

正交异性矩形板结构弯曲问题的解析解法*

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摘要 板结构为由若干板组成的结构。用解析法求解正交异性板结构的弯曲问题, 必须建立一个正交异性矩形板弯曲的横向位移函数为变量的偏微分方程的一般解。这种解能求解任意边界和任意载荷的弯曲问题。对于结构中的每块板, 有些边为单独的, 可由边界条件来计算, 而有些边与其它板边相连接, 由连续性条件来计算。由这些条件组成的方程式可以求解一般解中的全部积分常数。以顶边简支底边固定承受静水压力的板结构水池为例, 进行了分析计算。

关键词 正交异性板结构; 弯曲; 解析法; 边界条件; 连续性条件

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The Analytical Method for the Bending Problem of Orthotropic Rectangular Plate Structure

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Abstract A plate structure is a structure made up of several plates. To solve the bending problem of orthotropic plate, a general analytical solution of partial differential equation for transverse displacement function of orthotropic rectangular plates in bending must be worked out. It can be used to solve the bending problem for arbitrary boundaries and arbitrary load. For each plate; some edges are independent which can be calculated by boundary conditions, while some edges are connected by other plates which can be calculated by continuous conditions. With the equations made up of these conditions, it can be used to solve all the integral constants in general solutions. For example, a water tank under hydrostatic pressure with the edges simply supported at the top and fixed at the bottom has been calculated.

Key words orthotropic rectangular plates structure; bending; analytical method; boundary conditions; continuous conditions

许多工程结构是由若干梁、板和壳组成的。许多学者^[1~7]用各种不同的方法研究了各类板结构的弯曲问题, 但均为各向同性板。Harik 等^[8]用李维法, Mbakogu 等^[9]用伽辽金法求解了正交异性板的弯曲问题, 但仅为一块板的情形。本文采用解析解法, 求解了正交异性矩形板结构的弯曲问题。

1 微分方程的解

正交异性矩形薄板(如图 1)弯曲挠度微分方程为^[10]:

$$D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + (2D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = q \quad (1)$$

式中, w 为板的挠度, D_{11} , D_{12} , D_{22} , D_{66} 为挠曲刚度, q 为单位面积载荷。当板的四周为简支时, 其解可用双正弦级数表示:

$$w = \sum_m \sum_n A_{mn} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \quad (2)$$

式中, $\alpha = m\pi/a$, $\beta = n\pi/b$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ 。将上式代入

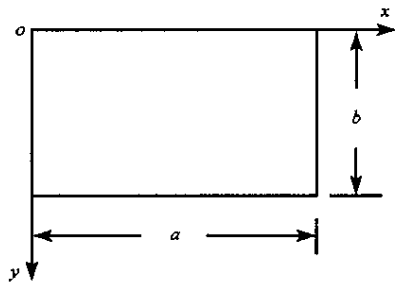


图 1 板的坐标系

Fig. 1 Coordinate system of plate

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(1) 式得:

$$A_{mn} = \frac{4 \int_0^a \int_0^b q \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y dx dy}{D_{11} \alpha^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \alpha^2 \beta^2 + D_{22} \beta^4} \quad (3)$$

采用分离变量法, 令 $w = X(x)Y(y)$, 代入(1)式, 并令 $q = 0$, 可得两类齐次解: 一类为代数多项式解

$$w = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j} \quad (4)$$

式中, $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 和 $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$; $i = 0, 1$ 和 $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$ 通常, $D_{11} D_{12} > (D_{12} + 2D_{66})^2$, 则另一类解为:

$$w = (A_1 \sin \alpha x + A_2 \cos \alpha x) Y \quad (5)$$

$$Y = (B_1 \sinh \alpha_1 y + B_2 \cosh \alpha_1 y) \{ C_1 \sin \alpha_2 y + D_1 \cos \alpha_2 y \} \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \alpha \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{D_{11}}{4D_{22}} \pm \frac{D_{12} + 2D_{66}}{2D_{22}}}} \quad (7)$$

以上公式的求解过程可参见文献 [11]。在以上各式中, 如将 $x, y, Y, \alpha, D_{22}, D_{11}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 分别用 $y, x, X, \beta, D_{11}, D_{22}, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 代替, 可得另一类相似的解。

2 一般解的建立

在以上各种齐次解和特解中, 经过适当选取、变换, 可以得出一个满足任意边界条件和任意载荷的一般解, 本文取为^[11]:

$$\begin{aligned} w = & \sum_m \left\{ \left[A_m \frac{\sinh \alpha_1 (b-y)}{\sinh \alpha_1 b} + C_m \frac{\sinh \alpha_1 y}{\sinh \alpha_1 b} \right] \frac{\sin \alpha_2 (b-y)}{\sin \alpha_2 b} \right. \\ & + \left. \left[B_m \frac{\sinh \alpha_1 (b-y)}{\sinh \alpha_1 b} + D_m \frac{\sinh \alpha_1 y}{\sinh \alpha_1 b} \right] \frac{\sin \alpha_2 y}{\sin \alpha_2 b} \right\} \sin \alpha x \\ & + \sum_n \left\{ \left[E_n \frac{\sinh \beta_1 (a-x)}{\sinh \beta_1 a} + G_n \frac{\sinh \beta_1 x}{\sinh \beta_1 a} \right] \frac{\sin \beta_2 (a-x)}{\sin \beta_2 a} \right. \\ & + \left. \left[F_n \frac{\sinh \beta_1 (a-x)}{\sinh \beta_1 a} + H_n \frac{\sinh \beta_1 x}{\sinh \beta_1 a} \right] \frac{\sinh \beta_2 x}{\sinh \beta_2 a} \right\} \sin \beta y \\ & + a_{00} + a_{10} \frac{x}{a} + a_{01} \frac{y}{b} + a_{11} \frac{xy}{ab} + a_{20} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + a_{02} \frac{y^2}{b^2} + a_{21} \frac{x^2 y}{a^2 b} + a_{12} \frac{xy^2}{ab^2} \\ & + a_{30} \frac{x^3}{a^3} + a_{03} \frac{y^3}{b^3} + a_{31} \frac{x^3 y}{a^3 b} + a_{13} \frac{xy^3}{ab^3} + \sum_m \sum_n A_{mn} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

(8) 式共有 $4m + 4n + 12$ 个积分常数, 每个边有两个边界条件: 挠度和等效剪力应分别等于给定值。将边界条件方程式中的非正弦函数均展开成正弦级数, 根据正交性可得 $(2m + 2n)$ 个方程式, 每个角有三个角点条件: 挠度或反力, 角两边的斜度或弯矩均应分别等于给定值, 故又有 3×4 个方程式, 正好可以求解全部积分常数。采用(2)式作为载荷的特例, 是由于其能满足各种载荷情形。虽然双正弦级数收敛性慢, 但由于解的各个部分均变成正弦级数, 故不受影响。有关非正弦函数展开成正弦函数的公式可参看文献 [12]。

根据变分原理, 角点的弯矩值不要求得到满足, 通常角点的弯矩值不是最大值。为了简单起见, 可令所有角点的弯矩值为零, 由此可得出

$$\alpha_{20} = \alpha_{02} = \alpha_{21} = \alpha_{12} = \alpha_{30} = \alpha_{03} = \alpha_{31} = \alpha_{13} = 0 \quad (9)$$

这样, 可使计算大大简化。

3 算例

考虑一水池(如图 2)承受静水压力, 顶边简支, 底边固定。Oxy 板的边界条件为:

$$(w)_{y=0} = 0, (w)_{y=b} = 0, (M_y)_{y=0} = 0, \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} = 0 \quad (10)$$

由于板的拉压刚度远大于挠曲刚度,故这种结构竖直边的挠度应视为不变,故应有:

$$(w)_{x=0} = 0, (w)_{x=a} = 0 \tag{11}$$

$$w(0,0) = 0, w(a,0) = 0, w(0,b) = 0, w(a,b) = 0 \tag{12}$$

这种结构角点的弯矩不会很大,故可将(9)式代入(8)式,

利用对称性可使计算大大简化,由于变形关于中线 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 对称,故有:

$$(M_x)_{x=0} = (M_x)_{x=a} \tag{13}$$

对于 $o'x'y'$ 板,我们有相似的边界条件,这些板在相连的边上的连续性条件为:

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} = \left(\frac{\partial w'}{\partial x}\right)_{x'=a'}, (M_x)_{x=0} = (M'_{x'})_{x'=a'} \tag{14}$$

式中,

$$M_x = -\left(D_{11}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + D_{12}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

将(9)式代入(8)式,然后代入以上各式,即可进行求解。求解过程可参见文献[7],求得弯矩沿 $x=0$ 和 $x=a/2$ 的值见表1($a'/a=1.5$)和表2($a'/a=1$)。此时:

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_{x=0} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_{x=a} = 0, (M_x)_{x=a/2} = (M'_{x'})_{x'=a/2}, (M_y)_{x=a/2} = (M'_{y'})_{x'=a/2}$$

由表1可以看出,最大弯矩是底边中点的 y 方向弯矩。由于 $a' > a$,故 $M'_{y'}(a'/2, b) = -0.0714$ 的绝对值大于 $M_y(a/2, b) = -0.0662$ 的绝对值,这是容易理解的。将表1和表2对比,当 $a' = a$ 时,绝对值最大的弯矩 $M_y(a/2, b) = -0.0662$ 和 $a' > a$ 的相同(精确计算结果应是近似相等),这是因为远离连续边,故影响不大。而两个表中的 $(M_x)_{x=0}$ 则相差比较大,这是因为 a' 和 a 相差大,则影响也大。当 $a' = a$ 时,每块板和顶边简支其余三边固定的板应是相同的,我们亦进行了计算,其结果确实相同,说明本文的计算是正确的。

表1 弯矩沿 $x=0$ 和 $x=a/2$ 的值($a'/a=1.5$)

Tab.1 The moment (gb^3) along $x=0$ and $x=a/2$ when $a'/a=1.5$

y	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1
$(M_x)_{x=0}$	-0.0158	-0.0251	-0.0254	-0.0216	-0.0013	0.0000
$(M_x)_{x=a/2}$	0.0119	0.0185	0.0186	0.0163	0.0049	-0.0099
$(M_y)_{x=a/2}$	0.0169	0.0276	0.0283	0.0246	-0.0019	-0.0662
$(M'_{x'})_{x'=a'/2}$	0.0063	0.0095	0.0093	0.0077	0.0006	-0.0107
$(M'_{y'})_{x'=a'/2}$	0.0199	0.0315	0.0315	0.0261	-0.0051	-0.0714

表2 弯矩沿 $x=0$ 和 $x=a/2$ 的值($a'/a=1$)

Tab.2 The moment (gb^3) along $x=0$ and $x=a/2$ when $a'/a=1$

y	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1
$(M_x)_{x=0}$	-0.0142	-0.0229	-0.0232	-0.0198	-0.0007	0.0000
$(M_x)_{x=a/2}$	0.0118	0.0183	0.0184	0.0161	0.0049	-0.0098
$(M_y)_{x=a/2}$	0.0164	0.0268	0.0276	0.0241	-0.0019	-0.0662

4 结论

用解析法求解了正交异性矩形板结构的弯曲问题。每块板均可由统一建立的偏微分方程得到适用

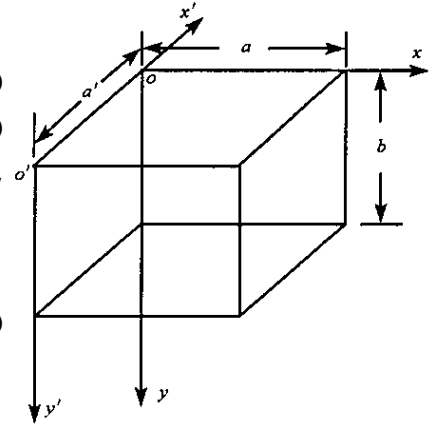


图2 水池简图

Fig.2 Sketch of water tank

于任意边界条件和任意载荷的一般解。解中的积分常数由边界条件和连续性条件确定。对于由互相垂直的板组成的结构(如本文的算例),在相连边的连续性条件为:板的挠度均为零,板的斜度和弯矩均相等。相当于每块板边仍为两个边界条件,每个角点的挠度和角两边的弯矩均为零,亦相当于每个角点仍为三个角点条件,故总的方程式仍与全部积分常数相等。

板结构也可以是同平面的(如图3),由于每块板的材料、厚度、载荷、边界条件可能不同,故不能当作一块板处理。此时沿相连边的连续性条件为:板的挠度、斜度、弯矩和等效剪力均相等,相当于每个边仍为两个边界条件。板结构内的任一交点则有连续条件为:四个板在该点的挠度相等,即有三个独立等式;另外一个等式为:四个板在该点的反力的和等于集中荷载。又由于这种板结构的许多交点是在板的中间,交点(即角点)的弯矩是很大的,有时是最大的,故此时结构不能取 $\alpha_{20} = \alpha_{02} = \dots = 0$ 。但每个角点还有上下两块板以及左右两块两两相等的斜度和弯矩连续性条件,共8个,加上前面提到的4个,总共12个,相当于每块板每个角仍为三个角点条件。在板结构边界上交点的角点条件则分三种情形:当边界为平夹时,应有挠度和边界斜度均等于零;当边界为简支时,应有挠度和边界弯矩均等于零,两种情形在连接边的斜度矩均等于零;当边界为自由时,则应有边界弯矩为零,连接边的挠度、斜度和弯矩以及反力均相等,故每块板的角点条件仍相当于3个。

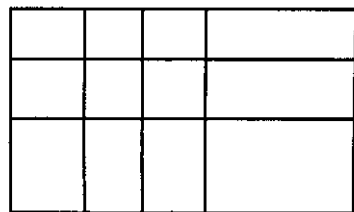


图3 同平面板结构

Fig.3 Plate structure in same plane

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