包装技术与工艺

三次非线性包装系统跌落冲击响应分析的一种近似方法

包俊青¹, 周棋彬¹, 周洋¹, 陈安军^{1,2}

(1. 江南大学, 无锡 214122; 2. 中国包装总公司食品包装技术与安全重点实验室, 无锡 214122)

摘要:目的 以三次非线性包装系统为研究对象,将一种简单有效近似方法应用于系统跌落冲击过程的响应分析,以得到跌落冲击响应的近似解析解。方法 为了提高解的精度,与包装动力学能量法结合,通过能量法求解了最大位移及加速度,对近似解进行了校正。结果 与龙格-库塔数值分析结果比较,校正后的近似解其位移最大值、加速度最大值相对误差小于0.1%,跌落冲击时间相对误差小于2%。结论 为非线性包装系统跌落冲击响应分析提供了一种简单有效的分析方法。

关键词: 非线性; 跌落冲击; 位移最大值; 加速度最大值; 冲击时间

中图分类号: TB485.1 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1001-3563(2016)01-0061-04

A Simple Approximate Method for Dropping Shock Response of a Cubic Nonlinear Packaging System

BAO Jun-qing¹, ZHOU Qi-bin¹, ZHOU Yang¹, CHEN An-jun^{1,2}

(1. Jiangnan University, Wuxi 214122, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Food Packaging Techniques and Safety of China National Packaging Corporation, Wuxi 214122, China)

ABSTRACT: A simple approximate method was used to give approximate solutions for dropping shock response of cubic nonlinear packaging system. In order to obtain the accuracy of the solutions, a novel solution combining approximate method with energy method was proposed, the maximum dropping shock response acceleration and displacement of the system were obtained with energy method, and the approximation solution was corrected. Compared with the results of Runge-Kutta method, the results showed that the relative error of acceleration peak value and displacement peak value of dropping shock response was less than 0.1%, and the relative error of extended period of dropping shock was less than 2%. This study provides a simple and effective method for the dropping shock response analysis of nonlinear packaging system.

KEY WORDS: nonlinear; dropping shock; displacement peak value; acceleration peak value; extended period of dropping shock

非线性缓冲包装系统是包装动力学分析与设计的重要组成部分,缓冲材料的非线性通常表现为强非线性,使得问题的理论分析解困难,系统的动力学分析与评价常采用数值分析方法^[1-7]。数值分析方法物理意义不太明确,难以判断与真实物理过程的拟合程度。

非线性问题的近似分析方法可得到系统近似解析解,常用的近似分析方法有变分迭代法(VIM)^[8-13]、

能量平衡法(EBM)^[14-15]、同伦摄动法(HPM)^[16-17]、何氏频率-振幅关系(HFAF)^[18-20]等,对非线性问题的分析各有特点,但过程比较复杂。针对单自由度无阻尼Duffing系统自由振动,应用简单的近似方法^[21],可得近似解析解。将该近似分析方法应用于三次非线性系统跌落冲击问题,为满足跌落冲击初始条件,对分析过程进行改进,并与包装动力学的能量法结合,以得到系统跌落冲击响应及跌落冲击时间的近似解析解。

收稿日期: 2015-06-08

作者简介: 包俊青(1993—),女,山东聊城人,江南大学本科,主攻包装动力学。

通讯作者: 陈安军(1962—),男,河南潢川人,江南大学教授,主要研究方向为包装动力学、非线性系统动态性能分析。

1 近似分析思路

对单自由度无阻尼 Duffing 系统,自由振动方程及初始条件:

$$\ddot{x} + f(x) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x(0) = A, \dot{x}(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

取初始试函数:

$$x = A \cos(\omega t) \quad (3)$$

式(3)代入式(1)得:

$$\ddot{x} + f(A \cos(\omega t)) = 0 \quad (4)$$

式(4)对时间两次积分得:

$$\dot{x} = - \int_0^t f(x) dt = - \int_0^t f(A \cos(\omega t)) dt \quad (5)$$

$$x = \int_0^t \dot{x} dt = \int_0^t \left[- \int_0^t f(A \cos(\omega t)) dt \right] dt \quad (6)$$

对应初始试函数,方程(6)有下式成立:

$$x(t) \Big|_{\omega t = \pi/2} = 0 \quad (7)$$

由式(7)或通过其他特殊点可以确定振幅-频率关系,并得到近似解析解。

2 跌落冲击响应近似解

对三次非线性缓冲包装系统,跌落冲击动力学方程:

$$m\ddot{x} + k_0x + rx^3 = 0 \quad (8a)$$

或表示为:

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_0^2x + kx^3 = 0 \quad (8b)$$

初始条件:

$$x(0) = 0, \dot{x}(0) = \sqrt{2gh} \quad (9)$$

式中: ω_0 为频率参数, $\omega_0 = \sqrt{k_0/m}$; m 为包装产品质量; h 为系统跌落高度; r 为材料的非线性常数; k_0 为材料初始弹性常数; g 为重力加速度, $k = \varepsilon\omega_0^2$; $\varepsilon = r/k_0$ 。

初始条件式(9)描述跌落冲击,与自由振动初始条件式(2)不同,为满足初始条件,取初始试函数:

$$x = A \sin(\omega t) \quad (10)$$

式中 A 和 ω 为待定量。注意到:

$$\sin^3(\omega t) = \frac{3}{4}\sin(\omega t) - \frac{1}{4}\sin(3\omega t) \quad (11)$$

由式(5),有:

$$\dot{x} = - \int_0^t f(x) dt = - \int_0^t f(A \sin(\omega t)) dt$$

式中 $f(x) = \omega_0^2x + kx^3$, 得:

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{\omega} (A\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA^3) \cos(\omega t) - \frac{kA^3}{12\omega} \cos(3\omega t) + C_1 \quad (12)$$

需满足初始条件 $\dot{x}(0) = \sqrt{2gh}$, 则:

$$C_1 = \sqrt{2gh} + \frac{kA^3}{12\omega} - \frac{1}{\omega} (A\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA^3) \quad (13)$$

对式(12)再积分:

$$x = \frac{1}{\omega^2} (A\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA^3) \sin(\omega t) - \frac{kA^3}{36\omega^2} \sin(3\omega t) + C_1t + C_2 \quad (14)$$

需满足初始条件式 $x(0)=0$, 则 $C_2=0$ 。

为获得振幅-频率的关系,初始试函数式(10)满足 $\omega t = \pi$ 时, $x=0$, 只要式(14)是原方程解,同样满足该条件,必有 $C_1=0$, 由式(13)得:

$$\omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + 2\varepsilon A^2/3} \quad (15)$$

跌落冲击动力学方程(8b)近似解位移、速度及加速度分别为:

$$x = \frac{1}{\omega^2} (A\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA^3) \sin(\omega t) - \frac{kA^3}{36\omega^2} \sin(3\omega t) \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{\omega} (A\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA^3) \cos(\omega t) - \frac{kA^3}{12\omega} \cos(3\omega t) \quad (17)$$

$$\ddot{x} = - (A\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA^3) \sin(\omega t) + \frac{kA^3}{4} \sin(3\omega t) \quad (18)$$

冲击持续时间:

$$\tau = \pi/\omega \quad (19)$$

为便于比较,取文献[20]的算例对解的精度进行分析。相关参数: $m=10$ kg, $h=0.6$ m, $k_0=600$ N/cm, $r=72$ N/cm³, 则 $\varepsilon=0.12$ cm⁻², $\omega_0=77.46$ s⁻¹。利用跌落冲击初始条件: $t=0, \dot{x} = \sqrt{2gh}$, 式(15)、(17)联立求解得 A, ω 。由式(16)、(18)跌落冲击过程位移及加速度响应见图1、图2实线(记为SA), 图中虚线为龙格-库塔法计算(记为R-K)结果。相关重要参数比较见表1, 位移最大值、加速度最大值及跌落冲击时间相对误差分别为3.2%, 8.8%, 4.6%, 表明加速度峰值误差较大, 其结果需进一步讨论。

表1 近似解与龙格-库塔法对比

Tab.1 Comparison of the simple approximate solution with the Runge-Kutta numerical solution

	位移最大值/cm	加速度最大值/g	跌落冲击时间/s
R-K	3.4	49.74	0.028 54
SA	3.51	45.35	0.029 84
相对误差/%	3.2	8.8	4.6

图1 产品位移响应

Fig.1 The displacement response of the product

图2 产品加速度响应

Fig.2 The acceleration response of the product

3 近似解的修正

对无阻尼非线性包装系统跌落冲击问题,能量法可求解产品的最大位移及加速度,但不方便求解跌落冲击时间。将近似方法与能量法结合,对近似解进行校正。

不计缓冲材料阻尼,当缓冲材料变形达到最大时,跌落前系统的重力势能转化为材料的弹性势能,则:

$$Wh = \int_0^{x_m} (k_0x + rx^3) dx \quad (20)$$

式中 W 表示产品重量,由式(20)解得最大位移:

$$x_m = \sqrt{(\sqrt{k_0^2 + 4Wrh} - k_0)/r} \quad (21)$$

无阻尼条件下,位移最大时,加速度最大。由式(8b)最大加速度:

$$\ddot{x}_m = \omega_0^2(x_m + \varepsilon x_m^3) \quad (22)$$

利用能量法求得最大位移(式(21))及最大加速度(式(22)),对近似解进行校正。由式(16)、(18):

$$x_m = \frac{1}{\omega^2} \left(A\omega_0^2 + \frac{7}{9}kA^3 \right) = \sqrt{(\sqrt{k_0^2 + 4Wrh} - k_0)/r} \quad (23)$$

$$\ddot{x}_m = A\omega_0^2 + kA^3 = \omega_0^2(x_m + \varepsilon x_m^3) \quad (24)$$

联立求解幅值与频率:

$$A = x_m = \sqrt{(\sqrt{k_0^2 + 4Wrh} - k_0)/r} \quad (25)$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 + (7\varepsilon A^2)/9} \quad (26)$$

分别记为 A_r, ω_r 。校正后的近似解:

$$x = \frac{1}{\omega_r^2} \left(A_r\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA_r^3 \right) \sin(\omega_r t) - \frac{kA_r^3}{36\omega_r^2} \sin(3\omega_r t) \quad (27)$$

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{\omega_r} \left(A_r\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA_r^3 \right) \cos(\omega_r t) - \frac{kA_r^3}{12\omega_r^2} \cos(3\omega_r t) \quad (28)$$

$$\ddot{x} = - \left(A_r\omega_0^2 + \frac{3}{4}kA_r^3 \right) \sin(\omega_r t) + \frac{kA_r^3}{4} \sin(3\omega_r t) \quad (29)$$

校正后式(27)、(29)近似解(记为CSA实线)与龙格-库塔法(虚线)的对比见图3和4。最大位移、最大

图3 校正后位移响应与数值解的对比

Fig.3 Comparison of the corrected displacement response with the numerical solution

图4 校正后加速度响应与数值解的对比

Fig.4 Comparison of the corrected acceleration response with the numerical solution

加速度、跌落冲击持续时间相对误差分别为0,0.1%,1.5%,见表2。

表2 校正后的近似解与龙格-库塔法对比

Tab.2 Comparison of the corrected solution with the Runge-Kutta numerical solution

	R-K	SA	相对误差/%
位移最大值/cm	3.4	3.40	0.0
加速度最大值/g	49.74	49.79	0.1
跌落冲击时间/s	0.028 54	0.028 11	1.5

4 结语

跌落冲击动力学评价中,位移响应最大值、加速度响应最大值以及冲击持续时间等是关注的重要参数。将一种简单的近似分析方法用于求解三次非线性包装系统跌落冲击响应,获得了理论解析解,但加速度最大值误差较大。将近似分析与能量法结合,对近似解进行校正,校正后的位移、加速度响应与龙格-库塔法分析结果非常接近,跌落冲击时间相对误差在2%以内,位移及加速度响应最大值相对误差为0.1%,且分析过程简单、物理意义明确,可为非线性包装系统跌落冲击响应分析提供一种有效的分析方法。

参考文献:

- [1] 王志伟. 粘滞阻尼三次函数弹性缓冲包装系统的跌落冲击响应[J]. 包装工程, 1996, 17(3): 4—7.
WANG Zhi-wei. The Dropping Shock of Cushioning Packaging System with Damping and Nonlinear Elasticity[J]. Packaging Engineering, 1996, 17(3): 4—7.
- [2] 王志伟, 胡长鹰. 阻尼对非线性包装系统跌落冲击的影响[J]. 包装工程, 1997, 18(5): 1—3.
WANG Zhi-wei, HU Chang-ying. The Effect of Damping on Dropping Shock of Nonlinear Cushioning System[J]. Packaging Engineering, 1997, 18(5): 1—3.
- [3] WANG Zhi-wei. On Evaluation of Product Dropping Damage[J]. Packaging Technology and Science, 2002, 15(3): 115—120.
- [4] WANG Zhi-wei. Dropping Damage Boundary Curves for Cubic and Tangent Package Cushioning System[J]. Packaging Technology and Science, 2002, 15(5): 263—266.
- [5] WANG Zhi-wei, JIANG J H. Evaluation of Product Dropping Damage Based on Key Component[J]. Packaging Technology and Science, 2010, 23(4): 227—238.
- [6] 陈乃立, 郭智疆, 董华进, 等. 立方非线性包装系统的等高跌落曲面[J]. 包装工程, 1999, 20(4): 4—6.
CHEN Nai-li, GUO Zhi-jiang, DONG Hua-jin, et al. The Same-level-dropping Curved Surface on Cubic Non-linear Packaging System[J]. Packaging Technology and Science, 1999, 20(4): 4—6.
- [7] DUAN N N, SONG S, CHEN An-jun. The Dynamic Evaluation of Tilted Support Spring Nonlinear System with Critical Components under the Action of a Rectangular Pulse[J]. Mathematical Problems in Engineering, 2014, 48(1): 331—350.
- [8] HE J H, WU X H. Variational Iteration Method: New Development and Applications[J]. Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 2007, 54: 881—894.
- [9] HE J H. Variational Iteration Method: Some Recent Results and New Interpretations[J]. Journal of Computation and Applied Mathematics, 2007, 207(1): 3—17.
- [10] HE J H. Variational Iteration Method: a Kind of Non-linear Analytical Technique: Some Examples[J]. International Journal of Non-linear Mechanics, 1999, 34(4): 699—708.
- [11] SONG S, DUAN N N, CHEN An-jun. Application of Variational Iteration Method for Dropping Damage Evaluation of the Suspension Spring Packaging System[J]. Abstract and Applied Analysis, 2014: 1—7.
- [12] CHEN An-jun. Application of Variational Iteration Method with Energy Method for Nonlinear Equation Arisen from Packaging System[J]. Mathematical Problems in Engineering, 2013: 1—5.
- [13] 陈安军. 非线性包装系统跌落冲击问题变分迭代法[J]. 振动与冲击, 2013, 32(18): 105—107.
CHEN An-jun. Variational Iteration Method for Dropping Shock Problem of a Cubic Non-linear Packaging System[J]. Journal of Vibration and Shock, 2013, 32(18): 105—107.
- [14] MEHDIPOUR I, GANJI D D, MOZAFFARI M. Application of the Energy Balance Method to Nonlinear Vibrating Equations[J]. Current Applied Physics, 2010, 10: 104—112.
- [15] ZHANG H L. Periodic Solutions for Some Strongly Nonlinear Oscillations by He's Energy Balance Method[J]. Computers and Mathematics with Applications, 2009, 58: 2480—2485.
- [16] HE J H. The Homotopy Perturbation Method for Nonlinear Oscillators with Discontinuities[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2004, 151(1): 287—292.
- [17] RAFEI M, GANJI D D, DANIALI H. Solution of the Epidemic Model by Homotopy Perturbation Method[J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2007, 187(2): 1056—1062.
- [18] HE J H. An Improved Amplitude-frequency Formulation for Nonlinear Oscillators[J]. International Journal of Nonlinear Sciences and Numerical Simulation, 2008, 9(2): 211—212.
- [19] HE J H. Comment on He's Frequency Formulation for Nonlinear Oscillators[J]. European Journal of Physics, 2008, 29(4): 1—4.

比其位移变化,结果见8。从图8中能明显看出,做了凹陷处理的包装瓶底部形变位移明显减小。软件位移数据显示,位移变化可忽略不计。

图8 调整前后包装瓶底部的形变位移

Fig.8 Deformation displacement of the packaging bottle bottom before and after adjustment

5 结语

开发新塑料应用于中空包装容器时,只需测量其材料强度,运用式(1)进行计算,可快速得知新材料在强度上是否可用作碳酸饮料包装容器。在结构设计方面,应加强瓶底的处理,采取增加瓶底厚度或使用特殊瓶底结构来增加瓶底耐内压强度。

通过基于SolidWorks的中空塑料包装容器耐内压强度的有限元分析,不仅得到了包装容器壁厚、直径与容器耐内压能力之间的关系,为设计碳酸饮料包装瓶提供了数据上的支持,而且此测试的方法还可以应用到优化中空塑料包装容器结构、衡量包装容器所用材料的合理性、容器耐垂直载荷能力等方面的测试,与传统的测试方法相比,更加方便、快捷,从而极大地节省了成本,在一定程度上提高了生产效率。

参考文献:

- [1] 蔡云红,孙诚,黄利强. 基于Solid Works的瓶盖结构参数化设计的研究[J]. 包装工程,2012,33(21):100—104.
CAI Yun-hong, SUN Cheng, HUANG Li-qiang. Research on Parametric Design of Bottle Cap Structure Based on Solid-Works[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2012, 33(21): 100—104.
- [2] 孙诚. 包装结构设计[M]. 第3版. 北京:中国轻工业出版社, 2010.
- [3] 田文涛,贺小华. 基于VB技术的Solid Works二次开发与应用[J]. 计算机工程与科学,2009,31(7):65—76.
TIAN Wen-tao, HE Xiao-hua. The Secondary Development and Application of Solid Works Based on the VB Technology [J]. Computer Engineering and Science, 2009, 31(7): 65—76.
- [4] 马卫静,陈满儒,李强. 利乐包塑木托盘的有限元分析[J]. 包装工程,2011,32(1):76—79.
MA Wei-jing, CHEN Man-ru, LI Qiang. Tetra Pak Plastic Wood Tray Packaging Engineering Finite Element Analysis[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2011, 32(1): 76—79.
- [5] 程珮珮,程梦子,雷磊,等. 基于SolidWorks的产品跌落仿真应用[J]. 包装工程,2014,13(1):45—48.
CHENG Pei-pei, CHENG Meng-zi, LEI Lei, et al. Products Drop Simulation Application Based on SolidWorks[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2014, 13(1): 45—48.
- [6] 王峥,史智斌. Pro/Engineer在刚性塑料包装容器设计中的应用[J]. 包装工程,2010,31(23):73—76.
WANG Zheng, SHI Zhi-bin. Application Pro/Engineer in Design of Rigid Plastic Packaging[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2010, 31(23): 73—76.
- [7] 余坚勇,郝利民,钱平,等. 基于有限元分析的浅盘食品包装容器设计[J]. 食品与机械,2011,27(2):94—97.
YU Jian-yong, HAO Li-min, QIAN Ping, et al. Design of Tray Ration Containers Based on Finite Element Analysis[J]. Food and Machinery, 2011, 27(2): 94—97.
- [8] 成凤文. 基于Solid Works的压力容器三维建模及应力分析[J]. 工程图学学报,2006(4):35—38.
CHENG Feng-wen. The Stress of Pressure Vessel 3D Modeling of Analysis Based on Solid Works[J]. Journal of Engineering Graphics, 2006(4): 35—38.
- [9] ABAQUS Inc. ABAQUS Analysis User & Manual[M]. USA: ABAQUS Inc, 2004.
- [10] ABAQUS Inc. ABAQUS Example Problems Manual[M]. USA: ABAQUS Inc, 2004.
- [11] 李杨,李光. 基于SolidWorks的托盘结构有限元分析及优化设计[J]. 包装工程,2011,32(19):53—58.
LI Yang, LI Guang. Finite Element Analysis and Optimization of the Structure of the Tray Based on SolidWorks[J]. Packaging Engineering, 2011, 32(19): 53—58.
- [12] 陈鸣,陈安军. 非线性包装系统跌落冲击响应分析的HFAP法[J]. 包装工程,2014,35(15):40—43.
CHEN Ming, CHEN An-jun. He's Frequency: Amplitude Formulation Method for Analyzing Dropping Shock Response of Cubic Nonlinear Packaging System[J]. Packaging Technology and Science, 2014, 35(15): 40—43.
- [13] REN Z F, HE J H. A Simple Approach to Nonlinear Oscillators [J]. Physics Letters A, 2009, 373: 3749—3752.

(上接第64页)

- [20] 陈鸣,陈安军. 非线性包装系统跌落冲击响应分析的HFAP法[J]. 包装工程,2014,35(15):40—43.
CHEN Ming, CHEN An-jun. He's Frequency: Amplitude Formulation Method for Analyzing Dropping Shock Response of