

复合材料任意壳稳定性研究 (I)

——几何方程的新研究

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摘 要 从三维非线性理论导出, 任意曲线坐标系中任意壳体的几何非线性微分方程, 并修正 K. Washizu 的公式, 以期得到更加准确的稳定方程。

关键词 张量分析, 几何方程, 稳定方程

1 引 言

张量分析最重要的领域之一就是壳体理论。而壳体稳定理论又是研究的重点。因而在近代力学中, 一直未停止对壳体的分析, 尤其是在非线性方面。目前, 在复合材料壳体的研究中, 大多数学者只限于研究扁层壳, 其成果不能完全适用于任意形状壳, 而且在经典的方程推导中, 亦有失误之处。本文从张量理论出发, 推导壳体的几何方程, 使之适用于任意形状壳, 球壳、扁壳的公式是其特例。

2 壳体的曲面几何

组成壳体的空间即壳空间(shell space)。由壳的中面计算坐标 $x^3 = z$, 而中面上任意点的位置向量为 $s(x^1, x^2)$ 。典型点的位置向量为 $r(x^1, x^2, x^3)$ 。

$$r = s + z a_3$$

现将适用于中面的符号以及其对应的一般曲面的符号示于表 1。

表 1 壳体的符号

		中 面 ($z=0$)	一般曲面 ($z \neq 0$)
几 何 量	位置向量	s	r
	线 元	ds	dr
	基矢量	$a^a, a_a, a^3 = a_3$	$g^a, g_a, g^3 = g^3$
	度量张量	$a_{a\beta}, a^{a\beta}$	$g_{a\beta}, g^{a\beta}$
	克里斯托弗符号	$\Gamma_{a\beta}^a$	$\bar{\Gamma}_{a\beta}^a$
量	置换张量	$\epsilon_{a\beta}, \epsilon^{a\beta}$	$\bar{\epsilon}_{a\beta}, \bar{\epsilon}^{a\beta}$
	曲率张量	$b_{a\beta} = \Gamma_{a\beta}^3$	$\mu_{a\beta}^3 = \bar{\Gamma}_{a\beta}^3$
变 形	位 移	$u = u_a a^a + u_3 a^3$	$v = v_a g^a + v_3 g^3$

3 壳体的几何方程

Lagrange/Green 应变张量分量以 $f_{\alpha\beta}$ 表示, 物理分量以 $\eta_{\alpha\beta}$ 表示, 壳体中面有限应变张量分量以 $e_{\alpha\beta}$ 表示, 小应变张量分量用 $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}$ 表示。壳体的几何方程推导如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2f_{\alpha\beta} &= v_\alpha|_\beta + v_\beta|_\alpha + v^k|_\alpha v_k|_\beta \\
 &= \mu_\alpha^\delta [u_\delta|_\beta - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\beta] + \mu_\beta^\alpha [u_\delta|_\alpha - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\alpha] + \\
 &\quad [u^\delta|_\alpha - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\alpha][u_\delta|_\beta - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\beta] + \mu_\alpha^\delta \mu_\beta^\alpha u^3|_\delta u_3|_\rho \\
 &= (\delta_\alpha^\delta - zb_\alpha^\delta)[u_\delta|_\beta - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\beta - u_\gamma|_\delta b_\beta^\gamma] + (\delta_\beta^\delta - zb_\beta^\delta)[u_\delta|_\alpha - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\alpha - u_\gamma|_\delta b_\alpha^\gamma] + \\
 &\quad [u^\delta|_\alpha - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\alpha - u_\gamma|_\delta b_\alpha^\gamma][u_\delta|_\beta - z(u_3|_\delta)|_\beta - u_\gamma|_\delta b_\beta^\gamma] + \\
 &\quad (\delta_\alpha^\delta - zb_\alpha^\delta)(\delta_\beta^\rho - zb_\beta^\rho)u^3|_\delta u_3|_\rho \\
 &= u_\alpha|_\beta + u_\beta|_\alpha + u^k|_\alpha u_k|_\beta - z(2u_3|_{\alpha\beta} + u_3|_{\alpha\delta} u^\delta|_\beta + u_3|_{\beta\delta} u^\delta|_\alpha - b_\alpha^\gamma u_\gamma|^\delta u_\delta|_\beta - \\
 &\quad b_\beta^\gamma u_\gamma|^\delta u_\delta|_\alpha + b_\alpha^\delta u^3|_\delta u_3|_\beta + b_\beta^\delta u^3|_\delta u_3|_\alpha) + z^2(u_3|_{\alpha\delta} b_\beta^\delta + \\
 &\quad u_3|_{\beta\delta} b_\alpha^\delta - b_\alpha^\delta b_\beta^\gamma u_\delta|_\gamma - b_\beta^\delta b_\alpha^\gamma u_\delta|_\gamma + u^3|_{\alpha\delta} u_3|_\beta^\delta - b_\alpha^\gamma u_\gamma|^\delta u_3|_{\beta\delta} - \\
 &\quad b_\beta^\gamma u_\gamma|^\delta u_3|_{\delta\alpha} + b_\alpha^\delta b_\beta^\gamma u_\gamma|^\delta u_\delta|_\delta + b_\alpha^\delta b_\beta^\rho u^3|_\delta u_3|_\rho) \\
 &\cong u_\alpha|_\beta + u_\beta|_\alpha + u^k|_\alpha u_k|_\beta - 2zu_3|_{\alpha\beta}
 \end{aligned}$$

由上述推导可得近似表达式

$$2f_{\alpha\beta} \cong u_\alpha|_\beta + u_\beta|_\alpha + u^k|_\alpha u_k|_\beta - 2zu_3|_{\alpha\beta}$$

而度量张量 $g_{\alpha\beta} = \mu_\alpha^\gamma \mu_\beta^\delta a_{\gamma\delta}$,

壳张量 $\mu_\alpha^\gamma := \delta_\alpha^\gamma - zb_\alpha^\gamma$

在正交曲线坐标系中, 则有 $g_{11} = \mu_1^i \mu_1^j a_{ij}$

$$\sqrt{g_{11}} = \mu_1^i \sqrt{a_{11}} = (1 - zb_1^i) A_1$$

$$\sqrt{g_{22}} = (1 - zb_2^i) A_2$$

故而 $2f_{12} \cong u_1|_2 + u_2|_1 + u^k|_1 u_k|_2 - 2zu_3|_{12}$

由此可以得到物理分量

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\eta_{12} &= \frac{2f_{12}}{\sqrt{g_{11}g_{22}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{A_1 A_2} (u_1|_2 + u_2|_1 + u^k|_1 u_k|_2 - 2zu_3|_{12}) [1 + z(b_1^i + b_2^j)] \\
 &= 2(e_{(12)} - z_{(3|12)}) [1 + z(b_1^i + b_2^j)] \\
 &= 2\{e_{(12)} - z[u_{(3|12)} - (b_1^i + b_2^j)e_{(12)}]\}
 \end{aligned}$$

再近似, 则有

$$2\eta_{12} \cong 2\{e_{(12)} - z[u_{(3|12)} - (b_1^i + b_2^j)\epsilon_{(12)}]\}$$

同理, 可得

$$2\eta_{11} \cong 2\{e_{(11)} - z[u_{(3|11)} - 2b_1^i \epsilon_{(11)}]\}$$

$$2\eta_{22} \cong 2\{e_{(22)} - z[u_{(3|22)} - 2b_2^i \epsilon_{(22)}]\}$$

因而, 定义

$$P_{\alpha\beta} := -u_3|_{\alpha\beta} + \epsilon_{\alpha\gamma} b_\beta^\gamma + \epsilon_{\beta\gamma} b_\alpha^\gamma$$

$$\text{或} \quad P_{\alpha\beta} := -u_3|_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{2}(u_\alpha|_\gamma + u_\gamma|_\alpha)b_\beta^\gamma + \frac{1}{2}(u_\beta|_\gamma + u_\gamma|_\beta)b_\alpha^\gamma$$

式中 $u_3|_{\alpha\beta} = \hat{b}_{\alpha\beta} - b_{\alpha\beta}$, 其中 $\hat{b}_{\alpha\beta}$ 和 $b_{\alpha\beta}$ 分别为壳体中曲面变形前和变形后的曲率张量。

由上述推导, 建议采用如下近似几何方程:

$$f_{(\alpha\beta)} \stackrel{\approx}{=} e_{(\alpha\beta)} + z\rho_{(\alpha\beta)}$$

$$e_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2}(u_\alpha|_\beta + u_\beta|_\alpha + u^k|_\alpha u_k|_\beta)$$

$$u_3|_{\alpha\beta} = (u_3|_\alpha)|_\beta + u_\gamma|_\alpha b_\beta^\gamma$$

$$(u_3|_\alpha)|_\beta = (u_3|_\alpha)_{,\beta} - u_3|_\gamma \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\gamma$$

$$\begin{aligned} (u_3|_1)|_2 &= (u_3|_1)_{,2} - u_3|_1 \Gamma_{12}^1 - u_3|_2 \Gamma_{12}^2 \\ &= (u_3|_1)_{,2} - u_3|_1 \frac{A_{1,2}}{A_1} - u_3|_2 \frac{A_{2,1}}{A_2} \\ &= [u_{(3|1)} A_1]_{,2} - u_{(3|1)} A_{1,2} - u_{(3|2)} A_{2,1} \\ &= l_{31,2} A_1 - l_{32} A_{2,1} \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{(3|12)} = \frac{1}{A_1 A_2} u_3|_{12} = \frac{l_{31,2}}{A_2} - l_{32} \frac{A_{2,1}}{A_2 A_1} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2}$$

$$-\hat{m}_{11} := (u_{(3|1)}|_1) = \frac{1}{A_1} l_{31,1} + \frac{A_{1,2}}{A_1 A_2} l_{32}$$

$$-\hat{m}_{12} := (u_{(3|1)}|_2) = \frac{1}{A_2} l_{31,2} - \frac{A_{2,1}}{A_2 A_1} l_{32}$$

$$-\hat{m}_{21} := (u_{(3|2)}|_1) = \frac{1}{A_1} l_{32,1} - \frac{A_{1,2}}{A_1 A_2} l_{31}$$

$$-\hat{m}_{22} := (u_{(3|2)}|_2) = \frac{1}{A_2} l_{32,2} + \frac{A_{2,1}}{A_2 A_1} l_{31}$$

$$\text{故} \quad u_{(3|12)} = -\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} = \chi_{12} = \chi_{21} = u_{(3|21)}$$

$$\text{同样} \quad u_{(3|11)} = -\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}, \quad u_{(3|22)} = -\hat{m}_{22} - \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}$$

K. Washizu 曾定义

$$\chi_\alpha = -\hat{m}_{11}, \quad \chi_\beta = -\hat{m}_{22}, \quad \chi_{\alpha\beta} = -\hat{m}_{12} + \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} = -\hat{m}_{21} + \frac{l_{12}}{R_1} = \chi_{\beta\alpha}$$

这样实际上造成 χ_α, χ_β 和 $\chi_{\alpha\beta} = \chi_{\beta\alpha}$ 不是同一张量的物理分量, 所以应改成如下:

$$\chi_\alpha = -\hat{m}_{11} + \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}, \quad \chi_\beta = -\hat{m}_{22} + \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}, \quad \chi_{\alpha\beta} = -\hat{m}_{12} + \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} = -\hat{m}_{21} + \frac{l_{12}}{R_1} = \chi_{\beta\alpha}$$

若以离开壳体中曲面法截线的曲率中心为曲面法线的正方向, 则

$$\chi_{11} = -\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}, \quad \chi_{22} = -\hat{m}_{22} - \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}, \quad \chi_{12} = -\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} = -\hat{m}_{21} - \frac{l_{12}}{R_1} = \chi_{21}$$

则 $\chi_{11}, \chi_{22}, \chi_{12} = \chi_{21}$ 是同一张量的物理分量。

由前述 $\rho_{\alpha\beta}$ 的定义, 可知

$$\rho_{(11)} = -u_{(3|11)} + 2l_{11}b_1^1 = -\chi_{11} + 2l_{11}b_1^1 = \hat{m}_{11} + \frac{l_{11}}{R_1} - \frac{2l_{11}}{R_1}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \rho_{(11)} = \hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \rho_{(22)} = \hat{m}_{22} - \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}, \quad \rho_{(12)} = \hat{m}_{12} - \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{l_{12} + l_{21}}{2} - \frac{1}{R_2} \frac{l_{12} - l_{21}}{2}$$

类似壳张量的定义 $\mu_{\alpha\beta}^s := \delta_{\beta}^{\alpha} - z b_{\beta}^{\alpha}$ 一样, 定义

$$\hat{f}_{\alpha\beta} := e_{\alpha\beta} + z \rho_{\alpha\beta}, \quad f_{(\alpha\beta)} := f_{\alpha\beta} / \sqrt{g_{\alpha\alpha} g_{\beta\beta}}, \quad \hat{f}_{(\alpha\beta)} := \hat{f}_{\alpha\beta} / \sqrt{a_{\alpha\alpha} a_{\beta\beta}}$$

以下, 按 K. Washizu 的推导方法, 将其修正如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{A_1^2} f_{11} &= \left[\left(1 - \frac{z}{R_1}\right) + l_{11} + z \hat{m}_{11} \right]^2 + (l_{21} + z \hat{m}_{21})^2 + l_{31}^2 - \left(1 - \frac{z}{R_1}\right)^2 \\ &= (1 + l_{11})^2 + l_{21}^2 + l_{31}^2 - 1 + 2z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1} + l_{11} \hat{m}_{11} + l_{21} \hat{m}_{21}) - \\ &\quad z^2 \left(2 \frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1} - \hat{m}_{11}^2 - \hat{m}_{21}^2 \right) \\ &\cong 2l_{11} + l_{21}^2 + l_{31}^2 + 2z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}) - 2z^2 \frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1} \\ &\cong 2 \left[l_{11} + z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1} - z^2 \frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1}) \right] \\ \frac{2}{A_1 A_2} f_{12} &= \left[\left(1 - \frac{z}{R_1}\right) + l_{11} + z \hat{m}_{11} \right] (l_{12} + z \hat{m}_{12}) + \\ &\quad \left[\left(1 - \frac{z}{R_2}\right) + l_{22} + z \hat{m}_{22} \right] (l_{21} + z \hat{m}_{21}) + l_{31} l_{32} \\ &= (1 + l_{11}) l_{12} + (1 + l_{22}) l_{21} + l_{31} l_{32} + z(\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{12}}{R_1} + \hat{m}_{21} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} + l_{11} \hat{m}_{12} + \\ &\quad l_{21} \hat{m}_{22} + l_{22} \hat{m}_{21} + l_{12} \hat{m}_{11}) - z^2 (\frac{\hat{m}_{12}}{R_1} + \frac{\hat{m}_{21}}{R_2} - \hat{m}_{11} \hat{m}_{12} - \hat{m}_{21} \hat{m}_{22}) \\ &\cong l_{12} + l_{21} + l_{11} l_{12} + l_{21} l_{22} + l_{31} l_{32} + 2z(\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2}) - z^2 (\frac{\hat{m}_{12}}{R_1} + \frac{\hat{m}_{21}}{R_2}) \\ &\cong 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} (l_{12} + l_{21}) + z(\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2}) - \frac{1}{2} z^2 (\frac{\hat{m}_{12}}{R_1} + \frac{\hat{m}_{21}}{R_2}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

这样, 对于小应变张量分量

$$\begin{aligned} 2\varepsilon_{11} &= 2 \frac{l_{11} + z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}) - z^2 \frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1}}{\left(1 - \frac{z}{R_1}\right)^2} = 2 \frac{l_{11} + z \hat{m}_{11}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_1}} \\ 2\varepsilon_{22} &= 2 \frac{l_{22} + z(\hat{m}_{22} - \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}) - z^2 \frac{\hat{m}_{22}}{R_2}}{\left(1 - \frac{z}{R_2}\right)^2} = 2 \frac{l_{22} + z \hat{m}_{22}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_2}} \\ 2\varepsilon_{12} &= 2 \frac{l_{12} + l_{21} + 2z(\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2}) - z^2 (\frac{\hat{m}_{12}}{R_1} + \frac{\hat{m}_{21}}{R_2})}{\left(1 - \frac{z}{R_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z}{R_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{l_{12} + z \hat{m}_{12}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_2}} + \frac{l_{21} + z \hat{m}_{21}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_1}} \end{aligned}$$

由此推导, 可见小应变张量分量可写成

$$2\epsilon_{11} = \frac{l_{11} + z\hat{m}_{11}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_1}} + \frac{l_{11} + z\hat{m}_{11}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_1}}, \quad 2\epsilon_{22} = \frac{l_{22} + z\hat{m}_{22}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_2}} + \frac{l_{22} + z\hat{m}_{22}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_2}}$$

$$2\epsilon_{12} = \frac{l_{12} + z\hat{m}_{12}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_2}} + \frac{l_{21} + z\hat{m}_{21}}{1 - \frac{z}{R_1}}$$

这里, $-\hat{m}_{11}$, $-\hat{m}_{22}$ 是与 $-\hat{m}_{12}$, $-\hat{m}_{21}$ 相对应的量。

故而,由 ϵ_{12} 式定义

$$\chi_{12} : = -\hat{m}_{12} + \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} = -\hat{m}_{21} + \frac{l_{12}}{R_1} = \chi_{21}$$

相对应的,由 ϵ_{11} 和 ϵ_{22} 式可以看出,必然有定义

$$\chi_{11} : = -\hat{m}_{11} + \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}, \quad \chi_{22} : = -\hat{m}_{22} + \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}$$

可见,K. Washizu 的定义显然是不对的。

对于物理分量,则有

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{11} &= f_{11}/[A_1(1 - \frac{z}{R_1})]^2 \\ &\cong [l_{11} + \frac{1}{2}(l_{11}^2 + l_{21}^2 + l_{31}^2) + z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1} + l_{11}\hat{m}_{11} + \\ &\quad l_{21}\hat{m}_{21}) - \frac{z^2}{2}(2\frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1} - \hat{m}_{11}^2 - \hat{m}_{21}^2)](1 + 2\frac{z}{R_1} + \frac{z^2}{R_1^2}) \\ &= l_{11} + \frac{1}{2}(l_{11}^2 + l_{21}^2 + l_{31}^2) + z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1} + l_{11}\hat{m}_{11} + l_{21}\hat{m}_{21} + \\ &\quad \frac{l_{11}^2}{R_1} + \frac{l_{21}^2}{R_1} + \frac{l_{31}^2}{R_1}) + z^2[\frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1^2} + 2\frac{l_{11}\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1} + \\ &\quad 2\frac{l_{21}\hat{m}_{21}}{R_1} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{l_{11}^2}{R_1^2} + \frac{l_{21}^2}{R_1^2} + \frac{l_{31}^2}{R_1^2} + \hat{m}_{11}^2 + \hat{m}_{21}^2)] \\ &= l_{11} + \frac{1}{2}(l_{11}^2 + l_{21}^2 + l_{31}^2) + z(\hat{m}_{11} + \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}) + z^2(\frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1^2}) \\ &= l_{11} + \frac{1}{2}(l_{11}^2 + l_{21}^2 + l_{31}^2) + z(\hat{m}_{11} + \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}) \\ &= e_{11} + z\rho_{11} \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\eta_{22} \cong e_{22} + z\rho_{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{12} &= f_{12}/[A_1A_2(1 - \frac{z}{R_1})(1 - \frac{z}{R_2})] \\ &\cong \frac{1}{2}[l_{12} + l_{21} + l_{11}l_{12} + l_{21}l_{22} + l_{31}l_{32} + z(\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{12}}{R_1} + \\ &\quad m_{21} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} + l_{11}\hat{m}_{12} + l_{21}\hat{m}_{22} + l_{22}\hat{m}_{21} + l_{12}\hat{m}_{11}) - \\ &\quad z^2(\frac{\hat{m}_{11}}{R_1} + \frac{\hat{m}_{21}}{R_2} - \hat{m}_{11}\hat{m}_{12} - \hat{m}_{21}\hat{m}_{22})](1 + \frac{z}{R_1})(1 + \frac{z}{R_2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21} + l_{11}l_{12} + l_{21}l_{22} + l_{31}l_{32}) + \frac{z}{2}\left[\hat{m}_{12} + \frac{l_{21}}{R_1} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \hat{m}_{21} + \frac{l_{12}}{R_2} + l_{11}\hat{m}_{12} + l_{21}\hat{m}_{22} + l_{22}\hat{m}_{21} + l_{12}\hat{m}_{11} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)(l_{11}l_{12} + l_{21}l_{22} + l_{31}l_{32})\right] + \frac{z^2}{2}\left[\frac{\hat{m}_{12}}{R_2} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2^2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{\hat{m}_{21}}{R_1} - \frac{l_{12}}{R_1^2} + \hat{m}_{11}\hat{m}_{12} + \hat{m}_{21}\hat{m}_{22} + \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)(l_{11}\hat{m}_{12} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. l_{21}\hat{m}_{22} + l_{22}\hat{m}_{21} + l_{12}\hat{m}_{11}) + \frac{1}{R_1R_2}(l_{21}l_{22} + l_{31}l_{32})\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21} + l_{11}l_{12} + l_{21}l_{22} + l_{31}l_{32}) + \frac{z}{2}\left[\hat{m}_{12} + \frac{l_{21}}{R_1} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \hat{m}_{21} + \frac{l_{12}}{R_2}\right] + \frac{z^2}{2}\left(\frac{\hat{m}_{12}}{R_2} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2^2} + \frac{\hat{m}_{21}}{R_1} - \frac{l_{12}}{R_1^2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21} + l_{11}l_{12} + l_{21}l_{22} + l_{31}l_{32}) + \frac{z}{2}\left(\hat{m}_{12} + \frac{l_{21}}{R_1} + \hat{m}_{21} + \frac{l_{12}}{R_2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21} + l_{11}l_{12} + l_{21}l_{22} + l_{31}l_{32}) + \\
&\quad z\left[\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} + \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21})\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)\right] \\
&= e_{12} + z\rho_{12}
\end{aligned}$$

式中 $\rho_{11} = \hat{m}_{11} + \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}$, $\rho_{22} = \hat{m}_{22} + \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}$,

$$\rho_{12} = \hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_2} + \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21})\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) = \hat{m}_{12} + \frac{1}{R_1}\frac{l_{12} + l_{21}}{2} + \frac{1}{R_2}\frac{l_{12} - l_{21}}{2}$$

若 a_3 以离开壳体中曲面法截线的曲率中心为正方向,则上述 ρ 各式中的 R_1 和 R_2 可改换成 $-R_1$ 和 $-R_2$,这时的 ρ 就和前述之 ρ 相同了。

综上所述,对于几何方程,有三种近似表达式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
\epsilon_{11} &= l_{11} + z\hat{m}_{11} \\
\epsilon_{22} &= l_{22} + z\hat{m}_{22} \\
\epsilon_{12} &= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + \frac{z}{2}(\hat{m}_{12} + \hat{m}_{21})
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
\epsilon_{11} &= l_{11} + z\left(\hat{m}_{11} + \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}\right) \\
\epsilon_{22} &= l_{22} + z\left(\hat{m}_{22} + \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}\right) \\
\epsilon_{12} &= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + z\left(\hat{m}_{12} + \frac{l_{21}}{R_2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + z\left(\hat{m}_{21} + \frac{l_{12}}{R_1}\right)
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_{11} &= l_{11} + z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R_1}) \\
 \varepsilon_{22} &= l_{22} + z(\hat{m}_{22} - \frac{l_{22}}{R_2}) \\
 \varepsilon_{12} &= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + z[\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{12}}{2}(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}) - \frac{l_{21}}{2}(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2})] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + z[\hat{m}_{21} - \frac{l_{21}}{2}(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1}) - \frac{l_{12}}{2}(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{1}{R_1})] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + \frac{z}{2}(\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{21}}{R_1} + \hat{m}_{21} - \frac{l_{12}}{R_2})
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

上述(1)、(2)、(3)三式中,(3)式较为精确,对于球壳,(3)式中之 $R_1 = R_2 = R$,故而在这种情况下,(3)式可以简化为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_{11} &= l_{11} + z(\hat{m}_{11} - \frac{l_{11}}{R}), \quad \varepsilon_{22} = l_{22} + z(\hat{m}_{22} - \frac{l_{22}}{R}) \\
 \varepsilon_{12} &= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + z(\hat{m}_{12} - \frac{l_{12}}{R}) = \frac{1}{2}(l_{21} + l_{12}) + z(\hat{m}_{21} - \frac{l_{21}}{R})
 \end{aligned}$$

对于扁壳,由于 $\frac{1}{R_1} \ll 0$, $\frac{1}{R_2} \ll 0$,所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_{11} &= l_{11} + z\hat{m}_{11}, \quad \varepsilon_{22} = l_{22} + z\hat{m}_{22} \\
 \varepsilon_{12} &= \frac{1}{2}(l_{12} + l_{21}) + z\hat{m}_{12} = \frac{1}{2}(l_{21} + l_{12}) + z\hat{m}_{21} = \frac{1}{2}[(l_{12} + l_{21}) + z(\hat{m}_{12} + \hat{m}_{21})]
 \end{aligned}$$

即对于扁壳而言,(3)式和(2)式都简化成(1)式。

4 结束语

本文所推导之几何方程只是任意壳体稳定性研究的一部分。作者还将介绍对壳体弹性本构方程的特性及稳定方程的研究。由于复合材料多层壳的非均质性使其力学分析变得复杂,因而,对于复合材料任意形状壳体,在本文的基础上,寻找具有普遍性的稳定方程是具有实际意义的。

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ON THE STABILITY OF ARBITRARY COMPOSITES SHELLS (I)

— GEOMETRICAL EQUATIONS

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Abstract The new non-linear geometrical differential equations for arbitrary composites shells are derived on the basis of 3-dimensional non-linear theory in curvilinear coordinates. The Washizu equation is modified and a more accurate stability equation is expected to be established based upon it.

Key words tensor analysis, geometrical equation, stability equation

日本东丽公司的 CF 年产能力将达 2900 吨

据日本塑料产业资材新闻(EPJ)1994年12月1日报道,东丽公司现有碳纤维(CF)生产能力为年产2550吨,生产PAN系CF(TORAYCA)的爱媛工场将使生产设备增强350吨的年产能力,计划1995年年中开工。

这样,东丽公司的年产能力将为2900吨,仍保持世界第一的地位(在法国还有合作公司SOFICAR,其年产CF能力为700吨,加起来为3600吨)。

美国在高尔夫球杆及汽车用CNG(压缩天然气)容器方面,以日本为中心在道路修补和土木工程用器材方面等,对CF的需要急速增长,东丽增加生产能力的目的就是为适应这种需要。

PAN系CF由东丽公司于1971年在世界上首先正式批量生产,在日本的体育用品和欧美的航空、航天方面开始得到应用,进入80年代以后市场得到快速增长,而在1991年以后则由于民航的需要急速减少和世界同时不景气,近几年CF的市场状况持续低迷。

其结果,1990年考陶尔兹公司、1993年美国BASF公司、1994年新旭化成碳公司陆续从CF部门撤退,发生了世界性的业界重组。

与此相反,从93年下半年开始,美国在高尔夫球杆相关方面的需要急增(CFRP化率从92年的31%上升到94年的55%),以此为契机显现出需求得到恢复的征兆,进一步预测:美国CNG容器的CF需要量在数年内会达到3000~4000吨。

在日本,很早就期待在土木建筑方面应用,进入1994年以后陆续开始正式采用,在世界上成为该行业应用的先驱。

关于飞机方面的用途,波音公司的B777从94年起开始批量生产,预计95年以后也会有比较长期稳定的需求增长。

东丽公司预测,以上述这些CF相关市场的世界性动向为背景,全世界的CF需要量94年会比前一年增长8.4%(93年对前一年增长5.2%;92年对前一年增长0.9%),将为7230吨,而95年以后每年将有15%~20%的高增长率。

由于这种世界性需求的急速恢复和92~94年间因世界性业界重组而造成的设备能力的缩小,正在急速地对供求平衡加以改善,人们认为:95年的CF整个市场会发生供应不足状态。

因此,东丽公司在致力于下落价格回升的同时,为对应需求情况的好转,决定扩大TORAYCA碳纤维的生产能力。

(申从祥)