2011 年 第 41 卷 第 11 期: 1 ~ 17



SCIENTIA SINICA Phys, Mech & Astron

www.scichina.com phys.scichina.com

论文

介电弹性体复合材料的热力学和热机电稳定性

冷劲松^{0*},张震⁰,刘立武²,刘彦菊²,杜善义⁰

哈尔滨工业大学复合材料研究所,哈尔滨 150001;
 哈尔滨工业大学航天科学与力学系,哈尔滨 150001
 *Email:lengjs@hit.edu.cn

收稿日期: 2011-04-11; 接受日期: 2011-05-09 国家自然科学基金(批准号:)

摘要 本文研究了硅橡胶介电弹性体复合材料的热力学和热机电稳定性.考虑温度、掺杂和电致伸缩变形的耦合影响,建立介电弹性体复合材料的介电常数模型,从而构建系统的电场能,基于此耦合发展的 Ogden 模型研究复合材料的热力学性能和热机电稳定性性能.结果表明,当电致伸缩系数减小,或材料常数比减小,或温度增加,或唯象学参数增加,或电致伸缩系数比增加时,介电弹性体临界名义电场增加,从而热力学系统的稳定性增强.这些结论对于硅橡胶纳米复合材料的设计和制备及其应用器件研究有巨大帮助.

关键词 介电弹性体复合材料, 热机电稳定性, 应用器件

PACS: 06.20.Jr, 04.80.Cc

1 介绍

介电弹性体在电压的作用下可以产生厚度降低 和面积扩大,具有超大变形、高弹性能密度、超短反 应时间、高疲劳寿命、易于加工、高机电耦合效率、 轻质量、低价格等优良特性,是电致活性聚合物中展 现出机电相互转换的最佳材料之一^[1-4].基于其独特 的机-电,电-机的换能特性,它可以被用来制作驱动 器,传感器,能量收集器,被广泛应用于仿生领域, 光学领域、能源领域^[1-12].

我们列举出关于介电弹性体的一些重要研究, 包括理论研究和材料研究^[2-4, 13-49].介电弹性体热力 学系统的非线性力学性能、机电稳定性、动力学性能 及其应用器件的失效是最近电活性软材料理论研究 的热点^[13-49]. Zhao和 Suo应用变分方法建立介电弹性 体机电耦合系统的热力学模型,并提出其稳定性的 理论和分析方法,为研究人员进一步研究介电弹性体的机电稳定性提供理论基础.Díaz-Calleja 等人^[29]提出根据 Hessian 的行列式,det(*H*)=0,和名义应力*s*=0 作为 neo-Hookean 型硅橡胶机电稳定的临界控制条件,进而描绘出介电弹性体的稳定区域和不稳定区域.Liu 等人^[32]根据介电弹性体机电稳定的临界控制方程推导出临界参数的解析表达,包括临界名义电场,临界真实电场,临界名义应力,临界真实应力等等.Zhao和Suo^[18]建立经历大变形的介电弹性体机电耦合系统的热力学模型,并进一步扩展了机电稳定性理论,建立了大变形条件下的线性介电常数模型.Moscardo 等人^[48]提出介电弹性体卷形驱动器的典型失效模型,包括,电击穿,机电不稳定,拉力消失,拉伸破坏,理论指导卷形驱动器选择参数进行优化设计.He 等人^[41]结合轴对称变形的运动方程和

引用格式: 陈科, 尤云祥, 胡天群, 等. 介电弹性体复合材料的热力学和热机电稳定性. 中国科学: 物理学 力学 天文学, 2011, 41: 1–17 Leng J S, Zhang Z, Liu L W, et al. Thermodynamics and thermo-electro-mechanical stability of dielectric elastomers composite (in Chinese). Sci Sin Phys Mech Astron, 2011, 41: 1–17, doi: 10.1360/132011-480 机电相互作用的热力学建立了理想介电弹性体膜经 历非均匀形时的状态方程,并研究了薄膜的几种典 型失效模型. Zhu 等人^[22,23]研究了各向同性的 neo-Hookean 型介电弹性体气球的非线性动力学行为和 混沌行为.为了更好理解在电压的诱导下互穿网络 的弹性体产生大变形的行为, Suo 和 Zhu^[17]建立长链 和短链互传网络模型,描述出复合材料经历突跳稳 定性时可以产生超大变形. Suo 等人^[26]建立和分析了 介电弹性体能量收集器失效模型,描绘出许用区域, 计算出循环一周情况下产生的能量和最大效率. Zhao 和 Suo^[20]建立了介电弹性体可以产生超大变形的理 论.最近, Suo^[4]全面总结和综述了介电弹性体的相关 理论研究,包括:理想介电弹性体,电致伸缩介电弹 性体,非线性介电弹性体的大变形,机电稳定性等.

硅橡胶介电弹性体复合材料的研究是另一研究 热点^[2,3,43-45].为了增加介电弹性体的商业应用,需要 增加材料的介电常数用以降低工作电压.研究人员 研究了添加不同高介电常数填充物对硅橡胶复合材 料的影响,包括:铁电陶瓷粉末,比如钛酸钡、铌镁 酸铅晶体和传导性无机填料,比如碳纳米管等.由于 加入高介电常数的填充物,提高了硅橡胶复合材料 的介电常数,同时增加了介电损耗和降低了击穿强 度,这是因为硅橡胶复合材料的弹性模量受到了填 充材料的较大影响^[2,43,44].另外,Carpi等人^[45]把高极 性共轭聚合物和硅橡胶混合制备出硅橡胶复合材料, 这种材料能够在电压的诱导下产生大变形,而且具 有较高介电常数和较低弹性模量.我们知道,提高温 度,硅橡胶将变软,所以,我们预料温度升高时,介 电弹性体复合材料将具有较低的弹性模量.

本文基于以上基础,考虑温度对高介电常数硅 橡胶复合材料的影响,建立系统的热力学模型,推导 其本构关系并进一步研究等双轴载荷条件下的热机 电稳定性,深入研究了材料参数,热参数,电致变形 参数,唯象学参数对稳定性的影响.

2 基本理论框架和平衡方程

如图 1 所示, 我们考虑上下表面均匀涂覆柔性电极的介电弹性体复合材料. 在参考状态, 介电弹性体没有施加机械力和电压, 温度是 *T*₀, 三个主方向的尺寸是 *L*₁, *L*₂和 *L*₃. 在当前状态, 对介电弹性体分别施加机械力 *F*₁, *F*₂和 *F*₃(三个主方向), 同时施加电压 *U*(厚度方向), 温度是 *T*. 在机械力场、电场和热场的耦合作用下, 介电弹性体的尺寸分别变成 *l*₁, *l*₂和 *l*₃, 电量分别为+*Q*, *-Q*, 熵是 *S*.

令介电弹性体热力学系统的 Helmholtz 自由能是 H. 假设介电弹性体三个主方向的尺寸产生小的变化 δl₁, δl₂ 和δl₃, 机械力的做功是 F₁δl₁ + F₂δl₂ + F₃δl₃. 假设介电弹性体电荷产生的小的变化δQ,电场力的 做功是UδQ, 假设温度的小变化是δT, 热场的做功 是-SδT. 在机械力场、电场和热场的共同作用下, 介 电弹性体达到平衡状态时,自由能的增加等于外力 做功,即

 $\delta H = F_1 \delta l_1 + F_2 \delta l_2 + F_3 \delta l_3 + U \delta Q - S \delta T.$ (1) 定义介电弹性体三个主方向的拉伸是 $\lambda_1 = l_1/L_1$,





 $\lambda_2 = l_2/L_2$ 和 $\lambda_3 = l_3/L_3$, 三个主方向的名义应力分别 是 $\sigma_1^- = F_1/(l_2l_3)$, $\sigma_2^- = F_2/(l_1l_3)$ 和 $\sigma_3^- = F_3/(l_1l_2)$. 定 义介电弹性体名义电场是在参考状态下,电压除以 变形前的尺寸,即 $E^- = U/L_3$,名义电位移是在变形 前的情况下,电量除以介电弹性体变形前的面积,即 $D^- = Q/(L_1L_2)$.与之相对应的介电弹性体三个主方 向 的 真 实 应 力 分 别 是 $\sigma_1 = F_1/(\lambda_2\lambda_3L_2L_3)$, $\sigma_2 = F_2/(\lambda_1\lambda_3L_1L_3)$ 和 $\sigma_3 = F_3/(\lambda_1\lambda_2L_1L_2)$,真实电场是 $E = U/(\lambda_3L_3)$,真实电位移是 $D = Q/(\lambda_1\lambda_2L_1L_2)$,未变形 情况下的名义熵密度是 $s^- = S/L_1L_2L_3$,变形状态下 的真实熵密度是 $s = S/l_1l_1l_3$.

在当前状态,方程(1)成立,我们在方程(1)左右 两边同时除以*L*₁*L*₂*L*₃,得到

 $\delta W = \sigma_1 \delta \lambda_1 + \sigma_2 s_2 \delta \lambda_2 + \sigma_3 \delta \lambda_3 + E^- \delta D^- - s^- \delta T$, (2) 对于任意的独立变量 λ_1 , λ_2 , λ_3 , $D^- 和 T 方程(2)$ 是 成立的. 不考虑温度的影响, 对于介电弹性体机电耦 合热力学系统, 自由能函数可以表达为 5 个变量的函 数, 即

$$W = W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T).$$
(3)

在机械力和电场的共同作用下,5个独立变量分 别产生小变化 $\delta\lambda_1$, $\delta\lambda_2$, $\delta\lambda_3$, δD^- , δT ,介电弹性 体机电耦合系统的自由能的改变可以表达为

$$\delta W = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T)}{\partial \lambda_1} \delta \lambda_1$$

$$+ \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T)}{\partial \lambda_2} \delta \lambda_2$$

$$+ \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T)}{\partial \lambda_3} \delta \lambda_3$$

$$+ \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T)}{\partial D^{-}} \delta D^{-}$$

$$- \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T)}{\partial T} \delta T. \qquad (4)$$

对比方程(2)和(4)得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial W(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\lambda_{3},D^{\tilde{}},T)}{\partial\lambda_{1}} - \sigma_{1}^{\tilde{}} \end{bmatrix} \delta\lambda_{1} \\ + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial W(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\lambda_{3},D^{\tilde{}},T)}{\partial\lambda_{2}} - \sigma_{2}^{\tilde{}} \end{bmatrix} \delta\lambda_{2}$$

$$+\left[\frac{\partial W(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\lambda_{3},D^{\circ},T)}{\partial\lambda_{3}}-\sigma_{3}^{\circ}\right]\delta\lambda_{3}$$
$$+\left[\frac{\partial(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\lambda_{3},D^{\circ},T)}{\partial D^{\circ}}-E^{\circ}\right]\delta D^{\circ}$$
$$+\left[\frac{\partial(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\lambda_{3},D^{\circ},T)}{\partial T}+s^{\circ}\right]\delta T=0.$$
(5)

对于任意的独立变量 δλ₁, δλ₂, δλ₃, δD⁻, δT, 方程(5)均成立.因此,介电弹性体的名义应力,名义 电场和名义熵密度分别是

$$\sigma_{1}^{\sim} = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\sim}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{1}}, \qquad (6)$$

$$\sigma_2^{\tilde{}} = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial \lambda_2}, \qquad (7)$$

$$\sigma_{3}^{\tilde{}} = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{3}}, \qquad (8)$$

$$E^{\sim} = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\sim}, T)}{\partial D^{\sim}}, \qquad (9)$$

$$s^{\tilde{}} = -\frac{\partial(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial T}.$$
 (10)

根据前面的定义,介电弹性体真实应力,真实电 场和真实熵密度分别是

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\lambda_2 \lambda_3 \partial \lambda_1}, \qquad (11)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \partial \lambda_2}, \qquad (12)$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^-, T)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \partial \lambda_3}, \tag{13}$$

$$E = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\lambda_1 \partial D^{\tilde{}}}, \qquad (14)$$

$$s = -\lambda_1^{-1}\lambda_2^{-1}\lambda_3^{-1}\frac{\partial W(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\lambda_3,D^{-},T)}{\partial T}.$$
 (15)

3 自由能模型和本构关系

3.1 自由能

各向同性的介电弹性体复合材料热机电耦合系 统的自由能可以表达为

$$W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T) = \psi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, T) + \xi(T) + \zeta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T),$$
(16)

 $\psi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, T)$ 是弹性应变能密度, $\xi(T)$ 是热贡献, $\zeta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^-, T)$ 是电场能密度.考虑方程(16)和 (6)~(10),名义应力 $\sigma_1^-, \sigma_2^-, \sigma_3^-,$ 名义电场 E^- ,名 义熵密度 s^- 分别为

$$\sigma_{1}^{\sim} = \frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{1}} + \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\sim}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{1}}, \quad (17)$$

$$\sigma_{2}^{\sim} = \frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{2}} + \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\sim}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{2}}, \quad (18)$$

$$\sigma_{3}^{\sim} = \frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{3}} + \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\sim}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{3}}, \quad (19)$$

$$E^{\tilde{}} = \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial D^{\tilde{}}}, \qquad (20)$$

$$s^{\tilde{}} = -\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, T)}{\partial T} - \frac{\partial \xi(T)}{\partial T} - \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial T}.$$
(21)

基于方程(11)~(21), 真实σ₁, σ₂, σ₃, 真实电场 *E*, 真实熵密度 *s* 分别是

$$\sigma_{1} = \frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, T)}{\lambda_{2}\lambda_{3}\partial\lambda_{1}} + \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\lambda_{2}\lambda_{3}\partial\lambda_{1}}, \quad (22)$$

$$\sigma_{2} = \frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, T)}{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{3}\partial\lambda_{2}} + \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{3}\partial\lambda_{2}}, \quad (23)$$

$$\sigma_{3} = \frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, T)}{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}\partial\lambda_{3}} + \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{3}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}\partial\lambda_{3}}, \quad (24)$$

$$E = \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T)}{\lambda_3 \partial D^{-}}, \qquad (25)$$

$$s^{\tilde{}} = -\frac{\partial \psi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, T)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \partial T} - \frac{\partial \xi(T)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \partial T} - \frac{\partial \xi(T)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \partial T} - \frac{\partial \zeta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \partial T}.$$
(26)

Ogden 模型含多个材料常数,是由 Ogden 在 1972 年提出的^[38].为了研究硅橡胶介电弹性体复合 材料的热力学性能和稳定性,我们发展了 Ogden 模 型 $\tau(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \nu)$ 如下

$$\tau(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\lambda_{3},v) = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_{p}(v,T_{0})}{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{3}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} - 3).$$
(27)

这里 v 是填充物的含量, T_0 是参考状态的温度, $\mu_p(v,T_0)$ 和 $\alpha_p(v,T_0)$ 是参考状态下与填充物含量有关 的材料常数v,可以被实验测试来测量.因此,各项 同性热弹性材料的弹性应变能模型是

$$\psi(\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\lambda_{3},T) = \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_{p}(v,T_{0})}{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{3}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} - 3), \qquad (28)$$

T 是当前状态的温度. 根据自由能的定义, 热贡献可以表达为

$$\xi(v,T) = c_0(v) \left[(T - T_0) - T \ln \frac{T}{T_0} \right],$$
(29)

 $c_0(v)$ 是比热. 电场能密度是

$$\zeta(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, D^{-}, T) = \frac{D^{-2}}{2\varepsilon(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \nu, T)} \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_3.$$
(30)

把方程(28)~(30)代入方程(16), Ogden 型硅橡胶 介电弹性体复合材料热机电耦合系统的自由能具体 形式是

$$W = \frac{T}{T_0} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_p(v, T_0)}{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} (\lambda_1^{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} + \lambda_2^{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} + \lambda_3^{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} - 3) + c_0(v) \left[(T - T_0) - T \ln \frac{T}{T_0} \right] + \frac{D^{-2}}{2\varepsilon(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, v, T)} \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_3,$$
(31)

在前面的实验研究中证明,加入高介电常数的 颗粒能够提高了硅橡胶复合材料的介电常数,而对 硅橡胶复合材料的超弹性性能的影响不是很明显. 因此,在电场的作用下,介电弹性体复合材料将产生 大变形.我们假设温度是线性变化的,硅橡胶复合材 料的介电常数和以下三个因素有关:电致伸缩变形, 填充材料的含量和温度.根据 Suo, Carpi 和 Liu 等人 的研究^[4,33,43],经历线性温度变化的介电弹性体复合 材料介电常数可以表达为

$$\varepsilon(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, v, T) = \varepsilon^{\tilde{}} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_i (\lambda_i - 1) \varepsilon^{\tilde{}} + \alpha (T - T_0), \quad (32)$$

α 是唯象学参数.这里 ε- 是不变形情况下介电弹性体复合材料的介电常数,引入考虑临近粒子极化影响的 Jayasundere and Smith 模型^[33,43]:

$$\varepsilon^{\sim} = \frac{\varepsilon_1 v_1 + \varepsilon_2 v_2 \frac{3\varepsilon_1}{(2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \left[1 + 3v_2 \frac{(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)}{(2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \right]}{v_1 + v_2 \frac{3\varepsilon_1}{(2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \left[1 + 3v_2 \frac{(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)}{(2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)} \right]}.$$
 (33)

这里 ε_1 是介电弹性体没有变形的介电常数, ε_2 是

球形高介电常数填充粒子的介电常数. 方程(32)中, 第一项描述了在固定温度下,填充物含量对介电常 数的影响,第二项描述了变形对介电常数的影响,第 三项描述了温度对介电常数的影响.

3.2 本构关系

把(28)~(30)式代入(17)~(21)式,经历温度线性变化的介电弹性体复合材料的名义应力,名义电场和 名义熵密度分别如下

$$\sigma_{1}^{\sim} = \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} - \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-1} \lambda_{3} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{\sim} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_{i} (\lambda_{i} - 1) \varepsilon^{\sim} + \alpha (T - T_{0}) \right]^{2}} , \quad (34)$$
$$\sigma_{2}^{\sim} = \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} - \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{2}^{-2} \lambda_{3} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{\sim} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_{i} (\lambda_{i} - 1) \varepsilon^{\sim} + \alpha (T - T_{0}) \right]^{2}} , \quad (35)$$
$$\sigma_{3}^{\sim} = \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{3}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} + \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{2}^{-1} \lambda_{3} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{\sim} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_{i} (\lambda_{i} - 1) \varepsilon^{\sim} + \alpha (T - T_{0}) \right]^{2}} , \quad (35)$$
$$\sigma_{3}^{\sim} = \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{3}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} + \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{2}^{-1} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{\sim} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_{i} (\lambda_{i} - 1) \varepsilon^{\sim} + \alpha (T - T_{0}) \right]^{2}} , \quad (36)$$

$$2\left[\varepsilon^{\tilde{}} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_i (\lambda_i - 1)\varepsilon^{\tilde{}} + \alpha (T - T_0)\right]^2$$

$$E^{\tilde{}} = \frac{D}{\left[\varepsilon^{\tilde{}} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_{i}(\lambda_{i} - 1)\varepsilon^{\tilde{}} + \alpha(T - T_{0})\right]} \lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}\lambda_{3}, \quad (37)$$

$$s^{\tilde{}} = c_{0}(v)\ln\frac{T}{T_{0}} - \frac{1}{T_{0}}\sum_{p=1}^{N}\frac{\mu_{p}(v, T_{0})}{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})}$$

$$\times (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} + \lambda_{3}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} - 3)$$

$$+\frac{\alpha D^{-2} \lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-2}}{2[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{i=1}^{3} m_{i}(\lambda_{i} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0})]^{2}}$$
(38)

(34)~(38)式中,名义应力和拉伸,名义电场和名义电 位移,名义体积熵和温度是互相共轭的三组参数.

根据方程(22)~(26), 真实应力, 真实电场和真实 体积熵是

$$\begin{split} \sigma_{1} &= \lambda_{2}^{-1} \lambda_{3}^{-1} \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} \\ &- \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-2} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{l=1}^{3} m_{l}(\lambda_{l} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0}) \right]} \\ &- \frac{m_{1} \varepsilon^{-} \lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{2}^{-2} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{l=1}^{3} m_{l}(\lambda_{l} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0}) \right]^{2}}, \end{split} (39) \\ \sigma_{2} &= \lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{3}^{-1} \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} \\ &- \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-2} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{l=1}^{3} m_{l}(\lambda_{l} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0}) \right]} \\ &- \frac{m_{2} \varepsilon^{-} \lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-1} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{l=1}^{3} m_{l}(\lambda_{l} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0}) \right]^{2}}, \end{split} (40) \\ \sigma_{3} &= \lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{2}^{-1} \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{3}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} \\ &+ \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-2} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{l=1}^{3} m_{l}(\lambda_{l} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0}) \right]} \\ &- \frac{m_{3} \varepsilon^{-} \lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-2} \lambda_{3} D^{-2}}{2 \left[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{l=1}^{3} m_{l}(\lambda_{l} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0}) \right]} \end{aligned} (41) \\ E &= \frac{D}{\left[\varepsilon^{-} + \sum_{l=1}^{3} m_{l}(\lambda_{l} - 1)\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_{0}) \right]}, \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$+\lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}\lambda_{3}^{-1}\frac{\alpha D^{-2}\lambda_{1}^{-2}\lambda_{2}^{-2}}{2[\varepsilon^{-}+\sum_{i=1}^{3}m_{i}(\lambda_{i}-1)\varepsilon^{-}+\alpha(T-T_{0})]^{2}},$$
 (43)

将
$$E = \frac{E^{-1}}{\lambda_3}$$
代入(37)式中,得到 $D^{-1} = \varepsilon E \lambda_1 \lambda_2$,代

入(39)~(43)式中

$$\sigma_{1} = \lambda_{2}^{-1} \lambda_{3}^{-1} \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} E^{2} - \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{2\partial \lambda_{1}} \lambda_{1} E^{2}, \qquad (44)$$

$$\sigma_{2} = \lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{3}^{-1} \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1}$$
$$-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} E^{2} - \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{2\partial \lambda_{2}} \lambda_{2} E^{2}, \qquad (45)$$

$$\sigma_{3} = \lambda_{1}^{-1} \lambda_{3}^{-1} \frac{T}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p}(v, T_{0}) \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})-1} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} E^{2} - \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{2\partial \lambda_{3}} \lambda_{3} E^{2}, \qquad (46)$$

$$s = \lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}\lambda_{3}^{-1}c_{0}(v)\ln\frac{T}{T_{0}}$$

$$-\lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}\lambda_{3}^{-1}\frac{1}{T_{0}}\sum_{p=1}^{N}\frac{\mu_{p}(v,T_{0})}{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})}$$

$$\times(\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{3}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} - 3)$$

$$+\lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}\lambda_{3}^{-1}\frac{\partial\varepsilon}{2\partial T}E^{2}, \qquad (47)$$

从方程(44)~(47)可以看出,介电弹性体复合材 料热机电耦合系统的真实应力与下面几个因素有关, 热弹性, Maxwell 应力,介电常数.真实体积熵与材 料的超弹性和介电常数,外界温度,承受的电场有关. 热弹性性能与温度和超弹性相关,超弹性取决于材 料本身的性质, Maxwell 应力与施加的电压和材料的 介电常数相关,介电常数与电致伸缩变形,填充物含 量,温度相关.

3.3 不可压缩的介电弹性体复合材料

根据锁等对理想介电弹性体经历大变形的研究 方法,我们对介电弹性体复合材料的自由能进行微 分得

 $dW = \sigma_1 d\lambda_1 + \sigma_2 d\lambda_2 + \sigma_3 d\lambda_3 + E^{-} dD^{-} - s^{-} dT,$ 假设介电弹性体复合材料是不可压缩的,即

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 1 ,$$

$$d\lambda_3 = -\lambda_1^{-2} \lambda_2^{-1} d\lambda_1 - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-2} d\lambda_2 ,$$

$$dW = (\sigma_1^{-} - \lambda_1^{-2} \lambda_2^{-1} \sigma_3^{-}) d\lambda_1 + (\sigma_2^{-} - \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-2} \sigma_3^{-}) d\lambda_2$$

$$+ E^{-} dD^{-} - s^{-} dT .$$

所以,介电弹性体复合材料经历线性变化温度时名 义应力,名义电场,名义熵密度可以被表达为

$$\sigma_{1}^{\tilde{}} - \frac{\sigma_{3}^{\tilde{}}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\lambda_{2}} = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial \lambda_{1}}, \qquad (48)$$

$$\sigma_{\tilde{2}} - \frac{\sigma_{\tilde{3}}}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2^2} = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial \lambda_2}, \qquad (49)$$

$$E^{\tilde{}} = \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial D^{\tilde{}}},$$
(50)

$$s^{\tilde{}} = -\frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial T}.$$
 (51)

与之对应的真实应力,真实电场和真实熵密度 分别为

$$\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial \lambda_1}, \qquad (52)$$

$$\sigma_2 - \sigma_3 = \lambda_2 \frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1}, D^{\tilde{}}, T)}{\partial \lambda_2}, \qquad (53)$$

$$D = \varepsilon E, \tag{54}$$

$$s = -\frac{\partial W(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1}, D^{\sim}, T)}{\partial T}.$$
 (55)

考虑介电弹性体的不可压缩性,自由能简化为

$$W = \frac{T}{T_0} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_p(v, T_0)}{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} (\lambda_1^{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} + \lambda_2^{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} + \lambda_1^{-\alpha_p(v, T_0)}) + \lambda_1^{-\alpha_p(v, T_0)} - 3) + c_0(v) \left[(T - T_0) - T \ln \frac{T}{T_0} \right] + \frac{D^{-2}}{2\varepsilon(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1}, v, T)} \lambda_1^{-1} \lambda_2^{-1} \lambda_3, \qquad (56)$$

把(56)式代入(48)~(55)式,名义应力,名义电场, 真实应力,真实电场,名义熵密度和真实熵密度分别 为

$$\sigma_{1}^{\sim} - \frac{\sigma_{3}^{\sim}}{\lambda_{1}^{2}\lambda_{2}} = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p} (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})-1} - \lambda_{1}^{-\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})-1}\lambda_{2}^{-\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})}) - \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-3}\lambda_{2}^{-2}D^{-2}}{\varepsilon} - \frac{m_{1} - m_{3}\lambda_{1}^{-2}\lambda_{2}^{-1}}{2\varepsilon^{2}}\lambda_{1}^{-2}\lambda_{2}^{-2}D^{-2},$$
(57)

$$\sigma_{2}^{\sim} - \frac{\sigma_{3}^{\sim}}{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}^{2}} = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p} (\lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})-1} - \lambda_{1}^{-\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})}\lambda_{2}^{-\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})-1}) - \frac{\lambda_{1}^{-2}\lambda_{2}^{-3}D^{-2}}{\varepsilon} - \frac{m_{2} - m_{3}\lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-2}}{2\varepsilon^{2}}\lambda_{1}^{-2}\lambda_{2}^{-2}D^{-2},$$

$$E^{\sim} = \frac{D^{\sim}}{\varepsilon} \lambda_1^{-2} \lambda_2^{-2}, \qquad (59)$$

$$\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3} = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p} (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(\nu,T_{0})} - \lambda_{1}^{-\alpha_{p}(\nu,T_{0})} \lambda_{2}^{-\alpha_{p}(\nu,T_{0})}) - \varepsilon E^{2} - \frac{m_{1}\lambda_{1} - m_{3}\lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}}{2} E^{2},$$
(60)

$$\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3} = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \mu_{p} (\lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} - \lambda_{1}^{-\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})} \lambda_{2}^{-\alpha_{p}(v,T_{0})}) - \varepsilon E^{2} - \frac{m_{2}\lambda_{2} - m_{3}\lambda_{1}^{-1}\lambda_{2}^{-1}}{2\sigma^{2}}E^{2}, \qquad (61)$$

$$D = \varepsilon E, \tag{62}$$

$$s^{\tilde{}} = s = c_{0}(v) \ln \frac{T}{T_{0}} - \frac{1}{T_{0}} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_{p}(v, T_{0})}{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} \times (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} + \lambda_{1}^{-\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} \lambda_{2}^{-\alpha_{p}(v, T_{0})} - 3) + \frac{\alpha D^{-2} \lambda_{1}^{-2} \lambda_{2}^{-2}}{2\varepsilon^{2}},$$
(63)

其中

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon &= [1+m_1(\lambda_1-1)+m_2(\lambda_2-1)+m_3(\lambda_1^{-1}\lambda_2^{-1}-1)]\varepsilon \\ &+\alpha(T-T_0). \end{split}$$

4 介电弹性体复合材料的热机电稳定性

4.1 控制方程

在介电弹性体两个相对表面均匀涂覆柔性电极, 施加电压后,由于静电力作用,介电弹性体薄膜沿电 压施加的方向收缩,而在垂直于电压施加的方向扩 展延伸,由于温度的作用,材料的弹性模量变小,这 一厚度变小和面积扩大的过程将变化的更快.介电 弹性体薄膜厚度变小导致施加在薄膜上的电场更高, 在热场、电场、机械力场的共同作用下,这一正反馈 系统一直持续下去,当诱导产生的电场超过其临界 电场时,介电弹性体薄膜被击穿,产生介电弹性体的 热机电不稳定性.

下面研究介电弹性体复合材料经历线性变化温 度情况下的机电稳定性.在等双轴拉伸的情况下 λ,=λ,=λ,系统的自由能为

$$W = \frac{T}{T_0} \sum_{p=1}^{N} \frac{\mu_p(v, T_0)}{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} (2\lambda^{\alpha_p(v, T_0)} + \lambda^{-2\alpha_p(v, T_0)} - 3) + c_0(v) \left[(T - T_0) - T \ln \frac{T}{T_0} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{D^{-2}}{2\{ [1 + m_1(\lambda_1 - 1) + m_2(\lambda_2 - 1) + m_3(\lambda_1^{-1}\lambda_2^{-1} - 1)]\varepsilon^{-2} + \alpha(T - T_0) \}} \lambda_1^{-2} \lambda_2^{-2}.$$
(64)

根据前面研究提出的方法[33,38],我们引入材 料常数比 k_2 , k_3 ,… k_N 和电致伸缩系数比r,考虑平 面方向的拉伸在电场作用下的自由变形,我们有 $m_1 = m_2$,并令 $\mu_1 = k_2\mu_2 = k_3\mu_3 = ...k_N\mu_N$ 和 $m_1 = m_2$

 $\frac{D^{\sim}}{\sqrt{\mu_1(v,T_0)\varepsilon^{\sim}}} =$

= rm_3 = rm. 为了给出名义电场和名义电位移,名义电场和拉伸率的关系,考虑 $s_1(\lambda, T, D^-) = 0$,进一步 $\partial W(\lambda, D^-)/\partial \lambda = 0$,把此式代入(64)式中,我们得到

$$\frac{2\frac{T}{T_{0}}\left[\left(\lambda^{\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})+4}-\lambda^{-2\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})+4}\right)+\frac{\left(\lambda^{\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})+4}-\lambda^{-2\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})+4}\right)}{k_{2}}+\frac{1}{k_{3}}\left(\lambda^{\alpha_{3}(v,T_{0})+4}-\lambda^{-2\alpha_{3}(v,T_{0})+4}\right)+\ldots+\frac{1}{k_{N}}\left(\lambda^{\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})+4}-\lambda^{-2\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})+4}\right)\right]}{2+m\lambda(1-r\lambda^{-3})\left\{1+m[2(\lambda-1)+r(\lambda^{-2}-1)]+\frac{\alpha(T-T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{-1}}\right\}^{-1}},\\
\times\left\{1+m[2(\lambda-1)+r(\lambda^{-2}-1)]+\frac{\alpha(T-T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{-1}}\right\}\right\}$$

(66)

$$\frac{E^{\tilde{}}}{\sqrt{\mu_{1}(v,T_{0})/\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}}} = \frac{\lambda^{-4}}{\left[1+2m(\lambda-1)+rm(\lambda^{-2}-1)+\frac{\alpha(T-T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}}\right]} \frac{D^{\tilde{}}}{\sqrt{\mu_{1}(v,T_{0})\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}}},$$
(67)

$$\frac{E^{\sim}}{\sqrt{\mu_{1}(v,T_{0})/\varepsilon^{\sim}}} = \frac{2\frac{T}{T_{0}} \left[(\lambda^{\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})-4} - \lambda^{-2\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})-4}) + \frac{(\lambda^{\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})-4} - \lambda^{-2\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})-4})}{k_{2}} + \frac{1}{k_{3}} (\lambda^{\alpha_{3}(v,T_{0})-4} - \lambda^{-2\alpha_{3}(v,T_{0})-4}) + \dots + \frac{1}{k_{N}} (\lambda^{\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})-4} - \lambda^{-2\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})-4})) \right]}{2 + m\lambda(1 - r\lambda^{-3}) \left\{ 1 + m[2(\lambda - 1) + r(\lambda^{-2} - 1)] + \frac{\alpha(T - T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\sim}} \right\}^{-1}} \right\}^{-1}$$

$$\times \left\{ 1 + m[2(\lambda - 1) + r(\lambda^{-2} - 1)] + \frac{\alpha(T - T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\sim}} \right\}^{-1}$$
(68)

应用方程(68), 令材料常数比 k₂, k₃, …, k_N和 电致伸缩系数 r 为不同常数时, 考虑不同温度和填充 物含量的影响, 同时根据实验确定电致伸缩系数 m 和唯象学参数 α, 以拉伸率 λ 为变量, 可以分析介电 弹性体复合材料热机电耦合系统经历线性变化温度 时的热机电稳定性.

应用上面的简化,对方程(63)进行无量纲处理, 得

$$\frac{s^{\tilde{}}}{\mu_{1}(v,T_{0})/T_{0}} = \frac{c_{0}(v)}{\mu_{1}(v,T_{0})/T_{0}} \ln \frac{T}{T_{0}} \\ -\left[\frac{1}{\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})} (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})} \lambda_{2}^{-\alpha_{1}(v,T_{0})} - 3) \right. \\ + \frac{1}{\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})k_{2}} (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})} \lambda_{2}^{-\alpha_{2}(v,T_{0})} - 3) \\ + \dots \frac{1}{\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})k_{N}} (\lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{2}^{\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})} + \lambda_{1}^{\alpha_{N}(v,T_{0})} - 3) \right] \\ + \frac{\alpha D^{-2}\lambda_{1}^{-2}\lambda_{2}^{-2}}{2\varepsilon^{2}\mu_{1}(v,T_{0})/T_{0}}$$
(69)

式中的 D^{~2} 可以由方程(66)给出.

4.2 控制方程的简化

下面举例说明这一不同温度下的介电弹性体复 合材料的热机电稳定性的分析方法.这里我们选择 两个材料常数的 Ogden 弹性应变能模型进行研究. 令

$$\begin{split} \lambda_3 &= \lambda \;, \;\; \alpha_2(v,T_0) = -\alpha_1(v,T_0) = -2 \;, \\ \mu_1(v,T_0) &= \; C_1(v,T_0) \; \text{fl} \; \mu_2(v,T_0) = -C_2(v,T_0) \;. \end{split}$$

此时,两个材料常数的介电弹性体复合材料热力电 耦合系统自由能函数可以表达为

$$W = \frac{T}{T_0} \left[\frac{C_1(v, T_0)}{2} (2\lambda^2 + \lambda^{-4} - 3) + \frac{C_2(v, T_0)}{2} (2\lambda^{-2} + \lambda^4 - 3) \right] + c_0(v) \left[(T - T_0) - T \ln \frac{T}{T_0} \right] + \frac{D^{-2}}{2\{[1 + m(2\lambda - 2 + r\lambda^{-2} - r)]\varepsilon^{-} + \alpha(T - T_0)\}} \lambda^{-4}.$$
(70)

按照前面的研究方法,名义电位移和名义电场 的表达式为

$$\frac{D^{\sim}}{\sqrt{C_{1}(v,T_{0})\varepsilon^{\sim}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\frac{T}{T_{0}} \left[(\lambda^{6}-1) + \frac{(\lambda^{8}-\lambda^{2})}{k_{2}} \right]}{2+m\lambda(1-r\lambda^{-3}) \left\{ 1+m[2(\lambda-1)+r(\lambda^{-2}-1)] + \frac{\alpha(T-T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\sim}} \right\}^{-1} \left\{ 1+m[2(\lambda-1)+r(\lambda^{-2}-1)] + \frac{\alpha(T-T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\sim}} \right\}^{-1}} \right\}},$$
(71)

$$\frac{E^{\sim}}{\sqrt{C_{1}(v,T_{0})/\varepsilon^{\sim}}} = \frac{2\frac{T}{T_{0}}\left[(\lambda^{-2}-\lambda^{-6})+\frac{(1-\lambda^{-6})}{k_{2}}\right]}{\sqrt{2+m\lambda(1-r\lambda^{-3})\left\{1+m[2(\lambda-1)+r(\lambda^{-2}-1)]+\frac{\alpha(T-T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\sim}}\right\}^{-1}}\left\{1+m[2(\lambda-1)+r(\lambda^{-2}-1)]+\frac{\alpha(T-T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\sim}}\right\}^{-1}}.$$
 (72)

相应的,名义熵密度是

$$s^{\sim} = c_0(v) \ln \frac{T}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T_0} \left[\frac{C_1(v, T_0)}{2} (2\lambda^2 + \lambda^{-4} - 3) + \frac{C_2(v, T_0)}{2} (2\lambda^{-2} + \lambda^4 - 3) \right] + \frac{\alpha D^{-2} \lambda^{-4}}{2\varepsilon^2},$$
(73)

其中

$$\varepsilon = [1 + m(2\lambda - 2 + r\lambda^{-2} - r)]\varepsilon^{\sim} + \alpha(T - T_0).$$

D~2由方程(71)给出.

$$\frac{s^{\tilde{}}}{C_{1}(v,T_{0})/T_{0}} = \frac{c_{0}(v)}{C_{1}(v,T_{0})/T_{0}} \ln \frac{T}{T_{0}} - \frac{1}{2} \left[(2\lambda^{2} + \lambda^{-4} - 3) + \frac{1}{k_{2}} (2\lambda^{-2} + \lambda^{4} - 3) \right] + \frac{\alpha T \left[(\lambda^{2} - \lambda^{-4}) + \frac{(\lambda^{4} - \lambda^{-2})}{k_{2}} \right]}{\varepsilon [2 + m\lambda(1 - r\lambda^{-3})] \left\{ 1 + m[2(\lambda - 1) + r(\lambda^{-2} - 1)] + \frac{\alpha(T - T_{0})}{\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}} \right\}^{-1}},$$
(74)

根据方程 (74), 可以得到名义体积熵和温度的关系.

4.3 参数选择

下面介绍一下参数的选择.对于材料常数比 k_2 的选择,根据前面的研究^[30,31], k_2 =1,2,4,5.对于电致伸缩系数*m*,根据 Pelrine'等对进行的介电常数与拉伸的关系^[38],考虑当拉伸 λ =2,3和4时,若r=1,那么电致伸缩系数*m*=-0.0068,-0.0075,-0.0084.若电致伸缩系数比r=2,那么m=-0.017,-0.011,-0.0079,当r=3,m=-0.034,-0.018,-0.013,当r=4,m=-0.004,-0.053,-0.019.

我们根据 Hmmer 等人对绝缘油电介质(不含水) 进行的实验研究得到^[42], 当温度分别为 23°C, 31°C, 40°C, 50°C, 60°C, 70°C, 80°C, 90°C 时, 其相对介电 常数分别为 3.1, 3.03, 2.98, 2.95, 2.90, 2.87, 2.84, 2.80, 因此 $\alpha \approx -0.0048 \times 10^{-11}$ F/mK.由于理想的硅橡胶可 以看作理想的液态电介质,所以,本研究中选择的唯 象学参数 $\alpha = 0.0048 \times 10^{-11}$ F/mK.

硅橡胶介电常数为 $\varepsilon_1=4\varepsilon_0$,掺杂粒子的介电常数 $\varepsilon_2=2000\varepsilon_0^{[43]}$. υ_2 分别取0,2%,4%,6%.根据方程(33), 我们计算不同填充物 TiBaO₃含量下的介电常数 ε 分 别为 $4\epsilon_0$, $4.26\epsilon_0$, $4.56\epsilon_0$, $4.89\epsilon_0$. 这里不同含量 BaTiO₃ 的硅橡胶复合材料的材料常数分别为 $C_1(\upsilon,T_0)/T_0=$ 3.41 J/kgK, $c_0(\upsilon)=c_0=1.7\times10^3$ J/kgK, $\epsilon_0=4\times10^{-11}$ F/m.

4.4 参数对热机电稳定性的影响

下面我们深入研究材料参数, 热参数, 电致变形 参数, 唯象学参数对介电弹性体复合材料热机电稳 定性的影响, 这里的参数包括:材料常数比 k₂, 与介 电弹性体复合材料及其结构有关; 温度 T₀(或 T), 与 热场有关; 电致伸缩系数 m, 与电致变形有关; 电致 伸缩系数比 r, 用来衡量电致变形对介电常数的影 响, 唯象学参数 α, 可以用来衡量温度对介电常数的 影响.

图 2(a)~(d) 是当
$$k_2$$
=1, 2, 4, 5 时 $\frac{D^{\sim}}{\sqrt{C_1 \varepsilon^{\sim}}}$ 和 $\frac{E^{\sim}}{\sqrt{C_1 / \varepsilon^{\sim}}}$

的关系,这里电致伸缩系数比 r=2,初始温度 $T_0=293$ K,唯象学参数 $\alpha=0$.在每一个例子中,令 m取不同 的值(-0.017, -0.011, -0.01, -0.0079), E^- 将达到峰值. 峰值左边部分的曲线使 Hessian 矩阵正定,相应的, 峰值右边部分的曲线使 Hessian 矩阵负定,峰值处的 Hessian 矩阵满足 det (H)=0.随着电致伸缩系数 m 增



图 2 名义电场和名义电位移的关系 (a)~(d): k₂=1, 2, 4, 5

Figure 2 The relationship between nominal electric field and nominal electric displacement. (a)–(d): k_2 =1, 2, 4, 5.

加,不同材料常数比 k2 的介电弹性体临界名义电场 减小,这说明介电弹性体复合材料热力学系统的热 机电稳定性降低.

考虑 m=-0.017, 当 k₂=1, 2, 4, 5 时, 介电弹性体 临界名义电场分别是

$$\begin{aligned} 2.2917 \sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}} , \quad 1.8704 \sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}} , \\ 1.6335 \sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}} , \quad 1.5835 \sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}} . \end{aligned}$$

相对应的临界拉伸率分别为 1.47, 1.38, 1.32 和 1.31. 随着 k₂的增加,临界名义电场减小,这说明, k₂ 值越 小的介电弹性体材料或结构越稳定,能够达到的厚 度应变和面积应变越大.

图 3 给出温度和电致伸缩系数不同时介电弹性体复合材料名义电场和名义电位移的关系,这里电致伸缩系数比 *r*=2,材料常数比 *k*2=1,唯象学参数 *α*=-0.003 F/mK.可以看到,随着温度的增加,临界名义电场增加,系统的稳定性增强.这是因为类橡胶材料在无外力作用时,链状高分子处于无规则的卷缩状态,在拉力的作用下,卷曲的链状分子通过内部旋转被拉直,但被拉直的链状分子的无规则运动,力图使其恢复卷曲的状态.当温度升高时,这种运动加

强, 宏观上表现出临界变形更不容易达到, 进而热力 学系统的稳定性较高.

列举几个特殊情况下的临界参数值.考虑 *m*=-0.017,当*T*=293,313,333,353 K时,介电弹性体 临界名义电场分别是

$$\begin{split} &1.1454\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} , \quad 1.1859\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} , \\ &1.2185\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} , \quad 1.2496\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} . \end{split}$$

相对应的临界拉伸率分别为 1.42, 1.48, 1.49 和 1.49.

图 4 描述了唯象学参数对介电弹性体复合材料 热力学系统稳定性的影响,这里电致伸缩系数比 *r*=2, 材料常数比 *k*₂=1, *T*₀=333 K. 随着唯象学参数α 的增 加,临近名义电场增加,这说明介电弹性体复合材料 热机电耦合系统的稳定性增强.

考虑 m=-0.017, 当 α=0, 0.003, -0.00425, -0.0048 F/mK 时, 介电弹性体临界名义电场分别是

 $1.2278\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}}$, $1.2185\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\tilde{}}}$,

$$1.2145\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}}$$
, $1.2127\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}}$.

相对应的临界拉伸率分别为 1.49, 1.48, 1.48 和 1.47.



图 3 名义电场和名义电位移的关系

(a)-(d): T=293, 313, 333, 353 K Figure 3 The relationship between nominal electric field and nominal electric displacement. T=293, 313, 333, 353 K.



(a)~(d): α =0, -0.003, -0.00425, -0.0048 F/mK

Figure 4 The relationship between nominal electric field and nominal electric displacement. (a)~(d): $\alpha = 0, -0.003, -0.00425, -0.0048$ F/mK.

图 5 给出不同电致伸缩系数比 r 时介电弹性体复 合材料热力学系统的名义电场和名义电位移的关系, 这里材料常数比 k_2 =1, T_0 =293 K, 唯象学参数 α =-0.003 F/mK. 在每一个例子中,随着电致伸缩系 数 r 的增加,临界名义电场增加,热力学系统的稳定 性增强.

考虑 m=-0.017, 当 r=1, 2, 3, 4 时, 介电弹性体临 界名义电场分别是

$$\begin{split} &1.1826\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} \ , \ \ 1.1845\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} \ , \\ &1.1865\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} \ , \ \ 1.1884\sqrt{C_1/\varepsilon^{\sim}} \ . \end{split}$$

相对应的临界拉伸率分别为 1.48, 1.49, 1.49 和 1.50.

图 6~9 给出不同参数下介电弹性体复合材料热 力学系统的功共轭参数熵和温度的关系. 当电致伸 缩系数比 r=2,电致伸缩系数 m = -0.011,初始温度 $T_0=293$ K,唯象学参数 $\alpha = -0.003$ F/mK 时,材料常数 比 k_2 (1, 2, 4, 5)以及拉伸率 λ (1.1, 1.26)不同时的温 度和熵的关系如图 6 所示. 从图 6 可以看出,随着温 度的增加,系统的熵增加.随着拉伸的增加,系统的 熵减小.随着材料常数 k_2 的增加,系统的熵减小. 图 7 给出唯象学参数 α =0, -0.003, -0.00425, -0.0048 F/mK 以及拉伸率 λ =1.1, 1.26 时, 温度和熵 的关系, 这里电致伸缩系数比 r=2, 电致伸缩系数 m=-0.011, 材料常数比 k_2 =1, 初始温度 T_0 =293 K. 从 图 7 可以看出, 随着唯象学参数 α 的增加, 系统的熵 减小.

图 8 给出电致伸缩系数 m 以及拉伸率 λ 不同时温度和熵的关系,这里电致伸缩系数比 r=2,材料常数比 $k_2=1$,初始温度 $T_0=293$ K,唯象学参数 $\alpha=-0.003$ F/mK. 从图 8 可以看出,电致伸缩系数 m 的增加,系统的熵增大.

图 9 给出电致伸缩系数比以及拉伸率不同时温度和熵的关系,这里电致伸缩系数 m=-0.011,材料常数比 $k_2=1$,初始温度 $T_0=293$ K,唯象学参数 $\alpha=-0.003$ F/mK. 从图 9 可以看出,随着电致伸缩系数比 r的增加,系统的熵减小.

5 结论

我们构建了耦合 Ogden 热弹性能、热贡献和电



Figure 5 The relationship between nominal electric field and nominal electric displacement. (a)–(d): r=1, 2, 3, 4



(a)~(d): α =0, -0.003, -0.00425, -0.0048 F/mK **Figure 7** The relationship between temperature and entropy. (a)~(d): α =0, -0.003, -0.00425, -0.0048 F/mK



图 8 温度和熵的关系

(a)~(d): *m*=-0.017, -0.011, -0.01, -0.0079 **Figure 8** The relationship between temperature and entropy. (a)~(d): *m*=-0.017, -0.011, -0.01, -0.0079



Figure 9 The relationship between temperature and entropy. (a)~(d): r=1, 2, 3, 4.

场能的介电弹性体复合材料的自由能模型,基于此 推导出热力学本构关系,并深入研究系统的热机电 稳定性.数值结果表明,随着电致伸缩系数 *m* 减小, 材料常数比 *k*₂ 减小,温度增加,唯象学参数α增加, 电致伸缩系数比 r 增加,介电弹性体临界名义电场增加,热力学系统的热机电稳定性增强.这些结论对于 硅橡胶纳米复合材料的设计和制备及其应用器件研 究有巨大帮助.

致谢 作者张震和刘立武分别在加州大学洛杉矶分校 PEI QiBin 教授研究组和哈佛大学 SUO ZhiGang 教授研究组进 行了一年的访问学习,作者同时感谢两位教授在介电弹性体材料及理论方面的悉心指导和巨大帮助.

参考文献」

- 1 Pelrine R E, Kornbluh R D, Pei Q B, et al. High-speed electrically actuated elastomers with strain greater than 100%. Science, 2000, 287(5454): 836–839
- 2 Brochu P, Pei Q B. Advances in dielectric elastomers for actuators and artificial muscles. Macromolecular Rapid Commun, 2010, 31: 10-36
- 3 O'Halloran A, O'Malley F, McHugh P. A review on dielectric elastomer actuators, technology, applications, and challenges. J Appl Phys, 2008. 104: 071101
- 4 Suo Z G. Theory of dielectric elastomers. Acta Mech Solid Sin, 2010, 23, 6: 549-578
- 5 Pelrine R E, Kornbluh R D, Joseph J P. Electrostriction of polymer dielectrics with compliant electrodes as a means of actuation. Sensor Actuat A-Phys, 1998, 64(1): 77–85
- 6 Wissler M, Mazza E. Electromechanical coupling in dielectric elastomer actuators. Sens Actuators A-Phys, 2007, 138(2): 384-393
- 7 Kofod G, Paajanen M, Bauer S. Self organized minimum energy dielectric elastomer actuators. Appl Phys A-Mater, 2006, 85(2): 141–143
- 8 Carpi F, Rossi D D. Improvement of electromechanical actuating performances of a silicone dielectric elastomer by dispersion of titanium dioxide powder. IEEE Trans Dielectr Electr Insul, 2005, 12(4): 835–843
- 9 Liu L W, Fan J M, Zhang Z, et al. Analysis of the novel strain responsive actuators of silicone dielectric elastomer. Adv Mater Res, 2008, 47-50: 298–301
- 10 Plante J S, Dubowsky S. Large-scale failure modes of dielectric elastomer actuators. Int J Solids Struct, 2006, 43(25-26): 7727–7751
- 11 Goulbourne N C, Mockensturm E M, Frecker M I. Electro-elastomers: Large deformation analysis of silicone membranes. Int J Solids Struct, 2007, 44(1): 2609–2626
- 12 Arruda E M, Boyce M C. A three-dimensional constitutive model for the large stretch behavior of rubber elastic materials. J Mech Phys Solids, 1993, 41(2): 389–412
- 13 Zhao X H, Suo Z G. Method to analyze electromechanical stability of dielectric elastomers. Appl Phys Lett, 2007, 91(6): 061921
- 14 Zhao X H, Hong W, Suo Z G. Electromechanical coexistent states and hysteresis in dielectric elastomers. Phys Rev B, 2007, 76(13): 134113
- 15 Suo Z G, Zhao X H, Greene W H. A nonlinear field theory of deformable dielectrics. J Mech Phys Solids, 2008, 56(2): 476–486
- 16 Zhou J, Hong W, Zhao X H, et al. Propagation of instability in dielectric elastomers. Int J Solids Struct, 2008, 45(13): 3739–3750
- 17 Suo Z G, Zhu J. Dielectric elastomers of interpenetrating networks. Appl Phys Lett, 2009, 95: 232909
- 18 Zhao X H, Suo Z G. Electrostriction in elastic dielectrics undergoing large deformation. J Appl Phys, 2008, 101: 123530
- 19 Zhao X H, Suo Z G. Method to analyze programmable deformation of dielectric elastomer layers. Appl Phys Lett, 2008, 93: 251902
- 20 Zhao X H, Suo Z G. Theory of dielectric elastomers capable of giant deformation of actuation. Phys Rev Lett, 2010, 104: 178302
- 21 Zhao X H, Adrian Koh S J, Suo Z G. Nonequilibrium thermodynamics of dielectric elastomers. Int J Appl Mech, 2011, In press
- 22 Zhu J, Cai S Q, Suo Z G. Nonlinear oscillation of a dielectric elastomer balloon. Polym Int, 2010, 59: 378-383
- 23 Zhu J, Cai S Q, Suo Z G. Resonant behavior of a membrane of a dielectric elastomer. Int J Solids Struct, 2010, 47: 3254–3262
- 24 Zhu J, Stoyanov H, Kofod G, et al. Large deformation and electromechanical instability of a dielectric elastomer tube actuator. J Appl Phys, 2010, 108: 074113
- 25 Keplinger C, Kaltenbrunner M, Arnold N, et al. Röntgen's electrode-free elastomer actuators without electromechanical pull-in instability. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2010, 107: 4505–4510
- 26 Adrian Koh S J, Zhao X H, Suo Z G. Maximal energy that can be converted by a dielectric elastomer generator. Appl Phys Lett, 2009, 94: 262902

- 27 Adrian Koh S J, Keplinger C, Li T F, et al. Dielectric elastomer generators: How much energy can be converted. 2010, in Submitted
- 28 Norrisa A N. Comment on "Method to analyze electromechanical stability of dielectric elastomers". Appl Phys Lett, 2007, 92(2): 026101
- 29 Díaz-Calleja R, Riande E, Sanchis M J. On electromechanical stability of dielectric elastomers. Appl Phys Lett, 2008, 93(10): 101902
- 30 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Zhang Z, et al. Comment on "Method to analyze electromechanical stability of dielectric elastomers". Appl Phys Lett, 2008, 93(10): 106101
- 31 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Sun S H, et al. Comment on "On electromechanical stability of dielectric elastomers". Appl Phys Lett, 2009, 94(9): 096101
- 32 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Leng J S, et al. Electromechanical stability of dielectric elastomer. Appl Phys Lett, 2009, 94(21): 211901
- 33 Liu L W, Liu Y J, Zhang Z, et al. Electromechanical stability of electro-active silicone filled with high permittivity particles undergoing large deformation. Smart Mater Struct, 2010, 19: 115025
- 34 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Zhang Z, et al. Dielectric elastomer film actuators: Characterization, experiment and analysis. Smart Mater Struct, 2009, 18: 095024
- 35 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Sun S H, et al. An investigation on Electromechanical stability of dielectric elastomer undergoing large deformation. Smart Mater Struct, 2009, 18: 095040
- 36 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Sun S H, et al. Electromechanical stability of Mooney-Rivlin-type dielectric elastomer with nonlinear variable dielectric constant. Polym Int, 2010, 59: 371–377
- 37 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Zhang Z, et al. Analysis and manufacture of an energy harvester based on a Mooney-Rivlin-type dielectric elastomer. Europhys Lett, 2010, 90: 36004
- 38 Liu Y J, Liu L W, Sun S H, et al. Stability analysis of dielectric elastomer film actuator. Sci China Ser E-Tech Sci, 2009, 52(9): 2715–2723
- 39 Li B, Liu L W, Suo Z G. Extension limit, polarization saturation, and snap-through instability of dielectric elastomers. Int J Smart Nano Mater, 2011, 2: 59–67
- 40 Liu L W, Liu Y J, Yang K, et al. Thermo-electro-mechanical stability of dielectric elastomers. Smart Mater Struct, 2011, in Press
- 41 He T H, Zhao X H, Suo Z G. Equilibrium and stability of dielectric elastomer membranes undergoing inhomogeneous deformation. J Appl Phys, 2009, 106: 083522
- 42 Mars W V, Feti A F. Int J Solids Struct, 2002, 24: 941-961
- 43 Gallone G, Carpi F, De Rossi D, et al. Dielectric constant enhancement in a silicone elastomer filled with lead magnesium niobate-lead titanate. Mater Sci Eng C, 2007, 27(1): 110–116
- 44 Carpi F, De Rossi D. Improvement of electromechanical actuating performances of a silicone dielectric elastomer by dispersion of titanium dioxide powder. IEEE Trans Dielectr Electr Insul, 2005, 12(4): 835–843
- 45 Carpi F, Gallone G, Galantini F, et al. Silicone-Poly (hexylthiophene) blends as elastomers with enhanced electromechanical transduction properties. Adv Funct Mater, 2008, 18: 235–241
- 46 Li B, Chen H L, Qiang J, et al. Effect of mechanical pre-stretch on the stabilization of dielectric elastomer actuation. J Phys D-Appl Phys, 2011, 44: 155301
- 47 Kong X H, Li Y B, Liu L W, et al. Electromechanical stability of semi-crystalline polymer. Thin Solid Films, 2011, in Press, doi 10.1016/j.tsf.2011.01.119
- 48 Moscardo M, Zhao X H, Suo Z G, et al. On designing dielectric elastomer actuators. J Appl Phys, 2008, 104: 093503
- 49 Adrian Koh S J, Li T F, Zhou J X, et al. Mechanisms of large actuation strain in dielectric elastomers. J Polym Sci Part B-Polym Phys, 2011, 49: 504–515

Thermodynamics and thermo-electro-mechanical stability of dielectric elastomers composite

LENG JinSong^{1*}, ZHANG Zhen¹, LIU LiWu², LIU YanJu² & DU ShanYi¹

¹ Centre for Composite Materials, Science Park of Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150080, China; ² Department of Astronautical Science and Mechanics, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China

This paper studied the thermodynamic and thermo-electro-mechanical stability of silicone type dielectric elastomer composites. A permittivity model of dielectric elastomer composites for building the electric field energy of system is proposed by considering the coupling effect of temperature, doping, and electrostriction. Based on this, the thermodynamic and thermo-electro-mechanical stability performance of the composites is analyzed by using Ogden model. The results showed that when the electrostriction coefficient decreases, or the material constant ratio decreases, or the temperature increases, or the phenomenology parameters increase, or the electrostriction coefficient ratio increases, the nominal electric field of dielectric elastomer increases, which enhances the stability of thermo-electro-mechanical system. These conclusions are a great help for us in designing and fabricating the silicone type dielectric elastomer composites and its actuators.

dielectric elastomer composites, thermo-electro-mechanical stability, actuators

PACS: 06.20.Jr, 04.80.Cc

doi: 10.1360/132011-480