

# propShaftModelNotes

## Objective

The objective of this is to see how varying the different parameters of a propeller *shaft* (not propeller) changes its speed characteristics. The torque to speed dynamics can be modeled as a mechanical shaft with inertia, linear damping, aero damping and stiction.

## Model

$$\dot{\omega} = \frac{1}{J} \times (T - b_a \omega^2 - b_l \omega - s)$$

$J$  is shaft inertia (including propeller)  $kg.m^2$

$b_a$  is aero damping (as the propeller spins)  $Nm.s^2$  (this varies with speed in reality - but kept constant here)

$b_l$  is linear damping  $Nm.s$

$s$  is stiction

## Stiction details

Theoretically,

- $\omega = 0$ 
  - $s = \min(|T|, s_{max}) \times \text{sign}(T)$
- $\omega \neq 0$ 
  - $s = s_{max} \times \text{sign}(\omega)$

For numerical simulation

- $|\omega| < 10^{-6}$  (very small number)
  - $s = \min(|T|, s_{max}) \times \text{sign}(T)$
- $\omega < J \times \Delta t$ 
  - $s = (\omega \times s_{max}) / (J \times \Delta t)$
- $\omega \geq J \times \Delta t$ 
  - $s = s_{max} \times \text{sign}(\omega)$

## Simulation with parameter variation

- blue line - baseline
- orange line - only stiction increases
  - lower steady state speed
  - lower acceleration from the start
  - higher deceleration throughout - as soon as external torque is removed
- yellow line - only linear damping increases
  - same lower steady state speed as the orange line
  - lower acceleration as speed gets higher

- lower deceleration as speed reduces - yellow line is almost parallel to the blue line

