

二向受力不等的平面薄膜 自由振动问题解*

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摘 要

本文中求解了双向受力不等的矩形、圆形、椭圆形平面薄膜的自振频率与振型, 还给出了任意外形边界的平面薄膜的近似解. 矩形薄膜, 先经过坐标变换将方程变换成常见的薄膜振动方程, 因此很容易求得解. 圆形薄膜, 先将坐标作与上述同样的变换, 再把它变换成椭圆坐标, 将方程化为马丢(Mathieu)方程, 这样利用马丢函数的性质, 不难求得解. 椭圆形薄膜解法与圆形薄膜相似. 文末还给出了例题.

一、概 述

对于各向受均布张力的平面薄膜振动问题, 在高等数学中早有解答. 我们在工程实践中有时要遇到二向受力不等的平面薄膜振动问题, 例当采用薄膜比拟法来求解索网结构时就会遇到这类计算问题.

下面我们求解了二向受力不同的矩形薄膜、圆形薄膜和椭圆薄膜的振动问题, 给出了求频率的公式, 并且还给出了求任意外形薄膜自振频率的近似解. 与国外的一些其他方法解比较表明, 本法公式的精确度是令人满意的.

二、理 论

1. 矩形薄膜

用薄膜比拟法求解索网问题时, 可得到其自由振动方程如下:

$$H_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + H_y \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - m \frac{\partial w^2}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

式中 H_x , H_y 为沿单位长度的 x 向与 y 向的薄膜张力

m 为单位面积薄膜质量

今作如下坐标变换:

$$\text{令 } x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{H_y}{H_x}} x, \quad y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{H_x}{H_y}} y, \quad H = \sqrt{H_x \cdot H_y} \quad (2.2)$$

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(2.2)代入(2.1)得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y_1^2} - \frac{m}{H} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

(2.3)即为一般各向受力相同的薄膜自由振动方程,对矩形薄膜可得解如下:

其振型表达式为:

$$w(x_1, y_1, t) = F_1 \sin\left(\frac{k_1 \pi}{l_{x_1}}\right) x_1 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{k_2 \pi}{l_{y_1}}\right) y_1 \cdot \cos(\omega_{k_1 k_2} t + \varphi_1) \quad (2.4a)$$

若用原坐标表示时

$$w(x, y, t) = F \sin\left(\frac{k_1 \pi}{l_x}\right) x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{k_2 \pi}{l_y}\right) y \cdot \cos(\omega_{k_1 k_2} t + \varphi) \quad (2.4b)$$

其中 F , φ 为两个未定常数

ω 为自振频率

$$\omega_{k_1 k_2} = \frac{\sqrt{H} \pi}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_1}{l_{x_1}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{k_2}{l_{y_1}}\right)^2} \quad (2.5a)$$

或

$$\omega_{k_1 k_2} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_1}{l_x}\right)^2 H_x + \left(\frac{k_2}{l_y}\right)^2 H_y} \quad (2.5b)$$

其中

$$l_{x_1} = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_x}} l_x, \quad l_{y_1} = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_y}} l_y$$

为新坐标下的矩形薄膜边长

当 $k_1 = k_2 = 1$ 时, 可得最低圆频率

$$\omega_{11} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{m}} \sqrt{\frac{H_x}{l_x^2} + \frac{H_y}{l_y^2}} \quad (2.6)$$

2. 圆形薄膜

我们仍然用与上述同样的方法来变换坐标, 振动方程同方程(2.3). 这时原来的边界方程也作相应变换.

原边界方程为:

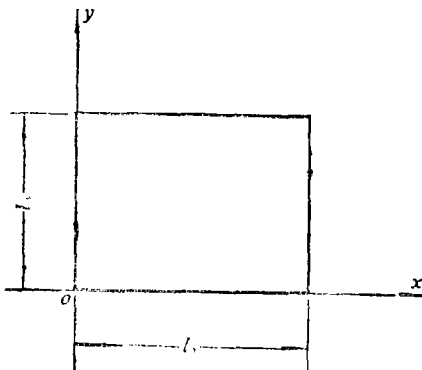


图1 矩形薄膜平面

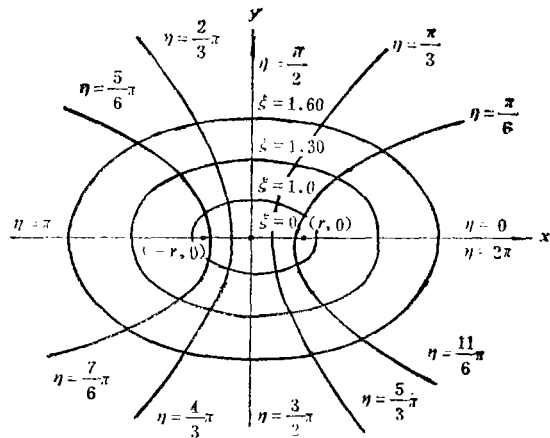


图2 椭圆坐标图

$$\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (2.7)$$

坐换变换后:

$$\frac{x_1^2}{a_x^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{b_y^2} = 1 \quad (2.8)$$

其中:

$$a_x = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_x}} \cdot c, \quad b_y = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_y}} \cdot c \quad (2.9)$$

c 为原来圆薄膜的半径.

上述表明, 原来的圆边界已转换成椭圆了. 因此原来圆形薄膜的贝塞尔函数解已完全不适用了.

为了求解方便再将(2.3)式变换成椭圆坐标^[8].

设

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \gamma \operatorname{ch} \xi \cos \eta, & y_1 &= \gamma \operatorname{sh} \xi \sin \eta \\ \text{当已知 } a_x, b_y \text{ 时有:} \\ \gamma &= \sqrt{a_x^2 - b_y^2}, & \xi_0 &= \operatorname{arcth} \left(\frac{b_y}{a_x} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= x_1 + iy_1 = \gamma \operatorname{ch}(\xi + i\eta) \\ \bar{E} &= x_1 - iy_1 = \gamma \operatorname{ch}(\xi - i\eta) \\ E \cdot \bar{E} &= x_1^2 + y_1^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

又因

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 E \bar{E}}{\partial E \partial \bar{E}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{E}} \left(\frac{\partial E \bar{E}}{\partial E} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (E) = 1 \\ \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} \right) E \bar{E} &= \frac{\partial^2 E \bar{E}}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E \bar{E}}{\partial y_1^2} = 2 + 2 = 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.12)$$

则有

$$4 \frac{\partial^2 E \bar{E}}{\partial E \partial \bar{E}} = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} \right) E \bar{E} \quad (2.13)$$

再令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \zeta &= \xi + i\eta, & \bar{\zeta} &= \xi - i\eta \\ \zeta \cdot \bar{\zeta} &= \xi^2 + \eta^2 \\ E &= \gamma \operatorname{ch} \zeta, & \bar{E} &= \gamma \operatorname{ch} \bar{\zeta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.14)$$

由此得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial E} &= \frac{1}{\gamma \operatorname{sh} \zeta}, & \frac{\partial \bar{\zeta}}{\partial \bar{E}} &= \frac{1}{\gamma \operatorname{sh} \bar{\zeta}} \\ 4 \frac{\partial^2 \zeta \bar{\zeta}}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \zeta \bar{\zeta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.15)$$

这样

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial E} &= \frac{1}{\gamma \operatorname{sh} \zeta} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}, & \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{E}} &= \frac{1}{\gamma \operatorname{sh} \bar{\zeta}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{\zeta}} \\ 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta \partial \bar{\zeta}} &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.16)$$

因此得

$$\frac{4\partial^2}{\partial E \partial \bar{E}} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} = \frac{4}{\gamma^2 \operatorname{sh} \zeta \operatorname{sh} \bar{\zeta}} \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \bar{\xi}} \quad (2.17)$$

或

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_1^2} = \frac{2}{\gamma^2 (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi - \cos 2\eta)} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \quad (2.18)$$

(2.18)代入(2.3)式可得:

$$\frac{2}{\gamma^2 (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi - \cos 2\eta)} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} \right) - \frac{m}{H} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (2.19)$$

若振动为调谐振动则可有:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 w \quad (2.20)$$

(2.20)代入(2.19)可得:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} + K^2 (\operatorname{ch} 2\xi - \cos 2\eta) w = 0 \quad (2.21)$$

这里

$$K^2 = \frac{\omega^2 \gamma^2 m}{2H} \quad (2.22)$$

我们用变量分离法求解:

令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w(\xi, \eta, t) &= w(\xi, \eta) \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \\ w(\xi, \eta) &= \Xi(\xi) H(\eta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.23)$$

(2.23)代入(2.21)并化简后可得:

$$-\frac{\ddot{\Xi}}{\Xi} + K^2 \operatorname{ch} 2\xi = -\frac{\ddot{H}}{H} K^2 \cos 2\eta \quad (2.24)$$

这里

$$\ddot{\Xi} = \frac{d^2 \Xi}{d\xi^2}, \quad \ddot{H} = \frac{d^2 H}{d\eta^2}$$

令(2.24)式左边右边皆分别等于 λ , 即可得到二个常微分方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{H} + (\lambda - K^2 \cos 2\eta) H &= 0 \\ \ddot{\Xi} - (\lambda - K^2 \operatorname{ch} 2\xi) \Xi &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.25)$$

上述方程即为马丢(Mathieu)方程, 此二方程是等价的. 其周期解为^[6]:

$$\begin{aligned} w(\xi, \eta, t) &= A \operatorname{Cen}(\xi, K) \operatorname{cen}(\eta, K) \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) \\ &\quad + B \operatorname{Sen}(\xi, K) \operatorname{sen}(\eta, K) \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

式中 $\operatorname{cen}(\eta, K)$, $\operatorname{sen}(\eta, K)$ 皆称为第一类 n 阶马丢函数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Cen}(\xi, K) &= \operatorname{cen}(i\xi, K) \\ \operatorname{Sen}(\xi, K) &= -i \operatorname{sen}(i\xi, K) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.27)$$

以上并称为第一类整数阶的修正马丢函数.

再利用振动的边界条件: $\xi = \xi_0$ 处有 $w = 0$, 因 $A, B, \operatorname{cen}(\eta, K), \operatorname{sen}(\eta, K), \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 皆不为零, 则得:

$\text{Cen}(\xi_0, K) = 0$, 可得 n 个根 $K_{n_1}, K_{n_2}, K_{n_3}, \dots$

$\text{Sen}(\xi_0, K) = 0$, 又可得 n 个根 $\bar{K}_{n_1}, \bar{K}_{n_2}, \bar{K}_{n_3}, \dots$

我们可从上述方程, 用修正余弦椭圆级数和为零的条件, 解方程求得 $K_{n_1}, \dots, \bar{K}_{n_1}, \dots$

从(2.22)式可得自振频率如下:

$$\omega_n = K_n \sqrt{\frac{2H}{m(a_x^2 - b_y^2)}} \quad (2.28)$$

前面几个修正余弦椭圆抄录如下:⁽⁶⁾

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Ce}_0(x, q) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2}q \text{ch}2x + \frac{q^2}{32} \text{ch}4x - \frac{q^3}{128} \left(\frac{1}{9} \text{ch}6x - 7\text{ch}2x \right) + \dots \\ \text{Ce}_1(x, q) &= \text{ch}x - \frac{q}{8} \text{ch}3x + \frac{q^2}{64} \left(\frac{1}{3} \text{ch}5x - \text{ch}3x \right) + \dots \\ \text{Ce}_2(x, q) &= \text{ch}2x - \frac{q}{8} \left(\frac{2}{3} \text{ch}4x - 2 \right) + q^2 \left(\frac{1}{384} \text{ch}6x - \frac{12}{288} \text{ch}2x \right) + \dots \\ \text{Ce}_3(x, q) &= \text{ch}3x - q \left(\frac{1}{16} \text{ch}5x - \frac{1}{8} \text{ch}x \right) + q^2 \left(\frac{1}{640} \text{ch}7x - \frac{5}{512} \text{ch}3x \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{64} \text{ch}x \right) + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.29)$$

前面几个修正正弦椭圆抄录如下:⁽⁶⁾

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Se}_0(x, q) &= 0 \\ \text{Se}_1(x, q) &= i \text{sh}x - \frac{i}{8} q \text{sh}3x + \frac{i}{64} q^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \text{sh}5x + \text{sh}3x \right) - \dots \\ \text{Se}_2(x, q) &= i \text{sh}2x - \frac{i}{12} q \text{sh}4x + \frac{i}{384} q^2 \text{sh}6x - \frac{i}{288} q^2 \text{sh}2x + \dots \\ \text{Se}_3(x, q) &= i \text{sh}3x - iq \left(\frac{1}{16} \text{sh}5x - \frac{1}{8} \text{sh}x \right) + iq^2 \left(\frac{1}{640} \text{sh}7x \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{5}{512} \text{sh}3x - \frac{1}{64} \text{sh}x \right) + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.30)$$

这里 $2q_r = K_r^2$

3. 椭圆形薄膜

振动方程同(2.3)式, 并作同样变换. 边界方程也作相应变换:

$$\text{原边界方程} \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (2.31)$$

$$\text{变换后} \quad \frac{x_1^2}{a_x^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{b_y^2} = 1 \quad (2.32)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad a_x = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_x}} a, \quad b_y = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_y}} b \quad (2.33)$$

此仍为一椭圆方程, 仅长短轴尺寸作了变化. (2.32)式与(2.8)式的形式完全一致. 由此可见, 圆形薄膜与椭圆形薄膜可统一成一个表达式. 因此它的解法与上节完全相同. 但解题时

可能会出现 $b_y > a_x$, 此时为一反演椭圆, 计算时我们可取 $\xi_0 = \operatorname{arcth}\left(\frac{a_x}{b_y}\right)$, 将原来长短轴互换即可。

当出现 $b_y = a_x$ 时, 以上公式不适用了. 此时可近似用贝塞尔函数来求解, 正如以前很多文献中所叙述的.

4. 任意形状周界的薄膜

我们把圆形薄膜自振频率公式(2.28)式改写成下列形式

$$\omega_n = \frac{K_n H}{c} \sqrt{\frac{2}{m(H_y - H_x)}} = K_n H \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{M(H_y - H_x)}} \quad (2.34)$$

式中 $H = \sqrt{H_x \cdot H_y}$ 它为圆膜张力

$M = \pi c^2 m$ 它为圆膜总质量

利用(2.34)式, 我们也可以用来求解非圆形薄膜的自振频率, 这时只要把式中的 M 取为该薄膜的总质量即可. 从一些例题可知这种近似解也可得到足够的精确度. 但采用(2.34)式时仍需求解马丢函数的零点, 当然这也是比较麻烦的. 因此, 有时我们可利用贝塞尔函数的近似式, 因为贝塞尔函数的零点有现成的表可查.

众所周知, 各向张力相同的圆形薄膜的自振频率公式为:

$$\omega_n = \frac{\lambda_n}{c} \sqrt{\frac{H}{m}} \quad (2.35)$$

式中 λ_n 为贝塞尔函数的零点值

c 为圆膜的半径

把(2.35)式改写为下列形式

$$\omega_n = \lambda_n \sqrt{\frac{\pi H}{M}} \quad (2.36)$$

式中 H 为薄膜张力, 若张力不等时可取

$H = \sqrt{H_x \cdot H_y}$

M 为薄膜总质量

当 H_x 与 H_y 差别不大时, (2.35)式是足够精确的, 特别对于第一频率更是如此. 详见下列例题.

三、应用例题

[例 1]

数值取与文献[1]中例题相同(I况1), 采用薄膜比拟索网, 因此可用此公式来计算索网的振动问题, 已知数值如下:

每根索张力为75000磅(即 $T_x = T_y = 13600\text{kg}$), 索截面面积为0.5吋²(即 $A_x = A_y = 129\text{mm}^2$), 比重为0.29磅/吋³(即 8.05T/M^3), 正方形索网其每边长为120吋(即 $l_x = l_y = 3.1\text{M}$), 其复盖层质量略去不计. x 向 y 向各有5根索, 并为均匀分布, 则折算成每沿米薄膜张力为:

$$H_x = H_y = \frac{5 \times 13.6}{3.1} = 21.9\text{T/M}$$

薄膜质量为:

$$m = \frac{8.05 \times 10 \times 3.1 \times 129 \times 10^{-8}}{3.1 \times 3.1 \times 9.81} = 0.341 \times 10^{-8} \text{T} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{M}^2$$

当 $K_1 = K_2 = 1$ 时

解得
$$\omega_{11} = \frac{\pi}{3.1} \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 21.9}{0.341 \times 10^{-8}}} = 363$$

$$f_{11} = \frac{363}{2\pi} = 57.81 \text{HZ}$$

与国外文献中介绍的其他方法 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] 计算结果比较见表一。

表 1

序号	各种分析方法	频率值 (HZ)	与文[1]误差%
1	文[1]的迦辽金法	59.10	—
2	本文公式 (采用薄膜比拟)	57.81	2.81
3	文[2], [6]的有限单元法		
	3×3 网格	61.59	4.21
	6×6 网格	59.55	0.76
	12×12 网格	59.05	0.08
4	文[4]的曲线有限单元法 (1×1)	60.06	1.59
5	文[3]的弹簧跳块法		
	(3×3)	56.23	4.86
	(6×6)	58.20	1.49

可见本文采用薄膜比拟来求索网自振频率是完全可行的。

【例 2】

这是一个椭圆形索网。已知数值同文献[7]中的例29。

$$a = 30\text{M}, b = 20\text{M}, H_x = 7.5\text{T/M}, H_y = 23.2\text{T/M},$$

$$m = 0.0153\text{T} \cdot \text{sec}^2 / \text{M}^2, H = \sqrt{H_x \cdot H_y} = 13.191\text{T/M},$$

$$a_x = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_x}} \cdot a = 33.78\text{M}, b_y = \sqrt{\frac{H}{H_y}} \cdot b = 15.08\text{M},$$

$$\xi_0 = \text{arcth} \left(\frac{b_y}{a_x} \right) = 0.480$$

用本文中介绍的不同近似方法的第一频率 ω 计算结果列于表2。

表 2

序号	不同的计算方法	第一频率值	与(2.28)式的误差%
1	用解析式(2.28)	2.618	—
2	用近似式(2.34)	2.694	2.9%
3	用近似式(2.36)	2.883	10%

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Solution for Free Vibration Problem of the Membrane with Unequal Tension in Two Directions

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Abstract

In this paper we obtain the analytic solution of free vibration frequency and mode shapes of rectangle, circle and elliptic membranes. The approximate solution of membrane with arbitrary boundary is also obtained. All of these membranes are acted on by unequal tension in two directions.

For the rectangle membrane, in this paper we transform its vibration equation into one of usual membranes by transforming coordinate, thus it is easy to get the solution. For the circle membrane, first we transform the coordinate in the same way as rectangle membrane. Next we transform the vibration equation into the Mathieu equation, then we get a formula of frequency of that membrane with some Mathieu function's property. In the solution the elliptic membrane is similar to that of the circle membrane.

In the end, some examples are given.