电机定转子刚体模型非线性振动研究

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摘要 建立了电机定转子耦合的刚体模型,针对电机变频启动时,电流存在高次谐波的情况,推导求解了高 次谐波磁势,得到了电磁力的多种成分.分析了电磁刚度对系统固有频率的影响,对系统垂直与水平振动相 耦联的非线性共振进行了研究,得到了系统的一次近似解及稳态响应曲线,讨论了电磁参数和质量对共振 的影响.

关键词 电机, 耦合, 电磁, 非线性, 共振

引 言

电机的应用十分广泛,因而振动问题不容忽 视.文献[1]集中体现了我国在机电耦联振动领域 的系统成果.文献[3~4]根据电磁场理论,分析了 电机瞬变过程与轴系的扭振、横振等问题及相关变 化规律.

以上研究都涉及了电磁力的求解,但都是电流 基波磁势引起的,未从理论上对变频启动引发的高 次谐波磁势进行研究,针对这一情况,本文对极对 数 *p* =4 的低速电机进行研究,计算得到了高次谐 波磁势,并研究了相应电磁力引发的单频共振问 题.

本实验电机固定在基础上的模态实验结果说 明定转子振动系统的振动固有频率在450Hz以下 时做刚体运动.通过滚动轴承带动转子一起运动, 定转子间又由于气隙磁场的相互作用力耦合在一 起.当电机的电磁力频率和某一固有频率相同时, 将发生共振.下面对电机垂直与水平振动相耦联的 强迫共振进行研究.

1 建立数学模型

图 1 为电机内部结构左视图. *K_z*,*K_y* 是定转子间的垂直与水平弹性系数,即他们是转子轴的弯曲 刚度和滚动轴承弹性系数的合成;*C_z*,*C_y* 是电机座 等效刚度,由材料力学计算得到;





根据图1建立耦合模型的*Z*、*Y*向的振动方程. 如下:

$$\begin{cases} M_1 \ddot{Z}_1 = -K_z (Z_1 - Z_2) + F_z \\ M_2 \ddot{Z}_2 = -C_z Z_2 + K_z (Z_1 - Z_2) - F_z \\ M_1 \ddot{Y}_1 = -K_y (Y_1 - Y_2) + F_y \\ M_2 \ddot{Y}_2 = -C_y Y_2 + K_y (Y_1 - Y_2) - F_y \end{cases}$$
(1)

式中 Z_1, Y_1 为转子轴系沿 Z 轴、Y 轴的振动位移; Z_1, Y_2 为定子沿 Z 轴、Y 轴的振动位移;转子轴系 的质量 M_1 ;定子系统的质量 M_2 ;定子铁芯长度 l_1 ; F_z, F_y 是定转子间气隙磁场的相互作用力即电磁力 分别沿 Z 轴、Y 轴方向.

2 分析求解电磁力 F_z , F_y

电动机电源若采用变频调速启动之后,电流谐 波较多,ω₁为基频,假设

²⁰¹¹⁻⁰³⁻²⁸ 收到第1稿, 2011-05-14 收到修改稿.

 $I = \sum_{a=1}^{\infty} I_a \cos a \omega_1 t \quad (a = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 9)$ (2) 则定子磁势:

$$f = 0.9 w_{y_{a=1}} I_{a} \cos(a\omega_{1}t) \left(\cos\frac{\pi}{\tau}x - \frac{1}{3}\cos^{3}\frac{\pi}{\tau}x + \frac{1}{5}\cos^{5}\frac{\pi}{\tau}x - \frac{1}{7}\cos^{7}\frac{\pi}{\tau}x + \frac{1}{\nu}\cos^{2}\frac{\pi}{\tau}x\right)$$

$$\cdots \pm \frac{1}{\nu}\cos^{2}\frac{\pi}{\tau}x)$$

$$(3)$$

故可计算推导出电源电流谐波引起的总磁势:

$$F = F_{0}^{1}\cos(\omega_{1}t - p\alpha - \varphi_{0}) + F_{0}^{2}\cos(2\omega_{1}t + p\alpha - \varphi_{0}) + F_{0}^{4}\cos(4\omega_{1}t - p\alpha - \varphi_{0}) + F_{0}^{5}\cos(5\omega_{1}t + p\alpha - \varphi_{0}) + F_{0}^{7}\cos(7\omega_{1}t - p\alpha - \varphi_{0}) + F_{0}^{8}\cos(8\omega_{1}t + p\alpha - \varphi_{0}) + F_{\nu^{3}}^{3}\cos(3\omega_{1}t + 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu}^{3}\cos(3\omega_{1}t - 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{3}}^{6}\cos(6\omega_{1}t + 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{3}}^{6}\cos(6\omega_{1}t - 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{3}}^{6}\cos(6\omega_{1}t - 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{3}}^{9}\cos(9\omega_{1}t - 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{5}}^{9}\cos(9\omega_{1}t - 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{5}}^{9}\cos(9\omega_{1}t - 3p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{5}}^{9}\cos(4\omega_{1}t - 5p\alpha - \varphi_{1}) + F_{\nu^{5}}^{4}\cos(5\omega_{1}t - 5\omega_{1}) +$$

式中 $F_0^1, F_0^2, F_0^4, F_0^5, F_0^7, F_0^8$ 为三相绕组基波合成磁 势; $F_{\nu3}^3, F_{\nu3}^6, F_{\nu3}^9$ 和 $F_{\nu5}^1, F_{\nu5}^2, F_{\nu5}^3, F_{\nu5}^4, F_{\nu5}^5$ 为三相绕组 三次谐波与五次谐波合成磁势.

定转子间气隙磁导[2]:

$$A = \Lambda_{0} \{ \left[1 + \frac{Y^{2} + Z^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} + \frac{3(Y^{2} + Z^{2})^{2}}{8\sigma^{4}} \right] + Y_{\cos\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{\sigma} + \frac{3(Y^{2} + Z^{2})}{4\sigma^{3}} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{\sigma} + \frac{3(Y^{2} + Z^{2})}{4\sigma^{3}} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{\sigma} + \frac{3(Y^{2} + Z^{2})}{4\sigma^{3}} \right] Z_{\sin\alpha} + \left[\frac{Y^{2} + Z^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}} + \frac{Y^{4} - Z^{4}}{4\sigma^{3}} \right] \cos 2\alpha + \left[\frac{YZ}{\sigma^{2}} + \frac{Y^{3}Z + Z^{3}Y}{\sigma^{4}} \right] \sin 3\alpha + \frac{Y^{3} - 3YZ^{2}}{4\sigma^{3}} \cos 3\alpha - \frac{Z^{3} - 3ZY^{2}}{4\sigma^{3}} \cos 3\alpha - \frac{Z^{3} - 3Z^{3}}{4\sigma^{3}} \cos 3\alpha$$

将式(5)代入定转子间气隙磁场能量公式:

$$W_m = \frac{1}{2} R L \int_0^{2\pi} \Lambda F^2 d\alpha$$
 (6)

得电磁力:

$$\begin{cases} F_z = \frac{\partial W_m}{\partial Z} = \frac{RLB}{2\Lambda_0} \left(\frac{Z}{\sigma^2} - \frac{3Z^3}{2\sigma^4} + \frac{3ZY^2}{2\sigma^4} \right) \\ F_y = \frac{\partial W_m}{\partial Y} = \frac{RLB}{2\Lambda_0} \left(\frac{Y}{\sigma^2} - \frac{3Y^3}{2\sigma^4} + \frac{3YZ^2}{2\sigma^4} \right) \end{cases}$$
(7)

式(6)中只考虑了(5)中磁导的第一项,省略了其 他的参数激发力项. 式中:

 $B = B_0 + B_1 \cos(3\omega_1 t - 2\varphi_0) + B_2 \cos(6\omega_1 t - 2\varphi_0) + B_3 \cos(9\omega_1 t - 2\varphi_0) + B_4 \cos(12\omega_1 t - 2\varphi_0)$ Y₀, Z₀ 为定转子的静偏心; ε_2 为转动偏心; s 为异步 电动机的滑差; (Y₁, Z₁), (Y₂, Z₂)分别为转子和定 子的振动位移.

3 整理定转子非线性振动方程组

3.1 化简振动方程

将电磁力表达式(7)代入振动方程组(1),进 行无量纲变换 $\begin{cases} Z_1 - Z_2 = (z_1 - z_2)\sigma \\ Y_1 - Y_1 = (y_1 - y_2)\sigma \end{cases}$, z_0, y_0, z_2 均为 小量,略去小量2次以上高次项.

根据(7)式可知电磁力的频率成分可由 $B \cdot Y$ 和 $B \cdot Z$ 的结果确定.略去参数项,可得到 $\omega =$ 402Hz 时,与定转子垂直振动的第二阶固有频率 k_4 相同,系统将激发起频率接近于 k_4 的、相应于第一 主振动的振动,这时非共振频率 k_1 、 k_2 、 k_3 的振动将 因为摩擦的存在而衰减.因此方程整理化简为

$$\begin{cases} M_{1}\ddot{z}_{1} + az_{1} - az_{2} = \varepsilon E_{1}\sin(\omega t - \varphi) + \\ \varepsilon n_{1} \left[(z_{1} - z_{2})^{3} - (z_{1} - z_{2}) \cdot (y_{1} - y_{2})^{2} \right] \\ M_{2}\ddot{z}_{2} + bz_{2} - az_{1} = \varepsilon E_{1}\sin(\omega t - \varphi) - \\ \varepsilon n_{1} \left[(z_{1} - z_{2})^{3} - (z_{1} - z_{2}) \cdot (y_{1} - y_{2})^{2} \right] \\ M_{1}\ddot{y}_{1} + cy_{1} - cy_{2} = \varepsilon E_{1}\cos(\omega t - \varphi) + \\ \varepsilon n_{1} \left[(y_{1} - y_{2})^{3} - (y_{1} - y_{2}) \cdot (z_{1} - z_{2})^{2} \right] \\ M_{2}\ddot{y}_{2} + dy_{2} - cy_{1} = \varepsilon E_{1}\cos(\omega t - \varphi) - \\ \varepsilon n_{1} \left[(y_{1} - y_{2})^{3} - (y_{1} - y_{2}) \cdot (z_{1} - z_{2})^{2} \right] \end{cases}$$

$$(8)$$

式中
$$E_1 = 0.041 \frac{Rl_1}{2\Lambda_0 \sigma^2}, n_1 = \frac{3\lambda}{2\sigma^2};$$

 $\lambda_1 \frac{Rl_1B_0}{2\Lambda_0 \sigma^2}, a = Kz - \lambda_1, b = Cz + Kz - \lambda_1,$
 $c = Ky - \lambda_1, d = Cy + Ky - \lambda_1$

3.2 电磁刚度 λ_1 对系统固有频率的影响

由式(8)可得系统的线性方程

$$\begin{cases} M_1 \ddot{z}_1 + az_1 - az_2 = 0\\ M_2 \ddot{z}_2 + bz_2 - az_1 = 0\\ M_1 \dot{y}_1 + cy_1 - cy_2 = 0\\ M_2 \ddot{y}_2 + dy_2 - cy_1 = 0 \end{cases}, 进而可求得系统的固有$$

频率.

将未加电磁刚度 λ₁ 求得的固有频率与加入电 磁刚度后的固有频率进行比较可得到表 1,将电磁 刚度变化对系统固有频率的影响绘制曲线为图 2.

表1 有无电磁刚度对系统固有频率的影响

Table 1 the effect to the vibration natural frequency





显然电磁刚度使系统的固有频率有所减小,并 且对系统的固有频率的影响是不能忽略的.

4 非线性振动方程组的求解

4.1 求解非线性方程组:

根据文献[1]中的单频法进行求解:

$$\Rightarrow z_1 = q_1, z_2 = q_2, y_1 = q_3, y_2 = q_4$$

设第一次近似时,对应接近第一主振动的单频振动 的方程组(8)的特解为:

且是齐次方程组

$$\begin{cases} (a - k_2^2 M_1) \psi_1^{(1)} - a \psi_2^{(1)} = 0 \\ - a \psi_1^2 + (b - k_2^2 M_2) \psi_2^{(1)} = 0 \\ (c - k_2^2 M_1) \psi_3^{(1)} - c \psi_4^{(1)} = 0 \\ - c \psi_3^2 + (d - k_2^2 M_2) \psi_4^{(1)} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 的非平凡解.

下面进一步计算在非线性强迫力作用下,对 k₄ =402Hz 产生的共振规律. 非线性项

$$Q_{r_0}^{(1)}(a, \phi) = Q_{r_0}^{(1)}(\Psi_1^{(1)}a\cos\phi, ..., - \Psi_1^{(1)}ak\sin\phi, ...)(\theta + \nu = \phi, r = 1, 2, 3, 4)$$
则这里时间的函数振幅 *a* 和相位 *v* 由下列第一次

近似方程组决定:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{da}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2\pi m_1 k_4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{r=1}^4 \mu Q_{r0}^{(1)}(a,\phi) \times \\ \Psi_r^{(1)} \sin\phi d\phi - \frac{\sum_{r=1}^4 \mu E_r \Psi_r^{(1)}}{m_1(k_4 + \omega)} \cos\upsilon \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = k_4 - \omega - \frac{1}{2\pi n_1 k_4 a} \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{r=1}^4 \mu Q_{r0}^{(1)}(a,\phi) \times \\ \Psi_r^{(1)} \cos\phi d\phi + \frac{\sum_{r=1}^4 \mu E_r \Psi_r^{(1)}}{m_1 a(k_4 + \omega)} \sin\upsilon \end{cases}$$

其中 $m_1 = \sum_r \sum_s a_{rs} \Psi_r^{(1)} \Psi_s^{(1)}$ 整理可得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{da}{dt} = -na - \frac{\mu E_1 \left(\Psi_1^{(1)} - \Psi_2^{(1)} \right)}{m_1 \left(k_4 + \omega \right)} \cos \upsilon \\ \frac{dv}{dt} = k_4 - \omega - \frac{3n_1 \left(\Psi_1^{(1)} - \Psi_2^{(1)} \right)^4 a^2}{8m_1 k_4} + \\ \frac{\mu E_1 \left(\Psi_1^{(1)} - \Psi_2^{(1)} \right)}{m_1 a \left(k_4 + \omega \right)} \sin \upsilon \end{cases}$$
(9)

求定常解,令 $\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$

消去
$$v$$
 可得到振幅与外力频率之间的关系式:

$$\frac{E_1^2(\Psi_1^{(1)} - \Psi_2^{(1)})}{m_1^2(k_4 + \omega)^2 a^2} = n^2 + [\omega - k_4 + \frac{3n_1(\Psi_1^{(1)} - \Psi_2^{(1)})^4 a^2}{8m_1 a k_4}]^2,$$

$$\sigma = k_4 - \omega$$
(10)

4.2 稳态解的稳定性判定

在扰动运动中,将表示为

$$a = a_0 + a_1, v = v_0 + v_1 \tag{11}$$

式中:*a*₀,*v*₀ 为所研究的稳态运动,*a*₁,*v*₁ 是所研究的稳态运动相对于*a*,*v* 的微小偏离值.

将式(11)代入式(9),并展开成微小量 *a*₁,*v*₁ 的级数,只保留线性项,得到变分方程式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{da_1}{dt} = -na_1 + \frac{p}{k_4 + \omega} \sin v_0 \sin v_1 \\ \frac{dv_1}{dt} = -\left[\frac{2qa_0}{k_4} + \frac{p}{a_0^2(k_4 + \omega)} \sin v_0\right] a_1 + (12) \\ \frac{p}{a_0(k_4 + \omega)} \cos v_0 \sin v_1 \end{cases}$$

式中:

$$p = \frac{E_1(\Psi_1^{(1)} - \Psi_2^{(1)})}{m_1}, q = \frac{3n_1(\Psi_1^{(1)} - \Psi_2^{(1)})^4}{8m_1}$$

稳定的充分必要条件是方程组(12)的特征方程 λ^2 + $T_1\lambda$ + T_2 = 0 的根有负的实数部分,等价于

$$T_{1} = n - \frac{p}{a_{0}(k_{4} + \omega)} \cos v_{0}$$
$$T_{2} = -\frac{np}{a_{0}(k_{4} + \omega)} \cos v_{0} + \left[\frac{2qa_{0}}{k_{4}} + \frac{p}{a_{0}^{2}(k_{4} + \omega)} \sin v_{0}\right] \cdot \frac{p}{k_{4} + \omega} \sin v_{0}$$

把数值代入整理可得第一次近似解的稳定性范围 为

 $0 < a_0 < 0.0006$

 $T_1 < 0, T_2 > 0$

根据式(10)及近似解的稳定范围可得稳态振动 *a* - σ 的图像,虚线表示不稳定区域,实线为稳定区域,如图 3 所示.



图 3 稳态振动的 a - σ 曲线 Fig. 3 the curve of steady – state vibration

5 不同参数对非线性共振的影响

5.1 M₁ 与 M₂ 变化

通过式(9)知 $m_1 = \sum_r \sum_s a_{rs} \Psi_r^{(1)} \Psi_s^{(1)}, \Psi_1^{(1)} \Psi_2^{(1)}$ 一定, $M_1 与 M_2$ 取值不同, m_1 值也不同,得到的非

一定, *m*₁ 马 *m*₂ 政谊小问, *m*₁ 值也小问, 得到的 4 线性共振规律也是不同的, 如图 4.



图 4 质量变化的 $a - \sigma$ 曲线 Fig. 4 the curve of variable quality

 $a: M_1 = 200, M_2 = 320;$ $b: M_1 = 100, M_2 = 176;$ $c: M_1 = 80, M_2 = 128$

可以看出,质量相对取值的变化不会影响电磁 力的非线性特性即软特性,但是会影响共振区的大 小,质量取值越小,m₁越小,共振区越大,振幅相应 减小.

5.2 电磁力大小

电磁力大小表现为磁密基值 B₀ 的变化,通过 计算对应不同的 B₀ 可得到曲线如图 5.



图 5 电磁力影响的 *a* - ω 曲线

Fig. 5 the curve of the effect of electro – magnetic force

 $a:B_0 = 5; b:B_0 = 1.9; c:B_0 = 0.3$

磁密基值 B₀ 增大时,气隙磁场的电磁力增大, 电磁刚度增大,共振曲线的最大振幅值明显减小, 固有频率降低.

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STUDY ON NONLINEAR VIBRATION OF RIGID MODEL OF GENERATOR STATOR AND ROTOR

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Abstract A coupling rigid model for the generator stator and rotor was established. When the generator starts up in frequency conversion, there is high harmonic in electricity. In this condition, high harmonic magnetometive force was expressed and the component parts of electro – magnetic force were obtained. Then the effect of electro – magnetic stiff on the inherent frequency was analyzed. The nonlinear vibration of the vertical and horizontal coupling was studied, the first approximation solution and its corresponding steady – state solution were acquired, and the effect of electromagnetic damping and mass on resonance.

Key words generator, coupling, electro - magnetic, nonlinear, resonance

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