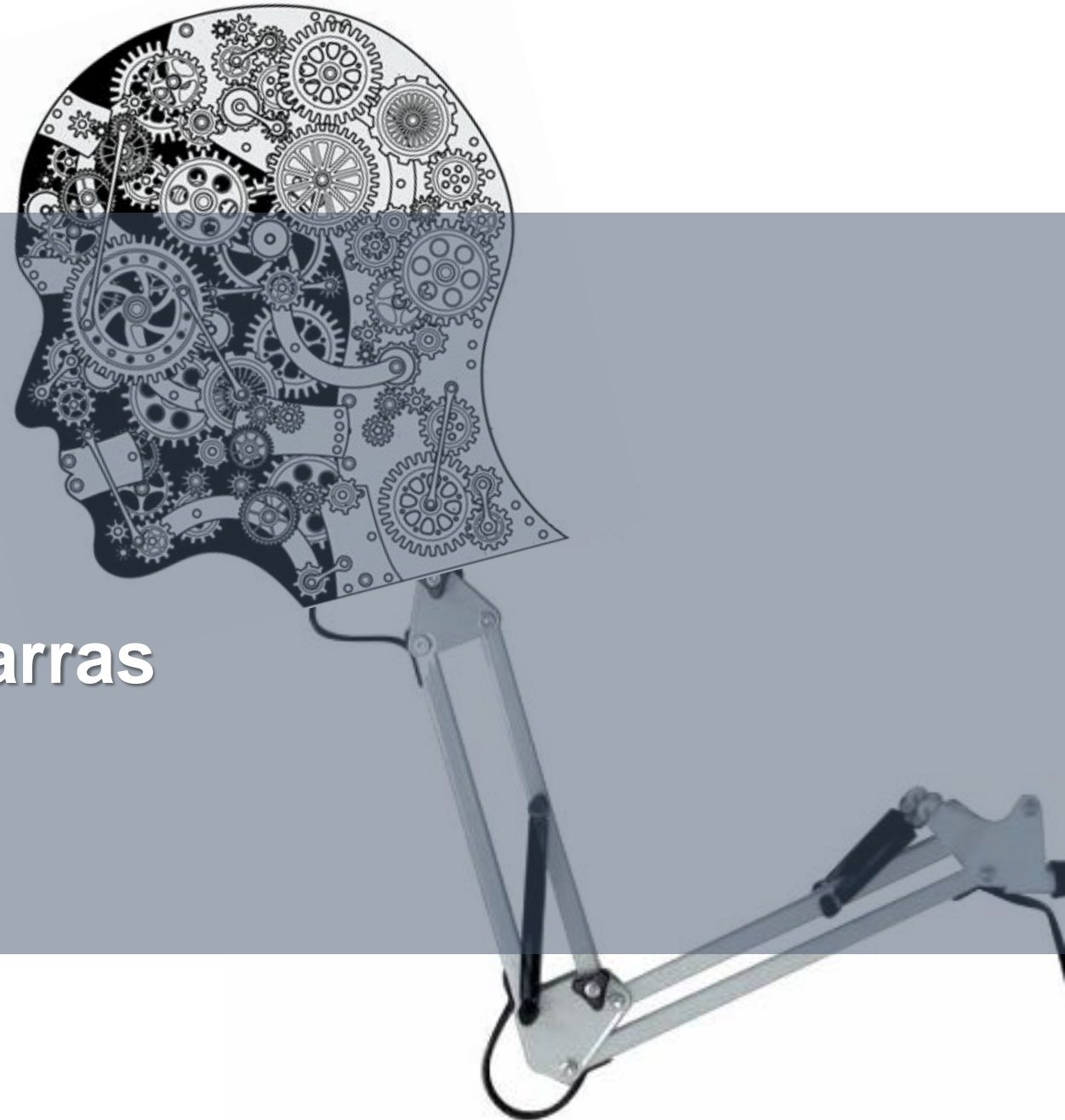


SEM 104 - Mecanismos

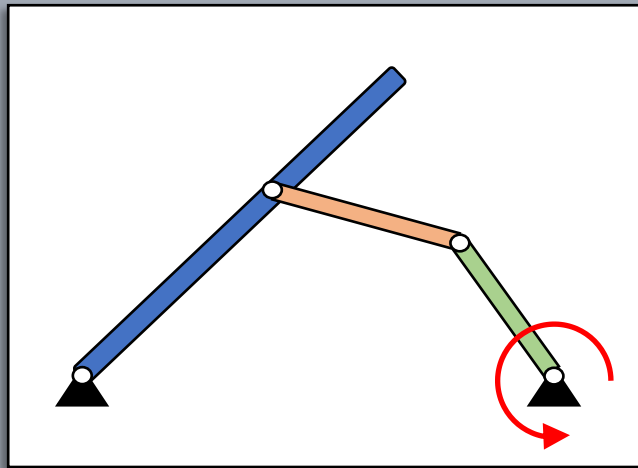
Prof. Rodrigo Nicoletti

AULA 5 – Mecanismo de 4 Barras

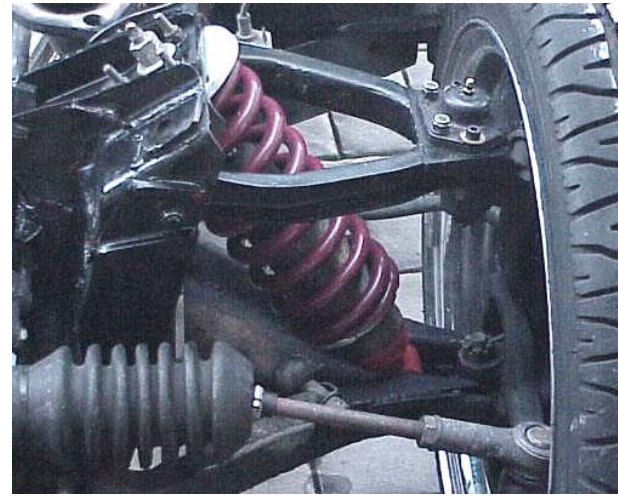
Análise de Posição



Mecanismo de 4 Barras

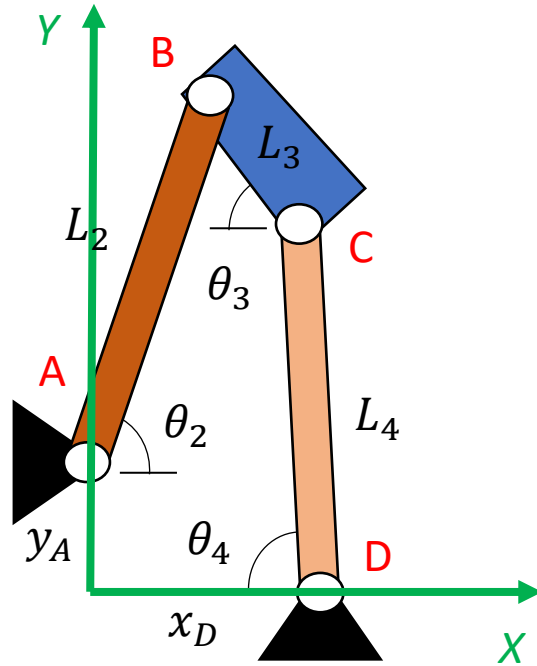
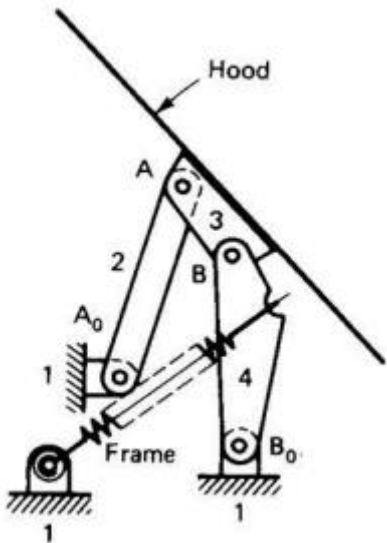
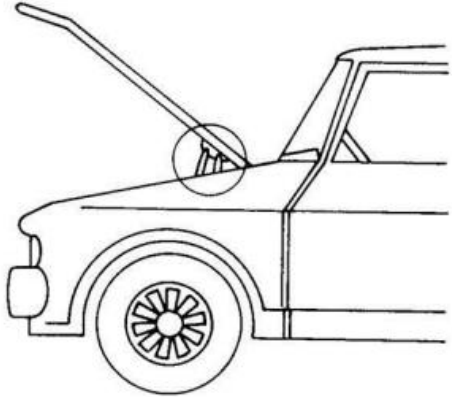


Entrada de Rotação (motor)

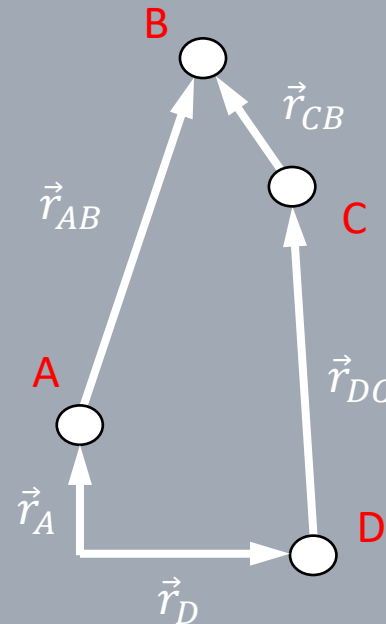


Análise de Posição

Análise de Posição



- 1) Identifique as juntas
- 2) Adote um sistema de coordenadas
- 3) Identifique comprimentos e ângulos
- 4) Adote vetores para representar as barras

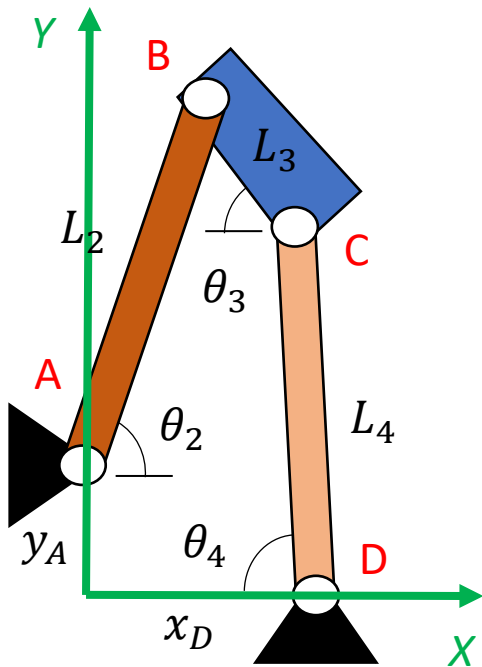
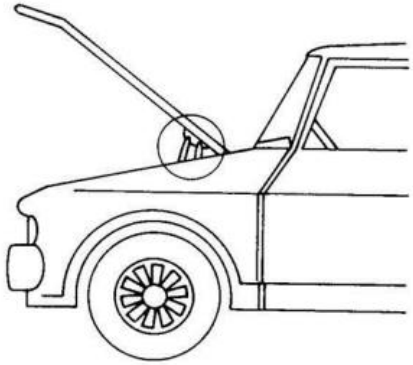


Repare que: $\sum \vec{r} = \vec{0}$

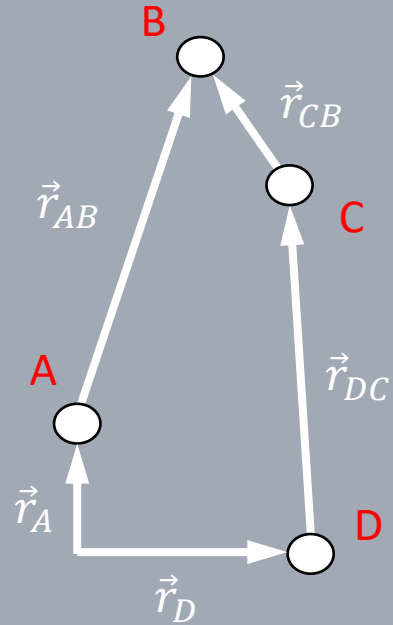
$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}_A + \vec{r}_{AB} - \vec{r}_{CB} - \vec{r}_{DC} - \vec{r}_D = \vec{0}$$

Equação Vetorial Fechada do Mecanismo

Análise de Posição



5) Encontre os vetores no sistema de coordenadas adotado



$$\vec{r}_A = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ y_A \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{AB} = \begin{Bmatrix} L_2 \cos \theta_2 \\ L_2 \sin \theta_2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{CB} = \begin{Bmatrix} -L_3 \cos \theta_3 \\ L_3 \sin \theta_3 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{DC} = \begin{Bmatrix} -L_4 \cos \theta_4 \\ L_4 \sin \theta_4 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_D = \begin{Bmatrix} x_D \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

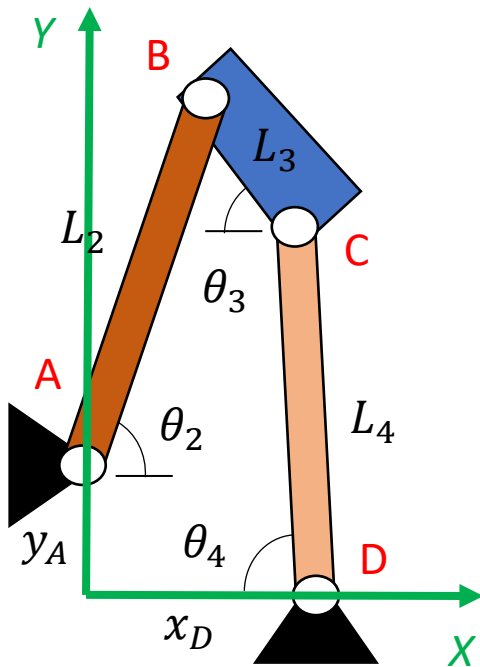
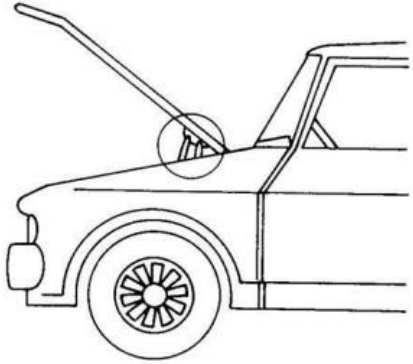
6) Substitua os vetores na Equação Vetorial Fechada

$$\vec{r}_A + \vec{r}_{AB} - \vec{r}_{CB} - \vec{r}_{DC} - \vec{r}_D = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} L_2 \cos \theta_2 + L_3 \cos \theta_3 + L_4 \cos \theta_4 - x_D = 0 \\ L_2 \sin \theta_2 - L_3 \sin \theta_3 - L_4 \sin \theta_4 + y_A = 0 \end{cases}$$

Equação de Posição do Mecanismo

Análise de Posição



A **análise de posição** do mecanismo é feita a partir das equações de posição:

$$\begin{cases} L_2 \cos \theta_2 + L_3 \cos \theta_3 + L_4 \cos \theta_4 - x_D = 0 & (1) \\ L_2 \sin \theta_2 - L_3 \sin \theta_3 - L_4 \sin \theta_4 + y_A = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

- Observe que:**
- a) O ângulo de entrada é o ângulo θ_3
 - b) As incógnitas são os ângulos θ_2 e θ_4
 - c) As equações são não-lineares em relação a θ_2 e θ_4 (θ_2 e θ_4 são argumentos de senos e cossenos !!!)



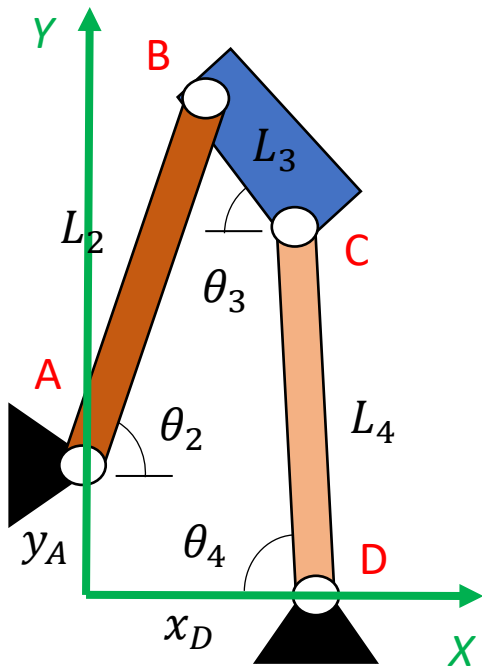
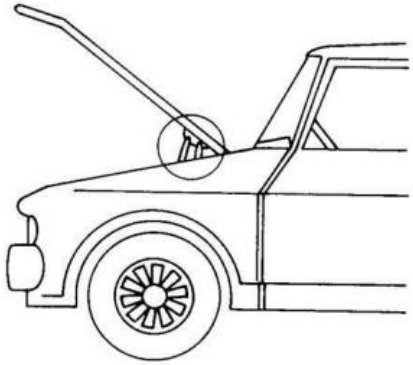
NÃO DÁ PRA ISOLAR θ_2 E θ_4 !!!

Como resolver?

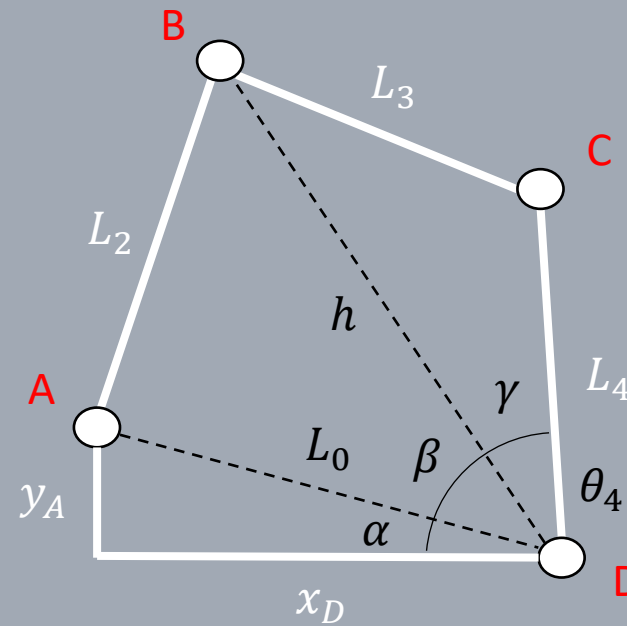
MÉTODO NUMÉRICO: método de Newton-Raphson

MÉTODO GEOMÉTRICO: lei dos cossenos

Análise de Posição – Método Geométrico



Tomemos o mecanismo:



Definindo-se a diagonal L_0 , tem-se:

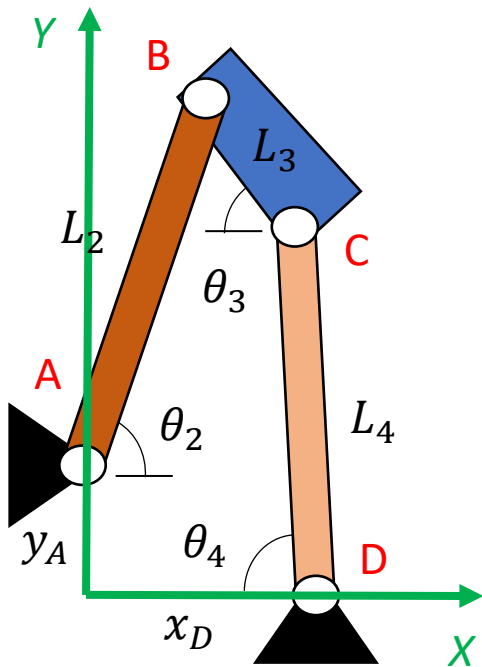
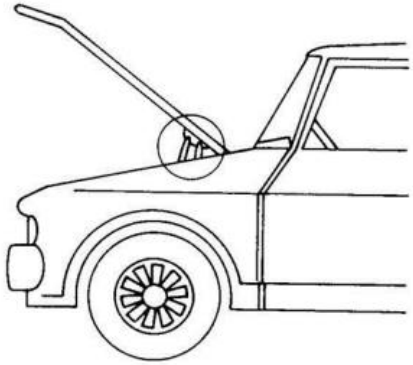
$$L_0 = \sqrt{x_D^2 + y_A^2}$$

Definindo-se a diagonal h , tem-se:

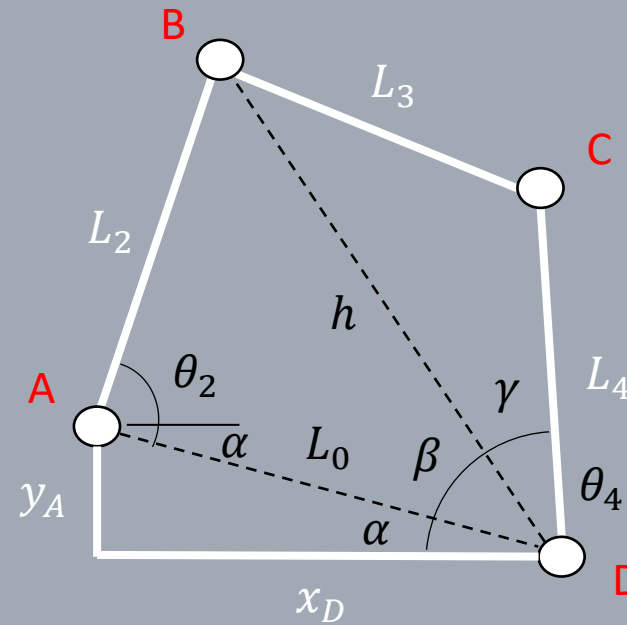
$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_A}{x_D} \right)$$

$$\theta_4 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

Análise de Posição – Método Geométrico



Tomemos o mecanismo:



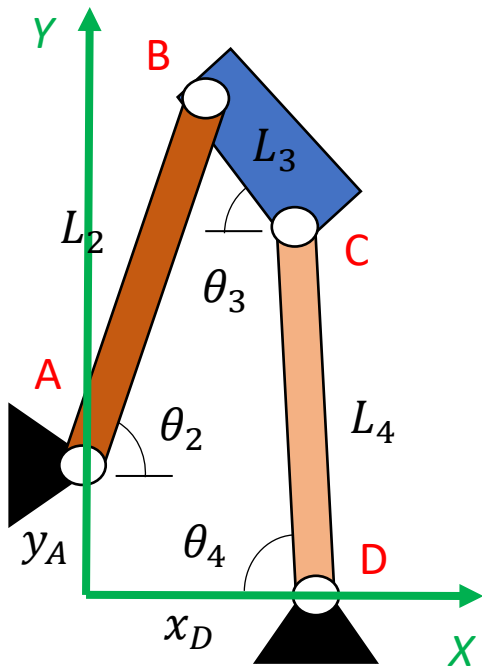
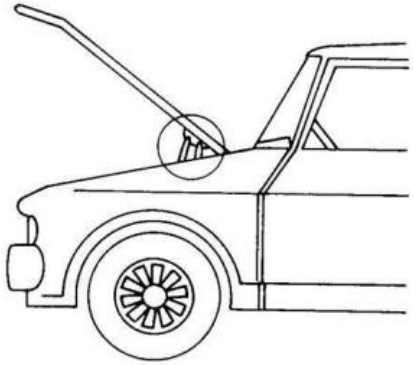
Observe que $\theta_2 + \alpha$ compõem o ângulo no vértice em A

Então, pela lei dos cossenos:
$$h^2 = L_0^2 + L_2^2 - 2L_0L_2 \cos(\theta_2 + \alpha) \Rightarrow h = h(\theta_2)$$

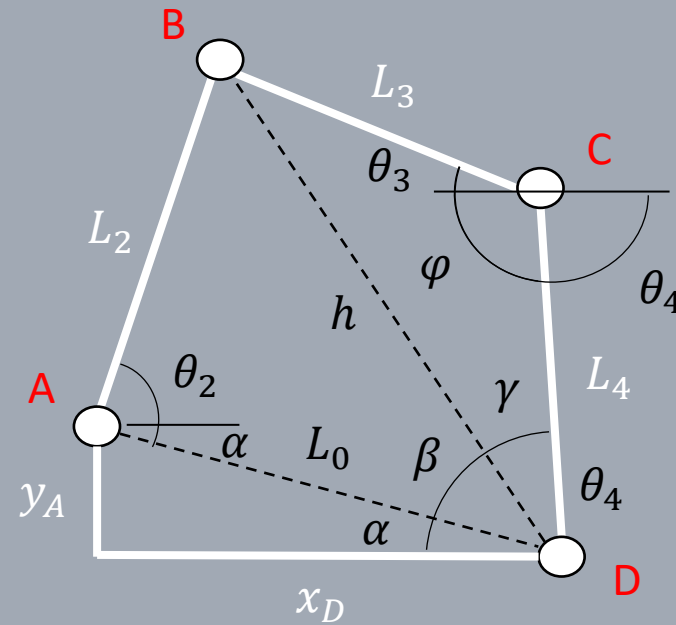
$$L_2^2 = L_0^2 + h^2 - 2hL_0 \cos \beta \Rightarrow \beta = \beta(h)$$

$$L_3^2 = L_4^2 + h^2 - 2hL_4 \cos \gamma \Rightarrow \gamma = \gamma(h)$$

Análise de Posição – Método Geométrico



Tomemos o mecanismo:

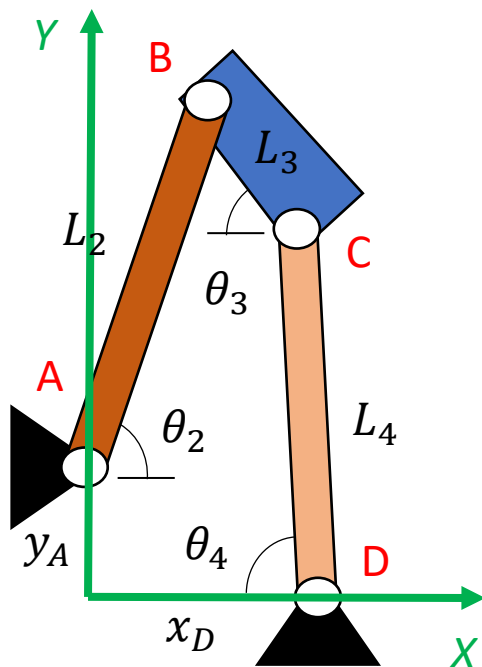
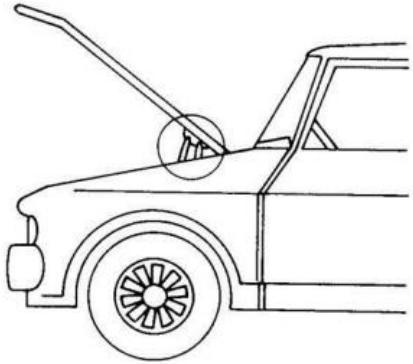


Considere o ângulo φ no vértice em C

Então, pela lei dos cossenos: $h^2 = L_3^2 + L_4^2 - 2L_3L_4 \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi(h)$

No vértice C, temos: $\varphi = \theta_3 + \pi - \theta_4 \Rightarrow \theta_3 = \theta_4 - \pi + \varphi$

Análise de Posição – Método Geométrico



Em resumo, temos:

$$L_0 = \sqrt{x_D^2 + y_A^2}$$

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_A}{x_D} \right)$$

$$h^2 = L_0^2 + L_2^2 - 2L_0L_2 \cos(\theta_2 + \alpha) \Rightarrow h = h(\theta_2)$$

$$L_2^2 = L_0^2 + h^2 - 2hL_0 \cos \beta \Rightarrow \beta = \beta(h)$$

$$L_3^2 = L_4^2 + h^2 - 2hL_4 \cos \gamma \Rightarrow \gamma = \gamma(h)$$

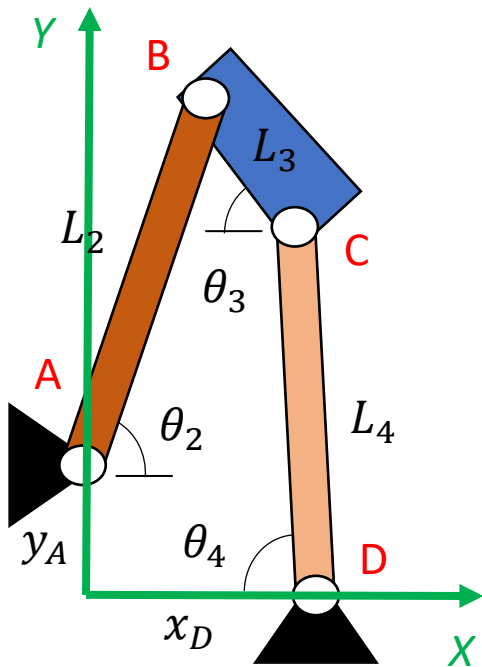
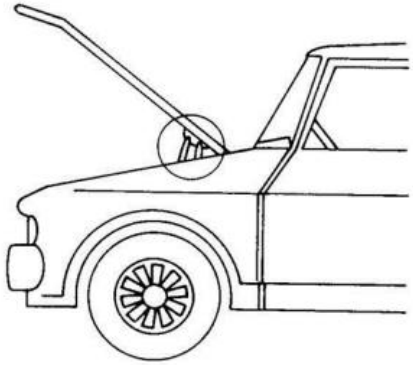
$$h^2 = L_3^2 + L_4^2 - 2L_3L_4 \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \varphi = \varphi(h)$$

$$\theta_4 = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

$$\theta_3 = \theta_4 - \pi + \varphi$$

Apesar de não termos θ_3 como entrada, é possível achar $\theta_3 = \theta_3(\theta_2)$!!!

Análise de Posição – Método Geométrico



Tomemos os parâmetros:

$$L_2 = 90 \text{ mm} \quad x_D = 50 \text{ mm}$$

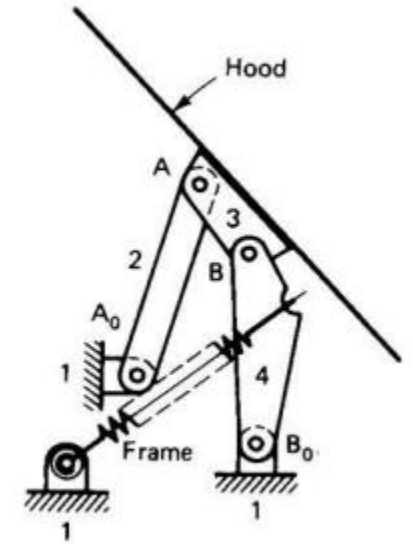
$$L_3 = 40 \text{ mm} \quad y_A = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_4 = 80 \text{ mm}$$

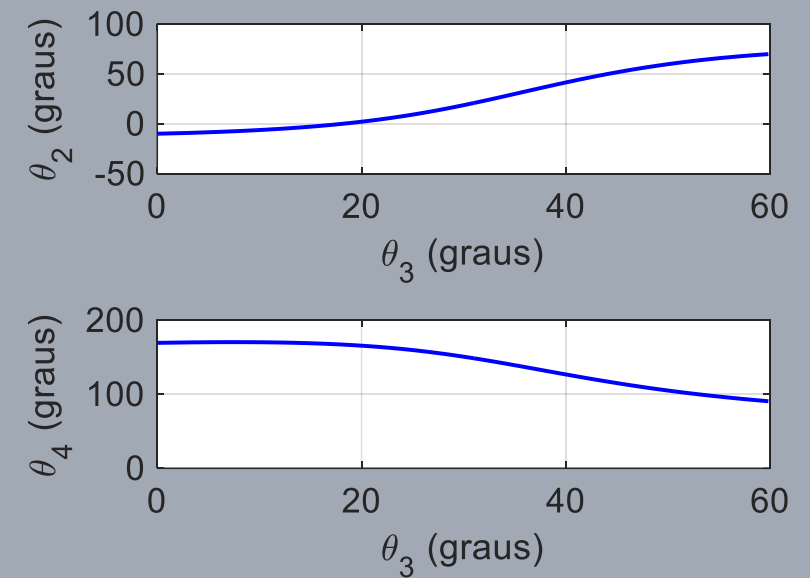
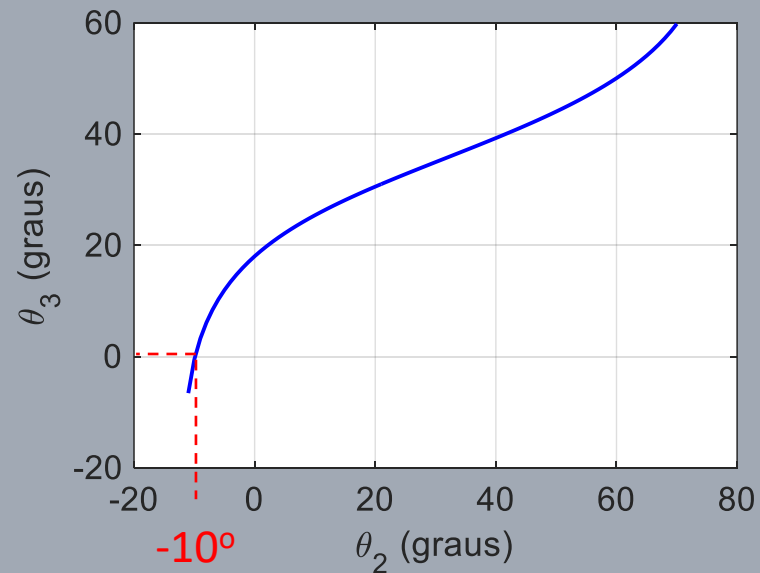


$$L_0 = 58,31 \text{ mm}$$

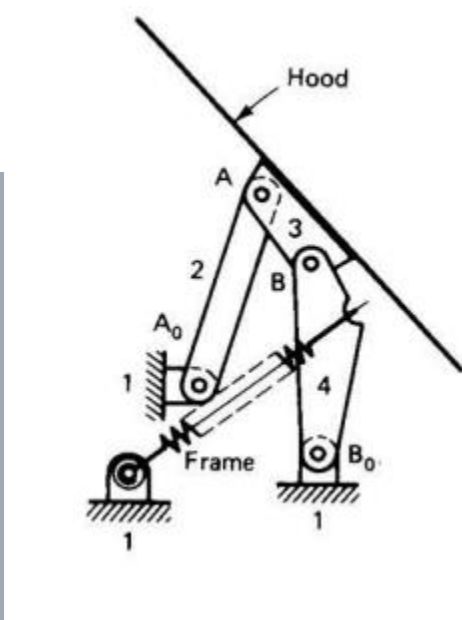
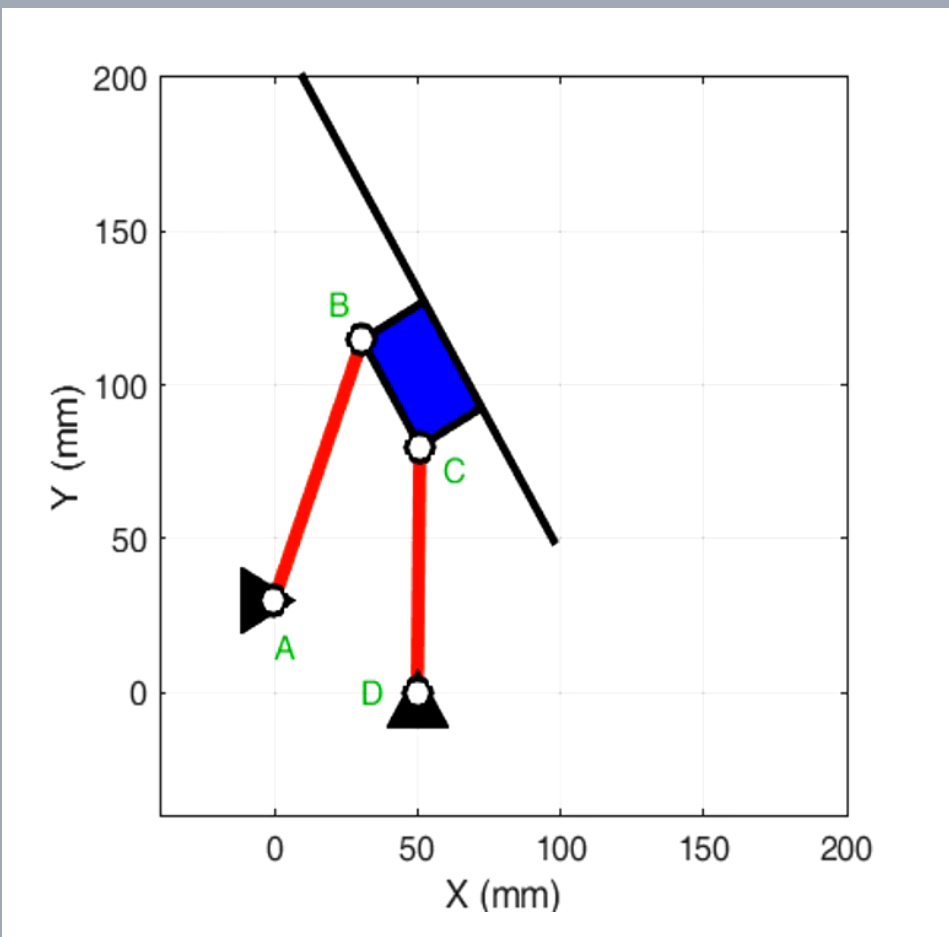
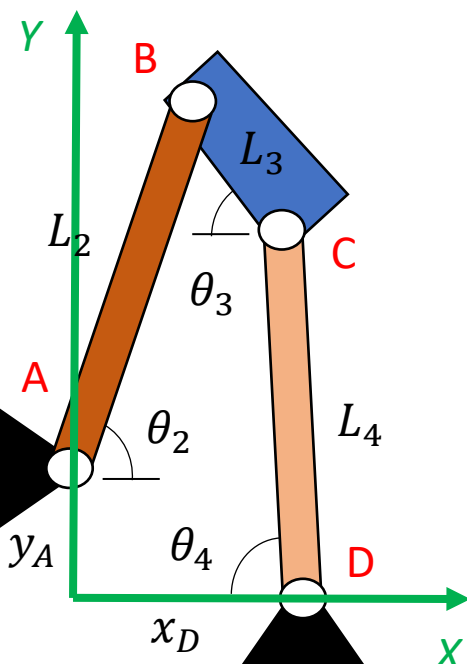
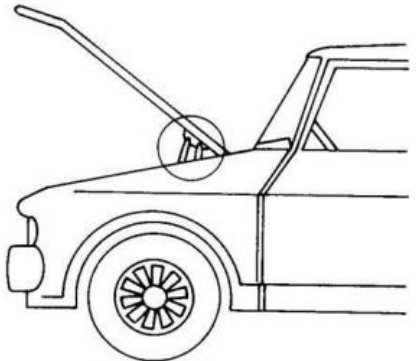
$$\alpha = 30,96^\circ$$



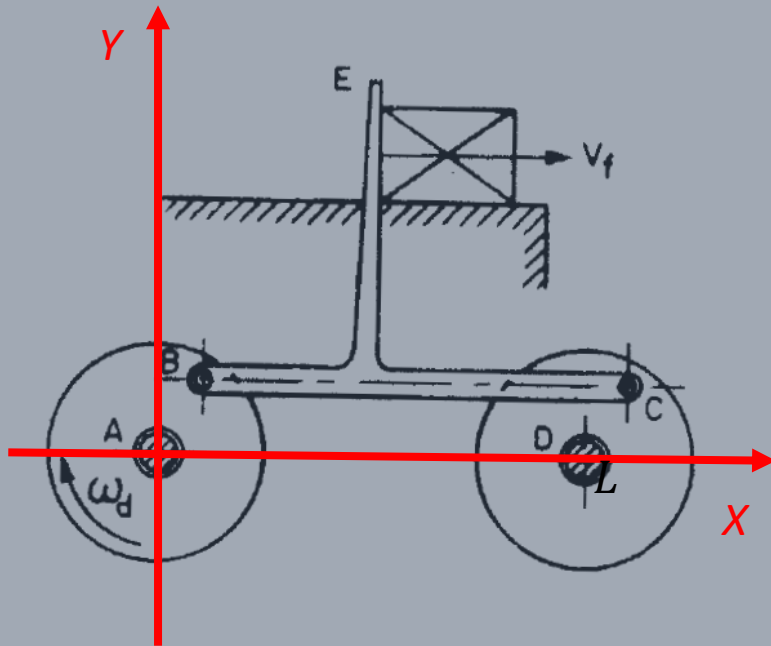
Considere: $\theta_2^{inicial} = 70^\circ$



Análise de Posição – Método Geométrico



Tarefa



a) Aplique o método descrito nesta aula para encontrar os ângulos da barra BC e do disco DC. Considere que o ângulo de entrada é no disco AB.

b) Utilize o Matlab/Octave para obter as curvas:

- Ângulo da barra BC X ângulo de entrada do disco AB
- Ângulo do disco DC X ângulo de entrada do disco AB

Considere: $R_{AB} = 100 \text{ mm}$

$L_{BC} = 500 \text{ mm}$

$L_{AD} = 500 \text{ mm}$

$R_{DC} = 120 \text{ mm}$

Dúvidas ???

Utilize o FÓRUM no eDisciplinas !
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