

轴向运动体系非线性振动分析的多元 L-P 方法^{*}

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摘要: 采用多元 L-P 方法分析轴向运动体系的非线性振动。根据哈密顿原理建立梁的横向运动微分方程, 利用 Galerkin 方法离散运动方程。研究了轴向运动梁在强迫力作用下的内部共振问题, 获得了反映内部共振复杂的频率-振幅响应曲线。算例表明推广的多元 L-P 法是一个适合于轴向运动体系非线性振动分析的好的定量方法。

关键词: 非线性振动; 轴向运动体系; 多元 L-P 法; 基谐波响应

中图分类号: O322 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 0529-6579 (2004) 04-0115-04

自然界和工程技术中, 轴向运动体系的非线性振动十分普遍, 它广泛存在于军事、航空航天、土木、机械、电子等工程中。具有高速轴向运动的磁带、缆绳、动力传输带、锯片等等的横向振动, 都是轴向运动体系非线性振动的典型例子。

对轴向运动体系横向振动的模态分析, 国际上在上一个世纪已经研究得比较透彻。Wickert 等^[1]全面评论了直至 1988 年以前的研究工作。近年来的研究, 国际上多数集中在分析方法的研究上, Pellicano 等^[2]对 2000 年以前的研究工作做了很好的综述。其中主要的有 Wickert 和 Mote 用特征函数来研究轴向运动体系的横向振动^[3], Wickert 利用 KBM 渐近方法研究运动梁的非线性振动及其分叉^[4], Riedel 等^[5]利用多尺度法研究了轴向运动体系的内部共振。

本文采用多元 L-P 法分析轴向运动体系在受强迫力作用下的内部共振问题。多元 L-P 法由 Lau 等^[6,7]首先提出、发展并应用于研究多自由度系统的周期和概周期振动。其基本思想是把单自由度的 L-P 法推广到多自由度系统。采用该法可以定量地求得多自由度系统内部共振问题复杂的解。与 KBM 法, 多尺度法相比, 该法简单、直观, 便于应用。

1 运动方程

图 1 所示为轴向运动梁的示意图。P 为轴向拉力, T 为时间, V 为轴向速度, L 为梁的长度。

略去高速运动梁的轴向位移对横向运动的影响, 当不考虑外力时, 根据哈密顿原理 (Hamilton's

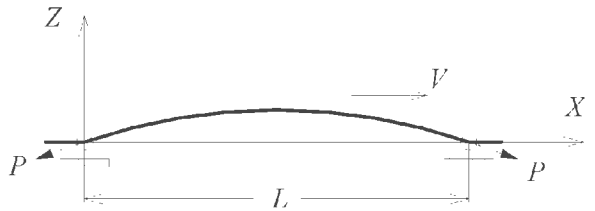


图 1 轴向运动梁以速度运动的示意图

Fig 1 Schematic of an axially moving beam and coordinate notations

Principle) 建立梁的横向运动微分方程为:

$$w_{,tt} + 2vw_{,xt} + \left(v^2 - 1 \right) w_{,xx} - \frac{3}{2} v_1^2 w_{,x} w_{,xx} + v_f^2 w_{,xxxx} = 0 \quad (1)$$

边界条件为:

$$w(0, t) = w(1, t) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$w_{,xx}(0, t) = w_{,xx}(1, t) = 0 \quad (3)$$

无量纲量

$$w = W/L, x = X/L, t = T \sqrt{\rho AL^2},$$

$$v = V/\sqrt{P/\rho A}, v_1 = \sqrt{EA/P}, v_f = \sqrt{EI/PL^2}$$

其中, $W(X, T)$ 为横向位移。ρ 为密度, A 为横截面积, E 为杨氏模量, I 为转动惯量。

2 Galerkin 方法

采用分离变量, 把时间变量 t 和空间变量 x 进行分离, 为此, 令

$$w(x, t) = \sum_{j=1}^M q_j^w(t) \sin(j\pi x) \quad (4)$$

若取 $M=2$, 将式 (4) 代入式 (1), 应用 Galerkin

^{*} 收稿日期: 2003-10-12

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (10272117); 广东省自然科学基金资助项目 (011203); 中山大学高等学术研究中心基金资助项目 (04M6)

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方法最后可得:

$$\ddot{q}_1^w - \mu_1 \dot{q}_2^w + k_{11} \dot{q}_1^w + k_{12} \dot{q}_1^w (q_2^w)^2 + k_{13} (q_1^w)^3 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\ddot{q}_2^w + \mu_2 \dot{q}_1^w + k_{21} \dot{q}_2^w + k_{22} \dot{q}_2^w (q_1^w)^2 + k_{23} (q_2^w)^3 = 0 \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &= 16\nu\beta, k_{11} = (\nu^2\pi^2 - \nu^2 + 1)\pi^2, k_{12} = 3\nu^2\pi^4, \\ k_{13} &= k_{12}\beta, \mu_2 = \mu_1, k_{21} = 4(4\nu^2\pi^2 - \nu^2 + 1)\pi^2, \\ k_{22} &= k_{12}, k_{23} = 2k_{12} \end{aligned}$$

3 多元 L-P 方法

本文应用多元 L-P 法, 研究轴向运动体系横向强迫振动, 其振动方程可以由方程 (5) 的右边加上强迫力和引进摄动小参数得到:

$$\ddot{q}_1^w - \mu_1 \dot{q}_2^w + k_{11} \dot{q}_1^w + \epsilon [k_{12} \dot{q}_1^w (q_2^w)^2 + k_{13} (q_1^w)^3] = \epsilon f_1 \cos \Omega t \quad (7)$$

$$\ddot{q}_2^w + \mu_2 \dot{q}_1^w + k_{21} \dot{q}_2^w + \epsilon [k_{22} \dot{q}_2^w (q_1^w)^2 + k_{23} (q_2^w)^3] = 0 \quad (8)$$

采用多元 L-P 法, 首先令:

$$\tau_n = \omega_n t \quad (n = 1, 2) \quad (9)$$

$$T = \Omega t \quad (10)$$

同时将 $q_n^w(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ 与 ω_n 展开为 ϵ 的幂级数, 即

$$q_n^w(\tau_1, \tau_2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q_{nk}^w(\tau_1, \tau_2) \epsilon^k \quad (11)$$

$$\omega_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_{nk} \epsilon^k \quad (12)$$

q_n^w 对时间 t 的一阶、二阶导数为:

$$\frac{d q_n^w}{d t} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \omega_i \frac{\partial q_n^w}{\partial \tau_i} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^{k+l} D_k q_{nl}^w \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 q_n^w}{d t^2} &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \omega_i \omega_j \frac{\partial^2 q_n^w}{\partial \tau_i \partial \tau_j} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \epsilon^{k+l+m} D_{kl}^2 q_{nm}^w \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中:

$$D_k = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \omega_{ki} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_i} \quad (15)$$

$$D_{kl}^2 = D_k D_l = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \omega_{ki} \omega_{lj} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau_i \partial \tau_j} \quad (16)$$

将式 (11) ~ (14) 代入方程 (7)、(8), 比较 ϵ 的同阶幂级数, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_{00}^2 \dot{q}_{10}^w + k_{11} \dot{q}_{10}^w - \mu_1 D_0 \dot{q}_{20}^w &= 0 \\ D_{00}^2 \dot{q}_{20}^w + k_{21} \dot{q}_{20}^w + \mu_2 D_0 \dot{q}_{10}^w &= 0 \\ D_{00}^2 \dot{q}_{11}^w + k_{11} \dot{q}_{11}^w - \mu_1 D_0 \dot{q}_{21}^w &= -2D_{01}^2 \dot{q}_{10}^w + \\ \mu_1 D_1 \dot{q}_{20}^w - k_{12} \dot{q}_{10}^w (q_{20}^w)^2 - k_{13} (q_{10}^w)^3 + f_1 \cos T & \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_{00}^2 \dot{q}_{21}^w + k_{21} \dot{q}_{21}^w + \mu_2 D_0 \dot{q}_{11}^w &= -2D_{01}^2 \dot{q}_{20}^w - \\ \mu_2 D_1 \dot{q}_{10}^w - k_{22} (q_{10}^w)^2 \dot{q}_{20}^w - k_{23} (q_{20}^w)^3 & \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

这里考虑外激励力频率在第一个基谐波频率附近, 同时考虑内部共振的情况, 即:

$$T = \tau_1 \quad (19)$$

$$\tau_2 = 3\tau_1 \quad (20)$$

方程 (17) 的解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{q}_{10}^w &= a_{10} \cos \tau_1 + a_{20} \cos \tau_2 \\ \dot{q}_{20}^w &= p_1 a_{10} \sin \tau_1 + p_2 a_{20} \sin \tau_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

系数 p_1, p_2 由下式确定

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_1 &= \frac{-\omega_{10}^2 + k_{11}}{\mu_1 \omega_{10}} = -\frac{\mu_2 \omega_{10}}{\omega_{10}^2 + k_{21}} \\ p_2 &= \frac{-\omega_{20}^2 + k_{11}}{\mu_1 \omega_{20}} = -\frac{\mu_2 \omega_{20}}{\omega_{20}^2 + k_{21}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

把式 (21) 代入方程 (18), 整理得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_{00}^2 \dot{q}_{11}^w + k_{11} \dot{q}_{11}^w - \mu_1 D_0 \dot{q}_{21}^w &= \\ R_{11} \cos \tau_1 + R_{12} \cos \tau_2 + NST & \\ D_{00}^2 \dot{q}_{21}^w + k_{21} \dot{q}_{21}^w + \mu_2 D_0 \dot{q}_{11}^w &= \\ R_{21} \sin \tau_1 + R_{22} \sin \tau_2 + NST & \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

式中, NST 表示不产生久期项的项。

$$\begin{aligned} R_{11} &= 2\omega_{10} \omega_{11} a_{10} + \mu_1 p_1 \omega_{11} a_{10} - \frac{1}{4} k_{12} p_1^2 a_{10}^3 - \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k_{12} p_1^2 a_{10}^2 a_{20} + \frac{1}{4} k_{12} p_1^2 a_{10}^3 - \frac{1}{2} k_{12} p_1 p_2 a_{10}^2 a_{20} - \\ &= \frac{3}{4} k_{13} a_{10}^3 - \frac{3}{2} k_{13} a_{10} a_{20}^2 - \frac{3}{4} k_{13} a_{10}^2 a_{20}^2 + f_1 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{12} &= 2\omega_{20} \omega_{21} a_{20} + \mu_1 p_2 \omega_{21} a_{20} - \frac{1}{2} k_{12} p_1^2 a_{10}^2 a_{20} - \\ &= \frac{1}{4} k_{12} p_2^2 a_{20}^3 + \frac{1}{4} k_{12} p_1^2 a_{10}^3 - \frac{3}{2} k_{13} a_{10}^2 a_{20} - \\ &= \frac{3}{4} k_{13} a_{20}^3 - \frac{1}{4} k_{13} a_{10}^3 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{21} &= 2p_1 \omega_{10} \omega_{11} a_{10} + \mu_2 \omega_{11} a_{10} - \frac{1}{4} k_{22} p_1 a_{10}^3 - \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k_{22} p_1 a_{10} a_{20}^2 - \frac{1}{4} k_{22} p_2 a_{10}^2 a_{20} + \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k_{22} p_1 a_{10}^2 a_{20} - \frac{3}{4} k_{23} p_1^3 a_{10}^3 - \\ &= \frac{3}{2} k_{23} p_1 p_2 a_{10} a_{20}^2 + \frac{3}{4} k_{23} p_1^2 p_2 a_{10}^2 a_{20} \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{22} &= 2p_2 \omega_{20} \omega_{21} a_{20} + \mu_2 \omega_{21} a_{20} - \frac{1}{2} k_{22} p_2 a_{20}^3 - \\ &= \frac{1}{4} k_{22} p_2 a_{20}^3 - \frac{1}{4} k_{22} p_1 a_{10}^3 - \frac{3}{2} k_{23} p_1^2 p_2 a_{10}^2 a_{20} - \\ &= \frac{3}{4} k_{23} p_2^3 a_{20}^3 + \frac{1}{4} k_{23} p_1^3 a_{10}^3 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

设 q_{11}^w, q_{21}^w 含有如下形式的特解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q_{11}^w &= P_{11} \cos \tau_1 + P_{12} \cos \tau_2 \\ q_{21}^w &= P_{21} \sin \tau_1 + P_{22} \sin \tau_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (28)$$

将式 (28) 代入式 (23), 比较 $\cos \tau_1, \cos \tau_2, \sin \tau_1, \sin$

τ_2 , 各项的系数, 得到以 P_{11} , P_{21} 和 P_{12} , P_{22} 为未知量的两个方程组。这两个方程组有非零解的条件为:

$$\begin{vmatrix} k_{11} - \omega_{10}^2 & R_{11} \\ -\mu_2 \omega_{10} & R_{21} \end{vmatrix} = 0, \tag{29}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} k_{11} - \omega_{20}^2 & R_{12} \\ -\mu_2 \omega_{20} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \tag{30}$$

由式(24)至(27)知, R_{11} , R_{12} , R_{21} , R_{22} 是 a_{10} , a_{20} , ω_{11} , ω_{21} 的函数。因此, 公式(29)、(30)加上内部共振条件(20), 共有3个方程, 包含4个未知量。若我们以其中一个未知量, 比如 a_{10} , 作为参数, 则其它未知量便可以来表示。于是, 就可以求得频率—振幅响应曲线。因而也就求得问题的解。

4 算 例

参考文[5]实际应用例子所取的典型参数, 取 $v_1^2=1\ 124$, $v_2^2=0.001\ 5$, 并取 $\nu=0.6$, 此时系统两个横向振动固有频率为 $\omega_{10}=2\ 116\ 41$, $\omega_{20}=6.310\ 9$, $\omega_{20}\approx3\omega_{10}$, 从而保证内部共振的发生。图2所示为当 $\Omega\approx\omega_{10}$, $f_1=0.03$ 时的基谐波响应的内部共振图。从图2可以看到, a_{10} , a_{20} 一共有3个解。第一个解 $a_{10}^{(1)}$ 与 $a_{20}^{(1)}$ 在同一个相平面内, 它们一开始沿曲线随着频率的增大而幅值逐渐增大, 当到转折点时, $a_{10}^{(1)}$ 就往下跳跃, 然后先随着频率的减小而减小后随着频率增大而逐渐减小, 但 $a_{20}^{(1)}$ 却刚刚相反, 其绝对值随着频率的减小或增大而逐渐增大。第二个解 $a_{10}^{(2)}$ 和 $a_{20}^{(2)}$ 在两个不同的相平面内, $a_{10}^{(2)}$ 沿着曲线随着频率的减小而幅值逐渐增大, 到转折点后幅值随着频率的增大而继续增大; 而对应的 $a_{20}^{(2)}$ 却沿着曲线随着频率的减小而幅值逐渐减小, 到转折点后幅值随着频率的增大而缓慢的增大。 $a_{10}^{(3)}$ 与 $a_{20}^{(3)}$ 也体现了同样的幅值大小互相转换的规律。图2显示了具有三次非线性系统内部共振的特有规律。据作者所知, 在国内外研究轴向运动体横向振动的众多文献众多方法中, 尚未发现有类似于图2这样反映内部共振的频率—振幅响应曲线。

5 结 论

本文把文[7]的多元 L-P 法推广到研究轴向运动体系的非线性振动分析。典型算例表明, 多元 L-P 法是一个适合于轴向运动体系非线性振动分析的好方法, 它简单、明了, 便于推广到轴向运动体系其它复杂的非线性振动分析。

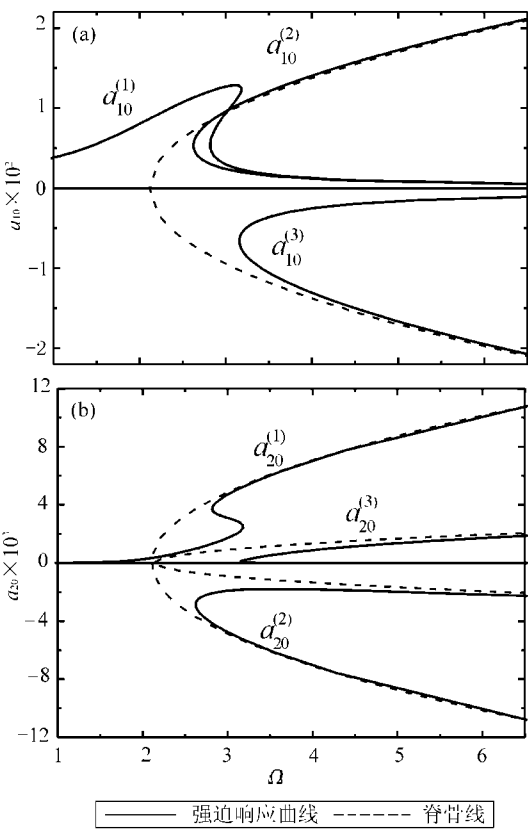


图 2 当 $\Omega\approx\omega_{10}$, $f_1=0.03$ 基谐波响应的内部共振图
Fig.2 Fundamental resonance as $\Omega\approx\omega_{10}$, $f_1=0.03$

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Research on Shaker External Sorting Algorithm

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Abstract: A new external sorting algorithm (ESA) —— Shaker ESA are given. It need not in advance produce original merged segment, can immediately get the antipicant result. under the particular config with data and the hardware, the performance exceed two ways mergesort and two ways many steps mergesort. Its complexity is thoroughly analysed and its correctivity is proved. Shaker ESA. were implemented in C on PC /586 and above computers.

Key words: Shaker ESA; time complexity; memory overheads

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The Multiple Dimension Lindstedt Poincaré Method for Nonlinear Vibration Analysis of Axially Moving Systems

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Abstract: The multiple dimension Lindstedt Poincaré (L—P) method is formulated for nonlinear vibration analysis of axially moving systems. The equations of motion of a axially moving strip are derived through Hamilton's principle. The Galerkin method is used to discretize the governing equations. The forced response of an axially moving strip with internal resonance is studied and the complex internal resonance curves are obtained. The typical example shows that the multiple dimension L—P method is a good quantitative method for the analysis of axially moving systems.

Key words: nonlinear vibration; axially moving systems; multiple dimension L—P method; fundamental resonance