

## Assembly Kinematics and Dynamics

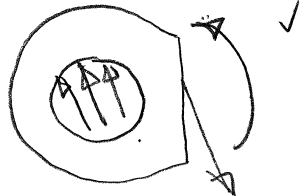
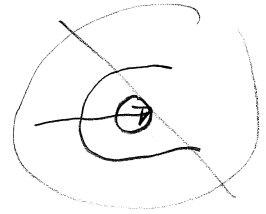
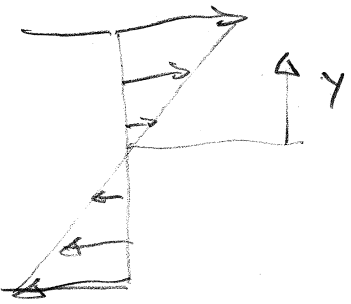
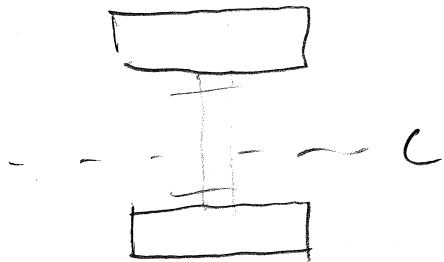
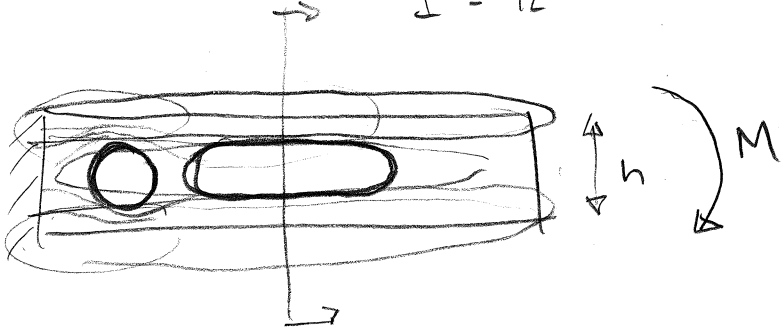
24-370 - Spring 2011  
Professor Steve Collins

## Reminders and Announcements

- Graded reports, addenda, and HW3 at front
- HW4 due in folder
- Project 1 Rev 2 Debriefing
  - Thoughts?
  - The good: great progress, great creativity!
  - Still working on: some fundamentals, some details
  - Winner: Bennet Poepping
  - Everyone: great work!
- Project 2 Details

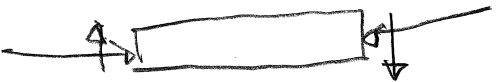
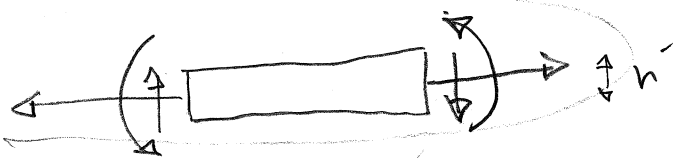
$$I = \frac{1}{12} b h^3$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{M y}{I}$$



FREE  
BODY

$$\sum F = \sum M = 0 ?$$

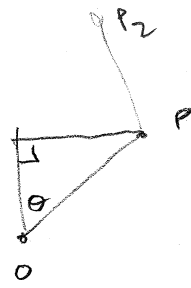
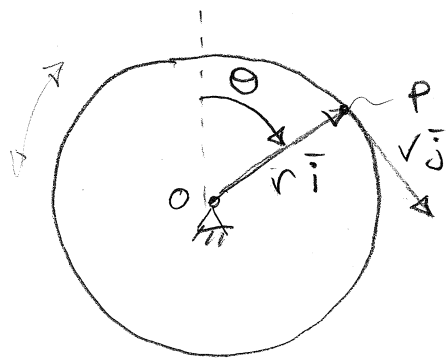


## Assembly Kinematics and Dynamics

- Now things have started to move...
  - Where are they?
  - What are they doing?
  - How does this affect the parts?
- Geometry, kinematics, and dynamics
  - Review and synthesis
- Dynamic loading
- Leverage and gearing
- Some common gearing elements

## Common Gearing Elements

- Levers
- Gears
- Belts and pulleys
- Cables and capstans
- Linkages



KINEMATICS : DYNAMICS



$$\vec{r}_i = r \cdot \sin\theta \cdot \bar{x} + r \cos\theta \cdot \bar{y}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r}_i) = \dot{\vec{r}}_i = r (\cos\theta \cdot \dot{\theta} \bar{x} - \sin\theta \dot{\theta} \bar{y}) \quad |\dot{\vec{r}}_i| = v = r \cdot \dot{\theta}$$

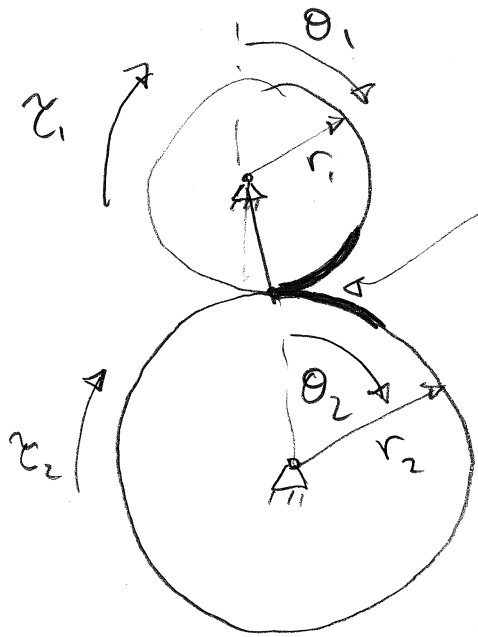
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\vec{r}_i) = \ddot{\vec{r}}_i = r \left( (\cos\theta \cdot \ddot{\theta} - \sin\theta \dot{\theta}^2) \bar{x} + (-\sin\theta \ddot{\theta} - \cos\theta \dot{\theta}^2) \bar{y} \right)$$

$$|\ddot{\vec{r}}_i| = r \left( \ddot{\theta}^2 + (\dot{\theta}^2)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- ①  $\dot{\theta} = 0, \ddot{\theta} \neq 0 \rightarrow |a| = r \ddot{\theta}$
- ②  $\ddot{\theta} = 0, \dot{\theta} = \text{CONST.} \rightarrow |a| = r \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{v^2}{r}$

$$F_{\text{DYN}} = m \cdot a$$

GEARING

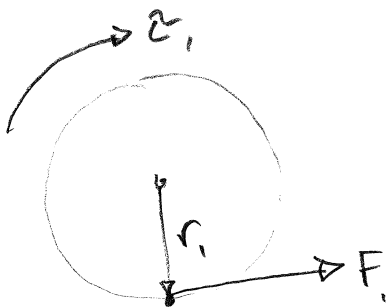


NO SLIPPING

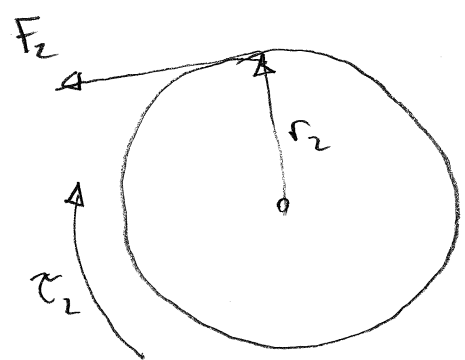
ARC LENGTHS:  $l_a = r_1 \theta_1 = r_2 \theta_2$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \cdot \theta_1$$

$$\dot{\theta}_2 = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \cdot \dot{\theta}_1$$



$$F_1 = \frac{\tau_1}{r_1}$$



$$F_2 = F_1$$

$$\tau_2 = F_1 \cdot r_2 = \frac{r_2}{r_1} \cdot \tau_1$$