



弹性力学概述

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变形协调方程

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{11} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \\ \varepsilon_{22} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \gamma_{12} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \end{cases}$$

若位移单值连续,且存在三阶导数,则偏导与求导顺序无关。

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{11}}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{22}}{\partial x_1^2} = \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^3 u_2}{\partial x_1^2 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{12}}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}$$

$$2\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{11}}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{3}} = \frac{2\partial^{3} u_{1}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2} \partial x_{3}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x_{3}} + \frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{3}} \left(\frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \left(\frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial x_{3}} + \frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{31}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{12}}{\partial x_{3}} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{23}}{\partial x_{1}} \right)$$



变形协调方程

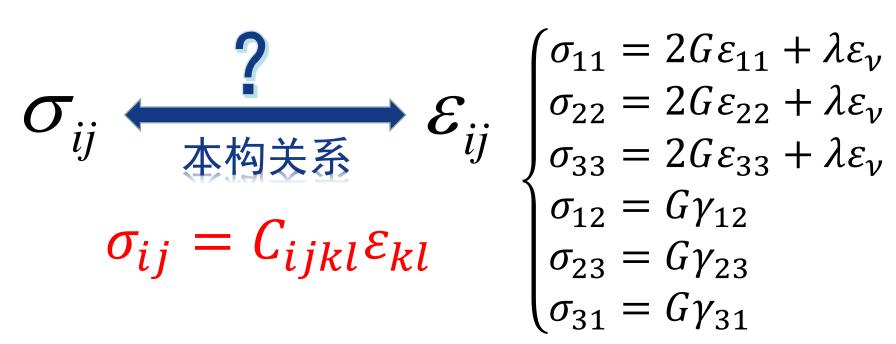
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{11}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{22}}{\partial x_{1}^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{12}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{22}}{\partial x_{3}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{33}}{\partial x_{2}^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{23}}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{3}} \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{11}}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{3}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{1}} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{31}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{12}}{\partial x_{3}} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{23}}{\partial x_{1}} \right) \\ 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{22}}{\partial x_{3} \partial x_{1}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{2}} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{12}}{\partial x_{3}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{23}}{\partial x_{1}} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{13}}{\partial x_{2}} \right) \\ 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{33}}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{3}} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{23}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{31}}{\partial x_{2}} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{12}}{\partial x_{3}} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij,kl} + \varepsilon_{kl,ij} = \varepsilon_{ik,jl} + \varepsilon_{jl,ik}$$

仅3个独立方程!



应力与应变关系



对各向同性材料:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{11} = 2G\varepsilon_{11} + \lambda\varepsilon_{\nu} \\ \sigma_{22} = 2G\varepsilon_{22} + \lambda\varepsilon_{\nu} \\ \sigma_{33} = 2G\varepsilon_{33} + \lambda\varepsilon_{\nu} \\ \sigma_{12} = G\gamma_{12} \\ \sigma_{23} = G\gamma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} = G\gamma_{31} \end{cases}$$



已有弹性力学方程

平衡微分方程(3个)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + F_j = 0$$

几何方程(6个)

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_{11} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \\ \varepsilon_{22} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \gamma_{12} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \\ \gamma_{23} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \\ \gamma_{31} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \end{cases}$$

本构关系(6个)

$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$$

变形协调方程(3个)

$$\varepsilon_{ij,kl} + \varepsilon_{kl,ij} = \varepsilon_{ik,jl} + \varepsilon_{jl,ik}$$

共计18大方程!



定解条件(边界条件)

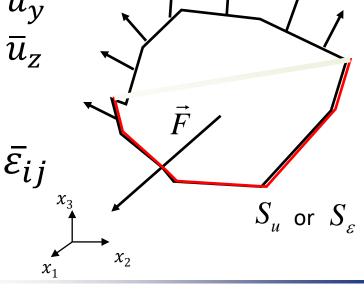
力边界:力边界 S_{σ} 上给定 表示为:

力边界: 力边界
$$S_{\sigma}$$
上给定
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{11}n_1 + \sigma_{21}n_2 + \sigma_{31}n_3 = T_1 \\ \sigma_{12}n_1 + \sigma_{22}n_2 + \sigma_{32}n_3 = T_2 \\ \sigma_{13}n_1 + \sigma_{23}n_2 + \sigma_{33}n_3 = T_3 \end{cases}$$
表示为:

位移边界: 位移边界 S_u 上 $\begin{cases} u_x = \bar{u}_x \\ u_y = \bar{u}_y \end{cases}$ 给定了位移约束,边界条 $\begin{cases} u_y = \bar{u}_y \\ u_z = \bar{u}_z \end{cases}$

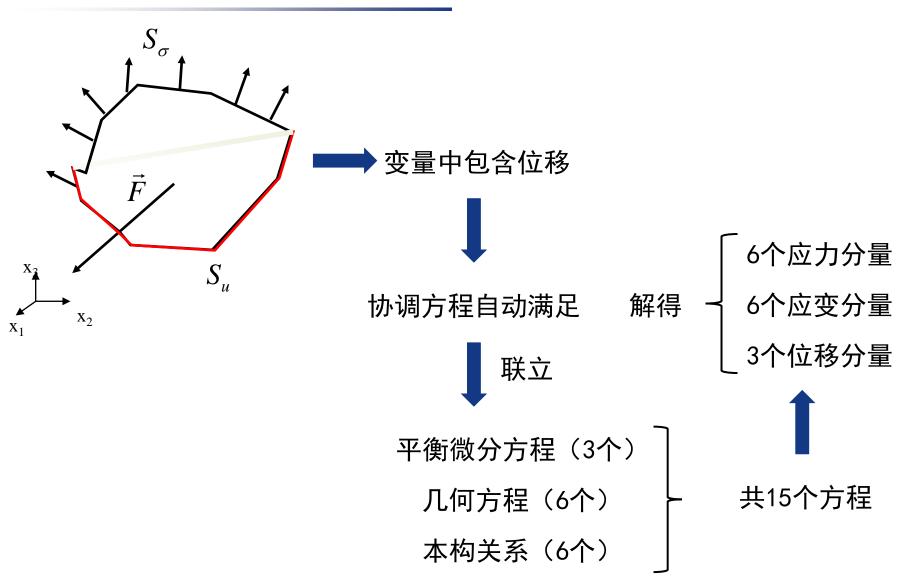
$$\begin{cases} u_x = \bar{u}_x \\ u_y = \bar{u}_y \\ u_z = \bar{u}_z \end{cases}$$

应变边界: 位移边界 S_{ε} 上 给定了应变约束:





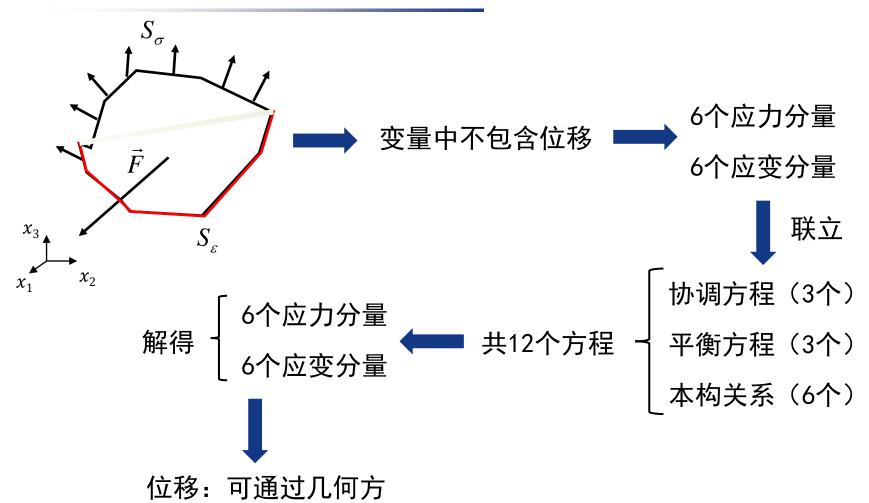
上海交通大學不同条件下弹性问题的解法 SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY





程积分得到

上海交通大學不同条件下弹性问题的解法 SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY



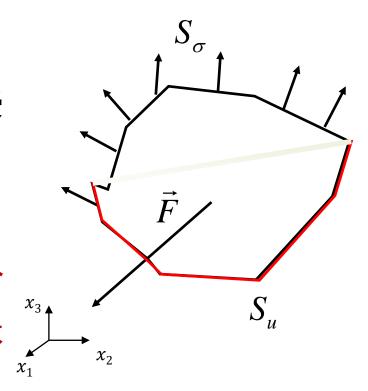
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弹性力学问题

弹性力学问题实际上是求解偏微分方程组的边值问题。

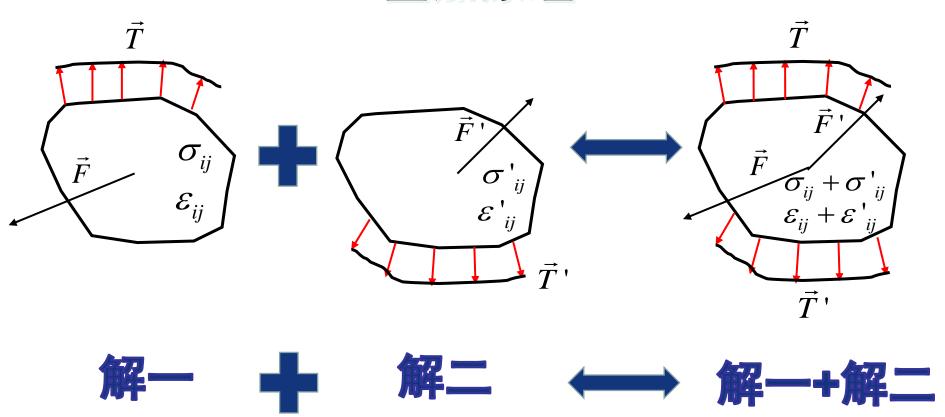
具体来说,对于已知几何形状 和材料性质的弹性体,在其内部受 体积力F作用,在力边界上 S_a 受表 面力T作用,在位移边界 S_n 上给定 位移, 求偏微分方程组【平衡微分 方程+几何方程(或协调方程)+本 构关系】在满足边界条件下的解。





解的性质

叠加原理





解的性质

唯一性原理

同一线弹性问题的解是唯一的!

如何证明?

无论用何种方法,只要能得到一个满足基本方程和边界条件的解,它便是唯一正解!

反证法:

(依据叠加原理)

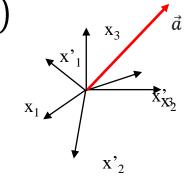
假设同一弹性问题有2个解,他们的位移场和应力场分别为(ε_{ij} , σ_{ij}),(ε'_{ij} , σ'_{ij}),根据叠加原理,将2个状态相减相减后的物体不受任何外力作用,故内部无应力应变,则(ε_{ij} , σ_{ij})和(ε'_{ij} , σ'_{ij})等价,故这一问题的解唯一。



坐标变换(旋转)

矢量的坐标变换
$$\vec{a} = a_i \vec{e}_i = a_j' \vec{e}_j'$$
, $a_j' = a_i (\vec{e}_j' \cdot \vec{e}_i)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{1}' \\ a_{2}' \\ a_{3}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(e_{1}', e_{1}) & \cos(e_{1}', e_{2}) & \cos(e_{1}', e_{3}) \\ \cos(e_{2}', e_{1}) & \cos(e_{2}', e_{2}) & \cos(e_{2}', e_{3}) \\ \cos(e_{3}', e_{1}) & \cos(e_{3}', e_{2}) & \cos(e_{3}', e_{3}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ a_{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$extstyle \cos(e_i', e_j) = \lambda_{ij}$$
,则 $a_i' = \lambda_{ij}a_j$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a'_{1} \\ a'_{2} \\ a'_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} & \lambda_{13} \\ \lambda_{21} & \lambda_{22} & \lambda_{23} \\ \lambda_{31} & \lambda_{32} & \lambda_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1} \\ a_{2} \\ a_{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sharp \psi \downarrow \begin{matrix} i' \\ j' \\ k' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} & \lambda_{13} \\ \lambda_{21} & \lambda_{22} & \lambda_{23} \\ \lambda_{31} & \lambda_{32} & \lambda_{33} \end{pmatrix} = Q$$

称Q为坐标转换矩阵



坐标变换

二阶张量的坐标变换:

$$\vec{t} = \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n} \vec{t}' = \boldsymbol{\sigma}' \cdot \vec{n}' + \vec{t}' = \boldsymbol{Q} \cdot \vec{n} \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\sigma}' = \boldsymbol{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{Q}^T$$

矢量与张量关系 矢量的坐标变换

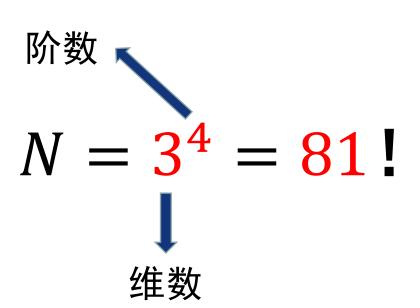
张量的坐标变换

分量表示?



$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \mathcal{E}_{kl}$$
 四阶张量

四阶张量C中有多少个分量?

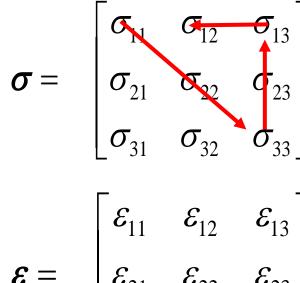


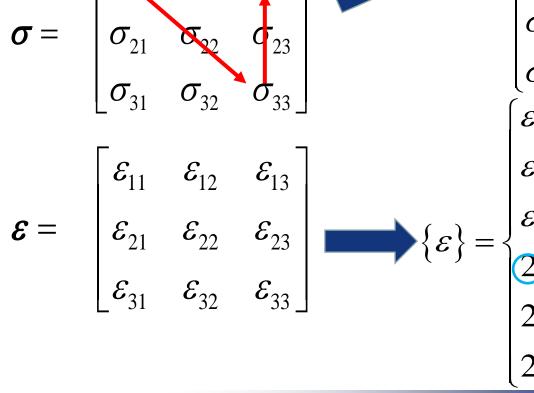


考虑应力、应变张量的对称性,应力应变张量的九个 分量中只有六个独立分量,可以采用Kinetic Voigt

Rule (Voigt notation):

ij	а
11	1
22	2
33	3
23	4
13	5
12	6







对于 $\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$,应力和应变张量都是对称张量,即:

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji} = C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl} = C_{jikl} \varepsilon_{kl}$$
$$C_{ijkl} = C_{jikl}$$

同理可证:

$$C_{ijlk} = C_{ijkl}$$

$$C_{ijkl} = C_{jikl} = C_{ijlk} = C_{jilk}$$

- 四阶张量 C_{ijlk} 中,下标i,j空间坐标系中有9种组合方式(i,j=1,2,3),只有6种组合独立。下标k,l也是如此。因此四阶张量 C_{ijlk} 最多有 $6 \times 6 = 36$ 个分量可能独立。
- 对四阶张量 C_{ijlk} 采用Voigt记法,写成 6×6 的矩阵形式。



$$\sigma_{ij} = C_{ijkl} \varepsilon_{kl}$$

$$\{\sigma\} = [C]\{\varepsilon\}$$

$$\downarrow ij \Rightarrow m$$

$$kl \Rightarrow n$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{12} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & C_{16} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} & C_{24} & C_{25} & C_{26} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} & C_{36} \\ C_{41} & C_{42} & C_{43} & C_{44} & C_{45} & C_{46} \\ C_{51} & C_{52} & C_{53} & C_{54} & C_{55} & C_{56} \\ C_{61} & C_{62} & C_{63} & C_{64} & C_{65} & C_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ 2\varepsilon_{23} \\ 2\varepsilon_{13} \\ 2\varepsilon_{12} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_m = C_{mn} \varepsilon_n$$

当张量采用Voigt记法 时,如何进行坐标变换?



弹性体应变能: $W = \int_0^{\varepsilon_{ij}} \sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij} = \int_0^{\varepsilon_{ij}} dW$,与路径无关



$$dW = \sigma_{ij} d\varepsilon_{ij}, \quad \sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}}$$



二次偏导可交换顺序 $C_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \right)$ $= \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \varepsilon_{kl}} \right) = \frac{\partial \sigma_{kl}}{\partial \varepsilon_{ij}} = C_{klij}$



$$C_{ijkl} = C_{jikl} = C_{ijlk} = C_{jilk}$$

 $C_{ijkl} = C_{klij} \Longrightarrow C_{mn} = C_{nm}$

$$C_{ijkl} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & C_{14} & C_{15} & C_{16} \\ & C_{22} & C_{23} & C_{24} & C_{25} & C_{26} \\ & & C_{33} & C_{34} & C_{35} & C_{36} \\ & & & C_{44} & C_{45} & C_{46} \\ & & & & & C_{55} & C_{56} \\ & & & & & & C_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

四阶张量

6×6矩阵(**21**个独立变量)



四阶张量 C_{ijkl} 有3⁴ = 81个分量

应力、应变张 量的对称性

 $C_{ijkl} = C_{jikl} = C_{ijlk} = C_{jilk}$ 四阶张量 C_{iikl} 最多有 $6 \times 6 = 36$ 个独立分量

弹性应变能 与路径无关

$$C_{ijkl} = C_{klij}$$

四阶张量 C_{ijkl} 的 6×6 矩阵对称,最多有**21**个独立分量

- 以上适用于线弹性本构关系,各向异性材料中的弹 性常数有21个独立分量。
- 当晶体中存在其他对称元素时,弹性常数中的独立 分量个数会进一步减少。





谢谢!

