

超大型真空容器大门设计及优化研究

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摘要: 本文以直径 10m 的超大型真空容器大门为研究对象,介绍了超大型立式容器大门的设计分析情况,采用可靠性设计与仿真优化相结合的方法,对大门在外压和起吊时的强度和变形分布进行了模拟分析,并根据分析结果对大门加强筋布置进行了优化设计。研究表明:在封头曲率变化较大处与加强筋之间设置补强板,可以有效减少大门局部应力超限的问题;封头加强筋减少至 6 根可以降低材料用量,此时最大应力为 97.37MPa,最大变形为 4.1mm,仍然可以满足材料使用要求;大门起吊时整体承受重力载荷,最大变形量为 0.13mm,最大应力为 18.6MPa,满足材料使用要求。

关键词: 真空容器; 大门优化设计; 仿真分析

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Research on Gate Design and Optimization of Super Large Vacuum Vessel

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Abstract: This paper takes the super large vacuum vessel gate with a diameter of 10m as the research object, the design and analysis of the super large vertical vacuum vessel gate are introduced. The strength and deformation of the gate under external pressure and lifting are simulated and analyzed by using the method of reliability design and simulation optimization, and the stiffener arrangement of the gate is optimized according to the analysis results. The research work shows that the problem of local stress overrun of the gate can be effectively reduced by setting a reinforcing plate between head and stiffener at the place where the curvature changes greatly. Reducing the number of head stiffeners to six can reduce the material consumption. In this case, the maximum stress increases to 97.37MPa and the maximum deformation increases to 4.1mm, which can still meet the material use requirements. When lifting, the whole gate bears the gravity load with the maximum deformation of 0.13mm and the maximum stress of 18.6MPa, which can meet the material use requirements.

Key words: vacuum vessel; gate optimization design; simulation analysis

真空容器是空间环境模拟设备的核心部件,其功能是为试验提供理想的密闭空间环境,并为其他各分系统提供合理的接口位置^[1-2]。真空容器一般设计为圆筒形^[3],结构主体由一个圆形筒体和两端的封头组成,其中一个封头设计为可开关的大门,用于产品进出容器试验^[4]。大门是实现真空容器开启和密封的重要组成部分,空间环境模拟设备处于工作状态时,容器大门处于关闭状态,大门需承受 0.1MPa 外压,设计时需要对大门结构进行严格的计算和校核^[5-6]。

本项目的大门通过行车吊运实现开闭,受设备行车载重限制,大门质量必须控制在 35t 以内。张世一等^[7]提到,KM5B 主容器以直径 10m 的顶盖作为顶部大门。KM5B 主容器大门采用椭球封头,测量总质量约 45t。若本项目大门采用同样的结构设计,将极大超出行车允许的起吊质量。因此如何在保证可靠性的同时,实现大门的轻量化是本项目亟需解决的难点问题。

吕世增等^[8]基于现代机械设计方法中的可靠性设计和优化设计理论,建立了真空容器可靠性