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弹性直杆在温度场中的非线性振动与奇异性

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摘 要:由伽辽金方法得到了弹性直杆热胀冷缩状态下受均布简谐激励的非线性振动方程。应用多尺度法求得了 系统主共振的分岔方程和不同参数下的主共振响应曲线。随着温度的降低,主共振幅频响应曲线的振幅增加,共 振区变窄。得到了主共振温度响应曲线的两种拓扑结构及其变化趋势。按照奇异性理论方法对主共振分岔方程进 行了分析,得到了分岔方程的转迁集和分岔图。

关键词:弹性直杆;热膨胀;非线性振动;转迁集;分岔

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SINGULARITIES AND NONLINEAR VIBRATION OF ELASTIC STRAIGHT BARS IN THERMAL FIELD UNDER HARMONIC EXCITATION

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Abstract: The nonlinear vibration equation of the elastic straight bar under thermal expansion and harmonic excitation is obtained by Galerkin principle. The bifurcation equation of the primary resonant of the system is acquired by the method of multiple scales. The primary resonant response curves are analyzed. With the temperature decreasing, amplitudes of response curves increase and the resonant regions shrink. The temperature response curves of the system have two kinds of topological structures. By means of singularity theory the transition variety and bifurcation diagram of the bifurcation equation of the system is acquired.

Key words: elastic straight bar; thermal expansion; nonlinear vibration; transition variety; bifurcation

在实际工程中,桥梁及许多机械设备等结构常 因温度的变化而处于热胀冷缩状态。而弹性直杆是 这些结构的基本组成元件,因此研究弹性直杆热胀 冷缩状态下的振动问题具有实际意义。本文重点研 究弹性直杆热胀冷缩状态下受简谐激励的主共振 问题。

 1 弹性直杆热胀冷缩状态下的振动 方程

图1所示为弹性直杆在均匀温度场作用下受均

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图 1 数学模型

Fig.1 The Mechanical Model

$$EI\frac{\partial^4 y}{\partial x^4} + N\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + \rho A\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} + c\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = f\cos\omega t \qquad (1)$$

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矩, ρ 为密度, y 为横振位移, x 为横坐标, t 为时 间, L 为杆长, c 为阻尼系数, f cos ωt 为均布简谐 激励。其中 N 的表达式为^[3,4]

$$N = \alpha \Delta T E A - \frac{E A}{2L} \int_0^L \left(\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}\right)^2 \mathrm{d} x \tag{2}$$

式中, α 为热膨胀系数, ΔT 为温度变化。 考虑到弹性直杆的边界条件,设(1)的解为

$$y(x,t) = Y(x) \cdot q(t) \tag{3}$$

本文重点分析基频对振动系统的影响,这也是 工程实际中最关心的,故设振型函数为

$$Y(x) = 1 - \cos(2\pi x/L)$$
 (4)

将式(3)、式(4)代入式(1),利用伽辽金原理^[5] 可得

$$\int_{0}^{L} \left[EI \frac{d^{4} Y(x)}{d x^{4}} q(t) + N \frac{d^{2} Y(x)}{d x^{2}} q(t) + CY(x) \frac{d q(t)}{d t} + \rho AY(x) \frac{d^{2} q(t)}{d t^{2}} \right] Y(x) dx = \int_{0}^{L} f \cos \omega t Y(x) dx$$
(5)

进一步得

$$\left(\frac{8EI\pi^4}{L^3} - 2\frac{\pi^2 N}{L}\right)q + \frac{3}{2}\rho AL\ddot{q} + \frac{3}{2}cL\dot{q} = fL\cos\omega t \quad (6)$$

将式(2)代入上式,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 q(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 2\mu \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} + \omega_0^2 q + Kq^3 = F\cos\omega t \quad (7)$$

式中

$$2\mu = \frac{c}{\rho A}, \quad \omega_0^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{3\rho AL^2} \left(\frac{4\pi^2 EI}{L^2} - \alpha \Delta TEA\right),$$

 $K = 4\pi^2 E/3\rho L^4$, $F = 2f/3\rho A$

式(7)是含温度变化的弹性直杆在考虑阻尼和简谐 激励时的非线性振动方程。

2 非线性振动方程的主共振解

下面应用多尺度法^[6,7]研究式(7)的主共振问 题。所谓主共振是指外激励频率 ω 接近派生系统固 有频率 ω₀时的共振。对于弱非线性系统,如果系统 是线性小阻尼,这时很小的激励幅值 F 就能激发强 烈的共振。因此,研究式(7)的主共振对系统的非线 性项、阻尼项、外激励幅值和频率加以限制,在非 线性项、阻尼项、外激励幅值项前冠以小参数 ε, 式(7)表示为

$$\frac{d^2 q(t)}{dt^2} + 2\mu\varepsilon \frac{dq}{dt} + \omega_0^2 q + \varepsilon K q^3 = \varepsilon F \cos \omega t \qquad (8)$$

同时引入调谐参数 σ ,由下式决定

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \varepsilon \sigma, \quad \sigma = o(1) \tag{9}$$

研究主共振的一次近似解, 需引入两个时间尺度 *T*₀, *T*₁, 设

$$q(t) = q_0(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon q_1(T_0, T_1)$$
(10)

将式(10)代入方程(8),并考虑式(9),比较 ε 同次幂 后得到一组线性的偏微分方程

$$D_0^2 q_0 + \omega_0^2 q_0 = 0$$
(11a)

$$D_0^2 q_1 + \omega_0^2 q_1 = -2D_0 D_1 q_0 - 2\mu D_0 q_0 - Kq_0^3 + F \cos(\omega_0 T_0 + \sigma T_1)$$
(11b)

式中
$$D_0 = \partial/\partial T_0$$
, $D_1 = \partial/\partial T_1$
方程(11a)的解是

$$q_0(T_0, T_1) = a(T_1) \cos[\omega_0 T_0 + \overline{\beta}(T_1)] = A(T_1) e^{j\omega_0 T_0} + cc$$
(12)

$$A(T_1) = \frac{a(T_1)}{2} e^{j\bar{\beta}(T_1)}$$
(13)

式中a为模态振幅, β 为共振初相位角,将上式代入方程(11b),得

$$D_{0}^{2}q_{1} + \omega_{0}^{2}q_{1} = -[2j\omega_{0}(D_{1}A + \mu A) + 3KA^{2}A]$$

$$e^{j\omega_{0}T_{0}} - KA^{3}e^{3j\omega_{0}T_{0}} + F/2e^{j(\omega_{0}T_{0} + \sigma T_{1})} + cc \qquad (14)$$

消除永年项的条件为

$$2j\omega_0(D_1A + \mu A) + 3KA^2A - F/2e^{j\sigma T_1} = 0$$
 (15)

将式(12)代入式(15),分离实部和虚部得

$$\begin{cases} D_1 a = -\mu a + \frac{F}{2\omega_0} \sin(\sigma T_1 - \overline{\beta}) \\ a D_1 \overline{\beta} = \frac{3K}{8\omega_0} a^3 - \frac{F}{2\omega_0} \cos(\sigma T_1 - \overline{\beta}) \end{cases}$$
(16)

这是系统主共振一次近似解(10)的振幅和相位 应满足的微分方程。引入

$$\varphi = \sigma T_1 + \overline{\beta} \tag{17}$$

方程(16)还可以转化为自治微分方程

$$\begin{cases} D_1 a = -\mu a + \frac{F}{2\omega_0} \sin \varphi \\ a D_1 \varphi = \sigma a - \frac{3K}{8\omega_0} a^3 + \frac{F}{2\omega_0} \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$
(18)

为确定系统对应主共振稳态运动定常解,令 $D_1 a = 0$, $D_1 \varphi = 0$,得到振幅和相位应满足的代数方 程

$$\mu a = F / 2\omega_0 \sin \varphi \tag{19a}$$

$$\sigma a - 3K/8\omega_0 a^3 = -F/2\omega_0 \cos\varphi \qquad (19b)$$

两式平方后相加消去 φ ,得到振幅a、相位 φ 与激励频率失调量 σ 之间的关系

$$[\mu^{2} + (\sigma - 3Ka^{2}/8\omega_{0})^{2}]a^{2} = (F/2\omega_{0})^{2}$$
(20a)

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{-\mu}{\sigma - 3Ka^2 / 8\omega_0} \right) \tag{20b}$$

式(20)称为系统主共振稳态运动定常解幅频和相频 响应方程。

将方程(18)在 (a, φ) 处线性化,形成关于扰动量 Δa 和 $\Delta \phi$ 的自治微分方程

$$D_1 \Delta a = -\mu \Delta a + F / 2\omega_0 \cos \varphi \Delta \varphi \tag{21a}$$

$$D_{1}\Delta\varphi = -(3K / 4\omega_{0}a + F / 2\omega_{0}a^{2}\cos\varphi)\Delta a - F / 2\omega_{0}a\sin\varphi\Delta\varphi$$
(21b)

消去上式中φ后得到特征方程

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -\mu - \lambda & -a \left(\sigma - \frac{3Ka^2}{8\omega_0} \right) \\ \frac{1}{a} \left(\sigma - \frac{9K}{8\omega_0} a^2 \right) & -\mu - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
(22)

展开上式得

$$\lambda^{2} + 2\mu\lambda + \mu^{2} + \left(\sigma - \frac{3Ka^{2}}{8\omega_{0}}\right)\left(\sigma - \frac{9Ka^{2}}{8\omega_{0}}\right) = 0 \quad (23)$$

对于 $\mu > 0$,可得系统主共振稳态运动定常解失稳的 条件

$$\Gamma = \mu^2 + \left(\sigma - \frac{3Ka^2}{8\omega_0}\right) \left(\sigma - \frac{9Ka^2}{8\omega_0}\right) > 0 \qquad (24)$$

幅频响应曲线上具有铅垂切线的条件正是 *Γ*=0,因此,失稳条件对应着幅频响应曲线有多 值解时中间的一支解。

取弹性直杆参数如下:

$$\alpha = 12.5 \times 10^{-6} / , \quad E = 200 \text{GN/m}^2,$$

$$\rho = 7.8 \text{g/cm}^3, L = 1\text{m}, A = b \times h = 20 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2,$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m}, I = 5.625 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^4,$$

$$f = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ N}$$

利用 Matlab 语言计算系统的主共振幅频响应 曲线。图 2、图 3、图 4 分别为T = -50 、T = 0和T = 50 时的系统主共振稳态运动定常解幅频响 应曲线。图 5 为上述三种情况在同一图中的比较, 随着温度的降低,共振区减小,振幅增大。图 6 为 在幅频响应曲线铅垂线左侧取 σ 值时的温度响应 曲线,随温度的升高振幅呈增加趋势。图 7 为在幅 频响应曲线铅垂线右侧取 σ 值时的温度响应曲线, 随温度的升高,振幅呈减小趋势,并出现跳跃现象。



3 奇异性分析

用多尺度法得到的只是具有确定参数时满足 主共振条件的周期解。由于不同的系统振动参数不 同,某些参数变化,有可能引起系统微分方程的结 构不稳定,使振幅产生较大的变化,甚至是突变, 即方程出现分岔解。因此有必要对系统主共振的定 常解进行奇异性分析,以得到分岔解的全部拓扑结 构^[8]。

展开式(20a),并在等式两边同乘以*a*,得
$$a^7 + \beta a^5 + \overline{\alpha} a^3 - \lambda a = 0$$
 (25)

式中

$$\beta = -16\omega_0 / 3K, \overline{\alpha} = \frac{\mu^2 + \sigma^2}{9K^2 / 64\omega_0^2}, \lambda = 16F^2 / 9K^2 (26)$$

静态分岔方程

 $G(a,\lambda,\overline{\alpha},\beta) = a^7 - \lambda a + \overline{\alpha}a^3 + \beta a^5$ (27)

 $\lambda, \overline{\alpha}, \beta$ 具有双重意义,既代表力学参数,又代 表分岔参数和开折参数。作为力学参数, $\lambda, \overline{\alpha}, \beta$ 反 映系统的阻尼、调谐值、非线性、激励和温度等综 合影响与相互作用的全部信息。

根据奇异性理论知^[9,10],分岔方程 $G(a,\lambda,\overline{\alpha},\beta)$

具有 Z_2 对称性,可以证明,分岔方程(27)是如下规 范形

$$g(a,\lambda) = a^7 - \lambda a \tag{28}$$

的普适开折。且 $G(a,\lambda,\overline{\alpha},\beta)$ 是余维2的,即有两个 开折参数 $\overline{\alpha},\beta$ 。下面求分岔方程的转迁集。方程的 转迁集,即为各种分岔模式的所在参数区域的交界 线,具有 Z_2 -对称性的分岔方程

$$G(a,\lambda,\overline{\alpha},\beta) = aR(u,\lambda,\overline{\alpha},\beta) \qquad \texttt{其中}\,u = a^2$$

- 转迁集的定义为
 - (1) 分岔集
 - $B_{1}(Z_{2}) = \{ \overline{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}^{k} \mid \exists (u, \lambda), u > 0, \notin \text{@achieved} \}$ $(u, \lambda, \overline{\alpha}), u \neq 0 \& \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}_{u} = \mathbb{R}_{\lambda} = 0 \}$ $B_{0}(Z_{2}) = \{ \overline{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}^{k} \mid \exists \lambda, \notin \text{@achieved} \}$
 - $(0,\lambda,\overline{\alpha}) \mathfrak{A} R = R_{\lambda} = 0\}$

(2) 滞后集

- $H_1(Z_2) = \{\overline{\alpha} \in R^k \mid \exists (u, \lambda), u > 0, 使得在 (u, \lambda, \overline{\alpha}) 处 R = R_u = R_{uu} = 0\}$ $H_0(Z_2) = \{\overline{\alpha} \in R^k \mid \exists \lambda, 使得在(0, \lambda, \overline{\alpha}) 处$
- $R = R_u = 0\}$
- (3) 双极限集

 $D = \{\overline{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}^k \mid \exists \lambda, \mathcal{D}u_1 \neq u_2, \underline{\Pi}u_1, u_2 > 0, \\ \mathbf{\phi} \in \mathbb{R} = uR_u = 0 \ \mathbf{\alpha}(u_1, \lambda, \overline{\alpha}) \mathbf{n}(u_2, \lambda, \overline{\alpha}) \mathbf{\psi} \}$

(4) 转迁集

 $\sum (Z_2) = B_1(Z_2) \bigcup B_0(Z_2) \bigcup H_1(Z_2) \bigcup H_0(Z_2) \bigcup D(Z_2)$

对应式(27)的转迁集为

(1) 分岔集

 $B_0(Z_2) = B_1(Z_2) = \phi$ (ϕ 为空集)

- (2) 滞后集
- $H_0(Z_2) = \{\overline{\alpha} = 0\}$

$$H_1(Z_2) = \{\overline{\alpha} = \beta^2 / 3, \beta \le 0\}$$

(3) 双极限集

$$D(Z_2) = \{\overline{\alpha} = \beta^2 / 3, \beta \le 0\}$$

(4) 转迁集

$$\sum (Z_2) = B_0(Z_2) \bigcup B_1(Z_2) \bigcup H_0(Z_2) \bigcup H_1(Z_2) \bigcup D(Z_2)$$

转迁集 Σ 将 α – β 划分为 3 个区域,如图 8 所 示。在不同的区域中,解的拓扑结构是不同的,但 在同一区域中,即使分岔参数变化,其分岔图也将 保持同一拓扑结构,这样的分岔图称为保持的;而 转迁集上的分岔图在参数受到小的扰动时,会改变 其所分隔的保持分岔结构之一,故称其为非保持 的。



图 8 分岔方程 $G(a, \lambda, \overline{\alpha}, \beta) = a^7 - \lambda a + \overline{\alpha} a^3 + \beta a^5$ 的转迁集和分岔图

Fig.8 Transiation sets and bifurcation diagrams for equation $G(a, \lambda, \overline{\alpha}, \beta) = a^7 - \lambda a + \overline{\alpha} a^3 + \beta a^5$

4 结论

(1) 弹性直杆热胀冷缩状态下受均布简谐激励时的主共振受温度影响显著;随着温度降低主共振幅频响应曲线的振幅增加,共振区变窄。

(2) 弹性直杆热胀冷缩状态下受均布简谐激励 的主共振的温度响应曲线有两种拓扑结构,且随着 温度变化的两种温度响应曲线的变化趋势不同。

(3)得到了弹性直杆热胀冷缩状态下受均布简 谐激励主共振静态分岔方程在开折参数平面的转 迁集与分岔图。

上述结论未考虑温度对弹性常数的影响,所得 到的结果对实际工程中桥梁及许多机械设备等结 构因温度变化弹性直杆振动问题具有参考价值。

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