

精细积分时域平均法和随机扩阶系统法¹⁾

张森文²⁾ 曹开彬 陈奎孚

(中国农业大学东校区工程基础科学部, 北京 100083)

摘要 讨论含随机参数结构的动力响应的计算问题, 发展了精细积分时域平均法 (TAPIM), 它可以用来计算确定性系统受到随机激励时的动力响应; 结合随机扩阶系统方法与随机有限元法, 将 TAPIM 方法应用于计算随机参数结构的动力响应, 取得了较好的结果. 给出了数值算例, 结果表明随机扩阶系统法, 随机有限元法与精细积分时域平均法的结合是计算随机参数结构动力响应的有效方法.

关键词 时域平均, 随机振动, 随机扩阶, 随机参数结构, 动力响应

引 言

用时域直接积分法来计算系统的动力响应, 得到了越来越多的学者的注意, 已发展了不少方法, 如随机中心差分法 (SCDM), 随机纽马克方法 (SNDM)^[1~3]. 近来, 钟万勰提出了精细时程积分法 (HPIS)^[4]. 对于确定性线性系统的动力响应计算, 它可以得到很精确的数值解. 林家浩将其作了推广并应用到随机振动领域中^[5], 而张森文和陈奎孚则讨论了精细积分法中的参数选择问题^[6].

对于随机参数结构的响应分析, 主要有随机摄动法, 随机模拟法, 随机有限元法^[7~11]. 现有文献中大多数研究都限于系统的静力响应, 而很少涉及动力响应^[12]. 近来, 张森文等将随机有限元法和随机摄动法结合, 用随机中心差分法 (SCDM) 计算了随机参数结构的动力响应^[13].

最近, 李杰等提出了随机扩阶系统方法^[12]. 它基于随机正交函数展开的思想, 并和随机有限元法相结合, 可计算随机参数结构的动力响应. 并且, 它还能克服随机摄动法的精度和永年项问题, 从而使其具有广阔的应用前景.

本文首先推导了精细积分时域平均法, 并给出了算例; 接着将随机有限元方法, 随机扩阶系统法, 精细积分时域平均法相结合, 讨论了随机参数结构的动力响应计算问题, 给出了算例. 结果表明, 这是计算随机参数结构动力响应的有效方法.

1 精细积分时域平均法 (TAPIM)

1.1 状态方程直接积分法 (DISEM)

状态方程直接积分法 (DISEM) 是作者在钟万勰等提出的精细时程积分法 (HPIS)^[4] 的基础上发展的. 先介绍其推导过程.

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考察系统

$$M\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + C\dot{\mathbf{x}} + K\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f}(t), \quad \mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{c}_1, \quad \dot{\mathbf{x}}_0 = \mathbf{c}_2 \quad (1)$$

写成状态方程为

$$\dot{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{U} + \mathbf{F}(t) \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{G} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{F}(t) = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{f}(t) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = -\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{K}, \quad \mathbf{G} = -\mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{C}, \quad \mathbf{U}_0 = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_0 \\ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

由矩阵理论的知识可知, 式 (2) 的解可写为

$$\mathbf{U} = e^{t\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{U}_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{F}(s)ds \quad (3)$$

将式 (3) 逐步离散, 并作适当变形可得

$$\mathbf{U}_{k+1} = e^{t_{k+1}\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{U}_0 + \int_0^{t_{k+1}} e^{(t_{k+1}-s)\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{F}(s)ds = \mathbf{T} \left(e^{t_k\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{U}_0 + \int_0^{t_k} e^{(t_k-s)\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{F}(s)ds \right) +$$

$$\int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} e^{(t_{k+1}-s)\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{F}(s)ds = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}_k + \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} e^{(t_{k+1}-s)\mathbf{H}}\mathbf{F}(s)ds \quad (4)$$

其中 $\mathbf{T} = \exp(\Delta t\mathbf{H})$. 式 (4) 中的第二项积分可用辛普生数值积分法算出, 即

$$\mathbf{U}_{k+1} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{U}_k + \frac{\Delta t}{6} \left(\mathbf{T}\mathbf{F}(t_k) + 4\mathbf{T}_t\mathbf{F}\left(t_k + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right) + \mathbf{F}(t_{k+1}) \right), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (5)$$

其中 $\mathbf{T}_t = \exp\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta t\mathbf{H}\right)$. 在式 (5) 中, $\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{T}_t$ 都可用精细数值算法^[4]求得, 所以用式 (5) 可很方便地算得系统动力响应的数值解.

式 (5) 可用来计算确定性系统在受到确定性激励时系统的动力响应. 数值例子表明, 它的精度是很高的.

1.2 精细积分时域平均法 (TAPIM)

将式 (4) 转置并将两式左右两边分别相乘后, 求时域平均可得响应的方差为

$$\langle \mathbf{U}_{k+1}\mathbf{U}_{k+1}^T \rangle = \mathbf{T}\langle \mathbf{U}_k\mathbf{U}_k^T \rangle\mathbf{T}^T + \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} e^{(t_{k+1}-s)\mathbf{H}} \langle \mathbf{F}(s)\mathbf{F}^T(\tau) \rangle e^{(t_{k+1}-\tau)\mathbf{H}^T} ds d\tau \quad (6)$$

如果激励是白噪声, 则利用其性质, 式 (6) 可变形为

$$\langle \mathbf{U}_{k+1}\mathbf{U}_{k+1}^T \rangle = \mathbf{T}\langle \mathbf{U}_k\mathbf{U}_k^T \rangle\mathbf{T}^T + \frac{\Delta t}{6} \langle \mathbf{T}\mathbf{R}_{FF}\mathbf{T}^T + 4\cdot\mathbf{T}_t\mathbf{R}_{FF}\mathbf{T}_t^T + \mathbf{R}_{FF} \rangle \quad (7)$$

其中 $\mathbf{R}_{FF} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}^{-1}\mathbf{D}[\mathbf{M}^{-1}]^T \end{pmatrix}$. 利用迭代公式 (7), 我们可以很方便地求得确定性系统受随机激励作用时的动力响应的统计特征.

对于一般平稳随机激励, 其迭代公式可由式 (5) 推导而得

$$\langle U_{k+1} U_{k+1}^T \rangle = T \langle U_k U_k^T \rangle T^T + S + P_k \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} S = & \frac{\Delta t^2}{6^2} T R(0) T^T + \frac{4\Delta t^2}{6^2} T R\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right) T_t^T + \frac{\Delta t^2}{6^2} T R(\Delta t) + \frac{4\Delta t^2}{6^2} T_t R\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right) T^T + \\ & \frac{(4\Delta t)^2}{6^2} T_t R(0) T_t^T + \frac{4\Delta t^2}{6^2} T_t R\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right) + \frac{\Delta t^2}{6^2} R(\Delta t) T^T + \\ & \frac{4\Delta t^2}{6^2} R\left(\frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right) T_t^T + \frac{\Delta t^2}{6^2} R(0) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $R(\tau) = \langle F(t) F^T(t+\tau) \rangle$ 是激励的自相关函数.

$$P_k = \frac{\Delta t}{6} (T A_{1k} T^T + 4T A_{2k} T_t^T + T A_{3k} + T A_{1k}^T T^T + 4T_t A_{2k}^T T^T + A_{3k}^T T^T) \quad (10)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{1k} &= \langle U_k F^T(t_k) \rangle, & A_{1k}^T &= \langle F(t_k) U_k^T \rangle \\ A_{2k} &= \left\langle U_k F^T\left(t_k + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right) \right\rangle, & A_{2k}^T &= \left\langle F\left(t_k + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\right) U_k^T \right\rangle \\ A_{3k} &= \langle U_k F^T(t_{k+1}) \rangle, & A_{3k}^T &= \langle F(t_{k+1}) U_k^T \rangle \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

1.3 数值例子

例 1 考察系统

$$\ddot{x} + 2\xi p \dot{x} + p^2 x = W(t) \quad (12)$$

其中 $W(t)$ 是白噪声, 其谱密度是 $S(\omega) = S_0$. 系统的初始条件为 0, 则式 (12) 的精确解为

$$E[x^2(t)] = \frac{\pi S_0}{2\xi p^3 m^2} \left[1 - e^{-2\xi p t} \left(1 + \frac{2\xi^2}{1-\xi^2} \sin^2 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} p t + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin 2\sqrt{1-\xi^2} p t \right) \right] \quad (13)$$

取 $\xi = 0.1$, $p = 3.0$, $S_0 = 1.0$, 利用精细积分时域平均法, 求得的结果如表 1 所示. 从结果可看出, 精细积分时域平均法的精度是很高的.

表 1 系统响应方差

Table 1 The response variance of the system

Time/s	x (TAPIM)	x (exact)	$\dot{x}$ (TAPIM)	$\dot{x}$ (exact)
1	0.27222329	0.27222253	2.27199635	2.27200537
5	0.55543208	0.55543124	4.94646987	4.94648213
10	0.58030718	0.58030647	5.222723105	5.22273480
20	0.58177357	0.58177208	5.23594341	5.23595531

例 2 考虑杜芬振子系统

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + 2\xi_1 p_1 \dot{x}_1 + p_1^2 (1 + \varepsilon_1 x_1^2) x_1 &= W_1(t) \\ \ddot{x}_2 + 2\xi_2 p_2 \dot{x}_2 + p_2^2 (1 + \varepsilon_2 x_2^2) x_2 &= W_2(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

其中 $W_1(t), W_2(t)$ 是白噪声, 其谱密度为 $S_1(\omega) = S_2(\omega) = 1.0$ 且它们互不相关, $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = 0.01$, $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0.01$, $p_1 = p_2 = 10$. 将精细积分时域平均法与分段线性化方法相结合, 我们可求得杜芬振子的系统动力响应. 其结果和摄动法^[13] 比较如图 1 示.

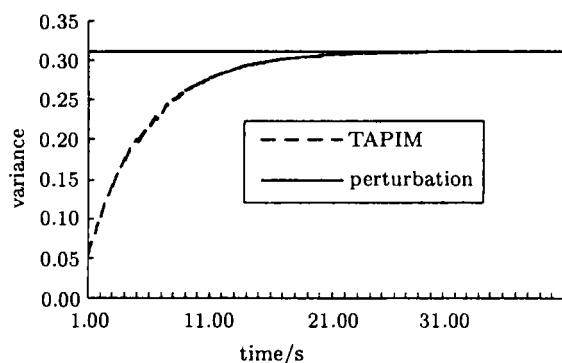


图 1 位移响应

Fig.1 The response of displacement

2 随机参数结构的随机扩阶系统方法

考察随机参数结构系统^[12]

$$M\ddot{Y} + C\dot{Y} + KY = F(t) \quad (15)$$

其中 M, C, K 分别为随机质量, 随机阻尼, 随机刚度矩阵, 它们可表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M &= M_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{N_m} M_j b_j \\ C &= C_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{N_c} C_j b_j \\ K &= K_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} K_j b_j \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

其中 M_0, C_0, K_0 是质量, 阻尼, 刚度的均值矩阵, 而 M_j, C_j, K_j 是它们的均方差矩阵. b_j 是标准随机变量.

随机扩阶系统方法的思想是, 令

$$Y(b, t) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_s \leq N_s \\ 1 \leq s \leq R}} X_{l_1 l_2 \dots l_R}(t) \prod_{j=1}^R H_{l_j}(b_j) \quad (17)$$

则响应均值和方差为

$$E[Y(b, t)] = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_s \leq N_s \\ 1 \leq s \leq R}} E[X_{l_1 l_2 \dots l_R}(t)] E\left[\prod_{j=1}^R H_{l_j}(b_j)\right] = E[X_{00 \dots 0}(t)] \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R[Y(b, t)] &= E[Y(b, t)Y^T(b, t)] = \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_s \leq N_s \\ 1 \leq s \leq R}} \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k_s \leq N_s \\ 1 \leq s \leq R}} E[X_{l_1 l_2 \dots l_R}(t)X_{k_1 k_2 \dots k_R}^T(t)] E\left[\prod_{j=1}^R H_{l_j}(b_j) \prod_{j=1}^R H_{k_j}(b_j)\right] = \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq l_s \leq N_s \\ 1 \leq s \leq R}} E[X_{l_1 l_2 \dots l_R}(t)X_{l_1 l_2 \dots l_R}^T(t)] \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中 $\{H_l(b)\}_{l=0}^R$ 是随机正交函数基. 将式 (16) 和 (17) 代入 (15), 可得系统扩阶方程

$$A_m \ddot{X} + A_c \dot{X} + A_k X = P(t) \quad (20)$$

对于系统扩阶方程 (20), 可用精细积分时域平均法求出其动力响应, 再根据式 (18) 和 (19), 我们就可得到原随机系统的动力响应.

3 随机有限元法, 随机扩阶系统法, 精细积分时域平均法的结合

对一个连续随机参数结构, 我们可通过以下步骤求得系统的动力响应. 首先, 用随机有限元法将连续随机参数结构离散, 从而得到含随机变量的系统随机微分方程; 接着, 用随机扩阶系统方法将含随机变量的系统随机微分方程变形为不含随机变量的系统扩阶方程; 最后, 利用精细积分时域平均法将不含随机变量的系统扩阶方程的动力响应解出, 再回代即可得到原随机参数结构的动力响应.

例 3 考虑如图 2 的悬臂梁, 它的基本参数为: 长度 $l = 700 \text{ mm}$, 横截面积 $A = 20 \text{ mm}^2$, 惯性矩 $I = 52.1 \text{ mm}^4$, 密度 $m = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3$. 弹性模量 E 是随机场分布, 其均值是 205800 MPa , 变异系数为 0.3 , 相关结构为 $\sigma_{ij} = \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \exp(-4|u_i - u_j|/L)$. 系统受到如图示的白噪声激励, 其相关函数为 $R(\tau) = 1000000.0\pi\delta(\tau)$.

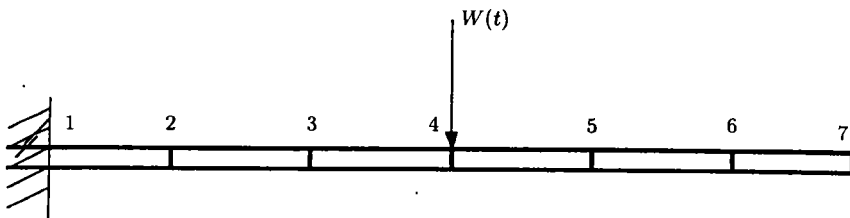


图 2 随机刚度悬臂梁

Fig.2 A cantilever with stochastic rigid

将悬臂梁分成六个单元, 利用随机有限元法, 随机扩阶系统法, 精细积分时域平均法, 求得系统动力响应的结果如图 3 和图 4 所示.

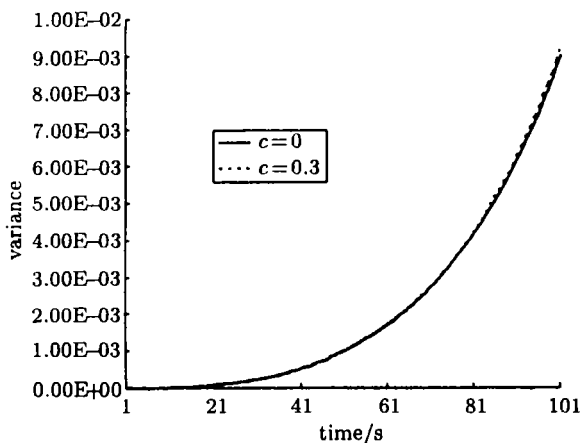


图 3 位移方差

Fig.3 The variance of displacement

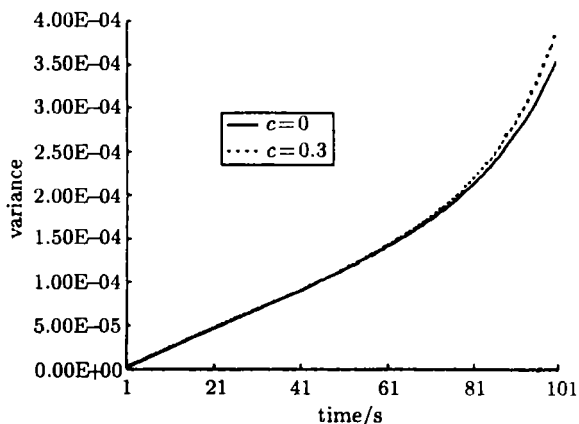


图 4 速度方差

Fig.4 The variance of velocity

4 结 论

(1) 对线性系统的随机振动, 精细积分时域平均法 (TAPIM) 是计算其动力响应的高精度算法. 与分段线性化相结合, 它也可用于某些非线性系统, 其精度相当于一阶摄动法.

(2) 将精细积分时域平均法和随机有限元法, 随机扩阶系统方法相结合, 是用来计算连续随机参数结构的动力响应的有效方法.

(3) 精细积分时域平均法和随机扩阶系统方法的不足, 在于将自由度增加了一倍以上. 对于大型结构, 自由度的聚缩要加以充分考虑.

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TIME-DOMAIN AVERAGING OF PRECISE INTEGRATION AND STOCHASTIC SYSTEM ORDER-EXPANSION METHOD ¹⁾

Zhang Senwen²⁾ Cao Kaibin Chen Kuifu

(China Agricultural University, East Campus, Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract The direct integration methods in time domain for dynamic response computation of stochastic parameter structures subjected to random excitation were investigated in this paper. At first, based on High Precise Integration (HPI) method, which was developed originally for linear and deterministic system, a Time-domain Averaging Scheme of HPI (TAPIM) was developed to calculate the dynamic response of deterministic structure subjected to random excitation. In the second part of the paper, by using of Stochastic Finite Element Method (SFEM) combined with System Order-expanded Method (SOM), the system dynamic equation were obtained for an uncertain system with stochastic structural parameters, then the TAPIM was used to obtain the stochastic response of the system. Some numerical examples were given, including a two-degree of freedom linear system and a cantilever beam with stochastic structural parameters. Furthermore, a non-linear system of TDOF was computed combined with the statistical linearization method. The results showed that the integrated method of TAPIM, SFEM, and SOM can be used to compute the stochastic dynamic response of uncertain structure, the accuracy and efficiency of computation are much better than other traditional numerical integration methods.

Key words time-domain averaging, random vibration, stochastic order expansion, stochastic finite element, dynamic response

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2) Address: Institute of Applied Mechanics, Jinan University, Guangzhou 510632, China.