

“三点弯曲法”在线检测缆索张力力学模型

郑周练, 刘长江, 龚文川, 颜禧仕, 陈山林

(重庆大学 土木工程学院, 重庆 400045)

摘要:建立缆索张力智能测量仪的三点式加载力学模型,系统分析研究了测量仪将夹持点分别按两端铰支、两端固定和考虑缆索影响的弹性支座情形,得到缆索张力的上下限值和实际测量值表达式,通过二次测定的方法,导出了更合理的“三点弯曲法”在线检测索张力的计算公式。

关键词:缆索张力;在线检测;转动刚度系数;三点式加载

中图分类号:TU311.1 文献标识码:A

文章编号:1674-4764(2009)02-0029-04

Mechanical Model with On-line Measuring the Cable Tension with “Three Point Bending” Method

ZHENG Zhou-lian, LIU Chang-jiang, GONG Wen-chuan, YAN Xi-shi, CHEN Shan-lin

(College of Civil Engineering, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400045, P. R. China)

Abstract: To set up a mechanical model of three-point loading for the intellectual measuring equipment of cable tension, the cases for elastic support with two ends of hinged support and those of fixed support with consideration of the influence of the cable were systematically studied. The equations for the upper and lower limits of the cable tension T as well as those for the real measured values have been obtained. A more rational equation for online measuring the cable tension by “Three-point Bending Method” has been derived through secondary measurement.

Keywords: cable tension; on-line measurement; rotatory stiffness factor; three-point loading

钢丝绳是理想的承受拉力的构件,被广泛地应用于起重运输设备、客货运索道、大跨度悬索式屋顶、桥梁等工程中^[1-3]。钢索的受力分析一直是这类工程结构设计计算中的一个关键问题。在钢索张力的实测技术方面,国内外不少单位也曾先后做过一些研究和测试,主要有两种方法,一种是接触式检测方法,一种是非接触式检测方法^[4-9]。但多数是采用在被测钢索中串入测力计或测力传感器的方法进行的,这种方法一般无法满足现场检测的要求。

缆索张力“三点弯曲法”在线检测是将测力传感器支撑架的绳卡环卡在被测张力的绳上,通过支撑架的加力机构(手动、电动、液压)对绳施加一压力,使绳在传感器支撑架内产生一微小挠度,测力传感器将所施加压力转换为电信号,经过信号电缆,通过

信号变换电路,计算机系统,将绳在动、静态过程中的张力显示和打印出来,并与绳使用的相应标准及规范相比较,判定绳是否安全工作^[10-12]。因此可以在不释放钢索张力的情况下,夹持于承载钢索的任何位置,测出本身不运动或运动的钢索的静、动张力。然而,至今测力器计算模式未能很好地解决输出信号与张力之间关系,导致由张力计算公式得到的计算值与试验结果相差较大,不得不利用对测定器的标定来确定测试值,这种标定往往因现场情况十分复杂而难以获得满意的结果。对测力器性能的研究,也因力学分析欠妥而只能获得粗略的结果^[13-15]。该文通过对测力器的三点式加载力学分析,通过二次测定方法,导出索张力的计算公式。

收稿日期:2008-12-10

基金项目:重庆市建设科研项目(城科字 2008 第 73 号)

作者简介:郑周练(1971-),男,重庆大学副教授,博士,主要从事土木工程研究,(Email)zhengzhoulian@yahoo.com.cn。

1 三点式加载检测原理

缆索张力智能测量仪的三点式加载法,是将缆索张力智能测量仪上的三点与缆索被测表面接触,强迫索段产生类似于“三点弯曲”的局部变形(见图1),在C点相对于A、B两点向下加压过程中,产生挠度信号 δ 和压力信号 P 。

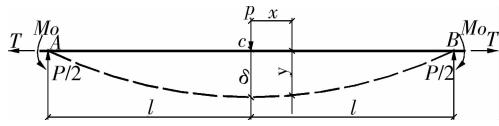


图1 三点式加载模型

1.1 基本方程

根据工程中钢丝绳张力检测的实际变形情况(将AB段钢丝绳视为梁),梁AB的支撑条件、边界条件、载荷位置及所建立的坐标系(见图1),得到其基本方程:

$$EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = Ty + M_0 - \frac{P}{2}(l-x) \quad (1)$$

式中:

EI :抗弯刚度; T :缆索张力,视为常数; P :集中力; M_0 :支点A、B处弯矩,待定。

引入 $\lambda^2 = \frac{T}{EI}$, (1)式改记为:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \lambda^2 y = \frac{M_0}{EI} - \frac{Pl}{2EI}(1 - \frac{x}{l}) \quad (2)$$

方程(2)通解为

$$y = c_1 sh\lambda x + c_2 ch\lambda x + \frac{Pl}{2T}(1 - \frac{x}{l}) - \frac{M_0}{T} \quad (3)$$

c_1, c_2 为积分常数,且有

$$y' = c_1 \lambda ch\lambda x + c_2 \lambda sh\lambda x - \frac{P}{2T} \quad (4)$$

1.2 假设支座A、B为铰支

A、B为铰支,可取 $M_0 = 0$,有边界条件

$$x = l, y = 0 \quad (5)$$

及对称条件

$$x = 0, y' = 0 \quad (6)$$

由(3)、(4)、(5)和(6)式得

$$c_1 sh\lambda l + c_2 ch\lambda l = 0$$

$$c_1 \lambda - \frac{P}{2T} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } c_1 = \frac{P}{2\lambda T}, c_2 = -\frac{Pth\lambda l}{2\lambda T} \quad (7)$$

即可得到

$$y = \frac{P}{2\lambda T} sh\lambda x - \frac{P}{2\lambda T} th\lambda l ch\lambda x + \frac{Pl}{2T}(1 - \frac{x}{l}) \quad (8)$$

若测得 $x = 0$ 处挠度 $\delta = y(0)$,有

$$\delta = -\frac{P}{2\lambda T} th\lambda l + \frac{Pl}{2T} \quad (9)$$

或改写为

$$\frac{\delta}{l} = \frac{P}{2T}(1 - \frac{th\lambda l}{\lambda l}) \quad (10)$$

式中 $\lambda l = l \sqrt{\frac{T}{EI}}$ 。由上式可计算缆索张力 T 。

1.3 假设支座A、B为固定支座

A、B为固定支座时,边界条件为

$$x = l, y = 0, \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad (11)$$

由(3)、(4)、(6)和(11)式可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1 sh\lambda l + c_2 ch\lambda l &= \frac{M_0}{T} \\ c_1 \lambda ch\lambda l + c_2 \lambda sh\lambda l &= \frac{P}{2T} \\ c_1 \lambda - \frac{P}{2T} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

由此得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1 &= \frac{P}{2\lambda T} \\ c_2 &= \frac{P}{2\lambda T} - \frac{1 - ch\lambda l}{sh\lambda l} \\ M_0 &= \frac{P}{2\lambda} \frac{ch\lambda l - 1}{sh\lambda l} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

解(3)式得

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{P}{2\lambda T} sh\lambda x + \frac{P}{2\lambda T} \frac{1 - ch\lambda l}{sh\lambda l} (1 + ch\lambda x) + \\ &\quad \frac{Pl}{2T}(1 - \frac{x}{l}) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

以及

$$\delta = \frac{P}{\lambda T} \frac{1 - ch\lambda l}{sh\lambda l} + \frac{Pl}{2T} \quad (15)$$

或改写成

$$\frac{\delta}{l} = \frac{P}{2T} [1 + \frac{2(1 - ch\lambda l)}{\lambda l sh\lambda l}] \quad (16)$$

1.4 缆索张力的估计值

(1)在实际工程中,常常 $\lambda l \gg 1$ (此时为大张力情形),有

$$sh\lambda l = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\lambda l} - e^{-\lambda l}) \approx \frac{1}{2}e^{\lambda l}$$

$$ch\lambda l = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\lambda l} + e^{-\lambda l}) \approx \frac{1}{2}e^{\lambda l}$$

$$th\lambda l = \frac{sh\lambda l}{ch\lambda l} \approx 1$$

对铰支情形,(10)式简化为

$$\frac{\delta}{l} = \frac{P}{2T}(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda l}) \quad (17)$$

对固定情形,(16)式简化为

$$\frac{\delta}{l} = \frac{P}{2T}(1 - \frac{2}{\lambda l}) \quad (18)$$

(2)可利用(17)、(18)式简化计算缆索张力 T ,分别给出张力 T 估计的上下限值,其实际值鉴于二

者之间。

(3) 真实的支座应考虑 A、B 段外缆索的影响, 即相对于转动为弹性支座的情形, 此时, 应有

$$\frac{\delta}{l} = \frac{P}{2T} \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{\lambda l}\right) \text{ 且 } 1 < \alpha < 2 \quad (19)$$

1.5 考虑缆索影响时支座视为“弹性支座”

缆索张力在线检测的实际工程中, 将支座视为“弹性支座”, 其力学模型、缆索实际变形及加载情况如图 2 所示。

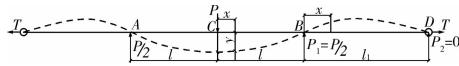


图 2 考虑缆索影响的力学模型

建立如图 2 的坐标系。实际工程中 $l_1 \gg l$, CB 段 x, y 同前, BD 段坐标 x_1 , 挠度 y_1 , (见图 2), 分别得到 CB 段、BD 段基本方程:

$$EI \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = Ty - \frac{P}{2}(l-x) \quad (20)$$

$$EI \frac{d^2y_1}{dx_1^2} = Ty_1 \quad (21)$$

有边界及对称条件:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=0, \frac{dy}{dx}=0 \\ x_1=0, x=l, y=y_1, \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{dy_1}{dx_1} \\ x_1=l_1, y_1=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (22)$$

解答

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y=c_1 sh\lambda x + c_2 ch\lambda x + \frac{Pl}{2T}(1-\frac{x}{l}) \\ y_1=c_3 sh\lambda x_1 + c_4 ch\lambda x_1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (23)$$

及

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y'=c_1 \lambda ch\lambda x + c_2 \lambda sh\lambda x - \frac{P}{2T} \\ y'_1=c_3 \lambda ch\lambda x_1 + c_4 \lambda sh\lambda x_1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (24)$$

由(23)、(24)、(22)式得到:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 \lambda = \frac{P}{2T} \\ c_1 sh\lambda l + c_2 ch\lambda l = 0 \cdot c_3 sh\lambda l + c_4 \\ c_1 \lambda ch\lambda l + c_2 \lambda sh\lambda l - \frac{P}{2T} = c_3 \lambda \\ c_3 sh\lambda l_1 + c_4 ch\lambda l_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (25)$$

于是有

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \\ c_2 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{1-ch\lambda l}{sh\lambda l} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ch\lambda l + sh\lambda l th\lambda l_1}\right) \\ c_3 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{1-ch\lambda l}{ch\lambda l + sh\lambda l th\lambda l_1} \\ c_4 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{ch\lambda l - 1}{ch\lambda l + sh\lambda l th\lambda l_1} th\lambda l_1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (26)$$

当 $l_1 \gg l$ 时, $th\lambda l_1 \approx 1$, (26)式简化为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \\ c_2 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{1-ch\lambda l}{sh\lambda l} \left(1 + \frac{1}{ch\lambda l + sh\lambda l}\right) \\ c_3 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{1-ch\lambda l}{ch\lambda l + sh\lambda l} \\ c_4 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{ch\lambda l - 1}{ch\lambda l + sh\lambda l} \end{array} \right\} \quad (27)$$

讨论

(1) 当 $x=0$ 时, 记 $y(0)=\delta_1$

当 $x_1=0$ 时, 记 $y_1(0)=\delta_2$

$$\text{则有: } \delta_1 = c_2 + \frac{Pl}{2T}; \quad \delta_2 = c_4;$$

C 和 B 相对挠度, 即 $\delta = \delta_1 - \delta_2$

$$\delta = c_2 - c_4 + \frac{Pl}{2T} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_2 - c_4 &= \\ \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \left[\frac{(1-ch\lambda l)(1+sh\lambda l+ch\lambda l)}{sh\lambda l(sh\lambda l+ch\lambda l)} + \frac{1-ch\lambda l}{sh\lambda l+ch\lambda l} \right] &= \\ \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{1+2sh\lambda l+ch\lambda l}{sh\lambda l(sh\lambda l+ch\lambda l)} (1-ch\lambda l) &= \\ \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \frac{2(1-ch\lambda l)-sh\lambda l}{sh\lambda l+ch\lambda l} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

若 T 足够大, $\lambda l \gg 1$, 可以估计得

$$c_2 - c_4 = \frac{P}{2T\lambda} \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \quad (30)$$

于是, (28)式给出

$$\frac{\delta}{l} = \frac{P}{2T} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\lambda l}\right) \quad (31)$$

与(17)、(18)式比较, 正界于二者之间, 所以, 可以取(19)式中

$$\alpha = \frac{3}{2} \quad (32)$$

(2) 当 $x_1=0$ 时, (见图 3), $\theta_0 = -y'|_{x_1=0} = -c_3 \lambda$, $M_0 = EI y''|_{x_1=0} = T$, $y_1|_{x_1=0} = c_4 T$, 记 $M_0 = k\theta_0$, 应有 $Tc_4 = -kc_3 \lambda$, 因此,

$$k = -\frac{c_4}{c_3} \frac{T}{\lambda} = \frac{T}{\lambda} \quad (33)$$

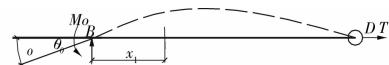


图 3 确定弹性支座转动刚度系数模型

所以, 支座 A、B 处可视为弹性支座, 其转动刚度系数由(33)式给出。

(3) 注意到 $\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{T}{EI}}$, 由(31)式得

$$3P \sqrt{EI} = (2Pl - 4T\delta) \sqrt{T} \quad (34)$$

对于给定的 P, EI, l 和测得的 δ , 由上式可算出

T ,如果保持 P 不变,变动 l 和 δ ,则可消去 EI ,不受材料常数的影响。

设第二次测量夹持点与加力点的距离为 l' ,挠度为 δ' , P 不变,则缆索张力表达式为

$$T = \frac{P(l - l')}{2(\delta - \delta')} \quad (35)$$

(4)为达到两次测量,可以采用所谓5点式加载^[11],但目前的测量原理较粗糙,需要研究。

2 结 论

1)该文所推导的三点式加载的缆索张力计算公式考虑了缆索影响,比文献[10-12]的计算式更精确。

2)采用二次检测法消除了检测器自身结构、缆索抗弯刚度 EI 、夹持点等因素对测量信号的影响,则测量结果更能真实地反映缆索的实际张力。

3)第一次系统分析了测量仪夹持点分别为两端铰支、两端固定和相对于转动的弹性支座情形,得到缆索张力 T 的上下限值和实际测量值表达式。

参考文献:

- [1] 杨公训,戴鸿仪,闫凤兰,等.提升机钢丝绳张力在线检测系统[J].中国煤炭,1995,(6):41-44.
YANG GONG-XUN, DAI HONG-YI, YAN FENG-LAN, et al. System of the steel cable tension of the hoist on real-time determination[J]. China Coal, 1995, (6): 41-44.
- [2] 钢索张力检测仪[P].CN205060U.
Instrument of determination for cable tension [P]. CN205060U.
- [3] 单圣涤,李云飞,陈洁余.悬索曲线理论及其应用[M].长沙:湖南科学技术出版社,1982.
SHAN SHENG-DI, LI YUN-FIE, CHEN JIE-YU. Theory and application of the sliding cable curve [M]. Changsha: Hunan Science and Technology Press, 1982.
- [4] CHO HYO-NAM1, CHOI YOUNG-MIN1, LEE SUNG-CHIL1, et al. Critical threshold value for monitoring & management of cable tension force in cable-stayed bridge, Key Engineering Materials, 2004, 270(3): 1977-1982.
- [5] JINBO WEI, GUOQIANG LI, RAZAVI MOHAMMAD REZA. Theoretical study on cable tension detection considering support vibration [C]// Transportation and Development Innovative Best Practices 2008-Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Transportation and Development Innovative Best Practices 2008 TDIBP 2008, 319: 450-455.
- [6] KIM BYEONG, HWA PARK, TAEHYO. Estimation of cable tension force using the frequency-based system identification method [J]. Journal of Sound and Vibration, 2007, 304(5): 660-676.
- [7] REN WEI-XIN, LIU HAO-LIANG, CHEN GANG. Determination of cable tensions based on frequency differences[J]. Engineering Computations (Swansea, Wales), 2008, 25(2): 172-189.
- [8] SIRJANI, MOJTABA B., RAZZAQ Zia. Stability of FRP beams under three-point loading and LRFD approach [J]. Journal of Reinforced Plastics and Composites, 2005, 24(18): 1921-1927.
- [9] JIANG FENGCHUN, VECCHIO KENNETH S. Experimental investigation of dynamic effects in a two-bar/three-point bend fracture test [J]. Review of Scientific Instruments, 2007, 78(6).
- [10] 姚文斌,程赫明.用“三点弯曲法”原理测定钢丝绳张力[J].实验力学,1998,13(1):79-84.
YAO WEN-BIN, CHEN HE-MING. Determination of wire rope tension by means of three points loading flexure[J]. Journal of Experimental Mechanics, 1998, 13(1): 79-84.
- [11] 姚文斌,刘北辰.起重机提升钢丝绳张力测力传感器的研究[J].工业仪表与自动化装置,2001,(3):16-18.
YAO WEN-BIN, LIU BEI-CHEN. A study of a wire rope tension sensor for use with hoist [J]. The Industrial Gauge and The Automation Device, 2001, (3): 16-18.
- [12] 李先立,谭跃钢.便携式缆索张力智能测量仪[J].自动化仪表,1993,(1):17-20.
LI XIAN-LI, TAN YUE-GANG. Portable test and measurement instrument for cable tension [J]. Process Automation Instrumentation, 1993, (1): 17-20.
- [13] 宋庭新.便携式缆索张力测定仪的研制[J].计算机测量与控制,2002,10(03):202-203.
SONG TING-XIN. Research of portable test and measurement instrument for cable tension [J]. Computer Measurement & Control, 2002, 10(3): 202-203.
- [14] 宋庭新,熊健民,刘幺和.一种新型便携式缆索张力测定仪的设计与实现[J].微计算机信息,2006,22(4): 217-219.
SONG TING-XIN, XIONG JIAN-MIN, LIU YAO-HE. Design and realization of a new portable test instrument for cable tension [J]. Cottrol and Automation, 2006, 22(4): 217-219.
- [15] 唐建民,沈祖炎.悬索结构非线性分析的滑移索单元法[J].计算力学学报,1999,16(2): 128-134.
TANG JIAN-MIN, SHEN ZU-YAN. A nonlinear analysis method with sliding cable elements for the cable structures [J]. Journal of Computational Mechanics, 1999, 16(2): 128-134.

(编辑 胡 玲)