轴向载荷作用下半无限长超弹性圆柱壳轴对称 运动的模型建立

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摘要

本文基于一类含有高阶项的三项式Mooney-Rivlin材料模型,计入边界条件、外部激励和结构阻尼,建立 了描述半无限长超弹性圆柱壳非线性动力学行为的数学模型。假设圆柱壳产生径向和轴向对称变形,得 到圆柱壳在变形过程中产生的动能和势能。考虑外部载荷作用,在轴向方向上得到外力对圆柱壳所做的 功,进而得到圆柱壳的总势能。基于拉格朗日函数,利用变分原理,得到了描述圆柱壳非线性径向和轴 向运动的非线性偏微分方程组。利用不可压缩约束条件,将圆柱壳的径向和轴向运动进行解耦,得到了 一类描述圆柱壳径向运动的单一偏微分方程。为了方便对方程求解,利用行波变换,得到了一类非线性 常微分方程,即行波方程,该方程可用于描述圆柱壳的非线性径向运动。

关键词

超弹性圆柱壳,三项式Mooney-Rivlin模型,结构边界,模型建立

The Establishment of the Second Half of Infinite Long Axial Loading for Axisymmetric Elastic Cylindrical Shell Movement Model

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Abstract

Based on a class of ternary Moonie-Rivlin material models with higher-order terms, a mathematical model describing the nonlinear dynamic behavior of a semi-infinite superelastic cylindrical shell is

established by considering boundary conditions, external excitations and structural damping. It is assumed that the cylindrical shell produces radial and axial symmetric deformation, and the kinetic energy and potential energy generated by the cylindrical shell during deformation are obtained. Considering the external load action, the work done by the external force on the cylindrical shell in the axial direction is obtained, and then the total potential energy of the cylindrical shell is obtained. Based on the Lagrangian function and the variational principle, the nonlinear partial differential equations describing the nonlinear radial and axial motion of the cylindrical shell are obtained. By using incompressible constraints, the radial and axial motions of a cylindrical shell are decoupled, and a single partial differential equation describing the radial motion of a cylindrical shell is obtained. In order to solve the equations, is obtained by using traveling wave transform, which can be used to describe the non-linear radial motion of cylindrical shells.

Keywords

Hyperelastic Cylindrical Shell, The Trinomial Mooney-Rivlin Model, Boundary of Structure, Model Building

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1. 研究意义

埋地输油管道,大多是由橡胶内衬层、钢架增强层和高密度聚乙烯(HDPE)保护层所构成,其中橡胶 材料和 HDPE 材料可以看作是超弹性材料,它们具有良好的耐腐蚀性和减振特性(如图 1)。



Figure 1. Structure diagram of buried oil pipeline 图 1. 埋地输油管道结构图

当前,新建的管线大都采用大口径、高压力的管道,其在服役期间会受到内部和外部的碰撞冲击、 交变载荷等影响,不可避免的产生结构的大幅度振动,进而造成疲劳损伤,甚至会引发重大的安全事故。 据不完全统计,近 20 年来,美国、加拿大、欧洲的油气管道事故率年平均值分别为 0.5、0.4、0.35 次/km, 总平均值约为 0.4 次/km,而我国管道安全事故率年平均值却高达 3 次/km [1]。大幅度的振动总是展现出 非线性动力学特征。由此可见,超弹性圆柱壳非线性动力学相关理论研究具有重要工程应用价值。吸引 了众多学者的关注,是目前十分活跃的研究领域。 准确有效的对结构损伤进行检测和评估,将有可能避免重大的安全事故。利用结构中弹性波的传播 可以实现对结构损伤的无损检测[2]。非线性波,尤其是孤立波,是由非线性效应和色散效应相互作用而 形成的一种行波,非线性效应可以很好的抵抗色散作用,使得孤立波能在传播较长一段距离内仍保持能 量不变,波幅不变。目前,关于超弹性结构中非线性波传播的研究处于高速发展阶段,已取得了丰硕的 研究成果[3]-[5]。但是为了简化问题的研究难度,大多忽略了结构边界的影响,而采用无限长的结构模型。 此外,为了方便求解,对超弹性圆柱壳非线性动力学行为的研究,大多是基于简单形式的应变能函数建 立模型。为了能够对超弹性圆柱壳的结构损伤进行检测评估,需要在其一端施加冲击作用,边界条件对 圆柱壳内非线性波传播特征的影响成为不可忽略的因素,并且基于更准确的应变能函数建模,是圆柱壳 缺陷检测、健康诊断等工作的理论依据。

超弹性圆柱壳通常适用于特殊环境,往往会受到冲击、风载、摩擦等外部激励作用。在外部激励影 响下,结构中的非线性行波是不稳定的,当激励增大到足以使非线性行波失去稳定性时,圆柱壳中可能 出现一些复杂的非线性动力学行为,如分岔、混沌等,从而导致圆柱壳结构在工程应用过程中出现不可 预知的安全隐患,甚至造成重大的人身伤亡和经济损失。此外,由于圆柱壳在外部激励作用下的振动中 会存在结构内摩擦等现象,故对实际结构的动力学建模也应考虑外部激励和阻尼因素。

为了提高缺陷检测技术的检测精度和应用范围,并增强检测工艺的科学性,本文拟基于一类复杂应 变函数,计入边界条件、外部激励、结构阻尼的影响,建立描述半无限长超弹性圆柱壳非线性动力学行 为的数学模型。本文的研究将在丰富超弹性结构数学模型的同时,为超弹性圆柱壳的损伤、缺陷的检测 提供理论依据,具有重要的理论意义和工程应用价值。

2. 模型建立

假设圆柱壳在轴向周期载荷作用下产生径向和轴向对称变形,其运动模式为[6] [7]

$$r = R + u(Z,t)R, \ \theta = \Theta, \ z = Z + w(Z,t)$$
(1)

圆柱壳的变形梯度张量F 如下所示

$$\boldsymbol{F} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{R} & 0 & r_{Z} \\ 0 & \frac{r}{R} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & w_{Z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u+1 & 0 & Ru_{Z} \\ 0 & u+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & w_{Z}+1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(2)

右 Cauchy-Green 张量 $C = F^{T}F$ 的表示形式为

$$\boldsymbol{C} = \boldsymbol{F}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{F} = \begin{bmatrix} (u+1)^{2} & 0 & R(u+1)u_{Z} \\ 0 & (u+1)^{2} & 0 \\ R(u+1)u_{Z} & 0 & R^{2}u_{Z}^{2} + (w_{Z}+1)^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)

张量C的三个主不变量分别为

$$I_{1} = \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{C} = \lambda_{1}^{2} + \lambda_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{3}^{2} = 2(u+1)^{2} + (w_{Z}+1)^{2} + R^{2}u_{Z}^{2},$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Big[(\operatorname{tr} \mathbf{C})^{2} - \operatorname{tr} \mathbf{C}^{2} \Big] = \lambda_{1}^{2}\lambda_{2}^{2} + \lambda_{2}^{2}\lambda_{3}^{2} + \lambda_{1}^{2}\lambda_{3}^{2} = (u+1)^{4} + (u+1)^{2}R^{2}u_{Z}^{2} + 2(u+1)^{2}(w_{Z}+1)^{2},$$

$$I_{3} = \det \mathbf{C} = \lambda_{1}^{2}\lambda_{2}^{2}\lambda_{3}^{2} = (u+1)^{4}(w_{Z}+1)^{2}$$
(4)

本文选用的应变能材料本构关系是 Tschoegl 提出的一类改进的三项式 Mooney-Rivlin 材料模型,这

种含有高阶项的 Mooney-Rivlin 模型能够更好的描述填充与非填充的橡胶材料的变形行为。相应的应变 能函数形式如下所示[8]

$$W(I_1, I_2) = \mu_{10}(I_1 - 3) + \mu_{01}(I_2 - 3) + \mu_{11}(I_1 - 3)(I_2 - 3)$$
(5)

根据不可压缩超弹性材料的约束条件 $I_3 = 1$,可以将圆柱壳径向和轴向变形进行解耦,得到如下关系式

$$\left(u+1\right)^2 \lambda = 1 \tag{6}$$

其中 $\lambda = w_z + 1 > 0$ 表示轴向伸长率。结合不可压缩条件(6),容易看出材料模型的应变能函数(5)是关于变量 R, u, λ 的函数。

下面将利用变分原理导出圆柱壳的运动方程,单位体积圆柱壳的动能函数 K 的表达式为

$$K = \int_{A}^{B} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \rho \left(w_{t}^{2} + R^{2} u_{t}^{2} \right) R dx d\Theta$$

= $\frac{1}{4} \pi \rho \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left[2 w_{t}^{2} + \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{t}^{2} \right]$ (7)

每单位体积圆柱壳的势能 P 的表达式如下所示

$$P = \int_{A}^{B} \int_{0}^{2\pi} WR dR d\Theta = P_{1} + P_{2} + P_{3}$$
(8)

根据不可压缩超弹性材料的约束条件 $I_3 = 1$,即式(6),可以将圆柱壳径向和轴向变形进行解耦。式(8)的具体形式为

$$\begin{split} P_{1} &= \int_{A}^{B} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mu_{10} \left(I_{1} - 3 \right) R d\Theta dR \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mu_{10} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left(\left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} + 4 \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} + 2 w_{z} \left(w_{z} + 2 \right) - 4 \right) \\ &= \mu_{10} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left(2 \lambda^{-1} + \lambda^{2} - 3 + \frac{1}{2} \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} \right) \\ P_{2} &= \int_{A}^{B} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mu_{01} \left(I_{2} - 3 \right) R d\Theta dR \\ &= \mu_{01} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left(\left(u + 1 \right)^{4} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{6} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} \left(w_{z} + 1 \right)^{2} - 3 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mu_{01} \pi \left(B^{4} - A^{4} \right) u_{z}^{2} \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} \\ &= \mu_{01} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left[\lambda^{-2} + 2\lambda - 3 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{-1} \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} \right] \\ P_{3} &= \int_{A}^{B} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mu_{11} \left(I_{1} - 3 \right) \left(I_{2} - 3 \right) R d\Theta dR \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(B^{4} - A^{4} \right) \left(u_{z}^{2} \mu_{11} \left(\left(u + 1 \right)^{4} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{6} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} \left(w_{z} + 1 \right)^{2} - 3 \right) \right) \\ &+ u_{z}^{2} \mu_{11} \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} \left(2 \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} + \left(w_{z} + 1 \right)^{2} - 3 \right) \right) \left(u + 1 \right)^{4} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{6} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} \left(w_{z} + 1 \right)^{2} - 3 \right) \\ &= 2 \mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left(2 \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} + \left(w_{z} + 1 \right)^{2} - 3 \right) \left(\left(u + 1 \right)^{4} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{6} + \left(u + 1 \right)^{2} \left(w_{z} + 1 \right)^{2} - 3 \right) \\ &= 2 \mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \lambda^{-3} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left[3 \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) \left(1 - \lambda \right) u_{z}^{2} - 4\lambda^{3} + 16\lambda^{2} + 12\lambda - 28 \right] \\ &- \frac{1}{6} \mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \lambda^{-1} \left[-2 \left(A^{4} + B^{4} \right) u_{z}^{4} + 9 \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} - 2A^{2} B^{2} u_{z}^{4} + 36 \right] \\ &+ \frac{3}{2} \mu_{11} \pi \lambda^{-2} \left[\left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} - 2 \right] \end{split}$$

圆柱壳受到沿杆轴向方向的载荷作用,其中载荷作用形式为 $q\sin\omega(Z-ct)$, q 为单位杆长的扰动幅 值, ω 是扰动频率。在轴向方向上,外力对圆柱壳做的功为

$$E = \int_{A}^{B} \int_{0}^{2\pi} q \sin \omega (Z - ct) w \cdot R dR d\Theta$$

= $\pi w q \sin \omega (Z - ct) (B^2 - A^2)$ (9)

则每单位长度圆柱体的总势能为

$$\Lambda = P - E = \pi wq \sin \left(\omega (Z - ct) \right) \left(A^{2} - B^{2} \right)$$

$$= \mu_{10} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left[\left(2\lambda^{-1} + \lambda^{2} - 3 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} \right] + 2\mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left[\lambda^{-2} + 2\lambda - 3 + \frac{1}{2} \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} \right] + 2\mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \lambda^{-3} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \left[3 \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) (1 - \lambda) u_{z}^{2} - 4\lambda^{3} + 16\lambda^{2} + 12\lambda - 28 \right] - \frac{1}{6} \mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \lambda^{-1} \left[-2 \left(A^{4} + B^{4} \right) u_{z}^{4} + 9 \left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} - 2A^{2} B^{2} u_{z}^{4} + 36 \right] + \frac{3}{2} \mu_{11} \pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2} \right) \lambda^{-2} \left[\left(A^{2} + B^{2} \right) u_{z}^{2} - 2 \right]$$
(10)

本文基于变分原理导出了描述圆柱壳轴对称运动的控制方程。拉格朗日函数 L 的形式如下

$$L(u, u_Z, u_t, w, \lambda, w_t) = K - \Lambda - \overline{p} \left[\left(u + 1 \right)^2 \lambda - 1 \right]$$
(11)

进一步整理为

$$L(u, u_{z}, u_{t}, w, \lambda, w_{t}) = K - \Lambda - \overline{p} \Big[(u+1)^{2} \lambda - 1 \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi \rho (B^{2} - A^{2}) \Big[(A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{t}^{2} + 2w_{t}^{2} \Big]$$

$$- \Big\{ \mu_{10} \pi (B^{2} - A^{2}) \Big[(2\lambda^{-1} + \lambda^{2} - 3) + \frac{1}{2} (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{z}^{2} \Big]$$

$$+ \mu_{10} \pi (B^{2} - A^{2}) \Big[(\lambda^{-2} + 2\lambda - 3) + \frac{1}{2} (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{z}^{2} \Big] + 2\mu_{11} \pi (B^{2} - A^{2}) \lambda^{-3}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \mu_{11} \pi (B^{2} - A^{2}) \Big[3 (A^{2} + B^{2}) (1 - \lambda) u_{z}^{2} - 4\lambda^{3} + 16\lambda^{2} + 12\lambda - 28 \Big]$$

$$- \frac{1}{6} \mu_{11} \pi (B^{2} - A^{2}) \lambda^{-1} \Big[-2 (A^{4} + B^{4}) u_{z}^{4} + 9 (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{z}^{2} - 2A^{2} B^{2} u_{z}^{4} + 36 \Big]$$
(12)

其中 p 是拉格朗日乘子。对函数 L 式(12)变分,得到欧拉 - 拉格朗日方程如下

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial u_t} = 0,$$
(13)

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} - \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w_t} = 0.$$
(14)

将欧拉-拉格朗日方程(13), (14)进一步整理为

$$\pi \left(A^{2} - B^{2}\right) \left(\mu_{01} \left(4\left(u+1\right)^{3} + 6\left(u+1\right)^{5} + \left(2u+2\right)\left(w_{z}+1\right)^{2}\right) + \mu_{10} \left(4u+4\right)\right) + \mu_{11} \left(4\left(u+1\right)^{3} + 6\left(u+1\right)^{5} + 2\left(u+1\right)\left(w_{z}+1\right)^{2}\right) \left(2\left(u+1\right)^{2} + \left(w_{z}+1\right)^{2} - 3\right)\right) + \mu_{11} \left(4u+4\right) \left(\left(u+1\right)^{4} + \left(u+1\right)^{6} + \left(u+1\right)^{2} \left(w_{z}+1\right)^{2} - 3\right)\right) + \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(A^{4} - B^{4}\right) \left(u_{z}^{2} \mu_{11} \left(4\left(u+1\right)^{3} + 6\left(u+1\right)^{5} + \left(2u+2\right)\left(w_{z}+1\right)^{2}\right) + u_{z}^{2} \mu_{01} \left(2u+2\right) + u_{z}^{2} \mu_{11} \left(2u+2\right) \left(2\left(u+1\right)^{2} + \left(w_{z}+1\right)^{2} - 3\right) + u_{z}^{2} \mu_{11} \left(4u+4\right) \left(u+1\right)^{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\left(A^{6} - B^{6}\right) u_{z}^{2} \mu_{11} \left(2u+2\right)\right) = \lambda \overline{p} \left(2u+2\right) + \pi \left(a^{2} - A^{2}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial \left(\overline{p} \left(u+1\right)^{2}\right)}{\partial Z} = \pi \rho \left(B^{2} - A^{2}\right) w_{u}$$
(16)

由式(15)解得 p 的表达式如下

$$\overline{p} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial Z} \frac{\partial P}{\partial u_Z} - \frac{1}{2} \pi \rho \left(B^4 - A^4 \right) u_{tt}}{2(u+1)\lambda}$$
(17)

将式(17)代入式(16)中整理得

$$\pi q \sin\left[\omega(Z-ct)\right]\left(B^{2}-A^{2}\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial Z}\frac{\partial P}{\partial \lambda}+\frac{\partial}{\partial Z}\left(\frac{\left(u+1\right)^{3}}{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial Z}\frac{\partial P}{\partial u_{Z}}-\frac{1}{4}\pi\rho\left(B^{4}-A^{4}\right)\left(u+1\right)^{3}u_{u}\right)$$

$$=\pi\rho\left(B^{2}-A^{2}\right)w_{u}$$
(18)

由此得到考虑外加载荷和阻尼对系统的摄动时,描述不可压缩超弹性圆柱壳轴对称运动的微分方程 (18)。

3. 行波变换

引入行波变换
$$\xi = Z - ct$$
, 其中 c 为波速, 将行波变换代入到式(15)中整理得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\xi} \left[\frac{(u+1)^3}{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\xi} \frac{\partial P}{\partial u_{\xi}} - \frac{1}{4} \pi \rho c^2 \left(B^4 - A^4 \right) (u+1)^3 u_{\xi\xi} \right] + \pi q \sin\left(\omega\xi\right) \left(B^2 - A^2 \right) + \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\xi} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \lambda} = \pi \rho c^2 \left(B^2 - A^2 \right) w_{\xi\xi}$$
(19)

对方程(19)关于变量 ξ 积分得

$$-\frac{\pi q}{\omega}\cos\left(\omega\xi\right)\left(B^2 - A^2\right) + \frac{\partial P}{\partial\lambda} + \frac{\left(u+1\right)^3}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\xi}\frac{\partial P}{\partial u_{\xi}} - \frac{\pi\rho c^2}{4}\left(B^4 - A^4\right)\left(u+1\right)^3 u_{\xi\xi} = \pi\rho c^2\left(B^2 - A^2\right)\lambda + d \tag{20}$$

其中 d 为积分常数。

将势能 P 的表达式(8)代入方程(20)中 $P = \int_{A}^{B} \int_{0}^{2\pi} WR dR d\Theta = P_1 + P_2 + P_3$

$$P = \mu_{10}\pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2}\right) \left(2\lambda^{-1} + \lambda^{2} - 3 + \frac{1}{2}\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{z}^{2}\right)$$

+ $\mu_{01}\pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2}\right) \left[\lambda^{-2} + 2\lambda - 3 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{-1}\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{z}^{2}\right] + 2\mu_{11}\pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2}\right)\lambda^{-3}$
- $\frac{1}{2}\mu_{11}\pi \left(B^{2} - A^{2}\right) \left[3\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)\left(1 - \lambda\right)u_{z}^{2} - 4\lambda^{3} + 16\lambda^{2} + 12\lambda - 28\right]$

$$-\frac{1}{6}\mu_{11}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})\lambda^{-1}\left[-2(A^{4}+B^{4})u_{z}^{4}+9(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{z}^{2}-2A^{2}B^{2}u_{z}^{4}+36\right]$$
$$+\frac{3}{2}\mu_{11}\pi\lambda^{-2}\left[(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{z}^{2}-2\right]$$

整理得到控制方程

$$-\frac{\pi q}{\omega}\cos(\omega\xi)(B^{2}-A^{2}) + \mu_{10}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})(-2\lambda^{-2}+2\lambda) + \mu_{01}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})\left[(-2\lambda^{-3}+2)-\frac{1}{2}(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2}\lambda^{-2}\right] \\ - 6\mu_{11}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})\lambda^{-4}-\frac{1}{2}\mu_{11}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})\left[-3(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2}-12\lambda^{2}+32\lambda+12\right] \\ + \frac{1}{6}\mu_{11}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})\lambda^{-2}\left[-2(A^{4}+B^{4})u_{\xi}^{4}+9(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2}-2A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{4}+36\right] \\ - 3\mu_{11}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})\lambda^{-3}\left[(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2}-2\right] + \frac{1}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{10}\pi(B^{2}-A^{2})(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{1}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{01}\pi\lambda^{-1}(B^{2}-A^{2})(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} + \frac{3}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{11}\pi(1-\lambda)(B^{2}-A^{2})(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{3}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{11}\pi\lambda^{-1}(B^{2}-A^{2})\left[4(A^{4}+B^{4})u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi} - 3(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} + 4A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi}\right] \\ + \frac{3}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{11}\pi\lambda^{-2}(B^{2}-A^{2})(A^{2}+B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} - \frac{1}{4}\pi\rho c^{2}(B^{4}-A^{4})(u+1)^{3}u_{\xi\xi} = \pi\rho c^{2}(B^{2}-A^{2})\lambda + d$$

在上述对控制方程的推导过程中,没有考虑阻尼力的作用。在实际问题中,阻尼是不可避免的,这 里假设阻尼力与轴向速度成正比,即在控制方程(21)的右端加上一项阻尼力 D,其表示形式如下所示

$$D = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_A^B \chi \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \cdot R dR d\Theta = \pi \left(B^2 - A^2 \right) \chi w_t = \pi \left(B^2 - A^2 \right) \chi w_t$$
(22)

其中χ是阻尼系数。

利用行波变换,有 $w_t = -cw_{\xi}$,阻尼力的表示形式可重写为

$$D = -c\pi \left(B^2 - A^2\right) \chi w_{\xi} \tag{23}$$

将 D 的表达式(23)代入控制方程(21)的右端,可得

$$-\frac{q}{\omega}\cos(\omega\xi) + \mu_{10}\left(-2\lambda^{-2} + 2\lambda\right) + \mu_{01}\left[\left(-2\lambda^{-3} + 2\right) - \frac{1}{2}\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi}^{2}\lambda^{-2}\right] \\ - 6\mu_{11}\lambda^{-4} - \frac{1}{2}\mu_{11}\left[-3\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi}^{2} - 12\lambda^{2} + 32\lambda + 12\right] \\ + \frac{1}{6}\mu_{11}\lambda^{-2}\left[-2\left(A^{4} + B^{4}\right)u_{\xi}^{4} + 9\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi}^{2} - 2A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{4} + 36\right] \\ - 3\mu_{11}\lambda^{-3}\left[\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi}^{2} - 2\right] + \frac{1}{2}\left(u + 1\right)^{3}\mu_{10}\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{1}{2}\left(u + 1\right)^{3}\mu_{01}\lambda^{-1}\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi\xi} + \frac{3}{2}\left(u + 1\right)^{3}\mu_{11}\left(1 - \lambda\right)\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{3}{2}\left(u + 1\right)^{3}\mu_{11}\lambda^{-1}\left[4\left(A^{4} + B^{4}\right)u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi} - 3\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi\xi} + 4A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi}\right] \\ + \frac{3}{2}\left(u + 1\right)^{3}\mu_{11}\lambda^{-2}\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)u_{\xi\xi} - \frac{1}{4}\rho c^{2}\left(A^{2} + B^{2}\right)\left(u + 1\right)^{3}u_{\xi\xi} = \rho c^{2}\lambda - c\chi(\lambda - 1) + d$$

利用不可压缩条件 $\lambda^{-1} = (u+1)^2$,将方程(24)转化为描述圆柱壳径向运动的控制方程如下所示

$$-\frac{q}{\omega}\cos(\omega\xi) + \mu_{10} \Big[-2(u+1)^{4} + 2(u+1)^{-2} \Big] + \mu_{01} \Big[-2(u+1)^{6} + 2 - \frac{1}{2} (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi}^{2} (u+1)^{4} \Big] \\ - 6\mu_{11} (u+1)^{8} - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{11} \Big[-3(A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi}^{2} - 12(u+1)^{-4} + 32(u+1)^{-2} + 12 \Big] \\ + \frac{1}{6} \mu_{11} (u+1)^{4} \Big[-2(A^{4} + B^{4}) u_{\xi}^{4} + 9(A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi}^{2} - 2A^{2}B^{2} u_{\xi}^{4} + 36 \Big] \\ - 3\mu_{11} (u+1)^{6} \Big[(A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi}^{2} - 2 \Big] + \frac{1}{2} (u+1)^{3} \mu_{10} (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{1}{2} (u+1)^{3} \mu_{01} (u+1)^{2} (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi\xi} + \frac{3}{2} (u+1)^{3} \mu_{11} \Big[1 - (u+1)^{-2} \Big] (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{3}{2} (u+1)^{3} \mu_{11} (u+1)^{2} \Big[4 (A^{4} + B^{4}) u_{\xi}^{2} u_{\xi\xi} - 3 (A^{2} + B^{2}) u_{\xi\xi} + 4A^{2} B^{2} u_{\xi}^{2} u_{\xi\xi} \Big] \\ + \frac{3}{2} (u+1)^{3} \mu_{11} (A^{2} + B^{2}) (u+1)^{4} u_{\xi\xi} - \frac{1}{4} \rho c^{2} (A^{2} + B^{2}) (u+1)^{3} u_{\xi\xi} \\ = \rho c^{2} (u+1)^{-2} - c \chi \Big[(u+1)^{-2} - 1 \Big] + d$$

$$(25a)$$

根据位移边界条件:假设圆柱壳的固定端部不发生轴向和径向位移,有

$$r(R, Z = 0, t = 0) = R, \quad \lambda(Z = 0, t = 0) = 1$$
 (25b)

其中λ是轴向伸长率。

将边界条件(25b)带入控制方程(25a),确定积分常数为

$$d = -\frac{q}{\omega} - \rho c^2 \tag{26}$$

将积分常数 d 式(26)代入到方程(25a)可以得到描述不可压缩超弹性 Mooney-Rivlin 材料圆柱壳径向对称运动的行波方程如下所示

$$-\frac{q}{\omega}\cos(\omega\xi) + \mu_{10} \Big[-2(u+1)^{4} + 2(u+1)^{-2} \Big] + \mu_{01} \Big[-2(u+1)^{6} + 2 - \frac{1}{2}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2}(u+1)^{4} \Big] \\ - 6\mu_{11}(u+1)^{8} - \frac{1}{2}\mu_{11} \Big[-3(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2} - 12(u+1)^{-4} + 32(u+1)^{-2} + 12 \Big] \\ + \frac{1}{6}\mu_{11}(u+1)^{4} \Big[-2(A^{4} + B^{4})u_{\xi}^{4} + 9(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2} - 2A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{4} + 36 \Big] \\ - 3\mu_{11}(u+1)^{6} \Big[(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2} - 2 \Big] + \frac{1}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{10}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{1}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{01}(u+1)^{2}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} + \frac{3}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{11} \Big[1 - (u+1)^{-2} \Big] (A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} \\ + \frac{3}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{11}(u+1)^{2} \Big[4(A^{4} + B^{4})u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi} - 3(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} + 4A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi} \Big] \\ + \frac{3}{2}(u+1)^{3}\mu_{11}(A^{2} + B^{2})(u+1)^{4}u_{\xi\xi} - \frac{1}{4}\rho c^{2}(A^{2} + B^{2})(u+1)^{3}u_{\xi\xi} \\ = \rho c^{2}(u+1)^{-2} - c\chi(u+1)^{-2} + c\chi - \frac{q}{\omega} - \rho c^{2} \Big]$$

$$(27)$$

将上式进一步整理为

$$6\mu_{11}(u+1)^{-4} + (2\mu_{10} - 16\mu_{11} - \rho c^{2} + c\chi)(u+1)^{-2} + \frac{3}{2}\mu_{11}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi}(u+1) + 4(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi}(2\mu_{10} + 6\mu_{11} - \rho c^{2})(u+1)^{3} \left\{-\frac{1}{2}\mu_{10}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2} + \mu_{11}\left[-\frac{1}{3}(A^{4} + B^{4})u_{\xi}^{4} + \frac{3}{2}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2} - \frac{1}{3}A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{4} + 6\right]\right\}(u+1)^{4} + \frac{1}{2}\left\{\mu_{10}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} + \mu_{11}\left[4(A^{4} + B^{4})u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi} - 3(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi} + 4A^{2}B^{2}u_{\xi}^{2}u_{\xi\xi}\right]\right\}(u+1)^{5} - \left\{2\mu_{01} + 3\mu_{11}\left[(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2} - 2\right]\right\}(u+1)^{6} + \frac{3}{2}\mu_{11}(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi\xi}(u+1)^{7} - 6\mu_{11}(u+1)^{8} + 2\mu_{01} + \frac{3}{2}\mu_{11}\left[(A^{2} + B^{2})u_{\xi}^{2}\right] - 6\mu_{11} = c\chi - \frac{q}{\omega} - \rho c^{2}$$

在轴向周期载荷和结构阻尼的作用下,行波方程(28)可以用于描述由一类改进的三项式 Mooney-Rivlin 材料模型组成的半无限长超弹性圆柱壳中的径向行波传播问题。

4. 结语

为了提高结构缺陷的检测精度,考虑结构边界、外部激励和结构阻尼对超弹性圆柱壳非线性动力学特性的影响必不可少。本文基于一类含有高阶项的三项式 Mooney-Rivlin 材料模型,建立了描述轴向激励下半无限长超弹性圆柱壳轴向非线性和径向非线性耦合运动的数学模型,并利用行波变换,将其转化为一类描述圆柱壳非线性径向运动的行波方程。构建该类数学模型,可以为超弹性圆柱壳的损伤、缺陷的检测提供理论依据,具有重要的理论意义和工程应用价值。属于取自工程实际、又有理论意义的、非线性动力学中的前沿问题。

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