

厚板动力响应分析的一种辛算法*

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摘要 将厚板动力分析从 Lagrange 体系改换为 Hamilton 体系. 根据古典阴阳互补和现代对偶互补的基本思想, 首次建立了线性阻尼情形下厚板动力学的相空间非传统 Hamilton 变分原理. 这种变分原理不仅能反映这种动力学初值一边值问题的全部特征, 而且它的欧拉方程具有辛结构的特征. 基于该变分原理, 提出一种称之为辛空间有限元—时间子域法的辛算法. 这种新方法是空间域采用有限元法与时间子域采用 Lagrange 插值多项式插值的时间子域法相结合而成. 文中用这种辛算法分析了四种支承条件下厚板的动力响应问题. 算例的计算结果表明, 这种新方法的稳定性、收敛性、计算精度和效率都明显高于国际上常用的 Wilson - θ 法和 Newmark - β 法.

关键词 相空间, 非传统 Hamilton 型变分原理, 初值一边值问题, 辛算法, 动力响应

引言

对结构动力分析, 一百多年来都是在 Lagrange 体系内进行, 这不是最合理和最完美的选择, 它导致有些问题难以或不能解决. 而最合理和最完美的选择应当是 Hamilton 体系, 因为动力学体系本质上就是 Hamilton 体系. 长期以来, 厚板结构的动力响应分析都是在 Lagrange 体系内进行, 所采用的算法都是非辛算法, 因此会带来人工耗散和种种非系统本来具有的污染与干扰, 并且还可能存在计算量大, 计算效率、稳定性与精度都不够高等缺陷. 因此, 本文厚板动力分析进行从 Lagrange 体系到 Hamilton 体系的变革.

1 厚板动力学相空间非传统 Hamilton 变分原理

按文[1, 2]的思路, 可以建立无阻尼、等厚度、各向同性厚板动力学的相空间(位移、动量)非传统 Hamilton 变分原理, 其泛函表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2(w, \psi_x, \psi_y; p, L_x, L_y) = & \int_0^t \int \int [p\dot{w} + L_x \dot{\psi}_x + \\ & L_y \dot{\psi}_y - H(w, \psi_x, \psi_y; p, L_x, L_y)] dx dy dt + \\ & \Pi_{IB} + \Pi \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

式中, Hamilton 函数 H 为

$$\begin{aligned} H = & \frac{1}{2\rho h} p^2 + \frac{1}{2\rho J} L_x^2 + \frac{1}{2\rho J} L_y^2 + \frac{D}{2} [\psi_{x,x}^2 + \psi_{y,y}^2 + \\ & \frac{1-\mu}{2} (\psi_{x,y} + \psi_{y,x})^2 + 2\mu\psi_{x,x}\psi_{y,y}] + \frac{C}{2} [(w_x - \\ & \psi_x)^2 + (w_y - \psi_y)^2] - fw - m_x\psi_x - m_y\psi_y \end{aligned} \quad (1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{IB} = & \int_0^t \left\{ - \int_{\partial\Omega_2 + \partial\Omega_3} \bar{M}_n \psi_n ds + \int_{\partial\Omega_3} (-\bar{M}_{ns} \psi_s + \right. \\ & \bar{Q}_n w) ds - \int_{\partial\Omega_1} (\psi_n - \bar{\psi}_n) M_n ds + \int_{\partial\Omega_1 + \partial\Omega_2} [(w - \\ & \bar{w}) Q_n - (\psi_s - \bar{\psi}_s) M_{ns} ds] dt + \iint_{\Omega} [(\bar{p}_0 w_1 + \\ & \tilde{L}_{x0} \psi_{x1} + \tilde{L}_{y0} \psi_{y1}) - (\bar{w}_0 - w_0) p_0 + (\tilde{\psi}_{x0} - \\ & \psi_{x0}) L_{x0} + (\tilde{\psi}_{y0} - \psi_{y0}) L_{y0}] dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (1b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = & - \iint_{\Omega} [(\bar{p}_1 + \bar{p}_0) w_1 + (\tilde{L}_{x1} + \tilde{L}_{x0}) \psi_{x1} + \\ & (\tilde{L}_{y1} + \tilde{L}_{y0}) \psi_{y1}] dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (1c)$$

式中 w, ψ_x 和 ψ_y 统称为广义位移(w 为挠度, ψ_x 和 ψ_y 为转角); p, L_x 和 L_y 统称为广义动量(p 为线动量, L_x 和 L_y 为角动量), ρ, h, J, E, μ 分别表示密度、板厚、惯性矩、杨氏模量、泊松比; D 表示抗弯刚度, $D = (Eh^3)/[12(1 - \mu^2)]$; C 表示剪切刚度, $C = Gh/\kappa, G$ 是剪切模量, $G = E/[2(1 + \mu^2)]$, κ 是剪切因子, 本文取 $\kappa = 6/5$. 顶标“ $\bar{\cdot}$ ”表示限制变分量^[3].

对于有阻尼的厚板, 当板的边界条件分别为通

常的简支、固支或自由和位移与动量满足初始条件时,泛函式 Π_2 就变成成为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Pi}_2(w, \psi_x, \psi_y, p, L_x, L_y) = & \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} [p\dot{w} + L_x\dot{\psi}_x + \\ & L_y\dot{\psi}_y - H(w, \psi_x, \psi_y; p, L_x, L_y) - c_w\dot{w}w - \\ & c_x\dot{\psi}_x\psi_x - c_y\dot{\psi}_y\psi_y] dx dy dt - \int_{\Omega} (\dot{p}_1 w_1 + \dot{L}_{x1}\psi_{x1} + \\ & \dot{L}_{y1}\psi_{y1}) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式中, c_w, c_x 和 c_y 为阻尼系数.

2 辛空间有限元—时间子域法

2.1 辛空间有限元法

对空间域用辛有限元法进行离散,本文采用中厚板通用八结点等参元.

其结点位移和动量的列阵分别为:

$$\{q^{(e)}(t)\} = [w_1(t) \ \psi_{x1}(t) \ \psi_{y1}(t) \cdots w_8(t) \ \psi_{x8}(t) \ \psi_{y8}(t)]^T \quad (3a)$$

$$\{q^{(e)}(t)\} = [p_1(t) \ L_{x1}(t) \ L_{y1}(t) \cdots p_8(t) \ L_{x8}(t) \ L_{y8}(t)]^T \quad (3b)$$

式中 $w_i(t)$ 和 $\psi_{xi}(t), \psi_{yi}(t)$ 分别是结点 i 的挠度和转角函数; $p_i(t)$ 和 $L_{xi}(t), L_{yi}(t)$ 分别是结点 i 的线动量和角动量函数.

位移和动量模式分别为:

$$w^{(e)} = [N_w(\xi, \eta)] \{q^{(e)}(t)\}, \psi_x^{(e)} = [N_x(\xi, \eta)] \{q^{(e)}(t)\}, \psi_y^{(e)} = [N_y(\xi, \eta)] \{q^{(e)}(t)\} \quad (4a, b, c)$$

$$p^{(e)} = [N_w(\xi, \eta)] \{p^{(e)}(t)\}, L_x^{(e)} = [N_x(\xi, \eta)] \{p^{(e)}(t)\}, L_y^{(e)} = [N_y(\xi, \eta)] \{p^{(e)}(t)\} \quad (4d, e, f)$$

式中 $[N_w(\xi, \eta)]$ 和 $[N_x(\xi, \eta)], [N_y(\xi, \eta)]$ 是形函数矩阵. 记

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= -\frac{1}{4}(1-\xi)(1-\eta)(1+\xi+\eta), \\ N_2 &= -\frac{1}{4}(1+\xi)(1-\eta)(1-\xi+\eta) \end{aligned} \quad (5a, b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_3 &= -\frac{1}{4}(1+\xi)(1+\eta)(1-\xi-\eta), \\ N_4 &= -\frac{1}{4}(1-\xi)(1+\eta)(1+\xi-\eta) \end{aligned} \quad (5c, d)$$

$$N_5 = \frac{1}{2}(1-\eta)(1-\xi^2), N_6 = \frac{1}{2}(1+\xi)(1-\eta^2) \quad (5e, f)$$

$$N_7 = \frac{1}{2}(1+\eta)(1-\xi^2), N_8 = \frac{1}{2}(1-\xi)(1-\eta^2) \quad (5g, h)$$

那么

$$[N_w(\xi, \eta)] = [N_1 \ 0 \ 0 \ N_2 \ 0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ N_8 \ 0 \ 0] \quad (6a)$$

$$[N_x(\xi, \eta)] = [0 \ N_1 \ 0 \ 0 \ N_2 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \ N_8 \ 0] \quad (6b)$$

$$[N_y(\xi, \eta)] = [0 \ 0 \ N_1 \ 0 \ 0 \ N_2 \ \cdots \ 0 \ 0 \ N_8] \quad (6c)$$

将式(4a~f)代入式(2)得

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Pi}_2 = & \int_0^t \{ [p]^T [M^t] \{ \dot{q} \} - \frac{1}{2} \{ p \}^T [K^p] \{ p \} - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \{ q \}^T [K] \{ q \} - \{ \dot{q} \}^T [C] \{ q \} + \\ & \{ F \}^T \{ q \} \} dt - \{ \dot{p}_1 \}^T [M^t] \{ q_1 \} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

式中

$$[M^t] = \sum_e \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} \{ [N_w]^T [N_w] + [N_x]^T [N_x] + [N_y]^T [N_y] \} d\xi d\eta \quad (7a)$$

$$[K^t] = \sum_e \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} \{ \frac{1}{\rho h} [N_w]^T [N_w] + \frac{1}{\rho J} [N_x]^T [N_x] + \frac{1}{\rho J} [N_y]^T [N_y] \} d\xi d\eta \quad (7b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [K] = & \sum_e \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} \{ D [N_x]_{,x}^T [N_x]_{,x} + [N_y]_{,y}^T [N_y]_{,y} + \\ & \frac{1-\mu}{2} ([N_x]_{,y}^T [N_x]_{,y} + [N_x]_{,y}^T [N_y]_{,x} + \\ & [N_y]_{,x}^T [N_x]_{,y} + [N_y]_{,x}^T [N_y]_{,x} + 2\mu [N_x]_{,x}^T [N_y]_{,y}) + \\ & C([N_w]_{,x}^T [N_w]_{,x} - [N_w]_{,x}^T [N_x] - [N_x]^T [N_w]_{,x} + \\ & [N_x]^T [N_x] + [N_w]_{,y}^T [N_w]_{,y} - [N_w]_{,y}^T [N_w] - \\ & [N_y]^T [N_w]_{,y} + [N_y]^T [N_y]) \} d\xi d\eta \end{aligned} \quad (7c)$$

$$[C] = \sum_e \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} \{ c_w [N_w]^T [N_w] + c_x [N_x]^T [N_x] + c_y [N_y]^T [N_y] \} d\xi d\eta \quad (7d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{ F(t) \} = & \sum_e \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} \{ [N_w]^T f(x, y, t) + \\ & [N_x]^T m_x(x, y, t) + [N_y]^T m_y(x, y, t) \} d\xi d\eta \end{aligned} \quad (7e)$$

$$\{ q(t) \} = [q_1(t) \ q_2(t) \ \cdots q_i(t) \ \cdots q_n(t)]^T \quad (7f)$$

$$\{ p(t) \} = [p_1(t) \ p_2(t) \ \cdots p_i(t) \ \cdots p_n(t)]^T \quad (7g)$$

以上各式均是按有限元的一般方法对号集总而成,设其自由度总数(即待定的结点位移和动量函数数目)为 $2n$. 此外,在进行数值运算之前,应对边界条件进行处理.

2.2 辛时间子域法

辛时间子域法的思想是把所考察的整个时间响应历程划分成若干个时间子域,在任一时间子域上,用 Lagrange 插值多项式逼近待定的位移和动量函数,根据动力学的变分原理,求解出子域末端的状态值;然后,把前一个时间子域的末端状态值作为下一个时间子域的初始状态值,重复上一步的计

算; 如此进行递推, 直至最后一个时间子域.

对于任意时间子域 $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$, 令 $t_0 = t_{i+1} - t_i$, 则局部时间坐标表示的时间子域为 $t \in [0, t_0]$; 再把该时间子域等分为 m 段, 令 $s = m + 1$, 每段长为 H , 则无量纲局部时间坐标表示的时间子域为 $\tau \in [0, m]$, 其中 $\tau = t/H$. 在当前的时间子域上, 令:

$$q_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^s a_{ij} \varphi_j(\tau), p_i(t) = \sum_{j=1}^s b_{ij} \varphi_j(\tau), (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

或表示为:

$$\{q(t)\} = [\Phi(\tau)] \{a\}, \{p(t)\} = [\Phi(\tau)] \{b\} \quad (8a, b)$$

式中 $\{a\}$ 和 $\{b\}$ 分别是待定的结点位移和动量向量;

$$\{a\} = [a_{11} \ a_{21} \ \dots \ a_{n1} \ a_{12} \ \dots \ a_{n2} \ \dots \ a_{ni} \ \dots \ a_{ns}]^T,$$

$$\{b\} = [b_{11} \ b_{21} \ \dots \ b_{n1} \ b_{12} \ \dots \ b_{n2} \ \dots \ b_{ni} \ \dots \ b_{ns}]^T$$

记时间子域初始结点位移和动量向量分别为:

$$\{a_0\} = [a_{11} \ a_{21} \ \dots \ a_{n1}]^T,$$

$$\{b_0\} = [b_{11} \ b_{21} \ \dots \ b_{n1}]^T;$$

时间子域末端结点位移和动量向量分别为:

$$\{a_m\} = [a_{1s} \ a_{2s} \ \dots \ a_{ns}]^T,$$

$$\{b_m\} = [b_{1s} \ b_{2s} \ \dots \ b_{ns}]^T;$$

中间时刻 $k (k=1, 2, \dots, m-1)$ 的结点位移和动量向量分别为:

$$\{a_k\} = [a_{1(k+1)} \ a_{2(k+1)} \ \dots \ a_{n(k+1)}]^T,$$

$$\{b_k\} = [b_{1(k+1)} \ b_{2(k+1)} \ \dots \ b_{n(k+1)}]^T;$$

$$[\Phi(\tau)] = [\phi_1(\tau)] [\phi_2(\tau)] \dots [\phi_s(\tau)], [\phi_j(\tau)] =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [\phi_j(\tau) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_j(\tau) & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \phi_j(\tau) \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

($j=1, 2, \dots, s$), φ_j 是 m 次 Lagrange 插值函数; 以五次等间距 Lagrange 插值为例,

$$\varphi_1 = -\frac{1}{120}(\tau-1)(\tau-2)(\tau-3)(\tau-4)(\tau-5),$$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{24}\tau(\tau-2)(\tau-3)(\tau-4)(\tau-5),$$

$$\varphi_3 = -\frac{1}{12}\tau(\tau-1)(\tau-3)(\tau-4)(\tau-5),$$

$$\varphi_4 = \frac{1}{12}\tau(\tau-1)(\tau-2)(\tau-4)(\tau-5),$$

$$\varphi_5 = -\frac{1}{24}\tau(\tau-1)(\tau-2)(\tau-3)(\tau-5),$$

$$\varphi_6 = \frac{1}{120}\tau(\tau-1)(\tau-2)(\tau-3)(\tau-4).$$

将式(8a, b)代入式(7), 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 = & \{b\}^T [M'_t] \{a\} - \frac{1}{2} \{b\}^T [K'_t] \{b\} - \frac{1}{2} \{a\}^T \times \\ & [K_t] \{a\} - \{\bar{a}\}^T [C_t] \{a\} + \\ & \{F_t\}^T \{a\} - \{b\}^T [M'_1] \{a\} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中

$$[M'_t] = \int_0^m [\Phi]^T [M] [\dot{\Phi}] d\tau, [K'_t] = \int_0^m H [\Phi]^T [K^p] [\Phi] d\tau,$$

$$[K_t] = \int_0^m H [\Phi]^T [K] [\Phi] d\tau, [C_t] = \int_0^m [\dot{\Phi}]^T [C] [\Phi] d\tau,$$

$$\{F_t\}^T = \int_0^m \{F\}^T [\Phi] d\tau, [M'_1] = [\Phi_1]^T [M'] [\Phi_1]$$

或表示为

$$[M'_t] = \left(\int_0^m [\varphi]^T [\dot{\varphi}] d\tau \right) \otimes [M],$$

$$[K'_t] = \left(\int_0^m H [\varphi]^T [\varphi] d\tau \right) \otimes [K^p],$$

$$[K_t] = \left(\int_0^m H [\varphi]^T [\varphi] d\tau \right) \otimes [K],$$

$$[C_t] = \left(\int_0^m [\dot{\varphi}]^T [\varphi] d\tau \right) \otimes [C],$$

$$[M'_1] = ([\varphi(m)]^T [\varphi(m)]) \otimes [M'].$$

式中, $[\varphi] = [\varphi_1 \ \varphi_2 \ \dots \ \varphi_s]$, 上标 \cdot 表示对 τ 的导数, 符号 \otimes 表示 Kronecker 乘积; $\{F\}$ 是整体时间坐标的函数, 积分时要把它转换到当前时间子域的局部时间坐标上.

令 $\delta \tilde{\Pi}_2 = 0$, 并整理可得

$$[R]_{2ns \times 2ns} \{\Delta\}_{2ns \times 1} = \{p\}_{2ns \times 1} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{式中 } [R]_{2ns \times 2ns} = \begin{bmatrix} [R_{11}]_{ns \times ns} & [R_{12}]_{ns \times ns} \\ [R_{21}]_{ns \times ns} & [R_{22}]_{ns \times ns} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10a)$$

$$[R_{11}]_{ns \times ns} = \frac{1}{2} ([K_t] + [K_t]^T) + [C_t]^T,$$

$$[R_{12}]_{ns \times ns} = [M'_1]^T - [M'_t]^T \quad (10b, c)$$

$$[R_{21}]_{ns \times ns} = -[M'_t], [R_{22}]_{ns \times ns} = \frac{1}{2} ([K'_t] + [K'_t]^T) \quad (10d, e)$$

$$\{\Delta\}_{2ns \times 1} = \begin{Bmatrix} \{a\} \\ \{b\} \end{Bmatrix}, \{p\}_{2ns \times 1} = \begin{Bmatrix} \{F_t\} \\ \{0\} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (10f, g)$$

引入初始条件 $u_i(x, 0) = u_{i0}(x)$ 和 $p_i(x, 0) = p_{i0}(x) = \rho v_{i0} x$ 后, 式(10)变成

$$[\bar{R}]_{2nm \times 2nm} \{\bar{\Delta}\}_{2nm \times 1} = \{\bar{P}\}_{2nm \times 1} - [\bar{R}_0]_{2nm \times 2n} \{\bar{\Delta}_0\}_{2n \times 1} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{式中 } \{\bar{\Delta}_0\}_{2n \times 1} = \begin{Bmatrix} \{a_0\}_{n \times 1} \\ \{b_0\}_{n \times 1} \end{Bmatrix}$$

式(11)是本文给出的计算递推格式. 求解线性方程组(11)得到当前时间子域内各结点任一时刻的位移和动量. 然后,把当时的时间子域末端的结点位移向量 $\{a_m\}$ 和动量向量 $\{b_m\}$ 作为下一时间子域的初始状态值,如此重复进行就形成递推算法.

3 算例

假设厚方板边长 600cm,板厚分别为 240cm,弹

性模量 $E = 3 \times 10^6 \text{kg/cm}^2$, $\mu = 0$, 密度 $\rho = 0.0025 \text{kg/cm}^3$, 周期干扰力 $f = 100000 \sin(500t)$ (kg) 作用于板中心, 初位移 $\tilde{w}_0 = 0$, 初动量 $\tilde{p}_0 = 0$, 计算板中心的动挠度值. 这里将板分成 (4×4) 个单元, 采用中厚板通用八结点等参元, 3×3 高斯积分, 时间子域采用四次、三次、二次 Lagrange 插值, 振型叠加法取全部离散振型. 有关各种边界条件的厚板计算结果比较分别见表 1 和图 1 至图 4. 图中的本文方法表示时间子域采用四次 Lagrange 插值, 其长度取 $4H = 4\Delta t$. 表中计算结果的右边列是相对误差百分比.

表 1 四边简支厚方板中心的动挠值(厚跨比 = 4/10) ($\Delta t = 0.0007$ 秒)

Table 1 The central dynamic deflections of the thick plate with four edges simple supported (ratio of thickness to span = 4/10, $\Delta t = 0.0007$ s)

time(s)	superposition method (mm)	method of this paper (mm)						Wilson - θ (mm)		Newmark - β (mm)	
		4H = Δt	4H = 4 Δt	3H = Δt	2H = Δt	$\theta = 1.4, \Delta t$	$\beta = 0.25, \Delta t$				
0.0007	0.0047	0.0048	-2.13	0.0048	-2.15	0.0048	0.0049	0.0023	51.06	0.0042	9.70
0.0014	0.0124	0.0125	-0.81	0.0121	2.35	0.0124	0.0123	0.0124	0.00	0.0127	-2.43
0.0021	0.0211	0.0210	0.47	0.0211	0.19	0.0209	0.0211	0.0205	2.84	0.0210	0.35
0.0028	0.0316	0.0316	0.00	0.0316	-0.07	0.0315	0.0318	0.0300	5.06	0.0309	2.26
0.0035	0.0417	0.0418	-0.24	0.0415	0.57	0.0420	0.0419	0.0386	7.43	0.0398	4.61
0.0042	0.0462	0.0461	0.22	0.0466	-0.97	0.0463	0.0466	0.0439	4.98	0.0453	1.89
0.0049	0.0441	0.0439	0.45	0.0443	-0.43	0.0440	0.0441	0.0431	2.27	0.0443	-0.43
0.0056	0.0337	0.0338	-0.30	0.0332	1.50	0.0336	0.0329	0.0338	-0.30	0.0331	1.91
0.0063	0.0131	0.0131	0.00	0.0138	-5.46	0.0131	0.0129	0.0167	-27.48	0.0151	-15.60
0.0070	-0.0107	-0.0107	0.00	-0.0106	0.86	-0.0108	-0.0113	-0.0054	49.53	-0.0074	31.11

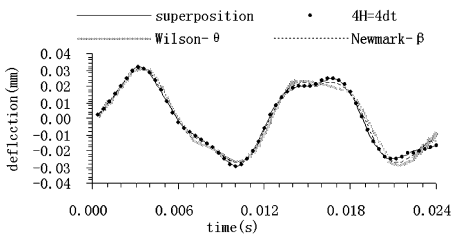


图 1 四边固支厚方板(厚跨比 = 4/10) ($\Delta t = 0.0004$ 秒)

Fig. 1 Thick plate with four edges fixed

(ratio of thickness to span = 4/10, $\Delta t = 0.0004$ s)

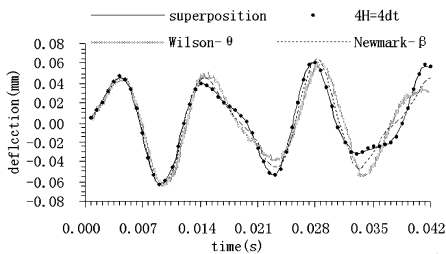


图 2 四边简支厚方板(厚跨比 = 4/10) ($\Delta t = 0.0007$ 秒)

Fig. 2 Thick plate with four edges simple supported

(ratio of thickness to span = 4/10, $\Delta t = 0.0007$ s)

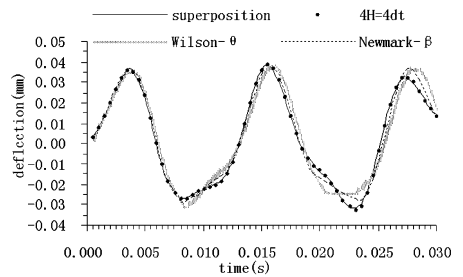


图 3 两边固支两边简支厚方板(厚跨比 = 4/10) ($\Delta t = 0.0005$ 秒)

Fig. 3 Thick plate with two edges fixed and others simple supported

(ratio of thickness to span = 4/10, $\Delta t = 0.0005$ s)

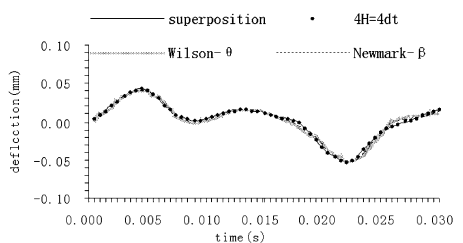


图 4 一边固支三边自由厚方板(厚跨比 = 4/10) ($\Delta t = 0.0005$ 秒)

Fig. 4 Thick plate with one edge fixed and others free

(ratio of thickness to span = 4/10, $\Delta t = 0.0005$ s)

4 结语

(1)本文所建立的相空间非传统 Hamilton 变分原理是厚板动力学基本理论的最核心部分,而这个部分就是实现将厚板动力学从 Lagrange 体系到 Hamilton 体系变革的最重要的标志.这种体系的变革,意义是重大的.

(2)厚板理论是工程上常用的考虑剪切变形影响的二维结构理论.首次建立了有阻尼厚板动力学的相空间非传统 Hamilton 变分原理.这种相空间变分原理导出的算法自然能保持哈密顿体系的结构特性,从而就能提出一些计算性能更好的高效辛算法.

(3)基于所建立的相空间变分原理,提出一种称之为辛空间有限元-时间子域法的辛算法,并且采用该方法分析了各种边界条件和厚跨比为 0.4 的厚方板动力响应问题.结果表明,当时间子域用四次 Lagrange 插值多项式插值时,甚至时间子域为四倍时间步长,其精度仍很高,而且可以减少求解线性方程组的次数和减少误差的积累,这说明了它的计算精度和计算效率都明显高于 Wilson- θ 法和 Newmark- β 法;若时间子域分别采用三次和二次 La-

grange 插值多项式插值时,其精度也比较高.图 1~4 都是前六十步的结果比较,从图中可以看出,尽管经过这么多次的递推,本文方法的结果仍然与解析解很吻合,这说明了本文方法不但计算精度很高,而且其具有良好的稳定性和收敛性.但是, Wilson- θ 法和 Newmark- β 只有在时间步长较小的情况下才有较好的精度,这势必增加求解线性方程组的次数和增加误差的积累,对于计算效率和精度都很不利.

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A SYMPLECTIC ALGORITHM FOR DYNAMIC RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF THICK PLATE*

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Abstract According to the basic idea of classical yin-yang complementarity and modern dual-complementarity, the unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle in phase space for dynamics of thick plate with linear damping was established, which can fully characterize the initial-boundary-value problem of this dynamics. And it's Euler function has symplectic structure character. Based on this variational principle in phase space, a symplectic space finite element-time subdomain method was presented. This new method is the result of combining finite element method in space domain with time subdomain method by applying the Lagrange interpolation polynomials as approximation to the time subdomain. The numerical results show that the stability, convergence, computational accuracy and efficiency of this new method excel obviously those of widely used Wilson- θ method and Newmark- β method.

Key words phase space, unconventional Hamilton-type variational principle, initial-boundary-value problem, symplectic algorithm, dynamic response