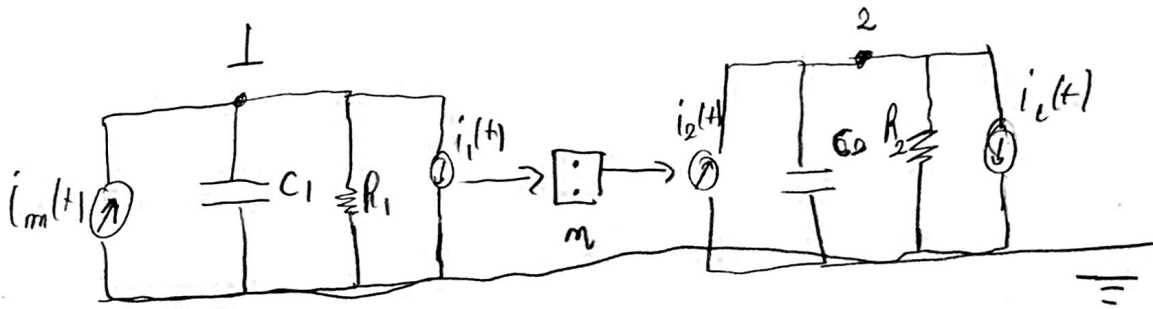


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PME 3380.

Excs aula 15/09

① a) Por analogia tipo 2, temos o circuito:



Nó 1 e 2:

$$\begin{cases} V_1 \left(C_1 D + \frac{1}{R_1} \right) = i_m(t) - i_1(t) \\ V_2 \left(C_2 D + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = i_2(t) - i_c(t) \end{cases}$$

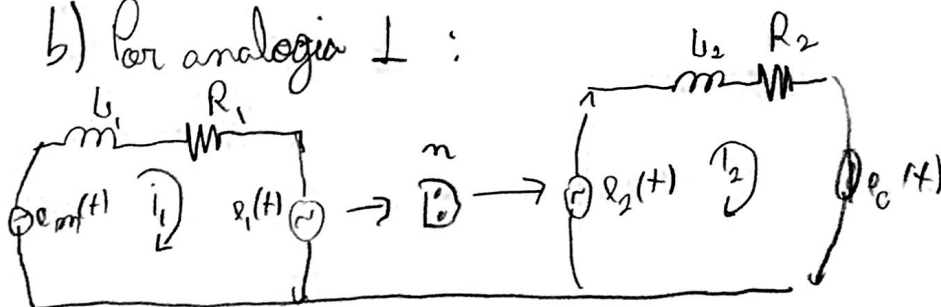
onde pelo transformador:
 $i_2 = n i_1$

↳ PI sistema mecânico

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\theta}_1 (J_1 D + B_1) = T_m - T_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 (J_2 D + B_2) = T_2 - T_c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} J_1 \ddot{\theta}_1 + B_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = T_m - T_1 \\ J_2 \ddot{\theta}_2 + B_2 \dot{\theta}_2 = T_2 - T_c \end{cases}$$

onde $T_2 = T_1 n \Rightarrow \dot{\theta}_1 = n \dot{\theta}_2$

b) Por analogia 1:



Equações:

$$i_1 (L_1 D + R_1) = e_m(t) - e_1(t) \quad \text{com } e_2(t) = e_1(t)$$

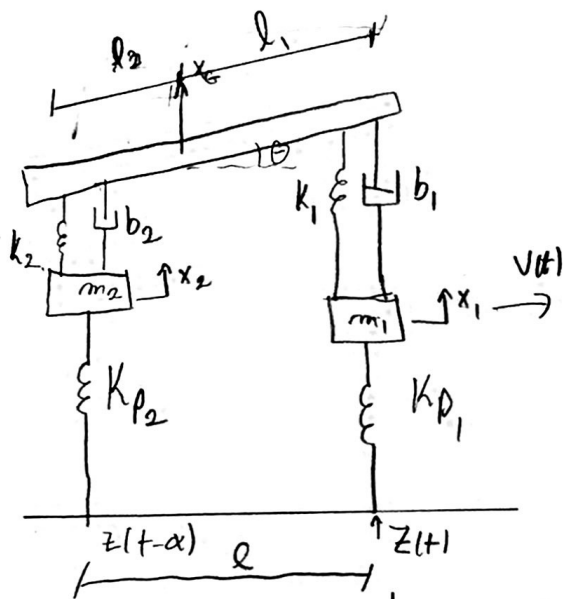
$$i_2 (L_2 D + R_2) = e_c(t) - e_2(t)$$

P/ sistema mecânico :

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\Theta}_1 (J_1 D + B_1) = T_m - T_1 \\ \dot{\Theta}_2 (J_2 D + B_2) = T_2 - T_c \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} J_1 \ddot{\Theta}_1 + B_1 \dot{\Theta}_1 = T_m - T_1 \\ J_2 \ddot{\Theta}_2 + B_2 \dot{\Theta}_2 = T_2 - T_c \end{cases}$$

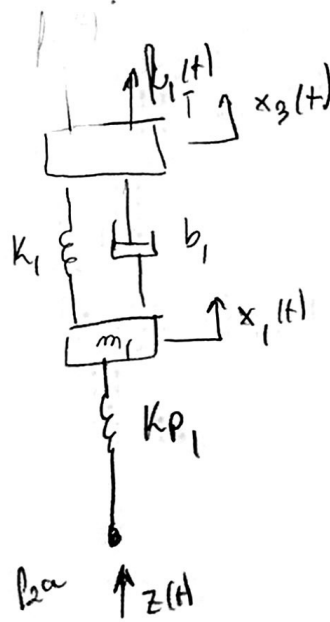
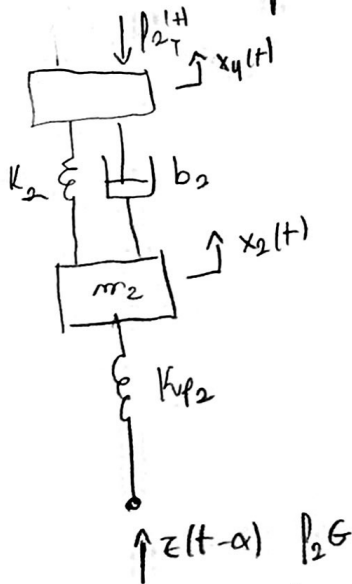
Com $T_2 = m T_1 \xrightarrow{\text{logo}} \dot{\Theta}_1 = m \dot{\Theta}_2$

(2)



Com $\alpha = \frac{l}{v}$

Separando em 2:



$$P_{2T}^H = l_2 (k_2 \theta + b_2 \dot{\theta}) - (b_2 (\dot{x}_G - \dot{x}_2) + k_2 (x_G - x_2))$$

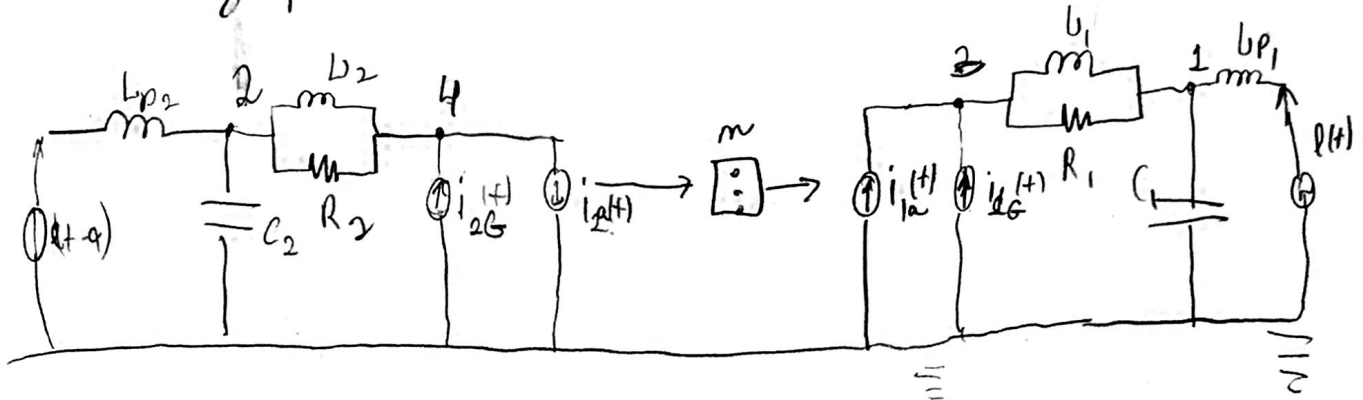
$$P_{1T}^H = l_1 (k_1 \theta + b_1 \dot{\theta}) + b_1 (\dot{x}_G - \dot{x}_1) + k_1 (x_G - x_1)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P_{1e}} \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{P_{1a}}$

As potências transferidas nesse caso precisam ser iguais:

$$P_{1a} = V_{1a} \cdot i_{1a} = P_{2a} = V_{2a} \cdot i_{2a} \Rightarrow P_1 \dot{\theta}_1 = P_2 \dot{\theta}_2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{I_2 \omega}{I_1 \omega}$$

Circuito análogo por analogia tipo 2:



Pl nos 1, 2, 3 e 4:

$$V_1 \left(C_1 D + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{L_1 D} + \frac{1}{L_1 p D} \right) - e(t) \cdot \frac{1}{L_1 p D} - V_3 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{L_1 D} \right) = 0$$

$$V_3 \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{L_1 D} \right) - (i_{1a}(t) + i_{1G}(t)) = 0$$

$$V_4 \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{L_2 D} \right) + i_{2a}(t) - i_{2G}(t) = 0$$

$$V_2 \left(C_2 D + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{L_2 D} + \frac{1}{L_2 p D} \right) - e(t) \cdot \frac{1}{L_2 p D} - V_4 \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{L_2 D} \right) = 0$$

Fazendo substituições apropriadas:

$$\begin{cases} V_1 \left(C_1 D + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{L_1 D} + \frac{1}{L_1 p D} \right) = i_{1a}(t) + i_{1G}(t) + \frac{e(t)}{L_1 p D} \\ V_2 \left(C_2 D + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{L_2 D} + \frac{1}{L_2 p D} \right) = -i_{2a}(t) + i_{2G}(t) + \frac{e(t)}{L_2 p D} \end{cases}$$

(Analogia mecânica:

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + b_1 \dot{x}_1 + (k_1 + k_1 p)x_1 = f_{1a}(t) + f_{G_1}(t) + k_1 p z(t) \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + b_2 \dot{x}_2 + (k_2 + k_2 p)x_2 = f_{2a}(t) + f_{G_2}(t) + k_2 p z(t-\alpha) \end{cases}$$

↓ Enchamos as outras posições por:

$$\begin{cases} f_{2T}(t) + f_{1T}(t) = M \ddot{x}_G \\ f_{2T}^H l_2 + f_{1T} l_1 = J_G \ddot{\theta} \end{cases}$$

③ Demonstrar eq dif p/ ω_2 da caixa de transmissão:

$$J_2 \dot{\omega}_2 + B_2 \omega_2 + T_C = T_2$$

$$J_1 \dot{\omega}_1 + B_1 \omega_1 + T_1 = T_m$$

Com potências iguais:

$$T_1 \omega_1 = T_2 \omega_2 \Rightarrow m = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

Substituindo essa definição e isolando T_1 :

$$J_2 \dot{\omega}_2 + B_2 \omega_2 + T_C = m T_1$$

$$T_1 = T_m - (J_1 \dot{\omega}_1 + B_1 \omega_1)$$

Substituindo:

$$J_2 \dot{\omega}_2 + B_2 \omega_2 + T_C = m (T_m - J_1 \dot{\omega}_1 + B_1 \omega_1)$$

Com $\dot{\omega}_1 = m \dot{\omega}_2$:

$$J_2 \dot{\omega}_2 + B_2 \omega_2 + J_1 m^2 \dot{\omega}_2 + B_1 m^2 \omega_2 + T_C = m T_m$$

$$\downarrow \underbrace{(J_2 + m^2 J_1)}_{J_{eq2}} \dot{\omega}_2 + \underbrace{(B_2 + m^2 B_1)}_{B_{eq2}} \omega_2 + T_C = m T_m$$

$$\boxed{J_{eq2} \dot{\omega}_2 + B_{eq2} \omega_2 + T_C = m T_m}$$