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15, 49005, ; e-mail: office.itm@nas.gov.ua

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Vibration protection systems are widely used in protecting various objects against dynamic loads. The most efficient ones are pneumatic vibration protection systems, which feature superlow natural frequencies of the protected object. This is achieved by resolving the main conflict characteristic of all mechanical vibration protection

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systems (systems with mechanical springing elements), namely, the conflict between the carrying capacity and the springing element stiffness. Using a pneumatic springing element allows one to provide an arbitrarily small (quasi-zero) stiffness in the working portion of the static characteristic with a progressive stiffness increase in bump and rebound stroke. This paper presents a new high-efficiency vibration protection system developed based on these principles. The system is designed to protect space hardware and other heavy machinery products in railway, sea, and motor transportation. It is shown that choosing the design and the design parameters allows one to provide the required dynamic performance of the vibration protection system, which is characterized by a superlow natural frequency of the protected object (less than 0.5 Hz) and the required damping coefficient. As shown by experiments and calculations, it is possible to dispense with such a sophisticated and expensive component as a hydrodynamic shock absorber, which is an indispensable part of any other vibration protection system, both with metal springing elements and with pneumatic ones. A prototype of the proposed vibration protection system was developed, made, and put through dynamic tests, which confirmed its high efficiency in damping impact and harmonic disturbances. The simple design, manufacturability, and high efficiency of the proposed vibration protection system make it possible to recommend it for use both in the transportation of space hardware by different modes of transport and in the vibration protection of other objects, including self-propelled heavy machinery

Keywords: vibration protection system, natural frequency, amplitude and phase response, relaxation time, pneumatic suspension carrying capacity, transportation.

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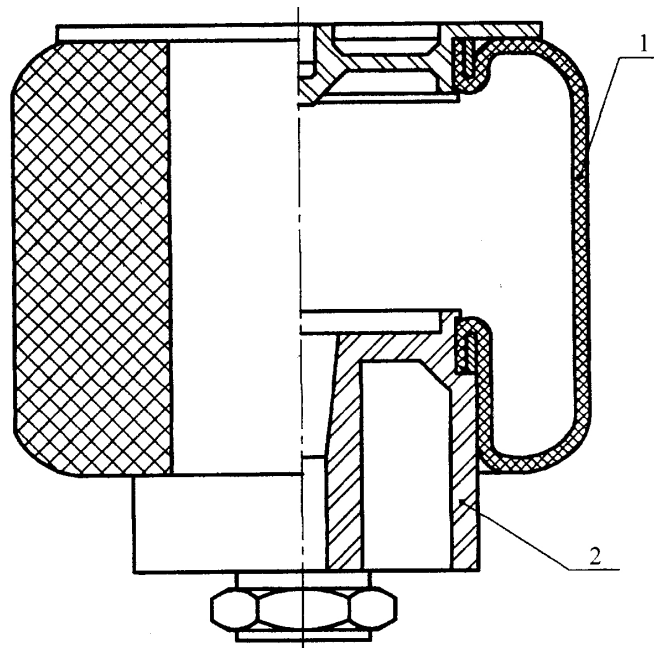
SZ140-I 1

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SZ140-II

$$f_0 \approx 2,1 - 2,3 [2].$$



.1 - NTITECH: 1 - SZ 140-11
;2 -

[1, 3 - 5]

P_u

F

$$F = P_u \cdot F$$

$F -$

$$C = \frac{dF}{dX} = F \frac{dP_u}{dX} + \frac{dF}{dX},$$

$$C = \frac{P \cdot F^2}{V} + P_u \frac{dF}{dX},$$

P, P_u, V -

X . -

V

V_d .

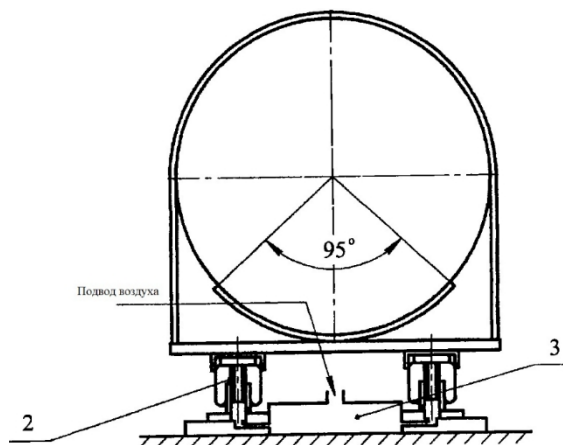
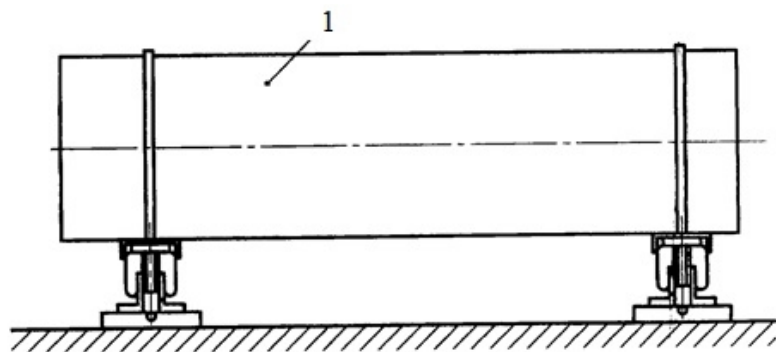
$$C = \frac{P \cdot F^2}{V + V_d} + P_u \frac{dF}{dX}$$

V_d

$V \quad V_d$. -

$V \quad V_d$. -

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2 - [6 - 11] ; 3 - [8]

[10]

[7] [6] V

V_d

ξ_0

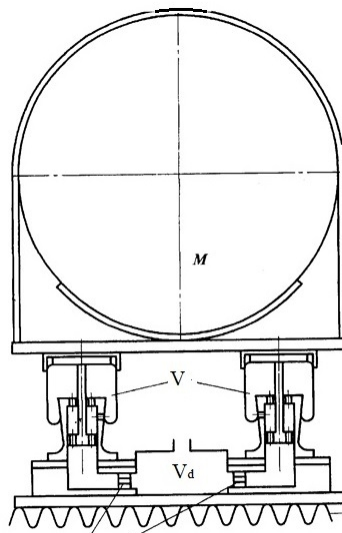
f_0

3

2

[6],

.3.



жиклеры между объемами V и Vd

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$$(\omega_0^2 - \omega^2 + 2i\omega\xi_0\omega_0)Z = (\omega_0^2 + 2i\omega\xi_0\omega_0)q,$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{1}{M} \left(C_H \frac{\frac{C_P}{C_H} + \omega^2 Z^2}{1 + \omega^2 Z^2} \right) + C_F,$$

$$\xi = \frac{\tau C_H \left(1 - \frac{C_P}{C_H} \right)}{2M\omega_0(1 + \omega^2 Z)} + \frac{\eta F}{2M\omega_0\omega|\bar{X}|},$$

$$C_P = \frac{kPF^2}{V + V_d},$$

$$C_H = \frac{kPF}{V},$$

ω_0 –

; ξ_0 –

); M –

(
; F –
; $|\bar{X}|$ –

; η –

; ω –

; C_F

,
; C_P C_H
 V ,
 V V_d .

(
 V V_d) τ ,

$$\tau = \frac{0,85Vn^2\omega F |\bar{X}|}{2(1+n)^2 a^2 (\mu F)^2 \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2}},$$

$n = \frac{V_d}{V}$; a –

$$\tau = \frac{\sqrt{1 + 4\omega^2 A^2} - 1}{2\omega^2},$$

$$A = \frac{0,85Vn^2\omega F |\bar{X}|}{2(1+n)^2 a^2 (\mu F)^2}.$$

$\tau,$

$V \quad V_d:$

$$(\mu F)^2 = \frac{0,85 V n^2 \omega F |X|}{2(1+n)^2 a^2 \tau \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 \tau^2}},$$

$\mu -$

$; F -$

ω_0

$$\frac{\omega_0}{\omega_{0p}} = \sqrt{\frac{k(1+n)-1}{k-1 + \frac{kn}{2}}}.$$

$$|C_F| = \frac{C_P}{k}.$$

ξ_0

$\xi_0 = \xi_V + \xi$

$$\xi_V = \frac{\tau C_H \left(1 - \frac{C_P}{C_H}\right)}{2M \omega_0 (1 + \omega^2 \tau^2)}$$

$\dot{V} \quad V_d,$

$$\xi = \frac{\tau F}{2M \omega_0 \omega |X|}$$

$\omega_0 \tau,$

ξ_V

$$\omega_0 \tau = \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{k(1+n)-1}}.$$

$\xi_{V \max}$

$$\xi_{V_{\max}} = \frac{kn\sqrt{k-1}}{4(k-1)\sqrt{k(1+n)-1}}$$

$$\xi_{V_{\max}} \omega_0^2 = \frac{C_p (k-1)[k(k+n)-1]}{M k \left(k-1 + \frac{kn}{2} \right)}$$

$$(\omega = 0)$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{C_p (k-1)}{M k}$$

$$\omega_0 \tau,$$

$$\left(\frac{V_d}{V} \quad \xi_{V_{\max}}, \quad \omega_0/\omega_{0P} \quad n \right. \\ \left. k=1,4, |C_F| = \frac{C_p}{k} \right).$$

$$\frac{1}{V} \quad k=1,4, |C_F| = \frac{C_p}{k}$$

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|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| $n = \frac{V_d}{V}$ | 8,0 | 4,0 | 3,0 | 2,0 | 1,5 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 0,25 |
| $\omega_0 \tau$ | 0,186 | 0,258 | 0,295 | 0,354 | 0,4 | 0,471 | 0,603 | 0,73 |
| $\xi_{V_{\max}}$ | 1,3 | 0,9 | 0,77 | 0,62 | 0,53 | 0,41 | 0,26 | 0,16 |
| ω_0/ω_{0P} | 1,39 | 1,37 | 1,36 | 1,33 | 1,31 | 1,28 | 1,21 | 1,14 |

$$\frac{V_d}{V}$$

$$\frac{\omega_0}{V} \quad V_d$$

$$\omega_0 \tau, \xi_{V_{\max}} \quad \omega_0/\omega_{0P}$$

$$V_d/V = n$$

$$C_F = 0$$

$$\omega_0 \tau = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+n}}$$

$$\xi_{V_{\max}} = \frac{n}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+n}}$$

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{C_P}{M} \frac{(1+n)}{\left(1 + \frac{n}{2}\right)}$$

$$\omega_{0P}^2 = \frac{C_P}{M}$$

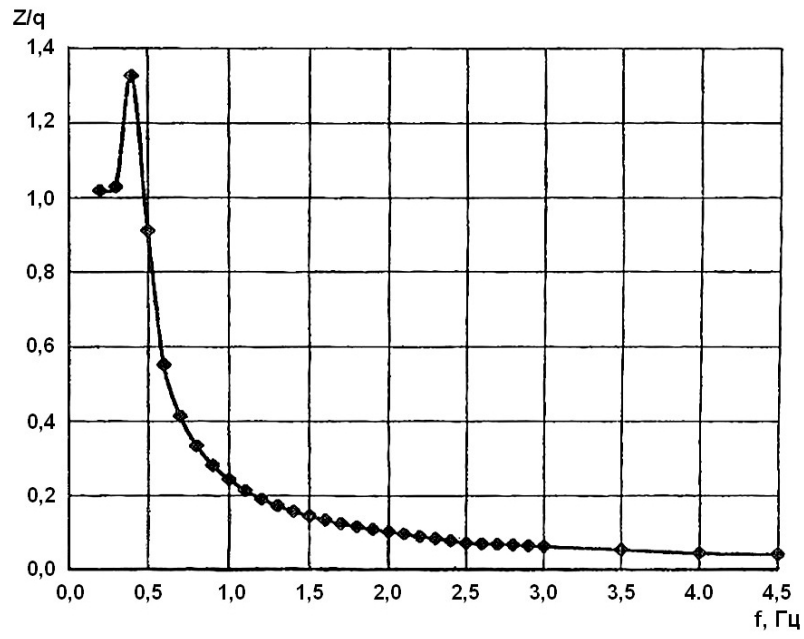
$$\omega_0 / \omega_{0P} \quad \frac{V_d}{V} \quad k = 1,4 \quad C_F = 0. \quad \omega_0 \tau, \quad \xi_{V_{\max}}$$

| $n = \frac{V_d}{V}$ | 8,0 | 4,0 | 3,0 | 2,0 | 1,5 | 1,0 | 0,5 | 0,25 |
|--------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| $\omega_0 \tau$ | 0,33 | 0,45 | 0,5 | 0,58 | 0,63 | 0,71 | 0,82 | 0,89 |
| $\xi_{V_{\max}}$ | 0,66 | 0,45 | 0,375 | 0,29 | 0,24 | 0,18 | 0,1 | 0,056 |
| ω_0 / ω_{0P} | 1,34 | 1,29 | 1,27 | 1,23 | 1,20 | 1,16 | 1,1 | 1,05 |

$\omega_0 \tau$, $\xi_{V_{\max}}$, ω_0 / ω_{0P} vs $n = \frac{V_d}{V}$ for $k = 1,4$ and $C_F = 0$.

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2. Product Catalog Air Actuators for Pneumatic Applications, Contitech. 142 .
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