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Title: Desarrollo didáctico complementario de las expresiones analíticas de las acciones de sacudimiento en las máquinas de combustión interna.

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Introducción: El análisis y estudio de las máquinas de combustión interna sigue vigente.

Metodología: Se presenta un desarrollo completo de las ecuaciones dinámicas y los criterios para determinar las fuerzas y pares de sacudimiento.

Resultados : Se obtienen las expresiones establecidas en la literatura con procedimientos alternos.

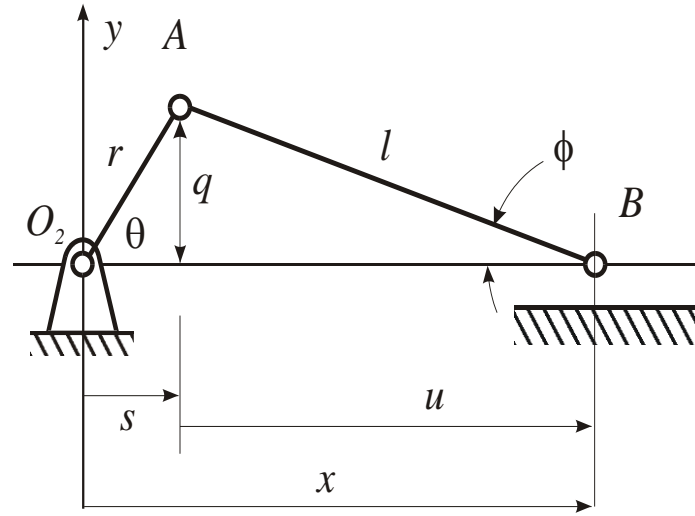
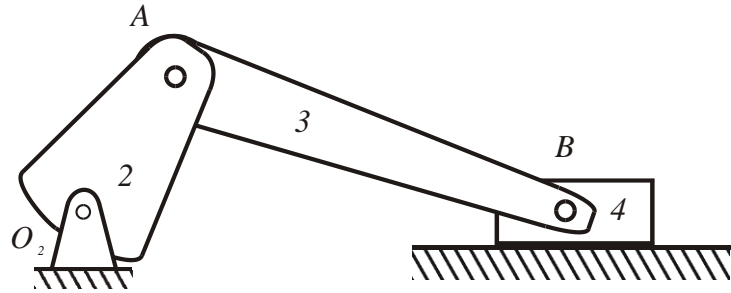
Conclusiones : Es importante y necesario presentar el manejo propio y completo del desarrollo de las ecuaciones de sacudimiento, para tener una comprensión total de su significado

Referencias: Norton, R. (2009). Kinematics and Dynamics of Machinery, USA: McGraw-Hill Education.

Wilson C. E. y Sadler J. P. (2002). Kinematics and Dynamics of Machinery, USA. Pearson.

Metodología

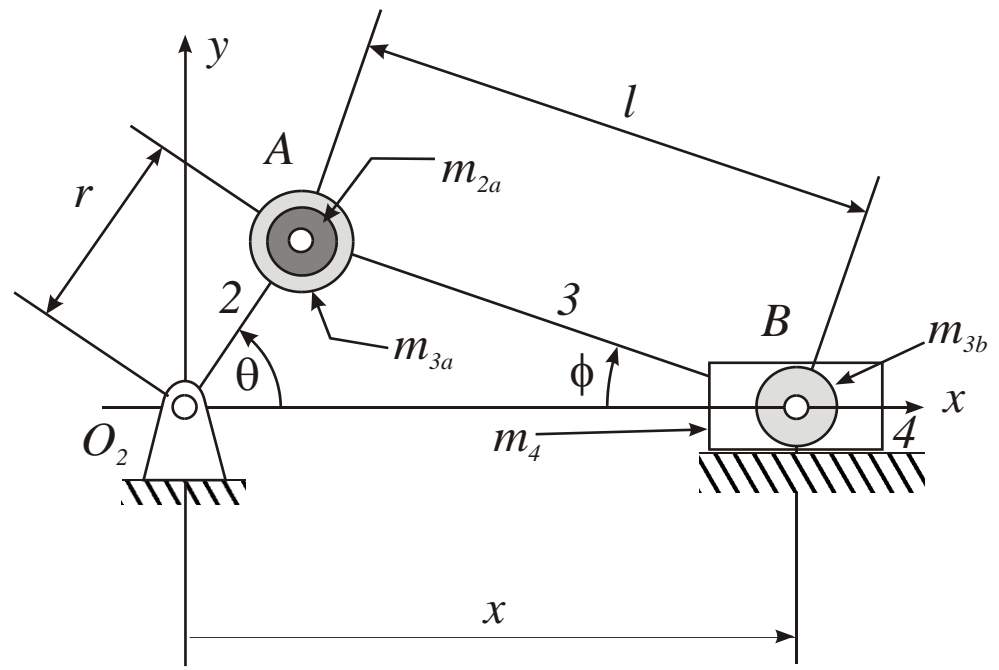
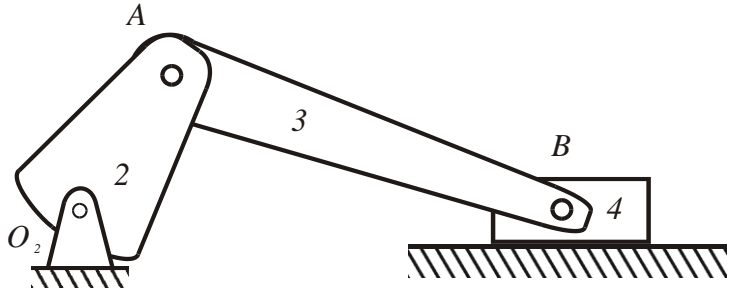
Modelo cinemático



$$\tan \phi = \frac{\text{sen } \phi}{\text{cos } \phi} = \frac{\frac{r}{l} \text{sen } \omega t}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{l} \text{sen } \omega t\right)^2}}$$

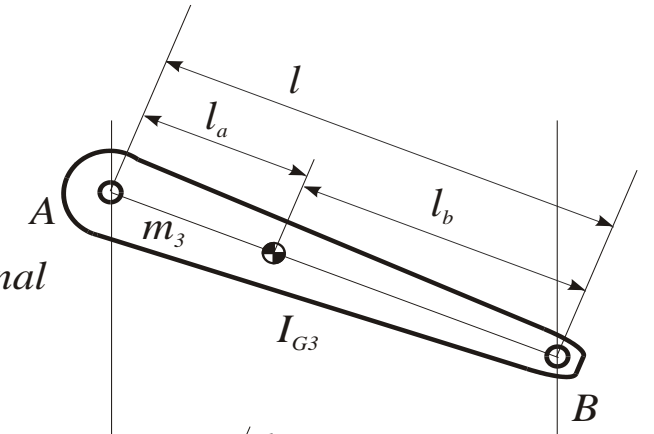
$$x \cong r \cos \omega t + l \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{l} \text{sen } \omega t \right)^2 \right)$$

$$x = r \cos \omega t + l \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{l} \text{sen } \omega t \right)^2}$$

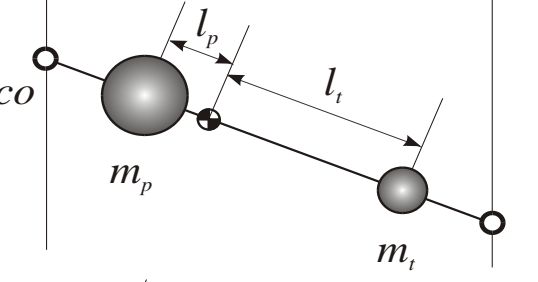


$$m_A = m_{2a} + m_{3a}, m_B = m_{3b} + m_4$$

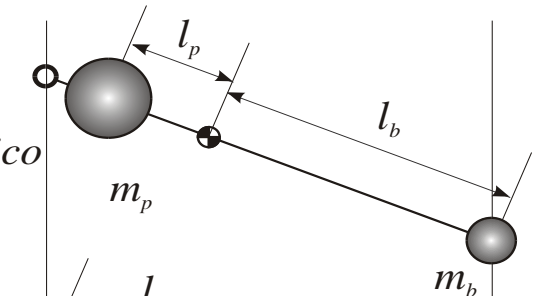
a) Biela original



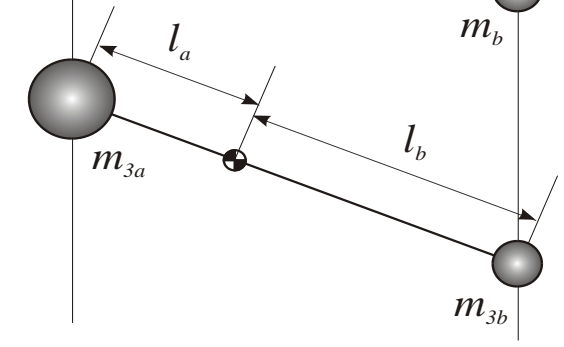
b) Modelo genérico de dos masas



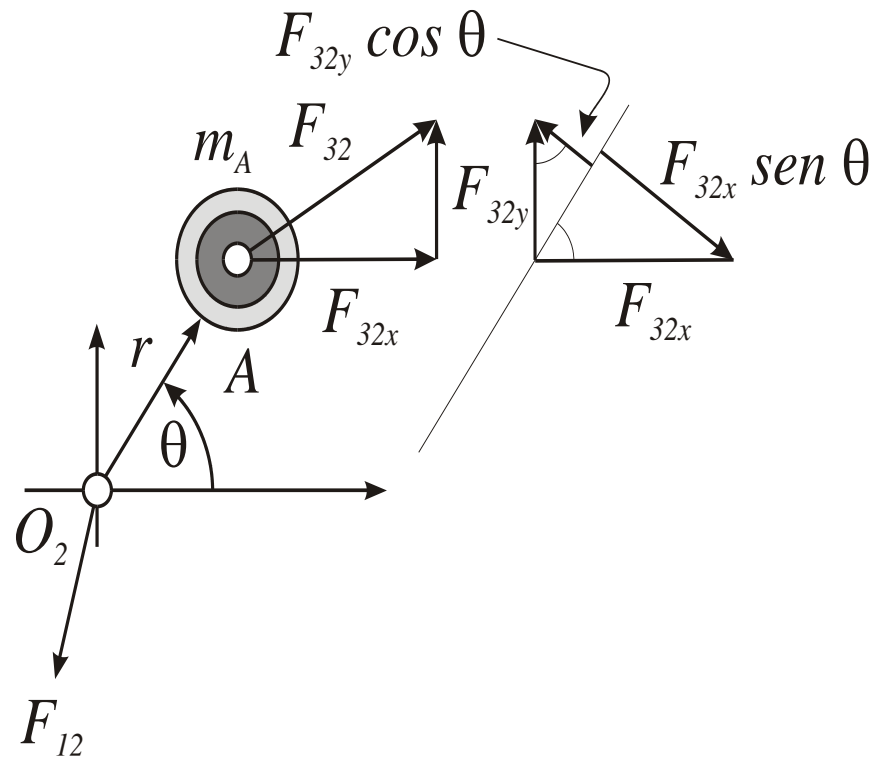
c) Modelo dinamico exacto



d) Modelo aproximado



Análisis de la manivela



Par de sacudimiento

$$T_{12} = F_{32x} r \text{ sen } \theta - F_{32y} r \text{ cos } \theta$$

Análisis de la biela

Evaluación de pares

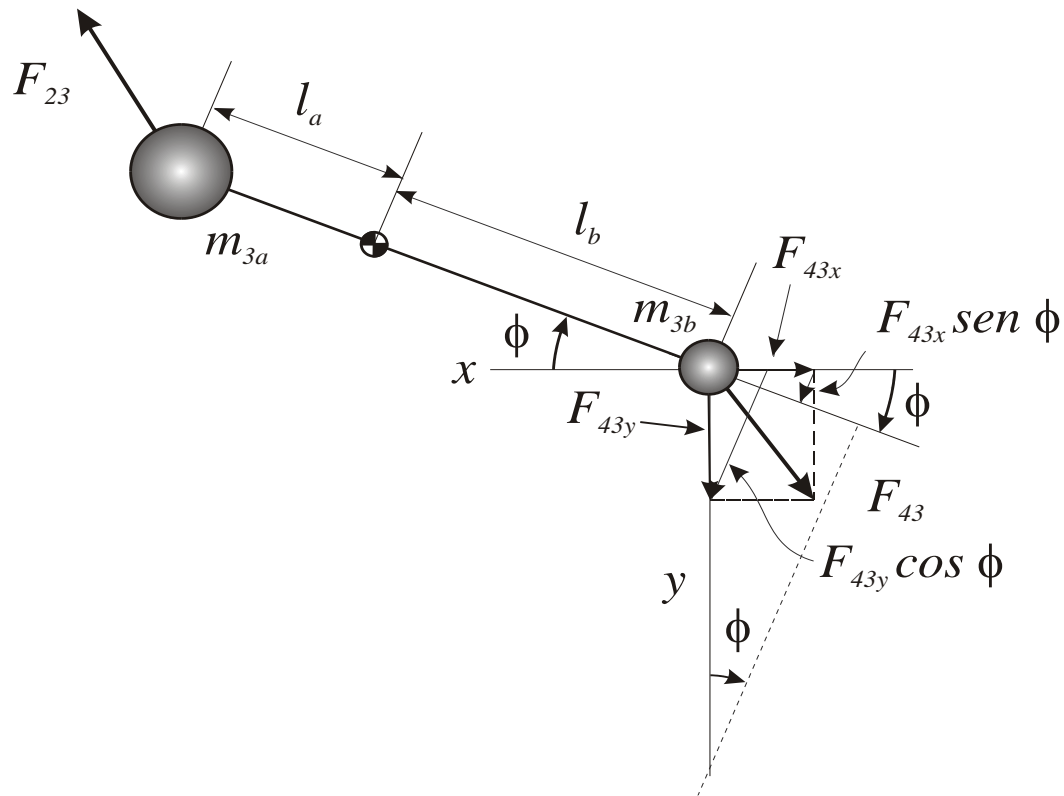
$$\sum M_A = F_{43x} l \sin \phi + F_{43y} l \cos \phi = m_{3b} a_{Bx} l \sin \phi$$

$$F_{43y} = (m_{3b} a_{Bx} - F_{43x}) \tan \phi$$

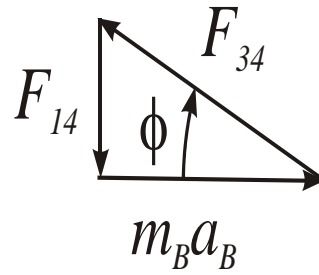
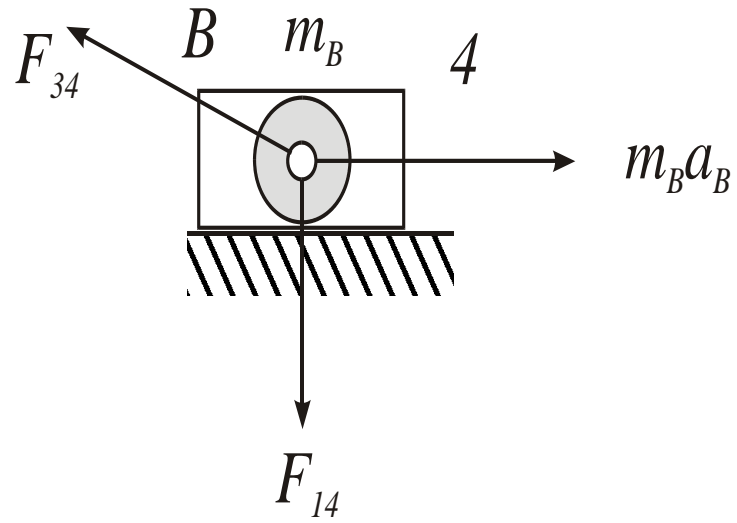
Evaluación de fuerzas

$$\sum F_{3x} = F_{23x} + F_{43x} = m_A a_{Ax} + m_{3b} a_{Bx}$$

$$\sum F_{3y} = F_{23y} + F_{43y} = m_A a_{Ay}$$



Análisis del pistón



$$\sum F_{4x} = F_{34x} = m_4 a_{Bx}$$

$$F_{34x} = -F_{43x}$$

$$-F_{43x} = m_4 a_{Bx}$$

$$F_{23x} = m_A a_{Ax} + m_{3b} a_{Bx} + m_4 a_{Bx}$$

$$= m_A a_{Ax} + (m_{3b} + m_4) a_{Bx}$$

$$F_{23x} = m_A a_{Ax} + m_B a_{Bx}$$

$$F_{43y} = (m_{3b} a_{Bx} + m_4 a_{Bx}) \tan \phi$$

(pag 6.)

$$F_{43y} = m_B a_{Bx} \tan \phi$$

$$F_{23y} = m_A a_{Ay} - F_{43y}$$

$$= m_A a_{Ay} - (m_{3b} a_{Bx} - F_{43x}) \tan \phi$$

$$F_{23y} = m_A a_{Ay} - F_{43y}$$

$$= m_A a_{Ay} - (m_{3b} a_{Bx} + m_4 a_{Bx}) \tan \phi$$

$$F_{23y} = m_A a_{Ay} - m_B a_{Bx} \tan \phi$$

$$m_A = m_{2a} + m_{3a}, m_B = m_{3b} + m_4$$

(pag 4.)

Definición de fuerzas inerciales

$$-F_{ix} = F_{ex} = F_{23x}$$

$$-F_{iy} = F_{ey} = F_{23y} + F_{43y}$$

Aceleración rotacional y de desplazamiento

$$a_{Ax} = -r\omega^2 \cos\omega t, a_{Ay} = -r\omega^2 \sin\omega t$$

$$a_B = a_{Bx} \cong -r\omega^2 \left(\cos\omega t + \frac{r}{l} \cos 2\omega t \right)$$

Definición de fuerzas de sacudimiento

$$F_{sx} = -F_{ix} = F_{23x} = m_A a_{Ax} + m_B a_{Bx}$$

$$F_{sy} = -F_{iy} = F_{23y} + F_{43y}$$

$$= m_A a_{Ay} - m_B a_{Bx} \tan\phi + m_B a_{Bx} \tan\phi$$

$$= m_A a_{Ay}$$

Evaluación del par de sacudimiento

$$T_{12} = F_{32x}r \operatorname{sen} \theta - F_{32y}r \operatorname{cos} \theta$$

$$T_{12} = m_A(r\omega^2 \operatorname{cos} \omega t)r \operatorname{sen} \omega t + m_B a_{Bx}r \operatorname{sen} \omega t \\ - m_A(r\omega^2 \operatorname{sen} \omega t)r \operatorname{cos} \omega t + m_B a_{Bx} \tan \phi r \operatorname{cos} \omega t$$

$$T_{12} = m_B r a_{Bx} (\operatorname{sen} \omega t + \tan \phi \operatorname{cos} \omega t)$$

Recordando que:

$$T_{12} = m_B r a_{Bx} \operatorname{sen} \omega t \left(1 + \frac{\frac{r}{l} \operatorname{cos} \omega t}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{l} \operatorname{sen} \omega t\right)^2}} \right) \quad \tan \phi = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \phi}{\operatorname{cos} \phi} = \frac{\frac{r}{l} \operatorname{sen} \omega t}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{l} \operatorname{sen} \omega t\right)^2}}$$

Desarrollando en series

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r}{l} \operatorname{sen} \omega t\right)^2}} \cong 1 + \frac{r^2}{2lr^2} (\operatorname{sen} \omega t)^2$$

$$T_{12} \cong m_B r a_{Bx} \operatorname{sen} \omega t \left(1 + \frac{r}{l} \cos \omega t + \frac{r^2}{2l^2} \frac{r}{l} \cos \omega t (\operatorname{sen} \omega t)^2 \right)$$

La relación r/l , puede alcanzar valores muy pequeños, por lo que los términos asociados con estos productos, para potencias mayores a dos, se pueden retirar de la expresión del par de sacudimiento, el resultado es,

$$T_{12} \cong m_B r a_{Bx} \operatorname{sen} \omega t \left(1 + \frac{r}{l} \cos \omega t \right)$$

$$T_{12} \cong -r^2 \omega^2 m_B \left(\cos \omega t + \frac{r}{l} \cos 2 \omega t \right) \left(1 + \frac{r}{l} \cos \omega t \right) \text{sen} \omega t$$

$$T_{12} \cong -r^2 \omega^2 m_B \left(\cos \omega t + \frac{r}{l} \cos^2 \omega t + \frac{r}{l} \cos 2 \omega t \right) \text{sen} \omega t \quad \cos^2 \omega t = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2 \omega t + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T_{12} \cong -r^2 \omega^2 m_B \left(\cos \omega t + \frac{r}{l} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 2 \omega t + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{r}{l} \cos 2 \omega t \right) \text{sen} \omega t$$

$$T_{12} \cong -r^2 \omega^2 m_B \left(\cos \omega t + \frac{r}{2l} \cos 2 \omega t + \frac{r}{2l} + \frac{r}{l} \cos 2 \omega t \right) \text{sen} \omega t$$

$$T_{12} \cong -r^2 \omega^2 m_B \left(\cos \omega t + \frac{r}{2l} + \frac{3r}{2l} \cos 2 \omega t \right) \text{sen} \omega t$$



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