

## 缓冲材料动力学分析及其应用专题

# 硬松类木材横纹压缩时能量吸收特性研究

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**摘要:** **目的** 研究木材能量吸收特性。 **方法** 采用横纹压缩试验。 **结果** 径向横压应力-应变曲线呈现线弹性区、平台区和密实化区等3个阶段, 径向横压比例极限大于弦向。当绝对含水率为13.1%、径向横压应变为0.55时, 能量吸收值和缓冲系数分别为 $3.919 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^3$ 和2.847。当绝对含水率为13.1%、弦向横压应变为0.11时, 吸收能量值和缓冲系数仅为 $0.472 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^3$ 和12.746, 且木材已压溃失效。随着绝对含水率的下降, 横纹压缩强度、吸能能力和径向横压最大吸能效率均呈上升趋势, 最大横纹压缩强度、能量吸收值和径向吸能效率分别为10.15 MPa,  $4.430 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^3$ 和0.362%, 而弦向横压时吸能效率呈下降趋势。 **结论** 木材绝对含水率和纹理方向对木材能量吸收有一定影响。

**关键词:** 木材; 横纹压缩; 能量吸收

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## Energy Absorption Characteristics of Hard Pine during Across-compression

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**ABSTRACT:** **Objective** To investigate the energy absorption capacity of hard pine wood with different moisture content. **Methods** Across-compression tests were carried out. **Results** The radial across-compressive stress-strain curve of hard pine was composed of three stages, which were linear elasticity region, platform region and densification region. The proportional limit stress of radial across-compression was higher than that of tangential across-compression. When the absolute moisture content was 13.1%, the energy absorption capacity of radial across-compression and cushioning coefficient were  $3.919 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^3$  and 2.847 at 0.55 strain, respectively. The energy absorption capacity of tangential across-compression and cushioning coefficient were only  $0.472 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^3$  and 12.746 at 0.11 strain, respectively. Meanwhile, the wood was completely destroyed. When the absolute moisture content decreased, the across-compressive stress, energy absorption capacity and maximum energy absorption efficiency of radial across-compression were increased. The maximum across-compression strength, energy absorption capacity and energy absorption of radial across-compression were 10.15 MPa,  $4.430 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^3$  and 0.362%, respectively. However, the energy absorption efficiency of tangential across-compression was decreased when the moisture content decreased. **Conclusion** The energy absorption capacity of wood was influenced by the absolute moisture content and the direction of wood grain.

**KEY WORDS:** wood; across-compression; energy absorption

木材是由含有嵌入非晶态半纤维素和木质素的性固体。多孔性材料常作为能量吸收载体, 如泡沫金属<sup>[1-4]</sup>、泡沫塑料<sup>[5-8]</sup>、纸蜂窝<sup>[9-10]</sup>和瓦楞纸板<sup>[11]</sup>等。木材

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作为典型的生物材料,其构造复杂,在相对较低的流动应力下能吸收大量压缩能量,具有良好的压缩吸能特性。吸能特性不仅取决于细胞孔壁性能、相对密度和细胞形态,还与外界的温度、湿度以及自身的含水率等有关。木材的结构类似于泡沫结构或蜂窝结构,国内外学者主要对木材动态压缩特征及破坏机制进行研究<sup>[12-13]</sup>,对其能量吸收原理、影响机制等缺少研究。作为机电产品包装和托盘使用的木材,在流通过程中常会承受横纹压缩载荷。文中将初步研究木材横纹压缩时的能量吸收特性,以及木材含水率对其能量吸收的影响。

## 1 实验

实验材料:硬松类木材,密度为 $0.502\text{ g/cm}^3$ ,气干含水率为13.1%,尺寸为 $30\text{ mm} \times 20\text{ mm} \times 20\text{ mm}$ 。

实验条件:环境温度为 $20\sim 22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,相对湿度为50%。

实验方法:参照GB/T 1939—2009 木材横纹抗压试验方法进行,加载方向分别为径向和弦向。

主要仪器:CMT5型电子万能力学试验机、YAMATO公司REM-710型切片机、OLYMPUS公司BX51型万能显微镜。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 横纹压缩时静态压缩应力-应变曲线分析

不同绝对含水率下的木材径向加载时,横纹压缩应力-应变曲线见图1。作为粘弹性材料,不同含水率的木材具有泡沫材料、蜂窝材料压缩应力-应变曲线的共性特征,在整个受压变形过程中都经历了明显的3阶段特性,分别为线弹性区、平台区和密实化区。第1阶段为早材的弹性曲线,这主要是因为该木材属于典型的早晚材急变树种(见图2a),其早材管胞腔大壁薄,其力学强度通常小于腔小壁厚的晚材管胞;在木材受到径向横压时,溃陷点起始于早材管胞,其线弹性主要与早材有关,因此径向横压决定于早材强度<sup>[12, 14]</sup>。第2阶段为早材压损过程曲线,该平台曲线反映了早材不断被压溃的过程(见图2b)。针叶材在早材被压溃后,将出现第3阶段即晚材弹性

曲线。不同含水率下木材弦向加载时横纹压缩应力-应变曲线见图3,该曲线未出现三段式曲线,这主要是因为弦向加载时早材和晚材共同承受载荷。由图2c可以看出,早材与晚材共同发生变形。同时,硬松类木材径向横压比例极限小于弦向,这主要是因为径向受压决定于早材管胞强度,弦向受压试验开始时晚材管胞就参与承载。

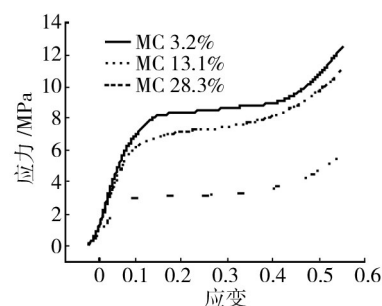


图1 径向加载静态压缩应力-应变曲线

Fig.1 Quasi-static stress-strain response of hard pine in radial direction

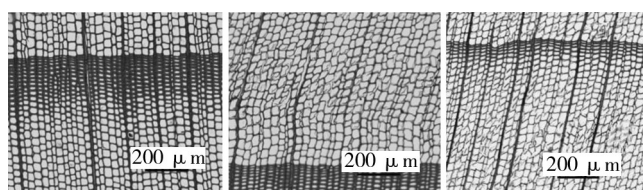


图2 横纹压缩显微构造

Fig.2 Microstructure graph of wood across-compression

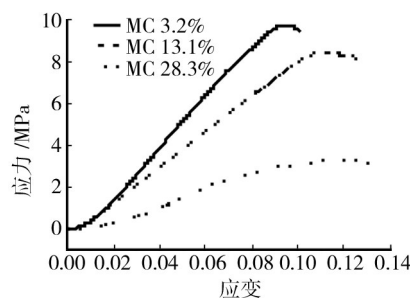


图3 弦向加载静态压缩应力-应变曲线

Fig.3 Quasi-static stress-strain response of hard pine in tangential direction

随着绝对含水率的下降,无论木材径向横压还是弦向横压,其强度都呈上升趋势。木材的力学强度依赖于细胞壁的密实程度,当木材绝对含水率在纤维饱和点以下时,随着吸着水的蒸发,各类微毛细管的空

隙变小,胞壁变得密实,强度增强。同时,随着细胞壁中吸着水的去除,纤维素分子链中的自由羟基重新靠拢,相互间形成氢键,使得结晶区增加,非结晶区减少,由此可见木材横纹压缩强度随着含水率的减少而明显增加。

## 2.2 横纹压缩能量吸收特性分析

木材径向横纹压缩时应力-应变响应曲线出现较长的平台区,表明木材在压缩过程中,在保持相对较低的应力条件下能够吸收大量的压缩能量。木材的压缩吸能性可用其在单位体积内吸收形变功来表示。吸收形变功的大小是材料的压缩应力-应变曲线与坐标轴围成面积的大小,压缩曲线的形状和位置能反映出木材吸能性的高低。

木材在不同含水率下的吸能性见图4—5。由图4和图5可知,无论木材含水率是多少,在横向压缩的条件下,其吸收的能量随应变的增大而增加,但径向横压时吸收的能量远大于弦向横压时吸收的能量。如当含水率为13.1%、径向横压应变为0.55时,吸收能量达到 $3.919 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ,缓冲系数为2.847;当含水率为13.1%、弦向横压应变为0.11时,木材已压溃失效,其吸收能量仅为 $0.472 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ,缓冲系数为12.746。说明径向横压吸能较大,缓冲保护性能较弦向好,这是因为径向横压存在屈服平台区,早材不断被压溃,应力基本保持不变,应变持续增长,所以吸收能呈直线增加。同时,随着木材绝对含水率的上升,木材吸能能力呈上升趋势。

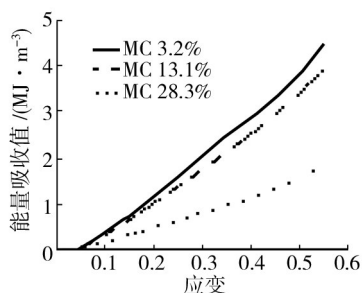


图4 径向加载能量吸收

Fig.4 Curves of strain vs. energy absorption of hard pine in radial direction

## 2.3 横纹压缩时吸能效率分析

对于木材不同方向的能量吸收性,可以借鉴 Miltz

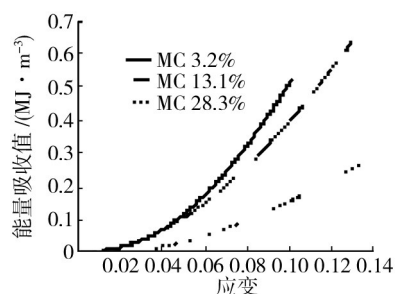


图5 弦向加载能量吸收

Fig.5 Curves of strain vs. energy absorption of hard pine in tangential direction

等人<sup>[15]</sup>提出的能量吸收效率来评价方向对木材吸能的影响。能量吸收效率可以反映木材的最佳吸能工作状态,其定义为一定应力下材料吸收的能量与应力的比值。木材在不同含水率下的吸能效率见图6—7。径向横压时,木材吸能曲线呈S型,当木材含水率为3.2%、应变为0.50时,木材达到最佳吸能状态,吸能效率为0.362%,缓冲系数最小为2.763;当木材含水率为28.3%、应变为0.46时,木材最大吸能效率为0.334%,缓冲系数最小为2.996。可见,木材径向横压最佳吸能

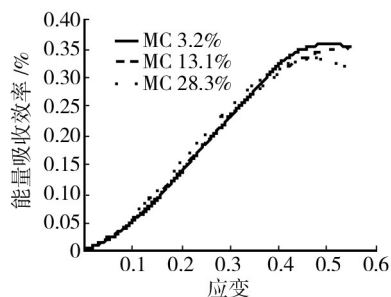


图6 径向加载能量吸收效率

Fig.6 Curves of strain vs. energy absorption efficiency of hard pine in radial direction

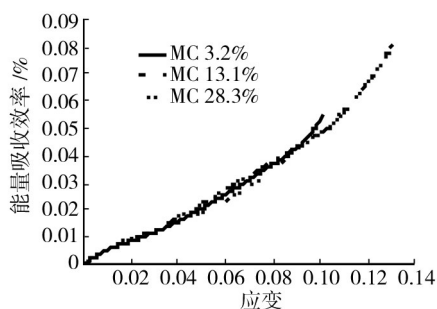


图7 弦向加载能量吸收效率

Fig.7 Curves of strain vs. energy absorption efficiency of hard pine in tangential direction

状态与含水率相关,且随着含水率的降低,最大吸能效率呈上升趋势。与径向横压相比,弦向横压吸能效率远低于径向横压。随着含水率的上升,木材弦向横压失效时应变分别为0.094,0.110和0.124,其吸能效率分别为0.045%,0.055%和0.069%,缓冲系数分别为22.437,18.292和14.491。可见弦向横压时,随着含水率的上升,木材吸能效率也呈上升趋势。

### 3 结语

1) 硬松类木材在横纹压缩时,径向横压与弦向横压的应力-应变曲线呈现显著区别,径向横压曲线呈现线弹性区、平台区和密实化区等3段式曲线,弦向横压比例极限大于径向。同时随着绝对含水率的下降,横纹压缩强度均呈上升趋势。

2) 横向压缩时,其吸收的能量随应变的增大而增加,但径向横压时吸能能力远大于弦向横压。随着木材含水率的下降,不同方向的横压吸能也呈上升趋势。

3) 径向横压时,随着木材含水率的降低,其最大吸能效率呈上升趋势。弦向横压时,随着含水率的上升,其吸能效率呈上升趋势。

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孔径与内压的钢桶检测可知,钢桶实验结果与数值分析结果吻合较好。根据数值模拟结果推断钢桶检测的可行性,利用实验结果验证了仿真数据的可靠性。数值分析与实验研究为后期钢桶检测系统的开发提供了理论依据和实验方案。

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