

8-28-2021

Modeling and analysis of static and dynamic characteristics of three degrees of freedom parallel packaging mechanism

DONG Xu

School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, North China Institute of Aerospace Engineering, Langfang, Hebei 065000, China

GAO Tie-hong

School of Mechanical Engineering, Hebei University of Technology, Tianjin 300130, China

Follow this and additional works at: <https://www.ifoodmm.cn/journal>



Part of the [Food Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Xu, DONG and Tie-hong, GAO (2021) "Modeling and analysis of static and dynamic characteristics of three degrees of freedom parallel packaging mechanism," *Food and Machinery*. Vol. 37: Iss. 8, Article 20.

DOI: 10.13652/j.issn.1003-5788.2021.08.020

Available at: <https://www.ifoodmm.cn/journal/vol37/iss8/20>

This Machine & Control is brought to you for free and open access by Food and Machinery. It has been accepted for inclusion in Food and Machinery by an authorized editor of Food and Machinery.

三自由度并联包装机构静动态特性建模与分析

Modeling and analysis of static and dynamic characteristics of three degrees of freedom parallel packaging mechanism

董旭¹ 高铁红²

DONG Xu¹ GAO Tie-hong²

(1. 北华航天工业学院机电工程学院, 河北 廊坊 065000; 2. 河北工业大学机械工程学院, 天津 300130)

(1. School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, North China Institute of Aerospace Engineering, Langfang, Hebei 065000, China; 2. School of Mechanical Engineering, Hebei University of Technology, Tianjin 300130, China)

摘要:目的: 针对一种可用于食品包装的三自由度 HUU 型并联机构, 对其静动态特性进行研究。方法: 先建立并联机构几何模型, 再进行机构静动态刚度分析与计算, 并基于 Lagrange 法确立机构动力学方程。将连接杆按照纯刚体进行动力学分析, 并将支链连接杆件作柔性化处理进行刚柔耦合动力学分析。结果: 并联包装机构沿空间垂直方向的静刚度值最大, 薄弱环节位于连接杆与滑鞍以及动平台连接处。支链连接杆刚柔耦合效应使得滑鞍转向运动时加速度出现了突变情况, 刚体模型与耦合模型其余运动评价指标分析结果基本一致。结论: 优化并联包装机构可提高其运动性能。

关键词: 并联机构; 刚度; Lagrange 方程; 刚柔耦合; 动力学

Abstract; Objective: Aiming at a three degree of freedom HUU type parallel mechanism which can be used in food packaging, the static and dynamic characteristics are studied. **Methods:** The geometric model of the parallel mechanism was firstly established, and the static and dynamic stiffness of the mechanism were analyzed and calculated; then the dynamic equation of the mechanism was established based on Lagrange method. The dynamic analysis of the connecting rod was carried out as a pure rigid body, and then the rigid flexible coupling dynamic analysis was carried out by making the branch chain connecting rod flexible. **Results:** The static stiffness of parallel packaging mechanism along the vertical direction of space is the largest, and the weak link is located in the connection of connecting rod, sliding saddle

and moving platform. The rigid flexible coupling effect of the branch chain connecting rod makes the acceleration of the saddle change suddenly when it turns. The analysis results of other motion evaluation indexes of the rigid model and the coupling model are basically consistent. **Conclusion:** Optimizing the parallel packaging mechanism can improve its kinematic performance.

Keywords: parallel mechanism; stiffness; Lagrange equation; rigid-flexible coupling; dynamics

并联机构由于具有结构刚度大、运动精度高、控制相对容易、结构较为紧凑、运动惯性小等特点, 被广泛应用于食品工业目标抓取、分拣、包装等方面。随着食品包装技术的发展, 对并联包装机构的设计和应用逐渐提出了更高的要求, 因此在设计阶段进行机构性能仿真分析具有重要的实际应用价值^[1]。并联机构性能的研究主要体现在静刚度、低阶模态特性、动力学^[2]等方面, 集中应用了解析计算、软件仿真、工程试验等方法^[3-8]。耿明超等^[9]基于虚功原理分析了 4UPS/UPR 并联机构刚度; 付红栓等^[10]应用 Lagrange 方程建立了三自由度并联机构动力学模型, 依托仿真软件求得了机构驱动环节的驱动力。钱太利等^[11]依据并联机构杆件受力方式确定了应力最大位置, 并研究了一类典型并联机构柔性杆件动态特性。张洪等^[12]在柔顺变形情况下建立了 3T 并联机构弹性动力学方程并进行了仿真。吴超宇等^[13]利用虚功原理建立了直线驱动型并联机器人反向动力学模型, 并分析了各运动部件的广义力及其影响因素。Geethapriyan 等^[14]、Cretescu 等^[15]、Lu 等^[16]对三自由度并联机构进行了静力学、运动学、动力学建模与仿真。上述研究主要应用了 Lagrange 法、牛顿-欧拉法、凯恩法、虚功原理等理论建模方法与软件仿真方法研究机构性能, 且大部分是将构件按照纯刚体对待, 较少考虑构件的弹性变形与刚

基金项目: 河北省省级科技计划资助(编号: 18211840); 河北省科技厅项目(编号: 20557686D)

作者简介: 董旭(1981—), 男, 北华航天工业学院副教授, 硕士。
E-mail: dongxu311@163.com

收稿日期: 2021-03-26

柔耦合因素。文章拟针对 3-HUU 型并联机构,在确定其静刚度以及低阶模态特性基础上,建立机构刚柔耦合动力学模型。通过对各个模型设置具体边界条件并进行仿真,得到具体静动态特性数据,旨在为机构后续优化以及应用提供依据。

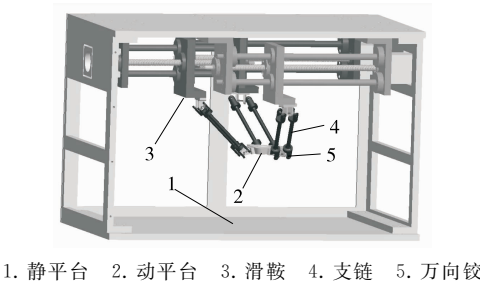
1 并联包装机构构型

三自由度并联机构几何模型如图 1 所示。HUU 构型中,H 代表螺旋副,U 代表万向铰。整个机构主要由 3 个滚珠丝杠、3 个滑鞍、3 组支链共 6 个连接杆、静平台、动平台组成。每个支链中,万向铰链两端分别连接滑鞍和动平台,电机通过联轴器与丝杠连接。滚珠丝杠转动带动滑鞍滑动使得动平台沿空间笛卡尔坐标系 3 个方向直线运动,从而构建三自由度平动机构运动体系。该机构末端动平台若配备包装机械手,辅助于控制系统,即可满足食品包装需要^[17]。并联机构简图如图 2 所示,空间均布 3 组共 6 支连接杆件,其中 11 杆与 12 杆为第 1 组支链,21 杆与 22 杆为第 2 组支链,31 杆与 32 杆为第 3 组支链。各支链协调运动实现动平台沿空间 3 个方向运动。

2 并联机构刚度有限元分析

2.1 有限元分析设置

三维模型依托软件创建,在对模型进行适当简化调整后导入有限元软件中。在保证模型分析计算精度和结果的准确性前提下调整不受力或者受力很小的零部件特



1. 静平台 2. 动平台 3. 滑鞍 4. 支链 5. 万向铰

图 1 并联机构模型

Figure 1 Parallel mechanism model

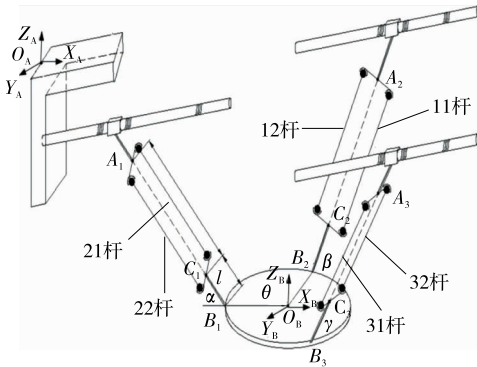


图 2 并联机构简图

Figure 2 Parallel mechanism diagram

征。设置材料属性参数:弹性模量 $2.06E11$ Pa,泊松比 0.29,密度 $7\ 850\text{ kg/m}^3$ 。划分网格后共获得 217 687 个节点,110 903 个单元。

2.2 静刚度计算

设置模型底面为固定约束,分别在动平台中心(566.55,247.24,-260.00)位置施加沿基础坐标系 X、Y、Z 方向作用力,大小为 300 N,3 种情况整机位移如图 3~图 5 所示,静刚度计算结果如表 1 所示。

由表 1 可知,机构沿 Z 方向刚度性能最好,X、Y 方向静刚度值偏低,优化结构时应重点考虑。当机构动平台沿 X、Y 方向受力时,最大应力位于 31 号杆件与动平台连接的铰链位置;当机构动平台沿 Z 方向受力时,最大应

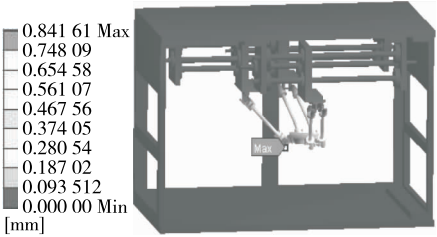


图 3 X 方向受力位移图

Figure 3 Displacement diagram of force in X direction

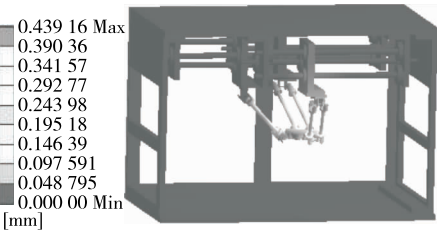


图 4 Y 方向受力位移图

Figure 4 Displacement diagram of force in Y direction

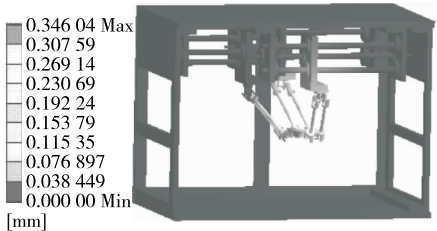


图 5 Z 方向受力位移图

Figure 5 Displacement diagram of force in Z direction

表 1 静刚度计算结果

Table 1 Calculation results of static stiffness

载荷方向	最大变形量/mm	受力点变形/mm	最大应力/MPa	静刚度/(N·μm ⁻¹)
X	0.841 61	0.654 58	249.81	0.458
Y	0.439 16	0.341 57	47.01	0.878
Z	0.346 04	0.230 69	165.78	1.300

力位于 21 号杆件与动平台连接的铰链位置,说明万向铰链处为结构薄弱环节。

2.3 机构动刚度分析

依托有限元软件中模态分析模块对机构支链环节进行模态分析,前期设置与静刚度分析完全一致,限制滑鞍沿 Y、Z 方向的自由度,静平台设置为全部约束,前 10 阶模态计算结果如表 2 所示,部分阶次相对位移如图 6~图 8 所示,机构相对振动位移较大环节在第 1、3 支链。综合各阶次的分析结果,连接杆件与动平台和滑鞍连接处振动位移较大。

3 机构动力学建模

基于并联机构的结构系统的复杂特点,应用 Lagrange 法建立并联机构动力学模型^[18]。3-HUU 并联机构系统 Lagrange 动力学方程为^[19]:

表 2 模态分析结果

Table 2 Results of modal analysis

阶次	频率值/Hz	振型	最大相对位移/mm
1	37.919	支链 1、3 上下振动	8.465 9
2	39.184	支链 1、3 前后扭转	7.207 1
3	41.472	支链 1、3 前后摆动	7.236 1
4	43.508	支链 1、3 前后扭转	7.635 1
5	61.830	支链 2 上下振动	10.113 0
6	65.074	支链 2 Z 向扭曲	17.228 0
7	75.242	支链 2 上下振动	10.289 0
8	89.016	支链 1、3 前后扭转	17.337 0
9	125.830	动平台扭曲变形	22.622 0
10	146.610	支链 2 Y 向扭曲	17.308 0

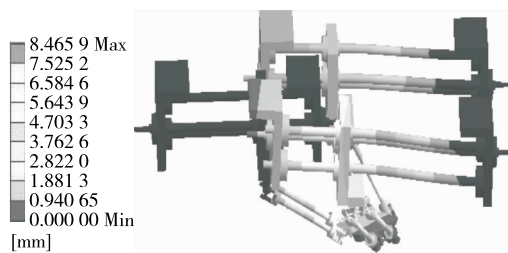


图 6 第 1 阶振型

Figure 6 The first mode shape

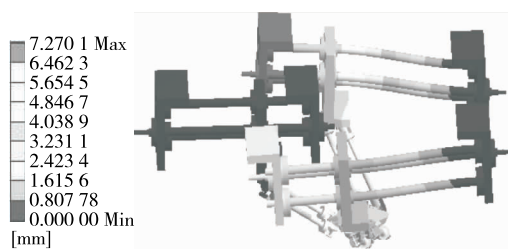


图 7 第 2 阶振型

Figure 7 The second mode shape

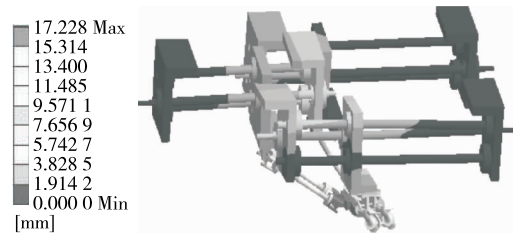


图 8 第 6 阶振型

Figure 8 The sixth mode shape

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_k} = Q_k, k=1, 2, 3; L=T-V, \quad (1)$$

式中:

L ——Lagrange 函数;

T ——机构总动能, J;

V ——机构总势能, J;

q_k ——系统广义坐标;

$\dot{q}_k$ ——系统广义速度;

Q_k ——作用在系统上对应于广义坐标的外力, N。

所以并联机构移动副轴向驱动力:

$$Q_k = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_k} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k}, k=1, 2, 3. \quad (2)$$

并联机构运动平台速度是 X 、 Y 、 Z 3 个方向分速度的合成,取 3 个方向速度分别为 V_X 、 V_Y 、 V_Z 。定义动平台质量为 m , 3 组支链 6 个连接杆件质量分别为 m_{11} 、 m_{12} 、 m_{21} 、 m_{22} 、 m_{31} 、 m_{32} , 3 个滑鞍质量相同为 m_1 , 选取动平台质心点坐标为广义坐标, 则 $q=[X_0, Y_0, Z_0]^T$, 广义力为 $Q=[Q_1, Q_2, Q_3]^T$, 取 $M_1=m_{11}+m_{12}$, $M_2=m_{21}+m_{22}$, $M_3=m_{31}+m_{32}$ 。

3.1 并联机构总动能计算

动平台受 3 个方向分速度影响, 动平台动能为:

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2), \quad (3)$$

式中:

$\dot{X}_0$ 、 $\dot{Y}_0$ 、 $\dot{Z}_0$ ——3 个坐标轴方向的分速度, m/s。

连接杆受到 X 方向分速度影响, 产生动能为:

$$T_{21} = \frac{1}{2} (M_1 + M_2 + M_3) \dot{X}_0^2. \quad (4)$$

Y 方向分速度对连接杆的影响, 3 组支链所对应滑鞍

滑移速度为 $\dot{X}_1$ 、 $\dot{X}_2$ 、 $\dot{X}_3$ 。

连接杆 11 的动能为:

$$T_{11} = \frac{1}{6} m_{11} (\dot{X}_1^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2). \quad (5)$$

Y 方向分速度对连接杆的影响:

$$T_{22} = \frac{1}{6} M_1 (\dot{X}_1^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_2 (\dot{X}_2^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_3 (\dot{X}_3^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2). \quad (6)$$

Z 方向分速度对连接杆的影响:

$$T_{33} = \frac{1}{6} M_1 (\dot{X}_1^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_2 (\dot{X}_2^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_3 (\dot{X}_3^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) \quad (7)$$

同理可得,其余杆件受到 Y、Z 方向分速度影响的动能,所以 6 个连接杆总动能:

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{6} M_1 (2\dot{X}_1^2 + 3\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_2 (2\dot{X}_2^2 + 3\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_3 (2\dot{X}_3^2 + 3\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) \quad (8)$$

滑鞍动能为:

$$T_3 = \frac{1}{2} m_l (\dot{X}_1^2 + \dot{X}_2^2 + \dot{X}_3^2) \quad (9)$$

系统总动能为:

$$T = T_1 + T_{21} + T_2 + T_3 = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{2} (M_1 + M_2 + M_3) \dot{X}_0^2 + \frac{1}{6} M_1 (2\dot{X}_1^2 + 3\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_2 (2\dot{X}_2^2 + 3\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{6} M_3 (2\dot{X}_3^2 + 3\dot{X}_0^2 + \dot{Y}_0^2 + \dot{Z}_0^2) + \frac{1}{2} m_l (\dot{X}_1^2 + \dot{X}_2^2 + \dot{X}_3^2) \quad (10)$$

3.2 并联机构部件势能计算

取静平台底部的平面为零势能面,动平台质心在固定坐标系中 Z 轴方向坐标为 Z_c , 6 个连接杆的坐标分别为 Z_1, Z_2, Z_3 。则动平台势能为:

$$V_1 = mgZ_c \quad (11)$$

6 个连接杆的势能为:

$$V_2 = M_1 gZ_1 + M_2 gZ_2 + M_3 gZ_3 \quad (12)$$

并联机构总势能:

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = mgZ_c + M_1 gZ_1 + M_2 gZ_2 + M_3 gZ_3 \quad (13)$$

3.3 动力学方程

根据上述推导,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k} = & m \left(\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + (M_1 + M_2 + \\ & M_3) \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + \frac{1}{6} M_1 \left(4\dot{X}_1 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_1}{\partial q_k} + 6\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + 2\dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ & \left. 2\dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + \frac{1}{6} M_2 \left(4\dot{X}_2 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_2}{\partial q_k} + 6\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + 2\dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ & \left. 2\dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + \frac{1}{6} M_3 \left(4\dot{X}_3 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_3}{\partial q_k} + 6\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + 2\dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ & \left. 2\dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + m_l \left(\dot{X}_1 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_1}{\partial q_k} + \dot{X}_2 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_2}{\partial q_k} + \dot{X}_3 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_3}{\partial q_k} \right), \quad (14) \\ \frac{\partial V}{\partial q_k} = & mg \frac{\partial Z_c}{\partial q_k} + M_1 g \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial q_k} + M_2 g \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial q_k} + M_3 g \frac{\partial Z_3}{\partial q_k}, \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_k} = & m \left(\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + (M_1 + M_2 + \\ & M_3) \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + \frac{1}{6} M_1 \left(4\dot{X}_1 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_1}{\partial q_k} + 6\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + 2\dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ & \left. 2\dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + \frac{1}{6} M_2 \left(4\dot{X}_2 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_2}{\partial q_k} + 6\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + 2\dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ & \left. 2\dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + \frac{1}{6} M_3 \left(4\dot{X}_3 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_3}{\partial q_k} + 6\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + 2\dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ & \left. 2\dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + m_l \left(\dot{X}_1 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_1}{\partial q_k} + \dot{X}_2 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_2}{\partial q_k} + \dot{X}_3 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_3}{\partial q_k} \right). \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

建立机构动力学方程:

$$\begin{aligned} m \left[\ddot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{X}_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + \ddot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \ddot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ \left. \dot{Z}_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] + (M_1 + M_2 + M_3) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{2}{3} M_i \left[\ddot{X}_i \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial q_k} + \dot{X}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i \left[\ddot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ \left. \dot{X}_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{3} M_i \left[\ddot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Y}_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] + \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{3} M_i \left[\ddot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Z}_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] + m_l \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[\ddot{X}_i \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial q_k} + \right. \\ \left. \dot{X}_i \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial q_k} \right) \right] - m \left(\dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} + \dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} \right) - \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{2}{3} M_i \dot{X}_i \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial q_k} - \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i \dot{X}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{X}_0}{\partial q_k} - \\ \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{3} M_i \dot{Y}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Y}_0}{\partial q_k} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{3} M_i \dot{Z}_0 \frac{\partial \dot{Z}_0}{\partial q_k} - m_l \sum_{i=1}^3 \dot{X}_i \frac{\partial \dot{X}_i}{\partial q_k} + \\ mg \frac{\partial Z_c}{\partial q_k} + \sum_{i=1}^3 M_i g \frac{\partial Z_i}{\partial q_k} = Q_k \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

4 刚柔耦合动力学分析

4.1 动力学仿真

依托软件建立机构三维模型(见图 9),在保留机构构件基本运动关系前提下对模型进行简化处理,最终保留动平台、滑鞍、丝杠、支链等系统关键元素。将模型导入动力学软件后设置构件材料属性并添加构件之间的运动副:丝杠端部固定副、滑鞍位置的滑移副、万向铰位置的万向副。

仿真模型驱动设置:支链 1 滑移副速度随时间变化函数为 $\sin(60 \times \text{time})$,支链 2 驱动函数为 $-\sin(60 \times \text{time})$,支链 3 驱动函数为 $-\sin(60 \times \text{time})$ 。在动平台直线点施加沿-Y 方向大小为 50 N 的力。仿真时间为

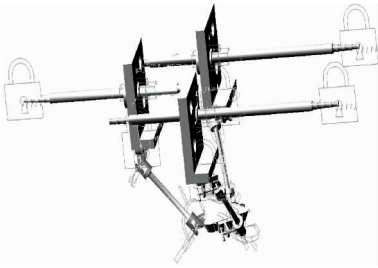


图9 并联机构仿真模型

Figure 9 The simulation model of parallel mechanism

10 s,总步数为100步。将机构各零部件作为纯刚体进行分析。综合静刚度分析结果与模态振型可知,支链结构承受着较大的载荷,其弹性变形和振动对机构性能产生一定的影响,因此将连接杆件转换为柔性体进行分析。具体步骤为:将每组支链分支杆件三维模型逐个保存为Parasolid格式导入有限元软件中;设置杆件的材料属性,确定实体单元类型为Solid45、Mass21,其值确定为 $1\text{E}-5$;对连接杆进行网格划分,创建杆件外连接点,外连点坐标为 $(0.513\ 88, 0.390\ 26, -0.467\ 95)$ 、 $(0.570\ 46, 0.249\ 14, -0.338\ 01)$ 、 $(0.355\ 04, 0.389\ 96, -0.232\ 57)$ 、 $(0.497\ 05, 0.249\ 13, -0.233\ 53)$ 、 $(0.605\ 59, 0.389\ 96, -0.074\ 38)$ 、 $(0.627\ 18, 0.249\ 14, -0.214\ 74)$;依据连接点创建局部刚性连接区域;依次将连接杆模态中性文件导入软件中,替换原刚性构件。刚柔耦合分析设置与刚体分析完全相同。动平台质心运动位移、速度变化曲线如图10、图11所示;第3组支链中32杆所连滑鞍加速度变化曲线如图12所示,22号连接杆所连滑鞍沿X方向位移、速度、加速度变化曲线如图13~图15所示;第2组支链Joint10沿X方向驱动力与驱动矩变化曲线如图16、图17所示。

4.2 仿真结果分析

通过比较刚体模型与耦合模型的位移变化曲线,刚体系统与耦合系统下的运动平台位置和姿态在10 s内基本相同,最大差值为初始时刻3 mm处,前1 s内初始运动时,动平台由静止状态到运动状态,连接杆件存在一定的弹性振动情况,振动变形影响了动平台的运动。动平

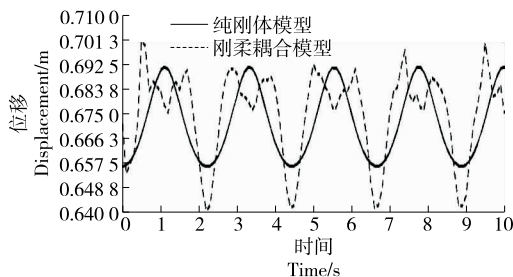


图10 动平台质心位移

Figure 10 The displacement of moving platform centroid

台在短期震荡后,后期趋于平缓且呈规律性变化。其余时间最大差值约为2 mm,分别在1.2,3.3,5.5,7.7 s时。由图10、图11可知,耦合模型动平台速度整体高于刚体模型速度。由图12可知,第5.0 s和第6.5 s刚体模型加速度出现了突变,其余时刻两类模型分析结果基本一致。

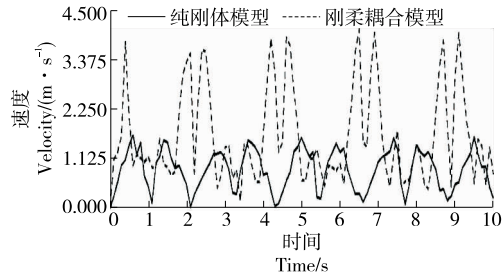


图11 动平台质心速度

Figure 11 The velocity of moving platform centroid

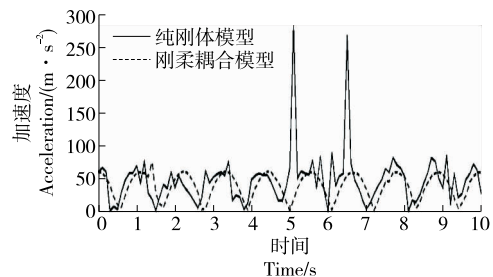


图12 32号杆连接滑鞍加速度

Figure 12 The acceleration of No.32 rod connecting saddle

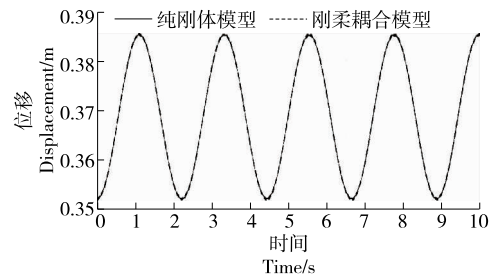


图13 22号杆连接滑鞍X方向位移

Figure 13 The X-direction displacement of No.22 rod saddle

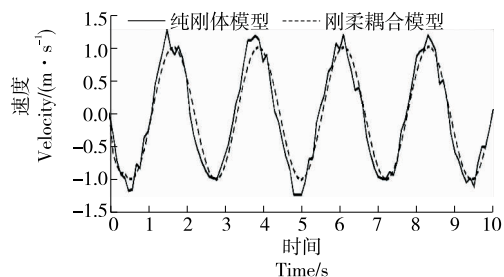


图14 22号杆连接滑鞍X方向速度

Figure 14 The X-direction velocity of No.22 rod saddle

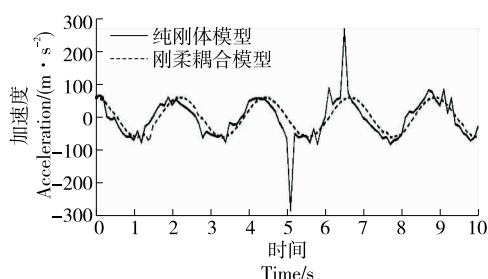


图 15 22 号杆连接滑鞍 X 方向加速度

Figure 15 The X-direction acceleration of No.22 rod saddle

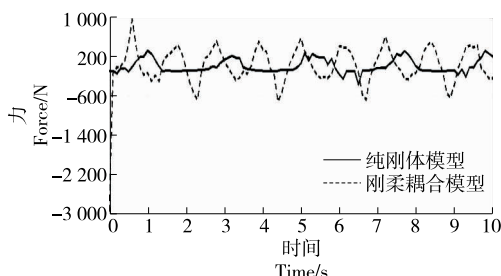


图 16 Joint 10 X 方向驱动力

Figure 16 The X-direction driving force of Joint 10

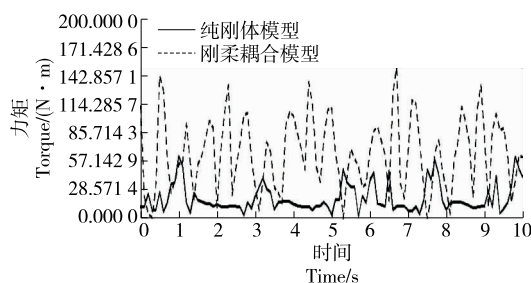


图 17 Joint 10 驱动力矩

Figure 17 The driving torque of Joint 10

由图 13~图 15 可知,滑鞍在两类系统下的位移、速度变化趋势一致,数据基本相同。只是在加速度变化曲线中,第 5.0 s 和第 6.5 s 运动平台处于最高位置和最低位置,滑鞍在刚体系统中的加速度存在突变,与耦合系统数据存在最大偏差。

由图 16~图 17 可知,初始时刻,耦合模型驱动力大于刚体模型起始阶段驱动力,后期时间段耦合模型驱动力基本大于刚体模型驱动力。比较此运动副输出力矩情况曲线,耦合模型运动副驱动力矩明显大于刚体模型。所以连接杆的柔体弹性变形对驱动力产生了很大影响,在结构优化时应注意提高此处动力学性能。

5 结论

以一种 3-HUU 型可用于食品包装行业的并联机构为研究对象,对机构进行了静动态特性建模与分析。结果表明:利用有限元分析技术计算并联机构沿空间各方向的静刚度可知,机构沿空间垂直方向静刚度最高,其余

方向静刚度偏低。机构支链的低阶固有频率偏低,万向铰链两端位置是设计中的薄弱环节。机构动力学理论建模以及刚柔耦合动力学分析表明,连接杆件的刚柔耦合效应对滑鞍运动方向发生改变瞬间影响最大,出现了突变情况,两类模型其余运动性能参数变化趋势基本一致。后续在进一步优化机构时应重点考虑连接杆件的结构参数。

参考文献

- [1] 尹海斌,钟国梁,李军锋. 机器人刚柔耦合动力学[M]. 武汉: 华中科技大学出版社, 2018: 1-6.
YIN Hai-bin, ZHONG Guo-liang, LI Jun-feng. Rigid flexible coupling dynamics of robot [M]. Wuhan: Huazhong University of Science & Technology Press, 2018: 1-6.
- [2] 刘超,何雪明,黄海楠,等. 弧面分度凸轮机构动态特性的研究[J]. 食品与机械, 2019, 35(2): 107-112.
LIU Chao, HE Xue-ming, HUANG Hai-nan, et al. Research on dynamic characteristics of globoidal indexing cam mechanism[J]. Food & Machinery, 2019, 35(2): 107-112.
- [3] 薄瑞峰,鲁岩,李瑞琴. 基于凯恩法的大摆角混联机床并联机构的动力学分析[J]. 制造技术与机床, 2019(7): 67-71.
BO Rui-feng, LU Yan, LI Rui-qin. Dynamics analysis of parallel module of a novel hybrid kinematics machine based on Kane[J]. Manufacturing Technology & Machine Tool, 2019(7): 67-71.
- [4] 刘芳华,马非凡,孙威. 三自由度并联机器人运动学和动力学建模与仿真[J]. 机床与液压, 2020, 48(23): 23-29.
LIU Fang-hua, MA Fan-fan, SUN Wei. Kinematics and dynamics modeling and simulation for 3-DOF parallel robot[J]. Machine Tool & Hydraulics, 2020, 48(23): 23-29.
- [5] 王丽娟,吕丽平,张玉宏. 3-RRR 平面柔性并联机构动力学分析[J]. 机械设计与制造, 2019(6): 197-200.
WANG Li-juan, LU Li-ping, ZHANG Yu-hong. Dynamic analysis of 3-RRR planar flexible parallel mechanism [J]. Machinery Design & Manufacture, 2019(6): 197-200.
- [6] 王见,董虎,王兆东,等. 3-CPaRR 解耦并联机构弹性动力学建模与分析[J]. 计算机集成制造系统, 2019, 25(9): 2 167-2 179.
WANG Jian, DONG Hu, WANG Zhao-dong, et al. Elastic dynamics modeling and analysis of 3-CPaRR decoupling parallel mechanism[J]. Computer Integrated Manufacturing Systems, 2019, 25(9): 2 167-2 179.
- [7] 杨应洪,尹显明. 一种 2RPS-RPU 并联机构的动力学分析[J]. 机械设计与制造, 2019(9): 58-62, 66.
YANG Ying-hong, YIN Xian-ming. Dynamic analysis of 2RPS-RPU parallel mechanism [J]. Machinery Design & Manufacture, 2019(9): 58-62, 66.
- [8] 张志刚,周翔,房占鹏,等. 基于绝对节点坐标方法的柔顺机构动力学建模与仿真[J]. 郑州大学学报(工学版), 2020, 41(2): 50-55.
ZHANG Zhi-gang, ZHOU Xiang, FANG Zhan-peng, et al. Dynamics modeling and simulation of compliant mechanisms using

- absolute nodal coordinate formulation[J]. Journal of Zhengzhou University (Engineering Science), 2020, 41(2): 50-55.
- [9] 耿明超, 边辉, 倪笑宇, 等. 耦合型 4UPS /UPR 并联机构刚度特性分析[J]. 科学技术与工程, 2018, 18(10): 76-82.
- GENG Ming-chao, BIAN Hui, NI Xiao-yu, et al. Stiffness characteristics analyses of a coupling 4UPS /UPR parallel mechanism[J]. Science Technology and Engineering, 2018, 18(10): 76-82.
- [10] 付红栓, 赵恒华, 杨辉. 3-TPT 并联机床动力学仿真[J]. 机械设计, 2013, 30(3): 32-35.
- FU Hong-shuan, ZHAO Heng-hua, YANG Hui. Dynamics simulation of 3-TPT parallel machine tool[J]. Journal of Machine Design, 2013, 30(3): 32-35.
- [11] 钱太利, 于大泳. 并联机构柔性杆件的分析研究[J]. 农业装备与车辆工程, 2019, 57(2): 92-95.
- QIAN Tai-li, YU Da-yong. Analysis and research on flexible bar of parallel mechanism[J]. Agricultural Equipment & Vehicle Engineering, 2019, 57(2): 92-95.
- [12] 张洪, 李盼盼, 王通德. 3T 各向同性并联机构的弹性动力学建模与特性分析[J]. 机械传动, 2019, 43(5): 134-140.
- ZHANG Hong, LI Pan-pan, WANG Tong-de. Elastic dynamics modeling and characteristic analysis of a 3T isotropy parallel mechanism[J]. Journal of Mechanical Transmission, 2019, 43(5): 134-140.
- [13] 吴超宇, 钱小吾, 余伟, 等. 直线驱动型并联机器人反向动力学分析与验证[J]. 农业机械学报, 2017, 48(12): 412-420.
- WU Chao-yu, QIAN Xiao-wu, YU Wei, et al. Analysis and verification of linear driven parallel robot reverse dynamics[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery, 2017, 48(12): 412-420.
- [14] GEETHAPRIYAN T, SAMSON R M, MUTHURAMALINGAM T, et al. Stiffness analysis of inverted tripod parallel manipulator[J]. Applied Mechanics and Materials, 2017(867): 205-211.
- [15] CRETESCU Nadia Ramona, NEAGOE Mircea. Rigid versus flexible link dynamic analysis of a 3DOF delta type parallel manipulator [J]. Applied Mechanics and Materials, 2015 (762): 101-106.
- [16] LU Song, LI Yang-min, DING Bing-xiao. Kinematics and dynamics analysis of the 3PUS-PRU parallel mechanism module designed for a novel 6-DOF gantry hybrid machine tool[J]. Journal of Mechanical Science and Technology, 2020, 34(1): 345-357.
- [17] 董旭, 高铁红. 三自由度并联包装机构动力学建模与分析[J]. 包装工程, 2020, 41(15): 81-87.
- DONG Xu, GAO Tie-hong. Dynamic modeling and analysis of 3-DOF parallel packaging mechanism[J]. Packing Engineering, 2020, 41(15): 81-87.
- [18] 付玉锦. 3-PTT 水平滑块式并联机器人的力学仿真研究[D]. 沈阳: 东北大学, 2002: 35-56.
- FU Yu-jin. The mechanics simulation study of in-parallel robot with tri-gliders[D]. Shenyang: Northeastern University, 2002: 35-56.
- [19] 黄晓宾. 基于虚拟样机技术的 6 自由度 3-PRPS 并联机器人运动学和动力学研究及参数优化[D]. 南京: 南京理工大学, 2013: 22-28.
- HUANG Xiao-bin. Kinematics and dynamics research and parameter optimization of 6-DOF 3-PRPS parallel robot based on Virtual Prototype Technology[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Science and Technology, 2013: 22-28.
- (上接第 118 页)
- [6] 其格吉日嘎拉, 王春光, 王文明. 小型卧式混合机混合均匀度的试验研究[J]. 农机化研究, 2013, 35(8): 132-135.
- QI Ge-jirigala, WANG Chun-guang, WANG Wen-ming. Experimental research on mixing uniformity of small horizontal mixer[J]. Journal of Agricultural Mechanization Research, 2013, 35(8): 132-135.
- [7] 夏蕊, 郭贵生. 基于 CFD 的卧式螺旋混合机的混合过程分析[J]. 农机化研究, 2014, 36(7): 31-34.
- XIA Rui, GUO Gui-sheng. Analysis of mixing process of horizontal ribbon mixer based on CFD[J]. Journal of Agricultural Mechanization Research, 2014, 36(7): 31-34.
- [8] 杨星, 于克强, 王德福. 基于 EDEM 的转轮式 TMR 混合机混合性能数值模拟[J]. 农机化研究, 2017, 39(3): 218-223.
- YANG Xing, YU Ke-qiang, WANG De-fu. Numerical simulation of mixing performance of rotary TMR mixer based on EDEM[J]. Journal of Agricultural Mechanization Research, 2017, 39(3): 218-223.
- [9] 高瑞红. 基于 EDEM 的碎玻璃清洗机螺旋叶片高度优化分析[J]. 山西电子技术, 2020(5): 9-10, 51.
- GAO Rui-hong. EDEM-based optimization analysis of spiral blade height of broken glass washing machine[J]. Shanxi Electronic Technology, 2020(5): 9-10, 51.
- [10] 潘青, 张清照, 李艺灵. 基于 EDEM 的碎屑流运动规律及冲击性能研究[J]. 工程地质学报, 2020, 28(5): 1 057-1 065.
- PAN Qing, ZHANG Qing-zhao, LI Yi-ling. Research on movement law and impact performance of debris flow based on EDEM[J]. Journal of Engineering Geology, 2020, 28(5): 1 057-1 065.
- [11] HE Ya-kai, LI Cui-ling, ZHAO Xue-guan, et al. Simulation analysis of the fertilizer ejecting device of corn fertilizer applicator based on EDEM[J]. Journal of Physics Conference Series, 2020, 1 633(1): 27-29.
- [12] 问小江, 方飞飞, 刘应科, 等. 基于煤粉堆积角的 EDEM 颗粒接触参数标定[J]. 中国安全科学学报, 2020, 30(7): 114-119.
- WEN Xiao-jiang, FANG Fei-fei, LIU Ying-ke, et al. Calibration of EDEM particle contact parameters based on coal pulverized coal accumulation angle[J]. Chinese Safety Science Journal, 2020, 30(7): 114-119.
- [13] 刘兰强, 蔡英. 基于 EDEM 的高精度施肥装置设计与试验[J]. 农机化研究, 2021, 43(3): 68-75.
- LIU Lan-qiang, CAI Ying. Design and experiment of high-precision fertilization device based on EDEM[J]. Journal of Agricultural Mechanization Research, 2021, 43(3): 68-75.