层合板强度分布的统计解析

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摘 要

考虑到层合板的刚度及单层强度等随机性因素对层合板强度及疲劳寿命的影响,本文提出了 一解析形式公式用来予测层合板强度分布及疲劳寿命的分布。工作出发点是已知了单层的基本强 度及疲劳性能。最终用 monte—carlo 方法进行了模拟比较。

关键词: 层合板;统计学方法;强度分布;疲劳寿命分布;显函表达式; Gram-Charlier展开。

复合材料的强度及疲劳寿命具有较大的分散性。为决定单向复合材料的强度分布,已进行了一些实验及理论工作^[1-5], S.E.Yamada和C.T.Sun^[6]应用Monte—Carlo模拟 技术对单向及层合复合材料的强度分布进行了估计。

这项研究的主要困难在于复合材料层合板破坏机理的复杂性。现在被认为较为成功 的方法是通过每一层坯中基本强度值及疲劳寿命的分布来予测层 合 板 的 强度及寿命分 布。

计及向题的复杂性,诸如刚度矩阵的随机性,基本强度值的随机性,本文得出了一个 解析的强度分布的表达式,及实用的疲劳寿命分布计算方法,并同模拟结果进行了比较。

一、分 析

(1) 层合板静态强度分析

a. 层合板各层应力计算

研究一个对称铺设的复合材料的层合板单元,受面内应力作用。其本构关系可表示 为:

$$\varepsilon_i = \sum_j B a_{ij} \overline{\sigma}_j \quad i, \ j = 1, 2, 6 \tag{1}$$

式中, ϵ_i 是名义弹性应变; σ_j 是名义面内应力, a_i 是层合板柔度;B是板厚。

其第K层环 (k=1,2,...n) 的应力应变关系为:

$$\sigma_i^{(k)} = \sum_j \theta_{ij}^{(k)} \varepsilon_j \qquad (2)$$

式中, θ 学是第K层板的偏轴模量, ε_{f} 是层合板面内弹性应变。将(1)式代入(2)式得:

$$\sigma_i^{(k)} = \sum_j \zeta_{ij}^{(k)} \overline{\sigma}_j \tag{3}$$

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式中, $\zeta_{i_1}^{(k)} = \sum B \overline{\theta}_{i_m}^{(k)} a_{m_i}$ (m = 1,2,6)

由于工艺等不一致性,层合板柔度 \hat{a}_{ij} 及K层板的偏轴模量 $\hat{\theta}$ (学)除其主项 a_{ij} , $\overline{\theta}$ (学)

$$\hat{\theta}_{ij}^{(k)} = \overline{\theta}_{ij}^{(k)} + \Delta \overline{\theta}_{ij}^{(k)}$$

$$\hat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} + \Delta a_{ij}$$
(4)

将(4)式代入(3)式可得:

$$\sigma_{i}^{(k)} = \sum_{j} \hat{\zeta}_{ij}^{(k)} \overline{\sigma}_{j}$$
$$= \sum_{j} \frac{(k)}{ij} \overline{\sigma}_{j} + \sum_{j} \Delta \zeta_{ij}^{(k)} \overline{\sigma}_{j}$$
(5)

式中, $\Delta \zeta$ $\binom{k}{j} = \sum_{n} B\left(\overline{Q} \binom{k}{n} a_{mi} + a_{im} \Delta \theta \binom{k}{jm}\right) + \sum_{n} B\left(\Delta \overline{Q} \binom{k}{n} \Delta a_{jm}\right) = L$ 由于刚度矩阵的随机扰动对各层坯内应力的影响。

b. 单向层坯的破坏准则及其分布

在层合板破坏的最后阶段,假设所有层坯的横向均己破坏。因此,横向弹性模量及 泊松系数都等于0,这样 Tsai—Wu 强度准则成为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma_1}{x_1} \end{pmatrix}^2 + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\tau_{12}}{x_2} \end{pmatrix}^2 = l^2$$

$$\begin{cases} l \ge 1 & \text{with} \\ l < 1 & \text{with} \end{cases}$$

$$(6)$$

式中, x₁, x₂被认为是服从二参数的 Weibull 分布的随机变量。下面通过应用Gram— Charlier 展开技术而得到L的分布函数。作为随机变量,L可以表示为:

$$L = L(x_1, x_2, x_3) \qquad x_3 = \Delta \xi_{i_1}^{(k)}$$
 (8)

L的前四阶中心矩可表示为(10)

$$U_{1}(L) - L(Ex_{1}, Ex_{2}, Ex_{3}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} U_{2}(x_{i})$$

$$U_{2}(L) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{2} U_{2}(x_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^{2}L}{\partial x_{i}^{2}}\right) U_{3}(x_{i})$$

$$U_{3}(L) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{3} U_{3}(x_{i})$$

$$U_{4}(L) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{4} U_{4}(x_{i}) + 6 \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{2} U_{2}(x_{i}) U_{2}(x_{i})$$
(8)

其中, 第三, 四阶矩仅限于最低阶非零项。

则

$$\alpha(L) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}L^2} \qquad \not b D = \frac{d}{dL}$$
$$(-D)\alpha'(L) = H_r(L)\alpha(L)$$

(9)

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r(2) 式中,H,(L)是最高阶项 L'系数为1的Chebyshev—Hemite 多项式,H,(L)=L'- $L^{r-2} + \cdots$

假设L的分布密度函数可以展开成a(L)的导数系列,则它可以表示为:

$$f(L) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} C_j H_j(L) \alpha(L)$$
⁽¹⁰⁾

由于H₁(L)的正交性质,即

$$\int_{+}^{-} H_m(x)H_n(x)a(x)dx = 0 \qquad m \neq n$$
$$= n! \qquad m = n$$

因此,

$$C_r = \frac{1}{r_1} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) H_r(x) dx$$

最终f(L)的表达式为:

$$f(L) = \alpha(L) \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} (U_2 - 1) H_2 + \frac{1}{6} U_3 H_3 + \frac{1}{24} (U_4 - 6U_2 + 3) H_4 + \cdots \right]$$
(12)

c. 层合板的强度分布

由层合板的强度理论, 其不破坏的概率为,

$$p_s = p_r \begin{bmatrix} max\\ n \end{bmatrix} (13)$$

当层坯的数目较大时, (n>8), L的极大值分布可以表示为[11]。

$$G(L) = \exp\{-n(1 - F(L))\}$$
(14)

苦原分布 $F^{(L)}$ 具有上确界 $L_{u},F(L_{u})=1, \ \underline{H}F'(L_{u})=0$ (r=1,2,...k-1)及 $F^{*}(L_{u})\neq 0$ G(L)的指数可以在 L_{a} 处展成泰 期极数, 忽略高阶项, 得

$$G(L) = exp\{-[(-nF^{(k)}(L_u)/k!)^{1/k}(L-L_u)^{k}]\}$$
(15)

这正是三参数的 Weibull 分布。

(2) 层合板的疲劳寿命分布

假设层合板梁由大量层坯组成,而所有层坯又可分为两大类,一类为弱项(寿命用 N_{**} 表示),一类为强项(寿命用 N_{*} 表示)。由大量的实验事实可知,在某一应力水平 下, 层坯的疲劳寿命可表示成Weibull分布, 即

$$p(N_w|\sigma) = 1 - exp\left(\frac{N_w}{N_{w\sigma}}\right)^{\beta}$$
(16)

$$P(N_s/\sigma) = 1 - exp(N_s/N_{so})^{\beta}$$
(17)

再进一步认为,通过层合板梁的动力学分析,设单层坯的应力水平分别为 $\sigma_m^1, \sigma_m^2, \cdots$ σ_m ",由于刚度等几何尺寸的随机变化, σ_m ¹···· σ_m "均为随机变量。作为问题的简化,我 们分别应用弱层坯及强层坯所受的应力均值,作为二项寿命予测的应力水平,即

$$\overline{\sigma}_{w} = \frac{1}{k_{w}} \sum_{i=1}^{k_{w}} \sigma_{mw}^{i}$$
(18)

$$\bar{\sigma}_{s} = \frac{1}{k_{s}} \sum_{i=1}^{k_{s}} \sigma_{ms}^{i}$$
⁽¹⁹⁾

式中,

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当 $K_w \lambda K_s$ 较大时,由中心极限定理,可以认为, $f(\overline{\sigma}_w) \sim N\{\frac{1}{k_w}\sum_{i=1}^{k_w} E\sigma_{mw}^i, \frac{1}{k_w^2}\}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{k_w} E(\sigma_{mw}^i)^2\}, f(\overline{\sigma}_s) \sim N\{\frac{1}{k_s^2}\sum_{i=1}^{k_w} E(\sigma_{ms}^i)^2, \frac{1}{k_s^2}\sum_{i=1}^{k_w} E(\sigma_{ms}^i)^2\}$ 即服从正态分布。 这样,可以求得寿命 $N_w \lambda N_s$ 同应力水平 σ_w , σ_s 的联合分布密度函数为 $f_w(N,\sigma_u) = p(N|\sigma_u) \cdot f(\sigma_w)$ (20) $f_s(N,\sigma_s) = p(N/\sigma_s) \cdot f(\sigma_s)$ (21)

最终, 可以求得层合板寿命分布为。

$$\Phi(M) = 1 - p_r \{ (N_w < M) \cap (N_s < M) \}$$

= 1 - F_w(N, \sigma_w) • F_s(N, \sigma_s) (22)

式中, $F_{w}(N, \sigma_{w})$, $F_{s}(N, \sigma_{s})$ 分别为弱项及强项的寿命分布函数。

二、结论及讨论

已知有限的实验数据为计算层合板的破坏概率可以通过两种途径,一是解析的近似 表达式,二是 Monte—Carlo 模拟技术,前者的计算量比后者 小得多,而 两者的 精确 程度基本一致[图1,2]。图3是对刚度矩动扰动影响的研究结果。



 $max[N_{2} - \varphi^{2}(x_{1}, x_{2})]$

在受单向载荷的情况下,强度准则为,

$$f_x^2 \varphi^2(x_1, x_2) = L^2$$
(23)

这样,

$$= N_x^2 max[\varphi^2(x_1, x_2)]$$
$$= max(L^2)$$
(24)

将 (24) 代入 (25) 中可得,
$$G'(N) = \exp\left\{-\left[\left(-\frac{nF^{(k)}(L_u)}{L_u}\right)^{1/k}\right]\right\}$$

$$G'(N_x) = exp\left\{-\left[\left(-\frac{nF^{(n)}(L_u)}{k!}\right)^{1/k}max(\varphi)\cdot\left(N_x - \frac{L_u}{\varphi}\right)\right]^k\right\}$$
(25)

破坏的概率为,

$$p_{f}=1-G'(N_{x})$$
 (26)
这即为三参数 we ibull 分布, 同实验中得到的结论吻合。

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A is the attenuation value of microwave energy which has passed through the coal sample.

C.Evaluation and Experimental Results

Substitute the values in A and B into the error formula, then you will obtain the result of evaluation: $\Delta M = 0.32\%$.

On the rated conditions the experimental result $\Delta M = 0.5\%$ (confidence probability: $P_b > 95\%$) was obtained in a laboratary.

In the adverse circumstances (AC. voltage: 160-250v) the experimental result $\Delta M = 0.7\%$ (confidence probability: $P_b > 95\%$) was obtained in a workshop of processing coal.

The fact shows that an approximate agreement between the theoretical evaluation and the experimental results has been found.

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The modified coefficient of concave-convex profile worm-gear pairs should be chosen to be a negative value, because the smaller the modified coefficient is, the higher the load-capacity is. It is advisable to choose to be -1 to 0.

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A Statistical Analusis of the Strength Distributionin in Laminated Wood

Wang Biao Wang Dianfu

Abstract

In the formula given in this paper, the effects of random factors, the stiffness of laminated wood. the strength of its single ply, etc are taken into consideration. The starting point of our work is that the strength and fatigue life of 3-ply wood has been known. In this paper, the Monte-Carlo method is used to make a simulation comparison to check the retults of the examples given.

Key Words: Laminate, statistical method, strength distribution, fatigue life distribution, cxplict formula, gram-Charlier expansion,