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硕 士 学 位 论 文

子结构拓扑优化和虚拟样机技术研究 及其在装载机结构中的应用

**Study on Substructure Topology Optimization
and Virtual Prototype Technology and Their Application for
Wheel Loader Structure**

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摘要

大型装备的优化问题是近几十年来学术和工程界研究的热点,根据优化目标的不同,发展出众多优化理论和计算方法。

以结构静力学和动力学为基础,有限元方法为工具的结构优化,特别是结构拓扑优化是近年来结构优化领域中的前沿课题,在计算方法上,子结构理论成为解决大规模和复杂结构有限元计算的有效手段。

结合结构动力学和机构运动学的虚拟样机技术是代替物理样机对产品进行创新设计优化的数字化设计方法,用以缩短产品开发周期、降低成本、改进质量。

装载机是我国工程机械领域生产规模最大的产品。本文结合相关课题,以轮式装载机为研究对象,对装载机机罩进行了基于子结构的有限元分析和拓扑优化;对装载机工作装置进行了运动特性研究和虚拟优化设计。主要内容有:

(1) 结合装载机机罩结构轻量化课题,研究了结构优化设计的原理和方法及连续体拓扑优化方法,研究了静态子结构方法基本原理及具体应用。

(2) 建立了机罩有限元模型,对其进行了静力和模态分析。针对机罩存在质量大,有开裂现象等问题,以体积和频率为约束,以机罩各工况载荷下结构刚度最大作为目标函数,依据 SIMP 理论,采用带权重的折衷规划法,运用 OptiStruct 对机罩进行了多目标拓扑优化设计,得到机罩的最优结构布局。并依据优化结果,对机罩进行重新设计,给出了优化机罩性能前提下的轻量化结构具体方案。

(3) 结合装载机工作装置优化设计课题,研究了虚拟样机在工作装置优化设计中的应用。运用 ADAMS 建立了工作装置的虚拟样机模型,对其进行了运动学仿真,得出工作装置在运动过程中的传动角和传力比变化、最大卸载高度和最小卸载距离、举升平稳性和自动平放性以及收斗角和卸载角等性能参数。根据分析结果,建立了以工作装置举升平稳性为目标函数,其他性能指标为约束函数,各铰点坐标和液压缸行程为设计变量的数学模型,对各变量进行了灵敏度分析,选取了灵敏度大的设计变量进行了虚拟优化设计,并给出了优化结果。

关键词: 装载机机罩 子结构 拓扑优化 工作装置 虚拟样机

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Abstract

Optimization of the large equipment is the hotspot in academic and engineering fields in recent decades, according to the different optimization objectives, many optimization theories and algorithms has developed.

Based on the kinematics and dynamic, structure optimization, especially topology optimization by Finite Element Analysis is the advanced report in structural optimize field in recent years, substructure theory has become an effective tool for the calculation algorithm to solve the finite element calculation for complex and repetitive structure.

Virtual Prototype technology is a digital design methods for product innovation design optimization which replace the physical prototype and based on the structural dynamics and agencies kinematics, its purpose is to short product development cycles, reduce costs and improve quality.

Loader has the largest production scale in the engineering machinery filed in China. This paper used the wheel loader as study object, Finite Element Analysis and topology optimization has been performed for the loader hood based on substructure theory; dynamic characteristics study and virtual optimum design for the working device has been performed. The main content includes:

(1) With the structure lightweight of loader hood, we have researched the theory and method of optimum design and topology optimization of continuum structure; the basic principles and application of static substructure technology.

(2) A wheel loader hood finite element model of an enterprise has been established by HyperWorks, modal and static analysis has been performed, and then obtained the modal shape and stiffness parameters of the hood. Multi-objective topology optimization for the loader hood under multiple loading conditions is studied with the maximum stiffness as objective and the volume and frequency as constraints based on the HyperWorks/OptiStruct software, based on the solid isotropic material

with penalization (SIMP) theory and weighted compromise programming approach. Then the structure lightweight scheme of the loader hood was given. The results show that the improved design of the hood not only reduces the structural weight but also meets the dynamic and static characteristics requirements.

(3) With the optimum design of working device of wheel loader, the application of virtual prototype study has been performed on working device of wheel loader. Then, the virtual prototype model of working device was established and kinematics simulation was completed in ADAMS, and geted the performnt parameter of working device such as translation feature in lifting, bucket angle at carrying position, delivering ratio, drive angle, unloading distance, unloading height, unloading angle and automatic reset, etal. Then the optimum design mathematical model is established, the translation feature in lifting as objective function and the rest performance parameters as constraints of optimization according to the performance parameters of the working process, hinge point coordinates and hydraulic cylinder route as variables. Kinematics sensitivity analysis and virtual optimum design was also performed in ADAMS and obtained the optimum results.

Key Word: loader hood; substructure; topology optimization; working device; virtual prototype

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