

轴向变速黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁的非线性振动¹⁾

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(上海应用技术学院机械工程学院, 上海 201418)

摘要 研究了轴向加速黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁的非线性参数振动. 参数激励是由径向变化张力和轴向速度波动引起的. 引入了取决于轴向加速度的径向变化张力, 同时还考虑了有限支撑刚度对张力的影响. 应用广义哈密顿原理建立了 Timoshenko 梁耦合平面运动的控制方程和相关的边界条件. 黏弹性本构关系采用 Kelvin 模型并引入物质时间导数. 耦合方程简化为具有随时间和空间变化系数的积分-偏微分型非线性方程. 采用直接多尺度法分析了 Timoshenko 梁的组合参数共振. 根据可解性条件得到了 Timoshenko 梁的稳态响应, 并应用 Routh-Hurwitz 判据确定了稳态响应的稳定性. 最后通过一系列数值例子描述了黏弹性系数、平均轴向速度、剪切变形系数、转动惯量系数、速度脉动幅值、有限支撑刚度参数以及非线性系数对稳态响应的影响.

关键词 径向变化张力, 轴向变速黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁, 组合参数共振, 多尺度方法, 稳态响应

中图分类号: O316 文献标识码: A DOI: 10.6052/0459-1879-13-099

引言

在工程实际中, 轴向运动体系十分普遍, 它们广泛存在于军事、航空航天、机械、电子、土木以及纺织工程中. 由于传输速度的存在, 运动结构会沿与速度垂直的横向方向产生复杂的动力学行为, 引起有害的振动和噪声.

许多学者^[1-6]对轴向运动弦线和梁的问题进行了一系列研究. 冯志华和胡海岩^[7]利用多尺度法并结合笛卡尔坐标变换, 研究了包含有耦合的三次几何及惯性非线性项大范围直线运动梁的动力学稳定性. Li 等^[8]利用李群变换方法研究了轴向变速运动黏弹性带的动力学响应. 冯志华和胡海岩^[9]导出了系统受前两阶模态间 3:1 内共振及组合参数共振时的非线性调制方程组, 数值求解了该方程组的定常解及相应的稳定性问题. 张伟等^[10]应用 Galerkin 截断研究了轴向运动带在 1:3 内共振情况下周期运动和混沌运动. Chen 和 Yang^[11-12]对轴向运动黏弹性 Euler 梁的参数振动以及非线性自由振动做了分析和讨论. 张能辉等^[13]在考虑初始张力和轴向速度简谐脉动的情况下, 研究了复模态 Galerkin 方法在轴向变速运动黏弹性弦线非线性振动分析中的应用. Ding 和 Chen^[14]在 Kelvin 模型轴向运动材料上引入

物质时间导数, 运用多尺度法研究了轴向变速运动黏弹性 Euler 梁的线性稳定性. Ghayesh 和 Khadem^[15]对考虑转动惯量和温度影响时的轴向运动梁的自由非线性振动做了研究, 而 Ghayesh 和 Balar^[16]考虑了带有立方非线性项的轴向运动黏弹性 Rayleigh 梁. Wang^[17]运用渐进分析方法研究了三参数模型轴向运动梁的受迫振动. Liu 等^[18]应用多尺度方法研究了随即无序周期激励下轴向运动黏弹性梁的动力学响应. Ghayesh^[19]利用 Galerkin 方法和拟弧长延拓方法^[20]分析了轴向变速运动梁的动力学问题.

在当前文献中, 对 Timoshenko 模型轴向运动梁的研究还比较少. Lee 等^[21]应用谱单元法研究了有均匀轴力的轴向运动 Timoshenko 梁, 通过与传统的有限元解和精确解析解的对比, 验证了谱单元法具有高精度. Tang 等^[22]研究了不同边界条件下轴向运动 Timoshenko 梁的固有频率、模态以及临界速度. Ghayesh 和 Balar^[23]应用多尺度方法研究了两种模型的轴向变速运动 Timoshenko 梁的非线性振动.

具有时变速度或时变轴力的轴向运动梁, 在以往的文献中, 关于线性和非线性振动的研究通常是假设轴力与径向坐标无关. 因此, 在轴向运动梁的两端支撑上的轴力是相等的. 这个结论与轴向运动梁具有轴向加速度的事实是相悖的. 因为根据牛顿第

2013-04-01 收到第 1 稿, 2013-05-09 收到修改稿.

1) 国家自然科学基金青年基金 (11202135) 和上海应用技术学院引进人才科研启动项目 (YJ2012-13) 资助项目.

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二定律, 轴向运动梁有非零的加速度, 则必然有非零的合外力. 那么, 轴力与径向坐标无关的假定不能够精确成立, 它只是有利于数学控制方程求解的一个假设. 否则控制方程的系数就不仅依赖于时间变量, 而且还依赖于空间变量. Chen 和 Tang^[24] 引入了取决于轴向加速度的径向变化张力, 对轴向运动黏弹性 Euler 梁的参数振动做了详细地分析和讨论, 给出了径向变化张力对模型的影响.

另外, 研究者发现, 当轴向速度的脉动频率接近线性派生系统固有频率的两倍时, 系统会发生次谐波参数共振, 从而零平衡位形失去稳定性. 当轴向速度的脉动频率接近线性派生系统某两阶固有频率之和时, 此时发生的组合参数共振情况却很少研究. 很显然, 组合参数共振更普遍, 次谐波参数共振仅仅是组合参数共振的特例.

本文研究了轴向加速黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁的非线性振动, 引入了取决于轴向加速度的径向变化张力, 同时还考虑了有限支撑刚度对张力的影响, 给出了系统的稳态响应曲线以及系统相关参数对稳态响应曲线的影响.

1 控制方程

考虑密度为 ρ , 横截面面积为 A , 支承两端间的长度为 L , 截面绕中性轴的转动惯量为 I , 黏弹性系数为 α , 剪切模量为 G , 初始轴力为 P_0 , 弹性模量为 E 的均匀 Timoshenko 梁以随时间变化的速度 $\Gamma(t)$ 沿轴向运动. 同样假定 Timoshenko 梁的变形局限于垂直面内, 并采用混合的 Eulerian-Lagrangian 描述.

由于横向变形, 作用于 x 方向的轴力 P 引起的势能 U 为

$$U = \int_0^L P(ds - dx) = \int_0^L P \left(\sqrt{(dx + du)^2 + (dv)^2} - dx \right) = \int_0^L P \left(\sqrt{(1 + u_{,x})^2 + v_{,x}^2} - 1 \right) dx \quad (1)$$

其中, ds 为微段 dx 变形后的长度, $v(x, t)$ 和 $u(x, t)$ 分别为 Timoshenko 梁在轴向坐标 x 处和 t 时刻的横向位移和径向位移. 引入支撑刚度参数, 其沿径向变化的轴力为^[24]

$$P = P_0 + \eta \rho A \Gamma^2 + (x - L) \rho A \dot{\Gamma} \quad (2)$$

轴向变速运动黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁的动能 T 为

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \rho A (\Gamma + u_{,t} + \Gamma u_{,x})^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \rho A (v_{,t} + \Gamma v_{,x})^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L \rho I (\varphi_{,t} + \Gamma \varphi_{,x})^2 dx \quad (3)$$

其中, $\varphi(x, t)$ 为弯矩产生的 Timoshenko 梁轴线的转角, 第 1 项表示轴向变速运动黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁径向振动的动能, 第 2 项表示横向振动的动能, 第 3 项表示转动的动能.

变形功的变分 δW 为

$$\delta W = - \int_0^L \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} (\sigma_x \delta \varepsilon_x + \tau_{zx} \delta \gamma_{zx}) dz dx \quad (4)$$

其中, h 是 Timoshenko 梁的厚度, z 是横截面上任意点距中性面的距离, $\sigma_x(x, t)$ 和 $\varepsilon_x(x, t)$ 分别为正应力和正应变, $\tau_{zx}(x, t)$ 和 $\gamma_{zx}(x, t)$ 分别为剪应力和剪应变. 应变-位移的关系为

$$\varepsilon_x = -z \varphi_{,x} + \sqrt{(1 + u_{,x})^2 + v_{,x}^2} - 1, \quad \gamma_{zx} = -(\varphi - v_{,x}) \quad (5)$$

黏弹性本构关系为 Kelvin 模型并取物质时间导数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= E [\varepsilon_x + \alpha (\varepsilon_{x,t} + \Gamma \varepsilon_{x,x})] \\ \tau_{zx} &= kG [\gamma_{zx} + \alpha (\gamma_{zx,t} + \Gamma \gamma_{zx,x})] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

其中 k 是 Timoshenko 梁的截面形状因子.

基于广义哈密尔顿原理

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (T - U) dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \delta W dt = 0 \quad (7)$$

得到简化^[24]后的无量纲化耦合运动方程组及两端简支的边界条件为

$$v_{,tt} + 2\gamma v_{,xt} + [k\gamma^2 - (x-1)\dot{\gamma} - 1]v_{,xx} + k_1(\varphi_{,x} - v_{,xx}) = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon k_N^2 v_{,xx} \int_0^1 v_{,x}^2 dx - \varepsilon k_1 \alpha [\varphi_{,xt} - v_{,xxt} + \gamma(\varphi_{,xx} - v_{,xxx})] \quad (8a)$$

$$k_2(\varphi_{,tt} + 2\gamma\varphi_{,xt} + \dot{\gamma}\varphi_{,x} + \gamma^2\varphi_{,xx}) - k_f^2\varphi_{,xx} + k_1(\varphi - v_{,x}) = \varepsilon \alpha \left\{ k_f^2(\varphi_{,xxt} + \gamma\varphi_{,xxx}) - k_1[\varphi_{,t} - v_{,xt} + \gamma(\varphi_{,x} - v_{,xx})] \right\} \quad (8b)$$

$$v|_0^1 = 0, \quad \left[(k_f^2 - k_2\gamma^2)\varphi_{,x} - k_2\gamma\varphi_{,t} \right] \Big|_0^1 = 0 \quad (9)$$

其中 ε 是一个无量纲的参数, 表征横向位移、转角、黏弹性系数以及非线性系数均为小量. 新引入的参

数为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v &\leftrightarrow \frac{v}{\sqrt{\varepsilon L}}, \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow \frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}, \quad x \leftrightarrow \frac{x}{L} \\ t &\leftrightarrow \frac{t}{L} \sqrt{\frac{P_0}{\rho A}}, \quad \gamma = \Gamma \sqrt{\frac{\rho A}{P_0}} \\ k_f &= \sqrt{\frac{EI}{P_0 L^2}}, \quad k_1 = \frac{kAG}{P_0}, \quad k_2 = \frac{I}{AL^2} \\ \alpha &\leftrightarrow \frac{\alpha}{\varepsilon L} \sqrt{\frac{P_0}{\rho A}} \\ k_N &= \varepsilon^{-\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{EA}{P_0}}, \quad \kappa = 1 - \eta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

2 多尺度分析

设无量纲的轴向运动速度在平均速度附近做微小的简谐脉动

$$\gamma = \gamma_0 + \varepsilon \gamma_1 \sin(\omega t) \quad (11)$$

其中, γ_0 为平均速度, $\varepsilon \gamma_1$ (小量) 和 ω 分别为轴向速度脉动的振幅和频率. 它们均为无量纲的参数. 应用直接多尺度方法, 其一阶近似解可以写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v(x, t; \varepsilon) &= v_0(x, T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon v_1(x, T_0, T_1) + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ \varphi(x, t; \varepsilon) &= \varphi_0(x, T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon \varphi_1(x, T_0, T_1) + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

其中, $T_0 = \tau$ 和 $T_1 = \varepsilon \tau$ 分别是时间快尺度和慢尺度. 把式 (11) 和式 (12) 代入式 (8) 并分离 ε^0 和 ε^1 阶量得

$$v_{0,T_0 T_0} + 2\Gamma_0 v_{0,x T_0} + (\kappa \gamma_0^2 - 1) v_{0,xx} + k_1 (\varphi_{0,x} - v_{0,xx}) = 0 \quad (13a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 (\varphi_{0,T_0 T_0} + 2\gamma_0 \varphi_{0,x T_0} + \gamma_0^2 \varphi_{0,xx}) - k_f^2 \varphi_{0,xx} + \\ k_1 (\varphi_0 - v_{0,xx}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (13b)$$

$$v_{1,T_0 T_0} + 2\gamma_0 v_{1,x T_0} + (\kappa \gamma_0^2 - 1) v_{1,xx} + k_1 (\varphi_{1,x} - v_{1,xx}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} k_N^2 v_{0,xx} \int_0^1 v_{0,x}^2 dx - 2(v_{0,T_0 T_1} + \gamma_0 v_{0,x T_1}) -$$

$$2\gamma_1 \sin(\omega t) (v_{0,x T_0} + \gamma_0 v_{0,xx}) -$$

$$(1-x) \gamma_1 \omega \cos(\omega t) v_{0,xx} -$$

$$\alpha k_1 [\varphi_{0,x T_0} - v_{0,xx T_0} + \gamma_0 (\varphi_{0,xx} - v_{0,xxx})] \quad (14a)$$

$$k_2 (\varphi_{1,T_0 T_0} + 2\gamma_0 \varphi_{1,x T_0} + \gamma_0^2 \varphi_{1,xx}) - k_f^2 \varphi_{1,xx} + k_1 (\varphi_1 - v_{1,xx}) =$$

$$-2k_2 (\varphi_{0,T_0 T_1} + \gamma_0 \varphi_{0,x T_1}) -$$

$$2k_2 \gamma_1 \sin(\omega t) (\varphi_{0,x T_0} + \gamma_0 \varphi_{0,xx}) -$$

$$k_2 \gamma_1 \omega \cos(\omega t) \varphi_{0,x} + \alpha k_f^2 (\varphi_{0,xx T_0} + \gamma_0 \varphi_{0,xxx}) -$$

$$\alpha k_1 [\varphi_{0,T_0} - v_{0,x T_0} + \gamma_0 (\varphi_{0,x} - v_{0,xx})] \quad (14b)$$

引入解谐参数 σ , 表示脉动频率 ω 在 $\omega_m + \omega_n$ 附近变化

$$\omega = \omega_m + \omega_n + \varepsilon \sigma \quad (15)$$

线性派生系统 (13) 的解可以写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v_0(x, T_0, T_1) &= A_m \phi_m e^{i\omega_m T_0} + A_n \phi_n e^{i\omega_n T_0} + c.c. \\ \varphi_0(x, T_0, T_1) &= A_m \vartheta_m e^{i\omega_m T_0} + A_n \vartheta_n e^{i\omega_n T_0} + c.c. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

其中, $A_i(T_1)$ 和 $B_i(T_1)$ 为待定的复函数; $\phi_i(x)$ 和 $\vartheta_i(x)$ 分别为线性派生系统横向位移和转角的第 i 阶模态函数; ω_i 为第 i 阶固有频率^[25], $i = m, n$; $c.c.$ 表示右端前面各项的复数共轭.

将式 (15) 和式 (16) 代入式 (14), 并将右端的三角函数表达为指数形式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} v_{1,T_0 T_0} + 2\gamma_0 v_{1,x T_0} + (\kappa \gamma_0^2 - 1) v_{1,xx} + k_1 (\varphi_{1,x} - v_{1,xx}) = \\ - \left\{ 2(i\omega_m \phi_m + \gamma_0 \phi'_m) \dot{A}_m + \right. \\ \alpha k_1 [i\omega_m (\vartheta'_m - \phi''_m) + \gamma_0 (\vartheta''_m - \phi'''_m)] A_m - \\ \gamma_1 [\omega_n \bar{\phi}'_n + i\kappa \gamma_0 \bar{\phi}''_n - \\ 0.5(1-x)(\omega_m + \omega_n) \bar{\phi}''_n] \bar{A}_n e^{i\sigma T_1} - \\ 0.5k_N^2 \left(2\phi''_m \int_0^1 \phi'_m \bar{\phi}'_m dx + \bar{\phi}''_m \int_0^1 \phi_m'^2 dx \right) A_m^2 \bar{A}_m - k_N^2 \cdot \\ \left(\phi''_m \int_0^1 \phi'_n \bar{\phi}'_n dx + \phi''_n \int_0^1 \phi'_m \bar{\phi}'_m dx + \right. \\ \left. \bar{\phi}''_m \int_0^1 \phi'_m \phi'_n dx \right) A_m A_n \bar{A}_n \left. \right\} e^{i\omega_m T_0} - \\ \left\{ 2(i\omega_n \phi_n + \gamma_0 \phi'_n) \dot{A}_n + \right. \\ \alpha k_1 [i\omega_n (\vartheta'_n - \phi''_n) + \gamma_0 (\vartheta''_n - \phi'''_n)] \cdot \\ A_n - \gamma_1 [\omega_m \bar{\phi}'_m + i\kappa \gamma_0 \bar{\phi}''_m - \\ 0.5(1-x)(\omega_m + \omega_n) \bar{\phi}''_m] \bar{A}_m e^{i\sigma T_1} - \\ 0.5k_N^2 \left(2\phi''_n \int_0^1 \phi'_n \bar{\phi}'_n dx + \bar{\phi}''_n \int_0^1 \phi_n'^2 dx \right) A_n^2 \bar{A}_n - \\ k_N^2 \left(\phi''_m \int_0^1 \phi'_n \bar{\phi}'_m dx + \phi''_n \int_0^1 \phi'_m \bar{\phi}'_m dx + \right. \\ \left. \bar{\phi}''_m \int_0^1 \phi'_m \phi'_n dx \right) A_m A_n \bar{A}_m \left. \right\} e^{i\omega_n T_0} + \\ c.c. + NST \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & k_2 (\varphi_{1,T_0 T_0} + 2\gamma_0 \varphi_{1,x T_0} + \gamma_0^2 \varphi_{1,xx}) - \\
 & k_f^2 \varphi_{1,xx} + k_1 (\varphi_1 - v_{1,x}) = \\
 & - \left\{ 2k_2 (i\omega_m \vartheta'_m + \gamma_0 \vartheta''_m) \dot{A}_m + \alpha [i\omega_m k_1 (\vartheta'_m - \phi'_m) + \right. \\
 & \left. \gamma_0 k_1 (\vartheta'_m - \phi''_m) - k_f^2 (i\omega_m \vartheta''_m + \gamma_0 \vartheta'''_m)] A_m - \right. \\
 & \left. k_2 \gamma_1 [i\gamma_0 \bar{\vartheta}''_n - 0.5 (\omega_m - \omega_n) \bar{\vartheta}'_n] \bar{A}_n e^{i\sigma T_1} \right\} e^{i\omega_m T_0} - \\
 & \left\{ 2k_2 (i\omega_n \vartheta'_n + \gamma_0 \vartheta''_n) \dot{A}_n + \alpha [i\omega_n k_1 (\vartheta'_n - \phi'_n) + \right. \\
 & \left. \gamma_0 k_1 (\vartheta'_n - \phi''_n) - k_f^2 (i\omega_n \vartheta''_n + \gamma_0 \vartheta'''_n)] A_n - \right. \\
 & \left. k_2 \gamma_1 [i\gamma_0 \bar{\vartheta}''_m - 0.5 (\omega_n - \omega_m) \bar{\vartheta}'_m] \bar{A}_m e^{i\sigma T_1} \right\} \cdot \\
 & e^{i\omega_n T_0} + c.c. + NST
 \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

其中 NST 表示所有不会为方程引入长期项的部分. 为了寻求可解性条件 [25], 假定 $v_1(x, T_0, T_1)$ 和 $\varphi_1(x, T_0, T_1)$ 有形式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 v_1 &= P_m(T_1) \phi_m(x) e^{i\omega_m T_0} + P_n(T_1) \phi_n(x) e^{i\omega_n T_0} \\
 \varphi_1 &= Q_m(T_1) \vartheta_m(x) e^{i\omega_m T_0} + Q_n(T_1) \vartheta_n(x) e^{i\omega_n T_0}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{19}$$

的特解. 将式 (19) 代入式 (17) 和式 (18), 并将右端的三角函数表达为指数形式, 令方程组两边 $\exp(i\omega_m T_0)$ 和 $\exp(i\omega_n T_0)$ 的系数相等, 所得结果分别乘以 $\phi_m, \vartheta_m, \phi_n$ 和 ϑ_n 的共轭复函数得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_m P_m + \kappa_m Q_m &= \dot{A}_m + \alpha \xi_m A_m + \gamma_1 \zeta_{nm} \bar{A}_n e^{i\sigma T_1} + \\
 \zeta_m A_m^2 \bar{A}_m + \nu_m A_m A_n \bar{A}_n & \tag{20a}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_m P_m + \nu_m Q_m = \dot{A}_m + \alpha \chi_m A_m + \gamma_1 \tau_{mn} \bar{A}_n e^{i\sigma T_1} \tag{20b}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_n P_n + \kappa_n Q_n &= \dot{A}_n + \alpha \xi_n A_n + \gamma_1 \zeta_{nm} \bar{A}_m e^{i\sigma T_1} + \\
 \zeta_n A_n^2 \bar{A}_n + \nu_n A_m A_n \bar{A}_m & \tag{21a}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_n P_n + \nu_n Q_n = \dot{A}_n + \alpha \chi_n A_n + \gamma_1 \tau_{nm} \bar{A}_m e^{i\sigma T_1} \tag{21b}$$

对于给定的参数, 数值计算均表明 μ_n 和 ν_n 是正虚数; ζ_n, ν_n, κ_n 和 δ_n 是负虚数; ξ_n 和 χ_n 是正实数; ζ_{kj} 和 τ_{kj} 是复数.

根据可解性条件, 得

$$\dot{A}_m + \alpha c_m A_m + \gamma_1 d_{mn} \bar{A}_n e^{i\sigma T_1} + e_m A_m^2 \bar{A}_m + f_m A_m A_n \bar{A}_n = 0 \tag{22}$$

$$\dot{A}_n + \alpha c_n A_n + \gamma_1 d_{nm} \bar{A}_m e^{i\sigma T_1} + e_n A_n^2 \bar{A}_n + f_n A_m A_n \bar{A}_m = 0 \tag{23}$$

其中

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 c_h &= \frac{\mu_h \chi_h - \delta_h \xi_h}{\mu_h - \delta_h}, \quad f_h = -\frac{\delta_h \nu_h}{\mu_h - \delta_h}, \quad h = m, n \\
 e_h &= -\frac{\delta_h \zeta_h}{\mu_h - \delta_h}, \quad d_{kj} = \frac{\mu_k \tau_{kj} - \delta_k \zeta_{kj}}{\mu_k - \delta_k}, \\
 & \quad \quad \quad k = m, n; j = n, m
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{24}$$

3 稳态响应及其稳定性

把式 (22) 和式 (23) 写成极坐标形式

$$A_m = \alpha_m(T_1) e^{i\beta_m(T_1)}, \quad A_n = \alpha_n(T_1) e^{i\beta_n(T_1)} \tag{25}$$

其中, $\alpha_m, \beta_m, \alpha_n$ 和 β_n 是 T_1 的实函数, 分别对应于第 m 和 n 阶模态组合参数共振响应的幅值和相角. 将式 (25) 代入式 (22) 和式 (23), 并分离结果的实部和虚部, 导出

$$\alpha_{m, T_1} = \gamma_1 \alpha_n (d_m^I \sin \theta - d_m^R \cos \theta) - \alpha c_m \alpha_m \tag{26}$$

$$\alpha_m \beta_{m, T_1} = -\alpha_m (e_m^I \alpha_m^2 + f_m^I \alpha_n^2) - \gamma_1 \alpha_n (d_m^R \sin \theta + d_m^I \cos \theta) \tag{27}$$

$$\alpha_{n, T_1} = \gamma_1 \alpha_m (d_n^I \sin \theta - d_n^R \cos \theta) - \alpha c_n \alpha_n \tag{28}$$

$$\alpha_n \beta_{n, T_1} = -\alpha_n (e_n^I \alpha_n^2 + f_n^I \alpha_m^2) - \gamma_1 \alpha_m (d_n^R \sin \theta + d_n^I \cos \theta) \tag{29}$$

其中, $\theta = \sigma T_1 - \beta_m - \beta_n$, 上标 R 和 I 分别表示对应参数的实部和虚部. 令式 (27) 两端乘以 a_n 和式 (29) 两端乘以 a_m , 之后将结果相加, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_m \alpha_n \dot{\theta} &= \sigma \alpha_m \alpha_n + \alpha_m \alpha_n [\alpha_n^2 (e_n^I + f_m^I) + \alpha_m^2 (e_m^I + f_n^I)] + \\
 \gamma_1 \sin \theta (\alpha_n^2 d_m^R + \alpha_m^2 d_n^R) &+ \gamma_1 \cos \theta (\alpha_n^2 d_m^I + \alpha_m^2 d_n^I)
 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

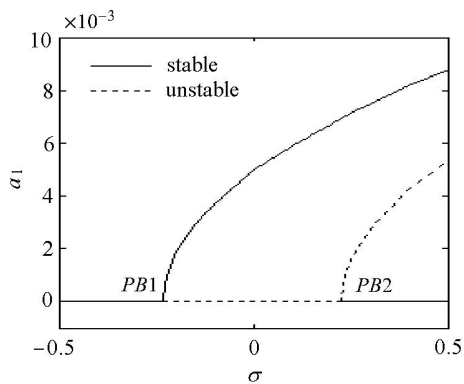
很明显式 (26) ~ 式 (29) 有零解. 假定它们还有非零解, 对于稳态响应, 振幅 α_m 和 α_n 以及新的相位角 θ 应该为常数, 此时可以解得稳态响应的振幅以及新的相位角. 将解得的振幅和相位角代入式 (26), 式 (28), 式 (30) 右端函数 Jacobi 矩阵的特征方程, 根据 Routh-Hurwitz 判据可知, 第 1 个非零解总是不稳定的, 而第 2 个非零解总是稳定的.

若给定 $E = 169 \text{ GPa}, G = 66 \text{ GPa}, \rho = 7850 \text{ kg/m}^3, A = 0.1335 \text{ m} \times 0.067412 \text{ m}, L = 0.3 \text{ m}, k = 5/6$ 和 $P_0 = 10^7 \text{ N}$, 由式 (10) 可解得 $\eta = 0.5, k_1 = 71.28, k_2 = 0.0042, k_f = 0.8, \gamma_0 = 2.0, \alpha = 0.0005, k_N = 12.3329$ 和 $\gamma_1 = 0.05$, 图 1 给出了轴向变速运动非线性黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁在发生前两阶模态组合参数共振时的响应曲线以及平衡解的稳定性情况. Timoshenko 梁

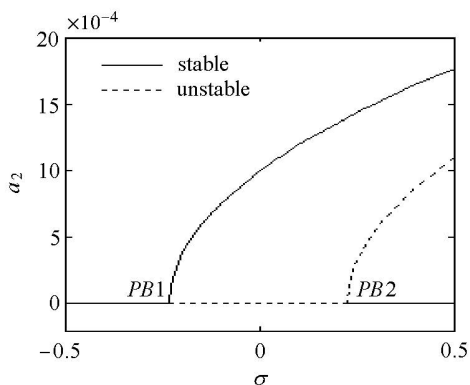
组合参数共振时的响应有两种解: 零解和非零解. 其中实线表示稳定解; 点线表示非稳定解. 超临界和亚临界叉式分岔点分别为 $PB1$ ($\sigma = -0.2338$) 和 $PB2$ ($\sigma = 0.2266$).

若给定 $k_1 = 71.28, k_2 = 0.0042, k_N = 12.3329, \eta = 0.5, k_f = 0.8, \gamma_1 = 0.05$ 和 $\gamma_0 = 2$, 图 2 给出了不同黏弹性系数对前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线的影响. 其中点线表示 $\alpha = 0.0003$, 实线表示 $\alpha = 0.0005$. 从图中可以看出, 较大的黏弹性系数导致零解的失稳区域减小.

若给定 $\alpha = 0.0005, k_1 = 71.28, k_2 = 0.0042, k_N = 12.3329, \eta = 0.5, k_f = 0.8$ 和 $\gamma_1 = 0.05$, 图 3 给出了不同平均轴向速度对前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线的影响. 其中, 点线表示 $\gamma_0 = 1.5$, 实线表示 $\gamma_0 = 2.0$. 从图中可以看出, 较小的平均轴向速度

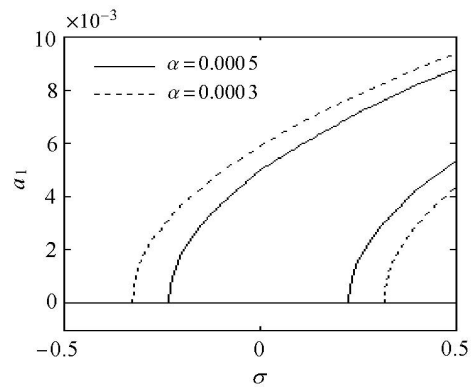


(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode

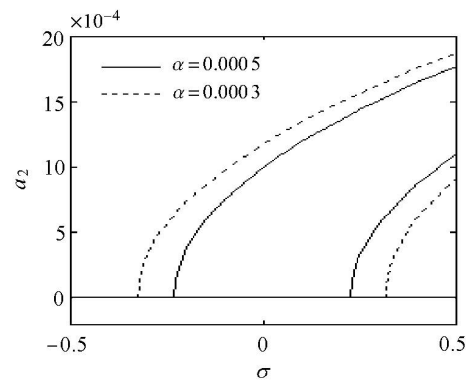


(b) 第 2 阶模态
(b) The second mode

图 1 前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线及其稳定性
Fig. 1 The stable and unstable responses in the summation parametric resonance of the first two modes

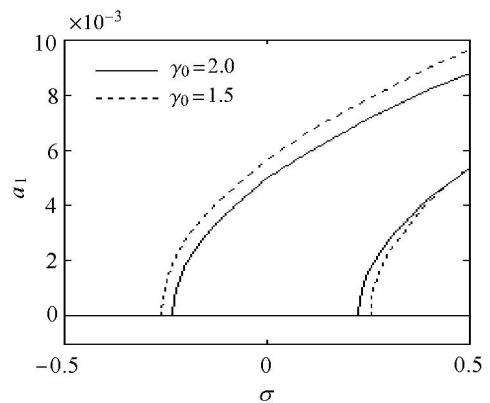


(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode



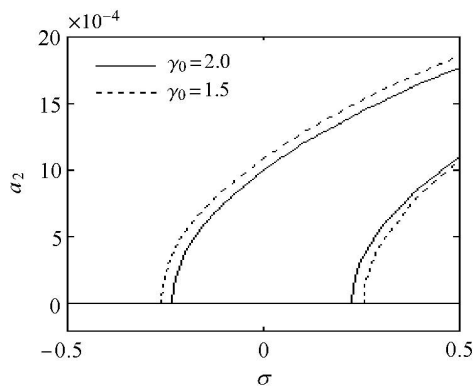
(b) 第 2 阶模态
(b) The second mode

图 2 不同黏弹性系数对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响
Fig. 2 The effect of the viscosity coefficients on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes



(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode

图 3 不同平均轴向速度对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响
Fig. 3 The effect of the mean axial speeds on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes



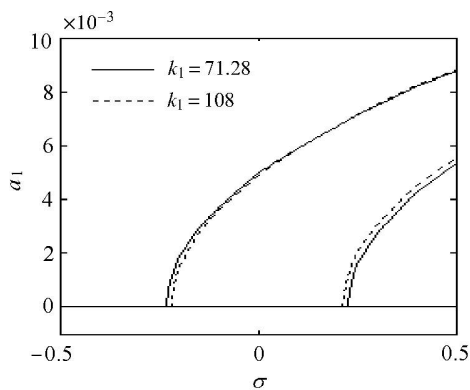
(b) 第 2 阶模态
(b) The second mode

图 3 不同平均轴向速度对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响 (续)
Fig. 3 The effect of the mean axial speeds on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes (continued)

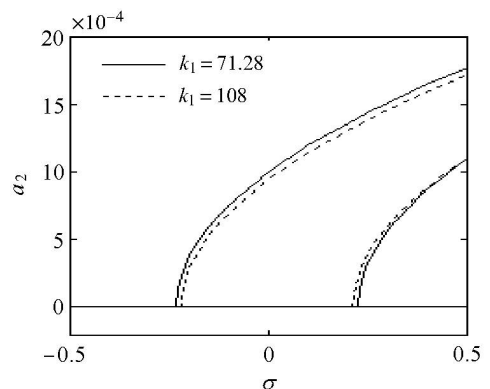
对非零响应的幅值随着解谐参数变化的影响更加显著.

若给定 $\alpha = 0.0005$, $k_2 = 0.0042$, $k_N = 12.3329$, $\eta = 0.5$, $k_f = 0.8$, $\gamma_1 = 0.05$ 和 $\gamma_0 = 2$, 图 4 给出了不同剪切变形系数对前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线的影响. 其中, 点线表示 $k_1 = 108$, 实线表示 $k_1 = 71.28$. 从图中可以看出, 对于较小的剪切变形系数, 非零响应的幅值随着解谐参数变化的影响比较显著.

若给定 $\alpha = 0.0005$, $k_1 = 71.28$, $k_N = 12.3329$, $\eta = 0.5$, $\gamma_1 = 0.05$ 和 $\gamma_0 = 2$, 图 5 给出了不同转动惯量系数对前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线的影响. 其中, 点线表示 $k_2 = 0.0032$ ($k_f = 0.7$), 实线表示 $k_2 = 0.0042$ ($k_f = 0.8$). 从图中可以看出, 较大的转动惯量系数导致失稳范围减小, 而导致非零响应的幅值增大.

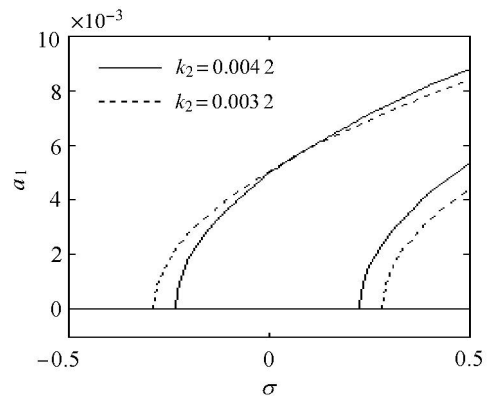


(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode

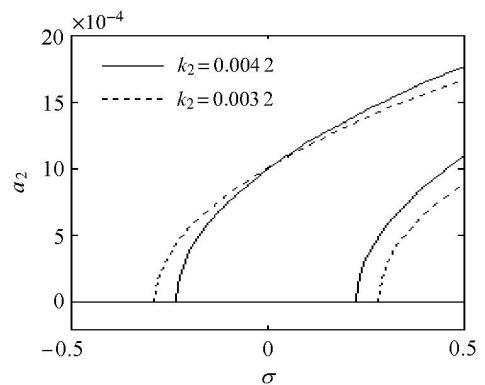


(b) 第 2 阶模态
(b) The second mode

图 4 不同剪切变形系数对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响
Fig. 4 The effect of the shear deformations on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes



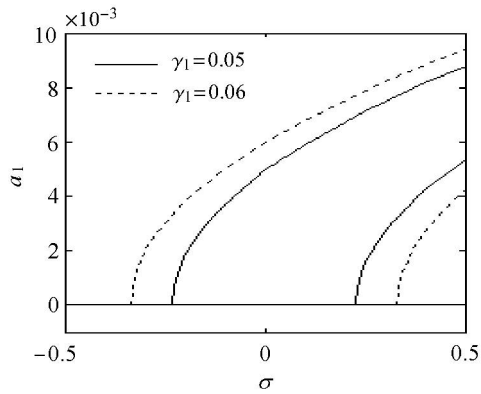
(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode



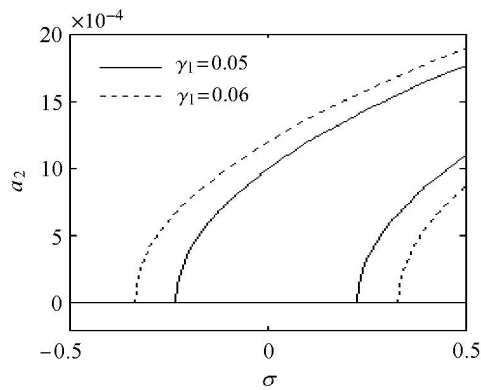
(b) 第 2 阶模态
(b) The second mode

图 5 不同转动惯量系数对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响
Fig. 5 The effect of the rotary inertias on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes

若给定 $\alpha = 0.0005$, $k_1 = 71.28$, $k_2 = 0.0042$, $k_N = 12.3329$, $\eta = 0.5$, $k_f = 0.8$ 和 $\gamma_0 = 2$, 图 6 给出了不同速度脉动振幅对前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线的影响. 其中, 点线表示 $\gamma_1 = 0.06$, 实线表示 $\gamma_1 = 0.05$. 从图中可以看出, 较大的速度脉动振幅导致零解的失稳区域增大.



(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode



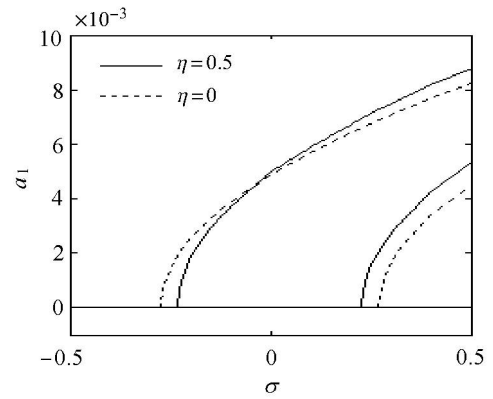
(b) 第 2 阶模态
(b) The second mode

图 6 不同速度脉动幅值对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响

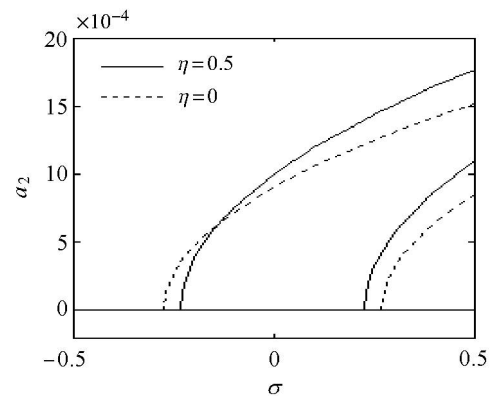
Fig. 6 The effect of the axial speed fluctuation amplitudes on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes

若给定 $\alpha = 0.0005$, $k_1 = 71.28$, $k_2 = 0.0042$, $k_N = 12.3329$, $k_f = 0.8$, $\gamma_1 = 0.05$ 和 $\gamma_0 = 2$, 图 7 给出了不同支撑刚度参数对前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线的影响. 其中, 点线表示 $\eta = 0.6$, 实线表示 $\eta = 0.5$. 从图中可以看出, 较大的支撑刚度参数导致失稳范围减小, 而导致非零响应的幅值增大.

若给定 $\alpha = 0.0005$, $k_1 = 71.28$, $k_2 = 0.0042$, $\eta = 0.5$, $\gamma_1 = 0.05$ 和 $\gamma_0 = 2$, 图 8 给出了不同非线性系数对前两阶模态组合参数共振响应曲线的影响.



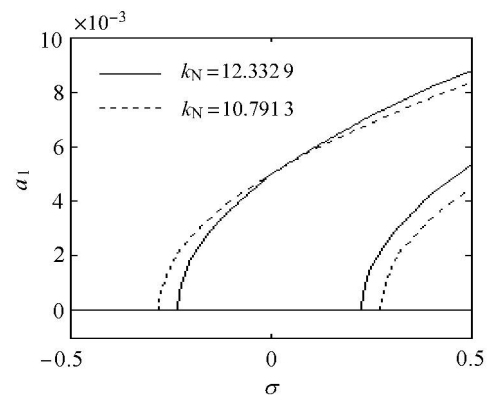
(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode



(b) 第 2 阶模态
(b) The second mode

图 7 不同支撑刚度参数对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响

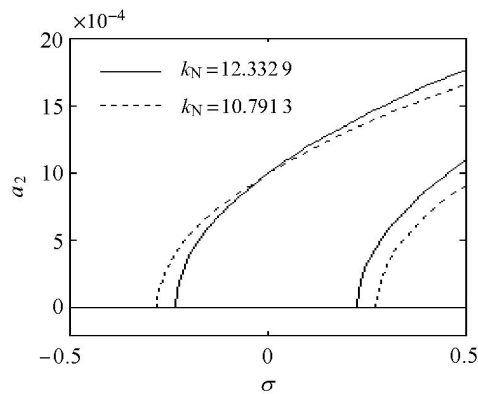
Fig. 7 The effect of the pulley support parameters on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes



(a) 第 1 阶模态
(a) The first mode

图 8 不同非线性系数对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响

Fig. 8 The effect of the nonlinear coefficients on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes



(b) 第 2 阶模态

(b) The second mode

图 8 不同非线性系数对前两阶模态响应曲线的影响 (续)

Fig. 8 The effect of the nonlinear coefficients on the stable and unstable responses of the first two modes (continued)

其中点线表示 $k_N = 10.7913$ ($k_f = 0.7$); 实线表示 $k_N = 12.3329$ ($k_f = 0.8$). 从图中可以看出, 较大的非线性系数导致失稳范围减小, 而导致非零响应的幅值增大.

4 结 论

本文研究了轴向加速黏弹性 Timoshenko 梁横向的非线性振动. 引入了径向变化的轴力, 也考虑了有限支撑刚度对轴力的影响. 直接应用多尺度方法求解该方程, 得到了组合参数共振时非零稳态响应及其存在条件. 导出了零解与非零解的不稳定条件. 最后通过一系列数值例子描述了黏弹性系数、平均轴向速度、剪切变形系数、转动惯量系数、速度脉动幅值、有限支撑刚度参数以及非线性系数对稳态响应的影响.

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NONLINEAR VIBRATIONS OF AXIALLY ACCELERATING VISCOELASTIC TIMOSHENKO BEAMS¹⁾

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Abstract Nonlinear parametric vibrations are investigated for axially accelerating viscoelastic Timoshenko beams subject to parametric excitations resulting from longitudinally varying tensions and axial accelerations. The dependence of the tension on the finite axial support rigidity is also considered. The governing equations of coupled planar vibration of the Timoshenko beam and the associated boundary conditions are established from the generalized Hamilton principle and the Kelvin viscoelastic constitutive relation. The governing equation of transverse vibration is simplified into a nonlinear integro-partial-differential equation with time-dependent and space-dependent coefficients. The method of multiple scales is employed to investigate parametric resonances with the focus on steady-state responses. Some numerical examples are presented to demonstrate the effects of the viscosity coefficient, the mean axial speed, the axial speed fluctuation amplitude, the large rotary inertia, the rotary inertia, and the small nonlinear coefficient on the amplitudes of the steady-state oscillating response.

Key words axially accelerating viscoelastic Timoshenko beam, summation parametric resonance, longitudinally varying tension, method of multiple scales, steady-state oscillating response

Received 1 April 2013, revised 9 May 2013.

1) The project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (11202135) and the Introduction of Talents Scientific Research Project of Shanghai Institute of Technology (YJ2012-13).

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