

Par Jaime Alba Pastor et Adrien Boichis

### **OBJECTIFS INITIAUX**

- 1. Pouvoir dessiner tout type de forme. Ex: graphiques, signatures...
- 2. Pouvoir illustrer des documents non vides pour ajouter de la valeur ou de l'information.
- 3. Une option moins coûteuse qu'une imprimante classique.
- 4. Facilement transportable.

## PRESENTATION DU PROJET

#### **ENSEMBLE MECANIQUE**

Modélisation, assemblage et améliorations

03

#### **LE CODE**

Idéation, méthodes principales...

05

#### CIRCUIT ELECTRONIQUE

Composants et problèmes rencontrés

04

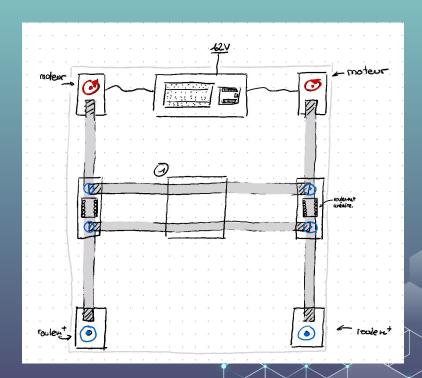
#### CONCLUSION ET DEMO

Ce que le projet nous a apporté et continuation

# t. Ensemble mecanique

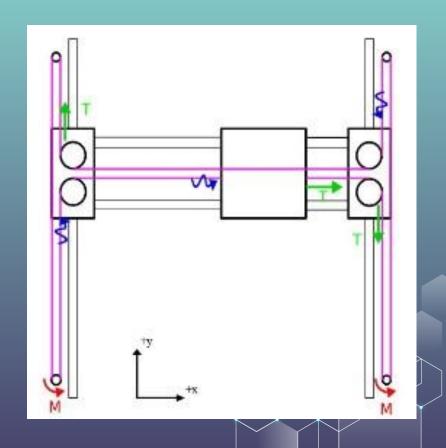
#### Matériel utilisé:

- Arduino Uno
- 2 Moteurs NEMA-17
- 2 Drivers A4988
- Micro Servo Moteur
- Une courroie dentée
- 6 roulements dentés
- 6 roulements à mouvement linéaire
- Visses
- Planche de bois
- Blocs de bois



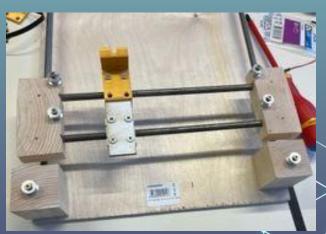


## FONCTIONNEMENT



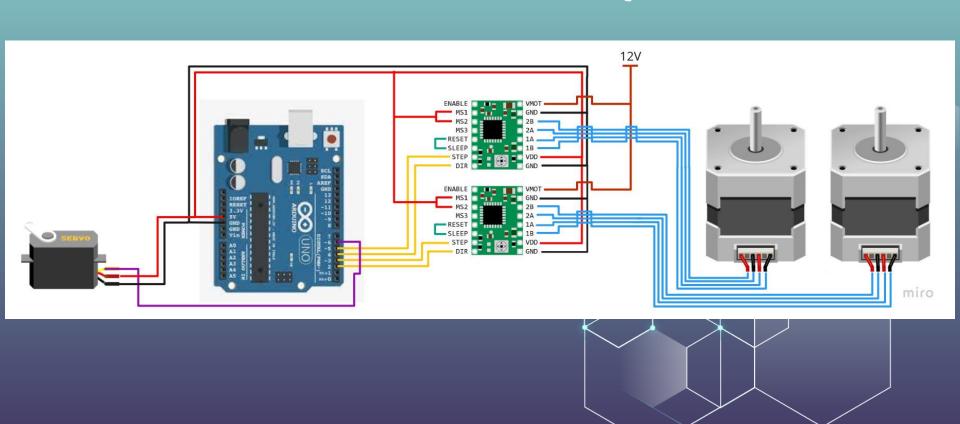
## PROBLEMES RENCONTRES

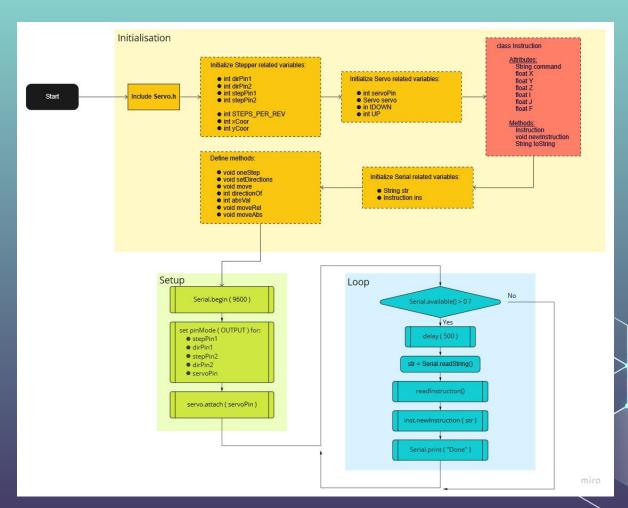






# CIRCUIT ELECTRONIQUE





# LE CODE



Finateur 
$$A = H_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( H_1 \hat{e}_x + H_1 \hat{e}_y \right)$$

Finateur  $a = H_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( H_2 \hat{e}_x - H_2 \hat{e}_y \right)$ 

Forces excercées

Deuxième loi de Newton:

$$ZF = m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 + \Pi_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \Pi_1 \hat{e}_x + \Pi_1 \hat{e}_y \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \Pi_2 \hat{e}_x - \Pi_2 \hat{e}_y \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left( \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 \right) = V_x \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \Pi_1 - H_2 \right) = V_y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left( \Pi_1 - H_2 \right) = V_y \\ \frac{1}{2} \left( \Pi_1 - \Pi_2 \right) = V_y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 = \frac{2x}{t} \\ \Pi_1 - \Pi_2 = \frac{2x}{t} \end{cases}$$

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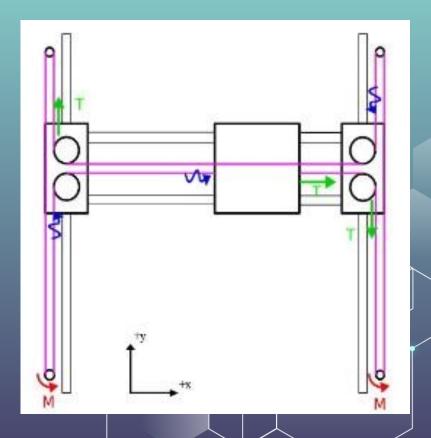
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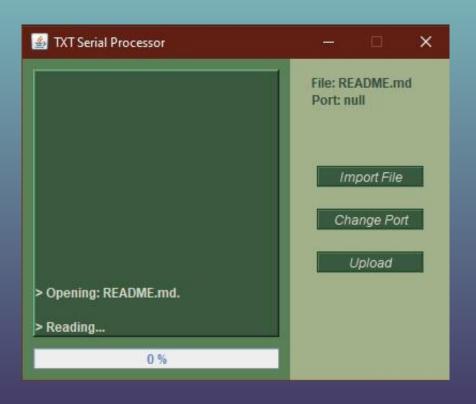
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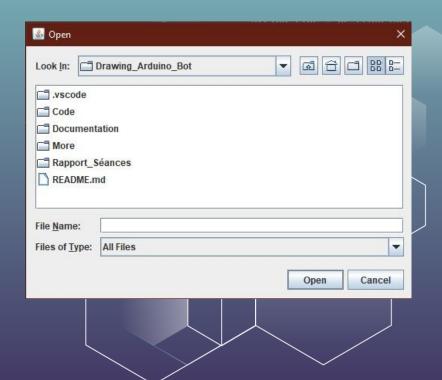
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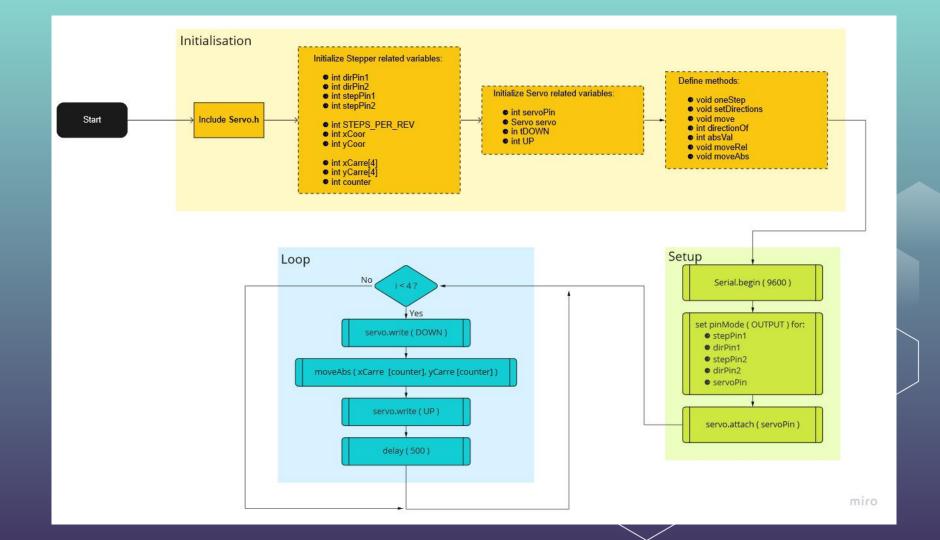
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \Pi_2 + \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 \end{cases}$$



## **APPLICATION JAVA**







# MERCI DE VOTRE ATTENTION

