连续系统振动 V

振动力学

梁振动的特殊问题

轴向力对梁弯曲振动的影响

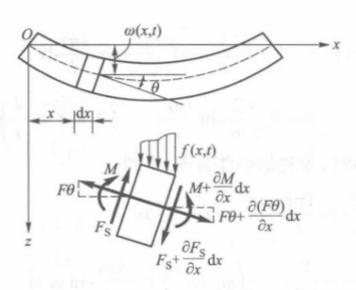


图 7.18 受轴向力作用的梁的弯曲振动

如果各截面存在常值轴向拉力 F 和 -F ,列写力平衡方程时应增加此轴向力沿 z 方向的分量,方程改写为

$$ho(x)A(x)dxrac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}=\left(F_s+rac{\partial F_s}{\partial x}dx
ight)-F_s+\left(F heta+rac{F heta}{\partial x}
ight)-F heta+f(x,t)dx$$

(这里设轴向拉力在 x 方向的作用 $F \sin \theta \approx F\theta$)

利用之前的结论,可得受轴向力作用梁的弯曲振动方程:

$$rac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}iggl[E(x)I(x)rac{\partial^2 w(x,t)}{\partial x^2}iggr] +
ho(x)A(x)rac{\partial^2 w(x,t)}{\partial x^2} - Frac{\partial^2 w(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = f(x,t) \quad (1)$$

考虑均匀梁。分离变量结果:

$$egin{aligned} \ddot{T}(t) + \omega^2 T(t) &= 0 \ rac{d^4\Phi(x)}{dx^4} - rac{F}{EI}rac{d^2\Phi(x)}{dx^2} - rac{
ho A}{EI}\omega^2\Phi(x) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

特征方程 $\lambda^4 - \delta^2 \lambda^2 - \beta^4 = 0$ 的根:

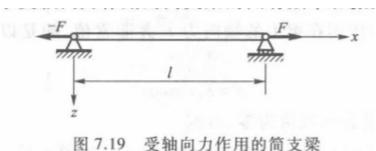
$$\lambda_1=\mathrm{i}eta_1\quad \lambda_2=-\mathrm{i}eta_1\quad \lambda_3=eta_2\quad \lambda_4=-eta_2$$

其中

$$eta_1 = \sqrt{\sqrt{rac{
ho A}{EI}\omega^2 + \left(rac{F}{2EI}
ight)^2} - rac{F}{2EI}} \qquad eta_2 = \sqrt{\sqrt{rac{
ho A}{EI}\omega^2 + \left(rac{F}{2EI}
ight)^2} + rac{F}{2EI}}$$

所以方程通解

$$\phi(x) = \cos \beta_1 x + \sin \beta_1 x + \cosh \beta_2 x + \sinh \beta_2 x$$



考虑如上简支梁, 根据边界条件可以解出频率方程

$$\sin \beta_1 l = 0$$

解出

$$\beta_{1i}l=\mathrm{i}\pi$$

固有频率:

$$\omega_i^2 = \left(rac{\mathrm{i}\pi}{l}
ight)^2\sqrt{rac{EI}{
ho A}iggl[1+rac{F}{EI}iggl(rac{l}{\mathrm{i}\pi}iggr)^2iggr]}$$

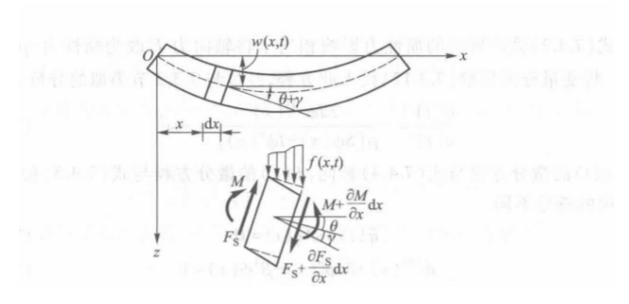
如果 F 为正(受拉也就是图上所示方向),则固有频率提升,从物理上理解是系统的等效刚 度变大(考虑 $\omega^2=rac{ar{K}}{M}$),F 为负(受压)则是等效刚度减小

当杆受压时,为了确保固有频率有实数解,|F|需要小于一个临界值 $|F|_{cr}$

$$|F|_{cr}=rac{(\mathrm{i}\pi)^2EI}{l^2}$$

此临界为材料力学压杆的欧拉载荷。

Timoshenko 梁的自由振动



对于较短粗的梁,需要考虑剪切变形和转动惯量的影响,也就是 Timoshenko 梁问题。因为截面存在剪切变形,起法线轴与中心轴的切线就不再保持一致,记梁的的切变模量为 G ,剪力 F_s 作用下产生的切应变 γ 为

$$\gamma = \frac{F_s}{\kappa G A}$$

κ 为截面形状因素, 切应变导致中心轴切线偏转, 则

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \theta + \gamma$$

考虑自由振动问题,即无外加激励,达朗贝尔原理给出沿 z 轴的力平衡方程

$$\kappa G A \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \theta \right) - \rho A \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = -f(x, t) = 0$$
 (2)

截面转动时产生惯性力矩 $ho I rac{\partial^2 heta}{\partial t^2}$,考虑力矩平衡

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - F_s + \rho I \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

用w和 θ 表示得

$$EI\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \kappa GA\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \theta\right) - \rho I\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} = 0 \tag{3}$$

对 x 做偏导得

$$EI\frac{\partial^{3}\theta}{\partial x^{3}} + \kappa GA\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \theta\right) - \rho I\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}}\left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}\right) = 0 \tag{4}$$

(2) 式给出

$$\frac{\partial heta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{
ho}{\kappa G} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

将上式带入(4)式中可得Timoshenko梁自由振动方程:

$$EIrac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} +
ho Arac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} -
ho I\left(1 + rac{E}{\kappa G}
ight)rac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2\partial t^2} + rac{
ho I}{\kappa G}rac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^4} = 0$$

如果忽略剪切变形, 取 $G \to \infty$ 则可简化为

$$EIrac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} +
ho Arac{\partial w^2}{\partial t^2} -
ho Irac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2\partial t^2} = 0$$

分离变量:

$$\ddot{T}(t) + \omega^2 T(t) = 0 \ rac{d^4\Phi(x)}{dx^4} + \omega^2 rac{
ho}{E} rac{d^2\Phi(x)}{dx^2} - \omega^2 rac{
ho S}{EI} \Phi(x) = 0$$

如果考虑剪切变形的影响, 忽略惯性力矩, 则振动方程可简化为

$$EIrac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} +
ho Arac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \left(rac{
ho EI}{\kappa G}
ight)rac{\partial^4 \omega}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} = 0$$

含结构阻尼梁的弯曲振动

如果材料在变形过程中存在由内摩擦引起的结构阻尼, 所以动应力可以表示为

$$\sigma(x,t) = E\left[arepsilon(x,t) + \eta rac{\partial arepsilon(x,t)}{\partial t}
ight]$$

所以弯矩改成

$$M=EI\left(rac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}+\etarac{\partial^3 w}{\partial^2 x\partial t}
ight)$$

所以弯曲振动方程可以改为

$$EIrac{\partial^4(x,t)}{\partial x^4} + \eta EIrac{\partial^5w(x,t)}{\partial x^4\partial t} +
ho Arac{\partial^2\omega(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = f(x,t)$$

取保守系统的线性组合 $w(x,t)=\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\varphi_i(x)q_i(t)$,带入上述方程,并作如下积分处理(正交化)

$$\int_0^L arphi_j \left\{ EI \sum_{i=1}^\infty arphi_i^{(4)} q_i + \eta EI \sum_{i=1}^\infty arphi_i^{(4)} q_i +
ho A \sum_{i=1}^\infty arphi_i \ddot{q}_i
ight\} dx = \int_0^L arphi_j f(x,t) \, dx$$

根据保守的正交性条件, 可得

$$\ddot{q}_j(t) + \eta \omega_j^2 \dot{q}_j(t) + \omega_j^2 q_j(t) = rac{f_j}{\overline{M}_j} \qquad \omega_j = rac{\overline{K}_j}{\overline{M}_j}$$

对于梁的弯曲振动,之前并没有考虑过阻尼作用。在多自由度振动系统中,我们提到过当存在阻尼影响时,方程可能无法解耦。因此在弯曲振动中,如果存在阻尼影响,我们也可能无法对方程解耦,上面是一种特殊情况。还有一种阻尼作用情况可以解耦,振动方程满足如下形式:

$$rac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}igg[E(x)I(x)rac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}igg] + eta_1rac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}igg[E(x)I(x)rac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}igg] +
ho(x)A(x)rac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + eta_2
ho(x)A(x)rac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 0$$

这种情况其实是在多自由振动系统中讨论过的比例阻尼 $C = \alpha M + \beta K$,因对上述方程作正交化处理,阻尼就变成广义刚度和广义质量的线性组合。

膜和板的振动

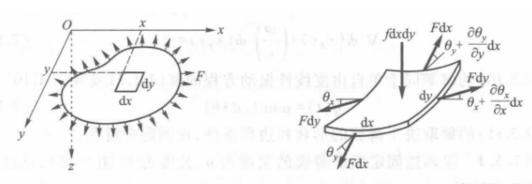


图 7.23 受张力作用的薄膜

图 7.24 薄膜微元体的受力图

薄膜横向振动:

$$ho h rac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - F
abla^2 w = 0$$

其中 ρ 为薄膜密度,h为薄膜厚度, $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$

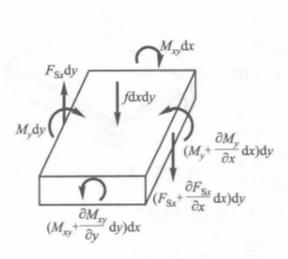


图 7.31 微元体绕 y 轴的力矩平衡

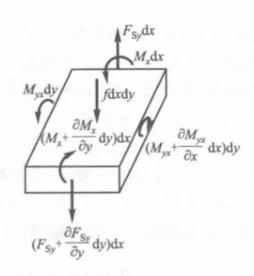


图 7.32 微元体绕 x 轴的力矩平衡

板的振动

$$ho h rac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + D
abla^4 \omega = f$$

D 为抗弯刚度, 满足

$$D=\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$$