汽车理论第五次作业 (期末大作业)

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(注:本报告所有代码和视频参看压缩包附件)

问题1

(1)

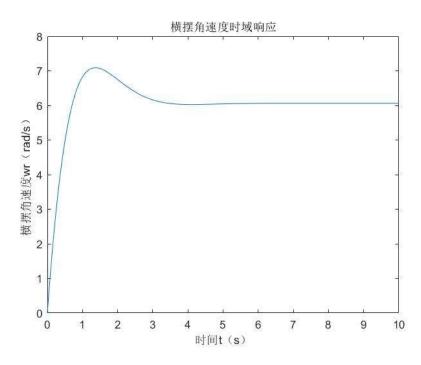
汽车相关参数(参考资料:《汽车理论》第二版 P194)

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内容	数值	单位
整车质量m	1150	kg
车轮半径r	0.287	m
质心至前轴距 l_f	1.4	m
质心至后轴距 l_r	1.26	m
前轮侧偏刚度 k_f	-18500	N/rad
后轮侧偏刚度 k_r	-22500	N/rad
绕 z 轴转动惯量 I_z	1850	$kg \cdot m^2$

设汽车行驶速度 $\mathbf{v}=30\mathrm{m/s}$,在 $\mathbf{t}=0$ 时给汽车转向盘角阶跃输入 $\begin{cases} & t<0, \delta=0\\ t\geq0, \delta=1 \\ rad/s \end{cases}$ 则横摆角速度瞬态响应为:

$$\begin{split} \omega_r(\mathbf{t}) &= \frac{\omega_r}{\delta} \Big|_s \, \delta_{sw0} [1 + \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{mvl_f}{lk_r} \right)^2 \omega_0^2 + \frac{2mvl_f \, \zeta}{lk_r} \omega_0 + 1 \right] \frac{1}{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_0 t} \mathrm{sin}(\omega t + \varphi)] \\ \varphi &= \arctan \frac{-\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}{-\frac{mvl_f \omega_0}{lk_r} - \zeta} \end{split}$$

代入数据可求:



稳态时圆周运动半径R = 4.9502m,稳态横摆角速度 ω_{r0} = 6.0604rad/s

绘制汽车瞬态响应行驶轨迹:

将 $0\sim10s$ 的时间离散化,取 $\Delta t=0.01s$,将每个小时间段内的轨迹看作等速圆周运动(圆弧的一小部分),可近似得到瞬态响应的行驶轨迹。

第n个时间段内可根据横摆角速度瞬态响应方程求出 ω_n

该时间段内等速圆周运动的半径 $R_n = \frac{v}{\omega_n}$

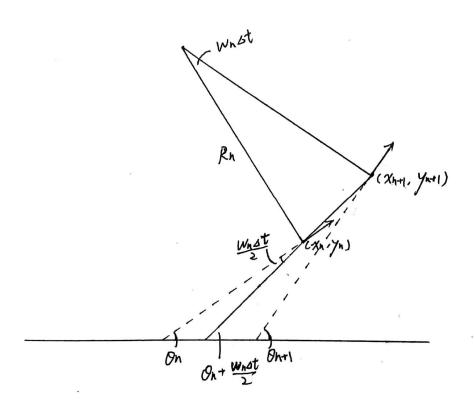
将汽车近似视为一质点,其速度方向与水平方向的夹角为 θ_n 由下图的几何关系可知

$$\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + \omega_n \Delta t$$

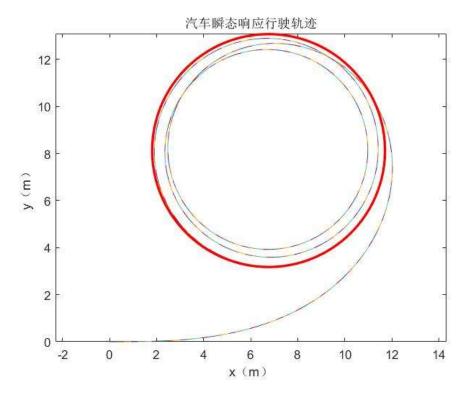
$$x_{n+1} = x_n + R_n(\omega_n \Delta t) \cos(\theta_n + \frac{\omega_n \Delta t}{2})$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + R_n(\omega_n \Delta t) \sin(\theta_n + \frac{\omega_n \Delta t}{2})$$

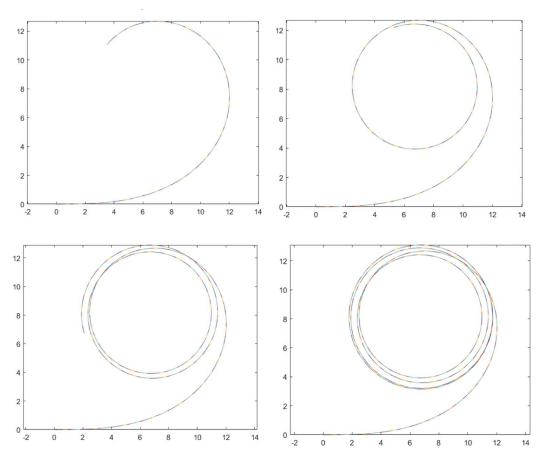
且初始时 $x_1 = 0$, $y_1 = 0$, $\theta_1 = 0$



 $\Delta t = 0.01$ s分段作出近似轨迹如下:



(注意: 由横摆角速度时域响应可知, 汽车很快逼近稳态。本图用离散时间的方法分段画出, 在 t=8s 后用粗红线画出轨迹, 此时的轨迹基本为稳态响应轨迹)



轨迹绘制过程基本如上图所示,具体动态过程可见压缩包内视频

根据汽车二自由度运动微分方程组:

$$\operatorname{mv} \frac{d\beta}{dt} - (k_f + k_r)\beta + \left[mv - \frac{1}{v} (l_f k_f - l_r k_r) \right] \omega_r = -k_f \delta$$
$$(l_f k_f - l_r k_r)\beta - l_z \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} + \frac{\left(l_f^2 k_f + l_r^2 k_r \right)}{v} \omega_r = l_f k_f \delta$$

可以写出以β为变量的形式:

$$\ddot{\beta} + 2\omega_0 \zeta \dot{\beta} + \omega_0^2 \beta = B_1' \dot{\delta} + B_0' \delta$$

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$$\mbox{\sharp} \dot{\beta} + 2\omega_0 \zeta \dot{\beta} + B_0' \delta + B_0' \delta$$

当汽车转向盘角阶跃输入时, $\begin{cases} t<0, \delta=0 \\ t\geq 0, \delta=\delta_{sw} \ , \ t>0 \text{时}, \ \text{方程简化为} : \\ t>0, \dot{\delta}=0 \end{cases}$

$$\ddot{\beta} + 2\omega_0 \zeta \dot{\beta} + \omega_0^2 \beta = B_0' \delta$$

特解为:

$$\beta(t) = \frac{B_0' \delta_{sw0}}{\omega_0^2} = \frac{\beta}{\delta} \Big|_{s} \delta_{sw0}$$

即为稳态质心侧偏角

δ < 1时, 齐次方程的通解为:

$$\beta(t) = Ce^{-\zeta\omega_0 t} \sin(\omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} t + \varphi)$$

综上,令 $\omega = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$,质心侧偏角为:

$$\beta(t) = \frac{B_0' \delta_{sw0}}{\omega_0^2} + Ce^{-\zeta \omega_0 t} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

或

$$\beta(t) = \frac{B_0' \delta_{sw0}}{\omega_0^2} + A_1 e^{-\zeta \omega_0 t} \cos(\omega t) + A_2 e^{-\zeta \omega_0 t} \sin(\omega t)$$

由初始条件t=0时, $\omega_r=0$, $\beta=0$, $\delta=\delta_{sw0}$,并由汽车二自由度运动微分方程组得

$$\dot{\beta} = -\frac{k_f \delta_{sw0}}{mv} = B_1' \delta_{sw0}$$

由t=0, $\beta=0$, 得

$$A_1 = -\frac{B_0' \delta_{sw}}{\omega_0^2}$$

由t = 0,
$$\dot{\beta} = -\frac{k_f \delta_{sw0}}{mv} = B_1' \delta_{sw0}$$
, 得
$$A_2 = \frac{B_0' \delta_{sw0}}{\omega_0^2} \left(\frac{B_1'}{B_0'} \omega_0^2 - \zeta \omega_0 \right) \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{\beta}{\delta} \Big|_s \delta_{sw0} \left(-\frac{I_z v \omega_0}{l_f m v^2 + k_r l_r l} - \zeta \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$C = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2} = \frac{\beta}{\delta} \Big|_s \delta_{sw} \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{I_z v}{l_f m v^2 + k_r l_r l} \right)^2 \omega_0^2 + \frac{2I_z v \zeta}{l_f m v^2 + k_r l_r l} \omega_0 + 1 \right] \frac{1}{1 - \zeta^2}}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\frac{I_z v \omega_0}{l_f m v^2 + k_r l_r l} + \zeta}$$

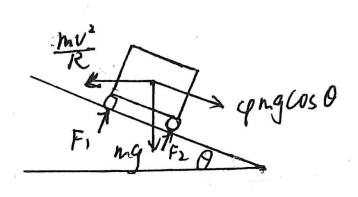
因此**方程的解析解**为:

$$\beta(t) = \frac{\beta}{\delta} \Big|_{s} \delta_{sw} \left[1 + \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{I_z v}{l_f m v^2 + k_r l_r l} \right)^2 \omega_0^2 + \frac{2I_z v \zeta}{l_f m v^2 + k_r l_r l} \omega_0 + 1 \right] \frac{1}{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_0 t} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \right]$$

问题 2

考虑不发生侧滑的极限稳定车速:

汽车在环形路上行驶,忽略汽车的滚动阻力偶,空气阻力以及旋转质量的惯性矩等,其横截面上受力如下图所示(由于以下不涉及力矩平衡,地面附着力移到质心处),其中 $\frac{mv^2}{R}$ 为离心力



水平方向受力平衡可知:

$$\frac{mv_1^2}{R} = \varphi \operatorname{mgcos}\theta \operatorname{cos}\theta + (F_1 + F_2)\operatorname{sin}\theta$$

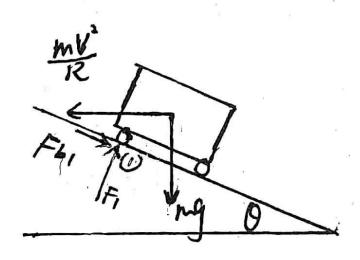
其中 $F_1 + F_2 = mgcos\theta$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{R\varphi g \cos\theta \cos\theta + Rg \cos\theta \sin\theta}$$

 v_1 ,不发生侧滑的极限稳定车速,单位: m/s

考虑不发生侧翻的极限稳定车速:

汽车在环形路上行驶,忽略汽车的滚动阻力偶,空气阻力以及旋转质量的惯性矩等,考虑极限情况,内侧车轮刚好离地,不受地面的法向力,其横截面上受力如下图所示



对外侧车轮与地面的接触点①进行力矩平衡:

$$\frac{mv_2^2}{R}cos\theta H_{cg} - \frac{mv_2^2}{R}sin\theta \frac{S_t}{2} = mgsin\theta H_{cg} + mgcos\theta \frac{S_t}{2}$$

解得:

$$v_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{RH_{cg}gsin\theta + R\frac{S_{t}}{2}gcos\theta}{H_{cg}cos\theta - \frac{S_{t}}{2}sin\theta}}$$

 v_2 ,不发生侧翻的极限稳定车速,单位: m/s

 H_{cg} ,汽车重心高度,单位 m

 S_t , 汽车轮距, 单位 m

(注: 没有考虑侧倾轴线的高度, 结果趋于保守)

综上所述,车辆临界速度(km/h)

$$V_{cr} = \min\{3.6v_1, 3.6v_2\}$$