

Differential Equations with a Fractal Character

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A problem from mechanism design: finding the optimal motion profile for a transfer-dwell-return-dwell cam, has lead to the discovery of a curious family of functions. Functions that are self-similar to one of their derivatives will be said to satisfy a fractal differential equation. We will present several examples and consider this class of functions in the context of Taylor and Fourier series approximations.

abstract

introduction

motion profiles

first fractal diffEQ

IFS and fractal differential equations

Taylor series

Fourier series

questions

Joint work with Leon Q. Brin.

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Automation

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- ▶ There are linear and circular transfer systems

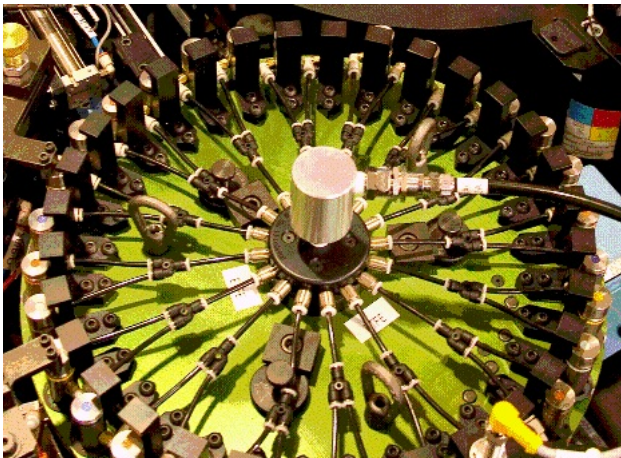
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a linear turnkey system



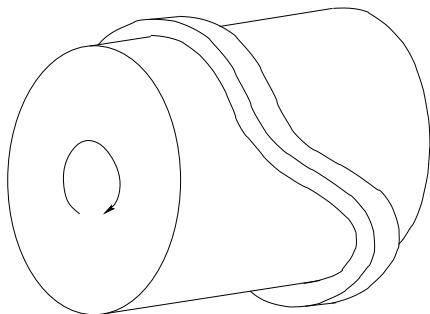
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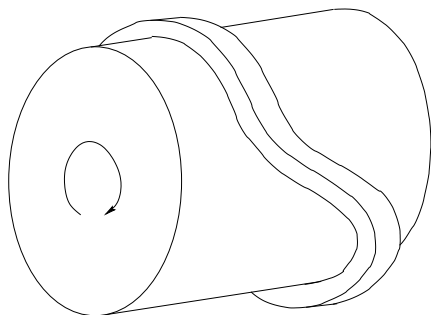


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barrel cam



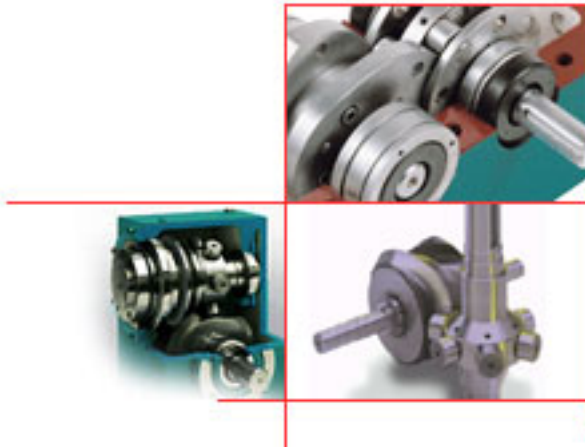
barrel cam



Cam followers are pairs of rollers that are often pre-stressed against the cam rib.

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roller gear



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the venerable geneva mechanism

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mEShmrrdFQw>

Conventions

- ▶ Motion consists of a cycle of transfer-dwell-return-dwell.

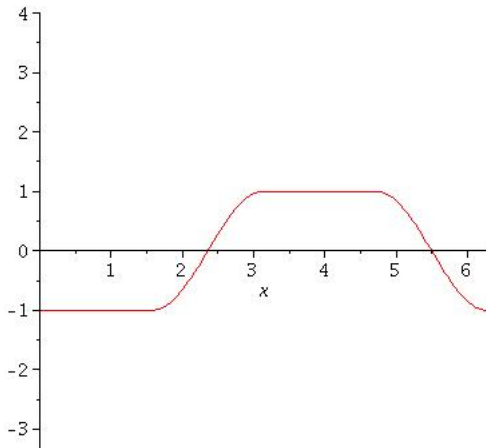
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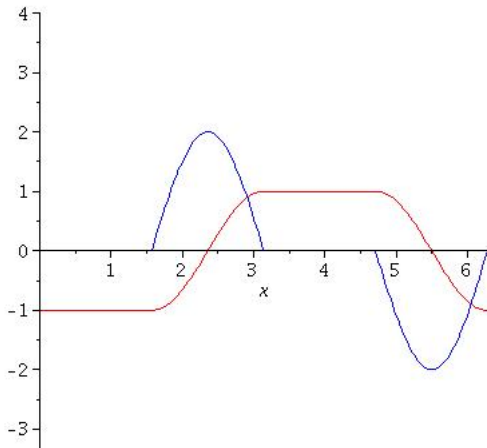
Conventions

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- ▶ The two dwells occur at -1 and 1 .

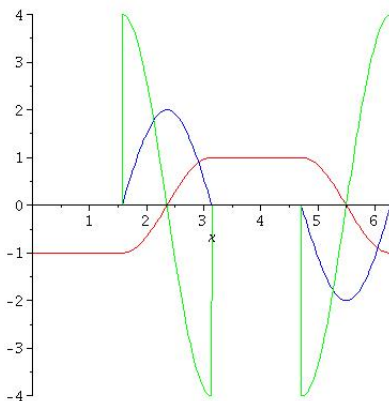
Why not just “patch in” a sine curve?



velocity of piecewise curve using sine



acceleration of piecewise curve using sine



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- ▶ Infinite jerk.

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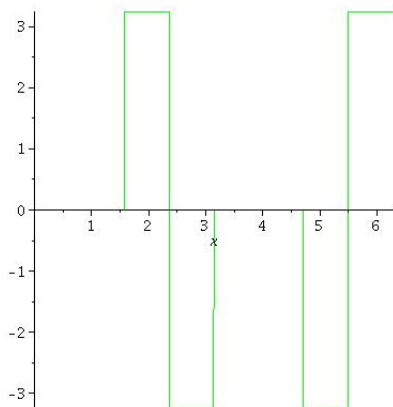
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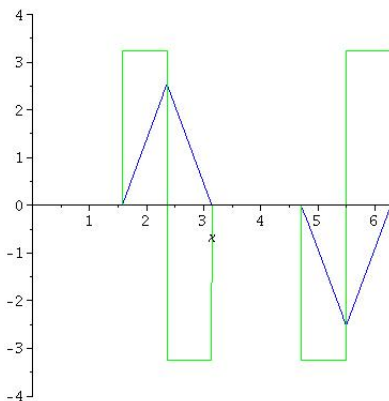
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- ▶ The motion profile will be piecewise constants and quadratics.

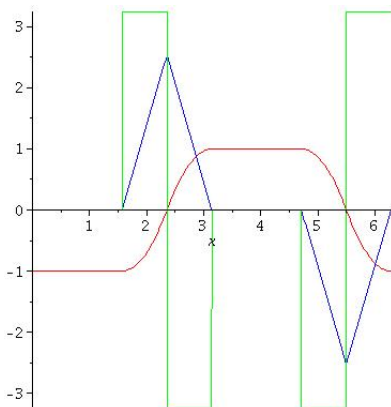
A constant acceleration scheme



A constant acceleration scheme (acc. and vel.)



A constant acceleration scheme (pos., vel. & acc.)



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- ▶ Forces are proportional to acceleration. ($F=ma$)
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- ▶ Infinitudes in the jerk produce very high transient accelerations. (shocks)

What should we do to be kind to the jerk?

- ▶ Self-similarity (in the 2nd derivative)

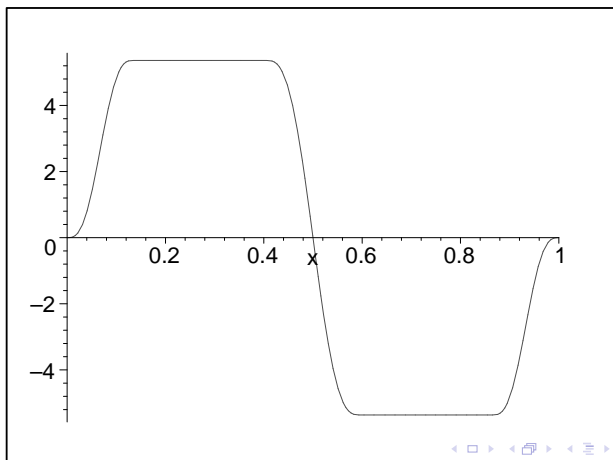
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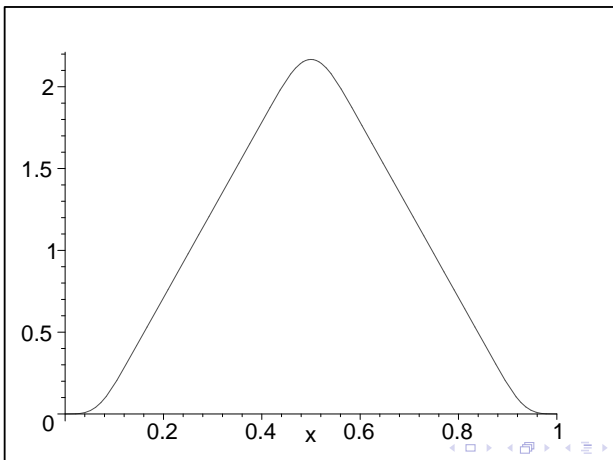
What should we do to be kind to the jerk?

- ▶ Self-similarity (in the 2nd derivative)
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- ▶ The second derivative should be cobbled together out of constants and pieces that look like scaled versions of the original function.

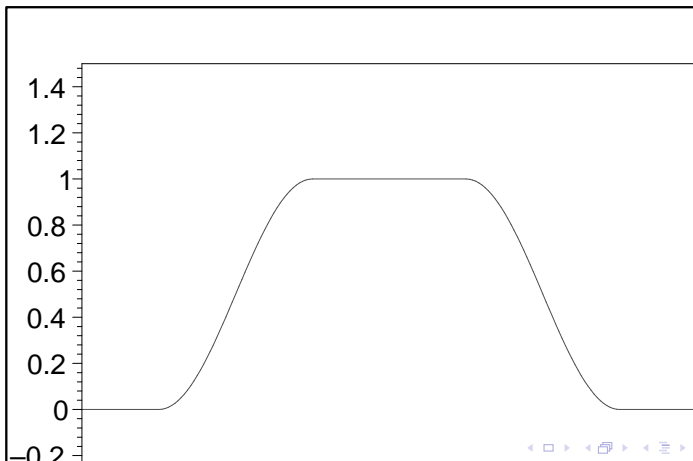
the acceleration profile of a the “fractal cam”



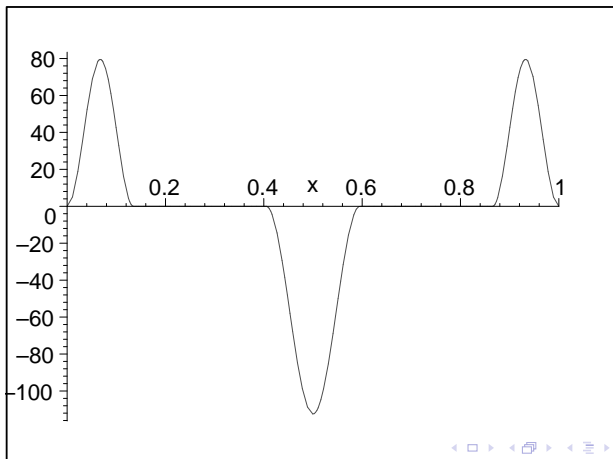
the velocity profile of a the “fractal cam”



the position profile of a the “fractal cam”



the jerk profile of a the “fractal cam”



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 - ▶ Constants and scaling have to be chosen so that the new f has range $[-1, 1]$.
- ▶ If this iteration approaches a limit – you've found the solution to your fractal diffEQ.

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- ▶ <http://ifs-tools.sourceforge.net/>

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- ▶ The Taylor series at any point is just a polynomial – it converges to the fractal cam profile only in a small region.
- ▶ “Most” Taylor expansions around a point converge on miniscule intervals.

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- ▶ Consider the intervals where the profile “dwells.”
- ▶ There, the Taylor expansion is identically constant.
- ▶ Outside the dwell intervals this Taylor series clearly has no predictive power.

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- ▶ Okay, so Taylor wasn't the right way to go, but Fourier
...

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- ▶ The coefficients show no discernable pattern.
- ▶ The successive Fourier approximations don't converge terribly well to the cam.

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- ▶ alternate trigonometries from “fat circles” (e.g. $x^4 + y^4 = 1$)
- ▶ Are there other physically meaningful fractal diffEQs?
- ▶ How contractive is the IFS for a given fractal diffEQ?