典型边界条件下任意截面纵肋加筋圆柱壳 固有特性计算与分析

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摘要:针对纵向加肋圆柱壳自由振动问题,考虑结构边界条件的复杂性和纵肋截面的任意性,在壳体两端引入连续 可变的弹性约束,推导任意截面纵肋剪切中心与圆柱壳中面位移协调关系,并利用Gram-Schmidt 正交法构造的级 数表示壳体轴向振型函数。采用Novozhilov壳体理论,计及壳体和纵肋能量泛函中各向平移与转动惯性项贡献,基 于 Rayleigh-Ritz法得到结构自由振动的特征方程表达式,建立纵向加肋圆柱壳自由振动的统一动力学分析模型。 调整约束弹簧刚度等效不同边界条件,应用该模型探究了相应边界下肋条附加位置、肋条数量和肋条偏心距对纵向 加肋圆柱壳固有频率的影响。研究表明:在一定周向波数范围内,外部加肋和内部加肋圆柱壳固有频率之差的绝对 值与周向波数n的变化呈正相关;增加肋条数量会降低内部加肋圆柱壳的固有频率;增大肋条偏心距会降低内部加 肋圆柱壳固有频率,且偏心距与肋条数量对固有频率的影响会产生叠加效应。研究结果与验证了所提的统一动力

关键词:自由振动;圆柱壳;典型边界条件;任意非对称截面;Gram-Schmidt正交法;Rayleigh-Ritz法
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引 言

圆柱壳体采用纵肋加强,增强了结构强度和稳 定性,同时可以保持较轻的结构重量,兼具良好的力 学性能和经济性,因此被广泛应用于水下机器人机 身、航天器外壳等重要结构部位。纵向加肋圆柱壳 结构常受到复杂多变的激励作用,若被诱发共振,振 动能量的集中传输会严重影响其使用寿命与声辐射 特性。

对纵向加肋圆柱壳自由振动问题的研究主要有 两种方法。一种是以正交各向异性模型等效加肋圆 柱壳,该方法适用于加密肋或振动波长大于肋条间 距的情况;另一种是将肋条离散化处理,对肋条数量 没有限制,适用性更加广泛^[12]。早期研究以第一种 方法为主,主要对几种简单边界条件下纵向加肋圆 柱壳的自由振动特性进行了初步建模研究,部分研 究给出了实验结果^[36]。随后,文献[7-8]将肋条看作 离散单元,并假设肋条高度远小于壳体半径且沿周 向均匀分布,考虑纵肋周向和径向弯曲、扭转及拉伸 运动,同时采用梁函数模拟壳体轴向振型函数,在此 基础上研究了加肋圆柱壳的自由振动特性。文献[9-

^{11]}基于上述研究,提出的解析模型不再受肋条高 度、分布间距及长度参数的限制,但纵肋横截面为规 则几何形状,并未给出非对称截面纵肋与壳体的位 移协调关系,这在理论上限制了肋条的类型及其附 加方式。文献[2]指出,对于较薄(如R/h>20)或较 长的壳体,随着周向波和纵向波数量的增加,壳体面 内转动惯量对其自由振动求解精度的影响变大;同 时,采用不同壳体理论也会导致结构自由振动求解 结果差异较大。近年来,研究人员对加环肋和加正 交肋圆柱壳自由振动问题进行了进一步研究[12-16], 虽然得到一些结论,但是肋条截面为规则矩形,子结 构能量泛函则引用以往简化模型,其中壳体面内转 动惯量、纵肋弯扭耦合运动及翘曲变形等因素仍然 被忽略。为探究不同壳体理论对结构固有频率计算 精度的影响,文献[17]分别运用 Donnell 理论和 Flugge理论对简支边界下纵向加肋圆柱壳的自由振 动进行了求解,得到了前者计算精度良好的结论,实 际上,由于计算模型单一,上述结论具有一定局限 性。文献[18-21]进一步分析了各种壳体理论对无 肋圆柱壳自由振动的计算结果,在明确给出了Don-

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nell壳体理论应用范围的同时,指出Novozhilov理 论具备高精度特性,尤其在高频段,可以明显减弱厚 径比和长径比等参数波动对壳体自由振动求解造成 的误差。

为了有效解决工程应用中纵向加肋圆柱壳的自 由振动问题,本文考虑实际边界条件的复杂性和纵 肋截面的任意性,以及不同场合中薄壳厚径比、长径 比的变化等因素。在壳体两端引入轴向、径向、周向 和转动方向的弹簧,以实现壳体边界约束的连续变 化,而不同边界下壳体轴向振型函数则利用Gram-Schmidt 正交法构造的级数来统一表示。纵肋为离 散子结构,考虑其在三维空间中的各向惯性运动,并 推导任意截面纵肋与圆柱壳中面的位移协调关系。 同时,采用更为精确且适用范围更广的Novozhilov 壳体理论,壳体动能泛函计入转动惯性项,并利用 Rayleigh-Ritz法构建纵向加肋圆柱壳的统一分析模 型,在此基础上,探究不同边界条件下加肋方式、肋 条数量及肋条偏心距对结构自振特性的影响,验证 模型的准确性和有效性。

1 理论分析

1.1 几何模型

图 1 为规则纵肋加筋圆柱壳的几何模型。其 中,图 1(a)标明了位于壳体中面的笛卡尔坐标系, 壳体半径 R,厚度 h,长度 L;图 1(c)给出了内部加纵 肋时壳体截面的具体参数,如第 i 个纵肋形心到壳 体中面的距离 e_{si},纵肋截面高度 d_{si},宽度 b_{si}及其周 向角度 θ_i;图 1(b)和(d)分别为壳体两端单位长度上 所受的径向、周向、轴向和转动方向的弹性约束,并 依次用 k_w, k_v, k_w, k_θ表示。

1.2 圆柱壳动能与势能泛函

令*s* = *x*/*R*,则*s* 表示所建纵向加肋圆柱壳模型的轴向无量纲坐标,计及壳体面内转动惯性项,圆柱壳的动能泛函一般表达式为:

$$T_{c} = \frac{1}{2} \rho h \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\lambda} [\dot{u}^{2} + \dot{v}^{2} + \dot{w}^{2} + \frac{h^{2}}{12} (\dot{\beta}_{s}^{2} + \dot{\beta}_{\theta}^{2})] R^{2} ds d\theta$$
(1)

式中 ρ 为圆柱壳密度; $\lambda = L/R$ 为无量纲数;u,v和 w分别表示柱壳中面轴向、周向和径向位移; $\beta_s = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s}$ 和 $\beta_{\theta} = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} - v \right)$ 分别表示壳体中面轴向 和周向的转角位移,"•"表示对时间t求偏导。



图1 弹性约束下的纵向加肋圆柱壳



基于薄壳的Kirchhoff-Love假设,采用Novozhi-lov理论,圆柱壳体势能泛函一般表达式为^[2]:

$$U_{c} = \frac{Eh}{2(1-\mu^{2})} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\lambda} (I_{D-M} + kI_{MOD}) ds d\theta \quad (2)$$

式中 $k = \frac{h^2}{12R^2}, \mu$ 为泊松比, I_{D-M} 表示依据 Donnell 理论计算所得的壳体应变能被积函数, I_{MOD} 表示根据所选壳体理论得到的相应的修正被积函数, 具体为:

$$\begin{split} I_{D-M} &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + w\right)^2 - 2(1-\mu) \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}w - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2\right] + k \left\{ \left(\nabla^2 w\right)^2 - 2(1-\mu) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \theta^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s \partial \theta}\right)^2\right] \right\} \\ I_{MOD} &= -2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \nabla^2 w + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 - 2(1-\mu) \cdot \left[-\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s^2} + 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial s \partial \theta} - \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial s}\right)^2\right] \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \psi, \nabla^2 &= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \mathcal{H} \text{ Lagrange } \hat{\mathfrak{P}} \neq 0. \end{split}$$

1.3 任意截面纵肋动能与势能泛函及端部弹簧 势能泛函

图 2 为任意非对称截面纵向肋附加于圆柱壳的 局部简图。纵肋和圆柱壳沿连接线刚性连接,且肋 条偏心距沿轴向为恒值。*O_i为第 i*个纵肋在壳体中 面上的坐标原点;*A_i为*纵肋与圆柱壳连接线的轴向 投影;*S_i*,*C_i和 a_i*分别为纵肋剪切中心、质心和截面内 任意一点。(*y_{Ai}*,*z_{Ai}*),(*y_{ci}*,*z_{ci}*),(*y_{ai}*,*z_{ai}*)分别表示*A_i*, *C_i和 a_i*相对于剪切中心*S_i*的位置坐标。



Fig. 2 Coordinate system of arbitrary cross section

穿过 S_i 的轴线在纵肋纯扭转状态下不发生变 形,该轴线上的各向位移 (u_{Si}, v_{Si}, w_{Si}) 之间不存在耦 合,此时,横截面相对于该轴线的角位移用 ϕ_{si} 表示。 由 Vlasov薄壁梁理论^[17], a_i 的位移 (u_{ai}, v_{ai}, w_{ai}) 为:

$$u_{ai} = u_{si} - \frac{y_{ai}}{R} \frac{\partial v_{si}}{\partial s} - \frac{z_{ai}}{R} \frac{\partial w_{si}}{\partial s}$$
(3a)

$$v_{ai} = v_{si} - z_{ai} \phi_{si} \tag{3b}$$

$$w_{ai} = w_{si} + y_{ai}\phi_{si} \tag{3c}$$

将式(3b),(3c)代入式(3a),则剪切中心*S*,位移可由*A*,点位移表示为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{si} = u_{Ai} + \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial v_{Ai}}{\partial s} + \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial w_{Ai}}{\partial s} \\ v_{si} = v_{Ai} + z_{Ai} \phi_{si} \\ w_{si} = w_{Ai} - y_{Ai} \phi_{si} \end{cases}$$
(4)

由壳体和纵肋连接处的位移相容条件有:

$$\begin{cases} u_{Ai} = u(s, \theta_i, t) \\ v_{Ai} = v(s, \theta_i, t) \\ w_{Ai} = w(s, \theta_i, t) \\ \phi_{si} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \end{cases}$$
(5)

由式(4)和(5)得第*i*个纵肋截面剪切中心与壳体中面位移协调关系为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{si} = u + \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} + \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \\ v_{si} = v + z_{Ai} \phi_{si} \\ w_{si} = w - y_{Ai} \phi_{si} \end{cases}$$
(6)

考虑纵肋弯曲、拉伸、扭转、弯扭耦合及翘曲变 形,其势能泛函表达式为:

$$U_{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{s}} \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left\{ \frac{RE_{si}}{2} \left[A_{si} \left(\frac{\partial u_{si}}{\partial s} \right)^{2} + I_{zzsi} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v_{si}}{\partial s^{2}} \right)^{2} + I_{yysi} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} w_{si}}{\partial s^{2}} \right)^{2} + 2I_{yzsi} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v_{si}}{\partial s^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^{2} w_{si}}{\partial s^{2}} \right) + C_{wsi} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} \theta_{si}}{\partial s^{2}} \right)^{2} \right] + \frac{G_{si} J_{si}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \theta_{si}}{\partial s} \right)^{2} \right\} ds$$
(7)

式中 A_{si}为肋条横截面积, E_{si}表示纵肋杨氏模量; G_{si}J_{si}和C_{wsi}分别表示纵肋的扭转刚度与翘曲刚度; I_{yysi}, I_{zzsi}和I_{yzsi}分别表示纵肋横截面对穿过截面质心 的惯性主轴的二阶矩。

考虑纵肋各向平动和截面转动惯量,其动能泛 函一般表达式为:

$$T_{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{s}} \frac{\rho_{si} R}{2} \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left\{ A_{si} \left(\dot{u}_{si}^{2} + \dot{v}_{si}^{2} + \dot{w}_{si}^{2} - \frac{2y_{ci}}{R} \dot{w}_{si} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2z_{ci}}{R} \dot{v}_{si} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \left[I_{psi} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{w}_{si}}{\partial \theta} \right)^{2} + I_{yysi} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{w}_{si}}{\partial s} \right)^{2} + I_{zzsi} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}_{si}}{\partial s} \right)^{2} + \frac{\partial \dot{v}_{si}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \dot{w}_{si}}{\partial s} I_{yzsi} \right] \right\} ds$$
(8)

式中 N_s为纵肋数量; ρ_{si}表示第*i*个纵肋密度, u_{si}, v_{si}, w_{si}表示纵肋剪心的各向位移; I_{psi}表示截面极 惯性矩。将式(6)代入式(7)和(8),得到的纵肋能量 泛函具体表达式见附录。

壳体两端弹簧的弹性势能泛函可表示为:

$$U_{spr} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[k_{s}^{0} u^{2} + k_{v}^{0} v^{2} + k_{w}^{0} w^{2} + \frac{k_{s}^{0}}{R^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \right)^{2} \right] \left|_{s=0} R d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[k_{s}^{\lambda} u^{2} + k_{w}^{\lambda} v^{2} + k_{w}^{\lambda} w^{2} + \frac{k_{s}^{\lambda}}{R^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} \right)^{2} \right] \right|_{s=\lambda} R d\theta \qquad (9)$$

式中 $k_u^d, k_v^d, k_w^d, k_\theta^d (d = 0, \lambda)$ 为売体两端弹簧刚度 值。积分第一项和第二项分别表示 $s=0, \lambda$ 处弹簧 弹性势能。为便于计算,令 $\overline{k_u^d} = k_u^d R(1-\mu^2)/(Eh), \overline{k_w^d} = k_w^d R(1-\mu^2)/(Eh), \overline{k_\theta^d} = k_\theta^d R(1-\mu^2)/(Eh), \overline{k_v^d} = k_v^d R(1-\mu^2)/(Eh)$ 为对应方向弹簧无 量纲刚度。

1.4 Rayleigh-Ritz 法推导纵向加肋圆柱壳自由 振动特征方程

Bhat^[22]利用Gram-Schmidt正交化方法构造了 矩形板的振型函数,随后Liew等^[23]将该方法引入圆 柱浅壳自由振动的研究中,本文也采用上述正交化 第1期

对于一定边界条件下的纵向加肋圆柱壳,多项 式首项表示如下:

| | 表 1 二种经典边界条件下止父多坝式自坝 |
|--------|---|
| Tab. 1 | First terms of orthogonal polynomials under three classical boundary conditions |

| 边界 | 简支-简支 | 固支-固支 | 固支-简支 |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 几何边界条件 | $s = 0: v = w = 0$ $s = \lambda: v = w = 0$ | $s = 0: u = v = w = dw/dx = 0$ $s = \lambda: u = v = w = dw/dx = 0$ | $s = 0: u = v = w = \frac{dw}{dx} = 0$ $s = \lambda: v = w = 0$ |
| 多项式首项 | $f^{u} = 1$ $f^{v} = f^{w} = (s/\lambda)^{2} - s/\lambda$ | $f^{u} = f^{v} = (s/\lambda)^{2} - s/\lambda$ $f^{w} = (s/\lambda)^{4} - 2(s/\lambda)^{3} + (s/\lambda)^{2}$ | $f^{u} = s/\lambda, f^{v} = (s/\lambda)^{2} - (s/\lambda)f^{w} = (s/\lambda)^{3} - (s/\lambda)^{2}$ |

由施密特正交法可得:

$$\psi_{2}^{p}(s) = (s - B_{2})\psi_{1}^{p}(s)$$
(11)

$$\psi_{k}^{p}(s) = (s - B_{k})\psi_{k-1}^{p}(s) - C_{k}\psi_{k-2}^{p}(s), k \ge 3$$
(12)
式 中 $B_{k} = \int_{0}^{\lambda} s\psi_{k-1}^{p}(s)ds / \int_{0}^{\lambda} \psi_{k-1}^{p-2}(s)ds, C_{k} = \int_{0}^{\lambda} s\psi_{k-1}^{p}(s)\psi_{k-2}^{p}(s)ds / \int_{0}^{\lambda} \psi_{k-2}^{p-2}(s)ds_{0}$

$$\pi 3 \overline{y} \overline{y} \overline{y} + \overline{y} \overline{y} - \overline{y} + \overline{y} \overline{y} \overline{y} + \overline{$$

$$\varphi_k^p(s) = \psi_k^p(s) / \left\| \psi_k^p(s) \right\|$$
(13)

式中 $\| \psi_k^p(s) \| = \sqrt{\int_0^\lambda [\psi_k^p(s)]^2 ds}$,此时可得正交多 项式组{ $\varphi_1^p(s), \varphi_2^p(s), \dots, \varphi_k^p(s), \dots, \varphi_N^p(s)$ },具有如 下性质:

$$\int_{0}^{\lambda} \varphi_{k}^{p}(s) \varphi_{l}^{p}(s) \mathrm{d}s = \begin{cases} 0, & k \neq l \\ 1, & k = l \end{cases}$$
(14)

式中 $l=k=1, 2, \cdots, N_{t^{\circ}}$

纵向加肋圆柱壳的位移场函数可以表示为:

$$\begin{cases} u = e^{-j\omega t} U(s) \cos(n\theta) \\ v = e^{-j\omega t} V(s) \sin(n\theta) \\ w = e^{-j\omega t} W(s) \cos(n\theta) \end{cases}$$
(15)

式中 *n*表示柱壳周向波数,ω表示柱壳的固有圆频 率。其中*U*(*s*),*V*(*s*)和*W*(*s*)分别表示轴向、周向 和径向的振型函数,用包含首项多项式的累加正交 多项式表达如下:

$$\begin{cases} U(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i}} a_{k} \varphi_{k}^{u}(s) \\ V(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i}} b_{k} \varphi_{k}^{v}(s) \\ W(s) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{i}} c_{k} \varphi_{k}^{w}(s) \end{cases}$$
(16)

式中 N_t 表示累加项数, $\varphi_k^p(s)(p=u,v,w)$ 表示归 一化处理后的正交多项式; $a_k, b_k \exists c_k \beta$ 别表示正交 多项式各项的待定系数,下标 $k=1, 2, \dots, N_t$ 。将式 (13)代人式(16),(15)可得加肋圆柱壳位移场函数 表达式。

将位移场函数代入式(1),(2),(7),(8)可得该 结构的能量泛函表达式。忽略结构阻尼,利用能量 守恒原理可得:

 $(U_c + U_s + U_{spr})_{max} = (T_c + T_s)_{max}$ (17) 式中 U_c, U_s, U_{spr} 分别表示未加肋圆柱壳、纵肋和 弹簧的弹性势能; T_c, T_s 分别表示未加肋圆柱与纵肋 动能。

将式(15)代入式(17),由 Rayleigh-Ritz法,得 到瑞利商:

$$\omega^{*2} = [(1 - \mu^2) \rho R^2 / E] \omega^2 \qquad (18)$$

式中 ω*表示纵向加肋圆柱壳无量纲固有圆频率。

若将ω^{*2}对多项式系数向量*a*,*b*和*c*取极小值,即:

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\omega}^{*2}}{\partial \boldsymbol{a}} = 0, \ \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\omega}^{*2}}{\partial \boldsymbol{b}} = 0, \ \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\omega}^{*2}}{\partial \boldsymbol{c}} = 0 \qquad (19)$$

式中 $a = [a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_k, \cdots, a_{N_t}]^{\mathsf{T}}, b = [b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_k, \cdots, b_{N_t}]^{\mathsf{T}}, c = [c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_k, \cdots, c_{N_t}]^{\mathsf{T}}_{\circ}$

由式(19)可得纵向加肋圆柱壳自由振动的特征 方程为:

 $[K + K_{spr} - \omega^{*2}M][a \ b \ c]^{T} = 0$ (20) 式中 K, M, K_{spr} 分别是维度为 $3N_t \times 3N_t$ 的加肋圆 柱壳结构刚度矩阵、质量矩阵及弹性边界的刚度矩 阵,各矩阵的具体元素见附录。

2 数值模拟与结果讨论

首先,计算文献[7]模型,并将本文及各文献计 算结果与文献实验数据进行误差分析,验证本文结 果的精确性,同时检验本文计算方法的收敛性。然 后,通过改变约束弹簧刚度调整边界条件,详细分析 两端简支、两端固支和一端固支一端简支三种经典 边界下,肋条位置、肋条数量及肋条偏心距对纵向加 肋圆柱壳固有频率的影响,进一步验证本文计算方 法的准确性,并且为后续不同不同肋条位置、肋条数 量及肋条偏心距的加肋圆柱壳振动固有特性的研究 做出初步探索。

2.1 计算方法精确性与收敛性验证

加肋圆柱壳的轴向、周向及径向振动频谱中,同 一模态下,径向弯曲振动对应的固有频率最小,对结 构优化具有重要指导作用^[2]。因此下文以纵向加肋 圆柱壳径向振动固有频率为讨论对象。

简支、固支及自由边界条件分别用S,C和F表示。表2给出了文献[7]中加纵肋圆柱壳模型参数,表3列出了几种经典边界下约束弹簧刚度的无量纲值^[15]。

| 퀸 | ₹2 | 文献[7]模型 |
|--------|----|------------------------|
| Tab. 2 | Mo | odel in literature [7] |
| | | |

| 参数 | 圆柱壳 | 肋条 | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 密度 p, p _{si} | 7830 kg/m^3 | $7424.08~\text{kg/m}^{\scriptscriptstyle 3}$ | | |
| 弹性模量 <i>E</i> , <i>E</i> _{si} | $1.716\!\times\!10^{^{11}}N/m^2$ | $2.069\!\times\!10^{11}N/m^2$ | | |
| 泊松比μ | 0.3 | 0.3 | | |
| 长度L | 0.9868 m | 0.9868 m | | |
| 半径R | 0.1945 m | * | | |
| 厚度 h | 0.4638 mm | * | | |
| 剪心横坐标 y _{Ai} | * | 0 | | |
| 剪心纵坐标 z_{Ai} | * | 10.1 mm | | |
| 肋宽 b_{si} ,肋高 d_{si} | * | 10.58 mm,0.974 mm | | |
| 扭转刚度 $G_{si}J_{si}$ | * | $0.3083 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2$ | | |
| 翘曲刚度 C_{wsi} | * | $7.951 	imes 10^{-16} \mathrm{m^6}$ | | |

注:*表示数据不存在,下同。

Tab 4

表4列出了文献中两端简支纵向加肋圆柱壳固 有频率的理论结果和实验数据,实验数据来自文献 [9]。其中,纵肋数量*N*=4,肋条位于圆柱壳内部。

表3 三种经典边界条件下弹簧无量纲刚度

Tab. 3 Dimensionless stiffness of springs under three classical boundary conditions

| 边界条件 | 弹簧刚度 |
|------|--|
| F | $\bar{k}_u^d = \bar{k}_v^d = \bar{k}_w^d = \bar{k}_\theta^d = 0$ |
| S | $\bar{k}_v^d = \bar{k}_w^d = 100, \bar{k}_u^d = \bar{k}_\theta^d = 0$ |
| С | $\bar{k}_u^d = \bar{k}_v^d = \bar{k}_w^d = \bar{k}_\theta^d = 100$ |

以文献实验数据为参考,给出了文献[7,9,17]及本 文结果与文献实验数据之间的误差百分比。文献 [7,9]的纵肋为矩形,文献[17]的纵肋为帽子型。

由表4可知,本文结果与实验数据之间的误差 基本保持在2.7%以内,相较于文献[7,9]表现出良 好的求解精度。进一步比较发现,文献[7]的求解结 果相对于实验数据的误差均大于文献[9,17]及本文 结果,原因是其建模过程忽略了比较重要的面内惯 性项。与文献[9]相比,本文结果与实验数据之间的 总体误差更小,这是由于本文采用更为精确的 Novozhilov壳体理论,同时圆柱壳动能泛函计及转动 惯量,并考虑其忽略的纵肋弯扭耦合运动和翘曲变 形。与文献[17]求解结果相比,本文结果误差稍大, 原因在于文献[17]直接求解了结构运动微分方程, 而本文则采用能量原理获取近似解,但是直接求解 运动微分方程,仅能求得简单约束下圆柱壳自由振 动的解,而对于实际工程中其余较为复杂的边界条 件,需要处理复杂的结构相容条件,由于耦合偏微分 方程组求解的数学困难,使得工作量变得极为巨大 且常常无法得到相应的准确解,在文献[17]里面最 终也采用了数值解,因此该方法不具备通用性。而 本方法可以方便地推广到不同类型、不同形状、不同 加筋方向的加筋圆柱壳,这是直接求解运动微分方 程方法所无法达到的。

表 4 本文固有频率计算结果与文献数据比较/Hz (*m*=1, *n*=1~10) Compared the calculation results of natural frequencies with literature data/Hz(*m*=1, *n*=1~10)

| п | 实验值 | 文献[7] | $e_1/\frac{0}{0}$ | 文献[9] | $e_2/\frac{0}{0}$ | 文献[17] | $e_{3}/\frac{0}{0}$ | 本文 | $e_4/\sqrt[0]{0}$ |
|----|-----|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | * | * | * | 778 | * | 721 | * | 726.95 | * |
| 2 | * | * | * | 317 | * | 315 | * | 317.08 | * |
| 3 | 156 | 169 | 7.69 | 159 | 1.89 | 157 | 0.64 | 158.45 | 1.55 |
| 4 | 100 | 103 | 2.91 | 99.6 | -0.40 | 104 | 3.84 | 101.54 | 1.51 |
| 5 | 89 | 94.7 | 6.01 | 91.5 | 2.73 | 91 | 2.20 | 91.38 | 2.60 |
| 6 | 104 | 109 | 4.59 | 106 | 1.88 | 107 | 2.80 | 106.77 | 2.59 |
| 7 | 137 | 145 | 5.51 | 142 | 3.52 | 137 | 0.00 | 139.01 | 1.44 |
| 8 | 174 | 183 | 4.92 | 178 | 2.25 | 174 | 0.00 | 177.22 | 1.81 |
| 9 | 224 | 236 | 5.08 | 231 | 3.03 | 222 | -0.90 | 227.20 | 0.41 |
| 10 | 265 | 278 | 4.68 | 277 | 4.33 | 264 | -0.38 | 272.13 | 2.62 |

注: e1, e2, e3, e4分别表示文献[7,9,17]及本文与实验值的百分误差。

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收敛性体现了计算效率,对数值模拟的实现起 关键作用。文中计算特定模态下纵向加肋圆柱壳 固有频率过程中,随着正交多项式累加项数增多, 该阶固有频率的近似值也相应增多,并最终收敛于 某一恒定值,该值即为此模态下的固有频率。将保 留多位有效数字的固有频率的相邻近似值做差,若 差值为零,则认为计算结果收敛于该项,其中有效 数字的选取满足求解精度即可。本文选取 m=1, n=1~6阶模态下,保留10位有效数字的无量纲固 有频率 $(f^* = \omega^* / (2\pi))$ 相邻近似值之差的绝对值 $(\Delta f_{N}^{*} = |f_{N+1}^{*} - f_{N}^{*}|, N_{t} \ge 1)$ 来评估本文计算方法 的收敛性,横坐标($\Delta N_t = 1, 2, \dots, 9$)表示多项式后 项减去前项的自然数计数。图3为固有频率相邻 近似值之差的绝对值随多项式累加项递增的变化 情况。图中显示,随着累加项数的递增, Δf_N^* 在 $\Delta N_{i} = 2$ 时迅速收敛,随后收敛速度变缓,但固有频 率相邻近似值的差值仍在变小。从局部放大图可 以看出,当 $\Delta N_t = 7$,即 $N_t = 8$ 时, $\Delta f_{N_t}^* \approx 0$,这表明 固有频率的计算结果可以迅速收敛于某一恒定值, 由此证明本文所采用的固有频率计算方法具有良 好的收敛性。





2.2 加肋方式、肋条数量及肋条偏心距对自由振动 的影响

壳体结构参数对加肋圆柱壳自由振动特性的影响一直是研究热点^[14,16]。文中算例采用表 2模型部分参数,仅将壳体厚度扩大 10倍,并根据研究需要改变截面尺寸。以 ST (Stringer)表示纵肋, CS (Cross Section)表示纵肋横截面,其中肋条数量 N_s =4,8,16,CS1:40 mm×8 mm,CS2:17.9 mm×17.9 mm,CS3:8 mm×40 mm。例如符号 ST4CS1(+)表示外部加肋("-"为内部加肋),肋条数量为4,横截面为类型1。壳体长径比L/R=5,厚径比h/R=0.024。

2.2.1 内、外部分别加肋时圆柱壳结构固有频率 差异

纵肋通常附加在圆柱壳体的内侧或外侧,若仅 改变加肋位置,结构的质量与刚度均不发生明显变 化,但在两种加肋方式下其固有频率如何变化则需 要进一步研究。

图 4~6分别是三种经典边界条件下,内、外部 分别加肋时圆柱壳无量纲固有频率之差(Δf*= $f^{*}(+) - f^{*}(-))$ 随周向波数 n 的变化曲线。综 合分析图 4~6 可知, Δf^* 随 n 的变化趋势在各边界 下基本一致,这说明边界条件并不是Δf*的决定因 素,但是不同边界下,当肋条数量相等,截面相同, 周向波数一定时, Δf^* 的绝对值大小依次为 $|\Delta f^*(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{C})| > |\Delta f^*(\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{S})| > |\Delta f^*(\mathbf{S} - \mathbf{S})|_{\circ} / \mathcal{H}$ 别分析图 4~6可知,在 m=1, n=1~20 范围内,随 着 n 变大, $\Delta f^* > 0$ 的差值增大速度远大于 $\Delta f^* < 0$ 的差值降低速度,且 $\Delta f^* < 0$ 的情况仅出现在 $n \ge 6$ 的偶数项波数中。若肋条数量成倍增加, $\Delta f^* < 0$ 的数值个数以相同比例减少,即在一定周向波数范 围内,增加肋条数量,外部加肋大于内部加肋圆柱 壳固有频率的概率也增大。由此可以预测:若继续 增加肋条数量,一定周向波数范围内,外部加肋将 全面大于内部加肋时圆柱壳的固有频率。上述预



Fig. 4 Difference of natural frequency between inner and outer stiffened cylindrical shells under S-S boundary





Fig. 5 Difference of natural frequency between inner and outer stiffened cylindrical shells under S-C boundary



Fig. 6 Difference of natural frequency between inner and outer stiffened cylindrical shells under C-C boundary

测恰与文献[24]中加密肋时所得结论相吻合,验证 了文中结论的一般性。

2.2.2 纵肋数量对加肋圆柱壳固有频率的影响

从结构角度看,肋条数量的变化会显著改变加 肋圆柱壳的刚度和质量参数;从能量角度看,不同肋 条数量下结构振动时的动能和势能不尽相同,最终 导致自由振动特征方程中的刚度和质量矩阵发生变 化。因此,肋条数量的变化必然会对结构固有频率 产生较大影响。

图 7(a)~(c)分别是三种经典边界下,不同肋 条数量的纵向加肋圆柱壳无量纲固有频率f*随周 向波数n的变化曲线。首先,分别分析图 7(a)~ (c)可知,同一周向波数下,肋条数量增大时,结构 对应模态下的固有频率均降低。由式(17),(18)可 知,纵肋数量变化对结构振动时动能的影响大于对 势能的影响。上述分析与文献[10]中肋条数量变 化对较大长径比薄壳固有频率影响的结论相吻合; 同时将肋条数量对结构固有频率的分析拓展至较 高周向波数,完善了该参数对纵向加肋圆柱壳自振 特性影响的相关结论。然后,进一步综合分析图7 (a)~(c)可知,随着周向波数的增大,由肋条数量 变化引起的结构固有频率的差值变大,在图中表现 为不同曲线的间距均变大;同时可以看出,当*n*≥ 10时,曲线波动状态发生了明显变化,说明边界条 件和纵肋截面(不同偏心距)对结构固有频率也有 一定影响,其中边界条件的影响在文献[15]中已有 详细阐述。下文将继续分析纵肋偏心距对加肋壳 体固有频率的影响。



Fig. 7 The influence of the number of ribs on the natural frequencies of shells under the three boundary conditions

2.2.3 肋条偏心距对加肋圆柱壳固有频率的影响 图 8(a)~(c)给出了三种经典边界下,不同纵肋 横截面尺寸的加纵肋圆柱壳无量纲固有频率f^{*}随 周向波数n的变化情况。保持肋条横截面积不变, 不同截面肋条偏心距大小关系为e_{c1}<e_{c2}<e_{c3}

分别分析图 8(a)~(c)可知,当周向波数较小时,不同偏心距下结构的固有频率几乎相等,随着周向波

数增大,当n>8后,增加偏心距会降低结构的固有 频率,这种效果在周向波数较大时尤其突出。综合 分析图8(a)~(c)可知,不同边界条件下,如果在肋 条数量增加的同时,增大肋条偏心距,可以发现,在 较高周向波数时,结构固有频率明显降低。结合第 2.2.2节结论可知,这是由于肋条数量和肋条偏心距 对结构固有频率的影响效果发生了叠加所致。





3 结 论

(1)相较于以往研究,本文模型不再受边界条 件和纵肋截面类型的限制。同时,由于圆柱壳和纵 肋子结构的能量泛函均为精确形式,因此,对于不同 厚径比和长径比的加纵肋薄壁圆柱壳,利用本文模 型均可求得较为精确的固有频率值。本文模型同时 考虑纵肋周向和径向弯曲、扭转及拉伸运动,还考虑 了壳体面内转动惯量对自由振动求解精度的影响, 并选用了具备高精度特性的 Novozhilov 理论。综上 可知,本文所建理论模型兼顾一般性和精确性,可以 为工程实际提供一定的理论指导。

(2) 在一定周向波数范围内,外部加肋和内部加 肋圆柱壳固有频率之差的绝对值与周向波数n的变化 呈正相关,此外,外部加肋大于内部加肋圆柱壳固有频 率的概率随纵肋数量的增多而增大;内部加肋时,增加 或减少肋条数量会使纵向加肋圆柱壳固有频率降低或 升高,由此可知,纵肋数量变化对结构振动时动能的影 响大于对势能的影响;保持纵肋横截面积不变,增大肋 条偏心距,纵向加肋圆柱壳的固有频率变小,反之,固 有频率增加,同时,偏心距与肋条数量对结构固有频率 的影响会产生叠加效应。与文献[7,9,17]的结论对比 进一步证明了本文模型的准确性和一般性。

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Calculation and analysis of inherent properties of stiffened cylindrical shells with longitudinal stiffeners of arbitrary cross section under typical boundary conditions

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Abstract: Aiming at the problem of free vibration of longitudinal stiffened cylindrical shells, considering the complexity of the boundary conditions of the stringer stiffened cylindrical shell and the arbitrariness of the stringer section, the elastic constraints that can vary continuously were introduced at both ends of the shell and the displacement relationship between the displacement compatibility between the center of a stiffer with arbitrary cross section and the middle surface of a cylindrical shell was deduced, the axial mode shape function of the shell was constructed by Gram-Schmidt orthogonal method. Based on the Novozhilov shell theory, taking into account the contribution of the each translational and rotational inertia terms in the energy functional of shell and stringer, a unified dynamic analysis model for free vibration of stringer stiffened cylindrical shell was established by the Rayleigh-Ritz method. The accuracy of the results was verified by literature model. The stiffness of restrained spring was adjusted to simulate different

wavenumber n; increasing the number of ribs reduces the natural frequency of the internally ribbed cylindrical shell Increasing the eccentricity of the ribs reduces the natural frequency of the internally ribbed cylindrical shell, and the effect of the eccentricity and the number of ribs on the natural frequency produces a superposition effect. The comparison between the research results and the literature verifies the accuracy and validity of the unified dynamic analysis model proposed in this paper.

Key words: free vibration; cylindrical shell; typical boundary condition; arbitrary asymmetric cross section; Gram-Schmidt orthogonal method; Rayleigh-Ritz method

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附 录

利用纵肋剪切中心和纵肋中面之间的位移协调关系,纵肋动能泛函可用壳体中面位移表示如下:

$$T_{s} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{i}} \frac{\rho_{si}R}{2} \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left\{ A_{si} \left[\left(\dot{u} + \frac{y_{A}}{R} \frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial s} + \frac{z_{A}}{R} \frac{\partial \dot{w}}{\partial s} \right)^{2} + \left(\dot{v} + \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial \dot{w}}{\partial \theta} \right)^{2} + \left(\dot{w} - \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial \dot{w}}{\partial \theta} \right)^{2} \right] - \frac{2y_{ci}}{R} \left(\dot{w} - \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial \dot{w}}{\partial \theta} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \dot{w}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial^{2} \dot{w}}{\partial \theta^{2}} \right) + \frac{2z_{ci}}{R} \left(\dot{v} + \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial \dot{w}}{\partial \theta} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial^{2} \dot{w}}{\partial \theta^{2}} \right) + \left[\frac{I_{psi}}{R^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{w}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial^{2} \dot{w}}{\partial \theta^{2}} \right)^{2} + \frac{I_{zzsi}}{R} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial s} + \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial^{2} \dot{w}}{\partial \theta \deltas} \right)^{2} + \frac{I_{yzsi}}{R^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial s} + \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial^{2} \dot{w}}{\partial \theta \deltas} \right)^{2} + \frac{I_{yzsi}}{R^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{v}}{\partial s} - \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \frac{\partial^{2} \dot{w}}{\partial \theta \deltas} \right) \right] \right\} ds$$

式中 $y_c = z_c = 0$ 表示截面的剪切重心和质心重合, $y_A = 0$, $z_A \neq 0$ 表示剪切中心在周向坐标轴的投影和 A 重合。积分中第一项表示平动动能,第二项表示由于剪切中心和质心分离导致的弯扭耦合运动,第三项表示转动动能。

同理,纵肋势能泛函表达式表示如下:

$$\begin{split} U_{si} &= \sum_{i=1}^{N_{r}} \frac{E_{si}}{2R^{4}} \Biggl\{ A_{si} \int_{0}^{L} \Biggl[R^{2} \Biggl(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \Biggr)^{2} + 2y_{Ai} R \Biggl(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \Biggr) \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) + 2y_{Ai} R \Biggl(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \Biggr) \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) + y_{Ai}^{2} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr)^{2} + z_{Ai}^{2} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{I_{yysi}}{A_{si}} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{G_{si} J_{si}}{E_{si} A_{si}} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{2I_{yysi}}{A_{si} R^{2}} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr)^{2} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) \Biggr] Rds + \int_{0}^{\lambda} \Biggl[2I_{zzzi} \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr) + I_{zzsi} \Biggl(\frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \Biggr)^{2} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} - 2I_{yysi} \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr) + \frac{C_{wsi}}{R} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} + I_{yysi} \Biggl(\frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \Biggr)^{2} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} - 2I_{yysi} \frac{y_{Ai}}{R} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr) + 2I_{yzzi} \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} - 2I_{yyzi} \frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \Biggl(\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial s^{2}} \Biggr) \Biggr) \Biggr) \Biggr) \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} \Biggr) \Biggr] \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr)^{2} \Biggr] \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr] \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr\} \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr\} \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr\} \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr] \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} Rds + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^{3} w}{\partial s^{2} \partial \theta} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggr\} \Biggl$$

式中 第一项积分为纵肋拉伸、弯曲和扭转运动代表的应变能,第二项为纵肋弯扭耦合及纵肋翘曲产生的应变能。

(1) *K*是由纵肋和光滑圆柱壳合成结构的刚度矩阵, $k_{xy}(x, y = 1, 2, 3)$ 是*K*的分块矩阵,大小为 $N_t \times N_t$, 具体元素如下:

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{11}^{ab} = \left[1 + \frac{\left(1 - \mu^{2}\right)}{Eh\pi R^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{v}} \cos^{2}\left(n\theta_{i}\right) \cdot E_{si}A_{si}R \right] \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}}{\partial u}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s + \frac{\left(1 - \mu\right)}{2} n^{2} \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u} \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s,$$

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{12}^{ab} = n \left(\int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}}{\partial u} \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s + \frac{1 - \mu}{2} \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}}{\partial v}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s \right],$$

$$\boldsymbol{k}_{13}^{ab} = \mu \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}}{\partial u} \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s - \frac{1 - \mu^{2}}{Eh\pi R^{2}} E_{si}A_{si}z_{Ai} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N_{v}} \cos^{2}\left(n\theta_{i}\right) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\left(\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s,$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_{22}^{ab} &= \left(k+1\right)n^{2}\int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\varphi^{v}\left(\varphi^{v}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s + \frac{\left(1-\mu\right)\left(2k+1\right)}{2}\int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\partial \varphi^{v}}{\partial v}\left(\frac{\partial \varphi^{v}}{\partial v}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s + \frac{E_{s}\left(1-\mu^{2}\right)}{Eh\pi R^{3}}\sin^{2}\left(n\theta_{si}\right) \cdot \\ I\int_{0}^{\lambda} \frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{v}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}v} \left(\frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{v}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}v}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{d}s_{zzsi}, \\ k_{23}^{ab} &= \frac{E_{s}\left(1-\mu^{2}\right)}{Eh\pi R^{4}}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \left[I_{zzsi} \cdot nz_{Ai}\sin^{2}\left(n\theta_{si}\right) + I_{yzsi}R \cdot \sin\left(n\theta_{si}\right) \cdot \cos\left(n\theta_{si}\right)\right] \int_{0}^{\lambda} \frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{v}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}v} \left(\frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{w}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{d}s - \\ \mu nk \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\varphi^{v}\left(\frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{w}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s + 2kn\left(1-\mu\right) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\partial \varphi^{v}}{\partial v}\left(\frac{\partial \varphi^{w}}{\partial w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s + n\left(kn^{2}+1\right) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\varphi^{v}\left(\varphi^{w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s, \\ k_{33}^{ab} &= \left[2kn^{2}\left(1-\mu\right) + \frac{\left(1-\mu^{2}\right)}{Eh\pi R^{3}}G_{si}J_{si}n^{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N}\cos^{2}\left(n\theta_{i}\right)\right] \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\partial \varphi^{w}}{\partial w}\left(\frac{\partial \varphi^{w}}{\partial w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s + (kn^{4}+1) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\varphi^{w}\left(\varphi^{w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s + \\ k \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{w}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}w}\left(\frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{w}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s - 2\mu kn^{2} \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\varphi^{w}\left(\frac{\left(\partial \varphi^{w}\right)^{2}}{\partial^{2}w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] \mathrm{d}s + \frac{E_{s}\left(1-\mu^{2}\right)}{Eh\pi R^{5}}\left[R^{2}A_{si}z_{Ai}^{2}\cos^{2}\left(n\theta_{si}\right) + I_{yysi}R^{2}\cos^{2}\left(n\theta_{si}\right) + \\ I_{zzu}n^{2}z_{Ai}^{2}\sin^{2}\left(n\theta_{si}\right) + n^{2}C_{wi}\sin^{2}\left(n\theta_{si}\right) + 2I_{yzsi}nz_{Ai}\sin\left(n\theta\right)\cos\left(n\theta\right)\right] \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi^{w}}{\partial^{2}w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{d}s, \end{aligned}$$

 $\boldsymbol{k}_{21}^{ab} = \boldsymbol{k}_{12}^{ab}, \boldsymbol{k}_{32}^{ab} = \boldsymbol{k}_{23}^{ab}, \boldsymbol{k}_{31}^{ab} = \boldsymbol{k}_{13}^{ab}, \pm \boldsymbol{\bar{k}} \, \bar{\boldsymbol{k}} \, a, \, b = 1, \, 2, \, 3, \, \cdots, \, N_{t^{\circ}}$

(2) K_{spr} 表示加肋壳两端边界的约束刚度矩阵, $k_s^{xy}(x, y=1, 2, 3)$ 是 K 的分块矩阵, 大小为 $N_t \times N_t$, 其中 具体元素如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\boldsymbol{k}_{11}^{s}\right)_{ab} &= \overline{k_{\cdot}^{0}} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}(0) \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}(0)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] + \overline{k_{\cdot}^{\lambda}} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}(\lambda) \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}(\lambda)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right], \left(\boldsymbol{k}_{22}^{s}\right)_{ab} &= \overline{k_{\cdot}^{0}} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}(0) \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}(0)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] + \overline{k_{\cdot}^{\lambda}} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}(\lambda) \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}(\lambda)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right], \\ \left(\boldsymbol{k}_{33}^{s}\right)_{ab} &= \left(\overline{k_{\cdot}^{0}} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(0) \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(0)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] + \overline{k_{\cdot}^{l}} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(\lambda) \left(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(\lambda)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right]\right) + \left(\frac{\overline{k_{\cdot}^{0}}}{R^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(0)}{\partial w} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(0)}{\partial w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right] + \\ \frac{\overline{k_{\cdot}^{l}}}{R^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(\lambda)}{\partial w} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(\lambda)}{\partial w}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\right]\right), \end{aligned}$$

下标 $a, b = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, N_{to}$

(3) *M*表示加肋壳两端边界的约束刚度矩阵, $m_{xy}(x, y = 1, 2, 3)$ 是*M*的分块矩阵, 大小为 $N_t \times N_t$, 具体元素如下:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{m}_{11}^{ab} &= \left(\frac{c_{\rho}A_{si}}{h\pi R} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} \cos^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + 1\right) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{u})^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s, \ \mathbf{m}_{13}^{ab} &= -\frac{c_{\rho}A_{si}z_{Ai}}{h\pi R^{2}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} \cos^{2}(n\theta_{i}) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}}{\partial w} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s, \\ \mathbf{m}_{22}^{ab} &= \frac{c_{\rho}I_{zesi}}{h\pi R^{3}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}}{\partial v} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{d}s + \left(\frac{c_{\rho}A_{si}}{h\pi R} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + h^{2}/(12R^{2}) + 1 \right) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v})^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s, \\ \mathbf{m}_{23}^{ab} &= \left(\frac{h^{2}n}{12R^{2}} + \frac{c_{\rho}A_{si}}{h\pi R} \frac{nz_{Ai}}{R} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) \right) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w})^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s + \frac{c_{\rho}}{2h\pi R^{4}} \cdot \left(2nz_{Ai}I_{zesi}\sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zesi}\sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zesi}R\sin(n\theta_{i})\cos(n\theta_{i}) \right) \int_{0}^{\lambda} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{v}}{\partial \boldsymbol{v}} \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}}{\partial \boldsymbol{w}} \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{d}s, \\ \mathbf{m}_{33}^{ab} &= \left[\frac{c_{\rho}}{h\pi R} \left(A_{si}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \cos^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + A_{si} \left(n\frac{z_{Ai}}{R} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) \right) + \frac{c_{\rho}}{h\pi R} \cdot \frac{n^{2}I_{\rho i}}{R^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + \frac{h^{2}n^{2}}{12R^{2}} + 1 \right] \int_{0}^{\lambda} \left[\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}^{w})^{\mathrm{T}} \right] \mathrm{d}s + \left[\frac{c_{\rho}}{h\pi R^{3}} (A_{si}z_{Ai})^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \cos^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zysi} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \cos^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \frac{nz_{Ai}}{R^{3}} \sin(n\theta_{i})\cos(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zesi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R^{3}} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R_{si}} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R_{si}} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R_{si}} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R_{si}} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R_{si}} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sin^{2}(n\theta_{i}) + I_{zsi} \left(\frac{nz_{Ai}}{R} \right)^{2$$