2000 年 1 月

有限塑性应变与应变率及其在 晶体塑性中的表示¹⁾

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摘要 首先对变形梯度的弹塑性乘积分解的唯一性问题进行了分析.结果表明在放松了的或中 间构形上所定义的应变对应着唯一的乘积分解,即 Lee 分解,尔后分析研究了该类型的应变及 应变率,建立了客观塑性应变率与变形率之间的关系.最后在不同构形中给出了塑性应变在晶 体塑性中的表示,建立了塑性滑移率与塑性应变及应变率之间的关系.

关键词 有限塑性,中间构形,应变与应变率,晶体塑性

引 言

60 年代, Green, Naghdi 等^[1,2] 利用全应变和作为独立几何变量的塑性应变概念研究建 立了非线性弹塑性理论. 作为塑性变形梯度相继变换的乘积分解由 Lee 和 Liu^[3], Lee^[4] 首先 给出,并引进放松了的构形或中间构形的概念. 基于此分解,许多作者对宏观有限变形弹塑性 和微观晶体塑性问题进行了研究和应用. 对该分解的进一步讨论可参见 Clifton^[5] 和 Casey 与 Naghdi^[6] 的文章. 特别在最近的一些文献中,许多作者如 Simo^[7,8], Nemat-Nasser^[9], Dashner^[10], Stumpf^[11] 给出更为深刻的研究应用.

本文讨论了变形梯度弹塑性乘积分解的唯一性.文中结果表明定义在放松后的构形或中间 构形上的弹塑性应变对应着唯一的 Lee 分解.本文还分析了这类应变的性质.并给出了不同构 形上客观的有限塑性应变率.建立了客观塑性应变率间的关系,给出了晶体塑性中塑性应变及 应变率的表示,也即在不同构形上建立了塑性滑移率与塑性应变及应变率之间的关系.

1 基本几何关系

以 \mathfrak{W}_0 , \mathfrak{W} 和 \mathfrak{W}_r 分别表示初始,当前和中间构形. Lee 和 Liu 给出的变形梯度 F 的乘积 分解为 $F = F^e \cdot F^p$ 且 det F > 0, det $F^e > 0$, det $F^p > 0$. 其中 $F^e : \mathfrak{W}_r \to \mathfrak{W}$ 为 $F : \mathfrak{W}_0 \to \mathfrak{W}$ 的弹性部分, $F^p : \mathfrak{W}_0 \to \mathfrak{W}_r$ 为 F 的塑性部分.

在初始构形中, Green-St. Venant 应变用 E 表示, 在当前构形中 Almansi-Hamel 应变用 e 表示, 且为

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F} - \boldsymbol{I}), \quad \boldsymbol{e} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{F}^{-\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{-1})$$
(1)

在中间构形中可以定义应变 $\epsilon^{[11]}$ 为

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{F}^{\text{eT}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\text{e}} - \boldsymbol{F}^{\text{p-T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\text{p-1}}) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{F}^{\text{eT}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\text{e}} - \boldsymbol{I}) + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{F}^{\text{p-T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\text{p-1}})$$
(2)

¹⁹⁹⁶⁻⁰⁹⁻⁰³ 收到第一稿, 1999-04-23 收到修改稿.

¹⁾ 国家自然科学基金 (19762002) 和江西省自然科学基金资助项目.

并设弹性应变 ϵ^{e} 和塑性应变 ϵ^{p} 分别为

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\rm e} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{F}^{\rm eT} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\rm e} - \boldsymbol{I}) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{C}^{\rm e} - \boldsymbol{I}), \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\rm p} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{F}^{\rm p-T} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\rm p-1}) = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{C}^{\rm p})$$
(3)

其中 $C^{e} = F^{eT} \cdot F^{e}, C^{p} = F^{p-T} \cdot F^{p-1}$. ϵ, ϵ^{e} 和 ϵ^{p} 均被定义在中间构形中.

力

应用乘积分解和式(1)可以给出初始与当前构形中的弹性和塑性应变的分解

$$\boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathbf{e}} + \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathbf{p}}, \quad \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathbf{e}} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{p}T} \cdot (\boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{e}T} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{e}} - \boldsymbol{I}) \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{p}}, \quad \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{p}T} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{I})$$
(4)

$$e = e^{e} + e^{p}, \quad e^{e} = \frac{1}{2}(I - F^{e-T} \cdot F^{e-1}), \quad e^{p} = \frac{1}{2}F^{e-T} \cdot (I - F^{p-T} \cdot F^{p-1}) \cdot F^{e-1}$$
 (5)

并且有下面关系

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{e-T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{p-1}} = \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{eT}} \cdot \boldsymbol{e} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{e}}$$
(6)

下面我们讨论基于乘积分解 $F = F^{e} \cdot F^{p}$ 所给出的上述弹塑性应变的特性.

在弹塑性理论分析中,应变和应力与变形历史或加载史有关,不同的变形史或加载史将给 出不同的应变或应力.现假定变形梯度 *F* 有两种乘积分解,即 *F* = $F^{e} \cdot F^{p} = F^{e}_{*} \cdot F^{p}_{*}$.其中设 $F^{e}_{*} = F^{e} \cdot Q^{T}, F^{p}_{*} = Q \cdot F^{p}, Q$ 是正交张量.这两种分解显然对应着两种不同的弹性和塑性变 形过程,也即对应着两种不同的变形历史.将上述分解代入式 (3), (4), (5) 可以得到

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{e}} \neq \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{e}}_{*}, \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} \neq \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}}_{*}, \quad \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{e}} = \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{e}}_{*}, \quad \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{p}}_{*}, \quad \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{e}} = \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{e}}_{*}, \quad \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{e}^{\mathrm{p}}_{*}$$

这表明,在中间构形上所定义的弹塑性应变式(2)与(3)对应着唯一的乘积分解,而由 Green-St. Venant 和 Almansi-Hamel 应变所分解的弹塑性应变对应着不唯一的乘积分解.

从式(4),(5)可知,在初始和当前构形中,弹性和塑性变形是耦合的,从式(2),(3)可知在 中间构形中,弹性和塑性应变被完全分离.

同时还可看出 ϵ^{e} 具有 Green-St. Venant 应变的特性, ϵ^{p} 具有 Almansi-Hamel 应变的特性. 因此 ϵ 既具有 Green-St. Venant 应变特性也具有 Almansi-Hamel 应变特性.

另一方面,若叠加刚体运动,变换 20 到 $\dot{\overline{w}}$, 20 r 和 $\dot{\overline{w}}$,所对应的任意刚体转动分别为 Q(t) 和 $Q_r(t)$,则可以证明

$$\begin{split} \stackrel{+}{F} &= \boldsymbol{Q}(t) \cdot \stackrel{+}{F}, \qquad \stackrel{+}{F} \stackrel{e}{=} &= \boldsymbol{Q} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{Q}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \stackrel{+}{F} \stackrel{p}{=} &= \boldsymbol{Q}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{p}} \\ \stackrel{+}{\epsilon} &= &\boldsymbol{Q}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \cdot \boldsymbol{Q}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \stackrel{+}{\epsilon} \stackrel{e}{=} &= &\boldsymbol{Q}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{Q}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \stackrel{+}{\epsilon} \stackrel{p}{=} &= &\boldsymbol{Q}_{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{Q}_{r}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{split}$$

可见定义在 307,上的应变是该标架变换下的客观量.

因此根据上述讨论可知,在有限弹塑性问题研究与应用中,使用定义在中间构形上的应变 也是有用和便利的.

2 变形率

设 { g_{α} } · { G_A } 分别为 \mathfrak{W}_r 和 \mathfrak{W}_0 上的基矢,它们的互易基矢分别为 { g^{β} } 和 { G^B },且有变 换 $F^{\mathrm{p}}: G_A \to g_{\alpha}$.则 g_{α} 的物质导数和 g^{β} 的迁移导数 ^[12] 分别为 $\dot{g}_{\alpha} = L^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot g_{\alpha}$ 和 $\overset{\nabla}{g}{}^{\beta} = L^{\mathrm{pT}} \cdot g^{\beta}$. 其中 $L^{\mathrm{p}} = \dot{F}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot F^{\mathrm{p-1}}$.现由 $\epsilon^{\mathrm{p}}_{\alpha\beta} g^{\alpha} \otimes g^{\beta}$ 表示 ϵ^{p} .那么 ϵ^{p} 的迁移导数 $\overset{\nabla}{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}}$ 可表示为

$$\stackrel{\nabla}{\epsilon}{}^{\mathbf{p}} = \dot{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathbf{pT}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathbf{p}} \tag{7}$$

设 $L^{\mathbf{e}} = \dot{F}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot F^{\mathbf{e}-1}, L_{F}^{\mathbf{p}} = F^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot L^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot F^{\mathbf{e}-1},$ 则 $L = \dot{F} \cdot F^{-1} = L^{\mathbf{e}} + L_{F}^{\mathbf{p}}$

若令 D 和 W 为 L 的对称与反对称部分, D^{e} 和 W^{e} , D^{p} 和 W^{p} , D_{F}^{p} 和 W_{F}^{p} 分别是 L^{e} , L^{p} 和 L_{F}^{p} 的对称与反对称部分, 则有

$$L = D + W = D^{e} + W^{e} + D_{F}^{p} + W_{F}^{p} = D^{e} + W^{e} + F^{e} \cdot (D^{p} + W^{p})F^{e-1}$$
(8)

可以容易推得

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{e}} = \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{e}T} \cdot \boldsymbol{D}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{e}}, \qquad \overset{\nabla}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{D}^{\mathbf{p}}, \quad \overset{\nabla}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} = \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{p}-T} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{E}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{p}-1}$$
(9)

$$\stackrel{\nabla}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} + \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathrm{pT}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathrm{p}}, \quad \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} = \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{eT}} \cdot \stackrel{\circ}{\boldsymbol{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{e}}$$
(10)

其中 $\stackrel{\circ}{e} = e + L^{eT} \cdot e + e \cdot L^{e}$. 也可以推得

$$\overset{\nabla}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{e}\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{D} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathbf{e}} - \overset{\nabla}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{}^{\mathbf{e}}, \quad 2\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathbf{p}\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{C}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{C}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathbf{p}}$$
(11)

其中 、

$$\stackrel{\nabla}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{e}} + \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathbf{p}\,\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{e}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}^{\mathbf{p}} \tag{12}$$

设 F^{e} 的极分解为 $F^{e} = V^{e} \cdot R^{e}$,可以得到

$$\boldsymbol{L} = \dot{\boldsymbol{V}}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbf{e}-1} + \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbf{e}-1} + \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}_{R}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbf{e}-1}$$
(13)

其中 $\Omega^{e} = R^{e} \cdot R^{eT}, L_{R}^{p} = D_{R}^{p} + W_{R}^{p} = R^{e} \cdot D^{p} \cdot R^{eT} + R^{e} \cdot W^{p} \cdot R^{eT}, D_{R}^{p}$ 和 W_{R}^{p} 是 L_{R}^{p} 的对称与反对称部分,那么从式 (9) 第二个关系有

$$\overset{\mathbf{b}}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{R}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{D}_{R} = \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \overset{\nabla}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathbf{e}\mathrm{T}}$$
(14)

其中 ϵ_R^P 及其率 ϵ_R^P 为

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{eT}}, \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{\nabla \mathrm{p}} - \boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathrm{e}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathrm{e}}$$
(15)

 $\mathbb{H} \stackrel{\nabla}{\epsilon}{}_{R}^{p} = \dot{\epsilon}_{R}^{p} + \boldsymbol{L}_{R}^{pT} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{p} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{L}_{R}^{p}.$

在以前有关有限弹塑性变形和晶体塑性的一些理论和应用研究中,往往使用 D_F^p 为塑性变形率. 然而,在其自身构形 \mathfrak{W} 中, D_F^p 是不客观的. 显然这是不合适的.

由 $F^{p} = R^{p} \cdot U^{p}$ 的极分解, 可给出

$$\boldsymbol{L}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}} + \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{pT}}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{R}}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{pT}}, \quad \boldsymbol{l}^{\mathrm{p}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{U}^{\mathrm{p-1}}$$
(16)

$$\overset{\mathsf{V}}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{d}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{pT}}, \qquad \boldsymbol{W}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{pT}} + \boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathrm{p}}$$
(17)

其中 d^p 和 ω^p 是 l^p 的对称与反对称部分. 若令 $\epsilon^p = (I - U^{p-T} \cdot U^{p-1})/2$ 则有

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{pT}}, \quad \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{U}^{\mathrm{p-1}} \cdot \boldsymbol{d}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{U}^{\mathrm{p-1}}$$
(18)

由 ε^p 的定义和式 (18) 可以给出后面的率

$$\overset{\mathbf{v}}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{l}^{\mathbf{p}T} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{d}^{\mathbf{p}}$$
(19)

我们还可以给出下面的率形式

$$\overset{\bullet}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}{}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathbf{pT}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathbf{p}}$$
(20)

报

$$\check{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathbf{p}\mathrm{T}} \check{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathbf{p}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathbf{p}}_{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathbf{p}}_{c}$$
(21)

其中 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_{c}^{p} = \boldsymbol{R}^{pT} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{R}}^{p}$.

3 在晶体塑性中的分析

关于晶体塑性的研究可见文献 [13~15]. 本节在上节基础上主要研究塑性应变及应变率在 晶体塑性中的表述及其与滑移率的关系.

在晶体塑性中, U^p 作为参考晶向中滑移平面剪切引起的变形. 设矢量 s^α 为滑移平面内的滑移方向,其法向由矢量 n^α 表示.则在参考晶向中,塑性速率梯度 l^p 可由塑性滑移率 r^α和 s^α ⊗ n^α表示,即

$$\boldsymbol{l}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{s}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha}$$
(22)

设 $B^{\alpha} = \frac{(s^{\alpha} \otimes n^{\alpha} + n^{\alpha} \otimes s^{\alpha})}{2}, A^{\alpha} = \frac{(s^{\alpha} \otimes n^{\alpha} + n^{\alpha} \otimes s^{\alpha})}{2}$ 为 $s^{\alpha} \otimes n^{\alpha}$ 的对称与反对称部 分. 那么可以推得

$$\stackrel{\Delta}{\varepsilon}{}^{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} B^{\alpha}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega}^{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} A^{\alpha}$$
(23)

并且可以给出

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} = \sum \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} (\boldsymbol{B}^{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{s}^{\alpha} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{s}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha})$$
(24)

积分上式,并应用初始条件 ($\epsilon^{\mathbf{p}}$)_{t=0} = 0 和 ($r^{\mathbf{p}}$)_{t=0} = 0 则有

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{p}T} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{p}} + \int_{0}^{t} (\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{p}T} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{p}}) dt$$
(25)

 $\ddagger \mathbf{H}^{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} r^{\alpha} s^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha}, \ \boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{x}}^{\mathbf{p}} = (\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{pT}})/2.$

特别地,如果 ε^p 与时间无关,则由 (25) 可得到下述关系

$$\varepsilon^{\mathbf{p}} = \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{p}T} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathbf{p}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{I}}{2} + \sum_{\alpha} r^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{s}^{\alpha}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{I}}{2} + \sum_{\alpha} r^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{s}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha} r^{\alpha} (\boldsymbol{s}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{n}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{s}^{\alpha})$$

$$(27)$$

若晶格由 \mathbf{R}^{p} 转动到中间构形,则 s^{α} 和 n^{α} 分别变为 $s_{r}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R}^{p} \cdot s^{\alpha}$ 和 $n_{r}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R}^{p} \cdot n^{\alpha}$,则可得到

$$\boldsymbol{L}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{s}_{r}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}_{r}^{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathrm{p}}, \quad \boldsymbol{\check{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{B}_{r}^{\alpha}, \quad \boldsymbol{W}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{A}_{r}^{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathrm{p}}$$
(28)

其中 B_r^{α} 和 A_r^{α} 为 $s_r^{\alpha} \otimes n_r^{\alpha}$ 的对称与反对称部分,它们与 B^{α} 和 A^{α} 的关系为 $B_r^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{B}^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{pT}}$, $A_r^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{pT}}$. 从式 (10)并积分可得下述关系式

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathbf{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \left[\boldsymbol{n}_{r}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{s}_{r}^{\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \right) \right] + \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{I} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{s}_{r}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}_{r}^{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} - \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathbf{p}} \right]$$
(29)

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{pT}}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}}\right) - \boldsymbol{x}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}} = \int_{0}^{t} \left[\left(\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{pT}} - \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{pT}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}} - \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}}\right) \right] \mathrm{d}t + \int_{0}^{t} \left[\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}}\right) - \left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^{\mathrm{p}} - \boldsymbol{x}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{p}} + \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{pT}} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathrm{p}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}} \right] \mathrm{d}t$$
(30)

从式 (18) 和式 (21) 也可给出式 (25), 从式 (20) 也可导得式 (30).

如果晶格由 \mathbf{R}^{e} 转动到当前构形,则 s_{R}^{α} 和 n_{r}^{α} 变为 $s_{R}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R}^{e} \cdot s_{r}^{\alpha}$, $n_{R}^{\alpha} = n_{r}^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{eT}$,它们也可表示为 $s_{R}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R} \cdot s^{\alpha}$ 和 $n_{R}^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R} \cdot n^{\alpha}$ 其中 $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}^{e} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{p}$.这样,我们又可给出 L_{R}^{p} , D_{R}^{p} , W^{p} 为

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{s}_{R}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}_{R}^{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{R} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{c}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(31)

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} = \boldsymbol{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{B}_{R}^{\alpha}, \quad \boldsymbol{W}_{R}^{p} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{A}_{R}^{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{R} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}_{c}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(32)

其中 $B_R^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{B}^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{B}_r^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{eT}}, \mathbf{A}_R^{\alpha} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{e}} \cdot \mathbf{A}_r^{\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{R}^{\mathrm{eT}}.$ 由上节有关 $\epsilon_R^{\mathbf{p}}$ 及其率的关系式可得

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} + \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{s}_{R}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}_{R}^{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\Omega}\right) + \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} \left(\boldsymbol{n}_{R}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{s}_{R}^{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\Omega}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{\boldsymbol{r}}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{B}_{R}^{\alpha}$$
(33)

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{r} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{R}^{r} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{r} + \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{r} \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{r} = \int_{0}^{t} \left[\boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{p} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{R}^{p} \right) + \left(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{p} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{R}^{p} \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega} \right] \mathrm{d}t + \int_{0}^{t} \left(\dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{R}^{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{p} + \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{p\mathrm{T}} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}_{R}^{p} \right) \mathrm{d}t + \int_{0}^{t} \left[\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{p} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{p} - \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega} \right) + \left(\boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{p\mathrm{T}} - \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{p\mathrm{T}} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega} \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{R}^{p} \right] \mathrm{d}t$$
(34)

其中 $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \dot{\boldsymbol{R}} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{\mathrm{p}} + \boldsymbol{H}_{R}^{\mathrm{pT}}), \boldsymbol{H}_{r}^{\mathrm{p}} = \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{s}_{R}^{\alpha} \otimes \boldsymbol{n}_{R}^{\alpha}.$ 根据文 [16] 的推导方法,我们给出 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{\mathrm{e}}$ 和 \boldsymbol{W} 的表示

$$\boldsymbol{\varOmega}^{\mathbf{e}} = \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{I}_1 \boldsymbol{I}_2 - \boldsymbol{I}_3} \left[\left(\boldsymbol{I}_1^2 - \boldsymbol{I}_2 \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\varPhi} - \left(\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbf{e}2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\varPhi} + \boldsymbol{\varPhi} \cdot \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbf{e}2} \right) \right]$$
(35)

力

$$\boldsymbol{W} = \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{I}_1 \boldsymbol{I}_2 - \boldsymbol{I}_3} \left[\left(\boldsymbol{I}_1^2 - \boldsymbol{I}_2 \right) \cdot \boldsymbol{\Psi} - \left(\boldsymbol{V}^{e2} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Psi} + \boldsymbol{\Psi} \cdot \boldsymbol{V}^{e2} \right) \right]$$
(36)

报

其中

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$$\boldsymbol{\varPhi} = \left(\boldsymbol{D} + \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{B}_{R}^{\alpha}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{V}^{e} - \boldsymbol{V}^{e} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{D} + \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{B}_{R}^{\alpha}\right) + \boldsymbol{V}^{e} \cdot \left(\boldsymbol{W} - \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{A}_{R}^{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{R}^{e} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{e\mathrm{T}}\right) + \left(\boldsymbol{W} - \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} \boldsymbol{A}_{R}^{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{R}^{e} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{R}^{e\mathrm{T}}\right) \cdot \boldsymbol{V}^{e}$$
(37)

$$\Psi = V^{e} \cdot \left(D + \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} B^{\alpha}_{R}\right) - \left(D + \sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} B^{\alpha}_{R}\right) \cdot V^{e} + V^{e} \cdot \left(\sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} A^{\alpha}_{R} + \Omega\right) + \left(\sum_{\alpha} \dot{r}^{\alpha} A^{\alpha}_{R} + \Omega\right) \cdot V^{e}$$
(38)

且 I₁, I₂ 和 I₃ 为 V^e 的第一、第二和第三不变量.

4 结 论

本文分析表明定义在中间构形上的应变对应着唯一的弹塑性乘积分解即 Lee 分解,这种类型的应变在其相应的构形中是客观的,且弹塑性变形不耦合.

本文在不同构形中建立了塑性应变与变形率之间的客观率关系. 在有限变形弹塑性的理论 与应用研究中是便利和有用的.

文中在不同构形中建立了塑性应变及其在晶体塑性中的表述及它们与塑性滑移率之间的关系. 它们为有限塑性变形的宏微观桥梁关系及晶体塑性的进一步研究提供了基础.

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FINITE PLASTIC STRAIN AND ITS RATE AND THEIR REPRESENTATION IN CRYSTAL PLASTICITY ¹

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Abstract In this paper, the uniqueness for the elastic-plastic multiplicative decomposition of deformation gradient is investigated. It is shown that finite elastic-plastic strain defined in relaxed configuration corresponds to unique Lee's decomposition. The properties are analyzed for this kind of strain. The objective plastic strain rates are supposed in different configurations, respectively. The relations between the objective plastic strain rate and the objective plastic deformation rate are presented. These relations are useful and convenient in the studies and applications of elastoplasticity involving finite deformation. According to the relations of deformation rate and plastic strain rate, the representations of plastic strain rate and plastic strain in crystal plasticity are presented, which give the relations between plastic slipping rate, plastic strain rate and plastic strain in different configurations. These relations will provide the potentiality for the further studies and applications of crystal plasticity.

Key words finite plasticity, strain and strain rates, intermediate configuration, crystal plasticity

Received 3 September 1996, revised 23 April 1999.

¹⁾ The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (19762002) and by the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangxi, China.