

Новые возможности изменения динамических состояний вибрационных технологических машин

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New possibilities for changing dynamic conditions of vibration technology machines

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The purpose of the work is to develop a methodological basis in solving the problems of the machine dynamics associated with the formation of the structure and parameters of the vibration field. For the construction of mathematical models structural modeling methods are used, in which the initial mechanical oscillatory system is associated with a structural diagram of equivalent in the dynamically relation automatic control system. A method for constructing the mathematical models that take into account the possibilities of the joint action of two in-phase harmonic impacts is developed. The scientific novelty is the results of the research of the new dynamic effects under the joint action of two force factors, which is manifested in the possibilities of changing the numerators of corresponding transfer functions with unchanged properties of its denominator. Analytic ratios are obtained, the possibilities of changing the amplitude-frequency characteristics are shown. Variants for adjusting the structure of vibration fields through changing the relation of the stiffness of elastic support elements are proposed. A technique for constructing amplitude-frequency characteristics and frequency diagrams reflecting the dynamic possibilities of vibrating machines is developed; specific regimes of the dynamic states are identified in relation with the possibilities of changing the dynamic structures and the number of degrees of freedom of the inertial mechanical oscillation systems. For a comprehensive assessment of the dynamic possibilities of systems, a technology for constructing frequency diagrams is proposed and developed, as well as functions that reflect the dependencies of the system's specific frequency properties on the tuning parameters. Results of numerical modeling and variants of shaping amplitude-frequency characteristics possessing necessary properties are given.

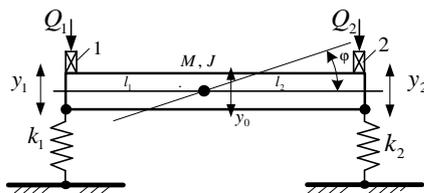
Keywords: vibration technological machines; structural diagram; transfer functions; frequency diagrams.

(4), (5) Q_1, Q_2

(, , ; , , Q_1, Q_2 : $Q_2 = \cdot Q_1$, (6)

2]. [1, 2. [5]

[3, 4].



1. 1, 2 —

1. 2-

$$T = \frac{1}{2} M \dot{y}_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\varphi}^2, \quad (1) \quad = \frac{1}{2} k_1 y_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 y_2^2. \quad (2)$$

— y_1, y_2, y_0 , ,

$$y_0 = ay_1 + by_2, \quad \varphi = c(y_2 - y_1), \quad (3)$$

$$y_1 = y_0 - l_1 \varphi, \quad y_2 = y_0 + l_2 \varphi,$$

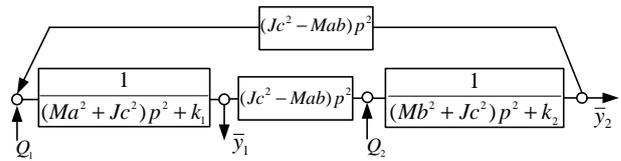
$$a = \frac{l_2}{l_1 + l_2}, \quad b = \frac{l_1}{l_1 + l_2}, \quad c = \frac{1}{l_1 + l_2}.$$

y_1, y_2

2-

$$\ddot{y}_1 (Ma^2 + Jc^2) + k_1 y_1 + \ddot{y}_2 (Mab - Jc^2) = Q_1, \quad (4)$$

$$\ddot{y}_2 (Mb^2 + Jc^2) + k_2 y_2 + \ddot{y}_1 (Mab - Jc^2) = Q_2. \quad (5)$$



2.

1: $p = j \quad (j = \sqrt{-1})$ —

(«-» [5]

1 (. 1)

$$W_1(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_1}{Q_1} = \frac{(Mb^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_2 + \alpha(Jc^2 - Mab)p^2}{A(p)}, \quad (7)$$

$$W_2(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_2}{Q_1} = \frac{\alpha[(Ma^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_1] + (Jc^2 - Mab)p^2}{A(p)}, \quad (8)$$

$$A(p) = [(Ma^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_1] \cdot [(Mb^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_2] - [(Jc^2 - Mab)p^2]^2 \quad (9)$$

1. (. 1)

$$n_1^2 = \frac{k_1}{Ma^2 + Jc^2}, \quad (10) \quad n_2^2 = \frac{k_2}{Mb^2 + Jc^2}. \quad (11)$$

(. 1) (7), (8)

\bar{y}_1 :

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{k_2}{(1+\alpha)Jc^2 + Mb(b-\alpha a)} \cdot \bar{y}_2 \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{k_2}{k_1} = \beta \quad (19)$$

$$\omega_2^2 = \frac{\alpha k_1}{(1+\alpha)Jc^2 + Ma(\alpha a - b)} \quad (13)$$

3.

[7; 8].

(18)

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha \frac{Jc^2(1-\beta) + M(b^2 - \beta a^2)}{Jc^2 - Mab} - \beta = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{k_2}{Jc^2 + Mb^2}, \quad \omega_2^2 = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{Jc^2}{M} \quad (21)$$

(20)

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha \frac{\rho^2(1-\beta) + (b^2 - \beta a^2)}{\rho^2 - ab} - \beta = 0 \quad (22)$$

(22)

$$\alpha_{1,2} = -\frac{\rho^2(1-\beta) + (b^2 - \beta a^2)}{2(\rho^2 - ab)} \pm \sqrt{\frac{[\rho^2(1-\beta) + (b^2 - \beta a^2)]^2}{4(\rho^2 - ab)^2} + \beta} \quad (23)$$

\bar{y}_2 ;

2.

$$W_{12}(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_2}{\bar{y}_1} = \frac{\alpha[(Ma^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_1] + (Jc^2 - Mab)p^2}{(Mb^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_2 + \alpha(Jc^2 - Mab)p^2} \quad (15)$$

$$= 0 \quad (15)$$

[5; 6].

$$\omega_1^2 = \omega_2^2$$

$k_1 = 1000$ / ; $M = 300$, $l_1 + l_2 = 3.0$, $l_1 = 1.2$, $= 0,1; 0,5; 1; 2.$

$$\omega_1^2 \geq 0, \quad \omega_2^2 \geq 0, \quad \dots$$

$$\omega_1^2 \quad \omega_2^2$$

$$\frac{k_2}{Jc^2 + Mb^2 + \alpha(Jc^2 - Mab)} = \frac{\alpha k_1}{\alpha(Ma^2 + Jc^2) + Jc^2 - Mab} \quad (16)$$

(16),

$$\omega_1^2 \quad \alpha < \frac{Jc^2 + Mb^2}{Mab - Jc^2}$$

$$\omega_2^2 \quad \alpha > \frac{Mab - Jc^2}{Jc^2 + Ma^2}$$

$\alpha \leq 0.$

$$\omega_1^2 \quad \omega_2^2$$

$$\alpha \leq 0 \quad \frac{Mab - Jc^2}{Jc^2 + Ma^2} < \alpha < \frac{Jc^2 + Mb^2}{Mab - Jc^2} \quad (24)$$

2(),

(22)

1(),

$$\alpha^2 + \alpha \frac{k_1(Jc^2 + Mb^2) - k_2(Ma^2 + Jc^2)}{k_1(Jc^2 - Mab)} - \frac{k_2}{k_1} = 0 \quad (18)$$

(23)

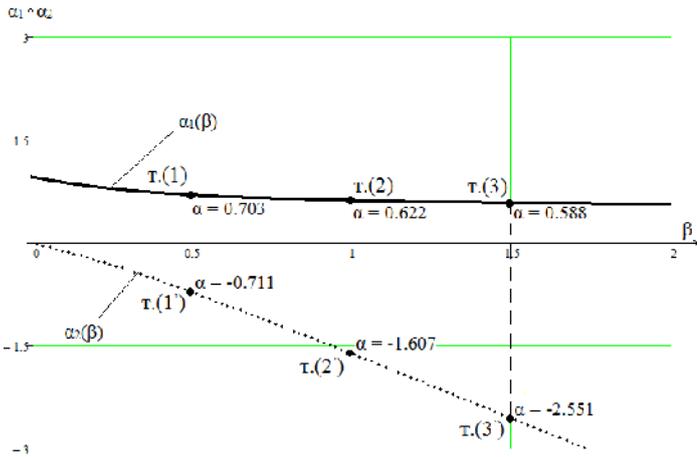
(18)

= 0,

(2) . (3), (3).

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: . (1), (1'); . (2),



.3.

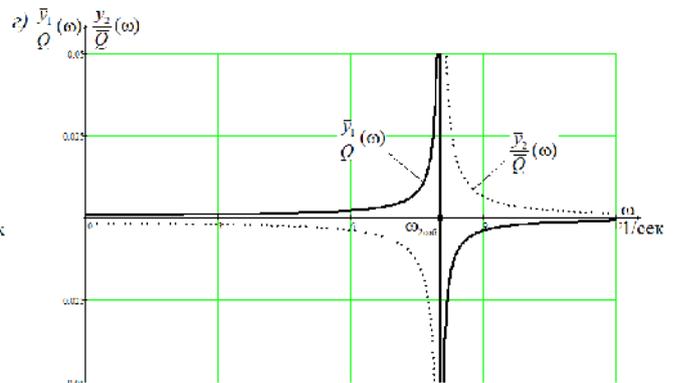
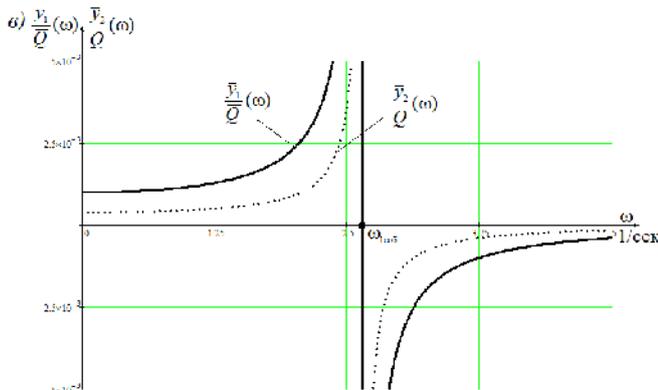
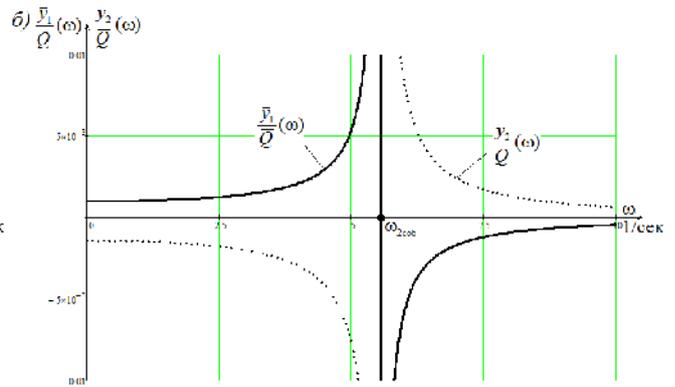
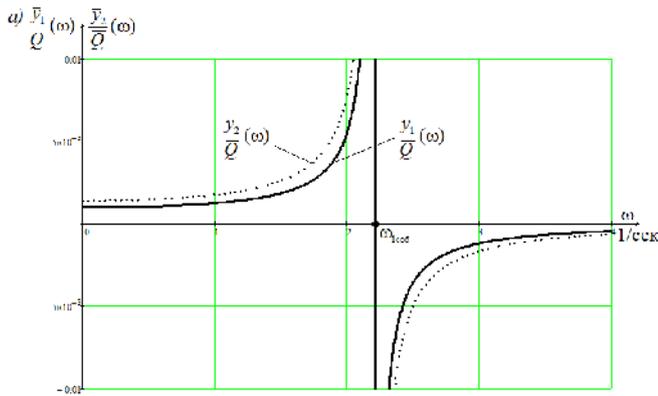
(22).

: .(1), (1); .(2), (2); .(3), (3)

. 4 -

$$\frac{\bar{y}_1(\omega)}{Q_1} \quad \frac{\bar{y}_2(\omega)}{Q_1}$$

$\omega_1 = 0.703; \omega_2 = -0.711; \omega_3 = 0.5 \text{ (} 0.4 \text{) , } \omega_1 = 0.558; \omega_2 = -2.551; \omega_3 = 1.5 \text{ } 0.4 \text{ , .}$



.4.

$\omega_1 = 1.5, \omega_2 = -2.551$

) $\omega_1 = 0.5, \omega_2 = -0.711; \omega_3 = 1.5, \omega_1 = 0.558; \omega_2 = -2.551$

(.5)

. 5

$$\omega_1^2(\alpha) \quad \omega_2^2(\alpha);$$

$$\omega_1^2(\alpha)$$

(22)

$$\omega_2^2(\alpha) \text{ (} \dots \text{) ,}$$

(.5, , = 1).

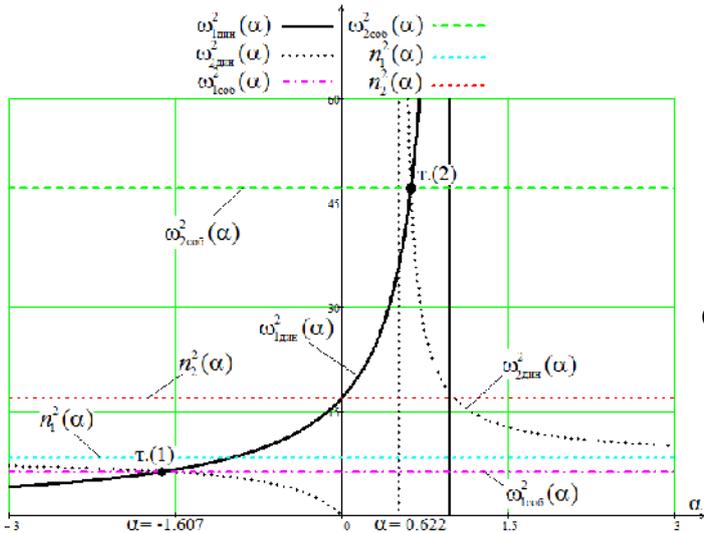
.4 - .

$$\omega_1^2 < n_1^2 < n_2^2 < \omega_2^2 \quad (25)$$

(10), (11).

$$= 1 \quad (1) \quad (2) \quad .5$$

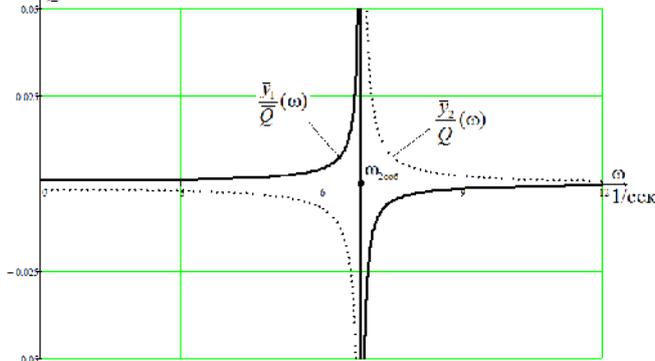
.4 - .



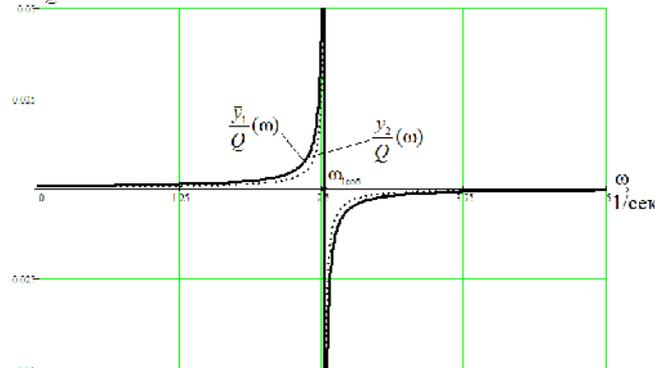
.5.

= 1

$$a) \frac{y_1}{Q}(\omega), \frac{y_2}{Q}(\omega)$$



$$b) \frac{y_1}{Q}(\omega), \frac{y_2}{Q}(\omega)$$



.6.

(1); - (2) .5

(.4, ; .6)

$$\frac{\bar{y}_2}{\bar{y}_1}$$

.4, , .6

M

$$W_{12}(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_2}{\bar{y}_1} = \frac{\alpha[(Ma^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_1] + (Jc^2 - Mab)p^2}{(Mb^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_2 + \alpha(Jc^2 - Mab)p^2} = \gamma. \quad (26)$$

y1, y2.

$$\gamma = \frac{\bar{y}_2}{\bar{y}_1}$$

$$\gamma[(Mb^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_2 + \alpha(Jc^2 - Mab)p^2] = \alpha[(Ma^2 + Jc^2)p^2 + k_1] + (Jc^2 - Mab)p^2. \quad (27)$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\gamma k_2 - \alpha k_1}{\gamma[(Mb^2 + Jc^2) + \alpha(Jc^2 - Mab)] - \alpha(Ma^2 + Jc^2) - (Jc^2 - Mab)}. \quad (28)$$

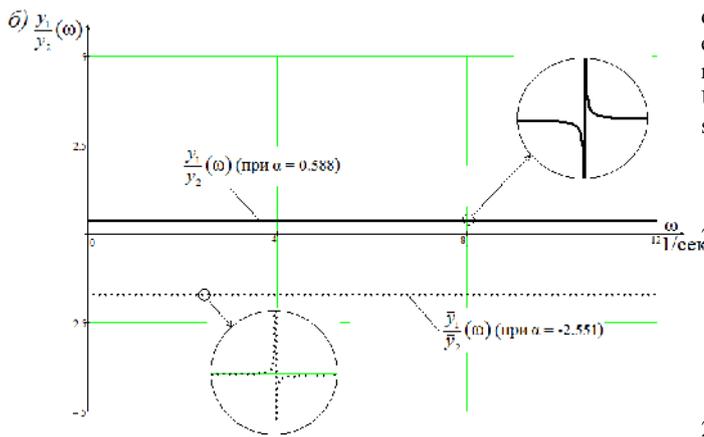
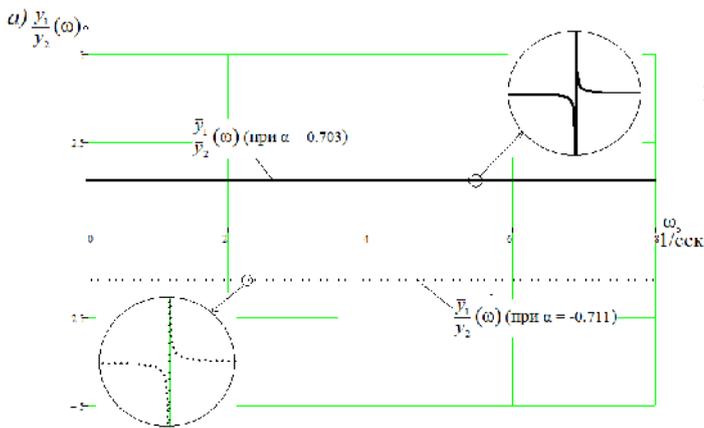
$$(28)$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{-\gamma k_2 - \alpha k_1}{-\gamma[(Mb^2 + Jc^2) + \alpha(Jc^2 - Mab)] - \alpha(Ma^2 + Jc^2) - (Jc^2 - Mab)}. \quad (29)$$

(28), (7), (8), \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2 , \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2 , ().

1. > 0 , , ().

2. < 0 , [9]. y_1, y_2 , [1-3]. 7



7. $\alpha = 0.5$; $\alpha = 1.5$

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