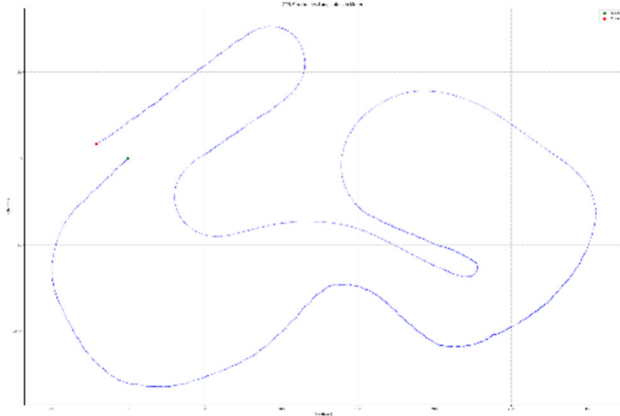


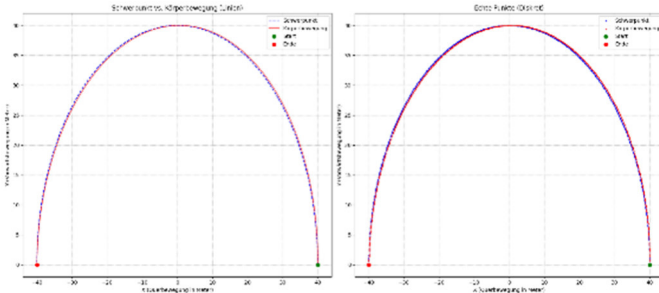
Nadine_1



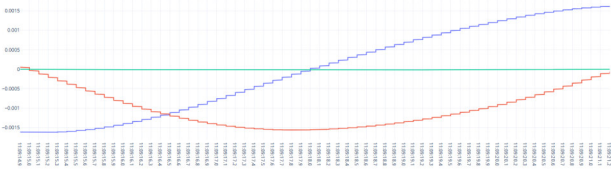
Datensatz MB

R	Radius der Kreisbahn	40 m
V	Geschwindigkeit	20 m/s
ω	Winkelgeschwindigkeit	$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{20}{40} = 0.5 \text{ rad/s}$
ω_{inner}	Frequenz der inneren Bewegung	$\frac{2\pi}{5} \text{ rad/s}$

Schwerpunktbewegung (Kreisbahn)	$x_{\text{sp}}(t) = R \cos(\omega t)$
	$y_{\text{sp}}(t) = R \sin(\omega t)$
Bewegungsrichtung ϕ	$\phi(t) = \omega t$
Seitliche und vorwärtige Schwankungen	$x_{\text{LR}}(t) = 0.2 \sin(\omega_{\text{inner}} t)$
	$y_{\text{vz}}(t) = 0.5 \sin(\omega_{\text{inner}} t)$
Transformation in das globale Koordinatensystem	$x(t) = x_{\text{sp}} + x_{\text{LR}} \cos(\phi) - y_{\text{vz}} \sin(\phi)$
	$y(t) = y_{\text{sp}} + x_{\text{LR}} \sin(\phi) + y_{\text{vz}} \cos(\phi)$



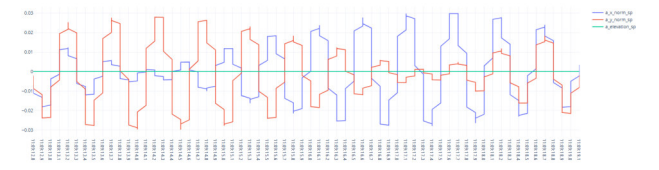
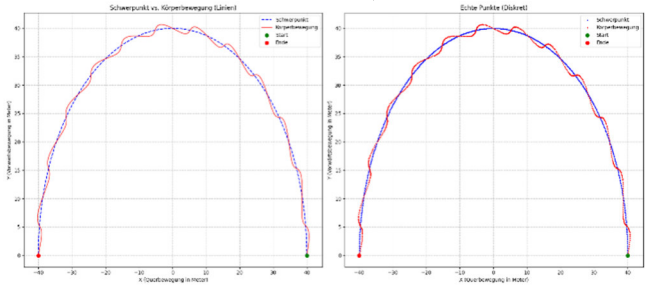
Gefilterte Beschleunigung (Savitzky-Golay-Filter 11/3)

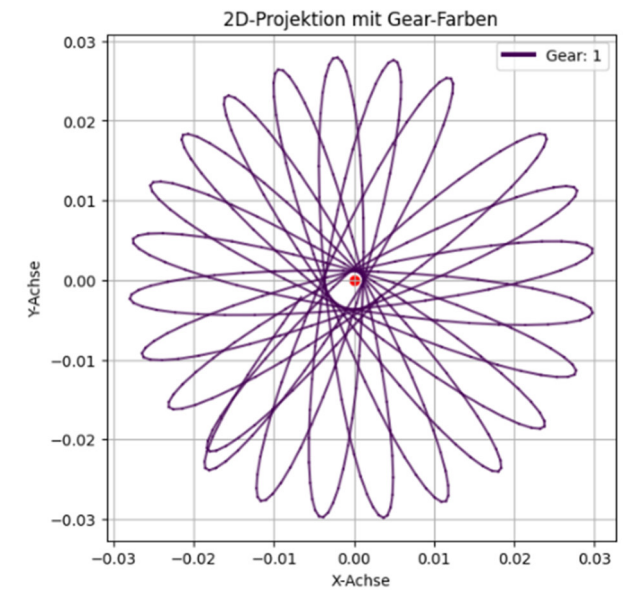
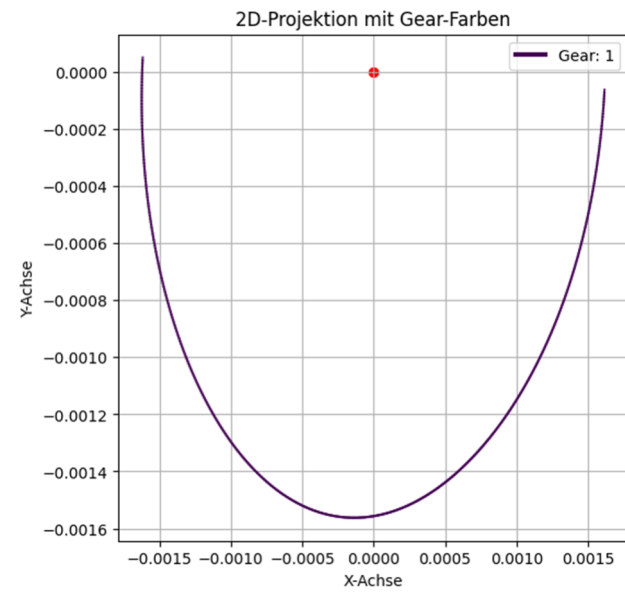
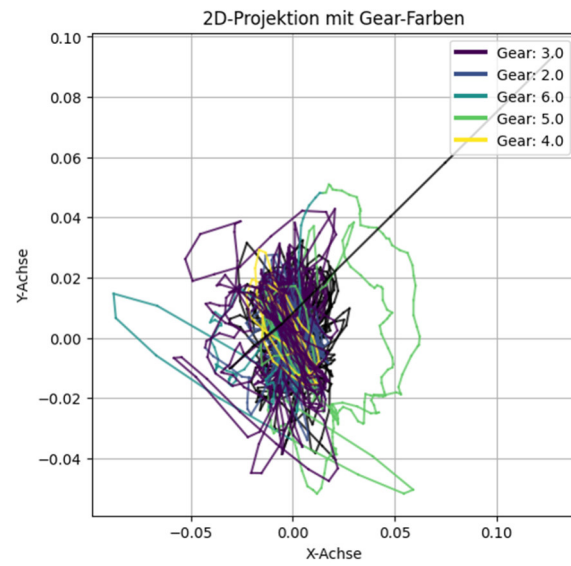


Datensatz Lof (Mehr Perioden)

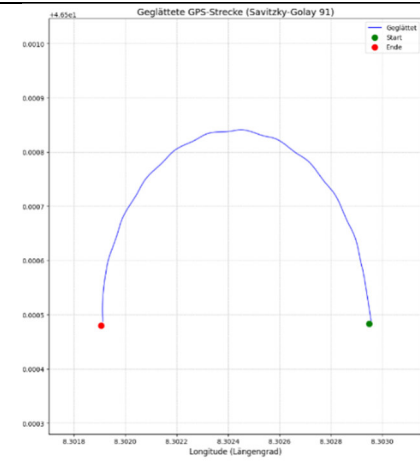
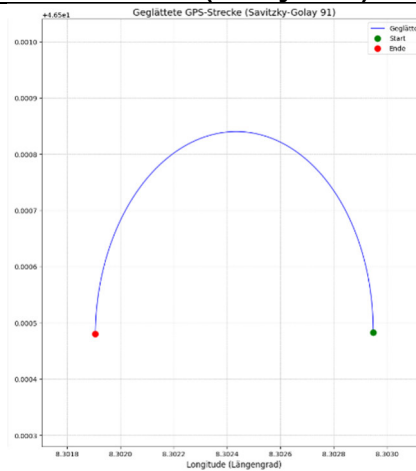
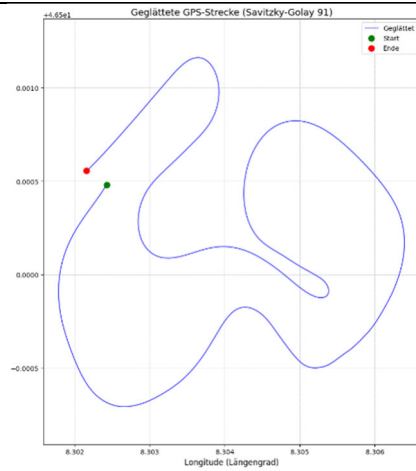
R	Radius der Kreisbahn	40 m
V	Geschwindigkeit	20 m/s
ω	Winkelgeschwindigkeit	$\frac{V}{R} = \frac{20}{40} = 0.5 \text{ rad/s}$
A_{xLR}	Amplitude der seitlichen Bewegung	0.8
A_{yVZ}	Amplitude der Vorwärtsschwankung	1.0
ω_{inner}	Frequenz der inneren Bewegung	$\omega \times 24 = 12 \text{ rad/s}$

Schwerpunktbewegung (Kreisbahn)	$x_{\text{sp}}(t) = R \cos(\omega t)$
	$y_{\text{sp}}(t) = R \sin(\omega t)$
Bewegungsrichtung ϕ	$\phi(t) = \omega t$
Seitliche und vorwärtige Schwankungen	$x_{\text{LR}}(t) = A_{xLR} \sin(\omega_{\text{inner}} t)$
	$y_{\text{vz}}(t) = A_{yVZ} \sin(\omega_{\text{inner}} t)$
Transformation in das globale Koordinatensystem	$x(t) = x_{\text{sp}} + x_{\text{LR}} \cos(\phi) - y_{\text{vz}} \sin(\phi)$
	$y(t) = y_{\text{sp}} + x_{\text{LR}} \sin(\phi) + y_{\text{vz}} \cos(\phi)$

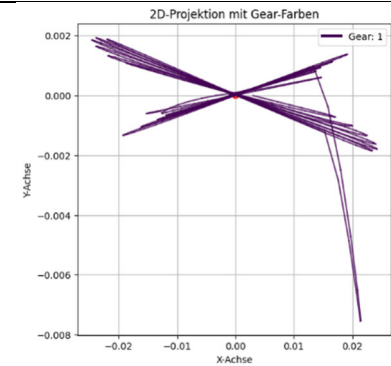
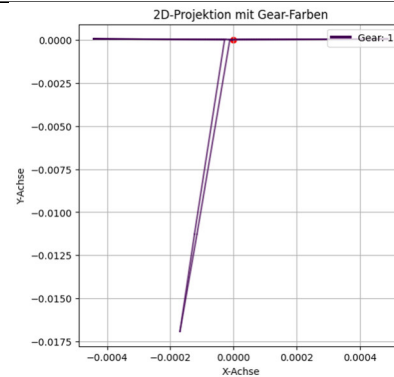
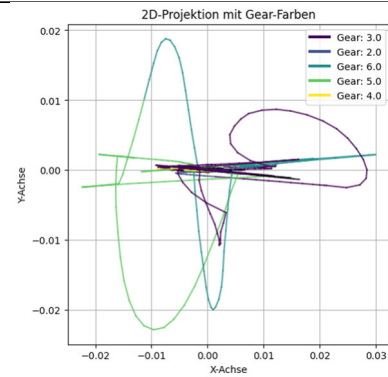
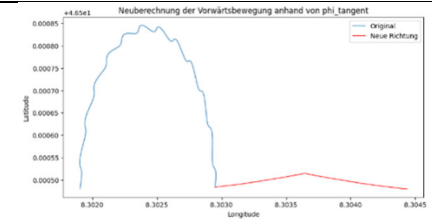
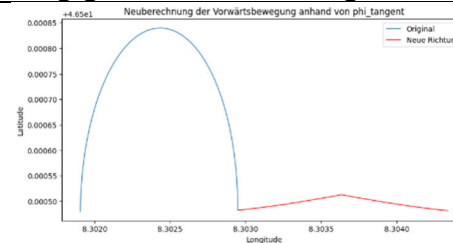
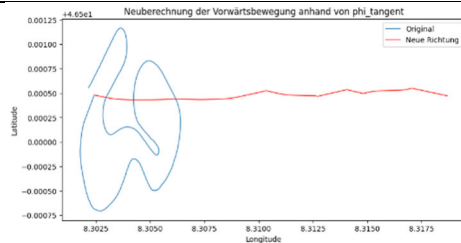




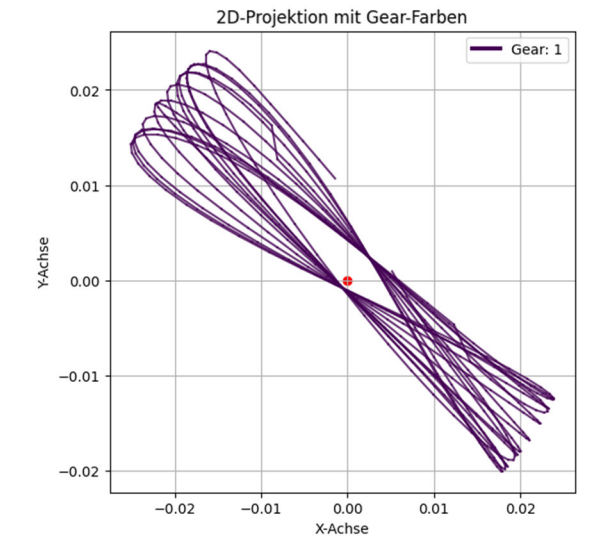
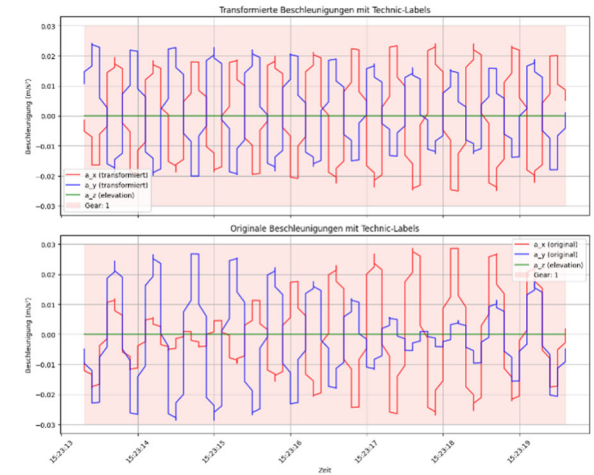
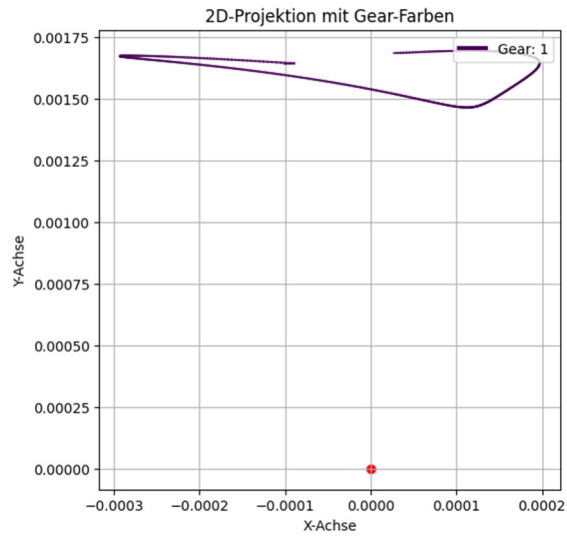
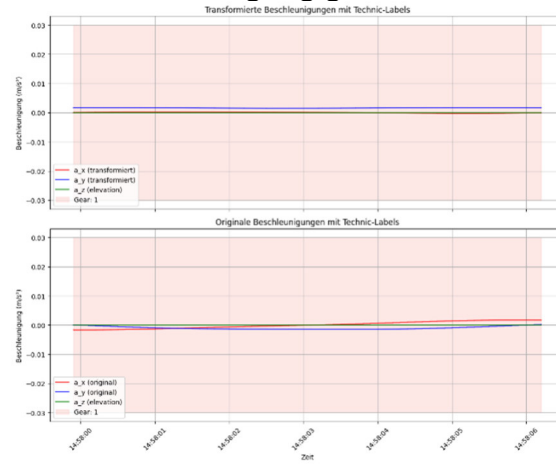
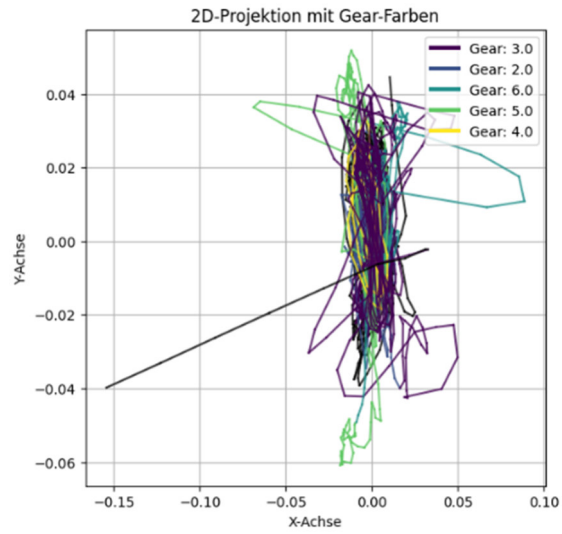
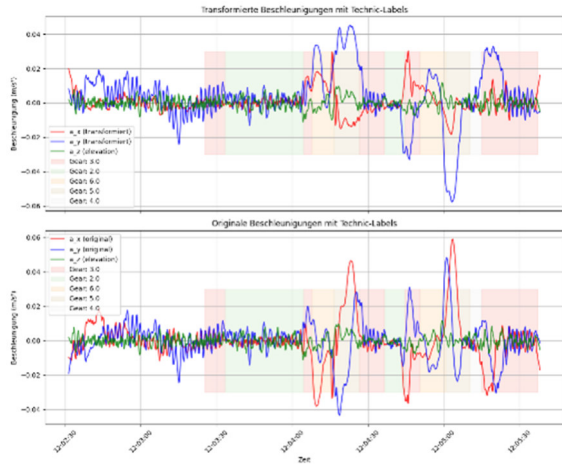
Kurve Glätten (Golay:91/3)



Weg glätten mit Phi Tangent



Beschleunigung glätten mit Phi Tangent



2 fache Ableitung von x_{LR} und y_{vz}

$$\ddot{x}_{LR}(t) = -A_{xLR}\omega_{\text{inner}}^2 \sin(\omega_{\text{inner}}t)$$

$$\ddot{y}_{vz}(t) = -A_{yVZ}\omega_{\text{inner}}^2 \sin(\omega_{\text{inner}}t)$$

