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基于应变梯度理论的粘塑性厚壁 圆筒和球壳极限内压分析[。]

李茂林^{1,2}, 扶名福¹

(1. 南昌大学 机电学院, 南昌 330029;2. 南昌航空大学 土木建筑学院, 南昌 330046

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摘要: 基于应变梯度塑性理论,分析了内压作用下厚壁圆筒和球壳的塑性极限荷载. 结果表明: 圆筒内径在微米量级时,存在尺度效应现象,内径减小,其尺度效应增强;变形越大,影响越大;应 变速率敏感指数越大,尺度效应越明显. 经典塑性理论结果是当前解的特例.

关 键 词: 厚壁圆筒和球壳; 应变梯度; 非局部; 粘塑性中图分类号: 0345 文献标识码: A

引 言

受内压厚壁圆筒和球壳被广泛研究,但大都是基于经典塑性理论. 经典塑性理论假定物 质是由连续分布的无限小的质点所组成,某一个质点的状态仅依赖于该点的一个无限小的邻 域,不受其他质点的影响.这些理论没有考虑质点间的长程效应,因此本质上是局部的. 由于 经典塑性理论本构模型中不包含任何尺度,因此不能预测材料在微米尺度下发生的尺度效应. 为了克服经典塑性理论的不足,科研工作者提出各种应变梯度塑性理论,其中 M hlhaus 和 Aifantis^[1]提出的一种梯度依赖塑性理论,可能是此类模型中形式最简单的一个,在这个模型 中, M hlhaus 和 Aifantis 将一个系数引入流动应力方程中,同时考虑等效塑性应变的二阶梯度, 而保留经典塑性理论的其它特征不变,该理论自提出后,得到了广泛应用^[2-5].

本文基于应变梯度塑性理论,分析了内压作用下粘塑性厚壁圆筒和球壳的塑性极限荷载.

1 厚壁圆筒理论分析

假设厚壁圆筒的初始内、外径分别为 *a*o、*bo*, 受均匀内压 *P*i作用, 变形后的内、外径分别为 *a*、*b*, 现基于应变梯度理论分析平面应变厚壁圆筒的塑性极限.

考虑应变梯度,粘塑性关系可表示为^[2]

 $\sigma_{i} = K \mathcal{E}_{i}^{m} - c \cdot \mathcal{E}_{i},$

(1

其中, K、m 分别为材料常数和应变速率敏感性指数, σ_i 和 \wp 分别是等效应力和等效应变率, c

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作者简介: 李茂林(1972一,男,江西临川人,博士生(E-mail:niatlml@163.com; 扶名福,教授(联系人.Tel:+86-791-3969006;E-mail:fmfu@ncu.edu.cn.

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为梯度系数, .^{...2} 为 Laplace 算子.

在圆柱坐标系中,材料的不可压缩条件可写成

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{v}{r} = 0, \qquad (2$$

其中, v为某一点(r, θ)的径向速度. 如果考虑速度控制问题,假设厚壁圆筒内径以常速度 V扩张,则径向速度为

$$v = \frac{Va}{r},\tag{3}$$

因此,应变速率为

$$\mathfrak{D} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{Va}{r^2},\tag{4}$$

$$\mathfrak{F} = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{va}{r^2} \tag{5}$$

$$\mathfrak{F} = 0; \tag{6}$$

等效应变率为

$$\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{E}}_{\mathbf{i}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \left(\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{E}}_{\mathbf{i}}^2 + \boldsymbol{\mathfrak{E}}_{\mathbf{0}}^2 + \boldsymbol{\mathfrak{E}}_{\mathbf{0}}^2 \right)} \,. \tag{7}$$

考虑流动法则,可以得到流动应力为

$$S_{ij} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sigma_i}{\aleph_i} \aleph_j, \qquad (8$$

其中, S_i和 Sp 分别为应变偏量分量和应变率分量.

由(8 式和体积不可压缩得到

等效应力可表示为

$$\sigma_{i} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\sigma_{0} - \sigma_{r}); \qquad (10)$$

平衡方程为

$$r\frac{\mathrm{d}\,Q_{\mathrm{r}}}{\mathrm{d}\,r} = -Q_{\mathrm{r}} - -Q_{\mathrm{r}}.\tag{11}$$

由(10 式和(11 式得

$$r\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\Phi}{\mathrm{d}r} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\sigma_{\mathrm{i}}.\tag{12}$$

将(1 式代入(12 式,得到

$$r \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\mathfrak{G}_r}{\mathrm{d}r} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (K \mathfrak{E}_r^m - c \cdot \dot{\cdot}^2 \mathfrak{E}), \tag{13}$$

其中

$$\mathfrak{E} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\mathfrak{E}_{0} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\frac{Va}{r^{2}},$$
(14)

$$\varepsilon_{i} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon_{i} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left[1 + \frac{a_{\bar{0}} - a^{2}}{r^{2}} \right]$$
(15)

边界条件为

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考虑到(14、(15式,由(13、(16和(17式得到

$$\frac{P_{i}}{K} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{m+1} \left(\frac{2V}{a}\right)^{m} \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \frac{a^{2m}}{b^{2m}}\right) + \frac{8c}{3K} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{r} \frac{a^{2} - a^{2}}{(r^{2} + a^{2} - a^{2})^{2}} dr.$$
(18)

进一步可得

$$\frac{P_{i}}{K} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{m+1} \left(\frac{2V}{a}\right)^{m} \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \frac{a^{2m}}{b^{2m}}\right) - \frac{4c}{3K} \frac{1}{a_{0}^{2} - a^{2}} \left[\ln \frac{a^{2}(b^{2} + a_{0}^{2} - a^{2})}{a_{0}^{2}b^{2}} + \frac{b^{2}}{a_{0}^{2} - a^{2} + b^{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{a_{0}^{2}}\right].$$
(19)

当 c = 0 时,极限内压可表示为

$$\frac{P_{\text{ibcal}}}{K} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{m+1} \left(\frac{2V}{a}\right)^m \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \frac{a^{2m}}{b^{2m}}\right).$$

$$(20)$$

进一步, 不考虑应变速率的影响, 即 m → 0, 可得到理想刚塑性的结果^[0-8]:

$$\frac{P_{\text{ibcal}}}{K} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \frac{b^2}{a^2}.$$
(21)

2 厚壁球壳理论分析

厚壁球壳的分析和厚壁圆筒类似,同样假设厚壁球壳的初始内、外径分别为 *a*₀、*b*₀,受均 匀内压 *P*₁ 作用,变形后的内、外径分别为 *a*、*b*,现基于应变梯度理论分析其塑性极限.

在球坐标系中,材料的不可压缩条件可写成

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{2v}{r} = 0, \tag{22}$$

其中, v为某一点 (r, θ, θ) 的径向速度.如果考虑速度控制问题,假设厚壁球壳内径以常速度 V扩张,则径向速度为

$$v = \frac{Va^2}{r^2},\tag{23}$$

因此,应变速率为

$$\mathfrak{F} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{2Va^2}{r^3},\tag{24}$$

$$\mathfrak{F} = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{Va^2}{r^3},\tag{25}$$

$$= \frac{v}{r} = \frac{Va^2}{r^3};$$
 (26)

等效应变速率为

$$\mathfrak{E}_{\mathbf{f}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\mathfrak{E}_{\mathbf{f}}^{2} + \mathfrak{E}_{\mathbf{f}}^{2} + \mathfrak{E}_{\mathbf{f}}^{2} \right). \tag{27}$$

由(8 式和体积不可压缩得到

$$\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{D}} = - \frac{\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{D}}}{\sigma_{i}} (\sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{r}), \quad \boldsymbol{\mathfrak{D}} = \boldsymbol{\mathfrak{D}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{D}}}{2\sigma_{i}} (\sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{r}); \quad (28)$$

等效应力可表示为

$$\sigma_i = \sigma_0 - \sigma_r; \tag{29}$$

平衡方程为

$$\frac{r}{2}\frac{dq}{dr} = q - q.$$
(30
由(29 和(30 式得到)

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$$\frac{r}{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}r} = \sigma_{\mathrm{i}}.$$
将(1 式代入(31 式,得到)

$$r \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\sigma_{r}}{\mathrm{d}r} = 2(K \mathfrak{E}_{i}^{\mathfrak{g}} - c \cdot \mathfrak{E}_{i}), \qquad (32)$$

其中

$$\mathfrak{E}_{\mathbf{1}} = 2\mathfrak{E}_{\mathbf{1}} = \frac{2Va^2}{r^3},\tag{33}$$

$$\varepsilon_{i} = 2\varepsilon_{0} = \frac{2}{3} \ln \left[\frac{r^{3}}{r^{3} - a^{3} + a^{3}} \right] .$$
(34)

边界条件为

$$\Phi(r=a) = -P_{\rm i},\tag{35}$$

$$\mathfrak{P}(r=b)=0. \tag{36}$$

考虑到(33、(34式,由(32、(35和(36式得到

$$\frac{P_{i}}{K} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2V}{a} \right)^{m} \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \frac{a^{3m}}{b^{3m}} \right) - \frac{2c}{K} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{2}{r^{2}} - \frac{8r(a_{0}^{3} - a^{3}) + 2r^{4}}{(r^{3} + a_{0}^{3} - a^{3})^{2}} \right] dr, \qquad (37)$$

进一步可得

$$\frac{P_{i}}{K} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2V}{a} \right)^{m} \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \frac{a^{3m}}{b^{3m}} \right) - \frac{2c}{K} \left\{ \frac{1}{a^{2}} - \frac{1}{b^{2}} - 2 \left[\frac{b}{b^{3} + a^{3} - a^{3}} - \frac{a^{3}}{a^{3} - a^{3}} - \frac{a^{3}}{a^{3} - a^{3}} + (a^{3} - a^{3})^{-2/3} \ln \frac{b + (a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3}}{a + (a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3} - a^{3}} - \frac{1}{2} (a^{3} - a^{3})^{-2/3} \ln \frac{b^{2} - (a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3} b + (a^{3} - a^{3})^{2/3}}{a^{2} - (a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3} a + (a^{3} - a^{3})^{2/3}} + \sqrt{3} (a^{3} - a^{3})^{-2/3} \left[\arctan \frac{2b - (a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3}}{\sqrt{3}(a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3}} - \arctan \frac{2a - (a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3}}{\sqrt{3}(a^{3} - a^{3})^{1/3}} \right] \right] \right\}.$$
(38)

当 c = 0 时,极限内压可表示为

$$\frac{P_{\text{ibcal}}}{K} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2V}{a} \right)^m \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \frac{a^{3m}}{b^{3m}} \right), \qquad (39)$$

$$\dot{\mathcal{U}} - \mathcal{V}, \, \mathbf{\Lambda} \neq \mathbf{k} \text{ log} \text{ we shill use } \mathbf{n}, \, \mathbf{D}, \, \mathbf{m} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\to} 0, \, \mathbf{O}, \, \mathbf{O},$$

$$\frac{P_{\text{ibcal}}}{K} = \frac{2}{3} \ln \frac{b^3}{a^3}.$$
 (40)

3 数值分析

计算中, 假设厚壁圆筒和球壳的初始内、外径分别为 a_0 、 b_0 , 受均匀内压 P_1 作用, 内径以常 速度 V 扩张, 为数值分析方便, 采用无量纲参数⁽⁸⁾: $a_0 = 5$.0, $b_0 = 10$.0, V = 0.01. 材料取某 种铝⁽⁹⁾, K = 145 MPa, c = -2.5 N, 材料内部长度参数 $l = \sqrt{|c|/K|} = 0$.131 3 Jun. 从图 1 ~ 图 3 可以看出, 当内径很小, 应变梯度解存在尺度效应. 内径越小, 尺度效应越明显. 当内 径较大, 应变梯度解和经典解接近, 这说明在宏观范围内可以忽略尺度效应. 因此, 在宏观范围内使用经典塑性理论是合理的. 数值结果也表明, 变形越大, 影响越大; 应变速率敏感指数 越大, 尺度效应越明显. 从图 4~ 图 6 可以看出, 厚壁球壳的数值结果和厚壁圆筒相似.



4 结 论

基于一个应变梯度塑性理论,求得了内压作用下厚壁圆筒和球壳的极限荷载的分析解,经 典塑性解是当前解的特例.数值结果表明:圆筒内径在微米量级时,存在尺度效应现象,内径 减小,其尺度效应增强,变形越大,影响越大;应变速率敏感指数越大,尺度效应越明显.

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Limit Analysis of Viscoplastic Thick– Walled Cylinder and Spherical Shell Under Internal Pressure Using a Strain Gradient Plasticity Theory

LI Mao- lin^{1, 2}, FU Ming- fu¹

(1. School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Nanchang University,

Nanchang 330029, P.R. China;

2. College of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Nanchang University of Aeronautics,

Nanchang 330046, P. R. China

Abstract: Plastic limit load of viscoplastic thick- walled cylinder and spherical shell subjected to internal pressure is investigated analytically using a strain gradient plasticity theory. As a result, the current solutions can capture the size effect at the micron scale. Numerical results show that the smaller the inner radius of the cylinder or spherical shell, the more significant the scale effects. Results also show that the size effect is more evident with the increase of strain or strain- rate sensitivity index. The classical plastically – based solutions of the same problems are shown to be a special case of the present solution.

Key words: thick- walled cylinder and spherical shell; strain gradient; nonlocal; viscoplasticity