

微极原弹性物质体理论和非局部微极 弹性介质的本构方程

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摘 要

本文提出了微极原弹性物质体的定义并利用虚功率原理导出了该类物质体的变分原理. 利用上述同样思想和这里给出的微极原势的定义很自然地导出了非局部微极弹性介质的本构方程.

一、概 述

1969年 D. G. B. Edelen [1] 提出了原弹性物质体理论, 于1976年他 [2] 又把该理论做了推广. 他在文中给出了原势的概念并利用虚功原理导出了原弹性物质体的变分原理. 原弹性物质体理论把包括泛函的物质、具有梯度效应的物质、超弹性和完全弹性物质等均做为特殊情形概括在内. P. Germain [5] [6] 曾深入地阐述了虚功率原理在局部连续介质力学中的有效应用.

本文扩展了 Edelen 的原弹性物质体理论, 提出了微极原弹性物质体理论并利用虚功率原理导出了该类物质体的变分原理. 与完全弹性物质体对比, 这类物质体除了像原弹性物质体理论那样包括时间效应、构形相关性和非局部性外, 还包括了微极性效应. 本文的另一部分, 我们利用前述思想而无需像 [7] 那样利用非局部变分引理, 连同这里给出微极原势的定义就可很自然地导出非局部微极弹性介质的本构方程, 得出的结果与 A. C. Eringen [3] 用局部化的 CD 不等式导出的结果相似. 这两组相似的非局部微极弹性介质的本构方程就是对 Eringen 和 Edelen⁽⁷⁾ 给出的两组相似的非局部弹性介质的本构方程的扩展. 本文为表述方便起见, 采用直角坐标系.

二、微极原弹性物质体及其变分原理

令 B 是 E_3 的单连通 3 维区域, 它在初始时刻 t_0 时被物质体所占据. 我们考察所有可能的 $\{x_k(\mathbf{X}, t), \chi_{kk}(\mathbf{X}, t)\} \in \mathcal{D}_1(\bar{D}; 12)$, $\bar{D} = B \times [t_0, t_1]$, 这里 $\mathcal{D}_1(\bar{D}; 12)$ 表示在 \bar{D} 上具有对每函数及其一次导数一致收敛的范数的 12 重函数 $\{x_k(\mathbf{X}, t), \chi_{kk}(\mathbf{X}, t)\}$ 的函数空间, $x_k(\mathbf{X}, t)$ 和 $\chi_{kk}(\mathbf{X}, t)$ 分别表示运动和微运动.

定义 物质体称做是微极原弹性的, 当且仅当物质体是微极的, 并且存在一个函数

$$\Sigma = \Sigma(\mathbf{X}, t, \mathbf{x}_h(\mathbf{X}, t), \chi_{hK}(\mathbf{X}, t), C_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t), \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t); k_a(\mathbf{X}, t)) \quad (2.1)$$

和 q 个泛函

$$k_a(\mathbf{X}, t) = \int_D -g_a(\mathbf{X}, t, \mathbf{Z}, \tau, \mathbf{x}_h(\mathbf{Z}, \tau), \chi_{hK}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau), C_{KL}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau), \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)) \times dV(\mathbf{Z}) d\tau \quad (2.2)$$

使得应力张量 T_{KL} 和力偶应力张量 M_{KL} 具有形式:

$$T_{KL} = \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial C_{KL}}, \quad M_{KL} = \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \Gamma_{KL}} \quad (2.3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} C_{KL} &\equiv x_{h,K} \chi_{hL} && \text{(Cosserat 变形张量)} \\ \Gamma_{KL} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{KMN} \chi_{hM,L} \chi_{hN} && \text{(扭曲张量)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\Pi \equiv \Sigma + \int_D \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial k_a}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau) g_a^* dV(\mathbf{Z}) d\tau \quad \text{(微极原弹性物质体的原势)}$$

这里符号 “*” 表示 \mathbf{X} 换成 \mathbf{Z} 和 \mathbf{Z} 换成 \mathbf{X} 的运算.

微极物质体的局部动量和动量矩平衡定律的物质形式为 ([4], p.16):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} T_{Kh,K} + \rho_0(f_h - \ddot{x}_h) &= 0 \\ M_{Kh,K} + \varepsilon_{klm} x_{l,K} T_{Km} + \rho_0(l_h - \dot{\sigma}_h) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

其中 ρ_0 为初始构形时的质量密度, f_h 和 l_h 为体力和体力偶场, $\sigma_h = j_{hi} \nu_i$ 为自旋分量, j_{hi} 为微惯性张量, ν_i 为角速度分量.

现分别定义误差力 [1] 和误差力偶:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta F_h &= T_{Kh,K} + \rho_0 f_h - \rho_0 \ddot{x}_h \\ \Delta M_h &= M_{Kh,K} + \varepsilon_{klm} x_{l,K} T_{Km} + \rho_0 l_h - \rho_0 \dot{\sigma}_h \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

于是我们可以写出微极原弹性物质体的虚功率原理如下:

$$\int_D (\Delta F_h \delta \dot{x}_h + \Delta M_h \delta \nu_h) dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

把式 (2.6) 代入上式并利用 [3] 和 [4] 中的有关公式, 经过一些运算后可得下列结果:

$$\begin{aligned} &\delta \int_D \dot{K} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt - \int_D (T_{KL} \delta \dot{C}_{KL} + M_{KL} \delta \dot{\Gamma}_{LK}) dV(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_D \rho_0 (f_h \delta \dot{x}_h \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} \chi_{mh} l_i \delta \dot{\chi}_{hK}) dV(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{i_0}^1 \int_{\partial B_1} T_h \delta \dot{x}_h dS(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{i_0}^1 \int_{\partial B_3} \frac{1}{2} \\ &\times \varepsilon_{klm} \chi_{mK} M_l \delta \dot{\chi}_{hK} dS(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

上式对满足下列条件的 $\mathcal{D}_1(\bar{D}, 12)$ 中所有 $\{\delta \dot{x}_h(\mathbf{X}, t), \delta \dot{\chi}_{hK}(\mathbf{X}, t)\}$ 成立:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \{\delta \dot{x}_h\} |_{\partial B_2} = \{\delta \dot{\chi}_{hK}\} |_{\partial B_4} &= 0 \\ \{\delta \dot{x}_h\} |_{i_0} = \{\delta \dot{\chi}_{hK}\} |_{i_0} = \{\delta \dot{x}_h\} |_{i_1} = \{\delta \dot{\chi}_{hK}\} |_{i_1} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

这里 T_h 和 M_h 为在 ∂B_1 和 ∂B_3 上所规定的面力和面力偶分量, 而且 $\partial B_1 \cup \partial B_2 \cup \partial B_3 \cup \partial B_4 = \partial B$, $K = \frac{1}{2} \rho_0 (\dot{x}_h \dot{x}_h + j_{hi} \nu_h \nu_i)$ 为微极原弹性物质体的动能.

另一方面, 由 (2.1) 可写出

$$\delta \int_D \dot{\Sigma} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = \int_D \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x_h} \delta \dot{x}_h + \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \chi_{hK}} \delta \dot{\chi}_{hK} + \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial C_{KL}} \delta \dot{C}_{KL} + \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \Gamma_{KL}} \delta \dot{\Gamma}_{LK} \right) dV(\mathbf{X}) dt \quad (2.10)$$

考虑到(2.3), 则由 (2.8) 和 (2.10) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta \int_{\bar{D}} (K - \Sigma) \cdot dV(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{\bar{D}} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x_k} + \rho_0 f_k \right) \delta \dot{x}_k + \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \chi_{hK}} + \frac{\rho_0}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} \chi_{mk} l_l \right) \right. \\ & \quad \times \delta \dot{\chi}_{hK} \left. \right\} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{\partial B_1} T_h \delta \dot{x}_h dS(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{\partial B_3} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} \chi_{mK} M_l \delta \dot{\chi}_{hK} \\ & \quad \times dS(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

由此可写出微极原弹性物质体的变分原理如下:

动量和动量矩平衡定律对微极原弹性物质体适用, 当且仅当

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta \int_{\bar{D}} (K - \Sigma) dV(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{\bar{D}} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x_k} + \rho_0 f_k \right) \delta x_k + \left(\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial \chi_{hK}} + \frac{\rho_0}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} \chi_{mK} l_l \right) \right. \\ & \quad \times \delta \chi_{hK} \left. \right\} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{\partial B_1} T_h \delta x_h dS(\mathbf{X}) dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{\partial B_3} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} \chi_{mK} M_l \delta \chi_{hK} dS(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

对满足下列条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \{ \delta x_h \} |_{\partial B_2} = \{ \delta \chi_{hK} \} |_{\partial B_4} = 0 \\ & \{ \delta x_h \} |_{t_0} = \{ \delta \chi_{hK} \} |_{t_0} = \{ \delta x_h \} |_{t_1} = \{ \delta \chi_{hK} \} |_{t_1} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.13)$$

的函数空间 $\mathcal{D}_1(\bar{D}; 12)$ 中所有 $\{ \delta x_h, \delta \chi_{hK} \}$ 成立; 反之, 若式 (2.12) 对满足条件 (2.13) 的所有 $\{ \delta x_h, \delta \chi_{hK} \}$ 成立, 则物质体是微极的, 而且动量和动量矩平衡定律满足.

显而易见, 若不考虑微极性, 则上述变分原理即变为 Edelen 的原弹性物质体的变分原理 ([2], p127—128).

三、非局部微极弹性介质的本构方程

本文冠以“ \wedge ”的量表示非局部剩余量, 例如, \hat{f}_h 和 \hat{q}_h 分别表示体力和体力偶非局部剩余量. 非局部微极介质的动量、动量矩和能量平衡定律的物质形式可写为 ([3], p.215, 假定 $\hat{\rho} = \hat{j}_{hl} = 0$):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & T_{Kh,K} + \rho_0 (f_h - \ddot{x}_h) + \rho_0 \hat{f}_h = 0 \\ & M_{Kh,K} + \varepsilon_{klm} x_l \cdot_K T_{Km} + \rho_0 (l_h - \dot{\sigma}_h) + \rho_0 (\hat{q}_h - \varepsilon_{klm} x_l \hat{f}_m) = 0 \\ & \rho_0 \dot{e} - T_{KL} \dot{C}_{KL} - M_{KL} \dot{\Gamma}_{LK} - Q_{K,K} + \rho_0 \hat{f}_h \dot{x}_h + \frac{\rho_0}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} (\hat{q}_l - \varepsilon_{irs} x_r \hat{f}_s) \\ & \quad \times \chi_{mK} \dot{\chi}_{hK} - \rho_0 (\hat{h} + h) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.1)$$

假定这里我们所考虑的非局部微极弹性物质体对所有变分 $\delta \hat{\eta}$, $\delta \dot{x}_h$, $\delta \dot{\chi}_{hK}$, $\delta \dot{C}_{KL}$, $\delta \dot{\Gamma}_{LK}$ 下列全局陈述成立:

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta \int_{\bar{D}} \rho_0 \dot{e} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = \int_{\bar{D}} \left\{ \rho_0 \delta \hat{\eta} + T_{KL} \delta \dot{C}_{KL} + M_{KL} \delta \dot{\Gamma}_{LK} - \rho_0 \hat{f}_h \delta \dot{x}_h \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{\rho_0}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} (\hat{q}_l - \varepsilon_{irs} x_r \hat{f}_s) \chi_{mK} \delta \dot{\chi}_{hK} \right\} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

这里:

$$e = e(\mathbf{X}, t, \eta(\mathbf{X}, t), x_h(\mathbf{X}, t), \chi_{hK}(\mathbf{X}, t), C_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t), \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t), u_a(\mathbf{X}, t)) \quad (3.3)$$

$$u_a(\mathbf{X}, t) = \int_D j_a(\mathbf{X}, t, \mathbf{Z}, \tau, \eta(\mathbf{X}, t), \eta(\mathbf{Z}, \tau), x_h(\mathbf{X}, t), x_h(\mathbf{Z}, \tau), \chi_{hk}(\mathbf{X}, t), \chi_{hk}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau), C_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t), C_{KL}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau), \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t), \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)) dV(\mathbf{Z}) d\tau \quad (3.4)$$

另一方面, 由 (3.3) 和 (3.4) 可写出

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_0 \dot{\varepsilon} = & \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{\eta} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{x}_h + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \chi_{hk}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{\chi}_{hk} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial C_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{C}_{KL} + \\ & + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{\Gamma}_{LK} + \Phi \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

其中

$$P = \rho_0 \varepsilon + \varepsilon(\rho_0 \varepsilon)^* \quad (\text{非局部微极弹性物质体的原势}) \quad (3.6)$$

$$(\rho_0 \varepsilon)^* = \int_D \left(\rho_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial u_a} \right)^* j_a^* dV(\mathbf{Z}) d\tau \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi = & \int_D \left\{ \rho_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial u_a} \left[\frac{\partial j_a}{\partial \eta(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)} \dot{\eta}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau) + \frac{\partial j_a}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)} \dot{x}_h(\mathbf{Z}, \tau) + \frac{\partial j_a}{\partial \chi_{hk}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)} \dot{\chi}_{hk}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{\partial j_a}{\partial C_{KL}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)} \dot{C}_{KL}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau) + \left. \left. \frac{\partial j_a}{\partial \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)} \dot{\Gamma}_{LK}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau) \right] - \left(\rho_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial u_a} \right)^* \left[\frac{\partial j_a}{\partial \eta(\mathbf{X}, t)} \right. \right. \\ & \times \dot{\eta}(\mathbf{X}, t) + \frac{\partial j_a^*}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{x}_h(\mathbf{X}, t) + \frac{\partial j_a^*}{\partial \chi_{hk}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{\chi}_{hk}(\mathbf{X}, t) + \frac{\partial j_a^*}{\partial C_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{C}_{LK}(\mathbf{X}, t) \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\partial j_a^*}{\partial \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \dot{\Gamma}_{LK}(\mathbf{X}, t) \right] \right\} dV(\mathbf{Z}) d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\int_D \Phi dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \int_D \rho_0 \dot{\varepsilon} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = & \int_D \left\{ \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta(\mathbf{X}, t)} \delta \dot{\eta} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{X}, t)} \delta \dot{x}_h + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \chi_{hk}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \delta \dot{\chi}_{hk} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial P}{\partial C_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \delta \dot{C}_{KL} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \Gamma_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \delta \dot{\Gamma}_{LK} \right\} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

故由 (3.2) 和 (3.10), 而无需像 [7] 那样应用非局部变分引理, 即可直接得到非局部微极弹性物质体的本构方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_0 \hat{\sigma} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta(\mathbf{X}, t)} \\ -\rho_0 \hat{f}_h &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{X}, t)} \\ -\rho_0 \hat{q}_l &= -\rho_0 e_{lr} x_r \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_l(\mathbf{X}, t)} + e_{hlm} \chi_{mk} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \chi_{hk}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \\ T_{KL} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial C_{KL}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \\ M_{kl} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial \Gamma_{kl}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

在非局部微极弹性介质理论中, 所有非局部剩余量必须满足下列条件:

$$\int_D \hat{h} dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0, \int_D \rho_0 \hat{f}_h dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0, \int_D \rho_0 \hat{\mathbf{l}}_h dV(\mathbf{X}) dt = 0 \quad (3.12)$$

把 (3.5) 代入能量方程 (3.1)₃, 则得

$$\rho_0 \vartheta \dot{\eta} = Q_{K,K} + \rho_0 \hat{h} + \rho_0 h - \Phi \quad (3.13)$$

于是由 (3.8) 给出的 Φ 的形式可知, 能量方程在附加刚性运动下为不变量, 如果

$$\rho_0 \hat{h} = \Phi \quad (3.14)$$

故由 (3.9) 可知, 条件 (3.12)₁ 满足.

应用在 $x_h(\mathbf{X}, t) \rightarrow x_h(\mathbf{X}, t) + V_h t$ 下 (3.5) 的不变性, 则得

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{X}, t)} + \int_D \left\{ \rho_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial u_a} \frac{\partial j_a}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)} - \left(\rho_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial u_a} \right)^* \frac{\partial j_a^*}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{X}, t)} \right\} dV(\mathbf{Z}) d\tau = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

考虑到 (3.11)₂, 并对上式就 (\mathbf{X}, t) 积分, 则知条件 (3.12)₂ 满足.

应用在 $\chi_{hK}(\mathbf{X}, t) \rightarrow \chi_{hK}(\mathbf{X}, t) + \Omega_{hK} t$ 下 (3.5) 的不变性, 则得

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \chi_{hK}(\mathbf{X}, t)} + \int_D \left\{ \rho_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial u_a} \frac{\partial j_a}{\partial \chi_{hK}(\mathbf{Z}, \tau)} - \left(\rho_0 \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial u_a} \right)^* \frac{\partial j_a^*}{\partial \chi_{hK}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \right\} dV(\mathbf{Z}) d\tau = 0 \quad (3.16)$$

考虑到 (3.11)₃, 并对上式就 (\mathbf{X}, t) 积分, 则知条件 (3.12)₃ 也满足.

若不考虑微极效应, 则本构方程就变成

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_0 \vartheta &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta(\mathbf{X}, t)} \\ -\rho_0 \hat{f}_h &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_h(\mathbf{X}, t)} \\ \hat{\mathbf{l}} &= \mathbf{x} \times \hat{\mathbf{f}} \\ T_{Kh} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_{h,K}(\mathbf{X}, t)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.17)$$

(3.17)_{1,2,4} 即 [7] 中的式 (4.4) - (4.6), 而 (3.17)₃ 即 [7] 中的式 (3.20).

由此可见, 应用虚功率原理和引进微极原势的定义以后就可以很自然地导出非局部微极弹性介质的本构方程.

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On a Theory of Micropolar Protoelastic Material Bodies and Constitutive Equations for Nonlocal Micropolar Elastic Continua

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Abstract

In this paper the definition of micropolar protoelastic material bodies is given and with the help of the principle of virtual power, the variational principle of those bodies is derived. In terms of the same idea and the definition of micropolar protopotential presented here, the constitutive equations for nonlocal micropolar elastic continua are naturally derived.