

ch. 4 本构关系

4.1 广义胡克定律.

从本构关系 $\sigma_{ij} = f_{ij}(\epsilon_{kl})$ (参见4.2)

展开 $\sigma_{ij} = (f_{ij})_0 + \left(\frac{\partial f_{ij}}{\partial \epsilon_{kl}}\right)_0 \epsilon_{kl} + o(\epsilon_{kl})$

略去高阶量, 并假设无初应力,

得到广义胡克定律

$$\sigma_{ij} = E_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}$$

其中 E_{ijkl} 为弹性系数.

4.2 热力学定律. (~~基本~~基本本构关系)

由热力学第一定律

$$dV_I + dE_k = dW + dQ$$

V_I — 内能

动能 $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \iiint_{\Omega} \rho \dot{u}_i \dot{u}_i d\Omega$

则 $\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho \dot{u}_i \ddot{u}_i d\Omega$ (假设 $\frac{d\rho}{dt} = 0$)

体力功 $dW_1 = \iiint_{\Omega} f_i du_i d\Omega$

面力功 $dW_2 = \iint_{\partial\Omega} t_i du_i dS = \iint_{\partial\Omega} (\vec{T} \cdot \vec{n}) \cdot d\vec{u} dS = \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\vec{T} d\vec{u}) d\Omega$
 $= \iiint_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot \vec{T}) \cdot d\vec{u} d\Omega + \iint_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij} d\Omega$ (运用张量运算)

由平衡方程 $\nabla \cdot \vec{T} + \vec{f} = \rho \ddot{\vec{u}}$ 得

总功 $dW = dW_1 + dW_2 = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho \ddot{u}_i du_i d\Omega + \iint_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij} d\Omega$

① 对绝热过程, $dQ = 0$, 则

$$dV_I = \iint_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij} d\Omega$$

记 U 为内能密度, 则

$$V_I = \iiint_{\Omega} U d\Omega, \quad dV_I = \iiint_{\Omega} dU d\Omega$$

$$\therefore dU = \sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij}$$

假设 U 仅是 $\vec{\epsilon}$ 和 S 的函数, 且弹性体的绝热过程可逆.

由 $dS = \frac{dQ}{T}$ 得 $dS = 0$

\therefore 原式为 U 的全微分, 且

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}}$$

② 对等温过程, $dT=0$

因为弹性体的等温过程可逆, 由热力学第二定律

$$dS = \frac{dQ}{T}$$

$$\therefore dQ = TdS = d(TS)$$

定义亥姆霍兹自由能密度 $F = U - TS$

$$\text{则 } dV_I - dQ = \iint_{\Omega} \sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij} d\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_I - Q &= \iint_{\Omega} (V_I - TS) \\ &= \iint_{\Omega} F d\Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore dF = \sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij}$$

假设 F 仅与 T 和 $\vec{\sigma}$ 有关, 则因 $dT=0$, 所以上式为 F 的全微分

$$\therefore \sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}}$$

总之, $\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}}$, W 为应变能密度.

4.3 各向异性弹性体.

① E_{ijkl} 是完全对称的, 即 $E_{ijkl} = E_{jikl} = E_{ijlk} = E_{klij}$

~~$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}, \delta_{ks} = \delta_{sk}$$~~

~~$$E_{ijkl} \delta_{ks} = E_{jikl} \delta_{ks}$$~~

~~$$\delta_{ks}$$~~

"证明": $\because \delta_{ks} = \delta_{sk}$

\therefore 可以定义 $E'_{ijkl} = E'_{jikl} = \frac{1}{2}(E_{ijkl} + E_{jikl})$

使本构关系 $\sigma_{ij} = E'_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$

与原来的本构关系 $\sigma_{ij} = E_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$ 等价.

现假定已经有了如上调整, 则

$$E_{ijkl} = E_{ijlk}$$

$$\text{又} \because \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$$

$$\therefore E_{ijks} \varepsilon_{ks} = E_{jikl} \varepsilon_{kl}$$

$$\text{且 } E_{ijsk} \varepsilon_{sk} = E_{jisk} \varepsilon_{sk}$$

由 $(\varepsilon_{ks} + \varepsilon_{sk})$ 的任意性.

$$\therefore E_{ijks} + E_{ijsk} = E_{jikl} + E_{jisk}$$

$$\therefore E_{ijks} = E_{jisk}$$

$$\therefore E_{ijks} = E_{jikl}$$

$$\therefore E_{ijks} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \epsilon_{ks}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_{ks}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}} \right)$$

$$E_{krsj} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ks}}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \epsilon_{ks}} \right)$$

$$\therefore E_{ijks} = E_{krsj}$$

综合 $\therefore E_{ijks}$ 完全对称

注: 这里的对称性有一部分是被构造的。

② 广义 Hooke 定律的矩阵形式

由①中的对称性分析, 广义胡克定律可记为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} \\ \sigma_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{1111} & E_{1122} & E_{1133} & 2E_{1123} & 2E_{1131} & 2E_{1112} \\ E_{2222} & E_{2233} & & 2E_{2223} & 2E_{2231} & 2E_{2212} \\ E_{3333} & & & 2E_{3323} & 2E_{3331} & 2E_{3312} \\ \text{对称} & & & 2E_{2323} & 2E_{2331} & 2E_{2312} \\ & & & & 2E_{3131} & 2E_{3112} \\ & & & & & 2E_{1212} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} \\ \epsilon_{22} \\ \epsilon_{33} \\ \epsilon_{23} \\ \epsilon_{31} \\ \epsilon_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

或记为规范记法

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sqrt{2}\sigma_{23} \\ \sqrt{2}\sigma_{31} \\ \sqrt{2}\sigma_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{1111} & E_{1122} & E_{1133} & \sqrt{2}E_{1123} & \sqrt{2}E_{1131} & \sqrt{2}E_{1112} \\ & E_{2222} & E_{2233} & \sqrt{2}E_{2223} & \sqrt{2}E_{2231} & \sqrt{2}E_{2212} \\ & & E_{3333} & \sqrt{2}E_{3323} & \sqrt{2}E_{3331} & \sqrt{2}E_{3312} \\ \text{对称} & & & 2E_{2323} & 2E_{2331} & 2E_{2312} \\ & & & & 2E_{3131} & 2E_{3112} \\ & & & & & 2E_{1212} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{11} \\ \epsilon_{22} \\ \epsilon_{33} \\ \sqrt{2}\epsilon_{23} \\ \sqrt{2}\epsilon_{31} \\ \sqrt{2}\epsilon_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

上述刚度矩阵有 21 个弹性常数。

③ 具有一个对称面的弹性材料

设 $z=0$ 为对称面, 则刚度矩阵在坐标变换 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 下 ~~不~~ 改变形式。

$$\text{则 } \sigma'_{11} = \sigma_{11}, \sigma'_{22} = \sigma_{22}, \sigma'_{33} = \sigma_{33}$$

$$\sigma'_{12} = \sigma_{12}, \sigma'_{23} = -\sigma_{23}, \sigma'_{31} = -\sigma_{31}$$

$$\epsilon'_{11} = \epsilon_{11}, \epsilon'_{22} = \epsilon_{22}, \epsilon'_{33} = \epsilon_{33}$$

$$\epsilon'_{12} = \epsilon_{12}, \epsilon'_{23} = -\epsilon_{23}, \epsilon'_{31} = -\epsilon_{31}$$

代入②中方程, 比较矩阵系数, 得刚度矩阵

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} E_{1111} & E_{1122} & E_{1133} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2}E_{1112} \\ & E_{2222} & E_{2233} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2}E_{2212} \\ & & E_{3333} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2}E_{3312} \\ \text{对称} & & & 2E_{2323} & 2E_{2331} & 0 \\ & & & & 2E_{3131} & 0 \\ & & & & & 2E_{1212} \end{pmatrix}$$

④ 具有两个对称面的弹性材料 (正交各向异性材料)

同理可推出刚度矩阵

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} E_{1111} & E_{1122} & E_{1133} & & & \\ E_{2211} & E_{2222} & E_{2233} & & & \\ E_{3311} & E_{3322} & E_{3333} & & & \\ & & & 2E_{2323} & & \\ & & & & 2E_{3131} & \\ & & & & & 2E_{1212} \end{pmatrix}$$

可以看出, 有两个对称面 \Leftrightarrow 有三个对称面.

上述刚度矩阵有 9 个弹性常数.

⑤ (横观各向同性) 有一根对称轴的弹性材料

设 z 轴为对称轴.

1° 转 180°, 变换矩阵 $C = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$E'_{1123} = C_{11} C_{11} C_{22} C_{33} E_{1123} = -E_{1123}$$

$$\therefore E'_{1123} = E_{1123}$$

$$\therefore E_{1123} = 0. \quad \text{同理, } E_{1131} = E_{2223} = E_{2231} = E_{3323} = E_{3331} = 0$$

$$E_{2312} = E_{3112} = 0$$

2° 转 90°, 变换矩阵 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$E'_{3312} = -E_{3321} = -E_{3312}$$

$$\therefore E'_{3312} = E_{3312}$$

$$\therefore E_{3312} = 0$$

同理 $E_{2331} = 0$, $E_{1112} = -E_{2212}$, $E_{1111} = E_{2222}$,

$$E_{2233} = E_{1133}, \quad E_{3131} = E_{2323}$$

3° 转 45°, 变换矩阵 $C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$E'_{1111} = \frac{1}{4} (E_{1111} + E_{1112} + E_{1121} + E_{1211} + E_{2111} +$$

$$E_{1122} + E_{2211} + E_{1212} + E_{2121} + E_{1221} +$$

$$E_{2112} + E_{2221} + E_{2212} + E_{2122} + E_{1222} + E_{2222})$$

其中画线部分和为 0. ($E_{1112} = -E_{2212}$)

所以 $E_{1111} = E_{1122} + 2E_{1212}$

同理 $3E_{1112} = E_{2212}$, 所以 $E_{1112} = E_{2212} = 0$.

因为应变能正定, 所以 D 和 D^{-1} 也正定.

得到弹性常数的限定条件:

$$\begin{cases} \mu > 0 \\ 3\lambda + 2\mu > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} E > 0 \\ -1 < \nu < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

③ 实验测量

1° 拉伸实验

已知 $\sigma_z = T, \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xy} = 0$

测定 $\epsilon_x = \epsilon_y = -\frac{\nu}{E} T, \epsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} T$

可求得 E, ν .

2° 纯剪实验

已知 $\tau_{xy} = \tau, \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = 0$

测定 $\epsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \tau$,

可求得 μ .

3° 均匀压缩实验

已知 $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = -p, \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau_{xy} = 0$

测定 $\theta = \epsilon_x + \epsilon_y + \epsilon_z = \frac{\theta}{3\lambda + 2\mu} = \frac{-p}{k_0}$, 其中压缩模量

$$k_0 = \frac{3\lambda + 2\mu}{3} = \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)}$$

可求得 k_0 .

注: $D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & \lambda & & & \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & & & \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & & & \\ & & & 2\mu & & \\ & & & & 2\mu & \\ & & & & & 2\mu \end{pmatrix}$

$D^{-1} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\nu & -\nu & & & \\ -\nu & 1 & -\nu & & & \\ -\nu & -\nu & 1 & & & \\ & & & 1+\nu & & \\ & & & & 1+\nu & \\ & & & & & 1+\nu \end{pmatrix}$