

Българско списание за **Инженерно ПРОЕКТИРАНЕ**

брой: 1 декември 2008

„Българско списание за инженерно проектиране“ е периодично научно списание с широк научен и научно-приложен профил. Целта му е да предостави академичен форум за обмен на идеи между учените, изследователите, инженерите, потребителите и производителите, работещи в областта на машиностроенето, транспорта, логистиката, технологиите, съвременното компютърно проектиране, а също така и в областта на различни интердисциплинарни научно-приложни проблеми.

Издателите приветстват научни публикации с високо качество и значими научни, научно-приложни и творчески приноси.

София, 2008г.

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| R.Mitrev, B.Grigorov , V.Panov | |

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-
ZAT (ESKADA)

zld47@mgu.bg

- ZAT (ESKADA),.

1.

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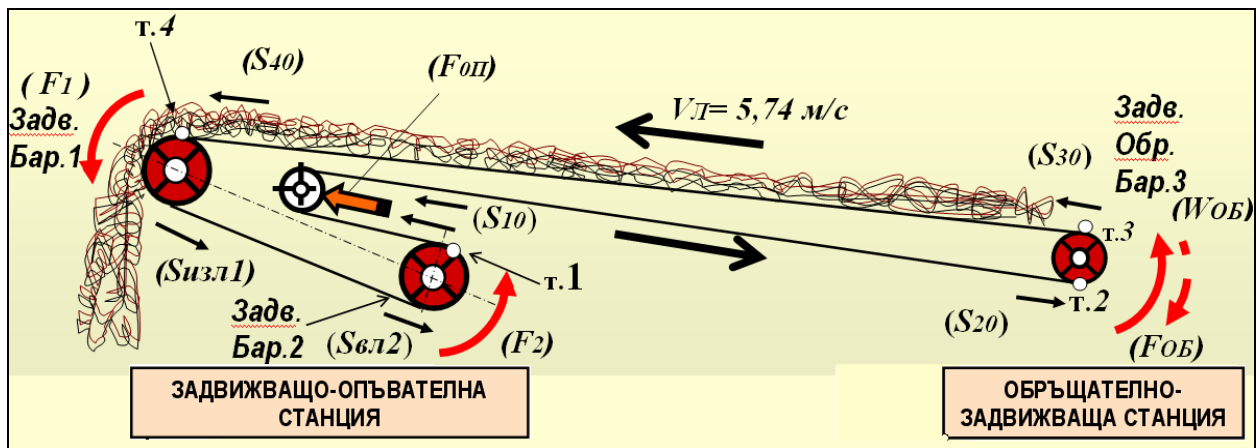
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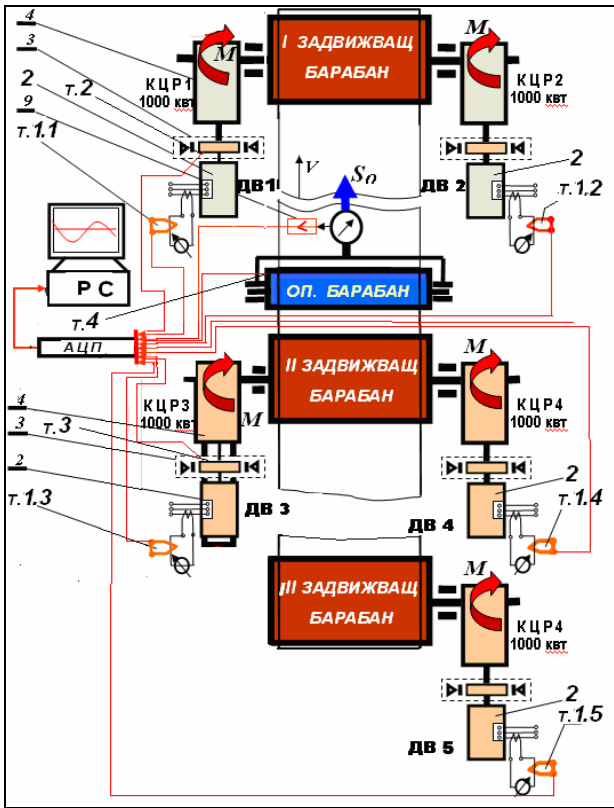
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1.

1301

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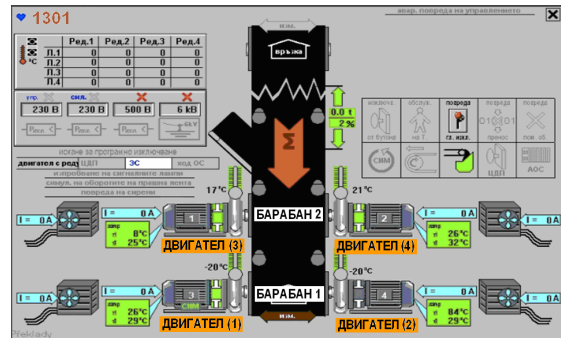


3.

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ZAT(SCADA In Touch),

Q_h

)

Q=2000³/h.
(Q=2000³/h)

3 4

$-S_{10}$

(t), $m_F = 18$ N/ ;

I, II III $-I_1(t), I_2(t), I_3(t), I_4(t), I_5$

(t);

$-V_1(t), V_2(t);$

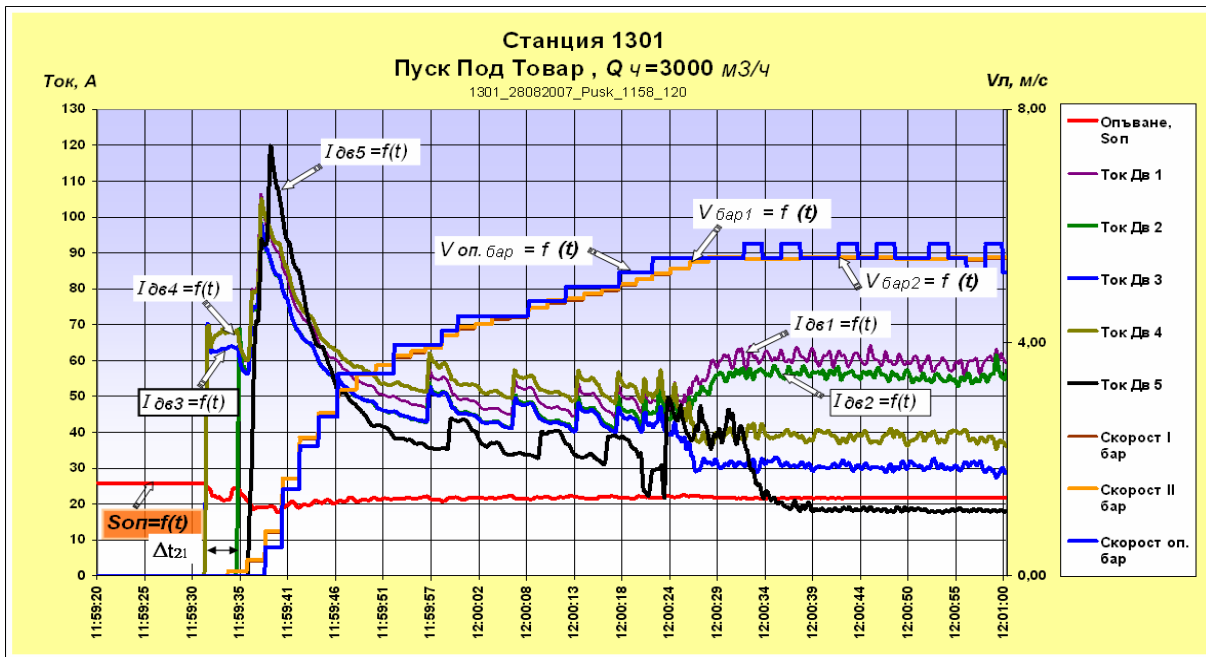
$-V(t);$

MS

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.5

Q=3000³/h,



5. Q=3000³/h

(. .)

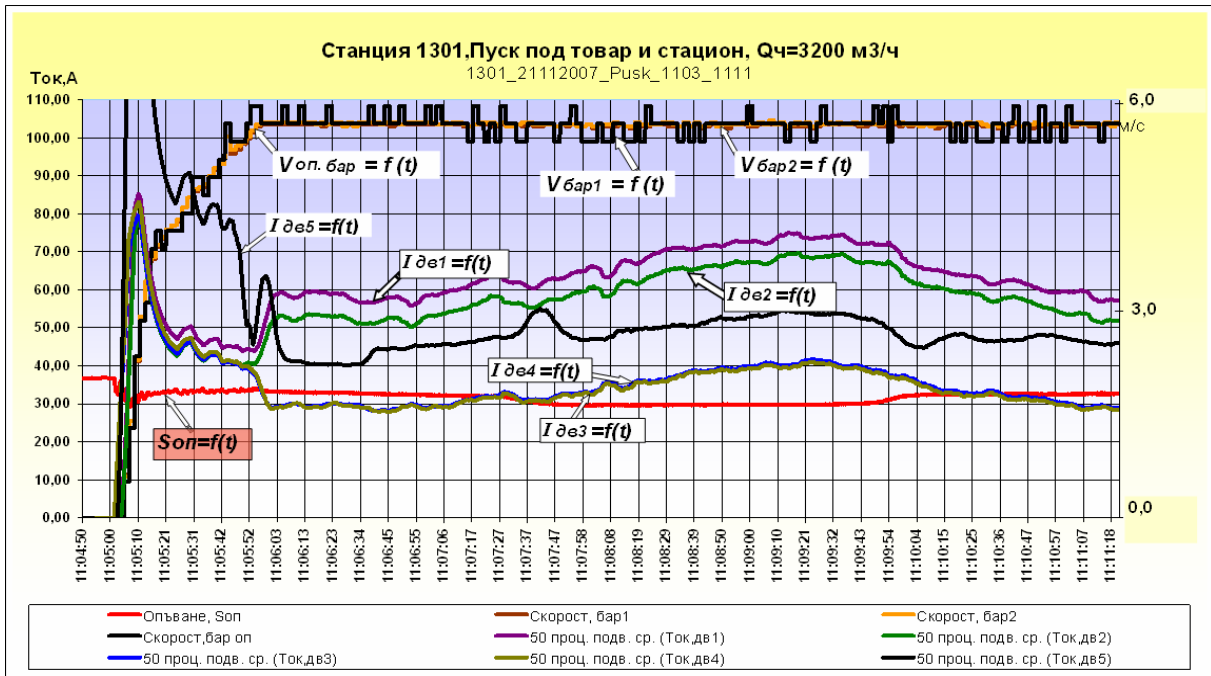
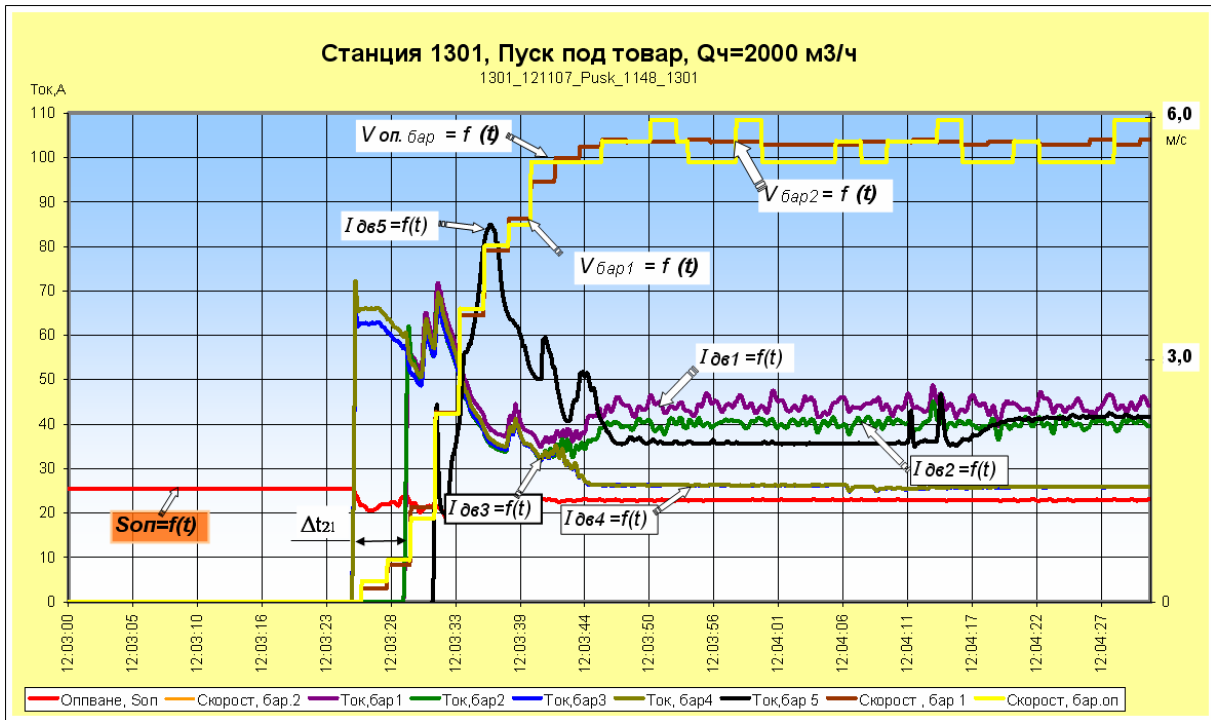
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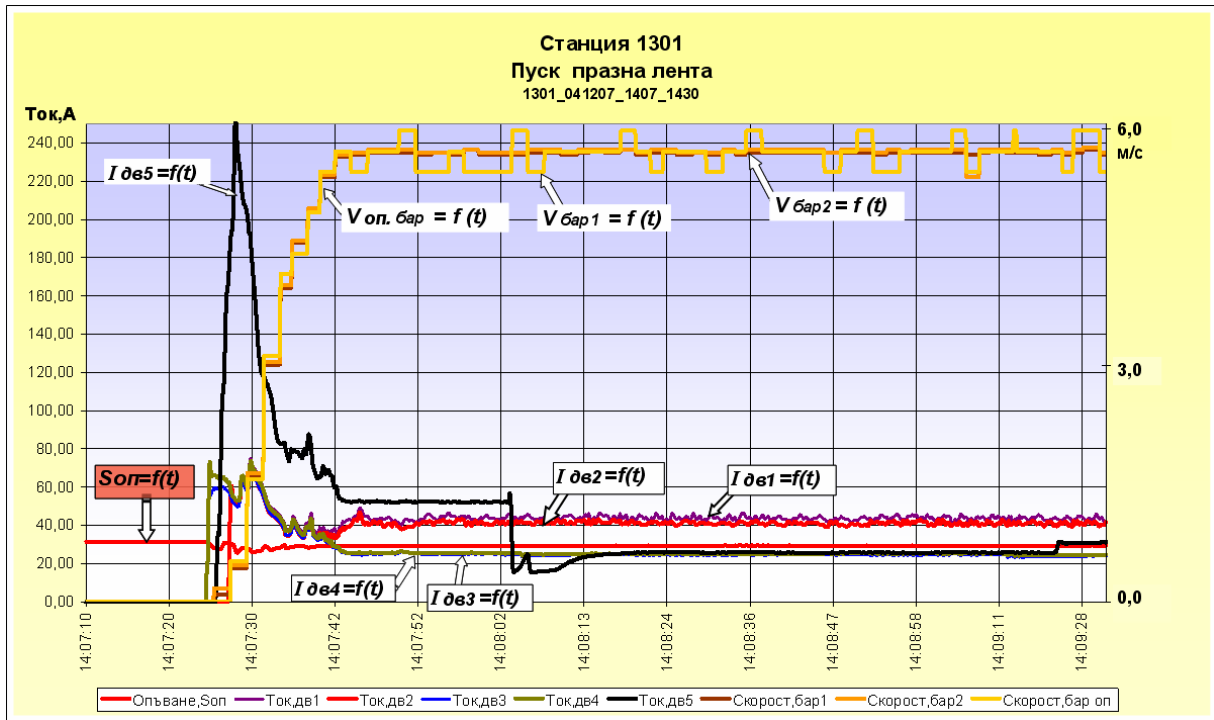
S

- 576 N 520 N.

. [.4]

25 45 .





8.

$$Q=0 \text{ } ^3/$$

6.

- ZAT (ESKADA)

(> 60 s)

1. Phoenix Fördergurte Berechnungs-grundlagen 1. Auflage, Hamburg, 1993
2. Tragrollen und Zubehoer, Precismeca-Montan GmbH, Leipzig, 2005

3. . 1905 – ” ” ,2004, “ -
 2250 2 ,, -1”,
 ” ” ”
 4. , . . , , 48, 2006 . -
 . - . . , ” . ”

**RESEARCH OF THE THREE – DRUM DRIVING SYSTEMS FOR BELT
 CONVEYORS IN MINI MARITCA IZTOK EAD WITH INTEGRATED DIGITAL
 MEASUREMENT SYSTEM – ZAT(ESKADA)**

Tz.Damyanov

Abstract

This article presents results from experimental research of three – drum driving systems for belt conveyors. There have been made data records with integrated digital measurement system ZAT (ESKADA) for starting and stationary regimes with working load. Recorded data is analyzed and the qualities of the measurement system are estimated through specific working conditions of belt conveyors in the open coal mining company–Mini “Maritsa iztok” EAD.

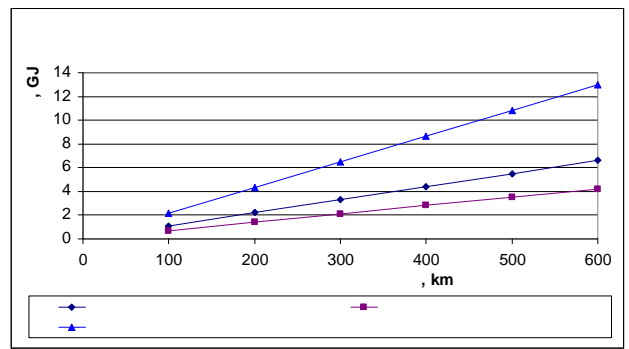
Key words: *belt conveyors, driving systems, tractive force, analog to digital converters (ADC)*

Assoc.prof. Tz.Damyanov,Ph.D. University of mining and geology “St.Ivan Rilski”, Sofia

), kJ. (4)

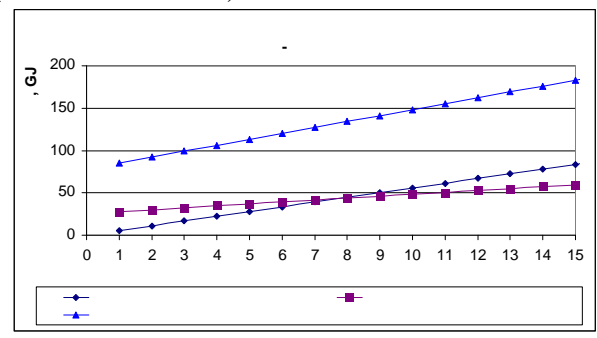
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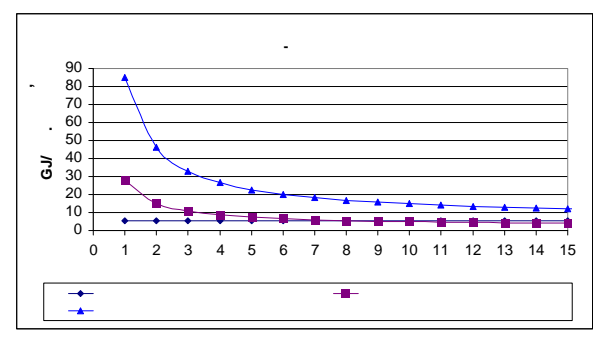


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18
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8



2.



3.

700l.

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1. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 1990.
 2. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 1975.
 3. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, Fa-ber, 2000.
 4. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 1998.
 5. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 2008.
 6. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 1988.
 7. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 1990.
 8. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 2008.
 9. „Energy efficiency of intermodal transport”, 1992.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF INTERMODAL TRANSPORT

S.Stoiadinov O.Krastev S.Martinov Ts.Valcheva

Abstract

Intermodal transportations are strategic of the transport politics. In this article is reviewed an examination of the energy efficiency, which is mainly pointed towards the transportation of lorries with railway transport. A methodology has been developed and its results are described below.

Keywords: energy efficiency, intermodal transport

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1.

(/)

2.

[3]

[1, 2]

21,165.

[4]

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (1)$$

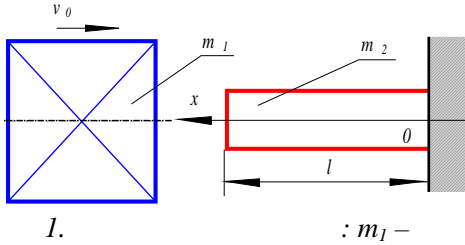
$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}} \quad (2)$$

$$(u)_{t=0} = 0; \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)_{t=0} = 0 \quad (3)$$
$$(0 < x < l)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0} = v_0 \quad (x=l) \quad (4)$$

2 :

$$(u)_{x=0} = 0 \quad (5)$$



1. ; m₁ -
; m₂ -
; v₀ -

(x=l) -

$$k_m l \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}\right)_{x=l} = -c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{x=l} \quad (6)$$

$$k_m = \frac{m_1}{m_2}$$

l

$$u = f(ct-x) - f(ct+x) \quad (7)$$

$$u(x) = f(-x) - f(x); \quad (0 < x < l) \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -f'(-x) - f'(x); \quad (0 < x < l) \quad (9)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0} = cf'(-x) - cf'(x) \quad (10)$$

(0 < x < l)

[4, 11, 12]

z = ct-x):

(l < z < 3l)

$$f'(z) = \frac{v_0}{c} e^{-\frac{z-l}{k_m l}} \quad (11)$$

v₀ e

;

$$(3l < z < 5l)$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{v_0}{c} e^{-\frac{z-l}{k_m l}} + \frac{v_0}{c} * \quad (12)$$

$$* \left[1 - \frac{2}{k_m l} (z-3l)\right] e^{-\frac{z-3l}{k_m l}}$$

(5l < z < 7l)

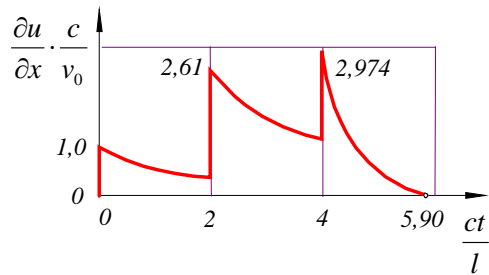
$$f'(z) = \frac{v_0}{c} e^{-\frac{z-l}{k_m l}} + \frac{v_0}{c} \left[1 - \frac{2}{k_m l} (z-3l)\right] e^{-\frac{z-3l}{k_m l}} + \frac{v_0}{c} \left[1 - \frac{4}{k_m l} (z-5l) + \frac{2}{(k_m l)^2} (z-5l)^2\right] e^{-\frac{z-5l}{k_m l}}$$

[12]

k_m = 4

. 2,

() (ct/l = 5,90).



2.

k_m = 4 [12]

()

[4,12]

k_m ≤ 25,165.

max

[6]

$$k_m > 25,165.$$

$$z = ct+x \quad z = ct-x \quad (1) \quad (10)$$

$$f'(z) = 0 \quad (-l < z < l) \quad (14)$$

$$f''(z) + \frac{1}{k_m l} f'(z) = f''(z-2l) - \frac{1}{k_m l} f'(z-2l) \quad (15)$$

$$f'(z) = C_n e^{-\frac{z-l}{k_m l}} + e^{-\frac{z-l}{k_m l}} * \int_{z=(2n-1)l}^{\frac{z-l}{k_m l}} \left[f''(z-2l) - \frac{1}{k_m l} f'(z-2l) \right] dz \quad (16)$$

$$f'[(2n-1)l + 0] - f'[(2n-1)l - 0] = \frac{v_0}{c} \quad (17)$$

$$z \in [(2n-1)l,$$

$$(2n+1)l]$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{v_0}{c} * \sum_i^n \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^i A_{i,j} \left[\frac{z - (2i-1)l}{k_m l} \right]^j \right\} * \quad (18)$$

$$* e^{-\frac{z-(2i-1)l}{k_m l}}, \quad A_{i,0} = 1 \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$A_{i,j} = A_{i-1,j} - \frac{2}{j} A_{i-1,j-1}, \quad j \geq 1, \quad (19)$$

$$A_{i,j} = 0, \quad j > 1, \quad j > i. \quad (20)$$

$$(19) \quad (20)$$

$$A_{i,j}$$

$$(n = 0 \dots N).$$

$$(18)$$

$$f'(z)$$

$$(9)$$

MathCad

$$(Nl),$$

$$(x = l - \dots l),$$

$$(x = 0)$$

$$x = l.$$

$$T = 2l/c$$

$$N.$$

$$[9]$$

$$Nl = 3 \dots 4,$$

$$3.$$

$$z,$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$z(n) = (2n+1)l,$$

$$z(n, k) = (2n+1+k)l. \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, Nl = 2) -$$

$$(18).$$

$$(2i+1)l = (2(n-i)+k)l.$$

$$f'(z)$$

$$z l(n, k, i) l = (z(n, k) -$$

$$(9).$$

$$(k = 2) \quad n - (k = 0)$$

$$n+1 -$$

$$[4, 5, 10, 11, 12].$$

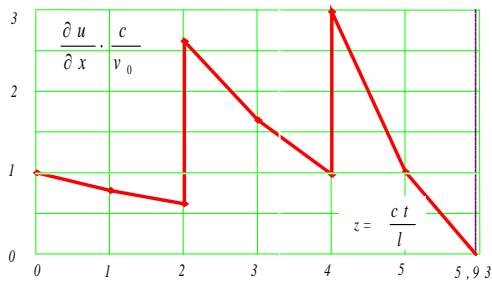
$$k_m,$$

$$(9)$$

$$k_m = 4.$$

$$(10)$$

$$3.$$



3.

$k_m = 4$

25 kg

85, 115 120

()

$E = 7,27 \text{ MPa}$

$= 1352 \text{ kg/m}^3$,

$v_0 = 1,503 \text{ m/s}$

$t = 5,93$

$k_m = 280$

$t = 5,9$

3.

$(x=l)$,

$k = 0$.

.4.

$z=52$

$t = z/c = 52.0,03/73.329523 = 0,02127 \text{ s.}$

$\varepsilon / x = 0,291$

.1

$z=26, \dots$

[4, 5, 10, 11, 12]

t (z ,

[8]
85

$t = z/c$)

$k_m = 1, 2, 4 \dots 6$

$v_0 = 1,503 \text{ m/s}$

. 5.

. 2.

1.

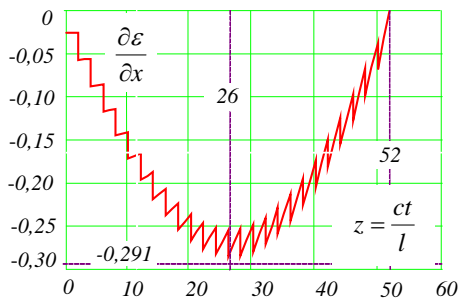
$k_m = 4$ |

| | $k=0$ | $k=0$ | $k=1$ | $k=2$ |
|-----|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|
| n | [5, 10, 11, 12] | | | |
| 0 | 1,000 | 1,0000 | 0,7788 | 0,6065 |
| 1 | 2,607 | 2,6065 | 1,6406 | 0,9744 |
| 2 | 2,974 | 2,9744 | 1,0094 | -0,0801 |
| 3 | - | 1,9199 | -0,6352 | -1,5312 |

2.

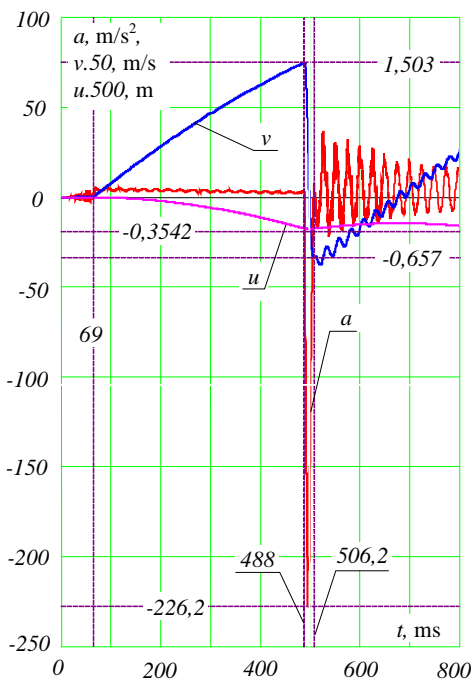
k_m

| z | k_m | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| [5, 10, 11, 12] | 3,068 | 4,708 | 5,900 | 7,419 |
| | 3,064 | 4,835 | 5,930 | 7,483 |
| , % | 0,13 | 2,62 | 2,62 | 0,855 |



4.

85



5.

85 (

a, v u)

) u (

t=69 ms
t=488 ms,

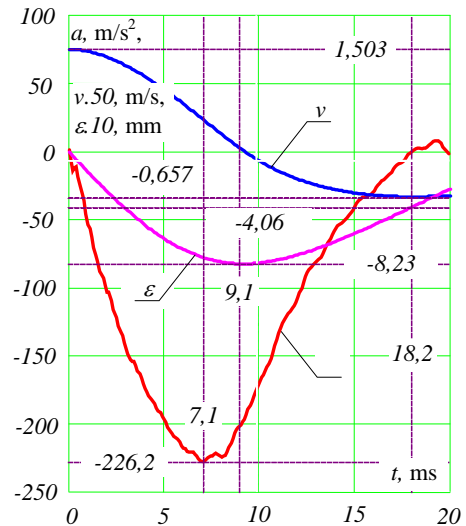
t=506,2 ms,
t =506,2-

488=18,2 ms. t=506,2 ms

. 6

. 3.

=0.



6.

85

t = 21,27 ms.
t = 18,2 ms. t = 14 %.

26

ε/ x = 0,291,

ε_m = 8,73 mm.

(. 4)

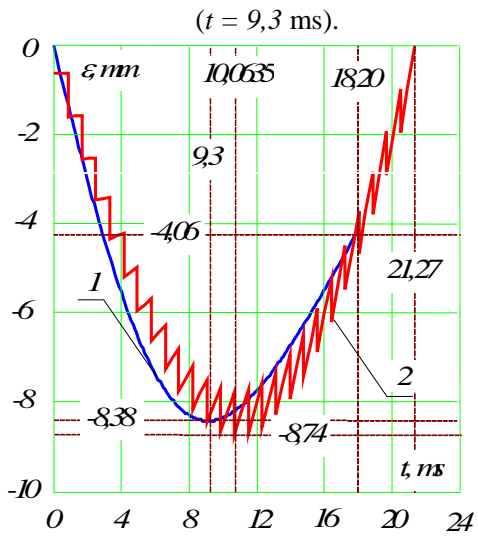
ε_e = 8,23

ε = 5,72

(. 6

ε

() ($t = 7,1$ ms)



(1)

(2)

85

$\varepsilon = 4,06 \text{ mm}$.

3

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>P 85</i> | <i>P 115</i> | <i>P 120</i> |
| <i>m</i> , kg | 0,089 | 0,209 | 0,469 |
| <i>l</i> , mm | 30 | 35 | 45 |
| v_0 , m/s | 1,503 | 1,370 | 1,234 |
| k_m | 280 | 119,6 | 53,3 |
| <i>z</i> | 52 | 34 | 23 |
| ε/x | 0,291 | 0,153 | 0,107 |
| ms | t_e , ms | 18,2 | 13,0 |
| | t_m , ms | 21,27 | 16,23 |
| Δt , % | | 14,0 | 19,9 |
| | $u\varepsilon$, mm | 8,23 | 5,36 |
| | ε_m , mm | 8,73 | 6,23 |
| $\Delta\varepsilon$, % | | 5,72 | 14,00 |
| | (15.125) | 21,5 | 16,4 |
| [11], ms | | | |
| Δt , % | | 15,35 | 20,73 |
| mm/- | (3.95) [12] $\varepsilon'(\partial\varepsilon/\partial x)$, | 10,92/0,364 | 8,575/0,245 |
| | $\Delta\varepsilon$, % | 24,63 | 37,5 |
| | | | 37,25 |

-
- [1] (). , , 1982, . 40. . 80-89.
- [2] , 1982, . 40. . 90-97.
- [3] , , 1980, 224 .
- [4] , , 1976, 319 .
- [5] , , 1977, 224 .
- [6] , , 2000, HC tech '2000, . 21-23.
- [7] - , 2006.
- [8] - , 2007, . 34, . 32-34.
- [9] - III. , , 1959, 1118 .
- [10] , , 1975, 576 .
- [11] Collins J. A. Failure of Materials in Mechanical Design – Analysis, Prediction, Prevention. N. Y., John Wiley & Sons, 1981.
- [12] Goldsmith W. Impact. The Theory and Physical Behavior of Colliding Solids. Edward Arnold Publisher, London, 1960, p.452

ABOUT OF TWO BODYES IMPACT

B.Penkov N.Mitev

Abstract

A method for the impact of two bodies with large difference of their masses solving is proposed. This model by solving the elastic problem of impact of two bodies is obtained. The results of this solution whit experimental data of the test of impact of rubber buffers whit rigid body are compared. It is received a satisfactory accuracy for the engineering calculations.

Keywords: *impact, deformation, duration of impact, elastic and viscoelastic problem*

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1.

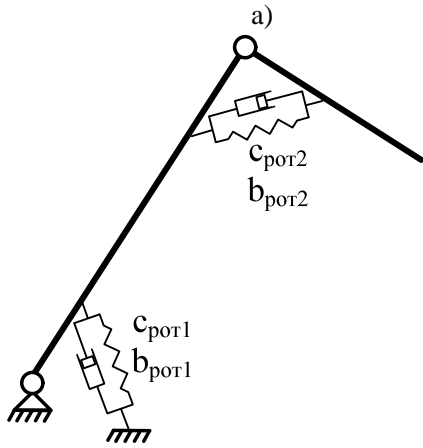
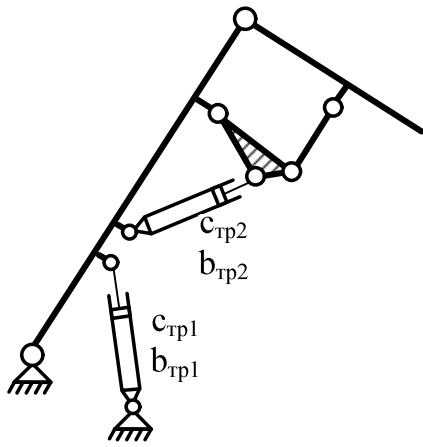
„ ” [9].

$$(b - .1) c$$

$$(b - .1) c$$

2.

$$c \quad b$$



1.

$$c \frac{dx^2}{2} = c \frac{d\varphi^2}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$c = c \left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi} \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

, d -

$$(3) \quad (4).$$

$$b \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} = b \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$b = b \left(\frac{dx}{d\varphi} \right)^2 \quad (4)$$

$$(3) \quad \dot{x} \quad \dot{\varphi}$$

$$dx/d \quad (2) \quad (4)$$

$$x=x()$$

$$dx/d$$

$$x \quad dx \quad d \quad (2) \quad (4)$$

$$c = c \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta \varphi} \right)^2 \quad (5)$$

$$b = b \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta \varphi} \right)^2 \quad (6)$$

$$x /$$

[3,4], [1,5,8,10]

[2,3,6,12]

[7,11].

1, 2... ms

2.

x /

• () L_1

• $L_1(i) = h_{\min} + \frac{h}{n}i, i = 0..n$ (7)

(7) h_{\min}, h, n, i

(7) $L_1 = L_1(), dL_1/d$

• $L_1(0), L_1(1) \dots L_1(i), i = 0..n$

• $n+1-$

(7) $\vec{a} + \vec{L}_1 = \vec{b}$ (12)

() (X Y ())

$\varphi(i):$

$\varphi_1(0), \varphi_1(1) \dots \varphi_1(i), i = 0..n$

$\varphi_2(0), \varphi_2(1) \dots \varphi_2(i), i = 0..n$

$\varphi(0), \varphi(1) \dots \varphi(i), i = 0..n$

$\Phi_1 = a \cos(\alpha) + L_1 \cos(\varphi_1) - b \cos(\varphi_2) = 0$

$\Phi_2 = a \sin(\alpha) + L_1 \sin(\varphi_1) - b \sin(\varphi_2) = 0$ (13)

• $L_1(i) = f(i)$

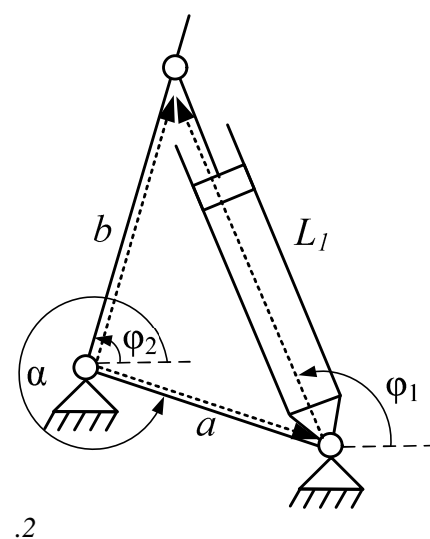
3. $L_1(i) = L_1(i+1) - L_1(i), i = 1 \dots n-1$ (8)

$L_1(1) = L_1(2) = \dots =$

$L_1(i) = L_1(i+1) - L_1(i), i = 1 \dots n-1$ (9)

4. $p(i) = \left(\frac{\Delta L_1}{\Delta \varphi(i)} \right)^2, i = 1 \dots n-1$ (10)

5. (11)



• c

• b

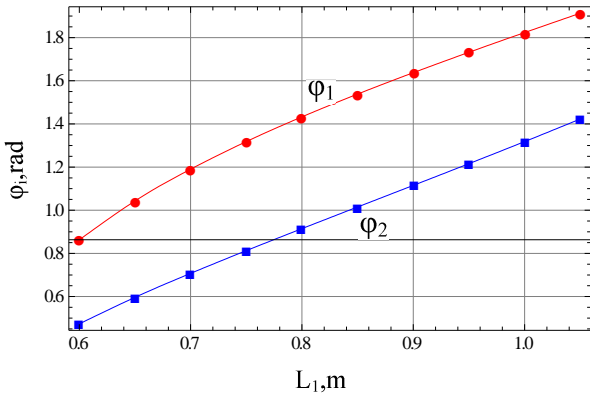
• „b” : $c = c p(i)$ (11)

| $L_1(i),$ m | $L_1(i),$ m | $\varphi_1(i),$ rad | $\varphi_2(i),$ rad | $p(i),$ m^2/rad^2 |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 0.6 | 0.05 | 0.473 | 0.123 | 0.166 |
| 0.65 | | 0.596 | 0.111 | 0.202 |
| 0.7 | | 0.707 | 0.106 | 0.226 |

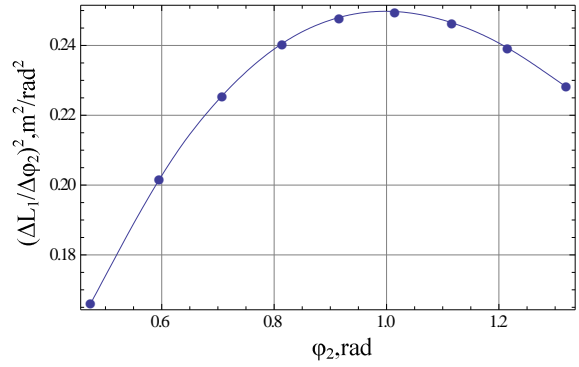
| | | | | |
|------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| 0.75 | | 0.813 | 0.102 | 0.240 |
| 0.8 | | 0.915 | 0.100 | 0.248 |
| 0.85 | | 1.015 | 0.100 | 0.250 |
| 0.9 | | 1.115 | 0.101 | 0.246 |
| 0.95 | | 1.216 | 0.102 | 0.239 |
| 1 | | 1.318 | 0.104 | 0.228 |
| 1.05 | | 1.422 | | |

.3 .4

$p(i)$.



3.



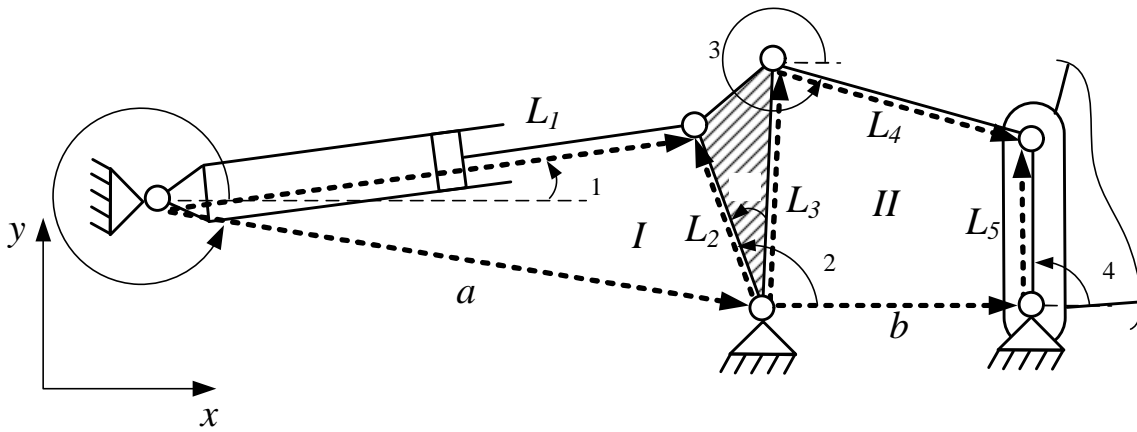
4.

$p(i)$

$$-I \quad (5)$$

$$-I \quad II \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a} + \bar{L}_2 &= \bar{L}_1 \\ \bar{L}_3 + \bar{L}_4 &= \bar{b} + \bar{L}_5 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$



5.

-I

$$(14) \quad X \quad Y \quad :$$

.6 .7

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1 &= a \cos(\beta) + L_2 \cos(\varphi_2) - L_1 \cos(\varphi_1) = 0 \\ \Phi_2 &= a \sin(\beta) + L_2 \sin(\varphi_2) - L_1 \sin(\varphi_1) = 0 \\ \Phi_3 &= L_3 \cos(\varphi_2 - \alpha) + L_4 \cos(\varphi_3) - b - L_5 \cos(\varphi_4) = 0 \\ \Phi_4 &= L_3 \sin(\varphi_2 - \alpha) + L_4 \sin(\varphi_3) - L_5 \sin(\varphi_4) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$p(i)$.

$$-II \quad (Z-$$

.8)

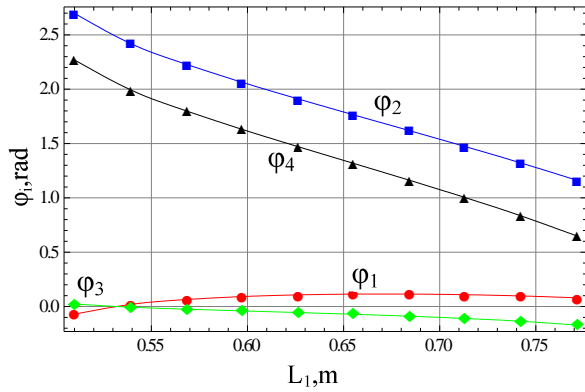
.5.

(.8) (14).

X Y

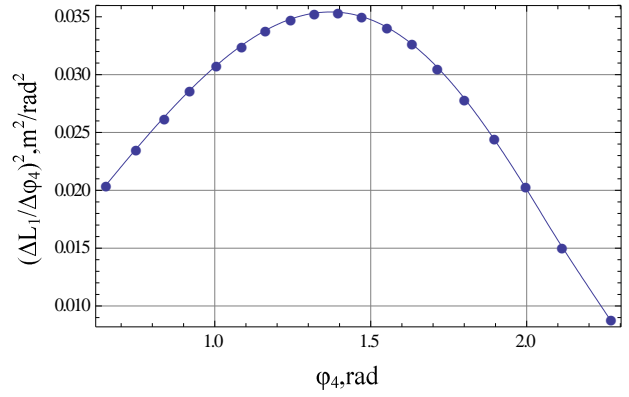
:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi_1 &= a \cos(\gamma) + L_2 \cos(\varphi_2) - L_1 \cos(\varphi_1) = 0 \\
 \Phi_2 &= a \sin(\gamma) + L_2 \sin(\varphi_2) - L_1 \sin(\varphi_1) = 0 \\
 \Phi_3 &= L_3 \cos(360 - (\alpha - \varphi_2)) + L_4 \cos(\varphi_3) - \\
 &\quad - b \cos(\beta) - L_5 \cos(\varphi_4) = 0 \\
 \Phi_4 &= L_3 \sin(360 - (\alpha - \varphi_2)) + L_4 \sin(\varphi_3) - \\
 &\quad - b \sin(\beta) - L_5 \sin(\varphi_4) = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{16}$$



6.

-I



7.
p(i)

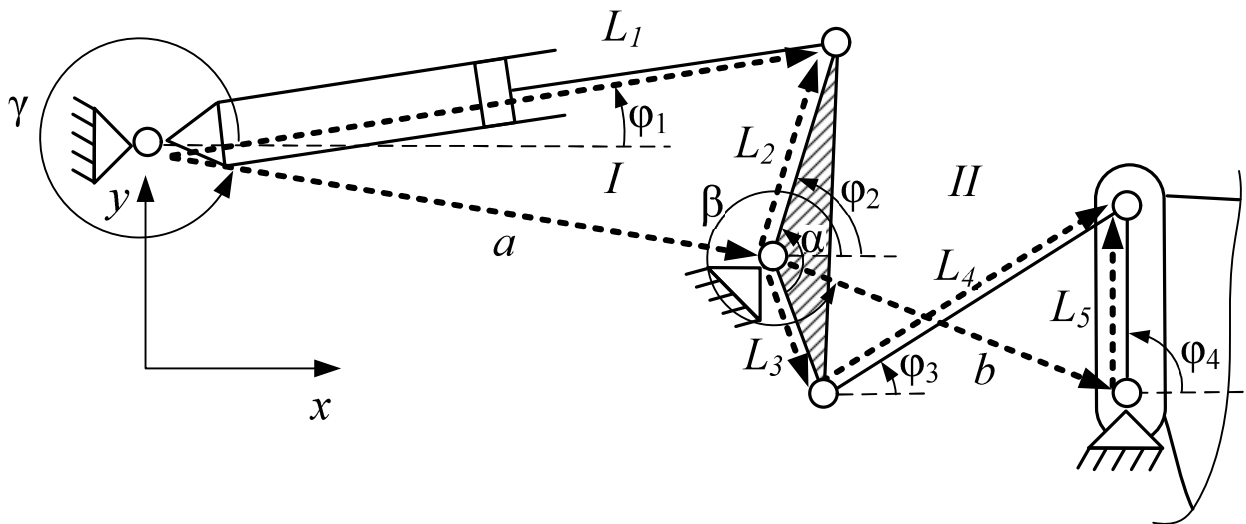
-I

.9 .10

p(i).

.4, .7 .10

(
).



8.

-II

NUMERIC-ANALYTICAL APPROACH TO REDUCE THE ELASTODAMPING PARAMETERS FOR ROTATIONAL PAIRS DRIVEN BY LINEAR HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS

R.Mitrev B.Grigorov

Abstract

The present work suggests a numeric-analytical approach to reduce the elastodamping parameters of linear hydraulic cylinders to the pivot point with rigid links forming rotational kinematics pairs. This approach is based on the closed loops method and is applied to mechanisms with such a (closed loops) structure. The method is highly applicable when investigating the dynamic behavior of large scale hydraulically driven material handling and construction equipment.

Keywords: *elastodamping parameters, reduction, closed loops method*

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3D

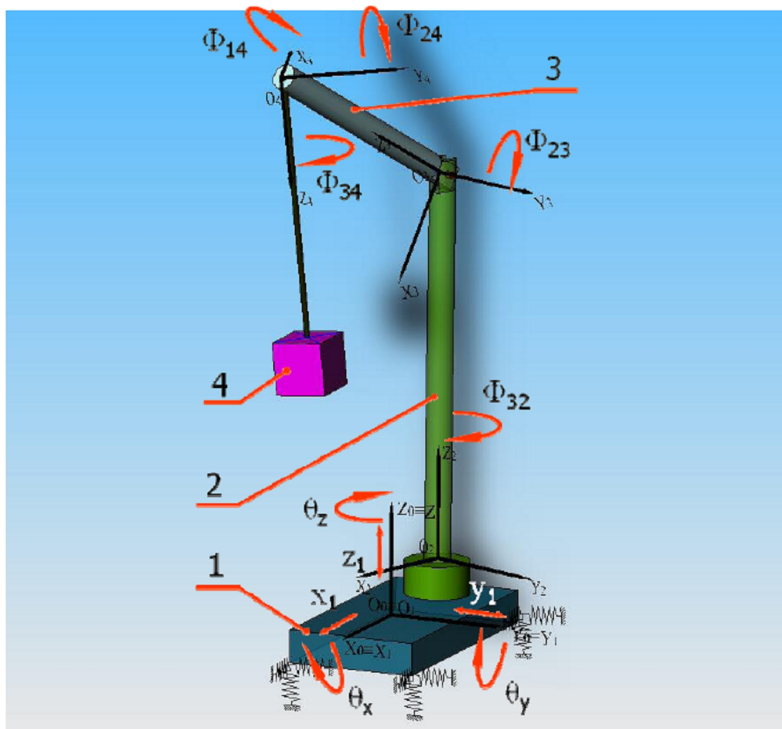
1.

3D

[4], [5], [6],[7],

[1], [2].

[3].



1.

2.

4

(.1).

1-

:

- x_1, y_1, z_1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z, \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 2 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad - \quad 32 \quad 3 - \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 2 - \quad 23 \quad 4 - \\
 & \quad \quad \quad - \Phi_{14}, \Phi_{24}, \Phi_{34} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \cdot \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \cdot
 \end{aligned}$$

0X_0Y_0Z_0

$$\mathbf{q} = [x_1 \ y_1 \ z_1 \ \theta_x \ \theta_y \ \theta_z \ \Phi_{32} \ \Phi_{23} \ \Phi_{14} \ \Phi_{24} \ \Phi_{34}]^T \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_1^0 = \mathbf{A}t_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{A}u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\theta_z & \theta_y & x_1 \\ \theta_z & 1 & -\theta_x & y_1 \\ -\theta_y & \theta_x & 1 & z_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{A}t_1^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & y_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & z_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\theta_z & \theta_y & 0 \\ \theta_z & 1 & -\theta_x & 0 \\ -\theta_y & \theta_x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_2^0 = \mathbf{A}_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{A}_2^1; \quad \mathbf{A}_2^1 = \mathbf{A}t_2^1 \cdot \mathbf{A}u_2 \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{A}t_2^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_{x2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_{y2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_{z2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \quad 32 & -\sin \quad 32 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \quad 32 & \cos \quad 32 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{A}_3^0 = \mathbf{A}_2^0 \cdot \mathbf{A}_3^2; \quad \mathbf{A}_3^2 = \mathbf{A}t_3^2 \cdot \mathbf{A}u_3 \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{A}t_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_{x3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_{y3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_{z3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\Phi_{23} & 0 & \sin\Phi_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin\Phi_{23} & 0 & \cos\Phi_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_4^0 = \mathbf{A}_3^0 \cdot \mathbf{A}_4^3; \quad \mathbf{A}_4^3 = \mathbf{A}t_4^3 \cdot \mathbf{A}u_4^3 \cdot \mathbf{A}u_4 \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{A}t_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_{x4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & l_{y4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_{z4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}u_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{31} & 0 \\ \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{32} & 0 \\ \alpha_{13} & \alpha_{23} & \alpha_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} C_{24}C_{34} & -C_{24}S_{34} & S_{24} & 0 \\ S_{14}S_{24}C_{34} + C_{14}S_{34} & -S_{14}S_{24}S_{34} + C_{14}C_{34} & -S_{14}C_{24} & 0 \\ -C_{14}S_{24}C_{34} + S_{14}S_{34} & C_{14}S_{24}S_{34} + S_{14}C_{34} & C_{14}C_{24} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{C}_i,$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{C}i} = [l_{xCi} \ l_{yCi} \ l_{zCi} \ 1]^T, \quad i=1,2,3,4 \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{C}i}^0 = \mathbf{A}_i^0 \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{C}i}, \quad i=1,2,3,4 \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{i}} = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \mathbf{U}_i^k \mathbf{U}_k^{\Omega k} \cdot_k + \mathbf{U}_i^i \cdot_i, \quad i=1,2,3,4 \quad (8)$$

$$\cdot_k = [\dot{\Phi}_{1k} \ \dot{\Phi}_{2k} \ \dot{\Phi}_{3k}]^T.$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{1x}^1 \\ \Omega_{1y}^1 \\ \Omega_{1z}^1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{U}_1^1 \cdot^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \theta_z & 0 \\ -\theta_z & 1 & 0 \\ \theta_y & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_x \\ \dot{\theta}_y \\ \dot{\theta}_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{2}} = \mathbf{U}_2^1 \cdot \mathbf{U}_1^1 \cdot_1 + \cdot_2 \quad (10)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{3}} = \mathbf{U}_3^2 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^1 \cdot \mathbf{U}_1^1 \cdot_1 + \mathbf{U}_3^2 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^2 \cdot_2 + \cdot_3 \quad (11)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{4}} = \mathbf{U}_4^3 \cdot \mathbf{U}_3^2 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^1 \cdot \mathbf{U}_1^1 \cdot_1 + \mathbf{U}_4^3 \cdot \mathbf{U}_3^2 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^2 \cdot_2 + \mathbf{U}_4^3 \cdot \mathbf{U}_3^3 \cdot_3 + \mathbf{U}_4^4 \cdot_4 \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{i}} = \dot{\mathbf{1}} + \sum_{k=2}^i \mathbf{U}_k^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_k^{\Omega k} \cdot_k, \quad i=1,2,3,4 \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{1x}^0 \\ \Omega_{1y}^0 \\ \Omega_{1z}^0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{U}_1^{\Omega 0} \cdot^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \theta_y \\ 0 & 1 & -\theta_x \\ 0 & \theta_x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_x \\ \dot{\theta}_y \\ \dot{\theta}_z \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2x \\ 0 \\ 2y \\ 0 \\ 2z \end{bmatrix} = \dot{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{U}_2^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^2 \cdot_2 \quad (15)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{3}} = \dot{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{U}_2^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^2 \cdot_2 + \mathbf{U}_3^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_3^3 \cdot_3 \quad (16)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{4}} = \dot{\mathbf{1}} + \mathbf{U}_2^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^2 \cdot_2 + \mathbf{U}_3^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_3^3 \cdot_3 + \mathbf{U}_4^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_4^4 \cdot_4 \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{1}} = \mathbf{U}_1^1 \cdot^1 + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_1^1 \cdot^1 \quad (18)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{2}} = \mathbf{U}_2^1 \cdot \mathbf{U}_1^1 \cdot^1 + \mathbf{U}_2^1 \cdot \dot{\mathbf{U}}_1^1 \cdot^1 + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_2^1 \cdot \mathbf{U}_1^1 \cdot^1 + \cdot_2 \quad (19)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{3}} = \frac{d}{dt} \dot{\mathbf{3}} \quad (20)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{4}} = \frac{d}{dt} \dot{\mathbf{4}} \quad (21)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{1}} = \mathbf{U}_1^0 \cdot^0 + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_1^0 \cdot^0; \quad \ddot{\cdot} = [\ddot{\theta}_x \ \ddot{\theta}_y \ \ddot{\theta}_z]^T \quad (22)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{2}} = \mathbf{U}_2^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^2 \cdot^2 + \mathbf{U}_2^0 \cdot \dot{\mathbf{U}}_2^2 \cdot^2 + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_2^0 \cdot \mathbf{U}_2^2 \cdot^2 + \dot{\mathbf{1}} \quad (23)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{3}} = \frac{d}{dt} \dot{\mathbf{3}} \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{0}_4 = \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{0}_4 \quad (25)$$

.C

$$\tilde{\mathbf{0}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\Omega_{1z}^0 & \Omega_{1y}^0 \\ \Omega_{1z}^0 & 0 & -\Omega_{1x}^0 \\ -\Omega_{1y}^0 & \Omega_{1x}^0 & 0 \end{bmatrix};$$

1

$$\mathbf{V}_{C1}^0 = \frac{d\mathbf{R}_{C1}^0}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_1^0}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_1^0}{\partial y_1} \dot{y}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_1^0}{\partial z_1} \dot{z}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_1^0}{\partial \theta_x} \dot{\theta}_x + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_1^0}{\partial \theta_y} \dot{\theta}_y + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_1^0}{\partial \theta_z} \dot{\theta}_z \right) \cdot \mathbf{r}_{C1} \quad (26)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{0}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\varepsilon_{1z}^0 & \varepsilon_{1y}^0 \\ \varepsilon_{1z}^0 & 0 & -\varepsilon_{1x}^0 \\ -\varepsilon_{1y}^0 & \varepsilon_{1x}^0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

C₄C₂, C₃

:

:

(27)

$$\mathbf{V}_{C2}^0 = \frac{d\mathbf{R}_{C2}^0}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_2^0}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_2^0}{\partial y_1} \dot{y}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_2^0}{\partial z_1} \dot{z}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_2^0}{\partial \theta_x} \dot{\theta}_x + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_2^0}{\partial \theta_y} \dot{\theta}_y + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_2^0}{\partial \theta_z} \dot{\theta}_z + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_2^0}{\partial \Phi_{32}} \dot{\Phi}_{32} \right) \cdot \mathbf{r}_{C2}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{Ci}^0 = \frac{d\mathbf{V}_{Ci}^0}{dt}; \quad i = 2, 3, 4. \quad (31)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{C3}^0 = \frac{d\mathbf{R}_{C3}^0}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial y_1} \dot{y}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial z_1} \dot{z}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial \theta_x} \dot{\theta}_x + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial \theta_y} \dot{\theta}_y + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial \theta_z} \dot{\theta}_z + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial \Phi_{32}} \dot{\Phi}_{32} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_3^0}{\partial \Phi_{23}} \dot{\Phi}_{23} \right) \cdot \mathbf{r}_{C3} \quad (28)$$

3.

$$\mathbf{V}_{C4}^0 = \frac{d\mathbf{R}_{C4}^0}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial x_1} \dot{x}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial y_1} \dot{y}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial z_1} \dot{z}_1 + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \theta_x} \dot{\theta}_x + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \theta_y} \dot{\theta}_y + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \theta_z} \dot{\theta}_z + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \Phi_{32}} \dot{\Phi}_{32} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \Phi_{23}} \dot{\Phi}_{23} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \Phi_{14}} \dot{\Phi}_{14} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \Phi_{24}} \dot{\Phi}_{24} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}_4^0}{\partial \Phi_{34}} \dot{\Phi}_{34} \right) \cdot \mathbf{r}_{C4} \quad (29)$$

.C₁

$$\mathbf{0}_{C1} = \ddot{\mathbf{R}}_1^0 + \tilde{\mathbf{0}}_1 \cdot \mathbf{U}_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{C1} + (\tilde{\mathbf{0}}_1)^2 \cdot \mathbf{U}_1^0 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{C1} \quad (30)$$

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KINEMATICS OF A CRANE ON ELASTIC SUPPORT

I. Angelov

V. Slavov

Abstract

On the basis of mechanical-mathematical matrix methods a kinematics modeling in 3D space of a crane is done. Formulae for the location, the velocity and acceleration of the corresponding points, the angular velocity and angular acceleration of the corresponding bodies are derived. The received formulae are useful for analysis and synthesis of the kinematics of a crane.

Keywords: Kinematics, Matrix Mechanics, Manipulators

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PSAB – A NEW TOOL FOR POSITION AND STATIC FORCE ANALYSIS OF A BACKHOE EXCAVATING EQUIPMENT

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In the present study are suggested and developed new computer oriented algorithms for position and static force analysis of a backhoe excavating equipment. The position analysis is based on matrix description of the position of the bodies, which forms the open kinematic chain. The following-up static force analysis is used for determination of the static reactions in the joints. It is performed by composition of static equilibrium conditions for each body and solution of the received system of linear algebraic equations. The developed approach is realized and automated in interactive Mathcad program PSAB 1.0 (Position and Static force Analysis of a Backhoe excavating equipment).

Key words: backhoe excavating equipment, position and static force analysis.

1.Introduction and objective of the study

The backhoe excavating equipment is universal and is widely used for digging processes in construction, for geotechnical and mining operations. Mostly it is a planar linkage mechanism which links

are driven by hydrocylinders. The hydrocylinders and the excavating equipment links form closed loop contours, mostly three rocker mechanisms and a four-bar mechanism. The basic structural components of the backhoe are shown at fig.1.

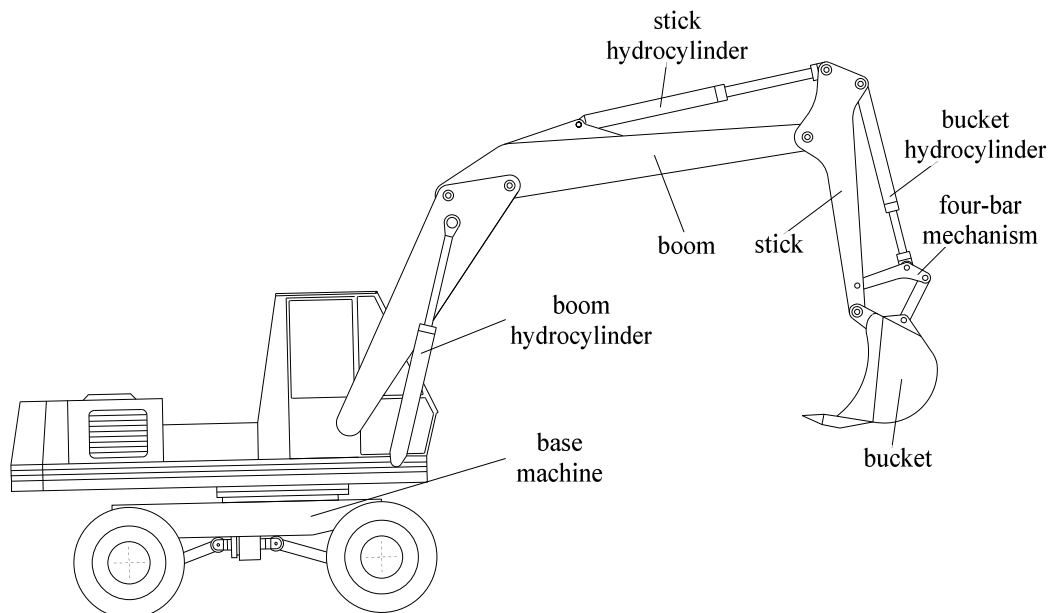


fig.1 Basic structural elements of the backhoe excavator

The design of a backhoe excavating equipment is a complex and multidisciplinary activity. There are vast of papers which deals with the different aspects of the

design and behavior of the excavating equipment in the real exploitation conditions: geometrical parameters synthesis [Tsutsekov et al., 1985],

position and kinematic analysis [Hofstra et al., 2000; Malinovskii et al., 1980; Koivo, 1994; Hsin-Sheng et al., 2004], strength analysis [Malinovskii et al., 1980; Hsin-Sheng et al., 2004], dynamical modeling [Koivo et al., 1996; Janssen and Nievelstein, 2005; Frimpong et al., 2008; Vaha and Shibniewski, 1990], vibration analysis [Ding et al., 2000], control [Budny et al., 2002; Velzen, 1999; Nguyen 2000], parameters identification and validation [Malaguti and Zaghi, 2002].

Serious attention should be paid to the position and static force analysis of the excavating equipment. These activities are very important not only in the preliminary stages of the design process, but also in the real exploitation of the machine for evaluation of its technical capabilities. The position analysis of the backhoe excavating equipment (especially the working zone dimensions) is very important for the studying of its technical-economic parameters; also it is used in the following-up static force analysis.

In the most cases of the real digging processes, the static component of the joint reactions prevails vastly over the dynamic one. By the reason of that, the working engineers use the calculated or measured maximal static forces in the joints with the suitable safety factor for the mechanical system strength calculations [Volkov et.al., 1992].

Some approaches are possible for position and static force analysis of this type of equipment. Widely used well known manual [Minchev et al., 1991] and semiautomated [Hlebosolov, 2004] graphical and graph-analytic methods are expensive, especially for studying the joints reactions in few different geometrical configurations of the excavating equipment in the working zone. The analytical approach to the problem [Uicker et al., 2003; Hsin-Sheng et al., 1994] leads to composition and solution of the big and complex systems of linear and nonlinear algebraic equations. The treatment of the statics as a particular case of the dynamics [Shabana, 2001] is also expensive and is accompanied by computational difficulties. The simulation modeling via unspecialized software products [www.ansys.com; www.solidworks.com] imposes some essential constraints to the models, performed activities and results.

There are known few computer programs, realized in algorithmic programming languages, which partially automate the position and static force

analysis [Tsutsekov et al., 1985; Malinovskii et al., 1980], but they are practically inaccessible for wide audience. In the accessible literature and software market there is no computer program which is accessible for wide audience.

On the basis of the performed literature study and the practical need, the objective of the present study is defined as: to propose and develop algorithms for position and static force analysis of a backhoe excavating equipment as well as to realize these algorithms in an interactive computer program.

2. The algorithms

2.1 Algorithm for position analysis of the mechanical system

In the present study transformation matrices are used for determination of the position of any point from the kinematic chain [Craig, 1989; Koivo, 1994; Hofstra et al., 2000]. Such an approach is well suited for computer implementation.

The kinematic chain of the backhoe equipment is a combination of open and closed loop contours. It consists of 10 rigid bodies which are interconnected by 14 joints. Each body is denoted by consecutive number i in the kinematic chain, and each joint by n , where $i=0,1,\dots,r,\dots,s,\dots,9$, $n=1,2,\dots,p,\dots,q,\dots,14$ (see fig.3). The fixed link (ground) has a number $i=0$, the base machine has a number 1. There is a fixed cartesian coordinate system $\{0\}$, attached to the point 1 with horizontal and vertical axes (fig.3). To each body is attached local cartesian coordinate system $\{i\}$. The position of an arbitrary chosen point q from a body in its local coordinate system, attached at the point p , is denoted by vector $\{V_{p,q}^L\}$ (see fig.2a):

$$\{V_{p,q}^L\} = \{X_q^L \ Y_q^L \ 1\}^T \quad (1)$$

Cartesian coordinates of the point q , respectively X_q^L and Y_q^L , are determined by parameters $L_{p,q}$ and $\alpha_{p,q}^L$:

$$X_q^L = L_{p,q} \cos \alpha_{p,q}^L, \quad Y_q^L = L_{p,q} \sin \alpha_{p,q}^L \quad (2)$$

With $L_{p,q}$ is denoted the distance between points p and q , and with $\alpha_{p,q}^L$ - angle between the line \overline{pq} and X_i axis of the local coordinate system.

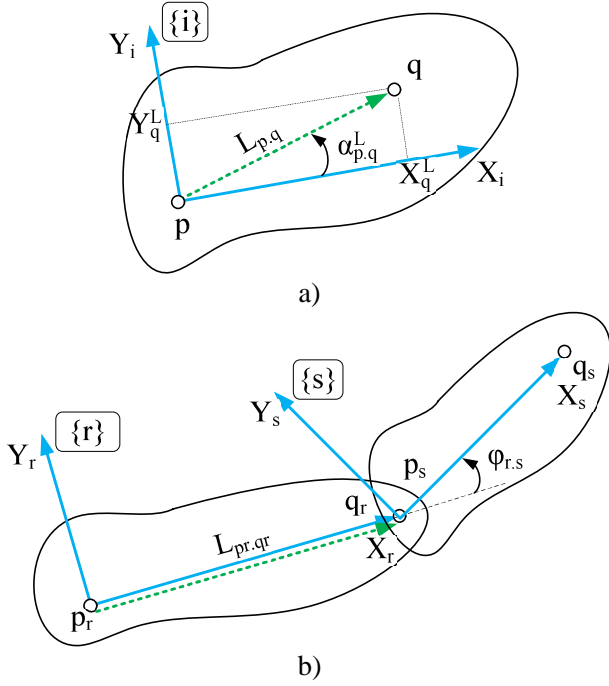


fig.2 a) position and orientation of the local coordinate system; b) parameters of the transformation matrix

For description of the relative position of two connected by joint bodies, which form an open kinematic chain, following transformation matrices are used (see fig.2b):

$$[{}^i_{i-1}] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_{r,s} & -\sin \varphi_{r,s} & L_{pr,q_r} \\ \sin \varphi_{r,s} & \cos \varphi_{r,s} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

where $\varphi_{r,s}$ is the angle between links r and s .

At the fig.3 is shown the kinematic chain of the mechanical system under consideration, the joints, the points of interest and the position and orientation of the attached to the bodies local coordinate systems.

For the operating equipment under consideration (see fig.3), the open kinematic chain is formed by bodies 0 (terrain), 1 (base machine), 2 (boom), 5 (stick), 9 (bucket). Position and orientation of the hydrocylinders and four-bar mechanism depends on them. Transformation matrices between the local coordinate systems of the bodies 0,1,2,5,9 are:

$$[{}^0_1] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_{1,2} & -\sin \varphi_{1,2} & 0 \\ \sin \varphi_{1,2} & \cos \varphi_{1,2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[T_5^2] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_{8,13} & -\sin \varphi_{8,13} & L_{4,8} \\ \sin \varphi_{8,13} & \cos \varphi_{8,13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[T_9^5] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_{13,15} & -\sin \varphi_{13,15} & L_{8,13} \\ \sin \varphi_{13,15} & \cos \varphi_{13,15} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_{1,2} = \alpha_{1,2}^L + \alpha_{ter} \quad (4)$$

The joint coordinates and the body character points at the fixed coordinate system $\{0\}$ are determined by the equation:

$$\{V_{p,q}^0\} = [T_i^0] \{V_{p,q}^L\} = \{X_q \ Y_q \ 1\}^T \quad (5)$$

For considered mechanical system the following relations are valid:

-for body 1:

$$\{V_{1,2}^0\} = [T_1^0] \{V_{1,2}^L\}, \{V_{1,3}^0\} = [T_1^0] \{V_{1,3}^L\}$$

$$\{V_{1,4}^0\} = [T_1^0] \{V_{1,4}^L\}, \{V_{1,G_1}^0\} = [T_1^0] \{V_{1,G_1}^L\} \quad (6)$$

-for body 2:

$$\{V_{4,8}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1] \{V_{4,8}^L\}, \{V_{4,6}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1] \{V_{4,6}^L\}$$

$$\{V_{4,5}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1] \{V_{4,5}^L\}, \{V_{4,G_2}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1] \{V_{4,G_2}^L\} \quad (7)$$

-for body 5:

$$\{V_{8,7}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2] \{V_{8,7}^L\},$$

$$\{V_{8,9}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2] \{V_{8,9}^L\}$$

$$\{V_{8,12}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2] \{V_{8,12}^L\};$$

$$\{V_{8,13}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2] \{V_{8,13}^L\};$$

$$\{V_{8,G_5}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2] \{V_{8,G_5}^L\} \quad (8)$$

- for body 9:

$$\{V_{13,14}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2][T_9^5] \{V_{13,14}^L\},$$

$$\{V_{13,15}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2][T_9^5] \{V_{13,15}^L\},$$

$$\{V_{13,G_9}^0\} = [T_1^0][T_2^1][T_5^2][T_9^5] \{V_{13,G_9}^L\} \quad (9)$$

The inclination angle of each body towards axis X_0 is determined via the coordinates of two points, which belongs to the body, in the fixed coordinate system $\{0\}$ by standard function of two arguments $\text{atan2}(y,x)$, through which the angle can be calculated in the interval $(-\pi, \pi]$. For the studied mechanical system can be written:

$$\varphi_{B1} = \varphi_{1,2}$$

$$\varphi_{B2} = \text{atan2}(Y_8 - Y_4, X_8 - X_4)$$

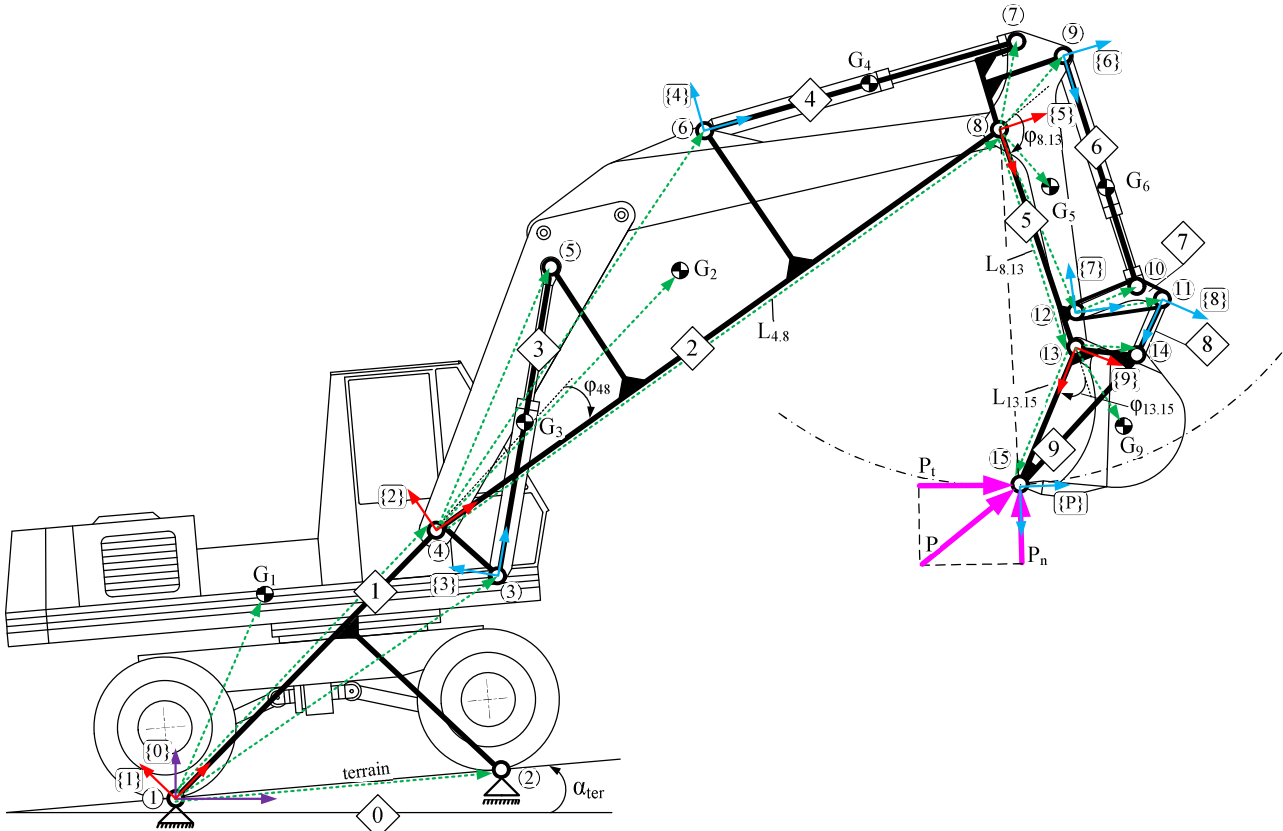


fig.3 Kinematic scheme of the mechanical system

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_{B3} &= \text{atan } 2(Y_5 - Y_3, X_5 - X_3), \\
 \varphi_{B4} &= \text{atan } 2(Y_7 - Y_6, X_7 - X_6), \\
 \varphi_{B5} &= \text{atan } 2(Y_{13} - Y_8, X_{13} - X_8), \\
 \varphi_{B6} &= \text{atan } 2(Y_{10} - Y_9, X_{10} - X_9), \\
 \varphi_{B7} &= \text{atan } 2(Y_{11} - Y_{12}, X_{11} - X_{12}), \\
 \varphi_{B8} &= \text{atan } 2(Y_{14} - Y_{11}, X_{14} - X_{11}), \\
 \varphi_{B9} &= \text{atan } 2(Y_{15} - Y_{13}, X_{15} - X_{13}) \quad (10)
 \end{aligned}$$

The length of the hydrocylinder depends on the current inclination angle of the corresponding body, which forms an open kinematic chain and is calculated by the following equation:

$$L_{Bi} = \sqrt{(X_{pi} - X_{qi})^2 - (Y_{pi} - Y_{qi})^2} \quad (11)$$

According to (11) the lengths of the hydrocylinders 3,4 and 6 are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{B3} &= \sqrt{(X_5 - X_3)^2 - (Y_5 - Y_3)^2}, \\
 L_{B4} &= \sqrt{(X_7 - X_6)^2 - (Y_7 - Y_6)^2}, \\
 L_{B6} &= \sqrt{(X_{10} - X_9)^2 - (Y_{10} - Y_9)^2} \quad (12)
 \end{aligned}$$

The coordinates of hydrocylinders gravity centers in the fixed coordinate system $\{0\}$ are functions of the position and orientation of the open kinematic chain bodies and can be calculated by equations (13). It is presumed, that the gravity centers are situated in the middle of the hydrocylinders.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{Bmatrix} X_{G3} \\ Y_{G3} \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{Bmatrix} X_3 \\ Y_3 \end{Bmatrix} + [R_3^0] \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} L_{B3} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}, \\
 \begin{Bmatrix} X_{G4} \\ Y_{G4} \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{Bmatrix} X_6 \\ Y_6 \end{Bmatrix} + [R_4^0] \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} L_{B4} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}, \\
 \begin{Bmatrix} X_{G6} \\ Y_{G6} \end{Bmatrix} &= \begin{Bmatrix} X_9 \\ Y_9 \end{Bmatrix} + [R_6^0] \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} L_{B6} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (13)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $[R_3^0]$, $[R_4^0]$ are $[R_6^0]$ are the rotation matrices of the hydrocylinders local coordinate systems in relation to fixed coordinate system $\{0\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} [R_3^0] &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_{B3} & -\sin \varphi_{B3} \\ \sin \varphi_{B3} & \cos \varphi_{B3} \end{bmatrix}, \\ [R_4^0] &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_{B4} & -\sin \varphi_{B4} \\ \sin \varphi_{B4} & \cos \varphi_{B4} \end{bmatrix}, \\ [R_6^0] &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_{B6} & -\sin \varphi_{B6} \\ \sin \varphi_{B6} & \cos \varphi_{B6} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

When the lengths of the bodies and the coordinates of the joints 12 and 14 are known, the current geometric location of the four-bar mechanism is defined by the coordinates X_{11} and Y_{11} of the joint 11 in the fixed coordinate system $\{0\}$. These coordinates can be calculated from the following system of nonlinear algebraic equations:

$$\begin{cases} (X_{14} - X_{11})^2 + (Y_{14} - Y_{11})^2 = L_{14,11}^2 \\ (X_{12} - X_{11})^2 + (Y_{12} - Y_{11})^2 = L_{12,11}^2 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

Thus, the relations from (5) to (15) define the coordinates of all bodies in the fixed coordinate system, also other geometric parameters – lengths of the hydrocylinders and inclination angles of the bodies.

The performed position analysis is used for definition of the current geometric configuration of the operating equipment and is used in the following-up static force analysis.

2.2 Algorithm for static force analysis of the mechanical system

The main goal of the performed static force analysis is to determine the joint reactions and the reactions between the wheels and the terrain as a function of the digging force, due to working environment.

In order to apply the conditions for static equilibrium of the bodies it is necessary that the number of the degrees of freedom h of the mechanical system has to be equal to zero. The Chebishev's formula (16), applied to the system under consideration has the form (17).

$$h = 3n - 2p_5 - p_4 = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$h = 3 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 13 - 1 = 0 \quad (17)$$

where n is the number of links, p_5 and p_4 are the numbers of kinematic joints from fifth and fourth class.

There is assumed, that the digging force is concentrated at the bucket teeth (Zelenin et al.,1985) and is characterized by its value and direction. The direction of the digging force is considered as conservative in relation to the digging trajectory. The force makes approximately a constant angle with the trajectory tangential line (fig.4).

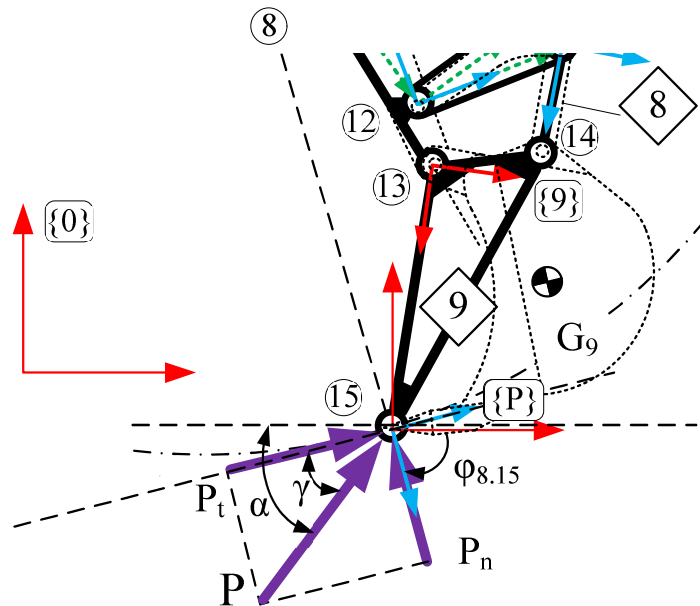


fig. 4 Digging force and its components

The digging force is characterized by its value and direction. The normal P_n and tangential P_t components of the digging force P are defined in the coordinate system $\{P\}$. This coordinate system is attached to the tip of the bucket tooth, its x and y axes are normal and tangential respectively to the trajectory (fig.4). The following relations are valid:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= \text{atan}(P_n / P_t) = \text{atan } f, \\ \alpha &= \text{atan}(P_x / P_y) = \text{atan } k \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{\cos \phi_{8.15} f + \sin \phi_{8.15}}{\sin \phi_{8.15} f - \cos \phi_{8.15}}, \\ f &= \frac{\cos \phi_{8.15} k + \sin \phi_{8.15}}{\sin \phi_{8.15} k - \cos \phi_{8.15}} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} P_x \\ P_y \end{Bmatrix} = [R_p^0] \begin{Bmatrix} -P_n \\ P_t \end{Bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

$$[R_p^0] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi_{8.15} & -\sin \phi_{8.15} \\ \sin \phi_{8.15} & \cos \phi_{8.15} \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$$P_t = \sqrt{\frac{P^2}{1+f^2}} \quad (22)$$

The conditions for static equilibrium of the bodies are obtained by removing the joints and application of internal and external forces on the bodies (fig.5).

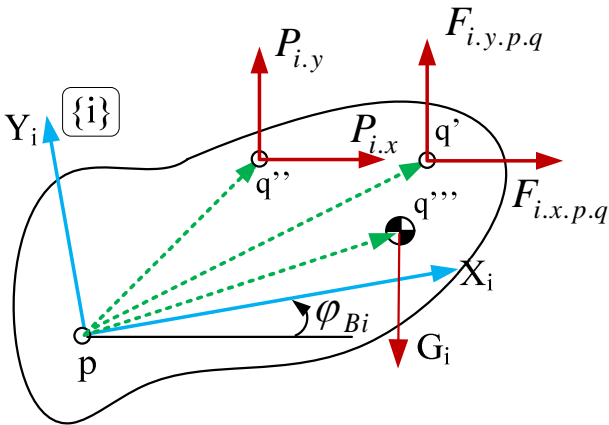


fig.5 Free body diagram of the body i and applied to it internal and external forces

External forces applied to the mechanical system are: 1) the gravity forces $G_i \neq G_0$, which acts at the gravity center in vertical direction; 2) the digging force P . The friction forces and moments in the hydrocylinders and joints are neglected.

As known, the necessary and sufficient conditions for equilibrium of body i with applied planar forces are:

$$\sum \left\{ \begin{Bmatrix} F_{i,p,q} \end{Bmatrix} \right\} + \sum \left\{ \begin{Bmatrix} P_i \end{Bmatrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{Bmatrix} G_i \end{Bmatrix} \right\} = 0 \quad (23)$$

where $\{F_{i,p,q}\} = \{F_{i,x,p,q} \quad F_{i,y,p,q}\}^T$, $\{P_i\} = \{P_{i,x} \quad P_{i,y}\}^T$ and $\{G_i\} = \{0 \quad -G_{i,y}\}^T$ are the vectors of internal forces $F_{i,p,q}$, external forces P_i and gravity forces G_i in the fixed coordinate system; $M_{F.i.p} = \{F_{i,p,q}\}^T [A_i] \{V_{p,q}^L\}$ - the moments of the internal forces; $M_{P.i.p} = \{P_i\}^T [A_i] \{V_{p,q}^L\}$ - the moments of the external forces; $M_{G.i.p} = \{G_i\}^T [A_i] \{V_{p,q}^L\}$ - the moments of the gravity forces in the local coordinate systems. All moments are computed in relation to the point of attachment of the body local coordinate system.

The matrix $[A_i]$ has the following form:

$$[A_i] = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \phi_{Bi} & -\cos \phi_{Bi} \\ \cos \phi_{Bi} & -\sin \phi_{Bi} \end{bmatrix} \quad (24)$$

At the fig.6 are shown free body diagrams of the links.

The conditions of static equilibrium are composed by application of equation (23) to each body. The solution of the obtained system of 27 linear algebraic equations gives the static reactions in all joints.

For determination of the normal and tangential to the terrain forces between the wheels and the terrain, received horizontal and vertical reactions at joints 1 and 2 are additionally projected by proper rotation matrix in the coordinate system, which x and y axes are along and perpendicular respectively to the terrain.

3. Computer implementation of the developed algorithms

The suggested and developed algorithms for position and static force analysis are realized in the computer algebra system Mathcad®. There are used built-in tools for solution of the systems of linear and nonlinear algebraic equations, matrix handling commands and tools for processing and visualizations of the results.

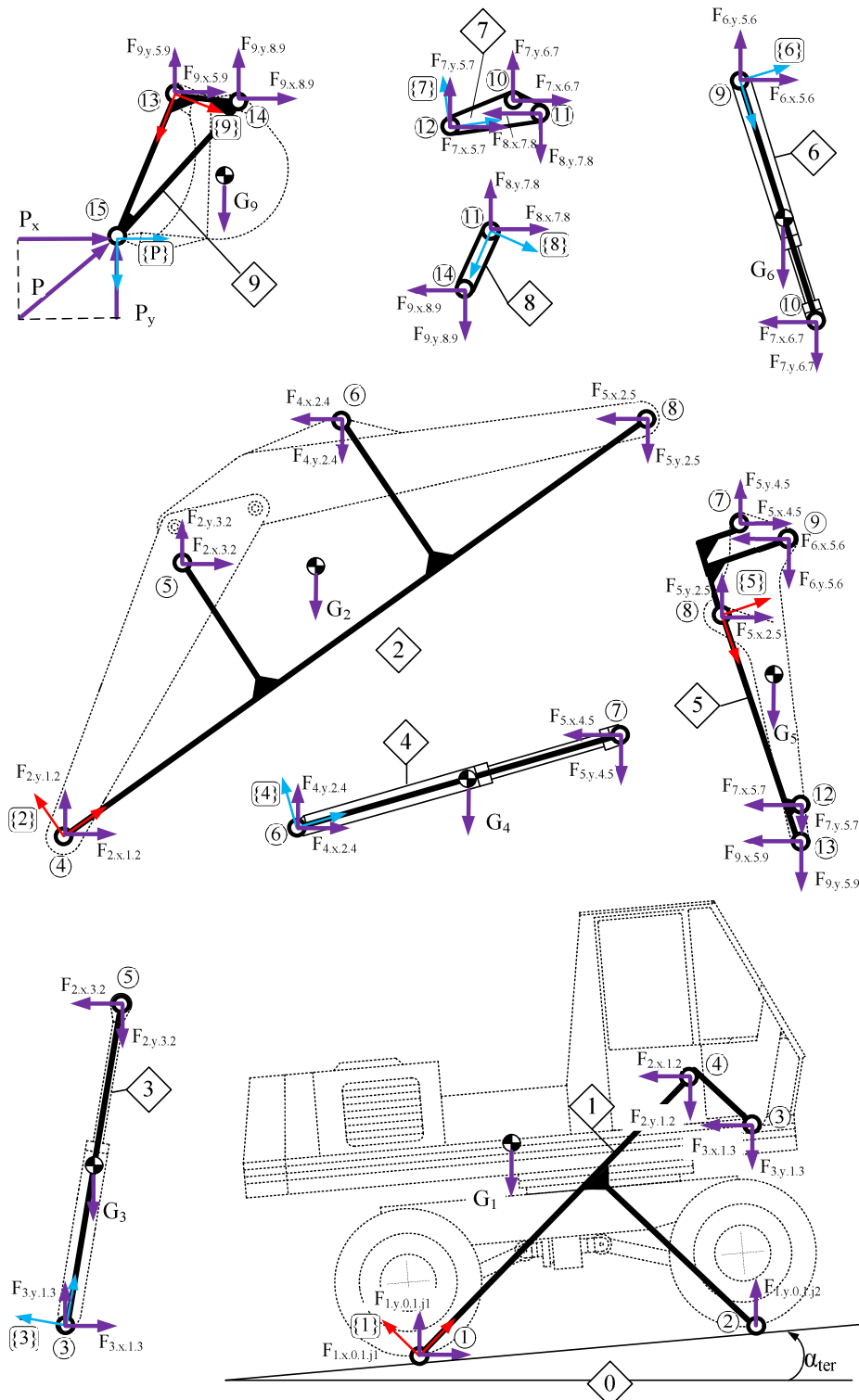


fig.6. Free body diagrams of the links

The program input data are the geometric parameters of the links, the angles of rotations of the links, which form the open kinematic chain (boom,

stick and bucket), also the inclination angle of the terrain α_{ter} , value of the parameter f and the value of the digging force P . The angles of rotation of the

boom (body 2) $\varphi_{4,8}$ and the stick (link 5) $\varphi_{8,13}$ are discretized by step k and m respectively. The developed algorithms are applied to every particular geometrical configuration of the backhoe equipment, i.e. $k*m$ times. Angle of rotation of the bucket (body 9) $\varphi_{13,15}$ also can be changed, but in the calculations it is assumed to be constant.

The verification of the program is performed by the comparison of the results with these from the classical graph-analytic approach.

Output of the program is set of parameters, based on the performed calculations – dimensions and the form of the working zone, current geometrical configuration of the excavating equipment, static forces graphs as a function of the angles of rotations and maximal values of the reactions at the joints. The output results can be easily modified for particular needs.

At the fig.7 are shown 3D and 2D representation of the static reactions for joint 5 and 12 for the values of the parameters $P=341$ kN and $f=0.5$.

At the fig.8 are shown the particular geometric configuration of the operating equipment and the working zone of the equipment. In the current numerical example are used geometrical parameters of the hydraulic excavator BEN 195 and the following values of the angles of rotation: $\varphi_{4,8}=0 \div 120$, $\varphi_{4,8}=20 \div 140$, $\varphi_{13,15}=20$.

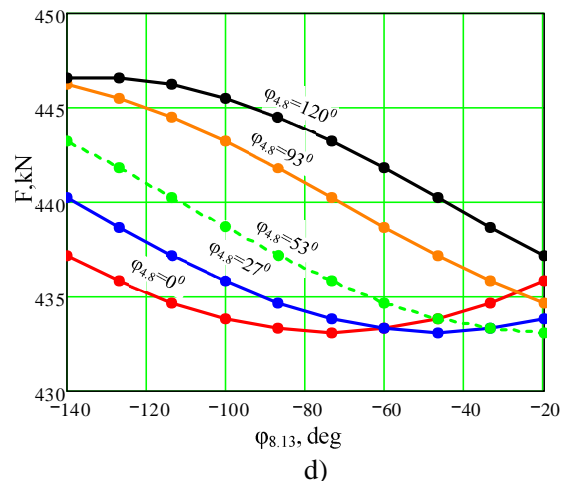
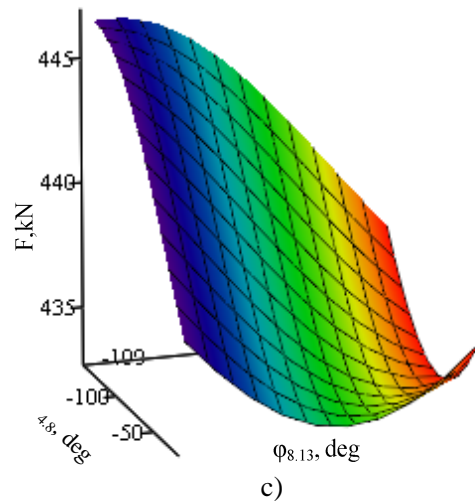
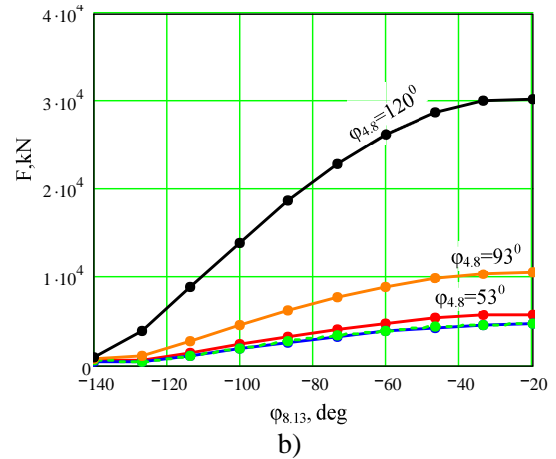
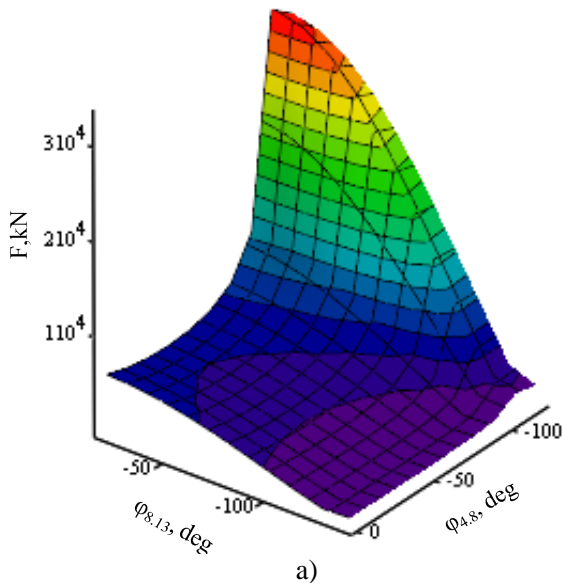


fig.7 3D a), c) and 2D b), d) representation of the static reactions in the joint 5 and joint 12 respectively

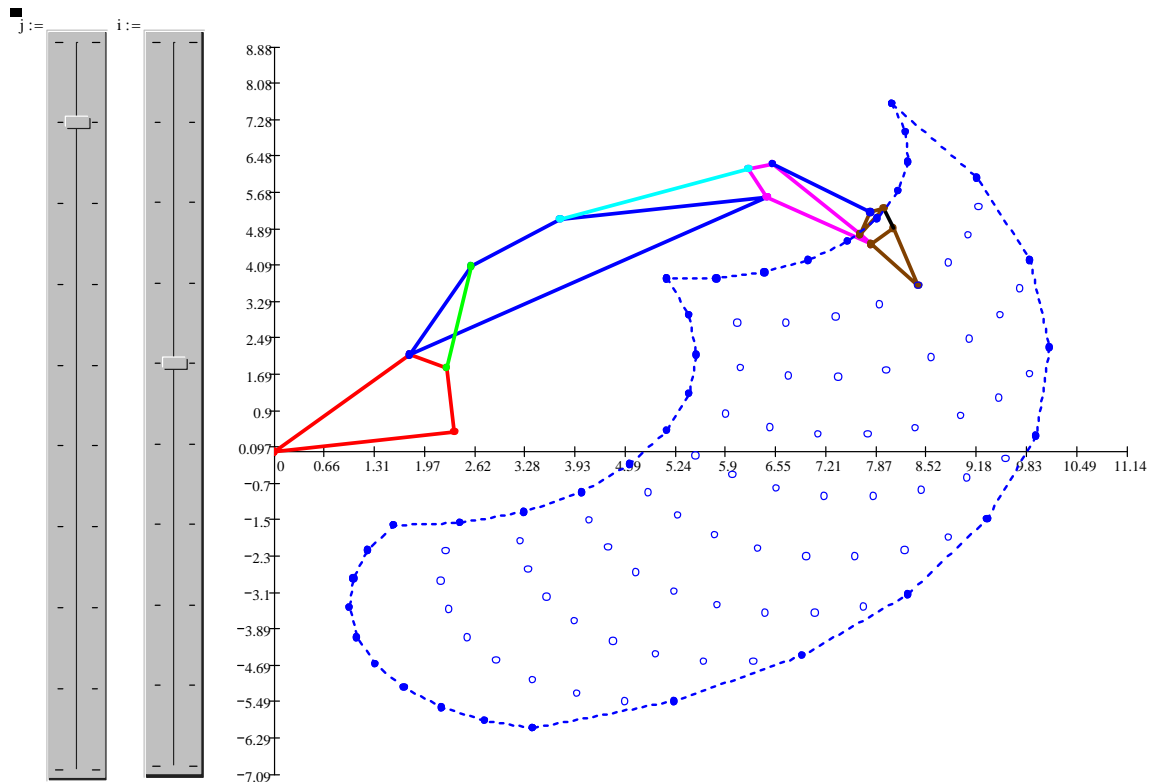


fig.8 Visualization of the particular geometric configuration of the operating equipment and the working zone

4. Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made from the developed algorithms and performed study:

1. New algorithms for position and static force analysis of backhoe excavating equipment are suggested and developed;

2. An interactive Mathcad® program is developed, which realizes the suggested and developed algorithms;

3. The developed algorithms can be easily modified for other types of excavating equipment, also for other types of planar linkages with both open and close kinematic chains.

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M/G/I-

, *M/G/I*

1.

[5].

t_b

t_b

t_b

(. 1),

2.

[9].

H -

$(n_z \cdot h)$,

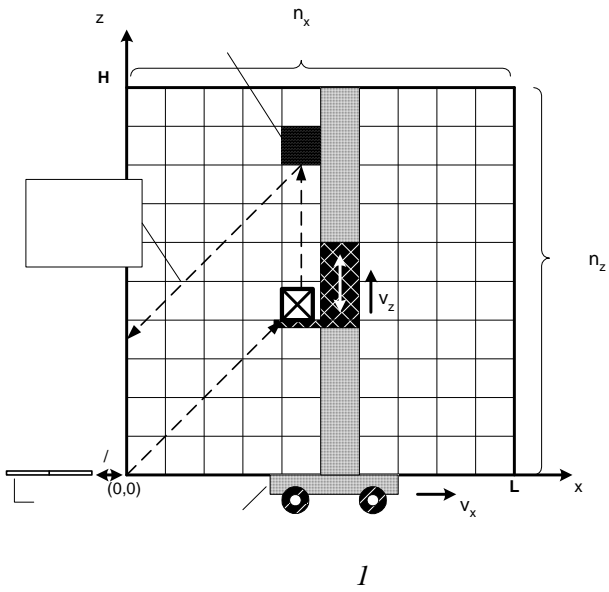
L -

$(n_x \cdot l)$,

n_z, n_x -

h, l -

v_x, v_z -



$$b = \frac{H}{v_y} \cdot \frac{v_x}{L} \quad (4)$$

[3]

$$M/M/1, \quad E(L_s).$$

$$N^{M/M/1} \geq \frac{\ln(1-[P])}{\ln \rho} - 2 \quad (5)$$

[P]

, ρ

G/G/1

t_b

$E(t_b)$

[6].

G/G/1-

[5].

$$\frac{H}{L} = \frac{v_z}{v_x} \quad (1)$$

[5], [8] [9].

$$\frac{H}{L} < \frac{v_z}{v_x} \quad (2)$$

$E(t_b)$

$$\frac{H}{L} > \frac{v_z}{v_x} \quad (3),$$

[2].

[10].

t_b

$$T = \frac{L}{v_x} \quad (6)$$

$$E(t_b) = \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{3}\right) \cdot T \quad (7)$$

(7)

[4].

M/G/1-FCFS
Polaczek-Khinchin
[1]:

$$E(L_s) = \rho + \rho^2 \cdot \frac{1 + c_b^2}{2 \cdot (1 - \rho)} \quad (8)$$

Kingman G/G/1-

, ... $c_a^2 = 1$ [7]. M/G/1-

[2].

3.

(.1).

$$H \cdot L = S = const \quad (9)$$

$E(t_b)$

$$(4) \Rightarrow H = b \cdot \frac{v_z}{v_x} \cdot L \quad (10)$$

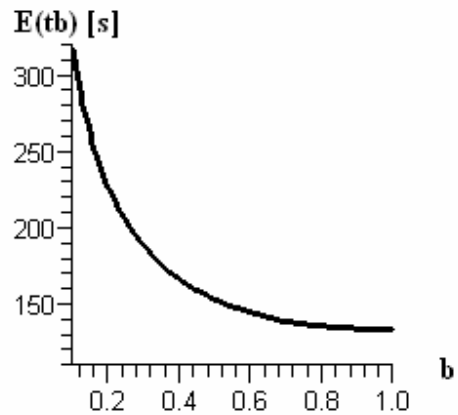
$$(9) (10) : L = \sqrt{\frac{S \cdot v_x}{b \cdot v_z}} \quad (11)$$

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{S}{b \cdot v_z \cdot v_x}} \quad (12)$$

$$E(t_b) = \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{3}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{S}{b \cdot v_z \cdot v_x}} \quad (13)$$

. 2

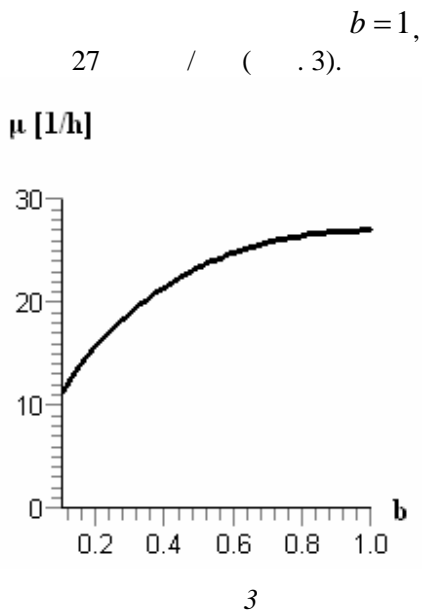
$$S = 10000m^2 \quad v_x = v_z = 1m/s$$



2

μ

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{b^2}{3}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{S}{b \cdot v_z \cdot v_x}}} \quad (14)$$



$$\gamma = \frac{2(1-\rho)}{1+c_b^2}$$

$\rho \in [0.7, 1]$

$0.77 < \rho < 1$

$b \in [0.85, 1]$

$N^{M/G/1} = f(b)$

80%

μ

$$b \in [0.75, 1]$$

μ

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \lambda \cdot E(t_b) = \lambda \cdot \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{3}\right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{S}{b \cdot v_z \cdot v_x}} \leq 1 \quad (15)$$

4.

(M/G/1)

$N^{M/G/1}$

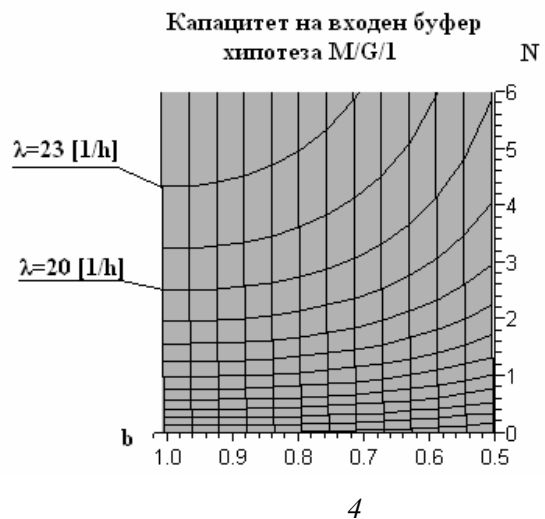
5.

Kingman
[7],

$$[P] \leq 1 - \rho + \frac{\rho}{\gamma} \cdot (\gamma + e^{-\gamma} - 1) + \sum_{n=2}^{N^{M/G/1}+1} \frac{\rho}{\gamma} \cdot e^{-n\gamma} \cdot (e^\gamma - 1)^2 \quad (16)$$

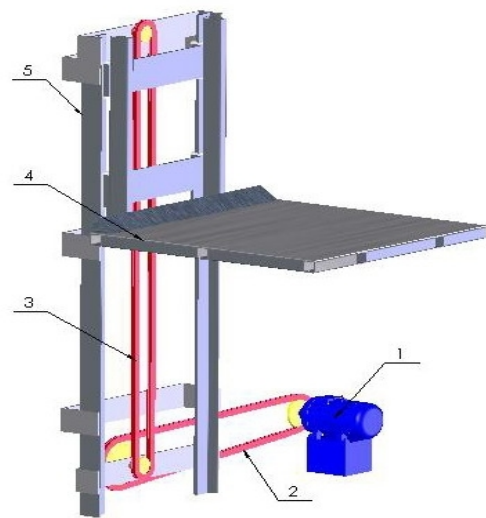
$N^{M/G/1}$

$$N^{M/G/1} \geq \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot \ln \frac{\rho \cdot (1 - e^{-\gamma})}{\gamma \cdot (1 - [P])} \quad (17)$$

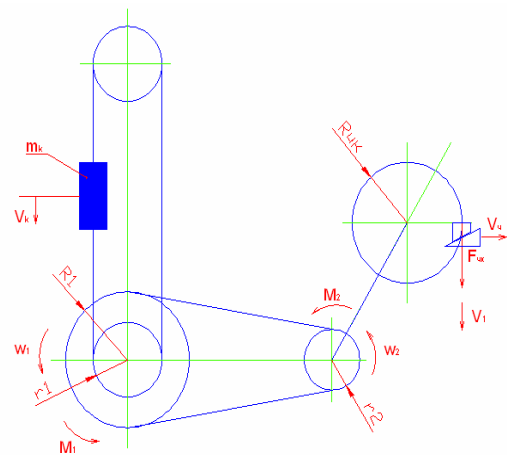


4

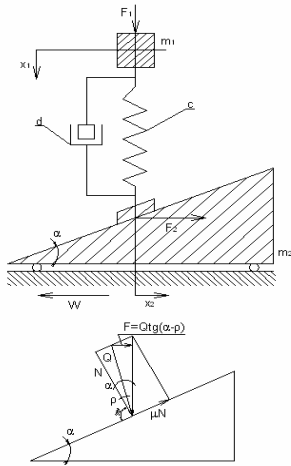
M/G/1.



1.



2.



3.

m_1 –
 m_2 –
 –
 d –

$$A\ddot{x} + B\dot{x} + Cx = T$$

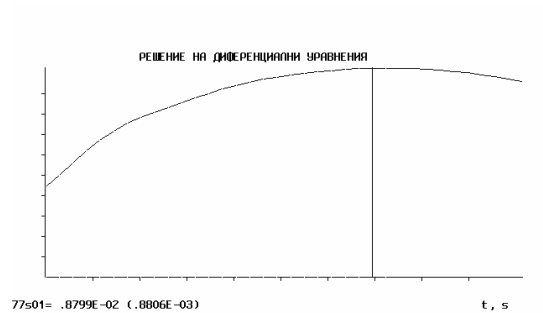
A –
 B –
 C –

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{vmatrix} c & -ctg\alpha \\ -ctg\alpha & ctg^2\alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{vmatrix} -m_1g \\ -x_1ctg(\alpha - \rho) + x_2ctgctg(\alpha - \rho) + c(x_1 - x_2tg\alpha) \frac{\mu r}{r} \end{vmatrix}$$

KMOD.

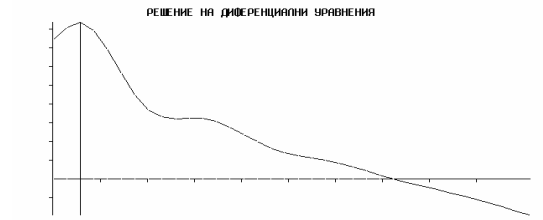


77s01= .8799E-02 (.8806E-03)

t, s
 .240
 1

4.

m_1

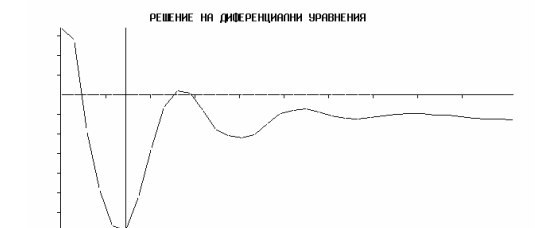


77s01= .5167E-01 (.6371E-02)

t, s
 .020
 .035
 1

5.

m_1

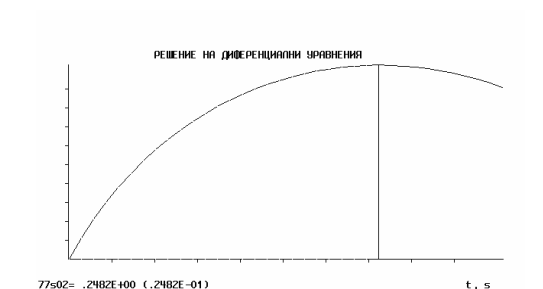


77a01= -.7736E+00 (.1153E+00)

t, s
 .050
 .035
 1

6.

m_1

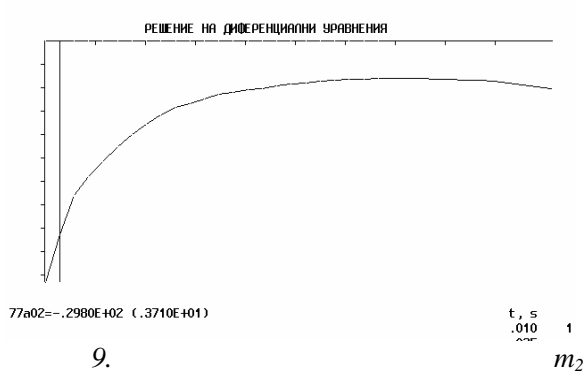
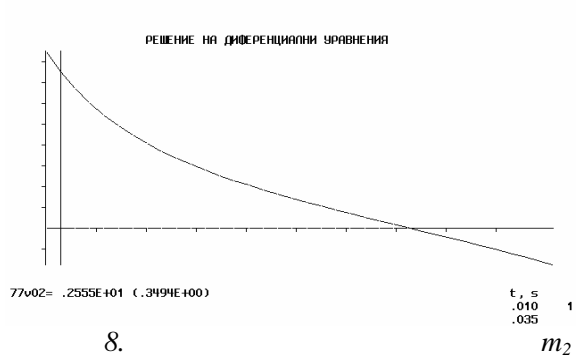


77s02= .2482E+00 (.2482E-01)

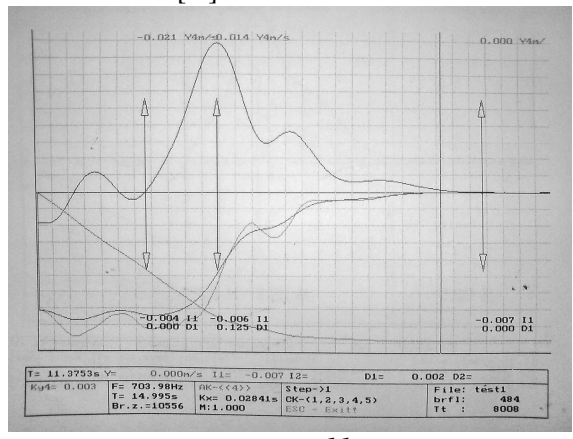
t, s
 .250
 .035
 1

7.

m_2



. 11 :
 D1 – [m/s²]
 Y4 – [m/s]
 I1 – [m]



.10.



10.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

1. : , 1987.
2. - , 1995.
3. , 1991.

THE RESEARCH ON THE BREAKING PROCESS OF THE INVALID LIFTS

K.Chuchuganov G.Iliev S.Minkov I.Strashnikov

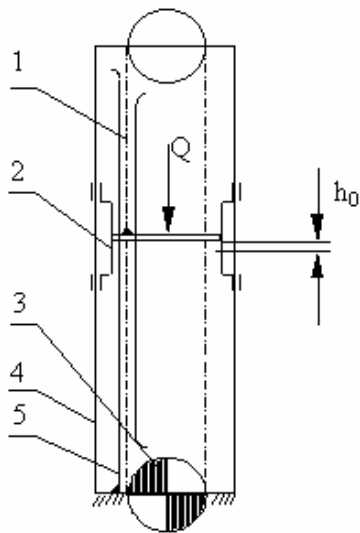
Abstract

The research is to determine the dynamic parameters to invalid lift in the breaking process without using a break. The purpose is to create a method for dynamic research of that type of lifts which have got worm gear in their drive.

Keywords: *invalid lift, breaking, dynamic parameters*

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Assoc.prof.Georgi Iliev, Technical University – Sofia
Assoc.prof. Stefan Minkov, Technical University – Sofia
Eng.Ivan Strashnikov, Technical University – Sofia

chuchuganov@abv.bg



1.

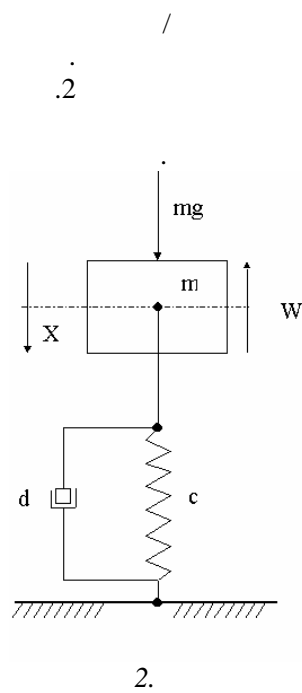
.1

; 2-

; 1- -
; 3- -

; 4- ; 5- -
EN 81- „ ” [1]

a

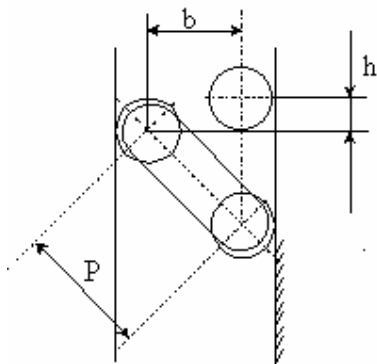


, .4 5

1 h 4

, .3 :

$$h = \sqrt{\left(2P \sin \frac{\arcsin b/P}{2}\right)^2 - b^2}$$



3.

V

H :

$$H = n.h$$

$$V = V_H + \sqrt{2a.H}$$

n - ;

V - ;

- ;

$$m.\ddot{x} + \dot{c}x + cx = m.g - W$$

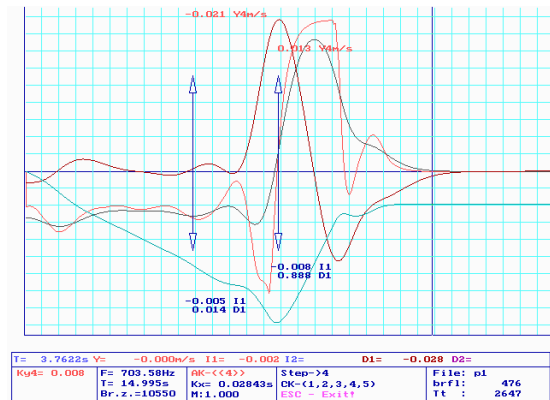


4.



5.

.6



6.

.7

ekg@tu-sofia.bg

1.

2003]

- 90%

[, 1984], . . .

(),

2.

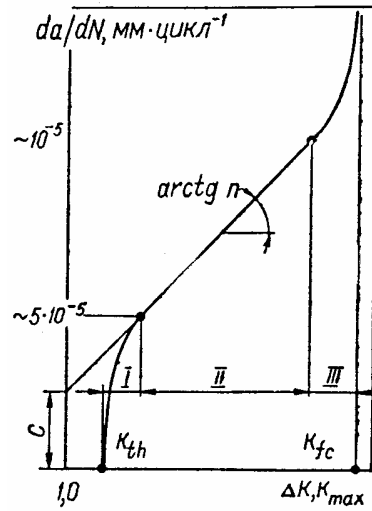
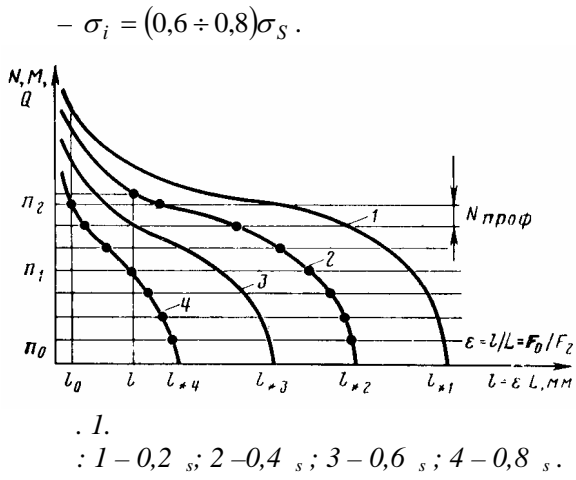
60

, 1992],

) _____,
., 2003],

(. 1) [, 1992],

”
/”.



1 2 mm

$(n_i - n_0)$

$0 < da/dN < 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm/

$5 \cdot 10^{-5} < da/dN < 10^{-3}$ mm/

$da/dN > 10^{-3}$ mm/

- K_{fc}

- K_{th}

n C

- N

[, 2003]:

$$N = \frac{l_k^{(-n/2)+1} - l_0^{(-n/2)+1}}{(-n/2+1)C(\Delta\sigma)^n \pi^{n/2} \alpha^n} \quad (1)$$

C n
; $\Delta\sigma$

. 2.

[Kotzev, 1999];

$\alpha \approx 1,12$ [Fuchs et al., 1980]; l_k

$l_0 = 0,5 \text{ mm}$.
 $l_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{K_c}{\sigma_{\max} \alpha} \right)^2$, (2)

[Fuchs et al., 1980].

$= 6 \div 12 \text{ mm}$,
 $Q = 50 \text{ t}$

20% 30%

$l_k = 20 \div 60 \text{ mm}$.

C_n

[Fuchs et al., 1980].

[Lassen, 1991].

$j = 1, 2, \dots, b$,
 (\quad) .

$x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, b$

j ,
 $j + 1$
 p_j ,
 q_j ,
 $p_j + q_j = 1$,
 b ,
 $p_j + q_j$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & q_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p_2 & q_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & p_{b-1} & q_{b-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$p_j + q_j = 1, p_j > 0, q_j > 0$.

$b - 1$
 b

$P_x = (p_x(1), p_x(2), \dots, p_x(b))$

$P_x = P_0 P^x, P_0 \text{ } 1 \times b$

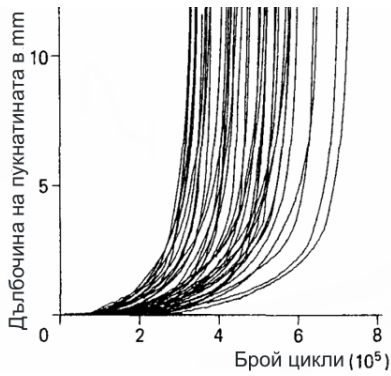
$1 + r_j = r_j(1 + r_j)$,
 $p_0(1) = 1$,
 $r_j = p_j/q_j$,
 $p_j = q_j$

$E(\theta_b) = \sum_{k=1}^n (d_k - d_{k-1})(1 + r_k)$, (3)

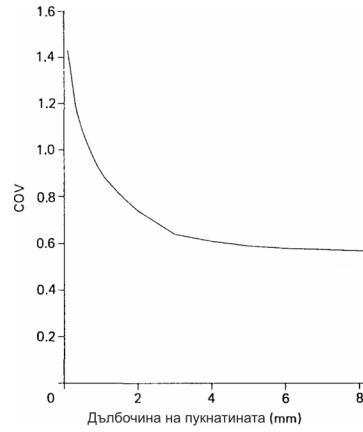
$Var\theta_b = \sum_{k=1}^n (d_k - d_{k-1})r_k(1 + r_k)$, (4)

$$d_0, d_1, \dots, d_n (d_0 = 1, d_n = b)$$

Var $E(\cdot)$ (3).



3.



4.

$$r_k = p_k/q_k$$

$$k = 1 \quad n \quad d_k, p_k \quad q_k$$

$$F_\theta(x, b) = P(\theta_b > x) = p_x(b) \quad (5)$$

$$b(x, b) = \frac{F_\theta(x, b) - F_\theta(x-1, b)}{1 - F_\theta(x-1, b)} \quad (6)$$

(COV)

(4).

$$\text{COV} > 1,0,$$

$$d_k - d_{k-1}$$

(3)

d_k

(4)

$$1 + r.$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dN} = A[\Delta\sigma(\pi\alpha)^2 F]^m, \quad (7)$$

$$r_i + 1 = \left(\frac{\Delta\sigma_0}{\Delta\sigma_i}\right)^m (r_0 + 1). \quad (8)$$

$S-N$ mm ;
 m ;
 3 mm ;
 12 mm,

(8),

b

C ,

$$r+1 = C^m F^m (r_0+1). \quad (9)$$

$$F(x) = 1 - \exp\{-(x/g)^s\} \quad (12)$$

$$g = 19.0 \quad s = 0.86$$

$$\Delta\sigma = 560 \text{ MPa}$$

10

10^4

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta\sigma K_f = (\sigma_f - \sigma_m) (2N_i)^e \quad (10)$$

$$P_D = P_0 \{1 - \exp[-\gamma(\alpha - \alpha_0)]\} \quad (13)$$

0

P_0

$$(8) \quad m = -Me,$$

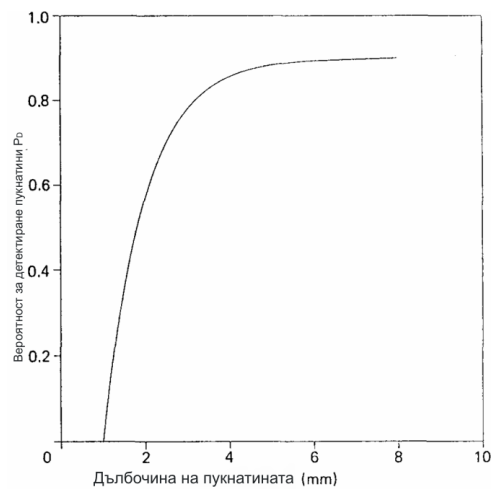
$S-N$

σ, P_0

$$\Delta K_0 > \Delta\sigma (\pi\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} F \quad (11)$$

(10) (11),

[., 2003].



5.

$P_0 = 0.9$, $\rho = 1$, $\sigma = 1$ mm,

20%

10^5

6.

P_0

$\sigma = 1 - 4$ mm,

3, 24, 34 46

45

$d_1 = 2$

0,7 mm, $d_2 = 3$

1,1 mm,

$d_3 = 24$ $d_4 = 34$

2 mm 3 mm

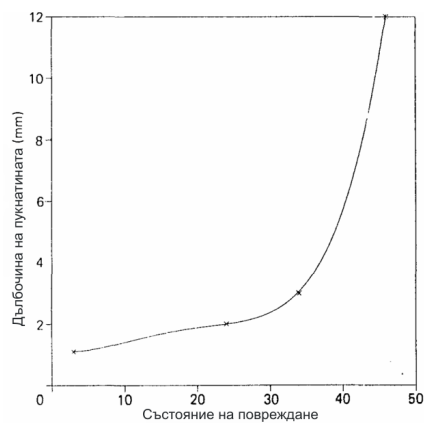
1

0 0,1 mm

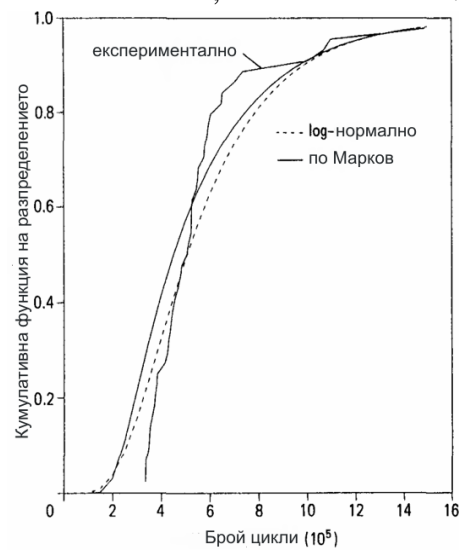
0,05 mm.

$d_5 = 46$

1



6.

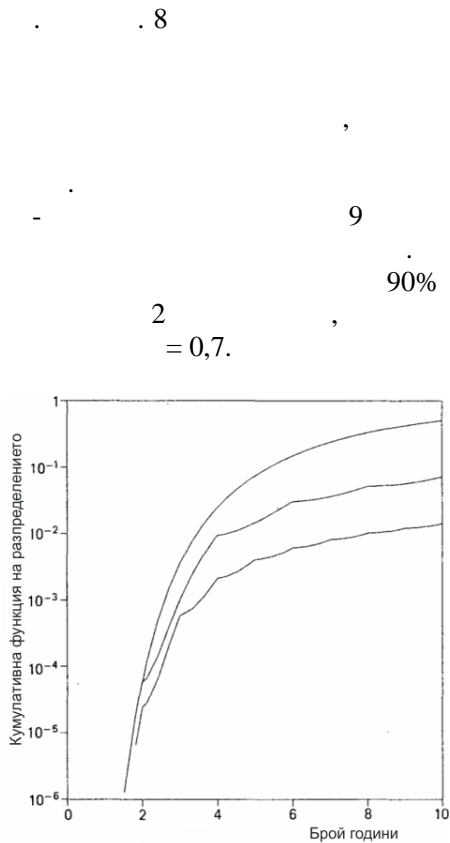


7.

log-

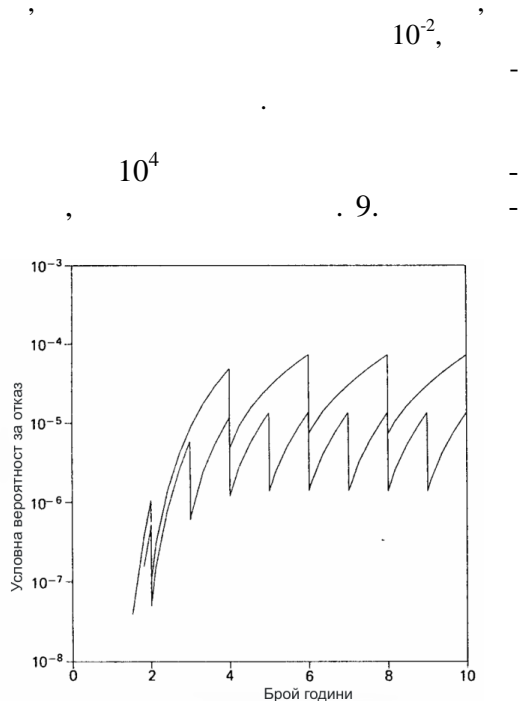
log-

$\sigma_0 = 150 \text{ MPa}$.



8.

8



9.

10^{-5}

10^{-6}

3.

85

1984, 624

85

“

48,

4, 2003, 86-89

, 1992, 256 .

Kotzev, N. Design Stage Fatigue Life Evaluation of Crane Metal Structures. Second international congress. "Mechanical Engineering Technologies' 99", Sept. 16-18.1999, Sofia, vol. 9, 10-12 p.

Lassen, T. Markov modeling of fatigue damage in welding structures under in-service inspection. Int. J. Fatigue September 1991.

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ESTIMATION OF RESIDUAL LIFE AND SAFETY OF METAL CRANE STRUCTURES

E.Grantcharov

Abstract

Three alternative approaches for estimation of residual life of metal crane structures in service with fatigue crack are discussed. The stress is on the third one, a probabilistic model based on experimental data and in practice observations, which is offered as satisfactory for estimation of safety and risk control thru in service inspection for cracks detection and monitoring of their propagation.

Keywords: *metal crane structures, residual life, safety*

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r_gruychev@tu-sofia.bg

1. .

$$F = f_1(M(\theta)); v = f_2(\dot{\theta}) \quad () .$$

() . ([1] [2])

,)

()

➤

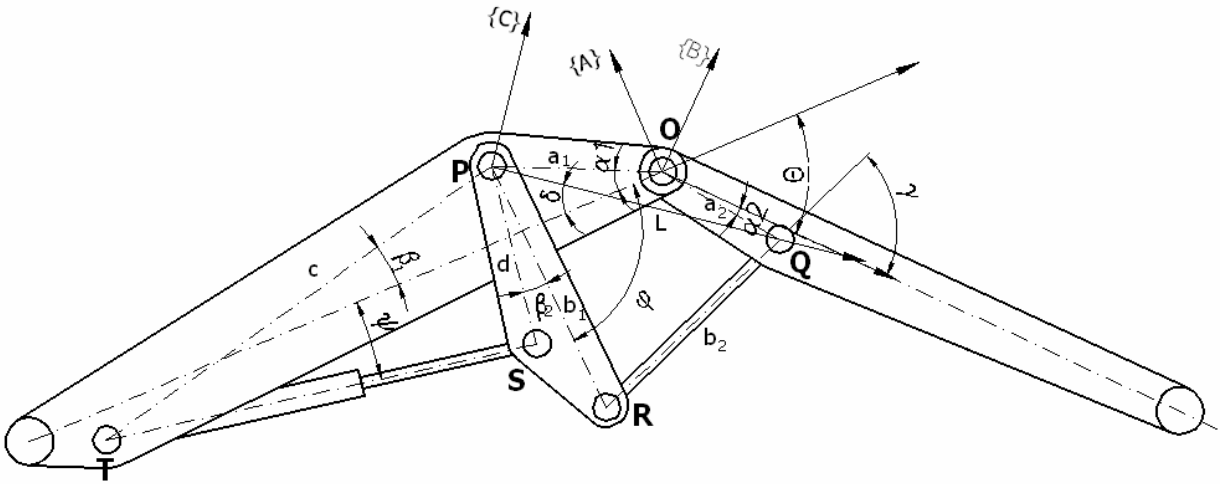
– 180

➤

➤

1.

θ . - :



1.

1. - X -
 P Q ; {B} -
 $\alpha_1 \alpha_2$ 1 2
 2. - X -
 ; {C} -
 c β_1 3. d (- (P) -
 S X
) β_2 4. (Q).
 $b_1 b_2$
 R.
 5. θ , (-
 P Q)
 6. $\alpha_1 \alpha_2$; {A} {B}):
 “ ”
 7. $\beta_1 \beta_2$ -
 ${}^A \mathbf{r}_P = (-a_1 \cdot \cos \alpha_1 \quad a_1 \cdot \sin \alpha_1)^T$;
 ${}^B \mathbf{r}_Q = (a_2 \cdot \cos \alpha_2 \quad a_2 \cdot \sin \alpha_2)^T$;

2.

:
 {A} - , {B} {A} :
 :

$${}^A_B T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} Q$$

$$c_{x_R} = \frac{L^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2}{2L}; \quad c_{y_R} = -\sqrt{b_1^2 - c_{x_R}}$$

$${}^D_A T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\varphi) & -\sin(-\varphi) & 0 & a_1 \cdot \cos(\alpha_1 + \varphi) \\ \sin(-\varphi) & \cos(-\varphi) & 0 & -a_1 \cdot \sin(\alpha_1 + \varphi) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$P \quad Q \quad L$$

$$L = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + 2a_1a_2 \cos(\theta + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)}$$

{A}

{C} {A}.
{A}
P

$${}^A_C T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \delta & -\sin \delta & 0 & -a_1 \cdot \cos \alpha_1 \\ \sin \delta & \cos \delta & 0 & a_1 \cdot \sin \alpha_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

δ

PQ

$$\begin{pmatrix} {}^A x_R \\ {}^A y_R \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = {}^A_C T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} {}^C x_R \\ {}^C y_R \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = {}^A \mathbf{r}_R$$

$${}^A \mathbf{PQ} = {}^A_B R \cdot {}^B \mathbf{r}_Q - {}^A \mathbf{r}_P \quad \delta = \text{atan2}({}^A \mathbf{PQ}_Y, {}^A \mathbf{PQ}_X)$$

{B} {A}.

$${}^A \mathbf{PR} = {}^A \mathbf{r}_R - {}^A \mathbf{r}_P; \quad \varphi = \text{atan2}({}^A \mathbf{PR}_Y, {}^A \mathbf{PR}_X)$$

{D}

$${}^D \mathbf{r}_S = \begin{pmatrix} d \cdot \cos(\beta_2) \\ -d \cdot \sin(\beta_2) \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad {}^A \mathbf{r}_S = {}^D_A T^{-1} \cdot {}^D \mathbf{r}_S$$

$${}^A \mathbf{TS} = {}^A \mathbf{r}_S - {}^A \mathbf{r}_T$$

R

${}^B \mathbf{RQ}$.

$${}^B \mathbf{RQ} = {}^B \mathbf{r}_R - {}^B \mathbf{r}_Q = {}^A_B R^T \cdot {}^A \mathbf{r}_R - {}^B \mathbf{r}_Q$$

$$\gamma = \text{atan2}({}^B \mathbf{RQ}_Y, {}^B \mathbf{RQ}_X)$$

3.

$$\mathbf{M}(\theta) = [0 \quad 0 \quad M(\theta)]^T \cdot \mathbf{F}_1$$

$$\mathbf{M}(\theta) = {}^B \mathbf{r}_{F1} \times {}^B \mathbf{F}_1 \quad {}^B \mathbf{r}_{F1} = {}^B \mathbf{r}_Q - \mathbf{e}$$

$${}^B \mathbf{F}_1 = F_1 \cdot [\cos \gamma \quad \sin \gamma \quad 0]^T = F_1 \cdot {}^B \mathbf{f}_1$$

$$M(\theta) = S_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \sin(\gamma - \alpha_2);$$

$$F_1 = \frac{M(\theta)}{a_2 \cdot \sin(\gamma - \alpha_2)}$$

$$\dot{\theta}(t) \cdot [-a_2 \cdot \sin \alpha_2 \quad a_2 \cdot \cos \alpha_2 \quad 0]^T =$$

$$= (v_1 \cdot {}^B R_{D \cdot A} + v_2 \cdot {}^B R_{E \cdot R}) \cdot [0 \quad 1 \quad 0]^T$$

$${}^D \mathbf{r}_R = [b_1 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T$$

$${}^D \mathbf{r}_S = [d \cdot \cos \beta_{21} \quad -d \cdot \sin \beta_2 \quad 0]^T$$

$$v_1 \cdot d/b_1$$

$$F_2 \cdot ({}^D \mathbf{r}_S \times {}^D R_{A \cdot R} \cdot {}^A \mathbf{f}_2) = F_1 \cdot ({}^D \mathbf{r}_R \times {}^D R_{A \cdot B} \cdot {}^B \mathbf{f}_1)$$

$${}^A \mathbf{f}_2 = [\cos \psi \quad \sin \psi \quad 0]^T$$

$$v_S \cdot {}^A R_{D \cdot R} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sin \beta_2 \\ \cos \beta_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \psi & -\sin \psi & 0 \\ \sin \psi & \cos \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v \\ v_S \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

{A}.

4.

5.

$${}^B \mathbf{v}_Q = [0 \quad 0 \quad \dot{\theta}(t)]^T,$$

Q {B}:

$${}^B \mathbf{v}_Q = {}^B \mathbf{v}_R + {}^B R_{R \times E} \cdot {}^E \mathbf{v}_Q =$$

$$= \dot{\theta}(t) \cdot [-a_2 \cdot \sin \alpha_2 \quad a_2 \cdot \cos \alpha_2 \quad 0]^T.$$

Q

$$\mathbf{v}_Q = \mathbf{v}_R + {}^E R_{R \times E} \cdot \mathbf{v}_Q.$$

(Matlab, Matcad).

1.

. 4 1995 .

2.

1993.

A VECTOR APPROACH TO DETERMINE STATIC AND KINEMATICAL PARAMETERS FOR DRIVING SYSTEM WITH LINEAR HYDRAULIC ACTUATOR AND LEVERAGE

B.Grigorov , R. Mitrev, R. Gruychev

Abstract

One, very widely used, principle for driving pivotally connected links of loading manipulators, concrete pumps, excavation and building equipment etc. is using a linear hydraulic actuators, connected to the arms via some kind of leverage. In any case of design or optimizing of such a system there is need to determine dependency (transition function) between the force and the velocity of the driving actuator and the torque and angular velocity applied on the link at the pivot point (and visa versa). Although the equation between the desired values can be uniquely derived using geometrical considerations, such considerations are very complex due to the number of parameters involved. The present article presents a solution based upon the vector-matrix transformations. Such approach offers solution in general form, easy for programming, and independent on the type of the leverage.

Key Words: *hydraulically driven equipment, matrix and vector computations, force and kinematical analysis*

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Ass. Prof. Rossen Mitrev, PhD - Technical University – Sofia

Eng. Radoslav Gruychev - Technical University – Sofia

- [3], [4].

2.

- [2], [5].

.1.

STM

32100B-SK.

(0-5V, 4-16mA),
(PWM, Sigma-Delta

Modulation, SPI).

- ARM 32-bit Cortex™ - M3 CPU
- 72 MHz

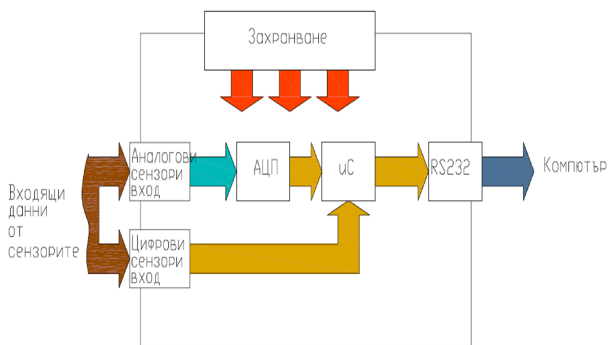
- 128 Kbytes Flash
- 20 Kbytes SRAM

- 2 x 12-bit, 1 μs (16)
- 80 /

- 9
- 2 x I2C (SMBus/PMBus)

- 3 USART (ISO 7816, LIN, IrDA)
- 2 SPI (18 Mbit/s)
- CAN (2.0B)
- USB 2.0
-

Merlin Gerin 16500,



1.



2.

1.

Merlin Gerin 16500

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 113.5 | 112.7 | 114.7 |
| 112.7 | 114.7 | 123.4 |
| 114.7 | 123.4 | 123.6 |
| 123.4 | 123.6 | 116.3 |
| 123.6 | 116.3 | 118.5 |
| 116.3 | 118.5 | 119.8 |
| 118.5 | 119.8 | 120.3 |
| 119.8 | 120.3 | 127.4 |
| 120.3 | 127.4 | 125.1 |
| 127.4 | 125.1 | 127.6 |
| 125.1 | 127.6 | 129 |
| 124.6 | 134.1 | 146.5 |

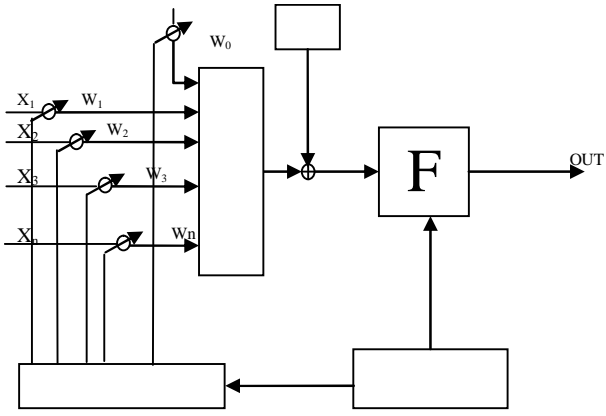
1.

2.

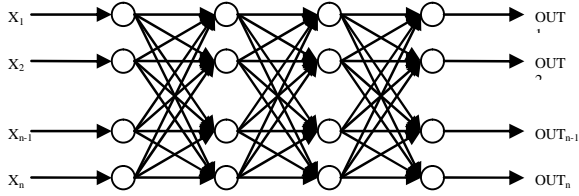
3.

5.

).



4.



5.

()

1. $i=1, \dots, N$

2.

3.

6.

$S = \{(x_i, t_i) \mid i=1, \dots, N\}$
 $t = f(x)$

f
 S

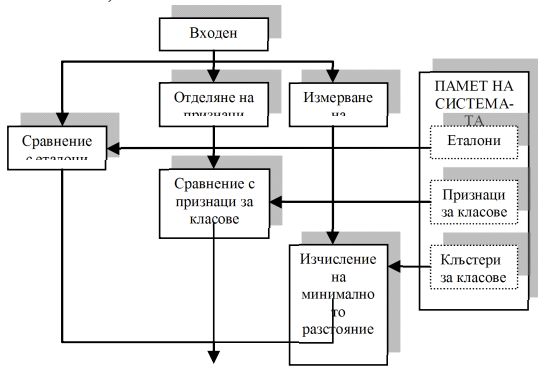
1.

2.

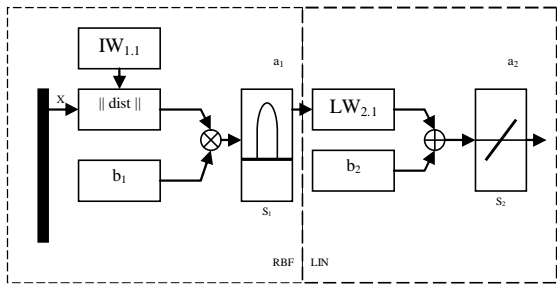
3.

4.

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N (t_i - f'(x_i))^2 \quad (1)$$



6.



7.

$$H[f'] = \sum_{i=1}^N (t_i - f'(x_i))^2 + \lambda.P[f']$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i G(x - x_i) \quad (2)$$

4.

$$f'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i h_i(x) \quad (3)$$

$$h_i(x) = h(\|x - c\|);$$

5.

6.

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N (f'(x_i) - t_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w_j} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (f'(x_i) - t_i) * h_j(x_i), \quad (4)$$

7.

$$H_{ij} = h_j(x_i).$$

(3)

$$H^T . H . w = H^T . t$$

$$w = H^P . T \quad (5)$$

$$H^P = (H^T . H)^{-1} . H^T$$

$H^P H = I$

BTF - , default = 'trainlm'.
 BLF - , default = 'learnqdm';
 PF - (. . .) , default = 'mse'.

```

p=[-1 -1 2 2;0 5 0 5]
t =[-1 -1 1 1; -1 -1 1 1]

```

p
 t e

4

.7.

```

S1- ;
S2- ;
a1=radbas( || IW 1,1 - x || b 1);
a2 -
a2 = lin(LW 2,1. a 1 +b 2);

```

net=newff([-1 2;0 5],[4 2],{'tansig' 'purelin'},'traingdm');

```

>>net=newff(minmax(pn),[4 2],{'tansig','tansig'},'traingdm')

```

I.

data.txt work MATLAB,

```

>> load data.txt;
>> P=data(1:12,1:2);
>> T=data(1:12,3);
>> a=data(13:20,1:2);
>> s=data(13:20,3);
>>
[pn,minp,maxp,tn,mint,maxt]=premnmx(P',T');
>>
[an,mina,maxa,sn,mins,maxs]=premnmx(a',s');

```

() , (. "Back propagation"),

MATLAB 6.5.

```

newff,
net = newff(PR,[S1 S2...SN1],{TF1 TF2...TFN1},BTF,BLF, PF)
PR - Rx2
Si - i- R ;
TFi - i- NI ;
, default = 'tansig';

```

```

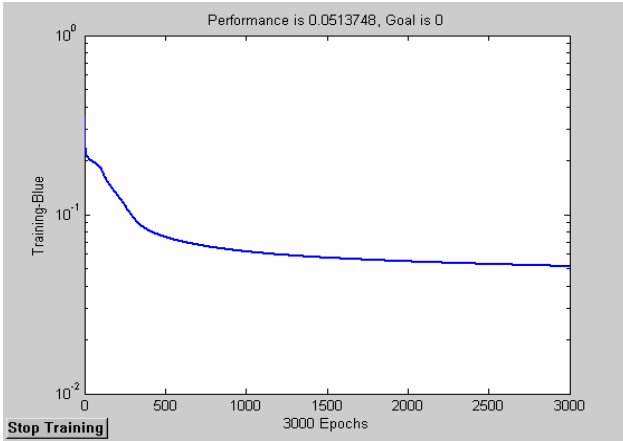
>>net=newff(minmax(pn),[4 2],{'tansig','tansig'},'traingdm')

```

```
>> net.trainParam.epochs=3000;
>> net.trainParam.lr=0.3;
>> net.trainParam.mc=0.6;
>> net=train (net, pn, tn);
```

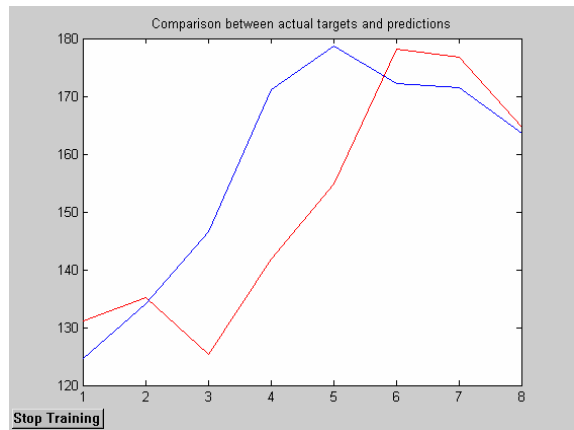
```
140.1532 178.6000
177.9790 172.2000
176.6986 171.5000
163.5093 163.6000
```

8.



```
>> plot(t, 'r')
>> hold
Current plot held
>> plot(s)
>> title('Comparison between actual
targets and predictions')
```

```
( )
( )
( )
```



8.

```
>> y=sim(net, an)
```

```
y =
-0.7165 -0.9783 -0.0959
0.3261 -0.4240 0.9770 0.9296
0.4411
```

9.

“y”

```
( ) ( )
```

```
>> t=postmnmx(y', mins, maxs);
```

```
>> [t s]
```

```
ans =
132.2547 124.6000
125.1861 134.1000
149.0108 146.5000
160.4051 171.2000
```

```
>> d=[t-s].^2;
>> mse=mean(d)
```

```
mse =
224.9348
```

```
( .. )
```

:

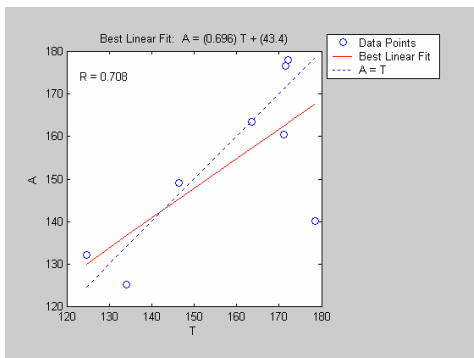

```
>> t,[m,b,r]=postreg(t',s')
```

```
t =
132.2547
125.1861
149.0108
160.4051
140.1532
177.9790
176.6986
163.5093
```

```
m =
0.6956
```

```
b =
43.3888
```

```
r = 0.7078
```



4.

4.1.

4.2.

4.3.

10.

ATLAB),

4.4.

10.

1. , , , 1994.
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UTOMATED MODULAR SYSTEM FOR RECOGNITION AND ASSESSMENT OF PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS IN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS

K. Dimitrov I. Nacheva D. Nurkov

Abstract

In the present paper, a complete structure an automated modular system for recognition and assessment of process characteristics is developed. Specific algorithms for receiving and preliminary treatment of process data via sensor modules are also developed in the present paper. A Neural Network based system for recognition and classification of process characteristics is developed. All developed methods, structures and algorithms are applied under a real operation conditions.

Keywords: *pattern recognition, process assessment, expert systems, neural modules.*

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bojmarkov@abv.bg

-
-
-

I.

2000

: 50

kN 80 kN – 55%; 100 kN – 20%; 125 kN – 15%;
125 kN 200 kN – 5%; 200 kN 500 kN –
3% 500 kN - 2%.

[2007,2008]

[Bose 1986]

[Markov 2006]

[, 2005]

2007]

[Markov 2006], [

80 kN.

2. $a = \frac{\omega_0 k_M^2 [r_p + (n-1)\rho R_d]}{3r_p(r_p + n\rho R_d)}$; $= \frac{\omega_0 k_M^2}{3r_p}$;
 n ; k_M ;
 R_d ; ω_0 ;
 R_d)
 (2) 0,45, 0,47 0,49 .
 (1)

$$R_H = \frac{E_{2H}}{\sqrt{3}I_{2H}}; s_H = \frac{n_1 - n_H}{n_1}; r_p = s_H R_H \quad (1) \quad 0,2 \div 0,22, - 0,23 \div 0,25 .$$

R_H ; E_{2H} ; I_{2H} ; s_H ; n_1 ; n_H ; r_p ;

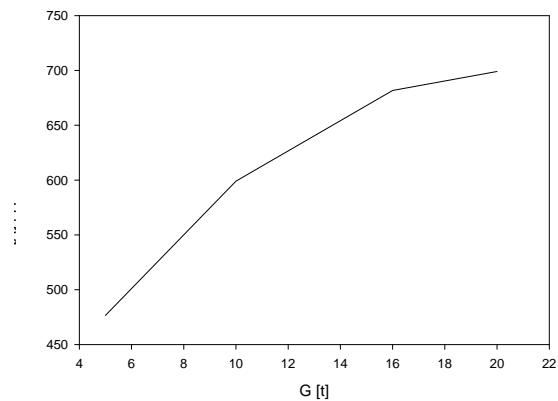
ρ ; $\gamma_{2k} = 0^0$; $\gamma_{2k} = \frac{\pi}{3}$; $\rho = 0,578$; $\rho = 0,523$;

[Bose 1986]:

$$U_{cp} = \frac{m}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{m}} \sqrt{2U} \sin(\omega t) d\omega t = \frac{\sqrt{2Um}}{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{m}\right) = 2,34 E_{2H} \quad (3)$$

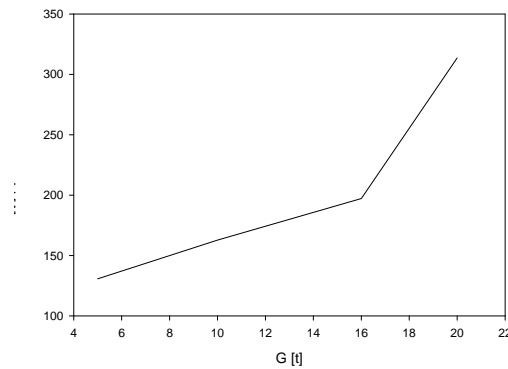
$$\frac{R_d}{1 + n \frac{\rho R_d}{r_p}} = \frac{\rho R d}{r_p} \quad (2)$$

“ ” $m = 6$); U_m -
 ; E_{2H} -
 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 (3).



11.

3.

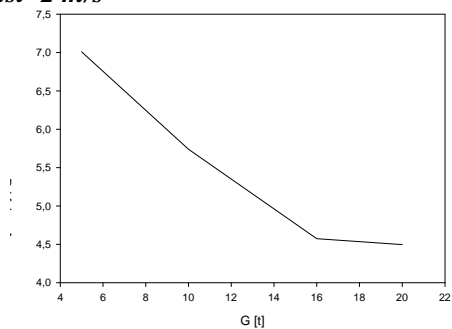


12.

(. 10, . 11 . 12),

(. 13, . 14 . 15).

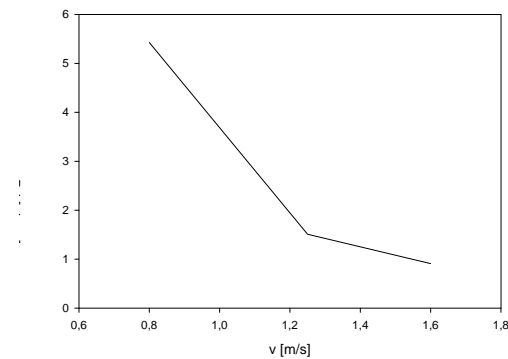
$v = \text{const} = 2 \text{ m/s}$



10.

R_d

$G = \text{const} = 320 \text{ kN}$



13.

R_d

vspassov@vtu.bg

kkrastanov@vtu.bg

1.

[4],

a

(

/,

“

”

(2).

1548/04.04.2008 .

2.

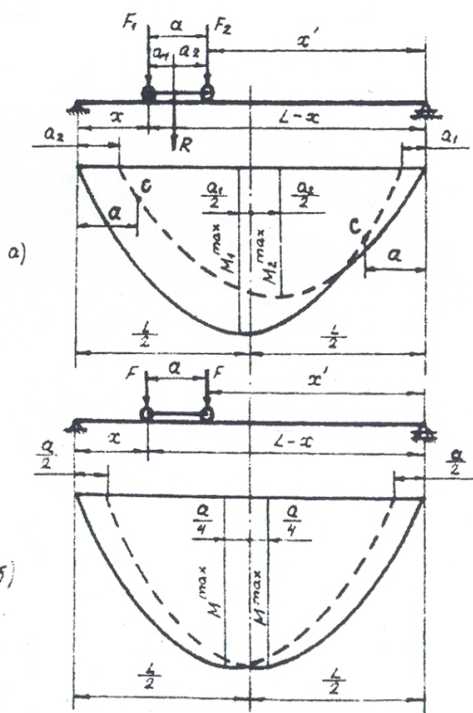
F_1 F_2 ,

F_1 ,

[2]:

$$M_1 = A \cdot x = \frac{F_1 + F_2}{L} (L - x - a_1) x \quad (1)$$

, N.



. l

$$x = \frac{L - a_1}{2}$$

F_1 , [1]:

$$M_1^{\max} = (F_1 + F_2) \frac{(L - a_1)^2}{4L} \quad (2)$$

F_2 2)

$$M_2 = B \cdot x' = \frac{F_1 + F_2}{L} (L - x' - a_2) x' \quad (3)$$

, N.

$$x' = \frac{L - a_2}{2}$$

F_2

$$M_2^{\max} = (F_1 + F_2) \frac{(L - a_2)^2}{4L} \quad (4)$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = F \quad a_1 = a_2 = \frac{a}{2}$$

F

$$M = \frac{F + F}{L} (L - x - \frac{a}{2}) x \quad (5)$$

$$x = \frac{L - \frac{a}{2}}{2}$$

$$M^{\max} = \frac{F}{2L} (L - \frac{a}{2})^2 \quad (6)$$

$$M_1 = f(x) \quad M_2 = f(x')$$

F_1 F_2

$$\sigma_{Z_i} = \frac{M_{or_i}}{J_y} Z, \quad N/m^2 \quad (7)$$

M_{or_i} , Nm;

J_y , m⁴;

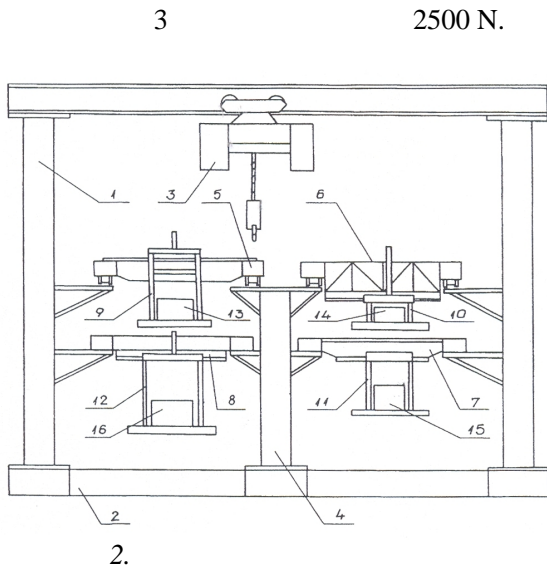
Z , m

3.

2)

1,

2.



1. -
2. , ,
3. - . -
4. . -
5. . -

4,
- 6,7 8,

9,10,11,12,
13,14,15

[3]:

$$t = \frac{l_n(2h)}{f} Z, \quad s \quad (8)$$

h - mm;
 f - Hz;

$$h = \frac{(F_Q + G_T)L^3}{48EJ_y}, \quad m \quad (9)$$

F_Q - N;
 G_T - N;
 L - m;
 J_y - m^4 .

4.

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{C_r}{m}}, \text{ Hz} \quad (10)$$

C_r N/m; m , kg

$$C_r = \frac{F_Q + G_T}{h}, \text{ N/m} \quad (11)$$

$$m = \frac{G_r + G_T}{g}, \text{ kg} \quad (12)$$

G_r N; g , m/s².

L h

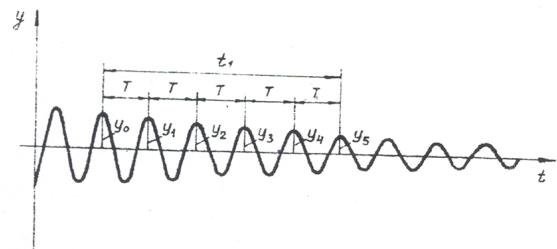
6.

$$T = \frac{t_1}{n}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$T = \frac{t_1}{5}$$

$$= \ln \frac{y_i}{y_{i+1}} \quad (13)$$



3.

$$y_0 \quad y_5,$$

$$l = \frac{y_0 - y_1}{y_1} = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{y_2} = \frac{y_2 - y_3}{y_3} = \frac{y_3 - y_4}{y_4} = \frac{y_4 - y_5}{y_5}$$

$$\frac{y_0}{y_1} = \frac{y_1}{y_2} \cdot \frac{y_2}{y_3} \cdot \frac{y_3}{y_4} \cdot \frac{y_4}{y_5} = l^5$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \ln \frac{y_0}{y_5} \quad (14)$$

$$t = \frac{T}{y_{\min}} \cdot \ln \frac{y_{\max}}{y_{\min}} \quad (15)$$

$$y_{\min} = 0,05 y_{\max}$$

$$t = \frac{T}{y_{\min}} \cdot \ln 20 \approx 3 \frac{T}{y_{\min}} \quad (16)$$

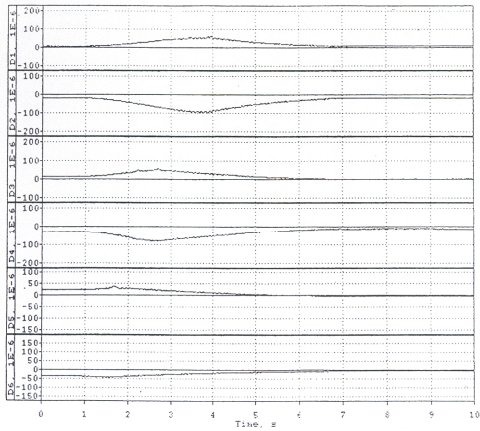
$$\varepsilon, \quad (\mu st)$$

$$\sigma : \quad \sigma = \varepsilon \cdot E \quad (17)$$

(D₁, D₂, ...)

$$\sigma_{Z_i} = f(x)$$

D₆)



4.

1. 1976.
2. , 1990.
3. 1987.
4. » , 2007
5. , 1996

. - . . , ” ” - ” -

PROBLEMS WITH DEVELOPING METHODS OF TESTING CRANE METAL BEAMS AND RESPECTIVE LABORATORY SIMULATORS

V.Spasov K.Krastanov

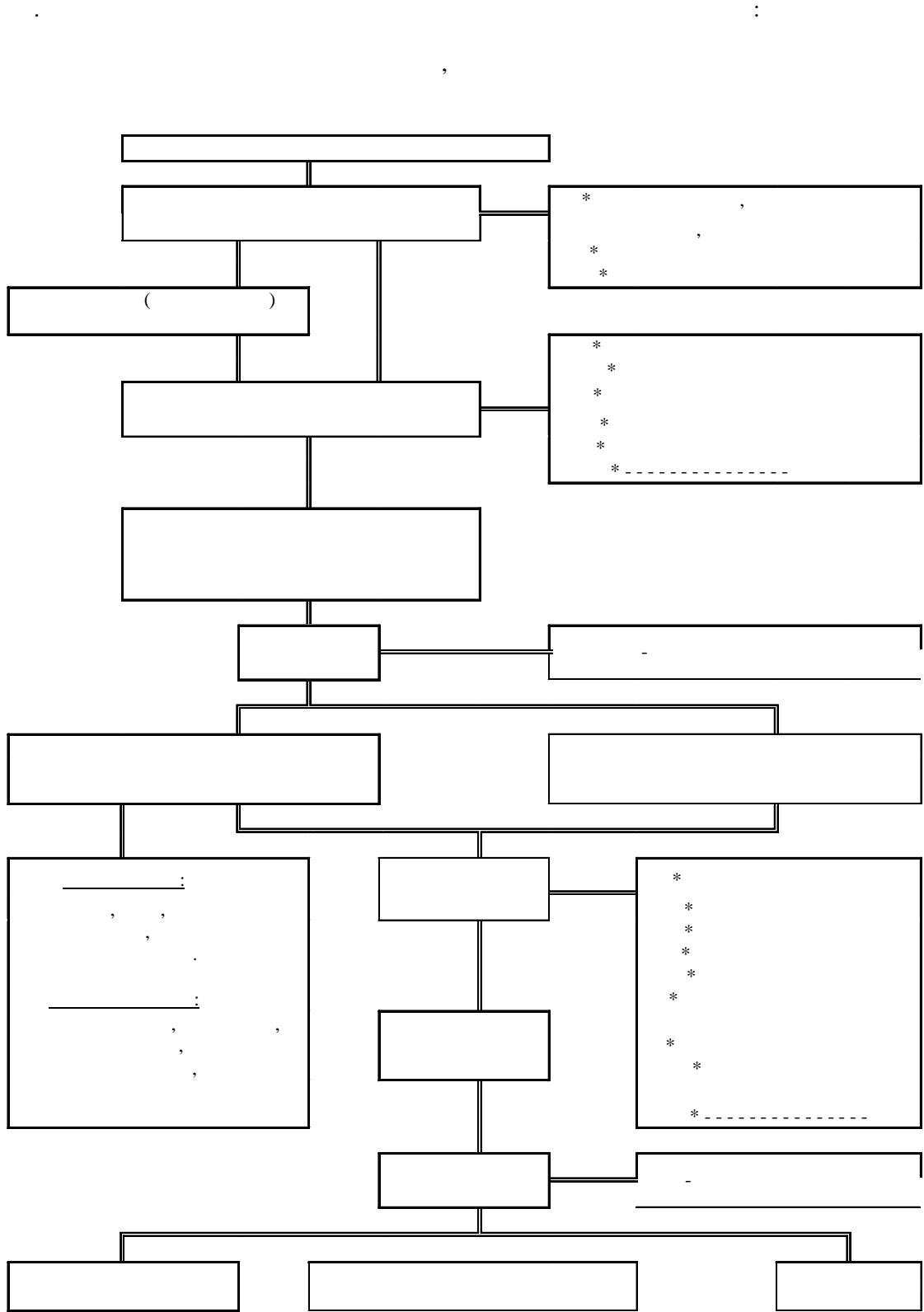
Abstract

The bearing metal structures of material handling machines are complex, metal-consuming and expensive. Because of that, to study, optimize and improve them under real conditions is difficult to implement. The paper presented suggests methods of the experimental study on crane metal beams and of carrying out laboratory exercises.

Key words: material handling machines, crane metal beams, experimental studies, methods.

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Assist.prof. Krasimir Krastanov, PhD, HST “Todor Kableshkov”, Sofia



1

2. ISO 4301-1: 2001 . . . 1.
. . . , 2000.
3. EN 13001-2: 2005. . . 2: . . . , 2005.
4. 09-102-95
5. 24.090.53-80.
6. 24.09-5281-01-93
7. pr EN 15011: 2007 Cranes - Bridge and gantry cranes.
8. pr EN 13011-3-1: 2008. Cranes - General design- Part 3-1: Limit states and proof of competence of steel structures.

RESIDUAL LIFE ESTIMATION OF CRANE BEARING STRUCTURES - NORMATIVE REQUIREMENTS

N. Kotzev E. Grancharov

Abstract

The principal items for proofing of competence of potential dangerous devices, given in a Russian normative document are discussed. Two methods for proofing of competence (i.e. residual life estimation) of girder cranes are reviewed for suggestions for further exploitation terms of cranes in dependence on the crane condition and its work modes.

Keywords: *Girder crane, residual resource, normative requirements*

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kradlov@abv.bg

$L > 28,5m$

1- 4.

$Q = 5 \div 8t$

I.

[1].

[2].

$L > 28,5m$

$Q = 5 \div 8t$,
1- 4,

$L > 28,5m$

$Q = 5 \div 8t$,
1- 4

2.

T-

[2].

$$W \geq W_H ;$$

$$Q=5t \quad L=28,5m$$

$$J \geq J_H = \max(J_H^f, J_H^t) ;$$

$$m_T = 5000 \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 28,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\delta} \leq [\lambda] ;$$

$$m \approx 6000 \text{ kg}$$

$$m \approx 2500 \text{ kg}$$

1- 4

$$3; \sigma_s = 230 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\delta \geq \delta_{\min}$$

(.1)

$$m = \frac{A_c}{A} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{4} \right),$$

A_c –
 A –

$$(W_H; J_H; \lambda_{CT}; \delta_{CT}^{\min})$$

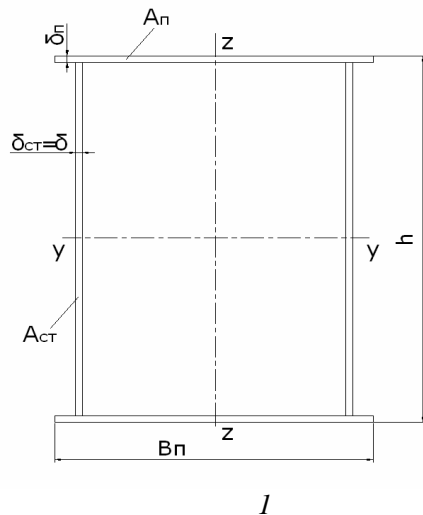
[2].

3.

$$Q=5 \div 8t, \quad L=28,5 \div 34m$$

1- 4

$$L=28,5 \div 34m$$



$$W = 0,00331m^3$$

$$J_H = \max(J_H^f, J_H^t) = 0,00154m^4$$

$$k = [\lambda] = 160$$

$$\delta_{\min}^T = 6mm$$

$$\delta_{\min}^Q = \sqrt{\frac{Q_z}{1,2 * k * [\sigma]}}$$

$$\delta_{\min}^Q = \sqrt{\frac{44145}{1,2 * 160 * \frac{230}{1,33 * 1,05}}} = 1,18mm$$

$$Q=8t \quad L=34m$$

$$\delta_{\min} = \max(\delta_{\min}^T, \delta_{\min}^Q) = 6 \text{ mm}$$

$$W_1 = \frac{2}{3} * k^2 * \delta_{\min}^3$$

$$W_1 = \frac{2}{3} * 160^2 * 0,006^3 = 0,00369 \text{ m}^3$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{3} * k^3 * \delta_{\min}^4$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{3} * 160^3 * 0,006^4 = 0,00177 \text{ m}^4$$

$$\omega = \frac{W_H}{W_1}; \quad \omega = \frac{0,00331}{0,00369} = 0,90$$

$$i = \frac{J_H}{J_1}; \quad i = \frac{0,00154}{0,00177} = 0,87$$

II-

$$m = \frac{3}{4}; \quad = \frac{8}{3} * k * \delta_{\min}^2 * \sqrt[3]{i}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} * 160 * 0,006^2 * \sqrt[3]{0,87} = 0,0147 \text{ m}^2$$

$$h = k * \delta_{\min} * \sqrt[3]{i}$$

$$h = 160 * 0,006 * 0,9546 = 0,916 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} * ; \quad = \frac{1}{8} * 0,0147 = 0,0018 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\delta = 0,008 \text{ m} \quad :$$

$$B = \frac{A}{\delta}; \quad B = \frac{0,0018}{0,008} = 0,225 \text{ m}$$

(.2),

: 3277

$$J_y = 0,00154 \text{ m}^4 \geq J_H$$

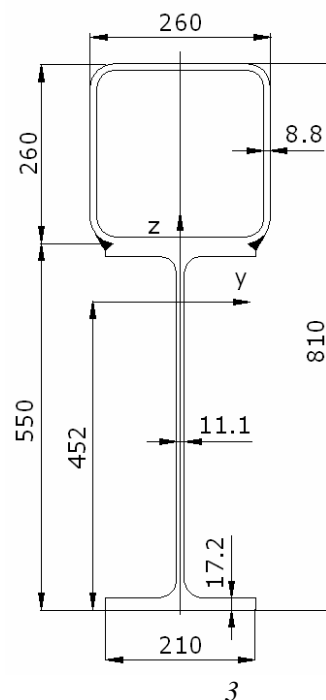
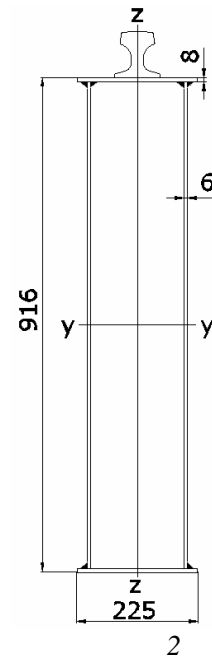
$$J_z = 0,000120 \text{ m}^4$$

$$W_y = \frac{J_y}{0,458} [\text{m}^3]$$

$$W_y = \frac{0,00154}{0,458} = 0,00336 \text{ m}^3 \geq W_H$$

225

(.2).



DIN1025

T- IPE

(.3)

T- IPE550 DIN1025-

5
260x260x8,8 DIN 59410.

$$A = 0,0218m^4$$

: 4860

$$J_y = 0,00160m^4 \geq J_H = 0,00154m^4$$

$$J_z = 0,000112m^4$$

$$W = \frac{0,00160}{0,452} = 0,00354m^3 \geq W_H = 0,00331m^3$$

$$\delta_{\min} = \max(\delta_{\min}^T, \delta_{\min}^Q) = 6mm$$

$$W_1 = \frac{2}{3} * k^2 * \delta_{\min}^3$$

$$W_1 = \frac{2}{3} * 240^2 * 0,006^3 = 0,00829m^3$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{3} * k^3 * \delta_{\min}^4$$

$$J_1 = \frac{1}{3} * 240^3 * 0,006^4 = 0,00597m^4$$

$$\omega = \frac{W_H}{W_1}; \omega = \frac{0,00572}{0,00829} = 0,69$$

$$i = \frac{J_H}{J_1}; i = \frac{0,00314}{0,00597} = 0,53$$

III-

$$m = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} * k * \delta_{\min}^2 * \sqrt{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} * 240 * 0,006^2 * \sqrt{0,69} = 0,0191m^2$$

$$h = k * \delta_{\min} * \sqrt{\omega}$$

$$h = 240 * 0,006 * 0,83 = 1,195m$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} * ; = \frac{1}{8} * 0,0191 = 0,0024m^2$$

Q=8t **L=34m**
4

: $m_T = 5000 \text{ kg}$

: $L = 34,5 \text{ m}$

: $m \approx 8000 \text{ kg}$

$m \approx 3500 \text{ kg}$

: 1- 4

: $\sigma_S = 230 \text{ MPa}$

(.1)

$$W = 0,00572m^3$$

$$J_H = \max(J_H^f, J^t) = 0,00314m^4$$

. . $k = [\lambda] = 240$

$$\delta_{\min}^T = 6mm, \delta_{\min}^Q = \sqrt{\frac{Q_Z}{1,2 * k * [\sigma]}}$$

$$\delta_{\min}^Q = \sqrt{\frac{47088}{1,2 * 240 * \frac{230}{1,33 * 1,05}}} = 1,19mm$$

$$\frac{B}{\delta} \leq 65$$

$\delta = 0,008m$

$$B = \frac{A}{\delta}; B = \frac{0,0024}{0,008} = 0,300m$$

$$\frac{B}{\delta} \leq 65; \frac{0,300}{0,008} = 37,5 \leq 65$$

(.4)

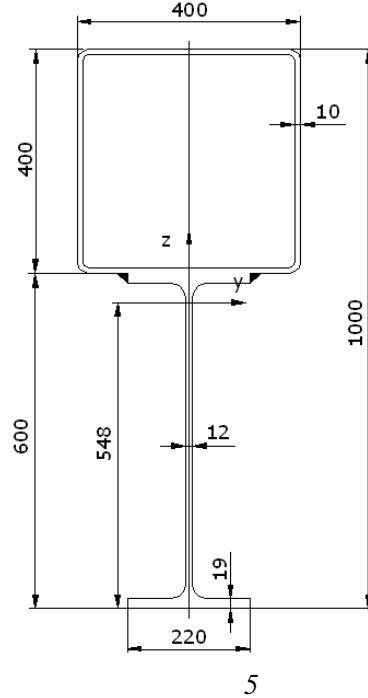
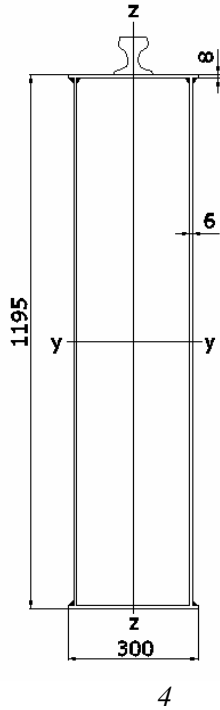
5079 . [4]:

$$J_y = 0,00344m^4 \geq J_H; J_z = 0,000286m^4$$

$$W_y = \frac{J_y}{0,5975}$$

$$W_y = \frac{0,00344}{0,5975} = 0,00576 m^3 \geq W_H$$

$$J_z = 0,000419 m^4$$



$$W = \frac{0,00414}{0,480} = 0,00863 m^3 \geq W_H = 0,00572 m^3$$

(.4).

300

4.

DIN1025

T- IPE

Q=5÷8t

L>28,5,

IPE DIN1025

T-

(.5)

T-

IPE600 DIN1025-

5

400x400x10 DIN 59411

(.5)

T-

$$A = 0,0309 m^4$$

: 8217

$$J_y = 0,00324 m^4 \geq J_H = 0,00314 m^4$$

[5]

-
1. “ ” ,1987 .
 2. “ ” ,1986 .
 3. “ABC OO ” ,
2007
 4. “ ” ,1992
 5. www.kranostroene.com

ON THE MAIN BEAM CROSS SECTION CHOICE BY DOUBLE GIRDER CRANE WITH LOW HOISTING CAPACITY

N.Kotzev

K.Radlov

Abstract

The present development is devoted to main beam cross section choice of double girder crane with low hoisting capacity $Q=5\div 8t$, long distance between crane rails $L>28,5m$ and light work rate 1- 4. It is known that by this girder crane type the famous method for optimal design of crane main beam leads to results of closed box cross sections that are not enough technological. There is a new approach suggested for choice of crane main beam cross section.

Keywords: *Double girder crane, main beam, cross section*

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Language –) Web XML (eXtensible Markup

: , DBC (Design by Customers -), Web , XML (eXtensible Markup Language –)

I. [1] , (m=1,2,...M) C_k ,

$$C_k = C_k^1 + C_k^2 + C_k^3 + \dots + C_k^n = \sum_{n=1}^N C_k^n \geq C_k$$

[3,4,5]

$$C_k^n = \sum_{m=1}^M P_m \quad m=1,2,\dots,M$$

$$C_k < C_k$$

()

$$C > \sum_{k=1}^K C_k ,$$

(k=1,2,3...K)

k-

n (n=1,2...N)

>0

m

“3D Web
XML 3D
(
)
3D
Web-
:
;
(
.);

[7,8,9].

XML Web

2. *(Design by the Customers – DBC)*

(Design by the Customers – DBC)

Web

3. *(firm’s knowledge base)*

Nonaka & Takeuchi [2].
Nonaka & Takeuchi [10]

DriveSets [13].

Web VR ().

(explicit
knowledge)
(tacit

knowledge)

Nonaka & Takeuchi :

Takeuchi

Nonaka et al. [11]

Nonaka &

4 :

Competences Module - FCM) -

Module – CRM) -

Related Module – SRM) -

Web

4. (eXtensible Markup Language – XML)

XML (W3C Recommendation, 2006).

XML

Web, Microsoft Sony PlayStation 3.

XML

()

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

4 :

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XML “ ”,

XML

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Electronic Business XML (ebXML) -

; Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL)

Web; Mathematical Markup Language (MathML) –

; Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) –

XML

“ ”.

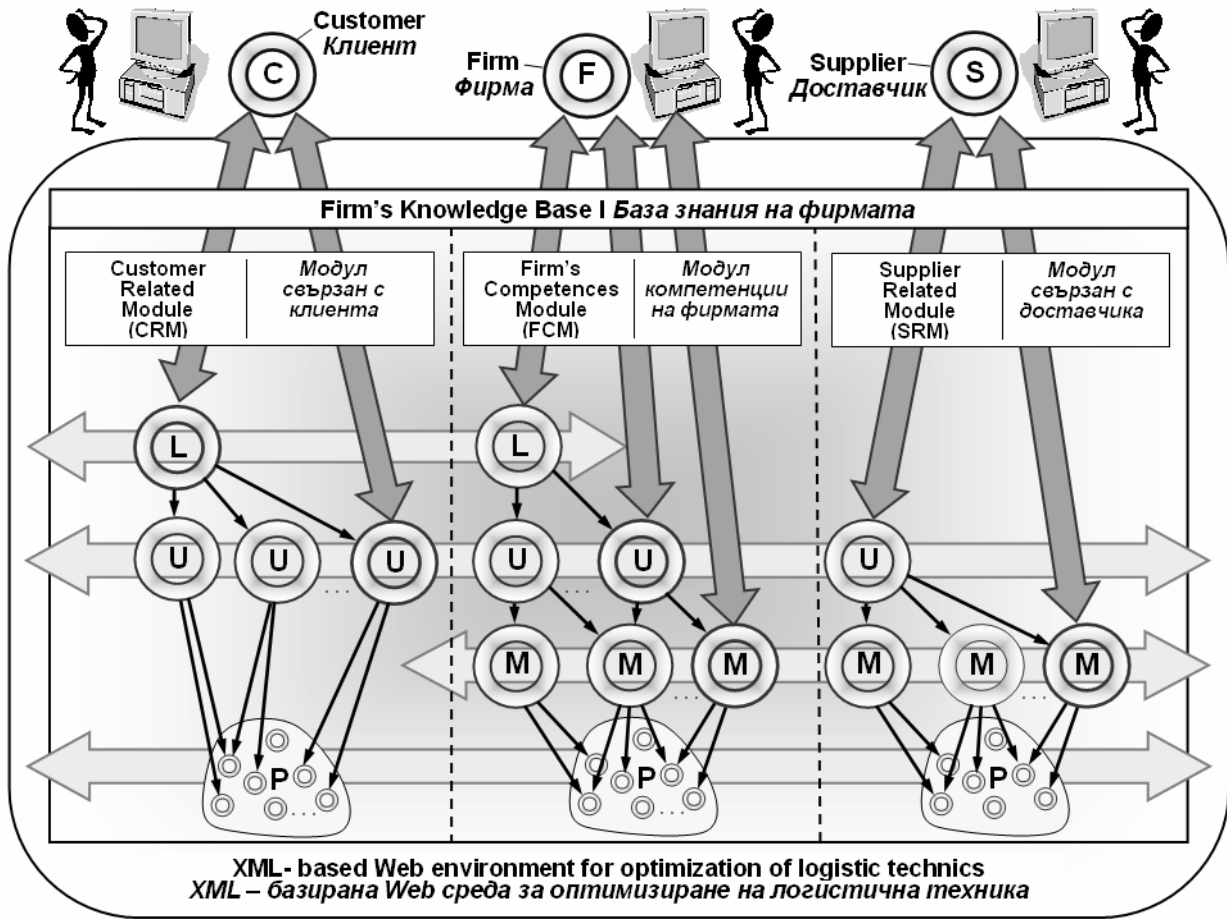
XML : Java, ASP, JSP, PHP, JavaScript . . . , XML

XML,

XML : Document Type Definition (DTD) XML Schema Definition (XSD) – XML ;

Simple API for XML (SAX) Document Object Model (DOM) –

XML -
; Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) -
XML ,
; XPath - Web
XML ; XLink XPointer :
XML
XML
XML /
Web - . XML
learning, 2D, 3D , E-
XML , ,
5. Web -
Web ()
. 1 (XML - XML
) Web
⊙ : C (Cus-
tomer) - ,
; F (Firm) -
; S
(Supplier) - /
; L (Logistics equipment) - “ ”
; U (Unit) -
; M
(Module) - ,
; P (Parameter) -
/ , /
“ Web
()



1.

Web

Web

Web

6.

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(DBC);

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5. 2, 2007, , pp. 61-62.
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WEB – BASED APPROACH AND RESOURCES FOR OPTIMIZATION OF LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT BY STRUCTURING ASSETS OF KNOWLEDGE

B. Tudzarov

N. Kazakov

Abstract

It is tackling optimization of logistics equipment with modular structure to be done by developing a specialized system of XML (eXtensible Markup Language) applications in the Web environment for structuring the assets of knowledge and organization of information exchange between customers, firm and suppliers. A direct involvement of customers and suppliers in the process of structuring and use of knowledge is assured. Optimization is done by searching on certain criteria in the system of structured and catalogued by the knowledge assets of the company.

Keywords: logistics, assets of knowledge, DBC (Design by the Customers), Web , XML (eXtensible Markup Language)

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CAD

I.

$$v_{c_2} = v_{c_1} = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{L}{2} = \frac{v}{L \cdot \cos(\varphi/2)} \cdot \frac{L}{2} = \frac{v}{2 \cdot \cos(\varphi/2)}$$
$$m_2 = \frac{m_2 \cdot L + 4J_{O_2}}{4 \cdot \cos^2(\varphi/2) \cdot L^2}$$

I.1.3.

$$T_3 = \frac{1}{2} m_3 \cdot v^2$$

$$v = \omega_1 \cdot \frac{L}{2} \cdot \cos(\varphi/2)$$

$$m_3 = m + m_Q = m_3$$

2.

I.

I.1.

$$m = \sum_{i=1}^3 m_i = \frac{J_{O_1}}{L^2 \cdot \cos^2(\varphi/2)} + \frac{m_2 \cdot L + 4J_{O_2}}{4 \cdot \cos^2(\varphi/2) \cdot L} + (m + m_Q)$$

I.1.1.

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} J_{O_1} \omega_1^2; \quad \omega_1 = \frac{v}{L \cdot \cos(\varphi/2)} = \omega_2$$

$$m_1 = \frac{J_{O_1}}{L^2 \cos^2(\varphi/2)}$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^3 T_i = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_3 v^2 \quad \text{I.2.}$$

I.1.2.

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} J_{O_2} \omega_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_{c_2}^2$$

$$\sum M_{iC} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{G_{pl} \cdot L_{pl}}{2} + Q \cdot L_Q - R_d \cdot L \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$R_d(\varphi) = \frac{G_{pl} \cdot L_{pl} + Q \cdot L_Q}{L \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\sum Y_i = 0 \Rightarrow R_c(\varphi) = R_d(\varphi) - G_{pl} - Q$$

$$Q = 2t -$$

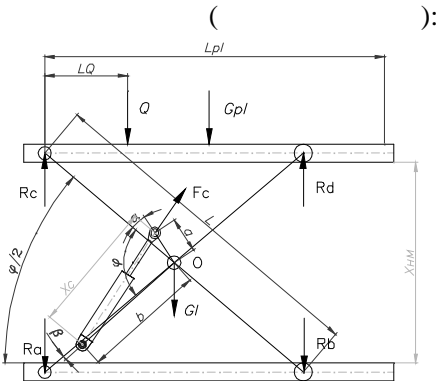
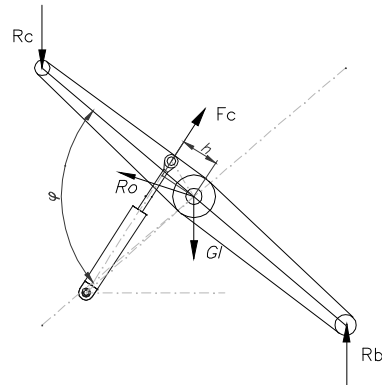
$$L_{pl} = 2.57m -$$

$$G_{pl} = 397kg -$$

$$L_Q = 1.30m -$$

$$L = 2.62m -$$

$$\varphi = (20 \div 140) -$$



$$R_c(\varphi) = R_c(\varphi) + \frac{G_1}{2}; \quad R_b(\varphi) = R_d(\varphi) + \frac{G_1}{2}$$

Gl

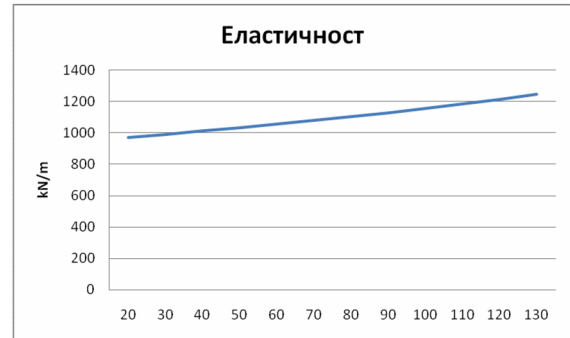
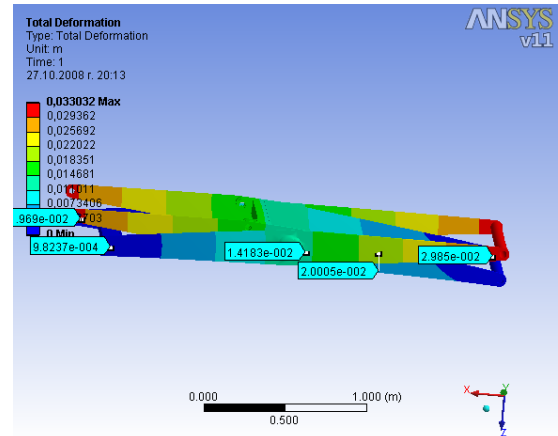
$$F_c(\varphi) = \frac{M(\varphi)}{h(\varphi)}$$

$$\sum M_{iO} = 0 \Rightarrow (R_c(\varphi) + R_b(\varphi)) \cdot \frac{L \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}{2} - F_c \cdot h(\varphi)$$

$$F_c(\varphi) = \frac{(R_c(\varphi) + R_b(\varphi)) \cdot L \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot h(\varphi)} =$$

$$= \frac{(Q + G_{pl} + \frac{G_1}{2}) \cdot L \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}{2 \cdot h(\varphi)}$$

$$h(\varphi) = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot \sin(\varphi + \alpha + \beta)}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos(\varphi + \alpha + \beta)}}$$



$$c_1 = \frac{G}{\Delta x_o} = \frac{(m_Q + m + m)g}{\Delta x_o}$$

II.

II.1.

II.1.1.

$$x_c(\varphi) = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(\varphi + \alpha + \beta)}$$

$$\cos(\varphi + \alpha + \beta) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - x_c(\varphi)^2}{2ab}$$

$$\varphi = \arccos\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - x_c(\varphi)^2}{2ab}\right) - (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\varphi/2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\arccos\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - x_c(\varphi)^2}{2ab}\right) - (\alpha + \beta) \right]$$

$$x(\varphi) = L \cdot \cos(\varphi/2)$$

$$x(\varphi) = L \cdot \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\arccos\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - x_c(\varphi)^2}{2ab}\right) - (\alpha + \beta) \right] \right\}$$

$$p(\varphi) = \frac{F_c(\varphi)}{S}$$

$$G_p = G_0 + b_p p = 1.4 \cdot 10^3 + 5.3 \cdot p$$

$$G_0 = 1.4 \cdot 10^3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$b = 5.3$$

$$\Delta x_c(\varphi) = \frac{V \Delta p}{G_p S} = \frac{c \cdot S \cdot \Delta p}{G_p S} = \frac{\Delta p}{G_p}$$

$$V = H_c S$$

$$H_c = S$$

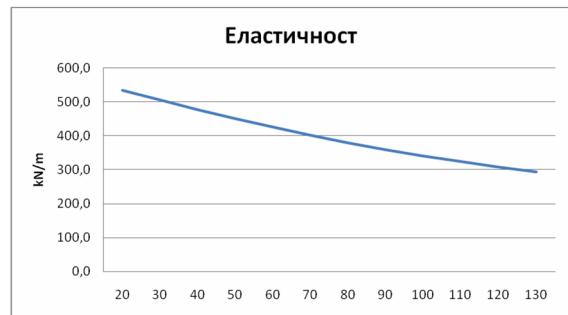
$$\Delta p = p_i - p_{i-1}$$

$$\Delta X = L \cdot \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\arccos\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - (x_c + \Delta x_c)^2}{2ab}\right) - (\alpha + \beta) \right] \right\}$$

$$- L \cdot \cos \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\arccos\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - x_c^2}{2ab}\right) - (\alpha + \beta) \right] \right\}$$

II.1.2.

$$c_2 = \frac{G}{\Delta x} = \frac{(m_Q + m + m)g}{\Delta}$$



II.1.3.

$$F_T = f_T \pi d h p,$$

$$f_T = 0.08 \div 0.2$$

$$d =$$

$$h =$$

$$f_T = \frac{\mu \nu}{(p \delta)},$$

$$F_{T,1} = \frac{\mu \nu}{(p \delta)} \pi d h p = \frac{\mu \pi d h}{\delta} \nu_C = \beta_{C,1} \nu_C$$

$$F_T = 2 F_{T,1} = 2 \frac{\mu \pi d h}{\delta} \nu_C = \beta_C \nu_C$$

$$\beta_C = 2 \frac{\mu \pi l h}{\delta} = 0,093 \cdot 10^3 \frac{kg}{s}$$

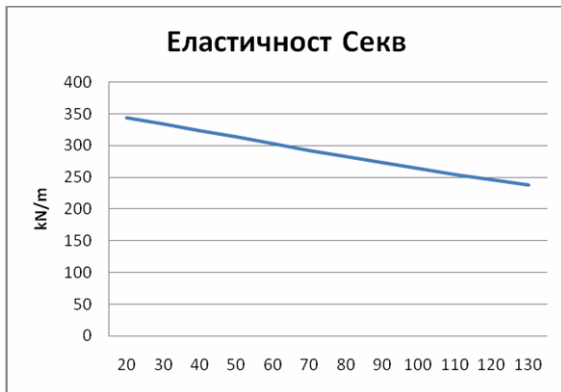
III.

$$\frac{1}{c} = \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{1}{c_j}; \quad \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2}; \quad c = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{1 + 2}$$

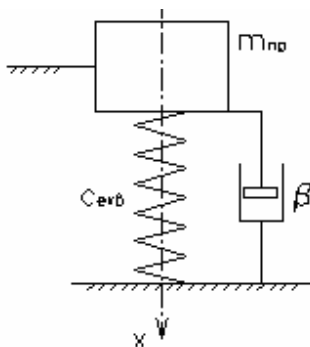
$$c_1 = c_1(\varphi)$$

$$c_2 = c_2(\varphi)$$

$$c = c(\varphi)$$



IV.



$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{2} \dot{x}_i^2 \right] + \frac{D}{2} \dot{x}_i^2 = Q_i$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{11} T_i = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 = \frac{1}{2} c x^2$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \beta v^2 = \frac{1}{2} \beta \dot{x}^2$$

$$Q_i = 0$$

$$m \ddot{x} + \beta \dot{x} + c x = 0$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{c}{m}}$$

$$n = \frac{\beta}{2m}$$

$$n^2 + 2n + k^2 = 0$$

$$x(t) = e^{-nt} \left(x_0 \cos k^* t + \frac{nx_0 + v_0}{k^*} \sin k^* t \right)$$

$$k^2 - n^2 > 0, \quad k^2 - n^2 = k^{*2}$$

$$x_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \left(\frac{nx_0 + v_0}{k^*} \right)^2}, \quad \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{k^* x_0}{nx_0 + v_0}$$

(t=0):

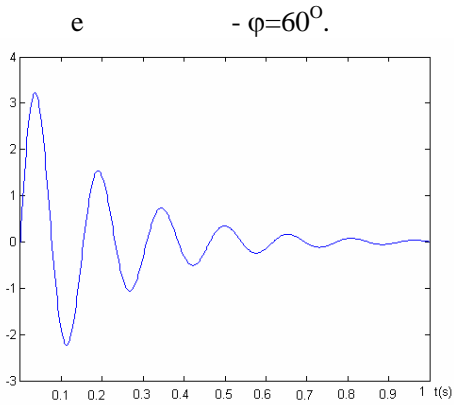
$$x_0 = 0, \quad v_0 = \frac{S_0}{m}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-nt} \left(\frac{v_0}{k^*} \sin k^* t \right)$$

$$x_0 = \frac{v_0}{k^*}, \quad \text{tg } \alpha = \frac{0}{v_0} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

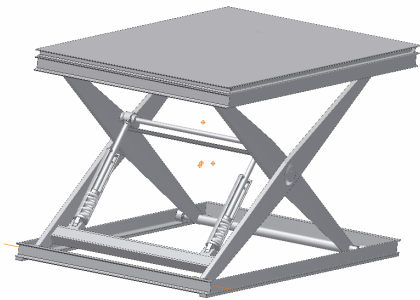
$$x = \frac{v_0}{k^*} e^{-nt} \sin(k^* t + \alpha)$$

$$x = \frac{v_0}{k^*} e^{-nt} \sin(k^* t)$$



V. **“Dynamic Simulation”**
“Autodesk Inventor Professional”.

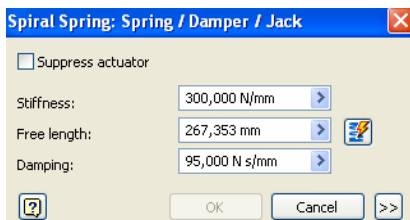
V.1. 3D CAD “Autodesk Inventor Professional”



V.2.

V.3.

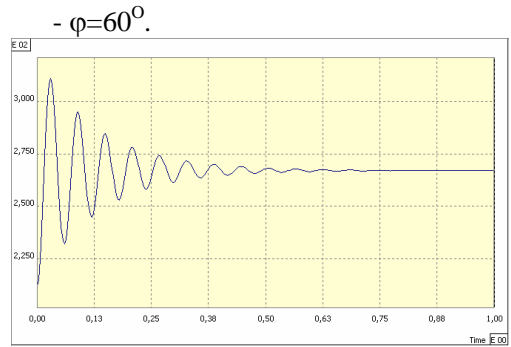
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3.

1.

2.

3.

Autodesk Inventor

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I.

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[2],[5],[6],

[2],[3],[6].

() -[3],[4],[5],[8].

1. - [1],[2],[4],[7].

- [1],[4]:

1.

2.

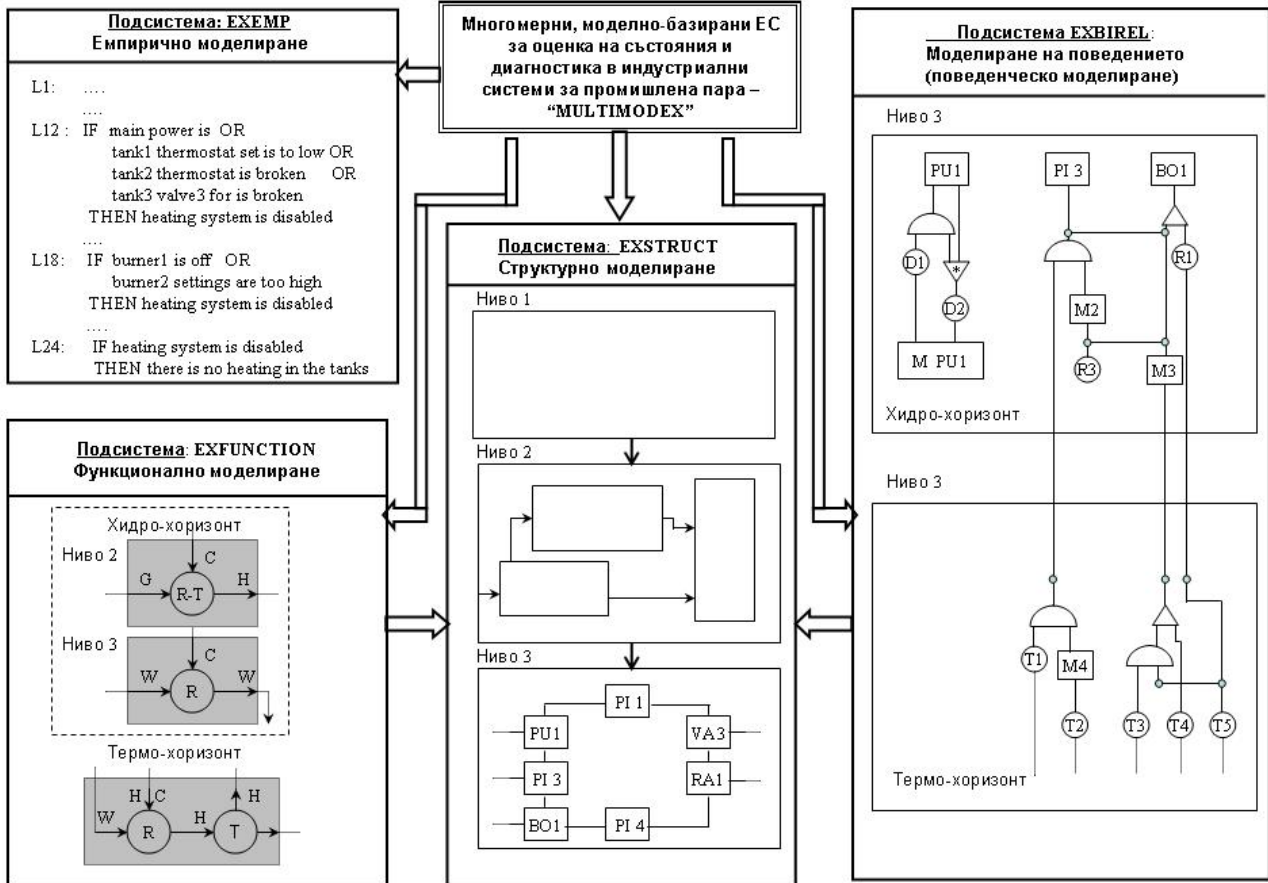
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; PU – ; PI – ; VA – ; BO – ; Di – ; Mi –

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“MULTIMODEX”

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1,

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MULTIVARIABLE, MODEL-BASED EXPERT SYSTEM FOR CONDITION ASSESSMENT AND FAULT DIAGNOSIS OF INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS

K.Dimitrov R.Mitrev I.Slavchev

Abstract

In the present paper, a complete structure of a Multivariable, Model-based Expert System for condition assessment and fault diagnosis of industrial systems is developed. The methodical approach for creation of multi-level models is also developed. The development of particular diagnostic models in each one of the structural blocks of the expert system is achieved.

Keywords: *expert systems, model-based diagnosis, multiple modeling, fault diagnosis, condition assessment*

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BENATTI 195 RSB

1.

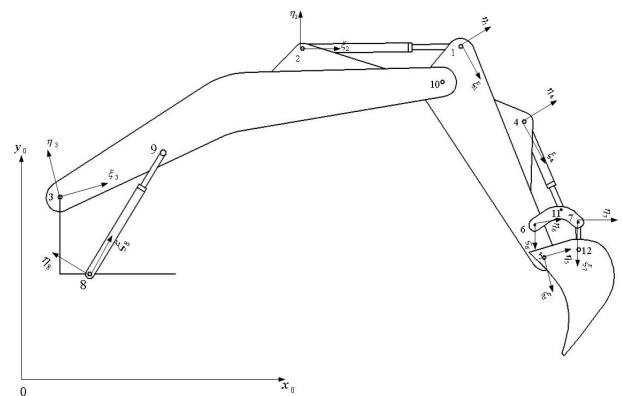
B nati 195 RSB,

(.1).

[De Luca at al, 2002;
Nikravesh, 1988; Pandit at al, 1994]

[De Jalon at al., 1994] e

[Mitreva 2008]



1

2.

$O_i \xi_i \eta_i$
(i = 1, ..., m) - .1.

x_i, y_i

$O_i \xi_i$ $x.$
p *i-* *k-*

$x_i + l_{x_p} \cos \rho - l_{y_p} \sin \rho = x_k + l_{x_k} \cos \rho - l_{y_k} \sin \rho$ (1)

$y_i + l_{x_p} \sin \rho + l_{y_p} \cos \rho = y_k + l_{x_k} \sin \rho + l_{y_k} \cos \rho$

$(l_{x_{ip}}, l_{y_{ip}})$ $(l_{x_{kp}}, l_{y_{kp}})$
p- *i-* *k-* (1)

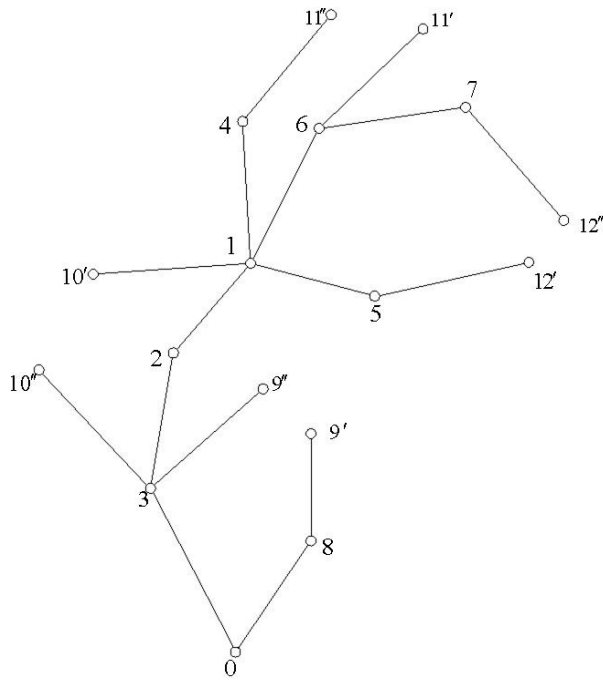
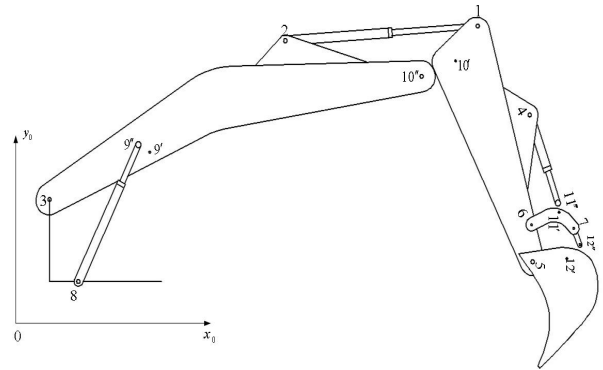
[., 1980] ($r \Rightarrow r', r''$,
r (.2))

(.2)

(.2)

X_{ij} Y_{ij} , -

i j , i



$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{ij} \\ Y_{ij} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_i & -\sin \varphi_i \\ \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{x_{ij}} \\ l_{y_{ij}} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (2)

$x_{r'} = x_{Or'} + \sum_{i=1}^n X_{(ij)'}$

$y_{r'} = y_{Or'} + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_{(ij)'}$

$$x_{r''} = x_{0r''} + \sum_{i=1}^n X_{(ij)''} \quad (3)$$

$$y_{r''} = y_{0r''} + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_{(ij)''}$$

(3)

$$m-n \quad \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & m. & - \\ & n & - \\ & & r' & r'' \end{matrix} \right)$$

$\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m,$

$$F(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m)$$

$$F(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m) = \sum_{r=9}^{12} (x_{r'} - x_{r''})^2 + (y_{r'} - y_{r''})^2 \quad (4)$$

$$F(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m)$$

$r' \quad r''$

$$F_m(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m)$$

$$\nabla F + \nabla^2 F \Delta \varphi = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla F = \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi_1} \dots \frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi_m} \right], \quad \Delta \varphi = [\Delta \varphi_1 \dots \Delta \varphi_m]^T$$

$$\nabla^2 F = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \varphi_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \varphi_1 \partial \varphi_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \varphi_1 \partial \varphi_m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \varphi_m \partial \varphi_1} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \varphi_m \partial \varphi_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \varphi_m^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(5) :

$$\Delta \varphi = -\nabla^2 F^{-1} \nabla F \quad (6)$$

3.

Benati 195 RSB

9 (. 2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{9'} \\ y_{9'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_3 & -\sin \varphi_3 \\ \sin \varphi_3 & \text{soc} \varphi_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{x39} \\ l_{y39} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{9''} \\ y_{9''} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_8 \\ y_8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_8 & -\sin \varphi_8 \\ \sin \varphi_8 & \text{soc} \varphi_8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{x89} \\ l_{y89} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{39} \\ Y_{39} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_3 & -\sin \varphi_3 \\ \sin \varphi_3 & \text{soc} \varphi_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{x39} \\ l_{y39} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{89} \\ Y_{89} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi_8 & -\sin \varphi_8 \\ \sin \varphi_8 & \text{soc} \varphi_8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{x89} \\ l_{y89} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 + X_{39} = x_8 + X_{89} \quad (8)$$

$$y_3 + Y_{39} = y_8 + Y_{89}$$

$\nabla F,$

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GEOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR WORKING TOOL

V.Panov A.Velinova

Abstract

A mechanic-mathematical modeling of a typical excavator working tool is performed in the present study. The working tool is examine as a multibody revolute joint mechanism with open and closed cinematic chains. Theoretical dependences for the position of the working tool revolute joints are derived and a method for implementation of geometric analysis is offered. The suggested method is applied on a real working tool for hydraulic excavator BENATTI 195 RSB and concrete dependences applicable for its geometric analysis are obtained.

Key words: *excavator working tool, geometric analysis, close cinematic chains*

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I.

[2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14,15,]

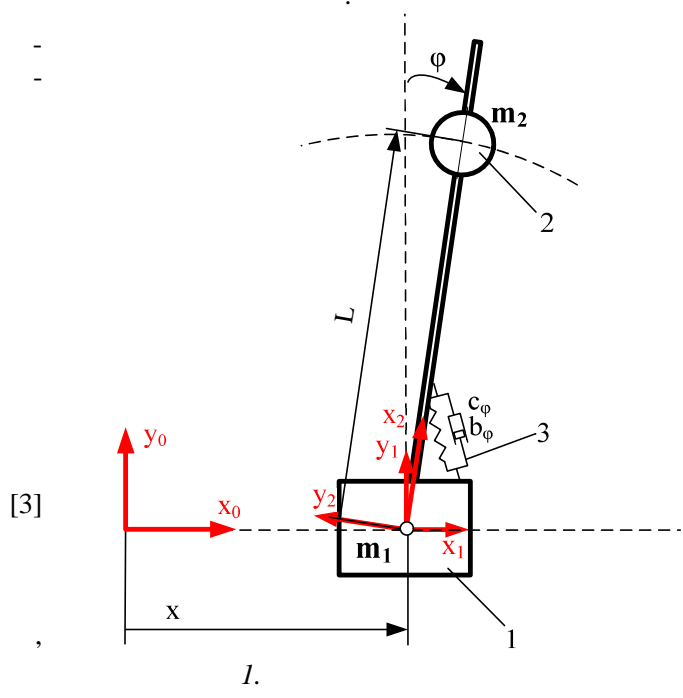
[2, 6, 9, 13, 14]

[1, 5,14]

()
 (XY)₁ X₂
 (XY)₂
 (XY)₀
 X₀
 (XY)_j (XY)₀
 {q} = {x φ}^T (1)

2. (XY)₁
 m₂

2
 1.
 c b,
 : 1-
 ; 2 -
 ; 3-



[3]
 (2) (2)
 {q̇} = {ẋ φ̇}^T (2)
 {q̈} = {ẍ φ̈}^T (3)

2.1

(XY)_j (j=1,2). X₁

2.2

$(XY)_{i-1}$ $(XY)_i$

$[T]_{i-1,i}$

$2 \times 2; [C]$

$2 \times 2; [B]$

$[T]_{0,1}$

$2 \times 2; \{Q\}$

$2 \times 1; \{N\}$

$$[T]_{0,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4)

$[T]_{1,2}$

$$[T]_{1,2} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \varphi & -\cos \varphi & 0 \\ \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5)

(4) (5)

$[T]_{0,2}$:

$$[T]_{0,2} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \varphi & -\cos \varphi & x \\ \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(6)

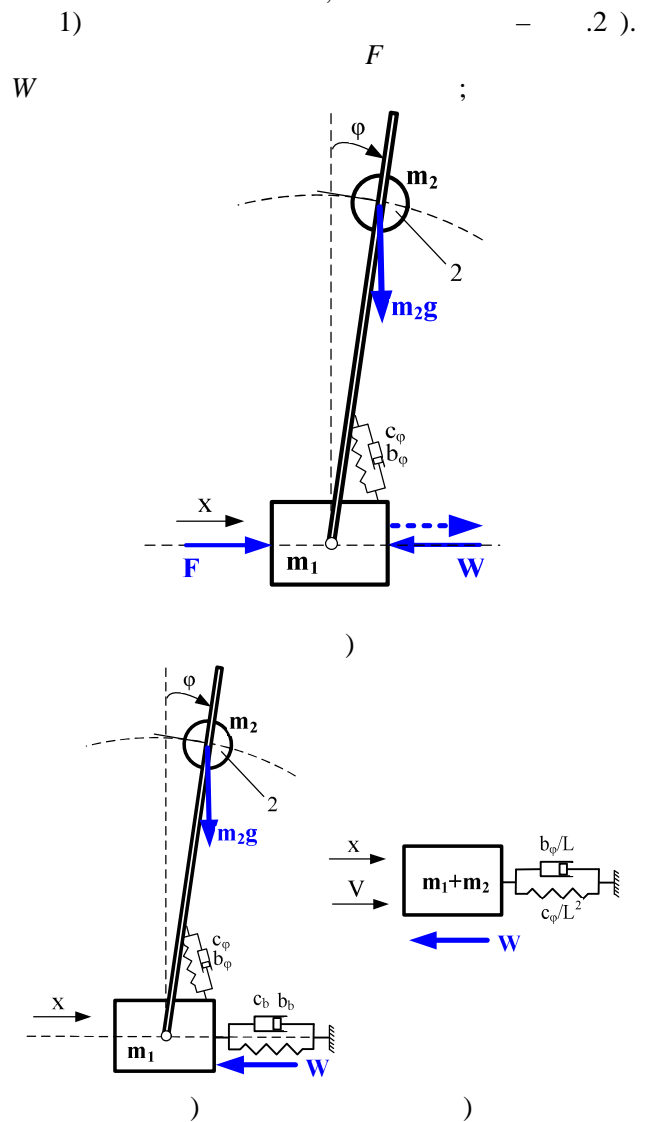
2.3

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_m} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_m} + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_m} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}_m} = Q_m, m = 1, 2 \quad (7)$$

(7)

$$[M]\{\ddot{q}\} + [B]\{\dot{q}\} + [C]\{q\} + \{N\} = \{Q\} \quad (8)$$

$[M]$ $[B]$



$$T_j = \frac{1}{2} m_j V_j^2 \quad (19)$$

$$m_j \quad V_j \quad \begin{matrix} \text{"c"} & \text{"b"} & \text{"}\varphi\text{"} & \text{"x"} & \text{"}\dot{\varphi}\text{"} & \text{"}\dot{x}\text{"} \end{matrix}$$

$$\{V_{10}\} \quad \{V_{20}\}$$

$$\{V_{10}\} = \{\dot{x} \quad 0 \quad 1\}^T \quad (20)$$

$$\{V_{20}\} = \begin{Bmatrix} L(t) \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} + \dot{L}(t) \sin \varphi + \dot{x} \\ -L(t) \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi} + \dot{L}(t) \cos \varphi \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

$$(21) \quad L(t) \quad (20) \quad (21) \quad (19)$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \dot{x}^2 \quad (22)$$

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} m_2 (L(t) \cos \varphi \dot{\varphi} + \dot{L}(t) \sin \varphi + \dot{x})^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 (-L(t) \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi} + \dot{L}(t) \cos \varphi)^2 \quad (23)$$

$$(22) \quad (23).$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} (m_1 + m_2) \dot{x}^2 \quad (24)$$

2.3.3

$$= \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T B \dot{q} \quad (25)$$

2.3.4

$$\{Q\}$$

$$\{Q\} = \begin{Bmatrix} F_{dv} - W \text{sign}(\dot{x}) \\ m_2 g \sin \varphi L \end{Bmatrix} \quad (32)$$

$$\{Q\} = \begin{Bmatrix} -F_{sp} - Wsign(\dot{x}) \\ m_2 g \sin \varphi L \end{Bmatrix} \quad (33)$$

2.4.1

$$\{Q\} = \begin{Bmatrix} -Wsign(\dot{x}) \\ m_2 g \sin \varphi L \end{Bmatrix} \quad (34)$$

$$\{Q\} = -Wsign(\dot{x}) \quad (35)$$

2.4

(8)

L_0 .

: 1-
; 2-

; 3-

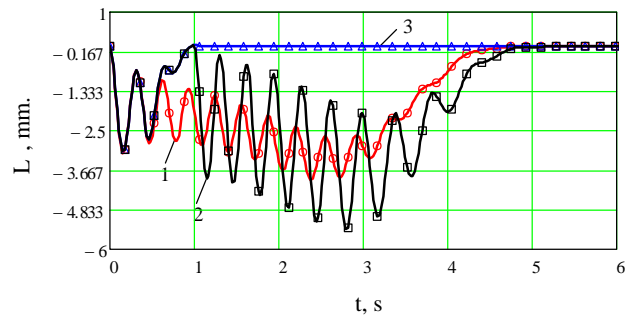
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1) 2) - 5s., 3)-
1s.

2).

5mm.,

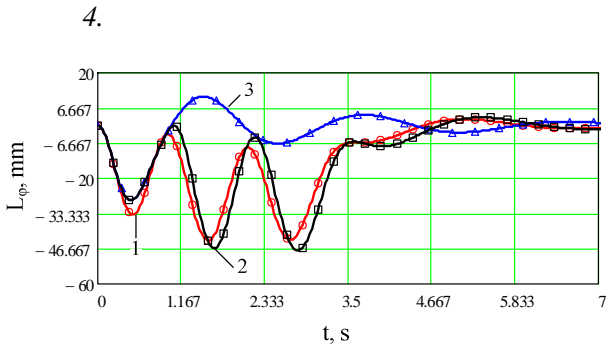
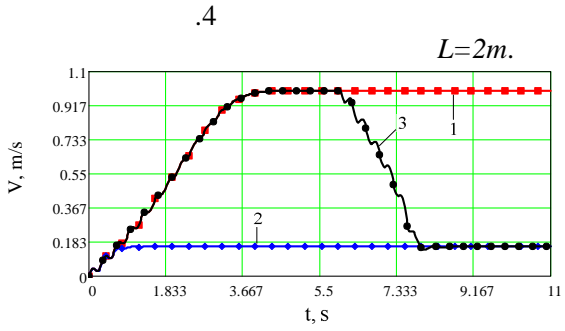
0-0.6s.



3.

$m_2=7000kg$.

1) ; 2) ; 3)

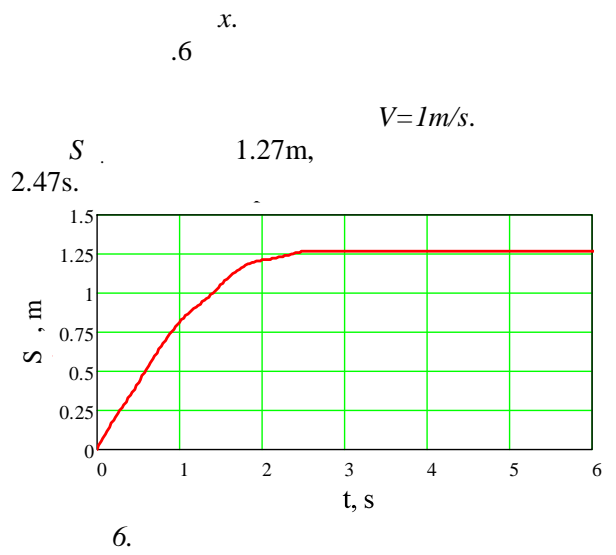


5. $m_2=7000kg,$

5. 47mm. (10), 1)

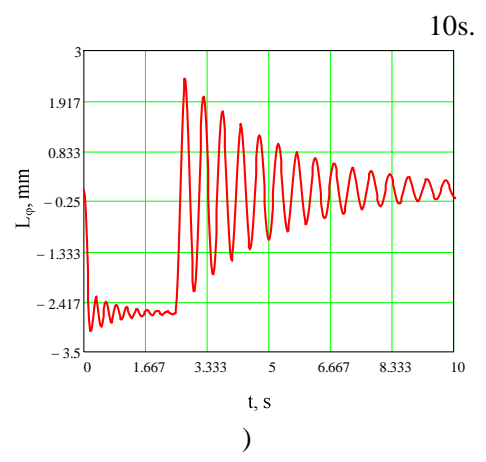
2.4.2

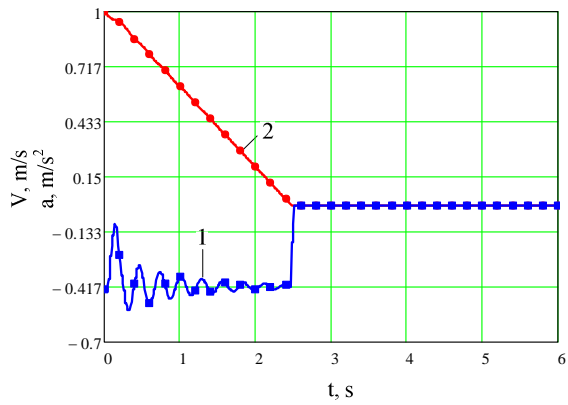
2) 10s.



6. $V=1m/s$

7) 0-2.47s.; 2) $t>2.47s.$





3.

7.

1- , 2-

m_1 ,

. 7)

m_1

3.1

3.2

3.3

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[6]

[7]

[8]

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emil_assenov@yahoo.com

1.

52114),

2.

(EN 933-3, EN 933-4

DIN

[5],

[5]

[1],

$W(x)$

$W'(x)$.

$$W(x) = 100 - W'(x);$$

(1)

[3,4],

$$W(x) = a.e^{-b.x} \quad (2)$$

100.

$$W(x) = 100.e^{-b.x} \quad (3)$$

(3)

(7)

(1)

$+d_1 - d_2$

$$\Pi_C = 100.(e^{-bd_1} - e^{-bd_2}) \quad (4)$$

$$\Pi_B = 100.(1 - e^{-bd_1}) \quad (5)$$

$$\Pi_A = 100.e^{-bd_2} \quad (6)$$

| Correlations (plan1.sta) | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Marked correlations are significant | | | | | |
| N=9 (Casewise deletion of missing values) | | | | | |
| Variable | z | n | z.n | z2 | n2 |
| z | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| n | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | -0.00 | 1.00 |
| z.n | 0.85 | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.85 | 0.50 |
| z2 | 1.00 | -0.00 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| n2 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 1.00 |

1.

n

z .

$b(n,z)$.

$$b = y_0 + y_1.n + y_2.z + y_3.n.z + y_4.n^2 + y_5.z^2 \quad (7)$$

889, 1106

1322 [min⁻¹].

(7)

(2)

| Correlations (plan.sta) Marked correlations are significant at p N=9 (Casewise deletion of missing data) | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Variable | zs | ns | zs.ns | zs2 | ns2 |
| zs | 1.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 |
| ns | -0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 |
| zs.ns | -0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 |
| zs2 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 1.00 | -0.00 |
| ns2 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 0.00 | -0.00 | 1.00 |

2.

| R | Rsqr | Adj Rsqr | Standard Error of Estimate | | |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| 0.9911 | 0.9823 | 0.9558 | 0.0238 | | |
| | Coefficient | Std. Error | t | P | |
| y0 | 0.4722 | 0.0168 | 28.0363 | 0.0013 | |
| a | -0.0568 | 0.0103 | -5.5113 | 0.0314 | |
| b | 0.0306 | 0.0084 | 3.6353 | 0.0680 | |
| c | -0.1275 | 0.0155 | -8.2426 | 0.0144 | |
| Analysis of Variance: | | | | | |
| Uncorrected for the mean of the observations: | | | | | |
| | DF | SS | MS | | |
| Regression | 4 | 0.8357 | 0.2089 | | |
| Residual | 2 | 0.0011 | 0.0006 | | |
| Total | 6 | 0.8368 | 0.1395 | | |
| Corrected for the mean of the observations: | | | | | |
| | DF | SS | MS | F | P |
| Regression | 3 | 0.0631 | 0.0210 | 37.0563 | 0.0264 |
| Total | 5 | 0.0642 | 0.0128 | | |

3.

10%.

$$b = -3,7332 + 0,0077.n + 0,0354.z - 3,63.10^{-6}.n^2 \quad (8)$$

[4].

.(3).

b
(3).

| $n [min^{-1}]$ | $z [.]$ | b | b | b |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 889 | 2 | 0.3277 | 0.3201 | 0.5242 |
| 1106 | 2 | 0.4554 | 0.1846 | 0.3357 |
| 1322 | 2 | 0.1874 | 0.1284 | 0.2662 |
| 889 | 4 | 0.4075 | 0.3791 | 0.6109 |
| 1106 | 4 | 0.4888 | 0.4217 | 0.5423 |
| 1322 | 4 | 0.2863 | 0.2466 | 0.3775 |

3

b

.(3)

| R | Rsqr | Adj Rsqr | Standard Error of Estimate | | |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 0.9208 | 0.8479 | 0.7465 | 0.0573 | | |
| | Coefficient | Std. Error | t | P | |
| y0 | 0.2801 | 0.0234 | 11.9789 | 0.0013 | |
| a | -0.0702 | 0.0248 | -2.8294 | 0.0662 | |
| b | 0.0598 | 0.0202 | 2.9532 | 0.0599 | |
| Analysis of Variance: | | | | | |
| Uncorrected for the mean of the observations: | | | | | |
| | DF | SS | MS | | |
| Regression | 3 | 0.5255 | 0.1752 | | |
| Residual | 3 | 0.0098 | 0.0033 | | |
| Total | 6 | 0.5354 | 0.0892 | | |
| Corrected for the mean of the observations: | | | | | |
| | DF | SS | MS | F | P |
| Regression | 2 | 0.0549 | 0.0274 | 8.3634 | 0.0593 |
| Total | 5 | 0.0647 | 0.0129 | | |

17,4%

$$b = 0,4867 - 0,0004.n + 0,069.z \quad (9)$$

96%

b.

| R | Rsqr | Adj Rsqr | Standard Error of Estimate | | |
|---|-------------|------------|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| 0.9777 | 0.9558 | 0.9264 | 0.0367 | | |
| | Coefficient | Std. Error | t | P | |
| y0 | 0.4428 | 0.0150 | 29.5212 | <0.0001 | |
| a | -0.1064 | 0.0159 | -6.6876 | 0.0068 | |
| b | 0.0584 | 0.0130 | 4.4957 | 0.0205 | |
| Analysis of Variance: | | | | | |
| Uncorrected for the mean of the observations: | | | | | |
| | DF | SS | MS | | |
| Regression | 3 | 1.2641 | 0.4214 | | |
| Residual | 3 | 0.0040 | 0.0013 | | |
| Total | 6 | 1.2681 | 0.2114 | | |
| Corrected for the mean of the observations: | | | | | |
| | DF | SS | MS | F | P |
| Regression | 2 | 0.0877 | 0.0438 | 32.4680 | 0.0093 |
| Total | 5 | 0.0917 | 0.0183 | | |

$$\Pi_C = 100. (e^{(-0,8679+0,0006.n-0,0674.z).d_1} - e^{(-0,8679+0,0006.n-0,0674.z).d_2})$$

$$b = 0,8679 - 0,0006.n + 0,0674.z \quad (10)$$

(4), (5) (6)

()

b

(8), (9) (10)

(4) (6).

(11), (12) (13):

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_A &= 100. e^{(3,733-0,0077.n-0,0354.z+3,63.10^{-6}.n^2).d_2} \\ \Pi_B &= 100. (1 - e^{(3,733-0,0077.n-0,0354.z+3,63.10^{-6}.n^2).d_1}) \\ \Pi_C &= 100. (e^{(3,733-0,0077.n-0,0354.z+3,63.10^{-6}.n^2).d_1} - e^{(3,733-0,0077.n-0,0354.z+3,63.10^{-6}.n^2).d_2}) \end{aligned}$$

(14), (15) (16):

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_A &= 100. e^{(-0,4867+0,0004.n-0,069.z).d_2} \\ \Pi_B &= 100. (1 - e^{(-0,4867+0,0004.n-0,069.z).d_1}) \\ \Pi_C &= 100. (e^{(-0,4867+0,0004.n-0,069.z).d_1} - e^{(-0,4867+0,0004.n-0,069.z).d_2}) \end{aligned}$$

(17), (18) (19):

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_A &= 100. e^{(-0,8679+0,0006.n-0,0674.z).d_2} \\ \Pi_B &= 100. (1 - e^{(-0,8679+0,0006.n-0,0674.z).d_1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &Q_j(x_1, x_2) \\ &\eta_j(x_1, x_2) \\ \eta_j(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{k_j [Q_j(x_1, x_2) - Q_{cj}]}{Q_{\max j} - Q_{\min j}}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m \\ &k_j = +I, \quad Q_j \\ &k_j = -I, \quad Q_j \\ &(A \quad B); \\ &Q_{cj} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_a(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \eta_j(x_1, x_2) \cdot W_j \quad (20)$$

W_j

(5)

(6).

2.

(8), (9)

n [889, 1322], $z=2$ 4;

(10)

3.

- +1 -4 mm;

4.

.(11)÷(19).

- _A +10 mm;

- _B -0,25 mm;

$W_c = 0,4$; $W_A = 0,3$; $W_B = 0,3$;

.(11) .(19)

.(20)

Maple6.

- $n=889$ [min^{-1}]; $z=4$.;

- $n=1100$ [min^{-1}]; $z=4$.;

- $n=1197$ [min^{-1}]; $z=4$.;

4.

1.

(4),

a:

1.

.. .

” ”

, 1959 .

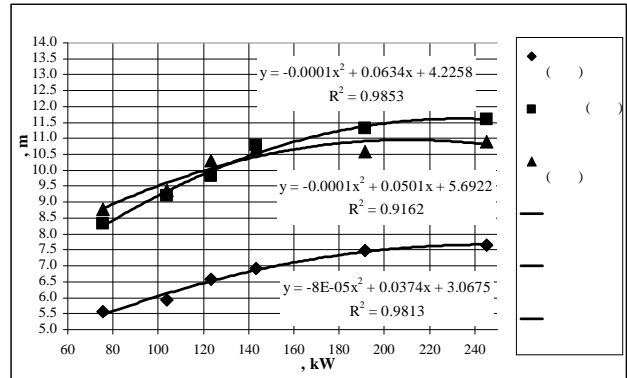
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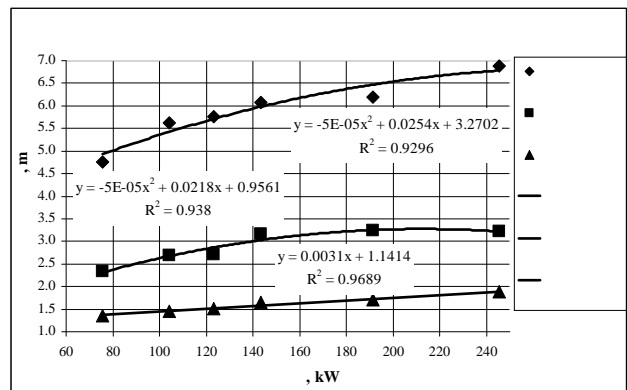
R².

.12.

.10 .11.



1.



2.

2.

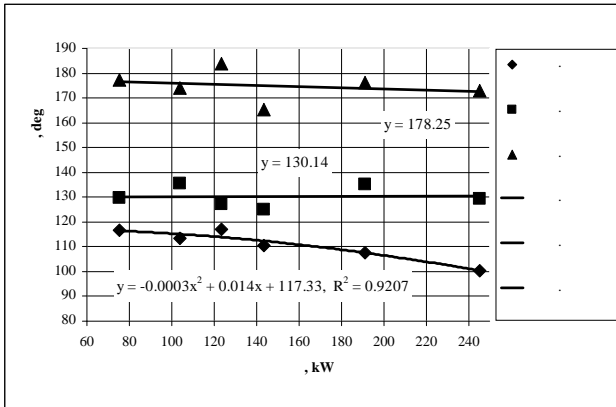
.1- .9.

6 (75 kW, 100kW, 120kW, 140kW, 190kW, 250kW)

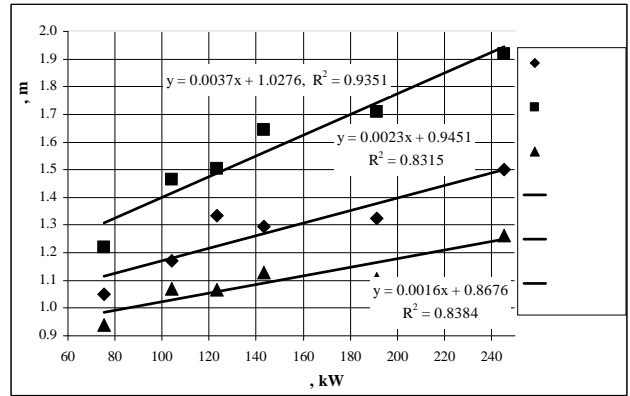
.12.

: Liebherr, Caterpillar Komatsu -

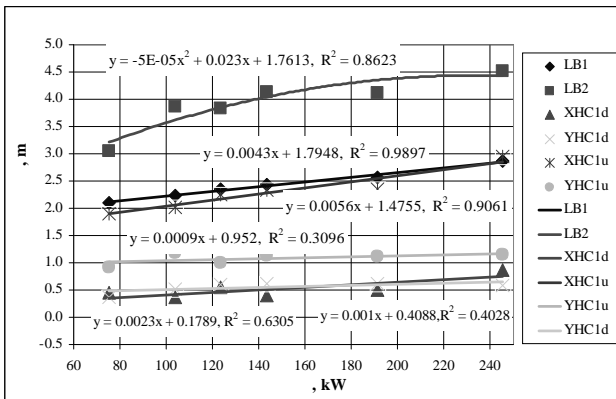
18.



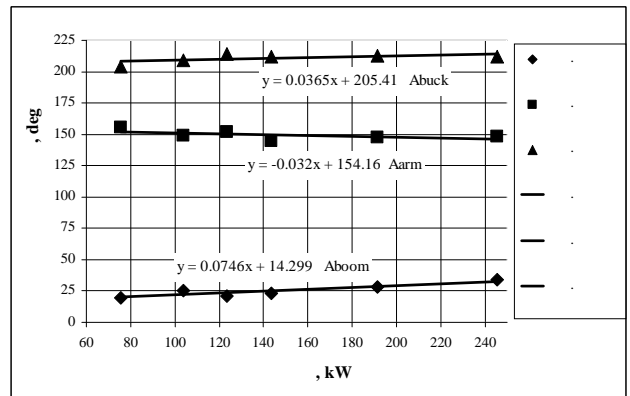
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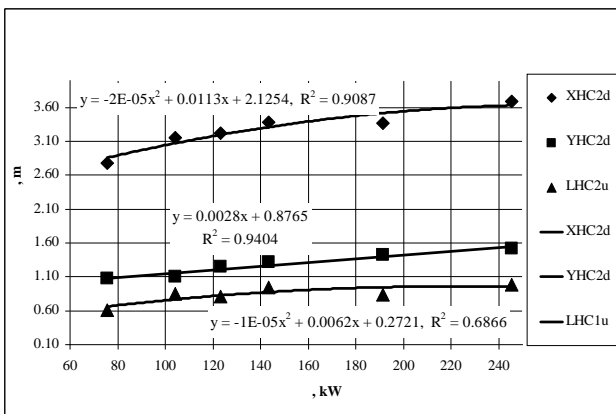
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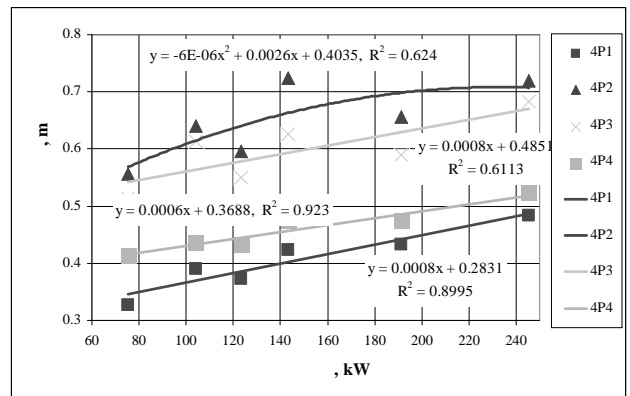
4.



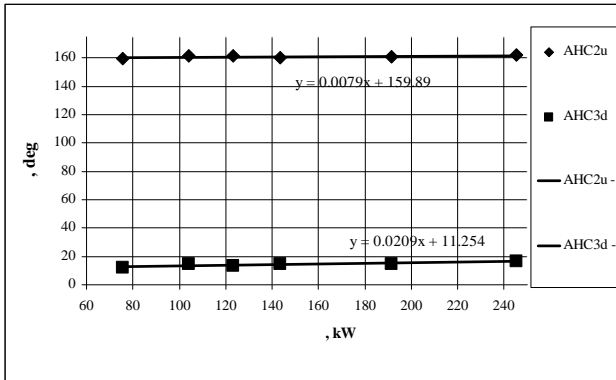
7.



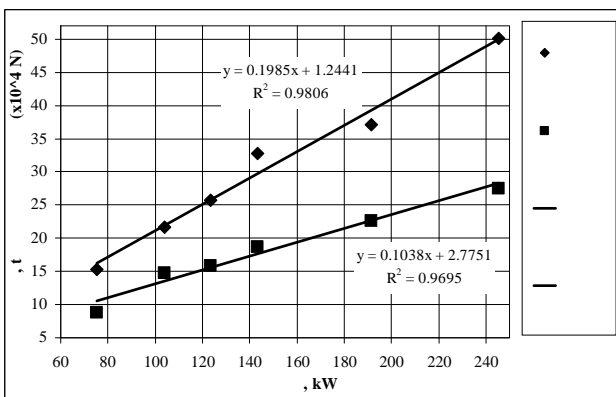
5.



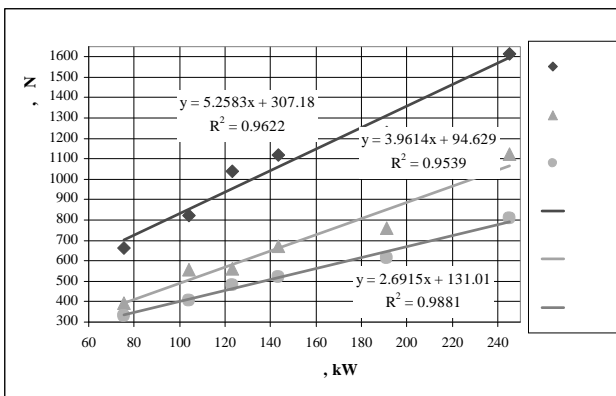
8.



9.



10.



11.

R²

3.

Table,

SolidWorks.

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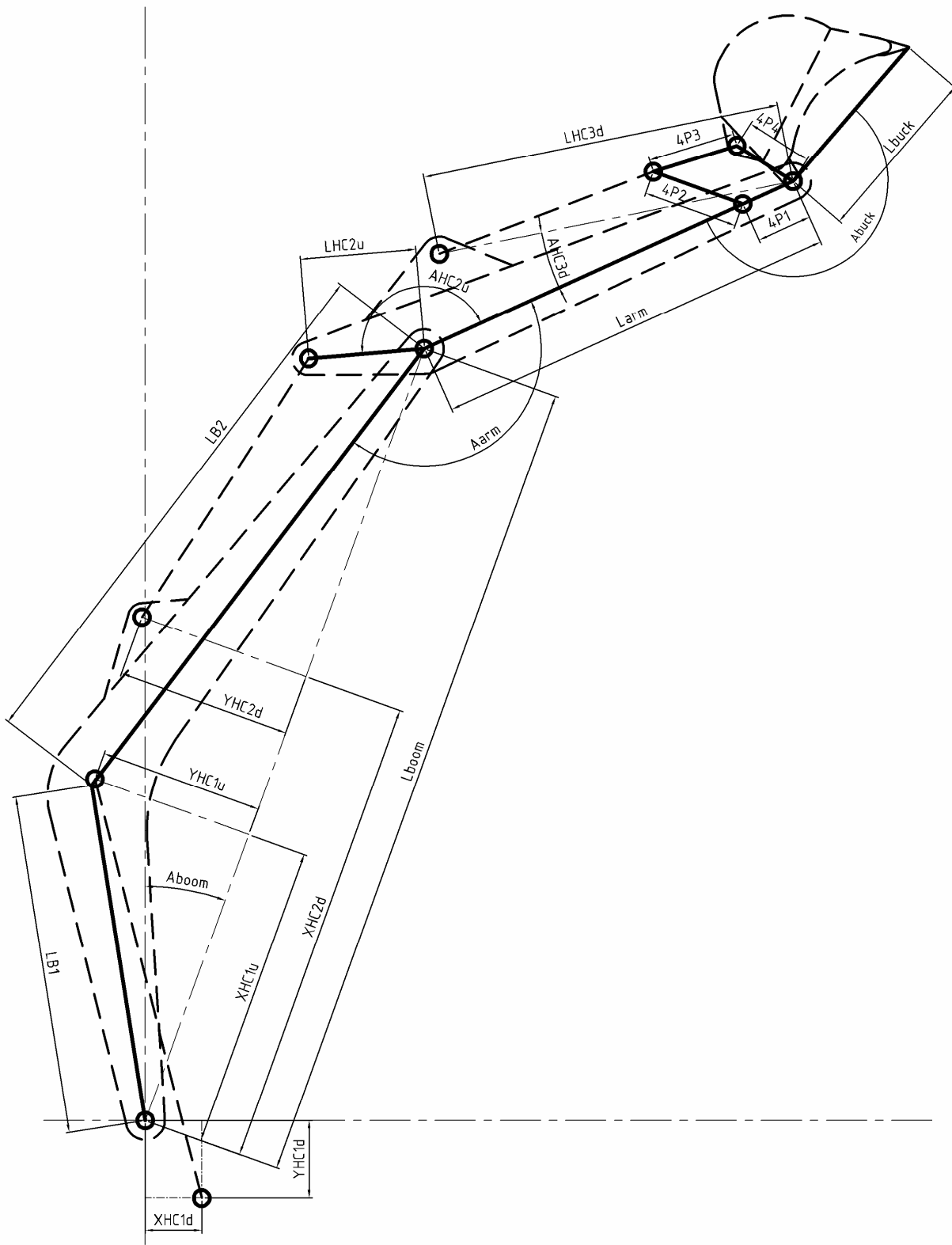
.13.

Excel,

120 kW)

(3,, ”)

SolidWorks.



12.

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5. 2008. 1. 6., .81-88
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AUTOMATED CONSTRUCTION OF GEOMETRY OF A BACKHOE EXCAVATING EQUIPMENT

R.Mitrev D.Harchilkov

Abstract

In the present work are suggested regression equations for determination of the geometrical parameters of the backhoe excavating equipment, as well as force parameters of the excavator. An approach for automated construction of the geometry of the backhoe excavating equipment is suggested and developed. Three geometrical configurations for different engine powers are generated.

Keywords: *backhoe excavating equipment, regression equations, automation*

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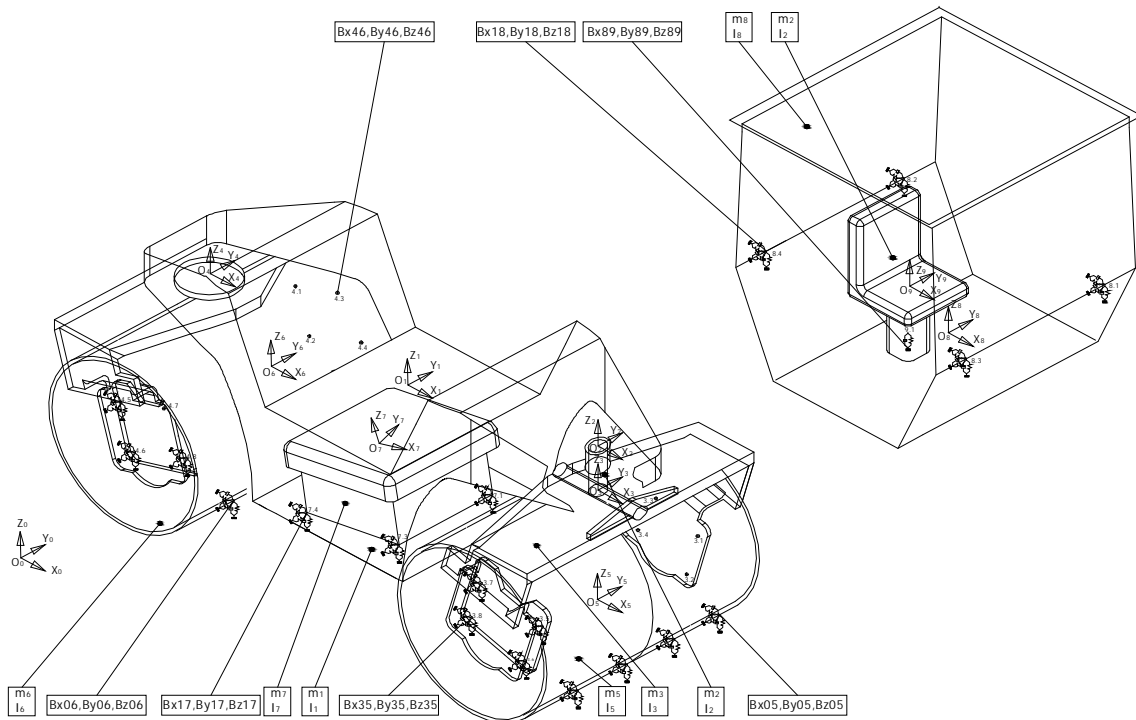
3D

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3D



1.

1.

$$[4] \quad F_{bi} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{ikx}\dot{q}_{ix} + f_{bx}(\dot{q})_k & b_{iky}\dot{q}_{iy} + f_{by}(\dot{q})_k & b_{ikz}\dot{q}_{iz} + f_{bz}(\dot{q})_k \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (6)$$

[2],[7].

$$[3] \quad b_{ik} = [b_{ikx} \quad b_{iky} \quad b_{ikz}]^T \quad (7)$$

[6].

2.

[2]:

$$F_b = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T [B] \dot{q} \quad (8)$$

$$q = [x_1, y_1, z_1, \Phi_{11}, \Phi_{21}, \Phi_{31}, \Phi_{32}, \theta_{x3}, \Phi_{34}, x_5, y_5, z_5, \theta_{x5}, \theta_{y5}, \theta_{z5}, x_6, y_6, z_6, \theta_{x6}, \theta_{y6}, \theta_{z6}, x_7, y_7, z_7, \theta_{x7}, \theta_{y7}, \theta_{z7}, x_8, y_8, z_8, \theta_{x8}, \theta_{y8}, \theta_{z8}, z_9]^T \quad (1)$$

$$[B](\dot{q})_{34 \times 34}$$

3.

$$b_{10,10} = \sum_{n=1}^4 (l_{zn21}^2 b_{yn12} + l_{yn21}^2 b_{zn12}) \quad (9)$$

4.

.1

$$7, \quad E_k \quad 5 \quad 6, \quad 8, \quad 9 \quad \mathbf{M}_{34 \times 34} \ddot{\mathbf{q}}_{34 \times 1} + \mathbf{B}_{34 \times 34} \dot{\mathbf{q}}_{34 \times 1} + \mathbf{C}_{34 \times 34} \mathbf{q} = -\tilde{\mathbf{S}}(\mathbf{q}) \tilde{\mathbf{q}} - \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{q}) \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{R}(\dot{\mathbf{q}}) \dot{\mathbf{q}} \quad (10)$$

$$[5] \quad [\mathbf{B}]_{34 \times 34}$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{c}^1_s) = [c^1_{sx} x_I + f_{cx}(x_I), c^1_{sy} y_I + f_{cy}(y_I), c^1_{sz} z_I + f_{cz}(z_I)] \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{c}^{01}_s) = [c^{01}_{sx} x_I + f^{01}_{cx}(x_I), c^{01}_{sy} y_I + f^{01}_{cy}(y_I), c^{01}_{sz} z_I + f^{01}_{cz}(z_I)] \quad (3)$$

$$f_{cx(y,z)}(q) \quad f^{01}_{cx(y,z)}(q) \quad \mathbf{q}$$

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{c}^1_s = [c^1_{sx} \quad c^1_{sy} \quad c^1_{sz}]^T, \quad (5) \quad \mathbf{c}^{01}_s = [c^{01}_{sx} \quad c^{01}_{sy} \quad c^{01}_{sz}]^T, \quad (11)$$

5.

$$\mathbf{M} \ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{B} \dot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{C} \mathbf{q} = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$q = \mathbf{V} e^{Pt} \quad (12)$$

(12)

$$\mathbf{V} \left(p^2 \mathbf{M} + p \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C} \right) \mathbf{V} = 0 \quad [2].$$

$$p_r = \alpha_r + i\beta_r - \omega_r$$

$$u_r = v_r + iw_r -$$

$$\alpha_r = \sigma_r \cdot \omega_r \quad ; \quad \beta_r = \omega_r \sqrt{1 - \sigma_r^2} \quad (15)$$

 $\sigma_r -$ $\alpha_r -$ $\beta_r -$ $w_r -$ $v_r, \omega_r -$

[3].

$$\alpha_r \quad w_r$$

B

$$\mathbf{K} = \left(\mathbf{V}^T \cdot \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right)^{-1} \cdot \left(\mathbf{V}^T \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{V} \right) = [k_{ik}] \quad (16)$$

$$\alpha_r = \frac{1}{2} k_{rr}$$

K

$$\mathbf{D} = [d_{ik}]$$

$$\begin{cases} d_{ik} = 0 & , & \omega_i^2 = \omega_k^2 & ; \\ d_{ik} = k_{ik} \left(\frac{\omega_k}{\omega_k^2 - \omega_i^2} \right) & , & \omega_i^2 \neq \omega_k^2 & . \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

W

$$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{D}$$

$$\mathbf{D} = [d_{ik}]_{34 \times 34} \quad (18);$$

$$\mathbf{V} = [v_{rk}]_{34 \times 34}$$

(11)

$$t = 0, \quad q(0) = q_0, \quad \dot{q}(0) = \dot{q}_0,$$

[2],

(13)

$$q(t) = \sum_{r=1}^{34} \frac{2}{g_r^2 + h_r^2} [\mathbf{G}_r \mathbf{M} \dot{q}(0) + (-\alpha_r \mathbf{G}_r \mathbf{M} + \beta_r \mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{M} +$$

$$+ \mathbf{G}_r \mathbf{B}) q(0)] \cdot e^{-\alpha_r t} \cdot \cos \beta_r t + \sum_{r=1}^{34} \frac{2}{g_r^2 + h_r^2} [\mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{M} \dot{q}(0) + (-\alpha_r \mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{M} - \beta_r \mathbf{G}_r \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{B}) q(0)] \cdot e^{-\alpha_r t} \cdot \sin \beta_r t \quad (20)$$

(15)

$$g_r = -2\alpha_r (\mathbf{V}_r^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{V}_r - \mathbf{W}_r^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{W}_r) - 4\beta_r \mathbf{V}_r^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{W}_r + \mathbf{V}_r^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{V}_r - \mathbf{W}_r^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{W}_r;$$

$$h_r = 2\beta_r (\mathbf{V}_r^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{V}_r - \mathbf{W}_r^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{W}_r) - 4\alpha_r \mathbf{V}_r^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{W}_r + 2\mathbf{V}_r^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{W}_r;$$

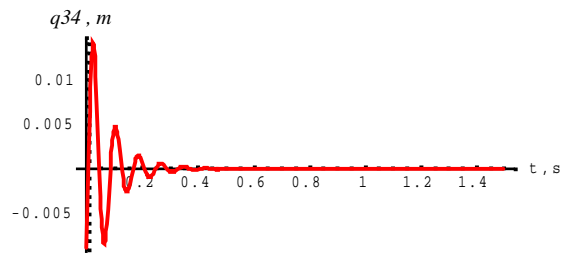
$$\mathbf{G}_r = g_r \mathbf{L}_r + h_r \mathbf{R}_r;$$

$$\mathbf{L}_r = \mathbf{V}_r \mathbf{V}_r^T - \mathbf{W}_r \mathbf{W}_r^T;$$

$$\mathbf{H}_r = h_r \mathbf{L}_r - g_r \mathbf{R}_r;$$

$$\mathbf{R}_r = \mathbf{V}_r \mathbf{W}_r^T + \mathbf{W}_r \mathbf{V}_r^T.$$

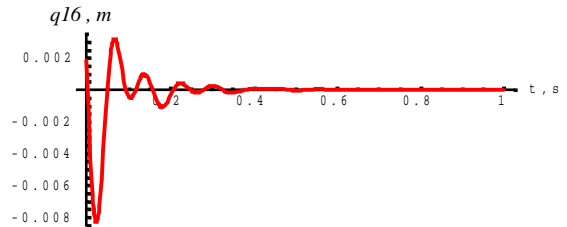
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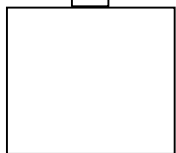
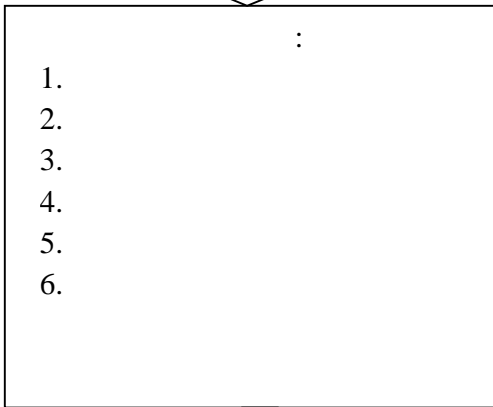
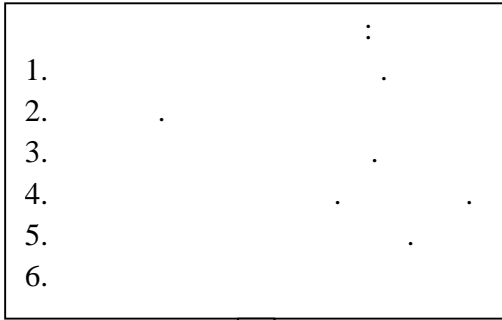


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MATRIX MODELLING IN 3D SPACE OF THE FREE DAMPING VIBRATIONS OF VIBRO-ROLLER

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Abstract

In this work is done mechanical-mathematical matrix modelling in 3D space of the free damping vibrations of vibro-roller. The differential equations of the free damping vibrations are obtained as the mass, elastic, damping and geometrical characteristics are taken into account. Calculations are done for particular machine.

Keywords: *vibrational machines, dynamics, free damping vibrations, matrix modeling*

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ABOUT THE DYNAMIC BEHAVIOUR OF A SPHERICAL PENDULUM WITH SPATIALLY MOVING PIVOT

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A mathematical model of spherical pendulum with moving pivot is suggested and developed. Such a model allows studying the influence of the different cinematic excitations applied at the pivot point upon the kinematical and dynamical parameters of the pendulum which also determine the force in the rope. A numerical simulation for spatial curvilinear and planar with straight line motions trajectories is performed.

Keywords: moving pivot point, spherical pendulum

1. Introduction

The spatial motion of freely suspended payload is specific for the technological processes of material handling, construction, and transportation machines. In general, combining several motions along each degree of freedom leads to increasing the technical and economical parameters of the machines, primarily their productivity. The superposition of two or more operational motions in different planes leads to spatial motion of the payload along different trajectories. The spatial motion of the payload is accompanied by payload swinging, which has more complex character than one, observed in planar motion. It depends primarily on mass, force, and geometrical parameters of the mechanical system as well as on the trajectory type. In order to study kinematical and dynamical parameters we need to develop a mathematical model for the spatial motion of the payload. Such a model could, also be used for control of the mechanical system motion.

There are known publications [Jerman 2006, Pauluk et al. 2001, Souissi et al. 1992], which consider the payload spatial motion of different type of cranes. Works [Leung et al. 2006, Suthakorn et al. 2004] deal with modeling and study of a spherical pendulum response to different kind of pivot point kinematics excitations while works [Abdel-Rahman et al. 2002, Bockstedte et al. 2005, Masoud 2000, Nalley et al. 1994, Parker et al. 1995] are devoted to control of mechanical system motion and generation of the proper lows of motion in order to decrease the payload swinging.

The performed literature survey shows, that the problem of mathematical modeling of the suspended payload motion with arbitrary moving suspension point is not enough discussed. Problems are solved usually for concrete type of equipment which imposes particular restrictions on the general motion law. The aim of the present article is to overcome such restrictions by introducing a general form of pivot movement.

2. Mathematical model of the mechanical system

It is suitable to represent the rope suspended payload as a well known spherical pendulum with two degrees of freedom (Fig.1). The spherical pendulum consists of a mass particle that is attached to the end of weightless rigid link with the other end attached to a pivot. The position of the mass particle in space is described by two generalized coordinates θ_1 and θ_2 . The pendulum pivot point is movable in space, with pivot point excitations in respect to immovable inertial frame $X_0Y_0Z_0$ designated as $x(t)$, $y(t)$, $z(t)$. Two movable coordinate frames $X_1Y_1Z_1$ $X_2Y_2Z_2$ are attached at the pivot point. The positions and orientations of these frames are shown at Fig.1. The angle θ_1 is defined between axes Y_0 and X_1 and θ_2 between X_1 and X_2 . Wind forces F_x F_z . are applied to the mass particle in the directions X_0 and Z_0 . The rope length L is considered variable and could be a function of the time t or other parameters.

The transition between the coordinate systems is performed by well known transformation matrices [3]. Taking into account angles of rotation between

the coordinate systems axes shown at Fig.1, the transformation matrices between the first and the zero 0_1T and between the second and the first 1_2T coordinate systems are:

$${}^0_1T = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & -c_1 & 0 & x(t) \\ c_1 & s_1 & 0 & y(t) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & z(t) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$${}^1_2T = \begin{bmatrix} c_2 & 0 & s_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -s_2 & 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

where c_i and s_i , $i=1,2$, denote \cos_i and \sin_i respectively.

The transformation matrix 0_2T describing the second coordinate system in respect to the inertial coordinate systems is computed by (3) and has the form (4).

$${}^0_2T = {}^0_1T {}^1_2T \quad (3)$$

$${}^0_2T = \begin{bmatrix} c_2s_1 & -c_1 & s_1s_2 & x(t) \\ c_1c_2 & s_1 & c_1s_2 & y(t) \\ -s_2 & 0 & c_2 & z(t) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Designating $\{{}^0R_m\}$ as a vector describing position of mass particle in the inertial frame, and $\{{}^2R_m\}$ as a vector describing position of mass particle in the second coordinate system we have :

$$\{{}^0R_m\} = {}^0_2T \{{}^2R_m\} \quad (5)$$

The vector $\{{}^2R_m\}$ has the following form:

$$\{{}^2R_m\} = \{L \ 0 \ 0\}^T \quad (6)$$

and $\{{}^0R_m\}$ is computed as:

$$\{{}^0R_m\} = \{Lc_2s_1 + x(t) \quad Lc_2c_1 + y(t) \quad -Ls_2 + z(t) \quad 1\}^T \quad (7)$$

The velocity vector of the mass particle in respect to the inertial frame $\{{}^0V_m\}$ is computed by the following expression:

$$\{{}^0V_m\} = \frac{d\{{}^0R_m\}}{dt} \quad (8)$$

Combining (8) with (7), $\{{}^0V_m\}$ components are obtained:

$${}^0V_m^X = L\dot{\theta}_1c_1c_2 - L\dot{\theta}_2s_1s_2 + \dot{L}s_1c_2 + v_x(t),$$

$${}^0V_m^Y = -L\dot{\theta}_1c_2s_1 - L\dot{\theta}_2c_1s_2 + \dot{L}c_1c_2 + v_y(t)$$

$${}^0V_m^Z = -L\dot{\theta}_2c_2 - \dot{L}s_2 + v_z(t) \quad (9)$$

where $\dot{\theta}_1$ and $\dot{\theta}_2$ denote the generalized angular velocities, while $v_x(t)$, $v_y(t)$ and $v_z(t)$ are the first derivatives of the pivot point law of motion.

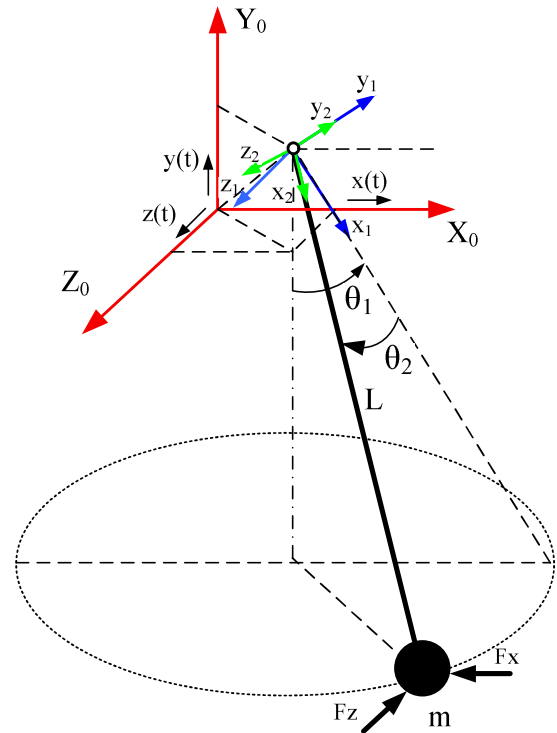


Fig.1 Dynamical model of the spherical pendulum

The linear velocity of the mass particle 0V_m , the kinetic energy K of the mechanical system, and the potential energy P of the system are computed using the following expressions:

$${}^0V_m = \sqrt{({}^0V_m^X})^2 + ({}^0V_m^Y)^2 + ({}^0V_m^Z)^2} \quad (10)$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}m({}^0V_m)^2 \quad (11)$$

$$P = -mg(y(t) + Lc_1c_2) \quad (12)$$

The dissipation energy D of the system is formed by damping along the generalized coordinates:

$$D = \frac{1}{2}b_1(\dot{\theta}_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}b_2(\dot{\theta}_2)^2 \quad (13)$$

where b_1 and b_2 are the damping factors.

Further we derive the differential equations of motion for the mechanical system using Lagrange's equations of the second kind:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta_i} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \theta_i} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial \theta_i} = Q_i \quad i=1,2 \quad (14)$$

We can also apply generalized forces Q_i corresponding to the generalized coordinates derived by means of virtual work method.

-respective to coordinate θ_1 :

$$Q_1 = -F_x Lc_1c_2 \quad (15)$$

-respective to coordinate θ_2 :

$$Q_2 = F_x Ls_1s_2 + F_z Lc_2 \quad (16)$$

The two second order nonlinear differential equations obtained are complex and could be represented in matrix form:

$$[M]\{\ddot{\theta}\} + [B]\{\dot{\theta}\} + \{N\} = \{Q\} \quad (17)$$

where: $[M] = \begin{bmatrix} mL^2(c_2)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & mL^2 \end{bmatrix}$ - mass matrix

with variable coefficients; $[B] = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 \end{bmatrix}$ - damp-

ing matrix; $\{N\} = \begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \end{Bmatrix}$ - vector consisting of cen-

trifugal, coriolis, inertia and gravity forces, where

$$N_1 = -2\dot{\theta}_1\dot{\theta}_2c_2s_2mL^2 + mLc_2(2\dot{\theta}_1\dot{L}c_2 + a_x(t)c_1 - a_y(t)s_1 + gs_1) + b_1\dot{\theta}_1$$

$$N_2 = (\dot{\theta}_1)^2c_2s_2mL^2 + mL(2\dot{\theta}_2\dot{L} + gc_1s_2 - a_z(t)c_2 - a_y(t)c_1s_2 - a_x(t)s_1s_2 + b_2\dot{\theta}_2$$

$\{Q\} = \{Q_1 \quad Q_2\}^T$ - generalized forces vector; $a_x(t)$, $a_y(t)$ and $a_z(t)$ - the second derivatives of the pivot point laws of motion; $\{\ddot{\theta}\}$ and $\{\dot{\theta}\}$ - vectors of the generalized accelerations and generalized velocities respectively; g - the Earth acceleration.

The system of differential equations (17) is suitable for investigation of the mechanical system parameters in case of large payload swinging. If the angle of payload swinging is small, system (17) can be simplified by assuming $\sin i \approx i$, $\cos i \approx 1$. In this case we can also drop out higher order terms.

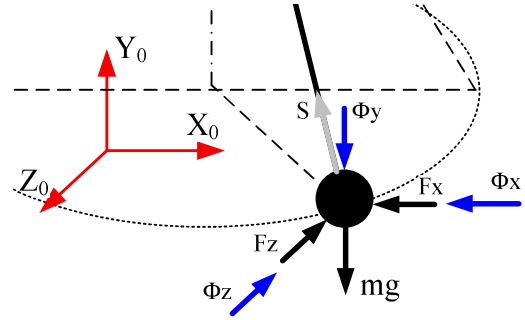


Fig.2 Forces that acts on the mass particle

The force in the rope, which is result of the motion and gravity force is variable and is determined by the projections of the forces, which acts on the mass particle (Fig.2):

$$S = (F_x + \Phi_x)c_2s_1 - (F_z + \Phi_z)s_2 + (\Phi_y - mg)c_1c_2 \quad (18)$$

where the inertia forces are: $\Phi_x = m^0A_m^X$,

$$\Phi_y = m^0A_m^Y, \quad \Phi_z = m^0A_m^Z$$

Here the accelerations of the mass ${}^0A_m^X$, ${}^0A_m^Y$ and ${}^0A_m^Z$ are computed as second derivative of eq.(5):

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}^0A_m^X &= (c_1c_2\ddot{\theta}_1 - s_1s_2\ddot{\theta}_2 - c_2s_1\dot{\theta}_1^2 - 2c_1s_2\dot{\theta}_1\dot{\theta}_2 - c_2s_1\dot{\theta}_2^2)L + \\
 &+ (2\dot{\theta}_1c_1c_2 - 2\dot{\theta}_2s_1s_2)\dot{L} + c_2s_1\ddot{L} + a_x(t) \\
 {}^0A_m^Y &= (-c_2s_1\ddot{\theta}_1 - c_1s_2\ddot{\theta}_2 - c_1c_2\dot{\theta}_1^2 + 2s_1s_2\dot{\theta}_1\dot{\theta}_2 - c_1c_2\dot{\theta}_2^2)L + \\
 &+ (-2\dot{\theta}_1c_2s_1 - 2\dot{\theta}_2c_1s_2)\dot{L} + c_1c_2\ddot{L} + a_y(t) \\
 {}^0A_m^Z &= (-c_2\ddot{\theta}_2 + (\dot{\theta}_2)^2s_2)L - 2\dot{\theta}_2c_2\dot{L} - s_2\ddot{L} + a_z(t)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{19}$$

3. Numerical simulation of the pendulum motion

The proposed system of second order differential equations is complex and nonlinear and must be solved by using numerical methods. In this article we apply fourth-order Runge-Kutta fixed-step method with all initial conditions set to zero, and two kinds of trajectories proposed – space curvilinear trajectory and planar trajectory with straight line motions. The used curvilinear trajectory is shown at Fig.3. The motion of the pivot is combined with lowering of the payload.

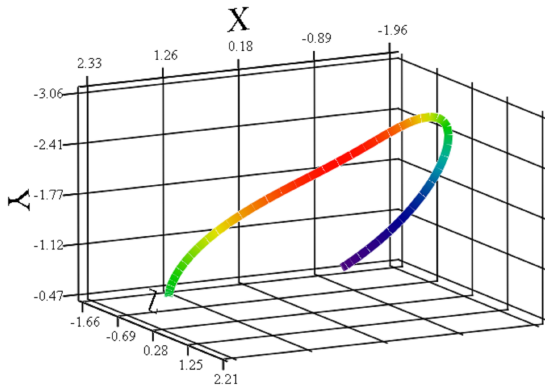


Fig.3 Curvilinear space trajectory of the pendulum pivot point

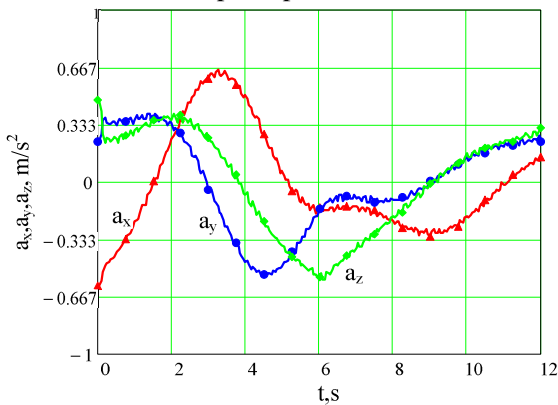


Fig.4 Laws of acceleration of the pendulum pivot point

The laws of acceleration of the pivot point are shown at Fig.4. Fig 5 shows the change in time of the generalized coordinates θ_1 and θ_2 . It is obviously, that the curvilinear trajectory of the pivot point leads to swinging not only along the coordinate θ_2 , but also along the coordinate θ_1 . The mass particle swings near the equilibrium position and the maximal angle is 4.8° for the case under consideration.

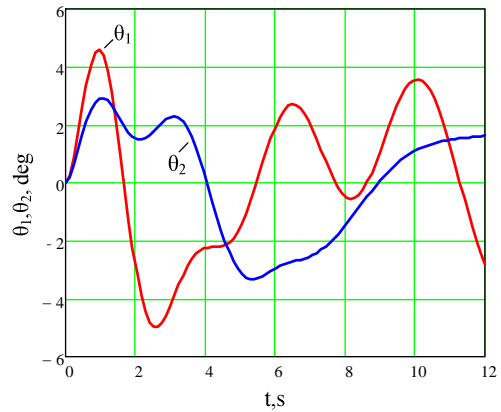


Fig.5 Change of the generalized coordinates for curvilinear space trajectory

The trajectories of the pivot point and the mass particle (in combination with the mass particle lowering) are shown at the Fig.6

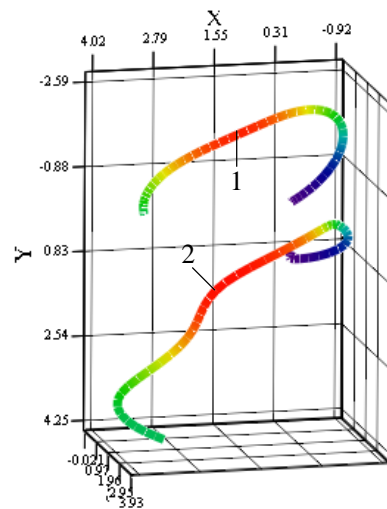


Fig.6 Trajectories of the pivot point – 1 and mass particle – 2.

The force in the rope, computed according to (18), is shown at the Fig.7.

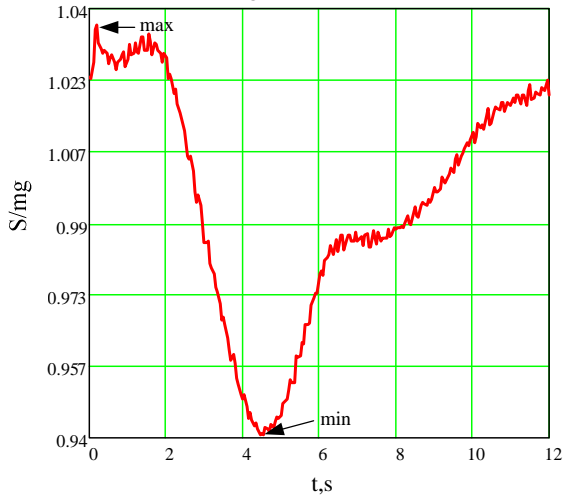


Fig.7 Ratio of the rope force and gravity force

As it can be expected, the rope force is variable and in the case of small values of the swing angle depends primarily from the law of motion of the pivot point in y direction and from the gravity force of the mass particle. For the considered case the maximal force in the rope is bigger by 3.6% and smaller by 6% than the mass particle gravity force (Fig.7).

If kinematic excitations of the pivot follow planar trajectory with motion in different directions, we can also observe spatial motion of the mass particle.

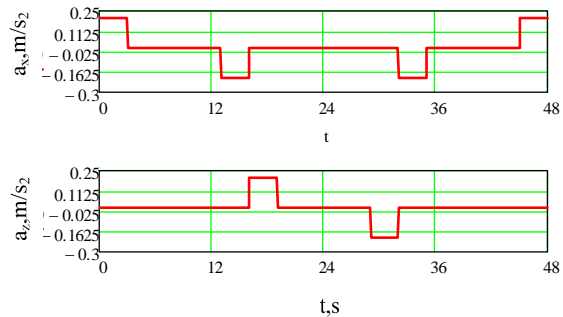


Fig.8 Accelerations of the pivot point

Fig.8 shows predefined accelerations of the pivot point, while Fig.9 shows the change of the generalized coordinates θ_1 and θ_2 . By choice of suitable pivot point laws of motion a swing angle of the pendulum can be considerably decreased.

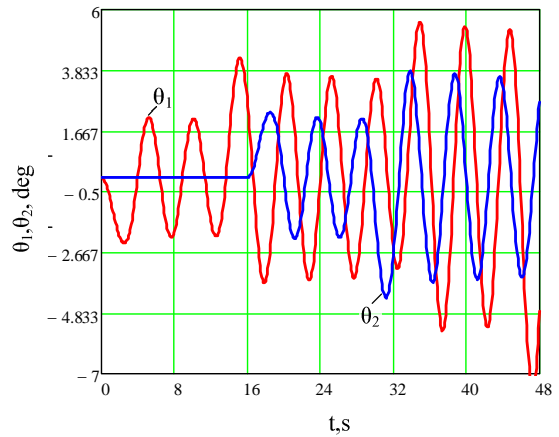


Fig.9 Change of the generalized coordinates for planar trajectory

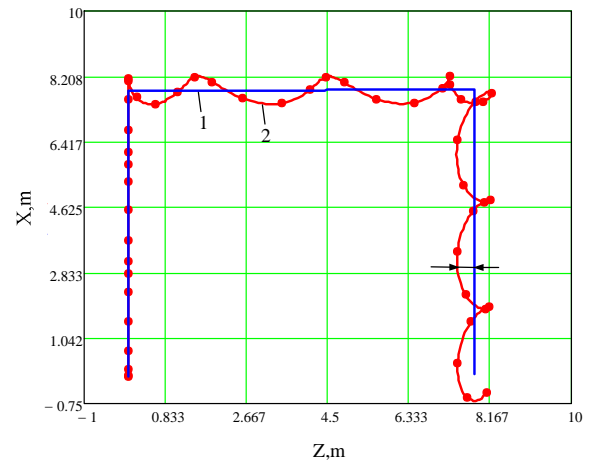


Fig.10 Trajectories of the pivot point and mass particle and the difference

At the Fig.10 are shown the trajectories of the 1) pivot point and 2) mass particle and the difference between them due to mass particle swinging.

4. Conclusions

The present work suggests and develops a mathematical model of a spherical pendulum with kinematic excitations. Such excitations are caused by moving the pendulum pivot along a particular spatial trajectory. The model allows to study the influence of the pivot point laws of motion to the dynamical parameters of the pendulum, including the force in the rope. The model can also be used for deriving

suitable time dependent parameters of the trajectory for fast damping of the pendulum swinging.

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