

# 环向加筋圆柱壳自由振动的摄动解\*

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## 摘 要

本文采用奇异摄动中的PLK方法和作者在[13]中所提出的广义Hale定理, 讨论研究了带有环向加强筋圆柱壳的自由振动, 由此并给出了一个计算环向加筋圆柱壳固有频率的一般计算表达式. 为了验证本文解的精确性, 文中还采用数值方法对此作了对比, 比较结果表明, 摄动一阶近似解已达到较好的精度.

加筋圆柱壳的自由振动问题最初是Junger<sup>[1]</sup>(1954)提出并研究的. 但比较详细及对后继研究有较大影响的是Galletly<sup>[2]</sup>(1954), 他是把加强筋和面板隔离并分别计算它们各自的应变能和动能, 然后采用能量法统一求解. 此后, 在Galletly的工作基础上, 不少学者分别采用差分法<sup>[3]</sup>、有限元法<sup>[4,5]</sup>和其它近似方法<sup>[6-10]</sup>讨论及研究了这一问题.

在本文, 我们采用奇异摄动中的PLK方法<sup>[11,12]</sup>和作者在文献[13]中所提出的广义Hale定理, 成功地得到了带有环向加强筋圆柱壳自由振动问题的摄动解. 此外, 为了验证本文所给出摄动解的精确性, 我们也采用有限元法进行了计算. 摄动解和数值解的比较结果表明, 摄动一阶近似就能达到较高的精度.

## 一、基本方程

据Flügge<sup>[14]</sup>壳体基本平衡方程, 计及由于振动而引起的惯性力, 不难得到如下的圆柱壳运动平衡方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{\theta x}}{R\partial\theta} &= \rho h \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial N_{x\theta}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_\theta}{R\partial\theta} - \left( \frac{\partial M_\theta}{R^2\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial M_{x\theta}}{R\partial x} \right) &= \rho h \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{x\theta}}{R\partial x\partial\theta} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{\theta x}}{R\partial\theta\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 M_\theta}{R^2\partial\theta^2} + \frac{N_\theta}{R} &= \rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

其中,  $\rho$ 是材料的密度;  $N$ 和 $M$ 分别为膜力和弯矩;  $u, v, w$ 为壳体中面位移;  $h$ 为壳体厚度;  $R$ 为圆柱壳的半径;  $x$ 和 $\theta$ 为圆柱壳在纵向和环向的坐标参量;  $t$ 为时间.

相应的内力位移关系式为:

\* 潘立宙推荐.

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 N_x &= B \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial v}{R \partial \theta} \right) - B \nu \frac{w}{R} + \frac{D}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \\
 N_\theta &= B \left[ \left( \frac{\partial v}{R \partial \theta} - \frac{w}{R} \right) + \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] - \frac{D}{R} \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} + \frac{w}{R^2} \right) \\
 N_{\theta x} &= \frac{1-\nu}{2} \cdot B \left( \frac{\partial u}{R \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{D}{R} \cdot \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left( \frac{\partial v}{R^2 \partial \theta} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{R \partial x \partial \theta} \right) \\
 N_{x\theta} &= \frac{1-\nu}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial u}{R \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{D}{R} \cdot \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left( -\frac{\partial v}{R \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{R \partial x \partial \theta} \right) \\
 M_\theta &= -D \left[ \left( \frac{w}{R^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} \right) + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right] \\
 M_x &= -D \left[ -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{R \partial x} + \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial v}{R^2 \partial \theta} \right) \right] \\
 M_{\theta x} &= -D(1-\nu) \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{R \partial \theta \partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v}{R \partial x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{R^2 \partial \theta} \right] \\
 M_{x\theta} &= -D(1-\nu) \left[ -\frac{\partial^2 w}{R \partial \theta \partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{R \partial x} \right]
 \end{aligned} \right\} (1.2)$$

其中,  $B = \frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2}$  为拉压刚度,  $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$  为弯曲刚度.

对于带有环向加强稀肋的圆柱壳, 由于在通常情况下, 其肋的刚度与壳体总刚度相比较要小得多, 且从有限元分析的数值结果中<sup>[15]</sup>知, 由于环肋所引起的壳体自振频率增量在数值上要比原来光壳的自振频率小一个量级. 因而实际上, 可把由于肋而产生的附加刚度及附加质量当作一摄动项引入基本方程中, 并根据奇异摄动中的 PLK<sup>[11,12]</sup>方法, 求得这一摄动项所引起的特征值(频率)增量. 这里为方便起见, 我们从任意变厚度圆柱壳的自由振动着手来研究带肋圆柱壳.

将内力-位移关系方程(1.2)代入基本平衡方程式(1.1), 得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & B \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{R \partial \theta \partial x} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} - \nu \frac{\partial w}{R \partial x} \right] \\
 & + \frac{D}{R^2} \left[ R \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} - \frac{1-\nu}{2R} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial \theta^2} + \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} \right] \\
 & + \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial v}{R \partial \theta} - \nu \frac{w}{R} \right] + \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = \rho h \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \\
 & B \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1+\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{R \partial x \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} - \frac{\partial w}{R^2 \partial \theta} \right] \\
 & + \frac{D}{R^2} \left[ \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{3-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial \theta} \right] + \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{R \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
 & + \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{3}{2R} (1-\nu) \left( -\frac{\partial v}{R \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{R \partial \theta \partial x} \right) \right] = \rho h \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}
 \end{aligned} \right\} (1.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & B \left[ \left( \frac{\partial v}{R^2 \partial \theta} - \frac{w}{R^2} \right) + \nu \frac{\partial u}{R \partial x} \right] - \frac{D}{R^2} \left[ \left( R^2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial \theta^2} \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{\partial^4 w}{R^2 \partial \theta^4} \right) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} + R \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^3} + \frac{3-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial \theta \partial x^2} - \frac{1-\nu}{2} \frac{\partial^3 u}{R \partial x \partial \theta^2} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{w}{R^2} \right] + \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial x^2} \left[ - \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v}{R \partial x} \right) - \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{R^2 \partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial v}{R^2 \partial \theta} \right) \right] \\
 & \quad + 2 \cdot \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \left[ - \left( \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{R \partial x^2} \right) - \nu \left( \frac{\partial^3 w}{R^2 \partial \theta^2 \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{R^2 \partial \theta \partial x} \right) \right] \\
 & \quad + \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \cdot (1-\nu) \left[ -2 \frac{\partial^3 w}{R \partial x \partial \theta^2} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{R \partial x \partial \theta} + \frac{1}{2R^2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial \theta^2} \right] = \rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

为求解方便, 将(1.3)式中的所有参量化成无量纲形式. 为此令

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 h^* &= h/h_0, & B^* &= B/B_0, & D^* &= D/D_0 \\
 \xi^* &= x/R, & \tau^* &= \omega t \\
 \{u^*, v^*, w^*\} &= h_0^{-1} \{u, v, w\} \\
 k^* &= B_0^{-1} R^{-2} D_0, & \gamma^* &= \rho \omega^2 R^2 h_0 B_0^{-1}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.4)$$

式中,  $h_0$ 、 $B_0$ 和 $D_0$ 分别为圆柱壳的厚度、拉压刚度和弯曲刚度.

对于带有在环向完全对称的加筋环, 可假定具有如下的振型

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \bar{u}^*(\xi^*, \theta) &= u^*(\xi^*) \cos n\theta \\
 \bar{v}^*(\xi^*, \theta) &= v^*(\xi^*) \sin n\theta \\
 \bar{w}^*(\xi^*, \theta) &= w^*(\xi^*) \cos n\theta
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

将变换式(1.4)和(1.5)代入基本运动平衡方程式并为以后书写方便略去所有无量纲参量右上角的\*指标, 则(1.3)式可写成

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & B \left[ u'' + \frac{1+\nu}{2} n v' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u - \nu w' \right] + k D \left[ w'' + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 w' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u \right] \\
 & \quad + B' [u' + \nu n v - \nu w] + D' k w'' = \gamma \lambda^2 u, \tau \tau \cdot h \\
 & B \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} v'' - \frac{1+\nu}{2} n u' - n^2 v + n w \right] + k D \left[ \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) v'' - \frac{3-\nu}{2} n w'' \right] \\
 & \quad + B' \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} (v' - n u) \right] + D' k \left[ \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) (v' - n w') \right] = \gamma \lambda^2 v, \tau \tau \cdot h \\
 & B [(n v - w) + \nu u'] - D k [w'''' - 2n^2 w'' + n^4 w - 2n^2 w \\
 & \quad + u'' + \frac{3-\nu}{2} n v'' + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u' + w] + k D'' [- (w'' + v') \\
 & \quad + \nu (n^2 w - n v)] + 2k D' [- (w''' + u'') + \nu (n^2 w' - n v')] \\
 & \quad + k D' (1-\nu) \left[ 2n^2 w' - \frac{3n}{2} v' - \frac{1}{2} n^2 u \right] = \gamma \lambda^2 w, \tau \tau \cdot h
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.6)$$

## 二、带有环向加强肋圆柱壳自由振动的摄动解

对于带有环向加强肋的圆柱壳, 相应于方程(1.6)中的厚度、拉压刚度和弯曲刚度可分

别定义为

$$h(\xi) = 1 + \varepsilon \alpha g(\xi), \quad B(\xi) = 1 + \varepsilon \alpha g(\xi), \quad D(\xi) = 1 + \varepsilon \beta g(\xi) \quad (2.1)$$

其中,  $\varepsilon$  为广义小参数, 由于它在计算结果中并不出现, 因而为计算方便可取  $\varepsilon = 1$ .  $\alpha, \beta$  为与肋的截面尺寸有关的无量纲参数, 它们的表达式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha &= h_1/h_0 \\ \beta &= 3(h_1/h_0) + 3(h_1/h_0)^2 + (h_1/h_0)^3 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

$g(\xi)$  为  $\delta$  函数, 它的定义式为 (见图1)

$$g(\xi) = \begin{cases} 0 & \xi \notin (\xi_{ik}, \xi_{jk}) \\ 1 & \xi \in (\xi_{ik}, \xi_{jk}) \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

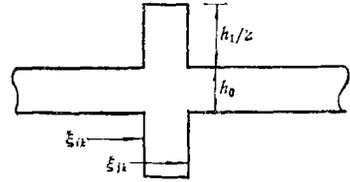


图 1 加肋示意图

根据小参数法的思想<sup>[12,13]</sup>, 当厚度在某些地方突然增加, 导致原系统的固有频率和振型发生了变化, 并且它们的展开式可写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u(\xi) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} u_m(\xi) \varepsilon^m; & v(\xi) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} v_m(\xi) \varepsilon^m \\ w(\xi) &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} w_m(\xi) \varepsilon^m; & \lambda^2 &= 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \lambda_m^2 \varepsilon^m \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

将(2.1)和(2.4)式代入基本方程, (1.6), 并按  $\varepsilon$  的同次幂归并, 得下列递推方程

$\varepsilon^0$  阶近似:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left[ u_0'' + \frac{1+\nu}{2} n v_0' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_0 - \nu w_0' \right] l + k \left[ w_0'' + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 w_0' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_0 \right] = \gamma u_{0, \tau\tau} \\ & \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} v_0'' - \frac{1+\nu}{2} n u_0' - n^2 v_0 + n w_0 \right] + k \left[ \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) v_0'' - \frac{3-\nu}{2} n w_0' \right] = \gamma v_{0, \tau\tau} \\ & [n v_0 - w_0 + \nu u_0'] - k [w_0'''' - 2n^2 w_0'' + n^4 w_0 - 2n^2 w_0 + u_0'' + \frac{3-\nu}{2} n v_0'' \\ & \quad + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_0' + w_0] = \gamma w_{0, \tau\tau} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

$\varepsilon^1$  阶近似

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left[ u_1'' + \frac{1+\nu}{2} n v_1' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_1 - \nu w_1' \right] + k \left[ w_1'' + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 w_1' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_1 \right] \\ & = \gamma u_{1, \tau\tau} - f_1(u_0, v_0, w_0, \xi, \lambda_1) \\ & \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} v_1'' - \frac{1+\nu}{2} n u_1' - n^2 v_1 + n w_1 \right] + k \left[ \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) v_1'' - \frac{3-\nu}{2} n w_1' \right] \\ & = \gamma v_{1, \tau\tau} - f_2(u_0, v_0, w_0, \xi, \lambda_1) \\ & [n v_1 - w_1 + \nu u_1'] - k [w_1'''' - 2n^2 w_1'' + n^4 w_1 - 2n^2 w_1 + u_1'' \\ & \quad + \frac{3-\nu}{2} n v_1'' + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_1' + w_1] = \gamma w_{1, \tau\tau} - f_3(u_0, v_0, w_0, \xi, \lambda) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

其中

$$f_1 = \alpha g(\xi) \left[ u_0'' + \frac{1+\nu}{2} n v_0' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_0 - \nu w_0' \right] + k \beta g(\xi) \left[ w_0'' + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 w_0' - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_0 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_0'] + \alpha g'(\xi)[u_0' + \nu n v_0 - \nu w_0] + \beta g'(\xi) k w_0'' \\
& - (\lambda_1^2 + \alpha g(\xi)) u_{0, \tau\tau} \cdot \gamma \\
f_2 = & \alpha g(\xi) \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} v_0'' - \frac{1+\nu}{2} n u_0' - n^2 v_0 + n w_0 \right] + k \beta g(\xi) \left[ \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) v_0'' \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{3-\nu}{2} n w_0'' \right] + \alpha g'(\xi) \left[ \frac{1-\nu}{2} (v_0' - n u_0) \right] + \beta g'(\xi) k \left[ \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) \right. \\
& \left. \cdot (v_0' - n w_0') \right] - (\lambda_1^2 + \alpha g(\xi)) v_{0, \tau\tau} \cdot \gamma \\
f_3 = & \alpha g(\xi) [n v_0 - w_0 + \nu u_0'] - k \beta g(\xi) [w_0'''' - 2n^2 w_0'' + n^4 w_0 \\
& - 2n^2 w_0 + u_0'' + \frac{3-\nu}{2} n v_0'' + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 u_0' + w_0] + \beta g''(\xi) k \\
& \cdot [-(w_0'' + u_0') + \nu(n^2 w_0 - n v_0)] + 2\beta g'(\xi) k [-(w_0'' + u_0'') \\
& + \nu(n^2 w_0' - n v_0')] + \beta g'(\xi) k \left[ 2n^2 w_0' - \frac{3n}{2} v_0' - \frac{1}{2} n^2 u_0' \right] (1-\nu) \\
& - (\lambda_1^2 + \alpha g(\xi)) w_{0, \tau\tau} \cdot \gamma
\end{aligned}$$

比较方程(2.5)和(2.6), 不难看出, 摄动零阶近似实际上是代表了光滑圆柱壳, 而一阶近似则相应给出了由于环肋而引起的自振频率和振型的增量。

对于两端为铰支的圆柱壳, 零阶近似解可取为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
u_0(\xi) &= a \cos m \mu \xi \cdot \exp[i\tau], \quad v_0(\xi) = b \sin m \mu \xi \cdot \exp[i\tau] \\
w_0(\xi) &= c \sin m \mu \xi \cdot \exp[i\tau]
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

其中,  $\mu = \pi R/L$ ,  $L$ 为圆柱壳的长度,  $m$ 为纵向振型半波数。

将(2.7)式代入(2.5)式, 得关于 $a, b, c$ 的齐次代数方程式

$$[C_{ij}][P] = [0] \quad (2.8)$$

其中,  $[P] = \{a, b, c\}^T$ ,  $C_{11} = \gamma - (m\mu)^2 - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 - k \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2$

$$C_{12} = C_{21} = \frac{1+\nu}{2} n m \mu, \quad C_{13} = C_{31} = k \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 (m\mu) - k (m\mu)^3 - \nu m \mu$$

$$C_{22} = \gamma - n^2 - \frac{1-\nu}{2} (m\mu)^2 - k \cdot \frac{3}{2} (1-\nu) (m\mu)^2, \quad C_{23} = C_{32} = n + k \frac{3-\nu}{2} n (m\mu)^2$$

$$C_{33} = \gamma - 1 - k [(m\mu)^4 + 2n^2 (m\mu)^2 + n^4 - 2n^2 + 1]$$

零阶方程所对应的固有频率因子 $\gamma$ 由行列式

$$\|C_{ij}\| = 0 \quad (2.9)$$

定出。

由于环肋所引起的固有频率增量因子 $\lambda_1$ , 可对一阶近似方程直接采用推广了的Hale定理形式<sup>[13]</sup>, 即

$$\int_{\Omega} \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{F} d\Omega = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

其中  $\mathbf{U} = \{u_0(\xi), v_0(\xi), w_0(\xi)\}^T$ ,  $\mathbf{F} = \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}^T$

这里需指出的是, 方程(2.6) $f_i$  ( $i=1, 2, 3$ )的表达式中, 出现了间断函数 $g(\xi)$ 的一次及二次微分, 从表面上看似乎它的值是无意义的。但根据广义积分概念, 不难证明它的积分存在且

具有如下的表达式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} G(\xi) g'(\xi) d\xi &= \sum_{k=1}^N [G(\xi_{ki}) - G(\xi_{jk})] \\ \int_{\Omega} G(\xi) g''(\xi) d\xi &= \sum_{k=1}^N [G'(\xi_{jk}) - G'(\xi_{ik})] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

其中,  $G(\xi)$  为在  $\Omega$  区域内的任意可微连续函数,  $N$  为总的环肋数,  $\xi_{ik}$  为第  $k$  根肋的肋前部位位置坐标,  $\xi_{jk}$  为相应第  $k$  根肋的后部位位置坐标。

将由(2.8)式求出的特征矢量  $a, b, c$  和(2.6)式中的关于  $f_1, f_2, f_3$  的表达式代入(2.10)式, 并令:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{11} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{\xi_{ik}}^{\xi_{jk}} \left\{ \alpha \left[ -(m\mu)^2 a + \frac{1+\nu}{2} (m\mu) nb - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 a - \nu m\mu c \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + k\beta \left[ -(m\mu)^3 c + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 m\mu c - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 a \right] + \alpha\gamma a \right\} a \cos^2 m\mu\xi d\xi \\ A_{12} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \alpha \left[ -(m\mu) a + \nu nb - \nu c \right] + k\beta \left[ -(m\mu)^2 c \right] \right\} a \cos m\mu\xi \sin m\mu\xi \Big|_{\xi_{ik}}^{\xi_{jk}} \\ A_{13} &= \int_0^{L/R} \gamma a^2 \cos^2 m\mu\xi d\xi = \frac{1}{2} \gamma a^2 \cdot \frac{L}{R} \\ A_{21} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{\xi_{ik}}^{\xi_{jk}} \left\{ \alpha \left[ -\frac{1-\nu}{2} (m\mu)^2 b + \frac{1+\nu}{2} n m\mu a - n^2 b + n c \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + k\beta \left[ -\frac{3(1-\nu)}{2} (m\mu)^2 b + \frac{3-\nu}{2} n (m\mu)^2 c \right] + \alpha\gamma b \right\} b \sin^2 m\mu\xi d\xi \\ A_{22} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \alpha \frac{1-\nu}{2} [(m\mu)b - na] + \beta k \frac{3(1-\nu)}{2} [m\mu b - n m\mu c] \right\} b \cos m\mu\xi \sin m\mu\xi \Big|_{\xi_{ik}}^{\xi_{jk}} \\ A_{23} &= \int_0^{L/R} \gamma b^2 \sin^2 m\mu\xi d\xi = \frac{1}{2} \gamma b^2 \cdot \frac{L}{R} \\ A_{31} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{\xi_{ik}}^{\xi_{jk}} \left\{ \alpha [nb - c - \nu m\mu a] - k\beta [(m\mu)^4 c + 2n^2 (m\mu)^2 c \right. \\ &\quad \left. + n^4 c - 2n^2 c + (m\mu)^3 a - \frac{3-\nu}{2} n (m\mu)^2 b - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 (m\mu) a + \alpha\gamma c + c \right\} c \sin^2 m\mu\xi d\xi \\ A_{32} &= \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ 2\beta k [(m\mu)^3 c + (m\mu)^2 a + \nu n^2 m\mu c - \nu m\mu nb] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \beta k (1-\nu) \left[ 2n^2 m\mu c - \frac{3n}{2} m\mu b - \frac{1}{2} n^2 a \right] \right\} c \cos m\mu\xi \sin m\mu\xi \Big|_{\xi_{ik}}^{\xi_{jk}} + \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^N \{2\beta k m \mu [(m\mu)^2 c + m\mu a + \nu(n^2 c - nb)]\} c \cos m\mu \xi \sin m\mu \xi \left| \begin{matrix} \xi_{i,k} \\ \xi_{j,k} \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$A_{33} = \int_0^{L/R} \gamma c^2 \sin^2 m\mu \xi d\xi = \frac{1}{2} \gamma c^2 \cdot \frac{L}{R}$$

则

$$\lambda_1^2 = - \frac{A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{21} + A_{22} + A_{31} + A_{32}}{A_{13} + A_{23} + A_{33}} \quad (2.13)$$

进一步, 如果肋的宽度较壳长为较小时, (2.12)式中的系数  $A_{ij}$  ( $i=1, 2, 3; j=1, 2$ )可化简为

$$A_{11} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \alpha \left[ -(m\mu)^2 a + \frac{1+\nu}{2} m\mu nb - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 a - \nu m\mu c \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + k\beta \left[ -(m\mu)^3 c + \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 m\mu c - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 a \right] + \alpha\gamma a \right\} a \cos^2 m\mu \xi_k \cdot b_k$$

$$A_{12} = - \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \alpha \left[ -(m\mu) a + \nu nb - \nu c \right] + k\beta \left[ -(m\mu)^2 c \right] \right\} a m\mu \cos 2m\mu \xi_k \cdot b_k$$

$$A_{21} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \alpha \left[ -\frac{1-\nu}{2} (m\mu)^2 b + \frac{1+\nu}{2} n m\mu a - n^2 b + n c \right] \right.$$

$$\left. + k\beta \left[ -\frac{3(1-\nu)}{2} (m\mu)^2 b + \frac{3-\nu}{2} n (m\mu)^2 c \right] + \alpha\gamma b \right\} b \sin^2 m\mu \xi_k \cdot b_k$$

$$A_{22} = - \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \alpha \frac{1-\nu}{2} \left[ (m\mu b) - n a \right] + \beta k \cdot \frac{3(1-\nu)}{2} \left[ m\mu b \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - n m\mu c \right] \right\} b m\mu \cos 2m\mu \xi_k \cdot b_k \quad (2.12)'$$

$$A_{31} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \alpha \left[ n b - c - \nu m\mu a \right] - k\beta \left[ (m\mu)^4 c + 2n^2 (m\mu)^2 c \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + n^4 c - 2n^2 c + (m\mu)^3 a - \frac{3-\nu}{2} n (m\mu)^2 b - \frac{1-\nu}{2} n^2 m\mu a \right.$$

$$\left. + c + \alpha\gamma c \right\} c \sin^2 m\mu \xi_k \cdot b_k$$

$$A_{32} = - \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \beta k (1-\nu) \left[ 2n^2 m\mu c - \frac{3n}{2} m\mu b - \frac{1}{2} n^2 a \right] \right\} c m\mu \cos 2m\mu \xi_k \cdot b_k$$

其中,  $\xi_k = (\xi_{ik} + \xi_{jk}) / 2$  为肋宽中点的坐标,  $b_k = (\xi_{jk} - \xi_{ik})$  为肋的无量纲宽度。

### 三、计 算 结 果

采用公式(2.12)', 我们对带有一根环肋圆柱壳的自由振动进行了计算, 其结果在图2和图3给出。其中圆柱壳和环肋的尺寸分别取为

$$h_1/b_1=2.0, \quad h_0/R=0.01$$

图2的结果表明, 加肋位置对加筋壳的最小固有频率有较大的影响。对两端铰交圆柱壳, 当肋和面板壳具有相当弯曲刚度时 ( $EI \sim DL$ ), 在中间加肋能使圆柱壳的最小固有频率提高

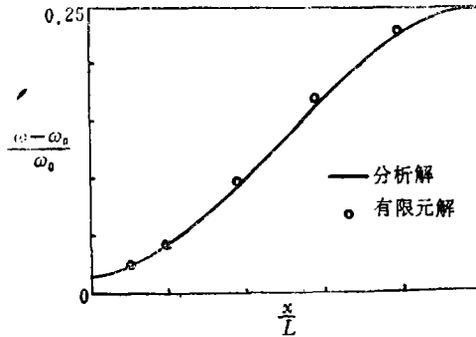


图 2 不同加肋位置的最小固有频率

$$\left( \frac{L}{R}=5, \quad \frac{h_1 b_1}{h_0 L}=0.025, \quad \frac{EI}{DL}=0.97825 \right)$$

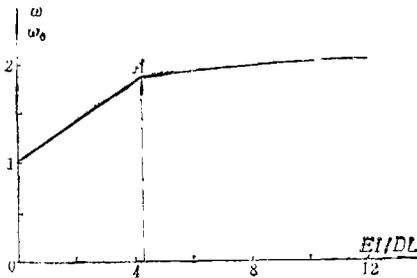


图 3 不同肋刚度的最小固有频率  
( $x/L=0.5, L/R=5$ )

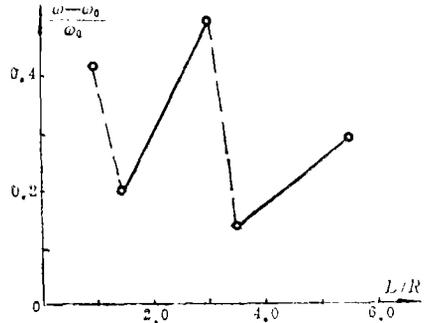


图 4 不同壳长的频率曲线  
( $x/L=0.5, h_1/h_0=2$ )

25%。在图1我们也给出了采用加肋壳有限元模型<sup>[15]</sup>所计算得到的数值结果。比较结果表明二者是非常一致的。

在图3给出的不同肋刚度所对应圆柱壳最小固有频率结果表明, 加筋壳的最小固有频率与环肋弯曲刚度可近似地认为具有分段线性关系。其中图中的转折点A代表了这样的肋刚度, 此时加筋壳的最小固有频率同时可能存在着两种不同的振型。这里值得指出的是, 尽管在图3中曲线过A点后, 由于环肋导致频率的增加约是原来的一倍, 这表面上似乎已超出了我们所假定的小参数范围。但事实上, 由于过A点后, 环肋的产生使之最小固有频率所对应

的振型有了变化。换句话说,是振型的改变使得零阶近似方程(2.5)中的频率系数 $\nu$ 有了增加;反之,振型的改变使得一阶近似方程(2.6)中的频率增量系数 $\lambda_1$ 有了降低。因而上述摄动解仍是合理可行的。

图4给出了不同壳长加筋壳的最小固有频率结果,其中 $\omega_0$ 是相应光壳的频率值。图中的虚线表明了由于振型的变化而使之一阶近似方程(2.6)中频率增量系数 $\lambda_1$ 迅速下降。

## 四、结 论

本文用奇异摄动原理和方法导出了一种直接求解带有环向加强肋(稀肋)圆柱壳自由振动的摄动解。文中的计算结果表明了方法具有简单、可靠、物理概念清晰等优点,对一般的稀加强肋问题,它能够给出足够的精确度。而且,摄动分析解为加肋壳的动力优化提供了方便。

虽然本文只讨论了加肋圆柱壳的自由振动问题,但方法本身可非常方便地推广到一般的稀加强肋板壳的振动及稳定性分析中去。

本文得到导师钱伟长教授的指导和关怀,作者表示衷心的感谢。

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## A Perturbation Solution of Free Vibration of Cylindrical Shells with Ring-Stiffeners

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### Abstract

In this paper, the free vibration of cylindrical shell with ring-stiffeners is studied in detail by using the PLK method in singular perturbation and the general Hale's law, and the formulas calculating natural frequencies of cylindrical shell with ring-stiffeners are expressed. Finally, the FIE solution is also given to prove the perturbation solution to be seemly, and this comparison shows that the method yields very good results.