

Università degli Studi di Padova – Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria meccanica

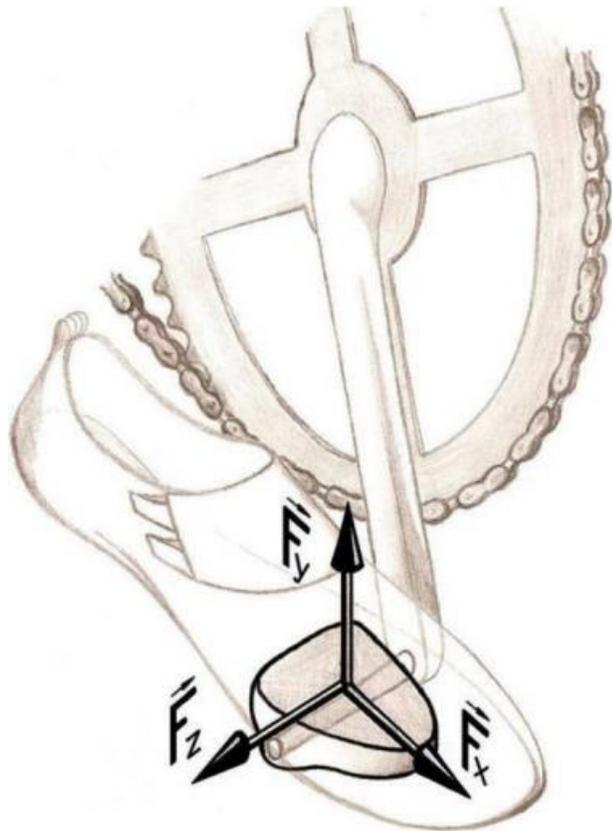
***Relazione per la prova finale  
«Misure di deformazione forza e  
coppia nelle biciclette da corsa»***

Tutor universitario: Prof. Marco Pertile

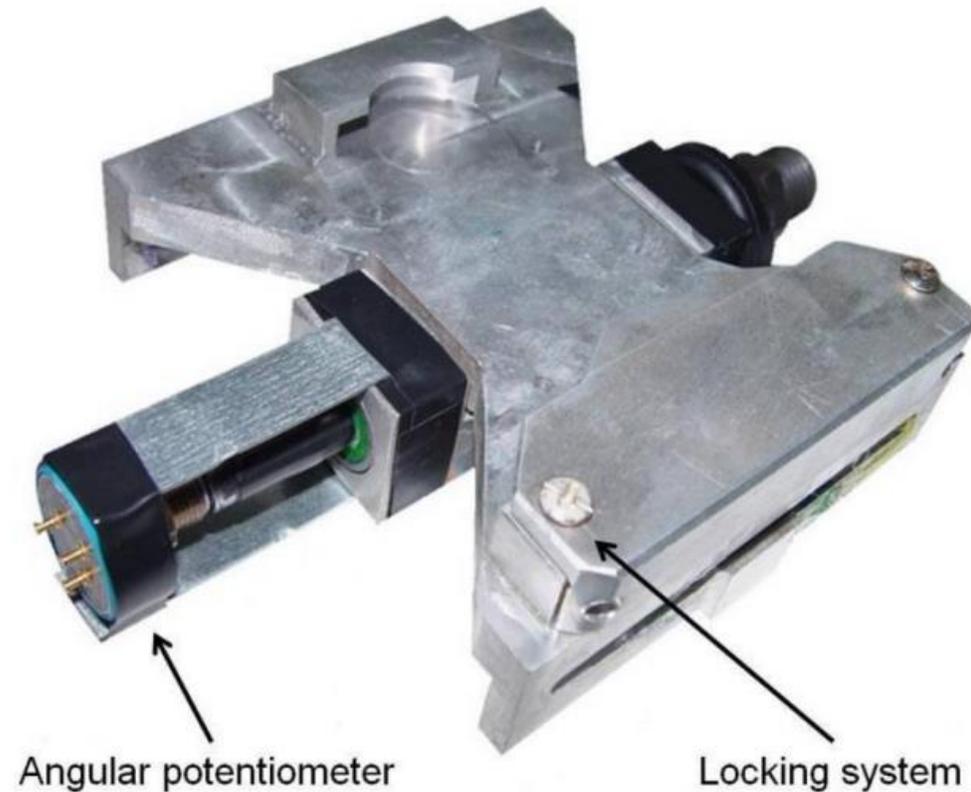
Laureando: Matteo Talamini

Padova, 20/09/2022

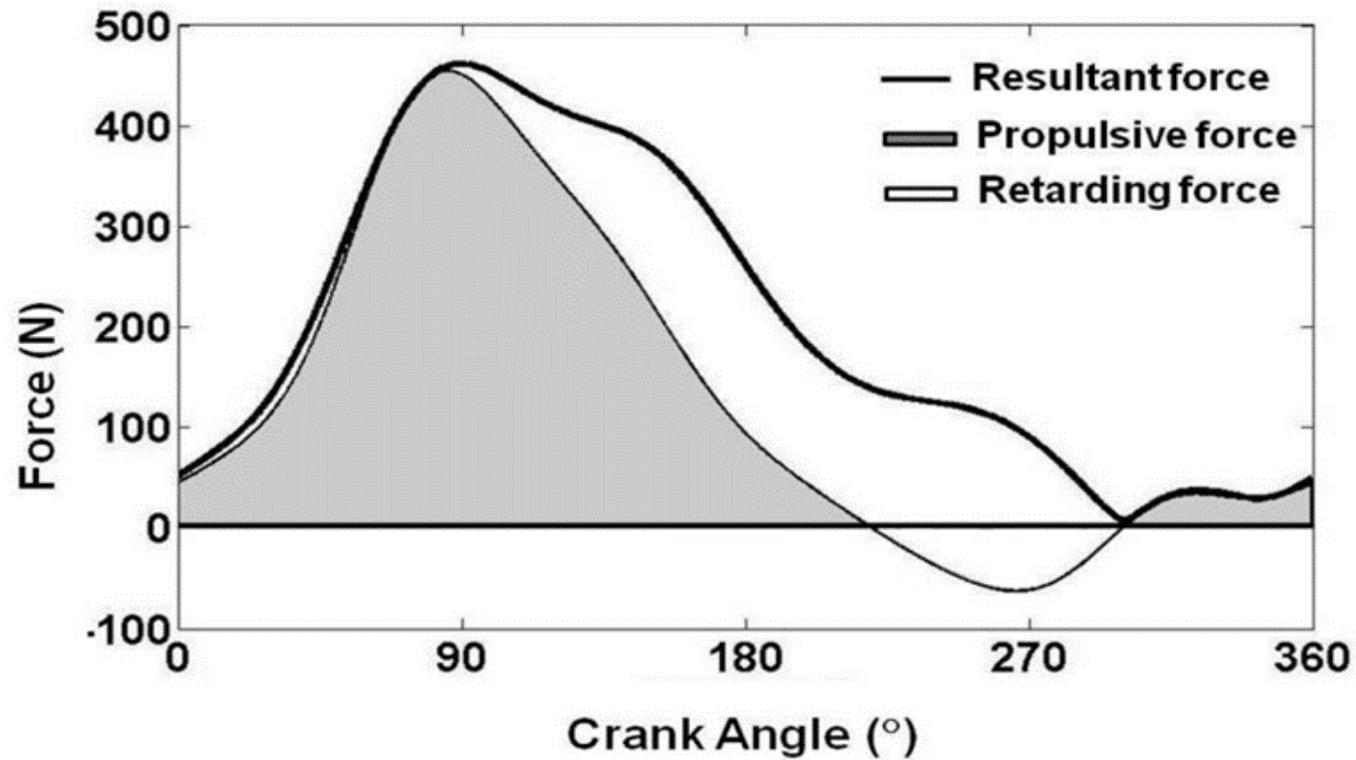
## FORZA NEI PEDALI



## Primo misuratore di potenza con estensimetri



## Efficacia della pedalata

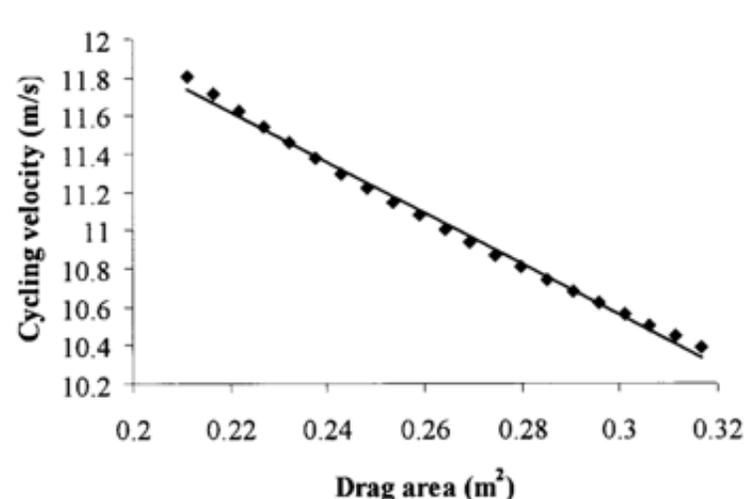
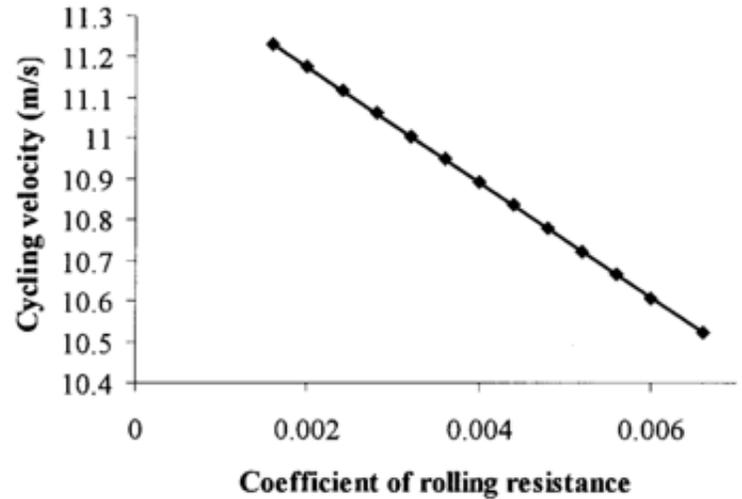
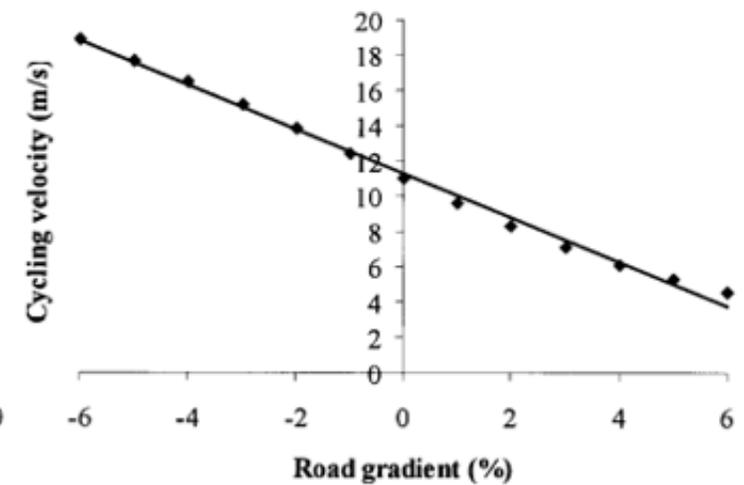
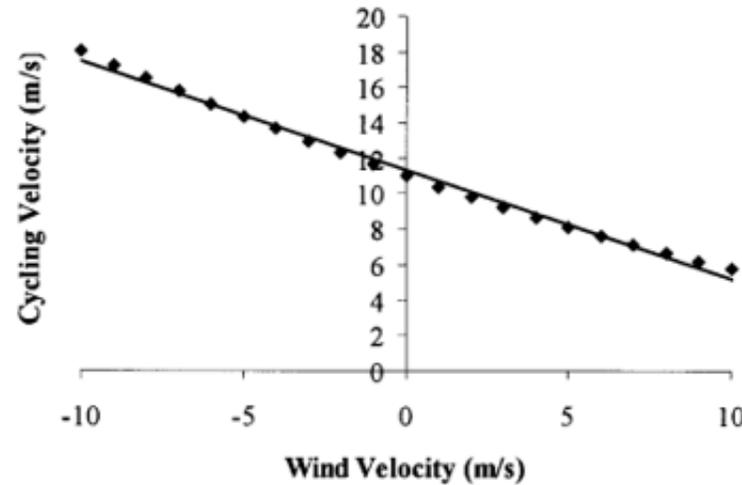


Indice di efficacia

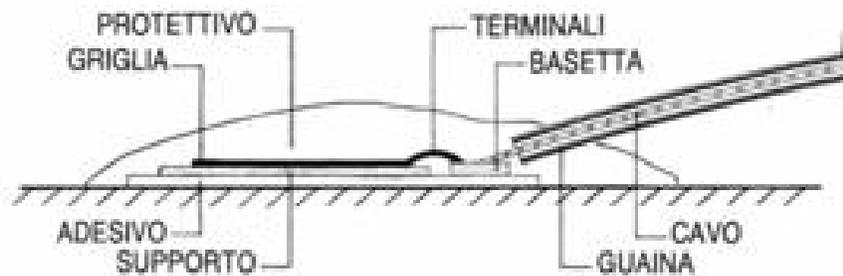
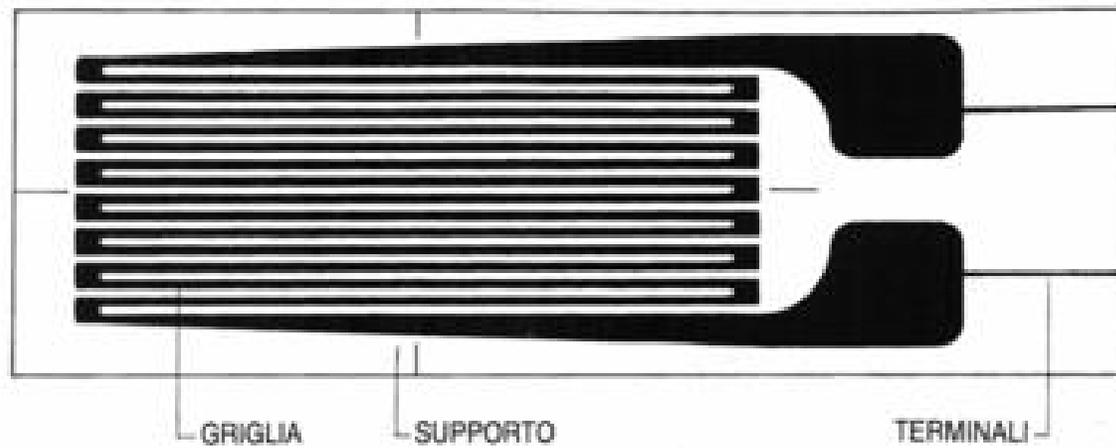
$$IE = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} FE \cdot d\vartheta}{\int_0^{2\pi} FR \cdot d\vartheta}$$

## FORZE RESISTIVE

- Resistenza aerodinamica
- Rotazione delle ruote
- Resistenza di rotolamento
- Attrito ai cuscinetti
- Variazioni di energia potenziale
- Variazioni di energia cinetica
- Attrito alla catena



## ESTENSIMETRI ELETTRICI A RESISTENZA METALLICA

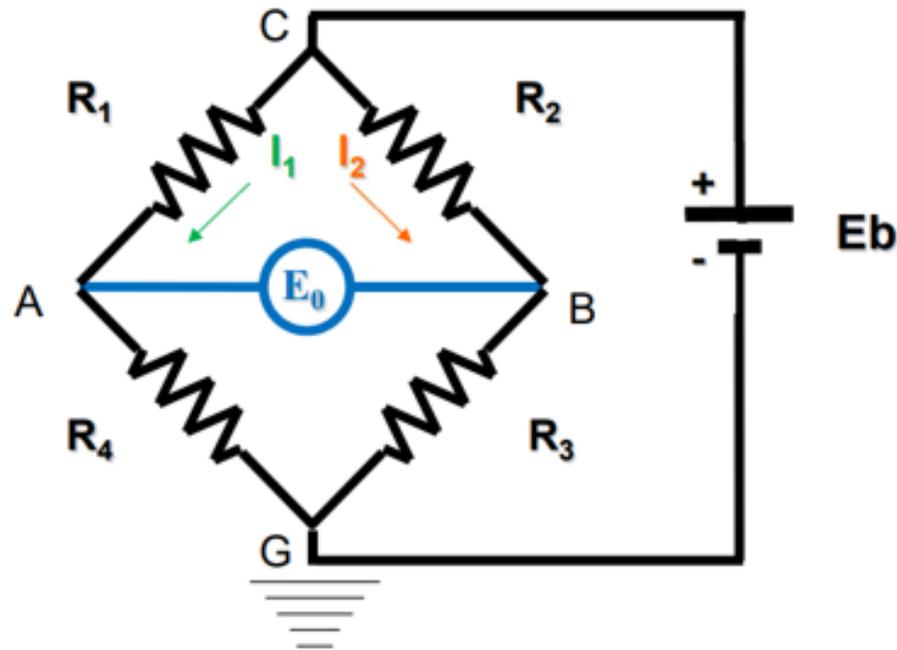


$$R = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{A}$$

$$\frac{dR}{R} = (1 + 2\nu) \frac{dl}{l} + \frac{d\rho}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{dR}{R} = K \cdot \varepsilon$$

$$K = (1 + 2\nu) + \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$



$$\frac{\Delta E_0}{E_b} = \frac{\Delta R_1 \cdot R_3}{(R_1 + R_4) \cdot (R_2 + R_3)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta R_1}{(R_1 + R_4)}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_0}{E_b} = \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} \cdot \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_4 + R_1}$$

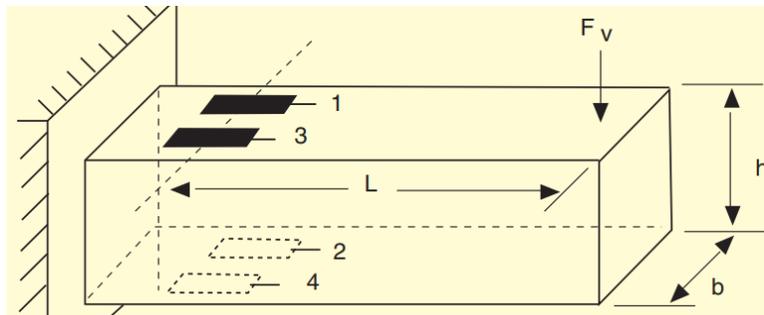
$$\frac{\Delta E_0}{E_b} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_0}{E_b} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\Delta R_1}{R_1} - \frac{\Delta R_2}{R_2} + \frac{\Delta R_3}{R_3} - \frac{\Delta R_4}{R_4} \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta E_0}{E_b} = \frac{1}{4} K (\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_4)$$

## POSIZIONAMENTO ESTENSIMETRI

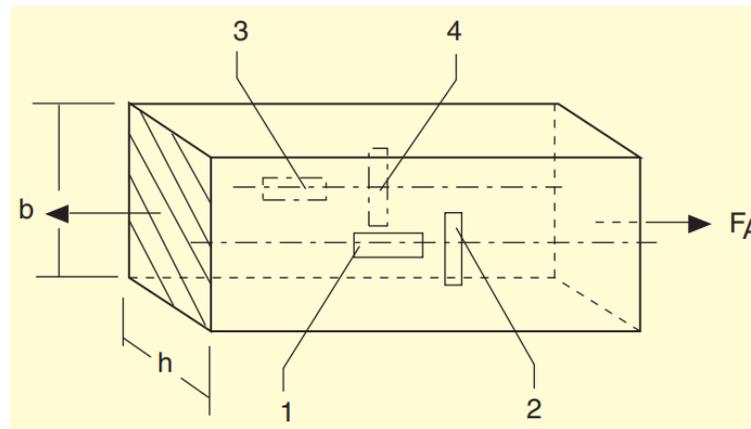
### Sforzo flessionale



$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W} \quad \left( W = \frac{b \cdot h^2}{6} \right)$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$$

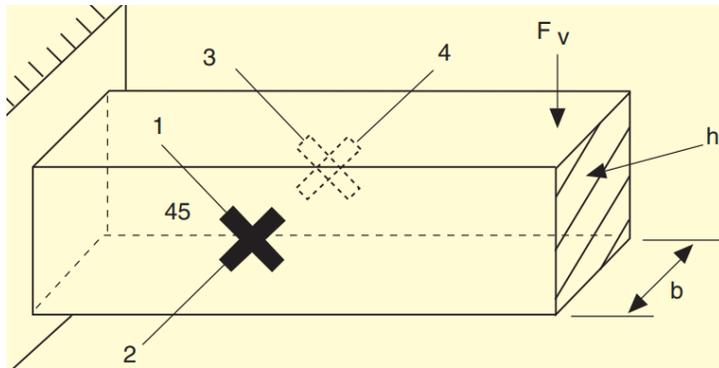
### Sforzo assiale



$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$$

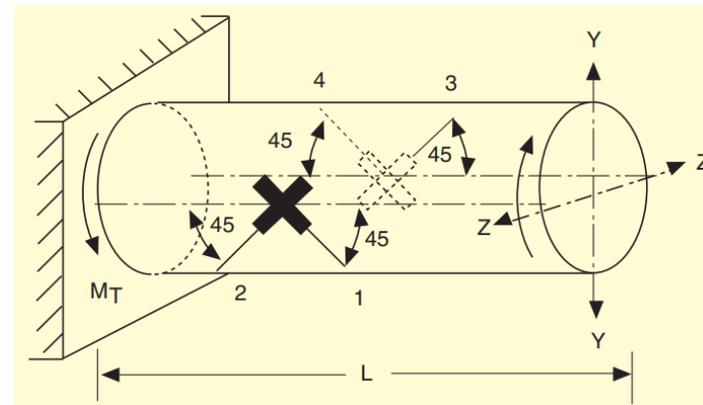
## Sforzo di taglio



$$\tau = \frac{F \cdot S}{J \cdot b} \quad \left( S = \frac{b \cdot h^2}{8} \quad J = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} \right)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} \quad \boxed{\varepsilon_{45^\circ} = \frac{\gamma}{2}}$$

## Sforzo torsionale



$$\tau = \frac{M_t}{J_p} \cdot \frac{d}{2} \quad \left( J_p = \frac{\pi \cdot d^4}{32} \right)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\tau}{G} = 2 \cdot \varepsilon_{45^\circ} \quad \boxed{\varepsilon_{45^\circ} = \frac{\gamma}{2}}$$

## POSIZIONAMENTO PONTE ESTENSIMETRICO

Pedivella



Guarnitura



Movimento centrale



Pedali



Mozzo della ruota



## Catena

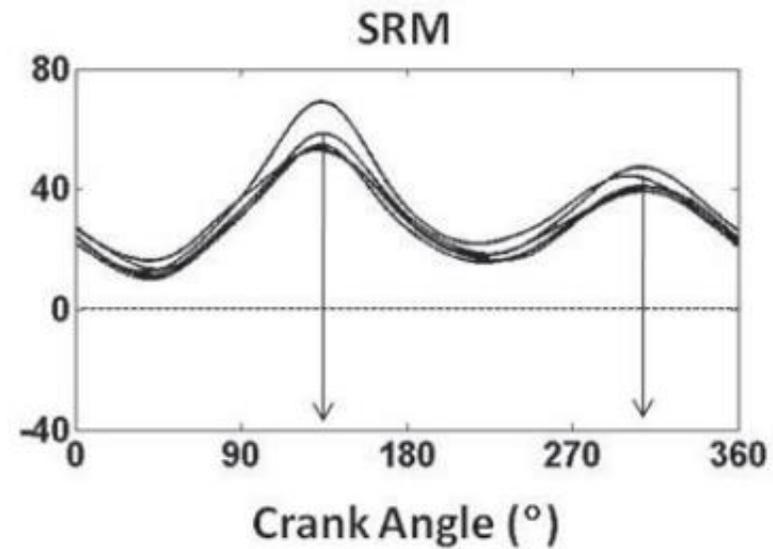
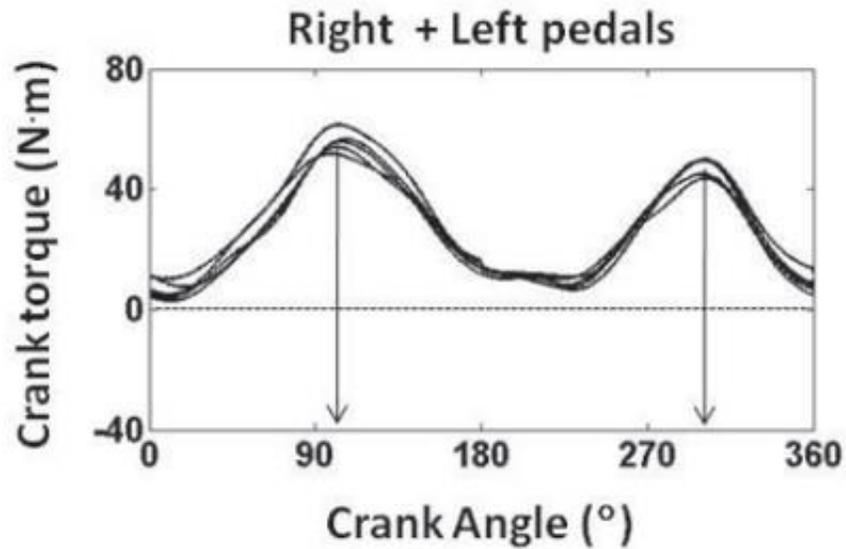
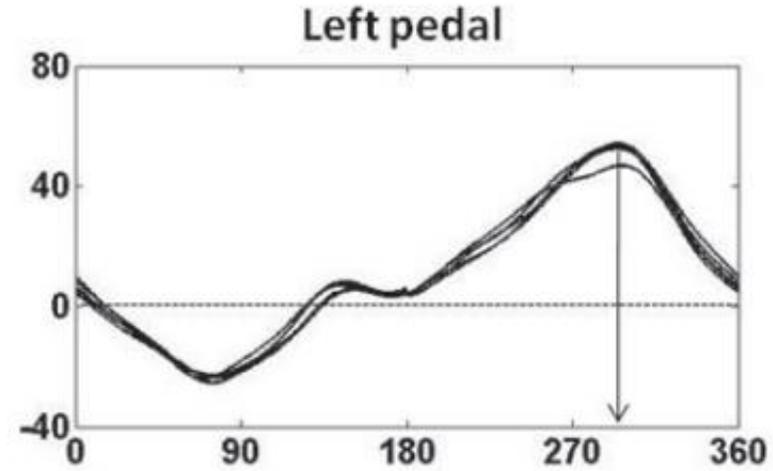
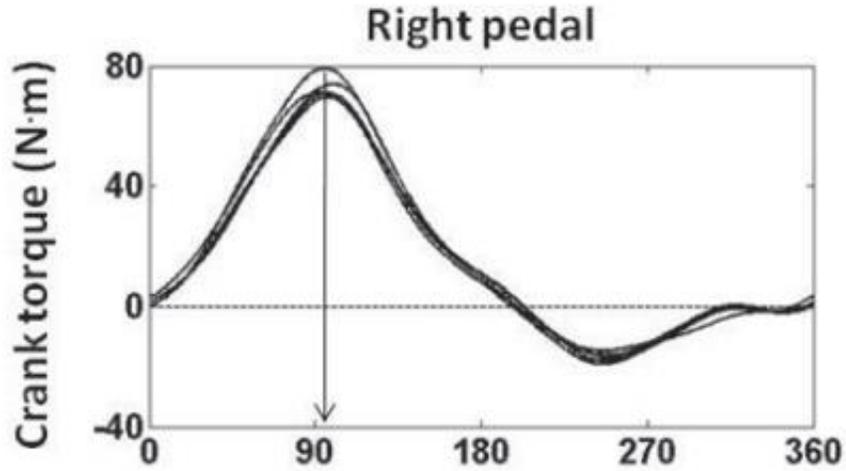


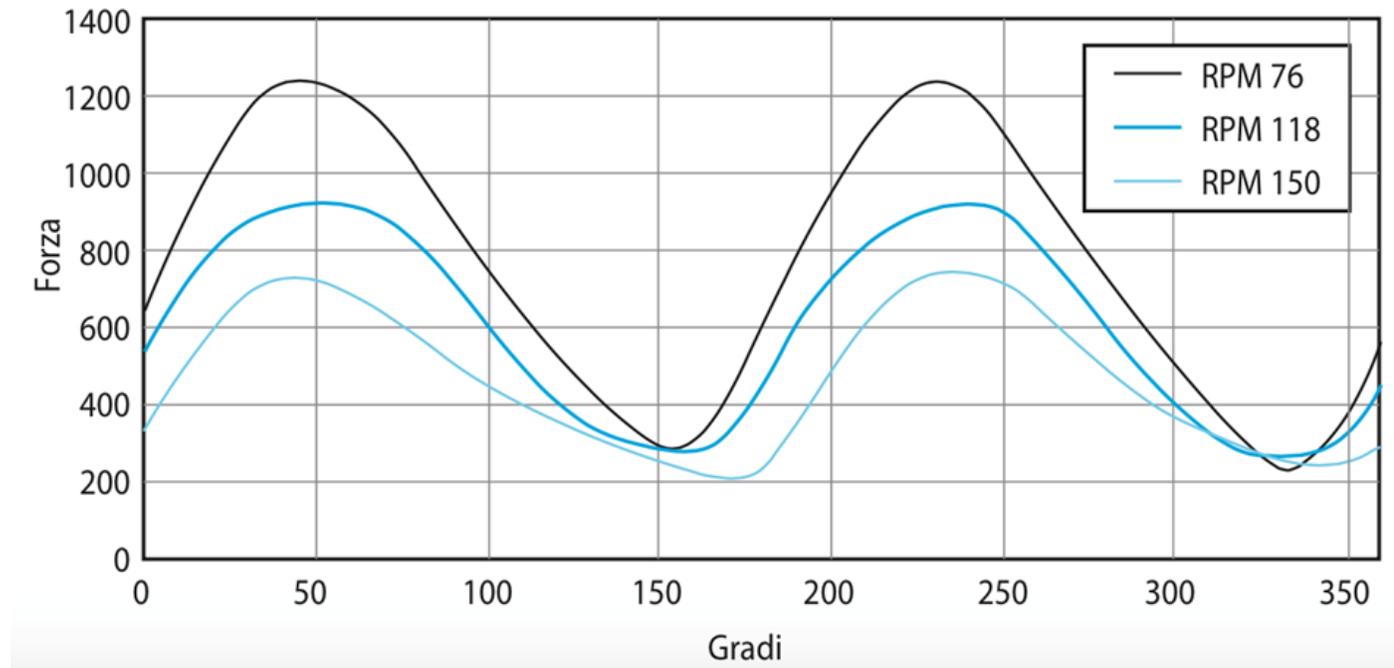
$$P = M \cdot \omega$$

$$M = F \cdot R$$

## Manubrio







$$F_{tot} = F_{ciclista} + F_{attrito} + F_{aerodinamica} + F_{gravità} = M \cdot a$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{sx} + F_{attrito} + F_{aerodinamica} + F_{gravità} = M \cdot a_{sx} \\ F_{dx} + F_{attrito} + F_{aerodinamica} + F_{gravità} = M \cdot a_{dx} \end{array} \right.$$

$$F_{sx} = F_{dx} + M \cdot (a_{sx} - a_{dx})$$