

doi:10.11835/j.issn.1674-4764.2017.06.011



考虑主塔刚度影响的非对称悬索桥 竖弯频率估算公式

王绪旺¹, 宋涛²

(1. 商洛学院 建工学院, 陕西 商洛 726000 ; 2. 山东交通学院, 济南 250037)

摘要:为方便计算双塔两跨连续体系非对称悬索桥的竖向自振频率,在考虑主塔刚度的影响下,应用 Rayleigh 法,推导其 1 阶竖弯振动频率近似表达式,并提出了主塔刚度影响系数的表达式,最后对此公式的可行性进行了算例验证。结果表明,主塔刚度对该结构体系的一阶对称竖弯频率有影响,而对一阶反对称竖弯频率没有影响;可通过主塔刚度影响系数进行计算主塔刚度对一阶对称竖向弯曲基频的影响程度;解与有限元解之间的误差范围在初步概念设计阶段所允许的要求之内;所推导的基频近似表达式可用于双塔两跨连续体系非对称悬索桥动力特性估算。

关键词:桥梁工程;悬索桥;竖弯频率;Rayleigh 法;估算公式

中图分类号:U441.3 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1674-4764(2017)06-0085-06

Estimation frequency formulas for vertical vibration for double-span continuous system asymmetric suspension bridge considering tower stiffness influence

Wang Xuwang¹, Song Tao²

(1. School of Civil Engineering, Shangluo University, Shangluo 726000, Shaanxi;

2. School of Civil Engineering, Shandong Jiaotong university, Jinan 250037, Shandong, P. R. China)

Abstract: In order to facilitate the calculation of the vertical natural frequency of the asymmetric suspension bridge of the two towers, the Rayleigh method is used to derive the approximate expression of the first order bending vibration frequency under the influence of the stiffness of the main tower. The influence of the stiffness of the expression, and finally the feasibility of this formula is verified. The results showed that the stiffness of the main tower has an effect on the first-order symmetrical vertical bending frequency of the structural system and has no effect on the first-order anti-symmetrical vertical bending frequency. The main tower stiffness can be calculated by the influence coefficient of the main tower. The degree of error between

收稿日期:2017-03-09

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(50908017);中央高校基本科研业务费专项资金(201493212002).

作者简介:王绪旺(1982-),男,主要从事大跨度桥梁结构分析研究,(E-mail)qqwangxuwang@126.com.

宋涛(通信作者),男,博士,(E-mail)clinton2005126@126.com.

Received:2017-03-09

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 50908017); Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (No. 201493212002).

Author brief: Wang Xuwang(1982-), main research interest: large span bridge structure analysis, (E-mail)qqwangxuwang@126.com.

Song Tao(corresponding author), PhD, (E-mail)clinton2005126@126.com.

the solution and the finite element solution is in the allowable requirement of the initial conceptual design stage. The approximate expression of the fundamental frequency is deduced in this paper.

Keywords: bridge engineering; suspension bridge; vertical frequency; Rayleigh method; estimation formulas

现在修建的地锚式悬索桥多为简支单跨或三跨连续体系悬索桥,如中国的润扬长江大桥、南京长江四桥、美国的金门大桥及英国的 Severn 桥等。由于受地形等条件的限制,须修建非对称悬索桥,如西墩门大桥及正在建设的坭州水道桥等。悬索桥的竖向弯曲振动频率对行车有着至关重要的影响^[1-5],同时在其初步设计阶段需要选择合理结构计算参数。文献[6-10]以三跨连续体系对称地锚式悬索桥为研究对象,在忽略桥塔刚度的影响下和计入主塔纵向抗弯刚度影响下,推导了该体系的振动基频的近似表达式;文献[11-12]对单跨简支悬索桥的振动基频提出不同的观点;文献[13]以三塔自锚式悬索桥为研究对象,推导了该结构体系的振动基频,同时,提出了关于主塔纵向抗弯刚度影响系数的计算式;而《公路桥梁抗风设计规范》^[14]仅给出了地锚式单跨简支悬索桥的一阶竖向弯曲振动的基频的计算式,而未给出连续体系非对称悬索桥的竖弯频率的计算式;李国豪^[15]给出了单跨地锚式悬索桥的竖向弯曲振动基频计算公式;文献[16]针对双塔两跨连续体系非对称悬索桥的基频展开研究,但仅仅是通过数值计算得到,并未提出相关的理论计算表达式,从而使工程技术人员无法从理论角度掌握两跨非对称悬索桥的振动特性。研究结果表明,对两跨连续体系非对称悬索桥的竖向振动基频的研究甚少未做深入研究。本文在考虑主塔刚度的影响下,推导其竖向弯曲振动频率近似表达式。

1 基于 Rayleigh 法的非对称连续体系悬索桥的频率计算方法

1.1 结构体系的势能

在铅垂平面内,当发生 1 阶弯曲振动时,悬索桥的势能为各构件的势能之和。

主缆的势能由主缆的弹性势能 U_{ce} 和主缆的重力势能 U_{cg} 组成。

主缆弹性势能为

$$U_{ce} = \frac{1}{2} \int_L \left(H_i \frac{ds}{dx} \right)^2 / E_c A_c = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{se}}{E_c A_c} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$l_{ce} = \int_0^{l_c} \left(\frac{ds}{dx} \right)^3 dx = l_c \left(1 + \frac{16}{3} f_c^2 \right) \quad (2)$$

$$l_{se} = \int_0^{l_s} \left(\frac{ds}{dx} \right)^3 dx = \frac{l_s}{\cos^2 \theta} \left(1 + \frac{16}{3} f_s^2 \cos^4 \theta \right) \quad (3)$$

式中: E_c 、 A_c 分别为主缆的弹性模量及横截面积; H_i 为第 i 跨主缆水平力的增量; f_c 、 f_s 分别为主缆的垂度; l_{ce} 、 l_{se} 分别为主缆虚拟长度; θ 为主缆的水平倾角。

主缆的重力势能为

$$U_{cg} = \frac{1}{2} H_q \int_L \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \quad (4)$$

式中: H_q 为重力作用下的主缆的水平力; η 为加劲梁的振型函数。

加劲梁的势能

$$U_G = \frac{1}{2} \int_L E_s I_s \left(\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 dx \quad (5)$$

式中: E_s 、 I_s 分别为加劲梁的弹性模量及抗弯刚度。

主塔的势能

$$U_t = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(H_{i+1} - H_i)}{2S_{ti}} \quad (6)$$

式中: H_{i+1} 、 H_i 分别为 $i+1$ 、 i 号主跨的主缆的水平分力; S_{ti} 为第 i 号主塔的纵向抗弯刚度。

则该体系的势能表达式为

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{se}}{E_c A_c} \right) + \frac{1}{2} H_q \int_L \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_L E_s I_s \left(\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(H_{i+1} - H_i)}{2S_{ti}} \quad (7)$$

1.2 结构体系的动能

在铅垂平面内,当发生 1 阶弯曲振动时,悬索桥的动能为各构件的动能之和。

主缆的动能为

$$T_c = \frac{1}{2} \int_L m_c \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx \quad (8)$$

式中: m_c 为主缆的单位桥长质量。

加劲梁的动能为

$$T_s = \frac{1}{2} \int_L m_s \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx \quad (9)$$

式中: m_s 为加劲梁的单位桥长质量。

主塔的动能

$$T_t = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_{ti}}{K_i^2} \left[\frac{\partial (H_{i+1} - H_i)}{\partial t} \right]^2 \quad (10)$$

式中: m_{ti} 为第 i 号主塔的质量。

吊索的动能

$$T_H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_{hi} \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx \quad (11)$$

式中: m_{hi} 为第 i 号吊索的质量。

则该体系的动能为

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{se}}{E_c A_c} + H_q \int_L \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx + \int_L E_s I_s \left(\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial x^2} \right)^2 dx + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(H_{i+1} - H_i)}{S_{ti}}}{\int_L m_c \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx + \int_L m_s \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_{ti}}{K_i^2} \left[\frac{\partial (H_{i+1} - H_i)}{\partial t} \right]^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n m_{hi} \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx} \quad (13)$$

文献[6,9]研究指出,在该体系势能中,加劲梁、吊索及主塔的势能在该结构体系中为次要位置,因此,在该体系势能中仅需计入主缆的势能;该体系动能中,主缆及加劲梁的动能据主要地位,因此,在该体系的动能中仅需计入加劲梁和主缆的动能。则可将式(13)可简化为

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{se}}{E_c A_c} + H_q \int_L \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx}{\int_L (m_c + m_s) \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx} \quad (14)$$

2 典型双塔两跨连续体系非对称悬索桥竖向弯曲振动基本振型

由该体系的结构特点分析可知,其 1 阶竖向弯曲振动的振型如图 1、图 2 所示。

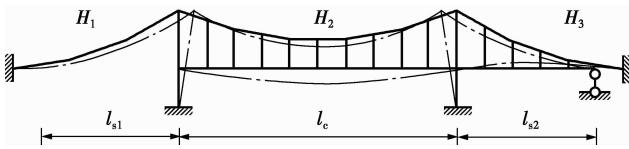


图 1 1 阶对称竖弯振型

Fig. 1 Mode shape of first symmetric vertical vibration

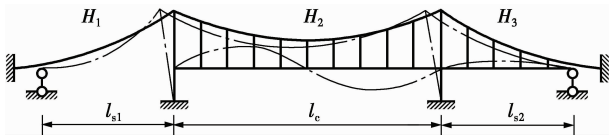


图 2 1 阶反对称竖弯振型

Fig. 2 Mode shape of first asymmetric vertical vibration

2.1 1 阶对称竖向弯曲振动的基本振型变形协调方程

由结构变形协调原理,可得其 1 阶对称竖弯时边跨和主跨的变形协调方程分别为

$$u_{t1} = \frac{H_1 l_{s1}}{E_c A_c} \frac{1}{\cos \theta_1} \quad (15)$$

$$T_c = \frac{1}{2} \int_L m_c \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_L m_s \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_{ti}}{K_i^2} \left[\frac{\partial (H_{i+1} - H_i)}{\partial t} \right]^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_{hi} \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx \quad (12)$$

1.3 地锚式悬索结构的竖弯频率计算表达式

由 Rayleigh 法可得到该体系的竖弯频率计算表达式为

$$u_{t2} = \frac{H_3 l_{s2}}{E_c A_c} \frac{1}{\cos \theta_2} \quad (16)$$

$$-(u_{t1} + u_{t2}) = \frac{H_2 l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} - \frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} \eta dx \quad (17)$$

主塔 1 阶对称自由振动时的变形如图 3 所示,则其力学平衡方程为

$$H_2 = S_1 u_{t1} + H_1 \quad (18)$$

$$H_2 = S_1 u_{t2} + H_3 \quad (19)$$

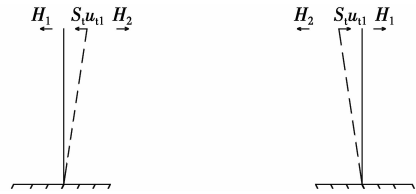


图 3 1 阶对称主塔受力图

Fig. 3 Tower force diagram in first symmetric vertical vibration

由式(15)~(19)联立求解可得

$$H_1 = \frac{\frac{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_1 l_{s1}} \frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} \eta dx}{\frac{l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{s1}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_1 l_{s1}} + \frac{l_{s2}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_1 l_{s2}}} \quad (20)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{\frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} \eta dx}{\frac{l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{s1}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_1 l_{s1}} + \frac{l_{s2}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_1 l_{s2}}} \quad (21)$$

$$H_3 = \frac{\frac{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_1 l_{s2}} \frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} \eta dx}{\frac{l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{s1}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_1 l_{s1}} + \frac{l_{s2}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_1 l_{s2}}} \quad (22)$$

2.2 1 阶反对称竖弯基本振型变形协调方程及主塔受力平衡方程

根据变形协调原理,可得其 1 阶反对称竖弯时的边跨和主跨变形协调方程,分别为

$$-u_{t1} = \frac{H_1 l_{s1}}{E_c A_c} \frac{1}{\cos \theta_1} \quad (23)$$

$$u_{t2} = \frac{H_3 l_{s2}}{E_c A_c} \frac{1}{\cos \theta_2} \quad (24)$$

$$u_{t1} - u_{t2} = \frac{H_2 l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} - \frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} v dx \quad (25)$$

主塔 1 阶反对称自由振动的时的变形如图 4 所示,其力学平衡方程为

$$H_2 + S_t u_{t1} = H_1 \quad (26)$$

$$H_3 + S_t u_{t2} = H_2 \quad (27)$$

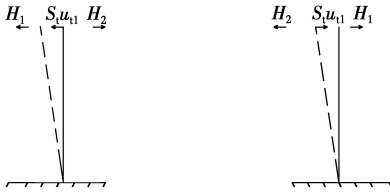


图 4 1 阶反对称主塔受力图

Fig. 4 Tower force diagram in first asymmetric vertical vibration

由式(23)~(27)可求得

$$H_1 = \frac{\frac{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_t l_{s1}} \frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} \eta dx}{\frac{l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{s1}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_t l_{s1}} + \frac{l_{s2}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_t l_{s2}}} \quad (28)$$

$$H_2 = \frac{\frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} \eta dx}{\frac{l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{s1}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_t l_{s1}} + \frac{l_{s2}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_t l_{s2}}} \quad (29)$$

$$H_3 = \frac{\frac{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_t l_{s2}} \frac{q}{H_q} \int_{l_c} \eta dx}{\frac{l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{s1}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_t l_{s1}} + \frac{l_{s2}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_t l_{s2}}} \quad (30)$$

3 1 阶对称竖向弯曲频率计算式

加劲梁 1 阶对称的振型如图 5 所示,设其边、主跨加劲梁的振型函数分别为

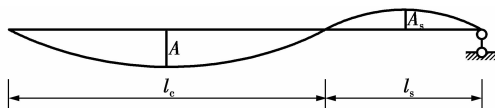


图 5 加劲梁 1 阶对称竖向振型

Fig. 5 Mode shape of stiffening girder first symmetric vertical vibration

$$\eta_s = A_s \sin \frac{\pi x}{l_s} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad x \in (0, l_s) \quad (31)$$

$$\eta_c = A_s \sin \frac{\pi x}{l_c} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad x \in (l_s, l_s + l_c) \quad (32)$$

由于加劲梁的满足变形协调条件,即 $\eta'_s|_{x=l_s} = \eta'_c|_{x=l_s}$,

$$\text{即} \quad A_s \frac{\pi}{l_s} = -A \frac{\pi}{l_c} \quad (33)$$

经简化可得

$$A_s = -A \frac{l_s}{l_c} = -kA \quad (34)$$

于是,可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 L_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 L_{se}}{E_c A_c} = 4A^2 \left(\frac{l_c}{\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{8f}{l_c^2}\right)^2 \xi \quad (35)$$

式中: ξ 为主塔抗弯刚度影响系数,其表达式为

$$\xi = \gamma_0^2 \left[\gamma_1^2 \frac{l_{se1}}{E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{ce}}{E_c A_c} + \gamma_2^2 \frac{l_{se2}}{E_c A_c} \right] \quad (36)$$

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{E_c A_c}{l_{ce} + \frac{l_{s1}}{\cos \theta_1 + S_t l_{s1}/E_c A_c} + \frac{l_{s2}}{\cos \theta_2 + S_t l_{s2}/E_c A_c}} = \frac{E_c^2 A_c^2}{E_c A_c l_{ce} + \frac{E_c A_c l_{s1}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_t l_{s1}} + \frac{E_c A_c l_{s2}}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_t l_{s2}}} \quad (37)$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_1 + S_t l_{s1}} \quad (38)$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2}{E_c A_c \cos \theta_2 + S_t l_{s2}} \quad (39)$$

由式(36)~(39)分析可知,主塔抗弯刚度影响系数 ξ 不仅与主塔纵向抗弯刚度有关,而且与结构体系参数有关。由此分析不难发现,当主缆轴向刚度 $E_c A_c$ 远大于主塔纵向抗弯刚度 $S_t l_{s2}$ 时,主塔刚度影响系数趋于 1,此时主塔纵向抗弯刚度对该结构体系的 1 阶对称竖向基频的影响趋于零。

$$H_q \int_{l_c} \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}\right)^2 dx = A^2 \frac{\pi^2}{2l_c} (1+k) \left(\frac{l_c}{8f_c}\right) (m_c + m_s) g \quad (40)$$

$$\int_{l_c} (m_c + m_s) \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} (m_c + m_s) A^2 l_c (k^3 + 1) \quad (41)$$

将式(35)~(41)代入式(14),可得该体系的 1 阶竖向对称基频近似计算表达式为

$$\omega^2 = \frac{8 \left(\frac{l_c}{\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{8f}{l_c^2}\right)^2 \frac{\xi}{l_c} + (1+k) \left(\frac{\pi}{l_c}\right)^2 \left(\frac{l_c}{8f_c}\right) (m_c + m_s) g}{(m_c + m_s) (k^3 + 1)} \quad (42)$$

若不计入主塔纵向抗弯刚度对结构体系基频的影响,此时结构体系的 1 阶竖向对称基频近似表达式为

$$\omega^2 = \frac{8 \left(\frac{l_c}{\pi} \right)^2 \left(\frac{8f_c}{l_c^2} \right)^2 \frac{1}{l_c} + (1+k) \left(\frac{\pi}{l_c} \right)^2 \left(\frac{l_c^2}{8f_c} \right) (m_c + m_s) g}{(m_c + m_s)(k^3 + 1)} \quad (43)$$

此时,主塔抗弯刚度影响系数 $\xi=1$ 。

4 1阶反对称竖向弯曲频率计算式

加劲梁1阶反对称的振型其振型如图6所示,

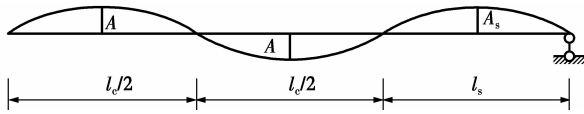


图6 加劲梁1阶反对称竖弯振型
Fig. 6 Mode shape of stiffening girder first asymmetric vertical vibration

设其边、主跨加劲梁的振型函数分别为

$$\eta_s = A_s \sin \frac{\pi x}{l_s} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad x \in (0, l_s) \quad (44)$$

$$\eta_c = A \sin \frac{2\pi x}{l_c} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad x \in (l_s, l_s + l_c/2) \quad (45)$$

由于加劲梁的振型曲线满足变形协调条件,即 $\eta'_s|_{x=l_s} = \eta'_c|_{x=0}$,

$$\text{即} \quad A_s \frac{\pi}{l_s} = -A \frac{2\pi}{l_c} \quad (46)$$

经简化可得

$$A_s = -2A \frac{l_s}{l_c} = -2kA \quad (47)$$

于是,可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{cc}}{E_c A_c} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{H_i^2 l_{sc}}{E_c A_c} = 0 \quad (48)$$

由式(48)分析可知,主塔刚度对该结构体系的1阶反对称竖弯基频无影响。

$$H_g \int_L \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx = A^2 \pi^2 (1+k) l_c \frac{(m_c + m_s) g}{4f_c} \quad (49)$$

$$\int_L (m_c + m_s) \left(\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} A^2 (m_c + m_s) l_c (k^3 + 1) \quad (50)$$

将式(48)~式(50)代入式(14),可得该体系的1阶竖弯反对称基频的近似计算表达式为

$$\omega^2 = \frac{g \pi^2}{2f_c} \frac{1}{(k^2 - k + 1)} \quad (51)$$

5 算例

为验证本文所推导的该体系的竖向弯曲振动的

频率近似公式的计算的精确性,现选取文献[16]中的算例作为本文的算例。结构的主要参数和计算的结果如表1、2所示。

表1 结构的主要参数

Table 1 Structural parameters of real bridge

构件	A/m ²	I/m ⁴	m/(kg·m ⁻¹)	E/(kN·m ⁻¹)
加劲梁	1.122 5	2.1013	1.76×10 ⁴	2.07×10 ⁸
主塔	29.56~	235.169~		2.0×10 ⁷
	55.56	897.479		
主缆 (单根)	0.464 6~		7.63×10 ³ ~	1.90×10 ⁸
	0.481 1		8.11×10 ³	

表2 算例1阶竖弯基频计算结果对比

Table 2 First fundamental frequencies of vertical vibration for numerical example

算例	有限元解/Hz	理论解1/Hz	误差1/%	理论解2/Hz	误差2/%
f_s^*	0.100 5	0.110 3	9.75	0.095 3	5.15
$f_s^{\#}$	0.078 7	0.085 1	8.13	0.085 1	8.13

注:“误差1”为有限元解与理论解1之间的误差,其中“理论解1”为未计入主塔纵向抗弯刚度时的结构体系基频;“误差2”为有限元解与理论解2之间的误差,其中“理论解2”为计入主塔纵向抗弯刚度后的结构体系的基频。

算例分析表明,在考虑主塔纵向抗弯刚度影响后,该体系的一阶对称竖弯基频的计算精度得到进一步提高,从而表明所推导的竖弯基频近似计算表达式的有较高的计算精度;所推导的一阶对称竖弯基频计算误差比一阶反对称竖弯基频的计算误差要小,其原因在于该体系的一阶反对称的振型函数与真实振型函数存在较大差异,此时,结构实际振型表现为低阶反对称竖弯震动与纵飘耦合振动。文献[16-18]的相关研究亦证明存在上述耦合振型的存在,因此,所推导的一阶反对称竖弯基频与有限元解之间的差异较大。

6 结论

1)在计算该体系的一阶对称竖弯基频时,应考虑主塔纵向抗弯刚度对其影响,其影响程度可用主塔抗弯刚度影响系数表达式求解;而主塔纵向抗弯刚度对一阶竖弯反对称基频无影响。

2)采用 Rayleigh 法,推导了该体系的竖弯基频计算近似表达式,可用于该体系在初步设计阶段选择合理的结构计算参数。

3)所推导的一阶竖弯基频计算表达式适用于双塔两跨连续体系的非对称地锚式悬索桥的基频估算。为提高该体系竖弯基频的计算精度,在以后研究中应该计入该体系的纵飘对其影响。

参考文献:

- [1] LIU M F, CHANGT P, ZENG D Y. The interactive vibration behavior in a suspension bridge system under moving vehicle loads and vertical seismic excitations[J]. Applied Mathematical Modelling, 2010,35(1),398-411.
- [2] KONSTANTAKOPOULOS T G, RAFTOYIANNIS I G, MICHALTSOS G T. Suspended bridges subjected to earthquake and moving loads [J]. Engineering Structures, 2012,45:223-237.
- [3] WESTGATE R, KOO K Y, BROWNNJOHN J, et al. Suspension bridge response due to extreme vehicle loads [J]. Structure and Infrastructure Engineering, 2014, 10 (10):821-833.
- [4] FENG D, SUN H, FENG M Q. Simultaneous identification of bridge structural parameters and vehicle Loads [J]. computer and structure, 2015,157,76-88.
- [5] GUO T, LIU J, HUANG L. Investigation and control of excessive cumulative girder movements of long-span steel suspension bridges [J]. Engineering Structures, 2016, 125 (15),217-226.
- [6] 鞠小华. 三跨连续加劲梁悬索桥基频近似公式[J]. 铁道工程学报,2003,78(2),59-63.
JU X H. Approximate formulas of calculate primary frequencies for three-span continuous girder suspension bridge [J]. Journal of railway engineering society ,2003,78 (2),59-63. (in Chinese)
- [7] LARSEN A, GIMSING N J. Wind engineering aspects of the east bridge tender project [J]. Journal of Wind Engineering & Industrial Aerodynamics, 1992, 42 (1): 1405-1416
- [8] 王本劲,马如进,陈艾荣. 多塔连跨悬索桥基频估算实用公式[J]. 公路交通科技,2012,29(11):58-62.
WANG B J, MA R J, CHEN A R. Practical formulas of fundamental frequency estimation for multi-pylon suspension bridge [J]. Journal of Highway and Transportation Research and Development, 2012,29(11): 58-62. (in Chinese)
- [9] 姜洋. 三塔悬索桥结构体系及施工过程关键问题研究 [D]. 上海:同济大学,2014.
JIANG Y. Study for structure system and process of construction for three-tower suspension bridge [D]. Shanghai : Tongji University, 2014. (in Chinese)
- [10] 刘斌. 三塔悬索桥振动特性研究[D]. 成都:西南交通大学,2009.
LIU B. Study for dynamic response for three-tower suspension bridge [D]. Chengdu: Southwest Jiaotong University, 2009. (in Chinese)
- [11] 肖汝诚. 吊桥结构自振频率的计算方法[J]. 华东公路, 1991(1):54-58.
XIAO R C. Method to calculate natural vibration frequency of suspension bridges [J]. East Road, 1991(1):54-58. (in Chinese)
- [12] 鞠小华,廖海黎,沈锐利. 对悬索桥对称竖弯基频近似公式的修正[J]. 土木工程学报,2002, 2(1):44-49.
JU X H, LIAO H L, SHEN R L. Modification on simplified formula of symmetric-vertical natural frequencies for suspension bridge [J]. Journal of China Civil Engineering,2002,2 (1) : 44- 49. (in Chinese)
- [13] 张超,黄群君,许莉. 考虑主塔刚度影响的三塔自锚式悬索桥竖弯频率计算公式[J]. 长安大学学报(自然科学版),2014,34(6):100-106.
ZHANG C, HUANG Q J, XU L. Frequency formulas for vertical vibration of three-tower self-anchored suspension Bridge considering tower stiffness influence [J]. Journal of Chang'an University (Natural Science Edition), 2014, 34 (6):100-106. (in Chinese)
- [14] 中华人民共和国交通部. 公路桥梁抗风设计规范 JTG/T D60—01—2004 [S]. 北京:人民交通出版社,2004.
Ministry of Transportation of the People, Republic of China. Wind - resistant design specification for highway bridge JTG/T D60-01-2004 [S]. Beijing: China Communications Press,2004. (in Chinese)
- [15] 李国豪. 桥梁结构稳定与振动[M]. 北京:中国铁道出版社,2002.
LI G H. Stability and vibration of bridge structures [M]. Beijing: China Railway Publishing House, 2002. (in Chinese)
- [16] 张朝斌. 大跨度悬索桥施工过程抗风稳定性研究 [D]. 杭州:浙江工业大学,2009.
ZHANG C B. Study on wind stability of long-span suspension bridge under construction [D]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University of Technology, 2009. (in Chinese)
- [17] 彭旺虎,邵旭东. 悬索桥纵向与竖向耦合自振研究[J]. 工程力学,2012,29(2),142-148.
Study on longitude and vertical coupling vibration of suspension bridge [J]. Engineering Mechanics, 2012, 29 (2),142-148. (in Chinese)
- [18] 苗峰. 自锚式斜拉-悬索协作体系桥动力学问题研究 [D]. 辽宁 大连:大连理工大学,2010.
MIAO F. Study on dynamic problems for self-anchored cable-stayed suspension bridge [D]. Dalian, Liaoning: Dalian University of Technology, 2010. (in Chinese)