

航空板结构强度的边界元法

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摘 要

边界元即边界积分方程方法,可方便地用来解板弯曲问题。本文在局部极坐标下建立公式,采用具有较高协调性的函数插值方案,利用外点技术完全避免边界奇异积分。列举的一系列算例表明该方法输入数据少、机时省、精度高,是板结构强度分析的一个有效方法。

一、引 言

边界元法由于具备一些特有的优点,近年来受到国内外广泛的重视和很快的发展。用边界元法解克希霍夫型板弯曲问题,国外已有一些结果^[1~6]。国内,作者及其共同工作的姚振汉、宋国书等做了一些工作^[6~8],其它的研究还可参见文献[13、14]。本文是以前工作(例如文献[3、5、7])的一个改进,在局部极坐标下建立的公式表达更简洁;对面载荷积分项统一化为边界积分,可较好地解决局部承受分布载荷问题;采用源点在域外的‘外点积分技术’可完全避免边界奇异积分。文中还给出了求域内任一点内力和边界点切向弯矩的公式。依此方案编写的计算程序(BEM-PB)可适应任意形状和边界条件以及各种复杂载荷情况的要求。

二、基本公式

根据克希霍夫理论建立的各向同性板弯曲问题的基本方程是

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w(x, y) = \bar{p}(x, y) / D \quad \forall (x, y) \in \Omega \quad (1)$$

式中 $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$ 为板弯曲刚度; E 为材料弹性模量; ν 为泊松比; h 为板厚度; $\bar{p}(x, y)$ 为给定分布面载荷; $w(x, y)$ 为板的挠度; ∇^2 为调和算子。

其边界条件是

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w(s) &= \bar{w}(s) & \forall (x, y) \in \Gamma^w \\ \theta(s) &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} = \bar{\theta}(s) & \forall (x, y) \in \Gamma^\theta \\ M(s) &= -D \left[\nabla^2 - (1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] w = \bar{M}(s) & \forall (x, y) \in \Gamma^M \\ V(s) &= -D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \nabla^2 + (1-\nu) \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial n \partial t} \right] w = \bar{V}(s) & \forall (x, y) \in \Gamma^V \end{aligned} \right\} (2)$$

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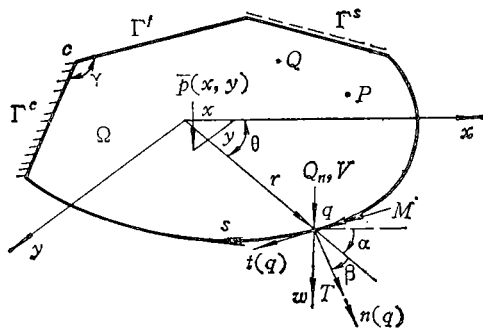


图1 模型和符号

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{式中} \quad V(s) &= Q_n(s) + \frac{\partial T(s)}{\partial s} \\ T(s) &= -D(1-\nu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial n \partial t}, \quad Q_n(s) = -D \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \nabla^2 w \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2a)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\bar{\quad}) \text{是已知给定值, } s \text{ 为边界曲线弧坐标. 对于不同的边界应有} \\ \Gamma^w \cup \Gamma^v = \Gamma^0 \cup \Gamma^M = \Gamma, \quad \Gamma^w \cap \Gamma^v = \Gamma^0 \cap \Gamma^M = \Phi \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3a)$$

对于工程中常见的固支、简支和自由边界有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Gamma^c(\text{固支}) &= \Gamma^0 \cap \Gamma^w & \Gamma^f(\text{简支}) &= \Gamma^w \cap \Gamma^M \\ \Gamma^l(\text{自由}) &= \Gamma^M \cap \Gamma^v & \text{且有 } \bar{w} &= \bar{\theta} = \bar{M} = \bar{v} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3b)$$

当板边界有 m 个角点时, 还应满足角点条件 (允许扭矩间断)

$$\llbracket T \rrbracket_{q_j} = T(q_j^+) - T(q_j^-) = \bar{F}_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (4)$$

式中 \bar{F}_j 为给定的角点集中力, 它可以为零; 也就是说, 对某些角点可以只是几何不连续。

定义角度 $\alpha = (\hat{n}, \hat{x})$, $\beta = (\hat{n}, \hat{r})$, $\theta = (\hat{r}, \hat{x})$ (图1), 注意到有 $\beta = \alpha - \theta$, 于是参照于 Ω 平面内任一局部极坐标 (r, θ) , 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} &= \cos \beta \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\sin \beta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = -\sin \beta \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \beta}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \\ M(w) &= -\frac{D(1-\nu)}{2} \left[\cos 2\beta \Delta_1 + 2 \sin 2\beta \Delta_2 + \frac{1+\nu}{1-\nu} \nabla^2 \right] w \\ T(w) &= \frac{D(1-\nu)}{2} [\sin 2\beta \Delta_1 - 2 \cos 2\beta \Delta_2] w \\ V(w) &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \nabla^2 w - \left[\sin \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\cos \beta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \left(\frac{\cos \beta}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right] T(w) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{其中} \quad \Delta_1 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} & \Delta_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ \nabla^2 &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5a)$$

ρ 是边界曲线的曲率半径 (规定凸边界为正)。

为建立求解问题 (1) 和 (2) 的边界积分方程, 引入方程 (1) 的基本解 $w_1^*(P, Q)$, 它满足方程

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 w_1^f(P, Q) = \Delta(P) \quad (6)$$

$\Delta(P)$ 是以 P 点为奇异(源)点的 Dirac 函数, 易知

$$w_1^f(P, Q) = \frac{1}{8\pi} r^2 \ln r \quad (7a)$$

$r = \sqrt{(x_Q - x_P)^2 + (y_Q - y_P)^2}$ 。 $w_1^f(P, Q)$ 的力学意义是表示在弯曲刚度为 D 的无限大板内在 P 点作用大小为 D 的横向集中力在 Q 点处产生的挠度。以 w_1^f 为参考状态, 当 P 点是板域 Ω 内点时由弹性力学贝蒂互易定理可导出板弯曲问题的基本积分等式

$$\begin{aligned} Dw(P) = & \int_{\Omega} \bar{p}(Q) w_1^f(P, Q) d\Omega(Q) - \int_{\Gamma} \left\{ w(q) V(w_1^f) \right. \\ & - V(w(q)) w_1^f(P, q) + M(w(q)) \frac{\partial w_1^f}{\partial n_q} - \frac{\partial w(q)}{\partial n} M(w_1^f) \left. \right\} ds(q) \\ & - \sum_{j=1}^m (w(q_j) \llbracket T(w_1^f(P, q_j)) \rrbracket - w_1^f(P, q_j) \llbracket T(w(q_j)) \rrbracket) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

同样若分别取

$$w_2^f(P, Q) \equiv \frac{\partial w_1^f}{\partial t_P} = \frac{1}{8\pi} r (2 \ln r + 1) \frac{\partial r}{\partial t_P} \quad (7b)$$

$$w_3^f(P, Q) \equiv \frac{\partial w_1^f}{\partial n_P} = \frac{1}{8\pi} r (2 \ln r + 1) \frac{\partial r}{\partial n_P} \quad (7c)$$

为奇异基本解, 对于域内或边界上的点可得到

$$\begin{aligned} Dc(p) w_k(p) + \int_{\Gamma} \left\{ w(q) V(w_k^f) - w_k^f(p, q) V(w(q)) + M(w(q)) \frac{\partial w_k^f}{\partial n_q} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial w(q)}{\partial n} M(w_k^f) \right\} ds(q) + \sum_{j=1}^m (w(q_j) \llbracket T(w_k^f(p, q_j)) \rrbracket \\ - w_k^f(p, q_j) \llbracket T(w(q_j)) \rrbracket) = \int_{\Omega} \bar{p}(Q) w_k^f(p, Q) d\Omega(Q) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$k = 1, 2, 3$

其中 $w_1(p) \equiv w(p)$, $w_2(p) \equiv \frac{\partial w(p)}{\partial t}$, $w_3(p) \equiv \frac{\partial w(p)}{\partial n}$ 。式中 $c(p)$ 取值如下

$$c(p) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } p \in \Omega \\ \gamma/2\pi & \text{当 } p \in \Gamma \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

$$(10a)$$

γ 为边界角点内角(图 1), 对光滑边界点 $\gamma = \pi$ 。对域外点 p 有 $c(p) = 0$, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} \left\{ w(q) V(w_k^f) - V(w(q)) w_k^f(p, q) + M(w(q)) \frac{\partial w_k^f}{\partial n_q} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\partial w(q)}{\partial n} M(w_k^f) \right\} ds(q) + \sum_{j=1}^m (w(q_j) \llbracket T(w_k^f(p, q_j)) \rrbracket \\ - w_k^f(p, q_j) \llbracket T(w(q_j)) \rrbracket) = \int_{\Omega} \bar{p}(Q) w_k^f(p, Q) d\Omega(Q) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

$k = 1, 2, 3 \quad p \notin \bar{\Omega} \quad \bar{\Omega} = \Omega \cup \Gamma$

由(9)式和(11)式可以看出,依据点 $p \in \Gamma$ 或 $p \notin \bar{\Omega}$ 有两组边界积分方程,它们都只包含边界未知量。通常的边界元(直接)法是利用(9)和(10a)式,这样建立的边界解法当奇异(源)点 p 和节点 q 同属一个边界单元时,由于核函数的奇异性可能出现奇异积分。为保证基本精度必须进行特殊处理才能应用通常的数值积分公式,边界奇异积分的处理是边界元法中一个重要而又费机时的问题。其实我们可以利用 $p \notin \bar{\Omega}$ 的那一组方程,即(11)式来建立边界解法;因 p 点在域外,从而可完全避免出现边界奇异积分,这就是所谓‘外点积分技术’,具体技巧可参见文献[10]。

方程(9)或(11)式中右端项是由面载荷 $\bar{p}(x, y)$ 引起的面积分项,只要 $\bar{p}(x, y)$ 给定就是可求值的已知项。在数值求解时,为了充分发挥边界元法只在边界上进行离散分元的优点,应避免域内划分网格求积分。消去面积分项的方法之一是利用方程(1)的某一特解 $w_0(x, y)$,将原方程变为齐次方程来求解,原问题的解等于齐次方程的解加特解 $w_0(x, y)$,如文献[6~8]所述的那样。这种构造特解的方法使原问题的边界条件(在工程实际中往往都是齐次边界条件,如(3b)式)修正为非齐次边界条件,从而使需求值的边界积分项增多,机时增加。而且这种处理方法很难解决域内局部承受分布载荷问题。另一种方法是利用格林公式,将面积分化为边界积分。由格林第二等式

$$\int_{\Omega} (u \nabla^2 \Phi - \Phi \nabla^2 u) d\Omega = \int_{\Gamma} \left(u \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} - \Phi \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds$$

如果令 $\nabla^2 u = 0$,则有

$$\int_{\Omega} u \nabla^2 \Phi d\Omega = \int_{\Gamma} \left(u \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} - \Phi \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds \quad (12)$$

令 $u = \bar{p}(Q)$, $\nabla^2 \Phi_k = w_k^*(p, Q)$ $k = 1, 2, 3$, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \bar{p}(Q) w_k^*(p, Q) d\Omega(Q) &= \int_{\Gamma} \left[\bar{p}(q) \frac{\partial \Phi_k}{\partial n_q} - \Phi_k(p, q) \frac{\partial \bar{p}(q)}{\partial n} \right] ds(q) \\ &= \int_{\Gamma} G_k(p, q) ds(q) \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_1(p, q) &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{r^4}{16} \left(\ln r - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \Phi_2(p, q) &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{r^3}{16} (4 \ln r - 1) \sin \theta \\ \Phi_3(p, q) &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{r^3}{16} (4 \ln r - 1) \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

对于线性分布载荷 $\bar{p}(Q) = ax + by + c$ (当 $a = b = 0$ 时即为均布载荷),易知 $\frac{\partial \bar{p}(q)}{\partial n} = a \cos \alpha_q + b \sin \alpha_q$, $\alpha_q = (\hat{n}_q, \hat{x})$ 。对域内局部承受分布载荷问题,设载荷作用区域 Ω_L 的边界为 Γ_L ,于是只需将(13)式中的积分边界 Γ 变为 Γ_L 即可。

当所有的边界量已知时,利用下式可求得域内任一点 P 处的二阶偏导数,然后利用内力公式可求得 P 点处的弯矩和扭矩。采用指标符号,记 $x_1 = x$, $x_2 = y$,则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 D \frac{\partial^2 w(P)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = & \int_{\Gamma} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P G_1(P, q) ds(q) - \int_{\Gamma} \left\{ w(q) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P V(w_1^f) \right. \\
 & - V(w(q)) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1^f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P + M(w(q)) \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P \frac{\partial w_1^f}{\partial n_q} \\
 & \left. - \frac{\partial w(q)}{\partial n} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P M(w_1^f) \right\} ds(q) - \sum_{l=1}^m (w(q_l)) \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P T(w_1^f(P, q_l)) \right] \\
 & - \left[T(w(q_l)) \right] \left(\frac{\partial^2 w_1^f(P, q_l)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P \quad i, j = 1, 2 \quad P \in \Omega \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中 $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_P$ 表示对 P 点求偏导数。

在附录中给出了各方程中有关核函数在局部极坐标下的表达式。

三、数值解法

用边界元法求解方程 (11), 首先将板的边界离散划分为有限个边界单元, 以每个单元的端点作为节点, 边界变量 $w(q)$ 、 $\frac{\partial w(q)}{\partial n}$ 、 $M(w(q))$ 和 $V(w(q))$ 的节点值作为未知量, 将各边界变量看作是相互独立的边界量, 不考虑其间应满足的微分关系。各边界量沿单元的变化用变量节点值的插值形式来描述。为了获得较高的精度, 本文采用沿边界协调程度与一般平板有限元的协调元相一致的边界插值方案。记单元起点为 A , 终点为 B , 各边界量的插值形式如下

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 w(q) &= H_{01}^{(1)} w(A) + H_{02}^{(1)} w(B) + H_{11}^{(1)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(A^+) + H_{12}^{(1)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(B^-) \\
 \frac{\partial w(q)}{\partial n} &= H_{01}^{(0)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}(A^+) + H_{02}^{(0)} \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}(B^-) \\
 M(w(q)) &= H_{01}^{(0)} M(A^+) + H_{02}^{(0)} M(B^-) \\
 V(w(q)) &= H_{01}^{(0)} V(A^+) + H_{02}^{(0)} V(B^-)
 \end{aligned} \right\} (16)$$

式中 $H_{ij}^{(n)}$ 为赫米特插值多项式。对一阶赫米特插值有

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 H_{01}^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{4}(2 + \xi)(1 - \xi)^2 & H_{02}^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{4}(2 - \xi)(1 + \xi)^2 \\
 H_{11}^{(1)} &= -\frac{1}{4}(1 + \xi)(1 - \xi)^2 & H_{12}^{(1)} &= -\frac{1}{4}(1 - \xi)(1 + \xi)^2
 \end{aligned} \right\} (17a)$$

对零阶赫米特插值有

$$H_{01}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \xi) \quad H_{02}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \xi) \quad (17b)$$

ξ 是单元的标准局部坐标, 对 A 点 $\xi = -1$, 对 B 点 $\xi = +1$ 。 ξ 与坐标 x, y 的关系是:

对直线单元

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x(q) &= H_{01}^{(0)} x(A) + H_{02}^{(0)} x(B) \\
 y(q) &= H_{01}^{(0)} y(A) + H_{02}^{(0)} y(B)
 \end{aligned} \right\} (18a)$$

对圆弧单元

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x(q) &= x_0 + R_0 \cos(H_{01}^{(0)} \varphi(A) + H_{02}^{(0)} \varphi(B)) \\ y(q) &= y_0 + R_0 \sin(H_{01}^{(0)} \varphi(A) + H_{02}^{(0)} \varphi(B)) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18b)$$

式中 (x_0, y_0) 是单元的圆心坐标, R_0 为圆弧坐标, $\varphi = (\bar{r}_0, \bar{x})$. $l = \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right|$ 为单元长度的一半。式中对 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}$ 、 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial n}$ 、 M 和 V 均标明 A^+ 、 B^- , 这表示在节点处这些量允许不连续。如果出现这种情况, 特别是对于边界角点情形, 其节点未知量数目增多。例如对于自由-自由边界角点 c , 节点未知量有 $w(c)$ 、 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(c^+)$ 和 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial n}(c^+)$ 共五个, (11) 式的三个方程不够用。但是这五个未知量并不完全独立, 存在如下关系

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(c^+) &= -\sin \gamma \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}(c^-) - \cos \gamma \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(c^-) \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}(c^+) &= -\cos \gamma \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}(c^-) + \sin \gamma \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(c^-) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

对其它类型的角点, 可作类似的分析讨论。于是边界上每个节点最多有三个未知量, 由 (11) 式可建立足够的方程数。

设板边界离散后总节点数为 N_p , 采用外点积分技术时, 在板边界外域与边界节点一一对应地设置 N_p 个点作为点 p , 依次以各 p 点为源点, 建立与 (11) 式相应的离散形式的边界积分方程, 方程的个数根据每个边界节点处未知量的个数来选择。记边界节点 q_j 前后两个边界单元为 Γ_j^+ 和 Γ_j^- 。于是方程 (11) 的离散形式为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^{N_p} \left\{ \left[\int_{\Gamma_j^+} H_{01}^{(1)} V(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi + \int_{\Gamma_j^-} H_{02}^{(1)} V(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + [T(w_k^i(p, q_j))] \right] w(q_j) + \left[\int_{\Gamma_j^-} H_{12}^{(1)} V(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - \cos \gamma \int_{\Gamma_j^+} H_{11}^{(1)} V(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi - \sin \gamma \int_{\Gamma_j^+} H_{01}^{(0)} M(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}(q_j) + \left[\cos \gamma \int_{\Gamma_j^-} H_{01}^{(0)} M(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - \sin \gamma \int_{\Gamma_j^+} H_{11}^{(1)} V(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi - \int_{\Gamma_j^-} H_{02}^{(0)} M(w_k^i) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right] \frac{\partial w}{\partial n}(q_j) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[\int_{\Gamma_j^-} H_{02}^{(0)} \frac{\partial w_k^i}{\partial n_q} \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right] M(q_j) + \left[\int_{\Gamma_j^+} H_{01}^{(0)} \frac{\partial w_k^i}{\partial n_q} \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right] M(q_j^+) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[- \int_{\Gamma_j^-} H_{02}^{(0)} w_k^i(p, q(\xi)) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right] V(q_j) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[- \int_{\Gamma_j^+} H_{01}^{(0)} w_k^i \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \right] V(q_j^+) + [-w_k^i(p, q_j)] [T(w(q_j))] \right\} \\ & = \sum_{e=1}^{N_p} \int_{\Gamma^{(e)}} G_k(p, q(\xi)) \left| \frac{ds}{d\xi} \right| d\xi \quad k = 1, 2, 3 \quad p = 1, 2, \dots, N_p \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

式中方括号里的积分就是各变量的系数公式。对光滑边界点有 $\gamma = \pi$, $\llbracket T(w_i^+(p, q_j)) \rrbracket = 0$, $M(q_i^+) = M(q_i^-)$, $V(q_i^+) = V(q_i^-)$ 。这些系数的值可用高斯求积公式求得。重排方程, 使已知量和未知量分离, 最后可得矩阵形式的线性代数方程组

$$\underline{\underline{A}}\underline{\underline{X}} = \underline{\underline{F}} \quad (21)$$

$\underline{\underline{X}}$ 是由未知边界变量节点值组成的列阵; $\underline{\underline{A}}$ 是非对称满阵。用选行(或列)主元高斯消去法可求得各边界变量节点值。

由各边界量节点值可求得边界单元上任一点 ζ 处的切向弯矩 M_t ,

$$M_t = -D(1 - \nu^2) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \nu M_n \quad (22)$$

$$\text{对直线单元} \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = 4 \left(\frac{-\sin \alpha}{x_B - x_A} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{y_B - y_A} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} \quad (23a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对圆弧单元} \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = & \frac{4}{R_0^2(\varphi_B - \varphi_A)^2} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \varphi} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \varphi} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} \\ & + \frac{2}{R_0^2(\varphi_B - \varphi_A)} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \varphi} - \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \varphi} \right) \left(\frac{\cos \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi} \sin \alpha \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \cos \alpha \right) \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \end{aligned} \quad (23b)$$

式中 $\alpha = (\hat{n}, \hat{x})$, $\varphi = H_{01}^{(0)} \varphi_A + H_{02}^{(0)} \varphi_B$ 而

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} = & \frac{3}{4} (1 - \xi^2)(w_B - w_A) - \frac{l}{4} (1 - \xi)(1 + 3\xi) \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} (A^+) \\ & - \frac{l}{4} (1 + \xi)(1 - 3\xi) \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} (B^-) \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2} = & \frac{3}{2} \xi (w_A - w_B) - \frac{l}{2} (1 - 3\xi) \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} (A^+) \\ & + \frac{l}{2} (1 + 3\xi) \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} (B^-) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (24)$$

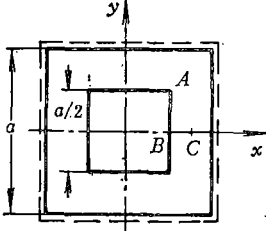
对边界节点应取相邻两个边界单元的 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$ 之平均值来计算切向弯矩 M_t 。

四、算例与讨论

本文列举的算例有: (1) 受均载作用有中心方孔或圆孔、或偏方孔的简支方板; (2) 受均载作用两对边简支、两对边自由的多孔板; (3) 悬臂方板和三角板受均载作用; (4) 两对边简支、两对边自由的斜板受均载作用。计算结果在表 1~9 中列出, 并与某些已知结果作了比较。

采用源点 p 选在板域之外的无奇异性边界元解法使程序简单, 机时节省。从列举的一系列算例看出, 其挠度和弯矩都有较高的精度, 这说明本方法是板结构强度分析的一种有效方法。用边界元法解一般场问题, 当场方程基本解的解析表达找不到时, 可用近似方法或数值方法求基本解, 用逐次逼近法求边界积分方程的解。但其具体问题的程序实现和效益评估等都有待进一步研究。

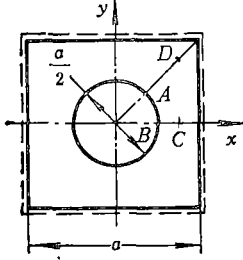
表1 受均载作用有中心方孔的简支方板



$w = \frac{\bar{p} a^4}{100D} \cdot k_w$
 $v = 0.25$

k_w	本文 BEM	文献 [7] BEM	文献[4]			
			BEM		有限元法 FEM	有限差分 FDM
			直接法	间接法		
$A\left(\frac{a}{4}, -\frac{a}{4}\right)$	0.2173	0.2172	0.2188	0.2188	0.2185	0.2174
$B\left(\frac{a}{4}, 0\right)$	0.3015	0.3011	0.3107	0.3141	0.3156	0.3006
$C\left(\frac{3a}{8}, 0\right)$	0.1541	0.1542	0.1558	0.1565	—	0.1541

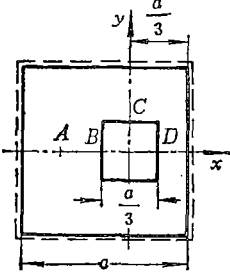
表2 有中心圆孔的简支方板 (受均载)



$w = \frac{\bar{p} a^4}{100D} k_w$
 $M = \bar{p} a^2 \cdot k_m$

$v = 0.25$	k_w		k_m	
点	文献[7] BEM	本文BEM	文献[7] BEM	本文BEM
$A\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{8}, \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{8}\right)$	0.3166	0.3161	0.0489	0.0487
$B\left(\frac{a}{4}, 0\right)$	0.3085	0.3078	0.0337	0.0325
$C\left(\frac{3a}{8}, 0\right)$	0.1590	0.1587	0.0174	0.0176
$D\left(\frac{3a}{8}, \frac{3a}{8}\right)$	0.0628	0.0635	0.0356	0.0355

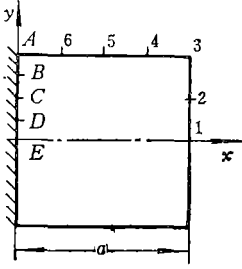
表3 有偏心方孔的简支方板 (受均载)



$w = \frac{\bar{p} a^4}{100D} \cdot k_w$
 $M = \bar{p} a^2 \cdot k_m$

$v = 0.25$	k_w		k_w	
点	文献[7] BEM	本文BEM	文献[7] BEM	本文BEM
$A\left(-\frac{5a}{12}, 0\right)$	0.300	0.298	0.0333	0.0335
$B\left(-\frac{a}{6}, 0\right)$	0.488	0.485	0.0599	0.0603
$C\left(0, \frac{a}{6}\right)$	0.371	0.368	—	—
$D\left(\frac{a}{6}, 0\right)$	0.246	0.244	0.0202	0.0208

表 4 均载作用下悬臂方板

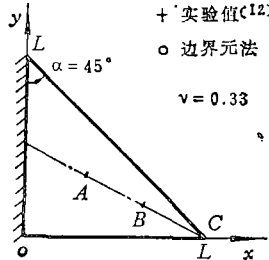


$w = \frac{\bar{p} a^4}{D} \cdot k_w$
 $M = \bar{p} a^2 \cdot k_m$
 $\nu = 0.3$

k_w	点	1	2	3	4	5	6
	级数解 ⁽¹¹⁾		0.13102	0.13056	0.12933	0.08505	0.04433
有限元 ⁽¹¹⁾		0.12905	0.12851	0.12708	0.08389	0.04322	0.01182
边界元 ⁽⁸⁾		0.12795	0.12742	0.12599	0.08311	0.04274	0.01160
本文		0.12907	0.12857	0.12722	0.08404	0.04333	0.01186

k_{mx}	点	A	B	C	D	E
	级数解 ⁽¹¹⁾		0	-0.51270	-0.53353	-0.53550
有限元 ⁽¹¹⁾		-0.34571	-0.50399	-0.52760	-0.53058	-0.53092
边界元 ⁽⁸⁾		-0.16828	-0.50033	-0.52252	-0.52614	-0.52670
本文		-0.24907	-0.50180	-0.52650	-0.53210	-0.53213

表 5 悬臂三角形板 ($\alpha=45^\circ$) 中弦线上点的位移和扭角

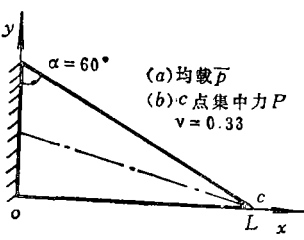


+ 实验值⁽¹²⁾
 o 边界元法
 $\nu = 0.33$

k_w	$w = \frac{\bar{p} L^4}{D} \cdot k_w$	$-\theta$	$\theta = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$
0.06	情况(a)	0.03	情况(a)
0.04		0.02	
0.02		0.01	
0	$\frac{L}{4}$	$\frac{L}{2}$	$\frac{3L}{4}$

情况	点	$A(\frac{L}{3}, \frac{L}{3})$	$B(\frac{2L}{3}, \frac{L}{6})$	$C(L, 0)$
(a)	k_w	0.00923	0.03095	0.05706
	$-\theta$	0.0170	0.0298	0.0319
(b)	k_w	0.0710	0.3146	0.7503
	$-\theta$	0.1105	0.2991	0.4930

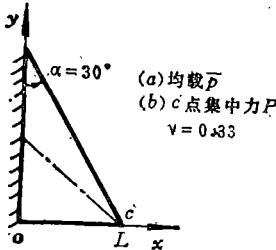
(a) 均载 \bar{p} $w = \frac{\bar{p} L^4}{D} \cdot k_w$
 (b) C点集中力 P $w = \frac{P L^2}{D} \cdot k_w$

表6 悬臂三角形板 ($\alpha=60^\circ$) 中弦线上点的位移和扭角


(a) 均载 \bar{p}
(b) c点集中力 P
 $\nu = 0.33$

(a) $w = \frac{\bar{p}L^4}{D} \cdot k_w$
(b) $w = \frac{PL^2}{D} \cdot k_w$
 $\theta = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$

情况	X	$\frac{L}{9}$	$\frac{L}{29}$	$\frac{L}{3}$	$\frac{4L}{9}$	
		本文 BEM	(a)	k_w - θ	0.00110 0.0167	0.00410 0.0470
	(b)	k_w - θ	0.01252 0.0749	0.05057 0.2299	0.11493 0.4093	0.20659 0.5975
情况	X	$\frac{5L}{9}$	$\frac{2L}{3}$	$\frac{7L}{9}$	$\frac{8L}{9}$	L
(a)	k_w	0.02079	0.02789	0.03533	0.04292	0.05056
	- θ	0.1123	0.1219	0.1269	0.1287	0.1300
(b)	k_w	0.32621	0.47421	0.65066	0.85590	1.08974
	- θ	0.7890	0.9816	1.1747	1.3680	1.5655

表7 悬臂三角形板 ($\alpha=30^\circ$) 中弦线上点的位移和扭角


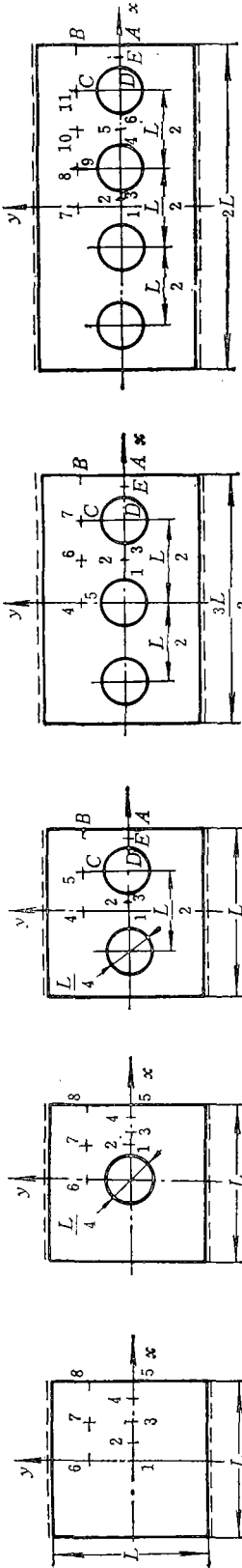
(a) 均载 \bar{p}
(b) c点集中力 P
 $\nu = 0.33$

(a) $w = \frac{\bar{p}L^4}{D} \cdot k_w$
(b) $w = \frac{PL^2}{D} \cdot k_w$
 $\theta = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$

情况	X	$\frac{L}{9}$	$\frac{2L}{9}$	$\frac{L}{3}$	$\frac{4L}{9}$	
		本文 BEM	(a)	k_w - θ	0.00108 0.00036	0.00422 0.00171
	(b)	k_w - θ	0.00277 0.00115	0.01294 0.01029	0.03416 0.02354	0.06921 0.04129
情况	X	$\frac{5L}{9}$	$\frac{2L}{3}$	$\frac{7L}{9}$	$\frac{8L}{9}$	L
(a)	k_w	0.02378	0.03241	0.04141	0.05036	0.05885
	- θ	0.00541	0.00585	0.00591	—	—
(b)	k_w	0.12023	0.18824	0.27388	0.37684	0.49573
	- θ	0.06199	0.08385	0.10584	0.12807	0.13515

在文献〔8〕中可以找到受均载作用的悬臂三角形板的某些可比较的结果。

表 8 两对边筒支、两对边自由多孔矩形板 (受均载)

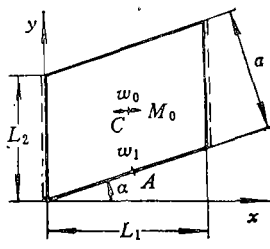


(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

$$W = \frac{PL^4}{100D} k_w \quad M = \overline{PL^2} \cdot km$$

情况	点	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	A	B	C	D	E	
(a)	k_w	1.310	1.318	1.346	1.402	1.501	0.933	1.116	1.070	1.118	1.409							
	k_{mx}	.0274	.0260	.0217	.0139	0	.0210	.0492	0	.0272	0	.0481						
	k_{my}	.1218	.1233	.1239	.1264	.1310	.0934	.1257	.1003	.1028	.0995	.1028	0	.1713	.0937	0	.2168	.2207
(b)	k_w	1.542	1.495	1.489	1.515	1.576	1.022	1.070	1.118	1.409								
	k_{mx}	0	.0023	.0087	.0089	0	.0186	.0272	0	.0481								
	k_{my}	.2054	.1543	.1428	.1383	.1401	.0670	.0995	.1028	.1028	.0995	.1028	0	.1713	.0937	0	.2168	.2207
(c)	k_w	1.663	1.675	1.714	1.128	1.154												
	k_{mx}	-.0022	-.0121	0	.0231	.0032												
	k_{my}	.1764	.2055	.2323	.0873	.0779												
(d)	k_w	1.704	1.661	1.718	1.118	1.549	1.166	1.118										
	k_{mx}	0	-.0024	0	.0198	.0492	.0343	-.0010										
	k_{my}	.2367	.1839	.2376	.070	0	.0970	.0708										
(e)	k_w	1.658	1.669	1.707	1.709	1.665	1.722	1.125	1.152	1.553	1.162	1.138	1.790	1.227	1.581	1.775	1.767	
	k_{mx}	.0008	-.0092	0	0	-.0004	0	.0267	.0067	-.1850	.0421	.0015	0	0	-.1991	0	-.0297	
	k_{my}	.1767	.2057	.2330	.2194	.1789	.2363	.1068	.0803	0	.0904	.0726	.1724	.0943	0	.2181	.2221	

表 9 两对边简支、两对边自由斜板 (受均载)

 $w_0 = k_0 \frac{\bar{p} a^4}{D}$ $(M_0)_{\max} = \beta_0 \bar{p} a^2$ $w_1 = k_1 \frac{\bar{p} a^4}{D}$ $\nu = 0.20$	$\frac{L_2}{L_1}$	α	点	A		C	
			项	k_1	k_0	β_0	
			方法				
	1.0	45°	级数解 ^[8]	0.0869	0.0708	0.291	
			本文方法	0.0837	0.0704	0.282	
	0.69	30°	级数解 ^[8]	0.1302	0.1183	0.368	
			本文方法	0.1165	0.1164	0.360	

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附 录

以 p 点为原点, \hat{n}_p 方向为极轴 ξ 方向, 建立局部极坐标 (r, θ) (图 2), 于是在方程 (11) 和 (13) 中

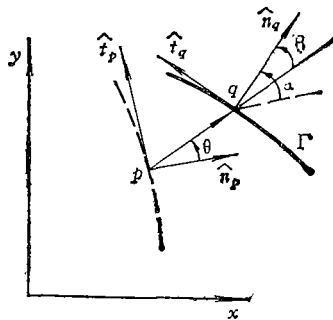


图 2 局部极坐标

$$w_1^i(p, q) = \frac{1}{8\pi} r^2 \ln r$$

$$\frac{\partial w_1^i}{\partial n_q} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (2 \ln r + 1) r \cos \beta$$

$$M(w_1^i) = -\frac{D}{8\pi} [2(1+\nu)(\ln r + 1) + (1-\nu)\cos 2\beta]$$

$$T(w_1^i) = \frac{D(1-\nu)}{8\pi} \sin 2\beta$$

$$V(w_1^i) = -\frac{D}{4\pi r} \cos \beta [2 + (1-\nu)\cos 2\beta] + \frac{D(1-\nu)}{4\pi\rho} \cos 2\beta$$

$$w_2^i(p, q) = \frac{\partial w_1^i}{\partial t_p} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (2 \ln r + 1) r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial w_2^i}{\partial n_q} = \frac{1}{8\pi} [(2 \ln r + 1) \sin \alpha + 2 \sin \theta \cos \beta]$$

$$M(w_2^i) = -\frac{D}{4\pi r} [(1-\nu)\sin 2\beta \cos \theta + (1+\nu)\sin \theta]$$

$$T(w_2^i) = -\frac{D(1-\nu)}{4\pi r} \cos \theta \cos 2\beta$$

$$V(w_2^i) = \frac{D}{4\pi r} \left\{ \frac{\sin(\beta - \theta)}{r} [2 + (1-\nu)\cos 2\beta] + 2(1-\nu) \right. \\ \left. \times \left(\frac{\cos \beta}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) \cos \theta \sin 2\beta \right\}$$

$$w_3^i(p, q) = \frac{\partial w_1^i}{\partial n_p} = \frac{1}{8\pi} (2 \ln r + 1) r \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial w_3^i}{\partial n_q} = \frac{1}{8\pi} [(2 \ln r + 1) \cos \alpha + 2 \cos \theta \cos \beta]$$

$$M(w_3^i) = \frac{D}{4\pi r} [(1-\nu)\sin 2\beta \sin \theta - (1+\nu)\cos \theta]$$

$$T(w_3^i) = \frac{D(1-\nu)}{4\pi r} \cos 2\beta \sin \theta$$

$$V(w_3^i) = \frac{D}{4\pi r} \left\{ \frac{\cos(\beta - \theta)}{r} [2 + (1-\nu)\cos 2\beta] + 2(1-\nu) \right. \\ \left. \times \left(\frac{\cos \beta}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) \sin \theta \sin 2\beta \right\}$$

$$G_1(p, q) = \frac{r^3}{128\pi} \left[(ax_q + by_q + c)(4\ln r - 1) \cos \beta - r \right. \\ \left. \times \left(\ln r - \frac{1}{2} \right) (a \cdot \cos \alpha_q + b \cdot \sin \alpha_q) \right]$$

$$G_2(p, q) = \frac{r^2}{128\pi} \{ (ax_q + by_q + c) [(4\ln r - 1) \sin \alpha + 2(4\ln r + 1) \\ \times \sin \theta \cos \beta] - r(4\ln r - 1) \sin \theta (a \cdot \cos \alpha_q + b \cdot \sin \alpha_q) \}$$

$$G_3(p, q) = \frac{r^2}{128\pi} \{ (ax_q + by_q + c) [(4\ln r - 1) \cos \alpha + 2(4\ln r + 1) \\ \times \cos \theta \cos \beta] - r(4\ln r - 1) \cos \theta (a \cdot \cos \alpha_q + b \cdot \sin \alpha_q) \}$$

在方程 (15) 中

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 w_1^f}{\partial x_p^2} &= \frac{1}{8\pi} [2(\ln r + 1) + \cos 2\theta] \\ \frac{\partial^2 w_1^f}{\partial y_p^2} &= \frac{1}{8\pi} [2(\ln r + 1) - \cos 2\theta] \\ \frac{\partial^2 w_1^f}{\partial x_p \partial y_p} &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \sin 2\theta \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p^2} \left(\frac{\partial w_1^f}{\partial n_q} \right) &= \frac{1}{4\pi r} (\cos \beta - \sin \beta \sin 2\theta) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p \partial y_p} \left(\frac{\partial w_1^f}{\partial n_q} \right) &= \frac{1}{4\pi r} \sin \beta \cos 2\theta \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_p^2} \left(\frac{\partial w_1^f}{\partial n_q} \right) &= \frac{1}{4\pi r} (\cos \beta + \sin \beta \sin 2\theta) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p^2} (M(w_1^f)) &= \frac{D}{4\pi r^2} \{ (1 + \nu) \cos 2\theta + (1 - \nu) [\cos 2\beta - \cos 2(\beta - \theta)] \} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_p^2} (M(w_1^f)) &= -\frac{D}{4\pi r^2} \{ (1 + \nu) \cos 2\theta - (1 - \nu) [\cos 2\beta + \cos 2(\beta - \theta)] \} \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p \partial y_p} (M(w_1^f)) &= \frac{D}{4\pi r^2} [(1 + \nu) \sin 2\theta + (1 - \nu) \sin 2(\beta - \theta)] \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p^2} (V(w_1^f)) &= -\frac{D}{4\pi r^3} \{ (5 - \nu) \cos(\beta - 2\theta) + (1 - \nu) [3 \cos(3\beta - 2\theta) \\ &\quad - 2 \cos 3\beta] \} - \frac{D(1 - \nu)}{2\pi \rho r^2} [\cos 2\beta - \cos 2(\beta - \theta)] \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_p^2} (V(w_1^f)) &= \frac{D}{4\pi r^3} \{ (5 - \nu) \cos(\beta - 2\theta) + (1 - \nu) [3 \cos(3\beta - 2\theta) \\ &\quad + 2 \cos 3\beta] \} - \frac{D(1 - \nu)}{2\pi \rho r^2} [\cos 2\beta + \cos 2(\beta - \theta)] \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p \partial y_p} (V(w_1^f)) &= \frac{D}{4\pi r^3} [(5 - \nu) \sin(\beta - 2\theta) + 3(1 - \nu) \sin(3\beta - 2\theta)] \\ &\quad - \frac{D(1 - \nu)}{2\pi \rho r^2} \sin 2(\beta - \theta) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p^2} [T(w_1^f)] &= -\frac{D(1 - \nu)}{4\pi r^2} [\sin 2\beta - \sin 2(\beta - \theta)] \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_p \partial y_p} [T(w_1^f)] &= \frac{D(1 - \nu)}{4\pi r^2} [\cos 2(\beta - \theta)] \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_p^2} [T(w_1^f)] &= -\frac{D(1 - \nu)}{4\pi r^2} [\sin 2\beta + \sin 2(\beta - \theta)] \\ \frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial x_p^2} &= \frac{r}{64\pi} \left\{ (ax_q + by_q + c) [(4 \ln r + 1)(2 \cos \beta + \cos(\beta + 2\theta)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4 \cos^2 \theta \cos \beta] - \frac{r}{2} [(4 \ln r - 1) + 2(4 \ln r \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 1) \cos^2 \theta] (a \cdot \cos \alpha_q + b \cdot \sin \alpha_q) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial y_p^2} = \frac{r}{64\pi} \left\{ (ax_q + by_q + c) [(4 \ln r + 1)(2 \cos \beta + \cos(\beta + 2\theta)) + 4 \cos^2 \theta \cos \beta] - \frac{r}{2} [(4 \ln r - 1) + 2(4 \ln r + 1) \cos^2 \theta] (a \cdot \cos \alpha_q + b \cdot \sin \alpha_q) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 G_1}{\partial x_p \partial y_p} = \frac{r}{64\pi} \left\{ (ax_q + by_q + c) [(4 \ln r + 1) \sin(\beta + 2\theta) + 2 \sin 2\theta \cos \beta] - \frac{r}{2} (4 \ln r + 1) \sin 2\theta (a \cdot \cos \alpha_q + b \sin \alpha_q) \right\}$$

$x_q = x_p + r \cos \theta, y_q = y_p + r \sin \theta, \alpha = \alpha_q - \alpha_p$

PANELS OR PLATES UNDER BENDING LOADS BY BOUNDARY ELEMENT METHOD

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Abstract

Kirchhoff type plate bending problems can be solved feasibly by boundary integral equation method. The solution of the plate bending problems by direct boundary integral equation method is shown by many examples which might be interested in by aeronautic and astronautic engineers. In this paper the authors used the three generalized displacement unknowns (w, θ, ϕ) with boundary element interpolation of Hermitian type, formulized in polar coordinates, This efficient procedure is in fact a modification of previous works (G. Bezzine, 1978; M. Stern, 1979; and Q. H. Du, et al., 1984). A good number of computational examples are given. They are: cantilever triangular and square plates; Square plates with central opening and eccentric opening and rectangular plates with single hole or multiholes. The computations show that more accurate results with less computational cost can be obtained as compared with previous works.