Crane System

CAD Final Project

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Team Crane

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1	Introduction
2	Modeling
3	Kinematics & Simulation
4	Conclusion

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Introduction

Background







- 굴착기나 크레인 등 중장비들의 회전, 병진 운동이 CATIA로 표현하기 적합하다고 판단
 이론, 실습시간에 배운 기능을 활용하여 구현 가능

Introduction

Roles

김용호

Mobile Crane

Part Design

Kinematics

Simulation

김응환

Dump Truck

Part Design

Kinematics

Presentation

박지원

Excavator

Part Design

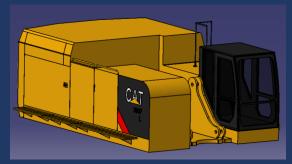
Kinematics

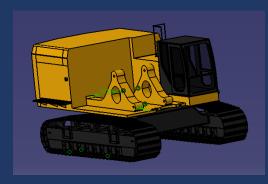
Simulation

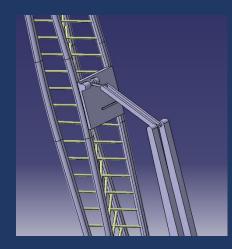
1	Introduction
2	Modeling
3	Kinematics & Simulation
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Modeling Mobile Crane



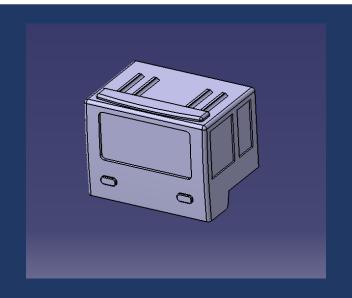


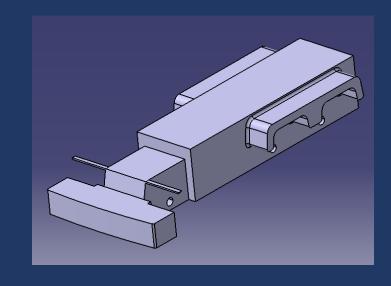


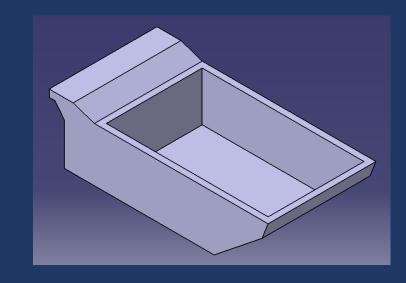


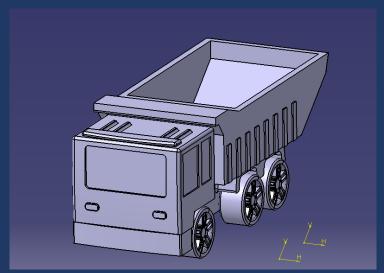
- Main body , Main Link, Sub link1,2,3,4 부분으로 나누어 모델링
- Main body부분을 아웃소싱하여 변형
- Link를 여러 개 사용하여 각도를 크게 변형하는 joint와 세밀하게 각도를 변경 할 수 있는 joint 구분
- Sketch, Pad, Pocket, Edge Fillet를 이용하여 전체적인 형상 제작
- GSD-Cylinder로 Truss 구조 제작
- Traction 아웃소싱

Modeling Dump Truck



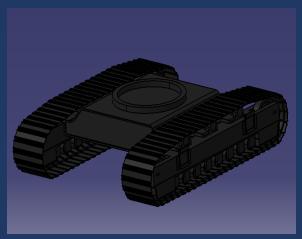


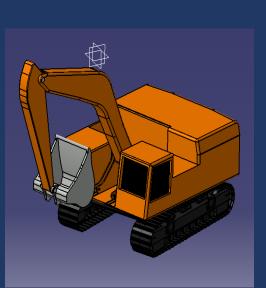


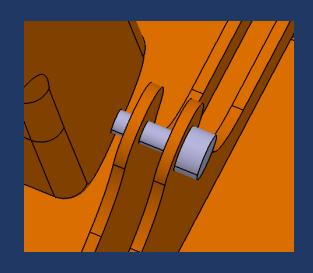


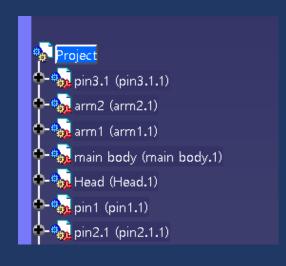
- Main body , Arm , Head 부분으로 나누어 모델링
- Sketch, Pad, Pocket, Edge Fillet을 이용하여 전체적인 형상 제작
- Assembly Design의 Coincidence, Contact, Offset Constraint를 이용하여 모든 Part 조립
- Wheel, 아웃 소싱

Modeling Excavator









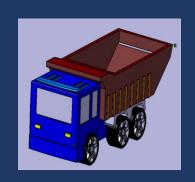
- Main body , Arm , Head 부분으로 나누어 모델링
- Sketch 와 Pad 를 기반으로 전체적인 형상 제작
- Boolean Operation 의 Remove 기능을 활용하여 비어있는 형상인 Head 제작
- 제작한 Pin으로 연결부분 구현
- 궤도 부분의 Traction body , Traction wheel 아웃소싱

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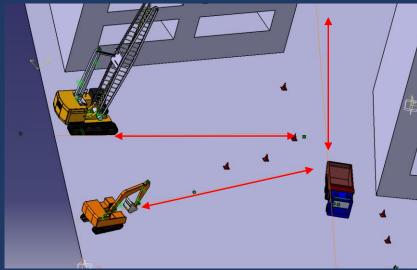
Kinematics

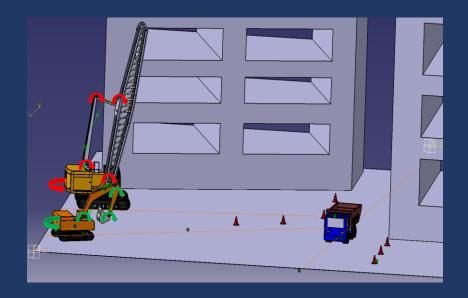






- Constraint : Coincidence, Offset, Contact활용
- Kinematics : Revolute , Rigid , Prismatic활용
- 각 Product가 활동하기 위한 Surface제작
- Product들의 이동경로를 Line 으로 설정



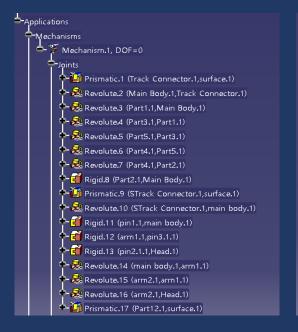


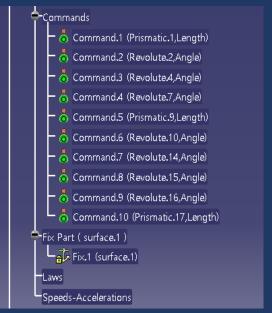
Kinematics

Constraints

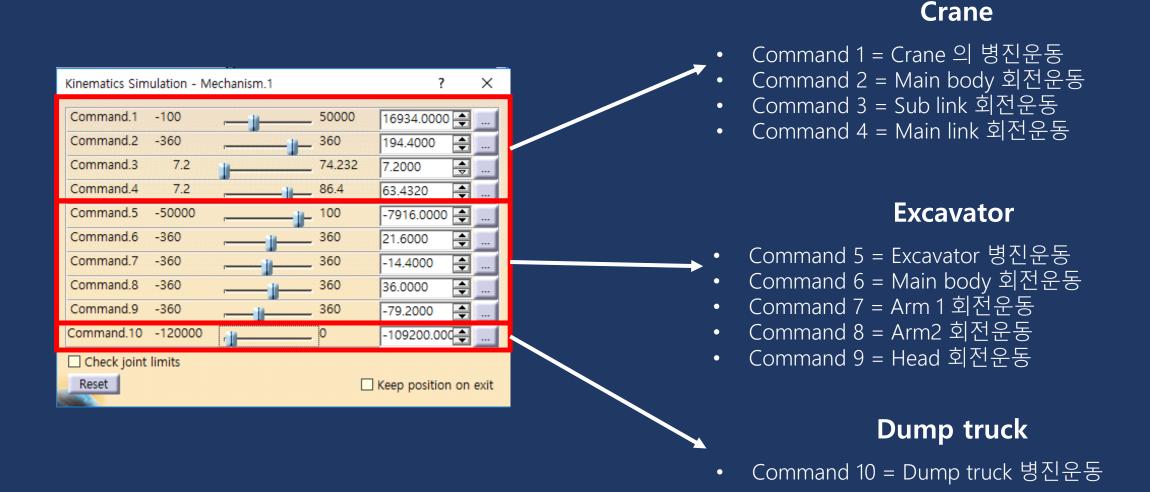
Constraints − 🔑 Coincidence.17 (STrack Connector.1,surface.1) Fix.1 (surface.1) - ♥ Coincidence.18 (STrack Connector.1,surface.1) – 🔑 Coincidence.2 (Track Connector.1,surface.1) Coincidence.19 (STrack Connector.1, main body.1) - 🥰 Coincidence.3 (Track Connector.1,surface.1) – 🏂 Offset.20 (STrack Connector.1,main body.1) − 🔗 Coincidence.4 (Main Body.1,Track Connector.1) −Ø FixTogether.2(pin1.1,main body.1) - 🏂 Offset.5 (Main Body.1,Track Connector.1) −@ Fi×Together.3(arm1.1,pin3.1.1) – 🔑 Coincidence.6 (Part1.1,Main Body.1) - PixTogether.4(pin2.1.1,Head.1) - 🏂 Offset.7 (Part1.1,Main Body.1) - 🔑 Coincidence.27 (main body.1,arm1.1) − 🌮 Offset.8 (Part2.1.Main Bodv.1) - 🏂 Offset.28 (main body.1,arm1.1) Coincidence.9 (Part3.1,Part1.1) Coincidence.29 (arm2.1,arm1.1) - 50 Offset.10 (Part3.1, Part1.1) 🎒 Offset.30 (arm2.1,arm1.1) - Coincidence.11 (Part5.1,Part3.1) Coincidence.31 (arm2.1,Head.1) Offset.12 (Part5.1,Part3.1) Offset.32 (arm2.1, Head.1) — 🔑 Coincidence.13 (Part4.1,Part5.1) Coincidence.33 (Part12.1, surface.1) - 🎒 Offset.14 (Part4.1,Part5.1) Coincidence.34 (Part12.1, surface.1) - 🔑 Coincidence.15 (Part4.1,Part2.1) Offset.16 (Part4.1,Part2.1) Fix.35 (Part19.1) FixTogether.1(Part2.1,Main Body.1) Surface contact.36 (Part18.1,surface.1)

Kinematics



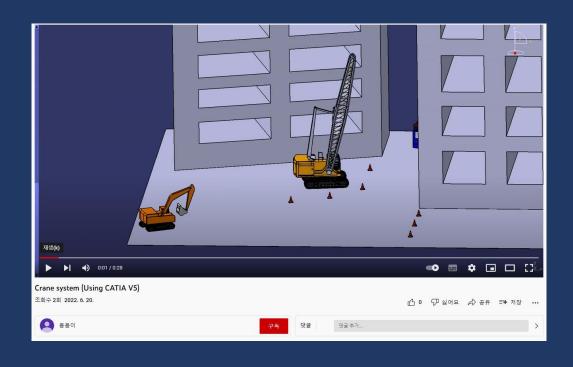


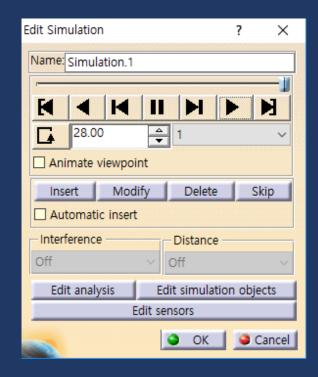
Simulation



Simulation

<u>Crane system (Using CATIA V5) - YouTubeCrane system (Using CATIA V5) - YouTube</u>

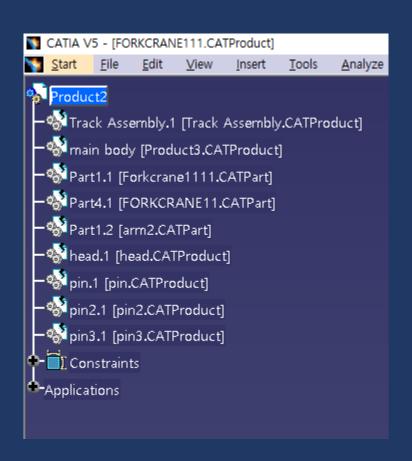




- Simulation 하나, 28장면으로 구성
- 각 Product와 Part 가 간섭받지 않는 각도, 이동 길이를 확인하여 제작

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Conclusion



- 각자 맡은 차량을 합치는 과정에서 Part와 Product 저장 경로가 정확하지 않아 시간 소비
- Part와 Product의 저장이 체계적이지 않아 시간 소비
- 각 Part의 구체적 수치가 없어 비율을 맞추는데 어려움을 겪음
- 바퀴가 회전하는 Kinematics를 구현하지 못함
- Crane의 도르래 부분을 구현하지 못함

