

考虑加载历史的热弹塑性有限元法

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【摘要】 本文从外荷载施加方式和加载过程中的单元性态变化两个方面考虑加载历史。采用模拟荷载施加过程的方法处理荷载。对于单元性态做第一类弹性元、第二类弹性元、第一类过渡元、第二类过渡元、卸载元和塑性元六种区分,采用随动修正法处理上述各类单元。根据如上的方法,开发了可对轴对称类结构进行模拟加载过程的热弹塑性分析程序系统。

关键词: 加载历史 热弹塑性 有限元法

1 前言

工程中的许多部件受到强度、疲劳寿命、蠕变断裂、工作安全可靠度等方面的要求(例如航空发动机涡轮盘^[1])。可靠的结构分析结果是上述各方面研究的基础。热弹塑性分析与加载过程是有关的,所以荷载施加方式不同,将得到不同的分析结果。这实质上是加载历史在加载方式上的反映。因此,在计算过程中,模拟真实的加载过程,即考虑加载方式是必要的。形状复杂,所受荷载复杂的结构,在荷载施加过程中,其应力场也极为复杂。有些单元进入塑性区后,随着荷载的施加,可能发生单元内卸载,回到弹性区;而这些卸载到弹性区的单元,又可能再次进入塑性区;因此直接影响分析的结果。这实质上是加载历史在内部应力应变水平方面的反映。为得到真实的应力应变水平分析结果,考虑单元的性态变化是必要的。

本文针对上述问题,从外荷载施加方式(模拟荷载施加过程)和单元性态变化两个方面考虑加载历史。采用切线刚度增量法,选用三角形截面轴对称环单元,开发了考虑加载历史的轴对称结构热弹塑性分析程序系统。

2 考虑加载历史的热弹塑性有限元方法

热弹塑性问题(材料性质随温度变化)的基本应力应变增量关系都是从屈服准则和流动法则出发得到的。韧性等向强化金属材料的屈服条件为等向强化的 Mises 准则,流动法则遵从 Prandtl-Reuss 准则。其应力应变关系式为式(1)、(2),切线刚度增量法参考文献[2、3]。

$$\text{弹性} \quad d\{\sigma\} = [D](d\{\epsilon\} - d\{\bar{\epsilon}\}_r) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{塑性} \quad d\{\sigma\} = [D]_p(d\{\epsilon\} - d\{\bar{\epsilon}\}_r) + d\{\bar{\sigma}\}_r \quad (2)$$

目前的分析方法大多对单元性态只作如下区分:弹性元、塑性元及在加载增量步内由弹性状态过渡到塑性状态的过渡元。判别准则为:

$$\bar{\sigma} \leq \sigma_s \quad (3)$$

对于进入塑性区的单元,在整个加载过程中,一直被认为是塑性的。事实上对于复杂结构及复

杂加载情况,往往会有塑性单元在加载过程中卸载,变成弹性元;而这些由于卸载变为弹性的单元也有可能在以后的加载过程中再度进入塑性。如果不考虑上述情况,就没有真实地反映

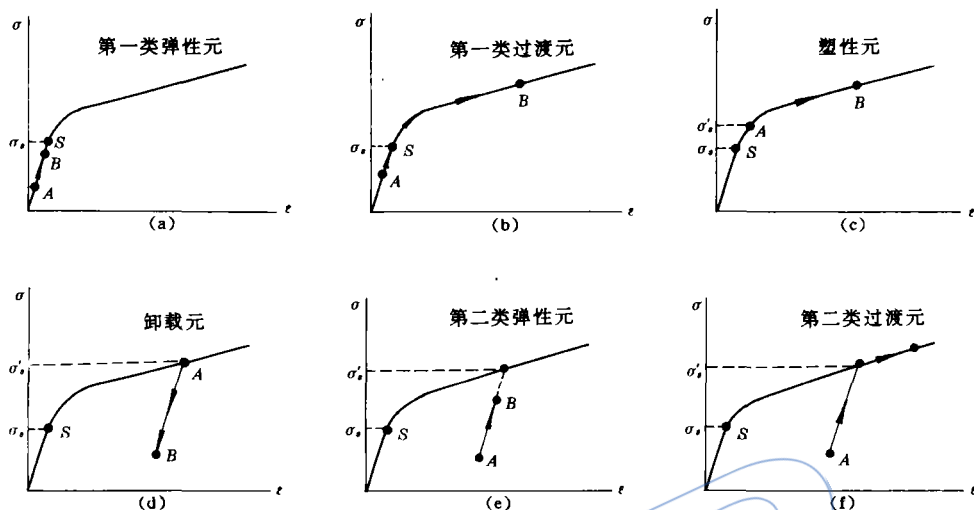


图 1 加载前(A点)后(B点)单元性态及加载增量步内单元性态

加载历史。为解决此问题,本文先对单元做如下区分:第一类弹性元、第二类弹性元、第一类过渡元、第二类过渡元、卸载元和塑性元六种单元。见图 1(a~f)。

2.1 单元性态的判别准则

由上所述,单元性态分为六种,其判别准则形式仍为:

$$\bar{\sigma} \leq \sigma_s^* \quad (4)$$

其中, $\bar{\sigma}$ 为形心等效应力; σ_s^* 为随动屈服应力。对于六种单元的区分,式(4)具有更广义的意义。参考图 1,对于过程(1)、(2)有 $\sigma_s^* = \sigma_s$,对于过程(3~6),则 $\sigma_s^* = \sigma'_s$ 。

2.2 应力屈服点修正—随动屈服点

上述判别准则中的 σ'_s 与 σ_s 是不同的。本步结束后,对于塑性元就要计算其形心等效应力 $\bar{\sigma}$,作为新的屈服点 σ'_s 。成为下一步单元性态判别的依据,参考图 1(3~6)。

2.3 过渡单元的处理

通常对于过渡单元的处理方法如下:

$$[\tilde{K}]_r = \int [B]^T [\tilde{D}]_r [B] dV, \quad [\tilde{D}]_r = m[D] + (1-m)[D]_r, \quad m = \Lambda \bar{\epsilon}_r / \Lambda \bar{\epsilon} \quad (5)$$

其中, $\Lambda \bar{\epsilon}$ 为隐式, m 值计算需要迭代。

事实上,式(5)对于无温度载荷,只作弹塑性区分情况下才是正确的。对于第一类过渡元和第二类过渡元,本文如下的处理方法是普遍适用的。如图 2,在本步加载内,对于由 A—S—B 过渡的单元,有下式:

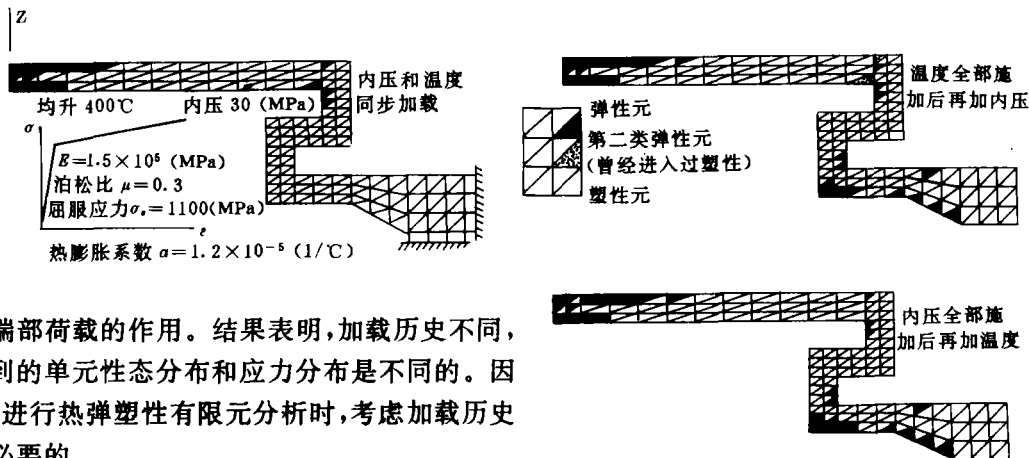
$$\Delta\{\sigma\} = \int_A^S d\{\sigma\} + \int_S^B d\{\sigma\}$$

将式(1)、(2)代入,则有:

$$\Delta\{\sigma\} = \int_a^b [D](d\{e\} - d\{\bar{e}\}_r) + \int_a^b [D]_{,r}(d\{e\} - d\{\bar{e}\}_r + d\{\bar{e}\}_{,r}) \quad (6)$$

3 算 例

图 3 所示结构,受有内压和温度作用。图 4 为某航空发动机涡轮盘,受有温度、离心荷载



和端部荷载的作用。结果表明,加载历史不同,得到的单元性态分布和应力分布是不同的。因此,进行热弹塑性有限元分析时,考虑加载历史是必要的。

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图 3 受内压和温度作用的结构的分析结果

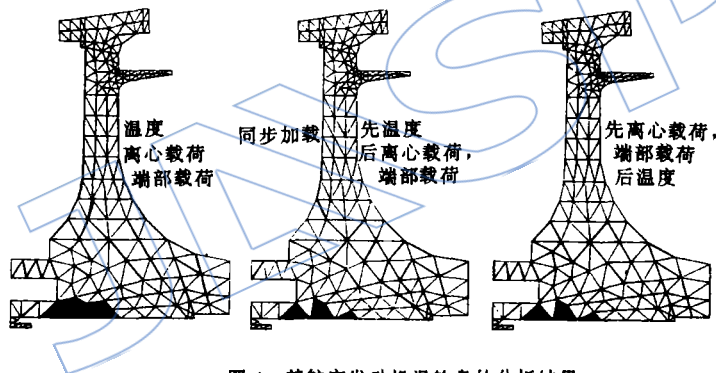


图 4 某航空发动机涡轮盘的分析结果

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proven that the data can be used for the engineering analyses. The analytical method can be extended for the other bearings with similar lubrication film of oil-air two-phase fluid.

A FEM OF THERMOELASTO—PLASTIC ANALYSIS WITH DUE REGARD FOR LOADING PATH

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ABSTRACT Until now a lot of investigations have been done on the thermoelasto-plastic analysis. Its general approach is to add up all the external forces on the structure to form a so-called load vector and to divide the element states into elastic, plastic and elastoplastic elements, but the variation of the element states during the loading procedure and the loading path are always ignored. In fact these two factors do affect the reliability of the analytic results. In order to improve the accuracy of the thermoelasto-plastic analysis, two algorithms are proposed which imitate the loading path and take the shifting of the element states into account. The external forces are expressed as the functions of time respectively. Thereby the analysis procedure corresponds to the loading procedure. The element states are classified into six kinds according to the different stress-strain states. Thus a program system is developed. Two examples are given to show the difference between the analysis results under different loading path.

A NEW MECHANICAL MODEL AND ALGORITHM FOR FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF CONTACT PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT A new mechanical model for FEM analysis of contact problems is presented, in which a nodal point on the surface of contact body comes into contact with an arbitrary point on the surface of target body instead of the nodal point pair model. It is convenient to construct FE nets. The boundary conditions such as stick, slid with friction and open contact were given in terms of this model. The contact boundary conditions as Lagrangian multipliers are substituted into the functional according to the principle of modified potential energy and therefrom the symmetrical nonlinear governing equations are deduced for the static and dynamic contact problems with material and/or geometric nonlinearities. Due to the symmetrization of equations, the general effective solution methods of nonlinear equations can also be used to the contact governing equations. In the paper the judgement criteria of contact conditions after each iteration are presented, which can decide whether and how the contact conditions of each contact nodal point to be modified.