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悬索承重梁索耦合结构的 垂向运动动力学模型及主共振分析

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摘 要: 该文建立了描述结构大变形和主缆初始曲率产生的几何非线性对系统动力学影响的悬索承重梁索耦合结构垂向运动动力学偏微分方程组。通过 Galerkin 方法一次截断把偏微分方程组化为时域上的两自由度常微分方程组。使用多尺度法得到简谐激励下常微分方程组主共振时的一次近似解。结果显示, 当外激励仅激发低频或高频主共振时, 系统的振幅随激励的幅值或激励频率的变化出现突然的跳跃。当激励同时激发低频和高频主共振时则有两种情况: 1) 若固定高频激励幅值和频率, 则系统的低频和高频振动成分的振幅随低频激励参数变化同时增加或减小; 2) 若固定低频激励的幅值和频率, 则系统的低频和高频振动成分的振幅随高频激励参数变化以相反的趋势变化。即高频振动幅值增大时, 低频振幅减小, 反之亦然。

关键词: 梁索耦合结构; 动力学方程; Galerkin 方法; 多尺度方法; 主共振

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DYNAMIC MODEL AND PRINCIPAL RESONANCE OF A COUPLED STRUCTURE BY SUSPENDED CABLE AND STAYED BEAM

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Abstract: The mathematical model for the vertical vibration of the coupled structure of a suspended-cable and stayed beam is established. The model of partial differential equations (PDEs) describes the effects of geometric nonlinearity that are induced by the large deformation and initial curvature of the mail cable. The ordinary differential equations (ODEs) are obtained from the PDEs by Galerkin method. In the principal resonance case, the first approximate analytical solutions of the ODEs are attained by the multiscale method under harmonic excitations. The results show that when the excitation frequency is close to the structure low or high natural frequency, the amplitudes of vibration appear jump phenomenon. When both low and high frequency principal resonances occur there are two cases: 1) if the amplitude and frequency of high frequency excitation are fixed, the amplitudes of the low and high frequency vibration will increase or decrease synchronously when the parameters of a low frequency excitation change; 2) if the amplitude and frequency of the low frequency excitation are fixed, the amplitudes of the low and high frequency vibration will vary in an opposite trend when the parameters of a high frequency excitation change.

Key words: coupled structure of suspended-cable-stayed beam; dynamic model; Galerkin method; multiscale method; principal resonance

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悬索承重梁索耦合结构具有节约材料、外形美观和适用于多样化建筑造型的特点,而被广泛用于大跨度建筑的承重体系^[1-2]。但其自重轻、刚度小、自振频率低、对外激励敏感和较强几何非线性等特点,使其动力学行为十分复杂^[3]。大多数工程结构,例如悬索桥,当变形较小时,几何非线性不会充分的显现出来。但是当结构出现较大的变形时,几何非线性效应会突显出来,并导致系统出现复杂的动力学行为。例如,当考虑索的初始曲率和大变形时,索的动力学方程中将出现平方及立方非线性项,并导致结构出现复杂的动力学行为^[4-6]。同样,直梁在大变形时出现的立方非线性项,也会导致其出现复杂动力学行为^[7-8]。若悬索和梁耦合在一起构成复合结构时,结构的动力学行为将会更加复杂。此外,主缆和梁间吊索的变形或松弛对结构的动力学行为有显著影响^[9]。由于大多数对悬索承重梁索耦合结构的垂向振动动力学研究忽略了主缆初始曲率造成的非线性^[10]或吊索变形对系统的影响^[11],本文将建立新的能描述结构几何非线性的动力学模型,并通过新模型来研究结构的动力学响应。

1 垂向运动微分方程组的建立及简化

本文在连续膜假设^[11]条件下建立系统的动力学方程组。即把梁和主缆间离散的吊索当成连续的膜。此外,假设结构构件满足 Hooke 定理。结构模型如图 1 所示。结构的物理及几何参数如下:

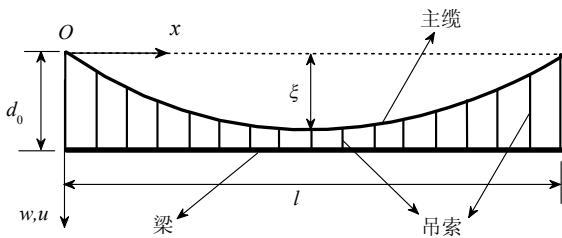


图 1 悬索桥计算简图
Fig.1 Portrait of structure

l 、 m_1 、 g_1 分别为梁的跨度及单位长度的质量、自重; m_2 、 g_2 分别为主缆单位长度的质量和自重; ξ 为主缆中点的垂度; E_1 、 E_2 分别为梁及主缆弹性模量; A_1 、 A_2 分别为梁及主缆截面面积; I 为梁的惯性距; k 、 m_3 分别为吊索膜单位长度的弹性模量及质量。

假设梁为 Euler-Bernoulli 梁,主缆仅受轴力。本文采用连续体系的 Lagrange 方程来推导结构的动力学方程组。为此先写出结构各部分的动能及势

能。其中吊索膜的动能 T_d 和势能 U_d 为:

$$T_d = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l m_3(x) \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx,$$

$$U_d = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l k(x) (w - u - u_0)^2 dx.$$

在此忽略了吊索的重力势能,且动能仅按吊索重心的运动计算。 u_0 为主缆的初始构形曲线。梁的动能 T_b 及势能 U_b 为:

$$T_b = \int_0^l \frac{m_1(x)}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx,$$

$$U_b = \int_0^l g_1 w dx + \int_0^l \left[\frac{EI}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + \frac{E_1 A_1}{4} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^4 \right] dx.$$

势能 U_b 的第三项为梁轴线伸长产生的势能。主缆的动能 T_c 及势能 U_c 为:

$$T_c = \int_0^l \frac{m_2(x)}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx,$$

$$U_c = \int_0^l g_2 w dx + \int_0^l \tau \left[\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2} - \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2} \right] dx.$$

主缆的张力 $\tau = \tau_0 + \tau_1$ 。其中, τ_0 为初始张力; τ_1 为动载荷作用下张力的增量,可写为:

$$\tau_1 \approx \frac{E_2 A}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right) \right] \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right]$$

用系统的动能和势能可构造 Lagrange 函数:

$$L = T_b + T_c + T_d - U_b - U_c - U_d$$

进而得 Lagrange 密度 $\tilde{L} = \partial L / \partial x$ 。设 m_j 为常数 ($j=1,2,3$), 并注意到 $ku_0 = g_1 + g_2$, 由连续系统的 Lagrange 方程^[12]可得结构的动力学方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (m_1 + m_3) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - m_3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + E_1 I \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - \frac{3}{2} E_1 A_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 + k(w - u) = Q_1(x, t) \\ (m_2 - m_3) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + m_3 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - k(w - u) - q_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - q_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - q_3 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + q_4 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^3 - q_5 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - q_6 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 = Q_2(x, t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
k &= E_3 A_3 [l_1 (d_0 - u_0)]^{-1}, \\
q_1 &= \tau_0 + E_2 A_2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2, \\
q_2 &= \frac{\partial \tau_0}{\partial x} + 2E_2 A_2 \left[\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} - \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^3 \right] \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2}, \\
q_3 &= \frac{3}{2} E_2 A_2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right], \\
q_4 &= \frac{1}{2} E_2 A_2 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2}, \\
q_5 &= 3E_2 A_2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x}, \\
q_6 &= E_2 A_2 \left[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{4} \left(\frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

方程组式(1)中的广义力为:

$$Q_1 = -c_1 \frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial x^4 \partial t} + F_1(x, t), \quad Q_2 = -c_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + F_2(x, t)$$

广义力的第一项为阻尼, $c_j (j=1, 2)$ 为阻尼系数; 第二项为其他外力。 k 的意义是把吊索刚度在吊索间距上平均。主缆的初始张力为 $\tau_0 = \tau_H (\cos \theta_0)^{-1}$, 其中 τ_H 为初始张力的水平分量, 为常数。 θ_0 为主缆初始构形曲线的切线和水平线的夹角。除本文建立的模型, 在吊索不变形条件下, 还可以建立一个含有积分的非线性偏微分方程来描述悬索桥的垂向弯曲振动^[11]。事实上, 若令 $u - w = 0$, 则可以从本文的模型直接得到不考虑吊索变形的垂向弯曲振动模型。而且得到的模型不含积分, 求解比微分积分方程方便。

对式(1)进行量纲归一化, 以便求解。令:

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{x}{d_0}, \quad \tilde{w} = \frac{w}{d_0}, \quad \tilde{u} = \frac{u}{d_0}, \quad \tilde{t} = \frac{\pi^2 t}{d_0^2} \sqrt{\frac{E_1 I}{m_1}} = \omega_0 t$$

其中, d_0 为梁跨中点到主缆端点水平线的距离, 见图 1。若吊索的质量相对较小, 可令 $m_3 = 0$ 。此外在一般的工程中有 $\partial u_0 / \partial x < \partial^2 u_0 / \partial x^2 < 1$ 。若省略方程组系数中关于 $\partial u_0 / \partial x$ 及 $\partial^2 u_0 / \partial x^2$ 构成的高次项, 则动力学方程组化为(以下省略了量纲归一化变量的上标):

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \bar{c}_1 \frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial x^4 \partial t} + \bar{k}(w - u) +$$

$$\bar{d}_1 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} - \bar{d}_2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 = \bar{f}_1(x, t) \quad (2a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \bar{c}_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \bar{e}_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \lambda \bar{k}(w - u) - \\
\left(\bar{e}_3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \bar{e}_5 \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \bar{e}_6 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 = \bar{f}_2(x, t) \quad (2b)
\end{aligned}$$

设梁为简支梁, 主缆铰接于支座, 则边界条件为:

$$w(0, t) = w(\tilde{l}, t) = u(0, t) = u(\tilde{l}, t) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}(0, t) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}(\tilde{l}, t) = 0.$$

其中, $\tilde{l} = l / d_0$, 其他系数为:

$$\bar{c}_1 = \frac{c_1}{m_1 \omega_0 d_0^4}, \quad \bar{d}_1 = \frac{E_1 I}{m_1 \omega_0^2 d_0^4}, \quad \bar{d}_2 = \frac{3E_1 A_1}{2m_1 \omega_0^2 d_0^2},$$

$$\lambda = \frac{m_1}{m_2}, \quad \bar{k} = \frac{E_3 A_3}{l_1 [d_0 - u_0(x)] m_1 \omega_0^2}, \quad \bar{c}_2 = \frac{c_2}{m_2 \omega_0},$$

$$\bar{e}_1 = \frac{\tau_0^H}{m_2 \omega_0^2 d_0^2}, \quad \bar{e}_3 = \frac{3E_2 A_2}{2m_2 \omega_0^2 d_0^2}, \quad \bar{e}_5 = \frac{3E_2 A_2}{m_2 \omega_0^2 d_0^2} \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x},$$

$$\bar{e}_6 = \frac{3E_2 A_2}{2m_2 \omega_0^2 d_0^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2},$$

$$\bar{f}_j(\tilde{x}, \tilde{t}) = \frac{F_j(d_0 \tilde{x}, \omega_0^{-1} \tilde{t})}{m_j \omega_0^2 d_0}, \quad j=1, 2.$$

把 u_0 展为 Fourier 级数, 定性讨论解的性质时仅取首项, 有 $u_0 = d_0 \zeta \sin(\tilde{l}^{-1} \pi x)$, 其中 $\zeta = \xi d_0^{-1}$ 。把 u_0 代入方程组式(2), 使用 Galerkin 方法可以把偏微分方程组离散为时域上的常微分方程组。设:

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} w_n(t) \phi_n(x), \quad u = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(t) \phi_n(x) \quad (3)$$

其中, $\phi_n(x) = \sin(\tilde{l}^{-1} n \pi x)$ 。仅取式(3)中 w, u 的首项代入式(2), 在方程两边同乘以 $\sin(\tilde{l}^{-1} \pi x)$ 后在 $[0, \tilde{l}]$ 上积分(Galerkin 一次截断), 可得常微分方程模型(下文中省略 w_1, u_1 的下标):

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{w} + c_1 \dot{w} + \alpha w + d_2 w^3 - kw = G_1(t) \\ \ddot{u} + c_2 \dot{u} + \beta u + e_2 u^2 + e_3 u^3 - \lambda kw = G_2(t) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中: $\alpha = d_1 + k$; $\beta = e_1 + \lambda k$; 其他系数为:

$$c_1 = \bar{c}_1 (\tilde{l}^{-1} \pi)^4, \quad e_1 = \tau_0^H \pi^2 (m_2 \omega_0^2 l^2)^{-1}, \quad e_2 = 3\zeta d_0 e_3,$$

$$k = \frac{\int_0^{\tilde{l}} \bar{k}(x) \sin^2(\tilde{l}^{-1} \pi x) dx}{\int_0^{\tilde{l}} \sin^2(\tilde{l}^{-1} \pi x) dx}, \quad d_1 = \frac{E_1 I \pi^4}{m_1 \omega_0^2 l^4},$$

$$e_3 = \frac{3E_2 A_2 d_0^2 \pi^4 \int_0^l \sin^4(2l^{-1} \xi \pi x) dx}{8m_2 \omega_0^2 l^4 \int_0^l \sin^2(l^{-1} \xi \pi x) dx}, \quad c_2 = \bar{c}_2,$$

$$d_2 = \frac{3E_1 A_1 d_0^2 \pi^4 \int_0^l \sin^4(2l^{-1} \xi \pi x) dx}{8m_1 \omega_0^2 l^4 \int_0^l \sin^2(l^{-1} \xi \pi x) dx}$$

从上可知在一次截断时, \bar{e}_5 的影响没有出现。

2 系统的多尺度摄动

多尺度法是一种对弱非线性系统十分有效的摄动求解方法^[13-14]。本文将使用该方法求解方程组式(4)。忽略主缆上的外载荷, 令 $G_2(t) = 0$ 。此外, 在某些情况下可能会出现两个周期激励同时作用在梁上。例如风场中的矩形截面梁出现涡激振动时, 在激励的主频率之后还存在一个更高频率的周期激励^[15]。因此设:

$$G_1(t) = \hat{f}_1 \cos(\hat{\omega}_1 t) + \hat{f}_2 \cos(\hat{\omega}_2 t)$$

为摄动求解, 对方程组式(4)的系数重新标度。

令:

$$\hat{e}_2 = \varepsilon e_2, \quad \hat{c}_j = \varepsilon^2 c_j, \quad \hat{f}_j = \varepsilon^3 f_j, \quad j=1,2$$

此时二次非线性和三次非线性项在同量级对系统产生影响。

把上述参数代入方程组式(4), 并略去系数的下标, 得:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{w} + \varepsilon^2 c_1 \dot{w} + \alpha w + d_2 w^3 - kw = \\ \varepsilon^3 f_1 \cos(\omega_1 t) + \varepsilon^3 f_2 \cos(\omega_2 t) \\ \ddot{u} + \beta u + \varepsilon^2 c_2 \dot{u} + \varepsilon e_2 u^2 + e_3 u^3 - \lambda kw = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中, ε 为量纲归一化后振幅的量级。初值条件为:

$$w(0) = w_0, \quad \dot{w}(0) = \dot{w}_0, \quad u(0) = u_0, \quad \dot{u}(0) = \dot{u}_0$$

设式(5)的解为:

$$\begin{cases} w = \varepsilon w_1(T_0, T_2) + \varepsilon^3 w_3(T_0, T_2) \\ u = \varepsilon u_1(T_0, T_2) + \varepsilon^3 u_3(T_0, T_2) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

其中, $T_0 = t, T_2 = \varepsilon^2 t$ 。有,

$$d/dt = D_0 + \varepsilon^2 D_2,$$

$$d^2/dt^2 = D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon^2 D_0 D_2 + \varepsilon^4 D_2^2.$$

其中, $D_j = \partial/\partial T_j, D_j^2 = \partial^2/\partial T_j^2, j=0,2$ 。

把式(6)代入式(5), 并令 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon^3$ 的系数分别相等, 得:

$$\varepsilon : \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial T_0^2} + \alpha w_1 - kw_1 = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial T_0^2} + \beta u_1 - \lambda k w_1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$\varepsilon^3 : \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 w_3}{\partial T_0^2} + \alpha w_3 - kw_3 = -2 \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial T_0 \partial T_2} - c_1 \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial T_0} - \\ d_2 w_1^3 + f_1 \cos(\omega_1 t) + f_2 \cos(\omega_2 t) \\ \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial T_0^2} + \beta u_3 - \lambda k w_3 = \\ -2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial T_0 \partial T_2} - c_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial T_0} - e_2 u_1^2 - e_3 u_1^3 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

设方程组式(7)的解为:

$$\begin{cases} w_1(T_0, T_2) = A(T_2) \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) + \\ B(T_2) \exp(i\omega_2 T_0) + cc \\ u_1(T_0, T_2) = \xi_1 A(T_2) \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) + \\ \xi_2 B(T_2) \exp(i\omega_2 T_0) + cc \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

cc 表示前面两项的复共轭。由线性振动理论有:

$$\omega_j^2 = \frac{(\beta + \alpha) \mp \sqrt{(\alpha - \beta)^2 + 4\lambda k^2}}{2}, \quad \xi_j = \frac{\alpha - \omega_j^2}{k} \quad (10)$$

其中 $j=1,2$, 把式(9)代入方程组式(8), 并令 w_3, u_3 的特解为:

$$w_3 = A_{31} \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) + B_{31} \exp(i\omega_2 T_0),$$

$$u_3 = A_{32} \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) + B_{22} \exp(i\omega_2 T_0).$$

将上式代入式(8), 使用文献[14]的方法可得:

$$\begin{aligned} [(\alpha - \omega_1^2) A_{31} - k A_{32}] \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) + [(\alpha - \omega_2^2) B_{31} - \\ k B_{32}] \exp(i\omega_2 T_0) = -R_1 \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) - \\ R_2 \exp(i\omega_2 T_0) - 3d_2 [A^3 \exp(3i\omega_1 T_0) + \\ B^3 \exp(3i\omega_2 T_0) + A^2 B \exp(i(2\omega_1 + \omega_2) T_0) + \\ \bar{A}^2 B \exp(i(\omega_2 - 2\omega_1) T_0) + AB^2 \exp(i(\omega_1 + \\ 2\omega_2) T_0) + \bar{A} B^2 \exp(i(2\omega_2 - \omega_1) T_0)] + \\ \frac{1}{2} f_1 \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) + \frac{1}{2} f_2 \exp(i\omega_2 T_0) + cc \end{aligned} \quad (11a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(\beta - \omega_1^2) A_{32} - k A_{31}] \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) + [(\beta - \omega_2^2) B_{32} - \\ \lambda k B_{31}] \exp(i\omega_2 T_0) = -R_3 \exp(i\omega_1 T_0) - \\ R_4 \exp(i\omega_2 T_0) - e_2 [\xi_1^2 A^2 \exp(2i\omega_1 T_0) + \\ 2\xi_1 \xi_2 \bar{A} B \exp(i(\omega_2 - \omega_1) T_0) + 2\xi_1 \xi_2 AB \cdot \\ \exp(i(\omega_1 + \omega_2) T_0) + \xi_2^2 B^2 \exp(2i\omega_2 T_0) + \\ A\bar{A} + B\bar{B}] - 3e_3 [\xi_1^3 A^3 \exp(3i\omega_1 T_0) + \\ \xi_2^3 B^3 \exp(3i\omega_2 T_0) + \xi_1^2 \xi_2 A^2 B \exp(i(2\omega_1 + \\ \omega_2) T_0) + \xi_1^2 \xi_2 \bar{A}^2 B \exp(i(\omega_2 - 2\omega_1) T_0) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\xi_1 \xi_2^2 AB^2 \exp(i(\omega_1 + 2\omega_2)T_0) + \xi_1 \xi_2^2 \bar{A} \bar{B}^2 \cdot \exp(i(2\omega_2 - \omega_1)T_0)] + cc \quad (11b)$$

其中:

$$R_1 = 2i\omega_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial T_1} + ic_1 \omega_1 A + d_2(6AB\bar{B} + 3A^2\bar{A}),$$

$$R_2 = 2i\omega_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial T_1} + ic_1 \omega_2 B + d_2(6A\bar{A}B + 3B^2\bar{B}),$$

$$R_3 = 2i\xi_1 \omega_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial T_1} + \xi_1 A [ic_2 \omega_1 + 3e_3(2\xi_2^2 B\bar{B} + \xi_1^2 A\bar{A})],$$

$$R_4 = 2i\xi_2 \omega_2 \frac{\partial B}{\partial T_1} + \xi_2 B [ic_2 \omega_2 + 3e_3(2\xi_1^2 A\bar{A} + \xi_2^2 B\bar{B})].$$

系统主共振时有两类情况: ① 仅发生低频或高频主共振; ② 同时发生低频和高频主共振。

3 系统主共振时的解析解

当外激励的频率接近系统固有频率时, 将发生主共振。令 $\omega_{01} = \omega_1 + \varepsilon^2 \sigma_1$, $\omega_{02} = \omega_2 + \varepsilon^2 \sigma_2$ 。 σ_1, σ_2 为频率协调参数。由可解条件及式(11)得:

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - \omega_1^2)A_{31} - kA_{32} = -R_1 + 0.5f_1 \exp(i\sigma_1 T_1) \\ -\lambda kA_{31} + (\beta - \omega_1^2)A_{32} = -R_3 \end{cases} \quad (12a)$$

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - \omega_2^2)B_{31} - kB_{32} = -R_2 + 0.5f_2 \exp(i\sigma_2 T_1) \\ -\lambda kB_{31} + (\beta - \omega_2^2)B_{32} = -R_4 \end{cases} \quad (12b)$$

从式(10)可知方程组式(12)的系数行列式为零, 故 $A_{3j}, B_{3j} (j=1,2)$ 有非零解的条件为:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -R_1 + \frac{1}{2}f_1 \exp(i\sigma_1 T_1) & -k \\ -R_3 & \beta - \omega_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -R_2 + \frac{1}{2}f_2 \exp(i\sigma_2 T_1) & -k \\ -R_4 & \beta - \omega_2^2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

从式(13)可得确定 A, B 的方程组:

$$ip_1 \frac{\partial A}{\partial T_1} + ip_2 A + p_3 AB\bar{B} + p_4 A^2\bar{A} - p_5 f_1 \exp(i\sigma_1 T_2) = 0 \quad (14a)$$

$$iq_1 \frac{\partial B}{\partial T_1} + iq_2 B + q_3 A\bar{A}B + q_4 B^2\bar{B} + q_5 f_2 \exp(i\sigma_2 T_1) = 0 \quad (14b)$$

其中:

$$p_1 = 2\omega_1 [(\beta - \omega_1^2) + k\xi_1],$$

$$p_2 = \omega_1 [c_1(\beta - \omega_1^2) + kc_2\xi_1],$$

$$p_3 = 6[d_2(\beta - \omega_1^2) + e_3 k \xi_1 \xi_2^2],$$

$$p_4 = 3[d_2(\beta - \omega_1^2) + e_3 k \xi_1^3],$$

$$p_5 = \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \omega_1^2), \quad q_5 = \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \omega_2^2),$$

$$q_1 = 2\omega_2 [(\beta - \omega_2^2) + k\xi_2],$$

$$q_2 = \omega_2 [c_1(\beta - \omega_2^2) + kc_2\xi_2],$$

$$q_3 = 6[d_2(\beta - \omega_2^2) + e_3 \xi_1^2 \xi_2 k],$$

$$q_4 = 3[d_2(\beta - \omega_2^2) + e_3 \xi_2^3 k].$$

为了便于求解式(14), 设:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}a(T_2) \exp(i\phi_1(T_2)), \quad B = \frac{1}{2}b(T_2) \exp(i\phi_2(T_2)) \quad (15)$$

把式(15)代入式(14), 分离实部和虚部后得:

$$\begin{cases} a' = -P_2 a - P_5 f_1 \sin \phi_1 \\ a\phi_1' = P_3 ab^2 + P_4 a^3 - \sigma_1 a - P_5 f \cos \phi_1 \\ b' = -Q_2 b - Q_5 f_2 \sin \phi_2 \\ b\phi_2' = Q_3 a^2 b + Q_4 b^3 - \sigma_2 b - Q_5 f_2 \cos \phi_2 \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

其中, $\phi_1 = \phi_1 - \sigma_1 T_2$, $\phi_2 = \phi_2 - \sigma_2 T_2$ 。导数对 T_2 计算。其他的系数如下:

$$P_2 = \frac{p_2}{p_1}, P_3 = \frac{p_3}{4p_1}, P_4 = \frac{p_4}{4p_1}, P_5 = \frac{2p_5}{p_1},$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{q_2}{q_1}, Q_3 = \frac{q_3}{4q_1}, Q_4 = \frac{q_4}{4q_1}, Q_5 = \frac{2q_5}{q_1}.$$

令 $a' = b' = \phi_1' = \phi_2' = 0$, 则从式(16)确定的超越

方程组可得确定振幅与参数的关系式:

$$\begin{cases} P_2^2 a^2 + (P_3 b^2 + P_4 a^2 - \sigma_1)^2 a^2 - (P_5 f_1)^2 = 0 \\ Q_2^2 b^2 + (Q_3 a^2 + Q_4 b^2 - \sigma_2)^2 b^2 - (Q_5 f_2)^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

根据 f_1 及 f_2 是否为零, 有三种情况:

$$1) f_1 \neq 0, f_2 = 0, \text{ 系统发生低频主共振。有: } b=0, 64P_5^2 f^2 = a^2 [16P_2^2 + (P_4 a^2 - 4P_1 \sigma_1)^2] \quad (18)$$

$$2) f_1 = 0, f_2 \neq 0, \text{ 系统发生高频主共振。有: } a=0, 64q_5^2 f^2 = b^2 [16q_2^2 + (q_4 b^3 - 4q_1 \sigma_2)^2] \quad (19)$$

3) $f_1 \neq 0, f_2 \neq 0$, 有 $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ 。系统同时发生低频和高频主共振, 稳态解的振幅由式(17)确定。

4 稳态解的稳定性分析

当 a, b 之一为零时, 式(16)不能化为标准形式的一阶方程组, 进而通过平衡点处的 Jacobi 矩阵特征值来确定解的稳定性。为此, 对式(16)做坐标变换 $u_1 = a \cos \phi_1$, $v_1 = a \sin \phi_1$, $u_2 = b \cos \phi_2$, $v_2 = b \sin \phi_2$, 代入式(16)得:

$$\begin{cases} u_1' = -P_2u_1 + [\sigma_1 - P_3B - P_4A]v_1 \\ v_1' = -P_2v_1 - \sigma_1u_1 + P_3Bu_1 + P_4Au_1 - P_5f_1 \\ u_2' = -Q_2u_2 + [\sigma_2 - Q_3A - Q_4B]v_2 \\ v_2' = -Q_2v_2 - \sigma_2u_2 + Q_3Au_2 + Q_4Bu_2 - Q_5f_2 \end{cases}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -P_2 - 2P_4u_1v_1 & \sigma_1 - P_3B - P_4(A + 2v_1^2) & -2P_3u_2v_1 & -2P_3v_1^2 \\ -\sigma_1 + P_3B + P_4(A + 2u_1^2) & -P_2 + 2P_4v_1u_1 & 2P_3u_1u_2 & 2P_3u_1v_2 \\ -2Q_3u_1v_2 & -2Q_3v_1v_2 & -Q_2 - 2Q_4u_2v_2 & \sigma_2 - Q_3A - Q_4(B + 2v_2^2) \\ 2Q_3u_1u_2 & 2Q_3v_1u_2 & -\sigma_2 + Q_3A + Q_4(B + 2u_2^2) & -Q_2 + 2Q_4v_2u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵 J 的特征多项式为:

$$\det(J - \lambda I) = \lambda^4 + A_3\lambda^3 + A_2\lambda^2 + A_1\lambda + A_0$$

其中, $A_0 = \det(J)$, $A_3 = 2P_2 + 2Q_2$, A_1 、 A_2 较繁琐, 在此不列出。由常微分方程平衡点稳定性理论, 当平衡点处的 Jacobi 矩阵的特征值的实部均为负实数时稳态解稳定; 反之, 若有特征值的实部为正时, 解不稳定; 当有一个零特征值, 而其他特征值为负实部, 出现静态分岔^[16]。在此仅讨论由静态分岔而产生的稳态解的稳定性切换问题。此时矩阵 J 出现零特征值, 对应的条件是 $A_0 = 0$ 。根据 f_1 、 f_2 是否为零, 有三种情况:

1) 当 $f_1 \neq 0$, $f_2 = 0$ 时, 系统发生低频主共振, 此时有 $b = 0$ 。矩阵 J 的特征多项式为:

$$\det(J - \lambda I) = (\lambda + Q_2)^2(\lambda^2 + 2P_2\lambda + \Gamma_1)$$

其中, $\Gamma_1 = \frac{3}{16}P_4^2a^4 - P_1P_4\sigma_1a^2 + \sigma_1^2 + P_2^2$ 。因为 $Q_2 > 0$, 故系统出现静态分岔的条件是 $\Gamma_1 = 0$ 。此外由式(18)得 $\partial\sigma_1 / \partial a^2 = 0$ 正好是 $\Gamma_1 = 0$, 因此分岔点恰好是频率响应曲线和铅垂切线的切点。

2) 当 $f_1 = 0$, $f_2 \neq 0$ 时, 系统发生高频主共振, 此时有。矩阵 J 的特征多项式为:

$$\det(J - \lambda I) = (\lambda + P_2)^2(\lambda^2 + 2Q_2\lambda + \Gamma_2)$$

其中, $\Gamma_2 = \frac{3}{16}Q_4^2b^4 - Q_4\sigma_2b^2 + \sigma_2^2 + Q_2^2$ 。因为 $P_2 > 0$, 故系统出现静态分岔的条件是 $\Gamma_2 = 0$ 。此外由式(19)得 $\partial\sigma_1 / \partial b^2 = 0$ 正好是 $\Gamma_2 = 0$, 故分岔点恰好是频率响应曲线和铅垂切线的切点。

3) 当 $f_1 \neq 0$, $f_2 \neq 0$ 时, 同时发生低频和高频共振, 此时 $a \neq 0$, $b \neq 0$ 。解的稳定性边界由 $A_0 = 0$ 确定。

5 算例及讨论

本节采用如下的数据为例进行讨论: $l = 150\text{m}$, $d_0 = 15\text{m}$, $I = 0.01\text{m}^4$, $A_1 = 0.001\text{m}^2$, $m_1 = 2 \times$

其中 $A = u_1^2 + v_1^2$, $B = u_2^2 + v_2^2$ 。上述方程组的 Jacobi 矩阵 J 为:

10^3kg/m , $m_2 = 0.4 \times 10^3\text{kg/m}$, $A_2 = 0.01\text{m}^2$, $A_3 = 0.0002\text{m}^2$, $E_1 = 2 \times 10^{11}\text{Pa}$, $E_2 = 1 \times 10^9\text{Pa}$, $E_3 = 1 \times 10^8\text{Pa}$, $\tau_0 = 6 \times 10^5\text{kN}$, $h = 10\text{m}$, $EA_3 = 2 \times 10^4\text{N}$, $\xi = 0.1$ 。

进一步计算得: $\xi_1 \approx 0.863$, $\xi_2 \approx -5.797$, $e_1 = 3.43$, $k = 2.6$, $d_1 = 1$, $e_2 = 0.633$, $e_3 = 2.11$, $d_2 = 8.44$, $\omega_0 \approx 0.438$, $\omega_1 \approx 1.165$, $\omega_2 \approx 4.321$ 。把数据代入式(18)可得仅发生低频主共振时的振幅响应曲线, 见图 2 及图 3。

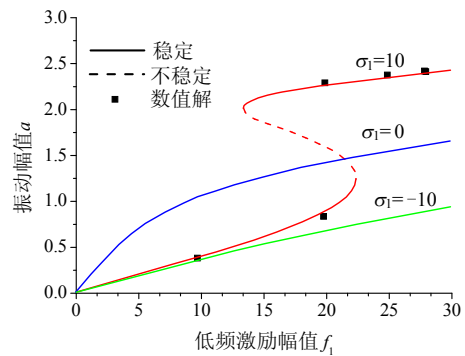


图 2 低频共振时以激励幅值为参数的振幅曲线($f_2=0$)
Fig.2 Amplitudes curves by using the amplitude of excitation as parameter for low frequency principal resonance ($f_2=0$)

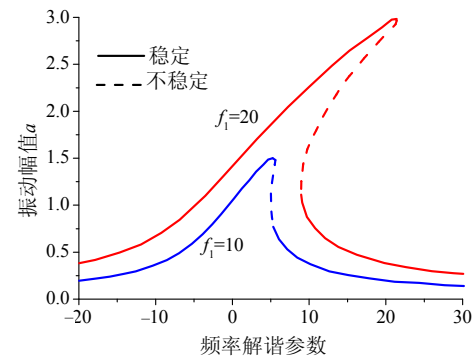


图 3 低频主共振时的幅频响应曲线($f_2=0$)
Fig.3 Amplitude-frequency curves for low frequency principal resonance ($f_2=0$)

把数据代入式(19)可得仅发生高频主共振时的幅值响应曲线, 见图 4。

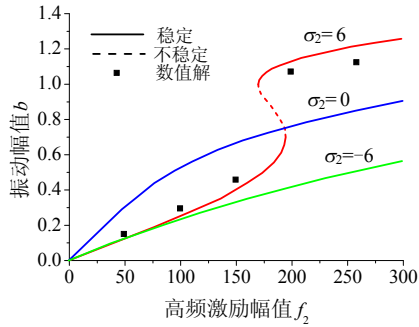


图4 高频共振时以激励幅值为参数的振幅响应曲线($f_1=0$)
Fig.4 Amplitudes curves by using the amplitude of excitation as parameter for high frequency principal resonance ($f_1=0$)

从图2~图4可知,仅发生低频或高频主共振时,结构仅有单周期振动。立方非线性项具有硬弹簧性质。数值模拟显示(图2及图3中分别取 $\sigma_1=10, \sigma_2=6$),近似解析解有较好的精度。当系统同时出现低频及高频主共振时,系统的运动为两个不同频率周期振动的叠加。从式(17)可得系统的振幅曲线如图5、图6所示。

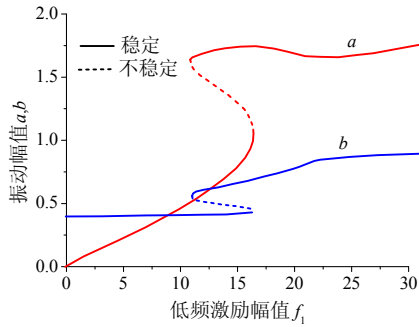


图5 以低频激励幅值为参数的振幅曲线
($\sigma_1=10, f_2=150, \sigma_2=6$)

Fig.5 Amplitudes curves for using the amplitude of low frequency excitation as parameter ($\sigma_1=10, f_2=150, \sigma_2=6$)

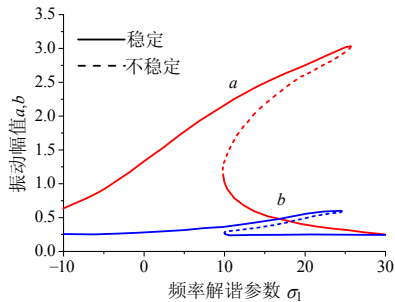


图6 幅频响应曲线($f_1=20, f_2=100, \sigma_2=6$)

Fig.6 Amplitude-frequency curves ($f_1=20, f_2=100, \sigma_2=6$)

从图5和图6可知,当高频外激励的参数固定,低频外激励参数变化时,系统的低频和高频振动成分的振幅变化情况和仅有一个外激励的情况类似。此外,在本文所取的参数下,从式(9)可知,梁的运动以低频振动为主。而高频运动成分对索的影响较

大,特别是当系统出现分岔,振幅发生跳跃后,高频振动成分对索的影响更加明显。

从图7、图8可知,当低频激励的幅值和频率固定,随着高频外激励幅值或频率的变化,低频振动的振幅会突然快速变化,而与此同时高频振动的振幅突然以相反的趋势变化。

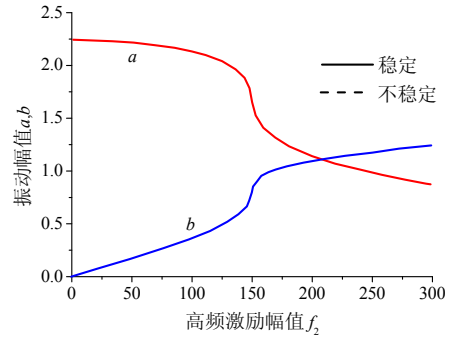


图7 高频激励幅值为参数的振幅曲线($f_1=20, \sigma_1=10, \sigma_2=6$)

Fig.7 Amplitudes curves by using the amplitude of high frequency excitation as parameter ($f_1=20, \sigma_1=10, \sigma_2=6$)

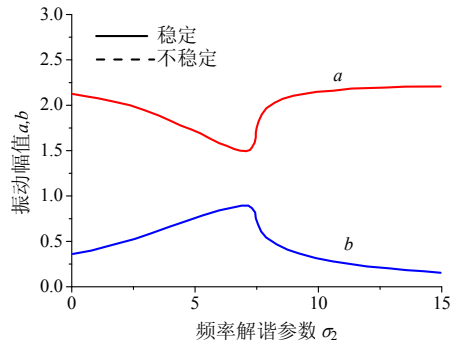


图8 幅频响应曲线 ($f_1=20, f_2=150, \sigma_1=10$)

Fig.8 Amplitude-frequency curves ($f_1=20, f_2=150, \sigma_1=10$)

6 结论

本文的主要结论如下:

(1) 结构的大变形和主缆初始曲率使得结构的动力学方程包含平方及立方非线性项。主缆的初始曲率对线性及非线性项均产生了影响。

(2) 当系统仅发生低频或高频主共振时,结构的振幅会随激励幅值和频率变化出现突然跳跃。

(3) 外激励同时激发低频和高频主共振时:当固定高频激励的幅值和频率,随着低频激励的幅值和频率的变化,系统的低频和高频振动成分的振幅随低频激励参数变化同时增加或减小;当固定低频激励的幅值和频率时,低频和高频振动成分的振幅随高频激励参数变化以相反的趋势变化。即高频振幅值增大时,低频振幅减小,反之亦然。

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