

矿井提升系统的强非线性振动*

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摘要 矿井提升机在提升重物的过程中, 由于质量和刚度的变化引起的系统固有频率十分缓慢的变化, 因此考虑钢绳质量的矿井提升机系统是一个慢变参数振动系统. 本文首先应用 Kuzmak-Luke 的多尺度法得到有一般非线性弹性力的强非线性振动系统解的周期性条件及用 Jacobi 椭圆函数表示的平方非线性振动和立方非线性振动的首阶渐近解. 其次, 将得到的结果分别应用于有平方、立方非线性弹性力的质量慢变的矿井提升系统. 最后, 将理论结果应用于某个矿井提升系统, 应用算例的渐近解和数值解的比较表明本方法是有效的.

关键词 非线性振动, 矿井提升系统, 多尺度法, 慢变参数

引言

矿井提升机作为地面与井下物质与人员流通的运输工具, 在煤矿生产中有重要作用. 提升系统的振动是安全生产的首要问题, 直接影响着矿井的生产能力和人员、设备的安全, 已引起很多工程技术人员的关注^[1~4].

本文考虑钢绳质量的矿井提升机罐笼与钢绳组成的振动系统(图 1). 在提升重物的过程中, 系统的质量和刚度随着钢绳的伸长与缩短连续地变化. 由于质量和刚度的变化引起的系统固有频率十分缓慢的变化, 因此这是一个具有慢变参数的非线性振动系统^[5,6], 其运动微分方程如下

$$\frac{d}{dt} [m(\tilde{t}) \frac{dy}{dt}] + g(y, \tilde{t}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 $m(\tilde{t})$ 是慢变质量, $\tilde{t} = \epsilon t$ 是慢变时间 ($0 < \epsilon < 1$), y 是罐笼的位移, $g(y, \tilde{t})$ 是非线性弹性力. 慢变质量是由于钢绳的伸长与缩短引起的, 可由下式计算

$$m(\tilde{t}) = m_p + \frac{1}{3} \gamma L(\tilde{t})$$

其中 m_p 是罐笼的质量, γ 是钢绳单位长度的质量, $L(\tilde{t})$ 是钢绳的慢变长度. 当非线性弹性力 $g(y, \tilde{t})$ 是 y 的线性函数时, 闻邦椿等曾用 KBM 法求得渐近解^[5,6]. 对一般的非线性弹性力 $g(y, \tilde{t})$, 传统的

KBM 法失效. Kuzmak-Luke 的多尺度法能有效地解决这一困难^[7~10]. 本文应用该方法得到解的周期性条件及平方、立方非线性振动的渐近解. 两个应用算例的渐近解和数值解的比较表明本方法是有效的.

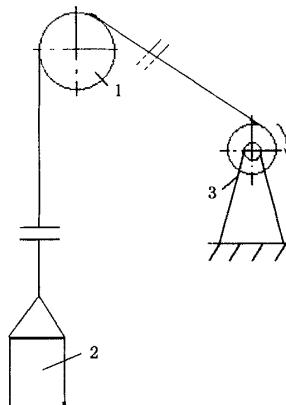


图 1 矿井提升机的力学模型^[5,6]

1——天轮, 2——罐笼, 3——提升机卷筒

Fig. 1 Mechanical model of mine hoist

1 —— pulley, 2 —— cage, 3 —— mine hoist reel

1 Kuzmak-Luke 的多尺度法

首先考虑带慢变参数的强非线性振动系统

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \epsilon k(y, \tilde{t}) \frac{dy}{dt} + g(y, \tilde{t}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

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其中 $\tilde{t} = \varepsilon t$ 是慢变尺度. 假设方程(2)的解具有如下渐近展开式

$$\begin{aligned} y(t, \varepsilon) &= y_0(t^+, \tilde{t}) + \varepsilon y_1(t^+, \tilde{t}) + \\ &\quad \varepsilon^2 y_2(t^+, \tilde{t}) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中的快变尺度 t^+ 按照 Kuzmak^[7] 的定义为 $\frac{dt^+}{dt} = \omega(\tilde{t})$, 其中 $\omega(\tilde{t})$ 为待定函数, 它由方程解的周期性质所决定. 设周期规范为 1, 其简化的表达式为

$$\omega(\tilde{t}) = \frac{c}{\int_0^1 f_\varphi^2 d\varphi} \exp\left(-\int_0^{\tilde{t}} k(y_r, \tau) d\tau\right) \quad (4)$$

其中 y_r 是振动中心, 记 $y_0 = f(\varphi, \tilde{t})$ 是首阶近似解, 而 $\varphi = t^+ + \varphi_0$, 常数 c 和 φ_0 由系统的初始条件确定, 详细的推导见作者的另一文章^[11].

(I) 当 $g(y, \tilde{t}) = a(\tilde{t})y + b(\tilde{t})y^3$ 时

将展开式(3)代入方程(2)得到首阶方程

$$\omega^2(\tilde{t}) \frac{\partial^2 y_0}{\partial t^{+2}} + a(\tilde{t})y_0 + b(\tilde{t})y_0^3 = 0 \quad (5)$$

其能量积分为

$$\frac{\omega^2(\tilde{t})}{2} \left(\frac{\partial y_0}{\partial t^+} \right)^2 + V(y_0, a, b) = E_0 \tilde{t} \quad (6)$$

式中

$$V(y_0, a, b) = \frac{1}{2} a(\tilde{t})y_0^2 + \frac{1}{4} b(\tilde{t})y_0^4$$

为系统势能, 而 $E_0(\tilde{t})$ 为系统的慢变能量. 当 $a(\tilde{t}) > 0$ 且 $b(\tilde{t}) < 0$ 时(振动中心 $y_r = 0$), 对方程(6)再积分一次可以解出 y_0 是 t^+ 的椭圆正弦函数

$$y_0 = A_0(\tilde{t}) \sin[K(v)\varphi, v(\tilde{t})] \quad (7)$$

其中 $\varphi = t^+ + \varphi_0$, 常数 φ_0 由初值决定, $K(v)$ 是关

于模数 \sqrt{v} 的第一类完全椭圆积分, 而

$$A_0 = \sqrt{\frac{-2av}{b(1+v)}} \quad (8)$$

模数 v 由方程

$$\frac{L^2(v)v^2}{(1+v)^3} = \frac{c^2b^2}{4a^3} \exp\left(-2\int_0^{\tilde{t}} k(0, \tau) d\tau\right) \quad (9)$$

确定. 其中常数 c 由初值确定, 而

$$\begin{aligned} L(v) &= \int_0^K cn^2(u, v) dn^2(u, v) du = \\ &\quad \frac{1}{3v} [(1+v)E(v) - (1-v)K(v)] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $E(v)$ 是关于模数 \sqrt{v} 的第二类完全椭圆积分.

(II) 当 $g(y, \tilde{t}) = a(\tilde{t})y + b(\tilde{t})y^2$ 时

将展开式(3)代入方程(2)得到首阶方程

$$\omega(\tilde{t}) \frac{\partial^2 y_0}{\partial t^{+2}} + a(\tilde{t})y_0 + b(\tilde{t})y_0^2 = 0 \quad (10)$$

其能量积分为

$$\frac{\omega^2(\tilde{t})}{2} \left(\frac{\partial y_0}{\partial t^+} \right)^2 + V(y_0, a, b) = E_0(\tilde{t}) \quad (11)$$

式中

$$V(y_0, a, b) = \frac{1}{2} a(\tilde{t})y_0^2 + \frac{1}{3} b(\tilde{t})y_0^3 \quad (12)$$

为系统势能, 而 $E_0(\tilde{t})$ 为系统的慢变能量. 当 $a(\tilde{t}) > 0$ 时, 对方程(12)再积分一次可以解出 y_0 是 t^+ 的椭圆余弦函数

$$y_0 = A_0(\tilde{t}) cn^2(K(v)\varphi, v(\tilde{t})) + B_0(\tilde{t}) \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= \frac{3av}{ab\sqrt{v^2 - v + 1}}, \\ B_0 &= -\frac{a}{2b} \left(\frac{2v - 1}{\sqrt{v^2 - v + 1}} + 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

模数 \sqrt{v} 由方程

$$\frac{v^2 J(v)}{(v^2 - v + 1)^{5/4}} = \frac{2cb^2}{9a^{5/2}} \exp\left(-\int_0^{\tilde{t}} k(0, \tau) d\tau\right) \quad (14)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} J(v) &= \int_0^K sn^2(u, v) cn^2(u, v) dn^2(u, v) du = \\ &\quad \frac{1}{15v^2} [(1-v)(v-2)K(v) + \\ &\quad 2(v^2 - v + 1)E(v)] \end{aligned}$$

更详细的推导及参数 $a(\tilde{t})$ 和 $b(\tilde{t})$ 的不同符号的情况参阅[10]或[12].

当 $m(\tilde{t}) = m_p + \frac{1}{3}\gamma L(\tilde{t})$ 和 $g(y, \tilde{t}) = a(\tilde{t})y + b(\tilde{t})y^3$ 时, 方程(1)为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \{ [m_p + \frac{1}{3}\gamma L(\tilde{t})] \frac{dy}{dt} \} + a(\tilde{t})y + b(\tilde{t})y^3 = 0 \quad (15)$$

当 $m(\tilde{t}) = m_p + \frac{1}{3}\gamma L(\tilde{t})$ 和 $g(y, \tilde{t}) = a(\tilde{t})y + b(\tilde{t})y^2$ 时, 方程(1)为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \{ [m_p + \frac{1}{3}\gamma L(\tilde{t})] \frac{dy}{dt} \} + a(\tilde{t})y + b(\tilde{t})y^2 = 0 \quad (16)$$

它们都是方程(2)的特殊情况, 其首阶渐近解可分别由(7)和(13)式表示. 本文的首阶渐近解的精确度已相当令人满意, 更高阶的渐近解可参阅[9].

2 算例

例1 考虑某矿井提升机的提升过程,其非线性弹性力为 $\frac{AE}{L(t)}(y - \frac{1}{2}y^3)$,其中A,E分别为钢丝绳的横截面积和弹性模量.若罐笼重4590 kg,一次提升量4000 kg,单位钢丝绳长度质量6.63 kg/m,钢丝绳总抗拉力119000 kg,提升速度1 m/s,罐笼位于下止点时钢丝绳长度320 m.当初始条件 $y(0) = 1, \dot{y}(0) = 0$ 时,用Kuzmak-Luke的多尺度法求得的首阶渐近解和数值解的比较见图2.

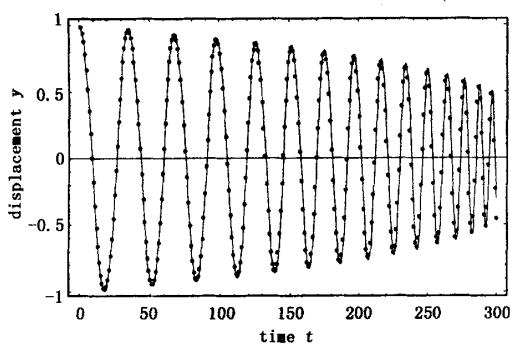


图2 方程(15)的首阶渐近解和数值解的比较:

---- 数值解, 渐近解

Fig. 2 Comparison of asymptotic solution with numerical one of Eq. (15):
---- numerical solution, asymptotic solution

例2 考虑某矿井提升机的提升过程,其非线性弹性力为 $\frac{AE}{L(t)}(y - \frac{1}{2}y^2)$,其余数据同例1.当初始条件 $y(0) = 1, \dot{y}(0) = 0$ 时,用Kuzmak-Luke的多尺度法求得的首阶渐近解和数值解的比较见图3.

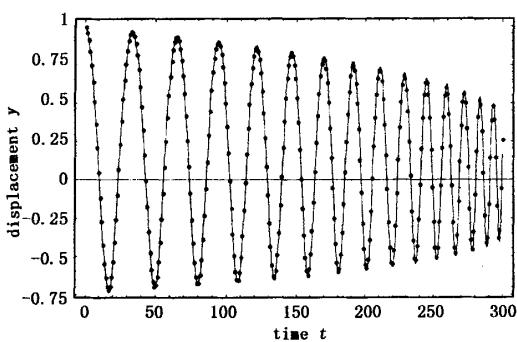


图3 方程(16)的首阶渐近解和数值解的比较:

---- 数值解, 渐近解

Fig. 3 Comparison of asymptotic solution with numerical one of Eq. (16):
---- numerical solution, asymptotic solution

3 结论

对于考虑钢绳质量的矿井提升机罐笼与钢绳组成的慢变参数振动系统,Kuzmak-Luke的多尺度法能有效地用于求得用Jacobi椭圆函数表示的渐近解.两个应用算例的渐近解与数值解几乎一致,表明本文的方法是有效的.

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STRONGLY NONLINEAR OSCILLATIONS IN MINE HOIST SYSTEMS*

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Abstract When a mine hoist is lifting a heavy weight, the natural frequency of the system varies slowly with the changes of mass and stiffness. So the mine hoist system is an oscillatory system with slowly varying parameters if the mass of steel rope is taken into account. The multiple scales method of Kuzmak-Luke was firstly applied to obtain the periodicity condition of solutions of strongly nonlinear oscillators with generally nonlinear spring, and then Jacobian elliptic functions were used to express the leading order approximate solutions of quadratic and cubic nonlinear oscillators. Secondly, the obtained results were applied respectively to mine hoist systems with slowly varying mass and with quadratic or cubic nonlinear spring. Finally, the theoretical results were used to deal with certain mine hoist systems, and comparisons of asymptotic solutions with numerical solutions of two examples showed the efficiency of the proposed method.

Key words nonlinear oscillation, mine hoist system, multiple scales method, slowly varying parameter

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