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含分数阶微分的二自由度悬架系统动力学分析

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摘要:研究了含分数阶项的二自由度悬架系统,利用改进的平均法、拉氏变换法、谐波平衡 法和复频域法得到了简谐激励下系统响应的解析解,比较了解析解和数值解,二者逼近的精度 很高,证明了解析解的准确性。分析了分数阶参数对悬架系统的动力学行为的影响,发现含分 数阶微分悬架系统响应稳态幅值能够大幅降低,其动力学性能得到极大提高。

关键词: 分数阶; 二自由度悬架; 平均法; 拉氏变换法; 谐波平衡法; 复频域法

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二自由度悬架系统能够反映出悬架的重要指标(舒适性、平顺性和安全性),一直是悬架研究的热点 之一。Mohammed Abu-Hilal^[1]利用解析法研究了二自由度系统的不动点及系统在不动点处的幅频特性。 申永军等^[2]基于最优控制对汽车被动悬架参数进行了优化设计。张振华等^[3]对二自由度悬架线性模型 的最佳阻尼比进行了解析研究。陈宁等将分数阶理论应用到了车辆悬架的自适应控制和滑模变控制 中^[45]。

以二自由度悬架悬架为基础,引入分数阶微分项,分别采用平均法、谐波平衡法、拉氏变换法和复频 域法对所建模型进行了解析研究,并分析了分数阶参数对车体位移传递率和相对位移(悬架变形)传递率 的影响。

1 简谐激励下的解析研究

1.1 基于平均法的解析研究

研究如图1的含分数阶微分二自由度悬架系统。根据牛顿第二定律可得其运动微分方程

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + k_1 (x_1 - x_2) + c(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) + KD^p (x_1 - x_2) = 0 \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k_1 (x_2 - x_1) + k_2 (x_2 - x_0) + c(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) - KD^p (x_1 - x_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

式中, *c* 为被动系统阻尼系数; $x_0 = X_0 \cos \omega t$; $m_1 m_2$ 分别为系统的簧 载质量和非簧载质量; $k_1 k_2$ 分别为系统的悬架刚度和轮胎刚度; x_1 和 x_2 分别为车体位移和轮胎位移; $D^p(x_1 - x_2)$ 为 $x_1 - x_2$ 关于时间 *t* 的 *p* 阶导数($0 \le p \le 1$); *K* 为分数阶系数且 *K* ≥ 0。分数阶微积分的定义 有很多种,本文采用 Caputo 定义^[6]

$$D^{p}[x(t)] = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-p)} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{x(u)}{(t-u)^{p}} du$$
 (2)



(1)

式中, $\Gamma(x)$ 为 Gamma 函数 满足 $\Gamma(z+1) = z\Gamma(z)$ 。令 $x_1 - x_2 = x_r$, 图1 含分数阶微分二自由度悬架模型 并做如下变换

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$$\omega_1^2 = \frac{k_1}{m_1} 2\xi_1 = \frac{c}{m_1} \omega_2^2 = \frac{k_2}{m_2} 2\xi_2 = \frac{c}{m_2} \omega_r^2 = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{m_2} \lambda_1 = \frac{K}{m_1} \lambda_2 = \frac{K}{m_2}$$

则可得到

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_{1} + \omega_{1}^{2} x_{r} + 2\xi_{1} \dot{x}_{r} + \lambda_{1} D^{p}(x_{r}) = 0 \\ \ddot{x}_{1} - \ddot{x}_{r} - \omega_{r}^{2} x_{r} + \omega_{2}^{2} x_{1} - 2\xi_{2} \dot{x}_{r} - \lambda_{2} D^{p}(x_{r}) = \omega_{2}^{2} x_{0} \end{cases}$$
(3)

根据平均法,分别设x1和x,的解的形式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = a_1 \cos \varphi_1 \\ \dot{x}_1 = -\omega a_1 \sin \varphi_1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_r = a_r \cos \varphi_r \\ \dot{x}_r = -\omega a_r \sin \varphi_r \end{cases}$$
(4)

式中, $\varphi_1 = \omega t + \theta_1$; $\varphi_r = \omega t + \theta_r$ 。 基于式(3)和式(4)可得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{a}_{1} = \frac{E}{\omega} \sin \varphi_{1} \\ a_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} = \frac{E}{\omega} \cos \varphi_{1} \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{a}_{r} = \frac{F}{\omega} \sin \varphi_{r} \\ a_{r}\dot{\theta}_{r} = \frac{F}{\omega} \cos \varphi_{r} \end{cases}$$
(5)

 $\vec{x} \oplus , E = \omega_1^2 a_r \cos(\varphi_1 + \theta_r - \theta_1) - 2\xi_1 \omega a_r \sin(\varphi_1 + \theta_r - \theta_1) - a_1 \omega^2 \cos\varphi_1 + \lambda_1 D^p \left[a_r \cos(\varphi_1 - \theta_1 + \theta_r) \right];$ $F = \omega_2^2 X_0 \cos(\varphi_r - \theta_r) + (\omega_1^2 + \omega_r^2 - \omega^2) a_r \cos\varphi_r - \omega_2^2 a_1 \cos(\varphi_r + \theta_1 - \theta_r) - 2(\xi_1 + \xi_2) \omega a_r \sin\varphi_r + (\lambda_2 + \lambda_1) D^p (a_r \cos\varphi_r) \circ$

对式(5)利用平均法^[6]进行求解可得

$$\dot{a}_{1} = \frac{a_{r}\pi\left[-2\xi_{1}\omega\cos\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)+\omega_{1}^{2}\sin\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)\right]}{2\pi\omega} - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{1}a_{r}\cos\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)\omega^{p-1}\sin\frac{p\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{1}a_{r}\sin\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)\omega^{p-1}\cos\frac{p\pi}{2}$$
(6a)

$$a_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} = \frac{\pi \left[a_{r}\omega_{1}^{2}\cos\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)-a_{1}\omega^{2}+2\omega a_{r}\xi_{1}\sin\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)\right]}{2\pi\omega} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{1}a_{r}\cos\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)\omega^{p-1}\cos\frac{p\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{1}a_{r}\sin\left(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r}\right)\omega^{p-1}\sin\frac{p\pi}{2}$$
(6b)

$$\dot{a}_{r} = \frac{\pi \left[-2a_{r}(\xi_{1}+\xi_{2})\omega+a_{1}\omega_{2}^{2}\sin(\theta_{1}-\theta_{r})+X_{0}\omega_{2}^{2}\sin\theta_{r}\right]}{2\pi\omega} - \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2})a_{r}\omega^{p-1}\sin\frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (6c)$$

$$a_{r}\dot{\theta}_{r} = \frac{\pi \left[a_{r}\left(\omega_{1}^{2} + \omega_{r}^{2} - \omega^{2}\right) - a_{1}\omega_{2}^{2}\cos(\theta_{1} - \theta_{r}) + X_{0}\omega_{2}^{2}\sin\theta_{r}\right]}{2\pi\omega} + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})a_{r}\omega^{p-1}\cos\frac{p\pi}{2} \quad (6d)$$

将式(6) 联立可得到关于稳态解 $\bar{a}_1 \ \bar{a}_r \ \bar{\theta}_1$ 和 $\bar{\theta}_r$ 的四元非线性方程组。 $\bar{a}_1 \ \bar{a}_r$ 分别代表了悬架系统的车体位移和悬架变形稳态幅值。

1.2 基于谐波平衡法的解析研究

设式(3)的近似解为

$$x_1 = \overline{a}_1 \cos(\omega t - \overline{\theta}_1) \quad x_r = \overline{a}_r \cos(\omega t - \overline{\theta}_r) \tag{7}$$

将式(7)代入到式(3)中,进行化简计算可以得到关于 cos wt 和 sin wt 系数的方程组

$$\omega^2 \bar{a}_1 \cos \bar{\theta}_1 + \omega_1^2 \bar{a}_r \cos \bar{\theta}_r + 2\omega \xi_1 \bar{a}_r \sin \bar{\theta}_r + \lambda_1 \bar{a}_r \omega^p \cos \left(\bar{\theta}_r - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$
(8a)

$$-\omega^{2}\bar{a}_{1}\sin\bar{\theta}_{1} + \omega^{2}_{1}\bar{a}_{r}\sin\bar{\theta}_{r} - 2\omega\xi_{1}\bar{a}_{r}\cos\bar{\theta}_{r} + \lambda_{1}\bar{a}_{r}\omega^{p}\sin\left(\bar{\theta}_{r} - \frac{p\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$
(8b)

$$\left(\omega_{1}^{2}+\omega_{r}^{2}-\omega^{2}\right)\overline{a}_{r}\cos \overline{\theta}_{r}-\omega_{2}^{2}\overline{a}_{1}\cos \overline{\theta}_{1}+\left(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}\right)\overline{a}_{r}\omega^{p}\cos \left(\overline{\theta}_{r}-\frac{p\pi}{2}\right)+2\left(\xi_{1}+\xi_{2}\right)\omega \overline{a}_{r}\sin \overline{\theta}_{r}=-X_{0}\omega_{2}^{2}$$
(8c)

$$\left(\omega_{1}^{2}+\omega_{r}^{2}-\omega^{2}\right)\overline{a}_{r}\sin \overline{\theta}_{r}-\omega_{2}^{2}\overline{a}_{1}\sin \overline{\theta}_{1}+\left(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}\right)\overline{a}_{r}\omega^{p}\sin \left(\overline{\theta}_{r}-\frac{p\pi}{2}\right)-2\left(\xi_{1}+\xi_{2}\right)\omega \overline{a}_{r}\cos \overline{\theta}_{r}=0$$
(8d)

1.3 基于频率响应的拉氏变换法

由于
$$x_0 = X_0 \cos \omega t$$
 则 $x_0 = X_0 e^{i\omega t}$,则式(3)由拉氏变换可化为

$$\begin{cases} s^2 X_1 + \omega_1^2 X_r + 2\xi_1 s X_r + \lambda_1 s^p X_r = 0 \\ s^2 X_1 - s^2 X_r - \omega_r^2 X_r + \omega_2^2 X_1 - 2\xi_2 s X_r - \lambda_2 s^p X_r = \omega_2^2 X_0 e^{i\omega t} \end{cases}$$
(9)

$$\begin{cases} \nabla X_1 = H(j\omega)_{x_1 \sim x_0} e^{\omega} X_r = H(j\omega)_{x_r \sim x_0} e^{\omega} \not \rightarrow \forall s = j\omega \not \exists \\ \begin{cases} -\omega^2 X_1 + \omega_1^2 X_r + 2\xi_1 j\omega X_r + \lambda_1 j^p \omega^p X_r = 0 \\ -\omega^2 X_1 - \omega^2 X_r - \omega_r^2 X_r + \omega_2^2 X_1 - 2\xi_2 j\omega X_r - \lambda_2 j^p \omega^p X_r = \omega_2^2 X_0 e^{i\omega t} \end{cases}$$

$$(10)$$

根据上式可得

$$\overline{X}_{1} = | H(j\omega)_{x_{1} \sim x_{0}} | = \frac{X_{0}\omega_{2}^{2}\sqrt{\left(2\omega\xi_{1} + \lambda_{1}\omega^{p}\sin\frac{p\pi}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(\omega_{1}^{2} + \lambda_{1}\omega^{p}\cos\frac{p\pi}{2}\right)^{2}}}{\Delta_{1}}$$
(11a)

$$\overline{X}_{r} = | H(j\omega)_{x_{r} \sim x_{0}} | = \frac{X_{0}\omega^{2}\omega_{2}^{2}}{\Delta_{1}}$$
(11b)

式中,

$$\Delta_1^2 = \left[\left(-\omega^2 + \omega_2^2 \right) \left(2\omega\xi_1 + \lambda_1\omega^p \sin\frac{p\pi}{2} \right) - \omega^2 \left(2\omega\xi_2 + \lambda_2\omega^p \sin\frac{p\pi}{2} \right) \right]^2 + \left[\left(-\omega^2 + \omega_2^2 \right) \left(\omega_1^2 + \lambda_1\omega^p \cos\frac{p\pi}{2} \right) - \omega^2 \left(-\omega^2 + \omega_r^2 + \lambda_2\omega^p \cos\frac{p\pi}{2} \right) \right]^2 \right]^2$$

1.4 基于谐波平衡法的复频域方法 根据复数与谐波函数的关系可设

$$x_1 = Y_1 e^{j\omega t} \quad x_r = Y_r e^{j\omega t} \quad D^p(x_r) = Y_r e^{j\frac{p\pi}{2}} \omega^p e^{j\omega t}$$

将公式分别代入到式(3)中,可得到

$$-Y_1\omega^2 e^{j\omega t} + \omega_1^2 Y_r e^{j\omega t} + 2\xi_1 j\omega Y_r e^{j\omega t} + \lambda_1 Y_r e^{\frac{p\pi}{2}} \omega^p e^{j\omega t} = 0$$
(12a)

$$-Y_1\omega^2 e^{j\omega t} + Y_r\omega^2 e^{j\omega t} - \omega_r^2 Y_r e^{j\omega t} + \omega_2^2 Y_1 e^{j\omega t} - 2\xi_2 j\omega Y_r e^{j\omega t} - \lambda_2 e^{j\frac{2\pi}{2}} Y_r\omega^p e^{j\omega t} = \omega_2^2 X_0 e^{j\omega t}$$
(12b)
) 进行求解得到稳态幅值 \overline{Y} , 和 \overline{Y} 的解析形式

对式(12) 进行求解得到稳态幅值 \overline{Y}_1 和 \overline{Y}_r 的解析形式

$$\overline{Y}_{1} = \frac{X_{0}\omega_{2}^{2}\sqrt{\left(\omega_{1}^{2} + \omega^{p}\lambda_{1}\cos\frac{p\pi}{2}\right)^{2} + \left(2\omega\xi_{1} + \lambda_{1}\omega^{p}\sin\frac{p\pi}{2}\right)^{2}}}{\Omega}$$
(13a)

$$\overline{Y}_r = \frac{X_0 \omega^2 \omega_2^2}{\Omega}$$
(13b)

式中,

$$\Omega^{2} = \left[-2\omega^{3}\xi_{1} + 2\omega\omega_{2}^{2}\xi_{1} - 2\omega^{3}\xi_{2} + \omega_{2}^{2}\lambda_{1}\omega^{p}\sin\frac{p\pi}{2} - (\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})\omega^{2+p}\sin\frac{p\pi}{2} \right]^{2} + \left[\omega^{4} - \omega^{2}\omega_{1}^{2} + \omega_{1}^{2}\omega_{2}^{2} - \omega^{2}\omega_{r}^{2} - \omega^{p+2}(\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2})\cos\frac{p\pi}{2} + \omega^{p}\omega_{2}^{2}\lambda_{1}\cos\frac{p\pi}{2} \right]^{2} \circ$$

数值仿真及分析 2

数值解的解法采用文献 [7]给出的算法 ,关于该方法的算例和精度分析可以参考文献 [6-7]。该方法 的近似公式为

$$D^{p}[x(t_{l})] \approx h^{-p} \sum_{j=0}^{l} C_{j}^{p} x(t_{l-j})$$
(14)

式中, $t_i = lh$ 为采样时间点;h为时间步长; C_j^p 为分数阶二项式系数,并且具有如下迭代关系

$$C_0^p = 1 \ \mathcal{L}_j^p = \left(1 - \frac{1+p}{j}\right) C_{j-1}^p \tag{15}$$

基本参数为 $m_1 = 240 \text{ kg} m_2 = 36 \text{ kg} k_1 = 16\ 000 \text{ N/m} k_2 = 16\ 000 \text{ N/m} c = 1\ 000 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s/m} X_0 = 0.01 \text{ m} p = 0.5 \text{ K} = 500 其单位与分数阶次 <math>p$ 有关。仿真过程中选取400 s 作为仿真时间以保证足够长时间 时间步长为 0.005 s 以保证数值精度。选取后 100 s 分析 ,选取其中最大的值作为稳态幅值 ,解析解与数值解见于图 2 ~ 图 5 中 ,可见二者吻合良好 ,解析解的结果有很高的精度。



图 4 拉氏变换的频响解析解

图 5 复频域解析解

下面分析分数阶系数 K 对车体位移传递率和相对位移传递率的影响,选定 p = 0.5 K 分别取 0、 1 000、2 000、3 000 图 6 给出了比较结果。可见,车体位移传递率和相对位移(悬架变形)传递率的峰值随 分数阶系数的增大而减小,即分数阶微分项系数 K 的增大有效降低了稳态幅值。

下面分析分数阶阶次 *p* 变化时对车体位移传递率和相对位移传递率的影响,选定 *K* = 1 000 *p* 分别取 0.1、0.3、0.7、0.9 图 7 给出了比较结果。可见,车体位移传递率和相对位移(悬架变形)传递率的峰值随 分数阶阶次的增大而减小,即分数阶阶次 *p* 的增大有效降低了稳态幅值。

3 结论

研究了含分数阶二自由度悬架系统,利用不同方法得到了简谐激励下的解析解,并用数值方法验证 了解析解的正确性。分析了分数阶参数对系统动力学行为的影响,这就为分数阶微分在悬架中的应用提 供了有价值的借鉴。本文的分析方法为也汽车悬架理论研究提供了参考。



图 7 分数阶阶次 p 对车体响应稳态幅值的影响



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Fault Diagnosis of Rolling Bearing Based on Characteristic Auantities of Chaotic Attractor

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Abstract: The characteristic quantities have good performance in reflecting the nonlinear dynamics of rolling bearing in different fault conditions. A method of fault diagnosis of rolling bearing based on correlation dimension, largest Lyapunov exponent and information entropy is proposed. The classification abilities of each feature are evaluated by using support vector machines, as well as the combination of two quantities. The study shows that each type of quantity contains different fault information and the combination of these can significantly improve the recognition rate. The experimental results also show that these three characteristic quantities can effectively identify the different types of fault and also the same fault with different levels.

Key words: fault diagnosis; chaotic attractor; characteristic quantities; support vector machines (上接第 90 页)

Dynamical Analysis of Two-degree of Freedom Suspension System with Fractional-order Derivative Fan Minghui , Shen Yongjun , Yang Shaopu

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Abstract: The passive suspension system with fractional-order derivative is studied. Analytic solutions of system under harmonic excitation eventually are obtained by improved averaging method, laplace-transform method, harmonic balance method and complex frequency-domain method. The analytic solutions prove to be accurate compared with numerical solutions. Effect of fractional-order parameters on dynamical behavior is analyzed. The research indicates that, the steady-state amplitude of passive suspension system with fractional-order deriva-

tive could be significantly reduced and dynamical behavior can be greatly improved.

Key words: fractional-order; two degree-of-freedom suspension; averaging method; laplace-transform method; harmonic balance method; complex frequency-domain method