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基于渐近均匀化方法的准周期梁结构 等效刚度数值实现方法研究

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摘要: 相比周期梁结构, 准周期梁结构沿轴向梯度变化, 具有更大的设计自由度, 能够获得更好的结构性能。由于其非均质性, 一般将其均匀化为具有等效性质的均质梁结构, 但现有工作很少涉及准周期梁结构等效性质的计算。本文针对由周期梁结构映射而成的准周期梁结构, 通过引入雅可比矩阵, 基于渐近均匀化方法推导的单胞方程及其等效性质计算列式, 并建立了其单胞方程及等效刚度的有限元求解列式。该方法可以处理沿轴向变形的任意微单胞构型, 数值算例验证了其正确性和有效性。

关键词: 渐近均匀化方法; 准周期梁; 等效刚度; 映射函数; 有限元分析

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1 引言

梁结构是在工程中具有广泛用途的结构形式, 是材料学和结构学的主要研究对象之一。随着工程应用实际需求以及先进制造技术的日趋发展, 人们对轻质、具有高比强度/比刚度、多功能特点的梁结构产生强烈需求, 传统均质梁结构不再满足工业需求, 具有优异性能的周期/准周期点阵梁结构受到工程及研究人员的广泛关注^[1-3]。此类结构一般具有明显的跨尺度特征, 即表现为由微观微结构沿轴向排列而成的梁结构, 对其直接结构有限元数值分析往往需要划分大量单元, 消耗大量计算资源及时间^[4,5]; 一般采用均匀化方法对其进行分析, 即通过微结构分析获得梁结构等效性质, 将原非均质结构等效为具有等效性质的均质梁结构。

在近几十年的研究中, 学者们提出了不同的方法来预测复杂结构的等效性质, 如自洽法 SCS (Self-Consistent Solution)^[6]、广义自洽法 GSCS (Generalized Self-Consistent Solution)^[7]、代表体

元法 RVE (Representative Volume Element)^[8] 以及渐近均匀化方法 AH (Asymptotic Homogenization)^[9-11] 等。自洽法和广义自洽法常用于求解具有较简单微结构目标的近似解析公式。代表体元法是一种应用较为广泛的数值方法, 以操作简单、力学概念明确的优点应用于各类材料结构等效性质的计算, 但其缺乏严格的数学基础, 针对复杂微结构形式可能产生较大误差。

渐近均匀化方法作为基于严格摄动理论的数学方法, 最初用于处理含有摄动参数的偏微分方程, 现逐渐成为预测周期结构等效性质的主流方法之一。该方法通过求解单胞方程来计算结构/材料等效性质, 将原非均质结构等效为均质结构, 已成熟应用于非均质连续体的等效性质计算及优化设计^[12]。针对周期梁板结构, 文献^[13-18]提出了其渐近均匀化方法, 推导了周期梁单胞方程及等效性质理论计算公式, 并推导了简单构型微结构的梁板结构等效刚度^[19]。程耿东等^[20]提出了其高效数值求解算法 NIAH (New Implementation of Asymptotic Homogenization), 克服了复杂微结构的梁板单胞方程难以有限元数值求解的困难, 进一步推广了渐近均匀化方法的应用范围。

相比周期结构, 准周期结构有更大的结构优化自由度, 经过设计有望获得更为优异的结构性能。针对准周期连续体, Zhu 等^[21]研究了其渐近均匀化方法, 并通过对映射函数渐近展开, 提出了准周

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期连续体等效性质的高效计算方法,并将其应用于梯度结构优化设计^[22]。但针对准周期梁结构,现阶段仍缺少其渐近均匀化方法的研究,需要发展其均匀化方法,建立准周期梁结构等效性质的计算方法。

本文针对周期梁结构映射得到的准周期梁结构,基于渐近均匀化方法推导其单胞方程及等效性质计算公式,进一步建立其有限元数值求解列式,实现其等效性质计算。

2 基于均匀化方法的空间准周期梁等效刚度

考虑如图 1 所示的坐标系 $O\xi_1\xi_2\xi_3$ 下的准周期

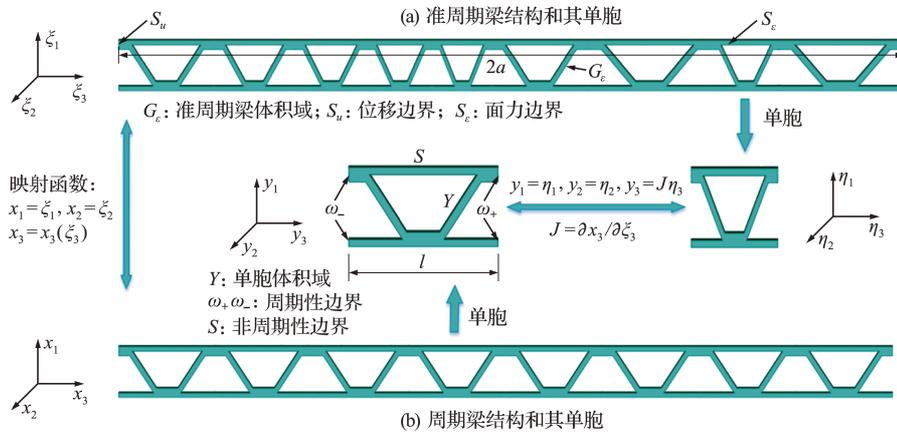


图 1 空间准周期梁结构及其微结构

Fig. 1 Beam structure and its microstructure

准周期梁结构的平衡方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \sigma_{ij}^\epsilon / \partial \xi_j &= 0 \quad (\text{in } G_\epsilon) \\ \sigma_{ij}^\epsilon N_j &= 0 \quad (\text{on } S_\epsilon) \\ u_m^\epsilon &= 0 \quad (\text{on } S_u) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中 $\sigma_{ij}^\epsilon = c_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}^\epsilon$, $\epsilon_{kl}^\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_k^\epsilon}{\partial \xi_l} + \frac{\partial u_l^\epsilon}{\partial \xi_k} \right)$, σ^ϵ 为摄动应力张量, c 为弹性张量, 满足周期条件 $c(x_1, x_2, x_3) = c(x_1, x_2, x_3 + \epsilon M l)$, 其中, M 为任意整数, u^ϵ 为摄动位移, ϵ^ϵ 为摄动应变, N 为单元外法线方向向量。

将位移场 $u^{(p)}$ 摄动展开, 并根据式(1), 计算应力 σ^ϵ 的渐近展开式为

$$\begin{aligned} u_i^\epsilon(\xi) &= u_i^{(0)}(\xi_3) + \epsilon u_i^{(1)}(\xi_3, \mathbf{y}) + \epsilon^2 u_i^{(2)}(\xi_3, \mathbf{y}) + \\ &\sigma_{ij}^\epsilon(\xi) = \sum_{p=-1}^{\infty} \epsilon^p \sigma_{ij}^{(p)} \\ \sigma_{ij}^{(p)} &= c_{ijk3} \frac{\partial u_k^{(p)}}{\partial \xi_3} + c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial u_k^{(p+1)}}{\partial y_n} \quad (p \geq 0) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

式中 J 为 Jacobian 矩阵, 即

$$J = [\partial x_i / \partial \xi_j]_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

梁结构, 映射为如图 1(b) 所示的坐标系 $Ox_1x_2x_3$ 下的周期梁结构, 其映射函数为 $x_1 = \xi_1, x_2 = \xi_2, x_3 = x_3(\xi_3)$ 。准周期梁和周期梁的微结构分别定义在坐标系 $O\eta_1\eta_2\eta_3$ 和 $Oy_1y_2y_3$ 中, 其中周期梁微单胞的长度、体积域、非周期边界及周期边界分别为 l, Y, S 和 ω_\pm 。根据准周期材料渐近均匀化方法, 宏微观坐标的求导法则为^[21]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} = \frac{J}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \quad (1)$$

式中 ϵ 为表征微结构尺寸的小量, $J = \partial x_3 / \partial \xi_3$ 。坐标 $O\eta_1\eta_2\eta_3$ 和 $Oy_1y_2y_3$ 下微单胞的转换关系为

$$y_1 = \eta_1, \quad y_2 = \eta_2, \quad y_3 = J\eta_3 \quad (2)$$

将式(4)代入式(3)并按小参数 ϵ 幂次展开

$$\epsilon^{-1} J_{nj} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}^{(0)}}{\partial y_n} + \epsilon^0 \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{i3}^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3} + J_{nj} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}^{(1)}}{\partial y_n} \right) + \dots = 0 \quad (\text{in } G_\epsilon)$$

$$\epsilon^0 \sigma_{ij}^{(0)} J_{pj} n_j + \epsilon^1 \sigma_{ij}^{(1)} J_{pj} n_j + \dots = 0 \quad (\text{on } S_\epsilon) \quad (6)$$

式中 n 为单胞单位外法线向量。

整理式(6), 令相同 ϵ 幂次项为零得

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon^{-1}: & \begin{cases} J_{pj} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \left(c_{ijk3} \frac{\partial u_k^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3} + c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial u_k^{(1)}}{\partial y_n} \right) = 0 \quad (\text{in } Y) \\ \left(c_{ijk3} \frac{\partial u_k^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3} + c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial u_k^{(1)}}{\partial y_n} \right) J_{pj} n_p = 0 \quad (\text{on } S) \end{cases} \\ \epsilon^0: & \begin{cases} J_{pj} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \left(c_{ijk3} \frac{\partial u_k^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3} + c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial u_k^{(2)}}{\partial y_n} \right) = 0 \quad (\text{in } Y) \\ \left(c_{ijk3} \frac{\partial u_k^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3} + c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial u_k^{(2)}}{\partial y_n} \right) J_{pj} n_p = 0 \quad (\text{on } S) \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

首先考虑 ϵ^{-1} 阶方程, 根据文献[12-14], $u_k^{(1)}(\xi_3, \mathbf{y})$ 可表示为如下形式的解

$$\begin{aligned} u_k^{(1)} &= -y_\alpha \delta_{k3} \frac{\partial u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3} + X_k^{03}(\mathbf{y}) \frac{\partial u_3^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3} + \\ &e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha \delta_{\beta k} \phi(x_3) + v_k^{(1)}(\xi_3) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中 $X_k^{03}(\mathbf{y})$ 为 y_3 的周期性函数, $e_{\alpha\beta 3}$ 为 Ricci 符号, 根据式(4)易得其对应的 0 阶应力 $\sigma_{ij}^{(0)}$ 为 $\sigma_{ij}^{(0)} =$

$$\left(c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{03}}{\partial y_n} + c_{ij33} \right) \frac{\partial u_3^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3}.$$

另一方面, 从以下等式关系

$$\left\langle c_{33kl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{03}}{\partial y_n} + c_{3333} \right\rangle \frac{\partial^2 u_3^{(0)}}{\partial x_3^2} = 0, u_3^{(0)} \Big|_{S_u} = 0$$

可知 $u_3^{(0)} = 0, \sigma_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$.

考虑 ϵ^0 阶方程, 类比式(8), 可假设 $u_k^{(2)}$ 具有如下形式的解

$$u_k^{(2)} = -X_k^{1\alpha} \frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial x_3^2} - y_\alpha \delta_{k3} \frac{\partial v_\alpha^{(1)}}{\partial x_3} + X_k^{03} \frac{\partial v_3^{(1)}}{\partial x_3} + X_k^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} + e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha \delta_{\beta k} \Psi(x_3) + v_k^{(2)}(x_3) \quad (9)$$

将式(9)代入式(7), 并展开得

$$\begin{aligned} & J_{pj} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \left(c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{1\alpha}}{\partial y_n} + y_\alpha c_{ij33} \right) \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3^2} \right) + \\ & J_{pj} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \left(c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{03}}{\partial y_n} + c_{ij33} \right) \frac{\partial v_3^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3} + \\ & J_{pj} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_p} \left(c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^3}{\partial y_n} + c_{ij\beta 3} e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha \right) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi_3} = 0 \quad (\text{in } Y) \\ & \left(c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{1\alpha}}{\partial y_n} + y_\alpha c_{ij33} \right) J_{pj} n_p \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3^2} \right) + \\ & \left(c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{03}}{\partial y_n} + c_{ij33} \right) J_{pj} n_p \frac{\partial v_3^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3} + \\ & \left(c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^3}{\partial y_n} + c_{ij\beta 3} e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha \right) J_{pj} n_p \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi_3} = 0 \quad (\text{on } S) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

考虑到宏观变形 $-\frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3^2}, \frac{\partial v_3^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi_3}$ 的任意性, 式(10)简化成单胞方程为

$$\begin{cases} J_{pj} \frac{\partial b_{ij}^{1\alpha}}{\partial y_p} = 0 \quad (\text{in } Y) \\ b_{ij}^{1\alpha} J_{pj} n_p = 0 \quad (\text{on } S) \end{cases}, \begin{cases} J_{pj} \frac{\partial b_{ij}^{03}}{\partial y_p} = 0 \quad (\text{in } Y) \\ b_{ij}^{03} J_{pj} n_p = 0 \quad (\text{on } S) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} J_{pj} \frac{\partial b_{ij}^3}{\partial y_p} = 0 \quad (\text{in } Y) \\ b_{ij}^3 J_{pj} n_p = 0 \quad (\text{on } S) \end{cases} \\ X_i^p \Big|_{\omega_+} = X_i^p \Big|_{\omega_-} \\ C_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^p}{\partial y_n} n_j \Big|_{\omega_+} = -C_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^p}{\partial y_n} n_j \Big|_{\omega_-} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

式中 $b_{ij}^{03} = c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{03}}{\partial y_n} + c_{ij33}$

$$b_{ij}^{1\alpha} = c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^{1\alpha}}{\partial y_n} + y_\alpha c_{ij33}$$

$$b_{ij}^3 = c_{ijkl} J_{nl} \frac{\partial X_k^3}{\partial y_n} + c_{ij\beta 3} e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha$$

由上述推导得一阶应力为

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(1)} = b_{ij}^{03} \frac{\partial v_3^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3} + b_{ij}^{1\alpha} \left(-\frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3^2} \right) + b_{ij}^3 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi_3}$$

定义内力分别为

$$N_{33} = \langle \sigma_{33}^{(1)} \rangle, M_{3\beta} = \langle y_\alpha \sigma_{33}^{(1)} \rangle, M = \langle e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha \sigma_{33}^{(1)} \rangle$$

则原周期梁均匀化后的本构关系为

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_{33} \\ M_{31} \\ M_{32} \\ M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle b_{33}^{03} \rangle & \langle b_{33}^{1\alpha} \rangle & \langle b_{33}^3 \rangle \\ \langle y_1 b_{33}^{03} \rangle & \langle y_1 b_{33}^{1\alpha} \rangle & \langle y_1 b_{33}^3 \rangle \\ \langle y_2 b_{33}^{03} \rangle & \langle y_2 b_{33}^{1\alpha} \rangle & \langle y_2 b_{33}^3 \rangle \\ \langle e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha b_{33}^{03} \rangle & \langle e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha b_{33}^{1\alpha} \rangle & \langle e_{\alpha\beta 3} y_\alpha b_{33}^3 \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial v_3^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3^2} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi_3} \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

式中 $N_{33}, M_{3\beta}$ 和 M 分别为宏观轴力、弯矩和扭矩, $\frac{\partial v_3^{(1)}}{\partial \xi_3}, -\frac{\partial^2 u_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \xi_3^2}$ 和 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi_3}$ 分别为宏观轴向应变、弯曲曲率和扭率。

由上述推导可知, 准周期梁结构单胞方程和周期梁结构单胞方程主要不同在于式(5)的雅可比矩阵, 当雅可比矩阵为单位阵时, 式(11, 12)分别退化为周期梁结构的单胞方程及等效刚度表达式。

3 准周期梁等效刚度数值计算列式

本节类比 NIAH 方法, 推导准周期梁结构的单胞方程及等效刚度有限元列式。定义单位应变场 $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^p (p=1, 2, 3, 4)$, 其中, $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^1$ 为轴向单位拉伸应变, $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^2$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^3$ 分别为两个单位曲率, $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^4$ 为单位扭转应变。则 \mathbf{b}^p 可表示为 $b_{ij}^p = c_{ijkl} J_{ql} (\partial U_k^p / \partial y_q) + c_{ijkl} \epsilon_{kl}^p (p=1, 2, 3, 4)$, 单胞方程可改写为

$$\begin{cases} J_{qj} (\partial b_{ij}^p / \partial y_q) = 0 \quad (\text{in } Y) \\ b_{ij}^p J_{qj} n_q = 0 \quad (\text{on } S) \\ U_i^p \Big|_{\omega_+} = U_i^p \Big|_{\omega_-} \quad (\text{on } \omega_\pm) \\ b_{ij}^p J_{qj} n_q \Big|_{\omega_+} = b_{ij}^p J_{qj} n_q \Big|_{\omega_-} \quad (\text{on } \omega_\pm) \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

为引入等效位移代替等效应变, 构造含有 Jacobian 系数的位移场, 即

$$\mathbf{V}^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ y_3/J \end{Bmatrix}, \mathbf{V}^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -y_3^2/(2J^2) \\ 0 \\ y_3 y_1/J \end{Bmatrix} \\ \mathbf{V}^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -y_3^2/(2J^2) \\ y_3 y_2/J \end{Bmatrix}, \mathbf{V}^4 = \begin{Bmatrix} -y_2 y_3/J \\ y_1 y_3/J \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

易知上述位移场满足

$$c_{ijmn} J_{qn} \frac{\partial V_m^p}{\partial y_q} = c_{ijmn} \epsilon_{nm}^p \quad (15)$$

注意, 由于雅可比矩阵 \mathbf{J} 的引入, 式(15)不同于 NIAH 方法中对应单位应变的位移场^[23], 当 \mathbf{J} 为单位阵时, 式(14)退化为 NIAH 方法中的位移

场。\$b_{ij}^p\$ 可表示为

$$b_{ij}^p = c_{ijkl} J_{ql} \frac{\partial U_k^p}{\partial y_q} + c_{ijkl} \epsilon_{ql}^p = c_{ijkl} J_{ql} \frac{\partial U_k^p}{\partial y_q} + c_{ijkl} J_{ql} \frac{\partial V_k^p}{\partial y_q} \quad (p=1,2,3,4) \quad (16)$$

等效刚度 \$\mathbf{D}^H\$ 可以表示为

$$D_{pq}^H = \left\langle \left(J_{mj} \frac{\partial (U_i^p + V_i^p)}{\partial y_m} \right) c_{ijkl} \left(J_{nl} \frac{\partial (U_k^q + V_k^q)}{\partial y_n} \right) \right\rangle \quad (17)$$

式中 \$p, q=1,2,3,4\$。

下面推导单胞方程(13)和等效刚度式(17)的有限元求解列式。引入位移场 \$\mathbf{U}^p\$ (\$p=1,2,3,4\$) 的变分(满足周期边界条件 \$\delta \mathbf{U}^p|_{\omega_+} = \delta \mathbf{U}^p|_{\omega_-}\$), 则单胞方程的等效弱形式为

$$\int_Y \delta \bar{\epsilon}_{ij}^p b_{ij}^p dy = 0 \quad (18)$$

式中 \$\bar{\epsilon}_{ij}^p = \frac{1}{2} (J_{bj} \frac{\partial U_i^p}{\partial y_p} + J_{pi} \frac{\partial U_j^p}{\partial y_p})\$, 重复上标 \$p\$ 不求和。

将式(18)进行有限元离散, 设单胞划分为 \$n_e\$ 个实体单元, 则表示为

$$\sum_{e=1}^{n_e} \delta (\mathbf{U}_e^p)^T \mathbf{k}_e (\mathbf{U}_e^p + \mathbf{V}_e^p) = 0 \quad (19)$$

式中 左上标 \$n\$ 为离散节点量, 下标 \$e\$ 为第 \$e\$ 个单元, \$\mathbf{k}_e\$ 为第 \$e\$ 个单元的刚度矩阵

$$\mathbf{k}_e = \int_{\Omega_e} \bar{\mathbf{B}}^T \mathbf{c} \bar{\mathbf{B}} dy \quad (20)$$

其中应变位移矩阵 \$\bar{\mathbf{B}}\$ 定义为

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \bar{\epsilon}_{11} \\ \bar{\epsilon}_{22} \\ \bar{\epsilon}_{33} \\ 2\bar{\epsilon}_{12} \\ 2\bar{\epsilon}_{23} \\ 2\bar{\epsilon}_{33} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & J & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & J \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \partial U_1^p / \partial y_1 \\ \partial U_2^p / \partial y_2 \\ \partial U_3^p / \partial y_3 \\ \partial U_1^p / \partial y_2 \\ \partial U_2^p / \partial y_1 \\ \partial U_2^p / \partial y_3 \\ \partial U_3^p / \partial y_2 \\ \partial U_3^p / \partial y_1 \\ \partial U_1^p / \partial y_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \bar{\mathbf{B}}^n \mathbf{U}_e^p \quad (21)$$

当雅可比矩阵为单位阵时, \$\bar{\mathbf{B}}\$ 退化为经典应变位移矩阵。由于 \$\mathbf{U}^p\$ 满足周期边界条件, 因此待求向量 \$\mathbf{U}^p\$ 并非独立自由度。为此在主节点(有限元模型的所有节点减去 \$\omega_+\$ 边界上的节点获得)上定义独立自由度 \$\mathbf{U}_m^p\$。\$\mathbf{U}^p\$ 和 \$\mathbf{U}_m^p\$ 之间的关系为

$$\mathbf{U}^p = \mathbf{T}^n \mathbf{U}_m^p \quad (22)$$

式中 \$\mathbf{T}\$ 为转换矩阵, 将主自由度转换为全自由度。

将式(22)代入式(19)得单胞方程有限元列式为

$$\mathbf{T}^T \mathbf{k} (\mathbf{T}^n \mathbf{U}_m^p + \mathbf{V}^p) = 0, \quad \mathbf{k} = \sum_{e=1}^{n_e} \mathbf{k}_e \quad (23)$$

限制沿 \$y_1, y_2, y_3\$ 轴的刚体平移和绕 \$y_3\$ 轴的

刚体转动后, 即可求解式(23)。类似地, 等效刚度式(17)的有限元形式为

$$D_{pq}^H = \frac{1}{|Y|} (\mathbf{U}^p + \mathbf{V}^p)^T \mathbf{k} (\mathbf{U}^q + \mathbf{V}^q) \quad (24)$$

式中 \$p, q=1,2,3,4\$。

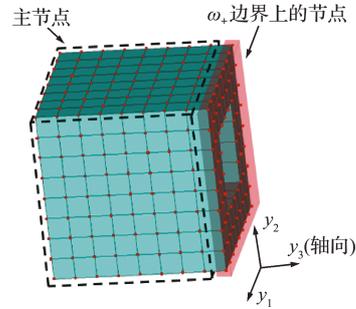


图2 梁单胞主节点和边界节点
Fig. 2 Model of a unit cell for beam structures

4 数值算例

4.1 波纹梁

算例 1 周期波纹梁, 其单胞如图 2 所示。单胞轴向长度 \$L=50\$ mm, 高度 \$D=50\$ mm, 截面宽度 \$h=1\$ mm, 杨氏模量为 \$E=200\$ GPa, 泊松比 \$\nu=0.3\$。Wang 等^[24] 解析推导了其等效刚度, 等效刚度解析公式为

$$D_{11}^H = \frac{E \int_S \cos \theta ds}{\left(\frac{1}{S} \int_S \cos^2 \theta ds \right) / A + \left(\frac{1}{S} \int_S x_1^2 ds \right) / I}$$

$$D_{33}^H = EI \int_S \cos \theta ds, \quad D_{13}^H = D_{31}^H = 0 \quad (25)$$

式中 \$E\$ 为杨氏模量, \$\theta\$ 为横截面转角, \$s\$ 为曲线坐标系, \$S\$ 为梁的主轴线长度。

本文采用 15 节点二次实体单元建模得到单胞, 并基于式(20~24)计算不同 \$J\$ 取值(图 3)下梁结构等效刚度, 计算结果列入表 1。由表 1 可知, 本文方法求解的等效刚度与式(25)解析解吻合良好, 相对误差不超过 2%, 说明了本文方法的正确性。

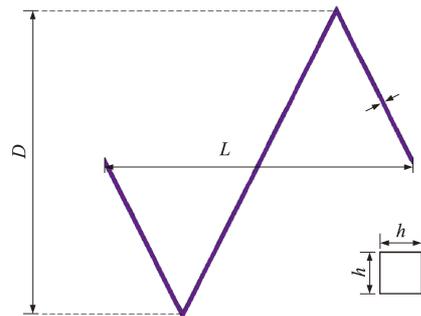


图3 波纹梁单胞结构及其梁截面
Fig. 3 Unit cell structures and beam section of waved beam

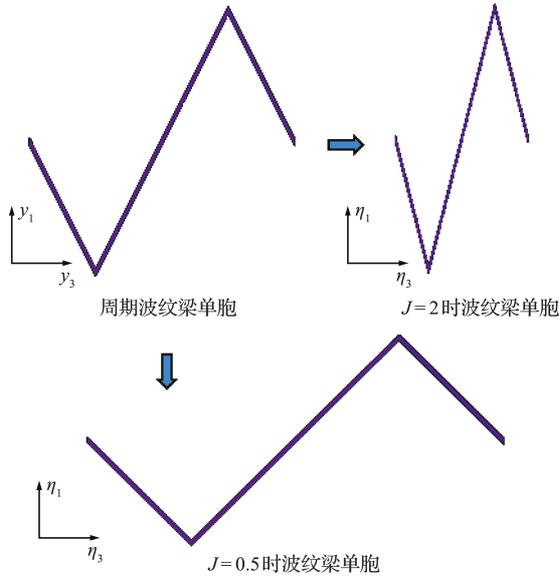


图4 波纹梁结构变形
Fig. 4 Deformation of waved beam

表1 波纹梁变形结构结果对比
Tab. 1 Deformation results of waved beam

| | J = 0.5 | | J = 2.0 | |
|----------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| | 文献 | NIAH | 文献 | NIAH |
| D_{11} | 56.56 | 57.63 | 0.8194 | 0.8459 |
| D_{22} | — | 98.03 | — | 0.2191 |
| D_{33} | 11.79 | 11.86 | 0.1650 | 0.1667 |
| D_{44} | — | 98.04 | — | 1.0490 |

4.2 夹层梁

算例2 波纹芯层夹层梁结构,如图4所示。单胞轴向长度 $L=2$,高度 $D=1$,截面宽度 $h=0.3$, $f=0.4$, $b_c=0.2$, $t=0.05$,材料为各向同性材料,杨氏模量 $E=1$,泊松比 $\nu=0$ 。Martinez等^[25]研究了该波纹结构等效刚度解析解。本算例采用15节点二次实体单元建模,并基于式(20~24)计算不同 J 取值(图5)下梁结构等效刚度,计算结果列入表2。由表2可知,数值结果与文献解析解一致,相对误差小于1%,验证了本文方法的正确性。

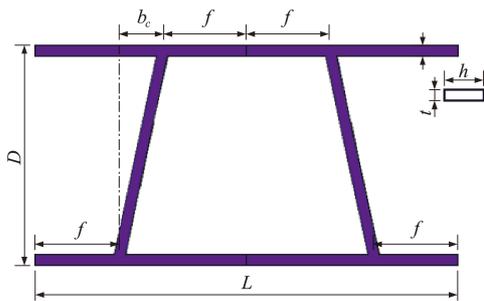


图5 夹层梁结构及其梁截面
Fig. 5 Unit cell structures and beam section of sandwich beam

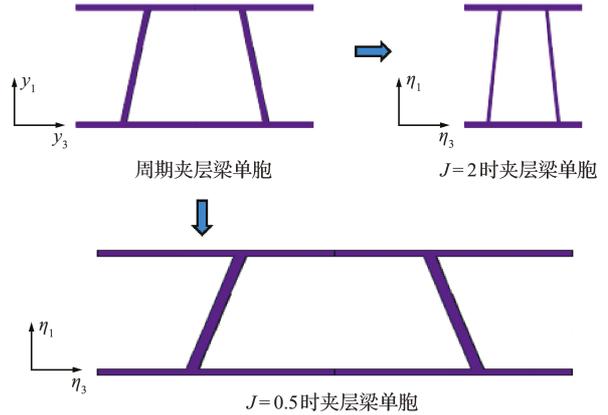


图6 夹层梁结构变形
Fig. 6 Deformation of sandwich beam

表2 夹层梁变形结构结果对比

Tab. 2 Deformation results of sandwich beam

| | J = 0.5 | | J = 2.0 | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 文献 | NIAH | 文献 | NIAH |
| D_{11} | 2.9999e-2 | 3.0161e-2 | 2.9993e-2 | 3.0081e-2 |
| D_{22} | — | 2.2873e-4 | — | 2.2564e-4 |
| D_{33} | 7.5065e-3 | 7.5418e-3 | 7.5062e-3 | 7.5244e-3 |
| D_{44} | — | 3.1491e-5 | — | 1.5850e-5 |

5 结论

本文针对由非均质周期梁结构经映射函数映射而成的沿轴向梯度变化的准梯度梁结构,基于渐近均匀化方法推导了其单胞方程及等效性质的理论求解公式,将原梁结构等效为均质梁结构。与周期梁不同,梯度梁结构单胞方程由于包含映射函数的雅可比矩阵系数,不同于传统弹性力学控制方程,难以直接进行有限元分析。为此,本文进一步基于加权余量法推导了包含雅可比矩阵的单元刚度矩阵,并建立了单胞方程及等效性质的有限元数值求解列式。最后,两个数值算例验证了本文方法的正确性与有效性。

本文提出的准周期梁结构等效刚度计算方法为其后续优化设计提供了便利,相关工作将在后续研究中展开。

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Numerical implementation method of quasi periodic beam based on asymptotic homogenization method

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Abstract: Compared with a periodic beam structure, a quasi-periodic beam structure has greater design freedom and better structural performance. Due to its heterogeneity, a quasi periodic beam is generally homogenized into a homogeneous beam with equivalent properties, but the current methodology rarely involves the effective properties of quasi-periodic beam structures. In this paper, for the quasi-periodic beam structure mapped from a periodic beam structure, by introducing the Jacobian matrix, the unit cell equation and its effective property calculation formula are derived based on the asymptotic homogenization method. Based on the calculation formula, the finite element solution formula of the unit cell equation and effective stiffness are established. This method can deal with any micro cell deformed along the axial direction. The numerical examples verify its correctness and effectiveness.

Key words: NIAH method; quasi periodic beam; effective stiffness; mapping function; finite element analysis

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