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# 水中悬浮隧道的空间曲线结构运动方程<sup>\*</sup>

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(我刊编委洪友士来稿)

**摘要:** 借助参考直线坐标系, 求解空间曲线结构在曲线坐标系中的几何方程。运用 Hamilton 原理推导空间螺旋曲线梁结构的运动方程。方程表明空间曲线结构 4 个自由度相互耦合, 当结构退化为平面曲线结构时, 两个相互垂直平面内的各自由度相互耦合。空间任意曲线梁结构的动力方程均可按照该文推导思路得出。对于水中悬浮隧道结构, 可以忽略转动动能对振动的影响。

**关 键 词:** 水中悬浮隧道; 运动方程; Hamilton 原理; 曲线梁

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## 引言

水中悬浮隧道(Submerged Floating Tunnel 简称 SFT), 又称阿基米德桥, 是一种悬浮在水面与水底之间的潜在交通通道, 由金属结构或钢筋混凝土结构或二者混合构成。对于那些由于受环境限制而不能采用通常交通方式的水域, SFT 是一种可能的解决方案。目前世界上还没有一座水中悬浮隧道建成, 各国学者正在积极开展前期研究<sup>[1-6]</sup>。

由于地形、环境的限制, 在水中悬浮隧道与岸壁连接处, 往往需要设计曲线形的过渡段以减短陆上隧道长度或缓和隧道坡度。水中悬浮隧道概念设计中往往设双层壁, 即使设置单层壁, 壁厚相对较厚, 可以忽略结构翘曲影响, 这样悬浮隧道结构可以简化为无翘曲的空间梁结构。已有不少关于曲线梁结构动力行为的研究<sup>[7-12]</sup>, 这些研究主要针对桥梁工程中平面曲线形结构, 尤其是平面圆曲形结构, 空间曲线结构动力行为研究极少。

在环境荷载下水中悬浮隧道的动力行为是困扰水中悬浮隧道变为现实的关键因素之一。本文针对交通线型中常见的空间螺旋曲线结构的动力行为, 基于参考直线坐标系, 并依据 Hamilton 原理, 推导出螺旋曲线梁的动力方程。

## 1 Hamilton 原理<sup>[13]</sup>

Hamilton 原理的一般形式如下:

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta T + \delta \Pi) dt = 0, \quad (1)$$

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式(1)表明,对于真实运动,系统动能的变分 $\delta T$ 和作用于系统的所有主动力的虚功 $\delta \Pi$ 之和在任一时间间隔内对时间的积分等于0.

系统的所有主动力的虚功 $\delta \Pi$ 可写成以下形式:

$$\delta \Pi = -\delta V + \delta W,$$

其中 $\delta V$ 为有势力的虚功, $\delta W$ 为非有势力的虚功.于是Hamilton原理的一般形式为

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta T - \delta V + \delta W) dt = 0. \quad (2)$$

当作用在系统上主动力为只有有势力时,即 $\delta W = 0$ ,有

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} (\delta T - \delta V) dt = 0,$$

Hamilton原理的这一形式可以用Lagrange函数 $L = T - V$ 来表达,即

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \delta L dt = 0,$$

对于完整系统来说,变分符号和积分符号可以互换,因而有

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \delta L dt = \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt.$$

引入Hamilton作用量

$$I = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt,$$

于是对完整保守力系,Hamilton原理可以写成常见的变分形式

$$\delta I = \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L dt = 0, \quad (3)$$

式(3)的含义是:一完整系统受有势力作用,在任一时间间隔内的真实运动与在同一时间内具有同一边界条件的可能运动相比较,真实运动的Hamilton作用量取驻值.即Hamilton作用量 $I$ 的变分等于0.

Hamilton原理中只涉及到两个整体性的动力学量,即系统的动能和功(或势能),对于系统的几何特性并没有给出任何限制.对于简支直梁,位形函数为挠度,如果是空间曲线梁,还要考虑梁轴线的扭转角和轴向位移.

## 2 空间曲线梁的几何方程

为了便于分析空间曲线结构的动力行为,引入参考直线坐标系 $xyz$ , $x$ 、 $z$ 轴在水平面, $y$ 轴指向下方,分析坐标系为空间曲线坐标系 $\xi\eta\zeta$ 并令两坐标系原点重合,如图1.

研究的空间曲线结构为螺旋结构,其参数方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} x = R - R \cos t, \\ y = -kt, \\ z = R \sin t, \end{cases} \quad k > 0 \quad (4)$$

式中 $t$ 为参数坐标, $k$ 为螺距.曲线的曲率半径 $\rho_1$ 和挠率半径 $\rho_2$ 满足下面关系:

$$\rho_1 = \frac{R^2 + k^2}{R}, \quad \rho_2 = \frac{R^2 + k^2}{k}, \quad (5)$$

曲线坐标系中 $\zeta$ 轴方向为螺旋曲线的切线方向,即

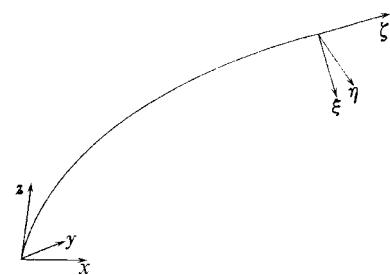


图1 参考坐标系和曲线坐标系

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}(R \sin t \mathbf{i} - k \mathbf{j} + R \cos t \mathbf{k}), \quad (6)$$

曲线坐标系中  $\xi$  轴方向与曲线主法线方向相同, 即

$$\xi = \cos t \mathbf{i} - \sin t \mathbf{k}, \quad (7)$$

曲线坐标系中  $\xi$  轴方向与曲线的副法线方向相同, 即与  $\zeta$  轴和  $\eta$  轴垂直且满足右手法则, 有

$$\eta = \zeta \times \xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}(k \sin t \mathbf{i} + R \mathbf{j} + k \cos t \mathbf{k}). \quad (8)$$

可设梁的一个端点置于坐标原点, 按图 1 螺旋曲线向空间延伸. 取梁的任意一段分析几何关系, 不妨取左端点在  $t = t_1$  的一段梁, 左端点的曲线坐标系坐标轴方向如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}(R \sin t_1 \mathbf{i} - k \mathbf{j} + R \cos t_1 \mathbf{k}), \\ \xi_1 = \cos t_1 \mathbf{i} - \sin t_1 \mathbf{j}, \\ \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}(k \sin t_1 \mathbf{i} + R \mathbf{j} + k \cos t_1 \mathbf{k}). \end{array} \right. \quad (9)$$

分析对象参数增量为  $dt$ , 微段右端点的曲线坐标轴方向如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}(R \sin(t_1 + dt) \mathbf{i} - k \mathbf{j} + R \cos(t_1 + dt) \mathbf{k}), \\ \xi_2 = \cos(t_1 + dt) \mathbf{i} - \sin(t_1 + dt) \mathbf{k}, \\ \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}(k \sin(t_1 + dt) \mathbf{i} + R \mathbf{j} + k \cos(t_1 + dt) \mathbf{k}). \end{array} \right. \quad (10)$$

于是, 分析微梁段的两端点曲线坐标系坐标轴之间的方位关系如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) = \frac{R^2 \cos dt + k^2}{R^2 + k^2}, \quad \cos(\zeta_1, \xi_2) = -\frac{R \sin dt}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}, \\ \cos(\zeta_1, \eta_2) = \frac{kR}{R^2 + k^2}(\cos dt - 1), \quad \cos(\xi_1, \zeta_2) = \frac{R \sin dt}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}, \\ \cos(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \cos dt, \quad \cos(\xi_1, \eta_2) = \frac{k \sin dt}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}, \\ \cos(\eta_1, \zeta_2) = \frac{kR}{R^2 + k^2}(\cos dt - 1), \quad \cos(\eta_1, \xi_2) = -\frac{k \sin dt}{\sqrt{R^2 + k^2}}, \\ \cos(\eta_1, \eta_2) = \frac{k^2 \cos dt + R^2}{R^2 + k^2}. \end{array} \right. \quad (11)$$

独立广义位移有 4 个, 即沿曲线坐标轴的 3 个位移  $u_\zeta$ 、 $u_\xi$ 、 $u_\eta$  和绕  $\zeta$  轴的扭转角  $\phi_\zeta$ . 分析之前先给出以下几何关系:

$$d\zeta = \sqrt{R^2 + k^2} dt, \quad \phi_\zeta = -\frac{du_\eta}{d\zeta}, \quad \phi_\eta = \frac{du_\xi}{d\zeta}, \quad (12)$$

式中,  $\phi_\zeta$  是绕  $\zeta$  轴的扭转角,  $\phi_\eta$  是绕  $\eta$  轴的扭转角.

由图 2, 把右端点位移投影到左端点的切线上再减去左端点切向位移, 再除以弧长, 即得空间曲线轴向应变  $\varepsilon_z$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_z &= \lim_{dt \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(u_\zeta + du_\zeta) \cos(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) + (u_\xi + du_\xi) \cos(\zeta_1, \xi_2) + \\ &\quad (u_\eta + du_\eta) \cos(\zeta_1, \eta_2) - u_\zeta]/d\zeta}{d\zeta} = \frac{\partial u_\zeta}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{u_\xi}{\rho_1} - \frac{u_\eta}{\rho_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

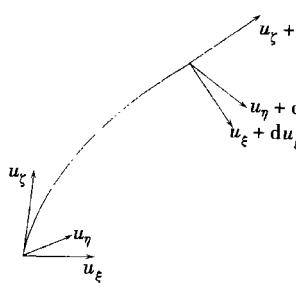
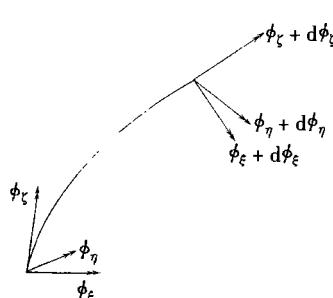


图 2 一段曲线梁示意位移和位移增量

图 3 示意图显示  $\phi_\xi, \phi_\eta, \phi_\zeta$  及其增量

空间曲线梁变形前就具有绕曲线坐标系  $\xi$  轴的挠率 $- k/(R^2 + k^2)$ . 由于  $\eta$  向位移而导致绕  $\xi$  轴的曲率增量为:

$$x_\xi' = -\frac{1}{\rho_2 - u\eta} + \frac{1}{\rho_2} \approx -\frac{u\eta}{\rho_2^2}. \quad (14)$$

变形曲率是指由于变形而产生的曲率增量, 在计算变形曲率  $x_\xi'$  时, 除了考虑杆端转动增量产生的曲率增量, 还要考虑向位移产生的曲率增量  $x_\xi$ .

由图 3 可得到绕轴  $\xi$  的变形曲率  $x_\xi$ :

$$\begin{aligned} x_\xi &= \frac{u\eta}{\rho_2^2} + \lim_{d\xi \rightarrow 0} [(\phi_\xi + d\phi_\xi) \cos(\xi_1, \xi_2) + (\phi_\xi + d\phi_\xi) \cos(\xi_1, \zeta_2) + \\ &\quad (\phi_\eta + d\phi_\eta) \cos(\xi_1, \eta_2) - \phi_\xi] / d\xi = \frac{u\eta}{\rho_2^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u\eta}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\phi_\xi}{\rho_1}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

空间曲线梁变形前就具有绕曲线坐标系  $\eta$  轴的主曲率  $R/(R^2 + k^2)$ . 由于径向位移而导致绕  $\eta$  轴的曲率增量为:

$$x_\eta' = \frac{1}{\rho_1 - u\xi} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \approx \frac{u\xi}{\rho_1^2}. \quad (16)$$

类似于  $x_\xi'$ , 计算变形曲率  $x_\eta'$  时, 除了考虑杆端转动增量产生的曲率增量, 还要考虑  $\xi$  向位移产生的曲率增量  $x_\eta$ , 参照图 3, 可以写出绕  $\eta$  轴的变形曲率  $x_\eta$ :

$$\begin{aligned} x_\eta &= \frac{u\xi}{\rho_1^2} + \lim_{d\xi \rightarrow 0} [(\phi_\eta + d\phi_\eta) \cos(\eta_1, \eta_2) + (\phi_\eta + d\phi_\eta) \cos(\eta_1, \zeta_2) + \\ &\quad (\phi_\xi + d\phi_\xi) \cos(\eta_1, \xi_2) - \phi_\eta] / d\xi = \frac{u\xi}{\rho_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u\xi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\phi_\eta}{\rho_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

同样参照图 3, 可以写出绕  $\zeta$  轴的扭率  $\tau$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \lim_{d\xi \rightarrow 0} [(\phi_\zeta + d\phi_\zeta) \cos(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) + (\phi_\zeta + d\phi_\zeta) \cos(\zeta_1, \eta_2) + \\ &\quad (\phi_\eta + d\phi_\eta) \cos(\zeta_1, \eta_2) - \phi_\zeta] / d\xi = \frac{\partial \phi_\zeta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \frac{\partial u\eta}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{\rho_2} \frac{\partial u\xi}{\partial \xi}. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

### 3 空间曲线梁的运动方程

可将空间曲线梁系统能量分为系统动能、梁弹性应变能和外力做功, 分别如下:

结构截面绕  $\xi, \eta$  轴转动动能分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_s \frac{1}{2} \rho (\dot{\eta} \phi_\xi)^2 dA &= \frac{1}{2} \rho \dot{\phi}_\xi^2 \int_s \eta^2 dA = \frac{1}{2} \eta \dot{\phi}_\xi^2 = \frac{1}{2} \eta \dot{\phi}_\eta^2, \\ \int_s \frac{1}{2} \rho (\dot{\xi} \phi_\eta)^2 dA &= \frac{1}{2} \rho \dot{\phi}_\eta^2 \int_s \xi^2 dA = \frac{1}{2} \eta \dot{\phi}_\eta^2 = \frac{1}{2} \eta \dot{\phi}_\xi^2, \end{aligned}$$

于是结构动能为

$$T = \int_0^l \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \rho A (u_\xi^2(\zeta) + u_\eta^2(\zeta) + u_\zeta^2(\zeta) + a^2 \dot{\phi}_\zeta^2) + \frac{1}{2} \rho g u_\eta^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho I_\eta u_\zeta^2 \right\} d\zeta, \quad (19)$$

式中  $a$  为截面的回旋半径,  $A$  为截面有效面积,  $\rho$  为密度, 上标点表示对时间求导, 上撇号表示对  $\zeta$  求导.

应变能:

$$V = \int_0^l \frac{1}{2} \left( EI_\xi x_\xi^2 + EI_\eta x_\eta^2 + GI_d T^2 + EA \dot{\varepsilon}_\zeta^2 \right) d\zeta, \quad (20)$$

式中  $E$  为弹性模量,  $I_\xi, I_\eta$  分别为绕  $\xi$  和  $\eta$  轴的惯性矩,  $I_d$  为扭转矩.

外力做功:

$$W = \int_0^l (f_\xi u_\xi + f_\eta u_\eta + f_\zeta u_\zeta + m_\xi \dot{\phi}_\xi + m_\eta \dot{\phi}_\eta + m_\zeta \dot{\phi}_\zeta) d\zeta, \quad (21)$$

$f_\xi, f_\eta, f_\zeta, m_\xi, m_\eta, m_\zeta$  分别为沿轴线单位长度的  $\xi, \eta, \zeta$  方向的作用力和绕  $\xi, \eta, \zeta$  轴的力矩.

为方便起见, 分别求与  $T, V$  及  $W$  有关项的变分.

有关动能的变分:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} T dt &= \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_0^l \left\{ \frac{1}{2} m (u_\xi^2 + u_\eta^2 + u_\zeta^2 + a^2 \dot{\phi}_\zeta^2) + \frac{1}{2} \rho g u_\eta^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho I_\eta u_\zeta^2 \right\} d\zeta dt = \\ &\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_0^l \left\{ - \rho (A \ddot{u}_\xi - I_\eta \ddot{u}_\xi) \delta u_\xi - \rho (A \ddot{u}_\eta - I_\xi \ddot{u}_\eta) \delta u_\eta - \rho \ddot{u}_\zeta \delta u_\zeta - \rho A a^2 \dot{\phi}_\zeta \delta \dot{\phi}_\zeta \right\} d\zeta dt. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

有关应变能的变分:

$$\begin{aligned} - \delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} V dt &= - \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_0^l \left\{ EI_\xi \left( u_\eta^{(4)} - \frac{2u''_\eta}{\rho_2^2} + \frac{u''_\eta}{\rho_2^4} - \frac{\phi''_\zeta}{\rho_1} + \frac{\phi''_\zeta}{\rho_1 \rho_2^2} \right) - \frac{GI_d}{\rho_1} \left( \phi''_\zeta + \frac{u''_\eta}{\rho_1} + \frac{u''_\zeta}{\rho_2} \right) - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{EA}{\rho_2} \left( u'_\zeta - \frac{u'_\xi}{\rho_1} - \frac{u'_\eta}{\rho_2} \right) \right\} \delta u_\eta + \left\{ EI_\eta \left( u_\xi^{(4)} + \frac{2u''_\xi}{\rho_1^2} + \frac{\phi''_\zeta}{\rho_2} + \frac{u''_\xi}{\rho_1^4} + \frac{\phi''_\zeta}{\rho_2 \rho_1^2} \right) - \right. \\ &\left. \frac{GI_d}{\rho_2} \left( \phi''_\zeta + \frac{u''_\eta}{\rho_1} + \frac{u''_\xi}{\rho_2} \right) - \frac{EA}{\rho_1} \left( u'_\zeta - \frac{u'_\xi}{\rho_1} - \frac{u'_\eta}{\rho_2} \right) \right\} \delta u_\xi - EA \left( u''_\zeta - \frac{u''_\xi}{\rho_1} - \frac{u''_\eta}{\rho_2} \right) \delta u_\zeta + \\ &\left\{ EI_\xi \left( - u'''_\eta + \frac{u'''_\eta}{\rho_2^2} + \frac{\phi''_\zeta}{\rho_1} \right) + EI_\eta \left( u''_\xi + \frac{u''_\xi}{\rho_1^2} + \frac{\phi''_\zeta}{\rho_2} \right) - \right. \\ &\left. GI_d \left( \phi''_\zeta + \frac{u''_\eta}{\rho_1} + \frac{u''_\xi}{\rho_2} \right) \right\} \delta \dot{\phi}_\zeta d\zeta dt. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

有关外荷载做功的变分:

$$\delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} W dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_0^l (f_\xi \delta u_\xi + f_\eta \delta u_\eta + f_\zeta \delta u_\zeta + m_\xi \delta \dot{\phi}_\xi + m_\eta \delta \dot{\phi}_\eta + m_\zeta \delta \dot{\phi}_\zeta) d\zeta dt.$$

注意几何关系式(12), 于是上式变分运算可得

$$\delta \int_{t_0}^{t_1} W dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_0^l ((f_\xi - m_\eta) \delta u_\xi + (f_\eta + m_\xi) \delta u_\eta + f_\zeta \delta u_\zeta + m_\zeta \delta \dot{\phi}_\zeta) d\zeta dt. \quad (24)$$

综合上述, 根据 Hamilton 原理的一般形式[式(2)], 可得无耗散的曲线形水中悬浮隧道的动力方程如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho(A\ddot{u}_\xi - I_\eta \ddot{u}_\xi) + EI_\eta \left( u_\xi^{(4)} + \frac{2\ddot{u}_\xi}{\rho_1^2} + \frac{\ddot{\phi}_\xi}{\rho_2^2} + \frac{u_\xi'''}{\rho_1^4} + \frac{\phi_\xi''}{\rho_2 \rho_1^2} \right) - \frac{GI_d}{\rho_2} \left( \ddot{\phi}_\xi + \frac{u_\eta''}{\rho_1} + \frac{u_\xi''}{\rho_2} \right) - \\ \frac{EA}{\rho_1} \left( u_\zeta' - \frac{u_\xi}{\rho_1} - \frac{u_\eta}{\rho_2} \right) = f_\xi - m_\eta, \\ \rho(A\ddot{u}_\eta - I_\xi \ddot{u}_\eta) + EI_\xi \left( u_\eta^{(4)} - \frac{2\ddot{u}_\eta}{\rho_2^2} + \frac{u_\eta'''}{\rho_2^4} - \frac{\ddot{\phi}_\xi}{\rho_1^2} + \frac{\phi_\xi''}{\rho_1 \rho_2^2} \right) - \frac{GI_d}{\rho_1} \left( \ddot{\phi}_\xi + \frac{u_\eta''}{\rho_1} + \frac{u_\xi''}{\rho_2} \right) - \\ \frac{EA}{\rho_2} \left( u_\zeta' - \frac{u_\xi}{\rho_1} - \frac{u_\eta}{\rho_2} \right) = f_\eta + m_\xi, \\ \rho A \ddot{u}_\zeta - EA \left( u_\zeta'' - \frac{u_\xi}{\rho_1} - \frac{u_\eta}{\rho_2} \right) = f_\zeta, \\ a^2 \rho A \ddot{\phi}_\zeta + \frac{EI_\xi}{\rho_1} \left( -u_\eta''' + \frac{u_\eta''}{\rho_2^2} + \frac{\phi_\zeta''}{\rho_1} \right) + \frac{EI_\eta}{\rho_2} \left( u_\xi''' + \frac{u_\xi''}{\rho_1^2} + \frac{\phi_\zeta''}{\rho_2} \right) - \\ GI_d \left( \ddot{\phi}_\zeta + \frac{u_\eta''}{\rho_1} + \frac{u_\xi''}{\rho_2} \right) = m_\zeta, \end{array} \right. \quad (25)$$

当  $\rho_2 \rightarrow \infty$  时, 空间曲线就退化为平面曲线, 运动微分方程如下:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho(A\ddot{u}_\xi - I_\eta \ddot{u}_\xi) + EI_\eta \left( u_\xi^{(4)} + \frac{2\ddot{u}_\xi}{\rho_1^2} + \frac{u_\xi'''}{\rho_1^4} \right) - \frac{EA}{\rho_1} \left( u_\zeta' - \frac{u_\xi}{\rho_1} \right) = f_\xi - m_\eta, \\ \rho(A\ddot{u}_\eta - I_\xi \ddot{u}_\eta) + EI_\xi \left( u_\eta^{(4)} - \frac{\ddot{\phi}_\zeta}{\rho_1^2} \right) - \frac{GI_d}{\rho_1} \left( \ddot{\phi}_\zeta + \frac{u_\eta''}{\rho_1} \right) = f_\eta + m_\xi, \\ \rho A \ddot{u}_\zeta - EA \left( u_\zeta'' - \frac{u_\xi}{\rho_1} \right) = f_\zeta, \\ a^2 \rho A \ddot{\phi}_\zeta + \frac{EI_\xi}{\rho_1} \left( -u_\eta''' + \frac{\phi_\zeta''}{\rho_1} \right) - GI_d \left( \ddot{\phi}_\zeta + \frac{u_\eta''}{\rho_1} \right) = m_\zeta, \end{array} \right. \quad (26)$$

对于方程(25)和方程(26)的求解, 首先应将参考坐标系下的荷载转化为曲线坐标系下的荷载, 在曲线坐标系下求解.

## 4 曲线结构振动的固有特性

这里给出用振型函数表示的常用边界条件, 设端部坐标为  $x$ .

1) 固定端: 位移和转角为 0, 即

$$U(x, t) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial U(x, t)}{\partial \zeta} = 0, \quad (27)$$

式中  $U = q(t) V(\zeta) = q(t) (u_\xi \ u_\eta \ u_\zeta \ \phi_\zeta)^T$ .

用振型函数表示为

$$V(x) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial V(x)}{\partial \zeta} = 0. \quad (28)$$

2) 简支端: 位移和弯矩等于 0, 即

$$U(x, t) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 U(x, t)}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0. \quad (29)$$

用振型函数表示为

$$V(x) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 V(x)}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0. \quad (30)$$

3) 自由端: 弯矩和剪力等于 0, 即

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{U}(x, t)}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 \mathbf{U}(x, t)}{\partial \zeta^3} = 0. \quad (31)$$

用振型函数表示为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{V}(x, t)}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^3 \mathbf{V}(x, t)}{\partial \zeta^3} = 0. \quad (32)$$

4) 梁端有抗转弹簧矩阵  $\mathbf{k}_a$  和限制位移的弹簧矩阵  $\mathbf{k}_d$ : 弯矩等于抗转刚度矩阵乘以梁端的转角, 梁端剪力等于位移弹簧矩阵乘以梁端位移, 即

$$\mathbf{M}(x) = \mathbf{k}_a^T \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}(x, t)}{\partial \zeta}, \quad \mathbf{Q}(x) = \mathbf{k}_d^T \cdot \mathbf{U}(x, t). \quad (33)$$

5) 梁端有集中质量: 梁端弯矩等于 0, 剪力为梁端的惯性力, 即

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{Q} = m \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{U}(x, t)}{\partial t^2}, \quad (34)$$

这里只分析平面圆曲线结构的弯扭振动的固有特性, 即方程(25)第2式和第4式的固有特性. 假设边界条件如下: 竖向弯曲为简支, 扭转受到约束, 即

$$\mathbf{V}(0) = \mathbf{V}(l) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \Phi_\xi(0) = \Phi_\xi(l) = 0, \quad (35)$$

式中  $l$  为曲线结构弧长.

根据边界条件可设广义位移  $u_\eta, \phi_\xi$  为

$$u_\eta = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} U_\eta(j, t) \sin \frac{j\pi\zeta}{l}, \quad \Phi_\xi = \frac{2}{l} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Phi_\xi(j, t) \sin \frac{j\pi\zeta}{l}, \quad (36)$$

式中  $u_\eta, \phi_\xi$  与  $U_\eta, \Phi_\xi$  互为 Fourier Sine 变换, 即

$$U_\eta = \int_0^l u_\eta(\zeta, t) \sin \frac{j\pi\zeta}{l} d\zeta, \quad \Phi_\xi = \int_0^l \Phi_\xi(\zeta, t) \sin \frac{j\pi\zeta}{l} d\zeta, \quad (37)$$

式(36)中  $j$  为振动的振型数. 取值为  $j = 1, 2, \dots, \infty$ .

去掉式(25)的第2式和第4式的干扰力, 并对其进行 Fourier Sine 变换, 根据 Fourier 变换的性质及振型的正交性有:

$$\begin{cases} \rho \left[ A + I_\xi \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \dot{U}_\eta + \left[ EI_\xi \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^4 + \frac{GI_d}{R^2} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] U_\eta + \\ \left[ \frac{EI_\xi}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 + \frac{GI_d}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \dot{\Phi}_\xi = 0, \\ a^2 \rho \dot{\Phi}_\xi + \left[ \frac{EI_\xi}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 + \frac{GI_d}{R^2} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] U_\eta + \left[ \frac{EI_\xi}{R^2} + GI_d \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \dot{\Phi}_\xi = 0. \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \omega_\eta^2 = EI_\xi \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^4 + \frac{GI_d}{R^2} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \left| \left( \rho \left[ A + I_\xi \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \right) \right., \\ \omega_\phi^2 = \left. \left[ \frac{EI_\xi}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 + \frac{GI_d}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \right| \left( a^2 \rho \right), \\ \omega_{\eta\eta}^2 = \left. \left[ \frac{EI_\xi}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 + \frac{GI_d}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \right| \left( \rho \left[ A + I_\xi \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \right), \\ \omega_{\eta\phi}^2 = \left. \left[ \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \frac{EI_\xi}{R} + \frac{GI_d}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right] \right| \left( a^2 \rho \right). \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

则式(38)简化为:

$$\ddot{U}_\eta + \omega_\eta^2 U_\eta + \omega_{\eta\eta}^2 \Phi_\xi = 0, \quad \ddot{\Phi}_\xi + \omega_{\eta\phi}^2 U_\eta + \omega_\phi^2 \Phi_\xi = 0, \quad (40)$$

$\omega_\eta$ 、 $\omega_\phi$  分别是曲梁的弯扭耦合振动的圆频率, 而  $\omega_{l\eta}$ 、 $\omega_{l\phi}$  为由于曲率的影响而导致的耦合项, 是曲梁中特有的项。当  $R \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\omega_{l\eta} = 0$ ,  $\omega_{l\phi} = 0$  如不考虑转动动能, 此时  $\omega_\eta$ 、 $\omega_\phi$  即是通常直线梁的弯曲振动和扭转振动的频率。

概念设计中的水中悬浮隧道总长为 1 000 m 量级, 单跨跨度为 100 m 量级, 对于低频振型,  $(j\pi/l)^2 \ll 1$ , 转动动能与运动动能相比是小量, 对频率影响很小, 低阶频率可写为

$$\begin{cases} \omega_\eta^2 = \left\{ EI\xi \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^4 + \frac{GI_d}{R^2} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right\} / m, \\ \omega_\phi^2 = \left\{ \frac{EI\xi}{R^2} + GI_d \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \right\} / (a^2 m), \\ \omega_{l\eta}^2 = \left\{ \frac{EI\xi}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \frac{GI_d}{R} \right\} / m, \\ \omega_{l\phi}^2 = \left\{ \frac{EI\xi}{R} \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{j\pi}{l} \right)^2 \frac{GI_d}{R} \right\} / (a^2 m). \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

## 5 小 结

1) 本文运用 Hamilton 原理给出了水中悬浮隧道的空间曲线结构的运动方程。从方程(25)可以看出, 空间曲线结构的 4 个广义位移相互耦合。空间结构退化变为平面曲线时, 挠度与扭转角相互耦合, 轴向位移与径向位移相互耦合, 即两个相互垂直的平面内广义位移相互耦合。

2) 文中采用参考坐标方法分析曲线坐标系下物体的变形, 为分析任意形状结构变形提供了一种思路。

3) 水中悬浮隧道低阶频率分析可以忽略转动动能的影响。

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## Dynamic Equations of Curved Submerged Floating Tunnel

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**Abstract:** In virtue of reference Cartesian coordinates, geometrical relations of spatial curved structure were presented in orthogonal curvilinear coordinates. Dynamic equations for helical girder were derived by Hamilton principle. These equations indicate that four generalized displacements are coupled with each other. When spatial structure degenerates into planar curvilinear structure, two generalized displacements in two perpendicular planes are coupled with each other. Dynamic equations for arbitrary curvilinear structure may be obtained by the method used.

**Key words:** submerged floating tunnel ( SFT); dynamic equation; Hamilton principle; curved girder