

PMR2450 - Projeto de Máquinas

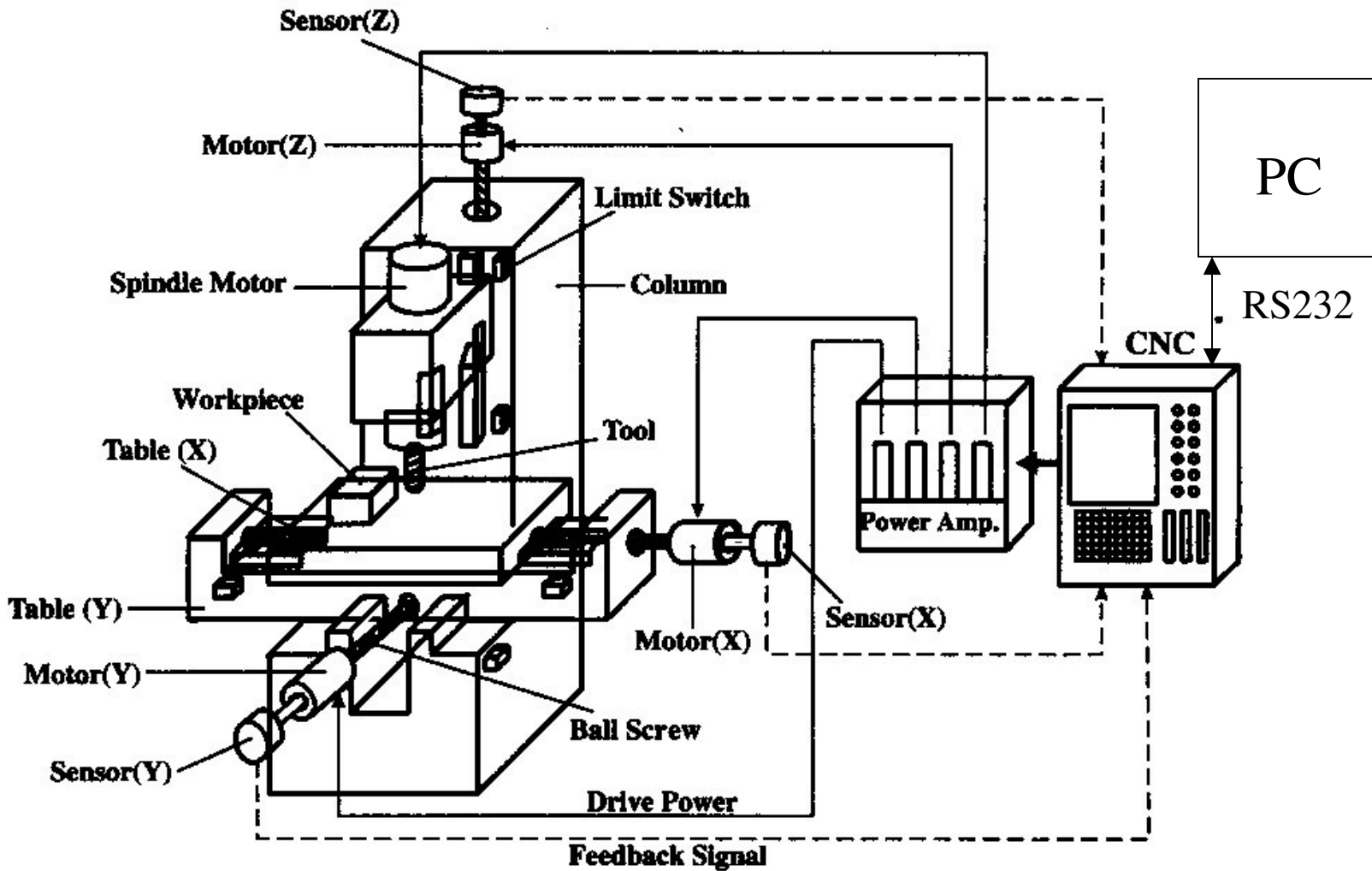
Mecatrônica - EPUSP

Subsistemas básicos de uma máquina CNC

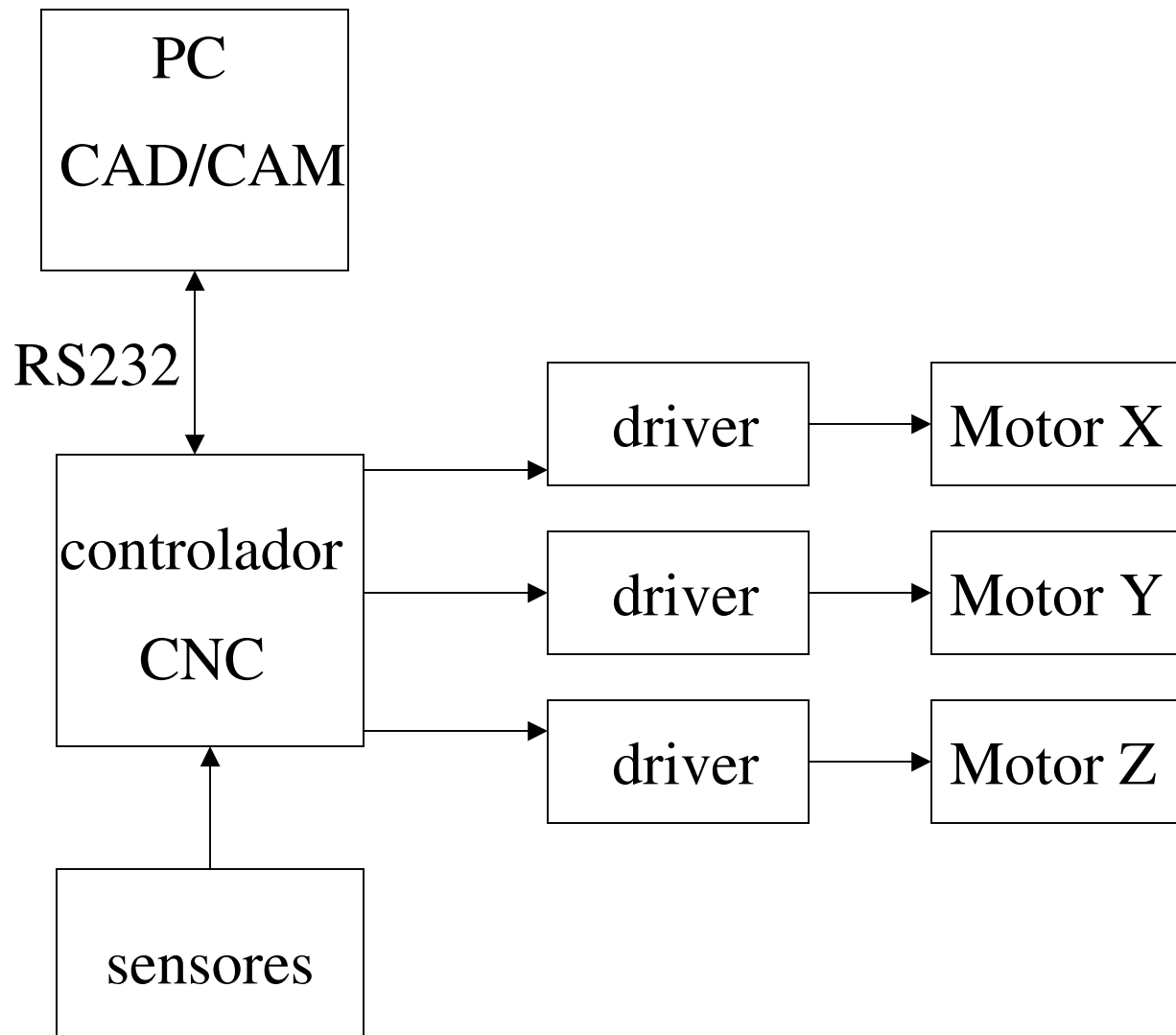
Julio Cezar Adamowski

agosto/2005

Diagrama básico de uma máquina CNC



Exemplo de diagrama da nossa Máquina CNC



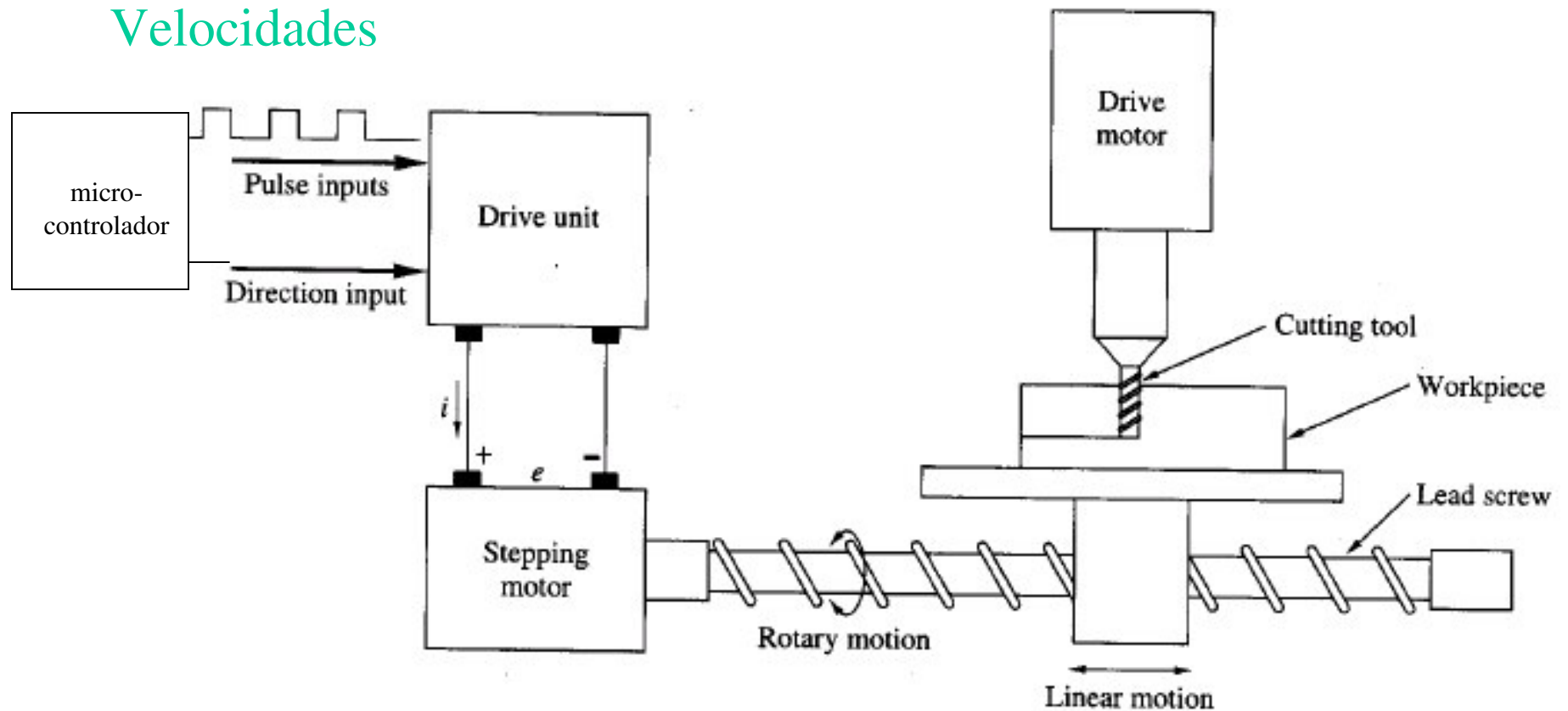
Sistema de Movimentação

Mecânica, eletrônica, motores, sensores

Forças inerciais

Forças de usinagem

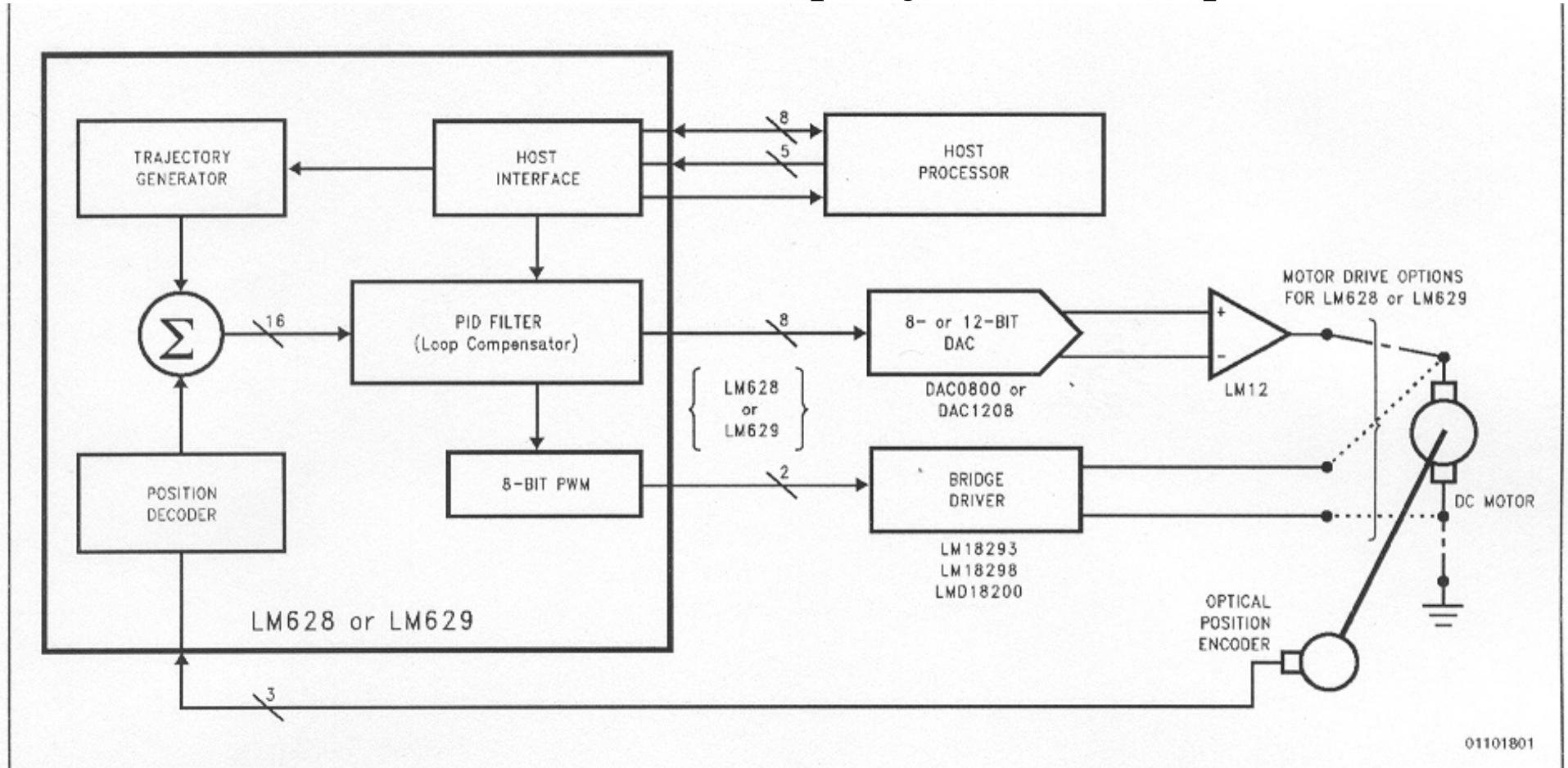
Velocidades



Motor de passo: malha aberta

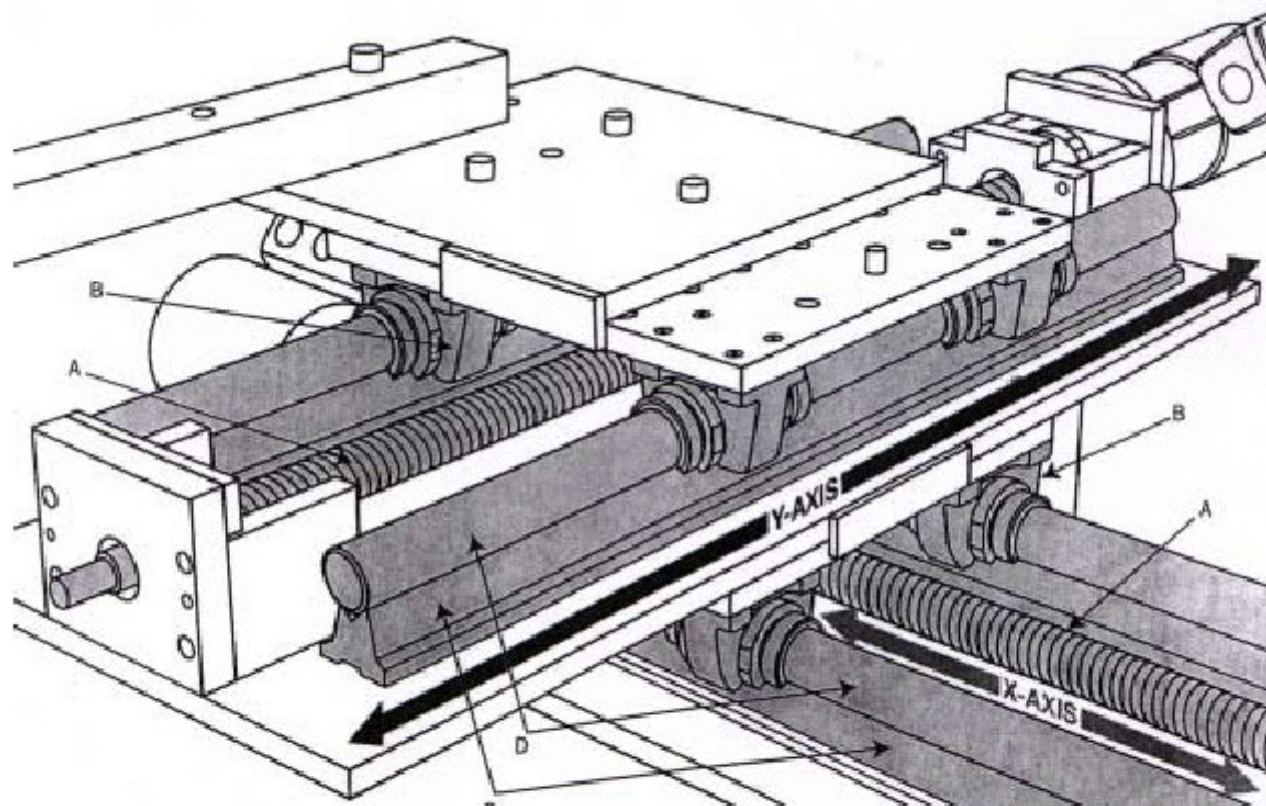
Acionamento com motor CC

Sensor de posição: encoder óptico



Motor CC: malha fechada

Exemplo de mesa XY



A - Ball Screw

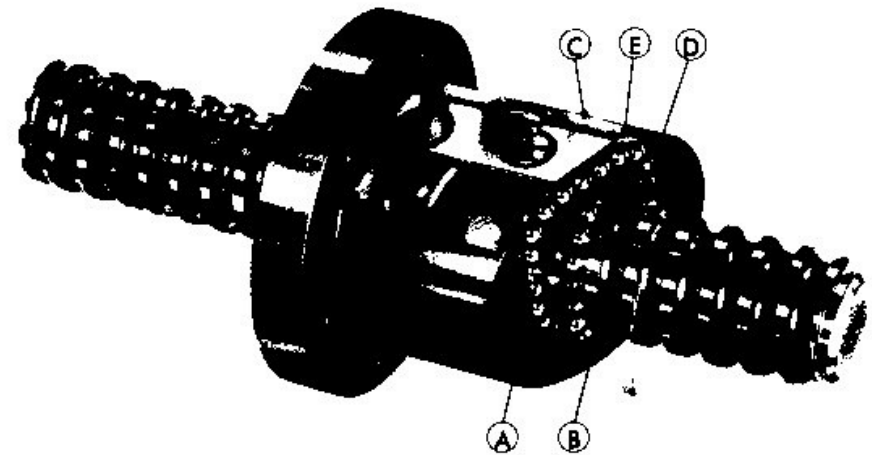
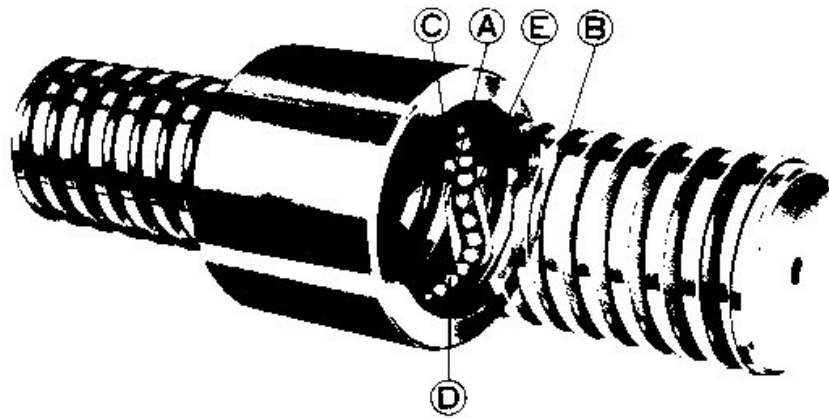
B - Linear Bearings

C - Apoio da Guia Linear

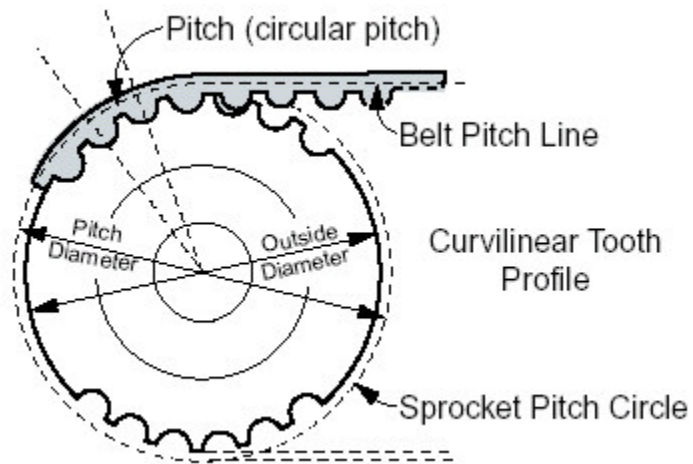
D - Guia Linear

Microcomputer Controlled X-Y Table

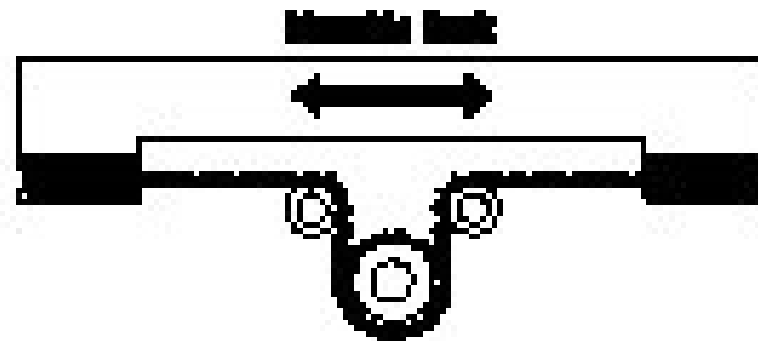
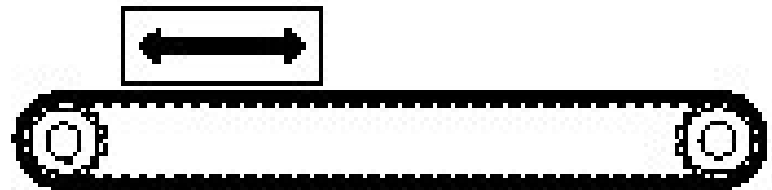
fuso com castalha de esferas recirculantes



Transmissão por correias sincronizadoras



Exemplos de configurações



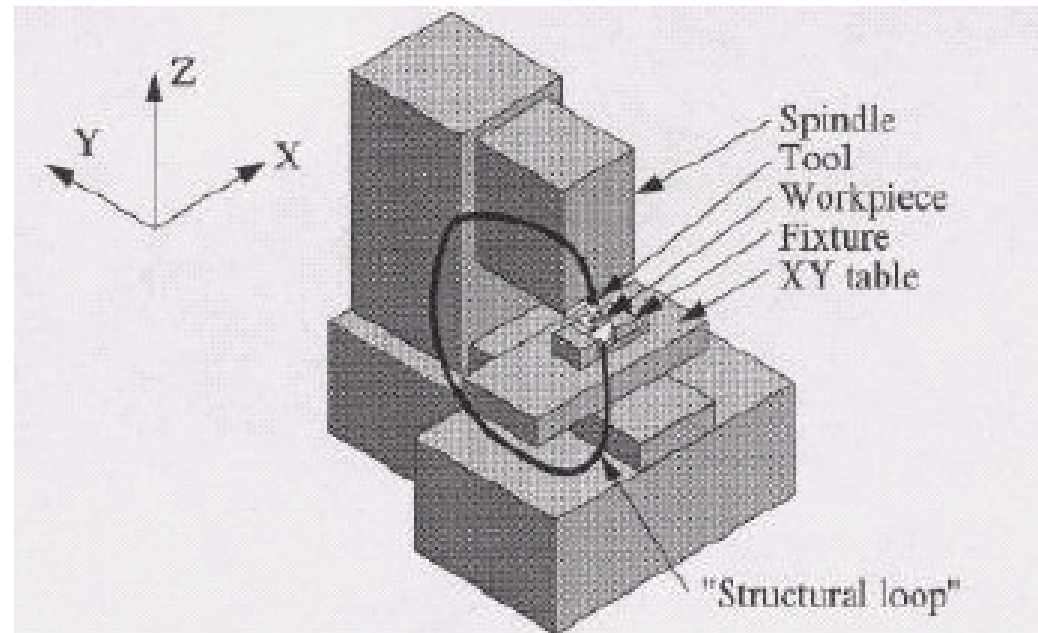
Estrutura mecânica

Loop estrutural

rigidez

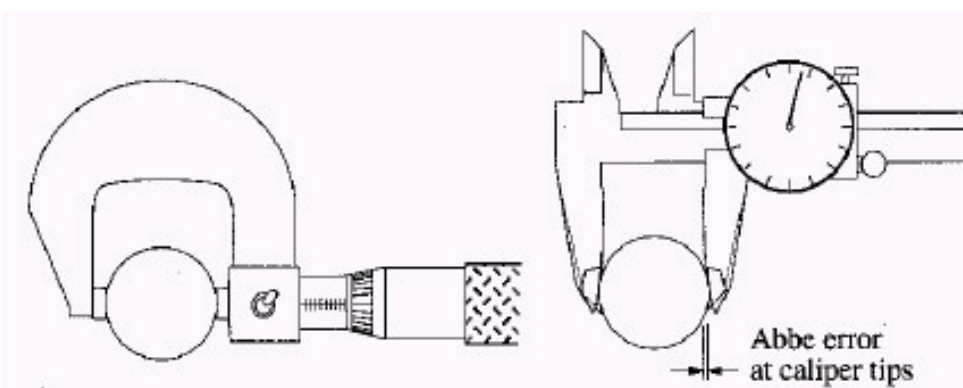
freqüência natural

Princípios de projeto



Abbe

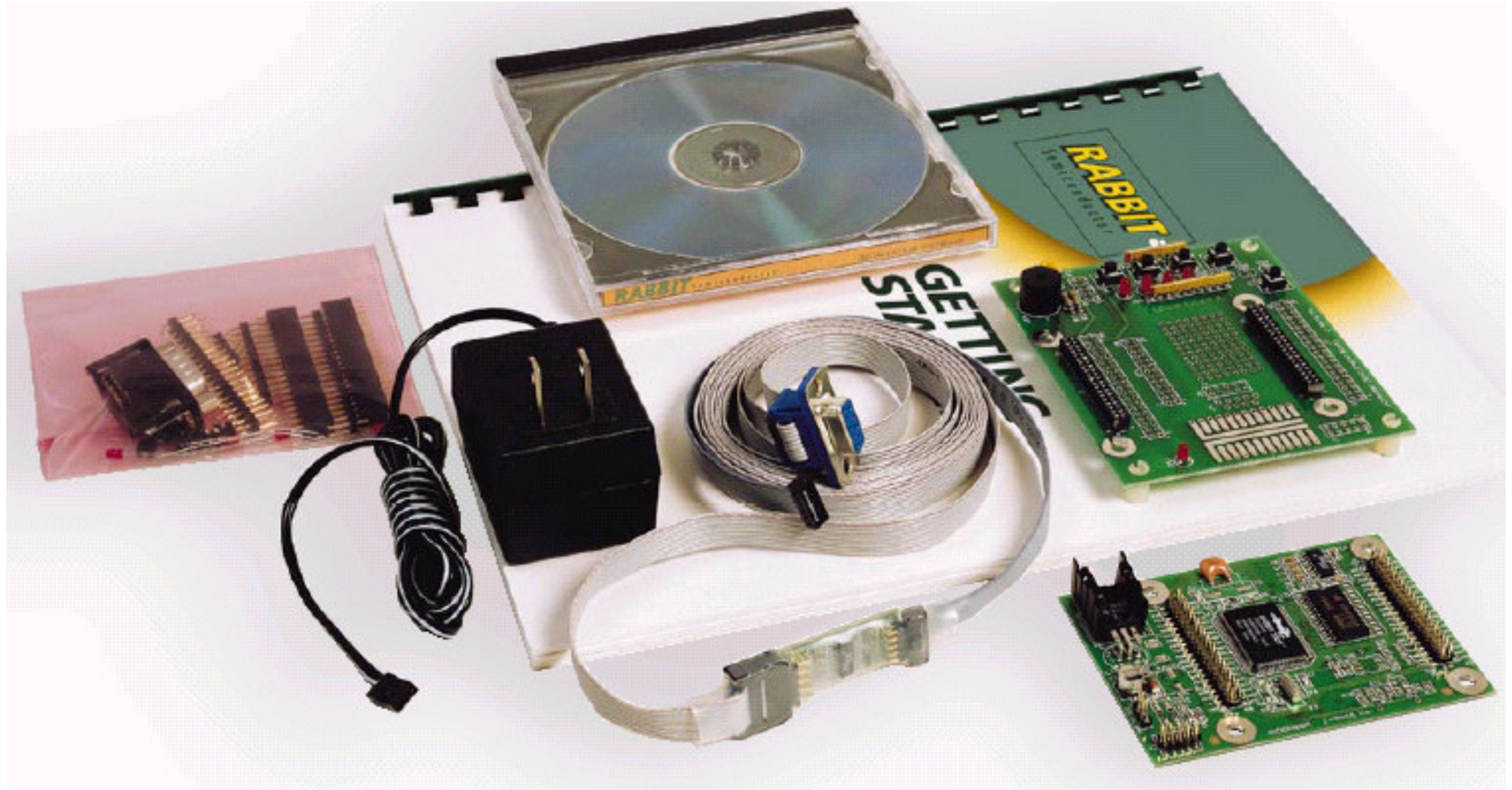
Livro do prof. Slocum



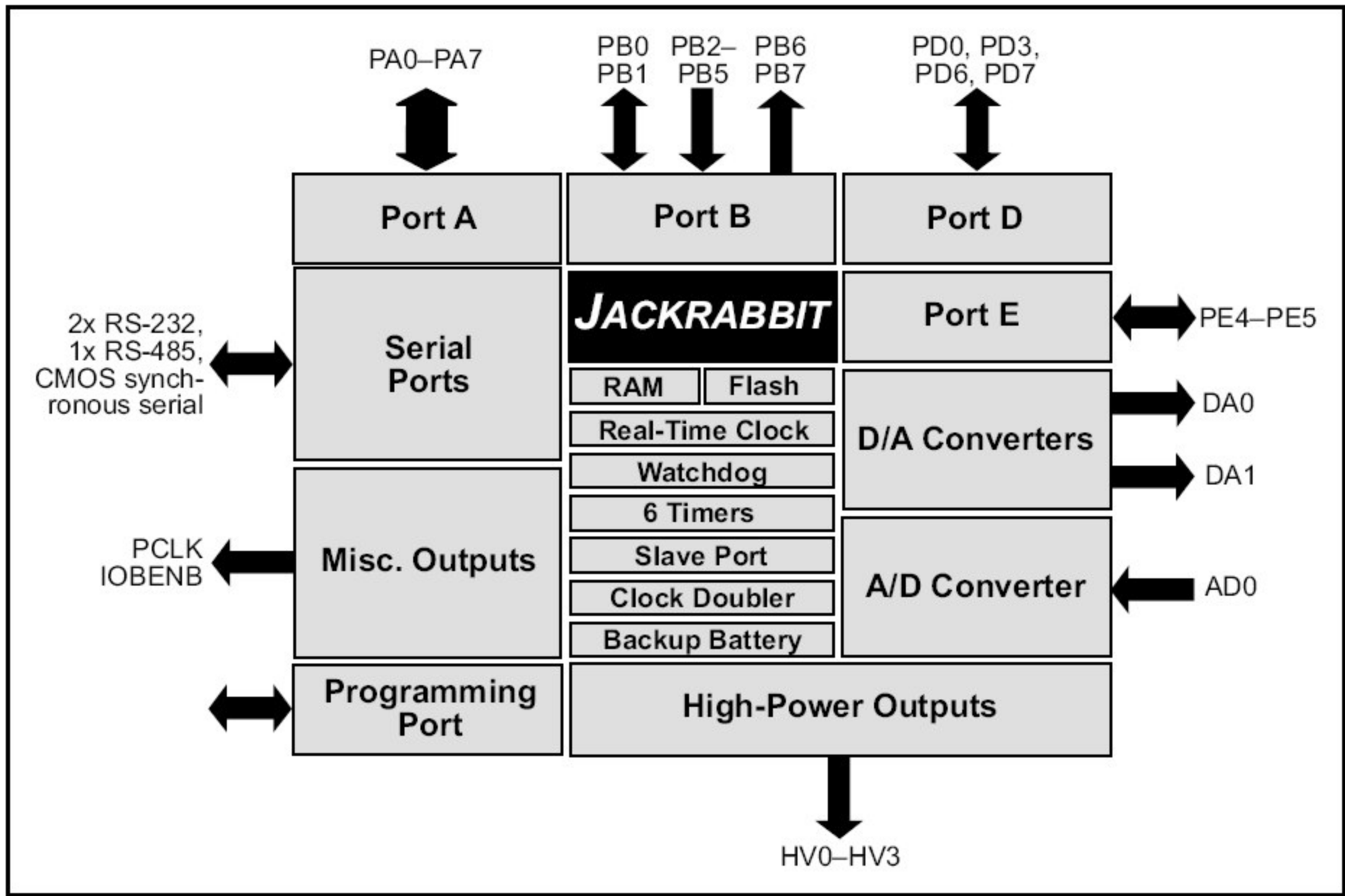
Movimento suave,
Engastamento ...

Controlador CNC

Microcontrolador Rabbit 2000, 128 k Flash, 32 k SRAM, etc.

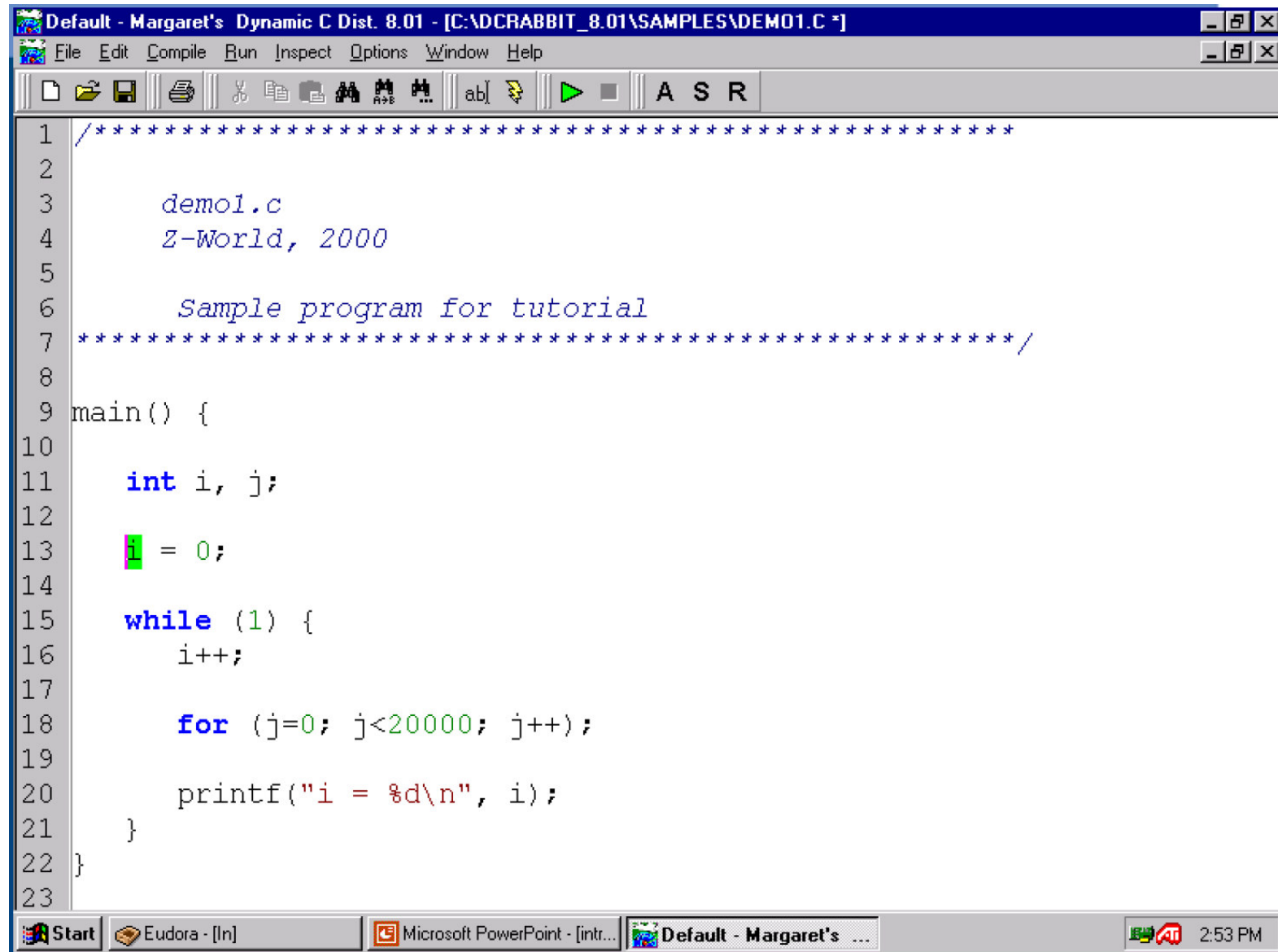


www.rabbitsemiconductor.com, www.zworld.com



Software de desenvolvimento

Dynamic C



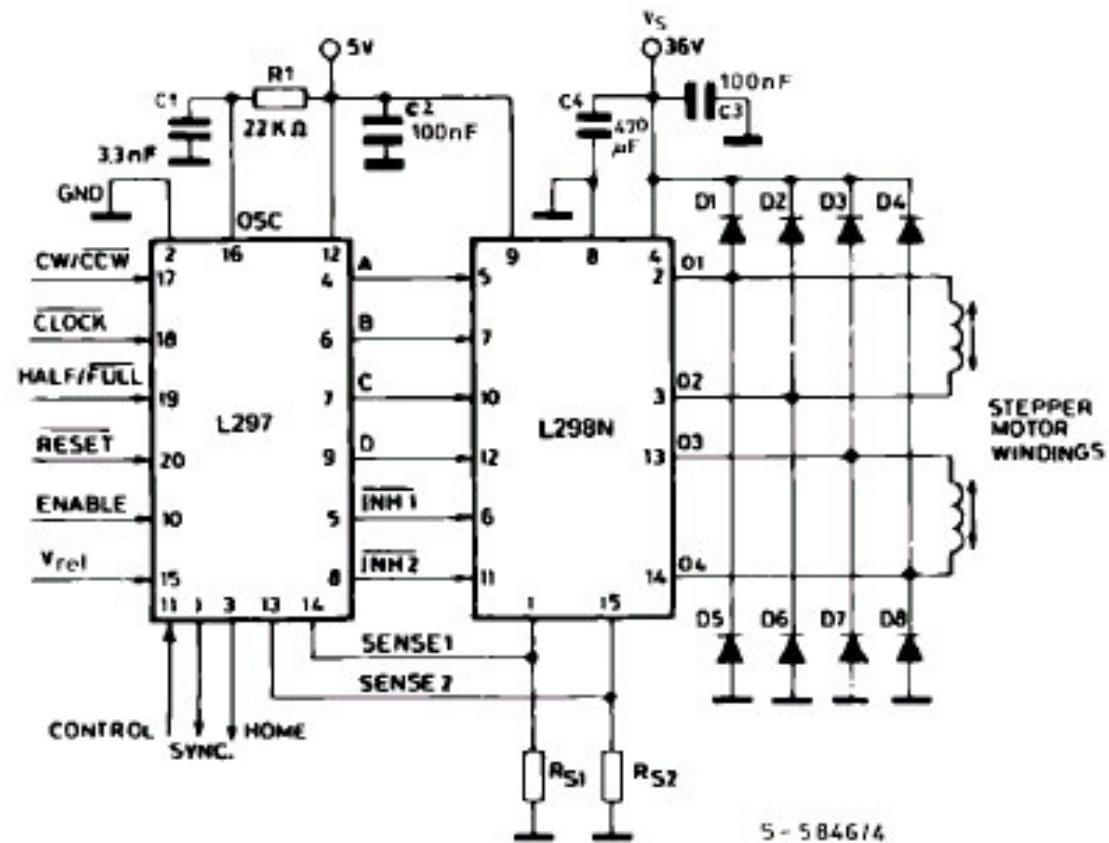
```
1 /*****  
2  
3     dem01.c  
4     Z-World, 2000  
5  
6     Sample program for tutorial  
7 *****/  
8  
9 main() {  
10  
11     int i, j;  
12  
13     i = 0;  
14  
15     while (1) {  
16         i++;  
17  
18         for (j=0; j<20000; j++);  
19  
20         printf("i = %d\n", i);  
21     }  
22 }  
23
```

Controlador de motor de passo

Torque, velocidade

corrente

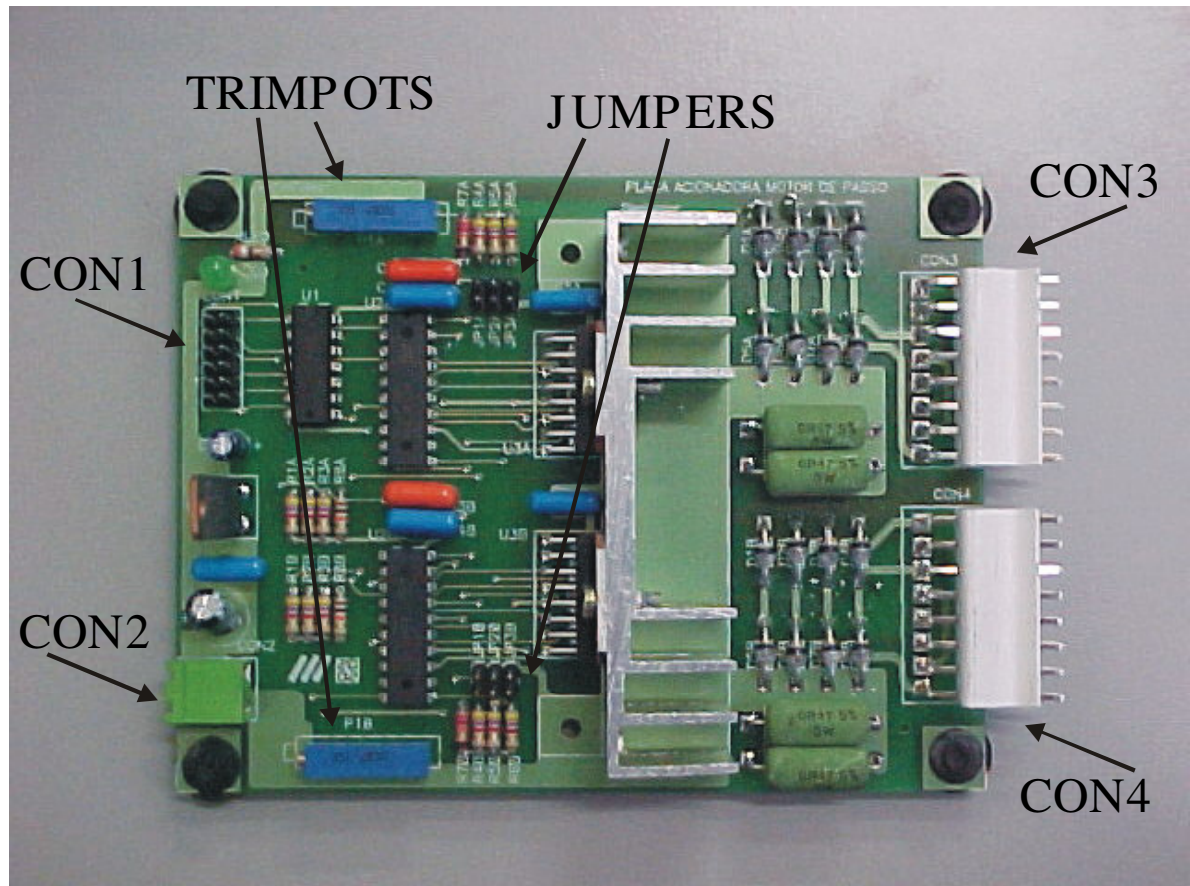
constante de tempo: L/R



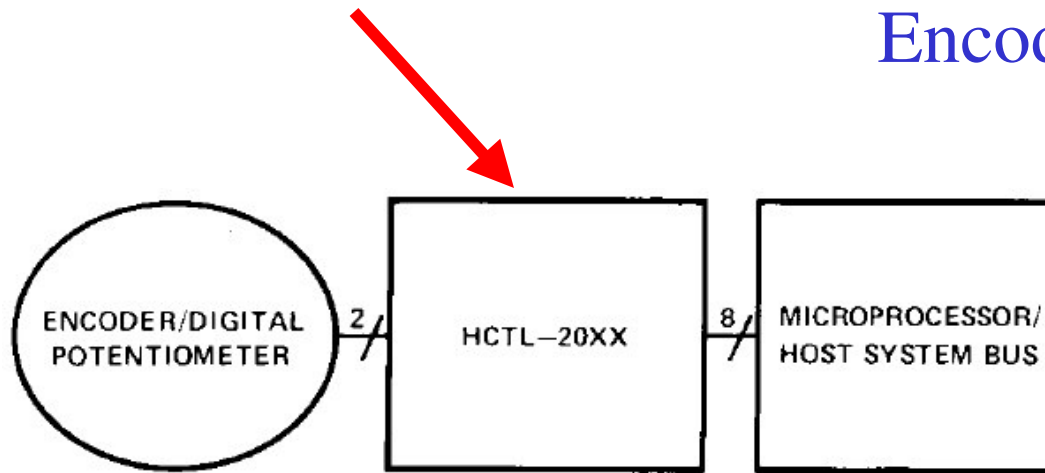
$R_{S1} R_{S2} = 0.5 \Omega$

D1 to D8 = 2 Fast Diodes

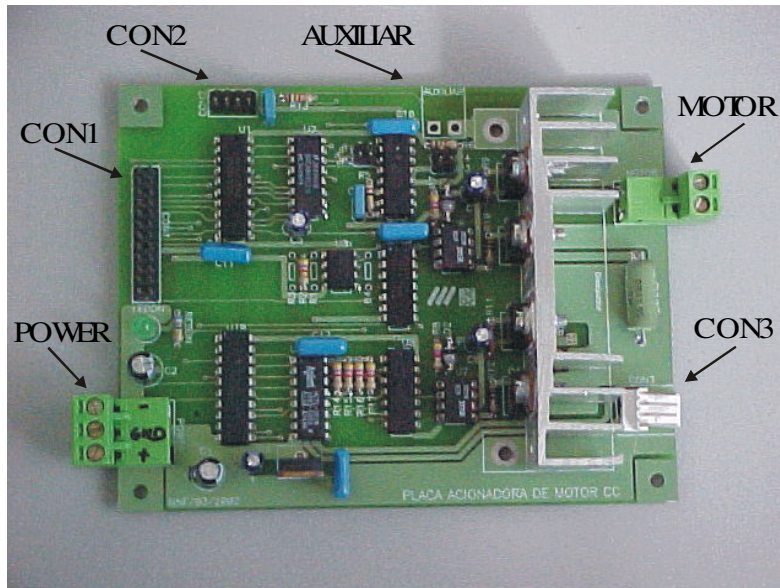
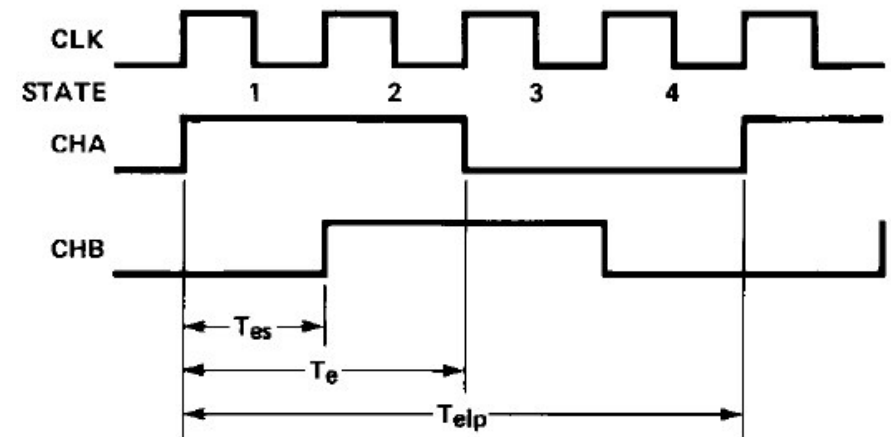
$V_F \leq 1.2 @ I = 2 A$
 $t_{rr} \leq 200 ns$



Encoder



Encoder: 5000 pulsos/volta



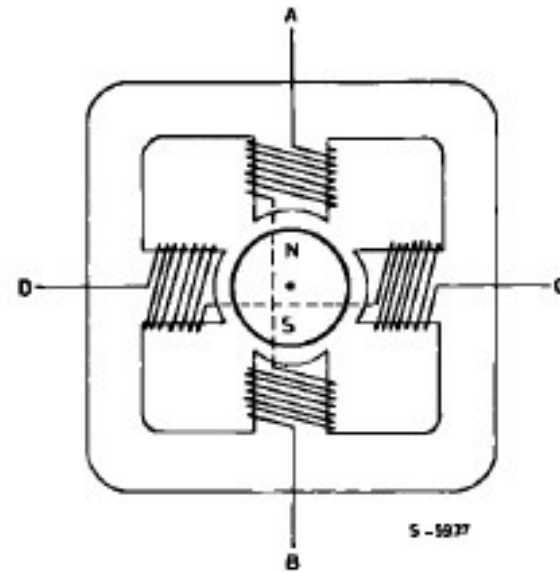
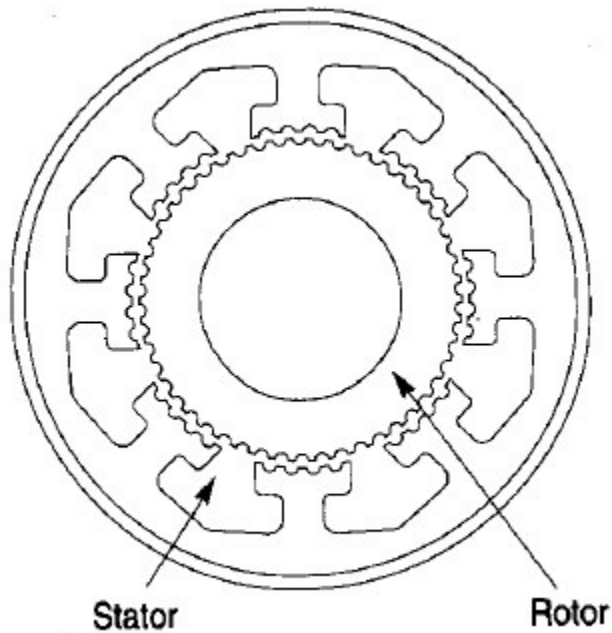
HCTL-2016

Motor de passo

Imã permanente

Relutância variável

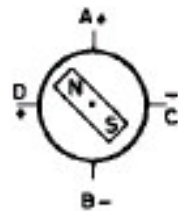
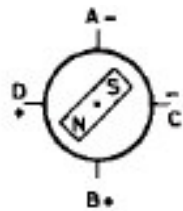
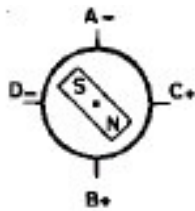
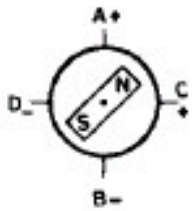
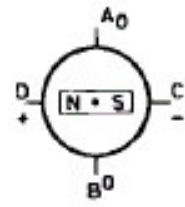
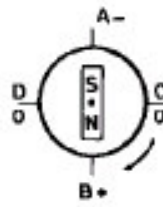
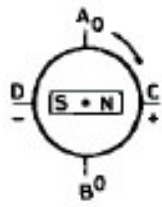
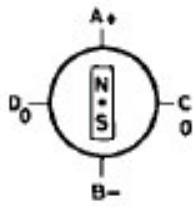
Híbrido



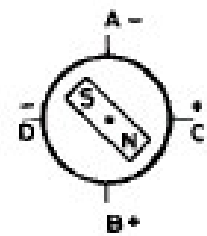
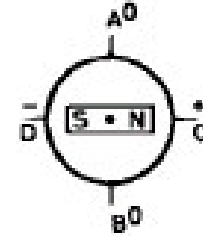
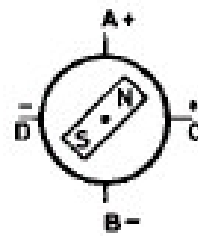
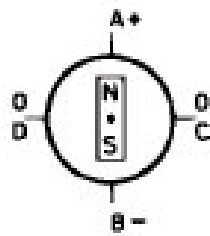
Passo completo: 200 p/volta

Meio passo: 400 p/volta

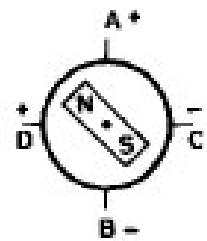
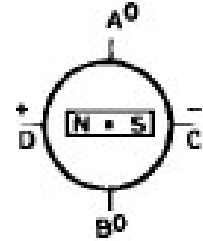
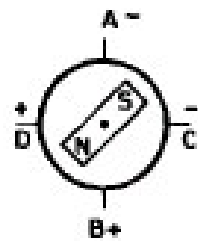
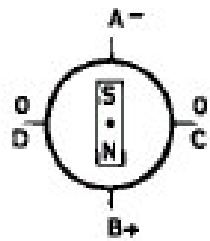
Curva de torque x velocidade



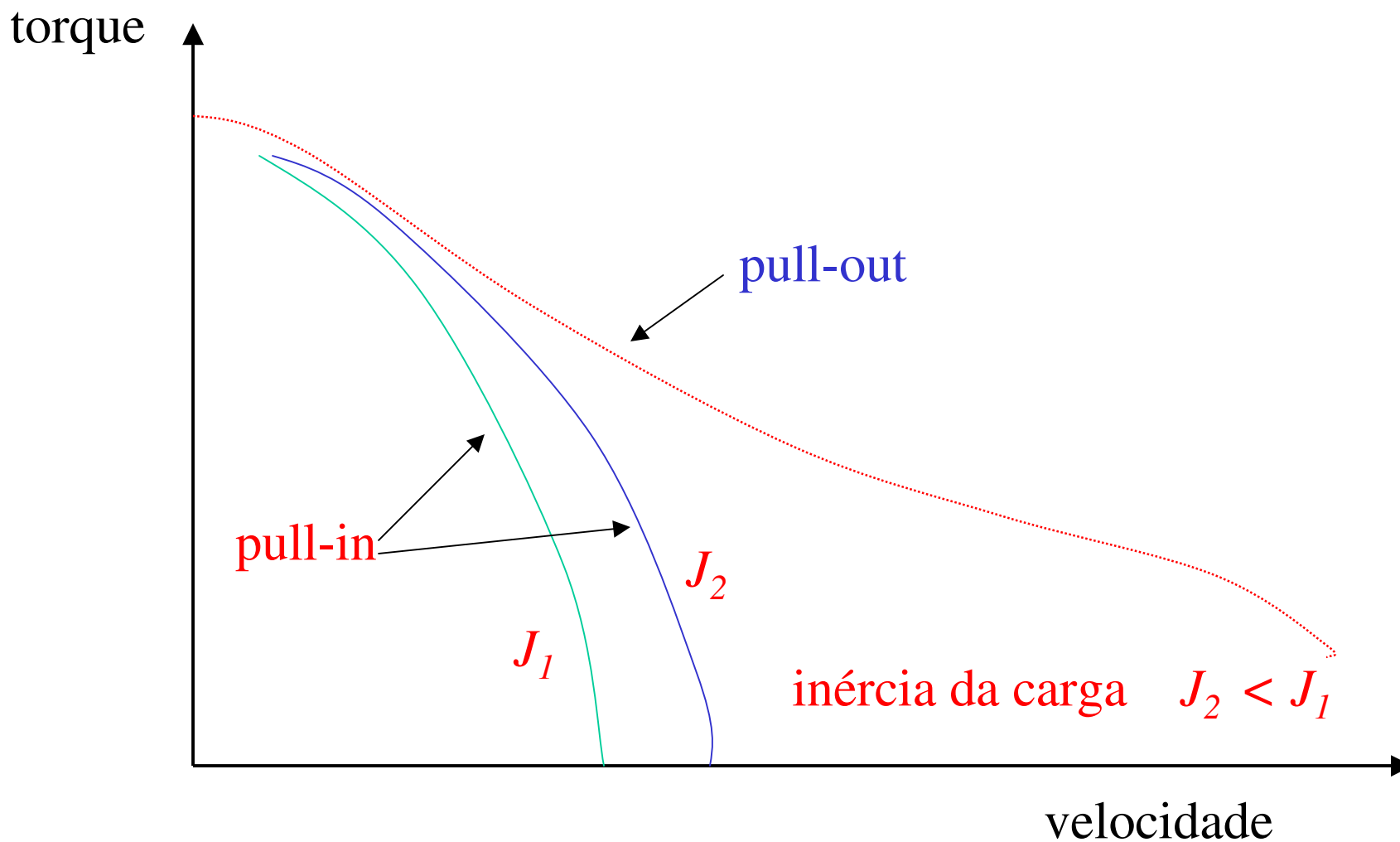
Passo completo



Meio passo

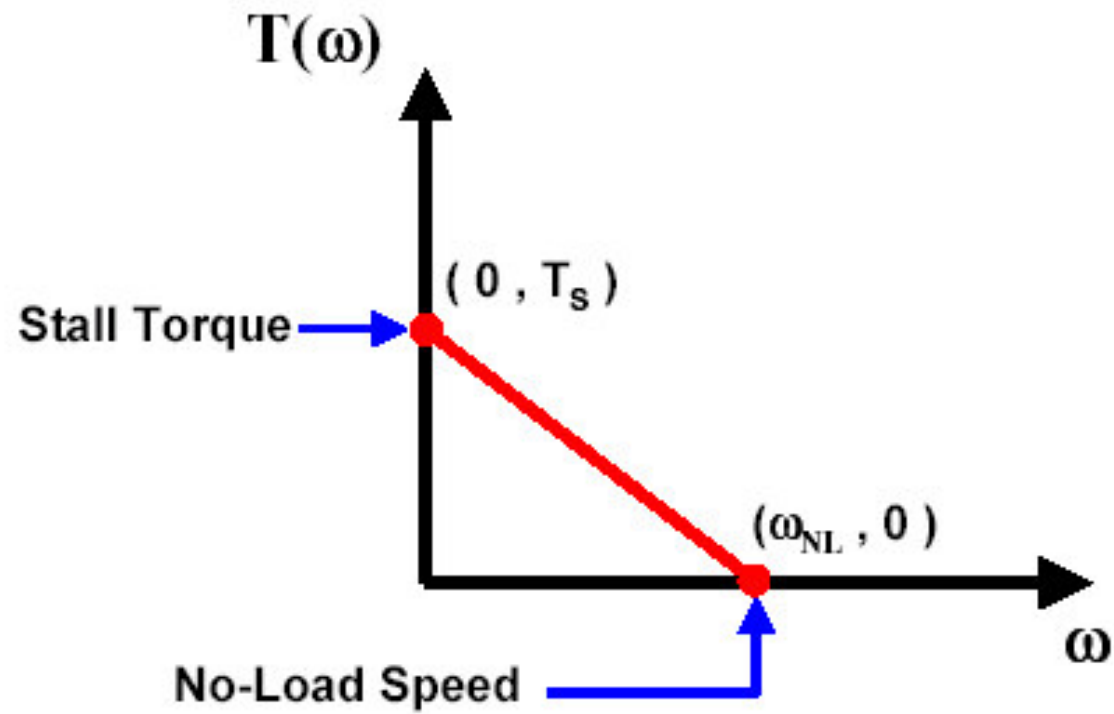


Curva torque x velocidade: motor de passo

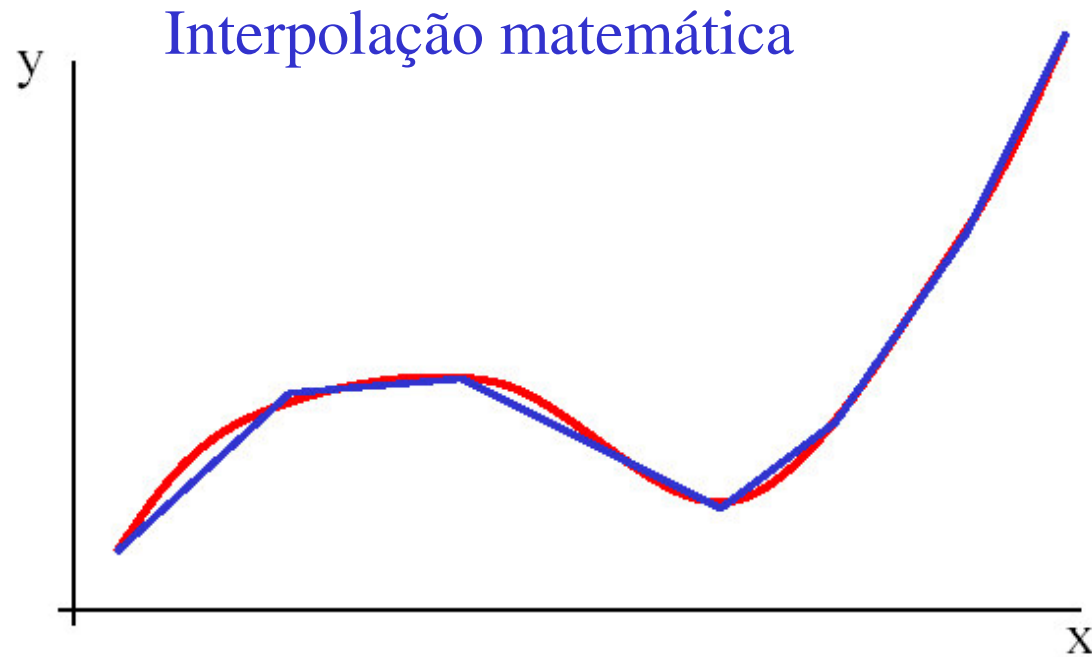


Acoplamento motor - carga

Curva torque x velocidade: motor CC

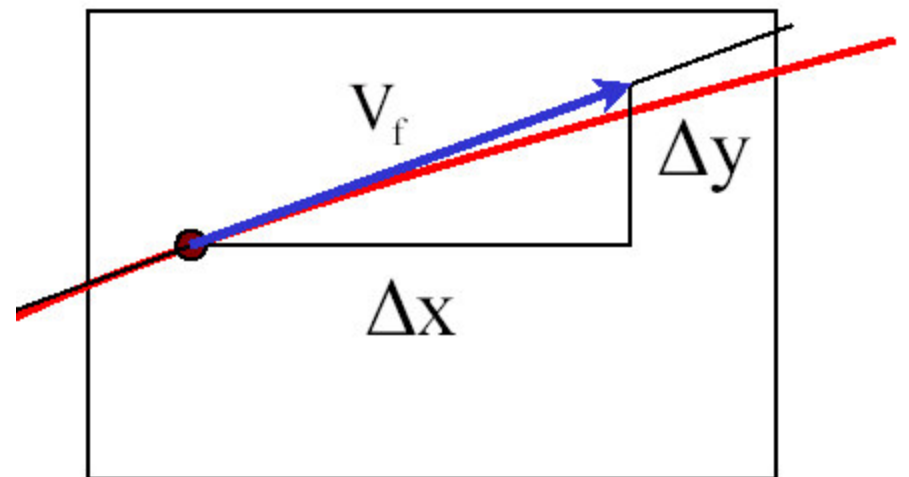


Software de controle



Resolução: menor incremento

Interpolação: linear, circular



Linguagem de Programação

interpretador

Funções preparatórias G

G00 posicionamento rápido ponto a ponto

G01 [Xd.d] [Yd.d] [Zd.d] [Fd.d] movimento linear

G90 modo absoluto

G91 modo relativo

Funções M

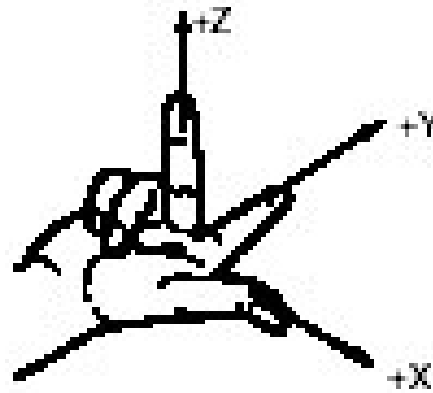
M02 fim de programa, pára eixo árvore

M03 gira eixo árvore no sentido horário

M05 pára movimento do eixo árvore

Sistemas de coordenadas

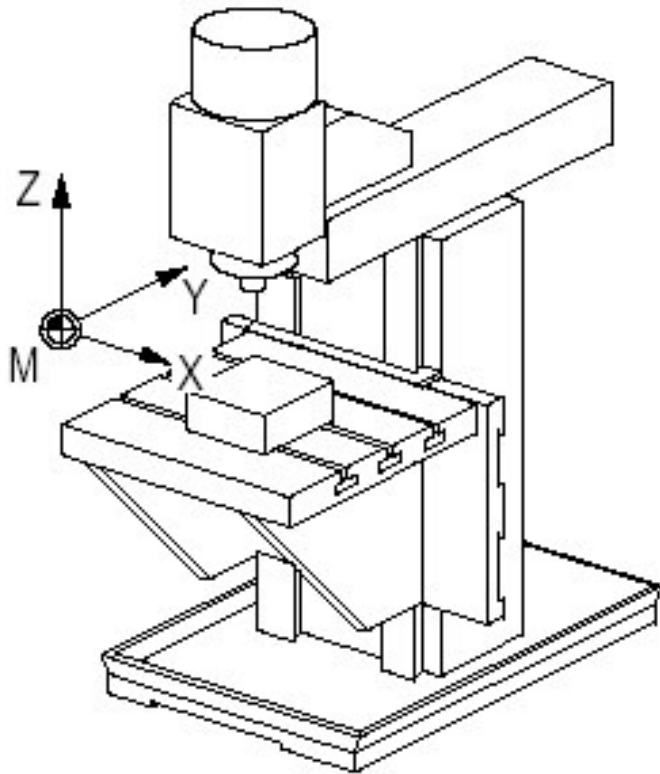
Regra da mão direita



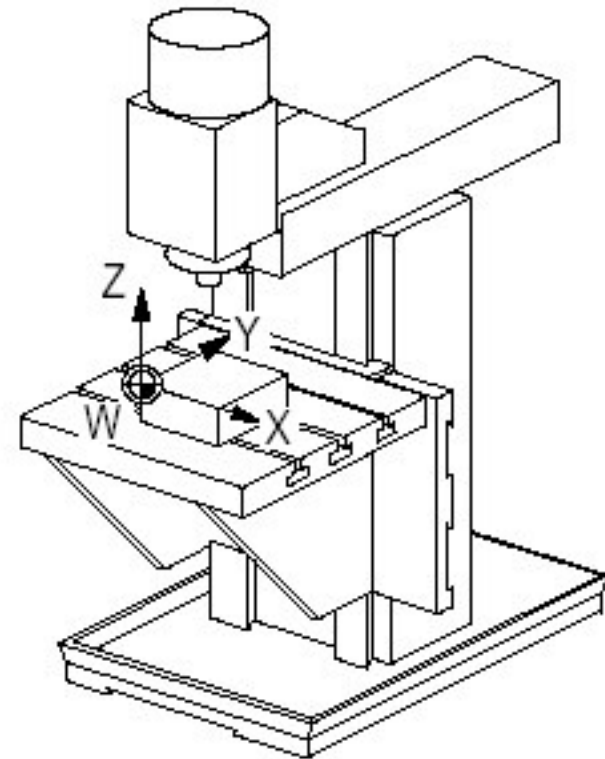
Sistema de coordenadas da máquina: definida pelo fabricante

Sistema de coordenadas da peça: definida pelo operador

Fresadora

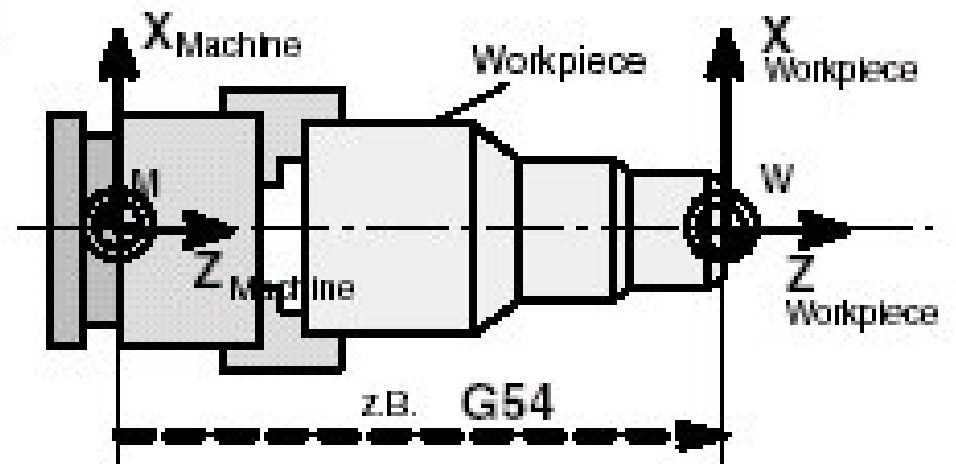
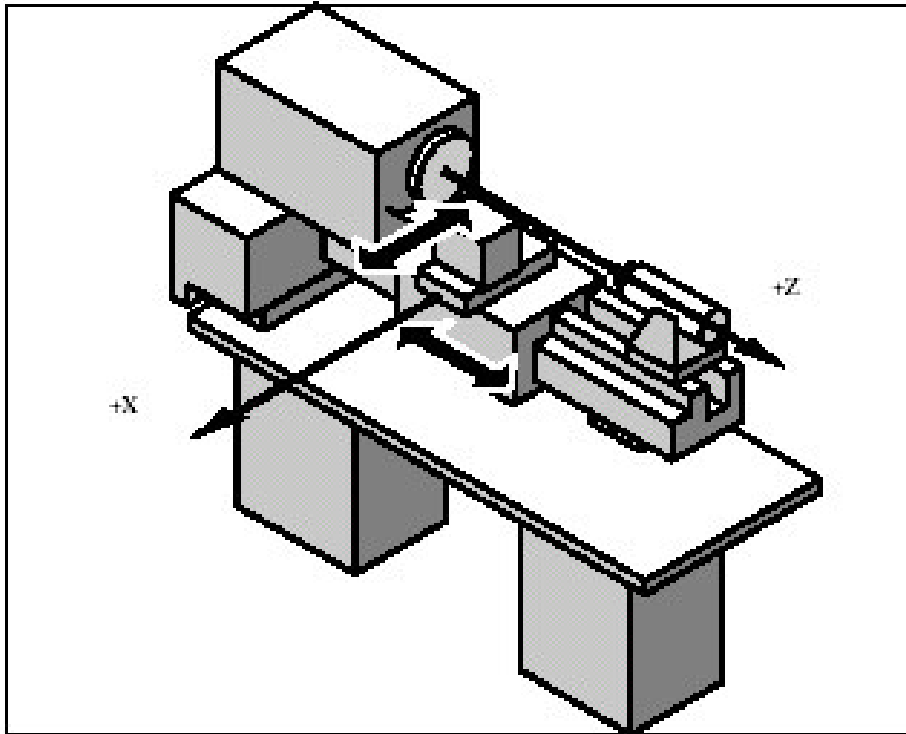


Sistema de coordenadas da máquina



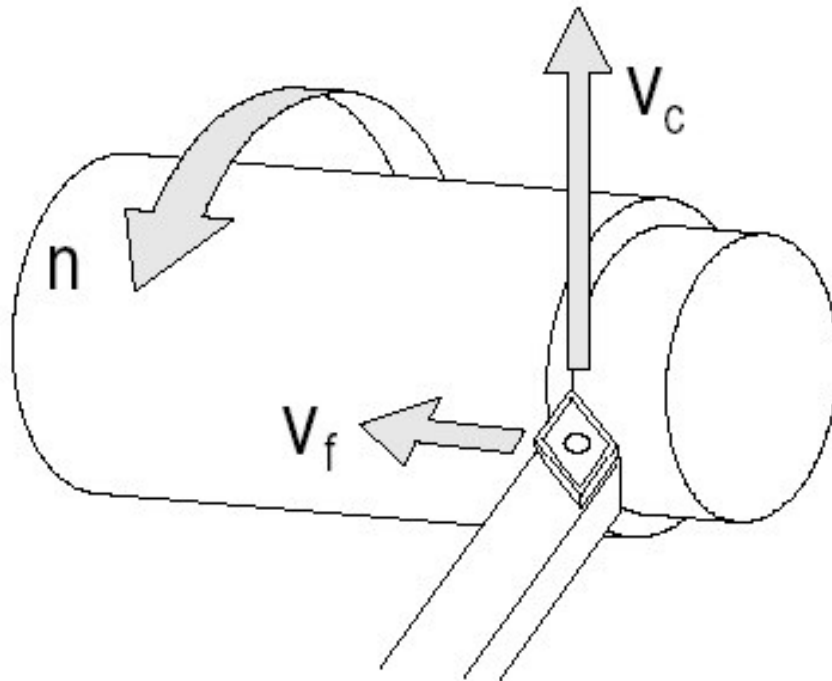
Sistema de coordenadas da peça

Torno



Parâmetros de usinagem

Forças envolvidas



N = rotação

V_f = velocidade de avanço

V_c = velocidade de corte

Programação

Ciclos de usinagem

Caminhos da ferramenta

