# 装载机工作装置结构动力分析

# 高秀华 申国哲 刘述学 陈秉聪

(吉林工业大学)

**摘 要** 对装载机的工作装置进行了运动分析,并针对两种典型工况对前车架作了静态以及采 用振型迭加法和直接积分法进行了动态特性分析,给出了对同类结构力学分析的较为适宜的方 法。

关键词 装载机 工作装置 运动分析 振型迭加法 直接积分法

工作装置是装载机的重要组成部分,其动力特性直接影响整机的工作性能。本课题选自 机械部机械工业技术发展基金项目"轮式装载机 CAD /CAE 应用技术研究"项目,以吉林工 业大学为工厂设计的装载机为例,对其工作装置进行了静态与动态特性分析。

## 1 工作装置的运动分析

#### 1.1 结构组成

图 1 为该机工作装置的运动分析简图。它由动臂、动臂缸、摇臂、转斗缸、连杆、铲斗及前 车架组成。 直线型动臂用单钢板制成, 单横梁为箱形钢板焊合件, 前车架是由钢板焊接的空 间箱形结构。 动臂、卧式动臂举升油缸和前车架即 H G I 组成动臂摆动机构; 动臂、单摇臂、 转斗缸和前车架即 GD EF 组成铰接四杆机构; 连杆 CB 与铲斗 BA K 构成 II 级杆组。图中, 实轴与地面重合, 虚轴过动臂与机架铰销的中心。在动臂举升过程中, 转斗油缸闭锁, 动臂油 缸则以一定的位移、速度、加速度伸出。采用复数矢量法对工作装置举升过程进行运动分析。 1 2 工作装置运动分析

动臂摆动机构HGI的运动分析<sup>[1]</sup>, 见图 1。 较点D、A 及动臂质心W 的位移、速度、加速 度矢径及角位移、角速度、角加速度参量如下:

 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{r}_{D} = (c+b) i + R s e^{iQ_{3}} \\ \mathbf{r}_{A} = (c+b) i + L e^{i(Q_{2}^{2}+\alpha_{2})} \\ \mathbf{r}_{W} = (c+b) i + L s e^{i(Q_{2}^{2}+\alpha_{3})} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D}^{\circ} = R s i \widehat{Q}_{3} e^{iQ_{3}} \\ \mathbf{r}_{A}^{\circ} = L i \widehat{Q}_{2} e^{i(Q_{2}^{\circ}+\alpha_{2})} \\ \mathbf{r}_{W}^{\circ} = L s i \widehat{Q}_{2} e^{i(Q_{2}^{\circ}+\alpha_{3})} \end{cases}$ 

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$$\begin{cases} \hat{r}_{D}^{c} = R \, s \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{3} i e^{i \theta_{3}^{c}} - R \, s \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{3} e^{i \theta_{3}^{c}} \\ \hat{r}_{A}^{c} = L \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2} i e^{i(\theta_{2}^{c} + \alpha_{2}^{c})} - L \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2} e^{i(\theta_{2}^{c} + \alpha_{3}^{c})} \\ \hat{r}_{W}^{c} = L \, s \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2} i e^{i(\theta_{2}^{c} + \alpha_{3}^{c})} - L \, s \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2} e^{i(\theta_{2}^{c} + \alpha_{3}^{c})} \\ \hat{\tau}_{W}^{c} = L \, s \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2} i e^{i(\theta_{2}^{c} + \alpha_{3}^{c})} - L \, s \, \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2} e^{i(\theta_{2}^{c} + \alpha_{3}^{c})} \\ \hat{\tau}_{W}^{c} = arcsin \left(\frac{b + R \, ssin \Psi}{L_{1}}\right) \\ \mathcal{P}_{2} = 2 arctg \left(\frac{B_{1} \pm \sqrt{B_{1}^{2} + B_{2}^{2} - B_{3}^{2}}}{B_{2} - B_{3}}\right) \\ \mathcal{P}_{3}^{c} = \mathcal{Q}_{2} - \alpha_{1} \\ \mathcal{P}_{3}^{c} = \mathcal{Q}_{2} - \alpha_{1} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{4}^{c} = \frac{L_{1}^{c} cos \left(\mathcal{Q} - \Psi\right)}{L_{1} sin \left(\mathcal{Q} - \Psi\right)} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2}^{c} = \frac{L_{1}^{c}}{R_{9} sin \left(\mathcal{Q} - \Psi\right)} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{3}^{c} = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{2} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{4}^{c} = \frac{L_{1}^{c} + R_{9} \hat{\mathcal{P}} cos \left(\mathcal{Q} - \Psi\right)}{R_{9} sin \left(\mathcal{Q} - \Psi\right)} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{2}^{c} = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{2} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{4}^{c} = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{2} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{4}^{c} = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{2} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{4}^{c} = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{2} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{5} = a^{2} + b^{2} - L_{1}^{2} + R_{9}^{2} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}_{5} = 2aR_{9}, \\ B_{3}^{c} = a^{2} + b^{2} - L_{1}^{2} + R_{9}^{2} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$



R1- 摇臂支座铰点与动臂下铰点距离; R2- 铲斗和拉杆 连接点与动臂下铰点距离; R3- 拉杆长度; R4- 摇臂支 座铰点与摇臂下铰点距离; R 5- 摇臂支座铰点与动臂上 较点距离; R 6- 摇臂支座铰点与摇臂上铰点距离; R 7-铲斗翻起后转斗油缸长度; R 8- 转斗油缸支座铰点与动 臂上铰点距离;w-动臂质心。

#### 图 1 工作装置运动分析简图

Fig 1 Motion analysis diagram of working equipment

$$\begin{split} \hat{\nabla}_{3} = u + b + L_{1} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = u + b + L_{1} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = u + b + L_{1} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = u + b + L_{1} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = u + b + L_{1} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = u + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = u + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = u + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = R_{9} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{8} = R_{9} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} = R_{9} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} = R_{9} + R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} = R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} = R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} = R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} = R_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9} \\ \hat{\nabla}_{9$$

$$\frac{R_{6}\sin(Q_{2}-Q_{4})}{R_{6}\sin(Q_{2}-Q_{4})}$$

II级杆组 CBA 中: 由图 1:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{r}_{3} = \mathbf{r}_{B} - \mathbf{r}_{C} = R \,_{3} \mathbf{e}^{i\varphi_{0}} \\ \mathbf{r}_{2} = \mathbf{r}_{B} - \mathbf{r}_{A} = R \,_{2} \mathbf{e}^{i\varphi_{0}} \\ \mathbf{r}_{2} = R \,_{2} \mathbf{Q}^{i} i \mathbf{e}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0}^{i\varphi_{0$$

其中:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{Q}_{6} = \alpha_{8} + \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{A_{y} - C_{y}}{A_{x} - C_{x}}\right) & \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{6} = \frac{(A_{x}^{\circ} - C_{x})\cos \mathcal{Q} + (A_{y}^{\circ} - C_{y})\sin \mathcal{Q}}{R_{3}\sin (\mathcal{Q} - \mathcal{Q})} \\ \mathcal{Q}_{7} = \pi + \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{B_{y} - A_{y}}{B_{x} - A_{x}}\right) & \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{6} = \frac{(A_{x}^{\circ} - C_{x})\cos \mathcal{Q}_{7} + (A_{y}^{\circ} - C_{y})\sin \mathcal{Q}}{R_{2}\sin (\mathcal{Q} - \mathcal{Q})} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

(

$$\begin{cases}
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = \frac{B_{7}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} + B_{8}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}}{R_{3}\sin{(\mathcal{Q} - \mathcal{Q})}} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = \frac{B_{7}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} + B_{8}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}}{R_{2}\sin{(\mathcal{Q} - \mathcal{Q})}} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = \frac{B_{7}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} + B_{8}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}}{R_{2}\sin{(\mathcal{Q} - \mathcal{Q})}} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = \frac{B_{7}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} + B_{8}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}}{R_{2}\sin{(\mathcal{Q} - \mathcal{Q})}} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = \frac{B_{7}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} + B_{8}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}}{R_{2}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = \frac{B_{7}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} + B_{8}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}}{R_{2}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} + B_{2}\sin{9}\mathcal{Q}} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = A_{x}^{0} - C_{x}^{0} + R_{3}\mathcal{Q}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} - R_{2}\mathcal{Q}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = A_{x}^{0} - C_{y}^{0} + R_{3}\mathcal{Q}\sin{9} - R_{2}\mathcal{Q}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = R_{y}^{0} - C_{y}^{0} + R_{3}\mathcal{Q}\sin{9} - R_{2}\mathcal{Q}\cos{9}\mathcal{Q} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = L_{11}^{0}\mathcal{Q}_{i}e^{i(\mathcal{Q}_{1}-\alpha_{5})} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = \mathcal{Q}_{i}^{0} + L_{11}e^{i(\mathcal{Q}_{1}-\alpha_{5})} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = L_{1}e^{i(\mathcal{Q}_{1}-\alpha_{5})} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = L_{1}e^{i(\mathcal{Q}_{1}-\alpha_{5})} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = L_{1}e^{i(\mathcal{Q}_{1}-\alpha_{5})} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = L_{1}e^{i(\mathcal{Q}_{1}-\alpha_{5})} \\
\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{i}^{0} = L_{1}e$$

## 2 结构动力分析基础

求解动力响应是在初始条件下求解运动方程,确定各个时刻的状态矢量,进而利用应力和应变关系,得到物体内各点应力随时间的变化规律。结构动力有限元分析在工程上常用振型迭加法和直接积分法求解。根据达朗伯原理运动方程可写成如下形式<sup>(2)</sup>:

 $[M] \{ \overset{\circ}{\delta} \} + [C] \{ \overset{\circ}{\delta} \} + [K] \{ \delta \} = \{ R(t) \}$ 

其中, {*R* } 称为载荷矢量, 它代表了外部的激励; [*M* ]—— 质量矩阵; [*C* ]—— 阻尼矩 阵; {*δ*}—— 位移列向量; [*K* ] —— 刚度矩阵。

振型迭加法的实质是用几个主振型的线性组合来表示节点位移列向量,即:

$$\{\delta\} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \{\mathcal{O}_n\} q_n = [\mathcal{O}]\{q\}$$

[∅] — 主振型矩阵; {q} — 组合系数列阵, 是时间 t 的函数。

直接积分法在计算动力响应时,不必求解本征值问题,从整个解题过程来看,实际上是 采用了"空间有限元—时间差分"格式对问题进行数值求解。

数值积分法中的Newmark -  $\beta$ 法。在时间离散点上应该满足运动方程,在  $t + \Delta t$  时刻 [M]{ $\delta_{i+\Delta t}$ } + [C]{ $\delta_{i+\Delta t}$ } + [K]{ $\delta_{i+\Delta t}$ } = { $R_{t+\Delta t}$ }

从 t 到 t + Δt, 位移矢量近似地表示为

 $\{\delta_{t+\Delta t}\} = \{\delta_{t}\} + \{\delta_{t}\}\Delta t + (\frac{1}{2} - \beta)\{\delta_{t}\}\Delta t^{2} + \beta\{\delta_{t+\Delta t}\}\Delta t^{2} \quad (0 \quad 2\beta \quad 1)$ 

# 3 结构动力求解

#### 3.1 计算工况例选

装载机工作装置各构件在一个工作循环的各阶段受力不同,通常认为地面铲掘物料时 受力最大,故取该状态作为设计位置,并以此时的载荷为根据进行零部件的强度计算。为了 分析问题的方便,本次计算按装载机铲掘作业方式分为两个工况来考虑:

第一工况为装载机铲斗插入料堆,不同时配合铲斗的翻转和动臂的提升,直至插入阻力 等于最大牵引力。假设物料均匀,所受载荷为对称载荷,且载荷只作用在铲斗的中间斗齿上。 参照经验公式铲斗插入阻力可用下式<sup>[3]</sup>计算:

$$P_{c} = 9.8k_{1}k_{2}k_{3}k_{4}B_{k}(v_{0}t - \frac{1}{2}at^{2})^{1.25}$$

式中  $P_{e}$  — 铲斗插入阻力,N;  $k_{1}$  — 铲掘物料状态影响系数;  $k_{2}$  — 物料种类(容积比重)影响系数;  $B_{k}$  — 铲斗宽度, cm;  $k_{3}$  — 散状物料料堆高度影响系数;  $k_{4}$  — 铲斗形状系数;  $v_{0}$  — 初速度, cm /s; a — 加速度, cm /s<sup>2</sup>; t — 铲斗插入沙堆时间, s。

根据装载机设计技术指标,取河沙作为铲掘物料,装载机铲斗在插入沙堆的过程中做匀 减速运动,计算出的插入阻力随时间变化曲线见图 2。第二工况为装载机提升动臂至卸料位 置。根据对其工作装置的运动分析以及动力平衡条件即可获得前车架所受到的载荷,经自编 程序计算绘出动臂举升过程中前车架铰接点 G、H、F 时间- 负载分量曲线见图 3。





Fig 3 Time-load component curve of agglutinated points G, H & F on front

本次计算主要是为获得装载机在一个循环作业过程中的两个工况的前车架的局部应力 变化规律,选取载荷为对称载荷。采取半结构计算以减少计算时间。结构计算模型采用板、 梁和杆单元的组合体。根据前面得到的力学模型和简化的计算载荷,利用 SSA P (91) 有限元 静,动力分析程序在 PEN T UM 100 微机上进行计算。本次对两种工况、两种模型分别进行 了前五阶的固有频率和振型的计算,由于结构的对称性,所以计算所得的半结构的固有频率 和振型就是整个结构的固有频率和振型。两种模型的结构不同,因此具有不同的固有频率和 振型,见表 1 和表 2。图 4 图 5 分别为模型 1、模型 2 的第一阶振型图。

## 表1 模型1前五阶固有频率

Tab. 1 The first-five-step natural frequency of model 1

		1 1		
п	$f$ '/rad $\cdot$ s <sup>-1</sup>	ƒ ∕H z	T/s	允许误差
1	1. 4652E+ 02	2 3319E+ 01	4 2883E- 02	3 1679E- 13
2	3 6399E+ 02	5. 7931E+ 01	1. 7262E- 02	3 8745E- 08
3	5 5153E+ 02	8 7779E+ 01	1. 1392E- 02	6 5836E- 06
4	6 5484E + 02	1. 0422E+ 02	9. 5950E- 03	3 6848E- 05
5	7. 2579E+ 02	1. 1551E+ 02	8 6571E- 03	9. 6309E- 07

#### 表 2 模型 2 前五阶固有频率

Tab. 2 The first-five-step natural frequency of model 2

п	$f$ '/rad $\cdot$ s <sup>-1</sup>	ƒ ∕H z	T/s	允许误差
1	5 5565E+ 02	8 8435E+ 01	1. 1308E- 02	9. 5927E- 14
2	8 0842E+ 02	1. 2866E+ 02	7. 7721E- 03	1. 2407E- 09
3	1. 0339E+ 03	1. 6454E+ 02	6 0774E- 03	8 8188E- 09
4	1. 1282E+ 03	1. 7956E+ 02	5 5693E- 03	6 9643E- 07
5	1. 1958E+ 03	1. 9032E+ 02	5 2543E- 03	2 6730E- 06



图 4 模型 1 第一阶振模型图案 Fig 4 The first mode of model 1 **计算结里分析** 



图 5 模型 2 第一阶振型图 Fig 5 The first mode of model 2

# 3.2 计算结果分析

从表 1 和表 2 中可看出, 模型 1 的各阶固有频率比模型 2 的固有频率低, 这就是说, 前 车架与工作装置合在一起时自振频率要比单个前车架的自振频率低。通过对动臂、摇臂刚度 及轮胎刚度的改变, 在计算各工况的自振频率时发现, 轮胎刚度对低阶自振频率的影响较 大; 而且, 结构的材料密度和空间结构对其自振频率影响也很大。 ZL 30 装载机前车架空间结 构较合理, 质量分布较均匀, 固有频率较高。用振型迭加法和直接积分法对装载机前车架进 行动力分析, 其所得的结果是相近的, 而且与静力计算结果应力变化趋势相吻合, 因此这两 种方法计算所得的结果都是可信的。但是运用振型迭加法比直接积分法计算动态应力更节 省时间。图 6 为工况一中模型 1 中的 281 单元的应力曲线。图 7 为工况二中的模型 2 的 240、 241、262、459 单元的应力变化曲线。



装载机动臂在举升过程中,前车架铰销孔周围应力较大,而且应力变化也较大。装载机 在每次工作过程中都要经历这样的一次应力变化过程,了解其变化规律对装载机前车架的 有限寿命设计及计算都是非常有用的。

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# Structural D ynam ic Analysis of Loader 's Working Equipment

Gao Xiuhua Shen Guozhe Liu Shuxue Chen Bingcong (Jilin University of Technology, Changchun)

**Abstract** The load of loader 's front frame is very complicated during loader 's work. This paper employed the finite element method of dynamic problems as well as the theoretical and numerical solutions of mode superposition method and direct integration method to analyze the motion characteristics of the equipment. The working process of ZL 30 loader 's front frame was divided into two typical operating modes, the mechanical models were derived by using half structure method. A ccording to the structural dynamic analysis and the motion analysis of loader 's working equipment, the stress curve of the front frame was gained.

Key words wheel loader, working equipment, motion analysis, mode superposition method, direct integration method