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仿维纳斯花篮的轻质水下耐压结构设计

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摘要:生活在深海的维纳斯花篮结构具有质量轻、强度高和承压性能好等特性,是一类典型的轻质高强生物结构。本文仿维纳斯花篮的特殊构型,提出了一种水下耐压壳体结构设计方案,并进行了耐压性能数值仿真研究。以240 mm舱段为标准,在保证体积、长度、外径和施加外水压均相同的情况下,对比分析了常规水下航行器壳体结构、两种对角加固壳体结构和仿维纳斯花篮壳体结构的耐压性能,结果表明,仿维纳斯花篮结构具有最佳的强度性能,其最大应力和主体应力最小。本文提出的仿生结构对于水下航行器的创新设计具有重要意义。

关键词:水下耐压结构;维纳斯花篮结构;有限元数值分析;仿生设计;轻质

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1 引言

水下航行器是探索深海的重要工具,开发新型高性能水下航行器的需求日益突出。作为水下航行器结构中核心部分的水下耐压结构,其优化设计和新构型的探索具有重要的应用价值。目前,水下潜航器结构在承载和轻量化方面仍有待进一步提高,而晶格结构是目前设计轻质材料和结构的重要方法之一。晶格结构可以使材料和强度获得最大的利用率,减少了资源的消耗,很好地满足了未来可持续发展的要求。

各个物种在适应自身生存环境的漫长进化过程中形成了各具优良生物性能的特征^[1],这些特性可以学习和模仿以产生性能优良的工程结构。生物结构中的纤维排列方式可以应用于宏观承载支架^[2],如仿仙人掌木茎纤维的机器人手臂承重结构^[3]、仿木贼空心茎的T型支杆夹层结构^[4]和仿竹节维管束的轻质管结构^[5]以及仿蛛网藻纤维的轮毂结构^[6]等。20世纪90年代,科学家们发现维纳斯花篮结构具有质量轻、强度高和承压性能好等优越性能,随后Aizenberg等^[7]发现维纳斯花篮骨骼结构是由纵横交错的硅质骨针形成主骨架,另一部分骨针以±45°交织其中;Sven等^[8]对维纳斯花篮、藻类和蜂窝等结构进行仿生设计,并与普通圆

管进行了力学性能对比;梁洁等^[9]以维纳斯花篮结构为仿生单元,探讨了参数化仿生壳体在建筑物中的应用。这些仿生设计研究为工程结构的创新设计提供了有益的借鉴。

本文针对水下航行器耐压壳体的设计需求,提出了一种仿维纳斯花篮的轻质耐压结构设计,在保证体积、长度、外径和施加外水压相同的情况下,将其与常规壳体结构和两种对角加固形式的基础晶格进行了强度对比分析。结果表明,仿维纳斯花篮结构在强度(最大应力值和主体应力)方面显示出明显的优势。

2 维纳斯花篮模型

2.1 维纳斯花篮结构

维纳斯花篮^[10,11]卓越的层次结构和多尺度的机械稳定性引起了工程和材料科学界的高度关注^[12-14]。其结构呈现一个棋盘状的交替开放和封闭单元模式^[15],单胞结构尺寸^[16]如图1所示,尺寸参数可表示为

$$L_1 = (L/2 - d - 2\sqrt{2}t)/3 \quad (1)$$

$$a_1 = 2\sqrt{2}L_1 + 2t, a_2 = \sqrt{2}(L_1 - d) \quad (2)$$

$$b_1 = 2\sqrt{2}L_1 + 4t, b_2 = \sqrt{2}(L_1 - d) + 2t \quad (3)$$

$$S = a_1 - L_1 - \sqrt{2}t, L_2 = a_2/\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}t \quad (4)$$

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式中 L 为单胞边长, H 为单胞厚度, d 为仿生晶格非对角线部分的宽度, t 为仿生晶格对角线部分的宽度。

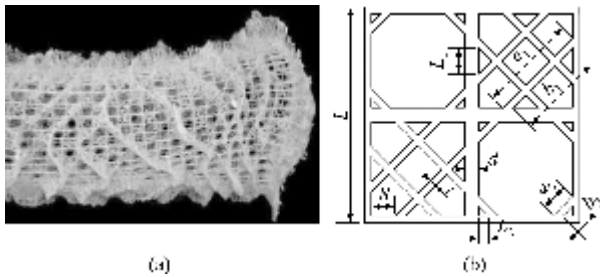


图1 维纳斯花篮及其仿生晶格结构

Fig.1 Venus flower basket and its bionic lattice structure

2.2 仿生设计

仿维纳斯花篮耐压壳体结构如图2所示,薄壁圆筒外直径161 mm,壁厚1.5 mm,长度240 mm,法兰直径161 mm,宽度10 mm,加强筋内直径138 mm。其中内部加固结构采用的是单胞数为 8×4 的仿生结构,如图2所示。

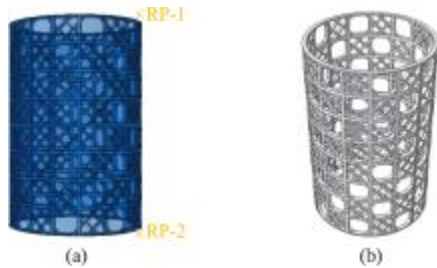


图2 仿维纳斯花篮耐压结构三维模型

Fig.2 Three dimensional structure model of Venus imitation flower basket assembly

3 三种对比模型的建立

3.1 常规水下航行器壳体模型

常规水下航行器壳体采用的是圆柱形回转体加环肋筋结构^[17,18],如图3所示,薄壁圆筒外直径161 mm,壁厚1.5 mm,长度240 mm,法兰直径161 mm,宽度10 mm,加强筋内直径134 mm。采用的是数目为5的环向加强筋,宽度19 mm,厚度12 mm。

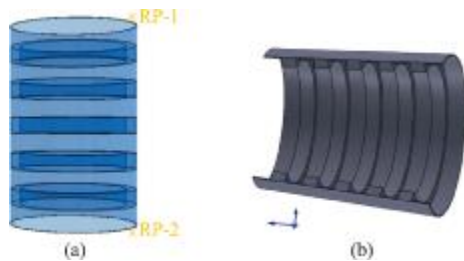


图3 常规水下航行器壳体结构三维模型与剖面

Fig.3 Three-dimensional model and section view of conventional underwater vehicle shell structure

3.2 两种对角加固模型

在仿维纳斯花篮结构的基础上设计了类似于

海绵结构的两类对比结构,一类为对角加固晶格 I,仅包含一条对角线 t_1 穿过每个封闭单元;另一类为对角加固晶格 II,每个单元都包含一组 t_{II} 的交叉对角加固,单胞结构如图4所示。尺寸参数可表示为

$$V_{I,d} = 4Ld_1H, V_{I,t} = 2\sqrt{2}Lt_1H \quad (5)$$

$$V_{II,d} = 4Ld_{II}H, V_{II,t} = 4\sqrt{2}Lt_{II}H \quad (6)$$

$$d_1 = t_1 = d, d_{II} = 2t_{II} = d \quad (7)$$

式中 $V_{I,d}$ 和 $V_{II,d}$ 为对角加固 I 和 II 非对角线部分的投影体积, $V_{I,t}$ 和 $V_{II,t}$ 为对角加固 I 和 II 对角线部分的投影体积, d_1 和 d_{II} 为对角加固 I 和 II 非对角线部分的宽度, d 为仿生晶格非对角线部分的宽度, t_1 和 t_{II} 为对角加固 I 和 II 对角线部分的宽度, L 为单胞边长, H 为单胞厚度。

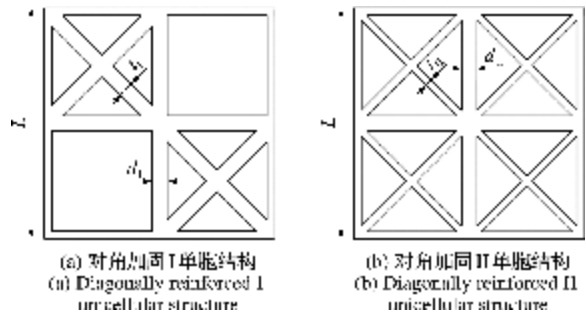


图4 对角加固结构 I 和 II 的单胞尺寸结构

Fig.4 Unit cell size structure diagram of diagonally reinforced structure I and II

两种对角加固模型结构如图5所示,薄壁圆筒外直径161 mm,壁厚1.5 mm,长度240 mm,法兰直径161 mm,宽度10 mm,加强筋内直径138 mm。其中内部加固结构采用的是单胞数为 8×4 的点阵结构,如图6所示。

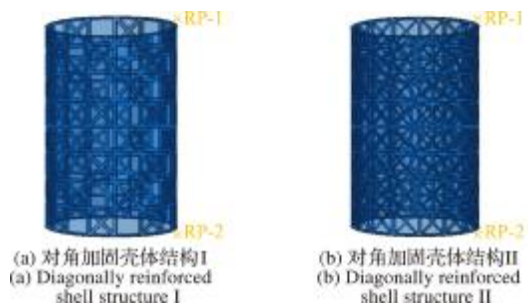


图5 两种对角加固装配体结构三维模型

Fig.5 Two kinds of 3D models of diagonally reinforced assembly structures

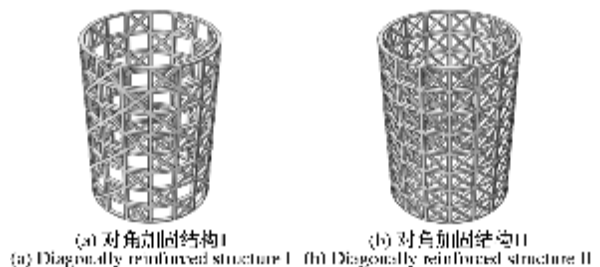


图6 两种对角加固结构三维模型

Fig.6 Two 3D models of diagonally reinforced structures

4 耐压性能的有限元分析

4.1 材料参数与设计工况

采用 ABAQUS 软件对水下航行器舱段结构进行力学性能分析,材料采用文献[19]的数据。壳体选用铝合金 5A06-H112,弹性模量 $E = 71 \text{ GPa}$,泊松比 $\mu = 0.32$,屈服强度 $\sigma_s = 155 \text{ MPa}$,密度 $\rho = 2780 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 。加固结构选用玻璃布,弹性模量 $E = 233 \text{ GPa}$,泊松比 $\mu = 0.2$,屈服强度 $\sigma_s = 8.96 \text{ GPa}$,密度 $\rho = 1800 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 。

考虑到水下航行器在水下工作的状态,将上述建立的四种模型依次施加轴向压强、径向压强以及轴向和径向组合压强,如图 7 所示,图中 P 表示压强,本文 $P = 2 \text{ MPa}$ 。

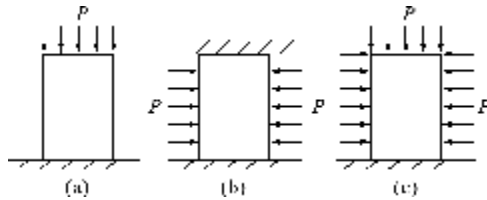


图 7 三种载荷的施加方案
Fig. 7 Application scheme of three loads

4.2 施加轴向压强的仿真分析对比

对四种耐压结构的上端法兰端面处施加 X 和 Z 方向的约束,下端法兰端面处施加三向固定约束。施加轴向压强,应力云图如图 8 所示,对比分析结果如图 9 所示。

从图 9 可以看出,仿维纳斯花篮结构的最大应力值和主体应力区应力均低于其他三种结构,相比于常规水下航行器壳体仿维纳斯花篮结构的最大应力值降低了 26.55%,而主体应力区均值也降低

了约 55.56%,详细数据列入表 1。

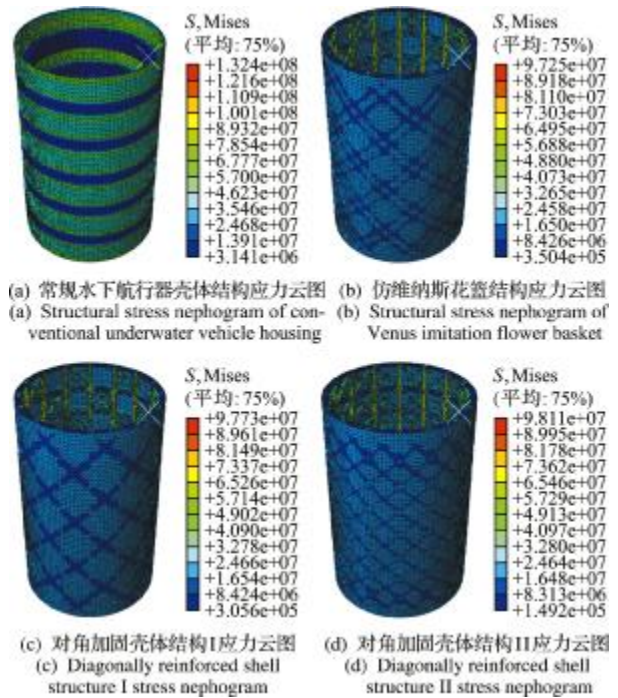


图 8 四种壳体结构施加轴向压强的应力云图
Fig. 8 Stress nephogram of four shell structures with axial pressure applied

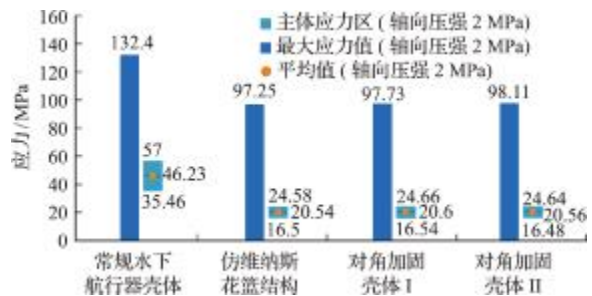


图 9 四种壳体结构施加轴向压强的应力对比
Fig. 9 Stress comparison of four shell structures under axial pressure

表 1 四种结构分析对比

Tab. 1 Four kinds of structure analysis and comparison

名称	常规水下航行器壳体	仿维纳斯花篮壳体	对角加固壳体 I	对角加固壳体 II
长度/mm	240+10+10	240+10+10	240+10+10	240+10+10
外径 Φ /mm	161	161	161	161
壁厚/mm	1.5+12	1.5+5	1.5+5	1.5+5
内部可用空间直径/mm	134	148	148	148
(1) 径向压强 2 MPa				
最大应力值/MPa	271.00	225.90	257.90	240.70
主体应力区/MPa	27.29~49.44	19.92~38.65	21.92~43.37	20.87~40.85
(2) 轴向压强 2 MPa				
最大应力值/MPa	132.40	97.25	97.73	98.11
主体应力区/MPa	35.46~57.00	16.50~24.58	16.54~24.66	16.48~24.64
(3) 径向+轴向压强 2 MPa				
最大应力值/MPa	306.80	224.70	252.80	258.40
主体应力区/MPa	29.96~54.88	19.62~38.62	21.69~42.70	22.01~43.50

4.3 施加径向压强的仿真分析对比

对四种耐压结构施加径向压强,得到的应力云图如图 10 所示,对比分析结果如图 11 所示。

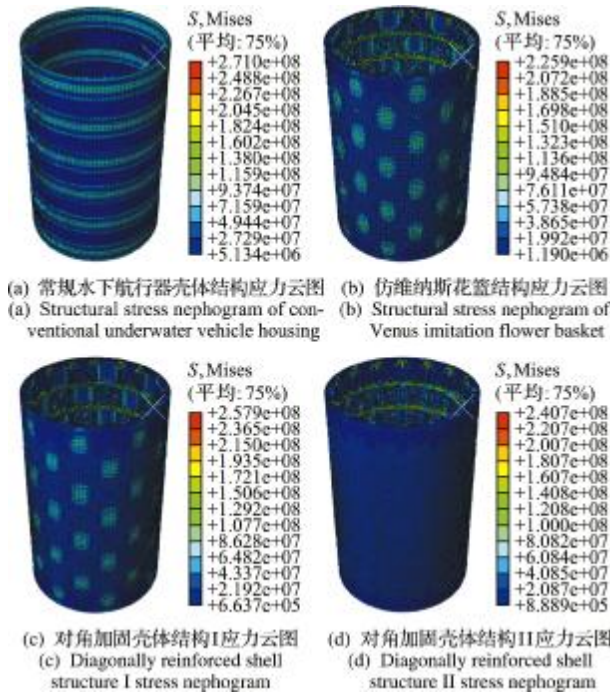


图 10 四种壳体结构施加径向压强的应力云图
Fig. 10 Stress nephogram of radial pressure applied to four shell structures

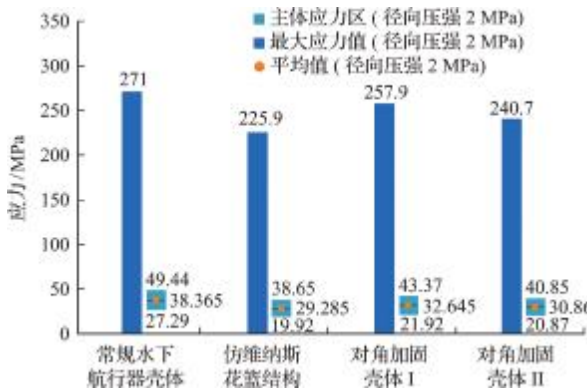


图 11 四种壳体结构施加径向压强的应力对比
Fig. 11 Stress comparison of four shell structures under radial pressure

从图 11 可以看出,当施加径向压强时仿维纳斯花篮结构的最大应力值和主体应力区应力依旧低于其他三种结构,相对于常规水下航行器壳体,仿维纳斯花篮结构的最大应力值降低了 16.64%,而主体应力区均值也降低了约 23.66%,详细数据列入表 1。

4.4 轴向和径向组合压强的仿真分析对比

对四种耐压结构施加轴向和径向组合压强,应力云图如图 12 所示,对比分析结果如图 13 所示。

从图 13 可以看出,仿维纳斯花篮结构的最大

应力值和主体应力区应力依旧在四种结构中表现出明显的优势,相对于常规水下航行器壳体,仿维纳斯花篮结构的最大应力值降低了 26.76%,而主体应力区均值也降低了约 31.78%,详细数据列入表 1。

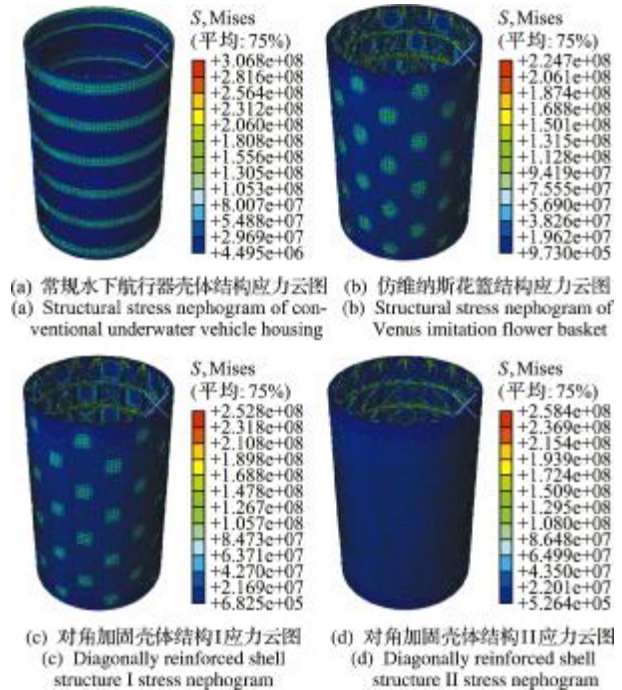


图 12 四种壳体结构施加轴向和径向压强的应力云图
Fig. 12 Stress nephogram of axial and radial pressures applied to four shell structures



图 13 四种壳体结构施加轴向和径向压强的应力对比
Fig. 13 Stress comparison of axial and radial pressures applied to four shell structures

5 结论

利用深海维纳斯花篮的结构特点,提出了水下潜航器仿生耐压壳体结构。在保证体积、长度、外径和施加外水压等条件均相等的情况下,对比了仿维纳斯花篮结构、常规水下航行器壳体结构和两种对角加固壳体结构的强度性能。首先就仿维纳斯花篮壳体和对角加固壳体 I 和 II 而言,可以看出当只施加轴向压强时三种壳体的最大应力值和主体应力区相差不大,而当施加径向压强和径向与轴向

压强耦合时,仿维纳斯花篮壳体的最大应力降低了约 11.2%,主体应力区值减小了约 4 MPa。因此仿维纳斯花篮结构的承载能力是优于这两种对角加固壳体的。接着将常规水下航行器壳体与仿维纳斯花篮结构进行对比,仿维纳斯花篮结构的最大应力值降低了 26.76%,而主体应力区均值也降低了约 31.78%,同时内部可用空间增大了 14 mm。因此仿维纳斯花篮结构为未来水下航行器舱段的设计提供了新方向。

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Lightweight underwater pressure-resistant structure design inspired by the Venus's flower basket

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Abstract: The structure of a Venus flower basket, which lives in the deep sea, has characteristics such as light weight, high strength, good pressure resistance, making it a kind of typical lightweight and high-strength biological structure. In this paper, we propose a pressure-resistant shell structure design inspired by the structure of a Venus Flower Basket and conduct a numerical simulation study on its pressure resistance performance. Using the 240 mm compartment section as the standard, under the condition of the same volume, length, outer diameter, and external water pressure, the pressure resistant performance of conventional underwater vehicle shell structures, two diagonal reinforced shell structures, and the Venus flower basket-inspired shell structure are compared and analyzed. The results show that the Venus flower basket-inspired structure has the best strength performance, with the smallest maximum stress and principal stress. The proposed biomimetic structure is of great significance for innovative design of underwater vehicles.

Key words: underwater pressure-resistant structure; Venus basket structure; finite element numerical analysis; bionic design; light weight

(上接第 856 页)

Multi-scale topology optimization for continuous fiber-reinforced composite structures

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Abstract: Continuous fiber-reinforced composites are increasingly favored in high-end equipment manufacturing fields such as aerospace engineering due to their lightweight, high specific strength, and high specific modulus. Meanwhile, the development of continuous fiber 3D printing technology makes it possible to fabricate structures with complex geometric configurations and fiber distribution. To sufficiently utilize the multi-scale designability of composites and obtain better structural properties, a multi-scale topology optimization method for continuous fiber-reinforced composite structures based on independent continuous topology variables is proposed in this paper. This method introduces a fiber orientation interpolation strategy based on principal stresses to determine local optima in the fiber angle optimization process, and realizes the concurrent optimization design of macro-topology, micro-fiber orientation and density of continuous fiber composite structures. Topology and fiber orientation design variables are updated through the method of moving asymptotes (MMA). Numerical examples are provided to verify the effectiveness and stability of the proposed method, which has guiding significance for the structural design and path planning of continuous fiber-reinforced composite structures.

Key words: continuous fiber-reinforced composites; topology optimization; multi-scale optimization; principal stress orientation