第二章 非剛性隔震儲存槽之流體動力分析

本章將根據 Haroun 所提之理論,求解拉普拉斯方程式得到含流體自由 液面激盪反應之流場速度勢,同時利用 Lagrange's Equation 建立非剛性儲存 槽之運動方程式,進而推導出非剛性儲存槽結構-流體耦合系統(shell-liquid coupled system)之運動方程式。

圖 2.1 所示為非剛性圓柱型儲存槽分析模型示意圖,本文採用徑向(r)-角度(θ)-高度(z)之三維圓柱座標系統。由於非剛性儲存槽之槽殼徑向位移 與所在之徑向、角度及高度有關,因此以w(z,θ,t)表示之。



2.1流體動力分析

本文假設液體具不可壓縮性(incompressible)、非旋性(irrotational)及非黏 滞性(invicid),且儲存槽在 $\theta=0$ 之方向受到地表加速度 \ddot{x}_s 之擾動。根據流體力 學理論分析可知,若F代表一非旋轉的流場,則由向量分析可知, $\nabla \times \vec{F}=\vec{0}$, 因此,必存在一純量函數 ϕ 使得 $F=\nabla \phi$ 。其中, ϕ 即為此流場之速度勢(velocity potential)。此外,由流體之連續條件可知,流場F須滿足

$$div(\rho_l \mathbf{F}) = -\frac{\partial \rho_l}{\partial t}$$
(2.1-1)

其中, ρ_i為流體之密度。當流體為不可壓縮時, ρ_i即為常數,式(2.1-1)可簡 化為

7

$$div(\mathbf{F}) = 0 \tag{2.1-2a}$$

$$\vec{\mathfrak{g}} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \phi) = \nabla^2 \phi = 0 \tag{2.1-2b}$$

式(2.1-2b)即為拉普拉斯方程式(Laplace Equation)。若將式(2.1-2b)進一步展開 可到

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$
(2.1-3)

此外,由速度勢函數可計算流體在n方向之速率為 $v_n = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \mathbf{n}}$,動態液壓力為 $p = -\rho_l \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \circ$

流場速度勢 φ(r,θ,z,t)尚須滿足下列之邊界條件:

(2)液體之徑向速度和非剛性槽殼在槽壁(r=R)之速度一致

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \dot{w}(z,t)\cos\theta + \dot{x}_g\cos\theta + \dot{x}_b\cos\theta$$
(2.1-4b)

其中w(z,t)為槽壁之徑向位移, x。為地表之速度。

此外,在自由液面處—高度為 $z=H+d(r,\theta,t)$,其中, $d(r,\theta,t)$ 為自由液面上 任一位置相對於靜止表面(quiescent liquid free surface)之垂直波動位移有兩個 條件必須加以考慮:

(1)流體沒有產生剝離(separation)現象,並且滿足 Bernoulli Equation,即 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{p}{\rho_l} + \frac{1}{2} \nabla \phi \cdot \nabla \phi + g(z-H) = 0$ (2)自由液面上之壓力為零(假設儲存槽槽頂開放),因此可得到以下兩個邊界條件:

$$\rho_l \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} + \rho_l g d = 0$$
(2.1-4c)

(自由液面的壓力平衡式,其中g為重力加速度,詳附錄A)

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right|_{z=H} = \frac{\partial d}{\partial t} \tag{2.1-4d}$$

(自由液面垂直速度之一致性)。

根據分離變數法,令
$$\phi = \hat{R}(r)\hat{\theta}(\theta)\hat{Z}(z)\hat{T}(t)$$
並代入式(2.1-3)可得

$$\nabla^{2}\phi = \frac{\partial^{2}\hat{R}}{\partial r^{2}}\hat{\theta}\hat{Z}\hat{T} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\hat{R}}{\partial r}\hat{\theta}\hat{Z}\hat{T} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}\theta}{\partial \theta^{2}}\hat{R}\hat{Z}\hat{T} + \frac{\partial^{2}\hat{Z}}{\partial z^{2}}\hat{R}\hat{\theta}\hat{T} = 0 \qquad (2.1-5)$$
將上式同除以 $\hat{R}\hat{\theta}\hat{Z}\hat{T}$,可得

$$\frac{1}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial^{2}\hat{R}}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{1}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial\hat{R}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}}\frac{\partial^{2}\hat{\theta}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{\hat{Z}}\frac{\partial^{2}\hat{Z}}{\partial z^{2}} = 0 \qquad (2.1-6)$$

再將式(2.1-6)乘上r²,可得

$$\frac{r^2}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{R}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{r}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial \hat{R}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{\theta}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{r^2}{\hat{Z}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} = 0$$
(2.1-7)

或

$$\frac{r^2}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{R}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{r}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial \hat{R}}{\partial r} + \frac{r^2}{\hat{Z}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial \theta^2}$$
(2.1-8)

由於上式等號兩邊為不同自變數之函數,等號成立的條件為兩邊皆等於同一 常數,令該常數為n²(-n²不合),則可得以下二式(詳附錄 B):

$$\frac{r^2}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{R}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{r}{\hat{R}}\frac{\partial \hat{R}}{\partial r} + \frac{r^2}{\hat{Z}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} = n^2$$
(2.1-9)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial \theta^2} + n^2 \hat{\theta} = 0 \tag{2.1-10}$$

首先求解θ(θ)。式(2.1-10)之通解可表示如下:

$$\hat{\theta}(\theta) = A\cos(n\theta) + B\sin(n\theta) \tag{2.1-11}$$

其中,未定係數A與B利用幾何對稱性關係,亦即

 $\hat{\theta}(\theta) = \hat{\theta}(-\theta)$

可求出 B=0,則式(2.1-11)可簡化為

$$\hat{\theta}(\theta) = A\cos(n\theta) \tag{2.1-12}$$

此外,根據式(2.1-9)可進一步得到

$$\frac{1}{\hat{k}}\frac{\partial^{2}\hat{R}}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{1}{\hat{k}}\frac{\partial\hat{R}}{\partial r} - \frac{n^{2}}{r^{2}} = -\frac{1}{\hat{Z}}\frac{\partial^{2}\hat{Z}}{\partial z^{2}}$$
(2.1-13)

$$\exists \hat{k} \pm , \exists \bot \exists \hat{k} \exists \hat{k} \exists \hat{k} \exists \hat{k} \exists \hat{k} \exists \hat{k} d\hat{k} + \beta a a b b \hat{k} d\hat{k} \\ \beta a b b \hat{k} d\hat{k} d\hat{k}$$

與

$$-\frac{1}{\hat{Z}}\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} = \lambda \tag{2.1-15}$$

將式(2.1-14)乘上r² R, 經整理後可得

$$r^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \hat{R}}{\partial r^{2}} + r \frac{\partial \hat{R}}{\partial r} - \left(r^{2} \lambda + n^{2}\right) \hat{R} = 0$$
(2.1-16)

此外,式(2.1-15)可改寫為

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} + \lambda \hat{Z} = 0 \tag{2.1-17}$$

以下針對1為正、負及零等三種狀況討論其數值解。

(a) 當 $\lambda = -k^2, k \in R ⊥ k > 0$

式(2.1-16)可表示為貝索方程式(Bessel's differential equation)如下

$$r^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} \hat{R}}{\partial r^{2}} + r \frac{\partial \hat{R}}{\partial r} + \left(r^{2} k^{2} - n^{2}\right) \hat{R} = 0$$

$$(2.1-18)$$

其通解為

$$\hat{R}(r) = A_{1n}J_n(kr) + A_{2n}Y_n(kr)$$
(2.1-19)

其中,

J_a為n階第一類貝索函數;

Y₂為n階第二類貝索函數;

$$A_{1n} \cdot A_{2n}$$
為待定常數。
由於 $\lim_{r \to 0} Y_n(kr) \to -\infty$,顯然與物理現象不符,因此 A_{2n} 必須等於 0 ,因此式(2.1-19)
可簡化為

 $\hat{R}(r) = A_{1n}J_n(kr)$ (2.1-20)

另一方面,當λ<0時,式(2.1-17)可改寫為

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} - k^2 \hat{Z} = 0 \tag{2.1-21}$$

式(2.1-21)之通解為

 $\hat{Z}(z) = B_1 \cosh(kz) + B_2 \sinh(kz)$ (2.1-22)

其中, B1, B2為待定常數。

由槽底界面垂直向速度為零之邊界條件(式(2.1-4a)),可得

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}(r,\theta,0,t) = 0 = \hat{R}\hat{\theta}\hat{T}\frac{\partial \hat{Z}}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=0}$$
(2.1-23)

或相當於

$$\frac{\partial \hat{Z}}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=0} = 0$$
(2.1-24)

可得B2=0。因此式(2.1-21)可簡化為

$$\hat{Z}(z) = B_1 \cosh(kz) \tag{2.1-25}$$

綜合上述推導結果可知,當2<0時,速度勢為

$$\phi = \phi_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_{1n}J_n(kr)] [A\cos(n\theta)] [B_1\cosh(kz)] \hat{T}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{1n}(t)\cos(n\theta) J_n(kr)\cosh(kz)$$
(2.1-26)

其中,
$$\hat{T}_{1n}(t) = A_{1n}AB_{1}\hat{T}(t)$$
。
(b)當 $\lambda = 0$
將式(2.1-16)改寫如下:
 $r^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}\hat{R}}{\partial r^{2}} + r\frac{\partial\hat{R}}{\partial r} - n^{2}\hat{R} = 0$
其通解為
$$(2.1-27)$$

 $\hat{R}(r) = D_{1n}r^n + D_{2n}r^{-n} \tag{2.1-28}$

由於 lim r⁻ⁿ = ∞,故須 D_{2n} = 0,否則此解將與物理現象不符。因此, Â(r)可簡化為

$$\hat{R}(r) = D_{1n}r^n \tag{2.1-29}$$

另一方面,當λ=0時,式(2.1-17)可表示為

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} = 0 \tag{2.1-30}$$

其通解為

$$\hat{Z}(z) = B_5 z + B_6 \tag{2.1-31}$$

同樣地,由式(2.1-24)之條件可得 B5=0,因此式(2.1-31)可簡化為

$$\hat{Z}(z) = B_6$$
 (2.1-32)

綜合上述推導的結果可知,當1=0時,速度勢為

$$\phi = \phi_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_6(D_{1n}r^n) (A\cos(n\theta)) \hat{T}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{2n}(t) \cos(n\theta) r^n$$
(2.1-33)

其中,
$$\hat{T}_{2n} = AB_6 D_{1n} \hat{T}(t)$$
。
(c)當 $\lambda = +\mu^2, \mu > 0$
式(2.1-16)可改寫如下:
 $r^2 \frac{\partial^2 \hat{R}}{\partial r^2} + r \frac{\partial \hat{R}}{\partial r} - (r^2 \mu^2 + n^2) \hat{R} = 0$ (2.1-34)
其通解為
 $\hat{R}(r) = C_{1n} I_n(\mu r) + C_{2n} K_n(\mu r)$
其中, (2.1-35)

I"為n階第一類修正貝索函數;

K_n為n階第二類修正貝索函數;

C_{1n}、C_{2n}為待定係數

由於 $\lim_{r\to 0} K_n(\mu r) = \infty$,因此 C_{2n} 必須為0,否則此解將與物理現象不符,故 $\hat{R}(r)$ 可簡化為

$$\hat{R}(r) = C_{1n} I_n(\mu r)$$
(2.1-36)

另一方面,當λ=μ²時,式(2.1-17)可表示為

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{Z}}{\partial z^2} + \mu^2 \hat{Z} = 0$$
 (2.1-37)

其通解為

$$\hat{Z}(z) = B_3 \cos(\mu z) + B_4 \sin(\mu z)$$
(2.1-38)

同樣地,由式(2.1-24)之條件可得 B4 =0,因此式(2.1-38)可簡化為

$$\hat{Z}(z) = B_3 \cos(\mu z)$$
 (2.1-39)

綜合上述推導的結果可知,當1>0時,速度勢為

$$\phi = \phi_3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (C_{1n} I_n(\mu r)) (A \cos(n\theta)) B_3 \cos(\mu z) \hat{T}(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{3n}(t) \cos(n\theta) I_n(\mu r) \cos(\mu z)$$
(2.1-40)

其中, $\hat{T}_{3n}(t) = C_{1n}AB_{3}\hat{T}(t)$ 。 組合以上三種情況,流場速度勢之全解可表示如下 $\phi = \phi_{1} + \phi_{2} + \phi_{3}$ $\phi_{1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{1n}(t)\cos(n\theta)J_{n}(kr)\cosh(kz)$ (2.1-41)

$$\phi_{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{2n}(t) \cos(n\theta) \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^{n}$$
(2.1-42)

$$\phi_{3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{3n}(t) \cos(n\theta) I_{n}(\mu r) \cos(\mu z)$$
(2.1-43)

若分別針對φ₁、φ₂及φ₃滿足邊界條件式(2.1-4b)與式(2.1-4c)的情況加以討論,可將速度勢分為與槽殼作同步運動之衝擊(impulsive)速度勢,以及流體對槽壁作對流(convective)運動之流體速度勢。

首先討論¢須滿足邊界條件式(2.1-4c)的情況:

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = gd(r,\theta,t)$$
(2.1-45a)

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = 0 \tag{2.1-45b}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = 0$$
 (2.1-45c)

第二種情況

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = 0 \tag{2.1-46a}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = gd(r,\theta,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = 0$$
(2.1-46b)
(2.1-46c)

第三種情況

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = 0$$
(2.1-47a)

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = 0$$
(2.1-47b)

$$\frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = gd(r, \theta, t)$$
(2.1-47c)

ES

其中,第二種情況及第三種情況之結果均會發生矛盾不合理的情況(詳附錄 C),因此本文主文部分僅針對第一種情況推導。由式(2.1-45c)可得

$$\frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial t}\Big|_{z=H} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \dot{\hat{T}}_{3n}(t) \cos(n\theta) I_n(\mu r) \cos(\mu H) = 0$$

上式恆成立的條件為cos(μH)=0,即

$$\mu_i H = \frac{(2i-1)\pi}{2} = \lambda_i \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, \infty)$$

或

$$\mu_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{H}$$

將上式代回式(2.1-44)可得

$$\phi_3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{3ni}(t) \cos(n\theta) I_n \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{H}r\right) \cos\left(\frac{\lambda_i}{H}z\right)$$
(2.1-48)

當儲存槽受到地震擾動時,若不考慮儲存槽圓周不完美的情況,則液體反應 只有 cosθ-mode 會被激發,因此若只考慮 n=1 的模態,式(2.1-42)、式(2.1-43) 及式(2.1-44)可簡化如下:

$$\phi_1 = \hat{T}_1(t)\cos(\theta)J_1(kr)\cosh(kz)$$
(2.1-49)

$$\phi_2 = \hat{T}_2(t)\cos(\theta)\frac{r}{R}$$
(2.1-50)

$$\phi_3 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{3i}(t) \cos(\theta) I_1\left(\frac{\lambda_i}{H}r\right) \cos\left(\frac{\lambda_i}{H}z\right) \quad \text{ES}$$
(2.1-51)

此外, ϕ 亦須滿足徑向速度一致之邊界條件, 即式(2.1-4b), 因此 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \dot{w}(z,t)\cos\theta + \dot{x}_{g}\cos\theta + \dot{x}_{b}\cos\theta$

其中, w(z,t)為槽殼之徑向位移。

茲分為下列三種情況討論:

第一種情況

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = 0 \tag{2.1-52a}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \dot{x}_g(t)\cos\theta + \dot{x}_b(t)\cos\theta$$
(2.1-52b)

$$\frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \dot{w}(z,t)\cos\theta \qquad (2.1-52c)$$

第二種情況

$$\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \dot{x}_g(t)\cos\theta + \dot{x}_b(t)\cos\theta \qquad (2.1-53a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = 0 \tag{2.1-53b}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial r} \right|_{r=R} = \dot{w}(z,t) \cos \theta \tag{2.1-53c}$$

第三種情況

 $\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \dot{w}(z,t)\cos\theta \qquad (2.1-54a)$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r} \right|_{r=R} = \dot{x}_g(t) \cos \theta + \dot{x}_b(t) \cos \theta$$
(2.1-54b)

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi_3}{\partial r} \right|_{r=R} = 0 \tag{2.1-54c}$$

其中,第二種情況及第三種情況均會發生矛盾與不合理的情況(詳附錄D),

本文僅針對第一種情況推導。由式(2.1-52a)可得 $\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \hat{T}_1(t)\cos(\theta)kJ_1(kR)\cosh(kz) = 0$ 1996

上式恆成立的條件為 $J_1'(kR)=0$,若令 ε_j 為 $J_1'(kR)=0$ 之根,即

$$J_1'(k_j R) = J_1'(\varepsilon_j) = 0 \qquad (j = 1, 2, \dots, \infty)$$

其中, $k_j = \frac{\varepsilon_j}{R}$

將上式代回式(2.1-49)可得

$$\phi_{1} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{1j}(t) \cos(\theta) J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right) \cosh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}z\right)$$
(2.1-55)

由式(2.1-52b)可知

$$\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r}\Big|_{r=R} = \hat{T}_2(t) \frac{1}{R} \cos \theta = \dot{x}_g(t) \cos \theta + \dot{x}_b(t) \cos \theta$$

由上式可得到 $\hat{T}_2(t) = R(\dot{x}_g(t) + \dot{x}_b(t))_o$

將 $\hat{T}_2(t)$ 代回式(2.1-50) 可將 ϕ_2 改寫為

$$\phi_2 = (\dot{x}_g(t) + \dot{x}_b(t)) r \cos \theta$$
(2.1-56)

由式(2.1-52c)可得

'當
$$i = s$$
 時,式(2.1-57)可化簡為

$$\frac{H}{2}\hat{T}_{3i}(t)I_{1}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right) = \int_{0}^{H} \dot{w}(z,t)\cos\left(\frac{\lambda_{x}}{H}z\right)dz$$
經整理後可得

$$\hat{T}_{3i}(t) = \dot{w}(t)\frac{2\int_{0}^{H}\psi(z)\cos\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}z\right)dz}{HI_{1}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right)}$$

將上式代回式(2.1-51)得到的如下

$$\phi_{3} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2C_{1}(\lambda_{i})}{HI_{1}'\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right)} \right] \cos\theta I_{1}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}r\right) \cos\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}z\right) \dot{W}(t)$$
(2.1-58)

假設非剛性儲存槽受到地震擾動時(入侵角度 $\theta=0$)之徑向振動模態如一 懸臂梁(儲存槽斷面仍保持圓形,如圖 2.1),因此可將槽壁之振動速度表示為 $\dot{w}(z,t)=\psi(z)\dot{w}(t)$ 。本文假設非剛性儲存槽其第一振動模態為 $\psi(z)=1-\cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{2L}\right)$,因此 C_1 可計算如下:

$$C_{1}(\lambda_{i}) = \int_{0}^{H} \psi(z) \cos\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}z\right) dz = \left[\frac{H}{\lambda_{i}} - \frac{\left(\frac{H}{\lambda_{i}}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi H}{2L}\right)}{1 - \left(\frac{H}{\lambda_{i}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2L}\right)^{2}}\right] \sin(\lambda_{i})$$

根據 ø1、 ø2 及 ø3 各自滿足之邊界條件,可將其視為流體對槽壁之對流速 度勢與流體對槽壁之衝擊速度勢。因此, ø1 必須滿足式(2.1-4d)自由液面垂直 向速度一致之邊界條件,亦即

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{h}(2.1-4\mathbf{d}) \vec{\mathfrak{t}} \frac{\partial \phi_{i}}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=H} &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \hat{T}_{1j}(t) \cos \theta J_{1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right) \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}\right) \sinh \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right) = \frac{\partial d(r,\theta,t)}{\partial t} \quad (2.1-59) \\ & \Leftrightarrow d(r,\theta,t) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{j}(t) \frac{J_{1} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right)}{J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j})} \cos \theta \\ & \neq \mathbf{h} \cdot D_{j}(t) \mathbf{A} \hat{\mathbf{h}} \stackrel{\text{the}}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\text{the}}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\text{the}}{\longrightarrow} \frac{\partial d(r,\theta,t)}{\partial t} \quad (2.1-59) \\ & = \int_{j=1}^{\infty} D_{j}(t) \stackrel{\text{the}}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\text{the}}{\longrightarrow} \overset{\text{t$$

由比較上式後可知

$$\hat{T}_{1j}(t) = \frac{R}{\varepsilon_j} \frac{\dot{D}_j(t)}{\sinh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_j}{R}H\right)} J_1(\varepsilon_j)$$

代回(2.1-55)式可得

$$\phi_{1} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{R}{\varepsilon_{j}} \frac{\dot{D}_{j}(t) \cosh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}z\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right)} \frac{J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right)}{J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j})} \cos\theta$$
(2.1-60)

故流體速度勢ø可表示為

$$\phi = \phi_{1} + \phi_{2} + \phi_{3}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{R}{\varepsilon_{j}} \frac{\dot{D}_{j}(t) \cosh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}z\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right)} \frac{J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right)}{J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j})} \cos \theta + \left(\dot{x}_{g}(t) + \dot{x}_{b}(t)\right) \cos \theta + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2C_{1}(\lambda_{i})}{HI_{1}'\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right)}\right] \cos \theta I_{1}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}z\right) \dot{W}(t)$$

$$(2.1-61)$$

2.2 非剛性隔震儲存槽之基底剪力與傾覆力矩

根據式(2.1-61)之流體速度勢可計算流體之動水壓如下

$$P_{d} = -\rho_{l} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right) \Big|_{r=R} -\rho_{l} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{R}{\varepsilon_{j}} \frac{\ddot{D}_{j}(t) \cosh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}z\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right)} \cos\theta + \left(\ddot{x}_{s}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)\right) R\cos\theta + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{2C_{i}(\lambda_{i})}{HI_{i}'\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right)} \ddot{W}(t) \cos\theta I_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right) \cos\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}z\right) \right]$$

$$(2.2-1)$$

$$P_{d} K I K her K Her K Her K Her K = her K Her K Her K Her K = her K Her$$

由動水壓施加於槽壁之側向作用力,以及槽殼本身之慣性力,吾人可分別求 得儲存槽之基底剪力(S)及傾覆力矩(Mor.)為

$$S = \int_{0}^{H} \int_{0}^{2\pi} P_{d} R(\cos \theta) d\theta dz + \int_{0}^{L} \int_{R-\frac{h}{2}}^{R+\frac{n}{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho_{s} r(\ddot{w}(z,t) + \ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)) d\theta dr dz$$

上式積分後可整理如下:

$$S = -M_{I} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{R}{H\varepsilon_{j}^{2}} \ddot{D}_{j}(t) - M_{I} (\ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)) - M_{I} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2C_{1}(\lambda_{i})}{RH\lambda_{i}I_{1}'} (\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R) \right] I_{1} (\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R) \sin(\lambda_{i}) \ddot{W}(t) + M_{s} (\ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)) + M_{s} (\ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)) + M_{s} (\tilde{x}_{g}(t) + \tilde{x}_{b}(t)) \right]$$

$$+ M_{s} (1 - \frac{2}{\pi}) \ddot{W}(t) \qquad (2.2-2)$$

其中, $M_{l} = \rho_{l}\pi R^{2}H$ 為流體總質量; $M_{s} = \int_{V} dm = \int_{0}^{L} \int_{R-\frac{h}{2}}^{R+\frac{h}{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho_{s} r d\theta dr dz = \rho_{s} 2\pi R hL$ 為槽殼質量; ρ_{s} 為槽殼密度,L為儲存槽高度,h為槽壁厚度。

$$M_{O.T.} = \int_{0}^{H} \int_{0}^{2\pi} P_{d} R(\cos \theta) z d\theta dz + \int_{0}^{L} \int_{R-\frac{h}{2}}^{R+\frac{h}{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho_{s} r[\ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{w}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)] z d\theta dr dz$$

上式積分後可整理如下:

$$M_{OT.} = -M_{l} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{\int_{0}^{H} z \cosh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R} z\right) dz}{\varepsilon_{j} H \sinh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R} H\right)} \ddot{D}_{j}(t) - \frac{M_{l} H}{2} \left(\ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)\right) - M_{l} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2C_{l}(\lambda_{i})}{R H^{2} I_{1}^{'}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H} R\right)}\right] I_{l} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H} R\right) \int_{0}^{H} z \cos\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H} z\right) dz \ddot{W}(t)$$

$$+ \frac{M_{s} L}{2} \left(\ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)\right) + M_{s} \left(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{2L}{\pi} + \frac{4L}{\pi^{2}}\right) \ddot{W}(t) \qquad (2.2-3)$$

2.3非剛性隔震儲存槽之流體激盪動力方程式

本文進一步將邊界條件式(2.1-4c)、式(2.1-4d)整理成一個以流場速度勢表 示之自由液面邊界條件,式(2.1-4c)可對時間 t 取一次偏微分如下:

$$\rho_{l} \frac{\partial^{2} \phi}{\partial t^{2}} \Big|_{z=H} + \rho_{l} g \frac{\partial d(r, \theta, t)}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\Re \vec{\mathfrak{L}} (2.1-2d) \mathcal{R} \wedge \vec{\mathfrak{L}} \vec{\mathfrak{L}} \vec{\mathfrak{T}} \vec{$$

將式(2.3-2)乘上 $rJ_1\left(\frac{\varepsilon_s}{R}r\right)$,並對 r 作積分可得

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{R}{\varepsilon_{j}} \frac{\ddot{D}_{j}(t) \cosh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right) \int_{0}^{R} r J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{s}}{R}r\right) J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right) dr}{\sinh\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right) J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j})} \cos\theta + \left(\ddot{x}_{g}(t) + \ddot{x}_{b}(t)\right) \cos\theta \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{s}}{R}r\right) dr \\ + g \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \dot{D}_{j}(t) \frac{\int_{0}^{R} r J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{s}}{R}r\right) J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right) dr}{J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j})} \cos\theta - g \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2\lambda_{i}C_{1}(\lambda_{i})}{H^{2}I_{1}'\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right)}\right] \int_{0}^{R} r J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{s}}{R}r\right) I_{1}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}r\right) dr \dot{W}(t) \cos\theta \sin(\lambda_{i}) = 0$$

根據 Bessel Function 的正交性質,

$$\int_{0}^{R} r J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right) J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{s}}{R}r\right) dr = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq s \\ \frac{R^{2}}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{j}^{2}}\right) J_{1}^{2}\left(\varepsilon_{j}\right) & j = s \end{cases}$$

可將式(2.3-3)簡化如下:

$$\operatorname{coth}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right)J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j})\frac{R^{3}(\varepsilon_{j}^{2}-1)}{2\varepsilon_{j}^{3}}\ddot{D}_{j}(t) + \left(\ddot{x}_{g}(t)+\ddot{x}_{b}(t)\right)\int_{0}^{R}r^{2}J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right)dr + g\frac{R^{2}}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{j}^{2}}\right)J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j})\dot{D}_{j}(t)$$
$$-g\dot{W}(t)\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\left[\frac{2\lambda_{i}C_{1}(\lambda_{i})}{H^{2}I_{1}'\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right)}\right]\sin(\lambda_{i})\int_{0}^{R}rJ_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right)I_{1}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}r\right)dr = 0 \qquad (2.3-4)$$
$$\overset{\texttt{H}}{=}\psi \quad , \quad \int_{0}^{R}r^{2}J_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right)dr = \frac{R^{3}}{\varepsilon_{j}^{2}}J_{1}(\varepsilon_{j}) \circ$$

假設初始條件 $\ddot{D}_{j}(0) = \ddot{W}(0) = \ddot{x}_{s}(0) = 0$ 與 $D_{j}(0) = W(0) = x_{s}(0) = x_{b}(0) = 0$,將式(2.3-4)對時間 t 積分一次可得:

$$\operatorname{coth}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}H\right)J_{1}\left(\varepsilon_{j}\right)\frac{R^{3}\left(\varepsilon_{j}^{2}-1\right)}{2\varepsilon_{j}^{3}}\ddot{D}_{j}(t)+\frac{R^{3}}{\varepsilon_{j}^{2}}J_{1}\left(\varepsilon_{j}\right)\left(\ddot{x}_{g}(t)+\ddot{x}_{b}(t)\right)+g\frac{R^{2}}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{\varepsilon_{j}^{2}}\right)J_{1}\left(\varepsilon_{j}\right)D_{j}(t)$$

$$-\left\{g\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\left[\frac{2\lambda_{i}C_{1}(\lambda_{i})}{H^{2}I_{1}'\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}R\right)}\right]\sin(\lambda_{i})\int_{0}^{R}rJ_{1}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{j}}{R}r\right)I_{1}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{H}r\right)dr\right\}W(t)=0$$

$$(2.3-5)$$

若液體激盪反應僅考慮前面m個振態(j=1~m),則式(2.3-5)可以矩陣型式表示如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\mathbf{D}} \\ \ddot{W} \\ \ddot{x}_b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_1 & \mathbf{K}_2 & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{D} \\ W \\ x_b \end{bmatrix} = -\{\mathbf{M}_2\}\ddot{x}_g$$
(2.3-6)

(2.3-6)即為非剛性隔震儲存槽之流體激盪動力方程式,其中

 $\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} D_1 \cdots D_m \end{bmatrix}^T \not h m \times 1 \not \sim \dot{m} & \overset{\text{de}}{=} & \overset{\text{de}}{=}$