

瞬态波作用下非线性岩土与非圆结构的相互作用

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摘要 本文讨论了瞬态波作用下非线性岩土与非圆结构相互作用的问题。文中引用了一种多参数的非线性弹性岩土模型, 应用复变函数方法求解了由小参数摄动展开得到的各阶渐近线性方程, 并利用映射函数使计算得到简化。文中给出了瞬态波水平和垂直入射时直墙拱结构动力响应的位移和应力数值结果。

关键词 非线性弹性 非圆结构 瞬态波 映射函数

瞬态波作用下非线性岩土与结构相互作用的问题是防护工程和地震工程的重要课题。介质与结构的动力相互作用问题的研究可采用解析法^{[1][2]}和数值法^[3]。解析法计算量小, 但数学上的困难限制了它的适用范围; 数值法虽有广泛的适用性, 但其计算量大而费用高。本文应用解析方法研究了岩土介质与非圆结构动力相互作用问题。岩土作为非线性弹性介质, 利用复变函数和谐振波叠加法给出了小参数展开后的各阶线性渐近方程的解析表达式, 同时, 利用保角变换函数把非圆边界转换成圆周边界, 使计算得到简化, 并使计算程序有较好的通用性。由于文中采用了解析方法, 使数值计算量大为减少。最后, 作为实例给出了矩形和三角形瞬态波水平和垂直入射时, 直墙拱结构的位移和应力的数值结果。

1 基本方程

本文讨论瞬态波作用下岩土与非圆结构相互作用的平面应变问题。为考虑岩土明显的动力非线性特征, 岩土作为非线性弹性介质, 其单位体积内的应变能可表示为三个应变不变量 I_1, I_2, I_3 的级数形式^[4], 设这一级数为

$$\bar{U}(\epsilon_{ij}) = \bar{U}(I_1, I_2, I_3) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\bar{\lambda} + \bar{\mu}\right)I_1^2 - 2\bar{\mu}I_2 + \bar{\alpha}I_1^3 + \bar{\beta}I_1I_2 + \bar{\gamma}I_3 + \dots \quad (1)$$

其中: $\bar{\mu}, \bar{\lambda}$ 为 Lamé 常数, $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}$ 为高阶弹性模量。应力应变关系则可表示为

$$\bar{\sigma}_{ij} = \frac{\partial \bar{U}(\epsilon_{ij})}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}} \quad (2)$$

文献[5]利用入射波的小参数摄动展开给出了由(1)、(2)式描述的非线性弹性岩土与结构相互作用的无量纲各阶渐近线性方程。

1.1 岩土介质的各阶渐近运动方程

小参数摄动展开后,由各阶渐近位移函数表示的运动方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (C_{\mu}^2 \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \varphi_n &= f_{\varphi_n} / \rho \\ (C_{\mu}^2 \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \psi_n &= f_{\psi_n} / \rho \end{aligned} \right\} (n \geq 1) \quad (3)$$

式中: φ_n, ψ_n 为各阶渐近位移函数, $C_{\mu} = \sqrt{(\lambda + 2\mu)/\rho}$, $C_{\mu} = \sqrt{\mu/\rho}$, ∇^2 为 Laplace 算子, $f_{\varphi_n}, f_{\psi_n}$ 满足如下方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nabla^2 f_{\varphi_n} &= g_{\varphi_n} \\ \nabla^2 f_{\psi_n} &= g_{\psi_n} \end{aligned} \right\} (n \geq 1) \quad (4)$$

其中: $g_{\varphi_n}, g_{\psi_n}$ 为由岩土各阶渐近位移 $u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2, \dots, u_{n-1}, v_{n-1}$ 和入射波波形函数 f_1, f_2 确定的函数。

1.2 结构的各阶渐近运动方程

结构材料为线性弹性介质,由各阶渐近位移函数表示的运动方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (C_1^2 \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \varphi_{in} &= 0 \\ (C_2^2 \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \psi_{in} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} (n \geq 1) \quad (5)$$

式中 φ_{in}, ψ_{in} 为结构的各阶渐近位移函数,

$$C_1 = \sqrt{(\lambda_s + 2\mu_s)/\rho_s}, C_2 = \sqrt{\mu_s/\rho_s}.$$

1.3 定解条件

定解条件相应地由各阶渐近分量表示。

结构内表面的无应力条件为(见图1)

$$\sigma_{rn}^+ = 0, \quad \sigma_{tn}^+ = 0 \quad (6)$$

岩土与结构的交界面上的位移和应力连续条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{rn} - u_{rn}^+ &= 0, u_{tn} - u_{tn}^+ = 0 \\ \sigma_{rn} - \sigma_{rn}^+ &= 0, \sigma_{tn} - \sigma_{tn}^+ = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

结构和由结构反射的波场的初始条件

$$w|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad (8)$$

式中: w 取结构和反射波各阶渐近位移 u_m, v_m

和 u_s^i, v_s^i , 同时, 方程(3)的齐次解对应的各阶渐近位移 u_n^i, v_n^i 应满足如下的辐射条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r \left(\frac{\partial u_n^i}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{C_{\mu}} \frac{\partial u_n^i}{\partial t} \right) &= 0 \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r \left(\frac{\partial v_n^i}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{C_{\mu}} \frac{\partial v_n^i}{\partial t} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

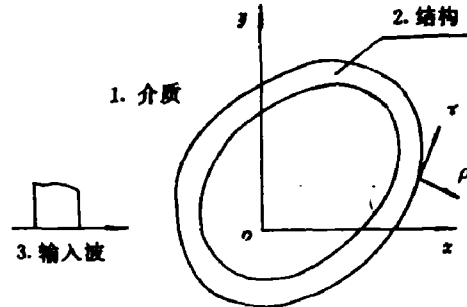


图1 结构、输入波和坐标系简图

Fig. 1 Sketch of structure, incoming wave and coordinate system

1. Medium, 2. structure

3. Incoming wave

2 各阶渐近方程的求解

为了便于求解,按照文献[1]的方法,对于一维平面入射波,把任意的波形函数展开为如下的 Fourier 级数的实部

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x, t) &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} i a_l e^{-i \omega_l t} \\ a_l &= \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} f(x, t) \sin \omega_l t dt \\ &(\omega_l = l \pi / T_0) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

式中: $f(x, t)$ 由图 2 表示, T_0 为参考周期。方程(3)的解可表示为

$$\varphi_n = \varphi_n^0 + \varphi_n^* \quad , \quad \psi_n = \psi_n^0 + \psi_n^* \quad (11)$$

其中: φ_n^0, ψ_n^0 和 φ_n^*, ψ_n^* 分别是方程(3)的齐次解和特解。引入如下的复变量

$$z = x + iy \quad , \quad \bar{z} = x - iy \quad (i = \sqrt{-1}) \quad (12)$$

由(3)、(4)两式可得特解 φ_n^*, ψ_n^* 应满足的方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} (4C_{\mu}^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \varphi_n^* &= g_{np} / 4\rho \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} (4C_{\mu}^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}) \psi_n^* &= g_{ns} / 4\rho \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

把 g_{np}, g_{ns} 在参考周期内 ($0 \leq t \leq T_0$) 展开为如下级数的实部

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_{np} &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} i a_{nl}^{(p)}(z, \bar{z}) e^{-i \omega_l t} \\ g_{ns} &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} i a_{nl}^{(s)}(z, \bar{z}) e^{-i \omega_l t} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

应用迭代法和数学归纳法,由(13)、(14)两式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_n^* &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{i e^{-i \omega_l t}}{16 \rho C_{\mu}^2} \int_{z_0}^z \int_{\bar{z}_0}^{\bar{z}} J_0(k_{p1} |z - \xi|) b_{nl}^{(p)}(\xi, \bar{\xi}) d\xi d\bar{\xi} \\ \psi_n^* &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{i e^{-i \omega_l t}}{16 \rho C_{\mu}^2} \int_{z_0}^z \int_{\bar{z}_0}^{\bar{z}} J_0(k_{p2} |z - \xi|) b_{nl}^{(s)}(\xi, \bar{\xi}) d\xi d\bar{\xi} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

式中: $k_{p1} = \omega_l / C_{\mu}, k_{p2} = \omega_l / C_{\mu}, J_0$ 为零阶 Bessel 函数, (z_0, \bar{z}_0) 为复平面上某一定点,可根据方便来取值。考虑(9)、(10)式后,齐次解表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_n^0 &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_{nl}^{(p)} H_m^{(1)}(k_{p1} |z|) \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^m e^{-i \omega_l t} \\ \psi_n^0 &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} b_{nl}^{(s)} H_m^{(1)}(k_{p2} |z|) \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^m e^{-i \omega_l t} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

同理,由(5)式可得结构的各阶渐近解为

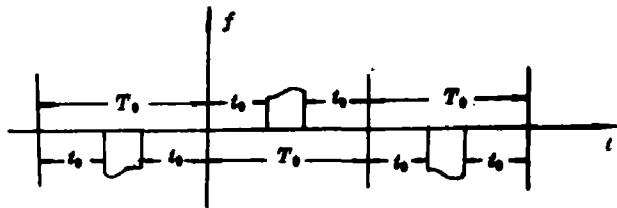


图 2 时间坐标中的行波

Fig. 2 Traveling wave in time coordinate

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi_n &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [c_m^{(s)} J_m(k_1|z|) + d_m^{(s)} N_m(k_1|z|)] \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^m e^{-i\omega t} \\ \psi_n &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [e_m^{(s)} J_m(k_2|z|) + f_m^{(s)} N_m(k_2|z|)] \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^m e^{-i\omega t} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

式(16)、(17)中 $a_m^{(s)}, \dots, f_m^{(s)}$ 是待定常数, $k_1 = \omega_1/C_1, k_2 = \omega_1/C_2, J_m, N_m$ 分别为 Bessel 和 Neumann 函数, $H_m^{(1)}$ 为第一类 Hankl 函数。相应可得到岩土介质中的任一点两个垂直方向 (ρ, τ) 的各阶渐近位移和应力

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_\rho + iu_n &= \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [-k_{p1} a_m^{(s)} H_{m+1}^{(1)}(k_{p1}|z|) + ik_{p2} b_m^{(s)} H_{m+1}^{(1)}(k_{p2}|z|)] \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^{m+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot e^{-i\omega t} + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\varphi_n^* - i\psi_n^*) + \delta_{1n} f \right\} e^{-i\omega t} \\ \sigma_\rho + \sigma_n &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [-2(\lambda + \mu) k_{p1}^2 a_m^{(s)} H_m^{(1)}(k_{p1}|z|)] \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^m e^{-i\omega t} \\ &\quad + 8(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_n^*}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} + \delta_{1n} \sigma_{1f} + \sigma_{2f} \\ \sigma_\rho - \sigma_n + 2i\sigma_{\rho n} &= \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\mu [k_{p1}^2 a_m^{(s)} H_{m+2}^{(1)}(k_{p1}|z|) - ik_{p2}^2 b_m^{(s)} H_{m+2}^{(1)}(k_{p2}|z|)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^{m+2} \cdot e^{-i\omega t} + 8\mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\varphi_n^* - i\psi_n^*) + \delta_{1n} \sigma_{2f} + \sigma_{2f} \right\} e^{-i\omega t} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

式中 $\delta_{1n} = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 0 & n \neq 1 \end{cases}, \theta_n = (\rho, x)$, 且

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{1f} &= 2(\lambda + \mu) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) f, \quad \sigma_{2f} = 4\mu \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \\ \sigma_{1f} &= L_1^{(s)}(u, v) + L_2^{(s)}(u, v), \quad \sigma_{2f} = L_1^{(s)}(u, v) - L_2^{(s)}(u, v) + 2iL_3^{(s)}(u, v) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

$L_i^{(s)}(u, v) (i=1, 2, 3)$ 由文献[5]的(16)式给出。

同理可得结构的各阶渐近位移和应力

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_\rho' + iu_n' &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ -k_l^2 [c_m^{(s)} J_{m+1}(k_1|z|) + d_m^{(s)} N_{m+1}(k_1|z|)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + ik_l^2 [e_m^{(s)} J_{m+1}(k_2|z|) + f_m^{(s)} N_{m+1}(k_2|z|)] \right\} \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^{m+1} e^{-i\omega t} e^{-i\theta_n} \\ \sigma_\rho' + \sigma_n' &= -2(\lambda_s + \mu_s) \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} k_l^2 [c_m^{(s)} J_m(k_1|z|) + d_m^{(s)} N_m(k_1|z|)] \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^m e^{-i\omega t} \\ \sigma_\rho' - \sigma_n' + 2i\sigma_{\rho n}' &= 2\mu_s \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ k_l^2 [c_m^{(s)} J_{m+2}(k_1|z|) + d_m^{(s)} N_{m+2}(k_1|z|)] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - ik_l^2 [e_m^{(s)} J_{m+2}(k_2|z|) + f_m^{(s)} N_{m+2}(k_2|z|)] \right\} \left(\frac{z}{|z|}\right)^{m+2} e^{-i\omega t} e^{-i\theta_n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

3 边值问题

以上给出了介质和结构各阶渐近解的解析表达式,由试算选取适当的起始时间 t_0 和参考周期 T_0 ,可满足初始条件(8)式,待定常数由边界和连续条件(6)、(7)式确定。(6)、(7)式也可以表示为如下形式。

结构内表面上

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_{\rho\rho}^* + i\sigma_{\rho\theta}^* &= 0 \\ \sigma_{\rho\rho}^* - i\sigma_{\rho\theta}^* &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

结构-岩土界面上

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{\rho\rho}^* + iu_{\rho\theta}^* - u_{\rho\rho} - iu_{\rho\theta} &= 0 \\ u_{\rho\rho}^* - iu_{\rho\theta}^* - u_{\rho\rho} + iu_{\rho\theta} &= 0 \\ \sigma_{\rho\rho}^* + i\sigma_{\rho\theta}^* - \sigma_{\rho\rho} - i\sigma_{\rho\theta} &= 0 \\ \sigma_{\rho\rho}^* - i\sigma_{\rho\theta}^* - \sigma_{\rho\rho} + i\sigma_{\rho\theta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

为了简化计算,特别是使计算程序有较好的通用性,引入如下的保角变换

$$z = \omega(\eta) = \sum_{n=1}^m C_n \eta^n \quad (C_n = A_n + iB_n) \quad (23)$$

把图3所示的非圆边界变换成图4的圆周边界。取(23)式的前几项一般可得满意的结果。为

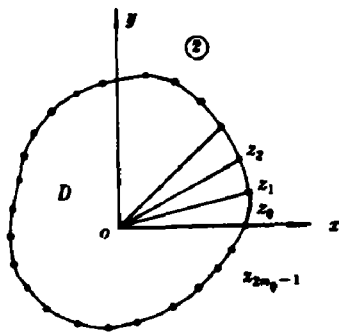


图3 z平面的非圆边界

Fig. 3 Non-circular boundary of z-plane

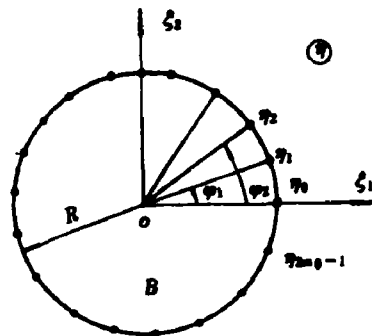


图4 eta平面的圆周边界

Fig. 4 Circular boundary of eta-plane

了确定常数 C_n ,圆周等分成 $2m_0$ 份,等分点 $\eta_k = Re^{i\varphi_k}$ ($\varphi_k = k\pi/m_0$) 对应于原边界的点 $z_k = x_k + iy_k$,经过推导可把常数 C_n 的实部和虚部表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_n &= \frac{1}{2m_0 R_0^n} \sum_{k=0}^{2m_0-1} [x_k \cos n\varphi_k + y_k \sin n\varphi_k] \\ B_n &= \frac{1}{2m_0 R_0^n} \sum_{k=0}^{2m_0-1} [y_k \cos n\varphi_k - x_k \sin n\varphi_k] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (24)$$

利用关系式 $z = \omega(\eta)$, $\eta = \rho e^{i\varphi}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}$, $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[\frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right]$, $e^{i2\theta} = \frac{\eta}{\rho} \frac{\omega'(\eta)}{|\omega'(\eta)|}$, $e^{i2\theta} = \frac{\eta^2 \omega'(\eta)}{\rho^2 \omega'(\eta)}$, 可把(21)、(22)两式写成

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{q=1}^6 D_{mq}^{(s)} X_{mq}^{(s)} \right] = F_{\mu}^{(s)} \quad (25)$$

式中 $(X_{11}^{(s)}, \dots, X_{66}^{(s)})^T = (a_{11}^{(s)}, \dots, f_{66}^{(s)})^T$, $p=1, 2, \dots, 6, l, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ 。取完备基函数 $e^{i\omega t}$ ($s=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) 与(25)中各式正交可得

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\sum_{q=1}^6 D_{mq}^{(s)} X_{mq}^{(s)} \right] = F_{\mu}^{(s)} \quad (26)$$

式中, $D_{mq}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} D_{mq}^{(s)} e^{-i\omega\varphi} d\varphi$, $F_{\mu}^{(s)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F_{\mu}^{(s)} e^{-i\omega\varphi} d\varphi$, $D_{mq}^{(s)}, F_{\mu}^{(s)}$ 由附录给出。

4 数值计算

文中对图5的直墙拱结构和图6的入射波波情况作了数值计算。入射波通过结构的时间很短,假定它在 $-r_0 \leq x \leq r_0$ 内的岩土中的衰减可忽略,因而入射波波形函数及其对应的应变场在 $-r_0 \leq x \leq r_0$ 内近似表示为

$$f_1(x, t) = f(t - x/C_{\mu}) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2i^{m+1} a_l e_m J_m(k_{p1} r) \cos m\theta e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$e_z = e_z(t - x/C_{\mu}) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2i^{m+1} b_l e_m J_m(k_{p1} r) \cos m\theta e^{-i\omega t}$$

式中: $e_m = \begin{cases} 1/2 & m=0 \\ 1 & m \geq 1 \end{cases}$, $a_l = \bar{a}_l/k_{p1}$, $b_l = \frac{2}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} e_z(\xi) \sin \omega_l \xi d\xi$ 。图6的入射波参数: $\Delta = 0.1s$, $\Delta_l = 0.02s$, $e_0 = \sigma_0 / (\lambda + 2\mu)$, $\sigma_0 = 1.2MPa$ 。岩土参数: $\bar{E} = 7000MPa$, $\bar{\alpha}/\bar{E} = -8.0$, $\bar{\beta}/\bar{E} = 16.0$,

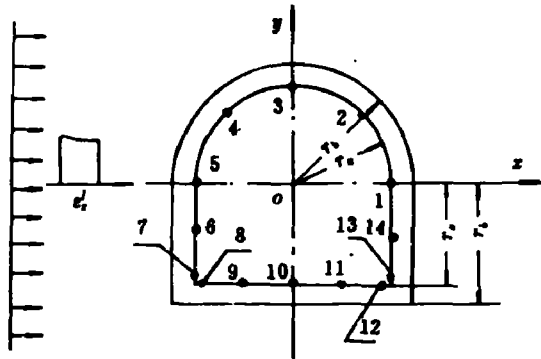


图5 波与直墙拱结构的相互作用

Fig. 5 Interaction of wave-arch-wall structure

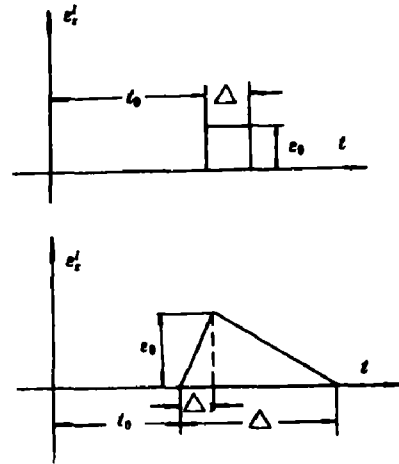
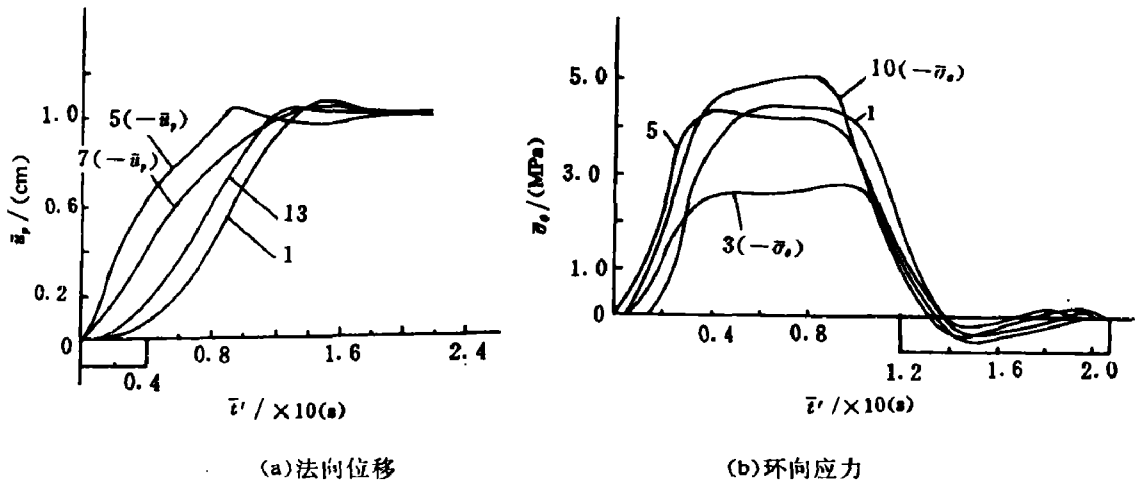


图6 入射波波形

Fig. 6 Incident waves form

$\bar{\rho} = 2680 \text{ kg/m}^3$, 泊松比 $\nu_s = 0.25$ 。结构参数: $\bar{E}_s = 1.76 \times 10^4 \text{ MPa}$, $\bar{\rho}_s = 2320 \text{ kg/m}^3$, 泊松比 $\nu_s = 0.2$, 中径 $R = 3 \text{ m}$, 中径厚度比 $h/R = 0.2$ 。计算中(23)式取 $m = 6$, (24)式中取 $m_0 = 12$, 且10个点等分半圆部分的内(外)边界, 14个点等分直线部分的内(外)边界。图7~10给出了结构内表面各点的法向位移和环向应力结果, 结果对应于一至三阶渐近解。图中曲线的编号对应于结构内表面各点的编号(见图5), 且 $\bar{t}' = \bar{t} - \bar{t}_0$ 。



(a)法向位移

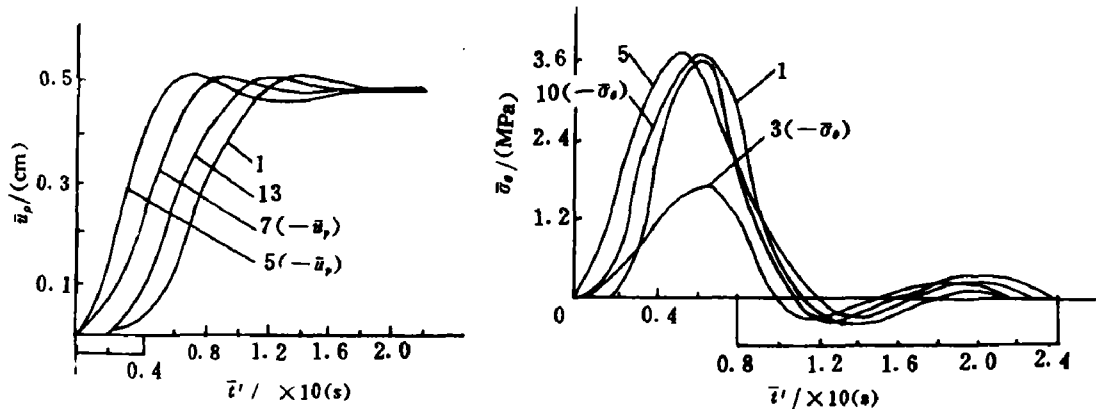
(b)环向应力

图7 结构内表面对水平入射矩形波响应

(a)Normal displacements

(b)Hoop stresses

Fig. 7 Response of structural inner surface to horizontal incident rectangular wave



(a)法向位移

(b)环向应力

图8 结构内表面对水平入射三角形波响应

(a)Normal displacements

(b)Hoop stresses

Fig. 8 Response of structural inner surface to horizontal incident trigonal wave

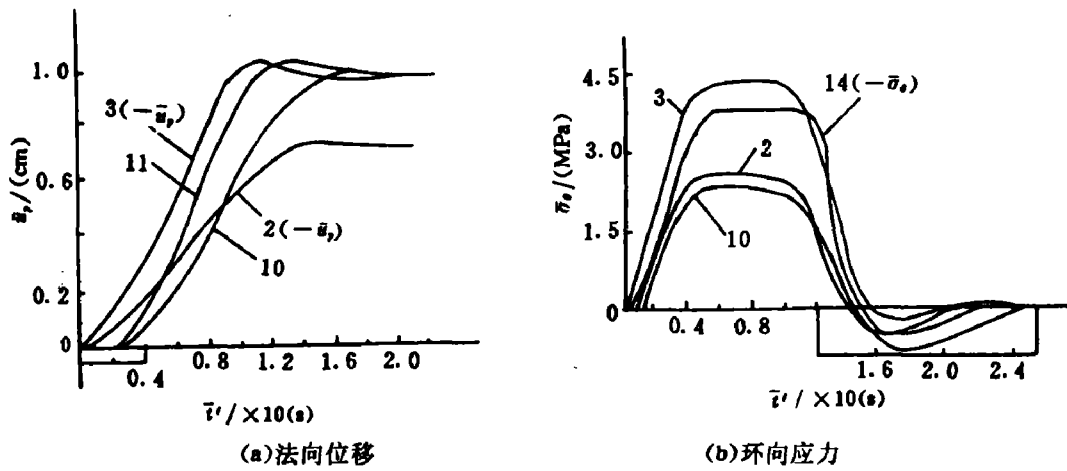


图9 结构内表面对垂直入射的矩形波响应

(a) Normal displacements

(b) Hoop stresses

Fig. 9 Response of structural inner surface to vertical incident rectangular wave

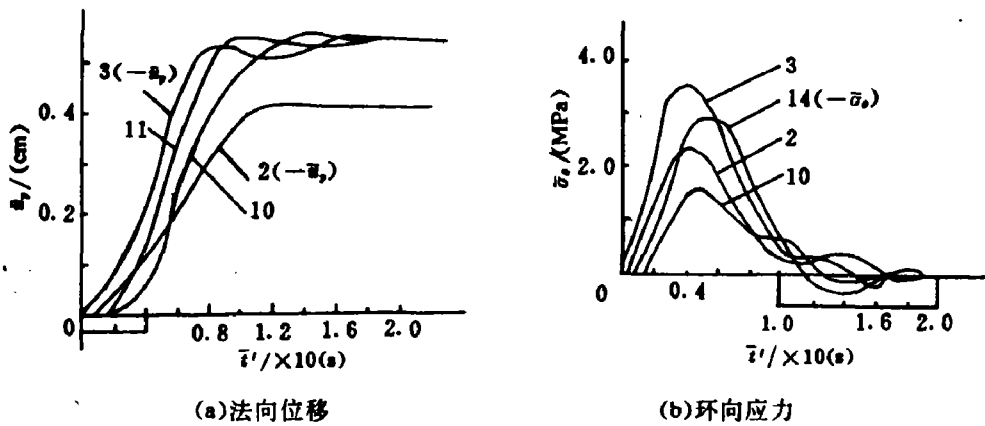


图10 结构内表面对垂直入射的三角形波响应

(a) Normal displacements

(b) Hoop stresses

Fig. 10 Response of structural inner surface to vertical incident triangular wave

5 结束语

通过以上的分析和计算,得到如下结论:

1) 文中采用复变函数方法对小参数摄动展开后的各阶渐近方程给出的求解,可使数值计算量大为减少。计算机程序中引入保角变换函数,使计算程序具有较好的通用性。

2) 入射波通过结构后,结构的变形和应力很快消失,此时,结构只有刚体位移(位移时程曲线的水平直线部分)。

3) 入射波水平入射时,拱底应力比拱顶应力大得多;而垂直入射时拱底应力比拱顶应力小得多。

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INTREACTION BETWEEN NONLINEAR GEO-MEDIUM AND NON-CIRCULAR STRUCTURE DUE TO TRANSIENT WAVE

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ABSTRACT This paper deals with interaction between nonlinear geo-medium and non-circular structure due to transient wave. The behavior of the geo-medium is described by the nonlinear elastic model with multiple parameters. The analytic solutions of the asymptotic equations of each order obtained by small parameter perturbation are given by the complex function method. Numerical computation is simplified by the mapping function. The numerical results of displacements and stresses of arch-wall structure dynamic response to the horizontal and vertical incident transient wave are given in the paper.

KEY WORDS nonlinear elasticity, non-circular structure, transient wave, mapping function

附 录

$$D_{mip}^q = 0 \quad (p=1, 2, q=1, 2)$$

$$D_{m1}^1 = [-2(\lambda_0 + \mu_0)J_m(k_1 r_1) + 2\mu_0 J_{m+2}(k_1 r_1) \cdot e^{2i(\sigma_1 - \sigma_1^N)}] k_1^2 e^{i m \sigma_1}$$

$D_{m1}^1 = D_{m1}^1(N)$, (D_{m1}^1 中的 J_m, J_{m+2} 依次换成 N_m, N_{m+2} 得到 D_{m1}^1 , 以下相似)

$$D_{m1}^2 = -2\mu_0 k_1^2 J_{m+2}(k_2 r_1) e^{2i(\sigma_1 - \sigma_1^N)}$$

$$D_{m1}^3 = D_{m1}^3(N)$$

$$D_{m2}^1 = [-2(\lambda_0 + \mu_0)J_m(k_1 r_1) + 2\mu_0 J_{m-2}(k_1 r_1) \cdot e^{-2i(\sigma_1 - \sigma_1^N)}] k_1^2 e^{i m \sigma_1}$$

$$D_{m2}^2 = D_{m2}^2(N)$$

$$D_{m2}^3 = 2\mu_0 k_1^2 J_{m-2}(k_2 r_1) e^{i m \sigma_1} e^{2i(\sigma_1 - \sigma_1^N)}$$

$$D_{m2}^4 = D_{m2}^4(N)$$

$$D_{m3}^1 = k_{r1} H_{m+1}^{(1)}(k_{r1} r_2) e^{i(m+1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m3}^2 = -k_{r2} H_{m+1}^{(1)}(k_{r2} r_2) e^{i(m+1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m3}^3 = k_1 J_{m+1}(k_1 r_2) e^{i(m+1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m3}^4 = -D_{m3}^4(N)$$

$$D_{m3}^5 = -k_2 J_{m+1}(k_2 r_2) e^{i(m+1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m3}^6 = -D_{m3}^6(N)$$

$$D_{m4}^1 = -k_{r1} H_{m-1}^{(1)}(k_{r1} r_2) e^{i(m-1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m4}^2 = -k_{r2} H_{m-1}^{(1)}(k_{r2} r_2) e^{i(m-1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m4}^3 = k_1 J_{m-1}(k_1 r_2) e^{i(m-1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m4}^4 = -D_{m4}^4(N)$$

$$D_{m4}^5 = k_2 J_{m-1}(k_2 r_2) e^{i(m-1)\sigma_2} e^{-i \omega_2^N}$$

$$D_{m4}^6 = -D_{m4}^6(N)$$

$$D_{ms}^1 = [2(\lambda + \mu)H_n^{(1)}(k_p r_2) - 2\mu H_n^{(1)2}(k_p r_2) \cdot e^{2i(\theta_2 - \theta_2^N)}] k_{p1}^2 e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$D_{ms}^2 = 2\mu k_{p2}^2 H_n^{(1)2}(k_p r_2) e^{2i(\theta_2 - \theta_2^N)} e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$D_{ms}^3 = [2(\lambda + \mu)H_n^{(1)}(k_p r_2) - 2\mu H_n^{(1)2}(k_p r_2) \cdot e^{-2i(\theta_2 - \theta_2^N)}] k_{p1}^2 e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$D_{ms}^4 = -2\mu k_{p2}^2 H_n^{(1)2}(k_p r_2) e^{-2i(\theta_2 - \theta_2^N)} e^{i\theta_2}$$

D_{ms}^5, D_{ms}^6 ($q=3, 4, 5, 6$) 分别由 D_{ms}^1, D_{ms}^2 ($q=3, 4, 5, 6$) 中的 $r_1, \theta_1, \theta_1^N$ 依次用 $r_2, \theta_2, \theta_2^N$ 代替而得到。

$$F_{\{f\}}^1 = F_{\{f\}}^2 = 0$$

$$F_{\{f\}}^3 = \left\{ \left[2 \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (\varphi_0^* - i\varphi_0^*) + \delta_{10} (f_1 + if_2) \right] \cdot e^{-i\theta_2^N} \right\} |_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

$$F_{\{f\}}^4 = \left\{ \left[2 \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (\varphi_0^* + i\varphi_0^*) + \delta_{10} (f_1 - if_2) \right] \cdot e^{i\theta_2^N} \right\} |_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

$$F_{\{f\}}^5 = \left\{ \left[8\mu \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[\frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right] (\varphi_0^* - i\varphi_0^*) + \sigma_{2f} \right] + \delta_{10} \sigma_{2f} \right\} e^{-2i\theta_2^N} - 2(\lambda + \mu) k_{p1}^2 \varphi_0^* + \sigma_{1f} + \delta_{10} \sigma_{1f} \Big|_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

$$F_{\{f\}}^6 = \left\{ \left[8\mu \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left[\frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \right] (\varphi_0^* + i\varphi_0^*) + \sigma_{2f} \right] + \delta_{10} \sigma_{2f} \right\} e^{2i\theta_2^N} - 2(\lambda + \mu) k_{p1}^2 \varphi_0^* + \sigma_{1f} + \delta_{10} \sigma_{1f} \Big|_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

$$\sigma_{2f} = 2(\lambda + \mu) \left[\frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (f_1 + if_2) + \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (f_1 + if_2) \right] |_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

$$\sigma_{2f} = 4\mu \frac{1}{\omega'(\eta)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (f_1 + if_2) |_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

$$\sigma_{1f} = \left[2 \frac{\lambda + \mu}{\lambda + 2\mu} f_{0r} + L_1^{(1)}(u, v) + L_2^{(1)}(u, v) \right] |_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

$$\sigma_{1f} = \left[L_1^{(1)}(u, v) - L_2^{(1)}(u, v) + 2iL_3^{(1)}(u, v) \right] |_{r=r_2(\eta_2)}$$

其中: $\bar{\sigma}_{2f}, \bar{\sigma}_{1f}$ 分别是 σ_{2f}, σ_{1f} 的共轭函数

$$r_1 = |\omega_1(\eta_1)|, r_2 = |\omega_2(\eta_2)|$$

$$\eta_1 = R_1 e^{i\theta_1}, \eta_2 = R_2 e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$e^{2i\theta_1^N} = \frac{\omega'(\eta_1)}{\omega'(\eta_1)} e^{2i\theta_1}, e^{2i\theta_2^N} = \frac{\omega_2(\eta_2)}{\omega'(\eta_2)} e^{2i\theta_2}$$

$$\theta_1 = (r_1, x), \theta_2 = (r_2, x)$$

R_1, R_2 分别是结构内外边界映射为 η 平面上的圆周半径, η_1, η_2 分别是相应圆周上的点。本题计算中取 $R_1 = 0.8, R_2 = 1.0$ 。