

# 用 Timoshenko 修正理论研究有梯度界面层 双材料梁的振动特性\*

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**摘要** 采用 Timoshenko 梁修正理论研究了有梯度界面层双材料梁的振动问题, 利用静力方程确定了有梯度界面层双材料梁的中性轴位置, 在此基础上应用 Timoshenko 梁修正理论建立了有梯度界面层双材料梁的振动方程, 求得其自振频率表达式及其在简谐荷载作用下强迫振动的解析解. 讨论分析了梯度界面层高度等因素对有梯度界面层双材料梁的振动影响, 并用有限元法验证了 Timoshenko 梁修正理论. 通过实例计算, 得到了梯度界面层高度等因素对有梯度界面层双材料梁振动特性有较大影响的结论.

**关键词** Timoshenko 梁, 梯度界面层, 中性轴, 振动

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## 引言

功能梯度材料是基于一种全新的材料设计概念合成的新型复合材料<sup>[1-11]</sup>, 日本科学家于二十世纪八十年代末年提出了功能梯度材料的概念以来, 在航空航天、材料、汽车、电子等领域得到了越来越广泛的应用. 功能梯度材料根据具体的要求, 选择使用两种不同性能的材料, 通过连续平滑地改变两种材料的组织和结构, 使其结合部位的界面消失, 从而得到功能相应于组织变化而变化的均质材料, 最终减小或消除结合部位的性能不匹配因素. 现工程实际中又出现了以功能梯度材料为夹芯的有梯度界面层的夹芯板梁结构, 即在涂层和基层之间增加一层功能梯度材料粘结层以降低热应力和层间应力、提高抗冲击能力<sup>[12]</sup>. 基于上述原因, 本文研究了弹性模量沿梁高呈线性变化的梯度界面层各向同性双材料梁的振动问题, 并讨论分析了有关因素对有梯度界面层双材料梁振动特性的影响.

## 1 振动微分方程

有梯度界面层双材料梁的模型如图 1 所示, 上下层分别为不同的均质材料, 中间界面层为功能梯度材料. 上层的弹性模量、密度分别为  $E_1$ 、 $\rho_1$ , 中间界面层的弹性模量、密度分别为  $E_2(z)$ 、 $\rho_2(z)$ , 下

层的弹性模量、密度分别为  $E_3$ 、 $\rho_3$ .

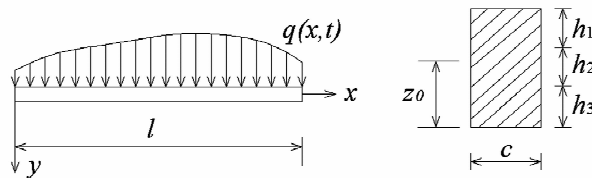


图 1 有梯度界面层双材料梁

Fig. 1 Bi-material cantilever beam with graded interface layer

假设坐标原点建立在有梯度界面层双材料梁的中性轴上, 中间层功能梯度材料的弹性模量、剪切模量、密度取任意函数的麦克劳林级数展开项中的 0 次和 1 次项, 即:

$$\begin{aligned} E_2(z) &= a + bz, \\ G_2(z) &= a_1 + b_1z, \\ \rho_2(z) &= a_2 + b_2z \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

根据 Timoshenko 梁修正理论假设  $\varphi$  为梁截面弯曲转角,  $y$  为梁的挠度, 可知有梯度界面层双材料梁的应力表达式为:

$$\sigma = -E(z)z \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \tau = G(z) \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \varphi \right) \quad (2)$$

有梯度界面层双材料梁弯曲时横截面内力应满足下式

$$\int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} E_3(z)z dz + \int_{z_0-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_3} E_2(z)z dz +$$

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$$\int_{z_0-h_1-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_2-h_3} E_1(z)zdz = 0 \quad (3)$$

式中  $z_0$  为梁中性轴与下层底边之间的距离。

把式(1)、式(2)代入式(3)中可以得到

$$z_0 = \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 + 4B_2}}{2} \quad (4)$$

式中,

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{bh_2}(E_1h_1 + ah_2 + E_3h_3 - bh_2^2 - 2bh_2h_3)$$

$$B_2 = \frac{1}{bh_2}[(E_1h_1(\frac{h_1}{2} + h_2 + h_3) + ah_2(\frac{h_2}{2} + h_3) + \frac{E_3h_3^2}{2} - bh_2(h_3^2 + h_2h_3 + \frac{h_2^2}{3})]$$

利用式(2)可得有梯度界面层双材料梁的弯矩、剪力表达式为

$$M = -D \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} [\int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} E_3z^2cdz + \int_{z_0-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_3} E_2(z)^2cdz + \int_{z_0-h_1-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_2-h_3} E_1z^2cdz] \quad (5)$$

$$Q = C(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \varphi) = k(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \varphi) [\int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} G_3cdz + \int_{z_0-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_3} G_2(z)cdz + \int_{z_0-h_1-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_2-h_3} G_1cdz] \quad (6)$$

式中,  $k$  为剪切因子,

$$D = \frac{E_3c}{3}[z_0^3 - (z_0 - h_3)^3] + \frac{ac}{3}[(z_0 - h_3)^3 - (z_0 - h_2 - h_3)^3] + \frac{E_1c}{3}[(z_0 - h_2 - h_3)^3 - (z_0 - h_1 - h_2 - h_3)^3] + \frac{bc}{4}[(z_0 - h_3)^4 - (z_0 - h_2 - h_3)^4]$$

$$C = kc(G_3h_3 + a_1h_2 + G_1h_1) + \frac{kcb_1h_2}{2}(2z_0 - h_2 - 2h_3).$$

对于图1所示在横向动荷载作用下的有梯度界面层双材料梁,参阅文献[13-17]可知采用 Timoshenko 梁修正理论得到振动微分方程为

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} + \rho I \frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x \partial t^2} = Q,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + q(x, t) = \rho A \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \quad (7)$$

式中,

$$\rho I = (\int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} \rho(z)z^2dz + \int_{z_0-h_3-h_2}^{z_0-h_3} \rho(z)z^2dz + \int_{z_0-h-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_2-h_3} \rho(z)z^2dz)C$$

$$= \frac{\rho_3c}{3}[z_0^3 - (z_0 - h_3)^3] + \frac{a_2c}{3}[(z_0 - h_3)^3 - (z_0 - h_2 - h_3)^3] + \frac{\rho_1c}{3}[(z_0 - h_2 - h_3)^3 - (z_0 - h_1 - h_2 - h_3)^3] + \frac{b_2c}{4}[(z_0 - h_3)^4 - (z_0 - h_2 - h_3)^4]$$

$$\rho A = (\int_{z_0-h_3}^{z_0} \rho_3dz + \int_{z_0-h_3-h_2}^{z_0-h_3} \rho_2(z)dz + \int_{z_0-h-h_2-h_3}^{z_0-h_2-h_3} \rho_1dz)C = c(\rho_3h_3 + a_2h_2 + \rho_1h_1) + \frac{cb_2h_2}{2}(2z_0 - h_2 - 2h_3)$$

把式(5)、式(6)代入式(7)中可以得到

$$\begin{cases} C(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \varphi) + D \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = \rho I \frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x \partial t^2} \\ C(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}) + q(x, t) = \rho A \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

把式(8)解耦后可得修正 Timoshenko 梁振动方程为

$$D \frac{\partial y^4}{\partial x^4} - \rho I \frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} + \frac{D}{C} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(q(x, t) - \rho A \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial t^2}) - (q(x, t) - \rho A \frac{\partial y^2}{\partial t^2}) = 0 \quad (9)$$

## 2 有梯度界面层双材料梁振动解

### 2.1 自由振动的解

令有梯度界面层双材料梁的自由振动位移及外载荷分别为

$$y(x, t) = Y(x) \sin(\omega t + \phi), q(x, t) = 0 \quad (10)$$

把式(10)代入式(9)中可以得到

$$\frac{d^4 Y}{dx^4} + \alpha \frac{d^2 Y}{dx^2} - \lambda^4 Y = 0 \quad (11)$$

式中,  $\alpha = (\frac{\rho A}{D} + \frac{\rho A}{C})\omega^2, \lambda^4 = \frac{\rho A \omega^2}{D}$ .

由式(11)可以求得有梯度界面层双材料梁振动函数为

$$Y(x) = A_1 \sin r_1 x + A_2 \cos r_1 x + A_3 \operatorname{sh} r_2 x + A_4 \operatorname{ch} r_2 x \quad (12)$$

式中,  $r_1 = (\frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 4\lambda^4} + \alpha}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}},$

$$r_2 = (\frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 4\lambda^4} - \alpha}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

以简支梁为例,可知有梯度界面层双材料梁的

边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned} x=0, Y(0) &= \frac{d^2 Y(0)}{dx^2} = 0; \\ x=l, Y(l) &= \frac{d^2 Y(l)}{dx^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

利用式(12)、式(13)可以求得有梯度界面层双材料梁的自振频率为

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_i &= \left[ \frac{i^4 \pi^4 DC}{\rho A C l^4 + i^2 \pi^2 l^2 (\rho I C + D \rho A)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ (i &= 1, 2, \Lambda, n) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

所以,有梯度界面层双材料梁的振动位移为

$$y(x, t) = A_1 \sin r_1 x \sin(\omega t + \phi) \quad (15)$$

## 2.2 强迫振动的解

为了研究有梯度界面层双材料梁的强迫振动,可令式(9)解为:

$$\begin{aligned} y(x, t) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} Y_i(x) T_i(t) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} Y_i(x) \sin(\omega_i t + \phi) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

假设式(11)在简支梁的边界条件下,对应于 $\omega_i$ 和 $\omega_j$ 的两个振型函数为 $Y_i(x)$ 和 $Y_j(x)$ ,把式(16)代入式(11)中,于是有

$$\frac{d^4 Y_i}{dx^4} \left( \frac{\rho I}{D} + \frac{\rho A}{C} \right) \omega_i^2 \frac{d^2 Y_i}{dx^2} - \frac{\rho A \omega_i^2}{D} Y_i = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d^4 Y_j}{dx^4} \left( \frac{\rho I}{D} + \frac{\rho A}{C} \right) \omega_j^2 \frac{d^2 Y_j}{dx^2} - \frac{\rho A \omega_j^2}{D} Y_j = 0 \quad (18)$$

将式(17)乘以 $Y_j(x)$ 、式(18)乘以 $Y_i(x)$ ,然后把所得的两个乘式相减,再沿梁全长积分,注意在积分式中代入铰支座边界条件,即得所需要的正交性方程式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^l [\rho A Y_i(x) Y_j(x) + (\rho I + \\ \frac{\rho A D}{C}) \frac{dY_i}{dx} \frac{dY_j}{dx}] dx = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

把式(16)及简支梁振型函数代入式(9)中并应用式(19)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 T_i}{dt^2} + \omega_i^2 T_i &= \left[ \int_0^l q(x, t) Y_i dx - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{D}{C} \int_0^l \frac{d^2 q(x, t)}{dx^2} Y_i dx \right] / \frac{1}{2} (\rho A + \rho I + \frac{\rho A D}{C}) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

假设分布荷载 $q(x, t)$ 在时间上与空间上可分离,可令

$$q(x, t) = P(x) F(t) \quad (21)$$

把式(21)代入式(20)中积分可得

$$\begin{aligned} T_i(t) &= T_i(0) \cos \omega_i t + \frac{T_i(0)}{\omega_i} \sin \omega_i t + \\ &\{ 2 \left[ \int_0^l P(x) Y_i dx - \frac{D}{C} \int_0^l \frac{d^2 P(x)}{dx^2} Y_i dx \right] \times \\ &\int_0^t F(\xi) \sin \omega_i (t - \xi) d\xi \} / [\omega_i l (\rho A + \\ &\rho I + \frac{\rho A D}{C})] \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

设功能梯度材料梁的初始条件为

$$\begin{aligned} y(x, 0) &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} T_i(0) Y_i(x) = f(x), \\ \frac{\partial y(x, 0)}{\partial t} &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \dot{T}_i(0) Y_i(x) = g(x) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

由式(23)可以确定

$$\begin{aligned} T_i(0) &= \int_0^l f(x) Y_i dx / \int_0^l Y_i^2(x) dx, \\ \dot{T}_i(0) &= \int_0^l g(x) Y_i(x) dx / \omega_i \int_0^l Y_i^2(x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

若作用在梁上的外扰力为沿梁长为均匀分布的简谐干扰力,利用式(22)可以求得

$$\begin{aligned} T_i(t) &= T_i(0) \cos \omega_i t + \frac{T_i(0)}{\omega_i} \sin \omega_i t + \\ &\frac{2q_0 (1 - \cos i\pi) (\sin \Omega t - \frac{\Omega}{\omega_i} \sin \omega_i t)}{i\pi (\rho A + \rho I + \rho A D / C) (\omega_i^2 - \Omega^2)} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

若在简支梁 $x = l_0$ 处作用有一简谐干扰力 $P_0 \sin \Omega t$ ,则有 $q(x, t) = P_0 \delta(x - l_0) \sin \Omega t$ ,利用式(22)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} T_i(t) &= T_i(0) \cos \omega_i t + \frac{T_i(0)}{\omega_i} \sin \omega_i t + \\ &\frac{2P_0 \sin \frac{i\pi l_0}{l} (\sin \Omega t - \frac{\Omega}{\omega_i} \sin \omega_i t)}{l (\rho A + \rho I + \rho A D / C) (\omega_i^2 - \Omega^2)} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

## 3 算例分析及讨论

为了分析有简支有梯度界面层双材料梁的动力特性,取梁长

$$\begin{aligned} l &= 1 \text{ m}, c = 0.22 \text{ m}, l_0 = 0.5 \text{ m}, h = 0.28 \text{ m}, \\ \Omega &= 8 \text{ rad/s}, E_1 = 106 \text{ GPa}, \rho_1 = 8.9 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3, \\ E_3 &= 207 \text{ GPa}, \rho_3 = 7.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3, G_1 = 40.03 \text{ GPa}, \\ G_3 &= 80.23 \text{ GPa}, b = \frac{E_3 - E_1}{h_2}, a = E_1, a_1 = G_1, \\ b_1 &= \frac{G_3 - G_1}{h_2}, a_2 = \rho_1, b_2 = \frac{\rho_3 - \rho_1}{h_2}, k = \frac{5}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

对该梁按式(14)进行理论计算,同时采用有限元软件 ANASYS 进行数值计算. 在有限元数值计算中,为了模拟弹性模量沿高度线性变化的中间梯度层,将其均匀划为 10 层,每层看作是均质的,材料的弹性模量取每层的中间值. 计算结果如表 1 所

示. 在图 2~图 3 中假设初始条件  $T_i(0)$ 、 $T_i'(0)$  皆等于零时,采用  $y(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} T_i(t) \sin \frac{i\pi x}{l}$  及式(25)、式(26)进行计算得到有梯度界面层双材料梁中点处的动力曲线.

表 1 简支有梯度界面层双材料梁固有频率

Table 1 Natural frequency of simply supported bi-material cantilever beam with graded interface layer

frequency	$\omega_1$	$\omega_2$	$\omega_3$	$\omega_4$	$\omega_5$	$\omega_6$	$\omega_7$	$\omega_8$	$\omega_9$	$\omega_{10}$
$h_1 = h_3 = 0.1$ m	0.2845	0.8811	1.5351	2.1846	2.8232	3.4530	4.0765	4.6956	5.3114	5.9249
Anasys	0.2839	0.8802	1.5341	2.1834	2.8219	3.4511	4.0741	4.6928	5.2879	5.7680
$h_1 = h_3 = 0.5$ m	0.2188	0.6637	1.1426	1.6158	2.0808	2.5397	2.9942	3.4458	3.8952	4.3431
Anasys	0.2183	0.6630	1.1419	1.6146	2.0779	2.5368	2.9036	3.4129	3.7260	4.1981

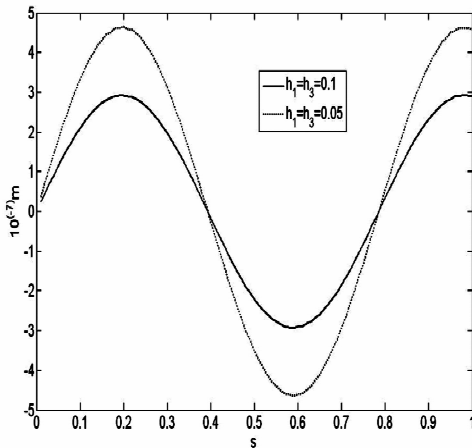


图 2 梁中点动力响应曲线 ( $q_0 = 1000$  N/m)

Fig. 2 The dynamic response curve of the beam midpoint

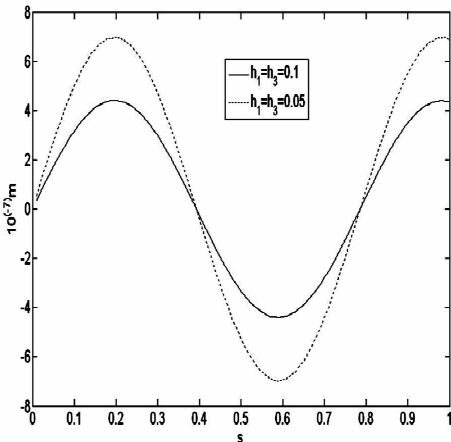


图 3 梁中点动力响应曲线 ( $P_0 = 1000$  N)

Fig. 3 The dynamic response curve of the beam midpoint

由表 1 可以知道: 采用 Timoshenko 梁修正理论计算的有梯度界面层双材料梁固有频率与有限元法计算的有梯度界面层双材料梁固有频率非常

接近,且随着固有频率阶数的增加, Timoshenko 梁修正理论计算结果与有限元法计算结果的误差也在增大,但是都没超过工程所允许的误差. 这说明采用 Timoshenko 梁修正理论计算有梯度界面层双材料梁的固有频率还是比较合理的.

对表 1 进行分析可以看出,随着有梯度界面层双材料梁中间梯度层的高度增加,有梯度界面层双材料梁的固有频率将减小;这说明中间梯度层的高度增加将使有梯度界面层双材料梁的刚度降低. 而且中间梯度层的高度变化对梁固有频率增减的影响还是较大的,尤其是对有梯度界面层双材料梁低阶固有频率的影响是非常明显的.

对图 2、图 3 还可知道,随着有梯度界面层双材料梁中间梯度层的高度增加,有梯度界面层双材料梁在外激励载荷作用下,梁中点动力响应曲线的振幅将增大. 原因是中间梯度层的高度增加将使有梯度界面层双材料梁的刚度降低,这样就导致了梁中点动力响应曲线的振幅的增大. 集中载荷外激励作用在有梯度界面层双材料梁中点时的动力响应曲线振幅要大于均布载荷外激励作用在有梯度界面层双材料梁中点时的动力响应曲线振幅.

## 4 结论

由以上分析可以得到以下结论:

- 1) 采用 Timoshenko 梁修正理论计算梁的固有频率是比较合理的.
- 2) 随着有梯度界面层双材料梁中间梯度层的高度增加,有梯度界面层双材料梁的固有频率将减小,有梯度界面层双材料梁在外激励载荷作用下梁

中点动力响应曲线的振幅将增大。

3) 集中载荷外激励作用在有梯度界面层双材料梁中点时的动力响应曲线振幅要大于均布载荷外激励作用在有梯度界面层双材料梁中点时的动力响应曲线振幅。

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## STUDY ON VIBRATION CHARACTERISTIC OF BI-MATERIAL CANTILEVER BEAM WITH GRADED INTERFACE LAYER BY TIMOSHENKO BEAM CORRECTIVE THEORY\*

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**Abstract** The vibration characteristic of the bi-material cantilever beam with graded interface layer was studied by Timoshenko beam corrective theory. The neutral axis site of the bi-material cantilever beam with graded interface layer was determined by the static equilibrium equations and the vibration equations of bi-material cantilever beam with graded interface layer were also established by Timoshenko beam corrective theory, the expression for natural frequency of it and the analytical solution for forced vibration of it under the action of harmonic load were obtained. The effect of neutral axis site to vibration characteristic of bi-material cantilever beam with graded interface layer was discussed. Analysis of examples indicates that the height of graded interface layer had more greatly influence on vibration characteristic of bi-material cantilever beam with graded interface layer.

**Key words** timoshenko beam, graded interface layer, neutral axis, vibration

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