

基于正切非线性与双曲正切非线性串联包装系统 冲击优化设计

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摘要: **目的** 对典型正切非线性与双曲正切非线性系统进行优化设计。**方法** 建立正切非线性与双曲正切非线性串联系统跌落冲击模型。引入小虚拟质量, 提出串联系统的响应算法。考虑物品最大加速度响应值必须小于给定的许用值, 以及材料的费用越少越经济等因素, 设计串联结构的优化方案。**结果** 运用串联结构得到了比较经济的方法。**结论** 通过对计算结果与试验结果进行对比, 验证了优化方案的正确性。

关键词: 正切非线性; 双曲正切非线性; 串联系统; 冲击; 虚拟质量

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Impact Optimization Design of Tangent Nonlinear and Hyperbolic Tangent Nonlinear Cascade Packaging System

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ABSTRACT: Objective To optimize the design of typical tangent nonlinear and hyperbolic tangent nonlinear systems. **Methods** A drop impact model was established for the tangent nonlinear and hyperbolic tangent nonlinear cascade system. A response algorithm was proposed for the cascade system by introducing small virtual mass. Taking into account that the maximum acceleration response value should be lower than the given allowable value and that the lower the material cost, the more economical the system is, an optimized scheme of the cascade structure was designed. **Results** A more economical method was achieved using the cascade structure. **Conclusion** Comparison of the calculation results and test results verified the correctness of the optimized scheme.

KEY WORDS: tangent nonlinear; hyperbolic tangent nonlinear; cascade systems; impact; virtual mass

正切非线性^[1]、双曲正切非线性^[1]和立方非线性^[2]等包装系统为工程经常遇到的情况, 这些模型是建立本构关系的基础。文献[3—4]对瓦楞纸板、发泡聚乙烯等进行了力学行为研究, 得到了可靠的本构方程, 并介绍了其运用。近年来, 卢富德等人^[6—9]提出了虚拟质量方法, 对串联缓冲包装系统进行求解。文中对典型正切非线性与双曲正切非线性系统进行冲击响应分析, 并对其进行优化设计。

1 正切非线性与双曲正切非线性串联模型

发泡聚乙烯材料的本构模型, 可以简化为正切非线性关系^[7], 其关系式为:

$$f_1(\varepsilon, \dot{\varepsilon}) = a_1 \tan(a_2 \varepsilon) + a_3 \dot{\varepsilon} \quad (1)$$

式中: a_1, a_2 与 a_3 为待识别参数。

蜂窝纸板的本构模型可以简化为双曲正切非线性

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性关系,其关系式为:

$$f_2(\varepsilon, \dot{\varepsilon}) = b_1 \tanh(b_2 \varepsilon) + b_3 \dot{\varepsilon} + b_4 \tan(b_5 \varepsilon) \quad (2)$$

式中: b_1, b_2 与 b_3 为待识别参数; $b_1 \tanh(b_2 \varepsilon)$ 为屈服阶段; $b_4 \tan(b_5 \varepsilon)$ 为材料的压实阶段, 这一项考虑了实际缓冲材料厚度有限, 为双曲正切非线性缓冲材料的修正项。

式(1)与式(2)中的参数按照文献[7]的方法识别, 得到正切非线性缓冲材料的本构参数: $a_1=0.0894$ MPa, $a_2=1.91$, $a_3=112.3$ Pa·s。双曲正切非线性缓冲材料的本构参数: $b_1=0.8$ MPa, $b_2=33.75$, $b_3=212.5$ Pa·s, $b_4=0.003$ MPa, $b_5=1.87$ 。

设质量为 m 的重物从高度 H 处跌落于由正切非线性缓冲材料和双曲正切非线性组成的串联系统上, 质量块运动坐标 y_1 建立在其与第1块缓冲材料的最早接触处, 把第1块与第2块缓冲材料界面的运动记为 y_2 , 见图1。

由 Newton-law 得缓冲包装系统运动方程:

$$m\ddot{y}_1 + Af_1\left(\frac{y_1 - y_2}{h_1}, \frac{\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2}{h_1}\right) = 0 \quad (3)$$

式中: A 为缓冲材料的面积; h_1 为正切非线性缓冲材料的厚度。

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{y}_1 + A\left\{a_1 \tan\left[a_2 \frac{y_1 - y_2}{h_1}\right] + a_3 \frac{\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2}{h_1}\right\} = 0 \\ a_1 \tan\left(a_2 \frac{y_1 - y_2}{h_1}\right) + a_3 \frac{\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2}{h_1} = b_1 \tanh\left(b_2 \frac{y_2}{h_2}\right) + b_3 \frac{\dot{y}_2}{h_2} + b_4 \tan\left(b_5 \frac{y_2}{h_2}\right) \\ \dot{y}_1(0) = \sqrt{2gH}, \dot{y}_2(0) = 0, y_1(0) = y_2(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

运用参考文献[10]的方法, 引入小虚拟质量 $m_1 < 0$, 则式(6)变为:

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{y}_1 + A\left\{a_1 \tan\left[a_2 \frac{y_1 - y_2}{h_1}\right] + a_3 \frac{\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2}{h_1}\right\} = 0 \\ m\ddot{y}_2 - A\left\{a_1 \tan\left[a_2 \frac{y_1 - y_2}{h_1}\right] + a_3 \frac{\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2}{h_1}\right\} + A\left\{b_1 \tanh\left(b_2 \frac{y_2}{h_2}\right) + b_3 \frac{\dot{y}_2}{h_2} + b_4 \tan\left(b_5 \frac{y_2}{h_2}\right)\right\} = 0 \\ \dot{y}_1(0) = \sqrt{2gH}, \dot{y}_2(0) = 0, y_1(0) = y_2(0) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

2 结果与讨论

2.1 算例

正切非线性与双曲正切非线性串联缓冲包装系统, 其参数 $m=6$ kg, 质量块从高度 $H=0.6$ m 处落在串联结构缓冲系统上, 求系统响应。运用文献[10—12]

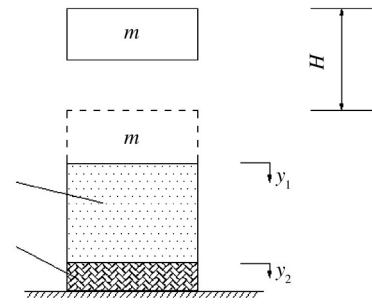


图1 正切非线性与双曲非线性缓冲材料串联示意
Fig.1 Cascade system of tangent nonlinear and hyperbolic tangent nonlinear cushioning materials

由于缓冲材料的质量远小于物品的质量, 在对缓冲材料进行本构关系时, 不考虑材料的质量。图1所示的串联系统在2种材料的交界面处力相等, 即:

$$f_1\left(\frac{y_1 - y_2}{h_1}, \frac{\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2}{h_1}\right) = f_2\left(\frac{y_2}{h_2}, \frac{\dot{y}_2}{h_2}\right) \quad (4)$$

式中: h_2 为双曲正切非线性缓冲材料的厚度。

式(3)的初始条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_1(0) &= \sqrt{2gH}, \dot{y}_2(0) = 0, \\ y_1(0) &= y_2(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

综合以上, 得此串联系统的运动方程为:

的方法, 得到正切非线性的优化解为: $h_1=0.04$ m, $A_1=0.0087$ m²。当最大加速度 $\ddot{y}_{1m}=99.96$ g 时, 串联结构的优化解为: $h_1=0.01$ m, $h_2=0.01$ m, $A=0.006$ m²; 当最大加速度 $\ddot{y}_{1m}=87.55$ g 时, 物品最大加速度与串联结构尺寸的关系见图2, 即 h_1 为 0.008~0.03 m, A_1 为 0.008~0.03 m², 由最大加速度 $\ddot{y}_{1m}$ 与材料尺寸之间的关系, P 点为最优解。在最优解的情况下, 原材料可节省 65.52%。

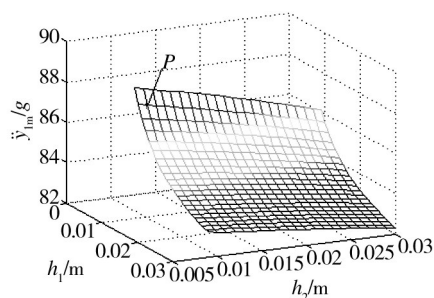


图2 物品最大加速度与串联结构尺寸的关系

Fig.2 The relationship between the maximum acceleration and the tandem structure size of items

2.2 试验验证

选用发泡聚乙烯材料的厚度为0.01 m,蜂窝纸板的厚度为0.01 m,面积为6 cm × 10 cm,质量为6 kg的重锤在高度为0.6 m处自由落下,求重锤的响应。

因为文中涉及的本构关系是没有塑性应变的本构,因此本构关系只适用于压缩阶段,而不适合回弹阶段。计算值只给出了压缩阶段的结果,如图3中的实线,最大值为87.62 g,试验曲线最大值为95.33 g。两者相对误差为8.09%。

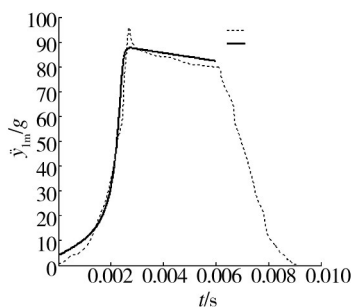


图3 试验验证曲线

Fig.3 The test verification curve

3 结语

运用虚拟方法,提出了串联系统动力学的算法,并对串联结构进行了优化设计。算例表明,运用此优化方法分别得到了正切非线性系统和串联系统优化模型的最优解,串联结构的缓冲效果明显优于单独的缓冲材料。利用此设计方法,可有效地避免欠包装和过度包装。

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