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# 非线性弹塑性问题的数学分析和有限元公式

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本文将国际上流行的两点张量法及 Lagrange 描写方法统一起来。运用虚功原 深及张量变换得到了 Lagrangian 坐标系及 Euler 坐标系中的应力率平衡方程 以及 与之等价的变分方程;同时推导出塑性大变形三维有限元公式。作为特例又导出二维平面应变及平面应力的有限元公式。

### 一、引言

近十多年来,弹塑性问题的有限元分析,引起了广泛注意<sup>[1-6]</sup>。Zienkiewicz and Cheng<sup>[1]</sup>提出了初应力法。Argyris<sup>[2]</sup>提出了初应变法和几何刚度法。对于几何非线性和材料塑性同时考虑的情况,问题比较复杂。Hibbitt et<sup>[3]</sup>采用初始 Lagrangian 描述方法,导出了速度场变分问题的有限元公式。McMceking 和 Rice<sup>[6]</sup>从虚功原理出发,导出了塑性大变形Euler 有限元公式。对于 Lagrangian 坐标系与 Euler 坐标系基本方程,变 分 方程及有限元公式的互相转换及联系的一般性论述由 Hutchinson<sup>[6]</sup>及王自强<sup>[7]</sup>给出。

本文着眼于将国际上流行的两点张量法及 Lagrangian 8,8 描述法统一起来。 对塑性大变 形问题的基本方程和与之等价的变分方程、各种坐标系中的变分公式以及 Euler 坐标系中的 有限元公式作了较详细的分析。

# 二、塑性大变形的基本方程

#### 1. 平衡方程及其变分表示

引入任意的 Lagrange 坐标系 $\{\theta^K\}$ 。它是物体点的物质坐标。在初始构型中,物质坐标用 $\{\theta^K\}$ 来表示,它所对应的坐标基向量为  $G_K$ ,而在现时构型中,物质坐标用 $\{\theta^L\}$ 来表示,

它所对应的坐标基向量为gi。

约定用粗黑体字母表示任意的张量场与向量场。对于现时构形中的张量,它在 Lagrangian 向量坐标系  $\{0^k,t\}$  中的分量用大写斜体字母表示,上、下标用小写拉丁字母表示。它在 Euler 直角坐标系 $\{x^i\}$ 中的分量用小写斜体字母表示,上、下标用小写拉丁字母表示。对于初始构型中的张量,它在 Lagrangian 坐标系  $\{0^K\}$  中的分量用大写斜体字母表示,上、下标用大写拉丁字母表示。

 $\diamond \sigma_i$ ,是 Euler 直角坐标系中的真应力张量(Cauchy 应力张量),  $f_i$  是作用在变形后物体单位体积上的体积力向量,  $p_i$  是作用在变形后物体单位面积上的表面力向量。则有如下的平衡方程及边界条件。

$$\partial \sigma_{i,j}/\partial x^j + f_i = 0$$
, 在  $V$  内,

$$\sigma_{ij}n_{j}=p_{i}$$
, 在  $S_{c}$  上, (2.2)

平衡方程(2.1)及边界条件(2.2)与下列变分式等价:

$$\int_{V} \sigma_{i,i} \tilde{d}_{i,j} dV = \int_{V} f_{i,i} \tilde{v}_{i} dV + \int_{S_{\alpha}} p_{i,i} \tilde{v}_{i} dS, \qquad (2.4)$$

其中心,是任意的满足速率边界条件的虚速率:

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 $\tilde{d}_{ij}$ 是處变形率张量。

$$\tilde{d}_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial \tilde{v}_i / \partial x^j + \partial \tilde{v}_i / \partial x^i), \qquad (2.6)$$

转向 Lagrangian 向量坐标 系  $\{\theta^K,t\}$ ,  $\widetilde{d}_{ij}$ 转换成 $\widetilde{D}_{kl}$ 

$$\widetilde{D}_{kl} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial \theta^k} \cdot \mathbf{g}_l + \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial \theta^l} \cdot \mathbf{g}_k \right),$$

σ<sub>i</sub>, 转换成 Σ<sup>t</sup>,

$$\Sigma^{kl} = \frac{\partial \theta^k}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial \theta^l}{\partial x^j} \sigma_{ij},$$

在现时构形中引入 Kirchhoff 应力张量 T, 在初始构形中引入名义应力张量 S,

$$T^{kl} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{G}} \Sigma^{kl}, \qquad (2.7)$$

$$S^{KL}\mathbf{G}_{L} = T^{kl}\mathbf{g}_{l}, \quad k = K$$
 (2.8)

同时引入与初始状态的体元  $dV^0$  及  $dS^0$  相应的应力向量  $f^0$ ,  $P^0$ ,

$$f^{0}dV^{0} = fdV, P^{0}dS^{0} = PdS,$$
 (2.9)

方程 (2.4) 变为,

$$\int_{V^{0}} T^{kl} \widetilde{D}_{kl} dV^{0} = \int_{V^{0}} S^{KL} \widetilde{V}_{L_{i}K} dV^{0}$$

$$= \int_{V^{0}} \mathbf{f}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dV^{0} + \int_{S_{\alpha}^{0}} \mathbf{P}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dS^{0}, \qquad (2.10)$$

设想廊速率 ₹与时间无关,对上式求物质导数得,

$$\int_{V^0} \dot{\mathbf{f}}^0 \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dV^0 + \int_{S_{\sigma}^0} \dot{\mathbf{P}}^0 \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dS^0 = \int_{V^0} \dot{S}^{KL} \widetilde{V}_L;_{K} dV^0$$

$$= \int_{V^0} \left\{ \dot{T}^{kl} \widetilde{D}_{kl} + T^{kl} (\widetilde{D}_{kl})^* \right\} dV^0, \tag{2.11}$$

 $\widetilde{V}_L$  表示處速率  $\widetilde{\mathbf{V}}$  在初始构形的基向量  $\mathbf{G}^L$  上的协变分量。 $\widetilde{V}_{L}$  ;  $\kappa$  表示相应的协变导数。又有,

$$(\widetilde{D}_{kl})^{\bullet} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \widetilde{V}}{\partial U^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial U^{l}} + \frac{\partial \widetilde{V}}{\partial U^{l}} \cdot \frac{\partial V}{\partial U^{k}} \right), \qquad (2.12)$$

代入 (2.11) 得,

$$\int_{V^{n}} \dot{\mathbf{f}}^{n} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dV^{n} + \int_{S_{\sigma}^{n}} \dot{\mathbf{P}}^{n} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dS^{n} = \int_{V^{n}} \dot{\mathbf{S}}^{KL} \widetilde{V}_{L} \cdot \mathbf{f}_{K} dV^{n}$$

$$= \int_{V^{n}} \left\{ \dot{T}^{kl} \widetilde{D}_{kl} + \widetilde{T}^{kl} \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial \widetilde{g}^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial \widetilde{g}^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial \widetilde{g}^{k}} \right\} dV^{n}, \qquad (2.13)$$

公式(2.13) 是关于应力率的变分式,转向 Euler 直角坐标系{x+}得,

$$\int_{V} \overset{\text{(1)}}{\mathbf{f}} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} \, dV + \int_{S_{\sigma}} \overset{\text{(1)}}{\mathbf{P}} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dS$$

$$= \int_{V} \left\{ \stackrel{(1)}{t^{k}} \stackrel{i}{d}_{kl} + t^{kl} \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial x^{k}} \cdot \stackrel{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x^{l}} \right\} \sqrt{\frac{G}{g}} dV, \qquad (2.14)$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{f} dV = \mathbf{f} dV^{0}, \quad \mathbf{P} dS = \mathbf{P} dS, \qquad (2.15)$$

$$t^{kl} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{G}} \sigma_{kl} = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \theta^i} \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial \theta^j} T^{ij},$$

$$t^{kl} = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \theta^i} \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial \theta^j} \dot{T}^{ij}$$
(2.16)

 $\mathring{T}$   $^{i}$   $^{i}$  起张量分量  $^{i}$   $^{i}$  的物质导数。参照文献[7],

$$t^{(1)}k^{\dagger} = t^{k\dagger} - \frac{\partial v^k}{\partial x^r} t^{r\dagger} - \frac{\partial v^l}{\partial x^r} t^{k\tau}, \qquad (2.17)$$

利用格林公式[8]:

$$\int_{V^0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \left( A^K \sqrt{G} \right)_{\bullet K} dV^0 = \int_{S^0} A^K_0 N_K dS^0, \qquad (2.18)$$

变分式 (2.11) 变为,

$$\int_{V^{0}} \dot{\mathbf{f}}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} \, dV^{0} + \int_{S_{\sigma}^{0}} \dot{\mathbf{P}}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} \, dS^{0} = \int_{S_{\sigma}^{0}} (\dot{S}^{KL} \mathbf{G}_{L} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}})_{0} N_{K} dS^{0} 
- \int_{V^{0}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^{K}} \left[ \sqrt{G} \dot{S}^{KL} \mathbf{G}_{L} \right] \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} \, dV^{0},$$
(2.19)

由于虚速率 $^{\vee}$ 可以取任意的值(在  $V^{\circ}$ 内部及表面  $S_{\circ}$ 上),因此,由(2.19)式,推得下列平衡方程及边界条件,

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{G}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta^{K}} \left| \sqrt{G} \dot{S}^{KL} \mathbf{G}_{L} \right| + \dot{\mathbf{f}}^{0} = 0, & \text{在 } V^{0} \text{ 内,} \\
\dot{S}^{KL}_{0} N_{K} \mathbf{G}_{L} = \dot{\mathbf{P}}^{0}, & \text{在 } S_{\sigma}^{0} \text{ 上,}
\end{cases}$$
(2.20)

对 (2.8) 式取物质导数, 得,

$$\dot{S}^{KL}\mathbf{G}_{L} = \dot{T}^{kl}\mathbf{g}_{l} + T^{kl}\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \theta^{l}}, \quad k = K,$$

进一步可推得,

$$\sqrt{G} \, \hat{\mathbf{S}}^{KL} \mathbf{G}_L = \sqrt{g} \, \hat{\mathbf{\Sigma}}^{kl} \mathbf{g}_I, \quad k = K. \tag{2.21}$$

其中Σ\*/等于

$$\hat{\Sigma}^{kl} = \hat{\Sigma}^{kl} + \Sigma^{kl} V^* \mathbf{s}_m + \Sigma^{k-1} V^l \mathbf{s}_m \qquad (2.22)$$

将 (2.21) 代入 (2.20) 非利用 Nanson 公式1111

$$\frac{{}_{0}N_{K}}{\sqrt{G}}dS^{0} = \frac{N_{k}}{\sqrt{g}}dS, \quad k = K$$
 (2.23)

得,

$$\begin{cases}
\hat{\Sigma}^{k} :_{k} + \hat{F}^{(1)} = 0, & \text{if } V \text{ is,} \\
\hat{\Sigma}^{k} :_{k} = \hat{F}^{(1)}, & \text{if } S_{\sigma} \text{ is,}
\end{cases}$$
(2.24)

转向 Euler 直角坐标系 $\{x^i\}$ , $\hat{\Sigma}^{kl}$  转向  $\sigma^{kl}$ 

$$\sigma^{kl} = \sigma^{kl} + \sigma^{kl} \frac{\partial v^m}{\partial x^m} + \sigma^{km} \frac{\partial v^l}{\partial x^m}, \qquad (2.25)$$

由此得到,

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial \sigma^{k}}{\partial x^{k}} / \partial x^{k} + f^{T} = 0, & \text{if } V \neq 0, \\
\frac{\partial \sigma^{k}}{\partial x^{k}} / \partial x^{k} + f^{T} = 0, & \text{if } V \neq 0.
\end{cases}$$
(2.26)

这里 σ表示 Cauchy 应力张量 σ的向量导数,参照文献[10],有:

$$\overset{\bullet}{\sigma}^{kl} = \overset{\bullet}{\sigma}^{kl} - \frac{\partial v^k}{\partial x^r} \sigma^{rl} - \frac{\partial v^l}{\partial \overline{x}^r} \sigma^{kr}, \qquad (2.27)$$

#### 2. 塑性大变形的本构方程

文献[9,10]的研究表明,为了使本构方程遵守客观性原理,应选择客观应力率作为应力变化率的度量。如果一个微元只作瞬时的刚体运动,而不发生新的附加变形,此时,变形率张量恒等于零。设想这种瞬时的刚体运动是通过准静态的运动来实现的。微元的几何形状不发生变化,作用在微元上的应力张量在 Lagrangian 向量坐标 系  $\{\theta^k,t\}$  上 的 分 量  $T^{kl}$  (或  $\Sigma^{kl}$ )也不变化,也就是说  $\hat{T}^{kl}=0$ 。但此时应力张量 T 的物质导数并不为零。因此,应力

张量 T 的物质导数并不是客观的应力率。显然应力张量 T 的向量导数 T 是一种客观的 应力率。而目前比较流行的是取应力张量 T 的刚体导数作为客观应力率。我们有:

$$T^{k} = (T)_{0}^{k} = T^{k} + D_{m}^{l} T^{km} + D_{m}^{l} T^{m}, \qquad (2.28)$$

用 T 表示张量 T 的刚体导数,也称为 J aumann 导数。  $(\mathring{T})_{b}^{f'}$  表示该刚体导数 E 向 量 坐标系  $\{\theta^{t},t\}$  上的分量。由公式(2.28)看出当微元只作瞬时的刚体运动时, $\mathring{T}=0$ 。这说 明选择应力张量 T 的刚体导数作为客观的应力率是合适的。

微分形式的虎克定律为:

$$D_{kl}^{(r)} = E_{klmn} (\mathbf{T})_{0}^{N} = E_{klmn} \mathbf{T}^{N}_{m}, \qquad (2.29)$$

其中 $E_{t,tm}$ 是弹性模量张量。 $\check{T}^{mn}$ 是张量 $\check{T}$ 在向量坐际系 $\{g^k,t\}$ 上的分量。我们有,

$$E_{klmn} = \frac{1}{E} \{ (1 + \nu) g_{km} g_{ln} - \nu g_{kl} g_{mn} \}, \qquad (2.30)$$

按照 Prandtle Rouss 理论, 塑性变形率为,

$$D_{kl}^{(\theta)} = \Lambda \frac{\partial F}{\partial T_{kl}}, \qquad (2.31)$$

其中F是加载函数。采用 Miscs 准则,加载函数F可取为,

$$F = \sigma_{r} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{g_{km}g_{ln}} \overline{T}^{kl} \overline{T}^{mn}, \qquad (2.32)$$

T1 是应力偏量张量分量

$$\overline{T}^{k!} = T^{k!} - g^{k!} (g_{mn} T^{mn})/3, \qquad (2.33)$$

 $\sigma$ . 是等效拉伸应力。对于单轴拉伸试样, $\sigma$ . 恰好等于单轴拉伸应力。 A 是标量因子、它与等效塑性变形率  $\varepsilon$  的关系如下:

$$\overline{\varepsilon}^{(k)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{d_{kl}^{(k)} d_{kl}^{(k)}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} g^{km} g^{ln} D_{kl}^{(k)} D_{mn}^{(k)} = \Lambda$$
 (2.34)

硬化条件可写成,

$$F = \sigma_c = A(\int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon(t)} dt) = A(A), \qquad (2.35)$$

A是反映金属硬化规律的确定函数。

假定微元的变形率可看作是弹性变形率与塑性变形率之和,此时,塑性大变形的本构方程归结为:

$$D_{kl} = E_{klmn} \overset{\vee}{T}^{mn} + \alpha \overset{\bullet}{\Lambda} \frac{\partial F}{\partial T^{kl}}, \qquad (2.36)$$

$$\sigma = \begin{cases} 1, \ \text{岩 } \sigma_{\star} = A(\Lambda), \ \underline{\mathbf{L}} \, \overline{T}^{k \, t} D_{k \, t} > 0, \\ 0, \ \text{岩 } \sigma_{\star} < A(\Lambda), \ \mathbf{g} \, \overline{T}^{k \, t} D_{k \, t} \leq 0, \end{cases}$$
 (2.37)

对于 4不难导得如下公式,

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$$\dot{A} = \tilde{T}^{mn} D_{mn} / (Fg^*), \qquad (2.38)$$

$$g^* = 1 + A'(\Lambda)/3'',$$
 (2.39)

对 (2.36) 式求逆, 得,

$$\overset{\vee}{T}^{k l} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)} \left\{ g^{m k} g^{n l} + \frac{\nu}{(1-2\nu)} g^{k l} g^{m n} - \alpha \frac{3}{2F^{2} g^{4 n}} \overline{T}^{k l} \overline{T}^{m n} \right\} D_{m n},$$
(2.40)

转向 Euler 直角坐标系, 有:

$$\frac{\nabla}{t^{k}} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)} \left\{ \delta_{km} \delta_{ln} + \frac{\nu}{(1-2\nu)} \delta_{kl} \delta_{mn} - \frac{3\alpha}{2F^2 g^*} \overline{t^{kl}} \overline{t^{mn}} \right\} d_{mn},$$
(2.41)

以上的分析是在初始构形与现时构形之间进行的,但这种分析可以推广到任意选择的基准构形与现时构形之间进行。基准构形可以选择为初始构形。这样就得到初始 Lagrangian 描写。基准构形也可以是想象的构形,并不一定是物体实际占有的构形,但从数值计算的角度来讲最简单的莫过于取基准构形与所讨论的现时构形重合,这样就得到 Update Lagrangian 描写。

当取现时构形为基准构形时,

$$t^{kl} = \sigma^{kl} = \sigma_{kl}$$

公式 (2.41) 可以写为,

$$\frac{\mathbf{v}}{t^{k}} = \frac{E}{(1+\nu)} \left\{ \delta_{km} \delta_{ln} + \frac{\nu}{(1-2\nu)} \delta_{kl} \delta_{mn} - \frac{3\alpha}{2F^2 g^*} \overline{\sigma}_{kl} \overline{\sigma}_{mn} \right\} d_{mn},$$
(2.42)

#### 3. 塑性大变形的基本方程

参照文献[7,9], 有,

$$\overset{\bullet}{T}^{k} = \overset{\vee}{T}^{k} - D^{k}_{m} T^{m} - D_{m} T^{k}, \qquad (2.43)$$

将 (2.40) 代入上式, 得,

$$\dot{T}^{k} = E^{k + m \pi} \left( D_{m \pi} - \alpha \dot{A} \frac{\partial F}{\partial T^{m \pi}} \right) - D^{1}_{m} T^{m} - D_{m}^{1} T^{k m}, \qquad (2.44)$$

其中

$$E^{k+m} = 2\mu \left( g^{km} g^{+n} + \frac{\nu}{1-2\nu} g^{k+p} g^{mn} \right),$$

将(2.43)、(2.44)代入(2.13)分别得,

$$\int_{V^{0}} \dot{\mathbf{f}}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dV^{0} + \int_{S_{\sigma}^{0}} \dot{\mathbf{P}}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dS^{0} = \int_{V^{0}} \left\{ \stackrel{\mathbf{V}}{T^{k}} \stackrel{\mathbf{V}}{\widetilde{D}}_{k} \right\} dV^{0},$$

$$- T^{k} \left( D^{m}_{k} \widetilde{D}_{ml} + D^{m}_{l} \widetilde{D}_{km} - \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial \theta^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \theta^{l}} \right) dV^{0},$$

$$\int_{V^{0}} \dot{\mathbf{f}}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dV^{0} + \int_{S_{\sigma}^{0}} \dot{\mathbf{P}}^{0} \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dS^{0} = \int_{V^{0}} \left\{ E^{klmn} \left( D_{mn} - \alpha \stackrel{\mathbf{A}}{A} \frac{\partial F}{\partial T^{mn}} \right) \widetilde{D}_{kl} \right\}$$

$$- T^{kl} \left( D_{k}^{m} \widetilde{D}_{ml} + D^{m}_{l} \widetilde{D}_{km} - \frac{\partial \widetilde{\mathbf{V}}}{\partial \theta^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \theta^{l}} \right) dV^{0},$$
(2.46)

引入变形率势能U:

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbf{V}^{0}} \left\{ E^{k \mid m \mid n} D_{k \mid l} D_{m \mid n} - \alpha \frac{3\mu}{g^{*}} (\overline{T}^{m \mid n} D_{m \mid n})^{2} / F^{2} - T^{k \mid l} \left( 2g^{m \mid n} D_{k \mid m} D_{n \mid l} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \theta^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial \theta^{l}} \right) \right\} dV^{0},$$
(2.47)

变分式 (2.45) 与 (2.46) 变为,

$$\delta U = \int_{V''} \mathbf{f}^0 \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dV^0 + \int_{S''} \mathbf{P}^0 \cdot \widetilde{\mathbf{V}} dS^0, \qquad (2.48)$$

转向 Euler 直角坐标系即得,

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \sqrt{\frac{G}{g}} \left\{ L_{klmn} d_{kl} d_{mn} - \alpha \frac{3\mu}{g^{*}} (\overline{\sigma}_{kl} d_{kl})^{2} / F^{2} - t^{kl} \left( 2d_{km} d_{ml} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x^{k}} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial x^{l}} \right) \right\} dV, \qquad (2.49)$$

$$L_{klmn} = u(\delta_{km} \delta_{lm} \delta_{lm} + \delta_{kn} \delta_{lm}) + \lambda \delta_{kl} \delta_{mn},$$

若取所讨论瞬时的变形状态作为基准状态,那么U变为,

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \left\{ L_{k \mid m \mid n} d_{k \mid l} d_{m \mid n} - \alpha \frac{3\mu}{g^{*}} (\overline{\sigma}_{k \mid l} d_{k \mid l})^{2} / F^{2} \right.$$

$$- \sigma_{k \mid l} (2d_{k \mid m} d_{m \mid l} - \nu_{m \mid k} \nu_{m \mid l}) \right\} dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \left\{ 2\mu d_{k \mid l} d_{k \mid l} + \lambda (\delta_{k \mid l} d_{k \mid l})^{2} - \alpha \frac{3\mu}{g^{*}} (\overline{\sigma}_{k \mid l} d_{k \mid l})^{2} / F^{2} \right.$$

$$- \sigma_{k \mid l} (2d_{k \mid m} d_{m \mid l} - \nu_{m \mid k} \nu_{m \mid l}) \right\} dV, \qquad (2.50)$$

相应地,

$$\delta U = \int_{V} \left\{ t_{k,l} \hat{d}_{k,l} - 2\sigma_{k,l} \hat{d}_{k,m} d_{m,l} + \sigma_{k,l} \hat{v}_{m,k} v_{m,l} \right\} dV$$
 (2.51)

或

$$\delta U = \int_{V} \left\{ 2\mu d_{kl} \tilde{d}_{kl} + \lambda d_{kk} \tilde{d}_{ll} - \alpha \frac{3\mu}{g^{*}F^{2}} (\vec{\sigma}_{kl} d_{kl}) (\vec{\sigma}_{ij} \tilde{d}_{ij}) - 2\sigma_{kl} \tilde{d}_{km} d_{ml} + d_{kl} \tilde{v}_{m,k} v_{m,l} \right\} dV$$
(2.52)

## 三、Euler 直角坐标系中的有限元公式

#### 1. 三维问题

设应力列阵及变形率列阵分别为:

$$\{\sigma\} = \{\sigma_{11}, \quad \sigma_{22}, \quad \sigma_{33}, \sqrt{2}\sigma_{12}, \quad \sqrt{2}\sigma_{23}, \quad \sqrt{2}\sigma_{31}\}^{T}$$

$$= \{\sigma_{x}, \quad \sigma_{u}, \quad \sigma_{z}, \quad \sqrt{2}\tau_{xy}, \quad \sqrt{2}\tau_{xz}, \quad \sqrt{2}\tau_{xz}\}^{T}, \qquad (3.1)$$

$$\{d\} = \{d_{11}, \quad d_{22}, \quad d_{33}, \sqrt{2}d_{12}, \quad \sqrt{2}d_{23}, \quad \sqrt{2}d_{31}\}^{T}$$

$$= \{d_{x}, \quad d_{y}, \quad d_{z}, \quad \sqrt{2}d_{xy}, \quad \sqrt{2}d_{yz}, \quad \sqrt{2}d_{zz}\}^{T}, \qquad (3.2)$$

• 65 •

下标为x, y, z 者是 Euler 直角坐标系的物理分量。

速率列阵为。

$$\{V\} = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}^T = \{v_x, v_y, v_z\}^T,$$
(3.3)

速率模式是,

$$\{V\} = [N] \{\phi\}_{\bullet} = [N_1]_{\bullet}, N_2]_{\bullet}, \dots N_m[] \{\phi\}_{\bullet},$$
 (3.4)

m 是单元的节点数, l 是三阶单位矩阵,  $N_m$  是形函数。  $\{\phi\}$  。是单元m 个节点速率列阵。

$$\{d\} = [B] \{\phi\}, = [B_1], [B_2], \cdots [B_m] \{\phi\},$$

$$(3.5)$$

$$[B_{m}] = \begin{vmatrix} b_{m}, & 0, & 0 \\ 0, & c_{m}, & 0 \\ 0, & 0, & c_{m} \\ c_{m}/\sqrt{2}, & b_{m}/\sqrt{2}, & 0 \\ 0, & c_{m}/\sqrt{2}, & c_{m}/\sqrt{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$c_{m}/\sqrt{2}, & 0, & b_{m}/\sqrt{2}$$

$$(3.6)$$

这里:

$$b_m = \frac{\partial N_m}{\partial x}, \quad c_m = \frac{\partial N_m}{\partial y}, \quad e_m = \frac{\partial N_m}{\partial z},$$
 (3.7)

根据以上公式不难推得,

$$2\mu d_{k_1} \tilde{d}_{k_1} = 2\mu \{\tilde{d}\}^T \{d\} = 2\mu \{\widetilde{\phi}\}^T [B]^T [B] \{\phi\}.$$
 (3.8)

$$d_{i}\tilde{d}_{i} = \{\tilde{d}\}^{T} [I_{\mathbf{e}}] \{d\} = \{\tilde{\psi}\}^{T} [B]^{T} [I_{\mathbf{e}}] [B] \{\psi\}, \tag{3.9}$$

$$[J_{\mathbf{0}}] = \{1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0\}^{T} \{1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0\},$$
(3.10)

$$\alpha \frac{3\mu}{g^*} (\widetilde{\sigma}_{k,l} d_{k,l}) (\widetilde{\sigma}_{i,l} \widetilde{d}_{i,l}) / F^2 = \alpha \frac{3\mu}{g^* F^2} \{\widetilde{\phi}\}_{\epsilon}^T [B]^T \{\widetilde{\sigma}\}_{\epsilon}^T [B] \{\psi\}_{\epsilon}, \qquad (3.11)$$

#### \_ {σ}是应力偏量列阵,又有:

$$2\sigma_{k} d_{k} \widetilde{d}_{k} = 2\{\widetilde{d}\}^{T} [C]\{d\} = 2\{\widetilde{\psi}\}^{T} [C][B]\{\psi\}, \qquad (3.12)$$

矩阵[C]为,

$$[C] = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11}, & 0, & 0, & \sigma_{12}/\sqrt{2}, & 0, & \sigma_{13}/\sqrt{2} \\ 0, & \sigma_{22}, & 0, & \sigma_{21}/\sqrt{2}, & \sigma_{23}/\sqrt{2}, & 0 \\ 0, & 0, & \sigma_{33}, & 0, & \sigma_{32}/\sqrt{2}, & \sigma_{31}/\sqrt{2} \\ \sigma_{21}/\sqrt{2}, & \sigma_{12}/\sqrt{2}, & 0, & (\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22})/2, & \sigma_{13}/2, & \sigma_{23}/2 \\ 0, & \sigma_{32}/\sqrt{2}, & \sigma_{23}/\sqrt{2}, & \sigma_{31}/2, & (\sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33})/2, & \sigma_{21}/2 \\ \sigma_{31}/\sqrt{2}, & 0, & \sigma_{13}/\sqrt{2}, & \sigma_{32}/2, & \sigma_{12}/2, & \frac{(\sigma_{13} + \sigma_{11})}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(3.13)

又,

$$\sigma_{k,l} \tilde{\nu}_{m,k} \nu_{m,l} = \sigma_{k,l} \{ \tilde{\nu}_{l,k} \}^T \{ \tilde{\nu}_{l,l} \} = \sigma_{k,l} \{ \tilde{\phi} \}_{l}^T [N_{l,k}]^T [N_{l,l}] \{ \tilde{\phi} \}_{l}^T [N_{l,l}] \{ \tilde{\psi} \}_{l}^T [N_{l,l}] \{ \tilde$$

• 66 •

利用 (3.8) 、 (3.9) 不难得到单元的弹性刚度矩阵 $[K^{(1)}]$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{11} \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{12} \end{bmatrix}, & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{1m} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{21} \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{22} \end{bmatrix}, & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{2m} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{m1} \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{m2} \end{bmatrix}, & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(1)}_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.15)

$$[K_{rs}^{(1)}] = \int_{V_{\epsilon}} \{2\mu [B_r]^T [B_s] + \lambda [B_r]^T [J_6] [B_s] \} dV$$
 (3.16)

由公式 (3.11) 推得塑性变形刚度矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{11} \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{12} \end{bmatrix}, & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{1m} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{21} \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{21} \end{bmatrix}, & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{2m} \end{bmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{m1} \end{bmatrix}, & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{m2} \end{bmatrix}, & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} K^{(2)}_{r_{*}} \end{bmatrix} = \int_{V} \frac{\alpha_{2}\mu}{R^{*}F^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} B_{r} \end{bmatrix}^{r} \{ \overline{\sigma} \} \{ \overline{\sigma} \}^{T} [B_{r}, ] dV, \qquad (3.18)$$

几何刚度矩阵 [K(3)] 旭直 m×m 个分块矩阵 [K(3)] 所组成(与公式(3.12)所对应的

$$[K_{rs}^{(3)}] = 2 \int_{V_{\mathfrak{g}}} [B_{r}]^{T} [C] [B_{s}] dV, \qquad (3.19)$$

公式(3.14)反映了有限变形对应力率平衡方程的影响,它所对应的刚度矩阵  $[K^{(4)}]$ 也由  $m \times m$  个分块矩阵所组成。

$$[K,^{4+}] = \int_{V} [\phi, \cdot] dV, \qquad (3.20)$$

$$\phi_{r,s} = \sigma_{i,j} N_{r,i} N_{s,r,i} \tag{3.21}$$

单元的总刚度矩阵是由  $m \times m$  个分块矩阵所组成, 子矩阵 [K,...]为,

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{r,s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{r,s}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} K_{r,s}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} K_{r,s}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K_{r,s}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}, 
 = \begin{bmatrix} K_{r,s}^{(6)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K_{r,s}^{(G)} \end{bmatrix},$$
(3.22)

其中

项),

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{rs}^{(c)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} K_{rs}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} K_{rs}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}, 
\begin{bmatrix} K_{rs}^{(G)} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} K_{rs}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K_{rs}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix},$$
(3.23)

#### 2. 平面应变问题

相应的公式为,

$$[V] = \{\nu_r, \nu_V\}^T, \tag{3.24}$$

$$\{d\} = \{d_x, d_y, d_x, \sqrt{2} d_{xy}\}^T$$
 (3.25)

$$\{d\} = [[B_1], [B_2], \dots [B_m]]\{\phi\}, \qquad (3.26)$$

$$[B,] = \begin{bmatrix} b, & 0, & 0, \\ 0, & C, & \\ 0, & 0, & \\ c, /\sqrt{2}, & b, /\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3.27)

ş`.

$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x}, & 0, & 0, & \tau_{xy}/\sqrt{2} \\ 0, & \sigma_{y}, & 0, & \tau_{xy}/\sqrt{2} \\ 0, & 0, & \sigma_{z}, & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tau_{xy}/\sqrt{2}, \quad \tau_{yx}/\sqrt{2}, \quad 0, \quad (\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y})/2/2$$
(3.28)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathring{K}_{r,s}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{2\mu}{(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} (1-\nu)b, b, + \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2}c, c, & \nu b, c_s + \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2}c, b_s \\ \nu c, b, + \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2}b, c, & (1-\nu)c, c, + \frac{(1-2\nu)}{2}b, b, \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.29)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathring{K}^{(2)}, \\ \ddots \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\alpha_3 \mu}{g^* F^2} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha, \alpha, \alpha, \beta, \\ \beta, \alpha, \beta, \beta, \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.30)

$$\alpha_{r} = b_{r} \overline{\sigma}_{x} + c_{r} \tau_{xy}, \quad \beta_{r} = c_{r} \overline{\sigma}_{y} + b_{r} \tau_{xy}, \quad (3.31)$$

$$\alpha_{r} = b_{r} \overline{\sigma_{x}} + c_{r} \tau_{xy}, \quad \beta_{r} = c_{r} \overline{\sigma_{y}} + b_{y} \tau_{xy}, \quad (3.31)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x} b_{r} b_{y} + (\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}) c_{r} c_{y} / 2, \quad (b_{r} b_{y} + c_{r} c_{y}) \tau_{xy} + c_{r} b_{y} (\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) / 2 \\ (b_{y} b_{y} + c_{y} c_{y}) \tau_{xy} + \frac{b_{y} c_{y} (\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y})}{2}, \quad \sigma_{y} c_{y} c_{y} + \frac{(\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{x})}{2} b_{y} b_{y}$$

$$(3.32)$$

显然有,

$$[K_{r_*}^{(e)}] = \int_{V_{r_*}} \{ [K_{r_*}^{(1)}] - [K_{r_*}^{(2)}] \} dV, \qquad (3.33)$$

$$[K_{r,s}^{(G)}] = \int_{V_{c}} \{-[\mathring{K}_{r,s}^{(3)}] + [\mathring{K}_{r,s}^{(4)}]\} dV, \qquad (3.34)$$

(3.35)

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#### 3、平面应力问题

 $\{V\} = \{v_{x}, v_{y}\}^{T},$ 速率列阵

Kirchhoff 应力张量 T 的刚体导数 T列阵,

$$\{ \overset{\mathsf{V}}{t} \} = \{ \overset{\mathsf{V}}{t}_{x}, \overset{\mathsf{V}}{t}_{x}, \sqrt{2} \ \overset{\mathsf{V}}{t}_{xy} \}^{T},$$
 (3.37)

则

$$\{d\} = [B]\{\psi\}, = [[B_1], [B_2], \cdots [B_m]]\{\psi\}, \qquad (3.38)$$

其中

$$[B_{m}] = \begin{bmatrix} b_{m}, & 0 \\ 0, & c_{m} \\ c_{m}/\sqrt{2}, b_{m}/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[D_{1}^{*}, D_{2}^{*}, D_{3}^{*}, ]$$
(3.39)

引入本构矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} D^{\bullet} \end{bmatrix} = 
 \begin{bmatrix}
 D_{11}^{\bullet} & D_{12}^{\bullet} & D_{13}^{\bullet} \\
 D_{21}^{\bullet} & D_{22}^{\bullet} & D_{23}^{\bullet} \\
 D_{11}^{\bullet} & D_{12}^{\bullet} & D_{13}^{\bullet}
 \end{bmatrix}
 \tag{3.40}$$

其中各元素由下式给出:

• 68 •

$$D_{\frac{1}{1}}^{\bullet} = \frac{E}{1 - v^{2}} - \alpha \frac{S_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}}{S} \qquad D_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\bullet} = D_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\bullet} = \frac{vE}{1 - v^{2}} - \alpha \frac{S_{1}S_{2}}{S}$$

$$D_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\bullet} = \frac{E}{1 - v^{2}} - \alpha \frac{S_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}}{S} \qquad D_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\bullet} = D_{\frac{3}{2}}^{\bullet} = -\alpha \frac{S_{2}S_{3}}{S}$$

$$D_{\frac{3}{3}}^{\bullet} = \frac{E}{1 + v} - \alpha \frac{S_{\frac{1}{3}}^{2}}{S} \qquad D_{\frac{3}{1}}^{\bullet} = D_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\bullet} = -\alpha \frac{S_{1}S_{3}}{S}$$
(3.41)

其中

$$S_{1} = \overline{\sigma}_{x} + \nu \overline{\sigma}_{y}$$

$$S_{2} = \overline{\sigma}_{y} + \nu \overline{\sigma}_{x}$$

$$S_{3} = (1 - \nu)\sqrt{2}\tau_{xy}$$

$$S = \frac{1 - \nu^{2}}{E} \left\{ \frac{1 - \nu^{2}}{E} \frac{4}{9}F^{2}A'(\Lambda) + S_{1}\overline{\sigma}_{x} + S_{2}\overline{\sigma}_{y} + S_{5}\sqrt{2}\tau_{xy} \right\}$$

$$(3.42)$$

则本构方程(2.41)在平面应力状态时可表示为:

$${t \choose t} = [D^{\bullet}]\{d\}$$
 (3.43)

采用(2,51)式所给出的U的变分表达式,对每一单元,其中

$$\int_{V_{\epsilon}} \overset{\mathsf{V}}{t}_{k,l} dt = \int_{V_{\epsilon}} \{\tilde{d}\}^{T} \{\tilde{t}\} dV = \{\tilde{\phi}\}^{T} \left( \int_{V_{\epsilon}} [B]^{T} [D^{\bullet}] [B] dV \right) \{\phi\}, \tag{3.44}$$

其中

$$\int_{V_{\epsilon}} [B]^{T} [D^{\bullet}] [B] dV \equiv \int_{V_{\epsilon}} [\mathring{K}^{(\epsilon)}] dV = [K^{(\epsilon)}], \qquad (3.45)$$

 $[\mathring{K}^{(\epsilon)}]$ 由  $m \times m \uparrow 2 \times 2$  的子矩阵 $[\mathring{K}^{(\epsilon)}] = [B_x]^T[D^{\bullet}][B_x]$  组成,

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\mathring{K}_{r,i}^{(c)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
b, b, D_{11}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(b, c_{1} + b, c_{1}) D_{13}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{2}c, c_{1}D_{3}^{\bullet}, \\
b, c, D_{21}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b, b, D_{31}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c, c_{1}D_{23}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{2}b, c_{1}D_{3}^{\bullet}, \\
b, c, D_{12}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}c, c, D_{32}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b, b, D_{13}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{2}b, c, D_{3}^{\bullet}, \\
c, c, D_{22}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(b, c, +b, c,) D_{23}^{\bullet} + \frac{1}{2}b, b, D_{3}^{\bullet},
\end{bmatrix}$$
(3.46)

(2.51) 式中其余部分,即

$$\int_{V_{\epsilon}} \left\{ -2\sigma_{k} \tilde{d}_{km} d_{m,l} + \sigma_{k} \tilde{v}_{m;k} v_{m;l} \right\} dV$$

$$= \left\{ \tilde{\phi} \right\}_{\epsilon}^{T} \left( \int_{V_{\epsilon}} \left\{ -2 \left[ B \right]^{T} \left[ C \right] \left[ B \right] + \left[ N \right]^{T} \tilde{k} \sigma_{k,l} \left[ N \right], \right\} dV \right) \left\{ \phi \right\}. \tag{3.47}$$

其中

$$\int_{V_{\epsilon}} \{-2[B]^{T}[C][B] + [N]^{T}; \sigma_{k}[N], \beta dV$$

$$\equiv \int_{V_{C}} \left\{ - \left[ \overset{\circ}{K}^{(3)} \right] + \left[ \overset{\circ}{K}^{(4)} \right] \right\} dV = \int_{V_{C}} \left[ \overset{\circ}{K}^{(G)} \right] dV = \left[ \overset{\circ}{K}^{(G)} \right]$$
 (3.48)

 $[\mathring{K}^{(G)}]$  也是由  $m \times m \uparrow 2 \times 2$  的子矩阵 $[\mathring{K}^{(G)}]$  组成,

$$[\mathring{K}_{r,s}^{(C)}] = [\mathring{K}_{r,s}^{(4)}] - [\mathring{K}_{r,s}^{(3)}] = [N,]^T, _k \sigma_{k,l}[N,], _l - 2[B,]^T[C][B,]$$
 (3.49)

其中

$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & 0 & \tau_{xy}/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sigma_y & \tau_{xy}/\sqrt{2} \\ \tau_{xy}/\sqrt{2} & \tau_{xy}/\sqrt{2} & (\sigma_x + \sigma_y)/2 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.50)

(3.49) 式的展开见平面应变中的(3.32) 式。

显然,总的单元刚度矩阵可以写作:

$$[K] = [K^{(C)}] + \beta [K^{(C)}]$$
(3.51)

 $[K^{(1)}]$ 中包含参数  $\alpha$ 。下表指出,当  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  取不同值时(3,51)式给出以下四类问题的单元刚度矩阵。

a	β	问题类型
. 0	0	线弹性小变形
1	0	弹塑性小变形
0	1	线弹性大变形
1	1	弹塑性大变形

# 四、应为场的计算

由 Jaumann 导数的定义可知

$$\overset{\nabla}{\sigma} = \overset{\bullet}{\sigma} - \mathbf{w} \cdot \overset{\bullet}{\sigma} + \overset{\bullet}{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{w} \tag{4.1}$$

其中σ 和σ 分别为 Cauchy 应力的 Jaumann 导数和物质导数,w 为旋率。取瞬时构形为参考构形时,由体积变形定律有。

$$\overset{\nabla}{\mathbf{\sigma}} = \overset{\nabla}{\mathbf{T}} - tr(\mathbf{D})\,\mathbf{\sigma}^{-1} \tag{4.2}$$

(4.2) 式代入 (4.1) 式得:

$$\dot{\sigma} = \dot{T} + \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{\sigma} - \mathbf{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{w} - tr(\mathbf{D}) \, \mathbf{\sigma} \tag{4.3}$$

定义一个新的张量

$$A = \mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{\sigma} - \mathbf{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{W} \tag{4.4}$$

显然 ▲ 为对称张量。 (4.3) 式在 Euler 坐标中的分量形式为:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{ij}}{dt} = \overset{\nabla}{t}_{ij} + a_{ij} - tr(\mathbf{D})\sigma_{ij}$$
 (4.5)

其中

J

$$a_{ij} = w_{ik}\sigma_{kj} - \sigma_{ik}w_{kj} \tag{4.6}$$

引入与 (3.1) 式相应的 Cauchy 应力率列阵

$$\begin{cases}
\overset{\bullet}{\sigma} = \left\{ \frac{d\sigma_{11}}{dt}, \frac{d\sigma_{22}}{dt}, \frac{d\sigma_{33}}{dt}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{d\sigma_{12}}{dt}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{d\sigma_{23}}{dt}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{d\sigma_{31}}{dt} \right\}^{T} \\
\equiv \left\{ \overset{\bullet}{\sigma}_{x}, \overset{\bullet}{\sigma}_{u}, \overset{\bullet}{\sigma}_{z}, \sqrt{2}, \overset{\bullet}{\tau}_{xu}, \sqrt{2}, \overset{\bullet}{\tau}_{uz}, \sqrt{2}, \overset{\bullet}{\tau}_{zz} \right\}^{T}
\end{cases} (4.7)$$

以及

$$\{a\} = \{a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, \sqrt{2} a_{12}, \sqrt{2} a_{53}, \sqrt{2} a_{31}\}^T$$

$$= \{a_x, a_y, a_y, \sqrt{2}a_{xy}, \sqrt{2}a_{xy}, \sqrt{2}a_{xy}\}^T$$
 (4.9)

由于w的反对称性, 所以 $w_{11} = w_{22} = w_{33} = 0$ , 故引入 $3 \times 1$ 的列阵

$$\{w\} = \{\sqrt{2} w_{12}, \sqrt{2} w_{23}, \sqrt{2} w_{31}\}^{T}$$

$$= \{\sqrt{2} w_{xy}, \sqrt{2} w_{yx}, \sqrt{2} w_{xx}\}^{T}$$
(4.10)

则(4.6)式可混示为:

$$\{a\} = [\Sigma]\{w\} \tag{4.11}$$

其单

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\sqrt{2}\tau_{xy} & 0 & -\sqrt{2}\tau_{xx} \\
-\sqrt{2}\tau_{xy} & \sqrt{2}\tau_{yx} & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\Sigma
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
0 & -\sqrt{2}\tau_{yx} & \sqrt{2}\tau_{xx} \\
\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{x} & \tau_{xx} & -\tau_{yx} \\
-\tau_{xx} & \sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y} & \tau_{xy} \\
\tau_{yx} & -\tau_{xy} & \sigma_{x} - \sigma_{z}
\end{bmatrix}$$
(4.12)

Т

$$\{w\} = [B_{\bullet}]\{\phi\}_{\bullet} = [[B_{1}]_{\bullet}[B_{2}]_{\bullet}\cdots\cdots[B_{m}]_{\bullet}]\{\phi\}_{\bullet} \qquad (4.12)$$

其中

$$[B_m]_{\bullet} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} c_m & -b_m & 0 \\ 0 & e_m & -c_m \\ -e_- & 0 & b_- \end{bmatrix}$$
 (4.14)

利用以上各式, (4.5) 式可以表示为:

$${\stackrel{\circ}{\sigma}} = {\stackrel{\nabla}{t}} + [\Sigma][B_{\bullet}]\{\phi\}, -tr(\mathbf{D})\{\sigma\}$$
 (4.15)

由 (4.15) 式算得 $\{\sigma\}$ 后,我们就可以计算每一载荷增量终了时的应力场。

对于平面问题,只需去掉各列阵中的最后两个元素及有关矩阵的相关行和列,应力率的计算式仍由(4.15)式给出。需要说明的是,在求平面应变问题 $\{t\}$ 中的t,以及平面应力问题 $\{d\}$ 中的d,时,都必须借助于下面的体积变形定律;

$$tr(\mathbf{D}) = \frac{1 - 2\nu}{E} tr(\mathbf{T}) \tag{4.16}$$

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# MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS AND FINITE ELEMENT FORMULAS OF NON-LINEAR PROBLEMS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The two point tensor method and the Lagrangian description method have been unified in this paper.

Using the principle of virtual work and tensor translation, the equation of equilibrium for stress rate and the corresponding variational equations are derived. The three dimension finife element formulas for large plastic deformation in Euler coordinate system are obtained. The Euler's formulas for finite element in plane strain and plane stress are also presented.