

1, . . . 2, . . . 2

1

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2

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27 %.

Shell structures are widely used in various branches of technology and industry due to a combination of a high strength and a relatively light weight. In the majority of cases, actual structures have openings for manufacturing or design reasons, thus leading to a sharp increase in local stresses and, as a result, to a decrease in the strength and reliability of the structure as a whole. That is why reducing stress concentration in thin-walled structural elements is an important and topical problem in deformable body mechanics. This paper presents the results of a computer simulation and finite-element analysis of the stress and strain field of a thin-walled spherical shell with an elongated elliptical opening and an annular inclusion that surrounds the opening at a certain distance therefrom. The effect of the geometrical and mechanical parameters of the inclusion and its distance from the opening contour on the concentration of the stress and strain field parameters of the shell is studied. The stress and strain intensity distribution in the local stress concentration zones is obtained.

It is shown that a rigid annular inclusion located at a certain distance from an opening allows one to reduce the stress concentration factor by nearly 27 percent with a proportional decrease in strain intensity in the vicinity of the opening.

The elliptical opening elongation degree greatly affects the concentration of the stress and strain field parameters. If an opening is reinforced with a rigid annular inclusion immediately along its contour, the stress intensity in its vicinity increases, while the strain intensity decreases. The numerical calculations conducted show that surrounding an opening with a rigid annular inclusion located remotely therefrom reduces both the stress and the strain intensity in the vicinity of the opening. If an opening is reinforced immediately along its contour, a decrease in the maximum strain intensity is somewhat greater in comparison with the case where the rigid annular inclusion surrounding the opening is located at some distance therefrom.

The use of specially selected and located reinforcements of elongated elliptical openings in spherical shells allows one to control the stress and strain intensity distribution and magnitude in the zones of local concentration of their stress and strain field parameters.

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Keywords: spherical shell, elongated elliptical opening, annular elliptical inclusion, stress and strain field, stress concentration, finite-element analysis.

... ([1 - 7]. [8 - 12]. [13], [14] [15] [16] [17] (). [18] [19] [20]. [21] ...

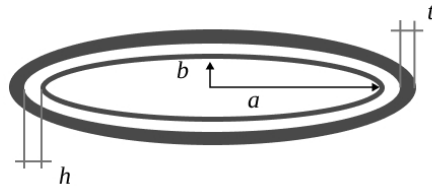
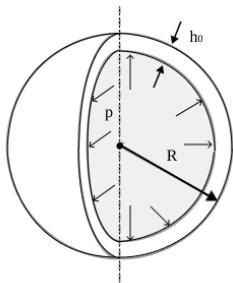
), (

[22, 23],

$(a, b-$), $R,$ h_0
 $t,$ h

[14].
 $h_0,$

$p = \text{const} (\dots 1).$



.1-

[2]:

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{D_i}{2} \iint \left[(|l_{1i} + l_{2i}|)^2 + 2(1 - \mu_i)(|l_{12i} - |l_{1i} l_{2i}||) \right] R dy dx + \frac{E_i h_i}{2(1 - \mu_i^2)} \iint (\varepsilon_{1i}^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. + 2v_{1i} v_{2i} + v_{2i}^2 + \frac{1 - \mu_i}{2} \chi_i^2) R dy dx - \iint (p_x u_i + p_y v_i + p_z w_i) R dy dx \right),$$

n – ;
 D_i – ; l_{1i}, l_{2i}, l_{12i} – ; u_i, v_i, w_i – ;
 μ_i – ; E_i – ; R – ;
 p_x, p_y, p_z – ;
 () [16]. () 10.

[24].

3,70 GHz, 8 Gb, Intel Core i3-4170 (X64)
 -47525.

[14, 22]: $R = 2$, $h_0 = 0,001 R$, $b = 0,05 R$, $a/b = 1,5$.

$0,1b; 0,2b; 0,3b; 0,4b; 0,5b$,
 $h = 0,1b; 0,3b; 0,5b$
 $a/b = 2; 3$.

: 1) $E_1 = 110$,
 $v_1 = 0,32$, $\sigma_{0.2} = 280$,
 $\sigma_B = 400$; 2) $E_2 = 210$, $v_2 = 0,3$, $\sigma_{0.2} = 375$,
 $\sigma_B = 630$, $p = 0,1$.

[23],

: $k = E_{\text{вкл}} / E_{\text{об}}$,

$E_{\text{вкл}}$ – ; $E_{\text{об}}$ – ;
 $k > 1$ « », $k < 1$

« ».

0,15, [14].

$a/b =$

1 -

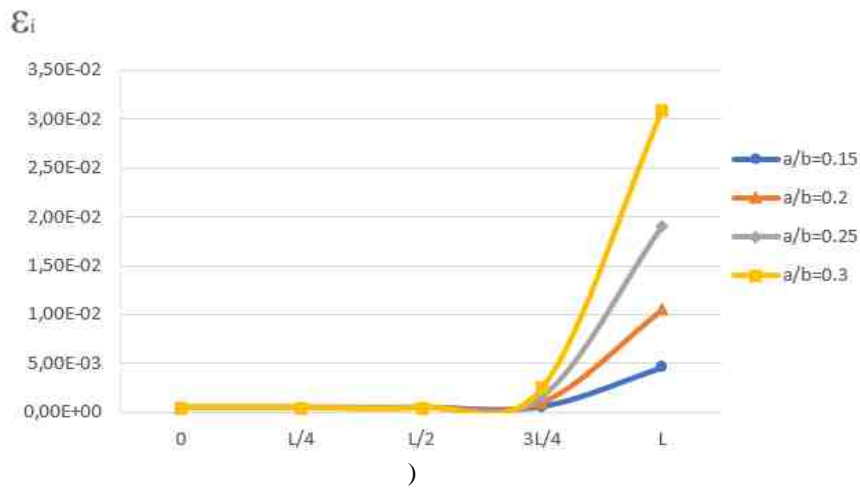
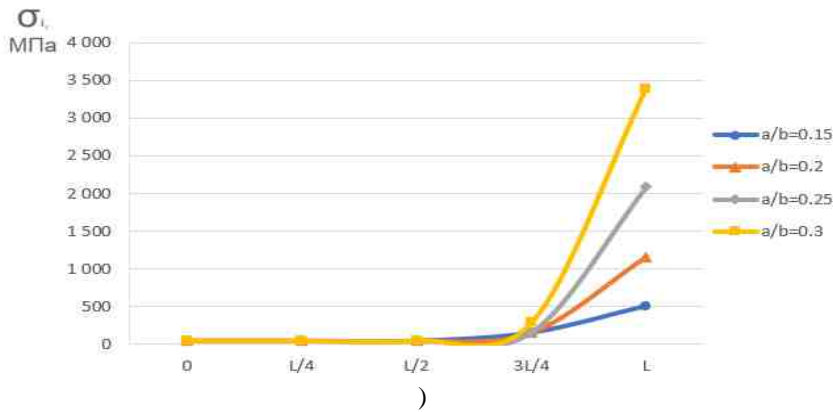
()

a/b	σ_i^{\max}	$\sigma_i^{\max}/10^4$	
0,15	506	25,3	10,07
0,2	1157	105,6	23,11
0,25	2088	189,1	41,71
0,3	3395	309,5	67,80

. 2.

$$0 \leq L \leq 1 \quad 1/4$$

$$L = \pi R l / 2, \quad l \in [0; 2 / R]$$



. 2 -
1/4

()

()

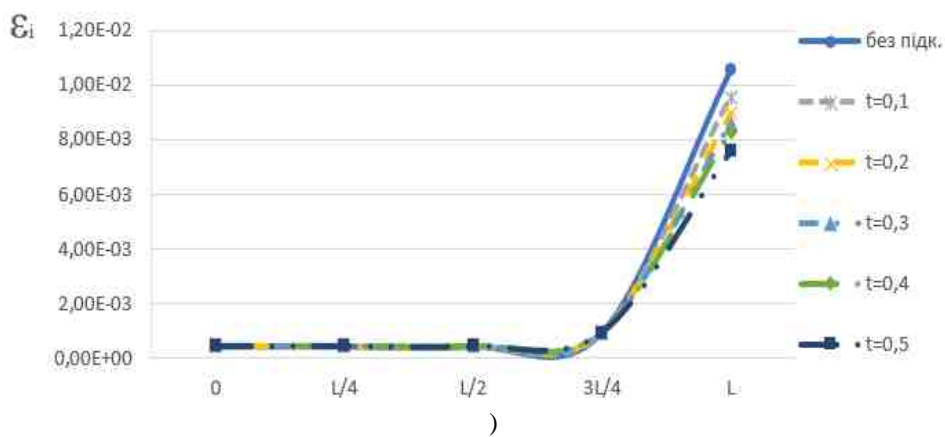
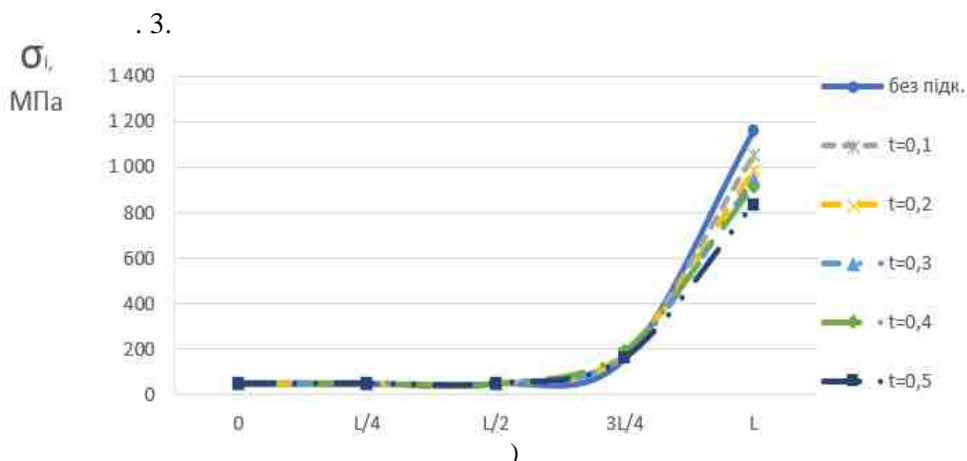
7 (.1).
 a/b

($k=1,9$)

$t = 0,5b$ $h = 0,1b$,

~28 %.

$h = 0,1b$



.3 - $i()$ $i()$
 $1/4$ $a/b=2$

$h=0,1b$

2 -

	$a/b = 2$ $h=0,1b$ $k>1$				
t	0,1b	0,2b	0,3b	0,4b	0,5b
	21	19,6	18,9	18,2	16,7
$\epsilon_i^{max}, \%$	-9,2	-15,0	-18,3	-21,0	-27,8
$\sigma_i^{max}, \%$	-9,2	-15,0	-18,3	-21,0	-27,8

$h=0,3b$
 $(h=0,1b)$

$t=0,5b$
 $\sim 17\%$, $\sim 11\%$

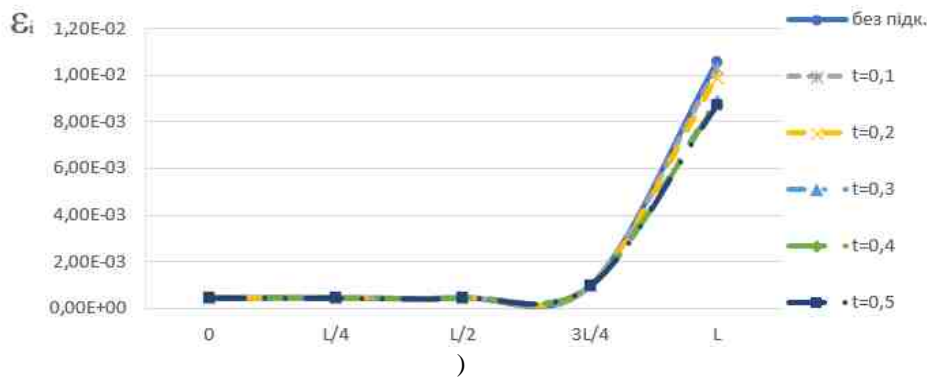
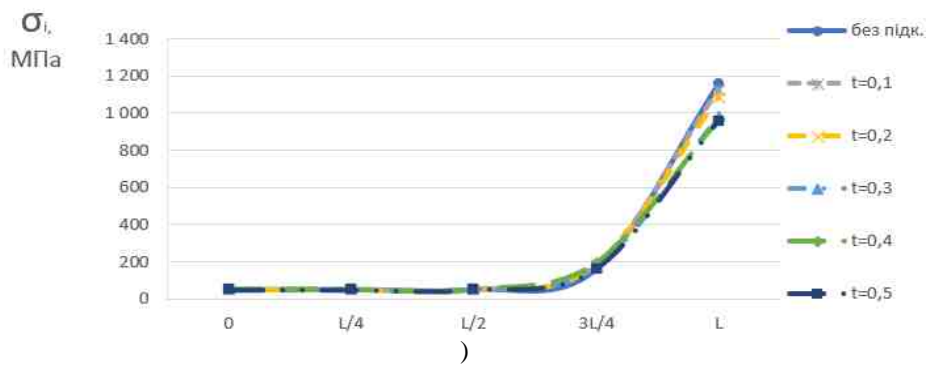
. 3.

. 4.

3

$a/b = 2$ $h=0,3b$ $k > 1$

t	0,1b	0,2b	0,3b	0,4b	0,5b
	22,5	21,7	19,6	19,3	19,0
$i_{i \max}, \%$	-2,6	-6,2	-15,3	-16,4	-17,3
$i_{i \max}, \%$	-2,6	-6,2	-15,3	-16,4	-17,3



. 4 -
 $\frac{1}{4}$

$i(\cdot)$

$i(\cdot)$
 $a/b=2$

$h=0,3b$

$h=0,5b$

$t=0,5b$

$\sim 12\%$,

~5 %
 $h = 0,1b$, ~16 %.

$t = 0,5b$,

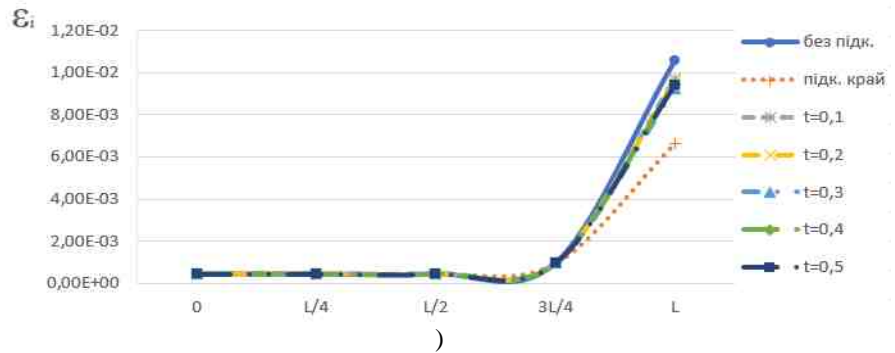
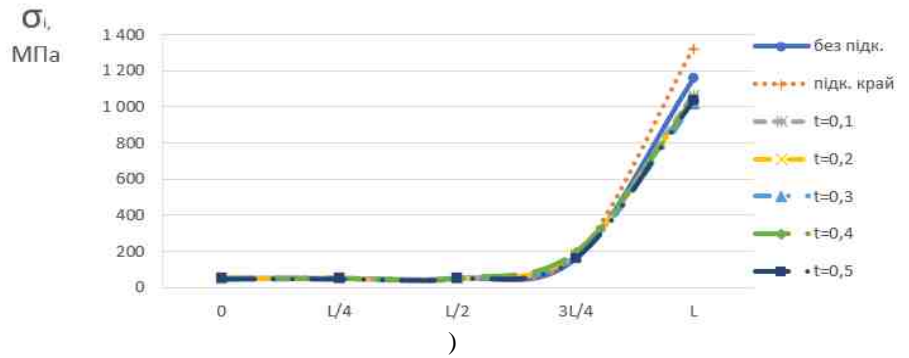
~14 % ,

~37 %.

4 –

$a/b = 2$ $h = 0,5b$ $k > 1$

t	0,1b	0,2b	0,3b	0,4b	0,5b
	21,3	20,9	20,7	20,6	20,3
$\sigma_i^{\max}, \%$	-8,0	-9,3	-10,4	-10,7	-12,2
$\varepsilon_i^{\max}, \%$	-8,0	-9,3	-10,4	-10,7	-12,2



. 5 –
 $\frac{1}{4}$

$i ()$

$i ()$
 $a/b = 2$

$h = 0,5b$

$a / b .$

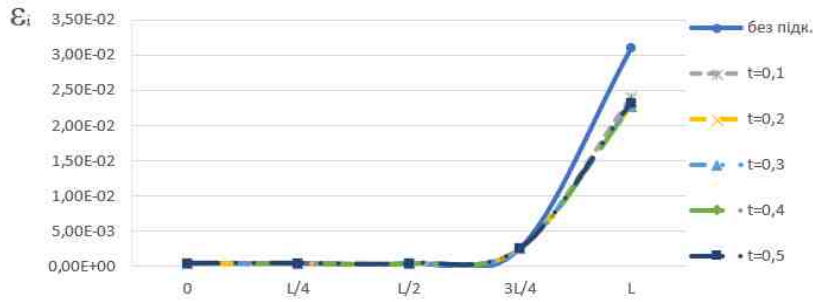
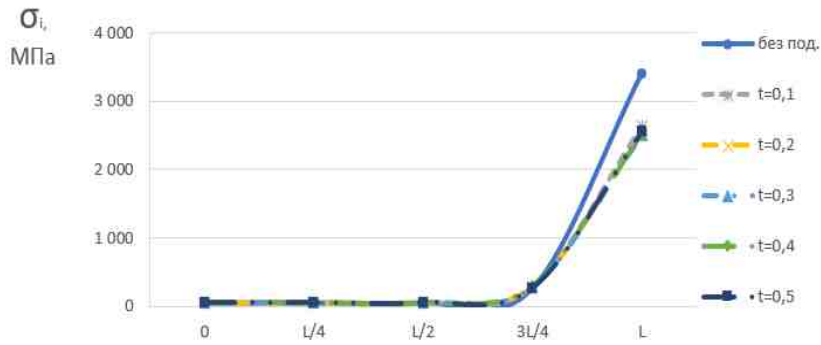
$h = 0,1b$

$t = 0,5b$,
 ~27 %.

$h = 0,1b$

. 5.

. 6.



0,6 -
1/4

$i()$

$i()$
 $a/b=3$

$h=0,1b$

5. -

	$a/b = 3 \quad h=0,1b \quad k>1$				
t	0,1b	0,2b	0,3b	0,4b	0,5b
	52,5	51,0	50,0	49,9	49,8
$i_i^{max}, \%$	-22,5	-24,8	-26,2	-26,3	-26,5
$i_i^{max}, \%$	-22,5	-24,8	-26,2	-26,3	-26,5

$h=0,3b$

$h=0,1b$

$t=0,5b$

~16 %

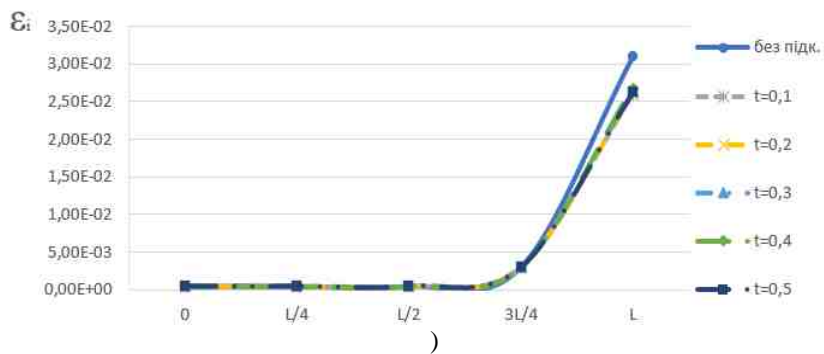
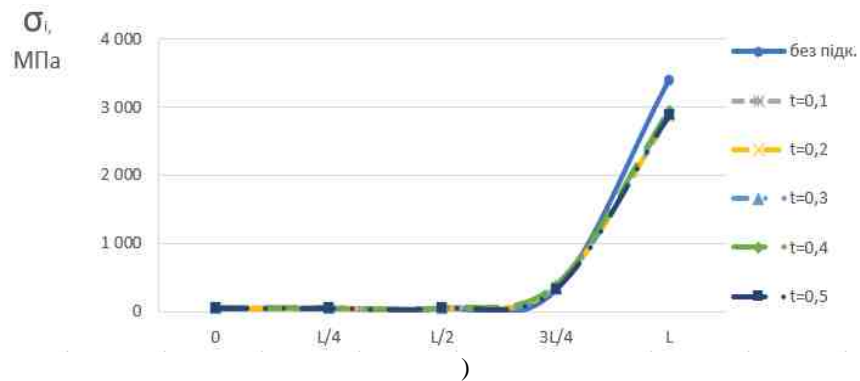
~11 %

$h=0,1b$

. 6, . 7.

6. -

	$a/b = 3 \quad h=0,3b \quad k>1$				
t	0,1b	0,2b	0,3b	0,4b	0,5b
	58,8	58,0	57,5	57,2	57,1
$i_i^{max}, \%$	-13,3	-14,4	-15,2	-15,6	-15,8
$i_i^{max}, \%$	-13,3	-14,4	-15,2	-15,6	-15,8



$\frac{.7 -}{\frac{1}{4}} \quad i() \quad i()$
 $a/b=3$

$h=0,3b$

$h=0,5b$

$t=0,5b$

$\sim 35\%$, $\sim 20\%$,

$\sim 5\%$ $\sim 17\%$

$t=0,5b$

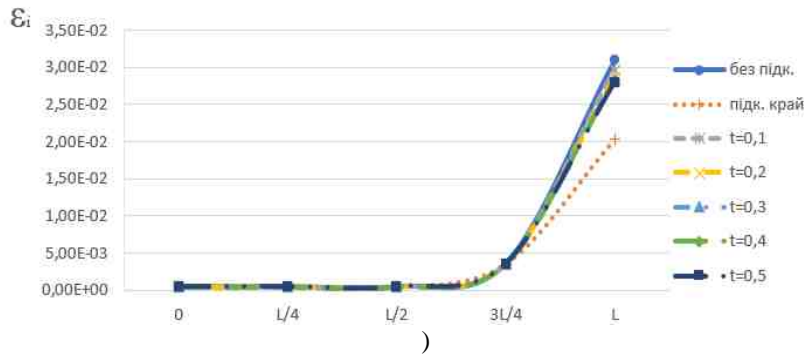
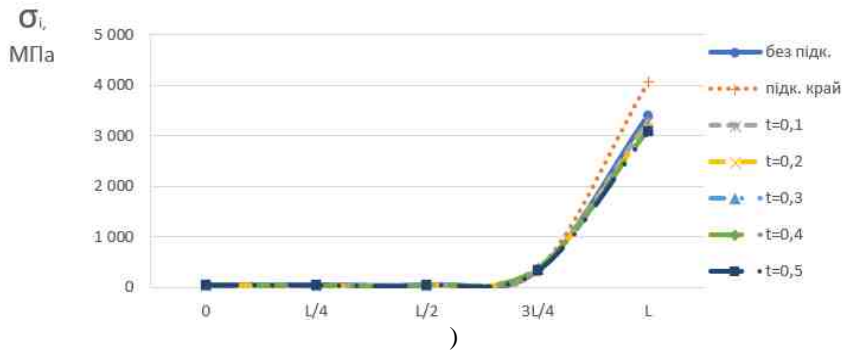
$\sim 10\%$,

$h=0,1b$.

.7, .8.

7

	a/b = 3			h=0,5b		k>1
t	0,1b	0,2b	0,3b	0,4b	0,5b	
	65,4	62,9	62,2	62,1	61,4	
$i_{i}^{max}, \%$	-3,7	-7,2	-8,2	-8,3	-9,4	
$i_{i}^{max}, \%$	-3,7	-7,2	-8,2	-8,3	-9,4	



$\cdot 8 - \frac{1}{4}$ $i ()$ $i ()$
 $a/b=3$
 $h=0,5b$

$(h=0,1b)$
 $(t=0,5b)$
 $\sim 27 \%$

27 %.

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29.06.2022,
05.09.2022