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Editorial

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- In 1930, was founded The Testing Department of Agricultural Machinery and Tools by transforming Agricultural Research Centre of ICAR - that founded the science of methodologies and experimental techniaues in the field (Decision no. 2000/1930 of ICAR Manager - GHEORGHE IONESCU SISESTI);
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- INMA has been accredited to carry out research and developing activities financed from public funds under G.D. no. 551/2007, Decision of the National Authority for Scientific Research - ANCS no. 9634/2008.

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Starting with volume 30, no. 1/2010, the magazine changed its name to INMATEH - Agricultural Engineering, appearing both in print format (ISSN 2068 - 4215), and online (ISSN online: 2068 - 2239). The magazine is bilingual, being published in Romanian and English, with a rhythm of three issues / year: January April, May August, September December and is recognized by CNCSIS - with B category. Published articles are from the field of AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING: technologies and technical equipment for agriculture and food industry, ecological agriculture, renewable energy, machinery testing, environment, transport in agriculture etc. and are evaluated by specialists inside the country and abroad, in mentioned domains.

Technical level and petformance processes, technology and machinery for agriculture and food industry increasing, according to national reduirements and European and international regulations, as well as exploitation of renewable resources in terms of efficiency, life, health and environment protection represent referential elements for the magazine "INMATEH - Agricultural Engineering".

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NUMERICAL MODELING AND SIMULATION OF CUTTING VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

MODELAREA NUMERICĂ ȘI SIMULAREA TĂIERII PRODUSELOR VEGETALE

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Abstract: This paper presents a method for finite element analysis of the process of cutting vegetable products, using the software ANSYS 14. Results obtained from theoretical analysis of resistance force at cutting vegetables are compared with results of experimental research made with special equipment in laboratory conditions. Theoretical research by simulation presented in this paper allows knife functionality assessment and offers the possibility of a functional optimization of the knife and also provides opportunities for constructivefunctional optimization of cutting devices, by obtaining a correlation between the cutting force, knife cutting angle and mechanical properties of vegetable products.

Keywords: vegetables, 3D modeling, carrot, numerical simulation, cutting

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between the mechanical properties and cellular structure of vegetal plants is of great economic interest. Producers would like to reduce losses due to cracking or breakage and food product manufacturers seek to minimize the amount of effort required in processing. The products, both raw and processed, must have textures that are pleasing to the consumer. Consequently, the role of cellular structure in determining mechanical properties of plant tissues has generated much research interest for several years (Van-Buren, 1979; Gibson and Ashby, 1988). It has been found that materials exhibit three types of mechanical response to external stresses: elastic (recoverable) deformation; visco-elastic (time-dedependent, partially-recoverable deformation; and plastic (non-recoverable) deformation (Thiel and Donald, 1998).

The food cutting process used in the food industry may serve as a dividing operation of raw material and semi – finished products to pieces of specified shape and size during formation, batching and milling. Food products have various structural and mechanical properties. They perceive the cutting load in different ways. It is known, that the products to be cut are getting deformed prior to destruction. When deformation of product under the blade is plastic, but after being cut, the product is crushed, it does not restore its previous shape and loses consumer attractiveness. If the product is delicate, its destruction is taking place without plastic deformation (Ciulica, 2012).

For computational efficiency reasons most researchers in the food process simulation community use mathematical models based on linear mathematical models.. These models are incapable of providing realistic predictions of finite deformations of the tissue, because the deformations are assumed to be infinitesimal. Linearity of the material response is also assumed. Consequently, in such models the principle of superposition holds (Miller et al., 2007).

The goal of this simulation research is to model and simulate deformable non-linear materials for applications requiring real-time interaction. Therefore, food processing applications include simulation-based training, skills assessment and operation planning. A cutting simulator must predict the deformation field **Rezumat:** Această lucrare prezintă o metodă de analiză cu elemente finite a procesului de tăiere a produselor vegetale, folosind soft-ul ANSYS 14. Rezultatele obținute cu ajutorul analizei numerice a forței de rezistență la tăierea vegetalelor sunt comparate cu rezultatele cercetării experimentale realizate cu un echipament special în condiții de laborator. Cercetarea teoretică prin simulare prezentată în lucrare permite evaluarea funcționalității cuțitului și oferă totodată posibilitatea realizării unor optimizări constructiv-funcționale ale aparatelor de tăiere pentru obținerea unei corelări între forța necesară tăierii, unghiul de tăiere a cuțitului și proprietățile mecanice ale produselor vegetale.

Cuvinte cheie: legume, modelare 3D, morcov, simulare numerică, tăiere

INTRODUCERE

Relatia dintre proprietătile mecanice și structura celulară a plantelor vegetale prezintă un interes economic foarte crescut. Cultivatorii doresc să reducă pierderile cauzate de crăparea sau ruperea acestora iar producătorii de produse alimentare încearcă să reducă la minimum cantitatea de energie necesară în procesul de prelucrare. Produsele, ca materie primă sau prelucrate, trebuie să prezinte o textură pe placul consumatorilor. Prin urmare, cercetarea rolului structurii celulare în determinarea proprietătilor mecanice ale tesuturilor vegetale a cunocut un interes deosebit pe parcursul ultimilor ani (Van-Buren, 1979; Gibson și Ashby, 1988). S-a constatat сă materialele prezintă trei tipuri de deformare la solicitările mecanice externe: elastică (recuperabilă), vîscoelastică (dependentă de timp, parțial recuperabilă) și plastică (nerecuperabilă) (Thiel and Donald, 1998).

Procesul de tăiere utilizat în industria alimentară serveşte ca operațiune de divizare a materiei prime și a semiproduselor finite în bucăți de forma și dimensiunea specificată necesare proceselor de formare, dozare sau mărunțire. Produsele alimentare au diverse structuri și proprietăți mecanice. Acestea percep sarcinile de tăiere în moduri diferite. Se cunoaște că produsele supuse tăierii se deformează înainte de a fi distruse. În cazul comparativ la care deformarea in fața lamei este plastică, după ce a fost tăiat, produsul este strivit, nu își reface forma anterioară, și își pierde atractivitatea de consum. În cazul în care produsul este delicat, distrugerea sa are loc fără deformare plastică (Ciulica, 2012).

Majoritatea cercetătorilor din comunitatea simulării proceselor alimentare utilizează modele matematice liniare, din motive de eficiență a calculului. Aceste modele nu sunt capabile să ofere predicții realiste ale deformațiilor finite ale țesuturilor deoarece deformările se presupun a fi infinitezimale. Este asumată, de asemenea, liniaritatea răspunsului materialului. Prin urmare, în astfel de modele este reținut principiul suprapunerii (Miller și alții, 2007).

Scopul acestei cercetări este de a modela și simula deformarea neliniară a materialelor pentru aplicații care necesită interacțiuni în timp real. Operațiile de procesare a alimentelor includ pentru acest scop formarea profesională, evaluarea competențelor și de planificare a activităților cu ajutorul simulării. Un simulator al procesului de tăiere trebuie să prezică domeniul within the sample, so that it can be displayed to the user, and the internal forces (stresses), so that reaction forces acting on cutting tools can be computed and conveyed to the user in real-time. de deformare în cadrul eşantionului, astfel încât să poată fi afişat utilizatorilor, și al forțelor interne (tensiunilor), astfel încât forțele de reacție care acționează pe instrumentele de tăiere să poate fi calculate și transmise în timp real.



Fig. 1 - Aspects from the experimental research / Aspecte de la cercetarea experimentală

MATERIAL AND METHOD

For the determination of cutting carrot resistance was used a special stand created by Zwick/Roell. Mechanical tests were performed with the aid of the instrument shown in Fig. 1. The cutting of tested products was performed using the simple edged knives, whose sharpening angle was 15°, 30° and 45° (fig. 1), and the knife blade thickness was 1.4 mm. For each of the three knives were performed ten cuts, and the tested material had the similar diameters on the cutting area. This was necessary to obtain optimal results. The degradation of the cell wall of material is illustrated in Fig. 2 (Thiel and Donald, 1998).

Assuming that the cutting action is continuous we can develop a continuous model of cutting conditions. Orthogonal cutting assumes that the cutting edge of the tool is set in a position that is perpendicular to the direction of relative work or tool motion. This allows us to deal with forces that act only in one plane.



Fig. 2 - A scalpel blade is through carrots / Lama cuțitului în morcov (Thiel și Donald, 1998)

MATERIAL ȘI METODĂ

Pentru determinarea forței de rezistență la tăiere a morcovilor a fost utilizat un stand creat de Zwick/Roell. Experimentele au fost realizate cu ajutorul echipamentului prezentat în Fig. 1. Tăierea produselor testate s-a efectuat prin utilizarea unor cuțite cu muchie simplă al căror unghi de ascuțire a fost de 15°, 30° și 45° (fig. 1), iar grosimea lamei de cuțit a fost de 1,4 mm. Pentru fiecare dintre cele trei cuțite s-au realizat zece tăieri, iar materialul a avut diametre similare în zona de tăiere. Acest lucru a fost necesar pentru obținerea unor rezultate optime. Degradarea peretelui celular al materialului este ilustrată în Fig. 2 (Thiel și Donald, 1998).

Presupunând că acțiunea de tăiere este continuă, putem dezvolta un model continuu a condițiilor de tăiere. Tăierea ortogonală presupune că marginea de tăiere a instrumentului este situată într-o poziție perpendiculară pe direcția mişcare a uneltei. Acest lucru ne permite să facem ipoteza că forțele acționează numai într-un singur plan.



Fig. 3 - Merchant's Force Circle of cutting / Cercul fortelor de tăiere elaborat de Merchant

Merchant's Force Circle is a method for calculating the various forces involved in the cutting process. The procedure to construct a Merchants force circle diagram is pictured in figure 3. For processing the experimental data were used statistical and mathematical techniques, as following: the statistical models analysis; algorithm of statistical data conditioning; the development of a distribution model. So it was considered necessary to develop an application in MATLAB environment, which allows the distribution for data sets of experimental variables (presented in fig. 4).

O metodă de calcul a forțelor implicate în procesul de tăiere este Cercul Merchant al forțelor. Procedura de construcție a diagramei Merchant a cercului forțelor este ilustrată în figura 3. Pentru prelucrarea datelor experimentale au fost utilizate tehnici matematice și statistice, după cum urmează: modele de analiză statistică; algoritmul de condiționare a datelor statistice, dezvoltarea unui model de distribuție. Deci, s-a considerat necesar să se dezvolte o aplicație în mediul MATLAB, care permite determinarea distribuțiilor seturilor de date a variabilelor experimentale (prezentate în fig. 4).



Fig. 4 - Results delivered by operating with the program Matlab: distributions of cutting diameter, resistance force of cutting and mechanical work for the three types of knives / Rezultate obținute prin operarea cu programul Matlab: distribuția diametrului de tăiere, rezistenței la tăiere și lucrului mecanic efectuat, pentru cele trei tipuri de cuțite

FINITE ELEMENT SIMULATION

A basic idea of finite element method is to divide the structural body into small and geometrically simple bodies, called *elements*, so that equilibrium equations of each element can be written, and all the equilibrium equations are solved simultaneously. The elements are assumed to be connected by *nodes* located on the elements' edges and vertices.

Vegetable cutting is a large deformation process that involves severe plastic deformation of the material in a very tiny zone , incorporating many material phenomena such as material rupture, sticking and sliding friction and strain localization. Such conditions make the simulation of this process a challenging task. The challenge of early works was to find an appropriate algorithm to model the material separation at the tip of the cutting tool. The initial works were mostly based on a Lagrangian viewpoint in which the FE mesh is attached to the material and moves with it in space. To simulate cleavage, the knife was moved into the piece along a previously defined "parting line" and the mesh nodes in front of the tool tip were split in two when a separation criterion is satisfied.

In other words, the complexities of Finite Element Method (FEM) simulation will grow significantly when the dynamic nature of cutting process is included in the simulation. Fig. 5 shows the configuration of the simulated cutting process.

SIMULAREA CU ELEMENT FINIT

Ideea de bază a metodei cu element finit este împărțirea structurii corpului în mici corpuri cu geometrie simplă, numite elemente, astfel încât să poată fi scrisă ecuația de echilibru a fiecărui element, iar toate ecuațiile de echilibru să fie rezolvate simultan. Se presupune că elementele sunt conectate prin noduri localizate pe muchii şi vârfuri.

Tăierea vegetalelor este un proces cu deformații mari care implică deformații plastice severe ale materialului întro zonă restrânsă, și încorporează multe fenomene semnificative, cum ar fi, ruperea materialului, lipirea și frecarea de alunecare sau localizarea eforturilor. Aceste condiții fac simularea acestui proces o sarcină dificilă. Problema primelor lucrări din domeniu a fost de a găsi un algoritm adecvat pentru modelarea separării materialului la vârful cuțitului. Majoritatea lucrărilor s-au bazat pe un punct de vedere Lagrangian în care rețeaua de elemente finite este ataşată și se mișcă împreună cu materialul în spațiu. Pentru a simula despicarea, cuțitul se mișcă în probă dealungul unei "linii de despărțire" definite în prealabil, iar nodurile rețelei din fața uneltei de tăiere sunt despărțite în două atunci când criteriul de separare este îndeplinit.

Cu alte cuvinte, complexitatea simulărilor cu metoda elemetului finit (FEM) va crește în mod semnificativ atunci când natura dinamică a procesului de tăiere este inclusă în simulare. Fig. 5 arată configurația procesului de tăiere simulat.



Fig. 5 - Configuration of the simulated cutting process (Statistics mesh) / Configurația procesului de tăiere simulat (Statistica rețelei)

MODELING AND SIMULATION

We propose an efficient numerical algorithm for computing deformations of soft tissues (such as the vegetable products), with applications to real-time cutting simulation. The algorithm is based on the finite element method using the Lagrangian formulation, where stresses and strains are measured with respect to the original configuration. We used an *implicit method* because the response at the current time step depends not only on the historical information but also the current information; iterations are needed in a single time step. The algorithm is capable of handling both geometric and material nonlinearities. In order to analyze the system, the general form of dynamic equilibrum equation is:

MODELAREA ȘI SIMULAREA

Noi propunem un algoritm eficient de calcul numeric pentru deformarea țesuturilor moi (cum ar fi produsele vegetale), cu aplicații la simularea tăierii în timp real. Algoritmul se bazează pe metoda elementului finit folosind formularea Lagrangiană, pentru cazul în care eforturile și deformațiile sunt măsurate în raport cu configurația originală. Am folosit o *metodă implicită*, deoarece răspunsul la pasul de timp curent depinde nu doar informațiile istorice, dar, de asemenea, de informațiile curente; iterațiile sunt necesare într-un singur pas de timp. Algoritmul este capabil să manipuleze neliniaritățile materialului sau geometrice. Pentru analiza sistemului, forma generală a ecuatiei de echilibru dinamic este:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M \\ D \\ D \\ \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C \\ D \\ \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K \\ D \\ \end{bmatrix} = \{F\} \quad , \tag{1}$$

where $\{D\}$ is the nodal displacements vector, $\{F\}$ is the nodal external forces vector, [M] is called the *mass matrix*, [C] is called the *damping matrix*, and [K] is the *stiffness matrix*. Stability analysis of the algorithm suggests that due to much lower stiffness of soft tissues than that of typical engineering materials, it is possible that integration time steps be a few orders of magnitude larger than that typically used in engineering simulations. "Transient Structural" module solves the above equation using the following algorithm: unde {*D*} este vectorul deplasărilor nodale, {*F*} este vectorul forțelor externe nodale, [*M*] este matricea maselor, [C] este matricea de amortizare, și [K] este matricea de rigiditate. Analiza de stabilitate a algoritmului sugerează că, datorită rigidității mult mai mici a țesuturilor moi decât cea a materialelor tipice inginerești, este posibil ca pașii timpului de integrare să fie de câteva ordine de mărime mai mare decât cel folosit de obicei în simulările inginerești. Modulul "Transient Structural" rezolvă ecuația de mai sus folosind următorul algoritm:

$$\dot{D}_{n+1} = \dot{D}_n + \Delta t [\gamma \ddot{D}_{n+1} + (1-\gamma) \ddot{D}_n] \quad ,$$
⁽²⁾

$$D_{n+1} = D_n + \Delta t \, \dot{D}_n + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t^2 [2\beta \, \ddot{D}_{n+1} + (1 - 2\beta) \, \ddot{D}_n] \quad , \tag{3}$$

The parameters γ and β are chosen to control characteristics of the algorithm such as accuracy, numerical stability, etc. Numerical examples confirm the accuracy and efficiency of the proposed LED algorithm.

The material and cutting parameters are selected to represent realistic cutting process conditions. These parameters are selected in a way to be able to compare the simulation results with the experimental model, and they were displayed in table 1. Parametrii γ și β sunt aleși pentru a controla caracteristicile algoritmului, cum ar fi corectitudinea, stabilitatea numerică, etc. Exemplele numerice confirmă acuratețea și eficiența algoritmului LED propus.

Parametrii materialelor și de tăiere sunt aleși să reprezinte condițiile procesului de tăiere cât mai realist. Acești parametri sunt selectați într-un mod care să permită comparația rezultatelor simularii cu modelul experimental, și sunt afișați în tabelul 1.

1

						Table 1 / Tabel
Object name / <i>Obiect</i>	Material / <i>Material</i>	Density / <i>Densitate</i> [kg m ⁻³]	Young's Modulus / <i>Mod. Young</i> [MPa]	Poisson's Ratio / Coef. Poisson []	Bulk Modulus / <i>Mod. volumetric</i> [MPa]	Shear Modulus / Mod. de forfecare [MPa]
Carrot	Carrot	1140	1.35 / 1,35	0.29 / 0,29	1.0714 / 1,0714	0.52326 / 0,52326
Knife Support	Steel	7850	2.e+0.05 / 2,e+0,05	0.3 / 0,3	1.66e+0.05 / 1 <i>,66e+0,05</i>	76923

The knife is idealized as a relatively rigid body with a very large elastic modulus and a sharpening angle of 15° with a curvature at the corner representing the radius of curvature at the cutting edge. In this simulation, a corner radius of 0.25 mm is considered for the tool.

The carrot sample is a truncated elipsoid with maximum radius of 15.5 mm and a length of 52 mm. This geometry of the workpiece is chosen to be able to simulate an orthogonal cutting configuration. Tool and workpiece are modeled as deformable bodies and contact elements are inserted at the interface of both to represent the contact between them.

These elements prevent penetration and transmit the forces between surfaces. A velocity model dependent on friction is applied to represent the sliding and sticking of the chip on the tool rake face.

With the advance of the tool tip into the workpiece in the course of cutting process, the elements at the vicinity

Cuțitul este idealizat ca un corp relativ rigid, cu un modul de elasticitate foarte mare și un unghi ascuțit de 15°, cu o curbură de colț ce reprezintă raza de curbură a muchiei de tăiere. În această simulare, a fost luată în considerare o rază de curbură de 0,25 mm a muchiei cuțitului.

Proba de morcov este un elipsoid trunchiat cu rază maximă de 15,5 mm și o lungime de 52 mm. Această geometrie a probei este aleasă pentru putea fi simulată tăierea într-o configurație ortogonală. Instrumentul de tăiere și proba sunt modelate ca obiecte deformabile, iar la interfața acestora sunt introduse elemente de contact pentru a reprezenta contactul dintre ele.

Aceste elemente previn penetrarea și transmit forțele între suprafețele corpurilor. Pentru a reprezenta alunecarea sau lipirea fragmentelor pe fețele uneltei este aplicat un model al vitezei dependente de frecare.

Odată cu avansul cuțitului în piesa de prelucrat în cursul tăierii, elementele din apropierea vârfului sunt strivite și of the tool tip are stretched and severely distorted because the tool penetrates into them. This creates major convergence problem, and, if not prevented, the solution aborts prematurely.

RESULTS

Following the experimental measurements it can be seen that the cutting resistance force is directly proportional with the value of the sharpening angle of the cutting knife. As the cutting edge is sharper, the cutting resistance force is lower. An interesting phenomenon in machining cutter is the change of actual shear angle due to the tool motion in the feed direction. The shear angle is a function of the cutting ratio. As the knife vibrates, the cutting ratio varies and the thickness of the chip material varies too.

Fig. 6 shows the contour plots of predicted equivalent elastic strain: overview (left) XY; slice plane (right). At larger shear angles, a thicker chip is produced whereas for smaller shear angles, the chip becomes thinner.

Variation of shear plane angle during cutting is discussed in earlier works. Wu (1986) formulated the oscillation of shear plane angle and developed a comprehensive dynamic cutting force model by taking into account the equilibrium of forces in the primary and secondary plastic deformation zones.

puternic distorsionate, deoarece instrumentul pătrunde în ele. Acest lucru creează probleme majore de convergență, și, în cazul în care nu este prevenit, soluția va fi abandonată prematur.

REZULTATE

În urma măsurătorilor experimentale se poate observa că rezistența la tăiere este direct proporțională cu valoarea unghiului de ascuțire a cuțitului. Cu cât muchia de tăiere este mai ascuțită, rezistența la tăiere este mai mică. Un fenomen interesant în prelucrarea prin tăiere este schimbarea unghiului de forfecare real datorită mişcării uneltei în direcția de avans. Unghiul de forfecare este o funcție a raportului de tăiere. După cum vibrează cuțitul, variază atât raportul de tăiere, cât și grosimea fragmentelor de material.

Fig. 6 arată conturul deformației echivalente elastice estimate: imagine de ansamblu (stg.); plan de tăiere XY (drt.). La unghiuri mai mari de forfecare, sunt produse fragmente mai groase, în timp ce la unghiuri mai mici, fragmentele devin mai subțiri.

Variația unghiului plan de forfecare în timpul tăierii este discutat în lucrări anterioare. Wu (1986) a formulat oscilația unghiului plan de forfecare și a dezvoltat un model dinamic al forței de tăiere ținând cont de echilibrul de forțe în zonele primare și secundare de deformare plastică.



Fig. 6 - Contour plots of predicted equivalent elastic strain: overview (left.); slice plane XY (right): / Conturul estimat al deformației elastice echivalente: vedere de ansamblu (stg.); plan de tăiere XY (drt)

Fig. 7 shows the distribution of the normal elastic strain along OX axis in time domain of a cutting simulation under the width of cut of 1.4 mm and cutting velocity of 100 mm/min. In this figure, two dominant peaks are observed; the first one at 0.248 mm/mm and the second one at 0.314 mm/mm. However, the real world is much more complicated than what a critical strain or stress criterion can predict.







Fig. 7 arată distribuția deformației elastice normale pe direcția axei OX în domeniul timp, pentru simularea tăierii



Fig. 8 - Cutting force comparison for Knife with angle of 15°/ Comparația forței de tăiere pentru cuțitul cu unghiul de 15°

Figure 8 shows the comparison chart cutting resistance force for the knife with the blade angle of 15°. If we compare the magnitudes of cutting force, measured in experiments, we see the same relative values as if values estimated by simulation. For small and moderate plasticity, the damage effect of cutting process is often negligible.

This can lead to conclusion that software Ansys 14 is able to predicted the relative values in cutting force with good accuracy.

CONCLUSIONS

Mathematical modelling and computer simulation have proved tremendously successful in engineering applications. Computational mechanics has enabled technological developments in every area of our lives. One of the greatest challenges for engineers is to extend the success of computational mechanics to all areas of traditional engineering.

In this paper the using of Finite Element Method FEM which was implemented in commercially available software package Ansys 14, was presented. The simulations were focused on carrot cutting in order to obtain a comprehensive model which realistically predicts the effects of various cutting parameters on process stability. The results were compared with experimentally measured data. In the present theory, we have shown that good results can be obtained.

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În figura 8 graficul indică forța de rezistență la tăiere, pentru cuțitul cu unghiul lamei de 15°. Dacă vom compara magnitudinile forței de tăiere, măsurate în experimente, putem vedea aceleași valori relative, ca și în cazul valorilor estimate prin simulare. Pentru plasticități mici și moderate, efectul vătămărilor procesului de tăiere este adesea neglijabil.

Acest lucru poate conduce la concluzia că software-ul ANSYS 14, este capabil să estimeze valorile relative ale forței de tăiere cu o precizie bună.

CONCLUZII

Modelarea matematică și simularea pe calculator s-au dovedit a avea foarte mult succes în aplicațiile inginerești. Mecanica numerică a permis dezvoltarea tehnologică în aproape fiecare domeniu al vieții noastre. Una dintre cele mai mari provocări pentru ingineri este aceea de a extinde succesul mecanicii numerice în toate domeniile ingineriei traditionale.

În această lucrare a fost prezentată utilizarea metodei elementului finit FEM, care a fost implementată cu pachetul software disponibil comercial ANSYS 14. Simulările s-au axat pe tăierea morcovilor, în scopul de a obține un model cuprinzător, care poate estima în mod real efectele diverșilor parametri de tăiere asupra stabilității procesului. Rezultatele au fost comparate cu datele măsurate experimental. În teoria de față, noi am arătat că pot fi obținute rezultate de calitate.

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STUDY CONCERNING THE MODERNIZATION OF THE MAC – 3 MACHINES BY SUBSTITUTING THE MECHANISM OF THE PRESSING ROOM

STUDIU REFERITOR LA MODERNIZAREA MAȘINII MAC – 3 PRIN ÎNLOCUIREA MECANISMULUI CAMEREI DE PRESARE

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Abstract: In this paper is presented the press room of the MAC – 3 machine endowed with two pressing mechanisms, while also showing the advantages of the new system. Also the diagram of the two pressing mechanisms is given, while equations are established for determining the speed distribution by using the independend cycle method.

Keywords: pressing room, MAC – 3 machine, pressing mechanism.

INTRODUCTION

MAC – 3 machines works in agregate with U – 650 M tractor and is designed to harverst the stems of corn and sunflower, dry hay put in furrow, creeping stalks of beans, pea, etc [2, 3, 11]. The machine works on the plane fields or on slopes with inclination until 10° [2, 3, 11]. The material that was added is pressed and unloaded as hayrick at the extremities of the plots.

MAC – 3 machines had a mechanism for feeding the pressing room, a mechanism with gear quadrant.

Instead of this mechanism is introduced a new mechanism formed by articulated beams, replacing the gear quadrants of the old mechanism [1, 7, 8, 13, 18, 23].

THEORETICALS ASPECTS OF CALCULUS

In figure 1 is presented the old pressing mechanism which is formed from nine mobile elements (3 and 4 elements had two notched semi-crowns with contact in point N), 12 inferior kinematics couples and two superior kinematics couples [1, 7, 8, 13, 18, 23]:

• inferior couples i ⇒ A,B,C,D,E,F,H,L,K,M,R,P

• superior couples \Rightarrow N,G

i=12 – superior couples;

s=2 – inferior couples;

m=9 - mobile elements.

The mobility degree of the mechanism is calculated with the relation (1):

Rezumat: Lucrarea prezintă camera de presare a maşinii MAC – 3, dotată cu două mecanisme de presare, și de asemenea sunt arătate avantajele noului sistem. De asemenea este prezentată și diagrama mecanismului de presare, fiind stabilite ecuațiile pentru determinarea distribuției de viteze utilizând metoda ciclurilor independente.

Cuvinte cheie: cameră de presare, mașina MAC – 3, mecanism de presare.

INTRODUCERE

Maşina MAC – 3, lucrează în agregat cu tractorul U – 650 M şi este destinată recoltării tulpinelor de porumb, floarea soarelui, a fânului uscat aşezat în brazdă, vrejurilor de soia, mazăre, etc [2, 3, 11]. Maşina lucrează pe terenuri plane, sau pe pante cu înclinare de până la 10° [2, 3, 11]. Materialul adunat este presat şi descărcat sub formă de căpițe la capetele parcelelor.

Maşina MAC – 3 avea ca mecanism pentru acționarea camerei de presare un mecanism cu sector dințat.

În locul acestui mecanism s-a introdus un mecanism nou format din bare articulate, înlocuindu-se sectoarele dințate ale vechiului mecanism [1, 7, 8, 13, 18, 23].

ASPECTE TEORETICE DE CALCUL

În figura 1 se prezintă schema vechiului mecanism de presare care este format din nouă elemente mobile, (elementele 3 și 4 având două semicoroane dințate cu contact în punctul N), 12 cuple cinematice inferioare și două cuple cinematice superioare [1, 7, 8, 13, 18, 23]:

cuple inferioare i ⇒ A,B,C,D,E,F,H,L,K,M,R,P

• cuple superioare
$$\Rightarrow$$
 N,G

i=12 – cuple superioare;

s=2 - cuple inferioare;

m=9 - elemente mobile.

Gradul de mobilitate al mecanismului se calculează cu relația (1):

--- --- -- --

M = 3m - 2i - s

(1)

Therefore: $M = 3 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 12 - 2 = 1$

The old mechanism of pressing has a single degree of freedom, therefore is a desmodromic mechanism.

In figure 2 is presented the scheme of the new pressing mechanism, in which componence intervene the

4' and 7' elements, also N', G_{CR}^1 rotation couples and G(t) translation couples.

At the new mechanism we have a number of 11 mobile elements and 16 inferior kinematics couples.

 $i \Longrightarrow A$,B, C, D, E, F, G(t), $G_{(R)}^1$, H, L, K, M, N, N' ,P, R

Deci:
$$M = 3 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 12 - 2 = 1$$

Vechiul mecanism de presare are un singur grad de libertate, deci este un mecanism desmodrom.

În figura 2 este prezentată schema noului mecanism de presare, în componența căruia mai intervin elementele

4'şi 7', de asemenea cuplele N', G_{CR}^1 de rotație și respectiv G(t) de translatie.

La noul mecanism avem un număr de 11 elemente mobile și 16 cuple cinematice inferioare.

 $i \Longrightarrow A$,B, C, D, E, F, G(t), $G_{(R)}^1$, H, L, K, M, N, N', P, R



Fig. 1 – Scheme of the old pressing mechanism / Schema vechiului mecanism de presare



Fig. 2 – Scheme of the new pressing mechanism / Schema noului mecanism de presare The mobility degree of the new mechanism is:

G(t) - 7' - G'(R) - 7 - H - 6 - L - 3 - K

We may notice that the new mechanism has mobility degree equal to one, just like the old mechanism, therefore this mechanism is a desmodromic mechanism too.

The graph associated to new mechanism is presented in figure 3. We may notice that it is a planar graph with five independent cycles.

It is considered the outlines of the disjoint interior domains of the graph, as bases of independent cycles, therefore we have:

- cycle I: P 1 R 2 M 3 K;
- cycle II: P-1-R-2-M-3-N-4-N-4-D;
- cycle III : D 4 C 8 B 9 A ;
- cycle IV:A-9-B-8-C-4-E-5-F-7-G'(R)-7'-G(t);
- cycle V: G(t) 7 G'(R) 7 H 6 L 3 K.

Gradul de mobilitate al noului mecanism este:

$$G(t) - 7' - G'(R) - 7 - H - 6 - L - 3 - K$$

Se observă că noul mecanism are grad de mobilitate unitar, la fel ca noul mecanism, deci și acesta este un mecanism desmodrom.

Graful asociat noului mecanism este prezentat în figura 3. Se observă că este un graf planar cu cinci cicluri independente.

Se consideră ca bază de cicluri independente contururile domeniilor interioare disjuncte ale grafului, deci avem:

- ciclul I: P 1 R 2 M 3 K;
- ciclul II: P-1-R-2-M-3-N-4-N-4-D ;
- ciclul III : D 4 C 8 B 9 A ;
- ciclul IV:A-9-B-8-C-4-E-5-F-7-G'(R)-7'-G(t);
- ciclul V: G(t) 7 G'(R) 7 H 6 L 3 K.



Fig. 3 -The graph associated to the new pressing mechanism/ Graful asociat noului mecanism de presare

Considering an axis system x0y in the plane of mechanism, with the origin in P and knowing the x and y coordinates of the kinematics couples is obtained the equations system (2) [4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24].

Luând un sistem de axe x0y în planul mecanismului, cu originea în P și cunoscându-se coordonatele x și y ale cuplelor cinematice se obține sistemul de ecuații (2) [4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24].

$$\begin{cases} v_{R21}^{x} + v_{M32}^{x} - \omega_{1}(y_{R} - y_{P}) - \omega_{2}(y_{M} - y_{R}) - \omega_{3}(y_{K} - y_{M}) = 0 \\ v_{R21}^{y} + v_{M32}^{y} + \omega_{1}(x_{R} - x_{P}) + \omega_{2}(x_{M} - x_{R}) + \omega_{3}(x_{K} - x_{M}) = 0 \\ v_{R21}^{x} + v_{M32}^{x} + v_{N43}^{x} + v_{N'44'}^{x} - \omega_{1}(y_{R} - y_{P}) - \omega_{2}(y_{M} - y_{R}) - \omega_{3}(y_{N} - y_{M}) - \omega_{4'}(y_{N'} - y_{N}) - \omega_{4}(y_{D} - y_{N'}) = 0 \\ v_{R21}^{y} + v_{M32}^{y} + v_{N43}^{y} + v_{N'44'}^{y} + \omega_{1}(x_{R} - x_{P}) + \omega_{2}(x_{M} - x_{R}) + \omega_{3}(x_{N} - x_{M}) - \omega_{4'}(x_{N'} - x_{N}) - \omega_{4}(x_{D} - x_{N'}) = 0 \\ v_{C84}^{x} + v_{B98}^{x} - \omega_{4}(y_{C} - y_{D}) - \omega_{8}(y_{B} - y_{C}) - \omega_{9}(y_{A} - y_{B}) = 0 \\ v_{C84}^{y} + v_{B98}^{y} + \omega_{4}(x_{C} - x_{D}) + \omega_{8}(x_{B} - x_{C}) + \omega_{9}(x_{A} - x_{B}) = 0 \\ v_{B89}^{y} + v_{C48}^{x} + v_{E54}^{x} + v_{F75}^{x} + v_{G7'7}^{x} - \omega_{9}(y_{B} - y_{A}) - \omega_{8}(y_{C} - y_{B}) - \omega_{4}(y_{E} - y_{C}) - \omega_{5}(y_{F} - y_{E}) - \omega_{7'}(y_{G} - y_{G'}) = 0 \\ v_{B89}^{y} + v_{C48}^{y} + v_{E54}^{y} + v_{F75}^{y} + v_{G7'7}^{y} + \omega_{9}(x_{B} - x_{A}) + \omega_{8}(x_{C} - x_{B}) + \omega_{4}(x_{E} - x_{C}) + \omega_{5}(x_{F} - x_{E}) - \omega_{7'}(x_{G} - x_{G'}) = 0 \\ v_{G7'0}^{x} + v_{G777}^{x} + v_{H67}^{x} + v_{L36}^{x} - \omega_{7'}(y_{G'} - y_{G}) - \omega_{7}(y_{H} - y_{G'}) - \omega_{6}(y_{L} - y_{H}) - \omega_{3}(y_{K} - y_{L}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

The kinematics conditions from bundles are presented in the form (3) [4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24]

Condițiile cinematice din legături sunt prezentate sub forma (3) [4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24]

$$\frac{v_{R21}^{y}}{v_{R21}^{x}} = -tg\alpha \qquad v_{E54}^{x} = v_{E54}^{y} = 0 \\
v_{M32}^{x} = v_{M32}^{y} = 0 \qquad v_{F75}^{x} = v_{F75}^{y} = 0 \\
v_{N4'3}^{x} = v_{N4'3}^{y} = 0 \qquad v_{G77'}^{x} = v_{G77'}^{y} = 0 \\
v_{N'44'}^{x} = v_{N'44'}^{y} = 0 \qquad v_{G70}^{x} = 0 \\
v_{C48}^{x} = v_{C48}^{y} = 0 \qquad v_{H67}^{x} = v_{H67}^{y} = 0 \\
v_{B98}^{x} = v_{B98}^{y} = 0 \qquad v_{L36}^{x} = v_{L36}^{y} = 0$$
(3)

Introducing the conditions (3) in the equations system (2) is obtained the equations system (4) [4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24]:

Introducând condițiile (3) în sistemul de ecuații (2) se obține sistemul de ecuații (4) [4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 20, 22, 24] :

$$\begin{aligned} v_{R21}^{x} - \omega_{l}(y_{R} - y_{P}) - \omega_{l}(y_{M} - y_{R}) - \omega_{3}(y_{K} - y_{M}) &= 0 \\ - v_{R21}^{x} tg\alpha + \omega_{l}(x_{R} - x_{P}) + \omega_{l}(x_{M} - x_{R}) + \omega_{3}(x_{K} - x_{M}) &= 0 \\ v_{R21}^{x} - \omega_{l}(y_{R} - y_{P}) - \omega_{l}(y_{M} - y_{R}) - \omega_{3}(y_{N} - y_{M}) - \omega_{4'}(y_{N'} - y_{N}) - \omega_{4}(y_{D} - y_{N'}) &= 0 \\ - v_{R21}^{x} tg\alpha + \omega_{l}(x_{R} - x_{P}) + \omega_{l}(x_{M} - x_{R}) + \omega_{3}(x_{N} - x_{M}) + \omega_{4'}(x_{N'} - x_{N}) + \omega_{4}(x_{D} - x_{N'}) &= 0 \\ - \omega_{4}(y_{C} - y_{D}) - \omega_{8}(y_{B} - y_{C}) - \omega_{9}(y_{A} - y_{B}) &= 0 \\ \omega_{4}(x_{C} - x_{D}) + \omega_{8}(x_{B} - x_{C}) + \omega_{9}(x_{A} - x_{B}) &= 0 \\ - \omega_{9}(y_{B} - y_{A}) - \omega_{8}(y_{C} - y_{B}) - \omega_{4}(y_{E} - y_{C}) - \omega_{5}(y_{F} - y_{E}) &= 0 \\ \omega_{9}(x_{B} - x_{A}) + \omega_{8}(x_{C} - x_{B}) + \omega_{4}(x_{E} - x_{C}) + \omega_{5}(x_{F} - x_{E}) &= 0 \\ - \omega_{7}(y_{H} - y_{G'}) - \omega_{6}(y_{L} - y_{H}) - \omega_{3}(y_{K} - y_{L}) &= 0 \\ \omega_{6}(y_{L} - y_{H}) - \omega_{3}(y_{K} - y_{L}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4)$$

The constructive conditions are:

Condițiile constructive sunt date sub forma:

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \dots$$

$$\omega_{7'} = 0$$

$$\omega_7 = \omega_{4'} = 0$$
(5)

Introducing in system (4), the constructive conditions, the equations system is obtained(6):

Introducând în sistemul (4), condițiile constructive se obține sitemul de ecuații (6):

$$\begin{cases} v_{R21}^{x} - \omega_{1}(y_{M} - y_{P}) - \omega_{3}(y_{K} - y_{M}) = 0 \\ - v_{R21}^{x} tg \alpha + \omega_{1}(x_{M} - x_{P}) + \omega_{3}(x_{K} - x_{M}) = 0 \\ v_{R21}^{x} - \omega_{1}(y_{M} - y_{P}) - \omega_{3}(y_{N} - y_{M}) - \omega_{4}(y_{D} - y_{N'}) = 0 \\ - \omega_{4}(y_{C} - y_{D}) - \omega_{8}(y_{B} - y_{C}) - \omega_{9}(y_{A} - y_{B}) = 0 \\ \omega_{4}(x_{C} - x_{D}) + \omega_{8}(x_{B} - x_{C}) + \omega_{9}(x_{A} - x_{B}) = 0 \\ - \omega_{9}(y_{B} - y_{A}) - \omega_{8}(y_{C} - y_{B}) - \omega_{4}(y_{E} - y_{C}) - \omega_{5}(y_{F} - y_{E}) = 0 \\ \omega_{9}(x_{B} - x_{A}) + \omega_{8}(x_{C} - x_{B}) + \omega_{4}(x_{E} - x_{C}) + \omega_{5}(x_{F} - x_{E}) = 0 \\ \omega_{6}(x_{L} - x_{H}) + \omega_{3}(x_{K} - x_{L}) = 0 \end{cases}$$
(6)

The equations system (6) is a homogeneous system of eight equations with eight kinematic unknowns which can be determined.

Sistemul de ecuații (6) este un sistem omogen de opt ecuații cu opt necunoscute cinematice, care se pot determina.

The kinematic unknowns are: $v_{R21}^x, \omega_1, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5,$

 $\omega_6, \omega_8, \omega_9$. These unknowns can be determined from the equations system (6) which is a homogeneous system of eight equations with eight unknowns.

Having known the angular speeds and translation speeds of the mechanism with the help of the principle of the virtual speeds the maximum value of the pressing force may be determined.

CONCLUSIONS

Replacing of the old mechanism of the machine, leads to a better working process, by removing the frictions and vibrations from gear quadrants to a metal economy and a more simple constructive achievement.

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 [21]. Voinea R., Voiculescu D., Ceauşu V. (1983) – Mechanics, Didactical and Pedagogical Publishing, Bucharest; Necunoscutele cinematice sunt : $v_{R21}^x, \omega_1, \omega_3, \omega_4, \omega_5$,

 $\omega_6, \omega_8, \omega_9$. Aceste necunoscute pot fi determinate din sistemul de ecuații (6) care este un system omogen de opt ecuații cu opt necunoscute.

Având cunoscute vitezele unghiulare și de translație ale mecanismului cu ajutorul principiului vitezelor virtuale se poate determina valoarea maximă a forței de presare.

CONCLUZII

Înlocuirea vechiului mecanism al mașinii conduce la o funcționare mai bună, prin înlăturarea frecărilor și a vibrațiilor din sectoarele dințate, la o economie de metal și la o realizare constructivă mult mai simplă.

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RESEARCHES REGARDING MODAL ANALYSIS UTILIZATION AS A TOOL FOR FATIGUE AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE ASSESSMENT OF MECHANICAL STRUCTURES /

CERCETĂRI PRIVIND UTILIZAREA ANALIZEI MODALE CA INSTRUMENT PENTRU EVALUAREA STĂRII DE OBOSEALĂ ȘI A MODIFICĂRILOR STRUCTURALE ALE STRUCTURILOR MECANICE

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Abstract: The paper presents theoretical and experimental researches on the use of experimental modal analysis as an instrument of appreciation of fatigue state, as well as to identify the structural changes of the complex mechanical structures. The application is carried out on a railway bogie frame, performed at SC Softronic Craiova, being in course to be tested for static and fatigue stress at INMA Bucharest. Researches are in full progress, in the article being presented the results of initial tests as well as those performed after 6 millions of stress cycles at fatigue.

Keywords: modal analysis, eigenfrequencies, eigenmodes, fatigue, bogie frame.

INTRODUCTION

Bogies are complex equipments with a vital role in the functioning of railway vehicles, having the role of carbody supporting, of ensuring the traction and braking forces, as well as of vibratory isolation of the carbody and transported loads. Taking into account the important role in the rolling stock security, the fact that all mechanical stresses from the rolling track are transmitted to the carbody through the bogie, as well as the long operating life of rolling stock, the present regulations require that at homologation, the bogies to be subjected to a complex set of static and fatigue tests.

For achieving a stand and a testing program it is taken into consideration that the strains at which the bogie is subjected replicate as accurately as possible the strains of normal functioning, without introducing additional or unrealistic constraints or degrees of freedom.

The bogies testing shall be made according to European standard EN 13749 *"Railway applications. Wheelsets and bogies. Methods of specifying the structural requirements of bogies frames".*[6]

In practice there are standardised two static load cases, which are considered to be covering for the real situations encountered during an equipment lifetime:

- exceptional static loads, which may occur only rarely, over the lifetime of the bogie. The bogie structure is necessary to resist to these loadings, without cracks or deformations, that would affect the operation during tasks application;

- normal service loads, which represent those loads currently occurring during lifetime, the bogie having to withstand at service loads, without fatigue cracks.

The test at static loads is followed by fatigue testing, which is designed to confirm that the bogie frame is capable of withstanding to stresses due to operating loadings encountered throughout its whole life. The main loads acting are those responsible for the induction of mechanical stress in the whole structure of the bogie frame, namely: vertical forces, transversal forces and forces due to twist stresses. The dynamic loads are applied as follows:

- 6 million cycles with normal service loads;

- 2 million cycles with service loads increased by 20%;

Rezumat: În lucrare sunt prezentate cercetari teoretice si experimentale privind utilizarea analizei modale experimentale ca instrument de apreciere a starii de oboseala, cat si pentru identificarea modificarilor structurale ale structurilor mecanice complexe. Aplicatia este realizata pe o rama de boghiu de cale ferata, realizat la SC Softronic Craiova, aflat la incercari la solicitari statice si oboseala la INMA Bucuresti. Cercetarile sunt in desfasurare, in articol fiind prezentate rezultatele privind incercarile initiale, precum si cele dupa 6 milioane de cicluri de solicitari la oboseala.

Cuvinte cheie: anliza modală, frecvente proprii, moduri proprii, oboseala, rama de boghiu.

INTRODUCERE

Boghiurile sunt echipamente complexe cu rol vital in functionarea vehiculelor feroviare, avand rolul de purtator al carcasei, de asigurare a fortelor de tractiune si de franare, precum si de izolare vibratorie a carcasei si a incarcaturii transportate. Avand in vedere rolul important in securitatea materialului rulant, faptul ca toate solicitarile de la calea de rulare se transmit la carcasa prin intermediul boghiului, precum si durata mare de functionare a materialului rulant, normativele in vigoare impun ca la omologare, boghiurile sa fie supuse unui set complex de incercari la solicitari statice si oboseala.

La realizarea unui stand si a unui program de incercari se are in vedere ca solicitarile la care este supus boghiul sa reproduca cat mai fidel solicitarile din functionarea normala, fara a introduce constrangeri sau grade de libertate suplimentare sau nerealiste.

Incercarea boghiurilor pentru materialul feroviar se face conform standardului european *EN 13749 " Aplicații* feroviare. Osii și boghiuri. Metode de specificare a cerințelor structurale ale ramelor de boghiuri".[6]

In practica sunt normate doua cazuri de incarcare statica, care se considera a fi acoperitoare pentru situatiile reale intalnite pe durata de de viata a echipamentului:

- *incarcarea statica exceptionala*, care poate sa apara doar rar, pe durata de viata a boghiului. Structura boghiului este necesar sa reziste la aceste sarcini, fara fisuri sau deformatii, care ar afecta functionarea in timpul aplicarii sarcinilor;

- *incarcarea de exploatare*, care reprezinta acele sarcini care apar curent in timpul exploatarii, boghiul trebuind sa reziste sarcinilor functionale, fara aparitia de fisuri.

Incercarea la solicitari statice este urmata de incercarea la oboseala, care este destinata sa confirme ca rama boghiului este capabila sa reziste solicitarilor datorate sarcinilor de exploatare intalnite pe toata durata de viata a acestuia. Sarcinile principale care actioneaza sunt cele responsabile de inducerea solicitarilor mecanice in intreaga structura a ramei de boghiu si anume: fortele verticale, fortele transversale si fortele datorate solicitarilor de rasucire. Sarcinile dinamice se aplica dupa cum urmeaza:

- 6 milioane cicli cu sarcinile de exploatare;

- 2 milioane cicli cu sarcini de exploatare crescute cu 20%;

- 2 million cycles with service loads increased by 40%.

During the tests performing, in the bogie frame structure appear irreversible phenomena of material fatigue. Beside these, may also appear cracks or structure damages. Throughout the tests duration, it is performed the monitoring of the mechanical stress on the bogie frame structure.

At the present moment, there is in progress a contract for performing the static and fatigue tests at INMA Bucharest, for two railway bogies made at SC Softronic Craiova. With this occasion, within SC Softronic Craiova was developed and experimented a technology for monitoring of fatigue state and the structural integrity, by using the experimental modal analysis.

The paper presents the theoretical background of the developed technology, as well as the result of tests performed on a bogie frame which is in the initial stage of tests, as well as after the static tests and of the first stage of fatigue, after the 6 million exploitation cycles.

The research is in progress, and in a future article will be presented the final results of the research.

MATHERIAL AND METHOD

Theoretical basis of the experimental modal analysis [2]

Any mechanical system can be modeled by means of a discrete system consisting of 'n' material points of concentrated mass 'm_k' connected by stiffness elastic elements 'kk' and damping elements of 'ck' constant. For this damped system subjected to the action of an external excitations system $\{Q(t)\}$, the equations of movement are:

The system response at external excitation is presented as a sum of 'n' modal contributions due to each separate degree of freedom:

- 2 milioane cicli cu sarcini de exploatare crescute cu 40%.

Pe durata efectuarii incercarilor, in structura ramei de boghiu apar fenomene ireversibile de oboseala a materialului. Pe langa acestea, mai pot sa apara fisuri sau cedari ale structurii. Pe toata durata incercarilor, se efectueaza monitorizarea tensiunilor mecanice din structura ramei de boghiu.

In momentul de fata se afla in derulare un contract pentru incercarea la solicitari statice si oboseala la INMA Bucuresti, a doua boghiuri de material feroviar realizate la SC Softronic Craiova. Cu aceasta ocazie, la SC Softronic Craiova, a fost elaborata si experimentata o tehnologie de monitorizare a starii de oboseala si a integritatii structurale, prin utilizarea analizei modale experimentale.

In articol se prezinta fundamentul teoretic al tehnologiei elaborate, precum si rezultatul incercarilor efectuate pe o rama de boghiu aflata in stadiul initial al incercarilor, precum si dupa efectuarea incercarilor statice si a primului stadiu de oboseala, dupa cele 6 milioane de cicli de exploatare.

Cercetarea se afla in derulare, iar intr-un articol viitor se vor prezenta rezultatele finale ale cercetarii.

MATERIAL SI METODA

Baza teoretica a analizei modale experimentale [2]

Orice sistem mecanic poate fi modelat printr-un sistem discret format din 'n' puncte materiale de masa concentrata 'mk' unite prin elemente elastice de rigiditate 'k_k' si elemente de amortizare de constanta 'c_k'. Pentru acest sistem amortizat supus actiunii unui sistem de excitatii exterioare $\{Q(t)\}$, ecuatiile de miscare sunt:

$$[M][\ddot{x}(t)] + [C][\dot{x}(t)] + [K][x(t)] = \{Q(t)\}$$
[1]

Raspunsul sistemului la excitatia externa se prezinta sub forma unei sume de 'n' contributii modale datorate fiecarui grad de libertate separat:

$$\{X(\omega)\} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left[\frac{\{\psi^{*}\} \cdot \{\psi^{*}\}^{T} \cdot \{Q(\omega)\}}{a_{k}(-\mu_{k} + i(\omega - \nu_{k}))} + \frac{\{\psi^{*}\} \cdot \{\psi^{*}\}^{T} \cdot \{Q(\omega)\}}{\bar{a}_{k}(-\mu_{k} + i(\omega + \nu_{k}))} \right]$$

$$[2]$$

where:

- $\{\psi^{k}\}$ and $\{\psi^{k}\}$ its own vector of the order "k"; μ_{k} the "k" order damping ratio;
- V_k the "k" order damped natural frequency;
- a_k and a_k norming constants;
- ω external excitation frequency.

In order to determine the eigenvectors from experimental data, in the paper it is presented the one point excitation method. It consists in the structure excitation in the successively points 'j' (j=1,2,...m) and simultaneous determination of the response (in accelerations or displacements) in points 'i' (i=1,2,...n). In practical applications, the eigenvectors are substituted with two modal constants U_{ij}^k and V_{ij}^k defined by following:

$$X(\omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left[\frac{\{\psi^{*}\} \cdot \{\psi^{*}\}^{T} \cdot \{Q(\omega)\}}{a_{k}(-\mu_{k} + i(\omega - \nu_{k}))} + \frac{\{\psi^{*}\} \cdot \{\psi^{*}\}^{T} \cdot \{Q(\omega)\}}{\bar{a}_{k}(-\mu_{k} + i(\omega + \nu_{k}))} \right]$$

$$[2]$$

 $\left\{ \psi^{k} \right\}_{and} \left\{ \psi^{k} \right\} - \text{vectorul propriu de ordinul "k"};$ $\mu_{k} - \text{rata de amortizare de ordinul "k"};$

- v_k frecventa naturala amortizata de ordinul "k";
- $a_k si \overline{a_k}$ constante de normare;
- ω frecventa excitatiei externe.

In vederea determinarii vectorilor proprii din date experimentale, in articol se prezinta metoda de excitare a structurii intr-un singur punct. Aplicarea metodei consta in excitare succesiva a structurii in punctele 'j' (j=1,2,...m) si determinarea simultana a raspunsului (in acceleratii sau deplasari) in punctele 'i' (i=1,2,...n). In aplicatiile practice vectorii proprii sunt inlocuiti cu doua constante modale U_{ij}^{k} si V_{ij}^{k} definite prin relatia:

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_{i}^{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_{j}^{k}}{a_{k}} = U_{ij}^{k} + i \cdot V_{ij}^{k} \text{ and } / \mathfrak{s}i \quad \overline{\boldsymbol{\psi}_{i}^{k}} \cdot \overline{\boldsymbol{\psi}_{j}^{k}} = U_{ij}^{k} - i \cdot V_{ij}^{k}$$

$$\tag{3}$$

It can be introduced the structure admittance, or compliance, by ratio between displacement response and force excitation. Having in mind the (2) relation, the structure admittance can be writen as:

Se introduce marimea admitanta, sau complianta, a sistemului, definita ca raportul dintre raspunsul in deplasare si forta de excitare. Tinand cont de relatia (2) admitanta sistemului se scrie ca:

$$\alpha_{ij}(\omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{U_{ij}^{k} + i \cdot V_{ij}^{k}}{-\mu_{k} + i \cdot (\omega - \nu_{k})} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{U_{ij}^{k} - i \cdot V_{ij}^{k}}{-\mu_{k} + i \cdot (\omega + \nu_{k})}$$
[4]

The last relation, with i=1,2,...,n, j=1,2,...,n, defines the

frequency response functions of the mechanical system. In the above approximations made to achieve the mathematical model, the concept of discrete system with mass concentrated in 'n' material points was used. For the discrete system closely approximate the real system, should be necessary that 'n' be very high, practically $(n \rightarrow \infty)$. In practice, this thing cannot be possible due to both physical arguments and limitations imposed by the measurement, excitation and computing equipment. In applications the frequency range is limited to a reasonable value established by the major frequencies of analyzed equipment and purpose of the application. In these conditions the sum of equations (4) is reduced to a few components, further noted with 'n' too.

The contributions of the lower and higher vibration modes are included in some correction factors named "lower modal admittance " $-\frac{1}{M_{ij}\omega^2}$, for lower modes, and

"residual flexibility " S_{ij} , for upper modes.

The system admittance will have the expression:

An eigenmode is defined by a set of modal parameters, which are intrinsic characteristics of the system, independent of the external conditions: $\{\psi^k\}, \mu_k, \nu_k, a_k, k=1,2,...,n$, or by a combination of the modal parameters and modal constants, which depends on the external conditions:

$$\mu_{k}, \nu_{k}, U_{ij}^{k}, V_{ij}^{k}, -\frac{1}{M_{ij}^{k}}, S_{ij}^{k}, k = 1, 2, ..., n$$

Modal analysis consists in determination of the modal parameters from experimental tests carried out on the equipment brought in a controlled vibration state and simultaneously measurement of the applied excitation and structure response. The controlled vibration state can be achieved by using one of the following low-level one-point excitation methods: the relaxed step force, sinusoidal or large band steady-state vibration excitation or impact force method. The impact force excitation method is very good for modal analysis of bogie frame.

Package programs for modal analysis

Based on the above presented theoretical background it had been achieved a package of calculation programs with major orientation for modal analysis of mechanical structures. The package is realised under TestPoint programming medium, has a modular conception, including the following programs:

'ModalAch' is a module to control the excitation and system response during the test.

'IdModal' is a module for calculating the frequency response functions and modal parameters. The frequency response functions are calculated using a selective length of data and some pondering windows. For modal parameter identification there are used some sophisticate linear and non-linear regressive procedures.

'ModalForm', is a module for eigenfrequencies assessment, vibration eigenmode calculating and for graphical animation of the structure in its eigenmode.

The program reads data from files achieved with 'IdModal' program.

The programs description will be made during the presentation of tests on the bogie frame.

Ultima relatie, cu i=1,2,...n, j=1,2,...n, defineste setul functiilor de raspuns in frecventa ale sistemului mecanic.

In aproximatiile facute la realizarea modelului matematic a fost utilizat conceptul de sistem discret cu masa concentrata in 'n' puncte materiale. Pentru ca sistemul discret sa aproximeze fidel sistemul real, trebuie ca 'n' sa fie foarte mare, practic trebuie ca $(n \rightarrow \infty)$. In practica acest lucru nu este posibil atat din considerente legate de tehnicile de excitare si de masurare a raspunsului, cat si din considerente legate de tehnica de calcul utilizata si de timpul necesar pentru prelucrari. In aplicatii domeniul frecventelor de lucru este limitat la o valoare rezonabila stabilita in functie de frecventele majore ale echipamentului analizat, cat si de scopul aplicatiei. In aceste conditii suma din relatia (4) se reduce la cateva componente, notate in continuare tot cu 'n'.

Contributia modurilor inferioare si superioare se include in doi factori de corectie denumiti "admitanta modala $-\frac{1}{M_{ij}\omega^2}$, pentru modurile inferioare, respectiv inferioara"

"flexibilitate reziduala", $S_{ij}^{'}$, pentru modurile superioare.

Admitanta sistemului va avea expresia:

$$\alpha_{ij}(\omega) = \frac{-1}{M_{ij} \cdot \omega^3} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{U_{ij}^k + i \cdot V_{ij}^k}{-\mu_k + i \cdot (\omega - \nu_k)} + \frac{U_{ij}^k - i \cdot V_{ij}^k}{-\mu_k + i \cdot (\omega + \nu_k)} \right) + S_{ij}^i$$

$$\tag{5}$$

Un mod propriu este definit printr-un set de parametri modali, care sunt caracteristici intrinseci ale sistemului, independenti de conditiile externe: $\{\psi^k\}, \mu_k, v_k, a_k$, sau printr-o combinatie de parametri modali si de constante modale, dependente de conditiile externe de excitare.

$$_{k}, V_{k}, U_{ij}^{k}, V_{ij}^{k}, -\frac{1}{M_{ij}^{k}}, S_{ij}^{k}, k = 1, 2, ..., n$$

Aplicarea analizei modale consta in determinarea parametrilor modali pe baza incercarilor experimentale efectuate pe echipamentul adus intr-o stare controlata de vibratii, cu determinarea simultana a excitatiei si a raspunsului. Starea de vibratie poate fi realizata prin una dintre urmatoarele metode de excitare de nivel energetic coborat: treapta relaxata, excitatie sinusoidala stationara sau de banda larga, excitare cu impuls de forta. Metoda de excitare cu impuls de forta este recomandata pentru analiza modala a ramei de boghiu.

Pachet de programe pentru analiza modala

Pe baza celor prezentate anterior a fost realizat un set de programe de calcul cu orientare majora catre analiza modala a structurilor mecanice. Pachetul de programe este realizat sub mediul de programare TestPoint, are o conceptie modulara, cuprinzand urmatoarele programe:

'ModalAch', este un modul pentru controlul achizitiei datelor reprezentand excitatia si raspunsul sistemului.

'IdModal', este un modul pentru calculul functiilor de raspuns in frecventa si a parametrilor modali. Functiile de raspuns in frecventa sunt calculate utilizand o lungime selectiva a datelor, precum si diverse ferestre de ponderare. Pentru identificarea parametrilor modali se utilizeaza proceduri de regresie liniara si neliniara.

'ModalForm', este un modul pentru evaluarea frecventelor proprii, a formelor proprii de vibratie si pentru animatia grafica a structurii, in modurile de vibratie. Programul citeste datele continute in fisierele realizate cu programul 'IdModal'.

Descrierea programelor va fi realizata pe masura prezentarii experimentarilor pe rama de boghiu.

Measuring equipment "Softronic Data Acquisition System"

The equipment is a portable construction type "diplomat", having incorporated the following elements:

- DAQ acquisition interface type USB-30A16 (16 analog channels, 500 kHz sampling, 16 bit resolution);
- support plate for 16 amplifier modules with galvanic isolation type SCMB;
- external transducers for amplification modules type SCMB;
- piezoelectric acceleration transducers type 353B32, powered with amplifier modules type SCM5B48;

impact hammer with full strain gauge powered with amplifier modules type SCM5B39.

- Main technical characteristics:
- analog imputs: 16;
- digital I / O: 24;
- analog outputs: 4;
- input voltage: ±10V;
- protection against the continuously applied voltage by amplifier modules SCMB: 240 $V_{\text{RMS}};$
- maximum sampling rate: 500 kHz;
- resolution: 14 bit for both analog inputs / outputs.



Echipament de masura "Softronic Data Acquisition System"

Echipamentul este o constructie portabila, de tip "diplomat", si are inglobate urmatoarele elemente:

- interfata de achizitie tip μDaq USB- 30A16 (16 canale analogice, 500 kHz esantionare, 16 bit rezolutie);
- placa suport pentru 16 module de amplificare cu izolare galvanica de tip SCMB;
- traductoare externe si module de amplificare cu izolare galvanica de tip SCMB;
- traductoare piezoelectrice de acceleratie tip 353B32, alimentate prin module de amplificare tip SCM5B48;
- ciocan de impact cu marci tensometrice alimentat prin modul de amplificare tip SCM5B39.
- Principale caracteristici tehnice:
- intrari analogice: 16;
- I / O digitale: 24;
- iesiri analogice: 4;
- domeniul tensiunilor de masura: ±10V;
- protectie la tensiuni aplicate continuu la intrarile analogice, prin module tip SCMB: 240 VRMS;
- frecventa maxima de esantionare: 500 kHz;
- rezolutia: 14 biti pentru intrarile si iesirile analogice.



Fig. 1 - Measuring equipment "Softronic Data Acquisition System" / Echipament de masura "Softronic Data Acquisition System"

Experiments were performed in the Laboratory of Dynamic Testing of INMA Bucharest, bogie frame being suspended in crane hook by four inextensibile straps as representation in Fig.2.

It was applied the same procedure for modal identification in the initial stage of testing and after the first stage of fatigue, after the 6 million fatigue cycles.

Accelerometers were mounted, successively in vertical and horizontal directions, in measurement points P1(Acc1) ... P6(Acc6), considered to be representative for frame dynamics. Excitation was applied successively in the same measurement points using an impact hammer of about 3.5 kg, fitted with a rubber pad to protect the frame and increase pulse duration (fig. 3).

There were simultaneously measured the excitation force and the response accelerations at a sampling frequency of 10 kHz. In Figure 3 is presented an example of record obtained at the structure excitation in the point P1 and the response measurement in the points P1 (Acc1) ... P6(Acc6).

In the displays at the bottom part are transmitted the instantaneous values of the characteristics at the moments selected by cursors. Association of routes with the displays is done through color. The force impulse duration is approx. 5ms.

Experimentarile au fost efectuate in Laboratorul de Incercari Dinamice al INMA Bucuresti, rama de boghiu fiind suspendata in carligul macaralei prin intermediul a patru chingi inextensibile, conform reprezentarii din fig. 2.

A fost aplicata aceiasi procedura de identificare modala in stadiul initial al incercarilor si dupa efectuarea primului stadiu de oboseala, dupa cele 6 milioane cicli.

Accelerometrele au fost montate, succesiv pe directiile verticala si orizontala, in punctele de masura P1(Acc1) ... P6(Acc6), considerate a fi reprezentative pentru dinamica ramei. Excitatia a fost aplicata succesiv in aceleasi puncte de masura, cu un ciocan de impact de cca. 3,5 kg, prevazut cu tampon de cauciuc pentru protejarea ramei si marirea duratei impulsului (fig. 3).

Au fost masurate simultan forta de excitare si acceleratiile de raspuns la o frecventa de esantionare de 10 kHz. In fig.3 este prezentat un exemplu de inregistrare obtinuta la excitarea structurii in punctul P1 si masurarea raspunsului in punctele P1(Acc1) ... P6(Acc6).

In afișările din partea inferioara sunt transmise valorile instantanee al caracteristicilor la momentele selectate prin cursoare. Asocierea traseelor cu displayurile se face prin culoare. Durata impulsului de forta este de cca. 5ms.



Fig. 2 - Experiments for modal identification of a bogie frame / Experimentari pentru identificarea modala a unei rame de boghiu



Fig. 3 – Original recording and detail for excitation in point P1 and measurement in points P1(Acc1) ... P6(Acc6) / Inregistrare originala si detaliu pentru excitare in punctul P1 si masurare in punctele P1(Acc1) ... P6(Acc6)

Modal identification - The paper presents only the tests result carried out on the vertical direction.

For each of the excitation points are succesively selected the measurement points P1...P6 and was determined the frequency response function (FRF), as the ratio between the Fourier transform of acceleration response and the Fourier transform of the excitation force. For the modal identification was adopted a model of system with generalized viscous damping. For such a system, near to a resonance frequency, the imaginary part of the FRF shows a maximum or a minimum. The real part crosses through zero presenting a maximum and a minimum on both sides of the resonance frequency. The representation in polar coordinates of FRF enrolls on a circle.

In Figure 4 are represented the frequency response functions in Cartesian and polar coordinates, for the case of excitation in point P1 and response measurement in point P1. It can be noticed that in the frequency range 0 ... 360 Hz the excitation force presents the spectral consistency, and the bogie frame has a number of the least 18 resonant frequencies.

Taking into account the above considerations, it is limited the frequency range between 0 and 230 Hz, comprising 15 resonant frequencies.

The modal identification is performed using successive complex procedures of linear and nonlinear regression. If the vibration modes are multiple and some are closely as frequency, we proceed to a partial identification on groups of close modes. As the identification, the modes are stored and in the final stage it is proceeded at identification by nonlinear regression of all modes from the frequency range of interest. In Figure 5 are presented a partial identification panel and the final identification panel, over all 15 modes of interest. In both panels are presented in overlay mode the theoretically determined paths (continuous line) and experimentally determined paths

Identificarea modala - In lucrare se prezinta doar rezultatul incercarilor efectuate pe directia verticala.

Pentru fiecare din punctele de excitatie se selecteaza succesiv punctul de masura P1...P6 si se determina functia de raspuns in frecventa (FRF), ca raport dintre transformata Fourier a raspunsului in acceleratie si transformata Fourier a fortei de excitare. Pentru identificarea modala a fost adoptat un model de sistem cu amortizare vascoasa generalizata. Pentru un asemenea sistem, in apropierea unei frecvente de rezonanta, partea imaginara a FRF prezinta un maxim sau un minim. Partea reala trece prin zero, prezentand un maxim si minim un de o parte si de alta a frecventei de rezonanta. Reprezentarea in coordonate polare a FRF se inscrie pe traiectoria unui cerc.

In fig.4 sunt reprezentate functiile de raspuns in frecventa in coordonate carteziene si polare, pentru cazul excitarii in punctul P1 si masurarii raspunsului in punctul P1. Se observa ca in domeniul de frecventa 0...360 Hz forta de excitare prezinta consistenta spectrala, iar rama de boghiu prezinta un numar de cel putin 18 frecvente de rezonanta.

Avand in vedere considerentele prezentate anterior, se limiteaza domeniul de frecventa intre 0 si 230 Hz, care cuprinde 15 frecvente de rezonanta.

Identificarea modala se realizeaza utilizand proceduri complexe, succesive, de regresie liniara si neliniara. Daca modurile de vibratie sunt multiple, iar unele sunt apropiate ca frecventa, se procedeaza la o identificare partiala, pe grupe de moduri apropiate. Pe masura identificarii, modurile sunt stocate iar in etapa finala se procedeaza la identificarea prin regresie neliniara a tuturor modurilor din domeniul de frecventa de interes. In fig.5 este prezentat un panel de identificare, peste toate cele 15 moduri de vibratie de interes. In ambele panele sunt prezentate suprapus trasele determinate teoretic (linie continua) si trasele determinate

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(dashed lines). The real parts are represented with red, and the imaginary parts with blue. The fact that theoretically determined paths are overlapping over the experimentally determined paths, highlights that the system model was correctly chosen and a fair identification of modal parameters.

The modal parameters are stored in a data file that has a number of lines equal to *Number of Excitation Points* x *Number of Measuring Points* x *Number of Modes.* For this case the file contains 540 lines. experimental (linie intrerupta). Partile reale sunt reprezentate cu trase rosii, iar partile imaginare cu trase albastre. Faptul ca trasele determinate teoretic se suprapun practic peste trasele determinate experimental, evidentiaza un model de sistem corect ales si o fidela identificare a parametrilor modali.

Parametrii modali sunt stocati intr-un fisier de date care are un numar de linii egal cu *Numar Puncte Excitare* x *Numar Puncte Masura* x *Numar Moduri*. Pentru cazul de fata fisierul contine 540 linii.



Fig. 4 – Frequency Response Function in Cartesian and polar coordinates for excitation in point P1 and measurement in point P1 Reprezentarea FRF in coordonate Cartesian si polare pentru cazul excitarii in punctul P1 si masurarii raspunsului in punctul P1



Fig. 5 – Partial (left) and final (right) panels for modal parameter identification after 6 million cycles / Panel partial (stanga) si final (dreapta) pentru identificarea parametrilor modali dupa 6 milioane ciclii

RESULTS

Using modal analysis to validate the constructive concept and the structural integrity

From the previous analysis it follows that the elastic system consisting of the bogie frame, suspension cable and crane is characterized by the existence of 15 eigenfrequencies in the range of 0...230 Hz. From these, not all are eigenfrequencies of bogie frame. For their identification it is necessary to analyze the system eigeshapes and to eliminate the modes of rigid body.

The analysis is done with the 'ModalForm' module which, in the first stage performs the three dimensional graphical representation of the analyzed structure, with location of points where the vibratory response was measured. For representation are used the Euler angles, allowing the structure rotation with proper emphasizing of the oscillation forms.

It is read the file of modal parameters and determined the eigenfrequencies. In an eigenmode are determined the oscillation amplitude and phase of the points response.

The module performs the structure animation in their eigenmodes, by overlapping of the deformed state, due to the oscillation, over the undeformed state of the structure. To highlight the oscillation modes, the deformed state can be amplified by a factor of amplification *,,Amp*^{*''*}, common to all structure points. The module allows keeping the paths footprint in order to achieve an intuitive visual representation of the oscillation forms. In fig. 6 is represented the elastic system in the first 14 vibration eigenmodes.

REZULTATE

Utilizarea analizei modale pentru validarea conceptiei constructive si a integritatii structurale

Din analiza anterioara rezulta ca sistemul elastic format din rama de boghiu, cablu de suspensie si macara este caracterizat de existenta a 15 frecvente proprii in domeniul 0...230 Hz. Dintre acestea nu toate sunt frecvente proprii ale ramei de boghiu. Pentru identificarea lor este necesara analiza formelor proprii de vibratie ale sistemului si eliminarea modurilor de corp rigid.

Analiza se face cu modulul '**ModalForm**' care, in prima etapa, realizeaza reprezentarea grafica tridemensionala a structurii analizate, cu localizarea punctelor in care a fost masurat raspunsul vibratoriu. Pentru reprezentare se utilizeaza unghiurile lui Euler, care permit rotirea structurii cu evidentierea corecta a formelor de oscilatie.

Se citeste fisierul parametrilor modali si se determina frecventele proprii. Intr-un mod propriu se determina amplitudinea si faza oscilatiei punctelor de raspuns.

Modulul realizeaza animatia structurii in modurile proprii, prin suprapunerea starii deformate, datorata oscilatiei, peste starea nedeformata a structurii. Pentru evidentierea modurilor de oscilatie, starea deformata poate fi amplificata cu un coeficient de amplificare, "*Amp*", comun pentru toate punctele structurii. Modulul permite mentinerea urmei traselor in vederea unei reprezentari vizuale intuitive a formelor de oscilatie. In fig. 6 este reprezentat sistemul elastic in primele 14 moduri proprii de vibratie.

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 Mode 13. Fq=153.24Hz. Amp =200
 Fig. 6 – Bogie frame in their first 14 vibration eigenmodes / Rama de boghiu in primele 14 moduri proprii de vibratie

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Mode 2. Fq=18.93Hz. Amp =5000



Mode 4. Fq=50.18Hz. Amp =1000





Mode 5. Fq=51.16Hz. Amp =70

 Mode 5. Fq=51.16Hz. Amp =70
 Mode 5. Fq=51.16Hz. Amp =70
 Mode 5. Fq=51.

 Fig. 7 – Stages of bogie frame in the 2-nd, 4-th and 5-th vibration eigenmodes / Secvente ale ramei de boghiu in modurile proprii de vibratie 2, 4 si 5
 Mode 5. Fq=51.

 From analysis of representations in Figures 6 and 7 are obtained the following results:

- Mode 1, at the frequency Fq=5.59Hz, is due to the elasticity of cable and crane beam and represents a vertical oscillation of the frame, rigid body oscillation;
- In the mode 2, at the frequency Fq=18.93Hz the oscillation is achieved due to elasticity of the transverse frames, the longerons behaving like rigid;
- In the mode 3, at the frequency Fq=36.58Hz, over the oscillation due to elasticity of the transversal frames overlaps the oscillation of longerons in its own fundamental mode, by emphasizing some small asymmetry of the elasticity of materials of which were manufactured the two longerons;
- In the mode 4, at the frequency Fq=50.18Hz, the longeron marked by points 1,2,3 (blue) oscillates in the fundamental mode of vibration driving the longeron marked by the points 4,5,6 (red) that presents a rigid body motion. It is strongly emphasized the constructive asymmetry of the two longerons, the one marked by the points 1,2,3 (blue) presenting a higher elasticity than the longeron marked by the points 4,5,6 (red);
- In the mode 5, at the frequency Fq=51.16Hz, the longerons oscillate in phase, in the fundamental vibration mode;

Mode 6 is identical in form with the oscillation mode 4;

- Modes 7 and 8, at frequencies of 84.23Hz si 89.35Hz, are due to elasticity and asimetry of the connecting cables of the frame to the crane hook, representing rigid body oscillations of the the bogie frame. It makes the observation that, at the modal identification test carried out at the beginning of the static tests, clamping the frame in the crane was done using straps, whilst at test performed after 6 millions of fatigue cycles, the clamping was made using steel cables, attached in the same points as the straps;
- Mode 9 is identical in form with mode 2, with changing the line of symmetry of the oscillation;
- Starting with the mode 10 can be found the previous forms of oscillation with changing of oscillations between the longerons, due to the asymmetry of the sheets elasticity of which these are made.

From the above it follows that the modal analysis can be successfully used for:

- constructive concept validation, because the existence of some structure eigenfrequencies in an area where exist external exciter frequencies or due to natural operating conditions, is dangerous;
- validation of manufacturing technology, because it can be highlighted possible inhomogeneities in the distribution of the mechanical characteristics or eventual cracks;
- identification of weak areas of the structure, these being the zones showing high inflections of certain vibration modes.

Using modal analysis for highlighting the material fatigue phenomenon

During testing at static loads, the mechanical stresses on the bogie frame structure were monitored, in a total of 44 measurement points resulting from a preliminary finite element analysis.

Periodically at one million cycles, were made measurements of the same mechanical stresses, in order to identify any fatigue, weakening or failure phenomena of the bogie frame structure. It was noted that during the fatigue tests have not manifested growing phenomena of mechanical stresses on the bogie frame structure.

At the end of the 6 million cycles of fatigue were performed dimensional measurements, with a laser station, confirming that the frame structure does not present remanent deformations. Din analiza reprezentarilor din figurile 6 si 7 se desprind urmatoarele rezultate:

- Modul 1, la frecventa Fq=5.59Hz, este datorat elasticitatii cablului si grinzii macaralei si reprezinta o oscilatie pe verticala a ramei, oscilatie de corp rigid;
- In modul 2, la frecventa Fq=18.93Hz oscilatia se realizeaza datorita elasticitatii cadrelor transversale, lonjeroanele comportandu-se ca rigide;

In modul 3, la frecventa Fq=36.58Hz, peste oscilatia datorita elasticitatii cadrelor transversale se suprapune oscilatia lonjeroanelor in modul propriu fundamental, cu evidentierea unor mici asimetrii ale elasticitatii materialelor din care au fost confectionale cele doua lonjeroane;

In modul 4, la frecventa Fq=50.18Hz, lonjeronul marcat de punctele 1,2,3 (albastru) oscileaza in modul fundamental de vibratie antrenand lonjeronul marcat de punctele 4,5,6 (rosu) care prezinta miscare de corp rigid. Este evidentiata puternic nesimetria constructiva a celor doua lonjeroane, cel marcat de punctele 1,2,3 (albastru) prezentand o elasticitate mai mare decat lonjeronul marcat de punctele 4,5,6 (rosu);

In modul 5, la frecventa Fq=51.16Hz, lonjeroanele oscileaza in faza, in modul fundamental de vibratie;

- Modul 6 este identic ca forma cu modul 4 de oscilatie;
- Modurile 7 si 8, la frecventele de 84.23Hz si 89.35Hz, se datoreaza elasticitatii si nesimetriei cablurilor de legatura ale ramei in carligul macaralei, reprezentand oscilatii de corp rigid ale ramei de boghiu. Se face observatia ca, la testul de identificare modala efectuat la inceperea incercarilor statice si de oboseala, prinderea ramei in macara s-a realizat utilizand chingi, in timp ce la testul efectuat dupa 6 milioane de cicli de oboseala, prinderea s-a realizat utilizand cabluri de otel, prinse in aceleasi puncte ca si chingile;

Modul 9 este identic cu modul 2, cu schimbarea liniei de simetrie a oscilatiei;

 Incepand cu modul 10 se regasesc formele de oscilatie anterioare cu schimbarea oscilatiilor intre lonjeroane, datorita asimetriei elasticitatii tablelor din care sunt confectionate acestea.

Din cele prezentate rezulta ca analiza modala se poate utiliza cu succes pentru:

- validarea conceptiei constructive, deoarece existenta unor frecvente proprii ale structurii, intr-o zona in care exista frecvente excitatoare externe sau datorate conditiilor naturale de functionare, este periculoasa;
- validarea tehnologiei de fabricatie, deoarece pot fi puse in evidenta eventuale neomogenitati in distributia caracteristicilor mecanice sau eventuale fisuri:
- identificarea zonelor slabe ale structurii, acestea fiind zonele ce prezinta inflexiuni mari la anumite moduri de vibratie.

Utilizarea analizei modale pentru evidentierea fenomenului de oboseala a materialului

Pe durata incercarilor la solicitari statice, au fost monitorizate tensiunile mecanice din structura ramei de boghiu, intr-un numar de 44 puncte de masura rezultate dintr-o analiza preliminara cu elemente finite.

Periodic la cate un milion de cicli, au fost efectuate masuratori ale acelorasi tensiuni mecanice, in vederea depistarii eventualelor fenomene de oboseala, slabiri sau cedari ale structurii ramei de boghiu. S-a constata ca pe durata incercarilor la oboseala nu s-au manifestat fenomene de crestere a tensiunilor mecanice pe structura ramei de boghiu.

La sfarsitul celor 6 milioane de cicli la oboseala au fost efectuate masuratori dimensionale, cu o statie laser, confirmandu-se faptul ca structura ramei nu prezinta deformatii remanente. Also, was performed the ultrasonic control. No cracks were found of welds or of the frame.

As previously mentioned, the bogie frame was subjected to modal identification tests, at the beginning of static tests and after completion of the 6 million cycles of fatigue tests, applied at a frequency of 3.5 Hz.

In the Figure 8 is shown the final panel of the modal identification of bogie frame at the identification test made at the beginning of static tests, for the structure excitation in point P1 and response measurement in the same point, P1.

In the Table 1 are presented the eigenfrequencies of the bogie frame determined at the beginning of the tests and after 6 million cycles of fatigue tests. Deasemenea, a fost efectuat controlul ultrasonic. Nu au fost depistate fisuri ale sudurilor sau ramei.

Asa cum a fost mentionat anterior, rama de boghiu a fost supusa la teste de identificare modala, la inceputul incercarilor la solicitari statice, precum si dupa finalizarea celor 6 milioane de cicli de solicitari la oboseala, aplicate la o frecventa de de incercare de 3,5 Hz.

In fig.8 este prezentat panelul final al identificarii modale a ramei de boghiu la incercarea efectuata la inceperea incercarilor statice, pentru excitarea structurii in punctul P1 si masurarii raspunsului in acelasi punct, P1.

In Tabelul 1 sunt prezentate frecventele proprii ale ramei de boghiu determinate la inceperea incercarilor si dupa 6 milioane de cicli de incercari la oboseala.



Fig. 8 – Modal parameter identification for excitation in point P1 and response measuring in point P1 at start of the tests Identificarea parametrilor modali pentru cazul excitarii in punctul P1 si masurarii raspunsului in punctul P1 la începerea incercarilor

Table 1 / Tabelul 1

The bogie frame eigenfrequencies at start of tests and after 6 million of fatigue cycles / Frecventele proprii ale ramei de boghiu la inceperea incercarilor si dupa 6 millioane de cicli de incercare la oboseala

Exc.Point / Punct Excitare	Meas.Point / Punct Măsură	Mode No. / Număr Mod	Frequency / <i>Frecvența</i> (Hz)	Frequency / <i>Frecvența</i> (Hz)	
			0 million cycles	6 million cycles	
1	1	1	5.154874 / 5,154874	5.60202 / 5,60202	
1	1	2	19.1921 / <i>19,1921</i>	18.93807 / 18,93807	
1	1	3	36.86271 / 36,86271	36.59926 / 36,59926	
1	1	4	50.49089 / <i>50,49089</i>	50.20117 / 50,20117	
1	1	5	51.32551 / 51,32551	51.19232 / <i>51,19</i> 232	
1	1	6	54.68747 / 54,68747	54.02111 / <i>54,02111</i>	
1	1	7	-	83.76763 / 83,76763	
1	1	8	89.88696 / 89,88696	89.33374 / 89,33374	
1	1	9	99.51985 / 99,51985	98.9242 / 98,9242	
1	1	10	108.0955 / 108,0955	107.7028 / 107,7028	
1	1	11	137.9573 / 137,9573	137.4873 / 137,4873	
1	1	12	141.1644 / <i>141,1644</i>	140.5881 / <i>140,5881</i>	
1	1	13	154.2832 / 154,2832	153.3011 / 153,3011	
1	1	14	182.4826 / 182,4826	181.9938 / <i>181,9938</i>	
1	1	15	200.2565 / 200,2565	199.7497 / 199,7497	

From eigenfrequencies analysis determined at the beginning of the tests and after 6 million of cycles it is found that:

Din analiza frecventele proprii determinate la inceperea incercarilor si dupa cele 6 milioane de cicli se constata ca:

- At the start of the test does not appear the own frequency of 83.76Hz. The explanation is in fact that at the two tests the attachment of frame in the crane hook was different, by belt straps at the beginning and steel cables at the end. The modes from the frequencies of 84.23Hz and 89.35Hz represent rigid body oscillations of the bogie frame;
- Generally it has not found a significant difference between the eigenfrequencies determined at the start of the tests and after the 6 million of cycles.
 - Following the tests was found that:
- the analysis of mechanical stresses, dimensional measurements and ultrasound checking did not show the revealed structure modifications of bogie frame;
- the modal analysis applied at start of the static tests and after the 6 million cycles of fatigue loads did not reveal the notable movement of eigenfrequencies or the appearance of additional eigenmodes.

It is necessary to continue the application of modal identification tests after performing the 2 million cycles with loads amplified with factors of 1.2, respectively 2 millions of cycles with loads amplified by factors of 1.4, compared with nominal loads at fatigue.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The experimental modal analysis can be successfully used to validate the structural conception and structural integrity of complex expensive mechanical structures, which may present high risks in operation.

2. Experimental modal analysis can be successfully used to detect early fatigue phenomena of the material.

3. In order to obtain conclusive results on the use of experimental modal analysis, for earlier detection of material fatigue phenomenon, it is necessary to continue the tests of modal identification after performing the 2 millions of cycles with loads amplified by 1.2, respectively 2 millions of cycles with loads amplified by 1.4, comparatively with nominal fatigue loads, according to European standard EN 13749.

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- La inceperea incercarilor nu apare frecventa proprie de 83.76Hz. Explicatia consta in faptul ca la cele doua incercari prinderea ramei in carligul macaralei a fost diferita, prin chingi la inceput si cabluri de otel, la final. Modurile de la frecventele de 84,23Hz si 89,35Hz reprezinta oscilatii de corp rigid ale ramei de boghiu;
- In general nu se constata o diferenta notabila intre frecventele proprii determinate la inceperea incercarilor si dupa cele 6 milioane de cicli.

In urma incercarilor s-a constatat ca:

- analiza tensiunilor mecanice, masuratorile dimensionale si verificarea ultrasonica nu au evidentiat modificari ale structurii ramei de boghiu;
- analiza modala aplicata la inceperea incercarilor statice si dupa cele 6 milioane de cicli de solicitari la oboseala nu a evidentiat deplasarea notabila a frecventelor proprii sau aparitia unor moduri proprii suplimentare.

Se impune necesitatea continuarii aplicarii incercarilor de identificare si dupa efectuarea celor 2 milioane de cicli cu sarcini amplificate cu factori de 1,2, respectiv 2 milioane de cicli cu sarcini amplificate cu factori de 1,4, comparativ cu sarcinile nominale la oboseala.

CONCLUZII

1. Analiza modala experimentala poate fi utilizata cu succes pentru validarea conceptiei constructive si a integritatii structurale a structurilor mecanice complexe, costisitoare sau care pot prezenta risc mare in functionare.

2. Analiza modala experimentala poate fi utilizata pentru depistarea din timp a fenomenului de oboseala a materialului.

3. In vederea obtinerii unor rezultate concludente privind utilizarea analizei modale experimentale, pentru depistarea din timp a fenomenului de oboseala a materialului, este necesara continuarea aplicarii incercarilor de identificare modala si dupa efectuarea celor 2 milioane de cicli cu sarcini amplificate cu factori de 1,2, respectiv 2 milioane de cicli cu sarcini amplificate cu factori de 1,4, comparativ cu sarcinile nominale la oboseala, conform standardului european EN 13749.

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ACHIEVEMENT OF AN OMNIDIRECTIONAL SOUND SOURCE OF HIGH POWER

REALIZAREA UNEI SURSE OMNIDIRECȚIONALE DE MARE PUTERE ACUSTICĂ

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Abstract: To determine the best method and materials in order to achieve proper sound insulation, acoustic diagnosis is required by means of a system consisting of a controlled noise source and a measurement and analysis system of sound level. For this purpose, we achieved an omnidirectional source (sound source uniformly radiated in all directions) consisting of eight speakers arranged on the seven lateral faces of a straight heptagon prism and also on its superior face. Experimental researches on frequency response and directivity characteristics were achieved in the anechoic chamber.

Keywords: loudspeakers, acoustic power, omnidirectional source, noise.

INTRODUCTION

Noise control in buildings depends on a proper sound insulation, an insulation of heating and ventilation systems, and the locations of the rooms. Also, the acoustic insulation of external walls, windows and roofs can provide protection against outside noise. On the other hand, internal walls and ceiling must also have a high level of sound insulation. Sound absorbtion can be achieved by installing sound absorbers.

A good sound insulation can be also achieved by using double or triple insulated windows, solid wood doors or designing sound proofed installation systems to reduce the noise from waste water.

To determine the best method and materials to achieve proper sound insulation it is advisable to use an acoustic diagnosis system comprising a controlled noise source and a measurement and analysis system of sound level [2, 3, 5].

For most situations, acoustic measurements can be performed using a sound source radiated uniformly in all directions (omnidirectional sound). Such a source was developed and then tested by the authors of this paper in order to determine its frequency response and directivity characteristics.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Description of the developed equipment

The omnidirectional source achieved is an acoustic system with eight loudspeakers mounted in a seriesparallel circuit in a closed cabinet. The achieved circuit has a 8 Ω impedance to ensure both the operating phase and compatibility with the power amplifier.

Seven of the loudspeakers are arranged in the horizontal plane on the lateral faces of the straight heptagonal prism and the eighth on the top of it (Fig. 1).

The omnidirectional source has small size, a mass of 16.4 kg and is equipped with two lifting handles.

Each loudspeaker (commercial type Py520CA1 5.25') of source has the following features:

- High power 105 dB;
- Frequency range 80–20000 Hz;
- Enough power at low frequencies, providing a peak power in the 100-4000Hz range of frequencies;
- Sensitivity 89 dB/W/m;

Rezumat: Pentru a stabili metoda și materialele cele mai bune pentru a realiza o izolație fonică corespunzătoare, este necesară diagnosticarea acustică cu ajutorul unui sistem format dintr-o sursă de zgomot controlat și un sistem de măsurare și analiză al nivelului acustic. În acest scop, s-a realizat o sursă omnidirecțională (sursă de sunet radiat uniform în toate direcțiile) formată din 8 difuzoare dispuse pe cele şapte fețe laterale ale unei prisme heptagonale drepte, precum și pe fața superioară a acesteia. Cercetările experimentale privind caracteristicile de răspuns în frecvență și directivitate au fost realizate în camera anecoică.

Cuvinte cheie: difuzoare, putere acustică, sursă omnidirecțională, zgomot.

INTRODUCERE

Controlul zgomotelor în clădiri depinde de o izolare fonică adecvată, de izolarea sistemelor de încălzire şi ventilație, dar şi de aşezarea încăperilor. De asemenea, izolarea fonică a pereților exteriori, ferestrele şi acoperişul pot asigura protecția față de zgomotul exterior. Pe de altă parte, şi pereții interni si tavanul trebuie să aibă un nivel ridicat de izolare fonică, absorbția sunetului putându-se realiza şi prin instalarea unor absorbanți fonici.

O bună izolare fonică mai poate fi realizată și prin utilizarea ferestrelor dublu sau triplu izolate, folosirea ușilor din lemn solid sau proiectarea sistemelor de instalații izolate fonic pentru diminuarea zgomotului produs de apa menajeră.

Pentru a stabili metoda și materialele cele mai bune pentru a realiza o izolație fonică corespunzătoare este oportună folosirea unui sistem de diagnosticare acustică alcătuit dintr-o sursă de zgomot controlat și un sistem de măsurare și analiză a nivelului acustic [2, 3, 5].

Pentru cele mai multe situații măsurătorile acustice se pot realiza utilizând o sursă de sunet radiat uniform în toate direcțiile (sunet omnidirecțional). O astfel de sursă a fost realizată și apoi testată de autorii prezentei lucrări, în scopul stabilirii caracteristicilor sale de răspuns în frecvență și directivitate.

MATERIAL ȘI METODĂ

Descrierea echipamentului realizat

Sursa omnidirecțională realizată reprezintă un sistem acustic cu opt difuzoare montate în circuit serie-paralel într-o incintă închisă. Circuitul realizat are o impedanță de 8 Ω , pentru a asigura atât faza de operare cât și compatibilitatea cu amplificatorul de putere.

Şapte dintre difuzoare sunt dispuse în plan orizontal pe fețele laterale ale unei prisme heptagonale drepte, iar al optulea pe fața superioară a acesteia (fig. 1).

Sursa omnidirecțională realizată are un gabarit redus, o masă de 16,4 kg și este echipată cu două mânere de ridicare.

Fiecare difuzor (tip comercial Py520CA1 5,25') din componența sursei realizate are următoarele caracteristici:

- Putere mare 105 dB;
- Gama frecvențe 80–20000 Hz;
- Putere suficientă la frecvențe joase, oferind o putere de vârf în domeniul de frecvențe 100-4000Hz;
 Sensibilitate 89 dB/W/m;

Woofer - injection cone.

The system is powered by a signal generator that produces a white noise and a power amplifier.

Woofer – con prin injecție.

Sistemul este alimentat de un generator de semnal, care produce un zgomot alb, şi un amplificator de putere.



Fig. 1 – The omnidirectional source and part of the measurement chain in anechoic chamber / Sursa omnidirecțională și o parte a lanțului de măsurare din camera anecoică

Characteristics of directivity

Experimental determinations of frequency response and directivity characteristics [1, 4, 6] were performed in the anechoic chamber. To obtain reproducible and reliable results, namely, that the measurements are relevant, these were achieved in accordance with standards (ISO 140 and ISO 3382).

Frequency response and directivity characteristics were determined by measuring noise made by a source in the horizontal plane, on the loudspeakers directions, on their median directions, and in vertical plane in several radial directions [7].

A white noise signal produced by the signal generator and amplified by the power amplifier was used [2, 5]. The measurement of sound level was performed using a sonometer and the data obtained were processed, for 100-5,000Hz frequencies in the band of 1/3 octave, using a specialized software (figure 1).

Sound pressure level was measured on perpendicular directions to the lateral planes loudspeakers, at 0°, 51°, 102°, 154°, 206°, 257° oriented and on the median d irection towards them, in order to obtain a more accurate assessment of source directivity in the horizontal plane.

In vertical plane, measurements of sound pressure level were made on perpendicular direction to the prism's superior face where the eighth loudspeaker is placed, and inclined towards of this, by each side, with 30° and 60°. Thus, the considered directions were oriented by 30°, 60°, 90°, 120° and 150° to the horizontal line. For 0° an d 180° one considered that the values are approximately equal to those measured in the horizontal plane.

RESULTS

Using the values provided after processing experimental data, spectrograms corresponding to the frequency response in horizontal plane were obtained and they are represented in Figures 2 and 3. Also the frequency response spectrograms in vertical plane are represented in Figure 4.

Global values of acoustic pressure level, corresponding to each measurement directions, are indicated in the respective spectrograms. These values, which are almost equal in horizontal plane, highlight the characteristic of uniformly radiated noise source.

Caracteristici ale directivității

Determinările experimentale privind caracteristicile de răspuns în frecvență și directivitate [1,4, 6] au fost realizate în camera anecoică. Pentru a obține rezultate reproductibile și fiabile, altfel spus, pentru ca măsurătorile să fie relevante, aceastea au fost realizate în conformitate cu prevederile standardelor (ISO 140 și ISO 3382).

Caracteristicile de răspuns și directivitate au fost stabilite prin măsurarea zgomotului produs de sursă în plan orizontal, pe direcțiile difuzoarelor și pe direcții mediane ale acestora, cât și în plan vertical pe mai multe direcții radiale [7].

S-a folosit un semnal de zgomot alb obținut prin intermediul generatorului de semnal, amplificat cu ajutorul unui amplificator de putere [2, 5]. Măsurarea nivelului de zgomot s-a realizat cu ajutorul unui sonometru iar datele obținute au fost prelucrate, pentru frecvențe de 100-5.000Hz în banda de 1/3 octavă, utilizând un soft specializat (fig.1).

S-a măsurat nivelul presiunii acustice pe direcții perpendiculare pe difuzoarele din planele laterale, orientate la 0°, 51°, 102°, 154°, 206°, 257° precum și pe direcții mediane față de acestea, pentru a se obține o evaluare mai precisă a directivității sursei în plan orizontal.

În plan vertical, s-au făcut determinări ale nivelului presiunii acustice, pe direcția perpendiculară pe planul superior al prismei în care este situat ultimul difuzor, precum și pe direcții înclinate față de aceasta, de o parte și de alta, cu 30° și respectiv 60°. Astfel, direc țiile considerate au fost orientate la 30°, 60°, 90°, 120°, 150° fa ță de orizontală, pentru 0° și 180° considerându-se că valorile sunt aproximativ egale cu cele măsurate în planul orizontal.

REZULTATE

Cu ajutorul valorilor furnizate în urma prelucării datelor experimentale s-au obținut spectrogramele corespunzătoare răspunsului în frecvență în plan orizontal, din figurile 2 și 3, respectiv răspunsului în frecvență în plan vertical din figura 4.

Valorile globale ale nivelului de presiune acustică, corespunzătoare fiecărei direcții de măsurare, sunt precizate pe spectrogramele respective. Aceste valori, aproape egale în plan orizontal, pun în evidență caracteristica de sursă de zgomot uniform radiat al acesteia.





Frequency/ Frecvența, [Hz] Fig. 2. - Spectrograms for 0°-128° directions on the hor izontal plane / Spectrograme pe directiile 0°128° din planul orizontal



154°, Ec* = 93,7 dB - RMS	
179°, Ec* = 93,3 dB - RMS	
206°, Ec* = 93,6 dB - RMS	
231°, Ec* = 93,5 dB - RMS	
257°, Ec* = 93,4 dB - RMS	
282°, Ec* = 93,1 dB - RMS	

Frequency/ Frecvenţa, [Hz] Fig. 3. - Spectrograms for 154°-282° directions on the h orizontal plane / Spectrograme pe direcţiile 154°-282° din planul orizontal



Frequency / Frecvența, [Hz] Fig. 4. - Spectrograms for 30°-150° directions on the vertical plane / Spectrograme pe direcțiile 30°-150° din planul vertical

Using global values (RMS) of acoustic pressure level, the directivity diagram in horizontal plane was obtained (in median section - see figure 4) as well as the directivity diagram in vertical plane (see figure 5).

Representation in Figure 4 highlights that the achieved source provides a directivity distributed almost uniformly in all directions in horizontal plane.

In vertical plane (figure 5), directivity diagram reaches a maximum at 90° (on the loudspeaker axis) corresponding to overall acoustic pressure level of the superior loudspeaker. At 0°, respectively 180°, the acoustic pressure lev el values are close to this one, but they are supposed to correspond to the loudspeakers in horizontal plane.

Cu ajutorul valorilor globale (RMS) ale nivelului de presiune acustică s-au obținut diagrama directivității în plan orizontal, la nivelul secțiunii mediane, precum şi diagrama directivității în plan vertical (fig.4 şi 5).

Reprezentarea din figura 4 pune în evidență faptul că sursa realizată asigură o directivitate distribuită aproape uniform în toate direcțiile în plan orizontal.

In plan vertical (fig.5), diagrama directivității atinge o valoare maximă la 90° (pe axa difuzorului) corespunz ătoare nivelului global de presiune acustică al difuzorului superior. La 0° respectiv 180°, valorile nivelului global de presiune acustică sunt apropiate de aceasta presupunându-se a fi corespunzătoare difuzoarelor din planul orizontal.



Fig. 4. - Horizontal directivity diagram / *Diagrama directivității în plan orizontal*

CONCLUSIONS

The experimental determinations have demonstrated that the achieved omnidirectional noise source has the advantage that it radiates an uniform sound with hemispherical distribution that provides both loudspeakers phase operating and an impedance that matches with the power amplifier.

Also it has a high efficiency in a wide frequency range of 100–8000 Hz and sufficient power – 113 dB (for 125 -3000Hz frequency range), which makes it ideal for measuring the sound insulation or for reverberation time measurements. At the same time it can be used for measurements in large areas, to assess the sound insulation of walls and floors or for measurements in multistorey buildings with many stairs and elevators.

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CONCLUZII

Determinările experimentale realizate au pus în evidență faptul că sursa de zgomot omnidirecțională realizată prezintă avantajul că radiază un sunet uniform cu o distribuție semisferică, care asigură atât operarea în fază a difuzoarelor cât și o impedanță care se potrivește cu amplificatorul de putere.

Totodată ea are o eficacitate mare într-o bandă largă de frecvență 100–8000 Hz și o putere suficient de mare – 113 dB (pe domeniul de frecvențe de 125 - 3000Hz), care o face ideală pentru măsurători de fonoizolare sau măsurători ale timpului de reverberație, dar și pentru măsurători în spații mari, pentru evaluarea izolației fonice a pereților și podelelor, sau pentru măsurătorile efectuate în clădiri cu mai multe etaje, multe scări și lifturi.

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RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND EVALUATION UAV NAVIGATION SYSTEM

农业勘查评估无人机导航系统研究

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Abstract: Agriculture survey and evaluation UAV is kind of advanced high-efficiency agriculture information equipment that can be used to farmland measurement. agricultural insurance assessments and other fields. BeiDou Navigation Satellite System is China's global navigation satellite system which has been developed independently, and currently it is rarely applied in agriculture survey and evaluation UAV. Since BeiDou navigation system can only provide location information. an integrated navigation system that composed by BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, Strapdown Inertial Navigation System and Air Data System is proposed to improve the navigation accuracy of UAV navigation system. Integrated navigation system model is established, and to improve the navigation system parameters solving speed, and also to overcome the filtering divergence phenomenon caused by the system model uncertainty, a modified two-step adaptive Kalman filter algorithm for navigation parameters solving is proposed. Simulation results show that the proposed integrated navigation system and parameters solving algorithm can effectively improve the UAV navigation accuracy and prevent divergence of the filter.

Keywords: agriculture survey and evaluation; BeiDou navigation satellite system; integrated navigation system; Kalman filter

INTRODUCTION

To begin with we will provide a brief background on the civilian Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). In recent years, the research of civilian UAV has made great progress, and it is applied in more and more fields, such as communications relay, weather detection, disaster monitoring, pesticide spraying, geological surveying, mapping, traffic control, and many other fields [5,9]. Agriculture survey and evaluation UAV is kind of advanced high-efficiency agriculture information equipment, which can be used to measure farmland, agricultural insurance assessments and other fields.

Currently the main navigation technologies used in UAV are Global Positioning System (GPS) and Strapdown Inertial Navigation System (SINS). Single navigation technology has its own shortcomings. In the filed of UAV navigation, the usually employed navigation method is the integrated navigation method that used the above two method. SINS can not only provide real-time position, velocity and attitude and other navigation information, but also have the characteristics such as fast, better dynamic performance and high accuracy in short term [6]. GPS have several advantages such as higher positioning and velocity precision, and not accumulated with time growth. However, it can not be absolute dependent because it is controlled by the America Government [2]. BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BD) is China's self-developed global satellite navigation system. From December 27, 2012 the BD has provide navigation services officially, the service covers most of the Asia-Pacific region, and can provide services such as positioning, velocity **摘要**:农业勘查评估无人机是一种先进的高效农业信息化 设备,可用于农田测量、农业保险评估等领域。北斗卫星 导航系统是我国自主设计和研发的卫星导航系统,目前在 民用无人机上的应用较少。由于北斗导航系统只能提供位 置信息,为提高无人机导航系统的导航精度,提出将其与 捷联惯导系统、大气数据系统组合构成组合导航系统。推 导建立了组合导航系统模型,为提高导航参数解算速度克 服系统模型的不确定性带来的滤波发散现象,提出采用一 种改进的两步自适应卡尔曼滤波算法进行导航参数解算。 仿真结果表明,本文提出的组合导航系统及参数解算算 法,可有效提高民用无人机的导航精度,防止滤波发散。

关键词: 农业勘查评估, 北斗卫星导航系统, 组合导航系统, 卡尔曼滤波

引言

在文章的开始我们将给出民用无人机的研究背景。民用 无人机的研究在最近几年有了很大的进展,应用领域也越 来越广,可用于通信中继、气象探测、灾害监测、农药喷 洒、地质勘测、地图测绘、交通管制等诸多领域 [5, 9]。农 业勘查评估无人机是一种先进的高效农业信息化设备,可 用于农田测量、农业保险评估等领域。

目前在无人机上采用的导航技术主要为 GPS 导航和捷联 惯性导航。单一的导航技术都有各自的缺点,因此在无人 机导航中,一般采用上述两种导航方式进行组合导航。惯 性导航系统不仅可以连续、实时地提供位置、速度和姿态 等多种导航信息,而且具有快速、动态性能好、短期精度 高等特性 [6]。GPS 具有定位和测速精度高、不随着时间增 长而积累等优点。但是,其使用权受制于人,不能绝对依 赖^[2]。北斗卫星导航系统是我国在实施的自主发展、独立运 行的全球卫星导航系统。北斗卫星导航系统于 2012 年 12 月 27 日起正式提供导航服务,服务范围涵盖亚太大部分地 区,提供定位、测速、授时服务^[1]。北斗卫星导航系统必将 在民用上和军事上发挥重大作用。 measurement, timing and so on [1]. BD will play an important role in the civilian and military filed.

Since BD has just been put into service, then there are fewer applications in UAV, let alone in agriculture survey and evaluation UAV. In this article the BD is applied to agriculture survey and evaluation UAV navigation. However, the BD have some shortcomings such as positioning accuracy is not high, the signal is easily lost, and so on. Air Data System (ADS) can obtain the airspeed and pressure altitude information of the UAV through pressure, temperature and other information got from the atmospheric sensors installed in the UAV. The ADS does not depend on external conditions., being very independent. The BD, ISINS and ADS are combined, then an autonomous BD/SINS/ADS integrated agriculture survey and evaluation UAV navigation system is constructed.

In this paper, the BD/SINS/ADS intergraded navigation system is researched; we shall first briefly establish the system model. An improved two step adaptive Kalman filter algorithm is applied in this system, and this algorithm can solve such questions as filtering divergence phenomenon, and also this algorithm can improve the settlement rate which can be provided [3]. The integrated navigation system and the filtering algorithm have great practical value.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Error Model

We will provide in this section a basic error model needed in the following Section. In this section, the error model includes barometric altimeter error model, inertial device error model and the air data computation model is given, the error model as follows.

(1) Barometric altimeter error model

The barometric altimeter error has relevant with nonlinear relationship between hydrostatic and altitude, errors caused by temperature compensation inaccurate and pressure method errors. In the integrated navigation system, the general barometric altimeter error is approximately described by a first order Markov process [7],

Where δh_b is the barometric altimeter error, τ_b is relevant time, and ω_b is measurement noise.

(2) Inertial device error model

Inertial device includes three gyros and three accelerometers. Gyro drift consists of three components, that is random constant drift, relevant drift and unrelevant drift. The relevant time of relevant drift is generally greater than 1 hour. In terms of short range UAV studied in this paper, this relevant drift can be approximated by random constant, and compared with the random constant drift, this relevant drift 1-2 orders of magnitude is smaller, so the gyro drift model can be simplified as constant drift \mathcal{E}_x , \mathcal{E}_y and \mathcal{E}_z and white noise components ω_x , ω_y and ω_z , and,

由于北斗导航系统刚投入使用,目前将其应用到民用无 人机导航的较少,在农业勘查与评估无人机中的应用更 少。本文将北斗导航应用到民用无人机的导航中,但北斗 单独导航存在定位精度不高、信号容易丢失等现象,

大气数据系统可以通过安装在无人机上的大气传感器得 到的压力、温度等信息获得无人机的速度和气压高度信 息。 大气数据系统不依赖于外部条件,具有很强的独立 性。将北斗导航系统、捷联惯导系统、由安装在机体上的 大气传感器构成的大气数据数据系统等组合起来,构建了 自主的 BD/SINS/ADS 组合的民用无人机导航系统。

本文以民用无人机的 BD/SINS/ADS 组合系统为研究背 景,首先建立了系统的模型,并针对导航参数解算中可能 出现的滤波发散现象,以及提高结算速度,提出应用一种 改进的两步自适应卡尔曼滤波算法 [3]。该组合导航系统及 滤波算法有较大的实际应用价值。

材料与方法

误差模型

在本章将给出后文需要的误差模型,误差模型包括:气 压高度表误差模型、惯性器件误差模型和大气数据计算模 型,误差模型如下:

(1) 气压高度表误差模型

影响气压高度表误差有静压与高度间的非线性关系、温度 补偿不准确引起的误差、气压方法误差等。在组合导航系统 中,一般把气压高度表误差用一阶 Markov 过程近似描述[7]:

$$\delta \dot{h}_{b} = -\frac{1}{\tau_{b}} \delta h_{b} + \omega_{b}, \qquad (1)$$

式中, δh_b 为气压高度表误差, au_b 为相关时间, ω_b 为测 量噪声。

(2)惯性器件误差模型

惯性器件包括陀螺仪和加速度计。陀螺漂移包含三种分 量:随机常值漂移、相关漂移和不相关漂移。相关漂移的 相关时间一般大于 1 小时,对本文研究的短航程无人机来 讲,这种相关漂移可近似为随机常数,且与随机常值漂移 相比,这种漂移小 1-2 个数量级,所以初始对准中陀螺漂 移模型可简化为常值漂移 ε_E 、 ε_N 、 ε_U 和白噪声分量 ω_E 、 ω_N 、 ω_U ,且有:

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{x} = 0$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{y} = 0,$$

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{z} = 0$$
(2)
Similar to the gyro drift model, the accelerometer drift also contains the above three kinds of components. The relevant drift is relatively small, and at the same time in order to reduce the dimensions of the filter, the error model of the accelerometer is also simplified by random constant drift ∇_x , ∇_y and ∇_z and white noise components.

(3) The air data computation model

According to the parameters such as the pressure, temperature and so on that were provided by the atmospheric sensors installed in the body of UAV, based on the atmospheric parameter model, the airspeed, altitude and other information of the UAV are solved by the Air Data System directly. In this paper, the low-altitude UAV is studied, and its flight altitude is below 500 meters.

Assuming the atmosphere sensor pressure sensor is P_s , total pressure is P_t , temperature is T, then pressure altitude formula is calculated as follows^[8]:

H

According to the total atmospheric pressure P_t measured by the atmospheric sensor, and the atmospheric density ρ about the altitude of the UAV situated, the indicated airspeed can be calculated as follows.

Next, the following formula is used to convert the indicated airspeed to true airspeed,

与陀螺仪漂移模型类似,加速度计的漂移也包含上述三种分量。相关漂移相对较小,同时也为了使滤波器的维数降低,所以加速度计的误差模型也简化为由随机常数漂移 ∇_E 、 ∇_N 、 ∇_U 和白噪声分量组成。

(3)大气数据计算模型

大气数据系统通过安装在机体上的大气传感器提供的压 力、温度等参数,根据大气参数模型直接解算载体的空 速、气压高度等信息。本文研究的是低空无人机,飞行高 度在 500 米以下。

假设大气传感器静压为 P_s , 总压为 P_t , 温度为 T , 则 气压高度 H_p 公式计算如下^[8] :

$$T_p = 145442 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_s}{29.9213} \right)^{0.19026} \right],$$
 (3)

根据大气传感器测得的总压 p_t ,载体所处高度的大气密度 ρ ,可计算指示空速:

$$V_s = \sqrt{2 \times P_t / \rho},\tag{4}$$

接下来利用下式将指示空速转化真空速:

$$V_t = V_s \times [1 + (1 - Hp) \times 0.05 / 1000],$$
 (5)

If the wind velocity is small during UAV operation, due to system accuracy limitations, wind velocity can be approximately zero; if the wind velocity is large, the algorithm proposed by the reference [4] can be used to estimate wind velocity. If the wind velocity information of UAV location is obtained, then the following formula can be used to calculate the UAV's ground velocity,

 V_w is the wind velocity vector, V_g is the ground velocity vector, and V_r is true airspeed vector.

Integrated navigation model

(1) State equation

State equation of the UAV navigation system composed by three errors equation include velocity error, position error and platform misalignment angle error equation. According to the mechanics choreography equation and attitude error equation of SINS system, the state equations of the integrated navigation system can be obtained as follows,

Wherein *W* is irrelevant white noise with zero mean, and it satisfied $E[W(t)W^{T}(\tau)] = Q(t)\delta(t-\tau)$.

State variables are

如果无人机运行时风速较小,由于系统精度限制,可将

 $V_g = V_t + V_w,$

(6)

(7)

 V_w 为风速矢量, V_a 为地速矢量, V_t 真空速矢量。

组合导航模型

(1)状态方程

无人机导航系统状态方程由速度误差、位置误差和平台 失准角误差方程构成。根据 SINS 系统的力学编排方程和姿 态误差方程,可以获得组合导航系统的状态方程:

$$\dot{X}(t) = F(t)X(t) + G(t)W(t),$$

其中,W为不相关的零均值白噪声,满足 $E[W(t)W^{T}(\tau)] = Q(t)\delta(t-\tau)$ 。 状态变量为

$$X(t) = \left[\phi_x, \phi_y, \phi_z, \delta v_x, \delta v_y, \delta v_z, \delta L, \delta \lambda, \delta h, \delta h_b, \varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \varepsilon_z, \nabla_x, \nabla_y, \nabla_z\right]^T,$$
(8)

Where, ϕ_x , ϕ_y and ϕ_z is platform error angle; δv_x , δv_y and δv_z is the velocity error along the east, north and up direction; δL , $\delta \lambda$ and δh is latitude, longitude and altitude error. The rest are gyroscopes and accelerometers

其中, ϕ_x 、 ϕ_y 、 ϕ_z 为平台误差角, δv_x 、 δv_y 、 δv_z 为沿东、北、天方向的速度误差, δL 、 $\delta \lambda$ 、 δh 为纬度、 经度误差和高度误差, 其余为陀螺仪和加速度计的常值误 Chose velocity difference between the UAV ground velocity vector obtained from the Air Data System converted to the navigation frame velocity and the SINS velocity, position difference between the UAV position obtained from the BD receiver and the latitude and longitude information of the SINS, and altitude error between height value measured by Air Data System and SINS altitude as measurements, the following measure equation can be constructed,

差,陀螺仪和加速度计的噪声建模为零均值白噪声。 *F*(*t*) 为 16*16 维的状态转移矩阵。

(2) 量测方程

将由大气数据系统得到的载体的地速转换为导航坐标系 速度后与 SINS 速度之差、将北斗接收机给出的无人机位置 信息与 SINS 的经纬度信息之差及大气数据系统测量到的高 度值与惯导高度之差作为观测量,构建如下的量测方程:

$$Z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} v_{SINSx} - v_{ADSx} \\ v_{SINSy} - v_{ADSy} \\ v_{SINSz} - v_{ADSz} \\ L_{SINS} - L_{BD-2} \\ \lambda_{SINS} - \lambda_{BD-2} \\ h_{SINS} - h_{ADS} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta v_x + V_1 \\ \delta v_y + V_2 \\ \delta v_z + V_3 \\ \delta L + V_4 \\ \delta \lambda + V_5 \\ \delta h + V_6 \end{bmatrix} = H(t)X(t) + V(t),$$
(9)

Where H(1,4) = H(2,5) = H(3,6) = 1, H(4,7) = H(5,8) = H(6,9) = 1,

and V(t) is the measurement noise.

The two-step adaptive Kalman filter

Because the on load ability of the UAV is limited, thus the calculation speed is affected, and the fast filtering algorithm is needed. In the two-step Kalman filtering algorithm, the Kalman filter is decomposed into two parallel reductions that filtering respectively, and the reduced order filter greatly reduces the amount of calculation.

In order to improve the filtering speed, the two-step Kalman filtering algorithm is used as navigation solver. Because of the mathematical model and noise statistical model of the SINS, ADS and BD system is not accurate, so that the model and the obtained measurement values do not match, which will lead to filtering divergence. Therefore the traditional two-step Kalman filtering algorithms is improved as adaptive filtering, which can restrain the divergence of Kalman filter, and can improve the navigation accuracy of the integrated navigation system.

Consider the following linear discrete stochastic systems,

式中: H(1,4)=H(2,5)=H(3,6)=1 , H(4,7)=H(5,8)=H(6,9)=1 , V(t) 为量测噪声。

两步自适应卡尔曼滤波器

由于无人机带负载能力有限,因此其计算速度受到影 响,需要有快速的滤波算法。两步卡尔曼滤波算法卡尔曼滤 波器分解成两个平行的降阶滤波器分别进行滤波计算,大大 降低了计算量。

为提高滤波速度,本文将采用两步卡尔曼滤波算法进行 导航解算。由于惯性器件、大气数据系统、北斗系统的数学 模型和噪声的统计模型不准确,使模型与获得的量测值不匹 配,会导致滤波器发散。因此本文将传统的两步卡尔曼滤波 算法改进为自适应滤波器,可抑制滤波发散,提高导航精 度。

考虑以下线性离散随机系统:

$$x_{k} = A_{k-1}x_{k-1} + B_{k-1}b_{k-1} + \xi_{k+1},$$
(10)

$$b_{k+1} = b_k, \tag{11}$$

$$y_k = H_k x_k + \eta_k, \tag{12}$$

式中: x_k 为系统状态; b_k 为偏差向量; ξ_k 为过程噪声向量, $E\left[\xi_k\xi_l^T
ight] = Q_k\delta_{kl}$; η_k 为量测噪声向量,

$$E\left[\eta_k\eta_l^T\right] = R_k\delta_{kl}$$
 o

第一步是忽略偏差项(即令*b*=0),并加入自适应环 节,构成无偏差滤波器:

$$\overline{x}_k = A_{k-1} \widetilde{x}_{k-1}, \tag{13}$$

$$\tilde{x}_{k} = \overline{x}_{k} + \tilde{K}_{x}(k)\tilde{r}_{k}, \qquad (14)$$

$$\overline{y}_k = H_k \overline{x}_k, \tag{15}$$

$$\tilde{r}_k = y_k - \overline{y}_k,\tag{16}$$

$$\tilde{K}_{x}\left(k\right) = \tilde{P}_{x}\left(k\right)H_{k}^{T}\left[H_{k}\tilde{P}_{x}\left(k\right)H_{k}^{T} + R_{k}\right]^{-1},$$
(17)

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Where x_k is the state of the system; b_k is the deviation vector; ξ_k is the process noise vector, $E\left[\xi_k\xi_l^T\right] = Q_k\delta_{kl}$; η_k is the measurement noise vector.

The first step is to ignore the deviation term (that is let b = 0), and add the adaptive filter, then the unbiased filter can be constituted as follows,

$$\tilde{P}_{x}(k) = A_{k-1}\tilde{T}_{x}(k-1)A_{k-1}^{T} + Q_{k}, \qquad (18)$$

$$\tilde{T}_{x}(k) = \left(I - \tilde{K}_{x}H_{k}\right)\tilde{P}_{x}(k),$$
(19)

$$\tilde{K}_{x}(k) = \left[\tilde{\Gamma}_{x}(k)H_{k}^{T} - \tilde{F}_{x}(k)H_{k}^{T}\right]\left[\tilde{C}_{0}(k) - H_{k}\tilde{F}_{x}(k)H_{k}^{T}\right]^{-1},$$
(20)

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} HA & HA^2 & \cdots & HA^n \end{bmatrix}^T,$$
(21)

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{x}(k)H_{k}^{T} = \left(M^{T}M\right)^{-1}M^{T} \begin{vmatrix} \tilde{C}_{1}(k) \\ \tilde{C}_{2}(k) \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{C}_{n}(k) \end{vmatrix},$$
(22)

$$\tilde{F}_{x}(k) = A_{k-1} \left[\tilde{F}_{x}(k) + \left(\tilde{\Gamma}_{x}(k) - \tilde{F}_{x}(k) \right) H_{k}^{T} \left(\tilde{C}_{0}(k) - H_{k} \tilde{F}_{x}(k) H_{k}^{T} \right)^{-1} H_{k} \left(\tilde{\Gamma}_{x}(k) - \tilde{F}_{x}(k) \right)^{T} \right] A_{k-1}^{T}, \quad (23)$$

$$\tilde{C}_{i}\left(k\right) = \tilde{C}_{i}\left(k-1\right) + \left(y_{k}y_{k-i}^{T} - \tilde{C}_{i}\left(k-1\right)\right)/k,$$
(24)

Where $\tilde{x}_{(\bullet)}$ means state estimation value obtained by ignoring the deviation; \tilde{P}_{x} is the error covariance about $\tilde{x}_{(\bullet)}$.

The second step is estimated deviation vector from residuals of the unbiased filter, and then deviation filter can be obtained. 式中: $\tilde{x}_{(\bullet)}$ 表示忽略偏差后得到的状态估计值; \tilde{P}_x 为 $\tilde{x}_{(\bullet)}$ 的误差协方差。

第二步是从无偏差滤波器的残差序列中估计偏差向量, 得到偏差滤波器。

$$U_{x}(k+1) = A_{k}V_{x}(k) + B_{k},$$
(25)

$$S(k) = H_k U_x(k) + C_k,$$
⁽²⁶⁾

$$V_{x}(k) = U_{x}(k) - \tilde{K}_{x}(k)S(k),$$
 (27)

$$M(k+1) = M(k) - M(k)S^{T}(k) \left[H_{k}\tilde{P}_{x}(k)H_{k}^{T} + R_{k} + S(k)M(k)S^{T}(k)\right]^{-1}S(k)M(k),$$
(28)

$$K_{b}(k) = M(k+1) \left[V_{x}^{T}(k) H_{k}^{T} + C_{k}^{T} \right] R_{k}^{-1},$$
(29)

$$\hat{b}_{k} = \left[I - K_{b}(k)S(k)\right]\hat{b}_{k-1} + K_{b}(k)\tilde{r}_{k},$$
(30)

$$\delta_k = V_x(k)\hat{b}_k,\tag{31}$$

The estimate of the linear discrete systems containing deviation can be obtained by adding results of the two subfilters,

$$\hat{x}_k = \tilde{x}_k + \delta_k$$

RESULTS

Simulation results

In order to verify the effectiveness of the proposed integrated navigation method and filtering method, the computer simulation experiment was carried out. UAV motion model was generated by aircraft modules in aerosim toolbox in Matlab, and a track including linear motion, acceleration, turning, circling, climbing, descend and other state of the UAV were designed.

A simulation experiment was done and 500 seconds simulation data were used. SINS sampling frequency is 100hz, BD data sampling period is 1 s, combined period is 1 s. In simulation experiments, the gyro constant drift is 0.2 °/ h, accelerometer zero bias is $10^{-4} g$. The initial position errors are 5 m, 5 m and 10 m respectively; the initial velocity error is 0.1 m/s; initial platform misalignment error of 20", 20" and 50" respectively. The measurement noise of the BD receiver is white noise, and the standard deviation of the white noise is 8 m.

In order to illustrate the problem better, in this paper simulation experiment of SINS and SINS/BD/ADS integrated navigation system were done, respectively. The traditional Kalman filter algorithm and the improved two最后将两个子滤波器得到的结果相加,即得到对含有偏 差的线性离散系统的估计:

仿真结果

结果

为了验证本文所提组合导航方法及滤波方法的有效性, 进行了计算机仿真实验。利用 Matlab 中 Aerosim 工具箱中的 飞行器模块生成无人机运动模型,并设计一条包括匀速直线 运动、加速、转弯、盘旋、爬升、降落等状态的航迹。

取一组 500s 的模拟数据进行仿真实验验证。SINS 采样 频率为 100Hz,北斗数据采样周期为 1s,组合周期为 1s。仿 真中陀螺仪常值漂移 0.2°/h,加速度计零偏10⁻⁴g。初始位 置误差分别为 5m、5m 和 10m;初始速度误差为 0.1 m/s; 初始平台失准误差分别为 20"、20"和 50"。北斗接收机测量 噪声为标准差为 8 m 的白噪声

为 了 更 好 的 说 明 问 题 ,本 文 分 别 对 SINS、 BD/SINS/ADS 组合导航系统进行了仿真实验,对上述两系

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step adaptive Kalman filter proposed in this paper were employed in above two systems respectively to calculate the navigation parameter. According to the estimation of the error of navigation parameters, navigation parameters of the integrated navigation system were corrected.

The simulation results shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2, where the dotted line was the result for the SINS system using conventional Kalman filter, and the solid line was the result for the SINS / BD / ADS integrated navigation system with improved two-stage adaptive Kalman filter algorithm.

统分别采用传统 Kalman 滤波算法、本文提出的改进的两步 自适应卡尔曼滤波器进行导航参数的解算,并根据估计的导 航参数误差,修正组合导航系统的导航参数。

仿真结果见图 1、图 2,其中虚线曲线为对 SINS 系统应 用传统 Kalman 滤波算法的结果,实线为对 BD/SINS/ADS 组合导航系统应用改进的两步自适应卡尔曼滤波算法的结果。



Fig. 2 - Position error curve / 位置误差曲线

From figure 1 and figure 2, the simulation calculation results showed that due to the influence of various factors such as noise and error, navigation precision of single navigation mode is low. And for long time navigation the navigation parameters which are obtained by SINS calculating would be divergent. As the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System and the Air Data System were introduced in BD/SINS/ADS integrated pattern, their position and velocity information also were introduced, and then the velocity error and position error convergence rate is improved obviously. The system has good fault tolerance performance and can effectively restrain the error caused

从图 1、图 2 的仿真计算结果可以看出,由于各种噪声 和误差等因素的影响 SINS 单一导航模式导航精度较低,而 且长时间导航由 SINS 解算得到的导航参数会发散。而 BD/SINS/ADS 组合模式由于增加了北斗卫星导航系统和大 气数据系统,引入了位置和速度信息,使得速度误差和位置 误差的收敛速度有明显提高,具有较好的容错性能,可以有 效地抑制由陀螺漂移引起的误差,提高整个导航系统的精 by the gyro drift and improve the precision of navigation system. At the same time the adaptive two step Kalman filter is adopted to avoid the divergence of navigation parameters.

Prototype UAV

In this paper, the prototype UAV of the agriculture survey and evaluation UAV we studied, is electronically moving fixed-wing UAV and technical indicators of the UAV as follows.

The takeoff gross weight is 10kg, flight altitude is 800m, cruising speed is 50km/h, the tasks load is 3-5kg, life time is 1 hour, engine power 2kw, and 3 maximum wind resistances. The prototype UAV that can be seen in figure 3, and figure 4 is flight test image.

度,同时采用了两步自适应卡尔曼滤波器,避免了导航参数 的发散。

无人机样机

在本文中,农业勘查评估无人机是电动固定翼无人机, 技术指标如下。

起飞总重量为 10 公斤,飞行高度为 800 米,巡航速度 50 公里每小时,任务负载 3-5KG,续航时间为 1 小时,发 动机功率 2kw,最大可抗 3 级风。无人机样机见图 3,图 4 是飞行测试图像。



Fig. 3 - Prototype UAV / 无人机样机



Fig. 4 - Flight test image / 飞行测试图像

CONCLUSIONS

For the reason that the right of GPS controlled by others and lack of autonomy, the BD system is studied in the application of the agriculture survey and evaluation UAV navigation system. In order to improve the agriculture survey and evaluation UAV navigation system precision, BD/SINS/ADS integrated navigation system is proposed in this paper. The system has better fault tolerance performance, and external reference information is introduced to improve the navigation precision and reliability of the navigation system.

Because of the uncertainty of the model, filtering divergence phenomenon will appear in the process of filtering. To prevent the happening of the filtering divergence, an

结论

针对 GPS 使用权受制于人,缺乏自主性,研究了北斗 系统在无人机导航系统中的应用。为提高无人机导航系统精 度,提出采用 BD/SINS/ADS 组合导航系统,该系统具有较 好的容错性能,引入了多种外部参考信息,可以提高导航系 统的导航精度和可靠性。

由于模型的不确定性,滤波过程中会出现滤波发散现

improved two-step adaptive Kalman filter algorithm is proposed. This algorithm can not only improve the calculating speed but also avoid filtering divergence. In this paper, a numerical simulation results show that the proposed BD/SINS/ADS integrated navigation system and improved two-step adaptive Kalman filter navigation algorithm can effectively improve the agriculture survey and evaluation UAV navigation accuracy.

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象。为防止滤波发散现象的发生,本文提出了一种改进的两 步自适应卡尔曼滤波算法,可以提高解算速度,避免滤波发 散。本文进行了数值仿真,结果表明本文提出的组合导航系 统及导航算法可有效提高导航精度。

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OPTIMIZATION OF RURAL RESIDENTIAL AREA LOCATION BASED ON SCLP MODEL WITH A MAXIMUM FARMING RADIUS CONSTRAINT

1

基于耕作距离约束下最小设施模型的村庄聚落区位优化

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Abstract: With an example of Xinfu District in Xinzhou, Shanxi Province, this article studies the change law of the farming radius and the farming inner radius in this area based on the data of the rural residential area, traffic network, cultivation block, and so on, and applies the set covering location problem (SCLP model) under the maximum farming radius to filter the minimum and best village location system as the planning target from the existing rural residential area location systems in Xifu District. The optimized results can be the foundation of the efficiency of land use and the construction of rural basic public service.

Keywords: SCLP; rural residential area; farming radius; location-allocation

INTRODUCTION

The least facility problem is the Set Covering Location Problem (SCLP) [1, 2], attributing to set covering problem [1-3] of location-allocation basic problems, which was put forward by Berge [4]. Fulkerson, Ryser [5] and Edmonds [6], who gave the equation, and Church, Toregas [2, 7, 8] who discussed in detail the SCLP model and its applicability. SCLP is used widely in areas such as land and resources administration, urban and rural planning, national defense and military, public service facility layout, etc.

MATERIALS AND METHOD Theory of location distribution Location distribution on a plane

Choose p ($1 \le p \le K$) as the number of the facility. Each demand-point is supplied by one of the facility. This problem is a NP problem, which is expressed by mathematical model: the objective function of the two variables (the only variables are the two coordinates of the new facility) is:

摘要: 本文以山西省忻州市忻府区为例,采用村庄聚落、交 通路网、耕作地块等数据,研究研究区境内村庄聚落耕作距 离及农村居民点内部半径的特点,应用最大耕作距离约束下 的最少设施模型,在将耕作距离控制在最大耕作距离的前提 下,从研究区现有村庄聚落体系中筛选出数量最少、分布最 优的村落体系作为村庄聚落区位优化目标,研究结果可为村 镇规划、城乡统筹发展提供决策依据。

关键词: 最少设施模型; 村庄聚落; 耕作距离; 区位优化

引言

最少设施问题是地理位置配置的集合覆盖模型 [1, 2], 属于区位优化基本问题中的集合覆盖问题 [1-3] 范畴。 最初是由 Berge 详细提出 [4],并 Fulkerson 和 Ryser [5]、Edmonds [6] 等人提出算式,Church,Toregas 等人 [2, 7, 8] 详细讨论最少设施模型及其适用性。最少设施问题在 国土资源管理、城乡规划、军事国防、公共服务设施配置等 诸多领域有着广泛用途。

材料与方法 区位布局理论 *平面上的布局问题*

它是在平面上选择 p 个设施(1≤ p ≤ K),每个需求点 由这些设施中的一个来满足,该问题是个 NP 难的问题,数 学模型表示为:两个变量的目标函数是:

$$MinZ = \sum_{i \in I} d_i w_i = \sum_{i \in I} w_i \sqrt{(a_i - x)^2 + (b_i - y)^2}$$
(1)

where customers are located at (a_i, b_i) , the facility is to be sited at (x, y), w_i is the known demand (or weight) of customer *i*; and *I* is the set of customers. The first-order conditions are first written in the form

其中消费者位于(*a_i, b_i*),服务设施位于(*x, y*),*w_i*是消费 者 *i* 的已知需求(权重);*I*是消费者集合。一阶条件可先 写为:

$$x = \frac{\sum_{i \in I} \frac{w_i a_i}{\sqrt{(a_i - x)w_i^2 + (b_i - y)^2}}}{\sum_{i \in I} \frac{w_i}{\sqrt{(a_i - x)w_i^2 + (b_i - y)^2}}}$$

(2)

In contrast, when the objective of the minimum weighted squared distances is differentiated with respect to the x and y coordinates of the facility, the resulting equations are separable and a simple closed-form solution exists, in which:

反之,当最小加权距离平方的目标有别于相对于该设施 的 *x* 和 *y* 坐标时,所得到的方程是可分离的,存在简单的闭 式解,其中:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum_{i} w_{i} a_{i}}{\sum_{i} w_{i}} \quad \text{fn } \quad \overline{y} = \frac{\sum_{i} w_{i} a_{i}}{\sum_{i} w_{i}} \tag{3}$$

Where J is a set of facility locations, where the point(x_{i} , y_{j}) is the location of the facility for all $j \hat{I} J$. Defining u_{ij} as the proportion of customer *i*'s demand that is served by the *j*th facility, the multifacility location problem can then be written as

其中 J 是服务设施区位集,点(x_j, y_j) 是第 j 个服务设施 且所有的 j Î J 。定义 u_{ij}作为第 j 个服务设施服务消费者 i 的需求属性,这种多服务设施区位问题能被表示为:

上式中变量 x_i 和 y_i , $j\hat{I}$ *J* 指代公式中的距离 d_{ii} 。

ReVelle和Swain 首先提出将P-中位问题作为0-1规划问

$$\operatorname{Min} z = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{i \in I} w_i d_{ij} u_{ij}$$

s.t.
$$\sum_{j \in J} u_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i \in I \quad , \quad u_{ij} \in \left| \forall i \in I, \ j \in J \quad , \ x_i, \ y_j \left| \forall j \in J \right.$$
(4)

网络中的区位分布

题,其原始公式如下:

Where the variables x_j and y_j , $j\hat{\mathbf{1}} J$ appear only implicitly in the formulation in the guise of the distances d_{ij} .

Location distribution on network

ReVelle and Swain were the first to formulate the pmedian as a zero-one programming problem. A variant of their original formulation is [9].

$$Min \ z = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{i \in I} w_i d_{ij} u_{ij}$$

s.t.

$$\begin{split} \sum_{j \in J} x_{ij} &= 1 \quad \forall i \in I \ , \ x_{ij} \leq y_{ij} \quad \forall i \in I \ , \ j \in J \ , \\ \sum_{j \in J} y_j &= p \ , \\ x_{ij} &= 0 \lor 1 \ \forall i \in I \ , \ j \in J \ , \ y_i &= 0 \lor 1 \ \forall j \in J \end{split}$$

where the locational variables y_i are one, if a facility is located at node j and zero otherwise. The allocation variables x_{ii} denote the proportion of the demand of the customer at node I that is assigned to a facility at node j. Finally, p denotes the number of facilities that are to be located; the remaining parameters are as defined above.

Optimized model of rural residential location under the maximum farming radius

To formalize, denote again I as the set of demand nodes and let J symbolize all candidate sites at which facilities may be located. The model that allows locations only at the vertices of a network is referred to as the vertex-center problem and it can be formulated as follows: 其中如果设施位于结点 *j* 处区位变量 *y_j*为1,否则为0。优化 变量 *x_{ij}* 表示结点 *I* 处的消费者分配给结点 *j* 处的服务设施。 *p*表示优化后的服务设施数量;其余变量同上。

(5)

最大耕作距离约束下的村庄聚落区位优化模型

模型定义 / 为需求结点集合, / 表示服务设施可能选址 的位置。这种只允许选址位于网络结点上的模型是结点中心 问题,其公式可表示如下:

z

s.t.
$$\sum_{j \in J} y_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i \in I,$$
$$y_{ij} - x_j \le 0 \quad \forall i \in I \quad , \quad \forall j \in J \quad , \quad \sum_{j \in J} y_{ij} = p \quad , \quad z - \sum_{j \in J} d_{ij} y_{ij} \ge 0 \quad \forall j \in J \quad ,$$
$$x_i \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall j \in J \quad , \quad y_{ij} \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall i \in I \quad , \quad \forall j \in J$$
(6)

From the above definition, we infer the SCLP under the maximum service radius ^[9-11]. That is, on the premise of the given traffic network and that the all studied farming cultivation blocks are within the maximum farming radius, to solve the minimum rural residential location and its distribution. The equation is as follow:

有上述定义,我们可以推导出最大服务半径约束内的 最少设施^[9-11],即在给定道路交通网络和保证研究区全部 耕作地块均在村庄聚落最大耕作半径之内的前提下,求解 能覆盖整个耕作地块的最少的村庄聚落数量及其区位结 构,其公式如

$$p = \min \mathop{a}_{j\hat{1}J} x_j \tag{7}$$

Constraints:

 $\overset{\circ}{a} x_{i}^{3} 1 i \hat{I} I$ (there is at least one rural residential

point in the maximum farming radius);

 $x_i = (0,1)$ $j\hat{1} J$ (when the rural residential is located on j, it is 1. If not, it is 0);

 N_i is the farming block; *i* is the maximum farming radius; the total number of the rural residential points within d_{max} is:

$$N_{i} = (j\hat{\mathbf{I}} \ J | d_{ii} \pounds \ d_{max}) \quad i\hat{\mathbf{I}}$$

Among them: *p* is the number of the chosen rural residential points: *i* is the encode of the farming blocks ($i\hat{I} I$, i = 1,2, ..., m; j is the encode of the candidate rural residential points ($j\hat{I} J$, j = 1,2,...,n); d_{ii} is the shorted route distance from the rural residential point *j* to the farthest point of the farming block i; d_{max} is the maximum of the farming radius.

RESULTS

Data and analysis

Analysis on the maximum of the farming radius

The farming radius is the spatial distance from the rural residential point to the farming block. There is rural residential radius in the rural residential point, which is the radius of a circle which center is the center of gravity of the rural residential point and which area is equal to the area of the rural residential point. In this article, the farming radius in SCLP model is the sum of the distance from the edge of the rural residential point to the farming block and the inner radius of the rural residential point.

Using Path Distance Model, the study first calculates the Path distance from the farming block in the study area to the nearest rural residential point (fig 1), and then figures out the rural residential radius in the study area (fig 2) according to the areas of each rural residential point. The result is that the maximum farming radius from the edge of the rural residential point to the farming block is 2647m, and the maximum rural residential radius is 650.88m. with the sampling, the maximum farming radius is finally determined to 3500m.

约束条件为:

 $\mathop{\mathrm{a}}_{_{j\hat{1}}N_i} x_j^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{1}$ iÎ I (此处至少有一个耕作半径);

 $x_{j} = (0,1) \ j \hat{1} \ J$ (当自然居住是j,它是1.如果不是,则0);

 N_i 是耕作地块, *i* 是最大耕作半径: d_{max} 内的村庄聚落总 数为:

$$= (j \mathbf{\tilde{I}} \ J | d_{ji} \mathbf{\pounds} \ d_{max}) \quad i \mathbf{\tilde{I}} \ I$$

其中: p 是要选取的村庄数目; i 是耕作地块编码 $(i\hat{I} I, i = 1, 2, ..., m)$; *j* 是候选村庄编码 $(j\hat{I} J, j)$ *i*, *j* = 1,2,...,n); ^{*d*}^{*ji*} 为从第 *j* 个村庄到第 *i* 块耕作地块 最远处的最短路径距离; ^dmax 是最大耕作半径。

结果

数据与分析

最大耕作距离分析

耕作距离是指从村庄聚落到耕作区的空间距离。村庄聚 落内部还存在村庄聚落半径,它是指以村庄聚落重心为中心 划圆,当圆面积等于村庄聚落建设用地规模时的半径。本文 最小设施模型中的耕作距离是指包括村庄聚落边缘至耕作地 块的距离与村庄聚落内部半径之和。

研究首先使用 Path Distance Modler 计算研究区各田块 与最近村庄聚落的路径距离(如图1所示),之后通过村庄 聚落面积计算出研究区各村庄聚落半径(如图2所示)。结 果显示,村庄聚落边界至耕作田块最大耕作距离为 2647m,最大村庄耕作距离为 650.88m,并结合抽样实地 调将最大耕作距离确定为 3500m。



Fig. 1 - The distribution of initial farming radius in Xinfu District / 忻府区初始最初的农业耕作半径



Fig. 2 - The distribution of rural residential area radius in Xinfu District / 忻府区分布的农村住宅区域半径

Analysis on optimization of rural residential location

In the model, the centers of gravity of the patches of the 8140 rural residential points sized $100 \times 100m^2$ serve as service facility level. The centers of gravity of the patches of the 79157 pieces of farming blocks sized $100 \times 100 \text{m}^2$ serve as demands level. Impedance conversion is Linear, impedance is length (m), the way direction is Facilities to Demand, U-turn is allowed, and the output pattern type is straight line. To optimize the rural residential location in Xinfu District by SCLP model under maximum farming radius, the existing 995 rural residential points in Xinfu District can be optimized to 370 central villages ensuring the maximum farming distance within 3500m (fig 3). The network distance from any farming block sized $100 \times 100m^2$ to the nearest central village is under 3500m (fig 4). According to the best plan, to divide the 71563 pieces of farming blocks to the central villages, the least number is 1, the largest number is 969, the average number is 193, the middle number is 93, and the standard number is 216.

村庄聚落区位优化分析

模型以忻府区8140个100×100m²大小的村庄聚落图斑 的重心作为服务设施图层,以79157个100×100m²大小的 耕作地块图斑的重心作为需求图层,阻抗变换为Linear,阻 抗为长度(m),路途方向为Facilities to Demand,允许Uturn,输出图形类型为直线。通过最大耕作距离约束下的最 小设施模型优化忻府区区农村居民点区位布局,经过运算, 忻府区现有的995个农村居民点在保障最大耕作距离不超 过3500m的情况下可以优化为370个中心村(忻府区现有 的995个自然农村居民点及优化后的370个中心村的分布情 况详见图3所示),任何100×100m²的耕作田块距离最近 的中心村的网络距离均小于3500m(耕作田块的距离中心 村路网耕作距离情况可详见图4所示)。按照最优方案将 71563块耕作田块分配给中心村,最少的中心村可分的1 块,最多的可以分到969块,平均为193块,中值为93块, 标准分布为216块。



Fig. 3- The distribution of central rural residential in XinFu District / 中心农村住宅分布在忻府区



Fig. 4- The best farming radius distribution of farming block in XinFu District / 耕作田块的距离中心村路网耕作最优距离



Fig. 5- The distribution of central rural residential farming block number in XinFu District / 府区中心村耕作田块分布情况



Fig. 6 - The total farming radius of central rural residential farming block in XinFu District / *忻府区各中心村的分配得到耕作总距离图分布情况*

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Discussion

Apply Surfer 10 software to make the distribution of central rural residential farming block number in XinFu District (fig 5). In the figure, it is clear that the central villages in Xinding Basin in East Xinfu District are given more farming blocks, while the central villages in western mountain areas are given less farming blocks, among which, the North Taiping Village has 968 pieces of farming blocks, and the Shiti Village and South Gao Village in Qicun Town, Yaokuan Village in Yangpo Township, Wen Village in Wencun Township, Xiashagou Village in Houhebao Township, Liujiazhuang Village in Xinjian Road Subdistrict Office, Longfengpo Village in Lancun Township, Xinbao Village and Xiangyang Village in

讨论和结论 *讨论*

应用 Surfer 10 软件制作忻府区中心村耕作田块分布情 况散点图(详见图 5 所示),图中可以看出在忻府区东部忻 定盆地内的中心村分配的耕作田块普遍较多,西部山区分配 的耕作田块普遍较少,其中:最多北太平村可达 968 块耕作 田块,最少的奇村镇石梯村、阳坡乡窑宽村、奇村镇南高 村、温村乡温村、后河堡乡下沙沟村、新建路街道办事处六 家庄村、兰村乡龙凤坡村、豆罗镇新堡村、豆罗镇向阳村、 Douluo Town, Zhuangmo Village in Zhuangmo Town have only 1 piece of farming block respectively.

Apply Surfer 10 software to make the total farming radius of central rural residential farming block in XinFu District (fig 6) by nearest natural neighbor. In the figure, it is noted that the total farming distance of the rural central villages surrounding the central city in Xinding Basin is the longest. The total farming distance of the central villages located in the plain areas such as outer central city, southwest hilly and mountainous areas, river valley and floodplain, with relatively centered farming blocks is shorter. The total farming distance of the central villages in hills and low mountainous areas is shorter than the former. The total farming distance of the central villages in the north, west and south mountainous areas is the shortest.

CONCLUSIONS

Applying SCLP model under the maximum service radius, we can calculate accurately in the study area the minimum rural residential location under the fixed farming radius, to optimize the existing rural residential location efficiently. According to SCLP model under the maximum farming radius, we can provide accurately the future optimizing direction and location of the rural residential location, and the scientific basis for identifying rural construction location, improving use efficiency of rural constructional land, and is beneficial to the intensive economy land use capability. Practically, considering the secondary and ternary industry location and historical and cultural situation, identifying redundant rural residential points, combining land reclamation and efficiency land use, we can move the peasants in the redundant rural residential points to the pointed central villages, and change the left land to the farming land step by step, to release the construction land potential and optimize the construction land location.

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庄磨镇庄磨村仅为1块耕作田块。

应用 Surfer 10 软件,采用最近邻点插值法制作忻府区各 中心村的分配得到耕作总距离图分布情况图(详见图 6 所 示),图中可以看出忻定盆地内环绕中心城区城市近郊区中 心村耕作总距离最远,中心城区近郊外围及西南丘陵山区河 谷漫滩等地势平坦处、耕作地块相对集中地区的中心村耕作 总距离次之,丘陵及低山区中心村耕作总距离再次之,北 部、西部、南部山区中心村耕作总距离最小。

结论

应用最大服务距离约束下的最小设施模型可以在保持最 大耕作半径约束的前提下,精确计算出研究区内维持额定耕 作半径条件下数量最少的村庄聚落区位分布情况,有效优化 现有村庄聚落布局。根据最大耕作距离约束下的最小设施模 型可以精确地提出村庄聚落未来的优化方向和位置,为明确 农村建设位置,提高农村建设用地使用效率提供科学依据, 有利于土地的集约节约利用,提高土地利用率。实践中可在 考虑二三产业布局和历史文化情况的基础上,鉴别冗余的村 庄聚落,结合土地整治、城乡建设用地增减挂钩等工作,逐 步将布局冗余的村庄聚落中的农民搬迁至所定中心村内,将 冗余村庄聚落内的土地改造为耕地或者其他农业用地,逐步 释放建设用地潜力,优化城乡建设用地空间布局。

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A FUZZY CONTROL BASED ON DISSOLVED OXYGEN MONITORING SYSTEM IN AQUACULTURE

基于模糊控制的水产养殖中溶解氧监控系统的研究

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Abstract: Dissolved oxygen (DO) is a key water quality factor of aquaculture water in aquaculture. It plays an essential role in growth of aquaculture organisms. By analyzing DO monitoring system in aquaculture, a mathematical model of DO monitoring system was constructed. On the basis of fuzzy control theory, the fuzzy control of DO was realized. The simulation results show that the method proposed is feasible and convenient for application, and it is able to appropriatelyl monitor DO in water. In comparison with that , the fuzzy control based DO monitoring technique can shorten culturing period, improve culturing efficiency and reduce the cost of cultivation.

Keywords: aquaculture, fuzzy, dissolved oxygen, monitor, control

INTRODUCTION

Most of living creatures on the earth cannot live without oxygen. Accounting for 21% of air ratio, oxygen presents high content and stability, so living creatures on the land are living with enough oxygen. However, DO in water (DO is molecular oxygen dissolved in water or liquid phase) shows less content and variation. Generally, The amount of saturated DO in freshwater is approximately equal to that of one-twentieth of oxygen content in the air. It is even fewer in seawater. As an indispensable element to aquatic animals and plants, DO has been one of the most concerned water quality factors. For instance, there are some common cultured fishes which live by relying on DO at present: DO content required in adult stage is of 3mg/L; when DO content is lower than 2mg/L, slight fishes hypoxia is observed; when lower than 0.8-0.6mg/L, serious fishes hypoxia is presented. Serious fish hypoxia does great harm to fishes' health. Fishes are likely to die of suffocation if DO content decreases to 0.5-0.3mg/L. Feeding rate, food utilization and weight gain rate of fishes are significantly influenced by the contents of DO. Thus, it is necessary to monitor and control DO in the aquaculture [1-5].

Nowadays, DO monitoring techniques in aquaculture can be classified into intelligent monitor, automatic monitor and experienced monitor world widely. In intelligent monitor, as a key environment factor in aquaculture water, DO and other factors (i.e. Ph and temperature etc.) are analyzed by computer. Then, environment factors in water can be controlled to perform intelligent monitor. Finally, industrialized culture can be realized. The intelligent monitor technique characterized by high production yield, as well as high cost of input and maintenance is generally applied in developed countries[6]; automatic control is mainly used in fish breading and aquaculture of rare aquatic animals which demands high to DO content. This monitor method collects DO concentration in water using sensor. Then according to the demands of fishes cultured, oxygen supplementary in water is realized by oxygen-increasing machine. This method presents low intelligence and cost. It can fulfill high production yield. Therefore, it is frequently used in aquaculture [7]. Based on the experiences of aquaculture operator on DO concentration, experienced monitor usually controls oxygenation machines and judge whether oxygen should be enriched or not in water, to sustain the growth of fishes. **摘要**:在水产养殖中,溶解氧是养殖水体的关键水质因 子,它对养殖生物的生长起着重要的作用。通过对水产养 殖溶解氧监控系统进行分析,建立了溶解氧监控系统的数 学模型,并借助模糊控制理论,实现了对溶解氧的模糊控 制。通过仿真发现:该方法简单易行,能够较好的对水体 中溶解氧的进行监控。通过与无监控系统的水产养殖对比 发现:基于模糊控制的溶解氧监控技术的应用能够缩短养 殖周期,提高养殖效率,降低养殖成本。

关键词:水产养殖,模糊,溶解氧,监测,控制.

引言

地球上绝大多数生物都离不开氧气。约占空气比例在 21%的氧气含量高而稳定,因此陆地上生物很少有缺氧的威 胁。而水体中的溶解氧(溶解于水或液相中的分子态氧, DO)含量少而且多变化。一般情况下,淡水中饱和溶氧量大 约相当于空气中氧气含量的 1/20,海水中则更少,因而作 为水生动植物生存不可缺少的溶解氧成为水产养殖中人们 最为关注的水质因子之一。目前,国内外常见的几种主要 养殖鱼类,在成鱼阶段可允许的溶氧量为 3mg/L 以上,当 溶氧降到 2mg/L 以下时就会发生轻度浮头,降到 0.8-0.6mg/L 时出现严重浮头,鱼类发生一次严重浮头就象生一 场大病一样。如果溶氧降到 0.5-0.3mg/L 时就会窒息而死。 溶氧量的大小对鱼类的摄食率、饵料利用率和鱼体增重率 也都有很大影响。因此,在水产养殖中很有必要对水中的 溶解氧进行监测和控制 [1-5]。

目前,国内外在水产养殖中溶解氧的监控主要分为智能 化监控、自动监控和经验监控三类。智能化监控是将溶解 氧作为水产养殖水体的重要环境因素之一与其它因素(如 酸碱度,温度等)一起进入计算机进行分析,然后再控制 水体环境因素,实施智能监控,从而实现工厂化养殖。它 多应用在欧美发达国家,生产效率较高,但投入及维护的 成本也较高 [6]。自动监控主要应用在育苗以及对溶解氧有 较高要求的名贵水产动物的养殖上,主要是利用传感器实 时采集水体中溶解氧浓度,根据养殖生物的需求,再通过 充氧机对水体的氧气实施补充。这种方法智能化程度偏 低,但成本较为低廉,也能实现高的生产效率,因此在水 产养殖中使用较多 [7]。经验监控主要是借助养殖人员对水体 溶解氧浓度的经验判断来控制充氧气机是否为养殖水体进行 充氧。这种方法主要应用在常见水产生物的养殖中,因其控 This method is mainly used in cultivation of common aquatic fishes. Because it has low cost and is easy to control, it is more popular in developing countries [8,9]. The research analyzed DO monitoring system in aquaculture water and constructed a mathematical model of DO control. Based on fuzzy control theory, fuzzy control of DO was realized. This technique proposed is easy to operate and presents strong robustness. It can be a better way to control DO in water.

制方法简单,成本低廉,在发展中国家应用较为普遍[8,9]。 本文通过对水产养殖水体溶解氧监控系统进行分析,建立 了溶解氧控制的数学模型,并借助模糊控制理论,实现了 对溶解氧的模糊控制。该方法简单易行,鲁棒性较强,能 够较好的实现对水体溶解氧的控制。



Fig. 1 - Working principle of DO monitoring system / 溶解氧监控系统工作原理图

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Working principle of do monitoring system

In this research, automatic control is selected in the study of aquaculture DO monitor. Its working principle is illustrated in Fig. 1. This system mainly consists of culture pond, aquaculture water, PC, DO sensor, circuit of signal processing, oxygenincreasing machine, AC motor, and inverter. Its working principles are illustrated as: DO Sensor is put into the water to monitor DO concentration. Corresponding electrical signals are inputted into PC by circuit of signal processing. Those signals inputted into PC are saved for conduct analysis. Then, relative control strategies are performed by some algorithm. By controlling AC motor speed using inverter, oxygen-increasing speed of oxygen-increasing machine can be controlled. Consequently, DO content in water can satisfy the requirements of aquaculture.

Mathematical model Model of DO Sensor

A Polarographic membrane electrode method is employed in this system. The cathode of electrode is made by golden plate of 4 mm. Anode, also called reference electrode, is silver plate. Electrolyte is charged between anode and cathode. The top parts of anode and cathode are covered using polytetrafluoroethylene film. After applying 0.7 V of polarization voltage between the two electrodes, oxygen which is passing through the film is reduced on golden cathode. Due to redox reaction happened on electrodes, electronic conversion produces current which shows direct ratio to oxygen partial pressure. Reactions in oxygen electrodes of polarographic membrane can be demonstrated as [10]:

材料与方法

溶解氧监控系统工作原理

本文所研究的水产养殖溶解氧监控属于自动监控类,其 工作原理如图 1 所示。主要有有养殖池、养殖水体、计算 机、溶解氧传感器、信号处理电路、增氧机、交流电机、变 频器等组成。通过放置在养殖池水体中的溶解氧传感器监测 到溶解氧浓度,将对应电信号经过信号处理电路送入计算机 存储并分析,借助一定的算法实施相关的控制策略,通过变 频器来控制交流电机的转速,进而实现对增氧机增氧速度的 控制,使水体中的溶解氧含量满足养殖的要求。

数学模型

溶解氧监测系统模型

本系统采用极谱式薄膜电极法。其中,电极的阴极由 4mm 黄金片组成,阳极即参比电极为银片,两极之间充以 电解液,顶端以聚四氟乙烯薄膜覆盖。当阴阳两极间加 0.7V 左右的极化电压后,渗透过薄膜的氧在黄金阴极上还 原,由于电极上发生氧化--还原反应,电子的转换产生了正 比于样品中氧分压的电流。极谱型薄膜氧电极的反应分别 为[10]:

$$O_2 + 2H_2O + 2e^- \rightarrow H_2O_2 + 2OH^- \tag{1}$$

$$H_2O_2 + 2e^- \rightarrow 2OH^-$$
 (2)

$$Ag + Cl^- \rightarrow AgCl + e^-$$
 (3)

$$4Ag + O_2 + 2H_2O \rightarrow 4AgCl + 4OH^- \tag{4}$$

Signal process circuit of DO is shown in Fig.2. The currents produced by DO sensor are converted into voltage signals. Those signals obtained are amplified to input into the DO concentration collecting card. Owing to the influence of temperature on measurement precision, temperature in measurement of DO content should be taken into account.

溶解氧信号处理电路图如图 2 所示。它将溶解氧传感器 产生的电流转换为电压信号并加以放大送入数据采集卡。 因为温度变化对测量的精度有一定影响,所以在溶解氧含 量测量过程中要将温度考虑进去。



Fig. 2 - Signals process circuit of DO / 溶解氧信号处理电路图

DO in water can be expressed as

水中溶解氧的计算公式:

$$DO_2 = DO_1[1 + 5\%(T_1 - T_2)] \times \frac{E_2 - E_0}{E_1 - E_0}$$
(5)

T. 被测溶液温度。

其中, DO_{1} 为在 T_{1} 时被测溶液的溶解氧含量; DO_{1} 为氧

饱和水在水温 $_{T_1}$ 时的溶解氧含量; $_{E_0}$ 为将电极浸入 Na₂SO₃

溶液内的电位值;_E,为清洁电极侵入氧饱和水中的电位值;

E,为清洁电极侵入待测溶液中的电位值;*T*,氧饱和水温度;

其中, DO为t时刻溶解氧含量的实测值(mg/L);

溶解氧的控制受环境因素的影响较多,在建立数学模型

之前,需要做以下假设。养殖池为室内小型池

(10m×10m×2m),池中除养殖的生物外无其它因素消

耗池中溶解氧,池中溶解氧只能通过增氧器来增加,另外养

殖池温度和酸碱度均为恒定值。在满足上述条件后,水中溶

 r_{∞} 为实际 OUT 值 (mg/(L×min)); a 为溶氧仪电极响应

根据溶氧仪的测定原理及电化学方程式可得:

Where, DO_2 denotes DO content of measured solution at T₁; DO_1 indicates DO content of oxygen saturation water at temperature T_1 ; E_0 refers to potential value of electrodes immersed in Na₂SO₃ solution; E_1 is potential value when clean electrodes intrude into oxygen saturation water; E_2 is potential value when clean electrodes intrude into the solution to be measured; T_1 denotes oxygen saturation temperature; T_2 is the temperature of solution to be measured.

On the basis of measurement principle of oxygen meter and electrochemical equation, we obtain

$$DO = DO_2 + \frac{r_{\infty}}{a} = (1 - e^{-at})$$
(6)

速度的参数(\min^{-1}),此处取 $a = 9.2 \min^{-1}$ 。

Where *DO* is measured value (mg/L) of DO content at t; r_{∞} is OUT value (mg/(L × min); a denotes the electrode response speed parameter of oxygen meter (min⁻¹), $a = 9.2 \text{ min}^{-1}$.

Model of DO Control [11]

DO control are more influenced by environment. Before constructing mathematical mode, it is assumed that: culture pond is a small indoor pond $(10m \times 10m \times 2m)$; the living creatures cultured in the pond are the only factors consuming DO; Only oxygen-increasing machine can be used to supplement DO in water. Temperature in cultured pond and Ph are constant. After satisfying conditions above mentioned, concentration variation of DO in water is expressed

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{Q(t)}{V} [y_{in} - y_{out}] + K_L a(u(t)) [y_{sat} - y(t)] - K_t y(t)$$
(7)

解氧浓度的变化率可用如下公式表示

溶解氧控制系统模型[11]

Where, Q is air flow, $Q(t) = K_q N(t) \cdot N(t)$ indicates the motor speed. K_q is coefficient of air flow; V is volume of culture pond; y(t) is DO concentration; y_{in} is oxygen concentration of air inputted; y_{out} is oxygen concentration of air outputted; $y_{sat}(t)$ is saturated DO concentration; $K_L a(u(t))$ is function of oxygen conversion, its change is linear with the variation of air flow. Taking K_n as a constant, K_i denotes the constant of DO consumption rate. By conducting Laplace transform on formula (8).

其中, Q为空气流量, $Q(t) = K_q N(t)$, N(t)为电机转 速, K_q 为空气流量系数; V 为养殖池容积; y(t)为溶解氧 浓度; y_{in} 为输入空气的氧浓度; y_{out} 为输出空气的氧浓 度; $y_{sat}(t)$ 为饱和溶解氧浓度; $K_L a(u(t))$ 为氧气转换函 数,它的大小与空气流量的变化呈非线性关系,这里将其看 作一个常数 K_n ; K_t 为溶解氧消耗速率常数。对公式(7) 作拉普拉斯变换得公式(8)。

$$Y(S)S = \frac{K_q N(S)}{V} (y_{in} - y_{out}) + K_n [y_{sat} - Y(S)] - K_t Y(S)$$
(8)

The transfer function of the system is

$$=\frac{Y(S)}{N(S)} = \frac{K_q (y_{in} - y_{out})/V}{S + K_n + K_t}$$
(9)

If
$$K_q(y_{in} - y_{out})/V = U$$
, and $K_n + K_t = K$, $G(S) = \frac{U}{S+K}$

G(S)

is obviously a first order inertial link.

System Model

By detecting the system model, the results shows that monitoring of DO is non-linear and presents delay characteristic. Formula (6) and (9) are used to remedy such shortfall. τ refers to monitoring delay. While, Formula (9) is remedied

$$G(S) = \frac{U}{S+K}e^{-zs}$$

Formula (10) can be approximately described as an simulation model of DO monitoring system. On the basis of experiences and experiments, U = 0.82, K = 0.0157 and $\tau = 40$ in simulation model are obtained.

Fuzzy control

Definition of Variables

According to DO model in aquaculture, there are two inputs in the system: the differences, also named as deviation e of DO and set value measured by sensor is first input; another one is variation ratio et of DO. Output is motor speed n of oxygen-increasing machine. The motor speed can be controlled based on e and et. Consequently, DO of culture pond is stabilized to set value.

Fuzzy Method

DO model takes e which is deviation of DO content value and set value and measured by sensor as an input. With fuzzy domain being [-3, 3], the difference of DO content value and set value can be measured.

若令
$$K_q(y_{in}-y_{out})/V=U$$
, $K_n+K_t=K$, 显然, $G(S)=\frac{U}{S+K}$ 是
一个一阶惯性环节。

溶解氧监控系统模型

由检测系统模型可知,溶解氧的监测是非线性,具有滞 后特性。利用公式(6)对(9)进行修正,将监测滞后用 *τ*来表示,则公式(9)修正为:

式(10)可近似认为是溶氧监控系统的仿真模型。依据 经验和试验可得仿真模型中的U = 0.82, K = 0.0157, $\tau = 40$ 。

模糊控制

定义变量

根据水产养殖池中溶解氧模型可知,系统的输入有两 个,一个为传感器测得的溶解氧与设定值的差值即偏差 e, 另一个为测得溶解氧变化率 et,输出为增氧机电机的转速 n。系统根据 e、et 的情况来控制电机转速,使养殖池中溶 解氧稳定在设定值。

模糊化

根据溶解氧模型可知,取传感器测得的溶解氧值与设定 值的偏差 e 为输入量,取模糊论域为[-3,3],代表测得溶解 氧值与设定值之差。

Table1 / 表 1

Temperature(℃)/ <i>温度</i>	Saturated DO (mg/L) / <i>饱和溶解氧含量</i>
0	14.64
5	12.74
10	11.26
15	10.08
20	9.08
25	8.25
30	7.56
35	6.95

Saturated DO in the water temperature / 不同温度下水中溶解氧含量

Assuming temperature in culture pond is 20~30°C with freshwater in the pond, as shown in table 1, saturated DO content is about 8mg/L, while, commonly controlled DO content is 7mg/L. The experiences show that fuzzy domain above-mentioned can satisfy the control requirement. The fuzzy variables correspond to seven classes [-3,-2,-1, 0, 1, 2, 3]. The classes are indicated as seven subsets based on membership function. Using assignment of fuzzy variables, the fuzzy variables symbols are expressed as NL, NB, NM, Z, PM, PB and PL. They represents maximum, large value, negative median, no deviation, positive median, positive large value and positive maximum of negative e respectively. The membership function is shown in Fig.3. NL is membership function of Z type; PL is membership function of S type, the rest five subsets are triangle membership function.

这里,假定养殖池温度为 20~30 摄氏度,池中为淡水。 如表1所示,此时的饱和溶解氧含量大约在 8mg/L 左右,而 一般控制的溶解氧浓度大约在 7mg/L 左右,依据经验上述模 糊论域可满足控制要求。将模糊变量与 7 个等级[-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3]对应,依据隶属度函数将等级表示为 7 个模糊子 集,采用模糊变量赋值,模糊变量符号表示为 NL、NB、 NM、Z、PM、PB、PL,其含义为偏差 e 为负的最大值、大 值、负的中值、无偏差、正的中值、正的大值、正的最大 值。其隶属度函数参照图 3 所示,NL 为 Z 型隶属度函数、 PL为 S 型隶属度函数,其它五个为三角形隶属度函数。



Fig. 3 - The membership function of DO deviation / 溶解氧偏差的隶属度函数

The variation rate of DO is an important input parameter. Based on experiences, fuzzy domain [-0.3 , 0.3] of DO variation rate et are selected to have fuzzy variables corresponding to seven classes [-0.3,-0.2,-0.1,0,0.1,0.2,0.3]. According to membership function, the seven classes denotes as seven fuzzy subsets. Based on assignment of fuzzy variables, the fuzzy variables symbols are expressed as NL, NB, NM, Z, PM, PB and PL respectively. Those symbols refer to the decrease of fastest rate, fast rate and medium rate, constant, the increase of medium rate, fast rate and fastest rate in DO vibration rate respectively. The membership function is illustrated in Fig.4. NL is membership function of Z type; while, PL is membership function of S type, the rest five subsets are triangle membership function.

溶解氧的变化速率也是重要的输入参数,依据经验,取 溶解氧变化率 et 的模糊论域为[-0.3,0.3],将模糊变量与 7 个等级[-0.3,-0.2,-0.1,0,0.1,0.2,0.3]对应,依据隶属度函数将等 级表示为 7 个模糊子集,采用模糊变量赋值,模糊变量符号 表示为 NL、NB、NM、Z、PM、PB、PL,其含义为溶解氧 变化率最快速变小、快速变小、中速变小、不变、中速变 大、快速变大、最快速变大。其隶属度函数参照图 4 所示, NL为 Z 型隶属度函数、PL为 S 型隶属度函数,其它五个为 三角形隶属度函数。



Fig. 4 - The membership function of DO variation / 溶解氧变化率的隶属度函数

On the basis of working principle of oxygen-increasing machine, DO shows direct ratio to motor speed. In this case, motor speed can be adjusted to control the increase rate of DO. The fuzzy domain of oxygen-increasing machine motor speed n is [0, 6] which represents coefficient of motor speed. The coefficient multiplied by maximum speed can obtain real motor speed. Corresponding fuzzy variables to seven classes [0,1,2,3,4,5,6], the classes are demonstrated as seven fuzzy subsets based on membership function. According to assignment of fuzzy variables, the symbols of fuzzy variables are Z, VS, VMS, VM, VBM, VB and VL. They represent zero speed, low speed, low-medium speed, medium speed, large and medium speed, large speed and maximum speed respectively. The membership function is shown in Fig.5. Z is membership function of Z type; VL is membership function of S type, while, the rest five subsets are triangle membership function.

根据增氧机的工作原理可知,溶解氧与电机转速为正比 关系,这样就可以通过调整电机转速来控制溶解氧增加的快 慢。增氧机电机的转速 n 的模糊论域为 [0,6],代表电机转 速系数,它乘于最大转速即可得到当前电机转速。将模糊变 量与 7 个等级[0,1,2,3,4,5,6]对应,依据隶属度函数将等级表 示为 7 个模糊子集,采用模糊变量赋值,模糊变量符号表示 为 Z、VS、VMS、VM、VBM、VB、VL 其含义为转速零、 低转速、中低转速、中转速、大中转速、大转速、最大转 速。其隶属度函数参照图 5 所示,Z为 Z型隶属度函数、VL 为 S型隶属度函数,其它五个为三角形隶属度函数。



Fig. 5 - The membership function of motor speed / 增氧器电机转速的隶属度函数

Fuzzy rule

Based on characteristics of aquaculture, four empirical rules of controlling DO in aquaculture are obtained as follows:

(a) IF DO is smaller than set value THEN motor rotates.

(b) IF DO is larger than set value THEN motor stops working.

(c) IF DO decreases THEN motor speed increases.

(d) IF DO increases THEN motor speed decreases.

The difference variation measured of DO content and set value, and variation rate of DO mainly rely on that specific variable corresponds to fuzzy subset. The relative control rules can be illustrated using fuzzy conditional statement as:

IF e=NL AND et=NL THEN u=VL IF e=NL AND et=NB THEN u=VB

IF e=PL AND et=NL THEN u=Z

```
IF e=PL AND et=NB THEN u=Z
```

...

Based on analysis abovementioned, 49 control rules can be abbreviated as one rule table of fuzzy control, as shown in table 2.

模糊控制规则

针对水产养殖的特点,得到水产养殖溶解氧控制的四条

总体经验规则:

(a) IF 溶解氧小于预定值 THEN 电机转

(b) IF 溶解氧大于等于预定值 THEN 电机停

(c) IF 溶解氧下降 THEN 电机增速

(d) IF 溶解氧上升 THEN 电机减速

具体测得溶解氧与预定值的偏差的大小,溶解氧变化率 的大小,主要依赖具体数值所对应在模糊子集。相应的控制

规则可用如下模糊条件语句来描述: IF e=NL AND et=NL THEN u=VL

IF e=NL AND et=NB THEN u=VB

IF e=PL AND et=NL THEN u=Z

IF e=PL AND et=NB THEN u=Z

依次类推,所有 49 条控制规则可以简写成一个模糊控制 规则表,如表 2 所示。

Table 2 / 表 2

Snoo	Creard(n) / 共演		Variation ratio (et) / <i>变化率</i>								
Speed	u(n <i>) / 转还</i>	NL/ <i>最快速变小</i>	NB/ <i>快速变小</i>	NM/ <i>中速变小</i>	Z / <i>不变</i>	PM/ <i>中速变大</i>	PB/ <i>快速变大</i>	PL/ <i>最快速变大</i>			
	NL/ <i>负的最大值</i>	VL	VB	VBM	VM	VMS	VS	Z			
	NB/ <i>负的大值</i>	VB	VBM	VM	VMS	VS	Z	Z			
Doviation	NM/ <i>负的中值</i>	VBM	VM	VMS	VS	Z	Z	Z			
Deviation (e)/ 偏差	Z/ <i>无偏差</i>	VM	VMS	VS	Z	Z	Z	Z			
	PM/正的中值	VMS	VS	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z			
	PB/ <i>正的大值</i>	VS	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z			
	PL/ <i>正的最大值</i>	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z			

The control rules / 控制规则表

Fig.6 displays 3-D relationship of inputs e, et, and output n based on the rules.With the decrease of e and et, n increases; when e, et and n are NL, NL and VL, the motor speed is fastest, the oxygen-increasing speed of oxygen-increasing machine reaches to maximum; when both e and et are zero, n is zero and motor stops working; Only when e is large and et is small, n is not expected to be zero. Otherwise, n is zero; when e is small, n increases with the decrease of n. All these results are in agreement with DO control rule in aquaculture water.

如图 6 所示,为输入 e 和 et 与输出 n 在上述模糊规则下 的三维关系图。随着 e 和 et 的减小,输出 n 将增大。当 e 为 NL, et 为 NL 时, n 为 VL,这时电机转速最高,增氧机增 氧速度达到最快。当 e 和 et 都等于零时,输出量 n 即为零, 即电机停止工作。当 e 较大时,只有在 et 较小时, n 不为 零,否则 n 为零;当 e 较小时,随着 et 变小时,则 n 变大。 这些都符合水产养殖水体中溶解氧的控制规律。



Fig. 6 - The rule relationship of input and output / 输入与输出规则关系图

Defuzzification

Fuzzy values outputted are multiplied by motor speed factors (300), motor speed required to be controlled is obtained. The value of speed control is transferred to inverter. Motor speed can be thereof controlled to further control the DO content in aquaculture water.

RESULTS SIMULATION AND EXPERIMENTS Simulation

On the basis of mathematical model of DO in aquaculture, the DO monitoring system of aquaculture was conducted simulation by using fuzzy logic toolbox and SIMULINK of MATLAB [12].

反模糊化

根据输出的模糊值,乘于电机速度因子(300),就得到 所需控制的电机速度,然后将要控制速度值送给变频器,控 制电机转速,达到控制水产养殖水体中溶解氧含量的目的。

结果

仿真与实验

仿直

在水产养殖溶解氧数学模型的基础上,借助于 MATLAB 软件中的模糊逻辑工具箱和 SIMULINK, 对水产养殖溶解氧 监控系统进行仿真分析 [12]。



Fig. 7 - Relationship of input and output / 模糊控制输入输出关系

Fig. 7 shows the relationship of input and output of fuzzy control. Using 3 editors in fuzzy logic toolbox including Fuzzy inference system editor, Membership function editor, and Fuzzy rule editor, the rules of input, output, and fuzzy control are set by referring Figs.3, 4, 5, and 6.

图 7 为模糊控制输入输出关系图。借助模糊逻辑工具箱 里的 3 个编辑器(模糊推理系统编辑器、隶属函数编辑 器、模糊规则编辑器)设置好输入、输出以及模糊控制规 则,可参考图3、4、5和6。



Fig. 8 - Simulation frame of control system / 控制系统仿真框图

As shown in Fig.8, SIMULINK is used to establish the simulation mode of the system. DO is set to 7mg/L (substituted by step signal, with the amplitude of 7); meanwhile, some gain links are added in the system. Corresponding gain values are set by experiment.

如图 8 所示,借助 SIMULINK 工具建立系统的仿真模 型,溶解氧设定值为 7mg/L(以阶跃信号代替,幅值为 7) , 在系统中加入了一些增益环节, 通过实验设定好相关 增益值。



Fig. 9 - Responses of step signals / 阶跃信号响应图

Fig. 9 shows the responses of step signals with amplitude of 7 at 1,000 seconds. The figure indicates that the system delays 40 seconds. Such delay is decided by the characteristics of DO sensor and large inertia in the

图 9 为系统阶跃响应图,幅值为 7,时间为 1000 秒。可 看出系统的有 40 秒的延时,这是系统溶解氧传感器特性以

system. Fine adjustment is presented when the response is equal or larger than 7mg/L. It takes about 70 seconds for it to reach the maximum; the response is stabilized to about 7mg/L. The step response of the system shows that the system presents advantages such as stability, precision, small overshoot and fast response.

及整个系统的大惯量特性决定的。响应在达到并超过 7mg/L 时很快有一个微调,并且上升到最大值的耗时大约为 70 秒,响应很快就稳定在 7mg/L 左右。通过系统的阶跃响应 图看出,系统是稳定精确的,超调量很小,响应速度较快。



Fig. 10 - Responses of sinusoidal signal / 正弦信号响应图

Fig.10 displays the responses of sinusoidal signals. The sinusoidal signal with amplitude of 1, deviation of 1, the circle of 250 s and simulation time at 1,000 s is taken as input signal. Fig.10 shows that comparing with input, output delays about 40 s. This is consistent with that of step response. In first response circle, input does not fit well with output in the system. But output begins to response input precisely since second circle. This phenomenon indicates the control system presents strong robustness.

Experiments

Culture pond is indoor type with 10 m, 10m and 2m in length, width, and depth respectively. The mandarin fish is selected for culturing. The comparative experiments are conducted in two ponds. Traditional oxygenation machine is used to supplement oxygen within 24 h in the first pond; while, in the second pond, the system proposed is used to monitor DO in water. The optimal temperature of mandarin fish's growth and feeding is set to the range of $23 \sim 28^{\circ}$ C. With water temperature at 26° C, optimum DO in water is 7mg/L. It is a culture period for the mandarin fish grows about 7 months (for sale in market), with its weights of 500 g. The same amount of mandarin fishes is put into two ponds respectively. After culturing 7 months, the results are shown in table 3.

图 10 为系统正弦信号响应图。选用幅值为 1,偏差为 7,周期为 250 秒的正弦信号作为输入信号,仿真时间为 1000 秒。从图 10 中可看出,输出相对于输入有 40s 左右 的滞后,这与阶跃响应情况吻合。在响应的第一周期,系统 的输出与输入吻合度不高,但在从第二个周期开始,输出都 能准确地反应输入,这说明该控制系统的鲁棒性是较强的。

实验

养殖池为室内池,长宽深分别为 10m、10m 和 2m。养 殖鱼类主要为鳜鱼。分别在两个养殖池里做对比试验,一个 养殖池采用传统的充氧机全天对水体补充氧气,一个是利用 本论文所提方法对养殖池水体进行溶解氧监控。因为鳜鱼生 长摄食的最佳温度在 23~28℃之间,池内水温逗控制在 26 ℃,水体的最佳养殖溶氧量为 7mg/L。7cm 左右的鳜鱼长 到 500g 左右(可以上市销售)是一个养殖周期,大概需要 7 个月。对两个养殖池投放相同数量的鳜鱼,经 7 个月的养 殖后,结果如表 3 所示。

Table 3 / 表 3

Comparison parameters / <i>对比参数</i>	No monitoring / 无监控	Fuzzy monitoring / <i>模糊监控</i>
Growing period of reaching the weights of 500 g (Month) /	7	6
平均达到 500 克需要的时间(月)	1	0
Total weight of mandarin fish after culturing 7 months (kg) /	300	300
7 <i>个月后养殖鳜鱼的总重量(公斤</i>)	290	390
Power consumption per month(kW/h) /	1542	061
平均每月消耗电能(千瓦时)	1543	961

Comparison of culture effect / 养殖效果对比表

After five months culturing, 10 mandarin fishes are randomly selected in two ponds for every 10 days. Those fishes selected are weighed and their average weights are calculated. The weights of fishes in the pond without the monitoring system are smaller than that of the pond with the monitoring system. In the pond without monitoring system, it takes 7 months for the weights of fishes reaching to 500 g, while, the weights of the fishes in the pond with the fuzzy monitoring system reach to 500 g in less than 6 months. The culture period is shortened about one month. After culturing 7 months, mandarin fishes in the pond without the monitoring system, the total weights of fishes in the pond without the monitoring system is 100 kg more than that of the pond without the monitoring system.

It is apparently found that DO content in culturing pond with fuzzy monitoring system is stabilized to the optimum value (7mg/L). This is very favorable to the growth of mandarin fish. Comparing with the powder consumptions of oxygenation instruments in two ponds, the power consumption of fuzzy monitoring system is obviously lower and onlyabout 62.3% to that of the power consumption without monitoring system. The system greatly reduces the culture cost.

CONCLUSIONS

By analyzing monitoring system and control system of dissolved oxygen in aquaculture respectively, a mathematical model of dissolved oxygen monitoring system was constructed. Then, by applying fuzzy control into monitoring system of dissolved oxygen, a fuzzy control based dissolved oxygen monitoring system was established.

The system proposed was simulated using MATLAB. The simulation results show that stability, rapidity and accuracy of the system can satisfy the control requirements.

The comparison experiments show that comparing with aquaculture without the dissolved oxygen monitoring system, the fuzzy control based on dissolved oxygen monitoring system can shorten culturing period, improve culturing efficiency and reduce the cost of cultivation.

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鳜鱼在养殖 5 个月后,每 10 天随机在这两个养殖池里 选择 10 条鳜鱼,称重并算出平均重量。无监控系统的养殖 池里的鳜鱼重量比采用模糊监控系统的养殖池里的鳜鱼 轻,在养殖了 7 个月后平均重量才达到 500g。而采用了模 糊监控系统的养殖池里的鳜鱼在接近 6 个月时已经打到了 500g,养殖周期缩短了一个月。在养殖了 7 个月后,将两 个养殖池的鳜鱼全部称重发现,采用模糊监控系统与无监 控系统相比,养殖池所养鳜鱼总重量多了 100kg。

很显然,采用模糊监控系统的养殖池的溶解氧基本稳定 在最佳值 7mg/L 左右,非常有利于鳜鱼的生长。对两个养 殖池充氧设备的耗电量统计发现,采用模糊监控的耗电量 明显降低,大约为无监控系统的耗电量的 62.3%,这大大 减少了养殖成本。

结论

通过分别对水产养殖中溶解氧监测系统和控制系统进行 分析,建立了溶解氧监控系统的数学模型,并在此基础 上,将模糊控制应用到溶解氧监控系统,建立了基于模糊 控制的溶解氧监控系统。

利用 MATLAB 仿真工具对系统进行仿真发现,系统的 稳定性、快速性和准确性都能够达到控制要求。

通过对比实验发现:与无监控系统的情况相比,利用溶 解氧模糊控制技术能缩短养殖周期,提高养殖效率,降低 养殖成本。

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DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENT ON AUTOMATIC GRADING EQUIPMENT FOR KIWI

猕猴桃自动分级设备的研制与试验

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Abstract: There is little equipment specially developed for grading kiwi fruit in both China and foreign countries. While the full automatic grading equipment often has complex mechanical structure and costs highly, it always grades kiwi fruit on the basis of singular feature such as size, weight, shape, color and surface defect such that it is hard for them to promote kiwi fruit's market competitiveness. Therefore, this paper developed a set of practical automatic kiwi fruit grading equipment basing on technologies of mechanical separation and conveyance, image capture and processing as well as intelligent control. This set of equipment mainly consists of material storage bin, single-line positioning system, image capture system and grading executive system. And it also has programs of image capture, image processing, grade determination and human-machine interaction for the host computer as well as control programs for the slave computer. Its operating principle is that: firstly put a small amount of kiwi fruits or slowly put kiwi fruits into the storage bin and switch on, and then the host computer sends the startup command to the slave computer. Upon receiving such command, the slave computer starts grading equipment and initializes the camera. The camera will then get into the image capture state. Kiwi fruits are conveyed to the image capture system by the single-line positioning system in single row. Upon the slave computer receives the signal that kiwi-fruits are on position sent by the position sensor of the image capture system, it will immediately send such signal to the host computer. Then the host computer will store the images from the camera at this time and discard the images captured at other time. After the host computer carries out relevant operations such as image processing and grade determination to moving images, it will send grading results to the slave computer. At this time, the kiwi fruits will have been conveyed to the grading implementation area and the slave computer will control the implementation system at all levels to perform grading. Each kiwi fruit will be graded through the same grading flow. By testing, this equipment is capable of grading by three features of size, shape and surface defect and their grading accuracy can reach to 88.9%, 91% and 94% respectively. And the accuracy of integrated grading can reach to 86%. The output of this equipment can reach to 1.22kg/min which is much more than the efficiency of manual grading. With simple mechanical structure and low cost, this equipment reduces the processing cost of kiwi fruit and is suitable to vast middle and small users.

Keywords: kiwi, grading equipment, image processing, BP network

INTRODUCTION

Grading is a very important link before kiwi fruits come into the market, and is concerned with subsequent packaging, transport, storage and sales of kiwi fruits. Because of low technical level of post-pick grading and other factors, Chinese kiwi fruits are not competitive in the international market although China is country of origin and world first largest country of production of kiwi fruits.

摘要:很少有专用设备在中国和国外的分级猕猴桃开发。 而全自动分级设备往往具有复杂的机械结构和成本高,它 总是成绩猕猴桃的奇异特征如大小,重量,形状的基础 上,颜色和表面缺陷等,来促进猕猴桃的市场竞争力是很 困难的。因此,本文开发了一套实用的自动猕猴桃分级机 械分离和输送技术的基础设备,图像采集和处理以及智能 控制。这套设备由储料桶,单线定位系统,图像采集系 统、分级执行系统。它还具有图像采集,图像处理程序, 等级的确定和人机交互的上位机以及下位机控制程序。其 工作原理是:首先把少量的猕猴桃猕猴桃果实或慢慢放进 储存仓和开关,然后主机发送给从计算机启动命令。接到 命令,从计算机开始分级设备和初始化相机。相机将进入 摄像状态。猕猴桃被传送到图像采集系统由单线定位系统 在单排。在下位机接收信号,奇异果,在位置的图像采集 系统的位置传感器发送,它将立即向主机发出这样的信 号。然后,主机将存储的图像从摄像机在这个时候放弃在 其他时间拍摄的图像。计算机主机后进行如图像处理和等 级确定运动图像的相关操作,它将发送到下位机分级结 果。在这个时候,猕猴桃将被输送到分级实施地区和下位 机控制各级实施系统进行分级。每个猕猴桃将分级通过相 同的分级流。通过测试,该设备可由大小三功能分级,形 状和表面缺陷及其分级准确率可以达到88.9%,分别为91% 和 94%。和综合评分达到 86%的精度。该设备的输出可以 达到1.22kg/min 远远超过手工分级效率。机械结构简单,成 本低,该设备减少了猕猴桃加工成本,适合广大中小用 È,

关键词: 猕猴桃, 分级设备, 图像处理, 神经网络

引言

猕猴桃分级是其进入市场前一个非常重要的环节,直 接关系到猕猴桃的包装、运输、贮藏和销售。由于采后分 级技术水平低等因素,作为猕猴桃的原产国及世界第一生 产大国,我国出口的猕猴桃在国际市场缺乏竞争力,2007 年我国猕猴桃出口仅占全球的 2%,出口价格仅为进口价格 For example, in 2007, Chinese kiwi fruit export volume accounted for only 2% of global kiwi fruit export volume, and export price was only one fourth (1/4) of import price, and kiwi fruit imports and exports were embarrassed by "widely different positions at home and abroad" [1].

At present, kiwi fruits are graded in artificial or semimechanical way at home and abroad. Artificial grading fully depends on experience, time-consuming, strenuous and lowaccuracy. Semi-mechanical grading focuses on a single characteristic such as size, weight, shape or color, and grading kiwi fruits only as a single characteristic can hardly improve market competitiveness of kiwi fruit. Given this, in the paper, a practical automatic grading method is designed. The method can integrate the characteristics of size, shape and surface defect in grading, and make good effect of grading.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Image Acquisition System

As shown in Fig.1, the system comprises a closed box, camera, position sensor and upper computer. Image acquisition is carried out in closed image acquisition box. Learned from multiple tests, moving image extracted at white background facilitates subsequent grading. The box is equipped with GS-500C1/2" CCD camera with high frame rate, fixed-focus lens (8mm) and 5,000,000 pixels, directly supported with USB. Its light source is white-light energy-saving lamp with hood, 220V in rated voltage and 9W in power. The box is 250×480×500(mm) and equipped with 9W white-light energy-saving lamp at 8 corners. Such lamp is provided with hood to stabilize and even light and stabilize each collected image of kiwi fruit. In center of the bottom of the box, 2 cameras are provided. Transparent conveyor belt facilitates image acquisition at two sides simultaneously and makes collected image clear and complete.

的 1/4,猕猴桃进出口贸易呈现出"国内国外两重天"的尴尬 境地 [1]。

目前,国内外猕猴桃分级普遍采用手工分级和半机械分 级,前者完全依靠经验,费时费力且分级精度低;后者偏 重大小、重量、形状或颜色,表面缺陷等单一特征对猕猴 桃品质进行分级,仅凭单一特征对猕猴桃进行等级划分, 难以提高猕猴桃的市场竞争力。对此,本文设计了一种实 用的猕猴桃自动分级方法,能融合大小、形状、表面缺陷 3 种特征进行分级,分级效果良好。

材料与方法

图像采集系统

图像采集系统如图 1 所示,由封闭箱、摄像头、位置传 感器、上位机等组成。图像采集在封闭的图像采集箱中进 行,经多次试验获知在白色的背景下提取到的运动图像便 于后续分级处理。本设备选用高帧率 GS-500C1/2 英寸 CCD 摄像头,焦距为 8mm 的定焦距镜头,500 万像素, USB 直接供电。光源采用额定电压为 220V、功率为 9W 的 白光节能灯并附灯罩。采集箱尺寸为 250×480×500(mm)。 采集箱的 8 个箱角安装 9W 的白光节能灯并附灯罩使光照 稳定且均匀,使每次采集到的猕猴桃图像质量稳定。2 个摄 像头位于箱体上下面的中央位置,透明传送带是便于同时 双面采集图像,使采集到的图像清晰、完整。



Fig. 1 - Image capture system / 图像采集系统图

Grading Execution System

As shown in Fig.2, grading execution system is made up of transparent conveyor belt, baffle, push-pull electromagnet and grading frame.

Upper computer processes and grades kiwi fruit image, and sends result of grading to lower computer. After receiving the signal, lower computer connects power supply of push-pull electromagnet, and maintains the power supply for 1s. Within time of connection of the power supply,upon effect of movement of conveyor belt, a

分级执行系统

分级执行系统俯视图如图 2 所示,由分级透明传送 带、分级挡板、推拉式电磁铁、分级框等组成。

上位机对获得的猕猴桃图像经过图像处理、分级判断 后,将分级结果传送到下位机。下位机接收到此信号后,就 接通推拉式电磁铁的电源并维持 1s。通电时间内猕猴桃在传

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kiwi fruit falls along direction of baffle to grading frame of its grade. When the power supply is disconnected, battle will be automatically lifted. If the kiwi fruit is at the lowest grade, it will be directly baffled to the final grading frame upon movement of conveyor belt. Electromagnet is not needed for the final baffle. Push-pull electromagnet responds quickly to rapidly move baffle, structurally simple and sensitive.

送带的运动作用下随挡板方向下落至对应等级的分级框,通 电结束后挡板会在弹簧力的作用下自动提升。若该猕猴桃属 于最差等级,猕猴桃随分级透明传送带的运动直接被挡落到 最后一个分级框,最后一个挡板无需推拉式电磁铁。推拉式 电磁铁响应快,使挡板移动迅速,结构简单且灵敏。



Fig. 2 -Vertical view of grading executive system / 分级执行系统俯视图

Image Processing

In the system, the software MATLAB is adopted to write image processing and grading program in upper computer. Image processing is divided into 3 steps (image preprocessing, characteristic extraction, integration grading), as shown in Fig. 3.

图像处理

本系统中采用 MATLAB 软件编写上位机中的图像处理 及分级判断程序。图像处理分为图像预处理、特征提取和 融合分级3个步骤,如图3所示。



Fig. 3 - Image processing / 图像处理过程

Image pre-processing

In practical application, kiwi fruit grading is finished with uniform linear motion of conveyor belt. Due to this, motion blur may occur in image taken during grading, as shown Fig. 4a. If PSF (point-spread function) and movement direction of kiwi fruit are known, the closest PSF can be estimated based on blurring image analysis and treatment in multiple tests. On the basis, restoration model can be structured for deblurring. The system restores image by means of Wiener filtering [2]. The restored image is shown in Fig. 4b. Restored image is converted to gray level image, which is denoised by means of median filtering. The denoised image is shown in Fig. 4c. Its edges are detected by means of Canny. Result of such detection is shown in Fig. 4d, Fig. 4e is the result of expanding Fig. 4d. Regional image of kiwi fruit is obtained by filling, corrosion, opening operation and redundant pixel deletion, as shown in Fig. 4f. Gray level image of kiwi fruit is separated from background with Fig. 4f involved as template, by AND operation [3] with Fig. 4c. A large area of white background in the image is cut out[4] to bring pre-processed image shown in Fig. 4g.

图像预处理

通常实际应用中的猕猴桃分级是在随传送带做匀速直线运 动的过程中完成,故分级过程中所拍摄的图像会出现运动模 糊,如图 4a 所示。假设系统的点扩散函数 PSF (pointspread function)为已知,经多次试验在对已模糊图像分析 和处理的基础上估计最逼近的 PSF,且猕猴桃的运动方向已 知,这样即可构造出复原模型来实现猕猴桃运动模糊图像的 去模糊。本系统采用维纳滤波[2]实现图像复原,复原图像如 图 4b 所示。将复原后的图像转换为灰度图,并采用中值滤 波对此灰度图进行去噪处理,去噪后的图像如图 4c 所示。 对图 4c 采用 Canny 法进行边缘检测,结果如图 4d 所示。 对图 4d 进行膨胀处理得图 4e,继而对图 4e 进行填充、腐 蚀、开运算和删除冗余像素等操作,获得猕猴桃的区域图 像如图 4f 所示。将图 4f 作为模板,与图 4c 的图像进行与 运算,得到从背景中分割出来的猕猴桃灰度图像[3],并将 此图像中的大量白色背景裁掉[4],得到预处理后的图像如 图 4g 所示。

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e) Expansion processing image

Fig. 4 - Image preprocessing / 图像预处理

f) Regional image

大小特征

Size characteristic

Mean pixel of images taken by upper camera and lower camera after pre-processing is taken as the parameter for size grading [6, 7, 8, 9]. 20 regular kiwi fruits of the same type with different sizes are selected from the same batch as samples to fit relation between the mean pixel and actual weight. Approximate relation between mean pixel point Y (Unit:piece) and actual weight W (Unit: g) concluded in test is,

Size of kiwi fruit is divided into 3 gradesas formula (1) in reference to kiwi fruit grade standard [5]. Pixel threshold of each grade is shown in table 1.

上下 2 个摄像头拍摄的图像经过预处理,然后将预处理后的 2 幅图像投影的平均像素量作为大小分级参数[6,7,8,9],并选取 20 个大小不一且形状较规则的同品种同批次的猕猴桃作为样本,拟合猕猴桃平均像素量与其实际质量的关系。 经试验得出猕猴桃图像的平均像素点Y(个)与其实际质量 W(g)之间的近似关系为

a) Preprocessed image

$$Y = 798W + 34081$$

Table1 / 表 1

(1)

Size specifications of kiwi and its pixel thresholds / 猕猴桃大小标准及像素阈值

Quality / 质量 [g]	Standard / 规格	Pixel / 像素阈值
<80	Small / 小	<97921
≥80~100	Middle / <i>中</i>	97921 ~ 113881
>100	Large / 🗡	>113881

Shape characteristic

Shape of kiwi fruit is described with Fourier descriptor [6,7]. Pre-processed image is binarized to new regional image of kiwi fruit. The 1st non-zero pixel point of the 1st line Q_0 is taken as start point to track edges of the new image and conclude edge sequence point $V_0, V_1, \cdots, V_{n-1}$ (*n*: number of sequence point). Coordinate of each edge sequence point is $(x_k, y_k)(k = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1)$. Coordinate of center point of the new image (x_c, y_c) is concluded by means of double integral. Thereafter, radius sequence is calculated and normalized to conclude $r_k(k=0,1,\cdots,n-1)$:

形状特征

采用傅里叶描述子[6,7]对猕猴桃形状进行描述。预处理 后的图像经二值化处理后作为新的猕猴桃区域图像,以此图 像第 1 行中第 1 个非 0 像素点 Q_0 作为起始点对该区域图像 进行边界跟踪,得到边界序列点 V_0, V_1, \dots, V_{n-1} (*n* 为序列 点 个 数) 。 各 边 界 序 列 点 的 坐 标 为 $(x_k, y_k)(k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ 。通过二重积分求取区域图像的 中心点坐标 (x_c, y_c) ,继而计算半径序列并归一化处理,得 到 $r_k(k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$:

$$=\frac{\left[(x_{k}-x_{c})^{2}+(y_{k}-y_{c})^{2}\right]^{1/2}}{r_{\max}}$$
(2)

In the formula (2), $r_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ is postnormalization radius sequence, and r_{max} is prenormalization maximum of radius sequence.

DFT $F(\omega)$ of the radius sequence $r_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ is,

 r_k

式(2)中, $r_k(k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ 为归一化后的半径序列, r_{max} 为归一化前半径序列的最大值。

半径序列 $r_k(k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ 的离散傅里叶变换 $F(\omega)$ 为

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} r_k \exp(-j\frac{2\pi k\omega}{n}) = A(\omega) + jB(\omega)(\omega = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$
(3)

In the formula (3), exp() is DFT function. Then, Fourier descriptor $|F(\omega)|$ is,

式(3)中, exp()为傅里叶变换函数。 则傅里叶描述子|*F*(*ω*)|为

$$\left|F(\omega)\right| = \left[A^{2}(\omega) + B^{2}(\omega)\right]^{1/2}$$
(4)

Learned from analysis on $|F(\omega)|$ of image, with increase in frequency ω , Fourier descriptor of each shape quickly decreases (if $\omega > 7$, $|F(\omega)| \rightarrow 0$). For the purpose of easy calculation and completeness of overall shape information, edge information of kiwi fruit is described with the first 15 components of DFT. As derived, *m*-order derivative of r_k is,

随着频率 ω 的增加,每种形状的傅里叶描述子 $|F(\omega)|$ 均迅速下降,当 $\omega > 7$ 时, $|F(\omega)| \rightarrow 0$,为计算简便同 时保证图像总体形状信息完整,用离散傅里叶变换的前 15 项分量描述猕猴桃的边界信息。经推导可求得 r_k 的 *m* 阶导数为

$$\left. \frac{d^m}{dk} r(k) \right| \Leftrightarrow 2\pi \omega^m \left| F(\omega) \right| \tag{5}$$

Learned from formula (5), derivative of the radius sequence $r_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ can be indicated as the product of $|F(\omega)|$ and ω . More irregular shape brings more significant change in radius sequence, higher morder derivative and higher $\omega^m |F(\omega)|$. Given this, $\omega^m |F(\omega)|$ can be involved as the basis for determining regularity of radius.

To identify kiwi fruit shapes with different positions of zoom, rotation, translation and start point, $|F(\omega)|$ is normalized as,

从式(5)可知,半径序列 $r_k(k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ 的导数可以 用 $|F(\omega)|$ 与 ω 的乘积表示,形状越不规则,半径序列的变 化越剧烈,其m阶导数就越大, $\omega^m |F(\omega)|$ 也就越大,故 $\omega^m |F(\omega)|$ 可作为半径规则程度的判定依据。

为了能够识别具有缩放、旋转、平移、起始点位置不同 的猕猴桃形状,将_{|F(ω)}|进行归一化处理:

$$D(\omega) = \frac{|F(\omega)|}{|F(1)|} (\omega = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$$
(6)

In the formula (6), $D_{(\omega)}$ -normalized Fourier descriptor.

The first-order derivative of the radius sequence $r_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ is enough to indicate change in the radius sequence. Therefore, *m* in formula (5) is let as 1. Shape classifier *X* is defined as,

Analyzed from the above, higher *X* brings more significant change in the radius sequence $r_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ and more irregular shape. For analysis on many experiments, set shape irregularity threshold as 1.85 (If X > 1.85, shape will included in poor grade; if X < 1.85, shape will be included in good grade).

Surface defect characteristic

Common surface defects of kiwi fruit are surface bruise, scratch, bumping, etc. Pre-processed gray level image is compressed to 100×100 dimension matrix. Statistical eigenvector $H = (H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4)$ is extracted from the matrix. H_1, H_2, H_3 and H_4 are median, maximum, minimum and maximum-minimum difference of the matrix. Normalized H is taken as characteristic sample, and BP network is taken as identifier [8,9] to identify surface defect of kiwi fruit.

式(6)中, D₍₀₎为归一化后的傅里叶描述子。

用半径序列 $r_k (k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1)$ 的一阶导数即足以表 征其变化程度,故令式(5)中的m = 1。定义形状分类器 X为

$$X = \sum_{\alpha}^{14} \omega D(\omega) \tag{7}$$

由 前 述 分 析 可 知 , X 越 大 , 半 径 序 列 $r_k(k = 0,1,\dots,n-1)$ 变化越剧烈,形状就越不规则。对多 个试验数据进行分析,可设形状的不规则度描述阈值为 1.85,当X > 1.85,形状等级为差,反之形状等级为好。

表面缺陷特征

猕猴桃常见表面缺陷有表皮擦伤、刮伤、碰伤等。将 预处理后的灰度图像压缩成 100×100 维的矩阵,从该矩阵 中提取出统计特征向量 $H = (H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4)$,其中 H_1 、 H_2 、 H_3 和 H_4 分别是该矩阵的中值、最大值、最小值、 最大值与最小值之差。将 H 归一化后作为特征样本, 以 BP 网络作为识别器[8,9],对猕猴桃进行表面缺陷的识别。

Integration grading

Learned from the above, kiwi fruits are divided into large type, medium type and small type by size, good type and poor type by shape, and defective type and non-defective type by surface. Based on grade and specification of kiwi fruit[10] and consumer's fondness, integration standard is prepared, as shown in table 2. In the paper, size, shape and surface defect are integrated as table 2, and kiwi fruits are divided into 4 grades. Learned from table 2, any kiwi fruit with surface defect is included in grade 4.

融合分级

依据前述可知,猕猴桃的大小规格分为大、中和小 3 个档次,其形状分为好与差 2 个档次,其表面分为有缺陷 和无缺陷 2 个档次。以猕猴桃等级规格[10]为依据,并结合 消费者的喜好制定了如表 2 所示的融合标准。本文以表 2 为标准对大小、形状、表面缺陷 3 个特征进行融合,将猕 猴桃分成 4 个等级。由表 2 可知,只要表面有缺陷的猕猴 桃都被分为 4 等品。

Table 2 / 表 2

Grade / 等级	Size / 大小	Shape / 形状	With or without surface defect /(有/无)表面缺陷
The first grade / 一 <i>等品</i>	Large / 🖈	Good / 好	Without / 无
The second grade / <i>二等品</i>	Middle / 🕈	Good / 好	Without / 无
	Small / 小	Good / 好	Without / 无
The third grade / <i>三等品</i>	Large / 🗡	Poor / 差	Without / ${\cal R}$
	Middle / 🕈	Poor / 差	Without / ${\cal R}$
	Small / 小	Poor / 差	Without / ${\cal R}$
	Large / 🗡	Good / 好	With / 有
	Large / 🗡	Poor / 差	With / 有
The fourth grade / <i>四等品</i>	Middle / 🕈	Good / 好	With / 有
	Middle / 🕈	Poor / 差	With / 有
	Small / 小	Good / 好	With / 有
	Small / 小	Poor / 差	With / 有

Four grades of kiwi / 猕猴桃等级划分

Design of Control System

Control system is made up of upper computer program and lower computer program. Written with the software labVIEW8.6 [10], it supports image storage, called image processing, grade judgment, communication between upper computer and lower computer and humancomputer interaction. With STC89C52 (SCM) involved as core, lower computer receives command from upper computer, controls motor and push-pull magnet, and transmits kiwi fruit state parameter measured by sensor to upper computer.

Upper computer monitoring

After initializing camera, upper computer calls image acquisition program to drive 2 cameras to continuously acquire and send image to upper computer [11]. When receiving kiwi fruit in-position signal from lower computer, upper computer can immediately store the image acquired at the time, and call image processing and grade judgment program to grade the image[12], followed by sending of processing result to upper computer via serial port. A user can send command on start, pause and stop on upper computer. Such command will be immediately sent to lower computer via serial port, and lower computer will act correspondingly to control equipment operation [13,14]. Parameters of serial port are set as 9600bps, 8 in data bit and 0 in check bit.

Lower computer controlling

Lower computer (i.e. STC89C52) and its peripheral circuit control motor driving module (motor, push-pull electromagnet, etc.) and collects and transmits equipment operation state. Control program is made up of main program and sub-programs. The main program functions to initiate system and call subprogram. The sub-programs

控制系统的设计

控制系统主要分为上位机程序与下位机程序。上位机程 序使用 labVIEW8.6 软件[10]编写,以完成图像存储、调用图 像处理及分级判断程序、上位机与下位机之间的通信以及人 机交互等功能。下位机以单片机 STC89C52 为核心,接受上 位机指令并实时完成对电机、推拉式电磁铁等的控制,且将 传感器检测的猕猴桃状态参数传输至上位机。

上位机的监控

上位机对摄像头进行初始化后,调用图像采集程序驱动2个摄像头持续地采集图像并传至上位机[11]。当上位机接收到下位机发送的猕猴桃就位信号后,随即存储此时摄像头采集的图像,继而调用图像处理及分级判断程序对此图像进行分级处理[12],然后通过串口将处理结果传输至下位机。用户在上位机上可以对设备发送启动、暂停以及停止等命令,这些命令会立即通过串口传至下位机,下位机做出相应的动作以控制设备的运行[13,14]。串口参数设置为9600bps、8数据位和0校验位。

下位机的控制

下位机(即 STC89C52)及其外围电路用于完成对电 机驱动模块(如电机、推拉式电磁铁等)的控制以及对设 备运行状态的采集与传输等。控制程序由主程序及各子程 序组成。主程序主要完成系统初始化、子程序调用等,子 are position sensor inspection program, serial port communication program, serial port interruption service and motor driving program.

When receiving start command from upper computer, lower computer will initiate itself, and implement communication with upper computer through serial port. Lower computer controls motor driving program to start motor of transparent conveyor belt. When a kiwi fruit reaches image acquisition box, sensor installed there will send kiwi fruit in-position signal to lower computer via external interrupter 1, and subsequently lower computer will send the signal to upper computer. When receiving the signal, upper computer will immediately finish image storage, processing and grade judgment, and transmit result of grading to lower computer via serial port. Lower computer controls motor driving program as result of grading to activate corresponding grading baffle, send kiwi fruit to corresponding grading frame thus implement kiwi fruit grading.

Meanings of signal codes defined for communication between upper computer and lower computer are shown in table 3. 程序包括位置传感器检测程序、串口通信程序、串口中断 服务程序以及电机驱动程序等。

当下位机接收到上位机发送的启动指令后,自行完成 自身的初始化,并通过串口与上位机实现通信。下位机控 制电机驱动模块以启动分级透明传送带的电机。若有猕猴 桃到达图像采集箱时,安装于此处的位置传感器通过外部 中断 1 将猕猴桃就位信号传输至下位机,随即下位机将此 信号发送至上位机。上位机接收到该信号后,随即完成图 像存储、处理以及分级判断等操作,并经串口将分级结果 传输至下位机。下位机根据此分级结果来控制电机驱动模块 使相应的分级挡板动作,将猕猴桃送入对应的分级框,从而 实现猕猴桃的分级。

上位机与下位机进行通信所定义的信号代码含义如表 3 所示。

Table3/ 表 3

0X55
0X31
0X32
0X33
0X34
0X30
0X35
0X36

Signal connection between PC and lower computer / 上位机与下位机的信号连接

RESULTS Grading test Size grading test

90 regular kiwi fruits of the same type with different sizes from the same batch are subject to online size grading test as large type, medium type and small type. Result of the test is shown in table 4. Learned from data in the table, mean accuracy of size grading by the equipment is 88.9%.

实验结论 *分级试验*

大小分级试验

将 90 个大小不一旦形状较规则的同品种同批次的猕猴 桃按大小分为大、中、小 3 等,进行在线大小分级试验, 试验结果如表 4 所示。由表中数据可知该设备大小分级的 平均准确率为 88.9%。

Table 4 / 表 4

Grated results based on the size of kiwi / 大小分级结果

Number of test samples / 测试样本个数		Number of right classification / 分级正酶个数	Accuracy rate / <i>准确率</i> [%]	Average accuracy rate / <i>平均准确率</i> [%]
Large / 大	27	24	88.9%	
Middle / 中	34	30	88.2%	88.9%
Small / 小	29	26	89.7%	

Shape grading test

47 kiwi fruits with good shape and 53 with poor shape are selected artificially. The 100 kiwi fruits are put into the X above for automatic classification. Result of the test is shown in table 5. Learned from data in the table, mean accuracy of shape grading by the equipment can be as high as 91%.

形状分级试验

人工选择形状好的猕猴桃 47 个、形状差的猕猴桃 53 个 作为试验样本,以前述的 X 作为分类器,将此 100 个猕猴 桃放入分级设备进行自动分级,试验结果如表 5 所示。由 表中数据可知该设备形状分级的平均准确率可达 91%。

Table 5 / 表 5

Grated results based on the shape of kiwi / 形状分级结果形状分级结果

Number of test samples / <i>测试样本个数</i>		Number of right classification / 分级正确个数	Accuracy rate / 准确率 [%]	Average accuracy rate / <i>平均准确率</i> [%]	
Good shape / <i>形状好</i>	47	42	89.4%	019/	
Poor shape / <i>形状差</i> 53		49	92.5%	91%	

Surface defect grading test

The 100 kiwi fruit images taken in advance are taken as training sample after extraction of statistical eigenvector and normalization. The 100 kiwi fruit images taken in actual running of the equipment are taken as test sample after extraction of statistical eigenvector as the same method and normalization.

With BP network involved as identifier, surface defect of kiwi fruit is identified. Result of the test is shown in table 6. Learned from the table, mean accuracy of BP network grading can be as high as 94%.

表面缺陷分级试验

对预先拍摄的 100 幅猕猴桃图像提取其统计特征向量并 归一化处理后作为训练样本,对设备实际运行中拍摄的 100 幅猕猴桃图像以相同方法提取统计特征向量并经归一 化处理后作为测试样本,以 BP 网络作为识别器,对猕猴桃 进行表面缺陷的识别,试验结果如表 6 所示。由该表可 知,BP 网络分级的平均准确率可达 94%。

Table 6 / 表 6

Grated results based on the s	urface defect of kiwi /	表面缺陷分级结果
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Number of test samples / 测试样本个数		Number of right classification / 分级正 两 个数	Accuracy rate / 准确率 [%]	Average accuracy rate / <i>平均准确率</i> [%]
With surface defect / <i>有缺陷</i>	50	48	96%	0.49/
Without surface defect / 无缺陷	50	46	92%	9476

Integration grading test

The equipment is subject to 7 automatic integration grading tests. Quantity of sample is higher in latter test. After each automatic integration grading test, kiwi fruit of each level is re-inspected with result of manual inspection involved as reference value, followed by number of kiwi fruit mis-graded at each grade. The accuracy rate (%) is calculated as formula (8).

融合分级试验

对设备进行 7 次自动融合分级试验,每次试验的猕猴桃 样本数量递增,每次自动分级试验后对各个等级的猕猴桃再 进行检验,以人工检验的结果作为参考值,统计每个等级中 被错误分级的个数。利用公式(8)计算准确率(%):

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|\Delta A| + |\Delta B| + |\Delta C| + |\Delta D|}{N}$$
(8)

In formula (8), ΔA , ΔB , ΔC and ΔD are numbers of kiwi fruit mis-graded at grade 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. *N* is number of sample. η is accuracy rate. Integration grading result and artificial grading result are compared in table 7. A, B, C and D are numbers of kiwi fruit at grade 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

式(8)中, ΔA、 ΔB、 ΔC、 ΔD 分别代表 1、2、3、4 等 品中错误分级的猕猴桃个数, N 为样本数量, 个; η 为准 确率,%。融合分级的试验结果与人工分级结果的对比如 表 7 所示,其中 A、B、C、D 分别代表 1、2、3 和 4 等品 的分级个数。

Table7 / 表 7

Test number / <i>试验次数</i>	Number of test samples / 试验样本个数	Automatic grated results / 自动分级结果				Artificial grated results / 人工分级结果			
		Α	В	С	D	Α	В	С	D
1	50	11	15	16	8	12	17	15	6
2	80	17	26	24	13	20	28	20	12
3	100	24	30	31	15	27	34	26	13
4	150	36	44	47	23	41	48	43	18
5	200	46	61	62	31	53	67	57	23
6	250	56	77	79	38	64	85	69	32
7	300	68	94	93	45	77	104	82	37

Comparison of automatic grated results and artificial grated results / 自动分级结果与人工分级结果的对比

Upon data comparison in table 7, numbers of kiwi fruit mis-graded at grade 1, 2, 3 and 4 and grading accuracy rate are shown in table 8.

通过表 8 中的数据对比,统计出一、二、三和四等品中 错误分级的猕猴桃个数和分级准确率如表 8 所示。

Table8 / 表8

Test number /	Number of samples /	Number o	of error clas	Accuracy rate /			
试验次数	样本数	$ \Delta A $	$ \Delta B $	$ \Delta C $	$ \Delta D $	<i>准确率</i> [%]	
1	50	1	2	1	2	88%	
2	80	3	2	4	1	87.5%	
3	100	3	4	5	2	86%	
4	150	5	4	4	5	88%	
5	200	7	6	5	8	87%	
6	250	8	8	10	6	87.2%	
7	300	9	10	11	8	87.3%	

Fusion grated results / 融合分级结果

Learned from table 8, accuracy rate of integration grading is 86%. Learned from comprehensive analysis on test results of table 5~8,, accuracy rates of grading as characteristic of size, shape and surface defect are 88.9%, 91% and 94%, respectively. Upon comparison, accuracy rate of integration grading gets lower. Such lowering is due to: (1) superposition of error in grading as each individual characteristic; (2) Artificial grading is involved as reference standard. However, artificial grading is subjective and naturally has error. (3) error caused by image processing and grading algorithm (For example, there's error in fitting function relation between mean pixel point and actual weight, shape irregularity threshold, subjective grading as well as surface defect grading through BP network.)

Learned from result of kiwi fruit grading test, with the method, kiwi fruit with surface defect is included only at grade 4. This avoids impact on storage of other kiwi fruits (Kiwi fruit with surface defect often shortens storage time of other kiwi fruits). Comprehensively, although lower in accuracy rate, integration grading is more reasonable.

CONCLUSIONS

Given artificial grading of kiwi fruit is time-consuming and strenuous and popularity of automatic grading is low due to high cost, a method for automatic grading of kiwi fruit is designed. Transparent conveyor belt and closed image acquisition environment implement complete and stable image acquisition. Programs are designed for integration grading as size, shape and surface defect of kiwi fruit. Grading parameters (e.g. number of graded kiwi fruit) can be learned through upper computer. Indicated in test result, accuracy rates of grading as characteristic of size, shape and surface defect are 88.9%, 91% and 94%, respectively. Accuracy rate of integration grading is as high as 86%.

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 Jishuai G., Chunjiang Z., Wenqian H. et al. (2012) – 由表 8 可知:融合分级的准确率达 86%。综合分析表 5~表 7 中的试验结果可知,以单个特征即分别按大小、形 状、表面缺陷特征分级的准确率分别达 88.9%、91%、 94%。对比可知,融合分级准确率有所降低,分析有以下 3 个方面的原因:(1)各单个特征的分级误差叠加; (2)以人工分级作为参考标准,而人工分级含有较强的主 观性,本身就有一定的误差;(3)由图像处理与分级算法 而引起的误差。如以平均像素点与实际质量的拟合函数关 系存在误差、形状的不规则度阈值与主观分级时存在误 差、BP 网络在表面缺陷分级时也存在误差,等等。

通过猕猴桃的分级试验结果分析还可知,该方法把有表 面缺陷的猕猴桃分至 4 等品,而不会分至其它类别,这样就 不会影响到其他猕猴桃的贮藏,因为表面有缺陷的猕猴桃常 会缩短其他猕猴桃的贮藏时间。综述可知,虽然融合分级的 准确率略有降低,但其分级结果是更合理的综合评价。

结论

针对目前猕猴桃人工分级费时费力、自动分级成本高 导致普及程度低的问题,设计了一种猕猴桃自动分级方 法。采用透明传送带和封闭的图像采集环境,实现了完整 与稳定的图像采集;设计了大小、形状和猕猴桃表面缺陷 的融合分级程序,经上位机可以获知已分级猕猴桃的个数 等分级过程中的参数。试验结果表明:以单个特征即分别 按大小、形状、表面缺陷特征分级的准确率分别达 88.9%、 91%和 94%,而融合分级的准确率可达 86%以上。

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EXPERIMENTALLY DETERMINATION OF U-650 TRACTOR TRACTION PERFORMANCES EQUIPPED WITH SUPPLEMENTARY HYDROSTATIC TRANSMISSION

DETERMINAREA PE CALE EXPERIMENTALĂ A PERFORMANȚELOR DE TRACȚIUNE ALE TRACTORULUI U-650 ECHIPAT CU TRANSMISIE HIDROSTATICA SUPLIMENTARĂ

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Abstract: In this paper are presented and analyzed the experimental test results for tractor U 650 braking system, in INMA Bucharest laboratory. We determined the torque for the drive wheels of the tractor (M_r), the hydrostatic motor shaft torque (M_{Mh}) tangential traction forces (F_m) and braking carriage thrust (F_t).

Keywords: traction performances, tractor, hydrostatic transmission, braking car

INTRODUCTION

There are a number of technological works executed by aggregates of mechanization at very small speeds-less than 1 km/h, for example, machines designed to load the sugar beet, dig ditches (trenches), machines for planting seedlings, machines for digging the soil in greenhouses, etc.

Typically, the running speed of these machines is included in the range 15 ... 300 m/h [9], range of speed that cannot be provided by agricultural tractors with mechanical transmission.

Agricultural tractors equipped with mechanical transmission design (steps) are not appropriate for very low speeds (slow), because they cannot achieve speed of displacement constant and stable at low rotative speed functioning of internal combustion engines [6, 8, 9, 10].

A solution to this problem could be to use a hydrostatic transmission as further transmission.

Among tractor constructions that can be used for this purpose are wheeled tractors that, by mechanical transmission allow mechanical synchronous PTO performing (at which PTO shaft speed is proportional to the speed of movement of the tractor) [4, 10].

MATERIALS AND METHOD

650 M tractor was submitted to experimental test, being equipped with supplementary hydrostatic transmission to obtain low travel speed. Additional hydrostatic transmission used is formed of tractor hydraulic pump and a low-speed hydrostatic engine, coupled to the additional shaft of the gearbox side of the tractor by cardan drive and an extra gear, placed on a side of gearbox. [2, 3, 7] (fig.1). **Rezumat:** În lucare sunt prezentate și analizate rezultatele incercărilor experimentale realizate de sistemul tractor U 650 - car de frânare, în laboratorul INMA București. S-au determinat momentele de torsiune la roțile motoare ale tractorului (M_r), momentul de torsiune la arborele motorului hidrostatic (M_{Mh}), forțele tangentiale de tracțiune (F_m) și forța de tracțiune la carul de frânare (F_t).

Cuvinte cheie: performanțe de tracțiune, tractor, transmisie hidrostatică, car de frânare

INTRODUCERE

Există o serie de lucrări tehnologice executate de agregatele de mecanizare la viteze deosebit de mici mai mici de 1 km/h, de exemplu, maşini de încărcat sfeclă de zahăr, maşini de săpat şanţuri (tranşee), maşini pentru plantat răsaduri, maşini pentru săpat solul în sere, etc.

În mod obișnuit viteza de deplasare a acestor utilaje este cuprinsă în intervalul 15...300 m/h [9], domeniu de viteze care nu poate fi asigurat de tractoarele agricole cu transmisii mecanice obișnuite.

Tractoarele agricole echipate prin construcție cu transmisii mecanice (in trepte) nu sunt adecvate realizării vitezelor foarte reduse (lente), deoarece nu pot realiza viteze de deplasare constante și stabile la turații reduse de funcționare a motoarelor cu ardere interna [6, 8, 9, 10].

O soluție la această problemă ar putea fi utilizarea unei transmisii hidrostatice ca transmisie suplimentară.

Dintre construcțiile de tractoare ce pot fi folosite în acest scop sunt si tractoarele pe roți care prin transmisia mecanică permit realizearea prizei de putere sincrone (la care turația arborelui prizei este proporțională cu viteza de deplasare a tractorului) [4, 10].

MATERIALE ȘI METODĂ

Obiectul supus încercării experimentale l-a constituit tractorul U 650 M, echipat cu transmisia hidrostatică suplimentară pentru obținerea vitezelor reduse de deplasare. Transmisia hidrostatică suplimentară utilizată este formată din pompa instalației hidraulice a tractorului și un motor hidrostatic cu turație redusă, care s-a cuplat la arborele secundar al cutiei de viteze a tractorului prin intermediul unei transmisii cardanice și a unui reductor suplimentar, plasat lateral cutiei de viteze [2, 3, 7] (fig.1).



Fig. 1 – Setting the hydrostatic engine and extra gear on the tractor / Amplasarea pe tractor a motorului hidrostatic şi a reductorului suplimentar 1 - hydrostatic motor / motor hidrostatic; 2 - extra gear / reductor suplimentar; 3 - tractor gear box / - cutia de viteze a tractorului; 4 - universal transmission / transmisie cardanică; 5 - collector for torque transducer mounted on the drive shaft / colectorul pentru traductorul de cuplu montat pe arborele cardanic

Experimental determinations of the traction and energy parameters of the experimental model of the tractor U 650 M were performed by loading the tractor with the traction bar (hook), made with a braking carriage on a concrete road (fig. 2). Determinările experimentale referitoare la parametrii de tracțiune și energetici ai modelului experimental al tractorului U 650 M s-au efectuat prin încărcarea tractorului cu forță de tracțiune la bară (cârlig), realizată cu ajutorul unui car de frânare pe o pistă de beton (fig. 2)



Fig. 2 - Scheme of tractor-braking carriage system used in tensile tests on concrete runway / Schema sistemului tractor-car de frânare utilizat la încercările de tracțiune pe pista de beton:

1 - tractor / tractor; 2 – braking carriage with hydrostatic brake / car de frânare cu frână hidrostatică, 3 - Force transducer for measuring traction / traductor pentru măsurarea forței de tracțiune; F_m - tangential force of traction wheels / F_m - forța tangențiala de tracțiune la roțile motoare; F_t – tractor thrust (equal to braking force of the braking carriage, Ffc) / F_t - forța de tracțiune a tractorului (egală cu forța de frânare a carului de frânare, F_{fc}); R_{rt} - rolling resistance of tractor / R_r - rezistența la rulare a tractorului; Z_1 and Z_2 - axle load tractor (front and rear) / Z_1 și Z_2 - sarcinile pe punțile tractorului (față și spate)

Parameters of tractor and braking carriage a) Basic parameters of the tractor used

For achieving the tests was used U650M tractor with two-wheel drive (rear axle drive). By adjustments

and modifications it was equipped with an additional hydrostatic drive getting slow speed [3, 6, 10]. The traction and operation performances (obtained by

tractor normal transmission) [8], are data summarized in table 1. b) Parameters of braking carriage

- Performances of braking carriage used in the test are:
- continuous adjustment of braking force, manually controlled by changing hydraulic resistance section(throttle);
- braking force measurement using a drawbar equipped with strain gauge, interposed between tractor and carriage;
- measuring system with automatic data acquisition;
- The maximum braking force performed on the track made of concrete (dry): 20000 N;
- measurement accuracy of braking force: 1%
- maximum speed of braking carriage 36 km/h (10 m/s).

Parametrii tractorului și carului de frânare a) Parametrii de bază ai tractorului utilizat

Pentru executarea încercărilor s-a folosit tractorul U 650 M cu două roți motoare (puntea din spate motoare). Prin adaptări și modificări a fost echipat cu o transmisie hidrostatică suplimentară pentru obținerea vitezelor lente de deplasare [3, 6, 10].

Performanțele de tracțiune și exploatare (obținute cu transmisia obișnuită a tractorului) [8], sunt date sintetizat în tabelul 1.

b) Parametrii carului de frânare utilizat

Performanțele carului de frânare utilizat la încercări sunt:

- reglarea continuă a forței de frânare, cu comandă manuală, prin modificarea secțiunii rezistenței hidraulice (droselului);
- măsurarea forței de frânare cu ajutorul unei bare de tracțiune echipată cu traductor tensometric, intercalată între tractor şi carul de frânare;
- sistem de măsurare cu achiziție automată a datelor;
- forța maximă de frânare realizată pe pistă de beton (uscată): 20000 N;
- precizia de măsurare a forței de frânare: 1 %;
- viteza max. de deplasare a carului de frânare: 36 km/h (10 m/s).

Table 1 / Tabelul 1

Type of the field / Felul terenului	Gear / Treapta de Viteză	Working Indices at maximum tensile strength / Indici de lucru la puterea de tracțiune maximă		
		Thrust / Forța de tracțiune [N]	Slip / Patinarea [%]	Work speed / <i>Viteza de lucru</i> [km/h]
Compacted soil / Sol tasat	IR	21000	24	3
	ll R	19000	21	5
	III R	14750	12	7.3 / 7,3
	IV R	11600	6	10
	IR	15000	21	3
Loosen soil /	ll R	15000	21	5
Sol afânat	III R	13000	14	7
	IV R	9500	8	9.8 / <i>9</i> ,8

RESULTS

The values were directly measured or recorded as variation diagrams, which have constituted the primary data of experiments [1,5].

The following graphs show, for example, records obtained for the time variation of the following directly measured parameters: torque, M_{rs} at the left drive wheel (figure 3) respectively M_{rd} for right drive wheel (figure4), w the hydrostatic motor shaft torque M_{Mh} (figure 5) thrust to the rear axle (drive) F_m (figure 6) and thrust F_t to braking carriage (fig. 7).

REZULTATE

Valorile parametrilor au fost măsurate direct sau înregistrate sub formă de diagrame de variație, care s-au constituit în date primare ale experimentărilor [1, 5].

În graficele următoare sunt date, pentru exemplificare, înregistrări obținute pentru variația în timp a următorilor parametri măsurați direct: momentul la roata motoare stânga M_{rs} (fig. 3), respectiv dreapta M_{rd} (fig. 4), momentul la arborele motorului hidrostatic M_{Mh} (fig. 5), forța de tracțiune la puntea din spate (motoare) F_m (fig. 6) și forța de tracțiune la carul de frânare F_t (fig. 7). Figure 8 presents the variations of the tangential force of the tractor wheels at different flows of hydrostatic engine, the flow adjustment being made by variable speed of hydraulic pump, including tractor engine speed. The stabilizing process of average values has registered during of approx. 2...4 sec.

Average steady measured parameters were performed after 5 ... 6 seconds after leaving the place of the tractor under load (with traction). The average values of the parameters were determined by existing processing algorithm of acquisition system and data processing DAP type MICROSTAR LABORATORIES 1200.



Fig. 3 - Torque variation depending on the time at the right wheel / Variația în funcție de timp a momentului de torsiune la roata din dreapta



Fig. 5 - The variation of motor hydrostatic shaft torque depending on time / Variatia momentului de torsiune la arborele motorului hidrostatic funcție de timp



Fig. 7 - Variation of traction force at the braking carriage depending on time / Variația forței de tracțiune la carul de frânare în funcție de timp

În figura 8 sunt prezentate variațiile forței tangențiale a roților motoare ale tractorului în timp, la diferite debite ale motorului hidrostatic, reglarea debitului făcându-se prin variația turației pompei hidraulice, implicit turația motorul tractorului. Procesul stabilizat al valorilor medii s-a înregistrat pe o durată de cca. 2...4 sec.

Valorile medii ale parametrilor măsurați în regimul stabilizat s-au realizat dupa 5...6 sec de la plecarea de pe loc a tractorului în sarcină (cu forță de tracțiune). Valorile medii ale parametrilor au fost determinate prin algoritmul de prelucrare existent al sistemului de achiziție și prelucrare a datelor, tip DAP 1200 MICROSTAR LABORATORIES.



Fig. 4 - Torque variation depending on the time at the left wheel / Variația în funcție de timp a momentului de torsiune la roata din stânga



Fig. 6 - Variation of tangential traction force at the wheels depending on time / Variația forței tangențiale de tracțiune la roțile motoare funcție de timp



Fig. 8 - Changes in the tensile shear forces to the drive axle depending on time at different speeds of the hydraulic pump / Variația forțelor tangențiale de tracțiune la puntea motoare funcție de timp, la diferite turații ale pompei hidraulice

CONCLUSIONS

Changes in torque at the driven wheels are approximately the same in the two-wheel carriage, reaching a maximum of 2000 Nm and 2300 Nm wheel left or right side of the tractor.

Hydrostatic shaft torque of the motor has the same allure as that of wheels, reaching the maximum of 150 Nm at the end of the sample.

Tangential traction force increases sharply at the beginning of the sample up to the value of 20,000 N, then decreases gradually and is stabilized around 9000 N.

Thrust produced by braking the braking carriage, increases steadily from the beginning of the sample and is stabilized around 19,000 N at the end of the sample, comparable in strength to that obtained in the II R on compacted soil.

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[10]. *** Note technique of tractor U -650.

CONCLUZII

Variația momentului de torsiune la roțile motoare are aproximativ aceeași alură la cele două roți, atingând un maxim de 2000 Nm și 2300 Nm la roata din stânga, respectiv roata din dreapta a tractorului.

Momentul de torsiune al arborelui motorului hidrostatic are aceeaşi alură ca cel al roților motoare, atingând maximul de 150 Nm la sfârșitul probei.

Forța tangențială de tracțiune crește brusc la începutul probei la valoarea de 20000 N, scăzând apoi treptat și stabilizându-se în jurul valorii de 9000 N.

Forța de tracțiune, obținută prin frânarea carului de frânare, crește constant de la începutul probei și se stabilizează în jurul valorii de 19000 N la sfârșitul probei, comparabilă cu forța de trațiune obținută în treapta II R pe sol tasat.

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[10]. *** Notița tehnica a tractorului U -650.
CORRELATIONS BETWEEN SOUND PRESSURE AND INTERNAL ENERGY ABLE TO PREVENT BREAKAGE OF PARTS THAT WORK WITH DYNAMIC LOADS

1

CORELAȚII ÎNTRE PRESIUNEA SONORĂ ȘI ENERGIA INTERNĂ CU SCOPUL DE A PREVENI DISTRUGEREA PIESELOR CE LUCREAZĂ SUB SARCINI DINAMICE

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Abstract: Technological development requires the light weight components and structures manufacturing, capable of operating at high speeds. Low weight ensures the development of small inertial forces, which leads to increased lifespan of mobile or fixed mechanical linkages. On the other hand, the reduced weight of components diminishes the capacity to store energy, which creates favorable conditions for crack initiation and finally, damage of parts. The authors propose a method for determining the energy reserve in the parts, depending on the characteristics of sound at the attack of the cam or other parts that work with dynamic loads (knife planning, slotting and so on). Determination of energy reserve in the parts, depending on the characteristics of the sound recorded at the attack of the cam or other parts can be highlighted through the acoustic pressure monitoring.

Keywords: internal energy, acoustic pressure, specific breaking resistance.

INTRODUCTION

Breaking of cams or breaking of the camshaft that is in the structure of internal combustion engines, are currently rare situations, but they are accompanied by major engine damages. There are other situations where the destruction of an operating camshaft generates great harm, such as in the following cases:

- drive mechanisms of textile machinery [5];
- spinning machines;
- camshafts from internal combustion engines [6]
- cams of internal combustion engines
- sort ripper cams

For such parts/components made in terms of design which weight has to be at a minimum, the risk of crack development is very high. During the operation time is impossible to determine the moment of crack appearance - to stop the unit and replace the damaged part - or the energy accumulated in the part. Breaking of a cam or camshaft during operation time, produces major damages. The tests were carried out at the ambient temperature, on batches of steel on notched Charpy specimens of known composition, produced by order for these determinations, for drawing the tenacity curve and determining the characteristics of the sound.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Theoretical fundaments

In the literature, are presented applications for impact bending test of straight bars with constant section (Fig. 1) [2]. The load Q which produces the shock is launched from a height H, developing in the beam maximum bending moment M_{max} : **Rezumat:** Dezvoltarea tehnologică impune realizarea unor componente și structuri cu masă mică, capabile să funcționeze la viteze mari. Masa redusă asigură dezvoltarea unor forțe de inerție mici, ceea ce conduce la mărirea duratei de viață a legăturilor mecanice mobile sau fixe. Pe de altă parte, masa diminuată înrăutățește capacitatea componentelor de a înmagazina energie, ceea ce crează condiții favorabile amorsării fisurilor și ulterior distrugerii pieselor. Autorii propun o metodă de determinare a rezervei de energie în piesă, funcție de caracteristicile sunetului la atacul camei sau a altor piese ce lucrează prin șoc (cuțit de rabotat, mortezat etc.). Determinarea rezervei de energie în piesă, funcție de caracteristicile sunetului la atacul camei sau a altor piese ce lucrează prin șoc se poate evidenția prin monitorizarea presiunii acustice.

Cuvinte cheie: energie internă, presiune acustică, rezistență specifică la rupere

INTRODUCERE

Ruperea camelor sau ruperea arborelui cu came din componența motoarelor cu ardere interna, reprezinta la ora actuală, situații rare, care sunt însă însoțite de distrugeri majore ale motoarelor. Există și alte situații în exploatare în care distrugerea arborelui cu came produce pagube mari, așa ca în cazurile următoare:

- mecanismele de acționare a utilajelor textile [5]);
- mașini pentru filatură;
- arborii cu came din componența motoarelor cu ardere internă [6]);
- camele motoarelor cu ardere internă;
- camele ciururilor de sortare etc.

Pentru asemenea subansamble / componente realizate în condiții de proiectare la care masa să se găsească la o valoare minimă, riscul amorsării fisurilor este foarte ridicat. În fucționare este imposibil de determinat momentul apariției fisurii – pentru oprirea agregatului și înlocuirea componentei fisurate – sau energia acumulată în piesă. Ruperea camei sau a arborelui cu came în timpul funcționării agregatului produce daune majore. Incercările s-au efectuat la temperatura mediului ambiant, pe loturi de epruvete Charpy din oțeluri cu compoziție cunoscută, realizate la comandă pentru aceste determinări, în vederea trasării curbei de tenacitate și a determinării caracteristicilor sunetului

MATERIAL ȘI METODĂ Fundamente teoretice

În literatura de specialitate, sunt prezentate aplicații pentru încovoierea prin șoc a barelor drepte de secțiune constantă (fig. 1) [2]. Sarcina Q care produce solicitarea prin șoc, este lansată de la înălțimea H, dezvoltând în grindă un moment încovoietor maxim M_{nex} :



Fig. 1 - The scheme of impact bending test / Schema încercării de încovoiere prin şoc

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(2)

(3)

(5)

 $\mathsf{M}_{\mathsf{max}} = \underline{F} \cdot a \cdot b$ a+b

with kinetic energy:

$$\Xi_{c} = Q \cdot H$$

which at the impact moment is completely transformed in strain bending energy accumulated by the beam [2]:

energie de deformație de încovoiere acumulată în grindă [2]: $U = M_{\max}^2(a+b)$

As a result, the maximum bending moment is given by:

Ca atare, momentul încovoietor maxim este dat de relatia:

încovoietor maxim nu depinde de locul socului pe grindă.

Pe de altă parte, forța dinamică F poate fi calculată cu

Relația (4) evidențiază faptul că momentul

care la momentul impactului se transformă integral în

$$M_{\rm max} = \sqrt{\frac{6EI \cdot Q \cdot H}{a+b}} \tag{4}$$

Equation (4) shows that the maximum bending moment is independent of the place of the beam shock. On the other hand, the dynamic force *F* can be calculated using the equation [2]:

 $\mathsf{F} = \frac{1}{ab} \sqrt{6(a+b)EI \cdot Q \cdot H}$ Regarding the maximum stress in the beam, it may be calculated according to Navier, using the formula:

În ceea ce privește tensiunea maximă în grindă, aceasta se calculează, după Navier, cu relația:

relația [2]:

$$\sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{W_Z} = \frac{1}{W_Z} \sqrt{\frac{6EI \cdot Q \cdot H}{a+b}}$$
(6)

and is developed in section 2 (see Fig. 1).

It can be said that a large volume of material with high mass, accumulates a large amount of energy and resists better to shocks.

Principle of the method

The method is based on the recording process of deformation, crack initiation, crack propagation and tearing with a simultaneous analysis of:

the values of force;

characteristics of sound (sound pressure level with fast time weighting (Fast), measuring all parameters simultaneously with frequency weightings A, C and Z -LAF(t), LCF(t) and LZF(t));

image analysis.

Records are made to corresponding sequences of a hundredths of thousandths of a second, all the video, audio and electric information being overlapped to a "zero" given time at the start of the determination. By determining the breaking tenacity, KIC noted, the following transient parameters are retained for:

- energy absorbed to the general state of flow;
- the shape of the fracture and lateral expansion;
- recording of dynamic load time dependence [3].

Assertion: A method of determining the energy reserve from a part by overlapping video - audio electric inputs to the resilience test using Charpy specimens

Experimental methodology

In order to carry out the steps proposed in the experimental tests on Charpy resilience specimens V2 under the current regulations, it must follow the steps: a). For the standard notched Charpy specimen is intended,

in particular, the preparation of the V channel of the specimen in order to obtain an "ideal sharp" crack (Fig. 2) [3].

și se dezvoltă în secțiunea 2 (vezi fig. 1).

Se poate afirma că un volum mare de material, cu masă mare, acumulează o cantitate mare de energie și rezistă bine la şoc.

Principiul metodei

Metoda se bazează pe înregistrarea procesului de deformare, amorsare a fisurii, propagarea fisurii și ruperea materialului și analiza simultană a:

Valorilor fortei;

• Caracteristicilor sunetului (sound pressure level with fast time weighting (Fast), measuring all parameters simultaneously with frequency weightings A, C and Z -LAF(t), LCF(t) and LZF(t));

Analiză de imagine.

Înregistrările se fac la secvențe corespunzătoare unei sutimi de miimi de secundă, toate informațiile video, audio și electrice fiind suprapuse ținând cont de un moment "zero" de început al determinării. Prin determinarea tenacității la rupere, notată K_{IC} , se rețin următorii parametri de timp tranzitorii:

- energia absorbită până la starea de curgere generalizată;
- aspectul ruperii și expansiunea laterală;
- înregistrarea dependenței sarcină dinamică timp [3].

Revendicare: metodă de determinare a rezervei de energie din piesă prin suprapunerea informației video audio - electrică la încercarea la reziliență a epruvetelor prin metoda Charpy.

Metodologia experimentală

În vederea parcurgerii etapelor propuse în cadrul testelor experimentale, pe probe de reziliență Charpy V2, prefisurate conform normativelor în vigoare, se impune urmărirea etapelor: a). Pentru epruveta Charpy standard, se urmărește cu precădere, pregătirea canalului V al probei, în vederea obținerii unei fisuri "ideal ascuțite" (fig. 2) [3].



Fig. 2 - V2 Notched Charpy specimen / Epruveta Charpy V2

cu energia cinetică:

(7)

B=W=5 mm a=2,5 mm s=40 mm $0,35 < \frac{a}{w} = \frac{2,5}{5} < 0,55$

b). The impact system: it is used a pendulum hammer JIN-JIANG, XJJ series fitted with electronically controlled release of the hammer through the computer. Raising of the pendulum is done manually. Instrumentation of the impact system is achieved by electric recording of the impact load that appears on the bearing shoulders of the specimen and digital display for the breaking energy. Also, the positioning of the acoustic pressure sensor is near the impact zone. Note that the tests were conducted in a soundproofed chamber.

Instrumentation of the system contains speed video recording cameras for the blade at the impact with the specimen. The command to investigate the pendulum block assembly is unified from distance, the analysis of results (record - storage - signal analysis: the impact force and displacement) is performed in real time. Stand as an assembly is shown in figure 3. b). Sistemul de impact: se utilizează un ciocan pendul JIN-JIANG, seria XJJ dotat cu dispozitiv de eliberare a ciocanului comandat electronic prin intermediul calculatorului. Ridicarea pendului se face manual. Instrumentarea sistemului de impact se realizează prin preluarea electrică a variației sarcinii la impact ce apare în umerii reazemului epruvetei și afișare digitală a energiei de rupere, precum si prin poziționarea senzorului pentru presiunea acustică în vecinătatea locului de impact. De menționat că încercările au fost realizate în incintă izolată fonic.

Instrumentarea sistemului conține sistemul de înregistrare video a vitezei cuțitului în momentul impactului. Comanda ansamblului pentru instrumentarea ciocanului pendul se face în mod unitar, de la distanță, analiza rezultatelor (înregistrare – stocare – analiza semnalelor: forță și deplasare la impact) fiind efectuată în timp real. Standul în ansamblu este prezentat în figura 3.



Fig. 3 - The work bench / Standul de lucru

To determine the sound pressure level was used SOUNDBOOK device [11]. The hard drive is compatible with HARMONIE measurement and is based on technology from Panasonic Touchbook.

- Features:
- Accuracy class 1;

• Accuracy class standards: IEC / EN 60561-1, IEC 60804-1, IEC 61672-1;

- Measuring range from 20 dB (A) to 140dB (A);
- Integration time from 10s to 24h, start / stop;
- Analyzing device of real-time octave included in the unit;
- Frequency range from 20Hz to 20KHz;

• Simultaneous display of minimum, maximum and instantaneous range;

• Sound level recorder over time, such as: fast, slow, impulse and peak type;

- Data acquisition rate selectable from 20ms to 125ms;
- Two analog outputs of audio signal type.

The image analysis is based on the *Fastec HiSpec 3* camera, with the following characteristics [6]:

c). Calibration refers to the impact system being performed using standard specimens [4]. For the test, standard specimens were supplied by SC AEROSTAR S.A.

Determination of energy of specimen fracture can be done by plotting the dependence force - time (Fig. 4), knowing the speed of the pendulum at the impact moment [4]. Pentru determinarea nivelului presiunii acustice, s-a utilizat sonometrul SOUNDBOOK [14]. Hard-ul este compatibil cu sistemul de măsurare HARMONIE și este bazat pe tehnologia Touchbook de la Panasonic.

Caracteristici:

Clasa de precizie 1;

• Clasa de precizie conform standardelor: IEC/EN 60561-1, IEC 60804-1, IEC 61672-1;

- Domeniul de măsurare de la 20 dB(A) la 140dB(A);
- Timp de integrare de la 10s la 24h, start/stop;
- Analizor treime de octave în timp real inclus în aparat;
- Domeniul de frecvenţă de la 20Hz la 20KHz;

• Afişare simultană de spectru minim, maxim şi momentan;

• Înregistrator de nivel de zgomot cu ponderare în timp, de tipul: fast, slow, impulse și peak;

- Rata de achiziție date selectabilă de la 20ms la 125ms;
- Două ieşiri analogice tip semnal audio
- Sistemul de analiză a imaginii are la bază camera de tip *Fastec HiSpec 3*, cu următoarele caracteristici [6]:

c). Calibrarea se referă la sistemul de impact şi se realizează cu ajutorul epruvetelor etalon [4]. Pentru încercări au fost utilizate epruvete etalon furnizate de către S.C. AEROSTAR S.A.

Deteminarea energiei de rupere a probei se poate face după trasarea dependenței forță – timp (fig. 4), cunoscânduse viteza pendulului la momentul impactului [4].

Table	1	' Tabel	ul 1

System Design / Construcția sistemuluiScaleable and network-capable with standard and/or notebook PCs. Synchronous processing of multiple cameras / Afișaj standard pe scală, capabil sa lucreze independent sau cuplat la computer prin rețea. Procesarea sincrona a semnalului de la mai multe camere videoSensor / SenzorCMOS sensor, 1280 x 1024 pixels. 8-bit monochrome or RGB color with BAYER filters. Active pixel area 19.7mm diagonal / Senzor de tip CMOS, 1280 x 1024 pixeli, pe 8 bit monocrom sau color RGB cu filtru BAYER. Aria pixelilor activi cu diagonala de 19,7 mmPixel Size / Aşezare pixeli12 x 12 µm / 12 x 12 µmSpectrală400 x 800 nm / 400 x 800 nmRecording Rate / Frecvență de înregistrareUp to 1,000 fps at high resolution, up to 93,282 fps at reduced resolution / Până la 1.000 cadre pe secundă la rezoluție mare, până la 93.282 cadre pe secundă la rezoluție redusăMemory / Memorie4GB standard. Optional upgrade to 8GB / 4GB standard. Opțional expandabilă la 8GBRecording Time / Timp de înregistrare1.5 seconds at full resolution, longer record times with variable resolution and frame rates / 1,5 secunde la rezoluție maximă, la timpi mai mari de înregistrare se aplică rezoluție variabilă cu numărul cadrelor Lens Mount / Montura obiectivuluiC - Mount, F - Mount optional / Montură de tip C, opțional montură de tip FCamera/Pc Interface / Interfața camera/Computer1000/100 Ethernet interface (Gigabit Ethernet) / Interfață Ethernet 1000/100 (Gigabit Ethernet)	Camera Specifications / Caracteristici tehnice ale camerei video					
Sensor / SenzorCMOS sensor, 1280 x 1024 pixels. 8-bit monochrome or RGB color with BAYER filters. Active pixel area 19.7mm diagonal / Senzor de tip CMOS, 1280 x 1024 pixeli, pe 8 bit monocrom sau color RGB cu filtru BAYER. Aria pixelilor activi cu diagonala de 19,7 mmPixel Size / Aşezare pixeli12 x 12 µm / 12 x 12 µmSpectral Bandwidth / Lățime de bandă spectrală400 x 800 nm / 400 x 800 nmRecording Rate / Frecvență de înregistrareUp to 1,000 fps at high resolution, up to 93,282 fps at reduced resolution / Până la 1.000 cadre pe secundă la rezoluție mare, până la 93.282 cadre pe secundă la rezoluție redusăMemory / Memorie4GB standard. Optional upgrade to 8GB / 4GB standard. Optional expandabilă la 8GBRecording Time / Timp de înregistrare1.5 seconds at full resolution, longer record times with variable resolution and frame rates / 1,5 secunde la rezoluție maximă, la timpi mai mari de înregistrare se aplică rezoluție variabilă cu numărul cadrelorLens Mount / Montura obiectivuluiC - Mount, F - Mount optional / Montură de tip C, opțional montură de tip FCamera/Pc Interface / Interfața camera/computer1000/100 Ethernet interface (Gigabit Ethernet) / Interfață Ethernet 1000/100 (Gigabit Ethernet)	System Design / Construcția sistemului	Scaleable and network-capable with standard and/or notebook PCs. Synchronous processing of multiple cameras / Afişaj standard pe scală, capabil sa lucreze independent sau cuplat la computer prin rețea. Procesarea sincrona a semnalului de la mai multe camere video				
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Memory / Memorie 4GB standard. Optional upgrade to 8GB / 4GB standard. Optional expandabilă la 8GB Recording Time / Timp de înregistrare 1.5 seconds at full resolution, longer record times with variable resolution and frame rates / 1,5 secunde la rezoluție maximă, la timpi mai mari de înregistrare se aplică rezoluție variabilă cu numărul cadrelor Lens Mount / Montura obiectivului C - Mount, F - Mount optional / Montură de tip C, opțional montură de tip F Camera/Pc Interfaça camera/computer 1000/100 Ethernet interface (Gigabit Ethernet) / Interfață Ethernet 1000/100 (Gigabit Ethernet) Trigger / Declanşator Contact closure, external TTL signal or optional Image BLITZ0 Auto Trigger software	Recording Rate / Frecvență de înregistrare	Up to 1,000 fps at high resolution, up to 93,282 fps at reduced resolution / Până la 1.000 cadre pe secundă la rezoluție mare, până la 93.282 cadre pe secundă la rezoluție redusă				
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Camera/Pc Interface / Interfata / Interfata 1000/100 Ethernet interface (Gigabit Ethernet) / Interfată Ethernet 1000/100 (Gigabit Ethernet) camera/computer Trigger / Declanşator Trigger / Declanşator Contact closure, external TTL signal or optional Image BLITZ0 Auto Trigger software	Lens Mount / Montura obiectivului	C - Mount, F - Mount optional / Montură de tip C, opțional montură de tip F				
Trigger / Declanşator Contact closure, external TTL signal or optional Image BLITZ0 Auto Trigger software	Camera/Pc Interface / Interfața camera/computer	1000/100 Ethernet interface (Gigabit Ethernet) / Interfață Ethernet 1000/100 (Gigabit Ethernet)				
	Trigger / Declanşator	Contact closure, external TTL signal or optional Image BLITZ0 Auto Trigger software				



Fig. 4 - The dependence force - time for resilience test / Dependența sarcină - timp pentru încercarea la reziliență [4]

where:

- *E_l* is the energy required to initiation;
- *E_P* is the energy consumed to fracture propagation;
- *P_M* is the initiating force;
- *P_F* is breaking force;
- P_{GY} is the dynamic flow force;
- *P_A* is the force of stopping the propagation;
- *t_{Gy}* is time until the dynamic flow begins;
- t_M is the time until the crack initiation;
- t_F is the time until failure.
- An experimental accepted formula is:

- unde:
- E₁ reprezintă energia necesară inițierii;
- E_P reprezintă energia consumată la propagarea ruperii;
- P_M reprezintă forța de inițiere;
- P_F reprezintă forța de rupere;
- P_{Gy} reprezintă forța de curgere dinamică;
- P_A reprezintă forța de oprire a propagării;
- t_{Gy} reprezintă timpul până la începutul curgerii dinamice;
- t_M reprezintă timpul până la inițierea fisurii;
- t_F reprezintă timpul până la rupere.
- Experimental se acceptă relația:

$$\overline{\nu} = \frac{1}{2}(\nu_0 + \nu_i) = \nu_0(1 - \frac{E_I}{4E_0})$$
(8)

where: \bar{v} is the average speed of the pendulum for a specific period of time;

 v_0 is the velocity of the pendulum before the impact; v_t is the speed reduced to a certain time t from the impact; E_0 is the total available kinetic energy of the hammer. Therefore, the relation is obtained: unde: \bar{v} este viteza medie a pendulului pentru un interval specific de timp;

 v_0 este viteza pendulului înainte de impactul cu proba;

 v_t este viteza redusă la un timp oarecare *t* de la impact; E_o este energia cinetică totală de care dispune ciocanul. Se obține relația:

$$E_I = v_0 \int_0^t P dt$$

(9)

where $\int_{a}^{t} P dt$ is the area under the force - time dependence, as shown in Figure 4 [4]. Since the system is energy loss, the relation 9 is corrected:

în care $\int_{a}^{t} P dt$ este aria de sub curba forță – timp prezentată în figura 4 [4]. Întrucât în sistem există pierderi energetice, relația 9 se corectează:

$$E_{corr} = E_I (1 - \frac{E_I}{4E_0})$$
(10)

In Figure 5, the interdependence force - time and energy - time is shown.

In figura 5 este prezentată interdependența forță – timp și energie – timp.



Fig. 5 - The interdependence force - time and energy - time [4]. / Interdependenta forta - timp si energie - timp.

$$E_T = E_I + E_P \tag{11}$$

where $E_{\mathcal{T}}$ is the total energy, as indicated by the electronic recording system.

RESULTS

Tests were performed based on the international standard of the acoustics, referring to:

- characteristics and measurement of environmental noise [12, 13];
- determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound pressure [14, 15, 16].

To determine the Young modulus, Poisson's ratio and coefficient of Cowper-Symonds, the characteristic curve for the two materials used in the tests was traced (Fig. 6 and 7):

a) 30HGSA-T heat-treated with the characteristics provided by the manufacturer [9];

b) 30HGSA without heat treatment, the characteristics provided by the manufacturer [10].

This set of coefficients will be used in finite element analysis.



Fig. 6 - The characteristic curve for 30HGSA-T / Curba caracteristică pentru oțelul 30HGSA-T.

unde E_{T} reprezintă energia totală, indicată de sistemul electronic de înregistrare.

)

REZULTATE

În cadrul încercărilor testele s-au efectuat având la bază standardele internaționale din domeniul acustic, referitoare la:

- caracteristici şi măsurarea zgomotului din mediul înconjurător [12, 13];
- determinarea nivelului de putere acustică ale surselor de zgomot utilizând presiunea acustică [14, 15, 16].

Pentru determinarea modulului de elasticitate longitudinală, a coeficientului lui Poisson și coeficienții Cowper-Symonds, a fost ridicată curba caracteristică pentru cele două materiale utilizate la încercări (fig. 6 și 7):

a) 30HGSA-T tratat termic, cu caracteristicile furnizate de fabricant [9];

b) 30HGSA fără tratament termic, cu caracteristicile furnizate de fabricant [10].

Acest set de coeficienți vor fi utilizați în analiza cu elemente finite.



Curba caracteristică pentru oțelul 30HGSA/

Finite element modelling

In order to perform finite element analysis for bendingimpact test a model was created using Trilinear Hexahedral type three-dimensional elements. In Figure 8 is shown the mesh model, with the remark that this was done on half only, due to geometrical symmetry and symmetrical load conditions. Analysis was conducted on the elastic plastic direction with kinematic hardening model. The elastic plastic with kinematic hardening model, was formulated by Krieg and Key and is implemented in the most powerful software for s nonlinear structural dynamic analysis. For an elastic-plastic material, a combination between isotropic and kinematic hardening properties can be obtained by varying the parameter β between 0 and 1 [2, 5]. As a bilinear hardening plasticity model, this is characterized by the parameters σ_y (yield stress) and M_T (tangent modulus)

Modelarea cu elemente finite

În vederea efectuării analizei cu elemente finite pentru încercarea la încovoiere prin șoc, a fost creat modelul de lucru utilizând elemente tridimensionale de tip hexaedric trilinear. În figura 8 este prezentată discretizarea modelului, cu remarca ca acesta a fost realizat pe jumătate datorită simetriei geometrice și a condițiilor de încărcare simetrice. Analiza a fost condusă pe direcția elastic plastic cu model de ecruisare. Acest tip de model, a fost formulat de Krieg și Key și este implementat în soft-urile cele mai puternice pentru analiză dinamică structurală nelineară. Pentru un material elasto-plastic, o combinație între proprietățile izotropice și cele de ecruisare, poate fi realizat prin varierea parametrului β între 0 și 1 [2, 5]. Ca model cu un comportament bilinear, se poate caracteriza prin parametri σ_y (limita de curgere) și M_T (modul de elasticitate transversală)



Fig. 8 - Finite element model used for analysis / Modelul cu elemente finite utilizat pentru analiză.

In addition to information obtained by elements equipping the stand (strain, pressure and sound pressure) after validation of the finite element model, is possible to obtain data about the main directions of buckling load and the isostatic stress lines [1]. It also shows the total energy accumulated during the test in the specimen. Figure 9 presents the state of stress after the first main load direction, when the pendulum block releases the very maximum kinetic energy in contact with the specimen, and Figure 10 is shown the image of this moment obtained from the video recording.



Fig. 9 – Characteristic Stress curve for steel30HGSA-T/ Curba caracteristică pentru oțelul 30HGSA-T

Finite element model was validated based on experimental results. Thus, the force on impact was compared to that indicated by the load cell mounted on the pendulum block, deformation values were compared with those offered by the videos, and the total energy with the value obtained analytically. The model was refined to a deviation of no more than 5%.

The experimental results are treated by the two types of material commonly used in camshaft manufacturing, cam ripper sort, and in the aerospace industry. Pe lângă informațiele obținute prin elementele din dotarea standului (deformație, tensiune și presiune acustică), după validarea modelului cu elemente finite se obțin date despre direcțiile principale de solicitare și despre liniile de tensiune izostatice [1]. De asemenea, se evidențiază energia totală acumulată în epruvetă pe parcursul încercării. În figura 9 este prezentată starea de tensiune după prima direcție principală de solicitare, la momentul in care ciocanul pendul eliberează maximul energiei cinetice în contact cu epruveta, iar în figura 10 se prezintă imaginea acestui moment obținută din înregistrarea video.



Fig. 10 - The moment of maximal energy release / Momentul de eliberare al energiei maxime

Modelul cu elemente finite a fost validat pe baza rezultatelor obținute experimental. Astfel, valoarea forței în momentul impactului a fost comparată cu cea indicată de traductorul de forță montat pe ciocanul pendul, valorile deformațiilor au fost comparate cu cele oferite de înregistrările video, iar energia totală cu valoarea obținută pe cale analitică. Modelul a fost perfecționat până la o abatere de maximum 5%.

Rezultatele experimentale sunt tratate după cele două tipuri de material utilizate frecvent în fabricarea arborilor cu came, a camelor ciururilor de sortare, dar și în industria aerospațială.

Overlapping of results

For specimens made of 30HGSA-T, the results obtained were concentrated in Figures 11 - 13. Thus, in Figure 11 is shown an overlay of force variation during the test with acoustic pressure, taking into account the "zero" moment of starting the test. In Figure 12, selecting a suitable time scale, the variation of total energy according to the evolution of force is shown. It is marked the crack initiation energy, also the total energy in accordance with the variation of load on the specimen.

Figure 13 shows the correlation between the load applied on the specimen and recorded sound pressure. These data are correlated with the time untill the begining of dynamic flow (t_{Gy}) , time until the crack initiation (t_M) and time until failure (t_F) .

The same representation was used for the experimental results obtained by using the specimens made of 30HGSA steel. In Figure 14 is shown the overlapping of force variation of the sound pressure during the test, in Figure 15 the variation of the total energy in accordance to the evolution of the force, where is marked also the crack initiation energy, the total energy in accordance with the change of load to the notched specimen.

Suprapunerea rezultatelor

Pentru epruvetele realizate din 30HGSA-T, rezultatele experimentale au fost concentrate în figurile 11 - 13. Astfel, în figura 11 este prezentată o suprapunere a variației forței în timpul încercării cu presiunea acustică, ținându-se cont de momentul *"zero*" al începerii testului. În figura 12, alegându-se o scală a timpului convenabilă, este prezentată variația energiei totale în concordanță cu evoluția forței. Este marcată energia de inițiere a fisurii, precum și energia totală, în concordanță cu variația forței pe epruvetă.

Figura 13 prezintă corelarea între forța de solicitare a epruvetei și presiunea sonoră înregistrată. Aceste date sunt corelate cu timpul până la începutul curgerii dinamice (t_{Gy}) , timpul până la inițierea fisurii (t_M) și timpul până la rupere (t_F) .

Aceeași reprezentare a fost utilizată și pentru rezultatele experimentale obținute la utilizarea epruvetelor realizate din oțelul 30HGSA. În figura 14 este prezentată suprapunerea variației forței în timpul încercării cu presiunea acustică, în figura 15 variația energiei totale în concordanță cu evoluția forței, fiind marcată energia de inițiere a fisurii, energia totală, în concordanță cu variația forței pe epruvetă.



Fig. 11 - Overlay of force variation with acoustic pressure for 30HGSA-T / Suprapunerea variație forță cu presiunea acustică pentru 30HGSA-T



Fig. 12 - The variation of total energy according to the evolution of force for 30HGSA-T / Suprapunerea variație forță cu presiunea acustică pentru 30HGSA-T





Fig. 14 - Overlay of force variation with acoustic pressure for 30HGSA / Suprapunerea variație forță cu presiunea acustică pentru 30HGSA



Fig. 15 - The variation of total energy according to the evolution of force for 30HGSA / Suprapunerea variație forță cu presiunea acustică pentru 30HGSA





Figure 16 presents the correlation between the load applyied upon the specimen, recorded sound pressure and the time until the beginning of dynamic flow (t_{Gy}), crack initiation (t_{M}) and time to failure (t_{F}).

CONCLUSIONS

Application of components in different parts during their operation, involves an amount of internal energy storage that can exceed the limits of elasticity during application. If the application is continuous or on long-term the energy stored locally exceed the yield strength of the material, which may lead to the initiation of cracks. During the operation time is very important to determine the level of energy accumulated in order to prevent crack initiation which leads to break a component, which through destruction could damage other interacting parts with which it interacts.

The method developed by the authors, demonstrates a correlation between the amount of stored energy in a part and sound pressure which can be recorded near the loaded part. Thus, for specimens made of the same material tested in two situations, with and without thermal hardering treatment, they found out that:

- different recorded values for bending force at resilience test;
- different values of the total energy stored in specimens;
- the values of the force and the energy stored in material respect the characteristic curve;
- acoustic pressure has the same value at the beginning of dynamic flow.

Determination of the energy reserve in the parts, depending on the characteristics of the sound at cam attack or other parts that are loaded by shock (knife planing, slotting, etc.), can be highlighted through the acoustic pressure monitoring. On reaching the control resolution of 60 dB, corresponding to a critical internal energy, the load is interrupted for the part/component at which this value corresponding to the dynamic flow was registered, thus avoiding massive damages in aggregates.

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În figura 16 se prezintă corelarea între forța de solicitare a epruvetei, presiunea sonoră înregistrată și timpii până la începutul curgerii dinamice (t_{Gy}), inițierea fisurii (t_M) și timpul până la rupere (t_F).

CONCLUZII

Solicitarea componentelor diverselor subansamble în timpul funcționării lor, presupune înmagazinarea unei cantități de energie internă ce poate duce la depaşirea limitelor de elasticitate pe durata solicitării. Dacă solicitarea este continuă sau de lungă durată, energia acumulată depăşeşte local limita de curgere a materialului, ceea ce poate conduce la amorsarea fisurilor. În exploatare este foarte importantă determinarea nivelului de energie acumulată pentru a se putea preveni apariția fisurii ce ar conduce la ruperea unei componente care, prin distrugere, ar putea deteriora și alte subansamble cu care interacționează.

Metoda dezvoltată de autori, demonstrează existența unei corelații între valoarea energiei acumulate în piesă și presiunea sonoră ce poate fi înregistrată în apropierea piesei solicitate. Astfel, pentru epruvete realizate din același material, testat în două ipostaze, cu tratament termic de calire și fară acest tratament, s-au constatat următoarele:

- valoarea forței înregistrate la încovoierea prin șoc diferă;
- valoarea energiei totale înmagazinate în epruvetă diferă;
- valorile forței și energiei înmagazinate respectă curba caracteristică a materialului;
- presiunea acustică are aceeaşi valoare la începutul curgerii dinamice.

Determinarea rezervei de energie în piesă, funcție de caracteristicile sunetului la atacul camei sau a altor piese ce lucrează prin şoc (cuțit de rabotat, mortezat etc.) se poate evidenția prin monitorizarea presiunii acustice. La atingerea pragului de 60 dB, corespunzător unei energii interne critice, se întrerupe solicitarea pe componenta la care s-a înregistrat această valoare, corespunzătoare curgerii dinamice, evitându-se în acest fel deteriorări masive în agregate.

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ALGORITHM TO DEFINE THE SPEED RATIOS OF THE TRACTOR COMPLEX GEARTRAINS

1

ALGORITM DE DEFINIRE A RAPOARTELOR DE TRANSMITERE ALE TRANSMISIILOR COMPLEXE PENTRU TRACTOARE

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Abstract: Complex mechanical transmissions, allowing many gear ratios by in-series mounting of more gear units, present often difficulties to obtain the desired ratios. In the paper it was described an evaluation criterion of how the actual speed ratios approximate the sequence of the desired values. It also was presented an algorithm that, for a given kinematic scheme, allows either to obtain the sequence of the practically achievable ratios or to choose the best ratios sequence from more sets of suggested values.

Keywords: complex gear train, gear ratio, method of least squares, mathematical criterion

INTRODUCTION

Motor vehicles moving or working in difficult conditions (such as tractors, truck-tractors, dump trucks or military vehicles) must be able to easily adjust their speed and thrust. Therefore, their transmissions are able to achieve a high number of gear ratios.

To increase efficiency and to reduce chemical pollution, there is a present trend to also increase the number of gear ratios to other vehicle types, such as trucks (up to 32 gears) or cars and buses (up to 10 gears). For reasons of cost, size and weight, such complex transmissions are obtained by the combination of more structural units (more simple gear mechanisms), which can have series, parallel or combined arrangements. This paper refers to the transmission of the in-series structural units.

The achievement of the motor-vehicles geartrainratios requires several stages. The first of these consists in the setting of the *wanted (ideal) gear ratios* w_j , as they result from the calculus of vehicle's dynamic performances [2], [3], [4]. The next step is choosing the kinematic schemes of the subassemblies capable to provide the necessary number of gear ratios.

The chosen solution may introduce some restrictions that make the *gear ratios theoretically achievable* i_j by this structure to differ from the ideal ones. Also, the *real (actual) gear ratios* (which can be obtained in practice) may differ from the achievable ones because the numbers of teeth can only take discrete values, which are in a limited range [2], [4].

Combining in series some structural units ensures to the geartrain a more compact, light and cheap construction because, with few gear-wheels, a large number of gear ratios can be obtained [2], [5].

The manufacturers' preference for such a solution may be observed from the Figure 1 which shows statistical results of 91 agricultural tractor types existent on the global market in 1992. It can be seen that the most frequent gear numbers are 24 (4x4x2), 16 (2x4x2) and 12 (2x3x2). **Rezumat:** Transmisiile mecanice complexe, ce realizează un număr mare de trepte prin înserierea mai multor reductoare cu angrenaje, prezintă adesea dificultăți în obținerea rapoartelor de transmitere dorite. În lucrare s-a descris un criteriu de apreciere a felului în care rapoartele de transmitere reale aproximează șirul valorilor dorite. De asemenea s-a prezentat un algoritm care, în cazul unei scheme cinematice date, permite fie obținerea șirului rapoartelor realizabile practic, fie alegerea celui mai potrivit șir de rapoarte dintre mai multe seturi de valori propuse.

Cuvinte cheie: transmisie complexă cu angrenaje, raport de transmitere, metoda celor mai mici pătrate, criteriu matematic

INTRODUCERE

Autovehiculele care se deplasează sau lucrează în condiții grele (precum tractoarele, autoremorcherele, autobasculantele sau vehiculele militare) trebuie să fie capabile să-și regleze cu ușurință viteza de deplasare și forța de tracțiune. De aceea, transmisiile lor sunt capabile să realizeze un număr mare de trepte de viteză.

Pentru creșterea eficienței și pentru reducerea poluării chimice, în prezent se constată o tendință de creștere a numărului de trepte și la alte tipuri de autovehicule, precum autocamioane (până la 32 trepte) sau autoturisme și autobuze (până la 10 trepte). Din considerente de cost, gabarit și greutate, astfel de transmisii complexe se obțin prin combinarea mai multor unități structurale (mecanisme mai simple cu, roți dințate), care pot fi dispuse în serie, în paralel sau combinat. Lucrarea de față se referă la transmisii cu unități structurale înseriate.

Obținerea rapoartelor de transmitere ale angrenajelor transmisiilor autovehiculelor presupune parcurgerea mai multor etape. Prima dintre acestea constă în stabilirea *rapoartelor de transmitere dorite (ideale) w*₁, așa cum rezultă ele din calculul performanțelor dinamice ale autovehiculului [2], [3], [4]. Următoarea etapă o reprezintă alegerea schemelor cinematice ale subansamblurilor capabile să asigure numărul de trepte necesar.

Soluția aleasă poate introduce anumite restricții care fac ca *rapoartele de transmitere teoretic realizabile i*, cu acea structură să difere față de cele ideale. De asemenea, *rapoartele de transmitere reale* (ce pot fi obținute în mod practic) pot diferi de cele realizabile deoarece numerele de dinți pot lua doar valori discrete, aflate într-un domeniu limitat [2], [4].

Înserierea mai multor unități structurale conferă transmisiei o construcție cu gabarit redus, mai uşoară şi mai ieftină deoarece, cu angrenaje puține, poate fi realizat un număr mare de trepte de viteză [2], [5].

Preferința constructorilor pentru o astfel de soluție se poate remarca din Figura 1 care prezintă rezultate statistice pentru 91 tipuri de tractoare agricole existente pe piață în anul 1992. Se poate vedea că cele mai frecvente numere de trepte întâlnite sunt 24 (3x4x2), 16 (2x4x2) și 12 (2x3x2).



Fig. 1 - Probability to found different gear-numbers at the agricultural tractor types (statistics of 91 types) / Probabilitatea de a întâlni diferite numere de trepte de viteze la tipurile de tractoare agricole (statistică realizată pe 91 tipuri)

At the gearboxes consisting of a single structural unit, the gear ratios are independent values. But it doesn't happen the same in the case of complex transmissions, obtained by the combination in-series of several structural units, because only a certain part of the ratios could be imposed.

If one considers that a particular structural-unit x (x =a, b,...) can perform a number of ratios k_x ($k_x = k_a, k_b,...$), then the total number k of the geartrain ratios is equal with the product of the gear-numbers of in-series structural-units:

La cutiile de viteze alcătuite dintr-o singură unitate structurală, rapoartele de transmitere sunt valori independente. Nu același lucru se întâmplă în cazul transmisiilor complexe obținute prin înserierea mai multor unități structurale, deoarece doar o anumită parte a rapoartelor ar putea fi impuse.

Dacă se consideră că o anumită unitate structurală x (x = a, b,...) poate realiza un număr de rapoarte k_x $(k_x =$ $k_{\rm a}, k_{\rm b},...$), atunci numărul total k al rapoartelor transmisiei este egal cu produsul numerelor de trepte ale unităților structurale înseriate:

$$k = \prod_{x} k_{x} = k_{a} k_{b} \dots$$
 (1)

Of these, independent values can take only k_{ind} ratios:

Dintre acestea pot lua valori independente doar k_{ind} rapoarte:

(2)

$$k_{ind} = 1 + \sum_{x} (k_x - 1)$$

 $-1 + \sum (k$

1.

The remaining gear ratios will be combinations of the first ones, obtained by multiplying the partial ratios and will usually have an unreasonable distribution, the gap between two consecutive ratios being either too small or too big.

In the case of complex gear trains (containing more units), one of the most used method to realize the ratios sequence consists in arranging the ratios in a geometric series [2], [3], [4], [5]. That kind of ratios arrangement will enable the engine's functioning in the same speed range, with benefic implications on the vehicle's operating performance, mainly at steady or quasi-steady driving speeds. In addition, it allows an easy way to find the necessary gear ratios of the component structural units

Mathematically, the ratios arrangement in geometric series means either the ratios of any two successive gear ratios will have the same value, or, on a logarithmic scale, the gaps between successive gear ratios will be equal.

The sequence of the wanted gear ratios may comply with the geometric progression only in extremely particular cases. Moreover, in transitory driving regime, the use time of some gears may became too short, sometimes making the driver to renounce using some gears with close ratios to the one engaged. The ratios' geometric-progression arrangement leads in such cases to the inefficient use of the geartrain and to the increase of the physical and concentration driver's effort.

At the design of many motor vehicle types, the engineers' intention is to arrange more gears in the driving speed range which have the biggest apparition probability in the vehicle's life span .

This manufacturers' concern results from the statistics of agricultural-tractors' rated working-speed arrangement

Restul rapoartelor de transmitere vor fi combinații ale primelor, ce se obțin prin înmulțirea rapoartelor parțiale și vor avea de obicei o repartitie neratională, saltul dintre două rapoarte succesive fiind fie prea mic, fie prea mare.

În cazul transmisiilor complexe (ce conțin mai multe unități), una dintre cele mai folosite metode de etajare constă în dispunerea rapoartelor transmitere în serie geometrică [2], [3], [4], [5]. Acest mod de aranjare a rapoartelor va permite utilizarea motorului în același domeniu de turație, cu implicații benefice asupra performantelor de exploatare ale autovehiculului, mai ales la viteze de deplasare constante sau aproape constante. În plus, se permite stabilirea facilă a rapoartelor de transmitere ale unităților structurale componente.

Matematic, etajarea în progresie geometrică înseamnă fie că rapoartele oricăror două rapoarte de transmitere succesive vor avea aceeași valoare, fie că, pe o scară logaritmică, intervalele dintre rapoarte de transmitere succesive vor fi egale.

Şirul rapoartelor de transmitere dorite nu respectă progresia geometrică decât în cazuri cu totul particulare. De asemenea, în regim tranzitoriu de deplasare, timpul de utilizare a unor trepte poate deveni prea scurt, determinând uneori conducătorul auto să renunțe la utilizarea unor trepte cu rapoarte de transmitere apropiate de cea cuplată. Etajarea în progresie geometrică conduce în astfel de cazuri la o utilizare ineficientă și la creșterea efortului fizic și de concentrare al conducătorului auto.

La proiectarea multor tipuri de autovehicule, intentia inginerilor este de a dispune mai multe trepte de viteze în domeniul vitezelor de deplasare care au cea mai mare probabilitate de utilizare pe durata de viață a autovehiculului.

Această preocupare a constructorilor rezultă și din statistica dispunerii vitezelor de lucru nominale la shown in Figure 2, where the upper plot is in normal coordinates, and the lower plot in semi-logarithmic coordinates.

tractoarele agricole, prezentată în Figura 2, unde graficul de sus este în coordonate normale, iar graficul de jos în coordonate semilogaritmice.



Fig. 2 – Probability of encountering a certain rated working speed at the agricultural tractors (statistics of 91 types) / Probabilitatea de a întâlni o anumită viteză de lucru nominală la tractoarele agricole (statistică realizată pe 91 tipuri)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The comparison of different speed-ratios arrangements must take into account their influence over the overall vehicle performances (dynamics, environment protection, fuel consumption, reliability of the propulsion system) and over the driver's stress. But both the performances and driver's stress depend on the speed range at which the engine will run, and this range is proportional with the ratio of a pair of neighboring (successive) geartrain ratios.

Based on this observation and on the need to maintain as accurate as possible the speed range set by the design engineer, in the present paper it is suggested the *method of least squares* to minimize the relative errors e_i of the geartrain ratios positioning on a logarithmic axis:

MATERIALE ȘI METODE

Compararea unor moduri de etajare diferite trebuie să țină cont de influența acestora asupra performanțelor globale ale autovehiculului (dinamică, protecția mediului, consum de combustibil, fiabilitate a sistemului de propulsie) și asupra solicitării conducătorului. Dar atât performanțele cât și solicitarea conducătorului depind de domeniul de turație la care va funcționa motorul, iar acest domeniu este proporțional cu raportul unei perechi de rapoarte de transmitere învecinate (succesive).

Pornind de la această constatare și de la necesitatea păstrării cât mai precise a domeniului de turație stabilit de inginerul proiectant, în lucrarea de față se propune *metoda celor mai mici pătrate* pentru minimizarea erorilor relative e_i de poziționare a rapoartelor de transmitere pe o axă logaritmică:

$$e_j = \ln i_j - \ln w_j = \ln \frac{i_j}{w_j}$$
(3)

Thus, the function g to be minimized is the weighted sum of squared logarithms differences of the achievable i_i and wanted w_i geartrain ratios: Astfel, funcția g ce urmează a fi minimizată este suma ponderată a pătratelor diferențelor logaritmilor rapoartelor de transmitere realizabile i_j și dorite w_j :

$$g = \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} e_{j}^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} \left(\ln i_{j} - \ln w_{j} \right)^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} \left(\ln \frac{i_{j}}{w_{j}} \right)^{2}$$
(4)

The weighting of the errors e_j with the values p_j may be required because the gears are differently used. The weighs p_j may be even the usage probabilities of the gears *j* (j=1...k).

To obtain comparable values of the function g, the weighs will respect the normalization condition:

Ponderarea erorilor e_j cu valorile p_j poate fi necesară deoarece treptele de viteze sunt utilizate în mod diferit. Ponderile p_j ar putea fi astfel chiar probabilitățile de utilizare ale treptelor *j* (j=1...k).

Pentru a obține valori comparabile ale funcției *g*, ponderile vor respecta condiția de normare:

influenced by these.

(5)

As can be seen from the equation (4), the function g, to be minimized, has as parameters only the weights p_i and the relative errors e_i . It does not directly depend on the magnitude of the geartrain ratios, in contrast to the function E_p proposed in the thesis [1], which is strongly

$$E_{p} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} (i_{j} - w_{j})^{p}\right)^{1/p}, \quad p > 1$$
(6)

The same thing would happen also with other possible criterion functions, which do not use logarithms. In the case of keeping the same total gears-number k, the value of the function g or the weighted mean error $(g/k)^{1/2}$ may be used as an *objective optimization criterion* for the ratios arrangement (ratios sequence), the minimum values indicating the best distribution of the achievable geartrain ratios.

Starting from a sequence of desired gear ratios and from a known structure of the complex geartrain, the *algorithm* to be described below allows obtaining the geartrain's achievable ratios that best approximate the given-ratios in the sense of the least squares.

It is recalled that the algorithm was obtained on the hypothesis that the geartrain structure is already set (one knows the layout of the structural-units arranged in series) and also one knows how to achieve each gear ratio. This restriction is primarily due to the method of least squares, which requires prior knowledge of the function shape and seeks only to determine the constants involved in this function.

It is considered a geartrain (for example a gearbox) with k ratios, which is composed of simple structural units connected in series and denoted with a, b, c,... Each unit may achieve ka, kb, kc,... gear ratios.

In descending order of values, the (known or unknown) gear ratios of the structural units are:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} = 1$$

După cum se poate observa din relația (4), funcția *g*, care trebuie minimizată, are ca parametri numai ponderile p_i și erorile relative e_i . Ea nu depinde în mod direct de mărimea rapoartelor de transmitere, spre deosebire de funcția E_p propusă în lucrarea [1], care este puternic influențată de acestea.

Același lucru s-ar întâmpla și cu alte posibile funcții criteriu, la care nu se recurge la logaritmare. În cazul menținerii aceluiași număr total de trepte
$$k$$
, valoarea funcției g sau eroarea ponderată medie $(g/k)^{1/2}$ pot fi folosite drept *criteriu obiectiv de optimizare* a modului de etajare, valorile minime indicând cea mai bună distribuție a rapoartelor de transmitere realizabile.

Pornind de la un set de rapoarte de transmitere dorite şi de la o structură cunoscută de transmisie complexă cu angrenaje, *algoritmul* ce va fi prezentat în continuare permite obținerea rapoartelor de transmitere realizabile în practică care aproximează cel mai bine rapoartele date în sensul celor mai mici pătrate.

Se reaminteşte că algoritmul a fost obținut în ipoteza că structura transmisiei este deja adoptată (se cunoaște organizarea unităților structurale dispuse în serie) și se cunoaște de asemenea modul în care se realizează fiecare raport de transmitere. Această restricție se datorează în primul rând metodei celor mai mici pătrate, care presupune cunoașterea anterioară a formei funcției și urmărește doar determinarea constantelor care intervin în această functie.

Se consideră o transmisie (de ex. o cutie de viteze) cu k trepte, care are în componență unitățile structurale simple înseriate ce sunt notate cu a, b, c,... Fiecare unitate ar putea realiza ka, kb, kc,... trepte.

În ordine descrescătoare a valorilor, rapoartele de transmitere (cunoscute sau necunoscute) ale unitățile structurale sunt:

Se consideră că pentru obținerea unei trepte oarecare *j* a transmisiei, unitățile structurale *a*, *b*, *c*,... sunt cuplate în

$$ID : ID_1, ID_2, ... ID_{kb}$$

One considers that in order to obtain a certain gear j of the geartrain, the structural units a, b, c,... are engaged in the gears ja, jb, jc, ..., all these dependencies being known, as has been mentioned before. The overall ratio of the gear j can be written as:

$i_i = ia_{ia} ib_{ib} ic_{ic} \dots$

: . . : .

The logarithms of the gear ratios will be noted with a_{ia} , b_{jb} , c_{ic} , ... for the structural units, with x_j for the wanted ones and with y_j for the achievable ones:

Logaritmii rapoartelor de transmitere se vor nota cu a_{ja} , b_{jb} , c_{jc} ... pentru unitățile structurale, cu x_j pentru cele dorite și cu y_j pentru cele realizabile:

$$a_{ja} = ln(ia_{ja}), \quad ja = 1, 2, ..., ka$$

 $b_{jb} = ln(ib_{jb}), \quad jb = 1, 2, ..., kb$ (9)

transmitere total al treptei j se poate scrie:

$$x_j = ln(w_j), \quad j = 1, 2, ..., k$$

$$y_{j} = ln(i_{j}) = ln(ia_{ja} ib_{jb} ic_{jc} ...) = ln(ia_{ja}) + ln(ib_{jb}) + ln(ic_{jc}) + ... = a_{ja} + b_{jb} + c_{jc} + ..., \quad j = 1, 2, ..., k$$
(11)

It is assumed further that among the terms a_1 , a_2 ,..., a_{ka} ; b_1 , b_2 ,..., b_{kb} ; ... given by the relationships (9) are located s unknown values α_1 , α_2 ,..., α_s that must be ascertained. Considering these unknowns as independent variables, the logarithms of the structural achievable gear-ratios, given by equations (11), become:

Se presupune în continuare că printre termenii a_1 , $a_2,...,a_{ka}$; b_1 , $b_2,...,b_{kb}$; ...dați de relațiile (9) se află *s* valori necunoscute α_1 , α_2 ,..., α_s ce vor trebui determinate. Considerând aceste necunoscute ca variabile independente, logaritmii rapoartelor de transmitere structural realizabile, dați de relațiile (11), devin:

treptele ja, jb, jc,..., toate aceste dependențe fiind cunoscute, așa cum s-a precizat anterior. Raportul de

(8)

(10)

(7)

$$y_{j} = f_{j}(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, ..., \alpha_{s}) = r_{j} + t_{j,1} \alpha_{1} + t_{j,2} \alpha_{2} + ... + t_{j,s} \alpha_{s} = r_{j} + \sum_{m=1}^{s} t_{j,m} \alpha_{m}$$
(12)

As it was mentioned before, all the functions f_i have a known form or, in other words, there are known all the constants r_i , and also the matrix of the terms $t_{i,m}$ (*j*=1,2,...,*k*, *m*=1,2,...,*s*) with which are multiplied the independent variables α_m .

Comparing the equations (11) and (12) it results that r_j is the sum of all the terms with known values existing in the row of the logarithms of the equations (9), while the terms $t_{j,m}=\partial f_j/\partial \alpha_m$ take either the value 1 or the value 0, as the unknown α_m is or is not between the terms a_{ja} , b_{jb} , c_{jc} , ... of the equation (11).

With these specifications, the function g to be minimized, given by equation (4), becomes:

g

Aşa cum s-a mai amintit, toate funcțiile f_j au formă cunoscută sau, altfel spus, se cunosc toate constantele r_j , precum și matricea termenilor $t_{j,m}$ (j=1,2,...,k, m=1,2,...,s) cu care se înmulțesc variabilele independente α_m .

Comparându-se relațiile (11) și (12) rezultă că r_j este suma tuturor termenilor cu valori cunoscute din șirul logaritmilor dați de relațiile (9), în vreme ce termenii $t_{j,m}=\partial f_j/\partial \alpha_m$ iau fie valoarea 1, fie valoarea 0, după cum necunoscuta α_m se află sau nu printre termenii a_{ja} , b_{jb} , c_{jc} , ... ai relației (11).

Cu aceste precizări, funcția g care trebuie minimizată, dată de relația (4), devine:

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} \left(y_{j} - x_{j} \right)^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} \left(f_{j} \left(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, ..., \alpha_{s} \right) - x_{j} \right)^{2}$$
(13)

In order that the function *g* to have a minimum it is necessary that all the partial derivatives with respect to the independent variables $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_s$ to be null. This yields to a linear system of equations with *s* unknowns:

Pentru ca funcția *g* să aibă un minim este necesar ca toate derivatele parțiale în raport cu variabilele independente $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_s$ să se anuleze. Se obține astfel un sistem linear de *s* ecuații cu *s* necunoscute:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial \alpha_n} = \sum_{j=1}^k p_j \left(f_j(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_s) - x_j \right)^2 \frac{\partial f_j(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_s)}{\partial \alpha_n} = 0 , \quad n = 1, 2, ..., s \quad (14)$$

Inserting equation (12) in the previous relation it is obtained the system:

Introducând relația (12) în relația anterioară se obține

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} \left(\left(r_{j} + \left(\sum_{m=1}^{s} t_{j,m} \alpha_{m} \right) \right) - x_{j} \right) t_{j,n} = 0 , \quad n = 1, 2, ..., s$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} t_{j,n} \left(\left(\sum_{m=1}^{s} t_{j,m} \alpha_{m} \right) - \left(x_{j} - r_{j} \right) \right) = 0 , \quad n = 1, 2, ..., s$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} t_{j,n} \left(\sum_{m=1}^{s} t_{j,m} \alpha_{m} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} t_{j,n} \left(x_{j} - r_{j} \right) , \quad n = 1, 2, ..., s \quad (15)$$
ermined it is necessary that
Pentru ca acest sistem să fie determinat este necesar

For this system to be determined it is necessary that the unknowns' number *s* do not exceed the number k_{ind} of the independent geartrain ratios that can be achieved by the in-series layout of the structural units, i.e. $s \le k_{ind}$.

The system (15) can be written also in matrix form:

$$[A] . [\alpha] = [B]$$

where the unknowns coefficients [*A*] and the free terms [*B*] can be determined with the equations:

$$A_{n,m} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} t_{j,n} t_{j,m} , \quad n$$
$$B_{n} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} p_{j} t_{j,n} (x_{j} - r_{j}) ,$$

Solving the system (16), $[\alpha]=[A]^{-1}\cdot[B]$, leads to the ascertaining of the values that allow the best approximation of the desired transmission ratios in the sense of the least squares, resulting first the logarithms of the structurally-achievable gear-ratios, and then, by means of relations (9), their true values.

In order to work effectively with the presented equations it should be known the weights p_i . The authors recommend that these weights to be even the use probabilities of the gears.

For this it can be used diagrams like those in Figure 2, capable to valorize the statistics of some constructions with similar destinations, which gave maximum satisfaction in service.

RESULTS

In order to facilitate an easier understanding of the algorithm, a calculus example will be presented further.

Let's assume an agricultural tractor, for which a 12 speed gearbox is intended. It is aimed that at the engine's rated speed (for example 2200 rpm) this

Sistemul (15) poate fi scris și sub forma matriceală:], (16)

ca numărul necunoscutelor s să nu depăsească numărul

kind al rapoartelor de transmitere independente ce se pot

realiza prin înserierea unităților structurale, adică $s \le k_{ind}$.

în care coeficienții necunoscutelor [*A*] și termenii liberi [*B*] se pot determina cu relațiile:

$$n = 1, 2, ..., s, m = 1, 2, ..., s$$
 (17)

$$n = 1, 2, \dots, s$$
 (18)

Rezolvarea sistemului (16), $[\alpha] = [A]^{-1} \cdot [B]$, conduce la stabilirea valorilor care permit cea mai bună aproximare a rapoartelor de transmitere dorite în sensul celor mai mici pătrate, obținându-se mai întâi logaritmii rapoartelor de transmitere structural realizabile, iar apoi, cu ajutorul relațiilor (9), adevăratele lor valori.

Pentru a se putea lucra efectiv cu relațiile prezentate este necesar să fie cunoscute ponderile p_j . Autorii recomandă ca aceste ponderi să fie chiar probabilitățile de utilizare ale treptelor.

Pentru aceasta pot fi utilizate diagrame de genul celor din Figura 2, capabile să valorifice datele statistice ale unor construcții cu destinații apropiate, care au dat satisfacția maximă în exploatare.

REZULTATE

Pentru a facilita înțelegerea mai uşoară a algoritmului, în continuare se va prezenta un exemplu de calcul.

Se va presupune un tractor agricol, pentru care va fi destinată o cutie de viteze cu 12 trepte. Se dorește ca la turația nominală a motorului (de exemplu 2200 rpm) transmission to ensure the rated working speeds v_j indicated in the Table 1 (from 2.1 km/h to 37.7 km/h). For a better representation of the wanted tractor's operation mode, in the Figure 3 the red diamonds indicate these rated working speeds, and the blue diamonds indicate the ones corresponding to the engine maximal torque speeds (for example 1500 rpm).

It will be considered further that this transmission will be made combining in-series a main-gearbox (the structural unit *a*, with k_a =4 forward speeds) and a rangebox (the structural unit *b*, with k_a =3 forward speeds). The gears' combination mode of the two units *a* and *b* it is also considered known and is presented in the Table 1 for all $k=k_a\cdot k_b=4\cdot 3=12$ gears (different colours were used in the table for the 3 ranges: yellow – low gears, green – medium gears, blue – high gears).

The weights required for calculation are also in Table 1. Compared with the weights of the low gears, the ones of the gears in the normal working range (medium gears) were taken 3 times bigger and the ones of the high gears (used primarily for transport), 2 times bigger.

Starting from the tractor's rated speed v_j and remembering the gear ratio is inverse proportional with v_j , the wanted gearbox ratios w_j (Table 1) were computed considering the eleventh gear ratio $i_{11}=ia_3\cdot ib_3=1$. For that, in this example it was assumed direct drive in the third gear of the unit *a* ($ia_3=1$) and also direct drive in the third gear of the unit *b* ($ib_3=1$).

By this, from the $k_a+k_b=4+3=7$ gear ratios of the *a* si *b* units will remain to de determined *s*=5 ratios (*ia*₁,*ia*₂,*ia*₄,*ib*₁,*ib*₂). The logarithms of these ratios are the unknowns $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_5$ (the independent variables considered by the least squares method). This number is smaller than 6, the value resulting from the relationship (2), which gives the maximal number of the unknowns which may be determined in the case of this geartrain.

Because the aggregate-gearbox ratio is obtained by the multiplication of the structural-units ratios ($\models ia \cdot ib$), the functions *f* appearing in the equation (13) are linear combinations (sums) of the unknowns $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_5$. All these functions are presented in the Table 2. In the same table are also presented the constants r_j from the equations (12), and the terms $t_{j,n}$ (n=1,2,...,5), which allow the calculus of the matrix *A* with the equation (17) and of the vector *B* with the equation (18).

Solving the equations system (16) one obtains the achievable gear-ratios. These are shown in the penultimate column of the Table 2 and can be compared with the desired gear ratios listed in Table 1. The resulting errors are also shown in the last column of Table 2.

această transmisie să asigure vitezele de lucru nominale v_j indicate în Tabelul 1 (între 2,1 km/h şi 37,7 km/h). Pentru o mai bună reprezentare a modului dorit de lucru al tractorului, în Figura 3 romburile roșii indică aceste viteze nominale, iar romburilor albastre le indică pe cele care corespund turației de cuplu maxim a motorului (de exemplu 1500 rpm).

Se va considera în continuare că această transmisie se va realiza înseriind o cutie de viteze de bază (unitatea structurală *a*, cu k_a =4 trepte de mers înainte) și un reductor de gamă (unitatea structurală *b*, cu k_a =3 trepte de mers înainte). Modul de combinare a treptelor celor două unități *a* și *b* se consideră de asemenea cunoscut și este prezentat în Tabelul 1 pentru toate cele $k=k_a\cdot k_b$ =4·3=12 trepte (în tabel s-au folosit culori diferite pentru cele 3 game: galben – trepte lente; verde – trepte medii; albastru – trepte rapide).

Ponderile necesare calculului se găsesc de asemenea în Tabelul 1. Față de ponderile treptelor lente, pentru treptele din gama normală de lucru (trepte medii) s-au adoptat valori de 3 ori mai mari, iar pentru treptele rapide (folosite cu precădere la transport), de 2 ori mai mari.

Pornindu-se de vitezele nominale ale tractorului v_j și reamintindu-se că raportul de transmitere este invers proporțional cu v_j , rapoartele dorite ale cutiei de viteze w_j (Tabelul 1) au fost calculate considerând în treapta a unsprezecea un raport i_{11} =ia₃·ib₃=1. Pentru aceasta, în acest exemplu sa presupus priză directă în treapta a treia a unității a (ia₃=1) și tot priză directă în treapta a treia a unității b (ib₃=1).

Prin aceasta, din cele $k_a+k_b=4+3=7$ rapoarte de transmitere ale unităților *a* și *b* vor rămâne de determinat *s*=5 rapoarte de transmitere (*ia*₁,*ia*₂,*ia*₄,*ib*₁,*ib*₂). Logaritmii acestor rapoarte sunt necunoscutele $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_5$ (variabilele independente considerate de metoda celor mai mici pătrate). Acest număr este mai mic decât 6, valoare care rezultă din relația (2), cea care dă numărul maxim al necunoscutelor ce ar putea fi determinate în cazul acestei transmisii.

Deoarece raportul de transmitere al cutiei de viteze se obține prin înmulțirea rapoartelor de transmitere ale unităților structurale (*i=ia·ib*), funcțiile *f* care apar în ecuația (13) sunt combinații lineare (sume) ale necunoscutelor $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_5$. Toate aceste funcții sunt prezentate în Tabelul 2. Tot în acest tabel sunt prezentate și constantele r_j din ecuațiile (12), ca și termenii $t_{j,n}$ (n=1,2,...,5), care permit calculul matricei *A* cu ecuația (17) și a vectorului *B* cu ecuația (18).

Rezolvând sistemul de ecuații (16) se obțin rapoartele de transmitere realizabile. Acestea sunt prezentate în penultima coloană a Tabelului 2 și pot fi comparate cu rapoartele dorite, înscrise în Tabelul 1. Erorile rezultate sunt arătate în ultima coloană a Tabelului 2.

Table 1 / Tabelul 1

Gear / <i>Treapta</i>	We Por	ight / ndere	Speed / <i>Viteza</i>	Wanted ratio / Raport dorit	Gear of unit a / Treapta unit. a	Gear of unit b / Treapta unit. b
j		pj	v _j [km/h]	Wj		-
1	1	0.042 / 0,042	2.1 / 2,1	12.33 / 12,33	1	1
2	1	0.042 / 0,042	3.1 / <i>3,1</i>	8.36 / <i>8,3</i> 6	2	1
3	1	0.042 / 0,042	4.2 / 4,2	6.17 / <i>6,1</i> 7	3	1
4	3	0.125 / 0,125	5.1 / / <i>5,1</i>	5.08 / <i>5,0</i> 8	1	2
5	1	0.042 / 0,042	6.3 / <i>6</i> ,3	4.11 / <i>4,11</i>	4	1
6	3	0.125 / <i>0,1</i> 25	7.6 / 7,6	3.41 / <i>3,41</i>	2	2
7	3	0.125 / <i>0,1</i> 25	10.6 / 10,6	2.44 / 2,44	3	2
8	2	0.083 / 0,083	12.4 / 12,4	2.09 / 2,09	1	3
9	3	0.125 / <i>0,1</i> 25	15.6 / <i>15,6</i>	1.66 / <i>1,6</i> 6	4	2
10	2	0.083 / 0,083	18.2 / 18,2	1.42 / <i>1,4</i> 2	2	3
11	2	0.083 / 0,083	25.9 / 25,9	1	3	3
12	2	0.083 / 0,083	37.7 / 37,7	0.69 / 0,69	4	3

Table 2 / Tabelul 2

Tre

Gear / Treapta	In(ia _j)	ln(ib _j)	Fuction / <i>Funcția</i>	Known term / Termen cunoscut	ln(w _i)	Terms for matrices A and B / Termeni pentru matricele A şi B		Ratio / <i>Raport</i>	Error / Eroare			
j	a _{ja}	b _{jb}	f _j	r _j	x _j	t _{j,1}	t _{j,2}	t _{j,3}	t _{j,4}	t _{j,5}	i _j	err _j [%]
1	α1	α_4	$\alpha_1 + \alpha_4$	0	2.512 / 2,512	1	0	0	1	0	12.51 / 12,51	-1.44 / - <i>1,44</i>
2	α2	α_4	$\alpha_2 + \alpha_4$	0	2.123 / 2,123	0	1	0	1	0	8.45 / <i>8,4</i> 5	-1.53 / - <i>1,5</i> 3
3	ln(ia₃)	α_4	α_4	ln(ia₃)=0	1.819 / 1,819	0	0	0	1	0	6.01 / 6,011	2.55 / 2,55
4	α ₁	α ₅	$\alpha_1 + \alpha_5$	0	1.625 / 1,625	1	0	0	0	1	5.07 / 5,07	0.26 <i>/ 0</i> ,26
5	α3	α ₄	α ₃ +α ₄	0	1.414 / 1,414	0	0	1	1	0	4.11 / <i>4,11</i>	-0.01 / -0,01
6	α ₂	α ₅	$\alpha_2 + \alpha_5$	0	1.226 / 1,226	0	1	0	0	1	3.42 / 3,42	-0.41 / <i>-0,41</i>
7	ln(ia₃)	α ₅	α_5	ln(ia₃)=0	0.893 / 0,893	0	0	0	0	1	2.43 / 2,43	0.42 <i>/ 0,4</i> 2
8	α1	In(ib ₃)	α1	In(ib ₃)=0	0.737 / 0,737	1	0	0	0	0	2.08 / 2,08	0.33 / <i>0</i> ,33
9	α3	α ₅	$\alpha_3 + \alpha_5$	0	0.507 / 0,507	0	0	1	0	1	1.67 / 1,67	-0.27 / -0,27
10	α2	In(ib ₃)	α ₂	ln(ib ₃)=0	0.353 / 0,353	0	1	0	0	0	1.41 / 1,41	1.18 / <i>1,18</i>
11	ln(ia₃)	In(ib ₃)	0	$ln(ia_3)+ln(ib_3)=0$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
12	α3	In(ib ₃)	α3	ln(ib ₃)=0	-0.375/-0,375	0	0	1	0	0	0.68 / <i>0,6</i> 8	0.41 <i>/ 0,41</i>



Fig. 3 - Working speed for a 12-gear hypothetical farm tractor / Vitezele de lucru pentru un tractor agricol ipotetic cu 12 trepte de viteză



Fig. 4 - Positions on a logarithmic axis of the computed gear ratios of the structural units and gearbox / Poziționarea pe o axă logaritmică a rapoartelor de transmitere calculate ale unităților structurale și cutiei de viteze

Finally, starting from the logarithms having now the known values $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_5$, the gear ratios ia_1,ia_2,ia_4,ib_1,ib_2 of the structural units will be calculated with the equations (9). In Figure 4 are positioned on a logarithmic axis the gear ratios of the structural units and gearbox (the markers from the right side correspond to the first gear).

CONCLUSIONS

The paper presents a mathematical, objective criterion for the assessment of how a set of gear ratios (of a complex geartrain, obtained by the in-series combination of some structural units) is close to a desired set of values. Based on this, it was obtained an algorithm which, in the case of given kinematic scheme, allows either to obtain the structural-achievable ratios or to choose the most suitable ratios sequence of several sets of proposed-values.

The algorithm can be used not only to obtain the structural-achievable ratios but also to determine their real (actual) values. In this case the procedure will be applied in several stages:

- one specifies the desired (ideal) gear ratios for the analyzed geartrain;
- one adopts values for maximum $k k_{ind} = N-1$ ratios

În final, pornind de la logaritmii cu valorile cunoscute acum $\alpha_1,...,\alpha_5$, rapoartele de transmitere ia_1,ia_2,ia_4,ib_1,ib_2 ale unităților structurale se vor calcula cu relațiile (9). În Figura 4 sunt poziționate pe o axa logaritmică rapoartele de transmitere ale unităților structurale și ale întregii cutii de viteze (marcării din partea dreaptă corespund primei trepte).

CONCLUZI

Lucrarea prezintă un criteriu matematic, obiectiv, de apreciere a modului în care un set de rapoarte de transmitere (realizate de o transmisie complexă, obtinută prin înserierea mai multor unități structurale) se apropie de un set de valori dorite. Pe baza acestuia s-a realizat un algoritm care, în cazul unei scheme cinematice date, permite fie obținerea rapoartelor realizabile practic, fie alegerea celui mai potrivit șir de rapoarte dintre mai multe seturi de valori propuse.

Algoritmul poate fi întrebuințat nu numai pentru obținerea rapoartelor de transmitere structural realizabile ci și pentru stabilirea valorilor lor reale. În acest caz procedeul se va aplica în mai multe etape:

- se stabilesc rapoartele de transmitere dorite (ideale) pentru transmisia analizată;
- se adoptă valori pentru maximum $k-k_{ind}=N-1$ rapoarte

(at least one for *N*-1 structural units of the *N* component units);

- with the presented algorithm, one determines a first sequence of structurally-achievable ratios;
- one adopts the numbers of teeth for the most used gear, so that its real gear-ratio to approach as much as possible to the one structurally-achievable;
- in the sequence of the wanted (ideal) values one replaces the existent gear ratio value with the one calculated with the adopted numbers of teeth;
- in the order of the gears' use-probability, one repeats the last three steps, setting one by other the real gear ratios.

The algorithm can be used also if a structural unit contains only a single gear (such as the final drive). It appears, therefore, the possibility to choose the ratio of an adjustment speed-reducer or to modify the ratio of the final-drive so that to use with high efficiency a given gearbox.

The presented procedure was transposed into a computer program. The comparisons made between the results obtained by computation and those of existent tractor and truck-geartrains were particularly encouraging.

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- cu algoritmul prezentat, se determină o primă serie de rapoarte structural realizabile;
- se adoptă numerele de dinți pentru angrenajul cel mai întrebuințat, astfel încât raportul său real de transmitere să se apropie cât mai mult de cel structural realizabil;
- în şirul valorilor dorite (ideale) se înlocuieşte valoarea existentă a raportului de transmitere cu cea calculată cu numerele de dinți adoptate;
- în ordinea probabilității de întrebuințare a angrenajelor, se repetă ultimii trei paşi, stabilindu-se pe rând rapoartele lor de transmitere reale.

Algoritmul poate fi utilizat și dacă o unitate structurală conține doar un angrenaj singular (cum ar fi reductorul central). Apare deci posibilitatea de a alege raportul de transmitere al unui reductor de adaptare sau de a modifica raportul de transmitere al unui reductor central în așa fel încât să se utilizeze cu eficiență maximă o cutie de viteze dată.

Mersul de calcul descris a fost transpus într-un program de calcul. Comparațiile efectuate între rezultatele obținute prin calcul și cele aparținând unor transmisii existente de tractoare și autocamioane au fost deosebit de încurajatoare.

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DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF THE TORSION BEAM REAR AXLE / ANALIZA DINAMICĂ A PUNTII SPATE CU TRAVERSĂ TORSIONABILĂ

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Abstract: This paper presents a first study on dynamic analysis done on a rear axle with torsion beam. The main purpose of this analysis is to establish the natural vibration modes with similar values which are likely to come into resonance. The CAD models of the parts were obtained using CATIA V5 application and the calculation was performed with FEM using MSC/NASTRAN software. The experimental determinations were performed in the vibration laboratory of the University of Pitesti.

Keywords: dynamic analysis, finite element method, torsion beam rear axle,

INTRODUCTION

The rear axle presented in this study is of semiindependent type and has the following advantages:

- low cost (less by 50% than the independent axle);
- light weight;
- enable automatic mounting;
- has an architecture favorable for wheel debate;
- has a good behavior of kinematics and running.

Fig. 1 shows the overview of the axle and Fig. 2 shows the main components.

Rezumat: Lucrarea prezintă un prim studiu privind analiză dinamică efectuată asupra unei punti spate cu traversa torsionabila. Scopul principal al acestei analize fiind acela de a stabilii care sunt modurile proprii de vibratie cu valori apropiate susceptibile de a intra în rezonanță. Modelele CAD ale pieselor au fost obținute folosind aplicația CATIA V5, iar calculul s-a realizat folosind metoda elementelor finite utilizând aplicatia MSC/NASTRAN. Determinările experimentale au fost realizate în cadrul laboratorului de vibrații al Universității din Pitești.

Cuvinte cheie: analiza dinamica, analiza cu element finit, punte spate traversa torsionabila.

INTRODUCERE

Puntea spate care face obiectul acestui studiu este de tip semiindependentă și prezintă următoarele avantaje:

- preţ de cost redus (mai mic cu 50% faţă de o punte independentă);
- greutate redusă;
- permite montajul automat;
- are o arhitectură favorabilă pentru dezbaterea roții;
- are o buna comportare cinematica si de rulare.

In fig.1 se prezinta vederea generala a puntii, iar in fig.2 se prezinta elementele component ale acesteia.



Fig. 1 – General view of the rear axle / Vederea generală a puntii spate



Fig. 2 – The main components of the rear axle / Principalele componente ale puntii spate

Table 1 shows the thickness of the axle components and Table 2 shows the material properties used in the calculation. Tabelul 1 prezinta grosimea elementelor componente ale puntii, iar tabelul 2 prezinta proprietatile de material utilizate in calcul.

Table 1 / Tabelul 1

	The thickness of the axie parts / Grosimea elementeior componente ale puntil								
No. Nr.crt.	Component / Denumire	Position / Pozitie	No. of parts / Nr. de bucati	Thickness / Grosimea [mm]					
1	Shock-absorber holder / Suport amortizor	13	2	3.3 / 3,3					
2	Beam / <i>Traversă</i>	8	1	3.3 / 3,3					
3	Anti-roll bar / Bara antiruliu	14	1	Φ21					
4	Arm / <i>Bra</i> ț	1/2	2	4					
5	Spring holder / Suport arc	11/12	2	3					
6	Superior reinforcement / Întăritura superioară	9/10	2	3.3 / 3,3					
7	Reinforcement of the steering knuckle / Întăritura port-fuzetă	6	2	3					

Table 2 / Tabelul 2

The material properties used for calculation / Proprietatile de material utilizate in calcul

Young module / Modulul lui Young E [MPa]	Density / <i>Densitatea</i> ρ [Kg/m³]	Poisson coefficient / Coeficientul Poisson v
210000	7860	0,286

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Considerations on the modal analysis

The modal analysis calculations are important because: - they allow to determine the first natural frequency of

- the part, which must be correlated with the one determined by test and provided in the acoustic specifications of the product;
- knowing these frequencies allow a better choice of the frequency range used to calculate the frequency response for endurance and shock;
- with the modal analysis calculation, we can calculate the energy of deformation occurring in the most sensitive areas, that generates significant vibratory movements;
- achieving the numerical modal analysis before the experimental verification allows us to put the accelerometers in the areas of interest that have large deformation energies;
- the modal analysis allows to find the natural frequency of a structure and to estimate the dynamic behavior through analytical and / or experimental calculation.

The modal analysis allows to determine the natural vibration modes in "free-free" situations (free frequency analysis) or "flush-free" (frequency analysis).

The calculation of natural vibration mode ignores the external force and hence the equation of motion can be written in matrix form as follows:

MATERIALE ȘI METODĂ

.

Consideratii privind analiza modală

- Calculele de analiză modală sunt importante deoarece:
- permit determinarea primei frecvențe proprii a piesei, care trebuie corelată cu cea determinată prin încercare şi prevăzută în caietul de sarcini acustic al produsului;
- cunoaşterea frecvenţelor proprii permite o bună alegere a intervalului de frecvenţe de studiu pentru calculul de răspuns în frecvenţă, de andutranţă şi de şoc;
- la calculul de analiză modală, se pot calcula energiile de deformare care apar în zonele cele mai sensibile, şi care sunt generatoare de mişcări vibratorii importante;
- realizarea analizei modale numerice înainte de verificarea experimentală ne permite să poziționăm accelerometrele în zonele de interes care au energii de deformare mari;
- analiza modală permite aflarea frecvenţelor proprii ale unei structurii şi estimarea comportamentului dinamic prin calcul analitic şi/sau experimental.

Analizele modale permit determinarea modurilor proprii de vibrație în situațiile "liber-liber" sau "încastrat-liber".

Calculul modurilor proprii de vibratie nu ține seama de forța exterioară și deci ecuația de mișcare poate fi scrisă sub forma matricială astfel:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M \\ u \end{bmatrix} + C \left\{ u \\ u \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K \\ u \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

unde:

- [M] matricea de masă;
- [C] matricea de amortizare;
- [K] matricea de rigiditate;
- {u} vectorul de deplasare.
- O soluție armonică adoptată este de forma:

(2)

(1)

where Φ is the natural vector and ω is the natural pulsation. Substituting the solution into the equation of motion and simplifying we get:

unde Φ este vectorul propriu și ω pulsația proprie.

Înlocuind soluția în ecuația de mișcare și simplificând se obține:

$$\left(\left[K \right] - \omega^2 \left[M \right] \right) \left\{ \Phi \right\} = 0 \tag{3}$$

 $\{u\} = \{\Phi\} \sin \omega t$

[M] – the mass matrix;

where:

[C] – the damping matrix;

[K] – the stiffness matrix; U} – the motion vector.

A harmonic solution adopted is of the form:

The solution of the problem is reduced in terms of modal analysis to:

Soluția nebanală a problemei modurilor proprii de vibratie se reduce din punct de vedere al analizei modale la:

Fiecare valoare proprie $\lambda_i = \omega_i^2$ și vector propriu Φ_i

definesc un mod de vibrare liber al structurii. Relația dintre

valorile proprii λ_i , frecvențele f_i si pulsațiile proprii ω_i

$$\det\left(\left[K\right] - \omega^2[M]\right) = 0 \tag{4}$$

The equation (3) becomes:

Equipment used to determinations

hammer for measurements.

analysis up to 10,000 Hz;

1.011 mV/m/s2; measuring amplifier;

The software settings were:

shown in Figure 3.

measuring chain made of the following elements:

Ecuația (3) devine:

cu i = 1, 2, 3, ...

este:

$$\left[K - \omega_i^2 M \left\{\Phi_i\right\} = 0 \tag{5}$$

with i = 1, 2, 3, ...

Each natural value $\lambda_i = \omega_i^2$ and natural vector Φ_i defines a free vibration of the structure. The relationship between the natural values λ_i , the frequencies f_i and the natural pulsations ω_i is:

For the experimental determinations, we used a

accelerometer PCB type, model 353B04, sensitivity

for the accelerometer, the high pass filter 1 Hz, FFT

the FFT analysis has been set to 3200 points of calculation.

It was used the Soudbook integrated system with the

SAMURAI software (SINUS Messtechnik GmbH) specializes in the measurement and analysis of vibration and noise.

This software is dedicated to data acquisition, signal analysis

compare the first natural frequency with the one determined by

rear axle in the direction OZ in the middle of the beam are

The experimental measurements performed allow us to

and control of various devices and external equipment.

calculation and with the one prescribed in the specifications. The results obtained with a transducer mounted on the

$$f_i = \frac{\omega_i}{2\pi}; \quad \omega_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$$

Aparatura utilizată pentru determinări

Pentru determinările experimentale s-a folosit un lanț de măsură compus din următoarele elemente:

- accelerometru tip PCB , model 353B04, sensibilitate 1,011 mv/m/s²;
- amplificator de măsură;
- ciocan pentru măsurători.

Setări soft:

- accelerometru: filtru trece sus 1 Hz, analiza FFTpână la 10000 Hz;
- analiza FFT a fost setată pe 3200 puncte de calcul.

S-a utilizat sistemul integrat Soudbook cu aplicatia SAMURAI (SINUS Messtechnik Gmbh) specializata în măsurători și analiza de vibrații și zgomote. Acest soft este dedicat achiziției de date, analizei semnalelor și comenzii unor diverse aparate și utilaje externe.

Măsurătorile experimentale realizate permit compararea primei frecvențe proprii de vibratie cu cea determinată prin calcul și cu cea prescrisă în caietele de sarcini.

Rezultatele obținute cu un traductor montat pe puntea spate pe direcția OZ la mijlocul traversei este prezentata in fig. 3.



Position of the transducer on the axle / The diagram of the measured frequency / Poziționarea traductorului pe punte Diagrama frecvențelor măsurate Fig. 3 - Experimental determinations on the rear axle / Determinările experimentale efectuate pe puntea spate

In paper [1] there were analyzed the first six vibration modes of the rear axle analyzed, and the results are presented in Table 5. The calculation in this case was done by modelling the assembly, taking into account the external boundary conditions (stiffness of the tire and the fixing on the body). In lucrarea [1] au fost analizate primele 6 moduri de vibrație ale punții spate analizate, rezultatele obținute fiind redate în tabelul 5. Calculul in acest caz s-a facut cu modelarea ansamblului tînând cont de condițiile limita externe (rigiditatile pneului si ale fixarilor pe caroserie).

(6)

Table 3 / Tabelul 3

The vibration modes of the rear axle analyzed / durile de vibratie obtinute pentru puntea spate analizată

No. of natural vibration mode / Numărul modului propriu	Frequency / Frecventa [Hz]	Modal deformations of the rear axle / Deformațiile modale ale puntii spate
1	25.09 / 25,09	Symmetrical left / right displacement of the OY axis / Deplasare simetrică stânga/dreapta pe axa OY
2	28.27 / 28,27	Antisymmetrical left / right displacement of the OZ axis / Deplasare antisimetrică stânga/dreapta pe axa OZ
3	28.79 / 28,79	Symmetrical left / right displacement of the OZ axis / Deplasare simetrică stânga/dreapta pe axa OZ
4	30.44 / 30,44	Symmetrical left / right displacement of the OX axis / Deplasare simetrică stânga/dreapta pe axa OX
5	36.60 / 36,60	Symmetrical left / right displacement of the OY axis / Deplasare simetrică stânga/dreapta pe axa OY
6	39.85 / 39,85	Antisymmetrical left / right displacement of the OY axis / Deplasare antisimetrică stânga/dreapta pe axa OY

RESULTS

The natural vibration calculation was performed for the situation "free-free", considering the first 9 representative modes of vibration, and the results are presented in Tables 4 and 5. Table 4 shows the natural modes frequency calculated and Table 5 presents the images of the axle's deformation for the natural vibration modes analyzed.

REZULTATE

Calculul modurilor proprii s-a efectuat pentru situația "liber–liber", fiind analizate primele 9 moduri de vibratie reprezentative, rezultatele fiind prezentate in tabelele 4 si 5. Tabelul 4 prezinta frecventa modurilor proprii calculate, iar tabelul 5 prezinta imaginile deformatiilor puntii pentru modurile proprii analizate.

Table 4 /	Tabelul 4
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The natural vibration modes of the rear axle / Modurile proprii de vibratie ale puntii spate

No. of natural vibration mode / Numărul modului propriu	Frequency / <i>Frecventa</i> [Hz]	Modal deformations / Deformatiile modale	
1	36	Axle twist around the axis OY / Torsiunea puntii în jurul axei OY	
2	70	Bending in OX / Flexiune în OX	
3	76	Bending in OZ / Flexiune în OZ	
4	123	Local modes + twist in OX connecting element / Moduri locale + flexiune în OX a elementului de legatură	
5	201	Torsion of the anti-roll bar and of the connecting element around the axis OY / Torsiunea barei antiruliu şi a elementului de legătură în jurul axei OY	
6	203	Bending in OX of the anti-roll bar and of the connecting element / Flexiune în OX a barei antiruliu și a elementului de legătura	
7	202	Bending in OX of the anti-roll bar with double antinode / Flexiune în OX a barei antiruliu cu două ventre	
8	260	Bending in OX of the connecting element with single antinode / Flexiunea în OX a elementului de legătură cu un ventru	
9	273	Bending in OX of the connecting element and the anti-roll bar in phase contrast / Flexiunea în OX a elementului de legătură și a barei antiruliu în opozitie de fază	

Table 5 / Table 5

The images of the axle's deformation for the natural vibration modes analyzed / Imaginile deformatiilor puntii pentru modurile proprii de vibratie analizate

Modal deformations of the axle





CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing the results it has found that the first mode of vibration corresponding to a torsion of the axle on the OY axis occurs at 36 Hz. This calculated value is superposed on the vibration mode 5 of the axle assembly (36.6 Hz). This mode of deformation of the axle corresponds to an antisymmetric movement of the left / right wheels.

The measured value for the first mode of vibration of 26 Hz is very close to the value of the first mode of vibration of the whole assembly, of 25.09 Hz. In fact, the first six modes of vibration of the assembly are in the range 25 Hz....40 Hz.

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CONCLUZII

Din analiza rezultatelor se constata ca primul mod propriu de vibratie, ce corespunde unei torsiuni a puntii dupa axa OY, se produce la 36 Hz. Aceasta valoare calculata se suprapune peste valoarea modului de vibratie 5 al ansamblului punte (36.6 Hz). Acest mod de deformare a puntii corepunde unei deplasari antisimetrice a rotilor stanga / dreapta.

Valoarea masurata pentru primul mod propriu de vibratie de 26 Hz este foarte aproape ca valoare de primul mod propriu al ansamblului, respectiv 25,09 Hz. De fapt, primele 6 moduri de vibratie ale ansamblului se afla in intervalul 25 Hz....40 Hz.

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NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE IMPACT BEHAVIOR OF AN ENGINE MOUNTING

1

SIMULAREA NUMERICA A COMPORTARII LA IMPACT PENTRU UN SUPPORT MOTOR

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Abstract: The paper refers to the study of the impact behavior of a motor mounting, but at the same time the calculus method can be used also for the cast parts used in agricultural machines. The objective of the work was to simulate the impact behavior of the part, to highlight its breaking areas. There were performed several numerical simulations which results were compared with the experimental measurements performed on test stands. We used FEM for calculation and the PAMCRASH application.

Keywords: impact, engine mounting, breaking, Finit Element Method

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the validation of automotive components parts but also of agricultural machinery components are made using physical tests and model calculations. Numerical simulations are performed over several phases of design, allowing confirmation of the results of physical tests and turning them in pre-valid results during one part design.

Engine mountings (Fig. 1) belong to the engine and gearbox suspension system and transmission system respectively. Because they are weight-bearing for the engine and the gearbox, the brackets have a robust shape and a significant weight. They are undergoing to severe and complex stresses such as successive turns, more or less tight, and various types of shock (frontal impact, side impact). These stresses can determine immediate or gradual deterioration of the structure.

A shock is a collision during which the kinetic energy of the bodies which collide is wholly or partially converted into internal energy of at least one of the bodies. This phenomenon occurs in a very short time, around 100ms.

In numerical models, fracture zones are accurately correlated with the results of physical experiments only if the items are as accurately discretized by boundary conditions [4].

The objective of this paper is to correlate the results of the impact virtual simulations with the experimental measurements done in the laboratories.

Meanwhile, will be used more fracture laws associated with several features of materials and will be integrated in the calculation of assembled parts, aiming to determine the law as representative simulating rupture identified in experimental trials. **Rezumat:** Lucrarea se refera la studiul privind comportarea la impact a unui suport motor, dar in acelasi timp metoda de calcul poate fi utilizata si pentru piesele turnate utilizate la masinile agricole. Obiectivul lucrarii a fost sa se simuleze comportarea la impact a piesei, pentru a pune in evidenta zonele de rupere ale acesteia. Au fost realizate mai multe simulari numerice ale caror rezultate au fost comparate cu determinarile experimentale realizate pe standurile de incercare. Ca metoda de calcul s-a folosit metoda elementelor finite, iar ca aplicatie s-a utilizat PAMCRASH.

Cuvinte cheie: impact, suport motor, rupere, metoda elementelor finite

INTRODUCERE

In prezent, validarea pieselor pentru componentele auto dar si a componentelor masinilor agricole, se face cu ajutorul incercarilor fizice si a modelelor de calcul. Simularile numerice se realizeaza de-a lungul a mai multor faze de proiectare, permitand confirmarea rezultatelor incercarilor fizice si transformarea acestora in prevalidari pe perioada de proiectare a unei piese.

Suportii motor (fig. 1) apartin sistemului de fixare şi suspensie al motorului si cutiei de viteze, respectiv al sistemului de transmisie. Datorită faptului că suportă greutatea motorului si a cutiei de viteze, suportii au o formă robustă si o greutate semnificativă. Suportii, sunt supusi solicitarilor complexe si severe cum ar fi virajele succesive, mai mult sau mai putin stranse, dar si diverselor tipuri de soc (impact frontal, impact lateral). Aceste solicitari pot produce deteriorari imediate sau progresive ale structurii.

Un soc este o coliziune in timpul careia energia cinetica a corpurilor care se lovesc este transformata total sau partial in energie interna a cel putin unuia dintre corpuri. Acest fenomen se produce intr-un moment foarte scurt, in jur de 100ms.

In modelele numerice, zonele de rupere sunt corelate cat mai exact cu rezultatele experimentelor fizice doar daca elementele sunt discretizate cat mai exact in functie de conditiile la limita si fixarile utilizate [4].

Obiectivul acestei lucrari este de a corela rezultatele simularilor virtuale pentru soc cu masuratorile experimentale facute in laboratoarele de specialitate.

In acelasi timp, se vor utiliza mai multe legi de rupere asociate cu mai multe caracteristici de materiale urmand sa fie integrate in calculul pieselor asamblate, avand ca scop determinarea legii care simuleaza cat mai reprezentativ ruptura identificata in incercarile experimentale.



Fig. 1 – The 3D model of the engine mounting / Modelul 3D al suportului motor

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The traction tests (Fig. 2) are made with a hydraulic cylinder and a rod placed on the tested part. The test is done with an uniaxial speed and aimed to assess the breaking area and the composite breaking force for parts such as gearbox brackets or engine mountings [1].

MATERIAL ŞI METODĂ

Incercarile de tip tractiune (fig. 2) sunt realizate cu un cilindru hidraulic si o bieleta asezate pe piesa testata. Se realizeaza cu o viteza de deplasare uniaxiala si au ca scop evaluarea zonei de rupere si a efortului de rupere compus pentru piese cum ar fi suportii cutiei de viteze sau suportii motorului [1].



Montajul experimental folosit pentru incercarea la tractiune

During the experiments there were performed two tensile testings: one on the OX-axis (Fig. 3) and the second one on the OZ-axis (Fig. 4). The engine mounting is fixed on the bench by 3 screws. An impactor was positioned at the mounting level, so that the center of application of the force to be coaxial with the center of the base. The impactor and the acting hydraulic cylinder are connected by a connecting rod. This rod allows to protect the cylinder, to prevent the apparition of a cutting moment during installation.



Fig. 3 – The experimental setup for testing on OX axis / Montajul experimental folosit pentru incercarea pe axa OX

Realization of virtual simulations

We used ANSA for preprocessing, PAMCRASH for analysis and the post-processing was done with METAPOST application.

Meshing the motor mounting is a very imporatant phase and can greatly influence the results. As the element size is larger, the results are far from reality. By clearing fine elements greatly increase the computation time. It must then found a compromise between computation time and the size of the element in order to achieve optimal effectiveness. [5]

Materials underlying principle fracture modeling. They contain all the data needed to create the calculation of fracture. In fact, in addition to applying a material part, each material characteristics should be introduced,, such as density, Poisson's ratio, elastic resistance. The properties of the material used in the calculation are shown in Table 1. In cadrul experimentelor au fost realizate doua incercari la tractiune: o incercare dupa axa OX (fig. 3), iar cea de a doua incercare dupa axa OZ (fig. 4). Suportul motor este fixat pe banc cu ajutorul a 3 suruburi. A fost pozitionat un impactor la nivelul suportului, astfel incat centrul de aplicare al fortei sa fie coaxial cu centrul bazei. Impactorul si cilindrul hidraulic de actionare sunt conectate cu ajutorul unei bielete. Aceasta bieleta permite protejarea cilindrului, pentru a evita aparitia unui moment taietor la montaj.



Fig. 4 –The experimental setup for testing on OZ axis/ Montajul experimental folosit pentru incercarea pe axa OZ

Realizarea modelelor virtuale

Pentru preprocesare s-a utilizat aplicatia ANSA, pentru analiza s-a utilizat aplicatia PAMCRASH, postprocesarea rezultatelor s-a facut cu aplicatia METAPOST.

Discretizarea suportului motor este o faza foarte importanta si poate influenta enorm rezultatele. Cu cat marimea elementului este mai mare, rezultatele se indeparteaza de realitate. Prin compensare, elementele foarte fine maresc timpul de calcul foarte mult. Trebuie deci gasita o varianta de compromis intre timpul de calcul si marimea elementului in scopul de a obtine eficacitatea optima. [5]

Materialele stau la baza modelarii principiului de rupere. Ele contin toate datele necesare crearii calculului de rupere. De fapt, pe langa aplicarea materialului pe o piesa, trebuiesc introduse si caracteristicile proprii fiecarui material, cum ar fi densitatea, coeficientul Poisson, rezistenta elastica. Proprietatile de material utilizate in calcul sunt redate in tabelul 1.

Table 1 / Tabelul 1

The properties of the material used in the calculations / Proprietatile de material utilizate in calcul

-			
Symbol / Simbol	Characteristics / Caracteristici	Value / Valoare	Measurement units / Unitati de masura
E	Young modulus / Modulul lui Young	75000	MPa
μ	Poisson coefficient / Coeficientul Poisson	0.3 / 0,3	
ρ	Density / Densitatea	2700	Kg/m ³
Rp0.2	Elastic limit / Limita de elasticitate	170	MPa
Rm	Breaking limit / Limita de rupere	250	Мра

But if we want to integrate a fracture law in models then we must add a certain number of coefficients according to laws which are determined experimentally and are recovered as a result of tensile tests on samples of material.

Breaking laws studied:

- EPSILONpmax: 16 type material used to describe the deformation of metal parts during numerical simulations; this law provides a full range of: elastic criteria and fracture models. Behavior will result in a deterioration in the level of isotropic plastic deformation in relation to the maximum plastical deformation. [2]
- GURSON: material type 26 isotropic deterioration of Gurson type is based on the wall thickening and joining the parts wall porosity.[2];
- FLECK: material type 35 works well for polyurethane and polystyrene [2];
- KOLMOGOROV-DELL: material type 52 to this law shall be 2 different types of fracture: ductile fracture associated with increased micro-cavities, fracture by shear;
- EWK (ESI Wilkins Kamoulakos): Material Type 7 the criterion for ductile cast materials, which is calculated according to the thickness of porosity, starting from plastic deformation and two functions representing the state of tension [2].

After achieving the numerical discretization, the model preparation is just as important. In fact, our goal is to realize a simple model easely to modify, allowing simulation of real phenomena recorded on the test bench. For this reason, the impact simulation programs provide a wide range of database functions, that can be incorporated in each analysis to improve the probability of the calculation – test correlation.

The engine mounting is fixed on the bench by screws. So, beside applying the force, the mounting will slide up to come into contact with the screw because the hole is much larger than the bolt diameters. Therefore, we performed the modeling of the screw and of the tightening, because simple use of the rigids will not be representative and will not simulate the tests. The tightening is modeled by applying an axial tension on the screw head and, ideally, an opposite axial tension to simulate the screw elongation (Figure 5). Dar daca dorim sa integram si o lege de rupere in modele, trebuie atunci sa adaugam un anumit numar de coeficienti in functie de legi, care sunt determinati experimental si care sunt recuperate in urma unor incercari la tractiune pe esantioane de material.

Legile de rupere studiate:

- EPSILONpmax: material de tip 16 utilizat pentru a descrie deformarile pieselor metalice in timpul simularilor numerice, aceasta lege furnizeaza o intreaga gama de: criterii elastic si modele de rupere. Comportamentul sau se va traduce printr-o deteriorare izotropa in functie de nivelul de deformare plastica in raport cu deformata plastica maxima [2]
- GURSON : material de tip 26 Deteriorarea izotropa de tip Gurson este bazata pe ingrosarea si unirea porozitatilor peretilor pieselor [2];
- FLECK: material de tip 35 functioneaza foarte bine pentru poliuretan si polistiren [2];
- KOLMOGOROV-DELL: material de tip 52 pentru aceasta lege se considera 2 tipuri diferite de rupere: rupere ductila asociata cu cresterea micro-cavitatilor, rupere prin forfecare;
- EWK (ESI Wilkins Kamoulakos): material de tip 7 criteriu pentru materialele ductile turnate, care se calculeaza in functie de grosimea porozitatilor, plecand de la deformarea plastica si doua functii reprezentative ale starii de tensionare [2].

Dupa realizarea discretizarii numerice, pregatirea modelului este la fel de importanta. De altfel, obiectivul nostru este sa realizam un model simplu, usor de modificat, care sa permita simularea fenomenele reale inregistrate pe bancul de incercari. Din acest motiv, programele de de simulare a impactului furnizeaza o gama larga de functii in baza de date, functii care pot fi incorporate in fiecare analiza pentru a ameliora probabilitatea corelarii calcul – incercari.

Suportul motor este fixat pe bancul de incercari prin suruburi. Asadar, in afara aplicarii fortei, suportul va aluneca pana la intrarea in contact cu surubul deoarece alezajul este mult mai mare decat diametrele suruburilor. De aceea, trebuie realizata modelizarea suruburilor si a unei strangeri, deoarece utilizarea simpla a rigizilor nu va fi reprezentativa si nu va simula incercarile realizate. Strangerea se modeleaza aplicand o tensiune axiala pe capul surubului si, in mod ideal, o tensiune axiala opusa, pentru a simula alungirea surubului (figura 5).



RESULTS

Results for the OX axis

In this test case, we observe that the break occurs in the contact between the shaft and the mounting (Figure 6). In calculations we opted for a "TIED" semi-contact type (soldering in the direction of force application) and a solidsolid contact to manage the controlled breaking of the model elements. Following the virtual simulation, it is observed that the breaking area corresponds to the rupture of the test only for type GURSON law. Other types of fracture laws are not breaking the predictive catch (Figure 7).

Fig. 6 – The experimental result on OX axis / Rezultatul experimental obtinut pe axa OX

Breaking load relating to the tests is 36.6 kN (Figure 8). In simulations, there is a tendency of materials 1 and 16 to produce very late rupture, 62% and 68% difference found from testing. 26 material associated to Grunson law allows us to identify a tensile close to the experimental results (Figure 9).



In cazul acestei incercari se observa ca ruperea apare la nivelul contactului intre ax si suport (figura 6). In calcule am optat pentru un semi-contact de tip «TIED» (lipire in directia de aplicare a fortei) si pentru un contact de tip solid-solid, pentru a gestiona ruperea controlata a elementelor modelului. In urma efectuarii simularii virtuale, se observa ca zona de ruptura obtinuta corespunde cu zona de ruptura de la incercari (figura 7) decat pentru legea de tip GURSON. Celelalte tipuri de legi nu sunt predictive prind zona de rupere.



Fig. 7 – The simulation result on OX axis / Rezultatul simularii efectuate pe axa OX

Efortul de rupere in urma incercarilor este de 36,6 kN (figura 8). In simulari, se observa tendinta materialelor 1 si 16 de a produce ruptura foarte tarziu, 62% respectiv 68 % ecart constatat fata de incercari. Materialul 26 asociat legii Grunson ne permite sa identificam un efort de rupere apropiat de rezultatele experimentale (figura 9).



Results for the OZ axis

In this case we opted for a two- rigid modelling (one for the bracket element and one for the mounting), connected by a spring which blocks the translation of the mounting axis. This modelling is more realistic than a bonding between the two components (Figure 10).

Rezultate dupa axa OZ

In acest caz am optat pentru o modelare cu doi rigizi (unul pentru elementul de fixare, altul pentru suport), toate legate de un arc, care blocheaza translatia pe axa suportului. Aceasta modelizare este mult mai realista decat o lipire intre cele doua piese (Figura 10).



Fig. 10 – The model of the engine mounting on the OZ axis / Modelul suportului motor dupa axa OZ

As in the previous case, after the virtual simulation, it is noticed that the rupture corresponds to the rupture area obtained in the bench tests than for the law GRUNSON type (Figure 12). Other types of laws are not predictive in determining the rupture zone.



Fig. 11 – The experimental result on OZ axis / Rezultatul experimental obtinut pe axa OZ

Breaking load relating to the tests is 19.7 kN (Figure 13). From simulations performed, the same trend is observed as for the X axis effort. Elastic-plastic material results are non correlated with our experimental results which allow us to conclude that for models that include contacts, 26 material associated Grunson law allows us to to simulate the experimental tests.

Tensile fracture testing / Efort de rupere incercari 19.7kN



Ca si in cazul precedent, in urma simularii virtuale se observa ca zona de ruptura corespunde cu zona de ruptura obtinuta in cadrul incercarilor pe stand decat pentru legea de tip GRUNSON (figura 12). Celelalte tipuri de legi nu sunt predictive in determinarea zonei de rupere.



Fig. 12 – The simulation result on OZ axis / Rezultatul simularii efectuate pe axa OZ

Efortul de rupere in urma incercarilor este de 19,7 kN (figura 13). In urma simularilor realizate, se observa aceiasi tendinta ca si in cazul efortului pe axa X. Rezultatele materialelor elasto-plastice sunt ne corelate cu rezultatele experimentale ceea ce ne permite sa concluzionam ca pentru modelele care includ contacte, materialul 26 asociat legii Grunson ne permite sa sa simulam testele experimentale.



Fig. 14 – The simulation result on OZ axis / *Rezultatul simularii efectuate pe axa OZ*

CONCLUSIONS

Following this analysis, there is a premature removal of elements for material types 16, 35 and 71 due to the high compression coefficient. Gurson's law only takes into account the phenomena of frosting between parts.

We can say that the elastic-plastic materials are not representative of models that take into account contacts and compressive stresses. The results obtained demonstrate that the areas split by virtual simulation do not correspond to areas of strain obtained in experimental trials.

The material 26 has a good behaviour, irrespective of the stress type - law of Gurson.

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CONCLUZII

In urma acestor analize, se observa o eliminare prematura a elementelor pentru materialele de tip 16, 35 si 71 ca urmare a uni coeficient de compresiune ridicat. Doar legea lui Gurson ia in calcul fenomenele de matuire dintre piese.

Putem afirma ca materialele elasto-plastice nu sunt reprezentative pentru modelele care iau in considerare contacte si solicitari de tip compresiune. Rezultatele obtinute demonstreaza ca zonele de ruptura obtinute prin simulare virtuala nu corespund cu zonele de ruptura obtinute in incercarile experimentale.

Un comportament bun al materialului 26 oricare ar fi tipul de solicitare - legea lui Gurson.

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Three types of manuscripts may be submitted:

1. Regular articles: These should describe new and carefully confirmed findings, and experimental procedures should be given in sufficient detail for others to verify the work. The length of a full paper should be the minimum required to describe and interpret the work clearly (max. 8 pages);

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Trei tipuri de manuscris pot fi trimise:

1. Articole obișnuite (normale): acestea trebuie să descrie cercetări noi și confirmate, iar procedurile experimentale să fie descrise pentru a putea fi verificate in detaliu, fără a leza dreptul de proprietate intelectuală. Mărimea unei lucrări trebuie să cuprindă minimul necesar pentru a descrie și interpreta în mod clar conținutul (ma.8 pagini);

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A list of non-standard **Abbreviations** should be added. In general, non-standard abbreviations should be used only when the full term is very long and used often. Each abbreviation should be spelled out and introduced in parentheses the first time it is used in the text. Only recommended SI units should be used. Authors should use the Solidus presentation (mg/ml). Standard abbreviations (such as ATP and DNA) need not to be defined.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS should be complete enough to allow experiments to be reproduced. However, only truly new procedures should be described in detail; previously published procedures should be cited, and important modifications of published procedures should be mentioned briefly. Capitalize trade names and include the manufacturer's name and address. Subheadings should be used. Methods in general use need not be described in detail.

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Tables should be kept to a minimum and be designed to be as simple as possible. Tables are to be typed singlespaced throughout, including headings and footnotes. Each table must be written on the entire width of the page, into the text where reference is made, the columns are broken - one column (see attached sample). Tables should be self-explanatory without reference to the text. The details of the methods used in the experiments should preferably be described in the legend instead of in the text. The same data should not be presented in both table and graph form or repeated in the text. Table's title will be centered bold (in English) and bold italic native language then separated by a slash. In the table, each row will be written in English (Arial, regular, size: 9 pt.) / native language (Arial, italic, 9 pt.). The table and its number is written right justified, bold - in English and bold italic native language, separated by a slash (/).

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INTRODUCEREA trebuie să ofere o expunere clară a problemei, esența relevantă a subiectului și abordarea propusă sau soluția. Aceasta trebuie să poată fi înțeleasă de către colegi din diferite domenii științifice.

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REZULTATELE trebuie prezentate cu claritate și precizie. Acestea trebuie scrise la timpul trecut, atunci când descriu constatările în experimentele autorilor. Rezultatele trebuie să fie explicite, dar în mare măsură, fără a se face referire la literatura de specialitate. Discuțiile, speculațiile și interpretarea detaliată a datelor nu trebuie să fie incluse în rezultate, ci trebuie incluse în capitolul Concluzii. Subcapitolele trebuie utilizate.

CONCLUZIILE trebuie să interpreteze constatările în ceea ce privește rezultatele obținute în această lucrare și în studiile anterioare pe această temă. Concluziile generale vor fi prezentate în câteva fraze la sfârșitul lucrării. Rezultatele și discuțiile pot include subpoziții, și atunci când este cazul, ambele sectiuni pot fi combinate.

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Figurile trebuie scrise în ordine numerică. Grafica trebuie realizată utilizând aplicații capabile să genereze JPEG de înaltă rezoluție, înainte de a introduce în dosarul manuscris Microsoft Word (Insert - From File - ... JPEG).

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[2]. Pirna I, Nicolescu M., Marin M., Voicea I (2009) -Alternative supply of agricultural tractors with raw oils. INMATEH - Agricultural Engineering, vol. 29, no. 3/2009, ISSN 1583-1019, pg. 89-92.

Conference or Symposium:

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Book:

[1]. Vlăduţ V (2009) - Studiul procesului de treier în aparatul cu flux axial, Editura "Terra Nostra", ISBN 973-1888-26-8, Iasi - Romania.

Book Chapter:

[1]. Vlăduț V (2009) - Considerații și ipoteze privind modelarea unui proces de treier și separare. In: *Studiul procesului de treier în aparatul cu flux axial*, Editura "Terra Nostra", ISBN 973-1888-26-8, pg. 61-69, Iasi - Romania.

Folosiți cifre arabe, pentru a desemna cifre și litere majuscule pentru părțile lor (Figura 1). Începeți fiecare legendă cu un titlu care să includă o descriere suficientă, astfel încât figura să poată fi înțeleasă, fără citirea textului din manuscris. Informațiile furnizate în legende, nu trebuie repetate în text. Fiecare figură trebuie introdusă pe întreaga lățime a paginii, în text, acolo unde se face referire, o singură coloană (vezi ataşat eşantion), centrat. Lăsați un spațiu între figură și textul figurii, mărimea: 3 pt.; numărul figurii va fi scris cu bold, 8 pct., centrat, urmat de ceea ce reprezintă figura sau graficul, scris cu 8 pt., normal. Prima dată se scrie textul în limba engleză (normal), urmat de un slash (/) apoi textul în limba maternă (italic). Exemplu:

Fig. 1 - Test stand / *Stand de testare* (mărimea: 8 pt.) Figurile introduse trebuie să fie "*In line with text*" - Center, <u>nu</u> "*Square*"; "*Tight*"; "*Behind text*" or "*In front of text*" (din "*Format picture*" - butonul dreapta mouse pe figură și apoi "*Layout*").

Formulele matematice, ecuațiile: autorii trebuie să furnizeze instrucțiuni privind modul de simbolizare și de ecuații stabilite și utilizate. Ecuațiile trebuie numerotate secvențial, în partea dreaptă și în paranteze. Ele trebuie menționate în text ca ecuația (4) sau Ex. (4). Fiecare ecuație trebuie scrisă pe întreaga lățime a paginii, în text, acolo unde se face referire, o singură coloană (vezi atașat model).

REFERINȚELE: se fac în text; o referință identificată prin intermediul [1], [2], ...[n], se scrie în ordinea în care a fost trecută la sfârșitul lucrării - ordine alfabetică. Exemplu:

[1], [2], [3], ..., [n]

Referințele trebuie prezentate la sfârșitul lucrării în ordine alfabetică. Articole în curs de pregătire sau articole trimise spre publicare, observațiile nepublicate, comunicările cu caracter personal, etc, nu trebuie incluse în lista de referință, dar pot fi menționate în textul lucrării (exemplu, A. Danciu, Universitatea din București, România, comunicare personală). <u>Autorii sunt pe deplin responsabil</u> <u>pentru exactitatea referințelor</u>.

Exemple:

Jurnal / Revistă

[1]. Nicolescu M.A. (2007) - Proprietățile relevante ale combustibililor lichizi alternativi vizați pentru exploatarea motoarelor diesel în regim policarburat, INMATEH - Inginerie Agricolă, vol. 27, nr. 1 / 2009, ISSN 1583-1019, pg. 50-55;

[2]. Pirna I, Nicolescu M., Marin M., Voicea I (2009) -Alimentarea alternativă a tractoarelor agricole cu uleiuri vegetale crude, INMATEH - Inginerie Agricolă, vol. 29, nr. 3 / 2009, ISSN 1583-1019, pg. 89-92.

Conferință / Simpozion

[1]. Bungescu S, Stahli W, Biriş S, Vlăduţ V, Imbrea F, Petroman C (2009) - Cosmos programm used for the strength calculus of the nozzles from the sprayers, Proceedings of the 35 International Symposium on Agricultural Engineering "Actual Tasks on Agricultural Engineering", Opatija - Croația, ISSN 1333-2651, pag. 177÷184. Carte

[1]. Vlăduţ V (2009) - *Studiul procesului de treier în aparatul cu flux axial*, Editura "Terra Nostra", ISBN 973-1888-26-8, Iaşi - România.

Capitol din carte

[1]. Vlăduţ V (2009) - Considerații şi ipoteze privind modelarea unui proces de treier şi separare. În: *Studiul procesului de treier în aparatul cu flux axial*, Editura "Terra Nostra", ISBN 973-1888-26-8, pg. 61-69, Iaşi - România.

Dissertation / Thesis:

[1]. Constantinescu A (2010) - Optimizarea agregatelor formate din tractoare de putere mare cu maşini agricole pentru pregătirea terenului în vederea însămânțării. PhD dissertation, University of Transylvania Braşov, Braşov, Romania.

Units, Abbreviations, Acronyms

- Units should be metric, generally SI, and expressed in standard abbreviated form.
- Acronyms may be acceptable, but must be defined at first usage.

2. SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

Short Communications are limited to a maximum of two figures and one table. They should present a complete study that is more limited in scope than is found in fulllength papers. The items of manuscript preparation listed above apply to Short Communications with the following differences: (1) Abstracts are limited to 100 words; (2) instead of a separate Materials and Methods section, experimental procedures may be incorporated into Figure Legends and Table footnotes; (3) Results and Conclusions should be combined into a single section.

3. REVIEWS

Summaries, reviews and perspectives covering topics of current interest in the field, are encouraged and accepted for publication. Reviews should be concise (max. 8 pages). All the other conditions are similar with regular articles.

Disertații / Teze de doctorat

[1]. Constantinescu A (2010) - Optimizarea agregatelor formate din tractoare de putere mare cu maşini agricole pentru pregătirea terenului în vederea însămânțării. Teză de doctorat, Universitatea Transilvania Braşov, Braşov, România.

Unități, Abrevieri, Acronime

- unitățile metrice trebuie să fie, în general, SI, şi exprimate în formă prescurtată standard;
- acronimele pot fi acceptate, dar trebuie să fie definite la prima utilizare.

2. COMUNICĂRILE SCURTE

Comunicările scurte sunt limitate la maxim 2 figuri și un tabel. Acestea trebuie să prezinte un studiu complet, care este mai limitat decât în cazul articolelor normale (de dimensiuni mai mari). Elementele de pregătire a articolelor normale (manuscriselor) enumerate mai sus se aplică și la comunicările scurte, cu următoarele diferențe: (1) Rezumatul este limitat la 100 cuvinte; (2) capitolele Materiale și Metode, Procedurile experimentale pot fi scrise împreună, încorporând figurile și tabelele; (3) Rezultatele și Concluziile pot fi combinate într-o singură secțiune.

SINTEZELE

Sintezele, comentariile și perspectivele acoperind subiecte de interes din domeniu sunt încurajate și acceptate spre publicare. Sintezele trebuie să fie concise și nu mai mari 8 pagini. Toate celelalte condiții sunt similare cu cele de la articolele normale (obișnuite), enumerate mai sus.



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