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轴对称弹性动力学问题的重构核插值法^{*}

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摘要: 重构核插值法是近年来提出的一种新型无网格方法.该方法的形函数具有点插值性和高阶 光滑性,不仅能够直接施加本质边界条件,而且能保证较高的计算精度.为了更有效地求解三维轴 对称弹性动力学问题,对重构核插值法(reproducing kernel interpolation method, RKIM)应用于此类 问题进行了研究,并发展了相应的数值模拟方法.由于几何形状和边界条件的轴对称性,计算时只 需要横截面上离散节点的信息,因而前处理变得简单.采用 Newmark-β 法进行了时域积分.数值算 例表明,轴对称弹性动力学分析的重构核插值法既有无网格方法的优势,又有较高的计算精度.

关 键 词: 弹性动力学; 轴对称; 无网格法; 重构核插值法 **中图分类号:** 0241; 0343 **文献标志码:** A DOI: 10.21656/1000-0887.390242

引 言

近年来发展迅速的无网格方法^[1-7]可以减少或消除网格划分给数值计算带来的困难,在自适应分析、大变形和裂纹扩展等问题领域比传统的有限元法更加灵活和有效.在现有的无网格方法中,Liu 等^[8]于1995年提出的重构核粒子法是目前应用最为广泛的无网格方法之一.其核心思想是在光滑粒子法^[9]中引入核函数修正项,使理论上精确重构有限域的近似函数成为可能.然而,重构核粒子法的形函数不满足插值特性.重构核插值法^[10-11]通过简单函数引入插值特性,并利用增强函数构造重构条件,得到一个具有任意离散点插值特性的形函数.重构核插值法不仅免去了处理本质边界条件的困难,而且其形函数能够精确重构插值点多项式的真值、近似精度高.

在很多实际工程中,有一类几何形状、约束条件与外载荷均对称于某一固定轴的轴对称问题.这类构件在任一对称面内相对应点上的位移、应变以及应力大小相等且方向对称,因此可将三维空间问题转换为二维问题,从而能快速有效地求解.目前,复杂轴对称问题求解的数值方法研究已引起了许多学者^[12-14]的极大关注.为充分发挥重构核插值法的优势,本文将其与弹性动力学空间轴对称问题相结合,利用虚位移原理详细推导了相应的离散方程,并编制了相应的计算程序.最后,通过典型算例的计算和对比,分析验证了该方法的有效性和合理性.

1 重构核插值法的形函数

在轴对称面 Ω 内,任一点 x 处的函数 u(x) 可近似为^[10-11]

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$$u(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{I=1}^{N} \psi_{I}(\mathbf{x}) u_{I}, \qquad (1)$$

式中N为计算点x邻域内的节点数, $\psi_{I}(x)$ 为重构核插值法的形函数,且有

$$\psi_I(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{\psi}_I(\mathbf{x}) + \bar{\psi}_I(\mathbf{x}) \,. \tag{2}$$

 $\hat{\psi}_{i}(\mathbf{x})$ 由粒子 \mathbf{x}_{i} 处的核函数 $\hat{\Phi}_{\hat{a}_{i}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{i})$ 及其在粒子 \mathbf{x}_{i} 的值来构造,取具有 Kronecker delta 函数特性的简单形式, $\bar{\psi}_{i}(\mathbf{x})$ 由扩展的重构条件构造,即

$$\hat{\psi}_{I}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \hat{\Phi}_{\hat{a}_{I}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}) / \hat{\Phi}_{\hat{a}_{I}}(\boldsymbol{0}) \qquad (\hat{a}_{I} < \min\{ \| \boldsymbol{x}_{I} - \boldsymbol{x}_{J} \|, \forall J \neq I \}), \qquad (3)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_{I}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I})\boldsymbol{Q}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x}) [\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{0}) - \hat{\boldsymbol{H}}(\boldsymbol{x})] \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{\bar{a}_{I}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}), \qquad (4)$$

式中 $H^{T}(x - x_{I})$ 为m维基函数向量,且

$$\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}) = [1, \, \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}, \, \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{y}_{I}, \, \cdots, \, (\boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{y}_{I})^{m}], \qquad (5)$$

$$\boldsymbol{Q}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{I=1}^{N} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{\bar{a}_{I}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}) \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}) \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}), \qquad (6)$$

$$\hat{H}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{I=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I}) \hat{\psi}_{I}(\boldsymbol{x}) \,.$$
⁽⁷⁾

为便于形函数偏导数的计算,将式(4)改写为

$$\bar{\psi}_{I}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x})\boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{x}), \qquad (8)$$

式中

$$\boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{I})\boldsymbol{Q}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{x}), \qquad (9)$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{x}) = [\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{0}) - \hat{\boldsymbol{H}}(\boldsymbol{x})] \bar{\boldsymbol{\Phi}}_{\bar{a}_l}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_l) .$$
(10)

因此, $\bar{\psi}_{l}(\mathbf{x})$ 的偏导数为

$$\bar{\psi}_{I,i}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{A}_{,i}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x})\boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{x})\boldsymbol{B}_{,i}(\boldsymbol{x}), \qquad i = 1, 2.$$

$$\text{Enstability} \quad \text{Interpreting the state of the state$$

若取支持域为圆形,中心为 x_i ,则两个核函数分别为 $\hat{\sigma}(x_i, x_i) = \sigma(||x_i - x_i||/\hat{\sigma}_i)$

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{\hat{a}_{I}}(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{x}_{I}) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\|\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{x}_{I}\|/\hat{a}_{I}), \qquad (12)$$

$$\Phi_{\bar{a}_{l}}(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{l}) = \Phi(\|\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_{l}\| / \bar{a}_{l}), \qquad (13)$$

式中 ϕ 为四次样条函数, \hat{a}_{l} 和 \bar{a}_{l} 本文分别取为 $\hat{a}_{l} = 0.8d_{l}^{l}$ 和 $\bar{a}_{l} = 2.5d_{l}^{9}$, d_{l}^{l} 和 d_{l}^{9} 分别为节点 x_{l} 到距其最近的第1个和第9个节点之间的距离.

2 轴对称弹性动力学问题

在轴对称面 Ω 上,位移 $\boldsymbol{u} = [u_r, u_z]^T$ 、加速度 $\boldsymbol{\ddot{u}} = [\ddot{u}_r, \ddot{u}_z]^T$ 、应力 $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = [\boldsymbol{\sigma}_r, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_z, \boldsymbol{\tau}_{rz}]^T$ 和应 变 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = [\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_r, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_z, \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{rz}]^T$ 的关系方程为

$$\boldsymbol{L}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{\sigma} + \boldsymbol{b} = \boldsymbol{\rho}\boldsymbol{\ddot{\boldsymbol{u}}},\tag{14a}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \tag{14b}$$

此外还应满足相应的边界条件和初始条件**.**上式中, ρ 为质量密度, $\boldsymbol{b} = [b_r, b_z]^T$ 为体力向量, \boldsymbol{L} 为微分算子矩阵, \boldsymbol{D} 为弹性矩阵,且

$$\boldsymbol{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{1}{r} & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}},$$
(15)

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \lambda_{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{1} & 0 \\ \lambda_{1} & 1 & \lambda_{1} & 0 \\ \lambda_{1} & \lambda_{1} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix},$$
(16)

式中

$$\lambda_{1} = \frac{\nu}{1 - \nu}, \ \lambda_{2} = \frac{1 - 2\nu}{2(1 - \nu)}, \ \lambda_{3} = \frac{E}{2(1 + \nu)\lambda_{2}},$$
(17)

其中E和 ν 分别为材料的弹性模量和Poisson比.

由于只对空间域进行离散,轴对称面 Ω 内的试函数u(x,t)可由式(1)表示为

$$\boldsymbol{u}(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \sum_{I=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{I}(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{u}_{I}(t) \boldsymbol{.}$$
(18)

由式(14b)、(15)和(18)可得应变 ε 为

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}(\boldsymbol{x},t) = \sum_{I=1}^{N} \boldsymbol{B}_{I}(\boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{u}_{I}(t), \qquad (19)$$

式中

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{I} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\psi}_{I}}{\partial r} & \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_{I}}{r} & 0 & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\psi}_{I}}{\partial z} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\psi}_{I}}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\psi}_{I}}{\partial r} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} .$$
(20)

对于轴对称弹性动力学问题,平衡方程对应的标准变分弱形式为

$$2\pi \int_{\Omega} \delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\sigma} r \mathrm{d}\Omega + 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \delta \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \rho \ddot{\boldsymbol{u}} r \mathrm{d}\Omega = 2\pi \int_{\Gamma_{t}} \delta \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \bar{\boldsymbol{t}} r \mathrm{d}\Gamma + 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \delta \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{b} r \mathrm{d}\Omega, \qquad (21)$$

式中 $\bar{t} = [t_r, t_z]^T$ 为给定的面力向量.

将式(18)和(19)代入式(21),并注意到节点位移变分 δu 的任意性,最终可得控制方程的离散形式为

$$\boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{\ddot{u}}(t) + \boldsymbol{K}\boldsymbol{u}(t) = \boldsymbol{f}(t), \qquad (22)$$

式中M, K和f(t)分别是系统的质量矩阵、刚度矩阵和节点载荷向量.它们的各元素可具体表示为

$$\boldsymbol{M}_{IJ} = 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \rho \boldsymbol{N}_{I}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{N}_{J} r \mathrm{d}\Omega, \qquad (23a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{IJ} = 2\pi \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{B}_{I}^{T} \boldsymbol{D} \boldsymbol{B}_{J} r \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{\Omega}, \qquad (23\mathrm{b})$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}_{l}(t) = 2\pi \left(\int_{\Gamma_{l}} \psi_{l} \boldsymbol{\bar{t}}(t) r \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\Gamma} + \int_{\Omega} \psi_{l} \boldsymbol{b}(t) r \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\Omega} \right), \qquad (23c)$$

其中

$$N_{I} = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{I} & 0\\ 0 & \psi_{I} \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (24)

3 时间积分方案

式(22)是二阶常微分方程组,其求解主要有直接积分法和振型叠加法两类.文献[15]对 直接积分法和振型叠加法的实用范围进行了讨论,本文采用直接积分法中的 Newmark-β 法. 在 $t \sim t + \Delta t$ 的时间区域内, Newmark-β 积分方法采用下列的假设,即

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{t+\Delta t} = \boldsymbol{u}_{t} + \dot{\boldsymbol{u}}_{t}\Delta t + \left[(1/2 - \alpha) \ddot{\boldsymbol{u}}_{t} + \alpha \ddot{\boldsymbol{u}}_{t+\Delta t} \right] \Delta t^{2},$$
(25)

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\iota+\Delta\iota} = \dot{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\iota} + \left[(1-\delta) \ddot{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\iota} + \delta \ddot{\boldsymbol{u}}_{\iota+\Delta\iota} \right] \Delta t, \qquad (26)$$

式中 α 和 δ 代表 Newmark- β 积分参数,本文取 α = 1/4 和 δ = 1/2.将式(25)和(26)代入式(22) 可得

$$\hat{K}\boldsymbol{u}_{\iota+\Delta\iota} = \hat{\boldsymbol{f}},\tag{27}$$

式中

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{K}} = \boldsymbol{K} + \frac{1}{\alpha \Delta t^2} \boldsymbol{M},\tag{28}$$

$$\hat{f} = f_{t+\Delta t} + M \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{u}_t}{\alpha \Delta t^2} + \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{u}}_t}{\alpha \Delta t} + \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha} - 1 \right) \ddot{\boldsymbol{u}}_t \right).$$
(29)

4 数值算例

4.1 受突加内压的厚壁圆筒

受突加内压力作用的无限长厚壁圆筒如图 1 所示.内半径 $r_2 = 0.1$ m,外半径 $r_1 = 0.2$ m,弹性 模量 $E = 2.1 \times 10^{11}$ Pa,Poisson 比 $\nu = 0.3$,质量密度 $\rho = 7.85 \times 10^3$ kg/m³,内压力 p = 75 MPa. 截取长 L = 0.1 m 的厚壁圆筒作为计算模型,并在其轴对称面上布置 16×5 个计算节点,如图 2 所示.为了进行数值积分,轴对称面上划分 15×4 个积分背景网格,且每一网格中采用 3×3 个 Gauss 点.图 3 为时间步长取 $\Delta t = 4.0 \times 10^{-7}$ s 时计算得到的内表面径向位移随时间的变化曲线.为了 进行对比,图 3 还给出了 ABAQUS 和重构核粒子法的计算结果.显然,本文方法的计算精度要 好于重构核粒子法,与 ABAQUS 的结果吻合得更好.



图1 受内压的厚壁圆筒

Fig. 1 A thick-walled cylinder under internal pressure

4.2 受突加内压的厚壁球壳

考虑一受突加内压力 p = 75 MPa 作用的厚壁球壳.球壳内壁半径 $r_2 = 0.16$ m,外壁半径 $r_1 = 0.2$ m,弹性模量 $E = 2.1 \times 10^{11}$ Pa,Poisson 比 $\nu = 0.3$,密度 $\rho = 7.85 \times 10^3$ kg/m³.此问题是球 对称问题,现将它作为轴对称问题进行求解,相应的节点布置方案如图 4 所示.为了进行数值 积分,轴对称面上划分 6×18 个积分背景网格,且每一网格中采用 3×3 个 Gauss 点.计算总时间 为 3.0×10^{-4} s,时间步长取为 $\Delta t = 3.0 \times 10^{-7}$ s.图 5 给出了本文方法和 ABAQUS 软件计算得到 的球壳内壁的径向位移随时间的变化曲线.从图 5 可以看出,两者吻合得很好,表明本文所推导的轴对称弹性动力学问题的重构核插值法及其离散形式是正确的,此方法是可行的.



5 结 论

重构核插值法作为一种具有代表性的无网格方法,由于具有易于建立高阶近似函数和形函数满足 Kronecker delta 函数特性等优势而被计算力学界广泛关注.本文将重构核插值法进一步推广应用于轴对称弹性动力学问题.基于虚位移原理,本文详细推导了轴对称弹性动力学问题的离散方程,并编制了相应的计算程序.最后,数值算例的分析表明,本文数值解与有限元软件 ABAQUS 的计算结果吻合得很好,说明本文提出的轴对称弹性动力学问题的重构核插值法及其离散形式是正确的,并且具有前处理方便、精度高和可直接施加本质边界条件等优点.

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A Reproducing Kernel Interpolation Method for Axisymmetric Elastodynamic Problems

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Abstract: The reproducing kernel interpolation method (RKIM) is a novel type of meshless method emerging in recent years. Because the shape functions of the RKIM have point interpolation property and high-order smoothness, the essential boundary conditions can be imposed directly and high computational accuracy is ensured as well. In order to solve the elastodynamic problems for 3D axisymmetric solids more effectively, a novel numerical method based on the RKIM was presented and discussed. Due to axial symmetry of geometry and boundary conditions, only a set of discrete nodes on a cross section are required in the computation and therefore the preprocessing of this method is very simple. The Newmark- β algorithm was employed for time integration. Numerical examples show that, the proposed method for solving axisymmetric elastodynamic problems possesses the advantages of meshless methods and high accuracy.

Key words: elastodynamics; axisymmetric; meshless method; reproducing kernel interpolation method

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