

# 薄壁箱梁约束扭转的有限元分析及弯扭力矩新算法

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**摘要:** 利用初参数法和传递矩阵, 建立了薄壁箱梁约束扭转分析的有限元列式, 导出了均布扭矩和均布双力矩的非结点荷载的等效公式。基于约束扭转的有限元位移解, 进一步建立了弯扭力矩新算法, 导出相应的刚度矩阵、均布扭矩和均布双力矩作用下的固端力公式, 方便正应力和剪应力的计算。算例表明, 本文的计算结果与理论值完全符合, 所建立的薄壁箱梁约束扭转有限元列式、均布扭矩和均布双力矩的非结点荷载等效公式、弯扭力矩新算法公式正确。

**关键词:** 薄壁结构; 约束扭转; 有限元分析; 双力矩; 扭率; 新算法

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## Finite Element Analysis of Restrained Torsion and New Algorithm of Flexural-torsional Moment for Thin-walled Box Girder

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**Abstract:** Using initial parameter solutions and transfer matrix method, the finite element formulation for restrained torsion of a thin-walled box girder was presented. The equivalent nodal forces of distributing torque and bimoment acted on an element were also derived. Based on the displacement solutions of the finite element method for restrained torsion, a new algorithm for calculating the flexural-torsional moment was developed. The relevant stiffness matrix and fixed-end forces for distributing torque and bimoment acted on the element were established. It facilitated the calculation of normal stress and shear stress. The examples show that the calculation results of the proposed method agree well with the theoretical solutions, which proves that the stiffnesses for restrained torsion, equivalent nodal forces for distributing torque and bimoment acted on element as well as new algorithm for flexural-torsional moment are exact.

**Key words:** thin walled structures; restrained torsion; finite element analysis; bimoment; rate of twist; new algorithm

薄壁杆件的约束扭转是一个经典力学问题<sup>[1]</sup>。众所周知的已有理论有乌曼斯基第一理论、乌曼斯基第二理论、詹涅里杰理论和符拉索夫广义坐标法理

论等<sup>[2]</sup>。包世华等<sup>[3]</sup>系统阐述开/闭口截面薄壁杆件的约束扭转问题。徐勋<sup>[4]</sup>基于混合变分原理, 建立了一种考虑全部次生剪切变形影响的薄壁杆件约束扭

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转新理论,并能与前4种理论统一.对于复杂结构的空间效应分析,多位学者将约束扭转问题有限元组装到一般杆件程序中,建立多自由度的通用单元,如聂国隽等<sup>[5]</sup>建立的每结点7自由度的两结点杆单元.杨绿峰等<sup>[6]</sup>基于刚性周边假定,建立闭口薄壁杆件约束扭转分析的一维离散有限元方法,其自由度为扭角和扭率,理论上是乌曼斯基第一理论体系.苏贤锋<sup>[7]</sup>以扭转角为基本未知量,考虑翘曲正应力和剪应力,利用变分原理建立了约束扭转分析的有限元列式,其以多项式作为位移插值函数,但计算误差达20%.谢旭等<sup>[8]</sup>利用约束扭转微分方程的初参数解,进行转换后得到有限元列式,所导出的刚度矩阵非常精确,但建立的均布扭矩非结点荷载等效公式有误.朱德荣等<sup>[9]</sup>采用约束扭转微分方程的奇次解作为单元扭转插值函数,在初参数解的基础上推导箱梁单元的约束扭转刚度矩阵,对于非结点荷载的等效,论文只说明可以运用虚功原理来建立非结点荷载的等效公式,没有给出具体表达式.对于薄壁箱梁约束扭转分析问题,虽然现有的利用约束扭转微分方程初参数解来建立薄壁杆件的单元刚度矩阵和非结点荷载等效结点非常准确,其可与理论解析解媲美,但存在一些值得研究的问题,如:1)目前,薄壁箱梁约束扭转分析的杆系有限元一般是将总的扭矩M和双力矩B作为单元结点力,因此扭矩和双力矩可根据有限元结果直接确定.但是根据约束扭转理论可知,在计算单元的剪应力时,需要利用弯扭力矩,没有弯扭力矩结果,就不能正确计算约束扭转翘曲导致的剪应力.如何在有限元的基础上计算此内力,使得约束扭转的有限元列式能计算杆内的全部内力,从而确定杆件的正应力和剪应力状态,此问题值得研究.2)约束扭转分析的一些经典文献存在一些计算公式、算例结果的印刷错误,如果后续研究者以这些公式、结果来校验其他方法时可能会诱导出错误结论,因此有必要更正这些错误.3)扭转分析对于大跨度桥梁抗风性能的研究至关重要<sup>[10-11]</sup>.本文基于此认识,对薄壁杆件约束扭转的杆系有限元进行研究,以期取得有意义的成果.

## 1 薄壁构件的约束扭转有限元列式

取薄壁构件的微元体如图1所示,约束扭转微分方程如下<sup>[2-3,12-13]</sup>.

$$E_J \bar{\omega} \theta'''(x) - v G J_d \theta''(x) = v m(x) \quad (1)$$

式中: $J_{\bar{\omega}} = \int \bar{\omega}^2 dF; v = 1 - \frac{J_d}{J_p}; J_d = \frac{\Omega^2}{\int \frac{ds}{\delta}}; J_p = \int \rho^2 dA.$

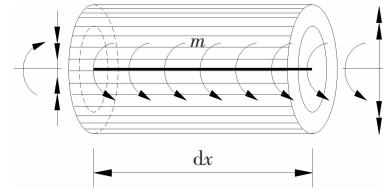


图1 薄壁杆件的微元体  
Fig.1 Free body of thin-walled bar

截面翘曲广义位移 $\beta(x)$ 与扭角 $\theta(x)$ 的关系为<sup>[8,13]</sup>:

$$\beta'(x) = \theta(x) + \frac{E J_{\bar{\omega}}}{v^2 G J_d} \theta'''(x) + \frac{E J_{\bar{\omega}}}{(v G J_d)^2} m(x) \quad (2)$$

式(1)微分方程的齐次解为<sup>[1]</sup>:

$$\begin{cases} \theta(x) = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 \sinh kx + c_4 \cosh kx \\ \beta'(x) = c_2 + c_3 \frac{k \cdot \cosh kx}{v} + c_4 \frac{k \cdot \sinh kx}{v} \\ B(x) = -E J_{\bar{\omega}} \beta''(x) = -G J_d (c_3 \sinh kx + c_4 \cosh kx) \\ M(x) = c_2 \cdot G J_d \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中: $k = \sqrt{\frac{G J_d v}{E J_{\bar{\omega}}}}$ .

当 $x = 0$ 时,设 $\theta(0) = \theta_{01}, \beta'(0) = \beta'_{01}, B(0) = B_{01}, M(0) = M_{01}$ .

解得待定系数用杆件左端的位移、内力参数表示为:

$$c_1 = \theta_{01} + \frac{B_{01}}{G J_d}, c_2 = \frac{M_{01}}{G J_d}, c_3 = \frac{v}{k} \left( \beta'_{01} - \frac{M_{01}}{G J_d} \right), c_4 = -\frac{B_{01}}{G J_d} \quad (4)$$

将系数代入齐次解(3)中,得齐次微分方程的初参数解为:

$$\begin{cases} \theta(x) = \theta_{01} + \frac{v \cdot \sinh kx}{k} \beta'_{01} + \frac{1 - \cosh kx}{G J_d} B_{01} + \\ \frac{1}{G J_d} \left( x - \frac{v \cdot \sinh kx}{k} \right) M_{01} \\ \beta''(x) = \cosh kx \cdot \beta'_{01} - \frac{k \cdot \sinh kx}{v G J_d} B_{01} + \frac{1 - \cosh kx}{G J_d} M_{01} \\ B(x) = -\frac{G J_d v \sinh kx}{k} \beta'_{01} + \cosh kx \cdot B_{01} + \frac{v \cdot \sinh kx}{k} M_{01} \\ M(x) = M_{01} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

当 $x = L$ 时,杆件右端的位移、内力解分别为:

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{02} = \theta_{01} + \frac{v \cdot \sinh kL}{k} \beta'_{01} + \frac{1 - \cosh kL}{G J_d} B_{01} + \\ \frac{1}{G J_d} \left( L - \frac{v \cdot \sinh kL}{k} \right) M_{01} \\ \beta'_{02} = \cosh kL \cdot \beta'_{01} - \frac{k \cdot \sinh kL}{v G J_d} B_{01} + \frac{1 - \cosh kL}{G J_d} M_{01} \\ B_{02} = -\frac{G J_d v \sinh kL}{k} \beta'_{01} + \cosh kL \cdot B_{01} + \frac{v \cdot \sinh kL}{k} M_{01} \\ M_{02} = M_{01} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

由式(6)第1、2式得到杆件左端扭矩  $M_{01}$ 、双力矩  $B_{01}$  用位移表示的解,再将此解代入式(6)的第3、4式,得到杆件右端扭矩  $M_{02}$ 、双力矩  $B_{02}$  内力用位移表示的解,其为:

$$\begin{cases} M_{01}=J \cdot (\theta_{02}-\theta_{01})-T \cdot \beta'_{01}-T \cdot \beta'_{02} \\ B_{01}=-T \cdot (\theta_{02}-\theta_{01})+S \cdot \beta'_{01}-I \cdot \beta'_{02} \\ M_{02}=J \cdot (\theta_{02}-\theta_{01})-T \cdot \beta'_{01}-T \cdot \beta'_{02} \\ B_{02}=T \cdot (\theta_{02}-\theta_{01})+I \cdot \beta'_{01}-S \cdot \beta'_{02} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{GJ_d k shkL}{2v - 2v chkL + k L shkL} \\ T &= \frac{GJ_d v (chkL - 1)}{2v - 2v chkL + k L shkL} \\ S &= \frac{GJ_d v (k L chkL - v shkL)}{k (2v - 2v chkL + k L shkL)} \\ I &= \frac{GJ_d v (k L - v shkL)}{k (2v - 2v chkL + k L shkL)} \end{aligned}$$

根据有限元理论,单元两端的结点力、结点位移方向需一致。定义单元结点力、结点位移的方向如图2所示。

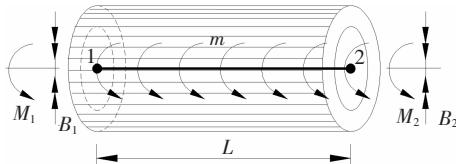


图2 单元的结点力、结点位移方向

Fig.2 Nodal forces and nodal displacements of finite element and its directions

令  $M_1 = -M_{01}, B_1 = B_{01}, M_2 = M_{02}, B_2 = -B_{02}$ , 则可将约束扭转的初参数解转换成有限元列式, 其平衡方程为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} J & T & -J & T \\ T & S & -T & -I \\ -J & -T & J & -T \\ T & -I & -T & S \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \beta'_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \beta'_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M_1 \\ B_1 \\ M_2 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

式(8)与谢旭等<sup>[8]</sup>所建立的有限元刚度相比,其公式表达式完全一致,只是由于单元结点内力、位移方向定义不一致,有个别表达式的正负符号不同。

## 2 单元非结点荷载的等效

### 2.1 均布扭矩 $m$ 作用下单元固端力和等效结点力

根据初参数解,当长度为  $L$  的杆件内作用有均布扭矩  $m$  时,其位移、内力的传递矩阵解<sup>[14]</sup>为:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(x) &= \theta_{01} + \frac{v \cdot shkx}{k} \beta'_{01} + \frac{1-chkx}{GJ_d} B_{01} + \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{GJ_d} \left( x - \frac{v \cdot shkx}{k} \right) M_{01} \right|_{x=a} \int_a^L \frac{m}{GJ_d} \left( x - \frac{v \cdot shkx}{k} \right) dx \\ \beta'(x) &= chkx \cdot \beta'_{01} - \frac{k \cdot shkx}{v GJ_d} B_{01} + \frac{1-chkx}{GJ_d} M_{01} + \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. \int_a^L \frac{m}{GJ_d} (1-chkx) dx \right|_{x=a} \right. \right. \\ B(x) &= -\frac{GJ_d v shkx}{k} \cdot \beta'_{01} + chkx \cdot B_{01} + \frac{v \cdot shkx}{k} M_{01} + \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. \int_a^L \frac{mv shkx}{k} dx \right|_{x=a} \right. \right. \\ M(x) &= M_{01} + \left. \left. \left. \int_a^L m dx \right|_{x=a} \right. \right. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中:  $\left. \left. \left. \right|_{x=a} \right.$  表示只有当  $x \geq a$  时才计入此项的影响。

由式(9),当  $x = 0$  时,令  $\theta(0) = \theta_{01} = 0, \beta'(0) = \beta'_{01} = 0$ 。

当  $x = L$  时,令  $\theta(L) = \theta_{02} = 0, \beta'(L) = \beta'_{02} = 0$ 。

得到  $M_{01}, B_{01}$  解,再将  $M_{01}, B_{01}$  代入式(9)的第3、4式,得  $x = L$  时可得  $M_{02}, B_{02}$ , 即单元的理论固端力为:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{01}^F &= \frac{mL}{2}, B_{01}^F = m \left[ \frac{v}{k^2} - \frac{vL(1+chkx)}{2kshkL} \right] \\ M_{02}^F &= -\frac{mL}{2}, B_{02}^F = m \left[ \frac{v}{k^2} - \frac{vL(1+chkx)}{2kshkL} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

根据有限元理论,非结点荷载的固端力反号即为等效结点力。考虑到有限元列式中,左右端结点内力、位移方向需一致的特征,因此均布扭矩荷载作用下的等效结点力为:

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \frac{mL}{2}, B_1 = -m \left[ \frac{v}{k^2} - \frac{vL(1+chkx)}{2kshkL} \right] \\ M_2 &= \frac{mL}{2}, B_2 = m \left[ \frac{v}{k^2} - \frac{vL(1+chkx)}{2kshkL} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

将公式(11)与谢旭等<sup>[8]</sup>所建立的计算公式(16)进行比较,可以看出,等效扭矩公式是一致的,但等效双力矩公式不一致。谢旭等人所推导的公式(16)为:

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= m \left[ \frac{v}{k^2} - \frac{vL(1+chkx)}{2} \right] \\ B_2 &= m \left[ \frac{vL(1+chkx)}{2} - \frac{v}{k^2} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

本文公式与文献[8]中公式的正负符号差异是由于结点力、结点位移方向定义不同造成的,但公式

表达式的差异应是谢旭等<sup>[8]</sup>推导时存在错误造成的。此可以从后面算例中利用谢旭等人公式计算的双力矩与理论结果不一致可以看出。

在利用单元的结点位移求解单元杆端内力时,所需要应用的固端力应采用式(11)的相应各值的负值,而不能采用理论固端力公式(10)。

## 2.2 均布双力矩 $b$ 作用下单元固端力和等效结点力

根据初参数解,当长度为  $L$  的杆件内作用有均布双力矩  $b$  时,其位移、内力的传递矩阵解为:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta(x) &= \theta_0 + \frac{v \cdot shkx}{k} \beta'_0 + \frac{1 - chkx}{GJ_d} B_0 + \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{GJ_d} \left( x - \frac{v \cdot shkx}{k} \right) M_0 \right|_{x=a} + \int_a^L \frac{b}{GJ_d} (1 - chkx) dx \\ \beta'(x) &= chkx \cdot \beta'_0 - \frac{k \cdot shkx}{vGJ_d} B_0 + \frac{1 - chkx}{GJ_d} M_0 + \\ &\quad \left. \left\| \int_a^L \frac{b}{vGJ_d} (-k \cdot shkx) dx \right\| \right. \\ B(x) &= -\frac{GJ_d v shkx}{k} \beta'_0 + chkx \cdot B_0 + \frac{v \cdot shkx}{k} M_0 + \\ &\quad \left. \left\| \int_a^L b chkx dx \right\| \right. \\ M(x) &= M_0\end{aligned}\tag{13}$$

与前一致,经推导,均布双力矩作用于单元内,其理论固端力为:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{01}^F &= \frac{b(2 - 2chkl + kLshkl)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \\ B_{01}^F &= \frac{bL(1 - v)(chkl - 1)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \\ M_{02}^F &= \frac{b(2 - 2chkl + kLshkl)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \\ B_{02}^F &= -\frac{bL(1 - v)(chkl - 1)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl}\end{aligned}\tag{14}$$

等效结点力为:

$$\begin{aligned}M_1 &= \frac{b(2 - 2chkl + kLshkl)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \\ B_1 &= -\frac{bL(1 - v)(chkl - 1)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \\ M_2 &= -\frac{b(2 - 2chkl + kLshkl)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \\ B_2 &= -\frac{bL(1 - v)(chkl - 1)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl}\end{aligned}\tag{15}$$

## 3 基于有限元结点位移的弯扭力矩新算法

根据薄壁杆件约束扭矩的计算理论,计算正应

力和剪应力时,需要确定杆件计算截面的扭矩、双力矩和弯扭力矩,其应力计算公式如下:

$$\sigma = -\frac{B(x) \cdot \bar{\omega}}{J_{\bar{\omega}}}, \tau = \frac{M(x) - M_{\bar{\omega}}(x) \cdot \bar{S}_{\bar{\omega}}(s)}{J_{\bar{\omega}} \delta} \tag{16}$$

式中:扭矩  $M(x)$ 、双力矩  $B(x)$  可利用单元结点位移反求内力结果,但弯扭力矩  $M_{\bar{\omega}}(x)$  结果没有直接求解方法,故会影响剪应力的计算.本文拟建立如有限元方法一样,导出计算弯扭力矩的刚度和非结点荷载的等效结点力的新算法.

根据约束扭转理论和式(5),知弯扭力矩的初参数解为:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{\bar{\omega}}(x) &= B'(x) = -GJ_d \cdot v \cdot chkx \cdot \beta'_0 + \\ &\quad k \cdot shkx \cdot B_{01} + v \cdot chkx \cdot M_{01} + M_{\bar{\omega}}^p(x)\end{aligned}\tag{17}$$

式中: $M_{\bar{\omega}}^p$  与作用于其上的荷载有关.对于作用有集中扭矩  $M$ 、双力矩  $B$ 、均布扭矩  $m$ 、均布双力矩  $b$ ,则  $M_{\bar{\omega}}^p$  为:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{\bar{\omega}}^p(x) &= - \left\| \int_a^x v \cdot chkx \cdot M - \right\|_{x=a} k \cdot shkx \cdot B - \\ &\quad \left\| \int_a^x v \cdot chkx \cdot m dx - \right\|_{x=a} \int_a^x k \cdot shkx \cdot b dx\end{aligned}\tag{18}$$

在计算弯扭力矩时,由式(7)知  $B_{01}$ 、 $M_{01}$ ,可由单元的结点位移来表示,将其代入式(18),即可计算出杆两端的弯扭力矩.但是有一个特别关键的地方是此时的  $B_{01}$ 、 $M_{01}$  要用杆端的实际内力值代入.对于作用有非结点荷载的杆系有限元,根据有限元理论可知,其单元的内力是结点位移反算的内力与单元的固端力之和,即  $K\delta + R^F$ .因此单元左端的弯扭力矩为:

$$M_{\bar{\omega}01} = B'(x=0) = -GJ_d \cdot v \cdot \beta'_0 + v \cdot (M_{01} + M_{01}^F) \tag{19}$$

将式(7)的第1式代入式(19),有

$$\begin{aligned}M_{\bar{\omega}01} &= \frac{GJ_d \cdot kv \cdot shkL}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} (\theta_{02} - \theta_{01}) - \\ &\quad \frac{GJ_d \cdot v \cdot (v - vchkL + kLshkl)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \beta'_0 + \\ &\quad \frac{GJ_d \cdot v^2 \cdot (1 - chkl)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkl} \beta'_{02} + v \cdot M_{01}^F\end{aligned}\tag{20}$$

单元右端的弯扭力矩为:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{\bar{\omega}02} &= B'(x=L) = -GJ_d \cdot v \cdot chkL \cdot \beta'_0 + \\ &\quad k \cdot shkL \cdot (B_{01} + B_{01}^F) + v \cdot chkL \cdot (M_{01} + M_{01}^F) + M_{\bar{\omega}}^p\end{aligned}\tag{21}$$

将式(7)的第1、2式代入式(21),有

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\bar{\omega}2} = & \frac{GJ_d \cdot kv \cdot shkL}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkL} (\theta_{02} - \theta_{01}) - \\
 & \frac{GJ_d \cdot v^2 \cdot (1 - chkL)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkL} \beta'_{01} + \\
 & \frac{GJ_d \cdot v \cdot (v - v \cdot chkL + kL \cdot shkL)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkL} \beta'_{02} + \\
 & k \cdot shkL \cdot B_{01}^F + v \cdot chkL \cdot M_{01}^F + M_{\bar{\omega}}^P
 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

根据前述有限元的结点力、结点位移方向的定义,有 $M_{\bar{\omega}1} = -M_{\bar{\omega}01}$ , $M_{\bar{\omega}2} = M_{\bar{\omega}02}$ ,写成有限元列式形式如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{\bar{\omega}1} \\ M_{\bar{\omega}2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J & T & -J & S \\ -J & -S & J & -T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \beta'_1 \\ \theta_2 \\ \beta'_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} M_{\bar{\omega}1}^F \\ M_{\bar{\omega}2}^F \end{bmatrix} \quad (23)$$

式中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= \frac{GJ_d \cdot kv \cdot shkL}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkL} \\
 T &= \frac{GJ_d \cdot v \cdot (v - v \cdot chkL + kL \cdot shkL)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkL} \\
 S &= \frac{GJ_d \cdot v^2 \cdot (chkL - 1)}{2v - 2vchkL + kLshkL}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $M_{\bar{\omega}1}^F$ 、 $M_{\bar{\omega}2}^F$ 为非结点力荷载作用于单元时的固端力,其计算公式分别为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\bar{\omega}1}^F &= -v \cdot M_{01}^F \\
 M_{\bar{\omega}2}^F &= k \cdot shkL \cdot B_{01}^F + v \cdot chkL \cdot M_{01}^F + M_{\bar{\omega}}^P
 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

对于均布扭矩作用时,单元的固端力为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{\bar{\omega}1}^F \\ M_{\bar{\omega}2}^F \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{vML}{2} \\ -\frac{vML}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

对于均布双力矩作用时,单元的固端力为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{\bar{\omega}1}^F \\ M_{\bar{\omega}2}^F \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{bv(2 - 2chkL + kL \cdot shkL)}{2v - 2vchkL + kL \cdot shkL} \\ \frac{bv(2 - 2chkL + kL \cdot shkL)}{2v - 2vchkL + kL \cdot shkL} \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

根据式(22)计算弯扭力矩后,由于有限元的结点力方向定义的原因,故实际的单元左、右端理论弯扭力矩取为 $M_{\bar{\omega}}^L = -M_{\bar{\omega}1}$ , $M_{\bar{\omega}}^R = M_{\bar{\omega}2}$ .

对薄壁杆件的约束扭转进行有限元分析,得到结构计算截面的扭矩、双力矩和弯扭力矩后,结合截面的几何参数和材料参数,即可计算截面的正应力/正应变、剪应力/剪应变.

#### 4 算例分析与公式验证

算例1:选取文献[3]中算例3-1进行理论验证.

截面尺寸和受力如图3所示,已知两端固结的箱梁,宽 $b = 15$  cm、高 $h = 10$  cm、壁厚 $t = 1$  cm,材料弹性模量 $E = 2.1 \times 10^7$  N/cm<sup>2</sup>、剪切模量 $G = 8.4 \times 10^6$  N/cm<sup>2</sup>,主扇性惯性矩 $J_o = 937.5$  cm<sup>6</sup>、自由扭转惯性矩 $J_d = 1800$  cm<sup>4</sup>、方向惯性矩 $J_p = 1875$  cm<sup>4</sup>.承受均布扭矩 $m = 1000$  N·cm/cm.利用本文有限元计算的扭角、翘曲率、扭矩、双力矩和弯扭力矩沿跨径的分布结果与理论结果的对比如图4~图8所示.

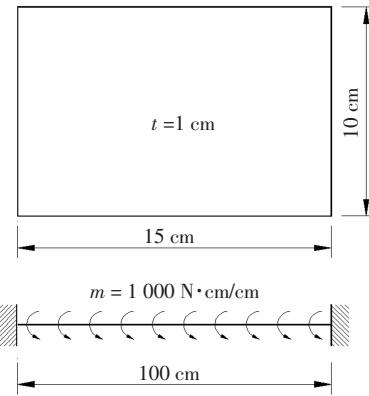


图3 截面形式和结构受力图

Fig.3 Cross section dimensions and structure subjected to force

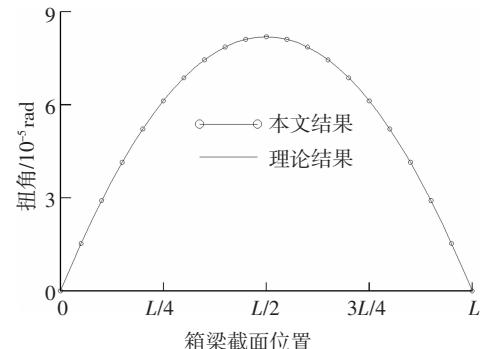


图4 薄壁箱梁扭角沿跨径的分布结果

Fig.4 Distributing results of torsional angle along span for thin-walled box girder

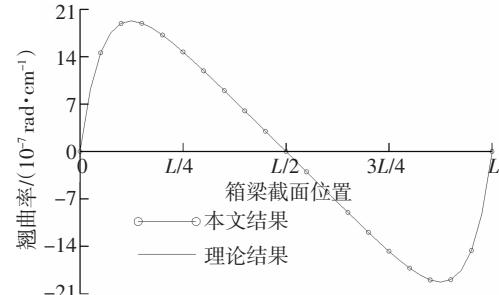


图5 薄壁箱梁翘曲率沿跨径的分布结果

Fig.5 Distributing results of warping ratio along span for thin-walled box girder

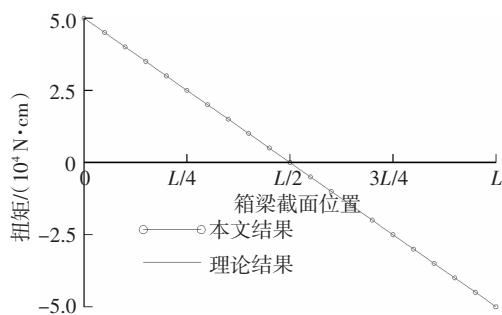


图 6 薄壁箱梁扭矩沿跨径的分布结果  
Fig.6 Distributing results of torque along span for thin-walled box girder

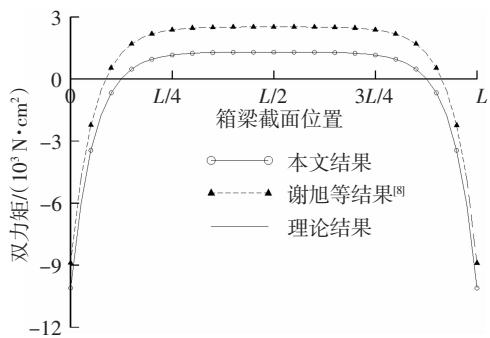


图 7 薄壁箱梁双力矩沿跨径的分布结果  
Fig.7 Distributing results of bimoment along span for thin-walled box girder

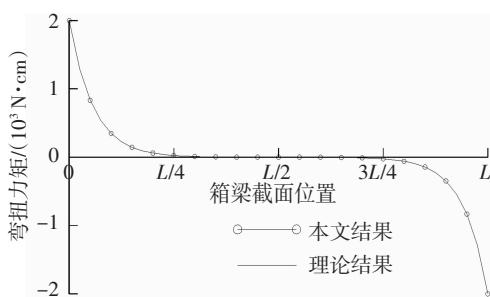


图 8 薄壁箱梁弯扭力矩沿跨径的分布结果  
Fig.8 Distributing results of bending-torsion moment along span for thin-walled box girder

从图 4~图 8 可以看出,本文的有限元计算结果与理论结果完全一致,证明本文的理论推导完全正确。同时还利用谢旭等人所推导的单元刚度和结点等效荷载公式<sup>[8]</sup>进行了复算,计算结果表明,谢旭等人所推导的单元刚度矩阵是准确的,所推导的均布扭矩的等效结点力公式中扭矩等效公式正确,但双力矩等效公式错误。虽然利用其等效结点力公式计算的扭角、翘曲率、扭矩与理论值一致,但错误的双力矩等效结点力公式导致计算的双力矩错误。其能

准确计算扭角、翘曲率的原因是因为本算例特殊的边界条件及均布扭矩作用下单元两端等效双力矩数值大小相等、正负符号相反,造成有限元平衡方程的右端结点力向量只有等效力矩、无等效双力矩。因此谢旭等人所推导的等效双力矩公式正确与否不影响本算例的扭角、翘曲率、扭矩结果,但在计算均布扭矩  $m$  作用下的结点内力时,由于双力矩等效公式的错误,造成双力矩内力不准确,本文方法和谢旭等<sup>[8]</sup>方法的计算结果如图 7 所示。其他的扭角、翘曲率和扭矩与本文结果一致,没有再在图中给出。

同时根据文献[3]所推导的理论公式进行了理论分析,发现文献[3]的翘曲率、弯扭力矩公式存在印刷错误,应如式(27)所示。其他的扭角、扭矩、双力矩等公式无误。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta(z) = \frac{mL}{2GJ_d v \varphi} \left[ \varphi - v \varphi \operatorname{ch} \frac{kz}{L} + v \varphi \operatorname{ch} \frac{kz}{L} - \right. \\ \left. \frac{2v\varphi z}{L} - \varphi(1-v) \right] \\ M_{\bar{\omega}}(z) = \frac{mLv}{2} \left( \operatorname{ch} \frac{kz}{L} - \frac{\psi}{\varphi} \operatorname{sh} \frac{kz}{L} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad (27)$$

式中:  $\varphi = 2 - 2ckh + kshk$ ;  $\psi = kckh - 2shk + k$ ;  $k = L \cdot \sqrt{\frac{GJ_d v}{E_l J_{\bar{\omega}}}}$  ( $k$  的定义与本文有差别)。

**算例 2:**选取文献[2]的算例 3-1 进行验证。截面尺寸和结构受力如图 9 所示。已知预应力混凝土连续箱梁,两跨计算跨径均为 40 m,等截面,采用 C40 混凝土,左跨跨中作用集中扭矩  $M = 997.5 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$ ,材料弹性模量  $E = 3.4 \times 10^4 \text{ MPa}$ 、剪切模量  $G = 1.145 \times 10^4 \text{ MPa}$ 。主扇性惯性矩  $J_{\bar{\omega}} = 2.212 \text{ m}^6$ 、自由扭转惯性矩  $J_d = 8.069 \text{ m}^4$ 、方向惯性矩  $J_p = 9.850 \text{ m}^4$ 。边界条件为两跨连续条件(3 个支承位置的扭角约束、翘曲率无约束)。经计算,本文的扭角、翘曲率、扭矩、双力矩和弯扭力矩如图 10~图 14 所示。

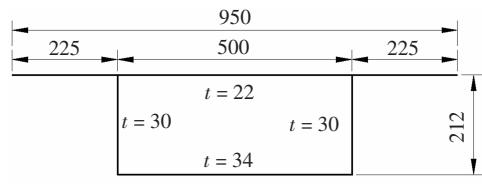


图 9 截面尺寸和结构受力图(尺寸单位:cm)  
Fig.9 Cross section dimensions and structure subjected to force (dimension unit:cm)

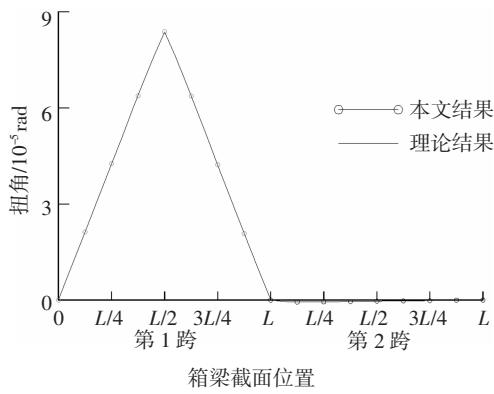


图 10 薄壁箱梁扭角沿跨径的分布结果

Fig.10 Distributing results of torsional angle along span for thin-walled box girder

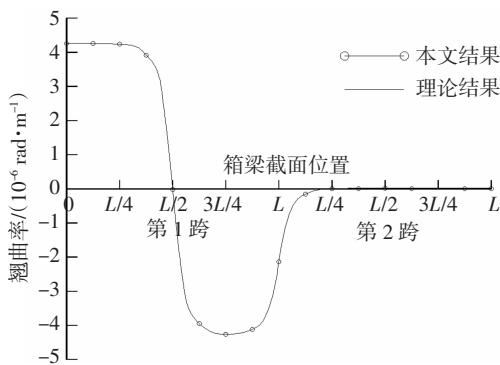


图 11 薄壁箱梁翘曲率沿跨径的分布结果  
Fig.11 Distributing results of warping ratio along span for thin-walled box girder

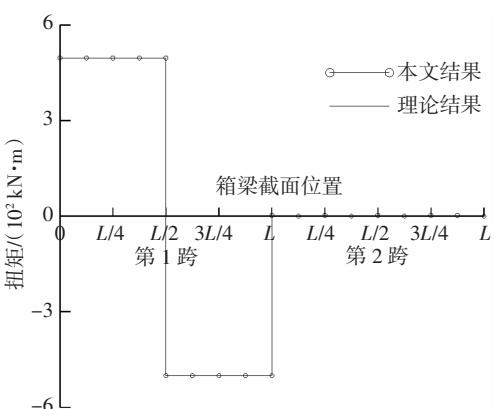


图 12 薄壁箱梁扭矩沿跨径的分布结果  
Fig.12 Distributing results of torque along span for thin-walled box girder

从图 10~图 14 可以看出,本文有限元结果与理论值完全一致.需要指出的是在文献[2]中,双力矩、扭矩和弯扭力矩的计算公式应修正如下(即原文的表 3-6).

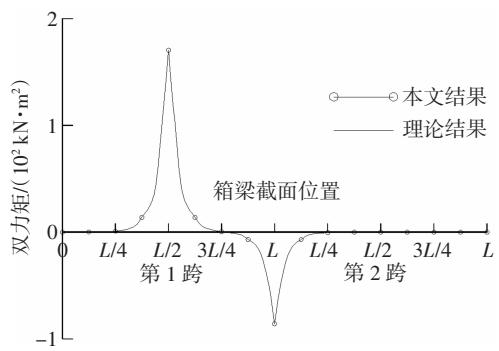


图 13 薄壁箱梁双力矩沿跨径的分布结果

Fig.13 Distributing results of bimoment along span for thin-walled box girder

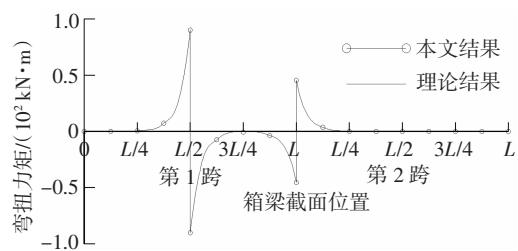


图 14 薄壁箱梁弯扭力矩沿跨径的分布结果  
Fig.14 Distributing results of bending-torsion moment along span for thin-walled box girder

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{\bar{\omega}}(m) = & \begin{cases} \frac{\mu M_k sh 20k}{k sh 40k} sh kz + B_2 \frac{sh kz}{sh 40k}, & z \leq 20 \\ \frac{\mu M_k}{k} \left[ \frac{sh 20k}{sh 40k} sh kz - shk(z-20) \right] + \\ B_2 \frac{sh kz}{sh 40k}, & 20 < z \leq 40 \\ B_2 \frac{shk(80-z)}{sh 40k}, & 40 < z \leq 80 \end{cases} \\
 L_k(m) = & \begin{cases} \frac{M_k + B_2}{2}, & z \leq 20 \\ -\frac{M_k + B_2}{2}, & 20 < z \leq 40 \\ \frac{B_2}{L}, & 40 < z \leq 80 \end{cases} \\
 M_{\bar{\omega}}(m) = & \begin{cases} \frac{\mu M_k sh 20k}{sh 40k} ch kz + k B_2 \frac{ch kz}{sh 40k}, & z \leq 20 \\ \mu M_k \left[ \frac{sh 20k}{sh 40k} ch kz - chk(z-20) \right] + \\ k B_2 \frac{ch kz}{sh 40k}, & 20 < z \leq 40 \\ k B_2 \frac{ch k(80-z)}{sh 40k}, & 40 < z \leq 80 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

由于弯扭力矩计算公式存在错误,因此文献[2]所计算  $z = 20$  m 截面的弯扭力矩为  $500.25 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2$ ,

数据不正确,准确结果应为  $90.18 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}^2$ .

## 5 结 论

利用约束扭转微分方程的初参数解和传递矩阵方法,建立了约束扭转分析的有限元列式,推导了均布扭矩和均布双力矩的非结点荷载等效公式;在此基础上,建立了一种弯扭力矩的新算法.具有如下特征:

1)本文所建立的有限元刚度、非结点荷载等效结点力公式都是直接从初参数解推导出来的,因此是精确解.算例结果表明,本文方法所计算的结果与理论解完全一致.

2)本文基于薄壁箱梁约束扭转问题的有限元位移解,建立了一种弯扭力矩的新算法,导出了相应的刚度矩阵、均布扭矩和均布双力矩作用下的固端力公式.本算法将弯扭力矩作为有限元的导出结果,与单元结点的总扭矩、双力矩计算过程统一,解决了基于有限元的约束扭转问题位移解(扭角、翘曲率)、力矩解(总扭矩、双力矩和弯扭力矩)的计算,方便了截面剪应力和正应力的计算.本算法还克服了经典文献不涉及或较少涉及弯扭力矩的计算问题,为弯扭力矩计算提供了有限元新方法.

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