

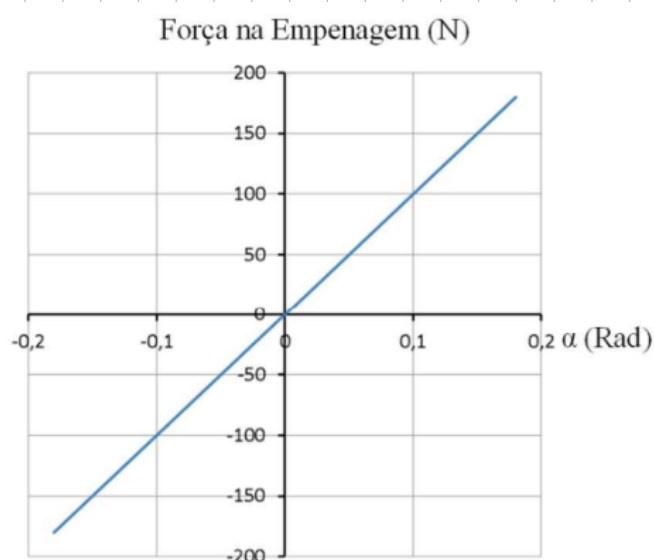
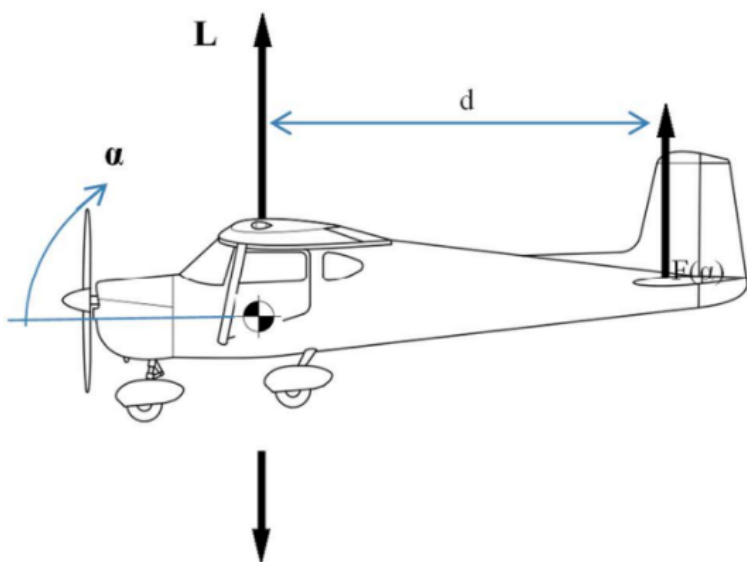
# Trabalho 6

Dados:

$$\omega_0 = 0,2 \text{ rad/s}; C_t = 1785 \text{ Nms/rad}; J_0 = 1300 \text{ Kg m}^2;$$

$$d = 5 \text{ m}$$

Esquema:



Análise:

Modelando a força  $F(\alpha)$  como o comportamento de uma mola, temos que:

$$F(\alpha)d = K\alpha \therefore K = \frac{F(\alpha)d}{\alpha^2}$$

$$= \frac{180}{0,1} \times 5 = \underline{\underline{5 \times 10^3 \text{ Nm/rad}}}$$

Neste caso, podemos utilizar a eq. para a vibração livre com amortecimento viscoso

$$J_0 \ddot{\alpha} + C_t \dot{\alpha} + K\alpha = 0 \therefore$$

$$\ddot{\alpha} + 2\zeta \omega_n \dot{\alpha} + \omega_n^2 \alpha = 0$$

Onde:

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{J_0}} = \sqrt{\frac{5 \times 10^3}{1300}} = 1,96 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{C_t}{2J_0 \omega_n} = \frac{1785}{2 \times 1300 \times 1,96} = 0,35$$

Vale ressaltar que este fator de amortecimento configura um sistema sub-amortecido. Neste caso, a função  $\alpha(t)$  é dada por:

$$\alpha(t) = A e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi_d)$$

onde:

$$A = \sqrt{\cancel{\dot{\alpha}_0^2} + \left( \frac{\dot{\alpha}_0 + \cancel{\zeta \omega_n \dot{\alpha}_0}}{\omega_d} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\dot{\alpha}_0}{\omega_d} \right)^2} = \frac{\dot{\alpha}_0}{\omega_d}$$

$$\phi_d = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\cancel{\dot{\alpha}_0 \omega_d}}{\dot{\alpha}_0 + \cancel{\zeta \omega_n \dot{\alpha}_0}} \right) = \tan^{-1}(0) = 0$$

e

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} = 1,96 \sqrt{1 - 0,35^2} = 1,02 \text{ rad/s}$$

Portanto:

$$\alpha(t) = A e^{-b\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t + \phi_d) \therefore$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{\alpha_0}{1,02} e^{-b\omega_n t} \sin(1,02 t)$$

Para  $\alpha_{max}$  temos que  $\sin(1,02 t) = 1$ ,  
nesta caso:

$$1,02 t = \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore t_{max} = \frac{\pi}{2,04} = \underline{1,54 s}$$

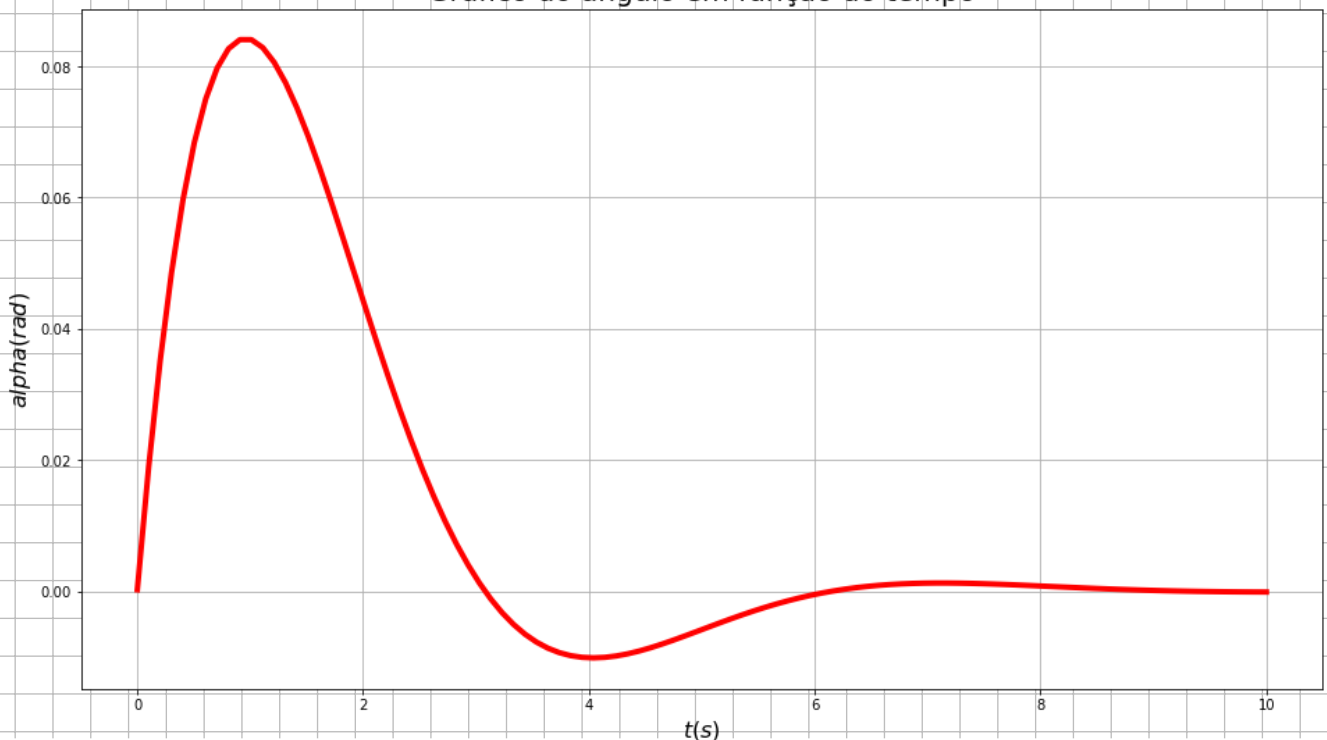
Então, o ângulo máximo é:

$$\alpha_{max} = \frac{\alpha_0}{1,02} e^{-b\omega_n \times 1,54} \sin(1,02 \times 1,54) \therefore$$

$$\alpha_{max} = \underline{0,0682 \text{ rad}}$$

Análise Gráfica:

Gráfico do ângulo em função do tempo



Considerando o decaimento logaritmico  
dado por:

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi b}{\sqrt{1-b^2}} = \frac{1}{p} \ln\left(\frac{d_0}{d_p}\right) = \frac{1}{p} \ln(0,1)$$

$$p = \ln(0,1) \frac{\sqrt{1-b^2}}{2\pi b} = 1 \text{ ciclo}$$

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