

移动质量与梁耦合系统固有频率的计算与分析*

彭献¹ 游福贺¹ 高伟钊² 金一鸣³ 刘子建²

(1. 湖南大学力学与航空航天学院,长沙 410082)(2. 湖南大学机械与运载工程学院,长沙 410082)

(3. 湖南大学土木工程学院,长沙 410082)

摘要 建立了在移动质量减速运动情况下,通过获取梁的挠度响应曲线,数值仿真实验获得耦合系统的基频;在移动质量匀速运动情况下,通过获取梁的跨中挠度响应曲线,数值仿真实验获得梁的基频;以及用来计算耦合系统各阶固有频率的特征值方法的理论.数值算例结果表明,这类耦合系统的各阶固有频率不仅与质量比有关,而且与位置比也有关,若用梁的固有频率取代耦合系统的固有频率或用实验值代替理论值有时会产生较大的误差.

关键词 移动质量, 梁, 固有频率, 仿真实验法, 特征值计算法

引言

固有频率是结构的重要动力特性之一,确定或计算固有频率是结构动力分析的主要任务之一.车桥耦合系统、弹炮耦合系统和重物桥吊系统等,通常可以简化为移动质量与梁耦合系统^[1-10].长期以来,在工程实际中通常用梁的固有频率取代耦合系统的固有频率,或经跑车、刹车或跳车等动载实验方法获得的结果作为梁的固有频率^[11].本文的研究结果表明,这样做有时会产生较大的误差.建立了在移动质量减速运动情况下,通过获取梁的挠度响应曲线,数值仿真实验获得耦合系统的基频;在移动质量匀速运动情况下,通过获取梁的跨中挠度响应曲线,数值仿真实验获得梁的基频;以及用来计算耦合系统各阶固有频率的特征值方法的理论.研究了系统的各阶固有频率随移动的质量与梁的质量的比值,以及移动质量在梁上的相对位置的变化规律.数值算例结果表明,这类耦合系统的各阶固有频率不仅与质量比有关,而且与位置比也有关,若用梁的固有频率取代耦合系统的固有频率或用实验值代替理论值有时会产生较大的误差.本文的研究对桥梁的动态设计、动力性能评估以及振动的控制具有一定的指导意义.

1 基本理论

考察图1所示移动质量与梁耦合系统,其振动

微分方程为:

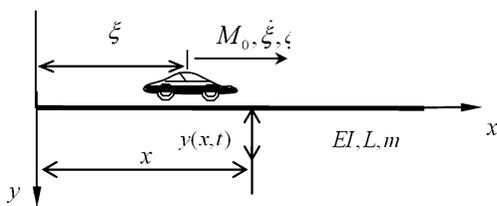


图1 耦合系统的力学模型

Fig. 1 Mechanical modal of the coupled system

$$EIy'''' + m\ddot{y} = M_0(g - \ddot{y} - \ddot{\xi}y')\delta(x - \xi) \quad (1)$$

式中: M_0 和 $\ddot{\xi}$ 分别为移动质量和其加速度, EI 和 m 分别为梁的弯曲刚度和单位长度质量, $y(x,t)$ 为梁上 x 处在 t 瞬时的挠度, g 为重力加速度, δ 为狄拉克函数.设

$$y(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^N \phi_i(x)q_i(t) \quad (2)$$

式中 $\phi_i(x)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$)为梁的第 i 阶模态函数.将式(2)代入式(1)有

$$\sum_{i=1}^N EI\phi_i''''(x)q_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^N m\phi_i(x)\ddot{q}_i(t) = M_0\{g - \ddot{y}(x,t) - \ddot{\xi}y'(x,t)\}\delta(x - \xi) \quad (3)$$

式(3)两端同时乘以 $\phi_j(x)$,并沿 $[0, L]$ 积分,注意到模态函数的正交性:

$$\int_0^L m\phi_i(x)\phi_j(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ M_i, & i = j \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\int_0^L EI\phi_i''''(x)\phi_j(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ K_i, & i = j \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中 M_i 和 K_i 分别为梁的第 i 阶模态主质量和模态主刚度,又因为

$$\dot{y}(\xi, t) = \sum_{i=1}^N [\phi_i(\xi) \dot{q}_i(t) + \dot{\xi} \phi_i'(\xi) q_i(t)] \quad (6)$$

$$\ddot{y}(\xi, t) = \sum_{i=1}^N [\phi_i(\xi) \ddot{q}_i(t) + 2\dot{\xi} \phi_i'(\xi) \dot{q}_i(t) + \ddot{\xi} \phi_i'(\xi) q_i(t) + \dot{\xi}^2 \phi_i''(\xi) q_i(t)] \quad (7)$$

于是式(3)可写成:

$$M_i \ddot{q}_i(t) + \omega_i^2 M_i q_i(t) = M_0 \left\{ g - \sum_{j=1}^N [\phi_j(\xi) \ddot{q}_j(t) + 2\dot{\xi} \phi_j'(\xi) \dot{q}_j(t) + \ddot{\xi} \phi_j'(\xi) q_j(t) + \dot{\xi}^2 \phi_j''(\xi) q_j(t)] - \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j'(\xi) q_j(t) \right\} \phi_i(\xi) \quad (8)$$

式(8)也可写成如下的矩阵形式:

$$[M] \{\ddot{q}\} + [C] \{\dot{q}\} + [K] \{q\} = \{P\} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$[M] = \text{diag}\{M_i\} + M_0 \text{diag}\{\phi_i(\xi)\} [\Phi(\xi)] \quad (10)$$

$$[C] = 2M_0 \dot{\xi} \text{diag}\{\phi_i(\xi)\} [\Phi'(\xi)] \quad (11)$$

$$[K] = \text{diag}\{M_i \omega_i^2\} + 2M_0 \ddot{\xi} \text{diag}\{\phi_i(\xi)\} \times [\Phi'(\xi)] + M_0 \dot{\xi}^2 \text{diag}\{\phi_i(\xi)\} [\Phi''(\xi)] \quad (12)$$

$$\{P\} = M_0 g \{\phi_1(\xi), \phi_2(\xi), \dots, \phi_N(\xi)\}^T \quad (13)$$

$\omega_i (i=1, 2, \dots)$ 为梁的各阶固有频率; $[\Phi(\xi)]$ 为梁的模态函数矩阵,而 $[\Phi'(\xi)]$, $[\Phi''(\xi)]$ 则分别是 $[\Phi(\xi)]$ 关于移动质量的位置坐标 ξ 的一阶和二阶导数矩阵。

利用方程(9),在移动质量减速运动情况下,通过获取梁的挠度响应曲线,可以数值仿真实验获得耦合系统的基频 $\hat{\omega}_1$,本文称其为刹车仿真实验法;

利用方程(9),在移动质量匀速运动情况下,通过获取梁的跨中挠度响应曲线,可以数值仿真实验获得梁的基频 ω_1 ,本文称其为跑车仿真实验法。又令

$$\{q\} = \{Q\} \sin \hat{\omega} t \quad (14)$$

代入式(9)有

$$([K] - \hat{\omega}^2 [M]) \{Q\} = 0 \quad (15)$$

可得移动质量与梁耦合系统的特征方程:

$$|[K] - \hat{\omega}^2 [M]| = 0 \quad (16)$$

解此方程就可得移动质量与梁耦合系统的各阶固有频率 $\hat{\omega}_i (i=1, 2, \dots)$,本文称其为特征值计算方法。

该法除了可用来求耦合系统的各阶固有频率外,还可用来讨论影响耦合系统固有频率的各种因素,且其数学和力学意义清晰,故系本文重点推介的方法。

从理论的推导过程可以看出,上述三种方法计算固有频率,对梁的边界条件未加任何限制,只要能写出梁的模态函数的解析表达式就能应用,因而适用范围较广。

2 算例分析

以移动质量与简支梁耦合系统为例,说明系统的固有频率的计算与分析。

定义质量比和位置比分别为:

$$\lambda = \frac{M_0}{mL}; \quad \beta = \frac{\xi}{L} \quad (17)$$

简支梁的各阶固有频率和模态函数分别为:

$$\omega_i = \left(\frac{i\pi}{L}\right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m}}, \quad \phi_i(x) = \sin \frac{i\pi}{L} x \quad (i=1, 2, \dots) \quad (18)$$

梁的参数取为:

$$EI = 1.275 \times 10^{11} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2;$$

$$m = 1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ kg/m}; L = 50 \text{ m}.$$

按式(18),简支梁的前三阶固有频率的理论计算值分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= 12.8684 \text{ rad/s}, \\ \omega_2 &= 51.4735 \text{ rad/s}, \\ \omega_3 &= 115.8155 \text{ rad/s} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

按特征值计算法,移动质量与简支梁耦合系统的前三阶固有频率随质量比 λ 和位置比 β 的变化分别列于表1上方的一组数据以及表2和表3所示,表中频率的单位为 rad/s。

表1 耦合系统的基频随质量比和位置比的变化与比较
Table 1 Changes of 1st step natural frequency of the coupled system with mass ratio and position ratio and their comparisons

λ (mass ratio)	β (position ratio)				
	0	1/6	1/4	1/3	1/2
1/300	12.8712	12.8604	12.8497	12.8391	12.8285
1/300	12.8712	12.5664	13.0900	12.8228	12.8228
1/120	12.8712	12.8444	12.8178	12.7914	12.7652
1/120	12.8712	12.5564	13.0900	12.5664	12.8228
1/75	12.8712	12.8284	12.7860	12.7442	12.7028
1/75	12.8712	12.5564	12.8228	12.5664	12.8228
1/30	12.8712	12.7648	12.6609	12.5600	12.4621
1/30	12.8712	12.5664	12.5664	12.3200	12.8228

表2 耦合系统的第2阶固有频率随质量比和位置比的变化
 Table 2 Changes of 2nd step natural frequency of the coupled system with mass ratio and position ratio and their comparisons

λ (mass ratio)	β (position ratio)				
	0	1/6	1/4	1/3	1/2
1/300	51.4749	51.3467	51.3046	51.3474	51.4749
1/75	51.4749	51.1563	51.0541	51.1603	51.4749
1/30	51.4749	50.9681	50.8092	50.9782	51.4749
1/30	51.4749	50.2380	49.8830	50.2960	51.4749

表3 耦合系统的第3阶固有频率随质量比和位置比的变化
 Table 3 Changes of 3rd step natural frequency of the coupled system with mass ratio and position ratio and their comparisons

λ (mass ratio)	β (position ratio)				
	0	1/6	1/4	1/3	1/2
1/300	115.8159	115.4348	115.6256	115.8159	115.4344
1/120	115.8159	114.8810	115.3499	115.8159	114.8783
1/75	115.8159	114.3478	115.0854	115.8159	114.3410
1/30	115.8159	112.3993	114.1262	115.8159	112.3607

由表1,可算出耦合系统的基频值的误差在0与3.179%之间变化;由表2,可算出第2阶固有频率值的误差在0与3.093%之间变化;由表3,可算出第3阶固有频率值的误差在0与2.983%之间变化。

为了揭示耦合系统的各阶固有频率随质量比和位置比的变化规律,按特征值计算法的结果,绘出该耦合系统的前三阶固有频率随质量比 λ 和位置比 β 变化的三维图形分别如图2、图3和图4所示。

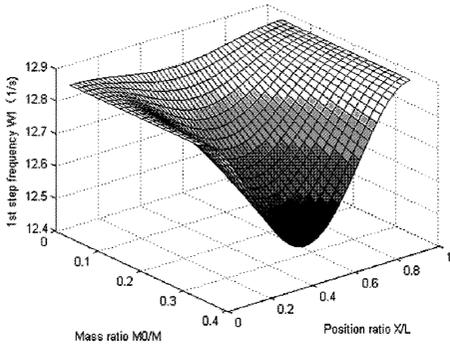


图2 耦合系统的第1阶固有频率随 λ 和 β 变化的三维图
 Fig. 2 3 - dimension change graph of 1st step natural frequency of the coupled system with λ and β

由以上三图可以清晰地看到,移动质量与简支梁耦合系统的各阶固有频率随质量比 λ 基本按线性规律变化,且质量比愈大固有频率愈低;各阶固有频率随位置比 β 呈简谐函数规律变化,且阶数愈

高波数愈多,一阶为半波,二阶为全波,三阶为1.5倍全波。

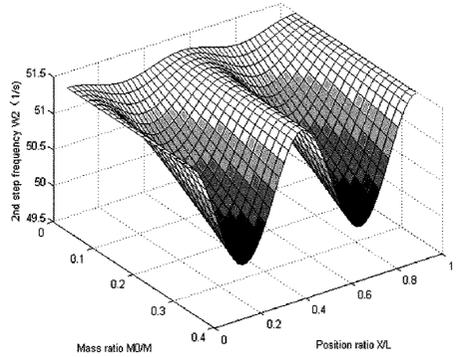


图3 耦合系统的第2阶固有频率随 λ 和 β 变化的三维图
 Fig. 3 3 - dimension change graph of 2nd step natural frequency of the coupled system with λ and β

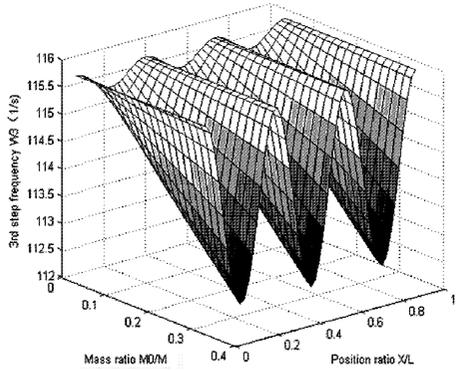


图4 耦合系统的第3阶固有频率随 λ 和 β 变化的三维图
 Fig. 4 3 - dimension change graph of 3rd step natural frequency of the coupled system with λ and β

综上所述,移动质量与梁耦合系统的各阶固有频率并非常数,而与系统的质量比和位置比有关;若用梁的固有频率代替耦合系统的固有频率有时会产生较大的误差。

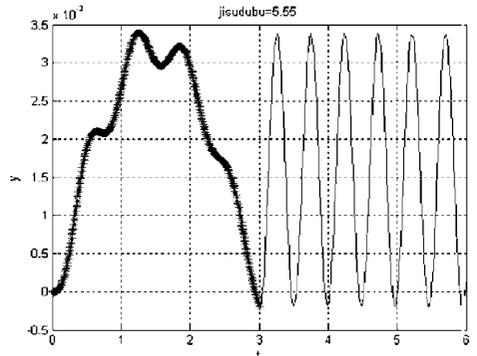


图5 移动质量匀减速至梁中点停止时梁中点的挠度时间历程
 Fig. 5 Time course of the mid - span deflection of beam as a mass moves with uniformly decelerated motion until it stops at the mid - span of beam

表1还给出了用刹车仿真实验法获得的耦合系统的基频,详见表中下方的那组数据.图5给出了其中的移动质量匀减速至梁中点停止时梁中点的挠度时间

历程样本,据此样本可换算得到给定质量比及该位置时的耦合系统的基频.由表1可算出,两种方法获得的基频值误差在0与2.8%之间变化.与式(19)中的基频理论计算值误差在0.0218%与4.26%之间变化.

图6给出了跑车仿真实验法获得的一个时间历程样本,同理据此样本可换算得到梁的基频.本例的基频值为,与式(19)中的梁的基频理论计算值误差为1.955%;与表1中的耦合系统的基频值误差在1.65%左右.

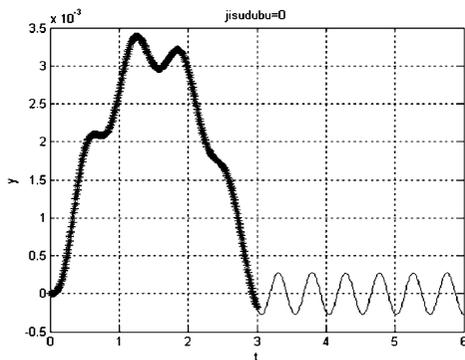


图6 移动质量匀速运动时梁中点的挠度时间历程

Fig. 6 Time course of the mid-span deflection of beam as a mass moves with uniform motion

3 结论

移动质量与梁耦合系统的各阶固有频率并非常数,而与系统的质量比和位置比有关,若用梁的固有频率取代耦合系统的固有频率有时会产生较大的误差.三种方法获得的基频均存在一定误差,若用实验值代替理论值有时也会产生较大的误差.

上述结论对于桥梁的动态设计、动力性能评估以及振动的控制具有一定的指导意义.

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CALCULATION AND ANALYSIS ON NATURAL FREQUENCY OF A MOVING MASS AND BEAM'S COUPLED SYSTEM*

Peng Xian¹ You Fuhe¹ Gao Weizhao² Jin Yiming³ Liu Zijian²

(1. College of Mechanics and Aerospace, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China)

(2. College of Mechanical and Vehicle Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China)

(3. College of Civil Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China)

Abstract The formula to calculate the natural frequencies of a moving mass and beam coupled system was established. First, in the case of a moving mass made decelerated motion, the fundamental frequency of the coupled system can be gained by getting the deflection response curve of beam through the numerical simulation experimental method. Second, in the case of the moving mass made uniform motion, the fundamental frequency of the beam can be gained by getting the mid-span deflection response curve of the beam through the numerical simulation experimental method. Third, the eigenvalue computation method can be used to get the various steps natural frequencies of the coupled system. The results of numerical examples show that the natural frequencies of the coupled system, not only have relation to the mass ratio, but also to the location ratio. Sometimes there will be bigger error if the natural frequencies of beam are used instead of the natural frequencies in coupled system or the theoretical values are substituted by the experimental values.

Key words moving mass, beam, natural frequency, simulation experiment method, eigenvalue computation method