文章编号: 1000-4750(2007)08-0182-06

温度场中输电线在谐扰力作用下的 1/3 次亚谐共振研究

^{*}杨志安¹,刘鹏飞²,席晓燕¹

(1. 唐山学院唐山市结构与振动工程实验室,河北,唐山 063000; 2. 河北理工大学 机械工程学院,河北,唐山 063000)

摘 要:研究输电线在温度场中谐扰力作用下的 1/3 次亚谐共振问题,应用动力学方法建立温度场中受谐扰力作用输电线的非线性振动方程。根据非线性振动的多尺度解法,得到系统满足 1/3 次亚谐共振情况的近似解,并对其进行数值计算。分析温差变化、外部激励、谐调值、系统阻尼等对系统的影响。得到系统失稳的临界温度。系统随着调谐值和温差的增加,响应曲线的幅值增加;随着阻尼的增加,幅频响应曲线向开口方向移动。
 关键词:输电线;非线性振动;多尺度法;1/3 次亚谐共振;温度场
 中图分类号: O321 文献标识码: A

1/3 SUBHARMONIC RESONANCE OF SUSPENDED CABLE SUBJECTED TO HARMONIC EXCITATION IN TEMPERATURE FIELD

^{*}YANG Zhi-an¹, LIU Peng-fei², XI Xiao-yan¹

(1. Key Lab of Structure and Vibration of Tangshan College and Tangshan Collage, Tangshan, Hebei 063000, China;

2. College of Mechanical Engineering, Hebei Polytechnic University, Tangshan, Hebei 063009, China)

Abstract: 1/3 subharmonic resonance of suspended cable subjected to harmonic excitation in temperature field is studied. The nonlinear vibration equation of cable subjected to harmonic excitation in temperature field is established by means of dynamics theory. According to the method of multiple scales for nonlinear vibrations the approximation solution of 1/3 subharmonic resonance of the system is obtained. Numerical analysis on the influence of temperature, excitation, detuning, and damping on the system is carried out. Suspended cable may break when critical temperature difference occurs. With the increasing of detuning and temperature difference, amplitude response curves increase. With the increase of damping, amplitude frequency curves move to the opening mouth.

Key words: suspended cable; nonlinear vibration; the method of multiple scales; 1/3 subharmonic resonance; temperature field

输电线的振动是引起输电线路发生故障的主要原因之一。因此分析输电线的振动是一个重要的实际问题,对线路的安全具有重要的意义。文献[1~4] 对架空电线的非线性振动作过一定的研究,特别是 文献[3,4],对有初始弛度的电线进行了自由振动和 强迫振动的非线性分析。文献[5]讨论了温度场中两 端固定直杆的主共振与奇异性问题。文献[6]研究了 简谐激励作用下悬垂缆线的谐波共振问题。文献[7] 研究了输电导线热辐射温度场问题。文献[8]对高温 超导电缆进行实验研究,指出在高温超导电缆正常 运行中影响超导带材临界电流大小的直接原因是 温度和磁场强度。向裕民^[9]研究了平行载流导线在

收稿日期: 2005-12-22; 修改日期: 2006-05-26

作者简介:*杨志安(1963),男,秦皇岛人,教授,博士后,从事机电非线性动力学及结构与振动工程教学与研究工作(E-mail: yangzhian@eyou.com); 刘鹏飞(1983),男,山西阳城县,硕士生,从事机械动力学研究; 席晓燕(1979),女,河北蔚县人,硕士,从事机械动力学研究.

安培力作用下的参数共振问题。输电线工作环境恶 劣,承受的温差有时很大,本文根据热膨胀理论考 虑温度影响下的输电线受谐波激励作用下的 1/3 次 亚谐共振问题,研究了温度变化、阻尼、外部激励 等对电线非线性振动的影响,得到了一些结论,这 对架设电线的安全会起到积极的作用。

1 基本方程

如图 1 所示^[4], 两端悬垂的电线跨度为*l*, 横 截面积为*A*, 材料弹性模量为*E*。在静平衡时, 电 线在 *x* 处下垂 *y*(*x*), 初始张力为 *N*₁ (忽略电线自然 长度与*l* 的差别)。如图 2, 考虑对应 dx 的电线之中 心线线段 dr₀, 其始、末端对其平衡位置的位移为 $u(x,t) \cdot v(x,t) 和 u + u_x dx \cdot v + v_x dx \cdot dr_0 = dx \vec{i} + dy \vec{j}$, $\Delta \vec{r}_1 = u \vec{i} + v \vec{j}$, $\Delta \vec{r}_2 = (u + u_x dx) \vec{i} + (v + v_x dx) \vec{j}$, $d\vec{r} =$ $d\vec{r}_0 + \Delta \vec{r}_2 - \Delta \vec{r}_1$ · 对应 *PP*₁ = ds₀, *P'P*₁' = ds · 则:





Fig.1 Mechanical model



图 2 微元模型

Fig.2 Infinitesimal model

电线应变为
$$\overline{\varepsilon} = (ds - ds_0)/ds_0$$
, 假设 $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \ll 1$,
 $u_x^2 \ll v_x^2$, 略去 $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \pi u_x^2$ 可得:

$$\overline{\varepsilon} = u_x + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}v_x + \frac{1}{2}v_x^2 \tag{1}$$

考虑温度变化对电线张力的影响,电线在 P' 点 处所受的张力为:

$$N = N_0 + E A \overline{\varepsilon} \tag{2}$$

其中 N₀ = N₁ + αΔTEA, 而 E 是输电线的弹性模量, A 是输电线的横截面面积, α 为热膨胀系数, ΔT 为 温度变化。

电线的势能、动能和外力的功分别为:

$$V = \int_{0}^{l} \left(N_0 \overline{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{2} E A \overline{\varepsilon}^2 \right) dx$$
 (3)

$$K = \int_{0}^{l} \rho A(\dot{u}^{2} + \dot{v}^{2}) \mathrm{d}x$$
 (4)

$$W = \int_0^l [\rho Ag + f(x,t)] v dx$$
 (5)

式中 ρ 为电线密度, "."表示对时间求导数, f(x,t) 表示单位长度上沿 y 轴方向所受的力。

根据哈密顿原理:
$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\delta K - \delta V + \delta W) dt = 0$$
, 有:

$$\int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \int_{0}^{l} \rho A(\dot{u}\delta\dot{u} + \dot{v}\delta\dot{v}) dx dt + \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \int_{0}^{l} [\rho Ag + f(x,t)] dx dt - \int_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} \int_{0}^{l} \left[N_{0} + EA\left(u_{x} + \frac{dy}{dx}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x}^{2}\right) \right] \cdot \left[\delta u_{x} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x}\right) \delta v_{x} \right] dx dt = 0$$

$$= \exists \vec{x}(6) \mathcal{H} \overrightarrow{m} \overrightarrow{R} \mathcal{H} \overrightarrow{D} \overrightarrow{\Pi} \overrightarrow{H} :$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + 1)^{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[EA \left(u_x + \frac{dy}{dx} v_x + \frac{1}{2} v_x^2 \right) \right] = \rho A \ddot{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[N_0 v_x + EA \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + v_x \right) \left(u_x + \frac{dy}{dx} v_x + \frac{1}{2} v_x^2 \right) \right] +$$

$$f(x,t) = \rho A \ddot{v}$$
(8)

式(7)和式(8)为考虑初始弛度影响下电线在平面内的运动方程。其中纵向分力 *ρAü* 较横向分力 *ρAü* 较横向分力 *ρAi* 小,略去纵向分力,由式(7)得:

$$u_{x} + \frac{dy}{dx}v_{x} + \frac{1}{2}v_{x}^{2} = e(t)$$
(9)

加入边界条件u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0,得:

$$e(t) = \frac{1}{l} \int_{0}^{l} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} v_{x} + \frac{1}{2} v_{x}^{2} \right) dx$$
(10)

将式(9)和式(10)代入式(8),得电线横向振动的 偏微分方程:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[N_0 v_x + \frac{EA}{l} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + v_x \right) \int_0^l \left(\frac{dy}{dx} v_x + \frac{1}{2} v_x^2 \right) dx \right] + f(x,t) = \rho A \ddot{v}$$
(11)

为了方便起见,将方程(11)化为无量纲形式,引入:

 $\frac{EA}{N_0} = s, \frac{a_0}{l} = b, \tilde{x} = \frac{x}{l}, \tilde{v} = \frac{v}{a_0}, \tilde{y} = \frac{y}{a_0}, \tau = \omega t$ (12) 其中 a_0 为电线跨度中点的初始弛度, ω 为电线的一 阶线性频率。与张力 N_0 相同的直电线的一阶线性频 率为:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{1} \sqrt{\frac{N_0}{\rho A}} \tag{13}$$

则方程(11)变为:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \lambda^2 \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{y}}{\mathrm{d}\tilde{x}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right) \int_0^l \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}\tilde{y}}{\mathrm{d}\tilde{x}} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \right] \mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right)^2 \left[\mathrm{d}\tilde{x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{$$

$$\frac{l^2}{a_0 T_0} \tilde{f}(l\tilde{x},\tau) = \pi^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2 \tilde{v}_{\tau\tau}$$
(14)

式中 $\lambda^2 = sb^2 = \frac{EA}{N_0} \left(\frac{a_0}{l}\right)^2$, $\tilde{v}_{\tau\tau}$ 表示 \tilde{v} 对 τ 的二阶导

数。

设电线受均布的横向载荷为:

$$f(x,t) = P_0 f(t) \tag{15}$$

式中 P₀ 是单位长度所受的均布横向载荷幅值(电线 受风雨作用简化而成)。假设电线两端等高,则:

$$v(0,t) = v(l,t) = 0$$
(16)

假设电线的初始弛度和位移分别为:

$$y(x) = a_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}$$
, $v(x,t) = a_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{l} q(t)$ (17)

于是
$$\tilde{f}(l\tilde{x},\tau) = P_0 f\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\tau\right), \quad \tilde{y}(\tilde{x}) = \sin \pi \tilde{x},$$

 $\tilde{v}(\tilde{x},\tau) = \sin \pi \tilde{x} q\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\tau\right)$ (18)

将式(18)代入式(14),应用伽辽金过程,得:

$$\ddot{q} + q + \alpha_2 q^2 + \alpha_3 q^3 = P \tilde{f} \left(\frac{1}{\omega} \tau\right)$$
(19)

其中
$$\alpha_2 = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + 2/\pi^2 \lambda^2} \right), \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{\alpha_2}{3},$$

 $P = \frac{8l^2 P_0}{\pi^3 a_0 (N_1 + \alpha \Delta TEA)(2 + \pi^2 \lambda^2)}$ (20)

考虑材料、空气对振动的影响,加入阻尼力 $\mu \dot{q}$,设 $f(t) = \cos \Omega t$, Ω 为外扰力频率。则以 $\tilde{f}\left(\frac{1}{\omega}\tau\right) = \cos \frac{\Omega}{\omega} \tau$ 代入式(19),得: $\ddot{q} + q + \alpha_2 q^2 + \alpha_3 q^3 = P \cos \frac{\Omega}{\omega} \tau - \mu \dot{q}$ (21)

2 系统的 1/3 次亚谐共振

2.1 一次近似解

研究表明系统在简谐激励下会发生激励频率 1/3 的受迫振动,当这种振动的频率与系统自由振 动的频率相同时,也是一种共振,称为 1/3 次亚谐 共振。此时阻尼力、非线性力与惯性力、线性力相 比都是小量,在它们前面加以小参数 *ε*,方程(21) 变为:

$$\ddot{q} + q + \varepsilon \alpha_2 q^2 + \varepsilon \alpha_3 q^3 = P \cos \frac{\Omega}{\omega} \tau - \varepsilon \mu \dot{q} \qquad (22)$$

为研究系统的 1/3 次亚谐共振,引入调谐参数 σ ,由下式确定:

$$\Omega = 3\omega + \varepsilon\sigma , \quad \sigma = o(1) \tag{23}$$

根据多尺度法^[10]研究 1/3 次亚谐共振的一次近 似,采用两个时间尺度 *T*₀,*T*₁,设:

$$q(t) = q_0(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon q_1(T_0, T_1)$$
(24)

将式(24)代入式(22),比较 *ε* 同次幂的系数,得到一 组线性偏微分方程:

$$D_0 q_0^2 + q_0 = P \cos 3T_0 \tag{25}$$

$$D_0^2 q_1 + q_1 = -2D_0 D_1 q_0 - \mu D_0 q_0 - \alpha_2 q_0^2 - \alpha_3 q_0^3 \quad (26)$$
式(25)的解为:

$$q_0(T_0, T_1) = A(T_1)e^{jT_0} + Be^{j3T_0} + cc$$
(27)

其中
$$A(T_1) = \frac{1}{2}a(T_1)e^{j\beta(T_1)}$$
, $B = \frac{P}{2(1-9)} = -\frac{1}{16}P$, cc为

等式右端函数的共轭复数。

将式(27)代入式(26),整理得:

$$D_0^2 q_1 + q_1 = -(3\alpha_3 A^2 \overline{A} + 6\alpha_3 A B^2 + 2jD_1 A + j\mu A)e^{jT_0} - (\alpha_3 A^3 + 6A\overline{A}B + 6AB^2 + 3B^3 + 6jD_1 B + 3j\mu B)e^{3jT_0} - \alpha_2 B^2 e^{6jT_0} - \alpha_3 B^3 e^{9jT_0} - 2\alpha_2 A B e^{j(3+1)T_0} - 2\alpha_2 \overline{A}B e^{j(3-1)T_0} - 3\alpha_3 A^2 B e^{j(3+2)T_0} - 3\alpha_3 \overline{A}^2 B e^{j(3-2)T_0} - 3\alpha_3 A B^2 e^{j(6+1)T_0} - 3\alpha_3 \overline{A}B e^{j(6-1)T_0} - \alpha_2 A \overline{A} - \alpha_2 B^2$$

将式(23)代入上式,得消除永年项的条件:
 $3\alpha_3 A^2 \overline{A} + 6\alpha_3 A B^2 + 2jD_1 A + j\mu A + 3\alpha_3 \overline{A}^2 B e^{j\sigma T_0} = 0$
(28)

将
$$A(T_1) = \frac{1}{2}a(T_1)e^{j\beta(T_1)}$$
 代入上式,得:
 $\frac{3}{8}\alpha_3 a^3 e^{j\beta} + 3\alpha_3 a B^2 e^{j\beta} + 2j\left(\frac{1}{2}D_1 a e^{j\beta} + \frac{1}{2}jaD_1\beta e^{j\beta}\right) + \frac{\mu}{2}ja e^{j\beta} + \frac{3}{4}\alpha_3 B e^{-2j\beta} e^{j\sigma T_0} = 0$

分离实、虚部得:

$$D_{1}a = -\frac{1}{2}\mu - \frac{3}{4}\alpha_{3}a^{2}B\sin(\sigma T_{1} - 3\beta)$$

$$aD_{1}\beta = \frac{3}{8}\alpha_{3}a^{3} + 3\alpha_{3}aB^{2} + \frac{3}{4}\alpha_{3}a^{2}B\cos(\sigma T_{1} - 3\beta)$$

$$(29)$$

$$\partial_{1}(\sigma T_{1} - 3\beta) = \phi, \quad \text{则式变为:}$$

$$D_{1}a = -\frac{1}{2}\mu - \frac{3}{4}\alpha_{3}a^{2}B\sin\phi$$

$$aD_{1}\phi = \sigma a - \frac{9}{8}\alpha_{3}a^{3} - 9\alpha_{3}aB^{2} - \frac{9}{4}\alpha_{3}a^{2}B\cos\phi$$
(30)

2.2 定常解及其存在条件

令 $D_{l}a=0$, $D_{l}\phi=0$, 得确定对应 1/3 次亚谐共振的一次近似定常解的代数方程组:

$$\mu = -\frac{3}{2}\alpha_3 aB\sin\phi \tag{31}$$

$$\sigma a - \frac{9}{8}\alpha_3 a^3 - 9\alpha_3 a B^2 = \frac{9}{4}\alpha_3 a^2 B \cos\phi \qquad (32)$$

消去上两式中的φ,得:

$$\frac{4}{9}\mu^{2} + \left(\frac{4}{9}\mu - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_{3}a^{2} - 4\alpha_{3}B^{2}\right)^{2} = (\alpha_{3}aB)^{2} \qquad (33)$$

上式为 1/3 次亚谐共振的幅频响应方程。

分析 1/3 次亚谐共振存在的条件:

由式(33)解出 a²,得:

$$a^2 = P \pm \sqrt{P^2 - Q} \tag{34}$$

其中

$$P = -6B^{2} + \frac{8\sigma}{9\alpha_{3}}, \quad Q = \frac{4}{\alpha_{3}^{2}} \left[\frac{4}{9}\mu^{2} + \left(4\alpha_{3}B^{2} - \frac{4}{9}\sigma \right)^{2} \right]$$

由于Q > 0,式(34)取得正解的条件是P > 0且 $P^2 \ge Q$,由此得到 1/3 次亚谐共振存在的必要条件:

$$B^2 \le \frac{16\sigma}{3\alpha_3}$$
, $\mu^2 \le \alpha_3 B^2 (2\sigma - \frac{63}{4}\alpha_3 B^2)$ (35)

此处第一个不等式要求*σ*>0,第二个不等式 表明增加阻尼可破坏 1/3 次亚谐共振。当上式条件 不满足时,方程(30)只有定常解*a*=0。由式(34)可 见,此时系统的一次近似响应与线性系统在远离共 振频段的响应相同。

为了进一步讨论 1/3 次亚谐共振的必要条件, 视式(35)中的 B² 为未知量, 解二次不等式得:

$$\frac{3\alpha_3}{16}B^2 \le \sigma \,, \quad \left|\frac{63}{2}B^2 - 2\sigma\right| \le \sqrt{4\sigma^2 - 63\mu^2}$$

不难证明,上式中第二个不等式覆盖了第一 个,从而成为 1/3 次亚谐共振的存在条件。

根据该条件,图 3 给出了三种温差下产生 1/3 次亚谐共振时激励幅值 P₀和调谐值 σ 的关系。在温 度变化 ΔT 取确定值时,图 3 中每条曲线的右上方 是系统 1/3 次亚谐共振存在非零解的区域,其计算 所取参数与数值分析结果部分相同。



Fig.3 Existence region for solutions

2.3 定常解的稳定性

类似与对主共振的稳定性分析,将方程(30)在 (*a*,φ)处线性化,形成关于Δ*a*、Δφ的自治微分方程:

$$D_{1}\Delta a = -\left(\frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_{3}aB\sin\phi\right)\Delta a - \frac{3}{4}\alpha_{3}a^{2}B\cos\phi\Delta\phi$$
$$D_{1}\Delta\phi = -\left(\frac{3}{4}\alpha_{3}a + \frac{9}{4}\alpha_{3}B\cos\phi\right)\Delta a + \frac{9}{4}\alpha_{3}aB\sin\phi\Delta\phi$$
(36)

该方程的特征方程为:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mu}{2} - \lambda & -\frac{1}{3} \left(\sigma a - \frac{9}{8} \alpha_3 a^3 - 9 \alpha_3 a B^2 \right) \\ -\left(\frac{\sigma}{a} - \frac{3}{8} \alpha_3 a - \frac{9}{a} \alpha_3 B^2 \right) & -\frac{3\mu}{2} - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
(37)

展开得:

$$\lambda^{2} + \mu\lambda - \frac{3}{4}\mu^{2} - \frac{1}{3}\left(\sigma a - \frac{9}{8}\alpha_{3}a^{3} - 9\alpha_{3}aB^{2}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma}{a} - \frac{3}{8}\alpha_{3}a - \frac{9}{a}\alpha_{3}B^{2}\right) = 0$$
(38)

$$-\frac{3}{4}\mu^{2} - \frac{1}{3}\left(\sigma a - \frac{9}{8}\alpha_{3}a^{3} - 9\alpha_{3}aB^{2}\right)$$
$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{a} - \frac{3}{8}\alpha_{3}a - \frac{9}{a}\alpha_{3}B^{2}\right) < 0$$

2.4 数值分析结果

如无特殊声明参数取值为: l = 50m, $E = 10^5$ MPa, d = 6mm(输电线直径), $P_0 = 4$ N/m, $a_0 = 100$ mm, $\mu = 0.1$, $T_0 = 200$ N, $\alpha = 1.68 \times 10^{-5} / ^{\circ}$ C, $\Delta T = -10^{\circ}$ C, 由式(33)可以计算系统 1/3 次亚谐共振的响应曲线,分析不同参数对响应曲线的影响。

(1) 当改变系统 1/3 次亚谐共振的温差 ΔT 时, 考虑振幅 a 和调谐值 σ之间的关系。图 4 为三种不 同温差时系统 1/3 次亚谐共振幅频响应曲线。由图 可知,当温差在 ΔT = −5℃ 时组成 1/3 次亚谐共振幅 频响应曲线的上下两支曲线的距离最大。

(2) 当改变系统 1/3 次亚谐共振的调谐值 σ 时, 考虑振幅 a 和温差 ΔT 之间的关系。图 5、图 6、图 7 为 3 种不同调谐值时系统 1/3 次亚谐共振的振幅 温差响应曲线。由图可知,调谐值 σ 的减小有利于 振幅 a 的减小。当曲线在 $\Delta T = -4^{\circ}$ 左右时,振幅 a为无穷大。这是由式 $P = \frac{8l^2 P_0}{\pi^3 a_0 (N_1 + \alpha \Delta TEA)(2 + \pi^2 \lambda^2)}$ 决定的。当 $\Delta T = -\frac{N_1}{\alpha EA}$ 时,此式称为临界温度变化,



Fig.7 Amplitude - temperature response curve(σ =1)

(3) 当改变系统 1/3 次亚谐共振的调谐值 σ 时, 考虑振幅a和激励幅值 P_0 之间的关系。图 8 为三种 不同调谐值时系统 1/3 次亚谐共振的力幅响应曲 线。由图可知,调谐值 σ 的减小有利于振幅a的减 小。



Fig.8 Amplitude - excitation response curve

(4) 当改变系统 1/3 次亚谐共振的阻尼μ时, 考虑振幅 a 和调谐值 σ之间的关系。图 9 为三种不 同阻尼时系统 1/3 次亚谐共振幅频响应曲线。由图 可知,增大阻尼可使幅频响应曲线向开口方向移 动。



Fig.9 Amplitude - frequency response curve

3 结论

(1)对比温度变化,在所取参数条件下,系统
 在温差为Δ*T* = -5℃附近幅频响应曲线的上下两支
 曲线的距离最大。

(2) 在满足式(23)和式(35)条件下,随着调谐值 σ和温差ΔT 的增大,系统的振幅温度响应曲线和 力幅响应曲线的幅值增大。

(3) 在满足式(35)和线性小阻尼情况下, 增大阻 尼可使幅频响应曲线向开口方向移动。

以上结果是理论分析得到的。

参考文献:

- Carson W W, Emery A F. An energy method determination of large cable dynamics [J]. Journal of Applied Mechanics, 1976, 43: 330~337.
- [2] Hagedom P, Schafer B. Nonlinear free vibration of elastic cable [J]. Journal of Nonlinear Mechanics, 1980, 15: 333~349.
- [3] Luongo A, Rega G, Vestroni F. Planar nonlinear free vibration of an elastic cable [J]. Journal of Nonlinear Mechanics, 1984, 19: 39~52.
- [4] 王珂晟, 唐国金. 架空电线在悬链状态下的非线性振动响应分析[J]. 振动与冲击, 2003, 22(2): 69~72.
 Wang Kesheng, Tang Guojin. Analysis on nonlinear vibrations response of suspended-cable [J]. Jounarl of Vibration and shock, 2003, 22(2): 69~72. (in Chinese)
- [5] 杨志安,席晓燕,李文兰. 弹性直杆在温度场中的非线 性振动与奇异性[J]. 工程力学, 2006, 23(6): 50~53.
 Yang Zhian, Xi Xiaoyan, Li Wenlan. Singularities and nonlinear vibration of the elastic straight bar in temperature field with harmonic excitation [J]. Engineering Mechanics, 2006, 23(6): 50~53. (in Chinese)
- [6] 肖锡武,肖光华, JACQUES Druez.简谐激励作用下悬 垂缆线的谐波共振[J].振动与冲击, 2003, 22(4): 62~65.

Xiao Xiwu, Xiao Guanghua, Jacques Druez. Harmonic resonance of suspended cable subject to harmonic excitation [J]. Jounarl of Vibration and Shock, 2003, 22(4): 62~65. (in Chinese)

- [7] 袁晓州, 王国顺, 戴锦春. 输电线破损故障诊断实现原 理[J]. 水利电力机械, 2002, 24(1): 19~21.
 Yuan Xiaozhou, Wang Guoshun, Dai Jinchun. The principle for diagnosis of the breakdown of conducing wire [J]. Water Conservancy and Electric Power Machinery, 2002, 24(1): 19~21. (in Chinese)
- [8] 宁政,林玉宝,高智远.高温超导电缆实时监测系统及 实验[J].高技术通讯,2004,19(9):81~85.
 Ning Zheng, Lin Yubao, Gao Zhiyuan. Real time monitoring system for HI cable [J]. High Technology Letters, 2004, 19(9): 81~85. (in Chinese)
 [9] 向裕民.载流导线的横向非线性振动[J].上海力学,
- [9] 四倍伐, 致沉守致的傾向中致住派动[J], 上海刀子, 1996, 17(4): 339~343.
 Xiang Yumin. Lateral nonlinear vibration of current carrying cable [J]. Shanghai Journal of Mechanics, 1996, 17(4): 339~343. (in Chinese)
- [10] Nayfeh A H, Mook D T. Nonlinear oscillation [M]. New York: Wiley-Interscience, 1979.

(上接第 115 页)

- [14] 佟晓利,赵国藩. 一种与结构可靠度几何法相结合的 响应面法[J]. 土木工程学报, 1997, 30(4): 51~57.
 Tong Xiaoli, Zhao Guofan. The response surface method in conjunction with geometric method in structural reliability analysis [J]. China Civil Engineering Journal, 1997, 30(4): 51~57. (in Chinese)
- [15] 贡金鑫. 工程结构可靠度计算方法[M]. 大连: 大连理 工大学出版社, 2003.
 Gong Jinxin. Computational method for reliability of engineering structures [M]. Dalian: Dalian University of Technology Press, 2003. (in Chinese)
- [16] 张新军,孙炳楠,陈艾荣,项海帆. 斜拉-悬吊协作体系桥的颤振稳定性研究[J]. 土木工程学报, 2004, 37(7): 106~110.
 Zhang Xinjun, Sun Bingnan, Chen Airong, Xiang Haifan.

Flutter stability of cable-stayed-suspension bridges [J]. China Civil Engineering Journal, 2004, 37(7): 106~110. (in Chinese)

[17] 肖汝诚,项海帆. 斜拉-悬吊协作体系桥力学特性及其 经济性能研究[J]. 中国公路学报, 1999, 12(3): 43~48.
Xiao Rucheng, Xiang Haifan. Mechanics characteristic and economic performances study for cable-stayedsuspension bridges [J]. China Journal of Highway and Transport, 1999, 12(3): 43~48. (in Chinese)

- [18] 肖汝诚, 贾丽君, 薛二乐. 斜拉-悬吊协作体系的设计 探索[J]. 土木工程学报, 2000, 33(5): 46~51.
 Xiao Rucheng, Jia Lijun, Xue Erle. Research on the design of cable-stayed suspension bridges [J]. China Civil Engineering Journal, 2000, 33(5): 46~51. (in Chinese)
- [19] 曾攀,钟铁毅,闫贵平.大跨径斜拉-悬吊协作体系桥 动力分析[J]. 计算力学学报,2002,19(4):472~476. Zeng Pan, Zhong Tieyi, Yan Guiping. An study of dynamic characteristics for large-span cable-stayedsuspension bridges [J]. Chinese Journal of Computational Mechanics, 2002, 19(4): 472~476. (in Chinese)
- [20] 李扬海, 鲍卫刚. 公路桥梁结构可靠度与概率极限状态设计[M]. 北京: 人民交通出版社, 1997.
 Li Yanghai, Bao Weigang. Reliability of highway bridges and limit state design [M]. Beijing: China Communications Press, 1997. (in Chinese)
 [21] JTJ021-89, 公路桥涵设计通用规范[S]. 北京: 人民交
- [21] J1J021-89, 公路桥涵设计通用规犯[S]. 北京: 入民交通出版社, 2004.
 JTJ021-89, General Code for Design of Highway Bridges and Culverts [S]. Beijing: China Communications Press, 2004. (in Chinese)
- [22] ISO 2394: General principles on reliability for structures[S]. International Organization for Standardization, 1998.