

样条有限点法分析板的非线性动力响应问题*

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摘要 本文提出了用样条有限点法分析板的几何非线性动力响应问题。采用了三次 B 样条函数与梁的振型函数的乘积作为试函数,由虚位移原理的动力方程出发,建立起以样条函数结点参数表示的基本方程,推导了非线性刚度矩阵的精确显式,并用 wilson- θ 法求解动力增量方程,求得挠度响应曲线。本文给出了算例,并与文献结果进行比较。本文提出的方法具有计算量小、精度高等优点。是十分有效的方法。

关键词 几何非线性, 动力响应, 试函数

分类号 O322

板的非线性动力响应问题,是薄壁结构设计一个很重要的问题,国内外都曾做过大量研究,采用了 辽金法^[1]、有限差分法^[2]和有限元法^[3]等。求解结构非线性动力响应问题,一般计算工作量大。为了解决这一问题,一些新的计算方法不断出现。目前样条有限点法应用逐渐广泛,在结构非线性静力问题中已得到很好应用,但在结构非线性动力响应方面的论述,目前尚未见到。本文提出用样条有限点法分析板的非线性动力响应。

1 基本方程推导

本文研究的平板满足 Kichoff 假设,以 u, v, w 表示中面任一点的位移状态,对图示平板,沿 x 方向取 N 等分

$$h = \frac{a}{N} = x_{i+1} - x_i, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$x_{-1} = -h, \quad x_{N+1} = a + h$$

并且取试函数为以下形式:

$$u = [N_1]\{\delta\}_p, \quad v = [N_2]\{\delta\}_p, \quad w = [N_3]\{\delta\}_b \quad (1)$$

式中, $[N_1] = [[N_u] \quad 0]$, $[N_2] = [0, [N_v]]$, $[N_3] = [N_w]$

$$[N_u] = [[\phi]X_1 \quad [\phi]X_2 \dots [\phi]X_r]; [N_v] = [[\phi]Y_1 \quad [\phi]Y_2 \dots [\phi]Y_r]$$

$$[N_w] = [[\phi]Z_1 \quad [\phi]Z_2 \dots [\phi]Z_r]$$

$$\{\delta\}_p = [\{\alpha\}]^T \quad \{\beta\}^T \quad \{\delta\}_b = \{\gamma\} \quad \{\delta\} = [\{\delta\}_p^T \quad \{\delta\}_b^T]^T$$

$$\{\alpha\} = [\{\alpha\}_1^T \quad \{\alpha\}_2^T \dots \{\alpha\}_r^T]^T \quad \{\alpha\}_m = [\alpha_{-1m} \quad \alpha_{0m} \dots \alpha_{N+1m}]^T$$

$$\{\beta\} = [\{\beta\}_1^T \quad \{\beta\}_2^T \dots \{\beta\}_r^T]^T \quad \{\beta\}_m = [\beta_{-1m} \quad \beta_{0m} \dots \beta_{N+1m}]^T$$

$$\{\gamma\} = [\{\gamma\}_1^T \quad \{\gamma\}_2^T \dots \{\gamma\}_r^T]^T \quad \{\gamma\}_m = [\gamma_{-1m} \quad \gamma_{0m} \dots \gamma_{N+1m}]^T \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

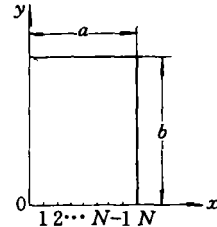


图1 平板划分示意图

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上面各式中下标 p 表示平面, b 表示弯曲, $[\phi]$ 是以三次 B 样条基函数组成的行阵, 具体形式见文献[4], 只需对其靠近端部的基样条做适当修正, 便可适用于各类边界条件。本文考虑以下两种边界条件:

(i) 四边简支: $x=0, a \quad u=w=w_{,xx}=0; y=0, b \quad v=w=w_{,yy}=0$

(ii) 四边固支: $x=0, a \quad u=w=w_{,x}=0; y=0, b \quad v=w=w_{,y}=0$

对于以上边界条件, 梁函数取以下形式:

$$X_m = \cos \frac{m\pi y}{b}, \quad Y_m = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b}, \quad Z_m = \sin \frac{m\pi y}{b} \quad (2)$$

其中, 固支边界条件下, Z_m 取为:

$$Z_m = \sin \frac{\mu_m}{b} y - \operatorname{sh} \frac{\mu_m}{b} y - a_m (\cos \frac{\mu_m}{b} y - \operatorname{ch} \frac{\mu_m}{b} y) \quad (3)$$

$$a_m = \frac{\sin \mu_m - \operatorname{sh} \mu_m}{\cos \mu_m - \operatorname{ch} \mu_m}$$

$$\mu_m = 4.730, 7.8532, 10.996, \dots, \frac{2m+1}{2}\pi; m = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

由文献[5], 板的大挠度应变——位移关系为

$$\{\epsilon\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \\ -2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

将(1)式代入(4)式, 可得到:

$$\{\epsilon\} = \begin{bmatrix} [B_0^p] \\ [B_0^b] \end{bmatrix} \{\delta\} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & [B_L^p] \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \{\delta\} \quad (5)$$

式中,

$$[B_L^b] = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} \\ \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\ \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y} + \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{又} \quad \{\delta\} = [D][\epsilon]; \quad [D] = \begin{bmatrix} [D^p] & 0 \\ 0 & [D^b] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[D^p] = D^p \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 0 \\ \mu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\mu}{2} \end{bmatrix}; \quad [D^b] = D^b \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 0 \\ \mu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\mu}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad D^p = \frac{EH}{1-\mu^2}; \quad D^b = \frac{EH^3}{12(1-\mu^2)}$$

系统的势能:

$$\pi = \frac{1}{2} \int_s \{\epsilon\}^T [D] \{\epsilon\} ds - \int_s \{u, v, w\} \begin{Bmatrix} q_x \\ q_y \\ q_z \end{Bmatrix} ds \quad (6)$$

根据虚位移原理的动力方程,有

$$\delta\pi + \int_s \rho H \{\delta u, \delta v, \delta w\} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{Bmatrix} ds = 0 \quad (7)$$

将式(1),(5),(6)代入(7)式,且略去中面内惯性和平面内载荷,得到:

$$\begin{bmatrix} [K_0^e] & [K_1^e] \\ \text{对称} & [K_0^e] + [K_1^e] + [K_2^e] \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \{\delta\}_p \\ \{\delta\}_b \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [m_p] & 0 \\ 0 & [m_b] \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \{\delta\}_b \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ \{\delta\}_b \end{Bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

式中 $[K_0^e]$ 、 $[K_0^b]$ 为线性刚度矩阵, $[K_1^e]$ 、 $[K_1^b]$ 、 $[K_2^e]$ 为非线性刚度矩阵。其具体形式如下:

$$[K_0^e] = \int_s [B_0^e]^T [D^p] [B_0^e] ds = \begin{bmatrix} [K_{uw}] & [K_{uv}] \\ \text{对称} & [K_{vw}] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[K_0^b] = \int_s [B_0^b]^T [D^b] [B_0^b] ds = [K_{ww}^0]$$

$$[K_1^e] = \int_s [B_0^e]^T [D^p] [B_L^e] ds = \begin{bmatrix} [K_{uw}] \\ [K_{vw}] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[K_1^b] = \int_s [G]^T [F] [G] ds = [K_{ww}^1]$$

$$[K_2^e] = 2 \int_s [b_L^e]^T [D^p] [B_L^e] ds = [K_{ww}^2]$$

式中,

$$[G] = \begin{bmatrix} [N_3], x \\ [N_3], y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[F] = \frac{D^p}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \{\delta\}_p^T [N_1], x + \mu \{\delta\}_p^T [N_2], y, & \frac{1-\mu}{2} \{\delta\}_p^T [N_1], y + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \{\delta\}_p^T [N_2], x \\ \text{对称} & \mu \{\delta\}_p^T [N_1], x + \{\delta\}_p^T [N_2], y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[K_{uw}] = D^p \int_s \{ [N_1], x [N_1], x + \frac{1-\mu}{2} [N_1], y [N_1], y \} ds$$

$$[K_{uv}] = D^p \int_s \{ \mu [N_1], x [N_2], y + \frac{1-\mu}{2} [N_1], y [N_2], x \} ds$$

$$[K_{vw}] = D^p \int_s \{ [N_2], y [N_2], y + \frac{1-\mu}{2} [N_2], x [N_2], x \} ds$$

$$[K_{ww}^0] = D^b \int_s \{ [N_3], x [N_3], x + \mu [N_3], y [N_3], x + \mu [N_3], x [N_3], y \} ds$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + [N_3]_{,yy}^T [N_3]_{,yy} + 2(1 - \mu) [N_3]_{,xy}^T [N_3]_{,xy} \} ds \\
[K_{uv}] &= \frac{D^p}{2} \int_s \{ \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_1]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} + \mu \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_1]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\
& + \frac{1-\mu}{2} (\langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_1]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_1]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x}) \} ds \\
[K_{vw}] &= \frac{D^p}{2} \int_s \{ \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_2]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} + \mu \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_2]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x} \\
& + \frac{1-\mu}{2} (\langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_2]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y} + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_2]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x}) \} ds \\
[K_{uv}^1] &= \frac{D^p}{2} \int_s \{ \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_1]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_2]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\
& + \mu (\langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_1]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_2]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x}) \\
& + \frac{1-\mu}{2} (\langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_1]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x} + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_2]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} \\
& + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_1]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y} + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_2]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y}) \} ds \\
[K_{uv}^2] &= \frac{D^p}{2} \int_s \{ \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} \langle \delta \rangle_b [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} \\
& + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \langle \delta \rangle_b [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\
& + \frac{1+\mu}{2} (\langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x} \langle \delta \rangle_b [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} \\
& + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y} \langle \delta \rangle_b [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\
& + \frac{1-\mu}{2} (\langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} \langle \delta \rangle_b [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\
& + \langle \delta \rangle_b^T [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \langle \delta \rangle_b [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x}) \} ds \\
[m_p] &= \int_s \rho H \{ [N_1]^T [N_1] + [N_2]^T [N_2] \} ds; [m_b] = \int_s \rho H [N_3]^T [N_3] ds \\
\{P\}_b &= \int_s [N_3]^T \{q\}_b ds
\end{aligned}$$

从 $[K_1^1]$, $[K_1^2]$, $[K_2^2]$ 的表达式可见,它们分别是节点参数的一次和二次函数。为了在计算中不至于在每一个时间步长里都对非线性刚度矩阵进行积分,本文求得了非线性刚度矩阵的精确显式。对于含有一次节点参数的积分,以 $[K_{uv}]$ 中的第一项积分为例,可写成以下形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} [SK_{11}] & [SK_{12}] & \cdots & [SK_{1r}] \\ [SK_{21}] & [SK_{22}] & \cdots & [SK_{2r}] \\ \vdots & & & \\ [SK_{r1}] & [SK_{r2}] & \cdots & [SK_{rr}] \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$[SK_{kl}] = \begin{bmatrix} A_{-1-1}^* & A_{-10}^* & \cdots & A_{-1N+1}^* \\ A_{0-1}^* & A_{00}^* & \cdots & A_{0N+1}^* \\ \vdots & & & \\ A_{N+1-1}^* & A_{N+10}^* & \cdots & A_{N+1N+1}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

式中,任一元素 A_{ij}^* 表示如下:

$$A_{ij}^* = \gamma_{-1m} a_{-1} + \gamma_{0m} a_0 + \gamma_{1m} a_1 + \cdots + \gamma_{N+1m} a_{N+1} \quad (11)$$

$$a_n = \int_s \Phi'_n \Phi'_i \Phi'_j Z_m X_k Z_l dx dy \quad (12)$$

$$n, i, j = -1, 0, 1, \dots, N+1; \quad m, k, l = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

对于含有二次节点参数的积分,以 $[K_{uv}^2]$ 中的第一项积分为例,可写成下面的形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} [WK_{11}] & [WK_{12}] & \dots & [WK_{1r}] \\ [WK_{21}] & [WK_{22}] & \dots & [WK_{2r}] \\ \vdots & & & \\ [WK_{r1}] & [WK_{r2}] & \dots & [WK_{rr}] \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

式中,

$$[WK_M] = \begin{bmatrix} E_{-1-1}^* & E_{-10}^* & \dots & E_{-1N+1}^* \\ E_{0-1}^* & E_{00}^* & \dots & E_{0N+1}^* \\ \vdots & & & \\ E_{N+1-1}^* & E_{N+10}^* & \dots & E_{N+1N+1}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

式中任一元素 E_{ij}^* 可写成:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ij}^* = & \lambda_{-1-1} \gamma_{-1m} \gamma_{-1n} + \lambda_{0-1} \gamma_{0m} \gamma_{-1n} + \dots + \lambda_{N+1-1} \gamma_{N+1m} \gamma_{-1n} \\ & + \lambda_{-10} \gamma_{-1m} \gamma_{0n} + \lambda_{00} \gamma_{0m} \gamma_{0n} + \dots + \lambda_{N+10} \gamma_{N+1m} \gamma_{0n} + \dots \\ & + \lambda_{1N+1} \gamma_{-1m} \gamma_{N+1n} + \lambda_{0N+1} \gamma_{0m} \gamma_{N+1n} + \dots + \lambda_{N+1N+1} \gamma_{N+1m} \gamma_{N+1n} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\lambda_{pq} = \int_s \Phi'_p \Phi'_q \Phi'_i \Phi'_j Z_m Z_n Z_k Z_l dx dy \quad (16)$$

$$p, q, i, j = -1, 0, 1, \dots, N+1; \quad m, n, k, l = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

非线性刚度矩阵中所有积分都可写成类似于上面的形式,其中各项系数都是样条基函数或样条基函数对 x 的导数与梁函数或梁函数对 y 的导数的乘积积分,只需将文献[4]中的方法加以推广,便可求得诸如 $\int_0^a \phi'_i \phi'_j \phi'_k dx$, $\int_0^a \phi'_i \phi'_j dx$, \dots 等形式的精确积分。这样非线性刚度矩阵在计算中只需按其表达式赋值,不必每步都进行积分,大大节省了计算时间。

本文采用增量法,用 wilson- θ 法求解。因为非线性刚度矩阵具有显式,所以只需对(8)式直接微分,便可得到增量方程和切线刚度矩阵:

$$[m]d[\delta] + [K_t]d\{\delta\} = d\{P\} \quad (17)$$

式中, $[K_t] = [K_0] + [K_n] + [K_n]_t$

$$[K_n] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & [K_1^t] \\ \text{对称} & [K_1^b] + [K_2^b] \end{bmatrix}; \quad [K_n]_t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & [K_1^t] \\ \text{对称} & [K_2^b]_t + [K_{uv}^b] \end{bmatrix}$$

$[m]$ 为质量矩阵, $[K_0]$ 为线性刚度矩阵,

$$\begin{aligned} [K_2^b]_t = & D^2 \int_s \{ \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_x^T [N_3]_{,x} \{\delta\}_b [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x} + \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_y^T [N_3]_{,y} \{\delta\}_b [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} (\{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_x^T [N_3]_{,y} \{\delta\}_b [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,x} + \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_y^T [N_3]_{,x} \{\delta\}_b [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,y} \\ & + \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_x^T [N_3]_{,x} \{\delta\}_b [N_3]_{,y}^T [N_3]_{,y} + \{\delta\}_b^T [N_3]_y^T [N_3]_{,y} \{\delta\}_b [N_3]_{,x}^T [N_3]_{,x}) ds \end{aligned}$$

最后求解动力增量方程(17)。

2 算例和计算结果

本文对四边简支和四边固支方板在受均布突加载荷和均布谐波激励载荷下的几何非线性动力响应进行了计算,所选参数如下:

(i)受均布突加载荷 $q=q_0(t \geq 0)$

方板边长 $a=243.8\text{cm}$,板厚 $H=0.635\text{cm}$,弹性模量 $E=7.031 \times 10^5 \text{kg/cm}^2$,密度 $\rho=2.547 \times 10^{-6} \text{kgs}^2/\text{cm}^4$,泊松比 $\mu=0.25$, $q_0=4.88 \times 10^{-4} \text{kg/cm}^2$.

(ii)受均布谐波激励: $q=q_0 \cos \alpha t (t \geq 0)$

板厚与板宽之比: $H/a=0.04$,激励频率 α 与固有频率 ω 的比 $\bar{\omega}=\alpha/\omega=0.8$, $\mu=0.3$, $E=7.0 \times 10^6 \text{N/cm}^2$, $q_0=70 \text{N/cm}^2$.

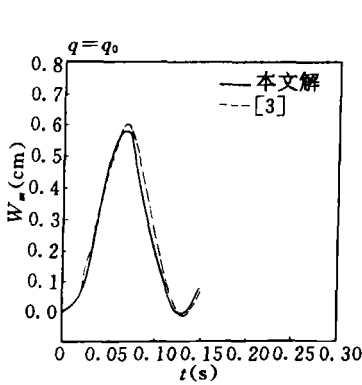


图2 四边简支板受均布突加载荷的挠度响应曲线

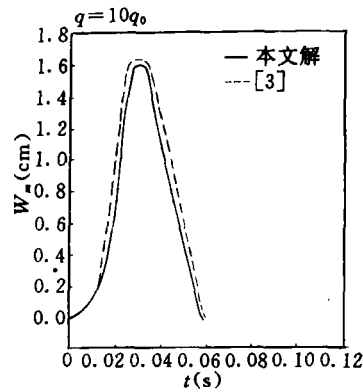


图3 四边简支板受均布突加载荷的挠度响应曲线

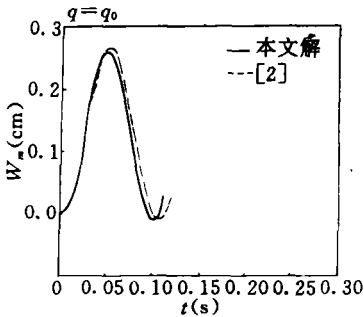


图4 四边固支板受均布突加载荷的挠度响应曲线

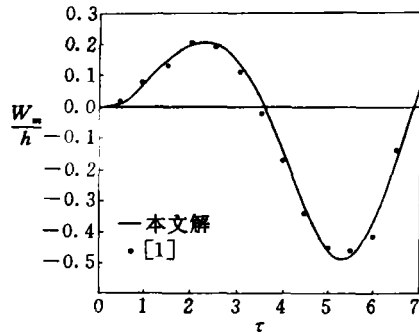


图5 四边简支板受均布谐波激励的挠度响应曲线

本文对以上算例进行了计算,求得板中点的挠度响应曲线,并与文献[1]的结果进行了比较。从图可见,本文的结果与文献[1]的结果是一致的。但本文的方法所需自由度少,程序简单,计算时间短。

3 结束语

用样条有限点法分析板的非线性动力响应,具有以下两个特点,一是精度高,二是计算量小。对于相同的精度,比起有限元法来,所需的自由度少,特别是非线性刚度矩阵采用了显式,大大节省了计算时间。经过本文的实践证明,样条有限点法省时、省内存,剪度高,是分析结构非线性动力响应的一种新的有效方法,有工程实用价值。

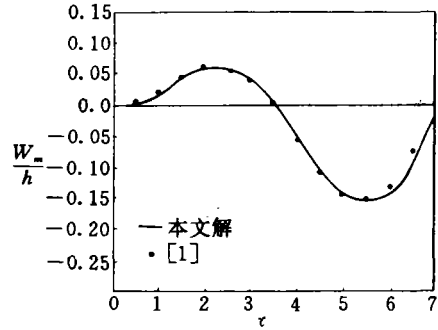


图6 四边固支板受均布谐波激励的挠度响应曲线

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Using Spline Finite Point Method to Solve the Problem of Nonlinear Dynamic Response of Plates

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Abstract

In this paper, the spline finite point method is proposed to solve the problem of geometric nonlinear dynamic response of plates. Taking the form of the product of the cubic spline function and the mode shape function of beam, as trial function and starting from virtual displacement principle, the exact and explicit expression of nonlinear stiffness matrix is derived and the dynamic incremental equations are solved by means of Wilson- θ method. The computational examples are given in this paper. Compared to the achievements known, the method in it has following advantages; it leads to smaller amount of computational work, and it has higher accuracy. So the spline finite point method is more effective in analyzing nonlinear dynamic response of plates.

Key words dynamic responses, geometric nonlinearity, trial function