矩形网格扁壳结构的非线性弹性理论

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摘 要

本文在基本假设的前题下,分析了矩形网格离散结构的变形以及变形量与内力之间的本构关系.在此基础上,通过建立等效模型,运用虚功原理推导出网格扁壳的非线性基本控制方程与边界条件。

关键词 矩形网格扁壳 非线性 等效 初始几何缺陷

一、引言

由杆系组成的空间网格结构,由于其空间刚度大、受力合理等力学特点,造型新颖、美观等结构特点,以及低成本、轻质省材、易于包装、运输、安装等经济特点,多年来尤其是近三十年来在机械、建筑、航空航天等领域获得了越来越广泛的应用。

对网格结构进行分析基本上有两大途径,即离散化方法和等效连续化方法。由于网格结构是一种离散结构,运用离散分析法更直接,包括常使用的差分法和有限元法[1][2],还有对周期性网格结构进行分析时所采用的有限元与转换矩阵相结合的方法[3][4] 或精确刚度表示法[5][7][7]。另外有一种离散场分析方法[8],即先对网格结构建立特征节点的差分方程,然后直接求解或者采用级数展开将差分方程转化为微分方程来分析。一般来说,运用有限元、差分等离散化方法直接求解,将有较高的计算精度。然而,对于比较复杂的网格结构,尤其是网格分布稠密、节点数目大的情况,利用上述离散化方法进行分析,将是一件耗时费力的大工程,并且对于研究结构的稳定(屈曲、后屈曲)、振动和进行非线性探讨,其繁复的程度不言而喻。针对这一点,等效连续化方法的采用将使问题的处理变得相对简单,尤其对于预测结构的失稳临界载荷、结构振动频率等是十分有效的。

利用等效连续化方法关键在于等效模型的选择。合理选择与离散结构等效的 连 续 化 模型,基于两个角度,即两种结构的应力应变关系角度和能量角度^{10.70141}。本文通过直接分析矩形网格扁壳的变形和内力,建立等效模型,利用虚功原理推导得到了用于该类网格结构非线性分析的大挠度基本方程和边界条件。同时,考虑了结构存在初始几何缺陷的情况。

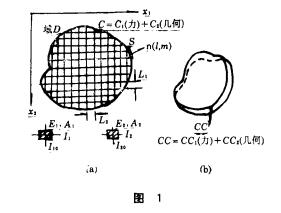
二、基本假定

考虑一肋条 (离散梁单元) 双向布置的矩形网格扁壳。壳的中面由两个方向肋条截面的

中心点组成,其底面如图I(a)所示。 x_1 , x_2 方向的肋条长度分别为 L_2 , L_1 .杨氏模量、截面积、惯性矩、曲率分别为 E_1 , A_1 , I_1 , I_{10} , K_1 和 E_2 , A_2 , I_2 , I_{20} , K_2 .

为了便于分析,引入五个基本假定:(1) 网格分布很稠密,即保证长度 $L_1(L_2)$ 远小于底面尺寸;

- (2) 肋条截面特征尺寸远小于 $L_1(L_2)$, 每根肋条可当作细长曲梁来处理,
- (3) 肋条之间的连接弹性固结,忽略节 点的转动;



- (4) 忽略材料的泊松比对肋条横向弯曲、扭动和轴向变形的影响;
- (5) 结构表面形状为扁壳,分析时可运用已有的扁壳性质,并采用Kirchhoff-Lov 假设.

三、网格扁壳内力、变形分析与等效连续模型

如图2所示,从网格扁壳结构中取出一典型单元框架,肋条截面上的轴向力、剪力、横

向剪力、弯矩和扭矩分别为 $N_1(N_2)$, N_{12} (N_{21}) , $Q_1(Q_2)$, $M_1(M_2)$, $M_{12}(2_1)$.

根据肋条正交布置,在网壳中面上正交曲 线坐标系 (α, β, γ) 下,结构变形的三个位 移分量为 u_1 , u_2 及挠度 w。扁壳中面各点由于 挠度 w 其曲率和扭率的改变可写成如下

$$\chi_{a} = -w_{,11}, \quad \chi_{\beta} = -w_{,22}, \quad \chi_{a\beta} = -w_{12}$$
(3.

式中,(), $_1$ 和(), $_2$ 分别表示对 x_1 , x_2 的偏微分。

基于假定(4), 弯矩、扭矩和轴向力可表示成

$$M_{1} = E_{1}I_{1}X_{\alpha}, M_{2} = E_{2}I_{2}X_{\beta}
 M_{12} = G_{1}J_{1}X_{\alpha\beta}, M_{21} = G_{2}J_{2}X_{\alpha\beta}
 N_{1} = E_{1}A_{1}\varepsilon_{\alpha}, N_{2} = E_{2}A_{2}\varepsilon_{\beta}$$
(3.2)

这里, ε_a , ε_β 为轴向应变, G_iJ_i (i=1,2)为扭转刚度。

考虑变形肋条自身的平衡可知,剪力由三部分构成,其一为网壳切平面内的纯**剪力**,其 二**为弯**矩**的影响**,其三为扭矩的影响,即

$$\begin{array}{c}
N_{12} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} N_{12}^{(i)} \\
N_{21} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} N_{21}^{(i)}
\end{array}$$
(3.3)

中た

$$\left\{ N_{12}^{(2)} = M_{12}(K_1 - \chi_{\sigma}), \quad N_{12}^{(3)} = M_1 \chi_{\sigma\beta} \\
N_{21}^{(2)} = M_{21}(K_2 - \chi_{\beta}), \quad N_{21}^{(3)} = M_2 \chi_{\sigma\beta}
 \right\}$$
(3.4)

两纯剪力 $N^{(1)}_{12}$ 和 $N^{(1)}_{21}$ 之间的关系可由面内弯曲平衡(如图3(a)所示)得到

$$\frac{N_{12}^{(1)}}{N_{21}^{(1)}} = L_1 \tag{3.5}$$

利用式(3.5),可以从式(3.3),(3.4)得到一恒等式。

$$\frac{N_{12}}{L_1} = \frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{1}{2})}}{L_1} + \frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{2}{2})} + N_{12}^{(\frac{2}{2})}}{L_1}$$

$$= \frac{N_{21}^{(\frac{1}{2})}}{L^1} + \frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{2}{2})} + N_{12}^{(\frac{2}{2})}}{L_1}$$

$$= \frac{N_{21}}{L_2} - \frac{N_{21}^{(\frac{1}{2})} + N_{21}^{(\frac{2}{2})}}{L_2} + \frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{2}{2})} + N_{12}^{(\frac{3}{2})}}{L_1}$$

$$= S_{21} - M_{21}(K_2 - \chi_{\beta}) - M_2 \chi_{\alpha\beta} + M_{12}(K_1 - \chi_{\alpha}) + M_1 \chi_{\alpha\beta}$$

即有 $S_{12}-S_{21}+M_{21}(K_2-\chi_{\beta})-M_{12}(K_1-\chi_{\sigma})+(M_2-M_1)\chi_{\sigma\beta}=0$ (3.6a) 式中, $S_{12}(S_{21})$, $M_{21}(M_{12})$, $M_{1}(M_2)$ 为单位长度的剪力、扭矩和弯矩。式(3.6a) 即为非线性平衡方程中的第六个关系式(对 γ 方向的力矩平衡式)。特别地,对于小变形情况,上式将退化为熟知的恒等式

$$\mathbf{Z}_{12} - \mathbf{Z}_{21} + \mathbf{M}_{21} K_2 - \mathbf{M}_{12} K_1 = 0 \tag{3.6b}$$

现在我们分析网壳单元面内剪切变形。如图 3 所示,剪切变形由纯剪力 $(N_{2}^{(1)},N_{21}^{(1)})$,

两个平衡力系 $\left(N_{12}^{\binom{2}{2}}, \frac{N_{12}^{\binom{2}{2}}}{2}L_2, N_{21}^{\binom{2}{2}}, \frac{N_{21}^{\binom{2}{2}}}{2}L_1\right)$ 和 $\left(N_{12}^{\binom{3}{3}}, \frac{N_{12}^{\binom{3}{3}}}{2}L_2, N_{21}^{\binom{3}{3}}, \frac{N_{21}^{\binom{3}{3}}}{2}L_1\right)$ 三部分面内弯曲变形引起,亦即

$$v_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} v_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)}$$

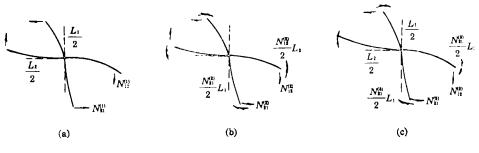


图 3

利用假设(2)和(3),变形后节点处两条切线仍成直角,节点为反弯点,我们由此导出剪 应变v(2)

$$\begin{split} v_{a\beta}^{(1)} &= \frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{1}{2})}L_{2}^{2}}{12E_{1}I_{10}} + \frac{N_{21}^{(\frac{1}{2})}L_{1}^{2}}{12E_{2}I_{20}} \\ v_{a\beta}^{(2)} &= -\frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{2}{2})}L_{2}^{2}}{24E_{1}I_{10}} - \frac{N_{21}^{(\frac{2}{2})}L_{1}^{2}}{24E_{2}I_{20}} \\ v_{a\beta}^{(3)} &= -\frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{3}{2})}L_{2}^{2}}{24E_{1}I_{10}} - \frac{N_{21}^{(\frac{3}{2})}L_{1}^{2}}{24E_{2}I_{20}} \end{split}$$

运用式 (3.5), 总剪应变为

$$v_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{N_{12}^{(\frac{1}{2})}L_{2}}{12} \left(\frac{L_{2}}{E_{1}I_{10}} + \frac{L_{1}}{E_{2}I_{20}} \right) - \frac{L_{2}^{2}}{24E_{1}I_{10}} \left[N_{12}^{(2)} + N_{12}^{(3)} \right] - \frac{L_{1}^{2}}{24E_{2}I_{20}} \left[N_{21}^{(2)} + N_{21}^{(3)} \right]$$

$$(3.7)$$

接下来考虑等效模型。 微元体中单位长度的内力显示在图 4 中。

由于壳的扁平性,可以近似认为

$$N_{\alpha\beta} = N_{\beta\alpha}, M_{\alpha\beta} = M_{\beta\alpha}$$

根据基本假设(1),建立网壳和等效连续体壳的内力关系[10][15]



$$N_{a} = \frac{N_{1}}{L_{1}}, \quad N_{\beta} = \frac{N_{2}}{L_{2}}, \quad N_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{N_{12}}{L_{1}} + \frac{N_{21}}{L_{2}} \right)$$

$$Q_{\alpha} = \frac{Q_{1}}{L_{1}}, \quad Q_{\beta} = \frac{Q_{2}}{L_{2}}$$

$$M_{\alpha} = \frac{M_{1}}{L_{1}}, \quad M_{\beta} = \frac{M_{2}}{L_{2}}, \quad M_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M_{12}}{L_{1}} + \frac{M_{21}}{L_{2}} \right)$$

$$(3.8)$$

采用式(3.8)中的平错力 $N_{a\theta}$ 的关系,并运用式(3.3)和(3.5),可表示出纯剪力

$$N_{12}^{12} = N_{\alpha\beta} L_1 - \frac{1}{2} [N_{12}^{2} + N_{12}^{3}] - \frac{1}{2} [N_{21}^{2} + N_{21}^{3}] \frac{L_1}{L_2}$$

将下式代入式(3.7), 并且把式(3.8)代入式(3.2), 再利用式(3.1) 和(3.4), 最后得到连续体模型的内力与应变和**挠**度之间的本构关系

$$\varepsilon_{a} = \frac{L_{1}}{E_{1}A_{1}} N_{a}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\beta} = \frac{L_{2}}{E_{2}A_{2}} N_{\beta}$$

$$v_{a\beta} = CN_{a\beta} + C_{1}w_{,12} + C_{2}w_{,11}w_{,12} + C_{8}w_{,22}w_{,12}$$

$$w_{,11} = -\frac{L_{1}}{E_{1}I_{1}}M_{a}$$

$$w_{,22} = -\frac{L_{2}}{E_{2}I_{2}}M_{\beta}$$
(3.9)

$$w_{,12} = -\frac{2}{G_1 J_1} + \frac{2}{G_2 J_2} M_{\alpha\beta}$$

式中 材料常数C, C_1 , C_2 , C_3 表达如下

$$C = \frac{L_{1}L_{2}}{12} \left(\frac{L_{2}}{E_{1}I_{10}} + \frac{L_{1}}{E_{2}I_{20}} \right)$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{L_{1}L_{2}}{24} \left[\left(\frac{2}{E_{1}I_{10}} + \frac{L_{2}}{L_{1}} + \frac{1}{E_{2}I_{20}} \right) G_{1}J_{1}K_{1} + \left(\frac{1}{E_{1}I_{10}} + \frac{2}{E_{2}I_{20}} + \frac{L_{1}}{L_{2}} \right) G_{2}J_{2}K_{2} \right]$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{L_{1}L_{2}}{24} \left(\frac{2}{E_{1}I_{10}} + \frac{L_{2}}{L_{1}} + \frac{1}{E_{2}I_{20}} \right) (G_{1}J_{1} - E_{1}I_{1})$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{L_{1}L_{2}}{24} \left(\frac{1}{E_{1}I_{10}} + \frac{2}{E_{2}I_{20}} + \frac{L_{1}}{L_{2}} \right) (G_{2}J_{2} - E_{2}I_{2})$$

$$(3.10)$$

至于位移与应变之间的几何关系,从大变形的角度分析可以得到[16]

$$\varepsilon_{a} = u_{1,1} - K_{1} w + \frac{1}{2} (w_{1})^{2}
\varepsilon_{\beta} = u_{2,2} - K_{2} w + \frac{1}{2} (w_{2})^{2}
v_{a\beta} = u_{1,2} + u_{2,1} + w_{1} w_{2}$$
(3.11)

考虑到与横向挠度相比,面内变形较小,故上式中忽略了与 $u_{1,1}$; $u_{1,2}$; $u_{2,1}$; 和 $u_{2,2}$ 有关的二次项的影响。

四、网格扁壳的非线性基本控制方程与边界条件

设扁壳单位面积上所受的外力在 α , β 和 γ 方向上的分量分别为 f_a , f_{θ} 和 f_{γ} 。边界 CC_1 上给定单位面积的外力 \overline{F}_a , \overline{F}_{θ} 和 \overline{F}_{γ} ; 边界 CC_2 上给定几何(位移)边界条件(见图 1 (b) 所示)

根据虚功原理[17],有下式成立

$$\begin{split} &\iint\limits_{D} [N_{a}\delta\varepsilon_{a} + N_{\beta}\delta\varepsilon_{\beta} + N_{a\beta}\delta v_{a\beta} - M_{a}\delta w_{,11} - M_{\beta}\delta w_{,22} - 2M_{a\beta}\delta w_{,12}] dx_{1}dx_{2} \\ &- \int\limits_{C_{1}} (N_{an}\delta u_{1} + N_{\beta n}\delta u_{2} + N_{\gamma}\delta w) ds \\ &- \int\limits_{C_{1}} (M_{an}\delta w_{,1} + M_{\beta n}\delta w_{,2}) ds \\ &- \iint\limits_{D} (f_{a}\delta u_{1} + f_{\beta}\delta u_{2} + f_{\gamma}\delta w) dx_{1}dx_{2} = 0 \end{split}$$

上式中已用到扁壳中的关系 $d\alpha d\beta \approx dx_1 dx_2$ 。将式 (3.11)代入上式,运用分部积分和格林定理,最后可得到

$$\iint_{D} (N_{\alpha,1} + N_{\alpha\beta,2} + f_{\alpha}) \, \delta u_{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} \\
+ \iint_{D} (N_{\alpha\beta,1} + N_{\beta,2} + f_{\beta}) \, \delta u_{2} dx_{1} dx_{2} \\
+ \iint_{D} [M_{\alpha,11} + 2M_{\alpha\beta,12} + M_{\beta,22} + (w_{,1}N_{\alpha} + w_{,2}N_{\alpha\beta})_{,1} \\
+ (w_{,1}N_{\alpha\beta} + w_{,2}N_{\beta})_{,2} + N_{\alpha}K_{1} + N_{\beta}K_{2} + f_{\gamma}] \, \delta w dx_{1} dx_{2} \\
- \int_{C_{1}} (N_{\alpha n} - N_{\alpha n}) \, \delta u_{1} ds - \int_{C_{1}} (N_{\beta n} - N_{\beta n}) \, \delta u_{2} ds \\
- \int_{C_{1}} [(M_{\alpha,1} + M_{\alpha\beta,2})l + (M_{\alpha\beta,1} + M_{\beta,2})m + w_{,1}N_{\alpha n} + w_{,2}N_{\beta n} \\
+ M_{ns,s} - (N_{\gamma} + M_{ns,s})] \, \delta w ds \\
+ \int_{C_{1}} (M_{n} - M_{n}) \, \delta w_{,n} ds = 0$$

式中,已记(),
$$_s = -\frac{\partial}{\partial s}$$
 (), $w,_n = -\frac{\partial w}{\partial n}$, 且有
$$N_{an} = N_{a}l + N_{a\beta} \ m, \ N_{\beta n} = N_{a\beta}l + N_{\beta} \ m$$

$$M_n = M_a l^2 + 2M_{a\beta}l m + M_{\beta} \ m^2$$

$$M_{ns} = -(M_a - M_{\beta})l m + M_{a\beta}(l^2 - m^2)$$

$$(\overline{N}_{an}, \ \overline{N}_{\beta n}, \ \overline{N}_{\gamma}) = \int (\overline{F}_a, \ \overline{F}_{\beta}, \ \overline{F}_{\gamma})d\gamma$$

$$(\overline{M}_{an}, \ \overline{M}_{\beta n}) = \int (\overline{F}_a \gamma, \ \overline{F}_{\beta \gamma})d\gamma$$

 $\overline{M}_n = \overline{M}_{an}l + \overline{M}_{\beta n} m, \overline{M}_{ns} = -\overline{M}_{an} m + \overline{M}_{\beta n}l$

由于 δu_1 , δu_2 , δw 的任意性, 我们得到平衡方程

$$\begin{cases}
N_{\alpha,1} + N_{\alpha\beta,2} + f_{\alpha} = 0 \\
N_{\alpha\beta,1} + N_{\beta,2} + f_{\beta} = 0 \\
M_{\alpha,11} + 2M_{\alpha\beta,12} + M_{\beta,22} + N_{\alpha}(w_{,11} + K_{1}) + 2N_{\alpha\beta}w_{,12} \\
+ N_{\beta}(w_{,22} + K_{2}) - f_{\alpha}w_{,1} - f_{\beta}w_{,2} + f_{\gamma} = 0
\end{cases}$$
(4.1a,b,c)

式(4.1c)已用到(4.1a,b)。

 C_1 上力边界条件为

$$N_{an} = N_{an}$$

$$N_{\beta n} = N_{\beta n}$$

$$(M_{a,1} + M_{a\beta,2})l + (M_{a\beta,1} + M_{\beta,2})m + w_{,1}N_{an} + w_{,2}N_{\beta n} + M_{ns,s}$$

$$= N_{y} + \overline{M}_{ns,s}$$

$$M_{n} = \overline{M}_{n}$$

 C_2 上几何(位移)边界条件为

$$u_1 = \overline{u}_1, \ u_2 = \overline{u}_2, \ w = \overline{w}, \ w_{,n} = \overline{w}_{,n}$$
 (4.2)

将式(3.1)和(3.11)代入(4.1a,b,c)可得到用位移分量表达的平衡方程

$$\frac{E_{1}A_{1}}{L_{1}}u_{1,11} + \frac{1}{C}u_{1,22} + \frac{1}{C}u_{2,12} - \frac{E_{1}A_{1}}{L_{1}}K_{1}w_{,1} - \frac{C_{1}}{C}w_{,122}$$

$$+ \frac{E_{1}A_{1}}{L_{1}}w_{,1}w_{,11} + \frac{1}{C}(w_{,1}w_{,22} + w_{,2}w_{,12} - C_{2}w_{,12}w_{,112}$$

$$-C_{2}w_{,11}w_{,122} - C_{3}w_{,12}w_{,222} - C_{3}w_{,22}w_{,122}) + f_{a} = 0$$

$$\frac{E_{2}A_{2}}{L_{2}}u_{2,22} + \frac{1}{C}u_{2,11} + \frac{1}{C}u_{1,21} - \frac{E_{2}A_{2}}{L_{2}}K_{2}w_{2} - \frac{C_{1}}{C}w_{,121}$$

$$+ \frac{E_{2}A_{2}}{L_{2}}w_{,2}w_{,22} + \frac{1}{C}(w_{,2}w_{,11} + w_{,1}w_{,21} - C_{2}w_{,12}w_{,111}$$

$$-C_{2}w_{,11}w_{,121} - C_{3}w_{,12}w_{,221} - C_{3}w_{,22}w_{,121}) + f_{\beta} = 0$$

$$\frac{E_{2}I_{2}}{L_{1}}w_{,1111} + \left(\frac{G_{1}J_{1}}{L_{1}} + \frac{G_{2}J_{2}}{L_{2}}\right)w_{,1122} + \frac{E_{2}I_{2}}{L_{2}}w_{,2222}$$

$$-\frac{E_{1}A_{1}}{L_{1}} + \left[u_{1,1} - K_{1}w + \frac{1}{2}(w_{,1})^{2}\right](w_{,11} + K_{1})$$

$$-\frac{E_{2}A_{2}}{L_{2}}\left[u_{2,2} - K_{2}w + \frac{1}{2}(w_{,2})^{2}\right](w_{,22} + K_{2})$$

$$-\frac{C}{C}(u_{1,2} + u_{2,1} + w_{,1}w_{,2} - C_{1}w_{,12} - C_{2}w_{,11}w_{,12}$$

$$-C_{3}w_{,22}w_{,12})w_{,12} + f_{4}w_{,1} + f_{6}w_{,2} - f_{7} = 0$$
(4.3)

如果引入一个独立变量——力函数 ϕ , 定义如下

$$N_a = \phi_{,22} - f_1, \quad N_{\rho} = \phi_{,11} - f_2, \quad N_{a\beta} = -\phi_{,12}$$
 (4.4)

式中 $f_1(x_1,x_2) = \int f_{\alpha}dx_1, f_2(x_1,x_2) = \int f_{\beta}dx_2$

这样,平衡方程(4.1a,b)自动满足。将式(4.4)和式(3.9)的后三式代入式(4.1c),则由w和 ϕ 表达的沿 γ 方向的平衡方程有下面形式

$$\frac{E_{1}I_{1}}{L_{1}} w_{,1111} + \left(-\frac{G_{1}J_{1}}{L_{1}} + -\frac{G_{2}J_{2}}{L_{2}}\right)w_{,1122} + \frac{E_{2}I_{2}}{L_{2}}w_{,2222}
= w_{,11}\phi_{,22} - 2w_{,12}\phi_{,12} + w_{,22}\phi_{,11} + K_{1}\phi_{,22} + K_{2}\phi_{,11}
- f_{1}(w_{,11} + K_{1}) - f_{2}(w_{,22} + K_{2}) - f_{a}w_{,1} - f_{b}w_{,2} + f_{y}$$
(4.5a)

运用几何关系式(3,11), 从 $u_{1,1}$, $u_{2,2}$ 和($u_{1,2}+u_{2,1}$)之间的协调我们得到

$$\varepsilon_{a,22} + \varepsilon_{\beta,11} - \nu_{a\beta,12} = (w_{,12})^2 - w_{,11}w_{,22} - K_1w_{,22} - K_2w_{,11}$$

进一步,采用式(3.9)的前三式以及式(4.4),从上式得到用 ω 和 ϕ 表示的协调方程

$$\frac{L_{1}}{E_{1}A_{1}} \phi_{,2222} + C \phi_{,1122} + \frac{L_{2}}{E_{2}A_{2}} \phi_{,1111}$$

$$= (w_{,12})^{2} - w_{,11}w_{,22} - K_{1}w_{,22} - K_{2}w_{,11} + C_{1}w_{,1122} + C_{2}(w_{,11}w_{,12})_{,12}$$

$$+ C_{3}(w_{,22}w_{,12})_{,12} + \frac{L_{1}}{E_{1}A_{1}} f_{1,22} + \frac{L_{2}}{E_{2}A_{2}} f_{2,11}$$
(4.5b)

这里我们再考虑具有几何缺陷的网格壳结构。假设结构在初始挠度 $w^0(x_1,x_2)$ 。这样方程(4.5a)右边的挠度 w 应由 $w+w^0$ 来替代,平衡方程变为

$$\frac{E_1I_1}{L_1}w_{,1111}+\left(\begin{array}{c}G_1J_1\\L_1\end{array}+\frac{G_2J_2}{L_2}\right)w_{,1122}+\frac{E_2I_2}{L_2}w_{,2222}$$

$$= (w_{,11} + w_{,11}^{0})\phi_{,22} - 2(w_{,12} + w_{,12}^{0})\phi_{,12} + (w_{,22} + w_{,22}^{0})\phi_{,11}$$

$$+ K_{1}\phi_{,22} + K_{2}\phi_{,11} - f_{1}(w_{,11} + w_{,11}^{0} + K_{1}) - f_{2}(w_{,22} + w_{,22}^{0} + K_{2})$$

$$- f_{a}(w_{,1} + w_{,1}^{0}) - f_{\beta}(w_{,2} + w_{,2}^{0}) + f_{\gamma}$$

$$(4.6a)$$

由于缺陷的影响,几何关系式(3.11)右边的表达式分别有附 加 项 $w_{11}w_{1}$ p_{12} p_{13} p_{14} p_{15} p_{15}

$$N_{12}^{(2)} = M_{12}[K_1 + (w + w^0)_{,11}] \qquad N_{12}^{(3)} = -M_1(w + w^0)_{,12}$$

$$N_{21}^{(2)} = M_{21}[K_2 + (w + w^0)_{,22}] \qquad N_{21}^{(3)} = -M_2(w + w^0)_{,12}$$

运用上述相同的步骤,对应的协调方程最终可得到

$$\frac{L_{1}}{E_{1}A_{1}}\phi_{,2222} + C\phi_{,1122} + \frac{L_{2}}{E_{2}A_{2}}\phi_{,1111}$$

$$= (w_{,12})^{2} - w_{,11}w_{,22} - K_{1}w_{,22} - K_{2}w_{,11} + C_{1}w_{,1122} + C_{2}(w_{,11}w_{,12})_{,12}$$

$$+ C_{3}(w_{,22}w_{,12})_{,12} - w_{,11}w_{,22}^{0} - w_{,22}w_{,11}^{0} + 2w_{,12}w_{,12}^{0}$$

$$- C_{41}(w_{,11}w_{,12}^{0})_{,12} + C_{42}(w_{,11}^{0}w_{,12})_{,12}$$

$$- C_{51}(w_{,22}w_{,12}^{0})_{,12} + C_{52}(w_{,22}^{0}w_{,12})_{,12} + \frac{L_{1}}{E_{1}A_{1}}f_{1,22} + \frac{L_{2}}{E_{2}A_{2}}f_{2,11}$$

$$(4.6b)$$

式中
$$C_{41} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{24} \left(\frac{2}{E_1 I_{10}} \frac{L_2}{L_1} + \frac{1}{E_2 I_{20}} \right) E_1 I_1$$

$$C_{42} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{24} \left(\frac{2}{E_1 I_{10}} \frac{L_2}{L_1} + \frac{1}{E_1 I_{20}} \right) G_1 J_1$$

$$C_{51} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{24} \left(\frac{1}{E_1 I_{10}} + \frac{2}{E_2 I_{20}} \frac{L_1}{L_2} \right) E_2 I_2$$

$$C_{52} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{24} \left(\frac{1}{E_1 I_{10}} + \frac{2}{E_2 I_{20}} \frac{L_1}{L_2} \right) G_2 J_2$$

$$C_{42} - C_{41} = C_2, C_{52} - C_{51} = C_3$$

$$(4.7)$$

本文对矩形网格扁壳的内力和变形进行了分析。采用等效连续体模型,建立了这类结构的几何非线性理论。这种离散结构的力学特性,尤其是宏观特性可通过关系式(4.3)、(4.5)。和(4.6)及其解来表征。

从方程式(4.5)和(4.6)看出,它们是 von Kármán型大挠度方程。与网格扁壳等效的模型实际上是一个各向异性扁壳。曲率决定了整个结构的表面形状。特别地,对于零曲率情况 $K_1=K_2=0$,网格壳变为网格平板。

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Non-Linear Elastic Theory of Rectangular Reticulated Shallow Shell Structures

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Abstract

Based on fundamental assumptions, an analysis of the constitutive relations between the internal forces and deformations of discrete rectangular reticulated structures is given. On the basis of this, an equivalent continuum model is adopted and the application of the principle of virtual work leads to non-linear governing equations and corresponding boundary conditions.

Key words rectangular reticulated shallow shells, non-linear equivalence, initial geometrical imperfections