

Voto ADAMS: 4 conseguito nell'anno 2018/2020.

ESERCIZIO 2

$$w = 8 \rightarrow z_1 = 22 + 2 \cdot 8 = 38$$

$$z_2 = 20 + 8 = 28$$

$$z_3 = z_1 + 2z_2 = 94$$

$$z_1' = 20 + 3 \cdot 8 = 44$$

$$z_2' = 26 - 8 = 18$$

$$z_3' = z_1' + 2z_2' = 80$$

$$z_1'' = 30 + 2,5 \cdot 8 = 50$$

$$z_2'' = 17 + w/2 = 21$$

$$z_3'' = z_1'' + 2z_2'' = 92$$

Formule di Willis per rotismi epicicloidali: $T_0 = \frac{w_3 - w_p}{w_1 - w_p} = \frac{w_3}{w_1} = -\frac{z_1}{z_3}$, allora

$$T_0 = -\frac{z_1}{z_3} = -\frac{38}{94} = -0,40$$

$$T_0' = -\frac{z_1'}{z_3'} = -\frac{44}{80} = -0,55$$

$$T_0'' = -\frac{z_1''}{z_3''} = -\frac{50}{92} = -0,54$$

Dalla figura vale che

$$\begin{cases} w_p = w_1' \\ w_3' = w_1'' \\ w_p' = w_p'' \end{cases}$$

Azienda I_1 che $w_p = w_1$, allora da $T_0 = \frac{w_3 - w_p}{w_1 - w_p}$ deve essere $w_3 = w_p (= w_1)$.

$$\frac{(w_1 - w_p) T_0}{=0} = \frac{w_3 - w_p}{=0} \Rightarrow =0$$

Azienda I_2 che $w_3' = w_1'$, allora da $T_0' = \frac{w_3' - w_p'}{w_1' - w_p'}$ deve essere $w_3' = w_1' = w_p' (= w_p'' = w_p)$.

$$\frac{(w_1' - w_p') T_0'}{=1} = \frac{w_3' - w_p'}{=1} \Rightarrow \neq 1$$

Azienda F_A che $w_1 = 0$ allora da $T_0 = \frac{w_3 - w_p}{w_1 - w_p}$ si ha $-w_p T_0 = w_3 - w_p$

Quindi, azionando I_1 e I_2 , $T = \frac{\Omega_U}{\Omega_e} = \frac{w_p' - w_p}{w_3 - w_p} = 1$ ovvero pule dirette.

Nota da I_2 e dalla figura

Nota da I_1

Quindi, azionando F_A e F_C , si ha

$$T = \frac{\Omega_U}{\Omega_e} = \frac{w_p''}{w_3}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_3 = w_p(1 - T_0) \} \text{ del freno A} \\ w_p = w_1' \\ w_3' = w_1'' \\ w_p' = w_p'' = \Omega_U \} \text{ delle figure} \\ w_3'' = 0 \} \text{ del freno C} \end{cases}$$

$$T_0'' = \frac{w_3'' - w_p''}{w_1'' - w_p''} = \frac{-\Omega_U}{w_3' - \Omega_U} \rightarrow w_3' T_0'' - \Omega_U T_0'' = -\Omega_U \rightarrow w_3' = \frac{\Omega_U (T_0'' - 1)}{T_0''}$$

$$T_0' = \frac{w_3' - w_p'}{w_1' - w_p'} = \frac{w_3' - \Omega_U}{w_p - \Omega_U} \rightarrow w_p T_0' - \Omega_U T_0' = w_3' - \Omega_U \rightarrow w_p T_0' + \Omega_U (1 - T_0') = w_3'$$

$$w_p = \frac{w_3}{1 - T_0} = \frac{\Omega_e}{1 - T_0} \quad \left(\frac{\Omega_e}{1 - T_0} \right) T_0' + \Omega_U (1 - T_0') = w_3' \quad \text{Confrontando,}$$

$$\Omega_U \frac{(T_0'' - 1)}{T_0''} = \frac{\Omega_e}{1 - T_0} T_0' + \Omega_U (1 - T_0') \rightarrow \Omega_U \left[\frac{T_0'' - 1}{T_0''} - 1 + T_0' \right] = \Omega_e \frac{T_0'}{1 - T_0} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\Omega_U}{\Omega_e} = \frac{\frac{T_0'}{1 - T_0}}{\frac{T_0'' - 1}{T_0''} - 1 + T_0'} = \frac{-0,55}{-1,54 - 1 - 0,55} = T = -0,30 \quad \text{Retrotransmissa}$$

$$W = 15 = 8 + 7$$

$$z = 250 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{h}} =$$

$$i_{\text{rid}} = \frac{w_m}{w_c} = 180 + 2 \cdot 15 = 210$$

$$J_{\text{rid}} = 0.0005 \text{ kgm}^2$$

$$\eta_{\text{rid}} = 0.82$$

$$J_T = 1 + \frac{15}{10} = 2.5 \text{ kgm}^2$$

$$T = \frac{\sqrt{J_{\text{motore}}}}{w_{\text{motore}}} = \frac{w_c \cdot r}{w_m} = \frac{r}{i_{\text{rid}}} = \frac{100 + 10 \cdot 15}{210} = 1.2 \text{ mm} = 0.0012 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Peso del cerco} = m \cdot g = [2500 + 100 \cdot 15] \cdot g = 38240 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Coppia resistente in utile} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_{rs} = \frac{m g T}{\eta_{\text{rid}}} = 51.2 \text{ Nm} \\ \text{indiscia} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_{rd} = -m g T \eta_{\text{rid}} = -43.3 \text{ Nm} \\ (\text{moto retrogrado}) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

Scelta del motore in base alle coppie: si considera C_{rs} poiché $|C_{rs}| > |C_{rd}|$

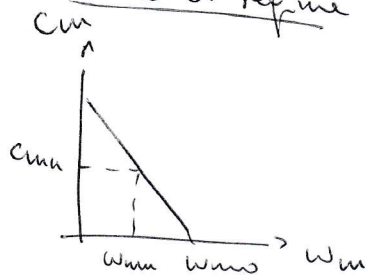
$$C_{mn} \geq \frac{|C_{rs}|}{k_a \cdot k_T}$$

$$\text{dove } k_a = 0.82 \text{ (2000m s.l.m.)}, \quad k_T = 1 \text{ (40°C)}, \quad C_{mn} \geq \frac{51.2 \text{ Nm}}{0.82} = 55.65 \text{ Nm}$$

Si sceglie il motore $P_n = 10 \text{ kW} = 10000 \text{ W}$, $C_{mn} = 65 \text{ Nm}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} w_{mn} = 1468 \text{ rpm}, \quad w_{mn} = \frac{2\pi w_{mn}}{60} = 153.7 / \text{s} \\ C_{mav} = 0.85 \cdot 3 \cdot C_{mn} = 166 \text{ Nm} \\ J_m = 0.003 \cdot 10 + 0.00013 \cdot 100 = 0.043 \text{ kgm}^2 \end{array} \right\} \quad (w_{mo} = \frac{2\pi \cdot 1500}{60} = 157 / \text{s})$$

Velocità di regime del cerco



nel tratto finale della caratteristica del motore, il funzionamento è pressappoco lineare come da prof. ABB

e regime $C_{mr} = C_{rs,0}$

$$\frac{C_{mn}}{w_{mo} - w_{mr}} (w_{mo} - w_{mr}) = C_r$$

$$15.7 (w_{mo} - w_{mr}) = C_r \quad \frac{15.7 w_{mo} - C_r = w_{mr}}{15.7}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w_{mr,0} = 154.4 / \text{s} \rightarrow w_{cs} = \frac{w_{mr,0}}{i_{\text{rid}}} = 0.735 / \text{s} \\ w_{mr,D} = 153.2 / \text{s} \rightarrow w_{cd} = \frac{w_{mr,D}}{i_{\text{rid}}} = 0.758 / \text{s} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_{rs} = w_{cs} \cdot T = 0.735 \cdot 0.0012 = 8.82 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \\ v_{rd} = w_{cd} \cdot T = 0.758 \cdot 0.0012 = 9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m/s} \end{array} \right.$$

Tempo di avviamento: (inerzie ridotte di motore)

Alla legge di moto,

$$C_m - C_r = J_{\text{tot}} \cdot \dot{w}_m \quad \text{allora}$$

$$t_{av} \approx \frac{J_{\text{tot},0} \cdot w_{mr,0}}{C_{mav} - C_{rs,0}} \quad \text{da cui:}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} J_{\text{tot},0} = J_m + J_{\text{rid}} + \frac{m T^2}{\eta_{\text{rid}}^2} + \frac{J_T}{i_{\text{rid}}^2} \\ J_{\text{tot},D} = J_m + J_{\text{rid}} + \frac{m T^2}{\eta_{\text{rid}}^2} + \frac{J_T}{i_{\text{rid}}^2} \\ \text{allora } J_{\text{tot},0} = 0.105 \text{ kgm}^2 \\ J_{\text{tot},D} = 0.086 \text{ kgm}^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{in selite } t_{av,0} \approx \frac{0.105 \cdot 154.4}{166 - 51.2} = 0.141 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{av,D} \approx \frac{0.086 \cdot 153.2}{166 - 51.2} = 0.073 \text{ s}$$

Scelta del freno: della legge di moto: $-C_f - C_{r5,0} = J_{tot5,0} \cdot \ddot{\omega}_m$

si adoperano C_{r0} in verifica la condizione (con C_{r5} , $\ddot{\omega}_m < 0$ sempre in frenata).

$C_f > |C_{r0}| = 43,3 \text{ Nm}$. Della scelta del motore si ha $C_{mu} = 65 \text{ Nm}$, si sceglie
freno con 2 molle tale che $C_f = C_{mu} = 65 \text{ Nm}$

Durante la frenata, $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \ddot{\omega}_{m5} &= -\left(\frac{C_f + C_{r5}}{J_{tot5}}\right) = -\frac{65 + 51,2}{0,105} = -1106 / \text{s}^2 \\ \ddot{\omega}_{m0} &= -\left(\frac{C_f + C_{r0}}{J_{tot0}}\right) = -\frac{65 - 43,3}{0,086} = -226 / \text{s}^2 \end{aligned} \right.$

Dalla cinematica, $\ddot{\omega} = \frac{a}{r}$ dove la decelerazione vale

$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a_{f5} &= \ddot{\omega}_5 \cdot r = -1106 \cdot 0,0012 = -1,3 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{f0} &= \ddot{\omega}_0 \cdot r = -226 \cdot 0,0012 = -0,27 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned} \right. \rightarrow \text{entrambi } a_f = 8,81 \text{ m/s}^2$
dove la frenata rimane tale durante la frenata

Dalla cinematica, $\left\{ \begin{aligned} v_0 &= v_{repine} \text{ in } t=0 \\ x(t) &= \frac{a}{2} t^2 + v_0 t + x_0 = \frac{a}{2} t^2 + v_R \cdot t \\ v(t) &= a \cdot t + v_0 = a(t) \cdot t + v_R \end{aligned} \right.$

Tempo di frenata: $0(t) = a \cdot t_f + v_R \Rightarrow t_{f5,0} = -\frac{v_{R5,0}}{a_{f5,0}}$

$\left\{ \begin{aligned} t_{f5} &= -\frac{8,82 \cdot 10^{-4}}{-1,3} = 6,7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ secondi} \\ t_{f0} &= -\frac{8 \cdot 10^{-4}}{-0,27} = 3,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ secondi} \end{aligned} \right.$

Spazio di frenata: $x(t) = \frac{a}{2} t_f^2 + v_R \cdot t_f$

$= \frac{a_f \cdot v_R^2}{2 a_f^2} + v_R \left(\frac{-v_R}{a_f}\right) = \frac{v_R^2}{2 a_f} - \frac{v_R^2}{a_f} = -\frac{v_R^2}{2 a_f}$

$\left\{ \begin{aligned} x(t)_{f5} &= -\frac{v_{R5}^2}{2 a_{f5}} \approx 0 \text{ m } (6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}) \\ x(t)_{f0} &= -\frac{v_{R0}^2}{2 a_{f0}} \approx 0 \text{ m } (4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}) \end{aligned} \right.$

Freq. avviamento: $z = 250 \text{ rev/u}$

$z_{max} = z_0 \frac{C_{mu0} - C_{r5,0}}{C_{mu0}} \cdot \frac{J_m}{J_m + J_{tot}} = \left\{ \begin{aligned} z_{max5} &= 353,16 > z \text{ verificato} \\ z_{max0} &= 704 > z \text{ verificato} \end{aligned} \right.$

con $z_0 = 1247 \text{ rev/u}$

$C_{frenata} = \int_0^+ C_f \cdot \omega_f dt = \int_0^+ C_f \cdot \frac{v_{fune}}{r} dt = \frac{C_f}{r} \cdot x_f \rightarrow \text{dalla } C_{frenata5} = \frac{C_{f5}}{r} \cdot x_{f5} \approx 0$
(frenata trascurabile)

con $u = \frac{W_{f1}}{W_f}$, u frenata tra due registrazioni successive = $S_r \cdot u$
per la restituzione = $S_{max} \cdot u$

con questi dati, $u \rightarrow \infty$

Accelerazioni durante la partenza

$$-(C_m - C_r) = J_{tot} \cdot \dot{\omega}_m \quad \text{durante la partenza, } C_m = 0 \text{ e } \omega_m = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Supponendo } N_2 \\ \text{inerti e fissi} \end{array} \right)$$

$$+ \dot{\omega}_{s,D} = - \left(\frac{C_{m,s,D} - C_{r,s,D}}{J_{tot,s,D}} \right) = + \frac{C_{r,s,D}}{J_{tot,s,D}}$$

$$a = \dot{\omega}_m \cdot r \rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{partenza s} = + \frac{C_{r,s}}{J_{tot,s}} \cdot r = +0,58 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ a_{partenza D} = - \frac{C_{r,D}}{J_{tot,D}} \cdot r = -0,59 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{cases}$$