

具有半刚性节点性质的平面刚架弹簧单元的研究

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摘要 联合应用力法与逐段刚化法推导出具有半刚性节点性质的弹簧节点梁单元和平面刚架弹簧单元的单元刚度方程. 该方法具有物理概念清楚, 推导过程简便、巧妙的特点. 本文所建立的弹簧节点梁单元和平面刚架弹簧单元可以应用在具有半刚性节点性质的工程结构的承载力分析与计算中.

关键词 力法, 逐段刚化法, 半刚性节点, 平面刚架, 弹簧单元

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STUDY OF PLANE FRAME OF SPRING ELEMENT WITH PROPERTY OF SEMI-RIGID JOINT

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Abstract We deducted the stiffness equation of the beam element with spring joint and the plane frame of spring element with property of semi-rigid joint by using force method and the method of gradual rigidization. The method has the characteristics of clear physical concept, simplicity of deduction processes. The beam element with spring joint and the plane frame of spring element were employed to calculating and analyzing bearing capacity in engineering structures with semi-rigid joints.

Key words force method, method of gradual rigidization, semi-rigid joint, plane frame, spring element

工程实际中有很多结构构件的节点具有半刚性节点的性质, 比如钢管脚手架、高压电线塔、钢结构某些梁柱连接点以及卫星发射架等. 如果将此类结构按照刚框架处理, 则势必造成很大的安全隐患, 而按照桁架处理则偏保守. 研究具有半刚性节点性质的弹簧单元具有重要的理论意义和工程应用价值. 目前用得较多的是以实验为基础测得节点在转角方向的刚度来修正一般刚架单元的刚度矩阵^[1], 也有按位移法来建立弹簧单元的刚度方程^[2], 但其推导过程不详. 本文首先应用力法来推导弹簧节点梁单元的单元刚度方程, 在求柔度系数时采用了逐段刚化法^[3]求位移的思想, 使柔度系数的求解得以简化, 然后利用刚度矩阵与柔度矩阵互为逆矩阵的

性质, 推导出了弹簧节点梁单元和平面刚架弹簧单元的单元刚度方程. 该方法物理概念清楚, 方法简便、巧妙, 为建立更为复杂的弹簧单元的单元刚度方程提供了思路.

1 用力法并结合逐段刚化法推导弹簧节点梁单元的单元刚度方程

如图 1 所示为两端节点处装有转角弹簧的弹簧节点梁单元, 弹簧的转角刚度为 k , 杆件的抗弯刚度为 EI , 弹簧节点梁单元在杆端弯矩 $M_{ij} = X_i$ 和 $M_{ji} = X_j$ 作用下发生的转角为 θ_i 和 θ_j , 根据力法列出柔度方程如式 (1) 所示

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \delta_{ii}X_i + \delta_{ij}X_j &= \theta_i \\ \delta_{ji}X_i + \delta_{jj}X_j &= \theta_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

或将式 (1) 记为矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta_{ii} & \delta_{ij} \\ \delta_{ji} & \delta_{jj} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} X_i \\ X_j \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_i \\ \theta_j \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

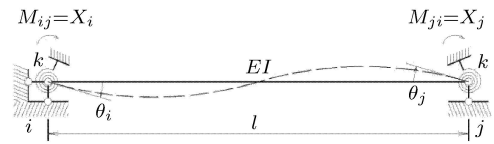


图1 弹簧节点梁单元

根据逐段刚化法求位移的思路, 将图 2(a) 中求柔度系数 δ_{ii} 和 δ_{ji} 的问题转化为图 3(a)(两端刚接, 中间杆件刚度为有限值) 与图 3(b)(两端刚度为有限值, 中间杆件刚度无限大) 求柔度的叠加.

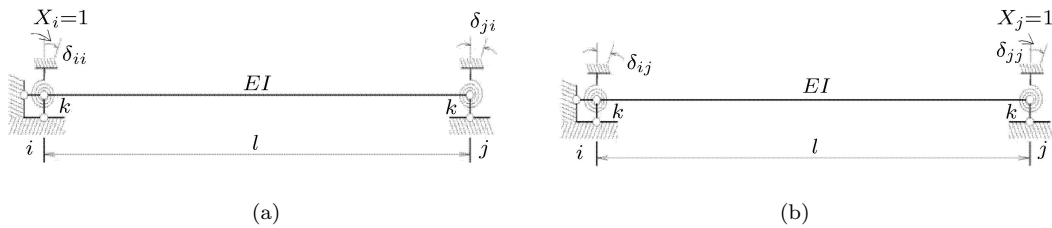


图2 求柔度系数

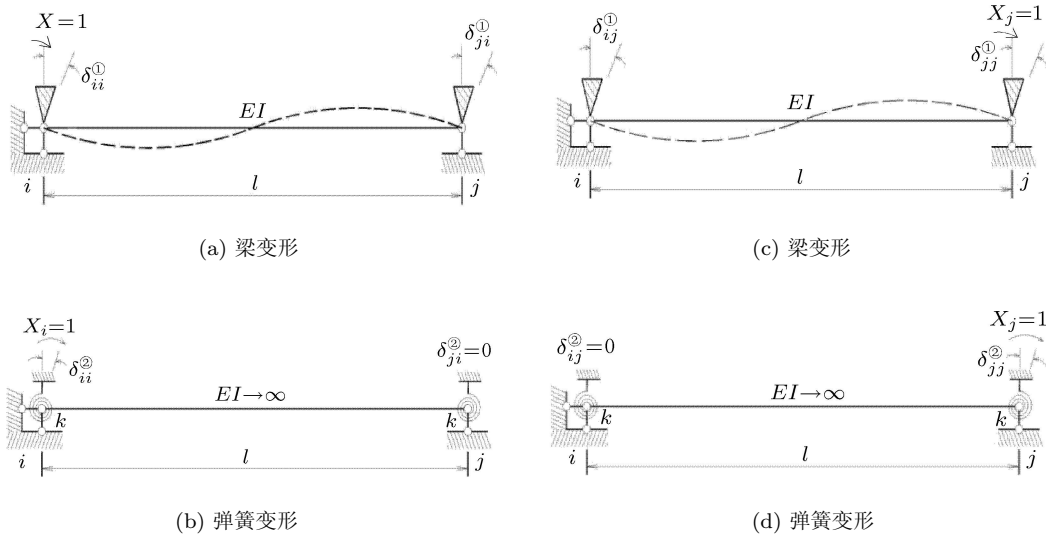


图3 逐段刚化法求柔度系数

同理, 柔度系数 δ_{jj} , δ_{ij} (图 2(b)) 可以视为图 3(c) 与图 3(d) 柔度系数的叠加. 根据文献 [4] 中的推导, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{ii}^{(1)} &= \delta_{jj}^{(1)} = \frac{l}{3EI}, & \delta_{ij}^{(1)} &= \delta_{ji}^{(1)} = -\frac{l}{6EI} \\ \delta_{ii}^{(2)} &= \delta_{jj}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{k}, & \delta_{ij}^{(2)} &= \delta_{ji}^{(2)} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

叠加可得柔度系数为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{ii} &= \delta_{jj} = \delta_{ii}^{(1)} + \delta_{ii}^{(2)} = \frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{1}{k} \\ \delta_{ij} &= \delta_{ji} = \delta_{ij}^{(1)} + \delta_{ij}^{(2)} = -\frac{l}{6EI} \end{aligned}$$

将柔度方程 (2) 两边乘以其逆矩阵 δ^{-1} 可得

$$\begin{Bmatrix} X_i \\ X_j \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{ii} & \delta_{ij} \\ \delta_{ji} & \delta_{jj} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_i \\ \theta_j \end{Bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

且注意到 $\delta^{-1} = \mathbf{K}$, 则式 (3) 可表示为

$$\begin{Bmatrix} X_i \\ X_j \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{ii} & k_{ij} \\ k_{ji} & k_{jj} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_i \\ \theta_j \end{Bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

式 (4) 即是弹簧节点梁单元的单元刚度方程.

下面来求刚度系数矩阵，即弹簧节点梁单元的单元刚度矩阵，有

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{ii} & k_{ij} \\ k_{ji} & k_{jj} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{ii} & \delta_{ij} \\ \delta_{ji} & \delta_{jj} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|\delta|} [\delta^*]^T \quad (5)$$

其中， $|\delta|$ 为柔度矩阵行列式的值， $[\delta^*]^T$ 为 δ 矩阵的代数余子式的转置矩阵，即

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_{ii} & k_{ij} \\ k_{ji} & k_{jj} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{|\delta_{ii}\delta_{jj} - \delta_{ji}\delta_{ij}|} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{jj} & -\delta_{ji} \\ -\delta_{ji} & \delta_{ii} \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

其中

$$k_{ij} = k_{ji} = \frac{2EI}{l} \frac{1}{\left[1 + 8\frac{EI}{lk} + 12\left(\frac{EI}{lk}\right)^2 \right]}$$

$$k_{ii} = k_{jj} = \frac{4EI}{l} \frac{\left(1 + 3\frac{EI}{lk} \right)}{\left[1 + 8\frac{EI}{lk} + 12\left(\frac{EI}{lk}\right)^2 \right]}$$

讨论：当弹簧刚度 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时，刚度系数 $k_{ii} = k_{jj} = \frac{4EI}{l}$ ， $k_{ij} = k_{ji} = \frac{2EI}{l}$ ，节点退化为刚节点；当弹簧刚度 $k \rightarrow 0$ 时，使用洛比达法则 $k_{ii} = k_{jj} = 0$ ， $k_{ij} = k_{ji} = 0$ ，节点退化为铰节点；当弹簧刚度 k 为有限值时，方程 (4) 为具有半刚性性质的弹簧节点梁单元的单元刚度方程。

2 平面刚架弹簧单元的单元刚度矩阵

图 4 所示为忽略轴向变形的平面刚架弹簧单元，弹簧的转角刚度为 k ，杆件的抗弯刚度为 EI ，弹簧单元在杆端弯矩 $M_{12} = X_1$ 和 $M_{21} = X_2$ 作用下发生的转角为 θ_1 和 θ_2 ，加入轴向变形后，其单元刚度矩阵可以如式 (7) 表示

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{F}_{x1} \\ \bar{F}_{y1} \\ \bar{X}_1 \\ \bar{F}_{x2} \\ \bar{F}_{y2} \\ \bar{X}_2 \end{Bmatrix}^e = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_{22} & k_{23} & 0 & k_{25} & k_{26} \\ 0 & k_{32} & k_{33} & 0 & k_{35} & k_{36} \\ -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_{52} & k_{53} & 0 & k_{55} & k_{56} \\ 0 & k_{62} & k_{63} & 0 & k_{65} & k_{66} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{u}_1 \\ \bar{v}_1 \\ \bar{\theta}_1 \\ \bar{u}_2 \\ \bar{v}_2 \\ \bar{\theta}_2 \end{Bmatrix}^e \quad (7)$$

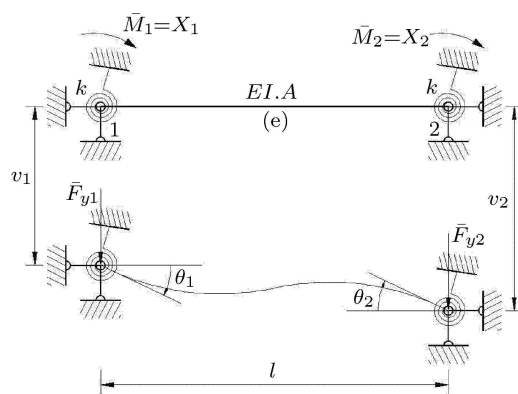


图 4 平面刚架弹簧单元 (忽略轴向变形)

根据力法列出柔度方程为

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{11}X_1 + \delta_{12}X_2 + \Delta_{1C} = \theta_1 \\ \delta_{21}X_1 + \delta_{22}X_2 + \Delta_{2C} = \theta_2 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

式中

$$\delta_{11} = \delta_{22} = \frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{1}{k}, \quad \delta_{12} = \delta_{21} = -\frac{l}{6EI}$$

$$\Delta_{1C} = \Delta_{2C} = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{l}$$

对方程 (8) 进行求解，可以得到 X_1 及 X_2 的表达式如下所示

$$\begin{cases} X_1 = \frac{1}{l\left(\frac{1}{2}Z + K\right)} \bar{v}_1 + \frac{(Z + K)}{\left(\frac{3}{2}Z + K\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}Z + K\right)} \bar{\theta}_1 - \\ \frac{1}{l\left(\frac{1}{2}Z + K\right)} \bar{v}_2 + \frac{z}{(3Z + K)(Z + K)} \bar{\theta}_2 \\ X_2 = \frac{1}{l\left(\frac{1}{2}Z + K\right)} \bar{v}_1 + \frac{Z}{(3Z + K)(Z + K)} \bar{\theta}_1 - \\ \frac{1}{l\left(\frac{1}{2}Z + K\right)} \bar{v}_2 + \frac{(Z + K)}{\left(\frac{3}{2}Z + K\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}Z + K\right)} \bar{\theta}_2 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中， $Z = \frac{1}{3EI}$ ， $K = \frac{1}{k}$ ，将其与式 (7) 对比，可得相应刚度系数 k_{32} ， k_{33} ， k_{35} ， k_{36} 以及 k_{62} ， k_{63} ， k_{65} ， k_{66} 。

再求杆端剪力 \bar{F}_{y1} ， \bar{F}_{y2} ，如图 4 所示，其表达式

为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{y1} &= \frac{1}{l}(X_1 + X_2) = k_{22}\bar{v}_1 + k_{23}\bar{\theta}_1 + \\ &\quad k_{25}\bar{v}_2 + k_{26}\bar{\theta}_2 \\ \bar{F}_{y2} &= -\frac{1}{l}(X_1 + X_2) = k_{52}\bar{v}_1 + k_{53}\bar{\theta}_1 + \\ &\quad k_{55}\bar{v}_2 + k_{56}\bar{\theta}_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{y1} &= \frac{4}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{v}_1 + \frac{2l}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{\theta}_1 - \\ &\quad \frac{4}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{v}_2 + \frac{2l}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{\theta}_2 \\ \bar{F}_{y2} &= -\frac{4}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{v}_1 - \frac{2l}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{\theta}_1 + \\ &\quad \frac{4}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{v}_2 - \frac{2l}{l^2(Z+2K)}\bar{\theta}_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

将式 (9) 的结果代入式 (10) 中, 可以得到 \bar{F}_{y1} 及 \bar{F}_{y2} 的结果如下

对比式 (10) 和式 (11) 可得相应的刚度系数 $k_{22}, k_{23}, k_{25}, k_{26}$, 及 $k_{52}, k_{53}, k_{55}, k_{56}$.

将各刚度系数 k 值代入式 (7), 可得平面刚架弹簧单元单元刚度矩阵为

$$\mathbf{K}^e = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{l^2\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & \frac{2}{l\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & 0 & \frac{4}{l^2\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & -\frac{2}{l\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{l\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & \frac{4\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{1}{k}\right)}{\left(\frac{l}{EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & 0 & \frac{2l}{3EI} & \frac{4\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{1}{k}\right)}{\left(\frac{l}{EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} \\ -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{l^2\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & -\frac{2}{l\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & 0 & -\frac{4}{l^2\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & \frac{2}{l\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{l\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & \frac{2l}{3EI} & 0 & \frac{2}{l\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} & -\frac{4\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{1}{k}\right)}{\left(\frac{l}{EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)\left(\frac{l}{3EI} + \frac{2}{k}\right)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

讨论: (1) $k \rightarrow 0$ 时, 式 (12) 退化为

$$\mathbf{K}^{e'} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{12EI}{l^3} & \frac{6EI}{l^2} & 0 & -\frac{12EI}{l^3} & \frac{6EI}{l^2} \\ 0 & \frac{6EI}{l^2} & \frac{4EI}{l} & 0 & -\frac{6EI}{l^2} & \frac{2EI}{l} \\ -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{12EI}{l^3} & -\frac{6EI}{l^2} & 0 & \frac{12EI}{l^3} & -\frac{6EI}{l^2} \\ 0 & \frac{6EI}{l^2} & \frac{2EI}{l} & 0 & -\frac{6EI}{l^2} & \frac{4EI}{l} \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{K}^e = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 & \frac{EA}{l} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

为两端铰接的平面桁架单元刚度矩阵.

为一般刚架梁单元的单元刚度矩阵.

(2) $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 式 (12) 退化为

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3 结论

本文采用力法并结合使用逐段刚度法来建立弹簧节点梁单元的单元刚度方程. 该方法本质上为力法方程, 在求柔度系数时使用了逐段刚化法求位移的思想, 使柔度系数的计算得以简化. 然后利用刚度矩阵与柔度矩阵互为逆矩阵的性质, 推导出了弹簧节点梁单元的单元刚度方程, 所得到的结果与文献[2]中用刚度法建立的单元刚度方程完全一致. 进一步还建立了平面刚架弹簧单元的单元刚度矩阵. 本文的方法概念清楚、简便、巧妙, 现正将该结果应用于扣件式钢管脚手架的稳定承载力研究之中.

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