

考虑初始损伤扁柱面网壳的非线性动力学特性

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摘要: 基于 Lemaitre 损伤理论和连续化法建立了正三角形网格的三向单层扁柱面网壳的非线性动力学方程和协调方程. 在两对边简支条件下用分离变量函数法给出考虑损伤扁柱面网壳的横向位移. 通过 Galerkin 作用得到系统的非线性振动微分方程, 给出方程准确解. 利用 Melnikov 函数得到损伤扁柱面网壳发生混沌运动的临界条件, 通过实例计算, 分析证明了材料的损伤降低了系统发生混沌运动的门槛.

关键词: 柱面网壳; 初始损伤; 非线性动力学特性

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Nonlinear dynamic characteristic of the shallow cylindrical reticulated shells with initial damage

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Abstract: Based on Lemaitre's damage theory and in consideration of the damage of bars of the shallow cylindrical reticulated shells, nonlinear dynamical equations of the system were obtained by the quasi-shell method. The lateral displacement of the shells under the condition of two edges simple support was solved by the separating variable method. Furthermore an accurate free vibration solution of nonlinear vibration differential equation was obtained by Galerkin method. The theoretical critical condition of chaos was presented by Melnikov Function and existence of the its chaos motion was approved by digital simulation method. It is found that the initial damage bars make its chaos threshold decrease.

Key words: shallow cylindrical reticulated shells; initial damage; nonlinear dynamic characteristic

空间结构是大跨度建筑常用的结构形式, 广泛应用于 体育场馆、航站楼、高铁站、飞机库、工业厂房及超市等建筑. 兼有杆系结构和薄壳结构固有特性的曲面型网壳结构, 具有受力合理、重量轻、造价低等优点. 网壳结构是目前较受建筑师青睐的空间结构型式之一.

近些年来, 地震海啸频发、地球表面遭受暴雨、暴雪袭击, 9415 号台风引起温州机场网壳屋盖的破坏, 2006 年德国巴伐利亚州巴德莱辛哈尔地区滑雪馆被暴雪压垮, 2010 年 2 月 20 日, 哈市南岗区红旗满族乡政府对面的加油站的罩棚在暴风雪里倒塌. 2011 年葡萄牙航站楼在暴风雪中坍塌, 2014 年韩国庆州度假村体育馆在暴风雪中倒塌. 至此网壳结构动态稳定性问题自然被提出来. 国内外学者对这方面做了相应的研究并取得

了重要的研究成果^[1-10], 然而, 随着材料微观组织观察技术设备的发展, 发现材料和构件存在初始损伤.

然而, 目前在实际工程应用中假设材料为理想无损伤状态, 关于考虑材料初始损伤网壳结构的非线性动力稳定性方面的研究较少. 所以对考虑材料初始损伤扁柱面网壳结构的非线性稳定性问题进行初探是有必要的. 研究结果表明材料初始损伤可使网壳结构提前产生混沌运动, 研究可为实际工程应用提供一定的理论基础.

1 建立损伤柱面网壳的物理方程和等效刚度

根据薄板的非线性理论^[1], 可得到考虑损伤扁柱面网壳的物理方程.

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由平面正三角形网格单元等效刚度:

$$T_{xx} = T_{yy} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}(1-\omega-\omega^2)EA$$

$$T_{xy} = T_{yx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}E(1-\omega-\omega^2)A$$

$$B_{xx} = B_{yy} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}E(1-\omega-\omega^2)I$$

$$B_{xy} = B_{yx} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}E(1-\omega-\omega^2)I$$

其中: A 为杆横截面积, E 为弹性模量, I 为杆惯性矩, q 为作用在扁柱面网壳上单位面积外荷载, a_1 为杆长, ω 为材料损伤变量^[2].

由此考虑损伤扁柱面网壳的内力为

$$\begin{aligned} N_x &= T_{xx}\epsilon_x + T_{xy}\epsilon_y = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}E(1-\omega-\omega^2)A(\epsilon_x + \frac{1}{3}\epsilon_y) \\ N_y &= T_{yy}\epsilon_y + T_{yx}\epsilon_x = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}EA(1-\omega-\omega^2)A(\epsilon_y + \frac{1}{3}\epsilon_x) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{xy} &= N_{yx} = T_{xy}\epsilon_{xy} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}EA(1-\omega-\omega^2)\epsilon_{xy} \\ M_x &= B_{xx}\chi_x + B_{xy}\chi_y = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}EI(1-\omega-\omega^2)(\chi_x + \frac{1}{3}\chi_y) \\ M_y &= B_{xy}\chi_x + B_{yy}\chi_y = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}EI(1-\omega-\omega^2)(\chi_y + \frac{1}{3}\chi_x) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$M_{xy} = B_{xy}\chi_{xy} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4a_1}EI(1-\omega-\omega^2)\chi_{xy}$$

$$\text{其中: } \chi_x = -\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2}, \chi_y = -\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2}, \chi_{xy} = -2\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y}$$

对图1扁柱壳的应变为

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}\right)^2, \\ \epsilon_y &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{R}W + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}\right)^2, \\ \epsilon_{xy} &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

其中: U, V, W 分别为 x, y 的方向上位移, R 为柱面网壳 y 方向的曲率半径.

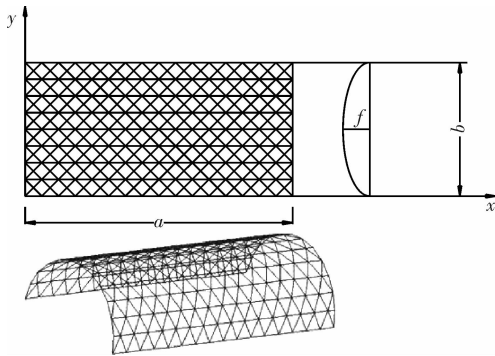


图1 单层扁柱面网壳

Fig.1 The shallow cylindrical reticulated shells

2 建立损伤柱面网壳基本方程和边界条件

由扁薄壳非线性动力学理论可得^[1]:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3\sqrt{3}EI}{4a}(1-\omega-\omega^2)l_1(W) &= q + l_2(W, \varphi) + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - c \frac{\partial W}{\partial t} - \gamma \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$l_1(\varphi) = \frac{2EA(1-\omega-\omega^2)}{\sqrt{3}a} \left(-\frac{1}{2}l_2(W, \varphi) - \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{其中: } N_x = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2}, N_y = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}, N_{xy} = -2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y},$$

$$l_1 = \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4}, l_2(W, \varphi) = \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y}, c \text{ 为阻尼系数, } \gamma \text{ 为单元体的物体质量.}$$

边界条件为两底对边简支:

$$\text{当 } x=0, x=a \text{ 时, 平均位移 } \bar{e}_x = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\text{当 } y=0, y=b \text{ 时, 平均位移 } \bar{e}_y = 0. \quad (6)$$

\bar{e}_x, \bar{e}_y 分别为 x, y 方向上平均相对位移.

设扁柱面网壳位移为

$$W = f(t) \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y \quad (7)$$

$$\text{其中: } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{a}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{b}$$

将方程(7)代入方程(4)的右端, 解方程得:

$$\begin{aligned} n_2 \varphi &= \frac{f^2(t)}{32}(1-\omega-\omega^2) \\ &\quad \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2 \cos 2\alpha x + \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \cos 2\beta y \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{R\pi^2} f(t) \frac{a^2 b^4}{a^2 + b^2} \sin \alpha x \sin \alpha y \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{n_2}{1-\omega-\omega^2} \left(\frac{p_x y^2}{2} + \frac{p_y x^2}{2} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

将方程(7), (8)代入方程(3)通过 Galerkin 作用可得:

$$\begin{aligned} n_1(1-\omega-\omega^2) \frac{\pi^6}{16} f(t) \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) + \\ \frac{\pi^6(1-\omega-\omega^2)}{256n_2} f^3(t) \left(\frac{1}{a^4} + \frac{1}{b^4} \right) + \\ \frac{p_y}{R} - \frac{2\pi^2 b^2(1-\omega-\omega^2)}{3n_2 R(a^2 + b^2)} f^2(t) - \\ \frac{\pi^2(1-\omega-\omega^2)}{24Rb^2 n_2} f^2(t) + \frac{\pi^2 b^4(1-\omega-\omega^2)}{16R^2 n_2(a^2 + b^2)^2} f(t) - \\ p_x \frac{\pi^4}{16a^2} f(t) - p_y \frac{\pi^4}{16b^2} f(t) + \\ \frac{\pi^2}{16} c \frac{\partial f(t)}{\partial t} + \frac{\pi^2}{16} \gamma \frac{\partial^2 f(t)}{\partial t^2} = q \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中: $n_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}EI}{4a}$; $n_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2EA}$; p_x, p_y 是边界侧张力平均值.

引入无量纲量:

$$\xi(t) = \frac{f(t)}{\beta}; \lambda = \frac{a}{b}; k'_y = \frac{a^2}{R\beta}; P'_x = \frac{n_2 p_x b^2}{\beta^2}; P'_y = \frac{n_2 p_y a^2}{\beta^2}; Q = \frac{qn_2 a^2 b^2}{\beta^3}; n_3 = \frac{q\beta^2}{8A}; c_1 = \frac{c\pi^2 a^2 b^2 n_2}{16\beta^2}; \gamma_1 = \frac{n_2 \pi^2 a^2 b^2 \gamma}{16\beta^2}$$

由方程(9)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\gamma_1}{1-\omega-\omega^2} \frac{\partial^2 \xi(t)}{\partial t^2} + \\ & \left[n_3 \frac{\pi^6}{16} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \lambda \right)^2 + k'^2_y \frac{\pi^2}{16} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \lambda \right)^{-2} \right] \xi(t) + \\ & \frac{c_1}{(1-\omega-\omega^2)} \frac{\xi(t)}{\partial t} - \left(\frac{2\pi^2 k'_y}{3} \frac{\lambda^2}{(1+\lambda^2)^2} + \frac{\pi^2 k'_y \lambda^2}{24} \right) \times \\ & \xi^2(t) + \frac{\pi^6}{256} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \lambda^2 \right) \xi^3(t) - \frac{\pi^2}{16(1-\omega-\omega^2)} \times \\ & (p'_x + p'_y) \xi(t) + \frac{1}{1-\omega-\omega^2} k'_y p'_y = \frac{Q}{1-\omega-\omega^2} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中: $I = \beta^4$

由边界条件(5), (6)可得:

$$p'_x = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \mu \right) \frac{1}{1-\mu^2} \xi^2(t) + \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu k'_y \frac{4}{\pi^2(1-\mu^2)} \xi(t) - k'_y \frac{4\lambda^2}{\pi^2(1+\lambda^2)^2} \xi(t) \\ & p'_y = -\frac{\pi^2}{8} \frac{(\lambda^2 + \mu)}{1-\mu^2} \xi^2(t) + \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\lambda^2 k'_y \frac{4}{\pi^2(1-\mu^2)} \xi(t) - k'_y \frac{4\lambda^2}{\pi^2(1+\lambda^2)^2} \xi(t)$$

取 $Q = Q_0 \cos \Omega t$ 将(11), (12)代入方程(10)得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 \xi(t)}{\partial t^2} + \omega^2 \xi(t) (1-\omega-\omega^2) + c_2 \frac{\partial \xi(t)}{\partial t} - \alpha_1 \xi^2(t) \\ & (1-\omega-\omega^2) + \alpha_2 (-\omega-\omega^2) \xi^3(t) = F_1 \cos \Omega t \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^2 &= \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \left[n_3 \frac{\pi^2}{16} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \lambda \right)^2 + \right. \\ & \left. \lambda^2 \frac{\pi^4 - 64}{16\pi^2(\lambda^2 + 1)^2} k'^2_y + k'^2_y \lambda^2 \frac{4}{\pi^2(1-\mu^2)} \right], \\ \alpha_1 &= \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \left[\frac{3\pi^2 k'_y (\lambda^2 + \mu)}{8(1-\mu^2)} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{5\pi^2 k'_y \lambda^2}{12(1+\lambda^2)^2} + \frac{\pi^2 k'_y \lambda^2}{12(1+\lambda^2)^2} + \frac{\pi^2 k'_y \lambda^2}{24} \right] \\ \alpha_2 &= \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \left[\frac{\pi^2(1+\lambda^4)}{256\lambda^2} + \frac{\pi^6(\lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2\mu + 1)}{128(1-\mu^2)\lambda^2} \right], \\ c_2 &= \frac{c_1}{\gamma_1}, F_1 = \frac{Q_0}{\gamma_1} \end{aligned}$$

取 $\tau = \omega t$, $\eta(t) = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{\alpha_2}} \xi(t)$, 则方程(13)变为标准方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2 \eta(\tau)}{d\tau^2} + (1-\omega-\omega^2) \eta(\tau) - \beta_2 (1-\omega-\omega^2) \eta^2(\tau) + \\ & (1-\omega-\omega^2) \eta^3(\tau) = g \cos \frac{\Omega}{\omega} \tau \beta_0 \frac{d\eta(\tau)}{d\tau} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中: $\beta_0 = \frac{c_2}{\omega}$, $\beta_2 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\omega \sqrt{\alpha_2}}$, $g' = \frac{F_1}{\omega^3}$, 方程(14)的自由振动方程解为^[10]

$$\eta_{1,2} = \frac{2}{a \pm b \sin \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}(\tau+c)} \quad (15)$$

其中: $a = \frac{2}{3}\beta_2$, $b = \sqrt{a^2 - 2}$.

若初始速度为零, 位移不为零, 取则

$$c = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (n=0, 1, 2, 3\cdots)$$

则

$$\eta_{1,2} = \frac{2}{a \pm b \cos \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}\tau} \quad (16)$$

若初始速度, 位移不为零可取 $c=0$, 则可得

$$\eta_{1,2} = \frac{2}{a \pm b \sin \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}\tau} \quad (17)$$

3 利用 Melnikov 函数讨论系统的稳定性

为了书写方便方程(14)以 t 代 τ , 以 $\bar{\omega}'$ 代替 $\frac{\Omega}{\omega}$

取(16)式中

$$\eta = \frac{2}{a - b \cos \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}\tau} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{d\eta}{dt} = \frac{-2 \sin \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}t}{(a - b \cos \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}t)^2} \quad (19)$$

$$M(t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[-\beta_0 \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} \right)^2 + g' \frac{d\eta}{dt} \cos \bar{\omega}'(t+t_0) \right] dt \quad (20)$$

通过留数计算可得

当 $\bar{\omega}=1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} M(t_0) &= -\frac{\sqrt{2(1-\omega-\omega^2)}}{3} \beta_0 \beta_2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 + \sqrt{2} \right) \times \\ & \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \sqrt{2} \right) \pi + 2\sqrt{2} g' \pi \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \sqrt{2} \right) \sin t_0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

当 $\bar{\omega}=2$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} M(t_0) &= \frac{\sqrt{2(1-\omega-\omega^2)}}{3} \beta_0 \beta_2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 + \sqrt{2} \right) \times \\ & \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \sqrt{2} \right) \pi + \frac{4\sqrt{2} g' \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 - \sqrt{2} \right) \pi}{\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 + \sqrt{2}} \sin 2t_0 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

当 $\bar{\omega}'=1$ 时,

$$g' > \frac{\beta_0 \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}}{6} \beta_2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 + \sqrt{2} \right) \quad (23)$$

当 $\bar{\omega}'=2$ 时,

$$g' > \frac{\beta_0 \sqrt{1-\omega-\omega^2}}{12} \beta_2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \beta_2 + \sqrt{2} \right) \quad (24)$$

存在同宿点, 系统可能产生混沌运动。

4 计算讨论损伤系统的混沌运动

作为本文理论结果的应用, 考虑以下实例:

假设扁柱面网壳底为 $a \times b = 400 \text{ cm} \times 400 \text{ cm}$, 沿 y 方向的曲率半径 $R = 200 \text{ cm}$ 的扁柱面网壳, 钢材的弹性模量 $E = 206 \text{ GPa}$, 杆件长度为 $l = 20 \text{ cm}$, 杆的截面积 $A = 6.15 \text{ cm}^2$, 由此可以得到一个考虑损伤扁柱面网壳的非线性动力学系统:

$$\ddot{\eta} + (1 - \omega - \omega^2) \dot{\eta} - 23 \times (1 - \omega - \omega^2) \eta^2 + (1 - \omega - \omega^2) \eta^3 = g' \cos \bar{\omega}' \tau - 0.05 \dot{\eta} \quad (25)$$

对于该系统取 $\omega = 0.2$, 当 $\bar{\omega}' = 1$, $g' > 0.05$ 时, 系统可能产生混沌运动, 若系统不考虑损伤 ($\omega = 0$), 当 $\bar{\omega}' = 1$, $g' > 0.06$ 时, 系统可能发生混沌运动。经过计算机代数系统 Maple 进行反复模拟, 并用时间历程、相平面轨、Poincaré 映射的方法来证实混沌运动的存在。

在图 2 中, 当不考虑材料损伤 $\omega = 0$ 时, $g' = 15 > 0.06$, 由相平面图、Poincaré 映射和时间历程图可以看出系统进入混沌运动; 在图 3 中, 是考虑材料初始损伤是系统的非线性动力学状态, 当损伤变量 $\omega = 0.2$ 时, 发现 $g' = 0.06 > 0.05$ 时, 由相平面图、Poincaré 映射和时间历程图可以看出系统就已经发生了混沌运动。由图 2 和图 3 可以看出, 损伤使得扁柱面网壳变得更为敏感, 其使得系统发生混沌运动的门槛值降低, 确定的系统随着损伤的累积, 系统更容易发生混沌运动。扁柱面网壳为缺陷敏感结构, 因此实际工程中应考虑材料损伤对结构的影响。

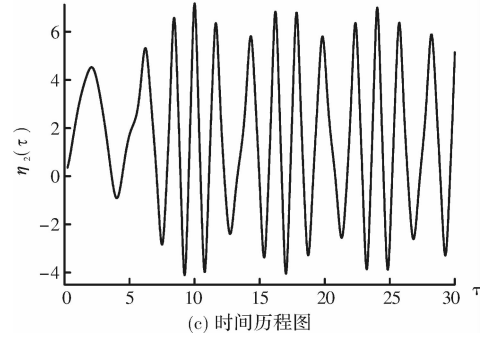
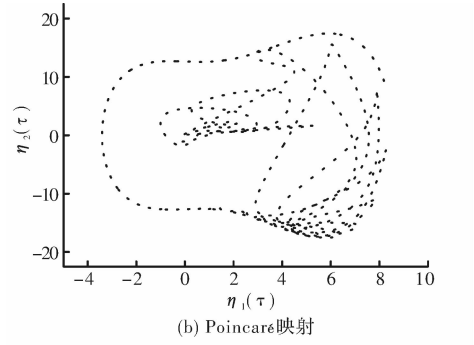
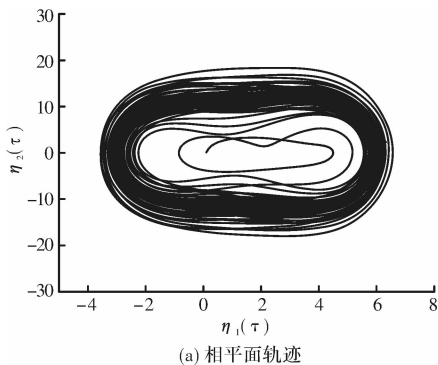


图 2 $g' = 15$, $\omega = 0$

Fig. 2 $g' = 15$, $\omega = 0$

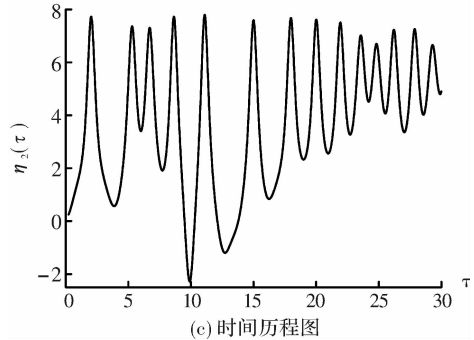
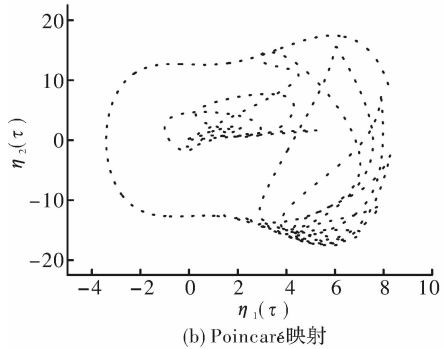
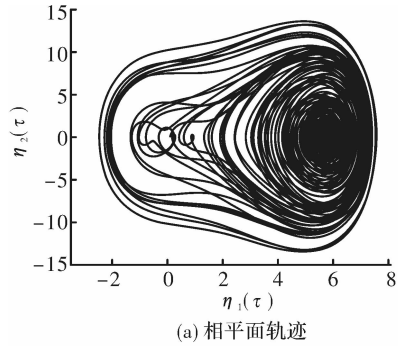


图 3 $g' = 0.06$, $\omega = 0.2$

Fig. 3 $g' = 0.06$, $\omega = 0.2$

5 结论

利用 Galerkin 作用建立了考虑损伤扁柱面网壳的非线性振动微分方程, 并利用 Melnikov 函数给出了考虑损伤扁柱面网壳发生混沌运动的临界条件, 最后利用计算机模拟仿真, 仿真结果与理论研究比较吻合。

材料损伤使得扁柱面网壳更为敏感, 损伤减低了扁柱面网壳发生混沌运动的门槛, 使得系统更容易发生混沌运动。

由固有频率的式子可以看出, 扁柱面网壳的非线性动力学特性不但与结构的尺寸和材料的特性有关, 同时材料的初始损伤也是不容忽视的因素。研究结果为网壳结构工程应用提供了理论基础。

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