

# Száraz súrlódás és nem-folytonos dinamikai rendszerek

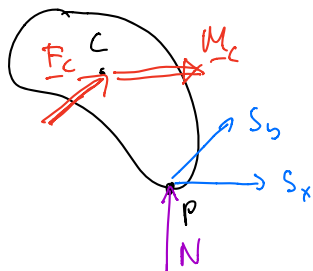
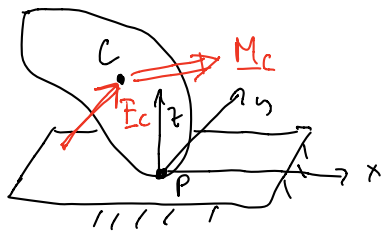
*Antali Máté*

BME Műszaki Mechanikai Tanszék

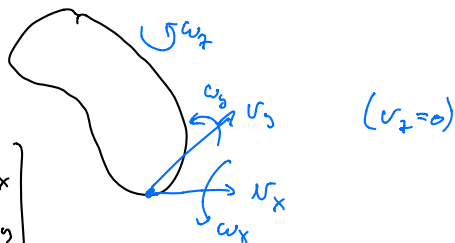
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## 9. Csúszás-tapadás átmenetek térben

Az előadás-sorozat elkészülését az MTA/ELKH támogatta a Prémium Posztdoktori Kutatói Programban támogatott PPD2018-014/2018 számú pályázat keretében. Készült 2021-ben.



$$\underline{F}_P = \begin{bmatrix} S_x \\ S_y \\ N \end{bmatrix}$$



Newton-Euler equations

$$M \underline{a}_C = \underline{F}_C + \underline{F}_P$$

$$\underline{J} \underline{\dot{\omega}} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{J} \underline{\omega}) = \underline{M}_C - \underline{r}_{PC} \times \underline{F}_P$$

$$S_x = -\mu N \frac{v_x}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}}$$

$$S_y = -\mu N \frac{v_y}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}}$$

kinematic

$$\underline{\Delta} = \begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

alt. coordinates

$$\underline{q} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = (\underline{\Delta}, \underline{q}) \in \mathbb{R}^{10}$$

$$\underline{\dot{q}} = \underline{K}(\underline{q}) \cdot \underline{\Delta}$$

N-E equations:

$$\underline{\dot{s}} = \underline{f}_s(\underline{\Delta}, \underline{q})$$

$$N = f_N(\underline{\Delta}, \underline{q})$$

$$\underline{\dot{x}} = \underline{F}(\underline{x})$$

↙ Wegunterschied

$$\underline{F}(\underline{x}) = \frac{N_x}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}} \cdot \underline{A}(\underline{x}) + \frac{N_y}{\sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2}} \cdot \underline{B}(\underline{x}) + \underline{C}(\underline{x})$$

$\underline{A}, \underline{B}, \underline{C}$  sinus  
verknüpft

$\hat{x} \in \Sigma$

hinterlässt

1-2

komponenten

$$\underline{F}^*(\hat{x}, \varphi) = \cos \varphi \cdot \underline{A}(\hat{x}) + \sin \varphi \cdot \underline{B}(\hat{x}) + \underline{C}(\hat{x})$$

$$F_1^*(\varphi) = A_1 \cdot \cos \varphi + B_1 \cdot \sin \varphi + C_1$$

$$F_2^*(\varphi) = A_2 \cdot \cos \varphi + B_2 \cdot \sin \varphi + C_2$$

Wegunterschied:  $B_1 = A_2 \rightarrow$  forgotten and eliminated

$A_1 < 0, B_2 < 0$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = F_1^* = A_1 \cos \varphi + C_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = F_2^* = B_2 \sin \varphi + C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$R(\varphi) = \frac{A_1 + B_2}{2} + \frac{A_1 - B_2}{2} \cos(2\varphi) + C_1 \cos \varphi + C_2 \sin \varphi$$

$$V(\varphi) = -\frac{A_1 - B_2}{2} \cdot \sin(2\varphi) + C_2 \cos \varphi - C_1 \sin \varphi$$

$V(\varphi) \xrightarrow{t = \tan \frac{\varphi}{2}}$  4. tahn polinom

$$\left( \sin \varphi = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos \varphi = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)$$

eredendek: •  $V(\varphi) = 0 \rightarrow$  max. 4 katal-izny (kivite, ha  $V(\varphi) \equiv 0$ )

$\searrow$  min. 2 katal-izny

$\searrow$  3 katal-izny:  $C_1^{2/3} + C_2^{2/3} = (B_2 - A_1)^{2/3} \neq 0$

$\searrow$   $\infty$  sok katal-izny  $\rightarrow V(\varphi) \equiv 0$

• minde katal-izny (radikalisan) van, ha

$$\frac{C_1^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{C_2^2}{B_2^2} < 1$$

• pontosan 1 ferdő katal-izny van, ha

$$\frac{C_1^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{C_2^2}{B_2^2} > 1$$

• ha van fordő katal-izny,  
 $\rightarrow$  izolált

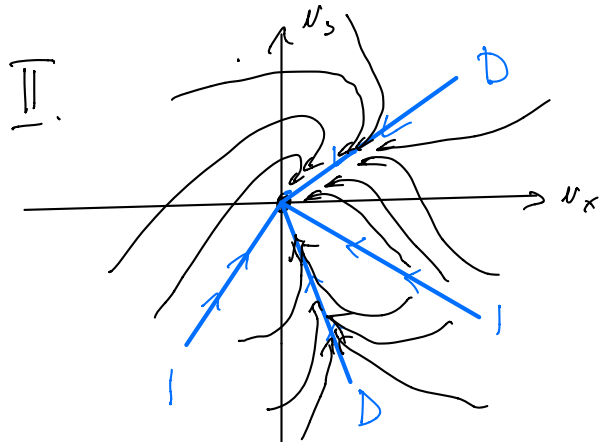
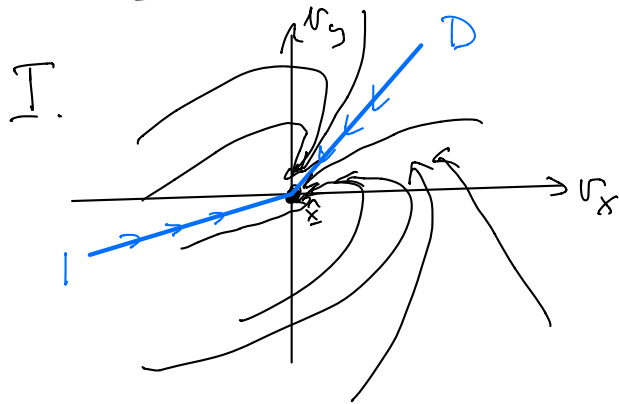
→ 4 altalános eset:

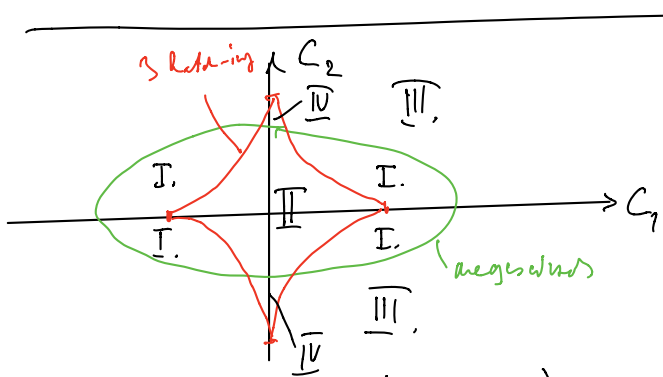
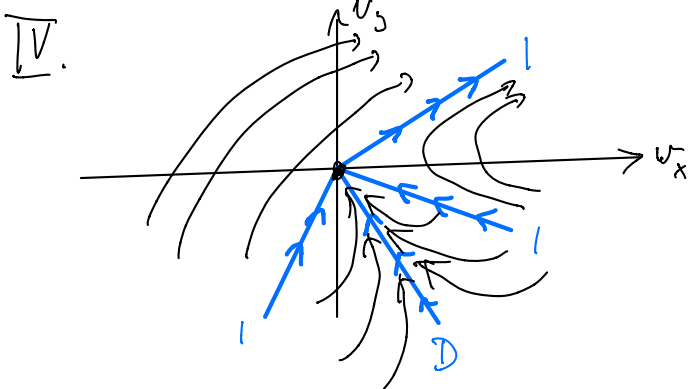
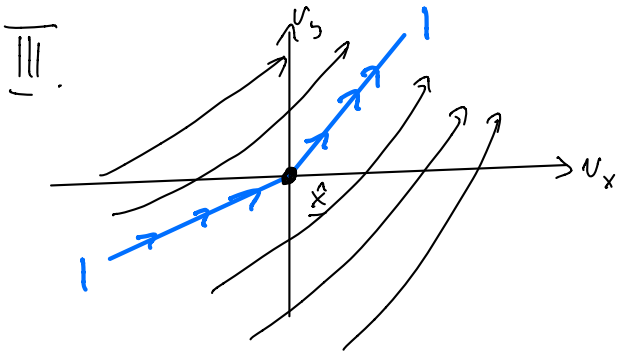
I. 2 vonal határ - irány (1 domináns + 1 izolált)

II. 4 vonal határ - irány (2 domináns + 2 izolált)

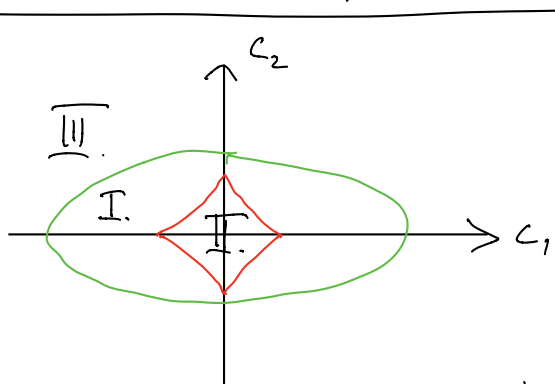
III. 1 vonal (izolált) + 1 határ (izolált)

IV. 3 vonal (2 izolált + 1 domináns) + 1 határ (izolált)





$$|A_1 - B_2| > \min(|A_1|, |B_2|)$$



$$|A_1 - B_2| < \min(|A_1|, |B_2|)$$