

动力学系统建模

-有限元方法的基本原理

张新华

Email: xhzhang@mail.xjtu.edu.cn

航天学院，西安交通大学

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动力学建模的基本要求

- ▶ 为什么要学这门课?
 - 解决大 (的动力学) 问题
 - 解决复杂 (的动力学) 问题
- ▶ quality of work
- ▶ speed of development
- ▶ the beauty of the final result

cf.

Teach Yourself Programming in Ten Years

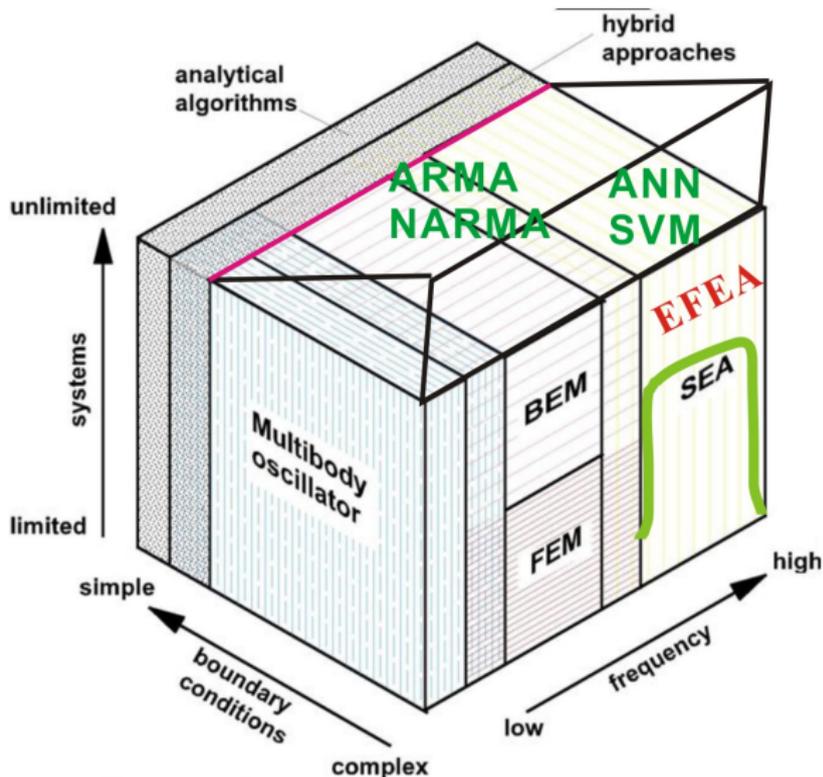
Peter Norvig

<http://norvig.com/21-days.html>

力学发展简史

- ▶ 经典力学 (~ 1900) 特点: 精确解 (解析解)
- ▶ 近代力学 (1900 ~ 1960) 特点: 近似解 (近似解析解), 各种摄动法。
- ▶ 现代力学 (1960 ~ 现在) 特点: 与计算机相结合, 出现了计算力学、工程/应用力学, 解决大规模的科学和工程问题。

动力学建模方法汇总



连续介质力学的“部件”与计算机的部件

计算机由如下部件构成：**主板**、**CPU/GPU**、**内存**、**硬盘**、**电源**、**显卡**、**声卡**、**网卡**、**光驱**、**显示器**、**键盘鼠标**、**音响**、**摄像头**、**扫描仪**等设备。

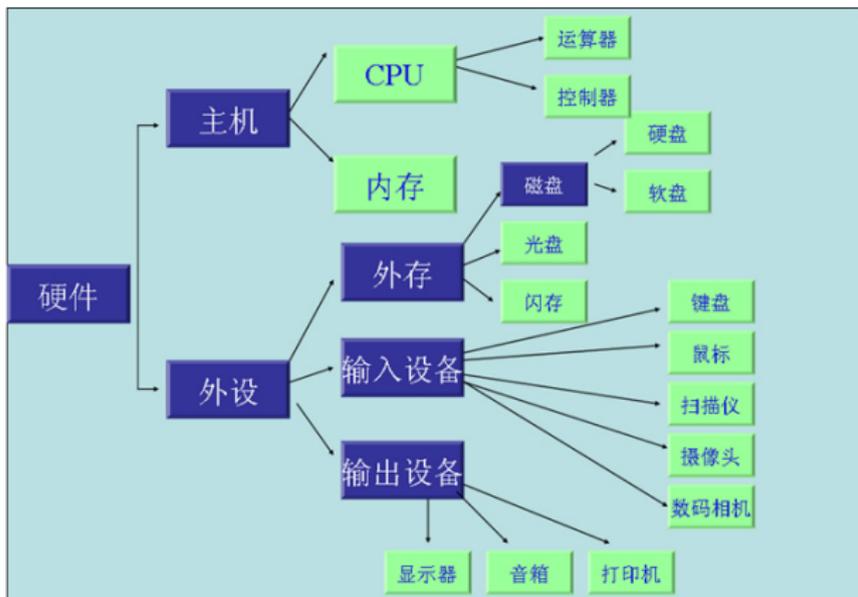


Figure:

连续介质力学基本方程

平衡方程

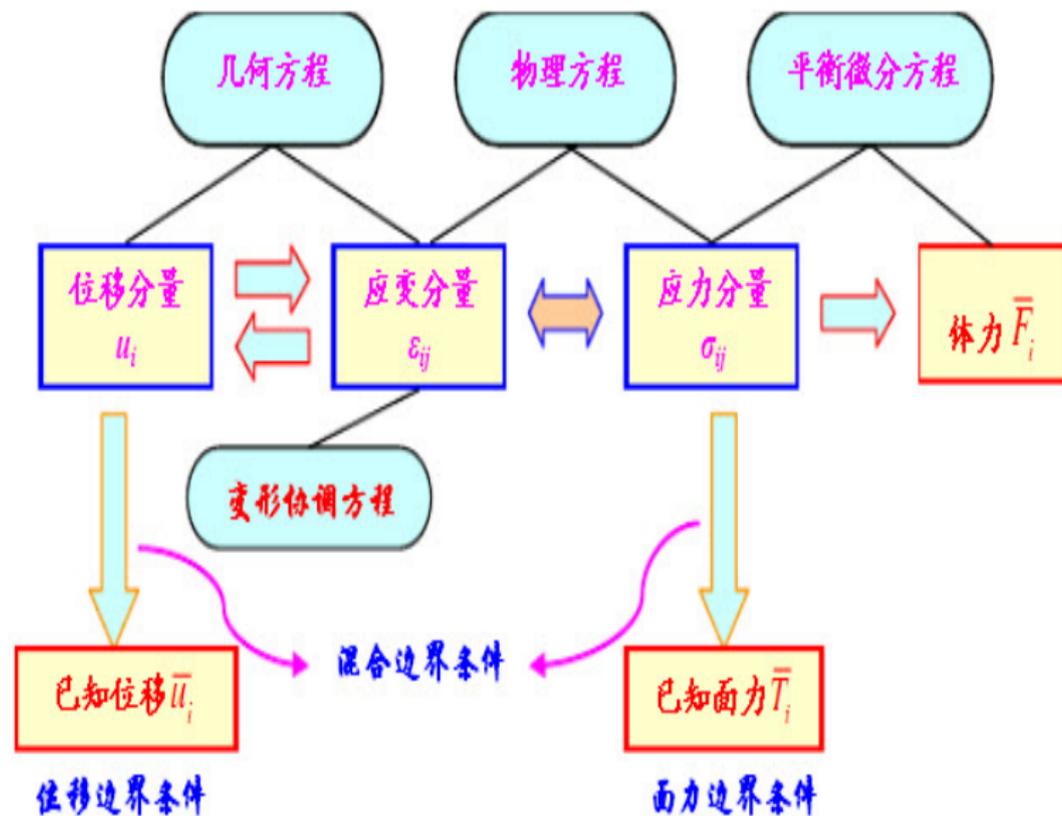
几何方程

物理方程/
本构方程

变形协调方程

BCs/ICs

连续介质力学基本框架



微元体平衡方程

由微元体的平衡条件建立平衡微分方程。

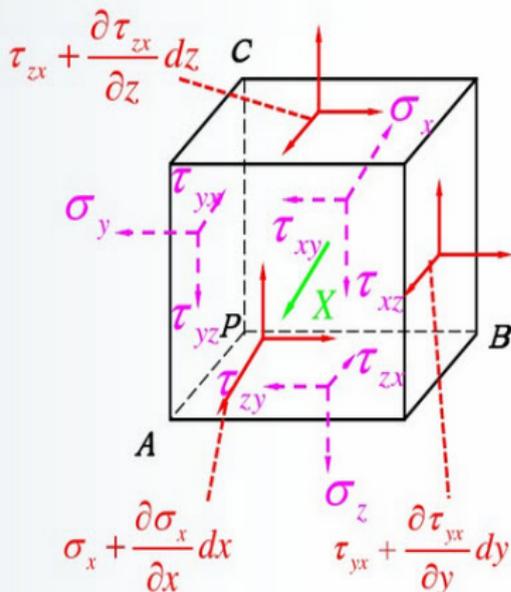
$$\sum F_x = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sigma_x + \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} dx \right) dydz - \sigma_x dydz \\ & + \left(\tau_{yx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} dy \right) dzdx - \tau_{yx} dzdx \\ & + \left(\tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} dz \right) dxdy - \tau_{zx} dxdy \\ & + X dxdydz = 0 \end{aligned}$$

将上式同除以

$dxdydz$, 化简得:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + X = 0$$



微元体平衡方程 (Navier 方程)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + X = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + Y = \rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} + Z = \rho \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

几何方程 (Cauchy 方程)

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

物理方程（本构方程）

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)]$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_z + \sigma_x)]$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_z - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)]$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{\mu}$$

$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\tau_{zx}}{\mu}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\mu}$$

更一般的关系式 $\sigma_{ij} = a_{ijkl}\varepsilon_{kl}$

变形协调方程 (从应变位移关系式中消去位移分量)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xz}}{\partial x \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

边界条件

- ▶ 几何边界条件 (Dirichlet 问题) in $\partial\Omega_1 : U = U_0$
- ▶ 力边界条件 (自然边界条件)(Neumann 问题) in $\partial\Omega_2 : \sigma = \sigma_0$
- ▶ 混合边界条件 (Robin 问题) in $\partial\Omega_3 : D_1 * U + D_2 * \sigma = F_0$

连续介质力学基本原理

- ▶ Hamilton 原理 (适用于自伴系统, Self-adjoint)

$$\text{Generalized Lagrangian} : L = K - V + W$$

对于弹性连续体系统, K , V , W 均为空间积分形式。

$$\delta I = \delta \int_0^T L(u(x, t), \dot{u}(x, t)) dt = 0$$

- ▶ 加权残值法 (Weighted Residual Method)

$$\int_{\Omega} \rho_{1,j}(x) \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \underbrace{PDE_i(u(x, t), \dot{u}(x, t))}_{\text{BEM: } \equiv 0} d\Omega + \int_{\partial\Omega} \rho_{2,k}(x) \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} \underbrace{BC_i(u(x, t), \dot{u}(x, t))}_{\text{FEM: } \equiv 0} dS = 0$$

有限元与边界元基本原理

力学问题的数学描述方法

- ▶ 微分方程形式（问题的强形式）

$$\text{Domain Eqs : } PDE_i(u(x,t), \dot{u}(x,t)) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n_1$$

$$\text{Boundary Eqs : } BC_i(u(x,t), \dot{u}(x,t)) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n_2$$

- ▶ 积分形式（问题的弱形式：有两种构造方法）
(1) Hamilton 原理（动力学）或者最小势能原理（静力学）

$$\delta I(u(x,t), \dot{u}(x,t)) = 0, \quad , x \in R^n$$

- (2) 加权残值法/Galerkin 法

有限元与边界元基本原理

- ▶ 场变量的函数逼近形式

$$u = \sum_i \eta_i(t) \phi_i(x)$$

一般而言, $\rho_{1,i}(x) \neq \phi_i(x)$, 如果 $\rho_{1,i}(x) = \phi_i(x)$ 则称为 Galerkin 方法。

- ▶ 加权残值法/Galerkin 方法适用面更广, 但收敛性与精度不如变分原理。

模态与固有频率

- ▶ 特征值问题

$$KX = \omega^2 MX$$

- ▶ 模态与固有频率：可观测量！
- ▶ 基(底)向量

模态与固有频率

动力学问题的分解方法

- ▶ 空间分解: MDOF 系统 \implies 一组 SDOF
- ▶ 载荷的分解, Fourier 级数/积分

有限元方法：发源于弹性(静)力学。

主要的问题有

- ▶ 有效尺寸(长度、宽度、厚度)问题：弹性波(弯曲、扭转、拉伸)的波长问题!
- ▶ 剪力问题!
- ▶ 转动惯性问题。
- ▶ 阻尼问题。

梁的振动

- ▶ 欧拉-伯努利梁 (Euler-Bernoulli Beam)
只考虑弯曲变形, 不计剪切变形及转动惯量的影响。
- ▶ 瑞利梁 (Rayleigh Beam)
考虑弯曲和转动惯量, 不计剪切变形的影响。
- ▶ Shear 梁
考虑弯曲和剪切变形, 不计转动惯量的影响。
- ▶ 铁木辛柯梁 (Timoshenko Beam)
弯曲变形、转动惯量、剪切变形都考虑。
- ▶ Reference
 1. Seon M. Han, Haym Benaroya and Timothy Wei, Dynamics of transversely vibrating beams using four engineering theories, Journal of Sound and vibration (1999) 225(5), 935-988
 2. 陈 等, Timoshenko 梁运动方程的修正及其影响, 同济大学学报 (自然科学版), 2005 (33) 6: 711-715

四种梁理论的对比

Four beam theories

Beam models	Bending moment	Lateral displacement	Shear deformation	Rotary inertia
Euler-Bernoulli	✓	✓	×	×
Rayleigh	✓	✓	×	✓
Shear	✓	✓	✓	×
Timoshenko	✓	✓	✓	✓

Figure: Four beam theories

The percentage deviates from the experimental values obtained by Traill-Nash and Collar (1953)

Beam models	First natural frequency	Second natural frequency
Euler-Bernoulli	+14% to +26%	+78% to +133%
Shear	0% to +3%	-1% to +6%
Timoshenko	-1% to +2%	-1% to +6%

Figure: Beam theories comparison

梁的振动

- ▶ Euler 梁 (考虑轴向力)

$$\rho A \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - T_0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) = q(x, t)$$

$$BC : b \left(w, \frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \right) = 0$$

- ▶ Timoshenko 梁 (考虑剪切刚度与转动惯性)

$$\rho A \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\kappa A G \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \varphi \right) \right] = q(x, t)$$

$$\rho I \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(E I \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) + \kappa A G \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \varphi \right)$$

κ , called the Timoshenko shear coefficient, depends on the geometry. Normally, $\kappa = 5/6$ for a rectangular section.

梁的振动

研究表明:

- (1) 剪切变形的影响是转动惯量的 3.2 倍;
- (2) 对于矩形截面梁而言, 固有频率的近似修正公式为

$$\omega_i = \omega_{i0} \left(1 - 2.1 \left(\frac{i\pi h}{l 2\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \right)$$

式中, $l/i =$ 半波长, 该值 $= 10h$ 时, 固有频率减小约 1.7%; 而当该值 $= h$ 时, 固有频率减小约 90%

谢谢!