

考虑中面应变效应的加肋矩形板的横向弯曲分析解*

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摘要 本文考虑了板中面的应变效应,将加肋板的内力化为作用于中面上的薄膜内力及弯曲内力,并用板中面的三个位移分量来表示这些内力。导出了关于位移分量的三个基本微分方程式,并将其化为一个仅含挠度的八阶微分方程及两个求板中面位移的积分式。文中分析了肋端简支单向加肋矩形板,具有弱抗扭开口肋时的全部位移及内力式,并给出了数值算例。

关键词 中面应变, 加肋矩形板

引言

密加肋板(以下简称加肋板)是建筑、桥梁、航空、造船等工程中广泛采用的一种结构形式,它具有极大的实用价值和良好的经济效益。在讨论这种板的弯曲问题时,一般按Huber建立的正交板理论进行分析^[1]。Huber理论只适用于自然正交板,而加肋板是构造正交板,且加肋一般是不对称于板的中面布置的,常位于板的一侧。这时,加肋板的中性曲面位置是未知的,不与板的中面重合。因此,分析时应考虑板中面的应变效应。所以,借助于等效厚度的概念,利用Huber理论来分析加肋板,只能得到近似解。

鉴于上述,我们在建立板的基本微分方程时,认为加肋板的中性曲面不与板的中面重合,考虑了中面的应变效应。计算时,认为剪力及扭矩只作用于板内,略去肋的影响^[2]。将加肋板的内力化为作用于板中面上的薄膜内力及弯曲内力,并用板中面上的位移分量来表示。这样处理,虽然略去了一些因素,但对工程上大多数弱抗扭加肋构成的加肋板来说是次要的。

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1 基本微分方程式

设单向加肋板的平面尺寸如图 1 示, 板的单元体如图 2 示。

我们取变形前的板中面为 xy 面, z 轴朝肋的一方。用 u, v, w 表示板中面沿 x, y, z 方向的

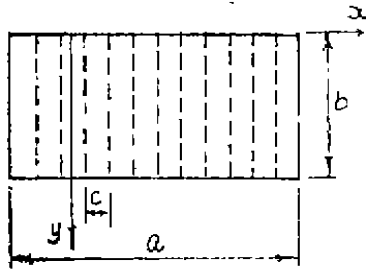


图 1 单向加肋板的平面尺寸

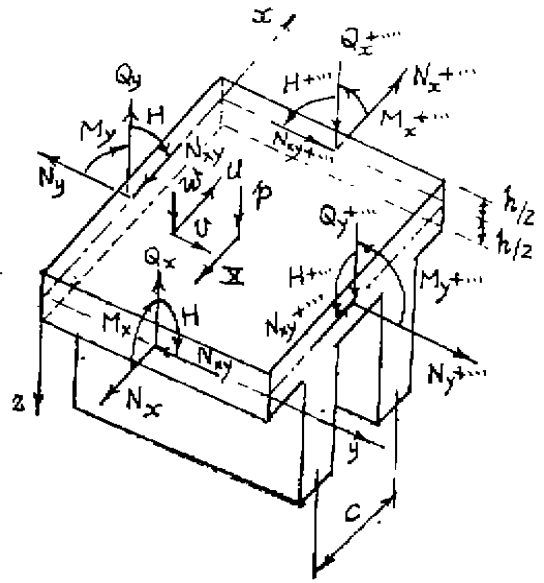


图 2 单向加肋板的单元体受力图

位移分量。考虑板中面的应变效应后, 按照Love-Kirchhoff假设, 可以求得加肋板的应变分量为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon_x &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \\ \epsilon_y &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \\ r_{xy} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - 2z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

板及肋内的应力分量分别为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma'_x &= \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} (\epsilon_x + \mu \epsilon_y) \\ \sigma'_y &= \frac{E}{1-\mu^2} (\epsilon_y + \mu \epsilon_x) \\ \tau'_{xy} &= \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} r_{xy} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{(用于板内)} \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma'_{z'} &= \tau'_{xy} = 0 \\ \sigma'_{y'} &= E \epsilon_y \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{(用于肋内)} \quad (3)$$

我们定义板中面上的内力为,

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_x &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma'_x dz = K \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\
 N_y &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma'_y dz + \frac{1}{C} \int_A \sigma'_y' dA = K \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{E}{C} \left(A \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - S \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \\
 N_{xy} &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \tau'_{xy} dz = \frac{(1-\mu)K}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \\
 M_x &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma'_x z dz = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \\
 M_y &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \sigma'_y z dz + \frac{1}{C} \int_A \sigma'_y' z dA = -D \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) + \frac{E}{C} \left(S \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - I \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) \\
 H &= \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \tau'_{xy} z dz = -D(1-\mu) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

式中 $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\mu^2)}$, $K = \frac{Eh}{1-\mu^2}$, C ——肋的间距, A, S, I ——分别为肋的截面积及肋截面对 x 轴的静面矩、惯性矩; E, μ ——材料的弹性模量及泊松比; h ——板的厚度。
加肋板单元体的静力平衡方程式为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y} &= 0 \\
 \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} &= 0 \\
 \frac{\partial Q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_y}{\partial y} + p &= 0 \\
 \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} &= Q_y \\
 \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} &= Q_x
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{5}$$

代(4)_{1,2,3}式入(5)_{1,2}式, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 Q_x &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 w \\
 Q_y &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^2 w + \frac{E}{C} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(S v - I \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{6}$$

式中 $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$. 将式(4)_{1,2,3}及(6)式代入(5)_{1,2,3}式, 得求位移分量 u, v, w 的基本微分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) u + \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \\
 & \frac{1+\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \left[\frac{1-\mu}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \left(1 + \frac{(1-\mu^2)A}{ch} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right] v - \\
 & \quad - \frac{(1-\mu^2)S}{ch} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} = 0 \\
 & \left(D \nabla^4 + \frac{EI}{C} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} \right) w - \frac{ES}{C} \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y^3} = p
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

(7) 式可以化为以下三个方程式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial^8 w}{\partial x^8} + D_1 \frac{\partial^8 w}{\partial x^6 \partial y^2} + D_2 \frac{\partial^8 w}{\partial x^4 \partial y^4} + D_3 \frac{\partial^8 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^6} + D_4 \frac{\partial^8 w}{\partial y^8} \\
 & = \frac{1}{D} \left(\frac{\partial^4 p}{\partial x^4} + D_5 \frac{\partial^4 p}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_6 \frac{\partial^4 p}{\partial y^4} \right) \\
 & u = -\frac{1}{B_3} \left[A_7 \iiint \left[\frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial x^5} dy dy dy + A_8 \iint \left[\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} dy dy + A_9 \int \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} dx \right. \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. \left. + A_{10} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{D} \iint \left(A_7 \iint \left[\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dy dy + A_{11} \int p dx \right] dy dy \right) \right. \right. \right. \\
 & v = \frac{1}{B_3} \left[\iiint \left[\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} dy dy dy + 2 \int \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} dy + A_6 \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{D} \iiint p dy dy dy \right] \right. \\
 & \left. \right] \tag{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4) = \left[\frac{A}{ch}, \frac{S}{ch}, \frac{ES}{CD}, \frac{EI}{CD} \right] \\
 & A_1 = 2(1+\mu)B_1 \quad A_2 = B_4 + \frac{5-\mu}{2}A_1 \\
 & A_3 = 2\{B_4 + (1+\mu)(B_1 B_4 - B_2 B_3 + (2-\mu)B_1)\} \\
 & A_4 = B_4 + A_5 A_8 - A_{12} \quad A_5 = (1-\mu^2)B_1 \\
 & A_6 = 1 + B_4 \quad A_7 = \frac{1-\mu}{1+\mu} \\
 & A_8 = 2 \left[\frac{2-\mu}{1+\mu} + (1-\mu)B_1 \right] \quad A_{10} = 2A_{11} + A_6 A_7 \\
 & A_9 = A_6 A_{11} - 2(1-\mu)B_2 B_3 \quad A_{11} = \frac{2}{1+\mu} A_{13} \\
 & A_{12} = (1-\mu^2)B_2 B_3 \quad A_{13} = 1 + A_5
 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= 4 + A_1 & D_6 &= 2 + A_1 \\
 D_2 &= 6 + A_2 & D_7 &= A_{13} \\
 D_3 &= 4 + A_3 \\
 D_4 &= 1 + A_4
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

至此为止，我们建立了求解单向加肋板弯曲问题的全部方程式。根据边界条件求解基本微分方程式（7）或（8）便可以得到板的中间位移 u, v, w 。进而由（4）、（6）式求得作用于板中面处的内力。

2 肋端边简支单向加肋板的解

设单向加肋板沿 y 向简支， x 向为任意约束。坐标原点取在板的左边缘，其位置可任意选定（图3）。这时， y 向的简支条件为：

$$[u, w, N_y, M_y]_{y=0, b} = 0 \tag{10}$$

现在我们来求自动满足条件（10）的解。

1.2 齐次解

设加肋板的挠度 w_n 为

$$w_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_n(x) \sin \beta_n y; \quad \beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{b} \tag{11}$$

显然，设定的挠度 w_n 是满足（10）式的。代（11）式入（8），便得到求 $w_n(x)$ 的八阶常微分方程式

$$\frac{d^8 w_n}{dx^8} - D_1 \beta_n^2 \frac{d^6 w_n}{dx^6} + D_2 \beta_n^4 \frac{d^4 w_n}{dx^4} - D_3 \beta_n^6 \frac{d^2 w_n}{dx^2} + D_4 \beta_n^8 w_n = 0$$

设

$$w_n(x) = e^{r_n x}, \quad t = r_n^2 \tag{12}$$

代入上式后，得到求 r_n 的特征方程式为

$$t^4 - D_1 \beta_n^2 t^3 + D_2 \beta_n^4 t^2 - D_3 \beta_n^6 t + D_4 \beta_n^8 = 0 \tag{13}$$

这是一个标准形式的四次方程式。当加肋肋为弱抗扭的开口截面，如矩形截面、L形截面，倒T形截面时，（9）式中的 B_4 比 $B_2 B_3$ 大若干倍，且是一个很大的量，而 B_1 是一个很小的量，不到 B_4 的百分之一。经过对（13）式各种可能解的分析，并通过对加肋肋截面的各种可能尺寸组合的大量数值计算，发现在弱抗扭开口截面加肋肋时，由（13）式求得的八个 r_n 值，具有以下形式：

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 r_{n1,2} &= \pm k_1 \beta_n, & r_{n3,4} &= \pm k_2 \beta_n \\
 r_{n5,6} &= \pm (k_3 \pm k_4 i) \beta_n
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{14}$$

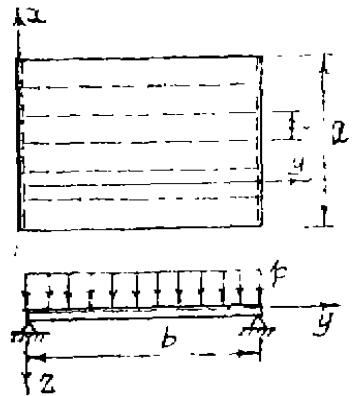


图3 板的平面尺寸，荷载及坐标规定

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_{1,2} &= \sqrt{\frac{C_1}{2} \pm C_2 + \frac{D_1}{4}} \\
 k_{3,4} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{C_3^2 + C_4^2} \pm C_3 \right)} \\
 C_1 &= \sqrt{b_4 + b_5 - \frac{2d_1}{3}} \\
 C_{2,4} &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{b_2^2 + b_3^2} \pm b_2 \right)} \\
 C_3 &= -\frac{C_1}{2} + \frac{D_1}{4}, \quad b_2 = \frac{b_4 + b_5}{2} + \frac{2d_1}{3} \\
 b_3 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (b_4 - b_5), \quad b_4 = \sqrt{-q_1 + \sqrt{q_1^2 + p_1^3}} \\
 b_5 &= \sqrt{-q_1 - \sqrt{q_1^2 + p_1^3}}, \quad p_1 = -\frac{4d_3}{3} - \frac{d_1^2}{q} \\
 q_1 &= -\frac{1}{27} d_1^3 + \frac{4}{3} d_1 d_3 - \frac{1}{2} d_2^2 \\
 d_1 &= D_2 - \frac{3D_1^2}{8}, \quad d_2 = -D_3 + \frac{D_1 D_2}{2} - \frac{D_1^3}{8} \\
 d_3 &= D_4 - \frac{1}{4} D_1 D_3 + \frac{1}{16} D_1^2 D_2 - \frac{3}{256} D_1^4
 \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

这样, (11) 式变为

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_h &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_{n1} \text{Sh}x_1 + C_{n2} \text{Ch}x_1 + C_{n3} \text{Sh}x_2 + C_{n4} \text{Ch}x_2 \\
 &\quad + C_{n5} \varphi_1 + C_{n6} \varphi_2 + C_{n7} \varphi_3 + C_{n8} \varphi_4) \sin \beta_n y
 \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

式中 $C_{n1} \sim C_{n8}$ 为积分常数, 由 x 向的边界条件确定, 而

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x_j &= k_j \beta_n x, \quad (j = 1 \sim 4) \\
 \varphi_1 &= \text{Sh}x_3 \sin x_4, \quad \varphi_2 = \text{Sh}x_3 \cos x_4 \\
 \varphi_3 &= \text{Ch}x_3 \sin x_4, \quad \varphi_4 = \text{Ch}x_3 \cos x_4
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{16}$$

然后代 (15) 式入 (8)_{2,3} 式, 得位移分量 u, v 为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_h &= -\frac{1}{B_3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n [C_{n2} u_1 \text{Sh}x_1 + C_{n1} u_1 \text{ch}x_1 + C_{n4} \text{Sh}x_2 + C_{n3} u_2 \text{ch}x_2 \\
 &\quad + (-C_{n6} u_3 + C_{n7} u_4) \varphi_1 + (C_{n5} u_3 + C_{n8} u_4) \varphi_2 + \\
 &\quad + (C_{n5} u_4 - C_{n3} u_3) \varphi_3 + (C_{n6} u_4 + C_{n7} u_3) \varphi_4] \sin \beta_n y \\
 v_h &= \frac{1}{B_3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n [C_{n1} v_1 \text{Sh}x_1 + C_{n2} v_1 \text{ch}x_1 + C_{n3} v_2 \text{Sh}x_2 \\
 &\quad + C_{n4} v_2 \text{ch}x_2 + (C_{n5} v_3 - C_{n8} v_4) \varphi_1 + (C_{n6} v_3 + C_{n7} v_4) \varphi_2 \\
 &\quad + (C_{n7} v_3 - C_{n5} v_4) \varphi_3 + (C_{n5} v_3 + C_{n8} v_4) \varphi_4] \cos \beta_n y
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 u_1 &= A_7 k_1^2 - A_8 k_1^2 - \frac{A_9}{k_1} + A_{10} k_1 \\
 u_2 &= A_7 k_2^2 - A_8 k_2^2 - \frac{A_9}{k_2} + A_{10} k_2 \\
 u_3 &= A_7 q_3 + A_8 q_3 + \frac{A_9 k_4}{k_3^2 + k_4^2} + A_{10} k_4 \\
 u_4 &= A_7 p_3 - A_8 p_3 - \frac{A_9 k_3}{k_3^2 + k_4^2} + A_{10} k_3 \\
 v_1 &= k_1^4 - 2k_1^2 + A_6, \quad v_2 = k_2^4 - 2k_2^2 + A_6 \\
 v_3 &= p_4 - 2p_2 + A_6, \quad v_4 = q_4 - 2q_2
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 p_2 &= k_3^2 - k_4^2 & q_2 &= 2k_3 k_4 \\
 p_3 &= k_3(k_3^2 - 3k_4^2) & q_3 &= k_4(k_4^2 - 3k_3^2) \\
 p_4 &= k_3^4 - 6k_3^2 k_4^2 + k_4^4 & q_4 &= 2p_2 q_2 \\
 p_5 &= k_3(k_3^4 - 10k_3^2 k_4^2 + 5k_4^4) & q_5 &= k_4(5k_3^4 - 10k_3^2 k_4^2 + k_4^4)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

2.2 特解

这里, 我们只考虑加肋板受均布荷载 p 的情形。将 p 展为 y 的正弦级数, 有

$$p = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n \sin \beta_n y, \quad p_n = \frac{4p}{n\pi}, \quad (n=1, 3, 5, \dots) \quad (20)$$

参照(15)、(17)式, 取 u, v, w 的特解为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 u_p &= -\frac{1}{B_3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n \tilde{u}_n \sin \beta_n y \\
 v_p &= \frac{1}{B_3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n \tilde{v}_n \cos \beta_n y \\
 w_p &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{w}_n \sin \beta_n y
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

将(20)、(21)式代入基本微分方程式(7)或(8), 可以求得

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \tilde{u}_n &= 0 \\
 \tilde{v}_n &= \frac{A_{12}}{D_4} \frac{p_n}{D\beta_n^4} \\
 \tilde{w}_n &= \frac{A_{13}}{D_4} \frac{p_n}{D\beta_n^4}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

2.3 加肋板的内力式

我们将已求得的位移分量的全解代入(4)、(6)式,便可以求出加肋板的各内力表达式,并可以把所有的位移及内力表达式写成以下两类统一的形式。

对于 $v, w, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, N_x, N_y, M_x, M_y, Q_y, \bar{Q}_y = Q_y + \partial H / \partial x$, 可以表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} W = \Psi_W \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \tilde{\Psi}_W \left[C_{n1} \alpha_1^W \operatorname{Sh} x_1 + C_{n2} \alpha_1^W \operatorname{Ch} x_1 + C_{n3} \alpha_2^W \operatorname{Sh} x_2 \right. \\ \left. + C_{n4} \alpha_2^W \operatorname{Ch} x_2 + (C_{n5} \alpha_3^W - C_{n6} \alpha_4^W) \varphi_1 + (C_{n5} \alpha_3^W + C_{n7} \alpha_4^W) \varphi_2 \right. \\ \left. + (-C_{n6} \alpha_4^W + C_{n7} \alpha_3^W) \varphi_3 + (C_{n5} \alpha_4^W + C_{n8} \alpha_3^W) \varphi_4 + \tilde{W}_n \right] F_n \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

对于 $u, \partial w / \partial x, N_x, H, Q_x, \bar{Q}_x = Q_x + \partial H / \partial y$, 可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} W = \Psi_W \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \tilde{\Psi}_W \left[C_{n2} \alpha_1^W \operatorname{Sh} x_1 + C_{n1} \alpha_1^W \operatorname{Ch} x_1 + C_{n4} \alpha_2^W \operatorname{Sh} x_2 \right. \\ \left. + C_{n3} \alpha_2^W \operatorname{Ch} x_2 + (-C_{n6} \alpha_3^W + C_{n7} \alpha_4^W) \varphi_1 + (C_{n5} \alpha_3^W + C_{n8} \alpha_4^W) \varphi_2 \right. \\ \left. + C_{n5} \alpha_4^W - C_{n8} \alpha_3^W) \varphi_3 + (C_{n6} \alpha_4^W + C_{n7} \alpha_3^W) \varphi_4 + \tilde{W}_n \right] F_n \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

(23) 式及 (24) 式中的系数 $W, \Psi_W, \tilde{\Psi}_W, \alpha_1^W, \alpha_2^W, \alpha_3^W, \alpha_4^W$ 及 F_n 见表 1。

3 竖放肋向简支单向加肋板的解

以上所讨论的单向加肋板,其板面,即 xy 平面内只有法向荷载 p 。然而,在实际应用中,如多边形容器结构的侧板,板面往往是沿竖向布置的。对于这类竖放的单向加肋板,板面(即 xy 平面)内,除了有法向荷载 p 外,还有作用于板面内的自重。

设 x, y 轴仍位于板面内, x 轴竖直向上, y 轴为水平的,这时,板的自重沿 x 轴负向,即向下作用的。令单位面积的自重为 X , 沿 x 轴负向(向下)为正(图 2)。

竖放单向加肋板的基本方程式,与本文第二部分相似,不同的是,平衡方程式 (5)₁ 的右端应为 X , 方程式 (7)₁ 的右端应为 X/K , 方程式 (8)₁ 的右端括号项,应增加一项 $-(1+\mu^2) B_2 \frac{\partial^5 X}{\partial x \partial y^4}$ 。

对于竖放肋向简支单向加肋板,当荷载 p 及 X 各为常量时,其解与第三部分相同。但这时的 (22)₁ 式变为

$$\tilde{u}_n = \frac{2(1+\mu)B_3}{Eh} \frac{x_n}{\beta_n^3} \quad (25)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} x_n = \frac{4X}{n\pi}, \quad (n=1, 3, 5, \dots) \\ X = \sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} x_n \sin \beta_n y \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

表1 公式(23)、(24)中的系数 W 、 ψ_w 、 $\tilde{\psi}_w$ 、 α_i 、 \tilde{W}_n 及 F_n 值

| W | ψ_w | $\tilde{\psi}_w$ | \tilde{W}_n | F_n | α_1^w | α_2^w | α_3^w | α_4^w |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| N_x | $-\frac{k}{B_3}$ | β_n^2 | $\mu \tilde{u}_n$ | $\sin \beta_n y$ | $k_1 u_1 + \mu v_1$ | $k_2 u_2 + \mu v_2$ | $k_3 u_3 - k_4 u_4 + \mu v_3$ | $k_3 u_3 + k_4 u_4 + \mu v_4$ |
| N_y | $-\frac{k}{B_3}$ | β_n^2 | $A_3 v_n - A_2 \tilde{w}_n$ | $\sin \beta_n y$ | $A_{13} v_1 + \mu k_1 u_1 - A_2$ | $A_{13} v_2 + \mu k_2 u_2 - A_{12}$ | $A_{13} v_3 + \mu (k_3 u_3 - k_4 u_4) - A_{12}$ | $A_{13} v_4 + \mu (k_3 u_3 + k_4 u_4)$ |
| N_{xy} | $\frac{(1-\mu)k}{2B_3}$ | β_n^2 | $-\tilde{u}_n$ | $\cos \beta_n y$ | $k_1 v_1 - u_1$ | $k_2 v_2 - u_2$ | $k_4 v_3 + k_3 v_4 - u_3$ | $k_3 v_3 - k_4 v_4 - u_4$ |
| M_x | $-D$ | β_n^2 | $-\mu \tilde{w}_n$ | $\sin \beta_n y$ | $k_1^2 - \mu$ | $k_2^2 - \mu$ | $F_2 - \mu$ | q_2 |
| M_y | $-D$ | β_n^2 | $\tilde{u}_n - A_6 \tilde{w}_n$ | $\sin \beta_n y$ | $\mu k_1^2 + v_1 - A_6$ | $\mu k_2^2 + v_2 - A_6$ | $\mu F_2 + v_3 - A_6$ | $\mu q_2 + v_4$ |
| H | $-D(1-\mu)$ | β_n^2 | 0 | $\cos \beta_n y$ | k_1 | k_2 | k_3 | k_4 |
| Q_x | $-D$ | β_n^3 | 0 | $\sin \beta_n y$ | $k_1 (k_1^2 - 1)$ | $k_2 (k_2^2 - 1)$ | $k_4 (F_2 - 1) + k_3 q_2$ | $k_3 (F_2 - 1) - k_4 q_2$ |
| \bar{Q}_x | $-D$ | β_n^3 | 0 | $\sin \beta_n y$ | $k_1 (k_1^2 - 2 + \mu)$ | $k_2 (k_2^2 - 2 + \mu)$ | $k_4 (F_2 - 2 + \mu) + k_3 q_2$ | $k_3 (F_2 - 2 + \mu) - k_4 q_2$ |
| Q_y | $-D$ | β_n^3 | $\tilde{u}_n - A_6 \tilde{w}_n$ | $\cos \beta_n y$ | $k_1^2 + v_1 - A_6$ | $k_2^2 + v_2 - A_6$ | $F_2 + v_3 - A_6$ | $q_2 + v_4$ |
| \bar{Q}_y | $-D$ | β_n^3 | $\tilde{u}_n - A_6 \tilde{w}_n$ | $\cos \beta_n y$ | $(2-\mu)k_1^2 + v_1 - A_6$ | $(2-\mu)k_2^2 + v_2 - A_6$ | $(2-\mu)F_2 + v_3 - A_6$ | $(2-\mu)q_2 + v_4$ |
| u | $\frac{1}{B_3}$ | β_n | \tilde{u}_n | $\sin \beta_n y$ | u_1 | u_2 | u_3 | u_4 |
| v | $\frac{1}{B_3}$ | β_n | \tilde{v}_n | $\cos \beta_n y$ | v_1 | v_2 | v_3 | v_4 |
| w | 1 | 1 | \tilde{w}_n | $\sin \beta_n y$ | i | i | 1 | 0 |
| $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$ | 1 | β_n | 0 | $\sin \beta_n y$ | k_1 | k_2 | k_4 | k_3 |
| $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$ | 1 | β_n | \tilde{w}_n | $\cos \beta_n y$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

4 算 例

作为本文结果的应用，我们计算了如图3肋端简支，顺肋向固支的加肋板。其x向跨度 $a=10\text{m}$ ，y向跨度 $b=10\text{m}$ ，截面形状如图4，肋间距 $c=1\text{m}$ ，法向荷载 $p=5\text{KN/m}^2$ ，板厚 $h=60\text{mm}$ ，肋厚 $t_1=0.2\text{m}$ ，肋高 $H=0.34\text{m}$ ，材料的弹性模量 $E=26\text{GPa}$ ，泊松比 $\mu=0.16$ 。取坐标原点在板左边（肋端边） $a/2$ 处，则x向的边界条件为

$$[u, v, w, \partial w / \partial x]_{x=0, a/2} = 0$$

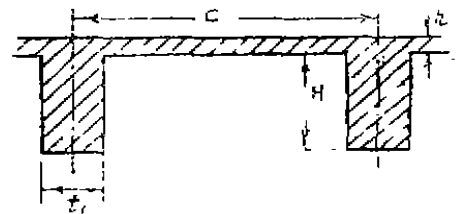


图 4

计算表明, 顺肋方向内力比垂直于肋向的内力大得多, 如 $M_{y_{max}} = 63.8326 \text{KN}\cdot\text{m}/\text{m}$, 而 $M_{x_{max}} = 15.4174 \text{KN}\cdot\text{m}/\text{m}$. 板的挠度 w 及顺肋方向 (y 向) 的内力计算结果如图5.

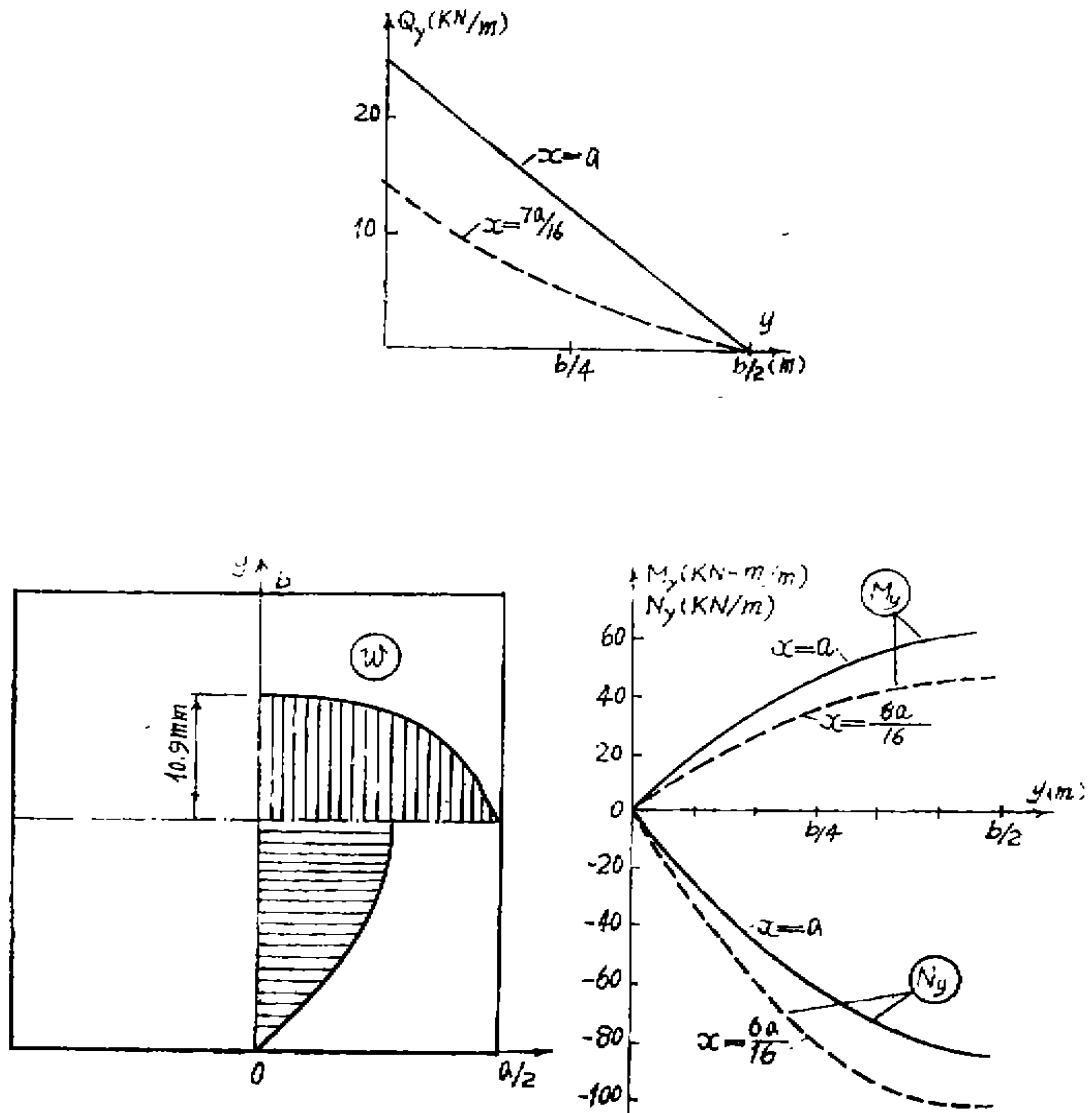


图 5

5 结 语

由表 2 可知级数的收敛性良好。为了校核结果的正确性, 我们用计算结果考查了结构的平衡条件。当项数 $n = 139$ 时, 发现其任一部份的平衡条件误差均在 2% 以内。对于实际工程问题一般取 50 项即可满足工程的要求。

表2 级数的系数表

| 项数 n | C_{n2} | C_{n4} | C_{n5} | C_{n8} |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 0.459048×10^{-3} | -0.245758×10^{-2} | 0.119897×10^{-3} | 0.175746×10^{-3} |
| 3 | 0.112024×10^{-7} | -0.235154×10^{-6} | 0.154422×10^{-9} | $-0.832686 \times 10^{-10}$ |
| 5 | 0.513506×10^{-11} | -0.415725×10^{-9} | $-0.103978 \times 10^{-14}$ | $-0.252836 \times 10^{-14}$ |
| 7 | 0.562857×10^{-14} | $-0.175635 \times 10^{-11}$ | $-0.977223 \times 10^{-19}$ | 0.287171×10^{-19} |
| 9 | 0.144426×10^{-17} | $-0.113718 \times 10^{-13}$ | 0.104838×10^{-23} | 0.571390×10^{-23} |
| 11 | 0.204131×10^{-19} | $-0.947918 \times 10^{-16}$ | 0.425544×10^{-27} | $-0.328761 \times 10^{-28}$ |
| 13 | 0.521973×10^{-22} | $-0.934782 \times 10^{-18}$ | 0.101095×10^{-32} | $-0.370841 \times 10^{-31}$ |
| 15 | 0.150453×10^{-24} | $-0.103911 \times 10^{-19}$ | $-0.360331 \times 10^{-35}$ | $-0.476996 \times 10^{-36}$ |
| 17 | 0.474357×10^{-27} | $-0.126348 \times 10^{-21}$ | $-0.910687 \times 10^{-40}$ | 0.378744×10^{-39} |
| 19 | 0.160352×10^{-29} | $-0.164717 \times 10^{-23}$ | 0.421931×10^{-43} | 0.149408×10^{-43} |
| 21 | 0.573110×10^{-32} | $-0.227040 \times 10^{-25}$ | 0.233923×10^{-47} | $-0.490902 \times 10^{-47}$ |
| 23 | 0.214381×10^{-34} | $-0.327530 \times 10^{-27}$ | $-0.589811 \times 10^{-51}$ | $-0.360840 \times 10^{-51}$ |
| 25 | 0.832960×10^{-37} | $-0.490776 \times 10^{-29}$ | $-0.555112 \times 10^{-55}$ | 0.725084×10^{-55} |
| 27 | 0.334189×10^{-39} | $-0.759377 \times 10^{-31}$ | 0.904618×10^{-59} | 0.855943×10^{-59} |
| 29 | 0.137820×10^{-41} | $-0.120776 \times 10^{-32}$ | 0.132545×10^{-62} | $-0.113623 \times 10^{-62}$ |
| 31 | 0.582086×10^{-44} | $-0.327179 \times 10^{-34}$ | $-0.142412 \times 10^{-66}$ | $-0.206245 \times 10^{-66}$ |
| 33 | 0.251025×10^{-46} | $-0.196722 \times 10^{-36}$ | $-0.322435 \times 10^{-70}$ | 0.176133×10^{-70} |
| 35 | 0.492339×10^{-48} | $-0.166776 \times 10^{-38}$ | 0.211407×10^{-74} | 0.506210×10^{-74} |
| 37 | 0.110266×10^{-51} | $-0.954403 \times 10^{-40}$ | 0.797538×10^{-78} | $-0.239082 \times 10^{-78}$ |
| ⋮ | | | | |
| 99 | $0.275650 \times 10^{-122}$ | $-0.794404 \times 10^{-93}$ | $-0.271884 \times 10^{-195}$ | $-0.13568 \times 10^{-144}$ |
| ⋮ | | | | |
| 139 | $0.129809 \times 10^{-167}$ | $-0.198152 \times 10^{126}$ | $0.262462 \times 10^{-269}$ | $0.865670 \times 10^{-270}$ |

本文考虑了中面效应, 较之Huber理论和能量法近似解都更为准确, 对于处理当前国民经济建设中一些重要的, 要求较高的加肋结构是有效的, 而且其解的形式较为简单, 易于实现计算程序设计。关于本文结果的实际应用, 将另文发表。

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ANALYTICAL SOLUTION FOR LATERAL BENDING OF
RECTANGULAR STIFFENED PLATES CONSIDERING
THE EFFECT OF STRAIN IN THE MIDDLE PLANE

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ABSTRACT In this paper, considering the effect in the middle plane of plates, internal forces in stiffened plates are transformed into membrane and bending forces expressed by the three displacements in the middle plane of plates. Three simultaneous differential equations are derived. They are transformed into one differential equation of eighth order for the deflection and two integral formulas, expressing the deformations in the middle plane of plates. The forms of the solution are analyzed. All formulas of both displacements and internal forces in rectangular stiffened plates with two simply supported edges, being normal to the direction of stiffeners, are derived. A calculating example is given.

KEY WORDS strain in middle plane, rectangular stiffened plates
