# 铁电陶瓷宏细观本构模型

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摘要 在居里温度以下,铁电陶瓷呈铁电相,具有许多取向不同的铁电畴,取向分布函数描述了铁电 畴的取向分布情况.文中推广了经典的内变量理论,采用宏细观相结合的方法,建立了铁电陶瓷的宏 观行为与细观结构的关系,给出了铁电陶瓷的屈服条件,屈服面的演化规律及取向分布函数的演化规 律.计算得出了与实验比较符合的电位移-电场关系曲线及应变电场-蝶形关系曲线.

关键词 铁电陶瓷, 取向分布函数, 内变量, 本构关系

铁电陶瓷作为一种智能材料,正越来越受到人们日益广泛的重视.由于铁电陶瓷的特殊性 能,它们被广泛应用于电子,激光,计算机技术中.特别是作为传感器和致动器的应用<sup>[1,2]</sup>.早期 的一些工作集中于铁电陶瓷的物性量测,并在此基础上建立了一些宏观理论.在细,微观理论方 面,人们也在进行各种探索.如固体物理学领域中描述晶格位移失稳的软模理论等.随着铁电 陶瓷的广泛应用,对铁电材料力电耦合的研究引起各国学者极大的兴趣.铁电陶瓷的非线性行 为是由于铁电畴的翻转造成的.铁电畴在外力或外电场的作用下会发生转动,对于铁电单晶而 言,有6个可能的取向,可以发生90 或180 的翻转.对于铁电多晶而言,可以认为其是由大量的 取向不同的电畴组成的,可用取向分布函数来描述电畴的分布情况.Hwang<sup>[3]</sup>等人采用不考虑 电畴相互作用的电畴翻转模型,用计算机进行了一维数值模拟.严文裔<sup>[4]</sup>等人采用夹杂的方法, 利用 Dunn 和 Taya<sup>[5,6]</sup>导出的电弹 Eshelby 张量,给出了不考虑畴壁能的能量泛函.该表达式是 隐式的,需要求泛函极值,并且能量仅在每个电畴内才能取到极值.本文推广了经典的内变量理 论,建立了内变量泛函理论,考虑电畴的相互作用及电畴翻转的能量耗散,给出了本构关系的显 式表达,对平面问题的计算表明该理论是有效的.

#### 内变量泛函

在经典的内变量理论中,物理量是内变量的普通函数<sup>[7]</sup>,以单位质量的 Helmholtz 自由能  $\phi_m$  为例,可以表示为  $\phi_m = \phi_m(E, T, \cdot)$ ,其中 E 为广义应变, T 为温度, i 为内变量 · E, T, i 相互独立 · 考虑  $\phi_m$  的变化率,有

$$\Phi_m = \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial E} : \dot{E} + \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial T} \dot{T} + \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial} \dot{I}_i$$
(1)

引入内变量泛函,即这时物理量不再是内变量的普通函数,而是内变量的泛函. 仍以  $\phi_m$  为例,可以表示为  $\phi_m = \phi(E, T, f_i)$ ,其中  $f_i$  为内变量函数.  $E, T, F_i$  相互独立.

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设 *Φ<sub>m</sub>* 有如下表示:

方 
$$\phi_m = \phi_m(E, T, f_i) = \phi_m(E, \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}^m(f_i)$$
 法, (2)

即  $\phi_m$  可以表示为 E, T,和可数个连续泛函  $J_k^{\phi_m}(f_i)$ 的函数  $J_k^{\phi_m}(f_i)$  与  $\phi_m$  的具体泛函形式有关

考虑  $\phi_m$  的变化率,有

$$\Phi_m = \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial E} : \dot{E} + \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial T} \dot{T} + \frac{\partial \Phi_m}{\partial J_k^{\phi_m}} \dot{J}_k^{\phi_m}$$
(3)

能量方程为与熵方程为

$$\dot{e} = : \dot{E} - \nabla \cdot q + r - d_w \tag{4}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{s}} = \mathbf{\dot{s}} - \frac{\dot{e}}{T} + \frac{1}{T} \quad : \dot{\mathbf{E}} + \frac{1}{T}\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{q} - \frac{d_w}{T} \ge 0$$
(5)

式中 为密度, *e* 为单位质量内能, 为广义应力, E 为广义应变, q 为热流, *r* 为热源,  $d_w$  为耗 散率, s 为内部单位质量熵产率, s 为单位质量熵,  $g = \frac{1}{r} \nabla T$ .

定义单位质量的 Helmholtz 自由能

$$\phi_m = e - Ts \tag{6}$$

(6) 式代入(4), (5) 式可得用  $\phi_m$  表示的能量方程和熵方程.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial E} : \dot{E} + \vdots \dot{E} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial T} + s & \dot{T} + T\dot{s} + \nabla \cdot q(r - d_w) + \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial J_k^{\phi_m}} \dot{J}_k^{\phi_m} = 0 \quad (7) \\ \partial \phi & \partial \phi & \partial \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial E} : \dot{E} + \vdots \dot{E} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial T} + s & \dot{T} + g \cdot q - d_w - \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial J_k^{\phi_m}} \dot{J}_k^{\phi_m} \ge 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(8)

假定 E, T相互独立,则有

$$= \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial E} : E, \quad s = -\frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial T}$$
(9)

在温度均匀,无热源情况下,g=0,r=0于是能量方程为与熵方程可简化为

$$Ts + \nabla q + d_w + \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial J_k^{\phi_m}} j_k^{\phi_m} = 0$$
(10)

引

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} - & \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial J_k^{\phi_m}} j_k^{\phi_m} & - & d_w \end{array} \ge 0 \right]$$

$$(11)$$

由熵方程内在服条件可以表示为

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$$_{io} \qquad \left[ - \frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial J_k^{\phi_m}} j_k^{\phi_m} - d_w = 0 \right]$$
(12)

# 在等温情况下,单位体积的 Helmholtz 自由能 $\phi = \phi_m$ 可定义为

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# 2 压电方程及其表示

根据所选取的独立变量的不同,可以有四类等价的压电方程,采用 Barnett 和 Lothe 的记法<sup>[8]</sup>,有

第二,三类压电方程可写为

$$_{ij} = L_{iJMn} Z_{Mn}, \quad Z_{Ab} = F_{AbiJ} \quad _{iJ} \tag{15}$$

FaBiJ是LiJMn的逆,即

$$F_{A\,biJ}L_{\,iJM\,n} = I_{A\,bM\,n} \tag{16}$$

式中

$$I_{AbMn} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} (a_{mbn} + a_{nbm}), & A, M = 1, 2, 3 \\ 0, & A = 1, 2, 3, M = 4 \\ 0, & A = 4, M = 1, 2, 3 \\ b_{n}, & A, M = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$, \quad Y_{Mn} = \begin{cases} mn, & M = 1, 2, 3 \\ D_n, & M = 4 \end{cases}$$

上标为加载条件.

### 3 夹杂问题与求解

### 3.1 无限大介质中的单个夹杂

Dunn<sup>[5]</sup>等给出了力电耦合问题中,无限大域内同性椭球夹杂的解,导出了与弹性 Eshelby 张 量相类似的力电弹耦合的 Eshelby 张量 *S* 在以椭球的三个主轴为坐标轴的垒标系中的分量  $S_{MnAb}$ . 椭球夹杂内的应变和电场  $Z_{Mn}^r$ 与本征场  $Z_{Ab}^{*}$ 之间的关系为

$$Z_{Mn}^{r} = S_{MnAb}^{r} Z_{Ab}^{*r}$$
(21)

指标 r 表示该量是与夹杂有关的量. 对于异性夹杂,采用等效夹杂法<sup>[9]</sup>,可得

$${}^{pr}_{iJ} = {}_{iJ} - L_{iJMn} \left( S^{r}_{MnAb} - I_{MnAb} A^{r-1}_{AbcD} \left( L^{r}_{cDTs} F_{TsqP} {}_{qP} - {}_{cD} - L^{r}_{cDTs} Z^{*r}_{Ts} \right) \right)$$
(22)

式中 <sup>Pr</sup>是夹杂 r 内的应力和电位移 , <sup>i</sup>是远场载荷 , L<sub>iJMn</sub>是基体的电弹模量 ,对于全部为铁电相的材料来说 , L<sub>iJMn</sub>是等效基体的电弹模量 . A <sup>r-1</sup><sub>AbcD</sub>是 A <sup>i</sup><sub>IAb</sub>的逆

$$A_{iJAb}^{r} = \left( L_{iJMn}^{r} - L_{iJMn} S_{MnAb}^{r} + L_{iJAb} \right)$$
(23)

在远场载荷为0时,有

$$\sum_{iJ}^{n} = \sum_{iJ}^{Pr} = L_{iJMn} \left( S_{MnAb}^{r} - L_{MnAb} A_{AbcD}^{r-1} L_{c\mathcal{D}Ts}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} \right)$$
(24)

#### 3.2 夹杂的相互作用

当有多个夹杂存在时,夹杂之间相互影响,引起夹杂内应力和电场的变化.夹杂的相互作用 可用均匀载荷 ";来近似.夹杂的扰动场可表示为

$$\sum_{ij}^{n} = \sum_{ij}^{n} + \sum_{ij}^{e} = L_{iJMn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} - L_{iJMn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r}$$
(25)

其中 表示取体平均,

$$x = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{V} x \,\mathrm{d} \, V \tag{26}$$

$$V_{MnTs}^{r} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{MnAb}^{r} - I_{MnAb} & A_{AbcD}^{r-1} L_{cDTs}^{r} \end{bmatrix}$$
(27)

#### 3.3 等效基体的电弹模量

采用自洽理论<sup>[9]</sup>,可求得等效基体的电弹模量为

$$L_{iJMn} = L_{iJTs}^{r} H_{TsMn}^{r}$$
<sup>(28)</sup>

式中

$$H_{T_{SMn}}^{r} = R_{T_{SpQ}}^{r-1} \left( L_{ipQMn}^{*r} + L_{pQMn} \right)$$
(29)

i C R<sup>r-1</sup>TspO是 R<sup>r</sup>pOTs的逆

$$D_{pQTs} = \left( L_{pQTs}^{*r} + L_{pQTs}^{r} \right)$$
(30)

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$$L_{pQT}^{*r} = L_{pQA} \left( S_{AbTs}^{r-1} - I_{AbTs} \right)$$
(31)

# 4 构元能量

4.1 夹杂能 W<sup>\*</sup>

夹杂能 w<sup>\*</sup>是由于夹杂之间相互作用而存储于构元中的能量,包括弹性能和电场能两部分.夹杂弹性能为

学

报

$$W^{*} = -\frac{1}{2V} \sum_{V}^{r} \sum_{ij}^{i} ij^{*} dV$$
(32)

夹杂电场能为

$$V_{E}^{*} = \frac{1}{2 V} V_{V}^{T} E_{i}^{* r} dV$$
(33)

夹杂能

$$W^{*} = W^{*} + W^{*}_{E} = -\frac{1}{2} L_{iJMn} V^{r}_{MnTs} Z^{*r}_{Ts}{}^{r}_{ij}{}^{r} + \frac{1}{2} L_{iJMn} V^{r}_{MnTs} Z^{*r}_{Ts}{}^{r}_{ij}{}^{r} + \frac{1}{2} L_{i4Mn} V^{r}_{MnTs} Z^{*r}_{Ts}{}^{r}_{ij}{}^{r}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} L_{i4Mn} V^{r}_{MnTs} Z^{*r}_{Ts} E^{*r}_{i}{}^{r}_{i} - \frac{1}{2} L_{i4Mn} V^{r}_{MnTs} Z^{*r}_{Ts}{}^{r}_{i} E^{*r}_{i}$$

$$(34)$$

#### 4.2 宏观能量 W<sup>m</sup>

定义宏观应变和电位移为

$$ij = M_{ijk\ kl}^{E} + d_{nij}E_{n} + ij^{*r} - 0_{ij}^{0}$$

$$D_{i} = d_{ijk\ kl} + k_{in}E_{n} + D_{i}^{*r} - D_{i}^{0}$$
(35)

其中  ${}^{0}_{ij}$ 为初始应变,  $D^{0}_{i}$ 为初始电位移.这样  ${}_{ij}$ ,  $D_{i}$ 从0开始变化, 即  ${}_{ij}$ ,  $D_{i}$ 就是  ${}_{ij}$ ,  $D_{i}$ . 宏 观能量 W'''是在外载荷作用下于等效基体中存储的能量,其表达式为

$$W^{m} = \int_{0}^{ij} d_{ij} + \int_{0}^{p_{i}} E_{i} d_{p_{i}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \underbrace{\mathfrak{P}}_{\mathbf{W}} - Y_{Ji}^{*r} + Y_{Ji}^{0} Q_{iJMn} \left( Y_{Mn} - Y_{Mn}^{*r} + Y_{Mn}^{0} - \frac{1}{2} O_{i} E_{i} E_{i} \right) \right)$$
(36)

#### 4.3 总能量

2

存储于构元中的总能量为宏观能量 W'' 与夹杂能 W \*之和,即

$$W = W^m + W^* \tag{37}$$

由式(13),定义单位体积的 Helmholtz 自由能  $\phi = W$  可以验证,这样定义的  $\phi$ 满足

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial_{ij}} = _{ij}, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p_i} = E_i \tag{38}$$

定义单位体积的 Helmholtz 余能

$$G = \Phi - ij ij - E_i P_i = \Phi - X_{ij} Y_{jij} + 0 E_i E_i =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} X_{iJ} P_{JimN} X_{mN} - X_{iJ} Y_{Ji}^{*r} + X_{iJ} Y_{Ji}^{0} + \frac{1}{2} {}_{0} E_{i} E_{i} + W^{*}$$
(39)

可以验证,这样定义的 G 满足

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial ij} = -ij, \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial E_i} = -P_i \tag{40}$$

可见这样定义的  $\phi$ , G 满足内变量理论的要求.

5 本构方程的建立

定义取向分布函数为

$$f(,,) = \frac{dV}{V} / \sin d d d$$
(41)

取向分布函数满足规一化条件

$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} f(,,) \sin d d = 1$$
(42)



$$x = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} f(x, y, x) x \sin d d d$$

设存在已知函数族  $f_k(,,,)$ 及常数  $C_k$  使得 取向分布函数可表示为

$$f(,,,) = C_k f_k(,,,)$$
 (44)

若 *f* 位于 *x*<sub>1</sub>, *x*<sub>2</sub> 平面内且关于 *x*<sub>3</sub> 轴横观各向 同性 ,则取向分布函数可简化为

$$f() = C_k f_k() \qquad (45)$$



图 1 Euler 角定义 Fig. 1 The definition of Euler 's angle

f 可选用通常的 Fourier 展开. 假定耗散率 d 正比于畴变的体积分数,则有下形式

(43)

$$d_{w} = D^{f} / \dot{C}_{k} / \bigcup_{0 = 0}^{2 - 2} / f_{k} (,,) / \sin d d = D^{f} / \dot{C}_{k} / W_{k}^{f}$$
(46)

式中  $D^{f}$  为电畴翻转阻力系数,  $W_{k}^{f}$  定义为

$$W_{k}^{f} = \begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} / f_{k}( , , ) / \sin d d d$$
(47)

由式(35),本构关系可写为

$$\dot{Y}_{Ij} = P_{IjmN}\dot{X}_{mN} + \dot{Y}_{Ij} = P_{IjmN}\dot{X}_{mN} + \dot{C}_k \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Y_{Ij}^{*\,r}f_k(\ , \ , \ )\sin d d d \qquad (48)$$

由式(12)可得应力空间中的屈服条件为

$$G \mathcal{E} \quad \not p \not \cong \left( \begin{array}{ccc} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial J_k^O} j_k^G & - d_w = 0 \\ - \frac{\partial G}{\partial J_k^O} j_k^G & - d_w = 0 \end{array} \right)$$
(49)

代入 G的表达式可得屈服条件为

$$W_k^P \neq D^f W_k^f = 0 \tag{50}$$

式中 W<sup>P</sup><sub>k</sub>为

$$W_{k}^{P} = \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} K(r, r, r) f_{k}(r, r, r) \sin d d d$$

$$K(r, r, r) = X_{ij} Y_{Ji}^{*r} + \frac{1}{2} L_{ijMn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} \frac{*r}{ij}^{*r} - \frac{1}{2} L_{ijMn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} \frac{*}{ij}^{*r} f \sin d d d - \frac{1}{2} L_{ijMn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} f \sin d d d - \frac{1}{2} L_{ijMn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} f \sin d d d - \frac{1}{2} L_{i4Mn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} E_{i}^{*r} + \frac{1}{2} L_{i4Mn} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} E_{i}^{*r} f \sin d d d + \frac{1}{2} L_{i4Mn} E_{i}^{*r} \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} V_{MnTs}^{r} Z_{Ts}^{*r} f \sin d d d + (51)$$

屈服条件式(50)对时间求导可得一致性条件为

$$a_k + b_{hk}\dot{C}_h = 0 \tag{53}$$

式中

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$$a_k = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \dot{X}_{iJ} Y_{Ji}^{*} f_k \sin d d d$$
(54)

$$b_{hk} = \int_{0}^{2} B_{h}f_{k}\sin d d d$$
(55)

$$B_{h}(\ ,\ ,\ ) = -\frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r} \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} \frac{1}{ij}r_{h}^{r}\sin d d d - \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn}\frac{1}{ij}r_{0}^{r}\frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}f_{h}\sin d d d + \frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}r_{0}\frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} E_{i}^{*r}f_{h}\sin d d d + \frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}E_{i}^{*r}r_{0}\frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}f_{h}\sin d d d + \frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}E_{i}^{*r}r_{0}\frac{2}{0} \frac{2}{0} V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}f_{h}\sin d d d$$
(56)

*C<sub>h</sub>* 可由屈服条件和一致性条件确定如下.

a. 若  $W_k^P$  -  $D^f W_k^f = 0 且 - b_{hk}^{-1} a_k > 0 则 \dot{C}_h = - b_{hk}^{-1} a_k$ b. 若  $W_k^P$  +  $D^f W_k^f = 0 且 - b_{hk}^{-1} a_k < 0 则 \dot{C}_h = - b_{hk}^{-1} a_k$ c. 其余情况  $\dot{C}_h = 0$ 

显然 f() 满足

$$\int_{0}^{2} f( ) d = 1$$
 (60)

本构关系为

$$\dot{Y}_{Ij} = P_{IjmN} \dot{X}_{mN} + \dot{C}_k \int_0^2 Y_{Ij}^* f_k d$$
 (61)

有关系数如下

$$K(\ ) = X_{iJ}Y_{Ji}^{*r} + \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}{}_{ij}^{*r} - \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}{}_{0}^{2}{}_{ij}^{*r}fd - \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}E_{i}^{*r} + \frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}E_{i}^{*r} + \frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}{}_{0}^{2}E_{i}^{*r}fd + \frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}E_{i}^{*r}{}_{0}^{2}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}fd$$
(62)

$$W_{k}^{P} = \frac{2}{0} k(\ ) f_{k}(\ ) d , \quad W_{k}^{f} = \frac{2}{0} / f_{k}(\ ) / d$$
(63)

$$B_{h}() = -\frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r} \frac{2}{0} + \frac{1}{ij}f_{k}d - \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn} + \frac{1}{ij}C_{Ts}^{*r}T_{k}d + \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn} + \frac{1}{ij}C_{Ts}^{*r}T_{k}d + \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn} + \frac{1}{ij}C_{Ts}^{*r}T_{k}d + \frac{1}{2}L_{ijMn} + \frac{1}{2}L_{i$$

$$\frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r} \int_{0}^{2} E_{i}^{*r}f_{k}d + \frac{1}{2}L_{i4Mn}E_{i}^{*r} \int_{0}^{2} V_{MnTs}^{r}Z_{Ts}^{*r}f_{k}d$$
(64)

$$a_{k} = \int_{0}^{2} \dot{X}_{iJ} Y_{Ji}^{*} f_{k} d , \quad b_{hk} = \int_{0}^{2} B_{h} f_{k} d$$
(65)

由式(57)确定 Ċ<sub>h</sub>.

## 6 计算结果

计算式(58)~(65)所描述的情况.

铁电材料在外电场作用下,其载荷情况如图2所示取向分布函数初始值取为

$$f() = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(\theta)$$



Fourier 系数取 6 项,初值为  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $C_2 = C_3 = C_4 = C_5 = C_6 = 0$ ,其形状如图 3 所示.

计算中发现屈服后只有  $C_1$  发生变化,一直变化到  $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,这时取向分布函数如图 4 所示, 若此时再反向加载,屈服后  $C_1$ 反向变化.主要计算参数列于表 1 之中.



电位移 - 电场关系曲线如图 5 所示,应变 - 电场蝶形关系曲线如图 6 所示.实线为理论 计算的结果,虚线为实验结果<sup>[3]</sup>.

铁电多晶是由大量的取向不同的电畴组成 的,所取的初始取向分布函数表示存在大量自 发极化方向与外电场方向相反的铁电畴.在外 电场足够大的情况下,部分铁电畴开始翻转,引 起非线性效应.非线性效应由两部分组成,一 是铁电畴翻转引起等效基体电弹模量的改变, 一是铁电畴翻转本身引起本征应变和本征电位 移对宏观的应变和电位移贡献的改变.



Fig. 4 The intermediate shape of ODF

#### 表1 秩电材料特性

Table 1 Properties of ferroelectric material

Material properties	Value
Elastic modulus (Pa)	6.8E10
Poisson 's ratio	0.3
Dielectric permittivity (f/m)	5.625E-8
Piezoelectric coefficient $d_{333}$ (m/ v)	1.188E-9
Remnant strain $11^*$ , $22^*$	- 7.2E- 4
Remnant strain <sup>*</sup> <sub>33</sub>	1.44E-3
Remnant polarization (C/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.25

理论计算得出的铁电畴起始翻转电场为 0.34MV/m,实验得到的屈服电场为 0.36MV/m, 二者比较接近.从图5可以看出,理论计算表明达到铁电畴的起始翻转电场后,大量的铁电



Fig. 5 Electric displacement vs electric field

Fig. 6 Strain vs electric field

畴几乎同时开始翻转,因此曲线很陡,这与实验是一致的,在对应于低次谐波的铁电畴大部分翻 转完毕后 ,再增加电场 ,对应于高次谐波的模态开始出现 ,但相对于低次谐波其量很小 . 从图 6 可以看出,理论计算结果与实验结果的趋势一致,并且理论正确地给出了在铁电畴翻转时应变随 电场的关系出现突变 突变点对应的电场与实验很接近 虽然实验结果突变点对应的应变比理论 值要低.图6中的理论计算结果与 Hwang 等人<sup>[3]</sup>的一维数值模拟很接近.分析应变-电场关 系中计算与实验的差别,可以发现理论结果的曲线没有出现实验曲线尖锐的" 蝴蝶翅膀 "(在屈服 电场附近应变甚至出现负值).在 Hwang 等人的数值模拟中也未出现尖锐的"蝴蝶翅膀". 可能 的原因是我们和 Hwang 的模型都是适用于准静态加载的模型 .而实验是有一定的加载速率的 . 加载速率对电位移 - 电场关系可能影响不大,因而理论与实验符合较好,而加载速率对应变 - 电 场关系可能影响较大,因而理论与实验有一定差别.我们最近的实验结果表明在准静态加载条 件下,实验中确实未出现尖锐的蝴蝶翅膀.我们将在以后的文章中进一步讨论这个问题.

#### 结 7 论

本文考虑电畴的相互作用及电畴翻转的能量耗散 给出了铁电陶瓷在力电耦合载荷下非线 性畴变本构关系的显式表达,对平面问题的理论计算与实验符合较好,理论能够正确地给出电 位移 - 电场关系曲线及应变 - 电场蝶形关系曲线 并且得到与实验接近的屈服电场等数据 .

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# A MACROSCOPIC - MICROSCOPIC CONSTITUTIVE MODEL FOR FERROEL ECTRIC CERAMICS<sup>1)</sup>

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Abstract Ferroelectric ceramics are an important class of modern engineering materials and have received increasing attention for their distinctive properties and applications. For example, they are used as modulators, deflectors, optical memories imaging devices and so on. With the wider use of the materials and harsher requirement of their performances, the study of coupling electric and mechanical behavior has attracted great interests. The main effort of this paper is to obtain the constitutive relation of ferroelectric ceramics. It is well known that ferroelectric ceramics take on ferroelectric phases when the temperature is below the Courier point. Domains appear during the ferroelectric transformation. Experiments have shown that domain switching is the main source of nonlinearity in ferroelectric ceramics, which is also the base of the theory proposed in this paper. In the model, ferroelectric ceramics are treated as an agglomerate of domains, and each grain is supposed to be a single domain and assumed as an inclusion. The Orientation Distribution Function, or noted as ODF, is used to describe the domain patterns. The Helmholtz free energy and the complementary Helmholtz free energy of a constituent element are obtained by expanding the Mori - Tanaka mean field theory. The classic internal variable theory was also extended and applied to analyze the constitutive relations of ferroelectric ceramics. Finally a theoretical constitute law in terms of the internal functional theory was developed to describe the nonlinearities and hysteresis in the ferroelectric behavior. By way of taking ODF as Fourier's expansion, we obtained the yielding conditions and the evolution equations of ODF.

The proposed constitute relation is simplified to an in - plane problem in the paper, so that ODF can be simplified as one dimensional Fourier s expansion. Two simple loading cases, electric field loading and compressive stress loading, are considered for the numerical calculation. Numerical results based on the theory are compared to the experimental results, which indicates that the theory

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is reasonable and applicable. The theoretical results give insight into the evolution of the microstructures associated with domain switching and into the source of the observed hysteresis of ferroelectric ceramics. In this model, there are two contributions to the nonlinearities. One is the direct effect of domain switching induced by either stress or electric field, and the second is the dependence of the macroscopic piezoelectric coefficients of the ceramics on the overall polarization of the ferroelectric materials. It must be pointed out that the constitutive law was only compared with the uniaxial experimental data, therefore, it must be substantiated by the multiaxial loading data though so far there are not any available data from multiaxial testing for the ferroelectric ceramics.

Key words ferroelectric ceramics, ODF, internal variable, constitutive relation