

Соотношения динамических реакций связей в соединениях элементов колебательных структур как параметр динамического состояния системы

1a, 2b, 1c

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Relationships of dynamic reactions of ties in joints of elements of vibrational structures as a parameter of the dynamic state of the system

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Level assessment of vibration effects on the elements of technological and transport machines is one of the most important approaches in ensuring their reliability and operational safety. The purpose of the research is to develop a method for constructing mathematical models of technical objects which vibrational interactions are estimated by dynamic reactions of the bonds of the elements between themselves and the supporting surfaces. Approaches based on the development of methods of structural mathematical modeling are used. The concepts of dynamic reactions of characteristic points of mechanical oscillatory systems, transfer functions of tie reactions and their frequency characteristics are introduced. The features of the system's dynamic properties and the possibilities of the appearance of new dynamic effects are shown. As additional connections, a device for the transforming motion is introduced. It is shown that the parameter of the dynamic state of the system can be chosen to be the ratio of the dynamic reactions of ties on the object of protection and on the support surface. Analytic dependences for determining the dynamic reactions coefficient are obtained.

Numerical modeling is performed in the framework of the model problem; dynamic effects, reflecting the properties of the system in the possibilities of creating zones of suppression of external influences when varying by tuning parameters, are revealed. The possibilities of implementing such approaches are shown through a change of relations of spring stiffness in the "cascade".

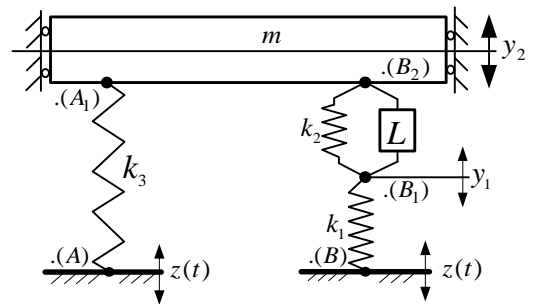
Keywords: dynamic reactions of ties; transfer functions; device for transforming motion; dynamic stiffness.

[3, 4].

[1, 2].

[5-7].

[7-9].



$y_1, y_2,$
 k_1, k_2, k_3

k_1
 k_2
 L

$$L = \frac{J}{r^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}, \quad (1)$$

I.
()

$y_2: y_2$
 $m,$
 $()$
 $k_1 k_2$
 $L).$

$$n_1^2 = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{L}, \quad (9) \quad n_2^2 = \frac{k_2 + k_3}{m + L}, \quad (10)$$

1.
. 1

2-

2.

. 1

[7],

. 2:

y_1, y_2 :

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{y}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} L (\dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1)^2, \quad (2)$$

$$W_1(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_1}{\bar{z}} = \frac{k_1[(m+L)p^2 + k_2 + k_3] + k_3(Lp^2 + k_2)}{A(p)}, \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} k_1 (y_1 - z)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 (y_2 - y_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_3 (y_2 - z)^2. \quad (3)$$

$$W_2(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_2}{\bar{z}} = \frac{k_3(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2) + k_1(Lp^2 + k_2)}{A(p)}, \quad (12)$$

y_1, y_2

$$A(p) = (Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2)[(m+L)p^2 + k_2 + k_3] - (Lp^2 + k_2)^2 \quad (13)$$

$$\ddot{y}_1 L + y_1(k_1 + k_2) - \ddot{y}_2 L - y_2 k_2 = k_1 z, \quad (4)$$

$$\ddot{y}_2(m+L) + y_2(k_2 + k_3) - \ddot{y}_1 L - y_1 k_2 = k_3 z. \quad (5)$$

(4), (5)

[7],

$$\bar{y}_1[Lp^2 + (k_1 + k_2)] - \bar{y}_2(Lp^2 + k_2) = k_1 \bar{z}, \quad (6)$$

$$\bar{y}_2[(m+L)p^2 + k_2 + k_3] - \bar{y}_1(Lp^2 + k_2) = k_3 \bar{z}, \quad (7)$$

$$p = j \quad (j = \sqrt{-1})$$

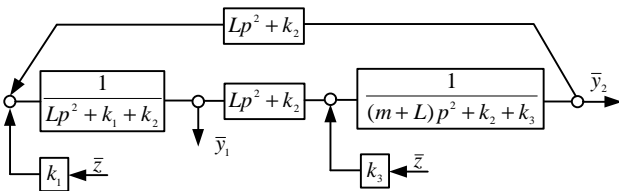
(\rightarrow)

[7]).

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. 2.

[1, 5, 7]



. 2.
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. 1

(. 2)

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$$2 = \frac{k_2}{L} \quad (8) \quad (11), (12)$$

$$W(\dots) = k \dots; W(\dots) = bp \dots; W(\dots) = mp^2 (Lp^2)$$

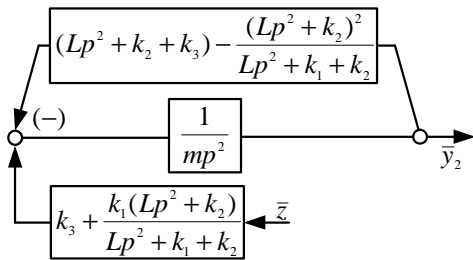
(13),
(11), (12)

($z(t)$)

3.

. 2

2- (1/mp²).



. 3.

y₁

. 2

. 3

m

k₃,

k₁, k₂ L (),

(), (1),

(), (1), (2)

$$|\bar{R}_A| = |\bar{R}_{A1}| = k_3 \cdot \bar{y}_2, |\bar{R}_B| = |\bar{R}_{B1}| = k_1 \cdot \bar{y}_1, |\bar{R}_{B2}| = \bar{k} \cdot \bar{y}_2, \quad (14)$$

$$\bar{y}_1 = W_1(p)\bar{z}, \bar{y}_2 = W_2(p)\bar{z}, \bar{k}(p) = k_3 + \frac{k_1(Lp^2 + k_2)}{Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2}. \quad (13)$$

(. 3)

$$\bar{k}(p) = \frac{k_3(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2) + k_1(Lp^2 + k_2)}{Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2}, \quad (15)$$

(14).

$$\bar{R}_{m_2} = \bar{k} \cdot \bar{y}_2 = \frac{\bar{z}[k_3(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2) + k_1(Lp^2 + k_2)] \times [k_3(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2) + k_1(Lp^2 + k_2)]}{(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2)A(p)}$$

$$\bar{R}_{m_2} = \frac{\bar{z}[Lp^2(k_1 + k_3) + k_1k_2 + k_1k_3 + k_2k_3]^2}{(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2)A(p)}. \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R} &= \bar{R}_A + \bar{R}_B = k_3 \cdot \bar{z} \cdot W_2(p) + k_1 \cdot \bar{z} \cdot W_1(p) = \\ &= k_3 \cdot \bar{z} \cdot [k_3(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_2) + k_1(Lp^2 + k_2)] + \\ &+ k_1 \cdot \bar{z} \cdot [k_1[(m+L)p^2 + k_2 + k_3] + k_3(Lp^2 + k_2)]. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

4.

|\bar{R}|

|\bar{R}_{m_2}|,

\bar{z} :

$$N(\) = \frac{\bar{R}_{m_2}}{\bar{R}} = \frac{[-L^2(k_1 + k_3) + k_1k_2 + k_1k_3 + k_2k_3]^2}{\{-[k_3^2L + k_1^2(m+L) + 2k_1k_3L]^2 + k_3^2(k_1 + k_2) + k_1^2(k_2 + k_3) + 2k_1k_2k_3\} \times (-L^2 + k_1 + k_2)}. \quad (18)$$

(18) , N()

« » :

$$2 = \frac{k_1k_2 + k_1k_3 + k_2k_3}{L(k_1 + k_3)}. \quad (19)$$

(18) « »

$$r_{10}^2 = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{L}, \quad (20)$$

$$r_{20}^2 = \frac{k_3^2(k_1 + k_2) + k_1^2(k_2 + k_3) + 2k_1k_2k_3}{k_3^2L + k_1^2(m+L) + 2k_1k_3L}. \quad (21)$$

(9) (20)

N()

()

()

()

()

(k₁ k₃).

II.

$$k_2 = \dots k_1, k_3 = \dots k_1, \quad (22)$$

$$W_1(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_1}{\bar{z}} = \frac{k_1[(m+L)p^2 + k_1 + k_1] + k_1(Lp^2 + k_1)}{A_1(p)}, \quad (23)$$

$$W_2(p) = \frac{\bar{y}_2}{\bar{z}} = \frac{k_1(Lp^2 + k_1 + k_1) + k_1(Lp^2 + k_1)}{A_1(p)}, \quad (24)$$

$$A_1(p) = (Lp^2 + k_1 + k_1)[(m+L)p^2 + k_1 + k_1] - (Lp^2 + k_1)^2. \quad (25)$$

1. (18),

$$N(\omega) = \frac{[-L^2(1+\dots) + k_1(\dots)]^2}{\{-[m+L(1+\dots)]^2 + k_1[(1+\dots)^2 + \dots]\} \times (-L^2 + k_1 + k_1)} \quad (26)$$

\bar{y}_1

(25).

$$\bar{y}_1 = \frac{k_1(\dots)}{m+L(1+\dots)} \quad (27)$$

$$\bar{y}_2 = \frac{k_1(\dots)}{L(1+\dots)} \quad (28)$$

$L = 0$

\bar{y}_1 .

$$N(\omega) = \frac{k_1(\dots)}{L(1+\dots)}, \quad (29)$$

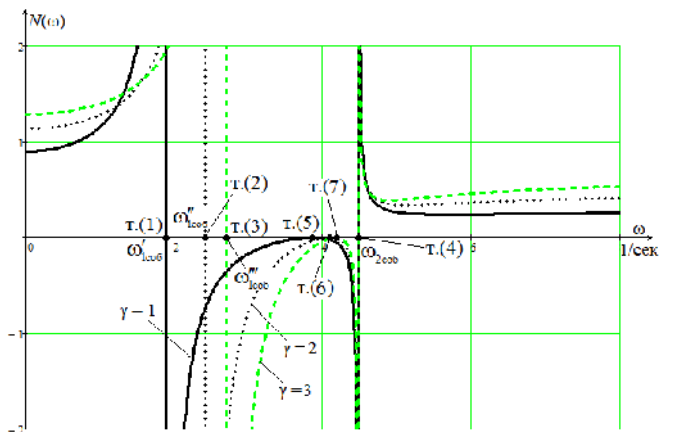
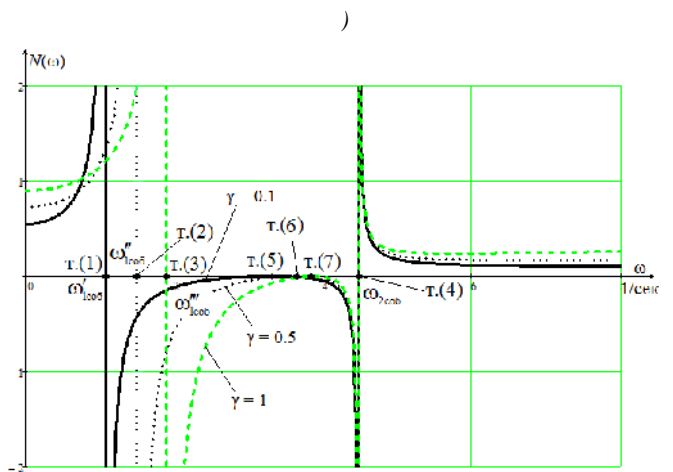
« $N(\omega)$ » (26).

$N(\omega)$

$$N_1 = \frac{k_1(1+\dots)}{L}, \quad N_2 = \frac{k_1[(1+\dots)^2 + \dots]}{m+L(1+\dots)^2}. \quad (30), (31)$$

$$N(\omega) = \frac{L(1+\dots)^2}{m+L(1+\dots)^2}. \quad (32)$$

2. 4, $m = 1000$, $L = 100$, $k_1 = 1000$, $\dots = 1$.



4.

$N(\omega)$ ($\gamma = 0.1, 0.5, 1$; $\tau = 1, 2, 3$)

(1), (2), (3), (4)

(1), (2), (3), (4)

(1) - (4)

(4)

(4)

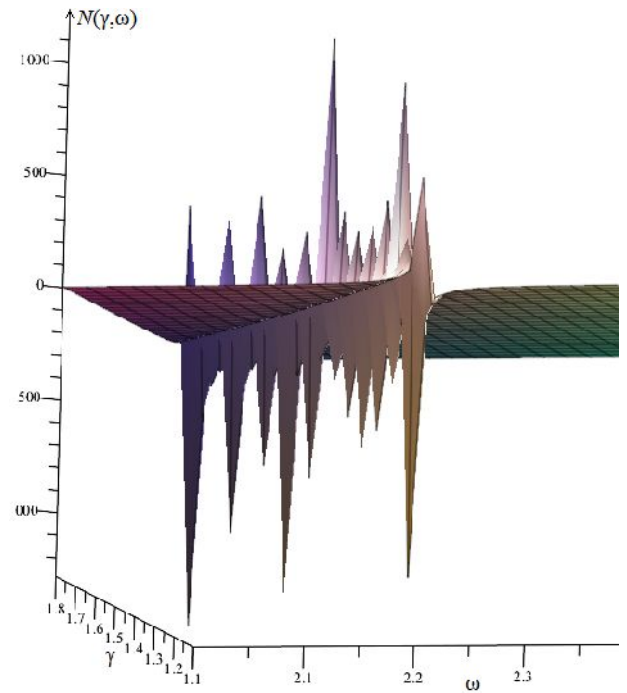
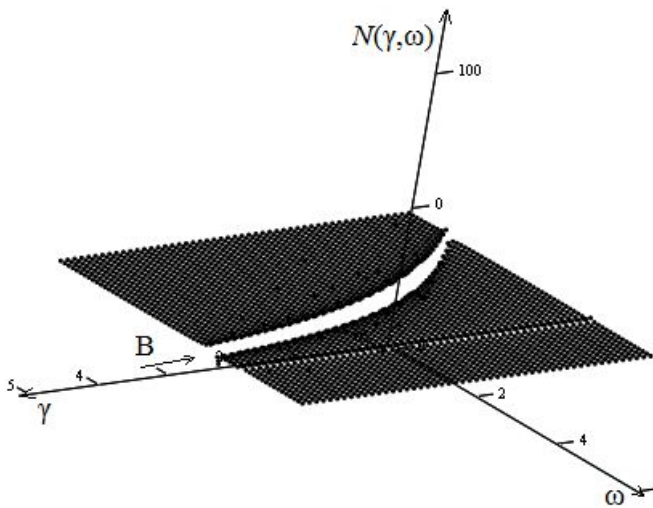
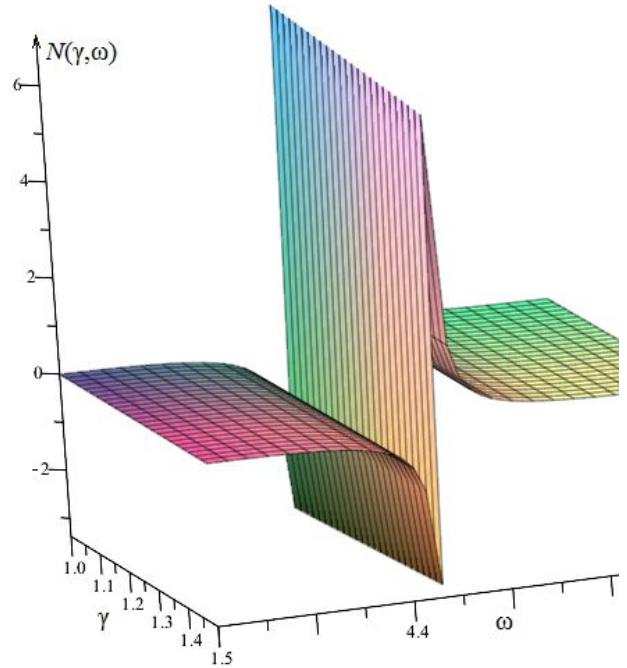
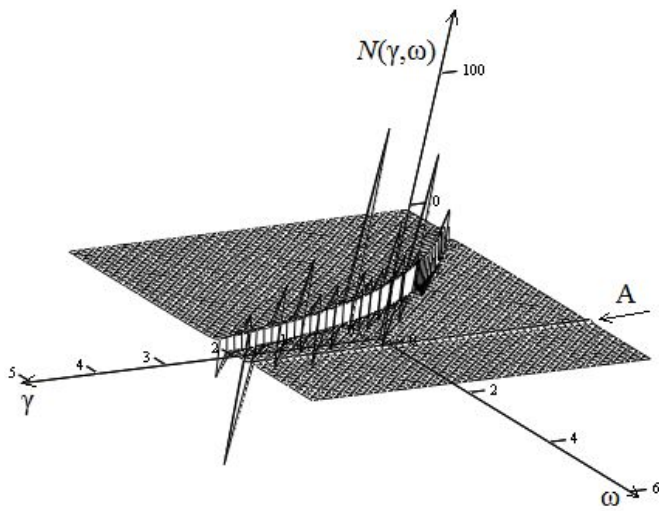
(4)

(. 5)

(7) (. 5), (6), (. 5) ;
 . (4), (. 5) ;
 .6 .

2. . 5

$N(\gamma, \omega)$



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 $N(\gamma, \omega)$
 (. 5)

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