

# **Application Note: Equivalent Mechanism Inertia**

#### Introduction

In many cases it is desirable to calculate the inertia that the motor "feels" as function of the motor angle (= inertia of the motor + equivalent inertia of the rest of the mechanism). This application note describes a way to achieve this result using the mechanism design software SAM.

## **Basics**

The basic idea is to use a very special input motion file to drive the crank axis of the. The input motion file, which defines a physically non-feasible motion profile, has the following characteristics :

0 0 0 1 x1 1 t1 0 t2 x2 0 1 : : : 1 • 2 • tn xn 0 1

With this motion profile the mechanism moves to each angle x1, x2, ....xn and at this angle a force analysis is carried out based on zero-velocity and an acceleration equal to "1". As a result of this the calculated motor torque T [Nm] equals the equavalent inertia [kgm^2] multiplied by 1 [rad/(s^2)].

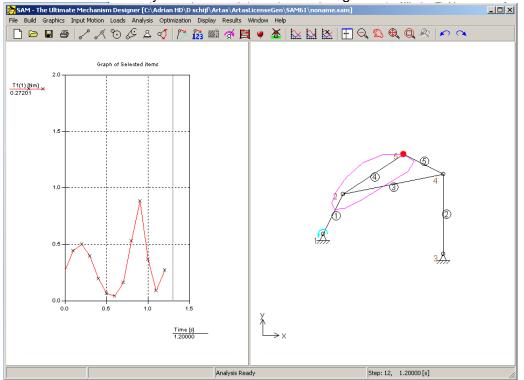
<u>Note:</u> Please select the SI[rad] system of engineering units (if the latter is not the case, please take care to properly interpret the results). Also it is essential to disable any gravitational effects.

## Example 1

As an example the equivalent mechanism inertia of a 4-bar mechanism with a mass at the coupler point is demonstrated. The mechanism is driven by a motion file which devides a complete revolution of the crank into 12 steps.

The example is based on the default 4-bar mechanism that is generated by the command sequence FILE / WIZARD / 4 BAR MECHANISM and by accepting the default values. In addition to that a mass of 10 kg is added to point 5 of the mechanism. Instead of the default input motion, which is deleted, the following input motion file is selected:

 $\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.1 & 0.5236 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.2 & 1.0472 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.3 & 1.5708 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.4 & 2.0944 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.5 & 2.6180 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.5 & 2.6180 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.6 & 3.1416 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.7 & 3.6652 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.8 & 4.1888 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 0.9 & 4.7124 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 1.0 & 5.2360 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 1.1 & 5.7596 & 0.0 & 1.0 \\ 1.2 & 6.2832 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{array}$ 



## The results of this analysis are shown in the following screenshot..

#### Example 2

Example 2 is very similar to example 1, only now an extra motor inertia of 1 kgm<sup>2</sup> is added to the crank.

