

球形扁壳超临界变形的步进求和计算*

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摘 要

本文用步进求和法计算了球形扁壳第二类失稳问题, 在球形扁壳超临界变形计算上给出了优于一级近似结果, 解决了该问题无法求二级近似解的困难。算例表明步进求和法收敛于二级近似解。

金属的球形扁壳(图1), 如其厚度 h 与其半径 R 相比, 非常微小, 并且其矢高 f_0 与其下底平行圆半径 a 相比, 也是很小的; 在均布法向荷载作用下, 可能会发生大挠度范围内的突然跳跃, 使扁壳翻到另一边去, 这类丧失稳定的问题, 通常称为超临界变形的第二类失稳问题。

这一类失稳问题临界荷载的计算, 目前通常采用一级近似, 即选取球形壳的挠度函数

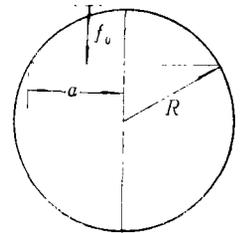


图 1

$$w = f \left(a - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)^2$$

此公式与圆板小挠度变形问题所设挠度公式相同, 其中 f 为参数, a 为满足边界条件所设待定常数。由此计算失稳的临界荷载有较大误差, 其值偏大许多, 实验表明真实临界荷载值远比这一近似理论结果小(文献[1])。这是因为大挠度的变形而采用小挠度下的函数所致。如果采用更为精确的挠度函数, 例如在挠度一级近似表达式基础上, 增加 r 的更高次项, 取挠度的二级近似表达式(文献[2]), 再来推求球形扁壳第二类失稳的临界荷载将是十分繁难的, 以至无法求出确切的解析表示。

步进求和方法就是将球形扁壳第二类失稳的大挠度变形划分为许多段, 每一小段的变形可以视为前一段基础上的小变形, 如前一段变形为初始挠度, 则一个小增量的变形引起挠度即为带有初始挠度下的小挠度变形, 此时引用一段近似挠度表达式就比较合理。可以想象, 当整个变形阶段划分越多, 每次计算的误差就越小, 最后再把各阶段的结果求和, 就会获得精确的临界荷载值以及它和变形的关系。并能用简单的解析表达式将这一关系式表达出来。

球形扁壳轴对称变形的大挠度方程为

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} D \frac{d}{dr} (\nabla^2 w) &= \psi + \frac{h}{r} \frac{d\phi}{dr} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} + \frac{dz}{dr} \right) \\ \frac{d}{dr} (\nabla^2 \phi) &= -\frac{E}{r} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{dz}{dr} \cdot \frac{dw}{dr} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\psi_i = \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r q r dr, \quad \nabla^2(-) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{d(-)}{dr} \right] \quad (2)$$

式中 z 是扁壳的形状方程, 可把它视为圆板大挠度变形时的初始挠度 即 $z=w_0$; 若把扁壳的全部变形过程分许多步实现, 则第 $i-1$ 步时各变量值分别是

$$W = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_k, \quad \Phi = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \phi_k, \quad \Psi = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \psi_k \quad (3)$$

再把这些变量作为初值, 加入第 i 步的变形, 则得 i 步结束时的各变量为

$$w = W + w_i, \quad \phi = \Phi + \phi_i, \quad \psi = \Psi + \psi_i \quad (4)$$

显然, 无论(3)式还是(4)式, 都应被大挠度的方程(1)式所满足, 若将(4)式代入(1)式, 考虑(3)式代入(1)方程满足的结果, 得第 i 步的计算公式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D \frac{d}{dr} [\nabla^2 w_i] &= \psi_i + \frac{h}{r} \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \cdot \frac{dw_i}{dr} + \frac{h}{r} \frac{d\phi_i}{dr} \left[\frac{d\bar{W}}{dr} + \frac{dw_i}{dr} \right] \\ \frac{d}{dr} [\nabla^2 \phi_i] &= -\frac{E}{r} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw_i}{dr} \right)^2 + \frac{d\bar{W}}{dr} \cdot \frac{dw_i}{dr} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\bar{W} = W + w_0$$

方程(5)即为步进求和法求解球扁壳超临界大挠度变形的基本方程, 这一方程不忽略所谓的高阶小量项, 就不会出现步数分到无限多才收敛的繁杂的运算过程, 为计算方便, 将(5)式无量纲化, 引入记号

$$\left. \begin{aligned} W^* &= \frac{\bar{W}}{h}, \quad \rho = \frac{r}{a}, \quad \Phi^* = \frac{\Phi}{Eh^2}, \quad \phi^* = \frac{\phi_i}{Eh^2} \\ w^* &= \frac{w_i}{h}, \quad \psi^* = \frac{1}{\rho} \int_0^\rho q_i^* \rho d\rho, \quad q_i^* = \frac{q_i}{E} \left(\frac{a}{h} \right)^4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

从而将方程改写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{12(1-\mu^2)} \frac{d}{d\rho} (\nabla^2 w^*) &= \psi^* + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\Phi^*}{d\rho} \cdot \frac{dw^*}{d\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\phi^*}{d\rho} \left[\frac{dW^*}{d\rho} + \frac{dw^*}{d\rho} \right] \\ \frac{d}{d\rho} (\nabla^2 \phi^*) &= -\frac{1}{\rho} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw^*}{d\rho} \right)^2 + \frac{dW^*}{d\rho} \cdot \frac{dw^*}{d\rho} \right] \\ \nabla^2(-) &= \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{d\rho} \left[\rho \frac{d(-)}{d\rho} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

引用文献[1]给出的边界条件, 如壳边缘弹性固定, 则有无量纲形式的边界条件

$$\left[\frac{d^2 w^*}{d\rho^2} + k_1 \frac{dw^*}{d\rho} \right]_{\rho=1} = 0, \quad k_1 = \mu + \frac{\beta_1 a}{D} \quad (9)$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2 \phi^*}{d\rho^2} + k_2 \frac{d\phi^*}{d\rho} \right]_{\rho=1} = 0, \quad k_2 = \frac{Eh}{\beta_2 a} - \mu \quad (10)$$

其中 β_1 为壳下底处沿边缘每单位长度内, 转过单位转角所需的力矩; β_2 为壳下底处沿边缘每单位长度内, 在半径 a 方向每伸长单位位移所需的力. 壳边缘为铰支时 $\beta_1=0$, $\beta_2=\infty$, 壳边缘为固支时 $\beta_1=\beta_2=\infty$.

如壳顶无孔, 则尚有条件

$$\left[\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\phi^*}{d\rho} \right]_{\rho=0} = \text{有限值} \quad (11)$$

以下根据方程(5)及边界条件(9), (10), (11)对第 i 步变形进行求解.

设一半径为 R , 厚度为 h , 矢高为 f_0 , 下底平行圆半径为 a 的球形扁壳, 其下底周边固支, 承受从凸面作用的法向荷载 q , 因 $f_0/2a$ 很小, 因此其中曲面方程可近似地取

$$z = f_0 \frac{r^2}{a^2} \quad (12)$$

引入无量纲量

$$\xi_0 = \frac{f_0}{h}, \quad \rho = \frac{r}{a} \quad (13)$$

得

$$w_0 = \xi_0 \rho^2 \quad (13)$$

因每一步下的挠度是小挠度, 取 $w = f(\alpha - r^2/a^2)^2$ 为挠度函数, 其中 f 为参数, α 为满足边界条件所设的待定常数, 将这函数无量纲化, 得

$$w^* = \xi_i (\alpha - \rho^2)^2 \quad (14)$$

将(14)函数式代入边界条件(9)式, 得

$$\alpha = \frac{3+k_1}{1+k_1} \quad (15)$$

再由 w^* 各式计算 ϕ^* , 由

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dW^*}{d\rho} &= 2\xi_0 \rho - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} 4\xi_k \rho (\alpha - \rho^2) \\ \frac{dw^*}{d\rho} &= -4\xi_i \rho (\alpha - \rho^2) \\ \left(\frac{dw^*}{d\rho} \right)^2 &= 16\xi_i^2 \rho^2 (\alpha - \rho^2)^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

将以上各式代入(8)中第二式

$$-\frac{d}{d\rho} (\nabla^2 \phi^*) = -8\xi_i^2 \rho (\alpha - \rho^2)^2 + 8\xi_0 \xi_i \rho (\alpha - \rho^2) - 16\xi_i \rho (\alpha - \rho^2) \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k$$

考虑算符 ∇^2 的含义, 上式对 ρ 积分两次

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\phi^*}{d\rho} &= \frac{\xi_0 \xi_i}{3} \frac{1}{\rho} (\alpha - \rho^2)^3 - \frac{\xi_i^2}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} (\alpha - \rho^2)^4 - \frac{\xi_i}{3} \frac{1}{\rho} (\alpha - \rho^2)^4 \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k + \frac{A_1}{2} \rho + \frac{A_2}{\rho} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

以此式代入边界条件(11)式, 得

$$A_2 = \frac{\alpha^3}{6} \left(\xi_i^2 \alpha - 2\xi_0 \xi_i + 2\alpha \xi_i \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \quad (18)$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\phi^*}{d\rho} = & \left[\frac{1}{3} \left(-3\xi_0 \xi_i + 2\xi_i^2 \alpha + 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \alpha^2 + \frac{A_1}{2} \right] \rho + \left(\xi_0 \xi_i - \xi_i^2 \alpha \right. \\ & - 2\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \left. \right) \alpha \rho^3 + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\xi_0 \xi_i + 2\xi_i^2 \alpha + 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \rho^5 \\ & - \frac{1}{6} \left(\xi_i^2 + 2\xi_i \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \rho^7 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

再将(19)式代入边界(10)式, 则得出

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 = & \frac{2}{3} \left(3\xi_0 \xi_i - 2\xi_i^2 \alpha - 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \alpha^2 + 2 \left(\xi_i^2 \alpha + 2\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right. \\ & \left. - \xi_0 \xi_i \right) \alpha \frac{3+k_2}{1+k_2} + \frac{2}{3} \left(\xi_0 \xi_i - 2\xi_i^2 \alpha - 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \frac{5+k_2}{1+k_2} \\ & + \frac{1}{3} \left(\xi_i^2 + 2\xi_i \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \frac{7+k_2}{1+k_2} \end{aligned}$$

如果令 $\nu = (1-k_2)/(1+k_2)$, 则

$$\frac{3+k_2}{1+k_2} = 2 + \nu, \quad \frac{5+k_2}{1+k_2} = 3 + 2\nu, \quad \frac{7+k_2}{1+k_2} = 4 + 3\nu$$

简化 A_1 的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 = & \frac{2}{3} \left(3\xi_0 \xi_i - 2\xi_i^2 \alpha - 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \alpha^2 + 2\alpha \left(\xi_i^2 \alpha + 2\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right. \\ & \left. - \xi_0 \xi_i \right) (2 + \nu) + \frac{2}{3} \left(\xi_0 \xi_i - 2\xi_i^2 \alpha - 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) (3 + 2\nu) \\ & + \frac{1}{3} \left(\xi_i^2 + 2\xi_i \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) (4 + 3\nu) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将 A_1 的表达式(20)代入(19)式中, 即得 $d\phi^*/d\rho$. 整理归纳 $d\phi^*/d\rho$ 的表达式, 简化为

$$\frac{d\phi^*}{d\rho} = m_{1i} \rho + m_{3i} \rho^3 + m_{5i} \rho^5 + m_{7i} \rho^7 \quad (21)$$

$$m_{1i} = \frac{1}{3} \left(-3\xi_0 \xi_i + 2\xi_i^2 \alpha + 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \alpha^2 + \frac{A_1}{2}$$

$$m_{3i} = \left(\xi_0 \xi_i - \xi_i^2 \alpha - 2\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) \alpha$$

$$m_{5i} = \frac{1}{3} \left(-\xi_0 \xi_i + 2\xi_i^2 \alpha + 4\xi_i \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right)$$

$$m_{7i} = -\frac{1}{6} \left(\xi_i^2 + 2\xi_i \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right)$$

显然, 前 $i-1$ 步的函数 ϕ^* 的和的一阶导数, 可表为

$$\frac{d\Phi^*}{d\rho} = M_1\rho + M_3\rho^3 + M_5\rho^5 - M_7\rho^7 \quad (22)$$

$$M_1 = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} m_{1k}, \quad M_3 = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} m_{3k}, \quad M_5 = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} m_{5k}, \quad M_7 = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} m_{7k}$$

在均匀法向压力下

$$\psi^* = \frac{q^*}{2} \rho \quad (23)$$

将(21)、(22)、(23)等表达式代入方程(8)中第一式, 即求得每一步下所加荷载与挠度变化关系

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{12(1-\mu^2)} \frac{d}{d\rho} (\nabla^2 w^*) &= \frac{q^*}{2} \rho + \frac{1}{\rho} (M_1\rho + M_3\rho^3 + M_5\rho^5 + M_7\rho^7) [-4\xi_i\rho(\alpha - \rho^2)] \\ &+ \frac{1}{\rho} (m_{1i}\rho + m_{3i}\rho^3 + m_{5i}\rho^5 + m_{7i}\rho^7) \left[2\xi_0\rho - \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} 4\xi_k\rho(\alpha - \rho^2) - 4\xi_i\rho(\alpha - \rho^2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

将上式积分两次, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{12(1-\mu^2)} \frac{dw^*}{d\rho} &= \frac{q^*}{16} \rho^3 + (-4\xi_i) \left[M_1 \frac{\alpha\rho^3}{8} + (\alpha M_3 - M_1) \frac{\rho^5}{24} + (\alpha M_5 \right. \\ &- M_3) \frac{\rho^7}{48} + (\alpha M_7 - M_5) \frac{\rho^9}{80} - M_7 \frac{\rho^{11}}{120} \left. \right] + 2\xi_0 \left(m_{1i} \frac{\rho^3}{8} \right. \\ &+ m_{3i} \frac{\rho^5}{24} + m_{5i} \frac{\rho^7}{48} + m_{7i} \frac{\rho^9}{80} \left. \right) + \left[m_{1i} \frac{\alpha\rho^3}{8} + (\alpha m_{3i} \right. \\ &- m_{1i}) \frac{\rho^5}{24} + (\alpha m_{5i} - m_{3i}) \frac{\rho^7}{48} + (\alpha m_{7i} - m_{5i}) \frac{\rho^9}{80} \\ &\left. - m_{7i} \frac{\rho^{11}}{120} \right] \cdot \left(-4 \sum_{k=0}^i \xi_k \right) + \frac{C_1}{2} \rho + \frac{C_2}{\rho} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

再积分一次, 得出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{12(1-\mu^2)} w^* &= \frac{q^*}{64} \rho^4 + (-4\xi_i) \left[M_1 \frac{\alpha\rho^4}{32} + (\alpha M_3 - M_1) \frac{\rho^6}{144} + (\alpha M_5 \right. \\ &- M_3) \frac{\rho^8}{368} + (\alpha M_7 - M_5) \frac{\rho^{10}}{800} - M_7 \frac{\rho^{12}}{1440} \left. \right] + 2\xi_0 \left(m_{1i} \frac{\rho^4}{32} \right. \\ &+ m_{3i} \frac{\rho^6}{144} + m_{5i} \frac{\rho^8}{368} + m_{7i} \frac{\rho^{10}}{800} \left. \right) + \left[m_{1i} \frac{\alpha\rho^4}{32} + (\alpha m_{3i} \right. \\ &- m_{1i}) \frac{\rho^6}{144} + (\alpha m_{5i} - m_{3i}) \frac{\rho^8}{368} + (\alpha m_{7i} - m_{5i}) \frac{\rho^{10}}{800} \end{aligned}$$

$$-m_{7i} \frac{\rho^{12}}{1440}] \cdot \left(-4 \sum_{k=0}^i \xi_k \right) + \frac{C_1}{4} \rho^2 + C_2 \ln \rho + C_3 \quad (26)$$

由 $\rho=0$, w^* =有限值, 则 $C_2=0$

$$\rho=0, \quad w^*=\alpha^2 \xi_i, \quad \text{则 } C_3 = \frac{\alpha^2}{12(1-\mu^2)} \xi_i$$

$\rho^2=\alpha$, $w^*=0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_1}{4} = & -\frac{q^*}{64} \alpha + \xi_i \left[\frac{\alpha^2 M_1}{8} + \frac{\alpha^2}{36} (\alpha M_3 - M_1) + \frac{\alpha^3}{92} (\alpha M_5 - M_3) \right. \\ & + \frac{\alpha^4}{200} (\alpha M_7 - M_5) - \frac{\alpha^5 M_7}{360} \left. \right] - \xi_0 \left(\frac{\alpha}{16} m_{1i} + \frac{\alpha^2}{72} m_{3i} + \frac{\alpha^3}{184} m_{5i} \right. \\ & + \left. \frac{\alpha^4}{400} m_{7i} \right) + \left[\frac{\alpha^2 m_{1i}}{8} + \frac{\alpha^3}{36} (\alpha m_{3i} - m_{1i}) + \frac{\alpha^4}{92} (\alpha m_{5i} - m_{3i}) \right. \\ & + \left. \frac{\alpha^4}{200} (\alpha m_{7i} - m_{5i}) - \frac{\alpha^5 m_{7i}}{360} \right] \left(\sum_{k=0}^i \xi_k \right) - \frac{\alpha^2 \xi_i}{12(1-\mu^2)} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

将 C_1, C_2, C_3 值代回公式(26)中, 并令

$$\rho=1, \quad -\frac{dw^*}{d\rho} = -4\xi_i(\alpha-1)$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\xi_i(\alpha-1)}{3(1-\mu^2)} = & \frac{q^*}{16} - \xi_i \left[\frac{\alpha M_1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} (\alpha M_3 - M_1) + \frac{2}{23} (\alpha M_5 - M_3) + \frac{1}{20} (\alpha M_7 \right. \\ & - M_5) - \left. \frac{M_7}{30} \right] + \xi_0 \left(\frac{m_{1i}}{4} + \frac{m_{3i}}{12} + \frac{m_{5i}}{23} + \frac{m_{7i}}{40} \right) - \left[\frac{\alpha m_{1i}}{2} \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{6} (\alpha m_{3i} - m_{1i}) + \frac{2}{23} (\alpha m_{5i} - m_{3i}) + \frac{1}{20} (\alpha m_{7i} - m_{5i}) \\ & \left. - \frac{m_{7i}}{30} \right] \left(\sum_{k=0}^i \xi_k \right) + \frac{C_1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

整理上式各值, 得每一步变形下最大挠度 ξ_i 与荷载增量 q^* 之关系

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{q^*}{32} = & \frac{\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 2}{6(1-\mu^2)} \xi_i + \xi_i \left[-\frac{\alpha M_1}{4} (2-\alpha) + \frac{1}{18} (\alpha M_3 - M_1) (3-\alpha^2) + \frac{1}{46} (\alpha M_5 \right. \\ & - M_3) (4-\alpha^3) + \frac{1}{100} (\alpha M_7 - M_5) (5-\alpha^4) - \frac{M_7}{180} (6-\alpha^5) \left. \right] - \xi_0 \left[\frac{m_{1i}}{8} \right. \\ & \cdot (2-\alpha) + \frac{m_{3i}}{36} (3-\alpha^2) + \frac{m_{5i}}{92} (4-\alpha^3) + \frac{m_{7i}}{200} (5-\alpha^4) \left. \right] - \left[\frac{\alpha m_{1i}}{4} (2-\alpha) \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{18} (\alpha m_{3i} - m_{1i}) (3-\alpha^2) + \frac{1}{46} (\alpha m_{5i} - m_{3i}) (4-\alpha^3) + \frac{1}{100} (\alpha m_{7i} \\ & \left. - m_{5i}) (5-\alpha^4) - \frac{m_{7i}}{180} (6-\alpha^5) \right] \left(\sum_{k=0}^i \xi_k \right) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

方程(28)中的 M_j ($j=1, 2, 3, 4$), m_{ji} ($j=1, 2, 3, 4$) 是与挠度的前 $i-1$ 项之和有关量; α 是与边界支承有关的参数, 如果壳边缘固支, 则 $\alpha=1$ 。简化(28)式, 可列出每步荷载 q^* 与挠

度 ξ_i 的关系为

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_i^* = & \frac{16}{3(1-\mu^2)} \xi_i - \lambda_1 \xi_i^2 \xi_0 - \lambda_2 \xi_0^2 \xi_i - \lambda_3 \xi_0 \xi_i \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k + \lambda_4 \xi_0 \xi_i^2 + \lambda_5 \xi_i^3 \\
 & + \lambda_6 \xi_i^2 \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k + \lambda_4 \xi_0 \xi_i \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \xi_j + \lambda_6 \xi_i \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \xi_j^2 + \lambda_6 \xi_i \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \xi_j \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \xi_k \\
 & + \lambda_4 \xi_0 \xi_i \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) + \lambda_5 \xi_i^2 \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right) + \lambda_6 \xi_i \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right)
 \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

上式中的括号项表示相乘，式中各常数分别计算如下：

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \lambda_1 &= 1.46 - 0.67\nu, & \lambda_4 &= -3.25 - 1.48\nu \\
 \lambda_2 &= -2.57 - 1.34\nu, & \lambda_5 &= 1.96 - 4.44\nu \\
 \lambda_3 &= 0.1 + 0.04\nu, & \lambda_6 &= 3.92 + 1.5\nu
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (30)$$

如果令步长取很小甚至无限小，则每步下的荷载和挠度也很小，则 ξ_i^2 、 ξ_i^3 属高阶小量，可以略去，再于(29)式两边取前 i 项之和，利用求和公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_0^i q_i^* = Q, \quad \sum_0^i \xi_i = \xi, \quad \sum_0^i \xi_i \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \xi_j = \frac{1}{2} \xi^2 \\
 \sum_0^i \xi_i \left(\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \xi_j \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \xi^3, \quad \sum_0^i \xi_i \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \xi_j \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \xi_k = \frac{1}{6} \xi^3
 \end{aligned}$$

得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q = & \frac{16}{3(1-\mu^2)} \xi - \lambda_2 \xi_0^2 \xi - \lambda_3 \xi_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \xi^2 \right) + \lambda_4 \xi_0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \xi^2 \right) \\
 & + \lambda_6 \left(\frac{1}{6} \xi^3 \right) + \lambda_4 \xi_0 \xi^2 + \lambda_6 \left(\frac{1}{3} \xi^3 \right)
 \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

便于与一级近式算式比较，将上式写为

$$B_3 \xi^3 - B_2 \xi_0 \xi^2 + (B_1 \xi_0^2 + B_0) \xi = Q \quad (32)$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 B_3 &= 0.5 \lambda_6 = 1.96 + 0.74\nu, & B_2 &= 0.5 \lambda_3 - 1.5 \lambda_4 = 4.96 + 2.24\nu \\
 B_1 &= -\lambda_2 = 2.57 + 1.34\nu, & B_0 &= \frac{16}{3(1-\mu^2)}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

如果取一级近似挠度表达式直接求解这一同样边界球形扁壳的超临界变形问题，会得出同样与(32)式的表达式，但各系数分别为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 B_3 &= 1.53 + 0.64\nu, & B_2 &= 4.02 + 1.98\nu \\
 B_1 &= 2.4 + 1.32\nu, & B_0 &= \frac{16}{3(1-\mu^2)}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)'$$

显然，两组系数并不相同，如取泊松比 $\mu=0.3$ ，由两种系数计算的(32)式对应的曲线如图 2 ($\xi_0=50$)。

以下举出算例说明步进求和计算收敛于二级近似结果。

算例 圆板固支边均布荷载作用下大挠度变形问题，这一问题满足的方程

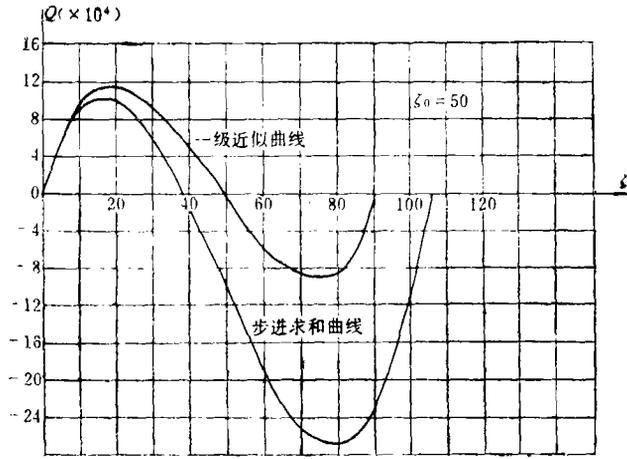


图 2

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} - \frac{u}{r^2} &= -\frac{1-\mu}{2r} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 - \frac{dw}{dr} \cdot \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} \\ \frac{d^3 w}{dr^3} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2 w}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dw}{dr} &= \frac{12}{h^2} \frac{dw}{dr} \left[\frac{du}{dr} + \mu \frac{u}{r} \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dw}{dr} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{Dr} \int_0^r q r dr \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (34)$$

如果设挠度位移函数为

$$w = w_0 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)^2$$

其中 w 表挠度, a 表圆板半径, 将方程和位移函数无量纲化, 用伽辽金变分方程求得一级近似荷载与挠度关系式为:

$$2.762\zeta^3 + 5.862\zeta = Q$$

而以 ζ 为摄动参数, 用摄动法求得二级近似荷载与挠度关系式为

$$3.198\zeta^3 + 5.862\zeta = Q$$

如果采用步进求和计算, 引用以下表示

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} u_k, & W &= \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_k, & u &= U + u_i \\ w &= W + w_i, & Q &= \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} q_k, & q &= Q + q_i \end{aligned}$$

因为 U , W 和 u , w 分别满足方程(34), 将 u , w 代入方程后, 得第 i 步下的方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u_i}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du_i}{dr} - \frac{u_i}{r^2} &= -\frac{1-\mu}{2r} \cdot 2 \frac{dW}{dr} \cdot \frac{dw_i}{dr} - \frac{dW}{dr} \cdot \frac{d^2 w_i}{dr^2} - \frac{dw_i}{dr} \cdot \frac{d^2 W}{dr^2} \\ \frac{d^3 w_i}{dr^3} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2 w_i}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dw_i}{dr} &= \frac{12}{h^2} \cdot \frac{dW}{dr} \left[\frac{du_i}{dr} + \mu \frac{u_i}{r} + \frac{dW}{dr} \cdot \frac{dw_i}{dr} \right] \\ &+ \frac{12}{h^2} \frac{dw_i}{dr} \left[\frac{dU}{dr} + \mu \frac{U}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dW}{dr} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{Dr} \int_0^r q_i r dr \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (35)$$

用小挠度下的挠度表达式

$$w_i = w_{i0} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)^2$$

并分别求得

$$\frac{dw_i}{dr} = w_{i0} \left(-\frac{4r}{a^2} + \frac{4r^3}{a^4}\right), \quad \frac{dW}{dr} = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \left(-\frac{4r}{a^2} + \frac{4r^3}{a^4}\right)$$

$$\frac{d^2w_i}{dr^2} = w_{i0} \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{12r^2}{a^4}\right), \quad \frac{d^2W}{dr^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{12r^2}{a^4}\right)$$

将以上各式代入(35)中的第一式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2u_i}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du_i}{dr} - \frac{u_i}{r^2} = & -\frac{1-\mu}{r} \left[w_{i0} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \left(-\frac{4r}{a^2} + \frac{4r^3}{a^4}\right)^2 \right] \\ & - 2w_{i0} \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \left(-\frac{4r}{a^2} + \frac{4r^3}{a^4}\right) \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{12r^2}{a^4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

解此常微分方程, 得出 u_i 的表达式

$$u_i = \left\{ \left[-\left(\frac{6-2\mu}{a^4}\right)r^3 + \left(\frac{20-4\mu}{3a^6}\right)r^5 - \left(\frac{7-\mu}{3a^8}\right)r^7 \right] \cdot w_{i0} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \right\} + Ar + \frac{B}{r}$$

利用边界条件确定上式中积分常数, 如圆板固支, 则有

$$(u_i)_{r=0} = 0, \quad (u_i)_{r=a} = 0$$

$$\text{得} \quad A = \frac{5-3\mu}{3a^2} w_{i0} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0}, \quad B = 0$$

最后得出 u_i 及 U 为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_i &= \left[\left(\frac{5-3\mu}{3a^2}\right)r - (6-2\mu)\frac{r^3}{a^4} + \left(\frac{20-4\mu}{3}\right)\frac{r^5}{a^6} - \left(\frac{7-\mu}{3}\right)\frac{r^7}{a^8} \right] \cdot w_{i0} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \\ U &= \left[\left(\frac{5-3\mu}{3a^2}\right)r - (6-2\mu)\frac{r^3}{a^4} + \left(\frac{20-4\mu}{3}\right)\frac{r^5}{a^6} - \left(\frac{7-\mu}{3}\right)\frac{r^7}{a^8} \right] \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} w_{j0} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} w_{k0} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (36)$$

将(36)式中的 u_i 及 U 代入(35)中第2式, 得出挠度方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dr} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dw_i}{dr} \right) \right] = & \frac{q_i r}{2D} + \frac{12}{h^2} w_{i0} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \right)^2 \cdot \left[-\frac{4}{a^2} M_1 r + \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} M_3 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_1 \right) r^3 \right. \\ & + \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} M_5 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_3 \right) r^5 + \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} M_7 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_5 \right) r^7 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_7 r^9 \\ & \left. + \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{64}{a^6} r^3 + \frac{192}{a^8} r^5 - \frac{192}{a^{10}} r^7 + \frac{64}{a^{12}} r^9 \right) \right] + \frac{12}{h^2} w_{i0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} w_{j0} \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} w_{k0} \left[-\frac{4}{a^2} M_1 r + \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} M_3 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_1 \right) r^3 \right. \\ & \left. + \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} M_5 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_3 \right) r^5 + \left(-\frac{4}{a^2} M_7 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_5 \right) r^7 + \frac{4}{a^4} M_7 r^9 \right] \quad (37) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{式中 } M_1 = \frac{5 + 2\mu - 3\mu^2}{3a^2}, \quad M_3 = \frac{-18 + 2\mu^2}{a^4}, \quad M_5 = \frac{100 - 4\mu^2}{3a^6}, \quad M_7 = \frac{-49 + \mu^2}{3a^8}$$

积分(37)式, 并利用边界条件

$$(w_i)_{r=a} = 0, \quad (w_i)_{r=0} = w_{i0}, \quad \left(\frac{dw_i}{dr} \right)_{r=a} = 0$$

确定积分常数, 最后得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{q_i a^4}{64D} &= w_{i0} - \frac{12}{h^2} w_{i0} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \right)^2 \cdot \left[-\frac{a^2}{8} M_1 + \frac{1}{18} (-a^4 M_3 + a^2 M_1) \right. \\ &+ \frac{1}{32} (-a^6 M_5 + a^4 M_3) + \frac{1}{50} (-a^8 M_7 + a^6 M_5) + \frac{1}{72} a^8 M_7 \\ &+ \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{8}{9} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{24}{25} + \frac{2}{9} \right) \left. \right] - \frac{12}{h^2} w_{i0} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} w_{j0} \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} w_{k0} \\ &\cdot \left[-\frac{1}{8} a^2 M_1 + \frac{1}{18} (-a^4 M_3 + a^2 M_1) + \frac{1}{32} (-a^6 M_5 + a^4 M_3) \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{1}{50} (-a^8 M_7 + a^6 M_5) + \frac{1}{72} a^8 M_7 \right] \end{aligned}$$

代入 M_1, M_3, M_5, M_7 各式, 最后整理得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{q_i a^4}{64} &= w_{i0} - \frac{1}{h^2} w_{i0} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} w_{k0} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{-1549 - 500\mu + 365\mu^2}{900} \right] \\ &- \frac{1}{h^2} w_{i0} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} w_{j0} \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} w_{k0} \left[\frac{503 - 500\mu + 365\mu^2}{900} \right] \quad (38) \end{aligned}$$

引入无量纲量

$$\xi_i = \frac{w_{i0}}{h}, \quad q_i^* = \frac{q_i}{E} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h} \right)^4$$

并令步长取极小, 利用以下求和公式

$$\sum_0^i \xi_i = \xi, \quad \sum_0^i q_i^* = Q$$

$$\sum_0^i \xi_i \left(\sum_{k=0}^{i-1} \xi_k \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \xi^3, \quad \sum_0^i \xi_i \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \xi_j \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \xi_k = \frac{1}{6} \xi^3$$

取 $\mu=0.3$, 整理(38)式, 得出

$$3.198 \xi^3 + 5.862 \xi = Q \quad (39)$$

显然, 这一结果与摄动法求得圆板大挠度变形的二级近似结果($\mu=0.3$)吻合, 表明了步进求和方法有很好的收敛性和相当好的精确度。

在球扁壳超临界变形的分析中, 如取文献[2]用摄动法给出的挠度二级近似式

$$W = w_1(\rho)\xi + w_3(\rho)\xi^3$$

其中 $w_1(\rho) = (1 - \rho^2)^2$. 由它计算超临界变形, 用一般能量法求得的即为一级近似结果, 荷载与挠度的关系为(32)式, 但系数为(33)'. 如再取

$$w_3(\rho) = \frac{1+\mu}{180} \rho \left[2(29-19\mu) - \frac{1}{2}(277-197\mu)\rho + 10(11-9\mu)\rho^2 - (1-\mu) \left(\frac{75}{2} \rho^3 - 9\rho^4 + \rho^5 \right) \right]$$

当 $\mu = 0.3$, 其值大于零. 也进行相同的能量法计算. 因 ξ^3 以上各项因式系数很小可以略去, 就会得到与(32)式相类似的荷载与度挠关系式. 把它与一级近似结果迭加, 得到的系数比(33)'要大, 曲线也会发生变化, 这与本文的推求一致. 只是因为这样推求过于复杂, 以至无法求出正确结果. 在本文给出的(32)式对应(33)系数的球扁壳超临界变形的荷载与挠度关系式中, 如令 $\xi_0 = 0$, 转化为圆板的大挠度变形荷载与挠度关系式. 在本文中, 如(32)式取 $\xi_0 = 0$, 且 $\mu = 0.3$, 给出

$$3.198\xi^3 + 5.862\xi = Q$$

说明步进求和法结果(32)的合理性.

值得指出的是: 步进求和方法普遍适用于分析和求解大挠度变形的非线性微分方程组, 特别对于一般能量法无法求出精确近似解的问题, 更能看出此法的优越性.

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Progressing Step by Step and Integrating Calculation of Overcritical Deformation of Spherical Shallow Shells

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Abstract

In this paper, the problem of second buckling of the spherical shallow shell is calculated by use of the method of progressing step by step and integrating. The result is more exact than that of first approximate analysis for overcritical deformation of spherical shallow shell. It has been solved that the solution of second approximate analysis in this problem can't be found. The calculating example in this paper shows that the solution of progressing step by step and integrating converges to second approximate solution.