

均匀热载荷作用下功能梯度圆板的非线性振动

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摘要: 基于经典板理论, 研究了热载荷作用下功能梯度圆板的大幅振动问题。在经典板理论下利用物理中面概念, 导出了功能梯度圆板的非线性运动方程。利用 Ritz-Kantorovich 方法消去时间变量, 将非线性运动方程转换成了一组关于空间变量的非线性常微分方程。采用打靶法数值求解所得方程, 并利用数值结果研究了热载荷作用下功能梯度圆板静态响应的影响和振幅、材料梯度参数、热载荷以及边界条件等对功能梯度圆板振动行为的影响。研究表明: 热变形的存在使周边夹紧与简支 FGM 圆板的振动响应及线性振动与非线性振动行为均有显著不同。热过屈曲变形板的硬化是有限度的, 过大的热过屈曲变形也会降低 FGM 圆板的刚度。

关键词: 非线性振动; 功能梯度圆板; 热载荷; Ritz-Kantorovich 方法; 打靶法; 大振幅振动

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引言

板结构在工程中有着广泛的应用, 特别是薄板结构, 它们经常受到较大的动态载荷。而这可能导致这些结构的大幅振动^[1], 降低建筑物和交通工具的可靠性, 引发一系列安全问题。

近年来, 许多学者对功能梯度材料板和梁的振动问题进行了研究。Allahverdizadeh 等^[1]采用半解析法, 得出自由振动频率取决于振动幅度, 体积分数指数对板的非线性响应特性有显著影响。Chaudhari 等采用 von-Karman 动力学方程, 对薄矩形功能梯度板进行了非线性分析^[2]。Li 等^[3]基于三维线性弹性理论, 研究了在热环境中具有简支和夹边的功能梯度材料矩形板的自由振动。同样, Kumar 等^[4]使用能量法, 进行了轴向功能梯度 (AFG) 非均匀板的非线性强迫振动分析。Chaudhari 等^[5], 介绍了具有 von Karman 非线性的功能梯度板的自由振动行为。而 Thang 和 Lee^[6]利用 Hamilton 原理和经典板理论, 基于 Navier 解决方案, 针对简单支撑的矩形板的固有频率提出了精确的解决方案。Alijani 等^[7]研究了随机激励下固定端条件下 FGM 板的非线性振动, 讨论了温度变化和体积分数指数的影响, 并说明热变形功能梯度材料 (FGM) 板具有更强的硬化行

为。Talha 和 Singh^[8]对剪切变形 FGM 板的大幅度自由弯曲振动进行了研究分析。结果表明, 非线性频率比对于不同的边界条件, 不同厚度比、纵横比和体积分数指数的振幅比的影响是突出的。Jha 等^[9]基于高阶剪切/剪切-正常变形理论, 分析了功能梯度矩形板的自由振动响应。Shen 等^[10]研究了在热环境中基于弹性地基的剪切变形 FGM 圆柱板的大振幅振动特性。Hao 和 Zhang^[11]在 Reddy 三阶剪切变形板理论的框架下, 利用 Hamilton 原理推导出悬臂 FGM 矩形板的运动控制方程, 研究横向激励下悬臂 FGM 矩形板的非线性振动。

由于 FGM 结构在等厚度方向呈现非均匀性, 这会使得 FGM 结构的力学行为异于传统材料结构。如, 在面内载荷作用下, 周边夹紧边界条件 FGM 板与周边简支条件 FGM 板的静态力学行为完全不同。就作者所知, 关于面内热载荷作用下, 不同边界条件下 FGM 圆板非线性振动行为的研究成果并不常见, 本文将针对此类问题展开研究。

本文利用 Hamilton 原理^[12], 基于经典板理论^[13], 导出了功能梯度板的非线性运动方程。利用 Ritz-Kantorovich 方法^[14]消去时间变量, 将非线性运动方程转换成了一组关于空间变量的非线性常微分方程。采用打靶法数值求解所得方程, 并利用数

值结果分析了静态变形,振幅、材料梯度参数、热载荷以及边界条件等功能梯度圆板振动行为的影响。

1 基本方程

考虑一个半径为 b ,厚度为 h 的功能梯度材料圆板。采用柱坐标系 $Or\theta z$,其中原点 O 与板的圆心重合, $Or\theta$ 面置于圆板的几何中面, z 轴垂直于该面。设该板是由金属相和陶瓷相组成,且材料性质 P (如弹性模量 E 、密度 ρ 、热膨胀系数 α 等量)只沿板的厚度方向变化,且服从以下规律^[15]

$$P(z) = (P_m - P_c) \left(\frac{h - 2z}{2h} \right)^n + P_c \quad (1)$$

式中 下标 m 和 c 分别表示金属和陶瓷, n 为梯度指数。利用物理中面概念^[16],取功能梯度板的物理中面 $z = z_0$ 。

$$z_0 = \frac{\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} z E(z) dz}{\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} E(z) dz} \quad (2)$$

根据经典板理论和物理中面的概念,位移函数为

$$\begin{cases} U_r(r, z, t) = u(r, t) - (z - z_0)w_{,r} \\ U_z(r, z, t) = w(r, t) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中 u 和 w 分别表示圆板物理中面上点的径向和横向位移。

轴对称问题的非线性几何方程

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_r = \epsilon_r^0 + (z - z_0)\kappa_r = \\ \frac{du}{dr} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 - (z - z_0) \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} \\ \epsilon_\theta = \epsilon_\theta^0 + (z - z_0)\kappa_\theta = \frac{u}{r} - (z - z_0) \frac{1}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中 ϵ_r 和 ϵ_θ 分别表示径向和环向应变, κ_r 和 κ_θ 分别表示径向和环向曲率。

考虑热载荷时的物理方程

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_r = \frac{E}{1 - \nu^2} (\epsilon_r + \nu \epsilon_\theta) - \frac{E}{1 - \nu} \alpha T \\ \sigma_\theta = \frac{E}{1 - \nu^2} (\nu \epsilon_r + \epsilon_\theta) - \frac{E}{1 - \nu} \alpha T \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中 σ_r 和 σ_θ 分别表示圆板任意点的径向和环向应力, T 为均匀温升。设泊松比 ν 为常数且取值为0.3。

内力-位移关系

$$N_r = A_{11} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \nu \frac{u}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right)^2 \right] - N^T,$$

$$N_\theta = A_{11} \left[\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{u}{r} + \frac{\nu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right)^2 \right] - N^T,$$

$$M_r = -D_{11} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\nu}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) - M^T,$$

$$M_\theta = -D_{11} \left(\nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) - M^T \quad (6)$$

$$\text{式中 } A_{11} = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{E(z)}{1 - \nu^2} dz, \quad D_{11} = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} (z - z_0)^2 \cdot$$

$$\frac{E(z)}{1 - \nu^2} dz, \quad (N^T, M^T) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{E\alpha T}{1 - \nu} [1, (z - z_0)] dz,$$

N^T 为热薄膜力, M^T 为热弯矩。

利用Hamilton原理并略去面内惯性和耦合惯性,可得到下面无量纲形式的非线性运动方程:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (xu) \right] + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{1 - \nu}{2x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^4 + \bar{N} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) + F_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \tau^2} - \\ F_1 \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\nu}{x} u + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \\ F_1 \left[\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x} u + \frac{\nu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中 各无量纲量为(仍以 u 代 \bar{u} , w 代 \bar{w}): $x = \frac{r}{b}$,

$$\bar{w} = \frac{w}{h}, \quad \bar{u} = \frac{b}{h^2} u, \quad \bar{N} = \frac{N^T b^2}{D_{11}}, \quad \bar{M} = \frac{M^T b^2}{D_{11} h}, \quad F_1 =$$

$$\frac{A_{11} h^2}{D_{11}}, \quad \tau = t \left(\frac{\rho_m h b^4}{D_m} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad F_2 = \frac{D_m \rho_c}{D_{11} \rho_m} \left[\left(\frac{\rho_m}{\rho_c} - 1 \right) \cdot \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{n+1} + 1 \right], \quad \lambda = 12 \frac{b^2}{h^2} (1 + \nu) \alpha_m T, \quad D_m =$$

$$\frac{h^3 E_m}{12(1 - \nu^2)}, \quad (I_0, I_1, I_2) = \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \rho(z) [1, (z - z_0), (z -$$

$z_0)^2] dz$ 。其中, λ 为无量纲温度载荷参数, I 为惯性。

采用Ritz-Kantorovich方法消去时间变量,并设中面位移 $u(x, \tau)$ 和 $w(x, \tau)$ 可以表示为下列形式

$$\begin{cases} u(x, \tau) = f_0(x) + A^2 f(x) \cos^2(\omega \tau) \\ w(x, \tau) = g_0(x) + A g(x) \cos(\omega \tau) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中 f 和 g 分别是对应 u 和 w 的模态函数, ω 为无量纲固有频率, A 为无量纲振幅参数。 (f_0, g_0) 为加热板静态位移解,满足:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (x f_0) \right] + \frac{d g_0}{dx} \frac{d^2 g_0}{dx^2} + \frac{1 - \nu}{2x} \left(\frac{d g_0}{dx} \right)^2 = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla^4 g_0 + \bar{N} \nabla^2 g_0 - \\ & F_1 \left[\nu \frac{df_0}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} f_0 + \frac{\nu}{2} \left(\frac{dg_0}{dx} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{x} \frac{dg_0}{dx} - \\ & F_1 \left[\frac{df_0}{dx} + \frac{\nu}{x} f_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dg_0}{dx} \right)^2 \right] \frac{d^2 g_0}{dx^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其边界条件:

在 $x=1$ 处,

$$\text{简支时, } f_0 = g_0 = 0, \frac{d^2 g_0}{dx^2} + \frac{\nu}{x} \frac{dg_0}{dx} + \bar{M} = 0;$$

$$\text{夹紧时, } f_0 = g_0 = \frac{dg_0}{dx} = 0;$$

在 $x=0$ 处,

$$f_0 = \frac{dg_0}{dx} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{d^3 g_0}{dx^3} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 g_0}{dx^2} \right) = 0.$$

(f, g) 满足方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx} (xf) \right] + \frac{dg}{dx} \frac{d^2 g}{dx^2} + \\ & \frac{1-\nu}{2x} \left(\frac{dg}{dx} \right)^2 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla^4 g - F_2 \omega^2 g + \bar{N} \nabla^2 g - \\ & F_1 \left(\frac{d^2 g_0}{dx^2} + \frac{\nu}{x} \frac{dg_0}{dx} \right) \frac{dg}{dx} \frac{dg_0}{dx} - \\ & F_1 \left[\nu \frac{d}{dx} \left(f_0 + \frac{3A^2}{4} f \right) + \frac{1}{x} \left(f_0 + \frac{3A^2}{4} f \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3\nu A^2}{8} \left(\frac{dg}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{\nu}{2} \left(\frac{dg_0}{dx} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{x} \frac{dg}{dx} - \\ & F_1 \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(f_0 + \frac{3A^2}{4} f \right) + \frac{\nu}{x} \left(f_0 + \frac{3A^2}{4} f \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3A^2}{8} \left(\frac{dg}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dg_0}{dx} \right)^2 \right] \frac{d^2 g}{dx^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其边界条件:

在 $x=1$ 处,

$$\text{夹紧时, } f = g = \frac{dg}{dx} = 0;$$

$$\text{简支时, } f = g = 0, \frac{d^2 g}{dx^2} + \frac{\nu}{x} \frac{dg}{dx} = 0;$$

在 $x=0$ 处,

$$f = \frac{dg}{dx} = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{d^3 g}{dx^3} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2 g}{dx^2} \right) = 0,$$

$$g(0) = 1.$$

2 数值方法

由于所得控制方程具有很强的非线性,难以获

得解析解。以下采用打靶法来数值地求解这组方程。为此,将方程(10)-(13)以及边界条件写成下列矩阵形式:

$$\frac{dY}{dx} = H(x, Y) \quad (14)$$

$$B_0 Y(0) = b_0 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y = & [y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3 \ y_4 \ y_5 \ y_6 \ y_7 \\ & y_8 \ y_9 \ y_{10} \ y_{11} \ y_{12} \ y_{13}]^T = \\ & [g_0 \ g_0' \ g_0'' \ g_0''' \ f_0 \ f_0' \ g \\ & g' \ g'' \ g''' \ f \ f' \ \omega^2]^T \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H = & [y_2 \ y_3 \ y_4 \ \varphi_1 \ y_6 \ \varphi_2 \ y_8 \\ & y_9 \ y_{10} \ \varphi_3 \ y_{12} \ \varphi_4 \ 0]^T \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

其中, $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4, B_0, B_1, b_0$ 和 b_1 的具体表达式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 = & - \left(\frac{2}{x} y_4 - \frac{1}{x^2} y_3 + \frac{1}{x^3} y_2 \right) + \\ & F_1 \left(y_6 + \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \frac{\nu}{x} y_3 \right) y_3 + \\ & F_1 \left(\nu y_6 + \frac{\nu}{2} y_2^2 + \frac{1}{x} y_5 \right) \frac{1}{x} y_2 - \bar{N} \left(y_3 + \frac{1}{x} y_2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\varphi_2 = -\frac{1}{x} y_6 + \frac{1}{x^2} y_5 - y_3 y_2 - \frac{1-\nu}{2x} y_2^2 \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_3 = & - \left(\frac{2}{x} y_{10} - \frac{1}{x^2} y_9 + \frac{1}{x^3} y_8 \right) + \\ & F_1 \left[y_{12} + \frac{\nu}{x} y_{11} + y_2 y_8 \right] y_3 + \\ & F_1 \left[y_6 + \frac{\nu}{x} y_5 + \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 \right] y_9 + \\ & F_1 \left[\nu y_{12} + \frac{1}{x} y_{11} + \nu y_2 y_8 \right] \frac{1}{x} y_2 + \\ & F_1 \left[\nu y_6 + \frac{1}{x} y_5 + \frac{\nu}{2} y_2^2 \right] \frac{1}{x} y_8 + \\ & F_2 y_{13} y_7 - \bar{N} \left(y_9 + \frac{1}{x} y_8 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\varphi_4 = -\frac{1}{x} y_{12} + \frac{1}{x^2} y_{11} - y_2 y_9 - y_3 y_8 - \frac{1-\nu}{x} y_2 y_8 \quad (21)$$

$$B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$b_0 = \{\xi \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0\}^T \quad (22)$$

夹紧边界:

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$b_1 = \{0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0\}^T \quad (23)$$

简支边界:

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$b_1 = \{0 \ 0 \ \bar{M} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0\}^T \quad (24)$$

3 数值结果与讨论

分析中考虑成分由Al和ZrO₂组成的功能梯度板,组分材料性质如表1所示。

表1 Al和ZrO₂的材料性质^[17]

Tab. 1 Material parameters of Al and ZrO ₂ ^[17]			
成分	$\rho/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3})$	E/GPa	$\alpha/(\text{C}^{-1})$
Al	2707	70	23×10^{-6}
ZrO ₂	3000	15	10×10^{-6}

3.1 FGM圆板的静态力学行为

图1给出了梯度指数 n 对夹紧板临界屈曲温度 λ_{cr} 的影响曲线。从图中可以看出,随着梯度指数 n 的增大,临界屈曲温度 λ_{cr} 单调递增。当 n 值较小时,临界屈曲温度随 n 的增加而变化剧烈;而当 n 值较大

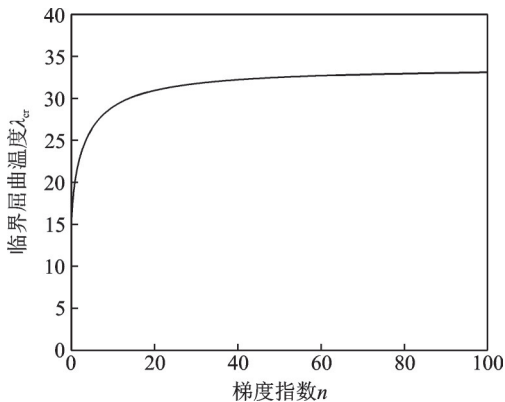


图1 n 对夹紧圆板的临界屈曲温度 λ_{cr} 的影响曲线
Fig. 1 The influence curve of n on the critical buckling temperature λ_{cr} of a clamped circular plate

(如 $n > 20$)时, λ_{cr} 的变化缓慢。图2-3分别给出了周边夹紧和简支功能梯度圆板中心挠度随热载荷的变化曲线。显然,边界条件的不同,对功能梯度板的静态行为有显著影响。夹紧条件下,圆板是典型的过屈曲变形,而简支条件下,圆板不存在分支屈曲,无论热载荷多小,总是会有挠度产生。

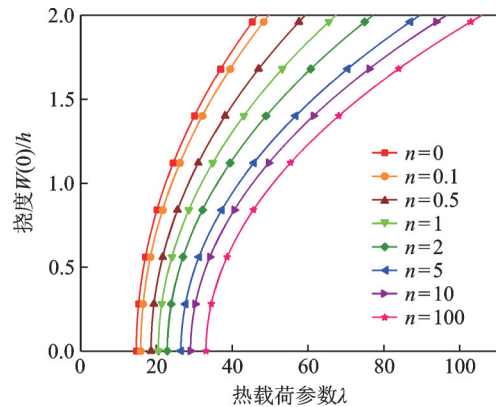


图2 夹紧FGM圆板的热过屈曲路径
Fig. 2 Thermal post-buckling paths of a clamped FGM circular plate

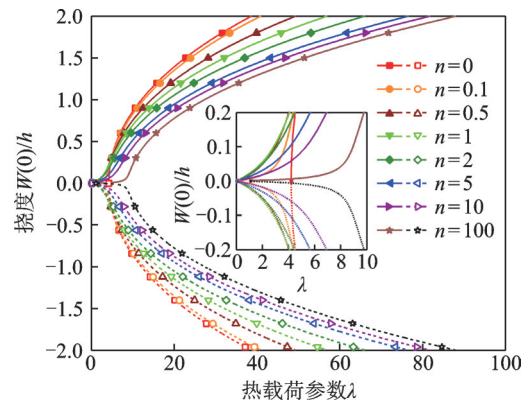


图3 简支FGM圆板的热弯曲路径
Fig. 3 Thermal bending paths of a simply supported FGM circular plate

3.2 FGM圆板的大振幅振动问题

为了验证数值方法的有效性,首先计算了夹紧各向同性圆板的小振幅振动频率,1阶模态为10.2158,2阶模态为39.7711。与文献[18]比较,两者吻合良好。对于1阶模态,图4-7分别给出了夹紧、简支FGM板固有频率 ω 随振幅参数 A 变化的曲线。从图4-7中可以看出,固有频率随振幅参数单调递增。其中图4和6是无温度载荷的情况。无温度载荷时,具有中间材料性质的梯度板,其固有频率数值介于陶瓷板和金属板之间。而当有热载荷作用时,并不一定满足这种规律^[19]。

在图8-9中,给出了梯度参数 n 与固有频率 ω 的

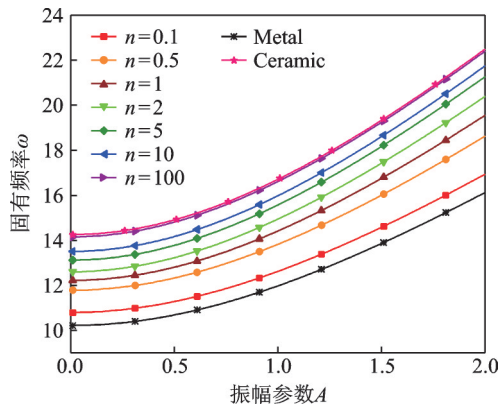


图4 振幅参数对夹紧FGM圆板1阶固有频率的影响 ($\lambda=0$)
Fig. 4 The effect of amplitude parameters on first-order natural frequency of a clamped FGM circular plate ($\lambda=0$)

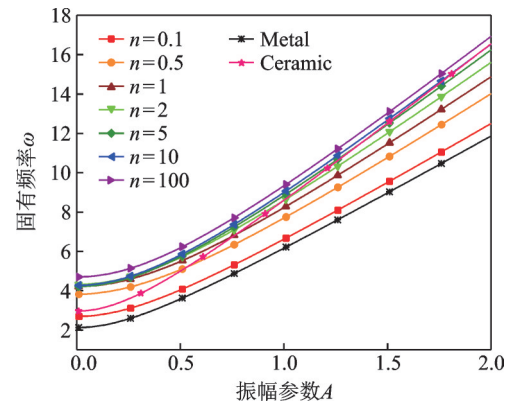


图7 振幅参数对简支FGM圆板1阶固有频率的影响 ($\lambda=5$)
Fig. 7 The effect of amplitude parameters on first-order natural frequency of a simply supported FGM circular plate ($\lambda=5$)

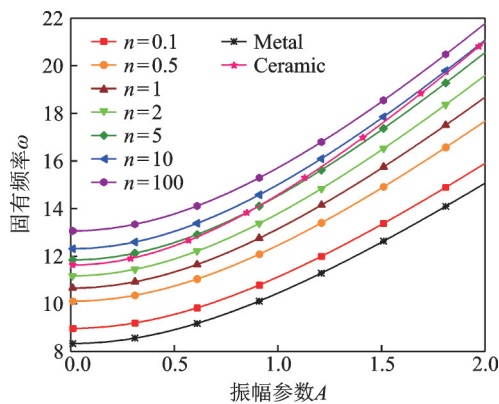


图5 振幅参数对夹紧FGM圆板1阶固有频率的影响 ($\lambda=5$)
Fig. 5 The effect of amplitude parameters on first-order natural frequency of a clamped FGM circular plate ($\lambda=5$)

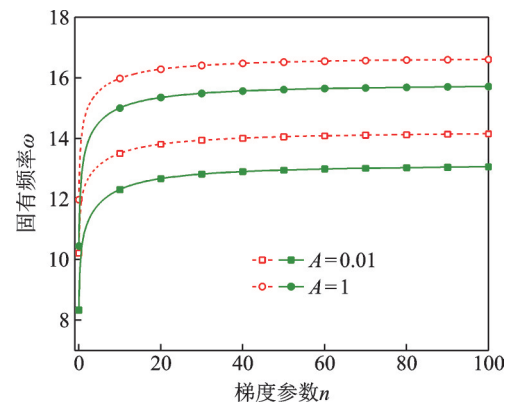


图8 梯度指数对夹紧FGM圆板1阶固有频率的影响
(实线 $\lambda=5$; 虚线 $\lambda=0$)

Fig. 8 The effect of gradient index on first-order natural frequency of a clamped FGM circular plate (solid lines $\lambda=5$; dotted lines $\lambda=0$)

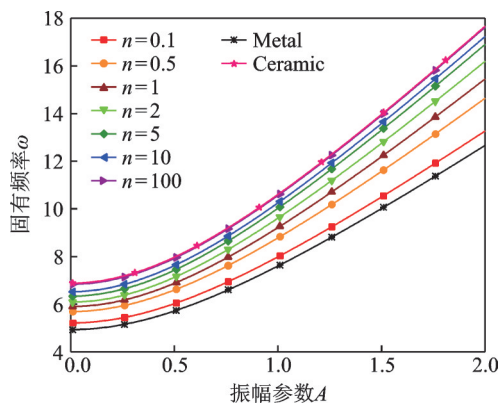


图6 振幅参数对简支FGM圆板1阶固有频率的影响 ($\lambda=0$)
Fig. 6 The effect of amplitude parameters on first-order natural frequency of a simply supported FGM circular plate ($\lambda=0$)

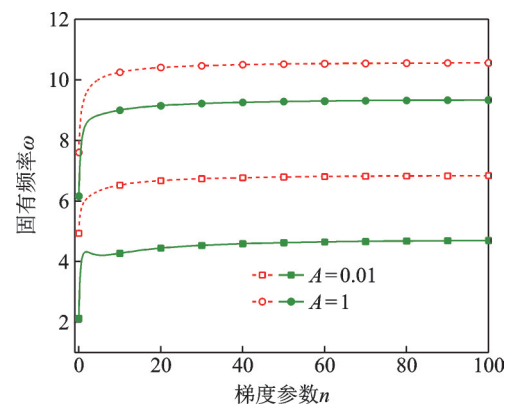


图9 梯度指数对简支FGM圆板1阶固有频率的影响(实线 $\lambda=5$; 虚线 $\lambda=0$)

Fig. 9 The effect of gradient index on first-order natural frequency of a simply supported FGM circular plate (solid lines $\lambda=5$; dotted lines $\lambda=0$)

关系曲线。可以看到,除了局部区域,固有频率总是随着梯度参数单调增大;热载荷总是使板的固有频率降低。

图10给出了不同 n 值时,周边夹紧FGM圆板的线性固有频率 ($A=0.01$) 随热载荷的变化曲线。从图10可以看出,在前屈曲阶段,随着热载荷的增

加,圆板的1阶线性固有频率 ($A=0.01$) 单调减小。当热载荷接近板的临界热载荷时,固有频率趋于零。在过屈曲阶段,FGM板的固有频率随着热载荷的增

大先增大后减小。这种变化与热过屈曲变形有关。显然,热变形FGM板的硬化是有限度的,过大的热过屈曲变形会降低FGM板的刚度。非线性振动时($A=1$),FGM圆板1阶固有频率随热载荷的变化曲线绘于图11。从图中可以看到,板屈曲前后 $\omega-\lambda$ 曲线的变化趋势依然类似于线性振动(图10),而且这两条曲线依然交于分支点。不同的是,在分支点处,非线性固有频率不再是零。这两幅图表明,热过屈曲变形对FGM板的振动行为有着明显的影响。

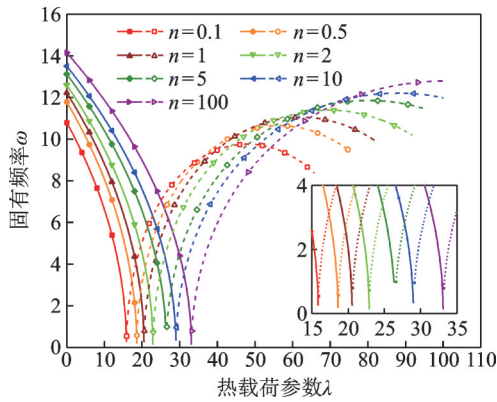


图10 热载荷参数对夹紧FGM圆板1阶线性固有频率的影响(实线前屈曲;虚线后屈曲; $A=0.01$)
 Fig. 10 The effect of thermal load parameters on first-order linear natural frequency of a clamped FGM circular plate (solid lines pre-buckling; dotted lines post-buckling; $A=0.01$)

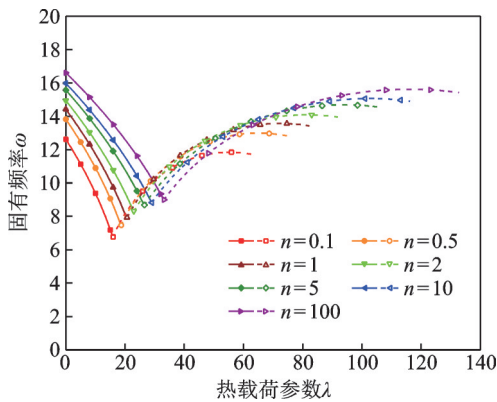


图11 热载荷参数对夹紧FGM圆板1阶非线性固有频率的影响(实线前屈曲;虚线后屈曲; $A=1$)
 Fig. 11 The effect of thermal load parameters on first-order nonlinear natural frequency of a clamped FGM circular plate (solid lines pre-buckling; dotted lines post-buckling; $A=1$)

对于简支FGM板,线性($A=0.01$)和非线性($A=1$)基频 ω 随热载荷参数 λ 的变化曲线分别如图12和13所示。由于周边简支FGM圆板不存在分支屈曲(如图3所示),热弯曲变形始终存在,而热弯曲变形使得简支圆板的固有频率随热载荷的增大先减

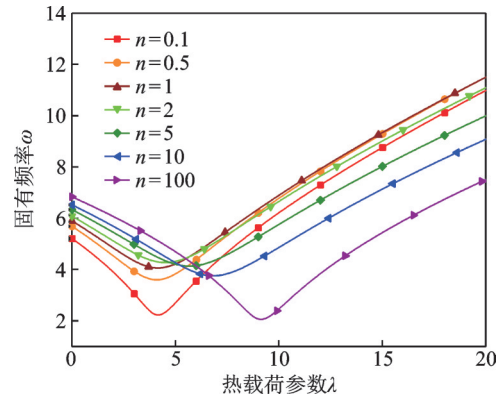


图12 热载荷参数对简支FGM圆板1阶线性固有频率的影响($A=0.01$)
 Fig. 12 The effect of thermal load parameters on first-order linear natural frequency of a simply supported FGM circular plate ($A=0.01$)

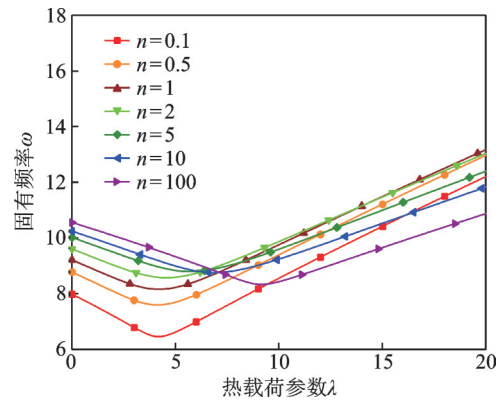


图13 热载荷参数对简支FGM圆板1阶非线性固有频率的影响($A=1$)
 Fig. 13 The effect of thermal load parameters on first-order nonlinear natural frequency of a simply supported FGM circular plate ($A=1$)

小后增大。但是,与夹紧板不同的,简支板的频率不会降低到零。可见,热变形对FGM板振动响应的影响是复杂的。非线性振动时,情形是类似的。

表2给出了不同梯度指数 n 值下FGM圆板的前2阶临界热载荷参数 λ_{cr} 。

表2 夹紧FGM圆板的临界热载荷参数 λ_{cr}
 Tab. 2 Critical load parameters λ_{cr} of a clamped FGM plate

梯度指数	1阶	2阶
$n=0.1$	15.85	53.15
$n=0.5$	18.58	62.32
$n=1$	20.52	68.82
$n=2$	22.90	76.77
$n=5$	26.32	88.65
$n=10$	28.98	97.21
$n=100$	33.11	110.99

4 结 论

本文基于经典板理论,推导了热载荷作用下圆板的运动方程。然后利用Ritz-Kantorovich方法消去时间变量,将非线性运动方程转换成了一组关于空间变量的非线性常微分方程。最后采用打靶法数值求解所得方程。分析了功能梯度材料圆板的热过屈曲、热弯曲以及非线性振动问题。数值结果表明:

(1)热载荷作用下,周边夹紧FGM圆板呈现典型的过屈曲行为;而由于简支边界条件非齐次,不能构成特征值问题,因此简支FGM板没有分支屈曲现象。

(2)材料梯度指数 n 和振幅参数 A 的增加均会使FGM圆板的固有频率增大。

(3)无热载荷时,具有中间材料性质的梯度板,其固有频率值介于陶瓷板和金属板之间。而当有热载荷时,此规律不成立。

(4)热变形对FGM圆板振动响应的影响是复杂的。对于周边夹紧FGM圆板的线性振动,在前屈曲阶段,随热载荷的增大,板的固有频率单调减小,直至为零,此时板屈曲;在过屈曲阶段,随热载荷的增大,板的固有频率先增大后减小。可见,热变形板的硬化是有限度的。而非线性振动时,热变形对固有频率的影响与线性振动类似,但是非线性固有频率不会降低为零。

(5)对于简支FGM圆板,由于板弯曲变形始终存在,使得FGM圆板的固有频率先降低而后增加。由于简支FGM圆板不存在热分支屈曲,固有频率不会减小为零。

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Nonlinear vibration of functionally graded circular plates subjected to uniform thermal loading

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Abstract: Based on the classical plate theory, the large-scale vibration problem of functionally graded circular plates subjected to thermal loading is studied. The nonlinear motion equation of the functionally graded circular plate is derived by using the physical neutral surface concept under the classical plate theory. The Ritz-Kantorovich method is used to eliminate the time variable, and the nonlinear motion equation is transformed into a set of nonlinear ordinary differential equations with respect to the spatial variable. The available equations are solved on the basis of the shooting method, then the static response of the functionally graded circular plates under thermal loading and effects of amplitude, material gradient parameters, thermal loads and boundary conditions on the vibration behavior of the functionally graded circular plates are analyzed. The results show that the vibration response of peripheral clamping and simply supported FGM circular plates, as well as its linear and nonlinear vibration behaviors, change significantly under the influence of the thermal deformation. The heat-buckling deformation plate hardens within a limited range, and the inflexibility of the FGM circular plates will be reduced by excessive thermal buckling deformation as well. Therefore, the effect of thermal deformation on the vibration response of the FGM circular plate is complicated.

Key words: nonlinear vibration; functionally graded material circular plate (FGM circular plate); thermal loads; Ritz-Kantorovich method; shooting method; large amplitude vibration

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