

计算含多处裂纹结构基频的一种近似方法

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[摘要] 将计算单裂纹结构基频的方法推广到求含多处裂纹梁弯曲振动的近似基频。通过在不损伤梁位移的基础上叠加一个多项式来构造裂纹梁的位移函数, 它满足梁的边界条件和运动条件; 应用 Rayleigh 方法, 求出含多处裂纹简支梁的弯曲振动基频, 得到了梁的近似基频的闭式表达式。与 Ansys 计算结果比较表明, 该方法具有较高的精度。

[关键词] 近似基频; 多裂纹梁; Rayleigh 方法

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An Approximate Method of Calculating the Fundamental Frequency of Multi-Cracked Beams

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Abstract: An approximate method of calculating the fundamental frequency of bending vibrations of multi-cracked beams is proposed on the basis of a modification of the method for single-cracked structures. The deflection of multi-cracked beams is assumed by adding polynomial functions to that of the uncracked beams. This new deflection function satisfies the boundary and the kinematic conditions. The closed-form expressions for the fundamental frequency are obtained by using the Rayleigh method. Its validity is confirmed by comparison with Ansys simulation results.

Key Words: fundamental frequency; multi-cracked beams; Rayleigh method

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0 引言

近年来, 损伤结构固有频率和固有振型的研究受到越来越多学者的关注。前期研究表明, 裂纹的存在会降低结构的固有频率。由于固有频率测量容易, 且精度较高, 因此可将固有频率作为探测损伤位置及程度的参

数, 这也更加激发了人们对存在裂纹结构的动力特性的研究兴趣。一般来说, 第一阶固有频率是起决定作用的, 但求解损伤结构的固有频率求解比完好结构的困难得多, 因此需要寻求一种近似解法。Christides 和 Barr^[1] 用 Rayleigh-Ritz 方法讨论了简支梁在跨中存在裂纹时基

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频的变化情况;Shen 和 Pierre^[2-3]用近似的 Galerkin 解分析了含裂纹简支梁的自由弯曲振动特性。目前,这方面的研究仅限于含一条裂纹的情况,对于存在多条裂纹结构的情况还未涉及。本文将计算单裂纹结构基频的方法^[4]推广到求解多裂纹梁的基频,推导出一个简单的计算公式,其结果与数值方法能很好吻合。

1 基本理论

考虑一等截面 Euler-Bernoulli 梁的弯曲振动。假设在 ξ_i 处有一条张开型裂纹,相对深度为 $\hat{a}_i = \alpha_i/h$ 。由于裂纹的存在,使得在裂纹处的转角不连续,即

$$\theta_{i+1} - \theta_i = C_i M_i \quad (1)$$

其中, M_i 为梁在裂纹 ξ_i 处的弯矩, C_i 为柔度系数,

$$C_i = \frac{h}{EI} f(\hat{a}_i) \quad (2)$$

式中, EI 为梁的抗弯刚度; $f(\hat{a})$ 为裂纹相对深度 $\hat{a}$ 的函数,可由断裂力学理论推出。对于矩形截面,其形式为^[5]

$$f(\hat{a}) = \frac{\hat{a}^2}{(1-\hat{a})^2} (11.86 - 39.38\hat{a} + 74.28\hat{a}^2 - 71.68\hat{a}^3 + 26.24\hat{a}^4) \quad (3)$$

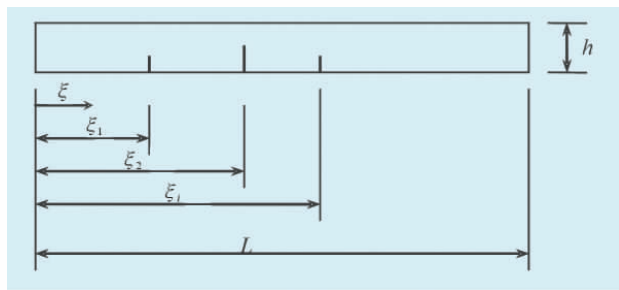


图 1 多处裂纹梁模型

Fig. 1 Model of a multiple cracked beam

完好梁的位移可表示为

$$y(x, t) = u(x) \cos \omega t \quad (4)$$

假设梁内有 S 处存在裂纹,将梁分为 $S+1$ 段,每一段的位移相对于完好梁,取三阶摄动,即

$$u_k(x) = u_{k0}(x) + \sum_{n=0}^3 \alpha_{kn} x^n, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, s+1 \quad (5)$$

式中, $u_{k0}(x)$ 为完好梁的振型函数, α_{kn} 为常数,完全由边界条件和连续性条件确定。其连续性条件为

$$\begin{aligned} u_j(\xi_i) &= u_{j+1}(\xi_i) \\ u_j'(\xi_i) &= u_{j+1}'(\xi_i) \\ u_j''(\xi_i) &= u_{j+1}''(\xi_i) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta \theta_j = u_{j+1}'(\xi_i) - u_j'(\xi_i) = h f(\hat{a}_i) u_{j+1}''(\xi_i)$$

下面用 Rayleigh 方法求解梁的基频。

梁的最大势能为

$$U_{\max} = \sum_{j=1}^{s+1} \frac{EI}{2} \int_{\xi_{j-1}}^{\xi_j} [u_j''(x)]^2 dx + \sum_{j=1}^s \frac{1}{2} \Delta \theta_j M_j \quad (7)$$

任一裂纹处的弯矩为

$$M_j = EI u_j''(x)|_{x=\xi_j} \quad (8)$$

最大动能为

$$T_{\max} = \frac{\rho A \omega_1^2}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{s+1} \int_{\xi_{j-1}}^{\xi_j} [u_j(x)]^2 dx \quad (9)$$

其中, ρ 为密度, A 为横截面的面积。

由 Rayleigh 原理,

$$U_{\max} = T_{\max} \quad (10)$$

即可解得含裂纹梁的基频 ω_1 。

2 简支梁分析

设一简支梁在 $x=\xi_1$ 和 $x=\xi_2$ 处存在裂纹,相对深度分别为 $\hat{a}_1 = \frac{a_1}{h}$ 和 $\hat{a}_2 = \frac{a_2}{h}$ 。梁被分为 3 段。完好梁的振型为

$$u_{k0}(x) = \sin(\pi x/L) \quad (11)$$

其中, h 为梁截面高度, L 为梁的跨度。

按式(5)裂纹梁的振型有

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(x) &= \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + \alpha_{10} + \alpha_{11}x + \alpha_{12}x^2 + \alpha_{13}x^3 \\ u_2(x) &= \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + \alpha_{20} + \alpha_{21}x + \alpha_{22}x^2 + \alpha_{23}x^3 \\ u_3(x) &= \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + \alpha_{30} + \alpha_{31}x + \alpha_{32}x^2 + \alpha_{33}x^3 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned} x=0: \quad u_1 &= 0 \quad u_1' = 0 \\ x=L: \quad u_3 &= 0 \quad u_3' = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

加之连续性条件(6),可求得式(12)中所有系数,其矩阵形式为

$$A\alpha = B \quad (14)$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & L & L^2 & L^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3L \\ 1 & \xi_1 & \xi_1^2 & \xi_1^3 & -1 & -\xi_1 & -\xi_1^2 & -\xi_1^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3\xi_1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -3\xi_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\xi_1 & 3\xi_1^2 & 0 & -1 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \xi_2 & \xi_2^2 & \xi_2^3 & -1 & -\xi_2 & -\xi_2^2 & -\xi_2^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3\xi_2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -3\xi_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2\xi_2 & 3\xi_2^2 & 0 & -1 & \lambda_3 & \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = [\alpha_{10}, \alpha_{11}, \alpha_{12}, \alpha_{13}, \alpha_{20}, \alpha_{21}, \alpha_{22}, \alpha_{23}, \alpha_{30}, \alpha_{31}, \alpha_{32}, \alpha_{33}]^T$$

$$B = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \eta_1, 0, 0, 0, \eta_2]^T$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2hf(\hat{a}_1) - 2\xi_1, \lambda_2 = 6hf(\hat{a}_1)\xi_1 - 3\xi_1^2, \lambda_3 = 2hf(\hat{a}_2) - 2\xi_2$$

$$\lambda_4 = 6hf(\hat{a}_2)\xi_2 - 3\xi_2^2, \eta_1 = hf(\hat{a}_1) \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \sin \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L}$$

$$\eta_2 = hf(\hat{a}_2) \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \sin \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L}$$

由式(14)可求出所有待定系数 α_{ij} , 再代入式(12)便可以完全确定裂纹梁的振型。

$$u_1(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + [(L-\xi_1) \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1 + (L-\xi_2) \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2] x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq \xi_1 \quad (15)$$

$$u_2(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_1 + (1-\xi_2) \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_2 + [(L-1)\xi_2 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2 - \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1] x, \quad \xi_1 \leq x \leq \xi_2 \quad (16)$$

$$u_3(x) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + [\xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1 + \xi_2 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2] (L-x), \quad \xi_2 \leq x \leq L \quad (17)$$

其中

$$v_1 = hf(\hat{a}_1) \sin \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L}$$

$$v_2 = hf(\hat{a}_2) \sin \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L}$$

裂纹 $\xi_i (i=1, 2)$ 处所传递的弯矩及转角的变化分别为

$$M_i = -EI \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \sin \frac{\pi \xi_i}{L} \quad (18)$$

$$\Delta \theta_i = hf(\hat{a}_i) \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} \sin \frac{\pi \xi_i}{L} \quad (19)$$

将式(15)~(19)代入式(7)和(9), 得出梁的动能和势能为

$$U_{\max} = \frac{EI\pi^4}{2L^4} [L + hf(\hat{a}_1) \sin^2 \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L} + hf(\hat{a}_2) \sin^2 \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L}]$$

$$T_{\max} = \frac{\rho A \omega_1^2}{2} \cdot \Delta$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = & \frac{L}{2} + \frac{1}{3} [(L-\xi_1) \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1 + (L-\xi_2) \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2]^2 \xi_1^3 + \frac{1}{3} [(L-1)\xi_2 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} \cdot \\ & v_2 - \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1]^2 (\xi_2^3 - \xi_1^3) + \frac{1}{3} [\xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1 + \xi_2 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2]^2 (L-\xi_2)^3 + \\ & \frac{2L^2}{\pi^2} [(L-\xi_1) \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1 + (L-\xi_2) \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2] [\sin \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L} - \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L} \cdot \\ & \sin \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L} + \sin \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L} - \pi(1-\frac{\xi_2}{L}) \cos \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L}] + \frac{2L^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \\ & [(L-1)\xi_2 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2 - \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1] [(\sin \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L} - \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L} \cos \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L}) - \\ & (\sin \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L} - \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L} \cos \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L})] + [\xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_1 + \\ & (1-\xi_2) \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_2]^2 (\xi_2 - \xi_1) + [\xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_1 + (1-\xi_2) \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_2] \cdot \\ & [(L-1)\xi_2 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_2 - \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^3} v_1] (\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^2) - \frac{2L}{\pi} [\xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_1 + (1-\xi_2) \cdot \\ & \xi_1 \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} v_2] (\cos \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L} - \cos \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L}) \end{aligned}$$

从而由式(10)求出固有基频 ω_1 为

$$\omega_1^2 = \omega_0^2 \frac{\Delta}{L + hf(\hat{a}_1) \sin^2 \frac{\pi \xi_1}{L} + hf(\hat{a}_2) \sin^2 \frac{\pi \xi_2}{L}} \quad (20)$$

其中, $\omega_0 = (\pi/L)^2 \sqrt{EI/\rho A}$ 是完好梁的基频。

3 数值模拟

考虑一矩形截面梁, 长度为 1 m, 梁高 0.02 m, 宽 0.01 m, 有两处裂纹, 第 1 条裂纹位于 $\xi_1 = 0.25$ m 处, 裂纹深度 $a_1 = 4$ mm, 第 2 条裂纹深度为 $a_2 = 6$ mm, 图 2 给出了基频的变化 ω_1/ω_0 随第 2 条裂纹位置变化情况。

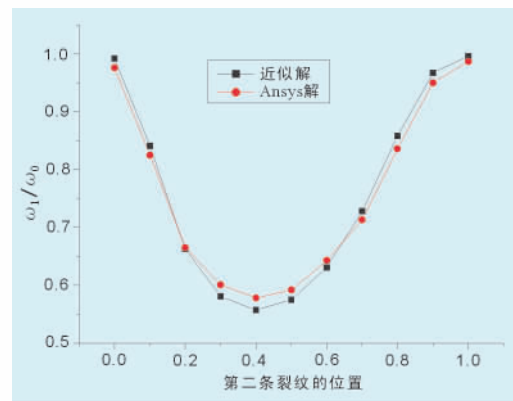


图 2 第 2 条裂纹位置对基频的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of the second crack on the first frequency of the beam

4 结论

本文应用 Rayleigh 方法计算了多裂纹简支梁的近似基频, 由数值模拟结果验证了该方法的有效性。由于工程实际, 特别是土木结构中对于结构的固有基频比较关注, 因此该方法可以估计损伤结构的基频, 为结构的损伤评估、加固和健康监测提供了理论参考。

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