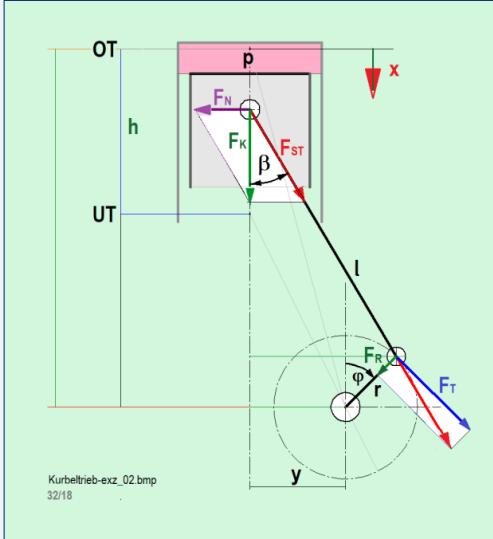
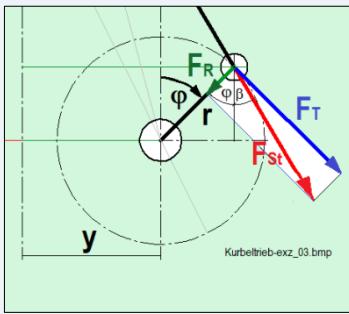


Bemerkungen Remarks	Kinematik und Kinetik des geschränkten Kurbeltriebes	Kinematics and Kinetics of the offset crank mechanism		
	Funktionsprinzip / Skizze	Functional principle / Sketch	00	
Under construction		 <p>The diagram illustrates the kinematics and kinetics of an offset crank mechanism. It shows a horizontal line representing the ground. A vertical line labeled 'OT' (Offset) is positioned above the ground. A horizontal line labeled 'UT' (Underlay) is below the ground. A connecting rod of length 'l' is pivoted at the origin. A piston of radius 'r' is connected to the end of the connecting rod. The center of the piston is at a distance 'e' from the pivot. The angle between the connecting rod and the horizontal is denoted by <math>\varphi(t)</math>. The angle between the connecting rod and the piston is denoted by <math>\beta</math>. The forces acting on the piston are the reaction force <math>F_R</math> at the center, the force <math>F_T</math> at the end of the connecting rod, and the force <math>F_N</math> normal to the piston. The angle <math>\alpha</math> is also indicated.</p>		
Jeder kennt es! Everybody knows it!			01	
Parameter	$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{l}{r}$ $e = \frac{y}{r}$ $\bar{h} = h/r$ $\bar{x}(t) = \frac{x(t)}{r}$ $\dot{\bar{x}}(t) = \frac{\dot{x}(t)}{r \cdot \omega}$ $\ddot{\bar{x}}(t) = \frac{\ddot{x}(t)}{r \cdot \omega^2}$ $A_k = \frac{\pi \cdot d^2}{4}$		02	
	Geometrie und Kinematik	Geometry and Kinematics	00	
$\varphi(t) [^\circ] = ^\circ KW$	$\varphi(t) = \omega \cdot t$	$\dot{\varphi}(t) = \omega$	01	
$\cos\beta = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\beta}$	$\sin\beta = \frac{y + r \cdot \sin\varphi}{l}$	$\cos\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{(y + r \cdot \sin\varphi)^2}{l^2}}$	02	
	$\sin\beta = \lambda \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)$	$\cos\beta = \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}$	03	
$\sin\beta = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)$	$\frac{d}{dt}[\sin\beta] = \dot{\beta}(t) \cdot \cos\beta = \omega \cdot \lambda \cdot \cos\varphi$	$\dot{\beta}(t) = \omega \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos\beta} = \frac{\omega \cdot \lambda \cdot \cos\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}}$	04	
OT	$OT = \sqrt{(l + r)^2 - y^2}$	$OT: \sin\beta(x=0) = \frac{e}{1+\lambda}$	05	
UT	$UT = l \cdot \sqrt{(l - r)^2 - y^2}$	$UT: \sin\beta(x=x_{max}) = \frac{e}{1-\lambda}$	06	
	$h = OT - UT = \sqrt{(l + r)^2 - y^2} - \sqrt{(l - r)^2 - y^2}$	$\bar{h} = \overline{OT} - \overline{UT} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right)^2 - e^2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - 1\right)^2 - e^2}$	07	
	Kolbenweg $x(t)$	Piston travel $x(t)$	00	
	$x(t) = OT - r \cdot \cos\varphi - l \cdot \cos\beta$		01	
	$x(t) = OT - r \cdot \cos\varphi - l \cdot \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}$		02	
$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{x(t)}{r}$	$x(t) = r \cdot \left( \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right)^2 - e^2} - \cos\varphi - \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - (e + \sin\varphi)^2} \right) [m]$	$\bar{x}(t) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right)^2 - e^2} - \cos\varphi - \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - (e + \sin\varphi)^2} [-]$	03	
	Kolbengeschwindigkeit $\dot{x}(t)$	Piston velocity $\dot{x}(t)$	00	
$\dot{\beta}(t) = \omega \cdot \lambda \cdot \frac{\cos\varphi}{\cos\beta}$	$\dot{x}(t) = \frac{d}{dt}[x(t)] \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = r \cdot \omega \cdot \sin\varphi + l \cdot \dot{\beta} \cdot \sin\beta$		01	
$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \omega, \tan\beta = \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta}$	$\dot{x}(t) = r \cdot \omega \cdot \sin\varphi + l \cdot \omega \cdot \lambda \cdot \cos\varphi \cdot \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta}$		02	
$l \cdot \lambda = r$ $\dot{x}(t) = \frac{\dot{x}(t)}{r \cdot \omega}$	$\dot{x}(t) = r \cdot \omega \cdot \left( \sin\varphi + \cos\varphi \cdot \frac{e + \sin\varphi}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - (e + \sin\varphi)^2}} \right) \left[ \frac{m}{s} \right]$	$\dot{x}(t) = \sin\varphi + \cos\varphi \cdot \frac{(e + \sin\varphi)}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}} [-]$	03	
	Kolbenbeschleunigung $\ddot{x}(t)$	Piston acceleration $\ddot{x}(t)$	00	
$\tan\beta = \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta}$	$\ddot{x}(t) = \frac{d}{dt}[\dot{x}(t)] = r \cdot \omega \cdot \frac{d}{dt}[\sin\varphi + \cos\varphi \cdot \tan\beta]$		01	
$\frac{d}{dt}[\tan\beta] = \frac{\dot{\beta}}{\cos^2\beta}$	$\ddot{x}(t) = \frac{d}{dt}[\dot{x}(t)] = r \cdot \omega \cdot \left( \cos\varphi - \omega \cdot \sin\varphi \cdot \tan\beta + \cos\varphi \cdot \frac{\dot{\beta}}{\cos^2\beta} \right)$		02	
$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{v u' - u v'}{v^2}$	$\ddot{x}(t) = r \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \left( \cos\varphi - \sin\varphi \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}} + \cos\varphi \cdot \frac{\frac{\lambda \cdot \cos\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}}}{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2} \right)$		03	
$\ddot{x}(t) = \frac{\ddot{x}(t)}{r \cdot \omega^2}$	$\ddot{x}(t) = r \cdot \omega^2 \cdot \left( \cos\varphi - \lambda \cdot \frac{\sin\varphi \cdot (e + \sin\varphi) \cdot (1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2) - \cos^2\varphi}{(\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2})^3} \right) \left[ \frac{m}{s^3} \right]$	$\ddot{x}(t) = \left( \cos\varphi - \lambda \cdot \frac{\sin\varphi \cdot (e + \sin\varphi) \cdot (1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2) - \cos^2\varphi}{(\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2})^3} \right) [-]$	04	
	Berechnung siehe Excel-Datei / Calculation see Excel-file: <a href="http://www.jbladt.de/technik/sonstiges-miscellaneous/">www.jbladt.de/technik/sonstiges-miscellaneous/</a>			05

	Kräfte, Moment, Leistung	Forces, moment, power	00
	$p(t)$	$F_K = p(t) \cdot A_K$	01
	$F_{St} = \frac{F_K}{\cos\beta} = F_K \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}}$	$F_N = F_K \cdot \frac{\sin\beta}{\cos\beta} = F_K \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}}$	02
	$F_R = F_{St} \cdot \cos(\varphi + \beta) = F_K \cdot \frac{\cos(\varphi + \beta)}{\cos\beta}$	$F_T = F_{St} \cdot \sin(\varphi + \beta) = F_K \cdot \frac{\sin(\varphi + \beta)}{\cos\beta}$	03
	$\cos(\varphi + \beta) = \cos\varphi \cdot \cos\beta - \sin\varphi \cdot \sin\beta$	$\sin(\varphi + \beta) = \sin\varphi \cdot \cos\beta + \cos\varphi \cdot \sin\beta$	04
	$F_R = F_K \cdot \frac{\cos\varphi \cdot \cos\beta - \sin\varphi \cdot \sin\beta}{\cos\beta}$	$F_T = F_K \cdot \frac{\sin\varphi \cdot \cos\beta + \cos\varphi \cdot \sin\beta}{\cos\beta}$	05
	$F_R = F_K \cdot \left( \cos\varphi - \frac{\lambda \cdot \sin\varphi \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}} \right)$	$F_T = F_K \cdot \left( \sin\varphi + \frac{\lambda \cdot \cos\varphi \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)}{\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}} \right)$	06
momentan / at the moment	$M_t(\varphi) = F_R(\varphi) \cdot r$	$P(\varphi) = F_T(\varphi) \cdot r \cdot \omega$	07
Mittelwert / average value $\phi = 2\pi, 4\pi, \dots$	$M_{tm} = \frac{r}{\phi} \cdot \int_0^\phi F_T(\varphi) d\varphi$	$P_m = \frac{\omega \cdot r}{\phi} \cdot \int_0^\phi F_T(\varphi) d\varphi$	08
			09

Die Wurzeln der exakten Gleichungen können durch die ersten beiden Glieder der Potenzreihe genähert werden. Damit ergeben sich unkomplizierte Gleichungen mit ausreichender Genauigkeit für die weitere Verwendung (Differenzieren, Integrieren).

The roots of the exact equations can be approximated by the first two terms of the power series. This provides uncomplicated equations with sufficient accuracy for further use (differentiating, integrating).

	Von der exakten Gleichung zur Näherungsgleichung From the exact equation to the approximate equation		00
Kolbenweg Piston travel	Exakte Gleichung Exact equation	$x(t) = r \cdot \left( \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right)^2 - e^2} - \cos\varphi - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2} \right)$	01
	Dimensionlose Gleichung Dimensionless equation	$\bar{x}(t) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right)^2 - e^2} - \cos\varphi - \frac{1}{\lambda} \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2}$	02
Die beiden ersten Glieder der Potenzreihe [1] The first two members of the power series		$\sqrt{1 - y} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot y - \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 4} \cdot y^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \cdot y^3 - \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} \dots \approx 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2$	03
Näherung der Wurzelterme Approximation of the radicals (roots)		$\sqrt{1 - \lambda^2 \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2} \approx 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2$	04
		$\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right)^2 - e^2} = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right) \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot e^2}{(1+\lambda)^2}} \approx \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + 1\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot e^2}{(1+\lambda)^2}\right) = \frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot e^2}{1+\lambda}$	05
			06
Ersetzen der Wurzel Replace of the radical (root)		$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot e^2}{1+\lambda} - \cos\varphi - \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2\right)$	07
		$\bar{x}(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot e^2}{1+\lambda} + 1 - \cos\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot (e + \sin\varphi)^2$	08
$\sin^2\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\varphi)$		$\bar{x}(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot e^2}{1+\lambda} + 1 - \cos\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot (e^2 + 2 \cdot e \cdot \sin\varphi + \sin^2\varphi)$	09
		$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot e^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\lambda \cdot e^2}{1+\lambda} + 1 - \cos\varphi + \lambda \cdot e \cdot \sin\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{4}(1 - \cos 2\varphi)$	10
		$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot e^2}{2 \cdot (1+\lambda)} + 1 - \cos\varphi + \lambda \cdot e \cdot \sin\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{4}(1 - \cos 2\varphi)$	11
			12
Kolbenweg Piston path		$x(t) = r \cdot \left( \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot e^2}{2 \cdot (1+\lambda)} + 1 - \cos\varphi + \lambda \cdot e \cdot \sin\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{4}(1 - \cos 2\varphi) \right)$	13
Allgemein General		$\bar{x}(t) = \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot e^2}{2 \cdot (1+\lambda)} + 1 - \cos\varphi + \lambda \cdot e \cdot \sin\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{4}(1 - \cos 2\varphi)$	14
$e = 0$		$\bar{x}(\varphi) = 1 - \cos\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{4} \cdot (1 - \cos(2 \cdot \varphi))$	15
			16
Geschwindigkeit Velocity		$\dot{x}(t) = r \cdot \omega \cdot \left( \sin\varphi + \lambda \cdot e \cdot \cos\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot \sin 2\varphi \right)$	17
Allgemein General		$\dot{x}(t) = \sin\varphi + \lambda \cdot e \cdot \cos\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot \sin 2\varphi$	18
$e = 0$		$\dot{x}(t) = \sin\varphi + \frac{\lambda}{2} \cdot \sin 2\varphi$	19
			20
Beschleunigung Acceleration		$\ddot{x}(t) = r \cdot \omega^2 \cdot (\cos\varphi - \lambda \cdot e \cdot \sin\varphi + \lambda \cdot \cos 2\varphi)$	21
Allgemein General		$\ddot{x}(t) = \cos\varphi - \lambda \cdot e \cdot \sin\varphi + \lambda \cdot \cos 2\varphi$	22
$e = 0$		$\ddot{x}(t) = \cos\varphi + \lambda \cdot \cos 2\varphi$	23

