

色噪声与确定性谐波联合激励下 Bouc-Wen 动力系统响应的统计线性化方法

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摘要: 提出了一种用于求解色噪声和确定性谐波联合作用下单自由度 Bouc-Wen 系统响应的统计线性化方法。基于系统响应可分解为确定性谐波和零均值随机分量之和的假定, 将原滞回运动方程等效地化为两组耦合的且分别以确定性和随机动力响应为未知量的非线性微分方程。利用谐波平衡法求解确定性运动方程, 利用统计线性化方法求解色噪声激励下的随机运动方程。由此, 可导出关于确定性谐波响应分量 Fourier 级数和随机响应分量二阶矩的非线性代数方程组。利用牛顿迭代法对上述耦合的代数方程组进行求解。数值算例验证了此方法的适用性和精度。

关键词: 统计线性化; Bouc-Wen 滞回模型; 谐波平衡法; 联合激励; 牛顿迭代法

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引 言

随机振动分析方法已被广泛地应用于工程科学的各个领域。由 Booton^[1]和 Caughey^[2]先后提出的统计线性化(Statistical Linearization, SL)方法是解决非线性系统随机振动常用的方法之一^[3]。该方法同样适用于分数阶非线性系统^[4]。最近, 基于小波分析时域-频域联合分辨的概念^[5], 作者与其合作者提出了时-频域等效线性化方法, 并将其应用于完全非平稳随机过程激励下的非线性系统^[6]。关于统计线性化方法最新进展的综述, 可参阅文献^[7]。

然而, 某些情况下, 工程结构会同时受到确定性周期和随机激励作用。例如, 旋转式飞机^[8]经常受到色噪声和谐波激励联合作用; 风力发电机的叶片对湍流的响应^[9]等。因此, 谐波与随机激励联合作用下非线性系统响应的研究越来越受到广大学者的关注^[10-11]。在此背景下, 人们提出了几种解析和数值方法。这些方法通常利用各种确定性方法与随机方法的组合求解耦合的确定性与随机微分方程。其中, 包括确定性线性化和高斯线性化或矩截断方法的组合^[12-14]、多尺度法与高斯线性化或矩截断方法的组合^[15-16]、多尺度法与随机平均法的组合^[17]、谐波平衡法与随机平均法的组合^[18-19]、确定性平均法和

统计线性化或高斯矩截断方法的组合^[20]、谐波平衡法与高斯线性化或矩截断方法的组合^[21-22]、随机平均法与统计线性化的组合^[23]。此外, 还可利用基于马氏随机过程的方法求解响应概率密度函数, 以及考察联合激励下非线性系统的跳跃、分岔现象。即通过数值方法(如中心差分法^[24]和路径积分法^[25])或解析方法^[26]求解随机平均法得到的 FP(Fokker-Planck)方程或 CK(Chapman-Kolmogorov)方程; 抑或直接根据原随机动力系统的 Itô 随机微分方程, 用路径积分法^[27]或胞映射法^[28]求解响应的概率密度函数。

从前面的文献综述可以看出, 几乎所有研究者都关注多项式非线性系统。例如 Duffing^[21, 25], Van der Pol^[14, 18]和 Duffing-Rayleigh^[15]振子。然而, 非线性多项式并不能准确地描述材料在大变形情况下的滞回现象, 即材料或构件的本构关系或力-位移曲线依赖于它的加载历程。就本文作者所知, 极少有研究者关注滞回系统在随机与谐和联合激励作用下的响应。然而, 在很多工程实际中却会出现这种情况, 如近断层地震作用下的铅芯橡胶隔震结构。

本文提出一种求解色噪声和确定性谐波联合作用下单自由度 Bouc-Wen 系统响应的统计线性化方法。该方法基于系统响应可分解为确定性谐波和零均值随机分量之和的假定。基于该假定, 可将原滞

回运动方程等效地化为两组耦合、分别以确定性和随机动力响应为未知量的非线性微分方程。随后,利用谐波平衡法求解确定性运动方程,并利用统计线性化方法求解色噪声激励下的随机运动方程。由此,可导出关于确定性谐波响应分量Fourier级数和随机响应分量二阶矩的非线性代数方程组。利用牛顿迭代法对上述耦合的代数方程组进行求解。最后,数值算例验证此方法的适用性。

1 动力学方程

单自由度Bouc-Wen系统在确定性谐波和随机色噪声联合激励下的运动方程为:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + akx(t) + (1-\alpha)kz(t) = f(t) + F_0 \sin \omega_0 t \quad (1)$$

式中 $x(t), \dot{x}(t), \ddot{x}(t)$ 分别为结构的位移、速度和加速度; F_0 和 ω_0 分别为谐波激励的振幅和频率; $f(t)$ 为零均值色噪声; $z(t)$ 为Bouc-Wen系统的滞回位移,可由如下方程描述^[29]:

$$\dot{z}(t) = \dot{x} \left[A - |z|^n (\gamma \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x}) \operatorname{sgn}(z) + \beta) \right] \quad (2)$$

式中 A, n, γ 和 β 均为Bouc-Wen系统参数。特别地,当 $n=1$ 时方程(2)化为:

$$\dot{z}(t) = A\dot{x} - \gamma z |\dot{x}| - \beta \dot{x} |z| \quad (3)$$

假设式(1)的稳态响应 $x(t), z(t)$ 均可分解为确定性分量和随机分量组合,即:

$$x(t) = \hat{x}(t) + \mu_x(t) \quad (4)$$

$$z(t) = \hat{z}(t) + \mu_z(t) \quad (5)$$

式中 $\hat{x}(t)$ 和 $\hat{z}(t)$ 均为零均值随机过程; $\mu_x(t)$ 和 $\mu_z(t)$ 为确定性过程。以共振频率为主时,确定性过程可近似写为下列谐波函数:

$$\mu_x(t) = C_0 \cos \omega_0 t + D_0 \sin \omega_0 t \quad (6)$$

$$\mu_z(t) = U_0 \cos \omega_0 t + V_0 \sin \omega_0 t \quad (7)$$

式中 C_0, D_0 和 U_0, V_0 分别为 $\mu_x(t)$ 和 $\mu_z(t)$ 的Fourier系数。将式(4)和(5)代入式(1)中得:

$$m(\ddot{\mu}_x + \ddot{\hat{x}}) + c(\dot{\mu}_x + \dot{\hat{x}}) + ak(\mu_x + \hat{x}) + (1-\alpha)k(\mu_z + \hat{z}) = f(t) + F_0 \sin \omega_0 t \quad (8)$$

对式(8)两边求期望得:

$$m\ddot{\mu}_x(t) + c\dot{\mu}_x(t) + ak\mu_x(t) + (1-\alpha)k\mu_z(t) = F_0 \sin \omega_0 t \quad (9)$$

用式(8)减去式(9)得:

$$m\ddot{\hat{x}}(t) + c\dot{\hat{x}}(t) + ak\hat{x}(t) + (1-\alpha)k\hat{z}(t) = f(t) \quad (10)$$

同样地,将式(4)和(5)代入式(3)中得:

$$\dot{\hat{z}} + \dot{\mu}_z = A(\dot{\hat{x}} + \dot{\mu}_x) - \gamma(\mu_z + \hat{z})|\dot{\mu}_x + \dot{\hat{x}}| - \beta(\dot{\mu}_x + \dot{\hat{x}})|\mu_z + \hat{z}| \quad (11)$$

对式(11)两边求期望得:

$$\dot{\mu}_z = A\dot{\mu}_x - \gamma E[z|\dot{x}] - \beta E[\dot{x}|z] \quad (12)$$

用式(11)减式(12)得:

$$\dot{\hat{z}}(t) = A\dot{\hat{x}} - \gamma z |\dot{x}| - \beta \dot{x} |z| + (\gamma E[z|\dot{x}] + \beta E[\dot{x}|z]) \quad (13)$$

因此,谐波和随机联合激励下的原运动方程(式(1))和滞回方程(式(2))可转化为确定性微分方程(式(9)和(12))和随机微分方程(式(10)和(13)),且二者之间是耦合的。下节中,将利用谐波平衡法求解确定性分量的Fourier系数。

2 谐波响应分量的谐波平衡法

用谐波平衡法求解式(9)和(12)。 $\dot{\mu}_x$ 与 $\dot{\mu}_z$ 可表示为:

$$\dot{\mu}_x = -C_0 \omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t + D_0 \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{\mu}_z = -C_0 \omega_0^2 \cos \omega_0 t - D_0 \omega_0^2 \sin \omega_0 t \quad (15)$$

将式(14)和(15)代入式(9)中得:

$$-mC_0 \omega_0^2 + cD_0 \omega_0 + akC_0 + (1-\alpha)kU_0 = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$-mD_0 \omega_0^2 - cC_0 \omega_0 + akD_0 + (1-\alpha)kV_0 = F_0 \quad (17)$$

同样地,对式(12)使用谐波平衡法,首先需将 $E[z|\dot{x}]$, $E[\dot{x}|z]$ 写成多项式的形式。假定 \dot{x}, z 服从高斯分布后,经推导可得近似表达式(见附录):

$$E[z|\dot{x}] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\rho \mu_x \sigma_z + \mu_z \sigma_x + \frac{\mu_x \mu_z^2}{2\sigma_x} \right) \quad (18)$$

$$E[\dot{x}|z] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\rho \mu_z \sigma_x + \mu_x \sigma_z + \frac{\mu_x \mu_z^2}{2\sigma_z} \right) \quad (19)$$

式中 μ_x, μ_z 分别为 \dot{x} 和 z 的均值; σ_x, σ_z 分别为 \dot{x} 和 \hat{z} 的标准差; ρ 为 \dot{x} 和 \hat{z} 之间的相关系数。将式(6), (7)和(18), (19)代入式(12)中得:

$$\begin{aligned} & -U_0 \omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t + V_0 \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t = \\ & \left(-C_0 \omega_0 \sin \omega_0 t + D_0 \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t \right) \\ & \left[A - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_z (\rho \gamma + \beta) \right] - \\ & \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_x (\gamma + \rho \beta) (U_0 \cos \omega_0 t + V_0 \sin \omega_0 t) - \\ & \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\gamma}{2\sigma_x} (M \cos \omega_0 t + N \sin \omega_0 t) - \\ & \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\beta}{2\sigma_z} (P \cos \omega_0 t + Q \sin \omega_0 t) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

式中

$$M = \frac{U_0 C_0^2 \omega_0^2}{4} - \frac{V_0 C_0 D_0 \omega_0^2}{2} + \frac{3D_0^2 U_0 \omega_0^2}{4} \quad (21)$$

$$N = \frac{V_0 D_0^2 \omega_0^2}{4} - \frac{U_0 C_0 D_0 \omega_0^2}{2} + \frac{3C_0^2 V_0 \omega_0^2}{4} \quad (22)$$

$$P = \frac{D_0 V_0^2 \omega_0}{4} - \frac{U_0 C_0 V_0 \omega_0}{2} + \frac{3U_0^2 D_0 \omega_0}{4} \quad (23)$$

$$Q = -\frac{C_0 U_0^2 \omega_0}{4} + \frac{U_0 D_0 V_0 \omega_0}{2} - \frac{3V_0^2 C_0 \omega_0}{4} \quad (24)$$

是 μ_x 和 μ_z 的 Fourier 系数的三次多项式, 由 $\mu_x \mu_x^2$, $\mu_x \mu_z^2$ 的 Fourier 级数展开得到, 即:

$$\mu_x \mu_x^2 = M \cos \omega_0 t + N \sin \omega_0 t + (\dots) \cos 3\omega_0 t + (\dots) \sin 3\omega_0 t \quad (25)$$

$$\mu_x \mu_z^2 = P \cos \omega_0 t + Q \sin \omega_0 t + (\dots) \cos 3\omega_0 t + (\dots) \sin 3\omega_0 t \quad (26)$$

其中, (\dots) 为省略的高频项 Fourier 系数。对式(20)使用谐波平衡法得:

$$-V_0 \omega_0 + D_0 \omega_0 \left[A - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_z (\rho \gamma + \beta) \right] - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_x \cdot (\gamma + \rho \beta) U_0 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_x} M + \frac{\beta}{\sigma_z} P \right) = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$-U_0 \omega_0 + C_0 \omega_0 \left[A - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_z (\rho \gamma + \beta) \right] - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_x \cdot (\gamma + \rho \beta) V_0 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\sigma_x} N + \frac{\beta}{\sigma_z} Q \right) = 0 \quad (28)$$

结合式(16), (17)和(27), (28)可求解确定性响应 Fourier 级数 C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0 。然而, 上述方程中除未知响应 Fourier 系数外还耦合有未知随机响应特征值 $(\rho, \sigma_x, \sigma_z)$ 。因此, 还需要更多代数方程使上述方程组完备。下节中, 将对式(10)和(13)使用统计线性化方法以得到 ρ, σ_x, σ_z 与 C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0 之间的其他代数关系。

3 随机响应分量的统计线性化方法

令 $\mathbf{q} = \{\hat{x}, \hat{z}\}^T$, 则式(10)和(13)可以写为

$$M\ddot{\mathbf{q}}(t) + C\dot{\mathbf{q}}(t) + K\mathbf{q}(t) + \Phi(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) = \mathbf{Q}(t) \quad (29)$$

式中

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} c & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, K = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha k & (1-\alpha)k \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} f(t) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 分别为质量、阻尼、刚度矩阵和激励向量; $\Phi = [\phi_1, \phi_2]^T$, 其中 $\phi_1 = 0$ 且

$$\phi_2 = -A\dot{x} + \gamma(\dot{z} + \mu) \left| \dot{x} + \mu_x \right| + \beta(\dot{x} + \mu_x) \left| \dot{z} + \mu_z \right| - \gamma E[z|\dot{x}|] + \beta E[\dot{x}|z|] \quad (30)$$

式(29)可线性化为:

$$M\ddot{\mathbf{q}}(t) + (C + C_e) \dot{\mathbf{q}}(t) + (K + K_e) \mathbf{q}(t) = \mathbf{Q}(t) \quad (31)$$

式中

$$C_e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ c_e & 0 \end{bmatrix} = E \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{q}}^T} \right], K_e = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_e \end{bmatrix} = E \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \mathbf{q}^T} \right]$$

分别为等效阻尼和等效刚度矩阵。其中

$$c_e = -E \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial \dot{q}_1} \right] = -A + \gamma E[z \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x})] + \beta E[|\dot{x}|z] \quad (32)$$

$$k_e = -E \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial q_2} \right] = \gamma E[|\dot{x}|] + \beta E[\dot{x} \operatorname{sgn}(z)] \quad (33)$$

假定响应 \dot{x}, z 均服从正态分布, 则式(32), (33)可以近似写为(见附录):

$$E[z \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x})] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \rho \sigma_z \left(1 - \frac{\mu_x^2}{2\sigma_x^2} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\mu_z \mu_x}{\sigma_x} \right) \quad (34)$$

$$E[\dot{x} \operatorname{sgn}(z)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \rho \sigma_x \left(1 - \frac{\mu_z^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left(\frac{\mu_z \mu_x}{\sigma_z} \right) \quad (35)$$

$$E[|z|] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_z \left(1 + \frac{\mu_z^2}{2\sigma_z^2} \right) \quad (36)$$

$$E[|\dot{x}|] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_x \left(1 + \frac{\mu_x^2}{2\sigma_x^2} \right) \quad (37)$$

将式(34)~(37)代入式(32)和(33), 可知等效线性参数是随时间呈谐和变化的, 因为其中含有均值过程 μ_x 和 μ_z (见式(14)和(7))。考虑到当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时标准差 σ_x 与 σ_z 趋于循环平稳(cyclo-stationary), 可消除由 μ_x 和 μ_z 引起的快变特性。所以, 等效线性化参数可取一个周期 ($T_0 = 2\pi/\omega_0$) 内的平均值, 即:

$$\bar{c}_e = \frac{\gamma}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[z \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x})] dt + \frac{\beta}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[|\dot{x}|z] dt - A \quad (38)$$

$$\bar{k}_e = \frac{\gamma}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[|\dot{x}|] dt + \frac{\beta}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[\dot{x} \operatorname{sgn}(z)] dt \quad (39)$$

利用响应的谐波展开, 即式(7)和(14), 并考虑式(34)~(37), 可将式(38), (39)中的周期平均化为未知傅里叶系数 (C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0) 的多项式, 即:

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[z \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x})] dt \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \rho \sigma_z \left[1 - \frac{(C_0^2 + D_0^2) \omega_0^2}{4\sigma_x^2} \right] + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{(D_0 U_0 - C_0 V_0) \omega_0}{2\sigma_x} \right] \quad (40)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[\dot{x} \operatorname{sgn}(z)] dt \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \rho \sigma_x \left(1 - \frac{U_0^2 + V_0^2}{4\sigma_z^2} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \left[\frac{(D_0 U_0 - C_0 V_0) \omega_0}{2\sigma_z} \right] \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[|z|] dt \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_z \left(1 + \frac{U_0^2 + V_0^2}{4\sigma_z^2} \right) \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} E[|\dot{x}|] dt = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma_x \left[1 + \frac{(C_0^2 + D_0^2) \omega_0^2}{4\sigma_x^2} \right] \quad (43)$$

从上述分析可见,等效线性参数 c_e 和 k_e 由7个未知量 $C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0, \sigma_x, \sigma_z$ 和 ρ 确定。可通过随机振动的状态空间法得出随机参数 σ_x, σ_z, ρ 与等效线性化参数 c_e 和 k_e 的联系。

作为演示,假定随机激励的功率谱密度为^[30]:

$$S_f(\omega) = \frac{1 + 4\xi_g^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_g^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_g^2}\right)^2 + 4\xi_g^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_g^2}} \cdot S_0 \quad (44)$$

式中 ω_g 和 ξ_g 分别为滤波器的自振频率和阻尼比, S_0 为白噪声强度。首先,将色噪声激励的功率谱化为:

$$S_A(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_g^2} + 2i\xi_g \frac{\omega}{\omega_g}} S_0 \cdot \left(1 + 4\xi_g^2 \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_g^2}\right) \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_g^2} - 2i\xi_g \frac{\omega}{\omega_g}} \quad (45)$$

进而,可得其成型滤波器:

$$\frac{1}{\omega_g^2} \ddot{v} + \frac{2\xi_g}{\omega_g} \dot{v} + v = w(t) \quad (46)$$

$$f(t) = v(t) + \frac{2\xi_g}{\omega_g} \dot{v}(t) \quad (47)$$

式中 $w(t)$ 为功率谱密度为 S_0 的零均值白噪声。式(46)和(47)可进一步化为:

$$\dot{V}(t) = \bar{C}V(t) + W(t) \quad (48)$$

$$f(t) = \bar{D}V(t) \quad (49)$$

式中, $V(t) = \{v(t), \dot{v}(t)\}^T$, $\bar{D} = [1, 2\xi_g/\omega_g]$,

$$W(t) = \{w(t), 0\}^T, \bar{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\omega_g^2 & -2\xi_g\omega_g \end{bmatrix}。$$

将式(31)与式(48),(49)结合写为状态空间形式:

$$\dot{Y} = GY + f \quad (50)$$

式中 $Y = [\hat{x} \ \hat{\dot{x}} \ \hat{z} \ v \ \dot{v}]^T$, $f = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \omega_g^2 w(t)]$,且

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\alpha k}{m} & -\frac{c}{m} & \frac{(\alpha-1)k}{m} & \frac{1}{m} & \frac{2\xi_g}{m\omega_g} \\ 0 & -c_e & -k_e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega_g^2 & -2\xi_g\omega_g \end{bmatrix}$$

当响应趋于稳态时,由Lyapunov方程^[31]:

$$G\Gamma^T + \Gamma G^T + D = 0 \quad (51)$$

求得响应二阶矩。 Γ 为响应 Y 的协方差矩阵; D 为激励 f 的协方差矩阵,即 $\Gamma = [\Gamma_{i,j}]$ 且

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{4 \times 4} & 0_{4 \times 1} \\ 0_{1 \times 4} & 2\pi\omega_g^4 S_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

考虑到 Γ 是对称阵,且 $\Gamma_{12} = \Gamma_{21} = 0, \Gamma_{45} = \Gamma_{54} = 0$,则可将式(51)化为13个独立未知量($\Gamma_{11}, \Gamma_{13}, \Gamma_{14}, \Gamma_{15}, \Gamma_{22}, \Gamma_{23}, \Gamma_{24}, \Gamma_{25}, \Gamma_{33}, \Gamma_{34}, \Gamma_{35}, \Gamma_{44}, \Gamma_{55}$)的13个耦合代数方程:

$$\Gamma_{22} - \frac{\alpha k}{m} \Gamma_{11} + \frac{(\alpha-1)k}{m} \Gamma_{13} + \frac{1}{m} \Gamma_{14} + \frac{2\xi_g}{m\omega_g} \Gamma_{15} = 0 \quad (52)$$

$$\Gamma_{23} - k_e \Gamma_{13} = 0 \quad (53)$$

$$\Gamma_{24} + \Gamma_{15} = 0 \quad (54)$$

$$\Gamma_{25} - \omega_g^2 \Gamma_{14} - 2\xi_g \omega_g \Gamma_{15} = 0 \quad (55)$$

$$-\frac{c}{m} \Gamma_{22} + \frac{(\alpha-1)k}{m} \Gamma_{23} + \frac{1}{m} \Gamma_{24} + \frac{2\xi_g}{m\omega_g} \Gamma_{25} = 0 \quad (56)$$

$$-\frac{\alpha k}{m} \Gamma_{13} - \left(\frac{c}{m} + k_e\right) \Gamma_{23} - c_e \Gamma_{22} + \frac{(\alpha-1)k}{m} \Gamma_{33} + \frac{1}{m} \Gamma_{34} + \frac{2\xi_g}{m\omega_g} \Gamma_{35} = 0 \quad (57)$$

$$-\frac{\alpha k}{m} \Gamma_{14} - \frac{c}{m} \Gamma_{24} + \frac{(\alpha-1)k}{m} \Gamma_{34} + \frac{1}{m} \Gamma_{44} + \Gamma_{25} = 0 \quad (58)$$

$$-\frac{\alpha k}{m} \Gamma_{15} - \left(\frac{c}{m} + 2\xi_g \omega_g\right) \Gamma_{25} + \frac{(\alpha-1)k}{m} \Gamma_{35} + \frac{2\xi_g}{m\omega_g} \Gamma_{55} - \omega_g^2 \Gamma_{24} = 0 \quad (59)$$

$$-2c_e \Gamma_{23} - 2k_e \Gamma_{33} = 0 \quad (60)$$

$$\Gamma_{35} - c_e \Gamma_{24} - k_e \Gamma_{34} = 0 \quad (61)$$

$$-c_e \Gamma_{25} - (k_e + 2\xi_g \omega_g) \Gamma_{35} - \omega_g^2 \Gamma_{34} = 0 \quad (62)$$

$$\Gamma_{55} - \omega_g^2 \Gamma_{44} = 0 \quad (63)$$

$$-4\xi_g \omega_g \Gamma_{55} + 2\pi\omega_g^4 S_0 = 0 \quad (64)$$

将式(52)~(64)与式(16),(17)和式(27),(28)联立可得关于17个独立未知量($C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0, \Gamma_{11}, \Gamma_{13}, \Gamma_{14}, \Gamma_{15}, \Gamma_{22}, \Gamma_{23}, \Gamma_{24}, \Gamma_{25}, \Gamma_{33}, \Gamma_{34}, \Gamma_{35}, \Gamma_{44}, \Gamma_{55}$)的17个耦合方程,用牛顿迭代法求解,并提取所需的未知量 $C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0, \Gamma_{11}, \Gamma_{22}, \Gamma_{23}, \Gamma_{33}$ 。

4 牛顿迭代法

上述17个未知数($C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0, \Gamma_{11}, \Gamma_{13}, \Gamma_{14}, \Gamma_{15}, \Gamma_{22}, \Gamma_{23}, \Gamma_{24}, \Gamma_{25}, \Gamma_{33}, \Gamma_{34}, \Gamma_{35}, \Gamma_{44}, \Gamma_{55}$)中, $\Gamma_{22} = \sigma_x^2, \Gamma_{23} = \rho\sigma_x\sigma_z, \Gamma_{33} = \sigma_z^2$ 。这些参数依赖于 c_e 和 k_e ,同时 c_e 与 k_e 又由参数($C_0, D_0, U_0, V_0, \rho, \sigma_x, \sigma_z$)确定(可见式(32),(33))。因此,本文所提方法的具体求解过程如下:

1)不考虑土结相互作用,色噪声的统计量可直接写出, $\Gamma_{44} = \pi\omega_g S_0 / (2\xi_g), \Gamma_{55} = \pi\omega_g^3 S_0 / (2\xi_g)$ 。以相应的线性系统仅在白噪声激励作用下的响应作为初值条件。假设零均值随机响应 $\hat{z} = \hat{x}$,且所有相关系数均为零,则牛顿迭代的初始值为 $\Gamma_{11} = \pi S_0 / (2\xi\omega_n^3), \Gamma_{22} = \pi S_0 / (2\xi\omega_n), \Gamma_{33} = \pi S_0 / (2\xi\omega_n^3)$ 。设其余未知量的初始值均为零,其中 $\omega_n = \sqrt{k/m}, \xi = c/(2m\omega_n)$ 。

2)用给定的初始值由式(32),(33)确定参数 c_e 和 k_e ,用牛顿迭代法求解式(52)~(64),(16),(17)(27)和(28),每次迭代完成后用式(32),(33)更新 c_e 和 k_e 的值。

3)重复第二步直到满足一定的收敛准则。

为使用第二步中的牛顿迭代法,需要求解如下矩阵方程:

$$K(\alpha^{(i)}) + J(\alpha^{(i)})(\alpha^{(i+1)} - \alpha^{(i)}) = 0 \quad (65)$$

式中 $J(\alpha^{(i)})$ 为雅可比矩阵:

$$J = \frac{\partial K}{\partial \alpha^T} \quad (66)$$

5 数值算例

取正归化 Bouc-Wen 滞回系统的参数 $m = 1, \xi = 0.1, \omega_n = 1$;随机色噪声激励的参数为 $\omega_g = 1, \xi_g = 0.4, S_0 = 2\xi/\pi$;确定性谐波激励参数为 $F_0 = 1, \omega_0 = 1$,为共振情况。此时,运动方程为:

$$\ddot{x}(t) + 2\xi\dot{x}(t) + \alpha x(t) + (1 - \alpha)z(t) = f(t) + F_0 \sin \omega_0 t \quad (67)$$

本文利用软化和硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统验证所提出方法的适用性。软化 Bouc-Wen 系统的滞回参数取 $A = 1, \gamma = 0.5, \beta = 0.5, n = 1, \alpha = 0.1$;硬

化 Bouc-Wen 系统 $\beta = -0.35, \gamma = 0.65$ 。本文所提方法与 Monte Carlo 模拟(Monte Carlo simulation, MCS)的结果对比如图1,2所示。其中,MCS中,样本激励由谱表现方法生成。图1是软化 Bouc-Wen 系统响应的对比结果,可见本文提出方法得到的响应均值和标准差与10000个样本的MCS所得结果总体吻合良好。注意到,MCS的方差在达到平稳后仍出现类似简谐的抖动,这是由于确定性和随机响应耦合效应造成的,其中还包含响应样本统计的随机性因素。对达到平稳后的MCS方差进行若干整数周期上的时间平均可得到响应方差呈现谐波变化的基线值,以下误差分析均以该基线值为标准。图1(a)所示的位移响应对比中,二者所得均值幅值相差-2.65%;图1(b)中,方差达到平稳后呈谐波变化的幅值较小,所建议方法得到的平稳方差与MCS估计的平稳方差相差约-13.85%。本文提出的方法涉及对等效线性参数的时间平均,抹去了响应方差的谐波变化特征,值得进一步改进。试算表明:谐波频率一定时,幅值越大,或谐波幅值一定时,频率越接近共振频率,响应方差的谐波变化特征越明显。

同样地,所建议方法对硬化系统也有很好的计

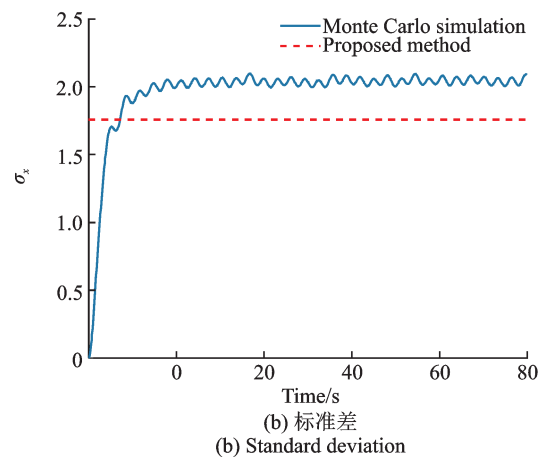
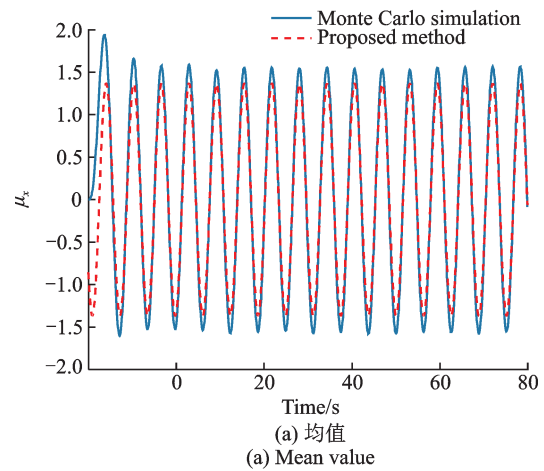


图1 联合激励下软化 Bouc-Wen 系统在联合激励下的位移
Fig. 1 Displacement of a softening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined excitation

算精度,如图 2 所示。具体而言,位移响应均值的幅值相差 -0.43% ,平稳方差相差 -12.19% 。以上误差均在一般统计线性化方法的合理误差范围之内。

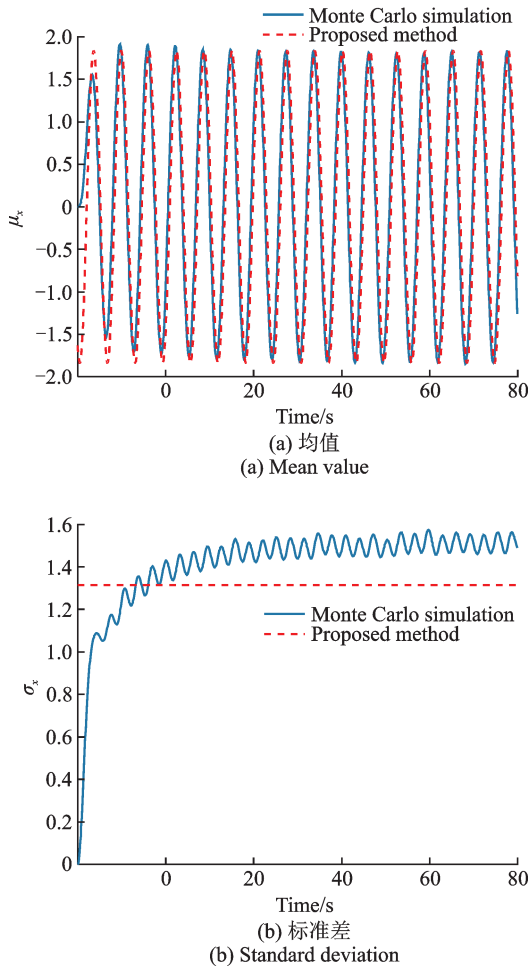


图 2 联合激励下硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统在联合激励下的位移
Fig. 2 Displacement of a hardening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined excitation

5.1 简谐激励频率的影响

需要注意的是,在推导式(18),(19)和(34)~(37)的过程中,假定了 $\mu_x/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{x}})$ 和 $\mu_z/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{z}})$ 的值为小量。当 $\mu_x/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{x}})$ 或 $\mu_z/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{z}})$ 的值由 0 到 1 逐渐增大时,式(18),(19)和(34)~(37)的近似值与其精确值之间相差如附录中图 A1~A3 所示。当谐波激励频率接近系统自振频率时,或谐波激励幅值增大时,谐波响应分量 μ_x, μ_z 会增大。因此,讨论谐波激励在不同幅值与频率下方法的适用性是非常重要的。图 3 和 4 为谐波激励幅值 $F_0 = 0.8$ 时,响应标准差 $(\sigma_{\dot{x}}, \sigma_{\dot{z}}, \sigma_z)$ 和确定性响应幅值随简谐激励频率的变化曲线。可见,该情况下由本文所建议方法求得的响应标准差与 10000 个样本 Monte Carlo 模

拟所得到的结果符合较好。

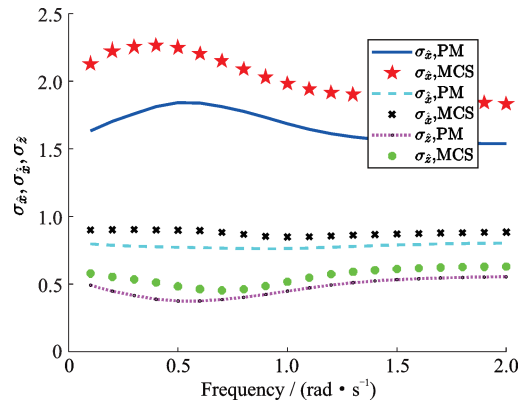


图 3 联合激励下软化 Bouc-Wen 系统随机响应分量的标准差与谐和激励频率之间的关系

Fig. 3 Standard deviation of the stochastic response component of a softening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic excitation and harmonic excitation with different frequencies

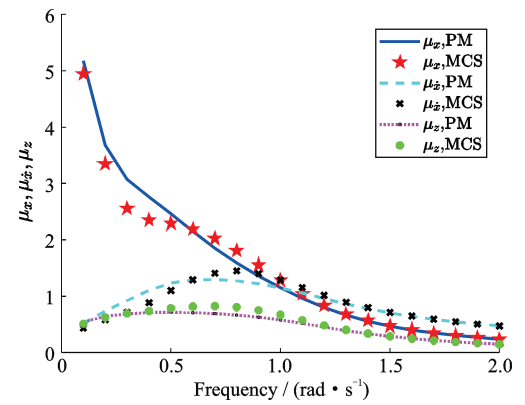


图 4 联合激励下软化 Bouc-Wen 系统均值响应分量幅值与谐和激励频率之间的关系

Fig. 4 Amplitude of the deterministic response component of a softening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic excitation and harmonic excitation with different frequencies

Monte Carlo 模拟结果表明,当激励的频率等于非线性结构的自振频率时, $\mu_x/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{x}})$ 和 $\mu_z/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{z}})$ 达到峰值。当 $F_0 = 0.8$ 时,二者的峰值分别为 2.23 和 1.20。其中,两种方法得出的响应最大差别如表 1 所示。由表可知,在整个频率范围内, $F_0 = 0.8$ 时,所建议方法的最大误差均在一般统计线性化方法的合理误差范围内。

进一步研究此方法对于硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统的适用性。同样地,图 5 和 6 为谐波激励幅值为 $F_0 = 0.3$ 时,随机响应分量标准差 $(\sigma_{\dot{x}}, \sigma_{\dot{z}}, \sigma_z)$ 和谐和响应分量幅值随谐波激励频率变化的曲线以及所建议方

表 1 简谐激励频率不同时,软化 Bouc-Wen 系统响应的近似解析解与 MCS 估计值之间的最大误差

Tab. 1 Maximum errors of the approximate analytical solution of a softening Bouc-Wen system compared to the pertinent Monte Carlo estimates, when the harmonic excitation component with different frequencies is considered.

响应分量	最大误差值/%	响应分量	最大误差值/%
$\sigma_{\dot{x}}$	-23.37	μ_x	20.15
$\sigma_{\dot{z}}$	-14.09	$\mu_{\dot{z}}$	20.05
$\sigma_{\dot{z}}$	-24.12	μ_z	-17.42

法和 Monte Carlo 模拟的对比。

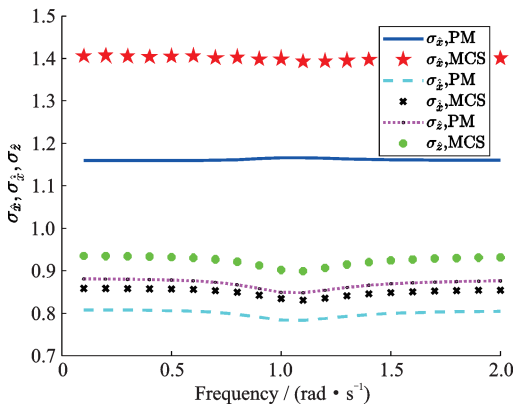


图 5 联合激励下硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统随机响应分量的标准差与谐和激励频率之间的关系

Fig. 5 Standard deviation of the stochastic response component of a hardening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic excitation and harmonic excitation with different frequencies

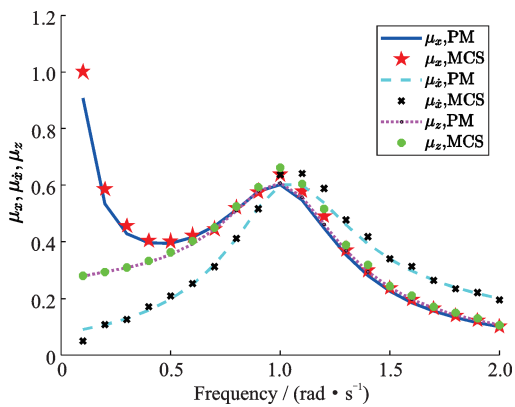


图 6 联合激励下硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统响应均方根与谐和激励频率之间的关系

Fig. 6 Amplitude of the deterministic response component of a hardening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic excitation and harmonic excitation with different frequencies

可见,本文所建议方法与 Monte Carlo 模拟值在多数情况下吻合较好。当 $F_0 = 0.3$ 时, $\mu_{\dot{x}}/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{x}})$

和 $\mu_z/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_z)$ 的峰值分别为 0.93 和 0.96。两种方法所得结果的最大误差列于表 2 中。结果表明, $F_0 = 0.3$ 时的最大误差均在一般统计线性化方法误差的合理范围内。

表 2 简谐激励频率不同时,硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统响应的近似解析解与 MCS 估计值之间的最大误差

Tab. 2 Maximum errors of the approximate analytical solution of a hardening Bouc-Wen system compared to the pertinent Monte Carlo estimates, when the harmonic excitation component with different frequencies is considered.

响应分量	最大误差值/%	响应分量	最大误差值/%
$\sigma_{\dot{x}}$	-17.64	μ_x	-9.38
$\sigma_{\dot{z}}$	-6.17	$\mu_{\dot{z}}$	-8.63
$\sigma_{\dot{z}}$	-5.96	μ_z	-10.53

5.2 简谐激励幅值的影响

显然,谐波激励的幅值影响 $\mu_{\dot{x}}/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{x}})$ 和 $\mu_z/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_z)$ 的大小,从而进一步影响所建议方法的精度。就此,采用 $\omega_0 = 1$ (共振),讨论所建议方法精度与简谐激励幅值的关系。对软化 Bouc-Wen 系统,图 7 和 8 分别为随机动力响应分量的标准差 ($\sigma_{\dot{x}}, \sigma_{\dot{z}}, \sigma_{\dot{z}}$) 和谐和响应分量幅值在简谐激励频率为 $\omega_0 = 1$ 时,随简谐激励幅值变化的曲线。

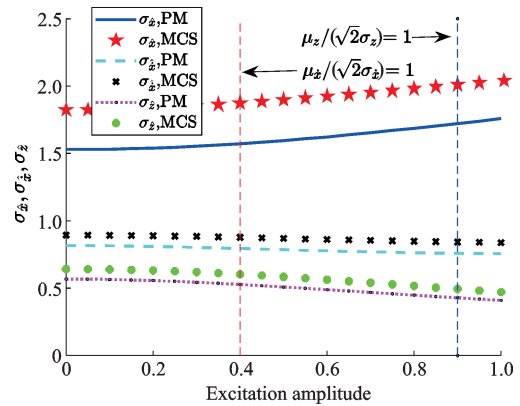


图 7 联合激励下软化 Bouc-Wen 系统随机响应分量方差与谐和激励幅值之间的关系

Fig. 7 Standard deviation of the stochastic response component of a softening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic excitation and harmonic excitation with different amplitudes

计算表明,指标 $\mu_{\dot{x}}/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_{\dot{x}})$ 和 $\mu_z/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_z)$ 随简谐激励幅值单调变化。当 $\omega_0 = 1$ 时,二指标最大值分别为 2.52 和 1.05。图 7,8 同时给出了共振频率

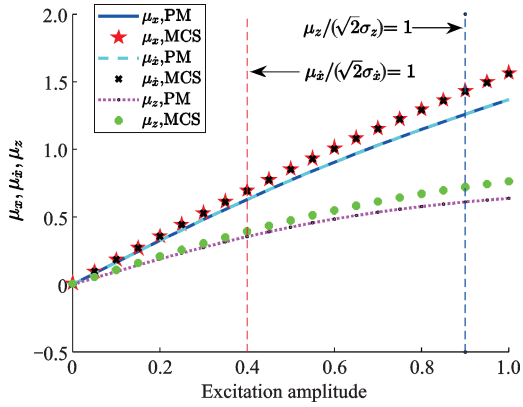


图 8 联合激励下软化 Bouc-Wen 系统均值响应分量幅值与谐和激励幅值之间的关系

Fig. 8 Amplitude of the deterministic response component of a softening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic and harmonic excitation with different amplitudes

下,指标小于阈值 1 时,简谐激励幅值的范围。当二指标均小于预定阈值时,可视为满足本文所设假定条件。此时,将所建议方法得到的结果与 Monte Carlo 模拟之间最大相对误差列于表 3 中。结果表明,满足本文所设假定条件时,建议方法的误差均在一般统计线性化方法误差的合理范围内。此外,简谐激励幅值等于 0 时,对应系统处于完全随机激励的情况。由图 7 可知, $\omega_0 = 1$ 时,系统随机位移分量的标准差随着简谐激励幅值增大而增大,随机速度和滞回位移分量的标准差随简谐激励幅值增大而减小。由图 8 可知, $\omega_0 = 1$ 时确定性总位移、速度和滞回位移幅值随简谐激励幅值增大而增大。当简谐激励幅值处于假定应用范围时,本文所建议方法和 MC 模拟得到的确定性响应幅值之间的差别极小;简谐激励幅值不处于假定应用范围时,本文所建议方法也能准确地捕捉上述趋势。

同样地,对于硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统,图 9 和 10 分别为随机响应分量标准差 ($\sigma_x, \sigma_v, \sigma_z$) 和确定性响应

表 3 简谐激励幅值不同时,软化 Bouc-Wen 系统响应的近似解析解与 MCS 估计值之间的最大误差

Tab. 3 Maximum errors of the approximate analytical solution of a softening Bouc-Wen system compared to the pertinent Monte Carlo estimates, when the harmonic excitation component with different amplitudes is considered

响应分量	最大误差值/%	响应分量	最大误差值/%
σ_x	-16.19	μ_x	-11.44
σ_v	-9.41	μ_v	-10.88
σ_z	-12.59	μ_z	-11.38

幅值随简谐激励幅值的变化曲线。图中均给出了两种方法在激励频率为 $\omega_0 = 1$ 下的响应对比。

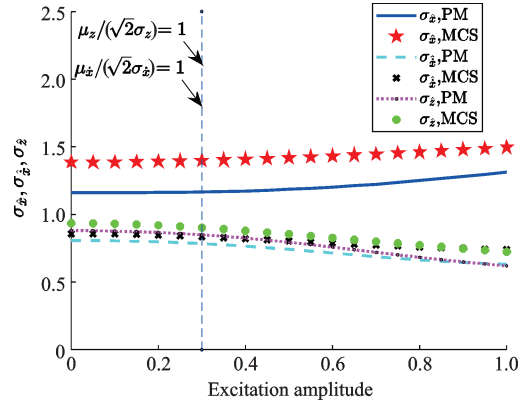


图 9 联合激励下硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统随机响应分量方差与谐和激励幅值之间的关系

Fig. 9 Standard deviation of the stochastic response component of a hardening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic excitation and harmonic excitation with different amplitudes

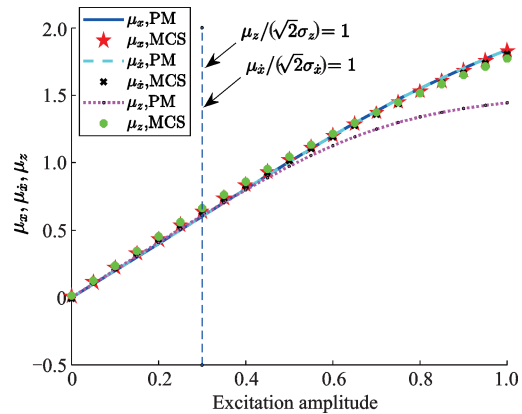


图 10 联合激励下硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统均值响应分量幅值与谐和激励幅值之间的关系

Fig. 10 Amplitude of the deterministic response component of a hardening Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined stochastic excitation and harmonic excitation with different amplitudes

指标 $\mu_x/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_x)$ 和 $\mu_z/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_z)$ 的值随简谐激励幅值增大而增大,相应地,所建议方法的精度变差。当 $\omega_0 = 1$ 时,指标最大值分别为 3.50 和 3.43。同样地,图 9 和 10 给出了指标满足预定阈值时的简谐激励幅值区间。此时,将两种方法所得结果的最大相对误差列于表 4 中。指标满足本文所做假定时,建议方法与 Monte Carlo 对比的相对误差在一般统计线性化方法的合理误差范围内。同样地,随机响应分量标准差和确定性响应分量幅值均随简谐响应幅值有各自的变化趋势,本文所建议方法均能在假定适用范围内较好地捕捉这一趋势。

表4 简谐激励频率不同时,硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统响应的近似解析解与 MCS 估计值之间的最大误差

Tab. 4 Maximum errors of the approximate analytical solution of a softening Bouc-Wen system compared to the pertinent Monte Carlo estimates, when the harmonic excitation component with different amplitudes is considered

响应分量	最大误差值/%	响应分量	最大误差值/%
σ_x	-16.59	μ_x	-10.47
$\sigma_{\dot{x}}$	-6.06	$\mu_{\dot{x}}$	-11.29
σ_z	-5.83	μ_z	-12.94

6 结 论

本文提出了一种求解 Bouc-Wen 滞回系统在确定性谐波与色噪声联合激励作用下的统计线性化方法。该方法基于系统响应可分解为确定性谐波和零均值随机分量之和的假定。基于该假定,将原滞回运动方程等效地化为了以确定性和随机动力响应为未知量的两组耦合的非线性微分方程。随后,利用谐波平衡法求解了确定性运动方程,并利用统计线性化方法求解了色噪声激励下的随机运动方程。由此,导出了关于确定性谐波响应分量 Fourier 级数和随机响应分量二阶矩的非线性代数方程组。利用牛顿迭代法求解了上述耦合的代数方程组。最后,数值算例验证了此方法的适用性。考察了软化 Bouc-Wen 系统和硬化 Bouc-Wen 系统在不同激励幅值和共振与非共振情况下的响应。结果表明了几乎在所有满足适用性条件的情况下,此方法都有合理的精度。注意到,本文提出采用统计线性方法求解联合激励下滞回系统的随机动力响应,与基于马尔可夫过程的方法相比,在牺牲了一定精度的情况下,大大拓展了该方法的适用性范围。因此,更适合于求解工程随机动力系统近似响应。

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Stochastic response of a hysteresis system subjected to combined periodic and colored noise excitation via the statistical linearization method

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Abstract: A statistical linearization method is proposed for determining the response of a single-degree-of-freedom Bouc-Wen system subjected to combined colored noise and harmonic loads. The proposed method is based on the assumption that the system response can be decomposed into the sum of deterministic harmonic and zero-mean random components. Specifically, the equation of motion is decomposed into two sets of nonlinear differential equations governing deterministic response and stochastic response, respectively. The harmonic balance method is used to solve the equation of motion with deterministic excitation, whereas the statistical linearization method is utilized to obtain the variance of the stochastic response. These treatments lead to a set of coupled algebraic equations in terms of the Fourier coefficients of the deterministic response and the stochastic response variance. Standard numerical schemes such as Newton's iteration method are adopted to solve the preceding non-linear algebraic equations. Pertinent numerical examples demonstrate the applicability and accuracy of the proposed method.

Key words: statistical linearization; Bouc-Wen hysteresis model; harmonic balance method; combined excitation; Newton iteration

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附录:

假定随机过程 x, y 服从高斯分布, 则通过积分可得期望 $E[x|y]$ 为:

$$E[x|y] = \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\mu_y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_y}\right)(\rho_{xy}\sigma_x\sigma_y + \mu_x\mu_y) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\mu_x\sigma_y \exp\left(-\frac{\mu_y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) \quad (\text{A1})$$

将式(A1)中的误差和指数函数利用 McLaurin 级数展开, 并取前两项, 可将上式化为:

$$E[x|y] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\left(\rho_{xy}\sigma_x\mu_y + \mu_x\sigma_y + \frac{\mu_x\mu_y^2}{2\sigma_y}\right) \quad (\text{A2})$$

因此, 式(18), (19)近似成立的条件是 $\mu_x/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_x)$ 和 $\mu_y/(\sqrt{2}\sigma_y)$ 为小量。图 A1 给出了式(A1)精确解、MCS 估计值与近似解式(A2)之间的关系。

同样地, 期望 $E[x \operatorname{sgn}(y)]$ 的精确解为:

$$E[x \operatorname{sgn}(y)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\rho_{xy}\sigma_x \exp\left(-\frac{\mu_y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) + \mu_x \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{\mu_y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_y}\right) \quad (\text{A3})$$

近似解为:

$$E[x \operatorname{sgn}(y)] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\rho_{xy}\sigma_x\left(1 - \frac{\mu_y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right) + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\frac{\mu_x\mu_y}{\sigma_y} \quad (\text{A4})$$

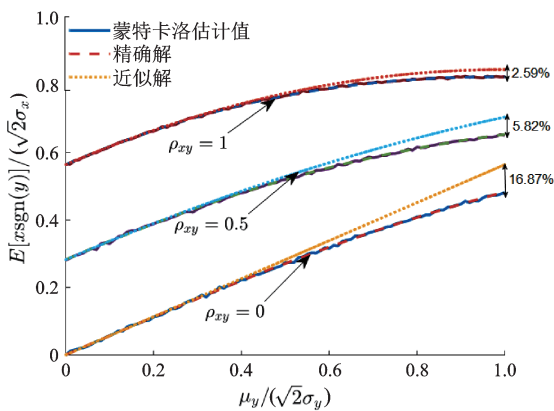


图 A2 $E[x \operatorname{sgn}(y)]$ 的精确解、估计值与近似解

Fig. A2 Accurate solution, simulated solution, and analytical approximate solution of $E[x \operatorname{sgn}(y)]$

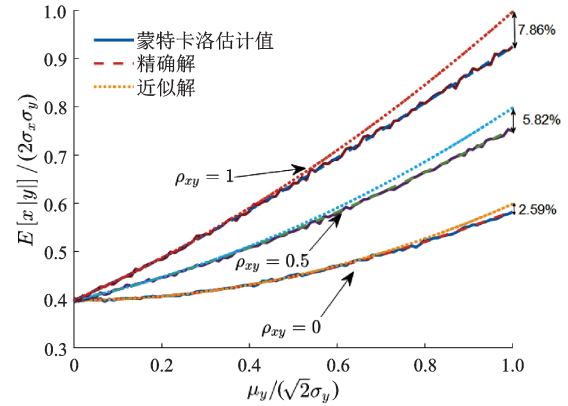


图 A1 $E[x|y]$ 的精确解、估计值与近似解

Fig. A1 Accurate solution, simulated solution, and analytical approximate solution of $E[x|y]$

它的精确解、MCS 估计值与近似解如图 A2 所示。

最后, 给出 $E[|x|]$ 的精确解为:

$$E[|x|] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\sigma_x e^{-\frac{u_x^2}{2\sigma_x^2}} + u_x \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{u_x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_x}\right) \quad (\text{A5})$$

近似解为:

$$E[|x|] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}\sigma_x\left(1 + \frac{\mu_x^2}{2\sigma_x^2}\right) \quad (\text{A6})$$

如图 A3 所示。

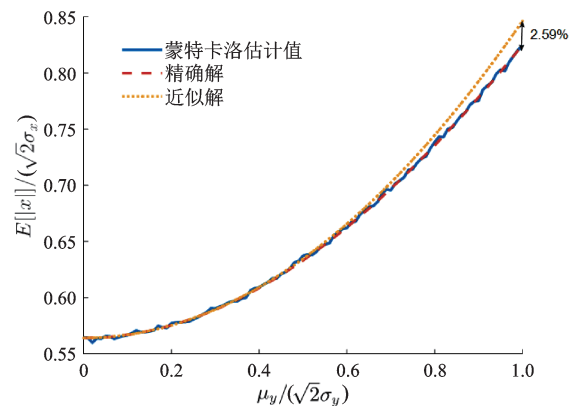


图 A3 $E[|x|]$ 的精确解、估计值与近似解

Fig. A3 Accurate solution, simulated solution, and analytical approximate solution of $E[|x|]$