

复合材料三角形网格加筋圆锥壳体位移型 稳定性方程及其总体稳定性分析*

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摘 要

本文采用 Donnell 型扁壳理论, 首先利用最小势能原理和广义平均筋条刚度法推导出用位移分量表示的复合材料三角形网格加筋叠层圆锥壳体的稳定性方程, 考虑了蒙皮最一般的拉弯与拉扭耦合关系和加筋筋条的偏心效应, 并讨论了该方程的基本性质。根据外压实验观察结果, 通过选取适当的位移分量表达式, 并运用 Galerkin 法分析了在均布外压作用下复合材料三角形网格加筋叠层圆锥壳体总体稳定性, 得到了临界载荷的解析表达式, 并对某一类 C/E 复合材料三角形内网格加筋圆锥壳体的临界外压进行了计算, 所得理论值与实验结果很好地吻合。最后, 讨论了有关参数对临界载荷的影响。

本文所建立的新方程和所得结果对于航空航天结构非常有用。

关键词 复合材料壳体 圆锥壳 加筋壳 总体稳定性 Galerkin 法

一、前 言

自从1945年 March^[1] 首先研究由胶合板制作的薄壁圆柱壳的扭转失稳问题以来, 人们已经对复合材料薄壁结构和沿纵向和环向加筋的复合材料薄壁结构进行了不少研究^[2~8]。为了进一步减轻结构重量, 又开展了复合材料三向筋条加筋薄壁结构的研究^[9~12]。采用这种结构形式, 可以根据载荷调整各向筋条的结构参数和蒙皮的铺层设计, 减小结构对局部初始缺陷的敏感性, 增加结构稳定性, 提高实际承载能力。因此, 对这种结构形式进行深入的研究是非常必要的。

圆锥壳体在航空航天工程中被广泛地用作为飞机的雷达罩, 发动机喷嘴, 多级火箭的级间连接件, 卫星和导弹的多种壳体等。这些结构大部在受压环境下工作, 因此, 研究其稳定性问题具有重要的工程意义。众所周知, 各向同性圆锥壳体的稳定性问题, 已经做了一些工作^[13~17]。但是, 涉及复合材料圆锥壳, 特别是复合材料加筋圆锥壳体的稳定性问题, 开展

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的研究工作似乎不多^[6, 18~21]。

本文采用广义平均筋条刚度法, 将复合材料三角形网格加筋圆锥壳体化成一种等效的复合材料多层圆锥壳计算。等效圆锥壳体是由蒙皮的铺层和筋条的等效“铺层”组成。同一方向的筋条构成一当量正交异性层, 网格筋条各层是并联于蒙皮上的。首先利用正交异性层刚度的坐标变换公式把各层在壳体结构主方向上的刚度参数计算出来, 再利用经典多层板壳理论^[22]将它们迭加起来, 求得复合材料三角形网格加筋圆锥壳体的刚度参数^[23]。

在此基础上, 本文利用最小势能原理, 采用Donnell型扁壳理论, 推导出复合材料三角形网格加筋圆锥壳体稳定性问题的位移型基本方程; 然后利用 Galerkin 法分析了承受均布外压作用的复合材料三角形网格加筋圆锥壳体的总体稳定性。本文理论和分析方法所得的临界外压的预示值与实验结果十分吻合。最后, 讨论了有关参数对临界载荷的影响。本文所建立的复合材料加筋锥壳的位移型方程和所得数值结果对航空航天结构非常有用。

二、稳定性问题的位移型方程

如图1所示圆锥壳体。在采用Donnell型扁壳理论后, 有以下基本关系式:

1. 几何关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_s &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial s}, \quad \varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u - w \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{s} + \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \\ \gamma_{s\theta} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - \frac{v}{s} + \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_s &= -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2}, \quad x_\theta = -\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} - \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \\ x_{s\theta} &= -\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

2. 物理方程

$$\begin{Bmatrix} N_s \\ N_\theta \\ N_{s\theta} \\ M_s \\ M_\theta \\ M_{s\theta} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{1\theta} & B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{1\theta} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{2\theta} & B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{2\theta} \\ A_{1\theta} & A_{2\theta} & A_{\theta\theta} & B_{1\theta} & B_{2\theta} & B_{\theta\theta} \\ B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{1\theta} & D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{1\theta} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{2\theta} & D_{12} & D_{22} & D_{2\theta} \\ B_{1\theta} & B_{2\theta} & B_{\theta\theta} & D_{1\theta} & D_{2\theta} & D_{\theta\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_s \\ \varepsilon_\theta \\ \gamma_{s\theta} \\ x_s \\ x_\theta \\ 2x_{s\theta} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.3)$$

式中:

$$A_{ij} = A_{ij}^f + A_{ij}^{st}, \quad B_{ij} = B_{ij}^f + B_{ij}^{st}, \quad D_{ij} = D_{ij}^f + D_{ij}^{st} \quad (2.4)$$

式(2.4)中, 上标 f 和 st 分别表示与蒙皮和筋条有关的量。

图2表示的叠层锥壳单元块, 蒙皮的刚度参数为^[22]

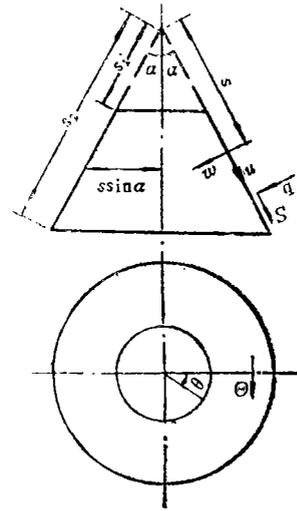


图1 圆锥壳体几何尺寸

$$(A_{ij}^f, B_{ij}^f, D_{ij}^f) = \sum_{k=1}^N (\bar{Q}_{ij}^f)_k (Z_k - Z_{k-1}, \frac{Z_k^2 - Z_{k-1}^2}{2}, \frac{Z_k^3 - Z_{k-1}^3}{3}) \quad (2.5)$$

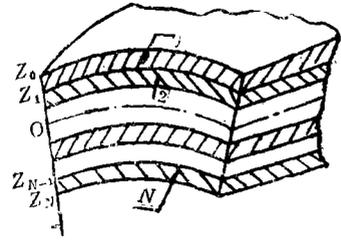


图2 叠层锥壳的单元块

式中 $(\bar{Q}_{ij}^f)_k$ 是第 k 层铺层的转换弹性刚度系数。

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{Q}_{11}^f \\ \bar{Q}_{12}^f \\ \bar{Q}_{22}^f \\ \bar{Q}_{1\theta}^f \\ \bar{Q}_{2\theta}^f \\ \bar{Q}_{\theta\theta}^f \end{pmatrix}_k = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11}^f m^4 + 2(Q_{12}^f + 2Q_{\theta\theta}^f) m^2 n^2 + Q_{22}^f n^4 \\ (Q_{11}^f + Q_{22}^f - 4Q_{\theta\theta}^f) m^2 n^2 + Q_{12}^f (m^4 + n^4) \\ Q_{11}^f n^4 + 2(Q_{12}^f + 2Q_{\theta\theta}^f) m^2 n^2 + Q_{22}^f m^4 \\ (Q_{11}^f - Q_{12}^f - 2Q_{\theta\theta}^f) m^3 n + (Q_{12}^f - Q_{22}^f + 2Q_{\theta\theta}^f) mn^3 \\ (Q_{11}^f - Q_{12}^f - 2Q_{\theta\theta}^f) mn^3 + (Q_{12}^f - Q_{22}^f + 2Q_{\theta\theta}^f) m^3 n \\ (Q_{11}^f + Q_{22}^f - 2Q_{12}^f - 2Q_{\theta\theta}^f) m^2 n^2 + Q_{\theta\theta}^f (m^4 + n^4) \end{pmatrix}_k \quad (2.6)$$

式中 $m = \cos\theta$, $n = \sin\theta$, θ 是纤维与 s 轴正向所成夹角, $(Q_{ij}^f)_k$ 是第 k 层铺层的简化弹性刚度系数。

由筋条构成的当量正交异性层壳的刚度参数为

$$(A_{ij}^s, B_{ij}^s, D_{ij}^s) = \sum_{k=1}^M (\bar{Q}_{ij}^s)_k (h_k, \frac{(Z_h + h_k)^2 - Z_h^2}{2}, \frac{(Z_h + h_k)^3 - Z_h^3}{3}) \quad (2.7)$$

式(2.7)中, h_k 是筋条各当量层厚度, Z_h 是筋条与参考面之间的距离, $(\bar{Q}_{ij}^s)_k$ 是第 k 层当量层的转换弹性刚度系数。

第 k 层当量层的弹性常数由下式确定

$$E_1 = bE/s, E_2 = 0, G_{12} = 0, \nu_{12} = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

式中 b 为筋条宽度, s 为筋条间距, 铺设角度为筋条方向角。

3. 平衡方程

由最小势能原理, 可以导出内力分量表示的平衡方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (sN_s) - \frac{N_\theta}{s} + \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial N_{s\theta}}{\partial \theta} &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial N_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} (s^2 N_{s\theta}) &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^2 (sM_s)}{\partial s^2} - \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial M_\theta}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 M_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 M_{s\theta}}{\partial s \partial \theta} \\ &+ \frac{2}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial M_{s\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{N_\theta}{s} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + N_{s_0} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} \\ &+ N_{\theta_0} \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + \frac{2N_{s\theta_0}}{\sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \\ &\cdot \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) + q = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

式中 N_{s_0} , N_{θ_0} 和 $N_{s\theta_0}$ 为失稳时内力, 并且假定失稳前处于薄膜应力状态。

将几何方程(2.1)和(2.2), 物理方程(2.3)代入平衡方程(2.9), 可以得到Donnell形式的位移型基本方程。

$$\begin{Bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} & L_{13} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & L_{23} \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ q + L_0 w \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

式(2.10)中 L_{ij} ($i, j=1, 2, 3$) 和 L_0 是微分算子, 具体表达式见附录 1.

4. 方程(2.10)性质讨论

(1) 对于各向同性材料, 式(2.10)与文献[24]相同 (不计筋条刚度).

(2) 取 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, $s \rightarrow \infty$, $s \sin \alpha = R$, 则式(2.10)转化成为半径为 R 的复合材料三角形网格加筋网壳壳体稳定性问题的基本方程. 若不计筋条刚度, 则式(2.10)与文献[25]中的方程完全一致.

(3) 取 $\alpha = 90^\circ$, 式(2.10)简化为复合材料三角形网格加筋圆平板稳定性问题的位移型方程.

(4) 对于蒙皮刚度化简的情况, 可以参阅文献[22].

由于式(2.10)是变系数偏微分方程, 同时存在拉弯耦合等项, 使求解有一定困难. 下面采用 Galerkin 法, 研究复合材料三角形网格加筋圆锥壳体的总体稳定性.

三、总体稳定性分析

在下面分析中, 仅考虑缠绕工艺, 由于纤维的铺设角总是与母线方向成 $\pm \theta$ 夹角, 因此, 一般有 $\bar{Q}_{i_0} = 0$ ($i=1, 2$), 从而有 $A_{i_0} = B_{i_0} = D_{i_0} = 0$ ($i=1, 2$), 同时, 考虑经典简支边界条件如下:

在 $s=s_1$ 和 $s=s_2$ 时

$$w=0, \quad v=0, \quad N_s=0, \quad M_s=0 \quad (3.1)$$

将 Galerkin 法应用于基本方程(2.10), 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s(L_{11}u + L_{12}v + L_{13}w) \delta u \sin \alpha ds d\theta - \int_0^{2\pi} (sN_s \delta u) \Big|_{s=s_1}^{s=s_2} \sin \alpha d\theta = 0 \\ & \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s(L_{21}u + L_{22}v + L_{23}w) \delta v \sin \alpha ds d\theta = 0 \\ & \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s(L_{31}u + L_{32}v + L_{33}w + L_0 w + q) \delta w \sin \alpha ds d\theta \\ & \quad + \int_0^{2\pi} \left(sM_s \delta \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \right) \Big|_{s=s_1}^{s=s_2} \sin \alpha d\theta = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.2)$$

式(3.2)就是 Galerkin 法的基本方程.

根据实验结果, 本文求解选取如下的位移函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= u_{mn} (s^2/s_1^2) \cos \alpha_m (s-s_1) \cos n\theta \\ v &= v_{mn} (s^2/s_1^2) \sin \alpha_m (s-s_1) \sin n\theta \\ w &= w_{mn} (s^2/s_1^2) \sin \alpha_m (s-s_1) \cos n\theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{式中} \quad \alpha_m = m\pi / (s_2 - s_1) = m\pi / L \quad (3.4)$$

式(3.3)和(3.4)中, m 和 n 分别为母线方向和环向的失稳波数, u_{mn} , v_{mn} 和 w_{mn} 是非零常数. 式(3.3)满足式(3.1)中的位移边界条件, 并且较好地反映了锥壳失稳时的模态.

对于承受均布外压作用的锥壳, 有

$$N_{s_0} = -\frac{qtg\alpha}{2s} (s^2 - s_1^2), N_{\theta_0} = -qstg\alpha, N_{\theta_0} = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

将式(3.3)和(3.5)代入基本方程(3.2), 经过一系列复杂的运算, 最后可以得到以 u_{mn} , v_{mn} 和 w_{mn} 为未知量的三个齐次代数方程式

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} + c_q q \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_{mn} \\ v_{mn} \\ w_{mn} \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

式中 c_{ij} ($i, j=1, 2, 3$) 和 c_q 是常数, 具体表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} c_{11} &= A_{11}(4I_3 - 5\alpha_m I_4 - \alpha_m^2 I_5) - A_{22}I_3 - A_{66}N^2 I_3 \\ &\quad - (2A_{11} + A_{12})(s_2^4 - s_1^4) \\ c_{12} &= (A_{12} + A_{66})(2I_1 + \alpha_m I_2)N - (A_{22} + A_{66})I_1 N \\ c_{13} &= -B_{11}(10\alpha_m I_3 - 7\alpha_m^2 I_4 - \alpha_m^3 I_5 + 2I_{10}) + (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \\ &\quad \cdot (2I_{10} + \alpha_m I_3)N^2 - (B_{12} + B_{22} + 2B_{66})I_{10}N^2 \\ &\quad - A_{12}(2I_1 + \alpha_m I_2)ctg\alpha + B_{22}(2I_{10} + \alpha_m I_3) + A_{22}I_1 ctg\alpha \\ &\quad + (4B_{11} + B_{12})\alpha_m (s_2^4 - s_1^4) \\ c_{21} &= -(A_{12} + A_{66})(2I_1 + \alpha_m I_2)N - (A_{22} + A_{66})I_1 N \\ c_{22} &= -A_{22}I_3 N^2 + A_{66}(3I_3 + 5\alpha_m I_4 - \alpha_m^2 I_5) \\ c_{23} &= B_{22}(2N - N^3)I_7 + \alpha_m I_1 N + (B_{12} + 2B_{66})(2I_7 + 4\alpha_m I_1 \\ &\quad - \alpha_m^2 I_5)N + A_{22}ctg\alpha I_8 N \\ c_{31} &= B_{11}(4I_{10} - 14\alpha_m I_8 - 8\alpha_m^2 I_4 + \alpha_m^3 I_5) - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \\ &\quad \cdot (2I_{10} - \alpha_m I_8)N^2 - B_{22}I_{10}N^2 + A_{12}(2I_1 - \alpha_m I_2)ctg\alpha \\ &\quad - B_{22}(2I_{10} - \alpha_m I_8) + A_{22}I_1 ctg\alpha + B_{22}I_{10} \\ &\quad + (2B_{11} + B_{12})\alpha_m (s_2^4 - s_1^4) \\ c_{32} &= -B_{22}I_7 N^3 + (B_{12} + 2B_{66})(2I_7 + 4\alpha_m I_1 - \alpha_m^2 I_5)N \\ &\quad - B_{22}(2I_7 + \alpha_m I_1)N + A_{22}I_8 N ctg\alpha + B_{22}I_7 N \\ c_{33} &= -D_{11}(12I_{10} - 24\alpha_m I_8 - 10\alpha_m^2 I_4 + \alpha_m^3 I_5)\alpha_m + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66})\alpha_m \\ &\quad \cdot (3I_{10} - \alpha_m I_8)N^2 + 2(D_{12} + D_{22} + 2D_{66})I_{11}N^2 - D_{22}I_{11}N^4 \\ &\quad + D_{22}(3I_{10} - \alpha_m I_8)\alpha_m - 2B_{12}(2I_7 + 4\alpha_m I_1 - \alpha_m^2 I_5)ctg\alpha \\ &\quad + B_{22}(2N^2 - 1)I_7 ctg\alpha - A_{22}I_8 ctg^2\alpha - (4D_{11} + D_{12})\alpha_m^2 (s_2^4 - s_1^4) \\ c_q &= \frac{tg\alpha}{2} \{s_2^2(2I_7 + 4\alpha_m I_1 - \alpha_m^2 I_5) - [(3 - N^2)2I_8 + 6\alpha_m I_{12} - \alpha_m^2 I_{13}]\} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\text{式中 } N = n/\sin\alpha \quad (3.8)$$

式(3.7)中, I_i ($i=1 \sim 13$)是积分常数, 见附录2.

根据式(3.6)中的系数行列式等于零的条件, 可以得到临界外压的计算公式为

$$q = D/c_q (c_{11}c_{22} - c_{12}c_{21}) \quad (3.9)$$

式中

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad (3.10)$$

在已知锥壳的材料弹性常数和几何尺寸时, 可以取不同的 m 值和 n 值, 使式(3.9)取最小值, 从而得到临界外压值 q_{cr} 和临界波数 m_{cr} 和 n_{cr} .

四、数值结果和讨论

为了验证本文所建立的位移型方程和所采用的分析方法的正确性和精确度,下面对某一类C/E复合材料三角形内网格加筋圆锥壳体的总体稳定性进行了分析,对临界载荷进行了理论计算,并与实验结果进行了比较,两者十分吻合。

复合材料圆锥壳体,特别是复合材料网格加筋圆锥壳体稳定性的实验研究报告很少,本文引用文献[26]的实验结果以作比较,试件是由连续碳纤维缠绕制作,材料性能参数为

$$\text{筋条 } E=84.5\text{GPa}$$

$$\text{蒙皮 } E_1=84.5\text{GPa}, E_2=6.86\text{GPa}, G_{12}=4.9\text{GPa}, \nu_{12}=0.30$$

试件几何尺寸,蒙皮铺层和筋条参数等结构参数见表1。表2给出了本文分析方法计算的试件总体失稳的临界外压值等参数结果与实验值和等价圆柱壳简化计算方法结果的比较。从表2中可以看出,本文理论结果与实验结果十分吻合,并且比用简化计算方法所得结果更靠近实验值。

在表1所列参数不变时,表3给出了临界载荷随半锥角的变化关系($L=(R_2-R_1)/\sin\alpha$ ($R_2>R_1$)).从表3可以看到,在半锥角 α 为 55° 左右,临界载荷 q_{cr} 将取最大值。

表 1 试件结构参数 (单位: 10^{-3}m)

锥壳长度 L	小端半径 R_1	大端半径 R_2	半锥角 α	蒙皮铺层方向角 θ 和厚度 h	筋条参数			
					方向角 θ	筋宽 b	筋高 H	筋距 s
380	187.5	247	9°	$90^\circ/35^\circ/-35^\circ/35^\circ/90^\circ$	27.5°	2.0	5.8	40.6
				$h(90^\circ)=0.25$	-27.5°	2.0	5.8	40.6%
				$h(\pm 35^\circ)=0.20$	90°	2.4	5.8	44.0%

表 2 临界外压的比较 (单位: MPa)

方 法	临界参数	纵向波数 m_{cr}	环向波数 n_{cr}	q_{cr}	$\frac{q_{cr}'}{q_{cr}} \times 100\%$
实验值[26] (q_{cr}')		1	5~6	0.9339	—
理论值 文 [26]		1	5	1.0300	90.67%
(q_{cr}') 本 文		1	5	0.9839	94.92%

为了讨论筋条参数对壳体总体失稳时的临界外压值的影响,对不同的 H/b 和 b/h 值进行了计算(参数 H , b 和 h 意义见表1)。计算中取 $h=0.001\text{m}$,且假定各铺层等厚。表4给出了在不同的 H/b 值和 b/h 值时临界外压 q_{cr} 的部份值。从表4中可以看出,临界外压值随比值

表 3 临界外压 q_{cr} 与 α 关系 (单位: MPa)

α	q_{cr}	α	q_{cr}	α	q_{cr}	α	q_{cr}
5°	0.5648	25°	2.7418	45°	4.5234	65°	4.1445
10°	1.0663	30°	3.2706	50°	4.7100	70°	3.5563
15°	1.6342	35°	3.7941	55°	4.7318	75°	2.7857
20°	2.1729	40°	4.2100	60°	4.5360	80°	1.8620

表 4

q_{cr} 与 H/b 和 b/h 关系

(单位: MPa)

$\frac{H}{b}$	q_{cr}			$\frac{H}{b}$	q_{cr}		
	$b/h=1.0$	$b/h=2.0$	$b/h=3.0$		$b/h=1.0$	$b/h=2.0$	$b/h=3.0$
1.0	0.0518	0.1291	0.3289	4.0	0.2712	1.6993	5.2291
2.0	0.0917	0.4160	1.2388	5.0	0.4008	2.6739	8.7962
3.0	0.1593	0.9425	2.8024	6.0	0.5798	3.9943	13.6355

H/b 和 b/h 的值的增大而迅速增大, 因此, 采用三角形网格加筋结构可以显著地提高结构的临界载荷。

五、结 束 语

本文建立了复合材料三角形网格加筋圆锥壳体的稳定性问题的位移型基本方程, 然后采用 Galerkin 法, 对其外压总体稳定性进行了分析, 并对某一类结构进行了计算, 所得理论值与实验结果十分吻合。这表明本文建立的新方程和分析方法的正确性和精确性。最后, 讨论了有关参数对临界载荷的影响。

北京航空航天大学热强度研究室为本文的计算工作提供了上机条件, 特此致谢。

附 录 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{11} &= A_{11} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) - A_{22} \frac{1}{s^2} + A_{66} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + 2A_{16} \frac{1}{s s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} \\
 L_{12} &= (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{1}{s s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} - (A_{22} + A_{66}) \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + A_{16} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} \\
 &\quad + A_{26} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) \\
 L_{13} &= -B_{11} \left(\frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^3} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} \right) - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} \\
 &\quad + (B_{12} + B_{22} + 2B_{66}) \frac{1}{s^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} - A_{12} \text{ctg} \alpha \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + B_{22} \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \\
 &\quad + A_{22} \frac{1}{s^2} \text{ctg} \alpha - 3B_{16} \frac{1}{s s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta} - B_{36} \frac{1}{s^3 \sin^3 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} - A_{26} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \text{ctg} \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\
 &\quad + (2B_{16} + B_{26}) \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} - 2(B_{16} + B_{26}) \frac{1}{s^3 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\
 L_{11} &= (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{1}{s s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} + (A_{22} + A_{66}) \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + A_{16} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) \\
 &\quad + A_{26} \frac{1}{s^2} \left(1 + s \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) \\
 L_{22} &= A_{22} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + A_{66} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right) + 2A_{26} \frac{1}{s s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} \\
 L_{23} &= -B_{22} \frac{1}{s s \sin \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} + \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \right) - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{1}{s s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -A_{22} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - A_{26} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) + 2B_{26} \frac{1}{s^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \\
& - 3B_{26} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} - B_{26} \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} - B_{16} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^3} - (2B_{16} + B_{26}) \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} \\
L_{31} = & B_{11} \left(\frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^3} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} \right) + (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} + B_{22} \frac{1}{s^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \\
& + \left(A_{12} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha - \frac{B_{22}}{s^2} \right) \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + \left(A_{22} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \frac{B_{22}}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s^2} \\
& + (2B_{16} + B_{26}) \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} + 3B_{16} \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta} + \left(A_{26} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \frac{B_{26}}{s} \right) \\
& \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + B_{26} \frac{1}{s^3 \sin^3 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} \\
L_{32} = & B_{22} \frac{1}{s^3 \sin^3 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} + (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta} + 3B_{26} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} \\
& - B_{26} \left(\frac{1}{s^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} \right) + \left(A_{26} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \frac{B_{26}}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \\
& - \left(A_{26} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \frac{B_{26}}{s} \right) \frac{1}{s^2} - B_{22} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} + \left(A_{12} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \frac{B_{22}}{s} \right) \\
& \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + B_{16} \left(\frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^3} + \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} \right) \\
L_{33} = & -D_{11} \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial s^4} + \frac{2}{s} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s^3} \right) - 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial s \partial \theta^2} \right) \\
& - 2(D_{12} + D_{24} + 2D_{66}) \frac{1}{s^4 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} - D_{22} \left(\frac{1}{s^4 \sin^4 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \theta^4} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \frac{1}{s^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \right) - \left[2B_{12} \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + B_{22} \left(\frac{2}{s^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{s^3} \right) \right] \\
& + 2B_{26} \frac{1}{s^2 \sin \alpha} \left(2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \operatorname{ctg} \alpha - A_{22} \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha \frac{1}{s^2} \\
& - 4D_{16} \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \left(\frac{\partial^4}{\partial s^2 \partial \theta} + \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{s^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) - 4D_{26} \frac{1}{s \sin \alpha} \\
& \cdot \left(\frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial s \partial \theta^3} - \frac{1}{s^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial \theta^3} + \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{s^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \\
L_0 = & N_{s_0} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + N_{\theta_0} \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} + \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \right) + 2N_{s\theta_0} \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(\frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

附 录 2

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^3 \sin \alpha_m (s-s_1) \cos \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds, & I_2 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^4 \cos^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds \\
I_3 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^3 \cos^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds, & I_4 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^4 \sin \alpha_m (s-s_1) \cos \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds \\
I_5 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^3 \cos^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds, & I_6 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^4 \sin^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds \\
I_7 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^2 \sin^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds, & I_8 &= \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^3 \sin^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$I_9 = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^5 \sin^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds, \quad I_{10} = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^2 \sin \alpha_m (s-s_1) \cos \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds$$

$$I_{11} = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s \sin^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds, \quad I_{12} = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^5 \sin \alpha_m (s-s_1) \cos \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds$$

$$I_{13} = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} s^6 \sin^2 \alpha_m (s-s_1) ds$$

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A New Displacement-Type Stability Equation and General Stability Analysis of Laminated Composite Circular Conical Shells with Triangular Grid Stiffeners

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Abstract

In this paper, based on the theory of Donnell-type shallow shell, a new displacement-type stability equations is first developed for laminated composite circular conical shells with triangular grid stiffeners by using the variational calculus and generalized smeared-stiffener theory. The most general bending stretching couplings, the effect of eccentricity of stiffeners are considered. Then, for general stability of composite triangular grid stiffened conical shells without twist coupling terms, the approximate formulas are obtained for critical external pressure by using Galerkin's procedure. Numerical examples for a certain C/E composite conical shells with inside triangular grid stiffeners are calculated and the results are in good agreement with the experimental data. Finally, the influence of some parameters on critical external pressure is studied. The stability equations developed and the formulas for critical external pressure obtained in this paper should be very useful in the aeronautical engineering design.

Key words general stability, composite materials, circular conical shells, triangular grid stiffeners, Galerkin's procedure