

使用应变模态和遗传算法的有限元模型修正方法^{*}

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摘要 提出了采用应变模态置信度为待修正响应特征的有限元模型修正方法。应变模态置信度是评价有限元仿真与试验测试结果相关性的方法,可以为模型修正提供全局的频率误差信息和局部的应变相关性信息。首先,介绍了应变模态和有限元模型修正的相关理论方法;然后,以某航空加筋壁板结构为对象,通过仿真分析和“仿真试验”获得结构的应变模态频率以及对应的应变振型,进一步计算频率误差和应变模态置信度误差;最后,基于两种误差构造模型修正的目标函数,采用遗传算法对目标函数进行优化,修正结构中的待修正参数,并将修正后参数代入模型,验证所提方法的正确性和有效性。结果表明:所采用的方法获得的修正后有限元模型具有复现修正响应特征的能力,并且对于未修正频段内的响应也具有较好的预测能力。

关键词 应变模态; 模态置信度; 模型修正; 遗传算法; 加筋壁板

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引 言

在机械、土木、航空航天以及武器装备等领域的结构设计和研发过程中,建模和仿真分析已经成为了一种重要的手段^[1]。随着结构设计对仿真分析的重视,仿真模型的精度越来越受到人们的关注。在建立结构有限元模型时,模型中的参数大多是建模者根据相关手册或是自身的经验设定,这必然会导致所建模型与真实模型的响应存在一定的误差,从而使得基于模型的结构响应预测偏离结构的真实响应。模型修正是根据结构试验信息对仿真模型中的参数进行校准,从而达到缩小仿真分析和试验测试之间误差的目的的过程。

有限元模型修正可以分为矩阵型和参数型两大类。矩阵型方法^[2]直接对结构的质量矩阵和刚度矩阵进行修改,修正后的矩阵往往不具备带状稀疏性,使得其物理意义不明确,因此该方法的应用较少。参数型方法将模型中的几何、材料属性、连接刚度等参数作为待修正变量,通过构造优化问题并采用灵敏度分析方法或优化设计方法,获得使仿真分析和试验测试误差最小的参数组合,从而达到修正的目的^[3]。近年来,有限元模型修正吸引了众多学者的关注。在修正参数选择方面,姜东等^[4]从结构固有

频率的能量法出发,研究了模型修正中参数选择的方法。Calvella等^[5]采用逆分析方法选择模型修正中误差的敏感参数。在修正的响应量选取方面,张保强等^[6]用模态频率和有效模态质量误差的残差,基于遗传算法实现了梁结构的修正。Sanayei等^[7]采用静态和模态试验数据修正桥梁结构的质量和刚度。Guo等^[8]基于应变频响函数的相关性实现了有限元模型修正。在修正策略方面,针对复杂连接结构,朱跃等^[9]采用分层思想将复杂结构分成多个子结构,分别对子结构进行修正,并将修正后子结构参数带入到整体结构中,实现了整体结构的修正。基于约束子结构思想,杨秋伟等^[10]实现了基于局部子结构静态响应修正的约束子结构法。Xiao等^[11]提出了Bayes-Kriging的修正方法。大型复杂工程结构的模型修正过程往往计算成本较大,Ren等^[12]用响应面代替有限元模型,实现了基于静态响应的模型修正。方剑光等^[13]基于代理模型,实现了汽车悬架的多体动力学模型修正。Li等^[14]结合模型降阶技术提出了一种新的模型修正迭代方法。关于模型修正更好的理解可以参阅文献^[15]。

上述文献多数是使用振动响应,如模态频率、加速度、位移等进行修正。在工程实践中会出现响应对局部状态参数不敏感的情况,从而导致修正过程无法得到合理的应力分布准确模型。此外,在多数

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情况下修正后的模型用于强度分析或结构优化设计,选择一种能够同时反映结构全局特征和局部状态的响应对有限元模型修正至关重要。应变模态包含结构全局的频率信息和能够表征结构局部状态的应变振型信息,可以将其作为有限元模型修正的目标响应。

笔者以应变模态为目标响应量,采用仿真和“试验模型”的应变模态频率误差及模态置信度误差,构造待修正的目标函数。采用遗传算法,搜索目标函数的最小值,获得稳定收敛的待修正参数组合,并对修正结果进行了验证。

1 应变模态

1.1 应变模态推导

在有限元中,单元节点的位移向量和单元内任一点的位移向量存在如下关系

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n = N\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n^e \quad (1)$$

其中: $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n$ 为单元 n 所有节点的位移向量; $\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n^e$ 为单元 n 内任一点的位移向量; N 表示形函数。

根据应变是位移的一阶导数关系可知,单元 n 内任意一点的应变 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n$ 可表示为

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n = \mathbf{B}_n\boldsymbol{\varphi}_n^e \quad (2)$$

其中: \mathbf{B}_n 为单元应变矩阵,描述位移与应变之间的变换关系。

对于结构整体而言,式(2)可写为

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^e \quad (3)$$

其中: $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ 为结构中所有点的应变值; \mathbf{B} 为结构整体应变矩阵; $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^e$ 为结构所有单元的节点位移。

记总体坐标中节点位移向量为 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^s$,局部坐标和总体坐标系之间的转换矩阵为 \mathbf{T} ,则存在如下的转换关系

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}^e = \mathbf{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^s \quad (4)$$

将式(4)代入式(3)中可得

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^s \quad (5)$$

多自由度系统的振动方程为

$$\mathbf{M}\ddot{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s + \mathbf{C}\dot{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_s + \mathbf{K}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^s = \mathbf{f} \quad (6)$$

其中: $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{K}$ 分别为结构的质量、阻尼和刚度矩阵; \mathbf{f} 为外载荷。

令 $\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{F}e^{j\omega t}$,则 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^s = \mathbf{U}^s e^{j\omega t}$,代入到式(6)中可得

$$(-\omega^2 \mathbf{M} + j\omega \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{K})\mathbf{U}^s = \mathbf{F} \quad (7)$$

由模态叠加法可知,式(7)的解为

$$\mathbf{U}^s = \boldsymbol{\varphi}\mathbf{Y}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \mathbf{F} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{Y}_i \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i^T \mathbf{F} \quad (8)$$

其中: $\boldsymbol{\varphi} = \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\varphi}_1, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\varphi}_k)$ 为结构的位移模态振型; $\mathbf{Y} = \text{diag}(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_k)$,且 $Y_i = (-\omega^2 m_i + j\omega c_i + k_i)^{-1}$ 。

将式(8)结合 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}^s = \mathbf{U}^s e^{j\omega t}$ 代入式(5)中可得

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}\mathbf{Y}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \mathbf{F} e^{j\omega t} = \boldsymbol{\psi}^\varepsilon \mathbf{Y}\boldsymbol{\varphi}^T \mathbf{F} e^{j\omega t} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_i^\varepsilon \boldsymbol{\varphi}_i^T \mathbf{F}}{-\omega^2 + j\omega c_i + k_i} \quad (9)$$

其中: $\boldsymbol{\psi}^\varepsilon = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{T}\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ 为应变模态振型; $\boldsymbol{\psi}_i^\varepsilon$ 为第 i 阶应变模态振型。

1.2 应变模态置信度

根据结构动力学可知,结构的位移模态振型以及应变模态振型均具有正交性。但是,由于仿真分析中的参数设置以及试验测试中的传感器配置、噪声干扰等因素的存在,导致仿真分析的应变模态和试验测试的应变模态振型之间可能存在差异。Allemang^[16]等提出了一种评价位移模态相关性的方法,即位移模态置信度(displacement modal assurance criterion,简称DMAC),借鉴该方法笔者采用应变模态置信度(strain modal assurance criterion,简称SMAC)评价仿真分析和试验应变模态振型的相关性,其计算方法如下

$$\text{Cor}_{\text{smac}}^{ij} = \frac{|(\boldsymbol{\psi}_{ai}^\varepsilon)^T \boldsymbol{\psi}_{ej}^\varepsilon|^2}{((\boldsymbol{\psi}_{ai}^\varepsilon)^T \boldsymbol{\psi}_{ai}^\varepsilon)((\boldsymbol{\psi}_{ej}^\varepsilon)^T \boldsymbol{\psi}_{ej}^\varepsilon)} \quad (10)$$

其中: $\boldsymbol{\psi}_{ai}^\varepsilon$ 为第 i 阶仿真分析的应变模态振型; $\boldsymbol{\psi}_{ej}^\varepsilon$ 为第 j 阶试验测试的应变模态振型; $\text{Cor}_{\text{smac}}^{ij}$ 表示上述两阶应变模态振型之间的相关性。

模态置信度矩阵的对角线元素越接近于1且非对角线元素越接近于0,表明仿真分析和试验测试的应变模态振型相关性越高。在工程实践中,要求模态置信度矩阵对角线元素大于0.7,且非对角线元素小于0.2。

2 结构动力学模型修正基本理论

2.1 模型修正方法

有限元模型修正属于典型的动力学反问题,可以归结为如下的优化形式

$$\begin{cases} \min R(x) \\ \text{s.t. } lb \leq x \leq ub \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

其中: x 为待修正参数; lb 和 ub 分别为 x 的下限和上限; $R(x)$ 代表待修正的目标,常为仿真模型和试验测试对应的特征量残差的函数。

结构前 m 阶应变模态的频率相对误差为

$$E_{\omega} = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \left| \frac{\omega_i^a - \omega_i^e}{\omega_i^e} \right| \quad (12)$$

其中: E_{ω} 表示应变模态频率的加权累积相对误差; ω_i^a 和 ω_i^e 分别代表仿真分析和试验测试的第 i 阶应变模态频率值; p_i 为对应于第 i 阶模态频率相对误差的权重。

结构前 n 阶应变模态置信度相对误差为

$$E_{\text{smac}} = \sum_{j=1}^n q_j |\text{Cor}_{\text{smac}}^j - 1| \quad (13)$$

其中: E_{smac} 表示应变模态置信度的加权累积误差; $\text{Cor}_{\text{smac}}^j$ 为应变模态置信度矩阵的第 j 阶对角线元素; q_j 为对应于第 j 阶应变模态置信度相对误差的权重。

2.2 遗传算法

随着学科交叉融合,研究者受自然规律等的启发,设计了多种智能优化算法。遗传算法是根据生物进化论和遗传规律提出,其实现过程不需求解目标函数的导数信息,具有搜索目标函数全局最优解的能力,基本实现步骤如下:

- 1) 数码转换,即在优化前将可行域按照一定的原则转换到遗传算法能够识别和计算的数码形式,完成优化后再将其转换成十进制编码的可行解;
- 2) 适应度评价,即根据适应度函数判断变量更新种群中某一个体相对于其他个体的优劣程度;
- 3) 遗传操作,指模仿生物进化过程对变量个体基因进行的变换,包含选择、交叉和变异3种方式。

3 算例

加筋壁板结构广泛应用于航空航天、机械工程等领域,主要包括底板、夹持边以及加强筋三部分,夹持边和加强筋通过机械连接与底板相连。在 Nastran 中建立某加筋壁板结构的有限元模型,如图1所示。模型中底板、夹持边以及加强筋采用二维四边形单元描述,连接部分采用 bush 单元描述,且夹持边、加强筋与底板的连接刚度分别设为两组

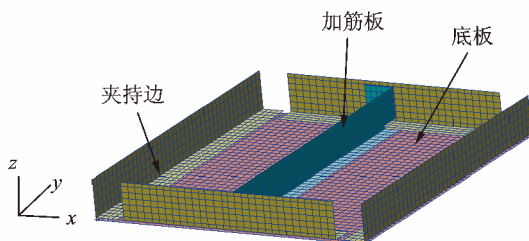


图1 加筋壁板有限元模型

Fig.1 Finite element model of stiffened wall plate

不同的参数。

将加筋壁板有限元模型中的材料弹性模量、夹持边与底板连接的法向和切向刚度、以及加强筋与底板连接的法向和切向刚度作为待修正参数。本研究使用应变模态作为响应的模型修正方法,通过改变模型中待修正参数值并在对应模型计算的应变模态模型中加入5%的高斯白噪声模拟试验测试及模态识别过程中的误差,构造用于修正的“试验模型”。采用结构的前6阶模态作为修正的目标响应,根据第2节中应变模态频率误差及应变模态置信度误差的定义,采用两种误差的加权和作为待修正的目标函数,即

$$f(x) = W_1 E_{\omega} + W_2 E_{\text{smac}} \quad (14)$$

其中: $f(x)$ 为用于修正的目标函数; E_{ω} 、 E_{smac} 分别为应变模态频率误差和应变模态置信度误差; W_1 、 W_2 分别为应变模态频率误差和应变模态置信度误差的权重,在文中两权重值均取为1。

模型修正最基本的要求是复现用于修正的响应特征,更重要的是对于其他响应特征量的预测。将修正后的待修正参数值代入加筋壁板有限元模型中,并采用结构的第7~10阶应变模态验证修正后模型的精度。有限元模型修正前后,加筋壁板的前10阶频率及误差如表1所示。

表1 修正前后结构频率及误差

Tab.1 Frequency and error before and after updating

阶次	修正前 频率/Hz	“试验” 频率/Hz	初始误 差/%	修正后 误差/%
1	225.70	206.64	6.25	1.18×10^{-2}
2	253.41	224.36	11.27	7.25×10^{-2}
3	334.66	306.98	5.70	6.85×10^{-3}
4	368.10	336.43	7.08	1.29×10^{-2}
5	404.94	345.97	15.78	9.29×10^{-2}
6	488.95	456.17	4.01	-8.51×10^{-3}
7	496.21	470.92	3.43	-1.62×10^{-2}
8	523.03	474.33	8.93	2.96×10^{-2}
9	528.08	494.40	4.09	-1.58×10^{-2}
10	595.96	577.40	1.46	-1.24×10^{-2}

从表1所示的频率误差可以看出,经过有限元模型修正,在修正频段内应变模态频率最大误差从15.78%降为 $9.29 \times 10^{-2}\%$,频率绝对平均误差从8.35%减小到 $3.42 \times 10^{-2}\%$ 。在修正频段外,结构预测的频率最大误差从8.93%降为 $2.96 \times 10^{-2}\%$,预测频率的绝对平均误差从4.48%减小到 $1.85 \times 10^{-2}\%$ 。表明修正过程有效降低了有限元模型仿真频率误差,修正后有限元模型不仅能够复现修正频

段内的应变模态,同时也具有一定的外推预测能力。

有限元模型修正前后,加筋壁板的前10阶位移模态置信度DMAC以及应变模态置信度SMAC矩阵对角线值如表2所示。

表2 修正前后结构模态置信度
Tab.2 MAC before and after updating

阶次	修正前 DMAC	修正前 SMAC	修正后 DMAC 误差	修正后 SMAC 误差
1	0.997	0.959	7.73×10^{-5}	7.33×10^{-3}
2	0.987	0.889	2.97×10^{-4}	5.04×10^{-3}
3	0.981	0.955	2.18×10^{-4}	3.69×10^{-3}
4	0.968	0.920	4.46×10^{-4}	4.37×10^{-3}
5	0.896	0.836	6.98×10^{-4}	4.28×10^{-3}
6	0.945	0.954	8.68×10^{-5}	4.02×10^{-3}
7	0.888	0.843	4.30×10^{-4}	4.95×10^{-3}
8	0.939	0.889	3.63×10^{-4}	3.79×10^{-3}
9	0.980	0.953	8.96×10^{-5}	7.40×10^{-3}
10	0.993	0.988	9.91×10^{-5}	4.70×10^{-3}

从表2所示的应变模态MAC值可知,经过修正后仿真分析和“试验模型”之间的位移振型和应变振型置信度均有显著提高,修正后的模型接近“试验模型”。此外,表2中的模态置信度显示,用于修正的6阶模态中有4阶位移模态置信度大于0.95,而应变模态置信度相对于位移模态整体偏低。上述数据表明,待修正参数改变会引起应变模态置信度值发生更大的改变,即应变模态置信度相对于位移模态置信度对结构参数改变更为敏感。

4 结束语

笔者将应变模态置信度作为有限元模型修正的目标响应量,采用应变模态频率和应变模态振型相关性误差构造目标函数,基于遗传算法实现了一种有限元模型修正方法。以某加筋壁板结构为研究对象,对结构中的参数进行了修正,验证了所提方法在复杂结构有限元模型修正的正确性和可行性,并得到如下结论:a.模态置信度不仅可以用于评价两个模型对应模态振型的相关性,同时也是有限元模型修正中的实用性很强的一类综合响应特征,并且应变模态置信度比位移模态置信度对结构参数的改变更为敏感;b.在修正频段内,所提方法降低了初始模型和“试验模型”之间的误差,有效复现了修正频段内的应变响应;c.修正后的有限元模型具有一定的外推预测能力,能够较准确地预测修正频段外的结构应变响应。

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fectively improve the coupling efficiency.

Keywords micro-vibration; conical structure; space optical communication; coupling efficiency

Synchronous Construction Networked Control System Based on Improved Smith Predictor

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Abstract Depending on the principle of synchronous construction networked control system (NCS), the effect of time-variant, random and uncertain network delay on the synchronization error is analyzed. Then, the blemish and disadvantage of traditional Smith predictor, which is used for synchronous control of the multiple controlled plants, are also analyzed. An improved Smith predictor is proposed to realize multiple Smith predictive compensation for the network delay, controlled plants with pure delay and the controller of synchronization error, eliminating the delay of feedback path from the control system totally. The prediction model does not contain network delay, so it does not have to be estimated or measured. With the synchronous NCS of segment erector for shield based on CAN (controller area network), the simulation comparison between the conventional PID (proportion integral derivative) networked control and the one based on improved Smith predictor is carried out, and the experiments are performed to evaluate the performance of the proposed method. Finally, the results show that the conventional PID networked control and the one based on improved Smith predictor behave with synchronization error of $-3\sim 3$ mm, $-1.5\sim 1.5$ mm respectively. The latter can improve the performance of the synchronous construction networked control system significantly.

Keywords Smith predictor; multiple controlled plants; network delay; synchronization error; networked control system

Finite Element Model Updating Using Strain Mode and Genetic Algorithm-Based Method

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Abstract Based on strain modal assurance criterion, a model updating method is proposed. Strain modal assurance criterion, on one hand, is a satisfactory approach to evaluate the correlation between finite model simulation and experiment. On the other hand, strain modal assurance criterion offers global frequency error and local mode shape error for model updating. The basic theory of strain mode and finite element model updating is briefly introduced. Then, take a stiffened structure as example, the process of model updating based on strain mode is illustrated. Firstly, strain modal frequencies and mode shapes are obtained from simulation and experiment, respectively. And then, modal assurance criterion of strain modes and error of modal frequencies are calculated. The objective function for model updating is constructed based on above errors and unknown parameters are estimated utilizing genetic algorithm. Finally, the estimated parameters are substituted into the finite model to validate the accuracy and effectiveness. The results show that: the proposed method can reproduce the response in the updating domain and have an excellent ability

to predict the response outside the updating domain.

Keywords strain mode; modal assurance criterion; model updating; genetic algorithm; stiffened structure

Milling Chatter Online Monitoring Method Based on Energy Accounting Percentage

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Abstract In the finishing stage of thin-walled parts, due to the tool overhang, the workpiece stiffness is low, so it is easy to deform during machining and cause flutter. Therefore, a reliable standard is needed to monitor the machining state and determine whether the machining parameters are reasonable. In this study, the sound pressure data including chatter phenomenon are collected and analyzed. The time domain effective value and power spectrum of frequency domain are analyzed. The characteristics of different states are compared, and these characteristics are used as the basis for monitoring. When the flutter occurs, the energy concentration shifts at the frequency band. After the wavelet packet decomposition, the characteristic quantities reflecting the feature are constructed. The wavelet transform time-frequency map is used as the state judgment basis, and the correlation threshold is set up by off-line analysis. After setting multiple standards to meet the requirements of the time domain effective value and the frequency domain energy ratio threshold, the eigenvalues are calculated and the processing status is judged. The flutter phenomenon can be identified accurately, and the acoustic pressure signal can reflect the flutter characteristics. After the threshold setting, the invention can provide a judgment standard for the on-line monitoring of the subsequent processing and avoid the damage to the workpiece or the machine tool due to the unreasonable selection of the processing.

Keywords chatter; acoustic pressure; energy accounting percentage; online monitoring; wavelet transform

Vibration Characteristics for Unbalance of Turbomachinery Shafting with Three-Rotor and Four-Support

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Abstract In the light of the unbalanced vibration in the shafting with three-rotor and four-support such as the steam turbine unit and compressor unit, the vibration characteristics of each rotor with mode shape unbalance is developed. First, the dynamics finite element model of shafting with three-rotor and four-support is built. The first and second bending mode shape unbalanced excitations are applied to each rotor of shafting respectively, and the shaft response analysis of shafting are taken. The relationship between the unbalanced excitation type of each rotor and shafting response is confirmed. Then, the rotor simulation experiment rig for shafting with three-rotor and four-support is designed to investigate the support responses and analyze the resonance points, magnitude-frequency and phase-frequency characteristics due to unbalanced excitation. It shows that the vibration characteristics of shafting with added unbalance inside of rotor is determined collaboratively by mode shape and excitation type. Additionally, the overhung rotor vibration characteristics is obvious. It is beneficial to suppress the unbalance vibration fault of this kind of shafting