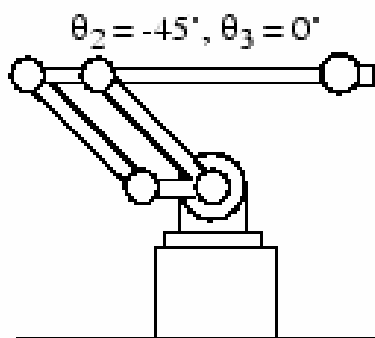
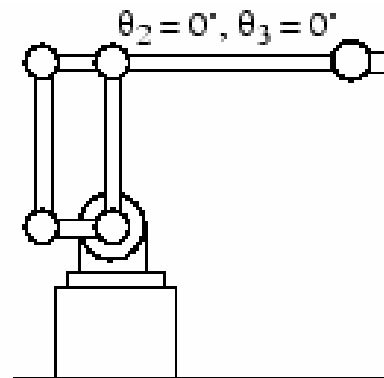


SISTEME DE ACTIONARE

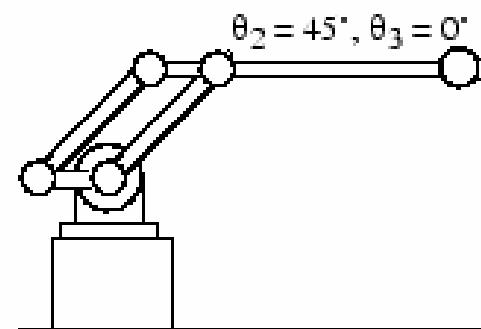
II



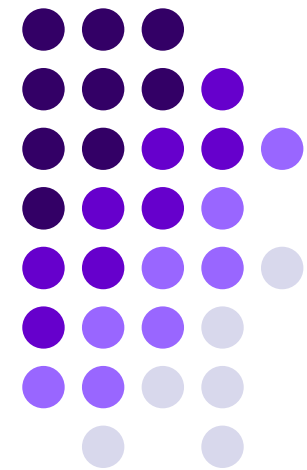
$$J_1 = 215 \text{ kgm}^2$$

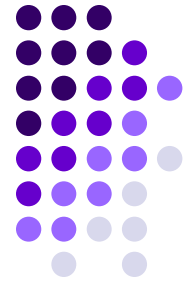


$$J_1 = 170 \text{ kgm}^2$$



$$J_1 = 340 \text{ kgm}^2$$

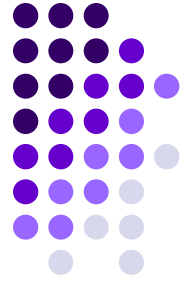




Cuprins_3

1. Caracteristici statice
2. Stabilitatea functionarii sistemului
3. Moment de inertie redus, masa redusa.
4. Forta redusa si moment redus

Caracteristici mecanice



Dependența realizată între parametrii dinamici reduși ai unei mașini și parametrii cinematici sau poziționali ai elementului de reducere = *caracteristica mecanică* a mașinii respective.

$$F = F(v)$$

$$M = M(\omega)$$

$$F = F(s)$$

$$M = M(\Theta)$$

$M_m = M_m(\omega)$ = caracteristica mecanică motoare (c.m.m.) a mașinii electrice de acționare

- c.m.m. statică naturală
- c.m.m. statică artificială
- c.m.m. dinamică.

$$M_m = M_m(\omega)$$

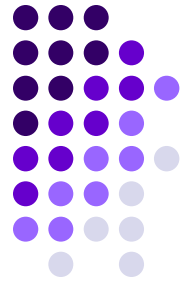
$$\omega = ct.$$

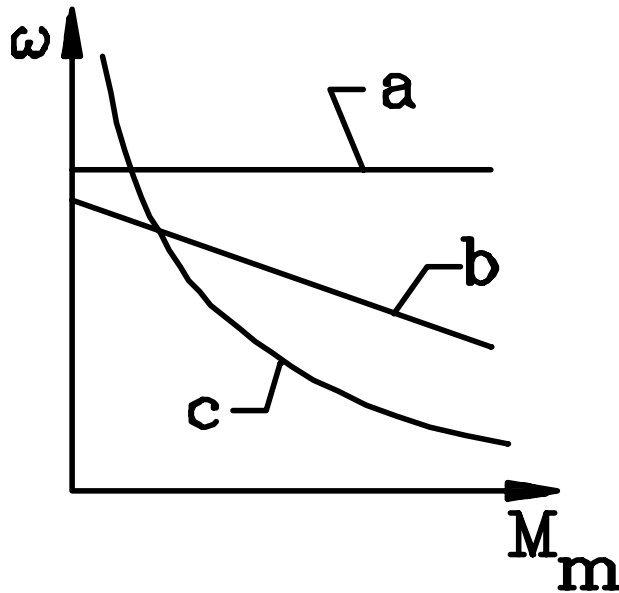
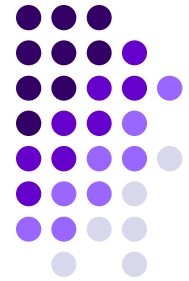
Caracteristica mecanica statica = c.m.m. la regim stabilizat

Caracteristica mecanică motoare statică naturală se obține când la bornele de alimentare a mașinii electrice de acționare se aplică tensiunea nominală (valoare, frecvență și forma de variație în timp) iar în circuitul mașinii nu se găsesc intercalate alte elemente de circuit (reostate, bobine, condensatoare).

Toate caracteristicile în regim stabilizat definite *în alte condiții* decât cele specificate anterior = ***caracteristici mecanice motoare artificiale***.

Caracteristica mecanică dinamică a unei mașini de acționare = totalitatea punctelor de funcționare definite prin valorile momentane ale coordonatelor (M, ω) în timpul unui proces tranzitoriu.

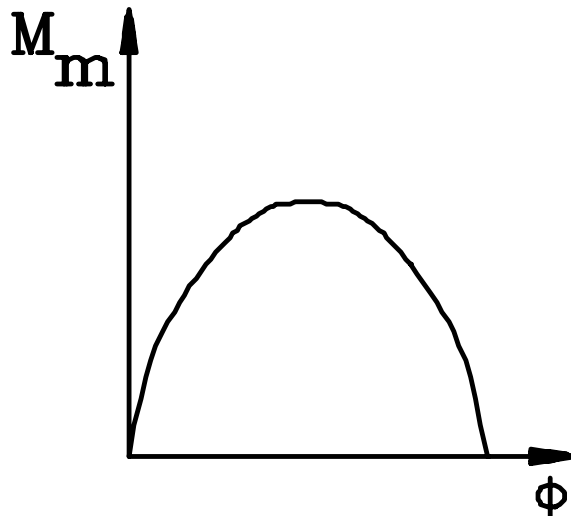




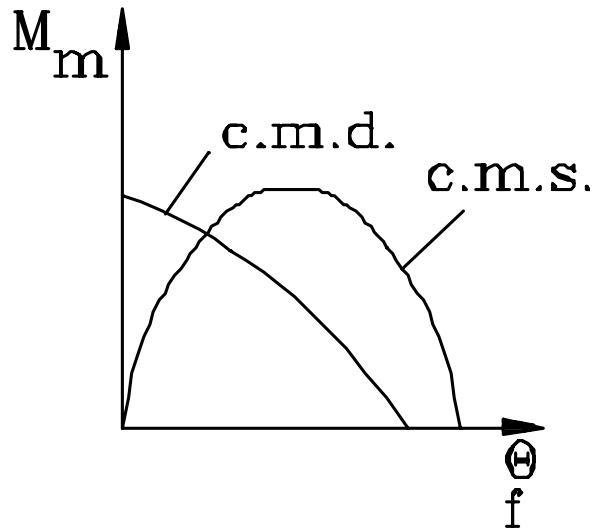
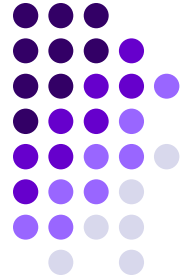
- curba "a" - caracteristica mecanică absolut rigidă specifică mașinii sincrone;

- curba "b" caracteristica mecanică rigidă specifică m.c.c cu excitație paralelă sau separată, motorului asincron în zona uzuală de funcționare;

- curba "c" caracteristica mecanică moale specifică m.c.c. cu excitație serie



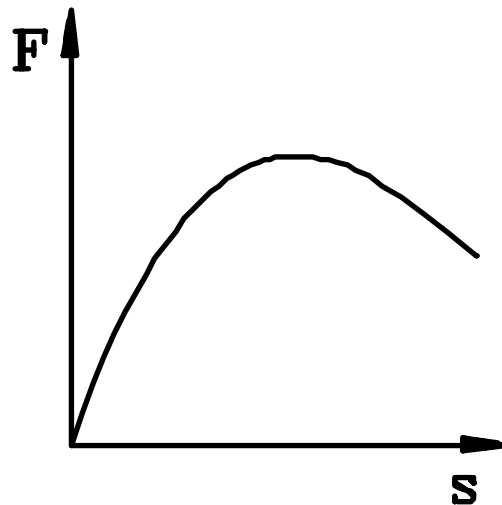
Caracteristica unghiulară a motorului sincron



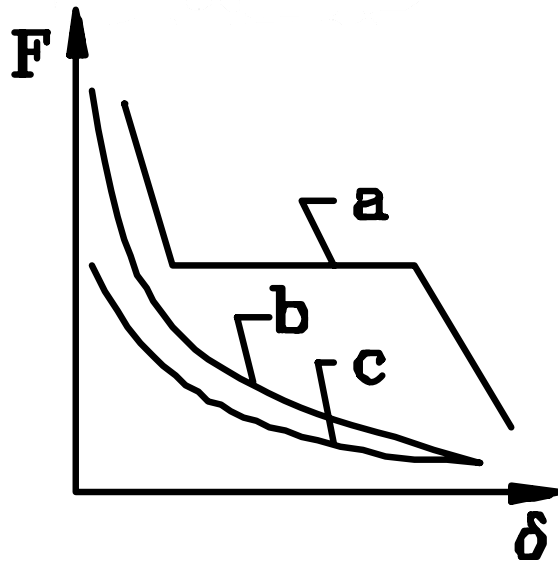
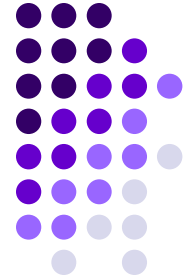
Caracteristica mecanică statică pentru un m.p.p.

$$M = M(\theta)$$

Caracteristica dinamică $M = M(f)$



Caracteristica mecanică motoare pentru motoare liniare



Caracteristici mecanice motoare :

a - caracteristica electromagnetului proporțional;

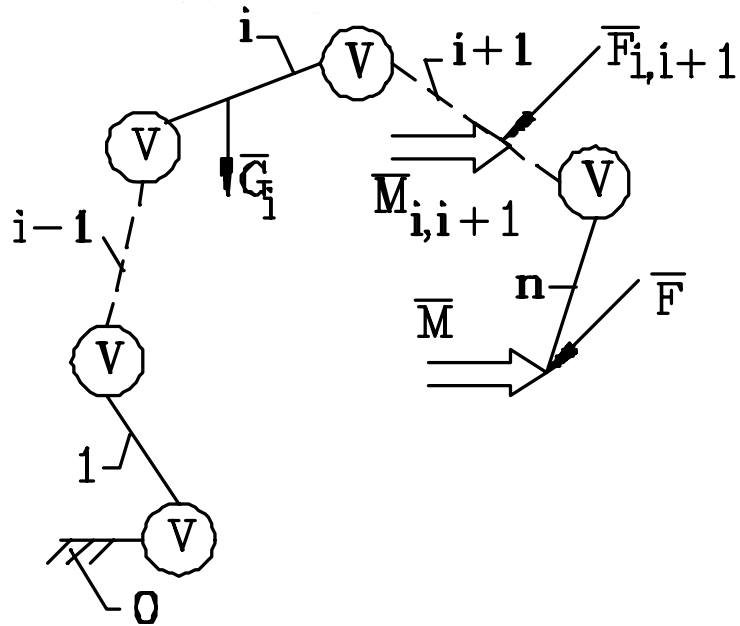
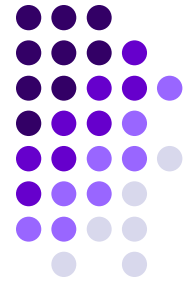
b - caracteristica mecanică statică pentru electromagnet obișnuit;

c - caracteristica dinamică

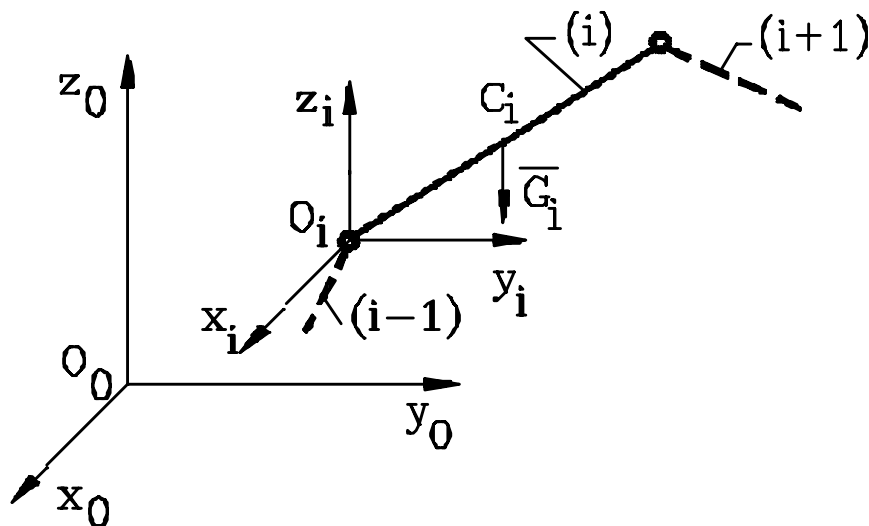
*Daca dependențele specificate anterior se referă la mașina de lucru, în speță elementul mobil al cuplei cinematice conducătoare = **caracteristica mecanică rezistentă**.*

Momentul rezistent:

- **caracter potential**: componenta gravitacionala, componenta elastica de deformatie; Isi mentin sensul independent de sensul de miscare
- **caracter reactiv** : componenta datorata frecarii uscate sa viscoase; provoaca intotdeauna un efect de frinare actionind in sens opus miscarii



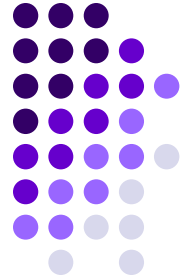
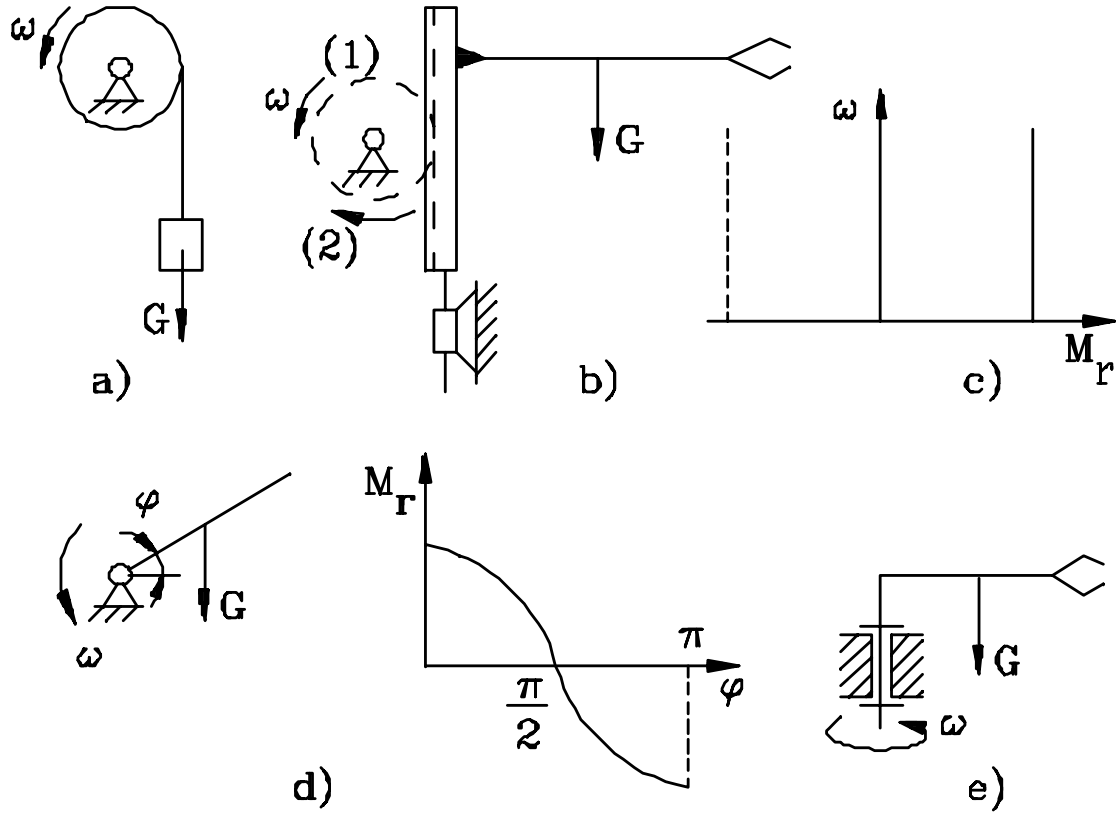
Forțele exterioare ce încarcă un lanț cinematic deschis



Forța gravitațională pe elementul (i)

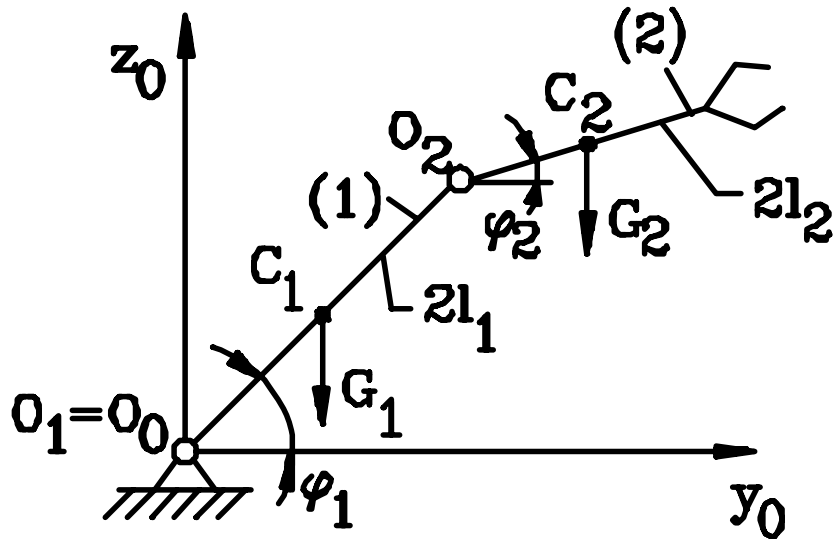
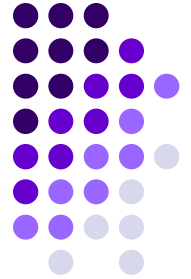
$$[G_i] = [0 \quad 0 \quad -m_i g]^T$$

$$\overline{M}_{O_i, i} = \overline{r}_{C_i} \times \overline{G}_i$$



Forte gravitationale si momentele rezistente

Exemplu de calcul

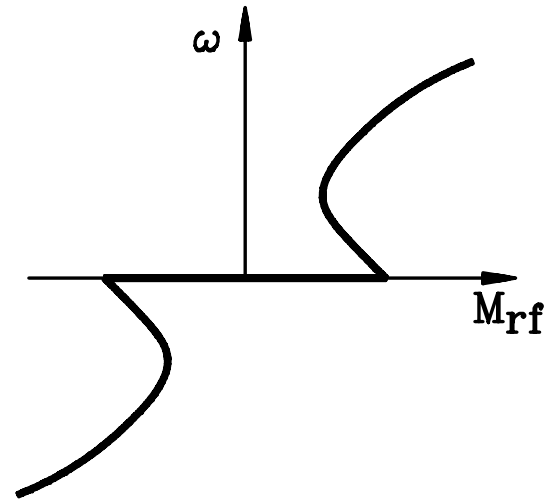
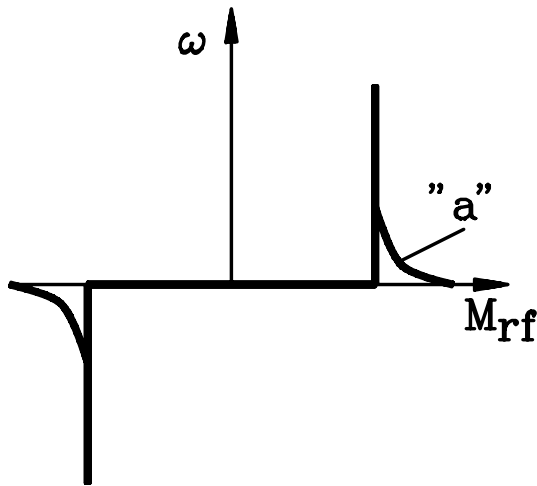
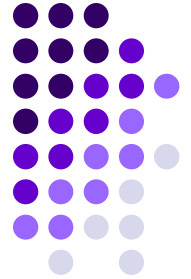


-Elementul 1 – lungimea $2l_1$,
masa m_1

- Elementul 2 – lungimea $2l_2$,
masa m_2

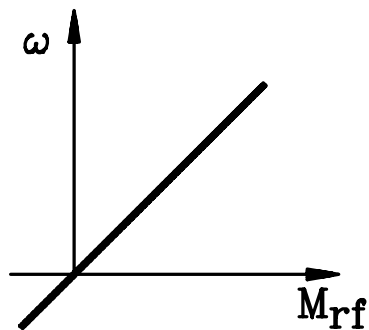
$$M_{rg} = -[G_1 l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + G_2 \cdot (2l_1 \cos \varphi_1 + l_2 \cos \varphi_2)]$$

$$M_{rf} = |M_{rf}| \cdot \text{sign} \omega$$

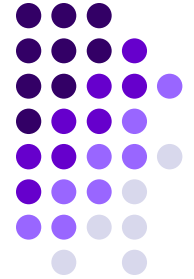


Caracteristica fortelor de frecare

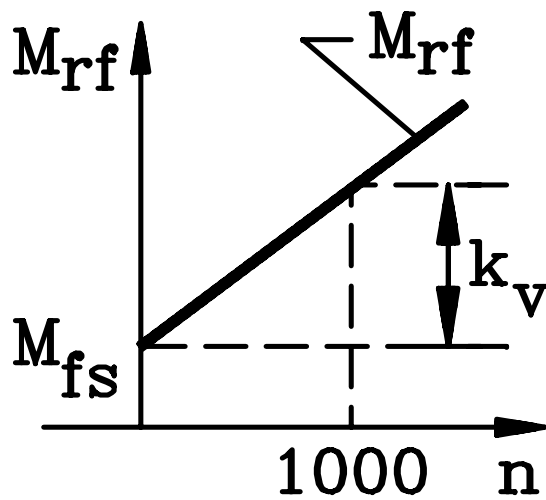
$$M_{rf} = M_{fs} + K_V \cdot n \cdot 10^{-3}$$



$$M_{rf,v} = \beta \cdot \omega$$



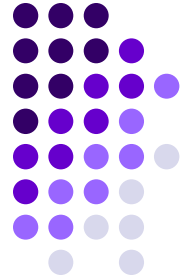
$$M_{rf} = M_{fs} + K_V \cdot n \cdot 10^{-3}$$



- "k_v" este constanta de amortizare viscoasa [Ncm/10³ min⁻¹]

- "n" este turatia arborelui [rot/min]

Momentul de frecare pentru servomotoare electrice



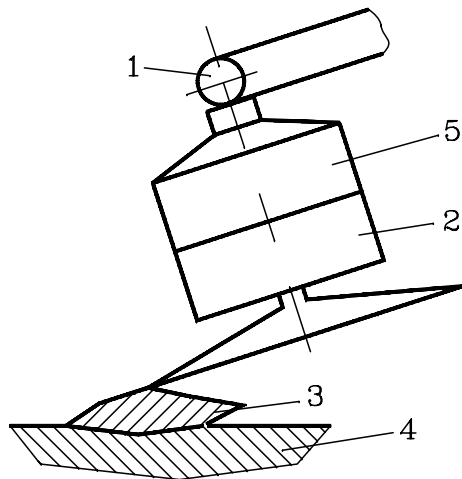
Debavurare robotizata:

$$A = \frac{C_1 \mu R \Omega F_N - C_2}{v_f}$$

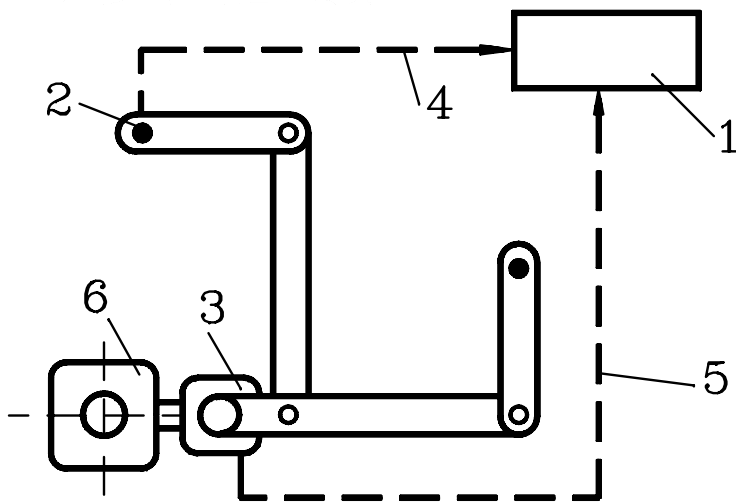
c_1, c_2 - constante de material, μ - coeficient de frecare disc abraziv-piesa;

R - raza discului abraziv, Ω - viteza unghiulara a discului abraziv;

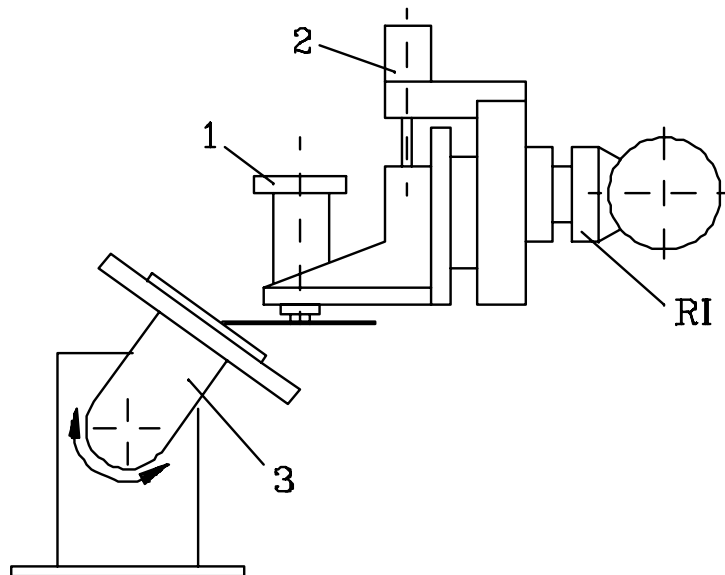
F_N - forta normala in punctul de contact, v_f - viteza de deplasare a discului.



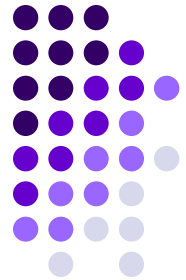
Robotul industrial manipuleaza efectorul compus din capul de forta "2" (disc abraziv cu diametrul de 225 mm si latime 1-1.75 mm, motor de antrenare) si senzorul forta/moment "5" in raport cu piesa "4" ce are bavura "3". Forta de apasare este asigurata de RI prin dispozitivul de ghidare "1".

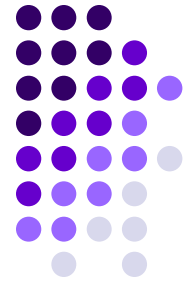


Modulul de pozitionare locala are la baza mecanismul cu bare "2" cu doua grade de mobilitate. Fiecare grad de mobilitate este prevazut cu SA electric propriu. Sistemul de comanda "1" primeste informatii despre pozitie si forta pe liniile "4" si "5" (de la senzorul de forta "3"). Pe modul prezentat este pozitionat capul de forta "6".

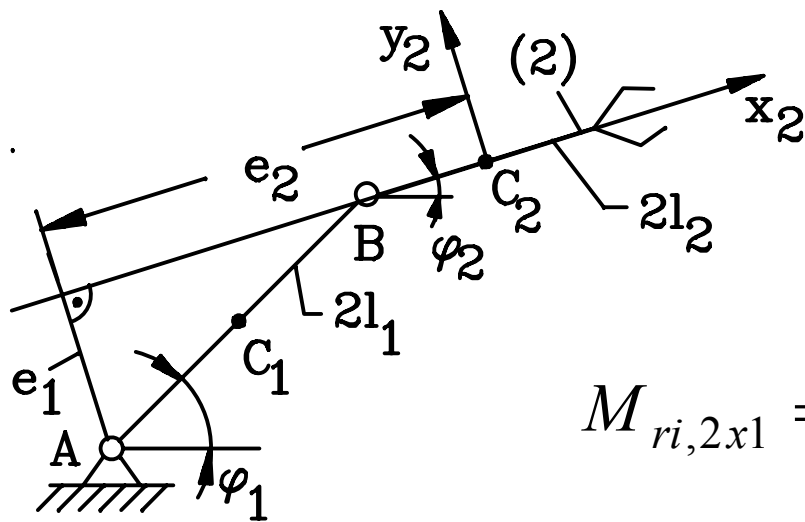


RI manipuleaza efectorul compus din capul de forta "1" si cilindrul pneumatic "2" pentru realizarea fortei de apasare. Masa de pozitionare "3" asigura gradele de mobilitate necesare pentru manipularea piesei. Actionarea mesei "3" se realizeaza pe cale electrica.





Momentele si fortele de inertie ce actioneaza asupra lantului cinematic "i+1,...,n", ca urmare a miscarilor simultane din cuplele cinemate conducatoare aferente, introduc momente rezistente (sau momente motoare !!) ce trebuie echilibrate de sistemele de actionare din lantul cinematic "1, 2,..., i"



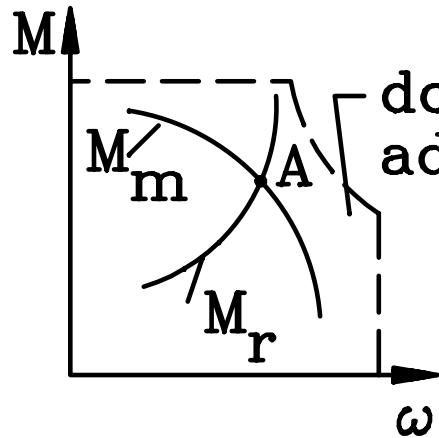
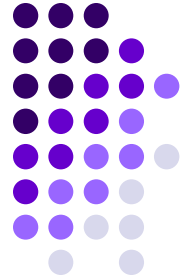
$$F_{i2,x} = -m_2 \omega_2^2 l_2$$

$$F_{i2,y} = -m_2 \varepsilon_2 l_2$$

$$M_{ri,2x1} = F_{i2,x} \cdot e_1 = F_{i2,x} \cdot 2l_1 \cdot \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

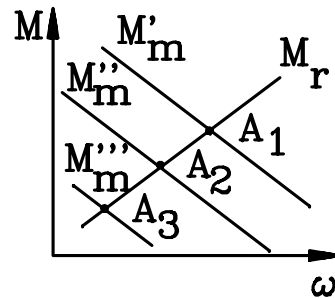
$$M_{ri,2y1} = F_{i2,y} \cdot e_2 = F_{i2,y} \cdot [l_2 + 2l_1 \cdot \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)]$$

Stabilitatea statica

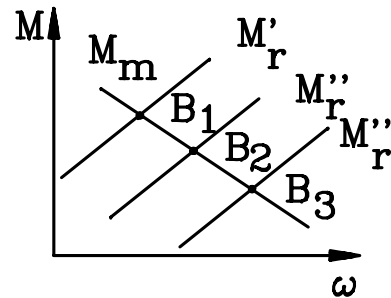


A – punct de functionare

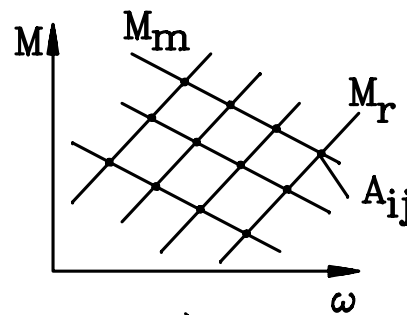
a) - **sa fie un punct real de functionare**, adica sa corespunda unui set de valori (ω , M) care sa asigure o functionare sigura si corecta tehnologic, mecanic etc (sa apartina domeniului admisibil).



a)



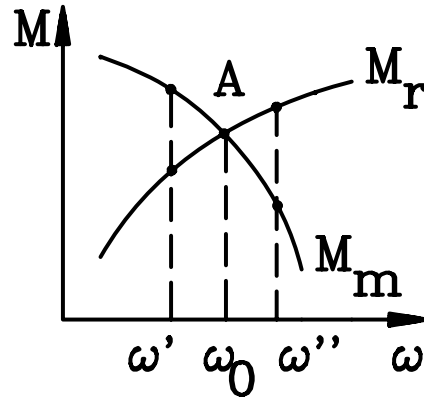
b)



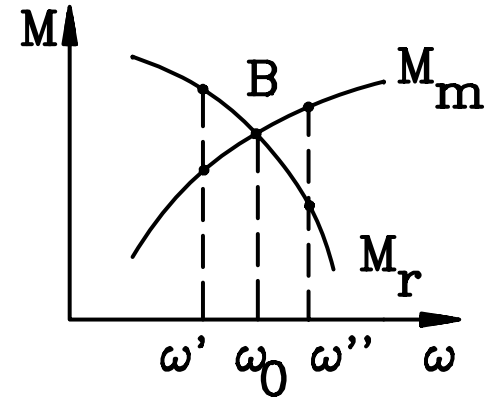
c)

b) sa fie un punct de functionare stabil

$$\left(\frac{dM_r}{d\omega}\right)_A > \left(\frac{dM_m}{d\omega}\right)_A$$

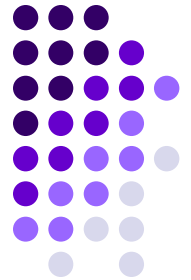
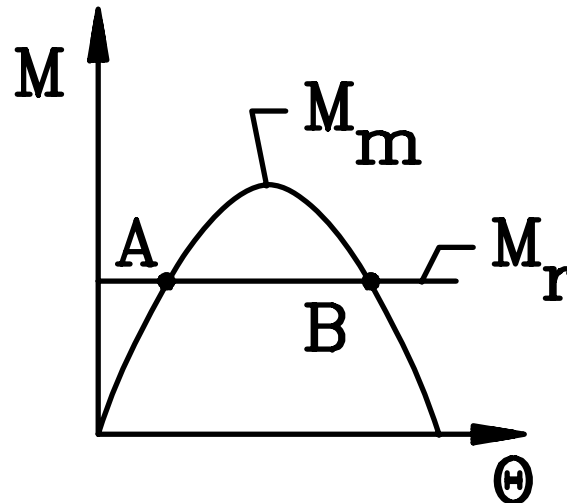


a)

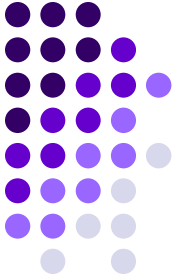


b)

Exemplu



Exemplu

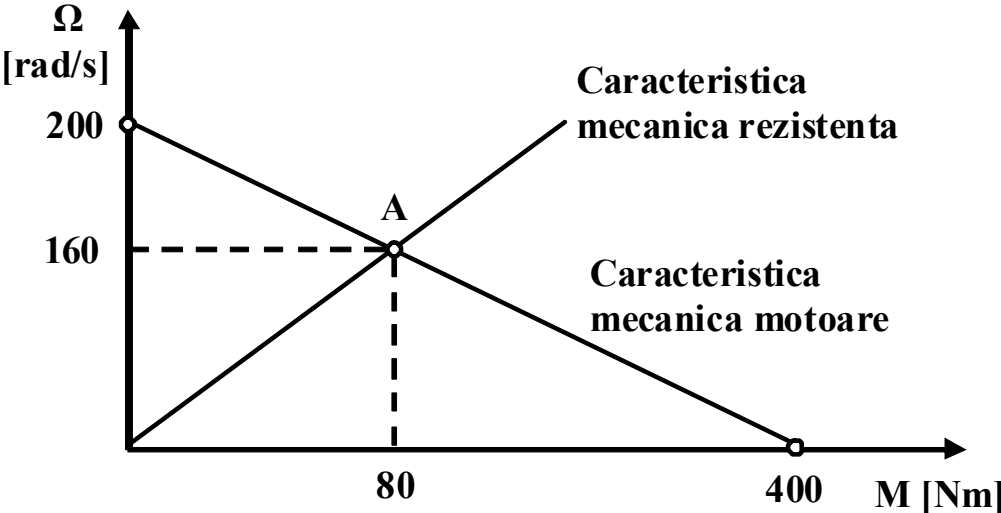


$$\Omega_m = 200 - 0.5 \cdot M_m$$

$$\Omega_r = 2M_r$$



A (80, 160)



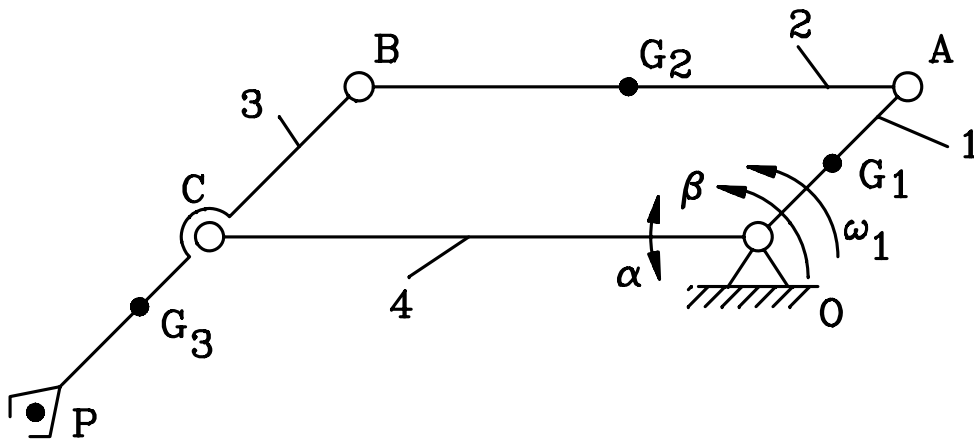
$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 M_m = 400 - 2 \cdot \Omega_m &\quad \rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{dM_m}{d\Omega} \right)_A = -2 \\
 M_r = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Omega_r &\quad \rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{dM_r}{d\Omega} \right)_A = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \frac{1}{2} > -2$$

Punctul A este punct de functionare stabil

Masa redusă și moment de inerție redus

$$m_r = \frac{1}{v_A^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i v_i^2 + J_i \omega_i^2) \quad J_r = \frac{1}{\omega_A^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i v_i^2 + J_i \omega_i^2)$$

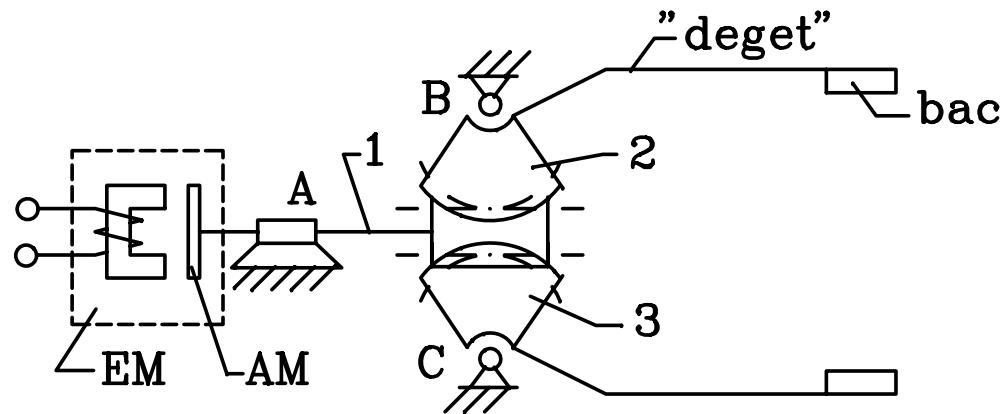
Exemplu



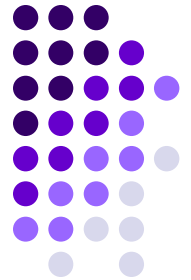
Se cere determinarea masei reduse în punctul A a mecanismului paralelogram, la o poziție fixă a elementului "4".

$$m_r = m_1 \cdot \left(\frac{l_{G_1}}{l_A} \right)^2 + m_2 + m_3 \cdot \left(\frac{l_{G_1}}{l_A} \right)^2 + \frac{J_1 + J_2 + J_3}{l_A^2}$$

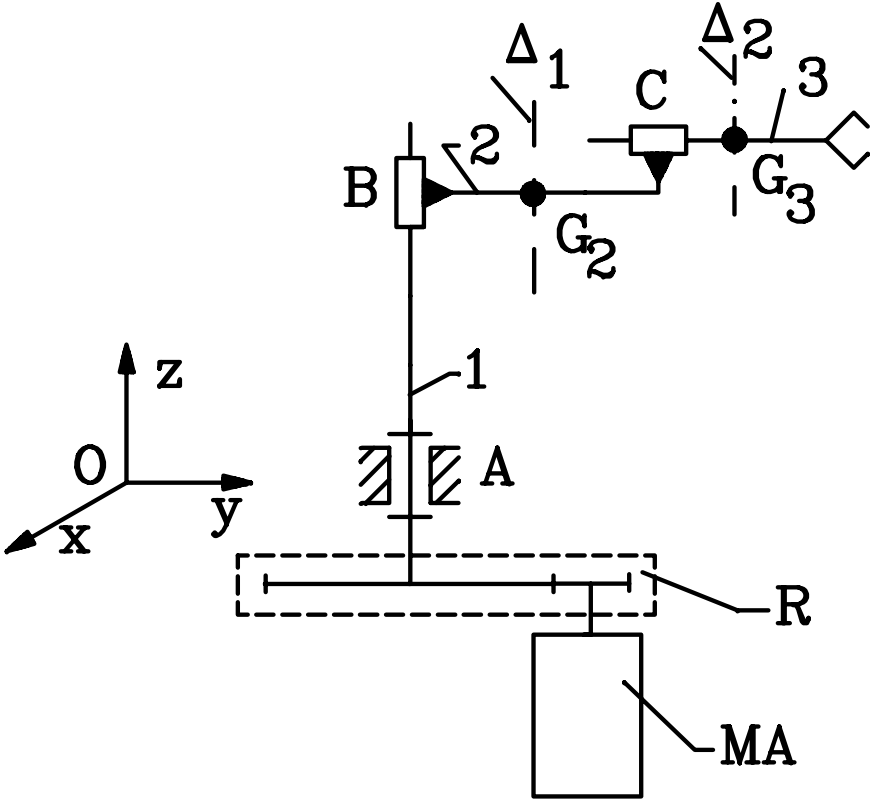
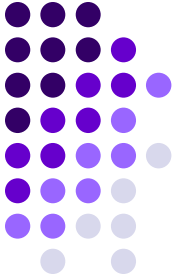
Exemplu



$$m_r = m_1 + 2J_{B,2} \cdot \left(\frac{\omega_2}{v_1} \right)^2$$

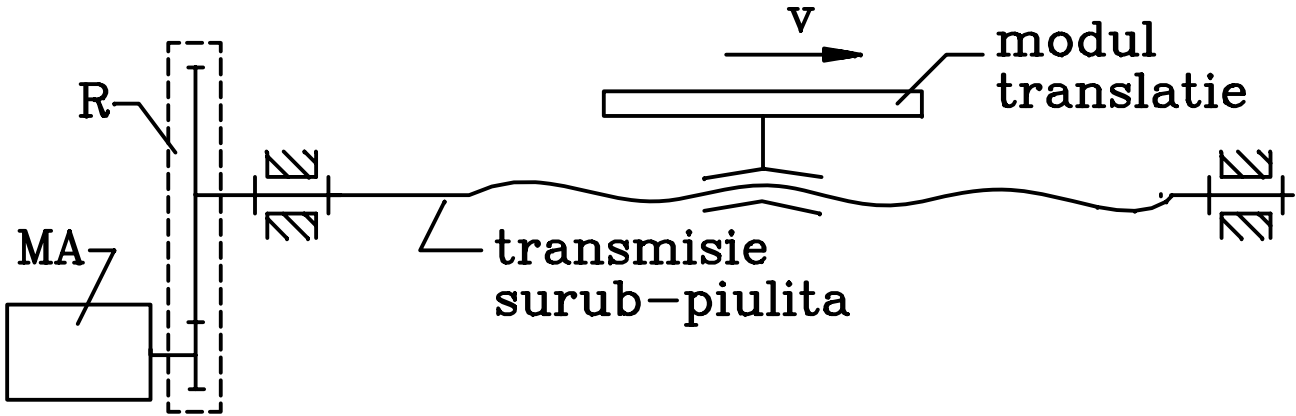
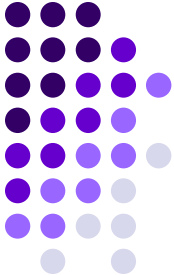


Exemplu



$$J_r = J_{rot} + J_p + \left(J_{rc} + J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + m_2 r_2^2 + m_3 r_3^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{i^2}$$

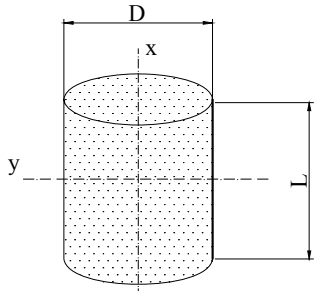
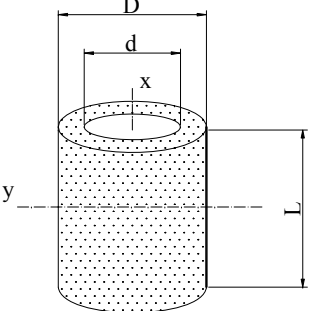
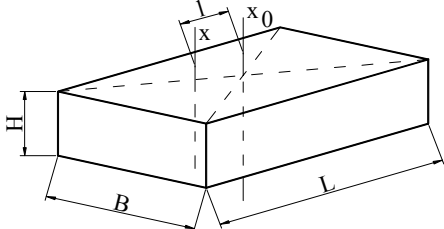
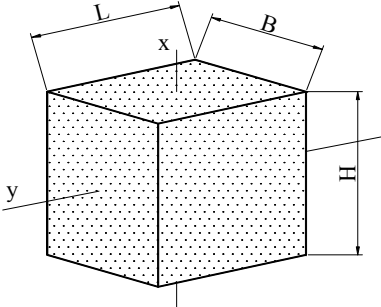
Exemplu

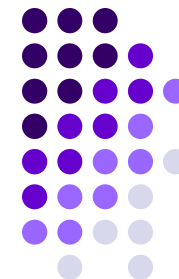


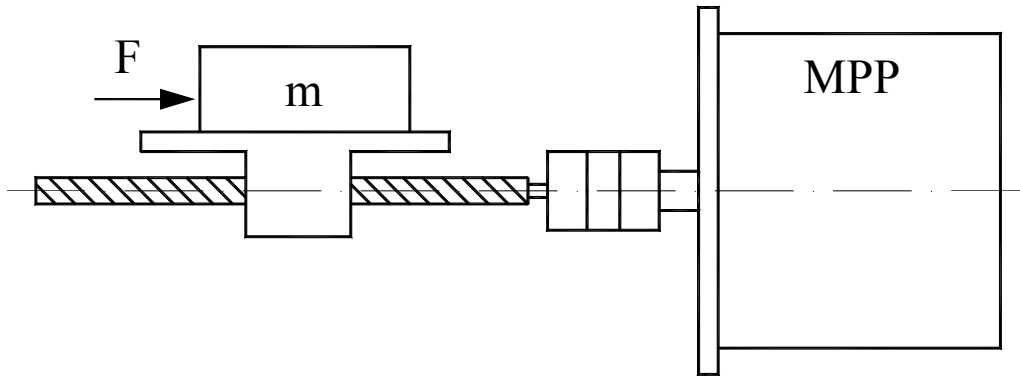
$$i = \frac{\omega_m}{\omega_{rc}} = \frac{\omega_m}{\omega_s}$$

$$J_r = J_{rot} + J_p + \left(J_{rc} + J_s + m_r \cdot \left(\frac{p}{2\pi} \right)^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{i^2}$$

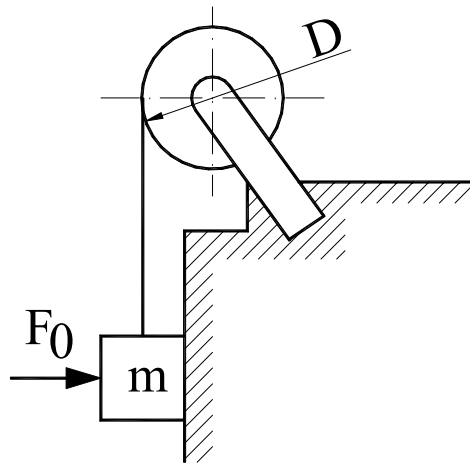
$$\frac{v}{\omega_s} = \frac{p}{2\pi}$$

	$J_x = \frac{mD^2}{8} = \frac{\pi}{32} \cdot \rho L D^4$ $J_y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot m \cdot \left(\frac{D^2}{4} + \frac{L^2}{3} \right)$
	$J_x = \frac{1}{8} \cdot m \cdot (D^2 - d^2) =$ $= \frac{\pi}{32} \cdot \rho L \cdot (D^4 - d^4)$ $J_y = \frac{1}{4} \cdot m \cdot \left(\frac{D^2 - d^2}{4} + \frac{L^2}{3} \right)$
	$J_x = J_{x_0} + ml^2 =$ $= \frac{m}{12} \cdot (L^2 + B^2) + ml^2$
	$J_x = \frac{m}{12} \cdot (L^2 + B^2) =$ $= \frac{1}{12} \cdot \rho L B H \cdot (L^2 + B^2)$ $J_y = \frac{m}{12} \cdot (H^2 + B^2) =$ $= \frac{1}{12} \cdot \rho L B H \cdot (H^2 + B^2)$

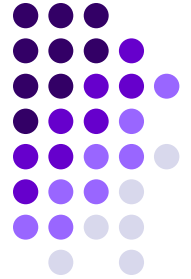


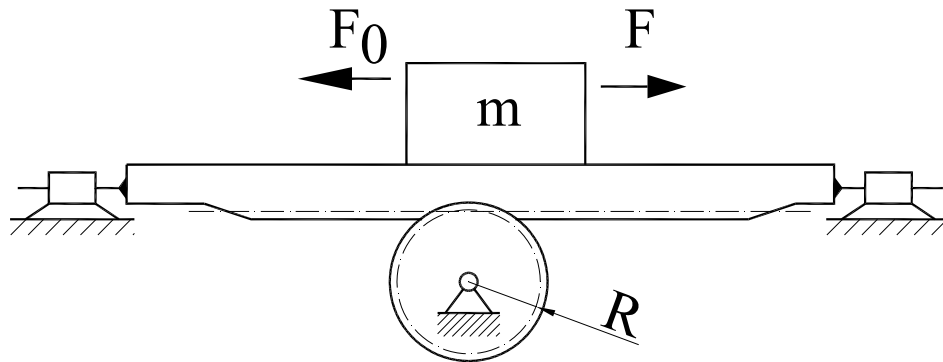


$$J_{red} = J_s + m \cdot \left(\frac{p}{2\pi} \right)^2$$

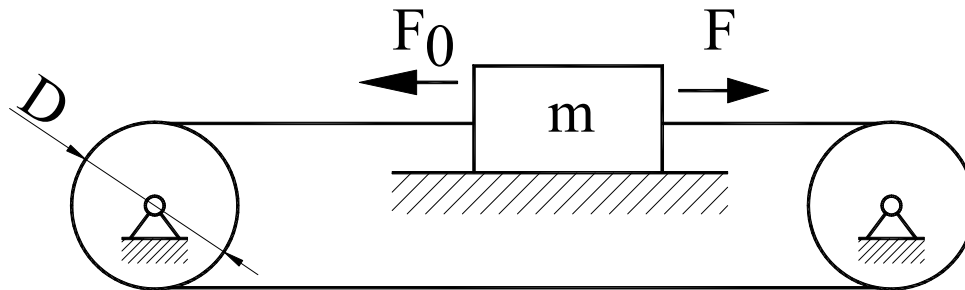
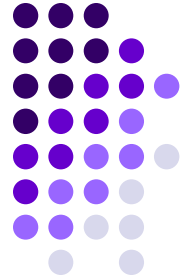


$$J_{red} = J_r + \frac{4m}{D^2}$$





$$J_{red} = J_p + \frac{m}{R^2}$$



$$J_{red} = 2J_r + \frac{4m}{D^2}$$

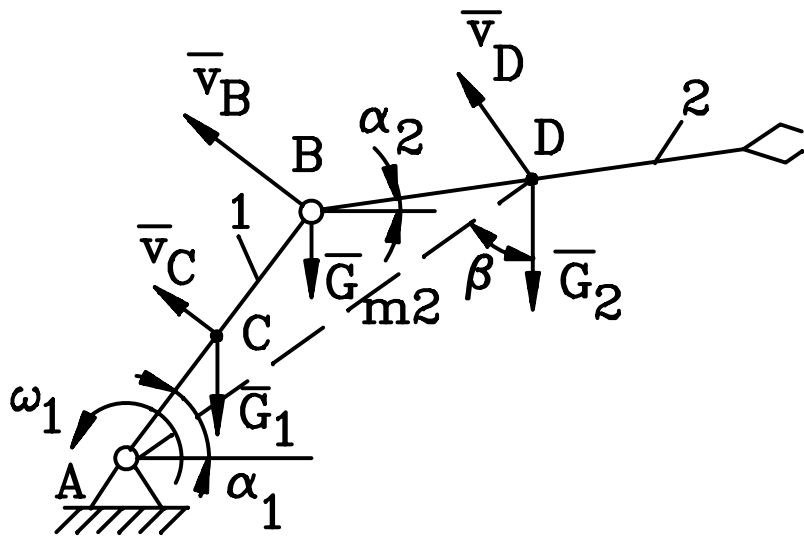
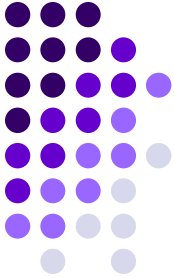
Forța redusă, moment redus

$$F_{red} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{F_i v_i \cos \alpha_i}{v_A} + M_i \cdot \frac{\omega_i}{v_A} \right)$$

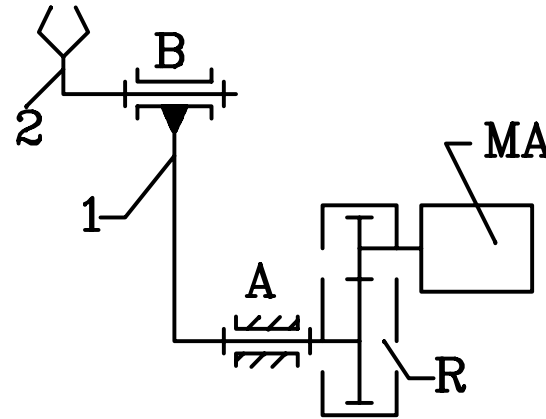
$$M_{red} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{F_i v_i \cos \alpha_i}{v_A} + M_i \cdot \frac{\omega_i}{v_A} \right)$$

- v_A , ω_A reprezintă viteza punctului A de aplicare a forței reduse, respectiv viteza unghiulară a elementului de reducere;
- F_i , M_i reprezintă forța respectiv momentul care acționează asupra elementului "i";
- v_i , ω_i reprezintă viteza punctului de aplicare a forței F_i , respectiv viteza unghiulară a elementului "i";
- α_i reprezintă unghiul dintre vectorii forța - F_i și viteza - v_i ;
- n reprezintă numărul de elemente ale mecanismului.

Exemplu



a)

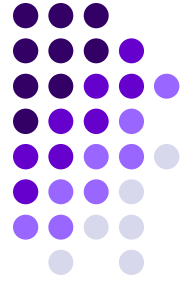


b)

Se cere momentul redus la cupla cinematica conducatoare A, datorat fortelor gravitationale. Se considera actionare doar in cupla A.

$$M_{red} = \frac{(G_1 \cdot v_C + G_{m2} \cdot v_B) \cdot \cos(\pi - \alpha_1)}{\omega_1} + \frac{G_2 \cdot v_D \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \beta\right)}{\omega_1}$$

$$v_C = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{l_1}{2}$$



$$v_B = \omega_1 \cdot l_1$$

$$v_D = \omega_1 \cdot l_{AD} = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{l_1 \cdot \cos \alpha_1 + \frac{l_2}{2} \cdot \cos \alpha_2}{\sin \beta}$$

$$M_{red} = - \left(\frac{G_1}{2} + G_{m2} + G_2 \right) \cdot l_1 \cdot \cos \alpha_1 - G_2 \cdot \frac{l_2}{2} \cdot \cos \alpha_2$$



$$M_{red,r} = \frac{M_{red}}{\eta_R \cdot i}$$