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线性电势和磁势边条下磁电弹性梁的解析解

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摘要:对一系列的磁电弹性梁按正交磁电弹性平面问题进行了研究. 首先推导了4个特征根互异情况下, 所有物理量均用4个拟调和位移函数表达的通解, 进而用试凑法推导出相应系列问题的精确解或解析解. 这些问题有: 矩形磁电弹性梁承受刚体位移、均匀电势和均匀磁势, 两端自由梁承受均布电势和磁势, 及悬臂梁承受线性电势和磁势等. 利用叠加原理, 可将本文所得到的精确解或解析解应用于有更复杂的荷载和边界条件问题的研究, 此外, 本文所得解可为验证各种数值计算方法提供参考依据.

关键词: 解析解; 磁电弹性梁; 拟调和函数; 试凑法

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复合材料如压电材料、磁电弹性材料由于存在各力学量与电学量、磁学量间的相互耦合效应, 而在智能结构和电子信息等领域得到广泛应用. 因此有必要对于在力荷载、电场和磁场相互影响下压电材料、磁电弹性复合材料的电场、磁场和应力场作理论分析和准确的量的描述.

由于同时存在力学场、电场和磁场间的相互耦合效应, 磁电弹性材料近来引起了极大关注. 文献[1]利用Stroh的扩展公式得到了含有椭圆空腔的二维各向异性磁电弹性介质格林函数. 文献[2,3]分别推导得各向异性简支、矩形磁电弹性层合板在静力荷载作用下精确解和自由振动解析解. 文献[4]得到磁电弹性固体用五个调和函数表达的基本解, 并应用得有位错问题的基本解和半无限问题的格林函数. 文献[5]利用调和函数表达的基本解分析了横观各向同性椭球型磁电弹性体接触问题.

文献[6]推导得到了简支磁电弹性圆板在均布荷载作用下的解析解. 文献[7]在4个特征根互异情况下用5个拟调和位移函数表达的通解的基础上, 利用试凑法得到了无限磁电弹性体的基本解, 进而导得了边界积分方程. 文献[8]导出了磁电弹性平面问题由4个拟调和位移函数表达的通解, 并利用试凑法分析了一系列问题的解析解, 包括矩形梁承受均匀拉伸、均匀电位移和均匀磁通, 纯剪切和纯弯曲, 悬臂梁自由端承受横向集中力、点电荷和点电流, 以及悬臂梁上下表面承受均布荷载等.

本文在文献[8]的基础上, 继续探求磁电弹性平面问题的解析解. 首先, 利用试凑法推导出矩形磁电弹性梁承受刚体位移、均匀电势和均匀磁势, 以及两端自由梁承受均布电势和磁势相应的精确解; 进而, 推出悬臂梁上下表面承受线性电势和磁势的以调和函数表示的解析解. 利用叠加原理,

可将本文所得到的精确解或解析解应用于有更复杂的荷载和边界条件问题的研究.此外,本文所得解可为验证有限元、边界元等各种数值计算方法提供参考依据.

1 磁电弹性平面问题的通解

对于横观各向同性磁电弹性材料组成的结构,文献[2]给出了其基本方程.对于磁电弹性介质的平面应变问题,文献[8]已就特征根互异情况下推导得到其通解,并将所有物理量均用4个拟调和位移函数表达如下:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial x}, w_m = \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j k_{mj} \frac{\partial \psi_j}{\partial z_j}, \\ \sigma_x &= \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{4j} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_j}{\partial z_j^2}, \sigma_m = \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{mj} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_j}{\partial z_j^2}, \\ \tau_m &= \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j \omega_{mj} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_j}{\partial x \partial z_j}, \quad (m=1,2,3), \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中,广义位移和广义应力定义为: $w_1 = w, w_2 = \Phi, w_3 = \Psi, \sigma_1 = \sigma_x, \sigma_2 = D_x, \sigma_3 = B_x, \tau_1 = \tau_{xz}, \tau_2 = D_x, \tau_3 = B_x \cdot \sigma_x (\sigma_z, \tau_{zx}), D_x (D_z), B_x (B_z), \mu(w), \Phi$ 和 Ψ 分别是应力分量、电位移分量、磁通密度分量、位移分量、电势和磁势; $c_{ij}, e_{ij}, d_{ij}, \varepsilon_{ij}, g_{ij}$ 和 μ_{ij} 分别是弹性常数、压电常数、压磁常数、介电常数、电磁常数和磁导常数.对平面应力问题,假定 $\sigma_y = \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = 0, D_y = 0$ 而且 $B_y = 0$,则相应通解同样可表达为式(1)形式,只需将材料常数 $c_{ij}, e_{ij}, d_{ij}, \varepsilon_{ij}, g_{ij}$ 和 μ_{ij} 分别用下式代替:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_{11} &= \frac{c_{11}^2 - c_{12}^2}{c_{11}}, \bar{c}_{13} = \frac{(c_{11} - c_{12})c_{13}}{c_{11}}, \\ \bar{c}_{33} &= \frac{c_{11}c_{33} - c_{13}^2}{c_{11}}, \bar{c}_{44} = c_{44}, \bar{e}_{31} = \frac{(c_{11} - c_{12})e_{31}}{c_{11}}, \\ \bar{e}_{33} &= \frac{c_{11}e_{33} - c_{13}e_{31}}{c_{11}}, \bar{e}_{15} = e_{15}, \bar{d}_{31} = \frac{(c_{11} - c_{12})d_{31}}{c_{11}}, \\ \bar{d}_{33} &= \frac{c_{11}d_{33} - c_{13}d_{31}}{c_{11}}, \bar{d}_{15} = d_{15}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{11} = \varepsilon_{11}, \\ \bar{\varepsilon}_{33} &= \frac{c_{11}\varepsilon_{33} + e_{31}^2}{c_{11}}, \bar{g}_{11} = g_{11}, \bar{g}_{33} = \frac{c_{11}g_{33} + e_{31}d_{31}}{c_{11}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\mu}_{11} = \mu_{11}, \bar{\mu}_{33} = \frac{c_{11}\mu_{33} + d_{31}^2}{c_{11}}.$$

式(1)中的位移函数 $\psi_j (j=1,2,3,4)$ 均应满足下列方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z_j^2} \right) \psi_j = 0, \quad (j=1,2,3,4), \quad (2)$$

式中: $z_j = s_j z (j=1,2,3,4), s_j (j=1,2,3,4)$ 是式(3)特征方程的4个互不相等特征根,选取 $\text{Re}(s_j) > 0$.

$$a_1 s^8 - a_2 s^6 + a_3 s^4 - a_4 s^2 + a_5 = 0. \quad (3)$$

式(3)和(1)中的有关系数 $a_n (n=1,2,\dots,5), k_{mj}$ 和 $\omega_{mj} (m=1,2,3, j=1,2,3,4)$ 与文献[5]相同,另有, $\omega_{4j} = -\omega_{1j} s_j^2, (j=1,2,3,4)$.

以下研究的各种问题均可利用式(4)中满足调和方程(2)的调和多项式作为位移函数 $\psi_j (j=1,2,3,4)$, 仅需将 z 用 z_j 代替.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_0^0(x, z) &= 1, \varphi_1^0(x, z) = x, \varphi_2^0(x, z) = z, \\ \varphi_2^0(x, z) &= x^2 - z^2, \varphi_3^0(x, z) = xz, \\ \varphi_3^0(x, z) &= x^3 - 3xz^2, \varphi_4^0(x, z) = x^2z - \frac{1}{3}z^3, \\ \varphi_4^0(x, z) &= x^4 - 6x^2z^2 + z^4, \\ \varphi_4^1(x, z) &= x^3z - xz^3, \varphi_5^0(x, z) = x^5 - 10x^3z^2 + \\ &5xz^4, \varphi_5^1(x, z) = x^4z - 2x^2z^3 + \frac{1}{5}z^5. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

2 2个简单问题的精确解

2.1 刚体位移、均匀电势和磁势

在文献[8]中,已得到如下精确解:

$$u = u_0 + \omega_0 z, w = w_0 - \omega_0 x, \Phi = \Phi_0, \Psi = \Psi_0, \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_z = \tau_{xz} = 0, D_x = D_z = 0, B_x = B_z = 0, \quad (6)$$

式中, u_0, ω_0, Φ_0 和 Ψ_0 均为常数,分别表示刚体位移、刚体转角、均匀电势和磁势.

2.2 两端自由梁作用均匀电势和磁势

利用式(4)中的 $\varphi_2^0(x, z)$, 构造位移函数:

$$\psi_j = A_{2j} (x^2 - z_j^2), \quad (j=1,2,3,4), \quad (7)$$

其中, A_{2j} 是待定的未知常数.

将式(7)代入式(1),得:

$$\begin{cases} u = 2x \sum_{j=1}^4 A_{2j}, w_m = -2 \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j k_{mj} A_{2j} z_j, \\ \tau_m = 0, \sigma_x = -2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{4j} A_{2j}, \\ \sigma_m = -2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{mj} A_{2j}, \\ (m=1, 2, 3). \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

问题的边界条件为:

$$\begin{cases} z = \pm h/2, \sigma_z = 0, \tau_{xz} = 0, \Phi = \pm \alpha_0/2, \\ \Psi = \pm \beta_0/2, \\ x = \pm L/2, \sigma_x = 0, \tau_{xz} = 0, D_x = 0, B_x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

以式(8)中 σ_x, σ_z, Φ 和 Ψ 的表达式代入式(9)可得:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{1j} A_{2j} = 0, \\ 2h \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j^2 k_{2j} A_{2j} = -\alpha_0, \\ \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{4j} A_{2j} = 0, \\ 2h \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j^2 k_{3j} A_{2j} = -\beta_0. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

由式(10)即可解出 4 个未知常数 A_{2j} . 对有均匀电势的矩形梁, 将此解叠加到精确解式(5)和(6)上, 并令 $u_0 = w_0 = 0$, 而且 $\omega_0 = 0$, 有:

$$\begin{cases} u = 2x \sum_{j=1}^4 A_{2j}, w = -2z \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j^2 k_{1j} A_{2j}, \\ \Phi = \Phi_0 - 2z \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j^2 k_{2j} A_{2j}, \\ \Psi = \Psi_0 - 2z \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j^2 k_{3j} A_{2j}, \sigma_x = \sigma_z = \tau_{xz} = 0, \\ D_x = 0, B_x = 0, D_z = -2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{2j} A_{2j}, \\ B_z = -2 \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{3j} A_{2j}. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

对上述解, 由于 α_0 和 Φ_0 是 2 个任意常数, 可以任意指定梁上下表面 ($z = \pm h/2$) 的均匀电势. 同理, 也可任意指定梁上下表面 ($z = \pm h/2$) 的均匀电势, 因为 β_0 和 Ψ_0 也是 2 个任意常数. 解(11)即为两端自由梁作用均匀电势和磁势的精确解.

3 悬臂梁自由端承受横向集中力、点电荷和点电流

悬臂梁自由端承受横向 z 向集中力 P 、点电荷 Q 和点电流 J 的边界条件为:

$$z = \pm h/2, \sigma_z = 0, \tau_{xz} = 0, D_z = 0, B_z = 0,$$

$$x = 0, \sigma_x = 0, \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \tau_{xz} dz = Q_1,$$

$$\int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} D_x dz = Q_2, \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} D_x dz = Q_3,$$

$$x = L, z = 0, u = 0, w = 0, \partial w / \partial x = 0,$$

其中, $Q_1 = -P, Q_2 = Q$ 和 $Q_3 = J$.

在文献[8]中, 已利用式(4)中的 $\phi_2^1(x, z)$ 和 $\phi_4^1(x, z)$ 构造位移函数, 并叠加磁电弹性梁有刚体位移、均匀电势和磁势情况下的精确解式(5)和(6), 从而即可得到相应问题的解析解.

4 悬臂梁上下表面承受线性电势和磁势

利用式(4)中的 $\phi_2^1(x, z)$ 和 $\phi_3^0(x, z)$ 构造如下位移函数:

$$\psi_j = B_{2j} x z_j + A_{3j} (x^3 - 3x z_j^2), (j=1, 2, 3, 4), \quad (12)$$

其中, B_{2j} 和 A_{3j} 均为待定的未知常数.

将式(12)代入式(1), 可得:

$$u = \sum_{j=1}^4 [z_j B_{2j} + (3x^2 - 3z_j^2) A_{3j}], w_m =$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 s_j k_{mj} (x B_{2j} - 6x z_j A_{3j}),$$

$$\sigma_x = -6x \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{4j} A_{3j}, \sigma_m = -6x \sum_{j=1}^4 \omega_{mj} A_{3j},$$

$$\tau_m = \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j \omega_{mj} (B_{2j} - 6z_j A_{3j}), (m=1, 2, 3). \quad (13)$$

问题的边界条件为:

$$z = +h/2, \sigma_z = 0, \tau_{xz} = 0, \Phi(x, +h/2) = \alpha_1 x,$$

$$\Psi(x, +h/2) = \alpha_2 x, \quad (14)$$

$$z = -h/2, \sigma_z = 0, \tau_{xz} = 0, \Phi(x, -h/2) = \beta_1 x,$$

$$\Psi(x, -h/2) = \beta_2 x, \quad (15)$$

$$x=0, \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \sigma_x dz = 0, \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \sigma_x z dz = 0, \\ \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \tau_m dz = 0 \quad (m=1, 2, 3), \quad (16)$$

$$x=L, z=0, u=0, w=0, \partial w / \partial x = 0. \quad (17)$$

将式(13)分别代入式(14)、(15)以及式(17)的第二式,简化得:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^1 \omega_{1j} A_{3j} = 0, 3h \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j^2 k_{2j} A_{3j} = \frac{\beta_1 - \alpha_1}{2}, \\ \sum_{j=1}^3 s_j^2 \omega_{1j} A_{3j} = 0, 3h \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j^2 k_{3j} A_{3j} = \frac{\beta_2 - \alpha_2}{2}, \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j \omega_{1j} B_{2j} = 0, \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j k_{2j} B_{2j} = \frac{\alpha_1 + \beta_1}{2}, \\ \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j k_{1j} B_{2j} = 0, \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j k_{3j} B_{2j} = \frac{\alpha_2 + \beta_2}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

由式(18)、(19)即可分别解出未知常数 A_{3j} 和 B_{2j} . 为满足式(16)的第三式,应叠加上相应的悬臂梁自由端受载情况下的解析解,并取

$$Q_m = - \int_{-h/2}^{+h/2} \tau_m dz = -h \sum_{j=1}^4 s_j \omega_{mj} B_{2j}, \quad (m=1, 2, 3).$$

进而,式(17)的第一式可通过叠加如下刚体位移解得到满足:

$$u = u_0 = -3L^2 \sum_{j=1}^4 A_{3j}.$$

5 结论

本文得到了磁电弹性梁承受刚体位移、均匀电势和均匀磁势,两端自由梁承受均布电势和磁势,及悬臂梁承受线性电势和磁势的解析解. 利用叠

加原理,可将本文所得到的精确解或解析解应用于有更复杂的荷载和边界条件问题的研究.

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The Analytical Solution for Magneto-electro-elastic Beams under Linear Electric and Magnetic Potential

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Abstract: For the orthotropic magneto-electro-elastic plane problem, a series of magneto- electro-elastic beams

is solved and the corresponding exact or analytical solutions are obtained with the trial-and-error method on the basis of the general solution in the case of four distinct eigenvalues, in which all physical quantities are expressed by four displacement functions in terms of harmonic polynomials. These are magneto-electro-elastic rectangular beam with rigid body displacements, identical electric and magnetic potential, beams with two free ends under uniform electric potential and magnetic potential, and cantilever beam under linear electric potential and magnetic potential. The exact and analytical solutions obtained in this paper are also helpful for study of other problems relating to more complicated loads and boundary conditions by the superposition principle. Moreover, these solutions can serve as benchmarks for numerical methods such as the finite element method, the boundary element method, etc.

Key words: analytical solution; magneto-electro-elastic beam; harmonic function; trial-and-error method

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