

Обобщение качественно новой теории качения колеса при описании явления шимми

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Generalization of a qualitatively new theory of wheel rolling in the description of the shimmy phenomenon

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The previously published work of the author on a new qualitative theory of rolling is generalized to cases of curvilinear wheel motion with the possibility of turning. The fundamental difference between the new theory and all existing ones is that the force factors (the resistance force and the moments of rolling resistance and torsion) are determined not through contact stresses, but through kinematic quantities - slip velocity, angular rolling and rolling speeds. Thus, in the new theory for the first time it was possible to take into account the dynamics of the process in the contact spot between the wheel and the roadway, without determining the contact stresses. As an example of the application of the theory, there is a description of the models introduced by V.F. Zhuravlev (academician of RAS) for studying the phenomenon of shimmy. These models, in particular, show the main differences between the new theory and the theory of polycomponent friction. Thus, the theory of polycomponent friction should be considered highly formalized, it lacks clarity in understanding the physical meaning of the presence of individual kinematic quantities in analytical expressions for force factors; semiempirical relations for contact voltages are used, for example, in the form of Hertz's law, which leads to inaccuracies in the theory; the formulas used to determine the approximation coefficients raise doubts, since they do not take into account dynamic laws for normal stresses. The new theory is qualitative: the presence of each kinematic quantity in the formulas for force factors has a quite definite physical meaning; the use of empirical relationships is excluded; there is no need to apply the Coulomb law in a differential form; the determination of the approximation coefficients is provided only by an experimental method. In addition, in the new theory a different, more general and convenient type of Padé approximation is chosen. This, apparently, explains the differences in the formulas of the theory of

polycomponent friction with what the new qualitative theory suggests. The resulting equations are very different from the previous equations written in accordance with the theory of polycomponent friction developed by the author of these models. In fact, the models in question are described in a completely new way.

Key words: wheel; rolling theory; shimmy effect; rolling friction; the Pade approximant; polycomponent theory of friction.

[16–18; 21, 22, 24–28],

[23],

[1–

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[4, 5],

[6, 7],

[1–3].

[8, 9] [10–13]

Contact Fastsim, Magic Formula

[14] (.. , [29–32])

[1, 2, 15].

[16–18],

[19],

[20]. ✓

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✓ [33].

✓ [33];

[6, 7, 33] —

✓

[6, 7],

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[19],

(— —),

[24–26],
 R (. 1).

[23].

$l,$
 p
 x, y q
 $z.$
 x

$V;$
 $\beta,$

$\gamma.$ (. 2)
 $()$

1.

$\gamma,$

2.

x
 $($

$x).$

v

$F_c,$

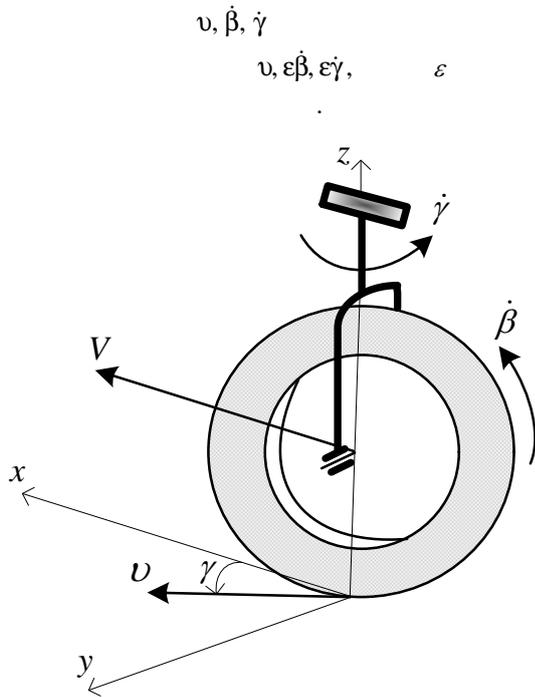
$$: v = \frac{V}{\cos \gamma} - R\dot{\beta},$$

$$v_x = V - R\dot{\beta} \cos \gamma;$$

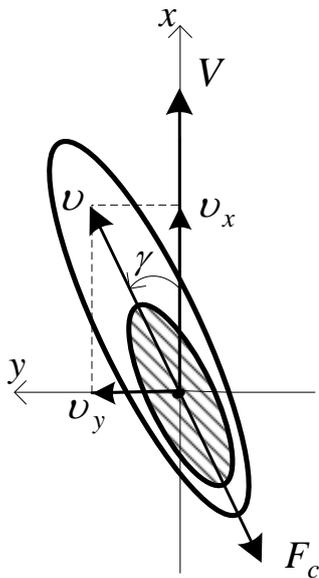
3.

$$v_y = V \operatorname{tg} \gamma - R\dot{\beta} \sin \gamma.$$

$t.$



.1.



.2.

$$F_c = F_0 \frac{|\nu| + \Delta}{|\nu| + \kappa \varepsilon |\dot{\gamma}| + b \varepsilon |\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}, \quad F_0 = F_c|_{\dot{\beta}=\dot{\gamma}=0} = fN; \quad (1)$$

$$M_c = M_0 \frac{\varepsilon |\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon |\dot{\beta}| + \kappa \varepsilon |\dot{\gamma}| + a |\nu| + \Delta}, \quad M_0 = M_c|_{\dot{\gamma}=\nu=0} = \rho N; \quad (2)$$

$$M_z = M_{z0} \frac{\varepsilon |\dot{\gamma}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon |\dot{\gamma}| + \hat{a} |\nu| + \hat{b} \varepsilon |\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}, \quad (3)$$

$$M_{z0} = M_z|_{\nu=\dot{\beta}=0} = F_0 \frac{3\pi \varepsilon}{16};$$

$$a, b, \kappa, \Delta, \hat{a}, \hat{b} -$$

$$; f, \rho -$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= f_0 \text{sign } \nu, & \nu &\neq 0; [-f_1, f_1], & \nu &\equiv 0, & \dot{\gamma} &\equiv \dot{\beta} &\equiv 0; \\ f &= f_0 \text{sign } \nu, & \varepsilon \dot{\gamma} &\neq 0; [-f_1, f_1], & \varepsilon \dot{\gamma} &\equiv 0, & \nu &\equiv \dot{\beta} &\equiv 0; \\ \rho &= \rho_0 \text{sign } \dot{\beta}, & \dot{\beta} &\neq 0; [-\rho_1, \rho_1], & \dot{\beta} &\equiv 0, & \nu &\equiv \dot{\gamma} &\equiv 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$: \mu = f_1 / f_0 > 1; \quad \hat{\mu} = \rho_1 / \rho_0 > 1, \dots$$

$$|F_0|, |M_0|, |M_{z0}| -$$

(1) - (3)

$$F_c,$$

$$M_c$$

$$M_z.$$

(1) - (3).

1.

(1)

$$\frac{|\nu| + \Delta}{|\nu| + \kappa \varepsilon |\dot{\gamma}| + b \varepsilon |\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}$$

$$|F_0|$$

$$F_c$$

$$F_c,$$

[23]:

$$F_c$$

$\dot{\gamma} = const,$ ν $\dot{\beta}$ $\frac{|M_0|}{M_c}$ -
 6, F_c ; $1 - \frac{\dot{\beta}}{\nu}$;
 ν $\dot{\beta}$ — $M_c,$
 F_c $\dot{\gamma} \neq const,$;
 4, $F_c,$ $\dot{\gamma}$ — ;
 a) $\dot{\gamma} \equiv 0$ (1) 1: $\dot{\gamma} = const,$
 $\dot{\beta}$ ν -
 1-6, M_c -
 [23]. ; $\dot{\beta}$ ν -
 ; M_c -
 b) $\dot{\beta} \equiv 0$ (1) $\dot{\gamma} \neq const,$ 4, $M_c,$
 F_c $\dot{\gamma}$ —
 a) $\dot{\gamma} \equiv 0$ (2) -
 c) $\nu \equiv 0$ [16]; (1) —
 [23]. ; -
 d) $\dot{\beta} \equiv \dot{\gamma} \equiv 0$ (1) ;
 b) $\nu \equiv 0$ (2) M_c
 () ;
 c) $\dot{\beta} \equiv 0$ (2) -
 () ;
 d) $\nu \equiv \dot{\gamma} \equiv 0$ (2) -
 [4] ;
 [5, 16, 21, 22, 24-26, 28],
 2. (2) M_c (2)

$$\frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \kappa\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + a|\nu| + \Delta}$$

3.
$$(3) \quad \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + \hat{a}|v| + \hat{b}\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \frac{|M_{z0}|}{M_z} \dots$$

(4), (5) [24-26]

$$v = \frac{V}{\cos \gamma} - R\dot{\beta} \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} + px = -F_0 \frac{V - \dot{\beta}R}{|V - \dot{\beta}R| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}|}, \\ m\ddot{y} + py = -F_0 \frac{3\pi h\varepsilon^2 \dot{\gamma}}{15\pi|V - \dot{\beta}R| + 32\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}|}, \\ C\ddot{\beta} = -\frac{h\varepsilon^2 N}{5} + RF_0 \frac{V - \dot{\beta}R}{|V - \dot{\beta}R| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}|}, \\ A\ddot{\gamma} + q\gamma = -M_{z0} \frac{\varepsilon\dot{\gamma}}{\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + a|V - \dot{\beta}R|} + F_0\gamma \frac{h\varepsilon^2}{5} + F_0 \frac{R}{l} y. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

a) $\dot{\beta} \equiv 0$ (3) [16];

b) $v \equiv 0$ (3)

c) $\dot{\gamma} \equiv 0$ (3)

d) $\dot{\beta} \equiv v \equiv 0$ (3)

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} + px = -F_0 \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + \kappa\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \cos \gamma, \\ m\ddot{y} + py = -F_0 \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + \kappa\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \sin \gamma, \\ C\ddot{\beta} = -M_0 \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \kappa\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + a|v| + \Delta} + RF_0 \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + \kappa\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}, \\ A\ddot{\gamma} + q\gamma = -M_{z0} \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\gamma}| + \hat{a}|v| + \hat{b}\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$F_0\gamma \frac{h\varepsilon^2}{5}, F_0 \frac{R}{l} y \quad (5):$$

$$\gamma \ll 1, \quad \sin \gamma \approx 0, \quad \cos \approx 1.$$

$N; C$ — ;
 $v = V - R\dot{\beta} + \dot{x}$ —

$(\dot{\gamma} \equiv 0),$

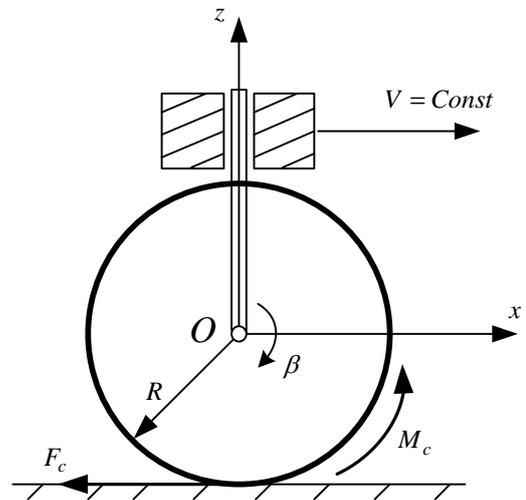
$$F_c = F_0 \frac{|\nu| + \Delta}{|\nu| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}, \quad F_0 = F_c|_{\dot{\beta}=0} = fN;$$

$$M_c = M_0 \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + a|\nu| + \Delta}, \quad M_0 = M_c|_{\nu=0} = \rho N;$$

$$M_z \equiv 0.$$

(5)

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} + px = -F_0 \frac{|\nu| + \Delta}{|\nu| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}, \\ C\ddot{\beta} = -M_0 \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + a|\nu| + \Delta} + RF_0 \frac{|\nu| + \Delta}{|\nu| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$



3.

(5)

[27]

(. 3) —

R

[27],

p,

V (. 3).

: x —

; beta-

[27],

m

1. $\dot{\beta} \neq 0 \quad v \equiv 0 (\dot{x} \equiv R\dot{\beta} - V),$

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} = -px - F_c, & f \in [-f_1, f_1]; \\ C\ddot{\beta} = RF_c - M_c. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_0 N R \text{sign} v - \rho N \frac{1}{k} = 0 \Rightarrow f_0 R - |\rho| \frac{1}{k} = 0, & \rho \in [-\rho_1, \rho_1]. \\ \hat{k} = 1 + \frac{a}{\Delta} |v| \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$q = 1 + \frac{C}{mR^2}.$$

$$\dot{\beta} = 0 \quad |x| \leq \frac{\rho_0 N}{pR}, \quad f_0 R = \frac{\rho_1}{k^*} \Rightarrow \hat{k}^* = \frac{\rho_1}{f_0 R} \Rightarrow |v|_* = \frac{\Delta}{a} \left(\frac{\rho_1}{f_0 R} - 1 \right),$$

$$\dot{\beta} = 0 \quad |x| > \frac{\rho_0 N}{pR}, \quad \hat{k}^*, |v|_* -$$

$$p|x| - fN \frac{1}{k} \equiv 0, \quad f \in [-f_1, f_1]. \quad : \rho_1 > f_0 R,$$

$$k = 1 + \frac{b\varepsilon}{\Delta} |\dot{\beta}| -$$

$$p|x| = f_1 N \frac{1}{k^*} \Rightarrow k^* = \frac{f_1 N}{p|x|} \Rightarrow |\dot{\beta}|_* = \frac{\Delta}{b\varepsilon} \left(\frac{f_1 N}{p|x|} - 1 \right), \quad \text{a) } 0 < |v| < |v|_* -$$

$$k^*, |\dot{\beta}|_* - \quad \text{b) } |v| \geq |v|_* -$$

$$\text{c) } v = 0 \quad |x| \leq \frac{f_0 N}{p} -$$

$$\text{d) } v = 0 \quad |x| > \frac{f_0 N}{p} -$$

$$\text{a) } 0 < |\dot{\beta}| < |\dot{\beta}|_* -$$

$$\text{b) } |\dot{\beta}| \geq |\dot{\beta}|_* - \quad \rho_1 > f_0 R$$

$$\text{c) } \dot{\beta} = 0 \quad |x| \leq \frac{\rho_0 N}{pR} - \quad (8),$$

$$\text{d) } \dot{\beta} = 0 \quad |x| > \frac{\rho_0 N}{pR} - \quad : \rho_1 \leq f_0 R. \quad \rho_1 > f_0 R,$$

2. $\dot{\beta} \equiv 0 \quad v \neq 0 (\dot{x} \equiv \dot{v}),$

$$m\dot{v} = -px - f_0 N \text{sign} v. \quad (8)$$

$$: v = 0 \quad |x| \leq \frac{f_0 N}{p}.$$

$$v = 0 \quad |x| > \frac{f_0 N}{p}, \quad [27] \quad : \rho > fR$$

3.
 $\dot{\beta} \equiv 0 \quad v \equiv 0 (\dot{x} \equiv -V):$

$$\begin{cases} p|x| - fN \equiv 0, & f \in [-f_1, f_1]; \\ fNR - \rho N \equiv 0, & \rho \in [-\rho_1, \rho_1] \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$p|x| - \frac{\rho N}{R} = 0 \Rightarrow |x| = \frac{\rho_1 N}{pR}.$$

4.
 $\dot{\beta} \neq 0 \quad v \neq 0 (v = \dot{x} - R\dot{\beta}):$

$$\begin{cases} m\ddot{x} = -px - f_0 N \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \text{sign}v; \\ C\ddot{\beta} = f_0 NR \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \text{sign}v - \rho_0 N \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + a|v| + \Delta} \text{sign}\dot{\beta}. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m\dot{v} = -px - qf_0 N \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \text{sign}v + \\ \frac{q-1}{R} \rho_0 N \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + a|v| + \Delta} \text{sign}\dot{\beta}; \\ C\ddot{\beta} = Rf_0 N \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \text{sign}v - \\ \rho_0 N \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + a|v| + \Delta} \text{sign}\dot{\beta}. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$v = 0 \quad |\dot{\beta}| \leq \frac{\Delta}{b\varepsilon} \left(\frac{qf_0 N}{p|x| + \frac{q-1}{R} \rho_0 N} - 1 \right)$$

$$\dot{\beta} = 0 \quad |v| \leq \frac{\Delta}{a} \left(\frac{\rho_0}{Rf_0} - 1 \right)$$

$$v = 0 \quad |\dot{\beta}| \leq \frac{\Delta}{b\varepsilon} \left(\frac{qf_0 N}{p|x| + \frac{q-1}{R} \rho_0 N} - 1 \right)$$

$$\dot{\beta} = 0 \quad |v| \leq \frac{\Delta}{a} \left(\frac{\rho_0}{Rf_0} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\beta} \equiv 0 \quad v \equiv 0, & |x| < \frac{\rho_1 N}{pR}; \\ qmR^2 \ddot{\beta} = -Rpx - \rho_0 N \text{sign}\dot{\beta}, & v \equiv 0 \quad 0 < |\dot{\beta}| < |\dot{\beta}|_*; \\ m\dot{v} = -cx - f_0 N \text{sign}v, & \dot{\beta} \equiv 0 \quad 0 < |v| < |v|_*; \\ \left. \begin{aligned} m\dot{v} &= -px - qf_0 N \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \text{sign}v + \\ &\frac{q-1}{R} \rho_0 N \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + a|v| + \Delta} \text{sign}\dot{\beta}, \\ C\ddot{\beta} &= Rf_0 N \frac{|v| + \Delta}{|v| + b\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta} \text{sign}v - \\ &\rho_0 N \frac{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + \Delta}{\varepsilon|\dot{\beta}| + a|v| + \Delta} \text{sign}\dot{\beta}, \end{aligned} \right\} & \dot{\beta} \neq 0 \quad v \neq 0. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

[24–27]

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3.

4.

5.

a)

(1),

F_c

b)

(2),

M_c

c) — ; (3),

6. — , — , (1) – (3)

(1) – (3)

[34],

(1) – (3)

[35]

» — ,

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1033.
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