周边固支强厚度叠层开口圆柱壳的精确解*

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摘 要

抛弃任何有关应力或位移模式的人为假设,在文献[1]、[2]的基础上,引入 & 函数,对周边 固支叠层开口柱壳建立其状态方程。给出薄的、中厚的和强厚的叠层开口柱壳统一的精确解。

关键词 周边固支叠层开口柱壳 状态方程 精确解

一、引言

当今各家板壳理论都以一定的假设为前提,例如假设力学量是某一坐标变量的多项式。笔 者已证明各力学量的真解不可能是任何坐标变量的多项式,若以多项式的假设为前提,必导



图1 周边固支单层圆柱壳

致方程之间的互不相容。这正是当今各家理论的误差根源。此类误差将随板壳厚度增加而剧 增,这就使这些理论在求解强厚度板壳时全部失效。特別是具有非简支边的强厚度板壳,不 少学者认为是不可能得到精确解析解的。本文在文献[1]、[2]的基础上,引入单位脉冲函数

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和δ-函数,给出周边固支强厚度叠层开口柱壳的精确解。

二、周边固支单层开口圆柱壳的状态方程

图1(a) 所示为一周边固支正交异性圆柱壳,坐标轴沿弹性主方向,顶面受荷载 q(x,θ) 作用。现将固支边变为简支边,并加上原固支边的反力,则图1(a)和图1(b)等价。

引入单位脉冲函数,其定义为

$$H(x) = \begin{cases} 1, \ \exists x = 0 \forall \\ 0, \ \exists x \neq 0 \forall \end{cases} \qquad H(x - x_0) = \begin{cases} 1, \ \exists x = x_0 \forall \\ 0, \ \exists x \neq x_0 \forall \end{cases} \qquad x \in [0, x_0]$$

根据上面的定义,有

$$\frac{dH(x)}{dx} = -\delta(x) = \begin{cases} -\infty & \exists x = 0 \text{时} \\ 0 & \exists x \neq 0 \text{T} \\ 0 & \exists x = x_0 \text{T} \\ \frac{dH(x-x_0)}{dx} = \delta(x-x_0) = \begin{cases} \infty & \exists x = x_0 \text{T} \\ 0 & \exists x = x_0 \text{T} \\ 0 & \exists x \neq x_0 \text{T} \\ 0 & \exists x_0 \text{T}$$

 $\delta(x)$ 和 $\delta(x-x_0)$ 称为Dirac函数。令

$$\sigma_{s} = \overline{\sigma}_{s} + H(x)P^{(0)}(\theta, r) + H(x-l)P^{(l)}(\theta, r)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \overline{\sigma}_{\theta} + H(\theta)Q^{(0)}(x, r) + H(\theta - \varphi)Q^{(\varphi)}(x, r)$$

$$\left. \right\}$$

$$(2.1)$$

把(2,1)式代入柱坐标系下的平衡方程,得

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\sigma}_{s}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \overline{\tau}_{s\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \overline{\tau}_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{\overline{\tau}_{r\theta}}{r} = \delta(x) P^{(0)} - \delta(x-l) P^{(l)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\tau}_{s\theta}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \overline{\sigma}_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \overline{\tau}_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{2\overline{\tau}_{r\theta}}{r} = \frac{1}{r} [\delta(\theta)Q^{(0)} - \delta(\theta-\varphi)^{(\varphi)}]$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{\tau}_{r\theta}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \overline{\tau}_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{r}}{\partial r} + \frac{\sigma_{r} - \overline{\sigma}_{\theta}}{r} = \frac{1}{r} [H(\theta)Q^{(0)} + H(\theta-\varphi)Q^{(\varphi)}]$$
(2.2)

方程(2.2)与常规的平衡方程相比可见,若把(2.2)式右端项设想为体积力,则对应的正应力场为⁻,和⁷⁷。.

将应变一位移关系代入应力一应变关系,得

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \overline{\sigma}_{*} \\ \overline{\sigma}_{\theta} \\ \sigma_{\tau} \\ \tau_{\tau \theta} \\ \tau_{\tau \pi} \\ \tau_{\tau \pi} \\ \tau_{\tau \pi} \end{array} \right\} = \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{55} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \\ \frac{1}{r} & \frac{\partial V}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial V}{\sigma r} - \frac{V}{r} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r} & \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2.3)$$

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$$\ddot{c}a = \partial/\partial x, \ \beta = \partial/\partial \theta, \ \sigma = \sigma_r, \ X = \tau_{rs}, \ \theta = \tau_{r\theta}, \ \dot{H} \diamondsuit$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{C_{13}}{C_{33}}, \ C_2 = C_{11} - \frac{C_{13}^2}{C_{33}^3}, \ C_3 = C_{12} - \frac{C_{13}C_{23}}{C_{33}}, \ C_4 = C_{22} - \frac{C_{13}^2}{C_{33}},$$

$$C_5 = -\frac{C_{23}}{C_{33}}, \ C_6 = C_{66}, \ C_7 = \frac{1}{C_{53}}, \ C_8 = \frac{1}{C_{55}}, \ C_9 = \frac{1}{C_{44}}$$

$$\dot{c}(2,2) \pi(2,3) \, \mathrm{msth} \, \dot{H} \dot{d} = \sigma_{e}, \ \sigma_{\theta} \pi \tau_{e\theta} \mathrm{fr}, \ \mathcal{H}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} [U \ V \ \sigma \ X \ \Theta \ W]^{\mathrm{T}} = \overline{D}(r) [U \ V \ \sigma \ X \ \Theta \ W]^{\mathrm{T}} + \overline{B}$$
(2.4)

其中

$$\overline{D}(r) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & C_{\bullet} & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & \frac{1}{r} & 0 & 0 & C_{\bullet} & -\frac{\beta}{r} \\ \frac{C_{\bullet}}{r} \alpha & \frac{C_{\bullet}}{r^{2}} \beta & -\frac{C_{\bullet}+1}{r} & -\alpha & -\frac{\beta}{r} & \frac{C_{\bullet}}{r^{2}} \\ -C_{2}\alpha^{2} - \frac{C_{\bullet}}{r^{2}}\beta^{2} & -\frac{C_{3}+C_{\bullet}}{r}\alpha\beta & C_{1}\alpha & -\frac{1}{r} & 0 & -\frac{C_{3}}{r}\alpha \\ -\frac{C_{3}+C_{\bullet}}{r}\alpha\beta & -C_{\bullet}\alpha^{2} - \frac{C_{\bullet}}{r^{2}}\beta^{2} & \frac{C_{\bullet}}{r}\beta & 0 & -\frac{2}{r} & -\frac{C_{\bullet}}{r^{2}}\beta \\ C_{1}\alpha & \frac{C_{5}}{r}\beta & C_{7} & 0 & 0 & \frac{C_{5}}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{r} \left(H(\theta) Q^{(0)} + H(\theta - \varphi) Q^{(\varphi)} \right) & \delta(x) P^{(0)} - \delta(x - l) P^{(1)} \\ -\pi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} (\delta(\theta) Q^{(0)} - \delta(\theta - \varphi) Q^{(\varphi)}) \quad 0 \Big]^{r}$$

而被消去的 $\bar{\sigma}_{s}$, $\bar{\sigma}_{g}$ 和 τ_{s} ,可由下式求出:

$$\begin{cases} \vec{\sigma}_{x} \\ \vec{\sigma}_{\theta} \\ \tau_{x\theta} \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{2}\alpha & \frac{C_{3}}{r}\beta & -C_{1} & \frac{C_{3}}{r} \\ C_{3}\alpha & \frac{C_{4}}{r}\beta & -C_{5} & \frac{C_{4}}{r} \\ \frac{C_{6}}{r}\beta & C_{6}\alpha & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} U \\ V \\ \sigma \\ W \end{cases}$$

$$(2.5)$$

取

$$U = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} U_{mn}(r) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi}, \quad V = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} V_{mn}(r) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi}$$
$$\sigma = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} \sigma_{mn}(r) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi}, \quad X = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} X_{mn}(r) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi}$$
$$\Theta = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} \Theta_{mn}(r) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \cos \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi}, \quad W = \sum_{m} \sum_{n} W_{mn}(r) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi}$$
$$(2.6)$$

考虑(2.1), (2.5), (2.6)三式不难看到, 在x=0, *l*处, σ_x 分别等于 $P^{(0)}$ 和 $P^{(l)}$, 且有W=V=0, $\theta=0$, φ 处, σ_{θ} 分别等于 $Q^{(0)}$ 和 $Q^{(\varphi)}$, 且有W=U=0. 剩下尚需满足的边界条件有

根据δ-函数的性质,有

$$\int_{0}^{l} \delta(x) f(x) dx = f(0), \quad \int_{0}^{l} \delta(x-l) f(x) dx = f(l)$$

将δ-函数展成余弦级数后,得

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{l} + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l}, \ \delta(x-l) = \frac{1}{l} + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l}$$

于是可取

$$\delta(x) P^{(0)}(\theta, r) = \left(\frac{1}{l} + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l}\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P^{(0)}_{n}(r) \sin \frac{n\pi \theta}{\varphi}$$

$$\delta(x-l) P^{(l)}(\theta,r) = \left(\frac{1}{l} + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{l}\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P^{(l)}_{n}(r) \sin \frac{n\pi \theta}{\varphi}$$

$$\delta(\theta) Q^{(0)}(x, r) = \left(\frac{1}{\varphi} + \frac{2}{\varphi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{n\pi \theta}{\varphi}\right) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Q^{(0)}_{m}(r) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}$$

$$\delta(\theta-\varphi) Q^{(\varphi)}(x,r) = \left(\frac{1}{\varphi} + \frac{2}{\varphi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cos \frac{n\pi \theta}{\varphi}\right) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} Q^{(\varphi)}_{m}(r) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{l}$$

$$(2.8)$$

把(2.6), (2.8)二式代入(2.4)式,并注意到 $H(\theta - \varphi)$ 展成正弦级数时其付里叶系数为 **零**,于是对于每对m-n得到

$$\frac{d}{dr} \begin{bmatrix} U_{mn}(r) & V_{mn}(r) & \sigma_{mn}(r) & X_{mn}(r) & \Theta_{mn}(r) & W_{mn}(r) \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

= $\mathbf{D}(r) \begin{bmatrix} U_{mn}(r) & V_{mn}(r) & \sigma_{mn}(r) & X_{mn}(r) & \Theta_{mn}(r) & W_{mn}(r) \end{bmatrix}^{T} + \mathbf{B}_{mn}(r)$ (2.9)

式中

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & C_8 & 0 & -\xi \\ 0 & \frac{1}{r} & 0 & 0 & C_9 & -\frac{\eta}{r} \\ -\frac{C_9}{r}\xi & -\frac{C_4}{r^2}\eta & -\frac{C_6+1}{r} & \xi & \eta & \frac{C_4}{r^2} \\ C_2\xi^2 + \frac{C_9}{r^2}\eta^2 & \frac{C_3+C_9}{r}\xi\eta & C_1\xi & -\frac{1}{r} & 0 & -\frac{C_3}{r}\xi \\ -\frac{C_3+C_9}{r}\xi\eta & C_9\xi^2 + \frac{C_4}{r^2}\eta^2 & \frac{C_5}{r}\eta & 0 & -\frac{2}{r} & -\frac{C_4}{r^2}\eta \\ -C_1\xi & -\frac{C_5}{r}\eta & C_7 & 0 & 0 & \frac{C_5}{r} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2.10)

$$\zeta = \frac{m\pi}{l}, \quad \eta = \frac{n\pi}{\varphi}$$

(2.7)

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{\boldsymbol{m}\boldsymbol{n}}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{l} \left(P_{\boldsymbol{n}}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{r}) - (-1)^{\boldsymbol{m}} P_{\boldsymbol{n}}^{(l)}(\boldsymbol{r}) \right) & \frac{2}{r\varphi} \left(Q_{\boldsymbol{m}}^{(0)}(\boldsymbol{r}) - (-1)^{\boldsymbol{n}} Q_{\boldsymbol{m}}^{(\varphi)}(\boldsymbol{r}) \right) 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T} \\ (\boldsymbol{m}, \boldsymbol{n} \neq 0) \qquad (2.11a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{mn}(r) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{l} & (P_n^{(0)}(r) - P_n^{(l)}(r)) & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (m = 0, n \neq 0)$$
(2.11b)

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{mn}(r) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{r\varphi} & (Q_m^{(0)}(r) - Q_m^{(\varphi)}(r)) & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (m \neq 0, n = 0)$$
(2.11c)

$$B_{mn}(r) = \{0\}, \qquad (m=n=0)$$
 (2.11d)

方程 (2.9) 称为变系数非齐次状态方程。通过该方程能证明各力学量不能是r的多项 式。例如,若 $U_{mn}(r)$, $\sigma_{mn}(r)$, $\Theta_{mn}(r)$ 是r的 /次多项式,则由 (2.9) 式的第2,4,6三行 知 $V_{mn}(r)$, $X_{mn}(r)$, $W_{mn}(r)$ 必为r的 /+1次多项式。若如此,由同一方程的其余三行又分别 知 $U_{mn}(r)$, $\sigma_{mn}(r)$, $\Theta_{mn}(r)$ 必为r的 /+2次多项式,从而与原设矛盾。

三、周边固支叠层开口圆柱壳的状态方程及其解

图2(a)是一由p层正交异性材料构成的周边固支叠层圆柱壳,壳长为l,壳厚为h(=a-b)。 图2(b)是其中第j层放大图。现将第j层等分成k_j个薄层,薄层厚度为 d_j=h_j/k_j,其平均半 径分别用c_{j1}, c_{j2},..., c_{jkj}表示。现对第一个薄层建立其状态方程。因r在薄层内变化不大, 若以 c_{j1}代替矩阵(2.10)中的变量r当不会引起较大的误差,于是由(2.9)式得其状态方程为



图2 周边固支叠层圆柱壳

 $\frac{d}{dr} \begin{bmatrix} U_{mn}(r) & V_{mn}(r) & \sigma_{mn}(r) & X_{mn}(r) & \Theta_{mn}(r) & W_{mn}(r) \end{bmatrix}_{j=1}^{T}$

= $D_{j1}[U_{mn}(r) V_{mn}(r) \sigma_{mn}(r) X_{mn}(r) \Theta_{mn}(r) W_{mn}(r)]_{j1}^{T} + B_{j1}(r)$ (3.1) 其中 D_{j1} 中各元素为常量,它由矩阵 (2.10) 令其中 $r = c_{j1}$ 而得.下标j1表示对第j层中的第 一个薄层而言,于是有

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{j_1}(r) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{l} \left(P_{nj_1}^{(0)}(r) - (-1)^m P_{nj_1}^{(1)}(r) \right) & \frac{2}{r\varphi} \left(Q_{mj_1}^{(0)}(r) - (-1)^n Q_{mj_1}^{(\varphi)}(r) \right) & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \\ (m, n \neq 0) \qquad (3.2)$$

当m, n为其他情况时B₁₁(r)可仿此写出。

若叠层壳每层都很薄,只需以每层平均半径代替矩阵 (2.10) 中r而不必再分割,若某些 层较厚,相应的k,取何值应视粘度要求而定。通过计算如发现分割成k,和k,+1个薄层时,要 求保留的有效数字几乎不变,则可认为分割成k,个薄层时得到的结果是在满足精度要求意义 下的精确值。只要薄层足够薄,有理由认为P⁽⁰⁾_{nf1}(r),P⁽¹⁾_{nf1}(r),Q⁽⁰⁾_{mf1}(r) 和 Q^(φ)_{mf1}(r) 在 薄 层 内是线性分布的,即有

$$P_{nj1}^{(0)}(r) = A_{nj1} + \frac{A_{nj1} - A_{nj2}}{d_j}(r - a_{j1})$$

$$P_{nj1}^{(1)}(r) = B_{nj1} + \frac{B_{nj1} - B_{nj2}}{d_j}(r - a_{j1})$$

$$Q_{mj1}^{(0)}(r) = C_{mj1} + \frac{C_{mj1} - D_{mj2}}{d_j}(r - a_{j1})$$

$$Q_{mj1}^{(\phi)}(r) = D_{mj1} + \frac{D_{mj1} - D_{mj2}}{d_j}(r - a_{j1})$$

$$(3.3)$$

式中 A_{nj1} , A_{nj2} , …, D_{nj2} 等是线性函数在薄层端点值, 它们应由边界条件来确定。 方程(3,1)的解为(3)

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{j_1}(r) = \boldsymbol{G}_{j_1}(r - a_{j_1}) \boldsymbol{R}_{j_1}(a_{j_1}) + \boldsymbol{C}_{j_1}(r - a_{j_1}), \qquad r \in [a_{j_1}, a_{j_2}]$$
(3.4)

其中

$$\begin{array}{l} \boldsymbol{R}_{j1}(r) = [\boldsymbol{U}_{mn}(r) \ \boldsymbol{V}_{mn}(r) \ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{mn}(r) \ \boldsymbol{X}_{mn}(r) \ \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{mn}(r) \ \boldsymbol{W}_{mn}(r)]_{j1}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{j1}(a_{j1}) = [\boldsymbol{U}_{mn}(a_{j1}) \ \boldsymbol{V}_{mn}(a_{j1}) \ \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{mn}(a_{j1}) \ \boldsymbol{X}_{mn}(a_{j1}) \ \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{mn}(a_{j1}) \ \boldsymbol{W}_{mn}(a_{j1})]_{j1}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{G}_{j1}(r-a_{j1}) = \exp[\boldsymbol{D}_{j1}(r-a_{j1})], \ \boldsymbol{G}_{j1}(r-a_{j1}) = \int_{a_{j1}}^{r} \exp[\boldsymbol{D}_{j1}(r-\tau)] \boldsymbol{B}_{j1}(\tau) d\tau \\ \end{array}$$

为了计算 $G_{j1}(r-a_{j1})$ 和 $C_{j1}(r-a_{j1})$,需研究矩阵 D_{j1} 的特征值.设 λ_1 , λ_2 ,…, λ_6 为 D_{j1} 的 特征值,其相应的特征矢量分别用 V_1 , V_2 ,…, V_6 表示,则由线性代数知,必存在一个矩 阵 $P_{j1} = [V_1 V_2 \dots V_6]_{j1}$ 及其逆阵 P_{j1}^{-1} ,使 D_{j1} 变换成对角线标准型,且有

$$G_{j_1}(r-a_{j_1}) = \exp[D_{j_1}(r-a_{j_1})]$$

$$= P_{j_1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \exp[\lambda_1(r-a_{j_1})] & 0 \\ \exp[\lambda_2(r-a_{j_1})] & \ddots \\ 0 & \exp[\lambda_6(r-a_{j_1})] \end{bmatrix}_{j_1} \cdot P_{j_1}^{-1} \quad (3.6)$$

$$G_{j_1}(r-a_{j_1})$$

$$= \int_{a_{j_1}}^{r} P_{j_1} \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} \exp[\lambda_1(r-\tau)] \\ 0 \end{array} \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} \exp[\lambda_2(r-\tau)] \\ 0 \end{array} \right]_{j_1} \cdot P_{j_1}^{-1} B_{j_1}(\tau) d\tau$$
(3.7)

在 (3.4) 式中令
$$r=a_{j_2}$$
, 注意到 $a_{j_2}-a_{j_1}=-d_j$, 于是有
 $R_{j_1}(a_{j_2})=G_{j_1}(-d_j)R_{j_1}(a_{j_1})+C_{j_1}(-d_j)$ (3.8)

上式中的 $G_{j1}(-d_j)$ 和 $C_{j1}(-d_j)$ 可分别根据(3.6)和(3.7)式所示的矩阵函数 $G_{j1}(r-a_{j1})$ 和 $C_{j1}(r-a_{j1})$ 求出.

对第二个薄层进行类似推导,可得

$$R_{j2}(a_{j_3}) = G_{j2}(-d_j)R_{j2}(a_{j_2}) + C_{j2}(-d_j)$$
(3.9)
根据第一和第二薄层之间的位移和应力的连续条件,必有

 $R_{j_2}(a_{j_2}) = R_{j_1}(a_{j_2})$

考虑上式,并将(3.8)式代入(3.9)式,得

 $R_{j2}(a_{j_3}) = G_{j2}(-d_j)G_{j1}(-d_j)R_{j1}(a_{j_1}) + G_{j2}(-d_j)C_{j1}(-d_j) + C_{j2}(-d_j)$ 依次类推,最后可把第 k_j 个薄层下表面力学量和第一个薄层上表面力学量用下式联结起来:

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{jk_j}(b_j) = \boldsymbol{E}_{jk_j} \boldsymbol{R}_{j1}(a_{j1}) + \boldsymbol{\overline{E}}_{jk_j}$$
(3.10)

式中

$$E_{jk_{j}} = G_{jk_{j}}G_{j,k_{j}-1} \cdots G_{j_{2}}G_{j_{1}}$$

$$\overline{E}_{jk_{j}} = G_{jk_{j}}(G_{j,k_{j}-1} \cdots G_{j_{2}}C_{j_{1}} + G_{j,k_{j}-1} \cdots G_{j_{3}}C_{j_{2}} + \cdots + C_{j,k_{j}-1}) + C_{jk_{j}}$$

$$G_{ji} = G_{ji}(-d_{j}), C_{ji} = C_{ji}(-d_{j}) \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k_{j})$$

(3.10) 式对图2(a) 中任一层均成立、当j = 1,2时,分别有

 $R_{1k_1}(b_1) = E_{1k_1}R_{11}(a_{11}) + E_{1k_1}, R_{2k_2}(b_2) = E_{2k_2}R_{21}(a_{21}) + E_{2k_2}$ (3.11) 参看图2,第一层上表面半径 $a_{11} = a$,第二层上表面半径(即第一层下表面半径) $a_{21} = b_1$.根据该二层层间位移和应力的连续条件,必有

 $\mathbf{R}_{1k_1}(b_1) = \mathbf{R}_{21}(a_{21}) = \mathbf{R}_{21}(b_1)$

考虑上式,并将(3.11)式中的前式代入后式,得

 $\boldsymbol{R}_{2k_2}(b_2) = \boldsymbol{E}_{2k_2} \boldsymbol{E}_{1k_1} \boldsymbol{R}_{11}(a) + \boldsymbol{E}_{2k_2} \boldsymbol{\overline{E}}_{1k_1} + \boldsymbol{\overline{E}}_{2k_2}$

逐层类推,最后可把第户层下表面力学量用第一层上表面力学量表示如下:

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{\boldsymbol{p}\boldsymbol{k}_{\boldsymbol{p}}}(b) = \boldsymbol{\Pi}\boldsymbol{R}_{11}(a) + \boldsymbol{\Pi}^{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$$
(3.12)

式中

$$\Pi = \prod_{j=p}^{n} E_{jkj}$$

$$\Pi = E_{pkp}(E_{p-1,k_{p-1}} \cdots E_{2k_2}\overline{E}_{1k_1} + E_{p-1,k_{p-1}} \cdots E_{3k_3}\overline{E}_{2k_2} + \cdots + \overline{E}_{p-1,k_{p-1}}) + \overline{E}_{pkp}$$

(3.12)式中**R**₁₁(*a*)和**R**_{pkp}(b)分别是叠层壳上、下表面的力学量,**R**₁₁(*a*)叫做初始值。 Π为6阶方阵, Π为6 阶列阵.在通常情况下,作用在壳体上、下表面的外力是 巳知 的,故 (3.12)式实际上是关于壳体上、下表面 6个位移分量以及边界上正应力(包含在Π内)的 矩阵方程。当法向压强q(x,θ)=q=const时,把q按(2.6)式中的σ-级数形式展开,得

$$\sigma_{mn}(a) = -\frac{16q}{mn\pi^2}, \quad (m, n=1, 3, 5, ...)$$

而 $X_{mn}(a) = \Theta_{mn}(a) = X_{mn}(b) = \Theta_{mn}(b) = \sigma_{mn}(b) = 0$ 取 (3.12) 式中的第3,第4和第5三行,可求得

$$\begin{cases} U_{mn}(a) \\ V_{mn}(a) \\ W_{mn}(a) \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} \Pi_{31} & \Pi_{32} & \Pi_{36} \\ \Pi_{41} & \Pi_{42} & \Pi_{46} \\ \Pi_{51} & \Pi_{52} & \Pi_{56} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -16q \\ -16q \\ mn\pi^2 \\ \Pi_{43} \\ \Pi_{53} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\Pi}_3 \\ \overline{\Pi}_4 \\ \overline{\Pi}_5 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$
(3.13)

通过边界条件的满足求出[$\Pi_3 \Pi_4 \Pi_8$]"后,则[$U_{mn}(a) V_{mn}(a) W_{mn}(a)$]"可由上式求得, 于是初始值 $R_{11}(a)$ 为已知。 $R_{11}(a)$ 求出后,利用(3,4)式并令j=1,便可求得第一层中第 一个薄层的力学量,然后用(2,6)和(2,5)式求出所有应力、位移分量。当第一个薄层下表面 力学量求出后,又可视为第二个薄层初始值,于是第二个薄层的力学量可求。类推下去,第 一层内力学量处处可求。同理,整个叠层壳各力学量可求。

现在考虑边界条件(2.7)。要满足该式,由(2.6)式知,必须

$$\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} U_{mn}(r) \right]_{j} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi} = 0, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} U_{mn}(r) \right]_{j} \sin \frac{n\pi\theta}{\varphi} = 0$$
$$\int_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} V_{mn}(r) \right]_{j} \sin \frac{m\pi\pi}{l} = 0, \quad \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} V_{mn}(r) \right]_{j} \sin \frac{m\pi\pi}{l} = 0$$

而要上式满足,只需要

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} [U_{mn}(r)]_{j} = 0, \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} [U_{mn}(r)]_{j} = 0$$

$$(j=1,2,...,p)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [V_{mn}(r)]_{j} = 0, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} [V_{mn}(r)]_{j} = 0$$

$$(3.14)$$

从(3.4)式出发, 仿照(3.10)式的推导过程, 可将第*i*层中第*i*个薄层的力学量用第*i* 层上 表面力学量表示:

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{ji}(r) = \boldsymbol{E}_{ji}(r) \, \boldsymbol{R}_{j1}(a_{j1}) + \boldsymbol{\overline{E}}_{ji}(r) \tag{3.15}$$

式中

$$E_{ji}(r) = G_{ji}(r - a_{ji}) G_{j,i-1} \cdots G_{j2} G_{j1}$$

$$\overline{E}_{ji}(r) = G_{ji}(r - a_{ji}) (G_{j,i-1} \cdots G_{j2} C_{j1} + G_{j,i-1} \cdots G_{j3} C_{j2} + \cdots + C_{j,i-1})$$

$$+ C_{ji}(r - a_{ji})$$

 $G_{jk} = G_{jk}(-d_j), C_{jk} = C_{jk}(-d_j)$ (k=1,2,...,i-1) 再仿照(3.12)式的推导过程,将第*i*层(*j*>1)上表面力学量(即第*j*-1层下表面力学量)用 初始值表示:

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{j_1}(a_{j_1}) = \Pi_{j_{-1}} \boldsymbol{R}_{11}(a) + \widetilde{\Pi}_{j_{-1}} \qquad (j > 1)$$
(3.16)

式中

$$\Pi_{j-1} = E_{j-1,k_{j-1}} E_{j-2,k_{j-2}} \cdots E_{2k_2} E_{1k_1}$$

$$\widetilde{\Pi}_{j-1} = E_{j-1,k_{j-1}} (E_{j-2,k_{j-2}} \cdots E_{2k_2} \overline{E}_{1k_1} + E_{j-2,k_{j-2}} \cdots E_{3k_3} \overline{E}_{2k_2} + \cdots + \overline{E}_{j-2,k_{j-2}}) + \overline{E}_{j-1,k_{j-1}}$$

为了将第*i*层中第*i*个薄层力学量用初始值**R**₁₁(*a*)表示,可将(3.16)式代入(3.15)式,于是得到 **R**_{j1}(r)=П_{j1}(r)**R**₁₁(*a*)+П_{j1}(r) (*j*>1) (3.17)

式中 $\Pi_{ji}(r) = E_{ji}(r) \Pi_{j-1}, \ \overline{\Pi}_{ji}(r) = E_{ji}(r) \overline{\Pi}_{j-1} + \overline{E}_{ji}(r)$ 当j=1时, (3.17)式应由(3.15)式代替,并 $\Diamond j=1$.

在叠层壳顶部受法向均布压强q作用时,取(3.17)式中第1,2两行,得

$$\begin{cases} U_{mn}(r) \\ V_{mn}(r) \end{cases}_{ji} = \begin{pmatrix} \Pi_{11}(r) & \Pi_{12}(r) & \Pi_{16}(r) \\ \Pi_{21}(r) & \Pi_{22}(r) & \Pi_{26}(r) \end{pmatrix}_{ji} \begin{cases} U_{mn}(a) \\ V_{mn}(a) \\ W_{mn}(a) \end{cases}$$
$$- \frac{16q}{mn\pi^2} \begin{Bmatrix} \Pi_{13}(r) \\ \Pi_{23}(r) \end{Bmatrix}_{ji} + \begin{Bmatrix} \overline{\Pi}_{1}(r) \\ \overline{\Pi}_{2}(r) \end{Bmatrix}_{ji}$$

把(3.13)式代入上式,得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} U_{mn}(r) \\ V_{mn}(r) \end{array} \right\}_{ji} = \left[\begin{array}{cc} \Pi_{11}(r) & \Pi_{12}(r) & \Pi_{16}(r) \\ \Pi_{21}(r) & \Pi_{22}(r) & \Pi_{26}(r) \end{array} \right]_{ji} \left[\begin{array}{c} \Pi_{31} & \Pi_{32} & \Pi_{36} \\ \Pi_{41} & \Pi_{42} & \Pi_{46} \\ \Pi_{51} & \Pi_{52} & \Pi_{56} \end{array} \right]^{-1}$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{16q}{mn\pi^{2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \Pi_{33} \\ \Pi_{43} \\ \Pi_{53} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{\Pi}_{3} \\ \overline{\Pi}_{4} \\ \overline{\Pi}_{5} \end{array} \right\} \right) - \frac{16q}{mn\pi^{2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \Pi_{13}(r) \\ \Pi_{23}(r) \end{array} \right\}_{ji} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \overline{\Pi}_{1}(r) \\ \overline{\Pi}_{2}(r) \end{array} \right\}_{ji}, \left(\begin{array}{c} m, n=1,3,5,\cdots \\ j=1,2,3,\cdots,p \\ i=1,2,3,\cdots,k_{j} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(3.18)$$

在(3.18)式中令 $r=a_{ji}$ 和 b_{j} (即在薄层端点固定),并将它代入(3.14)式,对于每对m-n得到 关于 A_{nji} , B_{nji} , C_{mji} , D_{mji} 的四个方程。令 $j=1,2,\dots,p,i=1,2,\dots,k_{j}$,总共得到 4(k_{1} + $h_{2}+\dots+k_{p}+p$)个方程以定解同样数目的常数。在法向均布荷载下,考虑对称性,未知量和 方程个数都减少一半。待这些常数求出后,不难由(3.13)式求出初始值,从而整个叠层壳可 解。

需要说明的是,在边界上沿,方向只有有限点固定会带来一定的误差。然而,只要薄层 充分薄,这种误差是很小的,即此类误差是可控的,文中表1可以说明这点。笔者尚未发现 有任何一家理论或任何一种方法能将整个边界固定。

四、数值结果

下面给出的算例是用四倍精度在计算机SIEMENS/7570c上完成的。数表中的*I*₁, *I*₂, *I*₃分别是第一,第二,第三层被分割的薄层数。

算例 x=0,1两边简支; $\theta=0, \varphi$ 两边固支的三层壳,顶面受法向均布压强q作用,第一 和第三层材料相同,每层都有如下的弹性常数:



图3 三层圆柱亮

 $C_{12}/C_{11} = 0.246269, C_{13}/C_{11} = 0.0831715$ $C_{22}/C_{11} = 0.543103, C_{23}/C_{11} = 0.115017$ $C_{33}/C_{11} = 0.530172, C_{44}/C_{11} = 0.266810$ $C_{55}/C_{11} = 0.159914, C_{66}/C_{11} = 0.262931$ $C_{11}^{(1)}/C_{11}^{(2)} = 5$

 $C_{11}^{(1)}$ 和 $C_{11}^{(1)}$ 分别是第一和第二层材料的 C_{11} 值。当 $C_{11}^{(1)} = C_{11}^{(2)} = C_{11}$ 时,该三层壳蜕化为单层 壳。几何参数是 $h_1 = h_s = 0.1h$, $h_2 = 0.8h$,壳长l = s, $s = R_0$, $s \in R_0$,

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表1		沿r方向设置不同固定点数时三层壳的应力和挠度								
$C_{i1}^{(1)} / C_{i1}^{(2)}$	h/R₀	<i>I</i> ₁	I 2	Is	$x=l/2, \theta=\varphi/2, r=a$			$x=l/2, \theta=0, r$		
					$WC_{11}^{(2)}/(qh)$	σ_{θ}/q	σ_x/q	σe/q		
5	0.6	3	12	3	-1.6435	-2.6183	-2.2032	11.442		
5	0.6	4	12	4	-1.6439	-2.6275	-2.2065	12.800		
5	0.6	4	13	4	-1.6439	-2.6272	-2.2065	12.803		
5	0.6	4	14	4	-1.6439	-2.6270	-2.2065	12.806		
5	0.6	4	15	4	-1.6439	-2.6269	-2.2066	12.808		
表2				ᄶᄐ	同厚度时三层壳的	的应力和挠度				

h/R_0		0.4	0.6		
	$I_1 = I_3 =$	$=4, I_2=12$	$I_1 = I_3 = 4, I_2 = 14$		
	精确解	SAP5解	精确解	SAP5解	
$WC_{11}^{(2)}/(qh)$					
$(x=l/2, \theta=\varphi/2, r=a)$	- 3.020	-2.9470	-1.644	←1.60 35	
$\sigma_x/q(x=l/2,\theta=\varphi/2)$					
上层上表面	-3.031	-3.187	- 2.207	-2.189	
上层下表面	-1.701	-1.735	0.754	-0.802	
中层上表面	-0.452	-0.448	-0.266	-0.271	
中层下表面	0.226	0.185	0.015	-0.030	
下层上表面	1.170	1.145	0.145	0.179	
下层下表面	2.934	2.899	1.577	1.610	
$\sigma_{\theta}/q(x=l/2,\theta=\varphi/2)$					
上层上表面	-3.744	-4.138	-2.627	-2.852	
上层下表面	-3.014	-3.343	-1.968	-2.183	
中层上表面	-0.757	- 0.800	-0.553	-0.581	
中层下表面	-0.108	-0.158	-0.151	-0.208	
下层上表面	-0.488	-0.506	-0.65 8	-0.607	
下层下表面	-1.064	1.126	0.730	0.792	
$\sigma_{\theta}/q(x=l/2,\theta=0)$					
上层上表面	17.55	2.842	12.81	2.292	
上层下表面	8.166	-1.267	-7.193	-2.060	
中层上表面	-1.633	-0.249	-1.439	-0.410	
中层下表面	0.106	-0.428	0.167	-0.082	
下层上表面	0.528	-2.140	0.836	-0.406	
下层下表面	-13.33	-6.771	-6.697	-3.863	
$\tau_{,\theta}/q(x=l/2,\theta=0)$					
上层上表面	0.000	-4.551	0.000	-3.614	
上层下表面	-1.211	-4.502	-0.978	-3.538	
中层上表面	-1.211	— O. 900	-0.978	-0.706	
中层下表面	-0.617	— 0 .506	-0.403	-0.256	
下层上表面	-0.617	-2.532	-0.403	-1.282	
下层下表面	0.000	-2.752	0.000	-1.414	

半径(图3).

数值结果见表1~表3,级数取项为 m=1,5,…,29; n=1,3,5,…,99. 从表1可见,若 取相应于 $I_1 = I_3 = 4$, $I_2 = 14$ 的结果作为本问题的解, 前4位数字是精确值。表2和表3中还列 出了SAP5给出的有限元解,采用的是16节点16个三维块体等参元(对1/4壳)。将本文提供

的精确解与有限元解对比可见,除边界应力外,其它力学量相差不大。有限元的弱点之一是 边界应力很难算准。表2和表3中用SAP5解得的边界处(θ=0)的σ_θ和精确解相差很大,有时 甚至连正负号都颠倒了。这除了有限元本身的弱点外,与边界上固定点数不相同也有关。 SAP5解在边界上沿r方向只有5点固定,而精确解的固定点数却远远超过5个。此外,表2中 相应于SAP5解得的τ_r,在层间不满足连续条件,表2和表3中用 ASP5解得的τ_r,在壳体上、 下表面处不为零,这些显然是错误的。

表3

不同厚度时单层壳的应力和挠度

h/R ₀	0	.1	$\frac{0.2}{I_1 = I_3 = 3, I_2 = 12}$		
	$I_1 = I_3 =$	$=3, I_2=10$			
	精确解	SAP5解	精确解	SAP5解	
$\frac{WC_{11}/(qh)}{(x=1/2,\theta=\varphi/2,r=a)}$	- 214.81	- 209.35	-27.510	- 26.864	
$\sigma_x/q(x=l/2,\theta=\varphi/2)$					
r=a	-12.06	- 12.80	- 4.755	- 5.058	
$r = R_0 + h_2/2$	-10.01	-10.73	3.856	-4.030	
$r = R_0 - h_2/2$	7.141	6.544	3.330	3.210	
r = b	9.448	8.795	4.458	4.337	
$\sigma_{\theta}/q(x=l/2,\theta=\varphi/2)$					
r=a	-14.72	-16.61	-4.999	- 5.649	
$r = R_0 + h_2/2$	- 13.19	-15.00	-4.441	-4.906	
$r = R_0 - h_2/2$	0.717	-0.129	1.278	1.145	
r=b	2.502	1.861	2.168	2.154	
$\sigma_{\theta}/q(x=l/2,\theta=0)$					
r=a	39.40	9.542	18.28	4.527	
$r = R_0 + h_2/2$	7.859	6.840	2.965	3.018	
$r = R_0 - h_2/2$	- 19.07	-15.93	-6.593	-6.415	
r=b	-58.13	-19.48	-19.53	-8.695	
$\tau_{r\theta}/q(x=l/2,\theta=0)$					
r = a	0.000	- 5.009	0.000	-2.712	
$r = R_0 + h_2/2$	-2.572	-5.006	-1.945	-2.600	
$r = R_0 - h_2/2$	-3.110	-5.722	-1.593	-2.607	
r=b	0.000	-6.016	0.000	-2.802	

注:本表结果是按三层壳程序计算的,即令 $C_{11}^{(1)} = C_{11}^{(2)} = C_{11}$ 。

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Exact Solution of the Thick Laminated Open Cylindrical Shells with Four Clamped Edges

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Abstract

Giving up any assumptions about displacement models and stress distribution, based on Refs. [1] and [2] and introducing σ -function into the present study, the state equation for the open cylindrical shells with four clamped edges is established. An identical exact solution is obtained for the thin, moderately thick and thickly laminated open cylindrical shells.

Key words thick open laminated cylindrical shell, clamped edges, state equation, exact solution