

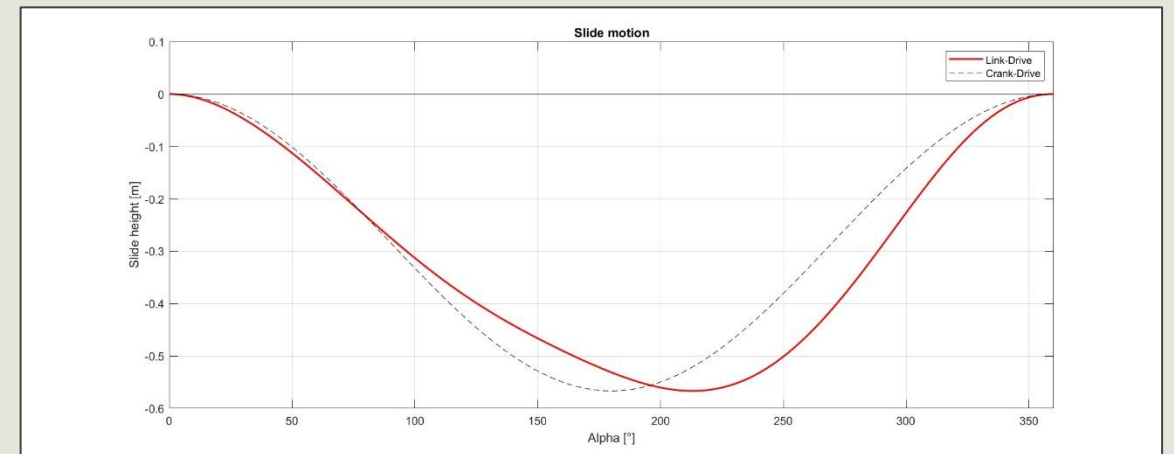
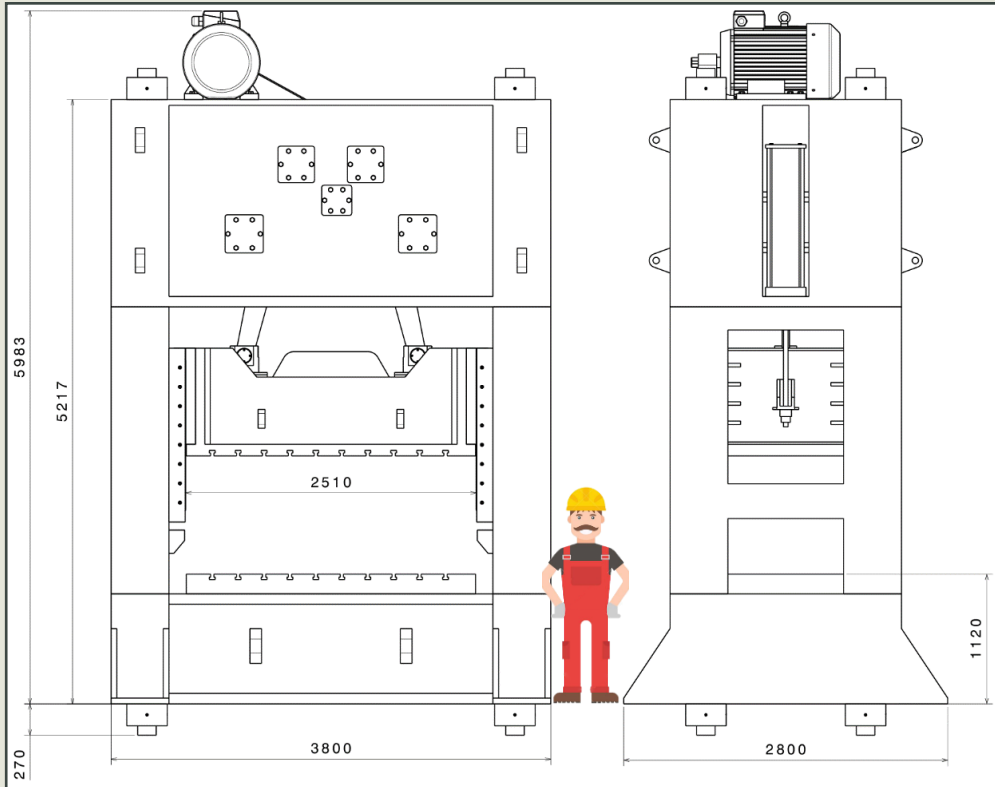
Dynamics of mechanical press

Authors: Claudio Stefano Bartolini, Mattia Amà, Stefano Baselice, Andrea Benelli, Samuele Bertuzzi
Project Supervisor: ing. Andrea Collina

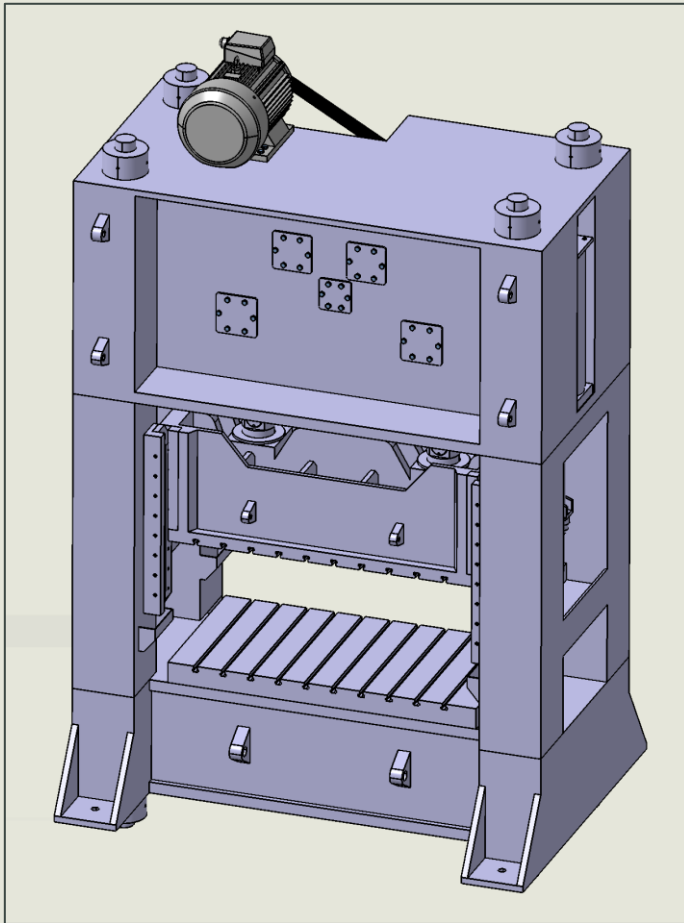


POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

- Frame dimensions: 5.2 x 3.8 x 2.8 [m]
- Total weight: 90T (8400kg only the slide)
- Tonnage: 300T (e.i. 3MN)
- Frequency: 20 Hits/min
- Engine: three-phase asynchronous electric (315kW)
- Link drive motion



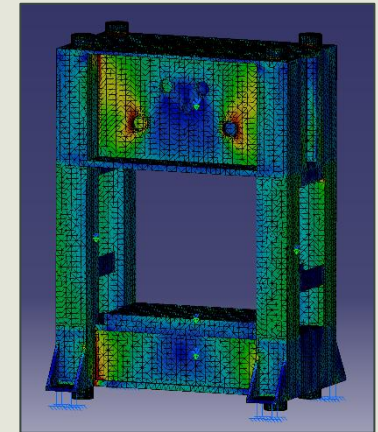
The aim of the project



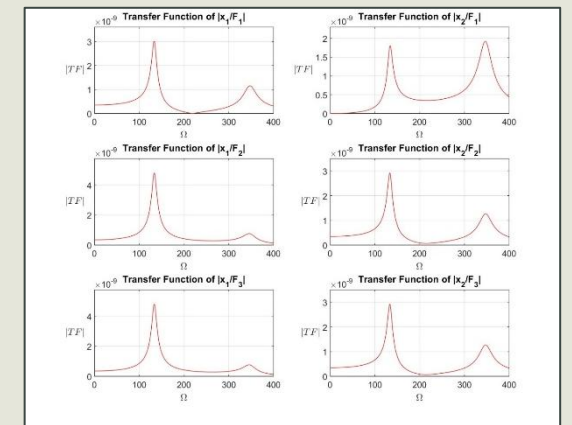
Forces (t)
Torques (t)



Static dimensioning of frame



Vibration analysis



The background of the slide is a dark grey color with faint, light grey sketches of various scientific and mathematical objects. These include a globe, a microscope, a book, a pair of compasses, and various geometric shapes and lines. The sketches are rendered in a style that looks like light-colored chalk or pencil on a dark surface.

Dynamics equations

- Lagrangian mechanics

From Virtual Work to Lagrange's equations (1° kind)

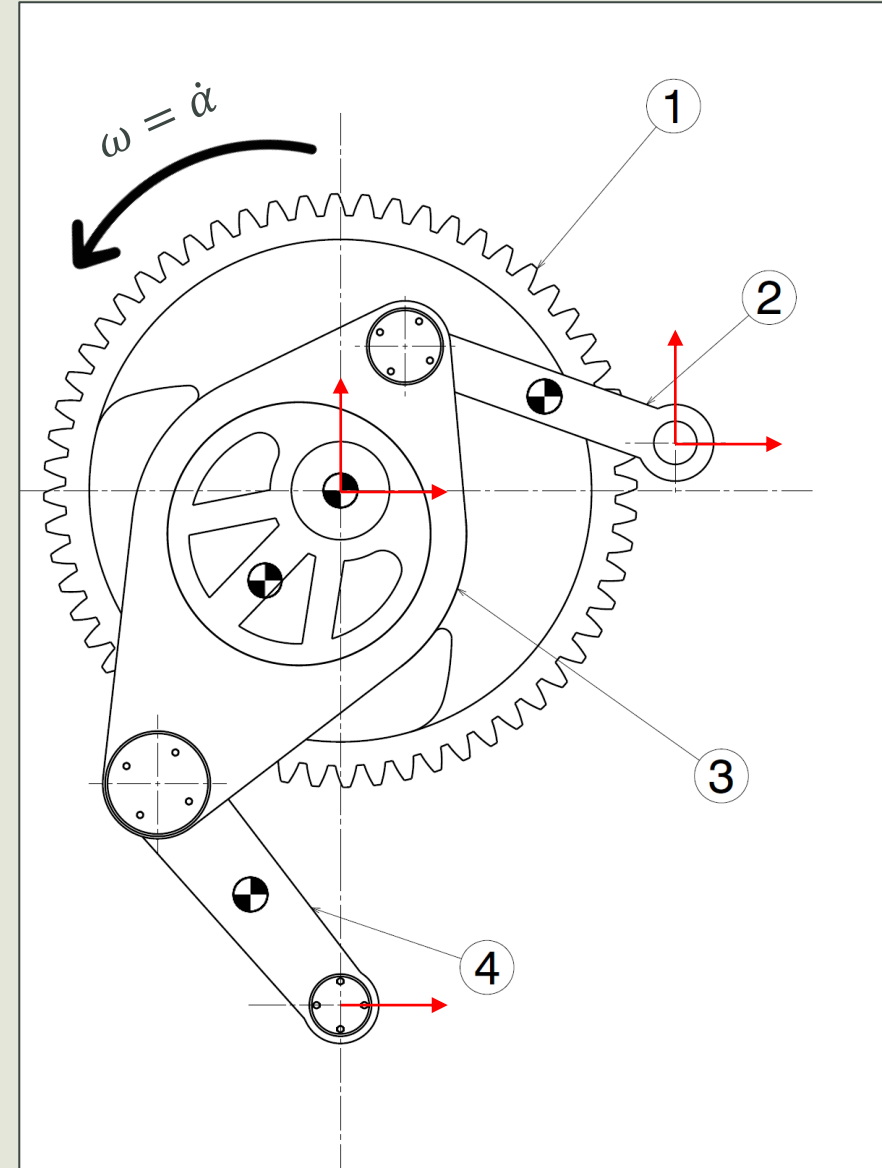
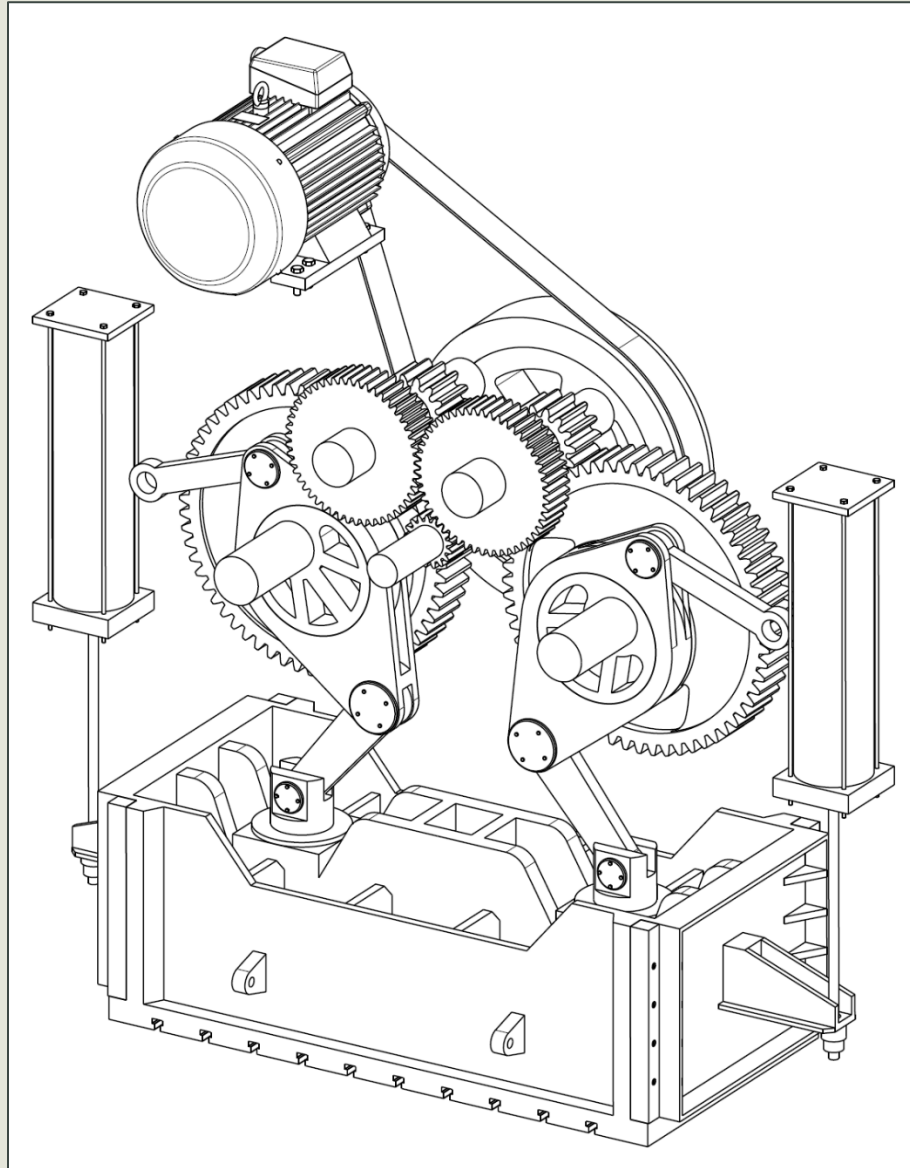
- Virtual Work

$$\delta W = \sum_{k=1}^n (Q_{in,k} + Q_k) \delta q_k = 0 \quad \text{!! FOR EACH } \delta q_k \text{ !! --> } n \text{ eq.}$$



- Lagrange's equation

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E_k}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial E_k}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial D}{\partial \dot{q}_k} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k} = \frac{\partial W_{nc}}{\partial q_k} \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, n$$



But this is a 1 degree of freedom system ($\omega = \dot{\alpha}$)...

Work–Energy principle (Differential version) ---> Balance of Power

$$\sum P_{in} + \sum P_{out} + \sum P_w = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_b} E_{k,i} \right)$$

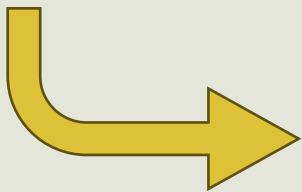
- P_{in} is given by engine ---> $T_{eng}(\alpha_{eng})\alpha_{eng}$
- P_{out} is needed:
 - for the manufacturing process ---> $T_{mp}(\alpha)\dot{\alpha}$
 - to move the parts of the press ---> $\sum_{i=1}^{n_b} m_i \mathbf{g} * \mathbf{v}_{G,i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} m_i g v_{Gy,i}$
- P_w is wasted in the transmission (η_τ) and in the brakes (Coulomb model) ---> $(1 - \eta_\tau)P_{in} + T_{brake}\alpha_{brake}$
- $\sum_{i=1}^{n_b} E_{k,i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i \|\mathbf{v}_{G,i}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{zz,i} \omega_i^2 \right)$

$$\eta_\tau T_{eng}(\alpha_{eng})\alpha_{eng} + T_{mp}(\alpha)\dot{\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} m_i g v_{Gy,i} + T_{brake}\alpha_{brake} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_b} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i \|\mathbf{v}_{G,i}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{zz,i} \omega_i^2 \right) \right)$$

$$\eta_{\tau} T_{eng}(\alpha_{eng}) \alpha_{eng} + T_{mp}(\alpha) \dot{\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} m_i g v_{Gy,i} + T_{brake} \alpha_{brake} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_b} \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i \|v_{G,i}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_{zz,i} \omega_i^2 \right) \right)$$

- $\alpha_{eng} = \prod_{k=1}^{n_{\tau}} \tau_k \dot{\alpha}$ (...and for α_{brake})
- $v_{G,i}(\alpha, \dot{\alpha}) = \frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{x}_{G,i}(\alpha(t))) = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}_{G,i}}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \Lambda_{\alpha} \dot{\alpha}$ (...and for ω_i)
 - $m_i g v_{Gy,i} = m_i g \Lambda_{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} = \widetilde{m}_i(\alpha) g \dot{\alpha}$

$$\eta_{\tau} T_{eng}(\dot{\alpha}) \prod_{k=1}^{n_{\tau}} \tau_k \dot{\alpha} + T_{mp}(\alpha) \dot{\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_b} \widetilde{m}_i(\alpha) g \dot{\alpha} + T_{brake} \prod_{k=1}^{n_{\tau}} \tau_k \dot{\alpha} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_b} \widetilde{M}_i(\alpha) + \widetilde{J}_i(\alpha) \right] \dot{\alpha}^2 \right)$$



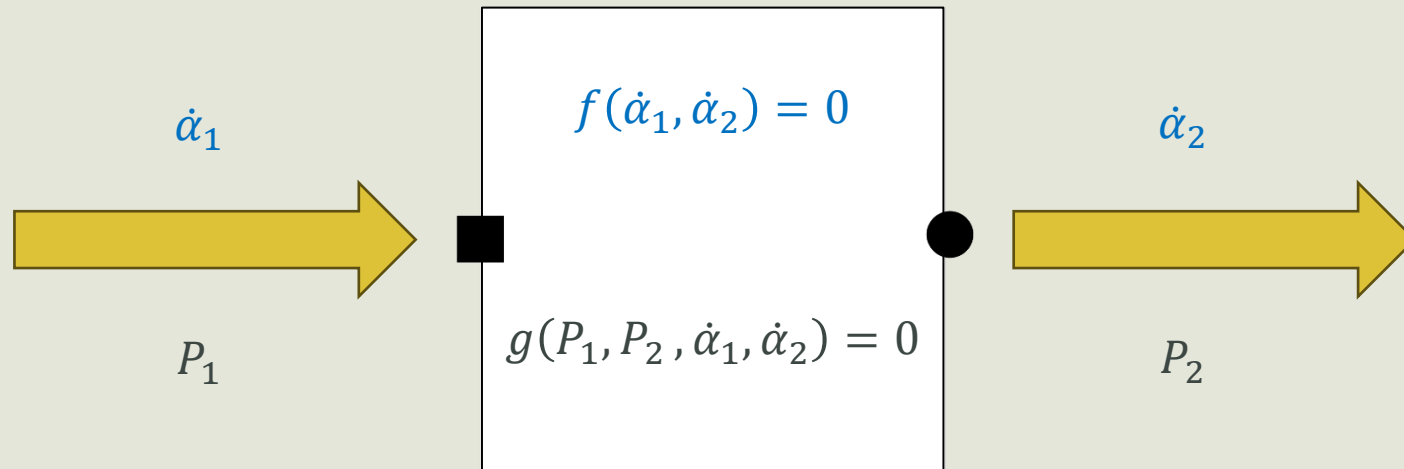
DAE problem in $\alpha, \dot{\alpha}, \ddot{\alpha}$



Open Modelica

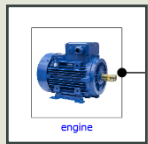
- Connectors
- Models of components
- Scenarios of simulation

Connectors

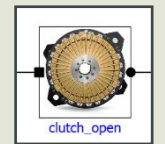
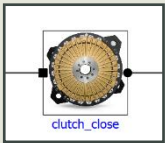


- Effort variable: $\dot{\alpha}$ ---> Because it's the degree of freedom used for power transfer calculation
- Flow variable: P ---> Because the model is structured as power flow through engine - transmission - load chain

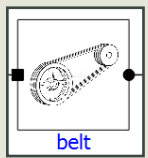
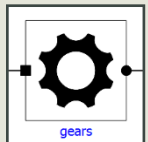
Models of components



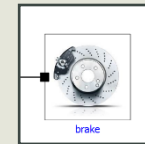
Three-phase asynchronous electric Engine



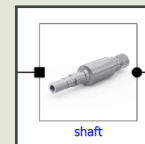
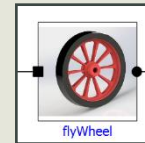
Clutch



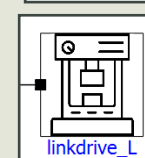
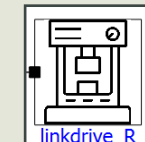
Transmission systems (τ)



Coulomb friction (Brake)

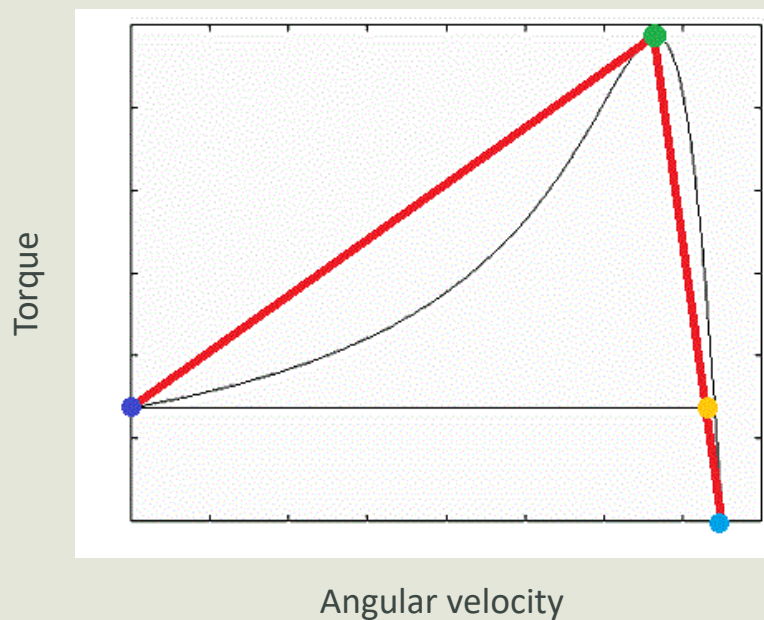


Rotational inertia (J_{zz})

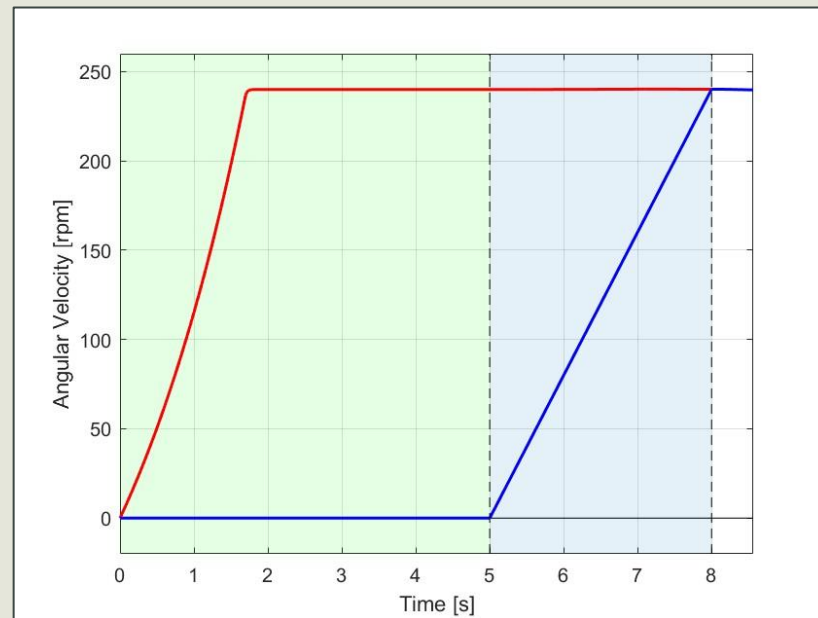


Link drive

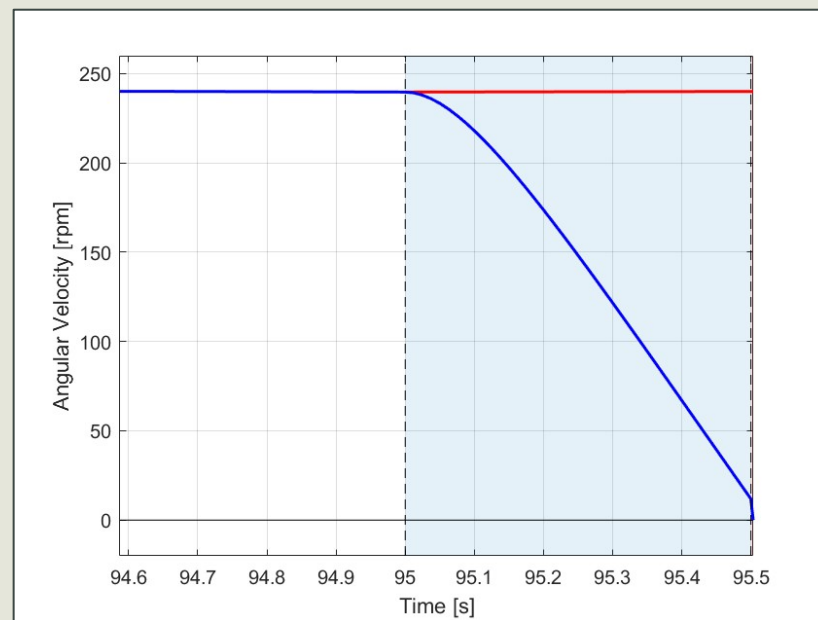
Three-phase asynchronous electric Engine



Clutch engagement



Clutch opening



1st Scenario of simulation --> Link drive

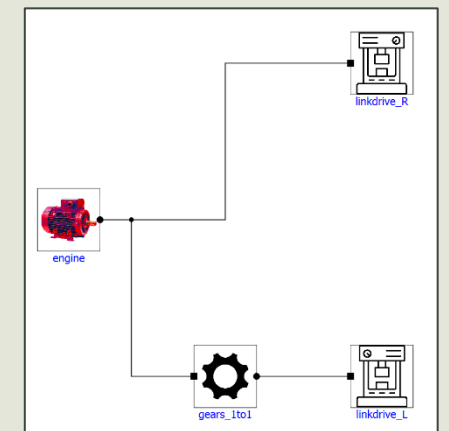
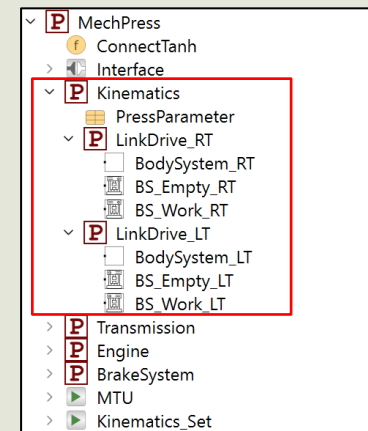
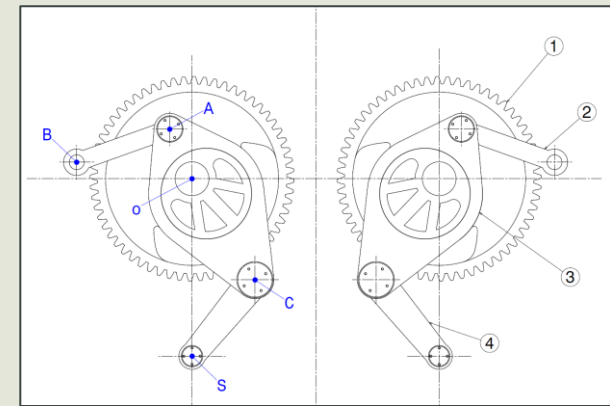
The Link drive model contains:

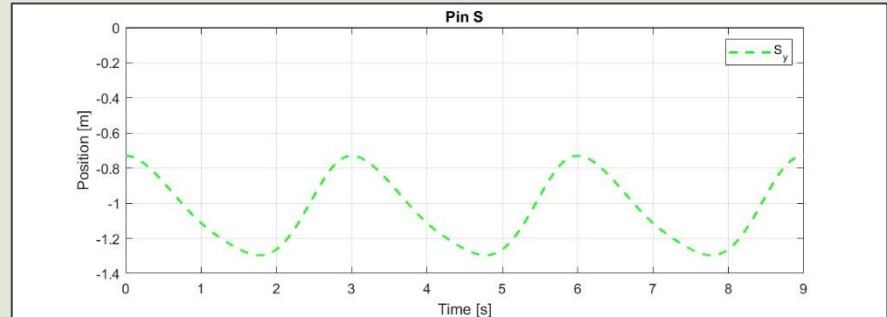
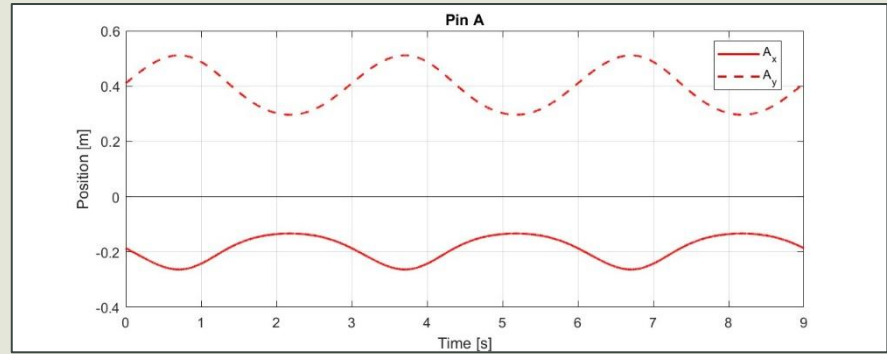
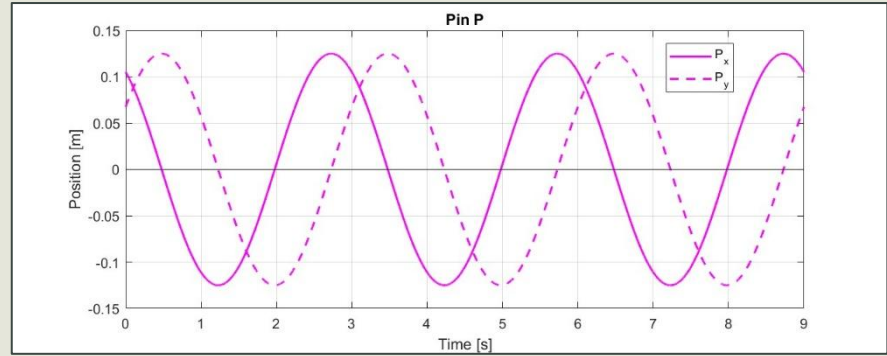
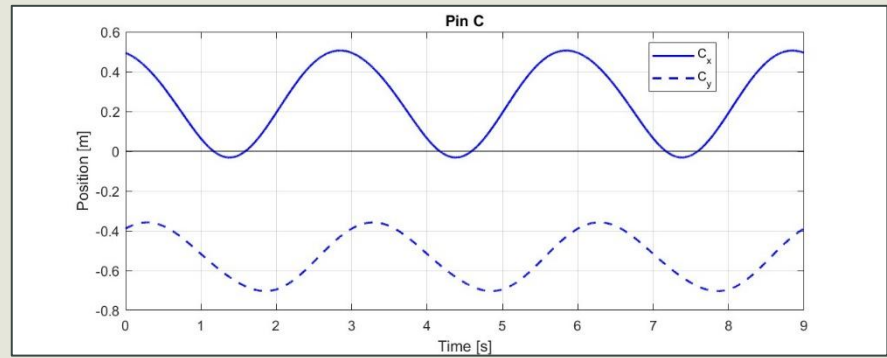
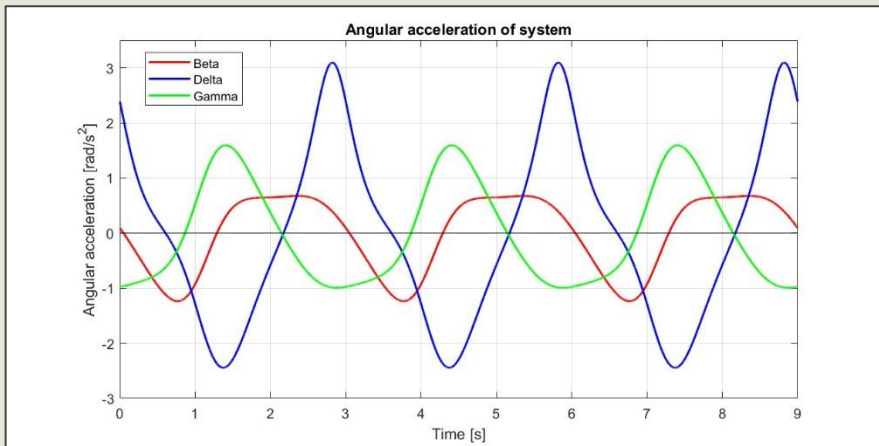
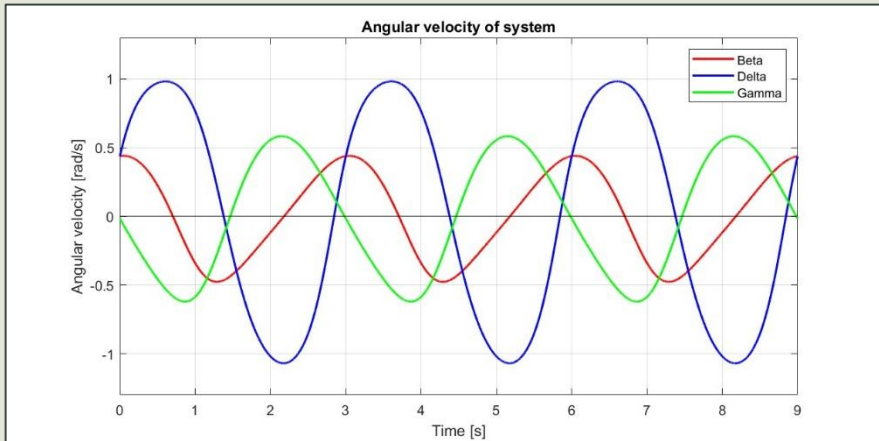
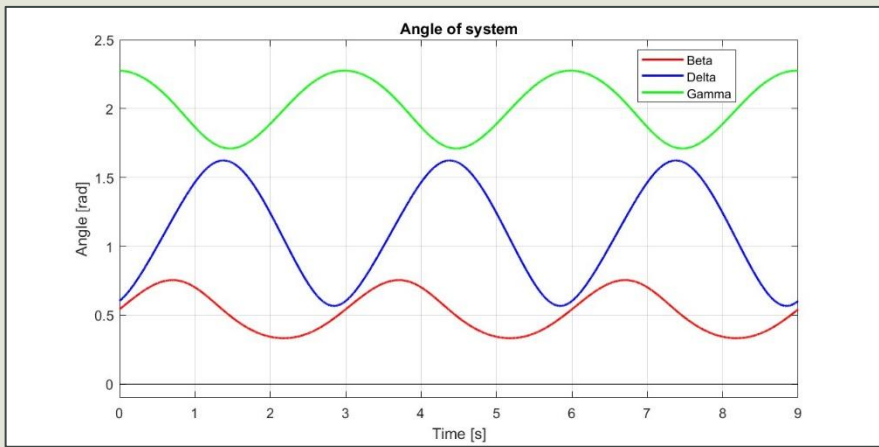
- Physical parameters (partial model)
- Dynamics equations (partial model)
- Force for manufacturing process (model)

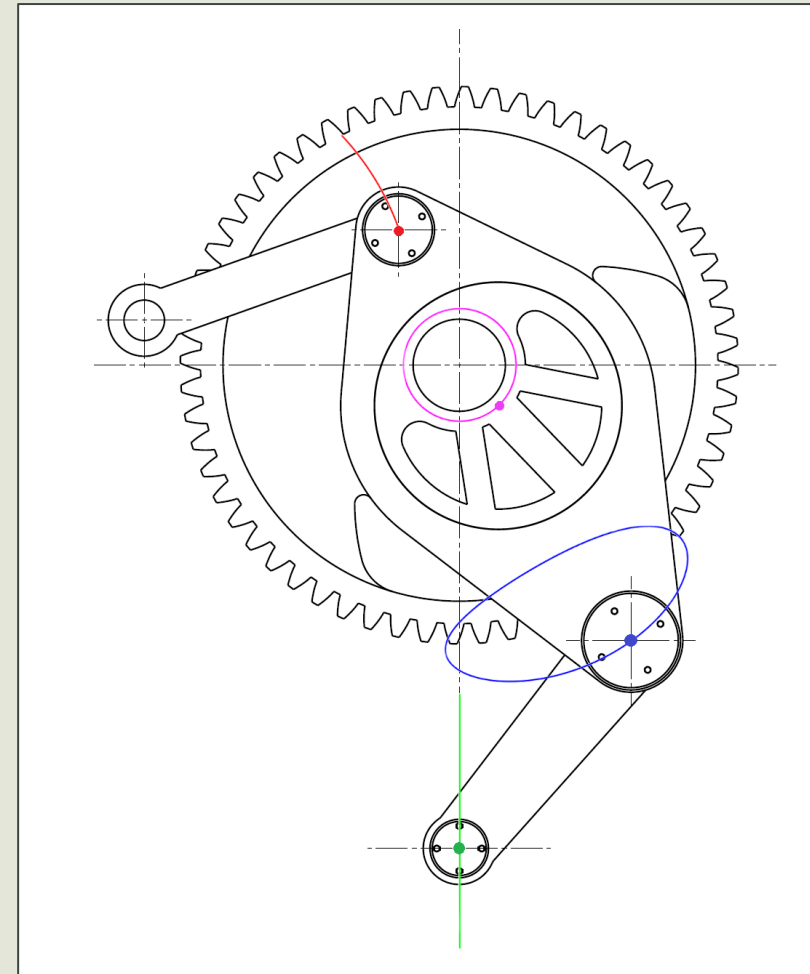
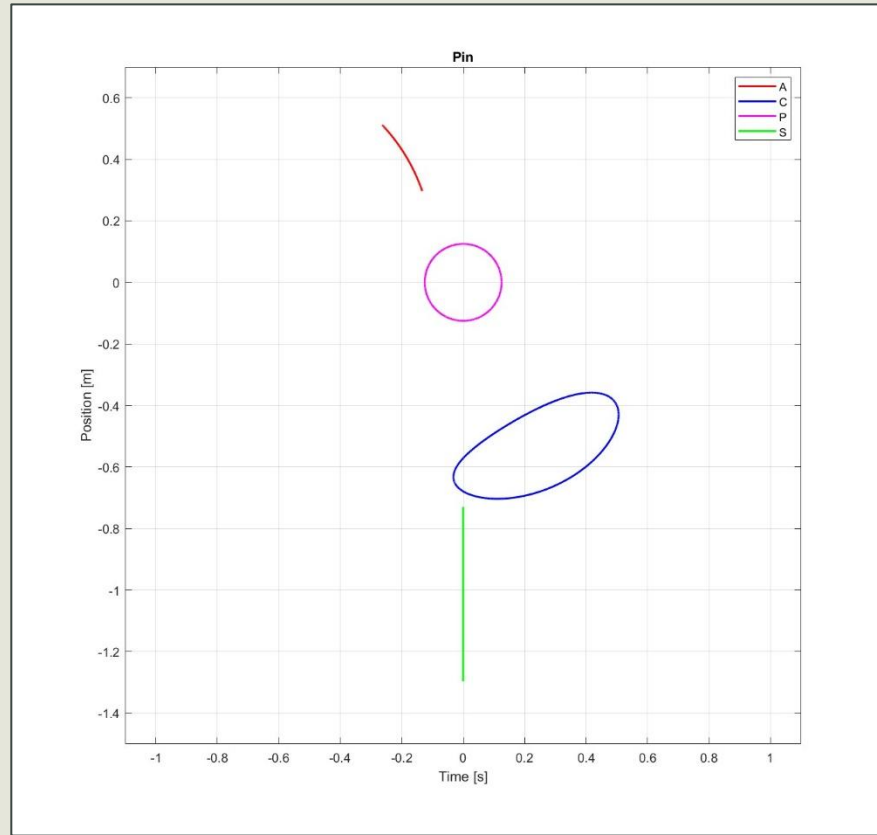
Simulation with imposed kinematics: $\dot{\alpha} = 20rpm$

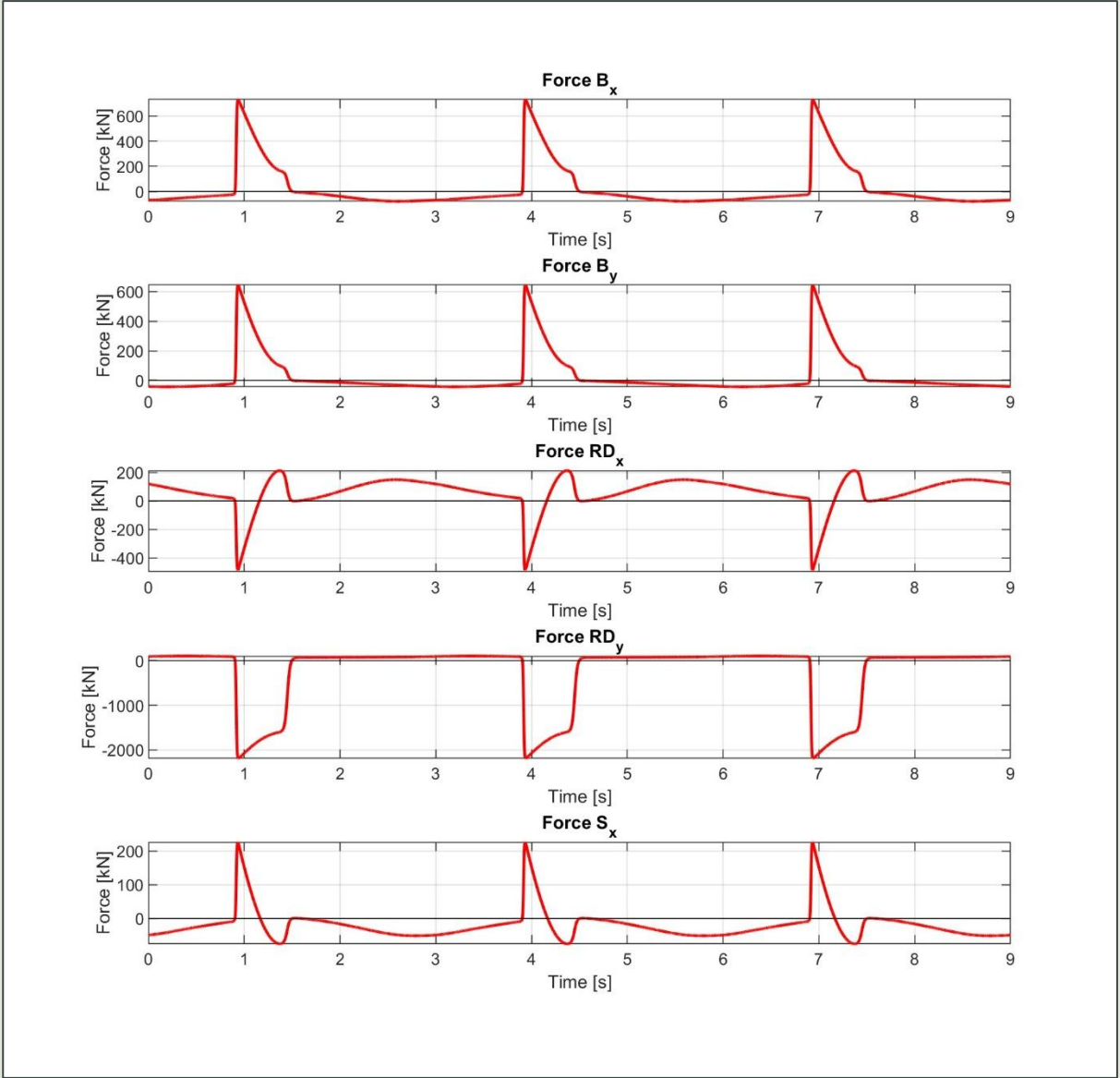
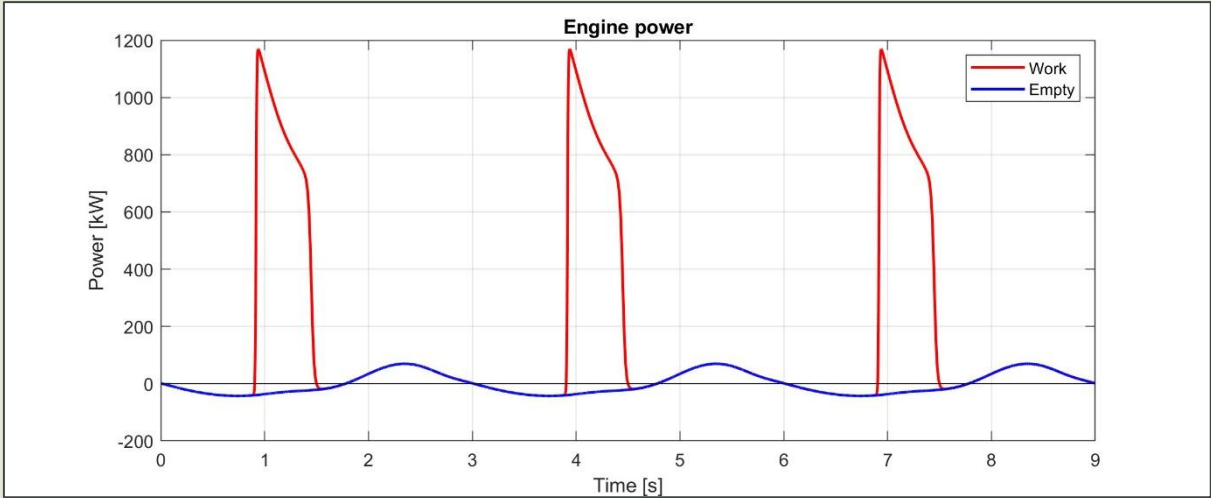


Focus on the kinematic chain

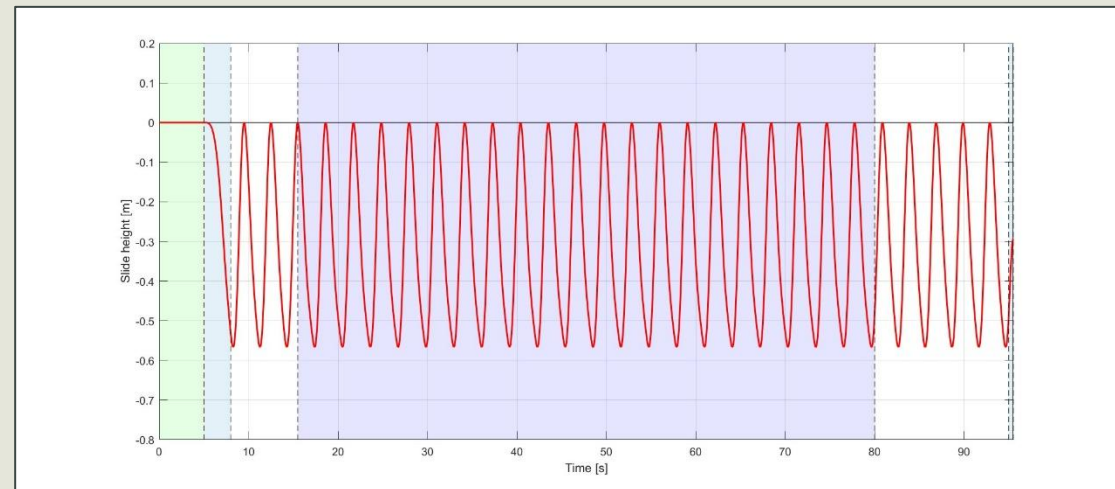
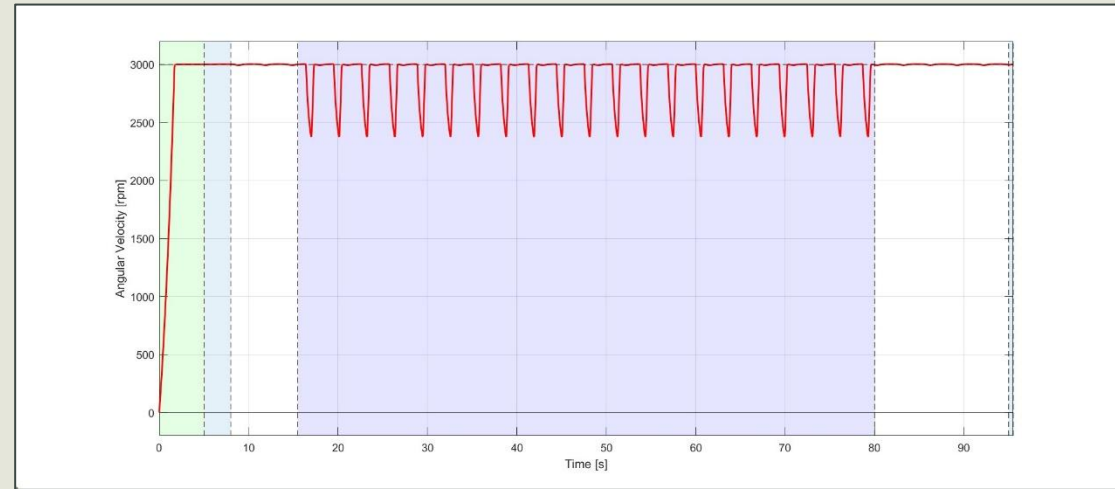
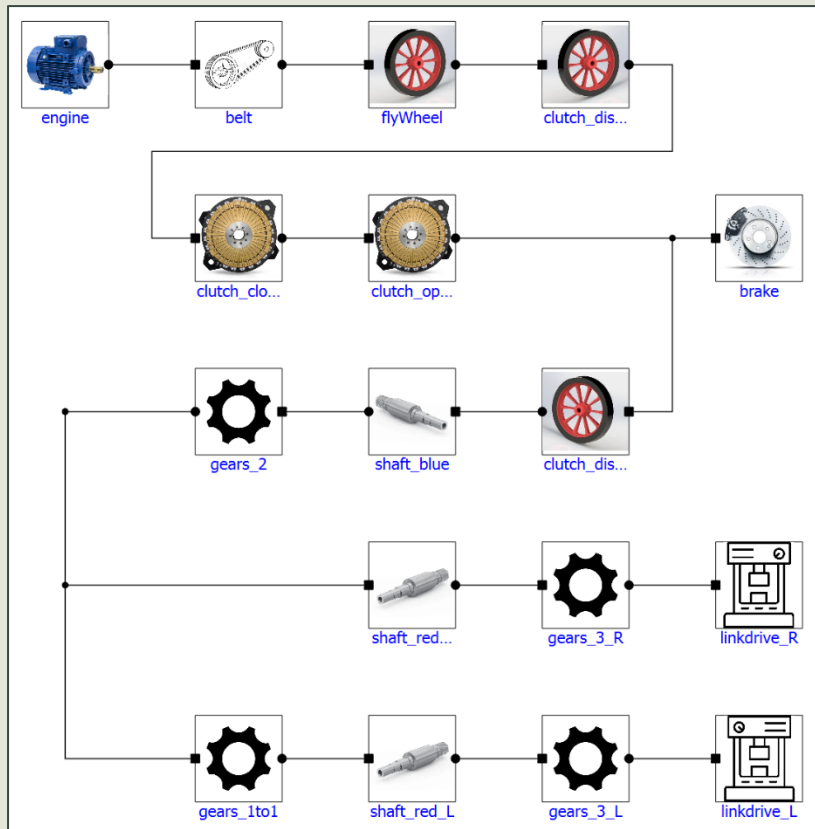


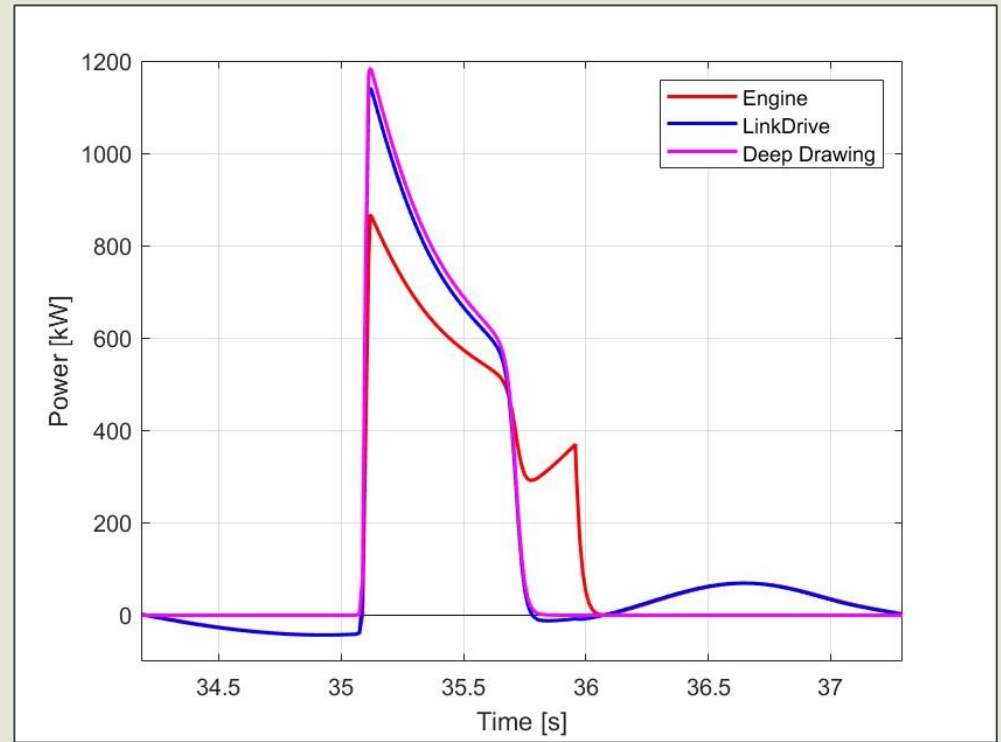
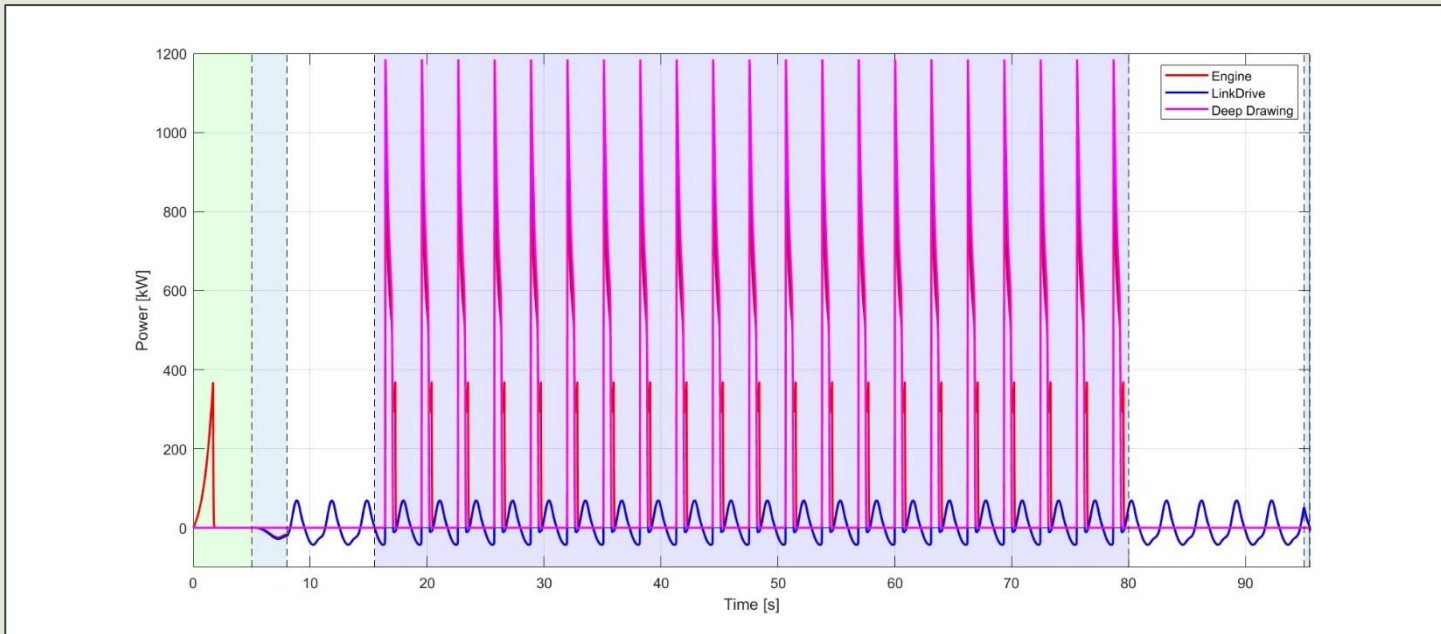
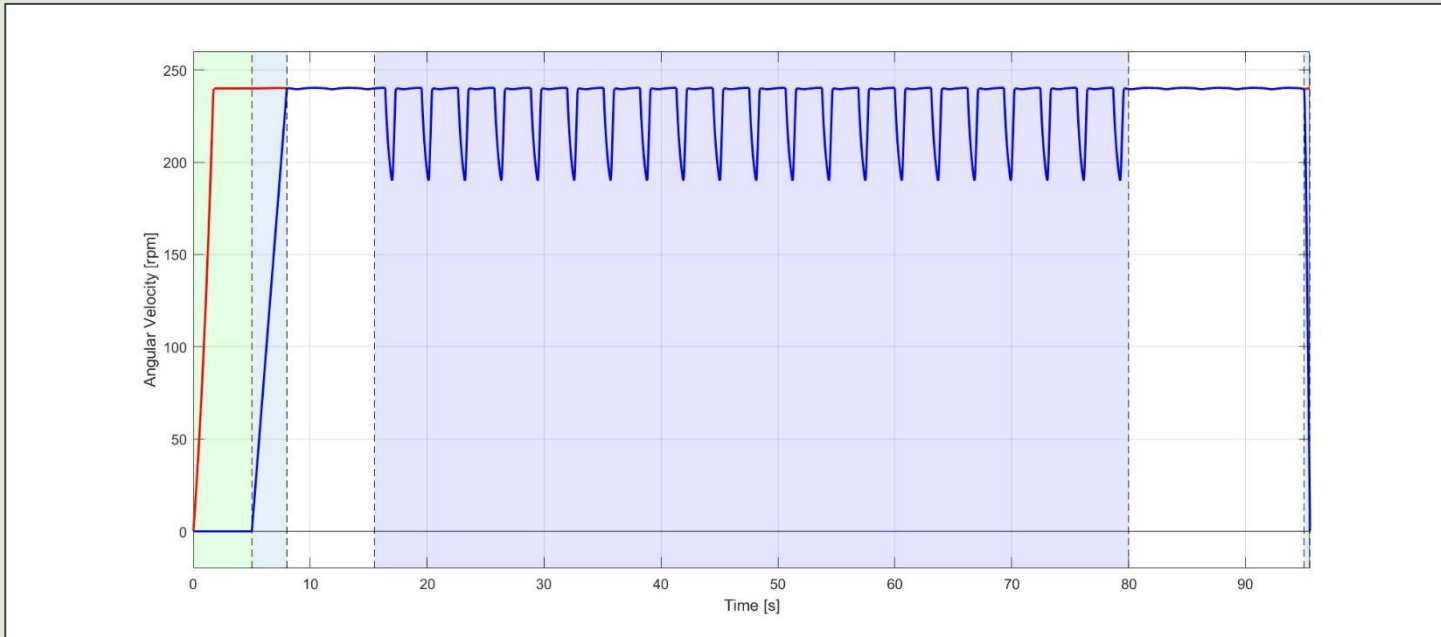




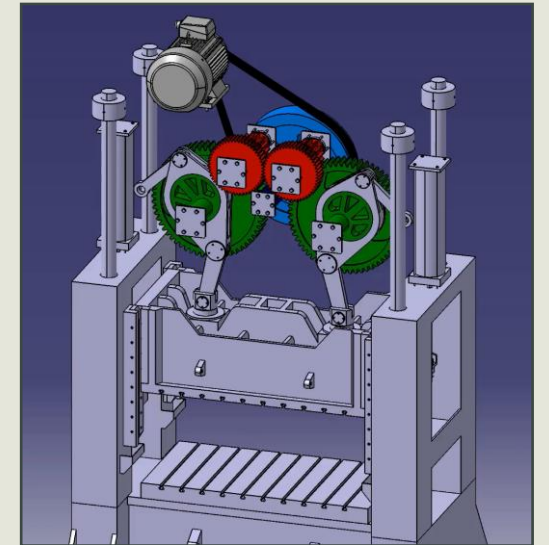
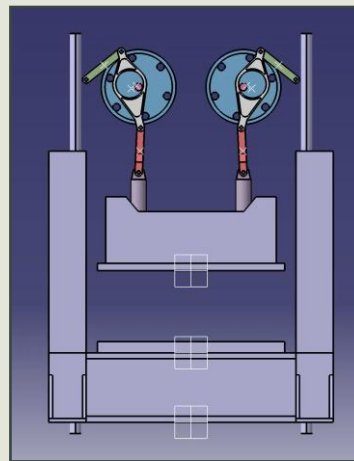
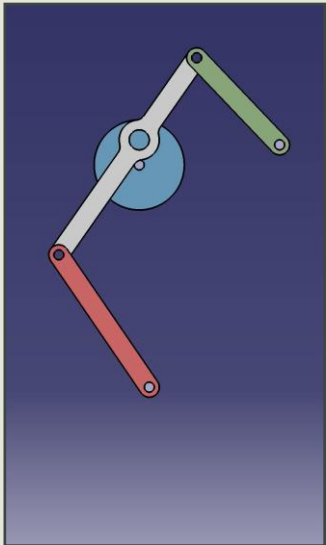
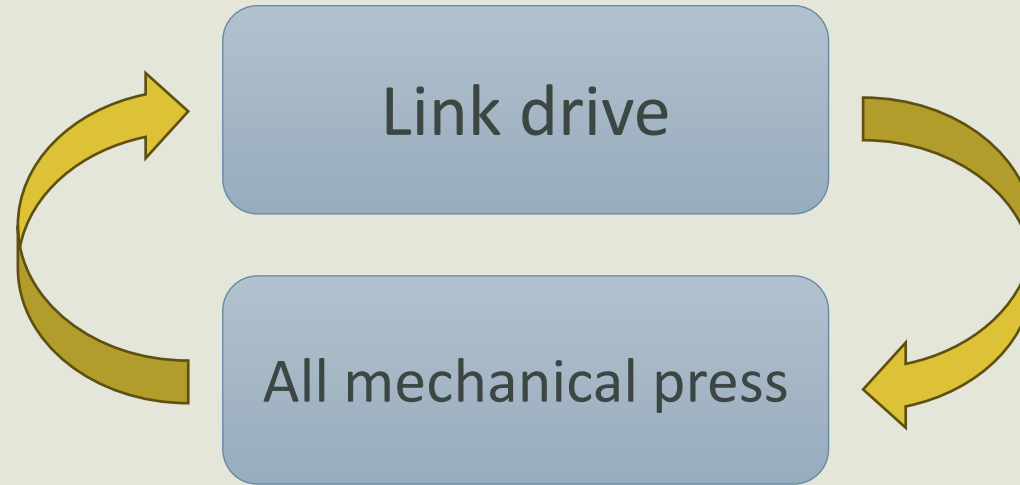


2nd Scenario of simulation --> All mechanical press





How did we use these scenarios?



*"Se l'uomo non sapesse di matematica non si
eleverebbe di un sol palmo da terra."*

Galileo Galilei, 1600 A.D.

*"If human didn't know mathematics, he wouldn't rise a single
inch from the ground."*

Thanks for your attention!