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# 层状复合材料结构边缘效应数值分析\*

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### 摘 要

为进一步探讨层状复合材料结构边缘效应,我们引用了数值-摄动法,它是基于合成展开和 改进的最小二乘加权余量法之耦合。为突出边缘效应,我们着重讨论"边界层"区内的解即所谓 内部解。作为例子讨论了两层和四层对称铺设层合结构。

## 一、引 言

自从文章[1]提出复合材料层合板的边缘效应之后,引起了很多学者的关注,接着有不 少文章对此进行了进一步的讨论<sup>[2]~[7]</sup>。他们的研究表明,在自由表面近区——即所谓"边界 层"内所潜在的高应力梯度将限制层状结构的承载能力,并且认为也是层状结构破坏的"源 泉",因此对"边界层"内应力数值大小和分布的分析、计算可以说是层状 结 构 设 计 的 关 键。

对复杂几何形状或受力状态的复合材料结构进行精确的计算一般是不太可能的,大多数 都是利用数值分析技术,例如,直接从微分方程出发的有限差分法<sup>[2]</sup>和摄动法<sup>[3]</sup>,基于变分 原理的有有限单之法<sup>[4]</sup>、瑞利-李兹法<sup>[5]</sup>以及迦列金方法<sup>[6]</sup>,还有基于瑞利-李兹法和匹配渐 近展开的所谓耦合法<sup>[7]</sup>。

本文将引用数值-摄动法,求解区域被分成两个不同的子域:内部区域和边界层区;外 部区域的求解可用一般的数值方法,本文讨论的重点放在"边界层"区域即所谓"内部解" 上,

### 二、数 学 模 型

我们考虑一个三维计算模型(图1).

在长度方向x作用有均匀拉伸应力ō<sup>x</sup>, xy平面位于层合板的中面内, 而z轴垂直于中面, xyz坐标系的原点取在层合板中的中心, 假定层合板是由2m层组成, 并且是关于中面对称铺 层, 再者假定层厚h,与中面特征长度l相比是很小的, 即假定

$$\varepsilon = \frac{h}{l} \ll 1$$

下面定义三个无量纲变量

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图 1

$$x = \frac{\bar{x}}{l}, \quad y = \frac{\bar{y}}{l}, \quad z = \frac{\bar{z}}{h}$$
 (2.1)

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在上面的假设下,层合板第*i*层的基本方程如下(为书写方便起见现略去层间标志"*i*") a. 以位移表示的平衡方程:

$$c_{\mathbf{65}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} + (c_{13} + c_{\mathbf{65}}) \varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x \partial z} + \varepsilon^{2} \left[ c_{11} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + c_{\mathbf{66}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + (c_{12} + c_{\mathbf{66}}) \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x \partial y} \right] = 0$$

$$c_{44} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}} + (c_{23} + c_{44}) \varepsilon \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y \partial z} + \varepsilon^{2} \left[ c_{\mathbf{66}} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + c_{22} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} + (c_{12} + c_{\mathbf{66}}) \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} \right] = 0$$

$$c_{33} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} + \varepsilon \left[ (c_{13} + c_{55}) \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + (c_{23} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y \partial z} \right] + \varepsilon^{2} \left( c_{\mathbf{65}} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} + c_{44} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} \right) = 0$$

$$(2.4)$$

b. 广义虎克定律

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad u = \frac{\bar{u}}{h}, \quad v = \frac{\bar{v}}{h}, \quad w = \frac{\bar{w}}{h} \tag{2.5}$$

$$\sigma_x = e_s^{\mathrm{I}} \left( c_{11} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + c_{12} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + c_{13} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$
(2.6)

$$\sigma_{y} = \varepsilon \left( c_{12} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + c_{22} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + c_{23} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$
(2.7)

$$\sigma_{z} = \varepsilon \left( c_{13} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + c_{23} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + c_{33} \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$
(2.8)

$$\tau_{yz} = \varepsilon c_{44} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + c_{44} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$
(2.9)

$$\tau_{xz} = c_{55} \left( \varepsilon_{-\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}}^{-\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$
(2.10)

$$\tau_{xy} = \varepsilon c_{66} \left( \begin{array}{c} \partial u \\ \partial y \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \partial v \\ \partial x \end{array} \right)$$
(2.11)

(这里也为书写方便起见仍用 $\sigma_x$ , …, 表示 $\sigma_x \cdot \bar{\sigma}_x^{\infty}$ …)

c. 边界条件

在S<sub>1</sub>上

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$${}^{j}\sigma_{i} = \begin{cases} 0 & (\text{lehkam}) \\ {}^{(j+1)}\sigma_{i} & j=1,2,\cdots,M-1 \end{cases} \quad (i=3,4,5) \quad (2.12)$$

在S₂上(对称面上)

$$w=0, \ {}^{M}\sigma_{i}=0 \qquad (i=4, 5)$$
 (2.13)

在S<sub>s</sub>上 (y方向自由边上)

 ${}^{j}\sigma_{i}=0$  (i=2,4,6; j=1,2,...,M) (2.14)

# 三、内 部 解

下面我们着手求控制微分方程(2.2)~(2.4)在边界条件(2.13)~(2.14)下的解· 设

$$u = u^{(o)}(x, y, z, \varepsilon) + u^{(i)}(x, \eta, z, \varepsilon)$$

$$(3.1)$$

$$v = v^{(o)}(x, y, z, \varepsilon) + v^{(i)}(x, \eta, z, \varepsilon)$$
(3.2)

$$w = w^{(o)}(x, y, z, \varepsilon) + w^{(i)}(x, \eta, z, \varepsilon)$$
(3.3)

其中, u<sup>(o)</sup>, v<sup>(o)</sup>和w<sup>(o)</sup>为外部解 (outer solution) u<sup>(i)</sup>, v<sup>(i)</sup>和w<sup>(i)</sup>为内部解 (inner solution)

$$\eta = \frac{y-1}{\varepsilon} \tag{3.4}$$

将内部解和外部解展开成E的幂级数

令

$$u^{(o)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n^{(0)}(x, y, z) \varepsilon^n$$

$$v^{(o)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v_n^{(0)}(x, y, z) \varepsilon^n$$
(3.5)

$$w^{(o)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w_n^{(0)}(x, y, z) \varepsilon^n$$

$$u^{(i)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n^{(i)}(x,\eta,z)\varepsilon^n$$

$$v^{(i)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v_n^{(i)}(x,\eta,z)\varepsilon^n$$

$$w^{(i)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w_n^{(i)}(x,\eta,z)\varepsilon^n$$

$$(3.6)$$

将(3.5)和(3.6)代入(2.2)~(2.4)中,我们就可得到任一层外部零级解:  
$$u_0^{(o)} = u_0^{(o)}(x,y,z), v_0^{(o)} = v_0^{(o)}(x,y,z), w_0^{(o)} = w_0^{(o)}(x,y,z)$$

及内部解各级(下面为书写简单起见,省略内部解的标志"i"和各层的标志"j",即<sup>j</sup> $u_n^{(i)}$ 写成 $u_n$ …)(假定 $w_{-1}$ ,  $w_{-2}$ ,  $u_{-1}$ ,  $v_{-2}$ 等为零)

$$\left(c_{55} \frac{\partial^2 u_n}{\partial z^2} + c_{66} \frac{\partial^2 u_n}{\partial \eta^2}\right) + \left[c_{13} + c_{55}\right) \frac{\partial^2 w_{n-1}}{\partial \eta \partial z} + (c_{12} + c_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 v_{n-1}}{\partial x \partial \eta}\right] + c_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u_{n-2}}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$(3.7)$$

$$\left[c_{44}\frac{\partial^2 v_n}{\partial z^2} + c_{22}\frac{\partial^2 v_n}{\partial \eta^2} + (c_{23} + c_{44})\frac{\partial^2 w_n}{\partial \eta \partial z}\right] + (c_{12} + c_{66})\frac{\partial^2 u_{n-1}}{\partial x \partial \eta} + c_{66}\frac{\partial^2 v_{n-2}}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
(3.8)

$$\left[c_{33} \frac{\partial^2 w_n}{\partial z^2} + c_{44} \frac{\partial^2 w_n}{\partial \eta^2} + (c_{23} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial^2 v_n}{\partial \eta \partial z}\right] + (c_{13} + c_{55}) \frac{\partial^2 u_{n-1}}{\partial x \partial z} + c_{55} \frac{\partial^2 w_{n-2}}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
(3.9)

我们感兴趣的是内部解,即自由边附近的解,若仅取零级,则控制方程(3.7)~(3.9)变为:

$$c_{55} \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial z^2} + c_{66} \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$$
(3.10)

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$$c_{44} \frac{\partial^2 v_0}{\partial z^2} + c_{22} \frac{\partial^2 v_0}{\partial \eta^2} + (c_{23} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial \eta \partial z} = 0$$
(3.11)

$$c_{33} \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial z^2} + c_{44} \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial \eta^2} + (c_{23} + c_{44}) \frac{\partial^2 v_0}{\partial \eta \partial z} = 0$$
(3.12)

控制微分方程是以位移 $u_0$ ,  $v_0$ 和 $w_0$  作为待求未知函数,因此边界条件也应作某些改变,以位移为未知量的边界条件为: 在 $S_1$ 上:

在S₂上:

$$w_0^{(o)}(x,y) + w_0^{(i)}(x,\eta,0) = 0 \tag{3.14}$$

$${}^{M}\left(\frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial \eta}+\frac{\partial v_{0}}{\partial z}\right)=0, \qquad {}^{M}\left(\frac{\partial u_{0}}{\partial z}\right)=0$$
(3.15)

在S₃上(即自由边)

$$\begin{cases} c_{23} \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial z} + c_{22} \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial \eta} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial \eta} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(3.16)$$

补充边界条件为:

$$\lim_{\eta \to \infty} u_0 = 0, \qquad \lim_{\eta \to \infty} v_0 = 0, \qquad \lim_{\eta \to \infty} u_0 = 0 \tag{3.17}$$

### 四、数值分析

经过上面一系列假设、推导之后,现在层间效应的计算问题化成在边界条件(3.13)~ (3.17)下求微分方程(3.10)~(3.12)的解.

虽然微分方程(3.10)~(3.12)比(2.2)~(2.4)简单得多,但是要精确地求其解却是困难的.下面我们求其数值解,为此先讨论更一般的情况. 假定

$$Lu = f$$
  $\epsilon \vec{x} R \vec{y} Q \vec{y}$  (4.1)

Cu=g 在Q的边界S上 (4.2)

这里 $u^{T} = (u, v, w), f^{T} = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$ 

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} & L_{13} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & L_{23} \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{m1} & C_{m2} & C_{m3} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$g^{T} = (g_{1}, g_{2}, \dots, g_{m})$$

 $L_{ij}$ 和 $C_{ij}$ 为微分算子, m为边界段数, 即 $S = \sum_{i=1}^{m} S_{i}$ . 为求方程(4.1)在边界条件(4.2)下的近

似解,令

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$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N_{i} u_{i}$$
$$v = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N_{i} v_{i}$$
$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N_{i} w_{i}$$
$$u = [B] \delta$$

这里 $\delta^{T} = (u_1, v_1, w_1, \cdots, u_n, v_n, w_n)$ 

或

$$[B] = [B_1 \ B_2 \ \cdots \ B_n] \qquad [B_i] = \begin{bmatrix} N_i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N_i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & N_i \end{bmatrix}$$

N,暂时称为试函数, δ为待定参数,将(4.3)代入(4.1)和(4.2),一般说来是不会满足该方程,于是求得余量

$$\mathbf{R}_{i} = L\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{f} = LB\mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{f} = A_{i}\mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{f} \tag{4.4}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{b} = C\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{g} = CB\mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{g} = A_{b}\mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{g} \tag{4.5}$$

或写成统一的形式:

$$\mathbf{R} = [A]\mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{F} \tag{4.6}$$

由最小二乘加权余量法,我们分别在Q内和边界S上选取 n<sub>i</sub> 和 n<sub>b</sub> 个点,并将其坐标值分别代 入相应的方程(4.4)和(4.5),最后可导出确定参数δ的线代数方程组:

$$A^{\mathrm{T}}A\mathbf{\delta} = A^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{F} \tag{4.7}$$

求解方程组(4.7),将δ的数值代回方程(4.3),则可得到方程组的近似解,但是由于取点和 选择试函数的任意性,结果有时不是太理想,特别是它很难反映局部变量的突变情况,这里 我们再提出一个改进的算法,它不要求在全部求解区域上选取试函数N<sub>i</sub>,在Q内和S上任取n个

(4.3)

结点(应力梯度变化大的地方结点个数多取一些),他们的结点参数就作为待求的未知量(如同有限单元法一样),并且每个结点值u<sup>e</sup>,将用它邻近的若干个结点参数值来逼近,即

$$\mathbf{u}^e = \lceil B \rceil \mathbf{\delta}^e \tag{4.8}$$

对每个所取结点——内点或边点,仍有余量方程

$$R_{i}(\mathbf{X}^{e}) = L\mathbf{u}^{e} - \mathbf{f}^{e} = LB\mathbf{\delta}^{e} - \mathbf{f}^{e} = LBC_{e}\mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{f}^{e}$$
(4.9)

$$R_b(\mathbf{X}^e) = C\mathbf{u}^e - \mathbf{g}^e = CB\mathbf{\delta}^e - \mathbf{g}^e = CBC_e\mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{g}^e \qquad (4.10)$$

这里C。为局部结点参数6°与总体结点参数6之间的转换矩阵. 写成统一的格式则为

$$R(\mathbf{X}^e) = K^e \mathbf{\delta} - \mathbf{F}^e \tag{4.11}$$

每个结点(内点和边点)都可列出类似的方程,最后利用最小二乘加权余量法,同样可得出 下列确定δ的线代数方程组

$$K^{T}K\boldsymbol{\delta} = K^{T}\mathbf{F} \tag{4.12}$$

现在可将这一算法用于求解方程(3.7)~(3.9).

这时求解区域Q是: z: [0, 1];  $\eta$ :  $\left[-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, 0\right]$ ; 边界S由四部份组成:  $S=S_1+S_2+S_3+S_4$ , 相应的微分方程和边界条件的运算子分别为:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} c_{55} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + c_{65} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{44} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + c_{22} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} & (c_{23} + c_{44}) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta \partial z} \\ 0 & (c_{23} + c_{44}) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta \partial z} & c_{33} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + c_{44} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \\ C = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \\ C_4 \end{bmatrix} \\ C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c_{33} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} & c_{33} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & c_{44} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & c_{44} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}; C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{22} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} & c_{23} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $C_4 = [1 \ 1 \ 1]$ 

作为例子我们考虑两层和四层对称铺设层合结构,即*M*=1和*M*=2的情况,对于*M*=1的情况,由于对称性仅取上层来讨论,对内点我们将采用八结点二次插值(如图2).

或

$$u(\bar{\eta}, \bar{z}) = \sum_{k=i_{1}}^{i_{4}} \varphi_{k} u_{k} + \sum_{k=j_{1}}^{i_{4}} \psi_{k} u_{k}$$

$$\varphi_{k} = \frac{-(1+\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}_{ik})(1+\bar{z}\bar{z}_{ik})(1-\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}_{ik}-\bar{z}\bar{z}_{ik})}{4}$$

$$\psi_{k} = \frac{(1-\bar{z}_{ik}\bar{\eta})(1+\bar{z}_{jk}\bar{\eta})(1+\bar{\eta}_{ik}\bar{z})(1-\bar{\eta}_{jk}\bar{\eta})}{2}$$

$$b=1, 2, 3, 4$$

对边点我们采用四结点线性插值(如图3)

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$$\left.\begin{array}{l}
u(\bar{\eta},\bar{z}) = \sum_{k=i_{1}}^{i_{4}} \varphi_{k} u_{k} \\
\varphi_{k} = \frac{(1+\bar{\eta}_{ik}\bar{\eta})(1+\bar{z}_{ik}\bar{z})}{4}
\end{array}\right\}$$
(4.14)

对k=2的情况,由于对称性仅取两层作为计算模型,这时每一层可用上面单层的作法分别列 出方程来(所需注意的是各层的内点分别由各层的结点进行插值),而两层交界处的结点则 由于连续性取同一数值.这样就得到一个统一的方程组,联立起来求解就可得到最后所需的 结果.

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# Numerical Analysis of Edge Effect in Laminated Composite Structures

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#### Abstract

In order to further study free edge effect in composite laminates, a new method is developed. This method is based on the perturbation and modified method of least square. In this paper, we emphatically discuss the solution within the boundary layer region, the so-called inner solution. As an example, we will discuss structures composed of two and four symmetric laminates.