

622.235: 539.3

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The problem of wave propagation in system cylindrical shell–two-layer soil is presented. Soil is simulated by equations of nonlinear three-component medium. For the numerical solution of the connected problem Mac-Cormack finite-difference scheme is used. The obtained numerical results allow analyzing the wave processes in the system depending on the parameters of cylindrical shell and the parameters of soil medium.

Key words: three-component soil medium, cylindrical shell, wave processes, numerical methods.

[1–5].

• • [4, 6].

$$r = r_0$$

$$P_3(t).$$

$$R \quad h$$

$$\rho h \ddot{u}_3 = \frac{Eh}{1-\nu^2} \frac{u_3}{R^2} + P_3(t) - P_r(t), \quad (1)$$

$$P_3(t) -$$

$$; u_3 -$$

$$; P_r(t) -$$

$$; \rho, E, \nu -$$

[7, 8].

$$\frac{\rho_0}{\rho} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i \left[\frac{\gamma_i (P - P_0)}{\rho_{i0} c_{i0}^2} + 1 \right]^{-\chi_i}, \quad (2)$$

$$\chi_i = 1/\gamma_i, \quad \gamma_i -$$

(2)

$$; \rho_{i0} -$$

$$; V_{i0} -$$

$$; c_{i0} -$$

$$P_0; -$$

$$(1 -$$

2 -

, 3 -

).

$$P = P_0$$

$$\rho_0$$

$$V_0$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{1}{V_0} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i \rho_{i0}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i = 1.$$

$$\alpha_i, \rho_{i0}.$$

[9]:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho U) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r(\rho U^2 + P)] - \frac{1}{r} P = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r(\rho U)] = 0,$$

$$\rho - \quad r -$$

$$; P -$$

$$; t -$$

$$; U -$$

$$;$$

$$(2) \quad F(P, \rho) = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$F(P, \rho) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i \left[\frac{\gamma_i(P - P_0)}{\rho_{i0} c_{i0}^2} + 1 \right]^{-1/\gamma_i} - \frac{\rho_0}{\rho}. \tag{4}$$

$$\dot{u}_3 = U_r, \tag{5}$$

$U_r -$

$$(1), (5) \quad r = r_0$$

$$(3)-(4) \quad [4, 10].$$

$$\tilde{\rho}_k = \rho_k^n - \frac{\tau}{r_k} \left[\frac{(r \rho^n V^n)_{k+1} - (r \rho^n V^n)_k}{\Delta r} \right]; \tag{6}$$

$$(\tilde{\rho} \tilde{V})_k = (\rho^n V^n)_k - \frac{\tau}{r_k} \left\{ \frac{[r(\rho V^2 + P)^n]_{k+1} - [r(\rho V^2 + P)^n]_k - P_k^n}{\Delta r} \right\}.$$

$$F(\tilde{P}_k, \tilde{\rho}_k) = 0.$$

$$\rho_k^{n+1} = 0,5 \left\{ \rho_k^n + \tilde{\rho}_k - \frac{\tau}{r_k} \left[\frac{(r \tilde{\rho} \tilde{V})_k - (r \tilde{\rho} \tilde{V})_{k-1}}{\Delta r} \right] \right\}; \tag{7}$$

$$(\rho V)^k^{n+1} = 0,5 \left\{ (\rho^n V^n)_k + (\tilde{\rho} \tilde{V})_k - \frac{\tau}{r_k} \left[\frac{[r(\tilde{\rho} \tilde{V}^2 + \tilde{P})]_k - [r(\tilde{\rho} \tilde{V}^2 + \tilde{P})]_{k-1} - \tilde{P}_k}{\Delta r} \right] \right\};$$

$$F(P_k^{n+1}, \rho_k^{n+1}) = 0.$$

(4)

P

(6), (7)

: $(|V| + c)\tau / \Delta r < 1,$

[7, 8, 10].

c

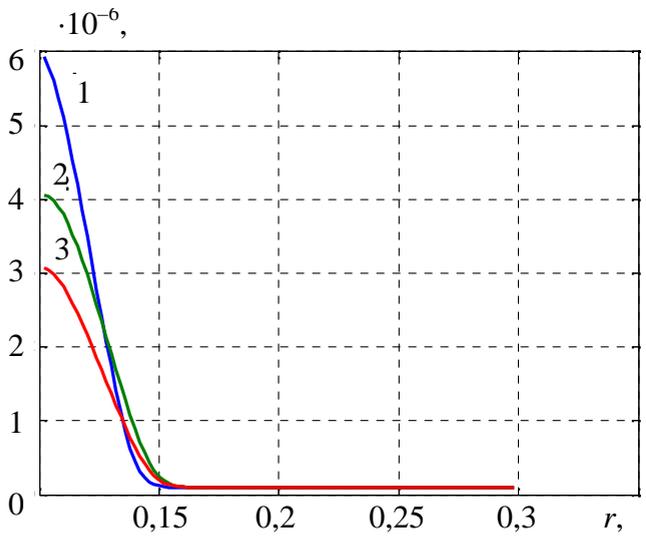
$E = 210$; $R = 0,1$; $\nu = 0,3$;
 $\rho = 7,88 \cdot 10^3 / \text{m}^3$; h ;
 $h/R = 0,05$; $h/R = 0,1$; $h/R = 0,15$.

$P_3(t)$,
 $r = r_0$, $P_3(t) = A \sin \frac{\pi t}{T} [\eta(t) - \eta(t-T)]$, $A = 10^7$;
 $T = 50 \cdot 10^{-6}$, $\eta(t) -$

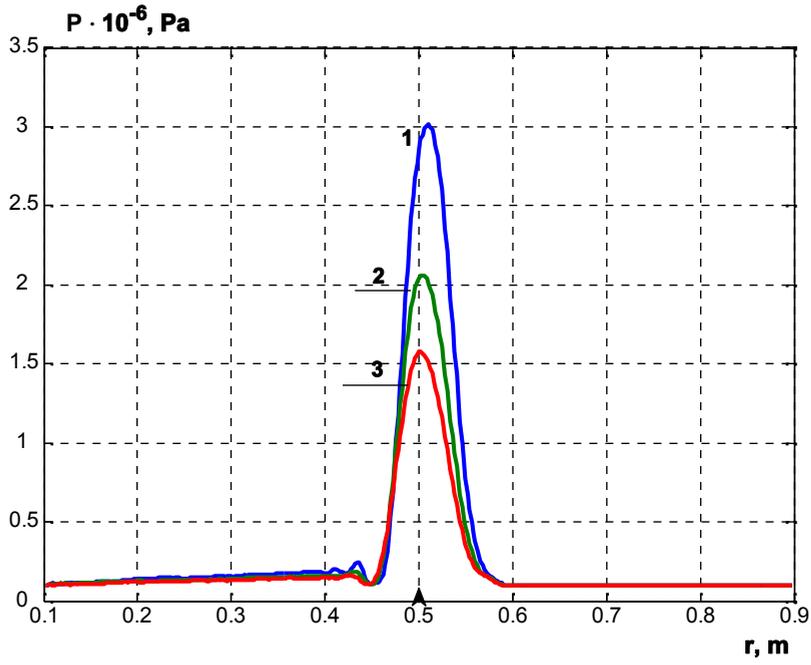
$r_0 \leq r \leq 5r_0$ -
 $5r_0 \leq r \leq \infty$:
 $\alpha_1 = 0$; $\alpha_2 = 0,7$; $\alpha_3 = 0,3$.
 $\alpha_1 = 0$; $\alpha_2 = 0,3$; $\alpha_3 = 0,7$. (2) $\rho_2 = 10^3$
 $\rho_3 = 2650 / \text{m}^3$; $\gamma_2 = 7$; $\gamma_3 = 4$.

r
 $h/R = 0,05$ $t = 0,625T$. 2 3
 $h/R = 0,1$ $h/R = 0,15$ $t = 0,75T$. 2
 P
 $r = 5r_0 - t = 6,25T$.
 () . 3

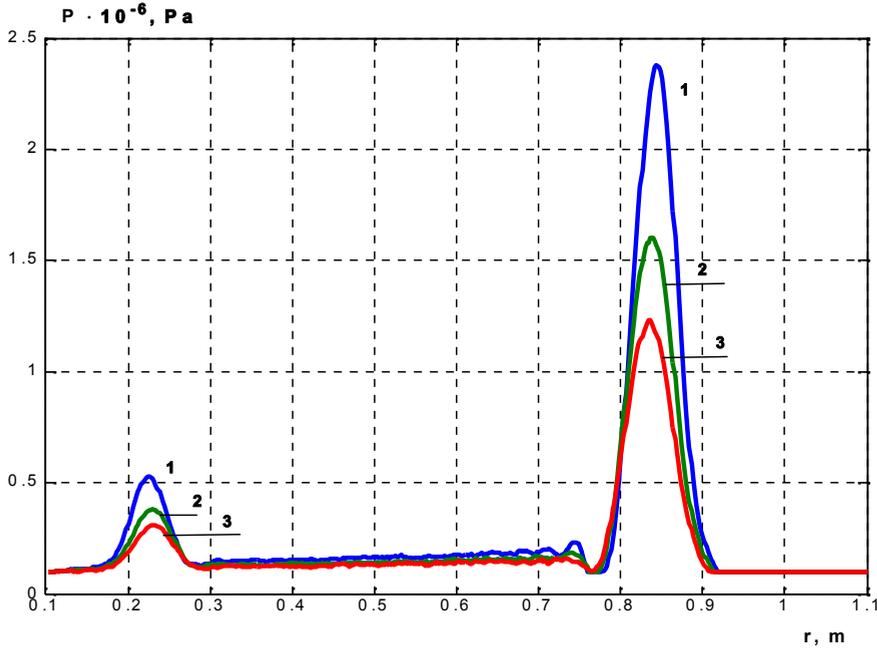
h/R . 3
 $t = 10T$. 3
 . 1. . 2 . 3



P . 1. r



2. r



3. r
 $t = 10T$

1.

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