

629.439

The value of a transport system with electromagnetically suspended trains is defined, first of all, by quality of their mechanical movement. This quality, in turn, depends, including, from dynamic properties of the mentioned system's components, basic of which are mechanical and electromagnetic. The dynamics of an independent traction block of such electromagnetic component is investigated in work. The computer model of this dynamics is constructed. Further use of the mentioned model during researches of electromagnetically suspended train's global dynamics is predicted.

Key words: *electromagnetically suspended train, traction component of an electromagnetic subsystem, dynamics.*

$\vec{F}_{Tx} = \sum_{t=1}^{N_s} \vec{f}_{Tx,t}$

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$$\vec{F}_{Tx} = \sum_{t=1}^{N_s} \vec{f}_{Tx,t} \tag{1}$$

$$\vec{f}_{Tx,t} = i_{st} \cdot I_a \cdot M_{sa} \cdot \left[\sin(r_{\epsilon t} \cdot \cos S - \sin(r_{\epsilon t} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot f) \cdot \cos(S - \frac{2}{3} \cdot f)) - \sin(r_{\epsilon t} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot f) \cdot \cos(S + \frac{2}{3} \cdot f) \right];$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_{st} &= f \cdot t^{(-1)}; & r_{\epsilon t} &= x_{\epsilon t}; & S &= x \cdot t, \\
 I_a &= \dots; & & & & \\
 M_{sa} &= \dots; & & & &
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & r_{\epsilon t}, x_{\epsilon t} - \quad t - \\
 & \epsilon - \quad , \quad ; \\
 & \bullet \\
 & x, t - \quad , \\
 & \quad , \quad , \quad I_s, \quad , \\
 & i_{st} = I_s = \text{const} \quad \forall t \in [1, N_s]. \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\quad) \quad , \quad , \\
 & u_{\}} = \frac{d}{dt} \Psi_{\}} + r \cdot i_{\}} \quad \forall \}} \in [A, B, C], \quad (4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u_{\}}, \Psi_{\}}, i_{\}} \quad \forall \}} \in [A, B, C] - \quad , \quad , \\
 & \quad , \\
 & r - \quad . \\
 & \bullet \\
 & x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \ddagger [1] \\
 & u_{\}} = U_m \cdot \sin(f \cdot \ddagger^{(-1)} \cdot x \cdot t) \quad \forall \}} \in [A, B, C], \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & U_m - \quad . \\
 & [1] \\
 & \Psi_{\}} = M_{sa} \cdot I_s \cdot \sum_{\epsilon=|ts}^{|tf} \sum_{t=1}^{N_s} \cos r_{\epsilon t} + L_o \cdot i_{\}} + M_m \cdot (i_{\sim} + i_{\dots}) \\
 & \quad \forall \}}, \sim, \dots \in [A, B, C]; \}} \neq \sim \neq \dots, \quad (6)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & L_o, M_m - \quad , \\
 & \quad ; \\
 & i_{g'} \quad \forall' \}} \in [A, B, C] - \quad ; \\
 & |_{ts}, |_{tf} - \quad (\quad) \\
 & \quad , \quad t - \quad . \\
 & \quad , \quad (5),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & i_A = I_a \cdot \cos(S); \quad i_B = I_a \cdot \cos(S - \frac{2}{3} \cdot f); \quad i_C = I_a \cdot \cos(S + \frac{2}{3} \cdot f). \quad (7) \\
 & \quad , \quad (5) - (7) \quad (4), \\
 & \quad I_a = \Lambda \cdot \Gamma^{(-1)};
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Lambda = U_m \cdot \sin S + M_{sa} \cdot I_s \cdot \dot{x} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^{N_s} \sin r_{\epsilon t} ;$$

$$\Gamma = -\{L_o \cdot \sin S + M_m \cdot [\sin(S - \frac{2}{3} \cdot f) + \sin(S + \frac{2}{3} \cdot f)]\} \cdot \dots + r \cdot \cos S ;$$

$$\dots = \dot{x} \cdot (x \cdot t + x) . \tag{8}$$

$$K_s \tag{2}$$

$$L_o = K_s \cdot L_c + \sum_{i=1}^{K_s} \sum_{j=1}^{K_s} M_{ij} \forall i \neq j, \tag{9}$$

$$L_c - M_{ij} \forall i, j \in [1, K_s]; i \neq j - \tag{2}$$

$$L_c = \sim_0 \cdot f^{(-1)} \cdot \{a \cdot \ln[2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (a+d)^{(-1)}] + b \cdot \ln[2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot (b+d)^{(-1)}] + 2 \cdot (d-a-b)\};$$

$$d = (a^{(2)} + b^{(2)})^{(0.5)}, \tag{10}$$

$$a, b, d - ; \sim_0 -$$

$$M_{ij} \forall i, j \in [1, K_s]; i \neq j ,$$

$$2 \cdot \ddagger , i - j -$$

$$q = (j-i) \cdot 2 \cdot \ddagger , \tag{11}$$

$$i, j - ()$$

[2]

$$M_{ij} = 0,5 \cdot (L_r + L_s - L_x - L_u) \forall i, j \in [1, K_s]; i \neq j, \tag{12}$$

$$L_r, L_s, L_x, L_u ,$$

(10)

$$L_{\ddagger} = \sim_0 \cdot f^{(-1)} \cdot \{a \cdot \ln[2 \cdot a \cdot | \cdot (a+\epsilon)^{(-1)}] + | \cdot \ln[2 \cdot a \cdot | \cdot (| + \epsilon)^{(-1)}] + 2 \cdot (\epsilon - a - |)\};$$

$$\epsilon = (a^{(2)} + |^{(2)})^{(0.5)} \forall \ddagger \in [r, s, x, u], \tag{13}$$

$$L_r, L_s, L_x, L_u , | ,$$

$$r = q + b; \quad s = q - b; \quad x = u = q. \tag{14}$$

M_m

$$M_m = \sum_{v=1}^{K_s} \sum_{v=1}^{K_s} []_v \cdot \quad (15)$$

$$[]_v \forall v, v \in [1, K_s],$$

(12)

$$[]_v = 0,5 \cdot (l_s + l_c - l_z - l_f) \forall v \in [1, K_s], \quad (16)$$

 l_s, l_c, l_z, l_f

(13)

$$l_t = \sim_0 \cdot f^{(-1)} \cdot \{ a \cdot \ln[2 \cdot a \cdot \mathbb{E} \cdot (a+g)^{(-1)}] + \\ + \mathbb{E} \cdot \ln[2 \cdot a \cdot \mathbb{E} \cdot (\mathbb{E} + y)^{(-1)}] + 2 \cdot (y - a - \mathbb{E}) \};$$

$$y = (a^{(2)} + \mathbb{E}^{(2)})^{(0,5)} \forall t \in [\check{S}, \langle, z, \{], \quad (17)$$

 $l_s, l_c, l_z, l_f, \mathbb{E}$

$$\check{S} = p + b; \quad \langle = p - b; \quad z = \{ = p;$$

$$p = 2 \cdot \dagger \cdot (u + v - \}; \quad u = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \forall \} \leq v; \\ \frac{2}{3} \forall \} > v. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

 M_{sa}

[2],

$$M_{sa} = 0,5 \cdot \sim_0 \cdot f^{(-1)} \cdot \{ \Sigma_a \cdot \ln[(\Sigma_a + 2 \cdot v) \cdot t' \cdot (\Sigma_a + 2 \cdot w)^{(-1)} \cdot t^{(-1)}] - \\ - \Delta_a \cdot \ln[(\Delta_a + 2 \cdot w') \cdot t' \cdot (\Delta_a + 2 \cdot v')^{(-1)} \cdot t^{(-1)}] \\ + \Sigma_b \cdot \ln[(\Sigma_b + 2 \cdot v') \cdot u' \cdot (\Sigma_b + 2 \cdot w)^{(-1)} \cdot u^{(-1)}] - \\ - \Delta_b \cdot \ln[(\Delta_b + 2 \cdot w') \cdot u' \cdot (\Delta_b + 2 \cdot v)^{(-1)} \cdot u^{(-1)}] - 4 \cdot (v - w + v' - w') \};$$

$$\Sigma_a = a_1 + a_2; \quad \Delta_a = a_2 - a_1; \quad \Sigma_b = b_1 + b_2; \quad \Delta_b = b_2 - b_1;$$

$$t = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot \Delta_b^{(2)}]^{(0,5)}; \quad u = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot \Delta_a^{(2)}]^{(0,5)};$$

$$v = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot (\Sigma_a^{(2)} + \Delta_b^{(2)})]^{(0,5)}; \quad w = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot (\Sigma_a^{(2)} + \Sigma_b^{(2)})]^{(0,5)};$$

$$t' = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot \Sigma_b^{(2)}]^{(0,5)}; \quad u' = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot \Sigma_a^{(2)}]^{(0,5)};$$

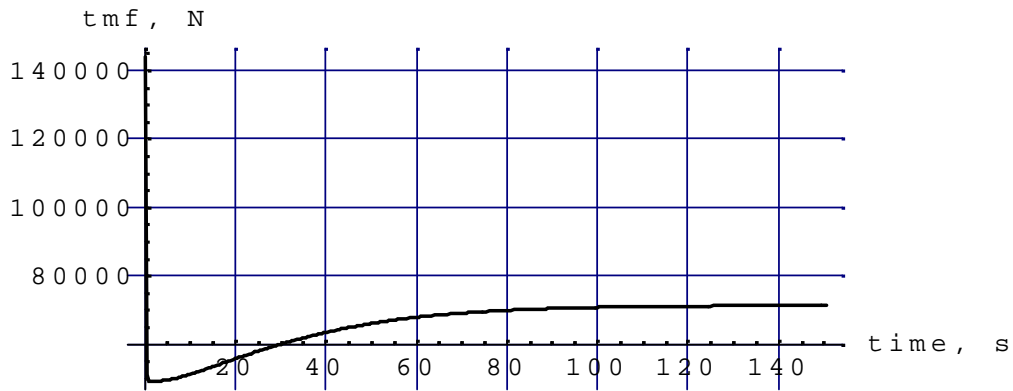
$$v' = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot (\Sigma_b^{(2)} + \Delta_a^{(2)})]^{(0,5)};$$

$$w' = [\Delta_y^{(2)} + 0,25 \cdot (\Delta_b^{(2)} + \Delta_a^{(2)})]^{(0,5)}, \quad (19)$$

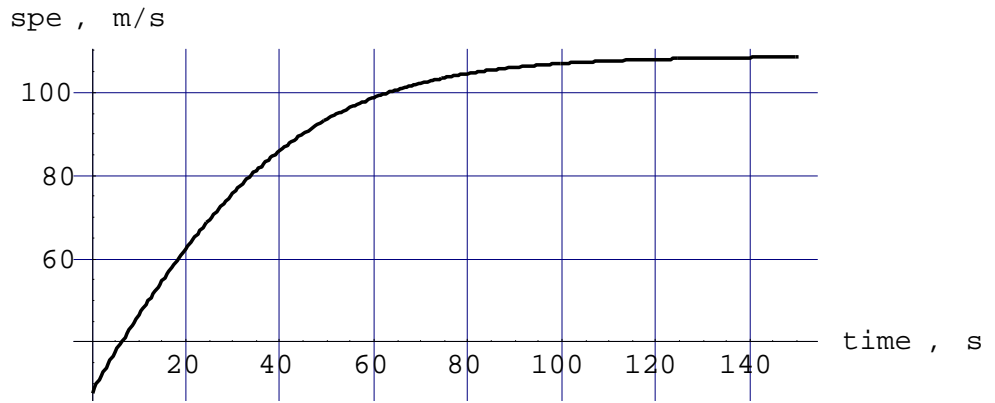
$a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 -$
 $;$ $\Delta_y -$
 ,
 (1) – (3) (8) – (19).
 Mathematica [3],

$F_{Tx}(t), \dot{x}(t)$
 $u_j \forall j \in [A, B, C]$ (5), $3 \quad 4 -$

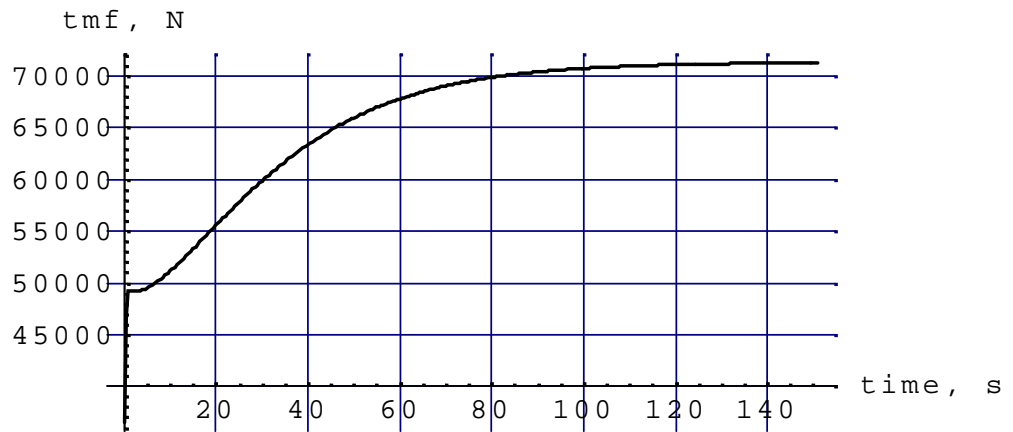
$u_j(t) = U_m \cdot \text{th}(t \cdot k_{ji}) \cdot \sin(f \cdot t^{-1} \cdot \dot{x} \cdot t) \forall j \in [A, B, C],$ (20)
 $k_{ji} \forall j \in [A, B, C] -$



. 1.
 ($u_j \forall j \in [A, B, C]$)

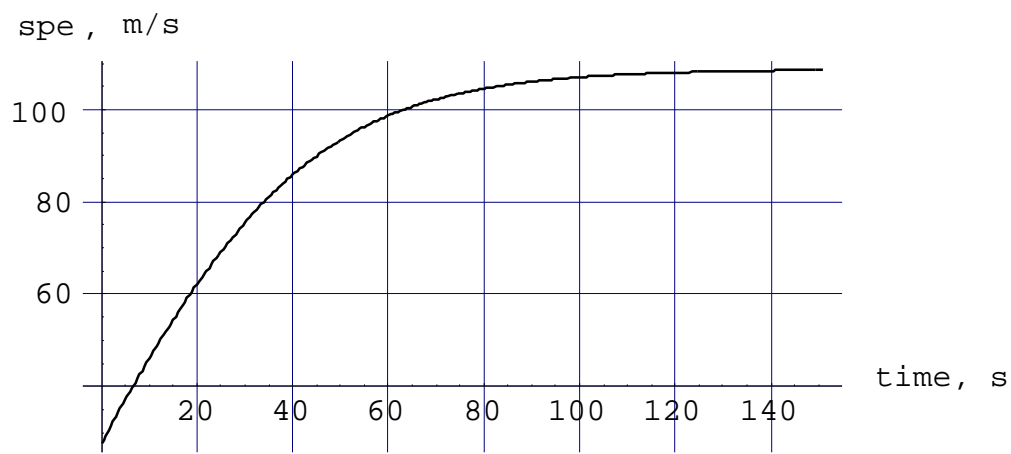


.2.

($u_j \forall j \in [A,B,C]$)

.3.

($u_j \forall j \in [A,B,C]$)



.4.
 ($u_j \forall j \in [A, B, C]$)

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