三阶剪切变形板的振动特性研究*

陈丽华 孙玥 张伟*

(北京工业大学机电学院,北京 100124)

摘要 对于中厚板或层合板而言,横向剪切变形的影响是显著的,采用三阶剪切变形理论比采用经典薄板 理论和一阶剪切变形理论能更好的满足精度的要求,而且能更好地描述板的剪切变形和剪应力沿厚度方向 的分布情况.本文用解析的方法研究了简支、自由和固定三种边界条件的任意组合下三阶剪切变形板的自 由振动问题.首先应用哈密顿原理建立自由振动方程,再通过引入中间变量使得原来耦合的自由振动方程 得到解耦和简化,基于分离变量法,利用边界条件得到基函数的表达式,利用 Rayleigh-Ritz 法,求得三阶剪切 变形板在任意边界条件下的固有频率和振型.本文得到的结果可以为厚板在工程中的应用提供理论依据, 具有较高的工程实际应用价值.

关键词 板, 三阶剪切变形理论, 固有频率, 振型, Rayleigh-Ritz法 DOI: 10.6052/1672-6553-2013-059

引言

在关于板振动问题的研究中,主要是基于经典 薄板理论^[1]、一阶剪切变形理论^[2]和三阶剪切变 形理论^[3]这几种理论进行研究.对于厚板和层合 板,采用三阶剪切变形理论比采用克希霍夫的经典 薄板理论和一阶剪切变形理论能更好的满足精度 的要求,而且能更好地描述板的剪切变形和剪应力 沿厚度方向的分布情况.通常不同的板理论适用于 不同厚度的板,一般来说,经典薄板理论适用于薄 板,一阶剪切变形理论适用于中厚板,而三阶剪切 变形理论适用于厚板和层合板.

对于经典薄板理论,以往许多文献研究的都是 两对边简支薄板的自由振动问题.但是 Leissa^[4]给 出了任何边界条件组合下薄板振动的精确解析解. 对于中厚板,横向剪切变形和转动惯量的影响不能 忽略,许多学者^[5-7]基于一阶剪切变形理论用能量 法^[8-12]来研究板的振动问题.最近,Akhavan et al.^[13]用这种方法研究了钟阳^[14]等人基于此理论 将中厚板自由振动问题导入哈密顿体系,然后利用 辛几何中的分离变量和本征函数展开的方法求出 了对边简支板自由振动的精确解.在弹性地基上受 面内载荷作用的矩形 Mindlin 板. 然而一阶剪切变 形理论里的剪切修正因子的选取不仅与板的几何 参数有关,还与边界条件和载荷有关.

对于三阶剪切变形理论,Reddy 和 Phan^[15]基 于此理论给出了四边简支各向同性、各向异性和层 合矩形板自由振动和屈曲问题的精确解.Dong^[16] 基于三阶剪切变形理论运用了平均应力法简支矩 形板的振动问题.Hanna 和 Leissa^[17]又用此理论研 究了完全自由的矩形板振动问题.Matsunaga^[18]基 于三阶剪切变形理论通过哈密顿原理和 Navier 方 法研究了简支矩形板的稳定性和自由振动问题.但 是到目前为止,对于任意边界条件下基于三阶剪切 理论的板振动问题的解析方法还没有人研究.

本文介绍了一种基于三阶剪切变形理论来研 究厚板横向振动问题的解析方法,给出了求解不同 边界条件下的固有频率和振型函数的过程.

1 建立自由振动方程

基于三阶剪切变形理论,位移函数的表达式可 以写成:

$$u(x,y,z,t) = z\varphi_x(x,y,t) - \chi z^3(\varphi_x + \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x})$$
(1a)

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[†] 通讯作者 E-mail: sandyzhang0@ yahoo. com

$$v(x,y,z,t) = z\varphi_y(x,y,t) - \chi z^3 (\varphi_y + \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y})$$
(1b)

$$w(x,y,z,t) = w_0(x,y,t)$$
 (1c)

其中 $\chi = \frac{4}{3h^2}$ (在一阶剪切变形理论中, $\chi = 0$).

(1)式中 w₀ 为板中面内任意点(x,y)的横向 位移, φ_x, φ_y 分别为板中面的法线绕 y 轴和 x 轴的 转角.

对曲率和应变进行以下定义:

$$\kappa_x^0 = \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x}, \ \kappa_y^0 = \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y}, \ \kappa_{xy}^0 = \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial x}$$
 (2)

$$\kappa_x^2 = -\chi \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial x^2} \right), \quad \kappa_y^2 = -\chi \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y^2} \right),$$
$$\kappa_x^2 = -\chi \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w_0}{\partial y} \right)$$
(3)

$$\kappa_{xy} = -\chi \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x \partial y} \right)$$
(3)

$$\gamma_{xz}^{0} = \varphi_x + \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x}, \ \gamma_{yz}^{0} = \varphi_y + \frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y}$$
 (4)

$$\gamma_{xz}^{2} = -3\chi \left(\varphi_{x} + \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial x}\right), \ \gamma_{yz}^{2} = -3\chi \left(\varphi_{y} + \frac{\partial w_{0}}{\partial y}\right) \ (5)$$

则得到广义内力 $M_x, M_y, M_{xy}, Q_x, Q_y, P_x, P_y, P_{xy}, R_x, R_y$ 和转动惯量 $I_i(i=0,3,5,7)$ 的表达式:

$$M_{x} = D(\kappa_{x}^{0} + \upsilon\kappa_{y}^{0}) + F(\kappa_{x}^{2} + \upsilon\kappa_{y}^{2})$$

$$M_{y} = D(\kappa_{y}^{0} + \upsilon\kappa_{x}^{0}) + F(\kappa_{y}^{2} + \upsilon\kappa_{x}^{2})$$

$$M_{xy} = \frac{1 - \upsilon}{2} (D\kappa_{xy}^{0} + F\kappa_{xy}^{2})$$
(6)

$$Q_x = G_a \gamma_{xz}^0 + G_d \gamma_{xz}^2, Q_y = G_a \gamma_{yz}^0 + G_d \gamma_{yz}^2$$

$$P = F(\kappa^0 + \eta\kappa^0) + H(\kappa^2 + \eta\kappa^2)$$
(7)

$$P_{xy} = F(\kappa_{y}^{0} + \upsilon\kappa_{x}^{0}) + H(\kappa_{x}^{2} + \upsilon\kappa_{x}^{0})$$

$$P_{xy} = \frac{1 - \upsilon}{2} (F\kappa_{xy}^{0} + H\kappa_{xy}^{2})$$
(8)

$$R_{x} = G_{d}\gamma_{xz}^{0} + G_{f}\gamma_{xz}^{2}, R_{y} = G_{d}\gamma_{yz}^{0} + G_{f}\gamma_{yz}^{2}$$
(9)

$$(I_0, I_3, I_5, I_7) = \int_{\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \rho(1, z^2, z^4, z^6) dz \qquad (10)$$

其中

$$(D,F,H) = \int_{\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{E}{1-v} (z^2, z^4, z^6) dz \qquad (11a)$$

$$(G_a, G_d, G_f) = \int_{\frac{\pi^2}{12}}^{\frac{\hbar}{2}} \frac{\pi^2}{12} G(1, z^2, z^4) dz$$
 (11b)

E,*G*,*h* 分别为板的弹性模量,剪切模量和厚度. 运用 Hamilton 原理,得到自由振动的方程:

$$\frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} - 3\chi \left(\frac{\partial R_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R_y}{\partial y}\right) + \chi \left(\frac{\partial^2 P_x}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 P_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 P_y}{\partial y^2}\right) = I_0 \ddot{w}_0 - \chi^2 I_7 \Delta \ddot{w}_0 + \chi I_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y}\right)$$
(12a)

$$\frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial y} - Q_x + 3\chi R_x - \chi \left(\frac{\partial P_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P_{xy}}{\partial y}\right) = I_3 \ddot{\varphi}_x - \chi I_5 \frac{\partial^3 w_0}{\partial x \partial t^2}$$
(12b)

$$\frac{\partial M_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{y}}{\partial y} - Q_{y} + 3\chi R_{y} - \chi \left(\frac{\partial P_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P_{xy}}{\partial x}\right) = I_{3}\ddot{\varphi}_{y} - \chi I_{5} \frac{\partial^{3} w_{0}}{\partial y \partial t^{2}}$$
(12c)

边界条件包括位移边界条件和力的边界条件 两类:

位移边界条件:
$$w_0$$
, $\frac{\partial w_0}{\partial n}$, φ_x , φ_y
力的边界条件: $\overline{M_n}$, $\overline{M_{ns}}$, P_n , $\overline{V_n}$
这里有: $\overline{M_n} = M_n - \chi P_n$ ($n = x, y$)
 $\overline{V_n} = Q_n - 3\chi R_n$ ($n = x, y$)
 $\overline{M_{ns}} = M_{ns} - \chi P_{ns}$ ($n, s = x, y$)

可以看出每个边上有四个边界条件,任意边界条件 是指位移和力边界条件的任意组合,工程上常用的 是固定、简支和自由三种情况的任意组合.

2 自由振动方程的求解

通过得到的三阶剪切变形板自由振动方程 (12)式可以看出:这是3个变量 w₀, φ_x 和 φ_y 相互 耦合的偏微分方程组.对于四边简支的情况,已有 文献^[14]直接给出了其振型函数的表达式.但是,对 于任意边界条件,三阶剪切变形板自由振动解的形 式不能通过分离变量的方法直接求得,因此本文通 过引入中间变量,经过一系列的推导,使得原来耦 合的振动方程得到解耦和简化,然后精确给出理论 解的表达式.首先为了进行解耦,这里引入一个中 间变量 f_{xy},令

$$f_{xy} = \frac{\partial \varphi_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi_y}{\partial y}$$
(13)

则(12a)式可以写为:

$$C_{1}f_{xy} + C_{2}\Delta f_{xy} + C_{3}\Delta \ddot{f}_{xy} = C_{w1}$$
(14)

其中

$$\begin{split} C_{1} &= Ga - 6\chi Gd + 9\chi^{2}Gf, C_{2} = \chi F - \chi^{2}H, C_{3} = -\chi I_{5}, \\ C_{w1}(x, y, t) &= I_{0}\ddot{w}_{0} - \chi^{2}I_{7}\Delta \ddot{w}_{0} - C_{1}\Delta w_{0} + \chi^{2}H\Delta\Delta w_{0} \\ \\ 拉普拉斯算子 \Delta 的表达式为: \end{split}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, \Delta \Delta = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} \quad (15)$$

由方程(12b-c)和(13)式,方程(12a)还可以

改写成下面的形式:

$$C_4 \Delta f_{xy} + C_5 \ddot{f}_{xy} = C_{w2}$$
(16)

其中

$$C_4 = D - \chi F, C_5 = -I_3 - \chi I_5$$

 $C_{w2}(x, y, t) = I_0 \ddot{w}_0 - (\chi I_5 + \chi^2 I_7) \Delta \ddot{w}_0 + \chi F \Delta \Delta w_0$
联立(14)和(16)两个方程,通过变换消去中
间变量 f_{xx} ,则可以得到只含挠度 w_0 的方程:

$$e_1 \ddot{w}_0 + e_2 \Delta \, \ddot{w}_0 + e_3 \, \ddot{w}_0 + e_4 \Delta \dot{w}_0 + e_5 \Delta \Delta \dot{w}_0 + e_5 \Delta \Delta w_0 + e_7 \Delta \Delta \Delta w_0 = 0 \tag{17}$$

其中

$$e_{1} = I_{0}C_{1} \quad e_{2} = \chi^{2}I_{7}C_{5} - (\chi^{2}I_{7} + \chi I_{5})C_{3}$$

$$e_{3} = I_{0}C_{3} - I_{0}C_{k}$$

$$e_{4} = C_{2}I_{0} - C_{1}(\chi^{2}I_{7} + \chi I_{5}) - I_{0}C_{4} + C_{5}C_{1}$$

$$e_{5} = C_{4}\chi^{2}I_{7} - C_{5}\chi^{2}H - C_{2}(\chi I_{5} + \chi^{2}I_{7}) + C_{3}\chi F$$

$$e_{6} = C_{1}C_{4} + \chi FC_{1}, e_{7} = C_{2}\chi F - H\chi^{2}C_{4}$$

下面我们就对解耦后的方程(17)进行求解. 首先将挠度 w₀(x,y,t)中的空间和时间变量分离, 则得到解的表达式为:

$$w_{0} = W(x, y) \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$
 (18a)
同样对于另外两个变量 φ_{x}, φ_{y} 有
$$\varphi_{x} = \phi_{x}(x, y) \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$
 (18b)
$$W(x, y) \phi_{y}(x, y) \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$
 (18b)

 $W(x,y),\phi_x(x,y),\phi_y(x,y)$ 是振型函数, ω 是振动的固有频率,其中这些振型函数可以由 x 和 y方向一系列基函数的组合来表示:

$$W(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} A_{ij} X_i(x) Y_j(y)$$
(19)

为了得到振型函数,我们需要分别求解基函数 $X_i(x)$ 和 $Y_j(y)$.本文将x和y方向分开考虑,以y方向为例,假设板在x方向上无限长,所有变量只 与y有关,(17)式则化为

$$-e_{1}\omega^{2}Y + e_{2}\omega^{4}\frac{d^{2}Y}{dy^{2}} + e_{3}\omega^{4}Y - e_{4}\omega^{2}\frac{d^{2}Y}{dy^{2}} - e_{5}\omega^{2}\frac{d^{4}Y}{dy^{4}} + e_{6}\frac{d^{4}Y}{dy^{4}} + e_{7}\frac{d^{6}Y}{dy^{6}} = 0$$
(20)

假设上式解的形式为 Y(y) = e^{sy},将其代入,于 是得到一个关于 s 的特征方程

$$e_{7}s^{6} + (e_{6} - e_{5}\omega^{2})s^{4} + (e_{2}\omega^{4} - e_{4}\omega^{2})s^{2} + e_{3}\omega^{4} - e_{1}\omega^{2} = 0$$
(21)

 $\pm s_1, \pm s_2, \pm s_3$ 是特征方程的根,且它们是与固有频率 ω 相关的.则基函数的表达式可以得到:

 $Y(y) = A_y \cosh(s_1 y) + B_y \sinh(s_1 y) + C_y \cosh(s_2 y)$

 $D_y \sinh(s_2 y) + E_y \cos(s_3 y) + F_y \sin(s_3 y)$ (22) 其中 $A_y, B_y, C_y, D_y, E_y, F_y$ 是待定系数. 将上式代入 y方向相应的边界条件中

简支:
$$w_{\gamma} = 0, M_{\gamma} = 0, P_{\gamma} = 0$$
 (23a)

$$\dot{B} \doteq M_{y} = 0, P_{y} = 0, Q_{y} = 0$$
(23b)

固定:
$$w_y = 0, \varphi_y = 0, \frac{\partial w_y}{\partial y} = 0$$
 (23c)

在y = 0和y = b处,任取上述两个边界条件,就 构成了由6个边界条件方程得到6个关于系数 A_y , B_y, C_y, D_y, E_y, F_y 的线性代数方程组,由方程组有非 零解的条件,即这6个方程的系数行列式为零,从而 求出各阶固有频率 ω_i 的值.把求得的各阶固有频率 代入到边界条件方程中,就求得待定系数 A_{yi}, B_{yi} , $C_{yi}, D_{yi}, E_{yi}, F_{yi}$,从而得到y方向基函数 $Y_i(y)$.

对于 *x* 方向,基函数 *X*(*x*)的形式与 *y* 方向相同,有

$$X(x) = A_x \cosh(s_1, x) + B_x \sinh(s_1 x) + C_x \cosh(s_2 x) + D_x \sinh(s_2 x) + E_x \cos(s_3 x) + F_x \sin(s_3 x)$$
(24)

同样,x方向的边界条件有

简支:
$$w_x = 0, M_x = 0, P_x = 0$$
 (25a)

固定:
$$w_x = 0, \varphi_x = 0, \frac{\partial w_x}{\partial x} = 0$$
 (25c)

同样方法可以得到 *x* 方向各阶基函数的表达 式 *X_i*(*x*).

通过解耦,并利用边界条件,挠度 w_0 的振型函数W(x,y)就可以由求得的x和y方向基函数代入(19)式得到.下面我们开始推导转角 φ_x 和 φ_y 的振型函数.

首先求出 y 方向的转角基函数 $\Phi_y(y)$ 和挠度 基函数 Y(y) 的关系. 运用单向厚板的表达式,在 (14) 式中只考虑 y 方向(假设板在 x 方向无限 长),所有变量只与 y 有关,可以得到:

$$C_1 \frac{d\varphi_y}{dy} + C_2 \frac{d^3 \varphi_y}{dy^3} + C_3 \frac{d\ddot{\varphi}_y}{dy} = C_{w3}$$
(26)

其中

$$C_{w3} = I_0 \ddot{w}_0 - \chi^2 I_7 \frac{d^2 \ddot{w}_0}{dy^2} - C_1 \frac{d^2 w_0}{dy^2} + \chi^2 H \frac{d^4 w_0}{dy^4}$$

$$\pm (12c), \forall \vec{H} :$$

$$C_7 \frac{d^2 \varphi_y}{dy^2} - C_1 \varphi_y + C_6 \ddot{\varphi}_y = C_{w4}$$
(27)

$$C_{w4} = -\chi I_5 \frac{d\ddot{w}_0}{dy} + (\chi F - \chi^2 H) \frac{d^3 w_0}{dy^3} + C_1 \frac{dw_0}{dy},$$

$$C_6 = -I_3, C_7 = D - F(\chi + \upsilon) + H\chi^2$$

为了得到 $\Phi_y(y) = Y(y)$ 的关系, 对(26)式和
(27)式做了如下一系列变换和推导:

令(26)式对 y 求积分并移项得:

$$\frac{d^2 \varphi_y}{dy^2} = \frac{\int C_{w3} dy - C_3 \ddot{\varphi}_y - C_1 \varphi_y}{C_2}$$
(28)

将上式得到的
$$\frac{d^2 \varphi_y}{dy^2}$$
的表达式代入(27)式,得

到:

$$C_7 \left(\int C_{u3} dy - C_3 \ddot{\varphi}_y - C_1 \varphi_y \right) - C_2 C_1 \varphi_y + C_2 C_6 \ddot{\varphi}_y = C_2 C_{u4}$$

$$(29)$$

将表达式 $\varphi_y(y,t) = \Phi_y(y) \cdot \sin(\omega t + \theta)$ 和 w_0 (y,t) = $Y(y) \cdot \sin(\omega t + \theta)$ 代人(29) 式,就可以得 到 Y(y) 和 $\Phi_y(y)$ 的关系式:

$$\Phi_{y} = a_{1} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + a_{2} \frac{\partial^{3} Y}{\partial y^{3}} + a_{3} \int Y dy$$
(30)

其中

$$a_{1} = \frac{C_{1}C_{7} + C_{1}C_{2} - C_{7}\chi^{2}I_{7}\omega^{2} + \chi I5\omega^{2}C_{2}}{-C_{1}C_{7} - C_{1}C_{2} - C_{2}C_{6}\omega^{2} + C_{3}C_{7}\omega^{2}}$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{\chi(C_{2}F - (C_{7} + C_{2})H\chi)}{-C_{1}C_{7} - C_{1}C_{2} - C_{2}C_{6}\omega^{2} + C_{3}C_{7}\omega^{2}}$$

$$a_{3} = \frac{C_{7}I_{0}\omega^{2}}{-C_{1}C_{7} - C_{1}C_{2} - C_{2}C_{6}\omega^{2} + C_{3}C_{7}\omega^{2}}$$

把前面得到的 y 方向各阶基函数 $Y_i(y)$ 的表达式代 人到(30)式,就得到各阶 y 方向转角的基函数 $\Phi_{yi}(y)$.同样方法可以得到 X(x)和 $\Phi_x(x)$ 的关系 式:

$$\Phi_x = a_1 \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + a_2 \frac{\partial^3 X}{\partial x^3} + a_3 \int X dx$$
 (31)

3 Rayleigh-Ritz 法求固有频率和模态

对于三阶剪切变形板的自由振动问题,势能和 动能的表达式可以写成:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{A} (M_{x}\kappa_{x}^{0} + M_{y}\kappa_{y}^{0} + M_{xy}\kappa_{xy}^{0} + P_{x}\kappa_{x}^{2} + P_{y}\kappa_{y}^{2} + P_{xy}\kappa_{xy}^{2} + Q_{x}\gamma_{xz}^{0} + Q_{y}\gamma_{yy}^{0} + R_{x}\gamma_{xz}^{2} + R_{y}\gamma_{yz}^{2}) dA \qquad (32a)$$
$$T = \frac{1}{2}\rho \iint_{A} ((\frac{\partial u}{\partial t})^{2} + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial t})^{2} + (\frac{\partial w}{\partial t})^{2}) dA \qquad (32b)$$

位能函数

$$\Pi = U_{\max} - T_{\max} \tag{33}$$

Rayleigh-Ritz 法中的试函数可以选择满足边界 条件的振型函数表达式:

$$W(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{ij} X_i(x) Y_j(y)$$
(34a)

$$\phi_{x}(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} B_{ij} \Phi_{i}(x) Y_{j}(y)$$
(34b)

$$\phi_{y}(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} C_{ij} X_{i}(x) \Phi_{j}(y)$$
(34c)

其中基函数表达式 $X_i(x)$ 和 $Y_j(y)$ 由(22) 和(24) 式得到. A_{ij} , B_{ij} 和 C_{ij} 为待定系数. 把(18) 式代入动 能的表达式(32b) 式中,得到最大动能表达式

$$T_{\max} = \frac{\rho \omega^2}{2} \iiint \left(\left(z \phi_x - \chi z^3 (\phi_x + \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}) \right)^2 + \left(z \phi_y - \chi z^3 (\phi_y + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y}) \right)^2 + W^2 \right) dz dA \quad (35)$$

把曲率和应变的表达式(2-5)式,以及广义 内力的表达式(6-8)式以及(18)式代入到势能的 表达式(32a)中,得到最大势能的表达式为:

$$\begin{split} U &= \iint_{A} \left(\left(G_{a} + 9G_{f}\chi^{2} - 6G_{d}\chi \right) \\ &\left(\left(\phi_{x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\phi_{y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right) + \\ &\left(- 2F\chi + H\chi^{2} + D \right) \left(\left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} \right)^{2} \right) + \\ &H\chi^{2} \left(\left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} \right)^{2} \right) + \\ &2\mu H\chi^{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} \right) - \\ &2F\chi \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} \right) + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} \right) \right) + \\ &\left(- 2\mu F\chi + 2\mu H\chi^{2} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial y^{2}} \right) + \\ &\frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x^{2}} \right) \right) + (-4\mu F\chi + \\ &2\mu H\chi^{2} + 2\mu D \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \\ &\frac{1}{2} D(1 - \mu) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial y} \right)^{2} + \\ &\frac{1}{2} H\chi^{2}(1 - \mu) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}W}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^{2} - \\ &- F\chi(1 - \mu) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi_{x}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_{y}}{\partial x} \right) \\ \end{aligned}$$

)

$$2\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y}\right) dA \tag{36}$$

由最小位能原理,得:

$$\delta(U_{\max} - T_{\max}) = 0 \tag{37}$$

由于待定系数 A_{ij}, B_{ij}和 C_{ij}相当于独立的广义 坐标,所以变分式可以简化为多元函数的极值条 件:

$$\frac{\partial U_{\max}}{\partial M_{ij}} - \frac{\partial T_{\max}}{\partial M_{ij}} = 0 \quad (M_{ij} = A_{ij} \text{ and } C_{ij})$$

$$(i = 1, 2, \cdots, m \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$
(38)

将最大动能(35)式和最大势能(36)式代入到 上式中,就得到一个关于待定系数 A_{ij}, B_{ij}和 C_{ij}的代 数方程组,一共3×m×n个.由方程组有非零解的 条件,令其系数行列式为零则可以求得板振动的各 阶固有频率,将求得的相应各阶固有频率数值带回 原方程组(37)式中,就可以求得相应各阶的模态 函数.

经过验证发现,当(1)式中 χ =0时,自由振动 方程(12a-c)中没有与 χ 有关的项,即由基于 Reddy 板理论所推导得到结果退化为基于 Mindlin 板理论推导得到的结果.此时(22)和(24)式中的 s_1 =0,且所得到的基函数解的形式和边界条件与 曹志远^[18]基于 Mindlin 板理论研究板自由振动问 题所得到的结果一致,因此可以验证本文所述的方 法和推导过程的正确性.

4 结论

本文对于在不同边界条件下矩形厚板的自由 振动问题给出了精确的解析解.基于三阶剪切变形 理论,建立了自由振动方程,通过引入中间变量和 分离变量法将三个偏微分方程转化成只含一个变 量的常微分方程.将所求振型函数写成一系列 *x* 和 *y* 方向基函数的组合,再由边界条件得到基函数的 表达式,代入 Rayleigh-Ritz 法中,得到了三阶剪切 变形板在不同边界条件下固有频率和振型函数的 解析表达式.

由推导的过程和结果可以得出以下结论:

 由基于三阶剪切变形理论建立的振动方程
 (12a)式以及解耦后的方程(17)式可以看出,最高 阶偏导是6次,所以求得的有关挠度的基函数
 Y(*y*)和*X*(*x*)的表达式(22)和(24)式中共有六项, 待定系数的个数也有六个.这是由于三阶剪切变形 理论假设的位移场表达式(1a,b)中含有 $\frac{\partial w_0}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial w_0}{\partial y}$ 导致的,而经典板理论和一阶剪切变形理论基函数的项数则是4项.

2) 由所求得的挠度基函数 $Y(y)(ext{ of } X(x))$ 与 转角基函数 $\Phi_y(y)(ext{ of } \Phi_x(x))$ 之间的关系可以看 出, $\Phi_y(y)(ext{ of } \Phi_x(x))$ 的表达式中包含一个 Y(y)($ext{ of } X(x)$)的积分形式,这也是区别于经典薄板理 论和 Mindlin 板理论所得出的结果.

综上,本文提出的基于三阶剪切变形理论研究 厚板自由振动的方法和结果,可以为强迫振动或非 线性振动的研究提供理论基础,也为厚板的实际工 程应用提供理论指导.

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STUDY ON VIBRATION CHARACTERISTIC OF THIRD ORDER SHEAR DEFORMATION THEORY OF PLATE*

Chen Lihua Sun Yue Zhang Wei[†]

(College of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Electronics Technology, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China)

Abstract The effect of the transverse shear deformation for Reddy plates or laminated plates is significant. In this case, it can meet the requirements for calculate precision better to use the third order shear deformable theory than to use the classical thin plate theory and the first order shear deformation theory. And it is better to describe the distribution of the plate shear deformation and shear stress varying through the thickness when using the third order shear deformation theory. In this paper, an analytical method is presented for studying the free vibration characteristic of plate using the third order shear deformation theory on different boundary conditions, which are the any combinations of simply supported, free and clamped. Hamilton principle is used to formulate the free vibration equations. Then, by introducing the intermediate variable the original coupling free vibration equations are decoupled and simplified. The fundamental function expressions are obtained basing on the method of separation of variables and the boundary conditions. And the natural frequencies and modal functions are obtained by using the Rayleigh – Ritz method. The method in this paper has a good generality for solving the vibration problems of thick plates under different boundary conditions. The result obtained in this paper can provide a theoretical basis for thick plate's application in engineering, and it has relatively high application value.

Key words plates, third order shear deformable theory, natural frequency, modal function, Rayleigh-Ritz method

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[†] Corresponding author E-mail: sandyzhang0@ yahoo. com