

沿轴向飞行粘弹性夹层梁热弹耦合振动响应分析*

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摘要 研究了沿轴向飞行粘弹性夹层梁的热弹耦合振动响应. 考虑材料变形与传热的相互影响, 建立了轴向运动粘弹性夹层梁的热弹耦合振动控制方程; 将方程中激励项(温度函数与外激力)拟合为时间的函数, 采用伽辽金法得到方程的位移解, 并在每一个微小的时间段内采用迭代收敛的数值方法对热传导方程进行求解得到温度场. 使用数值方法讨论了轴向飞行运动速度和热载荷持续时间对其振动响应的影响. 研究表明: 稳定振动时飞行速度对位移影响较大, 对温度影响较小; 热冲击对振动位移响应有较大影响, 并改变振动特性.

关键词 夹层梁, 热弹耦合, 轴向飞行, Kelvin粘弹模型, 横向振动

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引言

随着飞行器速度的提高, 气动加热现象严重, 因此在高速飞行结构中的局部热弹耦合振动问题备受关注^[1-2]. 温度场的不均匀变化使结构内部出现温度梯度, 较高温度梯度会引起热应变和热应力从而使结构的振动特性发生改变, 热弹耦合动力学就是研究温度场和应变场耦合时弹性体的动力学行为.

关于热对结构振动的影响, 一些学者用不同的方法对非耦合^[3-6]和耦合^[7-10]振动特性和响应进行了研究. 同时, 由热弹性引起的阻尼也是各种阻尼器^[11-13]工作中能量损失的一个重大部分. 这些问题的计算相当复杂, 在对计算精度要求不高的情况下, 可以不考虑耦合项, 只把热效应以等效载荷的形式作用于振动方程^[14-15]. 在对计算精度要求高的结构设计中, 热弹耦合作用不能忽略, 必须同时求解热传导方程和振动方程, 关于耦合求解, 一些学者通过将离散的控制方程转化为模态坐标以减少求解方程的数目^[4-6], 并且认为沿结构长度和厚度方向温度均匀分布. 然而由于热传导的速度远远小于弹性波的传播速度, 采用上述方法要同时得到热弹耦合振动方程的解相当困难, 需要大量的

计算时间, 而且可能得不到收敛解. 针对这个问题, Emil^[16]结合有限差分法和模态坐标转换法, 推导了一种新的数值方法, 分析了承受机械载荷和热载荷的梁的大幅热弹耦合振动问题. 目前粘弹性夹层结构在航天航空领域也得到广泛的应用, 但对于这类结构在飞行状态下的热弹耦合响应研究较少.

本文将基于 Emil 发展的数值方法, 结合伽辽金法对承受机械载荷及热冲击载荷的轴向飞行粘弹性夹层梁的振动响应和温度分布进行研究.

1 基本方程

图1为粘弹性夹层梁几何模型, 长 L , 宽 b , 上下约束层弹性模量 E , 厚度均为 $h/2$, 密度 ρ , 中间粘弹性软夹层弹性模量 E' , 密度 ρ' , 厚度 H , 粘性常数 η . 梁沿 x 方向的轴向飞行速度为 v , 且不考虑轴向惯性力的影响.

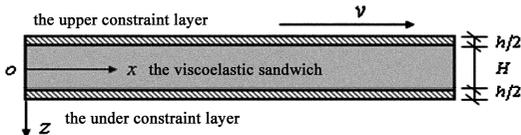


图1 梁的几何尺寸和坐标系统

Fig. 1 The viscoelastic sandwich beam dimensions and coordinate system

小变形情况下, 考虑温度效应时, 约束层和夹

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层的几何方程分别为

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon_x = -zw_{,xx} + \alpha \Delta T & (\text{约束层}) \\ \varepsilon_x = -zw_{,xx} + \alpha' \Delta T & (\text{夹心层}) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

本构方程分别为

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_x = E\varepsilon_x & (\text{约束层}) \\ \sigma_x = E'\varepsilon_x + \eta \dot{\varepsilon} & (\text{夹心层}) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中 $\Delta T = T - T_0$, $T = T(x, z, t)$ (假设温度在 y 方向均匀分布) 为瞬时温度, T_0 为初始温度, α, α' 分别为约束层和夹层材料的热膨胀系数, $w = w(x, t)$ 为梁在 z 方向的位移, $w_{,(\cdot)}$ 表示 w 对 (\cdot) 求偏导. 梁截面弯矩

$$M = - \int_{-\frac{H+h}{2}}^{\frac{H+h}{2}} b\sigma_x z dz = (EI_1 + E'I_2 + EI_3)w_{,xx} + \eta I_2 w_{,xxt} + M_T \quad (3)$$

式中 I_1, I_2, I_3 分别为梁上中下三层对 y 轴的惯性矩. M_T 为热力矩, 定义为

$$M_T = \delta_1 \left(\int_{-\frac{H}{2}}^{\frac{H}{2}} \Delta T z dz + \int_{\frac{H}{2}}^{\frac{H+h}{2}} \Delta T z dz \right) + \delta_2 \int_{-\frac{H}{2}}^{\frac{H}{2}} \Delta T z dz \quad (4)$$

式中 $\delta_1 = b\alpha E, \delta_2 = b\alpha' E'$.

在载荷激励 $F(x, t)$ 作用下描述沿轴向飞行夹层梁的温度分布和振动问题的方程为

$$\begin{cases} T_{,t} - a(T_{,xx} + T_{,zz}) + \frac{\beta T_0}{\rho c_v} \varepsilon_{x,t} = 0 & (\text{约束层}) \\ T_{,t} - a'(T_{,xx} + T_{,zz}) + \frac{\beta' T_0}{\rho' c'_v} \varepsilon_{x,t} = 0 & (\text{夹心层}) \\ M_{,xx} + \bar{\rho} A (w_{,tt} + 2vw_{,xt} + v^2 w_{,xx}) = F(x, t) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

式中, A 为梁的横截面积; $\bar{\rho} = (\rho h + \rho' H)/(h + H)$ 为梁的截面等效密度; $\beta = E\alpha/(1 - 2\mu)$, $\beta' = E'\alpha'/(1 - 2\mu)$ 分别为约束层和夹层的热应力系数; μ, μ' 为泊松比; $a = k/\rho c_v, a' = k'/\rho' c'_v$ 为热扩散系数; k, k' 为导热系数; c_v, c'_v 为材料比热容系数.

式(1)和(3)代入式(5)得由位移场和温度场表示的控制方程

$$T_{,t} - a(T_{,xx} + T_{,zz}) + \frac{\alpha E T_0}{\rho c_v} (-zw_{,xxt} + \alpha T_{,t}) = 0 \quad (\text{约束层}) \quad (6a)$$

$$T_{,t} - a'(T_{,xx} + T_{,zz}) + \frac{\alpha' E' T_0}{\rho' c'_v} (-zw_{,xxt} + \alpha' T_{,t}) = 0 \quad (\text{夹心层}) \quad (6b)$$

$$A_1 w_{,xxxx} + A_2 w_{,xxxxt} + A_3 (w_{,tt} + 2vw_{,xt} + v^2 w_{,xx}) = F(x, t) - M_{T,xx} \quad (6c)$$

式中, $A_1 = EI_1 + EI_3 + E'I_2, A_2 = \eta I_2, A_3 = A(\rho h + \rho' H)/(h + H)$.

2 边界方程和初始条件

假设梁的下表面以及 $x = 0$ 和 L 的两端面绝热, 在梁的上表面作用有一集度为 $Q(x, t)$ 的热流. 则热边界方程和界面方程为

$$\begin{cases} kT_{,z} \Big|_{z=\frac{H+h}{2}} = \begin{cases} -Q(x, t) & t \leq t_0 \\ d_t(T_0 - T_1) & t > t_0, \end{cases} \\ T_{,z} \Big|_{z=\frac{H+h}{2}, x=0, x=L} = 0 \\ kT_{,z} \Big|_{z=\frac{H}{2}} = k'T_{,z} \Big|_{z=\frac{H}{2}} \\ kT_{,z} \Big|_{z=-\frac{H}{2}} = k'T_{,z} \Big|_{z=-\frac{H}{2}} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

式中 d_t 为对流传热系数, t_0 为热流持续时间.

对自由梁, 边界条件为(其它边界可同样处理)

$$w_{,xx} \Big|_{x=0} = w_{,xx} \Big|_{x=L} = 0, w_{,xxx} \Big|_{x=0} = w_{,xxx} \Big|_{x=L} = 0 \quad (8)$$

初始条件

$$w(x, 0) = 0, \dot{w}(x, 0) = 0, T(x, z, 0) = T_0 \\ (x, z) \in [0, L] \times \left[-\frac{H+h}{2}, \frac{H+h}{2} \right] \quad (9)$$

3 数值求解方法

3.1 振动方程求解

设振动方程(6c)的位移解为

$$w = \sum_{n=1}^{N_f} w_n(x) q_n(t) \quad (10)$$

式中, $w_n(x)$ 为满足边界条件的特征函数, $q_n(\tau)$ 为模态坐标, N_f 为模态截断阶数.

将(10)代入(6c)中, 两端同乘以 $w_n(x)$ 后对 x 在 $[0, L]$ 上积分得

$$M\ddot{q} + D\dot{q} + Kq = \bar{F} \quad (11)$$

式中, $\bar{F} = \int_0^L [F - G] w dx, G = M_{T,xx}, q = [q_1(t), q_2(t), \dots, q_{N_f}(t)]^T, w = [w_1(x), w_2(x), \dots, w_{N_f}(x)]^T$.

M, D, K 分别定义为广义质量、阻尼、刚度矩阵, 在每一时间步内的虚加荷载 $\{F - G\}$ 可由以时间为变量的二次多项式插值得到^[16]:

$$F - G = A(x) + B(x)t + C(x)t^2 \\ 0 \leq t \leq L_t, L_t = t_{i+1} - t_i \quad (12)$$

定义

$$F_0(x) = F(x, 0), F_1(x) = F(x, mL_t), \\ F_2(x) = F(x, L_t), \quad 0 < x < L$$

表2 粘弹性夹层梁材料参数

Table 2 Material parameters of viscoelastic sandwich beam

E' /MPa	ρ' /kg/m ³	α' /K ⁻¹	c'_v /J/(kg·K)	k' /W/(m·K)	η	T_0 /°C
15	1500	9.56×10^{-5}	1050	0.15	0.1	1
E /GPa	ρ /kg/m ³	α_0 /K ⁻¹	c_v /J/(kg·K)	k /W/(m·K)	d_t /W/(m ² K)	
70	2710	2.39×10^{-5}	896	236	0	

作用于梁上的外激励为 $F = F_0 \sin(\omega t)$. 计算中,取满足边界条件的特征函数 $w_n(x) = ch\beta_n x + \cos\beta_n x - (sh\beta_n x + \sin\beta_n x)(ch\beta_n L - \cos\beta_n L)/(sh\beta_n L - \sin\beta_n L)$, 其中, $ch\beta_n L \cos\beta_n L - 1 = 0$. 其余相关参数取值: $N_x = 61, N_z = 5, N_{z'} = 11, N_f = 5, r_1 = 1.5, r_2 = 0.8, m = 0.5$, 数值结果及讨论如下.

4.1 速度的影响

轴向运动会诱发结构的不稳定振动和颤振失稳^[7]. 基于文[7]的方法得到梁的频率随时间的变化曲线如图2. 在 $0 \leq v < 365\text{m/s}$ 时, 夹层梁的频率为实数, 虚部为零, 为稳定振动, 且随着速度的增大, 振动频率随之减小; 当 $365 \leq v \leq 521\text{m/s}$ (发散速度区间) 时, 一阶频率实部等于零, 其虚部呈正负两个分支, 这时一阶模态发散失稳, 最小发散速度 ($v = 365\text{m/s}$) 为临界速度; 当 $571 \leq v \leq 700\text{m/s}$ 时, 一阶和二阶频率实部相等, 虚部呈正负两个分支, 称为耦合颤振.

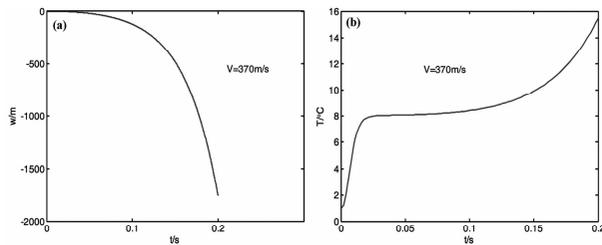


图2 频率随轴向速度的变化 (a) 频率实部; (b) 频率虚部
Fig. 2 The variation of the frequency with the axially speed
(a) The real part of the frequency; (b) The imaginary part of the frequency

图3为稳态振动时, 梁左端点的位移响应和上接触面中点温度变化曲线, 计算中 $F_0 = 100\text{N}, \omega = 100\text{rad/s}$. 可见, 临界速度之前, 随着轴向运动速度的增大, 梁的横向振动位移也随之增大; 而温度随速度的改变基本没有变化.

图4和图5分别给出了发散速度及一阶和二阶耦合颤振时速度下梁左端点的位移响应和上接触面中点的温度变化曲线, 计算中 $F_0 = 100\text{N}, \omega = 100\text{rad/s}$. 可见, 这时结构的运动失稳发散, 温度也

随之发散.

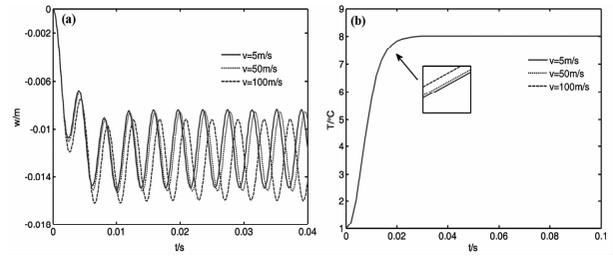


图3 稳态速度对位移场和温场的影响
(a) 响应 ($x = 0$); (b) 上接触面中点的温度

Fig. 3 The influence of the stable speed on the displacement and temperature fields (a) Time history of response; (b) The temperature at the upper contact face of the beam's middle cross section

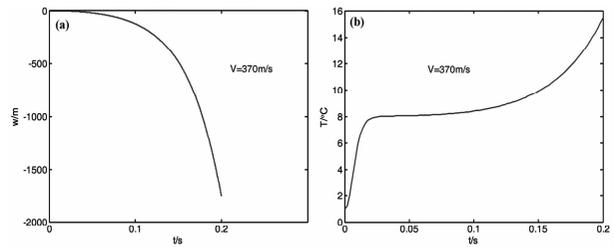


图4 发散速度对位移场和温场的影响
(a) 响应 ($x = 0$); (b) 上接触面中点温度

Fig. 4 The influence of divergence speed on the displacement and temperature fields (a) Time history of response; (b) The temperature at the upper contact face of the beam's middle cross section

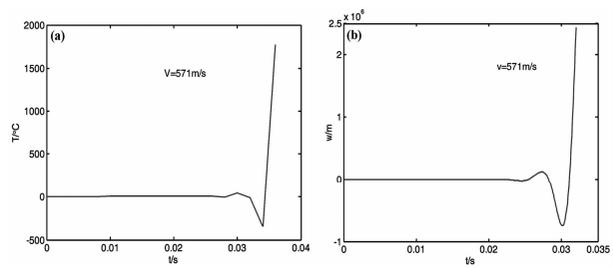


图5 颤振时速度对位移场和温场的影响
(a) 响应 ($x = 0$); (b) 上接触面中点温度

Fig. 5 The influence of flutter speed on the displacement and temperature fields (a) Time history of response; (b) The temperature at the upper contact face of the beam's middle cross section

4.2 热作用影响

图6为外激励频率接近一阶固有频率时, 有无热流冲击两种情况下夹层梁的强迫振动响应, 其中 $F_0 = 100\text{N}, \omega = 1500\text{rad/s}, v = 5\text{m/s}$. 当没有热流冲击时, 由于激振频率接近一阶固有频率, 梁的振动出现拍现象. 当有短暂热流脉冲时, 由于温度的连续传播, 以及沿梁的横截面垂直于 y 轴的方向不均匀的温度分布引起的弯矩, 导致梁的平衡状态随时

间而改变,振动围绕另一新的平衡状态进行,且振幅量级明显增大.与无热流情况相比,热流冲击时段,出现了更剧烈的跳动现象.

图7为梁在 $x = 0$ 点处不同脉冲时间下的响应,其中 $F_0 = 100\text{N}$, $\omega = 100\text{rad/s}$, $v = 5\text{m/s}$, $Q_0 t_0 = 10^4\text{Ws/m}^2$ 为常数,表示热流总量为定值.可见,短脉冲引起更大幅值的振动,即在一个固定的短时期内,有更多能量传输给了梁.

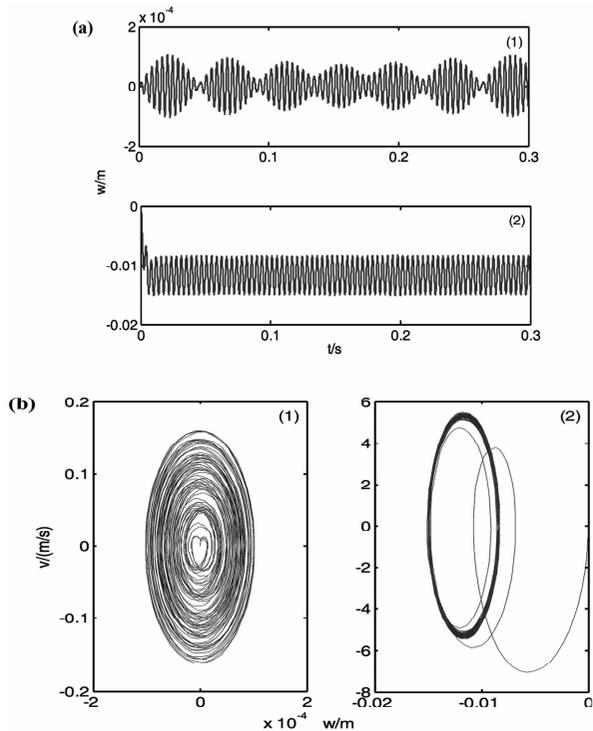


图6 热冲击对振动响应的影响
(a) 响应曲线 ($x = 0$); (b) 相图

(1) $Q_0 = 0$; (2) $Q_0 = 10^6\text{W/m}^2, t_0 = 0.01\text{s}$

Fig. 6 The influence of heat flow on the beam's response

(a) Time history of the beam's response; (b) Phase plot

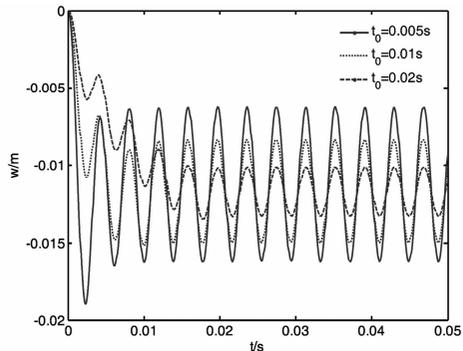


图7 热脉冲参数对梁振动响应的影响

Fig. 7 The influence of the heat pulse parameters on the beam's response

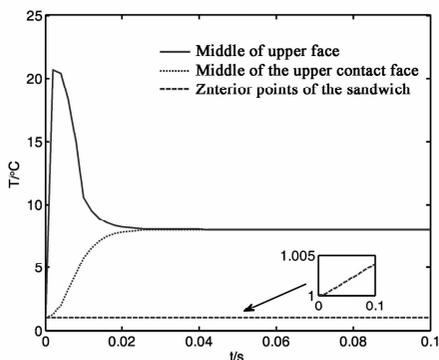


图8 速度对温度场的影响

Fig. 8 The influence of axially speed on the temperature field

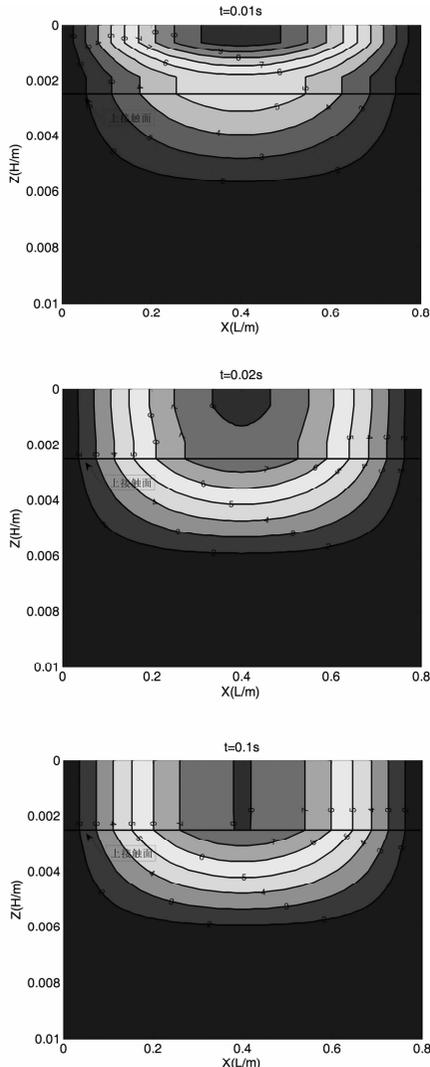


图9 梁纵截面温度分布

Fig. 9 Distribution of the temperature in the longitudinal section

图8给出了热冲击时间 $t_0 = 0.01\text{s}$ 时梁上中点的温度随时间的变化曲线,其中 $F_0 = 100\text{N}$, $\omega = 100\text{rad/s}$, $v = 5\text{m/s}$.由于约束层金属材料传热性能好,夹层粘性材料一般为热的不良导体并且散热条

件较差,导致温度在夹层内的传播远小于约束层,能量蓄积在梁内,引起较大的温度梯度,且一段时间后,由于阻尼层对温度传播的阻碍,约束层的温度达到一个平衡状态,并保持一段较长时间.不同时刻下,梁上纵截面温度分布如图9(为观察更清晰,图中仅截取了从梁上表面开始的部分梁厚度).

5 结论

在考虑热弹耦合的情况下,研究了简谐外激励载荷与其上表面有短暂热流作用下轴向运动粘弹性夹层梁的振动.结果表明:

(1) 在稳态振动阶段,随着轴向速度的增大梁的振幅增大,轴向运动对位移场影响较大,对温场影响较小;过大的轴向运动会诱发结构振动失稳.

(2) 由于约束层和夹层传热的差异性,导致梁沿厚度方向上产生较大的温度梯度,从而使梁内产生应力,改变了梁的动力学行为.同时,短暂热流会引起梁的振动位移大幅增大.

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RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF THE COUPLED THERMOELASTIC VIBRATION FOR THE AXIALLY FLYING VISCOELASTIC SANDWICH BEAM*

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Abstract The coupled thermoelastic vibration response of the axially flying viscoelastic sandwich beam was investigated. Considering the interaction of the material deformation and the heat conduction, the coupled governing equations of the axially moving viscoelastic sandwich beam were derived. The exciting load, which consists of temperature function and external excitation force, of the equations was interpolated by a quadratic polynomial of time, then the vibration equation was solved by the method of Galerkin, and the displacement was obtained in every small time by using the numerical method of iteration and convergence to solve heat conduction equation, thus the temperature was gained. The influence of the axially moving speed and thermal loading duration on the response of the structures was studied by using numerical method. The results show that the influence of flying speed on the beam's displacement is obvious, but on the temperature is small when the beam vibrates stably; thermal impact has a large influence on the beam's response, and changes the vibration characteristics.

Key words sandwich beam, coupled thermoelastic, axially flying, Kelvin viscoelastic model, transverse vibration

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