

基础位移激励下椭圆抛物面碳纤维索网的振动*

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摘要 在考虑温度变化的基础上,研究椭圆平面双曲抛物面碳纤维索网在基础激励下的非线性振动问题,建立了椭圆平面双曲抛物面碳纤维索网在基础位移激励下的非线性振动方程,采用 Galerkin 原理及 KBM 法求得了椭圆平面双曲抛物面碳纤维索网非线性振动的近似解.在把碳纤维索网与钢丝索网比较的基础上,讨论分析了位移激励、温度、振幅、外阻尼等因素对椭圆平面双曲抛物面碳纤维索网非线性振动的影响,得到了碳纤维索网对温度变化不敏感,而钢丝索网受温度的影响却很大,且碳纤维索网振动特性优于钢丝索网振动特性的结论.

关键词 基础, 位移激励, 碳纤维, 索网, 非线性振动

引言

由于碳纤维增强复合材料的徐变和松弛等重要指标均优于钢材,且碳纤维材料还具有耐久性好、抗腐蚀、自重轻、富有柔性、高强度等优点,因此在 20 世纪末随着军工技术的解禁,碳纤维增强复合材料在机械、土木建筑等实际工程中得到了应用,另外,钢丝索因其使用条件而极易产生腐蚀退化和振动疲劳等问题,所以采用碳纤维索将是解决这一问题的根本途径.早在 1987 年,就有资深专家提出在直布罗陀海峡最窄处建造 8400m 的全碳纤维斜拉桥的伟大构想和理论可行性^[1].此后,瑞士、日本、丹麦、美国等国家都竞相开展碳纤维斜拉桥的研究,现已建成两座全碳纤维拉索的人行桥和两座部分采用碳纤维拉索的公路桥^[2-3],我国于 2005 年 5 月也在江苏大学建成了国内首座碳纤维拉索的人行桥.随着科学技术的发展,未来空间结构有采用碳纤维索网替代钢丝索网的趋势,可以预见在不远的将来,碳纤维材料将会推广到大跨度空间结构中.许多学者对索结构的非线性动力学问题进行深入的研究^[4],文献[5-9]研究了钢丝索网体系的非线性的自振特性,文献[10-12]首次研究了碳纤维双层索及索网的非线性自振特性.但是,至今未见到研究碳纤维索网在基础位移激励下非线性振动的文献.由于地震主要是靠基础位移激励来

对结构产生破坏的,因此本文研究了椭圆平面双曲抛物面碳纤维索网在基础位移激励下的非线性振动问题,为碳纤维索网的抗震及防震设计进行前期理论研究.

1 索网非线性振动近似解

利用弹性振动理论,可以得到在地震作用下,椭圆平面双曲抛物面索网在基础位移激励下的非线性振动方程为

$$H_x \frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial x^2} + H_y \frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial y^2} + \Delta H_x \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(w+w_s)}{\partial x^2} \right] + \Delta H_y \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(w+w_s)}{\partial y^2} \right) = m \frac{\partial^2(w+w_s)}{\partial t^2} + \mu \frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

式中, H_x, H_y 分别为索网 x, y 方向单位宽度内索拉力水平分量初值, $\Delta H_x, \Delta H_y$ 分别为索网 x, y 方向单位宽度内索拉力增量水平投影, $z(x, y)$ 为索网在初始状态的曲面形状函数, $w(x, y, t)$ 为索网的振动位移函数, $w_s(x, y, t)$ 为地震时的基础位移函数, m 为索网在单位面积质量, μ 为阻尼系数.

由虎克定律可知承重索及稳定的伸长为

$$\Delta l_x = \frac{\Delta H_x l_x}{EA_x} + \alpha_s l_x \Delta T, \Delta l_y = \frac{\Delta H_y l_y}{EA_y} + \alpha_s l_y \Delta T \quad (2)$$

式中, α_s 为热膨胀系数, ΔT 为温度增量, l_x, l_y 分别

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为索网 x, y 方向的长度, A_x, A_y 分别为索网 x, y 方向单位长度内索网的横截面积.

对于图 1 所示索网在 x, y 方向的承重索 MN 、稳定索 PQ 的伸长分别为

$$\begin{cases} \Delta l_x = \int_M^N \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial x} \right] \right\} dx \\ \Delta l_y = \int_P^Q \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial y} \right] \right\} dy \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

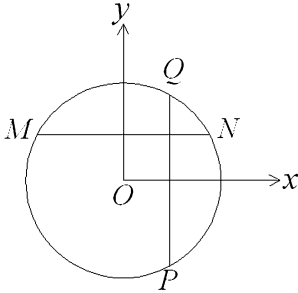


图 1 索网平面图

Fig. 1 The planar graph of cable net

由式(2)、式(3)可以得到索拉力增量 $\Delta H_x, \Delta H_y$ 表达式为

$$\begin{cases} \Delta H_x = \frac{EA_x}{l_x} \int_M^N \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial x} \right] \right\} dx - \alpha_s EA_x \Delta T \\ \Delta H_y = \frac{EA_y}{l_y} \int_P^Q \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial(w+w_s)}{\partial y} \right] \right\} dy - \alpha_s EA_y \Delta T \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

以椭圆平面的双曲抛物面索网为例,当图 1 所示索网在 xy 平面上的投影为椭圆时,可用如下方程表示为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (5)$$

式中, a 为椭圆半长轴, b 为椭圆半短轴

设索网的初始状态曲面形状函数及索网振动位移函数、基础位移函数为

$$\begin{aligned} z(x, y) &= -\frac{f_1 x^2}{a^2} + \frac{f_1 y^2}{b^2}, w(x, y, t) = \\ &T(t) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right), w_s(t) = A \cos \Omega t \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

把式(4) - 式(6)代入式(1)且利用伽辽金原理可以得到下式

$$\frac{d^2 T}{dt^2} + \varepsilon \eta \frac{dT}{dt} + \omega_0^2 T + \varepsilon \alpha T^2 + \varepsilon \beta T^3 = \varepsilon F_0 +$$

$$\varepsilon A_{11} \cos \Omega t + \varepsilon A_{22} \sin \Omega t \quad (7)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0^2 &= \frac{30}{13m} \left(\frac{H_x}{a^2} + \frac{H_x}{b^2} \right) + \frac{112}{39m} \left(\frac{EA_x f_1^2}{a^4} + \frac{EA_y f_2^2}{b^4} \right) - \\ &\frac{30}{13m} \left(\frac{A_x}{a^2} + \frac{A_y}{b^2} \right) \alpha_s E \Delta T, \\ \varepsilon \alpha &= \frac{56}{13m} \left(\frac{EA_x f_1}{a^4} - \frac{EA_y f_2}{b^4} \right), \\ \varepsilon \beta &= \frac{56}{39m} \left(\frac{EA_x}{a^4} + \frac{EA_y}{b^4} \right), \\ \varepsilon \eta &= \frac{\mu}{m}, \varepsilon F_0 = \left(\frac{A_x f_1}{a^2} - \frac{A_y f_2}{b^2} \right) \alpha_s E \Delta T, \\ \varepsilon A_{11} &= \frac{15A\Omega^2}{13}, \varepsilon A_{22} = \frac{15\mu A\Omega}{13m}. \end{aligned}$$

为了研究碳纤维双曲抛物面索网在基础位移激励下的非共振动力行为可设

$$\begin{cases} \frac{da}{dt} = \varepsilon A_1(a) + \varepsilon^2 A_2(a) + \dots \\ \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \omega_0 + \varepsilon \omega_1(a) + \varepsilon^2 \omega_2(a) + \dots \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

把式(7)的解表示为如下形式

$$T(t) = a \cos \phi + \varepsilon T_1(a, \phi, \Omega t) + \varepsilon^2 T_2(a, \phi, \Omega t) + \dots \quad (9)$$

把式(8)、式(9)代入(7)中可得到下式

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0^2 \frac{\partial^2 T_1}{\partial \phi^2} + 2\omega_0 \frac{\partial^2 T_1}{\partial \phi \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 T_1}{\partial t^2} + \omega_0^2 T_1 &= F_0 - \frac{\alpha a^2}{2} + \\ &A_{11} \cos \Omega t + A_{22} \sin \Omega t + (\eta \omega_0 a + 2\omega_0 A_1) \sin \phi + \\ &(2\omega_0 \omega_1 a - \frac{3\beta a^3}{4}) \cos \phi - \frac{\alpha a^2}{2} \cos 2\phi - \\ &\frac{\beta a^3}{4} \cos 3\phi \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

为了使 T_1 不出现分母为零的项可令 $\sin \phi, \cos \phi$ 的系数为零得

$$A_1 = -\frac{a\eta}{2}, \omega_1 = \frac{3\beta a^2}{8\omega_0} \quad (11)$$

利用式(8)、式(11)可以求得

$$a = a_0 e^{-\frac{\varepsilon \eta t}{2}}, \phi = \omega_0 t - \frac{3\varepsilon \beta a_0^2}{8\varepsilon \eta \omega_0} e^{-\varepsilon \eta t} + \frac{3\varepsilon \beta a_0^2}{8\varepsilon \eta \omega_0} + \phi_0 \quad (12)$$

式中, a_0 是振幅 a 的初始值, ϕ_0 是相位角 ϕ 的初始值.

再由式(10)可以求得

$$T_1(t) = \frac{2F_0 - \alpha a}{2\omega_0^2} + \frac{A_{11}}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2} \cos \Omega t +$$

$$\frac{A_{22}}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2} \sin \Omega t \quad (13)$$

所以椭圆平面双曲抛物面碳纤维索网在基础位移激励下的非共振近似解为

$$w(x, y, t) = \left[a \cos \phi + \frac{2\varepsilon F_0 - \varepsilon \alpha a^2}{2\omega_0^2} + \frac{\varepsilon A_{11}}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2} \cos \Omega t + \frac{\varepsilon A_{22}}{\omega_0^2 - \Omega^2} \sin \Omega t + \frac{\varepsilon \alpha a^2}{6\omega_0^2} \cos 2\phi + \frac{\varepsilon \beta a^3}{32\omega_0^2} \cos 3\phi \right] \times \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \quad (14)$$

2 算例分析及讨论

为了讨论分析有关因素对椭圆平面双曲抛物面碳纤维矩形索网非线性动力行为的影响,以便把碳纤维矩形索网与钢丝绳网进行比较研究,本文按照等轴向刚度准则、等强度准则分别构造了碳纤维矩形索网.碳纤维索网构造参数见表1.其中,1#为钢丝绳网,2#为与1#等截面的碳纤维索网,3#为按照等轴向刚度准则构造的碳纤维索网,4#为按照等强度准则构造的碳纤维索网.表1中索网单位面积质量 m 已计入了作用在索网上的恒载.四种结构相同的计算参数为: $a = 40\text{m}$, $b = 30\text{m}$, $H_x = 1.6 \times 10^5\text{N/m}$, $H_y = 1.35 \times 10^5\text{N/m}$, $H_z = 1.35 \times 10^5\text{N/m}$, $f_1 = 4.2\text{m}$, $f_2 = 2.8\text{m}$.

表1 结构材料和截面特性

Table 1 The property of material and section

No.	$E(\text{N/m}^2)$	$m(\text{kg/m}^2)$	$A_x = A_y(\text{m}^2)$	$\alpha_s(^\circ\text{C})$
1#	2.0×10^{11}	82.8762	5.28×10^{-4}	1.2×10^{-5}
2#	1.6×10^{11}	73.7182	5.28×10^{-4}	0.7×10^{-6}
3#	1.6×10^{11}	74.2900	6.6×10^{-4}	0.7×10^{-6}
4#	1.6×10^{11}	72.8118	3.19×10^{-4}	0.7×10^{-6}

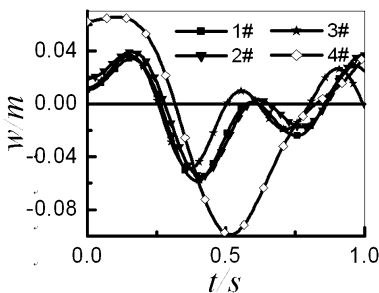


图2 索网时程曲线

Fig.2 The time - history curve of cable net

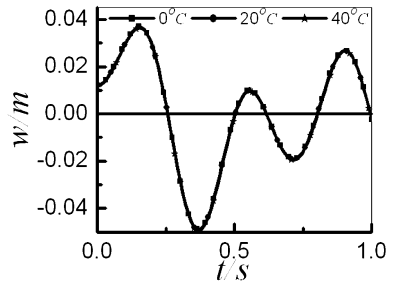


图3 温度变化时3#索网时程曲线

Fig.3 The time - history curve of cable net when temperature changing (3#)

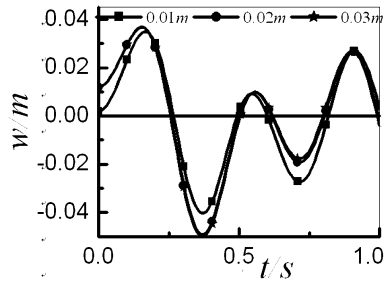


图4 振幅变化时3#索网时程曲线

Fig.4 The time - history curve of cable net when vibrational amplitude changing (3#)

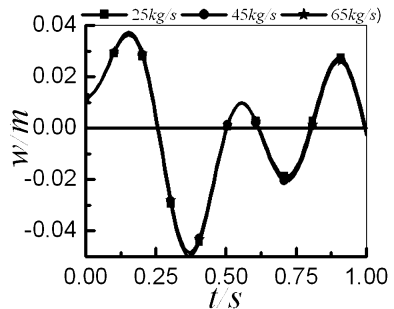


图5 阻尼变化时3#索网时程曲线

Fig.5 The time - history curve of cable net when damping changing (3#)

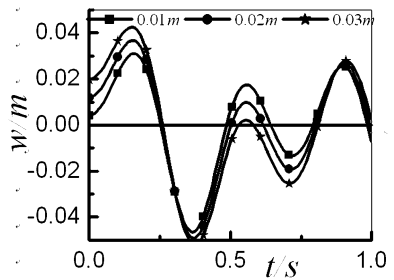


图6 外激励振幅变化时3#索网时程曲线

Fig.6 The time - history curve of cable net when external excitation amplitude changing (3#)

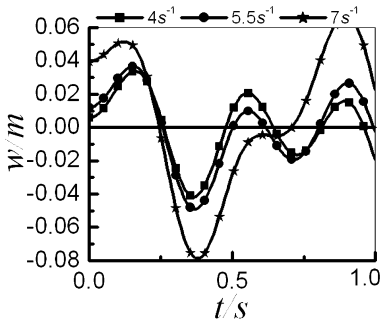


图7 外激励圆频率变化时3#索网时程曲线

Fig.7 The time - history curve of cable net when external excitation circular frequency changing (3#)

对图2 - 图7 进行分析可知:

(1)对碳纤维索网而言,4#索网的振幅最大、振动周期最小、振动频率最大,3#索网的振幅最小、振动周期最大、振动频率最小,这表明按照等轴向刚度准则设计的碳纤维索网优于按照等强度准则设计的碳纤维索网.在温度变化的条件下,碳纤维索网的振幅、振动周期、振动频率几乎不受温度的影响,这说明碳纤维索网对温度变化不敏感,而钢丝索网受温度的影响却很大^[10-12].

(2)在相同的外激励作用下,4#索网的振幅最大,2#、3#索网的振幅均略大于1#索网的振幅,且钢丝索网的振动周期也比碳纤维索网的振动周期大,这说明碳纤维索网的振动频率比钢丝索网的振动频率大.外激励振幅、外激励频率增大,碳纤维索网的振动周期变小、振幅增大.

(3)随着碳纤维索网振幅增大,其振动周期则变小.但是,阻尼的变化对碳纤维索网振动的影响却不大.

3 结论

综合以上分析可知:碳纤维索网的自振频率比钢丝索网的自振频率大,外阻尼的变化对碳纤维索网振动的影响不大,碳纤维索网对温度变化不敏感而钢丝索网受温度的影响却很大,并考虑碳纤维材料具有耐久性好、抗腐蚀、自重轻、富有柔性、高强度等优点,可以得出碳纤维索网振动特性优于钢丝索网振动特性的结论.

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THE NONLINEAR VIBRATION OF ELLIPTIC PARABOLOID CABLE NET USING CARBON FIBER CABLES UNDER FOUNDATION DISPLACEMENT EXCITATION *

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Abstract Taking into account the temperature effect, the nonlinear vibration of elliptic paraboloid cable net using carbon fiber cables under foundation displacement excitation was studied. Then the nonlinear vibration equation was presented, whose approximate solution was given with Galerkin principle and KBM method. And the effects of foundation displacement excitation, temperature, amplitude and asexual damping on the nonlinear vibration of elliptic paraboloid cable net with the comparison between steel cable and carbon fiber cable were discussed. At last the conclusions are obtained that the temperature have great influence on steel cable and but not on carbon fiber cable, and the vibration characteristics of cable net using carbon fiber cables is superior to cable net using steel.

Key words foundation, displacement excitation, carbon fiber cables, cable net, nonlinear vibration