

开环位置激励半球谐振陀螺仪工作原理与误差分析

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摘要:为了研究半球谐振陀螺仪的工作原理,首先推导了谐振子上振动波腹方位角的表达式,然后建立了振动位移和速度的状态方程,进而求出了状态方程的精确解析解,给出了在角速率输入和存在密度分布不均匀缺陷时的波腹方位角的稳态解和角速率解算误差。最后在开环位置激励下,给出了为保证半球谐振陀螺角速率估计精度的密度四次谐波的取值范围。

关键词:半球谐振子;开环位置激励;密度分布不均匀;解析解;误差分析

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Operating Principle and Error Analysis for Hemispherical Resonator Gyro under Open-loop Positional Excitation Mode

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Abstract: The expression of azimuth of radial vibration antinode on the hemispherical resonator has been derived for the study on the operating principle of hemispherical resonator gyro(HRG) firstly. Then the state equation about vibration displacement and velocity was established and the analytic solutions of the state equation were obtained. The steady state solution of antinode azimuth and the solution error of angular rate at the angular rate input and the density distribution nonuniformity uneven distribution have been given. Finally, the tolerance of fourth harmonic density was determined to ensure the accuracy of HRG under open-loop positional excitation mode.

Key words: hemispherical resonator; open-loop positional excitation; density distribution nonuniformity; analytical solution; error analysis

0 引言

半球谐振陀螺仪是一种哥氏振动陀螺仪,根据激励方式的不同可分为位置激励模式和参数激励模式^[1]。其中根据沿谐振子环向与位置激励主电极相隔45°位置是否有力平衡控制电极,将位置激励模式又分为开环位置模式和力反馈位置激励模式。

国内外对谐振子唇沿的振动分析仅停留在近似方法中,大部分文献均利用均值法^[1]求解半球谐振子的振动位移的动力学方程和误差方程,本文将在半球谐振陀螺开环位置模式下,质量分布不均匀的半球谐振子径向振动和波腹方位角的精确的解析表达式,并分析质量分布不均匀对波腹方位角的影

响,同时根据陀螺仪的精度要求来确定密度分布不均匀的取值范围。

1 半球谐振子波腹方位角的推导

本文将研究开环位置模式的工作原理与误差分析,即图1中不含力平衡控制电极。图2为半球谐振子坐标系O-XYZ,半球壳谐振子中曲面一点的矢径为R,把经线和纬线作为坐标曲线α、β。根据文献[2],谐振子唇沿处径向振动可写为

$$\begin{aligned} w &= p \cos 2\beta + q \sin 2\beta = (a \cos \omega_0 t + m \sin \omega_0 t) \cdot \\ &\quad \cos 2\beta + (b \cos \omega_0 t + n \sin \omega_0 t) \sin 2\beta = \\ &\quad \sqrt{(a \cos 2\beta + b \sin 2\beta)^2 + (m \cos 2\beta + n \sin 2\beta)^2} \\ &\quad \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) = A_w \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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式中： $p(t), q(t)$ 为谐振子按二阶固有频率振动的位移函数； ω_0 为固有频率。谐振子唇沿环向角 β 角处的径向振动的振幅 A_w 为

$$\begin{aligned} A_w &= [(a \cos 2\beta + b \sin 2\beta)^2 + (m \cos 2\beta + n \sin 2\beta)^2]^{1/2} = [\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2 + m^2 + n^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + m^2 - b^2 - n^2) \cos 4\beta + (ab + mn) \sin 4\beta]^{1/2} = [\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2 + m^2 + n^2) + \\ &\quad A' \cos 4(\beta - \vartheta')]^{1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

则波腹方位角度 ϑ' 为

$$\tan 4\vartheta' = \frac{2(ab + mn)}{a^2 + m^2 - b^2 - n^2} \quad (3)$$

当振动为驻波即 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{m}{n}$ 时，根据式(1)可得

$$\tan 2\vartheta' = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 + n^2}{a^2 + m^2}} = \left| \frac{n}{m} \right| = \left| \frac{b}{a} \right| \quad (4)$$

式(3)即为文献[2]中常用的求解驻波角度的公式。

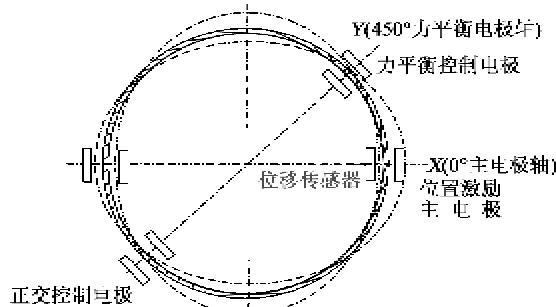


图 1 位置激励模式信号检测原理图

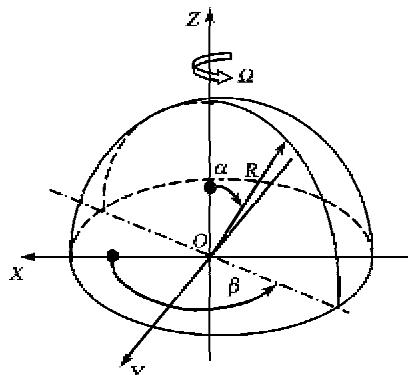


图 2 半球谐振子坐标系

2 状态方程的建立

建立 $\alpha = \pi/2$ 时^[1] 谐振子开环位置激励模式下半球谐振子质量分布不均匀的动力学方程为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (m_0 + m_1 a_4) \ddot{p} + b_4 m_1 \ddot{q} - 2\Omega b_0 \dot{q} + i \dot{p} + (e p_0 + \frac{da_4}{2} + c_0) p - (\dot{\Omega} b_0 + \frac{b_4 d}{2}) q + b_2 f + a_2 g = F \cos \omega_0 t \\ (m_0 - m_1 a_4) \ddot{q} + b_4 m_1 \ddot{p} + 2\Omega b_0 \dot{p} + i \dot{q} + (e p_0 + \frac{a_4 d}{2} + c_0) q + (\dot{\Omega} b_0 - \frac{b_4 d}{2}) p - a_2 f + b_2 g = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} m_0 &= -\rho_0 h R^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (U^2 + V^2 + W^2) \sin \alpha d\alpha = \\ &\quad -1.52961 \rho_0 h R^2 \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= -\frac{h R^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (U^2 - V^2 + W^2) \sin \alpha d\alpha = \\ &\quad -0.55296 h R^2 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$b_0 = 2hR^2\rho_0 \int_0^{\pi/2} WV \sin \alpha d\alpha = -0.95870 \rho_0 h R^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h R^2 \Omega^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (V^2 - W^2) \sin \alpha d\alpha = \\ &\quad -0.89408 h R^2 \Omega^2 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= h R^2 \Omega^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (V^2 + W^2) \sin \alpha d\alpha = \\ &\quad 1.31777 h R^2 \Omega^2 \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$f = -h R^3 \dot{\Omega} \int_0^{\pi/2} V \sin \alpha d\alpha = -0.35619 h R^3 \dot{\Omega} \quad (11)$$

$$g = h R^3 \Omega^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} W \sin \alpha d\alpha = -0.88629 h R^3 \Omega^2 \quad (12)$$

$$l = \omega_0 m_a / Q \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{R^2 \epsilon_0 V_0^2 \sin \varphi_a}{\pi d_0^2} \cos 2\varphi_b \int_0^{\pi/2} W \sin \alpha d\alpha = \\ &\quad -\frac{0.44315 R^2 \epsilon_0 V_0^2 \sin \varphi_a}{\pi d_0^2} \cos 2\varphi_b \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{c_0 + e\rho_0}{m_0} + \frac{\Omega^2 b_0^2}{m_0^2}} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \{ H [(-U^2 + W'U - 4WV - U'W - 2W^2)\gamma + U''U + W'U - 4V^2 - 4WV - U'W - 2W^2] + H_1 (-3U^2 + V''V) + \\ &\quad \frac{D}{R^2} [(-U^2 + 5W'U + 2W''V - 5U'W + 2V''W + 4W^2 + 9W''W)\gamma + U''W - 12W^2 + U''U - W''U - 4V^2 - 14WV - U'W + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& W''W - W^{(4)}W] + \frac{D_1}{R^2}(-3U^2 + 8W'U + \\
& V''V + 4W''V + 8WV - 8U'W + 4V''W + \\
& 16W^2 + 16W''W) \sin \alpha d\alpha = \\
& (-0.18852\gamma - 0.03589)H + \\
& 0.15262H_1 + (20.30976\gamma - \\
& 15.88417)\frac{D}{R^2} + 41.10248\frac{D_1}{R^2} = \\
& [Eh(6 \times 10^{-5}\gamma + 2.012 \times 10^{-2}h^2\gamma - \\
& 0.38892h^2 - 4.042 \times 10^{-2}R^2)]/ \\
& [R^2(\gamma^2 - 1)]
\end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中: a_2, a_4 和 b_2, b_4 分别为密度沿谐振子环向角 β 展开式第 2,4 次谐波余弦项和正弦项幅值; ρ_0 为密度的均值($\rho(\beta) = \rho_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (a_i \cos i\beta + b_i \sin i\beta)$); Ω 和 $\dot{\Omega}$ 分别为谐振子的输入角速率和角加速度; h 为半球谐振子薄壳的厚度; R 为半球谐振子薄壳中曲面的半径; $U(\alpha) = V(\alpha) = \sin \alpha \cdot \tan^2(\alpha/2)$, $W(\alpha) = -(2 + \cos \alpha) \cdot \tan^2(\alpha/2)$ 为二阶固有振型的瑞利函数, 式(5)中的一些参数对瑞利函数求积分可得到精确的数值; ϵ_0 为介电常数; V_0 为位置激励主电极电压的幅值, 且取激励电压的频率与谐振子的固有频率 ω_0 一致; d_0 为电极与谐振子之间的间隙; φ_a 为位置激励主电极所覆盖的角度大小, φ_b 为第一个电极的方位(本文取 $\varphi=0$); Q 为半球谐振子的品质因数; E 为弹性模量; γ 为泊松比; ω_0 为不考虑频率裂解时的半球谐振子二阶固有频率; W' , W'' , $W^{(4)}$ 分别表示瑞利函数 W 对环向角 β 求一到四阶导数, 其他类推; \dot{p}, \ddot{q} 为 p, q 对时间的导数; \ddot{p}, \ddot{q} 为 p, q 对时间的二阶导数, $H = Eh/(1 - \gamma^2)$; $H_1 = Eh/[2(1 + \gamma)]$; $D = Eh^3/[12(1 - \gamma^2)]$; $D_1 = Eh^3/[24(1 + \gamma)]$ 。

设 $x = \dot{p}$, $y = \dot{q}$, 则由式(5)得

$$\begin{aligned}
x = & [(-2\Omega b_0 b_4 m_1 + m_0 l - m_1 a_4 l)x - \\
& (2\Omega b_0 m_0 - 2\Omega b_0 m_1 a_4 + l m_1 b_4)y + \\
& (\epsilon \rho_0 m_0 - \frac{1}{2}d m_0 a_4 + c_0 m_0 - m_1 a_4 \epsilon \rho_0 + \\
& \frac{1}{2}m_1 d a_4^2 - m_1 a_4 c_0 - \dot{\Omega} b_0 b_4 m_1 + \\
& \frac{1}{2}d m_1 b_4^2)p + (-\dot{\Omega} b_0 m_0 - \frac{1}{2}b_4 d m_0 + \\
& m_1 a_4 \dot{\Omega} b - \epsilon \rho_0 b_4 m_1 - c_0 b_4 m_1)q + b_2 f m_0 + \\
& a_2 g m_0 - m_1 a_4 b_2 f - m_1 a_4 a_2 g + a_2 f b_4 m_1 -
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& b_2 g b_4 m_1 - F(m_0 - m_1 a_4) \cos \omega_0 t]/(-m_0^2 + \\
& m_1^2 a_4^2 + b_4^2 m_1^2) \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y = & [(2\Omega b_0 m_0 + 2\Omega b_0 m_1 a_4 - b_4 m_1 l)x + \\
& (2\Omega b_0 b_4 m_1 + m_0 l + a_4 m_1 l)y + (\dot{\Omega} b_0 m_0 + \\
& \dot{\Omega} b_0 m_1 a_4 - \frac{1}{2}b_4 d m_0 - \epsilon \rho_0 b_4 m_1 - c_0 b_4 m_1)p + \\
& (\epsilon \rho_0 m_0 + \frac{1}{2}a_4 m_0 d + c_0 m_0 + \epsilon \rho_0 m_1 a_4 + \\
& \frac{1}{2}a_4^2 d m_1 + c_0 m_1 a_4 + \dot{\Omega} b_0 b_4 m_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_4^2 d m_1) \cdot \\
& q - (a_2 f m_0 + a_2 f m_1 a_4 - b_2 g m_0 - b_2 g m_1 a_4 + \\
& b_2 f b_4 m_1 + a_2 g b_4 m_1 - F m_1 b_4 \cos \omega_0 t)]/ \\
& (-m_0^2 + m_1^2 a_4^2 + b_4^2 m_1^2)^2 \quad (18)
\end{aligned}$$

根据式(17)、(18)可建立振动位移和速度的状态方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{p} \\ \dot{q} \\ \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \\ x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ f_{31} \\ f_{41} \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{31} = & -(\epsilon \rho_0 m_0 - \frac{1}{2}a_4 d m_0 + c_0 m_0 - m_1 a_4 \epsilon \rho_0 + \\
& \frac{1}{2}a_4^2 m_1 d - m_1 a_4 c_0 - \dot{\Omega} b_0 b_4 m_1 + \\
& \frac{1}{2}b_4^2 d m_1)/[m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)] \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{32} = & -(-\dot{\Omega} b_0 m_0 - \frac{1}{2}b_4 d m_0 + m_1 a_4 \dot{\Omega} b_0 - \\
& \epsilon \rho_0 b_4 m_1 - c_0 b_4 m_1)/[m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)] \quad (22)
\end{aligned}$$

$$A_{33} = \frac{2\Omega b_0 b_4 m_1 - l(m_0 - m_1 a_4)}{m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)} \quad (23)$$

$$A_{34} = \frac{2\Omega b_0(m_0 - m_1 a_4) + l b_4 m_1}{m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{41} = & -[\dot{\Omega} b_0 m_0 + \dot{\Omega} b_0 m_1 a_4 - \frac{1}{2}b_4 d m_0 - \\
& \epsilon \rho_0 b_4 m_1 - c_0 b_4 m_1]/[m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)] \quad (25)
\end{aligned}$$

$$A_{42} = -(\epsilon \rho_0 m_0) + \frac{1}{2}a_4 m_0 d + c_0 m_0 + \epsilon \rho_0 m_1 a_4 +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}a_4^2dm_1 + c_0m_1a_4 + \dot{\Omega}b_0b_4m_1 + \\ & \frac{1}{2}b_4^2dm_1) / [m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)] \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

$$A_{43} = -\frac{2\dot{\Omega}b_0(m_0 + m_1a_4) - lb_4m_1}{m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)} \quad (27)$$

$$A_{44} = -\frac{2\dot{\Omega}b_0b_4m_1 + l(m_0 + m_1a_4)}{m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{31} = & [b_2fm_0 + a_2gm_0 - m_1a_4b_2f - m_1a_4a_2g + \\ & a_2fb_4m_1 - b_2gb_4m_1 - F(m_0 - m_1a_4) \cdot \\ & \cos\omega_0t] / (-m_0^2 + m_1^2a_1^2 + b_4^2m_1^2) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{41} = & [-a_2fm_0 - a_2fm_1a_4 + b_2gm_0 + b_2gm_1 \cdot \\ & a_4 + b_2fb_4m_1 + a_2gb_4m_1 + Fm_1b_4\cos\omega_0t] / \\ & (-m_0^2 + m_1^2a_4^2 + b_4^2m_1^2) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

因实际应用中角加速度较小,且由文献[2]可知,密度不均匀的二次谐波对四波腹振动的影响可忽略,故在以下求解过程中均假设 $\dot{\Omega}=0$, $a_2=b_2=0$ 。

$$\mathbf{F}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{F(m_0 - m_1a_4)}{m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)} & \frac{-Fm_1b_4}{m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + b_4^2)} \end{bmatrix}^\top \quad (34)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_1 = 2\text{Re}[(i\omega_0\mathbf{I}_{4\times 4} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{F}'/2] = & \frac{F}{(r_A^2 + I_A^2)[m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + m_1^2)]} \cdot \\ & \begin{bmatrix} [(-\omega_0^2 - A_{42})r_A - \omega_0A_{44}I_A](m_0 - m_1a_4) - (A_{32}r_A + \omega_0A_{34}I_A)m_1b_4 \\ (A_{41}r_A + \omega_0A_{43}I_A)(m_0 - m_1a_4) - [(-\omega_0^2 - A_{31})r_A - \omega_0A_{33}I_A]m_1b_4 \\ \times \\ \times \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ \times \\ \times \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}_2 = -2\text{Im}[(i\omega_0\mathbf{I}_{4\times 4} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{F}'/2] = & -\frac{F}{(r_A^2 + I_A^2)[m_0^2 - m_1^2(a_4^2 + m_1^2)]} \cdot \\ & \begin{bmatrix} [-\omega_0A_{44}r_A + (\omega_0^2 + A_{42})I_A](m_0 - m_1a_4) - (-A_{32}I_A + \omega_0A_{34}r_A)m_1b_4 \\ (-A_{41}I_B + \omega_0A_{43}r_A)(m_0 - m_1a_4) - [-\omega_0A_{33}r_A + (\omega_0^2 + A_{31})I_A]m_1b_4 \\ \times \\ \times \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \\ \times \\ \times \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

式中:“ \times ”表示以下将不会用到,故省略掉。 r_A , I_A 分别为 $|i\omega_0\mathbf{I}_{4\times 4} - \mathbf{A}|$ 的实部与虚部,即

$$\begin{aligned} r_A = & \omega_0^4 + \omega_0^2(-A_{33}A_{44} + A_{42} + A_{34}A_{43} + A_{31}) + \\ & A_{31}A_{42} - A_{32}A_{41} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_A = & \omega_0^3(A_{33} + A_{44}) + \omega_0(-A_{32}A_{43} + A_{42}A_{33} - \\ & A_{34}A_{41} + A_{31}A_{44}) \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

将 a , b , m , n 的值代入式(3)得

$$\begin{aligned} \tan 4\vartheta' = & \frac{2(ab + mn)}{a^2 + m^2 - b^2 - n^2} = \{-2(\omega_0^2A_{41} + \omega_0^2 \cdot \\ & A_{44}A_{43} + A_{42}A_{41})(m_0 - m_1a_4)^2 + (\omega_0^2 \cdot \end{aligned}$$

3 状态方程的求解与波腹方位角的求取

下面将求取式(19)的精确解析解。由文献[3]可得式(19)的解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} p \\ q \\ x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{D}_1 \cos\omega_0t + \mathbf{D}_2 \sin\omega_0t = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ D_{13} \\ D_{14} \end{bmatrix} \cos\omega_0t + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ n \\ D_{23} \\ D_{24} \end{bmatrix} \sin\omega_0t \quad (31)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{D}_1 = 2\text{Re}[(i\omega_0\mathbf{I}_{4\times 4} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{F}'/2] \quad (32)$$

$$\mathbf{D}_2 = -2\text{Im}[(i\omega_0\mathbf{I}_{4\times 4} - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{F}'/2] \quad (33)$$

式中 Re 与 Im 分别为取矩阵各元素的实部和虚部。

$$\begin{aligned} & A_{32} + \omega_0^2A_{33}A_{34} + A_{31}A_{32})(m_1b_4)^2 + \\ & [(\omega_0^2 + A_{31})(\omega_0^2 + A_{42}) + \omega_0^2A_{33}A_{44} + \\ & \omega_0^2A_{34}A_{43} + A_{41}A_{32}](m_0 - m_1a_4)m_1b_4 \} / \\ & \{ [(\omega_0^2 + A_{42})^2 + \omega_0^2A_{44}^2 - \omega_0^2A_{43}^2 - A_{41}^2] \cdot \\ & (m_0 - m_1a_4)^2 + [\omega_0^2A_{34}^2 + A_{32}^2 - \omega_0^2A_{33}^2 - \\ & (\omega_0^2 + A_{31})^2](m_1b_4)^2 + 2[(\omega_0^2 + A_{42}) \cdot \\ & A_{32} + \omega_0^2A_{34}A_{44} - (\omega_0^2 + A_{31})A_{41} - \\ & \omega_0^2A_{43}A_{33}](m_0 - m_1a_4)m_1b_4 \} = \\ & [-7.32868(0.71689\rho_0hR^2\Omega^2 + c_0) \cdot \\ & \rho_0^2l\Omega - 1.26997k\rho_0^2hR^2\Omega^2b_4 + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 0.764\ 05k^2a_4b_4]/[7.026\ 03 \cdot \\ & (0.867\ 11\rho_0hR^2\Omega^2+c_0)\rho_0^3hR^2\Omega^2 - \\ & 1.911\ 09(0.716\ 89\rho_0h \cdot \\ & R^2\Omega^2+c_0)\frac{\rho_0l^2}{hR^2} - 1.269\ 97k\rho_0^2hR^2\Omega^2a_4 + \\ & 0.382\ 02k^2(a_4^2-b_4^2)] \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

式中 $k=0.519\ 72\rho_0hR^2\Omega^2-c_0$ 。

忽略式(39)中的小量得

$$\begin{aligned} \tan 4\vartheta' = & (-7.328\ 68\rho_0^2l\Omega+0.764\ 05c_0a_4b_4)/ \\ & [7.026\ 03\rho_0^3hR^2\Omega^2-1.911\ 09\frac{\rho_0l^2}{hR^2}+ \\ & 0.382\ 02c_0(a_4^2-b_4^2)] \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

当 Ω 较小且 $a_4=b_4=0$ 时

$$\tan 4\vartheta' \approx 4\vartheta' = 3.834\ 82\rho_0hR^2\Omega/l \quad (41)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta' = & 0.958\ 70\frac{\rho_0hR^2\Omega}{l} = 0.958\ 70\frac{\rho_0hR^2\omega_0^2\xi}{l} \times \\ & \frac{\Omega}{\omega_0^2\xi} = 0.958\ 70\frac{\rho_0hR^2\omega_0}{lQ} \times \frac{\Omega}{\omega_0^2\xi} = \\ & -\frac{0.958\ 70}{1.529\ 61} \times \frac{\Omega}{\omega_0^2\xi} = -2K\frac{\Omega}{\omega_0^2\xi} \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

式中: ξ 为阻尼比; $K=\frac{b_0}{2m_0}=0.313\ 381$, 式(42)与文献[1]中结果一致。

由式(40)得

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega = & \{-7.328\ 68\rho_0^2l\pm[53.709\ 51\rho_0^4l^2+ \\ & 53.709\ 51\rho_0^4l^2\tan^2 4\vartheta'+21.472\ 84c_0 \cdot \\ & \rho_0^3hR^2\tan 4\vartheta'a_4b_4-10.736\ 42c_0\rho_0^3hR^2 \cdot \\ & \tan^2 4\vartheta'(a_4^2-b_4^2)]^{1/2}\}/(14.052\ 07\rho_0^3 \cdot \\ & hR^2\tan 4\vartheta'\} \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

当式(40)中分母小于 0 时, 即

$$|\Omega| < \sqrt{\frac{1.911\ 09\frac{\rho_0l^2}{hR^2}-0.382\ 02c_0(a_4^2-b_4^2)}{7.026\ 03\rho_0^3hR^2}} \quad (44)$$

式(42)中取“-”号, 反之取“+”号。

4 误差分析

开环位置激励模式下由谐振子质量分布不均匀引起的角速率解算误差可由下式获得:

$$\Omega_{\text{误差}} = \Omega - \Omega_0 \quad (45)$$

其中

$$\Omega = \frac{0.521\ 54l}{\rho_0hR^2} \times \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+\tan^2 4\vartheta_1}}{\tan 4\vartheta_1} \quad (46)$$

$$\Omega_0 = \frac{0.521\ 54l}{\rho_0hR^2} \times \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+\tan^2 4\vartheta_2}}{\tan 4\vartheta_2} \quad (47)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{\text{误差}} = & \frac{-0.521\ 54l}{\rho_0hR^2} \times \\ & \left(\frac{\cos 4\vartheta_1+1}{\sin 4\vartheta_1} - \frac{\cos 4\vartheta_2+1}{\sin 4\vartheta_2} \right) = \\ & \frac{-0.521\ 54l}{\rho_0hR^2} (\cot 2\vartheta_1 - \cot 2\vartheta_2) \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

式中: ϑ_1 为式(40)解算的角度; Ω 为将 ϑ_1 代入不含误差成分 a_4 、 b_4 的式(43)中解算得到的; ϑ_2 与 Ω_0 分别按不含误差成分式(40)和(43)得到的。将文献[2]中提供谐振子的具体参数代入式(48)得 $\Omega_{\text{误差}}$ 随 Ω 、 a_4 、 b_4 变化趋势如图 3 所示。

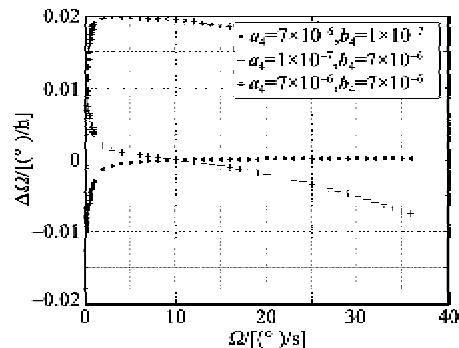


图 3 角速率误差随 Ω 、 a_4 、 b_4 的变化趋势

由图 3 可知, 角速率误差随着角速率的增大而呈减小的趋势。当 Ω 较小时, 密度偏差四次谐波 $\epsilon_4 = \sqrt{a_4^2 + b_4^2} = 7 \times 10^{-6}$ kg/m³ 时, 角速率解算误差将达到 0.01 (°)/h。所以欲使陀螺仪的精度达到惯性级水平, 则在谐振子加工工艺过程中密度四次谐波幅值应小于 7×10^{-6} kg/m³, 但这在实际的加工制造工艺过程中很难做到, 所以可考虑力反馈位置激励模式以降低对密度误差及其他误差的要求。

5 结论

本文在给出开环位置激励下半球谐振陀螺仪的动力学方程的基础上, 经过一定的数据处理, 建立振动位移的状态方程, 利用解微分方程特解的方法, 给出了陀螺仪唇沿振动位移的精确解析解, 克服了以往使用均值法来估计输入角速率, 而没有给出精确振动位移的缺点。本文的主要工作在于:

1) 推导了半球谐振子径向振动和波腹方位角表达式, 建立了半球谐振子在开环位置激励下的动力学方程, 由此建立状态方程并给出振动位移的解析解, 为精确的角速率估计打下了基础。

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