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复合材料变刚度薄圆环板的轴对称屈曲分析

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摘要: 假定正交各向异性薄圆环板的抗弯刚度沿径向按照任意函数形式连续变化, 基于经典板壳理论推导出变刚度薄圆环板轴对称屈曲问题基本方程, 并采用加权残值法计算了周边弹性约束时变刚度薄圆环板的临界屈曲值。与已有文献结果进行比较, 验证了该方法的正确性和有效性。通过数值算例研究了弹性约束、刚度面内变化等对正交各向异性变刚度薄圆环板临界屈曲载荷的影响, 研究结果可为复合材料变刚度薄圆环板的分析及优化设计提供参考。

关键词: 正交各向异性材料; 变刚度薄圆环板; 屈曲; 弹性约束; 加权残值法

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Axisymmetric Buckling of Variable Stiffness Composite Annular Circular Plates

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Abstract: A classical plate theory is used to derive governing differential equations of axisymmetric buckling of orthotropic annular circular thin plates with in-plane variable stiffness. Assume that the stiffness of the annular circular plates vary along radial direction according to any continuous function. Critical buckling values of the annular circular plates with variable stiffness for elastically restrained edges are calculated by the method of weighted residuals. Numerical results obtained are in good agreement with those given in the existing literatures. Finally, the effect of elastically restrained edges, variable stiffness and other parameters on the buckling of the annular circular plates with variable stiffness is also shown. The results can provide a reference on the optimization design for annular circular thin plates with variable stiffness.

Key words: orthotropic materials; variable stiffness annular

circular plates; buckling; elastically restrained edge; the method of weighted residuals

随着复合材料成型技术的大力发展, 生产材料特性随空间位置变化的复合材料已成为可能。李勇等^[1]介绍了用曲线纤维铺放成型技术制造出的飞机构件, 其抗冲击强度较直线纤维铺放制成的复合材料结构有明显提高。这种由材料性能的空间变化制成的变刚度结构不仅继承了传统复合材料结构比强度高、比刚度大及可设计性好等特点, 还在提高复合材料结构性能方面显示出了极大的优越性和发展潜力, 得到了航空航天学者们的广泛关注。

随着人们对材料功能性要求的不断提高, 将变刚度结构概念引入到正交各向异性薄圆环板结构中, 是未来正交各向异性薄圆环板结构的发展趋势之一。要推广应用正交各向异性变刚度薄圆环板, 其稳定性分析是首要解决的关键问题, 但目前这方面的文献还相当有限。尚新春等^[2]定性地分析了极正交各向异性圆板的非线性弯曲; 程昌钧等^[3]研究了正交各向异性椭圆板的弹性失稳; Huang^[4]和程昌钧等^[5]分别研究了极正交各向异性圆环板的轴对称和非轴对称失稳; 韩建平等^[6]研究了具有中心弹簧支承的极正交各向异性圆板的稳定性问题, 并计算了前三个临界载荷分支点和相应的分支解; 龚良贵^[7]研究了极正交各向异性环形板的非轴对称屈曲问题; Gupta 等^[8]计算了变厚度正交各向异性圆环板的临界屈曲载荷和自振频率; Kanaka 等^[9]利用有限元方法分析了变厚度极正交各向异性圆板的稳定性; Zakca 等^[10]研究了圆环板的屈曲问题, 并对圆环板的结构形状进行了优化设计; 姚林泉等^[11]研究了在同样的边界条件下轴对称极正交各向异性环形板的屈曲载荷优化设计问题。

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对于曲线纤维增强复合材料结构的屈曲分析,早在1991年Hyer等^[12]采用有限元方法研究了曲线纤维增强复合材料带孔板的受力问题;之后Gürdal和他的合作者们^[13-15]研究了特殊边界条件下曲线纤维增强复合材料矩形板的屈曲问题,结果表明曲线铺放复合材料结构的屈曲载荷较直线纤维均匀铺放的情况有较大改善;马永前等^[16]研究了纤维曲线铺放的变刚度复合材料层合板,得出曲线纤维铺放将引起复合材料层合板面内应力重分布,可明显提高屈曲载荷;Agnes^[17]以波音公司制作的可变刚度圆筒试验为例,说明了曲线纤维铺放可提高构件的屈曲承载能力;Nie等^[18]研究了变刚度正交各向异性弹性旋转圆盘的材料剪裁问题。

目前,尚未查询到有关正交各向异性复合材料变刚度薄圆环板屈曲问题的文献,为此本文将采用加权残值法对弹性约束下正交各向异性变刚度薄圆环板轴对称屈曲问题进行研究。

1 基本方程及边界条件

1.1 基本方程

本文主要研究在边界内均布压力作用下,内半径为 r_2 、外半径为 r_1 、厚度为 $h(r)$ 的薄圆环板轴对称屈曲问题。不计体力情况下,柱坐标下(r, θ, z)薄圆环板屈曲基本方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 M_r}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial M_r}{\partial r} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial^2 M_\theta}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial M_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 M_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} - \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial M_\theta}{\partial r} + N_r \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + 2N_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) + \\ N_\theta \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中: M_r 和 M_θ 为弯矩; M_θ 为扭矩; N_r , N_θ 和 N_θ 为中面内力; w 为横向挠度。

引入薄板理论中经典的Kirchhoff假设,则正交各向异性薄圆环板的应力可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_r = \frac{-E_r(r)}{1-\nu_r(r)\nu_\theta(r)} \left[z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \right. \\ \left. \nu_r(r) \left(\frac{z}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) \right] \\ \sigma_\theta = \frac{-E_\theta(r)}{1-\nu_r(r)\nu_\theta(r)} \left[\frac{z}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \right. \\ \left. \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \nu_\theta(r) z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} \right] \\ \tau_{\theta r} = -2G_{\theta r}(r) z \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ E_r(r)\nu_r(r) = E_\theta(r)\nu_\theta(r) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中: σ_r , σ_θ , $\tau_{\theta r}$ 为应力分量; $E_r(r)$ 和 $E_\theta(r)$ 分别为正交各向异性材料随径向坐标变化的径向和环向弹性模量; $\nu_r(r)$ 和 $\nu_\theta(r)$ 分别为满足式(3)随径向坐标变化的泊松比; $G_{\theta r}(r)$ 为随径向坐标变化的剪切弹性模量。将式(2)代入内力矩定义方程有

$$\begin{cases} M_r = \int_{-\frac{h(r)}{2}}^{\frac{h(r)}{2}} z \sigma_r dz = \\ -D_r(r) \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \nu_r(r) \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) \right] \\ M_\theta = \int_{-\frac{h(r)}{2}}^{\frac{h(r)}{2}} z \sigma_\theta dz = \\ -D_\theta(r) \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \nu_\theta(r) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} \right] \\ M_{\theta r} = \int_{-\frac{h(r)}{2}}^{\frac{h(r)}{2}} z \tau_{\theta r} dz = -D_{\theta r}(r) \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} D_r(r) &= \frac{E_r(r)h(r)^3}{12[1-\nu_r(r)\nu_\theta(r)]} \\ D_\theta(r) &= \frac{E_\theta(r)h(r)^3}{12[1-\nu_r(r)\nu_\theta(r)]} \\ D_{\theta r}(r) &= \frac{G_{\theta r}(r)h(r)^3}{6} \end{aligned}$$

对于均匀材料薄圆环板在均布纵向力作用下其内力为均匀分布,可以直接获得中面内力。但对于非均匀材料的薄圆环板,其内力分布与外载荷分布形式及面内的刚度变化密切相关。轴对称均布压力作用下,各点都不会存在环向位移,即 $u_\theta(r)=0$,则正交各向异性薄圆环板各点平面应力可以写为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_r = \frac{12D_r(r)}{h^3(r)} \frac{du_r(r)}{dr} + \frac{12\nu_r(r)D_r(r)}{h^3(r)} \frac{u_r(r)}{r} \\ \sigma_\theta = \frac{12\nu_\theta(r)D_\theta(r)}{h^3(r)} \frac{du_r(r)}{dr} + \frac{12D_\theta(r)}{h^3(r)} \frac{u_r(r)}{r} \\ \tau_{\theta r} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中: $u_r(r)$ 为关于 r 的径向位移函数。轴对称情况下,内力可以表示为

$$\begin{cases} N_r = \frac{12D_r(r)}{h^2(r)} \left[\frac{du_r(r)}{dr} + \nu_r(r) \frac{u_r(r)}{r} \right] \\ N_\theta = \frac{12D_\theta(r)}{h^2(r)} \left[\nu_\theta(r) \frac{du_r(r)}{dr} + \frac{u_r(r)}{r} \right] \\ N_{\theta r} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

将式(4)和式(6)代入式(1),正交各向异性变刚度薄圆环板在面内均布压力作用下轴对称屈曲基本方程为

$$-D_r(r) \frac{d^4 w}{dr^4} - \left[\frac{2D_r(r)}{r} + \frac{\nu_r(r)D_r(r)}{r} + \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \frac{dD_r(r)}{dr} - \frac{\nu_\theta(r) D_\theta(r)}{r} \left[\frac{d^3 w}{dr^3} - \left[\frac{2D_r(r)}{r} \frac{du_r(r)}{dr} + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \frac{2}{r} \frac{dD_r(r)}{dr} + \frac{2\nu_r(r)}{r} \frac{dD_r(r)}{dr} + \frac{d^2 D_r(r)}{dr^2} - \frac{D_\theta(r)}{r^2} - \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \frac{D_\theta(r)}{r} \frac{du_\theta(r)}{dr} - \frac{\nu_\theta(r)}{r} \frac{dD_\theta(r)}{dr} \right] \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} - \right. \\
& \left. \left[\frac{D_r(r)}{r} \frac{d^2 \nu_r(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{du_r(r)}{dr} \frac{dD_r(r)}{dr} + \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \frac{\nu_r(r)}{r} \frac{d^2 D_r(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{D_\theta(r)}{r^3} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dD_\theta(r)}{dr} \right] \frac{dw}{dr} + \right. \\
& \frac{12D_r(r)}{h^2(r)} \left[\frac{du_r(r)}{dr} + \nu_r(r) \frac{u_r(r)}{r} \right] \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} + \\
& \frac{12D_\theta(r)}{h^2(r)} \left[\nu_\theta(r) \frac{du_\theta(r)}{dr} + \frac{u_r(r)}{r} \right] \frac{dw}{dr} = 0 \quad (7)
\end{aligned}$$

为了方便计算,引入量纲一量

$$\xi = \frac{r}{r_1}, \bar{w} = \frac{w}{r_1} \quad (8)$$

将量纲一量代入式(7),有

$$\begin{aligned}
& -D_r(\xi) \frac{d^4 \bar{w}}{d\xi^4} - \left[\frac{2D_r(\xi)}{\xi} + \frac{\nu_r(\xi) D_r(\xi)}{\xi} + \right. \\
& \left. 2 \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} - \frac{\nu_\theta(\xi) D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \right] \frac{d^3 \bar{w}}{d\xi^3} - \left[\frac{2D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{2}{\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{2\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{d^2 D_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} - \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi^2} - \right. \\
& \left. \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{du_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} - \frac{\nu_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{d^2 \bar{w}}{d\xi^2} - \\
& \left[\frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2 \nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \frac{2}{\xi} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2 D_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi^3} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} + \frac{12D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \left[\frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \\
& \left. \nu_r(\xi) \frac{u_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right] \frac{d^2 \bar{w}}{d\xi^2} + \frac{12D_\theta(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \left[\nu_\theta(\xi) \frac{du_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \\
& \left. \frac{u_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right] \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} = 0 \quad (9)
\end{aligned}$$

1.2 边界条件

设薄圆环板的内外边界均为周边弹性约束,如图1所示。其中, h_0 为薄圆环板中心处的板厚, K_{R1} 和 K_{T1} 分别为外边界处转动刚度和横向刚度, K_{R2} 和 K_{T2} 分别为内边界处转动刚度和横向刚度, N_{cr} 为临界屈曲载荷。

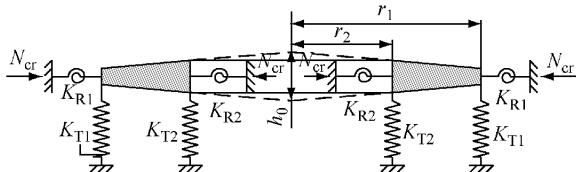


图1 周边弹性约束的复合材料变刚度薄圆环板示意图
Fig.1 Diagram of variable stiffness annular plate with elastically restrained edges

轴对称情况下,内外边界方程量纲一化后可以写为

$$\left(-D_r(\xi) \frac{d^2 \bar{w}}{d\xi^2} - \frac{\nu_r(\xi) D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi=1} = \left(K_{R1} \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi=1} \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(-D_r(\xi) \frac{d^3 \bar{w}}{d\xi^3} - \left[\frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} D_r(\xi) + \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{d^2 \bar{w}}{d\xi^2} + \right. \\
& \left. \left[\frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi^2} D_r(\xi) - \frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} - \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi=1} = (-K_{T1} \bar{w})_{\xi=1} \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(-D_r(\xi) \frac{d^2 \bar{w}}{d\xi^2} - \frac{\nu_r(\xi) D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi=r_0} = \\
& \left(K_{R2} \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi=r_0} \quad (12)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(-D_r(\xi) \frac{d^3 \bar{w}}{d\xi^3} - \left[\frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} D_r(\xi) + \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{d^2 \bar{w}}{d\xi^2} + \right. \\
& \left. \left[\frac{\nu_r(\xi) D_r(\xi)}{\xi^2} - \frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} - \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. \frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{d\bar{w}}{d\xi} \right)_{\xi=r_0} = (-K_{T2} \bar{w})_{\xi=r_0} \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

式中: $r_0 = r_2/r_1$ 。

上述弹性约束可以退化为工程常用的理想边界条件,当内外边界条件都为固支边时,等同于 $K_{R1} \rightarrow \infty$, $K_{T1} \rightarrow \infty$ 和 $K_{R2} \rightarrow \infty$, $K_{T2} \rightarrow \infty$;当外边界为固支边,内边界为简支边时,等同于 $K_{R1} \rightarrow \infty$, $K_{T1} \rightarrow \infty$ 和 $K_{R2}=0$, $K_{T2} \rightarrow \infty$ 。

2 求解方法

2.1 求解平面应力

要求解面内变刚度正交各向异性薄圆环板的屈曲问题,首先要求解其平面应力问题。在不计体力情况下,薄圆环板在面内均布压力作用下的平衡微分方程有

$$\frac{\partial N_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial N_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{N_r - N_\theta}{r} = 0 \quad (14)$$

将式(6)代入式(14),量纲一化后有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{d\xi} \left[\frac{12D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{12\nu_r(\xi) D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{u_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right] + \\
& \frac{12[D_r(\xi) - \nu_\theta(\xi) D_\theta(\xi)]}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \\
& \frac{12[\nu_r(\xi) D_r(\xi) - D_\theta(\xi)]}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{u_r(\xi)}{\xi^2} = 0 \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

将外边界和内边界上的应力量纲一化后有

$$\left(\frac{12D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{12\nu_r(\xi) D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{u_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right)_{\xi=1} = -N_{cr} \quad (16)$$

$$\left(\frac{12D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{du_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{12\nu_r(\xi)D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \frac{u_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right)_{\xi=r_0} = -N_{cr} \quad (17)$$

利用加权残值法,将量纲一径向位移 $u_r(\xi)$ 用级数展开为

$$u_r(\xi) = \sum_{i=0}^N a_i \frac{\xi^i}{i!}, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (18)$$

式中: a_i 为未知参数; N 为 i 取值的最大项值. 将式(18)代入式(15),为了使内半径 $r_2=0$ 时,即为薄圆环板时,方程仍能求解,在方程两边同时乘以 ξ^{4+m} ,并对 ξ 积分,有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^N a_i \int_{r_0}^1 \left\{ h(\xi) \left\{ -D_\theta(\xi)[1 + i\nu_\theta(\xi)] + \right. \right. \\ & \xi[i + \nu_r(\xi)] \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \left. \right\} + D_r(\xi) \left\{ -2\xi[i + \nu_r(\xi)] \frac{dh(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \\ & h(\xi) \left[i^2 + i\nu_r(\xi) + \xi \frac{d\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \left. \right\} \frac{12\xi^{4+i+m}}{i!h^3(\xi)} \} d\xi = 0, \\ & i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-2 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

为了求解 a_i ,可联立式(16)~(17)和式(19)有

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{1i} \\ L_{2i} \\ F_{in} \end{bmatrix} \{a_i\} = \begin{bmatrix} -N_{cr} \\ -N_{cr} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

式中: L_{1i} 表示外边界应力分布,即式(16)左侧求出的 $(N+1)$ 个 a_i 的系数; L_{2i} 表示内边界应力分布,即式(17)左侧求出的 $(N+1)$ 个 a_i 的系数; F_{in} 表示控制方程(19)求出的 $(N-1)(N+1)$ 个 a_i 的系数. 最后,将求出的 a_i 代入式(18)可求出 $u_r(\xi)$.

2.2 求解屈曲载荷

求解出径向位移 $u_r(\xi)$,再将加权残值法应用于求解薄圆环板临界屈曲载荷. 首先将量纲一挠度用级数展开为

$$\bar{w} = \sum_{j=0}^N c_j \frac{\xi^j}{j!}, \quad 0 \leq \xi \leq 1, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (21)$$

式中: c_j 为未知参数; j 为整数. 将式(21)代入式(9),则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^N \left\{ -\frac{(j-3)(j-2)(j-1)}{\xi^3} D_r(\xi) - \right. \\ & \left[2 \frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} + \frac{\nu_r(\xi)D_r(\xi)}{\xi} - \frac{\nu_\theta(\xi)D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} + \right. \\ & 2 \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \left. \right] \frac{(j-2)(j-1)}{\xi^2} - \left[\frac{2D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{2\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{d^2D_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \left(\frac{1}{\xi} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{d\nu_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right) + \frac{\nu_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{(j-1)}{\xi} - \\ & \left[\frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \frac{2}{\xi} \frac{d\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2D_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} - \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi^3} + \frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \right\} \frac{j}{j!} \xi^{3+k+j} c_j = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d\nu_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} - \frac{\nu_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \left] \frac{(j-1)}{\xi} - \left[\frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \frac{2}{\xi} \frac{d\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2D_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi^3} - \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \right\} \frac{j}{j!} \xi^{-1+j} c_j + N_{cr} \sum_{j=0}^N \left\{ \frac{12D_r(\xi)}{h^2(\xi)} \left[\frac{d\Psi_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \right. \\ & \nu_r(\xi) \frac{\Psi_r(\xi)}{\xi} \left. \right] + \frac{12D_\theta(\xi)}{(j-1)h^2(\xi)} \left[\nu_\theta(\xi) \frac{d\Psi_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{\Psi_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right] \right\} \frac{j^2 - j}{j!} \xi^{-2} c_j = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

式中: $\Psi_r(\xi) = u_r(\xi)/N_{cr}$, 其中 $u_r(\xi)$ 已由第 2.1 节求出.

同样,为了能求解薄圆环板问题,仍在式(22)两边同时乘以 ξ^{4+k} ,并对 ξ 积分,有

$$\sum_{j=0}^N (N_{cr} T_{1jk} + T_{2jk}) c_j = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N-4 \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{1jk} &= \int_{r_0}^1 \left\{ \frac{12D_r(\xi)}{h(\xi)} \left[\frac{d\Psi_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \nu_r(\xi) \frac{\Psi_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right] + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{12D_\theta(\xi)}{(j-1)h(\xi)} \left[\nu_\theta(\xi) \frac{d\Psi_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{\Psi_r(\xi)}{\xi} \right] \right\} \frac{j^2 - j}{j!} \xi^{2+j+k} c_j = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2jk} &= \int_{r_0}^1 \left\{ -\frac{(j-3)(j-2)(j-1)}{\xi^3} D_r(\xi) - \right. \\ & \left[2 \frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} + \frac{2\nu_r(\xi)D_r(\xi)}{\xi} + \frac{\nu_\theta(\xi)D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} + \right. \\ & 2 \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \left. \right] \frac{(j-2)(j-1)}{\xi^2} + \left[\frac{2D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{2(1+\nu_r(\xi))}{\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{d^2D_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \left(\frac{1}{\xi} + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{d\nu_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right) + \frac{\nu_\theta(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \frac{(j-1)}{\xi} - \\ & \left[\frac{D_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \frac{2}{\xi} \frac{d\nu_r(\xi)}{d\xi} \frac{dD_r(\xi)}{d\xi} + \frac{\nu_r(\xi)}{\xi} \frac{d^2D_r(\xi)}{d\xi^2} - \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{D_\theta(\xi)}{\xi^3} + \frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{dD_\theta(\xi)}{d\xi} \right] \right\} \frac{j}{j!} \xi^{3+k+j} c_j = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

只需联立弹性约束边界条件式(10)~(13)和求解式(23)~(25),便可得到关于 c_j 的参数行列式,令关于 c_j 的 $(N+1)(N+1)$ 参数行列式为零,可以获得屈曲载荷,取最小值即临界屈曲载荷 N_{cr} 值.

3 算例分析

3.1 正确性验证

考虑一正交各向异性变厚度薄圆环板,其厚度沿径向按照线性函数变化,即 $h(\xi) = h_0(1 - \alpha\xi)$,其中 α 为表征薄圆环板厚度变化的参数. 为了方便计

算,设 $\lambda_{cr}^2=N_{cr}/D_r$,根据边界条件方程(10)~(13)和求解方程(23)~(25)可得均质薄圆环板和正交各向异性变厚度薄圆环板的临界屈曲载荷,如表1~3所示.C-S表示薄圆环板的外边界为固支和内边界为简支的情况。

从表1可知,随着N增大,本文解与精确解的误差逐步减小,当N=14时计算结果与精确解仅相差0.02%,因此本文后续算例均取N=14进行计算。

表1 不同N值时C-S薄圆环板的临界屈曲载荷参数 λ_{cr} ($v_\theta=0.3, r_0=0.3, E_\theta/E_r=1, \alpha=0$)

Tab.1 Buckling load parameter λ_{cr} for C-S plate with different terms N ($v_\theta=0.3, r_0=0.3, E_\theta/E_r=1, \alpha=0$)

r_0	数据比对	$R_{11}=0.001$	$R_{11}=0.5$	$R_{11}=10$	$R_{11}=100$
0.1	Rao等 ^[19]	2.519 5	2.788 1	3.887 7	4.126 9
	本文解	2.508 3	2.919 0	3.875 9	4.098 1
	误差/%	0.44	4.69	0.30	0.70
0.2	Rao等 ^[19]	2.993 3	3.270 2	4.341 2	4.547 0
	本文解	2.849 5	3.217 5	4.167 8	4.578 6
	误差/%	4.80	1.61	3.99	0.69
0.3	Rao等 ^[19]	3.511 2	3.801 6	4.875 1	5.064 8
	本文解	3.511 6	3.804 2	4.829 8	5.069 0
	误差/%	0.01	0.07	0.93	0.08
0.4	Rao等 ^[19]	4.138 4	4.448 3	5.565 9	5.754 4
	本文解	4.155 0	4.486 7	5.483 0	5.695 7
	误差/%	0.40	0.86	1.49	1.02
0.5	Rao等 ^[19]	4.985 2	5.321 5	6.538 4	6.741 6
	本文解	4.985 7	5.302 0	6.798 9	6.871 4
	误差/%	0.01	0.37	3.98	1.93

从表2~3的计算数据可以看出,本文解可以应用于求解正交各向薄圆环板的屈曲载荷问题。

表2 C-S薄圆环板的临界屈曲载荷参数

$\lambda_{cr}(v_\theta=0.3, r_0=0.5)$

Tab.2 Buckling load parameter λ_{cr} for C-S plate

($v_\theta=0.3, r_0=0.5$)

E_θ/E_r	数据比对	$\alpha=0.1$	$\alpha=0.3$	$\alpha=0.5$
0.33	Gupta等 ^[8]	8.375 5	6.230 8	4.265 9
	本文解	8.317 5	6.198 7	4.262 9
	误差/%	0.69	0.52	0.07
1.00	Gupta等 ^[8]	8.493 9	6.316 2	4.321 8
	本文解	8.487 0	6.247 3	4.298 6
	误差/%	0.08	1.09	0.54
5.00	Gupta等 ^[8]	9.156 1	6.792 2	4.632 4
	本文解	9.132 6	6.782 4	4.602 7
	误差/%	0.26	0.15	0.64

3.2 弹性约束正交各向异性变刚度薄圆环板

3.2.1 材料参数幂级数变化和厚度线性变化的薄圆环板

仍考虑厚度 $h(\xi)=h_0(1-\alpha\xi)$,刚度 $D_r(\xi)=D_rf(\xi)$ 和 $D_\theta(\xi)=D_\theta f(\xi)$ 的正交各向异性薄圆环板, $f(\xi)=(1+\beta\xi)^n$, β 和n为表征材料的不均匀参数,并设 $E_\theta/E_r=0.33, v_\theta=0.3, \alpha=0.3$ 。

从表4~6的计算结果可以得出:在 $R_{22}=T_{11}=T_{22}=10, \alpha=0.3$ 时,在同一 R_{11} 值和n值情况下,临界屈曲载荷参数随着 r_0 值和 β 值的增大而增大;在同一 r_0 值和 β 值情况下,临界屈曲载荷参数随着 R_{11} 值的增大而增大。当 $R_{11}=T_{11}=T_{22}=10, \alpha=0.3$ 时,在同一 R_{22} 值和n值情况下,临界屈曲载荷参数随着 r_0 值和 β 值的增大而增大;在同一 r_0 值和 β 值情况下

表3 不同转动约束参数 R_{11} 对应的临界屈曲载荷

参数 $\lambda_{cr}(R_{22}=T_{11}=T_{22}=10, v_\theta=0.3)$

Tab.3 Buckling load parameters λ_{cr} for different values of rotation spring stiffness parameter R_{11} ($R_{22}=T_{11}=T_{22}=10, v_\theta=0.3$)

r_0	数据比对	$R_{11}=0.001$	$R_{11}=0.5$	$R_{11}=10$	$R_{11}=100$
0.1	Rao等 ^[19]	2.519 5	2.788 1	3.887 7	4.126 9
	本文解	2.508 3	2.919 0	3.875 9	4.098 1
	误差/%	0.44	4.69	0.30	0.70
0.2	Rao等 ^[19]	2.993 3	3.270 2	4.341 2	4.547 0
	本文解	2.849 5	3.217 5	4.167 8	4.578 6
	误差/%	4.80	1.61	3.99	0.69
0.3	Rao等 ^[19]	3.511 2	3.801 6	4.875 1	5.064 8
	本文解	3.511 6	3.804 2	4.829 8	5.069 0
	误差/%	0.01	0.07	0.93	0.08
0.4	Rao等 ^[19]	4.138 4	4.448 3	5.565 9	5.754 4
	本文解	4.155 0	4.486 7	5.483 0	5.695 7
	误差/%	0.40	0.86	1.49	1.02
0.5	Rao等 ^[19]	4.985 2	5.321 5	6.538 4	6.741 6
	本文解	4.985 7	5.302 0	6.798 9	6.871 4
	误差/%	0.01	0.37	3.98	1.93

注: $R_{11}=K_{R1}/D_r, T_{11}=K_{T1}/D_r, R_{22}=K_{R2}/D_r, T_{22}=K_{T2}/D_r$ 。

下,临界屈曲载荷参数随着 R_{22} 值的增大而减小。当 $R_{11}=R_{22}=T_{22}=10, \alpha=0.3$ 时,在同一 T_{11} 值和n值情况下,临界屈曲载荷参数随着 r_0 值和 β 值的增大而增大;在同一 r_0 值和 β 值情况下,临界屈曲载荷参数随着 T_{11} 值的增大而减小。同时,在同一 r_0 值和弹性约束参数情况下,当 β 值为负时,临界屈曲载荷参数随着n值的增大而减小;当 β 值为正时,临界屈曲载荷参数随着n值的增大而增大。

3.2.2 材料函数随纤维方向角变化的薄圆环板

纤维曲线铺放可以引起板的刚度沿板面内变化,弹性模量和泊松比与纤维方向角的关系为^[20]

$$E_r(\xi) = \frac{1}{W_1 + W_2 \cos(2\varphi(\xi)) + W_3 \cos(4\varphi(\xi))} \quad (26)$$

$$E_\theta(\xi) = \frac{1}{W_1 - W_2 \cos(2\varphi(\xi)) + W_3 \cos(4\varphi(\xi))} \quad (27)$$

$$\nu_r(\xi) = \frac{-W_4 + W_3 \cos(4\varphi(\xi))}{W_1 + W_2 \cos(2\varphi(\xi)) + W_3 \cos(4\varphi(\xi))} \quad (28)$$

$$W_1 = \frac{3}{8E_1} + \frac{3}{8E_2} - \frac{\nu_{12}}{4E_1} + \frac{1}{8G_{12}} \quad (29)$$

$$W_2 = \frac{1}{2E_1} - \frac{1}{2E_2} \quad (30)$$

$$W_3 = \frac{1}{8E_1} + \frac{1}{8E_2} + \frac{\nu_{12}}{4E_1} - \frac{1}{8G_{12}} \quad (31)$$

$$W_4 = \frac{1}{8E_1} + \frac{1}{8E_2} - \frac{3\nu_{12}}{4E_1} - \frac{1}{8G_{12}} \quad (32)$$

表4 不同转动约束参数 R_{11} 对应的临界屈曲载荷参数 λ_{cr} ($R_{22} = T_{11} = T_{22} = 10, \alpha = 0.3$)Tab. 4 Buckling load parameter λ_{cr} for different values of rotation spring stiffness parameter R_{11} ($R_{22} = T_{11} = T_{22} = 10, \alpha = 0.3$)

r_0	β	$R_{11}=0.001$		$R_{11}=0.5$		$R_{11}=10$		$R_{11}=100$	
		$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=1$	$n=2$
0.1	-0.3	2.285 6	1.952 0	2.487 6	2.090 7	2.527 3	2.203 6	3.011 0	2.882 5
	0	2.315 2	2.315 2	2.599 4	2.599 4	3.104 4	3.104 4	3.436 4	3.436 4
	0.3	2.508 5	2.760 2	2.685 0	3.416 2	3.413 4	3.907 8	3.709 8	4.143 2
0.3	-0.3	2.704 6	2.354 9	2.807 6	2.380 9	3.650 3	3.401 5	3.903 2	3.615 0
	0	2.898 7	2.898 7	3.016 4	3.016 4	4.126 0	4.126 0	4.288 3	4.288 3
	0.3	3.198 1	3.416 6	3.421 9	4.001 6	4.469 3	5.761 6	4.600 5	6.003 3
0.5	-0.3	4.720 9	4.550 0	5.032 1	4.598 4	5.798 7	5.500 5	6.182 1	5.849 7
	0	4.998 6	4.998 6	5.292 5	5.292 5	6.210 5	6.210 5	6.662 8	6.662 8
	0.3	5.237 3	5.653 2	5.614 1	6.260 8	6.632 4	8.049 1	7.354 3	8.986 2

表5 不同转动约束参数 R_{22} 对应的临界屈曲载荷参数 λ_{cr} ($R_{11} = T_{11} = T_{22} = 10, \alpha = 0.3$)Tab. 5 Buckling load parameter λ_{cr} for different values of rotation spring stiffness parameter R_{22} ($R_{11} = T_{11} = T_{22} = 10, \alpha = 0.3$)

r_0	β	$R_{22}=5$		$R_{22}=10$		$R_{22}=100$	
		$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=1$	$n=2$
0.1	-0.3	2.550 3	2.264 0	2.527 3	2.203 6	2.500 8	2.200 1
	0	3.114 0	3.114 0	3.104 4	3.104 4	3.082 5	3.082 5
	0.3	3.503 3	4.068 2	3.413 4	3.907 8	3.400 0	3.801 6
0.3	-0.3	3.847 3	3.560 0	3.650 3	3.401 5	3.513 4	3.210 3
	0	4.267 2	4.267 2	4.126 0	4.126 0	4.050 5	4.050 5
	0.3	4.601 3	5.892 8	4.469 3	5.761 6	4.371 3	5.599 4
0.5	-0.3	5.899 8	5.516 1	5.798 7	5.500 5	5.700 3	5.403 5
	0	6.328 5	6.328 5	6.210 5	6.210 5	6.139 3	6.139 3
	0.3	6.665 4	8.113 5	6.632 4	8.049 1	6.604 8	7.905 1

表6 不同横向约束参数 T_{11} 对应的临界屈曲载荷参数 λ_{cr} ($R_{11} = R_{22} = T_{22} = 10, \alpha = 0.3$)Tab. 6 Buckling load parameter λ_{cr} for different values of translation spring stiffness parameter T_{11} ($R_{11} = R_{22} = T_{22} = 10, \alpha = 0.3$)

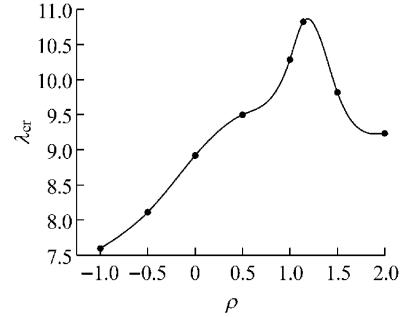
r_0	β	$T_{11}=5$		$T_{11}=10$		$T_{11}=100$	
		$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=1$	$n=2$
0.1	-0.3	2.673 4	2.303 1	2.527 3	2.203 6	2.457 1	2.178 9
	0	3.171 8	3.171 8	3.104 4	3.104 4	3.046 5	3.046 5
	0.3	3.480 7	4.100 3	3.413 4	3.907 8	3.402 2	3.799 7
0.3	-0.3	3.692 2	3.473 3	3.650 3	3.401 5	3.408 9	3.399 9
	0	4.208 2	4.208 2	4.126 0	4.126 0	3.959 7	3.959 7
	0.3	4.475 4	5.779 9	4.469 3	5.761 6	4.458 7	5.754 4
0.5	-0.3	5.926 5	5.666 4	5.798 7	5.500 5	5.712 1	5.445 1
	0	6.310 9	6.310 9	6.210 5	6.210 5	6.102 4	6.102 4
	0.3	6.771 4	8.100 7	6.632 4	8.049 1	6.598 4	7.991 9

式中: $\varphi(\xi)$ 为曲线纤维方向角; G 为剪切模量; 下标 1 和 2 分别为纤维方向和横向方向。

表7 随 ρ 变化的 D_r/h_0^3 值
Tab. 7 Variation of D_r/h_0^3 with ρ

项目	-1.000	-0.500 0	0	0.500 0	1.000	1.141 6	1.500 0	2.000
D_r/h_0^3	2.457 7	1.473 8	1.089 3	0.923 4	0.8644	0.861 6	0.880 0	0.978 5

以 T300/934 高性能复合材料制成厚度为 h_0 的薄圆环板为例, 设纤维的体积分数为 65%, 可以计算出 $E_1 = 131$ GPa, $E_2 = 10.3$ GPa, $G_{12} = 6.9$ GPa, $\nu_{12} = 0.22$. 为了方便计算, 设边界约束条件为: $R_{11} = R_{22} = T_{11} = T_{22} = 10$, $\lambda_{cr}^2 = N_{cr}/D_r$, $R_{11} = K_{R1}/D_r$, $T_{11} = K_{T1}/D_r$, $R_{22} = K_{R2}/D_r$, $T_{22} = K_{T2}/D_r$, 其中 $D_r = E_r(\xi)h_0/[12(1-\nu_r\nu_\theta)]$, D_r 取值详见表 7. 这里设纤维方向角按照线性变化, 即 $\varphi(\xi) = 1 + \rho\xi$, ρ 为表征纤维方向角变化的参数. 将上述变化形式代入方程(26)~(32)求出 $E_r(\xi)$, $E_\theta(\xi)$ 和 $\nu_r(\xi)$, 最后解出临界屈曲载荷参数, 计算结果如图 2 所示.

图2 随 ρ 变化的临界屈曲载荷参数
Fig. 2 Buckling load parameters varying with ρ

从计算结果可以得出: 当 $\rho < 1.1416$, 随着 ρ 值的不断增大, 临界屈曲载荷参数 λ_{cr} 不断增大; 当 $\rho = 1.1416$ 时, λ_{cr} 取得最大值 10.8264; 当 $\rho > 1.1416$, 随着 ρ 的不断增大, 临界屈曲载荷参数 λ_{cr} 反而减小. 因此, 可以通过合理设置 ρ 值可提高结构临界屈曲值, 这为复合材料结构设计提供一定的参考意义.

4 结论

(1)采用加权残值法求解了弹性约束情况下正交各向异性变刚度薄圆环板的临界屈曲值,通过与已有文献结果的对比说明了加权残值法用于变刚度薄圆环板临界屈曲载荷计算的正确性、简便性和有效性。

(2)对于不同刚度变化形式的正交各向异性薄圆环板,内外边界的转动和横向弹性约束参数仅在一定数值范围内改变才对临界屈曲载荷有明显影响,且内外边界弹性约束值的改变对正交各向异性变刚度薄圆环板和均质材料薄圆环板临界屈曲载荷的影响趋势类似。

(3)对于面内变刚度薄板结构,其内力分布形式与面内刚度变化密切相关,要求解屈曲载荷,首先需要求解薄板结构的平面应力问题,从而求得中面内力。

(4)合理设计曲线纤维铺放的纤维方向角变化系数或者弹性约束值可以提高结构的临界屈曲值,改善结构稳定性。

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