

对称斜交铺层复合材料层板在 平面变形情况下分层 问题的解析—广义变分解法

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摘要: 本文采用弹性力学的位移解法研究对称斜交铺层复合材料层板在平面变形情况下的分层问题, 得到了满足所有基本方程、层间连续条件与裂纹表面静力边界条件的位移场与应力场的本征展开式。然后利用分区广义变分原理代替裂纹表面以外的边界条件, 确定位移场与应力场表达式中的待定系数, 进而确定裂纹尖端附近奇异应力场的控制量——广义应力强度因子。由于所有基本方程预先得以满足, 在变分方程中只有线积分而无面积分。计算表明, 本文方法前期准备工作简便, 计算节省机时, 结果收敛迅速。

关键词: 对称斜交铺层, 平面变形, 分层, 广义变分解法

一、引言

由于复合材料层板抗层间剥离的能力很差, 在使用中会导致分层。对于这种分层破坏形式, 需要进行力学方面的研究。在〔1〕与〔2〕中, 我们研究了对称正交铺层复合材料层板的分层问题。事实上, 在工程中对称斜交铺层复合材料层板也经常得到应用, 其受力状态如图1(a)所示。与正交铺层情况相同, 我们可将图1(a)所示情况分成 $\langle\alpha\rangle$ 与 $\langle\beta\rangle$ 这两

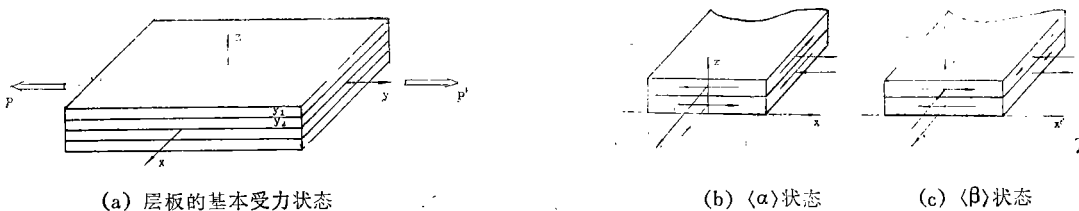
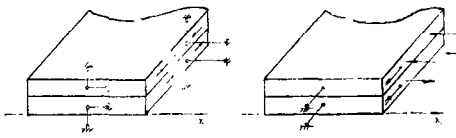


图1 对称斜交铺层复合材料层板受力分析



(a) $\langle \beta_1 \rangle$ 状态 (b) $\langle \beta_2 \rangle$ 状态

图 2 导致层板分层的两种载荷状态

产生层间裂纹。在本文中，我们只研究能导致分层的 $\langle \beta \rangle$ 状态。

由于斜交层板在受拉过程中存在拉剪耦合效应，所以我们进一步将 $\langle \beta \rangle$ 状态分成 $\langle \beta_1 \rangle$ 与 $\langle \beta_2 \rangle$ 两种子状态，如图 2 (a)，(b) 所示。在 $\langle \beta_1 \rangle$ 状态中只存在反平面变形，即只存在 y 方向的离面位移 u_y ，而 $u_x = 0$ $u_z = 0$ ；在 $\langle \beta_2 \rangle$ 状态中只有平面变形，即只有 x 与 z 方向的面内位移 u_x 与 u_z ，而 $u_y = 0$ 。由于层板 y 向尺寸较长，所以 $\langle \beta_1 \rangle$ 状态可以看成是反平面剪切 (III) 型界面裂纹问题， $\langle \beta_2 \rangle$ 状态可以看成是平面张开与平面剪切 (I-II) 复合型界面裂纹问题。在 [3] 中我们已经对 $\langle \beta_1 \rangle$ 状态的反平面剪切裂纹问题进行了研究，本文将研究 $\langle \beta_2 \rangle$ 状态的平面复合型裂纹问题。

根据 [3] 与本文的结果，利用迭加方法，我们可以得到复合材料层板在一般变形情况下分层问题的解答。

二、基本公式与基本条件

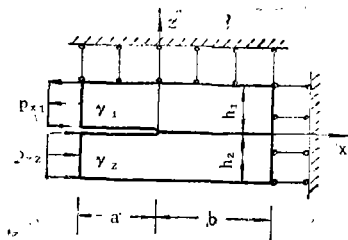


图 3 层板分层的计算模型

首先，我们采用弹性力学的位移解法，建立斜交层板中应力与位移的表达式。对于代表平面变形的 $\langle \beta_2 \rangle$ 状态，我们利用层板变形的双对称性建立计算模型如图 3 所示。在每一层板中建立材料主轴坐标系 $o\xi\eta\zeta$ ，其中 ξ 轴与该层材料的纤维方向平行，并设 ξ 轴与 y 轴夹角（即铺层角）为 γ ，而 ζ 轴与 z 轴重合。以下，我们将 $oxyz$ 称为结构主轴坐标系或总体坐标系。

在结构主轴坐标系中，位移分量为

$$u_x = u_x(x, z), \quad u_y = 0, \quad u_z = u_z(x, z) \quad (1)$$

根据几何方程，相应的应变分量具有如下形式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{xx} &= \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x}, & \varepsilon_{yy} &= 0, & \varepsilon_{zz} &= \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \\ \varepsilon_{yz} &= 0, & \varepsilon_{zx} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right), & \varepsilon_{xy} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

利用位移的转换关系，在材料主轴坐标系中，位移分量为

$$\begin{aligned} u_\xi &= u_x \sin \gamma = u_\xi(x, z) & u_\zeta &= u_z = u_\zeta(x, z) \\ u_\eta &= -u_x \cos \gamma = u_\eta(x, z) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

根据几何方程, 相应的应变分量具有如下形式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{\xi\xi} &= \frac{\partial u_{\xi}}{\partial \xi}, & \varepsilon_{\eta\zeta} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_{\zeta}}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial u_{\eta}}{\partial \zeta} \right), & \varepsilon_{\eta\eta} &= \frac{\partial u_{\eta}}{\partial \eta} \\ \varepsilon_{\zeta\xi} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_{\xi}}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial u_{\zeta}}{\partial \xi} \right), & \varepsilon_{\zeta\zeta} &= \frac{\partial u_{\zeta}}{\partial \zeta}, & \varepsilon_{\xi\eta} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_{\eta}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u_{\xi}}{\partial \eta} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

将 (3) 式代入 (4) 式并考虑到 (2) 式, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{\xi\xi} &= \varepsilon_{xx} \sin^2 \gamma, & \varepsilon_{\eta\eta} &= \varepsilon_{xx} \cos^2 \gamma, & \varepsilon_{\zeta\zeta} &= \varepsilon_{zz} \\ \varepsilon_{\eta\zeta} &= -\varepsilon_{xx} \cos \gamma, & \varepsilon_{\zeta\xi} &= \varepsilon_{yx} \sin \gamma, & \varepsilon_{\xi\eta} &= -\varepsilon_{xx} \sin \gamma \cos \gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

由于应变能密度是与坐标转换无关的标量, 故以下等式成立

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{xx} \varepsilon_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} \varepsilon_{yy} + 2\sigma_{zx} \varepsilon_{zx} \\ &= \sigma_{\xi\xi} \varepsilon_{\xi\xi} + \sigma_{\eta\eta} \varepsilon_{\eta\eta} + \sigma_{\zeta\zeta} \varepsilon_{\zeta\zeta} + 2\sigma_{\eta\zeta} \varepsilon_{\eta\zeta} + 2\sigma_{\zeta\xi} \varepsilon_{\zeta\xi} + 2\sigma_{\xi\eta} \varepsilon_{\xi\eta} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

将 (5) 式代入 (6) 式, 我们有结构主轴坐标系中的应力分量如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} &= \sigma_{\xi\xi} \sin^2 \gamma + \sigma_{\eta\eta} \cos^2 \gamma - 2\sigma_{\xi\eta} \sin \gamma \cos \gamma \\ \sigma_{yy} &= \sigma_{\zeta\zeta} & \sigma_{yx} &= -\sigma_{\eta\zeta} \cos \gamma + \sigma_{\zeta\xi} \sin \gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

在材料主轴坐标系中, 由于材料具有正交性, 以应变表示应力的物理方程为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\xi\xi} &= c_{11} \varepsilon_{\xi\xi} + c_{12} \varepsilon_{\eta\eta} + c_{13} \varepsilon_{\zeta\zeta}, & \sigma_{\eta\zeta} &= c_{44} \varepsilon_{\eta\zeta} \\ \sigma_{\eta\eta} &= c_{21} \varepsilon_{\xi\xi} + c_{22} \varepsilon_{\eta\eta} + c_{23} \varepsilon_{\zeta\zeta}, & \sigma_{\zeta\xi} &= c_{55} \varepsilon_{\zeta\xi} \\ \sigma_{\zeta\zeta} &= c_{31} \varepsilon_{\xi\xi} + c_{32} \varepsilon_{\eta\eta} + c_{33} \varepsilon_{\zeta\zeta}, & \sigma_{\xi\eta} &= c_{66} \varepsilon_{\xi\eta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

其中, c_{ij} 可以用柔度系数 a_{ij} 表示。

将 (8) 式代入 (7) 式, 考虑到 (2) 式与 (5) 式, 并令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} l_1 &= c_{11} \sin^4 \gamma + 2(c_{12} + c_{66}) \sin^2 \gamma \cos^2 \gamma + c_{22} \cos^4 \gamma \\ l_2 &= c_{13} \sin^2 \gamma + c_{23} \cos^2 \gamma + \frac{1}{2}(c_{44} \cos^2 \gamma + c_{55} \sin^2 \gamma) \\ l_3 &= \frac{1}{2}(c_{44} \cos^2 \gamma + c_{55} \sin^2 \gamma) & l_4 &= c_{33} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

可得结构主轴坐标系中应力与位移的关系式

$$\sigma_{xx} = l_1 \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + (l_2 - l_3) \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \quad \sigma_{zz} = (l_2 - l_3) \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + l_4 \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \quad \sigma_{zx} = l_3 \left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right) \quad (10)$$

根据虚位移原理 (或称虚功原理) 并考虑到 (1) 式与 (2) 式, 结构主轴坐标系中的有效平衡方程为

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zx}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zz}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (11)$$

将 (10) 式代入 (11) 式, 可得位移 u_x 、 u_z 所需满足的偏微分方程如下

$$l_1 \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + l_2 \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x \partial z} + l_3 \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad l_3 \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + l_2 \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x \partial z} + l_4 \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad (12)$$

由 (9) 式可见, 当铺层角 $|\gamma_1| = |\gamma_2|$ 时, l_j 与层号无关。考虑到 (10) 式, 我们可以说上、下两层在 xoz 平面内具有相同的弹性模量。这种情况与含边缘裂纹均匀介质平面复合型裂纹问题相同, 故本文不予讨论。以下我们只考虑 $|\gamma_1| \neq |\gamma_2|$ 的情况。

为求解 (12) 式, 令

$$u_x = U_x f(y) + \overline{U_x f(y)} \quad u_z = U_z f(y) + \overline{U_z f(y)} \quad (13)$$

其中, $f(y)$ 为复函数, U_x 、 U_z 为复常数, 代表广义位移, y 为如下广义复变量

$$y = x + \mu z \quad (14)$$

式中, μ 为复参数。

将 (13) 式代入 (12) 式, 可得

$$(l_1 + l_3 \mu^2) U_x + l_2 \mu U_z = 0 \quad l_2 \mu U_x + (l_3 + l_4 \mu^2) U_z = 0 \quad (15)$$

根据上式的非零解条件, 我们有

$$l_1 l_3 + (l_1 l_4 + l_3^2 - l_2^2) \mu^2 + l_3 l_4 \mu^4 = 0 \quad (16)$$

上式中, μ 有四个复根, 且两两共轭, 即

$$\mu_1 = \alpha_1 + i\beta_1, \quad \mu_2 = \alpha_2 + i\beta_2, \quad \mu_3 = \bar{\mu}_1, \quad \mu_4 = \bar{\mu}_2 \quad (17)$$

一般而言, 对于我们所计算的工程常用复合材料, 其复参数 μ_j 为纯虚数。即

$$\mu_j = i\beta_j, \quad j=1, 2 \quad (18)$$

这里, β_1 与 β_2 为实数。

满足 (15) 式的广义位移为 $U_{xjk} = ip_{jk}$, $U_{zjk} = q_{jk}$ (19)

其中, 实常数 p_{jk} 与 q_{jk} 分别等于

$$p_{jk} = -l_{2k} \beta_{jk}, \quad q_{jk} = l_{1k} - l_{3k} \beta_{jk}^2 \quad j, k=1, 2 \quad (20)$$

式中, j 、 k 分别表示变量序号与层号。

进一步, 令

$$\begin{aligned} r_{jk} &= \{-l_{1k} l_{2k} + (l_{2k} - l_{3k}) q_{jk}\} \beta_{jk}, \quad s_{jk} = \{-l_{2k} (l_{2k} - l_{3k}) + q_{jk} l_{4k}\} \beta_{jk} \\ t_{jk} &= \{l_{1k} + (l_{2k} - l_{3k}) \beta_{jk}^2\} l_{3k} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

则由 (13) 式与 (10) 式可得位移与应力表达式如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{xk} &= ip_{1k} \{\varphi_k(y_1) - \overline{\varphi_k(y_1)}\} + ip_{2k} \{\psi_k(y_2) - \overline{\psi_k(y_2)}\} \\ u_{zk} &= q_{1k} \{\varphi_k(y_1) + \overline{\varphi_k(y_1)}\} + q_{2k} \{\psi_k(y_2) + \overline{\psi_k(y_2)}\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{xxk} &= ir_{1k} \{\varphi'_k(y_1) - \overline{\varphi'_k(y_1)}\} + ir_{2k} \{\psi'_k(y_2) - \overline{\psi'_k(y_2)}\} \\ \sigma_{yyk} &= is_{1k} \{\varphi'_k(y_1) - \overline{\varphi'_k(y_1)}\} + is_{2k} \{\psi'_k(y_2) - \overline{\psi'_k(y_2)}\} \\ \sigma_{zxk} &= t_{1k} \{\varphi'_k(y_1) + \overline{\varphi'_k(y_1)}\} + t_{2k} \{\psi'_k(y_2) + \overline{\psi'_k(y_2)}\} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

式中, y_1 与 y_2 为广义复变量, φ 、 ψ 为解析函数, 分别用以代替 (13) 式中 y 取 y_1 与 y_2 时的复变函数 $f(y)$ 。

层间连续条件与裂纹表面静力边界条件为

$$u_{x_1} + iu_{y_1} = u_{x_2} + iu_{y_2} \quad \theta = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$\sigma_{z_1} + i\sigma_{z_1} = \sigma_{z_2} + i\sigma_{z_2} \quad \theta = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$\sigma_{z_1} + i\sigma_{z_1} = 0 \quad \theta = \pi \quad (26)$$

$$\sigma_{z_2} + i\sigma_{z_2} = 0 \quad \theta = -\pi \quad (27)$$

$$\text{在直角坐标系中引入极坐标系: } x + iz = re^{i\theta} \quad (28)$$

$$\text{而广义复变量 } y_j \text{ 等于 } y_j = x + i\beta_j z = r_j e^{i\theta_j}, \quad j=1, 2 \quad (29)$$

一般而言, 由于存在混合边界条件, 裂纹尖端位移不为零, 所以复函数应分为幂函数与指数函数这两类。即令

$$\varphi_k(y_1) = \varphi_{1k}(y_1) + \varphi_{2k}(y_1) \quad (30)$$

$$\psi_k(y_2) = \psi_{1k}(y_2) + \psi_{2k}(y_2) \quad (31)$$

$$\text{其中, } \varphi_{1k}(y_1) = A_k y_1^{\lambda} + B_k y_1^{\bar{\lambda}} \quad \varphi_{2k}(y_2) = C_k y_2^{\lambda} + D_k y_2^{\bar{\lambda}} \quad (32)$$

$$\psi_{2k}(y_1) = E_k e^{\lambda y_1} + F_k e^{\bar{\lambda} y_1} \quad \psi_{2k}(y_2) = G_k e^{\lambda y_2} + H_k e^{\bar{\lambda} y_2} \quad (33)$$

式中的常数为复值, 函数的第一个足标表示函数类型, 第二个足标表示层号。

将 (32) 式代入 (22) 与 (23) 式, 再代入 (24) 至 (27) 式并考虑到 $\beta_j > 0$, 可得

$$p_{11}A_1 - p_{11}\bar{B}_1 + p_{21}C_1 - p_{21}\bar{D}_1 = p_{12}A_2 - p_{12}\bar{B}_2 + p_{22}C_2 - p_{22}\bar{D}_2 \quad (34)$$

$$q_{11}A_1 + q_{11}\bar{B}_1 + q_{21}C_1 + q_{21}\bar{D}_1 = q_{12}A_2 + q_{12}\bar{B}_2 + q_{22}C_2 + q_{22}\bar{D}_2 \quad (35)$$

$$s_{11}A_1 - s_{11}\bar{B}_1 + s_{21}C_1 - s_{21}\bar{D}_1 = s_{12}A_2 - s_{12}\bar{B}_2 + s_{22}C_2 - s_{22}\bar{D}_2 \quad (36)$$

$$t_{11}A_1 + t_{11}\bar{B}_1 + t_{21}C_1 + t_{21}\bar{D}_1 = t_{12}A_2 + t_{12}\bar{B}_2 + t_{22}C_2 + t_{22}\bar{D}_2 \quad (37)$$

$$(s_{11}A_1 + s_{21}C_1)e^{i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} - (s_{11}\bar{B}_1 + s_{21}\bar{D}_1)e^{-i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} = 0 \quad (38)$$

$$(t_{11}A_1 + t_{21}C_1)e^{i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} + (t_{11}\bar{B}_1 + t_{21}\bar{D}_1)e^{-i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$(s_{12}A_2 + s_{22}C_2)e^{-i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} - (s_{12}\bar{B}_2 + s_{22}\bar{D}_2)e^{i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} = 0 \quad (40)$$

$$(t_{12}A_2 + t_{22}C_2)e^{-i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} + (t_{12}\bar{B}_2 + t_{22}\bar{D}_2)e^{i\bar{\pi}(\lambda-1)} = 0 \quad (41)$$

将 (33) 式代入 (22) 与 (23) 式, 再代入 (24) 至 (27) 式, 可得

$$p_{11}E_1 - p_{11}\bar{F}_1 + p_{21}G_1 - p_{21}\bar{H}_1 = p_{12}E_2 - p_{12}\bar{F}_2 + p_{22}G_2 - p_{22}\bar{H}_2 \quad (42)$$

$$q_{11}E_1 + q_{11}\bar{F}_1 + q_{21}G_1 + q_{21}\bar{H}_1 = q_{12}E_2 + q_{12}\bar{F}_2 + q_{22}G_2 + q_{22}\bar{H}_2 \quad (43)$$

$$s_{11}E_1 - s_{11}\bar{F}_1 + s_{21}G_1 - s_{21}\bar{H}_1 = s_{12}E_2 - s_{12}\bar{F}_2 + s_{22}G_2 - s_{22}\bar{H}_2 \quad (44)$$

$$t_{11}E_1 + t_{11}\bar{F}_1 + t_{21}G_1 + t_{21}\bar{H}_1 = t_{12}E_2 + t_{12}\bar{F}_2 + t_{22}G_2 + t_{22}\bar{H}_2 \quad (45)$$

$$s_{11}E_1 - s_{11}\bar{F}_1 + s_{21}G_1 - s_{21}\bar{H}_1 = 0 \quad (46)$$

$$t_{11}E_1 + t_{11}\bar{F}_1 + t_{21}G_1 + t_{21}\bar{H}_1 = 0 \quad (47)$$

$$s_{12}E_2 - s_{12}\bar{F}_2 + s_{22}G_2 - s_{22}\bar{H}_2 = 0 \quad (48)$$

$$t_{12}E_2 + t_{12}\bar{F}_2 + t_{22}G_2 + t_{22}\bar{H}_2 = 0 \quad (49)$$

三、本征值与本征展开

首先讨论与幂函数相关的齐次线性方程组 (34) 式至 (41) 式具有非零解的条件。

引入复常数 η , 使得 $\eta = \eta_R + i\eta_I = e^{i2(\lambda-1)x}$ (50)

而 $\lambda = \lambda_R + i\lambda_I$ (51)

由应变能有界条件可知 $\lambda_R > 0$ 。于是, 由 (50) 式与 (51) 式可得

$$e^{-2\pi\lambda_I} \cos(2\pi\lambda_R) = \eta_R, \quad e^{-2\pi\lambda_I} \sin(2\pi\lambda_R) = \eta_I \quad (52)$$

$$\lambda_R = \varepsilon + \frac{n}{2}, \quad \lambda_I = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \ln(\eta_R^2 + \eta_I^2) \quad (53)$$

其中 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\eta_I}{\eta_R}$ (54)

$$n=1, 3, 5, \dots \quad \text{当 } \eta_R < 0 \text{ 时} \quad n=2, 4, 6, \dots \quad \text{当 } \eta_R > 0 \text{ 时} \quad (55)$$

齐次线性方程组 (34) 式至 (41) 式具有非零解的条件有两个:

$$1) \quad Q_1 \eta^2 + Q_2 \eta + Q_3 = 0 \quad (56)$$

式中, 实常数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_1 &= (p_{12} + p_{11}f_{25} + p_{21}f_{45})(q_{22} - q_{11}f_{27} - q_{21}f_{47}) \\ &\quad - (q_{12} - q_{11}f_{26} - q_{21}f_{46})(p_{22} + p_{11}f_{27} + p_{21}f_{47}) \\ Q_2 &= (p_{11}f_{15} + p_{21}f_{35} + p_{12}f_{65} + p_{22}f_{85})(q_{22} - q_{11}f_{27} - q_{21}f_{47}) \\ &\quad + (q_{11}f_{17} + q_{21}f_{37} - q_{12}f_{67} - q_{22}f_{87})(p_{12} + p_{11}f_{26} + p_{21}f_{46}) \\ &\quad - (p_{11}f_{17} + p_{21}f_{37} + p_{12}f_{67} + p_{22}f_{87})(q_{12} - q_{11}f_{25} - q_{21}f_{45}) \\ &\quad - (q_{11}f_{15} + q_{21}f_{35} - q_{12}f_{65} - q_{22}f_{85})(p_{22} + p_{11}f_{27} + p_{21}f_{47}) \\ Q_3 &= (p_{11}f_{15} + p_{21}f_{35} + p_{12}f_{65} + p_{22}f_{85})(q_{11}f_{17} + q_{21}f_{37} - q_{12}f_{67} - q_{22}f_{87}) \\ &\quad - (p_{11}f_{17} + p_{21}f_{37} + p_{12}f_{67} + p_{22}f_{87})(q_{11}f_{15} + q_{21}f_{35} - q_{12}f_{65} - q_{22}f_{85}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (57)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{01} &= s_{11}t_{21} - t_{11}s_{21}, & f_{02} &= s_{12}t_{22} - t_{12}s_{22} \\ f_{15} &= (s_{12}t_{21} - t_{12}s_{21})/f_{01}, & f_{17} &= (s_{22}t_{21} - t_{22}s_{21})/f_{01} \\ f_{35} &= -(s_{12}t_{11} - t_{12}s_{11})/f_{01}, & f_{37} &= -(s_{22}t_{11} - t_{22}s_{11})/f_{01} \\ f_{21} &= -(s_{11}t_{21} + t_{11}s_{21})/f_{01}, & f_{23} &= -2s_{21}t_{21}/f_{01} \\ f_{41} &= 2s_{11}t_{11}/f_{01}, & f_{43} &= (s_{21}t_{11} + t_{21}s_{11})/f_{01} \\ f_{25} &= f_{21}f_{15} + f_{23}f_{35}, & f_{27} &= f_{21}f_{17} + f_{23}f_{37} \\ f_{45} &= f_{41}f_{15} + f_{43}f_{35}, & f_{47} &= f_{41}f_{17} + f_{43}f_{37} \\ f_{65} &= -(s_{12}t_{22} + t_{12}s_{22})/f_{02}, & f_{67} &= -2s_{22}t_{22}/f_{02} \\ f_{85} &= 2s_{12}t_{12}/f_{02}, & f_{87} &= (s_{22}t_{12} + t_{22}s_{12})/f_{02} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (58)$$

求解 (56) 式, 可得 $\eta_{1,2} = \frac{-Q_2 \pm \sqrt{Q_2^2 - 4Q_1Q_3}}{2Q_1}$ (59)

上式又可分为两种情况

$$A. f = Q_2^2 - 4Q_1Q_3 > 0 \tag{60}$$

本文中计算的复合材料就属于这种情况。计算表明，(59) 式具有两个小于零且互为倒数的实根 η_1, η_2 ；即 $\eta_{1I} = \eta_{2I} = 0$ ； $\eta_{1R} < 0, \eta_{2R} < 0$ ； $\eta_{1R}\eta_{2R} = 1$ (61)

$$\text{由此可得 } \varepsilon = 0, \quad n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \quad \lambda_{1I} = -\lambda_{2I} \tag{62}$$

可见，对应于 η_1, η_2 的两个特征根互为共轭，即 $\lambda_{11} = \bar{\lambda}_{12}$ 。由 (32) 式可知，对应于这两个特征根的复变函数具有相同的形式，所以只取 $\lambda_{11}, \lambda_{12}$ 中的一个即可，并用 λ_1 表示。

$$\text{且 } \lambda_1 \text{ 写成为 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_R + i\lambda_I \tag{63}$$

$$B. f = Q_2^2 - 4Q_1Q_3 < 0 \tag{64}$$

$$\text{这时，} \eta \text{ 具有两个复根，} \lambda_1 \text{ 为实数，即 } \eta_I \neq 0, \quad \eta_R^2 + \eta_I^2 = 1, \quad \lambda_{1I} = 0 \tag{65}$$

同时， $\varepsilon \neq 0, |\varepsilon| < \frac{1}{4}$ 。

属于这种情况的复合材料层板分层问题将在另文研究。

$$2) \quad e^{2\pi i(\lambda-1)} - 1 = 0 \tag{66}$$

$$\text{解得对应的特征根 } \lambda_2 = \frac{n}{2}, \quad n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \tag{67}$$

对应于 λ_1 ，系数间具有如下关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_2 &= g_{75}A_2, & B_2 &= g_{65}\bar{A}_2, & D_2 &= g_{85}\bar{A}_2 \\ A_1 &= g_{15}A_2, & B_1 &= g_{25}\bar{A}_2, & C_1 &= g_{35}A_2 & D_1 &= g_{45}\bar{A}_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{68}$$

式中，实常数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_{75} &= -\frac{(q_{12} - q_{11}f_{25} - q_{21}f_{45})\eta + (q_{11}f_{15} + q_{21}f_{35} - q_{12}f_{65} - q_{22}f_{85})}{(q_{22} - q_{11}f_{27} - q_{21}f_{47})\eta + (q_{11}f_{17} + q_{21}f_{37} - q_{12}f_{67} - q_{22}f_{87})} \\ g_{15} &= -(f_{15} + f_{17}g_{75})/\eta, & g_{35} &= -(f_{35} + f_{37}g_{75})/\eta, & g_{25} &= f_{25} + f_{27}g_{75} \\ g_{45} &= f_{45} + f_{47}g_{75}, & g_{65} &= -(f_{65} + f_{67}g_{75})/\eta, & g_{85} &= -(f_{85} + f_{87}g_{75})/\eta \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{69}$$

对应于 λ_2 ，系数间具有如下关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (A+B)_I^{(R)} &= h_{15}(A+B)_2^{(R)}, & (A+B)_I^{(I)} &= h_{25}(A+B)_2^{(I)} \\ (C+D)_I^{(R)} &= h_{35}(A+B)_2^{(R)}, & (C+D)_I^{(I)} &= h_{45}(A+B)_2^{(I)} \\ (C+D)_2^{(R)} &= h_{75}(A+B)_2^{(R)}, & (C+D)_2^{(I)} &= h_{85}(A+B)_2^{(I)} \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{70}$$

式中，实常数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_{15} &= \frac{t_{21}(q_{12}t_{22} - t_{12}q_{22})}{t_{22}(q_{11}t_{21} - t_{11}q_{21})} & h_{25} &= \frac{s_{21}(p_{12}s_{22} - s_{12}p_{22})}{s_{22}(p_{11}s_{21} - s_{11}p_{21})} \\ h_{35} &= -h_{15}\frac{t_{11}}{t_{21}}, & h_{45} &= -h_{25}\frac{s_{11}}{s_{21}}, & h_{75} &= -\frac{t_{12}}{t_{22}}, & h_{85} &= -\frac{s_{12}}{s_{22}} \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{71}$$

令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{2,2m-1} &= P_m = P_m^{(R)} + iP_m^{(I)} \\ A_{2,2m} + B_{2,2m} &= Q_m = Q_m^{(R)} + iQ_m^{(I)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots \tag{72}$$

则 (32) 式的复变函数的本征展开式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_{11}(y_1) &= \sum_{m=1}^M \{g_{15} P_m y_1^{\lambda_1} + g_{25} \bar{P}_m y_1^{\bar{\lambda}_1}\} + \sum_{m=1}^M \{h_{15} Q_m^{(R)} + i h_{26} Q_m^{(I)}\} y_1^{\lambda_2} \\ \psi_{11}(y_2) &= \sum_{m=1}^M \{g_{35} P_m y_2^{\lambda_1} + g_{45} \bar{P}_m y_2^{\bar{\lambda}_1}\} + \sum_{m=1}^M \{h_{35} Q_m^{(R)} + i h_{46} Q_m^{(I)}\} y_2^{\lambda_2} \\ \varphi_{12}(y_1) &= \sum_{m=1}^M \{P_m y_1^{\lambda_1} + g_{65} \bar{P}_m y_1^{\bar{\lambda}_1}\} + \sum_{m=1}^M \{Q_m^{(R)} + i Q_m^{(I)}\} y_1^{\lambda_2} \\ \psi_{12}(y_2) &= \sum_{m=1}^M \{g_{75} P_m y_2^{\lambda_1} + g_{85} \bar{P}_m y_2^{\bar{\lambda}_1}\} + \sum_{m=1}^M \{h_{75} Q_m^{(R)} + i h_{86} Q_m^{(I)}\} y_2^{\lambda_2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (73)$$

接下来讨论与指数函数相关的齐次线性方程组 (42) 至 (49) 式具有非零解的条件。在这个方程组中 (44) 与 (45) 式不是线性独立的。求解其余六个方程, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_2 + F_2 &= e_{51}(E_1 + F_1) + e_{52}(\bar{E}_1 + \bar{F}_2) \\ G_1 + H_1 &= -e_{31}(E_1 + F_1) - e_{32}(\bar{E}_1 + \bar{F}_1) \\ G_2 + H_2 &= -(e_{75}e_{51} + e_{76}e_{52})(E_1 + F_1) - (e_{75}e_{52} + e_{76}e_{51})(\bar{E}_1 + \bar{F}_1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (74)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_{31} &= \frac{s_{11}t_{21} + t_{11}s_{21}}{2s_{21}t_{21}}, & e_{32} &= \frac{t_{11}s_{21} - s_{11}t_{21}}{2s_{21}t_{21}}, & e_{75} &= \frac{s_{12}t_{22} + t_{12}s_{22}}{2s_{22}t_{22}} \\ e_{76} &= \frac{t_{12}s_{22} - s_{12}t_{22}}{2s_{22}t_{22}}, & e_{51} &= \frac{a_1b_2 + b_1a_2}{2a_2b_2}, & e_{52} &= \frac{a_2b_1 - b_2a_1}{2a_2b_2} \\ a_1 &= p_{11} - p_{21}(e_{31} - e_{32}), & b_1 &= q_{11} - q_{21}(e_{31} + e_{32}) \\ a_2 &= p_{12} - p_{22}(e_{75} - e_{76}), & b_2 &= q_{12} - q_{22}(e_{76} + e_{75}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (75)$$

可见, 只要 $\lambda_R > 0$, 任意 λ 都能使 (39) 式满足以上非零解条件。为不失一般性, 我们取 $\lambda = 1$, 并令 $E_1 + F_1 = R = R^{(R)} + iR^{(I)}$

(76)

则 (33) 式的复变函数写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_{21}(y_1) &= R e^{y_1} & \psi_{22}(y_2) &= -\{(e_{75}e_{51} + e_{76}e_{52})R + (e_{75}e_{52} + e_{76}e_{51})\bar{R}\} e^{y_1} \\ \varphi_{21}(y_2) &= -(e_{31}R + e_{32}\bar{R}) e^{y_2} & \psi_{22}(y_1) &= (e_{51}R + e_{52}\bar{R}) e^{y_1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (77)$$

由 (73) 和 (77) 式与 (22) 和 (23) 式, 并考虑到

$$y^{\lambda} = \{\cos(\lambda_1 \ln r) + i \sin(\lambda_1 \ln r)\} e^{-\lambda \theta} \quad (78)$$

可得位移与应力表达式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{1k} &= \sum_{m=1}^M r^{\epsilon+m-\frac{1}{2}} \{P_m^{(R)} [\cos(\lambda_1 \ln r) s_{1k}^{(R)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta) + \sin(\lambda_1 \ln r) s_{2k}^{(R)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta)] \\ &\quad + P_m^{(I)} [\cos(\lambda_1 \ln r) s_{1k}^{(I)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta) + \sin(\lambda_1 \ln r) s_{2k}^{(I)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta)]\} \\ &\quad + \sum_{m=1}^M r^m \{Q_m^{(R)} t_{1k}^{(R)}(\theta) + Q_m^{(I)} t_{1k}^{(I)}(\theta)\} + R^{(R)} q_{1k}^{(R)}(r, \theta) + R^{(I)} q_{1k}^{(I)}(r, \theta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (79)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{ijk} = & \sum_{m=1}^M r^{\epsilon+m-\frac{3}{2}} \{P_m^{(R)} [\cos(\lambda_1 \ln r) g_{1ijk}^{(R)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta) + \sin(\lambda_1 \ln r) g_{2ijk}^{(R)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta)] \\ & + P_m^{(I)} [\cos(\lambda_1 \ln r) g_{1ijk}^{(I)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta) + \sin(\lambda_1 \ln r) g_{2ijk}^{(I)}(\lambda_1, \epsilon, \theta)]\} \\ & + \sum_{m=1}^M r^{m-1} \{Q_m^{(R)} h_{ijk}^{(R)}(\theta) + Q_m^{(I)} h_{ijk}^{(I)}(\theta)\} + R^{(R)} p_{ijk}^{(R)}(r, \theta) + R^{(I)} p_{ijk}^{(I)}(r, \theta) \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

式(80)中 $m=1$ 的项即为奇异项。系数 $P_1^{(R)}$ 、 $P_1^{(I)}$ 即为奇异应力场的控制量。

$$\text{当层板的材料参数满足 } f = Q_2^2 - 4Q_1^2 > 0 \quad (81)$$

时, 特征值 λ_1 的虚部 $\lambda_1 \neq 0$, 裂纹尖端附近的奇异应力场为 $\sigma_{zx1}|_{\theta=0} = \sigma_{zx2}|_{\theta=0}$

$$= r^{-\frac{1}{2}} k_1 \left\{ (P_1^{(I)} + 2\lambda_1 P_1^{(R)}) \cos(\lambda_1 \ln r) + (P_1^{(R)} - 2\lambda_1 P_1^{(I)}) \sin(\lambda_1 \ln r) \right\} \quad (82)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{zx1}|_{\theta=0} = \sigma_{zx2}|_{\theta=0} = & r^{-\frac{1}{2}} k_2 \left\{ (P_1^{(R)} - 2\lambda_1 P_1^{(I)}) \cos(\lambda_1 \ln r) - (P_1^{(I)} \right. \\ & \left. + 2\lambda_1 P_1^{(R)}) \sin(\lambda_1 \ln r) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$

式中,

$$k_1 = s_{11}(g_{25} - g_{15}) + s_{21}(g_{45} - g_{35}), \quad k_2 = t_{11}(g_{25} + g_{15}) + t_{21}(g_{45} + g_{35}) \quad (84)$$

可见, 在裂纹尖端附近, 应力具有振荡奇异性。

$$\text{当层板的材料参数满足 } f = Q_2^2 - 4Q_1^2 < 0 \quad (85)$$

时, 由式(62)知 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 。此时, 奇异应力场不再是振荡的, 而是单调的;

且 $\epsilon \neq 0$, $|\epsilon| < \frac{1}{4}$ 。于是, 应力强度因子可定义为

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{I}} &= \lim_{\substack{\theta \rightarrow 0 \\ r \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{2\pi} r^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon} \sigma_{zx1} = \sqrt{2\pi} k_1 P_1^{(I)} \\ K_{\text{II}} &= \lim_{\substack{\theta \rightarrow 0 \\ r \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{2\pi} r^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon} \sigma_{zx2} = \sqrt{2\pi} k_2 P_1^{(R)} \end{aligned} \quad (86)$$

四、变分解法

为确定待定系数 $P_1^{(R)}$ 、 $P_1^{(I)}$ 、……等, 我们应用变分方法满足裂纹表面以外的边界条件。对于不同材料, 位移场与应力场表达式不同, 故应采用分区广义变分原理。由拉氏乘法^{[4][5]}, 并考虑到所有基本方程、层间连续条件与裂纹表面静力边界条件均已预先满足, 我们可将广义泛函 Π_{π} 的驻值条件写为

$$\delta \Pi_{\pi} = \sum_{k=1}^2 \int_{S_{pk}} (\sigma_{ij} n_j - \bar{p}_i)_k \delta u_{ik} ds - \sum_{k=1}^2 \int_{S_{uk}} (u_i - \bar{u}_i)_k \delta \sigma_{ijk} n_{jk} ds = 0 \quad (87)$$

其中, S_{pk} 、 S_{uk} 分别代表力与位移边界。

由于应力与位移的变分是任意的，上式与静力边界条件、位移边界条件是等价的。求解由此而得的线性方程组，即得上述待定系数，进而可得奇异应力场控制量 $P_i^{(R)}$ 、 $P_i^{(I)}$ 。

五、计算例题

对于图3所示模型，载荷写为 $p_{x1} = -p$ ， $p_{x2} = p$

材料参数为

$$E_{11} = 137.9 \text{ Gpa}, E_{22} = E_{33} = 14.48 \text{ Gpa}, G_{12} = 5.86 \text{ Gpa}, \nu_{12} = \nu_{13} = \nu_{23} = 0.21$$

奇异应力场控制量可表示为 $P_i^{(R)} = pX$ ， $P_i^{(I)} = pY$

下面给出层板的铺层角与无量纲尺寸取不同值时， λ_1 的数值、 X 与 Y 随项数 M 增加的收敛情况、数值积分收敛精度（EPS）和在IBM4341计算机上进行双精度计算并得到收敛的结果所需机时（CPU）。

$$1. \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \lambda_1 = -0.031673$$

表1 $a = 0.0822$, $b = 0.1645$, $h_1 = h_2 = 0.1645$

M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$X \times 10^3$	-1.1223	-0.1493	-0.1841	-0.1547	-0.1581	-0.1555	-0.1569	-0.1561	-0.1560	-0.1558
$Y \times 10^3$	-0.1667	-0.0748	-0.1679	-0.0448	-0.0455	-0.0452	-0.0449	-0.0459	-0.0462	-0.0463

EPS = 10^{-4} CPU = 341.70 sec.

表2 $a = 0.2571$, $b = 0.5141$, $h_1 = h_2 = 0.1288$

M	1	2	3	4	5	6
$X \times 10^3$	1.2955	-0.8794	-0.2248	-0.2134	-0.2068	-0.2064
$Y \times 10^3$	-0.1979	-0.6274	-0.1383	-0.1239	-0.1439	-0.1504
M	7	8	9	10	11	12
$X \times 10^3$	-0.2024	-0.2029	-0.1916	-0.2050	-0.2030	-0.2074
$Y \times 10^3$	-0.1516	-0.1525	-0.1648	-0.1471	-0.1527	-0.1421

EPS = 10^{-4} CPU = 1106.80 sec.

$$2. \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \gamma_2 = 0.0707963, \quad \lambda_1 = -0.0283563$$

表3 $a=0.0822$, $b=0.1645$, $h_1=h_2=0.1645$

M	1	2	3	4	5	6
$X \times 10^2$	-2.0313	-0.2441	-0.2360	-0.2720	-0.2768	-0.2779
$Y \times 10^2$	-0.0997	-0.1180	-0.0218	-0.1091	-0.1044	-0.1091
M	7	8	9	10	11	12
$X \times 10^2$	-0.2799	-0.2749	-0.2777	-0.2762	-0.2752	-0.2751
$Y \times 10^2$	-0.0948	-0.1035	-0.0927	-0.1060	-0.1039	-0.1104

EPS= 5×10^{-4} CPU=276.00 sec.表4 $a=0.2571$, $b=0.2571$, $h_1=h_2=0.1288$

M	4	5	6	7	8	9
$X \times 10^2$	-0.3968	-0.3307	-0.3262	-0.3252	-0.3349	-0.3215
$Y \times 10^2$	-0.2335	-0.2256	-0.2305	-0.2298	-0.2374	-0.2281
M	10	11	12	13	14	15
$X \times 10^2$	-0.3165	-0.3235	-0.3224	-0.2858	-0.3211	-0.3215
$Y \times 10^2$	-0.2431	-0.2315	-0.2327	-0.2797	-0.2259	-0.2358

EPS= 10^{-4} CPU=1800.00 sec.

六、结 论

1. 本文给出的位移场、应力场本征展开式逐项精确满足弹性力学的所有基本方程、裂纹表面自由边界条件与层间连续条件;

2. 本文中利用分区广义变分原理代替裂纹表面以外的边界条件确定奇异应力场控制量, 变分方程中只有线积分而无面积分, 计算简单, 所需机时很少, 结果收敛很快;

3. 从理论分析可以看出, 由于层板的材料参数与铺层角的不同, 层间裂纹尖端附近应力场的奇异性可能是振荡的或者是单调的。对于本文所计算的复合材料层板来说, 奇异性是振荡的。如果层板的材料参数满足一定条件, 这种振荡奇异性将蜕化为单调奇异性, 而其阶次也将从 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 次变成 $\varepsilon - \frac{1}{2}$ 次。

4. 复合材料层板在一般变形情况下受拉分层问题的解答可由迭加方法根据〔3〕与本文的结果求出。

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ANALYTICAL—GENERALIZED VARIATIONAL METHOD
OF SOLUTION FOR DELAMINATION OF LAMINATES
IN PLANE WARPING

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Abstract In this paper, the delamination solution of the angularly and symmetrically stacked composite laminates is given for the plane warping condition. First of all, the eigen function expansions of stress and displacement fields are derived, for which all of the basic equations, boundary conditions on crack surfaces and conditions of continuities between different plies are satisfied. Furthermore, the governing parameters of the singular stress fields as the coefficient of singular terms in the above expansions are determined by the generalized variational principle for multi-regions, to satisfy the boundary conditions, excluding those along the crack surfaces. There are only line integrals in the variational equations due to the previous satisfactions of all basic equations. The computations show that this method of solution has the advantages of simple preparation, rapid convergency and time-saving.

Key words delamination, analytical-generalized variational method, laminate, plane warping