接触面における仮想粘弾性体への置換を利用した構造体の振動特性の推定

Estimation of vibration characteristics of structures using substitution of virtual viscoelastic materials at contact surfaces

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機械構造体において、部材締結部などの接触面の振動特性は機械全体の振動特性に大きな影響を与える.しかし、接触面の剛性と減衰性は推定が難しく、振動特性の推定を困難にしている.特に、減衰性の推定は難しく、コンプライアンスの大きさを推定することは困難である.本研究では、接触面近傍領域を仮想粘弾性体に置き換えることで、有限要素法を用いて接触面を含む機械構造のコンプライアンスを推定する方法を構築する.このために、接触面における微小突起の変形メカニズムにもとづいて仮想粘弾性体の材料特性を決定する方法を提案する.提案法では、微小突起の弾塑性変形と滑りによる履歴減衰を考慮しており、シミュレーション結果から仮想粘弾性体のレイリー係数を決定できる.提案法によるコンプライアンスの推定精度をシミュレーションと実験の比較により調べた.その結果、周波数応答のピーク高さは大きくとも2.13 倍の差で推定された.しかし、固有振動数は一致せず、等方性材料に置換する手法の限界性が示された.

In mechanical structures, the vibration characteristics of contact surfaces such as member fasteners have a significant effect on the overall vibration characteristics of the machine. However, the stiffness and damping of contact surfaces are difficult to estimate. In particular, estimation of damping is difficult, and it is difficult to estimate the magnitude of compliance. In this study, we construct a method to estimate the compliance of mechanical structures including contact surfaces using the finite element method by replacing the region near the contact surface with a virtual viscoelastic body. For this purpose, we propose a method to determine the material properties of the virtual viscoelastic body based on the deformation mechanism of microparticles on the contact surface. The proposed method takes into account the elasto-plastic deformation of microparticles and the history damping due to slippage, and the Rayleigh coefficient of the virtual viscoelastic body can be determined from the simulation results. The accuracy of the compliance estimation by the proposed method was investigated by comparing simulations and experiments. As a result, the peak height of the frequency response was estimated by a factor of 2.13 at most. However, the natural frequencies did not match, indicating the limitation of the method to replace isotropic materials.

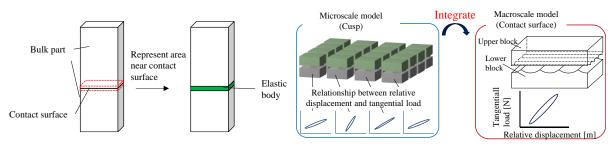


Fig. 1. Modeling of structure with contact surface.

Fig. 2. Schematic for estimating elasto-plastic deformation.