

**PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DEL PERÚ**  
**FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS E INGENIERÍA**



PONTIFICIA  
**UNIVERSIDAD**  
**CATÓLICA**  
DEL PERÚ

**DISEÑO MECÁNICO DE UN SIMULADOR DE MARCHA  
NORMAL BASADO EN LA PLATAFORMA STEWART-  
GOUGH**

**ANEXOS**

Tesis para optar el Título de Ingeniero Mecánico,  
que presenta el bachiller:

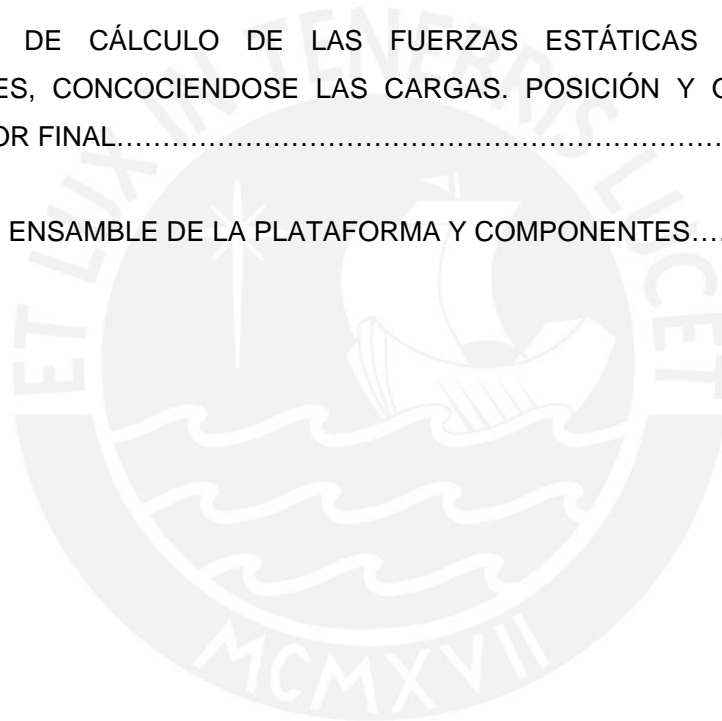
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**Lima, Febrero 2014**

## ANEXOS

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**PROGRAMA DE CÁLCULO PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DEL ESPACIO DE TRABAJO  
EOC, USANDO LA CINEMÁTICA INDIRECTA**



**Programa para ser usado en Matlab**

```
%Workspace (Espacio de Trabajo a Orientación constante);
%Creando matriz para guardar valores;
X=zeros(1,10);
Z=zeros(1,10);
%Utilizando contadores: m y n;
m=0;
n=0;

% Utilizando función for, para la iteración;
for a=-500:5:500
for c=400:800

%Ajustando las dimensiones preliminares de la plataforma, radios y angulos de los
hexagonos;
rf = 215;
gk = 15;
rm = 150;
hk = 20;

x = a;
y = 0;
z = c;
t = [ x y z ];
T = [ t
      t
      t
      t
      t ];

%ángulos de rotación [alfa beta gamma] rotaciones con respecto a [x y z];
alfa1= 0;
beta1= 30;
gamma1= 0;

alfa=(alfa1)*3.1416/180;
```

```
beta=(beta1)*3.1416/180;
```

```
gamma=(gamma1)*3.1416/180;
```

```
c1 = cos(alfa);
```

```
s1 = sin(alfa);
```

```
c2 = cos(beta);
```

```
s2 = sin(beta);
```

```
c3 = cos(gamma);
```

```
s3 = sin(gamma);
```

```
%definiendo matriz de rotación Euler;
```

```
R=[c3*c2 c3*s2*s1-s3*c1 s3*s1+c3*s2*c1  
s3*c2 c3*c1+s3*s2*s1 s3*s2*c1-c3*s1  
-s2 c2*s1 c2*c1];
```

```
k=3.1416/6;
```

```
g = gk*3.1416/180;
```

```
h = hk*3.1416/180;
```

```
%Obteniendo los puntos fijos de los actuadores en la plataforma fija;
```

```
b1 = [ -rf*cos(k+g) -rf*sin(k+g) 0];
```

```
b2 = [ rf*cos(k+g) -rf*sin(k+g) 0];
```

```
b3 = [ rf*cos(k-g) -rf*sin(k-g) 0];
```

```
b4 = [ rf*sin(g) rf*cos(g) 0];
```

```
b5 = [ -rf*sin(g) rf*cos(g) 0];
```

```
b6 = [ -rf*cos(k-g) -rf*sin(k-g) 0];
```

```
B= [ b1
```

```
    b2
```

```
    b3
```

```
    b4
```

```
    b5
```

```
    b6];
```

```
% Definiendo los puntos pi, coordenadas de las uniones superiores con respecto al  
SRF.
```

$$p1 = [ -rm*\sin(h) \ -rm*\cos(h) \ 0];$$

$$p2 = [ rm*\sin(h) \ -rm*\cos(h) \ 0];$$

$$p3 = [ rm*\cos(k-h) \ rm*\sin(k-h) \ 0];$$

$$p4 = [ rm*\cos(k+h) \ rm*\sin(k+h) \ 0];$$

$$p5 = [ -rm*\cos(k+h) \ rm*\sin(k+h) \ 0];$$

$$p6 = [ -rm*\cos(k-h) \ rm*\sin(k-h) \ 0];$$

$$Pb1 = (R*p1)' + t;$$

$$Pb2 = (R*p2)' + t;$$

$$Pb3 = (R*p3)' + t;$$

$$Pb4 = (R*p4)' + t;$$

$$Pb5 = (R*p5)' + t;$$

$$Pb6 = (R*p6)' + t;$$

$$P = [ Pb1$$

$$Pb2$$

$$Pb3$$

$$Pb4$$

$$Pb5$$

$$Pb6 ];$$

% analizando un actuador

$$L = P - B ;$$

$$l1 = [ L(1,1) \ L(1,2) \ L(1,3)];$$

$$l2 = [ L(2,1) \ L(2,2) \ L(2,3)];$$

$$l3 = [ L(3,1) \ L(3,2) \ L(3,3)];$$

$$l4 = [ L(4,1) \ L(4,2) \ L(4,3)];$$

$$l5 = [ L(5,1) \ L(5,2) \ L(5,3)];$$

$$l6 = [ L(6,1) \ L(6,2) \ L(6,3)];$$

$$D = [ \text{sqrt}(l1*l1')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(l2*l2')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(l3*l3')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(l4*l4')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(l5*l5')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(l6 \cdot l6')$$

$$s1 = [ L(1,1) \ L(1,2) \ 0];$$

$$s2 = [ L(2,1) \ L(2,2) \ 0];$$

$$s3 = [ L(3,1) \ L(3,2) \ 0];$$

$$s4 = [ L(4,1) \ L(4,2) \ 0];$$

$$s5 = [ L(5,1) \ L(5,2) \ 0];$$

$$s6 = [ L(6,1) \ L(6,2) \ 0];$$

$$S = [ \text{sqrt}(s1 \cdot s1')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(s2 \cdot s2')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(s3 \cdot s3')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(s4 \cdot s4')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(s5 \cdot s5')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(s6 \cdot s6') ];$$

$$q=50;$$

$$k=3.1416/6;$$

$$qk = q \cdot 3.1416/180;$$

$$N=[ P(1,3) \cdot \tan(qk)$$

$$P(2,3) \cdot \tan(qk)$$

$$P(3,3) \cdot \tan(qk)$$

$$P(4,3) \cdot \tan(qk)$$

$$P(5,3) \cdot \tan(qk)$$

$$P(6,3) \cdot \tan(qk)];$$

if  $N \geq S$

if  $D(1,1) > 530 \ \& \ D(2,1) > 530 \ \& \ D(3,1) > 530 \ \& \ D(4,1) > 530 \ \& \ D(5,1) > 530 \ \& \ D(6,1) > 530$

if  $D(1,1) \leq 530.5 \ | \ D(2,1) \leq 530.5 \ | \ D(3,1) \leq 530.5 \ | \ D(4,1) \leq 530.5 \ | \ D(5,1) \leq 530.5 \ |$

$D(6,1) \leq 530.5$

$m=m+1;$

$m$

$X(1,m+n)=a;$

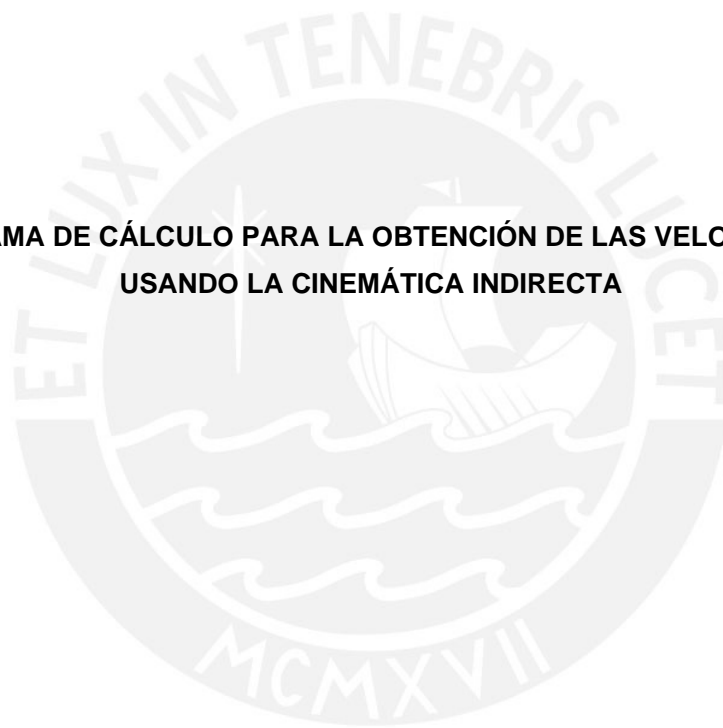
$Z(1,m+n)=c;$

```
else
if D(1,1)<730 & D(2,1)<730 & D(3,1)<730 & D(4,1)<730 & D(5,1)<730 & D(6,1)<730
if D(1,1)>=729.5 | D(2,1)>=729.5 | D(3,1)>=729.5 | D(4,1)>=729.5 | D(5,1)>729.5 |
D(6,1)>729.5
n=n+1;
X(1,m+n)=a;
Z(1,m+n)=c;
n
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
end
plot(X,Z,'r.')

%Graficando el Espacio de trabajo ejes X-Z;
axis ([-450 450 0 800]);
grid on
box on
title('Espacio de trabajo X-Z');
xlabel('X mm')
ylabel('Z mm')
```



**PROGRAMA DE CÁLCULO PARA LA OBTENCIÓN DE LAS VELOCIDADES,  
USANDO LA CINEMÁTICA INDIRECTA**



## Programa para ser usado en Matlab

%Definiendo los puntos bi, coordenadas de las uniones inferiores con respecto al SRF.

```
rf = 215;
```

```
gk = 30;
```

```
rm = 150;
```

```
hk = 20;
```

```
x =
```

```
y =
```

```
z =
```

```
t = [ x y z ];
```

```
T = [ t
```

```
    t
```

```
    t
```

```
    t
```

```
    t
```

```
    t ];
```

%angulos de rotacion [alfa beta gamma] rotaciones con respecto a [x y z]

```
alfa1= input ('Angulo de rotacion en el eje X ');
```

```
beta1= input ('Angulo de rotacion en el eje Y ');
```

```
gamma1= input ('Angulo de rotacion en el eje Z ');
```

```
alfa=(alfa1)*3.1416/180;
```

```
beta=(beta1)*3.1416/180;
```

```
gamma=(gamma1)*3.1416/180;
```

```
c1 = cos(alfa);
```

```
s1 = sin(alfa);
```

```
c2 = cos(beta);
```

```
s2 = sin(beta);
```

```
c3 = cos(gamma);
```

```
s3 = sin(gamma);
```

%Definiendo matriz de rotacion Euler;

```
R=[c3*c2 c3*s2*s1-s3*c1 s3*s1+c3*s2*c1
```

```
    s3*c2 c3*c1+s3*s2*s1 s3*s2*c1-c3*s1
```

$$-s2 \quad c2*s1 \quad c2*c1 \quad ];$$

$$k=3.1416/6;$$

$$g = gk*3.1416/180$$

$$h = hk*3.1416/180$$

$$b1 = [ -rf*cos(k+g) -rf*sin(k+g) \ 0];$$

$$b2 = [ rf*cos(k+g) -rf*sin(k+g) \ 0];$$

$$b3 = [ rf*cos(k-g) -rf*sin(k-g) \ 0];$$

$$b4 = [ rf*sin(g) \ rf*cos(g) \ 0];$$

$$b5 = [ -rf*sin(g) \ rf*cos(g) \ 0];$$

$$b6 = [ -rf*cos(k-g) -rf*sin(k-g) \ 0];$$

$$B= [ b1$$

$$b2$$

$$b3$$

$$b4$$

$$b5$$

$$b6 \quad ];$$

% Definiendo los puntos pi, coordenadas de las uniones superiores con respecto al SRF;

$$p1 = [ -rm*sin(h) -rm*cos(h) \ 0];$$

$$p2 = [ rm*sin(h) -rm*cos(h) \ 0];$$

$$p3 = [ rm*cos(k-h) \ rm*sin(k-h) \ 0];$$

$$p4 = [ rm*cos(k+h) \ rm*sin(k+h) \ 0];$$

$$p5 = [ -rm*cos(k+h) \ rm*sin(k+h) \ 0];$$

$$p6 = [ -rm*cos(k-h) \ rm*sin(k-h) \ 0];$$

$$Pb1 = (R*p1)' + t;$$

$$Pb2 = (R*p2)' + t;$$

$$Pb3 = (R*p3)' + t;$$

$$Pb4 = (R*p4)' + t;$$

$$Pb5 = (R*p5)' + t;$$

$$Pb6 = (R*p6)' + t;$$

$$P = [ \text{Pb1}$$

$$\text{Pb2}$$

$$\text{Pb3}$$

$$\text{Pb4}$$

$$\text{Pb5}$$

$$\text{Pb6} ]$$

% Analizando un actuador;

$$L = P - B ;$$

$$I1 = [ L(1,1) \ L(1,2) \ L(1,3)];$$

$$I2 = [ L(2,1) \ L(2,2) \ L(2,3)];$$

$$I3 = [ L(3,1) \ L(3,2) \ L(3,3)];$$

$$I4 = [ L(4,1) \ L(4,2) \ L(4,3)];$$

$$I5 = [ L(5,1) \ L(5,2) \ L(5,3)];$$

$$I6 = [ L(6,1) \ L(6,2) \ L(6,3)];$$

$$D = [ \text{sqrt}(I1 * I1')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(I2 * I2')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(I3 * I3')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(I4 * I4')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(I5 * I5')$$

$$\text{sqrt}(I6 * I6') ];$$

D

$$N = [ I1/D(1,1)$$

$$I2/D(2,1)$$

$$I3/D(3,1)$$

$$I4/D(4,1)$$

$$I5/D(5,1)$$

$$I6/D(6,1)];$$

$$n1 = [ N(1,1) \ N(1,2) \ N(1,3)];$$

$$n2 = [ N(2,1) \ N(2,2) \ N(2,3)];$$

$$n3 = [ N(3,1) \ N(3,2) \ N(3,3)];$$

$$n4 = [ N(4,1) N(4,2) N(4,3)];$$

$$n5 = [ N(5,1) N(5,2) N(5,3)];$$

$$n6 = [ N(6,1) N(6,2) N(6,3)];$$

$$U = P-T ;$$

$$r1 = [ U(1,1) U(1,2) U(1,3)];$$

$$r2 = [ U(2,1) U(2,2) U(2,3)];$$

$$r3 = [ U(3,1) U(3,2) U(3,3)];$$

$$r4 = [ U(4,1) U(4,2) U(4,3)];$$

$$r5 = [ U(5,1) U(5,2) U(5,3)];$$

$$r6 = [ U(6,1) U(6,2) U(6,3)];$$

%Hallando la velocidad lineal por actuador;

$$Cd=135;$$

$$Tc=120/Cd;$$

$$To=0.4*Tc;$$

$$ac=0.8/(To*To/4);$$

$$Vmax=ac*(To/2);$$

$$tp=Vmax/6;$$

$$Vmax1=tp*0;$$

$$Vmax1=tp*1;$$

$$Vmax2=tp*2;$$

$$Vmax3=tp*3;$$

$$Vmax4=tp*2;$$

$$Vmax5=tp*1;$$

$$Vmax6=tp*0;$$

$$Xv = Vmax1$$

$$Yv = 0$$

$$Zv = 0$$

$$Xw = 0$$

$$Yw = 10.23$$

$$Zw = 0$$

$$qv = [ Xv$$

Yv  
Zv  
Xw  
Yw  
Zw ];

tv = [ qv(1,1) qv(2,1) qv(3,1)];

w = [ qv(4,1) qv(5,1) qv(6,1)];

V1 = [ n1 cross(r1,n1)]\*qv;

V2 = [ n2 cross(r2,n2)]\*qv;

V3 = [ n3 cross(r3,n3)]\*qv;

V4 = [ n4 cross(r4,n4)]\*qv;

V5 = [ n5 cross(r5,n5)]\*qv;

V6 = [ n6 cross(r6,n6)]\*qv;

Vm1 = [V1;V2;V3;V4;V5;V6]/1000;

dmt=0.04;

Ar=3.1416\*dmt\*dmt/4;

Qc1=Vm1\*Ar

qp1 = tv+cross(w,r1);

qp2 = tv+cross(w,r2);

qp3 = tv+cross(w,r3);

qp4 = tv+cross(w,r4);

qp5 = tv+cross(w,r5);

qp6 = tv+cross(w,r6);

Qp = [ qp1;qp2;qp3;qp4;qp5;qp6 ];

%Velocidad angular de cada uno de los actuadores

w1 = cross(n1,qp1)/D(1,1);

w2 = cross(n2,qp1)/D(2,1);

w3 = cross(n3,qp1)/D(3,1);

w4 = cross(n4,qp1)/D(4,1);

```

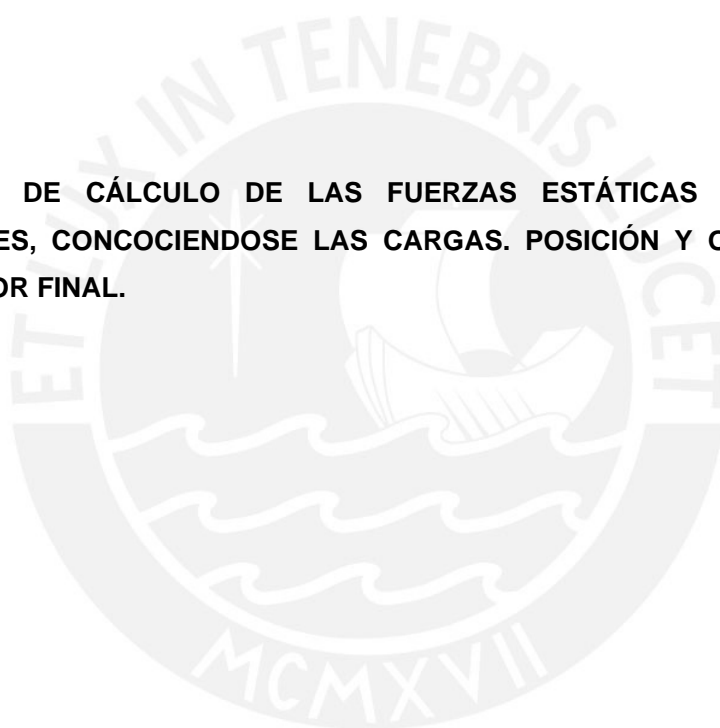
w5 = cross(n5,qp1)/D(5,1);
w6 = cross(n6,qp1)/D(6,1);
%Graficando;
X=[B(1,1),B(2,1),B(3,1),B(4,1),B(5,1),B(6,1),B(1,1),Pb1(1,1),Pb2(1,1),Pb3(1,1),Pb2(1,1),
),B(2,1),B(3,1),Pb3(1,1),Pb4(1,1),Pb5(1,1),Pb4(1,1),B(4,1),B(5,1),Pb5(1,1),Pb6(1,1),Pb
1(1,1),Pb6(1,1),B(6,1)];
Y=[B(1,2),B(2,2),B(3,2),B(4,2),B(5,2),B(6,2),B(1,2),Pb1(1,2),Pb2(1,2),Pb3(1,2),Pb2(1,2),
),B(2,2),B(3,2),Pb3(1,2),Pb4(1,2),Pb5(1,2),Pb4(1,2),B(4,2),B(5,2),Pb5(1,2),Pb6(1,2),Pb
1(1,2),Pb6(1,2),B(6,2)];
Z=[B(1,3),B(2,3),B(3,3),B(4,3),B(5,3),B(6,3),B(1,3),Pb1(1,3),Pb2(1,3),Pb3(1,3),Pb2(1,3),
),B(2,3),B(3,3),Pb3(1,3),Pb4(1,3),Pb5(1,3),Pb4(1,3),B(4,3),B(5,3),Pb5(1,3),Pb6(1,3),Pb
1(1,3),Pb6(1,3),B(6,3)];

Fig1= plot3(X,Y,Z,'b')

```



**PROGRAMA DE CÁLCULO DE LAS FUERZAS ESTÁTICAS SOBRE LOS ACTUADORES, CONOCIENDOSE LAS CARGAS. POSICIÓN Y ORIENTACIÓN DEL EFECTOR FINAL.**





## Programa para ser usado en Matlab

```

%Workspace;
%Definiendo los puntos bi, coordenadas de las uniones inferiores con respecto al SRF.
rf = 215;
gk = 30;
rm = 150;
hk = 20;
x = input ('Ingrese la posicion X del centro de lap plataforma ');
y = input ('Ingrese la posicion Y del centro de la plataforma ');
z = input ('Ingrese la posicion Z del centro de la plataforma ');
t = [ x y z ];
T = [ t
      t
      t
      t
      t ];
%angulos de rotacion [alfa beta gamma] rotaciones con respecto a [x y z]
alfa1= input ('Angulo de rotacion en el eje X ');
beta1= input ('Angulo de rotacion en el eje Y ');
gamma1= input ('Angulo de rotacion en el eje Z ');
alfa=(alfa1)*3.1416/180;
beta=(beta1)*3.1416/180;
gamma=(gamma1)*3.1416/180;
c1 = cos(alfa);
s1 = sin(alfa);
c2 = cos(beta);
s2 = sin(beta);
c3 = cos(gamma);
s3 = sin(gamma);
%definiendo matriz de rotacion
R=[c3*c2 c3*s2*s1-s3*c1 s3*s1+c3*s2*c1
   s3*c2 c3*c1+s3*s2*s1 s3*s2*c1-c3*s1
   -s2 c2*s1 c2*c1 ];
k=3.1416/6;
g = gk*3.1416/180

```

$$h = hk * 3.1416 / 180$$

$$b1 = [ -rf * \cos(k+g) \ -rf * \sin(k+g) \ 0];$$

$$b2 = [ rf * \cos(k+g) \ -rf * \sin(k+g) \ 0];$$

$$b3 = [ rf * \cos(k-g) \ -rf * \sin(k-g) \ 0];$$

$$b4 = [ rf * \sin(g) \ rf * \cos(g) \ 0];$$

$$b5 = [ -rf * \sin(g) \ rf * \cos(g) \ 0];$$

$$b6 = [ -rf * \cos(k-g) \ -rf * \sin(k-g) \ 0];$$

$$B = [ b1$$

b2

b3

b4

b5

b6 ];

% Definiendo los puntos pi, coordenadas de las uniones superiores con respecto al SRF.

$$p1 = [ -rm * \sin(h) \ -rm * \cos(h) \ 0];$$

$$p2 = [ rm * \sin(h) \ -rm * \cos(h) \ 0];$$

$$p3 = [ rm * \cos(k-h) \ rm * \sin(k-h) \ 0];$$

$$p4 = [ rm * \cos(k+h) \ rm * \sin(k+h) \ 0];$$

$$p5 = [ -rm * \cos(k+h) \ rm * \sin(k+h) \ 0];$$

$$p6 = [ -rm * \cos(k-h) \ rm * \sin(k-h) \ 0];$$

$$Pb1 = (R * p1)' + t;$$

$$Pb2 = (R * p2)' + t;$$

$$Pb3 = (R * p3)' + t;$$

$$Pb4 = (R * p4)' + t;$$

$$Pb5 = (R * p5)' + t;$$

$$Pb6 = (R * p6)' + t;$$

$$P = [ Pb1$$

Pb2

Pb3

Pb4

Pb5

Pb6 ]

% analizando un actuador

$$L = P - B ;$$

$$I1 = [ L(1,1) \ L(1,2) \ L(1,3)];$$

$$I2 = [ L(2,1) \ L(2,2) \ L(2,3)];$$

$$I3 = [ L(3,1) \ L(3,2) \ L(3,3)];$$

$$I4 = [ L(4,1) \ L(4,2) \ L(4,3)];$$

$$I5 = [ L(5,1) \ L(5,2) \ L(5,3)];$$

$$I6 = [ L(6,1) \ L(6,2) \ L(6,3)];$$

$$D = [ \text{sqrt}(I1 \cdot I1') \\ \text{sqrt}(I2 \cdot I2') \\ \text{sqrt}(I3 \cdot I3') \\ \text{sqrt}(I4 \cdot I4') \\ \text{sqrt}(I5 \cdot I5') \\ \text{sqrt}(I6 \cdot I6') ];$$

D

$$n1 = I1/D(1,1)$$

$$n2 = I2/D(2,1)$$

$$n3 = I3/D(3,1)$$

$$n4 = I4/D(4,1)$$

$$n5 = I5/D(5,1)$$

$$n6 = I6/D(6,1)$$

$$Pr1 = Pb1 - t$$

$$Pr2 = Pb2 - t$$

$$Pr3 = Pb3 - t$$

$$Pr4 = Pb4 - t$$

$$Pr5 = Pb5 - t$$

$$Pr6 = Pb6 - t$$

$$m1 = \text{cross} (Pr1, n1);$$

$$m2 = \text{cross} (Pr2, n2);$$

$$m3 = \text{cross} (Pr3, n3);$$

$$m4 = \text{cross} (Pr4, n4);$$

$$m5 = \text{cross} (Pr5, n5);$$

m6= cross (Pr6,n6);

% Analizando estáticamente;

% Equilibrio de fuerzas;

M= [n1(1,1) n2(1,1) n3(1,1) n4(1,1) n5(1,1) n6(1,1)  
 n1(1,2) n2(1,2) n3(1,2) n4(1,2) n5(1,2) n6(1,2)  
 n1(1,3) n2(1,3) n3(1,3) n4(1,3) n5(1,3) n6(1,3)  
 m1(1,1) m2(1,1) m3(1,1) m4(1,1) m5(1,1) m6(1,1)  
 m1(1,2) m2(1,2) m3(1,2) m4(1,2) m5(1,2) m6(1,2)  
 m1(1,3) m2(1,3) m3(1,3) m4(1,3) m5(1,3) m6(1,3)]

W=[0;0;1000;0;0;0];

F=inv(M)\*W;

X=[B(1,1),B(2,1),B(3,1),B(4,1),B(5,1),B(6,1),B(1,1),Pb1(1,1),Pb2(1,1),Pb3(1,1),Pb2(1,1),  
 B(2,1),B(3,1),Pb3(1,1),Pb4(1,1),Pb5(1,1),Pb4(1,1),B(4,1),B(5,1),Pb5(1,1),Pb6(1,1),Pb  
 1(1,1),Pb6(1,1),B(6,1)];

Y=[B(1,2),B(2,2),B(3,2),B(4,2),B(5,2),B(6,2),B(1,2),Pb1(1,2),Pb2(1,2),Pb3(1,2),Pb2(1,2),  
 B(2,2),B(3,2),Pb3(1,2),Pb4(1,2),Pb5(1,2),Pb4(1,2),B(4,2),B(5,2),Pb5(1,2),Pb6(1,2),Pb  
 1(1,2),Pb6(1,2),B(6,2)];

Z=[B(1,3),B(2,3),B(3,3),B(4,3),B(5,3),B(6,3),B(1,3),Pb1(1,3),Pb2(1,3),Pb3(1,3),Pb2(1,3),  
 B(2,3),B(3,3),Pb3(1,3),Pb4(1,3),Pb5(1,3),Pb4(1,3),B(4,3),B(5,3),Pb5(1,3),Pb6(1,3),Pb  
 1(1,3),Pb6(1,3),B(6,3)];

Fig1= plot3(X,Y,Z,'g')

FOTOS DEL ENSAMBLE DE LA PLATAFORMA Y COMPONENTES



