

SEM0104 - Aula 2

Graus de Liberdade e Cadeias Cinemáticas

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USP - EESC - SEM

LabRoM

Prof. Dr. Marcelo Becker - SEM - EESC - USP

Sumário da Aula

- **Introdução**
- Graus de Liberdade
- Cadeias Cinemáticas
- Exercícios Recomendados
- Bibliografia Recomendada

Introdução

- O que são mecanismos?
- O que são Máquinas?

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Sumário da Aula

- Introdução

- **Graus de Liberdade**

- Cadeias Cinemáticas

- Exercícios Recomendados

- Bibliografia Recomendada

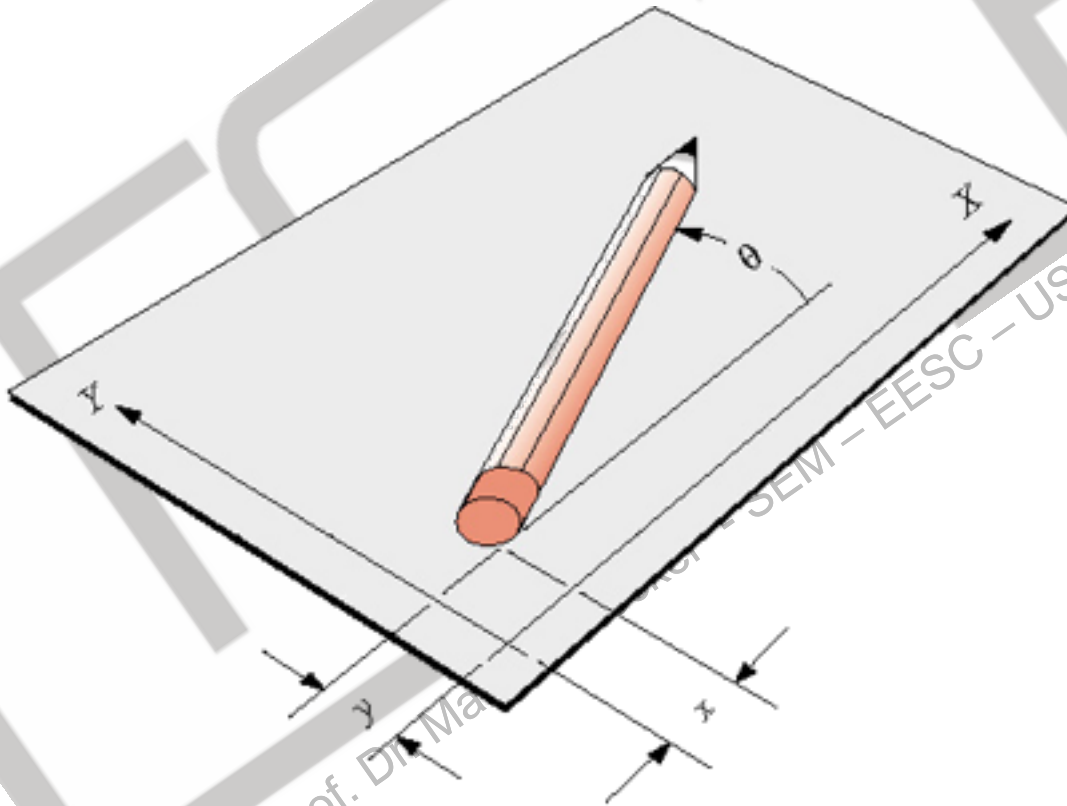
Graus de Liberdade

- GDL ou DOF (*Degree Of Freedom*)
- O que significa Grau de Liberdade?

Definição: é o número de parâmetros independentes que são necessários para se definir a posição de um corpo no espaço em qualquer instante.

Graus de Liberdade

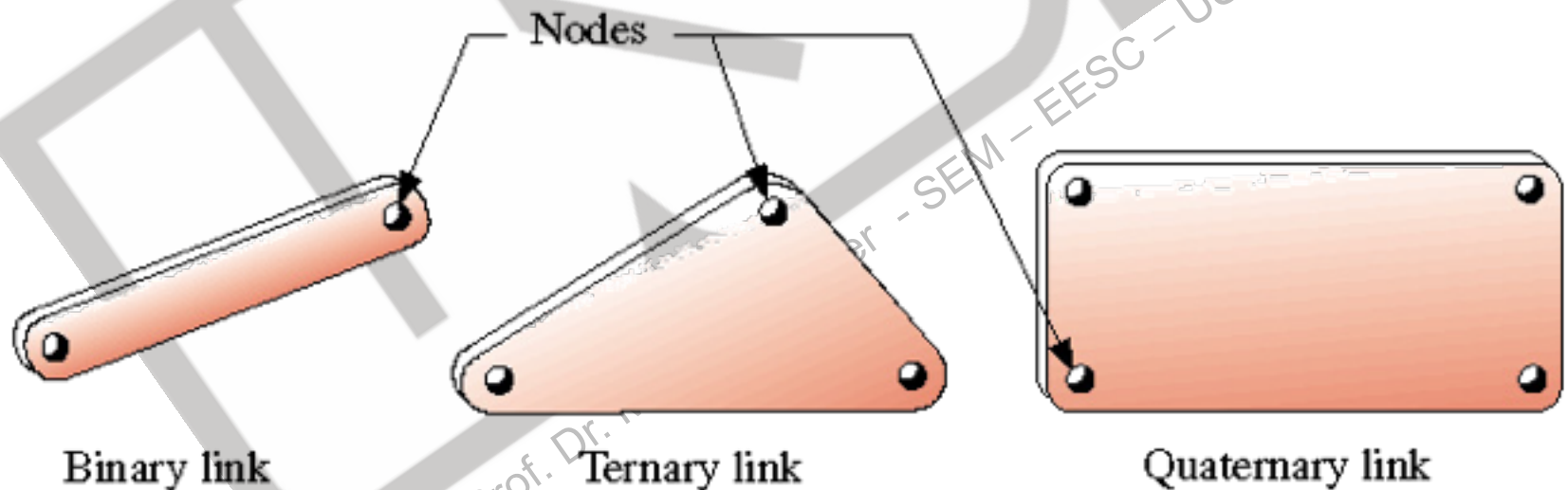
- No Plano: 3 GDL



Graus de Liberdade

- Corpo Rígido ou Link

Definição: Corpo que não sofre deformações em nenhuma de suas direções e une 2 ou mais juntas



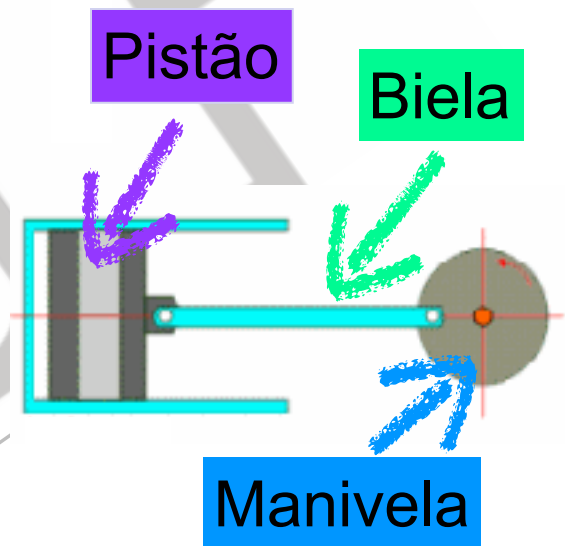
Graus de Liberdade

- Tipos de Movimento

- Rotação Pura

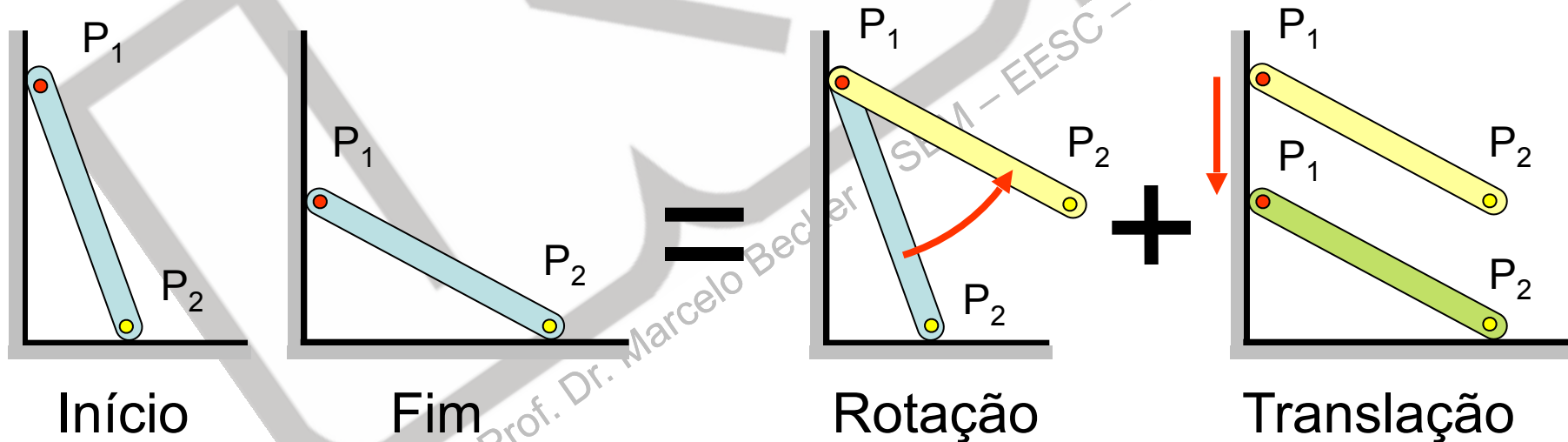
- Translação Pura

- Movimento Complexo
 - Rotação + Translação



Graus de Liberdade

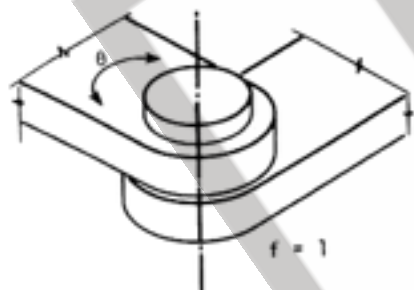
- Movimento Complexo
 - Pode ser descrito como a combinação de rotação e translação



Graus de Liberdade

- Juntas (*Joints*)

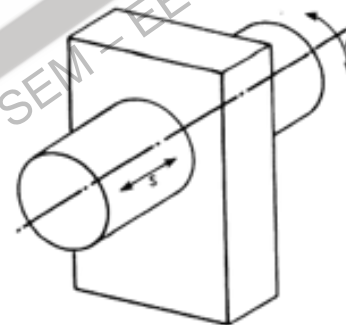
Definição: elemento que conecta 2 corpos e que permite a transmissão de força ou torque. Atuam como restrições geométricas.



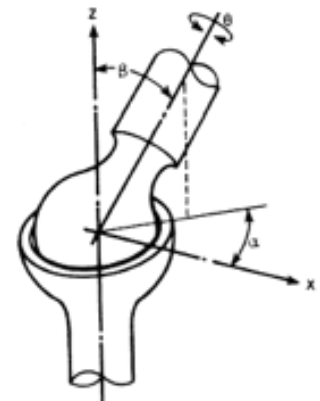
Rotacional



Prismática



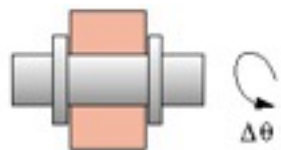
Cilíndrica



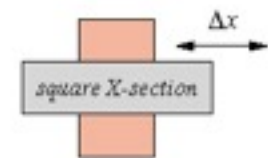
Esférica

Graus de Liberdade

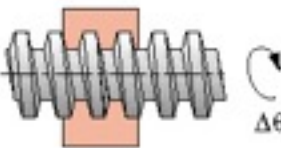
- Juntas (*Joints*)



Revolute (R) joint—1 DOF



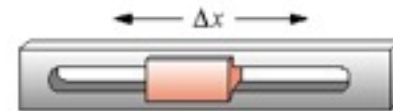
Prismatic (P) joint—1 DOF



Helical (H) joint—1 DOF

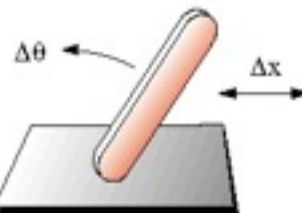


Rotating full pin (R) joint (form closed)

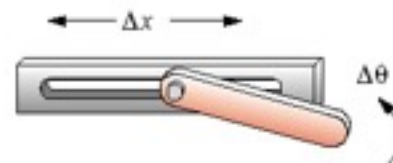


Translating full slider (P) joint (form closed)

(b) Full joints - 1 DOF (lower pairs)



Link against plane (force closed)

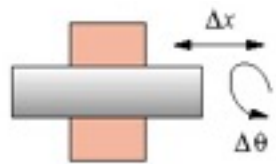


Pin in slot (form closed)

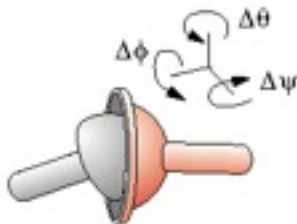
(c) Roll-slide (half or RP) joints - 2 DOF (higher pairs)

Graus de Liberdade

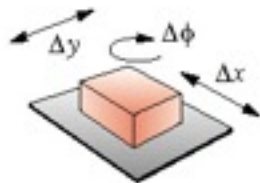
- Juntas (Joints)



Cylindric (C) joint—2 DOF

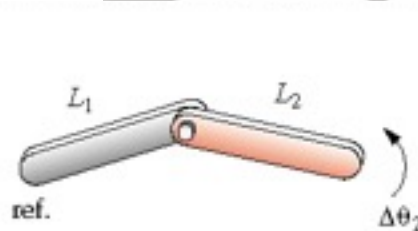


Spherical (S) joint—3 DOF

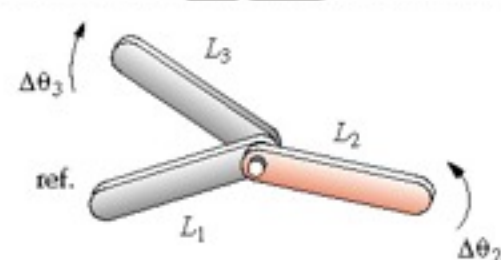


Planar (P) joint—3 DOF

(a) The six lower pairs

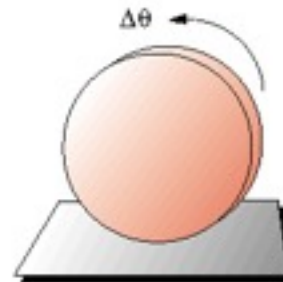


First order pin joint - one DOF
(two links joined)



Second order pin joint - two DOF
(three links joined)

(d) The order of a joint is one less than the number of links joined



May roll, slide, or roll-slide, depending on friction

(e) Planar pure-roll (R), pure-slide (P), or roll-slide (RP) joint - 1 or 2 DOF (higher pair)

Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares

- Critério de Kutzbach

$$N = 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2}$$

- Onde:

N: Número de GDLs

B: Número de Total de Corpos (incluindo o solo)

n_{J1} : Número de Juntas com 1 GDL

n_{J2} : Número de Juntas com 2 GDLs

Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares

- Critério de Kutzbach

$$N = 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2}$$

- Se:

$N = 0$: Sistema Estático

$N > 0$: Sistema com “N” graus de liberdade

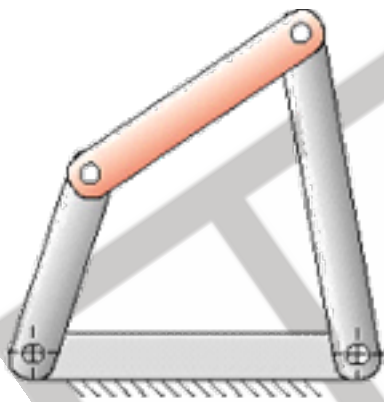
$N < 0$: Sistema Hiperestático

Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares

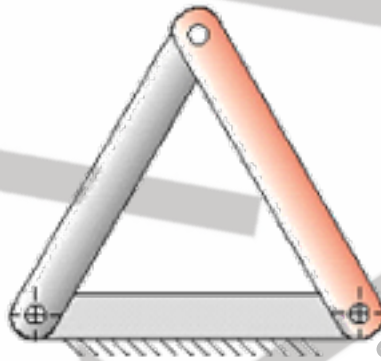
- Critério de Kutzbach

$$N = 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2}$$



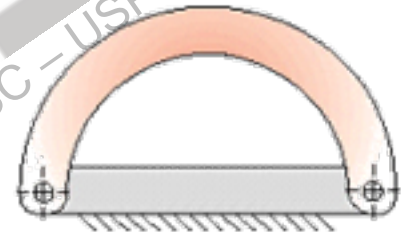
$N = 1$

Mecanismo



$N = 0$

Estrutura



$N = -1$

Estrutura Pré-carregada

Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares - Exemplos

- Pêndulo Simples

$$N = 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2}$$

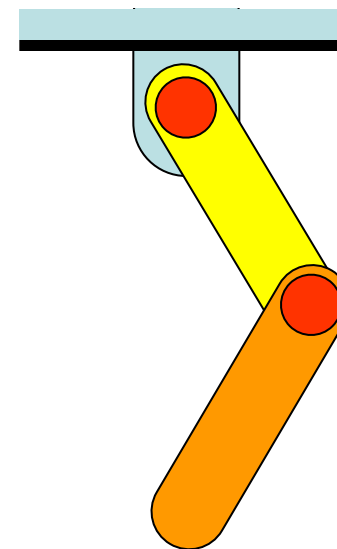
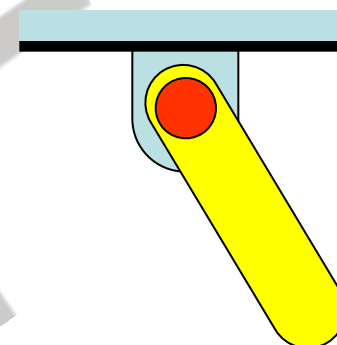
$$B = 2 \quad n_{J1} = 1 \quad n_{J2} = 0$$

$$N = 3.(2-1) - 2.(1) - (0) = 1 \text{ GDL}$$

- Pêndulo Duplo

$$B = 3 \quad n_{J1} = 2 \quad n_{J2} = 0$$

$$N = 3.(3-1) - 2.(2) - (0) = 2 \text{ GDL}$$

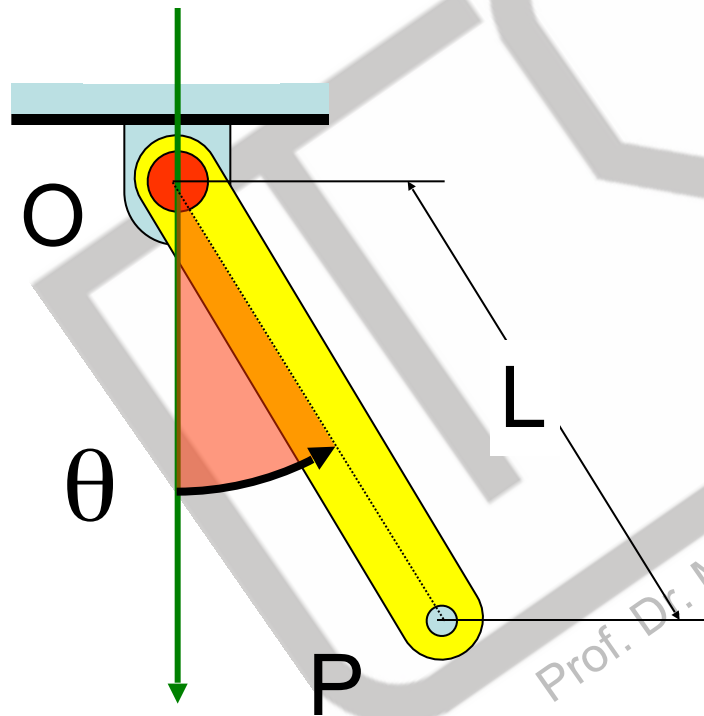


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Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Simples

- Equações de Posição:

1 GDL



$$\vec{P} = L \cdot e^{i\theta}$$

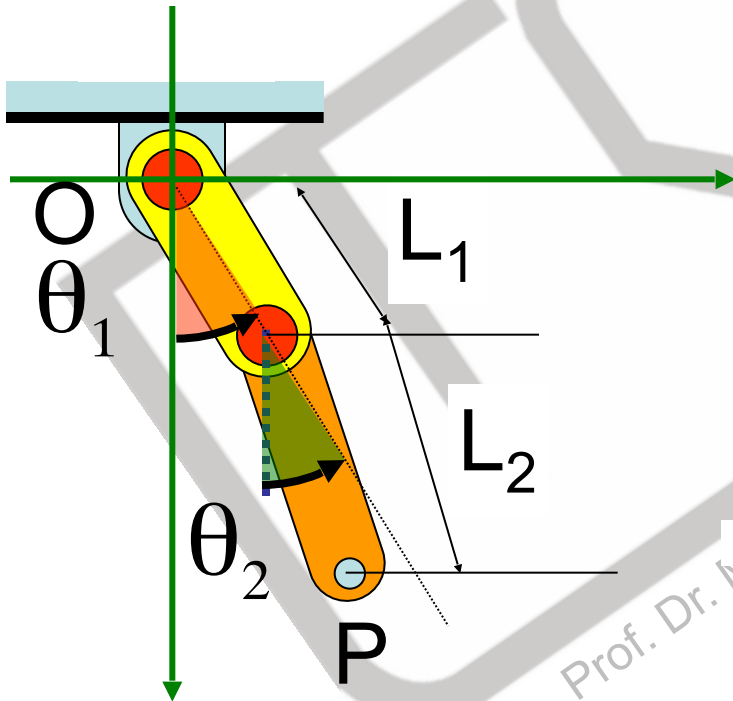
$$\vec{P} = L \cdot (\sin \theta \vec{i} + \cos \theta \vec{j})$$

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Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Duplo

- Equações de Posição:

2 GDL



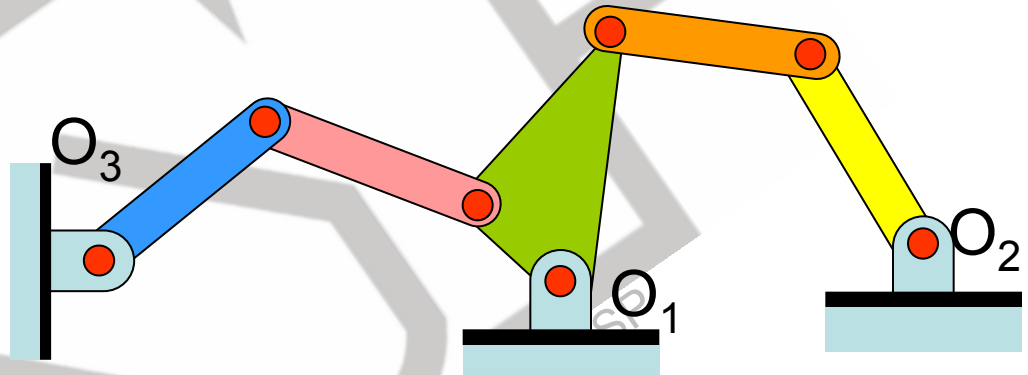
$$\vec{P} = L_1 \cdot e^{i\theta_1} + L_2 \cdot e^{i\theta_2}$$

$$\vec{P} = L_1 \cdot (\sin \theta_1 \vec{i} + \cos \theta_1 \vec{j}) + L_2 \cdot (\sin \theta_2 \vec{i} + \cos \theta_2 \vec{j})$$

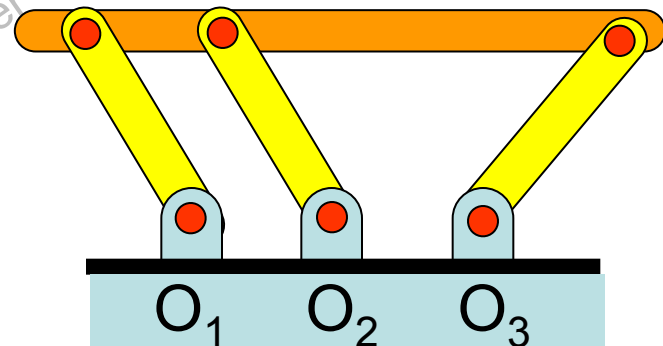
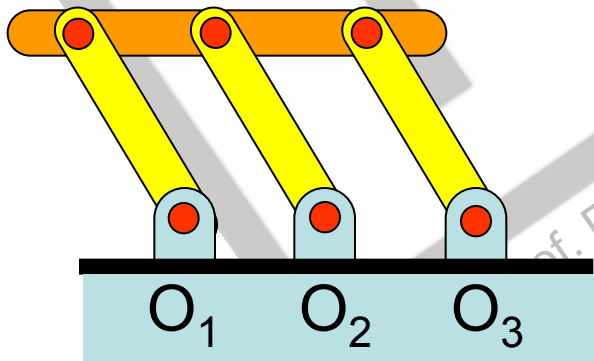
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Mecanismos Planares – Observações

(1) Contagem do solo



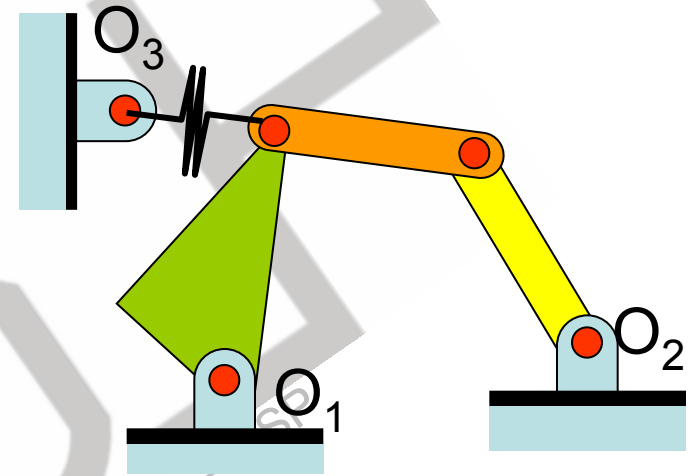
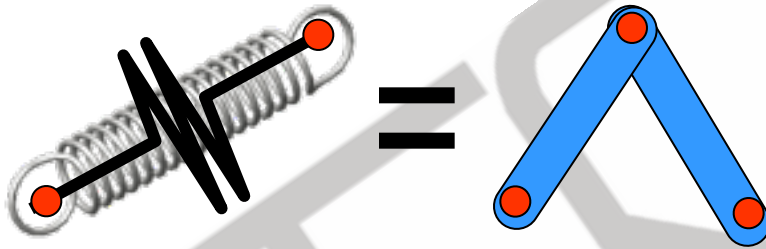
(2) Existem exceções ao Critério de Kutzbach



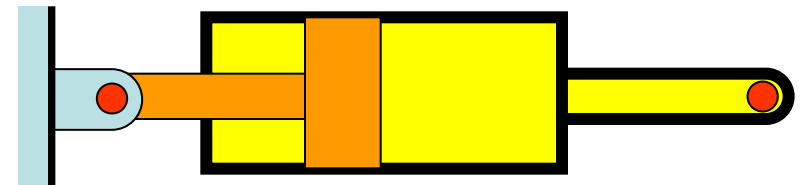
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Mecanismos Planares – Observações

(3) Molas



(4) Sistemas Hidráulicos e Pneumáticos



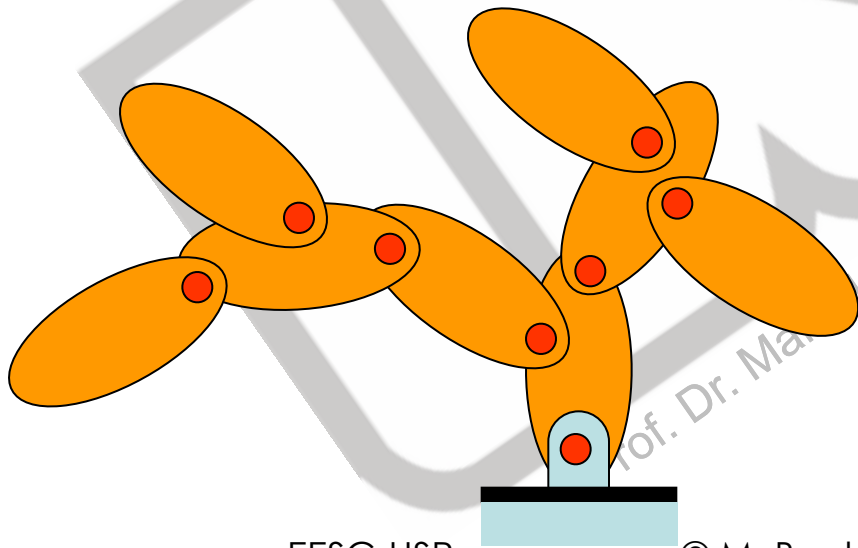
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- **Cadeias Cinemáticas**
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Cadeias Cinemáticas

Topologias

- Cadeias Abertas
 - A trajetória entre 2 corpos é única
 - Excluindo o solo, o número de corpos é igual ao número de juntas



Cadeias Cinemáticas

Topologias

- Cadeias Fechadas
 - Loops

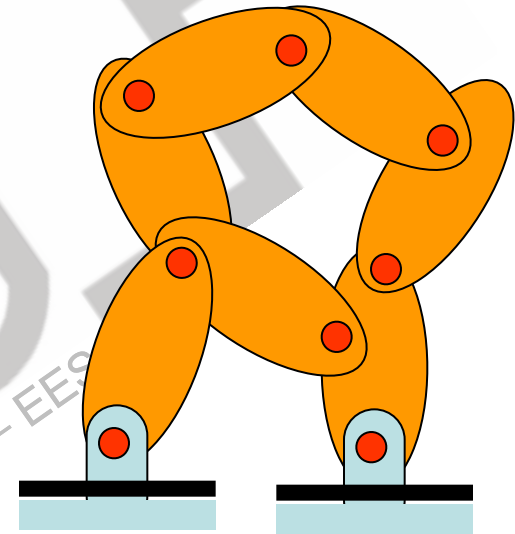
$$n_L = n_J - n_B$$

- Onde:

n_L : Número de Loops

n_J : Número de Juntas

n_B : Número de Corpos (excluindo o solo)

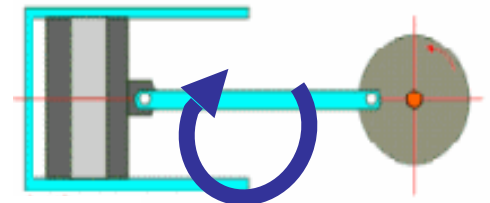
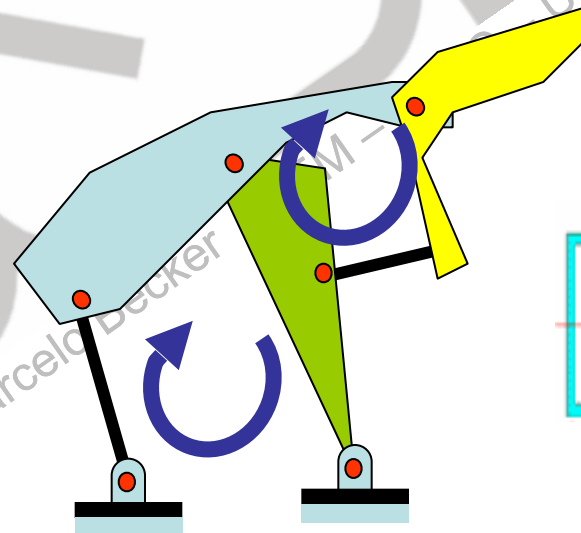
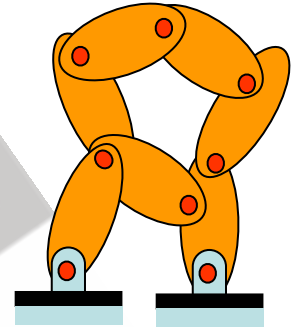


Cadeias Cinemáticas

Topologias

- Cadeias Fechadas - Exemplos

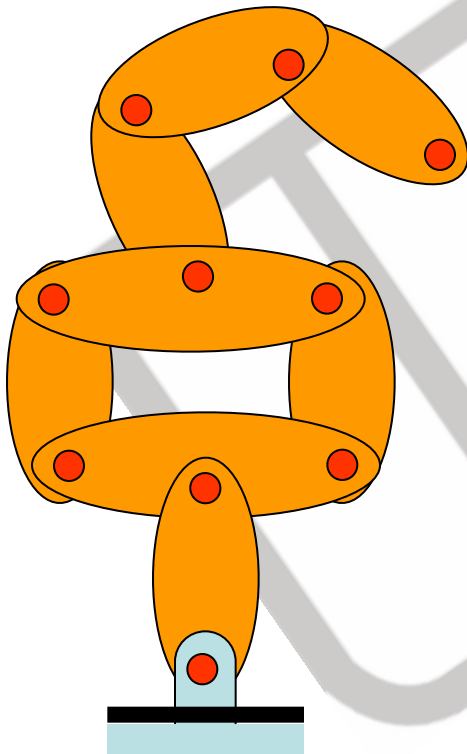
$$n_L = n_J - n_B$$



Cadeias Cinemáticas

Topologias

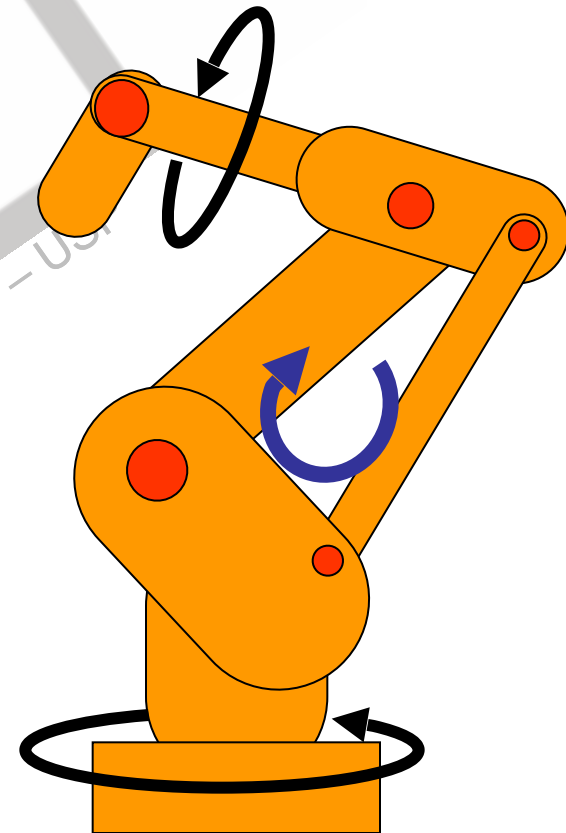
- Cadeias Parcialmente Fechadas



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Cadeias Cinemáticas

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- Não considerando o solo:

$$N = 3.n_B - \sum_{i=1}^{n_J} (3 - f_i)$$

- Onde:

N: Número de GDLs

n_B : Número de Corpos (excluindo o solo)

n_J : Número de Juntas

n_L : Número de Loops

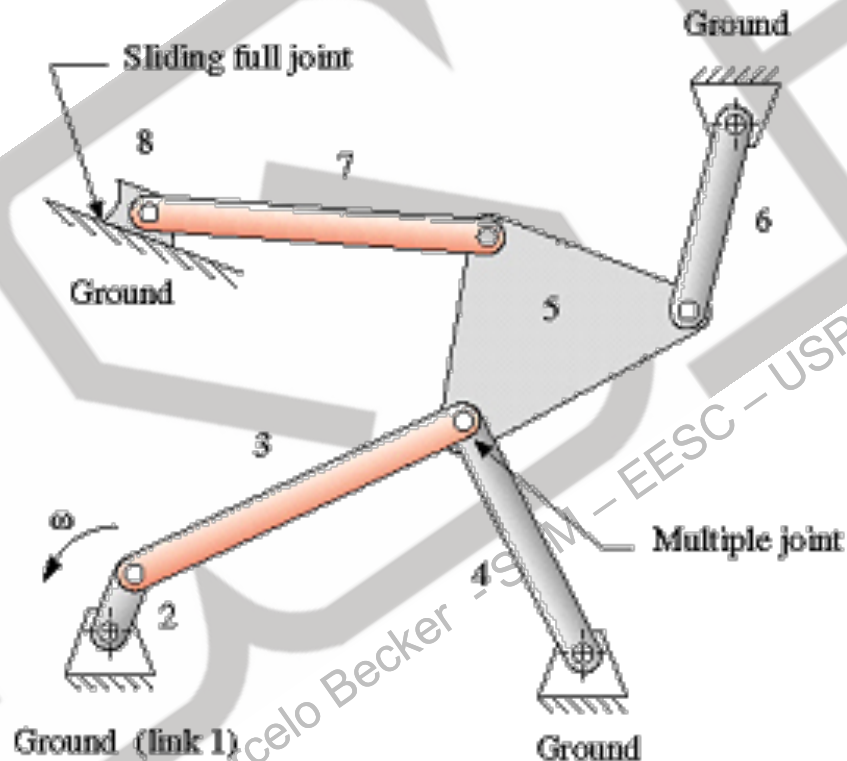
f_i : GDL da junta i

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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

$$N = 3.n_B - \sum_{i=1}^{n_J} (3 - f_i)$$

?

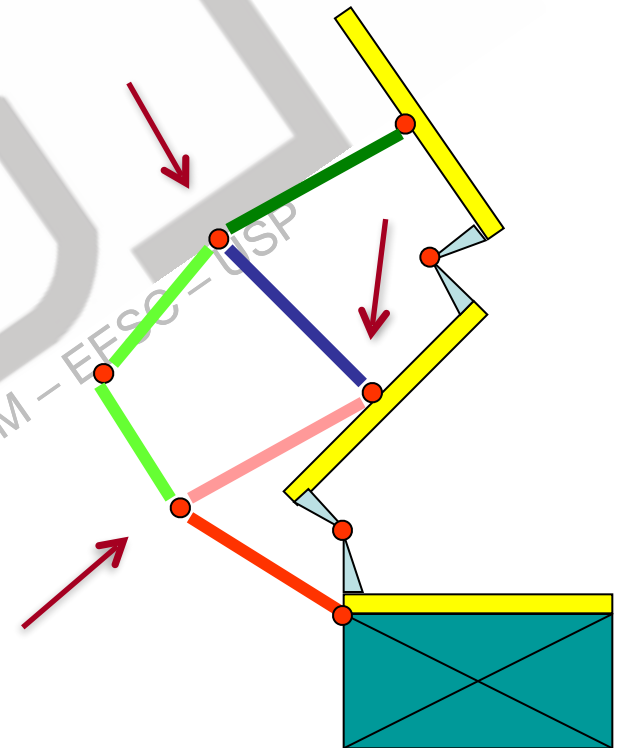
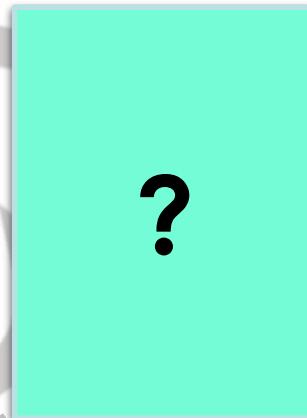
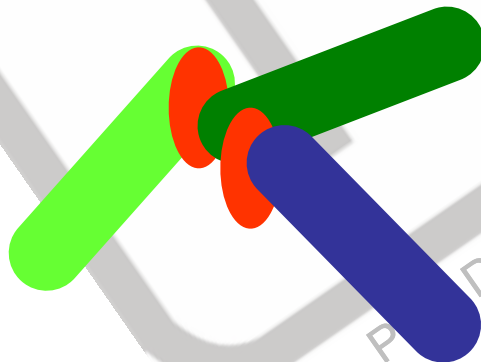
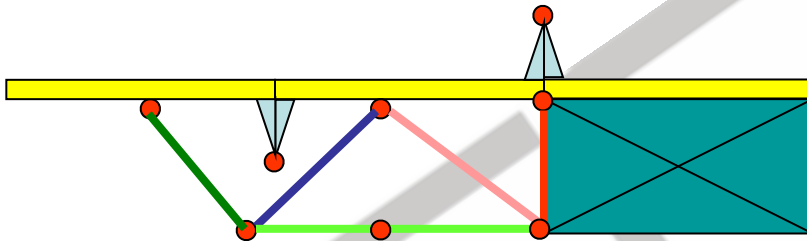


(a) Linkage with full and multiple joints

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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

$$N = 3.n_B - \sum_{i=1}^{n_J} (3 - f_i)$$



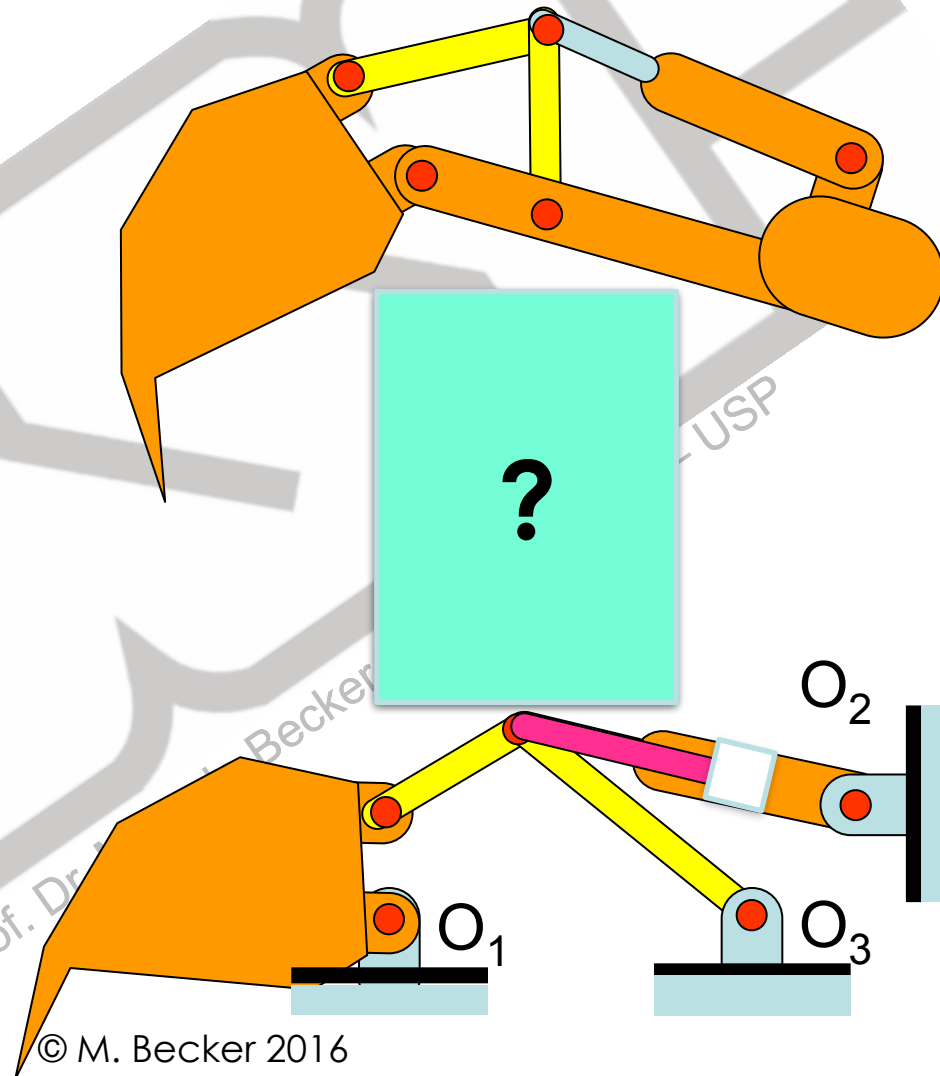
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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

$$N = 3.n_B - \sum_{i=1}^{n_J} (3 - f_i)$$



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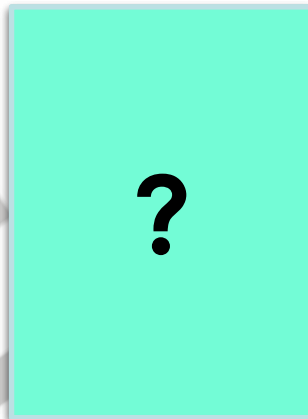
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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

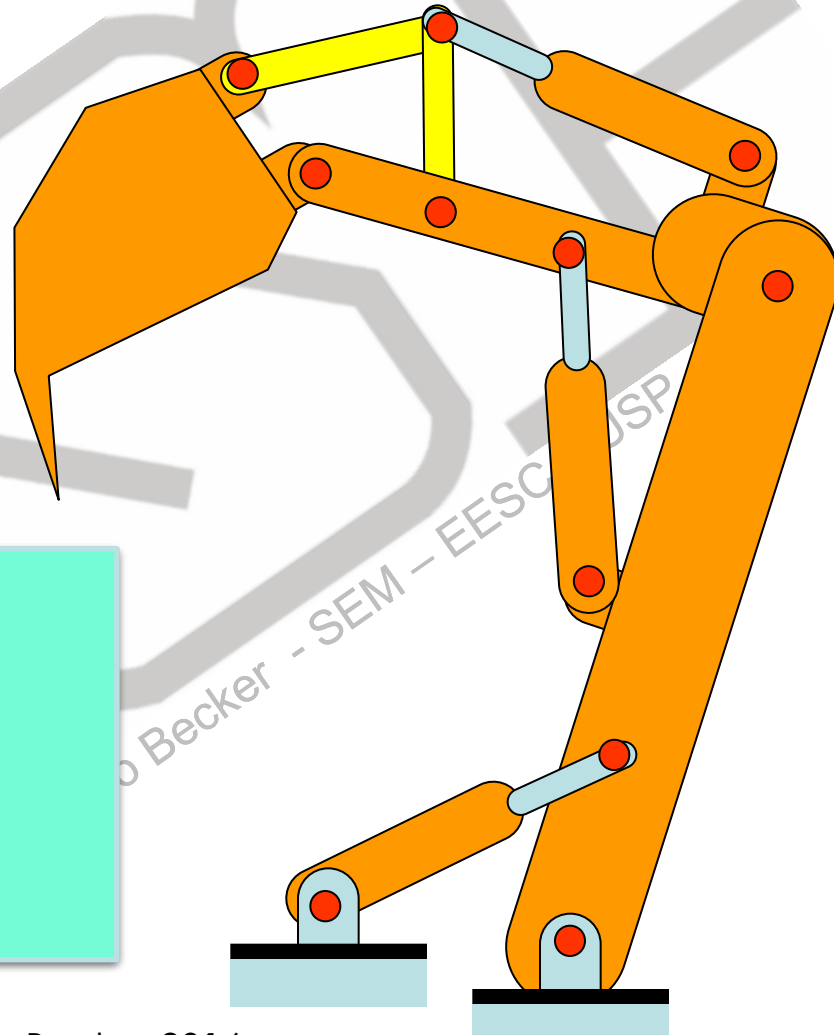
$$N = 3.n_B - \sum_{i=1}^{n_J} (3 - f_i)$$



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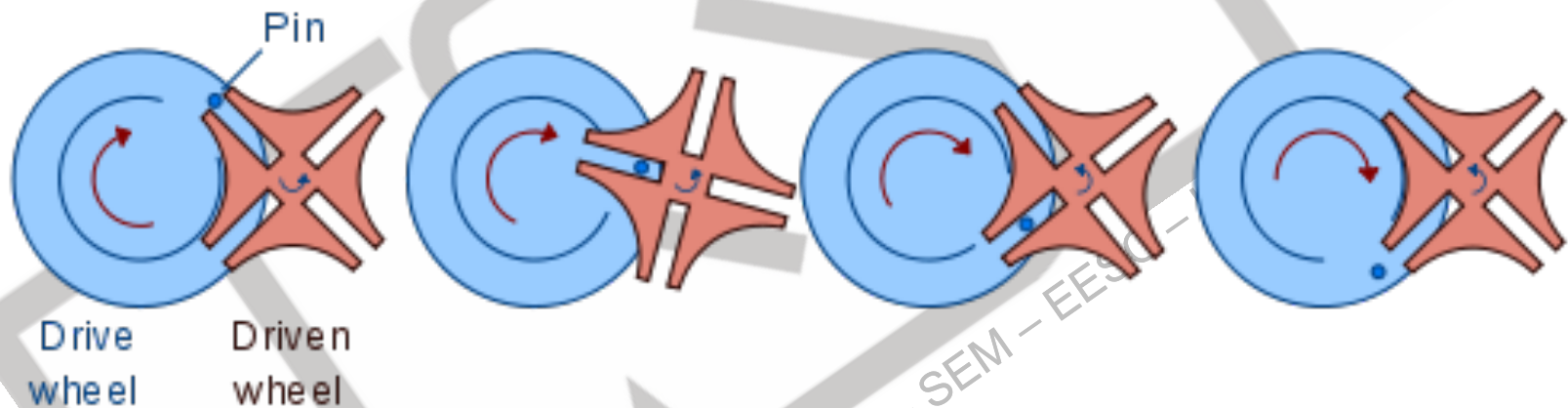
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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

Roda de Genebra

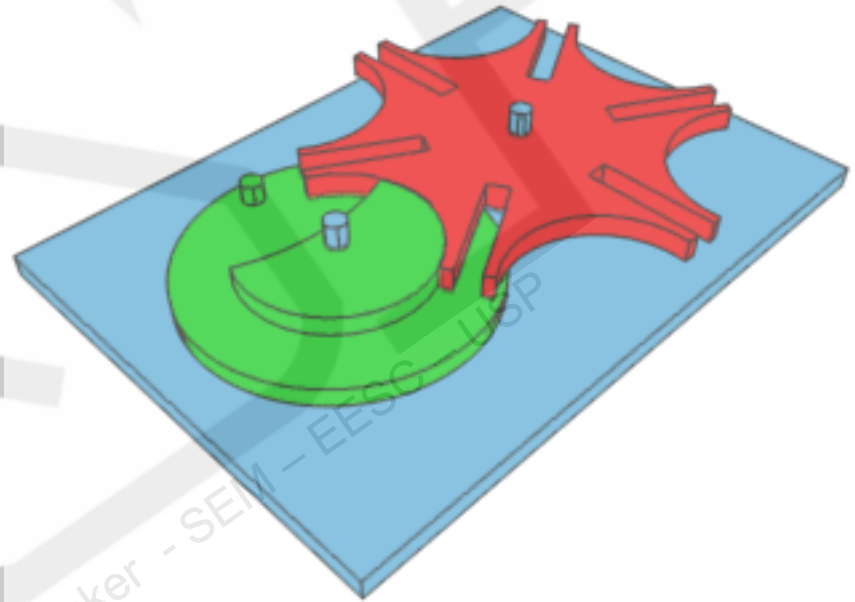
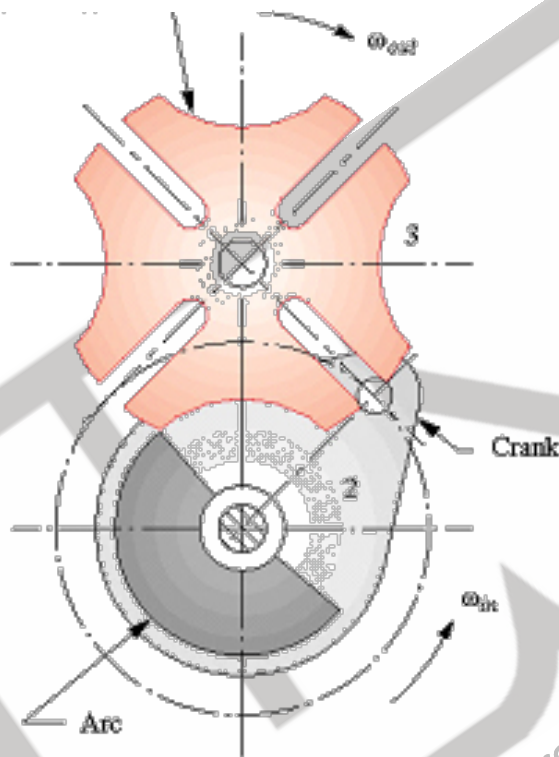


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_drive

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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

Roda de Genebra

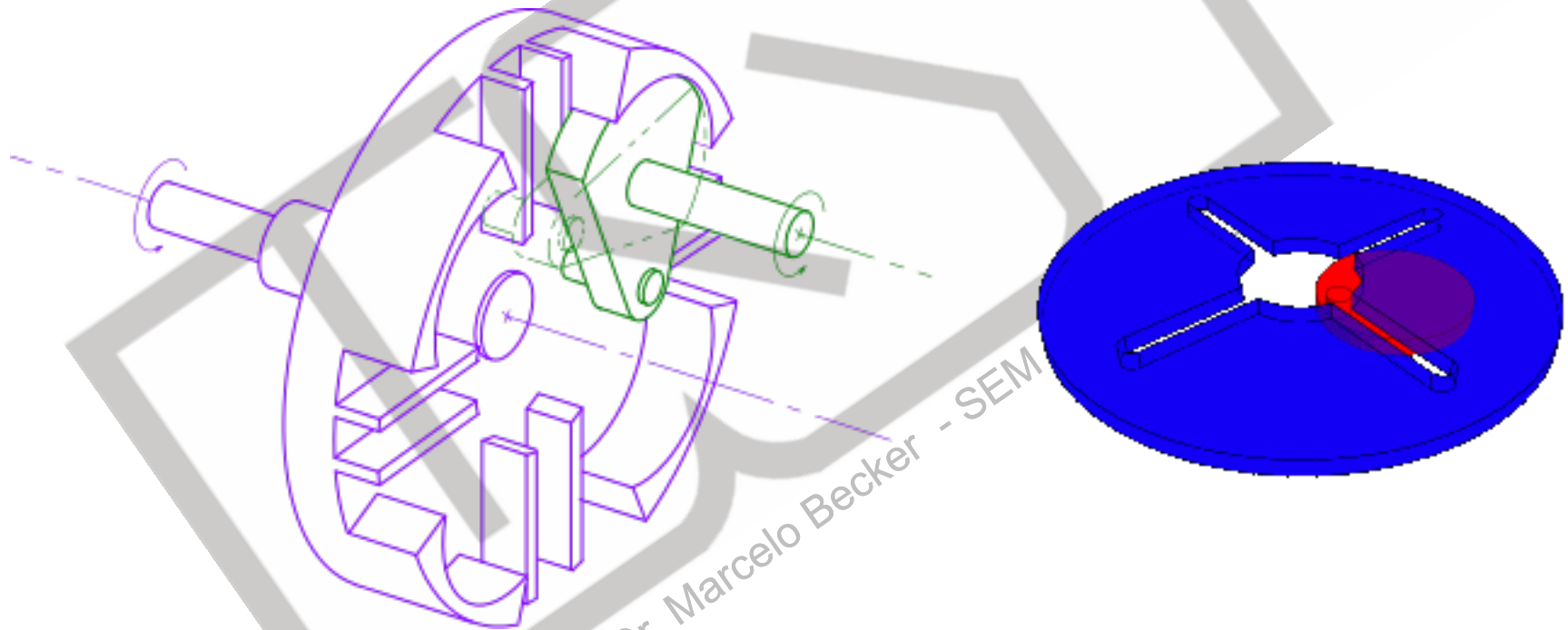


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_drive

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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

Roda de Genebra

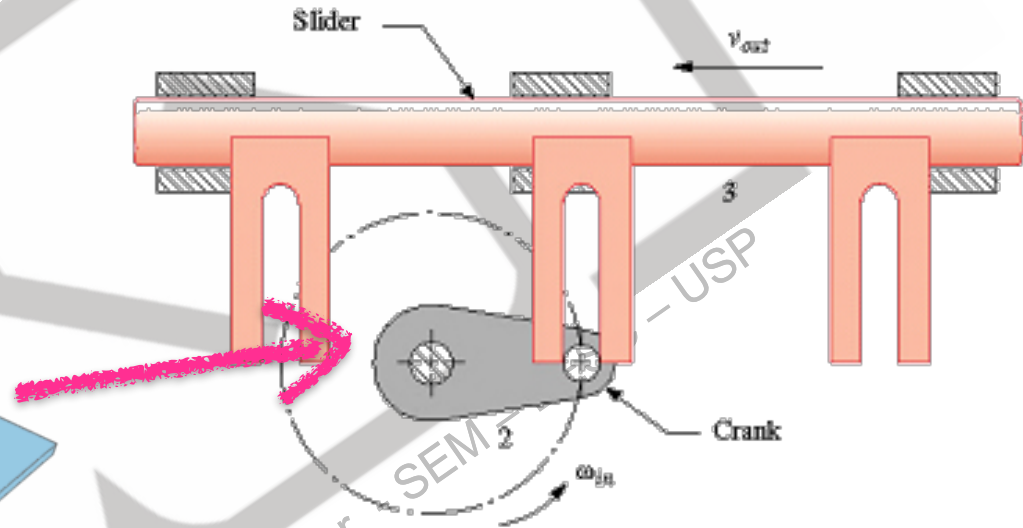
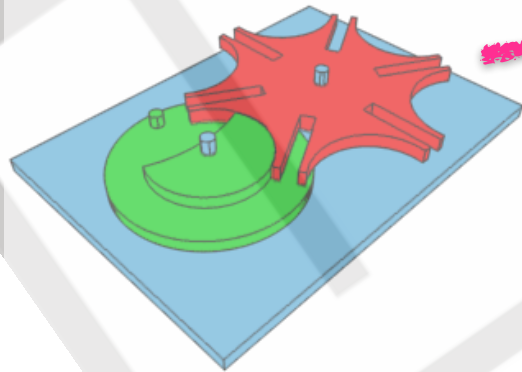


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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_drive

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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

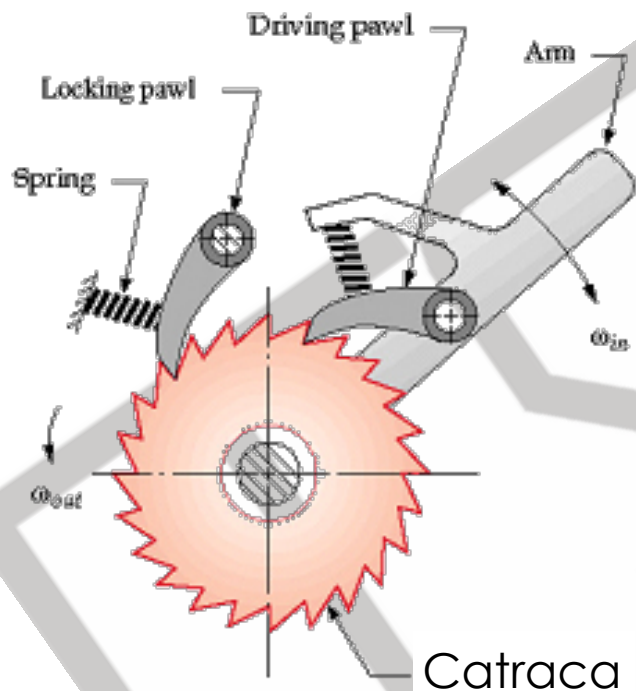


(a) Linear intermittent motion "Geneva" mechanism

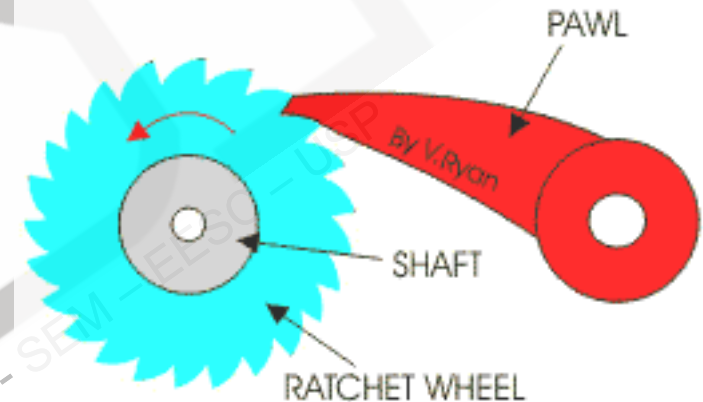
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_drive

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Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



(b) Ratchet and pawl mechanism

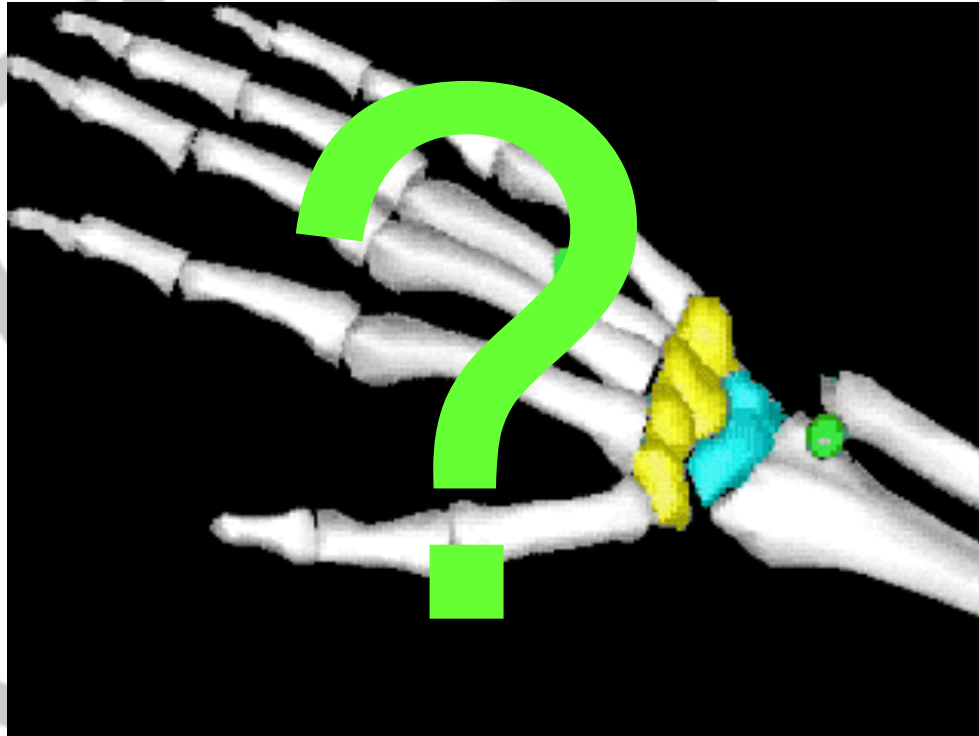


<http://logitech.page.tl/RATCHET-MECHANISMStitle-of-your-new-page.htm>

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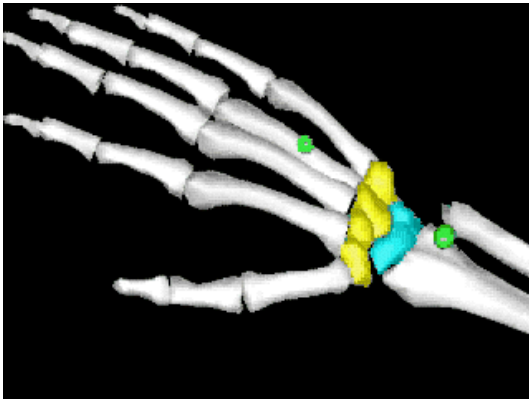
Pergunta da Aula Passada

Quantos GDLs possui uma mão?

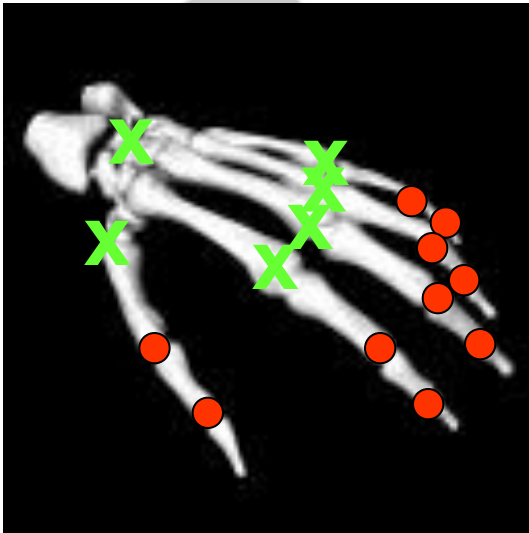


Graus de Liberdade

Pergunta da Aula Passada



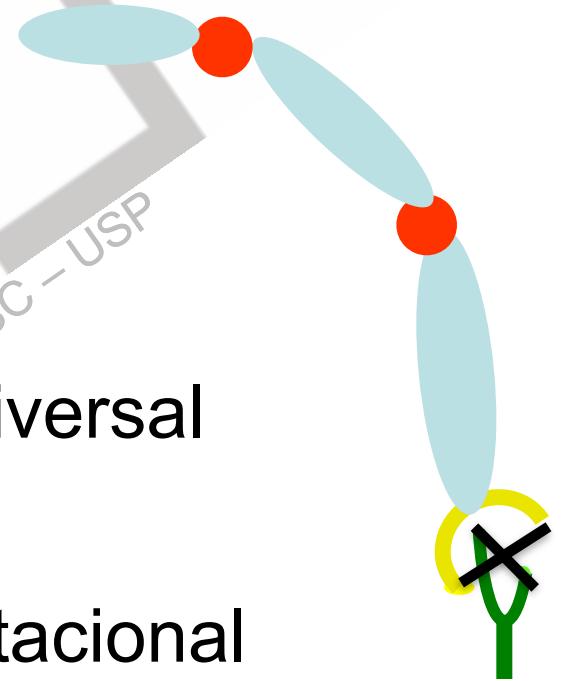
22 DOFs



X Junta Universal



• Junta Rotacional

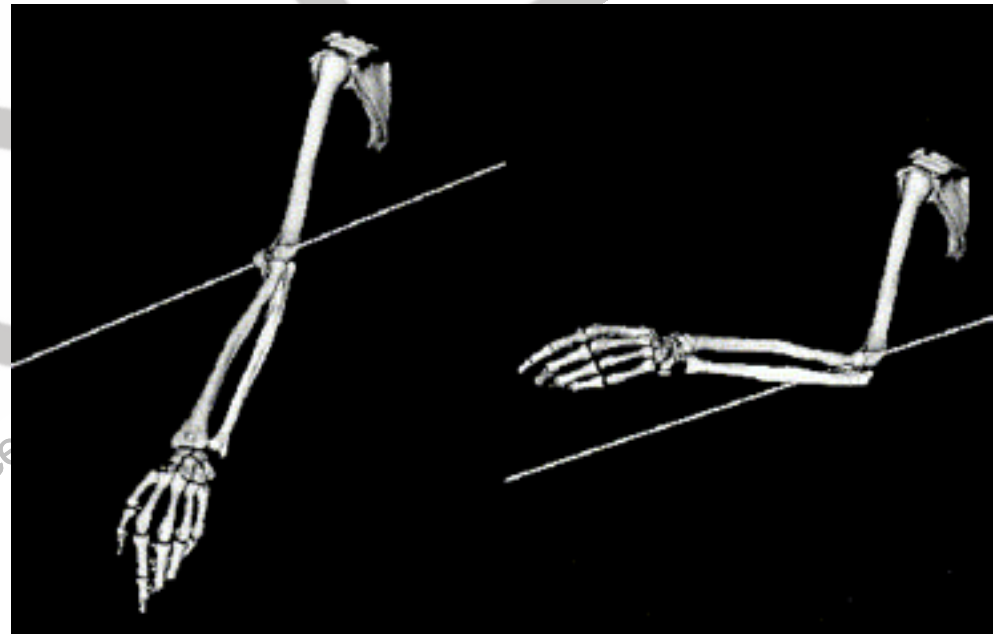


Próxima Aula

- Mecanismos Simples
- Mecanismos Complexos

- Pergunta:

E o conjunto
braço, ante-braço
e mão, quantos
GDLs possui?

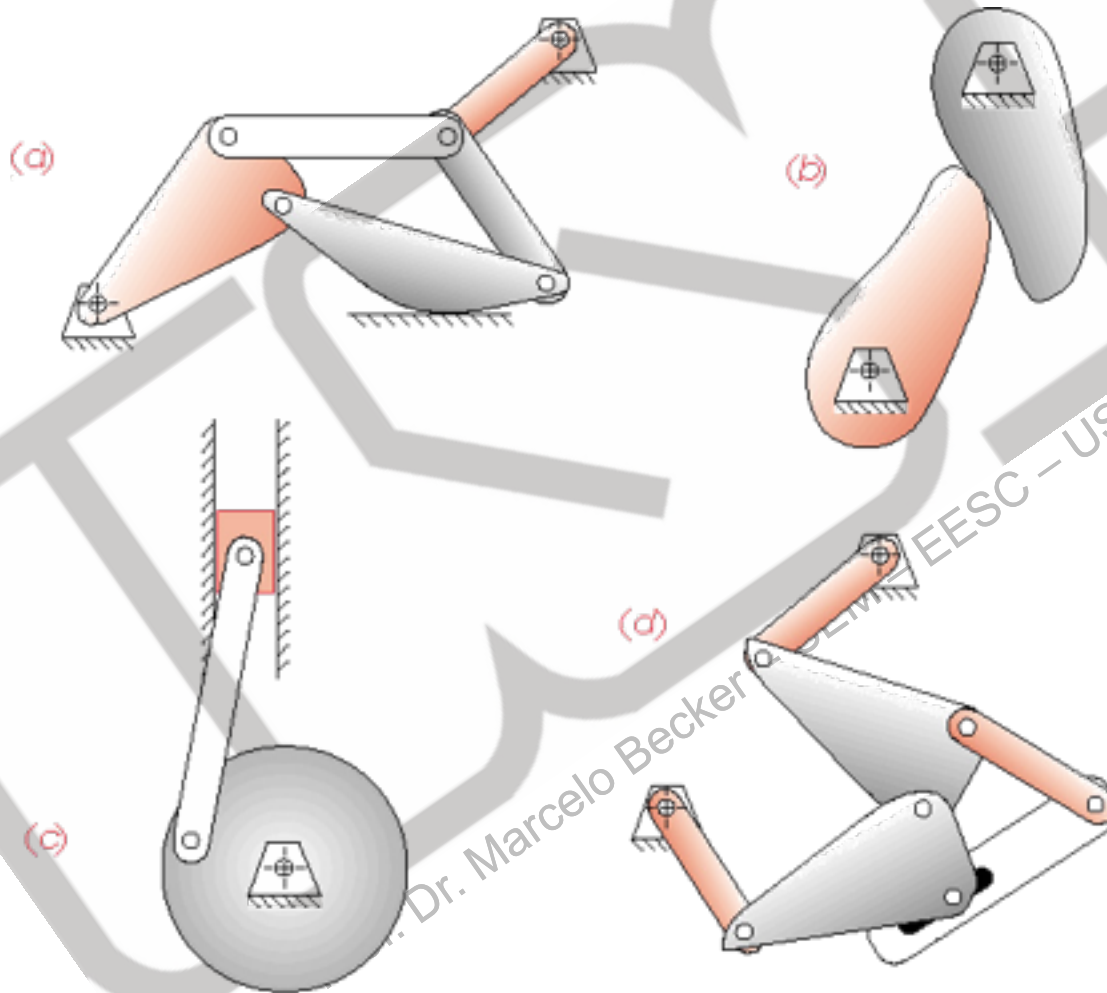


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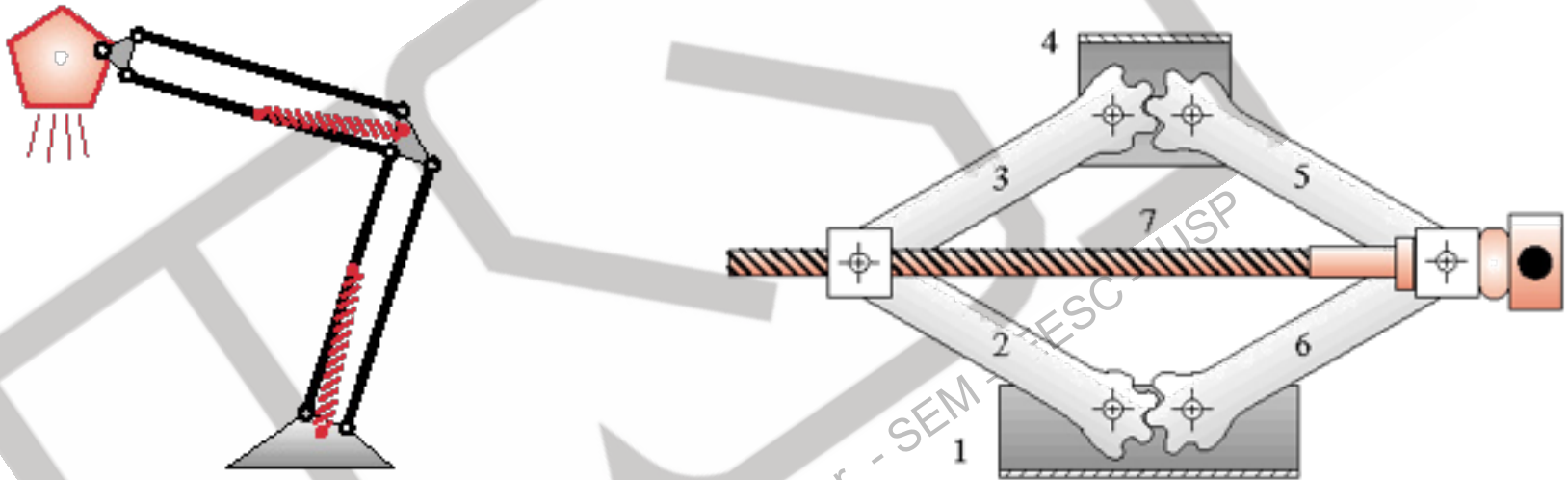
Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



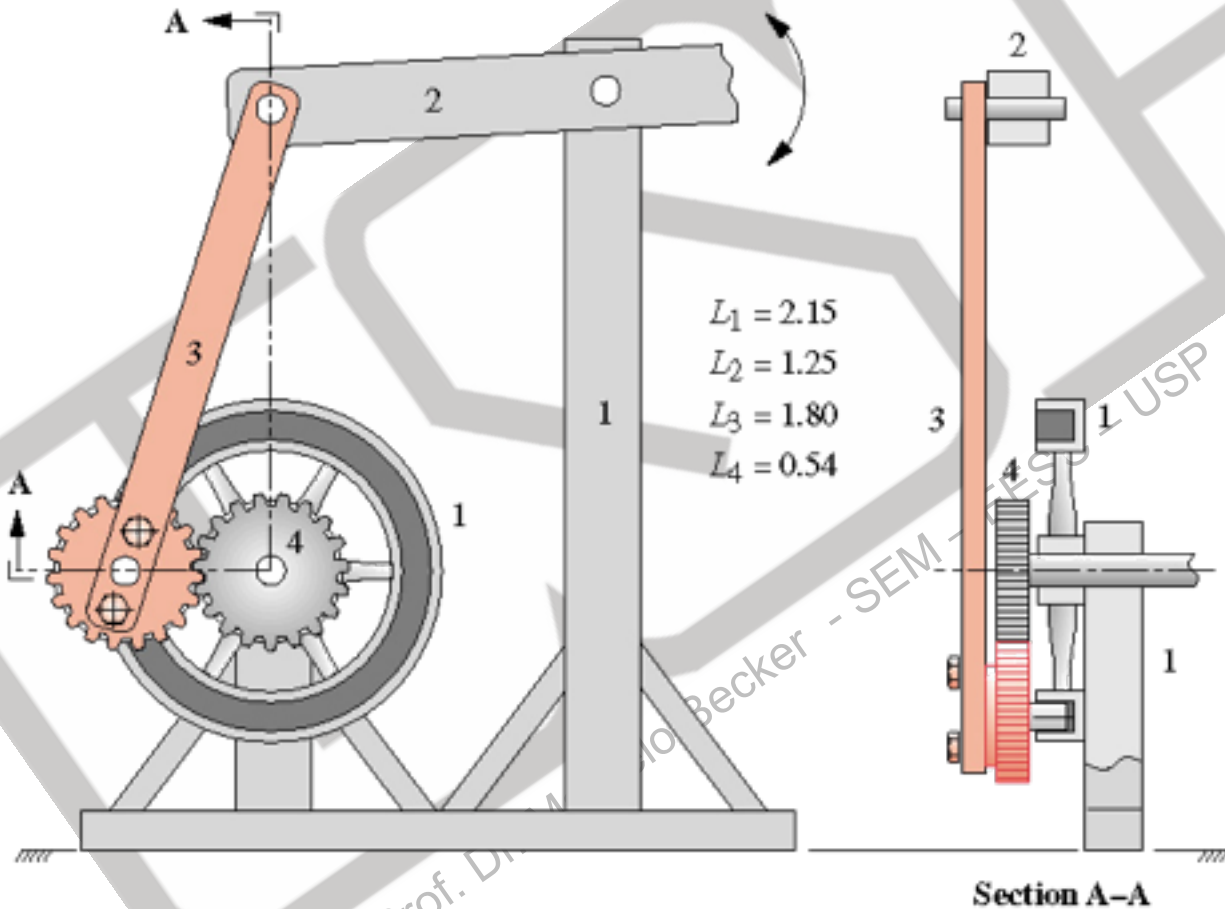
Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



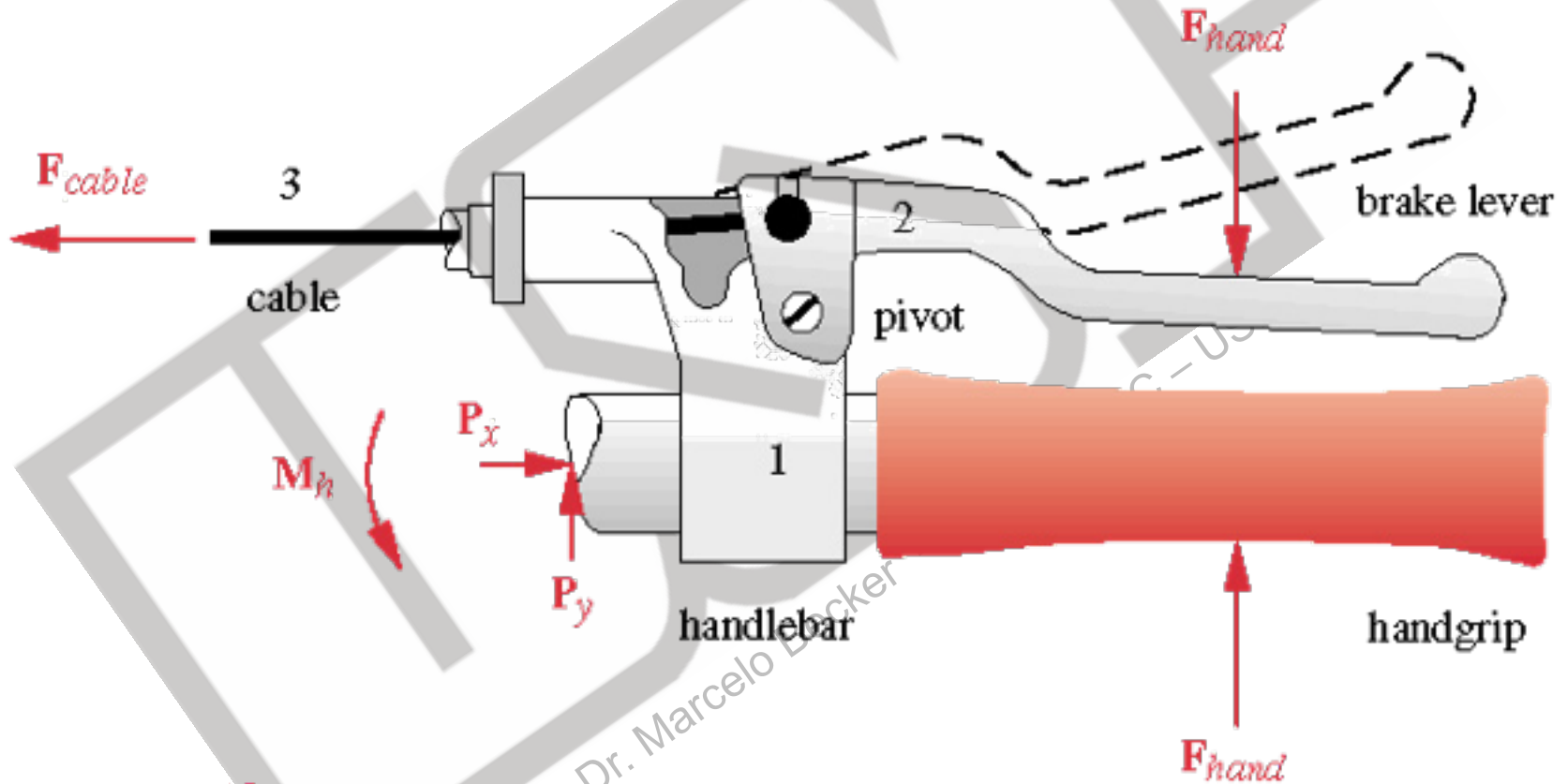
Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



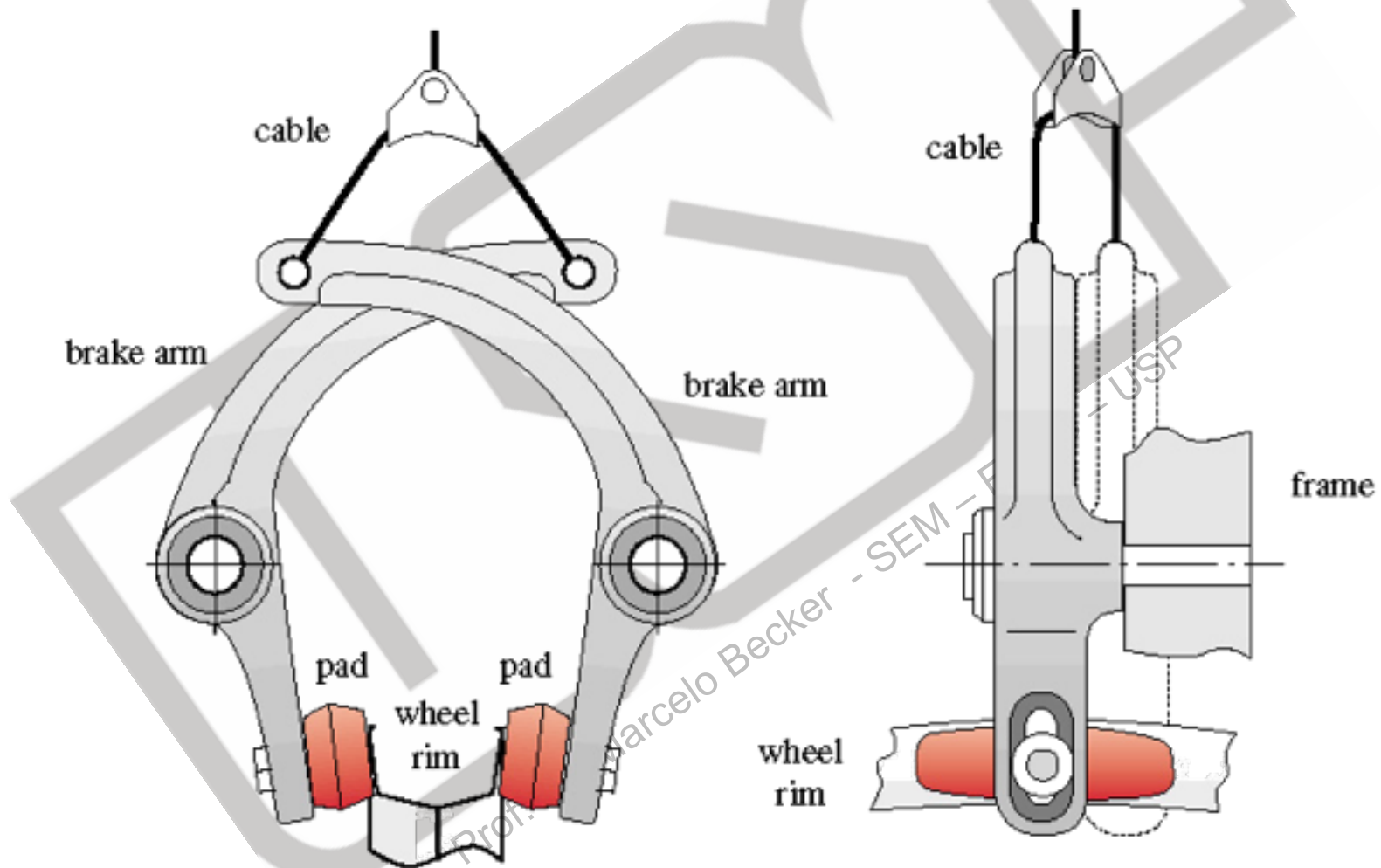
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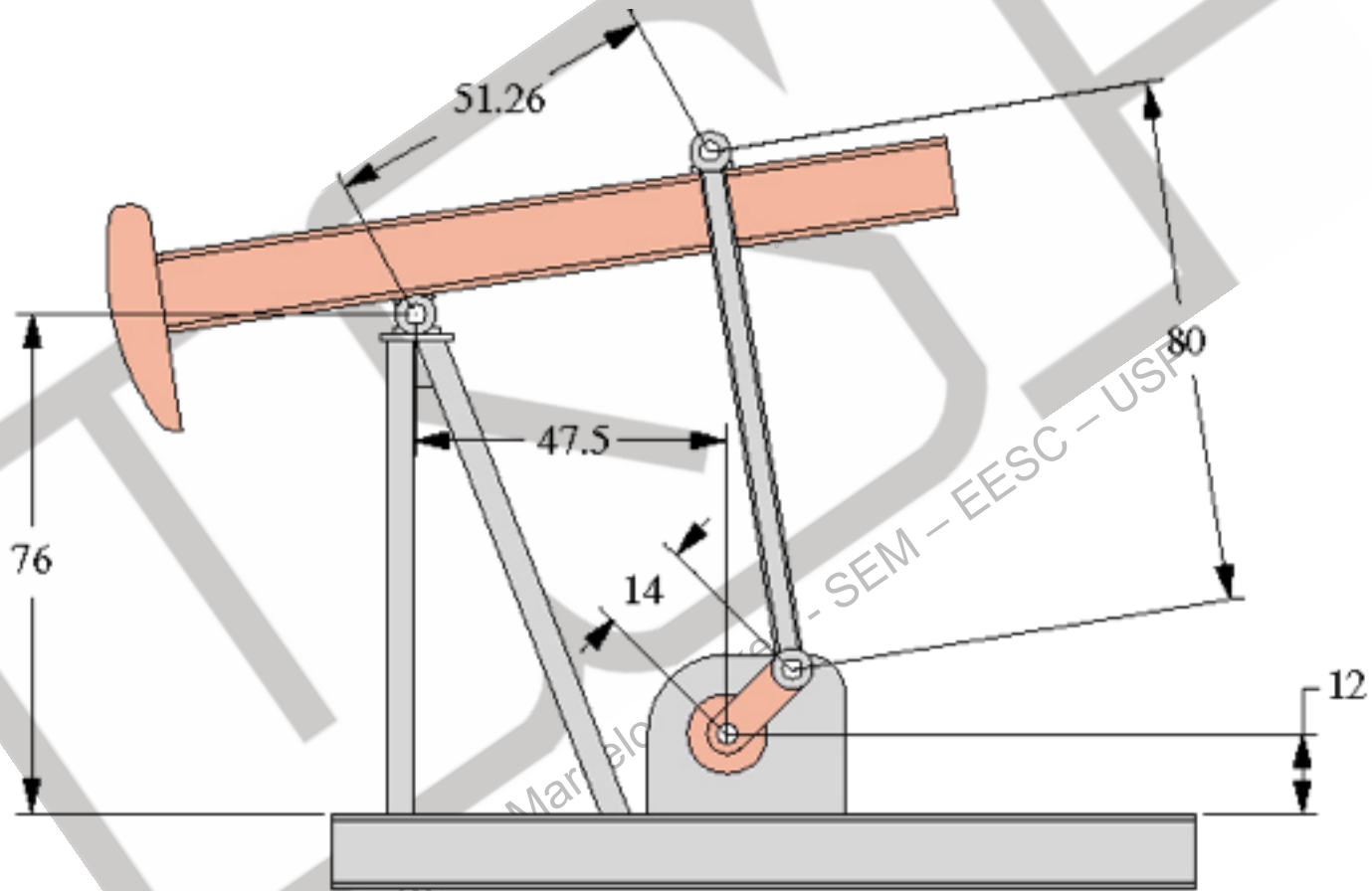
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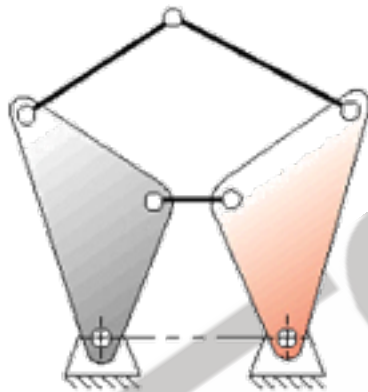
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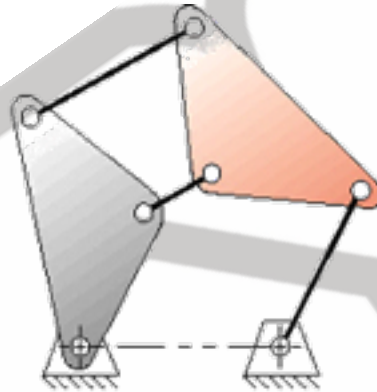


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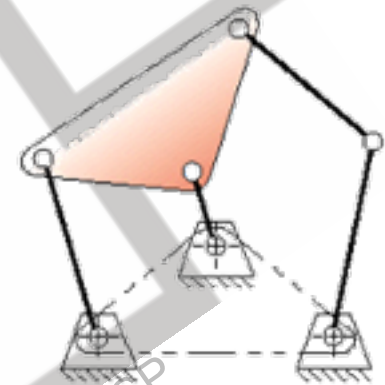
Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



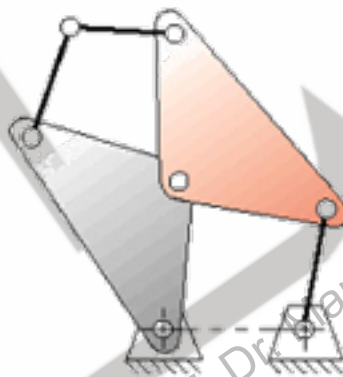
(a) Stephenson's sixbar inversion I



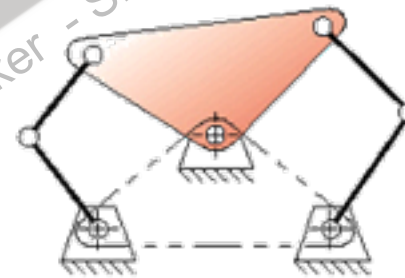
(b) Stephenson's sixbar inversion II



(c) Stephenson's sixbar inversion III



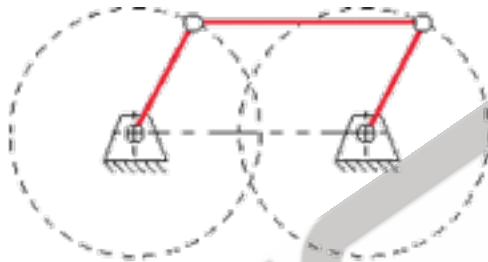
(d) Watt's sixbar inversion I



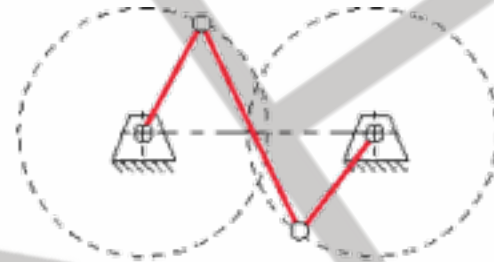
(e) Watt's sixbar inversion III

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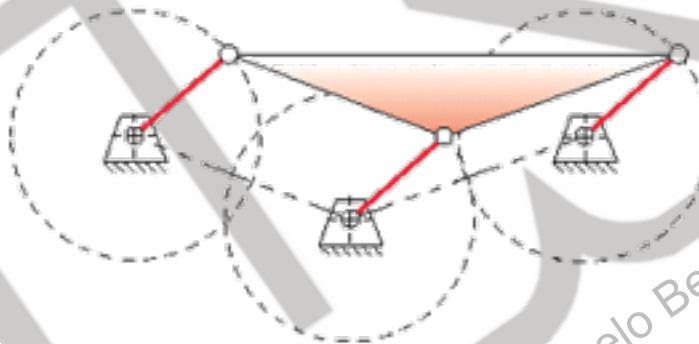
Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



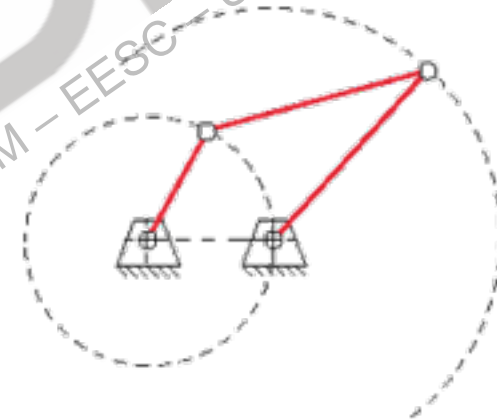
(a) Parallelogram form



(b) Antiparallelogram form



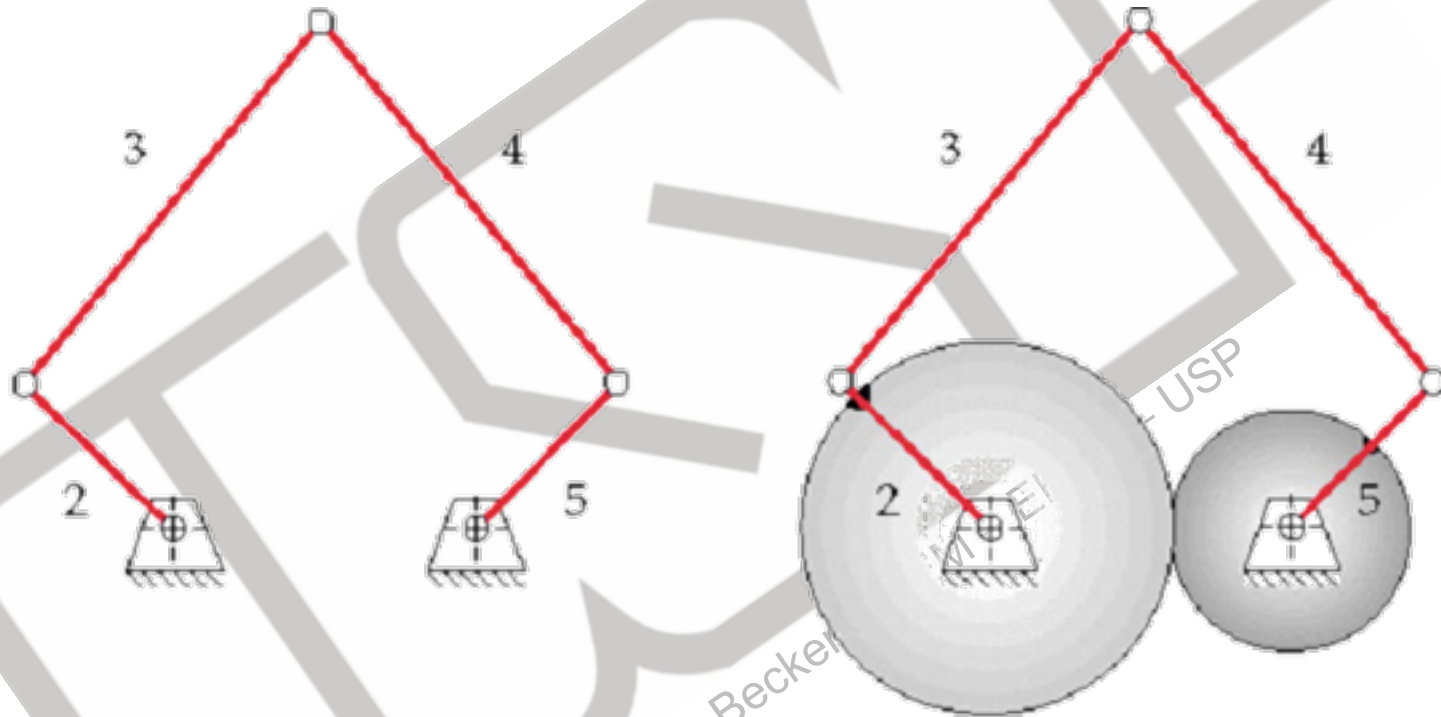
(c) Double-parallelogram linkage gives parallel motion (pure curvilinear translation) to coupler and also carries through the change points



(d) Deltoid or kite form

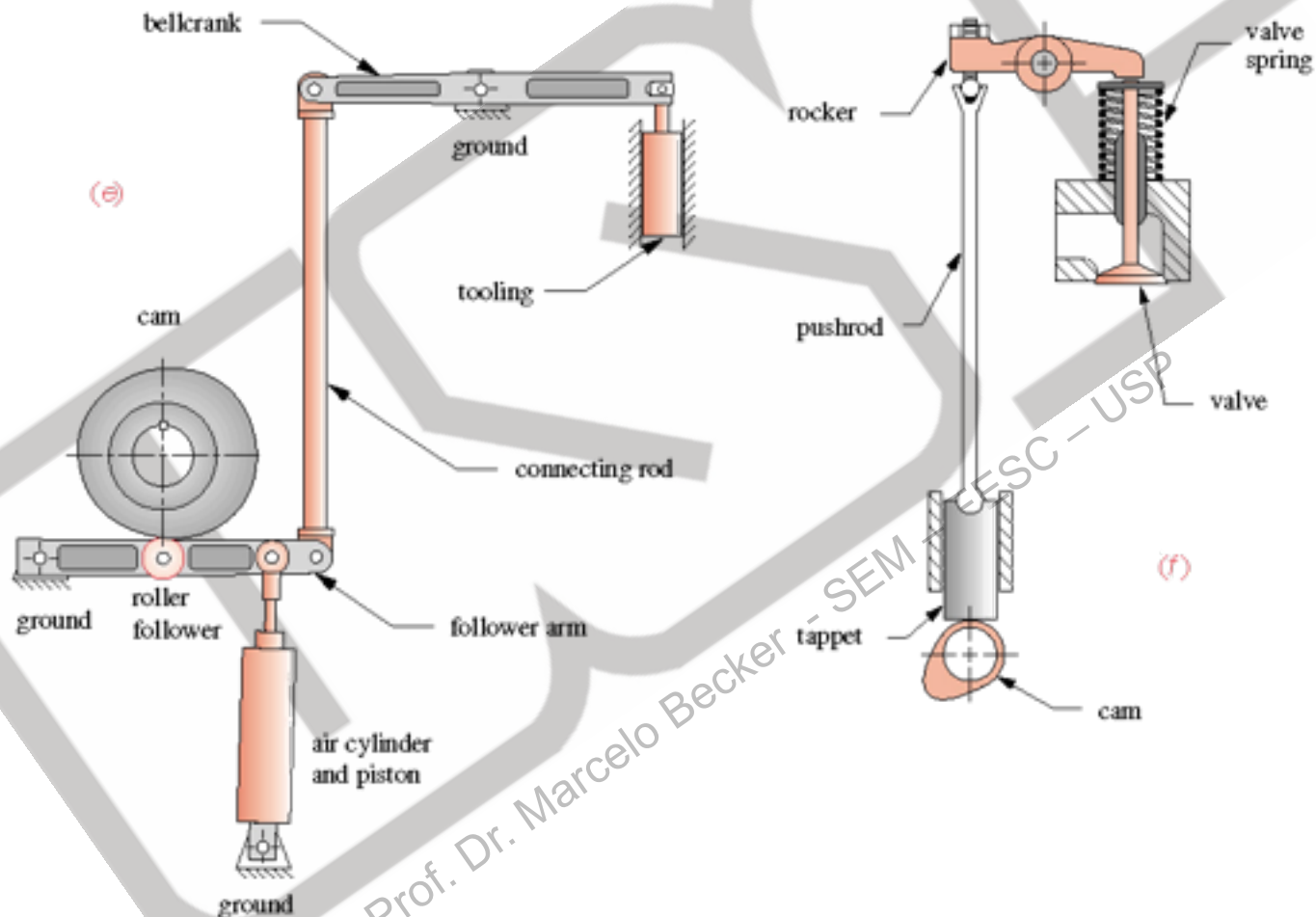
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Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



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Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



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- Graus de Liberdade
- Cadeias Cinemáticas
- Exercícios Recomendados
- **Bibliografia Recomendada**

Bibliografia Recomendada

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- Notas de Aula