激励矩作用下出现的混沌现象。从现实的角度来看,混沌不稳定性给航天器的姿态带来了不确定性,进而导致灾难性的后果。因此,得到的这些结果对进一步深入了解复杂航天器非线性动力学特性、设计姿态机动控制策略有重要参考价值。

关键词: 航天器姿态动力学, Melnikov 方法, 混沌, Lyapunov 方法, 控制策略

MS15

CCTAM2009-003670

航天器高速旋转部件抖动的行波解及其抑制

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用行波方法分析了有限 Euler-Bernoulli 垂直梁结构的扰动传播问题,得到了一维梁式结构航天器对全频激励的动力学响应,并基于结构功率流,利用自适应主动控制方法实现了对航天器高速旋转部件抖动的抑制。仿真结果表明,行波方法能准确地计算出一维有限结构在中高频段的振动,功率流控制的稳定性要好于加速度控制且不受近场效果影响。

关键词: 航天器, 抖动, 行波方法, 功率流, 自适应主动控制

MS15

CCTAM2009-003671

黏弹性材料阻尼性能分析测试及其在新型隔振器中的 应用

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将黏弹性材料夹层板利用连续介质力学原理从微观 角度进行分析,得到其在剪切力作用下的状态方程。通过 设计了简单的实验装置进行实验,将得到结果与理论对 比,从而验证了黏弹性材料阻尼的影响因素,并得到黏弹 性材料阻尼简化关系。最后,根据以上所得结论将黏弹性 材料应用在新型整星隔振器中并进行优化,得到了很好 的减振效果。

关键词: 黏弹性, 阻尼, 隔振器

MS15

CCTAM2009-003672

Parameters Design and Damping Features Analysis of Whole-Spacecraft Vibration Isolation System

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In this paper, the dynamic feature of wholespacecraft vibration isolation (WSVI) system and reliability of VI are studied. The problems of stiffness are discussed, and the method of parameters design is introduced. In addition, based on the analysis results, computation and experiment data, a conclusion is given that the modal damping ratio of coupled system is not certain to increase with viscoelastic material area accordingly. The optimum value of modal damping ratio can be designed by modifying the viscoelastic material area.

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CCTAM2009-003673

In fluence of Sloshing on the Stability and Control for Spacecraft

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Fuel inside the spacecraft has the largest contribution of the total mass of spacecraft. The interaction of sloshing fuel withthe trajectory of the spacecraft is important during flight. Our target is to increase the stability and control from the influence of such interaction on spacecraft. This article provides a starting point of three dimensional considerations to calculate the impact of energy parameters, external forces and vehicle mass on control system of spacecraft by counterbalancing the influence of sloshing. This consideration improves the stability and control of spacecraft. This project is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (10572022, 10772026), Ph. D. Programs Foundation of Ministry of Education of China (200800070011), Scientific Research Foundation of Ministry of Education of China for Returned Scholars (20080732040) and Program of Beijing Municipal Key Discipline Construction.

Key words: Sloshing, Energy and mass impact, Spacecraft dynamics, Energy dissipation, Control and stability

MS15

CCTAM2009-003674

重定位过程的数值模拟

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结合火箭液氢推进剂贮箱,采用流体体积法 (VOF 方法) 对微重力条件下火箭液氢贮箱中推进剂的重定位过程进行数值模拟研究。针对自由面变形问题建立了完整的数学模型,考虑表面张力效应,研究在不同邦德数 (Bo)下自由面变形过程的特点。结合美国半人马座液氢贮箱缩比模型的微重力实验结果,首先考虑无挡板情形,对推进剂重定位过程进行了三维直接数值模拟,得到了推进剂触底、反弹、碰撞、触顶和清空 5 个特征时间,与美国落塔微重力实验结果符合很好。进一步考虑了环形防晃挡板的影响,完成了相应的数值模拟研究。

关键词: 微重力, 火箭贮箱, 液氢, 重定位, 数值模拟