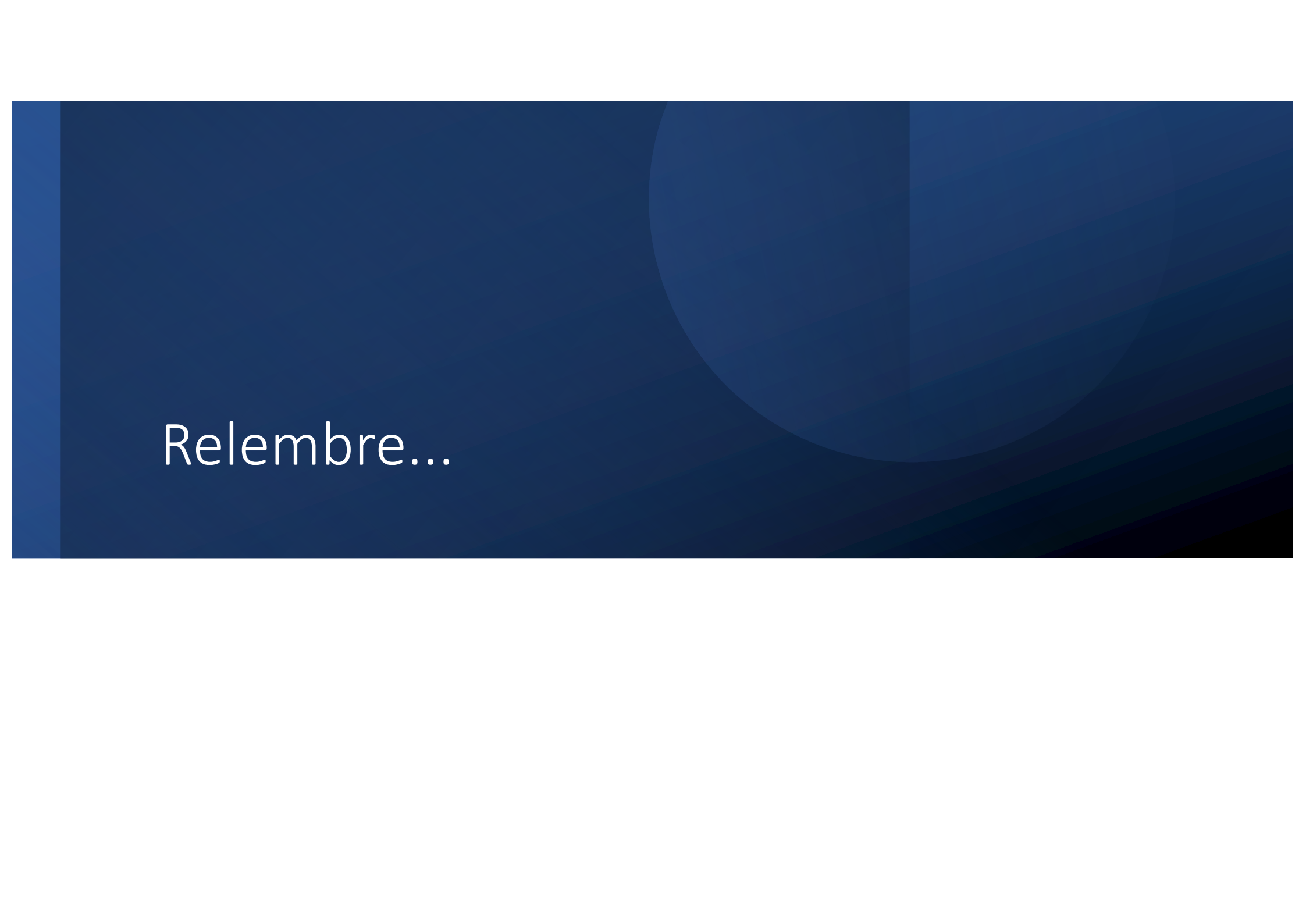


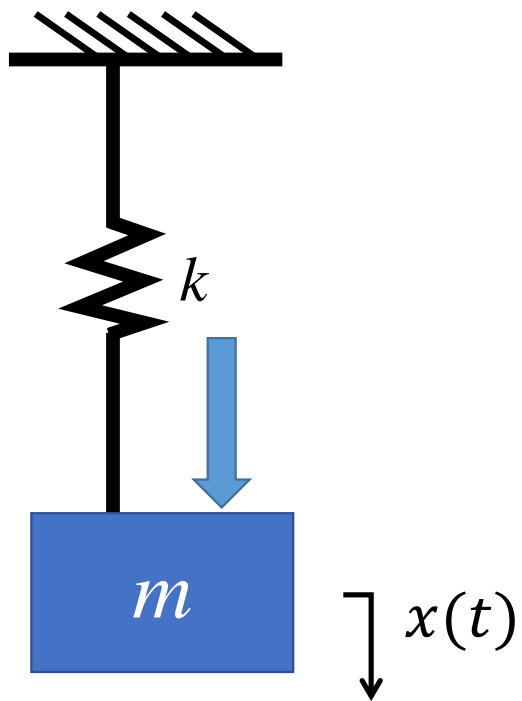
Dinâmica de Sistemas Navais e Oceânicos

PNV3314 Dinâmica de Sistemas

Aula 21

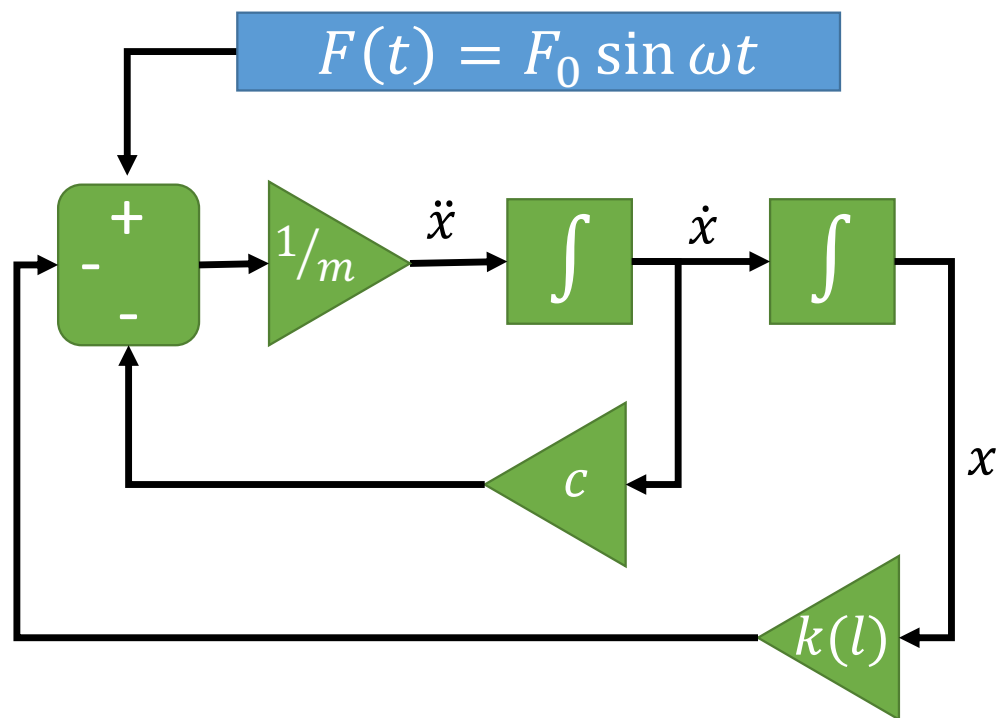


Relembre...

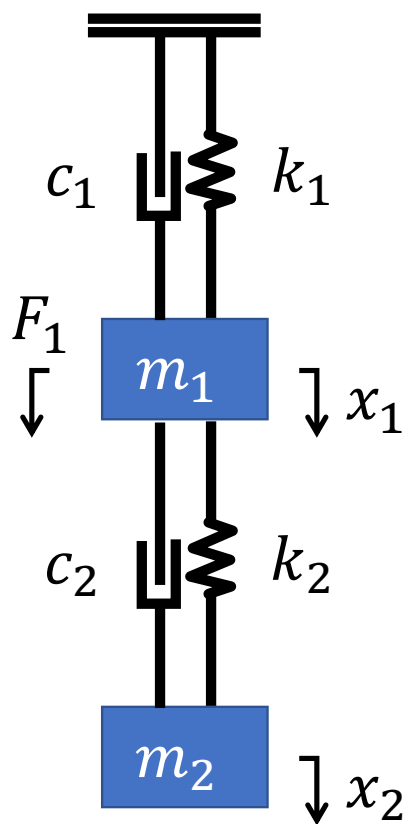


$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{1}{m}([F_0 \sin \omega t] - c\dot{x} - kx)$$



Simulação de sistema de dois graus de liberdade



As equações do movimento

$$m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + c_1 \dot{x}_1 + c_2(\dot{x}_1 - \dot{x}_2) + k_1 x_1 + k_2(x_1 - x_2) = F_1$$

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + c_2(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) + k_2(x_2 - x_1) = 0$$

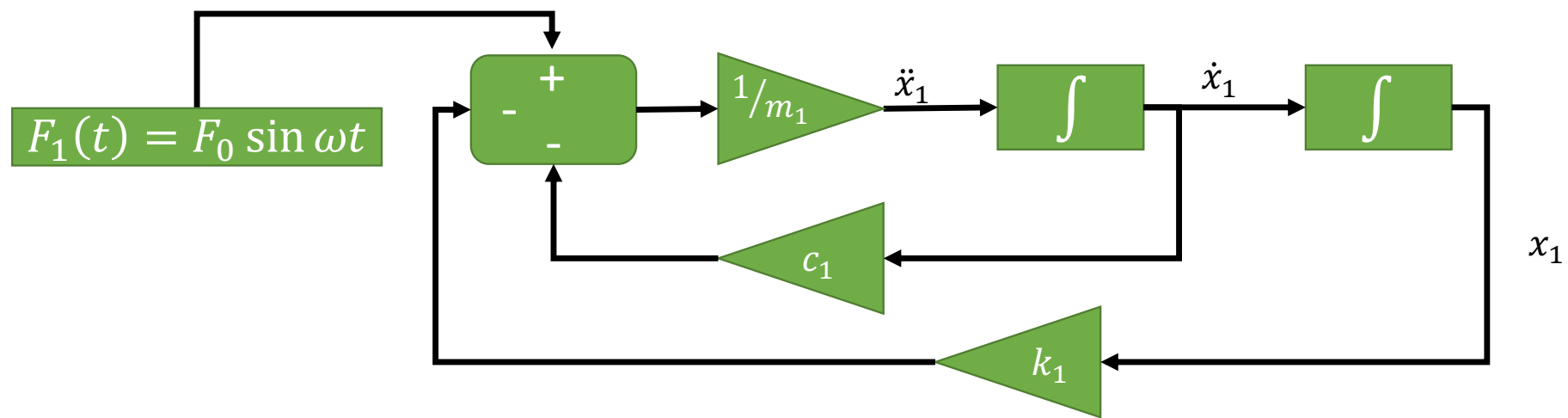
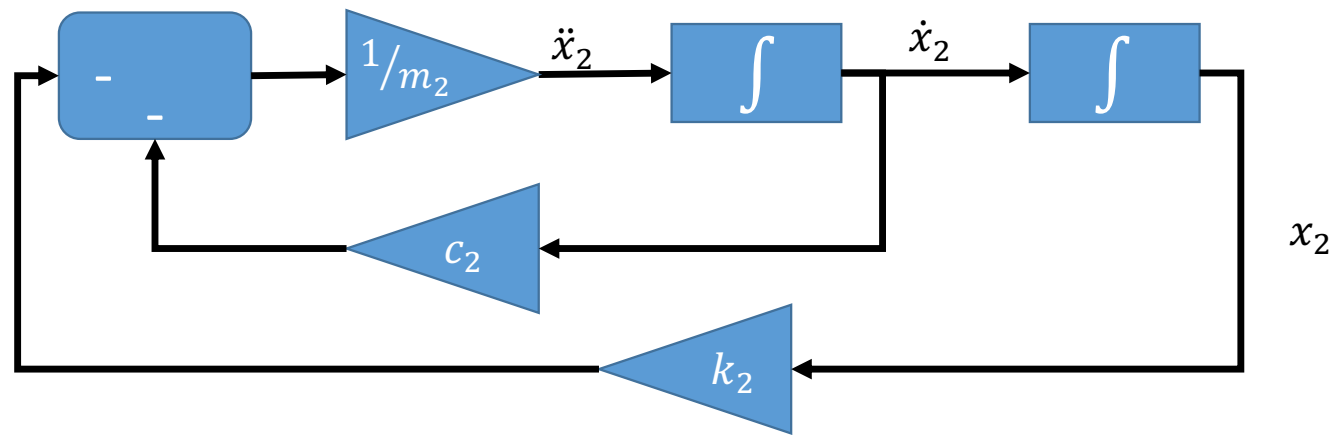
Na forma matricial

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & -c_2 \\ -c_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_2 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

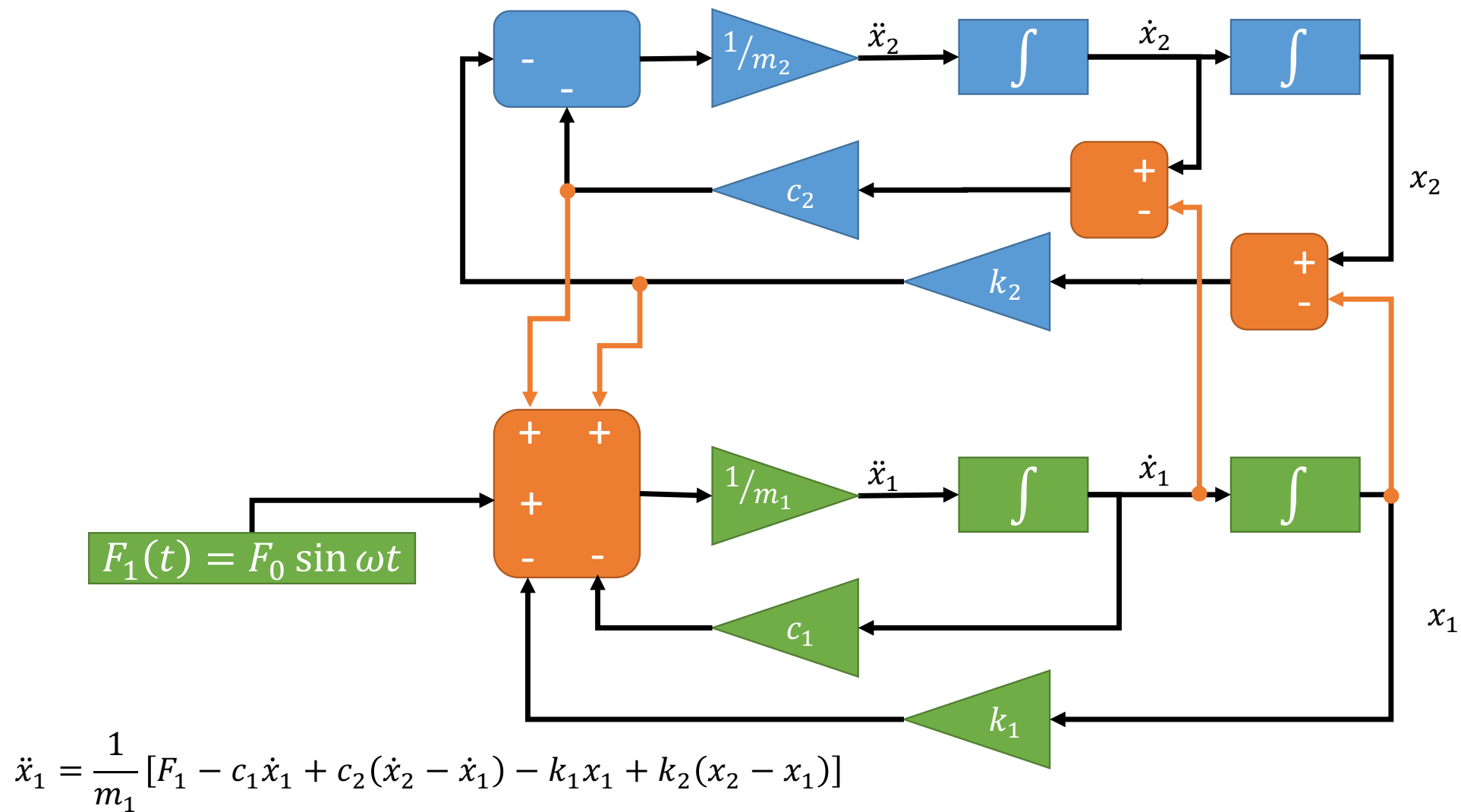
Ou rearranjadas isolando c e k

$$\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{m_1} [F_1 - c_1 \dot{x}_1 + \underbrace{c_2(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1)}_{\text{blue}} - \underbrace{k_1 x_1 + k_2(x_2 - x_1)}_{\text{orange}}]$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{m_2} [\underbrace{-c_2(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1)}_{\text{blue}} - \underbrace{k_2(x_2 - x_1)}_{\text{orange}}]$$



$$\ddot{x}_2 = \frac{1}{m_2} [-c_2(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) - k_2(x_2 - x_1)]$$



$$\ddot{x}_1 = \frac{1}{m_1} [F_1 - c_1 \dot{x}_1 + c_2(\dot{x}_2 - \dot{x}_1) - k_1 x_1 + k_2(x_2 - x_1)]$$

Definição de blocos de instruções Scilab para o modelo de dois graus de liberdade.

You may enter here scilab instruction block definitions using Scilab instructions. These instructions are evaluated only every time the diagram is run.

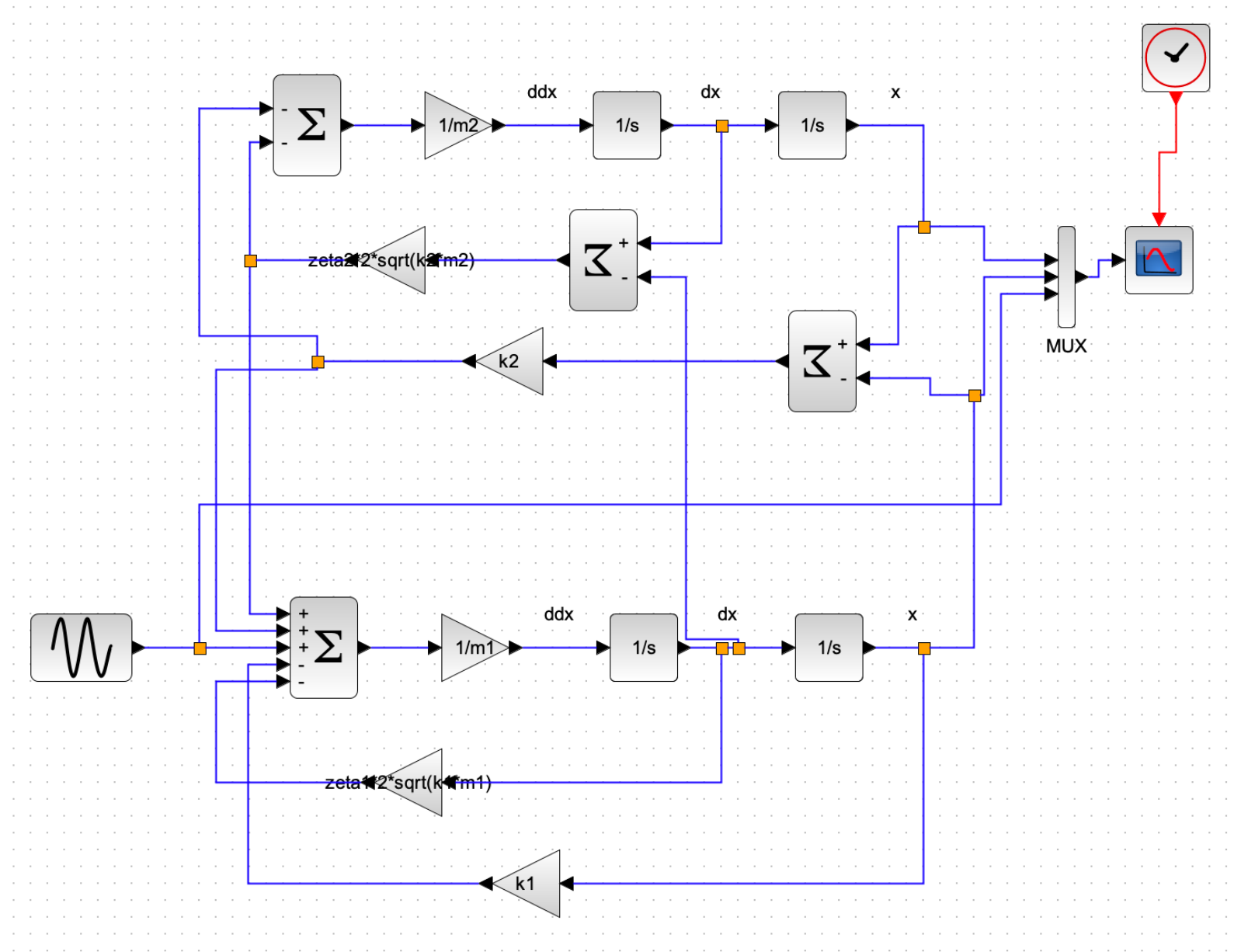
```

m1 = 1;
k1 = 39.47;
zeta1 = 0.01;

m2 = m1;
k2 = k1;
zeta2 = 0.01;

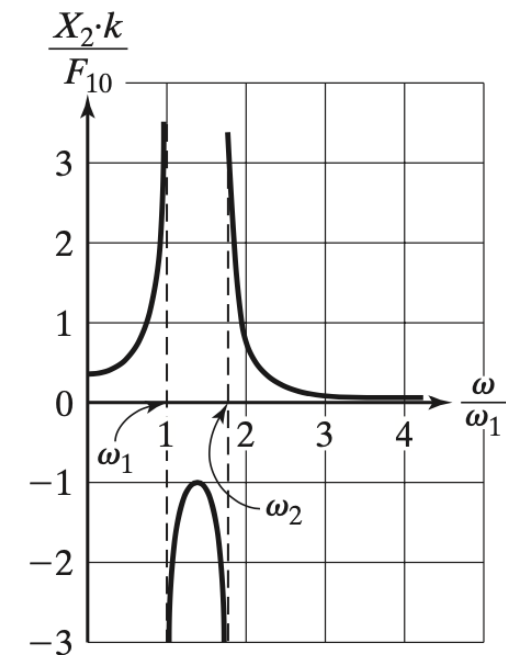
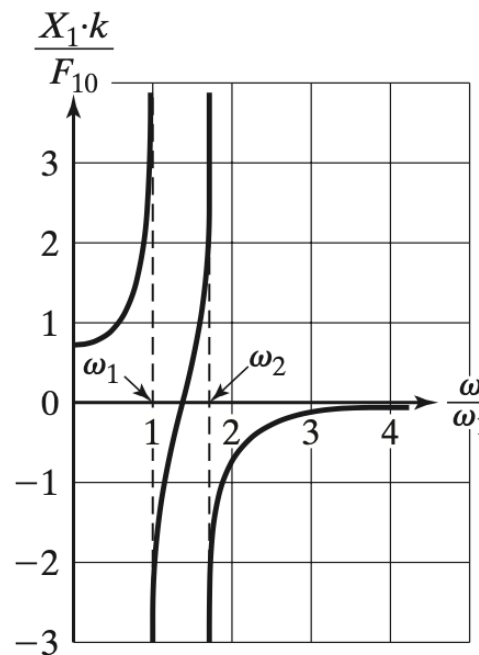
A1 = 1;
f1 = 1;

pi = 3.14159;
  
```



Exercício de simulação

Implemente a simulação no modo BATCH para produzir as curvas de resposta em função de Zeta e Omega.



```

33 A1 = 1;
34
35 // Define o comprimento do cabo em m
36 zeta1 = [0.01, 0.05, 0.1];
37
38 // Atribua as constantes ao contexto
39 // Context.Tf=100;
40 Context.A1 = A1;
41
42 // Loop de T
43 for m = 1:size(zeta1,2);
44     // Loop de lc
45     for n = 1:size(fr1,2);
46         // Atribui as variáveis ao contexto
47         Context.zeta1 = zeta1(m);
48         Context.f1 = fr1(n);
49         // Executa a simulação com o contexto
50         scicos_simulate(scs_m, Context);
51
52         // Recebe as variáveis de resposta enviadas ao "workspace"
53         // t(:,n) = x1.time;
54         // x1(:,n) = x1.values;
55         // x2(:,n) = x2.values;
56
57         // Calcula a amplitude da resposta a partir do RMS do sinal
58         // multiplicado por raiz de 2 (amplitude harmônica).
59         Ax1(m,n) = sqrt(2)*sqrt(sum(x1.values.*conj(x1.values))/size(x1.values,1));
60         Ax2(m,n) = sqrt(2)*sqrt(sum(x2.values.*conj(x2.values))/size(x2.values,1));
61
62     end
63 end
64
65 // Calcula o fator de amplificação
66 // AMP = Ax./Ay;

```

