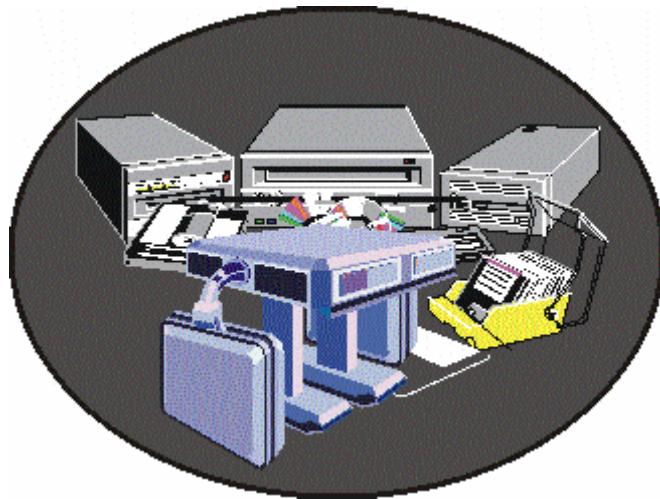


**AL XIV-LEA SIMPOZION NAȚIONAL DE „MECATRONICĂ ȘI  
INGINERIE MECANICĂ, MICROTEHNOLOGII ȘI MATERIALE  
NOI” – MIM-MMN-2016**

**UNIVERSITATEA “VALAHIA” DIN TÂRGOVIŞTE**



**FACULTATEA DE INGINERIA MATERIALELOR  
ȘI MECANICĂ – FIMM**



**UNIVERSITATEA “VALAHIA” DIN  
TÂRGOVIŞTE**



**INCMDTM BUCUREŞTI**



**MINISTERUL EDUCAȚIEI ȘI  
CERCETĂRII ȘTIINȚIFICE**



**ACADEMIA OAMENILOR DE  
ȘTIINȚĂ DIN ROMÂNIA**

**1 IULIE 2016**

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<b>Veronica DESPA</b>	Universitatea Valahia din Targoviste
<b>Paula SAVASTON</b>	Universitatea Valahia din Targoviste
<b>Alexis NEGREA</b>	Universitatea Valahia din Targoviste

## **PROGRAMUL SIMPOZIONULUI**

- Primirea participantilor va avea loc la sediul **FACULTATII DE INGINERIA MATERIALELOR SI MECANICA** din cadrul Universitatii Valahia din Targoviste, la adresa: Str. Aleea Sinaia, Nr.13 (Corp A, CAMPUS U.V.T.): vineri 1 IULIE 2016, incepand cu ora 9<sup>00</sup>

- Primirea participantilor: 9<sup>00</sup> - 10<sup>00</sup>
- Deschiderea simpozionului: 10<sup>00</sup> - 10<sup>45</sup>
- Lucrari pe sectiuni: 11<sup>00</sup> - 13<sup>00</sup>
- Pauza de cafea: 13<sup>00</sup> - 13<sup>30</sup>
- Lucrari pe sectiuni: 13<sup>30</sup> - 15<sup>30</sup>
- Masa festiva: 16<sup>00</sup>

## **SECȚIUNEA**

# **MATERIALE NOI, MICROTEHNOLOGII, NANOTEHNOLOGII**

**DETERMINATION OF OVERALL HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT BY SIMPLE  
THERMAL ANALYZE**

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**Abstract.** To know more precise the value of overall heat transfer coefficient is on a special importance to programs (software) that models the solidification process for project casting technology in order to optimize them by dimensioning and appropriate placement both the gating system and the risers for eliminate casting defects, shrinkages. The paper aims to determin the value of overall heat transfer coefficient on the cooling curve recorded in casting-solidification real conditions. The values obtained for the overall heat transfer coefficient ( $2.34 \text{ to } 25.41 \cdot 10^{-4} [\text{cal/s.grad.cm}^2]$ ) for different casting conditions prove that this parameter can not be considered as a constant of the casting mould material.

**STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF GRAIN SIZE ON THE TOTAL MAGNETIC  
LOSSES IN SILICON STEEL**

Elena Valentina STOIAN, Maria Cristiana ENESCU, Vasile BRATU  
VALAHIA University Targoviste  
[elenastoian22@gmail.com](mailto:elenastoian22@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** The purpose of this work was to study microstructural changes of the bands investigated during processing occurring siliceous strips with non-oriented grains , and the study the influence of grain size on the total magnetic losses at 1.0T and 1.5 T. There have been studies 10 rolls intended to be processed into quality electrical steel M400-50A (according to EN 100027-1 ) rolls who underwent conventional lamination technology. For the 10 rolls were made measurements of magnetic characteristics , at the induction  $J = 1\ 500 \text{ mT}$  and at a frequency  $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$  and after that, we made correlations between the specific losses, and grain size.

**THE INFLUENCE OF COOLING RATE ON STRUCTURE OF EN AC 5083  
ALUMINUM ALLOY**

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Universitatea Transilvania Brasov  
[mireladragoiu1@yahoo.com](mailto:mireladragoiu1@yahoo.com)

**Abstract.** In this paper it was studied the structure of EN AC 5083 aluminum alloy depending on cooling conditions. By cooling curves recorded for different casting conditions there were calculated the cooling rate ( $v_r$ ). The structural analyzes, performed by Image Pro-Plus 6.0 software, allowed both be highlighted structural particularities of various conditions for casting and establishing the correlation:  $\lg d = \lg v + n$  (where  $d$  is the dendritic parameter).

## **CHARACTERIZATION OF SILICONE RUBBER REINFORCED WITH MAGNETIC FILLERS**

Elena Valentina STOIAN  
Valahia University Targoviste  
[elenastoian22@gmail.com](mailto:elenastoian22@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** In this work silicone rubbers is reinforced with magnetic fillers (iron silicon). The obtaining of composite materials was with the aid of a doctor blade technique. Doctor blade technique is a coating technique widely used for producing thin films on large area surfaces. The technique to introducing the particulate in the polymeric matrix is a simple technology and ecological without environmental impact , contributing to environmental conservation. Recently, there has been considerable interest in forming filler as a means to improve several properties of elastomers. This paper presents results of researches on processing, characterization and behavior of composite materials based on silicone rubber. The samples were processed in the laboratory using a plated netting (PN), that was impregnated with a silicone rubber based composite containing iron silicon (SI). Measurement of the both parts of the materials obtained, have shown an electromagnetic shielding effectiveness of the order of 3,35-41,62 dB (white face) and 3,53-41,42 dB (gray face), in the 1-18 GHz frequency range according to SR EN 50 147-1:1999.

## **STUDIES ON QUALITY COATINGS WITH ZINC OF STEEL LAMINATES**

Aurora Anca POINESCU, Simona. MIHAI  
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**Abstract.** Zinc coating steel sheet and strip, currently is a widespread technology and aims to protect the steel from corrosion by adding a metallic layer of zinc. Hot dip galvanizing of steel to progress on product quality in line with market requirements. Despite this progress can not completely avoid defects on galvanized sheets due to the multiple defects that are different and sometimes influenced by earlier processes (design, lamination). This paper aims to identify factors that influence the quality of the zinc layer that determines the cause of defects.

## **EVALUAREA STRUCTURALA SI COMPOZITIONALA A UNOR STICLE FOSFOCALCICE CU POTENTIAL BIOACTIV**

Daniela AVRAM, Dan Nicolae UNGUREANU, Nicolae ANGELESCU  
Valahia University Targoviste  
[avrampdana75@yahoo.com](mailto:avrampdana75@yahoo.com)

**Abstract.** In aceasta lucrare sunt prezentate rezultatele experimentale a doua sticle fosfocalice de componitie: 50%SiO<sub>2</sub>-45%CaO-5%P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> si 47%SiO<sub>2</sub>-45%CaO-5%P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-3%Ag<sub>2</sub>O obtinute prin metoda sol-gel. In vederea studiului bioactivitatii cele doua compozitii au fost analizate din punct de vedere structural prin analiza de difractie cu raze X. In acest caz a fost pus in evidenta formarea apatitei dupa un interval de 14 zile de imersare in lichid uman simulant, dar si a altor compusi rezultati in urma aceluiasi proces. Grupurile functionale prezente in structura celor doua sticle inainte si dupa imersare au fost evidențiate prin analiza de spectroscopie in infrarosu cu transformata Fourier (FTIR). Compozitia chimica elementala a fost confirmata prin analiza WD-XRF, iar dimensiunea particulelor si stabilitatea celor doua probe a fost analizata prin difuzia dinamica a luminii (DLS), analiza termogravimetrica (TG) si prin calorimetrie diferentiala cu baleaj (DSC). Sticla dopata cu argint a fost evaluata din punct de vedere microbiologic prin utilizarea a doua tulpini de bacterii frecvent implicate in infectiile nosocomiale.

**ESTIMATES OF UNCERTAINTIES BUDGET AT SDAR-OES TECHNIQUE  
FOR CHEMICAL CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT**

Florina Violeta ANGHELINA  
Valahia University Targoviste  
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**Abstract.** In this paper will be presented data about critical aspects of chemical conformity evaluation and some information on uncertainty budget of SDAR-OES technique. The practice of conformity assessment is in complies with current concepts of quality assurance and risk mitigation of products exploitation in the medical applications. Spark discharge in argon optical emission spectrometry (SDAR-OES) is the most used technique for elemental analysis of metallic alloys due to its highest efficiency ratio. The working principle of SDAR-OES analysis is the measurement of intensity of characteristic spectral lines emitted by atoms during sparking. The spectrochemical test plays a very important or even decisive role in the development of most industrial alloys which have a known chemical composition. The improving of the spectrochemical test quality it is important for ensuring conformity composition requires by uncertainty budget evaluation of sparking electrical discharge.

**STIMAREA INTENSITATII INTEGRALE A LINIEI DE DIFRACTIE**

Florina Violeta ANGHELINA, Ileana Nicoleta POPESCU, Elena Valentina STOIAN  
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**Abstract.** In cadrul metodelor de investigare prin difractie de raze X, factorii care determina atat intensitatea maxima a liniei, (pick-ului), de difractie cat si intensitatea integrala a liniei de difractie, sunt: factorul atomic (f) factorul Debye Waller ( $e^{-2M}$ ), factorul de polarizare, factorul de structura( $F_H^2$ ), factorul Lorentz ( $L(\theta)$ ) si factorul de absorbtie sau factor de patrundere (A). Acest set de factori mentionati anterior trebuie completat cu inca trei factori, dintre care doi factori nu pot fi tratati in cadrul teoriei cinematice a difractiei radiatiei X. Acestei doi factori sunt:

- C - corectia datorata imprastierii anomale
- $\zeta$ -corectia sau coeficientul de extinctie datorat interferentei fasciculelor difractate, atat intre ele cat si cu fasciculul primar. Studiul acestor fenomene si efectele lor asupra intensitatii integrale fac obiectul acestei lucrari.

**STUDIUL COMPARATIV ASUPRA PROPIETATILOR MECANICE A  
CONDUCTELOR DIN POLIPROPILENA**

Maria Cristiana ENESCU, Alexis NEGREA, Elena Valentina STOIAN, Gabriel CONSTANTINA  
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**Abstract.** Tevile PPR au devenit din ce în ce mai populare în ceea ce priveste instalatiile de apa potabila si încalzire. Comparativ cu tevile clasice din cupru sau otel, cele din polipropilena sunt mult mai usor de utilizat, au calitatii indiscutabile si sunt comercializate la un pret mult mai mic. Studiu își propune analiza comparativa a proprietatilor fizico – chimice a celor trei tipuri de tevi PPR care se gasesc în comert: simple (fara insertie), cu insertie de fibra compozita si cu insertie de aluminiu.

De asemenea lucrarea prezinta si o simulare a acestor proprietati realizata utilizând un program de analiza cu element finit Cosmos Works si programul de modelare SolidWorks.

**ASPECTE PRIVIND FENOMENELE DE UZURA PRIN OXIDARE A  
ARMELOR DE FOC**

Ivona PETRE, Maria Cristiana ENESCU, Elena Valentina STOIAN  
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**Abstract.** Lucrarea își propune sa analizeze comportamentul suprafetei interioare a tevilor de armamanet pe timpul exploatarii. Întrucât interiorul acestora este supus unor solicitări complexe vom analiza aparitiei diferitelor tipuri de uzura precum și modalități de prevenire a acestora.

Solicitările multiple care acionează simultan conduc la distrugerea tevi prin coroziune. Fenomenul de uzură prin oxidare a fost studiat prin utilizarea modelului Quinn care corelează acțiunea diferitor parametri asupra intensității de uzare prin oxidare.

**BIOMATERIALE OBTINUTE PRIN METALURGIA PULBERILOR**

Ileana Nicoleta POPESCU, Florina Violeta ANGHELINA, Mihaita Nicolae ARDELEANU  
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**Abstract.** În ultimii ani, tot mai multe cercetări s-au axat în realizarea prin diferite tehnici de noi materiale biocompatibile sau materiale biodegradabile utilizate ca implanturi medicale permanente sau temporare în chirurgia reconstructivă. Avantajele obținerii prin tehnica metalurgiei pulberilor (MP) a implanturilor biomedicale sunt (i) obținerea de forme complexe, (ii) de materiale cu porozitate controlată sau (iii) realizarea de materiale sinterizate metalice rezistente din punct de vedere mecanic, utilizate ca elemente de armare pentru materialele ceramice/polimerice biocompatibile. În această lucrare sunt prezentate atât cele mai utilizate biomateriale obținute prin MP cât și cele mai noi astfel de biomateriale, metodele de obținere prin MP a acestora și proprietățile biomaterialelor studiate în corelație cu domeniul biomedical de aplicabilitate.

**ANALIZA STASTISTICA A COMPORTARII LA COROZIUNE A OTELURIOR  
PENTRU TEVI DE TIP OLT 35, OLT45 SI OLT 65**

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**Abstract.** La transportarea produselor petroliere se utilizează conducte subterane realizate din tevi de otel de tip OLT 35, OLT 45 și OLT 65. O problema ce apare în exploatarea acestor tevi este coroziunea acestora și ca urmare este important să se determine viteza de coroziune, potentialul minim de protecție catodică a otelului cat și potentialul de coroziune al otelului în condițiile date, fata de electrodul de calomel saturat (ECS). Cunoscându-se produsul de coroziune, pH-ul solului în care este îngropată conducta și viteza de coroziune admisibilă, în această lucrare s-au determinat parametrii mai sus menționati, iar la prelucrarea și interpretarea datelor experimentale s-a utilizat statistică matematică.

**CONDUCTIVE ALUMINA-ADDED ZNO CERAMIC TARGET PREPARED BY  
SINTERING FOR TRANSPARENT CONDUCTIVE THIN FILMS OBTAINED BY  
MAGNETRON SPUTTERING**

Iulian IORDACHE <sup>1,2</sup>, M. MARINESCU <sup>1</sup>, Zorica BACINSCHI <sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract.** This study investigates the possibility to prepare highly conductive ceramic AZO targets, using sintering of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> doped ZnO powders obtained by several route to obtain suitable sputtering targets for depositing transparent conducting Al-doped ZnO (AZO) films by using RF magnetron sputtering. Physical properties of ceramic materials were evaluated. AZO transparent conductive layers characterized by spectrophotometry in the visible range (380-780) nm showed a transmittance of 75% to 91%. AZO layer thickness was determined by scanning electron microscopy in a sectional tilt mode. The surface resistance of AZO layers was found to be (600-100) Ω/ sq for a thickness ranging from (100-1000) nm.

**CONSIDERATII ASUPRA DIFICULTATILOR DE ESTIMARE A PUNCTELOR  
CRITICE PRIN ANALIZA DILATOMETRICA**

Adrian CATANGIU, Dan Nicolae UNGUREANU

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**Abstract.** Determinarea cu precizie a punctelor critice ale otelurilor este o conditie de baza pentru aplicarea cu succes a tratamentelor termice. Informatiile furnizate de curba de dilatare liniara a materialului nu conduc intotdeauna la rezultate concludente, datorita unor factori ce tin pe de o parte de material (starea structurala, morfologia constituentilor) iar pe de alta parte de limitarile instrumentului de masura (liniaritatea traductoarelor de masurare a temperaturii si dilatarii respectiv, viteza de incalzire aplicata). Analiza curbelor dilatometrice ale unui o tel hipoeutectoid evidențiază diferențe de alură pentru stări structurale diferite (morfologii diferite ale perlitei) și faptul că modelul matematic prezentat în literatura de specialitate este aplicabil curbelor realizate cu viteză apropiată de cele de echilibru termodinamic.

**BETOANE SPECIALE CU POLIMERI**

Nicolae ANGELESCU <sup>1</sup>, Ioana ION <sup>1</sup>, Darius STANCIU <sup>1</sup>, José BARROSO AGUIAR <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Valahia University Targoviste, <sup>2</sup> Minho University, Guimarães, Portugal

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**Abstract.** Dezvoltarea unor materiale polimerice ofera noi perspective stiintifice si tehnologice datorita proprietatilor deosebite ale acestora. Aceste proprietati se obtin fie datorita efectului de dispersie a polimerilor fie datorita polimerizarii acestora si a interventiei lor in formarea structurii. S-au preparat betoane cu polimeri din rasina epoxidica,ciment portland, precum si agregat fin si grosier pentru a evalua influenta dozajului de rasina asupra microstructurii si densitatii structurilor intarite ale unor asemenea amestecuri de betoane. In lucrare sunt prezentate caracteristicile materiilor prime folosite in lucrarile experimentale si proprietatile structurale ale betoanelor studiate.

## **SECȚIUNEA**

# **INGINERIE MECANICĂ, MECATRONICĂ, ROBOTICĂ ȘI MICROROBOTICĂ**

## **DETERMINING THE HEAT REGIME IN THE WORKING OF A COUPLING WITH SLIDING MOTION**

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**Abstract.** Following the sliding motion between two surfaces a heat release occurs which leads to a changing of the mechanical properties of the surfaces in contact. Amongst the factors that influence the heat release one may name the loading, the velocity, the surface topography, the surface material, the lubrication and last but not the least, the environment.

The present paper proposes a computation model to determine the temperature in the working of a coupling to which the mechanical characteristics of the materials are not affected by changes which, at their turn, lead to undesired effects.

## **STRENGHT ANALYSIS AND VERIFICATION DESIGN FOR CASING HANGER BASED ON ANSYS**

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<sup>1</sup> SC UPET SA Targoviste, <sup>2</sup> Technical College Gheorghe Asachi, Bucuresti, <sup>3</sup> VALAHIA University  
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**Abstract.** In during drilling of a well, the column of casing is suspended in the wellhead through the casing hanger. Their dimensioning is analytically done, considering the maximum weight of the column of casing. Design loads according to API 6A indicated, are weight column and also the pressure in the system. The loads to which the casing will be exposed during the life of the well will depend on the operations to be conducted. Casing suspending on casing hanger will result in radial (burst and collapse) and axial (tensile and compressive) loads on the casing strings. In this article we studied with finite element analysis (ANSYS), the influence of pressure on the casing resistance suspended on the 9 5/8 " casing hanger for three slip lengths (170 -resulting from analytical calculation, 120 and 220 mm ). Keywords: casing hanger, Finite Element Analysis, ANSYS.

## **DYNAMIC STUDY OF AN ELASTIC SYSTEM WITH TWO DEGREES OF FREEDOM**

Vladimir Dragos TATARU  
VALAHIA University Targoviste  
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**Abstract.** In the paper is presented the dynamic survey of an elastic mechanical system which consists of two rigid solids linked each other by a cylindrical joint. One of the two rigid solids is linked through a linear elastic spring by another rigid solid which is supposed to be fixed. We propose ourselves to study the movement of this elastic mechanical system under the action of forces. In order to do this in the paper is presented a numerical method which suppose writing the differential equations of motion under a matrix form. Finally it is elaborated a computing program with the aid of which the differential equations of motion are integrated using numerical integration methods. In this way is determined the variation with respect to time of the kinematical parameters of the rigid solids which make up the elastic mechanical system.

**INCREMENTAL NUMERICAL METHOD USED FOR THE KINEMATIC ANALYSIS  
OF THE FOUR BAR LINKAGE MECHANISM**

Vladimir Dragos TATARU  
VALAHIA University Targoviste  
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**Abstract.** Kinematics deals with the study of geometric aspects of the movement without taking into consideration the mass of the rigid solids (their inertia) and neither the causes that provoked the movement namely the forces. The present paper presents a comparative kinematical study of the articulated quadrilateral mechanism. More precisely, in this paper is presented an incremental numerical method for kinematics analysis of the articulated quadrilateral mechanism (four bars linkage mechanism). Further on, the kinematical analysis of the same mechanism is effectuated using an analytical method. Finally the results obtained by the two methods are compared.

**THE STABILITY OF LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT DURING THE  
TRANSPORTATION OF INDUSTRIAL OVERSIZED EQUIPMENT ON A  
PLATFORM WITH AN EVEN NUMBER OF AXLES. GENERAL CASE**

Radu I. IATAN<sup>1</sup>, Mihai STATESCU<sup>2</sup>, Cristina SALCA<sup>1</sup>  
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**Abstract.** It is known that the transportation of oversized technological equipment raises particular problems, both from the economical and technical point of view. Knowing the loads in the platform-equipment assembly, the intensity and the direction of the wind loads, the condition of roads and the way these act is imperative. The present paper seeks to determine the expression of the loads obtained on a platform with an even number of axles, loaded with a technological equipment and neglecting or not the deformation of the suspensions and tires.

**USING THE TMC428 - INTELLIGENT STEPPER MOTOR CONTROLLER IN  
ADAPTRONIC DRIVER CIRCUITS FOR THE WALKING REHABILITATION  
SYSTEMS**

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**Abstract.** One of the most important factors that influence a persons quality of life is walking ability. The actual rehabilitation therapies for locomotor disabled persons use mechatronic or robotic systems. Most of them use various devices such as treadmills. The treadmills basic systems is composed for intelligent stepper motors controller for driving and command. The paper is concerned with examination to main parameters and the problems about the intelligent command controller for this aim.

**MEMS AND NEMS INTELLIGENT ADAPTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES AND  
EQUIPMENTS USED FOR ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE TO IMPROVE  
PERFORMANCE AND QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

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**Abstract.** MEMS and NEMS Intelligent adaptronics technologies and equipments is the future of technologies used in most areas, especially because of the tendency to miniaturization of equipment, but also the tendency to use new technologies and equipment for new activities. Integration into new equipments and advanced technologies of adaptronics, as scientific and technological strategy and multi-interintegrator strategy is used as a vanguard of opening new possibilities for the design, construction and implementation of innovative products and adaptronics systems. Currently, organic farming and its specific activities, such as soil testing and arable land can be improved, especially by using special drones and specific areas of interest. They are involved in a large variety of applications and they become equipments that can be adapted to the requirements of ecological agriculture and used in the testing and monitoring of soil and arable land.

**MICRO-SISTEM CYBER- MIXMECHATRONIC ADAPTRONIC ULTRAPRECIS SI DE  
TELECONTROL INTELIGENT 3D MULTIAPPLICATIV SI TELEMONITORIZAT IN MEDII  
INDUSTRIALE SI SOCIETALE CYBER-MIXMECHATRON SYS 3D**

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**Abstract.** Lucrarea stiintifica prezinta Noul Concept Cyber- MixMechatronic Adaptronic de Telecontrol Inteligent 3D Multiplicativ si Telemonitorizat in constructii de Micro-Sisteme Integrate aferente mediilor industriale si societate, pentru indeplinirea mai multor functii specifice sistemului integrionic- sistem fizic (mecatronic si adaptronic) in fuziune cu sistemul virtual (Internet si Intranet).

**NOISE REDUCTION PRODUCED BY SOUND SOURCES USING COMPOSITE  
CONSTRUCTION SOLUTION**

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**Abstract.** In the study of composite materials there is highlighted the interest in using recycled materials. It studies the contribution that can have recycled textiles and other materials that can be merged to form a layered composite can be used for sound insulation or noise sources encapsulation. It is often mentioned the important role of various types of fiber insertions, for which reason their impact was monitored, both for textile fibers - bamboo, jute and for other types of fibers, for example wood fiber or tea ones. The composite materials to be made are intended to be used as materials to carry out the proofing of noise sources; references to this area of interest are to be found in works. Studying textile plates recovered and polyethylene plates in order subsequently to achieve the layered composite materials containing these plates. Study of plates is made from the point on influence of the thickness of the material used to encapsulation on sound-absorbing properties.

**CAD-CAM-CAE INTEGRATION IN RAPID PROTOTYPING FOR 3D PRINTING  
OBJECTS THROUGH SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING TECHNOLOGIES**

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**Abstract.** This paper will deal with some aspects regarding integration of various computer aided software engineering, design and manufacturing concepts for better new products development. From design to manufacturing, the new trends in mechatronics focus on faster obtained, better and cheaper new products, aiming to bring the rapid prototyping technologies as a driving force in the new era of manufacturing

**SIMULAREA DEFORMATIILOR UNEI BARE ÎNCASTRATA LA UN CAPAT SI  
REZEMATA ELASTIC LA CELALALT CAPAT, SOLICITATA LA ÎNCOVOIERE SI  
COMPRESIUNE ÎN FUNCTIE DE POZITIA FORTEI TRANSVERSALE PE BARA**

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**Abstract.** Studiul stabilitatii elastice a barelor supuse la compresiune si încovoiere reprezinta un capitol important în calculul de verificare si dimensionare al elementelor de tip coloana. Prezenta lucrare are ca scop calculul fortele critice de flambaj si simularea unei bare supusa la încovoiere si compresiune folosind atât metoda de calcul de ordinul I (ce nu ia în calcul efectul fortei de compresiune), cât si metoda de calcul de ordinul al II lea (ce ia în calcul efectul fortei nu de compresiune). De asemenea, lucrare are ca scop prezentarea unei metode originale de simulare prin reprezentarea grafica a variatiei eforturilor încovoietoare, sagetilor si rotirilor pentru diferite cazuri particulare de solicitare la încovoiere-compresiune a barei drepte cu o forta transversala Q actionând la distanta aLde încastrare în functie de parametrul a si la compresiune cu o forta axiala comparabila cu forta critica de flambaj, folosind programul de calcul profesional MATHCAD14. Desigur, folosirea aceastei metode de simulare are numeroase aplicatii ingineresti în domeniul constructiilor de masini, echipamentelor, instalatiilor, utilajelor, constructiilor civile si industriale.

**DIAGNOZA VIBROACUSTICA SI REZULTATE EXPERIMENTALE PRIVIND  
MENTENANTA UNOR ECHIPAMENTE AFLATE ÎN EXPLOATARE**

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**Abstract.** In practica inginerescă, cunoasterea stării tehnice ale echipamentelor aflate în funcționare, scurtarea duratălor de reparatie a utilajelor, planificarea inteligentă a reparatiilor în funcție de evoluția uzurii în timp a organelor de masini aflate în miscare, identificarea și remedierea unor erori de montaj sau reparatie sunt câteva din obiectivele importante pe care inginerul de exploatare trebuie să le urmărească pentru evitarea distrugerii echipamentelor și scoaterea lor definitiva din exploatare și pentru asigurarea unor costuri de reparatii cat mai mici. Scopul acestei lucrari este de a prezenta un studiu de caz privind diagnoza vibroacustica a unor echipamente si componente supuse la uzura in timpul functionarii in scopul preventiei defectarii lor catastrofale, precum si a pierderilor umane si materiale.

## **LEAN MANUFACTURING TOOLS**

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**Abstract.** In the present moment the LEAN MANUFACTURING concept has evolved greatly, developing in the big enterprises, to increase the quality of products, decrease the Lead Time, to improve the working conditions from ergonomic point of view and to ease the production process. Based on the need to reduce increase the production and to reduce the non- added value activities, a study was made, that uses LEAN manufacturing tools to describe and to analyze the production system. With the help of SIPOC analysis were identified the main actors of the production system. The LEAN manufacturing questionnaire and the VSM were used to identify the problems along the flow, from its beginning (supply of raw material) and to its end (delivery of finished products). This type of study is recommended to any enterprise, because helps to find and implement new solutions that have as porpoise production flow improvement.

## **UNELE REZULTATE EXPERIMENTALE PRIVIND MENTENANTA POZITIVA A UNOR ECHIPAMENTE AFLATE IN EXPLOATARE**

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**Abstract.** Scopul acestei lucrari este de a prezenta un studiu de caz privind diagnoza vibroacustica si mentenanta pozitiva a unor echipamente si componente supuse la uzura in timpul functionarii, in scopul prevenirii defectarii in timpul functoinarii initiale (rodajului), precum si a pierderilor umane si materiale datorate acestor defectari.

## **SENSITIVE EQUIPMENTS VIBRATION ANALISYS ON FLOORS FROM INDUCED FOOTFALLS**

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**Abstract.** Many types of precision equipment, such as equipment used in optical measurements , nanotechnology, electron beams, require low levels of ground vibration for proper use. Vibrations from footfall, vehicle pass-by on exterior, or even air pressure can all induce vibrations in the building's structure. In these precision applications the smallest ground-borne vibrations may cause errors and be costly. Typical measurements are compared to tolerance limits defined by standards including BBN curves, IEST VC curves, and ASHRAE curves. These curves are a series of curves that range in strictness based on the equipment type from surgical suites on the low end to nanotechnology applications on the high end. The comparison measurements are often done in frequency spectra based of velocity data. In doing such low level analysis, it is important to select proper measurement equipment with enough resolution to be able to accurately record low level signals and precise software to calibrate ,process and compare the information.

**PROIECTAREA, MODELAREA SI SIMULAREA CURGERII GAZELOR DE LUCRU  
PRIN CANALE CONFIGURATE PE SUPRAFATA PLACII BIPOLARE A UNEI PILE  
DE COMBUSTIE PEM**

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**Abstract.** Proiectarea placii bipolare trebuie sa tina cont de rolul functional acesteia în celula de baza a pilei de combustie si implicit de rolul functional în pachetul de celule. Constructia si geometria suprafetelor active, de etansare, de alimentare si de fixare are legatura directa cu procesele electrochimice care au loc în celula, cu modul de alimentare si distributie cu gaze de lucru si a apei de racire. Alegerea unor solutii constructive pentru alimentarea si distributia gazelor pe suprafata activa a placii bipolare influenteaza puternic performanta celulei de baza. Racirea zonei active este de asemenea importanta în obtinerea unor performante bune. Simularea curgerii gazelor de lucru ( $H_2$  si  $O_2$ ) cu modulul Flow Simulation din SolidWorks înlesneste proiectarea optima a canalelor de curgere.