

多输入时滞反馈控制下的斜拉梁主共振响应*

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摘要 研究了多输入时滞反馈控制作用下斜拉梁主共振问题. 采用多尺度法, 推导了位移时滞和速度时滞反馈控制作用下斜拉梁非线性主共振的解析解, 分析了主共振响应随参数变化的规律, 控制参数时滞和控制增益对系统非线性主共振响应的影响. 结果表明: 合理地调整时滞值、控制增益可以提高振动控制的效率, 拓宽减振频率范围, 且在参数的调节中时滞较控制增益对减振更为有效.

关键词 斜拉梁, 振动控制, 多时滞, 主共振

DOI: 10.6052/1672-6553-2020-068

引言

斜拉梁作为一种重要结构形式, 在工程结构中广泛存在, 如斜拉桥、大型场馆等. 随着跨度增大, 结构体系的刚度有所下降, 在外部荷载的作用下拉索、主梁易产生大幅振动, 其非线性动力学及振动控制问题引起了众多学者的关注^[1].

Nakamura 等^[2]提出了一种使用高阻尼橡胶进行减振的减震装置, 并就其设计方法进行了优化研究. 汪正兴等^[3]在拉索减振领域提出了一种全新的减振器-杠杆质量减振器, 并对其减振机理及其性能进行了分析. Dieng 等^[4]将镍钛形状记忆合金应用于阻尼器中的耗能构件, 并定性和定量地评估了镍钛阻尼器在拉索减振中的效率. Sun 等^[5]采用调谐惯性质量阻尼器对拉索进行减振研究. 陶鸿飞等^[6]研究了压电智能结构的主动控制及压电执行器布局优化. 郎君等^[7]研究了半主动控制接地式动力吸振器参数优化. 然而目前使用附加阻尼器减振存在长期力学性能显著减低^[8], 与结构耦合运动导致脱离^[9]以及疲劳^[10]等问题亟需解决, 同时建立的耦合力学模型也相对简单.

与此同时, Olgac 等^[11,12]提出了时滞减振技术, 具有控制参数可独立调节, 更宽频的减振范围且设计相对简单. 彭剑等^[13]研究了时滞影响下斜拉索的参数振动的稳定性. Zhang 等^[14]对带摩擦的时滞减

振器的建模和调谐进行了综合分析和实验研究. Sun 等^[15]提出了一种隔振吸振器与时滞耦合主动控制的非线性组合结构, 并对其减振效果和控制机理进行了研究.

本文将采用多输入时滞反馈控制对斜拉梁非线性动力响应开展研究. 采用多尺度法求解其非线性方程, 通过幅频响应曲线反映其控制效果, 分析不同参数条件下受控系统非线性主共振响应.

1 振动控制模型

本文所研究斜拉梁模型如图 1 所示, 索、梁锚固端分别记为 A 、 B , 连接处记为 C . 使用置于索、梁连接处的轴向作动器进行振动控制. 建立了两个笛卡尔坐标系来推导斜拉梁系统的运动方程. 对于 $O_c - x_c y_c (O_b - x_b y_b)$ 坐标系, 原点 $O_{c,b}$ 位于索(梁)的左支撑处, 斜拉梁结构的静态(虚线)和动态(实线)构型如图. 拉索(梁)在 $y_c (y_b)$ 方向的位移用 $v_c(x_c, t) (v_b(x_b, t))$ 表示. 忽略拉索的弯曲刚度、扭转刚度和剪切刚度, 同时忽略梁的扭转刚度、剪切刚度. 其无量纲微分运动方程组如下所示^[16]

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{v}_c + c_c \dot{v}_c - v_{c,x_c x_c} - \alpha (y_{c,x_c x_c} + v_{c,x_c x_c}) e_c(t) = p_c \\ \ddot{v}_b + c_b \dot{v}_b - P v_{b,x_b x_b} + \beta v_{b,x_b x_b x_b} - \Xi v_{b,x_b x_b} e_b(t) = p_b \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

无量纲参数和变量如下

2019-12-30 收到第 1 稿, 2020-05-04 收到修改稿.

* 湖南省教育厅资助项目(19B192)和湖南省研究生科研创新项目资助(CX20190800).

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$$\begin{aligned} \hat{x}_i &= \frac{x_i}{l_i}, \hat{v}_i = \frac{v_i}{l_i}, \hat{w}_i = \frac{w_i}{l_i}, \hat{t} = \frac{t}{l_c} \sqrt{\frac{H}{m_c}}, \hat{c}_v^i = \frac{c_v^i l_c}{m_i} \sqrt{\frac{m_c}{H}}, \\ \hat{p}_v^i &= \frac{p_v^i}{m_i l_i} \frac{m_c l_c^2}{H}, m = \frac{m_c}{m_b}, P = \frac{m}{\cos\theta}, \alpha = \frac{E_c A_c}{H}, \\ \hat{\Xi} &= \frac{m E_b A_b}{2H \cos^2\theta}, \beta = \frac{m E_b I_{by}}{H l_b^2 \cos^2\theta}, \hat{y}_c = \frac{y_c}{l_c} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

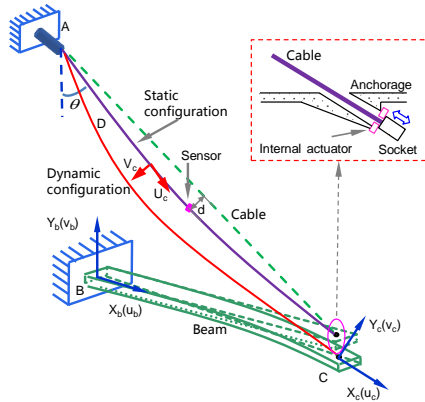


图1 斜拉梁振动控制模型图

Fig.1 Diagram of vibration control model of cable-stayed beam

其中, $m_i (i = c, b)$ 分别为索(梁)单位长度质量; $l_i (i = c, b)$ 分别为索(梁)的长度; $E_i (i = c, b)$ 分别为索(梁)的弹性模量; $A_i (i = c, b)$ 分别为索(梁)的横截面面积; H 为拉索初始张力的轴向分量; $N_b = H \cos\theta$ 为梁的轴向力; θ 为拉索倾角; I_{by} 和 I_{bz} 为梁横截面的惯性矩; $(\cdot)_{,t} = \partial(\cdot)/\partial t$; $c_i (i = c, b)$ 为单位长度方向上的粘性阻尼系数. $e_c(t)$ 和 $e_b(t)$ 是索和梁的近似动态应变, 表达式如下

$$\begin{aligned} e_b(t) &= \int_0^1 \frac{v_{b,x_b}^2}{2} dx_b, \\ e_c(t) &= v_b(1, t) \cdot \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + \int_0^1 \left(y_{c,x_c} v_{c,x_c} + \frac{v_{c,x_c}^2}{2} \right) dx_c \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

为了方便书写, 将式(1)中的参数标记已去掉, 则边界条件可以表示成

$$v_c(0, t) = v_b(0, t) = 0, v_{b,x_b}(0, t) = 0 \quad (4)$$

几何条件和力学条件为

$$\begin{cases} v_c(1, t) = v_b(1, t) \cos^2\theta, v_{b,x_b}(1, t) = 0 \\ -\alpha \eta K v_{b,x_b x_b}(1) + \alpha e_c(t) \sin\theta - \\ \left[\cos\theta - \kappa e_b(t) \right] v_{b,x_b}(1) + v_{c,x_c}(1) \cos\theta \\ + \alpha e_c(t) \left(y_{c,x_c}(1) + v_{c,x_c}(1) \right) \cos\theta + F_u(1, t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中, $K = E_b I_{by} / (E_c A_c^2)$, $\eta = A_c / l_b^2$, $\kappa = E_b A_b / E_c A_c$. 定义位移向量 $\mathbf{v} = \{v_c, v_b\}^T$, 运用 Galerkin 方法, 令

$$\mathbf{v} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_n(t) \phi_n(x) \quad (6)$$

其中, $q_n(t)$ 是广义坐标, $\phi_n(x)$ 是模态函数^[17]. 将式(5)和式(6)代入式(1)中得到离散模型为

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_n + 2\mu_n \dot{q}_n + \omega_n^2 q_n &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \Lambda_{nij} q_i q_j \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{h=1}^n \Gamma_{nijh} q_i q_j q_h + f_n + f_u, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中外部激励 $f_n = F_n \cos(\Omega t)$, 在本文中主要讨论多输入时滞反馈控制, 采用位移和速度时滞反馈策略进行振动控制, 则控制力为

$$f_u = k_{dn} q_n(t - \tau_1) + k_{vn} \dot{q}_n(t - \tau_2) \quad (8)$$

其中, k_{dn} 和 k_{vn} 分别为位移和速度反馈控制器的控制增益, τ_1 和 τ_2 分别为位移和速度反馈的时滞. 将式(8)代入式(7)中, 可得到斜拉梁多输入时滞反馈振动控制运动方程

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_n + \mu_n \dot{q}_n + \omega_n^2 q_n + \sum_{i,j} \Lambda_{nij} q_i q_j + \sum_{i,j,h} \Gamma_{nijh} q_i q_j q_h \\ = F_n \cos(\Omega t) - \left[k_{dn} q_n(t - \tau_1) + k_{vn} \dot{q}_n(t - \tau_2) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

2 非线性主共振响应

采用多尺度法^[18]求解受控系统的主共振解, 设式(9)的解的形式如下

$$\begin{aligned} q_n(t; \varepsilon) &= q_{n0}(T_0, T_1, T_2) + \varepsilon q_{n1}(T_0, T_1, T_2) \\ &+ \varepsilon^2 q_{n2}(T_0, T_1, T_2) + O(\varepsilon^3) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中 $T_n = \varepsilon^i t, (i = 0, 1, 2)$, 调整系数, 令

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n &= O(\varepsilon^2), \Lambda_{nnn} = O(\varepsilon), \Gamma_{nnnn} = O(\varepsilon^2), k_n = O(\varepsilon^2) \\ F_n &= O(\varepsilon^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega = w_n + \varepsilon^2 \sigma, \sigma = O(1) \quad (11)$$

其中, Ω 为激励频率, $\varepsilon (0 < \varepsilon \ll 1)$ 为小参数, σ 为调谐参数. 将式(10)和式(11)代入式(9), 并令两端 $\varepsilon^0, \varepsilon^1$ 和 ε^2 的系数相等, 得到

$$D_0^2 q_{n0} + \omega_n^2 q_{n0} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$D_0^2 q_{n1} + \omega_n^2 q_{n1} = -2D_0 D_1 q_{n0} - \Lambda_{nnn} q_{n0}^2 \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^2 q_{n2} + \omega_n^2 q_{n2} &= -2D_0 D_2 q_{n0} - 2D_0 D_1 q_{n1} - \mu_n D_0 q_{n0} \\ &- 2\Lambda_{nnn} q_{n0} q_{n1} - \Gamma_{nnnn} q_{n0}^3 + f_n \cos(T_0 + \sigma T_2) \\ &- \left(k_{dn}(T_0 - \tau_1, T_1, T_2) + k_{vn} D_{n0}(T_0 - \tau_2, T_1, T_2) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

式(12)的解可记为

$$q_{n0} = A_n(T_1, T_2)e^{i\omega_n T_0} + cc \quad (15)$$

其中, $i = \sqrt{-1}$, cc 代表前面各项的共轭复数. 将式(15)代入式(13)并消去久期项, 则其解为

$$q_{n1} = \Lambda_{nnnn} \left(-A_n \bar{A}_n + \frac{A_n^2}{3} e^{2i\tau_0} \right) + cc \quad (16)$$

将式(15)和式(16)代入式(14)中, 将久期项消去, 得到 $D_1 A = 0$ 或 $A = A(T_2)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{f_n}{2} e^{i\sigma T_2} = & -2i \frac{\partial A_n}{\partial T_2} + \left(\frac{10}{3} \Lambda_{nnnn}^2 - 3\Gamma_{nnnn} \right) A_n^2 \bar{A}_n \\ & -i\mu_n A_n - (k_{dn} e^{-i\tau} + ik_{vn} e^{-i\tau} A_n) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

令 $A_n(T_2) = \frac{1}{2} a_n(T_2) e^{i\beta_n(T_2)}$, 其中 a_n 和 β_n 是 T_2 的实函数, 代入式(17)中, 分离虚部实部有

$$\begin{aligned} a_n' = & \frac{-\mu_n a_n}{2} + \frac{f_n}{2} \sin\gamma_n \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{2} k_{dn} a_n \sin\tau_1 - \frac{1}{2} k_{vn} a_n \cos\tau_2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n \gamma_n' = & \sigma a_n + \left(\frac{5\Lambda_{nnnn}^2}{12} - \frac{3\Gamma_{nnnn}}{8} \right) a_n^3 + \frac{f_n}{2} \cos\gamma_n \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{2} k_{dn} a_n \cos\tau_1 + \frac{1}{2} k_{vn} a_n \sin\tau_2 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中 $\gamma_n = \sigma T_2 - \beta_n(T_2)$, 令 $a_n' = \gamma_n' = 0$, 将式(18)和式(19)平方相加可得主共振的幅频响应方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f_n^2}{4} = & \frac{1}{4} \mu_e^2 a_n^2 + \left(\sigma_e + \frac{5}{12} \Lambda_{nnnn}^2 a_n^2 \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{3}{8} \Gamma_{nnnn} a_n^2 \right)^2 a_n^2 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_e = & \mu_n - k_{dn} \sin\tau_1 + k_{vn} \cos\tau_2, \\ \sigma_e = & \sigma - \frac{k_{dn}}{2} \cos\tau_1 - \frac{k_{vn}}{2} \sin\tau_2 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

同时, 由方程(20)可得主共振响应幅值的峰值为

$$a_p = \frac{f_n}{\left| \mu_n - k_{dn} \sin\tau_1 + k_{vn} \cos\tau_2 \right|} \quad (22)$$

相应的临界激励幅值为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{crit} = & \left(\mu_n - k_{dn} \sin\tau_1 + k_{vn} \cos\tau_2 \right) \\ & \sqrt{\frac{2(\mu_n - k_{dn} \sin\tau_1 + k_{vn} \cos\tau_2)}{\frac{3}{4} \Gamma_{nnnn} - \frac{5}{6} \Lambda_{nnnn}^2}} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

当 $f < f_{crit}$ 时, 式(20)存在唯一实数解; 当 $f > f_{crit}$ 时, 式(20)存在三个实数解.

3 算例分析

本节主要对斜拉梁第一阶模态的主共振响应进行数值分析, 讨论时滞和控制增益与主共振响应的关系. 其中梁及索的几何尺寸和材料特性参数如表1所示.

表1 梁、索的参数

Parameters	Beam	Cable
Mass per unit length m (kg/m)	1.6×10^4	62
Moment of inertia I (m^4)	2.4	—
Length l (m)	30	95.82
Modulus of elasticity E (N/m^2)	3.5×10^{10}	2×10^{11}
Sectional area A (m^2)	—	7.6×10^{-3}
Inclined angle θ ($^\circ$)	—	18.25
Initial tension H (MN)	—	4.49

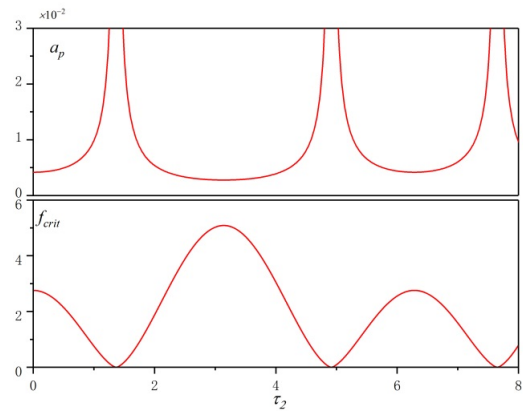


图2 斜拉梁主共振响应峰值和临界激励幅值曲线

Fig.2 Peak resonance amplitude and critical excitation amplitude curve of cable-stayed beam

图2给出了 τ_2 对应的主共振响应峰值曲线和临界激励幅值曲线, 当 $\tau_2 \in (k\pi, k\pi + \pi/2)$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 区间时, 响应幅值随时滞 τ_2 的增大逐渐增大, 增大速率也逐渐加快; 而当 $\tau_2 \in (k\pi + \pi/2, k\pi + \pi)$ 时, 响应振幅随时滞 τ_2 的增加而减小, 呈周期性变化.

如图3所示, 当 $f_1 = 0.003, \mu = 0.002, k_{dn} = 0.1, \tau_1 = \pi/15, k_{vn} = 0.3$ 时不同时滞情况下受控系统第一模态主共振响应的幅频曲线. 随着时滞值 τ_2 的增大, 响应幅值先增大后减小, 越远离 $\pi/2$ 振动被抑制, 减振效果明显.

减振率可见表2. 减振率最低为 $\tau_2 = \pi/2$ 时, 减振率为 51.8%, 当时滞值为 $9\pi/10$ 时, 减振率高达 92.7%. 整体减振率偏高, 可以有效地控制斜拉梁结

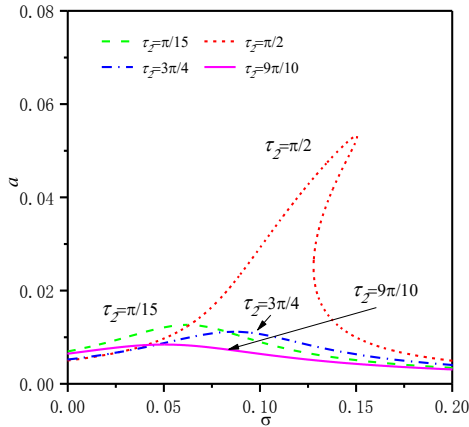


图 3 时滞值和控制增益对幅频曲线的影响

Fig.3 The influence of time-delay value and control gain with the amplitude-frequency curve

表 2 斜拉梁的时滞反馈控制减振率

Table 2 The damping rate of the vibration control of the cable-stayed beam with time delay feedback

	No control	Time delay feedback control			
Delay τ_2	0	$\pi/15$	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/4$	$9\pi/10$
Displement	0.11	0.012	0.053	0.011	0.008
Rate	0	89%	51.8%	90%	92.7%

构的大幅振动。

图 4 和图 5 所示为分别只改变 k_{vn} 和只改变 k_{dn} 值的受控系统第一阶模态主共振响应的幅频曲线。当只改变 k_{vn} 时,幅频曲线向右偏移,但响应幅值完全一致,只改变 k_{vn} 值并未对减振的效果产生影响。而当只改变 k_{dn} 时,幅频曲线在向右偏移的同时幅值随着 k_{dn} 的增大而减小,且呈现出硬弹簧特性。

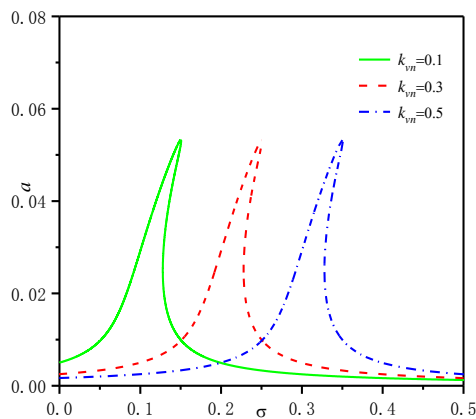


图 4 不同增益下斜拉梁结构的主共振响应幅频曲线(改变 k_{vn})

Fig.4 The amplitude-frequency curves of main resonance response of cable-stayed beams with different gain (Change the k_{vn})

可以得出,在多输入时滞反馈控制下,对减振效果的影响,时滞值变化较大于控制增益变化的影响,而且在只改变控制增益的情形下,减振效果主

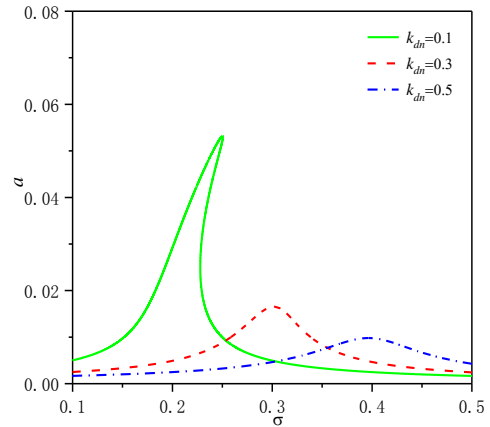


图 5 不同增益下斜拉梁结构的主共振响应幅频曲线(改变 k_{dn})

Fig.5 The amplitude-frequency curves of main resonance response of cable-stayed beams with different gain (Change the k_{dn})

要受到位移时滞反馈控制的影响,速度时滞反馈控制的介入更多地影响了时滞反馈控制控制域的带宽。

4 小结

本文主要研究了采用多输入时滞反馈控制斜拉梁的主共振问题.利用时间多尺度法研究了主共振响应,得出结论如下:斜拉梁非线性动力系统采用多输入时滞反馈控制进行振动控制效果明显,在参数的调节中时滞对减振效果的影响大于控制增益的影响.当只改变控制增益值时,振动控制效果取决于位移时滞反馈控制的参数,速度时滞反馈控制增益则有效增大其振动控制域的带宽。

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PRIMARY RESONANCE RESPONSE OF CABLE-STAYED BEAM UNDER MULTI-INPUT TIME-DELAYED FEEDBACK CONTROL *

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Abstract The primary resonance responses of cable-stayed beam under multi-input time-delay feedback control were studied. Using the multi-scale method, the analytical solution of the nonlinear primary resonance of the cable-stayed beam under multi-input time-delay feedback control was derived. The results show that reasonable adjustment of time delay value and control gain can improve the efficiency of vibration control and widen the frequency range of vibration reduction. And adjusting the time delay is more effective than the control gain for damping vibration.

Key words cable-stayed beam, vibration control, multi-time delay, primary resonance

Received 30 December 2019, revised 4 May 2020.

* The project supported by the Scientific Research Fund of Hunan Provincial Education Department (19B192) and the Hunan Postgraduate Research and Innovation Project (CX20190800)

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