

被动负刚度装置与线性滞回阻尼器组合对斜拉索多模态振动的阻尼效果

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摘要:提出了结合负刚度装置提升线性滞回阻尼器对斜拉索多模态振动控制效果的方法. 考虑被动负刚度装置与阻尼器在斜拉索上任意位置安装, 采用斜拉索两点施控系统特征方程, 讨论了安装位置、线性滞回阻尼器参数、负刚度系数等对斜拉索多模态阻尼的影响. 结果表明, 被动负刚度装置能有效提升线性滞回阻尼器对斜拉索的多阶模态阻尼比, 其安装位置越靠近阻尼器, 阻尼提升效果越明显. 进一步, 以苏通大桥某附有黏性剪切阻尼器的超长拉索为例进行了实际设计, 讨论了被动负刚度的可行性, 并与结合惯容器的阻尼器进行了对比, 结果表明, 被动负刚度装置对斜拉索-阻尼器系统多模态阻尼提升效果更好.

关键词:斜拉索振动; 多模态阻尼; 负刚度装置; 线性滞回阻尼; 惯容器

中图分类号:U441.3 **文献标志码:**A

Multimode Damping of a Stay Cable Attached with a Negative Stiffness Device and a Linear Hysteretic Damper

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Abstract: Multimode damping of a stay cable attached with a negative stiffness device (NSD) and a linear hysteretic damper was studied. The frequency equation of a cable under transverse control forces at two locations is used for damping analyses by considering arbitrary NSD and damper locations. The effects of NSD and damper locations, damper parameters and negative stiffness values on multimode damping of stay cable are examined. It can be found that the multimode cable damping values can be significantly enhanced comparing with the single linear hysteretic

* 收稿日期:2022-01-10

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(51978506), National Natural Science Foundation of China(51978506); 广西重点研发计划项目(2021AB22064), Key Research and Development Program of Guangxi (2021AB22064)

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damper. The closer the installation locations, the higher the damping level. Furthermore, multimode damping effect of the combinations is verified by using a long stay cable installed with a viscous shear damper on the Sutong Bridge, together with an inertial damper. The feasibility of the NSD is carefully discussed. The results show that the NSD is more helpful to enhance the multimode damping comparing with the inertial damper.

Key words: stay cable vibration; multimode damping; negative stiffness; linear hysteretic damping; inertial damper

斜拉索是斜拉桥最为关键的受力构件之一,但很容易出现异常振动^[1].因此,斜拉索振动与控制问题受到了广泛关注^[2].例如,在运营期的风、雨和车辆等作用下,其常出现明显甚至是大幅振动^[3-4],严重威胁着桥梁的适用性和安全性^[5].

为有效控制斜拉索振动,工程中常在索端安装阻尼器增加索的模态阻尼^[6].现有研究表明,阻尼器的固有刚度会减小斜拉索振动过程中阻尼器的相对变形,削弱对索的阻尼效果^[5].相反,通过主动、半主动或被动控制方法实现的负刚度能够增加阻尼器位置处的斜拉索位移,从而提高阻尼效果. Høgsberg等^[6]在结构振动控制中考虑了具有负刚度系数和可采用分数阶导数模型描述的阻尼器,表明该阻尼器可提供相位超前的阻尼力;还发现由于安装阻尼器而增加的质量同样能增大位移,从而增强阻尼效果.

近年来,基于惯性质量和负刚度机理的减振效果提升手段是结构减振抗震研究的热点.基于惯容器的结构振动控制研究可追溯到 Ikago等^[7]和 Lazar等^[8].后续研究考虑了不同惯容器、弹簧和阻尼器组合的动力性能^[9-10]、振控效果^[11-12]和基础隔震性能^[13-14]等. Lazar等^[15]、Sun等^[16]、Lu等^[17]较早将斜拉索-阻尼器系统中引入惯容器,引起了该领域学者的关注^[18-22].进一步研究中关注了具有惯性质量效果的阻尼器的研发,如陈政清等^[23]、孙洪鑫等^[24]、李亚敏等^[25]采用电磁技术同时实现惯性力和阻尼力,并采用实索试验进行了验证^[26].

结构振动控制中关于负刚度现象的研究可追溯到 Iemura等^[27-28].早期学者们从摩擦、半主动或主动控制装置的力-位移滞回曲线中观察到减振装置的负刚度行为,称其为表观负刚度或伪负刚度(PNS).随后,发展了基于PNS的半主动和主动控制算法,相关研究包括 Iemura等^[29]、Li等^[30]、Ou等^[31]、Høgsberg^[32]、Weber等^[33].2013年, Sarlis等^[34]、Pasala等^[35]研发了基于预压缩弹簧的被动负刚度装置(NSD),

并开展了试验验证.针对斜拉索减振,Chen等^[36]将NSD与黏滞阻尼器结合,突破了传统阻尼器对斜拉索附加阻尼的限制.Zhou等^[37]进一步开展了附加NSD和黏滞阻尼器的斜拉索的模型试验,验证了NSD结合阻尼器可作为斜拉索半主动或主动拉索控制的经济有效的替代方案^[38-39].

斜拉索减振实践中常见的阻尼器,例如高阻尼橡胶阻尼器^[40]和黏性剪切阻尼器^[6],均可用线性滞回阻尼模型描述其力学行为.即将此类阻尼器建模为一个具有复刚度和损耗因子的弹簧.现有研究已量化了其对于斜拉索的阻尼效果^[41-42],亦分析了在斜拉索上同时安装多个线性滞回阻尼器以及与其他阻尼器组合时的优化设计^[43-45].线性滞回阻尼器可为拉索各阶模态提供几乎相等的阻尼,但与黏滞阻尼器相比,其最优附加阻尼受到自身刚度效应的限制,导致阻尼效果偏低.因此,本文提出利用负刚度装置提升线性滞回阻尼器对斜拉索的阻尼效果.NSD可与阻尼器在新桥建设时在同一位置安装,亦可以在斜拉索减振系统维护升级时安装.因此将考虑NSD与阻尼器分别在索端部任意位置安装的情况,通过理论研究和实际设计案例,讨论NSD的效果和可行性.

1 斜拉索阻尼器系统复频率方程

本节首先建立斜拉索阻尼器系统的动力方程,然后采用复数模态分析方法得到系统的复频率方程,进而建立系统复频率方程数值求解方法.

1.1 系统动力方程

图1为一根斜拉索上安装NSD和线性滞回阻尼器进行组合减振的示意图.斜拉索通过变换后水平放置,以弦线为 x 轴,其弦长为 L ,水平张力为 T ,拉索单位长度质量为 m ,轴向刚度为 EA ,对于长索,其抗弯刚度和拉索自身阻尼可忽略不计^[46].图1中, k_1 为

NSD的刚度系数, k_2 为线性滞回阻尼器的刚度系数, φ 为损耗因子. $y(x)$ 和 $v(x, t)$ 分别表示斜拉索在重力下的变形和动位移.

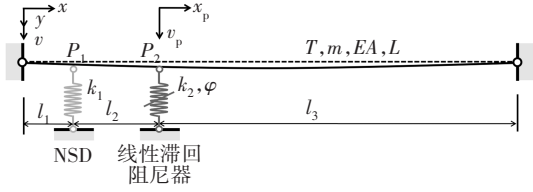


图1 斜拉索-NSD-阻尼器系统模型

Fig.1 A shallow cable equipped with an NSD and a damper

对于斜拉索,其静止状态的形状可假定为抛物线函数:

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} (\beta L)^2 \left(\tan \frac{\beta l_1}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta l_2}{2} \right) & (\beta L)^2 \left(\tan \frac{\beta l_2}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta l_3}{2} \right) & 2 \left[\frac{\beta L}{2} - \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{\beta L}{2} \right)^3 - \sum_{p=1}^3 \tan \frac{\beta l_p}{2} \right] \\ - \left[\cot(\beta l_1) + \cot(\beta l_2) \right] - \frac{k_1}{\omega \sqrt{mT}} & \frac{1}{\sin(\beta l_2)} & - \left(\tan \frac{\beta l_1}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta l_2}{2} \right) (\beta L)^{-2} \\ \frac{1}{\sin(\beta l_2)} & - \left[\cot(\beta l_2) + \cot(\beta l_3) \right] - \frac{k_2(1+i\varphi)}{\omega \sqrt{mT}} & - \left(\tan \frac{\beta l_2}{2} + \tan \frac{\beta l_3}{2} \right) (\beta L)^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

式中: \tilde{v}_1, \tilde{v}_2 分别为装置 I、II 处的斜拉索位移幅值; \tilde{h} 为考虑垂度时斜拉索振动产生的时变附加索力水平分量的幅值; $\beta = \omega \sqrt{m/T}$ 为复波数; i 为虚数单位; λ^2 为 Irvine 参数,即

$$\lambda^2 = \left(\frac{mgL \cos \theta}{T} \right)^2 \frac{EAL}{TL_e},$$

其中 θ 为拉索倾角, $L_e \approx [1 + 8(d/L)^2]L$.

斜拉索-NSD-线性滞回阻尼器系统的复频率特征方程由式(2)系数矩阵 S 的行列式等于0获得.

1.2 系统频率方程

定义量纲归一化参数如下:

$$\bar{\omega}_n = \frac{\beta_n L}{\pi}, \quad \bar{k}_1 = \frac{k_1 L}{T}, \quad \bar{k}_2 = \frac{k_2 L}{T}, \quad \bar{l}_1 = \frac{l_1}{L}, \quad \bar{l}_2 = \frac{l_2}{L}, \\ \bar{l}_3 = \frac{l_3}{L}.$$

式中: $\bar{\omega}_n$ 为量纲归一化频率参数; \bar{k}_1 为NSD量纲归一化刚度系数; \bar{k}_2 为阻尼器的量纲归一化刚度系数; \bar{l}_1, \bar{l}_2 和 \bar{l}_3 为对应的索段的长度,满足 $\bar{l}_1 + \bar{l}_2 + \bar{l}_3 = 1$ 的关系.

频率方程可以写成如下的形式:

$$\Theta + 2\Xi_1 \chi_1 + 2\Xi_2 \chi_2 + 4\Lambda \chi_1 \chi_2 = 0. \quad (3)$$

式中: $\chi_1 = \frac{\bar{k}_1}{\pi \bar{\omega}_n}$; $\chi_2 = \frac{\bar{k}_2(1+i\varphi)}{\pi \bar{\omega}_n}$;

$$y(x) = 4d \left(1 - \frac{x}{L} \right) \frac{x}{L}. \quad (1)$$

式中: d 为拉索跨中的垂度.

将NSD记做装置 I,线性滞回阻尼器为装置 II,斜拉索被二者分为3个索节段.为了推导方便,如图1所示,连接点用 P_p 编号, $p=0,1,2,3$. P_0 和 P_3 分别表示斜拉索的左、右锚固点, P_1 和 P_2 为NSD和阻尼器的安装位置. l_p 表示第 p 个拉索单元的长度(P_{p-1} 和 P_p 点间的水平距离).

根据文献[47]中的方法,得到如下方程:

$$S\Phi = 0. \quad (2)$$

式中: $\Phi = [\tilde{v}_1 \quad \tilde{v}_2 \quad 8d\tilde{h}T^{-1}]^T$;

$$\Theta = \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2) [\sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2) - \cos(\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2)];$$

$$\Xi_1 = \sin[\pi \bar{\omega}_n (1 - \bar{l}_1) / 2] \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_1 / 2) \cdot \\ \{ \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2) - \cos[\pi \bar{\omega}_n (1 - \bar{l}_1) / 2] \cdot \\ \cos(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_1 / 2) [\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2 - 4\lambda^{-2} (\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2)^3] \};$$

$$\Xi_2 = \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_3 / 2) \sin[\pi \bar{\omega}_n (1 - \bar{l}_3) / 2] \cdot \\ \{ \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2) - \cos(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_3 / 2) \cos[\pi \bar{\omega}_n (1 - \bar{l}_3) / 2] \cdot \\ [\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2 - 4\lambda^{-2} (\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2)^3] \};$$

$$\Lambda = \sum_{p=1}^3 \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_p / 2) \{ \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2) + \\ \sum_{p=1}^3 \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_p) - [\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2 - 4\lambda^{-2} (\pi \bar{\omega}_n / 2)^3] \cdot \\ \sum_{p=1}^3 \cos(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_p / 2) \}.$$

式中: $\bar{\omega}_n$ 为索安装阻尼器后第 n 阶振动的量纲归一化圆频率.当忽略斜拉索垂度时,特征方程可化简为:

$$\sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n) + \sin[\pi \bar{\omega}_n (1 - \bar{l}_1)] \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_1) \Xi_1 + \\ \sin[\pi \bar{\omega}_n (1 - \bar{l}_3)] \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_3) \Xi_2 - \\ \sum_{p=1}^3 \sin(\pi \bar{\omega}_n \bar{l}_p) \Xi_1 \Xi_2 = 0. \quad (4)$$

上述非线性方程可以采用常用的数值方法例如牛顿法求解,采用无阻尼器安装时的解 $\bar{\omega}_{n0}$ 作为初值进行迭代直至达到设定精度. 求解得到复数频率 $\bar{\omega}_n$ 之后,阻尼按式(5)得到.

$$\zeta_n = \frac{\text{imag}(\bar{\omega}_n)}{|\bar{\omega}_n|} \quad (5)$$

式中: $\text{imag}(\cdot)$ 表示求复数的虚部; $|\cdot|$ 表示取复数的模.

2 多模态阻尼效果

基于上节中的系统阻尼求解方法,研究 NSD 和线性滞回阻尼器对斜拉索的多模态阻尼效果. 考虑到垂度参数主要影响索的一阶阻尼^[22],而对其他振动模态的阻尼影响很小,此处主要采用张紧弦模型以简化计算. 在进行多模态阻尼分析时,定义 ζ_{i-j}^{opt} 为第 i 至第 j 阶模态的最优阻尼,即第 i 至第 j 阶模态阻尼均不小于 ζ_{i-j}^{opt} ; 同时,达到 ζ_{i-j}^{opt} 时的最优线性滞回阻尼器刚度系数表示为 $\bar{k}_{i-j}^{\text{opt}}$.

2.1 NSD 刚度系数的影响

图 2 所示为不同 NSD 刚度系数情况下,斜拉索一阶、二阶模态阻尼比随阻尼器刚度系数的变化曲线. 图 2 中结果对应斜拉索的张紧弦模型, NSD 与线性滞回阻尼器安装在同一位置,即 $\bar{l}_1 = 0.03$ 、 $\bar{l}_3 = 0.97$,固定阻尼器的损耗因子为 $\varphi = 0.7$. NSD 的刚度系数 \bar{k}_1 分别为 0、-5、-10 和 -15. 由图 2 可见,线性滞回阻尼器对斜拉索振动的各阶效果几乎一致, NSD 对各阶阻尼的提升效果也相同. 图中实心圆圈标注了各工况下,最优阻尼和对应的阻尼器刚度系数,即 $(\bar{k}_{1-2}^{\text{opt}}, \zeta_{1-2}^{\text{opt}})$. 可见, NSD 的负刚度系数绝对值越大,可达到的最优阻尼 ζ_{1-2}^{opt} 越大,对应最优的阻尼器刚度系数 $\bar{k}_{1-2}^{\text{opt}}$ 越小.

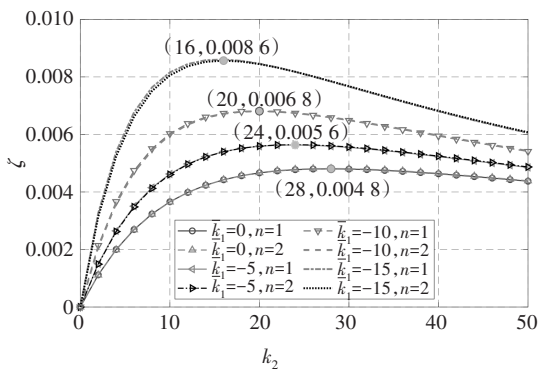


图 2 不同 NSD 刚度系数时斜拉索阻尼随阻尼器刚度系数的变化曲线

Fig.2 Damping curves of the stay cable with respect to damper stiffness coefficient for different NSD coefficients

2.2 安装位置的影响

考虑在斜拉索减振系统维护升级中, NSD 可能有线性滞回阻尼器同端或异端两种布置方式. 根据图 1 的符号设定,同端布置对应较大的 \bar{l}_3 ,异端布置时 \bar{l}_3 较小.

2.2.1 同端安装

图 3 所示为 NSD 与阻尼器同端安装且位于阻尼器和索锚固点之间时,斜拉索前五阶模态最优阻尼比(见图 3(a))和对应的最优阻尼系数(见图 3(b))随 NSD 位置的变化曲线. 其中, NSD 的刚度系数为 $\bar{k}_1 = -5$,同时考虑了阻尼器安装在 2%、3%、4% 和 5% 索长的情况.

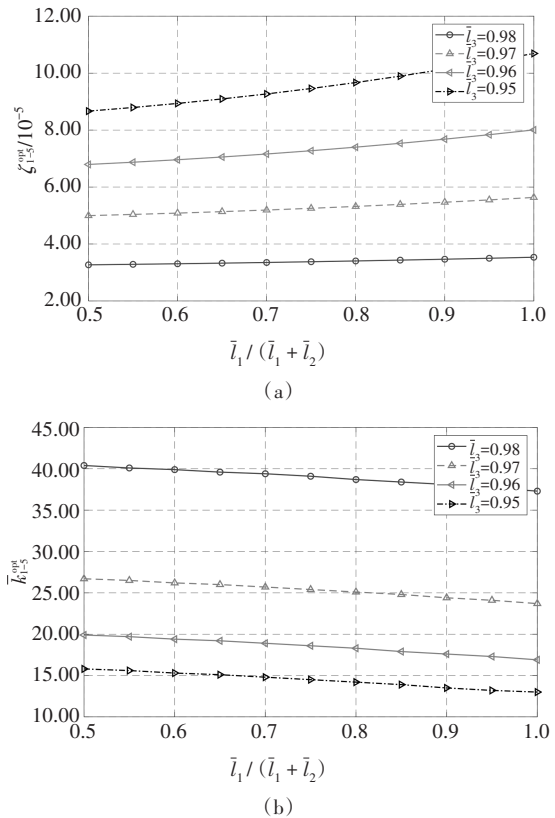


图 3 NSD 与阻尼器同端布置时斜拉索多模态最优阻尼及对应的最优阻尼器刚度系数随 NSD 安装位置的变化

Fig.3 Variations of optimal multimode damping and corresponding damper stiffness coefficient with respect to NSD location when the NSD and damper are close to the same end

从图 3(a)可以看到,同端安装情况下,随着阻尼器安装位置远离索锚固点,其最优阻尼逐渐增加,与现有研究结论一致. 同样,随着 NSD 向线性滞回阻尼器的靠近,即 $\bar{l}_1 / (\bar{l}_1 + \bar{l}_2)$ 趋近于 1,最优阻尼比 ζ_{1-5}^{opt} 单调增加,即随着 NSD 增大,斜拉索在阻尼器位置处的

相对位移的效果得到增强. 由图 3(b)可见, 阻尼器距跨中位置和 NSD 越近, 阻尼器的最优刚度系数越小.

2.2.2 异端安装

图 4 所示为 NSD 和阻尼器分别位于斜拉索两端时, 前五阶模态阻尼比及对应的阻尼器最优刚度系数随 NSD 和阻尼器安装位置的变化曲线. 其中, NSD 的负刚度系数 $\bar{k}_1 = -5$, 考虑阻尼器安装在 2%、3%、4% 和 5% 索长的情况. 可见, 当 NSD 与阻尼器距离很大时, 其增强效应几乎为零, 因为并没有增加阻尼器位置的振动位移.

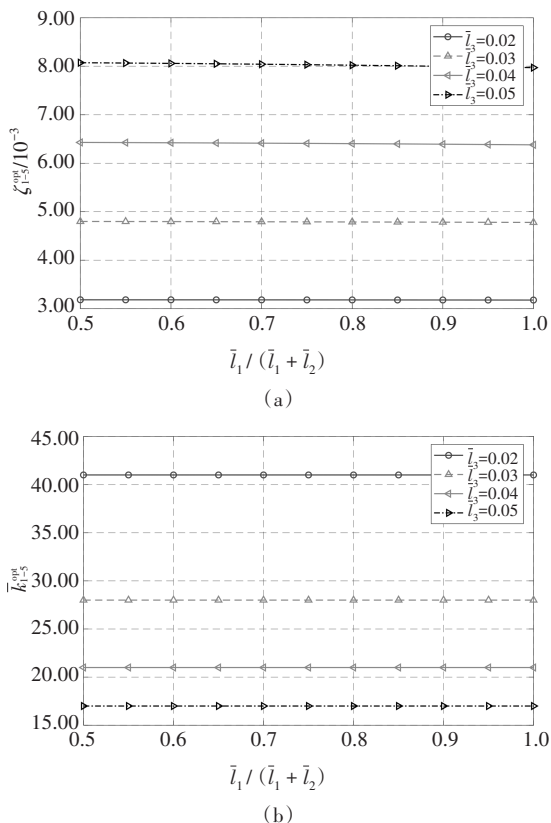


图 4 NSD 与阻尼器异端布置时斜拉索多模态最优阻尼及对应的最优阻尼器刚度系数随 NSD 安装位置的变化

Fig.4 Variations of optimal multimode damping and corresponding damper stiffness coefficient with respect to NSD location when the NSD and damper are close to different cable ends

2.3 损耗因子的影响

对于线性滞回阻尼器, 损耗因子是一个重要的性能参数, 图 5 展示了损耗因子的影响. 根据上一节结论, NSD 仅在同端安装的情况下有较好效果, 因此取 $l_3 = 0.97$, 一致地取 $\bar{k}_1 = -5$. 可见, 其损耗因子越大, 所能实现的最优阻尼越大, 并且相应的最优刚度系数越小, 不同影响因子情况下, NSD 对其提升效果

相近.

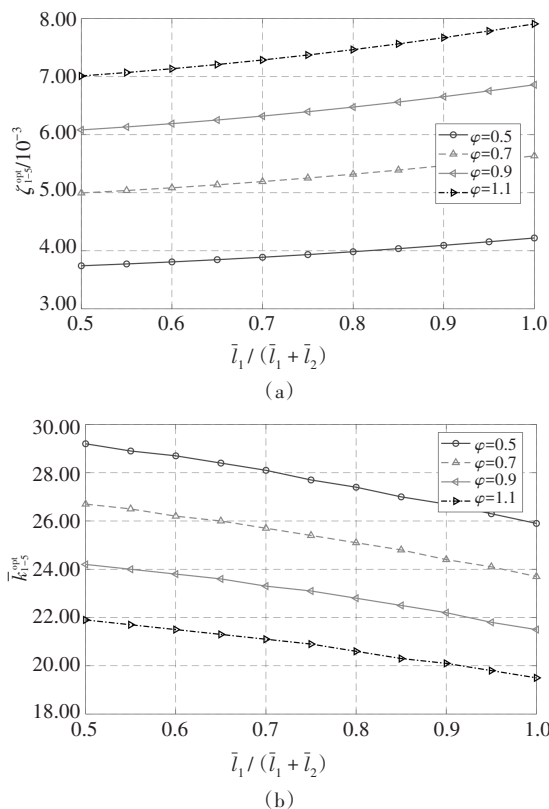


图 5 斜拉索多模态最优阻尼及对应阻尼器刚度系数随损耗因子的变化曲线

Fig.5 Optimal multimode damping and corresponding damper stiffness coefficient of the cable with respect to damper loss factor

3 案例分析

进一步基于实际工程中的斜拉索, 讨论 NSD 结合线性滞回阻尼器的可行性. 以主跨 1 088 m 的苏通长江大桥安装有黏性剪切型阻尼器的 SJ18U 索为例, 斜拉索位置见图 6, 参数列入表 1.

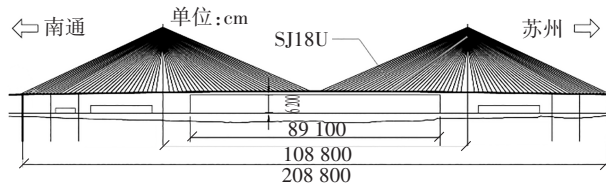


图 6 苏通大桥 SJ18U 斜拉索布置图
Fig.6 SJ18U cable of the Sutong Bridge

为抑制该斜拉索振动, 该索采用了常见的黏性剪切型阻尼器, 相关研究^[5]进行了阻尼器性能和实桥阻尼效果试验. 试验结果表明, 黏性剪切型阻尼器对拉索多模态阻尼效果相近, 可以考虑为线性滞回阻尼器. 根据斜拉索-线性滞回阻尼器模型(本文模

型在NSD系数为零的情况)和实测的多模态阻尼值进行拟合估计,得到该阻尼器采用线性滞回模型描

述时的参数为 $k = 385 \text{ kN/m}$, $\varphi = 0.75$, 对应的拟合阻尼器的理论阻尼效果列入表2.

表1 苏通大桥SJ18U斜拉索参数列表

Tab.1 Parameters of SJ18U cable of the Sutong Bridge

索长 l/m	质量 $m/$ $(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$	索力 H/kN	截面积/ mm^2	角度 $\theta/(\circ)$	垂度参数 λ^2	面内振动模态频率/Hz			阻尼器 位置/%
						第1阶	第2阶	第3阶	
334.2	64.5	4 182.5	7 658	34	0.7	0.39	0.76	1.14	2.60

表2 采用线性滞回阻尼模型模拟苏通大桥SJ18U斜拉索黏性剪切阻尼器的效果

Tab.2 Damping effects of SJ18U cable attached with the viscous shear damper by using the linear hysteretic damping model for the damper

类别	各阶模态对数衰减率							
	第1阶	第2阶	第3阶	第4阶	第5阶	第6阶	第7阶	第8阶
实测值	—	0.029 9	0.027 7	0.027 3	0.026 2	0.027 8	0.027 0	0.025 9
模拟值	0.025 5	0.027 7	0.027 7	0.027 9	0.028 0	0.028 2	0.028 4	0.028 7
误差/%	—	7.40	0.16	2.16	7.02	1.55	5.37	10.82

由表2可见,线性滞回模型的模拟结果良好,绝大部分模态误差均在5%上下,最大误差为10%.以下基于上述拟合参数设计NSD.如表3所示,考虑增加的NSD的量纲归一化刚度系数分别为-5和-10,NSD在阻尼器与锚固点间的中点和阻尼器位置安装,对应的NSD参数亦列入该表.

表3 苏通大桥SJ18U斜拉索采用NSD提升黏性剪切阻尼器减振效果设计工况

Tab.3 Design cases of using NSD for improving damping effect of the viscous shear damper on SJ18U cable of the Sutong Bridge

工况	φ	量纲归一化参数			设计参数		
		$\bar{l}_1/\%$	\bar{k}_1	\bar{k}_2	l_1/m	$k_1/(\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$	$k_2/(\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$
1	0.75	1.4	-5	30.763	4.679	-62.575	385
2	0.75	2.6	-5	30.763	8.689	-62.575	385
3	0.75	2.6	-10	30.763	8.689	-125.650	385

基于类似的机理,线性滞回阻尼器并联惯容器同样能提高其对斜拉索的阻尼效果^[22].当阻尼器并联一个惯性质量为 b_p 的惯容器后,惯容器对斜拉索第 n 阶模态将产生 $-b_p\omega_n^2$ 的等效负刚度.在此,基于表3中设计工况3,设计惯容器使其分别针对索第1阶、第4阶振动产生与工况3相同的等效负刚度.获得的惯容器的参数列入表4,记作工况4和5,其中, \bar{l}_1 为线性滞回阻尼器与并联惯容器位置, $\bar{b}_p = b_p/(mL)$ 为量纲归一化并联惯性质量.

表4 苏通大桥SJ18U斜拉索采用并联惯容器提升黏性剪切阻尼器减振效果设计工况

Tab.4 Design cases of using inerters for improving damping effect of the viscous shear damper on SJ18U cable of the Sutong Bridge

工况	φ	量纲归一化参数			设计参数		
		$\bar{l}_1/\%$	\bar{b}_p	\bar{k}_2	l_1/m	b_p/kg	$k_2/(\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}^{-1})$
4	0.75	2.6	1.013	30.763	4.679	21 835	385
5	0.75	2.6	0.063	30.763	8.689	1 364	385

对比表5工况1~3可见,提升后的阻尼效果对NSD安装位置和负刚度系数大小比较敏感.并且,NSD对各阶效果的提升程度一致.工况3中,采用刚度系数为-125.650 kN/m的NSD,就可以实现各阶模态30%的阻尼比提升.根据现有NSD试验研究^[48],采用预压缩弹簧和杠杆放大即可实现-400 kN/m的NSD,具有可行性.

对比表5工况3和工况4、工况5,即分别采用NSD与惯容器对斜拉索阻尼器效果进行提升,可见,对于确定惯性质量系数时考虑的振动模态,安装NSD和惯容器后,阻尼器对该阶模态的阻尼效果一致.对于其他模态,惯容器产生的等效负刚度效应在低阶时较小、高阶时较大.过大的负刚度与阻尼器结合反而会在索高阶振动时锁定阻尼器,降低高阶模态阻尼比.对比而言,NSD相比惯容器在与线性滞回阻尼器组合后对斜拉索的多模态宽频段减振中具有优势.

表5 各设计工况中斜拉索多模态阻尼效果对比

Tab.5 Comparison of multimode damping of SJ18U cable when using NSD or inerter combined with the viscous shear damper

工况	各阶模态对数衰减率							
	第1阶	第2阶	第3阶	第4阶	第5阶	第6阶	第7阶	第8阶
仅阻尼器(模拟值)	0.025 5	0.027 7	0.027 7	0.027 9	0.028 0	0.028 2	0.028 4	0.028 7
1	0.026 5	0.028 8	0.028 8	0.029 0	0.029 2	0.029 4	0.029 6	0.029 9
2	0.029 1	0.031 6	0.031 6	0.031 8	0.031 9	0.032 1	0.032 3	0.032 6
3	0.033 5	0.036 4	0.036 4	0.036 6	0.036 7	0.036 9	0.037 1	0.037 3
4	0.033 5	0.104 5	0.092 5	0.012 7	0.003 6	0.001 5	0.000 7	0.000 4
5	0.025 9	0.029 5	0.032 2	0.036 7	0.043 5	0.054 2	0.138 9	0.098 7

4 结 论

本文提出了结合负刚度装置与线性滞回阻尼器实现拉索多模态振动阻尼提升的方案,通过理论研究和实桥斜拉索案例分析得到如下结论:

1)NSD结合线性滞回阻尼器能实现斜拉索多阶模态阻尼比的同步提升。

2)NSD的负刚度系数一定时,其安装位置越靠近阻尼器,可实现的多模态最优阻尼越高。

3)NSD相比于惯容器对斜拉索-阻尼器系统的多模态阻尼的均衡提升效果更好。

4)对于实际工程中的斜拉索,采用预压缩弹簧结合杠杆放大机制即可满足NSD设计需求。

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