

环壳理论与直交异性板理论在计算 三圆弧波纹膜片上的比较

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摘 要

有人用直交异性板的理论^[1]计算波纹板(膜片)的弹性位移, 所得结果曾与实验对照比较满意. 但是并没有人认真分析波纹数目、形状对直交异性板的弹性位移和应力分布的数量上的影响, 以致未能对用直交异性板理论计算波纹板的范围作明确的说明. 以前只是较一般地说, 直交异性板理论用于计算波纹数目较多的膜片弹性特性(弹性位移与外力的关系)较满意, 计算应力误差较大. 本文利用环壳理论^{[2][3]}分析了对称和不对称三圆弧波纹膜片的位移与应力, 并与直交异性理论所得结果比较, 明确了直交异性板理论的应用范围.

一、膜片的结构与环壳体方程

圆弧波纹膜片可以看成是由环壳组成. 环壳理论已有详细的讨论^[2].

图1所示为推荐的三圆弧波纹膜片. 薄片硬中心的半径 $r_0^* = 2.5R_0^*$. R_0^* 是波纹圆弧半径. 每个波纹圆弧所对中心角为 60° . 膜片的均匀厚度为 h^* , 弹性模量为 E , 泊松比为 ν . 图1所示

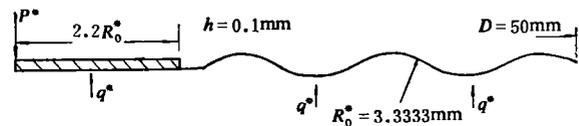


图1 三圆弧波纹膜片

膜片是由五段环壳及环板组成. 五段环壳是组成常用膜片的最少数目. 以下用“*”表有量纲.

环壳的诺沃日洛夫 (B. B. Новожилов) 方程

$$\frac{d^2V}{d\varphi^2} = K \left(\alpha \cos \varphi \frac{dV}{d\varphi} - i\mu V \sin \varphi + \mu P_0 \cos \varphi \right) \quad (1.1)$$

式中 $V = V^*/Q_0^*$, $P_0 = P_0^*/Q_0^*$, $\alpha = R_0/m$, $\mu = \mu_0 R_0^*/m$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu_0 &= 2\sqrt{3(1-\nu^2)} R_0^*/h^*, \quad P_0^* = \frac{\mu}{\alpha} Q_0^* - (-1)^{m+1} i a q^* \frac{R_0^*}{2} \\ V^* &= -\frac{\mu^2 D^*}{\alpha R_0^{*2}} \cdot \frac{\vartheta}{K} + i \frac{\mu}{\alpha} \left[Q^* \frac{1}{K^2 \sin \varphi} - Q_0^* \operatorname{ctg} \varphi \right] \\ D^* &= \frac{E^* h^{*3}}{12(1-\nu^2)}, \quad K = (1 + \alpha \sin \varphi)^{-1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

这里 ϑ 为经线转角, Q^* 为壳体单位长度上的剪力, Q_0^* 为 $\varphi=0$ 处的剪力. φ 为波纹膜片子午剖面弧线 (经线) 由弧顶中线起算的角. 因此

$$Q_0^* = (-1)^{m+1} q^* R_0^* (P + qm^2) / 2m \quad (1.3)$$

q^* 代表作用于膜片上的均布压力, P^* 代表集中力. 取 $P = \frac{P^*}{\pi R_0^{*2} \bar{q}}$, 取 $q = q^* / \bar{q}$, m 代表环壳平均半径与圆弧半径之比 ($m=3, 4, 5, 6, 7$). R^* 为膜片半径.

当 $q^* \geq 10^{-5}$ 兆帕时, 取 $\bar{q} = q^*$; 当 $q^* < 10^{-5}$ 兆帕时, 取 $\bar{q} = \frac{P^*}{\pi R^{*2}}$; $m=3, 5, 7$ 时, $R_0 = 1$; $m=4, 6$ 时, $R_0 = \cos(\pi/3 - \Delta\delta)$.

由初参数法^[7], 求得方程 (1.1) 的齐次积分 V^{h_1} 和 V^{h_2} , 非齐次积分 V^s .

波纹膜片环壳部分的一般数值解为:

$$V_\theta = \tilde{C}_1 V^{h_1} + \tilde{C}_2 V^{h_2} + V^s \quad (1.4)$$

把它和中心环板的解连结, 可以得到波纹膜片的解. \tilde{C}_1 和 \tilde{C}_2 为常数.

环壳部分上的应力、位移等的表达式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{N_\varphi} &= (-1)^{m+1} \left[K^2 \left(\sin \varphi + \frac{R_0}{m} - \frac{\text{Im} V}{\mu_0 R_0} \cos \varphi \right) \left(\frac{P}{m} + qm \right) + R_0 q (1+K) \right] / 2 \\ \sigma_{N_\theta} &= (-1)^{m+1} \left[K^2 \left(\frac{\text{Im} V}{\mu_0 R_0} - \frac{R_0}{m} - \sin \varphi - \frac{m}{\mu_0 K R_0^2} \text{Im} \frac{dV}{d\varphi} \right) \left(\frac{P}{m} + qm \right) + R_0 q \right] / 2 \\ \sigma_{M_\varphi} &= (-1)^{m+1} K \left[\frac{1}{R_0} \text{Re} \frac{dV}{d\varphi} - (1-\nu) \frac{K}{m} \text{Re} V \cdot \cos \varphi \right] (P + qm^2) / 2R_0^2 \\ \sigma_{M_\theta} &= (-1)^{m+1} K \left[\frac{\nu}{R_0} \text{Re} \frac{dV}{d\varphi} + (1-\nu) \frac{K}{m} \text{Re} V \cos \varphi \right] (P + qm^2) / 2R_0^2 \\ Q &= Q^* / \bar{q} R_0^* = (-1)^{m+1} K^2 \left(\frac{\text{Im} V}{\mu_0 R_0} \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi \right) (P + qm^2) / 2m \\ \tilde{\mathcal{F}} &= (-1)^m K (P + qm^2) \text{Re} V / 2R_0 \\ u_r &= \frac{m}{K} (\sigma_{N_\theta} - \nu \sigma_{N_\varphi}), \quad H = Q \sin \varphi - \sigma_{N_\varphi} \cos \varphi \\ \frac{du_z}{d\varphi} &= \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{m+1} K (P + qm^2) \text{Re} V \cos \varphi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

式中 u_r 和 u_z 代表径向和沿轴方向的位移 (无量纲量). H 代表无量纲的水平径向力.

五段环壳之间的连接条件为 (凹环壳加下角“0”)

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_0, \quad \sigma_{M_\varphi} = -\sigma_{0M_\varphi}, \quad H = -H_0, \quad u_r = u_{r_0} \quad (1.6)$$

膜片中心平板 (或环板) 部分:

环板部分的拉伸问题所得位移与应力为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{r2} &= \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_1^2 - \rho_0^2} \left(\rho - \frac{\rho_0^2}{\rho} \right) u_{r2_1} \\ \sigma_{r2} &= \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_1^2 - \rho_0^2} \left(\frac{1}{1-\nu} + \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\rho_0^2}{\rho^2} \right) u_{r2_1} \\ \sigma_{\theta 2} &= \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_1^2 - \rho_0^2} \left(\frac{1}{1-\nu} - \frac{1}{1+\nu} \frac{\rho_0^2}{\rho^2} \right) u_{r2_1} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.7)$$

式中 u_{r, ρ_1} 是当 $\rho = \rho_1$ 时环板的径向位移 (无量纲)。

$\rho_0 = r_0^*/R_0^*$, $\rho_1 = r_1^*/R_0^*$, $r_1^* = 2.5 R_0^*$, r_0^* 是刚性硬中心的外半径 (若无硬中心, 则 $r_0^* = 0$)。

$\sigma_{r, \rho}$ 和 $\sigma_{\theta, \rho}$ 是环板的径向和圆周方向拉应力。

由环板的弯曲所得环板的轴向位移为:

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \rho^2 C_1 + C_2 \ln \rho + \frac{\rho^4}{32} q + \frac{1}{4} P \rho^2 (\ln \rho - 1) \right] + C_3 \quad (1.8)$$

由边界条件: $\frac{dw}{d\rho} \Big|_{\rho=\rho_0} = 0$, $w \Big|_{\rho=\rho_1} = w(1)$, $\frac{dw}{d\rho} \Big|_{\rho=\rho_1} = -\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1 = 0.6(P+9q) \operatorname{Re} V(1)$ (1.9)

得到诸常数 C_1 , C_2 , C_3 如下:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 &= \left[3 \operatorname{Re} V(1) (P+9q) / \mu_0^2 - \frac{P}{2} (\rho_1^2 \ln \rho_1 - \rho_0^2 \ln \rho_0) \right] / (\rho_1^2 - \rho_0^2) + P/4 - \frac{q}{8} (\rho_1^2 + \rho_0^2) \\ C_2 &= \rho_0^2 \left\{ 0.78125 q - \left[3 \operatorname{Re} V(1) (P+9q) + 3.125 P \ln \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1} \right] / (\rho_1^2 - \rho_0^2) \right\} \\ C_3 &= w(1) - \frac{\mu_0^2}{2} \left[\frac{C_1}{2} \rho_1^2 + C_2 \ln \rho_1 + \frac{q}{32} \rho_1^4 + \frac{P}{4} \rho_1^2 (\ln \rho_1 - 1) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.10)$$

环板部分上的弯曲应力、位移的无量纲表达式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tilde{\sigma}_{r, \rho} &= \frac{\mu_0^2}{2} \left\{ (1+\nu) C_1 - (1-\nu) \frac{C_2}{\rho^2} + \frac{P}{4} [(1+\nu) 2 \ln \rho + 1 - \nu] + \frac{q}{8} \rho^2 (3+\nu) \right\} \\ \tilde{\sigma}_{\theta, \rho} &= \frac{\mu_0^2}{2} \left\{ (1+\nu) C_1 + (1-\nu) \frac{C_2}{\rho^2} + \frac{P}{4} [(1+\nu) 2 \ln \rho - 1 + \nu] + \frac{q}{8} \rho^2 (1+3\nu) \right\} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r &= -\frac{\mu_0^2}{2} \left[C_1 \rho + \frac{C_2}{\rho} + \frac{P}{4} \rho (2 \ln \rho - 1) + \frac{q}{8} \rho^3 \right] \\ Q_r &= (\rho q + P/\rho) / 2 \\ w &= \mu_0^2 \left[\frac{C_1}{2} \rho^2 + C_2 \ln \rho + \frac{q}{32} \rho^4 + \frac{P}{4} \rho^2 (\ln \rho - 1) \right] + C_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.11)$$

若选波纹膜片的外边界点为积分起点, 并取

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}} = 0, H = 0 \quad (1.12)$$

设下列函数为积分初参数

$$V_{h_1} = [0, 1, 0, 0, 0], V_{h_2} = [0, 0, 0, 1, 0], V^r = [0, 0, \operatorname{Im} V(0), 0, 0] \quad (1.13)$$

$V(0)$ 为对应 φ 角初始值 φ^0 时的函数 V 值。

积分终点是环壳与圆环板的交界点处, 在这里的边界条件为:

$$\text{当 } \rho = \rho_1, \sigma_{M\varphi} = \tilde{\sigma}_{r, \rho}, -H = \sigma_{r, \rho} \quad (1.14)$$

并令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A(1) &= \operatorname{Im} \frac{dV_{h_1}}{d\varphi} - \beta_1 \operatorname{Im} V_{h_1}, & A(2) &= \operatorname{Im} \frac{dV_{h_2}}{d\varphi} - \beta_1 \operatorname{Im} V_{h_2} \\ A(3) &= \operatorname{Im} \frac{dV^r}{d\varphi} - \beta_1 \operatorname{Im} V^r - \beta_2 \\ B(1) &= \operatorname{Re} \frac{dV_{h_1}}{d\varphi} - \beta_3 \operatorname{Re} V_{h_1}, & B(2) &= \operatorname{Re} \frac{dV_{h_2}}{d\varphi} - \beta_3 \operatorname{Re} V_{h_2} \\ B(3) &= \operatorname{Re} \frac{dV^r}{d\varphi} - \beta_3 \operatorname{Re} V^r - \beta_4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.15)$$

于是得到常数 \tilde{C}_1 和 \tilde{C}_2 为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tilde{C}_1 &= [A(2)B(3) - A(3)B(2)] / [A(1)B(2) - A(2)B(1)] \\ \tilde{C}_2 &= [A(3)B(1) - A(1)B(3)] / [A(1)B(2) - A(2)B(1)] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.16)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= 0.2\sqrt{3}(1+\nu) + 0.4/f \\ \beta_2 &= \frac{\mu_0}{3} \{ 0.2(1+\nu) - 0.2\sqrt{3}/f + q(2.5 - 5.5\nu - 2.75\sqrt{3}/f) / (P+9q) \} \\ \beta_3 &= 0.2\sqrt{3}(1-\nu) + 0.4(1+\nu) + 0.8\rho_0^2 / (6.25 - \rho_0^2) \\ \beta_4 &= \mu_0^2 \left\{ P \left[1.25 + 2.5\rho_0^2 \ln \left(\frac{\rho_0}{2.5} \right) / (6.25 - \rho_0^2) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + q(3.90625 - 0.625\rho_0^2) \right\} / (3P + 27q) \\ f &= \left[\frac{6.25}{1-\nu} + \rho_0^2 / (1+\nu) \right] / (6.25 - \rho_0^2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.17)$$

把 \tilde{C}_1 和 \tilde{C}_2 代回式(1.4), 可得波纹膜片环壳部分的解. 利用式(1.5), (1.7), (1.11)可得出波纹膜片的全部应力和位移.

二、对称三圆弧波纹膜片的直交异性板解

由文献[1]给出的近似的波纹膜片的非线性特性解为:

$$\text{均布压力} \quad \frac{q^* R^{*4}}{E^* h^{*4}} = \eta_q a_q \frac{w_0^*}{h^*} + \zeta_q b_q \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h^*} \right)^3 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\text{集中力} \quad \frac{P^* R^{*2}}{\pi E^* h^{*4}} = \eta_P a_P \frac{w_0^*}{h^*} + \zeta_P b_P \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h^*} \right)^3 \quad (2.2)$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_q &= \frac{2(3+\omega)(1+\omega)}{3k_1(1-\nu^2/\omega^2)} \\ b_q &= \frac{32k_1}{\omega^2-9} \left[\frac{1}{6} - \frac{3-\nu}{(\omega-\nu)(\omega+3)} \right] \\ \eta_q &= \frac{(3-\omega)(1-\omega)}{(3+\omega^2)(1-\rho_0^2) + \frac{4\omega}{1-\rho_0^{2\omega}} [2\rho_0^{\omega+1} \cdot (1+\rho_0^2) - (1+\rho_0^{2\omega})(1+\rho_0^2)]} \\ \zeta_q &= \frac{1}{(1-\rho_0^2)^4(1+\rho_0^2)} \left[\frac{1}{6} - \frac{3-\nu}{(\omega-\nu)(\omega+3)} \right] \left\{ \frac{1-\rho_0^2}{6} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{3-\nu}{1-\rho_0^{2\omega}} \left[\frac{(1-\rho_0^{\omega+3})^2}{(\omega-\nu)(3+\omega)} + \frac{(\rho_0^\omega - \rho_0^3)^2}{(\omega+\nu)(3-\omega)} \right] \right\} \\ a_P &= \frac{(1+\omega)^2}{3k_1(1-\nu^2/\omega^2)}, \quad b_P = \frac{k_1}{\omega^2-1} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-\nu}{(\omega-\nu)(\omega+1)} \right] \\ \eta_P &= \frac{(1-\omega)^2}{(1+\omega^2)(1-\rho_0^2) + \frac{2\omega}{1-\rho_0^{2\omega}} [4\rho_0^{1+\omega} - (1+\rho_0^{2\omega})(1+\rho_0^2)]} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\xi_p = \frac{1}{(1-\rho_0)^4 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1-\nu}{(\omega-\nu)(\omega+1)} \right]} \left\{ \frac{1-\rho_0^2}{2} - \frac{1-\nu}{1-\rho_0^2} \left[\frac{(1-\rho_0^{\omega+1})^2}{(\omega-\nu)(\omega+1)} + \frac{(\rho_0^\omega - \rho_0)^2}{(\omega+\nu)(1-\omega)} \right] \right\}$$

$$\omega^2 = k_1 \cdot k_2$$

对称圆弧波纹的 k_1 和 k_2 值如下:

$$k_1 = s/l$$

$$k_2 = \frac{24R_0^{*2}}{h^{*2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \varphi_0 - \frac{3}{4} \sin 2\varphi_0 + \varphi_0 \cos^2 \varphi_0 \right\} + 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \varphi_0 + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi_0 \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

s 代表半圆弧的波纹长度; φ_0 代表半圆弧波纹所对中心角。

由直交异性板理论所得应力公式为:

膜片受均布压力时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{E}{2} k_1 c^2 \left[\frac{\rho^2}{\omega^2 - 9} - a \rho^{\omega-1} - b \rho^{-\omega-1} \right] \pm 3 \left(\frac{R^*}{h^*} \right)^2 \left[(\omega + \nu) d \rho^{\omega-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\omega - \nu) e \rho^{-\omega-1} + \frac{\rho^2}{9 - \omega^2} (3 + \nu) \right] \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{E}{2} k_1 c^2 \left[\frac{3\rho^2}{\omega^2 - 9} - \omega (a \rho^{\omega-1} - b \rho^{-\omega-1}) \right] \pm 3 \omega^2 \left(\frac{R^*}{h^*} \right)^2 \left[\left(1 + \frac{\nu}{\omega} \right) d \rho^{\omega-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(1 + \frac{\nu}{\omega} \right) e \rho^{-\omega-1} + \frac{\rho^2}{9 - \omega^2} \left(1 + 3 \frac{\nu}{\omega^2} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

式中

$$a = \left[\frac{\rho_0^2}{\omega^2 - 9} (3 - \nu) - \left(\frac{2\delta}{c^2} + \frac{3 - \nu}{\omega^2 - 9} \right) \rho_0^{-\omega-1} \right] / (\omega - \nu) (\rho_0^{\omega-1} - \rho_0^{-\omega-1})$$

$$b = \left[\frac{\rho_0^2}{\omega^2 - 9} (3 - \nu) - \left(\frac{2\delta}{c^2} + \frac{3 - \nu}{\omega^2 - 9} \right) \rho_0^{\omega-1} \right] / (\omega + \nu) (\rho_0^{\omega-1} - \rho_0^{-\omega-1})$$

$$d = \frac{1}{\omega^2 - 9} \left(\frac{\rho_0^3 - \rho_0^{-\omega}}{\rho_0^\omega - \rho_0^{-\omega}} \right), \quad e = \frac{1}{\omega^2 - 9} \left(\frac{\rho_0^\omega - \rho_0^3}{\rho_0^\omega - \rho_0^{-\omega}} \right)$$

c 是与中心位移 w_0^* 等有关的系数。

δ 是膜片外边缘的径向位移,若膜片外边缘焊在刚度很大的支架或夹紧紧固时, $\delta = 0$ 。

膜片受集中力时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{E}{2} k_1 c_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{\omega^2 - 1} - a_1 \rho^{\omega-1} - b_1 \rho^{-\omega-1} \right] \pm \frac{3P^*}{\pi h^{*2}} \left[(\omega + \nu) d_1 \rho^{\omega-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\nu - \omega) e_1 \rho^{-\omega-1} + \frac{1 + \nu}{1 - \omega^2} \right] \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{E}{2} k_1 c_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{\omega^2 - 1} - \omega (a_1 \rho^{\omega-1} - b_1 \rho^{-\omega-1}) \right] \pm \frac{3\omega^2 P^*}{\pi h^{*2}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\nu}{\omega} \right) d_1 \rho^{\omega-1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(1 - \frac{\nu}{\omega} \right) e_1 \rho^{-\omega-1} + \frac{1 + \nu / \omega^2}{1 - \omega^2} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

式中

$$a_1 = \frac{\nu-1}{(1-\omega^2)(\omega-\nu)} \cdot \frac{1-\rho_0^{\omega+1}}{1-\rho_0^{2\omega}}, \quad b_1 = \frac{1-\nu}{(1-\omega^2)(\omega+\nu)} \cdot \frac{\rho_0^{\omega+1}-\rho_0^{2\omega}}{1-\rho_0^{2\omega}}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{1}{\omega^2-1} \left(\frac{\rho_0-\rho_0^{-\omega}}{\rho_0^{\omega}-\rho_0^{-\omega}} \right), \quad e_1 = \frac{1}{1-\omega^2} \left(\frac{\rho_0-\rho_0^{\omega}}{\rho_0^{\omega}-\rho_0^{-\omega}} \right)$$

c_1 是与 ω_0^* 等有关的系数。

三、两种理论在位移方面的比较

按图1所示波纹膜片的尺寸比例，膜片厚度为0.1毫米，所受均布压力

$$q^* = 13.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ 公斤/毫米}^2$$

膜片直径 $D=35.71\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.40, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.45$

$D=38.46\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.68, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.73$

$D=41.67\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 2.05, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 2.09$

$D=45.45\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 2.54, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 2.54$

$D=50\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 3.20, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 3.18$

$D=55.55\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 4.16, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 4.06$

膜片受集中力作用 $P^* = 0.6$ 公斤

膜片直径 $D=35.71\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.38, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.38$

$D=38.46\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.42, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.41$

$D=41.67\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.47, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.44$

$D=45.45\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.52, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.47$

$D=50\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.58, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.50$

$D=55.55\text{mm}$ $\left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_s = 1.66, \left(\frac{w_0^*}{h_0^*}\right)_p = 1.54$

以上诸式中，注脚“s”表环壳理论计算结果，“p”表直交异性板理论计算结果。硬中心半径与膜片半径的比值 $\rho_0 = 0.275$ 。

四、两种理论在应力方面的比较

设膜片厚度为0.1毫米， $\rho_0=0.275$ 。膜片直径 $D=50$ 毫米。

膜片受均布压力时， $q^*=13.6 \times 10^{-4}$ 公斤/毫米²。而当受集中力作用时， $P^*=0.6$ 公斤。

图2是在均布压力下，环壳理论与直交异性板理论所得应力的比较。

图3是集中力作用下，环壳理论与直交异性板理论所得应力的比较。

从图2和图3中可以看出，由环壳理论算出的应力沿径向有近似的周期变化。这种理论结果与实验是一致的。在波纹的顶部和底部，壳的法线接近于水平，载荷主要靠弯曲应力支撑。在波纹的中部，大部分载荷都靠中面力支持，以至弯矩很小，表面应力也就比较小。

而直交异性板理论不能体现出不同点法线方向的变化，不能给出应力沿径向的近似的周期性变化。应力数值也相去甚远。

五、结 论

1. 用直交异性板理论计算出的三圆弧波纹膜片的应力值，与用环壳理论得到的应力值相差很远。这主要是因为直交异性板不能体现各点子午线法线方向的变化。

2. 与环壳理论得到的合成应力值相比较，直交异性板理论计算出的合成应力相差6%到十几倍。一般说，膜片外边缘两种计算结果差别最小；均布压力下二者差别比集中力作用下的差别为小。

3. 对三圆弧波纹膜片，两种理论所得位移相差很小，(小于2.5%)。对波纹数大于3的波纹膜片而言，在位移方面的差别会更小。因此，用直交异性板近似公式计算膜片的位移是有效的。

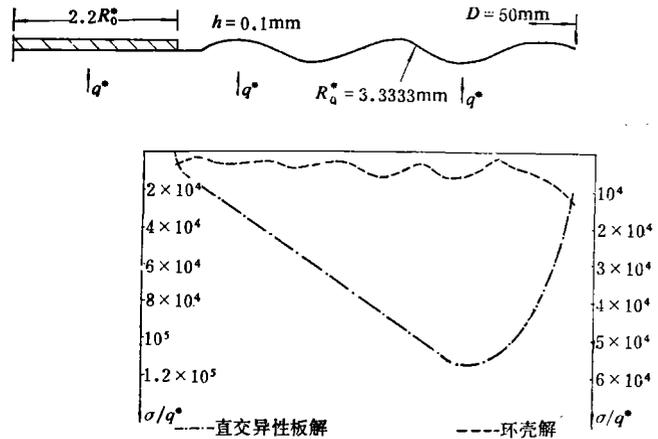


图2 均布压力下外表面合成应力 $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_\phi^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} - \sigma_\phi \sigma_\theta$

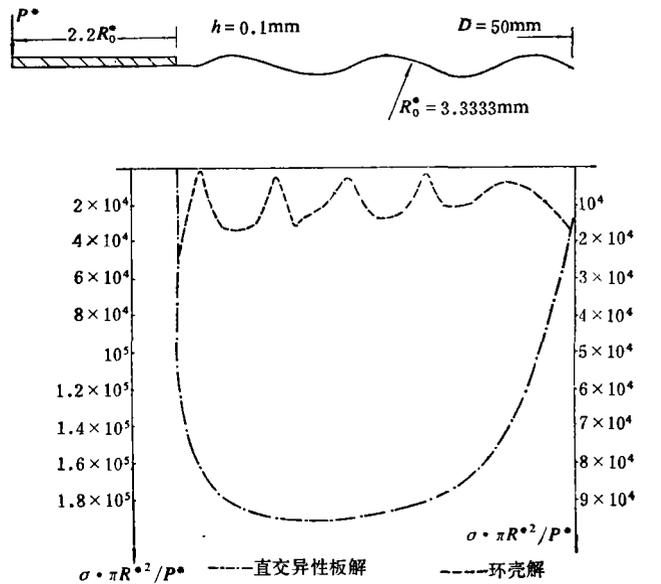


图3 集中力作用下外表面合成应力 $\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_\phi^2 + \sigma_\theta^2} - \sigma_\phi \sigma_\theta$

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Comparison of the Calculations of Three-Convolution Circular Arc Corrugated Diaphragms by Toroidal Shell Theory and by Orthogonal Anisotropy Plate Theory

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Abstract

The calculation of elastic deformations of corrugated diaphragms has been given by orthogonal anisotropy plate theory⁽¹⁾, and its result agrees with the experimental results. But it has never been discussed seriously how the number and form of convolutions affect the elastic deformations and stress distributions of anisotropy plate. As a result, adaptable limits of orthogonal anisotropy plate theory cannot be indicated when applied to calculate diaphragms. It is said that the theory is fairly good for calculating elastic deformations of the diaphragms which have more convolutions. It is also said that the error in calculating stresses is rather large. This paper, by using toroidal shell theory, presents the calculation of deformations and stresses of three-convolution circular arc corrugated diaphragms both symmetrical and unsymmetrical, compares its result with that of the orthogonal anisotropy plate theory and gives definite adaptable limits of the latter theory.