一、设计的内容

1.1 工作原理

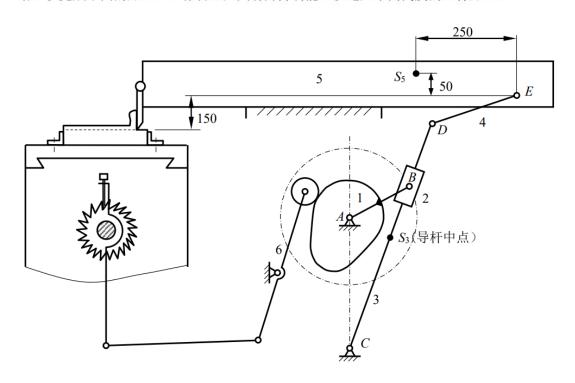
牛头刨床是用于加工中 小尺寸的平面或直槽的金属 切削机床,多用于单件或小 批量生产。

为了适用不同材料和不同尺寸工件的粗、精加工,要求主执行构件一刨刀能以数种不同速度、不同行程和不同起始位置作水平往复直线移动,且切削时刨刀的移动速度低于空行程速度,即刨刀具有急回现象。刨刀可随小刀架作不同进给量的垂直进给;安装工件的工作台应具有不同进给量的横向进



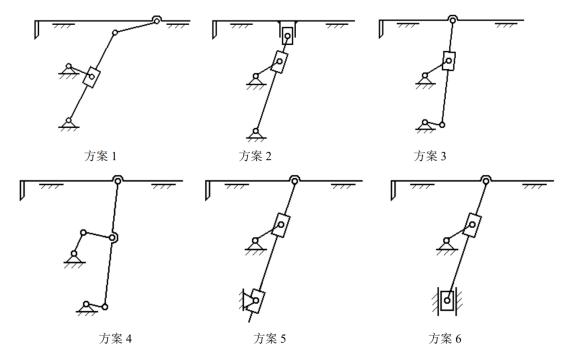
图 1 牛头刨床外形图

给,以完成平面的加工,工作台还应具有升降功能,以适应不同高度的工件加工。



1.2 机械系统运动方案设计

牛头刨床机构主要分为两部分机构,分别为主执行机构(由连杆机构组成)和进给机构(由凸轮机构组成)。



主执行机构给定方案如下:

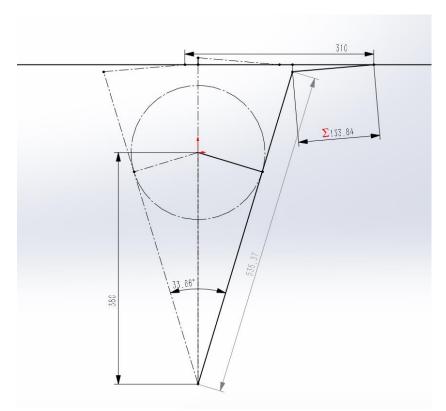
最终本项目选择了方案 1,因为其压力角较小,有利于提高机构的受力状况,传动效率较高。此外,其运动规律较为简单,易于分析。

1.3 主执行机构尺寸的确定

给定的已知参数如下表:

| | 曲柄转速 n_1 | 48 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | 机架 L _{AC} | 380 | | | | | | |
| 主 | 刨刀行程 H | 310 | | | | | | |
| | 行程速比系数 K | 1.46 | | | | | | |
| 执 | 连杆与导杆之比 | 0.25 | | | | | | |
| 行 | $L_{ m DE}/L_{ m CD}$ | | | | | | | |
| 机 | 工作阻力 $F(N)$ | 4500 | | | | | | |
| 构 | 导杆质量 m3(kg) | 20 | | | | | | |
| | 导杆转动惯量 | 1.1 | | | | | | |
| | $J_{\rm S3}({ m kgm^2})$ | 1.1 | | | | | | |
| | 滑块质量 m5(kg) | 70 | | | | | | |
| 11 66 1 1 4 11 1 1 6 | | | | | | | | |

首先,可由行程速比系数计算出极位夹角,Θ=(K-1)/(K+1)×180°=33.6585°



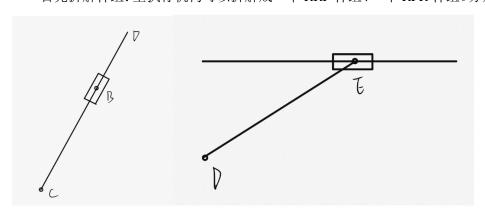
其他参数便由 solidworks 草图建模分析进行确定,草图绘制如下:

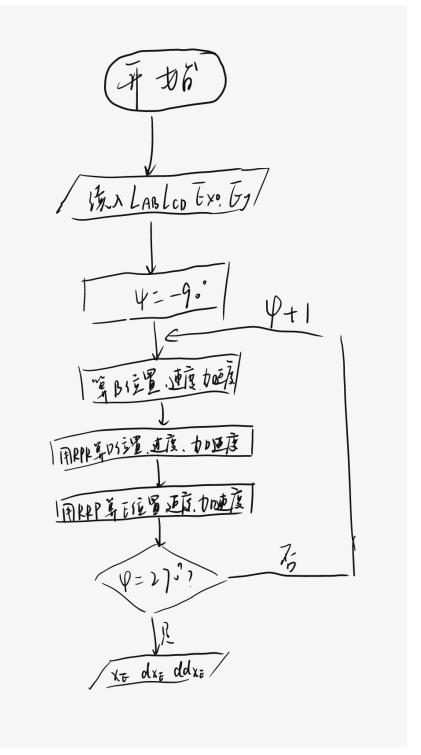
绘图步骤如下: 1.体绘出基本框架 2.输入已知尺寸和计算尺寸(此时曲柄长度已经被确定) 3.画出两个极限位置的状态,分析可得两个极限状态的连杆角度相等。通过连杆与导杆长度关系赋予连杆尺寸 4.分析运动过程中压力角变化,推出中间位置与两个极限位置是压力角变化极值点,让两处的压力角同时最小(相等)即最优方案。从而刀架位置得到确定。

1.4 主执行机构运动分析

主执行机构由以下部分组成: 曲柄 AB、摇杆 CD、滑块 B、连杆 DE、滑块 E。 曲柄 AB 为主动件,滑块 E 为从动件。

首先拆解杆组:主执行机构可以拆解成一个 RRP 杆组、一个 RPR 杆组。分别表示如下:



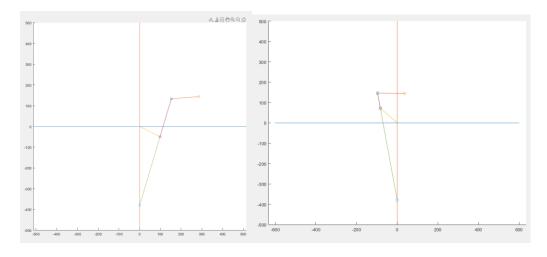


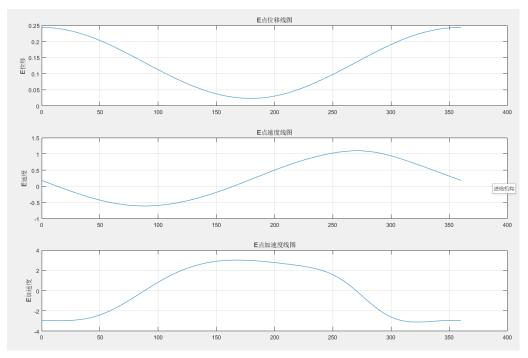
以下是几何关系的推导过程:

用矩阵表示并化简为:

通过已知及计算出的尺寸数据带入 Matlab 仿真图中获得构件的位移、速度、加速度曲 线图。并

获得模拟运动图。





通过仿真模拟发现,运动是符合预期的

1.5 凸轮设计

由已知 ψ =15°、从动件杆长=125 (mm),因为具有柔性冲击,且加速减速较快,满足需要,因此采用等加速等减速的加减速方式。因为行程速比系数为 1.46,则主动件在回程的角度为 146.3415°为使冲击最小,远休程角设置为 0。推程与回程的运动角分别为 Φ_0 与 146.3415- Φ_0 。则推程从动件摆角与主动件转角的关系为:

Φ= $15/2*(1-\cos(pi*\Phi/\Phi_0))$ 回程为 Φ = $15/2*(1+\cos(pi*(\Phi-\Phi_0)/\Phi_0'))$

下面通过 Matlab 计算出最合适的 a 与 r0。思路如下:

首先设定一个较小的 r0,在一个循环中每次增加 r0 的大小,内部嵌套第二个循环为 a 从 $1-r0\sim1+r0$ 的值的循环,前两个循环的步长均设为 0.1。第三层循环包括两个,分别是去程与回程的以 ϕ 为迭代器的循环。第三层的循环中计算遍历了 ϕ 的最大去程压力角与最大回程压力角以及各个点的曲率半径,第二层循环末尾分别判断是否满足需要,若满足则退出前两层循环,得到相对最优解(满足去程与回程的压力角符合要求且曲率半径满足 $Rmin< r_r+3$ 的情况下使 r0、a 最小)。

运行 matlab 程序后,得到一组合适解:

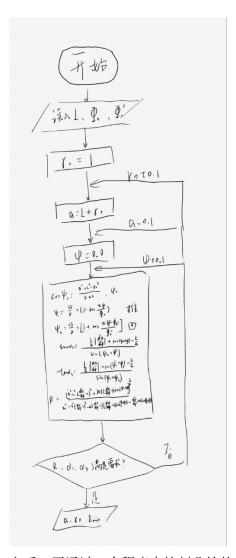
r = 58.8

a = 127.7

推程压力角 alpha1Max =11.9599

回程压力角 alpha2Max = 44.9852

理论轮廓上最小曲率半径 Rmin = 18.0231



之后, 再通过一个程序来绘制凸轮的理论轮廓与实际轮廓。

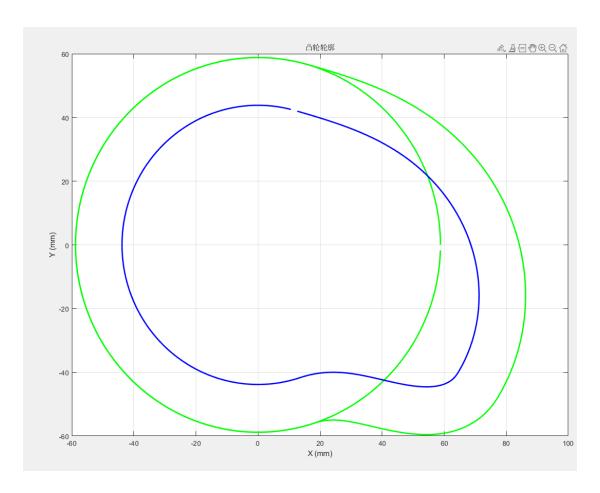
58.8000

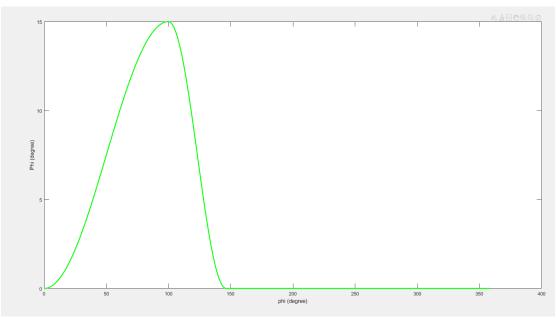
127.7000

11.9599

44.9852

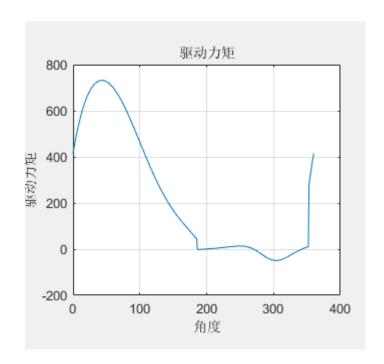
18.0231

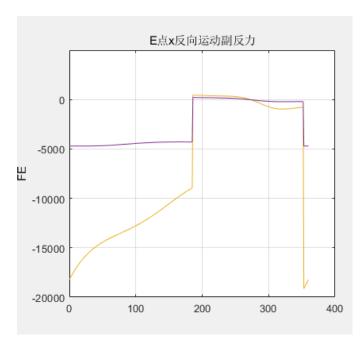


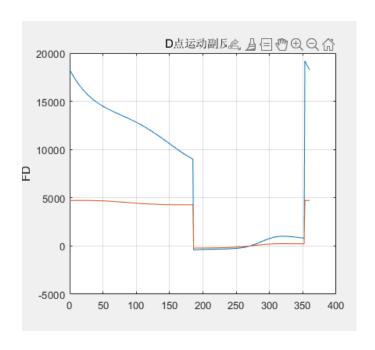


1.6 主执行机构动态静力分析

通过给定的受力状态,输入到主执行机构杆组分析的程序中,解出对应的运动副反力, 再解算出驱动力矩。







1.7 原动机的选择

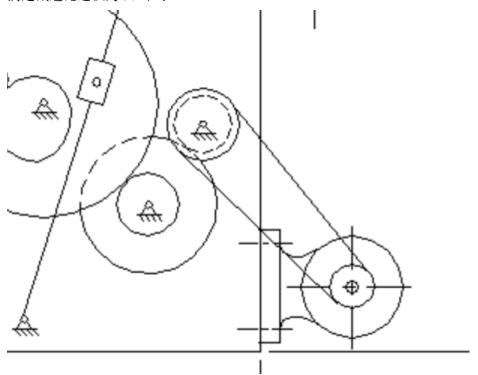
由静力分析可知,机构所需的原动件的驱动力矩最大为733Nm,

则所需的功率为 $2pi*n*M_{max} = 3684W$ 。由于未考虑摩擦,且电机效率本身折减,因此所选原动机应当偏大一些

通过淘宝检索,最终挑选了额定功率为 5.5kW 的 YS132S-4 型号电机,一下是淘宝商家给出的参数表:、

| 型号 TYPE | 功率 Power (kW) | 电压 Voltage (V) | 电流 Current (A) | 转速 Speed (r/min) | 效率 Eff (%) | 功率因数 Power Factor | 堵转转矩 额定转矩 Tstart/Tn | 最大转矩 额定转矩 Tmax/Tn | 堵转电流 额定电流 Ist/In |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| YS561-2 | 0.09 | 220/380 | 0.57/0.33 | 2800 | 62 | 0.68 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS562-2 | 0.12 | 220/380 | 0.67/0.38 | 2800 | 67 | 0.71 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS561-4 | 0.06 | 220/380 | 0.49/0.28 | 1400 | 56 | 0.58 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS562-4 | 0.09 | 220/380 | 0.67/0.39 | 1400 | 58 | 0.61 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS631-2 | 0.18 | 220/380 | 0.91/0.53 | 2800 | 69" | 0.75 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS632-2 | 0.25 | 220/380 | 1.17/1.68 | 2800 | 72 | 0.78 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS631-4 | 0.12 | 220/380 | 0.84/0.48 | 1400 | 60 | 0.63 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS632-4 | 0.18 | 220/380 | 1,12/0.65 | 1400 | 64 | 0.66 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS711-2 | 0.37 | 220/380 | 1.65/0.95 | 2800 | 73.5 | 0.80 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS712-2 | 0.55 | 220/380 | 2.33/1.35 | 2800 | 73.5 | 0.82 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS711-4 | 0.25 | 220/380 | 1.44/0.83 | 1400 | 67 | 0.68 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS712-4 | 0.37 | 220/380 | 1.94/1.12 | 1400 | 69.5 | 0.72 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS801-2 | 0.75 | 220/380 | 3.03/1.75 | 2800 | 76.5 | 0.85 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS802-2 | 1.10 | 220/380 | 4.42/2.55 | 2800 | 77 | 0.85 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS801-4 | 0.55 | 220/380 | 2.69/1.56 | 1400 | 73.5 | 0.73 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS802-4 | 0.75 | 220/380 | 3.48/2.01 | 1400 | 75.5 | 0.75 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS90S-2 | 1.50 | 220/380 | 6.01/3.48 | 2800 | 77 | 0.85 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS90L-2 | 2.20 | 220/380 | 8.61/4.98 | 2800 | 78 | 0.86 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS90S-4 | 1.10 | 220/380 | 4.74/2.75 | 1400 | 78 | 0.78 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS90L-4 | 1.50 | 220/380 | 6.31/3.65 | 1400 | 79 | 0.79 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 6 |
| YS90S-6 | 0.75 | 220/380 | 4.0/2.3 | 910 | 72.5 | 0.70 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.5 |
| YS90L-6 | 1.10 | 220/380 | 5.5/3.2 | 910 | 73.5 | 0.72 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.5 |
| YS100L-2 | 3.00 | 220/380 | 11.1/6.4 | 2870 | 82 | 0.87 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 7 |
| YS100L1-4 | 2.20 | 220/380 | 8.6/5.0 | 1430 | 81 | 0.82 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 7 |
| YS100L2-4 | 3.00 | 220/380 | 11.7/6.8 | 1430 | 82.5 | 0.81 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 7 |
| YS100L-6 | 1.50 | 220/380 | 6.9/4.0 | 940 | 77.5 | 0.74 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 6 |
| YS112M-2 | 4.00 | 220/380 | 8.2/4.7 | 2890 | 85.5 | 0.87 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 7 |
| YS112M-4 | 4.00 | 220/380 | 8.8/5.1 | 1440 | 84.5 | 0.82 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 7 |
| YS112M-6 | 2.20 | 220/380 | 9.7/5.6 | 940 | 80.5 | 0.74 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 6 |
| YS132S1-2 | 5.50 | 220/380 | 11/6.3 | 2900 | 85.5 | 0.88 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 7 |
| YS132S2-2 | 7.50 | 220/380 | 15/8.6 | 2900 | 86.2 | 0.88 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 7 |
| YS132S-4 | 5.50 | 220/380 | 12./6.9 | 1440 | 85.5 | 0.84 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 7 |
| YS132M-4 | 7.50 | 220/380 | 15/8.6 | 1440 | 87 | 0.85 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 7 |
| YS132S-6 | 3.00 | 220/380 | 12.4/7.2 | 960 | 83 | 0.76 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.5 |
| YS132M1-6 | 4.00 | 220/380 | 9.4/5.4 | 960 | 84 | 0.77 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.5 |
| YS132M2-6 | 5.50 | 220/380 | 13/7.5 | 960 | 85.3 | 0.78 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 6.5 |
| YS132S-8 | 2.20 | 220/380 | 10/5.8 | 710 | 85.5 | 0.71 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.5 |
| YS132M-8 | 3.00 | 220/380 | 13.3/7.7 | 710 | 82 | 0.72 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.5 |

查表可知,该电机的输出转速为 1440rpm,而所需的转速为 48rpm,因此需要进行减速。减速机构的设计较为容易,首先通过皮带轮进行一级减速,再通过齿轮进行二、三级减速,满足减速比之积为 30 即可。



最佳的选择是在满足强度要求的前提下, 使各轮半径相差不多。为此各轮的参数设计为:

```
一级皮带轮: D = 100mm;
二级皮带轮: D = 333mm;
二级齿轮: m = 5, z = 20;
三级大齿轮: m = 5, z = 60;
三级小齿轮: m = 5, z = 60;
四级齿轮: m = 5, z = 60;
```

1.8 机构创新设计

由于工作台的运动直接受原动机驱动,因此如果有特殊需要(如需要更改进给量)则不方便调整,因此可以选择将工作台的运动采用另一个原动机进行驱动。

这样的好处如下:

- 1. 可以完成工作台与刀具的独立驱动,适用于更多加工场景
- 2. 可以减小由于复杂传动机构产生的摩擦,进而增大传动效率,延长机构的寿命,减小构建发热和电机负载。

缺点为:

需要增加原动机与控制器,控制算法更加复杂,增大了成本。

二、总结与展望

在本次设计中,我通过深入研究与精心构思,运用所学的机械原理知识。设计过程中,我充分考虑了设备的耐用性、操作便捷性和安全性,力求实现最佳性能。展望未来,我计划进一步优化设计,提升刨床的精度与效率。同时,我也期待将智能化技术融入其中,使牛头刨床能够适应现代化生产需求,为制造业的发展贡献力量。通过这次设计,我深刻体会到了理论与实践的结合之美,也为我未来的学习和工作奠定了坚实基础。

三、参考文献

无

四、附录

主执行机构模拟运动图绘制程序:

```
clear;

pi = 3.1415926;

Ax = 0; Ay = 0; Adx = 0; Ady = 0; Addx = 0; Addy = 0;

Cx = 0; Cy = -380; Cdx = 0; Cdy = 0; Cddx = 0; Cddy = 0;
```

```
E0x = 288.35009591; E0y = 143.90358148; E0dx = 0; E0ddy = 0; E0ddx = 0; E0ddy = 0;
L AB = 110.01778213;
L CD = 535.36800014;
L DE = 0.25 * L CD;
omega1 = 1; alpha1 = 0;
n1 = 48;
dphi = 2 * pi * n1; ddphi = 0;
n = 0;
f1 = figure(1);
hold on;
axis([-500 500 -500 500]);
m = moviein(10);
axis equal;
for phi deg = -90:1:270
   phi_rad = phi_deg * pi / 180;
   n = n+1;
   %求 B 点位置、速度、加速度
   [Bx,By,Bdx,Bdy,Bddx,Bddy] =
RR(Ax,Ay,Adx,Ady,Addx,Addy,phi_rad,dphi,ddphi,L_AB);
   %计算 D 点位置、速度、加速度
   theta_BC = atan2(By-Cy,Bx);
   L_BC = sqrt(Bx * Bx + (By - Cy) * (By - Cy));
   absVB = sqrt(Bdx*Bdx + Bdy * Bdy); absVD = absVB * sin(theta BC - phi rad
- pi/2);
   Dx = L_CD * cos(theta_BC); Dy = Cy + L_CD * sin(theta_BC);
   Ddx = absVD * sin(theta_BC); Ddy = -1 * absVD * cos(theta_BC);
   omega_BC = absVD / L_CD;
   absAB = sqrt(Bddx * Bddx + Bddy * Bddy);
   alpha_BC = absAB * cos(phi_rad - theta_BC) / L_BC;
   Dddx = -omega_BC * omega_BC * L_CD * cos(theta_BC) + alpha_BC * L_CD *
sin(theta_BC);
   Dddy = -omega_BC * omega_BC * L_CD * sin(theta_BC) - alpha_BC * L_CD *
cos(theta_BC);
   %计算 E 点位置、速度、加速度
   [Ex,Ey,Edx,Edy,Eddx,Eddy,~,~,~,~,theta_DE,omega_DE,alpha_DE,~,~,~] =
RRP(Dx,Dy,Ddx,Ddy,Dddx,Dddy,E0x,E0y,E0dx,E0dy,E0ddx,E0ddy,0,0,0,L_DE,0);
   cla;
   plot([-600,600],[0,0]);hold on;plot([0,0],[-600,600]);hold on;%画坐标轴
   plot([0,Bx],[0,By]);hold on;%⊞ AB
   plot(Bx,By,'0');hold on;%画 B 点
   plot([Cx,Bx],[Cy,By]);hold on;%⊞ BC
```

```
plot(Cx,Cy,'0');hold on;%画 C 点
   plot([Dx,Bx],[Dy,By]);hold on;%⊞ BD
   plot(Dx,Dy,'0');hold on;%画 D 点
   plot([Dx,Ex],[Dy,Ey]);hold on;%画 DE
   plot(Ex,Ey,'0');hold on;%画 E 点
   m(n) = getframe;
end
movie(m,1);
f2=figure(2);
k = -90:269;
subplot(3,1,1);
plot(k, EX);title('E 点位移线图');ylabel('E 位移')
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(k, EdX);title('E 点速度线图');ylabel('E 速度')
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(k, EddX);title('E点加速度线图');ylabel('E加速度')
grid on; hold on;
构 E 点位置、速度、加速度图线绘制:
```

```
clear;
pi = 3.1415926; mm2m = 0.001;
E0x = 288.35009591 * mm2m; E0y = 143.90358148 * mm2m; E0dx = 0; E0dy = 0; E0ddx
= 0; E0ddy = 0;
H_E = 143.90358148 * mm2m;
L_AB = 110.01778213 * mm2m; L_AC = 380 * mm2m;
L_CD = 535.36800014 * mm2m; L_DE = 0.25 * L_CD;
n1 = 48 / 60; dphi = 2 * pi * n1; ddphi = 0;
mj = 70;
mi = 5; Ji = 1.1 / 16;
Fpxi = 0; Fpyi = 0; Ti = 0;
Fpyj = 0; Tj = 0;
mS3 = 20; JS3_C = 1.1 + mS3 * (L_CD / 2) * (L_CD / 2);
figure;
hold on;
m = moviein(10);
axis equal;
f1 = figure(1);
```

```
hold on;
EX = zeros(1,360);
EdX = zeros(1,360);
EddX = zeros(1,360);
M_0 = zeros(1,360);
for phi_deg = 1:1:361
   phi_rad = phi_deg * pi / 180;
   theta_BC = atan2((L_AC + L_AB * sin(phi_rad)) , L_AB * cos(phi_rad));
   L_BC = L_AB * cos(phi_rad) / cos(theta_BC);
   theta_DE = asin((H_E + L_AC - L_CD * sin(theta_BC)) / L_DE);
   S E = L BC * cos(theta BC) + L DE * cos(theta DE);
   M_B1 = [cos(theta_BC), -L_BC * sin(theta_BC), 0, 0;
           sin(theta_BC), L_BC * cos(theta_BC), 0 ,0;
           0, -L_CD * sin(theta_BC), -L_DE * sin(theta_DE), -1;
           0, L_CD * cos(theta_BC), L_DE * cos(theta_DE), 0];
   M_C1 = [-L_AB * sin(phi_rad) * dphi;
           -L_AB * cos(phi_rad) * dphi;
           0;
           0];
   M_A1 = M_B1 \setminus M_C1;
   M_B2 = [cos(theta_BC), -L_BC * sin(theta_BC), 0, 0;
           sin(theta_BC), L_BC * cos(theta_BC), 0, 0;
           0, -L_CD * sin(theta_BC), -L_DE * sin(theta_DE), -1;
           0, L_CD * cos(theta_BC), L_DE * cos(theta_DE), 0];
   M_C2 = dphi * dphi * [-L_AB * cos(phi_rad);
                        -L_AB * sin(phi_rad);
                          0;
                          0];
   V_BC = M_A1(1); omega_BC = M_A1(2); omega_DE = M_A1(3); V_E = M_A1(4);
   M_D2 = [-omega_BC * sin(theta_BC), (-V_BC * sin(theta_BC) - L_BC * omega_BC
* cos(theta_BC)), 0, 0;
            omega_BC * cos(theta_BC), ( V_BC * cos(theta_BC) - L_BC * omega_BC
* sin(theta_BC)), 0, 0;
```

```
0, -L_BC * omega_BC * cos(theta_BC), -L_DE * omega_DE * cos(theta_DE),
0;
          0, -L_BC * omega_BC * sin(theta_BC), -L_DE * omega_DE * sin(theta_DE),
0];
   M_A2 = M_B2 \setminus (M_C2 - M_D2 * M_A1);
   A_BC = M_A2(1); alpha_BC = M_A2(2); alpha_DE = M_A2(3); A_E = M_A2(4);
   Ex = S_E; Edx = M_A1(4); Eddx = M_A2(4);
   EX(phi_deg) = Ex;
   EdX(phi_deg) = Edx;
   EddX(phi_deg) = Eddx;
end
subplot(3,1,1);
plot(0:1:360, EX); title('E 点位移线图'); ylabel('E 位移');
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(0:1:360, EdX); title('E 点速度线图'); ylabel('E 速度');
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(0:1:360, EddX); title('E点加速度线图'); ylabel('E加速度');
grid on; hold on;
```

凸轮尺寸设计程序

```
Phi0 = acosd(cosPhi0);
           Phi = 15/2*(1-\cos(pi*phi/PHI0));
           dPhi = 15/2*pi/PHI0*sin(pi*phi/PHI0);
           ddPhi = 15*pi*pi/2/PHI0/PHI0*cos(pi*phi/PHI0);
           tanAlpha1 = (L/a*abs(dPhi) + (cosd(Phi0+Phi)-L/a)) /
sind(Phi0+Phi);
           alpha1 = atand(tanAlpha1);
power(a*a+L*L*(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-1)+2*a*L*(dPhi-1)*cos(Phi0+Phi),1.5)/(a*a-L*L*
(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-1)-a*L*(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-2)*cos(Phi+Phi0)-ddPhi*a*L*si
n(Phi0+Phi));
           if R < Rmin</pre>
               Rmin = R;
           end
           if alpha1 > alpha1Max
               alpha1Max = alpha1;
           end
       end
       for phi = PHI0:0.1:146.3
           Phi = 15/2*(1+cos(pi*(phi-PHI0)/PHI0p));
           dPhi = -15/2*pi/PHI0p*sin(pi*(phi-PHI0)/PHI0p);
           ddPhi = 15*pi*pi/2/PHI0p/PHI0p*cos(pi*(phi-PHI0)/PHI0);
           tanAlpha2 = (L/a*abs(dPhi) - (cosd(Phi0+Phi)-L/a)) /
sind(Phi0+Phi);
           alpha2 = atand(tanAlpha2);
power(a*a+L*L*(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-1)+2*a*L*(dPhi-1)*cos(Phi0+Phi),1.5)/(a*a-L*L*
(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-1)-a*L*(dPhi-1)*(dPhi-2)*cos(Phi+Phi0)-ddPhi*a*L*si
n(Phi0+Phi));
           if R < Rmin</pre>
               Rmin = R;
           end
           if alpha2 > alpha2Max
               alpha2Max = alpha2;
           end
       end
       disp(Rmin);
       %disp(alpha2Max);
       %disp(alpha1Max);
       if alpha1Max <= (40 - deltaAlpha) && alpha2Max <= (50 - deltaAlpha) &&</pre>
Rmin >= 18
           afit = a;r0fit = r0;
           break;
       else
```

凸轮轮廓曲线的绘制程序:

```
r0 = 58.8000;%基圆半径
rr = 15; %滚子半径
L = 125; %从动件杆长
a = 127.7;%中心距
pi = 3.1415926;
PHI0 = 100; PHI0p = 146.3415 - PHI0;
Rmin = 1000;
N = 360; % 数据点个数
cosPhi0 = (a*a+L*L-r0*r0) / (2*a*L);
Phi0 = acosd((a*a+L*L-r0*r0) / (2*a*L));
ddelta = 2 * pi / N;
phi1 = 0:ddelta:(PHI0/180*pi); % 推程
phi3 = (PHI0*pi/180):ddelta:((PHI0+PHI0p)*pi/180); % 回程角
phi4 = ((PHI0+PHI0p)*pi/180):ddelta:2*pi; % 近休止角
phi = [phi1, phi3(2:end), phi4(1:end-1)];
Phi1 = 15/2*(1-cos(phi1*180/PHI0)); % 推程推杆位移
Phi3 = 15/2*(1+cos(pi*(phi3*180/pi-PHI0)/PHI0p)); % 回程推杆位移
Phi4 = ones(1, numel(phi4)-1) * 0; % 近休程推杆位移
Phi = [Phi1, Phi3(2:end), Phi4]; % 推杆位移
PHIO_array = ones(1, numel(Phi)) * PhiO * 3.08/180;%从动件最大夹角
disp(Phi3);
disp(numel(phi));
x = (a-L*cos(PHI0_array+Phi*pi/180)).*cos(phi) +
a*sin(PHI0_array+Phi*pi/180).*sin(phi);
y = -(a-L*cos(PHI0_array+Phi*pi/180)).*sin(phi) +
a*sin(PHIO_array+Phi*pi/180).*cos(phi);
```

```
x1 = r0*cos(phi);
y1 = r0*sin(phi);
dx = diff(x);
dx = [0, dx];
dx = dx / ddelta;
dy = diff(y);
dy = [0,dy];
dy = dy / ddelta;
cosbeta = -dy ./ sqrt(dx.*dx+dy.*dy);
sinbeta = dx ./ sqrt(dx.*dx+dy.*dy);
xr = x - rr * cosbeta;
yr = y - rr * sinbeta;
figure(1);
axis equal;
plot(x, y, 'g-', 'LineWidth', 2);
hold on;
plot(x1, y1, 'g-', 'LineWidth', 2);
hold on;
plot([x(N), x(1)], [y(N), y(1)], 'g-', 'LineWidth', 2);
hold on;
plot(xr, yr, 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);
hold on;
plot([xr(N), xr(1)], [yr(N), yr(1)], 'b-', 'LineWidth', 2);
title('凸轮轮廓');
xlabel('X (mm)');
ylabel('Y (mm)');
grid on;
figure(2);
cla;
plot(phi/pi*180, Phi, 'g-', 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel('phi (degree)');
ylabel('Phi (degree)');
hold on;
```

静力分析程序

```
clear;
pi = 3.1415926;mm2m = 0.001;
```

```
E0x = 288.35009591 * mm2m; E0y = 143.90358148 * mm2m; E0dx = 0; E0dy = 0; E0ddx
= 0; E0ddy = 0;
H_E = 143.90358148 * mm2m;
L AB = 110.01778213 * mm2m; L AC = 380 * mm2m;
L_CD = 535.36800014 * mm2m; L_DE = 0.25 * L_CD;
n1 = 48 / 60; dphi = 2 * pi * n1; ddphi = 0;
mj = 70;
mi = 5; Ji = 1.1 / 16;
Fpxi = 0; Fpyi = 0; Ti = 0;
Fpyj = 0; Tj = 0;
mS3 = 20; JS3_C = 1.1 + mS3 * (L_CD / 2) * (L_CD / 2);
figure;
hold on;
m = moviein(10);
axis equal;
f1 = figure(1);
hold on;
EX = zeros(1,360);
Frdy = zeros(1,360);
Frdx = zeros(1,360);
Frey = zeros(1,360);
Frex = zeros(1,360);
M_0 = zeros(1,360);
for phi_deg = 1:1:361
   phi_rad = phi_deg * pi / 180;
   theta_BC = atan2((L_AC + L_AB * sin(phi_rad)) , L_AB * cos(phi_rad));
   L_BC = L_AB * cos(phi_rad) / cos(theta_BC);
   theta_DE = asin((H_E + L_AC - L_CD * sin(theta_BC)) / L_DE);
   S_E = L_BC * cos(theta_BC) + L_DE * cos(theta_DE);
   M_B1 = [cos(theta_BC), -L_BC * sin(theta_BC), 0 ,0;
           sin(theta_BC), L_BC * cos(theta_BC), 0 ,0;
           0, -L_CD * sin(theta_BC), -L_DE * sin(theta_DE), -1;
           0, L_CD * cos(theta_BC), L_DE * cos(theta_DE), 0];
   M_C1 = [-L_AB * sin(phi_rad) * dphi;
           -L_AB * cos(phi_rad) * dphi;
           0;
           0];
```

```
M_A1 = M_B1 \setminus M_C1;
   M_B2 = [cos(theta_BC), -L_BC * sin(theta_BC), 0, 0;
           sin(theta_BC), L_BC * cos(theta_BC), 0, 0;
           0, -L_CD * sin(theta_BC), -L_DE * sin(theta_DE), -1;
           0, L_CD * cos(theta_BC), L_DE * cos(theta_DE), 0];
   M_C2 = dphi * dphi * [-L_AB * cos(phi_rad);
                        -L_AB * sin(phi_rad);
                          0;
                          0];
   V BC = M A1(1); omega BC = M A1(2); omega DE = M A1(3); V E = M A1(4);
   M_D2 = [-omega_BC * sin(theta_BC), (-V_BC * sin(theta_BC) - L_BC * omega_BC
* cos(theta_BC)), 0, 0;
            omega BC * cos(theta BC), ( V BC * cos(theta BC) - L BC * omega BC
* sin(theta_BC)), 0, 0;
           0, -L_BC * omega_BC * cos(theta_BC), -L_DE * omega_DE * cos(theta_DE),
0;
           0, -L_BC * omega_BC * sin(theta_BC), -L_DE * omega_DE * sin(theta_DE),
0];
   M A2 = M B2 \setminus (M C2 - M D2 * M A1);
   A_BC = M_A2(1); alpha_BC = M_A2(2); alpha_DE = M_A2(3); A_E = M_A2(4);
   Ex = S_E; Edx = M_A1(4); Eddx = M_A2(4);
   %规定阻力
   if phi_deg > 0 && phi_deg < 196.83-10.683 || phi_deg > 343.17+10.683
       Fpxj = 4500;
   else
       Fpxj = 0;
   end
   %求 D 点位置、速度、加速度
   Dx = L_CD * cos(theta_BC); Dy = L_CD * sin(theta_BC);
   Ddx = -L_CD * sin(theta_BC) * omega_BC; Ddy = cos(theta_BC) * L_CD * omega_BC;
   Dddx = -L_CD *cos(theta_BC) * omega_BC * omega_BC - L_CD * sin(theta_BC)
* alpha BC; Dddy = -L CD *sin(theta BC) * omega BC * omega BC + L CD *
cos(theta_BC) * alpha_BC;
   %静力分析
```

```
[S4x, S4y, S4dx, S4ddx, S4ddy] = RR(Dx, Dy, Ddx, Ddy, Dddx, Dddy,
theta_DE, omega_DE, alpha_DE, L_DE);
   [FrDx,FrDy,FrEx,FrEy,~,~] =
fRRP(Dx,Dy,Ex,E0y,S4x,S4y,Ex,E0y,S4ddx,S4ddy,Eddx,0,alpha_DE,pi,mi,mj,Ji,Fp
xi,Fpyi,Ti,Fpxj,Fpyj,Tj);
   T D = -L_CD * (FrDx * sin(theta_BC) -FrDy * cos(theta_BC));
   T_B = T_D - alpha_BC * JS3_C; F_Bx = -T_B / L_BC * sin(theta_BC); F_By = T_B
/ L BC * cos(theta BC);
   M_origion = -F_Bx * sin(phi_rad) * L_AB + F_By * cos(phi_rad) * L_AB;
   M_O(phi_deg) = M_origion;
    EX(phi_deg) = Ex;
   Frdy(phi deg) = FrDy;
   Frdx(phi_deg) = FrDx;
   Frey(phi_deg) = FrEy;
   Frex(phi_deg) = FrEx;
end
subplot(3,1,1);
plot(0:1:360, M_O); title('驱动力矩'); ylabel('驱动力矩');xlabel('角度');
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(0:1:360, Frdy); title('D 点运动副反力'); ylabel('FD');
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,2);
plot(0:1:360, Frdx); title('D点运动副反力'); ylabel('FD');
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(0:1:360, Frey); title('E 点运动副反力'); ylabel('FE');
grid on; hold on;
subplot(3,1,3);
plot(0:1:360, Frex); title('E 点运动副反力'); ylabel('FE');
grid on; hold on;
```