平面壳单元的编写

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Part I

程序思路

有弹性力学中我们有公式:

由平板弯曲造成应变:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{xx1} \\ \tau_{yy1} \\ \tau_{xy1} \end{bmatrix} = -z \times \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \beta_x}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \beta_y}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \beta_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \beta_x}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{xz} \end{bmatrix} = E \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \beta_x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yz} \end{array}\right] = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \beta_x \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \beta_y \end{array}\right]$$

田溥膜应力造成的应变:
$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \\ \tau_{xy2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$
 对其进行虚功原理分析,得到方程:

对其进行虚功原理分析,得到万程:
$$\int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx1} & \varepsilon_{yy1} & \varepsilon_{xy1} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \tau_{xx1} \\ \tau_{yy1} \\ \tau_{xy1} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xz} & \varepsilon_{yz} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yz} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \\ \tau_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \\ \tau_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \\ \tau_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \\ \tau_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \tau_{xx2} \\ \tau_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{yy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{xy2} \end{array} \right] dz dA + k \int_{A} \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \varepsilon_{xx2} & \varepsilon_{xy2}$$

 $=\int_A wpdA$

(注: 由于选取的是中性面, 平板弯曲和薄膜应力在交叉项积分为0, 因而可 以直接解耦)

所以类比之前的刚度矩阵构造,我们可以构造单元刚度矩阵为:

$$K = \int_{A} (B_{\kappa}^{T} C_{b} B_{\kappa} + B_{\gamma}^{T} C_{s} B_{\gamma} + B_{p}^{T} C_{p} B_{p}) dA$$

此时便按照原STAP90程序计算结果即可

本题使用的是八节点单元,坐标变化为四节点的线性变换,即为亚参元。

Part II 收敛性分析

本程序使用八节点单元

平板弯曲部分:

由已知的形函数结构知道,元素中的场可以写成如下形式: $w^e=a_1+a_2x+a_3y+a_4x^2+a_5xy+a_6y^2+a_7x^2y+a_8xy^2$ 而单元平板弯曲常应力场中位移表示为: $u^e=b_1+b_2x+b_3y+b_4x^2+b_5xy+b_6y^2$ 明显 w^e 可精确重构 u^e

薄膜应力部分:

由己知的形函数结构知道,元素中的场可以写成如下形式: $w^e=a_1+a_2x+a_3y+a_4x^2+a_5xy+a_6y^2+a_7x^2y+a_8xy^2$ 而单元薄膜应力常应力场中位移表示为: $u^e=b_1+b_2x+b_3y$ 明显 w^e 可精确重构 u^e

Part III 分片实验

平板弯曲部分: (用悬臂梁精确解模拟)

对于悬臂梁问题,我们有已知的精确解:

 $w = \frac{Mx^2}{2EI}$ $\beta = \frac{Mx}{EI}$ 我们可以给出厚度为0.1: $I = 2 \int_{-0.05}^{0.05} z^2 dz = 1/6000$ 因此我们有: $w = 2.4 \times 10^{-5} x^2 = 0.384E - 01$ $\beta_x = 4.8 \times 10^{-5} x = 0.192E - 02$ 而在STAP90算出结果如下:

D I S P L A C E M E N T S

NODE	X-DISPLACEMENT	Y-DISPLACEMENT	Z-DISPLACEMENT
1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
2	0.38400E-01	0.19200E-02	0.00000E+00
3	0.38400E-01	0.19200E-02	0.00000E+00
4	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
5	0.96000E-02	0.96000E-03	0.00000E+00
6	0.38400E-01	0.19200E-02	0.00000E+00
7	0.96000E-02	0.96000E-03	0.00000E+00
8	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00

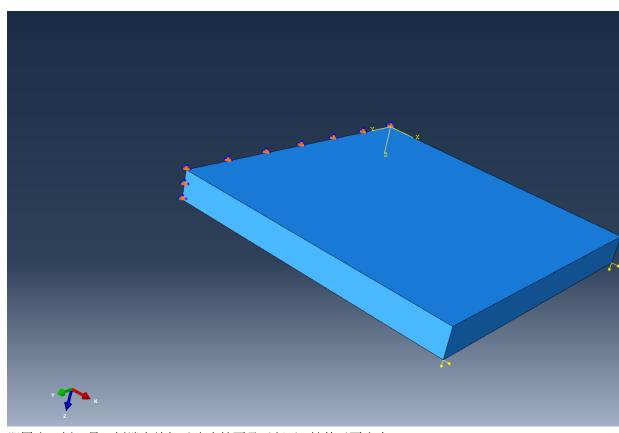
可以得到精确解

薄膜应力部分: (用平面应力精确解模拟)

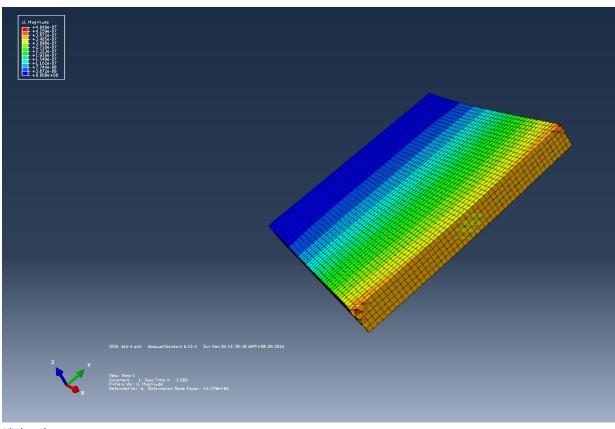
与之前平面应力部分完全一样,因此此处忽略

Part IV 实例验证

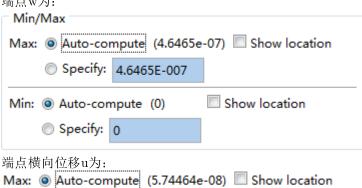
算一个如下实例:



即固定一侧,另一侧端点施加垂直中性面及平行于X轴的平面应力 算例结果如下:



端点w为:



通过STAP90壳单元计算得:

O Specify: 5.74464E-008

DISPLACEMENTS

NODE	W	BETA X	BETA Y	U	V
1	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
2	0.4347E-06	0.4099E-07	0.0000E+00	0.2120E-08	0.6787E-09
3	0.4347E-06	0.4099E-07	0.0000E+00	0.2120E-08	-0.6787E-09
4	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00
5	0.1150E-06	0.2199E-07	0.0000E+00	0.1009E-08	0.1174E-09
6	0.4339E-06	0.4093E-07	-0.6617E-23	0.1160E-08	-0.7238E-24
7	0.1150E-06	0.2199E-07	0.0000E+00	0.1009E-08	-0.1174E-09
8	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00	0.0000E+00

可见十分接近算例的abaqus解