棉籽颗粒在三自由度混联振动筛面上的运动规律

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摘 要:为深入研究和揭示多维振动筛筛面物料运动规律和透筛机理以及设计三自由度混联振动筛,基于机构拓扑结构 理论构造了一种全解耦的三自由度混联机构 2PRRR-P^(2R),作为三自由度振动筛的主体激振机构;运用 D-H 变换矩阵推 导出筛面的运动轨迹方程,并运用 ADAMS 软件对振动筛进行运动学仿真,验证了机构设计的可行性;基于离散元法对 棉籽颗粒群在三自由度振动筛筛面上的筛分过程进行了模拟分析,表明筛面的三维运动能增加颗粒群在 X 和 Y 向的抛掷 位移,使颗粒群平均透筛时间缩短;试验结果表明,筛面增加 X 向的振动后,分散度增加约 54%,筛分效率增加约 46%; 筛面增加 X 向和 Y 向的振动后,分散度和筛分效率分别增加约 152%和 68%,比仅增加 X 向振动时分别增加约 62%和 15%, 试验结果与 EDEM 仿真结果一致。研究表明,三自由度混联振动筛能实现筛面沿 X、Y、Z 向的三维独立振动,其自由 度、振幅、频率等振动参数调节方便;筛面的三自由度振动利于颗粒物料在筛面上分散,可大幅提高筛分效率。该研究 对进一步研究多维振动筛分机理、研制三自由度混联振动筛产品样机等提供了参考。

关键词:农业机械;振动;机构;振动筛;三自由度;三维离散元法;棉籽颗粒群

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0 引 言

并联机构具有结构刚度大、承载能力强、惯性小、 定位和运动精度高等特点,且能实现复杂空间曲线的运 动轨迹^[1-4]。鉴于此,沈惠平等^[5-7]、王成军等^[8]提出了多 自由度并联振动筛,研究了并联振动筛的运动规律及筛 分效率。刘剑敏等^[9]运用转换矩阵对振动筛两平移两转动 的并联机构进行运动学分析。李洪昌等^[10-14]利用离散元 软件 EDEM 对多维振动筛筛分效果进行了模拟及试验研 究。马履中等^[15-18]研究了无碰撞颗粒在筛面上的运动过 程,CLEARY 等^[19-20]运用离散元法模拟了在振动筛面上 颗粒的筛分过程。研究表明,可以将并联机构应用于振 动筛实现筛面的多自由度运动,提高振动筛筛分效率。 但现有研究中关于多自由度振动筛筛面物料运动规律方 面的研究少有报道。

论文基于完全解耦的混联机构 2PRRR-P^(2R)设计三 自由度混联振动筛^[21],分析三自由度混联振动筛的原理, 运用 ADAMS 和 EDEM 分析筛面的运动特性及筛面颗粒 群的运动规律,以期为三自由度混联振动筛振动参数的

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1 三自由度混联振动筛的原理分析

1.1 振动筛激振机构的构造

基于并联机构拓扑结构理论优选了一种实用的并联 机构 2-SOC {-P_i//R_{i1}//R_{i2}//R_{i3}-} (*i*=1~2,,//表示平行) 作 为振动筛的激振机构^[22],如图 1 所示。其中,定平台 $P_1 \perp P_2$,动平台 $R_{13} \perp R_{23}$ 。



2-SOC {- $P_i//R_{i1}//R_{i2}//R_{i3}$ -}

注: 定平台 $P_1 \perp P_2$; 动平台 $R_{13} \perp R_{23}$ 。R 为转动副, P 为移动副。 Note: Static platform $P_1 \perp P_2$; Dynamic platform $R_{13} \perp R_{23}$, R is revolution joint. P is prismatic joint.

图 1 三自由度混联振动筛激振机构原理图 Fig.1 Structural diagram of 3-DOF hybrid vibration screen excitation device

则支路的方位特征 POC 集为
$$M_{bi} = \begin{bmatrix} t^{3} \\ r^{1}(\perp P_{i}) \end{bmatrix} \quad i=1,2$$
(1)

并联机构的 POC 集为

$$M_{pa} = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 \\ r^1(\perp P_1) \end{bmatrix} \cap \begin{bmatrix} t^3 \\ r^1(\perp P_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t^3 \\ r^0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(2)

式中: t^3 表示沿着空间 3 个方向的移动; $r^1(\perp P_i)$ 表示垂 直 P_i 的转动; r^0 表示无独立的转动; P表示运动链中的移动副。

由式(2)可得并联机构的自由度为3,且为三个独 立的移动。因此,可将P₁和P₂作为主动副,输入直线往 复运动驱动动平台沿*X、Y*方向振动,*Z*向激振可通过两 台偏心振动电机的同步反向运动合成实现垂直方向的往 复激振^[21]。

1.2 振动筛机械结构设计

三自由度混联振动筛主要由筛架、筛框、X 向激振装置、Y 向激振装置和 Z 向激振装置组成,如图 2 所示。 筛框由通过 4 根拉伸弹簧悬挂在筛架上, X 向激振装置和 Y 向激振装置构成了振动筛主体激振机构中的并联部分 2-PRRR。为使筛框运动平稳及受力均匀, X 向和 Y 向均 由两条相同的运动链 PRRR 对称布置,由普通旋转电机 通过双输出轴减速器驱动两端的曲柄滑块机构作驱动,

滑块采用直线滑动单元。Z向激振装置根据双轴惯性激振 驱动的自同步振动原理^[23],采用 2 台振动电机平行安装 在筛框上,控制 2 台振动电机同步反向旋转,运动合成 后产生 Z 向激振力。



a. 振动筛力学模型图 a. Mechanical model of vibration screen



b. 振动筛样机图 b. Mechanic structural of vibration screen

筛架 2.筛框 3. X 向激振装置 4. Y 向激振置 5. Z 向激振装置
 Screen frame 2. Screen surface frame 3. X direction excitation device4.
 Y direction excitation device 5. Z direction excitation device

注: Fx 为 X 向激振力, N; Fy 为 Y 向激振力, N; Fz 为 Z 向激振力, N; k 为弹簧弹性系数。

Note: Fx is excitation stress in X direction, N. Fy is excitation stress in Y direction, N. Fz is excitation stress in Z direction, N. k is elasticity coefficient of spring.

图 2 三自由度混联振动筛机构示意图和样机图 Fig.2 Mechanic structural diagram of 3-DOF hybrid vibration screen

1.3 筛面运动轨迹分析

振动筛的激振机构为纯三平移机构,筛面(动平台) 上各点运动轨迹相同,且机构每条支链的结构均相同, 故可取其中一条支链运用 D-H 矩阵分析动平台的运动轨 迹。首先建立定坐标系 O₁-X₁Y₁Z₁,动坐标系 O₂-X₂Y₂Z₂, O₃-X₃Y₃Z₃, O₄-X₄Y₄Z₄, O₅-X₅Y₅Z₅, O₆-X₆Y₆Z₆,如图 3 所示。



注: O_1 在定平台中心, O_2 位于移动副 P 的中心点, Z_1 、 Z_2 轴垂直于定平台, O_3 、 O_4 、 O_5 分别位于转动副 R_1 、 R_2 、 R_3 的中心点, O_6 位于动平台中心, Z_3 、 Z_4 、 Z_5 和 Z_6 轴均垂直于动平台, 各 Y 轴均与转动副中心平行。 l_1 为 O_1 到移 动副轴线的距离, mm; l_2 、 l_3 、 l_4 为连杆 1、连杆 2、连杆 3 的长度, mm; l_5 为 O_6 到转动副轴线的距离, mm; d 为移动副移动的位移, mm; θ_1 和 θ_2 为连 杆 1 和连杆 2 的转动角度, rad。

Note: O_1 is located center in of static platform. O_2 is located in center of prismatic joint. Axis Z_1 and Z_2 are vertical to static platform. O_3 , O_4 , O_5 Are located in center of R_1 , R_2 , R_3 . O_6 is located in center of dynamic platform. Axis Z_3 , Z_4 , Z_5 and Z_6 are vertical to dynamic platform. Axis Y is parallel to center line of each revolution joint. l_1 is distance of O_1 to axis of prismatic joint, mm. l_2 , l_3 , l_4 is length of linkage 1, linkage 2 and linkage 3,mm. l_5 is the distance of O_6 to axis of revolution joint, mm. d is displacement of prismatic joint movement, mm. θ_1 and θ_2 is angle of linkage1 and linkage2 rotation, rad.

图 3 混联机构坐标系示意图

Fig.3 Diagram of hybrid mechanism coordinate

设动坐标系 *O*₆-*X*₆*Y*₆*Z*₆ 的原点坐标为(0, 0, 0), 则 *O*₅-*X*₅*Y*₅*Z*₅、*O*₄-*X*₄*Y*₄*Z*₄、*O*₃-*X*₃*Y*₃*Z*₃、*O*₂-*X*₂*Y*₂*Z*₂、*O*₁-*X*₁*Y*₁*Z*₁ 各坐标系之间的齐次变换矩阵如下:

$$IO_{o_5o_6} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3)

$$IO_{o_{1}o_{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_{4}\sin\theta_{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_{2}\cos\theta_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$
(4)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$IO_{0,0,i} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_3 \cos\theta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
(5)

$$IO_{o_2o_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(6)
$$IO_{o_1o_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -d \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(7)

式中: l_1 为 O_1 到移动副轴线的距离, mm; l_2 、 l_3 、 l_4 为连

0 0 0 1

杆 1、连杆 2、连杆 3 的长度, mm; l_5 为 O_6 到转动副轴线 的距离, mm; d 为移动副移动的位移, mm; θ_1 和 θ_2 为连 杆 1 和连杆 2 的转动角度, rad。

则由 O₆-X₆Y₆Z₆向 O₁-X₁Y₁Z₁的 D-H 变换矩阵为

将动坐标系 *O*₆-*X*₆*Y*₆*Z*₆ 原点坐标(0, 0, 0)带入变换式(8),得静坐标变换式为

$$\begin{cases} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{cases} = IO_{o_1 o_6} \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} l_5 + l_4 \sin \theta_2 + l_3 \sin \theta_1 + l_1 \\ -d \\ l_4 \cos \theta_2 + l_3 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$
(9)

而 Y 向的运动是由曲柄滑块驱动的,所以 d 是变量, d 的表达式为滑块的运动表达式^[24]。

$$d = R(1 - \cos\omega t) + 0.25\lambda(1 - 2\cos\omega t)$$
(10)

式中: R 为曲柄半径, mm; λ 为曲柄半径与连杆长度的 比值; ω 为曲柄角速度, rad/s; t 为时间, s。 筛面中心的运动轨迹表达式为

$$\begin{cases} x = l_5 + l_4 \sin \theta_2 + l_3 \sin \theta_1 + l_1 \\ y = -R(1 - \cos \omega t) - 0.25\lambda(1 - 2\cos \omega t) \\ z = l_4 \cos \theta_2 + l_3 \cos \theta_1 + l_2 \end{cases}$$
(11)

2 振动筛运动学仿真

运用 ADAMS 软件对混联三自由度振动筛进行运动 学仿真^[25-27]。按照机械结构尺寸在 Pro/E 中建立混联三自 由度振动筛三维简化模型,导入 ADAMS 软件,根据每 个构件的实际运动情况添加约束关系,如图 4 所示。分 别给振动电机和直线滑块单元按表 1 添加 3 组不同参数 的驱动,绘制出如图 5 所示的筛面 3 个方向的仿真位移 曲线,ADAMS 仿真数据结果见表 2。

分析表 1、表 2 和图 5a、5b 可得, 筛框的 X 向和 Y 向移动副输入振幅、频率与输出振幅、频率均对应相等, 表明筛框 X 向、Y 向的振动参数既互不干涉,也不受其他 方向振动参数的影响,即筛框 X 和 Y 向的振幅和频率均 可独立调节。因此,在 X 和 Y 向激振装置中,可通过 改变曲柄的偏心距调节振幅,通过改变电机转速调节 频率。



Fig.4 Model of 3-DOF hybrid vibration screen in ADAMS

表 1 ADAM 仿真输入参数 Table 1 Input parameter in ADAMS

编号 No.	X移动 X displacement/ (mm·s ⁻¹)	Y移动 Y displacement/ (mm·s ⁻¹)	Z 转动 Z rotation/ (rad·s ⁻¹)
第一组 First group	$10sin(10\pi T)$	$10sin(10\pi T)$	14π
第二组 Second group	$15sin(10\pi T)$	$15sin(10\pi T)$	18π
第三组 Third group	$15sin(15\pi T)$	$10sin(15\pi T)$	22π
注 <i>.</i> T 为时间 。			

Note: T is time, s.





表 2 ADAMS 仿真数据结果

Table 2	Results	of ADAMS	simulation	data
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24	第一组 First group		第二组 Second group		第三组 Third group	
方回 Direction	振幅 Amplitude <i>A</i> /mm	频率 Frequency <i>F</i> /Hz	振幅 Amplitude <i>A</i> /mm	频率 Frequency <i>F/</i> Hz	振幅 Amplitud e A/mm	频率 Frequenc y <i>F</i> /Hz
X 向	10	5	15	5	15	7.5
Y 向	10	5	15	5	10	7.5
Z 向	12.5	7	10.8	9	8.6	11

分析表 1 和图 5c 可得,筛框的 Z 向振动频率与振动 电机转动频率一致,筛框振幅随振动电机转动频率的增 加而减小,符合振动电机振幅计算式(12),表明 Z 向 的运动也不受 X 向和 Y 向运动的影响。因此,在 Z 向激 振装置中,可通过改变振动电机的频率调节筛框 Z 向振 动频率,改变激振力调节筛框Z向振幅。

$$Y_m = 0.18F_m / [(n/1000)^2 \times \sum G]$$
(12)

式中: Y_m 为双振幅,mm;n为振次,次/min; F_m 为激振 力, N; ΣG 为参振质量, kg。

上述分析表明,X向、Y向和Z向的运动互不干涉, 进一步验证了混联机构 2PRRR-P^(2R)是完全解耦的三平 移机构,且筛框3个方向的振幅和频率均能独立调节。

3 筛面颗粒群运动规律分析

EDEM 是一款颗粒系统仿真和分析的通用 CAE 软 件,可用与研究颗粒群在筛面上运动规律^[28-30]。以农业中 难筛分椭球形棉籽为研究对象,不考虑杂余,将简化的 筛面三维模型导入 EDEM, 如图 6 所示。





a. Cottonseed particles b. Screen surface model 图 6 颗粒颗粒和 EDEM 中筛面模型

Fig.5 Cottonseed particles and screen surface model in EDEM 筛面尺寸为 280 mm×160 mm, 筛孔直径为 6 mm,

开孔率为 35%,设置棉籽与筛面的物理参数,见表 3,棉 籽为长度9 mm, 宽度 4.2 mm 的椭球形, 棉籽与筛面的 接触模型为赫兹模型。颗粒工厂设为 140 mm×80 mm 的 长方形,颗粒工厂共产生10000个棉籽,速率为每秒5000 个,取仿真时间为8s。筛面分别添加仅Z向往复运动、 XZ 向往复运动、XYZ 向往复运动,筛面 EDEM 仿真运动参 数见表 4。为提高模拟结果的可信度,基于截断技术分别 提取中间位置无边界碰撞的颗粒X、Y和Z坐标平均值, 绘制颗粒群在筛面上运动的位移时间曲线,如图7~图9 所示。

表 3 棉籽与筛面的物理参数

Table 3 Cottonseed and screen surface physical parameters

		P III III III III III III III III III I
名称 Name	棉籽 Cottonseed	筛面 Screen surface
密度 Density/(kg·m ⁻³)	965	7 861
泊松比 Poisson's ratio	0.2	0.6
剪切模量 Shear modulus/GPa	1	0.6
弹性恢复系数 Coefficient of restitution	0.02	0.02
静摩擦系数 Coefficient of static friction	0.30	0.29
滚动摩擦系数 Coefficient of rolling friction	2.00	79.92

	表 4	筛面	EDEM	仿真运动参数
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Table 4	Motion parameters of screen surface in EDEM simulation					
方向	第一组 First group		第二组 Second group		第三组 Third group	
Direction	振幅 Amplitude A/mm	频率 Frequency <i>F</i> /Hz	振幅 Amplitude A/mm	频率 Frequency <i>F</i> /Hz	振幅 Amplitude <i>A</i> /mm	频率 Frequency <i>F</i> /Hz
Х	0	0	10	5	10	5
Y	0	0	0	0	10	5
Ζ	12.5	7	12.5	7	12.5	7



and Z direction vibration

图9显示了筛面 XYZ 向振动时棉籽颗粒的筛分过程, 棉籽颗粒在自由下落后,以一定的速度冲击筛面,且与筛 面短暂接触,获得能量。由于筛面三向周期性振动,筛面 上棉籽颗粒受反弹力作用被不断抛掷,颗粒三向位移曲

线呈现周期性。由于颗粒相互碰撞与摩擦,棉籽颗粒运动位移曲线与筛面的运动规律并不完全一致。经过约3.6 s 后,颗粒 X 和 Y 向位移曲线突然变化, Z 向高度持续降低,表明颗粒已透筛,颗粒落入落料箱静止。图 7 显示了筛面仅 Z 向振动时棉籽颗粒的筛分过程,由于棉籽颗粒外形不规则,颗粒在受反弹力时,颗粒在 X、Y 向存在少量的位移波动,颗粒经过约 6.4 s 后透筛,比筛面 XYZ 振动颗粒群平均透筛时间增加 77%。图 8 显示了筛面 XZ 向振动时棉籽颗粒的筛分过程,与图 7 相比 X 向具有较大的抛掷位移,颗粒经过约 5.1 s 后透筛,比筛面 XYZ 振动时颗粒群平均透筛时间缩短 38%,比筛面 XYZ 振动时颗粒群平均透筛时间缩短 38%,比筛面 XYZ 振动时颗粒群平均透筛时间缩短 38%。



分析模拟试验的结果表明,筛面增加 X 向、Y 向的运动自由度,可相应的增加颗粒群在 X 向、Y 向的抛掷位移,利于颗粒在筛面的分散,使颗粒平均透筛时间减少,提高筛分效率。

4 试验验证

为了验证 EDEM 仿真的正确性,在自行研制的多维 振动筛分试验台上对棉籽颗粒在三平移三自由度振动筛 筛面上的分散度和筛分效率进行试验验证。

为验证分散度,将实验台的筛网换成1mm厚的不锈 钢板,并封堵筛框的出料口。取200g棉籽,将其中50 个棉籽颗粒染上红色作为标记样本,按表4中振动参数 进行试验,试验时间8s。颗粒运动停止后,测量标记样 本颗粒的坐标值(忽略筛面边界的棉籽),分别计算出3 种振动模式下棉籽颗粒的分散度,如表5所示。

为验证筛分效率,将样机上筛网换成孔径为6mm开 孔率为35%的1mm厚不锈钢筛板。取1000g棉籽颗粒, 按表4中振动参数进行试验,测量振动筛的筛分效率, 如表5所示。

表 5	3 种振动模式下棉籽颗粒分散度与筛分效率试验
Table 5	Dispersive and efficiency of cottonseed in three vibration

conditions					
筛面自由度 DOF of screen surface	分散度 Dispersive/%	筛分效率 Efficiency/%			
Ζ	7.5	45.7			
XZ	11.6	67.5			
XYZ	18.9	77.2			

试验结果表明,筛面增加 *X* 向的振动后,分散度增加约 54%,筛分效率增加约 46%;筛面增加 *X* 向和 *Y* 向的振动后,分散度和筛分效率比筛面仅 *Z* 向振动分别增加约 152%和 68%,比筛面增加 *X* 向自由度分别增加约 62%和 15%。试验结果与 EDEM 模拟试验结果一致。

5 结 论

1)本文设计了三自由度混联振动筛,得出筛面运动 轨迹表达式,验证了主体激振机构的完全解耦性。运用 ADAMS软件对振动筛进行运动学仿真,验证了振动筛激 振机构设计的可行性,并得出了在激振装置中振幅和频 率的调节方法。

2)利用 EDEM 软件对三自由度混联振动筛中棉籽颗 粒的筛分过程进行模拟试验,结果表明:筛面的三维运 动能增加颗粒群在 *X* 和 *Y* 向的抛掷位移,有利于颗粒分 散;比 *Z* 向振动时平均透筛时间减少了 77%,比 *XZ* 向振 动时减少了 43%,筛分效率显著提高。

3)试验结果表明,筛面增加 X 向的振动后,分散度 增加约 54%,筛分效率增加约 46%;筛面增加 X 向和 Y 向的振动后,分散度和筛分效率分别增加约 152%和 68%, 比仅增加 X 向振动时分别增加约 62%和 15%,试验结果 与 EDEM 模拟试验的结果相一致。

上述研究结果为进一步研究多维振动筛分机理、多 维激振机构设计以及多维振动筛样机的研制提供参考。

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Cottonseed particle motion Law in 3-DOF hybrid vibration screen surface

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Abstract: To further study and reveal material movement rule and penetrating screening mechanism on multidimensional vibrating screen as well as to design a hybrid vibrating screen of three degrees of freedom (3-DOF), the paper, based on topological structure theory in mechanism, has constructed a complete decoupling 3-DOF hybrid organization of 2PRRR-P^(2R) as the main body of vibration mechanism in the 3-DOF hybrid vibrating screen and has designed an experiment prototype of the 3-DOF hybrid vibrating screen. The simulation test of screen movement on the screen surface was carried out and analyzed. Cotton seed particles of ellipsoid were taken as the typical materials. Movement rule of material particle group on the screen surface of the 3-DOF hybrid vibrating screen was analyzed. D-H transformation matrix was used to deduce motion trace equation on the screen surface. The kinematics simulation was carried out with ADAMS software, and the feasibility of the mechanism design has been verified. Based on the discrete element method, the paper used optimal selection of difficult ellipsoid cotton seed particles of ellipsoid that is difficult in screening in agricultural materials as the screening objects, and carried out simulation analysis on screening process of cotton seed particle group on the screen surface of the 3-DOF hybrid vibrating screen. In the simulation test, optimal screen size is 280 mm \times 160 mm and contact model between cotton seeds and screen surface belongs to the Hertz model. Set in the rectangle form of 140 mm \times 80 mm, particle factory produced 10 000 cotton seed particles and particle generation rate was 5, 000 per second. The simulation time was 8 s. In the experiment, reciprocating motions in Z, XZ and XYZ directions were respectively added on the screen surface. Based on truncation technique, the average values of three-coordinate in borderless particles collision were respectively extracted and the particle group displacement time curve on the screen surface was drawn. Simulation test results showed that when the screen surface vibrated in XYZ direction, three-direction displacement curve of cotton seeds displayed periodicity and the X and Y directions showed the larger throwing displacement. After 3.6 s, particles penetrating screening completed. When the screen surface vibrated in Z direction only, there was a small amount of displacement fluctuation in cotton seed particles in the X and Y directions. After 6.4 s of particles' penetrating screening, the average penetrating screening time increased by 77% compared with vibrating particles group on the screen surface in XYZ direction. When the screen surface vibrated in XZ direction, cotton seeds particles in X direction had the relatively great throwing displacement. After 5.1 s, particles' penetrating screening completed. The average penetrating screening time was shortened to 38% compared with particles group on screen surface in Z direction only. Average penetrating screening time increased by 43% compared with particles group vibration in XYZ direction on the screen surface. Simulation test results showed that the increase of freedom movement on the screen surface in X and Y directions could increase the particles group's throwing displacement in X and Y directions correspondingly, which was conducive to dispersing particles group on the screen surface, reducing average particles' penetrating screening time and improving the screening efficiency. The dispersion and efficiency of cottonseed particles on three translations of 3-DOF vibration screen surface was verified by testing in the multi-dimensional vibration screening test stand, and the test results were in agreement with the simulation. Research showed that 3-DOF hybrid vibrating screen could realize three-dimensional independent vibration along the X, Y and Z directions. The vibration parameters such as degrees of freedom of vibration, amplitude, frequency could be adjusted conveniently; 3-DOF vibration on the screen surface was conducive to dispersing particles materials on the screen surface and could significantly improve the screening efficiency. The paper provides the reference for further study on the multidimensional vibration principle and for prototype development of 3-DOF hybrid vibrating screen.

Key words: agriculture machinery; vibrations; mechanisms; vibrating screen; 3-DOF; three dimensional discrete element method; cottonseed particle group