# U型波纹壳轴对称大挠度非线性 变形问题(I)----计及圆环 壳的非线性变形、压缩角

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#### 摘 要

本文是文献[1、2]工作的继续,在以下方面作了发展:考虑了内、外圆环壳中面法线的 中 小 转动变形(转角的平方与应变是同阶小量); 计及了压缩角. 计算结果与实验符合 良 好. 本文方 法对波纹壳的设计计算有实用价值,有关压缩角对特征关系影响的讨论有助于工程设计.

关键词 U型波纹壳 轴对称大挠度变形 压缩角

### 一、引言

U型波纹壳(图1)是一类典型的弹性元件,对其力学性能的研究已有不少工作<sup>[3]</sup>,但 局限于近似或数值方法。钱伟长给出的轴对称圆环壳一般解<sup>[4,5]</sup>为用解析方法精细地分析波 纹壳的力学性能奠定了基础。此后,钱伟长等考虑了连接内、外圆环壳的环板的大挠度<sup>[1]</sup>, 徐志翘等在此基础上分析了变壁厚对刚度的影响<sup>[2]</sup>。本文将沿着这条思路作进一步的发展, 以前的工作中,与环板的各级摄动解相连接的内、外圆环壳解都是线性的,即只考虑了环板 的大挠度非线性,而忽略了圆环壳的非线性变性。本文则计及了内、外圆环壳中面法线的中 小转动,给出了相应的非线性方程的摄动解,按照诺沃日洛夫对非线性弹性理论的分类<sup>[6]</sup>,

大挠度即指转动角的平方是应变的同阶小量, 亦即小应变,中小转动。本文在此意义上克服 了以前工作中对非线性处理的不一致。本文还 计及了压缩角,即连接内、外圆环壳的是变壁 厚截头扁锥壳(压缩角绝对值一般小于5°), 从而使模型更接近实际的波纹壳。



图1 U型波纹亮

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由于周期性和对称性,只需考虑半个波ABCD(图2),其中AB段表示等厚外圆环壳; BC段表示变壁厚截头扁锥壳;CD段表示等厚内圆环壳,取CD段的 壁 厚  $h\sigma$ 等于管坯壁厚

h<sub>0</sub>, *BC*段的壁厚与半径r成反比,从而结合几 何尺寸确定*AB*段的壁厚h<sub>4</sub>,据文[7, 2]研究, 上述壁厚分布与液压成形的波纹壳壁厚变化比 较一致。

我们从 Reissner 的旋转壳轴对称大挠度 变形问题方程组<sup>[8]</sup>出发,分别导出圆环壳、变 壁厚扁锥壳轴对称大挠度变性问题的非线性方 程组,选取无量纲半波轴向相对位移为摄动参 数,导出各级线性的摄动方程,再求得其通解, 其中圆环壳的各级摄动方程可借用钱氏轴对称 圆环壳一般解,最后,用*B、C*处的连接条件及 摄动条件确定通解中的待定常数.



二、变壁厚截头扁锥壳的轴对称大挠度解

记壳体中面法线转角为(图3)

β=Φ-φ<sub>B</sub> 对于扁锥壳,Φ,φ<sub>B</sub>和β都是小量,从而有下 列展开式





(2,1)

图3 空壁厚载头扁圆锥壳

从而由Reissner旋转壳轴对称大挠度问题方程组<sup>(8)</sup> 导出变壁厚截头扁锥壳轴对称大挠度问题的控制方程(考虑到大挠度, $\phi_B$ ,  $\beta 和 \psi_H 保留到乘积的二次项; <math>\phi_B$ ,  $\beta$  与外载荷的乘积项 忽略不计)

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left[ \frac{d}{rdr} (r\beta) \right] + \frac{d}{dr} (\ln D) \left[ \frac{d\beta}{dr} + \frac{\nu}{r} \beta \right] = \frac{\phi_B + \beta}{Dr} \psi_H - \frac{1}{Dr} \psi_V \\
- \frac{d}{dr} \left[ \frac{d}{rdr} (r\psi_H) \right] - \frac{d}{dr} (\ln C) \left[ \frac{d\psi_H}{dr} - \frac{\nu}{r} \psi_H \right] = - \frac{C}{r} \beta \left[ \phi_B + \frac{C}{2} \right]$$
(2.3)

其中

$$\psi_{H} = rN_{\xi}$$

$$\psi_{V} = rN_{\xi\xi}(\phi_{B} + \beta)rN_{\xi} = \psi_{V}(R_{c}) - \frac{r - R_{c}^{2}}{2}Q$$

$$(2.4)$$

相应的位移、内力(矩)表示式为:

$$u = \frac{1}{C} \left[ r \frac{d\psi_H}{dr} - v\psi_H \right]$$

$$\frac{dw}{dr} = \beta - \frac{v}{C} \left( \phi_B + \beta \right) \frac{d\psi_H}{dr} + \frac{\phi_B + \beta}{Cr} \psi_H$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$N_{\xi} = \frac{1}{r} \psi_{II} \tag{2.6a}$$

$$N_{\theta} = \frac{d\psi_{H}}{dr}$$
(2.6b)

$$M_{\xi} = -D\left(\frac{d\beta}{dr} + \frac{\nu}{r}\beta\right)$$
(2.6c)

$$M_{\theta} = -D\left(\nu \frac{d\beta}{dr} + \frac{1}{r}\beta\right)$$
(2.6d)

(2.3)、(2.4)、(2.5)和(2.6)诸式中的E为杨氏模量,  $\nu$ 为 泊松 比, C = Eh,  $D = Eh^3/12(1-\nu^2)$ , 位移、内力(矩)的定义及正值方向如图 3 所示。

引进下列无量纲量

$$\rho = \frac{r}{a} - \rho_{1}, \quad \alpha = \frac{a\sqrt{12(1-v^{2})}}{h_{c}(\rho_{1}-1)} \phi_{B}$$

$$\beta = \frac{a\sqrt{12(1-v^{2})}}{h_{c}(\rho_{1}-1)} \phi_{B}, \quad \overline{\psi}_{H} = \frac{a}{D_{c}(\rho_{1}-1)^{3}} \psi_{H}$$

$$p = -\frac{a^{2}\sqrt{12(1-v^{2})}}{D_{c}h_{c}(\rho_{1}-1)^{4}} \frac{1}{\omega^{Bc} + \omega_{o}^{Bc}(\rho^{2}+2\rho_{1}\rho+2\rho_{1}-1)} \psi_{v}$$

$$(2.7)$$

其中

$$a = \frac{R_{B} - R_{c}}{2}, \quad b = \frac{R_{B} + R_{c}}{2}$$

$$\rho_{1} = \frac{b}{a}, \quad D_{c} = \frac{Eh_{c}^{3}}{12(1 - v^{2})} \qquad (2.8)$$

*p*为无量纲外载荷,载荷形示由无量纲参数ω<sup>po</sup>,ω<sup>bo</sup>控制: 轴向集中力P拉伸时,取ω<sup>bo</sup>=1,ω<sup>bo</sup>=0,从而有

$$P = \frac{2\pi D_{c} h_{c} (\rho_{1} - 1)^{4} p}{a^{2} \sqrt{12(1 - \nu^{2})}}$$

封闭充内压Q膨胀时,  $p\omega_{\rho}^{pc} = [2R_c/(R_B - R_c)]^2$ ,  $\omega_{\rho}^{pc} = 1$ , 从而有

$$Q = \frac{2D_{c}h_{c}(\rho_{1}-1)^{4}p}{a^{4}\sqrt{12(1-\nu^{2})}}$$

**取一随外载荷**单调变化的无量纲小参数 ε 作为摄动参数,将所有与外载荷有关的物理量 表示成渐近展开式,如:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \beta\left(\rho,\varepsilon\right) = \sum_{l=1}^{L} \beta_{l}^{BC}(\rho)\varepsilon^{l} \\ \widetilde{\psi}_{H}(\rho,\varepsilon) = \sum_{l=1}^{L} \psi_{l}^{BC}(\rho)\varepsilon^{l} \\ p(\varepsilon) = \sum_{l=1}^{L} p_{l}\varepsilon^{l} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(2.9)$$

其中 μ是待定常数。将(2.7)、(2.9)代入(2.3),比较ε的同次幂得:

$$L_{1}(\beta_{l}^{BC}) - \alpha(\rho + \rho_{1})^{2} \psi_{l}^{BC} = (\rho + \rho_{1})^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{l-1} \beta_{k}^{BC} \psi_{l-k}^{BC}$$

$$+ (\rho + \rho_{1})^{2} [\omega_{p}^{BC} + \omega_{Q}^{BC} (\rho^{2} + 2\rho_{1}\rho + 2\rho_{1} - 1)] p_{l}$$

$$L_{2}(\psi_{l}^{BC}) + \frac{\alpha}{(\rho + \rho_{1})^{2}} \beta_{l}^{BC} = -\frac{1}{2(\rho + \rho_{1})^{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{l-1} \beta_{k}^{BC} \beta_{l-k}^{BC}$$

$$(l = 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1 \le \rho \le 1) \qquad (2.10)$$

其中:

$$L_{1}() = \frac{d^{2}}{d\rho^{2}}() - \frac{2}{\rho + \rho_{1}} \frac{d}{d\rho}() - \frac{1 + 3\nu}{(\rho + \rho_{1})^{2}}()$$
(2.11)

$$L_{2}() = \frac{d^{2}}{d\rho^{2}}() + \frac{2}{\rho + \rho_{1}} \frac{d}{d\rho}() - \frac{1 + \nu}{(\rho + \rho_{1})^{2}}()$$
(2.12)

求和指标的终值小于初值时不求和.

至此,问题归结为求解下列变系数二阶常 微分方程组的通解

$$L_{1}(f) - \alpha(\rho + \rho_{1})^{2}g = F(\rho) L_{2}(g) + \frac{\alpha}{(\rho + \rho_{1})^{2}} f = G(\rho) (-1 \le \rho \le 1, F(\rho), G(\rho) \in C^{1}[-1,1])$$

$$(2.13)$$



上述方程组的系数和右端项均可展开成收敛半径为ρι的幂级数,记:

$$F(\rho) = p_* \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} F_k \rho^k$$

$$G(\rho) = p_* \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_k \rho^k$$
(2.14)

由常微分方程理论,方程组(2.13)的解也可表示成收敛半径为ρι的幂级数:

两式的前四项是齐次通解,第五项是非齐次特解,*A*,*B*,*C*和*D*是待定常数,其中系数*a*<sub>m</sub>, *c*<sub>m</sub>由下列递推关系确定:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{0}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) &= a_{0} \\ a_{1}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) &= a_{1} \\ a_{2}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) &= \frac{1+3\nu}{2}\rho_{1}^{-2}a_{0}+\rho_{1}^{-1}a_{1}+\frac{\alpha}{2}\rho_{1}^{2}c_{0}+\frac{1}{2}F_{0} \\ a_{3}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) &= -\frac{1+3\nu}{2}\rho_{1}^{-3}a_{0}+\frac{3\nu-1}{6}\rho_{1}^{-2}a_{1} \\ &+\frac{2}{3}\rho_{1}^{-1}a_{2}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) +\frac{\alpha}{3}\rho_{1}c_{0}+\frac{\alpha}{6}\rho_{1}^{2}c_{1}+\frac{1}{6}F_{1} \\ a_{m+2}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) &= \frac{1}{(m+1)(m+2)}\sum_{n=0}^{m}(-1)^{m-n}\rho_{1}^{-(m-n+2)}[3(m-n+1)\nu+m-3n+1] \\ &\cdot a_{n}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) + \frac{2}{m+2}\rho_{1}^{-1}a_{m+1}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) \\ &+ \frac{\alpha}{(m+1)(m+2)}[c_{m-2}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) \\ &+ 2\rho_{1}c_{m-1}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) + \rho_{1}^{2}c_{m}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k})] \\ &+ \frac{1}{(m+1)(m+2)}F_{m} \qquad (m\geq2) \\ c_{0}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) = c_{1} \\ c_{m+2}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) = c_{1} \\ c_{m+2}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) = c_{1} \\ c_{m}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) - \frac{2}{m+2}\rho_{1}^{-1}c_{m+1}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) \\ &- \frac{\alpha}{(m+1)(m+2)}\sum_{n=0}^{m} (-1)^{m-n}\rho_{1}^{-(m-n+2)}(m-n+1) \\ \cdot a_{n}(a_{0},a_{1},c_{0},c_{1},F_{k},G_{k}) + (\frac{1}{(m+1)(m+2)}G_{m} \qquad (m\geq0) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\rho_1 > 1$ ,所以解 (2.15) 在  $|\rho| \le 1$  范围内是有效的。实际计算中,总是截取前M项,即  $0 \le m \le M$ 。

将各级摄动方程组的右端项展开成  $\rho$  的幂级数,利用上述结果易得其通解  $\beta_{l}^{po}(\rho, A_{l}, B_{l}, C_{l}, D_{l}, p_{l}), \psi_{l}^{po}(\rho, A_{l}, B_{l}, C_{l}, D_{l}, p_{l})$ (l=1, 2, 2, ...). 从而由(2.7)、(2.9)及位移、内力 距表达式(2.5)、(2.6c)得

$$u(\rho) = \sum_{l=1}^{L} u_{l}^{BC}(\rho, A_{l}, B_{l}, C_{l}, D_{l}, p_{l}) \varepsilon^{l}$$

$$w(\rho) = \sum_{l=1}^{L} w_{l}^{BC}(\rho, A_{l}, B_{l}, C_{l}, D_{l}, p_{l}) \varepsilon^{l}$$

$$M_{\xi}(\rho) \sum_{l=1}^{L} M_{\xi l}^{BC}(\rho, A_{l}, B_{l}, C_{l}, D_{l}, p_{l}) \varepsilon^{l}$$

$$(2.17)$$

其中Ai, Bi, Ci, Di和pi由连接条件及摄动条件确定。

三、圆环壳的轴对称非线性解

当中面法线转角 $\beta$ (图5)相对于 $\phi$ 是小量时,有下列展开式:

$$\sin \Phi = \sin(\phi + \beta) = \sin \phi + \cos \phi \beta - \frac{\sin \phi}{2} \beta^{2} + \cdots$$

$$\cos \Phi = \cos(\phi + \beta) = \cos \phi - \sin \phi \beta - \frac{\cos \phi}{2} \beta^{2} + \cdots$$
(3.1)

与上节相似,导出圆环壳轴对称小应变,中小转动变形问题的控制方程组

$$\frac{1+\lambda\sin\phi}{\sin\phi}\frac{d^{2}\beta}{d\phi^{2}} + \lambda\operatorname{ctg}\phi\frac{d\beta}{d\phi} - \frac{\lambda^{2}\operatorname{cos}^{2}\phi}{(1+\lambda\sin\phi)\sin\phi}\beta - \nu\lambda\beta - \frac{R'\lambda}{D}\psi_{H} \\
= -\left[\frac{3\lambda^{2}\cos\phi}{2(1+\lambda\sin\phi)} - \frac{\nu\lambda}{2}\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right]\beta^{2} + \frac{R'\lambda}{D}\operatorname{ctg}\phi\beta\psi_{H} - \frac{R'\lambda}{D}\operatorname{ctg}\phi\psi_{V} \\
\frac{1+\lambda\sin\phi}{\sin\phi}\frac{d^{2}\psi_{H}}{d\phi^{2}} + \lambda\operatorname{ctg}\phi\frac{d\psi_{H}}{d\phi} - \frac{\lambda^{2}\cos^{2}\phi}{(1+\lambda\sin\phi)\sin\phi}\psi_{H} + \nu\lambda\psi_{H} + CR'\lambda\beta \\
= -\left[\frac{2\lambda^{2}\cos\phi}{(1+\lambda\sin\phi)} + \nu\lambda\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right]\beta\psi_{H} - \nu\lambda\frac{d\beta}{dr}\psi_{H} - \frac{CR'\lambda}{2}\operatorname{ctg}\phi\beta^{2} \\
- \left[\frac{\lambda^{2}\cos\phi}{(1+\lambda\sin\phi)} + \nu\lambda\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right]\psi_{V} - \left[2R'^{2}\cos\phi(1+\lambda\sin\phi) \\
+ R'R(+\sin\phi)^{2}\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right]Q \qquad (\phi_{0} \leq \phi \leq \phi_{1})$$
(3.2)

其中

$$\psi_{H} = R(1 + \lambda \sin\phi) [\cos\phi N_{\xi} - \sin\phi N_{\xi\xi} - \sin\phi\beta N_{\xi} - \cos\phi\beta N_{\xi\xi}] \psi_{\nu} = R(1 + \lambda \sin\phi) [\sin\phi N_{\xi} + \cos\phi N_{\xi\xi} + \cos\phi\beta N_{\xi} - \sin\phi\beta N_{\xi\xi}] = \psi_{\nu}(\phi_{0}) + R'R \left[ \sin\phi \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda \sin\phi}{2} \right) - \sin\phi_{0} \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda \sin\phi}{2} \right) \right] Q$$

$$(3.3)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{R'}{R} \tag{3.4}$$

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相应的位移、内力(矩)表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{C} \left[ \frac{1 + \lambda \sin\phi}{\lambda} \frac{d\psi_{H}}{d\phi} - \nu \cos\phi\psi_{H} + \nu \sin\phi\beta\psi_{H} - \nu \sin\phi\psi_{V} + R^{2}(1 + \lambda \sin\phi)^{2} \sin\phiQ \right] \\ \frac{dw}{d\phi} &= \frac{1}{C} \left[ -\nu \sin\phi\frac{d\psi_{H}}{d\phi} + \frac{\lambda \sin\phi\cos\phi}{1 + \lambda \sin\phi}\psi_{H} + \frac{\lambda \sin^{2}\phi}{1 + \lambda \sin\phi}\psi_{V} - \nu R'R(1 + \lambda \sin\phi)\sin^{2}\phiQ \right] \\ &+ R'\cos\phi\beta + \frac{1}{C} \left[ -\nu \cos\phi\beta\frac{d\psi_{H}}{d\phi} + \frac{\lambda(\cos^{2}\phi - \sin^{2}\phi)}{1 + \lambda \sin\phi}\beta\psi_{H} \right] - \frac{R'\sin\phi}{2}\beta^{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.5)$$

$$N_{\xi} = \frac{1}{R(1+\lambda\sin\phi)} [\cos\phi\,\psi_{H} - \sin\phi\beta\,\psi_{H} + \sin\phi\,\psi_{V}] \qquad (3.6a)$$

$$N_{\theta} = \frac{1}{R'} \frac{d\psi_{H}}{d\phi} + R\sin\phi(1 + \lambda\sin\phi)Q \qquad (3.6b)$$

$$M_{\xi} = -\frac{D}{R'} \left[ \frac{d\beta}{d\phi} + \frac{\nu\lambda\cos\phi}{1+\lambda\sin\phi} \beta - \frac{\nu\lambda\sin\phi}{2(1+\lambda\sin\phi)} \beta^2 \right]$$
(3.6c)

$$M_{\theta} = -\frac{D}{R'_{-}} \left[ \nu \frac{d\beta}{d\phi} + \frac{\lambda \cos\phi}{1 + \lambda \sin\phi} \beta - \frac{\lambda \sin\phi}{2(1 + \lambda \sin\phi)} \beta^{2} \right]$$
(3.6d)

(3.2)、(3.3)、(3.5)和(3.6)诸式中位移、转角、内力(矩)的定义及正值方向如图5所示。



引进下列无量纲量:  $2\mu = \frac{R'\lambda}{h} \sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}, \quad \beta = \beta, \quad \tilde{\psi}_H = \frac{\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}}{Eh^2} \psi_H$  $p = \frac{\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}}{12(1-\nu^2)} - \frac{1}{Eh^2} \psi_H$ 

$$\phi = \frac{\sqrt{12(1-\nu^2)}}{Eh^2} \frac{1}{\omega_P + \omega_Q \left[ \sin\phi \left(1 + \frac{\lambda \sin\phi}{2}\right) - \sin\phi_0 \left(1 + \frac{\lambda \sin\phi}{2}\right) \right]^{\psi_V}} \right\}$$
(3.7)

p即上节中的无量纲外载荷,载荷形式由无量纲参数 $\omega_P$ , $\omega_Q$ 控制:轴向集中力P拉伸时,取  $\omega_P^{AB} \Rightarrow \frac{[h_O(\rho_1 - 1)]^4}{(h_A a)^2 12(1 - \nu^2)}, \omega_Q^{AB} = 0;$ 

$$\omega_{P}^{CD} = \frac{-h_{c}^{2}(\rho_{1}-1)^{4}}{a^{2}12(1-\nu^{2})}, \quad \omega_{Q}^{CD} = 0.$$
彭胀时,取
$$R^{2}h^{4}(\rho_{1}-1)^{4}$$

封闭充内压Q膨胀时, B

$$\omega_{P}^{AB} = \frac{R_{A}^{2}h_{c}^{4}(\rho_{1}-1)^{4}}{h_{A}^{2}a^{4}12(1-v^{2})},$$

$$\omega_{Q}^{AB} = \frac{2R^{AB}(R_{A}-R^{AB})h_{c}^{4}(\rho_{1}-1)^{4}}{h_{A}^{2}a^{4}12(1-v^{2})},$$

$$\omega_{P}^{CD} = \frac{-(R_{D}h_{C})^{2}(\rho_{1}-1)^{4}}{a^{4}12(1-v^{2})},$$

$$\omega_Q^{CD} = \frac{-2R^{CD}(R^D + R^{CD})h_C^2(\rho_1 - 1)^4}{a^4 12(1 - \nu^2)} \,.$$

并设

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) &= \sum_{l=1}^{l} \beta_{l}(\boldsymbol{\phi}) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{l} \\ \boldsymbol{\tilde{\psi}}_{H}(\boldsymbol{\phi}, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) &= \sum_{l=1}^{l} \psi_{l}(\boldsymbol{\phi}) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{l} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.8)$$

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导出各级摄动方程:

$$L_{3}(\beta_{l}) - \nu\lambda\beta_{l} - 2\mu\psi_{l} = -\left[\frac{3\lambda^{2}\cos\phi}{2(1+\lambda\sin\phi)} - \frac{\nu\lambda}{2}\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right]_{k=1}^{l-1} \beta_{k}\beta_{l-k} + 2\mu\operatorname{ctg}\phi\sum_{k=1}^{l-1}\beta_{k}\psi_{l-k} \\ -2\mu\operatorname{ctg}\phi\left\{\omega_{P} - \left[\sin\phi_{0}\left(1+\frac{\lambda\sin\phi_{0}}{2}\right) - \sin\phi\left(1+\frac{\lambda\sin\phi}{2}\right)\right]\omega_{Q}\right\}p_{l} \\ L_{3}(\psi_{l}) + \nu\lambda\psi_{l} + 2\mu\beta_{l} = -\left[\frac{2\lambda^{2}\cos\phi}{(1+\lambda\sin\phi)} + \nu\lambda\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right]\sum_{k=1}^{l-1}\beta_{k}\psi_{l-k} - \nu\lambda\sum_{k=1}^{l-1}\frac{d\beta_{k}}{d\phi}\psi_{l-k} \\ -\mu\operatorname{ctg}\phi\sum_{k=1}^{l-1}\beta_{k}\beta_{l-k} + \left\{\left\{\frac{\lambda^{2}\cos\phi}{1+\lambda\sin\phi} + \nu\lambda\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right\}\omega_{P} + \left\{\left[\frac{\lambda^{2}\cos\phi}{1+\lambda\sin\phi} + \nu\lambda\operatorname{ctg}\phi\right]\omega_{P}\right\}\right\}\right\}$$

$$(3.9)$$

$$-2\lambda\cos\phi(1+\lambda\sin\phi)-\operatorname{ctg}\phi(1+\lambda\sin\phi)^{2}\right\}\omega_{Q}\right\}p_{l}$$

$$(l=1, 2, 3, \dots, \phi_{0}\leqslant\phi\leqslant\phi_{l})$$

其中

ま中  

$$L_{3}() = \frac{1 + \lambda \sin \phi}{\sin \phi} \frac{d^{2}}{d\phi^{2}}() + \lambda \operatorname{ctg}\phi \frac{d}{d\phi}() - \frac{\lambda^{2} \cos^{2}\phi}{(1 + \lambda \sin \phi) \sin \phi}() \qquad (3.10)$$
在 Love-Kirchhoff 薄売理论假设的精度范围内, 与1相比忽略 $O(\lambda/2\mu)^{14,51}$ , 从而记  

$$\chi_{i}(\phi) = (1 + \lambda \sin \phi) \Big\{ \beta_{i} + \Big[ i \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\nu \lambda}{2\mu}\right)^{2}} + \frac{\nu \lambda}{2\mu} \Big] \psi_{i} \Big\} \simeq (1 + \lambda \sin \phi) (\beta_{i} + i\psi_{i})$$

$$(l = 1, 2, 3, ...) \qquad (3.11)$$

且将(3.9)化成关于复值函数Χι(φ)的方程

$$L_4(\chi_l) = -i\mu\cos\phi(1+\lambda\sin\phi)\sum_{k=1}^{l-1}\beta_k\beta_{l-k} + 2\mu\cos\phi(1+\lambda\sin\phi)\sum_{k=1}^{l-1}\beta_k\psi_{l-k} - \frac{1}{2}\beta_k\psi_{l-k} - \frac{1}{2}\beta_k\psi_{l-k}$$

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$$-i\nu\lambda\sin\phi(1+\lambda\sin\phi)\sum_{k=1}^{l-1}\frac{d\beta_k}{d\phi}\psi_{l-k}$$

$$-2\mu\cos\phi(1+\lambda\sin\phi)\left\{\omega_{P}-\left[\sin\phi_{0}\left(1+\frac{\lambda\sin\phi_{0}}{2}\right)-\sin\phi\left(1+\frac{\lambda\sin\phi}{2}\right)-\frac{i}{2\mu}\right]\omega_{Q}\right\}p_{i}$$

$$(l=1, 2, 3, \dots, \phi_{0}\leqslant\phi\leqslant\phi_{1}) \qquad (3.12)$$

其中

$$L_{\bullet}() = (1 + \lambda \sin \phi) \frac{d^2}{d\phi^2}() - \lambda \cos \phi \frac{d}{d\phi}() + i2\mu \sin \phi() \qquad (3.13)$$

求和指标的终值小于初值时不求和。

至此,问题归结为求解下列变系数二阶复常微分方程的通解

$$L_{4}[h(\phi)] = H(\phi)$$

$$H(\phi) \Re f \qquad (\phi_{0} \leq \phi \leq \phi_{1})$$

$$(3.14)$$

这里值得指出的是:在建立圆环壳控制方程组时,我们选用的变量( $\beta$ , $\psi_{H}$ )与文献 [4,5]中的不同,从而相应的复值函数也不同,这样做的目的是使以后的各级摄动方程的右端项分母中不出现sin $\phi$ 及cos $\phi$ ,从而能作Fourier展开,幸运的是:尽管引入的复值函数不同,但方程(3.14)与诺沃日洛夫的环壳方程<sup>[0]</sup>相比,只是右端项不同。由 $H(\phi)$ 的连续性,我们在 [ $-\pi$ ,  $\pi$ ]上将它展开成Fourier级数,这种级数表示式在[ $\phi_0$ , $\phi_1$ ]上显然收敛到  $H(\phi)$ ,并且,若圆环壳的几何形状、外载荷关于 $\phi = \pi/2$ 平面是上下对称的,则 $H(\phi)$ 的Fourier展开式为

$$H(\phi) = q_* \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_n \sin\left[n\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi\right)\right]$$
(3.15)

**钱伟长等曾给出诺沃日洛夫环壳**方程的一般解<sup>[5]</sup>,陈山林又将其推广到方程右端项是 Fourier 级数的情形<sup>[10]</sup>,现将他们的结果整理如下: 方程

$$L_{4}[h(\phi)] = q_{*} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_{n} \sin\left[n\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi\right)\right]$$
(3.16)

的通解为:

$$h(\phi) = \tilde{B}_i \exp[(\gamma + i\delta)\phi][f_a(\phi) + if_b(\phi)] + \tilde{B}_2 \exp[-(\gamma + i\delta)\phi][f_a(\pi - \phi)$$

$$+if_b(\pi-\phi)] + q_* \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \sin\left[n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\phi\right)\right]$$
(3.17)

其中  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ 是复待定常数;前两项是齐次通解,由边界条件确定  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$  后,随着与边界 距离增大迅速衰减,第三项是非齐次特解;

$$f_{a}(\phi) = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re}(b_{n} + b_{-n})\cos(n\phi) - \operatorname{Im}(b_{n} - b_{-n})\sin(n\phi)$$

$$f_{b}(\phi) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im}(b_{n} + b_{-n})\cos(n\phi) + \operatorname{Re}(b_{n} - b_{-n})\sin(n\phi)$$
(3.18)

式中 Re, Im分别表示实部和虚部;  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $b_n$ ,  $b_{-n}$ 和 $d_n$ 由下列递推关系确定:

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$$b_0 = 1$$

$$\frac{b_{n}}{b_{n-1}} = \frac{\mu - \frac{i\lambda}{2} [a + i(\delta + n - 1)][a + i(\delta + n - 2)]}{[a + i(\delta + n)]^{2} - \left\{ \frac{\mu - \frac{i\lambda}{2} [a + i(\delta - n + 1)][a + i(\delta - n + 2)]}{[a + i(\delta - n + 2)]} \right\} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_{n}} \quad (n > 0)$$

$$\frac{b_{-n}}{b_{-n+1}} = \frac{\mu - \frac{i\lambda}{2} [a + i(\delta - n + 1)][a + i(\delta - n + 2)]}{[a + i(\delta - n)]^{2} - \left\{ \frac{\mu - \frac{i\lambda}{2} [a + i(\delta - n - 1)][a + i(\delta - n - 2)]}{b_{-n}} \right\} \frac{b_{-n-1}}{b_{-n}} \quad (n > 0)$$

$$\left\{ \mu - \frac{i\lambda}{2} [a + i(\delta - 1)][a + i(\delta - 2)] \right\} \frac{b_{-1}}{b_{0}} + (a + i\delta)^{2} - \left\{ \mu - \frac{i\lambda}{2} [a + i(\delta + 1)][a + i(\delta + 2)] \right\} \frac{b_{1}}{b_{0}} = 0$$

$$d_{0} = 0$$

$$[i\mu - \frac{\lambda(n-1)(n-2)}{2}] d_{n-1}^{2} + n^{2}d_{n} + [i\mu - \frac{\lambda(n+1)(n+2)}{2}] d_{n+1} = -H_{n} \quad (n > 0)$$
(3.19)

由常微分方程理论,当 $n\to\infty$ 时,方程(3.16)的解(3.17)收敛到方程(3.14)的解,实际计算中,(3.19)式总是截取前N项,即 $0 < n \le N$ .

对于 $\widehat{AB}$ 段圆环壳,  $\phi_0 = \pi/2$ ,  $\phi_1 = \pi + \phi_B$ , 展开各级复值函数方程的右端项,利用上述结果,并取

$$\theta = \phi - \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \tilde{B}_i = -(I_i + iJ_i) \exp\left[-\gamma(\pi + \phi_B) - i\delta\frac{\pi}{2}\right],$$
$$\tilde{B}_2 = (I_i + iJ_i) \exp\left[-\gamma\phi_B + i\delta\frac{\pi}{2}\right],$$

得到其通解 $\beta_i^{AB}(\theta, I_i, J_i, p_i), \psi_i^{AB}(\theta, I_i, J_i, p_i) \quad (l=1, 2, 3, \dots).$ 对于 $\overline{CD}$ 段圆环壳,  $\phi_0 = -\pi/2, \phi_1 = \phi_B,$ 取

$$\theta = \phi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \tilde{B}_1 = (K_i + iL_i) \exp\left[-\gamma \phi_B + i \delta \frac{\pi}{2}\right],$$

$$\tilde{B}_2 = -(K_i + iL_i) \exp\left[-\gamma(\pi + \phi_B) - i\delta\frac{\pi}{2}\right],$$

同理可得各级摄动方程的通解  $\beta_i^{c_p}(\theta, K_i, L_i, p_i), \psi_i^{c_p}(\theta, K_i, L_i, p_i)(l=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ .由 (3.7)、(3.8)及位移、内力矩表达式(3.5)、(3.6c)得:

$$u^{AB}(\theta) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} u^{AB}_{l}(\theta, I_{l}, J_{l}, p_{l})$$

$$w^{AB}(\theta) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} w^{AB}_{l}(\theta, I_{l}, J_{l}, p_{l})$$

$$M^{AB}_{\xi}(\theta) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} M^{AB}_{\xi l}(\theta, I_{l}, J_{l}, p_{l})$$
(3.20)

$$\begin{split} u^{CD}(\theta) &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} u^{CD}(\theta, K_l, L_l, p_l) \\ w^{CD}(\theta) &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} w^{CD}_l(\theta, K_l, L_l, p_l) \\ M^{CD}_{\xi}(\theta) &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} M^{CD}_{\xi l}(\theta, K_l, L_l, p_l) \end{split}$$

$$(3.21)$$

其中 I1, J1, K1, L1和p1由连接条件及摄动条件确定。

四、连接条件和摄动条件

前两节得到的各级摄动解中, 均有九个待定常数  $A_i$ ,  $B_i$ ,  $C_i$ ,  $D_i$ ,  $I_i$ ,  $J_i$ ,  $K_i$ ,  $L_i$  和  $p_i$ , 这由B, C处的连接条件和摄动条件确定。B, C处共有六个力学量应是连续的: u,  $\beta$ ,  $\psi_u n M_s$ 的连续导出连续条件; w 的连续由摄动条件保证;  $\psi_v$  的连续已自动满足, 诸量作摄动展开后, 各级摄动系数的连接形式一致, B 点处的连接条件;

 $M_{\xi i}^{AB}(\theta_{B}, I_{i}, J_{i}, p_{i}) = -M_{\xi i}^{BO}(\rho_{B}, A_{i}, B_{i}, C_{i}, D_{i}, p_{i})$ 

$$\begin{array}{c}
\psi_{l}^{AB}(\theta_{B},I_{l},J_{l},p_{l}) = -\psi_{l}^{BC}(\rho_{B},A_{l},B_{l},C_{l},D_{l},p_{l}) & (l=1,2,3,\cdots) \\
\beta_{l}^{AB}(\theta_{B},I_{l},J_{l},p_{l}) = \beta_{l}^{BC}(\rho_{B},A_{l},B_{l},C_{l},D_{l},p_{l}) \\
u_{l}^{AB}(\theta_{B},I_{l},J_{l},p_{l}) = u_{l}^{BC}(\rho_{B},A_{l},B_{l},C_{l},D_{l},p_{l})
\end{array}\right\}$$

$$(4.1)$$

C点处的连接条件:

$$M_{\xi_{l}}^{CD}(\theta_{c}, K_{i}, L_{i}, p_{i}) = M_{\xi_{l}}^{BC}(\rho_{c}, A_{i}, B_{i}, C_{i}, D_{i}, p_{i})$$

$$\psi_{l}^{CD}(\theta_{c}, K_{i}, L_{i}, p_{i}) = \psi_{l}^{BC}(\rho_{c}, A_{i}, B_{i}, C_{i}, D_{i}, p_{i})$$

$$\beta_{l}^{CD}(\theta_{c}, K_{i}, L_{i}, p_{i}) = \beta_{l}^{BC}(\rho_{c}, A_{i}, B_{i}, C_{i}, D_{i}, p_{i})$$

$$u_{l}^{CD}(\theta_{c}, K_{i}, L_{i}, p_{i}) = u_{l}^{BC}(\rho_{c}, A_{i}, B_{i}, C_{i}, D_{i}, p_{i})$$

$$(4.2)$$

其中  $\theta_B = \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi_B$ ,  $\rho_B = 1$ ,  $\theta_c = \frac{\pi}{2} + \phi_B$ ,  $\rho_c = -1$ . 我们取*A*. *D*两点的无量纲轴向相对位移为摄动参数:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{w^{c_D}(\theta_D) - w^{c_D}(\theta_C) + w^{B_C}(\rho_C) - w^{B_C}(\rho_B) + w^{A_B}(\theta_B) - w^{A_B}(\theta_A)}{R_D}$$
(4.3)

其中
$$\theta_A = \theta_D = 0$$
, 从而得摄动条件:  
 $w_l^{CD}(\theta_D) - w_l^{CD}(\theta_C) + w_l^{BC}(\rho_C) - w_l^{BC}(\rho_B) + w_l^{AB}(\theta_B) - w_l^{AB}(\theta_A) = R_D \delta_l$   
 $(l = 1, 2, 3, ...)$  (4.4)

式中

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \quad (i=j) \\ 0 \quad (i\neq j) \end{cases}$$

$$\tag{4.5}$$

由位移、转角、和内力矩的表达式可知:上述连接条件和摄动条件关于九个待定常数是 线性的,因此对于每级摄动解,上述条件构成九阶线性代数方程组:

$$AX_{l} = B_{l}$$
 (l=1,2,3,...) (4.6)

其中

$$\mathbf{X}_{l} = [A_{l}, B_{l}, C_{l}, D_{l}, I_{l}, J_{l}, K_{l}, L_{l}, p_{l}]^{T}$$
(4.7)

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解之即可得该级摄动解中的九个待定常数,对于各级摄动解,系数矩阵A是相同的,而形成 右端列阵B<sub>1</sub>时,需要用上一级摄动解。



图 6 连结点处的位移, 转角, ψ<sub>H</sub>, ψ<sub>V</sub>和内力矩正值方向

## 五、算 例

为了检验本文方法,我们给出一些算例,并与已有的实验、理论结果进行比较。

例1 安德列娃曾给出了一波纹壳的实测特征关系(外载荷p 与轴向相对位移 Δw 间的 关系)曲线<sup>[7]</sup>,如图 7 所示,通过改进模型,使之更接近于实际的波纹壳,相应的结果也逐 步接近实测值。

例2 例1中,我们取压缩角φ<sub>B</sub>=0,而实际的波纹壳常有一小的压缩角(|φ<sub>B</sub>|<5°), 由于方法上的限制,以前对于压缩角的影响极少研究,现就上例的波纹壳,取φ<sub>B</sub>等于不同 值,分别计算出相应的特征关系曲线,如图8所示,显然,压缩角对于特征关系影响很大; 在封闭充内压膨胀时,随着压缩角增大,波纹壳的刚度变小且非线性也减小,据此我们建议 设计仪表用波纹壳时,可通过调节压缩角以改变刚度并改善线性度.

例3 应力分布的计算值与实测结果[11]的比较如图9所示。





图 8 压缩角对特征关系的影响



六、结 论

本文在文献[1,2]计算模型基础上作了进一步改进:计及了内、外圆环壳中面法线的中 小转动和波纹壳的压缩角,从而在非线性的处理上有所改善并且使模型更接近于实际的波纹 壳,

特征关系、应力分布的计算结果与实验的比较表明本文方法是精确可靠的, 计及压缩角 的影响是十分必要的.

综上所述,似乎可以认为:本文给出了一套比较方便有效的U型波纹壳轴对称大挠度非 线性变形问题计算方法,对工程界有较大的实用价值。

有关压缩角对特征关系影响的讨论有助于波纹壳设计。

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### Problems of U-Shaped Bellows with Nonlinear Deformation of Large Axisymmetrical Deflection (I) ——Counting Nonlinear Deformations of Ring Shells and Compressed Angle of Bellows

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#### Abstract

This paper is a continuous study of papers [1, 2]. There is some progress in dealing with moderately small rotations of middle surface normals of inside and outside ring shells, involing compressed angle of bellows. Calculation results agree with experiments well. To bellow design, the method given in this on paper is of practical value and the discussion of the influence of compressed angle characteristic relation is helpful.

Key words U-shaped bellows, large axial deflection, compressed angle

<sup>[11]</sup> 戴福隆,波纹壳的光弹性贴片法应力测定,固体力学学报,(2)(1984),224-230.