## Korobko A., PhD. in Engineering, Assoc. Professor

## TO THE QUESTION OF MEASURING THE PARAMETERS OF MOTION

The paper addresses a new method of moving objects measuring motion parameters. This: angular velocity, angular acceleration, instantaneous turn radius, linear velocity. Measuring instruments using integrated accelerometers based on MEMS-technology. The developed measuring system can be used as navigation system in determining the spatio-temporal orientation of the ground object. Because in addition to measuring these parameters it allows you to determine the direction of the vector of linear speed. The proposed measurement system can reduce inadequate measurement models, autonomy and increase versatility and reduce measurement error motion parameters of moving objects during testing and navigation systems in determining the spatio-temporal orientation of objects and the management of them by changing the structure of equipment and information simplification of indirect measurements.

Dynamic testing of moving objects including vehicles, is nowadays one of the most common and reliable ways of assessing their quality both in assessing the adequacy and the operation. To ensure the required level of security it is necessary to expand the control of various mechanisms, to move to a higher level of test and implement new control devices with higher functional capacities. Using accelerometers plays a significant role in resolving the specified problem. In connection with the above, their arises a problem of development and application of measurement and registration systems that allow with no interference in the construction to determine the dynamic and kinematics parameters during the dynamic testing of moving objects.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University jointly with Kharkiv Petro Vasilenko National Technical University of Agriculture over the years there have been developed methods and tools for dynamic tests of cars and tractors [1, 2, 3]. The basis of the developed methods lies in universal method of partial accelerations [4], based on the measurement of linear accelerations that occur during moving object tests. Acceleration measurements are carried out by linear accelerometers. It has been proven that in order to make test object supervisory it is necessary that each degree of freedom of moving object was consistent with its own measuring axis [5]. To implement the proposed provisions measuring system, consisting of two three-axis accelerometers and computing unit was suggested [1]. Metrological characteristics of this measuring system allow making measurements of motion parameters with an error not exceeding 5 %.

To determine the kinematics parameters of movement of vehicles it is proposed to use a measuring system, consisting of three-axial sensor of linear acceleration and sensor of angular velocity (gyroscope). Fig. 1 shows a circuit of measuring linear accelerations that occur while moving ground objects.

Instantaneous turning radius

$$R = \frac{a_y \omega_2^2 \Delta t^2 - a_x \Delta t \left(\omega_2 - \omega_1\right)}{\omega^4 \Delta t^2 - \left(\omega_2 - \omega_1\right)^2}.$$
 (1)

The value of the angular acceleration  $\epsilon$  can be found by using the additional angular acceleration sensor, or differentiating the value of the angular velocity  $\omega$ :

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\Delta t} \tag{2}$$

where  $\omega_1$ ,  $\omega_2$  – values of angular velocity measured in the current and previous moments of time, respectively;

 $\Delta t$  – time interval with which the measurement of angular velocity is made.

The linear velocity of the vehicle can be determined not by the time integration

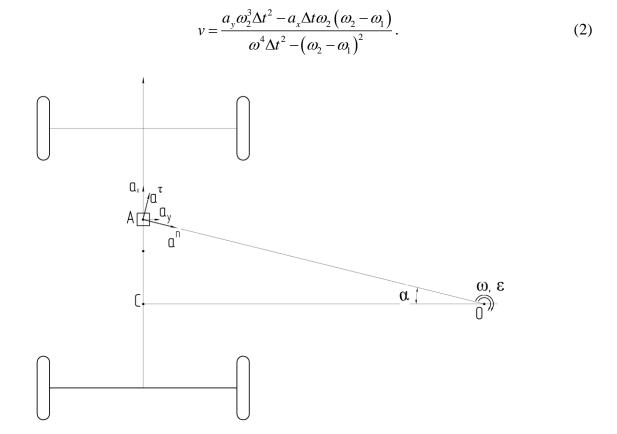


Figure 1 – Scheme of linear acceleration arising from the movement of vehicle

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**Коробко** Андрій Іванович — к.т.н., доцент, провідний науковий співробітник; Харківська філія Державної наукової установи «Український науково-дослідний інститут прогнозування і випробування техніки і технологій для сільськогосподарського виробництва імені Леоніда Погорілого»; доцент; Харківський національний автомобільно-дорожній університет