

微分求积法分析二维亚音速壁板的失稳问题*

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摘要 采用微分求积方法(简称 DQ 方法)研究了亚音速气流中二维壁板的失稳问题. 运用特征值方法分析了壁板在不同边界条件下的失稳特性. 结果表明:本方法可有效确定系统的失稳;两端简支和两端固支的壁板出现了发散失稳而未出现颤振失稳;固支—弹性支承的壁板系统出现了颤振失稳,颤振失稳动压与系统参数相关.

关键词 亚音速流, 微分求积法, 壁板, 发散, 颤振

引言

随着列车运行速度的提高,低速运行时被忽略的气动力将成为列车高速运行及影响列车安全运行的主要因素^[1]. 高速列车车体采用流线型设计以最大限度减小空气阻力,因此高速列车车身中存在着大量的蒙皮等壁板结构. 壁板结构在列车运行时会产生振动,如武广客运专线试验时,当列车运行速度达到 350km/h 时,车身蒙皮和车窗的振动非常显著,并会产生很大的辐射噪声. 这些结构在高速气流中的稳定性问题也成为了研究要点. 对于高速列车而言,按其运行速度推算,马赫数大约在 0.3 左右,基本上处于低亚音速范围,因此有必要对亚音速流中壁板的气动弹性问题进行研究. 在壁板气动弹性领域,已发表的论文大多数是以超音速流中的壁板为研究对象,这方面的成果,文献[2-5]已作了详尽评述. 但对于亚音速壁板的研究还相对不够深入. Bisplinghoff^[6]基于不可压缩流体的势流理论推导出了作用在壁板一侧的气动力,但该气动力是以积分微分形式给出而不易求解. Dugundji J^[7]及 Dowell^[8]应用 Galerkin 方法对文[6]中的气动力进行处理并分析了两端简支壁板的颤振稳定性. Kornecki^[9]基于文献[7]的简化气动力采用 Galerkin 方法给出了壁板失稳时临界流速的表达式. 然而对亚音速壁板能否出现颤振还存在着很大的争议. 文[10]指出对于两端简支的亚音速壁板而言不会出现单模态的颤振失稳. 文[11]采用势

流理论分析了作用在壁板单侧的亚音速气动力,研究了壁板在气流和外激励作用下的复杂响应. 文[12]采用微分求积方法(Differential Quadrature Method,简称 DQ 方法)对壁板运动偏微分方程进行离散,该方法具有处理边界条件简单,计算量少,精度较高等优点.

本文采用 DQ 方法对亚音速气流中的二维壁板动力学方程进行离散. 研究了两端简支、两端固支和固支—弹性支承三种壁板的失稳特性,得到了三类壁板的失稳临界速度,并对固支—弹性支承壁板临界失稳动压的主要影响参数进行了研究.

1 两端固定壁板的稳定性分析

考虑一无限宽壁板,其长度为 l ,密度为 ρ ,厚度为 h ,且 $h \ll l$,固定在无限刚体平面 $y = 0$ 上. 壁板上表面有沿 x 方向的不可压缩亚音速气流,气流速度为 U_∞ ,密度为 ρ_∞ . 气动力作用下壁板的横向弯曲振动方程为

$$\rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + D \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \Delta p = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中: $D = Eh^3/[12(1 - \nu^2)]$ 为壁板弯曲刚度, ν 为泊松比, w 为壁板的横向位移.

由文[7,11]可得作用在壁板单侧的气动压力为

$$\Delta p = -\frac{\rho_\infty}{\pi} \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + U_\infty \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi \partial t} \right) \ln \left| \frac{x - \xi}{l} \right| d\xi - \frac{\rho_\infty}{\pi} \int_0^l \left(U_\infty \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + U_\infty^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right) \frac{l}{x - \xi} d\xi \quad (2)$$

式(2)为一积分微分方程,对其进行化简^[11],可得

$$\Delta p = -\frac{\rho_\infty}{\pi} \left\{ \int_0^l \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + 2U_\infty \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi \partial t} + U_\infty^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \right) \ln \left| \frac{x-\xi}{l} \right| d\xi + \ln \left(\frac{x}{l} \right) \left(U_\infty \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + U_\infty^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right) \right|_{\xi=0} - \ln \left(\frac{l-x}{l} \right) \left(U_\infty \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + U_\infty^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right) \right|_{\xi=l} \right\} \quad (3)$$

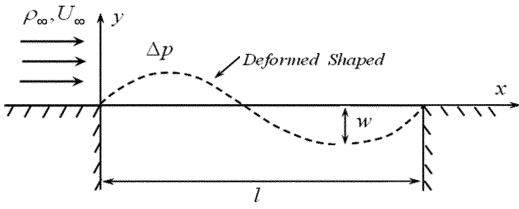


图1 两端固定的壁板

Fig. 1 Sketch of thin panel fixed at both ends

引入如下无量纲参数

$$u = \frac{w}{h}, \eta = \frac{x}{l}, \zeta = \frac{\xi}{l}, \mu = \frac{\rho_\infty l}{\rho h}, \lambda = \frac{\rho_\infty U_\infty^2 l^3}{D}, \omega_0 = \left(\frac{D}{\rho h} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{l^2}, \tau = \omega_0 t \quad (4)$$

并将(4)带入(1)并引入新坐标 $\chi = \zeta - \eta$, 将上式中的积分在 $\chi = 0$ 处展开成泰勒级数可得^[9]

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \tau^2} + \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial \eta^4} - \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n(\eta) \left(\lambda \frac{\partial^{n+2} u}{\partial \eta^{n+2}} + 2\sqrt{\mu\lambda} \frac{\partial^{n+2} u}{\partial \eta^{n+1} \partial \tau} + \mu \frac{\partial^{n+2} u}{\partial \eta^n \partial \tau^2} \right) + \lambda \left[\ln(\eta) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right]_{\eta=0} - \ln(1-\eta) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right|_{\eta=1} \right\} + \sqrt{\mu\lambda} \left[\ln(\eta) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right]_{\eta=0} - \ln(1-\eta) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right|_{\eta=1} \right\} = 0 \quad (5)$$

其中: $A_n(\eta) = \frac{1}{\pi n!} \int_{-\eta}^{1-\eta} \chi^n \ln|\chi| d\chi$. 本文只截取式

(5)中主导部分计算气动压力,即 $n = 0$.

1.1 两端简支壁板

考查两端简支壁板的稳定性,此时式(1)应满足边界条件

$$u \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0, u \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (6)$$

采用DQ法对式(1)和(6)进行离散,可得

$$u_1 = 0, \sum_{k=1}^N C_{2,k}^2 u_k = 0, u_N = 0, \sum_{k=1}^N C_{N-1,k}^2 u_k = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$(1 - A_0(\eta_i)\mu) \ddot{u}_i + \sum_{k=1}^N \{ C_{i,k}^4 - \lambda A_0(\eta_i) C_{i,k}^2 - \frac{\lambda}{\pi} [\ln(\eta_i) C_{i,k}^1 - \ln(1-\eta_i) C_{N,k}^1] \} u_k - \sum_{k=1}^N (2\sqrt{\lambda\mu} A_0(\eta_i) C_{i,k}^1) \dot{u}_k = 0 \quad (3 \leq i \leq N-2) \quad (8)$$

其中: N 为离散点的数目; $C_{i,j}^m$ 为权系数; m 为求导阶数, $m = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 文中采用非均匀网格点,其相应权系数的计算可参考文献[12]确定.

在式(8)中消去边界条件(7)可得

$$[M] \{ \ddot{u}_d \} + [G] \{ \dot{u}_d \} + [K] \{ u_d \} = 0 \quad (9)$$

设 $u_d = U_d \exp(\Omega \tau)$, 将式(10)转化为广义特征值问题

$$(\Omega^2 [M] + \Omega [G] + [K]) \{ U_d \} = 0 \quad (10)$$

式中 $[M]$ 、 $[G]$ 、 $[K]$ 分别为系统的质量、阻尼和刚度矩阵,都与流体动压 λ 和质量比 μ 相关, $\{ u_d \} = (u_3, u_4, \dots, u_{N-3}, u_{N-2})$. 固定 μ 值并依次求解式(10),依据特征 Ω 判定系统的失稳特性.

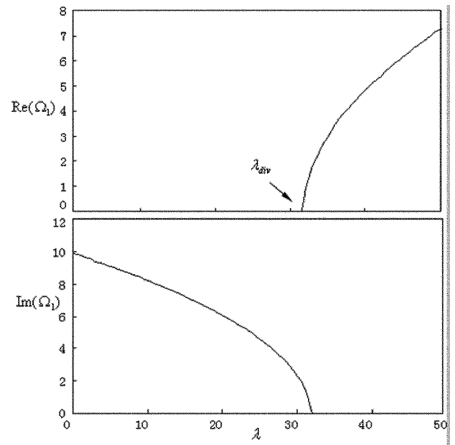


图2 特征根随动压的变化曲线

Fig. 2 Curves of eigenvalue vs. dynamic pressure

经计算可知,两端简支壁板系统随动压增加并未出现颤振失稳,仅出现了发散失稳. 计算得到发散临界动压 $\lambda_{div} = 31.73$. Dugundji J^[8]应用 Galerkin 方法得到两端简支亚音速壁板的发散临界动压 $\lambda_{div} = \pi^3 = 31.0063$. 本文结果与其非常接近,相差仅为 2.3%, 计算结果表明了本文方法的正确性. 图(2)给出了特征值 Ω_1 随来流动压变化的曲线. 从图(2)中可知:当 $\lambda > \lambda_{div} = 31.73$ 时,随 λ 增加,系统第一阶频率实部 $\text{Re}(\Omega_1) > 0$, 虚部 $\text{Im}(\Omega_1) = 0$,可判定系统出现发散失稳.

1.2 两端固支壁板

考虑两端固支板的稳定性. 此时式(1)应满足边界条件

$$u \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0, u \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (11)$$

采用 DQ 法对式(1)和(11)进行离散,可得:

$$(1 - A_0(\eta_i)\mu)\ddot{u}_i + \sum_{k=1}^N \{C_{i,k}^4 - \lambda A_0(\eta_i)C_{i,k}^2\}u_k - \sum_{k=1}^N (2\sqrt{\lambda\mu}A_0(\eta_i)C_{i,k}^1)\dot{u}_k = 0 \quad (3 \leq i \leq N-2) \quad (12)$$

$$u_1 = 0, \sum_{k=1}^N C_{2,k}^1 u_k = 0, u_N = 0, \sum_{k=1}^N C_{N-1,k}^1 u_k = 0 \quad (13)$$

应用同样的处理方法,分析两端固支壁板系统稳定性. 经计算可知,随动压增加系统也未出现颤振失稳,仅出现了发散失稳. 计算得发散临界动压. 图(3)给出了特征值随动压变化的曲线. 从图中可知,当时,系统出现了发散失稳.

2 固支—弹性支承壁板的稳定性分析

考虑一端固支—端弹性支承的壁板稳定性,如图(4)所示. 壁板右端部有弹性支承,其无量纲刚度系数为 k . 此时式(1)的边界条件为

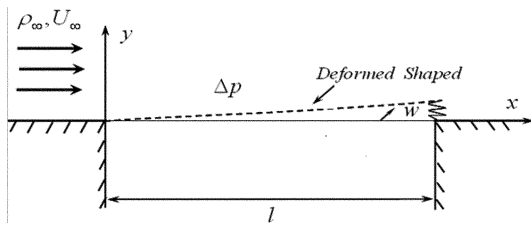


图4 固支—弹性支承的壁板

Fig.4 Sketch of the clamped - spring plate

$$u \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0, \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial \eta^3} \Big|_{\eta=1} = -ku \Big|_{\eta=1} = 0 \quad (14)$$

采用 DQ 法对式(1)和(14)进行离散,可得

$$(1 - A_0(\eta_i)\mu)\ddot{u}_i + \sum_{k=1}^N \{C_{i,k}^4 - \lambda A_0(\eta_i)C_{i,k}^2 - \frac{\lambda}{\pi}[-\ln(1 - \eta_i)C_{N,k}^1]\}u_k - \sum_{k=1}^N (2\sqrt{\lambda\mu}A_0(\eta_i)C_{i,k}^1)\dot{u}_k - \frac{\sqrt{\lambda\mu}}{\pi}(-\ln(1 - \eta_i)\dot{u}_N) = 0 \quad (3 \leq i \leq N-2) \quad (15)$$

$$u_1 = 0, \sum_{k=1}^N C_{2,k}^1 u_k = 0,$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N C_{N-1,k}^2 u_k = 0, \sum_{k=1}^N C_{N-1,k}^1 u_k = 0 \quad (16)$$

应用相同的处理方法,对固支—弹性支承壁板系统的稳定性进行分析. 计算中取 $\mu = 0.01, k = 10$. 计算可知,随动压 λ 增加系统出现了颤振失稳,由(11)对颤振临界动压进行了计算可得 $\lambda_{fl} = 50.6$.

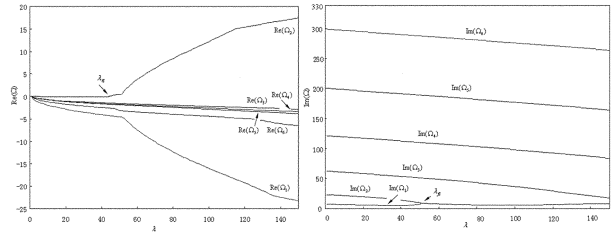


图5 特征根随动压的变化曲线

Fig.5 Curves of eigenvalues vs. dynamic pressure

图(5)给出了 $\mu = 0.01, k = 10$ 时系统特征值随动压的变化曲线. 当 $\lambda < \lambda_{fl}$ 时,随 λ 增加,系统第一阶频率增加而第二阶频率减小,在 $\lambda = \lambda_{fl}$ 处,第一二阶频率相重合,且此时 $\text{Re}(\Omega_2) = 0$,而其余特征根实部均小于零,系统出现了颤振失稳. 图(6)给出了颤振临界动压与无量纲弹簧系数之间的关系. 由图(6)可知:系统颤振临界动压随无量纲弹簧系数的增而增大. 图(7)给出了 $k = 10$ 时,系统颤振临界动压与质量比参数 μ 的关系. 由图(7)可知系统临界颤振动压随质量比的增大而增大.

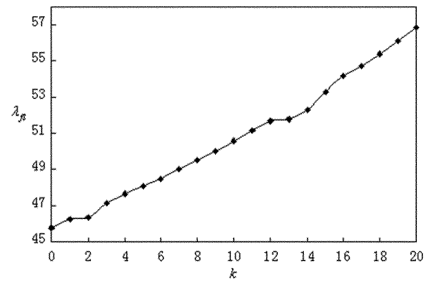


图6 颤振临界动压 λ_{fl} 与无量纲弹簧系数 k 的变化关系

Fig.6 Critical dynamic for λ_{fl} vs. non-dimensional spring coefficient k

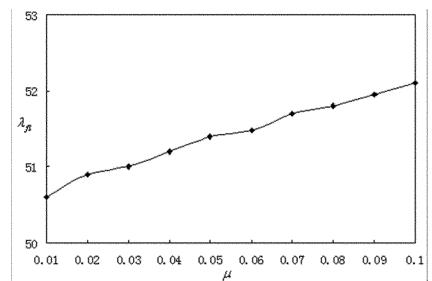


图7 颤振临界动压 λ_{fl} 与质量比 μ 的变化关系

Fig.7 Critical dynamic λ_{fl} vs. mass ratio μ

3 结语

从以上计算结果来看, DQ 方法可以成功求解亚音速壁板的失稳问题. 该方法具有处理边界条件简单, 计算量少, 精度较高等优点. 亚音速气流中壁板系统的失稳特性与壁板边界条件有关:

(1) 两端简支和两端固支的壁板仅出现了发散失稳, 两端固支壁板的发散动压比两端简支壁板的要高.

(2) 一端固支一端弹性支承的壁板系统会出现颤振失稳, 颤振临界动压与系统参数有关.

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INSTABILITY ANALYSIS OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL THIN PANELS IN SUBSONIC FLOW WITH DIFFERENTIAL QUADRATURE METHOD*

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Abstract The instability of a two-dimensional thin panel in subsonic flow was studied by using Differential Quadrature method (DQ method). The eigenvalue numeric method was used to study the instability characteristics of panels with differential boundary conditions. The results show: 1) that the critical parameters can be efficiently obtained by DQ method; 2) that panel which is fixed at both ends undergoes divergence; 3) that the clamped-spring support panel flutters; 4) and that the critical flutter dynamic pressure is influenced by some system parameters.

Key words subsonic flow, Differential Quadrature method (DQ method), thin panel, divergence, flutter