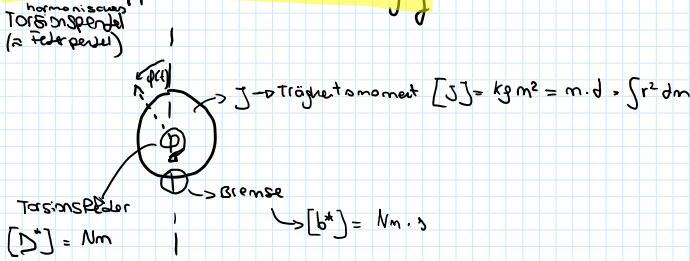


1 Schwingungsfolige Systeme1.1 Gedämpfte harmonische Schwingung

$$\text{AB: } \varphi(t=0) = \varphi_0 ; \dot{\varphi}(t=0) = \dot{\varphi}_0 \quad \text{Gleichung (1.1)}$$

Drehmomente:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{Trägheit}} &= -J \cdot \ddot{\varphi} \\ (\approx F = ma) \\ M_{\text{reib}} &= -b^* \dot{\varphi} \\ M_{\text{Rückstell}} &= -D^* \varphi \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} (1.2)$$

Bewegungsgleichung:

$$\sum M_i = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{z. Ordnung} & \quad J \ddot{\varphi} + b^* \dot{\varphi} + D^* \varphi = 0 \\ \text{lineare} & \\ \text{Homogen} & \\ \text{NGG des} & \boxed{\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{b^*}{J} \dot{\varphi} + \frac{D^*}{J} \varphi = 0} \\ \text{systems} & \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{D^*}{J}} \quad \frac{b^*}{J} = 2\delta \quad \rightarrow \text{Dämpfungskeffizient}$$

Fallunterscheidungen (switch case)Fall 1:

$$\boxed{\delta < \omega_0} \quad \text{Schwingfall (gedämpft)}$$

$$\text{Lösung für AB: } \varphi(0) = \varphi_0 ; \dot{\varphi}(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(t) &= \tilde{\varphi}_0 \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} e^{-\delta t} \cos(\omega_d t - \vartheta) \\ \omega_d &\approx \omega_0 \quad \text{Größe} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} (1.4)$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2} \quad \tan \vartheta = \frac{\delta}{\omega_0}$$

$$\text{Im Allgemeinen AB: } \varphi_0, \dot{\varphi}_0 \neq 0$$

$$\varphi(t) = e^{-\delta t} [C_1 \cos(\omega_d t) + C_2 \sin(\omega_d t)] \quad (1.5)$$

$$C_1 = \varphi_0 ; \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_d} (\dot{\varphi}_0 + \delta \varphi_0)$$

Fall 2:

$$\boxed{\delta = \omega_0} \quad \text{Aperiodischer Grenzfall} \quad \omega_d \rightarrow 0$$

$$\varphi(t) = e^{-\delta t} (\varphi_0 + \delta \varphi_0 t) \quad \left. \right\} (1.6)$$

Fall 3: Kriechfall

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\delta > \omega_0} \\ \varphi(t) &= \varphi_0 \frac{\tau_1 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_1}} \tau_2 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_2}}}{\tau_1 - \tau_2} \quad (1.7) \\ \tau_1 &= \frac{1}{\delta + \delta'} \quad \delta' = \sqrt{\delta^2 - \omega_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\zeta_2 = \frac{1}{S-S'}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(t) = 0 \quad t \xrightarrow[\infty]{} \varphi(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_0 e^{-t/\tau_1}$$

Energiebetrachtung von 1.3

$$(1.3) \cdot \dot{\varphi} \cdot J$$

Einheiten: $[\dot{\varphi} \cdot \dot{\varphi} \cdot J] = \frac{1}{S^2} \cdot \frac{1}{S} \cdot \frac{kg \cdot m^2}{S^2} = \frac{kg \cdot m}{S^3} = \frac{N \cdot m}{S} = \frac{W}{J} = [P]$ (Leistung)

$$P = \frac{W}{t} \quad W = P \cdot t = \int_0^t P dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\varphi} \varphi J + D^* \cdot \dot{\varphi} \dot{\varphi} = - b^* \dot{\varphi}^2$$

Leistung

↓ umsareiben

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} J \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^* \dot{\varphi}^2 \right) = - b^* \dot{\varphi}^2$$

↓

$$\frac{1}{2} J \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^* \dot{\varphi}^2 = - b^* \int_0^t \dot{\varphi}^2 dt'$$

Energie

$$= - W_{reib}(t)$$

$$E_{kin}(t) - E_{kin,0} + E_{pot}(t) - E_{pot,0} = - W_{reib}(t)$$

↳ von Bremsen

$$\underbrace{E_{kin}(t) + E_{pot}(t) - E_0}_{E_{ges}} = - W_{reib}(t) \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} E_{ges} = - \frac{d}{dt} W_{reib} = - b^* \dot{\varphi}^2$$

1.2 Erzwungene harmonische Schwingung



externes Drehmoment:
 $He = \hat{M}_e \sin(\omega_e t)$ (1.9)
 $\omega_e(t) = \hat{\omega}_e \sin(\omega_e t)$

$$DGL: \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{b^*}{J} \dot{\varphi} + \frac{D^*}{J} \varphi = \frac{\hat{M}_e \sin(\omega_e t)}{J} \quad (1.10)$$

Lösung
der homogenen DGL : $\varphi(t) = \hat{\varphi}_e(\omega_e) \sin(\omega_e t - \xi_e(\omega_e))$ (1.11)
 $\xi_e(\omega_e)$ Phasenverschiebung
(= Schwingung im stationären Zustand, keine AB)

$$\text{mit } \hat{\varphi}_e(\omega_e) = \frac{\hat{M}_e}{J} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\omega_e^2 - \omega_e^2)^2 + (2\delta\omega_e)^2}} \quad (1.11a)$$

$$\xi_e(\omega_e) = \arctan \left(\frac{2\delta\omega_e}{(\omega_e^2 - \omega_e^2)} \right) \quad (1.11b)$$

Grenzfälle:

-1) statischer Grenzfall $\omega_e \rightarrow 0 \quad \omega_e \ll \omega_0$

$$1.11a \rightarrow \hat{\varphi}_e(\omega_e=0) = \frac{\hat{M}_e}{J} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_0^2} = \frac{\hat{M}_e}{J} \cdot \frac{J}{D^*} = \frac{\hat{M}_e}{D^*} = \hat{\omega}_e \quad (1.12)$$

$$1.11b \rightarrow \xi_e(\omega_e=0) = \arctan(0) = 0 \rightarrow \text{keine Phasenvorschreibung!}$$

Phasenverschiebung!

$$(1.11) \text{ zerlegen: } \hat{\varphi}(t) = \hat{\varphi}_e(\omega_e) \left[\sin(\omega_e t) \cos(\xi_e) - \cos(\omega_e t) \sin(\xi_e) \right]$$

$$\sin(x-y) = \sin(x) \cos(y) - \cos(x) \sin(y)$$

$$\cos(\xi_e) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2(\xi_e)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2\delta\omega_e}{\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2} \right)^2}} = \frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2)^2 + (2\delta\omega_e)^2}}$$

$$\sin(\xi_e) = \frac{\tan(\xi_e)}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2(\xi_e)}} = \frac{2\delta\omega_e}{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2)} \frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2)^2 + (2\delta\omega_e)^2}} = \frac{2\delta\omega_e}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2)^2 + (2\delta\omega_e)^2}} \quad (1.11b)$$

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{\hat{\omega}_e}{J} \left[\underbrace{\frac{\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2}{\sqrt{(\omega_0^2 - \omega_e^2)^2 + (2\delta\omega_e)^2}}}_{\text{in Phase mit } \hat{\omega}_e \text{ (extremes Horizont)}} \sin(\omega_e t) - \underbrace{\frac{2\delta\omega_e}{\sqrt{...}} \cos(\omega_e t)}_{\text{90° Phasenverschiebung zu } \hat{\omega}_e. \text{ Dieser therm ermöglicht Energietransport im System rein oder raus!}} \right]$$

90° Phasenverschiebung
zu $\hat{\omega}_e$. Dieser
therm ermöglicht
Energietransport im
System rein oder raus!

$$(1.12) \Rightarrow \frac{\hat{\omega}_e}{J} = \hat{\omega}_e \omega_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\varphi} + \frac{b^*}{J} \dot{\varphi} + \omega_0^2 \cdot \varphi = \underbrace{\omega_0^2 \hat{\omega}_e \cdot \sin(\omega_e t)}_{\text{de}(t)}$$

in 1.10 einsetzen

$$\boxed{\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{b^*}{J} \cdot \dot{\varphi} + \omega_0^2 (\varphi - \hat{\omega}_e(t)) = 0} \quad (1.13)$$

neue Bewegungsgleichung

2) Hochfrequenter Grenzfall $\omega_e \rightarrow \infty \quad \omega_e \gg \omega_0$

$$(1.11a) \quad \hat{\varphi}_e(\omega_e \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(1.11b) \quad \xi_e(\omega_e \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow \pi \quad \tan \xi_e = \frac{1}{\infty} \Rightarrow \xi_e = 0, \pi, 2\pi$$

3) Resonanzfall

$$\omega_e \approx \omega_0 \approx \omega_R$$

$$(1.11a) \Rightarrow \hat{\varphi}_e(\omega_0) = \underbrace{\omega_0^2}_{\hat{\omega}_e} \underbrace{\hat{\omega}}_{J} \frac{1}{2\delta\omega_0}$$

gesucht max. $|\hat{\varphi}_e(\omega)|$? \rightarrow Ableitung $\frac{d}{d\omega} = 0$

$$\omega_R = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - 2\delta^2} \quad (1.14)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(\omega_0) = \omega_0^2 \hat{\omega} \frac{1}{2\delta \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}} \quad (1.14a)$$

$$(1.11a) \rightarrow \hat{\phi}(w_e) = \frac{M_e}{J} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(w_e^2 - w_0^2)^2 + (2\delta w_e)^2}} f(w_e)$$

$\frac{d}{dw_e} f(w_e) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$ Minimum suchen

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\phi}(w_e) = w_e^2 \frac{1}{2\delta \sqrt{w_e^2 - w_0^2}}$$

[weg dahn: (1.11a) ersetze w_e^2 durch WR
Relevant im gegenüber zu w_e^2]

$$(1.11b) \hat{\phi}(w_e = w_0) = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{0}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\text{so Phasenverschiebung})$$

1.3 Leistungstransfer

reminder: (1.15)

$$\underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int \dot{\psi}^2(t) \right]}_{\approx E_{\text{kin}} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2} + \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} D^* \psi^2(t) \right]}_{\approx E_{\text{pot}} = \frac{1}{2} D v^2} = - b^* \dot{\psi}^2(t) + \dot{\psi}(t) \hat{M}_e \sin(w_e t)$$

P_{verlust} P_{rein}

$$(1.10) \cdot \dot{\psi} \cdot \int \quad (1.14)$$

$E_{\text{kin}} + E_{\text{pot}} = E_{\text{gg}} = \text{konstant}$ gilt nur für ungedämpfte Schwingung

oder wenn $P_{\text{rein}}(t) = P_{\text{verlust}}(t)$. Ist das möglich?

$$P_{\text{rein}} = \dot{\psi}(t) \cdot \hat{M}_e \sin(w_e t) \quad (1.18)$$

\hookrightarrow (1.11) ableiten

$$\dot{\psi}(t) = w_e \hat{\phi}_e(w_e) \cos(w_e t - \xi_e(w_e))$$

$$\dot{\psi}(t) = w_e \hat{\phi}_e(w_e) [\cos(w_e t) \cos(\xi_e) + \sin(w_e t) \sin(\xi_e)]$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{\text{rein}}(w_e) = w_e \hat{\phi}_e \hat{M}_e \left[\underbrace{\sin(w_e t) \cos(w_e t)}_{<\dots>=0} \cos(\xi_e) + \underbrace{\sin(w_e t)^2}_{<\dots>=\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\xi_e) \right]$$

$$\langle P_{\text{rein}} \rangle = w_e \hat{\phi}_e \hat{M}_e \left[\langle \dots \rangle = 0 \quad \langle \dots \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\langle P_{\text{rein}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} w_e \hat{\phi}_e \hat{M}_e \left(\sin(\xi_e(w_0)) \right) \quad (1.15)$$

$$1.1a \qquad \sin(\xi_e) = \frac{\tan \xi_e}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \xi_e}}$$

$$\tan \xi_e(w_e) = \frac{2\delta w_e}{w_0^2 - w_e^2}$$



$$\langle P_{\text{rein}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} w_e \frac{\hat{H}_e}{J} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(w_0^2 - w_e^2)^2 + (2\delta w_e)^2}} \hat{H}_e \frac{2\delta w_e}{w_0^2 - w_e^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2\delta w_e}{w_0^2 - w_e^2}\right)^2}}$$

$$\boxed{\langle P_{\text{rein}} \rangle = \frac{\hat{H}_e^2}{J} \frac{\delta w_e^2}{(w_0^2 - w_e^2)^2 + (2\delta w_e)^2}} \quad (1.20)$$

Leistungs-Resonanz-Beziehung

Fazit:

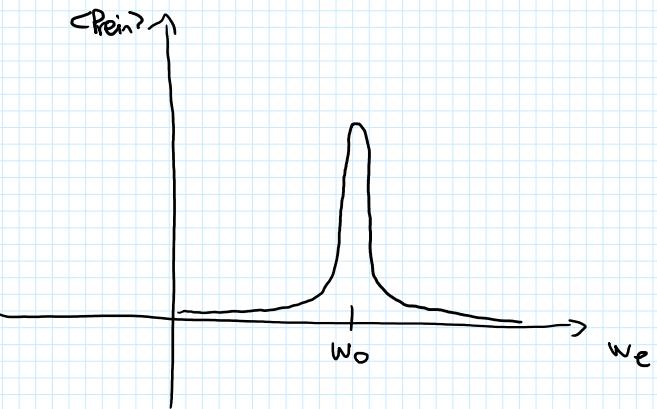
- $\delta \neq 0$ Voraussetzung für Leistungstransfer
- maximal wenn $w_e = w_0$
- falls $w_e - w_0 \ll w_0 \Rightarrow w_e \approx w_R \approx w_0$

$$(w_0^2 - w_e^2)^2 = [(w_0 + w_e)(w_0 - w_e)]^2 \approx [2w_e(w_0 - w_e)]^2$$

in 1.20 einsetzen $\Rightarrow \langle P_{\text{rein}} \rangle \approx \frac{\hat{H}_e^2}{J} \frac{\delta w_e^2}{[4w_e^2(w_0 - w_e)^2] + 4\delta w_e^2}$

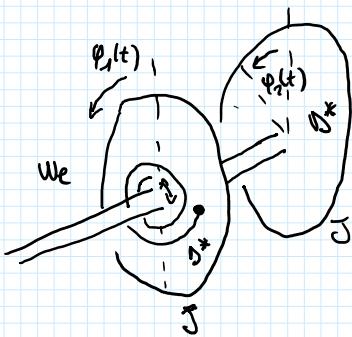
$$\approx \frac{\hat{H}_e^2}{4J\delta} \frac{\delta^2}{(w_0 - w_e)^2 + \delta^2}$$

$\underbrace{(w_0 - w_e)^2 + \delta^2}_{\text{dorenz-Kurve}}$



δ größer \rightarrow kleine Leistung
 δ klein \rightarrow große Leistung

1.4 Gekoppelte harm. Schwingungen



Bewegungsgleichung:

externer Anregung

$$① \ddot{\varphi}_1 + b^* \dot{\varphi}_1 + \delta^* \varphi_1 + \Delta^{**} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) = \hat{H}_e \sin(w_e t) \quad (1.22a)$$

$$② \ddot{\varphi}_2 + b^* \dot{\varphi}_2 + \Delta^* \varphi_2 + \Delta^{**} (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = 0 \quad (1.22b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AB: } \varphi_1(0) &= \varphi_{10} & \varphi_2(0) &= \varphi_{20} \\ \dot{\varphi}_1(0) &= \dot{\varphi}_{10} & \dot{\varphi}_2(0) &= \dot{\varphi}_{20} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} (1.23)$$

1.4.1 Freie Schwingung

$$\ddot{\varphi}_1 + \frac{b^*}{J} \dot{\varphi}_1 + \frac{\Delta^{**}}{J} \varphi_1 + \frac{\Delta^{**}}{J} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) = 0 \quad (1.24a)$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}_1 + \frac{b^*}{J} \dot{\varphi}_1 + \frac{D^*}{J} \varphi_1 + \frac{D^{**}}{J} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) = 0 \quad (1.24a)$$

$$\ddot{\varphi}_2 + \frac{b^*}{J} \dot{\varphi}_2 + \frac{D^*}{J} \varphi_2 + \frac{D^{**}}{J} (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) = 0 \quad (1.24b)$$

gesucht φ_1, φ_2 ?

\Rightarrow neue Koordinaten u_a, u_b zum Entkoppeln der Variablen.

$$(1.24a) + (1.24b)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}_{u_a} + \underbrace{\frac{b^*}{J} \frac{d}{dt}(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}_{u_a} + \underbrace{\frac{D^*}{J}(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}_{u_a} = 0 \quad (1.25)$$

$$(1.24a) - (1.24b)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}_{u_b} + \underbrace{\frac{b^*}{J} \frac{d}{dt}(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}_{u_b} + \underbrace{\frac{D^*}{J}(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}_{u_b} + \underbrace{\frac{D^{**}}{J} 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}_{u_b} = 0 \quad (1.26)$$

$$\frac{b^*}{J} = 2\delta$$

$$\frac{D^*}{J} = w_a^2$$

$$\frac{D^*}{J} + \frac{D^{**}}{J} = w_b^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1DFL} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ddot{u}_a + 2\delta \dot{u}_a + w_a^2 u_a = 0 \\ \ddot{u}_b + 2\delta \dot{u}_b + w_b^2 u_b = 0 \end{array} \right. & (1.25a) \\ \text{2DFL} & \left. \right\} & (1.25b) \end{aligned}$$

(1.27a)

$$u_a(t) = u_{a0} \cos(w_a t)$$

$$u_b(t) = u_{b0} \cos(w_b t) \quad (1.27b)$$

Lösung von System

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} (u_a + u_b) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_{10} + \varphi_{20}) \cos(w_a t) + \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_{10} - \varphi_{20}) \cos(w_b t) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.28a)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} (u_a - u_b) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_{10} + \varphi_{20}) \cos(w_a t) - \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_{10} - \varphi_{20}) \cos(w_b t) \end{array} \right. \quad (1.28b)$$

Antisymmetrische Normalschwingung

$$- \text{ für } \varphi_{10} = \varphi_{20} \quad (1.29a, b) \rightarrow \varphi_1(t) = \varphi_{10} \cos(w_a t) \quad (1.29a)$$

$$\varphi_2(t) = \varphi_{10} \sin(w_a t)$$



- für $\varphi_{10} = \varphi_{20}$ (1.28 a, b) $\rightarrow \varphi_1(t) = \varphi_{10} \cos(\omega_a t)$ (1.29a)

$$\varphi_2(t) = \varphi_{10} \cos(\omega_a t)$$

Symmetrische Normal schwingung

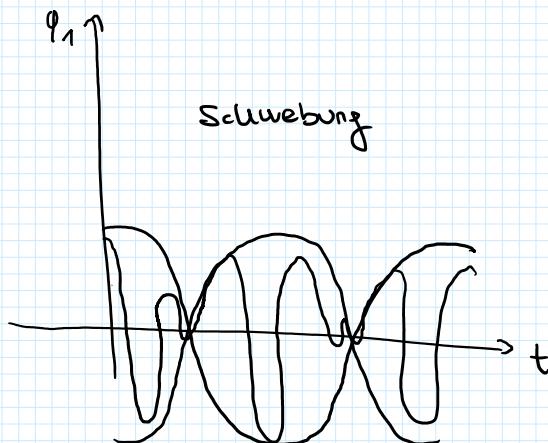
- für $\varphi_{10} = -\varphi_{20}$ (1.28 a, b) $\rightarrow \varphi_1(t) = \varphi_{10} \cos(\omega_b t)$
 $\varphi_2(t) = -\varphi_{10} \cos(\omega_b t)$

- sonst werden beide angeregt

Beispiel: $\varphi_{10} \neq 0, \varphi_{20} = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_{10} [\cos(\omega_a t) + \cos(\omega_b t)]$

$$= \varphi_{10} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\omega_b - \omega_a}{2}t\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega_b + \omega_a}{2}t\right) \right]$$

$$= \varphi_{10} \cos\left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t\right) \cdot \cos(\bar{\omega}t) \quad (1.30a)$$



$$\varphi_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \varphi_{10} [\cos(\omega_a t) - \cos(\omega_b t)]$$

$$= \varphi_{10} \sin\left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{2}t\right) \sin(\bar{\omega}t) \quad (1.30b)$$

Momentane Schwingungsenergie für $b^* = 0$ (ungedämpft)

$$(1.24a) \cdot \dot{\varphi}_1 + (1.24b) \cdot \dot{\varphi}_2 \stackrel{!}{=} \text{Leistung}$$

$$\Im \ddot{\varphi}_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + \Im \ddot{\varphi}_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 + D^* \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + D^* \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 + D^{**} \dot{\varphi}_1 (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + D^{**} \dot{\varphi}_2 (\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)$$

$$\text{``} + \text{``} + (D^* + D^{**})(\varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 + \varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_2) - D^{**}(\varphi_2 \dot{\varphi}_1 + \varphi_1 \dot{\varphi}_2) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \Im \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Im \dot{\varphi}_2^2 \right) + \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} D^* \varphi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^* \varphi_2^2 \right] + \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} D^{**} \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^{**} \dot{\varphi}_2^2 - D^{**} \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \right] = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} D^{**} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)^2}_{\text{Epot}}$$

$$\int dt$$

↓

$$\frac{1}{2} \Im \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Im \dot{\varphi}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^* \varphi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^* \varphi_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^{**} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)^2 = E_0 = \text{konstant}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \Im \dot{\varphi}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \Im \dot{\varphi}_2^2}_{E_{\text{kin}}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} D^* \varphi_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^* \varphi_2^2}_{E_{\text{pot}}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} D^{**} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)^2}_{\text{Schwerkraft}}$$

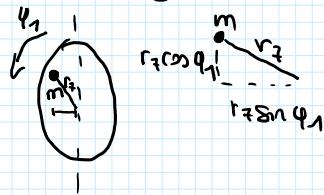
Spezialfall

Mit Zusatzmasse am Rad 1:

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\varphi}_1 + \frac{b^*}{r} \dot{\varphi}_1 + D^* (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - m \cdot g \cdot r + \sin \varphi_1 = 0$$

Mit Zusatzzmasse am Rad 2:

$$\ddot{\varphi}_1 + \frac{b^*}{J} \dot{\varphi}_1 + \frac{D^*}{J} (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{m \cdot g \cdot r_7 \sin \varphi_1}{J} = 0$$



$$\rightarrow \text{Zusatsterm zu } E_{\text{pot}} : -m g r_7 (1 - \cos \varphi_1)$$

+ Restldt er hoch