621.317.39

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1　　　　m

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$$_{M} = \frac{k \cdot X_m^2}{2}; \qquad = \frac{m \cdot \hat{}^2}{2},$$

$X_m -$ 　　　　　　　　　;

$_{M}$,　　　$-$

. 1.　　　　　　　　　　　　　：
1 – 　　　　　; 2 – 　　　　　　　　　　;
3 – 　　　　　　　　　　　　　; 4 –

[1-7],

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$$\frac{k \cdot X_m^2}{2} = \frac{m \cdot \hat{}^2}{2},$$

-　　　　　　　-

$$\hat{} = {}_m\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}.$$

B ,

$$= BS\cos\Gamma ,$$

$S -$

$\Gamma -$

W 2,

. . .

$$\vee = -W\frac{d}{dt}.$$

$$_1 = BS\cos\Gamma_1,$$
$$_2 = BS\cos\Gamma_2$$
$$\Delta\;_1 = \;_2 - \;_1 = BS(\cos\Gamma_2 - \cos\Gamma_1),$$
$$\Delta t = \frac{l}{\hat{}} -$$

$l -$,

$$\vee = -W\frac{\hat{}BS(\cos\Gamma_2 - \cos\Gamma_1)}{l}.$$

. 2.

. 2.

1   2

2 ,

| —   3

$\varnothing 1$.

5 .

. 3.

1

3

DA1

R4, R5, C2

2.   R4/R5

DA1,   100.

R1, R2

DA1.

6 DA1   3

VD2, VD3

U_0

R9

4   DA2.

R10,

R11, R12

U .

$U_0 < U$,   9 DA2

,   VT1

1

, $U\; < U_0$.

9

DA2,   VT1   1.

1.1

S1   XS2

XS1

R3 R4 DA1 VD1 C1 R1 R5 BM1 C2 R2 R6 C5 VD4 C3 VD2 U₀ R9 R8 VD3 R8 C4 XS2 R16 VS1 R11 R12 DA2 R15 R14 R13 VT1 +12E K1 VD5 K1,1

. 3.

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, 1991. – 384 .

2.   .   / .   ;   .   . –
.:   , 1989. – 190 .

3.   . .   -
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ORCID ID - orcid.org/0000-0003-3791-0561
E-mail – unf@ukr.net

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E-mail – unf@ukr.net

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E-mail – unf@ukr.net

REHYSTRATOR-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY VIBRATION ALARM
A.F. Belousov[1], . . Yashkov[2], I.Yu. Filippov[2]

[1] *O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, Ukraine*
[2] *Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics, Ukraine*

Mechanical vibrations of electrical machines occur during operation and start-up. Their magnitude and frequency are due to the uneven distribution of the rotor mass by volume, and when the machine is operated for a long time, the wear of the bearing bearings continues. To prevent accidents of machines and bearing foundations, it is necessary to control the amplitude and frequency of vibrations by means of sensors that convert mechanical vibrations into electrical signals that can be registered and, if necessary, build on them a protection that, when vibrations exceed a specified norm, disconnects from the energy source.

In the article two types of sensors are considered: magnetoelectric, working on the basis of the law of electromagnetic induction and direct piezoelectric effect. In the first sensor inside the hollow coil with a large number of turns, a cylindrical permanent magnet is suspended on the damping springs, which under the action of vibrations moves along the turns, finding in them an e.d.s. to $e = -W\dfrac{\hat{}BS(\cos r_1 - \cos r_2)}{l}$, *where W – is the number of turns of the coil;* $\hat{}$ *– linear velocity of magnet motion; B – is the magnitude of the magnetic induction; S is the cross-sectional area of the coil;* r_1 *and* r_2 *– the angles between the normal of the plane of the coil winding and the lines of the vector of magnetic induction.*

The other sensor uses a piezoceramic plate rigidly fixed on the base of the plate. On the other hand, the plate is connected to the console. At one end of the console is suspended a load of mass m. Mechanical vibrations force the load to move up and down. The other end of the console is connected to the back of the piezoceramic plate. This design allows you to act on the plate by squeezing and stretching, resulting in an electrical signal. The signal power is very low, so an amplifier with a large input resistance is installed at its output.

The voltage at the input of the amplifier will be equal to $U = \dfrac{d_{II}F}{C + C_0}$, *where* d_{II} *– the proportionality coefficient, called the piezomodule; F – is the force acting on the plate;* C_0 *– is the capacitance between the faces of the converter; – the capacity of the outgoing cable and the input capacitance of the amplifier.*

The sensor inputs are connected to the DA1 operational amplifier with a frequency-dependent negative feedback with a gain of 100. The amplified signal from the DA1 output through the capacitor C3 is applied to the detector VD2, VD3 operating in the voltage doubling mode. The rectified and filtered signal is fed to the comparator input DA2 and compared with the reference signal taken from the divider R10, R11, R12.

If the amplitude of the signal proportional to the magnitude of the vibration is such that condition $U_0 < U_{cp}$ *is fulfilled, then the output of DA2 will have a high potential, therefore, the transistor VT1 will be closed and relay K1 will be off. There will be no alarm. Excessive vibration increase leads to the fact that* $U_{cp} < U_0$, *which leads to the unlocking of VT1, and consequently to the activation of protection.*

Keywords: mechanical vibration, the mass of the rotor magneto and piezoelectric amplifier, the amplitude and frequency of vibration, operational amplifier, detector, comparator.