

**SEM0104 - Aula 2**

# **Graus de Liberdade em Cadeias Cinemáticas**

**Prof. Dr. Marcelo Becker**

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# 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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- Bibliografia Recomendada

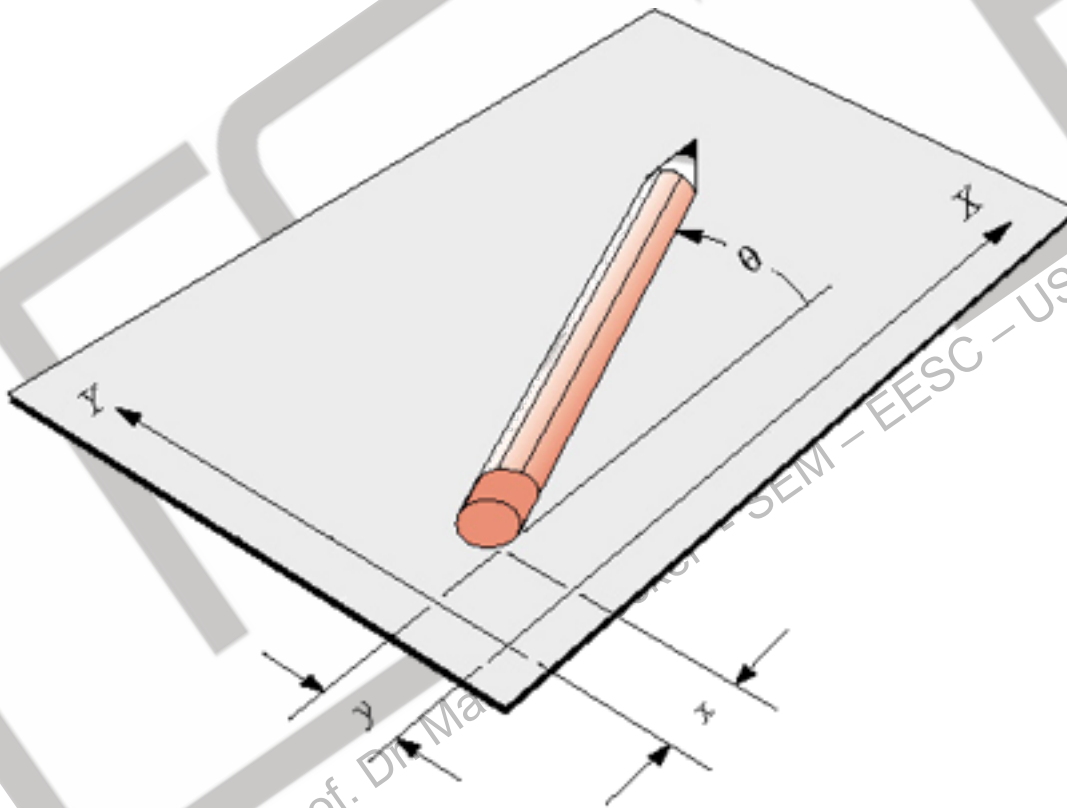
# Graus de Liberdade

- 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

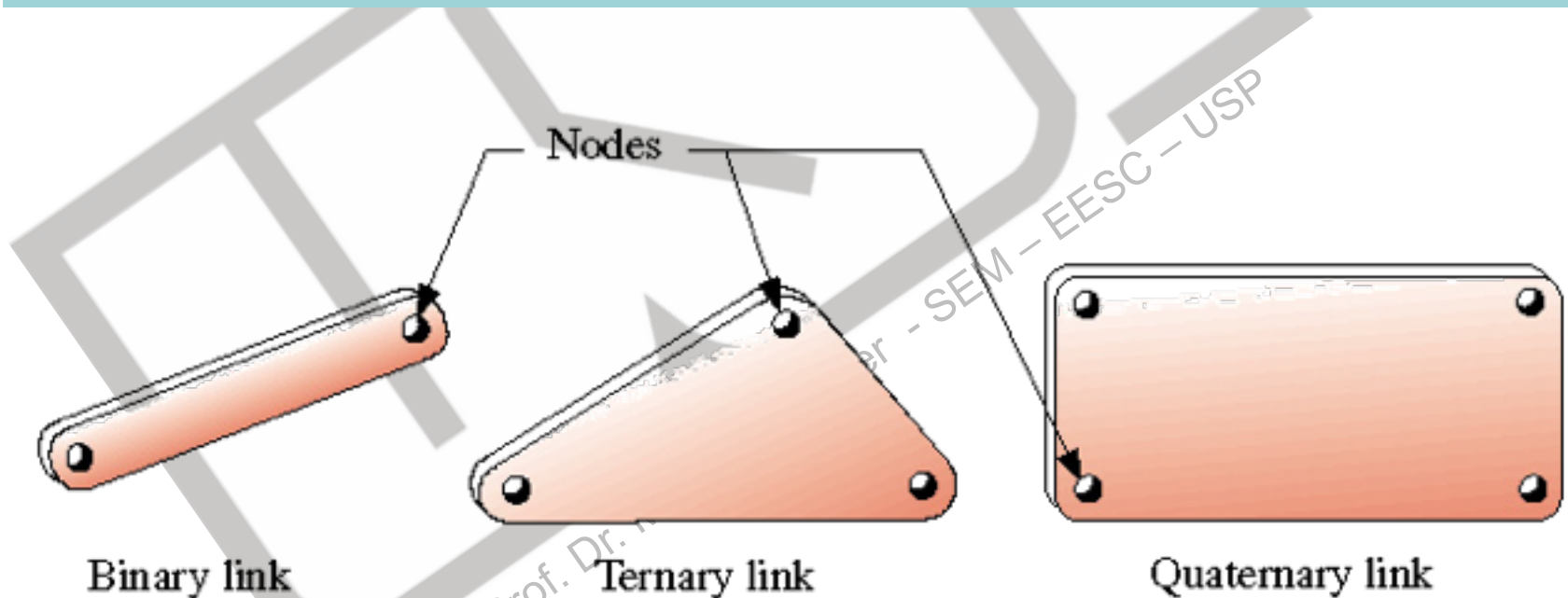
- No Plano: 3 GDL



# 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

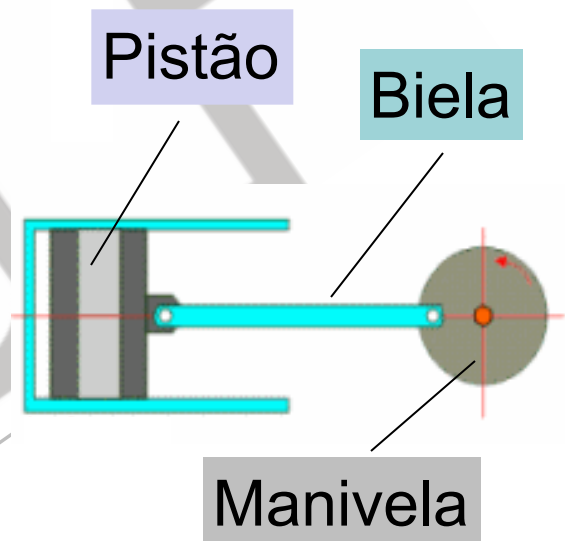
- Tipos de Movimento

- Rotação Pura

- Translação Pura

- Movimento Complexo

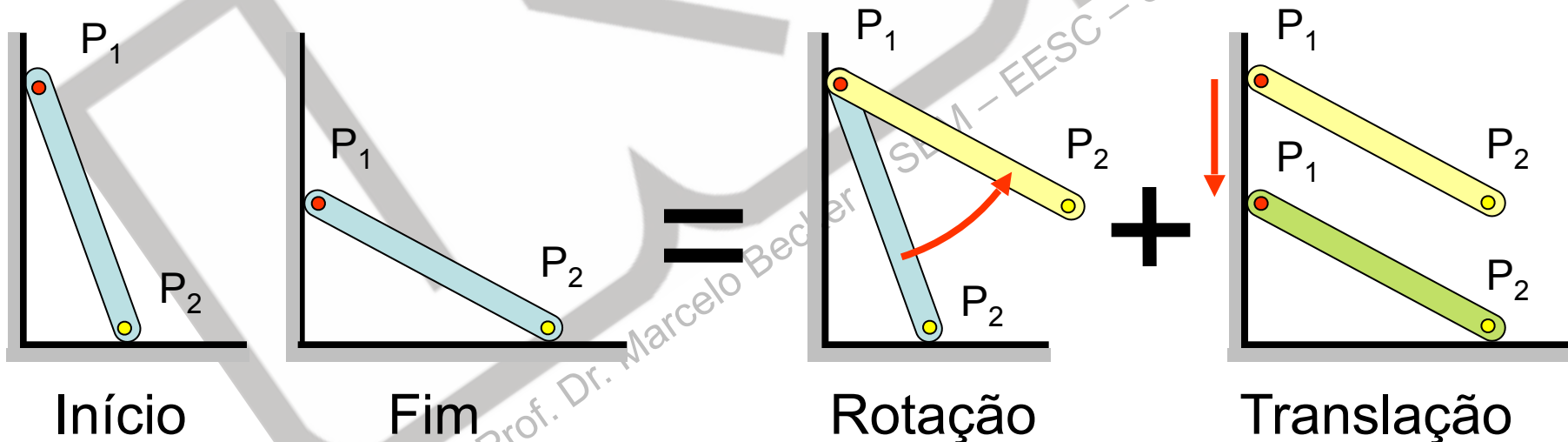
- Rotação + Translação





# Graus de Liberdade

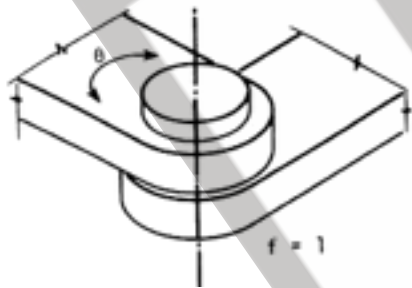
- Movimento Complexo
  - Pode ser descrito como a combinação de rotação e translação



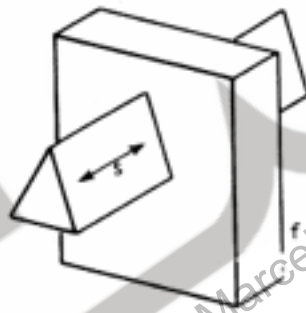
# Graus de Liberdade

- Juntas (*Joints*)

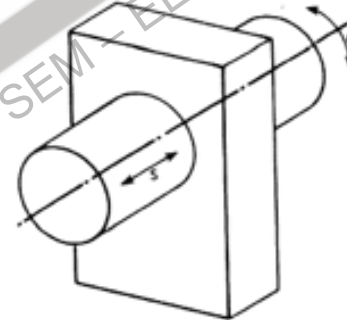
Definição: elemento que conecta 2 corpos e que permite a transmissão de força ou torque. Atuam como restrições geométricas.



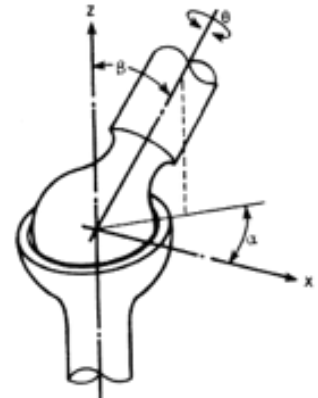
**Rotacional**



**Prismática**



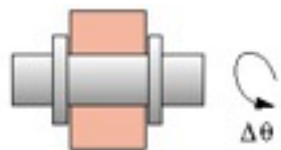
**Cilíndrica**



**Esférica**

# Graus de Liberdade

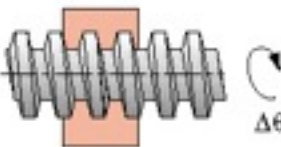
- Juntas (*Joints*)



Revolute (R) joint—1 DOF



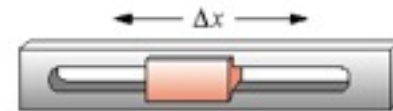
Prismatic (P) joint—1 DOF



Helical (H) joint—1 DOF

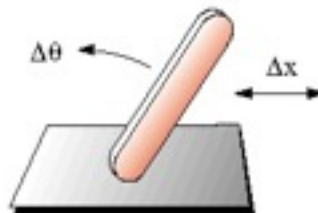


Rotating full pin (R) joint (form closed)

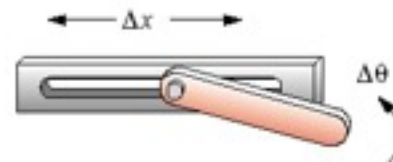


Translating full slider (P) joint (form closed)

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



Link against plane (force closed)

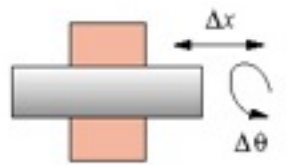


Pin in slot (form closed)

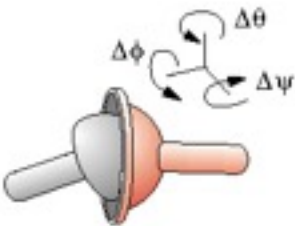
(c) Roll-slide (half or RP) joints - 2 DOF (higher pairs)

# Graus de Liberdade

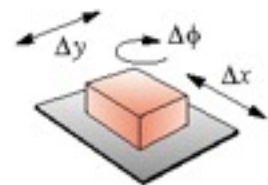
- Juntas (*Joints*)



Cylindric (C) joint—2 *DOF*

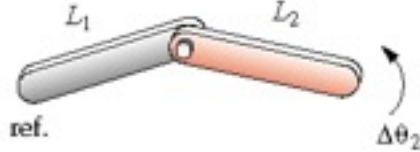


Spherical (S) joint—3 *DOF*

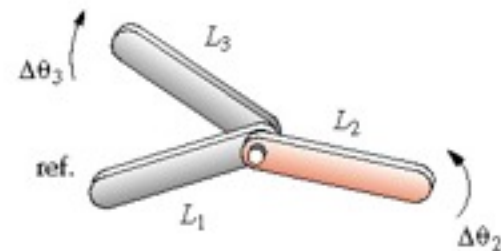


Planar (F) joint—3 *DOF*

(a) The six lower pairs

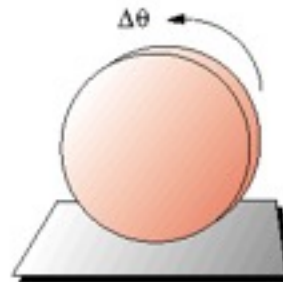


First order pin joint - one *DOF*  
(two links joined)



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

$$N = 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J_1} - n_{J_2}$$

- Onde:

N: Número de GDLs

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

$n_{J_1}$ : Número de Juntas com 1 GDL

$n_{J_2}$ : 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

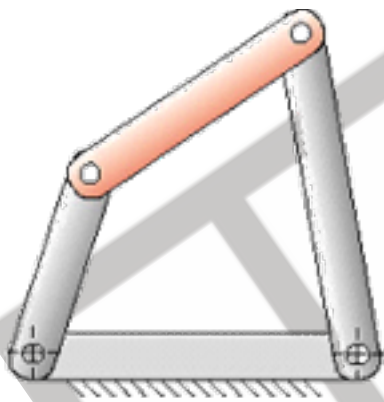
$N > 0$  : Sistema com “N” graus de liberdade

$N < 0$  : Sistema Hiperestático

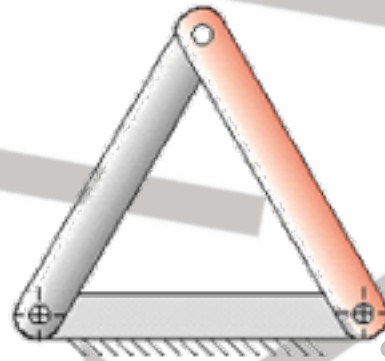
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares

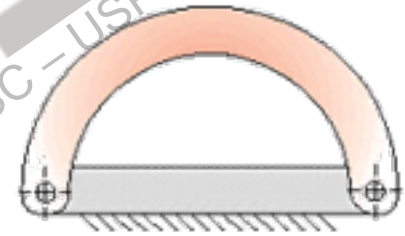
- Critério de Kutzbach



(a) Mechanism— $DOF = +1$



(b) Structure— $DOF = 0$



(c) Preloaded structure— $DOF = -1$

# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares - Exemplos

- Pêndulo Simples

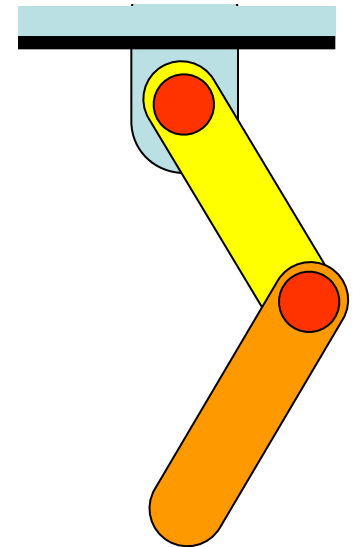
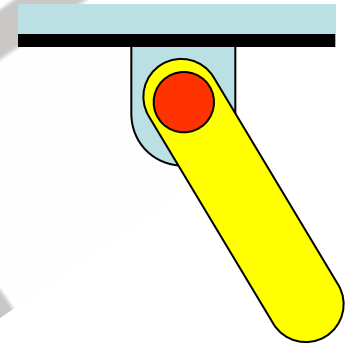
$$B = 2 \quad n_{J_1} = 1 \quad n_{J_2} = 0$$

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

- Pêndulo Duplo

$$B = 3 \quad n_{J_1} = 2 \quad n_{J_2} = 0$$

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



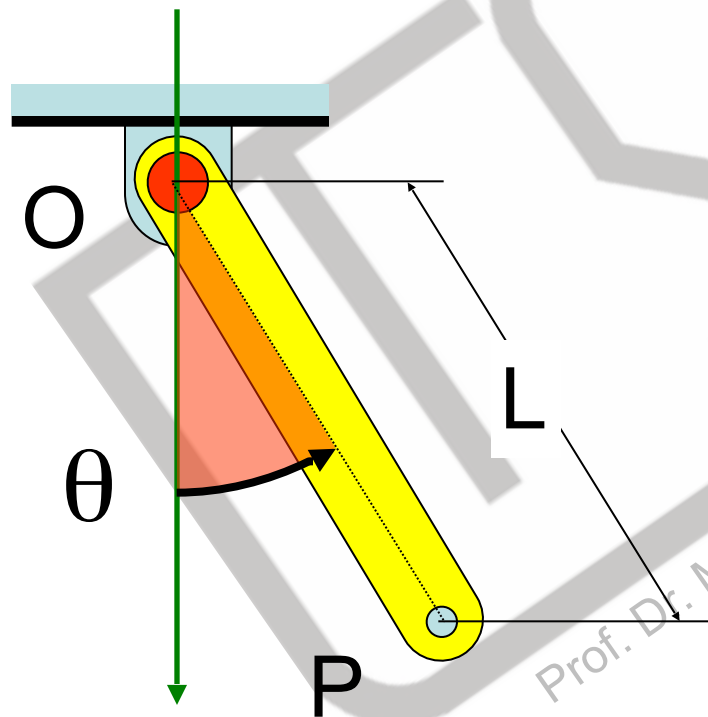


# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Simples

- Equações de Posição:

1 GDL



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

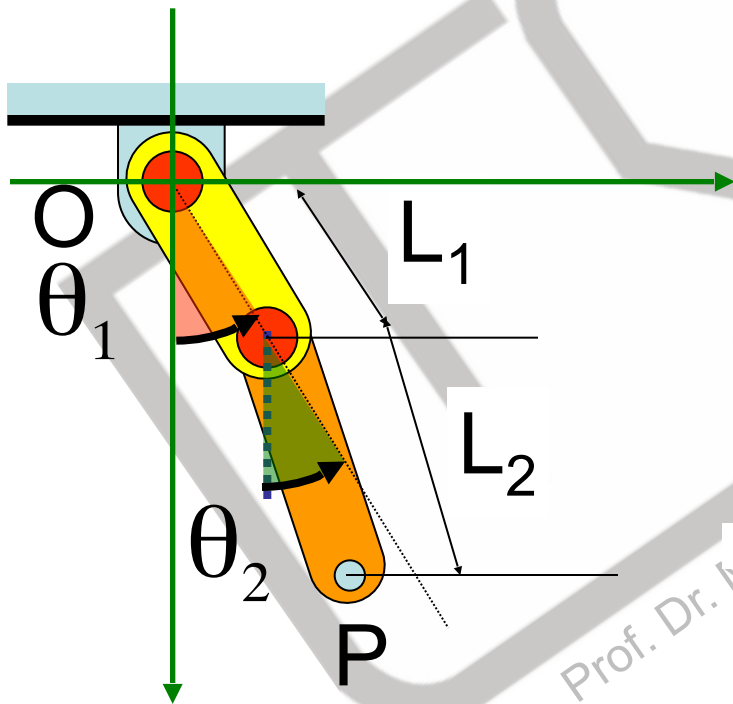
$$\vec{P} = L \cdot (\sin \theta \vec{i} + \cos \theta \vec{j})$$

# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Duplo

- Equações de Posição:

2 GDL



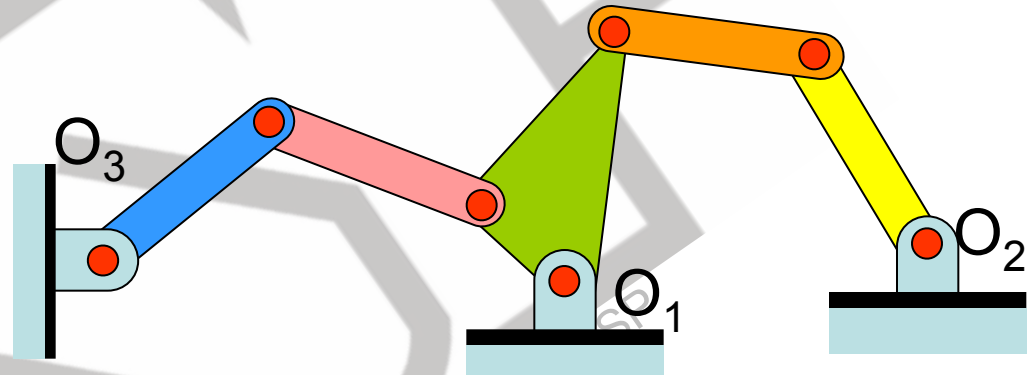
$$\vec{P} = L_1 \cdot e^{i\theta_1} + L_2 \cdot e^{i\theta_2}$$

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

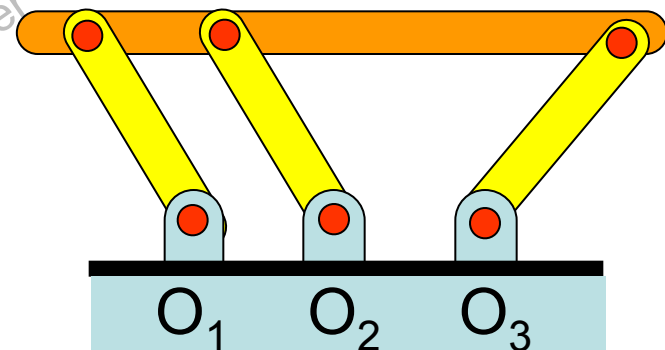
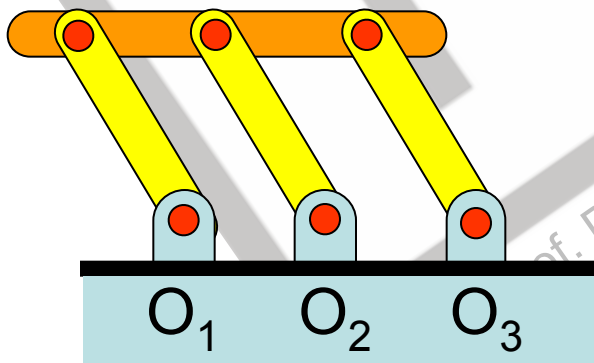
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Observações

(1) Contagem do solo



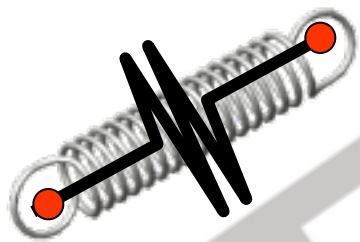
(2) Existem exceções ao Critério de Kutzbach



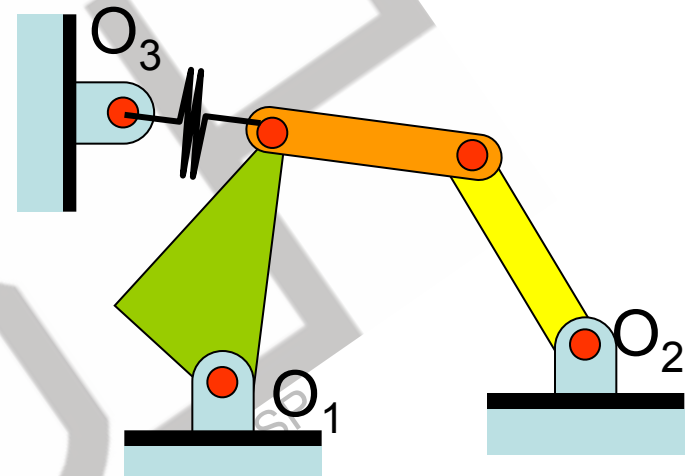
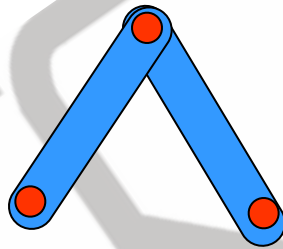
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Observações

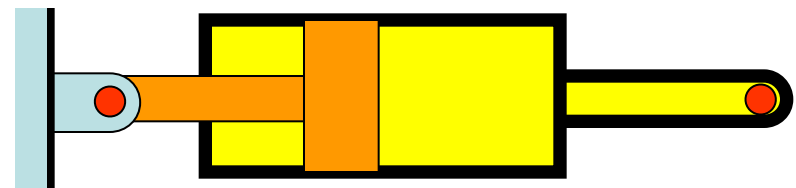
### (3) Molas



=



### (4) Sistemas Hidráulicos e Pneumáticos



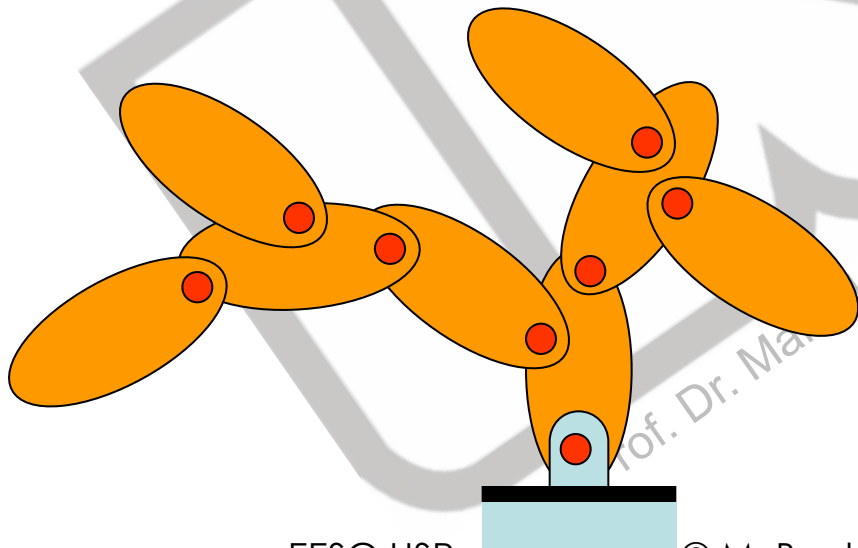
# Sumário da Aula

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

# 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

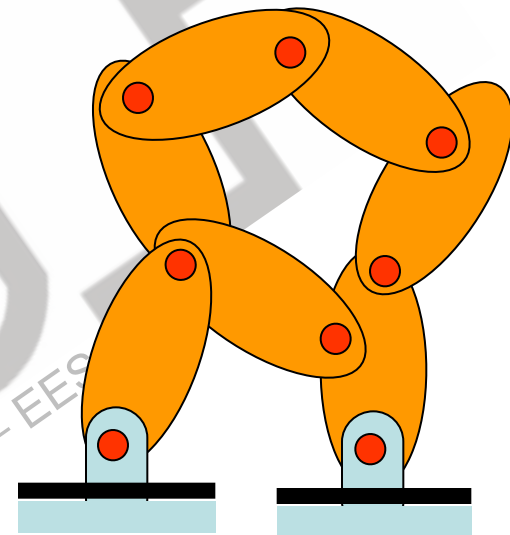
$$n_L = n_J - n_B$$

- Onde:

$n_L$ : Número de Loops

$n_J$ : Número de Juntas

$n_B$ : Número de Corpos (excluindo o solo)

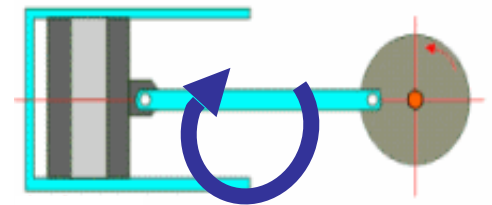
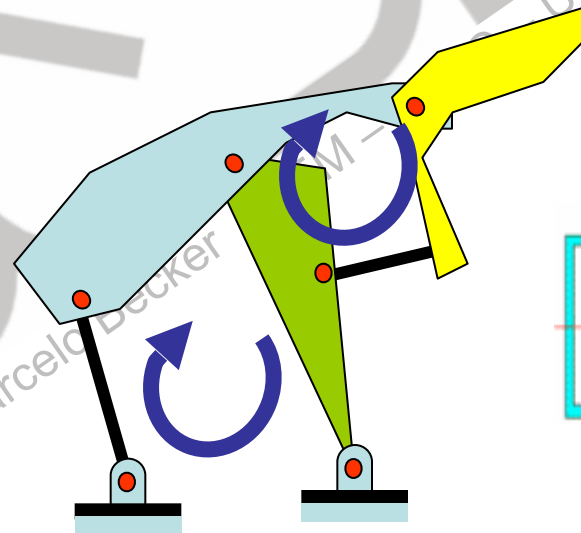
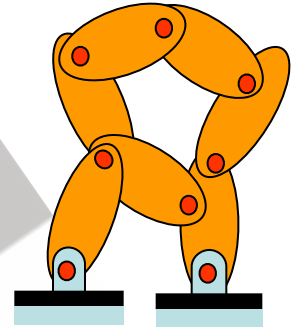


# Cadeias Cinemáticas

## Topologias

- Cadeias Fechadas - Exemplos

$$n_L = n_J - n_B$$

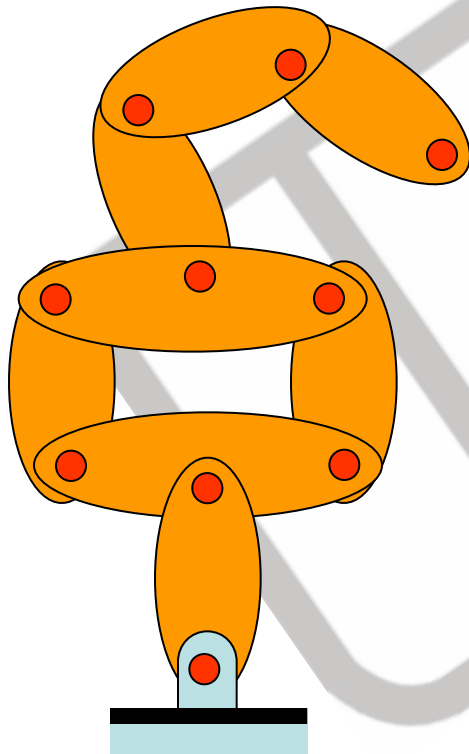




# Cadeias Cinemáticas

## Topologias

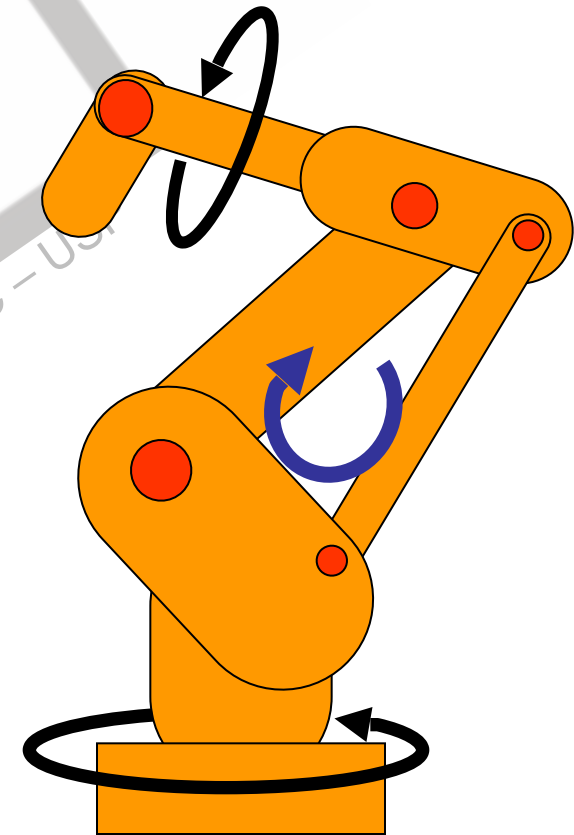
- Cadeias Parcialmente Fechadas



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25

# Cadeias Cinemáticas

## Graus de Liberdade

- 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)

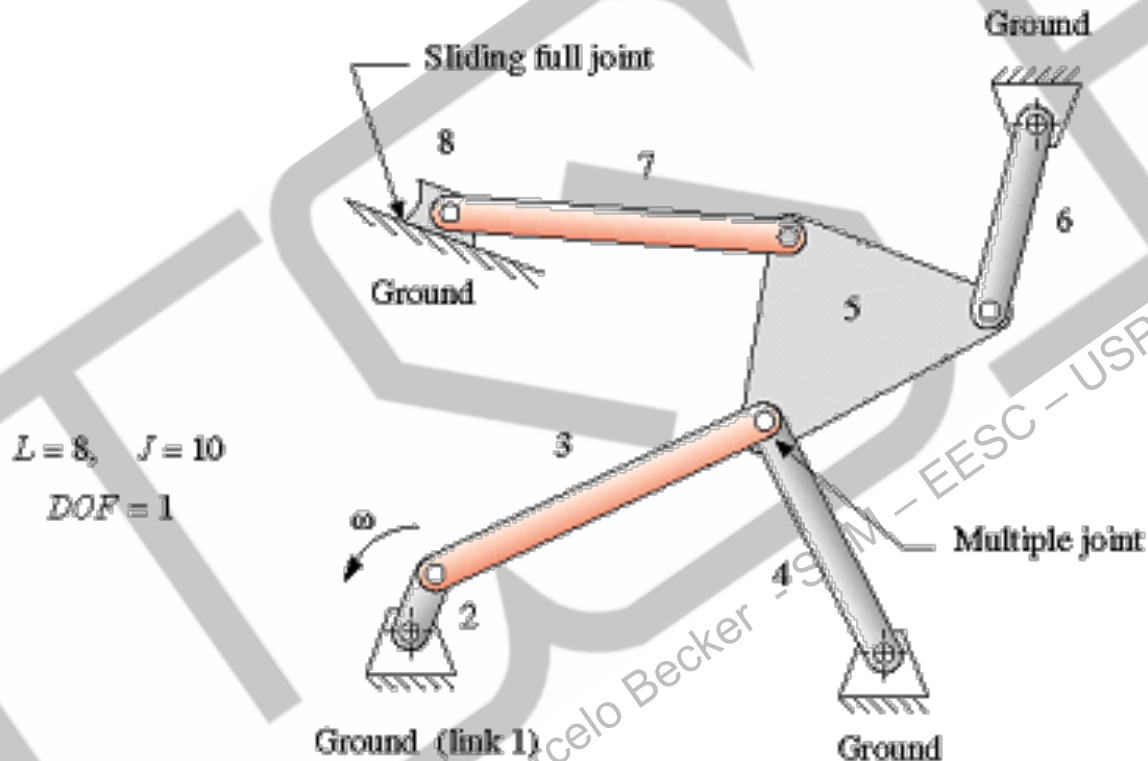
$n_J$ : Número de Juntas

$n_L$ : Número de Loops

$f_i$ : GDL da junta  $i$

# Graus de Liberdade

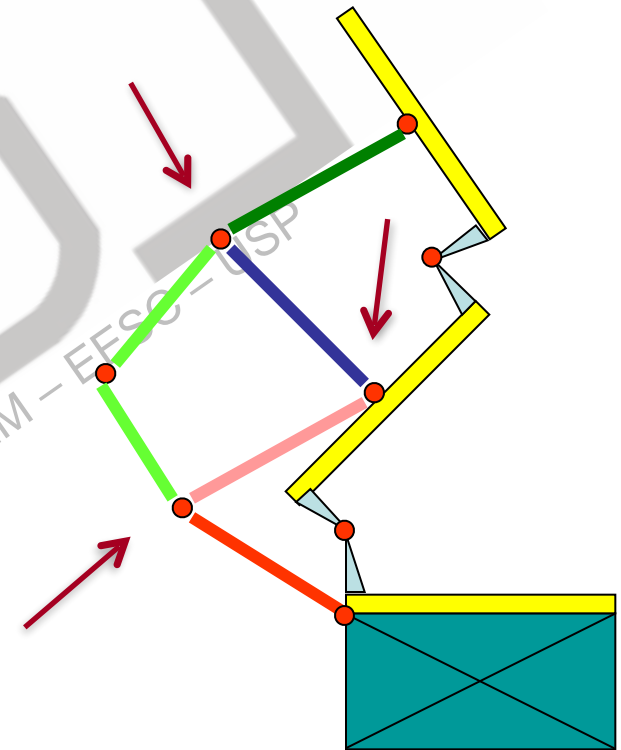
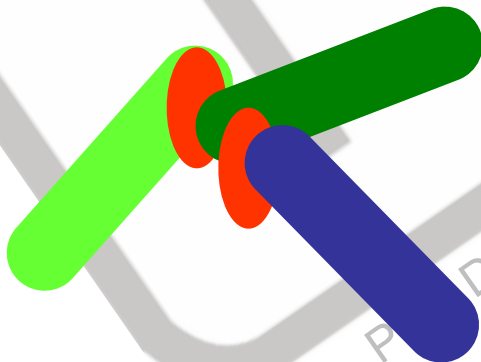
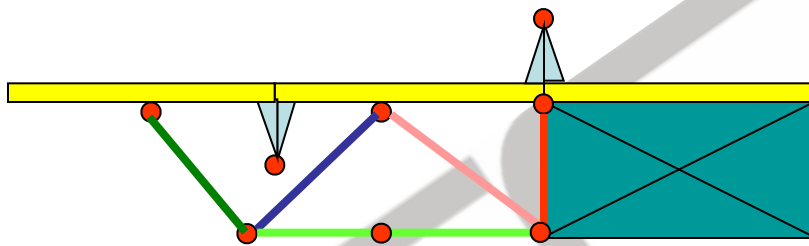
## Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



(a) Linkage with full and multiple joints

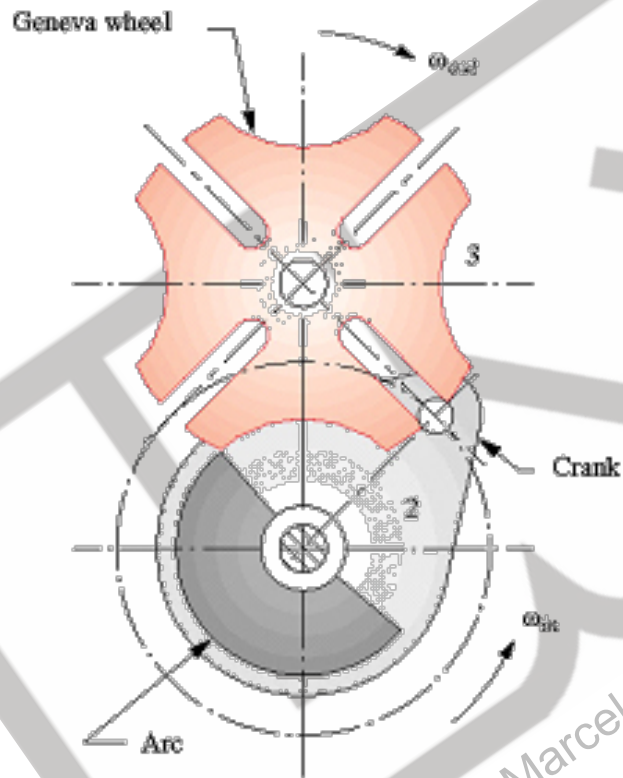
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

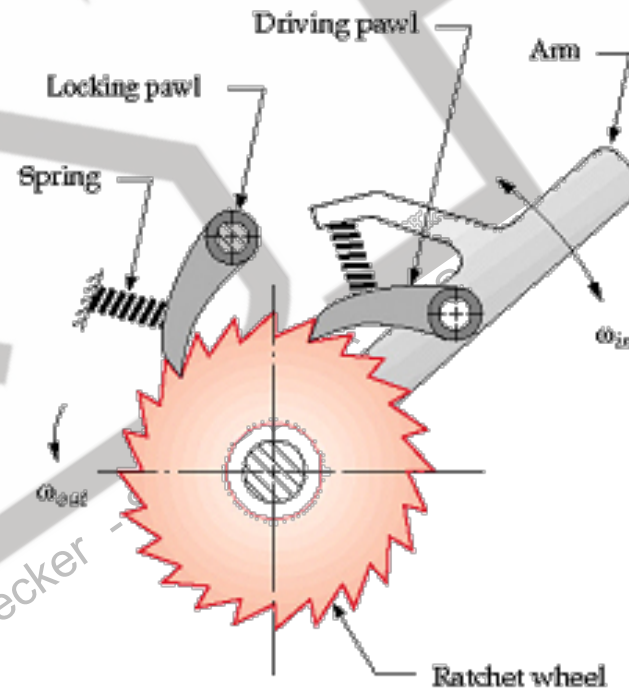


# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



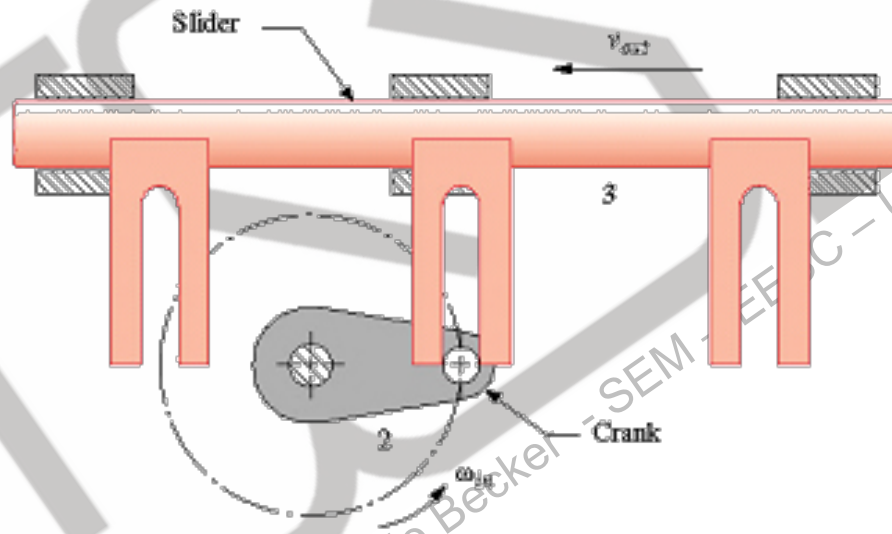
(a) Four-stop Geneva mechanism



(b) Ratchet and pawl mechanism

# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



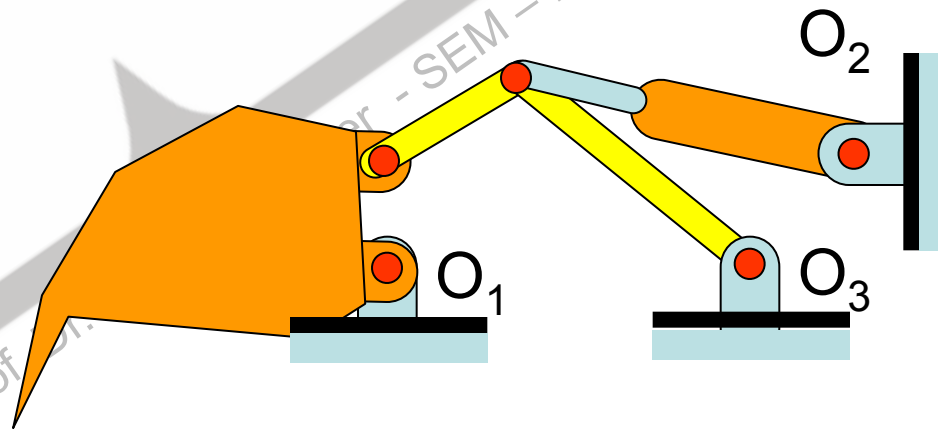
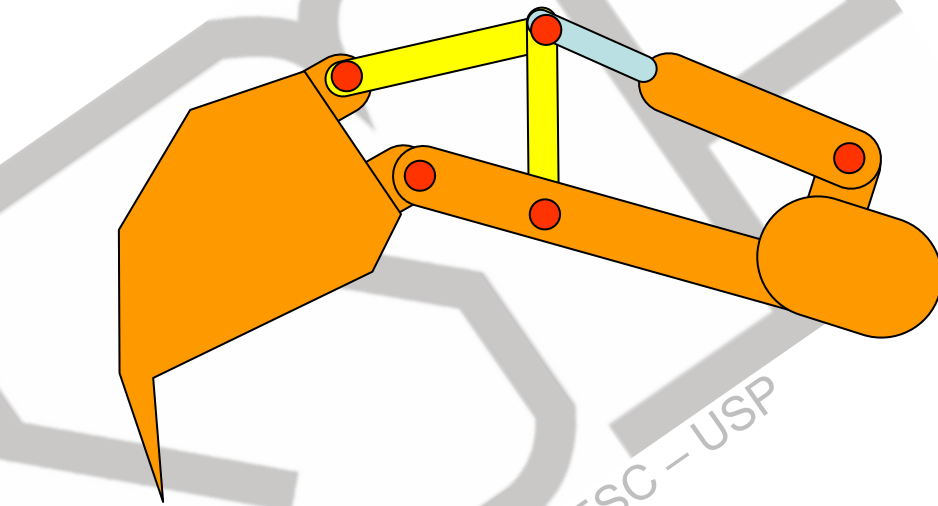
(c) Linear intermittent motion "Geneva" mechanism

# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



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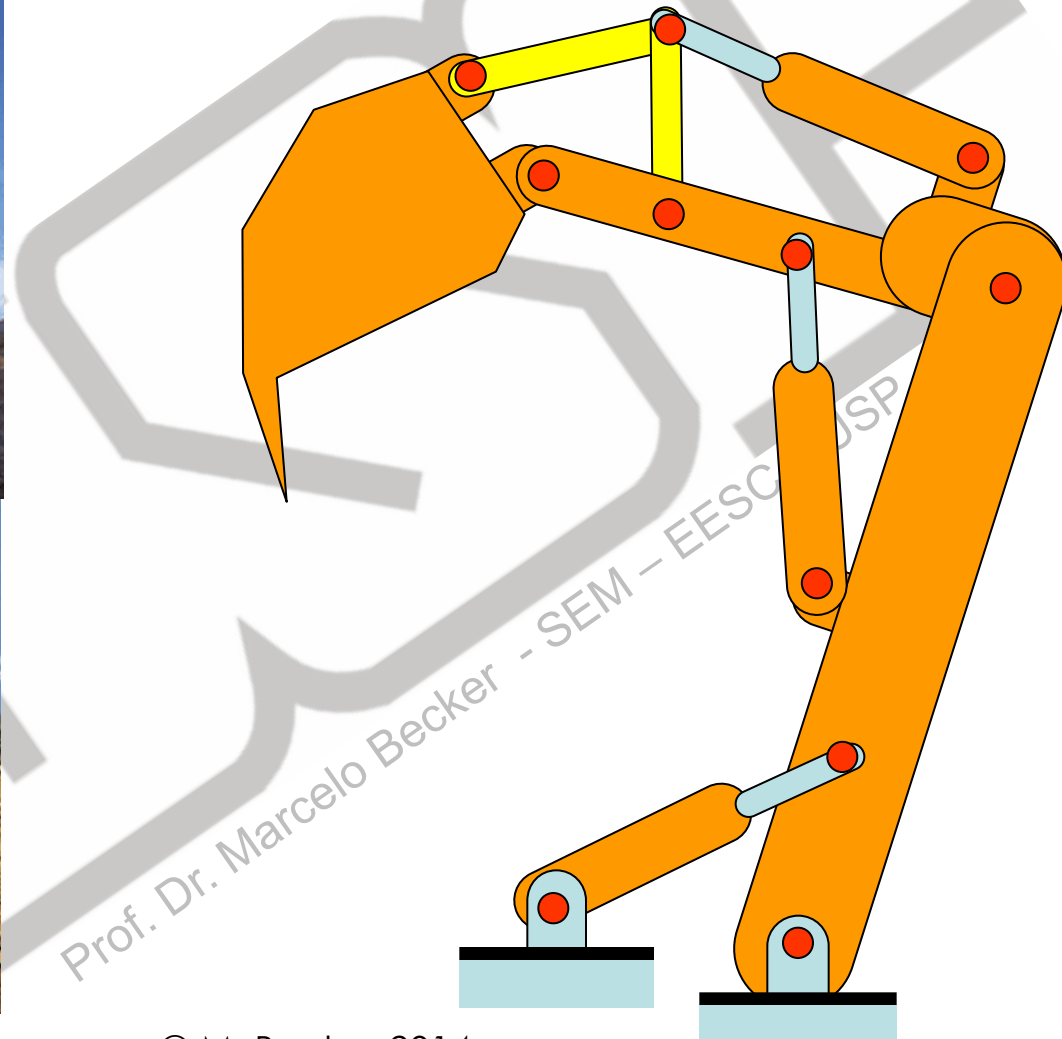
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# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



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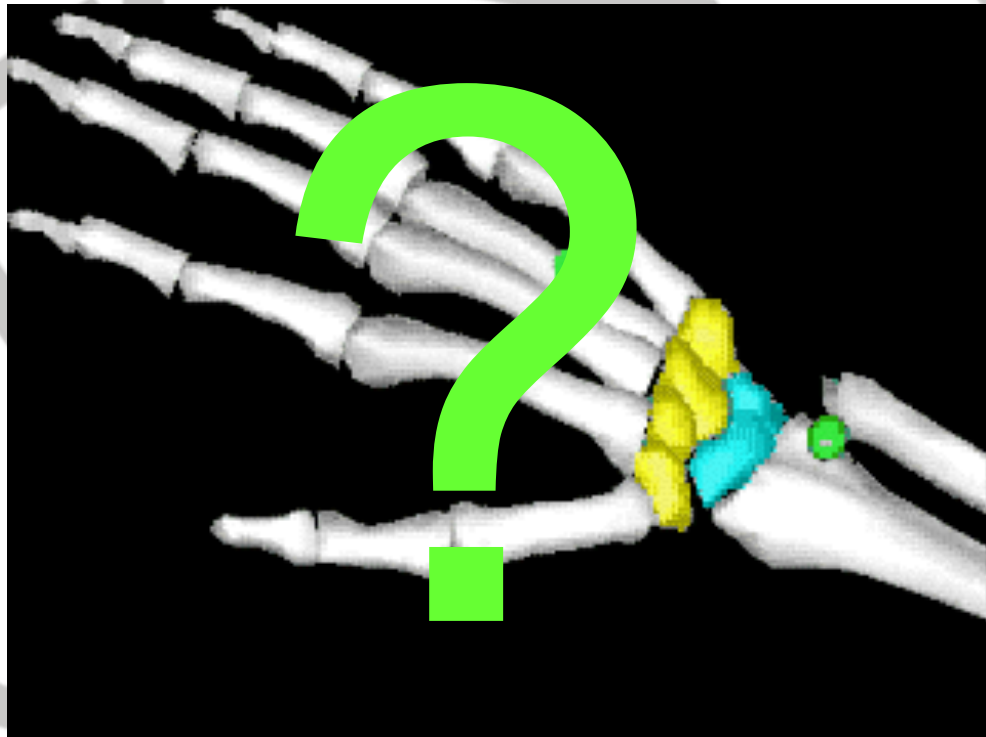
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# Graus de Liberdade

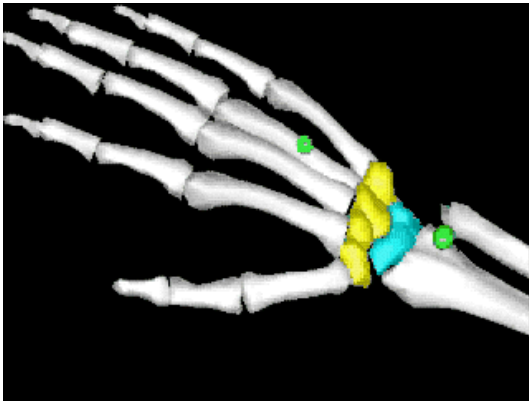
## Pergunta da Aula Passada

Quantos GDLs possui uma mão?

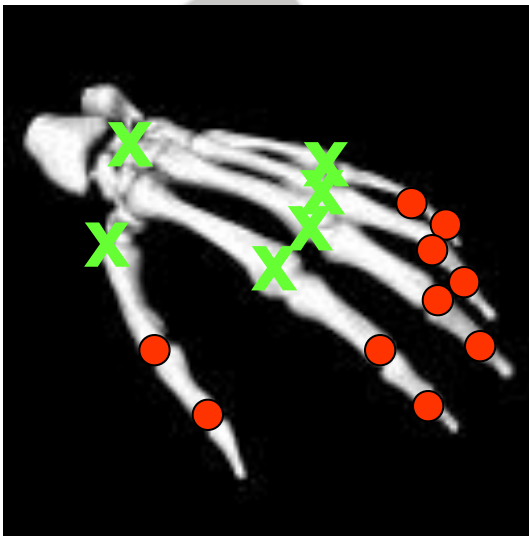


# Graus de Liberdade

## Pergunta da Aula Passada



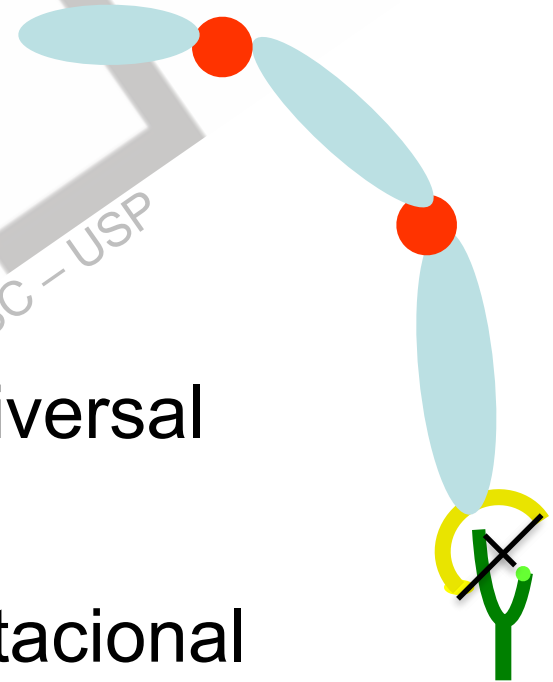
22 DOFs



X Junta Universal



• Junta Rotacional

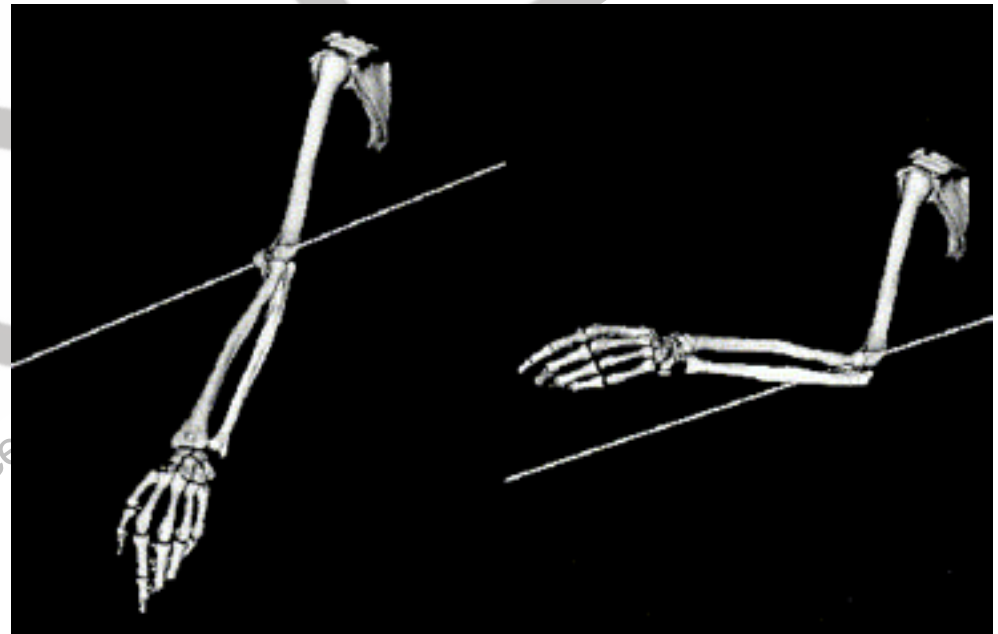


# Próxima Aula

- Mecanismos Simples
- Mecanismos Complexos

- Pergunta:

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

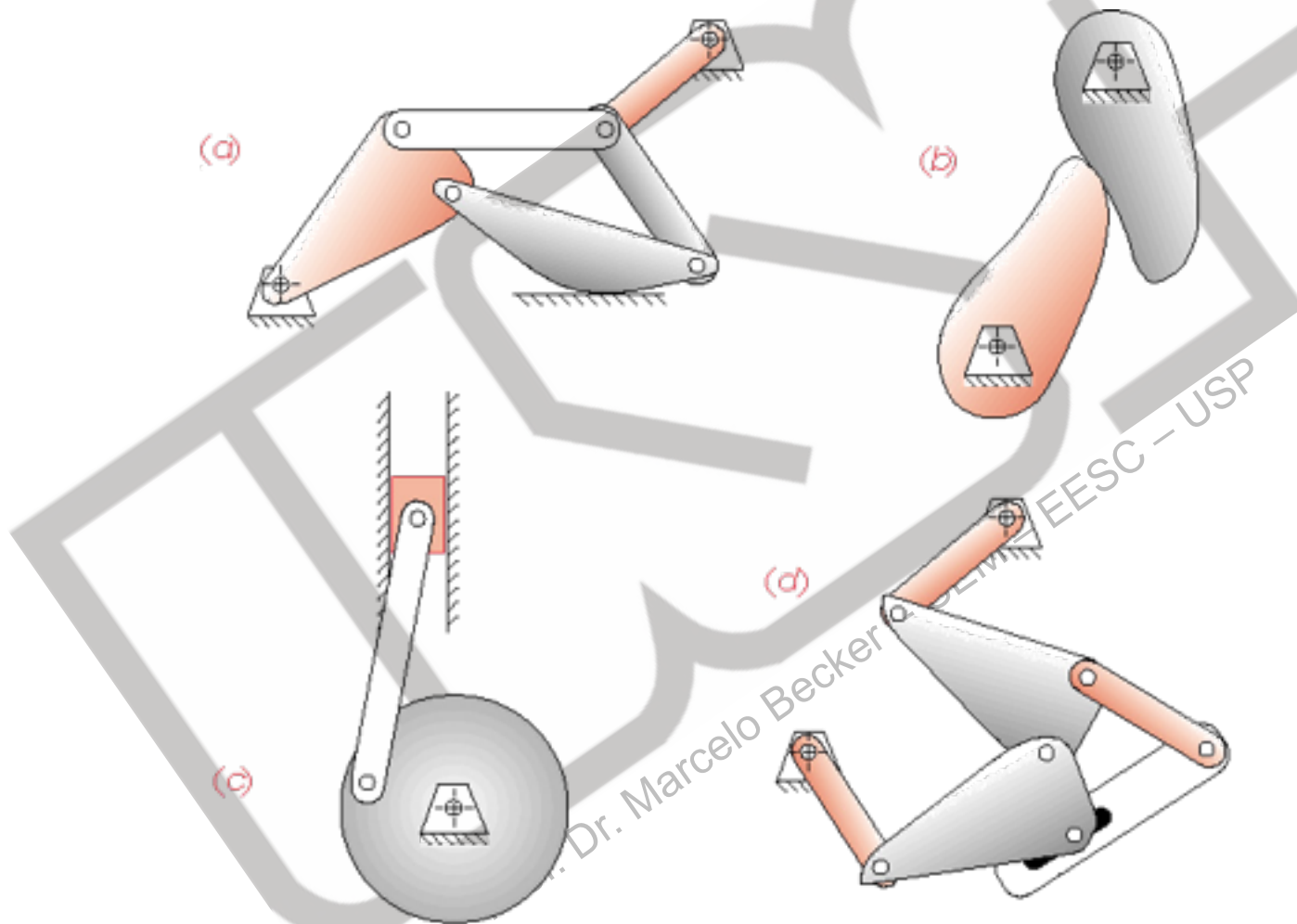


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- Bibliografia Recomendada

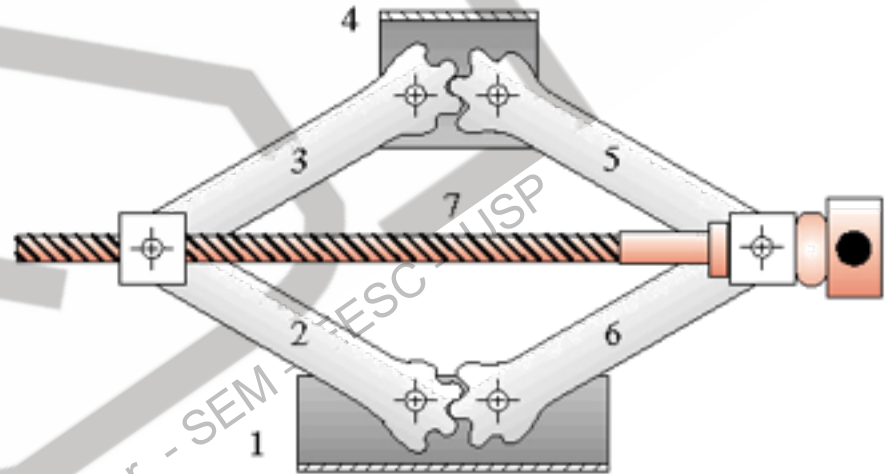
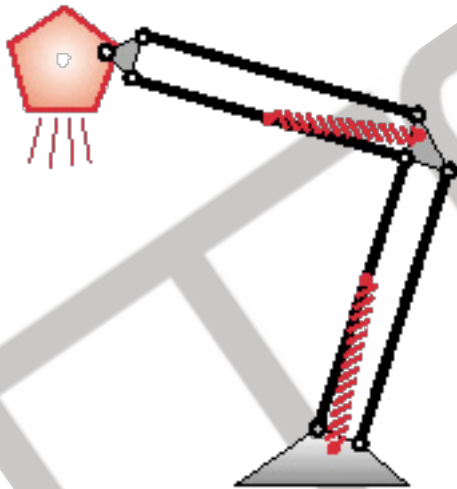
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



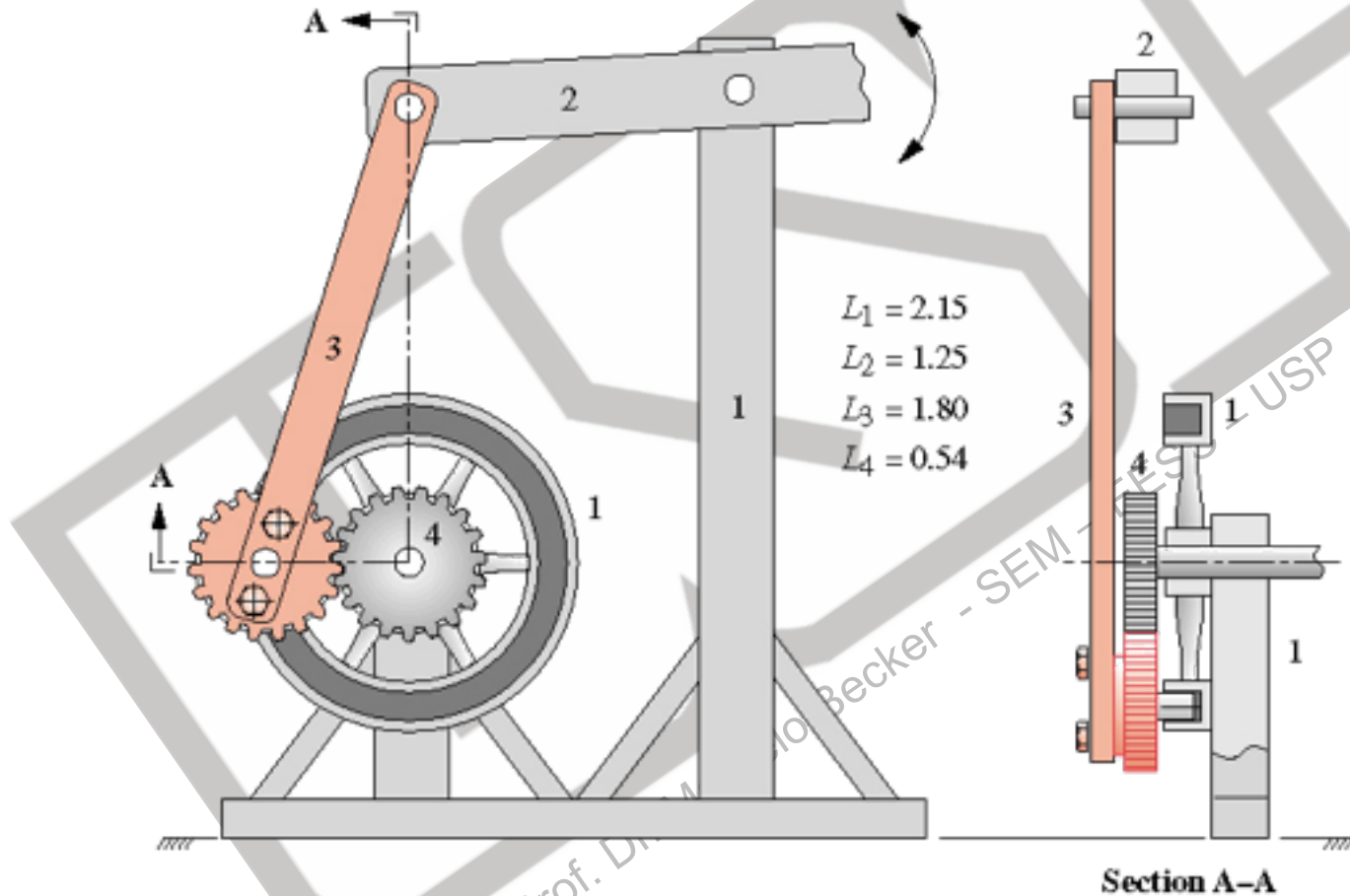
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



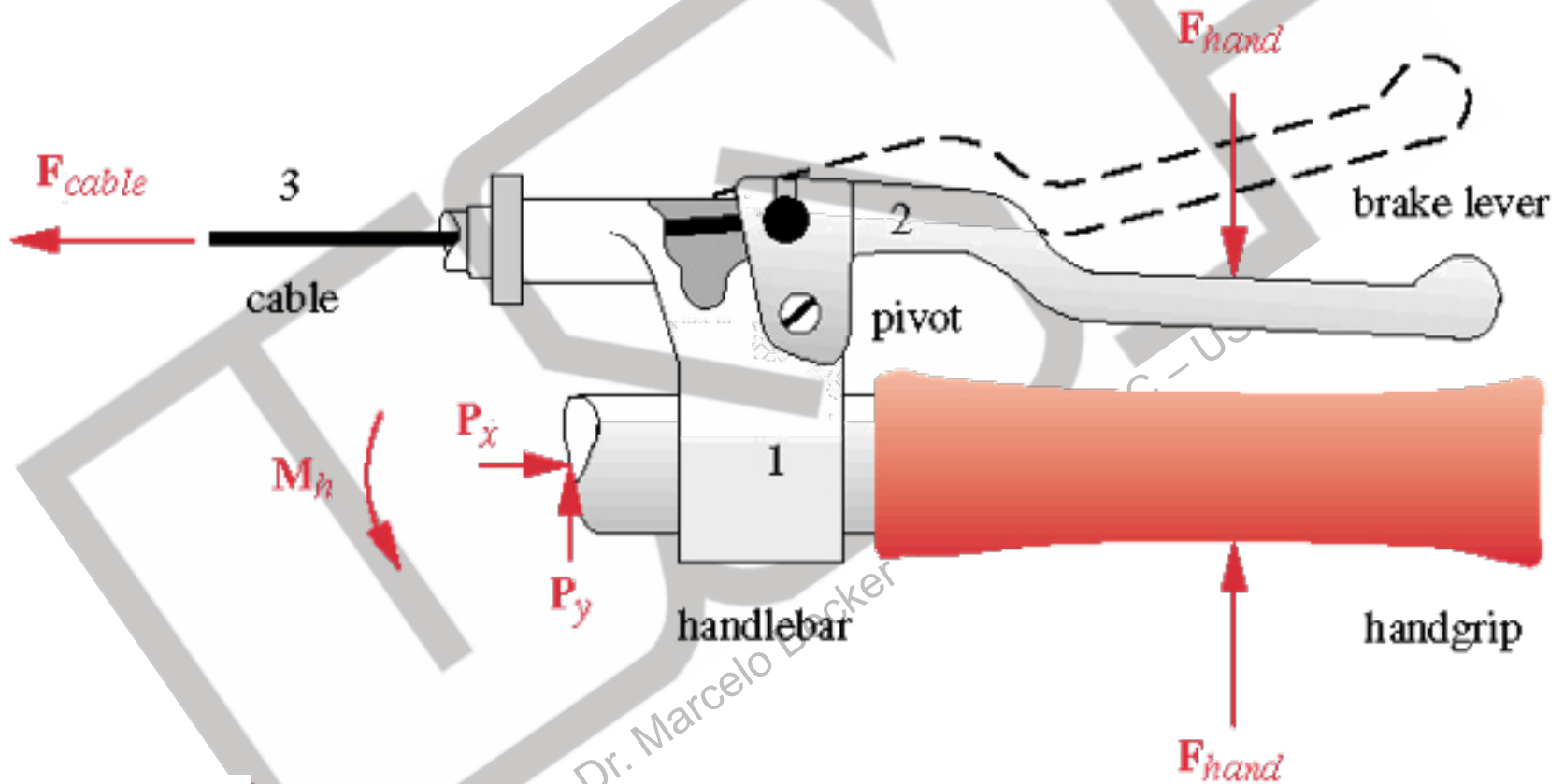
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



# Graus de Liberdade

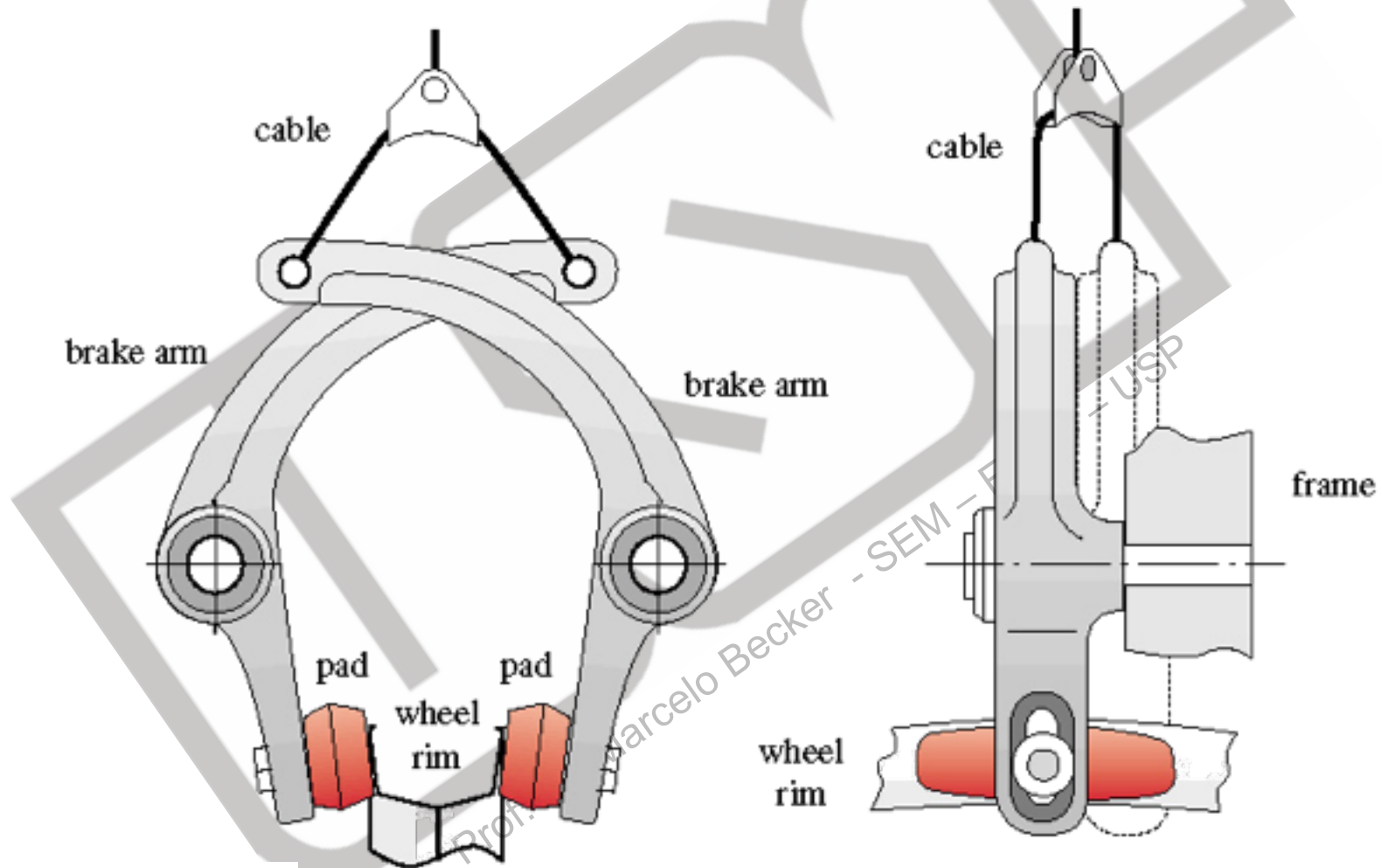
## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios





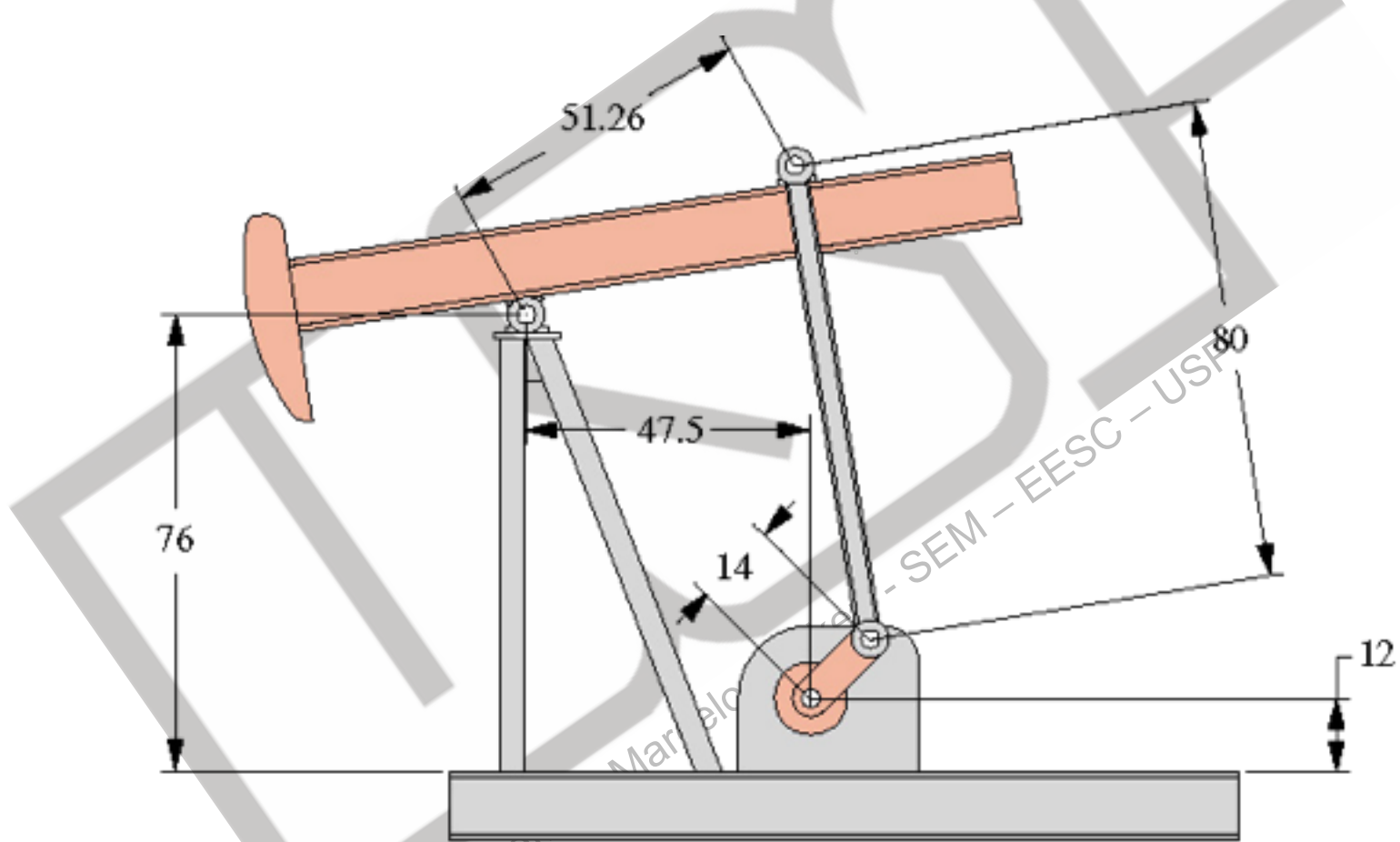
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



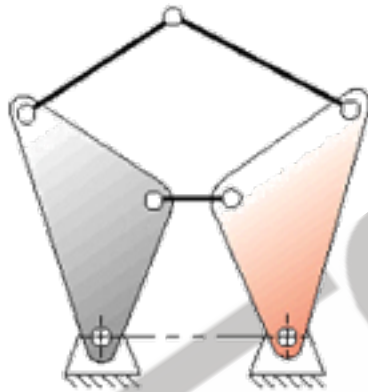
# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios

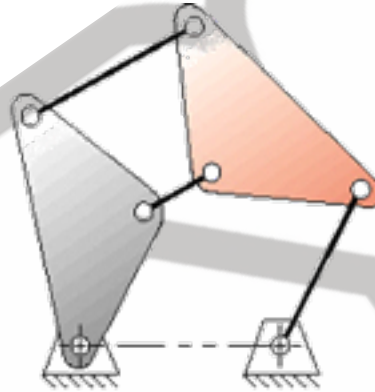


# Graus de Liberdade

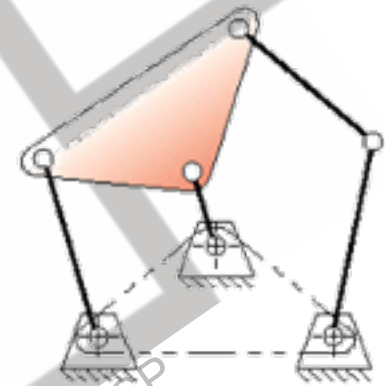
## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



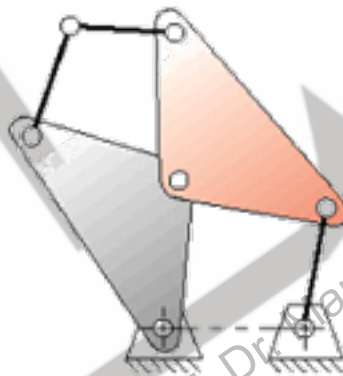
(a) Stephenson's sixbar inversion I



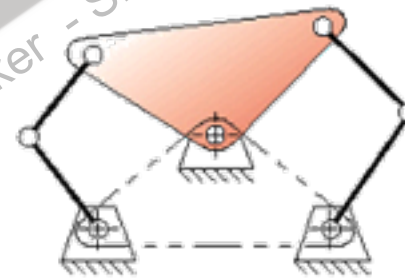
(b) Stephenson's sixbar inversion II



(c) Stephenson's sixbar inversion III



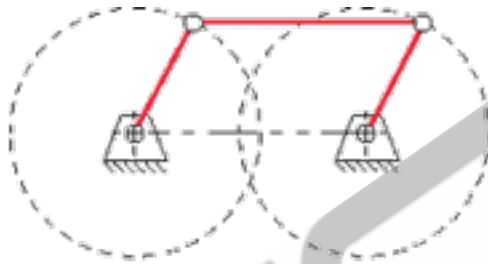
(d) Watt's sixbar inversion I



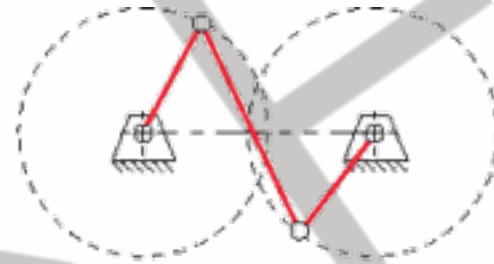
(e) Watt's sixbar inversion III

# Graus de Liberdade

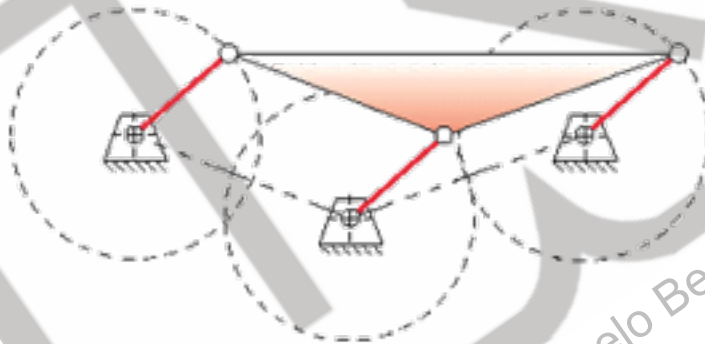
## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



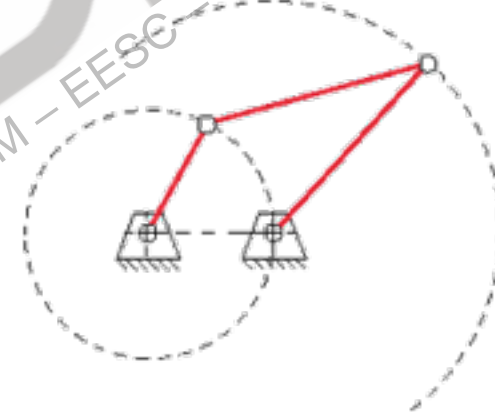
(a) Parallelogram form



(b) Antiparallelogram form



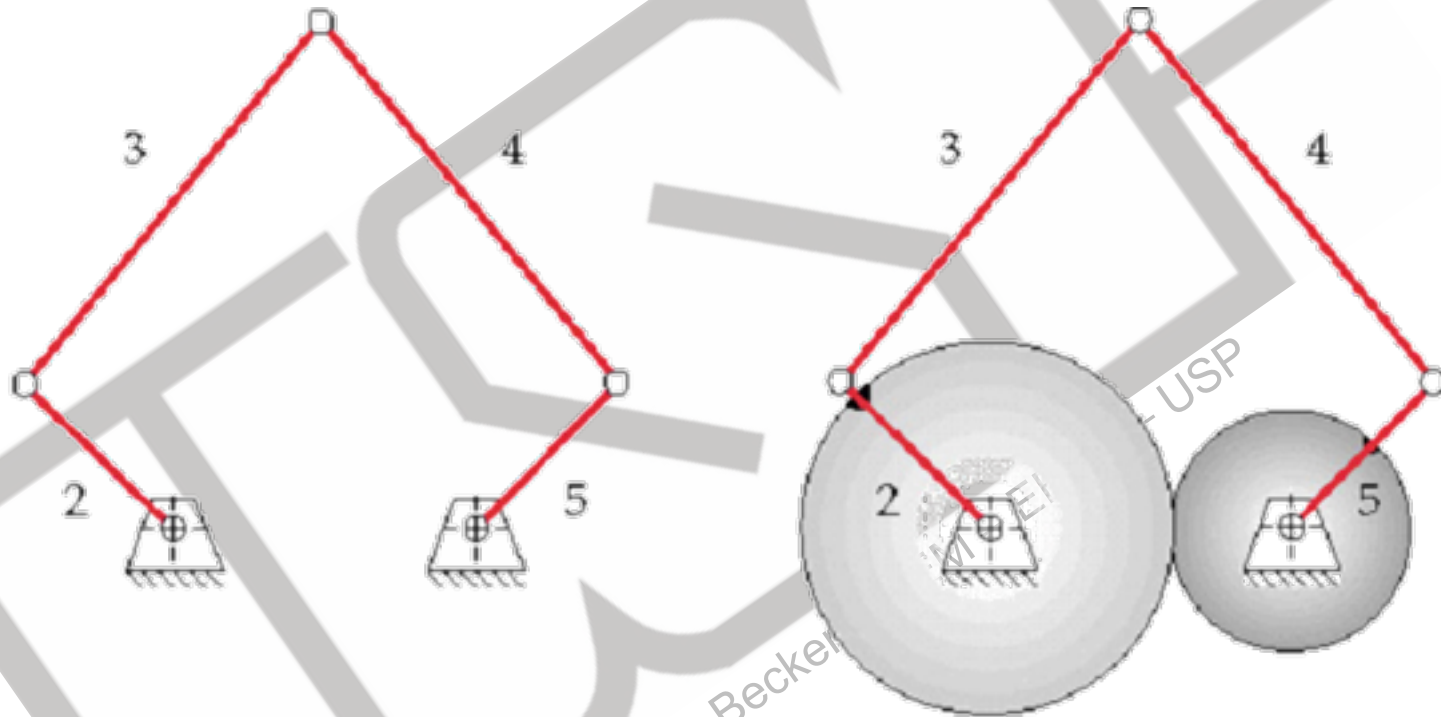
(c) Double-parallelogram linkage gives parallel motion (pure curvilinear translation) to coupler and also carries through the change points



(d) Deltoid or kite form

# Graus de Liberdade

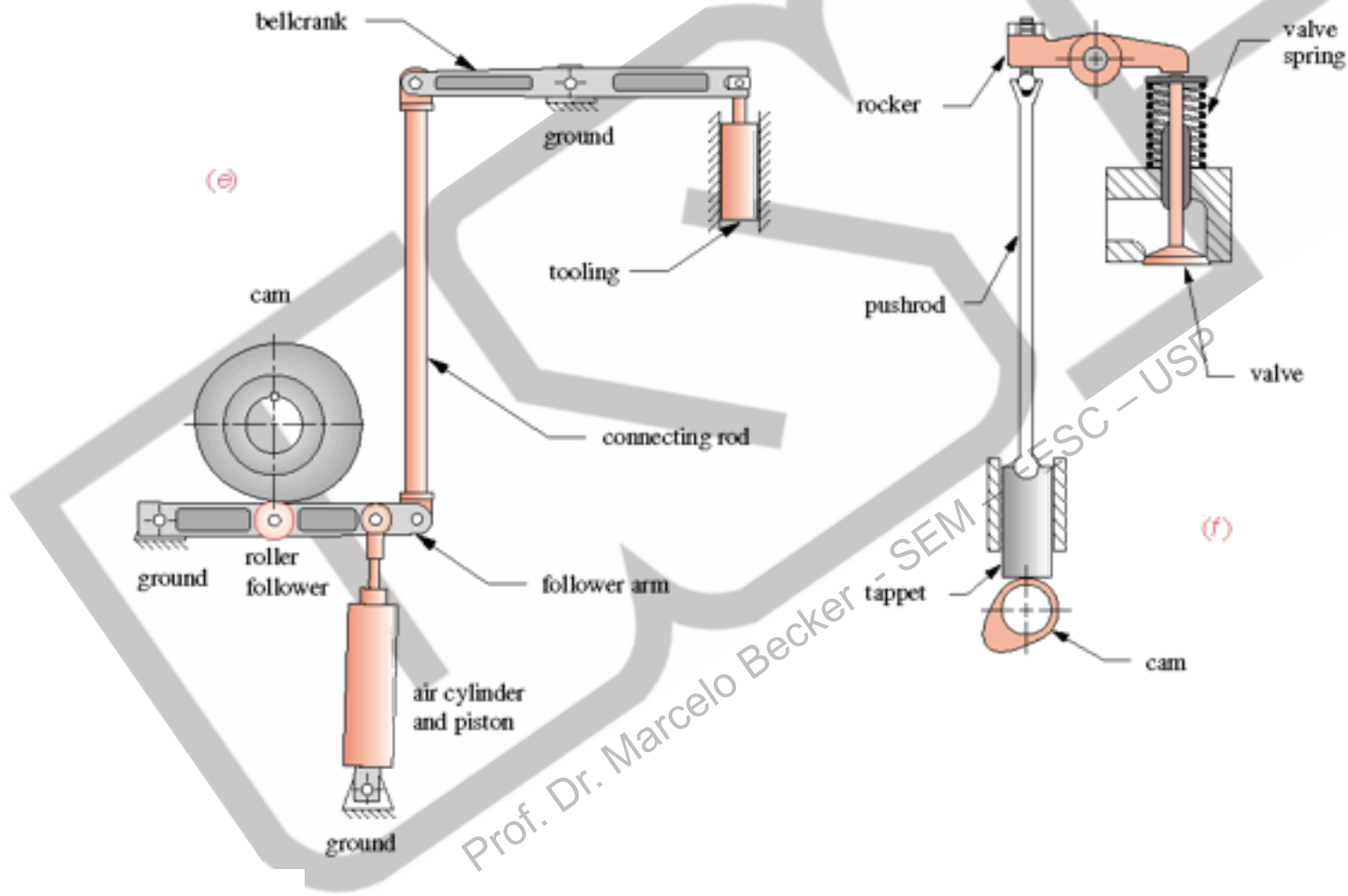
## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



Prof. Dr. Marcelo Becker

# Graus de Liberdade

## Mecanismos Planares – Exercícios



# Sumário da Aula

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

# Bibliografia Recomendada

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- MABIE, H.H., OCVIRK, F.W. "Mecanismos e dinâmica das máquinas".
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- Notas de Aula