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Forced Vibration Analysis of 1-DOF System Constrained to Rigid and Elastic wall Contact Condition without Friction

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가 가

Abstract

Contacts, caused by earthquake or other unknown external forces, between reactor internals can be seen as it does in another type of mechanical components and definitely wear rate is dependent on contact force. Forced vibration of 1 degree of freedom system, which is constrained to contact condition without friction, is analyzed using penalty function method. Unlike ordinary case without contact, the solution of the system with contact condition should satisfy inequality condition. Inequality equation due to contact can be transformed to equality equation considering convex penalty function. The work finds the confident solution using a proposed penalty function and it is believed that this work helps to understand contact problem existed in reactor.

1.

가
(mechanism)

가 [1].

Paidoussis[2] 가
(cubic spring, trilinear spring)

[3],

2가

[4].

가

1

(penalty function) [5].

2.

가 , 1

Fig.1 Fig.1(a) 가

(b)

Find u such that

$$F(u) = \inf_{v \in K} F(v) \quad (1)$$

K be a nonempty closed convex set

$F: K \rightarrow R$ be a functional defined on K

(1)

가

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \rho \ddot{u}, v - \dot{u} \rangle + a(u, v - \dot{u}) &\geq (f, v - \dot{u}) \\ u(0) = u_0, \dot{u}(0) &= u_1 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$g_l \leq u \leq g_u$$

$$V = \{v \in H^1 \mid \gamma(v) = 0 \text{ a.e. on } \Gamma_D\}$$

$$\langle \bullet, \bullet \rangle \quad V' \times V \quad (\text{operator}), \quad V' \quad (\text{dual space})$$

[3] (2)

$$P \quad (1)$$

(4)

Find u such that

$$F_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = \inf_{v \in K} \left[F(v) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} P(u_\varepsilon) \right] \quad (4)$$

K be a nonempty closed convex set

$F: K \rightarrow R$ be a functional defined on K

P

V

R

($P: V \rightarrow R$), (convex function)

$$\begin{cases} P(v) = 0, \text{ iff } v \in K \\ \text{else } P(v) \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Fig.1(a)

$\varepsilon > 0$

(6)

$$F_\varepsilon(v) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} k v^2 dt - \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} m \dot{v}^2 dt - \int_0^t (f v - c \dot{v}) dt + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} P(v) \quad (6)$$

0 가 (6)

(7)

$$m \ddot{u} + c \dot{u} + k u + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \phi(u) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial u} = f \quad (7)$$

$$\phi \quad P \quad \frac{1}{2} \phi^2 \quad \text{가}$$

(5)

Fig.1

가

$$\begin{cases} u \leq g_u \\ u \geq g_l \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

(8)

(9)

$$(u - g_u)(u - g_l) \leq 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\phi(u) = (u - g_u)(u - g_l)$$

$$P(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\phi^2, & \text{if } \phi > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } \phi \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

(5)

(7)

(9)

3

Paidoussis[1]가 가

Fig.1(b)

$$P(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\phi^2, & \text{if } \phi > 0 \text{ and } u < g_l \\ 0, & \text{if } \phi \leq 0 \\ k_a, & \text{if } \phi > 0 \text{ and } u > g_u \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

(10)

g_u

k_a

가

$k + k_a$ 가

(12)

$$f_c = -k_a(u - g_u), \quad u \geq g_u \quad (12)$$

4.

Fig.1

0.2Ns/m,

100N/m

$g_u = 5mm, g_l = -5mm$

가

g_u

Fig.1(b)

100N/m 가

0

가

가

가

2가

5Hz

(sine wave) 가

가 가

Fig.2,3

Fig.2

1)

Fig.1(a)

Fig.4

$\epsilon \quad 10^{-12}$

$-5mm \leq u \leq 5mm$

가

Fig.4(c)

가

ϵ

가

Fig.5

10^{-6}

가

Fig.6

(ANSYS)

Fig.7

가

가

Fig.3

(2)

Fig.2(b)

Fig.1(a)

(11)

u 가 g_u

Fig.8

(c)

g_u

가

가

g_u

가

(12)

Fig.9

5.

가

가

가

(ε) 가

가

ε 10^{-12}

1

References

- [1] J.T. Oden, J.A.C. Martins, "Models and Computational Methods for Dynamic Friction Phenomena", Computer Method in Applied Mech. & Eng., 1985, Vol.52, pp527-634
- [2]M.P. Paidoussis, G.X. Lee, "Cross-Flow-Induced Chaotic Motions of Heat-Exchanger Tubes Impacting on Loose Support", PVP-Vol.206, Flow-Induced Vibration and Wear, 1991, pp.31-41
- [3]N.G. Park, etc., " ", 2003

- [4]Y. Cai, S.S. Chen, "A Theory for Fluidelastic Instability of Tube-Support-Plate-Inactive Modes", PVP-Vol.206, Flow-Induced Vibration and Wear, 1991, pp.9-18
- [5]J.T. Oden, N. Kikuchi, "Finite Element Methods for Constrained Problems in Elasticity", Int. J. Numerical Methods in Eng., 1982, Vol.18, pp.701-725

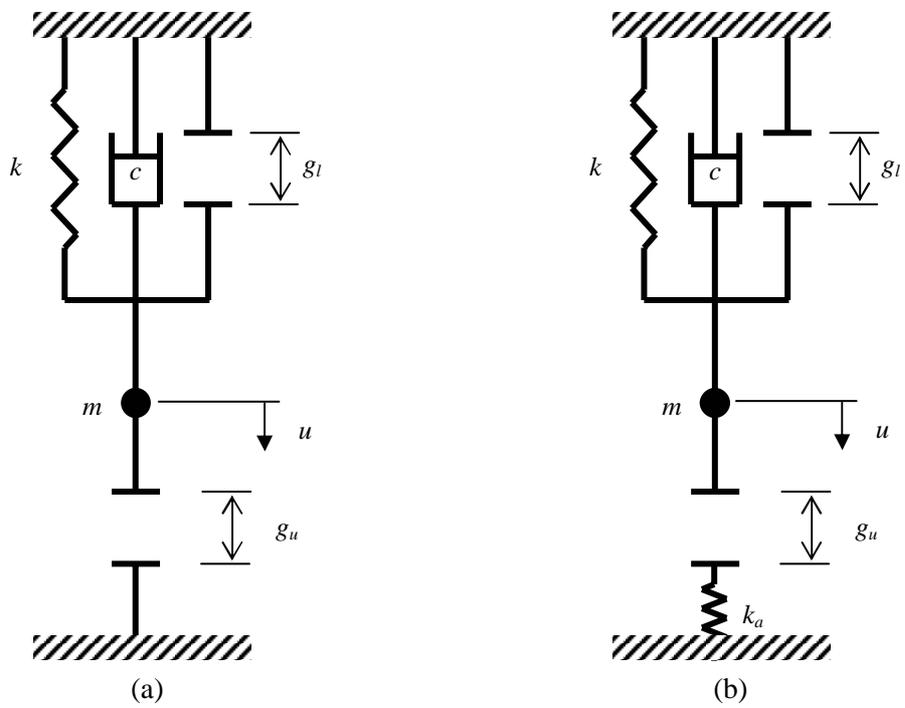
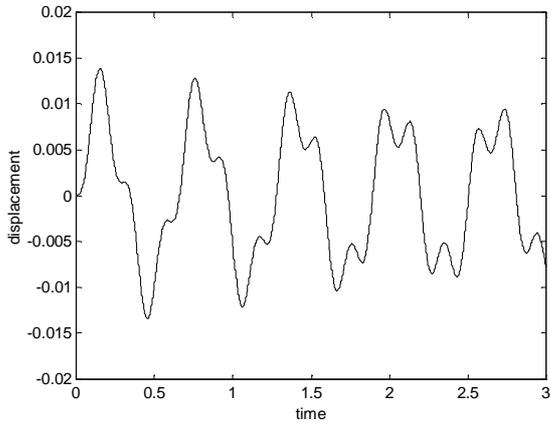
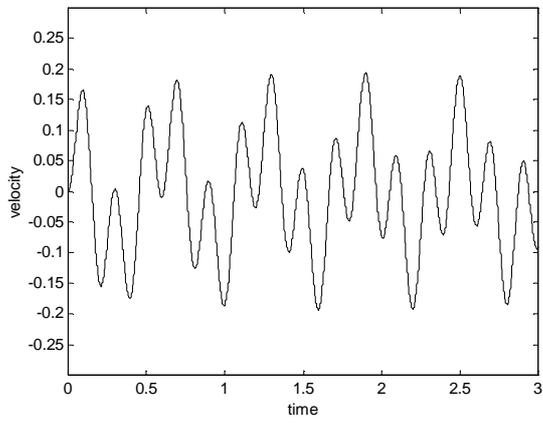


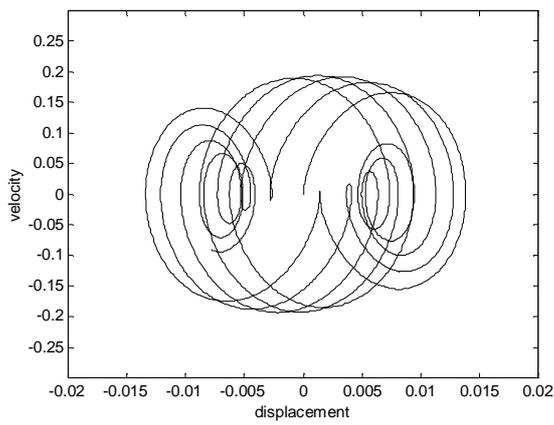
Fig.1 One-dof system of interest($m=1kg$, $c=0.2Ns/m$, $k=100N/m$), (a) case 1 has two rigid wall contact condition (b) case 2 has one rigid wall and one elastic contact condition($k_a = k$)



(a)

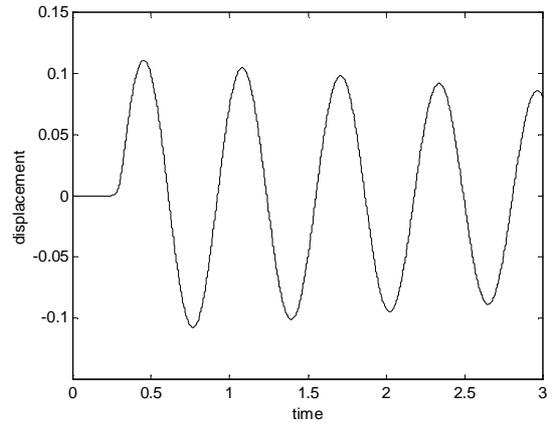


(b)

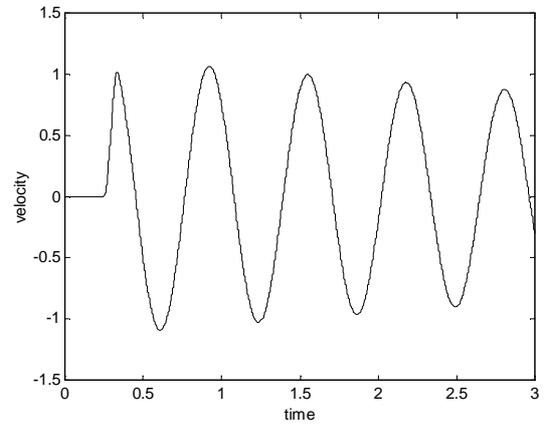


(c)

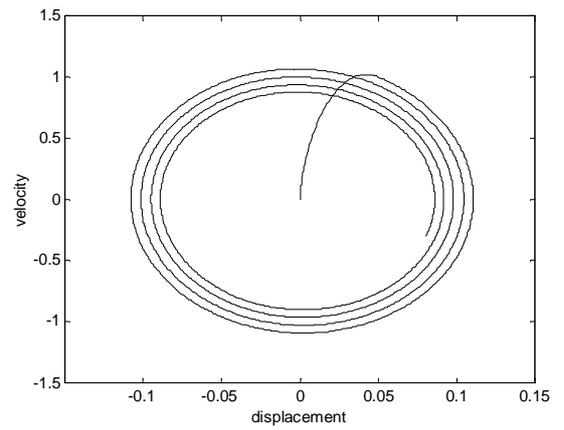
Fig.2 Linear system response to sine input $3\sin(10\pi t)$, (a) displacement(unit: m) (b) velocity(unit: m/s) (c) phase plot



(a)

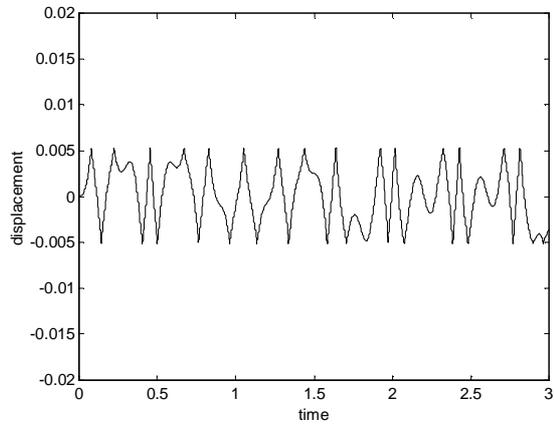


(b)

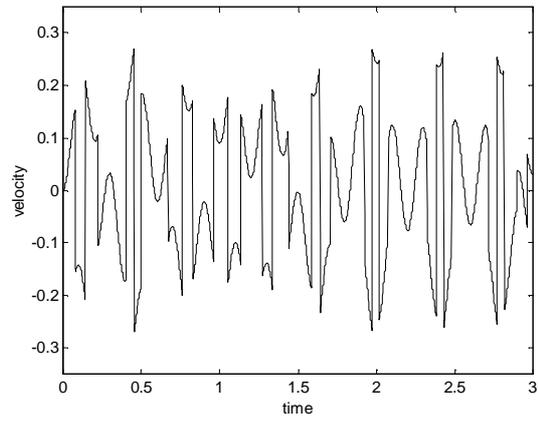


(c)

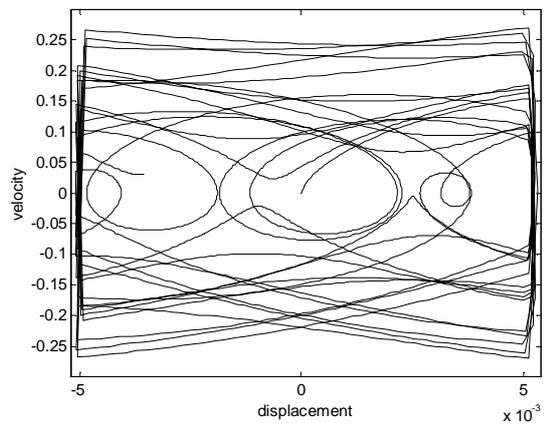
Fig.3 Linear system response to impulse input, (a) displacement(unit: m) (b) velocity(unit: m/s) (c) phase plot



(a)

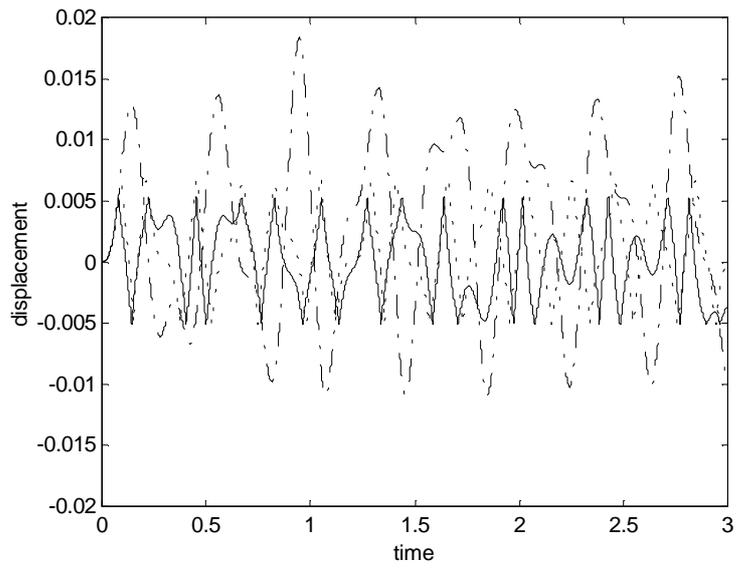


(b)

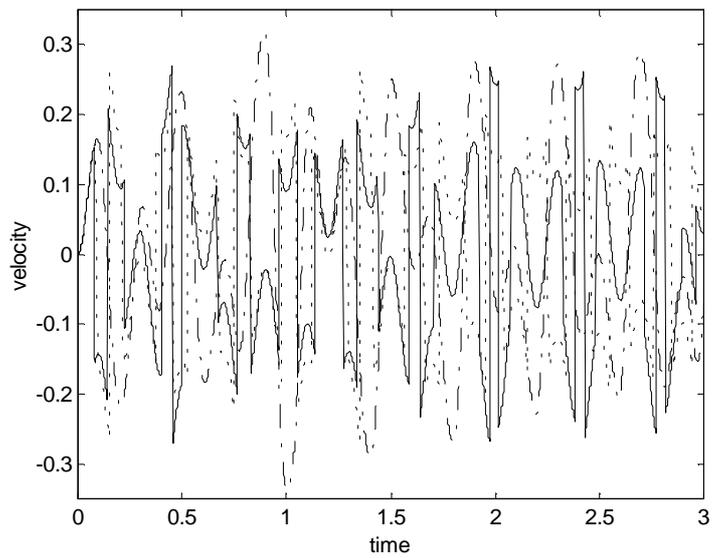


(c)

Fig.4 Response of nonlinear system with gap to sine wave($\epsilon=10^{-12}$) (a) displacement(unit: m)
(b) velocity(unit: m/s) (c) phase plot

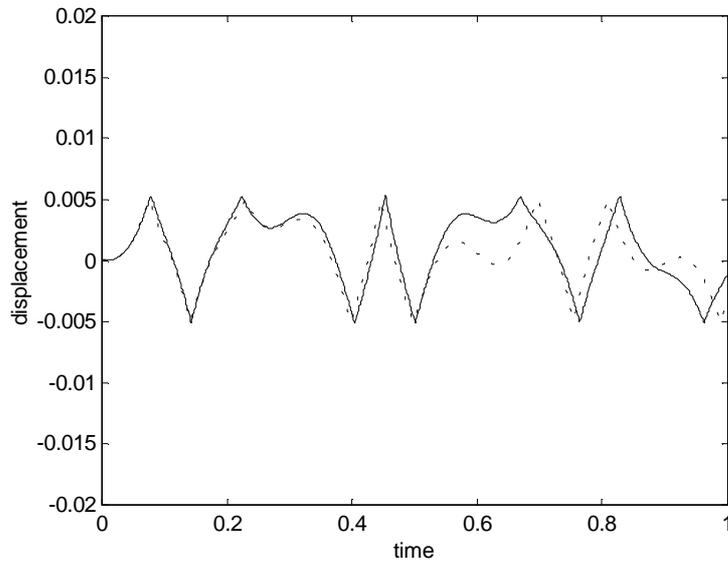


(a)

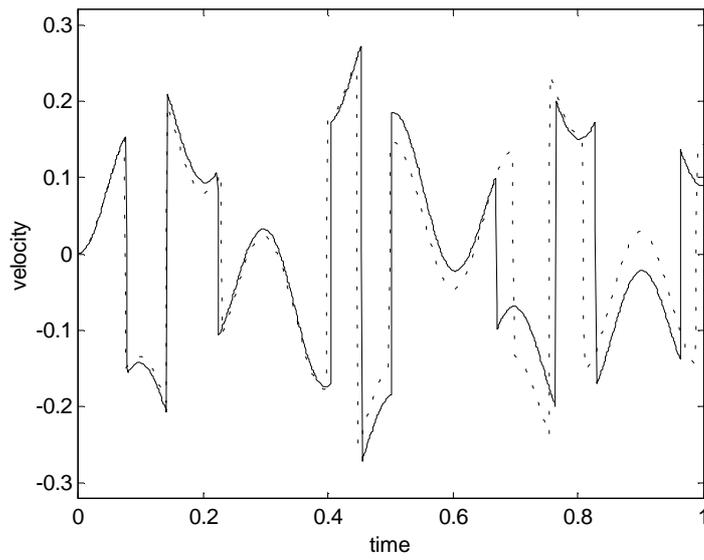


(b)

Fig.5 Nonlinear system response as a function of ϵ ; — (10^{-12}), ---- (10^{-9}), - - - (10^{-6})
 (a)displacement(unit: m) (b)velocity(unit: m/s)

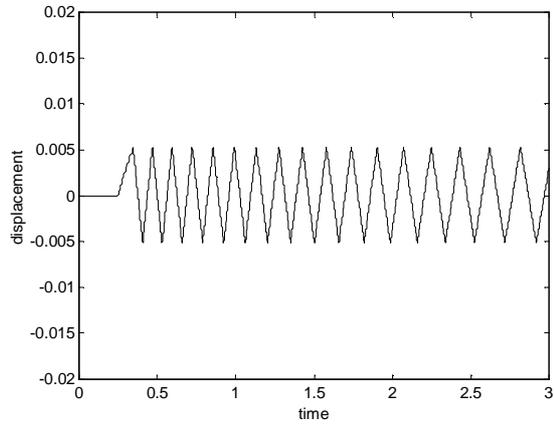


(a)

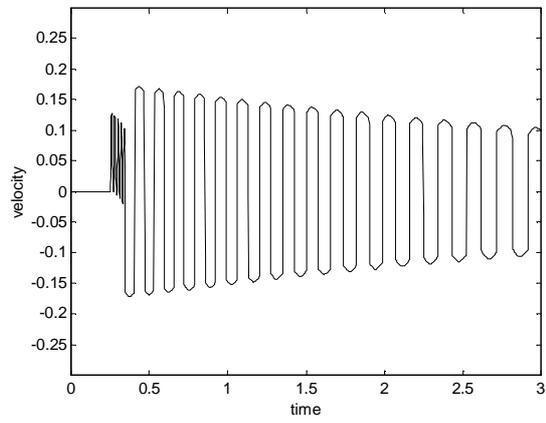


(b)

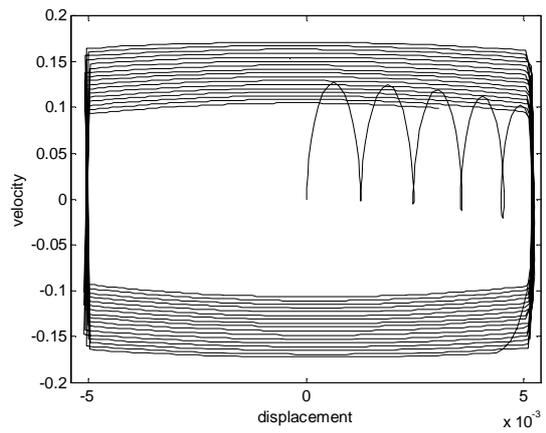
Fig.6 comparison of proposed results(—) and those of ANSYS(-----), (a)displacement (unit: m)
(b)velocity(unit: m/s)



(a)

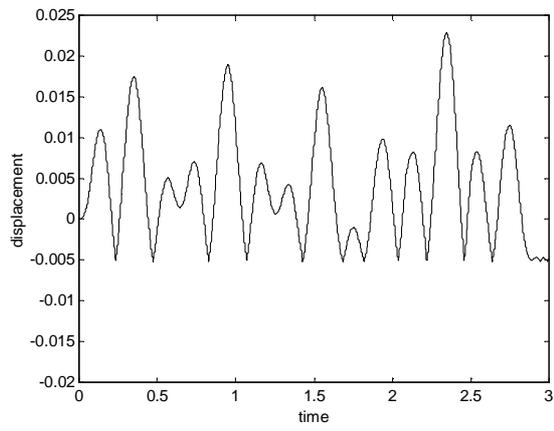


(b)

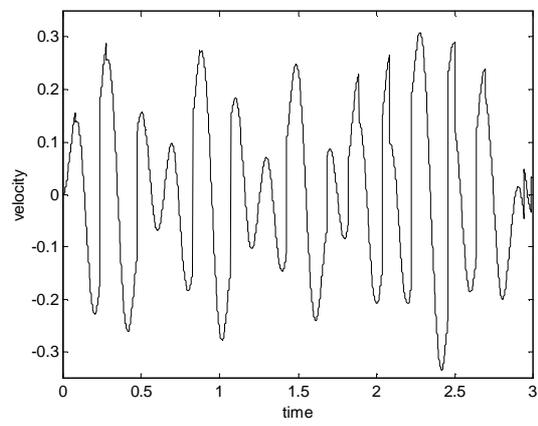


(c)

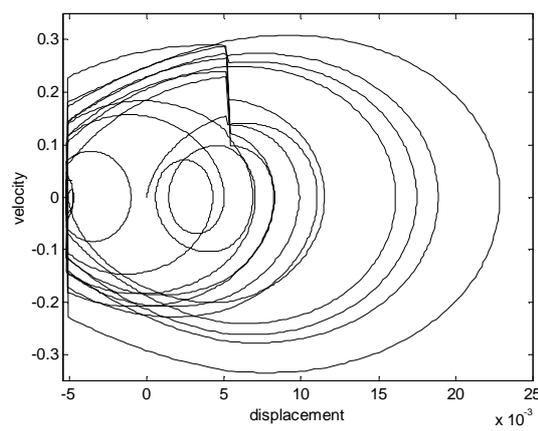
Fig.7 Impulse response of the nonlinear system($\epsilon=10^{-12}$), (a)displacement(unit: m) (b)velocity(unit: m/s) (c) phase plot



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig.8 Responses of the nonlinear system which have one elastic contact condition($\epsilon=10^{-12}$),
 (a)displacement(unit: m) (b)velocity(unit: m/s) (c) phase plot

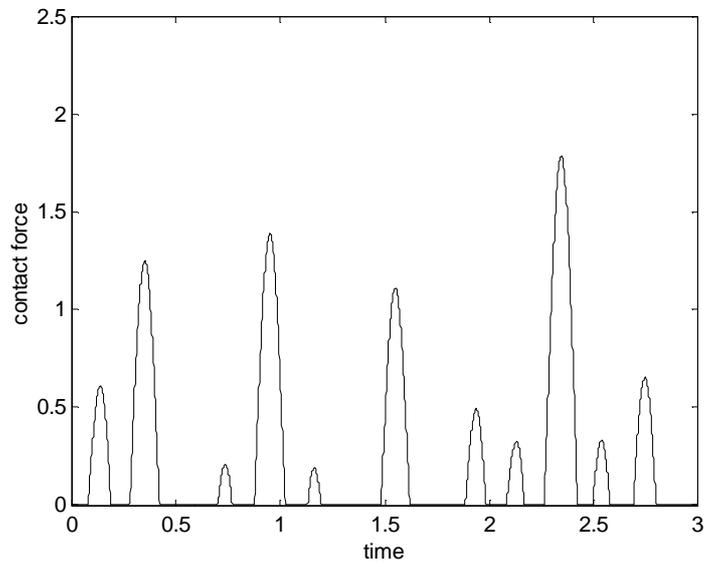


Fig.9 Contact force distribution resulted from elastic contact; note that contact force is compressive and its unit is N .