

新修正偶应力层合板理论中的几个基本假设 对自由振动计算的影响

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摘要: 基于新修正偶应力理论, 在对微细观尺度的复合材料层合梁/板进行力学响应计算时, 往往采用一系列假设来简化模型。现有文献都全部或部分应用了这些假设, 但对这些假设是否会对计算结果造成影响尚未进行充分讨论分析。本文建立了未经简化的新修正偶应力 Reddy 层合板模型, 并对其自由振动进行了分析。通过数值算例的对比, 讨论了常用的几个简化假设对微细观复合材料四边简支方板自振频率的影响以及适用范围。算例结果表明, 常用的几个简化假设对于微尺度层合薄板自由振动的影响很小, 对于厚板的低阶频率影响也很小, 但对厚板的高阶频率影响显著。

关键词: 各向异性; 修正偶应力; 尺度效应; 复合材料层合板; 自由振动

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1 引言

近年来, 复合材料微尺度结构力学性能的尺度效应受到了广泛的关注。偶应力理论是解释复合材料尺寸效应的有效方法之一, 自 Yang 等^[1]提出修正偶应力理论以后, 由于曲率张量对称使得本构方程中尺度参数降为一个, 特别适用于工程应用。基于该理论, 科研工作者建立了一系列微尺度板/梁模型^[2-7]。但是, 该理论仅适用于各向同性材料的研究。为建立各向异性材料的微尺度偶应力模型, 陈万吉等^[8]提出了新修正偶应力理论, 通过定义非对称曲率张量成功将偶应力理论推广到各向异性材料, 并建立了一系列各向异性板/梁模型^[8-10]。

现有的文献基于修正偶应力理论对微细观尺度的板/梁结构进行力学响应计算时, 往往采用一系列假设来简化模型。如陈万吉等^[8]在对 Reddy 梁进行弯曲分析时采用了全部的简化假设; Mohammad Abadi 等^[11,12]在研究复合材料层合微梁的动力和屈曲问题时则弃用了 $\chi_z = 0$ 的假设, 考虑了 χ_{zy} 的影响。但是上述文献均未讨论这些假设

的合理性以及引入这些假设后对计算结果可能造成的影响。

Yang 等^[19]讨论了各假设对于微尺度板弯曲问题的影响, 认为这些假设对于薄板弯曲没有明显影响, 但对于宽厚比小于 8 的厚板影响显著。文献^[13]首次讨论了各假设对微尺度板弯曲尺度效应的影响, 但是并未涉及自由振动问题。本文基于新修正偶应力理论, 建立了未经简化的微尺度 Reddy 层合板自由振动模型, 通过对比算例结果, 讨论简化假设对微尺度层合板自振频率计算的影响。

2 基于新修正偶应力理论未简化的 Reddy 板模型

2.1 新修正偶应力理论

新修正偶应力理论由陈万吉等^[8]首先提出, 该理论第一次将偶应力理论推广到各向异性材料。在该理论中, 偶应力力矩分量依然对称, 而曲率张量为非对称张量。其应变、曲率及本构关系定义为

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_{ij} = (u_{i,j} + u_{j,i})/2 \\ \chi_{ij} = \omega_{i,j} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \sigma_{ij} = \lambda \epsilon_{kk} \delta_{ij} + 2G \epsilon_{ij} \\ m_{ij} = (l_i^2 G_i \chi_{ij} + l_j^2 G_j \chi_{ji}) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中 ϵ_{ij} 为应变, u_i 和 u_j 为位移分量, σ_{ij} 为应力, m_{ij} 为 m_i 绕 j 的偶应力矩, χ_{ij} 为曲率, ω_i 为转动位移, λ 和 G 为拉梅常数, δ_{ij} 为克罗内克符号, $(i, j) =$

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(x, y, z)。l_i 和 l_j 为尺度参数,需要通过试验标定,但不同的理论下该参数的值也不同。

2.2 新修正偶应力 Reddy 板的位移、应变、曲率及本构

Reddy 板的平动位移和转动分别为

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y, z, t) = u_0(x, y, t) + z\theta_y(x, y, t) - cz^3(\theta_y + \partial w/\partial x) \\ v(x, y, z, t) = v_0(x, y, t) - z\theta_x(x, y, t) - cz^3(-\theta_x + \partial w/\partial y) \\ w(x, y, z, t) = w(x, y, t) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \text{curl}(\mathbf{u}) \quad (3)$$

式中 $\boldsymbol{\omega} = (\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z)$, $\mathbf{u} = (u, v, w)$, $c = 4\mu/3h^2$, u_0, v_0 和 w 为中面的平动位移, ω_x, ω_y 和 ω_z 为中面的转动位移, h 为板厚, μ 为模型控制参数,当 $\mu = 1$ 时为 Reddy 型层合板。

层合板的本构方程为

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x^k \\ \sigma_y^k \\ \tau_{xy}^k \\ \tau_{xz}^k \\ \tau_{yz}^k \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}_1^k \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{yz} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}_1^k \begin{pmatrix} \partial u/\partial x \\ \partial v/\partial y \\ \partial u/\partial y + \partial v/\partial x \\ \partial u/\partial z + \partial w/\partial x \\ \partial v/\partial z + \partial w/\partial y \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} m_{xx}^k \\ m_{yy}^k \\ m_{xy}^k \\ m_{yx}^k \\ m_{zz}^k \\ m_{xz}^k \\ m_{zx}^k \\ m_{yz}^k \\ m_{zy}^k \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}_2^k \begin{pmatrix} \chi_x \\ \chi_y \\ \chi_{xy} \\ \chi_{yx} \\ \chi_z \\ \chi_{xz} \\ \chi_{zx} \\ \chi_{yz} \\ \chi_{zy} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Q}_2^k \begin{pmatrix} \partial \omega_x/\partial x \\ \partial \omega_y/\partial y \\ \partial \omega_x/\partial y \\ \partial \omega_y/\partial x \\ \partial \omega_z/\partial z \\ \partial \omega_x/\partial z \\ \partial \omega_z/\partial x \\ \partial \omega_y/\partial z \\ \partial \omega_z/\partial y \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中 $\mathbf{Q}_1^k = \mathbf{T}_1^{kT} \mathbf{C}_1^k \mathbf{T}_1^k$, $\mathbf{Q}_2^k = \mathbf{T}_2^{kT} \mathbf{C}_2^k \mathbf{T}_2^k$, \mathbf{T} 为坐标变换矩阵。

由于单层层合板是正交各向异性的,所以刚度矩阵可表示为

$$\mathbf{C}_1^k = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}^k & c_{12}^k & & & & & & & \\ c_{12}^k & c_{22}^k & & & & & & & \\ & & c_{66}^k & & & & & & \\ & & & c_{44}^k & & & & & \\ & & & & c_{55}^k & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_2^k = \begin{bmatrix} 2l_{kb}^2 c_{44}^k & & & & & & & & \\ & 2l_{km}^2 c_{55}^k & & & & & & & \\ & & l_{kb}^2 c_{44}^k & & l_{km}^2 c_{55}^k & & & & \\ & & l_{kb}^2 c_{44}^k & & l_{km}^2 c_{55}^k & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & 2l_{km}^2 c_{66}^k \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{式中 } C_{11}^k &= E_1^k / (1 - \nu_{12}^k \nu_{21}^k), C_{22}^k = E_2^k / (1 - \nu_{12}^k \nu_{21}^k) \\ C_{12}^k &= \nu_{12}^k E_2^k / (1 - \nu_{12}^k \nu_{21}^k), C_{66}^k = G_{12}^k \\ C_{44}^k &= G_{13}^k, C_{55}^k = G_{23}^k \end{aligned}$$

x 方向为第 k 层纤维方向, l_{kb} 和 l_{km} 分别为纤维和基体的材料尺度参数,如图 1 所示, E₁^k 和 E₂^k 是第 k 层的弹性常数, G₁₂^k 是第 k 层的剪切模量, ν₁₂^k 是第 k 层的泊松比,下标 1 和 2 分别表示纤维方向和基体方向。

l_{kb} 和 l_{km} 的大小需要通过实验来标定,其数值大小通常认为与材料细观尺度的夹杂或缺陷的大小呈正相关。对于纤维增强复合材料,因为纤维的夹杂尺寸远大于基体的缺陷尺寸,因此有 l_{kb} ≫ l_{km},在实际应用中可以假定 l_{km} = 0 [14]。

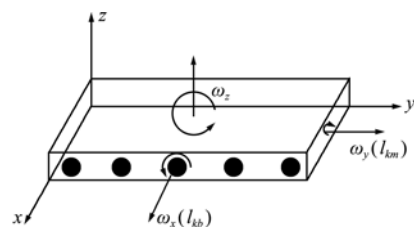


图 1 单层板示意图
Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of single layer plate

3 Hamilton 原理推导运动微分方程

Reddy 层合板的 Hamilton 原理表达为

$$\delta \int_0^T [K - (U - W)] dt = 0 \quad (6)$$

式中 $\delta K = \int_{\Omega} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{z_k}^{z_{k+1}} \rho^k \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} \right)^T \delta \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} dz \right] dx dy$

$$\delta W = \int_{\Omega} \bar{\mathbf{f}}^T \delta \mathbf{u} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} \bar{\mathbf{T}}^T \delta \mathbf{u} ds \quad (7)$$

$$\delta U = \sum_{k=1}^n U^k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\int_{V^k} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}^k)^T \delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} dV \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{z_k}^{z_{k+1}} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}^k)^T \delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} dz \right] dx dy \quad (8)$$

式中 ρ^k 为第 k 层材料密度, $\bar{\mathbf{f}}$ 为面内体力, $\bar{\mathbf{T}}$ 为边界力, U 为内力功, W 为外力功, K 为动能。

由式(6)可得基于新修正偶应力理论的 Reddy 层合板运动微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_u + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 Y_{zx}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{zy}}{\partial y^2} \right) &= m_0 \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} + f_v - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 Y_{zy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{xz}}{\partial x^2} \right) &= m_0 \frac{\partial^2 v_0}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 Y_x}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 Y_y}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{xy}}{\partial y^2} - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{\partial^2 Y_{yx}}{\partial x^2} \right) + c \left[\frac{\partial^2 N_{x3}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 N_{y3}}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 N_{xy3}}{\partial x \partial y} + \right. \\ &\left. \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 Y_{y2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 Y_{x2}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 Y_{xy2}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{yx2}}{\partial x^2} \right) - \right. \\ &\left. 3 \left(\frac{\partial Q_{x2}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_{y2}}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{1+3cz^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f_{cy}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_{cx}}{\partial y} \right) + \\ &\frac{f_w - 3c \left(\frac{\partial Y_{xz1}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y_{xy1}}{\partial y} \right)}{m_0} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial N_{xy1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N_{x1}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial Y_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Y_{yx}}{\partial x} \right) - Q_x + \\ &c \left[- \left(\frac{\partial N_{xy3}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N_{x3}}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\partial Y_{y2}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Y_{x2}}{\partial x} \right) + \right. \\ &\left. 3Q_{x2} \right] + \frac{1-3cz^2}{2} f_{cy} + \frac{1}{2} \left(6cY_{yz1} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{xz1}}{\partial x \partial y} - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{\partial^2 Y_{xz3}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{zy1}}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 Y_{zy3}}{\partial y^2} \right) = m_2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta_y}{\partial t^2} \\ - \frac{\partial N_{xy1}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial N_{y1}}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial Y_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y_{xy}}{\partial y} \right) + Q_y - \\ &c \left[- \left(\frac{\partial N_{xy3}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{y3}}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\partial Y_{xy2}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Y_{x2}}{\partial x} \right) + \right. \\ &\left. 3Q_{y2} \right] + \frac{1-3cz^2}{2} f_{cx} - \frac{1}{2} \left(6cY_{xz1} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{xy1}}{\partial x^2} - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{\partial^2 Y_{xz3}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Y_{zy1}}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 Y_{zy3}}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = m_2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta_x}{\partial t^2} \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

式中 $N_x, N_{x1}, N_{x3}, N_y, N_{y1}, N_{y3}, N_{xy}, N_{xy1}, N_{xy3}, Q_{xz}, Q_{xz2}, Q_{yz}$ 和 Q_{yz2} 为经典板的内应力, $Y_x, Y_{x2}, Y_y, Y_{y2}, Y_{xy}, Y_{xy2}, Y_{yx}$ 和 Y_{yx2} 为偶应力矩下的内应力。 f_u, f_v 和 f_w 分别为层合板平面 Ω 域内 x, y 和 z 方向的单位体力, f_{cx} 和 f_{cy} 为沿 x 轴和 y 轴转动域内单位分布扭矩。

假定 ρ^k 不随时间 t 变化, 且 $\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{z_k}^{z_{k+1}} \rho^k z dz = 0$ 。

若层合板各层材料相同, 即 $\rho^k = \rho, \rho$ 为常数, 则 $m_0 = \rho h, m_2 = \rho h^3/12, h$ 为板厚。

$$\begin{aligned} (N_x, N_{x1}, N_{x3}, N_y, N_{y1}, N_{y3}, N_{xy}, N_{xy1}, N_{xy3}, \\ Q_{xz}, Q_{xz2}, Q_{yz}, Q_{yz2}, Y_x, Y_{x2}, Y_y, Y_{y2}, Y_{xy}, Y_{xy2}, \\ Y_{yx}, Y_{yx2}) = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{z_k}^{z_{k+1}} (\sigma_x^k, z\sigma_x^k, z^3\sigma_x^k, \sigma_y^k, z\sigma_y^k, \\ z^3\sigma_y^k, \tau_{xy}^k, z\tau_{xy}^k, z^3\tau_{xy}^k, \tau_{xz}^k, z^2\tau_{xz}^k, \tau_{yz}^k, m_x^k, \\ z^2m_x^k, m_y^k, z^2m_y^k, m_{xy}^k, z^2m_{xy}^k, m_{yx}^k, z^2m_{yx}^k) dz \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

未经简化的平衡方程与简化后的平衡方程的不同在式中用下划线注明。

4 正交铺设四边简支 Reddy 层合板的自振频率及尺度效应

为分析该模型的尺度效应, 以四边简支板为例进行分析。由于自由振动, 故 $f_u = f_v = f_{cx} = f_{cy} = 0$,

$$\bar{N}_{nx} = \bar{N}_{ny} = \bar{V} = \bar{M}_{nx} = \bar{M}_{ny} = 0。$$

\bar{N}_{nx} 和 \bar{N}_{ny} 为板边界上的轴向力, \bar{V}, \bar{M}_{nx} 和 \bar{M}_{ny} 分别为边界上的剪切力和弯矩。

四边简支板的边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} w|_{\Gamma} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x=a} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{y=b} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \theta_x}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = \frac{\partial \theta_x}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=b} = 0, \frac{\partial \theta_y}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{\partial \theta_y}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=a} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

式中 a 为板长, b 为板宽。

则满足全部边界条件的位移函数可设为

$$\begin{cases} u_0(x, y, t) = u_{00} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} \\ v_0(x, y, t) = v_{00} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} \\ w(x, y, t) = w_0 \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} \\ \theta_y(x, y, t) = \theta_{y0} \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} \\ \theta_x(x, y, t) = \theta_{x0} \sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b}y\right) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

将式(11,12)代入式(9)可得正交铺设 Reddy 层合板运动微分方程, 矩阵形式为

$$(\mathbf{K} - \omega_{mn}^2 \mathbf{M}) \begin{Bmatrix} u_{00} \\ v_{00} \\ \tau_{x0} \\ \theta_{y0} \\ \theta_{x0} \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (13)$$

式中 \mathbf{K} 为板的刚度矩阵, \mathbf{M} 为板的质量阵, 进而将求解自振频率的问题转化为求解矩阵 \mathbf{K} 和矩阵 \mathbf{M} 的广义特征值问题。

5 算例

选取四边简支三层正交铺设($0^\circ/90^\circ/0^\circ$)方板, 板厚 $h = 25 \times 10^{-6}$ m, 板的边长 $b = \text{open}$, 材料的弹性常数为

$$E_2 = 6.98 \text{ GPa}, E_1 = 25 E_2, G_{12} = 0.5 E_2$$

$$G_{22} = 0.2 E_2, \nu_{12} = \nu_{22} = 0.25$$

$$\nu_{21}^k = E_2^k \nu_{12}^k / E_1^k = 0.01, \rho = 1578 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

尺度参数 $l = \text{open}$ 。下标 1 和 2 分别表示纤维方向和基体方向。包含不同假设的新修正偶应力 Reddy 层合板模型列入表 1, 其中 Present 为当前建立的未经简化的模型, Case1 为仅采用了 $\omega_z = 0$ 的假设, Case2 为同时采用了 $\omega_z = 0$ 和 $\chi_{xz} = 0, \chi_{yz} = 0$ 的假设。 $\Omega = 10 \omega h \sqrt{\rho/E_2}$ 为无量纲化后的自振频率, Error(%) 为各模型简化后的误差。

算例 1 分析不同尺度参数下简化假设带来的计算误差, 其中方板的边长为 $b = 5h$ 。

计算结果如图 2 所示, 其中横坐标为尺度参数与板厚的比值, 纵坐标为采用各假设带来的误差百分比。可以看出, 两种简化假设所带来的计算误差都会随着尺度参数的增大而增大, 不同的是对于

表 1 基于不同假设的层合板模型

Tab.1 Composite laminated plate model with various hypotheses

Model	Hypotheses
Present	$\omega_z \neq 0, \chi_{xz} \neq 0, \chi_{yz} \neq 0$
Case 1	$\omega_z = 0, \chi_{xz} \neq 0, \chi_{yz} \neq 0$
Case 2 ^[15]	$\omega_z = 0, \chi_{xz} = 0, \chi_{yz} = 0$

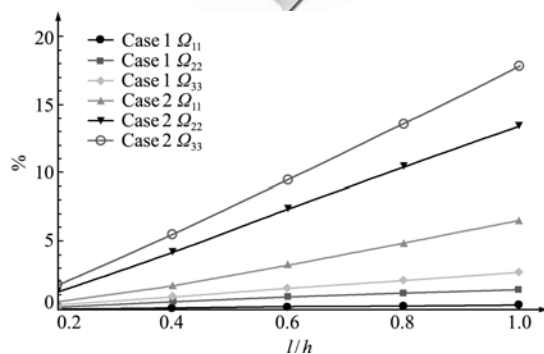


图 2 不同尺度参数下简化假设的影响

Fig.2 Effect of simplified hypotheses with different material length parameters

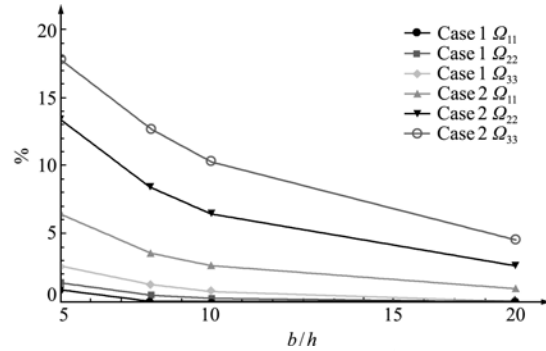


图 3 不同宽厚比下简化假设的影响

Fig.3 Effect of simplified hypotheses with different length-thickness ratio

Case1, 即使板厚与尺度参数相等, 其前三阶频率的计算误差也小于 3%; 而对于 Case2, 随着尺度参数的增大, 基频的误差仍保持很小, 但高阶频率的误差则逐渐显著, 如当 $l/h = 0.6$ 时, 3 阶频率的计算误差已达到 10%。

算例 2 讨论不同宽厚比下各简化假设的适用性。不同宽厚比方板的自振频率如图 3 所示。对于厚板(宽厚比小于 10), Case1 的假设对板的自振频率几乎没有影响, 可忽略不计; Case2 的计算误差在基频上也很小, 但在高阶频率上较为显著。对于中厚板(宽厚比小于 20 大于 10), 两种假设情况下的计算误差都比厚板时小, 但 Case2 中各假设对高阶频率的影响仍不容忽视。

6 结论

(1) $\omega_z = 0$ 的假设对自振频率几乎无影响, 这与文献[13]中关于弯曲问题的研究结论, 即该假设对于挠度计算结果影响甚微一致。

(2) $\chi_{xz} = 0, \chi_{yz} = 0$ 的假设对基频略有影响, 对高阶频率影响显著, 具体表现为, 对于宽厚比较小的厚板(<10), 该假设对各阶自振频率影响都非常显著; 对于宽厚比较大的薄板(>20), 虽然该假设对高阶频率的影响仍然不可忽略, 但对低阶频率的影响却很小。这与文献[13]的关于弯曲问题的研究结论, 即各假设对于薄板适用, 对于厚板不适用略有不同。

(3) 上述各假设对自振频率的影响与尺度参数的值有关, 尺度参数越大, 各假设对频率的影响越大, 反之则越小。

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On hypotheses of micro scale composite laminated plate based on the new modified couple stress theory in free vibration analysis

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Abstract: A series of hypotheses have been adopted to simplify micro scale composite laminated beam/plate models when analyzing them based on the new modified couple stress theory. But the influences of these hypotheses on the accuracy of numerical results have been barely discussed. In this study, a new micro scale composite laminated Reddy plate model without any simplification was proposed as a standard model by which an exact free vibration analysis was performed. The effects and applicability of the simplified hypotheses on the free vibration analysis for micro scale composite laminated plates were discussed through the comparison of numerical results. It is concluded that these hypotheses have little effect on the free vibration of thin plates, on the other hand, they have a significant effect on higher modes in the cases of thick plates.

Key words: anisotropic; modified couple stress theory; scale effects; composite laminated plate; free vibration

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