

with the boundary conditions:

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{at the tank bottom } x = 0, \quad 0 \leq r \leq R; \quad \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} + g \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{at the free surface } x = H, \quad 0 \leq r \leq R, \quad (2)$$

where g is the gravitational acceleration. The function $w(x; t)$ satisfies the partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \frac{Eh}{DR^2} w + \frac{\rho h}{D} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{\rho_0}{D} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \Big|_{r=R} \quad \alpha H \leq x \leq \beta H \quad (3)$$

$$w \Big|_{x=\alpha H} = w \Big|_{x=\beta H} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\alpha H} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=\beta H} = 0, \quad (4)$$

which express that the elastic shell is clamped along its edges. Here ρ_0 is the fluid density, h - the shell thickness, E - Young's modulus of elasticity of the shell material, ρ - the density of the shell material and D - its flexural rigidity. Equation (3) is derived based on the assumption that the longitudinal inertia of the elastic shell has negligible effect on its motion. Both functions $\varphi(r, x; t)$ and $w(x; t)$ must satisfy the compatibility condition

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R} = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} & \alpha H \leq x \leq \beta H, \\ 0 & 0 \leq x \leq \alpha H, \quad \beta H < x \leq H. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

ANALYTICAL SOLUTION

It is assumed that

$$\varphi(r, x; t) = i\omega \Phi(r, x) e^{i\omega t}, \quad w(x; t) = W(x) e^{i\omega t}, \quad (6)$$

where ω is the undetermined coupled natural frequency of the fluid-tank vibrations and $i^2 = -1$. Using the equations (1)-(4), the following expressions can be written:

$$\Phi(x, r) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(k_n x) I_0(k_n r),$$

$$W(x) = \frac{\rho_0 \omega^2}{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_n \frac{I_0(k_n R)}{k_n^4 + 4\Omega^4} \sin \frac{m\pi(x - \alpha H)}{H(\beta - \alpha)} (a_{nm} + F_{1n} b_m + F_{2n} c_m + F_{3n} d_m + F_{4n} e_m), \quad (7)$$

where

$$\text{tg}(k_n H) + \frac{\omega^2}{g k_n} = 0, \quad \Omega^4 = \frac{1}{4D} \left(\frac{Eh}{R^2} - \rho h \omega^2 \right), \quad (8)$$

and the constants a_{nm} , F_{in} ($n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots; i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) have completely determined values. After satisfying the compatibility condition (5) some infinite system of homogeneous algebraic equations about the unknown coefficients A_n is obtained. It will have a nontrivial solution, if the determinant of the coefficient matrix is equal to zero - thus the frequency equation is obtained.

The made numerical calculations show that the elastic part of the tank side wall lowers the natural frequency in comparison with the case of the rigid tank as the coupled frequency increases with the increase of the shell thickness and decreases with the increase of the fluid depth.

CONCLUSIONS

In this paper an upright fixed circular cylindrical tank with rigid bottom and side wall, where as a part of the side wall is an axial-symmetrical vibrating thin shell with clamped edges, is partly filled with an incompressible and inviscid fluid. The fluid motion in the tank is supposed to be axisymmetrical and potential.

Using the Bubnov-Galerkin method, the analytical solution of the problem about the determination of the free coupling vibrations of the obtained fluid-structure interaction system is found. Numerical examples show that the presence of some elastic shell in the tank side wall lowers the frequencies appearing.

The case with more elastic inclusions in the side wall of the tank can be considered in a similar way.

References

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