

考虑横向剪切变形简支矩形中厚板的屈曲分析

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摘要: 基于考虑横向剪切变形中厚板的几何方程、物理方程及平衡方程, 建立关于一个中面挠度和两个中面转角为独立变量的中厚板大挠度弯曲的位移型控制微分方程, 从而获得中厚板小挠度屈曲的位移型控制微分方程。该方程退化为薄板屈曲的控制微分方程的正确性说明推导过程的正确性及一般性。文中中厚板小挠度屈曲的位移型控制微分方程是一个六阶耦合微分方程, 对其使用双重三角级数并作为广义坐标, 将两个中面转角解耦为中面挠度的函数, 进一步建立中厚板小挠度屈曲的特征方程, 从而借助 MATLAB 工具得到简支矩形中厚板小挠度屈曲的临界荷载表达式, 最后应用 MATLAB 工具通过临界荷载表达式获得临界荷载系数的曲线, 整个求解过程简便, 且其曲线退化后符合经典的薄板临界荷载曲线。

关键词: 横向剪切变形; 位移型控制微分方程; 小挠度屈曲; 简支矩形中厚板; 双重三角级数; 临界荷载

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1 前言

广泛应用于航空航天和船舶制造行业的夹层结构, 其结构的抗剪刚度很低, 匀质金属材料相对剪切模量为 $G/E = 0.3 \sim 0.5$, 而正六边形蜂窝式夹层结构的折合相对剪切模量只有 $G/E = 0.005 \sim 0.02$ ^[1-2]。另外, 复合材料的刚硬骨架主要起抗弯作用, 而柔软的粘合材料承担着大部分的抗剪作用, 其一般都具有较低的横向剪切刚度。再者, 由于实际工程中板壳结构壁厚的增加往往超出薄壁的应用范围, 因此也需要考虑横向剪切变形的影响。由此看来, 考虑横向剪切变形的影响是十分重要的。

弹性板的屈曲特性与柱子失稳的重要区别是, 柱子的屈曲标志着构件丧失承载能力, 而板达到临界荷载后还能继续抵抗压力的增加, 并且荷载可以大大超过板的临界荷载。关于薄板的稳定性, 国内外已有研究。不管是小挠度屈曲还是大挠度屈曲都是基于忽略横向剪切变形的薄板, 普遍使用的屈曲理论是建立在冯·卡门大挠度弯曲方程的基础上, 该方法是根据大挠度弯曲方程来求解板屈曲的临界荷载^[3-7]。关于考虑横向剪切变形的中厚板的屈曲, 瑞斯纳理论^[1-3]和符拉索夫^[5]均为中厚度板的近似理论。文献[8]通过摄动法给出了剪切板屈曲的求解途径及数值结果, 但没有给出临界荷载系数的曲线。作者在文献[9]中给出了简支矩形中厚板弯曲的求解方法及解析解, 文中笔者尝试借助 MATLAB 工具推导一种中等厚度板屈曲的精化理论。

本文从中厚板的几何方程、物理方程及平衡方程出发, 建立以一个中面位移 w 、两个中面转角 ϕ 、 ψ 为三个独立变量的中厚板的位移型控制微分方程, 从而获得中厚板小挠度屈曲的位移型控制微分方程。随后, 对简支矩形板的位移型控制微分方程采用双重三角级数解法, 同时借助 MATLAB 工具得到简支矩形中厚板小挠度屈曲的临界荷载表达式, 最后应用 MATLAB 工具通过临界荷载表达式获得无量纲临界荷载曲线及临界荷载系数曲线。

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2 中厚板的基本关系

设中厚板中面上任意一点 $P(x, y)$ 处的位移分量为 $w(x, y)$, 中厚板非中面上任意一点 $P_1(x, y, z)$ 处的位移分量为 $u_1(x, y, z), v_1(x, y, z), w_1(x, y, z)$, 那么两点有以下关系^[9]

$$u_1 = u + z\phi \quad v_1 = v + z\psi \quad w_1 = w \quad (1)$$

其中中面位移 $u = 0, v = 0, \phi, \psi$ 为中面上 $P(x, y)$ 的独立转角.

由此可得到中厚板非中面 $P_1(x, y, z)$ 点处的应变表达式

$$\varepsilon_1^z = \varepsilon_1 + z\varepsilon_1 \quad \varepsilon_2^z = \varepsilon_2 + z\varepsilon_2 \quad \omega^z = \omega + z\tau \quad \varepsilon_{13}^z \approx \varepsilon_{13} \quad \varepsilon_{23}^z \approx \varepsilon_{23} \quad (2)$$

式中厚板中面薄膜应变为

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \omega = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (3)$$

中厚板中面弯曲应变表达式为

$$k_1 = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad k_2 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \quad \tau = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \quad (4)$$

中厚板中面横向剪应变为

$$\varepsilon_{13} = \phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \quad (5a)$$

$$\varepsilon_{23} = \psi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \quad (5b)$$

中厚板横向剪力表达式为

$$N_1 = \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \varepsilon_{13} = \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left(\phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \quad (6a)$$

$$N_2 = \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \varepsilon_{23} = \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left(\psi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \quad (6b)$$

中厚板内力表达式为

$$M_1 = D(\kappa_1 + \mu\kappa_2) \quad (7a)$$

$$M_2 = D(\kappa_2 + \mu\kappa_1) \quad (7b)$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = D \frac{(1-\mu)}{2} \tau \quad (7c)$$

其中抗弯刚度 $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)}$, k_τ 为中面横向剪应力 $\varepsilon_{13}, \varepsilon_{23}$ 与横向剪应力的平均值 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{13}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{23}$ 的换算系数,

取 1 或 $\frac{6}{5}$.

中厚板平衡方程为

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial y} + T_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + T_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2T_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + q = 0 \quad (8a)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial M_{12}}{\partial x} - N_2 = 0 \quad (8b)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M_{21}}{\partial y} - N_1 = 0 \quad (8c)$$

3 中厚板屈曲的位移型控制微分方程

矩形板在面内压力作用下处于平面应力状态, 由于压力荷载引起板的失稳, 这时薄膜力 $T_1 = -p_1$; $T_2 = -p_2$; $T_{12} = -p_{12}$, 在临界状态下板处于微干扰弯曲的平衡状态.

首先在平衡方程(8)中考虑横向剪力表达式(6), 然后依次代入内力表达式(7)、中面应变表达式(3)、(4), 简化后有

$$\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] + T_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + T_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2T_{12} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + q = 0 \quad (9a)$$

$$\frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{D} \left[\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} (\phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}) \right] = 0 \quad (9b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{D} \left[\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} (\phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) \right] = 0 \quad (9c)$$

上式即是用独立中面位移 w, ϕ, ψ 表示的中厚板弯曲基本方程. 若令 $q=0$ 就可得到中厚板的小挠度屈曲基本方程:

$$\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] + T_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + T_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2T_{12} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (10a)$$

$$\frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{D} \left[\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} (\phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}) \right] = 0 \quad (10b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{D} \left[\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} (\phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) \right] = 0 \quad (10c)$$

如果从弹性中厚板弯曲的位移型基本方程(9) 的后两式中解出横向剪力项 $\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} (\phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x})$, $\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} (\phi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y})$

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$) 代入第一式, 可以得到关于中面位移分量 w 的薄板弯曲基本方程. 这时转角 ϕ, ψ 不再是独立变量,

即 $\phi = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \psi = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$, 则有

$$-D \nabla^2 \nabla^2 w + T_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + T_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + 2T_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y} + q = 0 \quad (11)$$

式中 Laplace 算子 $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$. 上式与文献[3] 中式(12.1) 相同. 当法向荷载 $q=0$ 时仅有薄膜力

作用下的板屈曲基本方程与文献[3] 中式(12.1a)、文献[4] 中式(2.2) 相同.

4 单向受压四边简支矩形中厚板的屈曲

设挠度和转角函数分别为

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} W_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (12a)$$

$$\phi(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Phi_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (12b)$$

$$\psi(x, y) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Psi_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (12c)$$

上式满足四边简支边界条件. 式中的系数 $W_{mn}, \Phi_{mn}, \Psi_{mn}$ 是 Fourier 系数:

$$W_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b w(x, y) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \quad (13a)$$

$$\Phi_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b \phi(x, y) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \quad (13b)$$

$$\Psi_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b \psi(x, y) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \quad (13c)$$

将(12) 式和(13) 式代入中厚板屈曲基本方程(10) 式, 同时考虑面内荷载 $T_1 = -p; T_2 = 0; T_{12} = 0$, 故有

$$\frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right] W_{mn} + \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left[\frac{m\pi}{a} \Phi_{mn} + \frac{n\pi}{b} \Psi_{mn} \right] - p \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 W_{mn} = 0 \quad (14a)$$

$$\frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{n\pi}{b} W_{mn} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{m\pi}{a} \frac{n\pi}{b} \Phi_{mn} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \Psi_{mn} + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \Psi_{mn} + \frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \Psi_{mn} = 0 \quad (14b)$$

$$\frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{m\pi}{a} W_{mn} + \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \Phi_{mn} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2 \Phi_{mn} + \frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \Phi_{mn} + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{n\pi}{a} \frac{n\pi}{b} \Psi_{mn} = 0 \quad (14c)$$

由式(14b)、(14c)求出 Φ_{mn} , Ψ_{mn} , 这时

$$\Phi_{mn} = \frac{W_{mn}}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} \quad \Psi_{mn} = \frac{W_{mn}}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} \quad (15a, b)$$

式中

$$\Delta = -\left(1-\mu\right)\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2\left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2 - \frac{1-\mu}{2}\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^4 - \frac{1-\mu}{2}\left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^4 - \frac{3-\mu}{2}\left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2\right] \frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} - \left(\frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau}\right)^2 \quad (16a)$$

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{1-\mu}{2}\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^3 + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{m\pi}{a} \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{m\pi}{a} \quad (16b)$$

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{m\pi}{a} \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{m\pi}{b} \quad (16c)$$

将(15)式代入(14a)式, 则有

$$W_{mn} \left\{ \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left[\left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{m\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right] + \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left[\frac{m\pi}{a} \frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} + \frac{m\pi}{b} \frac{1}{D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} \right] - p \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \right\} = 0$$

使上式成立有两种可能: 若 $W_{mn} = 0$, 这是平凡解, 即任何荷载下板都保持平面状态下的平衡; 对 W_{mn} 的非零解, 上式中的括号项应等于零, 即

$$p = \frac{a^2}{m^2} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left\{ \left[\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2} \right] + \frac{1}{\pi D} \frac{Gh}{k_\tau} \left[\frac{m}{a} \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} + \frac{n}{b} \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} \right] \right\} \quad (17)$$

上式即为单向荷载下中厚板屈曲的临界荷载表达式.

5 屈曲临界荷载的求解与曲线

临界荷载表达式(17)是关于 m, n 的二元函数, 对使用 MATLAB 工具求解, 可以获得临界荷载. 将式(16)代入式(17), 同时取 $k_\tau = 1$, 通过整理后有

$$p = \frac{D\pi^2 Gh (n^2 a^2 + m^2 b^2)^2}{m^2 b^2 (n^2 a^2 D\pi^2 + m^2 b^2 D\pi^2 + Gha^2 b^2)} \quad (18)$$

通过分析知当 $n = 1$ 有

$$p = \frac{D\pi^2 Gh (a^2 + m^2 b^2)^2}{m^2 b^2 (a^2 D\pi^2 + m^2 b^2 D\pi^2 + Gha^2 b^2)} \quad (19)$$

当 $n = 1, m = a/b$ 时, 式(18)的最小值为

$$p_{\min} = \frac{4\pi^2 DGh}{2\pi^2 D + Ghb^2} = \frac{4\pi^2 D}{\frac{2\pi^2 D}{Gh} + b^2} \quad (20)$$

明显地, 上式中的最小值较经典薄板理论的临界值小, 这是因为横向剪切变形的存在需要消耗的能量.

设 $c = a/b$, 则(18)式整理为:

$$p = \frac{D\pi^2 Gh}{m^2} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{c^2 + m^2}{c + m}\right)^2}{D\pi^2 \left(\frac{c^2 + m^2}{c + m}\right)^2 + Ghc^2 b^2} \quad (21)$$

对上式使用 MATLAB 工具可以获得无量纲临界荷载, 其临界荷载系数的变化曲线如图 1 ~ 4. 图 1 对应的厚度较小, 宽厚比为 20, 其无量纲临界荷载曲线对应的临界荷载系数最小值为 4, 等同于经典的薄板理论的结果. 图 2 ~ 3 对应的厚度较大, 宽厚比分别为 10 与 5, 两者的无量纲临界荷载最小值介于 3.5 到 4 之间, 其前者的无量纲临界荷载最小值较后者稍大, 其无量纲临界荷载最小值随着厚度的增加而减小. 图 4 的临界荷载系数的最小值是四种情况中最小的. 计算中材料的弹性模量取 2.051 05 MPa, 泊松比取 0.3. 同样, 可以得到正方形中厚板小挠度屈曲的临界荷载. 见表 1, 计算中 $k_\tau = 1$, 材料常数同上.

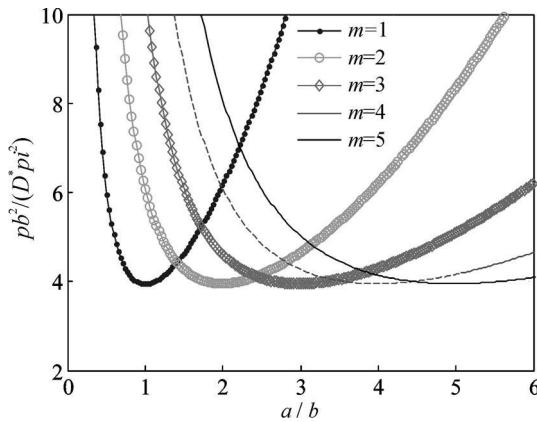
图 1 $h=b/20$ 临界荷载系数

Fig. 1 Critical loading coefficient

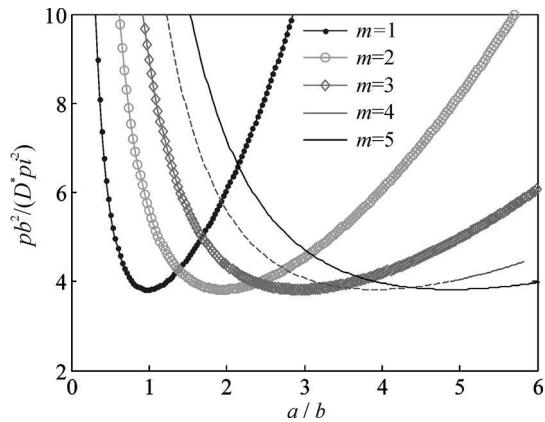
图 2 $h=b/10$ 临界荷载系数

Fig. 2 Critical loading coefficient

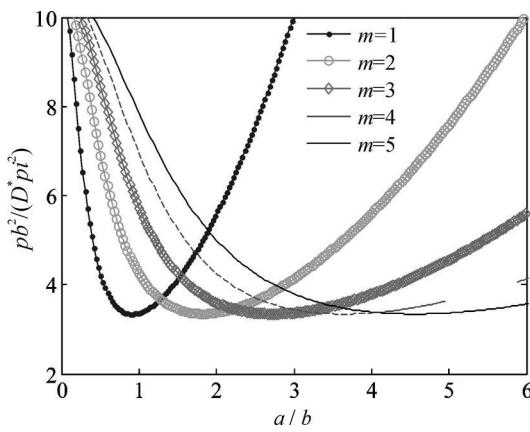
图 3 $h=b/5$ 临界荷载系数

Fig. 3 Critical loading coefficient

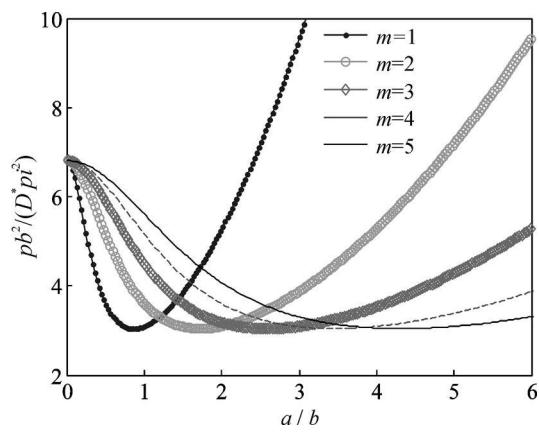
图 4 $h=b/4$ 临界荷载系数

Fig. 4 Critical loading coefficient

6 结 论

本文利用中厚板的基本理论,建立以中面位移 w 、两个中面转角 ϕ_1, ϕ_2 为三个独立变量的中厚板大挠度弯曲及屈曲的位移型控制方程,该方程退化为薄板大挠度弯曲及屈曲的位移性控制方程的正确性说明推导过程的正确性及一般性.

中厚板小挠度屈曲的无量纲临界荷载最小值较经典薄板理论的临界值小,这是因为横向剪切变形的存在需要消耗的能量.

使用 MATLAB 工具获得的无量纲临界荷载系数随着厚度的增加而减小.当宽厚比大于 20 时,其无量纲临界荷载曲线对应的临界荷载系数最小值为 4.当宽厚比大于 10 小于 20 时,其临界荷载系数最小值随着板厚的增加而减小.

表 1 简支正方形中厚板的临界荷载

Tab. 1 Critical loading of simply supported rectangular medium plates

$\frac{p_{cr}b^2}{\pi^2 D}$	$h = \frac{b}{100}$	$h = \frac{b}{50}$	$h = \frac{b}{20}$	$h = \frac{b}{10}$	$h = \frac{b}{5}$	$h = \frac{b}{4}$
本文	3.998 1	3.992 5	3.953 5	3.820 4	3.367	3.091 8
沈惠申 ^[8]			3.944 3	3.786 5	3.263 7	

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Study on buckling of simply supported rectangular medium plate considering the transverse shearing deformation

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Abstract Based on the theory of geometric equation, physical equation and equilibrium equation of medium plate considered transverse shearing deformation, the displacement governing differential equation for the large-deflection bending of medium plate is established concerning three independent variables including one middle surface displacement and two middle surface angles of rotation. So the displacement governing differential equation for the small-deflection buckling of medium plate is obtained. Furthermore, the equation could degenerate into the governing differential equation for the buckling of thin plate, which demonstrates the validity and generality of the solving process. The displacement governing the differential equation for the small-deflection buckling of medium plate is a sixth-order differential equation by applying double trigonometric series as generalized coordinates. The characteristic equation for the small-deflection buckling of medium plate is obtained through decoupling of two middle surface angles of rotation into middle surface deflection function. Thus, the critical load formula for the small-deflection buckling of simply supported rectangular medium plate is gained through MATLAB. Finally, the curves of critical load coefficient through the critical load formula by MATLAB are obtained. Generally, it's a simplified and convenient solving process, and the degenerative curve is in line with the classical critical load curve of thin plate.

Key words: transverse shearing deformation; displacement governing differential equation; small-deflection buckling; simply supported rectangular medium plates; double trigonometric series; critical load.