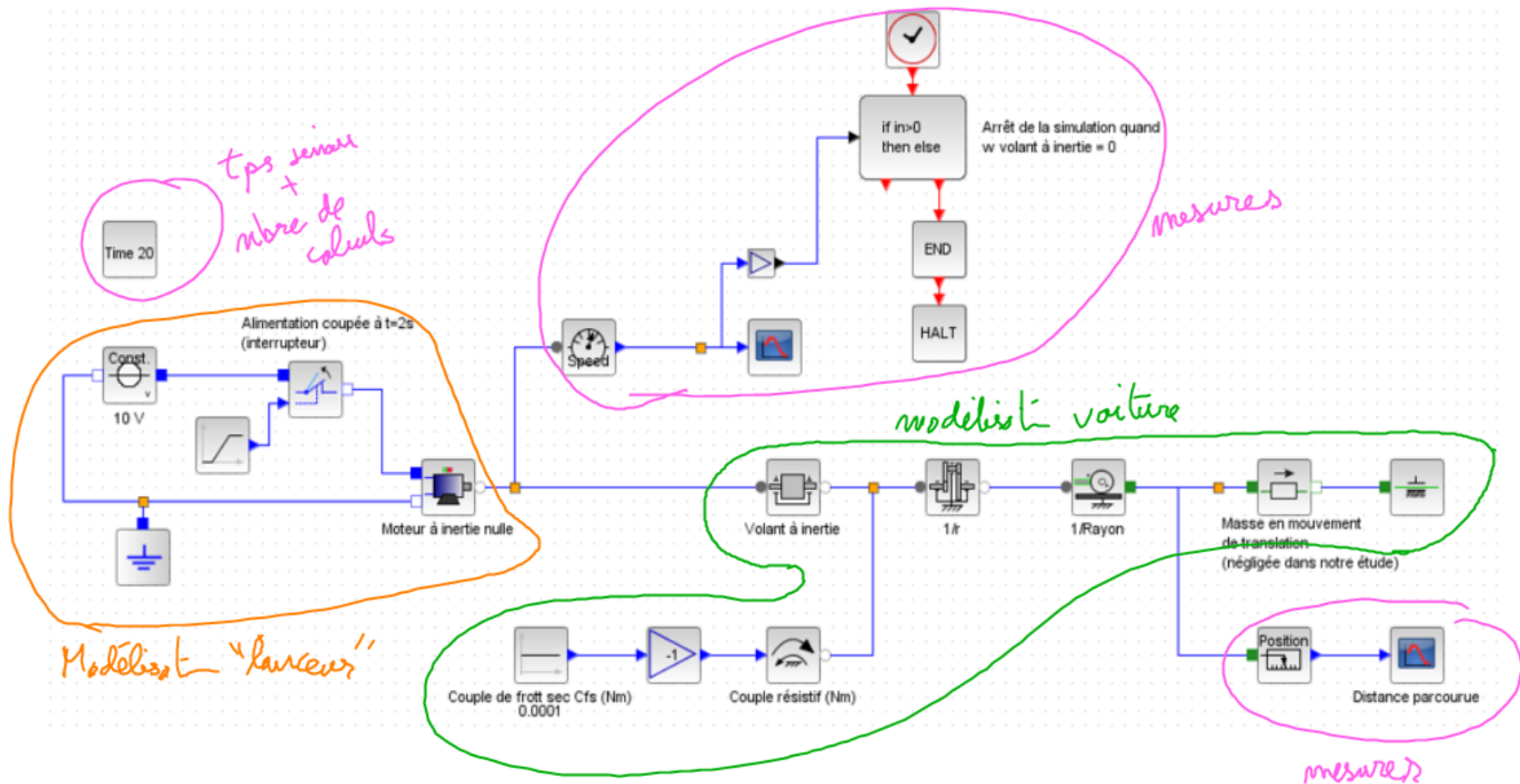




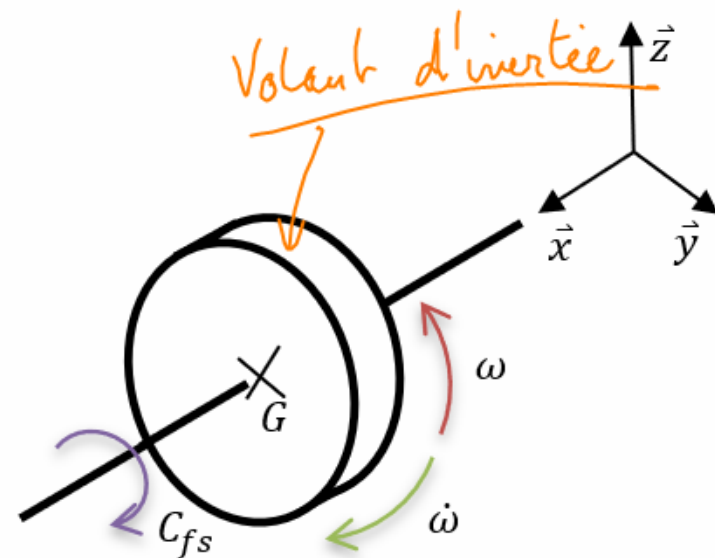
$$C_{fs} = J_v \cdot \omega$$

distance arrêt
longue
courte

Equation des moments dynamiques du PFD (cas particulier) :

$$\sum \vec{M}_G \vec{F}_{ext} = J \cdot \vec{\dot{\omega}}$$

Avec : $\|\vec{M}_G \vec{F}_{ext}\|$ en N.m
 J en kg.m^2
 $\|\vec{\dot{\omega}}\|$ en rad/s^2



Ce qui donne, dans notre cas d'étude et en projection sur l'axe $\vec{x}$: $C_{fs} = J_{volant} \cdot \dot{\omega}$

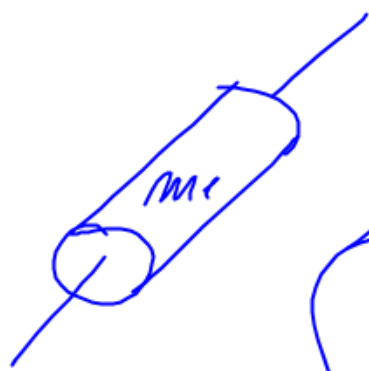
9) A partir de cette formule, évaluez l'inertie du volant à paramétrer dans la modélisation Scilab / Xcos.

$$J = \frac{C_{fs}}{\dot{\omega}}$$

$$J = \frac{0,0001}{100} = 10^{-6} \text{ kg.m}^2$$

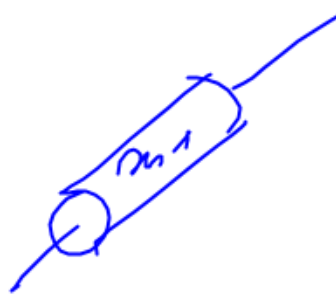


Inertie rotation : $J = I_{GZ} = \frac{m R^2}{2}$ 3/7



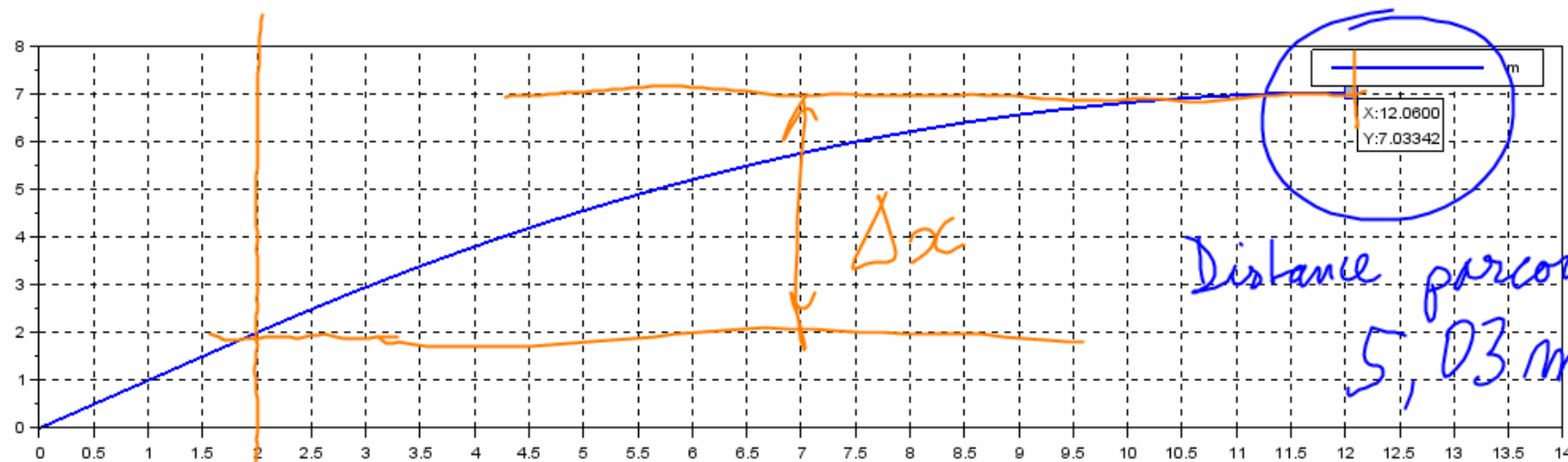
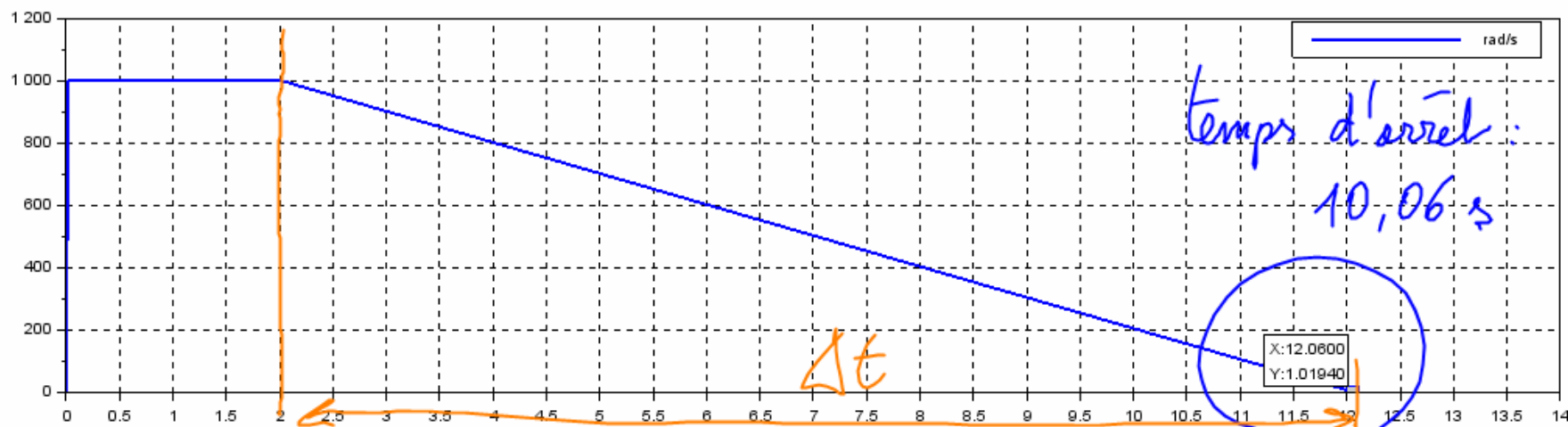
$$R_1 < R_2$$
$$m_1 = m_2$$

$$J_1 \ll J_2$$



$$R_1 = R_2 \text{ (matière)}$$
$$m_1 < m_2$$

$$J_1 < J_2$$



Un clic gauche sur la courbe crée un datatip et un clic droit sur le datatip le supprime.



$$J = \frac{m R^2}{2}$$

mass cylinder:

$$m = \rho \cdot V$$

$$m = \rho \cdot \pi R^2 \cdot l$$

$$J = \frac{\rho \pi R^2 \cdot l \cdot R^2}{2}$$

$$R = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2J}{\rho \pi l}}$$

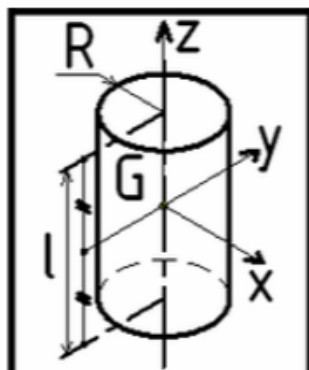
$\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$
 $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{m}}$

$$R = \sqrt[4]{\frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{7850 \cdot \pi \cdot 2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}}$$

$$R \approx 13,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$\approx 13,4 \text{ mm done}$$

$$\varnothing 26,8$$

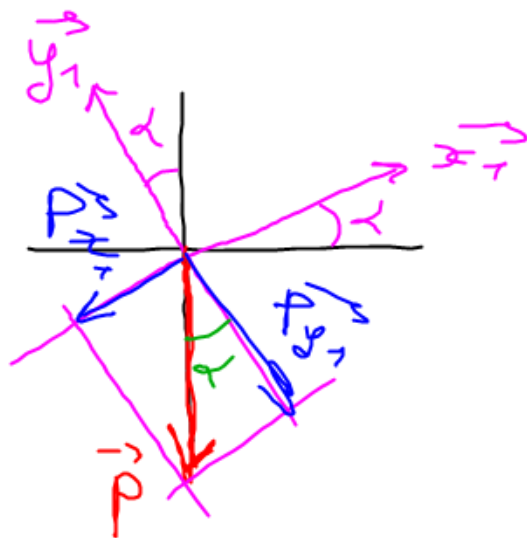
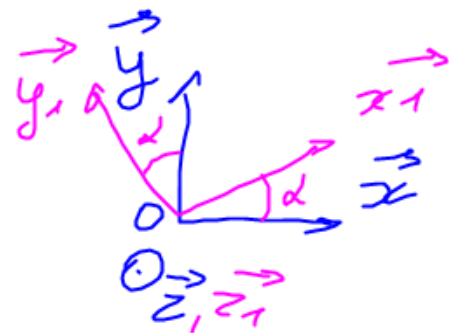
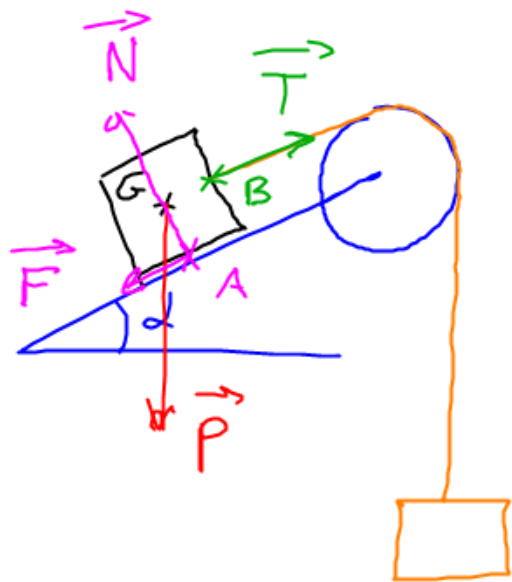


$$I_{gx} = \frac{m R^2}{4} + \frac{m l^2}{12}$$

$$I_{gy} = \frac{m R^2}{4} + \frac{m l^2}{12}$$

$$I_{gz} = \frac{m R^2}{2}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{x}$$



$$\|\vec{T}\| = 100 \text{ N}$$

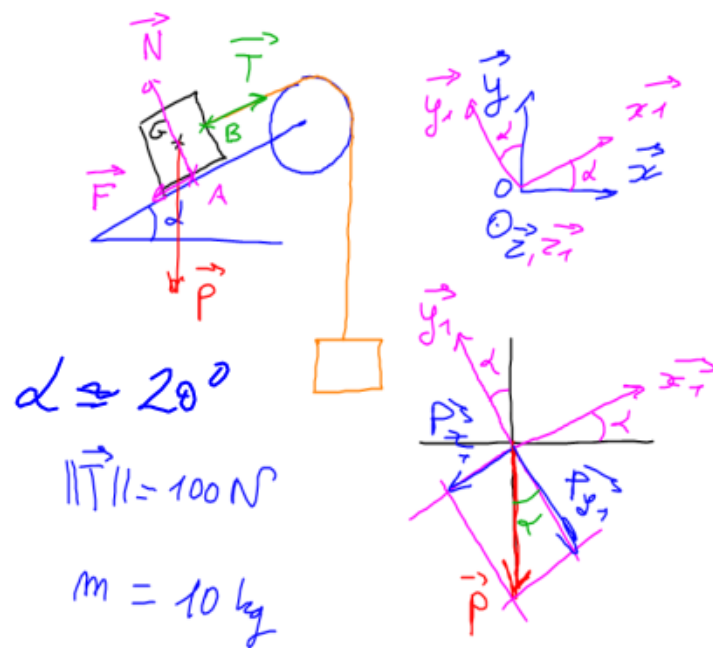
$$m = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$\vec{P} \begin{cases} - \text{Prin 2} \\ - \text{Prin 2} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{T} \begin{cases} T \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{N} \begin{cases} 0 \\ N \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{F} \begin{cases} -F \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\vec{P} = \begin{cases} -P \sin \alpha \\ -P \cos \alpha \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{T} = \begin{cases} T \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{N} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ N \\ 0 \end{cases} \quad \vec{F} = \begin{cases} -F \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

PFD ($2 \rightarrow \text{loi } N$):

$$\sum \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}_G$$

$$\vec{P} + \vec{T} + \vec{N} + \vec{F} = m \cdot \vec{a}_G$$

$$(\sum \vec{F} \cdot \vec{x}_1 = m \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}_1) / \partial \vec{x}_1 : \quad -P \sin \alpha + T - F = m \cdot a$$

$$\partial \vec{y}_1 : \quad -P \cos \alpha + N = 0$$

si $v = \text{cst}$ alors $a = 0$