MIET2510

Mechanical Design

Week 2 – Kinematic Analysis of Mechanism – Part 2

School of Science and Technology, RMIT Vietnam





- 1. Velocity Analysis
- 2. Graphical Velocity Analysis (HW)
- 3. Analytical Solution for Velocities Analysis
- 4. Homework and Further Topics



Approaches to Analysis

- Just as with position analysis there are several approaches to analysing linkages/mechanisms
 - Graphical approach
 - Analytic approach
 - Complex-algebraic approach
 - Vector-algebraic approach
 - Numeric approach



1. Velocity Analysis

- Once a position analysis is done, the next step is to determine the velocities of all links and points of interest in the mechanism.
- The velocity analysis is required to determine the link's acceleration which are needed for dynamic force calculations.
- Many methods and approaches exist to find velocities in mechanisms, and we will focus on the most general approach using analytical solution.



1. Velocity Analysis



$$\mathbf{R}_{PA} = pe^{j\theta}$$
$$\mathbf{V}_{PA} = \frac{d\mathbf{R}_{PA}}{dt} = pje^{j\theta}\frac{d\theta}{dt} = p\omega je^{j\theta}$$
$$\mathbf{V}_{PA} = p\omega j(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) = p\omega(-\sin\theta + j\cos\theta)$$

What do we need to know to calculate V_{PA} ?

Remember Euler's equation: $e^{j\theta} = (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)$

Reference: Design of Machinery by Robert L. Norton



1. Velocity Analysis



CASE 2: Two points in different bodies => relative velocity

Reference: Design of Machinery by Robert L. Norton



3. Analytical Solution for Velocity Analysis

 Write the vector loop equation for the following fourbar linkage



 $\boldsymbol{R}_A + \boldsymbol{R}_{BA} - \boldsymbol{R}_{BO_4} - \boldsymbol{R}_{O_4} = 0$



3. Analytical Solution for Velocity Analysis

• Use the complex form of the vector loop equation, noting that *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* represent the scalar lengths of the links $ae^{j\theta_2} + be^{j\theta_3} - ce^{j\theta_4} - de^{j\theta_1} = 0$ $\mathbf{R}_A = ae^{j\theta_2}$

we can differentiate wrt t to get

$$jae^{j\theta_{2}}\frac{d\theta_{2}}{dt} + jbe^{j\theta_{3}}\frac{d\theta_{3}}{dt} - jce^{j\theta_{4}}\frac{d\theta_{4}}{dt} - jde^{j\theta_{1}}\frac{d\theta_{1}}{dt} = 0$$



etc

3. Analytical Solution for Velocities Analysis

• Noting that $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \omega$

$$ja\omega_2 e^{j\theta_2} + jb\omega_3 e^{j\theta_3} - jc\omega_4 e^{j\theta_4} = 0$$

- Using Euler's equation $e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$ $ja\omega_2(\cos\theta_2 + j\sin\theta_2) + jb\omega_3(\cos\theta_3 + j\sin\theta_3) - jc\omega_4(\cos\theta_4 + j\sin\theta_4) = 0$
- Multiplying out the above remembering $j^2 = -1$ we get an expression that can be separated into real and imaginary components

$$-a\omega_{2}\sin\theta_{2} - b\omega_{3}\sin\theta_{3} + c\omega_{4}\sin\theta_{4} = 0$$
$$a\omega_{2}\cos\theta_{2} + b\omega_{3}\cos\theta_{3} - c\omega_{4}\cos\theta_{4} = 0$$



3. Analytical Solution for Velocities Analysis

• We can solve these two equations simultaneously to find ω_3 and ω_4

$$\omega_3 = \omega_2 \frac{a}{b} \frac{\sin(\theta_4 - \theta_2)}{\sin(\theta_3 - \theta_4)}$$

$$\omega_4 = \omega_2 \frac{a}{c} \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_3)}{\sin(\theta_4 - \theta_3)}$$

• We can also find

 $V_A = ja\omega_2(\cos\theta_2 + j\sin\theta_2) = a\omega_2(-\sin\theta_2 + j\cos\theta_2)$ $V_{BA} = jb\omega_3(\cos\theta_3 + j\sin\theta_3) = b\omega_3(-\sin\theta_3 + j\cos\theta_3)$ $V_B = jc\omega_4(\cos\theta_4 + j\sin\theta_4) = c\omega_4(-\sin\theta_4 + j\cos\theta_4)$

Make a note for each of the above which variables are required for the calculation



Make sure you understand the derivation in the notes for the fourbar linkage position analysis: <u>https://tinyurl.com/miet2510-notes</u>

Sample Problems in the Reading Notes about Velocity Analysis applied to the following mechanisms: Conventional Pin-Jointed Fourbar linkage, Four-bar crank slider, Four-bar slider crank, Four-bar inverted crank-slider.



4. Further Topic to be Investigated

Velocity of Any Point on a Linkage





Reference: Design of Machinery by Robert L. Norton

Thank you for your attendance :D



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• Design of Machinery by Robert L. Norton.

