

APRIL 30, 2022

力密度法结构找形 研究与实现

内容

- 1. 力密度法介绍
- 2. 找形流程
- 3. 样例展示(轮辐式张拉屋盖)
- 4. 自重下找形
- 5. 结论和下一步工作
- 6. 简单教程

力密度法介绍

• 基于力和杆件长度的比值,即"力密度"

$$\rho = \frac{F}{L}$$

• 每个节点都处于轴力静力平衡,且杆件走向与其内力平行



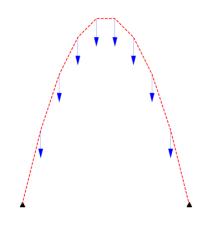
• 假设: 拉杆力密度为正值, 压杆力密度为负值

$$\rho \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{if } N > 0 \\ < 0 & \text{if } N < 0 \end{cases}$$

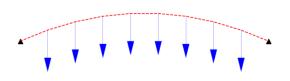
• 可假设所有杆件力密度为定值,或分组定值:杆件越长,轴力越大

力密度法介绍

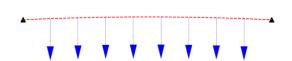
• 整体力密度越大,结构矢高越小;反之整体力密度越小,结构矢高越大







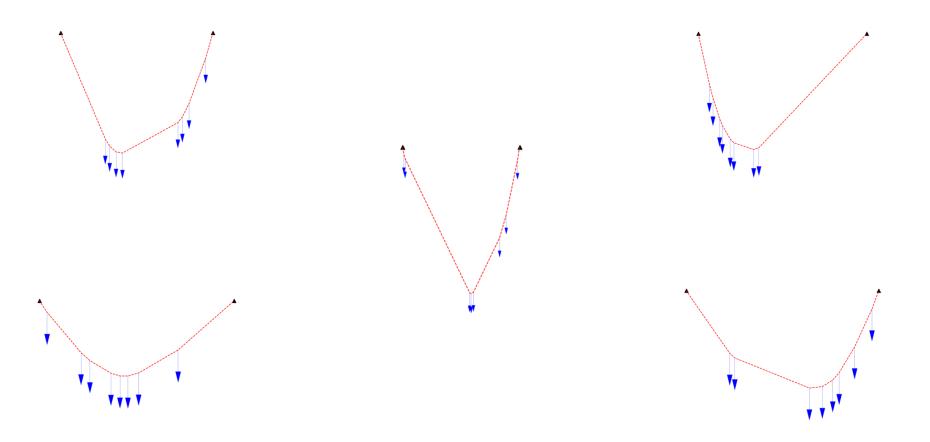
$$\rho = -10$$



$$\rho = -100$$

力密度法介绍

• 与某节点相连的杆件,力密度越大的杆件长度越小,力密度越小的杆件长度越大



找形流程

> 采用自编Python程序实现

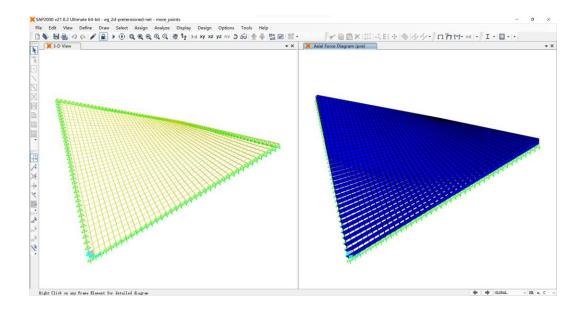
- 输入: 网格定义、边界约束、初始荷载、初始节点位置、力密度值 or SAP2000初始模型
- 输出: 符合静力平衡的新节点位置和杆件内力

```
aaa = TwoDShapeFinding(m, n, 2)
aaa.set_fix(*constrain)
aaa.set_init_F(*loading)
aaa.set_init_z(*boundary_z)
aaa.set_connectivities()
aaa.set_force_density(1000)
```



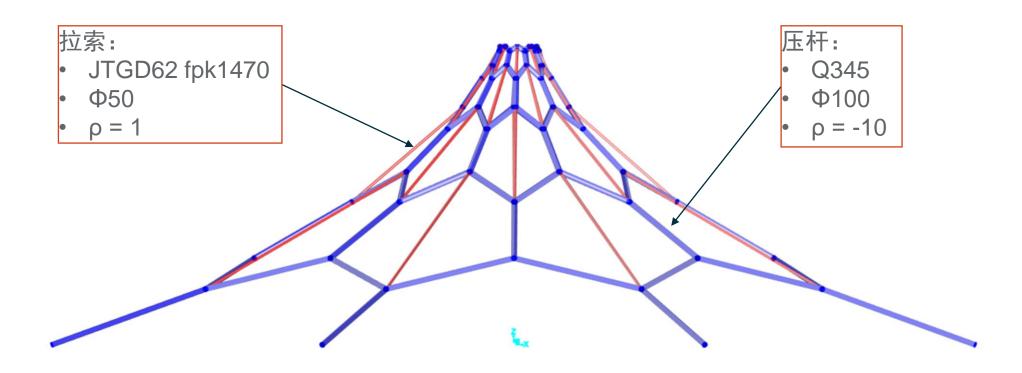






找形流程

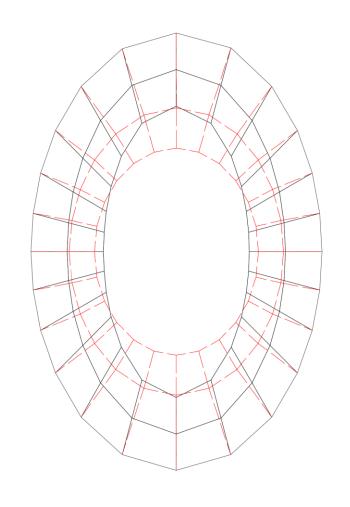
• 可在SAP2000中对构件进行分组,指定不同的材料属性、截面和力密度值

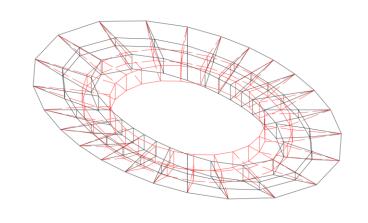


- 初始形状为同心椭圆
 - 外环300mx200m
 - 内环200mx100m,矢高15m
 - 径向索为直线

■找形后

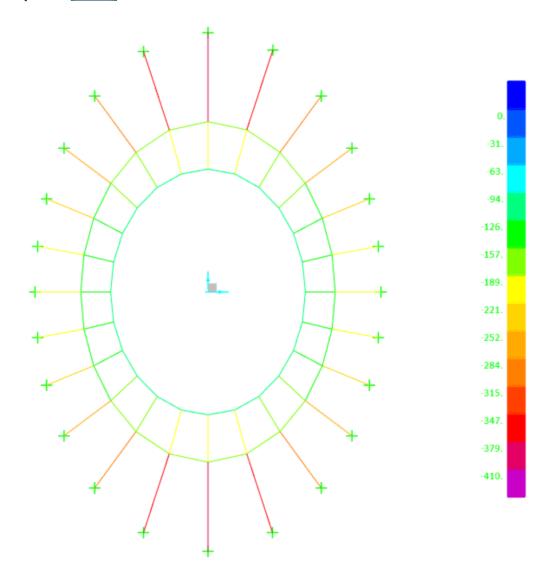
- 外环为支座, 形状不变
- 内环142mx112m, 矢高15.6m
- 径向索为下凸折线, 更加合理



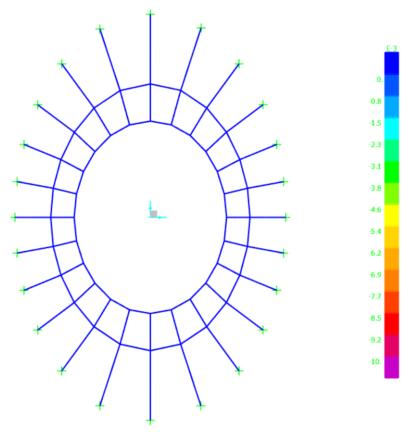


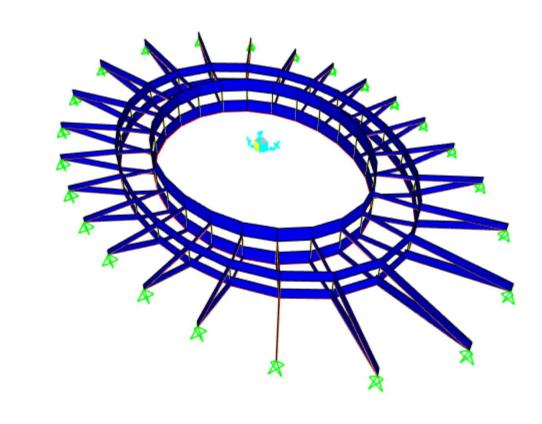


- ▶ 等效降温法初始温度的施加
 - 程序自动反算后输入到SAP2000
 - 长轴向温度值最大大,短轴温度适当降低
 - 中环索温度较低, 内环索为最低



- 初始工况下变形为0
- Pre工况下(Pre_loading+Pre_temp), 所有索均受拉



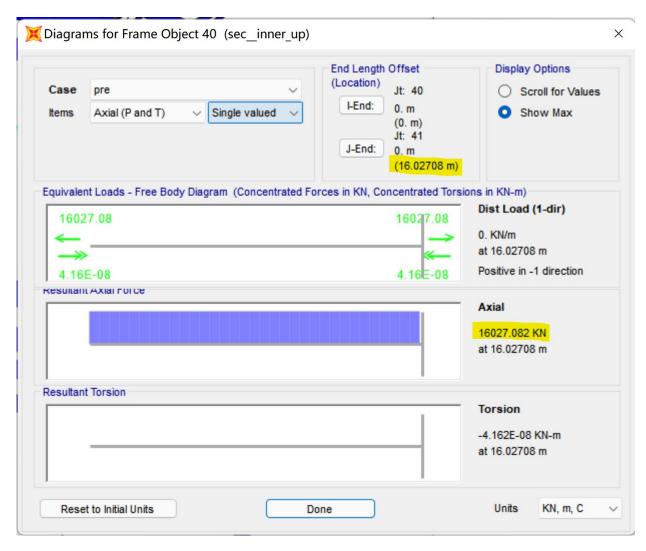


■力密度验证

$$l = 16.027m; F = 16027kN$$

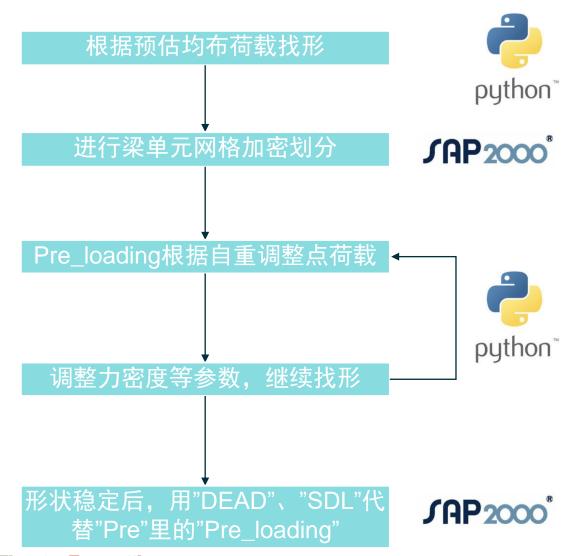
$$\rho = \frac{16027kN}{16.027m} = 1000kN/m$$

➤ Sap2000分析得到的力密度和初始 输入完全一致



["inner_up", "China", "JTG", "JTGD62 fpk1470", 7, 0.3, 1000],

自重下找形



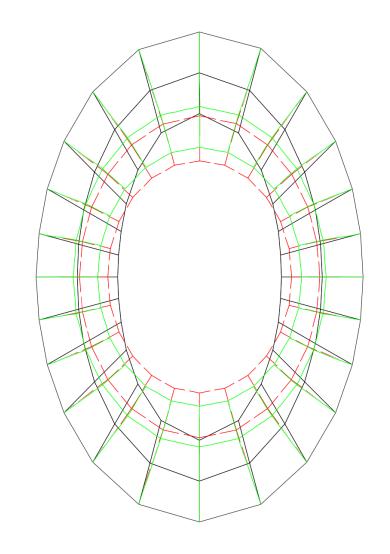
a.init_fr_sap2000("Pre_loading",

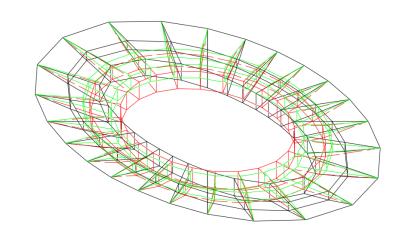
a.init_fr_sap2000(mass_assign(a.SapModel, "Pre_loading"),

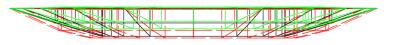
▶ 循环计算次数越多,形状越准确

自重下找形——轮辐式张拉屋盖

- ■自重找形后
 - 内环尺寸增加到158x124
 - 结构上弦上鼓约1m
 - 矢高减小到10m



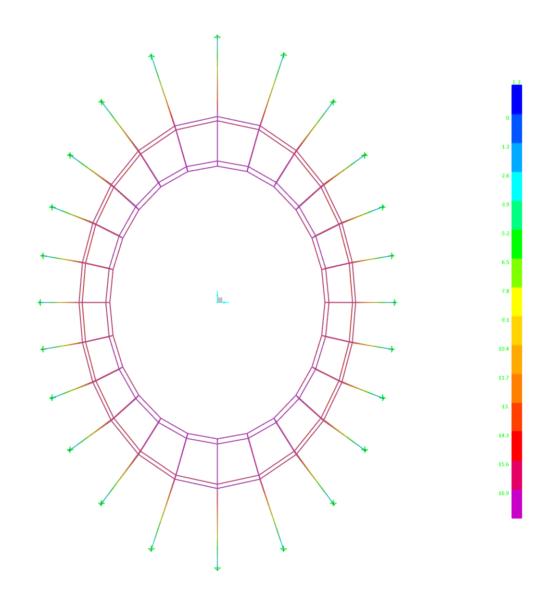




初始形状找形后形状●■■ 自重找形后形状

自重下找形——轮辐式张拉屋盖

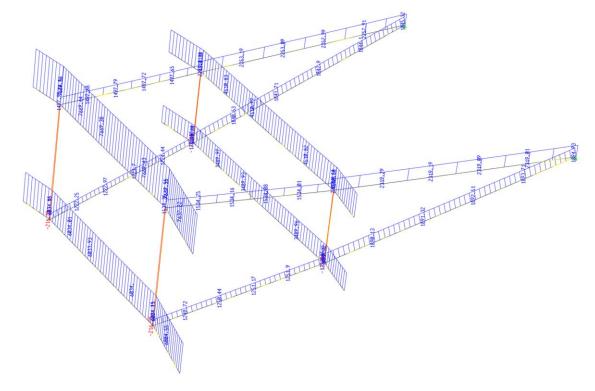
- 成型态下最大竖向变形仅约16.9mm
- 整体变形较为均匀



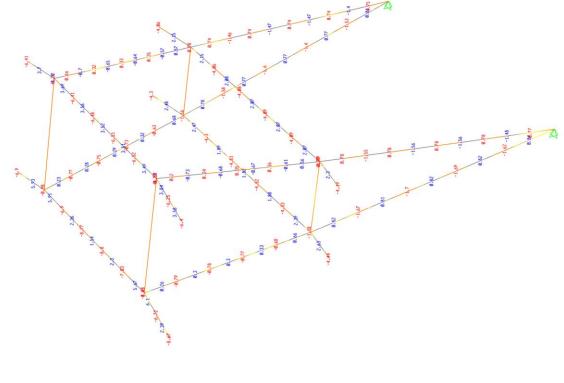
自重下找形——轮辐式张拉屋盖

• 结构仍受轴力为主,次内力可以忽略

■ Dead+SDL+pre_temp轴力图



■ Dead+SDL+pre_temp弯矩图



结论和下一步工作

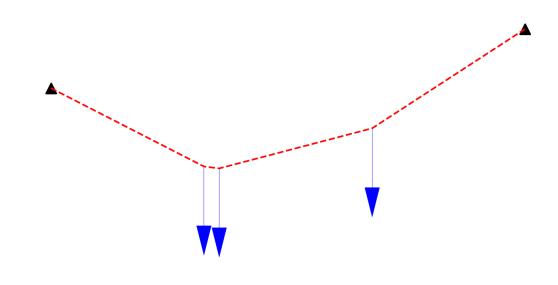
- > 经过算例验证,本程序找到的结构形状是正确的
- ▶ 针对广州体育场的建议:
 - 因上弦形状固定,可将上弦转化为点荷载进行下弦拉索的找形
 - 下弦形状确定后,进行上下弦模型组装和分析
 - 可能需多轮迭代,得到最终的屋盖形状

简单教程

pip install TwoD-Form-Finding

```
from TwoD_Form_Finding import TwoDShapeFinding

# get_started-ld_rope
ccc = TwoDShapeFinding(5, 1, 2)
ccc.set_fix([0, 0], [4, 0])
ccc.set_init_F([1, 0, 1], [2, 0, 1], [3, 0, 1])
ccc.set_init_z([0, 0, -1])
ccc.set_connectivities()
ccc.set_force_density(1, [1, 10])
ll = ccc.force_density("g", False)
```



THANK YOU

Contact info HHuang@ThorntonTomasetti.com

