力 学 报 Chinese Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics

磁-电-弹性半空间在轴对称热载荷作用 下的三维问题研究¹⁾

胡 克 强^{*,2)}, 高 存 法^{*}, 仲 政⁺, Chen Zengtao⁺⁺

* (南京航空航天大学 机械结构强度与振动国家重点实验室,南京 210016) + (哈尔滨工业大学 (深圳)理学院,深圳 518055)

++ (Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2G8, Canada)

摘要 考虑力-电-磁-热等多场耦合作用,基于线性理论给出了磁-电-弹性半空间在表面轴对称温度载荷作用下的 热-磁-电-弹性分析,并得到了问题的解析解。利用 Hankel 积分变换法求解了磁-电-弹性材料中的热传导及控制 方程,讨论了在磁-电-弹性半空间在边界表面上作用局部热载荷时的混合边值问题,利用积分变换和积分方程技术, 通过在边界表面上施加应力自由及磁-电开路条件,推导得到了磁-电-弹性半空间中位移、电势及磁势的积分形式 的表达式。获得了磁-电-弹性半空间中温度场的解析表达式并且给出了应力,电位移和磁通量的解析解。数值计算 结果表明温度载荷对磁-电-弹性场的分布有显著影响。当温度载荷作用的圆域半径增加时,最大正应力发生的位置 会远离半无限大体的边界;反之当温度载荷作用的圆域半径减小时,最大应力发生的位置会靠近半无限大体的边界。 电场和磁场在温度载荷作用的圆域内在边界表面附近有明显的强化,而磁-电-弹性场强化区域的强化程度跟温度载

关键词 磁-电-弹性材料,轴对称温度载荷, Hankel 变换, 热传导, 磁-电-弹性场

中图分类号: O343.6 **文献标识码:** A **doi:** 10.6052/0459-1879-20-127

THREE-DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF A MAGNETOELECTROELASTIC HALF-SPACE UNDER AXISYMMETRIC TEMPERATURE LOADING¹⁷

Hu Keqiang^{*,2)}, Gao Cunfa^{*}, Zhong Zheng⁺, Chen Zengtao⁺⁺

* (State Key Laboratory of Mechanics and Control of Mechanical Structures, Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics,

Nanjing 210016, China)

⁺ (School of Science, Harbin Institute of Technology, Shenzhen, 518055, China)

⁺⁺ (Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2G8, Canada)

Abstract Considering the coupling effects between mechanical, electrical, magnetic and thermal fields, we have presented an analytical solution for the thermo-magneto-electro-elastic problem of a magnetoelectroelastic

2020-04-20 收稿, 2020-06-08 录用, 2020-06-08 网络版发表.

¹⁾国家自然科学基金项目(11872203)和创新研究群体项目(51921003)资助.

²⁾ 胡克强,教授,主要研究方向:多场耦合复合材料断裂理论. E-mail: keqiang@nuaa.edu.cn

引用格式: 胡克强,高存法,仲政,Chen Zengtao. 磁-电-弹性半空间在轴对称热载荷作用下的三维问题研究. 力学学报, 2020, … Hu Keqiang, Gao Cunfa, Zhong Zheng, Chen Zengtao. Three-dimensional analysis of a magnetoelectroelastic half-space under axisymmetric temperature loading. Chinese Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, 2020, …

half-space under axisymmetric thermal loading based on the linear theory. Integral transform method and integral equation technique are applied to analytically solve the heat conduction equation, the governing equations of the magnetoelectroelastic material, and the mixed boundary value problem on the boundary of the magnetoelectroelastic half-space. A general closed-form solution is presented for the complementary and particular parts of the components of the displacement, electric potential and magnetic potential. Traction-free and open circuit electro-magnetic conditions are applied on the boundary surface and an integral form solution for the displacement, electric and magnetic potentials in the magnetoelectroelastic half-space has been successfully obtained. Temperature field in the half-space has been obtained analytically and the expression of the stresses, electric displacements and magnetic induction due to the temperature change applied on the surface are derived and given in an explicit closed form. Numerical results show that the temperature loading has much effect on the field distribution of the mechanical, electric and magnetic fields in the magnetoelectroelastic half-space. As the radius of the constant temperature loading increases, the distance from the region of the maximum normal stress to the free boundary will become larger, and the normal stress becomes much smaller in the regions outside of the circular region. The maximum shear stress appears just below the boundary surface at the edge of the circular region. The electric field is found to be intensified near to the boundary surface within the circular region, and similarly, intensities of the positive and negative magnetic fields are observed at different locations in the half-space under the temperature loading applied on the boundary. The results of this study are helpful for the design and manufacturing of smart materials/structures under thermal loading.

Key words Magnetoelectroelastic material, Axisymmetric temperature loading, Hankel transform, Heat

conduction, Electric and magnetic field

引 言

磁-电-弹性材料是一种同时具有压电、压磁、磁 电耦合效应的复合材料,这种材料在工程结构中, 尤其是在智能材料和结构系统中,有越来越广泛的 应用。磁-电-弹性材料所固有的力电磁耦合特性使 它们成为智能结构中传感与执行元件的首选材料, 广泛应用于传感器、执行器、滤波器、换能器和其 他智能器件,在能量转换系统中有着非常可观的潜 在的应用前景^[1-8]。由于这些智能器件通常在复杂的 力、电、磁和热耦合载荷环境下工作,因此对磁-电-弹性材料在多场耦合环境下的响应问题研究具 有重要的意义。

近年来,关于磁-电-弹性材料力学问题的研究 备受关注。Wang 等^[9]推出了各向异性磁-电-弹性半 空间在圆周方向载荷作用下的解析解。利用推广的 Stroh 公式和坐标变换技术,Qin^[10]求得了磁-电-弹性介质中含有任意方向半平面或双材料界面时的 Green 函数解。利用积分变换和奇异积分方程方法, Hu 等^[11]研究了磁-电-弹性和正交各向异性半空间 中的界面裂纹问题,发现裂纹尖端的振荡奇异性或 非振荡奇异性取决于双材料的特定材料属性组合。 段淑敏等^[12]用奇异积分方程法求解了磁-电-弹性 材料与加层间的界面裂纹在反平面剪切冲击载荷和 面内电磁冲击载荷作用下的动态响应问题,讨论了 载荷、材料及几何参数对能量释放率的影响。Ma 等 [13]用扩展有限元法分析了磁-电-弹性双材料界面 裂纹的静态断裂和多场耦合效应。Yang 和 Li^[14]通过 考虑表面效应并利用 Kirchhoff 薄板理论,获得了 纳米尺度圆盘状磁-电-弹性薄板弯曲和自由振动的 解析解。

鉴于磁-电-弹性材料和结构通常会用在磁场、 电场和温度场等多场耦合的载荷环境中,而其性能

通常会受到温度载荷显著的影响,因此有必要对其 热效应进行深入的研究^[15]。Hou 等^[16]求得了各向同 性磁-电-弹性材料中的二维形式的通解和基本解。 通过引入五个调和函数, Chen 等^[17]推导出了横观各 向同性磁-电-热弹性体的一般解并得到了各耦合场 的表达式。Carman 等^[18]提出了一个含有保守非线性 的磁-电-弹性材料中的微观机械模型。利用微观机 械方法可以对完全耦合的磁-电-热弹性多相复合材 料的性能进行系统的分析^[19,20]。Ke 和 Wang^[21]基于非 局部理论和 Kirchhoff 板理论研究了磁-电-弹性纳 米板的自由振动,发现其固有频率对于力、电和磁 载荷很敏感但对热载荷不敏感。田晓耕和沈亚鹏讨 论并综述了磁-电多场耦合的广义电磁热弹性耦合 问题方面的研究以及计及扩散效应和粘弹性效应的 广义热弹性理论的发展^[22]。He 等^[23]研究了无限长空 心圆柱体中的广义电磁热弹性问题。Ootao 和 Tanigama^[24]研究了多层磁-电-热弹性板条在非稳 定及非均匀热载荷作用下的动态响应。Karimi 和 Shahidi^[25]利用非局部理论研究了磁-电-弹性纳米 板在外加磁势、面内剪切和热载荷作用时的自由振 动及表面效应。Gao 等^[26]根据广义 Stroh 公式研究 了完全耦合的磁-电-弹性介质中的共线电渗透型裂 纹问题并给出了在远场均匀热流作用时磁-电-弹性 场强度因子的简洁表达式。利用积分方程法, Niraula 和 Wang^[27]求得了磁-电-弹性介质中的圆币 型裂纹在均匀热流作用下的精确解。Li 等^[28]求得了 具有横观各向同性性质的无限大热-磁-电-弹性介 质中的圆币型裂纹的三维基本解。Zhao等^[29,30]用扩 展的位移间断边界积分方程法分析了三维横观各向 同性热-磁-电-弹性双材料中任意形状的界面裂纹 问题并讨论了电-磁场边界条件对各个场强度因子 的影响。

从检索到的相关文献资料来看,现有的工作主 要集中在求解无限大磁-电-弹性体中的力学问题或 者相应的热载荷是作用在全部边界上的情形,而考 虑边界的影响以及局部范围内分布载荷的作用则更 具有实际意义。本文利用积分变换方法推导并求解 了磁-电-弹性半空间在边界上作用轴对称温度载荷 时的热传导和控制方程,得到了磁-电-弹性半空间 中的温度场、应力、电位移和磁通量的解析解。本 文结果对磁-电-弹性材料在热环境中的应用具有重 要的指导意义。

1 基本公式

考虑一个横观各向同性的磁-电-弹性材料,其 极化方向沿 z-轴方向,各向同性平面为 x-y-平面, 如图 1 所示。对于轴对称问题,线性磁-电-弹性介 质的本构方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{rr} \\ \sigma_{\theta\theta} \\ \sigma_{zz} \\ D_{z} \\ B_{z} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & e_{31} & h_{31} \\ c_{12} & c_{11} & c_{13} & e_{31} & h_{31} \\ c_{13} & c_{13} & c_{33} & e_{33} & h_{33} \\ e_{31} & e_{31} & e_{33} & -\varepsilon_{33} & -d_{33} \\ h_{31} & h_{31} & h_{33} & -d_{33} & -\mu_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{r,r} \\ u_{r,r} \\ u_{z,z} \\ \phi_{z} \\ \phi_{z} \\ \phi_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$
(1)
$$- [\beta_{1} \quad \beta_{2} \quad \beta_{3} \quad \beta_{4} \quad \beta_{5}] \Delta T$$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{rz} \\ D_r \\ B_r \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{44} & e_{15} & h_{15} \\ e_{15} & -\varepsilon_{11} & -d_{11} \\ h_{15} & -d_{11} & -\mu_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} u_{z,r} + u_{r,z} \\ \phi_{,r} \\ \phi_{,r} \end{cases}$$
(2)

其中,场变量为*r*和的 z 函数,与角度 θ 无关; *u*_r和 *u*_z分别是径向和轴向弹性位移的分量; $\phi \pi \varphi$ 分别 是电势和磁势; σ_{rr} , $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$, σ_{zz} , σ_{rz} 为应力张量的分 量; *D*_r和*D*_z为电位移的分量; *B*_r和*B*_z为磁通量的 分量; *c*₁₁, *c*₁₂, *c*₁₃, *c*₃₃, *c*₄₄为弹性模量; *e*₁₅, *e*₃₁, *e*₃₃为压电常数; *ε*₁₁, *ε*₃₃为介电常数; *d*₁₁, *d*₃₃为 电磁常数; *μ*₁₁, *μ*₃₃为磁渗透系数; *β*_j (*j*=1-5)是 热应力系数; *ΔT* 是温度变化量; []表示矩阵的转 置; (),表示对相应坐标的求偏导。

电场 $E_j(j=r,z)$ 和磁场 $H_j(j=r,z)$ 可以分别 由电势和磁势的偏导数表示为:

$$E_r = -\phi_{,r}, \qquad E_z = -\phi_{,z} \tag{3}$$

$$H_r = -\varphi_{,r}, \quad H_z = -\varphi_{,z}$$

若不计体力及自由电荷,平衡方程可以表示为:

$$\sigma_{rr,r} + \sigma_{rz,z} + (\sigma_{rr} - \sigma_{\theta\theta})/r = 0$$

$$\sigma_{rz,r} + \sigma_{zz,z} + \sigma_{rz}/r = 0$$

$$D_{r,r} + D_{z,z} + D_r/r = 0$$

$$B_{r,r} + B_{z,z} + B_r/r = 0$$

$$H (1 - 2) \quad (H > 1) \quad h \Rightarrow H = T [1] (H > 1) (H > 1)$$

将方程(1,2)代入以上方程可以得到关于位移

$$\begin{split} u_{r}, \quad u_{z}, \quad \mathbb{B} \Rightarrow \phi \ \mathfrak{P} \ \mathbb{B} \ \mathbb{B}$$

2 问题求解

考虑一个在其边界表面上作用有轴对称热载荷的磁-电-弹性半空间,如图1所示。我们采用柱坐标 (r, θ, z) ,并假定极化方向沿z-轴方向; $T_B(r)$ 是一个定义在圆域 $(r \le a, z = 0)$ 内的轴对称函数。 横观各向同性材料在轴对称条件下的稳态热传导方程为:

$$T_{rr} + T_{r}/r + k_z T_{zz}/k_r = 0$$
(6)

其中T = T(r, z) 是介质中的温度分布函数, $k_r \approx k_z$ 分别为 $r \approx z$ 方向的热传导系数。 应用 Hankel 变换可以得到温度的表达式为:

$$T(r,z) = A_0 + \int_0^\infty A(\xi) \exp(-\lambda\xi z) J_0(\xi r) d\xi$$
(7)

其中 $A(\xi)$ 为待求函数, A_0 是一个可以由远场边 界条件确定的常数, $J_0()$ 是第一类 0 阶 Bessel 函数,系数 λ 定义为:

$$\lambda = \sqrt{k_r / k_z} \tag{8}$$

假设无穷远处的温度为一有限值 T_I 并且作用于磁-电-弹性介质边界上有界区域内的温度为 T_B ,即:

$$T(r,\infty) = T_I, \qquad T(r,0) = T_B(r) \tag{9}$$





将方程(10)代入方程(7)可以得到温度场的表 达式为:

$$\Delta T = T(r,z) - T_I$$

= $\int_0^\infty \xi \exp(-\lambda\xi z) J_0(\xi r) \int_0^\infty \eta T_0(\eta) J_0(\xi\eta) d\eta d\xi$ (12)

对方程(5)做 Hankel 变换,可以得到弹性位移,电势和磁势的通解如下:

$$u_r(r,z) = \int_0^\infty J_1(\xi r) \begin{bmatrix} B(\xi) \exp(-\lambda\xi z) \\ + \sum_{j=1}^4 a_j A_j(\xi) \exp(-\gamma_j \xi z) \end{bmatrix} d\xi \quad (13)$$

$$u_{z}(r,z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{0}(\xi r) \left[+ \sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{A_{j}(\xi)}{\gamma_{j}} \exp(-\gamma_{j}\xi z) \right] d\xi \qquad (14)$$

$$\phi(r,z) = \int_0^\infty J_0(\xi r) \begin{bmatrix} D(\xi) \exp(-\lambda \xi z) \\ -\sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{b_j A_j(\xi)}{\gamma_j} \exp(-\gamma_j \xi z) \end{bmatrix} d\xi \quad (15)$$

$$\varphi(r,z) = \int_0^\infty J_0(\xi r) \begin{bmatrix} E(\xi) \exp(-\lambda \xi z) \\ -\sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{d_j A_j(\xi)}{\gamma_j} \exp(-\gamma_j \xi z) \end{bmatrix} d\xi$$
(16)

其中, $A_j(\xi)$ (j=1-4), $B(\xi)$, $C(\xi)$, $D(\xi)$, $E(\xi)$ 为待求的未知函数, a_j , b_j , d_j , (j=1-4) 是与 材料系数相关的已知的系数, 见附录; $J_1()$ 是第 一类的一阶 Bessel 函数, γ_j (j=1-4) 为以下 特征方程的特征根:

$$\begin{vmatrix} c_{11} - c_{44}\gamma^2 & (c_{13} + c_{44})\gamma & (e_{31} + e_{15})\gamma & (h_{31} + h_{15})\gamma \\ (c_{13} + c_{44})\gamma & c_{33}\gamma^2 - c_{44} & e_{33}\gamma^2 - e_{15} & h_{33}\gamma^2 - h_{15} \\ (e_{31} + e_{15})\gamma & e_{33}\gamma^2 - e_{15} & \varepsilon_{11} - \varepsilon_{33}\gamma^2 & d_{11} - d_{33}\gamma^2 \\ (h_{31} + h_{15})\gamma & h_{33}\gamma^2 - h_{15} & d_{11} - d_{33}\gamma^2 & \mu_{11} - \mu_{33}\gamma^2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 0$$

(17)

其中, $|\mathbf{M}|$ 表示矩阵 **M** 的行列式值。这里需要指出的是,八阶特征方程(17)有八个特征根成对出现,每一对大小相同符号相反,复根以共轭形式成对出现。在式(13-16)中,取特征根 γ_j (j=1-4)的实部为正,以确保稳定系统的内能正定^[31, 32]。

利用本构方程,可以得到应力,电位移及磁通 量的各个分量为:

$$\sigma_{zz}(r,z) = \int_0^\infty J_0(\xi r) \begin{bmatrix} K_{10}(\xi) \exp(-\lambda \xi z) \\ + \sum_{j=1}^4 K_{1j}(\xi) \exp(-\gamma_j \xi z) \end{bmatrix} d\xi - \beta_3 \Delta T$$
(18)

$$\sigma_{rz}(r,z) = \int_0^\infty J_1(\xi r) \begin{bmatrix} K_{20}(\xi) \exp(-\lambda \xi z) \\ + \sum_{j=1}^4 K_{2j}(\xi) \exp(-\gamma_j \xi z) \end{bmatrix} d\xi$$
(19)

$$D_{z}(r,z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{0}(\xi r) \left[K_{30}(\xi) \exp(-\lambda \xi z) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} K_{3j}(\xi) \exp(-\gamma_{j} \xi z) \right] d\xi - \beta_{4} \Delta T$$

$$(20)$$

$$B_{z}(r,z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{0}(\xi r) \begin{bmatrix} K_{40}(\xi) \exp(-\lambda \xi z) \\ + \sum_{j=1}^{4} K_{4j}(\xi) \exp(-\gamma_{j} \xi z) \end{bmatrix} d\xi - \beta_{5} \Delta T$$

$$(21)$$

其中,

$$\begin{split} K_{10}(\xi) &= \xi \bigg\{ c_{13}B(\xi) - \lambda \bigg[\begin{matrix} c_{33}C(\xi) + e_{33}D(\xi) \\ + h_{33}E(\xi) \end{matrix} \bigg] \bigg\} \\ K_{1j}(\xi) &= \xi \bigg[c_{13}a_j - c_{33} + e_{33}b_j + h_{33}d_j \bigg] A_j(\xi) \end{split} \tag{22-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (22-1) \\ K_{20}(\xi) &= -\xi \bigg[\begin{matrix} c_{44}\lambda B(\xi) + c_{44}C(\xi) \\ + e_{15}D(\xi) + h_{15}E(\xi) \bigg] \\ K_{2j}(\xi) &= \xi \bigg[\begin{matrix} - c_{44}\bigg(a_j\gamma_j + \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \bigg) \\ + e_{15}\frac{b_j}{\gamma_j} + h_{15}\frac{d_j}{\gamma_j} \bigg] A_j(\xi) \end{aligned} \tag{22-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{30}(\xi) &= \xi \bigg\{ e_{31}B(\xi) + \lambda \bigg[\begin{matrix} \varepsilon_{33}D(\xi) \\ + h_{33}E(\xi) - e_{33}C(\xi) \\ + h_{33}E(\xi) - e_{33}C(\xi) \bigg] \bigg\} \\ K_{3j}(\xi) &= \xi \bigg[h_{31}a_j - e_{33} \\ - \varepsilon_{33}b_j - h_{33}d_j \bigg] A_j(\xi) \end{aligned} \tag{22-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{40}(\xi) &= \xi \bigg\{ h_{31}B(\xi) + \lambda \bigg[\begin{matrix} d_{33}D(\xi) \\ + \mu_{33}E(\xi) - h_{33}C(\xi) \\ + \mu_{33}E(\xi) - h_{33}C(\xi) \bigg] \bigg\} \\ K_{4j}(\xi) &= \xi \bigg[h_{31}a_j - h_{33} \\ - d_{33}b_j - \mu_{33}d_j \bigg] A_j(\xi) \end{aligned}$$

(22-4)

当在半无限大体的表面只作用有热载荷作用 时,磁-电-弹性半空间表面上电、磁和机械边界 条件为:

$$D_{z}(r,0) = 0$$

$$B_{z}(r,0) = 0$$

$$\sigma_{rz}(r,0) = 0$$

$$\sigma_{zz}(r,0) = 0$$
(23)

将方程(18-21)代入方程(23),我们可以得到 以下关系式:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{4} X_{1j}A_{j}(\xi) = Y_{1}$$

$$Y_{1} = -c_{13}B(\xi) + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} c_{33}C(\xi) \\ + e_{33}D(\xi) + h_{33}E(\xi) \end{bmatrix} (24-1)$$

$$+ \beta_{3}\frac{A(\xi)}{\xi}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{4} X_{2j}A_{j}(\xi) = Y_{2}$$

$$Y_{2} = c_{44}\lambda B(\xi) + c_{44}C(\xi) + e_{15}D(\xi) + h_{15}E(\xi)$$

$$(24-2)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{7} X_{3j} A_j(\xi) = Y_3$$

$$Y_3 = -e_{31} B(\xi) + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} e_{33} C(\xi) \\ -\varepsilon_{33} D(\xi) - h_{33} E(\xi) \end{bmatrix} (24-3)$$

$$+ \beta_4 \frac{A(\xi)}{\xi}$$

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{j=1}^{4} X_{4j} A_j(\xi) = Y_4 \\ &Y_4 = -h_{31} B(\xi) + \lambda \begin{bmatrix} h_{33} C(\xi) \\ -d_{33} D(\xi) - \mu_{33} E(\xi) \end{bmatrix} \quad (24\text{-}4) \\ &+ \beta_5 \frac{A(\xi)}{\xi} \end{split}$$

其中,

$$X_{1j} = c_{13}a_j - c_{33} + e_{33}b_j + h_{33}d_j \tag{25-1}$$

$$X_{2j}(\xi) = -c_{44} \left(a_j \gamma_j + \frac{1}{\gamma_j} \right)$$

$$+ e_{15} \frac{b_j}{\gamma_j} + h_{15} \frac{d_j}{\gamma_j}$$
(25-2)

$$X_{3j} = e_{31}a_j - e_{33} - \varepsilon_{33}b_j - h_{33}d_j \tag{25-3}$$

$$X_{4j} = h_{31}a_j - h_{33} - d_{33}b_j - \mu_{33}d_j \qquad (25-4)$$

未知函数 *B*(*ξ*),*C*(*ξ*),*D*(*ξ*),*E*(*ξ*) 可以由函数 *A*(*ξ*)表示为:

$$\begin{cases}
B(\xi) \\
C(\xi) \\
D(\xi) \\
E(\xi)
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
\Delta_1 \\
\Delta_2 \\
\Delta_3 \\
\Delta_4
\end{cases} \frac{A(\xi)}{\xi}$$
(26)

其中, Δ_j (j=1-4) 的表达式在附录中给出。

 Y_j (*j*=1-4) 可以表示为 $A(\xi)$ 的函数:

$$\begin{cases}
Y_1 \\
Y_2 \\
Y_3 \\
Y_4
\end{cases} = \begin{cases}
\delta_1 \\
\delta_2 \\
\delta_3 \\
\delta_4
\end{cases} = \underbrace{A(\xi)}{\xi}$$
(27)

$$\begin{split} \delta_{1} &= -c_{13}\Delta_{1} + c_{33}\lambda\Delta_{2} + e_{33}\lambda\Delta_{3} + h_{33}\lambda\Delta_{4} + \beta_{3} \qquad (28-1) \\ \delta_{2} &= c_{44}\lambda\Delta_{1} + c_{44}\Delta_{2} + e_{15}\Delta_{3} + h_{15}\Delta_{4} \qquad (28-2) \\ \delta_{3} &= -e_{31}\Delta_{1} + e_{33}\lambda\Delta_{2} - \varepsilon_{33}\lambda\Delta_{3} - h_{33}\lambda\Delta_{4} + \beta_{4} \qquad (28-3) \\ \delta_{4} &= -h_{31}\Delta_{1} + h_{33}\lambda\Delta_{2} - d_{33}\lambda\Delta_{3} - \mu_{33}\lambda\Delta_{4} + \beta_{5} \\ &\qquad (28-4) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 A_{j}(\xi) \ (j=1-4) \mathrel{\displaystyle \sqsubseteq} A(\xi) \ \texttt{b} \mathrel{\displaystyle \bigstar \ } \And \texttt{b} \mathrel{\displaystyle \vdots \ } \\
 \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} A_{1}(\xi) \\ A_{3}(\xi) \\ A_{4}(\xi) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \delta_{1} \\ \delta_{2} \\ \delta_{3} \\ \delta_{4} \end{Bmatrix} \underbrace{A(\xi)} \\ \underbrace{\delta_{2}} \\ \underbrace{\delta_{3}} \\ \underbrace{\delta_{4}} \end{Bmatrix} \underbrace{A(\xi)} \\ \underbrace{\delta_{4}} \\ \underbrace{\delta_{4}}$$

其中, Ω_j (j=1-4) 在附录中给出。

本文考虑如下定常相对温度作用在磁-电-弹性 半空间表面上一个圆域上的情形:

$$T_0(r) = \begin{cases} T_0, & (0 \le r \le a) \\ 0, & (r > a) \end{cases}$$
(31)

需要指出的是, T_0 是作用在圆域上的温度与圆域外的温度的相对值,而所考查的半空间中的磁-电-弹性场的变化与 T_0 有关。

$$A(\xi) = T_0 a J_1(\xi a) \tag{32}$$

温度场的积分表达式如方程(7)所示,利用关系 式(26,30),我们可以得到位移、电势、磁势、应 力、电位移和磁通量的解析形式的表达式。在此略 去具体的细节,应力、电位移和磁通量的分量可以 表示为:

$$\sigma_{zz}(r,z) = T_0 a \left[(V_1 - \beta_3) I_1(\lambda) + \sum_{j=1}^4 E_j I_1(\gamma_j) \right]$$
(33)

$$D_{z}(r,z) = T_{0}a\left[(V_{2} - \beta_{4})I_{1}(\lambda) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} F_{j}I_{1}(\gamma_{j})\right]$$
(34)

$$B_{z}(r,z) = T_{0}a\left[(V_{3} - \beta_{5})I_{1}(\lambda) + \sum_{j=1}^{4}G_{j}I_{1}(\gamma_{j})\right]$$
(35)

$$\sigma_{rz}(r,z) = T_0 a \left[V_4 I_2(\lambda) + \sum_{j=1}^4 H_j I_2(\gamma_j) \right]$$
(36)

$$D_{r}(r,z) = T_{0}a \left[V_{5}I_{2}(\lambda) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} K_{j}I_{2}(\gamma_{j}) \right]$$
(37)

$$B_{r}(r,z) = T_{0}a \left[V_{6}I_{2}(\lambda) + \sum_{j=1}^{4} L_{j}I_{2}(\gamma_{j}) \right]$$
(38)

其中系数 V_k (k = 1 - 6), E_j , F_j , G_j , H_j , K_j , L_j (j = 1 - 4)在附录中给出,积分算子 $I_j(\lambda)$ (j = 1, 2) 定义为:

$$\beta_3 = c_{13}\alpha_r + c_{13}\alpha_\theta + c_{33}\alpha_z$$

$$\beta_4 = e_{31}\alpha_r + e_{31}\alpha_\theta + e_{33}\alpha_z$$
(40)

$$\beta_5 = h_{31}\alpha_r + h_{31}\alpha_\theta + h_{33}\alpha_z$$

其中, α_i (*i* = *r*, θ , *z*) 为热膨胀系数。

由以上所得到的磁、电、热弹性场的解析表达 式可知,对于在任意区域作用任意温度载荷的情形, 本文的结果可以作为一个基本解,在线弹性和小变 形范围内利用叠加原理可以得到一般温度载荷情形 的解。需要指出的是,由于解的表达式中含有无限 积分项,在不能获得精确积分结果的情况下,数值 积分可能会产生一定的误差。

3 数值计算及分析

在数值计算中,不失一般性,我们取一具有完 全的机械、电和磁场耦合作用的横观各向同性性 质的磁-电-弹性材料-复合材料 BaTiO₃-CoFe₂O₄,其 材料常数为^[31]:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{11} &= 22.6 \times 10^{10} \, (N/m^2), \ c_{13} &= 12.4 \times 10^{10} \, (N/m^2) \\ c_{33} &= 21.6 \times 10^{10} \, (N/m^2), \ c_{44} &= 4.4 \times 10^{10} \, (N/m^2) \\ e_{15} &= 5.8 \, (C/m^2), \ e_{31} &= -2.2 \, (C/m^2) \\ e_{33} &= 9.3 \, (C/m^2), \ h_{15} &= 275 \, (N/Am) \\ h_{31} &= 290.2 \, (N/Am), \ h_{33} &= 350 \, (N/Am) \\ \lambda_{11} &= 5.6 \times 10^{-9} \, (C^2/Nm^2), \ \lambda_{33} &= 6.3 \times 10^{-9} \, (C^2/Nm^2) \\ \mu_{11} &= 29.7 \times 10^{-5} \, (Ns^2/C^2), \ \mu_{33} &= 8.3 \times 10^{-5} \, (Ns^2/C^2) \\ d_{11} &= 4.0 \times 10^{-9} \, (Ns/VC), \ d_{33} &= 4.7 \times 10^{-9} \, (Ns/VC) \end{aligned}$$

(41)

对于以*z*-轴为极化方向的横观各向同性材料, 径向和切向的热膨胀系数相同,即 $\alpha_r = \alpha_{\theta}$ 。因此, 由方程(40)可知 $\beta_1 = \beta_2$ 。在以下的数值计算中,热 膨胀系数假定为 $\alpha_r = \alpha_z = 7 \times 10^{-6} K^{-1}$,圆域内的相 对温度值假设为 $T_0 = 100K$ 。

图 2 给出了磁-电-弹性半空间中的无量纲化的 正应力的分布。图中显示最大应力发生在沿-轴方向 距离半空间边界约 *z* ≈ 1.3*a* 的位置。我们可以推断当 温度载荷作用的圆域半径增加时(a 增加),最大 应力发生的位置会远离半无限大体的边界,即最大 应力会发生在更深处;反之当温度载荷作用的圆域 半径减小时(a 减小),最大应力发生的位置会靠 近半无限大体的边界,即最大应力会发生在靠近边 界的位置。需要指出的是,在圆域外(*r* > *a*)的正应 力很小。



图 2 正应力 $\sigma_{zz}/\beta_3 T_0$ 的分布 Fig. 2 Distributions of the normalized stress $\sigma_{zz}/\beta_3 T_0$.

图 3 显示了在圆域温度载荷作用下磁-电-弹性 半空间中最大剪应力 $\sigma_{rz}/\beta_3 T_0$ 的分布。最大剪应力 发生在靠近边界表面大约在圆形区域的边上 ($r \approx a$)。在远离温度载荷作用区域(r > 2a, z > a) 时,剪应力变得相当小。



 $\sigma_{r_7}/eta_3\,\Delta T$.

图 4 给出了无量纲化的电场的分布,可以看出, 电场在温度载荷作用的圆域内在边界表面附近有明 显的强化。这一结果预示在高温载荷情形时,高温 度区域可能会出现电击穿的情形。图 5 显示了半无 限大空间中磁场的分布,正的和负的磁场在不同的 区域都得到了强化:负的磁场在 $z \sim 0.1a$, r = 1.2a 的区域得 到了强化。



图 4 电场 $e_{33}E_z/\beta_3 \Delta T$ 的分布 Fig. 4 Distributions of the normalized electric field $e_{33}E_z/\beta_3 \Delta T$.



Fig. 5 Distributions of the normalized magnetic field $h_{33}H_z/\beta_3 \Delta T$.

4 结 论

本文给出了磁-电-弹性半空间在轴对称温度载 荷作用下的磁-电-热-弹性多场耦合的解析解。利用 变换法成功求解了磁-电-弹性介质中的热传导方程 和控制方程,得到了温度场分布的解析表达式,并 进一步获得了应力,电位移和磁通量在半空间中的 场分布。数值结果表明在温度载荷作用下应力,电 位移和磁通量在各自特定的区域内会得到强化,磁-电-弹性场强化区域的强化程度跟温度载荷的大小 和作用区域大小相关。本文结果对磁-电-弹性材料 和结构的设计和应用具有重要的理论指导意义。

附录

方程(13, 15, 16)中的常数 a_j, b_j, d_j (*j*=1-4) 定义为:

$$\begin{cases} a_{j} \\ b_{j} \\ d_{j} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} - C_{44}\gamma_{j}^{2} & e_{31} + e_{15} & h_{31} + h_{15} \\ (C_{13} + C_{44})\gamma_{j}^{2} & e_{33}\gamma_{j}^{2} - e_{15} & h_{33}\gamma_{j}^{2} - h_{15} \\ (e_{31} + e_{15})\gamma_{j}^{2} & \lambda_{11} - \lambda_{33}\gamma_{j}^{2} & d_{11} - d_{33}\gamma_{j}^{2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \\ \cdot \begin{cases} C_{13} + C_{44} \\ C_{33}\gamma_{j}^{2} - C_{44} \\ e_{33}\gamma_{j}^{2} - e_{15} \end{cases}$$

$$(j = 1 - 4) \qquad (A. 1)$$

其中 γ_j (*j*=1,2,3) 为特征方程(17)的特征根。在 方程(26)中 Δ_j (*j*=1-4) 定义为:

(A. 2-5)
在方程 (30) 中
$$\Omega_{j}$$
 ($j = 1 - 4$) 定义为:

$$\Omega_{1} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{X}} \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{1} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} \\ \delta_{2} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} \\ \delta_{3} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ \delta_{4} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$
(A. 3-1)

$$\Omega_{2} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{X}} \begin{vmatrix} X_{11} & \delta_{1} & X_{13} & X_{14} \\ X_{21} & \delta_{2} & X_{23} & X_{24} \\ X_{31} & \delta_{3} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{41} & \delta_{4} & X_{43} & X_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$
(A. 3-2)

$$\Omega_{3} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{X}} \begin{vmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & \delta_{1} & X_{14} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & \delta_{2} & X_{24} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & \delta_{3} & X_{34} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & \delta_{4} & X_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$
(A. 3-3)
$$\Omega_{4} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{X}} \begin{vmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & \delta_{1} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & \delta_{2} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & \delta_{3} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & \delta_{4} \end{vmatrix}$$
(A. 3-4)
$$\Delta_{X} = \begin{vmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & X_{13} & X_{14} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & X_{23} & X_{24} \\ X_{31} & X_{32} & X_{33} & X_{34} \\ X_{41} & X_{42} & X_{43} & X_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$
(A. 3-5)

其中分量 $X_{ij}(i, j=1-4)$ 在方程(25)中定义。

方程(33-38)中的系数
$$V_k$$
 (k = 1-6) 定义

$$\begin{array}{c} \overset{*}{\not{}} \mathbf{J}: \\ \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \\ V_6 \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & -\lambda c_{33} & -\lambda e_{33} & -\lambda h_{33} \\ e_{31} & -\lambda e_{33} & \lambda \varepsilon_{33} & \lambda h_{33} \\ h_{31} & -\lambda h_{33} & \lambda d_{33} & \lambda \mu_{33} \\ -\lambda c_{44} & -c_{44} & -e_{15} & -h_{15} \\ -\lambda e_{15} & -e_{15} & \varepsilon_{11} & d_{11} \\ -\lambda h_{15} & -h_{15} & d_{11} & \mu_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 \\ \Delta_3 \\ \Delta_4 \end{bmatrix}$$
(A. 4)

 $E_j, F_j, G_j, H_j, K_j, L_j$ (j=1-4)定义为:

$$E_{j} = X_{1j}\Omega_{j}; \quad F_{j} = X_{3j}\Omega_{j}$$

$$G_{j} = X_{4j}\Omega_{j}; \quad H_{j} = X_{2j}\Omega_{j}$$

$$K_{j} = X_{5j}\Omega_{j}; \quad L_{j} = X_{6j}\Omega_{j}$$

$$X_{5j}(\xi) = -e_{15}\left(a_{j}\gamma_{j} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{j}}\right)$$

$$-\varepsilon_{11}\frac{b_{j}}{\gamma_{j}} - d_{11}\frac{d_{j}}{\gamma_{j}}$$

$$X_{6j}(\xi) = -h_{15}\left(a_{j}\gamma_{j} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{j}}\right)$$

$$-d_{11}\frac{b_{j}}{\gamma_{j}} - \mu_{11}\frac{d_{j}}{\gamma_{j}}$$
(A. 6-2)

参考文献

1 Huang JH, Kuo WS. The analysis of piezoelectric/ piezomagnetic composite materials containing an ellipsoidal inclusion. *Journal of Applied Physics*, 1997, 81: 1378-1386

2 Benveniste Y. Magnetoelectric effect in fibrous composites with piezoelectric and piezomagnetic phases. *Physics Review B*, 1995, B51: 16424-16427

3 Liu S-L, Li Y-D. Fracture of a multiferroic semicylinder with a magnetoelectroelastic interlayer: Piezoelectric stiffening/softening effects

and peak removal of stress intensity factor. International Journal of Solids and Structures, 2016, 88/89: 110-118

4 詹世革,方岱宁,李法新,等. 层状电磁复合材料的界面结构与力 学行为 - 国家自然科学基金重大项目成果综述. 中国科学基金, 2015, 05: 332-336 (Zhan Shige, Fang Daining, Li Faxin, et al. Final report of key project of NSFC "The interfacial structure and mechanics of laminated magnetoelectric composites". *National Science Foundation of China*, 2015, 05: 332-336 (in Chinese))

5 Arefi M, Amir HAS. Higher order shear deformation bending results of a magnetoelectrothermoelastic functionally graded nanobeam in thermal, mechanical, electrical, and magnetic environments. *Mechanics Based Design of Structures and Machines*, 2018, 46 (6): 669-692

6 胡骏, 亢战. 考虑可控性的压电作动器拓扑优化设计. 力学学报, 2019, 51(4): 1073-1081 (Hu Jun, Kang Zhan. Topology optimization of piezoelectric actuator considering controllability. *Chinese Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics*, 2019, 51 (2): 324-332 (in Chinese))

7 牛牧青,杨斌堂,杨诣坤,等. 磁致伸缩主被动隔振装置中的磁机 耦合效应研究. 力学学报, 2019, 51 (2): 324-332 (Niu Muqing, Yang Bintang, Yang Yikun, et al. Research on the magneto-mechanical effect in active and passive magnetostrictive vibration isolator. *Chinese Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics*, 2019, 51(2): 324-332 (in Chinese))

8 张乐乐, 刘响林, 刘金喜. 压电纳米板中 SH 型导波的传播特性. 力 学学报, 2019, 51 (2): 503-511 (Zhang Lele, Liu Xianglin, Liu Jinxi. Propagation characteristics of SH guided waves in a piezoelectric nanoplate. *Chinese Journal of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics*, 2019, 51 (2): 324-332 (in Chinese))

9 Wang HM, Pan E, Sangghaleh A, et al. Circular loadings on the surface of an anisotropic and magentoelectroelastic half-space. *Smart Materials and Structures*, 2012, 21: 075003 (12pp).

10 Qin QH. Green's Functions of Magnetoelastic Solids with a Half-plane Boundary or Biomaterial Interface. *Philosophical Magazine Letters*, 2004, 84: 771–779

11 Hu KQ, Chen ZT, Zhong Z. Interface crack between magnetoelectroelastic and orthotropic half-spaces under in-plane loading. *Theoretical and Applied Fracture Mechanics*, 2018, 96: 285-295

12 段淑敏, 周敏娟, 薛雁, 等. 加层电磁弹性材料界面裂纹瞬态响应. 工程力学, 2007, 24 (8): 101-107 (Duan Shumin, Zhou Minjuan, Xue Yan, et al. Transient response of an interface crack between magneto-electroelastic layer and dissimilar half-infinite medium. Engineering Mechanics, 2007, 24(8): 101-107 (in Chinese))

13 Ma P, Su RKL, Feng WJ. Crack tip enrichment functions for extended finite element analysis of two-dimensional interface cracks in anisotropic magnetoelectroelastic bimaterials. *Engineering Fracture Mechanics*, 2016, 161: 21-39

14 Yang Y, Li X-F. Bending and free vibration of a circular magnetoelectroelastic plate with surface effects. *International Journal of*

Mechanical Sciences, 2019, 157-158: 858-871

15 Chen WQ, Zhu J, Li XY. General solutions for elasticity of transversely isotropic materials with thermal and other effects: A review. Journal of Thermal Stresses, 2019, 42 (1): 90-106

16 Hou P-F, Yi T, Wang L. 2D general solution and fundamental solution for orthotropic electro-magneto-thermo-elastic materials. *Journal of Thermal Stresses*, 2008, 31: 807-822

17 Chen WQ, Lee KY, Ding HJ. General solution for transversely isotropic magneto-electro-thermo-elasticity and the potential theory method. *International Journal of Engineering Science*, 2004, 42: 1361-1379

18 Carman GP, Cheung KS, Wang D. Micro-mechanical model of a composite containing a conservative nonlinear electro-magneto-thermomechanical material. *Journal of Intelligent Material Systems and Structures*, 1995, 6: 691–698

19 Li JY, Dunn ML. Micromechanics of magnetoelectroelastic composite materials: Average field and effective behavior. *Journal of Intelligent Material Systems and Structures*, 1998, 9: 404–416

20 Aboudi J. Micromechanical analysis of fully coupled electro-magneto-thermo-elastic multiphase composites. *Smart Materials and Structures*, 2001, 10: 867–877

21 Ke LL, WangYS. Free vibration of size-dependent magneto-electroelastic nanobeams based on the nonlocal theory. *Acta Mechanica Sinica*, 2014, 30 (4): 516-525

22 田晓耕, 沈亚鹏. 广义热弹性问题研究进展. 力学进展, 42 (1): 18-28 (Tian Xiaogeng, Shen Yapeng. Research progress in generalized thermoelastic problems. Advances in Mechanics, 42 (1): 18-28 (in Chinese)) 23 He TH, Ma JT, LiY. The generalized electromagnetic-thermoelastic coupling problem of hollow cylindrical conductor based on the memory-dependent derivative. International Journal of Applied Electromagnetics and Mechanics, 2019, 61: 357-375

24 Ootao Y, Tanigawa Y. Transient analysis of multilayered magneto electrothermoelastic strip due to nonuniform heat supply. *Composite Structures*, 2005, 68: 471–480

25 Karimi M, Shahidi AR. Nonlocal, refined plate, and surface effects used to analyze vibration of magnetoelectroelastic nanoplates under thermo-mechanical and shear loading. *Applied Physics A*, 123 (5): 304. DOI 10.1007/s00339-017-0828-2

26 Gao C-F, Kessler H, Balke H. Fracture analysis of electromagnetic thermoelastic solids. *European Journal of Mechanics* A/Solids, 2003, 22: 433–442

27 Niraula OP, Wang BL. Thermal stress analysis in magneto-electro-thermoelasticity with a penny-shaped crack under uniform heat flow. *Journal of Thermal Stresses*, 2006, 29: 423–437

28 Li PD, Li XY, Kang GZ, et al. Three-dimensional fundamental solution of a penny-shaped crack in an infinite thermo-magneto-electro- elastic medium with transverse isotropy. International Journal of Mechanical

Sciences, 2017, 130: 203-220

29 Zhao MH, Dang HY, Fan CY, et al. Analysis of an interface crack of arbitrary shape in a three-dimensional transversely isotropic magnetoelectrothermoelastic biomaterial – part 1: Theoretical solution. Journal of Thermal Stresses, 2017, 40 (8): 929-952

30 Zhao MH, Dang HY, Fan CY, et al. Analysis of an interface crack of arbitrary shape in a three-dimensional transversely isotropic magnetoelectrothermoelastic biomaterial – part 2: Numerical method. Journal of Thermal Stresses, 2017, 40 (8): 953-972

31 Hu KQ, Chen ZT. Pre-kinking of a moving crack in a

magnetoelectroelastic material under in-plane loading. *International Journal* of Solids and Structures, 2013, 50: 2667-2677

32 Hu KQ, Chen ZT, Zhong Z. Pre-kinking analysis of a constant moving crack in a magnetoelectroelastic strip under in-plane loading. *European Journal of Mechanics-A/Solids*, 2014, 43: 25-43