

建筑声学共振效应的理论分析

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摘要:针对建筑声学中共振效应现象, 考虑了声音振动的非谐性所引起的振动能级之间的共振相互作用, 利用定态微扰论, 从理论上系统地分析了两态和三态之间的共振相互作用对能级能量、态函数和谱线强度的影响。在三阶非谐性近似下, 得到了计及共振相互作用在内的能级能量、态函数和谱线强度的数学解析表达式。

关键词:声谱; 共振; 振动能级; 态函数; 声强

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Theoretical Analyses of the Resonance Effect in Building Acoustic

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Abstract: For the phenomenon of resonance effects in buildings acoustic, the resonance interaction at the vocalitical vibrant caused by the inharmonic vibration is discussed. Based on the perturbation theory, the influences of the resonance interaction between the two and three vibronic levels on the level energy, wavefunction, and the spectral line intensity are investigated in detail respectively. The analytical expressions of the vibronic level energy, wavefunction, and spectral line intensity with the consideration of the resonance interaction are also obtained under the third order inharmonic approximation.

Key words: acoustic spectroscopy; resonance; vibronic level; wavefunction; acoustic intensity

对于声音共振现象的分析及应用已有相关研究, 南京大学孙广荣^[1]针对室内稳态频率响应——大房间与小房间的声学特性进行了研究, Markovi等^[2-15]对声音共振进行了实验和理论分析。不同振动能级之间的共振相互作用使振动声谱的结构和强度发生变化, 导致谱线结构变得复杂, 给声谱的振动结构分析带来困难, 如图1所示。

分析具有重要的指导作用。本文以三个振动态之间存在共振相互作用为基本模型, 在理论上系统地计算了这种相互作用对振动能级结构、振动态函数和振动谱强度的影响, 并得到了具体的理论计算表达式。

1 共振相互作用的基本理论

把振动看成是简谐振动只是一种最粗糙的近似, 属于零级近似, 实际上振动是非谐性的, 因此在运动的哈密顿算符中, 势能算符应考虑简正坐标 Q_k 的高次项。为了使理论计算得以简化, 设在这些简正振动模中, Q_1 和 Q_2 及其泛频振动具有相同的对称性, 振动频率满足 $\nu_1 \approx 2\nu_2$, 在三阶非谐性近似下将势能算符展开到含简正坐标的三次方项, 其表达式为:

$$V = u_e + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \lambda_k Q_k^2 + \sum_{i,j,k} \alpha_{i,j,k} Q_i Q_j Q_k \quad (1)$$

则此时振动哈密顿量可写为:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}' \quad (2)$$

其中

$$\hat{H}_0 = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \sum \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Q_k^2} + \mu_e + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k \lambda_k Q_k^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\hat{H}' = \sum_{ijk} \alpha_{ijk} Q_i Q_j Q_k =$$

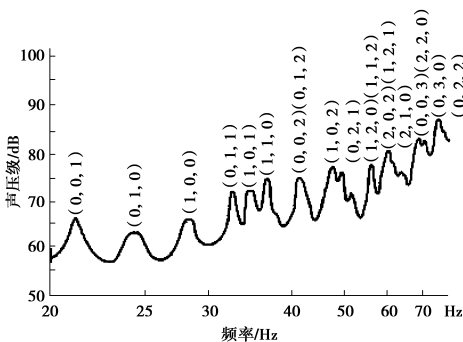


图1 建筑声学共振效应实例

因此从理论上研究声音振动能级之间的共振相互作用对声谱结构的影响, 为实验测定的各种声谱振动结构的正确

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$$\alpha_{1,1,1} Q_1^3 + \alpha_{1,1,2} Q_1^2 Q_2 + \alpha_{1,2,2} Q_1 Q_2^2 + \alpha_{2,2,2} Q_2^3 \quad (4)$$

式中, α_{ijk} 为三阶非谐性系数, 阶数越高非谐性系数越小, H' 是共振作用项, 可以看成是微扰项, 采用微扰理论处理, 我们在具体计算中采用三阶非谐性近似。考虑共振作用后的态函数是相互作用振动态的零级态函数的线性叠加, 并与零级态函数保持相同的对称性, 但使相互作用的能级能量发生了改变, 对于 \hat{H}_0 有

$$\hat{H}_0 \psi_n^{(0)} = E_n^{(0)} \psi_n^{(0)} \quad (5)$$

则在考虑共振相互作用后有

$$(\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}') \psi = E \psi \quad (6)$$

为了求解方程(6), 将 ψ 展开为零级态函数的线性组合, 则有

$$\psi = \sum_n a_n \psi_n^{(0)} \quad (7)$$

由式(5)~式(7)可得

$$\sum_n (E - E_n^{(0)}) a_n \psi_n^{(0)} - \hat{H}' \sum_n a_n \psi_n^{(0)} = 0 \quad (8)$$

式(8)两边左乘 $\psi_m^{(0)*}$ 并积分, 可得

$$\sum_n [H'_{mn} - (E - E_m^{(0)}) \delta_{mn}] a_n = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\det | H'_{mn} - (E - E_m^{(0)}) \delta_{mn} | = 0 \quad (10)$$

其中 H'_{mn} 为共振相互作用矩阵元, 由式(9)和式(10)可以求出振动能级的能量 E_1, E_2, E_3, \dots 和相应的态函数 $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \dots$ 。

2 两个振动态之间的共振相互作用

2.1 相互作用后的能级和态函数

设振动能级 (V_1, V_2, V_3) 的态函数为 ψ_1 , 振动能级 $(V_1 + 1, V_2 - 2, V_3)$ 的态函数为 ψ_2 , 则这两个振动能级是近简并的, 由式(10)可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} E_1^0 + H'_{11} - E & H'_{12} \\ H'_{12} & E_2^0 + H'_{22} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (11)$$

在三阶非谐性近似下有

$$\hat{H}'_{11} = \hat{H}'_{22} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$H'_{12} = (V_1 V_2 V_3 | H' | V_1 + 1, V_2 - 2, V_3) =$$

$$\alpha_{122} [V_1 V_2 V_3 | Q_1 Q_2^2 | V_1 + 1, V_2 - 2, V_3] = \alpha_{122} \left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{(V_1 + 1)(V_2 - 1)V_2} \quad (13)$$

式中 $a = \frac{4\pi^2 v_e \mu}{h}$, v_e 为振动频率, μ 为约化质量, $\alpha_{122} = \frac{1}{6}$

$\left(\frac{\partial^3 U}{\partial Q_1 \partial Q_2^2}\right)$ 为三阶非谐性系数, 由式(11)~(13)可得:

$$E_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2}(E_1^0 + E_2^0) \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(E_1^0 - E_2^0)^2 + 4 | H'_{12} |^2} \quad (14)$$

由此得到能级分裂值为:

$$W_x = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{4 | H'_{12} |^2 + \Delta_0^2} - \Delta_0), \chi = 1, 2 \quad (15)$$

其中 Δ_0 为没有考虑微扰时, E_1^0 与 E_2^0 之间的差值, 由式(15)我们可看出能级分裂值与共振矩阵元之间的关系, 考虑相互作用后能级能量的变化情况如下图所示, 其中 Δ 为考虑微扰后 E_+ 与 E_- 之间的差值。

相互作用后的态函数可表示成原来态函数的线性组合,

$$\psi_k = a_k \psi_1^0 + b_k \psi_2^0, (k = 1, 2) \quad (16)$$

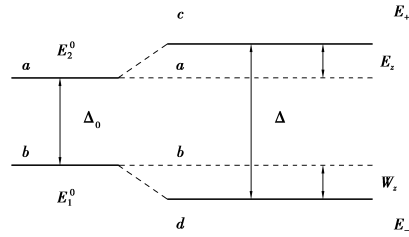


图 2 两态之间的共振相互作用对能级能量的影响

将式(14)值代入式(9)可得相互作用后振动态函数的组合系数分别为:

$$a_k = \left(\frac{H'_{12}}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 + H'_{12}^2} \right)^{1/2} \\ b_k = \left(\frac{(E_k - E_2^0)^2}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 + H'_{12}^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (k = 1, 2) \quad (17)$$

则有

$$\frac{a_k}{b_k} = \left| \frac{H'_{12}}{E_k - E_1^0} \right| \quad (18)$$

经合理的近似后有

$$\frac{a_k}{b_k} = \left| \frac{(E_1^0 + E_2^0) H'_{12}}{E_k^0 (E_2^0 + E_1^0) + H'_{12}^2} \right| \quad (19)$$

一般情形下有

$$H'_{12} < E_k^0 (E_2^0 + E_1^0) \quad (k = 1, 2) \quad (20)$$

由此可以证明

$$\frac{d}{dH'_{12}} \left(\frac{a_k}{b_k} \right) > 0 \quad (21)$$

因此, H'_{12} 越大, $\psi_1^{(0)}$ 在 ψ_1 和 ψ_2 中所占的比重增大。

2.2 相互作用后的谱线强度

不考虑相互作用时的谱线强度为:

$$I_k^0 \propto \left| \int \varphi_0 \varphi_k^0 d\tau \right|^2 \quad (22)$$

其中 φ_0 为跃迁的下态, φ_k^0 为跃迁的上态, $k = 1, 2$, 考虑相互作用后的谱线强度为:

$$I_k \propto \left| \int \varphi_0 \varphi_k d\tau \right|^2 = \left| \int \varphi_0 (a_k \varphi_1^0 + b_k \varphi_2^0) d\tau \right|^2 = a_k^2 I_1^0 + b_k^2 I_2^0 + 2a_k b_k \sqrt{I_1^0 I_2^0} = \left(\frac{H'_{12}}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 + H'_{12}^2} \right) I_1^0 + \left(\frac{(E_k - E_2^0)^2}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 + H'_{12}^2} \right) I_2^0 + \frac{2H'_{12}(E_k - E_1^0)}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 + H'_{12}^2} \sqrt{I_1^0 I_2^0} \quad (23)$$

3 三个振动态之间的共振相互作用

3.1 相互作用后的能级和态函数

振动能级 $(V_1 - 1, V_2 + 2, V_3)$ 的态函数为 ψ_1 , 振动能级 (V_1, V_2, V_3) 的态函数为 ψ_2 , 振动能级 $(V_1 + 1, V_2 - 2, V_3)$ 的态函数为 ψ_3 , 因此这三个振动能级是近简并的, 并且属于相同的对称类, 由式(10)可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} E_1^0 + H'_{11} - E & H'_{12} & H'_{13} \\ H'_{12} & E_2^0 + H'_{22} - E & H'_{23} \\ H'_{13} & H'_{23} & E_3^0 + H'_{33} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (24)$$

在三阶非谐性近似下有

$$H'_{11} = H'_{22} = H'_{33} = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$H'_{12} = (V_1 - 1, V_2 + 2, V_3 | H' | V_1, V_2, V_3) =$$

$$\alpha_{122} [V_1 - 1, V_2 + 2, V_3 | Q_1 Q_2^2 | V_1, V_2, V_3] =$$

$$\alpha_{122} \left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{V_1 (V_2 + 2) V_2} \quad (26)$$

$$H'_{23} = (V_1, V_2, V_3 | H' |) = \alpha_{122} [V_1 V_2 V_3 | Q_1 Q_2^2 | V_1 + 1, V_2 - 2, V_3] = \alpha_{122} \left(\frac{1}{2a}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{(V_1 + 1)(V_2 - 1)V_2} \quad (27)$$

$$H'_{13} = 0 \quad (28)$$

由式(24)~(28)可得考虑相互作用后,三个近简并振动能级的能量分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \sqrt{\frac{-P}{3}} \left(-\cos \frac{\varphi}{3} + \sqrt{3} \sin \varphi\right) \\ E_2 &= 2 \sqrt{\frac{-P}{3}} \left(-\cos \frac{\varphi}{3}\right) \\ E_3 &= \sqrt{\frac{-P}{3}} \left(-\cos \frac{\varphi}{3} - \sqrt{3} \sin \varphi\right) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

其中

$$\varphi = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{-q}{2 \sqrt{-p^3/27}} \right)$$

$$p = \frac{E_1^0 E_2^0 + E_2^0 E_3^0 + E_1^0 E_3^0 - E_1^{20} - E_2^{20} - E_3^{20} - 3H'_{12}{}^2 - 3H'_{23}{}^2}{3} \quad (30)$$

$$q = \frac{1}{27} [3E_1^0 E_2^0 + 3E_2^0 E_3^0 + 3E_1^0 E_3^0 + 3E_1^0 E_2^0 + 3E_2^0 E_3^0 + 3E_1^0 E_2^0 + 3E_2^0 E_3^0 - 12E_1^0 E_2^0 E_3^0 - 9(H'_{12}{}^2 + H'_{23}{}^2)(E_1^0 + E_2^0 + E_3^0) + 27E_1^0 H'_{23}{}^2 + 27E_2^0 H'_{12}{}^2 - 2E_1^0{}^3 - 2E_2^0{}^3 - 2E_3^0{}^3] \quad (31)$$

相互作用后的态函数可表示成原来态函数的线性组合 $\varphi_k = a_k \varphi_1^0 + b_k \varphi_2^0 + c_k \varphi_3^0$

在这里 $k=1, 2, 3$ 将式(29)值代入式(9)可得相互作用后振动态函数的组合系数分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \left[\frac{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 H'_{12}{}^2}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + (E_1^0 - E_k)^2 (E_3^0 - E_k)^2 + (E_1^0 - E_k)^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ b_k &= \left[\frac{(E_1^0 - E_k)^2 (E_3^0 - E_k)^2}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + (E_1^0 - E_k)^2 (E_3^0 - E_k)^2 + (E_1^0 - E_k)^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ c_k &= \left[\frac{(E_1^0 - E_k)^2 H'_{23}{}^2}{(E_k - E_1^0)^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + (E_1^0 - E_k)^2 (E_3^0 - E_k)^2 + (E_1^0 - E_k)^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

上面的一系列式子可简写成:

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \left[\frac{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + n_k^2 m_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ b_k &= \left[\frac{m_k^2 n_k^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + n_k^2 m_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ c_k &= \left[\frac{n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + n_k^2 m_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

其中 $m_k = E_k - E_3^0, n_k = E_1^0 - E_k, k=1, 2, 3$ 。

3.2 相互作用后谱线的强度

不考虑相互作用时的谱线强度为:

$$I_k^0 \propto \left| \int \varphi_0 \varphi_k^0 d\tau \right|^2$$

其中 φ_0 为跃迁的下态, φ_k^0 为跃迁的上态, $k=1, 2, 3$, 考虑相互作用后的谱线强度为:

$$I_k \propto \left| \int \varphi_0 \varphi_k d\tau \right|^2 = \left| \int \varphi_0 (a_k \varphi_1^0 + b_k \varphi_2^0 + c_k \varphi_3^0) d\tau \right|^2 =$$

$$a_k^2 I_1^0 + b_k^2 I_2^0 + c_k^2 I_3^0 + 2a_k b_k \sqrt{I_1^0 I_2^0} +$$

$$2a_k c_k \sqrt{I_1^0 I_3^0} + 2b_k c_k \sqrt{I_2^0 I_3^0} = \left[\frac{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + n_k^2 m_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right] I_1^0 +$$

$$\left[\frac{m_k^2 n_k^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + n_k^2 m_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right] I_2^0 +$$

$$\left[\frac{n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + n_k^2 m_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \right] I_3^0 +$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{2m_k^4 n_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + m_k^2 n_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \sqrt{I_1^0 I_2^0} + \\ &\frac{2m_k^2 n_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 H'_{23}{}^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + m_k^2 n_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \sqrt{I_1^0 I_3^0} + \\ &\frac{2m_k^2 n_k^4 H'_{23}{}^2}{m_k^2 H'_{12}{}^2 + m_k^2 n_k^2 + n_k^2 H'_{23}{}^2} \sqrt{I_2^0 I_3^0} \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

其中 $m_k = E_k - E_3^0, n_k = E_1^0 - E_k (k=1, 2, 3)$ 。

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