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大位移 Timoshenko 转轴三维耦合 动力学分析^{*}

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(程昌 钧推荐)

摘要: 对于高速柔性转轴, 综合考虑滑移、弯曲、剪切变形、旋转惯性、陀螺效应和动不平衡等因素, 运用 Timoshenko 旋转梁理论, 给出弹性体空间运动的一般性描述, 通过 Hamilton 原理建立弯曲_扭转_轴向三维耦合非线性动力学方程, 应用参数摄动方法和假设振型方法进行化简, 并用数值模拟分析了轴向刚性滑移、剪切变形、截面尺寸和转速等因素对转轴动力学响应的影响。

关 键 词: Timoshenko 转轴; 动力学响应; 非线性模型; 耦合振动

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引言

转轴是动力机械工程中最重要的部件之一, 不少的研究运用解析或数值方法对 Euler-Bernoulli 轴进行了广泛的讨论^[1~4]。由于工程和环境对高性能转轴的要求和高速、柔性转子的大量使用, 运用 Timoshenko 旋转梁理论, 考虑弯曲、扭转和轴向载荷共同作用下转轴的动力学特性, 最近得到了人们的极大关注。Zu J. W. 和 Han P. S. 研究了一般边界条件下 Timoshenko 旋转梁的模态分布^[5]; Choi S. H., Pierre C. 和 Ulsoy A. G. 推导了有轴向载荷作用时 Timoshenko 轴的弯曲振动方程^[6]; Wong E. 和 Zu J. W. 研究了旋转梁弯_扭耦合振动的动力学响应^[7]。

本文研究具有不平衡质量和轴向滑移的 Timoshenko 转轴的空间运动一般方程, 探讨刚体位移和弹性变形共同存在条件下弯曲_扭转_轴向非线性耦合的分析和计算方法。

1 运动方程

考虑一有限长度 l 具有不平衡质量的 Timoshenko 梁, 绕其纵轴以角速度 Ω 旋转, 外力偶矩和轴向力分别为 M_d 和 P , 假设结构具有轴对称几何性质且材料为均匀和各向同性, 可发生大的刚体位移和小的弹性变形, 其系统模型如图 1 所示。

图中 $OXYZ$ 为惯性参考坐标系, 沿各坐标轴的单位矢量分别为 a_1 、 a_2 和 a_3 ; $oxyz$ 为移动坐标系, 在运动过程中它与惯性坐标系 $OXYZ$ 保持平行, 其中 x 轴与未变形时梁的轴线重合, 各

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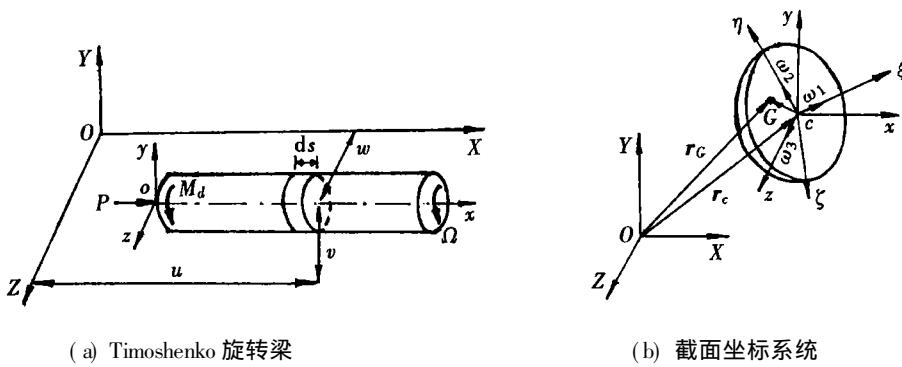


图 1 系统模型

单位矢量分别用 \mathbf{b}_1 、 \mathbf{b}_2 和 \mathbf{b}_3 表示; c 点为截面的几何中心; $c\xi\zeta$ 为连体坐标系, 各单位矢量分别为 i 、 j 和 k , 其位置由欧拉角 θ 、 ϕ 和 φ 确定, 即:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{i} \\ \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi \cos \varphi & \sin \theta \sin \phi \cos \varphi - \cos \theta \sin \varphi & \cos \theta \sin \phi \cos \varphi \\ \cos \phi \sin \varphi & \sin \theta \sin \phi \sin \varphi + \cos \theta \cos \varphi & \cos \theta \sin \phi \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \phi & \sin \theta \cos \phi & \cos \theta \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \mathbf{b}_2 \\ \mathbf{b}_3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

取长度为 ds 的微段圆盘, 其质心位于 G 点, 偏心距为 e , 位置矢量用 r_G 表示

$$\mathbf{r}_G = u \mathbf{a}_1 + v \mathbf{a}_2 + w \mathbf{a}_3 + e \cos \theta \mathbf{j} + e \sin \theta \mathbf{k}, \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_G = \dot{u} \mathbf{a}_1 + \dot{v} \mathbf{a}_2 + \dot{w} \mathbf{a}_3 + e \cos \theta \omega \times \mathbf{j} + e \sin \theta \omega \times \mathbf{k}, \quad (3)$$

式中(\cdot)为对时间的导数, ω 为连体坐标系 $c\xi\zeta$ 的旋转角速度, 可表示为

$$\omega = \omega_1 \mathbf{i} + \omega_2 \mathbf{j} + \omega_3 \mathbf{k}, \quad (4)$$

其中 ω_i 是 ω 在连体坐标系中的角速度分量, 它们有关系

$$\begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \\ \omega_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\sin \phi \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \cos \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\phi} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

根据以上关系, 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{r}}_G = & [\dot{u} \cos \phi \cos \varphi + \dot{v} \cos \phi \sin \varphi - \dot{w} \sin \phi + e \dot{\phi} \sin(\theta + \beta) - \\ & e \dot{\phi} \cos \phi \cos(\theta + \beta)] \mathbf{i} + [\dot{u} (\sin \theta \sin \phi \cos \varphi - \cos \theta \sin \varphi) + \\ & \dot{v} (\sin \theta \sin \phi \sin \varphi + \cos \theta \cos \varphi) + \dot{w} \sin \theta \cos \phi - \\ & e (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\phi} \sin \phi) \sin \beta] \mathbf{j} + [\dot{u} \cos \theta \sin \phi \cos \varphi + \dot{v} \cos \theta \sin \phi \sin \varphi + \\ & \dot{w} \cos \theta \cos \phi + e (\dot{\theta} - \dot{\phi} \sin \phi) \cos \beta] \mathbf{k}. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

系统动能为

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_A \rho A \| \dot{\mathbf{r}}_G \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_L [J_d (\omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2) + J_p \omega_1^2] dx, \quad (7)$$

式中, A 是横截面积, ρ 是质量密度, J_d 和 J_p 分别为单位长度的直径转动惯量和轴向转动惯量。

杆件沿轴向的应变和剪切应变为

$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \epsilon_1 \mathbf{i} + \epsilon_2 \mathbf{j} + \epsilon_3 \mathbf{k}, \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\epsilon_1 = (u' \cos \phi \cos \varphi + v' \cos \phi \sin \varphi - w' \sin \phi), \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_2 = & u' (\sin \theta \sin \phi \cos \varphi - \sin \phi \cos \theta) + v' (\sin \theta \sin \phi \sin \varphi + \cos \phi \cos \theta) + \\ & w' \sin \theta \cos \phi, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$x_3 = u' (\cos \theta \sin \phi \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \sin \theta) + v' (\cos \theta \sin \phi \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi \sin \theta) + w' \cos \theta \cos \phi \quad (11)$$

曲率为

$$\lambda = \lambda_1 \mathbf{i} + \lambda_2 \mathbf{j} + \lambda_3 \mathbf{k}, \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \theta' - \varphi \sin \phi, \\ \lambda_2 = \varphi' \cos \theta + \varphi \sin \theta \cos \phi, \\ \lambda_3 = -\varphi' \sin \theta + \varphi \cos \theta \cos \phi \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

其势能为

$$U = \frac{1}{2} \int [EA x_1^2 + kAG(x_2^2 + x_3^2) + GI_p \lambda_1^2 + EI(\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2)] dx, \quad (14)$$

式中 E 、 G 分别是杨氏模量和剪切模量, k 是截面剪切系数, I 、 I_p 分别是截面的惯性矩和极惯性矩, $(\cdot)'$ 表示对位置的导数。

其作用力所作虚功为

$$\delta W = T \delta u \delta_d |_{x=0} + M_d (\delta \theta - \sin \phi \delta \varphi) \delta_d |_{x=0}, \quad (15)$$

δ_d 是克罗内克函数。由 Hamilton 原理

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} [\delta(T - U) + \delta W] dt = 0 \quad (16)$$

得到一般运动微分方程

$$\rho A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - EA \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \rho A e \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\dot{\varphi} \sin(\theta + \beta)] - \rho A e \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\dot{\theta} \cos(\theta + \beta)] - f = 0, \quad (17)$$

$$\rho A \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} - EA \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right] - kAG \left[\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right] - \rho A e \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \sin(\theta + \beta) \right] = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\rho A \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + EA \left[\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \theta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right] - kAG \left[\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right] + \rho A e \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \cos(\theta + \beta) \right] = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$J_d \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + J_p \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} - EI \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - G_p \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - EA \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - kAG \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \phi \right) + \rho A e \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \sin(\theta + \beta) = 0, \quad (20)$$

$$J_d \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} - J_p \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \phi \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} - EI \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + GI_p \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + GI_p \phi \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + EA \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - kAG \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \varphi \right) - \rho A e \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \cos(\theta + \beta) = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$J_p \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} - GI_p \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} - J_p \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \phi \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} \right] + GI_p \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \phi \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \right] - \rho A e \left[\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \sin(\theta + \beta) - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \cos(\theta + \beta) \right] = 0, \quad (22)$$

$$f = EA \left[\varphi \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \phi \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right], \quad (23)$$

$$u(0, t) = u_0, \quad EA \left[u'(0, t) + \varphi(0, t) \frac{\partial v(0, t)}{\partial x} - \phi(0, t) \frac{\partial w(0, t)}{\partial x} \right] = P, \quad (24)$$

式中 u 、 v 、 w 分别为形心沿 X 、 Y 、 Z 轴的位移分量, e 是质心偏心距。以上为转轴空间运动的一般方程, 由 6 个偏微分方程及其相关的边界条件组成, 包含了弯曲、剪切、轴向滑移、旋转陀螺效应

和不平衡响应的非线性耦合项等各种作用, 其中轴向位移 u 和转角 θ 可具有大的刚体位移和小的弹性变形。

2 离散求解

引入小参数 $\varepsilon \ll 1$, 各变量可描述为

$$u = u_0 + \varepsilon u_1 + \varepsilon^2 u_2 + \dots + \varepsilon^n u_n + \dots, \quad (25)$$

$$v = v_0 + \varepsilon^2 v_1 + \dots + \varepsilon^n v_n + \dots, \quad (26)$$

$$w = w_0 + \varepsilon^2 w_1 + \dots + \varepsilon^n w_n + \dots, \quad (27)$$

$$\phi = \varepsilon \phi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \phi_2 + \dots + \varepsilon^n \phi_n + \dots, \quad (28)$$

$$\varphi = \varepsilon \varphi_1 + \varepsilon^2 \varphi_2 + \dots + \varepsilon^n \varphi_n + \dots, \quad (29)$$

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \varepsilon \theta_1 + \varepsilon^2 \theta_2 + \dots + \varepsilon^n \theta_n + \dots, \quad (30)$$

式中, 关于 ε 一次以上的高阶项对应着物体的弹性振动, u_0 、 θ_0 分别为刚体轴向运动和绕轴转动。

将式(25)~(30)分别代入(17)~(24)式, 忽略二次和更高阶的参数项, 一般运动方程化为

$$\rho \ddot{u} - E A \ddot{u} + \rho A e \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\dot{\phi}_1 \sin(\theta_0 + \beta) - \dot{\phi}_1 \cos(\theta_0 + \beta)] = P_1, \quad (31)$$

$$\rho \ddot{v} - k A G (\ddot{v} - \dot{\phi}_1) - \rho A e \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\Omega \theta_1 \cos(\theta_0 + \beta) + \dot{\theta}_1 \sin(\theta_0 + \beta)] =$$

$$\rho A e \frac{d}{dt} [\Omega \sin(\theta_0 + \beta)], \quad (32)$$

$$\rho \ddot{w} - k A G (w - \dot{\phi}_1) - \rho A e \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\Omega \theta_1 \sin(\theta_0 + \beta) - \dot{\theta}_1 \cos(\theta_0 + \beta)] =$$

$$- \rho A e \frac{d}{dt} [\Omega \cos(\theta_0 + \beta)], \quad (33)$$

$$J_d \ddot{\phi}_1 + J_p \Omega \dot{\phi}_1 - E I \ddot{\phi}_1 - k A G (v - \dot{\phi}_1) - \rho A e [\ddot{u}_0 \theta_1 \cos(\theta_0 + \beta) -$$

$$\ddot{u}_1 \sin(\theta_0 + \beta)] =$$

$$- \rho A e \ddot{u}_0 \sin(\theta_0 + \beta), \quad (34)$$

$$J_d \ddot{\psi}_1 - J_p \Omega \dot{\phi}_1 - E I \ddot{\psi}_1 + \dot{\phi}_1 - k A G (w - \dot{\phi}_1) + \rho A e [\ddot{u}_0 \theta_1 \sin(\theta_0 + \beta) -$$

$$\ddot{u}_1 \cos(\theta_0 + \beta)] =$$

$$\rho A e \ddot{u}_0 \cos(\theta_0 + \beta), \quad (35)$$

$$J_p \ddot{\theta}_1 - G I_P \dot{\theta}_1 - \rho A e [\ddot{v}_1 \sin(\theta_0 + \beta) - \ddot{w}_1 \cos(\theta_0 + \beta)] = M_{d1}, \quad (36)$$

式中 $P_1 = - P/l$, $M_{d1} = - M_d/l$ 。由上述公式可以看出, 即使取一阶参数项 $O(\varepsilon)$, 弯曲、扭转和轴向振动仍是相互耦合的, 此外, 方程中还包含了刚体运动的影响。

假设各位移变量具有如下形式:

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_{uk}(x) q_{uk}(t), & v_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_{vk}(x) q_{vk}(t), \\ w_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_{wk}(x) q_{wk}(t), & \phi_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_{\phi k}(x) q_{\phi k}(t), \\ \varphi_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_{\varphi k}(x) q_{\varphi k}(t), & \theta_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} N_{\theta k}(x) q_{\theta k}(t), \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

式中 $N_k(x)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$) 分别为满足边界条件的连续函数, $q_{ik}(t)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$) 为广义坐标。

将式(37)代入式(31)~(36)并利用分部积分方法, 得到系统运动的微分方程

$$\mathbf{M}(t)\ddot{\mathbf{Q}}(t) + \mathbf{C}(t)\dot{\mathbf{Q}}(t) + \mathbf{K}(t)\mathbf{Q}(t) = \mathbf{F}(t), \quad (38)$$

式中 $\mathbf{M}(t)$ 、 $\mathbf{C}(t)$ 、 $\mathbf{K}(t)$ 分别是依赖于时间的质量矩阵、回转矩阵和刚度矩阵, $\mathbf{F}(t)$ 是广义力矢量, $\mathbf{Q}(t)$ 是广义坐标矢量, 其形式为

$$\mathbf{Q}(t) = [q_{uk}(t) \quad q_{vk}(t) \quad q_{wk}(t) \quad q_{\psi k}(t) \quad q_{\varphi k}(t) \quad q_{\theta k}(t)]^T. \quad (39)$$

3 算例分析

作为算例, 考虑两端简支匀速转动和轴向加速度为一常数时的情形, 这时有

$$\ddot{\Omega} = 0, \quad \ddot{u}_0 = \text{const}, \quad (40)$$

$$v(0, t) = v(l, t) = 0, \quad w(0, t) = w(l, t) = 0, \quad (41)$$

$$v''(0, t) = v''(l, t) = 0, \quad w''(0, t) = w''(l, t) = 0 \quad (42)$$

于是, 可假设

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} q_{uk}(t), \quad v_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} q_{vk}(t), \\ w_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} q_{wk}(t), \quad \psi_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} q_{\psi k}(t), \\ \varphi_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{k\pi x}{l} q_{\varphi k}(t), \quad \theta_1(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{k\pi x}{l} q_{\theta k}(t). \end{array} \right. \quad (43)$$

将式(43)代入式(31)~(36), 即得到系统运动微分方程式(38)的表达形式。其中各系数阵分别为

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 & 0 & c_1 & -c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & m & 0 & 0 & 0 & -c_1 \\ 0 & 0 & m & 0 & 0 & c_2 \\ c_1 & 0 & 0 & J_d & 0 & 0 \\ -c_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & J_d & 0 \\ 0 & -c_1 & c_2 & 0 & 0 & J_p \end{bmatrix}, \quad (44a)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & c_2 \Omega & c_1 \Omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2c_2 \Omega \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2c_1 \Omega \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & J_p \Omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -J_p \Omega & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (44b)$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} EA c_3^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & kAG c_3^2 & 0 & -kAG c_3 & 0 & c_1 \Omega^2 \\ 0 & 0 & kAG c_3^2 & 0 & -kAG c_3 & -c_2 \Omega^2 \\ 0 & -kAG c_3 & 0 & kAG + EI c_3^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -kAG c_3 & 0 & kAG + EI c_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & GI_p c_3^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (44c)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = [c_4/P_1/c_4 \quad c_2 \Omega^2 \quad c_1 \Omega^2 \quad c_1 \ddot{u}_0/c_4 \quad c_2 \ddot{u}_0/c_4 \quad M_d]^T, \quad (44d)$$

式中

$$\begin{cases} m = \rho A, \quad c_1 = \rho A \sin(\theta_0 + \beta), \quad c_2 = \rho A \cos(\theta_0 + \beta), \\ c_3 = k\pi/l, \quad c_4 = 2(1 - \cos k\pi)/k\pi, \quad \theta_0 = \Omega \cdot \end{cases} \quad (45)$$

取各常数分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} l &= 1 \text{ m}, \quad \rho = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3, \quad A = 0.0285 \text{ m}^2, \quad e = 0.002 \text{ m}, \\ k &= 0.9, \quad E = 210 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}, \quad G = 80 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}, \quad I_p = 1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4, \\ J_p &= 1.0 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2, \quad P = 20000 \text{ N}, \quad M_d = 8000 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}, \end{aligned}$$

采用4阶Runge-Kutta方法积分求解。图2是弹性扭转角位移的变化曲线;图3是跨度中部横向弹性位移v随时间的变化情况($\Omega = 200 \text{ rad/s}$)。可以看出:在某一特定的转速下,由于系统运动的耦合,拍振同样可以出现在弯曲振动中,这是单纯的弯曲或扭转振动中所没有的。图4给出了 $\Omega = 300 \text{ rad/s}$, $x/l = 0.4$ 处Timoshenko转轴与Euler-Bernoulli转轴关于弯曲角 φ 的比较,可以发现,考虑剪切效应的Timoshenko轴的弹性角位移要大于Euler转轴。图5分别表示了包含刚体位移加速度 \ddot{u}_0 和不包含 \ddot{u}_0 两种情况下弯曲角速度 $\dot{\varphi}$ 的变化,反映了刚体运动对转轴动力学响应的影响。图6给出了不同转速下横向弹性位移w的变化情况,可以看出:在转速较低时振动呈现稳态周期运动的特征,振幅也较小,由质量不平衡导致的弯曲振动占主导作用;转速增加时振幅提高,耦合振动和陀螺效应增强;当旋转角速度 Ω 接近于扭转振动的某一 $1/2$ 固有频率时,振动幅度会明显增大,从而有可能发生共振^[8]。图7给出了两种长径比不同的转轴的横向弹性位移v的响应曲线,当长径比减小时,系统的振幅明显减小,但也激励了更高频率的振动。

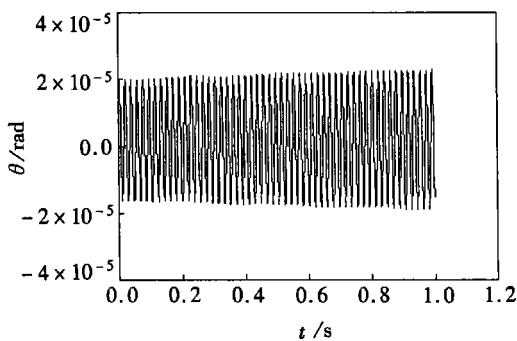


图2 扭转角位移

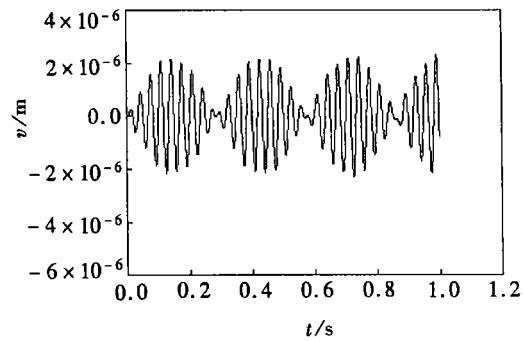
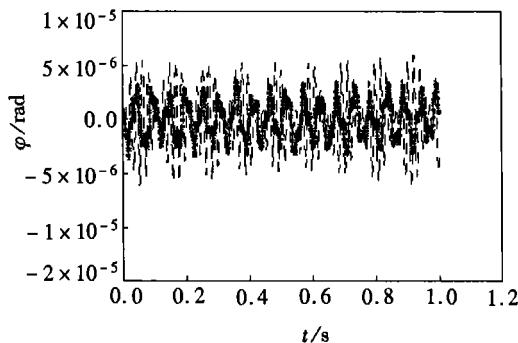


图3 横向弹性位移

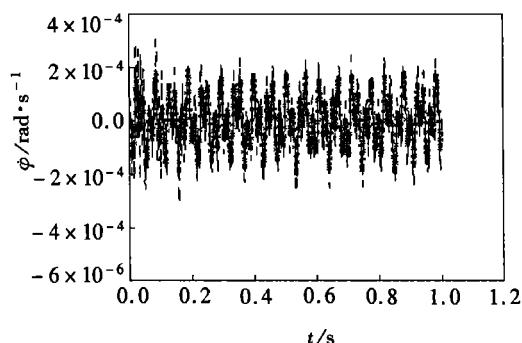
4 结 论

考虑弯曲、剪切变形、旋转惯性、陀螺效应、轴向滑移和质量不平衡等因素的影响,导出了



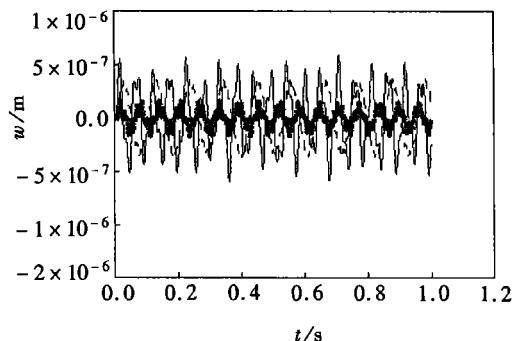
— Euler 轴, --- Timoshenko 轴

图 4 弯曲角位移



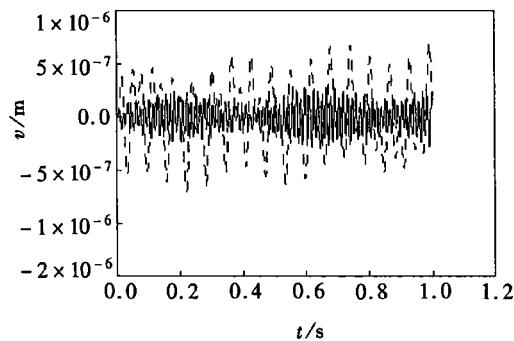
— ̄u₀ = 0, --- ̄u₀ ≠ 0

图 5 弯曲角速度



— Ω = 100 rad/s, — Ω = 300 rad/s, --- Ω = 600 rad/s

图 6 横向弹性位移



— d/l = 2.6, --- d/l = 7.8

图 7 横向弹性位移

Timoshenko 转轴耦合振动的一般方程, 它们由 6 个非线性偏微分方程和相关的边界条件组成•

- 1) 方程包含了弯曲_扭转_轴向滑移的三维耦合振动以及刚性运动与弹性变形的耦合, 刚性运动直接影响系统的弹性振动•
- 2) Timoshenko 轴的动力学响应大于 Euler_Bernoulli 转轴, 在振幅较小的情况下二者趋于一致•
- 3) 转速对转轴的动力学响应有着重要的影响, 在特定的转速条件下, 系统会出现拍振• 特别是对于高速转轴来说, 耦合振动可以改变转子的振动形态•
- 4) 转子的尺寸对系统的动力学响应也不可忽略, 当长径比减小时, 振幅会相应减小, 但包含有更高的频率组分•

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Dynamic Analysis of a Spatial Coupled Timoshenko Rotating Shaft With Large Displacements

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Abstract: The dynamic simulation is presented for an axial moving flexible rotating shafts, which have large rigid motions and small elastic deformation. The effects of the axial inertia, shear deformation, rotating inertia, gyroscopic moment, and dynamic unbalance are considered based on the Timoshenko rotating shaft theory. The equations of motion and boundary conditions are derived by Hamilton principle, and the solution is obtained by using the perturbation approach and assuming mode method. This study confirms that the influence of the axial rigid motion, shear deformation, slenderness ratio and rotating speed on the dynamic behavior of Timoshenko rotating shaft is evident, especially to a high angular velocity rotor.

Key words: Timoshenko rating shaft; dynamic response; nonlinear model; coupled vibration