 y^2} + \frac{A_1 h_2^2 x}{x^2 + h_2^2 y^2} \right] dy = 0 \quad (32)$$

积分后可得：

$$A_1 \left[h_1 \arctan \frac{h_1 y}{x} - h_2 \arctan \frac{h_2 y}{x} \right] \Big|_{y=-x \tan \alpha}^{y=x \tan \alpha} = P$$

$$2A_1 [h_1 \arctan(h_1 \tan \alpha) - h_2 \arctan(h_2 \tan \alpha)] = P$$

引入两个角度记号： $\omega_1 = \arctan(h_1 \tan \alpha), \omega_2 = \arctan(h_2 \tan \alpha)$

因此，常数 A_1 确定为：

$$A_1 = \frac{P}{2(h_1 \omega_1 - h_2 \omega_2)} = \frac{P}{2\delta} \quad (33)$$

由此可得极坐标系下的应力分量为：

$$\sigma_r = -\frac{P \cos \theta}{2\delta r} \left[\frac{h_1^2 + (h_1^2 - 1) \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + h_1^2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{h_2^2 + (h_2^2 - 1) \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta + h_2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right] \quad (34)$$

$$\sigma_\theta = \tau_{r\theta} = 0$$

然后就可将直角坐标系的应力分量表达为:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= -\frac{P}{2\delta} \left(\frac{h_1^2 x}{x^2 + h_1^2 y^2} - \frac{h_2^2 x}{x^2 + h_2^2 y^2} \right) = -\frac{P \cos \theta}{2\delta r} \left(\frac{h_1^2}{\lambda_1^2} - \frac{h_2^2}{\lambda_2^2} \right) \\ \sigma_y &= -\frac{P}{2\delta} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + h_2^2 y^2} - \frac{x}{x^2 + h_1^2 y^2} \right) = -\frac{P \cos \theta}{2\delta r} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_2^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_1^2} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} &= -\frac{P}{2\delta} \left(\frac{h_1^2 y}{x^2 + h_1^2 y^2} - \frac{h_2^2 y}{x^2 + h_2^2 y^2} \right) = -\frac{P \sin \theta}{2\delta r} \left(\frac{h_1^2}{\lambda_1^2} - \frac{h_2^2}{\lambda_2^2} \right)\end{aligned}\quad (35)$$

式中: $\delta = h_1 \omega_1 - h_2 \omega_2$, $\lambda_1^2 = \cos^2 \theta + h_1^2 \sin^2 \theta$, $\lambda_2^2 = \cos^2 \theta + h_2^2 \sin^2 \theta$ 。

《算例》为了说明上列式中各个参数的确定方法, 选择正交异性板处于平面应力状态, 工程弹性常数设为:

$$E_1 = 84000 \text{ MPa}, \quad E_2 = 12000 \text{ MPa}, \quad G_{12} = 6000 \text{ MPa}, \quad \mu_{12} = 0.25$$

并设图 1 所示楔形板的两斜边夹角为 $2\alpha = 90^\circ = 0.5\pi$ 。各个常数计算如下:

$$B = \frac{E_1}{2G_{12}} - \mu_{12} = \frac{84}{2 \times 6} - 0.25 = 6.75, \quad C = \frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{84}{12} = 7$$

$$h_1 = \sqrt{B + \sqrt{B^2 - C}} = 3.6, \quad h_2 = \sqrt{B - \sqrt{B^2 - C}} = 0.735$$

$$\omega_1 = 74.5^\circ = 1.3(\text{rad}), \quad \omega_2 = 36.3^\circ = 0.634(\text{rad})$$

$$\delta = h_1 \omega_1 - h_2 \omega_2 = 4.214$$

则可将应力分量表达为:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_x &= -\frac{P}{8.428} \left(\frac{12.96x}{x^2 + 12.96y^2} - \frac{0.54x}{x^2 + 0.54y^2} \right) \\ \sigma_y &= -\frac{P}{8.428} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 0.54y^2} - \frac{x}{x^2 + 12.96y^2} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} &= -\frac{P}{8.428} \left(\frac{12.96y}{x^2 + 12.96y^2} - \frac{0.54y}{x^2 + 0.54y^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

4. 结论

针对复合材料弹性力学平面问题建立正交异性板的基本方程进行求解。以复合材料楔形板承受集中力作为典例, 介绍了求解正交异性板应力边值问题的基本方法。利用坐标变换法与调和函数推导出正交异性板的应力场通解, 并以直角坐标和极坐标形式给出应力分量表达式。本文有助于拓展求解复合材料弹性力学问题的研究思路和方法。

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