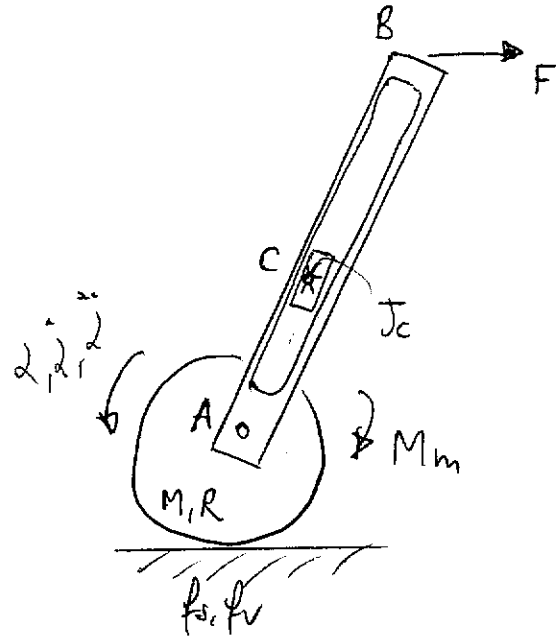


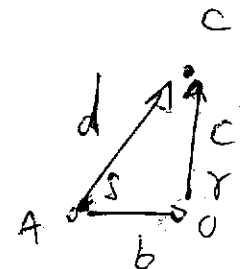
Vettore	Mod	FASE
b	VARIA NOTO	COST
c	COST	COST
d	VARIA?	VARIA?



$$\vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{d}$$

↓  
CALCOLO     $\dot{\delta}, \ddot{\delta}$   
                  $\dot{d}, \ddot{d}$

$$\begin{cases} b \cos \beta + c \cos \gamma = d \cos \delta \\ b \sin \beta + c \sin \gamma = d \sin \delta \end{cases}$$



↓  
vel.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{b} \cos \beta + b \dot{\beta} \sin \beta = \dot{d} \cos \delta - d \dot{\delta} \sin \delta \\ \dot{b} \sin \beta + b \dot{\beta} \cos \beta = \dot{d} \sin \delta + d \dot{\delta} \cos \delta \end{cases}$$

↓  
acc

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{b} \cos \beta - 2 \dot{b} \dot{\beta} \sin \beta + b \ddot{\beta} \cos \beta = \ddot{d} \cos \delta - 2 \dot{d} \dot{\delta} \sin \delta - d \ddot{\delta} \sin \delta - d \dot{\delta}^2 \cos \delta \\ \ddot{b} \sin \beta + 2 \dot{b} \dot{\beta} \cos \beta + b \ddot{\beta} \sin \beta = \ddot{d} \sin \delta + 2 \dot{d} \dot{\delta} \cos \delta + d \ddot{\delta} \cos \delta - d \dot{\delta}^2 \sin \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{v}_B = \vec{v}_A + \dot{\delta} \wedge (B-A)$$

NOTE     $\vec{v}_A = -R \dot{\alpha} \hat{i} \Rightarrow \boxed{-R \dot{\alpha} = \dot{b}}$

QUINDI

$$\begin{cases} v_{Bx} = -R \dot{\alpha} - L \dot{\delta} \sin \delta \\ v_{By} = L \dot{\delta} \cos \delta \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{a}_B = \vec{a}_A + \ddot{\delta} \wedge (B-A) + -\dot{\delta}^2 (B-A)$$

(2)

$$\vec{a}_A = -R\ddot{\alpha} \vec{i}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{Bx} = -R\ddot{\alpha} \vec{i} - L\ddot{\delta} \text{sen} \delta \vec{i} - \dot{\delta}^2 L \\ a_{By} = (L\ddot{\delta} \text{cos} \delta - L\dot{\delta}^2 \text{sen} \delta) \vec{j} \end{cases}$$

(P.TO 2) F? → BILANCIO POTENZE

$$\Sigma W + \Sigma W_{\text{REATT}} = \frac{dE_c}{dt}$$

$$\Sigma W = \vec{F} \times \vec{v}_B + M_g \vec{g} \times \vec{v}_{G_1} + M_{cg} \vec{g} \times \vec{v}_C + \vec{M}_H \times \vec{\omega}_H - N \cdot \vec{v}_H$$

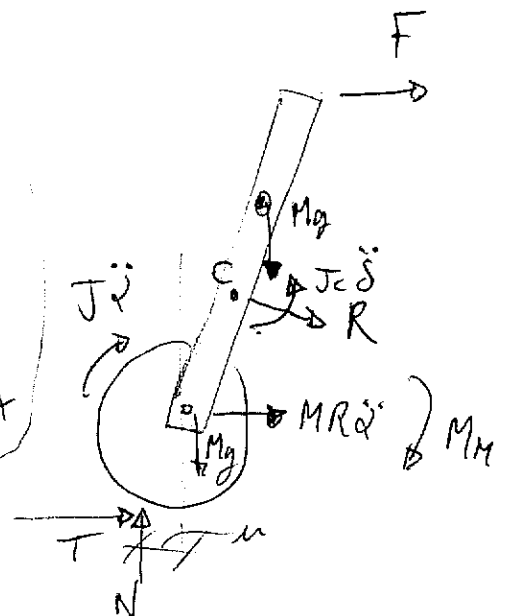
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v}_G &= \vec{v}_A + \vec{\omega} \wedge (G-A) \\ &= -R\dot{\alpha} \vec{i} - \dot{\delta} \frac{L}{2} \text{sen} \delta \vec{i} + \dot{\delta} \frac{L}{2} \text{cos} \delta \vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma W = F_B v_{Bx} - M_g v_{Gy} - M_H \dot{\alpha} - N v_H$$

N?

$$\Sigma M_C = \phi \quad (+)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &-F(L-d)\text{sen} \delta - J_A \ddot{\alpha} - M_H - M_g (G-d)\text{cos} \delta + \\ &+ MR \ddot{\alpha} d \text{sen} \delta + M_g d \text{cos} \delta + J_C \ddot{\delta} \\ &+ T(d \text{sen} \delta + R) - N(R + d \text{cos} \delta) = \phi \end{aligned}$$



$$T ? \Rightarrow \boxed{\sum M_{A \text{ disco}}^{\text{solo}} = \phi}$$

(3)

$$\Rightarrow -J\ddot{\alpha} + TR - Nm - M_m = \phi$$

Lo RICAVO  $T$  in funzione di  $N$  e poi

SOSTITUISCO nell'equazione precedente e RICAVO  $N$  in funzione di  $F$ . con poi POSSO RICAVARE  $F$  TRAMITE IL BILANCIO di POTENZE.

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \dot{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_G v_G^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \right) \dot{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_c \dot{\delta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_a \dot{\delta}^2$$

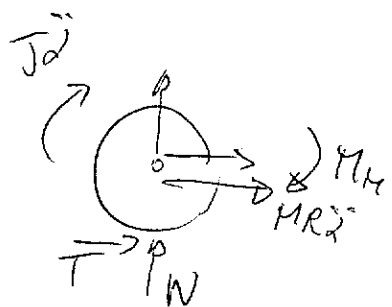
$$\frac{dE_c}{dt} = M_d R^2 \ddot{\alpha} + \left( \frac{1}{2} MR^2 \right) \ddot{\alpha} + M_G v_{ax} a_{ax} + M_G v_{ay} a_{ay} + J_a \ddot{\delta} + J_c \ddot{\delta}$$

quindi

$$\boxed{\sum W = \frac{dE_c}{dt}} \Rightarrow \text{RICAVO } F$$

(P.TO 3)

$$\boxed{\sum M_A = \phi}_{\text{disco}} + \curvearrowright$$



$$-J\ddot{\alpha} - M_m + TR = \phi$$

$$L_0 T = \frac{J\ddot{\alpha} + M_m}{R}$$

$$\boxed{\sum M_c = \phi} \rightarrow N \text{ moltiplica solo (d cos \delta)} \Rightarrow$$

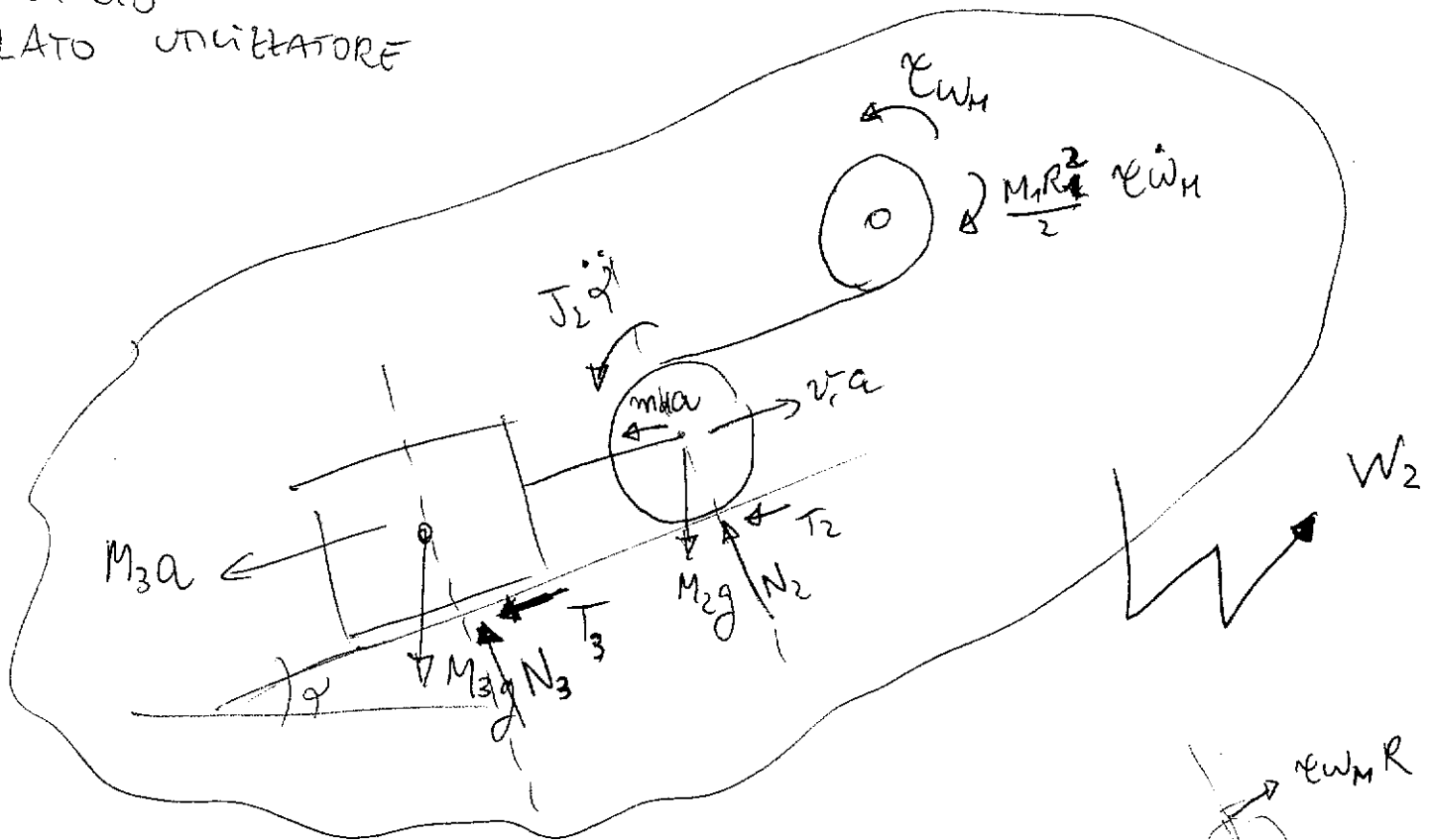
$$\boxed{|T| \leq \frac{\rho}{f_s} |N|}$$

P.TO 1 → ACC. SPUNTO IN SALITA.

$$W_M + \dot{W}_P + W_U = \frac{dE_c}{dt} \quad \text{MTU}$$

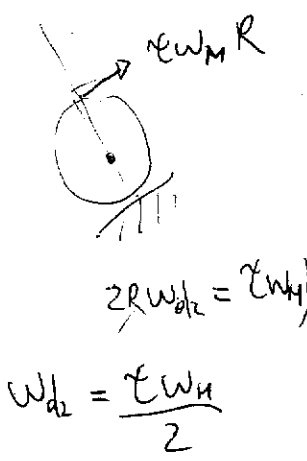
FLUSSO di POTENZA!

BILANCIO LATO UTILIZZATORE



$$-W_2 + W_M = \frac{dE_c}{dt}$$

$$E_c = \frac{1}{2} M_3 \left( \frac{\epsilon \omega_H R}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2 \left( \frac{\epsilon \omega_H R}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{M_2 R^2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\epsilon \omega_H}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_p (\epsilon \omega_H)^2$$



$$\frac{dE_c}{dt} = M_3 \frac{\epsilon^2 R^2}{4} \omega_H \dot{\omega}_H + M_2 \frac{\epsilon^2 R^2}{4} \omega_H \dot{\omega}_H + \left( \frac{M_2 R^2}{2} \right) \frac{\epsilon^2}{4} \omega_H \dot{\omega}_H + J_p \epsilon^2 \omega_H \dot{\omega}_H$$

$$W_M = -M_3 g \text{ send} \cdot \frac{\ell \omega_H R}{2} - M_2 g \text{ send} \cdot \frac{\ell \omega_H R}{2} - T_3 \cdot \frac{\ell \omega_H R}{2} \quad (5)$$

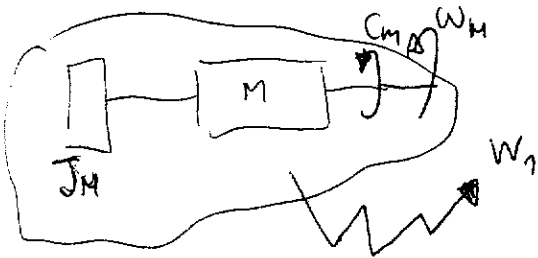
Quindi

$$W_2 = -\left(M_3 g \text{ send} + M_2 g \text{ send} + T_3\right) \frac{\ell \omega_H R}{2} - \left(M_3 + \frac{3}{2} M_2\right) \frac{\ell^2 R^2}{4} \omega_M \dot{\omega}_M + \dots$$

$$- J_p \ell^2 \omega_H \dot{\omega}_M$$

$\omega_M \dot{\omega}_M$  ?

LATO MOTORE



$$-W_n + W_H = \frac{dE_c}{dt}$$

+  $C_m \omega_H$

$J_H \omega_H \dot{\omega}_H$

$$W_n = C_m \omega_H - J_H \omega_H \dot{\omega}_H$$

Quindi ?

H<sub>p</sub>: MOTO DIRETTO

- $W_M = C_m \omega_H$
- $W_p = -(1-\eta) W_e = -(1-\eta) [C_m \omega_H - J_p \omega_p \dot{\omega}_p]$
- $W_u = \text{vedi sopra}$
- $\frac{dE_c}{dt} = \text{vedi sopra} + \text{aggiunta del volano lato motore } \left(\frac{1}{2} J_H \omega_H^2\right)$

Quindi

$$W_n + W_p + W_u = \frac{dE_c}{dt}$$

$$C_m \omega_H \eta - J_M \omega_M \dot{\omega}_M \eta - \left(M_3 g \text{ send} + M_2 g \text{ send} + T_3\right) \frac{\ell \omega_H R}{2} - \left(M_3 + \frac{3}{2} M_2\right) \frac{\ell^2 R^2}{4} \omega_H \dot{\omega}_M +$$

$$- J_p \ell^2 \omega_H \dot{\omega}_M = \phi$$

6

$$\dot{W}_H = \frac{C_H \cancel{W_H} \eta - (M_3 g_{send} + M_2 g_{send} + T_3) \frac{\cancel{\tau} \cancel{W_H} R}{2}}{J_H \cancel{W_H} \eta + J_P \cancel{\tau}^2 \cancel{W_H} + (M_3 + \frac{3}{2} M_2) \frac{\cancel{\tau}^2 R^2}{4} \cancel{W_H}}$$

RICAVO  $\dot{W}_H$  e poi DEVO VERIFICARE L'Hp FATTA SUL FLUSSO di POTENZA. ...

2.) VELOCITA' di SALITA A REGIME

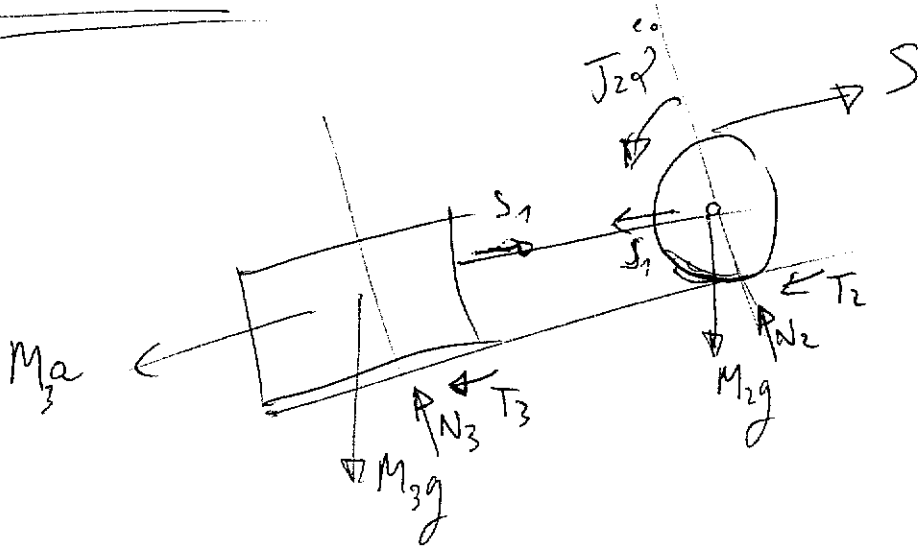
ma  $\frac{dEc}{dt} = \emptyset$  FLUSSO di POTENZA ?

Hp: ANCORA MOTO DIRETTO x' IN SALITA

$$\textcircled{C_H} \cancel{W_H} \eta - (M_3 + M_2) g_{send} \frac{\cancel{\tau} \cancel{W_H} R}{2} - T_3 \frac{\cancel{\tau} \cancel{W_H} R}{2} = \emptyset$$

$$C_m = C_{m0} - k W_H$$

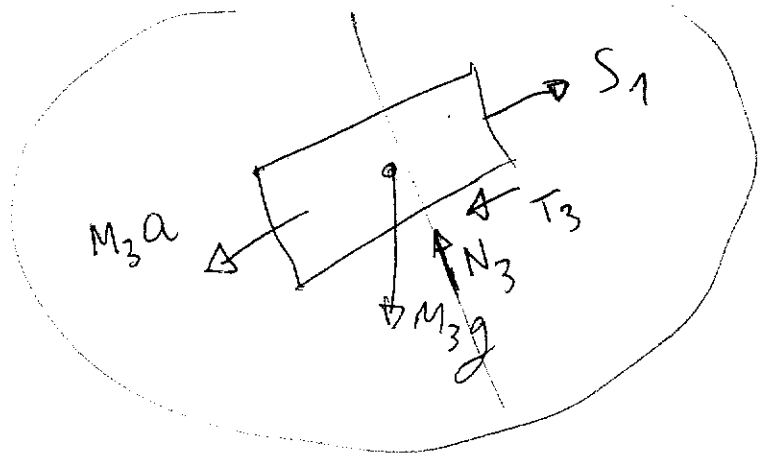
$$W_H = \frac{C_{m0} \eta - (M_3 + M_2) g_{send} \frac{\tau R}{2} - T_3 \frac{\tau R}{2}}{k \eta}$$



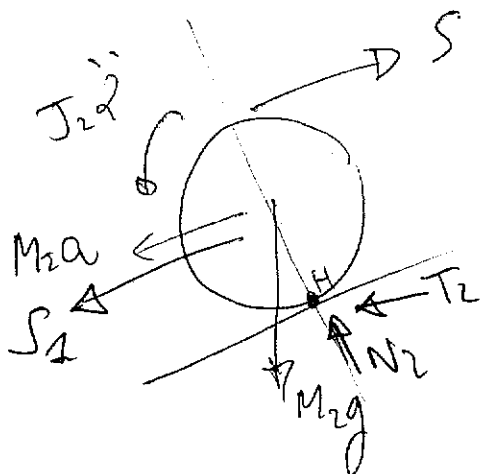
PASSAGGI

1. SPETTO SOLO IL CARICO  $M_3$  → TROVO  $T_3$  e  $S_1$

- $N_3 = M_3 g \cos \alpha$
- $T_3 = \mu_d |N_3|$
- $S_1 = M_3 \frac{v \omega R}{2} + T_3 + M_3 g \sin \alpha$



2. CONSIDERO IL SOLO DISCO 2 e RICAVO  $S$



$$\boxed{\sum M_H = 0}$$

↳ RICAVO  $S$