

Synthesis of Vibration Axes of a Rigid Body having Plane of Symmetry

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1.

(4)

(Fig.

3-(a)).

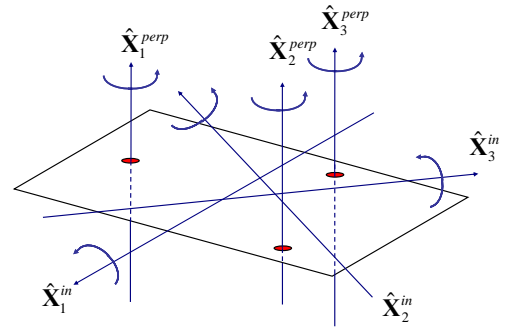


Fig. 1 Geometrical representation of in-plane and out-of-plane modes as three vibration axes perpendicular to the plane of symmetry and three vibration axes lying in the plane of symmetry respectively

2.

XY

가

$\hat{\mathbf{X}}^{prep}$ (in-plane modes) 3
 $\hat{\mathbf{X}}^{in}$ (out-of-plane modes)

Fig. 1

$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_i$

\mathbf{M}

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}}_i = \mathbf{M} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_i.$$

(1)

\mathbf{M}

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \mathbf{M} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_j = 0,$$

(2)

$i \neq j$

(1) (2)

i

j

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \hat{\mathbf{w}}_j = 0.$$

(3)

(3)

가

(reciprocal relation)

Fig. 2

3.

XY

(x_i, y_i)

(x_j, y_j)

(2)

$$x_i x_j + y_i y_j + I_{zz}/m = 0.$$

(4)

$$\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}.$$

$\hat{\mathbf{w}}_i$

$\hat{\mathbf{w}}_j$

가

(x_i, y_i)

(x_j, y_j)

(5)

(a)

(b)

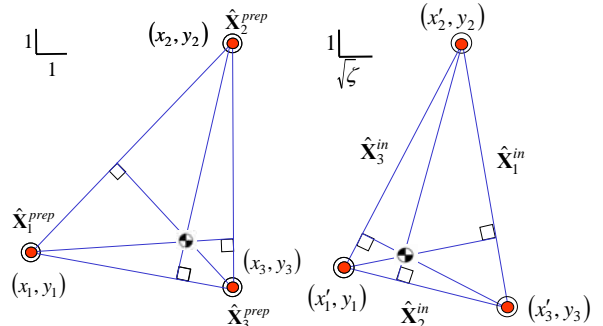


Fig. 3 Geometrical interpretation of orthogonality with respect to mass matrix

(2)

\mathbf{N}

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}}_i^T \mathbf{N} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_j = 0,$$

(5)

$$x'_i x'_j + y_i y_j + I_{xx}/m = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$x' = \sqrt{\zeta} x, \quad \zeta = I_{xx}/I_{yy}.$$

(6)

 (x', y)

(Fig. 3-(b)).

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_f\mathbf{F}^T & \mathbf{F}\mathbf{K}_f\mathbf{T}^T \\ \mathbf{T}\mathbf{K}_f\mathbf{F}^T & \mathbf{T}\mathbf{K}_f\mathbf{T}^T + \mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{K}_\gamma\mathbf{\Gamma}^T \end{bmatrix}, \quad (7.a)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{K}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \Delta\mathbf{A}_\gamma\Delta^T + \mathbf{F}\mathbf{A}_f\mathbf{F}^T & \Delta\mathbf{A}_\gamma\mathbf{\Gamma}^T \\ \mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{A}_\gamma\Delta^T & \mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{A}_\gamma\mathbf{\Gamma}^T \end{bmatrix}, \quad (7.b)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_i^T & \tau_i^T \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (\text{eigenwrench})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta_i^T & \gamma_i^T \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (\text{eigenwrist})$$

$$\mathbf{K}_f = \text{diag}(k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3) = \mathbf{A}_f^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{K}_\gamma = \text{diag}(k_4 \quad k_5 \quad k_6) = \mathbf{A}_\gamma^{-1}. \quad (\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{I}),$$

(7.a)

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & h_y \\ 0 & 0 & -h_x \\ -g_y & g_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

 (h_x, h_y) (g_x, g_y)

가

 $(\mathbf{\Gamma} = \mathbf{I}),$

(7.b)

$$\mathbf{K}, \mathbf{C} \quad \Delta = -\mathbf{T}^T. \quad (9)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{X}}_i^T \mathbf{K} \hat{\mathbf{X}}_j = 0, \quad (10.a)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}}_i^T \mathbf{C} \hat{\mathbf{w}}_j = 0. \quad (10.b)$$

(10.a)

(8)

 (x_i, y_i) (x_j, y_j)

$$\left(h_x'' + \frac{x_i'' + x_j''}{2} \right)^2 + \left(h_y + \frac{y_i + y_j}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(x_1'' - x_2'')^2}{4} + \frac{(y_1 - y_2)^2}{4} - \beta, \quad (11)$$

$$x'' = \sqrt{\alpha} x \quad \alpha = k_2/k_1, \quad \beta = k_6/k_1.$$

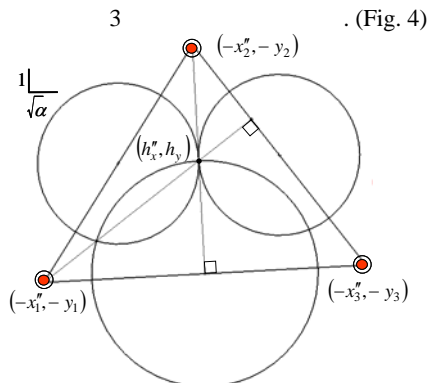
(11) (x'', y) 

Fig. 4 Geometrical interpretation of orthogonality with respect to stiffness matrix

$$h_x, h_y \quad \text{가} \quad (10.b)$$

(9)

 (x_i, y_i) (x_j, y_j)

$$\left(g_x'' + \frac{x_i'' + x_j''}{2} \right)^2 + \left(g_y + \frac{y_i + y_j}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{(x_1'' - x_2'')^2}{4} + \frac{(y_1 - y_2)^2}{4} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \quad (12)$$

$$x''' = \sqrt{\chi} x \quad \chi = k_5/k_4, \quad \varepsilon = k_3/k_4.$$

4.

3

(1)

3

2

가

$$I_{zz}/m$$

(2)

 ζ

가

$$I_{xx}/m$$

(5)

(3) α

(11)

 h_x, h_y β (4) χ

가

$$g_x, g_y$$

 ε

(12)

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{K}\hat{\mathbf{X}}_i = \lambda\mathbf{M}\hat{\mathbf{X}}_i, \quad \mathbf{C}\hat{\mathbf{w}}_i = \lambda^{-1}\mathbf{N}\hat{\mathbf{w}}_i$$

$$\Omega_i^2 = \lambda = \frac{k_1(y_i + h_y)}{my_i}, \quad \frac{1}{\Omega_i^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{I_{xx}(y_i + g_y)}{k_4 y_i}. \quad (13)$$

(13)

가

5.

6

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