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AQUIFER PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION WITH NORMALIZED LEAST SQUARE METHOD

LI Shouju LIU Yingxi
(Dalian University of Technology,
Dalian 116023, China)

LI Zhengguo
(Fengman Hydraulic Power Station)
LU Zhengang
(Baishan Hydraulic Power Station)

Abstract The aquifer parameter identification has been studied with normalized least square method. The unsteady problem was overcome through reasonably selecting normalized parameters in the parameter identification. The nonuniqueness of the inverse solution has been solved by means of reasonably selecting measurement points and adding flow quality condition. The numerical computation results show that the error of parameter identification is not greater than 1% under the measurement error 1 cm~2 cm.

Key words parameter identification, aquifer, normalized least square method

含孔 von Kármán 板中的高次谐波散射现象¹⁾

胡超 赵兴华

(上海大学应用数学和力学研究所, 上海 200072)

邹经湘 黄文虎

(哈尔滨工业大学航天工程与力学系, 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要 基于 von Kármán 板大挠度弯曲理论, 利用谐波平衡法及小参数摄动法, 研究了含孔 von Kármán 板的非线性波散射问题. 通过分析发现: 由于弯曲应力与中面力的非线性耦合, von Kármán 板中会出现高次谐波散射现象.

关键词 von Kármán 板, 非线性波散射, 高次谐波

1 引言

平板大挠度弯曲问题是固体力学研究中的重要课题. 许多人曾对有限平板承受横向载荷作用下的静态大挠度弯曲问题进行过研究, 其中最有代表性的是 Chien Weizang^[1,2] 等人以及 W.A. Nash^[3] 等人的研究工作.

60 年代, Pao Yihhsing^[4~6] 曾对含孔平板小挠度弹性波散射问题进行了研究, 由于控制方程是线性的, 并没有发生次谐波散射现象. 对于含孔平板大挠度(准确说应是中等挠度)弯曲波的散射问题, 波动方

程是非线性的(存在着弯曲变形与中面内变形的耦合). 本文利用非线性振动理论^[7] 中的谐波平衡法研究了这个问题. 通过分析发现: 由于弯曲应力与中面力的非线性耦合, von Kármán 板中会出现高次谐波散射现象.

2 von Kármán 板非线性波动方程

由文献[8]可知, von Kármán 平板大挠度弯曲波动方程为

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2w + \rho h\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = q + L(w, \varphi) \quad (1a)$$

$$D\nabla^2\nabla^2\varphi = -\frac{1}{2}EhL(w, w) \quad (1b)$$

式中, ∇^2 为 Laplace 算子, $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2}$; D 为平板的抗弯刚度, $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$; E, ν 分别为平板材料的弹性模量及泊松比; ρ, h 分别为平板材料的密度和厚度; w, φ 分别为平板的横向挠度和中面内力

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函数, $N_x = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial Y^2}$, $N_y = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial X^2}$, $N_{xy} = -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial X \partial Y}$; q 为横向荷载, 取 $q = 0$; L 为偏微分算子

$$L(w, \varphi) = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial X^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial Y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial Y^2} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial X^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial X \partial Y} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial X \partial Y}$$

研究 von Kármán 板非线性弹性波动问题的稳态解。设有单频波 $w = \text{Re}[We^{-i\omega t}]$, $\varphi = 0$ 入射, 则由于平板的几何非线性, 孔洞可产生次谐波。散射波的一般表达式为

$$w = \text{Re} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [W^m \exp[-im\omega t]]$$

$$\varphi = \text{Re} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} [\tilde{\Phi}^l \exp[-il\omega t]]$$

引进无量纲量^[9]

$$x = \frac{X}{a}, \quad y = \frac{Y}{a}, \quad \tilde{W}^m = \sqrt{6(1-\nu^2)} \frac{W^m}{h}$$

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

经无量纲化后, 这样, 波动方程(1)可变成如下形式

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} [\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{W}^m - \alpha^4 m^2 \tilde{W}^m] \exp(-im\omega t) =$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} L(\tilde{W}^m, \tilde{\Phi}^l) \exp[-i(m+l)\omega t] \quad (2a)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{\Phi}^l \exp(-il\omega t) =$$

$$- \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} L(\tilde{W}^m, \tilde{W}^m) \exp(-2im\omega t) \quad (2b)$$

式中, ω 为平板中入射波的圆频率; α 为归一化无量纲波数, $\alpha = ka = 2\pi \frac{a}{\lambda}$; k, λ 分别为波数和波长, $k = [\frac{\rho h \omega^2}{D}]^{1/4}$; a 为含孔平板力学问题的特征尺度, 如平板的长度或开孔的半径, 本问题取为无限大平板中圆孔的半径; ∇^2 为 Laplace 算子, $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$; L 为偏微分算子

$$L(\tilde{W}, \tilde{\Phi}) = \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{W}}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{W}}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{W}}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

设方程组(2)的小参数摄动解如下^[1,2]

$$\tilde{W}^m = \varepsilon \tilde{W}_1^m + \varepsilon^3 \tilde{W}_3^m + \varepsilon^5 \tilde{W}_5^m + \dots \quad (3a)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}^l = \varepsilon^2 \tilde{\Phi}_2^l + \varepsilon^4 \tilde{\Phi}_4^l + \varepsilon^6 \tilde{\Phi}_6^l + \dots \quad (3b)$$

此时可有如下式子

$$L(\tilde{W}^m, \tilde{\Phi}^l) = \varepsilon^3 L(\tilde{W}_1^m, \tilde{\Phi}_2^l) + \varepsilon^5 [L(\tilde{W}_1^m, \tilde{\Phi}_4^l) + L(\tilde{W}_3^m, \tilde{\Phi}_2^l)] + \varepsilon^7 [L(\tilde{W}_1^m, \tilde{\Phi}_6^l) + L(\tilde{W}_5^m, \tilde{\Phi}_2^l)] \dots \quad (4a)$$

$$L(\tilde{W}^m, \tilde{W}^s) = \varepsilon^2 L(\tilde{W}_1^m, \tilde{W}_1^s) + \varepsilon^4 L(\tilde{W}_1^m, \tilde{W}_3^s) + \varepsilon^6 [L(\tilde{W}_1^m, \tilde{W}_5^s) + L(\tilde{W}_3^m, \tilde{W}_3^s)] + \dots \quad (4b)$$

式中, 上标 m, l 分别表示与弯曲波场和膜力波场对应的时间因子匹配; 设 ε 很小可取为小参数 $\varepsilon = W_{\max}/h$, W_{\max}/h 表示开孔处最大无量纲挠度; W_{\max} 为平板弯曲波动时的最大挠度.

将式(3)代入式(2)中, 略去时间因子, 可得描述各阶摄动函数的方程组

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{W}_1^m - (\sqrt{m}\alpha)^4 \tilde{W}_1^m = 0 \quad (5a)$$

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{\Phi}_2^l = -L(\tilde{W}_1^m, \tilde{W}_1^s) \quad (5b)$$

$$[\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{W}_3^a - (\sqrt{a}\alpha)^4 \tilde{W}_3^a] = L(\tilde{W}_1^b, \tilde{\Phi}_2^c) \quad (6a)$$

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{\Phi}_4^d = -L(\tilde{W}_1^e, \tilde{W}_3^f) \quad (6b)$$

$$[\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{W}_5^g - (\sqrt{f}\alpha)^4 \tilde{W}_5^g] = L(\tilde{W}_1^h, \tilde{\Phi}_4^i) + L(\tilde{W}_3^j, \tilde{\Phi}_2^k) \quad (7a)$$

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \tilde{\Phi}_6^p = -[L(\tilde{W}_1^q, \tilde{W}_5^r) + L(\tilde{W}_3^s, \tilde{W}_3^t)] \quad (7b)$$

其中, 方程组(5),(6),(7)没有涉及到的摄动函数 $\tilde{W}_k^m = \tilde{\Phi}_k^l = 0$. 上述分析只给出了摄动解的前 3 阶(相当于算到常规摄动方法的 2 阶)中各阶摄动函数之间的递推关系, 在谐波平衡中给出了 6 阶次谐波以内的各谐波之间匹配关系. 同理, 还可给出 6 阶以上次谐波响应各阶摄动函数的递推关系.

方程(5b),(6)和(7)所描述的问题相当于在空间上有分布的谐波激励源的稳态解, 此时波动频率与激励源的频率相等, 而无其它频率的瞬态波动.

由于入射波只有时间因子 $\exp(-i\omega t)$, 故整数 $m = 1$, 这样可得 $s = 1, l = m + s = 2$. 在方程(6)中, $b = m = 1, c = l = 2, a = b + c = 3, e = m = 1, d = e + a = 4$. 在方程(7)中, $g = m = 1, h = d = 4, f = g + h = 5, i = a = 3, j = l = 2, q = m = 1, u = a = 3, \nu = a = 3, p = q + f = u + \nu = 6$.

在极坐标系 (r, θ) 下, 由文献 [10] 可知, 方程 (5a) 解的表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{W}_1^1 = & \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} A_{1,n}^1 H_n^{(1)}(\alpha r) e^{in\theta} + \\ & \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} B_{1,n}^1 K_n(\alpha r) e^{in\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中, $A_{1,n}^1, B_{1,n}^1$ 为由开孔边界条件决定的弹性波模式系数; $H_n^{(1)}(\cdot)$ 为第一类 Hankel 函数; $K_n(\cdot)$ 为修正 Bessel 函数.

方程组 (2) 解的表达式为

$$\tilde{W} = \varepsilon \tilde{W}_1^1 + \varepsilon^3 \tilde{W}_3^3 + \varepsilon^5 \tilde{W}_5^5 + \dots \quad (9a)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi} = \varepsilon^2 \tilde{\Phi}_2^2 + \varepsilon^4 \tilde{\Phi}_4^4 + \varepsilon^6 \tilde{\Phi}_6^6 + \dots \quad (9b)$$

式中, $\tilde{W}_{2k+1}^{2k+1}, \tilde{\Phi}_{2k}^{2k}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) 分别为横向挠度和应力函数, 可利用基本解通过边界积分方程法迭代求出.

3 弹性入射波与总弹性波场

设入射波是小挠度弯曲波, 且沿 x 轴正方向传播. 弯曲波场和膜力波场表达式分别为

$$\tilde{W}^{(i)} = \tilde{W}_0 \exp[i(\alpha x - \omega t)] \quad (10a)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}^{(i)} = 0 \quad (10b)$$

而板中孔洞产生的散射波场, 即弯曲波散射场和膜力散射波场的表达式分别为

$$\tilde{W}^{(s)} = \varepsilon \tilde{W}_1^1 + \varepsilon^3 \tilde{W}_3^3 + \varepsilon^5 \tilde{W}_5^5 + \dots \quad (11a)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}^{(s)} = \varepsilon^2 \tilde{\Phi}_2^2 + \varepsilon^4 \tilde{\Phi}_4^4 + \varepsilon^6 \tilde{\Phi}_6^6 + \dots \quad (11b)$$

这样, 平板中的开孔附近的总弹性波场应由入射场与孔洞产生的散射场叠加而成^[10]

$$\tilde{W} = \tilde{W}^{(i)} + \tilde{W}^{(s)} \quad (12a)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi} = \tilde{\Phi}^{(i)} + \tilde{\Phi}^{(s)} \quad (12b)$$

4 分析与讨论

本文基于 von Kármán 板理论及非线性振动理论, 利用小参数摄动法, 研究了含孔板弹性波散射与动应力集中问题. 通过分析发现: 由于弯曲应力与膜应力状态的非线性耦合, 孔洞边界产生的弹性波散射场中有高次谐波成分. 因此, 在求解含孔 Von Karman 板非线性波散射与动应力问题时, 应计及其它倍频散射波的影响. 对于弹性波散射场的其它摄动函数

$\tilde{W}_{2k+1}^{2k+1}, \tilde{\Phi}_{2k}^{2k}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$), 可利用得到的基本解通过边界积分方程法迭代求出.

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NONLINEAR WAVE SCATTERING OF VON KARMAN'S PLATES WITH A CIRCULAR CAVITY

HU Chao ZHAO Xinghua

(Shanghai University, Shanghai Institute of Appl. Math. and Mech. Shanghai 200072, China)

ZOU Jingxiang HUANG Wenhu

(Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin 150001, China)

Abstract In this paper, based on the bending deflections theory of von Kármán's plates, using balance of harmonic wave and perturbation method, nonlinear wave scattering in the plate with a circular cavity has been studied.

Key words von Kármán's plate, nonlinear wave scattering, superharmonic wave