

双参数弹性地基上板的自由振动

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摘要 建立了双参数弹性地基上的正交异性矩形薄板自由振动位移函数微分方程, 并得到其一般解. 这可用以精确地求解板在任意边界条件下的自由振动问题. 以四边固定的正方形板为例进行了分析, 计算过程简单, 便于实际应用. 亦适用于求解单参数弹性地基和各向同性板情形.

关键词 弹性地基, 正交异性板, 振动, 频率

引言

弹性地基上的板属于两种介质相互作用问题. 过去对弹性地基多采用单参数的 Winkler 模式^[1], 认为地基表面位移只限于受荷区域, 这与实际是不相符的. Vlazov^[2]提出的双参数弹性地基模式能够反映地基受载后的实际变形情况, 为研究者所接受. 张福范^[3]用迭加法求解了单参数弹性地基上四边自由的各向同性板中点受集中力的弯曲问题. 生跃等^[4]用迭加法求解了双参数弹性地基上的这一问题. Gorman^[5]用迭加法, 黄炎等^[6]用一般解析解法求解了正交异性板的自由振动问题. 本文进一步用一般解析解法建立一个一般解来求解双参数弹性地基上的正交异性板的自由振动问题, 可以求解任意边界问题, 而且适用于求解各向同性板以及单参数弹性地基情形.

1 微分方程的解

双参数弹性地基上的正交异性矩形薄板(如图1)自由振动挠度函数的微分方程为

$$D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} - 2t \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + kw - \rho \omega^2 w = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中 w 为板的挠度, $D_{11}, D_{12}, D_{22}, D_{66}$ 为刚度系数, ρ

为单位面积质量, ω 为固有频率, t, k 为地基系数. 设 $w = XY$ 代入(1)式可得两类解

$$w = (A_1 + A_2 x) Y \quad (2)$$

$$w = (B_1 \sin \alpha x + B_2 \cos \alpha x) Y \quad (3)$$

将上式代入(1)式可得

$$D_{22} Y'''' - 2[(D_{12} + 2D_{66})\alpha^2 + t] Y'' + (D_{11}\alpha^4 + 2t\alpha^2 + k - \rho\omega^2) Y = 0$$

上式特征方程的根为 $\pm \sqrt{\lambda_1 \pm \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - \mu_1}}$

式中

$$D_{22}\lambda_1 = (D_{12} + 2D_{66})\alpha^2 + t,$$

$$D_{22}\mu_1 = D_{11}\alpha^4 + 2t\alpha^2 + k - \rho\omega^2$$

令 $\alpha = m\pi/a, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 为求得实数解, 可分3种情形:

1) 当 $\mu_1 < 0$, 即

$$m < \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{D_{11}(\rho\omega^2 - k) + t^2} - t}{D_{11}}} \frac{a}{\pi} = M'$$

四个根为 $\pm \alpha_1$ 和 $\pm i\alpha_2$, 式中 $\alpha_{1,2} = \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - \mu_1} \pm \lambda_1$, 此时有

$$Y = C_1 \text{sh} \alpha_1 y + C_2 \text{ch} \alpha_1 y + C_3 \sin \alpha_2 y + C_4 \cos \alpha_2 y$$

2) 当 $\mu_1 > 0$, 但 $\lambda_1^2 - \mu_1 > 0$, 通常 $D_{11} D_{22} > (D_{12} + 2D_{66})^2$, 即

$$M' < m < \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{[D_{11} D_{22} - (D_{12} + 2D_{66})^2](D_{22} \rho \omega^2 - D_{22} k + t^2) + (D_{22} - D_{12} - 2D_{66})^2 t^2 - (D_{22} - D_{12} - 2D_{66}) t}}{D_{11} D_{12} - (D_{12} + 2D_{66})^2}} \frac{a}{\pi} = M''$$

2003-12-20 收到第一稿, 2004-01-10 收到修改稿.

* 国家自然科学基金资助项目(19872076).

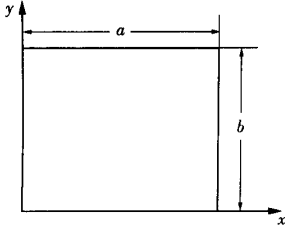


图 1 板的坐标

Fig. 1 Coordinate of plate

四个根为 $\pm\alpha_1$ 和 $\pm\alpha_3$, 式中 $\alpha_{1,3} = \sqrt{\lambda_1 \pm \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 - \mu_1}}$, 此时有

$$Y = C_1 \text{sh}\alpha_1 y + C_2 \text{ch}\alpha_1 y + C_3 \text{sh}\alpha_3 y + C_4 \text{ch}\alpha_3 y$$

3) 当 $\lambda_1^2 - \mu_1 < 0$, 即 $m > M''$ 时有两对复根为 $\pm\zeta \pm i\eta$, 式中 $\zeta, \eta = \sqrt{(\sqrt{\mu_1} \pm \lambda_1)}/2$, 此时有

$$Y = D_1 \text{sh}\zeta y \sin\eta y + D_2 \text{ch}\zeta y \sin\eta y + D_3 \text{sh}\zeta y \cos\eta y + D_4 \text{ch}\zeta y \cos\eta y$$

如将(3)式和以上各式中的 $\alpha, x, Y, D_{11}, D_{22}, \lambda_1, \mu_1, m, a, M', a_1, a_2, y, M'', \zeta, \eta$ 分别改为 $\beta, y, X, D_{11}, D_{22}, \lambda_2, \mu_2, n, b, N', \beta_1, \beta_2, x, N'', \xi, \nu$ 还可求得另一类解. 另外由(2)式虽可求得另一些解, 但与(3)式的解有耦合作用, 改用文献[6]的方法, 令 $\rho = k = t = 0$ 可得代数多项式解^[7]

$$w = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j}$$

式中 $i=0, 1; j=0, 1, 2, 3$ 和 $i=0, 1, 2, 3, j=0, 1$. 为简单起见, 当不求角点的弯矩时, 仅取 i 和 $j=0, 1$ 四种情形, 为满足(1)式可设

$$w = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \left(\frac{x^i}{a^i} \frac{y^j}{b^j} + \sum_m \sum_n A_{mni} \sin\alpha x \sin\beta y \right)$$

将上式代入(1)式可得

$$\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} (k - \rho\omega^2) \frac{x^i y^j}{a^i b^j} + \sum_m \sum_n A_{mni} [D_{11} a^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) a^2 \beta^2 + D_{22} \beta^4 + K - \rho\omega^2] \sin\alpha x \sin\beta y = 0$$

令

$$\frac{x^i y^j}{a^i b^j} = \sum_m \sum_n B_{mni} \sin\alpha x \sin\beta y$$

式中

$$B_{mni} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b \frac{x^i y^j}{a^i b^j} \sin\alpha x \sin\beta y dx dy$$

由以上 3 式可得

$$A_{mni} = \frac{4}{ab} (\rho\omega^2 - k) \int_0^a \int_0^b \frac{x^i y^j}{a^i b^j} \sin\alpha x \sin\beta y dx dy / (D_{11} a^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) a^2 \rho^2 + D_{22} \beta^4 + 2t(a^2 + \beta^2) + k - \rho\omega^2)$$

2 一般解的建立

利用以上各种特解, 本文选取适用于求解任意边界和角点条件的最简单而容易的一般解为

$$w = \sum_{m < M'} [A_m \text{sh}\alpha_1(b-y) + \beta_m \text{sh}\alpha_1 y] \sin\alpha x / \text{sh}\alpha_1 b + \sum_{m < M'} [C_m \sin\alpha_2(b-y) + D_m \sin\alpha_2 y] \sin\alpha x / \sin\alpha_2 b + \sum_{M' < m < M''} [C_m \text{sh}\alpha_3(b-y) + D_m \text{sh}\alpha_3 y] \sin\alpha x / \text{sh}\alpha_3 b + \sum_{m > M''} \{ [A_m \text{sh}\zeta(b-y) + B_m \text{sh}\zeta y] \sin\eta(b-y) + [C_m \text{sh}\zeta(b-y) + D_m \text{sh}\zeta y] \sin\eta y \} \sin\alpha x / \text{sh}\zeta b \sin\eta b + \sum_{n < N'} [E_n \text{sh}\beta_1(a-x) + F_n \text{sh}\beta_1 x] \sin\beta y / \text{sh}\beta_1 a + \sum_{n < N'} [G_n \sin\beta_2(a-x) + H_n \sin\beta_2 x] \sin\beta y / \sin\beta_2 a + \sum_{N' < n < N''} [G_n \text{sh}\beta_3(a-x) + H_n \text{sh}\beta_3 x] \sin\beta y / \text{sh}\beta_3 a + \sum_{n > N''} \{ [E_n \text{sh}\xi(a-x) + F_n \text{sh}\xi x] \sin\nu(a-x) + [G_n \text{sh}\xi(a-x) + H_n \text{sh}\xi x] \sin\nu x \} \sin\beta y / \text{sh}\xi a \sin\nu a + a_{00} + a_{10} x/a + a_{01} y/b + a_{11} xy/ab + \sum_m \sum_n C_{mn} 4(\rho\omega^2 - k) \sin\alpha x \sin\beta y / (D_{11} a^4 + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) a^2 \beta^2 + D_{22} \beta^4 + 2t(a^2 + \beta^2) + k - p\omega^2) \quad (4)$$

式中

$$C_{mn} = a_{00} \frac{1 - \cos m\pi}{m\pi} \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n\pi} - a_{10} \frac{\cos n\pi}{m\pi} \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{n\pi} - a_{01} \frac{1 - \cos m\pi}{m\pi} \frac{\cos n\pi}{n\pi} + a_{11} \frac{\cos m\pi}{m\pi} \frac{\cos n\pi}{n\pi}$$

3 算例

以四边固定的板为例, 边界条件和角点条件为 $(w)_{x=0} = 0, (w)_{x=a} = 0, (w)_{y=0} = 0, (w)_{y=b} = 0$

(5)

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)_{x=0} = 0, \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)_{x=a} = 0,$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0} = 0, \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)_{y=b} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$(w)_{(0,0)} = 0, (w)_{(a,0)} = 0,$$

$$(w)_{(0,b)} = 0, (w)_{(a,b)} = 0 \quad (7)$$

利用对 $x=a/2$ 或 $y=b/2$ 为对称或反对称条件

可使求解问题大大简化. 当两对边边界相同时, 则对边的转角条件或等效剪力条件可改用两对边弯矩或挠度相同或相反的条件来代替. 故(6)式中的第二和第四两式可改用

$$(M_x)_{x=0} = \pm (M_x)_{x=a}, (M_y)_{y=0} = (\pm)(M_y)_{y=b} \quad (8)$$

±号同时书写时, 上号为对称时, 下号为反对称时, 式中

$$M_x = -D_{11} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - D_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2},$$

$$M_y = -D_{22} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - D_{12} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$$

将(4)式代入以上各式, 首先由(7)式和(5)式可得

$$a_{00} = a_{10} = a_{01} = a_{11} = 0$$

$$A_m = -C_m, B_m = -D_m, \text{当 } m < M'';$$

$$A_m = D_m = 0, \text{当 } m > M'';$$

$$E_n = -G_n, F_n = -H_n, \text{当 } N < N'';$$

$$E_n = H_n = 0, \text{当 } n > N''.$$

由(8)式可得

$$D_m = (\pm)C_m, \text{当 } m < M'';$$

$$B_m = (\pm)C_m, \text{当 } m > M'';$$

$$H_n = \pm G_n, \text{当 } n < N'';$$

$$F_n = \pm G_n, \text{当 } n > N''.$$

由(6)式的第一式并将非正弦函数展成正弦级数可得

$$\sum_{m < M''} C_m \frac{4\alpha\beta}{b} \left(\frac{1}{\beta^2 - \alpha^2} - \frac{1}{\beta^2 + \alpha^2} \right) + \sum_{m > M''} C_m \frac{4\alpha\beta}{b} \frac{2\zeta\eta}{(\beta^2 + \zeta^2 - \eta^2)^2 + 4\zeta^2\eta^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\text{cth}\zeta b}{\sin\eta b} - \cos n\pi \frac{\text{ctg}\eta b}{\text{sh}\zeta b} \right) +$$

$$G_n \left\{ (\text{cth}\beta_1 a \mp \frac{1}{\text{sh}\beta_1 a}) \beta_1 \text{当 } n < N'' - \right.$$

$$\left. [(\text{ctg}\beta_2 a \mp \frac{1}{\sin\beta_2 a}) \beta_2 \text{当 } n < N'; \right.$$

$$\left. (\text{cth}\beta_3 a \mp \frac{1}{\text{sh}\beta_3 a}) \beta_3 \text{当 } N' < n < N'' \right];$$

$$\left. \left(\frac{\nu}{\sin\nu a} \pm \frac{\xi}{\text{sh}\xi a} \right) \text{当 } n > N'' \right\} = 0 \quad (9)$$

对称时 m 和 n 仅取奇数值, 反对称时仅取偶数值. 故上列公式中已应用到 $1 \mp \cos n\pi = 2$. 为了简化计

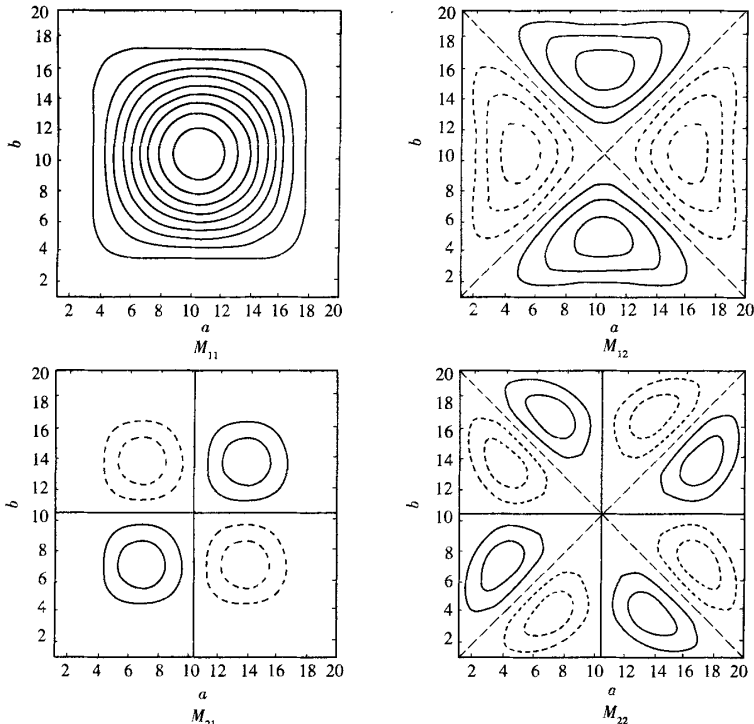


图2 4种振型的等高线图

Fig. 2 Contours of amplitude

算还可以利用以下公式

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ctg} \beta_1 a - \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_1 a} &= \operatorname{th} \frac{\beta_1 a}{2}, \\ \operatorname{cth} \beta_1 a + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} \beta_1 a} &= \operatorname{cth} \frac{\beta_1 a}{2}, \\ \operatorname{ctg} \beta_2 a - \frac{1}{\sin \beta_2 a} &= -\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta_2 a}{2}, \\ \operatorname{ctg} \beta_2 a + \frac{1}{\sin \beta_2 a} &= \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\beta_2 a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

设板为正方形,且 $D_{11} = D_{22}$, m 和 n 取相同的项,则还可利用对直线 $x = y$ 的对称或反对称条件

$(M_x)_{x=0} = [\pm](M_y)_{y=0}$, 可得 $G_n = [\pm]C_n$, 且 $N' = M'$, $N'' = M''$, 因此由(9)式的系数矩阵行列式等于零,即可求得各种基频。为简单起见,设 $D_{22} = D_{12} + 2D_{66} = D_{11}$ (即各向同性板), $ka^4/D_{11} = 1000$, $ta^2/D_{11} = 10$ 或 0(即单参数地基), m 和 n 各取 12 项求得对 $x = a/2$ 和 $y = b/2$ 均为对称或反对称以及对 $x = y$ 为对称或反对称四种情形的最小 M 值见表 1。当 $ta^2/D_{11} = 10$ 时相应的等高线图见图 2。由表 1 可以看出不同地基以及板的不同刚度对频率的影响。

表 1 四边固定正方形板的 M 值 ($\sqrt{\rho\omega^2/D_{11}a/\pi}$)

Table 1 Value M for square plate with four edges fixed

ka^4/D_{11}	ta^2/D_{11}	M_{11}	M_{12}	M_{21}	M_{22}
1000	10	2.561	3.438	4.085	4.802
1000	0	2.485	3.296	3.982	4.693
0	0	2.303	3.223	3.945	4.667

4 结 论

本文建立了双参数弹性地基上的正交异性矩形薄板自由振动的一般解析解。可用以求解任意边界的固有频率和振幅问题。求解的过程是:

1) 给出四个边和四个角的边界条件;

2) 将一般解(4)式代人所有边界条件,首先由挠度条件和弯矩条件求得各积分常数之间的关系式;其次由斜度条件和等效剪力条件并将边界条件方程式中的非正弦函数均展成正弦级数,根据系数矩阵行列式等于零来求各级频率和相应的振幅挠度;

3) 利用对称或反对称条件可使求解问题大大简化。各种非正弦函数展成正弦级数的公式参见文献[8]。

本文亦适用于求解单参数弹性地基问题。当板为各向同性时则仅由一般解的 $m < M'$ 和 $n < N'$ 部分来求解。

本文为精确解,理论简单,易于理解,便于实际应用。

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FREE VIBRATION OF PLATES ON THE BI-PARAMETER ELASTIC FOUNDATION*

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Abstract We established the differential equation for the free vibration displacement function of orthotropic rectangular thin plates on bi-parameter elastic foundation. The equation can be used to accurately solve the free vibration of plates with arbitrary boundaries. A square plate with four fixed edges was taken as an example to verify the method, and it showed that the calculation process is simple and convenient. The method can also be suitable for single parametric elastic foundation and isotropic plates.

Key words elastic foundation, orthotropic plate, vibration, frequency