

基于脉冲磁弹多参数的斜拉桥索力检测方法与仪器

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摘要: 钢索作为斜拉桥中重要的关键受力结构构件, 其受力状态关乎桥梁运行的安全性和可靠性, 而索力是评估斜拉桥索健康状态的关键指标之一。脉冲磁弹法是检测索力的重要手段, 但现有磁弹检测系统多基于通用仪器搭建, 主要采集单一的感应电压信号。另外, 索力表征参数的综合评价指标鲜见报道, 导致不同团队提出的索力表征参数难以进行对比, 限制了索力磁弹检测最优参数的提取。再者, 温度是索力检测中主要的外界干扰因素, 磁弹索力检测中考虑温度影响的实验研究较少。本研究针对上述三个问题, 自主设计了脉冲励磁电路、信号采集电路和无线收发电路, 开发了具有高度集成且性能稳定的无线式磁弹索力检测仪。仪器可同时采集脉冲激励电压、激励电流、感应信号及切向磁场信号四类不同的磁弹信号。分析了四种的脉冲磁化响应信号多维特征参数的索力表征能力, 提出了多维特征参数对索力表征能力的综合评价方法。进一步地, 通过力-温度耦合实验, 提出了钢绞线拉索中两个温度不敏感的特征新参数。

关键词: 斜拉桥索; 磁弹法; 索力检测; 多功能仪器

Method and Instrument for Measuring Cable Force of Cable-stayed

Bridges Based on Pulsed Magnetoelastic Multi-parameter

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Abstract: As an important key load-bearing structure of cable-stayed bridges, the stress state of cables is vital to the safety and reliability of bridge operation, and cable force is one of the key indicators to evaluate the health status of cable-stayed bridges. The pulse magnetoelastic (ME) method is an important method for detecting cable force. Still, there are some fundamental issues to be resolved including: the existing cable force ME testing system is usually based on general instruments, and they mainly collect the single induced voltage signal; the comprehensive evaluation indicators of cable force characterization parameters are rarely reported, resulting in the difficulty in comparison of cable force characterization parameters proposed by different teams,

and limiting the extraction of optimal parameters for cable force ME testing; temperature is the main influence factor for ME cable force detection, which has been rarely experimentally studied. To solve those problems, a ME instrument including pulse excitation circuit, signal acquisition circuit, and wireless transceiver circuit has been independently designed. It can simultaneously collect pulse excitation voltage, excitation current, induction signal, and tangential magnetic field signals. The cable force characterization capabilities of those four multi-dimensional characteristic parameters of pulsed magnetization response signals are analyzed, and a comprehensive evaluation method for cable force characterization capabilities is proposed. Furthermore, through the force-temperature coupling experiment of steel strands, two new temperature-insensitive characteristic parameters are proposed.

Keywords: Cable stayed bridge; Magnetoelastic method; Cable force detection; Multifunctional instrument

1 研究背景

钢索作为斜拉桥和悬索桥中重要的关键受力结构件,其受力状态关乎桥梁运行的安全性和可靠性,而索力是评估斜拉桥索健康状态的关键指标之一。脉冲磁弹法因其具有高精度、非接触式,响应快、适用于在役检测等优点,在桥梁检测中得到了广泛应用。

研究人员提出了不同的磁特征参数来表征索力。目前国内外学者常用的最大磁感应强度、剩磁强度等时域特征参量表征索力。Hu 等^[1]分析了应力对材料磁滞回线的影响,并分别提取矫顽力和磁感应强度作为拉力表征参量。Wang 等^[2]人提出了利用次级线圈中感应电压的峰值振幅表征索力。Huang^[3]等利用 IGBT 搭建脉冲放电电路实现对激励线圈的励磁,并利用剩磁强度表征 Q235 钢所受拉力。

磁弹法索力测量会受到温度的影响。吴等^[5]人对 17.8mm 的钢绞线开展了力-温度耦合测量实验,结果表明从磁特性曲线中提取的最大磁感应强度与温度呈非线性正相关规律。Sumitro^[6]等分析了钢绞线在温度影响下磁特性曲线的变化,单位温度引起的拉力测量误差大约为 10N/mm²。

2 研究内容

研制多功能脉冲磁弹检测仪并测试仪器性能。开发脉冲励磁核心电路、高压信号采集电路、无线传输电路与远程主控软件,研制具有高度集成且性能稳定的无线式磁弹索力检测仪

(见图 1)。基于多维磁特征参数表征索力的方法,对集成后的仪器样机进行性能测试,并利用磁弹传感器开展索力检测实验验证。利用研发的多功能脉冲磁弹索力监测仪,采集四类与索力相关的磁弹信号,其四类磁弹信号包含丰富的特征参数用于索力表征。

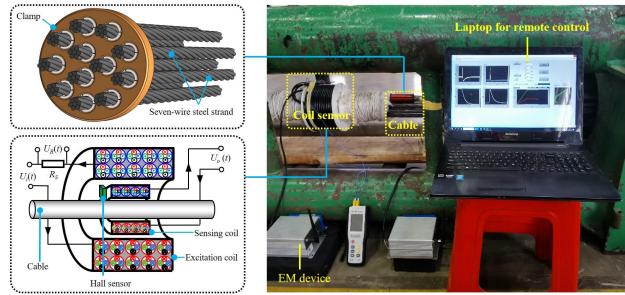


图 1 磁弹索力检测系统

在恒温条件下使用多芯电缆缠绕的 ME 传感器和自行开发的小型磁弹设备开展磁弹索力标定实验,系统性的研究 4 类与索力相关的磁弹信号(见图 2),并分析磁特征参量的索力表征能力。通过综合考虑灵敏度、滞回误差及索力增量分辨能力,提出一种综合评价方法评估特征参数的索力表征性能。在此基础上,开展力-温度共同作用下的索力标定实验,研究磁弹检测的温度影响机理及力-温度共同作用下拉索磁特性变化规律,利用多项式拟合方法建立候选参量的索力定量预测模型;为提高索力预测精度,利用 BP 神经网络算法,建立多参量索力定量预测模型并对模型的预测误差进行分析。

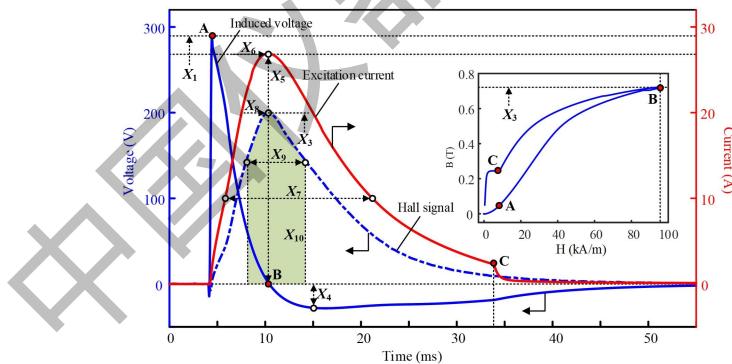


图 2 典型磁弹信号及特征参数

3 结论

开发了具有高集成度的无线式磁弹索力检测仪,激励产生的脉冲信号电压在 0~400V 范围内可调,尺寸仅为 $180 \times 130 \times 80\text{mm}^3$ 。提出了磁弹信号特征参数评价指标可作为磁弹索力表征参数的优化选取依据。提取得到多种对索力具有量化表征能力的新参数,相比传统磁弹参数,新表征参数,其迟滞误差更低,归一化灵敏度和标定方程拟合优度更高。在直径 15.2mm 的钢绞线中,实验发现了与索力线性相关,且对温度变化的敏感性弱的表征参数,可在无温

度补偿条件下实现磁弹索力检测。在直径 95mm 的钢绞线拉索中，实验发现了符合抛物线方程拟合的特征参数。

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