

弹性管涡致振动的理论模型与数值模拟*

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摘要: 针对弹性管的涡致振动问题,分别在双向流固耦合模拟得到的流体力系数以及尾流振子模型的基础上,采用 Euler-Bernoulli 梁模型模拟弹性管,得到了弹性管涡致振动的运动方程,提出两种预测弹性管涡致振动的理论模型.首先通过 4 阶 Galerkin 方法离散系统的运动方程,采用由双向流固耦合数值模拟得出的流体力数据,预测了弹性管在横向流体作用下的振动响应;其次,引入尾流振子模型模拟弹性管与漩涡脱落间的耦合作用,并将预测结果与流固耦合模拟结果进行了对比分析.结果显示,采用谐和形式流体力的理论模型预测得到的结果偏小,而尾流振子模型能较好地模拟弹性管的涡致振动特性,预测结果比得上双向流固耦合得到的结果,说明尾流振子模型用于弹性管的漩涡脱落诱发振动是可行的和合理的.

关键词: 涡致振动; 尾流振子模型; 锁定; 流固耦合

中图分类号: O322 **文献标志码:** A

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引言

由漩涡脱落诱发的结构振动(简称涡致振动)在工程中较为常见,如蒸汽发生器或换热器等设备的传热管束中的绕流诱发振动、海洋立管的涡致振动等,长期的振动会引起部件的疲劳和磨损,因此,研究弹性管的涡致振动很有必要.

涡致振动(VIV)是一个典型的流体-结构耦合振动现象,研究的方法主要分为两种:一种是采用计算流体力学(CFD)和计算结构动力学,对结构的涡致振动现象进行分析^[1];另一种是基于试验研究的半经验模型法,如尾流振子模型,用来描述 VIV 和锁定现象.文献[2]对刚性圆柱体 VIV 的研究进行了全面综述,文献[3]以及文献[4]全面分析了圆柱尾部存在的涡脱模式.文献[5]提出考虑大变形的大柔性立管涡致振动数学模型,研究了立管在不同 Reynolds (雷诺)数下的涡致振动特性.文献[6]采用尾流振子模型研究了单自由度结构振子的涡致振动.文献[7]采用尾流振子模型模拟了漩涡脱落引起的升力,结果与实验非常吻合,然而这些研究主要针对单自由度模型,对弹性管的研究相对较少.文献[8]联合 CFD 方法和 CSD 方法,研究了弹性管的涡致振动特性,该方法同时考虑了流体和结构间的相互耦合作用,这一方法虽然是最理想的预测方法,但其需要大量的计算资源和时间,对计算机的计算和存储能力要求很高.

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本文基于工程背景和基本假设,基于微元法建立了弹性管涡致振动的运动微分方程,然后引入无量纲量,得到对应的无量纲方程,最后将流固耦合得到的流体力系数和尾流振子模型分别用于弹性管的涡致振动预测。

1 运动方程及求解

1.1 运动方程

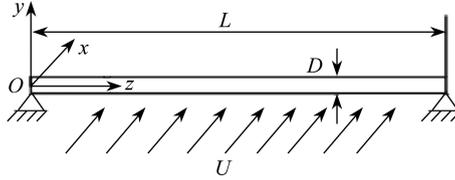


图1 两端支撑管模型

Fig.1 The model of a tube supported at two ends

管道的位置平行于水平面位置,外流来流方向均垂直于管道轴向方向,即外流均为横向流,两端支撑管模型如图1所示.其中,管的长度为 L ,外径为 D ,弯曲刚度为 EI ,单位长度管的质量为 m_s ,外部流体流速为 U . z 轴为管初始横向挠度为0时的轴向中心线, x 轴为管的流向振动方向, y 轴为管的横向振动方向.横向流体作用下的管在阻力方向和升力方向的运动方程可表述为^[9]

$$EI \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial z^4} + (c + 2c_f) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + (m_s + C_a m_a) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 D \bar{C}_D + \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 D C'_D \sin(\omega_D t + \phi_D), \quad (1a)$$

$$EI \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial z^4} + (c + c_f) \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + (m_s + C_a m_a) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 D C'_L \sin(\omega_L t + \phi_L), \quad (1b)$$

式中, u 和 w 为管的流向振动位移与横向振动位移, ω_L 和 ω_D 为升力方向的涡脱频率和阻力方向的涡脱频率, ϕ_D 和 ϕ_L 分别为与阻力方向和升力方向有关的相位角, c 为结构阻尼, ρ 为流体密度, \bar{C}_D 为稳态阻力系数, C'_L 、 C'_D 分别为脉动升力系数和脉动阻力系数, C_a 为附加质量系数,对圆管结构,可取 $C_a = 1.0$,流体阻尼 $c_f = \rho U D \bar{C}_D / 2$,附加质量 $m_a = \pi \rho D^2 / 4$.

引入如下无量纲量将方程(1)无量纲化:

$$\chi = u/D, \quad \eta = w/D, \quad \xi = z/L, \quad \tau = \lambda_1^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m_s L^4}} t = \omega_n t,$$

$$\Omega_D = \omega_D / \omega_n, \quad \Omega_L = \omega_L / \omega_n, \quad U_r = \frac{2\pi U}{\omega_n D}, \quad \omega_i = \lambda_i^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{m L^4}}, \quad \zeta = \frac{c}{2\omega_n m_s},$$

$$\zeta_f = \frac{c_f}{2\omega_n m_s} = \frac{\bar{C}_D U_r}{8\pi m^*}, \quad \zeta_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{v_i \omega_n} + \beta v_i \omega_n \right), \quad m^* = \frac{m_s}{\rho D^2}, \quad v_i = (\lambda_1 / \lambda_i)^2,$$

α, β 分别为结构的 α 阻尼系数与 β 阻尼系数,这里取 $\alpha = 5.098, \beta = 0.000215, \lambda_i$ 为第 i 阶无量纲特征值。

将上述无量纲量代入到运动微分方程式(1),即可得到横流作用下管的无量纲运动方程:

$$\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4m^*}\right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \chi(\xi, \tau) + (2\zeta + 4\zeta_f) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \chi(\xi, \tau) + \frac{1}{\lambda_1^4} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \tau^4} \chi(\xi, \tau) = \frac{\bar{C}_D U_r^2}{8\pi^2 m^*} + \frac{C'_D U_r^2}{8\pi^2 m^*} \sin(\Omega_D \tau), \quad (2a)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4m^*}\right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \eta(\xi, \tau) + (2\zeta + 2\zeta_f) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \eta(\xi, \tau) + \frac{1}{\lambda_1^4} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \tau^4} \eta(\xi, \tau) = \frac{C'_L U_r^2}{8\pi^2 m^*} \sin(\Omega_L \tau). \quad (2b)$$

1.2 方程的离散

采用前 4 阶振型函数叠加进行离散,即假设解有如下形式:

$$\chi(\xi, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \phi_i(\xi) g_i(\tau), \quad \eta(\xi, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \phi_i(\xi) h_i(\tau), \quad (3)$$

其中, $\phi_i(\xi)$ 为满足相应位移边界条件和力边界条件的模态函数, $g_i(\tau)$, $h_i(\tau)$ 为对应的离散系统的广义坐标,将式(3)代入方程(2),由 Galerkin 方法可得

$$\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4m^*}\right) \ddot{g}_i + (2\zeta_i + 4\zeta_f) \dot{g}_i + \frac{\lambda_i^4}{\lambda_1^4} g_i - f_{Di} = 0, \quad (4a)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4m^*}\right) \ddot{h}_i + (2\zeta_i + 2\zeta_f) \dot{h}_i + \frac{\lambda_i^4}{\lambda_1^4} h_i - f_{Li} = 0, \quad (4b)$$

式中

$$f_{Di} = \int_0^1 \phi_i(\xi) [\bar{f}_D + f'_D \sin(\Omega_D \tau - \phi_D)] d\xi,$$

$$f_{Li} = \int_0^1 \phi_i(\xi) f'_L \sin(\Omega_L \tau - \phi_L) d\xi,$$

$$\bar{f}_D = \frac{U_r^2 \bar{C}_D}{8\pi^2 m^*}, \quad f'_D = \frac{U_r^2 C'_D}{8\pi^2 m^*}, \quad f'_L = \frac{U_r^2 C'_L}{8\pi^2 m^*},$$

$$\zeta_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\omega_i} + \beta \omega_i \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\lambda_i^2 \omega_n} + \beta \lambda_i^2 \omega_n \right), \quad \zeta_f = \frac{\bar{C}_D U_r}{8\pi m^*}.$$

采用 4 阶 Runge-Kutta 法求解微分方程组,即可得到弹性管的振动响应,初始条件取为

$$h_i(0) = g_i(0) = 0.000\ 025, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4. \quad (5)$$

2 结果比较与分析

根据流固耦合数值模拟的结果,通过插值求解各个速度下的流体力系数,将其代入运动方程(4),即可得到各横流速度下的响应,根据双向流固耦合模拟^[8]得出的流体力系数及 Strouhal 数 Sr 如图 2 所示.

采用双向流固耦合数值模拟得出的流体力数据,对管在横向流体作用下的振动响应进行预测.图 3 为管的振幅随 U_r 的变化曲线,可以看出,采用谐和形式流体力的理论模型能基本预测管的振动幅值及变化趋势,对最大横向振幅、锁定区间的预测较好,但对弹性管处于横向“锁定”状态时振幅的预测较差.

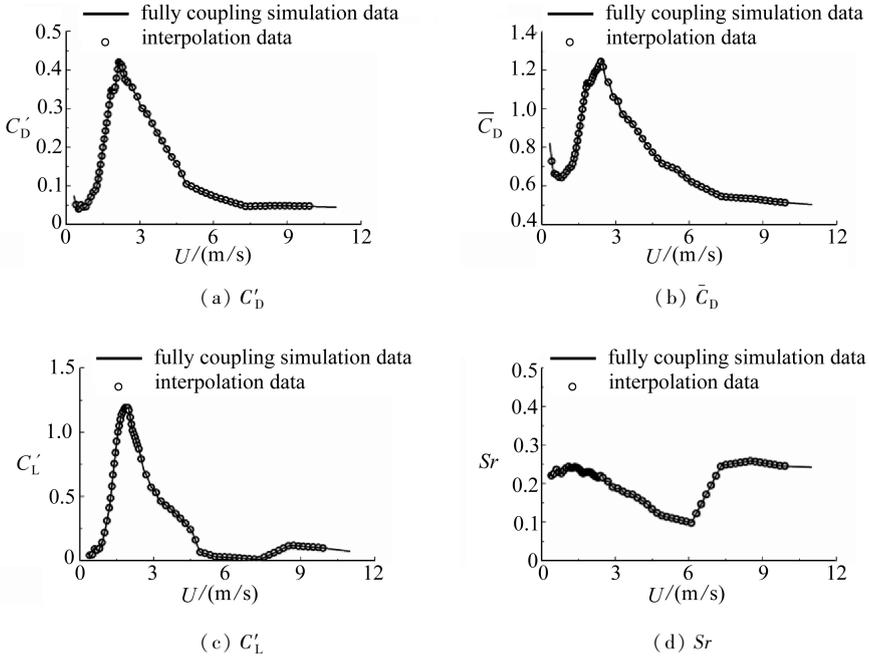
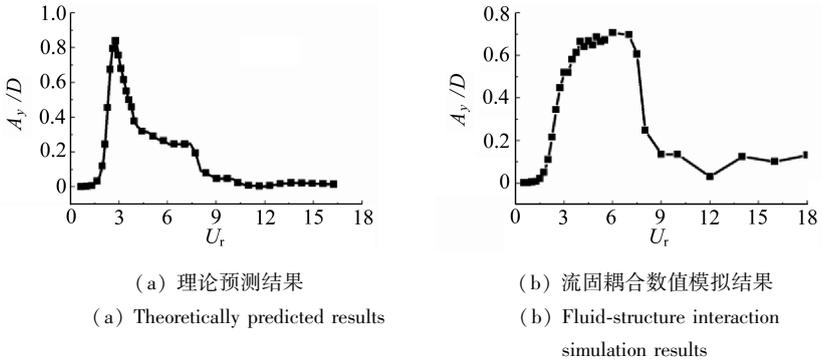


图2 流体力系数随流速 U 的变化情况

Fig.2 Fluid force coefficients vs. flow velocity U



(a) 理论预测结果

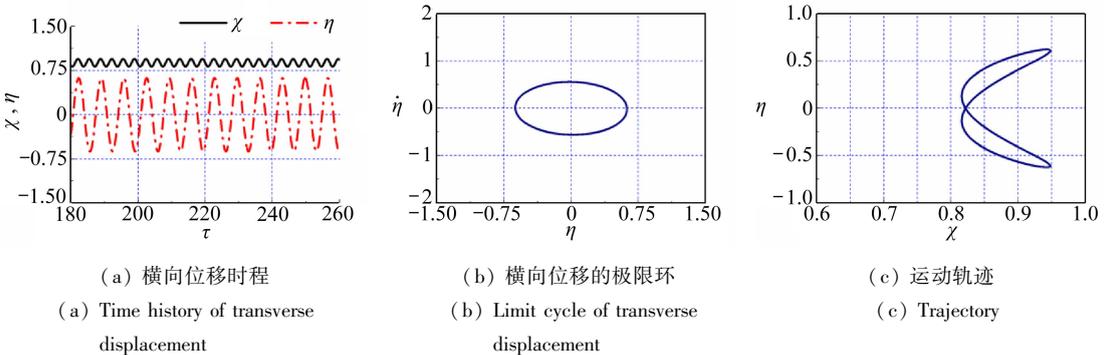
(a) Theoretically predicted results

(b) 流固耦合数值模拟结果

(b) Fluid-structure interaction simulation results

图3 振幅随 U_r 的变化曲线

Fig.3 The tube's vibration amplitude versus U_r



(a) 横向位移时程

(a) Time history of transverse displacement

(b) 横向位移的极限环

(b) Limit cycle of transverse displacement

(c) 运动轨迹

(c) Trajectory

图4 谐和流体力模型预测结果

Fig.4 Predicted results of the harmonic fluid force-beam model

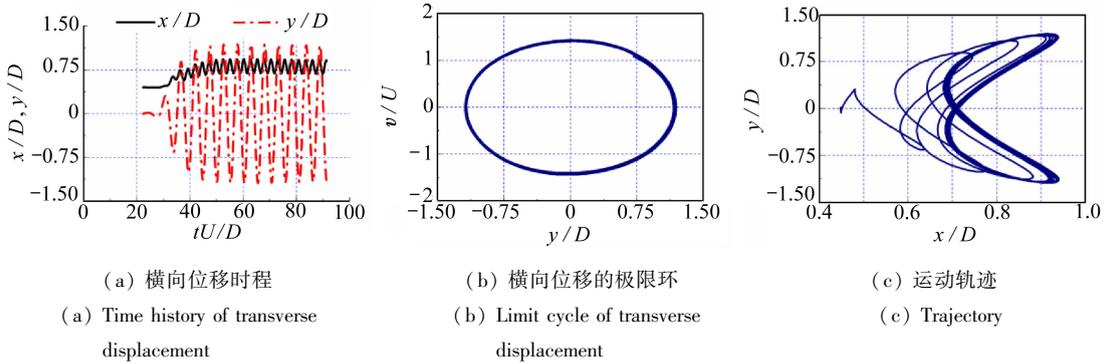
图5 双向流固耦合数值模拟结果^[8]Fig.5 Fully coupling results of fluid-structure interaction simulation^[8]

图4、图5中分别为谐和流体力模型的预测结果和流固耦合数值模拟的结果^[8],分别比较了两者的横向位移时程、极限环以及运动轨迹。可以看到,采用谐和流体力形式的理论模型能较好地预测管道的横向振动,但与同时考虑流场和结构相互作用时的分析模型相比,采用谐和形式流体力的理论模型预测得到的结果偏小。这是由于理论模型中无法考虑流场和弹性管间的时时交互作用,同时流体力并不是沿管轴向均匀分布,且升阻力、流向位移相对于横向位移均存在相位差。

3 尾流振子模型预测弹性管的涡致振动

联合计算流体动力学方法和计算结构动力学方法,虽然可以较好地解决流体和结构间的相互作用,能得到最合理的预测,但需要大量的计算资源和时间;另一方面,当流场数值模拟的计算资源受限,尤其是当长径比和 Reynolds 数比较大时,理论预测模型就显得非常有用。因此,本文引入尾流振子模型预测弹性管的涡致振动,以模拟弹性管与流体力间的耦合作用。

3.1 运动方程

流体力的变化及管振动的耦合也可用尾流振子模型来描述,通常认为流体对结构的作用为脉动流体力,即流体变量 q 满足 Van der Pol 方程,耦合系统的运动方程为

$$EI \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial z^4} + (c + c_f) \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + (m_s + C_a m_a) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 DC'_{10} \frac{q}{2}, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial t^2} + \varepsilon \omega_L (q^2 - 1) \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \omega_L^2 q = \frac{P}{D} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}, \quad (7)$$

式中, q 为引入的无量纲变量,是漩涡脱落引起的升力系数, $q = 2C'_L/C'_{10}$, C'_{10} 为作用于固支刚性管上的脉动流体力系数幅值, ω_L 为横向的涡脱频率, ε, P 为由实验确定的常数。

采用第1节介绍的无量纲量和离散方法,对方程(6)、(7)进行无量纲化和离散,再设

$$\eta(\xi, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \phi_i(\xi) h_i(\tau), \quad q(\xi, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \phi_i(\xi) q_i(\tau),$$

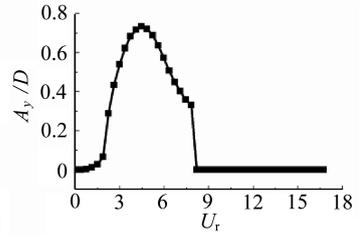
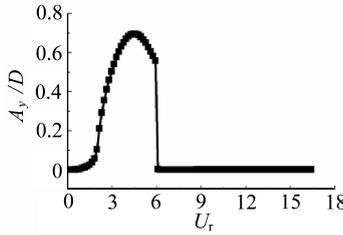
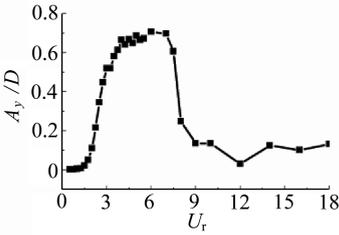
其中, $\phi_i(\xi)$ 为模态函数, $h_i(\tau), q_i(\tau)$ 为对应的广义坐标。那么耦合系统的离散方程为

$$\left(1 + \frac{\pi}{4m^*}\right) \ddot{h}_i + (2\zeta_i + 2\zeta_f) \dot{h}_i + \frac{\lambda_i^4}{\lambda_1^4} h_i - f'_{10} \frac{q_i}{2} = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\ddot{q}_i + \varepsilon \Omega_L \int_0^1 \phi_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^4 \phi_j q_j \right)^2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^4 \phi_j \dot{q}_j \right) d\xi - \varepsilon \Omega_L \dot{q}_i + \Omega_L^2 q_i = P \ddot{h}_i, \quad (9)$$

式中

$$\zeta_i = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\omega_i} + \beta \omega_i \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\lambda_i^2 \omega_n} + \beta \lambda_i^2 \omega_n \right), f'_{10} = \frac{C'_{10} U_r^2}{8 \pi^2 m^*}.$$



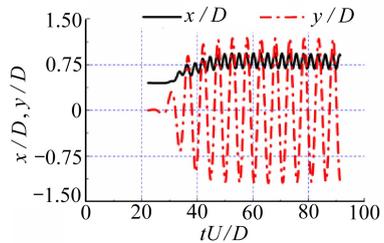
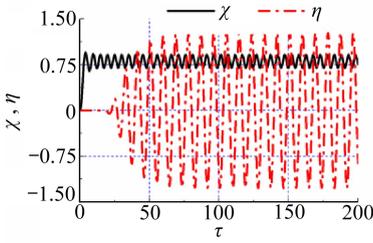
(a) 双向流固耦合数值模拟结果
(a) Fully coupling results of fluid-structure interaction simulation

(b) 固支梁的模态函数离散结果
(b) Predicted results with fixed-fixed beam modes

(c) 简支梁的模态函数离散结果
(c) Predicted results with simply-supported beam modes

图6 横向振幅随 U_r 的变化情况

Fig.6 The tube's transverse vibration amplitude vs. U_r

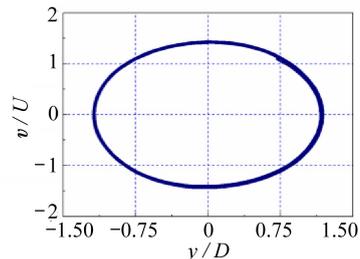
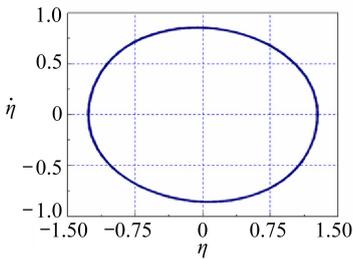


(a) 简支梁的模态函数离散结果
(a) Predicted results with simply-supported beam modes

(b) 双向流固耦合数值模拟结果^[8]
(b) Fully coupling results of fluid-structure interaction simulation^[8]

图7 $U_r = 5$ 时的横向位移时程

Fig.7 Time history of the tube's transverse displacement at $U_r = 5$



(a) 简支梁的模态函数离散结果
(a) Predicted results with simply-supported beam modes

(b) 流固耦合数值模拟结果^[8]
(b) Fully coupling results with fluid-structure interaction simulation^[8]

图8 $U_r = 5$ 时的相图

Fig.8 Phase portrait of transverse displacement at $U_r = 5$

3.2 数值结果

Van der Pol 方程参数取值:根据实验数据^[6]、文献结果^[7]以及双向流固耦合数值模拟结果^[8],取 $C'_D = 0.4, \bar{C}_D = 1.0, C'_L = 0.4, \varepsilon = 0.3, P = 12$.图6、图7和图8分别对尾流振子模型和流

固耦合模型的预测结果进行了比较,其中图6为横向振幅随 U_r 的变化情况,图7和图8为位移时程及相图.从图6可以看出,对于两端支撑管,采用简支梁模态函数和固支梁模态函数离散Van der Pol方程及梁运动方程时的预测结果都能较好地得到横向振幅的锁定区间,预测的最大振幅与流固耦合结果吻合较好.从图7和图8中位移时程及相图的比较发现,联合梁模型和尾流振子模型对弹性管涡致振动的振幅、升力方向的“锁定”等特性都能较好地预测.将尾流振子模型用于弹性管的漩涡脱落诱发振动预测是可行和合理的.

4 结 论

本文采用简化梁模型,分别利用流固耦合数值模拟得到的流体力数据及耦合的尾流振子模型,对漩涡脱落诱发弹性管的振动进行了计算与分析,得到以下结论:

- 1) 采用谐和形式流体力的理论模型能够较好地预测结构的振动幅值及变化趋势,但与双向耦合数值模拟结果相比,采用谐和形式流体力的理论模型预测的振幅偏小.
- 2) 尾流振子模型能较好地模拟弹性管的涡致振动特性,预测结果比得上双向流固耦合得到的结果,说明尾流振子模型用于弹性管的涡致振动预测是可行的和合理的.

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Theoretical Model and Numerical Simulation of Vortex Induced Flexible Tube Vibration

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Abstract: In order to predict vortex induced vibration (VIV) of flexible tubes, the flexible tube was modeled as an Euler-Bernoulli type beam and the equations of motion for the tube under VIV were derived based on the fluid force coefficients obtained through fluid-structure interaction simulation and the wake oscillator model respectively. Two theoretical models for predicting VIV of the flexible tube were presented. Firstly, the infinite-dimensional model was discretized with the 4-order Galerkin technique. The tube vibration responses induced by cross flow was predicted successfully with the fluid force coefficients obtained through fully fluid-structure coupling simulation. Then, the results predicted by the wake oscillator model were compared with those by the fluid-structure interaction simulation. The research shows that, the vibration amplitudes predicted by the harmonic fluid force model is smaller than that predicted by the fluid-structure interaction simulation. However, the wake oscillator model properly simulates the vortex induced vibration characteristics of the tube, which agrees well with the fluid-structure interaction numerical results. That indicates the wake oscillator model is a feasible way to predict the vortex induced flexible tube vibration.

Key words: vortex induced vibration (VIV); wake oscillator model; lock-in; fluid-structure interaction