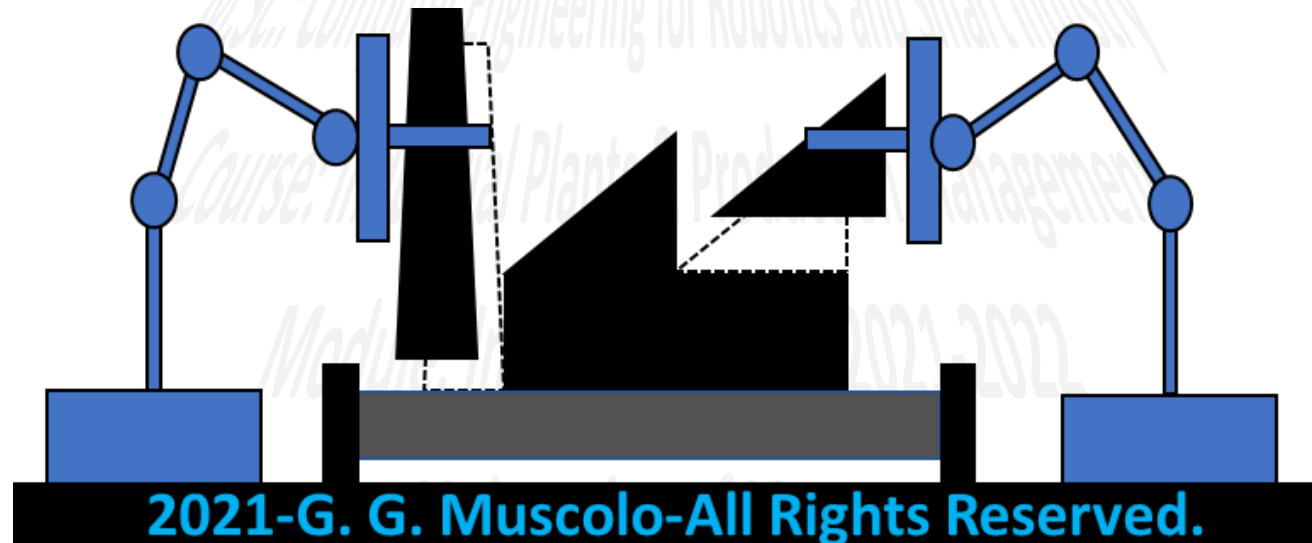




**UNIVERSITÀ
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Dipartimento
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Industrial Plants

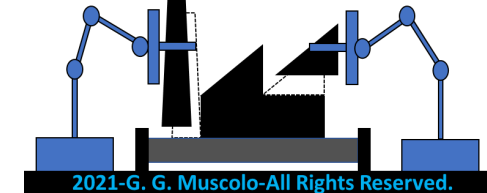
(S.S.D. ING-IND/13)

Dr. Giovanni Gerardo Muscolo

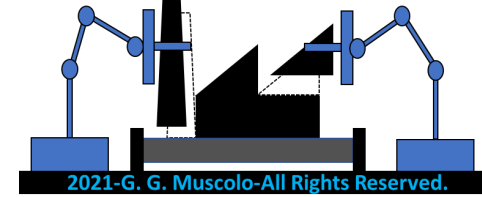
Assistant Professor in Applied Mechanics

(S.S.D.-ING-IND/13)

Email: giovannigerardo.muscolo@univr.it



Industrial Plants
(S.S.D.-ING-IND/13)



Program

- 1. Introduction and Objectives**
- 2. Fundamentals of Mechanics Applied to Industrial Plants**
- 3. Functional Design of Industrial Machines and Robots in a Smart Industry**
4. Functional Elements of Dynamic of Machinery
5. Example of an Industrial Plant Project (IPP)

Scheme of Industrial Plants

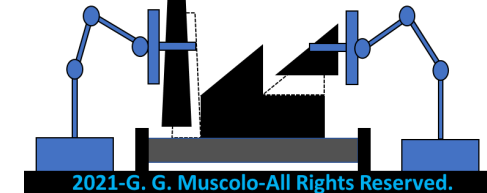
Example of an Industrial Plant Project
(IPP)

Introduction
and
Objectives

Functional
Elements of
Dynamic of
Machinery

Functional
Design
of Industrial
Machines
and Robots in a
Smart Industry

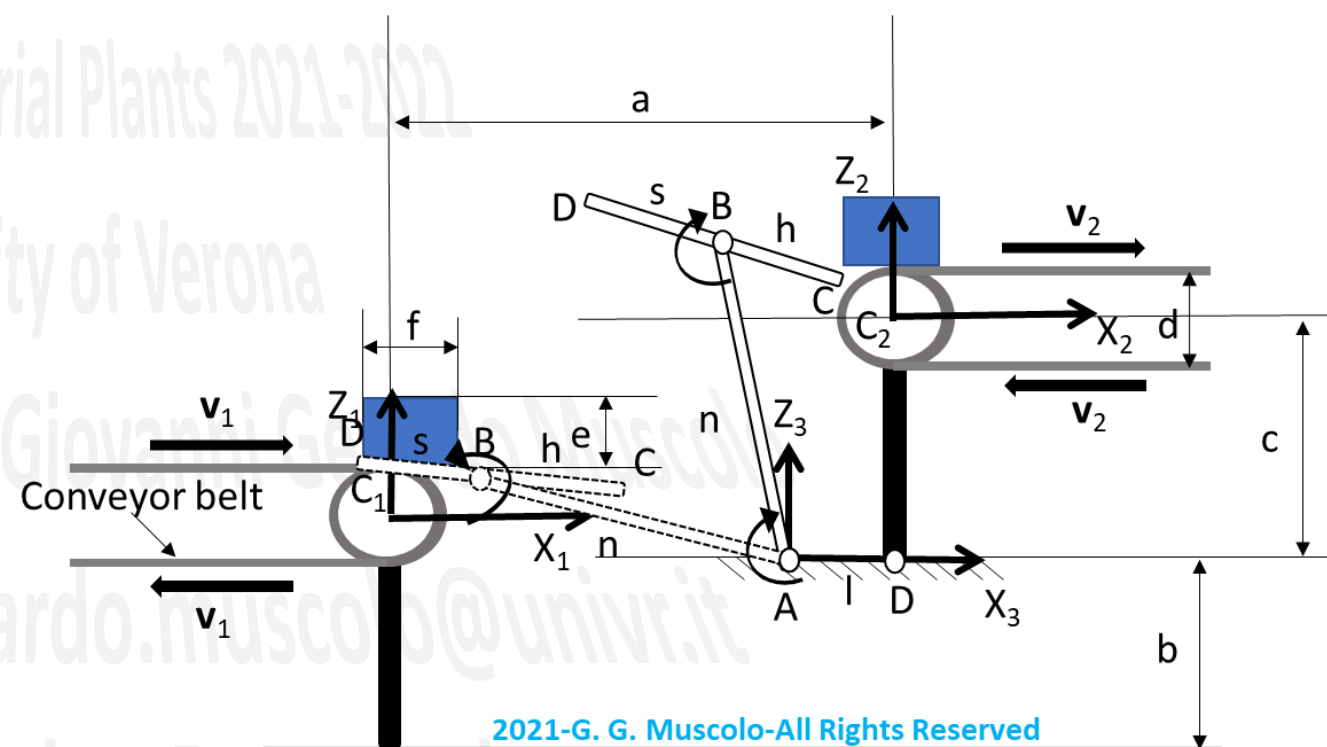
Fundamentals of Mechanics Applied to Industrial Plants



Industrial Plants
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Exercise (Functional Design):

In this exercise we will study the behavior of the mechanical system with 2 DoFs, modifying the technical specification.

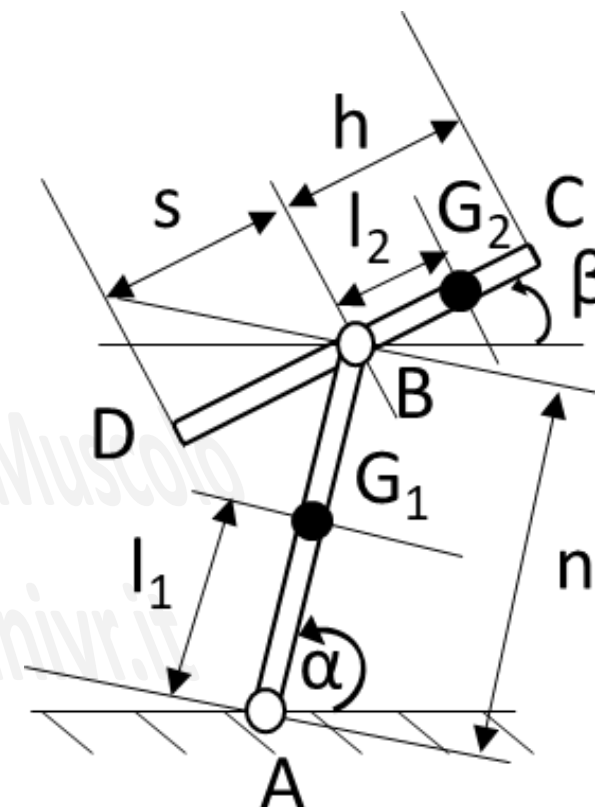


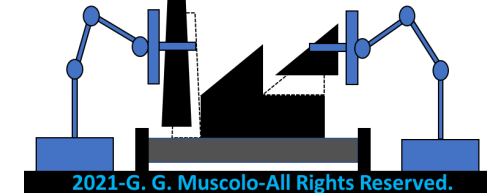
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Exercise (Functional Design):

We can start to define the general procedure for a simple mechanism with 2 bars as shown in figure.

We will try to find positions, velocities, accelerations, reaction forces, in order to understand the general behavior of the mechanism.





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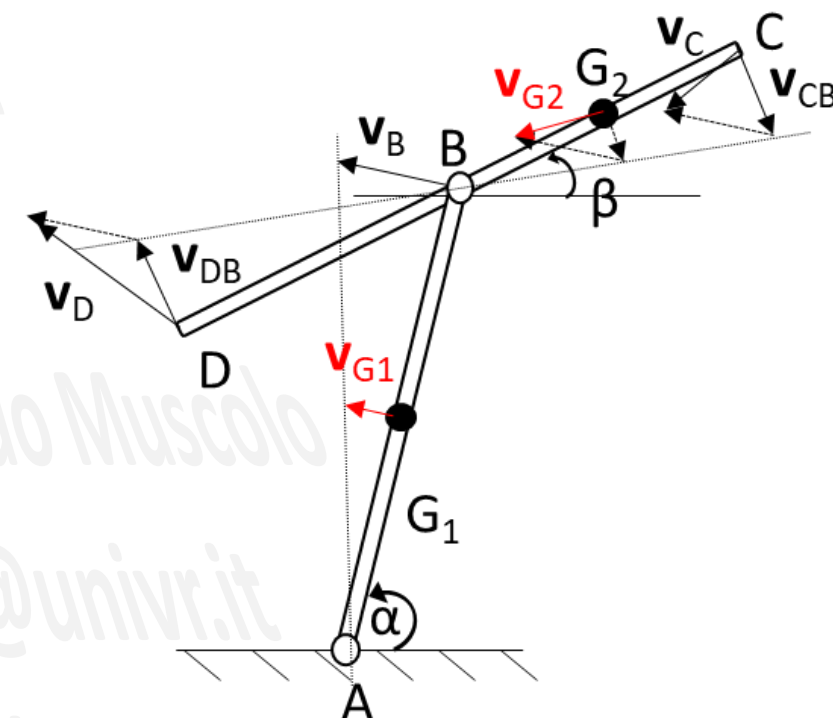
Exercise (Functional Design):

In figure, we can see the velocities.

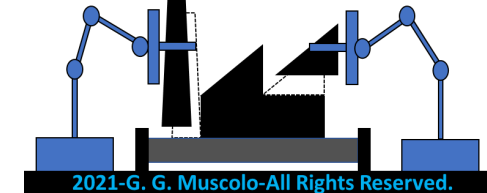
In particular, \mathbf{v}_B will be orthogonal to \overline{AB} , like \mathbf{v}_{G1} .

\mathbf{v}_{CB} will be orthogonal to \overline{BC} , like \mathbf{v}_{G2B} .

\mathbf{v}_C is obtained by the sum of \mathbf{v}_B and \mathbf{v}_{CB} like how we calculated in the part of fundamental of Mechanics applied to industrial plants.



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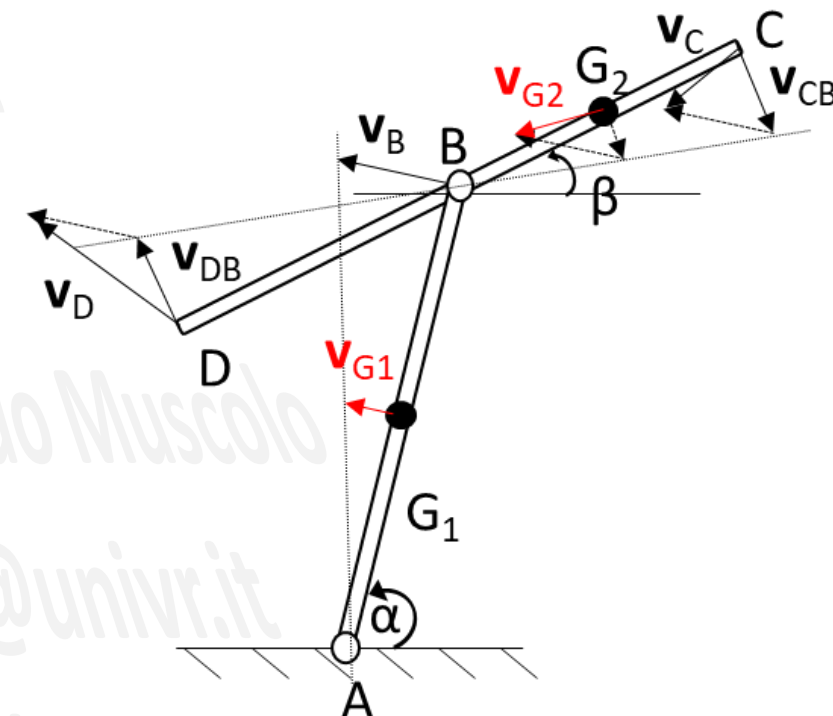


Industrial Plants
(S.S.D.-ING-IND/13)

Exercise (Functional Design):

$$\underline{46) \mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_{dB} + \mathbf{v}_{relB} = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{v}_{BA} = \mathbf{v}_A + \dot{\alpha} \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{AB};}$$

$$\underline{47) \mathbf{v}_C = \mathbf{v}_{dC} + \mathbf{v}_{relC} = \mathbf{v}_B + \mathbf{v}_{CB} = \mathbf{v}_B + \dot{\beta} \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{BC};}$$



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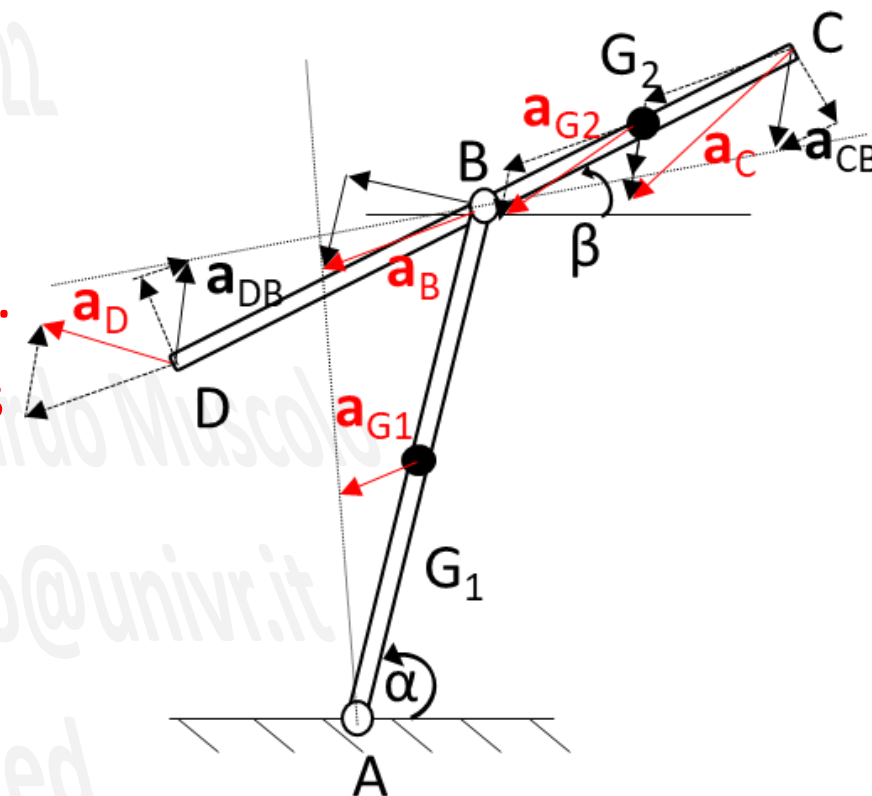
Exercise (Functional Design):

In figure, we can see the accelerations.

In particular, \mathbf{a}_B will be obtained by the sum of components orthogonal and parallel to \overline{AB} , like \mathbf{a}_{G1} .

\mathbf{a}_{CB} will be also obtained by the sum of components orthogonal and parallel to \overline{BC} , like \mathbf{a}_{G2B} .

\mathbf{a}_C is obtained by the sum of \mathbf{a}_B and \mathbf{a}_{CB} like we calculated in the part of fundamental of Mechanics applied to industrial plants.

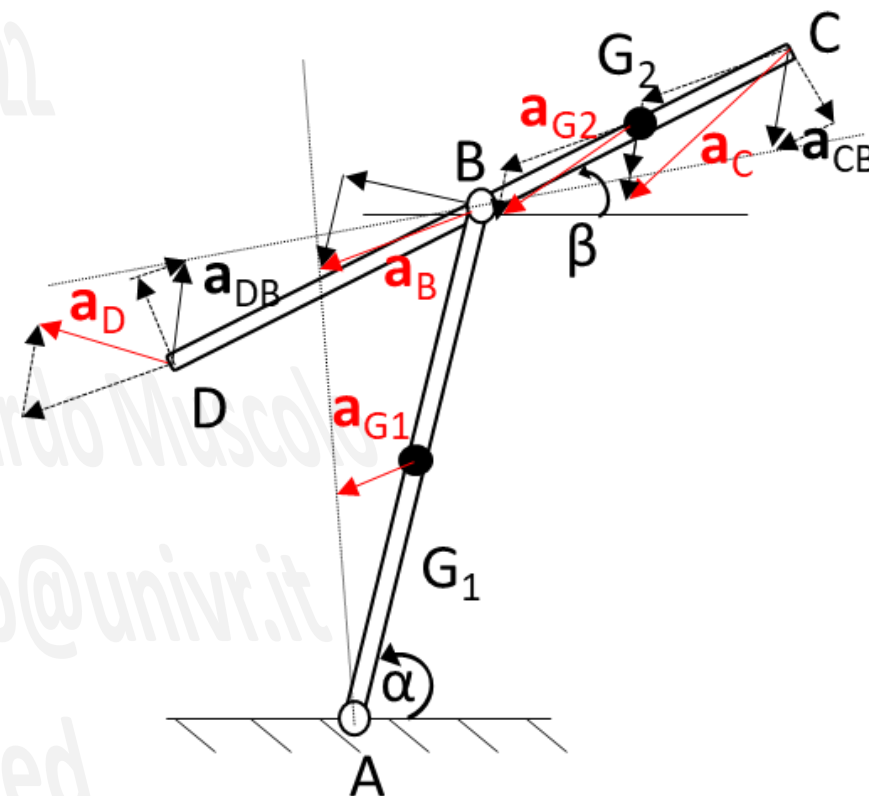


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Exercise (Functional Design):

$$48) \mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_{relB} + \mathbf{a}_{dB} + \mathbf{a}_{cB} = \mathbf{a}_A + \ddot{\alpha} \mathbf{k} \times \overline{AB} - \dot{\alpha}^2 \overline{AB};$$

$$49) \mathbf{a}_C = \mathbf{a}_{relC} + \mathbf{a}_{dC} + \mathbf{a}_{cC} = \mathbf{a}_B + \ddot{\beta} \mathbf{k} \times \overline{BC} - \dot{\beta}^2 \overline{BC};$$



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Exercise (Functional Design):

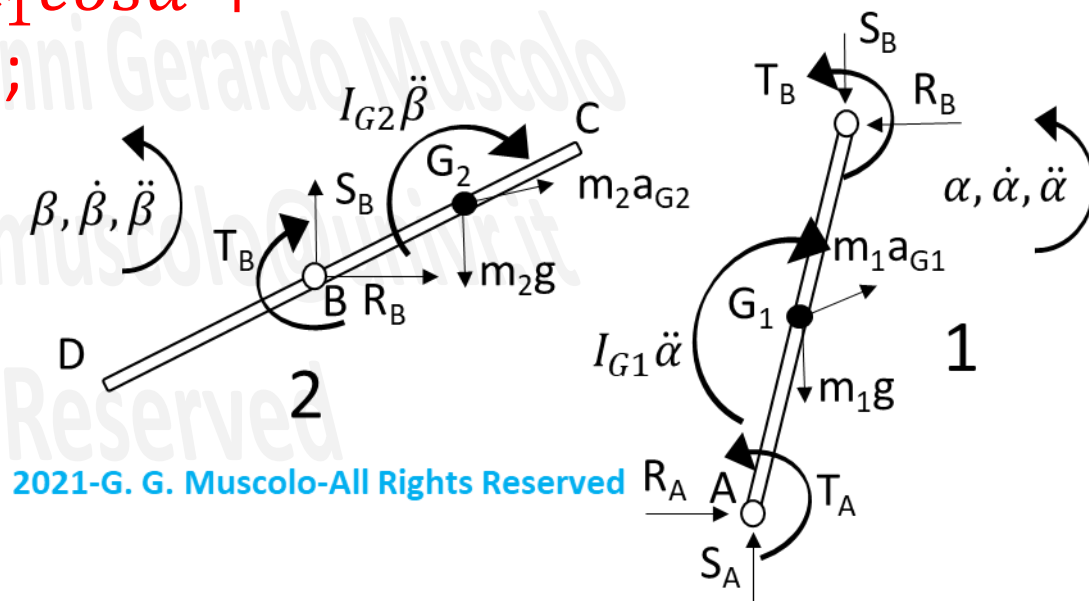
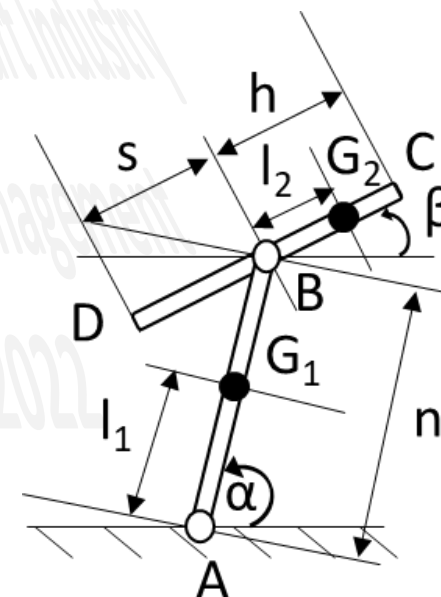
Link 1:

$$50) I_1 = I_{G1} + m_1 l_1^2;$$

$$51) -I_{G1} \ddot{\alpha} + T_A + T_B + R_A l_1 \sin \alpha - S_A l_1 \cos \alpha + R_B (n - l_1) \sin \alpha - S_B (n - l_1) \cos \alpha = 0;$$

$$52) m_1 \ddot{x}_{G1} - R_B + R_A = 0;$$

$$53) m_1 \ddot{z}_{G1} - m_1 g + S_A - S_B = 0;$$



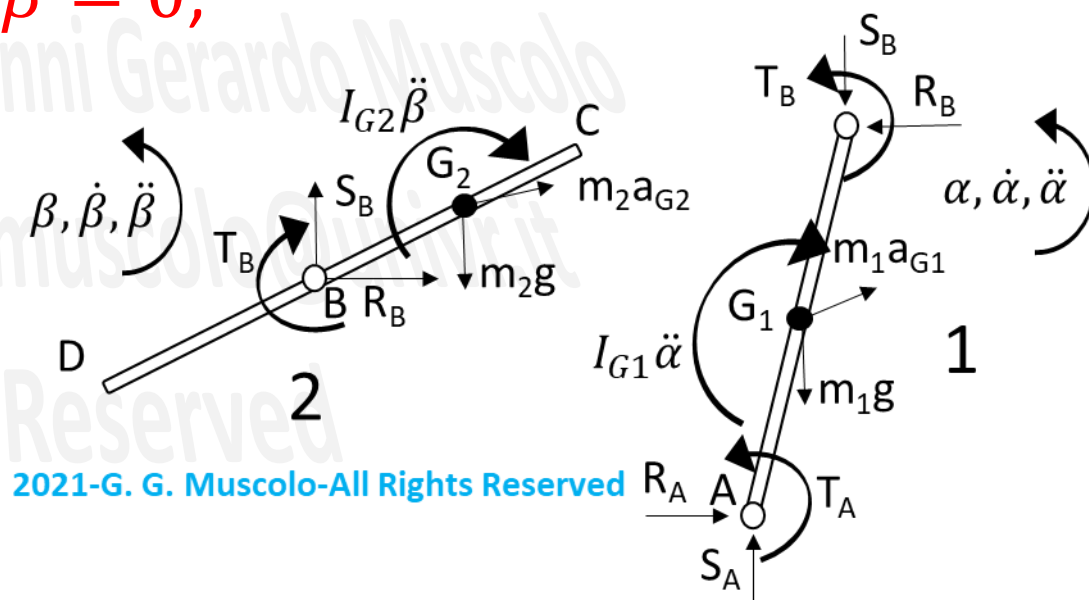
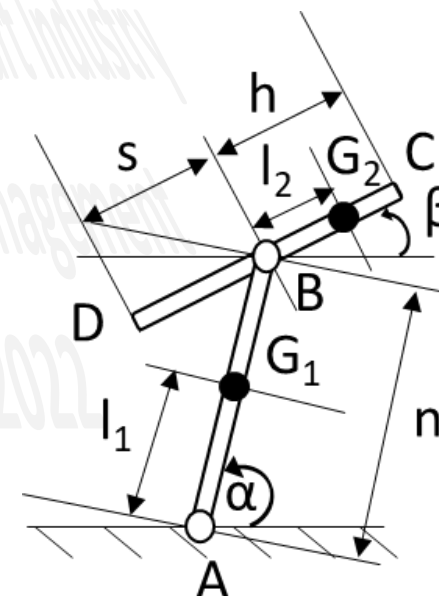
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Link 2:

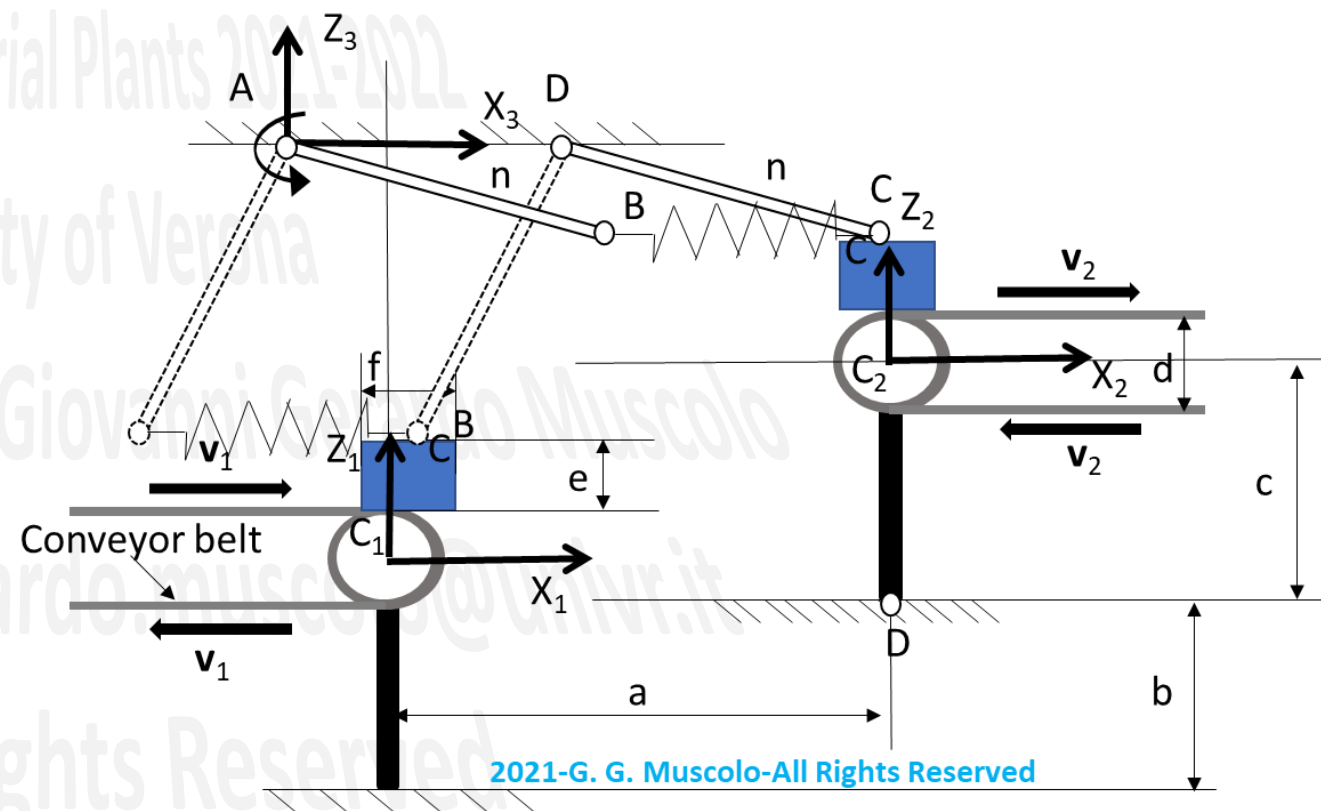
$$55) -I_{G2}\ddot{\beta} - T_B + R_B l_2 \sin\beta - S_B l_2 \cos\beta = 0;$$

$$57) m_2 \ddot{z}_{G2} - m_2 g + S_B = 0;$$



Exercise (Functional Design):

In this exercise we will study the general behavior of the novel mechanical system shown in figure.



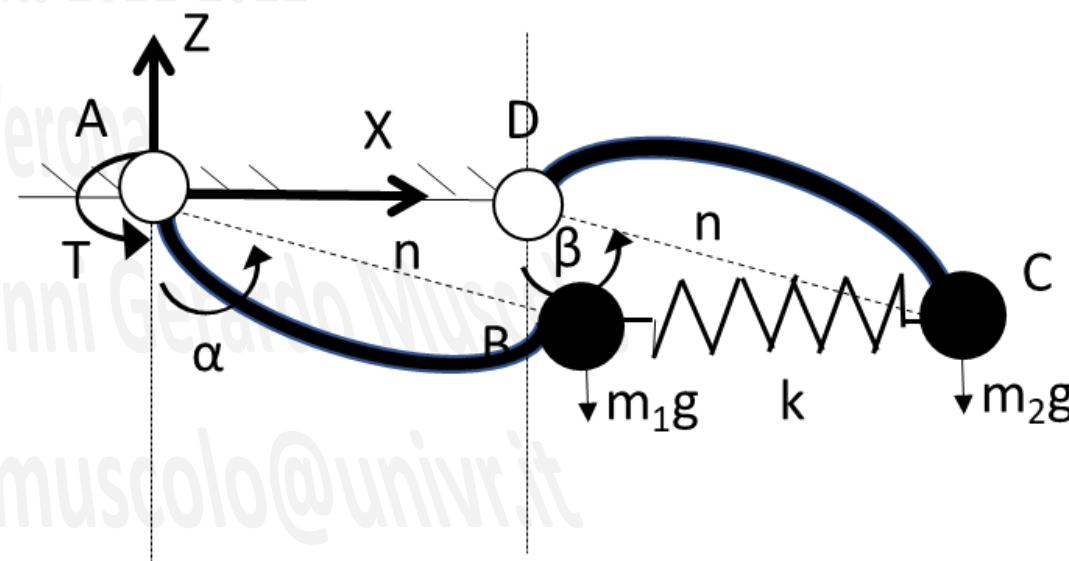
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Exercise (Functional Design):

The system will be solved using
two approaches:

-) Newtonian approach;

-) Lagrangian approach;



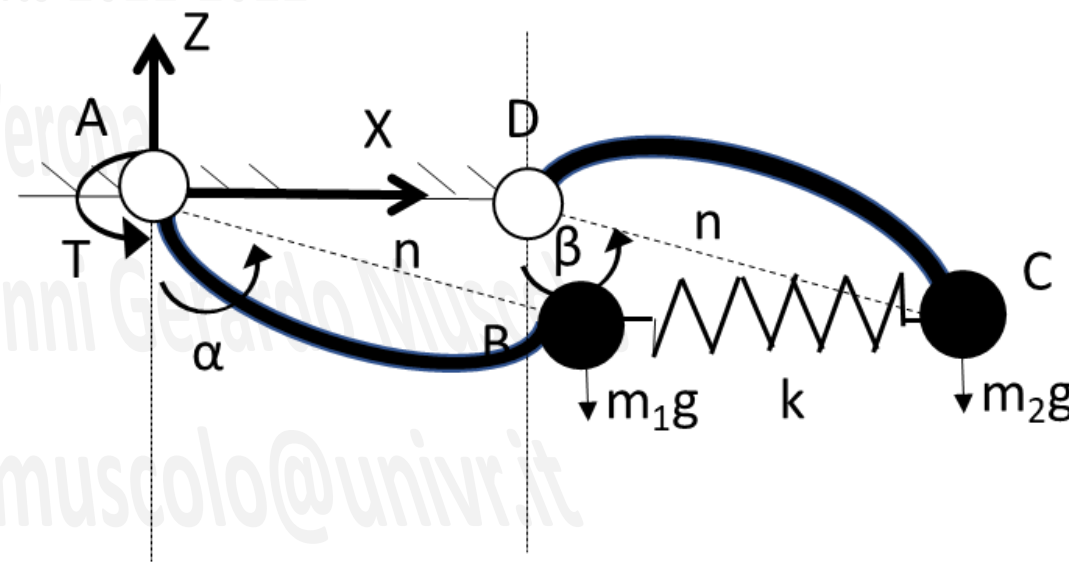
Exercise (Functional Design):

-) Newtonian approach:

The equations have the same form of above.

$$58) m_1 n^2 \ddot{\alpha} + k n^2 \cos \alpha (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) + m_1 g n \sin \alpha = T;$$

$$59) m_2 n^2 \ddot{\beta} + k n^2 \cos \beta (\sin \beta - \sin \alpha) + m_2 g n \sin \beta = 0;$$



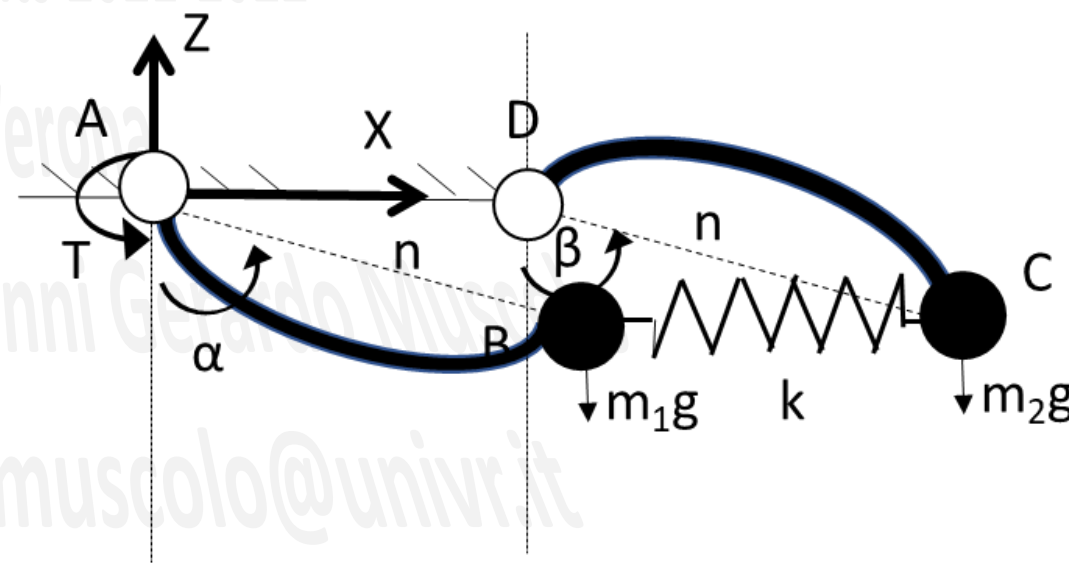
Exercise (Functional Design):

-) Newtonian approach:

With approximation

$$58) m_1 n^2 \ddot{\alpha} + k n^2 (\alpha - \beta) + m_1 g n \alpha = T;$$

$$59) m_2 n^2 \ddot{\beta} + k n^2 (\beta - \alpha) + m_2 g n \beta = 0;$$

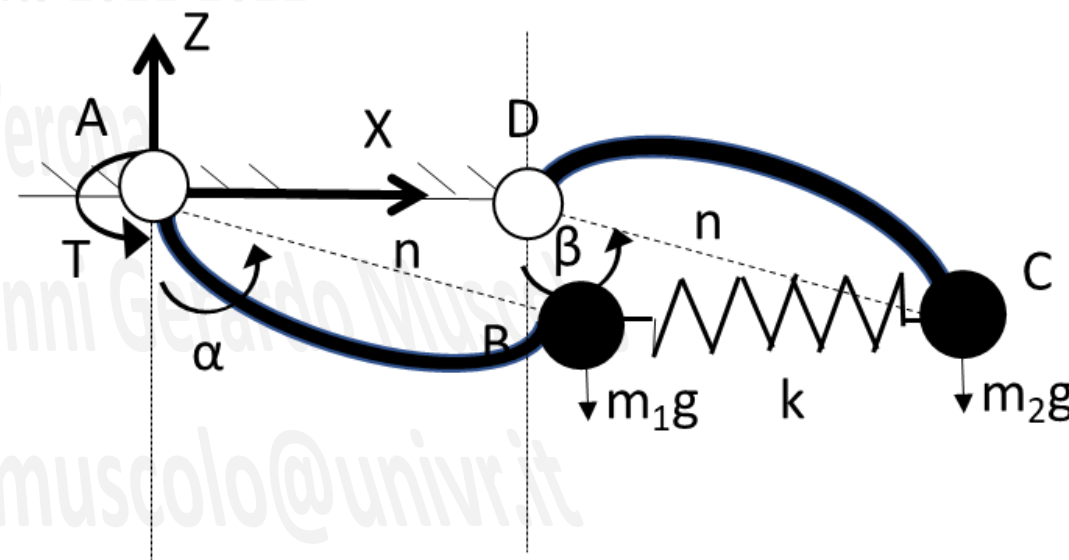




-) Lagrangian approach:

In this case we must use the Lagrange's equation:

$$60) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = Q;$$



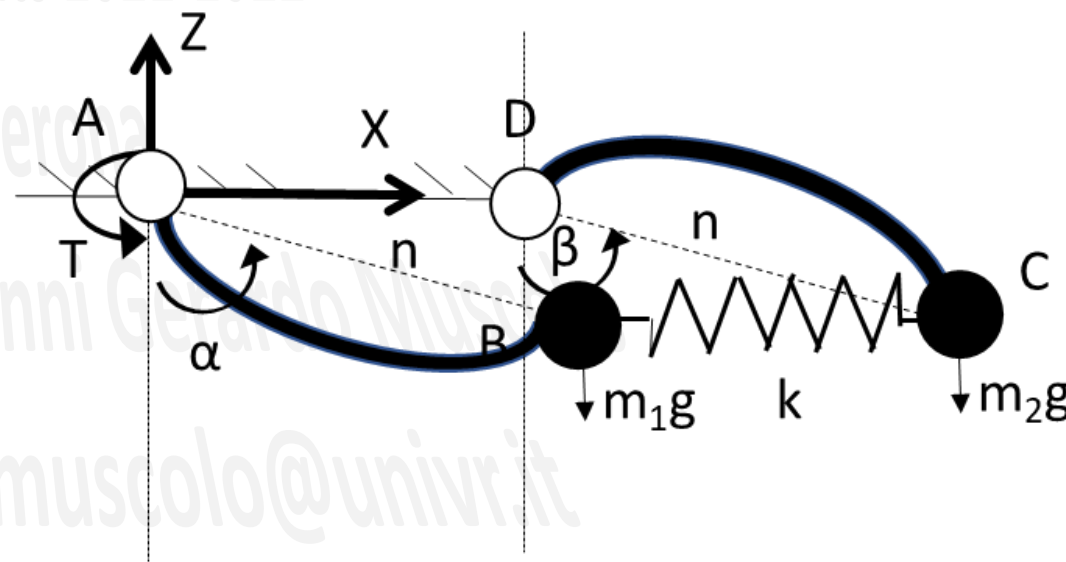
Exercise (Functional Design):

-) Lagrangian approach:

$$60) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = Q;$$

$$61) E = \frac{1}{2} m_1 n^2 \dot{\alpha}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 n^2 \dot{\beta}^2;$$

$$62) U = -m_1 g n \cos \alpha - m_2 g n \cos \beta + \frac{1}{2} k n^2 (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2;$$



Exercise (Functional Design):

-) Lagrangian approach:

$$63) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{\alpha}} \right) = m_1 n^2 \ddot{\alpha};$$

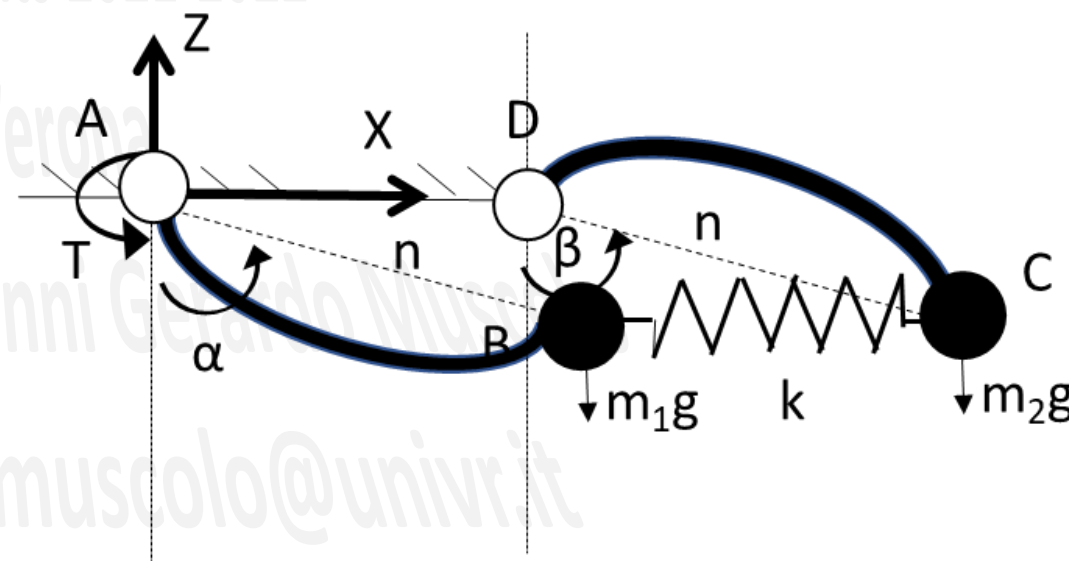
$$64) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{\beta}} \right) = m_2 n^2 \ddot{\beta};$$

$$65) \frac{\partial E}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \beta} = 0;$$

$$66) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \alpha} = m_1 g n \sin \alpha + k n^2 (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) \cos \alpha;$$

$$67) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \beta} = m_2 g n \sin \beta - k n^2 (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) \cos \beta;$$

$$68) Q = T;$$



Exercise (Functional Design):

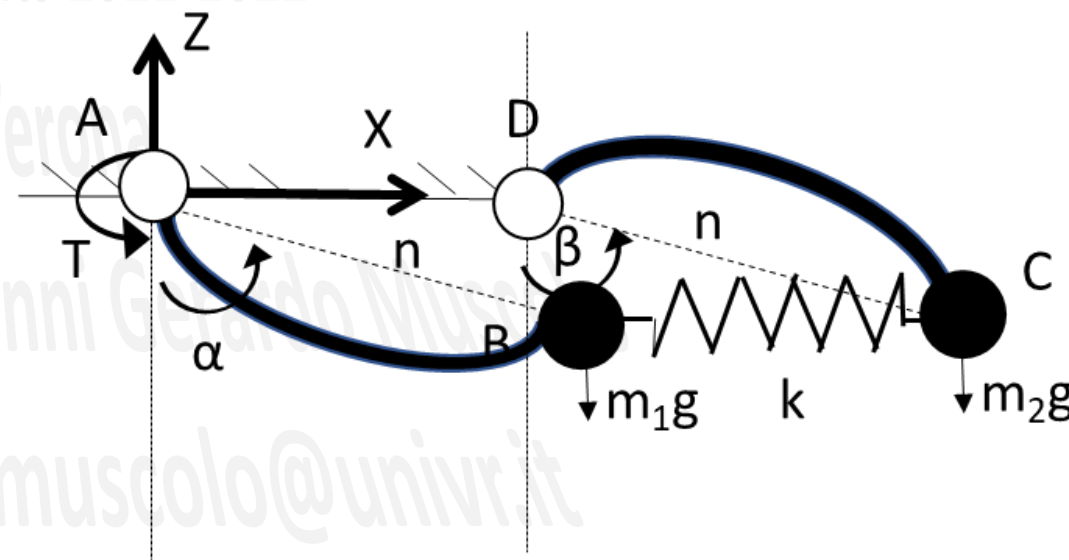
-) Lagrangian approach:

We will obtain the 58) and 59) using the Lagrangian's equation:

$$60) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial E}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = Q;$$

$$58) m_1 n^2 \ddot{\alpha} + k n^2 (\alpha - \beta) + m_1 g n \alpha = T;$$

$$59) m_2 n^2 \ddot{\beta} + k n^2 (\beta - \alpha) + m_2 g n \beta = 0;$$





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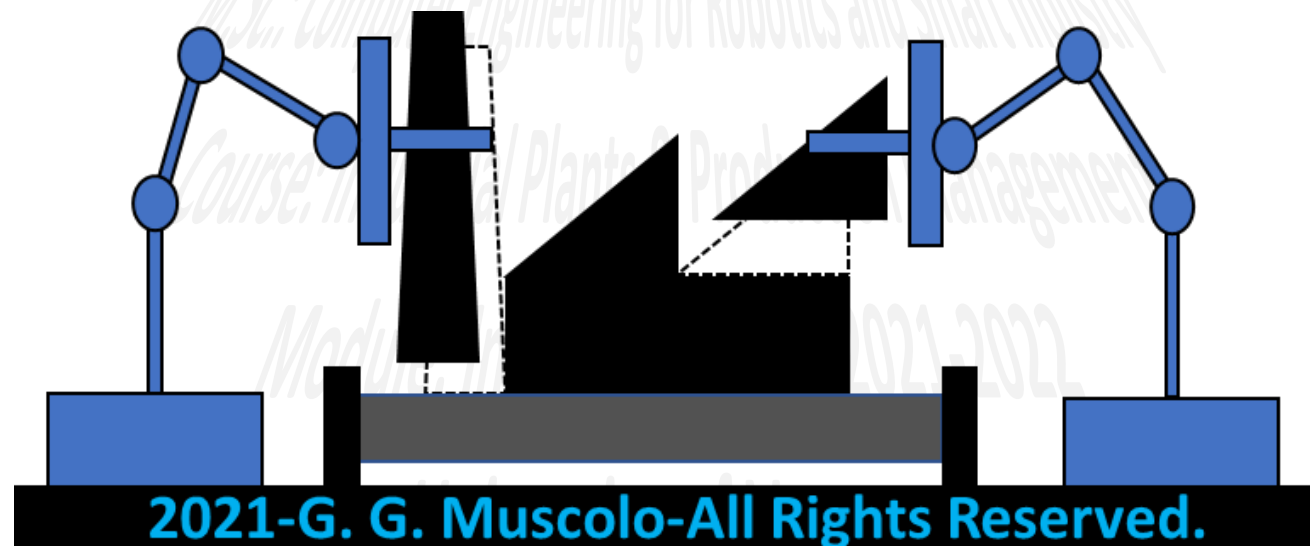
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Industrial Plants

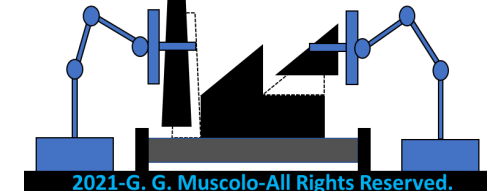
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