

V 形防护结构研究综述

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摘要: 地雷爆炸是当今战场上装甲车辆及其乘员受到的主要威胁之一。在装甲车辆底部布设防雷底盘是提升装甲车辆防雷性能、保证乘员安全的重要措施。由于可兼顾车体机动性能和防护性能等多重因素, V 形防护结构是现阶段具有较高可行性的结构形式。本文对现阶段 V 形防护结构的研究进展进行综述, 介绍了防雷结构的设计理念, 以及国内外学者对 V 形防护结构的研究现状, 最后, 总结了 V 形防护结构性能优化的几种常见措施。

关键词: V 形防护结构; 浅埋炸药; 爆炸毁伤; 防雷底盘

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1 引言

在现代战争中, 轻型装甲车辆(Light Armored Vehicles, LAV)是地面战场最重要的作战平台之一, 而地雷爆炸载荷是 LAV 在战场环境下面临的主要威胁之一^[1-2]。因此, 提升 LAV 的防爆性能, 特别是地雷防护性能, 是提升士兵生存几率的重要措施和技术手段。正因如此, 各国军方将装甲车辆的防雷抗爆性能作为装甲车性能的主要考核指标^[3]。

对于这种特殊的载荷形式, 车底或防雷组件的材料及结构设计对其防护性能具有重大影响。为降低车底盘在爆炸载荷下的变形及冲量传递^[4-7], 目前针对车体防护性能的提升措施主要包括: ①提升车

体悬空高度; ②将车底或防雷组件的基体材料更换为性能更高的材料或结构, 如采用高强钢板替换普通结构钢板; ③改善车体结构设计, 等等。由于车体悬空高度与车体的行驶稳定性有关, 提升车体防护性能主要从后两种措施入手。基于此, 异形防雷结构被国内外学界所关注。在平板结构的基础上, V 形防护结构、U 形防护结构, 及其他组合式防护结构已成为一种新的结构类型。特别地, 与均质异形防护结构不同, 在异形防护结构的基础上, 利用结构变形施加预应力或布置轻质蜂窝结构、泡沫铝等吸能构件^[8]作为缓冲层, 也是提升该类结构防爆性能的重要措施。

本文对已有 V 形防护结构的国内外研究进展及现状进行归纳, 其主要内容为: 以 V 形防护结构为

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主体,介绍此类爆炸防护结构的设计原理和研究进展;并总结针对该防护结构的结构优化方法和性能改进措施。

2 V形防护结构研究

在平底板结构基础上改变车辆底盘形状是提升车辆整体防雷性能的一种有效途径^[9]。针对浅埋地雷爆炸产生的高速颗粒冲击物,在车体底盘上设置相应的坡度,可使爆炸产物在高速碰撞过程中发生不同程度的偏转,降低爆炸冲量的输入。现有的大量实验和仿真结果表明,在诸多异形结构底盘中,图1所示的V形底盘结构^[7]具有较高的可行性和适用性。

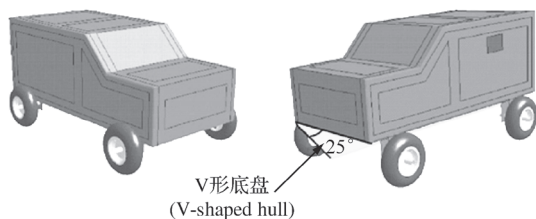


图1 V形底盘结构的车辆^[7]
Fig.1 Vehicle with a V-shaped hull^[7]

文献[10]通过数值仿真对比分析了单层底板和双层底板的防护性能,然后在双层底板基础上进行改进,初步分析了箱形结构和V形结构的防护性能;并发现在等面密度前提下,双层底板(无论是箱形还是V形结构)的变形及加速度均小于等面密度的单层匀质板。文献[7,11]借助数值仿真手段,对比了浅埋简易爆炸装置(简称IED)爆炸载荷下平底盘和V形底盘的动力学响应。结果表明:在相同爆炸载荷下,V形底盘(角度为 130°)的最大加速度和速度比平底盘分别减少35%和31%;并且,配置V形底盘的车辆所传递的爆炸冲量仅为平底盘车辆的40%左右,表明V形结构对爆炸载荷的防护效果显著。

2.1 防雷车辆V形底盘防护结构设计与研究

高性能防雷底盘是现代轻型战术车辆的重要设计目标^[1,3]。在浅埋炸药的爆炸加载过程中,高速喷射物(炸药爆炸产物、喷射砂粒等)对车辆底盘的高速冲击是造成车体结构损坏和乘员伤亡的最主要因素,其损害通常由爆炸冲击波及其表面反射波共同作用所引起^[12];并且,爆炸产物中的有害气体

会在车体周围扩散,这也是造成乘员伤害的重要因素^[13]。图2给出了浅埋炸药爆炸过程中对车辆的典型加载形式。降低或减少车辆底盘结构对爆炸载荷的冲量吸收,是提升车辆整体防雷性能的关键。在满足基本防护需求的基础上,高性能防护结构还应满足如下基本条件:①不影响舱室空间;②对乘员无害且不干扰乘员及车内设备的正常工作;③不损害车体的结构耐久性和可靠性^[14]。根据车体防雷结构设计思路^[15](见表1),采用V形底盘结构是现阶段具有较高可行性的设计方案^[2,16-17]。作为综合考虑的最佳结构,V形防雷底盘从其概念提出伊始,就引起了国内外学者的广泛关注。



(a)



(b)



(c)

图2 浅埋炸药爆炸载荷对车辆的典型加载形式^[1]
Fig.2 Typical blast loading induced by shallow-buried explosive on vehicles^[1]

如图 3 和图 4 所示, V 形底盘结构以车辆中轴线为中心向车宽方向倾斜布设, 一方面可减少车辆底盘对爆炸载荷冲量的吸收^[18-19], 以减轻对舱内乘员和设备的损害; 另一方面可降低爆炸冲击波在车体表面的反射, 以减缓对车体结构的二次伤害^[19-21](见图 4)。对于 V 形结构的防护性能和结构优化设计, 国内外学者取得了丰硕的研究成果。

文献^[19]通过仿真手段, 分析了 V 形结构对爆

炸脉冲载荷的反射规律, 发现传递到结构上的脉冲载荷随 V 形角度的减小而降低。当爆炸脉冲抵达结构表面时, 由于倾斜角的存在, 入射冲量发生偏转, 避免了入射冲击波和反射冲击波的汇合, 从而降低了冲击波对结构的损害。此外, 随着 V 形角度的增大, 单位投影面积上的结构迎爆面相应增大, 使得高压爆炸产物与底盘之间的接触摩擦作用被放大, 从而降低了高压爆炸产物所携带的动能。

表 1 车辆地雷防护设计理念^[15]
Tab.1 Design concept of armored vehicles against mine blast^[15]

防护思路代系 (strategy generation of protective design)	防护要求 (design requirement)	防护措施 (mitigation measurement)	防护设计 (mitigation design)
第一代 (1st generation)	防止次生破片带来的伤害; 减轻车体变形 (prevent penetration of secondary fragments, reduce vehicle deformation)	便携式单兵防护装备 (improvised protection kits fabricated by soldiers in the field)	底盘放置砂袋, 增加车体重量 (addition of sandbag, increased mass of the vehicle)
第二代 (2ed generation)	降低与爆炸冲击波接触面积; 防止二次破片 (reduce vehicle area facing blast loading, prevent penetration of secondary fragments)	可拆卸式防护装甲 (retrofit kits that are developed to the units for installation in the field)	在车底布设防爆装置 (installation of anti-blast component around wheel arches)
第三代 (3rd generation)	降低与爆炸冲击波接触面积; 减小爆炸当量传导率 (reduce vehicle area facing blast loading, reduce impulse transfer from detonation products)	防爆车体结构 (vehicle equipped with mine resistant hull)	V 形底盘, 较大离地间距 (V-shaped hull, increased ground clearance)
第四代 (4th generation)	将乘坐舱室避开易损伤区域 (remove crew compartment from zone of injury)	特制防爆腔室车体结构 (specially built vehicles equipped with a monocoque mine resistant hull)	增大轮距 (increased spacing of wheels)

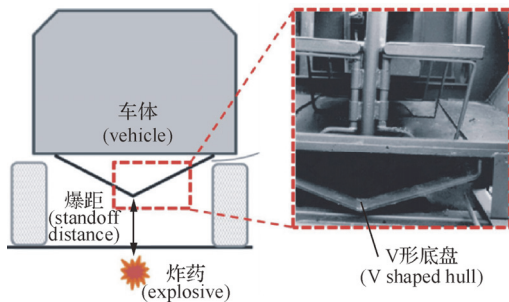


图 3 V 形防地雷盘^[2,23]
Fig.3 V-shaped armored hull against mine blast^[2,23]

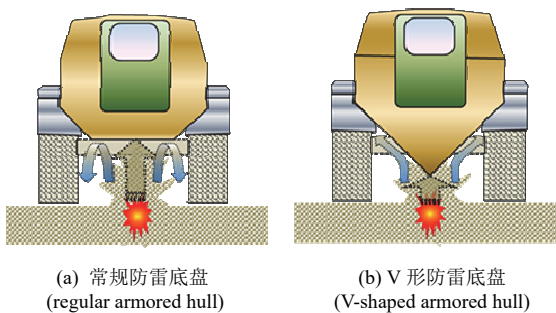


图 4 常规防地雷盘和 V 形防地雷盘结构的设计原理^[18,21]
Fig.4 Design concept of regular and V-shaped armored hulls^[18,21]

文献^[22]通过平靶板和 V 形靶板的浅埋砂爆试验, 探究了靶板形状对爆炸载荷的影响: 在实验中, 爆炸载荷传递至防护结构上的能量根据自由边界下靶板的最大重力势能进行标定。结果表明: 由于重心的升高, 在相同爆炸工况下, V 形靶板对冲量的吸收效果比平靶板减少约 40%~60%; 而增加砂砾湿度、降低放置高度可显著增大爆炸冲量的传递量。

文献^[23-24]采用 CONWEP 算法, 通过设置不同的起爆药量, 分析了不同 V 形靶板的角度(145°、160°、168°, 及平板)对整体结构抗爆性能的影响。通过对比 V 形结构在不同工况下的结构变形发现, V 形板的最大变形量与其角度密切相关, 当结构夹角不大于 145° 时, V 形板的结构变形量小于平板; 当结构夹角大于 160° 时, V 形板的变形量超过平板。上述结论与相关试验结论相似^[18]。因此, 对 V 形结构而言, 结构夹角并非随意设置, 只有满足相应的几何要求时才能发挥该类结构的性能优势。

在 V 形靶板砂爆试验的基础上, 文献^[25]补充

了内凹形靶板的爆炸试验，对浅埋炸药的水平布设位置也开展了相应的试验研究。结果表明：相对于外凸形靶板及平靶板，内凹形靶板在相同浅埋炸药爆炸载荷下承受的载荷更大。此外，通过高速摄影捕捉到的靶板力学响应表明：在靶板四分之一处起爆的砂爆载荷作用下，相对于外凸形靶板，平靶板和内凹形靶板更容易出现侧翻现象。

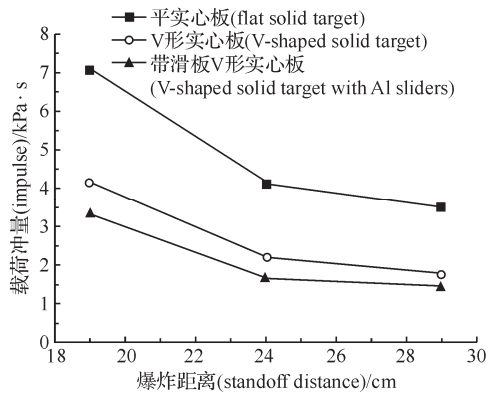


图 5 不同形状实心靶板迎爆面承受的爆炸载荷冲量^[6]
Fig.5 Impulsive momentum on loading surface of solid targets with different shapes^[6]

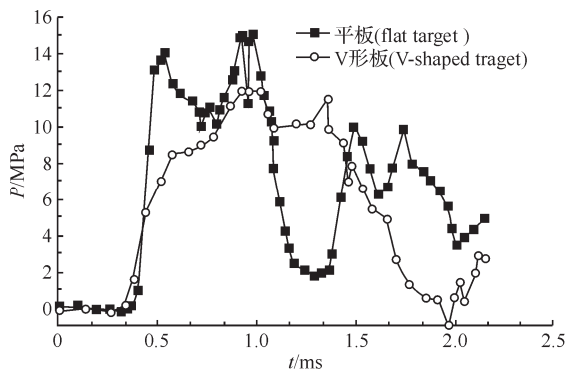


图 6 爆炸距离为 19cm 时平形靶板和 V 形靶板迎爆面应力变化^[6]
Fig.6 Stress variation of flat and V-shaped targets when standoff distance is 19cm^[6]

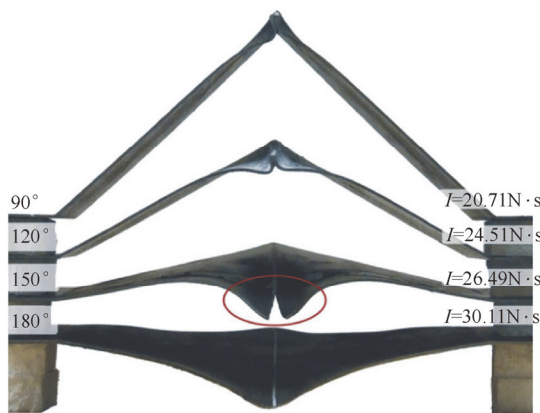
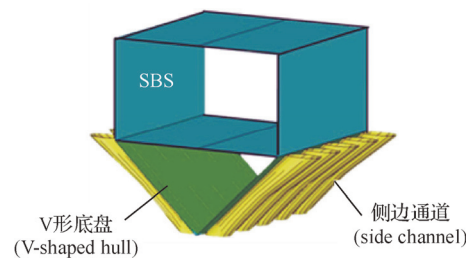


图 7 不同夹角 V 形结构在爆炸载荷下的结构响应^[18]
Fig.7 Structural responses of V-shaped targets with various angles under blast loading^[18]

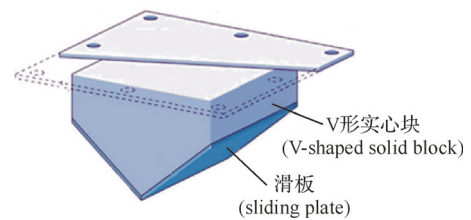
针对平靶板和 V 形靶板对爆炸载荷冲量的传递性能，文献[6]开展了相应砂爆试验。图 5 给出了平靶板和 V 形靶板迎爆面所承受的冲量值随爆炸距离变化的曲线，图中可以看出 V 形靶板迎爆面所承受的冲量比平靶板减少约 40%~50%。此外，靶板上方连接的冲压传感器检测数据显示(见图 6)，V 形靶板迎爆面上的压力显著降低。与此同时，就爆炸产物在靶板上产生的碰撞应力而言，平靶板除早期的峰值应力外，还存在二次峰值，而该波峰并未出现在 V 形靶板上。这表明，爆炸产物与迎爆面碰撞后，V 形结构产生了侧向偏转，降低了爆炸产物由于反射而导致的二次加载。

2.2 V 形底板防护结构性能改进和结构优化

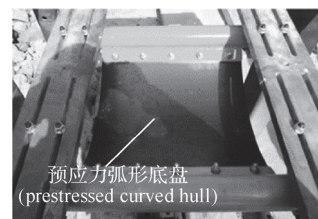
为优化 V 形结构的载荷传递效率、力学响应及防护机理，国内外学者分别通过试验及仿真手段探究了 V 形防护结构的几何尺寸、拓扑构型、基体材料等对其防护性能的影响。



(a) 侧向管道结构^[14,26] (lateral tube structure^[14,26])



(b) 滑板结构^[6,27] (sliding plate structure^[6,27])



(c) 预应力底盘结构^[29] (prestressed hull structure^[29])

图 8 V 形底盘结构的辅助功能性构件
Fig.8 Functional auxiliaries of V-shaped hull

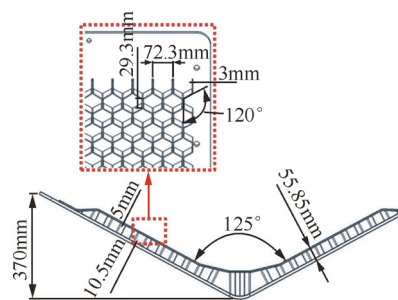
对V形底板几何结构的改进是V形底盘防护性能优化的基础。文献[18]通过逐渐改变V形结构的夹角大小开展试验研究,发现在爆炸冲击波的垂直加载下,结构破坏程度随着夹角变小而逐渐减弱,如图7所示。结构出现外凸时,一方面使得冲击波及其爆炸产物发生偏转,另一方面使得爆炸加载距离增大,进而降低爆炸载荷的输入,避免了结构在强脉冲载荷下的剧烈变形。但是值得注意的是,夹角为 150° 的V形结构的变形量超过了平板。造成该反常现象的原因可能是 150° 的V形结构更容易发生失稳破坏。

在均质V形底盘的基础上,文献[14,26]提出了侧向管道防护结构,即在V形底盘外侧并列布设金属管,以此降低浅埋炸药爆炸载荷对车体及乘员的伤害。借助SPH方法,文献[14,26]模拟了该防护结构对V形底盘的爆炸载荷响应及爆炸产物喷射过程的影响,发现侧向并列金属管防护结构降低了V形底盘的冲量传递及结构加速度。类似地,文献[6,27]尝试在V形靶体上布设可自由滑行的滑板,通过将砂爆载荷冲量转化为滑板的动能及其与靶体的摩擦内能,降低爆炸载荷对靶体的损害。砂爆试验及数值仿真结果表明:滑板的布设可显著降低爆炸载荷冲量向靶体结构的传递,进而大幅减轻对靶体的损害^[6]。数值仿真结果进一步表明,滑板对靶体的防护效果随滑板层数的增加而增大^[27]。文献[28]开展了高速砂柱垂直和斜向碰撞带涂层靶体试验,测定了不同工况下的冲量传递效率,以此揭示砂粒与靶体碰撞过程中表面刚度及表面粗糙度与爆炸载荷之间的联系。试验结果表明:垂直入射时,表面刚度和表面粗糙度并不影响砂柱碰撞冲量的传递;两者发生斜向碰撞时,冲量的传递效率随靶板迎爆面粗糙程度的增加而降低。目前,针对V形底板的滑板防护装置的设计及优化还需进一步分析和探讨。

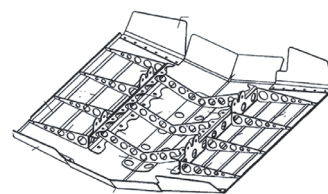
与增加额外辅助性组件不同,通过挤压对金属板施加预变形并产生薄膜预应力,也可提高其抗弯性能(挠度降低约25%),进而提升其抗爆性能。文献[29]发现(见图8(c)),在靶板上施加预应力对厚靶板抗爆性能的提升效果更为显著,而且该方法在不需其他辅助设施的情况下弥补了原有的结构缺陷,具有较高的适用性和经济价值,在今后的研究

工作中应予以足够重视。

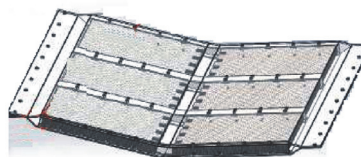
为提升V形结构防护性能,也可在V形底板内部铺设蜂窝夹芯内衬^[30]或多孔加肋^[17,31](见图9)。另外,文献[32]提出在V形底板内铺设梯度蜂窝叠层板,以改善其防护性能。其数值仿真结果表明,蜂窝叠层板按照由弱到强的梯度布设时,V形底板吸收的能量远超均质钢板和其他梯度内衬V形底板。



(a) V形梯度蜂窝夹芯底板^[30]
(V-shaped graded honeycomb sandwich panel^[30])



(b) 多孔加筋V形底板^[17]
(V-shaped hull with porous ribs^[17])



(c) 蜂窝铝内衬V形加筋底板^[31]
(V-shaped hull with foam aluminum lining and reinforced ribs^[31])

图9 功能性V形底板

Fig.9 Functional V-shaped hulls

随着新型材料,特别是复合材料的不断发展,新材料的应用成为改善V形底板防护性能的重要途径。文献[21]采用玻璃纤维叠层复材构造V形底板结构,并进行了砂爆试验。结果发现在相同工况下,复合材料V形结构的最大变形量显著小于钢制V形结构:后者的破坏模式是在跨中区域出现内凹挤压变形(见图10(a));前者的破坏模式则为最外侧复合材料的分层或轻微破裂,未出现显著的残余变形(见图10(b))。可见,新型材料在V形结构上的应用将成为提升轻型装甲车辆防雷性能的重要措施。

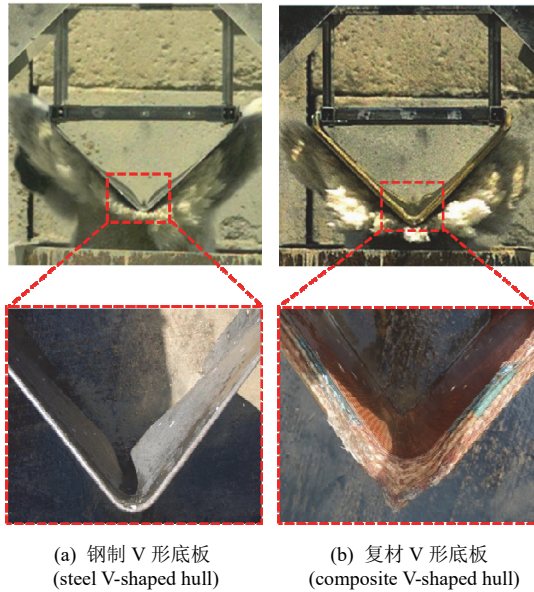


图 10 钢制 V 形底板和复材 V 形底板的防爆性能对比^[21]
Fig.10 Comparison of blast resistances of steel and composite V-shaped hulls^[21]

随着计算机技术的发展,优化算法的兴起为 V 形底盘结构提供了高效的优化设计手段。例如,基于神经网络优化算法的多目标遗传优化算法可针对 V 形结构的抗爆性能开展高效的优化计算^[31]。其仿真计算结果表明,在 V 形底板几何尺寸不变的前提下,前面板及背爆面加筋横梁对整体结构抗爆性能的影响最大^[32]。这对于 V 形底盘的结构优化设计具有较高的指导意义。

此外,车辆底盘的形状也是车辆防护性能优化的关键点。例如,在 V 形底盘结构基础上,文献[9]对其结构局部进行了细部改进,如增加 V 形尖底数量、增设弧曲面,等等(见图 11);并通过自适应递减排算法,给出了偏心爆炸加载下底盘结构的最优截面形状,即两侧带轻微内凹的 V 形结构,如图 11(f)所示。

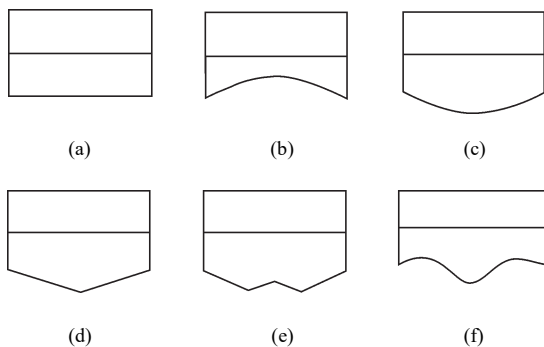


图 11 V 形底板的结构优化^[9]
Fig.11 Structural optimization of V-shaped hulls^[9]

3 结束语

浅埋地雷爆炸载荷防护设计是装甲车辆防护领域的重要研究内容,提升车辆在该工况下的抗爆性能是提高作战人员生存几率的重要措施。基于此,本文对目前具有较高可行性的防护结构,即 V 形防护结构的工作机理和研究进展进行了归纳总结。根据现有研究成果来看, V 形结构的防爆性能显著优于平板结构,但针对 V 形板防爆结构的设计还处在起步阶段。进一步探究 V 形防护结构的性能强化机理还需予以重视。并且,新型复合材料、新型复合结构在 V 形防地雷上的应用,及其改良后 V 形防地雷的防护机理和力学响应需要系列试验和相应数值仿真予以验证。

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method to estimate the propeller excitation by measuring the vibration response of the shafting. Based on the theory of excitation inversion, a theoretical model suitable for estimating the propeller excitation from the vibration response of the shafting from the general structural form of the propulsion shafting, is proposed. Starting from the uniform axis of equal section, the longitudinal vibration is analyzed by the wave solution of the shaft section. Combined with the boundary conditions, the recursive relationship of the amplitude coefficient is derived, and then the general waveguide model of the longitudinal vibration of the propulsion shaft is established. The amplitude coefficient is identified based on the vibration response and the established waveguide model, and the longitudinal excitation of the propeller is inverted. Through the combination of the modal method and the waveguide method, the waveguide model of the general variable section non-homogeneous axial section and the waveguide transmission relationship between the shaft segments are demonstrated. The results show that the modal method combined with the waveguide method can be used as a general method to identify the waveguide model of complex shafting structure based on the measured vibration response.

Keywords: *propulsion shafting, excitation, response, modal method, waveguide method.*

Investigation process on V-shape protective structures

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Abstract: Mine blasting is one of the main threats for an armored vehicle and its occupants in warfare. Installing reasonable protective components is an important measure to improve the survivability of armored vehicles and ensure the safety of occupants. The V-shaped anti-blasting structure is one of the most effective structural types than its counterpart candidates due to the consideration of combination between maneuverability protective properties of vehicle. We presented a critical overview on the research process of design strategies of V-shaped protective structures. The overview is organized as follows. Firstly, design strategies and protective mechanism of V-shaped anti-blasting protective structures are described critically. Then, the investigation process on V-shaped hulls and their optimization approaches are summarized.

Keywords: *V-shaped protective structure, shallow-buried explosive, blast destruction, anti-mine hull.*

Anti-mine explosion shock simulated test method of the armored vehicle seat

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Abstract: The anti-mine explosion performance test of mine protected vehicle seats plays an important role in its stages that seat development, design optimization, stereotype and mass production. But the test method of actual explosion makes higher cost and is dangerous. So, for the needs of the mine protected vehicle seat performance test and the waveform characteristics of explosive blast, the anti-mine explosion shock simulated test method for this kind of seats is proposed in this article, and the test device and control system are established also. In this article, key technical problems such as explosive blast simulation, installation connection design, test verification scheme in anti-mine explosion tests are considered and then this method and test system is used in many models of seats for