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JUSTIFICATION CALCULATING MANIPULATORS WITH ARBITRARY  
LOCATION KINEMATIC PAIRS IN THE SPACE BY FEM

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1 The transition to the local coordinate systems

In kinematic pairs will be elastic displacement, coinciding for general degrees of freedom. And also various elastic displacement will appear on kinematic degrees of freedom. External forces are considered in local coordinate system (LCS) nodes.

Let it be  $U_i = (u_1^i, \dots, u_6^i)^T$ ,  $\tilde{U}_i = (\tilde{u}_1^i, \dots, \tilde{u}_6^i)^T$ ,  $F_i = (f_1^i, \dots, f_6^i)^T$ ,  $\tilde{F}_i = (\tilde{f}_1^i, \dots, \tilde{f}_6^i)^T$  ( $i=1, \dots, m$ ), - the displacement vector and the external forces vector of  $i$ -node, respectively global coordinate system (GCS) OXYZ and LSC  $O_ixyz$   $i$ -th node,  $m$  - the total number of nodes. Let it be

$$[T_i^o] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(X, \tilde{x}_i) & \cos(X, \tilde{y}_i) & \cos(X, \tilde{z}_i) \\ \cos(Y, \tilde{x}_i) & \cos(Y, \tilde{y}_i) & \cos(Y, \tilde{z}_i) \\ \cos(Z, \tilde{x}_i) & \cos(Z, \tilde{y}_i) & \cos(Z, \tilde{z}_i) \end{bmatrix}$$

- the matrix of direction cosines  $O_ixyz$   $i$ -th node relative to GCS OXYZ. Then for the  $i$ -th node should be the following equations:

$$U_i = [T_i] \tilde{U}_i, \quad F_i = [T_i] \tilde{F}_i, \quad \tilde{U}_i = [T_i]^T U_i, \quad \tilde{F}_i = [T_i]^T F_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m,$$

where the matrix  $[T_i]$  - is a transition vector of LSC  $i$ -th node in GCS and looks:

$$[T_i] = \begin{bmatrix} T_i^o & O \\ O & T_i^o \end{bmatrix}, \quad i=1, \dots, m.$$

$[T_i^o]$  - there is rotation matrix, so it is orthogonal:  $[T_i^o]^T = [T_i^o]^{-1}$ . Consequently, the matrix  $[T_i]$  is also orthogonal:

$$[T_i^o]^T \cdot [T_i^o] = [T_i^o] \cdot [T_i^o]^T = [E] \quad \text{or} \quad [T_i]^T = [T_i]^{-1}$$

Let it be  $U$  and  $F$  - displacement vector and the vector of the external nodal forces in GCS OXYZ:

$$U = (U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m)^T = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_N)^T, \quad F = (F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m)^T = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N)^T \quad (1)$$

where  $N$  - number of degrees of freedom model. Similarly for LSC nodes:

$$\tilde{U} = (\tilde{U}_1, \tilde{U}_2, \dots, \tilde{U}_m)^T = (\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{u}_2, \dots, \tilde{u}_N)^T, \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{F} = (\tilde{F}_1, \tilde{F}_2, \dots, \tilde{F}_m)^T = (\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2, \dots, \tilde{f}_N)^T$$

Then clearly, the vectors (1) and (2) are connected by the following equations:

$$U_i = [T_i] \tilde{U}_i, \quad F_i = [T_i] \tilde{F}_i, \quad \tilde{U}_i = [T_i]^T U_i, \quad \tilde{F}_i = [T_i]^T F_i \quad (3)$$

where the transformation matrix  $[T]$  is:

$$[T] = \begin{bmatrix} T_1 & O & \dots & O \\ O & T_2 & \dots & O \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ O & O & \dots & T_m \end{bmatrix}$$

We will show that the matrix  $[T]$  is orthogonal:

$$[T]^T [T] = \begin{bmatrix} T_1^T & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & T_2^T & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & T_m^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & T_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & T_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_1^T T_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & T_2^T T_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & T_m^T T_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & E & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & E \end{bmatrix} = [E]$$

Therefore, for  $[T]$  performing an orthogonal property:

$$[T]^T \cdot [T] = [T] \cdot [T]^T = [E] \quad \text{or} \quad [T]^T = [T]^{-1}$$

The basic equation of equilibrium is [1-2]:

$$[K] \cdot U = [F] \tag{4}$$

where  $[K]$  - stiffness matrix models in GCS OXYZ.

Transforming this equation with an orthogonal matrix:

$$[T]^T [K] U = [T]^T [F] \quad \text{or} \quad [T]^T [K] [E] U = [T]^T [F] \quad \text{or} \quad [T]^T [K] [T] [T]^T U = [T]^T [F] \tag{5}$$

Using (3), expression (5) can be written as:

$$[T]^T [K] [T] \tilde{U} = [\tilde{F}]$$

Denote the  $[\tilde{K}] = [T]^T [K] [T]$  - there is stiffness matrix models in LCS nodes. Thus, the basic equation is equivalent to:

$$[\tilde{K}] \tilde{U} = [\tilde{F}], \tag{6}$$

- equilibrium equation in LCS nodes, and instead of solving equation (4) can seek a solution of equation (6). Consequently, the proposed method is correct and is equivalent to the known method, which is based on the solution of the equilibrium equations of the form (4). This means that the basic principles of finite element method (FEM) and its implementation are not changed.

## 2 Example

As an example, let us consider the scheme the grapple with the following parameters. The model consists of 59 elements connected in 57 nodes (Figure 1). GCS OXYZ chosen so that the axis OY perpendicular to the plane of the mechanism. According to the model we introduce a matrix ID and the coordinates of nodes. On a design of boundary conditions are imposed - the fixed hinges at the nodes of 1,2,44,45 and fixedly mounted to the node 25. Therefore, for the ID they are form:  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , here to "0" in a row 5 is the ability to rotate around the site with «Y» and node 25 view  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Finite element model contains 12 pairs of rotational: 3,4,14-16,24,28,31,32,42,43 nodes have pivotally connected to the nodes 46-57, respectively. That is, these nodes have a common coordinates and common 5 degrees of freedom in pairs (Figure 1). For example, for a pair of nodes 3,46 ID string have the form:  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Here, the number "3" in the 46th row indicates that corresponding degrees of freedom of the 3rd and of 46th nodes are common: for them constitute one equilibrium equation.

"0" in 5th position of the node 46 indicates a difference of rotation angles of the 3rd and of 46th node around the axis «Y».

Finite element model is loaded with the forces at the nodes 7 and 39 to 5kN, their direction is shown in Figure 1. Elastic elements of the model with  $E = 2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ H/M}^2$ ,  $\nu = 0.3$  and all have in the cross section - the ring with  $D = 0.03 \text{ м}$  и  $d = 0.02 \text{ м}$ .

Figure 2 shows the values of the nodes displacement in the following order: on the abscissa - number of nodes (Figure 1), the vertical axis - linear displacement along the axes OX, OY, OZ GCS - range 1, range 2, range 3 respectively.

Figure 3 shows the values of displacements of nodes in the following order: on the abscissa - number of nodes (Figure 1), the vertical axis - angular displacements around the axes OX, OY, OZ GCS - range 1, range 2, range 3 respectively.

Figures 2 and 3 shows that 3,4,14-16,24,28,31,32,42,43 nodes and their corresponding nodes 46-57 elastic displacement have on five degrees of freedom of the same value, and only the angular displacement relative to the axis "Y" are different.

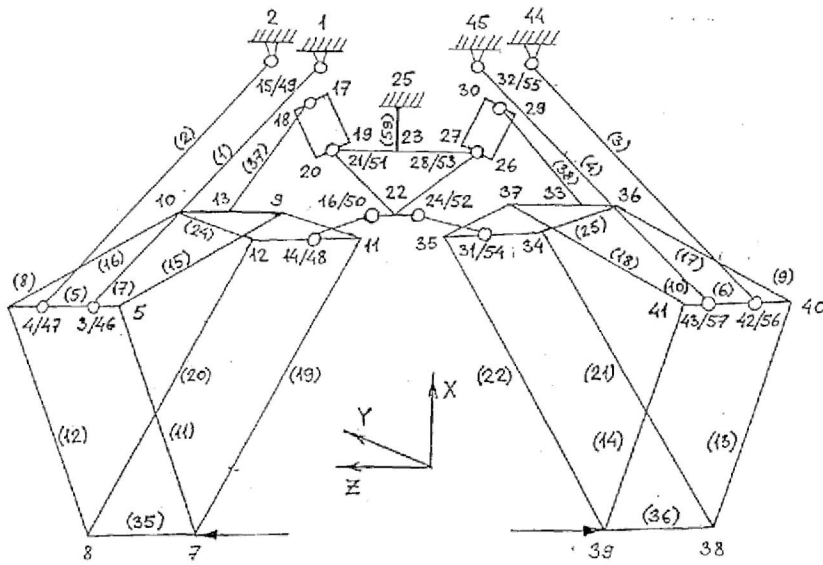


Fig. 1 The finite element model of the mechanism

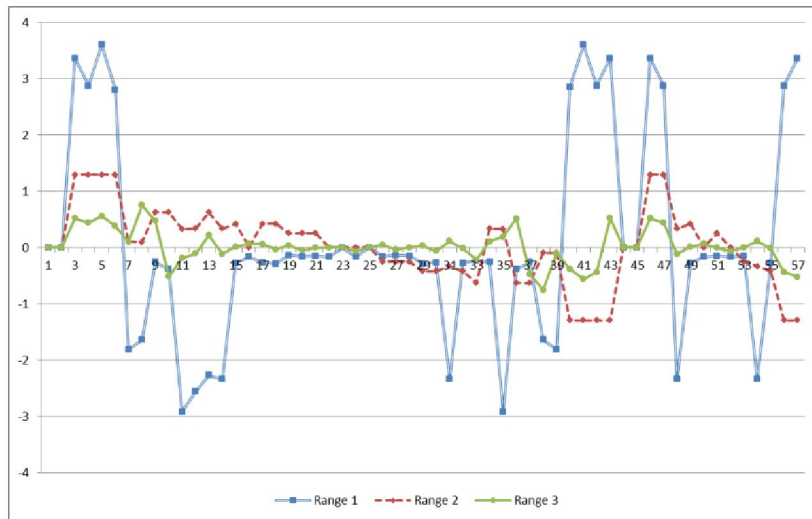


Fig. 2 Linear elastic displacement schemes constructions

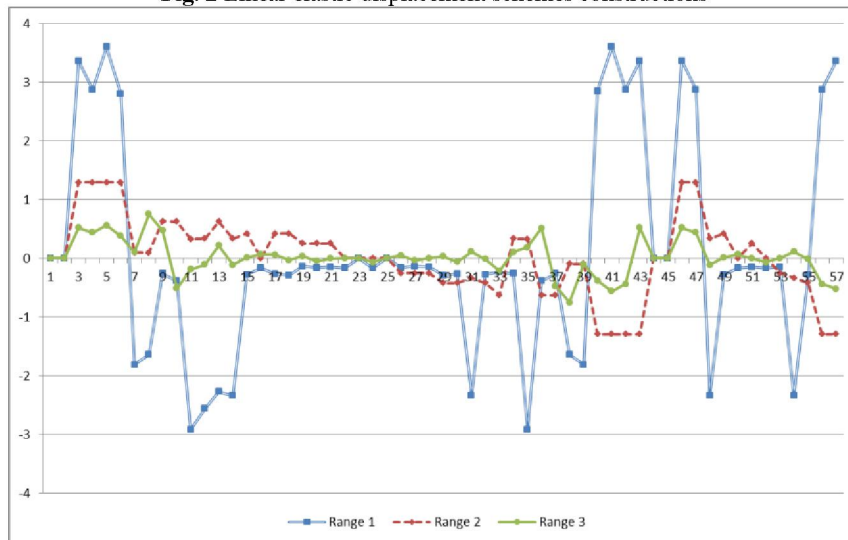


Fig. 3 Angle elastic displacement schemes constructions

### 3 Conclusions

This approach allows to use FEM for analysis of stiffness and strength mechanisms with kinematic pairs of arbitrary orientation in space. The idea of the proposed method is that the the basic equilibrium equation is solved by method of hard nodes in the local coordinate systems. The basic ideas of the FEM are not changed here. By way of example we made the calculation on the stiffness of the hand gripping by FEM.

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#### Обоснование расчета манипуляторов с произвольным расположением кинематических пар в пространстве методом конечных элементов

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**Ключевые слова:** жесткость, прочность, метод конечных элементов, манипулятор, механизм, кинематическая пара

**Аннотация.** Как известно, расчет жесткости и прочности пространственных конструкций рычажных механизмов (РМ) с использованием метода конечных элементов (МКЭ) до сих пор является проблемой. Здесь дается обоснование подхода, который позволяет использовать МКЭ для анализа жесткости и прочности РМ с кинематическими парами (КП) произвольной ориентации в пространстве. Идея предлагаемого метода заключается в том, что основное уравнение равновесия решается методом жестких узлов в локальных системах координат пар.

В работе дается обоснованная эквивалентными математическими преобразованиями разрешающая система уравнений, полученная для локальных систем координат конечных стержневых элементов. Ее решением находятся упругие локальные перемещения. Предложенный метод является эквивалентным известному методу, основанному на решении разрешающей системы уравнений, полученных в глобальной системе координат.

Дается пример, в котором рассматривается конечно-элементная модель конструкции схвата грейфера, состоящая из 59 элементов, соединенных в 57 узлах. Разработана компьютерная программа, реализующая вышеописанный подход. Даны графики линейных и угловых перемещений. Они показывают, что двоянные узлы имеют по пяти степеней свободы те же значения, и только угловое смещение у них по оси вращения различны.

#### АЭӨ ПАЙДАЛАНЫП ИНТІРЕКТІ МЕХАНИЗМДЕРДІ ЕСЕПТЕУДЕ КИНЕМАТИКАЛЫҚ ПАРЛАРДЫҢ БАҒДАРЛАРЫН ЕСКЕРУ

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Белгілі жағдай бойынша, АЭӨ пайдаланып, интiректi механизмдердiң (ИМ) кеңiстiктiк құрылмаларының берiктiгiмен қатандығын есептеу осы уақытқа дейiн маңызды мәселе болып отыр. Мұнда АЭӨ пайдаланып, интiректi механизмдердiң кинематикалық парларының кеңiстiкте ерiктi бағдарларының қатандық және берiктiгiн талдаудың негiзгi қадамдары берiлiп отыр. Берiлiп отырған әдiстеменiң идеясы, тепе-теңдiк теңдеуiнiң негiзi парларының жалпыланған координаталар жүйесiнiң қатаң түйiндерiнiң әдiсiмен шешiледi.

Бұл жұмыс ақырғы сырық элементтерiнiң координаталар жүйесi үшiн алынған теңдеу жүйесiн шешетiн эквиваленттi математикалық түрлендiруге негiзделген. Оның шешiмi жалпыланған серпiмдi орын ауыстырулар болып табылады. Ұсынғылып отырған әдiс, ауқымды координаталар жүйесiнде алынған теңдеулер жүйесiнiң рұқсат етiлген шешiмiне негiзделген белгiлi әдiстiң эквивалентi болады.

57 түйiндерде қосылған, 59 элементтен тұратын, грейфер ұстасуының құрылмасының ақырғы элемент үлгiсiн қарастыратын мысалдар қарастырылған. Жоғарыда айтылған қадамды iске асыратын компьютерлiк бағдарлама жасалған. Бұрыштық және сызықтық орынауыстырулардың сызбалары берiлген. Қосақталған түйiндер бес еркiндiк дәрежесiне ие, ал, бұрыштық ығысулардың айналу өстерi әртүрлi болатынын көрсетедi.

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