

UNIVERZITET U NOVOM SADU
FAKULTET TEHNIČKIH NAUKA
KATEDRA ZA AUTOMATIKU I UPRAVLJANJE SISTEMIMA

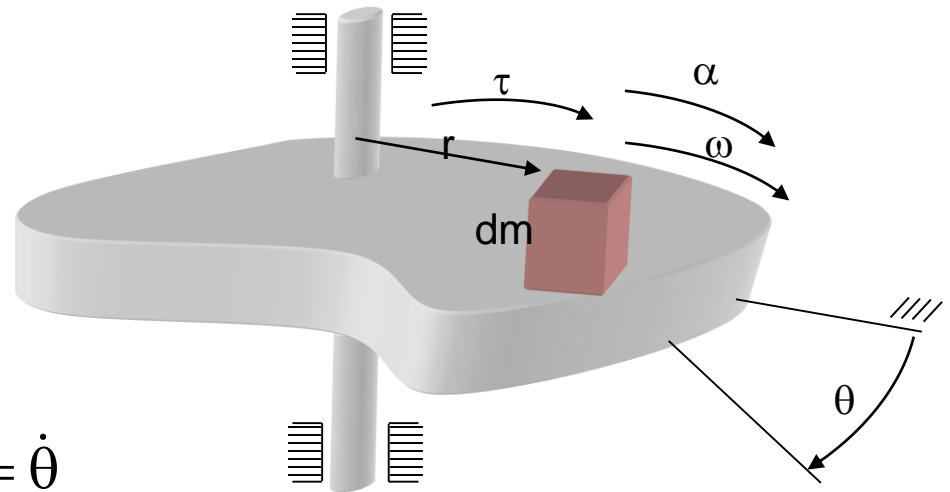
Rotacioni mehanički sistemi

Modeli fizičkih sistema

Modeliranje i simulacija sistema

Upravljanje, modelovanje i simulacija sistema

Promenljive od značaja



- θ – ugao [rad] $\omega = \dot{\theta}$
- ω – ugaona brzina [rad/s] $\alpha = \dot{\omega} = \ddot{\theta}$
- α – ugaono ubrzanje [rad/s²]
- τ – moment sile [Nm]

- p – snaga rotirajućeg tela $p = \tau \cdot \omega$
- w – energija $w(t) = w(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t p(t) dt$

Zakoni elemenata

- Moment inercije
- Trenje usled rotacije
- Elastičnost usled uvrtnja
- Poluga
- Zupčanici

Moment inercije

- Primena II Njutnovog zakona na delić mase dm :

$$\frac{d}{dt}(J\omega) = \tau$$

Ako je $J = \text{const}$

$$J\dot{\omega} = \tau$$

J - moment inercije [kgm^2]

$J\omega$ - moment količine kretanja

τ - moment sile koji deluje na osu rotacije

$d(J\omega)/dt$ – inercijalni moment sile

Energija:

- kinetička

$$w_k = \frac{1}{2} J\omega^2$$

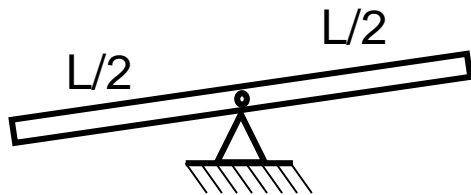
- potencijalna

$$w_p = mgh$$

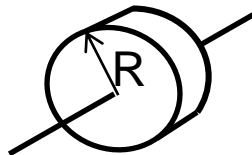
h - visina težišta u odnosu na ref. tačku.

w_p se ne menja kada telo rotira oko težišne ose.

- Primeri:



$$J = \frac{1}{12} mL^2$$



$$J = \frac{1}{2} mR^2$$

Moment inercije u odnosu na paralelne ose

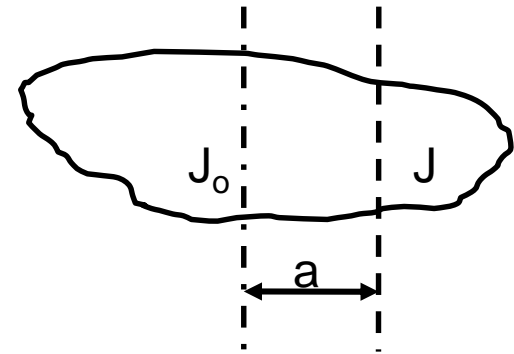
- *Steiner-ova* teorema

J_0 - moment inercije za osu koja prolazi kroz centar mase (težišnu osu)

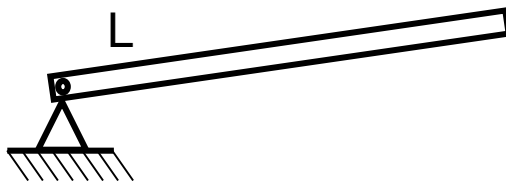
J - moment inercije za osu paralelnu prethodnoj

(a = rastojanje osa)

$$J = J_0 + ma^2$$



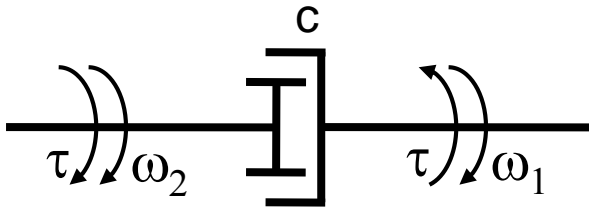
- Primer



$$J = \frac{1}{12} mL^2 + \frac{1}{4} mL^2 = \frac{1}{3} mL^2$$

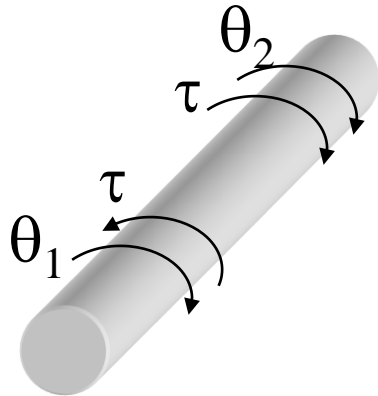
Trenje

- Rotaciono trenje – (trenje usled rotacije) je algebarska veza momenta sile i relativne ugaone brzine između dve površi
 - Opšta, nelinearna veza: $\tau = f(\Delta\omega)$
 - Linearna veza: $\tau = c \cdot \Delta\omega$ c – koeficijent trenja [Nms]
 - Gde je $\Delta\omega = \omega_1 - \omega_2$



Rotaciona elastičnost

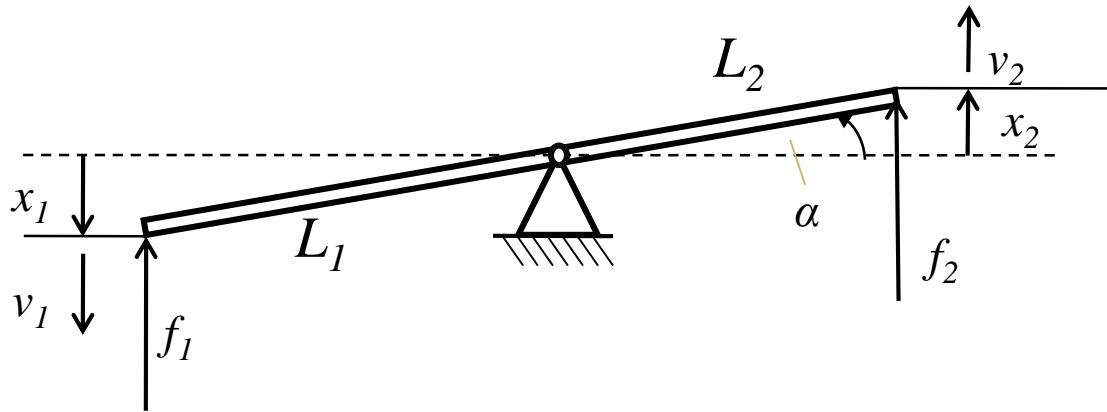
- obično se poistovećuje sa torzionom oprugom
- je algebarska veza momenta sile i relativnog ugaonog pomeraja
 - Opšta, nelinearna veza: $\tau = f(\Delta\theta)$
 - Linearna veza: $\tau = k \cdot \Delta\theta$ k – koeficijent elastičnosti [Nm]
 - Gde je $\Delta\theta = \theta_1 - \theta_2$



- Potencijalna energija uvrnutog štapa: $W_p = \frac{1}{2} k (\Delta\theta)^2$

Poluga

- Idealna poluga \equiv čvrst štap sa tačkom oslonca nema masu, trenje, moment inercije, unutrašnju energiju
- Za male ugaone pomeraje ($<0,25\text{rad}$) kretanje krajeva se može posmatrati kao translatorno
 - Jer je $x_1 = L_1\alpha$ $x_2 = L_2\alpha$



- Na osnovu sličnosti trouglova važi
- Σ momenata oko obrtne tačke = 0 (kada je masa = 0)

$$L_1 f_1 - L_2 f_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{L_1}{L_2} x_2 \quad v_1 = \frac{L_1}{L_2} v_2$$

$$f_1 = \frac{L_2}{L_1} f_2$$

Zupčanici

- Idealni zupčanici - nemaju moment inercije, trenje, unutrašnju energiju i zubci im savršeno naležu.

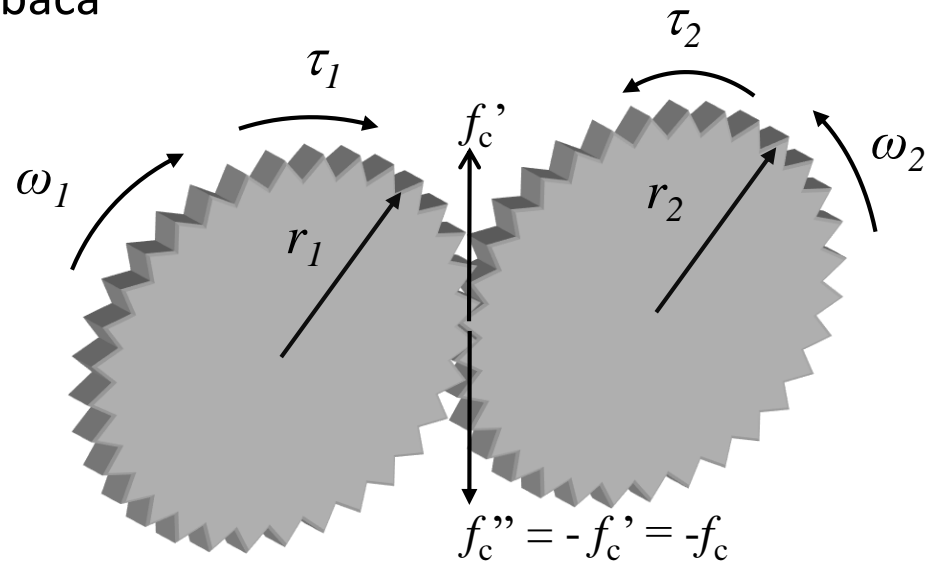
- Inercija i trenje se mogu predstaviti posebnim elementima

- Zupčasti prenos N - odnos broja zubaca

- z_1, z_2 - broj zubaca

$$r_1 \theta_1 = r_2 \theta_2 \Rightarrow \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = N$$

$$N = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{z_2}{z_1} = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = N$$



- Prenosjenje momenta sile:

- Za levi zupčanik važi: $f_c \cdot r_1 - \tau_1 = 0$

- Za desni zupčanik važi: $f_c \cdot r_2 + \tau_2 = 0$

gde su: f_c - sila koja se prenosi na drugi zupčanik

τ - moment sile primenjen na zub

$$\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = -\frac{r_2}{r_1} = -N$$

Zakonnosti uzajamnog dejstva elemenata

1. **D`Alambert-ov zakon** – primenjen na telo konstantnog momenta inercije koja se okreće oko fiksne ose:

$$\sum_i (\tau_{ext})_i = J\dot{\omega} \quad \text{ili} \quad \sum_i \tau_i = 0 \quad J\dot{\omega} - \text{inercijalni moment sile}$$

2. **Zakon reakcije momentnih sila**

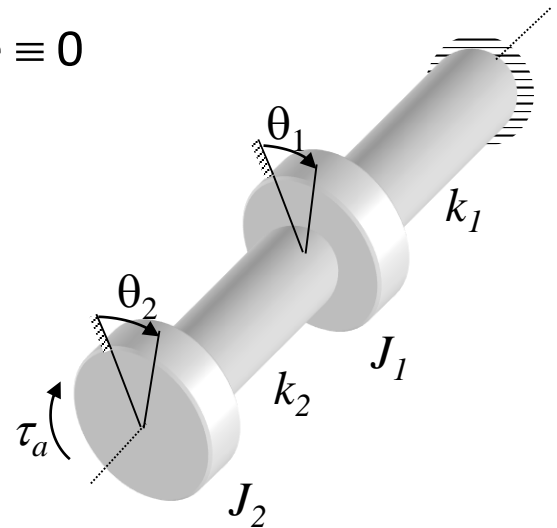
Posmatramo dva tela koja rotiraju oko iste ose. Ako momentom sile jedno telo deluje na drugo onda i drugo telo momentom sile reakcije deluje na prvo telo istom intenzitetom ali suprotnom smerom.

3. **Zakon ugaonih pomeraja**

suma ugaonih pomeraja duž zatvorene putanje $\equiv 0$

$$\sum_i (\Delta\theta)_i = 0$$

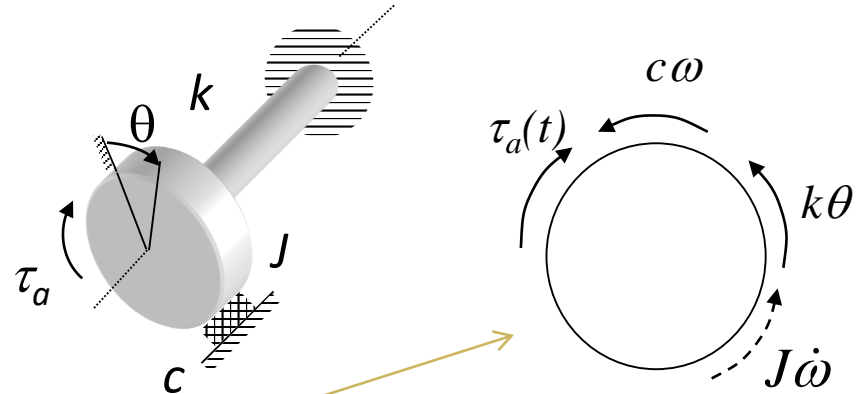
$$(\theta_1 - \emptyset) + (\theta_2 - \theta_1) + (\emptyset - \theta_2) = 0$$



Dobijanja modela sistema

- Naznačimo (usvojimo) pozitivan smer za promenljive
 - smer porasta θ , ω , α nekog tela je isto
- Upotrebom zakona (3) izbegavamo višak simbola potrebnih za opis kretanja
- Za svaku masu ili spojnu tačku (čije je kretanje nepoznato) crtamo dijagram koji pokazuje sve momente sila, uključujući inercijalni moment sile
- sve momente sila, sem pubudnih (ulaznih) izražavamo preko θ , ω , α upotrebom zakona elemenata
- primenjujemo *D`Alambert*-ov zakon na svaki dijagram

- Primer 1:



$$J\dot{\omega} + c\omega + k\theta = \tau_a(t)$$

ili:

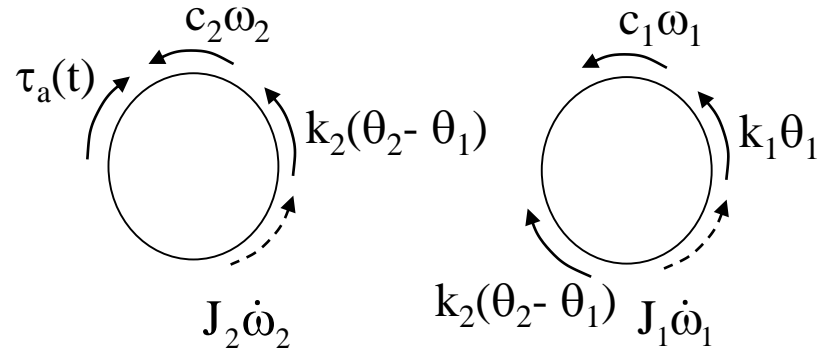
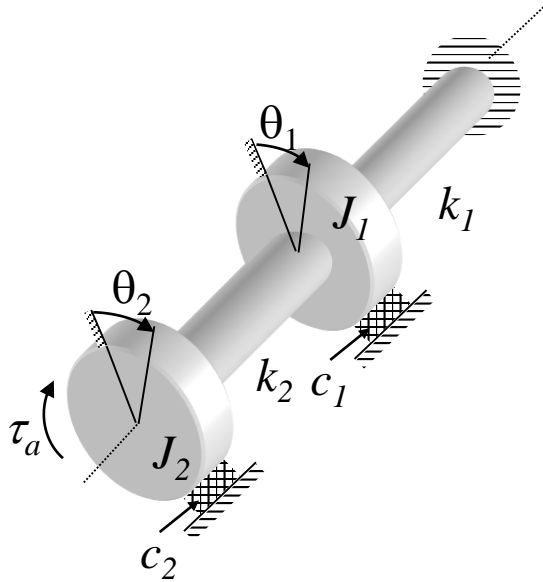
$$\dot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$\dot{\omega} = \frac{1}{J} [-c\omega - k\theta + \tau_a(t)]$$

ili:

$$J\ddot{\theta} + c\dot{\theta} + k\theta = \tau_a(t)$$

Primer 2



$$J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + c_1 \dot{\theta}_1 + k_1 \theta_1 - k_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = 0$$

$$J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + c_2 \dot{\theta}_2 + k_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1) = \tau_a(t)$$

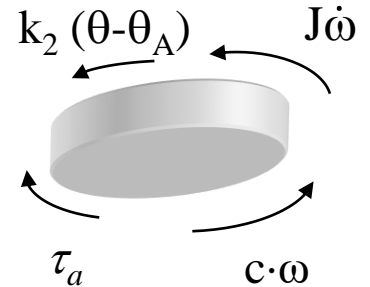
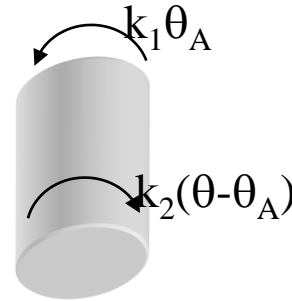
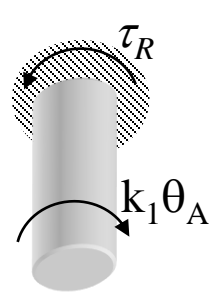
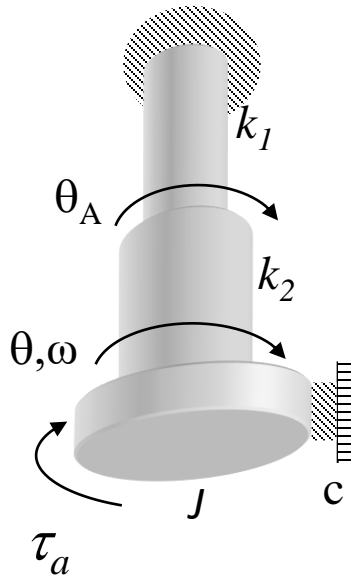
$$\dot{\theta}_1(t) = \omega_1(t)$$

$$\dot{\omega}_1(t) = \frac{1}{J_1} (-c_1 \omega_1 - (k_1 + k_2) \theta_1 + k_2 \theta_2)$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2(t) = \omega_2(t)$$

$$\dot{\omega}_2(t) = \frac{1}{J_2} (-c_2 \omega_2 - k_2 \theta_2 + k_2 \theta_1 + \tau_a(t))$$

Primer 3



$$k_1 \theta_A - \tau_R = 0$$

$$k_1 \theta_A - k_2 (\theta - \theta_A) = 0$$

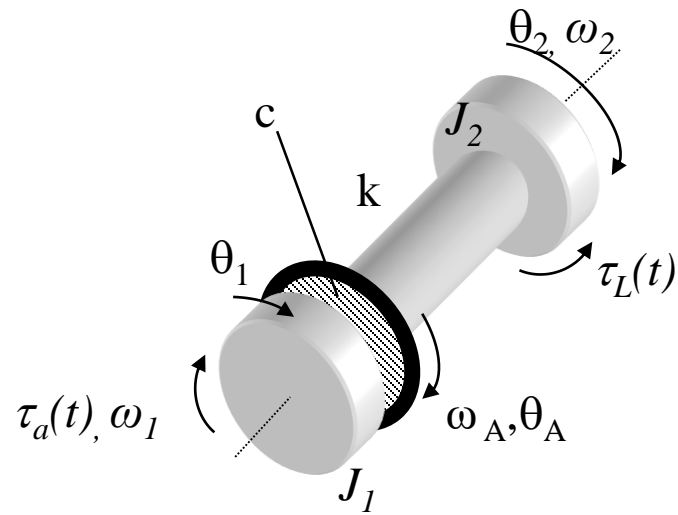
$$J \dot{\omega} + c \omega + k_2 (\theta - \theta_A) = \tau_a(t)$$

$$J \dot{\omega} + c \omega + k_{eq} \theta = \tau_a(t)$$

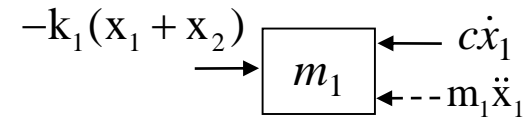
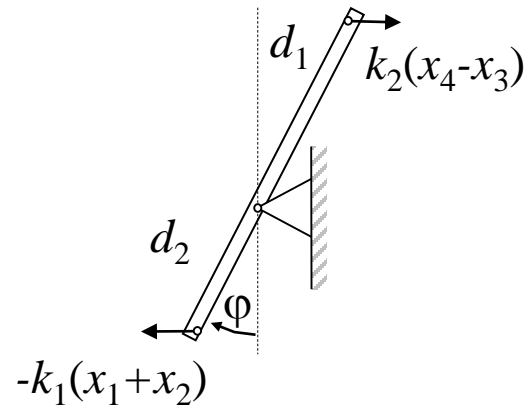
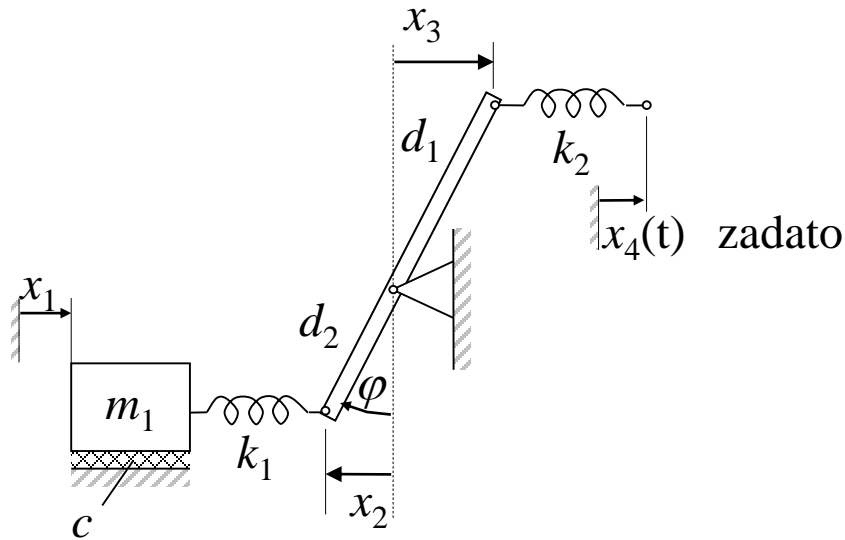
$$k_{eq} = k_2 - \frac{k_2^2}{k_1 + k_2} = \frac{k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

- τ_R -sila reakcije koja deluje na učvršćenje

Domaći



Primer 4 – sistem sa polugom

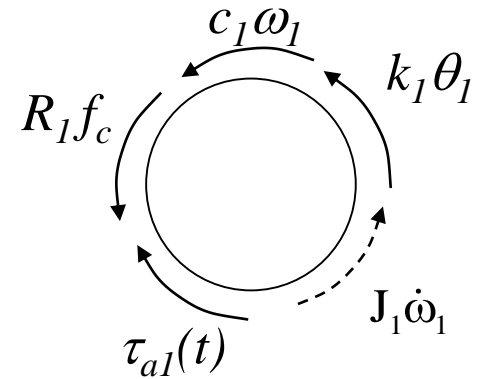
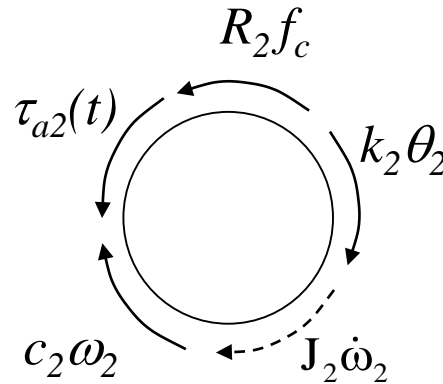
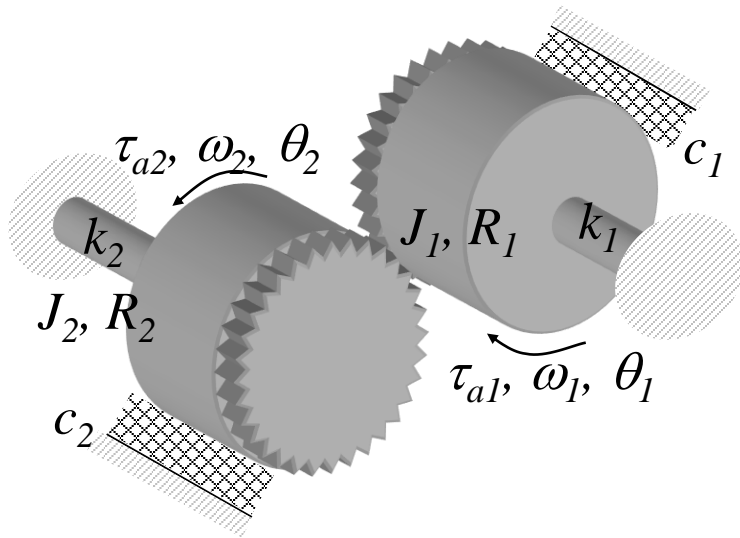


$$m_1\ddot{x}_1 + c\dot{x}_1 + k_1(x_1 + x_2) = 0$$

$$d_1 k_2(x_4 - x_3) = d_2 k_1(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$x_3 = \frac{d_1}{d_2} x_2$$

Primer sa zupčanicima



$$J_1 \dot{\omega}_1 + c_1 \omega_1 + k_1 \theta_1 + R_1 f_c = \tau_{a1}(t) \quad / \cdot N$$

$$J_2 \dot{\omega}_2 + c_2 \omega_2 + k_2 \theta_2 - R_2 f_c = \tau_{a2}(t)$$

$$\theta_1 = N \theta_2$$

$$\omega_1 = N \omega_2$$

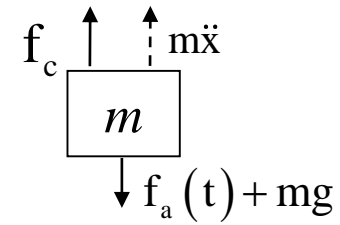
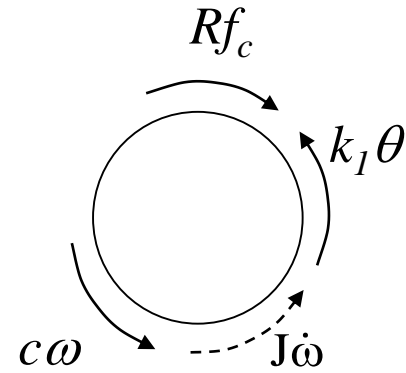
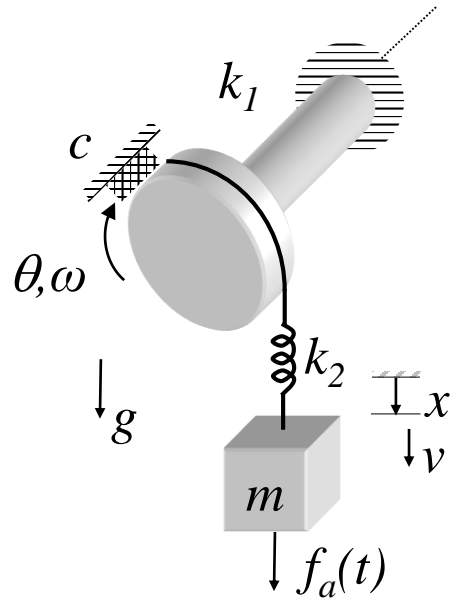
$$J_1 N^2 \dot{\omega}_2 + c_1 N^2 \omega_2 + k_1 N^2 \theta_2 + R_2 f_c = N \tau_{a1}(t)$$

$$J_2 \dot{\omega}_2 + c_2 \omega_2 + k_2 \theta_2 - R_2 f_c = \tau_{a2}(t)$$

$$(J_2 + N^2 J_1) \dot{\omega}_2 + (c_2 + N^2 c_1) \omega_2 + (k_2 + N^2 k_1) \theta_2 = \tau_{a2}(t) + N \tau_{a1}(t)$$

$$J_{eq} \dot{\omega}_2 + c_{eq} \omega_2 + k_{eq} \theta_2 = \tau_{a2}(t) + N \tau_{a1}(t)$$

Primer sa kanapom



- Sila u opruzi: $f_c = k_2(x - R\theta)$