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埋设悬跨海底管道的屈曲分析

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摘 要: 考虑海床刚度, 研究了埋设悬跨海底管道在热膨胀引起的轴向压力下的屈曲问题。传统方法是将悬跨管道简化为两端简支或者两端固支梁来处理。基于欧拉-伯努利梁理论, 考虑线弹性海床刚度和轴向压力, 建立并求解了埋设段管道和悬跨段管道在自重作用下的四阶常微分方程, 获得了两段管道的静挠度和内力的解析公式。通过对静挠度的特性分析, 给出了埋设管道段和悬跨管道段的稳定性判断准则。

关键词: 屈曲; 海底管道; 悬跨; 弹性地基; 热膨胀

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BUCKLING ANALYSIS OF BURIED SPANNING SUBMARINE PIPELINE

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Abstract: This paper presents a buckling analysis of buried spanning submarine pipelines under axial compressive force caused by thermal expansion, in which the seabed stiffness is taken into account. Traditional methods treat each span segment as a simply-supported beam or clamped-clamped beam in practice. A new approach is developed based on Euler-Bernoulli beam theory, taking into account the linear elastic stiffness of seabed and temperature-driving axial force. A fourth order ordinary differential equation governing buried segment in elastic seabed and spanning segment under self-weight and axial compressive force is established and solved. The static deflection and internal force function of both segments are obtained in closed form. Stability criteria of buried segment and spanning segment are established through analyzing the characteristics of static deflection.

Key words: buckling; submarine pipeline; spanning; elastic foundation; thermal expansion

由于海床不平整, 或者海流淘蚀, 海底管道经常出现悬跨(Spanning)情况。为此, 针对海底管道的悬跨情况, DnV(Det Norske Veritas)专门制定了悬跨管道设计规范的推荐做法^[1]。围绕悬跨情况, 国外开展过许多研究^[2-6], 同时许多海底管道规范中也对悬跨情况作了相应的规定^[7,8]。

考虑轴向拉力和轴向压力, 利用纵横弯曲方

程, 文献[3]给出了几种梁模型边界条件下的解析解。通过能量法给出了这些模型的固有频率, 计算给出了轴向力对悬跨管道的最大允许长度的影响。

在设计中, 最大允许悬跨长度是按照保证悬跨管道足够的静强度和不发生共振来确定的。在管道安全评定时, 需要对是否发生涡激振动进行判断。如果发生涡激振动, 则需要对疲劳寿命进行计

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算^[9,10]。

热膨胀引起的轴向压力可引起埋设管道屈曲和埋设管道的上翘(upheaval)^[11-14]。文献[11]给出了上翘屈曲的管道模型实验的研究结果。对于上翘屈曲的理论分析,考虑海床刚性情况,线弹性情况和非线性弹性情况,文献[12]给出各种理论分析结果与实验结果的比较和讨论。对于裸露放置在海床上的海底管道在温度作用下屈曲,Croll(1998)利用模型实验研究和数值模拟进行过研究^[13]。还有研究者研究过火车轨道的屈曲问题^[15],地基梁屈曲问题^[16]。

针对传统梁模型的几种边界条件,文献[1]建议使用有轴向力影响的悬跨管道的频率经验公式。对于悬跨管道,热膨胀引起悬跨管道压缩和固有频率降低^[3,17],使管道在很低频率的外激励下发生共振。对于有轴向力作用的埋设悬跨管道的频率计算和屈曲分析未见文献报道。

本文将悬跨管道的埋设段和悬跨段看作一个整体,考虑轴向压力和海床刚度,利用小变形梁理论建立两段管道的弯曲微分方程,在两段解答连接处使用连续性条件、跨中对称条件和无穷远位移边界条件,通过求解微分方程,获得挠度和内力的解析公式。通过埋设段和悬跨段挠度公式的分析,给出埋设段和悬跨段在轴向压力下的屈曲判断准则。

1 计算模型

两端无限长埋设在弹性海床中的直线管道,发生悬跨长度为 $2l$ 的悬跨,在自重 q 作用下弯曲。设管道抗弯刚度 EI , 拉压刚度 EA , 海床的支承线刚度 k_b 。温度升高引起的轴向压力 S , 热膨胀系数为 α , 考虑海床中管道对悬跨管道的作用,分析整个管道的变形和内力分布。

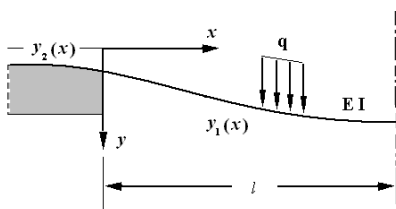


图 1 温度荷载作用下埋设悬跨管道的静力分析模型

Fig.1 Static analysis model of buried submarine spanning pipeline under thermal loading

1.1 悬跨管道纵横弯曲

在图 1 坐标系下,自重荷载 q 向下为正。按照

小挠度梁理论,悬跨段管道的弯曲微分方程为

$$EI \frac{d^4 y_1(x)}{dx^4} + S \frac{d^2 y_1(x)}{dx^2} = q, \quad (0 < x < l) \quad (1)$$

温度升高 ΔT 后不能发生轴线伸缩的管道的轴向压力

$$S = EA\alpha \Delta T \quad (2)$$

引入记号

$$Y_1(\xi) = y_1(x)/l, \quad \xi = x/l \quad (3)$$

$$p_1^2 = Sl^2/EI, \quad q_0 = ql^3/(EI)$$

其中轴力系数 p_1 是表征轴力大小的无量纲参数,荷载系数 q_0 是无量纲荷载。将方程(1)简化为

$$\frac{d^4 Y_1(\xi)}{d\xi^4} + p_1^2 \frac{d^2 Y_1(\xi)}{d\xi^2} = q_0 \quad (4)$$

求解得到无量纲挠度

$$Y_1(\xi) = C_1 \cos p_1 \xi + C_2 \sin p_1 \xi + C_3 \xi + C_4 + q_0 \xi^2 / (2p_1^2), \quad (0 \leq \xi \leq 1) \quad (5)$$

注意到悬跨管道的几何形式和荷载条件关于跨中左右对称,所以变形图、弯矩图左右对称,转角和剪力左右反对称。解关于 $x=l$, 或者 $\xi=1$ 是偶函数。

将挠度解答(5)变换为

$$Y_1(\xi) = C_1 \cos(p_1(\xi-1)) + C_2 \sin(p_1(\xi-1)) + C_3(\xi-1) + C_4 + q_0(\xi-1)^2 / (2p_1^2), \quad (0 \leq \xi \leq 1) \quad (6)$$

要保证它关于 $\xi=1$ 是偶函数,奇函数项的系数必须等于 0。即

$$C_2 = 0, \quad C_3 = 0 \quad (7)$$

故解答(6)简化为

$$Y_1(\xi) = C_1 \cos(p_1(\xi-1)) + C_4 + q_0(\xi-1)^2 / (2p_1^2), \quad (0 \leq \xi \leq 1) \quad (8)$$

对其求导得转角、无量纲弯矩 $M_0(\xi)$ 和无量纲剪力 $Q_0(\xi)$ 。无量纲量和有量纲量的关系是

$$M(x) = M_0(x/l)EI/l \quad Q(x) = Q_0(x/l)EI/l^2 \quad (9)$$

1.2 弹性海床中埋设管道的纵横弯曲

在图 1 坐标系下,由弹性地基梁理论^[18],埋设段管道的弯曲微分方程为

$$EI \frac{d^4 y_2(x)}{dx^4} + S \frac{d^2 y_2(x)}{dx^2} + k_b y_2(x) = q \quad (10)$$

$$(-\infty < x \leq 0)$$

引入记号

$$Y_2(\xi) = y_2(x)/l$$

$$\xi = x/l$$

$$2p_2 = Sl^2/(EI) \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda_0^2 = k_b l^4/(EI)$$

$$q_0 = ql^3/(EI)$$

其中 p_2 和 λ_0 是表征轴向力和海床刚度的无量纲参数。将方程(11)化简为

$$\frac{d^4 Y_2(\xi)}{d\xi^4} + 2p_2 \frac{d^2 Y_2(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + \lambda_0^2 Y_2(\xi) = q_0 \quad (-\infty < \xi \leq 0) \quad (12)$$

方程(12)有三种可能的解答，下面分别讨论

(1) 埋设段管道失稳前

当埋设段管道中轴力较小， $p_2 < \lambda_0$ 时，埋设段管道尚未失稳，管道在无穷远处的变形衰减为 0。其挠度解答中只保留负指数项，即

$$Y_2(\xi) = q_0 / \lambda_0^2 + C_5 \exp(r_1 \xi) \sin(r_2 \xi) + C_6 \exp(r_1 \xi) \cos(r_2 \xi), \quad (-\infty < \xi \leq 0) \quad (13)$$

其中

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(\lambda_0 - p_2)/2}, \quad r_2 = \sqrt{(\lambda_0 + p_2)/2} \quad (14)$$

(2) 埋设段处于临界失稳状态

当埋设段管道的轴向力达到 $\lambda_0 = p_2$ 埋设段管道进入临界失稳状态。其挠度解答是

$$Y_2(\xi) = q_0 / \lambda_0^2 + C_5 \sin(r_2 \xi) + C_6 \cos(r_2 \xi) \quad (-\infty < \xi \leq 0) \quad (15)$$

其中 r_2 同上。

(3) 埋设段管道过屈曲

当埋设段管道的轴向力超过临界失稳荷载，使 $\lambda_0 < p_2$ ，则管道进入过屈曲状态。挠度解答为

$$Y_2(\xi) = q_0 / \lambda_0^2 + C_5 \cos(r_1 \xi) + C_6 \sin(r_1 \xi) + C_7 \cos(r_2 \xi) + C_8 \sin(r_2 \xi), \quad (-\infty < \xi \leq 0) \quad (16)$$

其中

$$r_1 = \sqrt{p_2 + \sqrt{p_2^2 - \lambda_0^2}}, \quad r_2 = \sqrt{p_2 - \sqrt{p_2^2 - \lambda_0^2}}$$

1.3 埋设管道的失稳前的变形曲线

取弹性海床中埋设管道的失稳前的挠度解答式(14)， $x=0$ 位置的连续性条件

$$\begin{aligned} Y_2(0) &= Y_1(0), & Y_2'(0) &= Y_1'(0) \\ Y_2''(0) &= Y_1''(0), & Y_2'''(0) &= Y_1'''(0) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

将埋设管道的挠度解答(13)和悬跨段管道的挠度解答(8)代入到上面条件(17)，可以得到确定积分常数 C_1, C_4, C_5, C_6 的线性方程组。由此解出积分常数

$$\begin{aligned} C_5 &= \frac{q_0}{p_1^2 r_2 (r_1^2 + r_2^2)} \cdot \\ &\frac{r_1 p_1 \cos p_1 (3r_2^2 - r_1^2)}{[p_1^2 - (r_1^2 + r_2^2)] \sin p_1 - 2r_1 p_1 \cos p_1} + \\ &\frac{\sin p_1 [r_1 (r_1^2 - 3r_2^2) + p_1^2 (r_1 + r_1^2 - r_2^2)]}{[p_1^2 - (r_1^2 + r_2^2)] \sin p_1 - 2r_1 p_1 \cos p_1} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= \frac{q_0}{p_1^2 (r_1^2 + r_2^2)} \cdot \\ &\frac{p_1 \cos p_1 (3r_1^2 - r_2^2)}{[p_1^2 - (r_1^2 + r_2^2)] \sin p_1 - 2r_1 p_1 \cos p_1} + \\ &\frac{\sin p_1 [(r_2^2 - 3r_1^2) - p_1^2 (1 + 2r_1)]}{[p_1^2 - (r_1^2 + r_2^2)] \sin p_1 - 2r_1 p_1 \cos p_1} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{q_0}{p_1^3} \frac{r_1^2 + 2r_1 + r_2^2}{[p_1^2 - (r_1^2 + r_2^2)] \sin p_1 - 2r_1 p_1 \cos p_1} \quad (20)$$

$$C_4 = q_0 / \lambda_0^2 - q_0 / (2p_1^2) + C_6 - C_1 \cos p_1 \quad (21)$$

将其代入式(8)和式(13)，得挠度方程，对挠度方程求导可得内力方程。

1.4 轴向力和海床刚度对最大挠度和弯矩的影响

用式(8)可计算不同海床刚度下悬跨管道跨中的最大挠度和最大弯矩随轴向压力的变化情况。图 2 和图 3 给出的是海床刚度系数分别取 $\lambda_0 = 1, 10, 100, 1000$ 和 10000 情况下跨中最大挠度和最大弯矩随着轴向力系数 p_1 的变化情况。

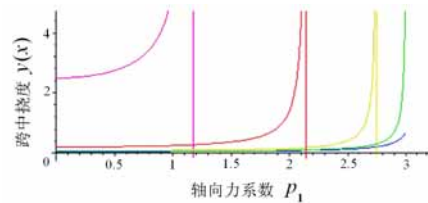


图 2 不同海床刚度下跨中挠度随轴向压力变化
Fig.2 Variation of deflection at mid-span vs axial compressive force under different seabed stiffness

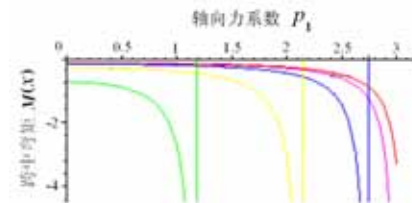


图 3 不同海床刚度跨中弯矩随轴向压力变化
Fig.3 Variation of bending moment at mid-span vs axial compressive force under different seabed stiffness

从图可以看出，在较小海床刚度下，轴向失稳荷载较低。在临界失稳的轴向力位置，最大挠度和最大弯矩趋向无穷大。随着海床刚度增大，轴向失稳荷载增大。在海床刚度趋于无穷大的极限情况下，轴向失稳荷载系数趋近 $p_1 = \pi$ 。

2 悬跨管道的稳定性分析

2.1 埋设段管道的屈曲

从挠度解(15)看出，在 $\lambda_0 = p_2$ 时，管道挠度在负无穷到 0 的整个区间上无衰减，埋设管道进入屈

曲失稳状态, 挠度曲线对应于曲屈构型, 此时的轴向力等于埋设段管道的临界失稳荷载, 温度荷载对应于埋设段管道的临界温度荷载。由式(11), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &= \sqrt{k_b l^4 / EI} \\ p_2 &= Sl^2 / (2EI) = \alpha \Delta T l^2 / (2\rho^2) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{I/A}$ 是管道截面的抗弯惯性半径, 由上式关系得到临界轴向力和临界温度荷载公式

$$S_{cr} = 2\sqrt{k_b EI}, \Delta T_{cr} = 2\rho^2 / \alpha \sqrt{k_b / EI} \quad (23)$$

当轴力 $S = S_{cr}$, 或者 $T = T_{cr}$ 时, 埋设段管道失稳, 进入曲线状态。失稳曲线的周期为 r_2 , 失稳荷载越大, 失稳构型的周期越短。

2.2 悬跨段管道的失稳

当悬跨段管道挠度方程的积分常数(18)~(21)分母部分趋近于零时, 在有限的横向荷载作用下, 横向挠度和弯矩趋于无穷大, 即

$$(r_1^2 + r_2^2 - p_1^2) \sin p_1 + 2r_1 p_1 \cos p_1 = 0 \quad (24)$$

此式表明轴向力达到失稳临界荷载。将式(15)中的 r_1, r_2 代入上式, 得到悬跨管道失稳方程

$$(\lambda_0 - p_1^2) \sin p_1 + \sqrt{2(\lambda_0 - p_2)} p_1 \cos p_1 = 0 \quad (25)$$

此判别式在 $\lambda_0 > p_2$ 时适用。

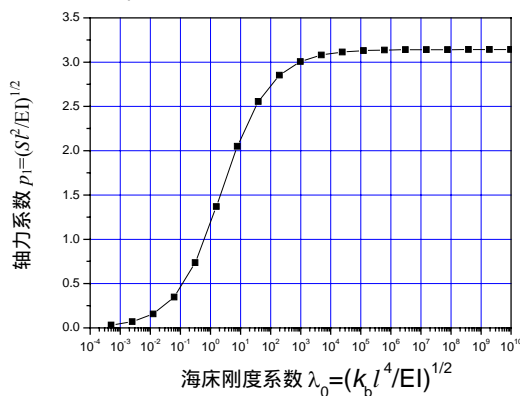


图4 不同海床刚度下悬跨管道的屈曲失稳荷载

Fig.4 Buckling load of spanning pipeline under different seabed stiffness

2.3 悬跨管道失稳计算

当悬跨管道的轴向力达到方程(25)时, 悬跨管道失稳。图4给出不同海床刚度下悬跨管道的屈曲失稳荷载, 水平轴是海床刚度系数 λ_0 , 纵向轴是无量纲轴力系数 p_1 。

当海床刚度非常小时, 失稳荷载非常小。当海床刚度趋近于无穷大时, 失稳荷载对应的轴力系数

p_1 趋近于 π , 正好对应于两端固支压杆的临界失稳荷载。

从上面分析可以给出悬跨管道失稳的条件:

(1) 当轴向力达到 $S = 2\sqrt{k_b EI}$ 时海床内的管道失稳;

(2) 在小于上面的临界荷载时, 如果悬跨管道中的轴向力超过式(25)给出的临界失稳荷载时, 悬跨管道失稳。

3 结论

(1) 建立考虑轴向压力和海床刚度的埋设悬跨管道模型, 并给出了模型的一般解答。

(2) 考虑海床刚度, 给出了比固支和简支边界条件更合理的悬跨管道屈曲荷载准则。

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