

复合载荷下圆底扁球壳非线性稳定性*

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摘 要

本文采用半解析方法研究在中心分布载荷及中心集中力联合作用下, 圆底扁球壳的非线性稳定性问题. 避免了求近似解析解时繁重的人工计算, 而 $p-W_m$ 特征关系仍可由显式表达.

关键词 扁壳 屈曲 半解析法

一、引 言

众所周知, 采用摄动方法求解板壳几何非线性问题, 其推导工作是十分冗长的, 当载荷较为复杂时, 计算量骤然增大, 即使是二阶近似解亦不易得到. 关于在中心集中力及全分布载荷作用下薄圆板的大挠度问题, 文[5~9]曾采用不同方法讨论过, 文[1~3]采用数值方法讨论了在单一轴对称载荷下, 圆底扁球壳的失稳问题. 由于数值方法的计算结果只能以图表方式给出, 当影响参数较多时(如复合载荷), 给研究与使用都造成一些不便. 另外由于得不到特征方程, 不得不靠探索法(如载荷增量法)寻求临界点, 每一次探索就要进行一次重分析, 计算量相当大, 很难在微机上实现.

本文将非线性微分方程边值问题化为积分方程后, 依修正迭代格式求解时, 完成参数分离, 得到了显式表达的 $p-W_m$ 特征关系, 其相关系数采用高斯数值积分确定, 避免了单纯解析法的繁重人工计算, 同时又保留了特征方程的解析关系, 临界点可以通过求极值直接得到.

二、基本方程

在中心分布载荷及中心集中力同时作用下, 圆底扁球薄壳轴对称非线性微分方程为

$$D \frac{d}{dr} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r \frac{dw}{dr} - N_r \left(\frac{dw}{dr} + \frac{r}{R} \right) \right] = \frac{P}{2\pi r} + \frac{q}{2} \left[r - (r-b) \cdot \left(r - \frac{b^2}{r} \right) \right]$$
$$\frac{1}{Eh} \frac{d}{dr} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} r^2 N_r + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{dw}{dr} \frac{r}{R} \right] \right] = 0 \quad (r \in [0, a]) \quad (2.1)$$

一般性边界条件为

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$$r=a: w=0, \delta_1 \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dw}{dr} = 0,$$

$$\delta_2 \frac{d}{dr} (rN_r) - N_r = 0$$

$$r=0: \frac{dw}{dr} = 0, N_r \text{ 有限} \quad (2.2)$$

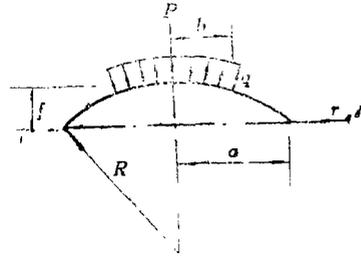


图 1

其中 $\{\cdot\}^*$ 为Heaviside函数

$$\{r-b\}^* = \begin{cases} 1 & (r \geq b) \\ 0 & (r < b) \end{cases}$$

w 为薄壳挠度, N_r 为径向薄膜力, r 为径向坐标, a 为球壳底半径, b 为分布载荷作用半径, P 为中心集中力, q 为中心分布载荷, h 为壳厚, $D = Eh^3/12(1-\nu^2)$ 为抗弯刚度, $R = a^2/2f$ 为球壳中面半径, E 和 ν 分别为杨氏弹性模量和泊松比, δ_1 和 δ_2 是由边界条件决定的常数. 几种常见的边界条件如下:

I. 边缘简单支承: $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \frac{1}{\nu}$

II. 边缘铰链支承: $\delta_1 = \frac{1}{\nu}, \delta_2 = 0$

III. 边缘固定夹紧: $\delta_1 = 0, \delta_2 = \frac{1}{\nu}$

IV. 边缘可移夹紧: $\delta_1 = 0, \delta_2 = 0$

为讨论方便引入下列无量纲量

$$x = \frac{r}{a}, x_b = \frac{b}{a}, s = \frac{12(1-\nu^2)a^3}{Ebh^2} \times N_r, \varphi = \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{b}{h} \frac{dw}{dr}$$

$$W = \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{w}{h}, \alpha p = \frac{[12(1-\nu^2)]^{3/2} a^2 P}{2\pi E h^4}$$

$$\beta p = \frac{[12(1-\nu^2)]^{3/2} a^2 b^2 q}{2E h^4}, \lambda = \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{a^2}{R h}$$

利用Green函数法^[10]可将上述非线性微分方程边值问题化为等价积分方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= -\int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) S(\xi) [\varphi(\xi) + \lambda \xi] d\xi - p f_1(x) \\ S(x) &= \int_0^1 G_2(x, \xi) \varphi(\xi) \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi(\xi) + \lambda \xi \right] d\xi \quad (x \in [0, 1]) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3a, b)$$

$$W(x) = \int_0^x \varphi(\xi) d\xi + W_m \quad (2.4a)$$

其中 G_1, G_2 为核函数, W_m 为中心折合挠度.

$$G_i(x, \xi) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(u_i \xi + \frac{1}{\xi} \right) x & (0 \leq x < \xi) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(u_i x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \xi & (\xi \leq x \leq 1) \end{cases} \quad (i=1, 2)$$

$$u_1 = \frac{\delta_1 - 1}{\delta_1 + 1}, u_2 = \frac{\delta_2 + 1}{\delta_2 - 1}$$

$$W_m = - \int_0^1 \varphi(\xi) d\xi \quad (2.4b)$$

$$f_1(x) = \beta_1 f_{11}(x) + \beta_2 f_{12}(x)$$

$$f_{11}(x) = -\frac{x}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_1 + 1} \right)$$

$$f_{12}(x) = \frac{x}{8} \left[2 + \frac{\delta_1 - 1}{\delta_1 + 1} (2 - u_1^2) - \frac{x^3}{8x_1^3} - \frac{x}{2} \ln x_b \right. \\ \left. - (x - x_b) \cdot \left[\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{x_b^2}{x} - \frac{x^3}{x_1^3} \right) + \frac{x}{2} \ln(x/x_b) \right] \right] \quad (2.5)$$

将(2.3b)代入(2.3a), 得到

$$\varphi(x) = - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) [\varphi(\xi) + \lambda \xi] \varphi(\eta) \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi(\eta) + \lambda \eta \right] d\eta d\xi \\ - p f_1(x) \quad (x \in [0, 1]) \quad (2.6)$$

三、分离修正迭代解

取(2.6)的迭代格式为

$$\varphi_{n+1}(x) = - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) [\varphi_n(\xi) + \lambda \xi] \varphi_n(\eta) \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi_n(\eta) + \lambda \eta \right] d\eta d\xi \\ - p [\beta_1 f_{11}(x) + \beta_2 f_{12}(x)] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (3.1)$$

一阶近似为

$$\varphi_1(x) = - p [\beta_1 f_{11}(x) + \beta_2 f_{12}(x)] \quad (3.2)$$

此时中心折合挠度为

$$W_m = \frac{p}{a_1}, \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\beta_1 a_{11} + \beta_2 a_{12}} \quad (3.3)$$

$$a_{11} = \int_0^1 f_{11}(x) dx, \quad a_{12} = \int_0^1 f_{12}(x) dx$$

(3.3)代入(3.2)

$$\varphi_1(x) = - a_1 W_m [\beta_1 f_{11}(x) + \beta_2 f_{12}(x)] \quad (3.4)$$

将(3.4)代入(3.1), 得二阶近似

$$\varphi_2(x) = W_m a_1^2 \left\{ \beta_1^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} f_{11}(\xi) f_{11}^2(\eta) d\eta d\xi \right. \\ + \beta_1^2 \beta_2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} [f_{12}(\xi) f_{11}^2(\eta) + 2f_{11}(\xi) f_{11}(\eta) f_{12}(\eta)] d\eta d\xi \\ + \beta_1 \beta_2^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} [f_{11}(\xi) f_{12}^2(\eta) + 2f_{12}(\xi) f_{11}(\eta) f_{12}(\eta)] d\eta d\xi \\ \left. + \beta_2^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} f_{12}(\xi) f_{12}^2(\eta) d\eta d\xi \right\} \\ + W_m a_1^2 \lambda \left\{ \beta_1^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \left[\eta f_{11}(\eta) f_{11}(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \xi f_{11}^2(\eta) \right] d\eta d\xi \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \beta_1 \beta_2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) [\eta(f_{11}(\eta)f_{12}(\xi) + f_{11}(\xi)f_{12}(\eta)) + \xi f_{11}(\eta)f_{12}(\eta)] d\eta d\xi \\
& + \beta_2^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \left[\eta f_{12}(\eta)f_{12}(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \xi f_{12}^2(\eta) \right] d\eta d\xi \Big\} \\
& + W_m a_1 \lambda^2 \left[\beta_1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \eta \xi f_{11}(\eta) d\eta d\xi \right. \\
& \left. + \beta_2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \eta \xi f_{12}(\eta) d\eta d\xi \right] \\
& - p [\beta_1 f_{11}(x) + \beta_2 f_{12}(x)] \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

此时中心折合挠度为

$$\begin{aligned}
W_m &= - \int_0^1 \varphi_2(x) dx \\
&= - W_m^3 a_1^3 \sum_{i=0}^3 a_{23}^{(i)} \beta_1^{3-i} \beta_2^i + W_m^2 a_1^2 \lambda \sum_{i=0}^2 a_{22}^{(i)} \beta_1^{2-i} \beta_2^i \\
&\quad - W_m a_1 \lambda^2 (a_{21}^{(1)} \beta_1 + a_{21}^{(2)} \beta_2) + \frac{p}{a_1} \tag{3.6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{式中 } a_{23}^{(0)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} f_{11}^2(\eta) f_{11}(\xi) d\eta d\xi \\
a_{23}^{(1)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} [f_{12}(\xi) f_{11}^2(\eta) + 2f_{11}(\xi) f_{12}(\eta)] d\eta d\xi \\
a_{23}^{(2)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} [f_{11}(\xi) f_{12}^2(\eta) + 2f_{12}(\eta) f_{11}(\eta) f_{12}(\xi)] d\eta d\xi \\
a_{23}^{(3)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \frac{1}{2} f_{12}(\xi) f_{12}^2(\eta) d\eta d\xi \\
a_{22}^{(0)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \left[\eta f_{11}(\eta) f_{11}(\xi) + \frac{1}{2} \xi f_{11}^2(\eta) \right] d\eta d\xi \\
a_{22}^{(1)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) [\eta(f_{11}(\eta) f_{12}(\xi) \\
&\quad + f_{11}(\xi) f_{12}(\eta) + \xi f_{11}(\eta) f_{12}(\eta))] d\eta d\xi \\
a_{22}^{(2)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \left[\eta f_{12}(\xi) f_{12}(\eta) + \frac{1}{2} \xi f_{12}^2(\eta) \right] d\eta d\xi \\
a_{21}^{(1)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \eta \xi f_{11}(\eta) d\eta d\xi \\
a_{21}^{(2)} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 G_1(x, \xi) G_2(\xi, \eta) \eta \xi f_{12}(\eta) d\eta d\xi
\end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

于是, 得到二阶近似时的 p - W_m 特征方程

$$p = (\beta_1 a_{11} + \beta_2 a_{12})^{-1} \left[W_m^2 (\beta_1 a_{11} + \beta_2 a_{12})^{-3} \sum_{i=0}^3 a_{23}^{(i)} \beta_1^{3-i} \beta_2^i \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -W_m^2 \lambda (\beta_1 a_{11} + \beta_2 a_{12})^{-2} \sum_{i=0}^2 a_{22}^{(i)} \beta_1^{2-i} \beta_2^i \\
 & + W_m (1 + \lambda^2 (\beta_1 a_{11} + \beta_2 a_{12})^{-1} (a_{21}^{(1)} \beta_1 + a_{21}^{(2)} \beta_2))] \quad (3.8)
 \end{aligned}$$

将(3.8)代入(3.5)后再代入(3.1), 便可得到三阶近似解. 依此类推, 可得任意高阶近似. 大量研究表明, 对于大多数工程问题, 取二阶近似即可满足其精度要求.

特征方程求得后, 便可很方便地求出临界点. 由(3.8)的极值条件

$$\frac{dp}{dW_m} = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

立刻得出

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 W_m^* &= \frac{a_1^2 A_{22} \lambda - \sqrt{\lambda^2 (a_1^4 A_{22}^2 - 3a_1^4 A_{23} A_{21}) - 3a_1^3 A_{23}}}{3a_1^3 A_{23}} \\
 W_m^{**} &= \frac{a_1^2 A_{22} \lambda + \sqrt{\lambda^2 (a_1^4 A_{22}^2 - 3a_1^4 A_{23} A_{21}) - 3a_1^3 A_{23}}}{3a_1^3 A_{23}}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.10)$$

$$\text{式中 } A_{23} = \sum_{i=0}^2 a_{23}^{(i)} \beta_1^{2-i} \beta_2^i, \quad A_{22} = \sum_{i=0}^2 a_{22}^{(i)} \beta_1^{2-i} \beta_2^i, \quad A_{21} = a_{21}^{(1)} \beta_1 + a_{21}^{(2)} \beta_2$$

由(3.8)式, 取 $W_m = W_m^*$ 时, 即得到下临界载荷 p^* , 取 $W_m = W_m^{**}$ 时, 便得到上临界载荷 p^{**} .

$$\text{令: } \lambda_0 = \sqrt{\frac{3a_1^3 A_{23}}{A_{22}^2 - 3A_{23} A_{21}}} \quad (3.11)$$

由(3.10)知, 仅当 $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$ 时, 壳体才会发生失稳.

几何参数 λ_0 及临界载荷 p^* , p^{**} 是壳体稳定性设计中的重要参数, 我们在这里给出了显式表达式, 这是通常的数值方法难以办到的.

四、数值结果及若干特例

为方便工程设计, 表1给出了四种常见边界条件下, p - W_m 特征方程的相关系数采用高斯数值积分, ν 均取为0.3.

下面, 我们考察几个特例:

特例1. 考察中心集中力 P 作用下的圆板大挠度问题, 边界条件为固定夹紧. 由本文方法得到的特征方程为 (取 $\beta_1 = 1$, $\beta_2 = 0$, $\nu = 0.3$, $\lambda = 0$)

$$p = 8(8^3 \times 7.963 \times 10^{-5} W_m^3 + W_m)$$

文[5]采用摄动法的结果为

$$p = 8(8^3 \times 7.958 \times 10^{-5} W_m^3 + W_m)$$

相对系数误差仅0.062%.

特例2 考察均匀全分布载荷 q 作用下的圆板大挠度问题, 边缘固定夹紧. 由本文方法得到的特征方程为 (取 $\beta_1 = 0$, $\beta_2 = 1$, $\nu = 0.3$, $\lambda = 0$)

$$p = 32(32^3 \times 1.526 W_m^3 + W_m)$$

文[5]的摄动法结果为

$$p = 32(32^3 \times 1.525 \times 10^{-6} W_m^3 + W_m)$$

相对系数误差仅0.066%.

特例3 考察均匀全分布载荷 q 作用下的圆底扁球壳, 边缘固定夹紧。由本文方法得到的特征方程为 (取 $\beta_1=0, \beta_2=1, \nu=0.3$)

$$p=32[32^3 \times 1.526 \times 10^{-6} W_m^3 - 32^2 \times 6.538 \times 10^{-5} \lambda W_m + W_m(1 + \lambda^2 \times 32 \times 6.146 \times 10^{-4})]$$

文[4]采用修正迭代法得到的结果为

$$p=32[32^3 \times 1.525 \times 10^{-6} W_m^3 - 32^2 \times 6.536 \times 10^{-5} \lambda W_m + W_m(1 + \lambda^2 \times 32 \times 6.144 \times 10^{-4})]$$

相对系数误差仅0.066%。

表 1

系 数	边界条件	简单支承	铰链支承	固定夹紧	可移夹紧
		$\delta_1=\delta_2=\frac{1}{\nu}$	$\delta_1=\frac{1}{\nu}, \delta_2=0$	$\delta_1=0, \delta_2=\frac{1}{\nu}$	$\delta_1=\delta_2=0$
α_{11}		0.3173	0.3173	0.1250	0.1250
α_{12}		0.1274	0.1274	3.125×10^{-2}	3.125×10^{-2}
$\alpha_{23}^{(0)}$		4.181×10^{-3}	7.968×10^{-4}	7.963×10^{-5}	3.602×10^{-5}
$\alpha_{23}^{(4)}$		5.488×10^{-3}	9.628×10^{-4}	6.143×10^{-5}	2.508×10^{-5}
$\alpha_{23}^{(2)}$		2.421×10^{-3}	3.937×10^{-4}	1.647×10^{-5}	6.103×10^{-6}
$\alpha_{23}^{(3)}$		3.591×10^{-4}	5.441×10^{-5}	1.526×10^{-6}	5.161×10^{-7}
$\alpha_{22}^{(0)}$		2.241×10^{-2}	3.615×10^{-3}	8.017×10^{-4}	2.783×10^{-4}
$\alpha_{22}^{(1)}$		1.990×10^{-2}	2.982×10^{-3}	4.510×10^{-4}	1.408×10^{-4}
$\alpha_{22}^{(2)}$		4.452×10^{-3}	6.234×10^{-4}	6.538×10^{-5}	1.855×10^{-5}
$\alpha_{21}^{(1)}$		2.692×10^{-2}	3.737×10^{-3}	1.922×10^{-3}	5.249×10^{-4}
$\alpha_{21}^{(2)}$		1.223×10^{-2}	1.588×10^{-3}	6.146×10^{-4}	1.493×10^{-4}

五、结 语

1. 本文首次给出了在中心分布载荷及中心集中力联合作用下, 圆底扁球壳轴对称非线性稳定性特征方程, 可直接用于工程设计。

2. 本文的计算量远小于传统的数值方法, 可直接在微机上实现。本文全部数值计算均在IBM/PC机上完成。

3. 数值积分过程稳定, 精度与摄动法基本相同, 手工计算量则大大减少。

4. 欲求更高阶近似, 可采用插值方法, 这样可以减少求数值积分的机时。

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Nonlinear Stability of Spherical Shallow Shell under Compound Loads

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Abstract

Using a semi-analytical method, the nonlinear stability of a spherical shallow shell under centrally distributed and concentrated loads is investigated in this paper. The longer manual calculation has been avoided when finding the approximate solution, and the $p-W_m$ characteristic relation can be given analytically.

Key words shallow shell, buckling, semi-analytic method