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空间薄壁梁完全拉格朗日格式几何刚度矩阵

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摘要:根据 Timoshenko 梁理论和 Vlasov 薄壁杆件理论,通 过设置单元内部节点,对弯曲转角和翘曲角采取独立插值的 方法,建立了可以考虑剪切变形、弯扭耦合和二次剪应力影 响的空间薄壁截面梁几何非线性有限元模型。以拉格朗日 格式描述几何非线性应变推得几何刚度矩阵.算例表明所建 立模型具有良好的精度,适用于空间薄壁结构的几何非线性 有限元分析.

关键词:空间梁;薄壁结构;几何非线性;刚度矩阵;有限元

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Geometrical Stiffness Matrix of Spatial Thinwalled Beams in Total-Lagrangian Formulation

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Abstract: Based on the theories of Timoshenko's beams and Vlasov's thin-walled members, a new geometrically nonlinear beam element model is developed by placing an interior node in the element and applying independent interpolation to bending angles and warp, in which factors such as shear deformation, coupling of flexure and torsion, and second shear stress are all considered. Thereafter, geometrical nonlinear strain in Total-Lagrangian is formulated and geometrical stiffness matrix is deduced. Examples manifest that the developed model is accurate and feasible in analyzing thin-walled structures.

Key words: spatial beams; thin-walled structures; geometrical nonlinearity; stiffness matrix; finite element

由于钢结构延性好、施工周期短并可以满足空 间灵活分割的建筑要求,所以在工业和民用建筑中 得到广泛应用.为了充分发挥钢材的高强特性,工程 中梁、柱以及支撑等构件通常均制作成薄壁杆件,对 于主要承受弯曲荷载的薄壁杆件又称为薄壁梁.

薄壁梁方面的研究已有几十年历史,近几年来 主要集中在以下几方面:极限状态^[1-3]、本构关系^[4] 以及几何非线性.几何非线性中考虑了剪切变形和 (或)弯扭耦合的影响^[5-6]、大转动^[7-8]、侧向屈 曲^[9-10]、弯扭屈曲^[11]、后屈曲^[12]以及塑性分 歧^[13]等.

薄壁杆件在外荷载的作用下主要发生弯曲和扭转变形.如果梁的跨高比较小,剪切变形在横向变形中将占有相当的比重,必须予以考虑,否则会引起很大的误差.如果截面剪心和形心不重合,薄壁梁在横向荷载作用下弯曲变形的同时会伴随扭转变形,即弯扭耦合现象.在扭转荷载作用下薄壁截面梁发生翘曲变形,如果翘曲受到约束,不仅产生翘曲正应力,还产生相应的翘曲剪应力(即二次剪应力),而该剪应力对剪心的二次扭矩必然会对扭转变形产生一定的影响.

有限元模型中考虑薄壁梁剪切变形影响的方法 主要有4种:混合有限元法^[14]、C⁰连续型 Timoshenko梁元法^[15-17]、以控制微分方程组的齐 次解作为单元插值函数的方法^[18]和以修正的 Hermitian 多项式作为插值函数的方法^[19].

在剪切和扭转变形的耦合问题上,Kim 等^[20]根据Hellinger-Reissner 广义变分原理建立了考虑剪切变形耦合作用的薄壁截面梁单元,但没有考虑约束扭转下扭转角沿轴向坐标的非线性变化.

在弯曲变形和扭转变形的耦合问题上,Hu 等^[18]和 Kim 等^[20]等通过分析任意截面的运动建立了考虑不对称截面弯扭耦合影响的薄壁梁单元模型.

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但考虑二次剪应力对扭转影响的薄壁梁模型在 文献中还未见到.而将横向剪切变形、扭转剪切变形 及其耦合、不对称截面弯曲和扭转之间的耦合以及 二次剪应力对扭转的影响等这些因素均考虑在内的 薄壁梁单元在文献中也未见到.一个良好的薄壁梁 单元模型应当将这些因素考虑进来才能真实地反映 薄壁梁的力学特性,进行准确的有限元分析.

笔者基于 Timoshenko 梁理论和 Vlasov 薄壁杆 件约束扭转理论,通过设置单元内部节点,对弯曲转 角和翘曲角采用独立插值的方法,建立了可同时考 虑上述各个因素综合影响的空间薄壁截面梁单元, 并将其拓展到非线性领域,得到完全拉格朗日(TL) 格式的几何非线性有限元模型.

通过算例与有限元软件 ANSYS 中可以考虑翘曲的 beam189 梁单元以及 shell181 壳单元进行对比和验证,结果表明本文薄壁梁单元模型是令人满意的,与壳单元 shell181 的计算结果基本吻合,在精度方面明显优于 ANSYS 的 beam189 梁单元.

1 插值函数

空间薄壁梁单元的局部坐标如图 1 所示, *x* 轴 通过截面形心, *y* 轴和*z* 轴为截面的形心主惯性轴, 单元两端结点分别为 *i* 和 *j*, 单元的长度为 *l*, *m* 为 内部结点. 空间薄壁梁在荷载作用下单元位移记为

 $\boldsymbol{u} = \{u_0 \quad v_s \quad w_s \quad \theta_x \quad \theta_y \quad \theta_z \quad \theta\}^{T}$ (1) 式中: u_0 为截面形心沿 x 轴的位移; v_s, w_s 分别为 截面剪心在 y, z 轴方向的平动位移; $\theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z$ 分别 为截面绕x, y, z 轴的转角; θ 为翘曲角.



图 1 单元坐标 Fig.1 Coordinates of the element

根据材料力学和薄壁结构力学,轴向位移可采 用两结点 Lagrange 插值,横向位移和扭转角可采用 两结点 Hermite 插值

$$u_0 = N_{\text{L}2,1} u_{0i} + N_{\text{L}2,2} u_{0j} \tag{2}$$

$$v_{\rm s} = N_{\rm H1} v_{\rm si} + N_{\rm H2} v_{\rm sj} + N_{\rm H3} \left. \frac{{\rm d} v_{\rm s}}{{\rm d} x} \right|_{i} + N_{\rm H4} \left. \frac{{\rm d} v_{\rm s}}{{\rm d} x} \right|_{j}$$
(3)

$$w_{\rm s} = N_{\rm H1} w_{\rm si} + N_{\rm H2} w_{\rm sj} + N_{\rm H3} \left. \frac{{\rm d} w_{\rm s}}{{\rm d} x} \right|_{i} + N_{\rm H4} \left. \frac{{\rm d} w_{\rm s}}{{\rm d} x} \right|_{j}$$
(4)

$$\theta_{x} = N_{\mathrm{HI}} \theta_{xi} + N_{\mathrm{H2}} \theta_{xj} + N_{\mathrm{H3}} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta_{x}}{\mathrm{d}x} \right|_{i} + N_{\mathrm{H4}} \left. \frac{\mathrm{d}\theta_{x}}{\mathrm{d}x} \right|_{j}$$
(5)

式中: u_{0i} , v_{si} , w_{si} , θ_{xi} 为单元在结点i处的截面形 心沿x轴的位移、截面剪心在y,z轴方向的平动位 移以及截面绕剪心的扭转角; u_{0j} , v_{sj} , w_{sj} , θ_{xj} 为单 元在结点j处的截面对应的位移.

$$N_{\rm L2,1} = 1 - \zeta, \quad N_{\rm L2,2} = \zeta$$
 (6)

$$N_{\rm H1} = 1 - 3\zeta^2 + 2\zeta^3, \quad N_{\rm H2} = 3\zeta^2 - 2\zeta^3, \\ N_{\rm H3} = (\zeta - 2\zeta^2 + \zeta^3)L, \quad N_{\rm H4} = (-\zeta^2 + \zeta^3)L$$
(7)
$$\zeta = x/l$$
(8)

为了考虑剪切变形和二次剪应力的影响,对弯曲转角和翘曲角采用了独立插值的方法.考虑到横向位移和弯曲转角同阶插值会造成剪切锁死而减缩积分会导致零能模式,这里引入单元内部结点 m (图 1),这样弯曲转角和翘曲角可采用三结点 Lagrange 插值

$$\mathcal{G}_{y} = N_{\mathrm{L}3,1} \theta_{yi} + N_{\mathrm{L}3,2} \theta_{yj} + N_{\mathrm{L}3,3} \theta_{ym} \qquad (9)$$

$$\theta_z = N_{\mathrm{L}3,1} \theta_{zi} + N_{\mathrm{L}3,2} \theta_{zj} + N_{\mathrm{L}3,3} \theta_{zm} \qquad (10)$$

 $\theta = N_{I3,1}\theta_i + N_{I3,2}\theta_j + N_{I3,3}\theta_m$ (11) 式中: $\theta_{yi}, \theta_{zi}, \theta_i$ 为单元在结点*i*处的截面绕*y*,*z*轴的弯曲转角以及翘曲角; $\theta_{yj}, \theta_{zj}, \theta_j$ 和 $\theta_{ym}, \theta_{zm}, \theta_m$ 分别为单元在结点*j*,*m*处的截面对应的位移.其中

$$N_{\text{L}3,1} = 1 - 3\zeta + 2\zeta^2, N_{\text{L}3,2} = -\zeta + \zeta$$

$$2\zeta^{2}, N_{\rm L3,3} = 4\zeta - 4\zeta^{2}$$
(12)

式(3)~(5)中横向位移在结点处的一阶导数以 及式(9)~(11)中中间结点对应的转角和翘曲位移 可以看成是与单元间位移协调无关的内部结点位移

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{i} = \left\{ \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{v}_{s}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}} \middle|_{i} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{w}_{s}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}} \middle|_{i} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{v}_{s}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}} \middle|_{j} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{w}_{s}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}} \middle|_{j} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{x}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}} \middle|_{i} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\theta}_{x}}{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{x}} \middle|_{j} \quad \boldsymbol{\theta}_{ym} \quad \boldsymbol{\theta}_{zm} \quad \boldsymbol{\theta}_{m} \right\}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(13)

而外部结点位移向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{u}_{e} &= \{ u_{0i} \quad v_{si} \quad w_{si} \quad \theta_{xi} \quad \theta_{yi} \quad \theta_{zi} \quad \theta_{i} \\ u_{0j} \quad v_{sj} \quad w_{sj} \quad \theta_{xj} \quad \theta_{yj} \quad \theta_{zj} \quad \theta_{j} \}^{\mathrm{T}} (14) \\ & \texttt{i} \neq \texttt{i} \neq \texttt{i} \neq \texttt{i} \neq \texttt{i} \neq \texttt{i} \neq \texttt{i} = \texttt{i} \neq \texttt{i} \\ \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{u}_0 = \{ \boldsymbol{u}_e^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{u}_i^{\mathrm{T}} \}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
(16)

(15)

$$N$$
为形函数矩阵,且

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} N_{u}^{T} & N_{v}^{T} & N_{w}^{T} & N_{\partial x}^{T} & N_{\partial y}^{T} & N_{\partial z}^{T} & N_{\theta}^{T} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$
(17)

 $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{\cdot} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{0}$

2 位移与应变

在荷载作用下,以 y,z 轴为形心主惯性轴的薄壁 截面运动如图 2,0 为形心, $S(y_s,z_s)$ 为剪心, y_s,z_s 为剪心的 y,z 轴坐标;P(y,z)为截面中线上任意一 点.点 P(y,z)发生的位移可分解为以下分量:

(1) 沿截面法向的位移,即沿 x 轴的位移. ①截面沿 x 轴方向平动引起的轴向位移 u_0 . ②截面绕 y 轴和 z 轴转动引起的轴向位移 $z\theta_y(x) - y\theta_z(x)$. ③ 扭转翘曲引起的轴向位移 $-\omega(s)\theta(x)$,其中, ω 为以剪心为扇性极点的扇性坐标,s 为沿截面中线的自然坐标.于是点 P(y,z)的轴向位移可以表示为

$$u(s,x) = u_0(x) + z\theta_y(x) - y\theta_z(x) - \omega(s)\theta(x)$$
(18)

(2) 截面平面内的位移,即 yOz 平面内的位移. ①截面沿 z 轴和 y 轴平动引起的位移 w_s 和 v_s ,这 时,O, S, P 点分别经 O', S', P'移动到 O'', S'', P''.②截面绕剪心 S 转动引起的沿 y 轴和 z 轴方向的位 移 $-(z - z_s)\theta_x$ 和 $(y - y_s)\theta_x$,这时点 O'', P''移动 到 O''', P'''. 于是点 P(y, z)的横向位移为 v(y, z) = $v_s - (z - z_s)\theta_x$, $w(y, z) = w_s + (y - y_s)\theta_x$.



Fig.2 Displacements of cross section

由于薄壁截面形状一般比较复杂,通常采用曲 线坐标来描述其上点的位移、应变和应力.这样, P 点横向位移可以用该点处的切向位移 ξ 和法向位移 η 表示,并假定 ξ 与 y 轴的夹角为 β , $P''P''' 与 <math>\xi$ 的夹 角为 α ,则 S''P''与 y 轴的夹角 $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha - \beta$. h 为剪 心到点 P 处切线方向的距离.于是有

$$\xi(s,x) = -(z - z_s)\theta_x \cos(\alpha + \varphi) + (y - y_s)\theta_x \cdot \sin(\alpha + \varphi) + v_s \partial y / \partial s + w_s \partial z / \partial s = h\theta_x + v_s \partial y / \partial s + w_s \partial z / \partial s$$
(19)

 $\eta(s,x) = w_{s}\partial y/\partial s - v_{s}\partial z/\partial s + \theta_{x}\sin\alpha = w_{s}\partial y/\partial s - v_{s}\partial z/\partial s + (y - y_{s})\theta_{x}\cos\beta + (z - z_{s})\theta_{x}\sin\beta = w_{s}\partial y/\partial s - v_{s}\partial z/\partial s + \theta_{x}[(y - y_{s})\partial y/\partial s + (z - z_{s})\partial z/\partial s] = w_{s}\partial y/\partial s - v_{s}\partial z/\partial s + r_{n}\theta_{x}$ (20)

式中,h 为剪心到点 P 处切线方向的距离.式(18)~(20)写成矩阵形式为

$$\vec{u} = \begin{cases} u \\ \xi \\ \eta \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & z & -y & -\omega \\ 0 & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} & h & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} & r_n & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot u = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_u \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\varepsilon} \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\eta} \end{bmatrix} \cdot u = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot u = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot \boldsymbol{N} \cdot u_0 = \boldsymbol{\Psi} \cdot u_0 \quad (21)$$

其中

 (αi)

$$\Psi = \boldsymbol{\Phi} \cdot \boldsymbol{N} \tag{22}$$

这样,TL格式描述的Green应变的增量形式可以表示为

$$\Delta \varepsilon_{x} = \Delta \varepsilon_{x,L_{0}} + \Delta \varepsilon_{x,L_{1}} + \Delta_{x,N}$$
(23)
$$\Delta \gamma_{sv} = \Delta \gamma_{sv,L_{0}} + \Delta \gamma_{sv,L_{1}} + \Delta \gamma_{sv,N}$$
(24)

式中: $\Delta \varepsilon_{x,L_0}$ 和 $\Delta \gamma_{xx,L_0}$ 表示线性应变增量; $\Delta \varepsilon_{x,L_1}$ 和 $\Delta \gamma_{xx,L_1}$ 表示与初位移对应的线性应变增量; $\Delta \varepsilon_{x,N}$ 和 $\Delta \gamma_{xx,N}$ 表示非线性应变增量,且

$$\Delta \varepsilon_{x, L_{0}} = \frac{\partial (\Delta u)}{\partial x} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial \Delta u}{\partial x} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{u} \cdot \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \cdot \Delta u_{0}$$

$$(25)$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon_{x, L_{1}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial (\Delta u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial (\Delta \xi)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial (\Delta \eta)}{\partial x} =$$

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdot \frac{\partial N^{\mathrm{T}}}{\partial x} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\Phi}_{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{u} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\xi}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\xi} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\eta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\eta}) \cdot \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \cdot$$

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{u}_0 = \boldsymbol{u}_0^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\cdot} (\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{\mathrm{T}} / \partial \boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{\cdot} (\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi} / \partial \boldsymbol{x}) \boldsymbol{\cdot} \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_0 \quad (26)$$

$$\Delta \varepsilon_{x,N} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial (\Delta u)}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial (\Delta \varepsilon)}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial (\Delta \eta)}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u_0^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\partial x} (\boldsymbol{\Phi}_u^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_u + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\varepsilon}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\varepsilon} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\eta}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\eta}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{N}}{\partial x} \Delta u_0 = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u_0^{\mathrm{T}} (\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{\mathrm{T}} / \partial x) (\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi} / \partial x) \Delta u_0 \qquad (27)$$

$$\Delta \gamma_{sr,\mathbf{L}_{0}} = \partial(\Delta u) / \partial s + \partial(\Delta \xi) / \partial x = \left[(\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{u} / \partial s) \mathbf{N} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\xi} (\partial \mathbf{N} / \partial x) \right] \Delta \boldsymbol{\mu}_{0}$$
(28)
$$\partial u \ \partial (\Delta u) \quad \partial \xi \ \partial (\Delta \xi) \quad \partial \eta \ \partial (\Delta \eta)$$

$$\Delta \gamma_{\rm sr,L_1} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial (\Delta u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial s} \frac{\partial (\Delta s)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial s} \frac{\partial (\Delta \eta)}{\partial x} +$$

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta u)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\Delta \xi)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\Delta \eta)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} =$$

$$u_{0}^{T} N^{T} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_{u}^{T}}{\partial s} \Phi_{u} + \frac{\partial \Phi_{\xi}^{T}}{\partial s} \Phi_{\xi} + \frac{\partial \Phi_{\eta}^{T}}{\partial s} \Phi_{\eta} \right) \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Delta u_{0} +$$

$$u_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial N^{T}}{\partial x} \left(\Phi_{u}^{T} \frac{\partial \Phi_{u}}{\partial s} + \Phi_{\xi}^{T} \frac{\partial \Phi_{\xi}}{\partial s} + \Phi_{\eta}^{T} \frac{\partial \Phi_{\eta}}{\partial s} \right) N \cdot$$

$$\Delta u_{0} = u_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial \Psi^{T}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \Delta u_{0} + u_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial \Psi^{T}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial s} \Delta u_{0} \quad (29)$$

$$\Delta \gamma_{sx,N} = \frac{\partial(\Delta u)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\Delta u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\Delta \xi)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\Delta \xi)}{\partial x} +$$

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta \eta)}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\Delta \eta)}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u_{0}^{T} N^{T} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_{u}^{T}}{\partial s} \Phi_{u} + \frac{\partial \Phi_{\xi}^{T}}{\partial s} \Phi_{u} + \frac{\partial \Phi_{\xi}^{T}}{\partial s} \Phi_{\eta} \right) \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Delta u_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta u_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial N^{T}}{\partial x} \cdot$$

$$\left(\Phi_{u}^{T} \frac{\partial \Phi_{u}}{\partial s} + \Phi_{\xi}^{T} \frac{\partial \Phi_{\xi}}{\partial s} + \Phi_{\eta}^{T} \frac{\partial \Phi_{\eta}}{\partial s} \right) N \Delta u_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u_{0}^{T} \cdot$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi^{T}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \Delta u_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta u_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial s} \Delta u_{0} \quad (30)$$

.

式(23)和(24)写成矩阵形式为

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{x} \\ \Delta \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{sx} \end{pmatrix} = \Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L_{0}} + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{L_{1}} + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{N} =$$

$$(\mathbf{B}_{L_0} + \mathbf{B}_{L_1} + \mathbf{B}_N) \Delta u_0 = \mathbf{B} \Delta u_0 \qquad (31)$$

其中, **B** = **B**_{L_0} + **B**_{L_1} + **B**_N 为几何矩阵, 且

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{L_0} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Phi}_u(\partial \boldsymbol{N}/\partial x) \\ (\partial \boldsymbol{\Phi}_u/\partial s)\boldsymbol{N} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{\boldsymbol{\xi}}(\partial \boldsymbol{N}/\partial x) \end{bmatrix}$$
(32)

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1},1} \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1},2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{T}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}}{\partial x} \\ \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{T}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}}{\partial x} + \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{T} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{T}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix}$$
(33)

$$\boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{N}} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{N},1} \\ \boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{N},2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}}{\partial x} \\ \frac{1}{2} \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\Psi}}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix}$$
(34)

3 几何刚度矩阵

线性化后 TL 格式的增量虚功方程的张量形 式为

$$\int_{V} \delta(\Delta \varepsilon_{ij,L}) (\Delta S_{ij}) dV + \int_{V} \delta(\Delta \varepsilon_{ij,N}) (S_{ij}) dV = \Delta W - \int_{V} \delta(\Delta \varepsilon_{ij,L}) (S_{ij}) dV$$
(35)

式中:Sij为 Kirchhoff 应力; εij为 Green 应变; 右下

标L和N分别表示 Green 应变增量的线性部分和非 线性部分;W为外力做的功.将式(31)代入式(35), 并考虑到

 $\delta \Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{\mathrm{N}} = \delta \boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{N}} \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_0 + \boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{N}} \delta \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_0 =$

$$2\boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{N}}\delta\Delta\boldsymbol{u}_{0} = \boldsymbol{\widetilde{B}}_{\mathrm{N}}\delta\Delta\boldsymbol{u}_{0} \qquad (36)$$

为 Kirchhoff 剪应力增量; $\tilde{\boldsymbol{B}}_{N} = 2\boldsymbol{B}_{N}; \boldsymbol{D}_{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{E} & 0\\ 0 & G \end{bmatrix}$,

E, G 分別为弾性模量和剪切模量.于是有 $\int_{V} \delta \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{T} (\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{0}}^{T} + \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}}^{T}) \boldsymbol{D}_{e} (\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{0}} + \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}}) \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0} dV +$ $\int_{V} \delta \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{T} \boldsymbol{B}_{N}^{T} S dV = \delta \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{T} \boldsymbol{Q} -$

$$\int_{V} \delta \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0}^{\mathrm{T}} (\boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{L}_{0}}^{\mathrm{T}} + \boldsymbol{B}_{\mathrm{L}_{1}}^{\mathrm{T}}) \boldsymbol{S} \mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{V}$$
(38)

根据变分的任意性,由式(38)可得

$$\int_{V} (\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{0}}^{T} + \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}}^{T}) \boldsymbol{D}_{e} (\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{0}} + \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}}) \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0} dV + \int_{V} \boldsymbol{B}_{N}^{T} \boldsymbol{S} dV = \boldsymbol{Q} - \int_{V} (\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{0}}^{T} + \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}}^{T}) \boldsymbol{S} dV \quad (39)$$

式(39)中 $\int_{V} \widetilde{B}_{N}^{T} S dV$ 又可以变形为

$$\int_{V} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{B}}_{N}^{T} \boldsymbol{S} dV = \int_{V} [\widetilde{\boldsymbol{B}}_{N,1}^{T} \quad \widetilde{\boldsymbol{B}}_{N,2}^{T}] \cdot {\binom{S_{x}}{S_{sx}}} dV =$$
$$\int_{V} [\widetilde{\boldsymbol{B}}_{N,1}^{T} S_{x} + \widetilde{\boldsymbol{B}}_{N,2}^{T} S_{sx}] dV = \int_{V} \boldsymbol{G}^{T} \boldsymbol{M} \boldsymbol{G} \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{0} dV$$
(40)

其中,
$$G = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial s} \end{cases}$$
, $M = \begin{bmatrix} I_{3 \times 3} S_x & I_{3 \times 3} S_{sx} \\ I_{3 \times 3} S_{sx} & 0_{3 \times 3} \end{bmatrix}$, $I_{3 \times 3}$ 为

3×3的单位阵.将式(40)代入式(39)可得

$$(K_{e} + K_{G})\Delta u_{0} = Q - f_{\sigma}$$
 (41)
式中, K_{e} 为考虑初位移的弹性矩阵,且

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{e} = \int_{V} (\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{0}}^{T} + \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}}^{T}) \boldsymbol{D}_{e} (\boldsymbol{B}_{L_{0}} + \boldsymbol{B}_{L_{1}}) dV \quad (42)$$

 K_G 为几何矩阵, $K_G = \int_V G^T M G dV. f_o$ 为初应力的等效结点力, $f_o = \int_V (B_{L_0}^T + B_{L_1}^T) S dV.$ 此时得到的刚度 矩阵和初应力的等效结点荷载向量中还包括内部结 点参数对应的元素,通常要将它在单元级的平衡方 程中凝聚掉.式(41)可以改写为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_{ee,14\times14} & \mathbf{K}_{ei,14\times9} \\ \mathbf{K}_{ie,9\times14} & \mathbf{K}_{ii,9\times9} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{e,14\times1} \\ \Delta \boldsymbol{u}_{i,9\times1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{F}_{e} \\ \mathbf{F}_{i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (43)$$

式中: $\Delta u_{e,14\times1}$, F_e 分别表示外部结点位移及其对应的荷载向量; $\Delta u_{i,9\times1}$, F_i 分别表示内部结点位移及其对应的荷载向量; $\begin{pmatrix} F_e \\ F_i \end{pmatrix} = Q - f_\sigma$.将式(43)展开得

$$\mathbf{K}_{ee} \Delta \mathbf{u}_{e} + \mathbf{K}_{ei} \Delta \mathbf{u}_{i} = \mathbf{F}_{e}$$
(44)
$$\mathbf{K}_{ie} \Delta \mathbf{u}_{e} + \mathbf{K}_{ii} \Delta \mathbf{u}_{i} = \mathbf{F}_{i}$$
(45)

将式(45)求得的 Δu_i 代入式(44)可得($K_{ee} - K_{ei}(K_{ii})^{-1}K_{ie}$) $\Delta u_e = F_e - K_{ei}(K_{ii})^{-1}F_i$,即 $k \Delta u_e = f$, 式中:k 为凝聚后的单元刚度矩阵, $k = K_{ee} - K_{ei} \cdot (K_{ii})^{-1}K_{ie}$;f 为凝聚后的单元结点荷载向量, $f = F_e - K_{ei}(K_{ii})^{-1}F_i$.

4 有限元求解

式(41)所示的非线性平衡方程可采用 N-R 方 法并结合球面显式弧长法求解.球面显式弧长法的 第 *i* 载荷步的第 *i* 次迭代的位移增量可以表示为

 $\delta u = \delta u_1 + \delta u_{\Pi}$ (46) 式中: $\delta u_1 = K^{-1}Q$, K 为第 *i* 载荷步的第 *j* - 1 次迭代 后更新的刚度矩阵, Q 为荷载向量; $\Delta u_{\Pi} = -K^{-1}R$, R 为第 *i* 载荷步的第 *j* - 1 次迭代后的结点不平衡力. 第 *i* 载荷步的第 *j* 次迭代的荷载因子增量为

$$\delta \lambda = (R - \Delta \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \delta \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{II}}) / (\Delta \lambda + \Delta \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \delta \boldsymbol{u}_{\mathrm{I}}) \quad (47)$$

式中: $R = -\frac{s_0^2}{\|t_1\|}$ ($\|t_1\| - s_0$), $t_1 =$

 $\sqrt{\|t^2\|} + \delta u^{\mathrm{T}} \delta u + \delta \overline{\lambda^2}, \|.\|$ 为矩阵二范数, t 为 第 *i* 载荷步的第 *j* 次迭代后的荷载位移增量向量, s₀ 为弧长增量, $\delta \overline{\lambda} = -\frac{\Delta u^{\mathrm{T}} \delta u_{\mathrm{II}}}{\Delta \lambda + \Delta u^{\mathrm{T}} \delta u_{\mathrm{I}}}, \Delta u = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \delta u_k,$ $\Delta \lambda = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \delta \lambda_k.$

5 算例分析

根据推导的几何刚度矩阵,用 C♯.NET 语言编制了有限元计算程序,并通过弹性分析和非线性分析验证该模型的准确性和适用性.

算例 1:图 3 所示悬臂薄壁截面梁在自由端受 扭矩 $T = 1\ 000\ \text{N} \cdot \text{cm}$ 和横向力 $Q = -1\ 000\ \text{N}$ 作 用,材料的弹性模量 $E = 2.1 \times 10^7\ \text{N} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,泊松比 $\mu = 0.25$.不同模型对比如表 1,本文模型的计算结 果更接近解析解和 shell181 的数值解,明显优于 beam189 梁单元.



		-		
计管方法	单元粉	竖向位移/	扭转角/	翘曲角/
月异刀伝	半九奴	10 ⁻² cm	10 ⁻³ rad	10^{-6} rad
解析解		-4.76	1.29	8.43
Shell181	1 280	-4.89	1.32	8.51
本文模型	2	-4.97	1.29	8.42
beam189	2	- 5.67	1.33	8.51

翘曲角沿梁长度的分布对比如图 4 所示.从中 可以看出,按照本文模型计算的梁单元翘曲角与按 照薄壁杆件约束扭转理论的初参数法(解析解)计算 的结果基本一致,而 beam189 梁单元计算的翘曲角 精度在中间部分要略差一些.

算例 2:图 5 所示威廉平面刚架是结构几何非 线性分析的经典算例.基本参数取值为:材料的弹 性模量 E = 7.1×10⁴ MPa,截面面积 A = 1.181 0 cm²,惯性矩 I = 0.037 5 cm⁴.顶点处作用一竖向荷 载 P.有限元程序和解析解^[21]计算的荷载和顶点竖 向位移关系如图 6,由图 6 可见,本文模型的计算结 果与解析解非常接近,从而验证了本文模型在几何 非线性分析方面的正确性.

算例 3: 悬臂薄壁截面梁及其截面型式如图 7 所示,轴向荷载 P 和干扰横向载荷载 Q 作用在自由 端,且 P = -1×10⁵ N,Q = 0.001 P = 100 N.计算 中,本文模型和 beam189 划分了 3 个单元,shell181 划分了 1 280 个单元.图 8 为本文所建的有限元模型 的计算结果与 ANSYS 的 beam189 梁单元和 shell181 的计算结果对比.从图 8 可以看出在划分 3 个单元 情况下,本文模型的计算结果已与 ANSYS 的 shell181 划分 1 280 个单元的计算结果基本一致.而 beam189 梁单元与本文模型以及 shell181 壳单元的 计算结果在非线性阶段有较大的差异,可见其在分 析薄壁截面梁几何非线性方面精度还不够好,本文 模型明显优于 beam189 梁单元.

2.0

1.00

顶点位移 / cm

1.50

 $\mathbf{A} y$

Ō

20

b 截面型式

→ she11181

——本文模型

-**▲** beam189

5

 $\mathbf{6}$

 $\mathbf{4}$

3

30



趋于一致.而图 10c 荷载翘曲角关系曲线显示, beam189 的计算结果在弹性阶段表现出较大的翘曲 刚度,进入非线性后刚度迅速降低,是不够合理的; 而本文模型则非常接近 shell181 壳单元的计算结 果,其计算精度明显优于 beam189 梁单元.

6 结语

以一般空间薄壁截面梁为研究对象,通过设置 单元内部结点,对弯曲转角和翘曲角采用独立插值 的方法,考虑了剪切变形及其耦合作用、弯扭耦合、 二次剪应力以及几何非线性的影响,建立了空间薄 壁梁单元.推导出大变形下完全拉格朗日格式几何 刚度矩阵.然后用面向对象语言C#.NET 编制了有 限元程序.算例表明,本文模型是准确的、可靠的,与 理论解和 ANSYS 的 shell181 的壳单元的计算结果 基本 一致,在精确度方面明显优于 ANSYS 的 beam189 梁单元,适用于空间薄壁杆系结构的有限 元分析.

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