

文章编号: 1000-4750(2011)11-0012-05

双模量面板泡沫铝芯夹层圆板的非线性弯曲

*吴 晓, 杨立军

(湖南文理学院, 湖南, 常德, 415000)

摘 要: 采用弹性理论建立了双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板在均布载荷作用下的静力平衡方程, 利用静力平衡方程确定了夹层板的中性面位置。在考虑剪切变形影响的基础上, 采用能量法研究了双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的轴对称非线性弯曲问题, 求得了夹层板中心挠度与均布载荷的关系式, 并把该方法计算结果与有限元计算结果进行了比较, 验证了该方法是可靠的。算例分析表明, 研究双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的非线性弯曲, 不宜采用相同弹性模量弹性理论, 而应该采用拉压弹性模量不同的弹性理论。

关键词: 能量法; 双模量; 泡沫铝芯; 非线性; 弯曲

中图分类号: TU599; TU512.4 **文献标志码:** A

NONLINEAR BENDING OF BIMODULOUS PANEL ALUMINUM FOAM CORE CIRCULAR LAMINATED PLATE

*WU Xiao, YANG Li-jun

(Hunan University of Arts and Science, Changde, Hunan 415000, China)

Abstract: The static equilibrium equation of a bimodulus panel aluminum foam core circular laminated plate under a uniformly distributed load was established by using elastic mechanics theory. The location of the neutral plane in the bimodulus panel aluminum foam core circular laminated plate was determined by utilization of the static equilibrium equation. Taking shear deformation into consideration, it was studied that the axisymmetric nonlinear bending of bimodulus panel aluminum foam core circular laminated plate with energy method, and the relation expression between the central deflection of the circular laminated plate and a uniformly distributed load was obtained. Through the FEM analysis of a circular laminated plate, the correctness of the method was verified. The numerical example shows that the nonlinear bending calculation of a bimodulus panel aluminum foam core circular laminated plate may as well not apply classical elastic theory with same elastic modulus, and that it should use elastic theory with different elastic moduli in tension and compression.

Key words: energy method; bimodulus; aluminum foam; nonlinearity; bending

由于超轻型金属结构具有轻质^[1]、高强度比, 隔声与隔热兼容, 吸声、隔热及阻燃性兼容等特性, 因而正成为现在研究热点之一。高技术的需求使得具有更高强度比、刚度比的泡沫铝夹层板成为工业应用发展的重点^[2-6], 泡沫铝芯夹层板在仪表、汽车、航天航空等领域有着广泛应用前景。传统的蜂

窝铝芯与面板需要胶粘, 但胶粘部分存在不耐高温、易老化等缺陷, 因而其应用范围受到一定限制。为此有必要发展一种金属面板与泡沫铝芯冶金结合的制备技术。近年来, 德国弗朗霍夫研究所采用独特粉末冶金发泡技术制备了泡沫铝芯夹层板结构, 夹层板面板可用铝、铁、金属合金等材料, 面

收稿日期: 2010-03-02; 修改日期: 2010-10-25

基金项目: 湖南“十一五”重点建设学科项目(湘教通[2006]180号)

作者简介: *吴 晓(1965—), 男, 湖南常德人, 教授, 硕士, 主要从事工程力学研究(E-mail: wx2005220@163.com);

杨立军(1976—), 男, 湖南邵阳人, 副教授, 硕士, 主要从事结构理论研究(E-mail: yanglj9601@163.com).

板与泡沫铝芯实现冶金结合。当夹层板面板为双模量金属合金材料时^[7-9], 夹层板在外载荷作用下, 双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板将相当于三种不同材料组成的夹层板, 而不能作为由两种材料组成的夹层板。本文把受拉面板、泡沫铝芯、受压面板看成三种材料, 利用静力平衡方程确定了双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的中性面位置, 采用能量法研究了双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的非线性弯曲问题。

1 夹层板的内力方程

对于图 1 所示双模量面板泡沫铝芯夹层板的弯曲, 中性面不再位于板厚的正中央, 而是形成了拉伸区和压缩区。由弹性理论可知双模量面板泡沫铝芯夹层板弯曲时的应力表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = -\frac{E_i z}{1-\mu_i^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu_i \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ \sigma_y = -\frac{E_i z}{1-\mu_i^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu_i \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \\ \tau_{xy} = -\frac{E_i z}{1+\mu_i} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $i=1$ 时为受拉面板, $i=2$ 时为泡沫铝芯, $i=3$ 时为受压面板; E_1 、 μ_1 为面板受拉弹性模量及泊松比, E_2 、 μ_2 为泡沫铝芯弹性模量及泊松比, E_3 、 μ_3 为面板受压弹性模量及泊松比。

由弹性理论可知双模量面板泡沫铝芯夹层板弯曲时横截面内力应满足以下关系:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{E_1}{1-\mu_1^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h}^{z_0+h_1-h} z dz + \\ \frac{E_2}{1-\mu_2^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{z_0+h_1-h}^{z_0-h_3} z dz + \\ \frac{E_3}{1-\mu_3^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu_3 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} z dz = 0 \\ \frac{E_1}{1-\mu_1^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h}^{z_0+h_1-h} z dz + \\ \frac{E_2}{1-\mu_2^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \int_{z_0+h_1-h}^{z_0-h_3} z dz + \\ \frac{E_3}{1-\mu_3^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu_3 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} z dz = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

把式(2)中二分式相加可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{E_1}{1-\mu_1} \int_{z_0-h}^{z_0+h_1-h} z dz + \frac{E_2}{1-\mu_2} \int_{z_0+h_1-h}^{z_0-h_3} z dz + \\ & \frac{E_3}{1-\mu_3} \int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} z dz = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由式(3)可以求得中性面的位置为:

$$z_0 = \frac{B_1 h_1 (2h_3 + 2h_2 + h_1) + B_2 h_2 (2h_3 + h_2) + B_3 h_3^2}{2(B_1 h_1 + B_2 h_2 + B_3 h_3)} \quad (4)$$

式中, $B_1 = \frac{E_1}{1-\mu_1}$, $B_2 = \frac{E_2}{1-\mu_2}$, $B_3 = \frac{E_3}{1-\mu_3}$ 。

利用式(1)~式(4)可以得到夹层板的弯矩、扭矩表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} M_x = & -\frac{E_1}{1-\mu_1^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h}^{z_0+h_1-h} z^2 dz - \\ & \frac{E_2}{1-\mu_2^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{z_0+h_1-h}^{z_0-h_3} z^2 dz - \\ & \frac{E_3}{1-\mu_3^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu_3 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} z^2 dz \end{aligned} \quad (5a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y = & -\frac{E_1}{1-\mu_1^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h}^{z_0+h_1-h} z^2 dz - \\ & \frac{E_2}{1-\mu_2^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \int_{z_0+h_1-h}^{z_0-h_3} z^2 dz - \\ & \frac{E_3}{1-\mu_3^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu_3 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) \int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} z^2 dz \end{aligned} \quad (5b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xy} = & -\frac{E_1}{1+\mu_1} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{z_0-h}^{z_0+h_1-h} z^2 dz - \\ & \frac{E_2}{1+\mu_2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{z_0+h_1-h}^{z_0-h_3} z^2 dz - \\ & \frac{E_3}{1+\mu_3} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} z^2 dz \end{aligned} \quad (5c)$$

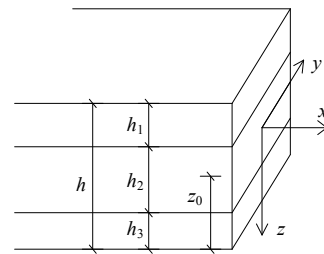


图 1 层合板截面模型

Fig.1 Laminated plate section model

2 夹层板非线性弯曲近似解

双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板发生轴对称

非线性弯曲变形时, 由弯矩、扭矩引起的形变势能为:

$$U_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \iint \left(M_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + M_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2M_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right) dx dy \quad (6)$$

把式(5)代入式(6)中且引入极坐标可以得到:

$$U_1 = \pi D \int \left[\left(\frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 \right] r dr + \frac{2\pi E_1}{3(1+\mu_1)} \times \\ [(z_0 + h_1 - h)^3 - (z_0 - h)^3] \int \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} \frac{dw}{dr} dr + \\ \frac{2\pi E_2}{3(1+\mu_2)} [(z_0 - h_3)^3 - (z_0 + h_1 - h)^3] \int \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} \frac{dw}{dr} dr + \\ \frac{2\pi E_3}{3(1+\mu_3)} [z_0^3 - (z_0 - h_3)^3] \int \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} \frac{dw}{dr} dr \quad (7)$$

式中:

$$D = \frac{E_1}{3(1-\mu_1^2)} [(z_0 + h_1 - h)^3 - (z_0 - h)^3] + \\ \frac{E_2}{3(1-\mu_2^2)} [-(z_0 + h_1 - h)^3 + (z_0 - h_3)^3] + \\ \frac{E_3}{3(1-\mu_3^2)} [z_0^3 - (z_0 - h_3)^3]$$

由于 $N_r = h\sigma_r$, $N_\theta = h\sigma_\theta$ 为横向荷载引起的中面拉力, 所以中面拉力 N_r 、 N_θ 的表达式为:

$$N_r = \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} (\varepsilon_r + \mu\varepsilon_\theta), \quad N_\theta = \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2} (\varepsilon_\theta + \mu\varepsilon_r) \quad (8)$$

$$\text{式中: } E = \frac{E_1 h_1 + E_2 h_2 + E_3 h_3}{h}, \\ \mu = \frac{\mu_1 h_1 + \mu_2 h_2 + \mu_3 h_3}{h}.$$

在双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板轴对称非线性弯曲问题中, 其中面力的形变势能为:

$$U_2 = \frac{h}{2} \iint (\sigma_r \varepsilon_r + \sigma_\theta \varepsilon_\theta) r dr d\theta = \\ \pi \int (N_r \varepsilon_r + N_\theta \varepsilon_\theta) r dr \quad (9)$$

板中面上的径向应变及环向应变分别为:

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{du}{dr} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2, \quad \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u}{r} \quad (10)$$

式中, u 为板中面各点的径向位移。

把式(8)、式(10)代入式(9)中可得:

$$U_2 = \frac{\pi E h}{1-\mu^2} \int \left[\left(\frac{du}{dr} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{u}{r} \right)^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. 2\mu \frac{u}{r} \left[\frac{du}{dr} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 \right] \right] r dr \quad (11)$$

双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板在横向均布荷载作用下势能为:

$$V = -2\pi \int qwrdr \quad (12)$$

由于双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板芯材的刚度很低, 且面板的厚度远小于芯材的厚度, 所以芯材的剪切变形是不能忽略的。芯材剪切变形的势能为:

$$U_3 = \frac{1}{2} C \iint \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \varphi_x \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \varphi_y \right)^2 \right] dx dy \quad (13)$$

式中: $C = \frac{5E_2 h_2}{12(1+\mu_2)}$; φ_x 、 φ_y 为剪切角。

由于假设双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板在均布荷载作用下发生轴对称弯曲, 所以可把式(13)化为:

$$U_3 = \pi C \int \left(\frac{dw}{dr} - \varphi_r \right)^2 r dr \quad (14)$$

所以, 轴对称非线性弯曲圆形夹层板总势能为:

$$U = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 - 2\pi \int qwrdr \quad (15)$$

假设周边固支圆形夹层板在均布荷载 q_0 作用下, 即其边界条件为 $u(a) = 0$, $w(a) = 0$ 。则可设径向位移函数、挠度函数、剪切角函数为:

$$u(r) = \left(A_0 + A_1 \frac{r}{a} \right) \left(1 - \frac{r}{a} \right) \frac{r}{a} \quad (16)$$

$$w(r) = C_0 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)^2 \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dr} - \varphi_r = \frac{q_0 C_0}{2C} \left(\frac{r^2}{a^2} - \frac{r}{a} \right) \quad (18)$$

把式(16)、式(17)和式(18)代入式(15)中可以得到:

$$U = \frac{32\pi D}{3a^2} C_0^2 + \frac{\pi E h}{1-\mu^2} (0.25 A_0^2 + 0.1167 A_1^2 + \\ 0.3 A_0 A_1 - 0.0677 \frac{A_0 C_0^2}{a} + 0.0546 \frac{A_1 C_0^2}{a} + \\ 0.305 \frac{C_0^4}{a^2}) + \frac{\pi a^2 q_0^2}{240C} C_0^2 - \frac{\pi a^2 q_0}{3} C_0 \quad (19)$$

把式(19)分别对 A_0 、 A_1 、 C_0 求偏导可得:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial A_0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial A_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial C_0} = 0 \quad (20)$$

由式(20)的第一分式、第二分式中可求得:

$$A_0 = 1.206 \frac{C_0^2}{a}, \quad A_1 = -1.785 \frac{C_0^2}{a} \quad (21)$$

把式(21)代入式(20)的第三分式中可得:

$$64C_0 + \frac{2.592Eh}{(1-\mu^2)D} C_0^3 = \frac{q_0 a^4}{D} \left(1 - \frac{q_0}{40C} C_0 \right) \quad (22)$$

当不考虑剪切变形时, 即剪切刚度 $C \rightarrow \infty$, 式(22)退化为:

$$64C_0 + \frac{2.592Eh}{(1-\mu^2)D} C_0^3 = \frac{q_0 a^4}{D} \quad (23)$$

利用式(22)即可以计算双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板轴对称非线性弯曲时板中心的挠度。

当均布荷载 q_0 作用在圆形夹层板上, 且 $E_1 = E_2 = E_3 = E$, $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu = 0.3$, 剪切刚度 $C \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 式(22)即退化为:

$$64 \frac{C_0}{h} + \frac{31.104C_0^3}{h^3} = \frac{q_0 a^4}{Dh} \quad (24)$$

弹性理论专著中给出的经典公式为:

$$64 \frac{C_0}{h} + \frac{31.163C_0^3}{h^3} = \frac{q_0 a^4}{Dh} \quad (25)$$

分别取 $\frac{C_0}{h}$ 等于 1、1.2、1.4、1.6、1.8、2.0 时,

式(20)与式(21)的计算结果误差分别为 1.00%、1.26%、1.50%、1.71%、1.89%、2.04%, 而且本文的计算结果与文献[10-11]方法计算结果也接近, 以上计算验证了本文方法是可靠的。

3 算例分析

为分析双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的非线性弯曲, 假设面板为硅铝合金, 面板受拉时 $E_1 = 66.93\text{GPa}$, $\mu_1 = 0.34$, 面板受压时 $E_3 = 73.43\text{GPa}$, $\mu_3 = 0.39$ 。泡沫铝芯 $E_2 = 24\text{GPa}$, $\mu_2 = 0.34$ 。为了验证本文计算方法正确性, 考虑模量相同时, 分别取 $E_1 = E_3 = 66.93\text{GPa}$ 和 $E_1 = E_3 = 74.43\text{GPa}$ 两种情况。分别用 ANSYS 和本文方法式(22)、式(23)计算了均布荷载作用下双模量面板泡沫铝芯周边固支圆形夹层板中心挠度 C_0 。圆板半径 $a = 1000\text{mm}$, 板厚 $h = 100\text{mm}$ 。模型由三层圆板组成, 其中下层圆板板厚 10mm, 材料模型 mat1; $E_1 = 66.93\text{GPa}$, $\mu_1 = 0.34$ 。中间层圆板板厚 80mm, 材料模型 mat2, $E_2 = 24\text{GPa}$, $\mu_2 = 0.34$, 上层圆板板厚 10mm, 材料模型 mat3, $E_3 = 73.43\text{GPa}$, $\mu_3 = 0.39$ 。单元最大边长尺寸, 厚度方向为 5mm,

环向为 10mm。单元为 8 节点 SOLID185 单元, 采用 Large displacement static analysis 进行求解。本文计算结果与有限元结果比较如表 1、表 2、表 3 所示, 其中括号中的数值为不考虑剪切变形影响的式(23)的计算结果。

表 1 本文结果与 ANSYS 结果比较

Table 1 The results comparison of qa^4/h^4 between this paper and ANSYS

$qa^4/h^4(\times 10^{10})$	5	10	15	20	25	30
本文方法/mm	18.0 (17.7)	34.2 (33.7)	49.3 (48.6)	62.9 (62.1)	75.1 (74.1)	86.0 (84.7)
ANSYS/mm	18.1	34.5	49.9	63.7	76.3	87.6
误差/(%)	-0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.6	-1.8

表 2 本文结果与 ANSYS 结果比较($E_1 = E_3 = 66.93\text{GPa}$)

Table 2 The results comparison of qa^4/h^4 between this paper and ANSYS

$qa^4/h^4(\times 10^{10})$	5	10	15	20	25	30
本文方法/mm	19.0	34.2	50.5	64.3	75.1	86.2
ANSYS/mm	19.3	36.8	53.1	68.0	81.1	92.8

表 3 本文结果与 ANSYS 结果比较($E_1 = E_3 = 74.43\text{GPa}$)

Table 3 The results comparison of qa^4/h^4 between this paper and ANSYS

$qa^4/h^4(\times 10^{10})$	5	10	15	20	25	30
本文方法/mm	16.2	29.5	43.5	55.9	66.3	75.2
ANSYS/mm	16.6	31.0	45.1	58.7	70.2	80.1

由表 1 结果可以看出, 采用有限元方法研究双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的非线性弯曲和采用本文方法研究双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的非线性弯曲, 两种方法的计算结果非常相近、吻合得非常好, 充分验证了本文方法的可靠性。不考虑剪切变形时的本文方法计算结果与有限元法计算结果的最大误差为 3.31%, 考虑剪切变形时的本文方法计算结果与有限元法计算结果的最大误差为 1.8%。这说明对于双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板非线性弯曲的计算, 应该考虑芯材的剪切变形对其的影响。

对表 2、表 3 的计算结果进行分析可知, 在载荷 $qa^4/h^4 = 200\text{GPa}$ 且当双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的上下面板弹性模量分别取 $E_1 = E_3 = 66.93\text{GPa}$ 或 $E_1 = E_3 = 74.43\text{GPa}$ 时, 采用相同弹性模量弹性理论计算的双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板中心挠度与有限元法计算结果的误差都超过或接近 5%。这说明对于双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形

夹层板的非线性弯曲变形的计算, 不考虑拉压弹性模量相异时其计算结果相差较大, 超过了工程上所允许的计算误差。

从表 1、表 2、表 3 还可以看出, 本文计算结果比有限元法的计算结果要偏小, 这主要是本文没有考虑面板剪切变形的缘故, 而 ANSYS 软件则考虑了面板剪切变形的影响。但是, 采用有限元方法计算的结果和本文方法计算的结果还是非常相近。

4 结 论

由以上分析可以得到以下结论:

(1) 采用有限元方法和本文方法计算的结果非常相近, 两种方法的计算结果吻合的非常好, 充分验证了本文方法的可靠性。对于双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板非线性弯曲的计算, 不能忽略芯材的剪切变形对其的影响。

(2) 算例分析表明, 双模量面板泡沫铝芯圆形夹层板的非线性弯曲的计算, 不宜采用相同弹性模量弹性理论, 而应该采用拉压弹性模量不同的弹性理论。

参考文献:

- [1] 王展光, 单建, 何德坪. 金字塔栅格夹心夹层板动力响应分析[J]. 力学季刊, 2006, 27(4): 707—713.
Wang Zhanguang, Shan Jian, He Deping. Dynamic response analysis of sandwich plates with pyramidal truss cores [J]. Chinese Quarterly of Mechanics, 2006, 27(4): 707—713. (in Chinese)
- [2] 查海波, 凤仪, 朱琪琪, 等. 泡沫铝层合梁的弯曲性能[J]. 中国有色金属学报, 2007, 17(2): 290—295.
Zha Haibo, Feng Yi, Zhu Qiqi, et al. Bending capability of foam aluminum sandwich beams [J]. The Chinese Journal of Nonferrous Metals, 2007, 17(2): 290—295. (in Chinese)
- [3] 尚金堂, 何德坪. 泡沫铝层合梁的三点弯曲变形[J]. 材料研究学报, 2003, 17(1): 31—38.
Shang Jintang, He Deping. Deformation of sandwich beams with Al foam cores in three-point bending [J]. Chinese Journal of Materials Research, 2003, 17(1): 31—38. (in Chinese)
- [4] 王青春, 范子杰, 桂良进. 中等应变率下泡沫铝的吸能特性[J]. 材料研究学报, 2005, 19(6): 601—607.
Wang Qingchun, Fan Zijie, Gui Liangjin. Energy absorption behaviour of aluminium foam under medium strain rate [J]. Chinese Journal of Materials Research, 2005, 19(6): 601—607. (in Chinese)
- [5] 李战莉, 黄再兴. 双模量泡沫材料等效弹性模量的细观力学估算方法[J]. 南京航空航天大学学报, 2006, 38(4): 464—468.
Li Zhanli, Huang Zaixing. Meso-mechanical method for estimating equivalent elastic modulus of foam-solid with double-modulus [J]. Journal of Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronautics, 2006, 38(4): 464—468. (in Chinese)
- [6] 曾纪杰. 对中柔度压杆的双模量理论的修正[J]. 机械强度, 2006, 28(3): 462—464.
Zeng Jijie. Revision of the formula with bimodulus intermediate column [J]. Journal of Mechanical Strength, 2006, 28(3): 462—464. (in Chinese)
- [7] 蔡来生, 俞焕然. 拉压模量不同弹性物质的本构[J]. 西安科技大学学报, 2009, 29(1): 17—21.
Cai Laisheng, Yu Huanran. Constitutive relation of elastic materials with different elastic moduli in tension and compression [J]. Journal of Xi'an University of Science and Technology, 2009, 29(1): 17—21. (in Chinese)
- [8] 罗战友, 夏建中, 龚晓南. 不同拉压模量及软化特性材料的柱形孔扩张问题的统一解[J]. 工程力学, 2008, 25(9): 79—84, 92.
Luo Zhanyou, Xia Jianzhong, Gong Xiaonan. Unified solution for expansion of cylindrical cavity in strain-softening materials with different elastic moduli in tension and compression [J]. Engineering Mechanics, 2008, 25(9): 79—84, 92. (in Chinese)
- [9] 阿巴尔楚米扬. 不同模量弹性理论[M]. 邬瑞锋, 张允真, 译. 北京: 中国铁道出版社, 1986: 11—22.
Ambartsumyan S A. Elasticity theory of different modulus [M]. Translated by Wu Ruifeng, Zhang Yunzhen. Beijing: China Railway Press, 1986: 11—22. (in Chinese)
- [10] Zheng X J, Zhou Y H. On convergence of interpolated-iterative method of geometrically nonlinear equations of plates [J]. Science in China (Series A), 1989, 32(3): 316—327.
- [11] Zheng X J, Zhou Y H. Exact solution to large deflection of circular plate under compound loads [J]. Science in China (Series A), 1987, 30(4): 391—404.