

# 功能梯度形状记忆合金梁的相变力学行为

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**摘要:** 基于梁的弯曲变形理论, 结合形状记忆合金材料的应力-应变关系和临界应力-温度关系, 得到了功能梯度形状记忆合金超静定梁的非线性控制方程, 研究了梁在热-机械载荷作用下的力学行为。采用分阶段分步骤的方法分析了梁的相变过程, 得到了机械载荷、拉压不对称系数、幂指数和温度对中性轴位移、曲率和相边界的影响。结果表明: 载荷越大, 中性轴位移和曲率越大, 相边界越远离截面边缘; 温度和幂指数越大, 中性轴位移和曲率越小, 相边界越靠近截面边缘; 拉压不对称系数对受压侧相边界影响较大, 而对受拉侧相边界影响较小。

**关键词:** 功能梯度形状记忆合金; 超静定; 相变; 拉压不对称系数

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功能梯度形状记忆合金 (functionally graded shape memory alloy, FG-SMA) 是利用 SMA 和其他材料按照某种含量比率复合而成的新型材料, 兼具功能梯度材料和形状记忆合金材料的双重特性<sup>[1-2]</sup>。FG-SMA 材料因其所复合的形状记忆合金在加载过程中会产生相变行为, 从而表现出超弹性和形状记忆效应<sup>[3]</sup>。国内外学者对 FG-SMA 的制备、实验及其力学特性有了全面的认识, Mahesh 等<sup>[4]</sup>用原位同步辐射 X 光衍射方法, 研究了功能梯度 Ni-Ti 形状记忆合金丝的循环拉伸变形过程。Khaleghi 等<sup>[5]</sup>对镀钽的 Ti-Ni 板进行扩散退火, 从而使富钽 Ti-Ni 形状记忆合金的成分按梯度分布。Bogdanski 等<sup>[6]</sup>研究了 Ni-Ti 合金的生物相容性以及从纯镍到纯钛的功能梯度样品, 有效减少了实验资源。Cole 等<sup>[7-8]</sup>采用直流磁控溅射法在富镍 NiTi (Ni<sub>56</sub>Ti<sub>44</sub>) 基体上沉积富钛 NiTi (Ni<sub>47</sub>Ti<sub>53</sub>) 薄膜, 通过控制表征成分的梯度分布, 以实现非弹性变形的恢复产生影响。Viet 等<sup>[9]</sup>基于 ZM 模型和 Timoshenko 理论, 推导了 FG-SMA 梁加载和卸载过程中各阶段的弯矩-曲率和剪力-切应变关系的解析模型。Liu 等<sup>[10]</sup>分析了 FG-SMA 复合材料在热-机械载荷的作用下, 不同相变阶段相对应的应力分布。薛立军等<sup>[11-12]</sup>根据固体力学和已有的 SMA 本构关系, 建立了 FG-SMA 的本

构模型, 并分析得到了纯弯曲条件下 FG-SMA 梁、板的力学特性。康泽天等<sup>[13]</sup>根据形状记忆合金本构方程建立了 FG-SMA 复合梁的力学模型, 研究了 FG-SMA 梁的变形特性。然而, 针对 FG-SMA 材料的力学性能研究, 大都忽略了 SMA 材料带来的拉压不对称性对结果的影响。

本文结合形状记忆合金的应力应变关系以及临界应力与温度的关系, 采用分阶段分步骤的方法分析了梁的相变过程。得到了 FG-SMA 超静定梁在变形过程中的力学特性与载荷、拉压不对称系数、SMA 体积分数以及温度的关系, 结果可为 FG-SMA 材料的设计和优化提供一定的依据。

## 1 FG-SMA 梁的非线性变形

### 1.1 几何模型

设 FG-SMA 超静定梁长  $l$ , 高度  $h$ , 宽度  $b$ 。该梁由弹性材料 H 与 SMA 材料复合而成, SMA 材料的体积分数沿截面高度方向服从  $f(y) = (y/h)^n$  的函数分布, 几何模型如图 1 所示。其中  $n$  表示体积分数幂指数,  $y_0$  表示中性轴的初始位置。

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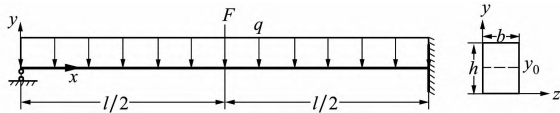


图 1 FG-SMA 梁几何模型

1.2 简化本构模型

基于简化后形状记忆合金材料的本构模型<sup>[14]</sup>，可得到 FG-SMA 在不同加载条件下 SMA 的应力值，如图 2 所示。

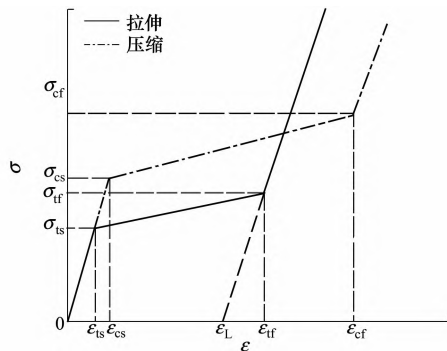


图 2 SMA 简化本构模型

其中， $\sigma_{is}$ 、 $\sigma_{if}$  表示受拉侧相变开始和结束时临界应力， $\sigma_{cs}$ 、 $\sigma_{cf}$  表示受压侧相变开始和结束时的临界应力， $\epsilon_{is}$ 、 $\epsilon_{if}$  表示受拉侧相变开始和结束时的临界应变， $\epsilon_{cs}$ 、 $\epsilon_{cf}$  表示受压侧相变开始和结束时的临界应变， $\epsilon_L$  为最大残余应变。

根据连续介质力学，梁在变形过程中始终满足平截面假定，故梁的轴向应变分布

$$\epsilon = \frac{y - y_i}{\rho} \quad (1)$$

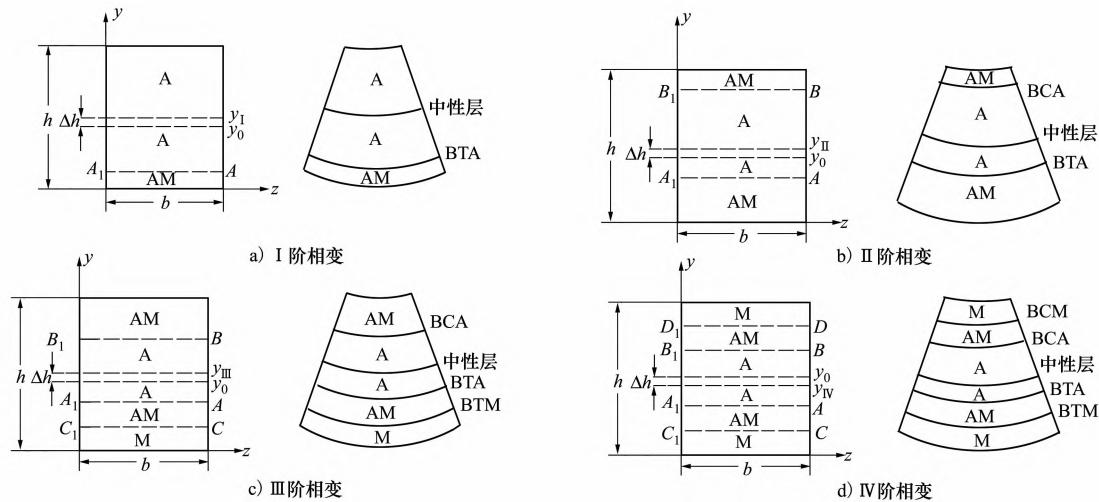


图 3 I ~ IV 阶截面相变及其微段变形示意图

式中： $y_i$  表示中性轴位置； $\rho$  表示曲率半径。

SMA 材料的应力可表示

$$\sigma_{SMA} = E_{SMA} \epsilon \quad (2)$$

弹性材料 H 的应力可表示

$$\sigma_H = E_H \epsilon \quad (3)$$

式中： $E_{SMA}$  表示 SMA 材料的弹性模量； $E_H$  表示弹性材料 H 的弹性模量。

截面上的平均应力可表示

$$\sigma(y) = [1 - f(y)] \sigma_H + f(y) \sigma_{SMA} \quad (4)$$

1.3 拉压不对称系数

考虑到 FG-SMA 超静定梁在弯曲变形过程中的非对称性，特引入拉压不对称系数<sup>[15]</sup>

$$\alpha = \frac{\sigma_{cs} - \sigma_{is}}{\sigma_{cs} + \sigma_{is}} = \frac{\sigma_{cf} - \sigma_{if}}{\sigma_{cf} + \sigma_{if}} \quad (5)$$

1.4 本构关系

1.4.1 初始阶段 ( $\epsilon_i < \epsilon_{is}$ )

初始阶段时，受拉侧表层应变  $\epsilon_i$  小于相变开始临界应变  $\epsilon_{is}$ ，材料全部为奥氏体相，中性轴位移未发生偏移，截面上应力

$$\sigma(y) = [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \frac{y_0 - y}{\rho}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq h \quad (6)$$

式中， $E_A$  表示奥氏体弹性模量。

1.4.2 相变阶段 ( $\epsilon_i \geq \epsilon_{is}$ )

随着应变在梁截面上逐渐增大并达到一定值时，FG-SMA 梁发生相变且中性轴产生偏移，当梁横截面弯矩为正时，截面及其微段的变形如图 3 所示。

其中 A 表示奥氏体相, M 表示马氏体相, AM 表示混合相。当受压侧表层应变  $\varepsilon_c$  未达到开始临界应变  $\varepsilon_{cs}$ , 受拉侧表层应变  $\varepsilon_t$  超过相变开始临界应变  $\varepsilon_{ts}$ , 即  $|\varepsilon_c| \leq \varepsilon_{cs}, \varepsilon_{ts} \leq \varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{tf}$ , 此时受压侧尚未发

生相变, 受拉侧出现混合相, 混合相与奥氏体相形成相边界 BTA, 进入 I 阶相变, 如图 3a) 所示, 截面上应力

$$\sigma(y) = \begin{cases} f(y) \left[ \sigma_{ts} + E_1 \left( \frac{y_I - y}{\rho} - \varepsilon_{ts} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_I - y}{\rho}, & 0 \leq y \leq y_{A_1A} \\ [E_H + (E_A - E_H) f(y)] \frac{y_I - y}{\rho}, & y_{A_1A} \leq y \leq h \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

当  $\varepsilon_{cs} \leq |\varepsilon_c| \leq \varepsilon_{cf}, \varepsilon_{ts} \leq \varepsilon_t \leq \varepsilon_{tf}$ , 受压侧表层开始发生相变并出现混合相, 受压侧混合相与奥氏

体相形成相边界 BCA, 进入 II 阶相变, 如图 3b) 所示, 截面上应力

$$\sigma(y) = \begin{cases} f(y) \left[ \sigma_{ts} + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} - \varepsilon_{ts} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho}, & 0 \leq y \leq y_{A_1A} \\ [E_H + (E_A - E_H) f(y)] \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho}, & y_{A_1A} \leq y \leq y_{B_1B} \\ f(y) \left[ -\sigma_{cs} + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} + \varepsilon_{cs} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho}, & y_{B_1B} \leq y \leq h \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

当  $\varepsilon_{cs} \leq |\varepsilon_c| \leq \varepsilon_{cf}, \varepsilon_{tf} \leq \varepsilon_t$ , 受拉侧表层应变  $\varepsilon_t$  超过受拉侧相变结束临界应变  $\varepsilon_{tf}$ , 受拉侧表层出现马氏体相, 而受压侧表层仍处于混合相, 受拉侧混合

相与马氏体相形成相边界 BTM, 如图 3c) 所示, 进入 III 阶相变, 截面上应力为

$$\sigma(y) = \begin{cases} f(y) \left[ \sigma_{tf} + E_M \left( \frac{y_{III} - y}{\rho} - \varepsilon_{tf} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{III} - y}{\rho}, & 0 \leq y \leq y_{C_1C} \\ f(y) \left[ \sigma_{ts} + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{III} - y}{\rho} - \varepsilon_{ts} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{III} - y}{\rho}, & y_{C_1C} \leq y \leq y_{A_1A} \\ [E_H + (E_A - E_H) f(y)] \frac{y_{III} - y}{\rho}, & y_{A_1A} \leq y \leq y_{B_1B} \\ f(y) \left[ -\sigma_{cs} + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{III} - y}{\rho} + \varepsilon_{cs} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{III} - y}{\rho}, & y_{B_1B} \leq y \leq h \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

当  $\varepsilon_{cf} \leq |\varepsilon_c|, \varepsilon_{tf} \leq \varepsilon_t$ , 受压侧表层应变  $\varepsilon_c$  超过受压侧相变结束临界应变  $\varepsilon_{cf}$ , 受压侧表层出现马氏

体相, 受压侧混合相和马氏体相形成相边界 BCM, 进入 IV 阶相变, 如图 3d) 所示, 截面上应力为

$$\sigma(y) = \begin{cases} f(y) \left[ \sigma_{tf} + E_M \left( \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho} - \varepsilon_{tf} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho}, & 0 \leq y \leq y_{C_1C} \\ f(y) \left[ \sigma_{ts} + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho} - \varepsilon_{ts} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho}, & y_{C_1C} \leq y \leq y_{A_1A} \\ [E_H + (E_A - E_H) f(y)] \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho}, & y_{A_1A} \leq y \leq y_{B_1B} \\ f(y) \left[ -\sigma_{cs} + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho} + \varepsilon_{cs} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho}, & y_{B_1B} \leq y \leq y_{D_1D} \\ f(y) \left[ -\sigma_{cf} + E_M \left( \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho} + \varepsilon_{cf} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{IV} - y}{\rho}, & y_{D_1D} \leq y \leq h \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

式中:  $y_i (i = I, II, III, IV)$  表示不同阶段截面上中性轴位置;  $\Delta h = y_i - y_0$  表示中性轴位移, 相边界  $A_1A, B_1B, C_1C, D_1D$  的坐标分别为  $y_{A_1A} = y_i - \varepsilon_{ts}\rho, y_{B_1B} =$

$y_i + \varepsilon_{cs}\rho, y_{C_1C} = y_i - \varepsilon_{tf}\rho, y_{D_1D} = y_i + \varepsilon_{cf}\rho$ 。  $E_M$  为马氏体相弹性模量,  $E_1 = \frac{\sigma_{tf} - \sigma_{ts}}{\varepsilon_{tf} - \varepsilon_{ts}}$  为混合相弹性模量。

当梁横截面弯矩为负时,截面及其微段的变形相变过程与弯矩为正时的情况类似,不再赘述。

1.5 临界应变模型

由形状记忆合金临界应力与温度的关系<sup>[16]</sup>,马氏体相变起始应力和结束应力与温度的表达为

$$\sigma_{mi} = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^{cr} & T \leq M_s \\ \sigma_i^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) & T > M_s \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

式中:下标*i*取*s*与*f*时分别表示相变起始和结束时的临界应力;*M<sub>s</sub>*表示马氏体相变起始温度;*C<sub>M</sub>*为常数。

将马氏体相变起始应力值  $\sigma_{ms}$  和相变结束应力值  $\sigma_{mf}$  分别作为相变起始应力  $\sigma_{ts}$ 、 $\sigma_{cs}$  和相变结束应力  $\sigma_{tf}$ 、 $\sigma_{cf}$  代入(7)~(10)式中,即可得到温度、荷

$$b \int_0^{y_1} \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ \sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_1 - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_1 - y}{\rho} \right\} dy + b \int_{y_1}^h \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \frac{y_1 - y}{\rho} dy = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$b \int_0^{y_1} \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ \sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_1 - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_1 - y}{\rho} \right\} y dy + b \int_{y_1}^h \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \frac{y_1 - y}{\rho} y dy = M(x) \quad (15)$$

II 阶相变阶段 梁的平衡方程为

$$b \int_0^{y_{II}} \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ \sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} \right\} dy + b \int_{y_{II}}^{y_{II} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \rho} \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} dy + b \int_{y_{II} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \rho}^h \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ -\frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} (\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} \right\} dy = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$b \int_0^{y_{II}} \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ \sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} \right\} y dy + b \int_{y_{II}}^{y_{II} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \rho} \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} y dy + b \int_{y_{II} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \rho}^h \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ -\frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} (\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{II} - y}{\rho} \right\} y dy = M(x) \quad (17)$$

载、幂指数、拉压不对称系数与曲率、中性轴位移、相边界之间的关系。

1.6 平衡方程

初始阶段 梁的平衡方程为

$$\int \sigma_x(y) dA = b \int_0^h [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \cdot \frac{y_0 - y}{\rho} dy = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\int \sigma_x(y) y dA = b \int_0^h y [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \cdot \frac{y_0 - y}{\rho} dy = M(x) \quad (13)$$

I 阶相变阶段 梁的平衡方程为

Ⅲ阶相变阶段 梁的平衡方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b \int_0^{y_{\text{III}}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_M \left( \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} - \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} \right\} dy + \\
 & b \int_{y_{\text{III}}}^{y_{\text{III}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ \sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}}}{E_A} - \frac{C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} \right\} dy + b \int_{y_{\text{III}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho}^{y_{\text{III}} + \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}} [E_H + (E_A - E_H) f(y)] \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} dy + \\
 & b \int_{y_{\text{III}} + \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}}^h \left\{ f(y) \left[ - \left( \sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} + \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} \right\} dy = 0 \tag{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b \int_0^{y_{\text{III}}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_M \left( \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} - \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} \right\} y dy + b \int_{y_{\text{III}}}^{y_{\text{III}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho} \left\{ f(y) \left[ \sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) + \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. E_1 \left( \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} \right\} y dy + \\
 & b \int_{y_{\text{III}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho}^{y_{\text{III}} + \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}} [E_H + (E_A - E_H) f(y)] \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} y dy + \\
 & b \int_{y_{\text{III}} + \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}}^h \left\{ f(y) \left[ - \left( \sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} + \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{III}} - y}{\rho} \right\} y dy = M(x) \tag{19}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ⅳ阶相变阶段 梁的平衡方程为

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b \int_0^{y_{\text{IV}}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho \left\{ f(y) \left[ E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_M \left( \frac{y_{\text{IV}} - y}{\rho} - \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & \left. [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{IV}} - y}{\rho} \right\} dy + b \int_{y_{\text{IV}}}^{y_{\text{IV}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho} \left\{ f(y) \left[ \sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s) + \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. E_1 \left( \frac{y_{\text{IV}} - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_{\text{IV}} - y}{\rho} \right\} dy + \\
 & b \int_{y_{\text{IV}} - \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right]^\rho}^{y_{\text{IV}} + \frac{\sigma_s^{\text{cr}} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}} [E_H + (E_A - E_H) f(y)] \frac{y_{\text{IV}} - y}{\rho} dy + \tag{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b \int_{y_N - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}}^{y_N + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}} [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} dy + E_1 \left( \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) + \\
 & [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} dy + b \int_{y_N + \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right] \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}}^{y_N - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}} \left\{ f(y) [ - (E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)) + \right. \\
 & \left. + E_M \left( \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} + \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} dy = 0 \\
 & b \int_0^{y_N - \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M}} \left\{ f(y) \left[ E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) + E_M \left( \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} - \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} \left. \right\} y dy + b \int_{y_N - \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M}}^{y_N - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}} \left\{ f(y) [\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) + \right. \\
 & \left. E_1 \left( \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} \left. \right\} y dy + \\
 & b \int_{y_N - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}}^{y_N + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}} [E_H + (E_A - E_H)f(y)] \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} y dy + \\
 & b \int_{y_N + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}}^{y_N + \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right] \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}} \left\{ f(y) \left[ - \left( \sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s) \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) + E_1 \left( \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} + \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] + \right. \\
 & [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} \left. \right\} y dy + b \int_{y_N + \left[ \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \right] \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}}^{y_N - \frac{\sigma_s^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_A}} \left\{ f(y) [ - (E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)) + \right. \\
 & \left. E_M \left( \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} + \frac{E_M \varepsilon_L + \sigma_f^{cr} + C_M(T - M_s)}{E_M} \frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right] + [1 - f(y)] E_H \frac{y_N - y}{\rho} \left. \right\} y dy = M(x)
 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 & M(x) = \\
 & \begin{cases} \frac{5}{16}Fx + \frac{3}{8}qlx - \frac{1}{2}qx^2, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{l}{2} \\ \frac{5}{16}Fx - F\left(x - \frac{l}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{8}qlx - \frac{1}{2}qx^2, & \frac{l}{2} \leq x < l \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2 结果与讨论

设 FG-SMA 超静定梁长、宽、高为  $l = 200 \text{ mm}$  ,  $h = 20 \text{ mm}$   $b = 15 \text{ mm}$  ,受均布载荷  $q$  以及集中载荷  $F$  作用 模型如图 1 所示。选用  $\text{Ni}_{55}\text{Ti}$  材料 ,相关参数为<sup>[16]</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E_H = 210 \text{ GPa} , E_A = 67 \text{ GPa} \\
 & E_M = 26.3 \text{ GPa} , \sigma_s^{cr} = 100 \text{ MPa} , \\
 & \sigma_f^{cr} = 170 \text{ MPa} , \varepsilon_L = 0.067 , \\
 & M_s = 18.4^\circ\text{C} , C_M = 8 \text{ MPa}/^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.1 中性轴位移

图 4a) ~ 4d) 分别表示载荷、拉压不对称系数、幂指数以及温度对截面中性轴位移的影响。计算结果显示: 不论弯矩为正还是为负 ,中性轴都率先向截面受压侧移动 ,且中性轴位移随载荷的增大而增大; 中性轴位移随着拉压不对称系数的增大而减小 ,但影响较小; 幂指数越大 ,中性轴位移越小; 随着温度的升高 ,中性轴位移减小 ,且温度越高 影响越小。

### 2.2 曲率

图 5a) ~ 5d) 分别表示载荷、拉压不对称系数、幂指数以及温度对曲率的影响。计算结果显示: 进入相变阶段以后 ,在最大正负弯矩处 ,即  $x = 100 \text{ mm}$  和  $x = 200 \text{ mm}$  处 ,曲率分别达到最大值。曲率随着载荷的增大而增大; 曲率随着拉压不对称系数的增大而减小 ,但影响较小; 曲率随着幂指数的增大而减小; 曲率随着温度的升高而减小。

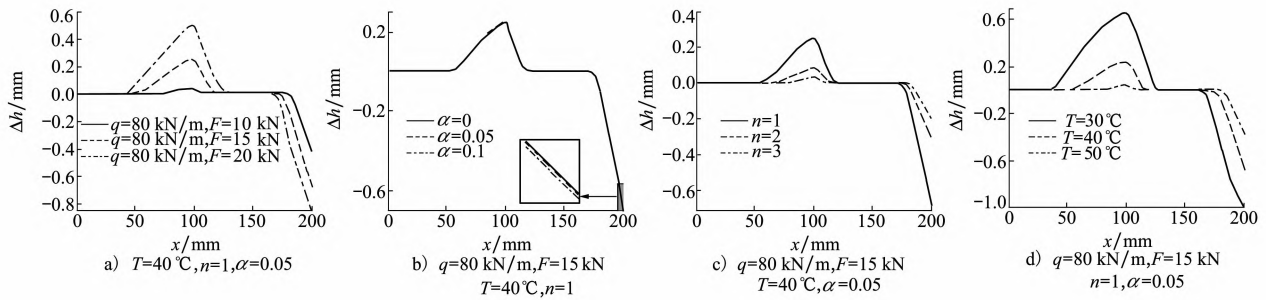


图 4 中性轴位移与截面位置的关系

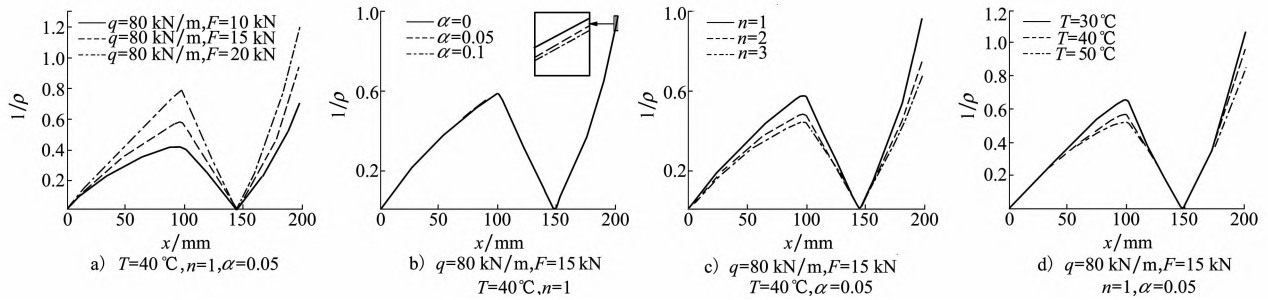


图 5 曲率与截面位置的关系

### 2.3 相边界

图 6a) ~ 6d) 分别表示载荷、拉压不对称系数、幂指数以及温度对相边界的影响。计算结果显示: 相边界随着载荷增大越远离截面边缘; 拉压不对称系数对受拉侧相边界影响不大, 但可以看出对受压

侧相边界影响较大, 且随着拉压不对称系数的增大而越靠近截面边缘; 相边界随着幂指数的增大越靠近截面边缘, 且幂指数越小, 越易发生相变; 相边界随着温度的升高越靠近截面边缘, 且温度越高, 影响越小, 越不易发生相变。

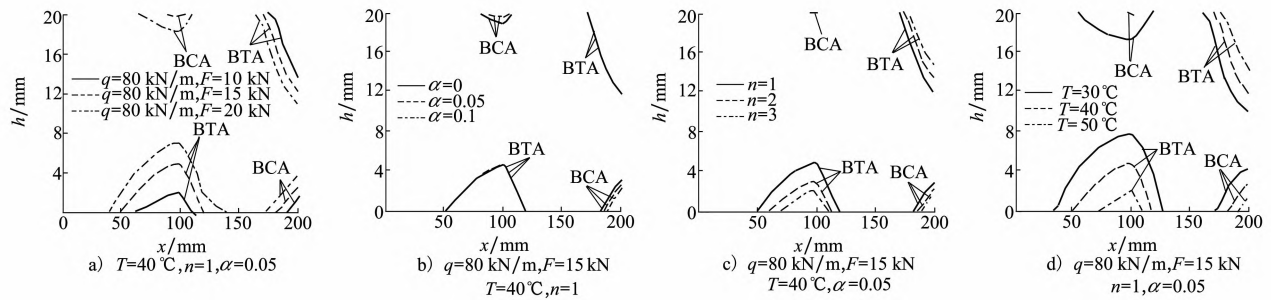


图 6 相边界与截面位置的关系

## 3 结论

- 1) 在相变阶段, 中性轴位移随着载荷的增大而增大; 在分别改变幂指数和温度时, 中性轴位移随着幂指数的增大和温度的升高而减小, 但影响较小。
- 2) 初始阶段, 载荷、幂指数和温度对曲率影响较小, 在相变阶段, 曲率在  $x = 100 \text{ mm}$  和  $x = 200 \text{ mm}$

- 处分别达到最大值, 且曲率的变化量随载荷的增大而增大, 而随着幂指数的增大和温度的升高而减小。
- 3) 相边界随着载荷的增大越远离截面边缘, 随着幂指数的增大与温度的升高越靠近截面边缘, 越不易发生相变。
- 4) 对功能梯度形状记忆合金梁而言, 由于 SMA 的体积分数沿着截面高度呈幂指数变化, 一定程度上降低了拉压不对称性对材料力学性能的影响。

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## Phase transformation mechanical behavior of functionally graded shape memory alloy beams

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**Abstract:** Based on the bending deformation theory of the beam , combined with stress-strain relationship and the critical stress-temperature relationship of the shape memory alloy materials , the nonlinear governing equation of the functionally graded shape memory alloy statically indeterminate beam was obtained , and its mechanical behavior under the thermal-mechanical load was investigated. The phase transformation process of the beam was analyzed by a step-by-step method , and the influence of mechanical load , the tension-compression asymmetry coefficient , power exponent and temperature on the displacement of the neutral axis , curvature and phase boundary were obtained. The results draw that as the increase of the load , the displacement of neutral axis and the curvature become larger and the phase boundary is farther away from the edge of the section; the more the temperature and the power exponent are , the smaller the displacement of neutral axis and curvature will be , and the phase boundary become closer to the edge of the section; the tension-compression asymmetry coefficient has a greater influence on the phase boundary of the compressive side , but it has a weak influence on the phase boundary of the tensile side.

**Keywords:** functionally graded shape memory alloy; statically indeterminate; phase transformation; the tension-compression asymmetry coefficient

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