

圆柱壳体液压屈曲问题的研究

林 福 泳

(精密机械工程系)

摘要 本文从弹性力学基本方程导出圆柱壳体屈曲的基本方程,并将这个方程应用于各向异性材料的叠层壳体,计算表明,经典理论和本文方法有较大的差别。

关键词 初始函数,屈曲,初始应力

0 引言

壳体的屈曲问题已有大量的文献,但是主要是从经典的板壳理论或位移高阶理论出发来求解问题,由于没有考虑应力的连续性,这些理论用于叠层时会产生较大的误差.本文应用初始函数法来解圆柱壳体液压稳定性问题,由于考虑了位移和应力的完全连续性,因此,预期应用于叠层会得出较好的结果.初始函数法始于 Vlasov^[1,2],以后 Das 和 Seture^[3]将这一方法应用于平面弹性力学问题,Sundare 等^[4]应用此方法于各向异性材料板弯曲问题;作者等应用此法并虚拟载荷法于复合材料叠层矩形板的弯曲问题^[5].

1 基本方程

1.1 单层的情况

有初始应力的弹性力学平衡方程可以用以下式子表示^[6]为

$$\sigma_{,\mu}^{\lambda\mu} + (\sigma^{(0)\lambda\mu} u_{,\mu}^{\lambda})_i = 0,$$

式中, $\sigma^{\lambda\mu}$ 是应力, $\sigma^{(0)\lambda\mu}$ 是初始应力; u^{λ} 是位移.

对于稳定性问题,平衡方程可以用下式表示

$$\sigma_{,\mu}^{\lambda\mu} + (K\sigma^{(0)\lambda\mu} u_{,\mu}^{\lambda})_i = 0. \quad (1)$$

如果将式(1)与应力应变关系方程联合起来求解,可以得到下面的基本方程:

$$\partial/\partial z\{\delta\} = [D]\{\delta\}, \quad (2)$$

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式中, $\{\delta\} = [u, v, z, x, y, w]^T$, 其中 u, v, w 分别为三个方向位移, $[D]$ 是混合矩阵. 对于圆柱壳体液压稳定性情况, 在圆柱坐标下 $[D]$ 为

$$[D] =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{14} & 0 & c_{16} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ 0 & \frac{c_{22}}{r} & 0 & 0 & c_{25} & c_{26} \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} \\ c_{31} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & c_{32} \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} & \frac{c_{33}}{r} & c_{34} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & c_{35} \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} & \frac{c_{36}}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{c_{37}}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \\ c'_{41} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + (c''_{41} + K) \frac{\partial^2}{r^2 \partial \theta^2} & c_{42} \frac{\partial^2}{r \partial \theta \partial x} & c_{43} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{c_{44}}{r} & 0 & c_{45} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ c_{51} \frac{\partial^2}{r \partial \theta \partial x} & c_{52} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + (c''_{52} + K) \frac{\partial^2}{r^2 \partial \theta^2} & c_{53} \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} & 0 & \frac{c_{55}}{r} & c_{56} \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} \\ c_{61} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & c_{62} \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} & c_{63} & 0 & 0 & \frac{c_{66}}{r} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, $K = k \cdot \sigma_0^{(0)} = k \cdot \sigma_0^{(0)}$, $c_{14} = 1/Gxz$, $c_{16} = -1$, $c_{22} = 1$, $c_{25} = 1/G\theta z$, $c_{26} = 1$, $c_{31} = E_{11}v_{13}/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c_{32} = E_{22}v_{23}/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c_{34} = -1$, $c_{35} = -1$, $c'_{41} = -E_{11}/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c''_{41} = -Gxz$, $c_{42} = -Gxz/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c_{43} = (v_{13} + v_{12}v_{23})/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c_{44} = -1$, $c_{45} = -v_{12}E_{22}/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c_{51} = v_{12}E_{11}/(1 - v_{12}v_{21}) - Gxz$, $c'_{52} = -Gxz$, $c''_{52} = -E_{22}/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c_{53} = v_{13}/(1 - v_{12}v_{21})$, $c_{55} = -2 \cdot c_{45} - c'_{52}$, $c_{56} = -(v_{31} + v_{32}v_{21})E_{11}/E_{33}$, $c_{62} = -(v_{32} + v_{31}v_{12})E_{22}/E_{33}$, $c_{33} = (1 - (v_{31}v_{13} + v_{12}v_{23}v_{31} + v_{12}v_{23} + v_{31}v_{21}v_{32}))/E_{33}$, $c_{66} = c_{62}$.

将式(2)用 *Taylor* 级数展开得到

$$\begin{aligned} \{\delta\} = & [1 + [D]z + ([D]^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}([D])) \frac{z^2}{2!} + ([D]^3 + 2[D] \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}([D]) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2}([D]) \frac{z^2}{3!} + \dots) \{\delta_0\} = [H_0 + KH_1 + K^2H_2 + \dots + K^nH^n] \{\delta_0\} = [L] \{\delta_0\}. \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

1.2 叠层的情况

如果考虑到有 N 个叠层的情况, 在每一层取一组初始函数, 那么各层的应力, 位移可以表示为

$$\{\delta\}_i = [L]_i \{\delta_0\}_i, \quad (4)$$

其中 $[L]_i$ 为各层的混合矩阵.

如果考虑到各层之间位移, 应力的连续性, 那么就可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} [L_{i+1}(-h_{i+1})] \{\delta_0\}_{i+1} &= [L_i(h_i)] \{\delta_0\}_i, \\ \{\delta_0\}_{i+1} &= [L_{i+1}^{-1}(-h_{i+1})] \cdot [L_i(h_i)] \{\delta_0\}_i \\ &\approx [L_{i+1}(h_{i+1})] \cdot [L_i(h_i)] \{\delta_0\}_i, \end{aligned}$$

同样

$$\{\delta_0\}_{i-1} = [L_{i-1}^{-1}(h_{i-1})] \cdot [L_i(-h_i)] \{\delta_0\}_i$$

$$\approx [L_{i-1}(-h_{i-1})] \cdot [L_i(-h_i)] \{\delta_0\}_i, \quad (6)$$

上下表面边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r = r_N + h_N \text{ 时, } x = 0, y = 0, z = 0; \\ r = r_1 - h_1 \text{ 时, } x = 0, y = 0, z = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

2 数值例子

例如,有一具有三个等厚层的正交叠层,其中上表面受有均布压力 kq_0 ,轴向为无限长,这个叠层次序为 $90^\circ/0/90^\circ$,各层的材料弹性系数为

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 = 25 \times 10^6 P, \quad E_2 = 10^6 P, \quad G_{12} = c_{13} = 0.5 \times 10^6 P, \\ G_{23} = 0.2 \times 10^6 P, v_{12} = v_{23} = v_{13} = 0.25, \end{aligned}$$

计算结果如表1.

表1 极限压力 P (叠层为 $(90^\circ/0/90^\circ)$)

r	h	$P/10^6(P)$	r	h	$P/10^6$
10	0.1	3.0925×10^{-6}	20	0.2	3.0578×10^{-6}
10	0.2	1.851×10^{-5}	40	0.4	2.978×10^{-6}
10	0.3	1.547×10^{-2}			
经典解当 $h/R=0.01$ 时, $P=53.16P$					

3 讨论和结论

本文采用严格弹性力学方法,然后用 *Taylor* 级数展开求解,对位移展开 $u(h')$,对于应力展开到 $O(h')$,因此,所得到的结果要较经典结果好,由于经典理论用了 *Love* 假设,在理论上会有一些的误差.另外,对于材料各向异性相差较大且相邻两层材料主力方向弹性系数相差较大,经典理论的误差会变得很明显,特别中间层不起作用时,那么三层几乎变成了两层,这样经典理论的误差就会显得更大.

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A Study of the Flexion of Cylindrical Shell

Lin Fuyong

(Department of Precision Mechanical Engineering)

Abstract Basic equations of the buckling of cylindrical shell are derived by the author from basic equations of elastic mechanics and are applied to the laminated plates made by anisotropic materials. It is indicated by numerical calculation that the method presented in this paper differs greatly from that of classical theory, the values in this paper are even less than that of classical theory in case two adjacent laminates differ greatly in their elastic properties of materials.

Key words initial function, buckling, initial stress