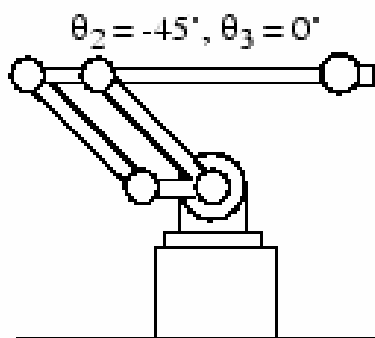
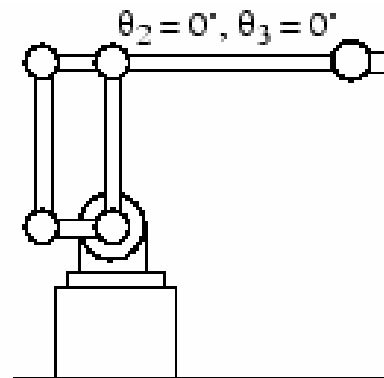


SISTEME DE ACTIONARE

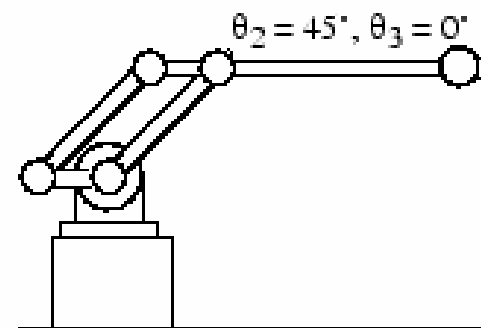
II



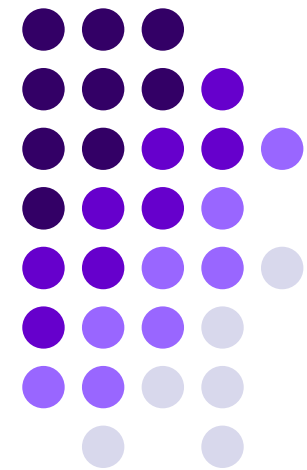
$$J_1 = 215 \text{ kgm}^2$$

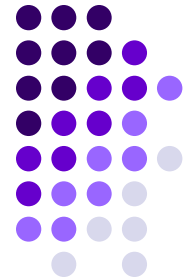


$$J_1 = 170 \text{ kgm}^2$$



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





Cuprins_4

1. Ecuatia de miscare
2. Influenta elasticitatii sistemului
3. Legi de miscare

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial E_c}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial E_c}{\partial q_k} = Q_k \quad \text{Ec. lui Lagrange}$$

E_c reprezinta energia cinetica a sistemului;

q_k reprezinta coordonata generalizata

- " θ " pentru miscarea de rotatie a elementului de reducere;
- " x " pentru miscarea de translatie;

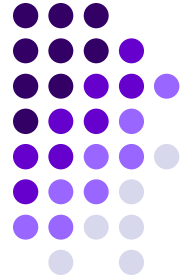
\dot{q}_k reprezinta viteza generalizata

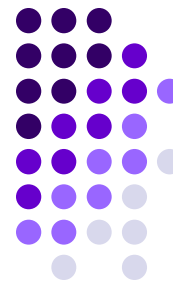
- " ω " pentru miscarea de rotatie a elementului de reducere;
- " v " pentru miscarea de translatie;

Q_k reprezinta forta generalizata

- un moment " M " pentru miscarea de rotatie;
- o forta " F " pentru miscarea de translatie;

k reprezinta numarul gradelor de libertate.





$$E_c = \frac{J_r \cdot \omega_A^2}{2}$$

$$E_c = \frac{m_r \cdot v_A^2}{2}$$

- I_r , m_r reprezinta momentul de inertie redus respectiv masa redusa;
- ω_A , v_A reprezinta viteza unghiulara respectiv liniara a elementului de rducere.

$$J_r \cdot \frac{d\omega_A}{dt} + \frac{\omega_A^2}{2} \cdot \frac{dJ_r}{d\theta} = M$$

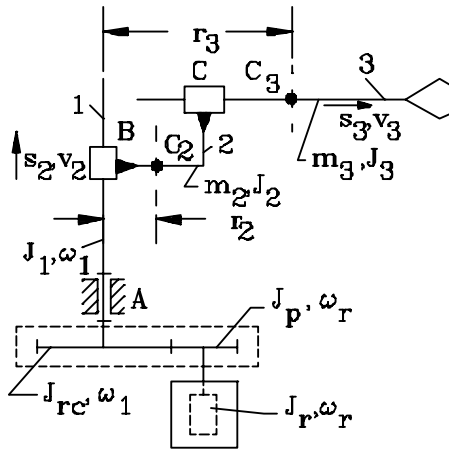
$$m_r \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{v_A^2}{2} \cdot \frac{dm_r}{dx} = F$$

$$M = M_m - M_{r,red}$$

$$F = F_m - F_{r,red}$$

- M_m , F_m reprezinta momentul motor respectiv forta motoare;
- $M_{r,red}$, $F_{r,red}$ reprezinta momentul rezistent redus (a fortelor tehnologice, de frecare, gravitationale) respectiv forta rezistenta redusa.

Exemplu



$$E_{cs} = E_{cr} + E_{cp} + E_{crc} + E_{c1} + E_{c2} + E_{c3}$$

$$E_{cr} = \frac{J_r \cdot \omega_r^2}{2} \quad E_{cp} = \frac{J_p \cdot \omega_r^2}{2} \quad E_{crc} = \frac{J_{rc} \cdot \omega_1^2}{2}$$

$$E_{c1} = \frac{J_1 \cdot \omega_1^2}{2} \quad E_{c2} = \frac{m_2 \cdot v_2^2}{2} + \frac{(J_2 + m_2 \cdot r_2^2) \cdot \omega_1^2}{2}$$

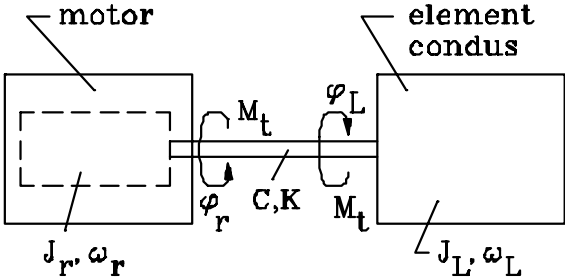
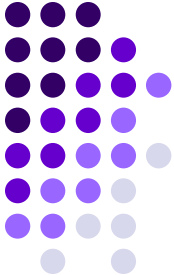
$$E_{c3} = \frac{m_3 \cdot (v_2^2 + v_3^2)}{2} + \frac{(J_3 + m_3 \cdot r_3^2) \cdot \omega_1^2}{2}$$

$$J_t \cdot \varepsilon_r + \frac{2}{i^2} \cdot m_3 \cdot \omega_r \cdot r_3 \cdot v_3 = M_m - \frac{M_f}{i} - M_{fs} - M_{fv}$$

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

- M_m este cuplul dezvoltat de motorul de actionare ; "i" este raportul de transmitere; " M_f " este momentul de frecare in cupla cinematica de rotatie;
- " M_{fs} " este momentul frezarilor statice din motorul de actionare; " M_{fv} " este momentul frezarilor viscoase din motorul de actionare.

Influenta elasticitatii sistemului



$$J_r \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} = M_m - M_t$$

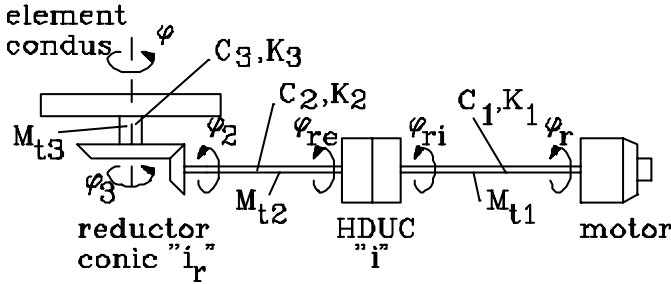
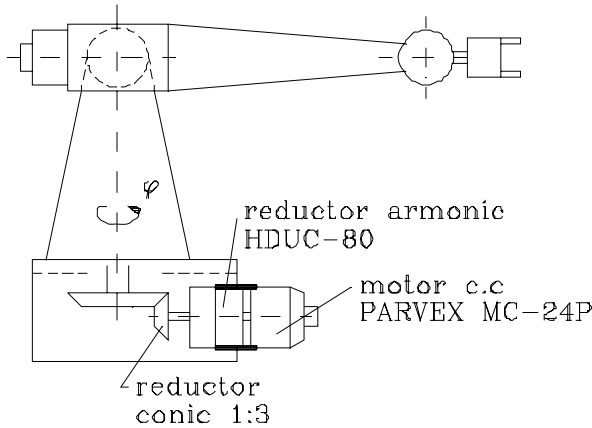
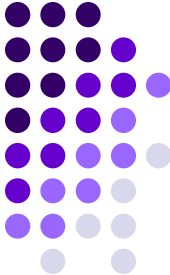
$$J_L \cdot \frac{d\omega_L}{dt} = M_t - M_L$$

$$M_t = C \cdot (\varphi_r - \varphi_L) + K \cdot (\omega_r - \omega_L)$$

$$\frac{d\varphi_r}{dt} = \omega_r$$

$$\frac{d\varphi_L}{dt} = \omega_L$$

Exemplu



ecuatia circuitului electric
(m.c.c.):

$$u = R_i \cdot i_i + L_i \cdot \frac{di_i}{dt} + K_e \cdot \omega_r$$

ecuatia de miscare pentru rotor si respectiv prima legatura elastica (rotor - reductor armonic):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 J_r \cdot \frac{d\omega_r}{dt} = K_m \cdot i_i - M_{t1} - K_{fv} \cdot \omega_r \\
 J_1 \cdot \frac{d\omega_{ri}}{dt} = M_{t1} - \frac{M_{t2}}{i} \qquad J_1 = J_{1r} + \frac{J_{2r}}{i^2} \\
 M_{t1} = C_1 \cdot (\varphi_{ri} - \varphi_r) + K_1 \cdot (\omega_{ri} - \omega_r) \\
 M_{t2} = C_{ra} \cdot \left(\varphi_{re} - \frac{\varphi_{ri}}{i} \right) + K_{ra} \cdot \left(\omega_{re} - \frac{\omega_{ri}}{i} \right)
 \end{array} \right.$$

*ecuațiile celei de-a doua legături
 elastice "reductor
 armonic - reductor conic"*

$$J_2 \cdot \frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = M_{t2} - \frac{M_{t3}}{i_r}$$

$$J_2 = J_{pc} + \frac{J_{rc}}{i_r^2}$$

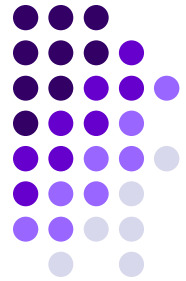
$$M_{t2} = C_2 \cdot (\varphi_2 - \varphi_{re}) + K_2 \cdot (\omega_2 - \omega_{re})$$

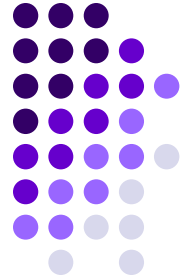
$$M_{t3} = C_3 \cdot \left(\varphi_3 - \frac{\varphi_2}{i} \right) + K_3 \cdot \left(\omega_3 - \frac{\omega_2}{i} \right)$$

*ecuațiile celei de-a treia legături
 elastice "reductor conic element
 condus":*

$$J_3 \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} = M_{t3} - M_{rt}$$

$$M_{t3} = C_3 \cdot (\varphi - \varphi_3) + K_3 \cdot (\omega - \omega_3)$$





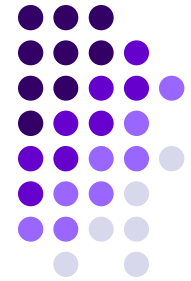
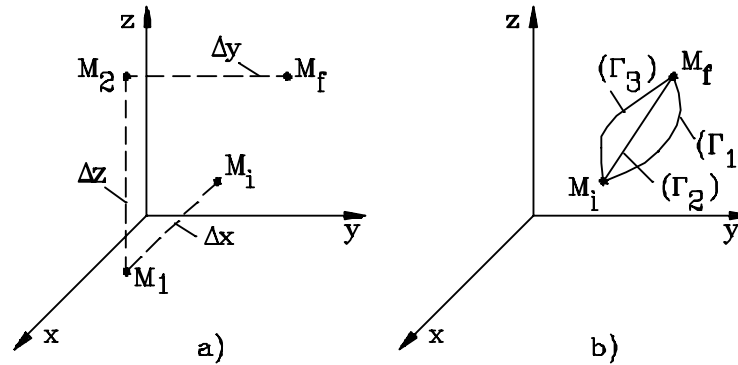
Legile de miscare de ordinul zero, unu si doi pentru miscarea relativa a elementelor, care constituie cuplele cinematice conducatoare, descriu evolutia in timp a parametrilor cinematici spatiu, viteza, acceleratie pentru elementul de reducere cunoscandu-se traiectoria pe care trebuie sa o execute punctul caracteristic.

Sucesiunea parametrilor cinematici ai cuplelor cinematice conducatoare este impusa de **functia de comanda** in conformitate cu operatia humanoida de efectuat.

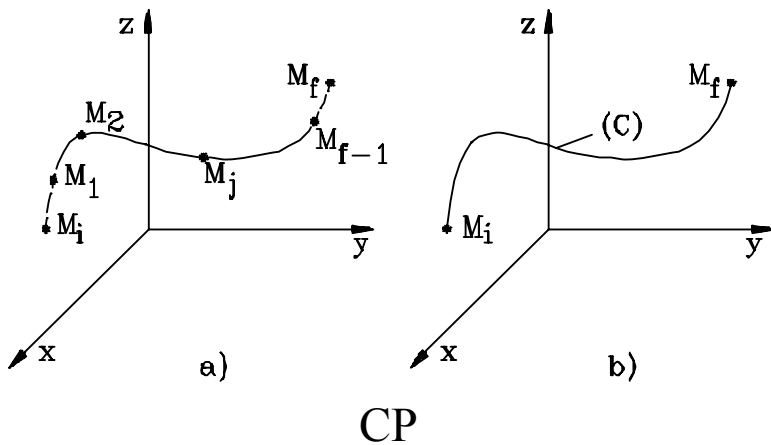
Prin **comanda** se intelege setul de informatii transmise de la sistemul de comanda la sistemul de actionare si care prescrie functionarea acestuia din urma.

- a) in aplicatii specifice de manipulare a unor piese (deservire de utilaje, stivuire etc.) se impune aducerea piesei manipulate in pozitii fixe din spatiu (puncte tinta). In aceste cazuri se utilizeaza o comanda **punct cu punct (PTP)**.
- b) in aplicatii de vopsire, sudare, montaj etc. se impune ca punctul caracteristic al RI sa descrie anumite traiectorii in conformitate cu procesul tehnologic si forma obiectului. In aceste cazuri se realizeaza o comanda pe **traiectorie continua (CP)**.

PTP



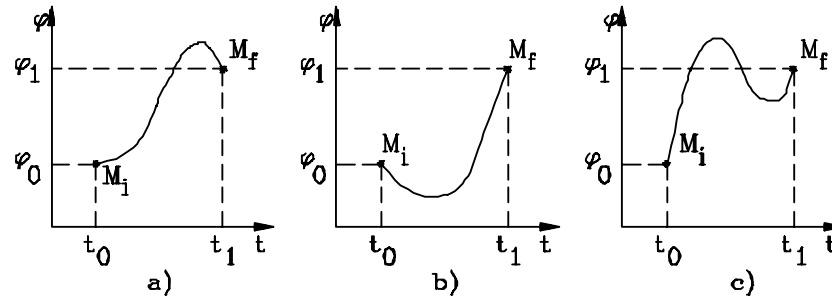
- a) actionarea succesiva a fiecarei cuple cinematice conducatoare in secvente diferite
- b) actionarea simultana a mai multor cuple cinematice, pornite la momentul $t=0$ si oprite la momentul $t=t_1$, functie de complexitatea traiectoriei. Traectoria intre punctele tinta nu este impusa



CP

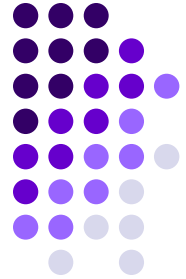
- a) traiectoria intre punctele M_i si M_f este descrisa prin puncte intermediare M_j ($j=1, 2, \dots$) denumite puncte de precizie. Miscarea intre doua puncte de precizie succesive se realizeaza punct cu punct
- b) traiectoria continua intre punctele M_i si M_f este descrisa pe cale analitica prin ecuatia (C).

Traectorii nerecomandate



Functia $\varphi_k(t)$ ce descrie modul de variatie a coordonatei generalizate din cupla "k" trebuie sa fie monotona pe intervalul $[t_0, t_1]$ de actionare a cuplei

Traectorii BANG - BANG

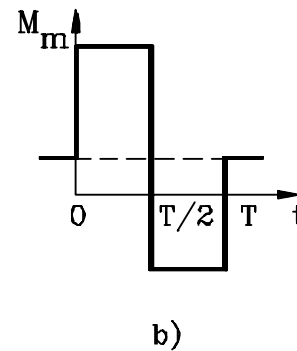
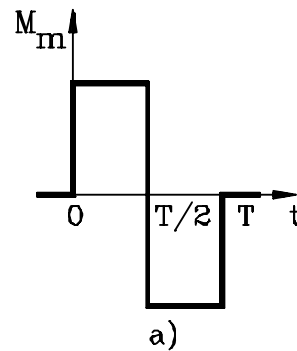
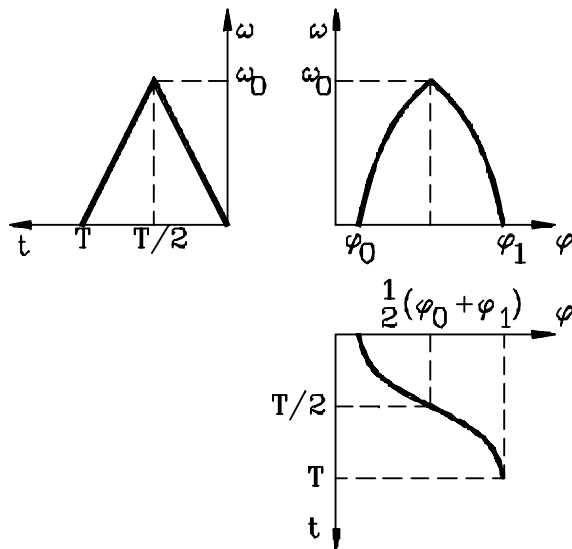


- asigura deplasarea punctului caracteristic din starea initiala (φ_0) in starea finala (φ_1) in timpul minim "T";

a1) - legile de miscare pentru restrictii de acceleratie

$$|\mathcal{E}| < \mathcal{E}_0$$

$$T = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\varphi_1 - \varphi_0}{\mathcal{E}_0}}$$

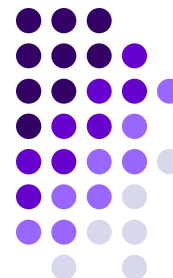


a) Frecare zero

b) Frecare diferita de zero

Modificarea cuplului motor la momentele $t=T/2$ si $t=T$ se poate realiza in mai multe moduri:

- 1 - in circuit deschis;*
- 2 - in circuit inchis pe baza de reactie de pozitie;*
- 3 - in circuit inchis pe baza de reactie de viteza*



1. Momentele $T/2$ si T se presupun determinate prin relatii de calcul sau prin invatare iar un sistem de comanda bazat pe timp programabil permite realizarea comutatiei.
2. Comutarea are loc la atingerea valorii coordonatei generalizate $\varphi = \frac{\varphi_0 + \varphi_1}{2}$ si a coordonatei φ_1 . Aceste valori sunt sesizate prin intermediul unui traductor de pozitie.
3. Modificarea in starea de comanda a motorului se poate efectua in momentul in care viteza controlata atinge valoarea $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \cdot (\varphi_1 - \varphi_0)}$ si apoi valoarea "0".

Controlul vitezei, in miscarea robotului, este recomandat cind cursele sunt scurte si se fac cu viteze mici.

La deplasari lungi si rapide, se recomanda controlul in pozitie.

$$t_m = \frac{\omega_m}{\varepsilon_m}$$

$$\varepsilon_m = \frac{M_m}{J_r}$$

$$\varphi(t_m) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{J_r}{M_m} \cdot \omega_m^2$$

Daca $\varphi_1 - \varphi_0 \geq 2 \cdot \varphi(t_m)$

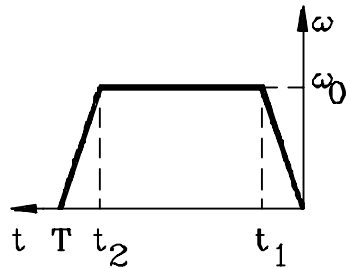


cursa lunga

a2) - legi de miscare cu restrictii de acceleratie si viteza

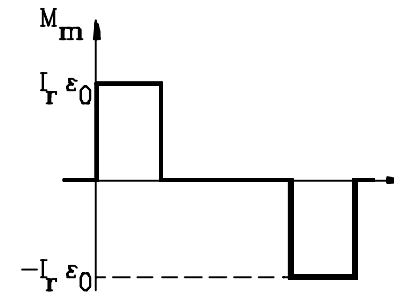
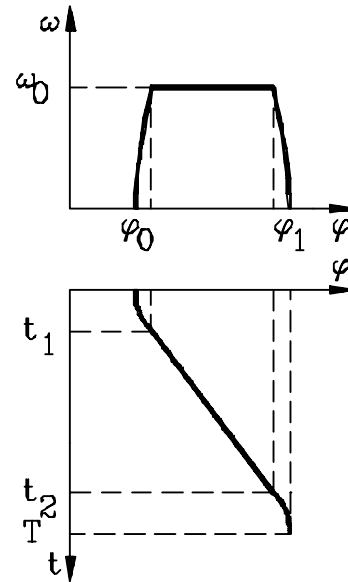
$$|\varepsilon| < \varepsilon_0$$

$$|\omega| < \omega_0$$



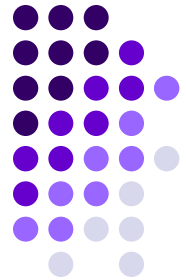
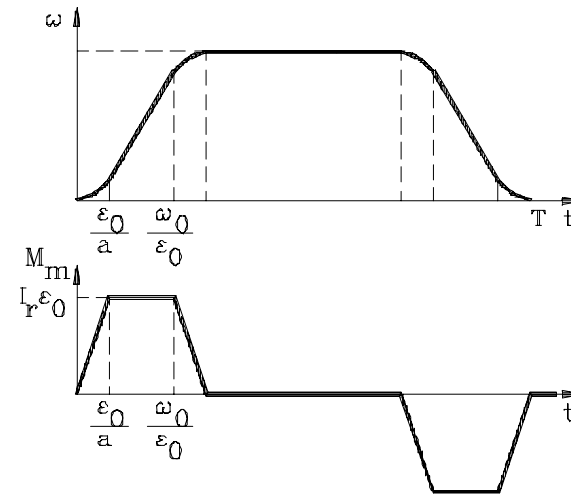
$$t_1 = \omega_0 / \varepsilon_0$$

$$t_2 = T - t_1$$

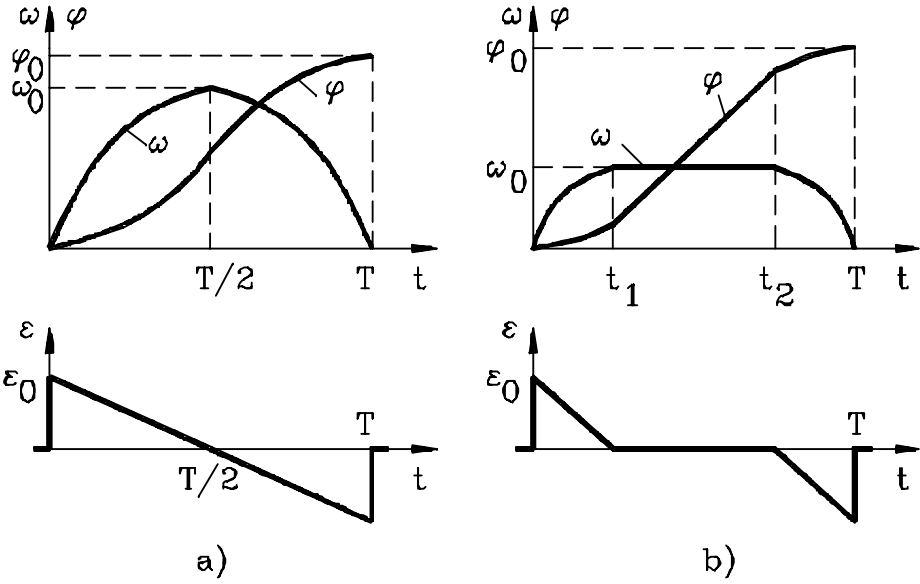
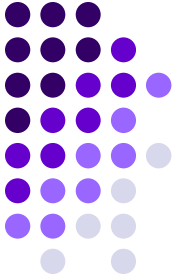


a3) - legi de miscare cu restrictii de supraacceleratie, acceleratie si viteza

$$\left| \frac{d^2 \omega}{dt^2} \right| \leq a$$



Traectorii polinomiale



$$\omega = a + bt + ct^2$$

$$\varphi = d + at + \frac{bt^2}{2} + \frac{ct^3}{3}$$

$$\varepsilon = b + 2ct$$

$$t = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \omega = 0 \\ \varphi = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$t = \frac{T}{2} \rightarrow \omega = \omega_0$$

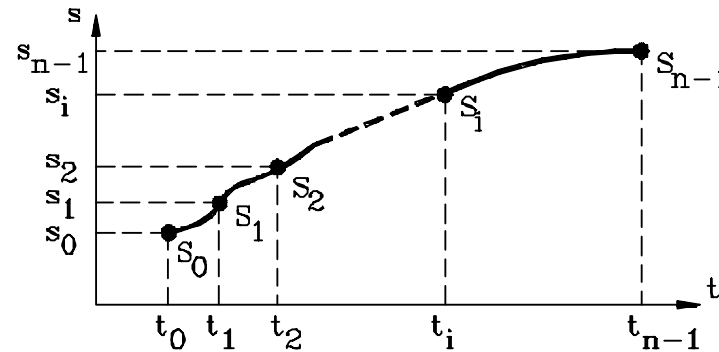
$$t = T \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \omega = 0 \\ \varphi = \varphi_0 \end{matrix}$$

$$a = d = 0$$

$$c = -\frac{b}{T}$$

$$b = \frac{4 \cdot \omega_0}{T}$$

Legi de miscare pentru CP



Fie segmentul "i" corespunzator perechilor de puncte $[t_{i-1}, S_{i-1}]$ si $[t_i, S_i]$

➔ $\tau_i = t - t_{i-1}$

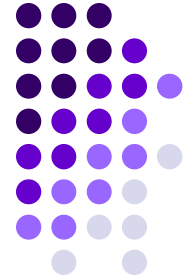
$$s_i(\tau_i) = a_{0i} + a_{1i} \cdot \tau_i + a_{2i} \cdot \tau_i^2 + a_{3i} \cdot \tau_i^3 + a_{4i} \cdot \tau_i^4$$

Coeficientii polinomiali din relatia anterioara se determina pe baza unor conditii initiale :

- identitatea originii unui segment "i" cu extremitatea finala a celui anterior "i-1":

$$s_i(\tau_i = 0) = s_{i-1}(\tau_{i-1} = T_{i-1}) = S_{i-1}$$

$$s_i(\tau_i = T_i) = s_{i+1}(\tau_{i+1} = 0) = S_i$$



•conditii de identitate a vitezelor :

$$s'_i (\tau_i = 0) = s'_{i-1} (\tau_{i-1} = T_{i-1}) = S'_{i-1}$$

$$s'_i (\tau_i = T_i) = s'_{i+1} (\tau_{i+1} = 0) = S'_i$$

•conditii de identitate a acceleratiilor :

$$s''_i (\tau_i = 0) = s''_{i-1} (\tau_{i-1} = T_{i-1}) = S''_{i-1}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{0i} \\ a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} \\ a_{3i} \\ a_{4i} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -4 & 4 & -3 & -1 & -1 \\ \frac{T_i^3}{T_i^3} & \frac{T_i^3}{T_i^3} & \frac{T_i^2}{T_i^2} & \frac{T_i^2}{T_i^2} & \frac{1}{T_i} \\ 3 & -3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{T_i^4}{T_i^4} & \frac{T_i^4}{T_i^4} & \frac{T_i^3}{T_i^3} & \frac{T_i^3}{T_i^3} & \frac{1}{2T_i^2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} S_{i-1} \\ S_i \\ S'_{i-1} \\ S'_i \\ S''_{i-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Se impune in mod suplimentar sa existe si continuitatea acceleratiei si a supraacceleratiei ("jerk") in punctul S_i .