

# SEM 104 - Mecanismos

Prof. Rodrigo Nicoletti

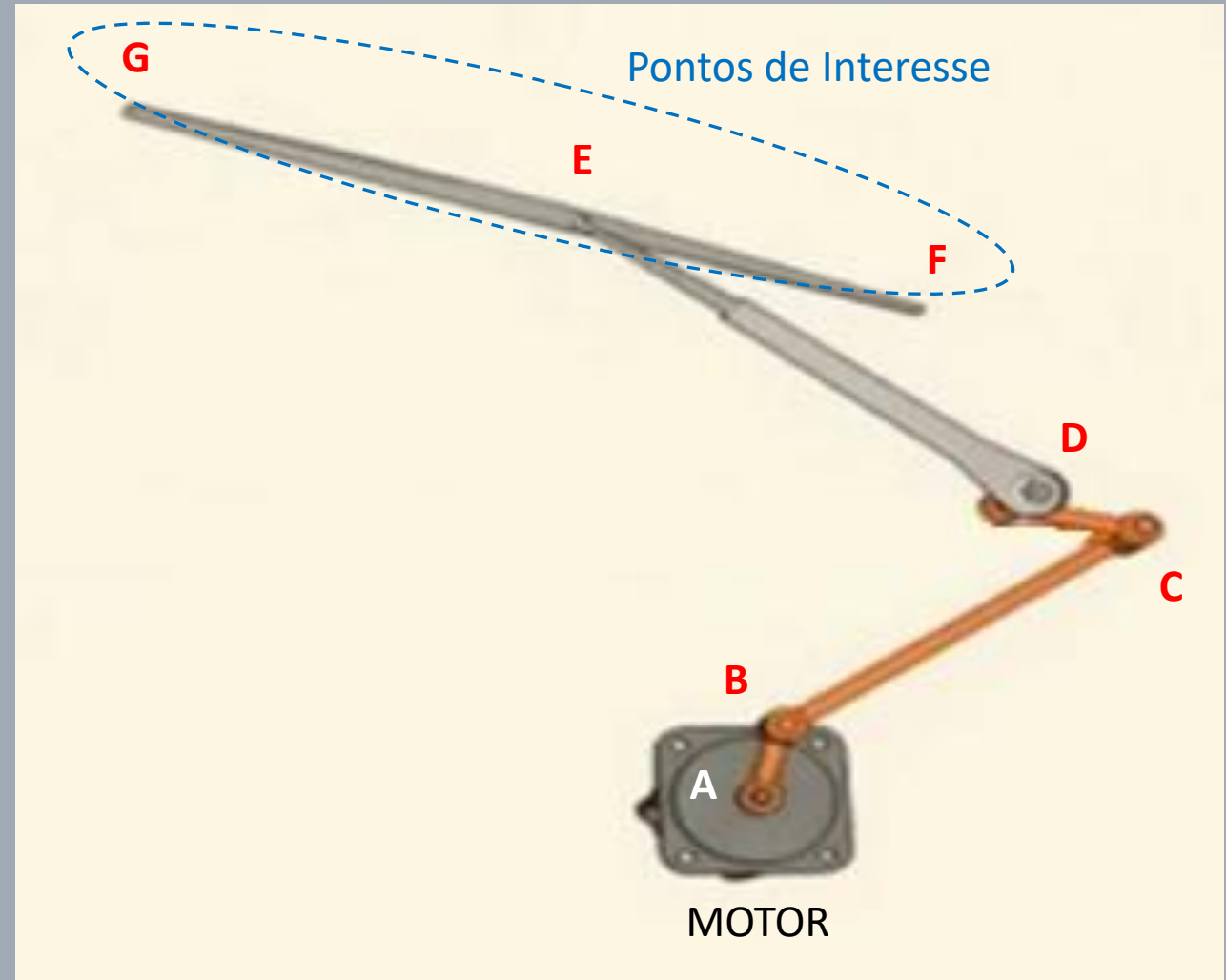
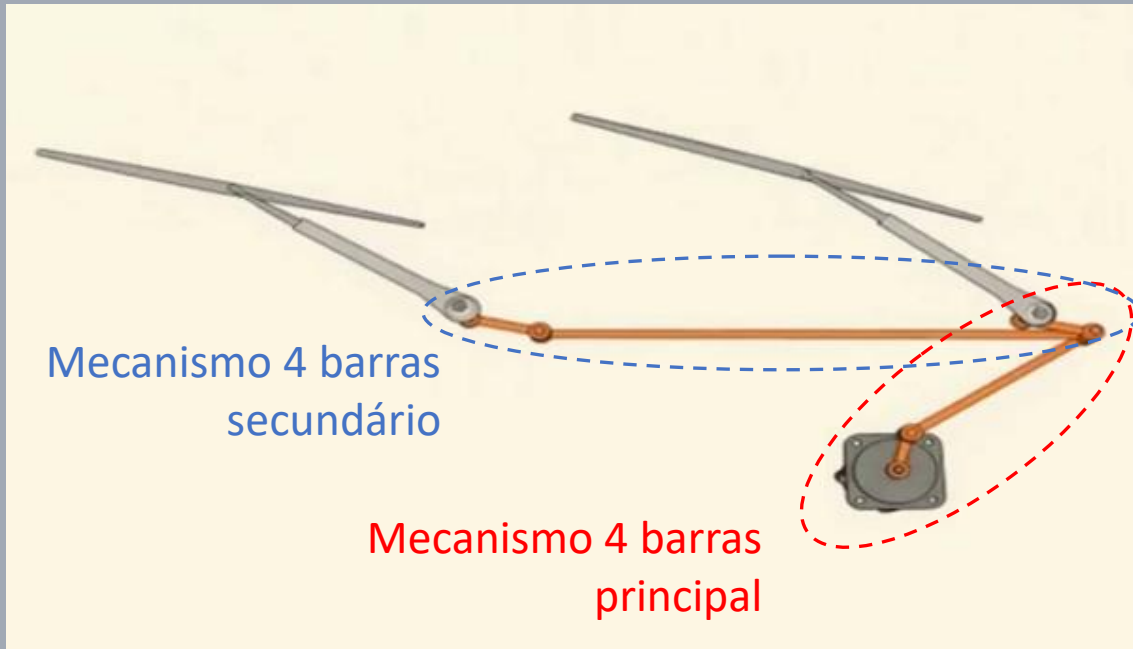
## AULA 6 – Ponto de Interesse e Análise de Velocidade

*Mecanismo de 4 Barras*

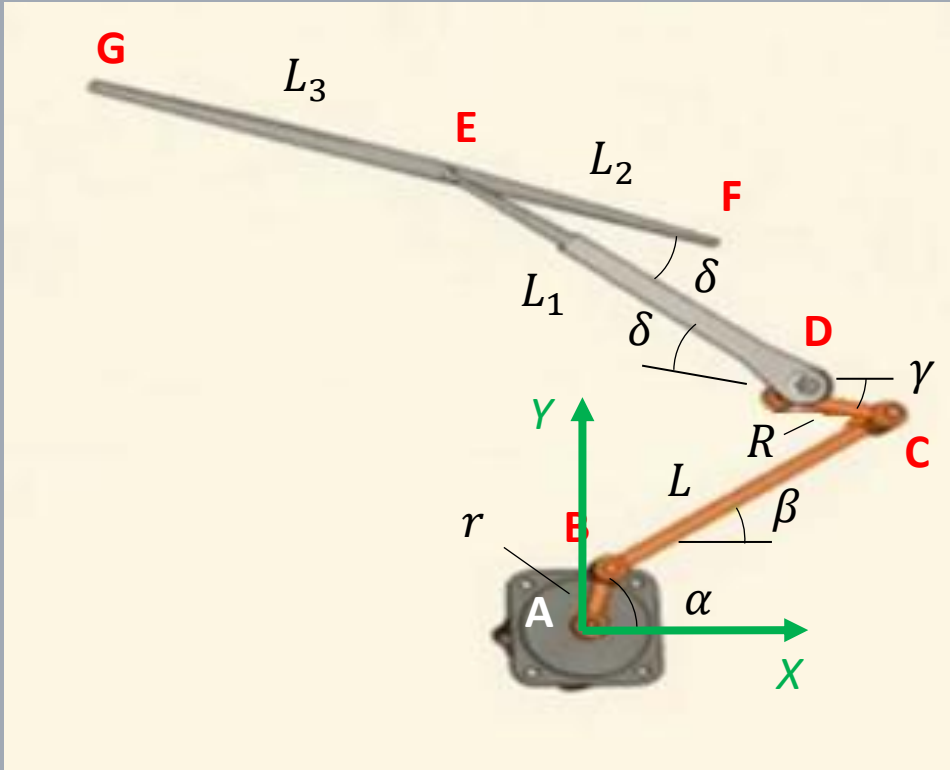


# Análise de Ponto de Interesse

# Análise de Ponto de Interesse



# Análise de Ponto de Interesse



1) Faça a análise de posição do mecanismo

Aplicando a metodologia da aula passada, você encontrará:

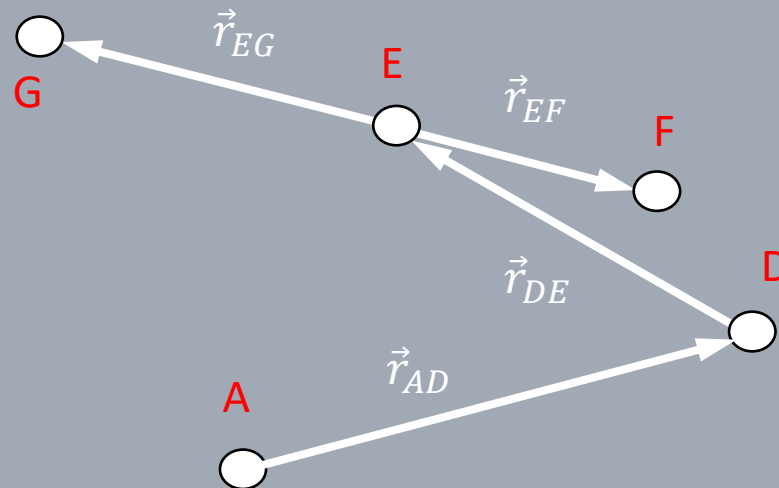
$$\beta = \beta(\alpha)$$

$$\gamma = \gamma(\alpha)$$

2) Identifique os pontos de interesse

3) Identifique comprimentos e ângulos

4) Adote vetores para representar as barras



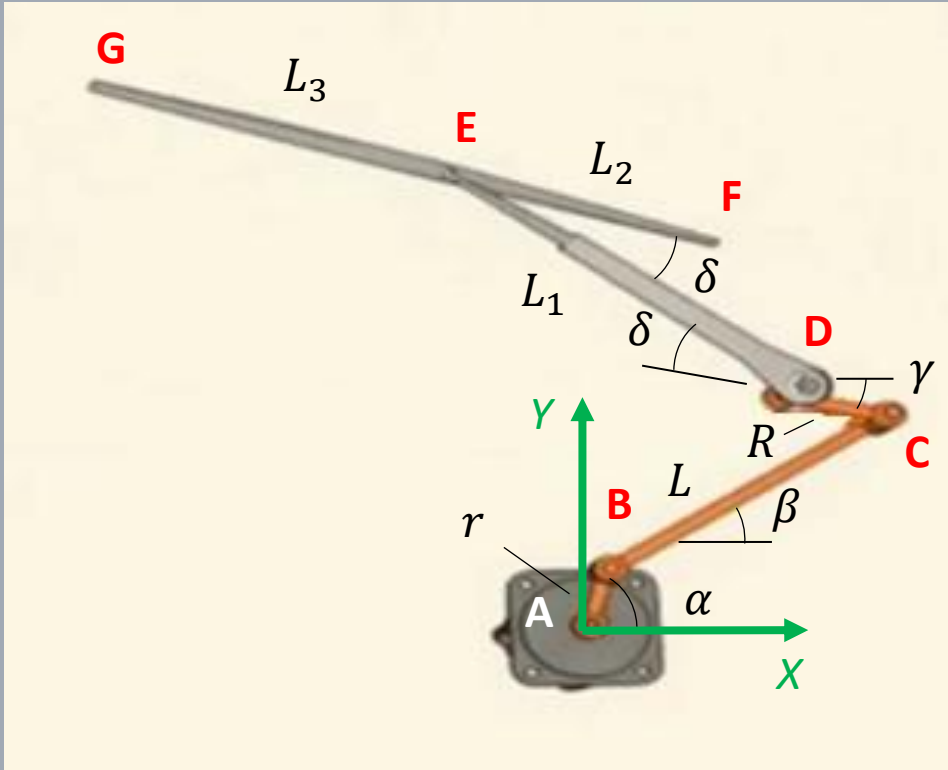
Portanto:

$$\vec{r}_F = \vec{r}_{AD} + \vec{r}_{DE} + \vec{r}_{EF}$$

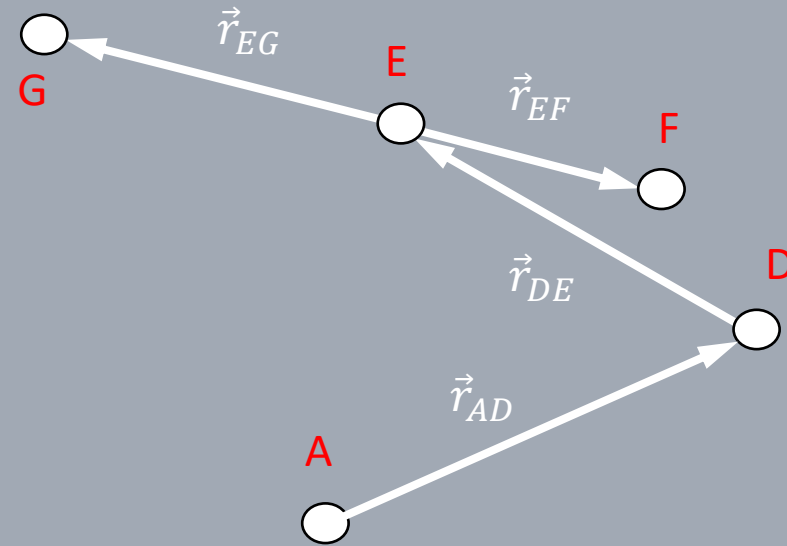
$$\vec{r}_G = \vec{r}_{AD} + \vec{r}_{DE} + \vec{r}_{EG}$$

**Posições dos Pontos de Interesse**

# Análise de Ponto de Interesse



5) Encontre os vetores no sistema de coordenadas adotado



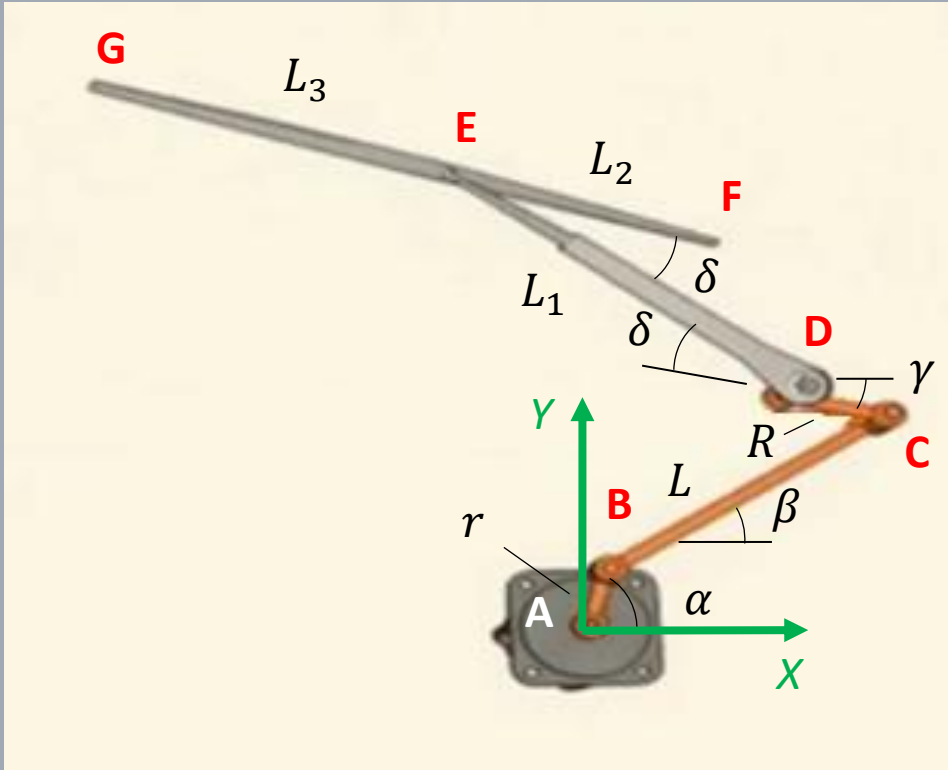
$$\vec{r}_{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} x_D \\ y_D \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{DE} = \begin{pmatrix} -L_1 \cos(\gamma + \delta) \\ L_1 \sin(\gamma + \delta) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{EF} = \begin{pmatrix} L_2 \cos \gamma \\ -L_2 \sin \gamma \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{EG} = \begin{pmatrix} -L_3 \cos \gamma \\ L_3 \sin \gamma \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Análise de Ponto de Interesse



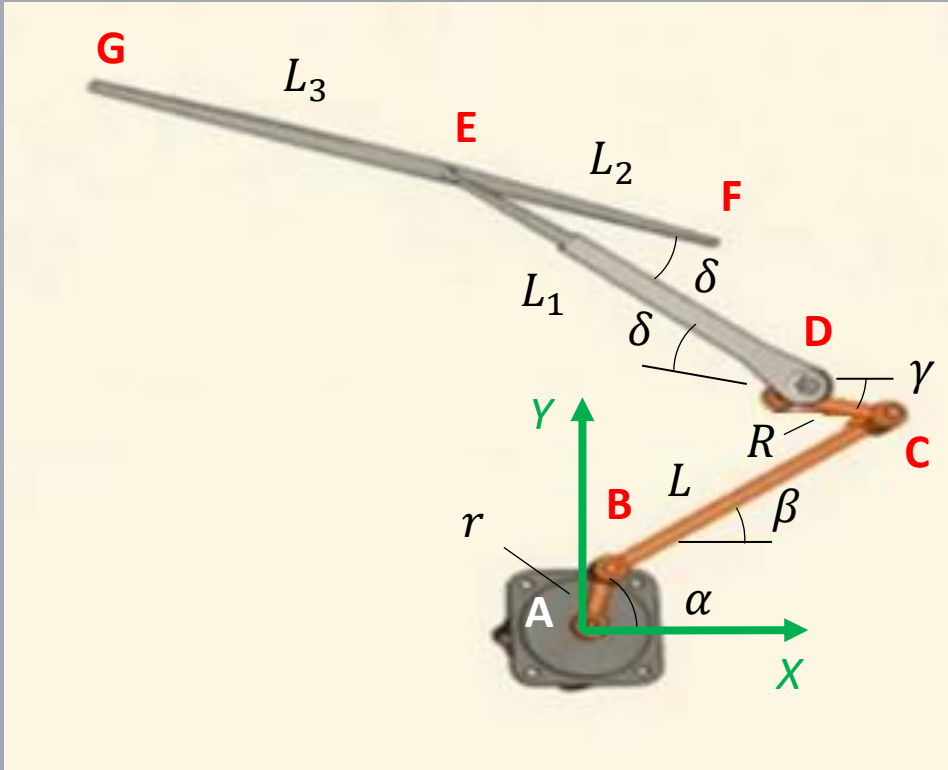
6) Substitua os vetores nas equações de posição dos Pontos de Interesse

$$\vec{r}_F = \vec{r}_{AD} + \vec{r}_{DE} + \vec{r}_{EF} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_F = x_D - L_1 \cos(\gamma + \delta) + L_2 \cos \gamma \\ y_F = y_D + L_1 \sin(\gamma + \delta) - L_2 \sin \gamma \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{r}_G = \vec{r}_{AD} + \vec{r}_{DE} + \vec{r}_{EG} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_G = x_D - L_1 \cos(\gamma + \delta) - L_3 \cos \gamma \\ y_G = y_D + L_1 \sin(\gamma + \delta) + L_3 \sin \gamma \end{cases}$$

**Posições dos Pontos de Interesse**

# Análise de Ponto de Interesse



Tomemos os parâmetros:

$$r = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$x_D = 105 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_1 = 195 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 150 \text{ mm}$$

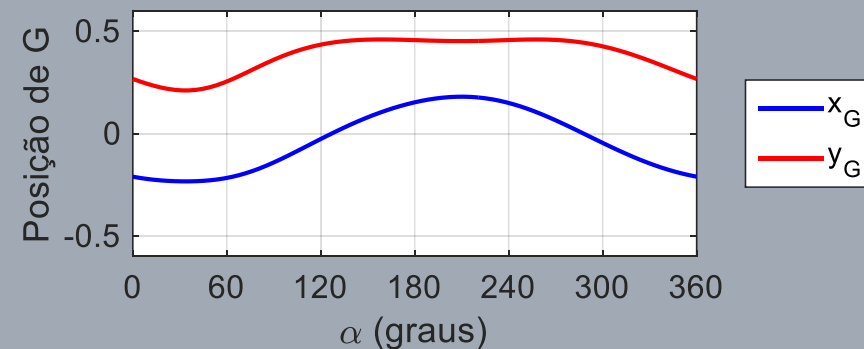
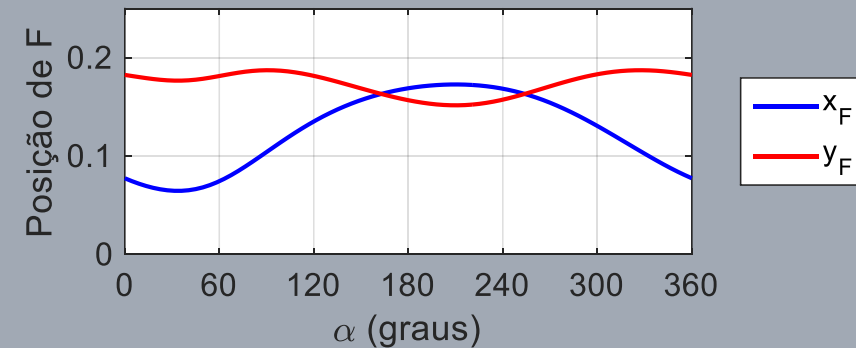
$$y_D = 105 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_2 = 135 \text{ mm}$$

$$R = 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta = 20^\circ$$

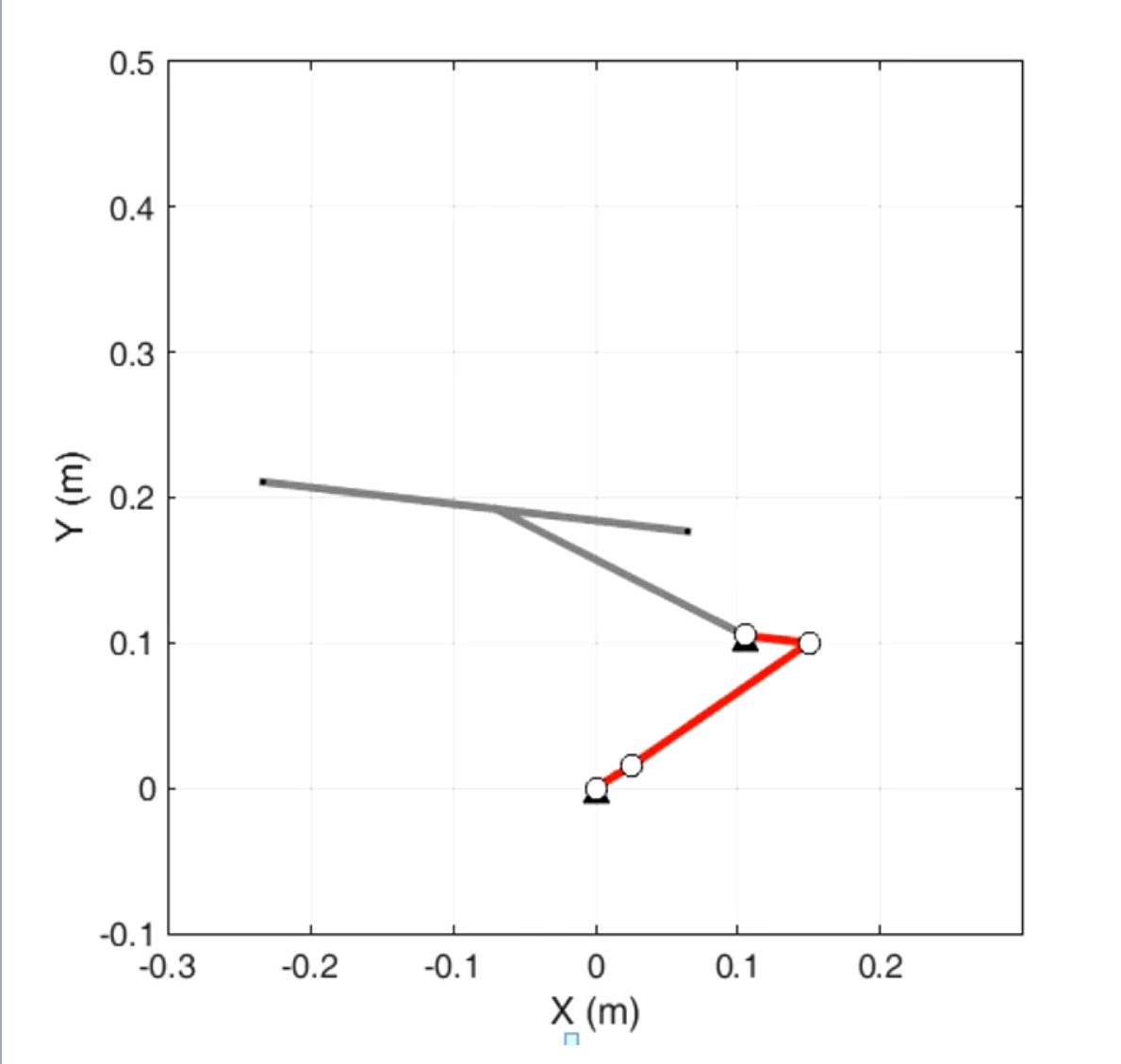
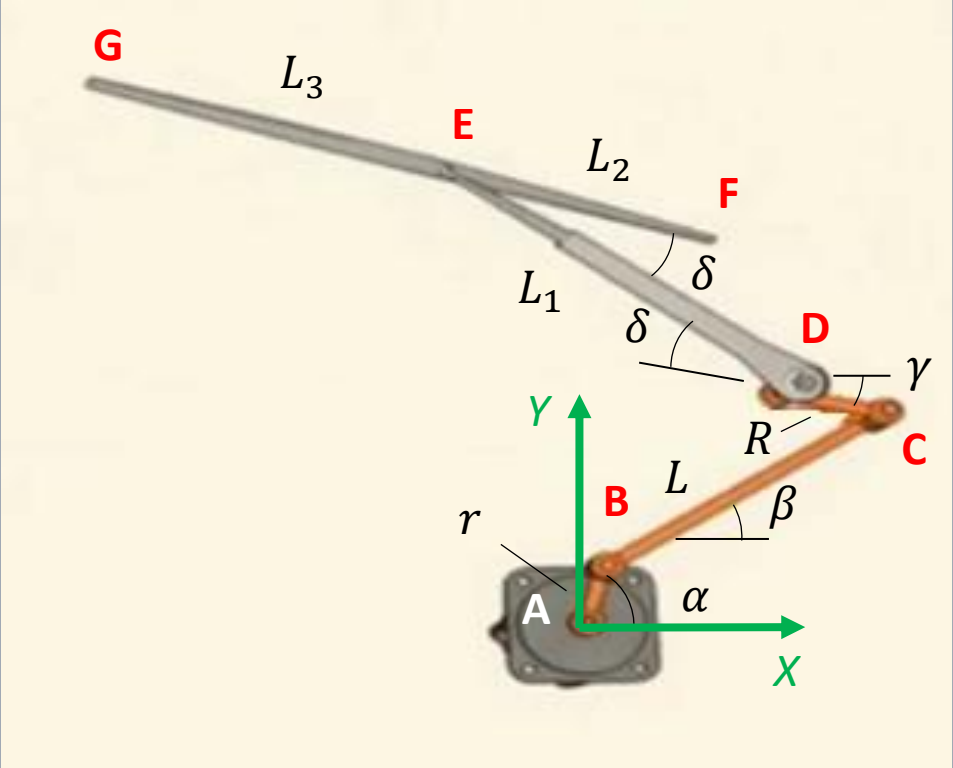
$$L_3 = 165 \text{ mm}$$



$$\begin{cases} x_F = x_D - L_1 \cos(\gamma + \delta) + L_2 \cos \gamma \\ y_F = y_D + L_1 \sin(\gamma + \delta) - L_2 \sin \gamma \end{cases}$$

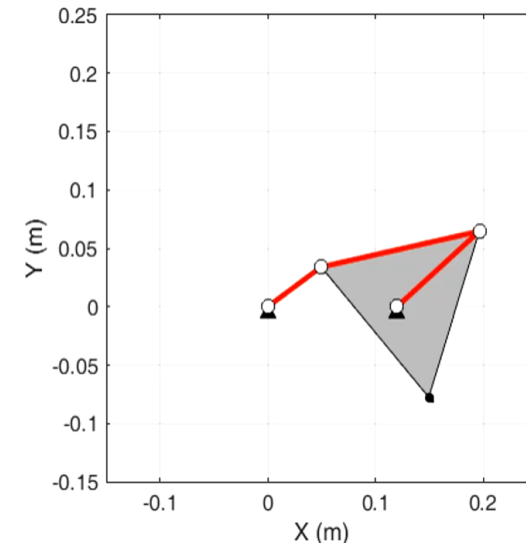
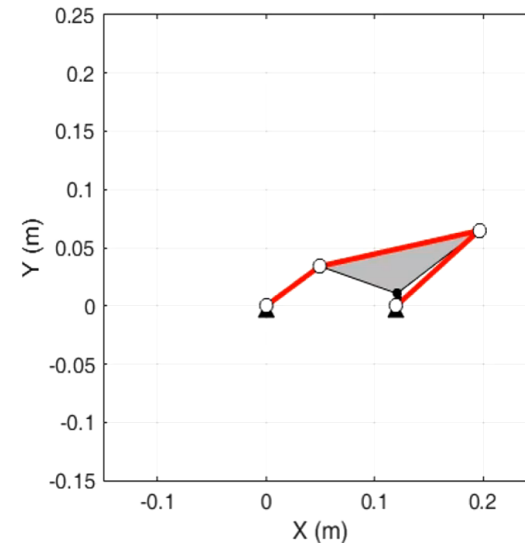
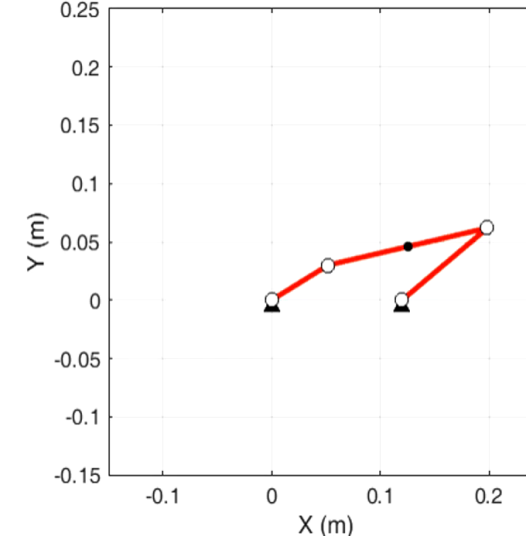
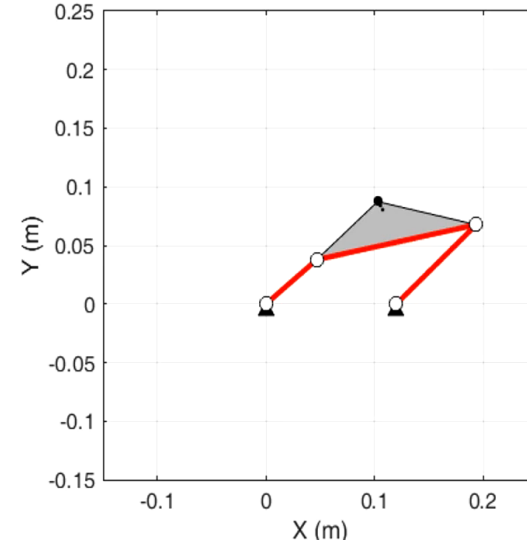
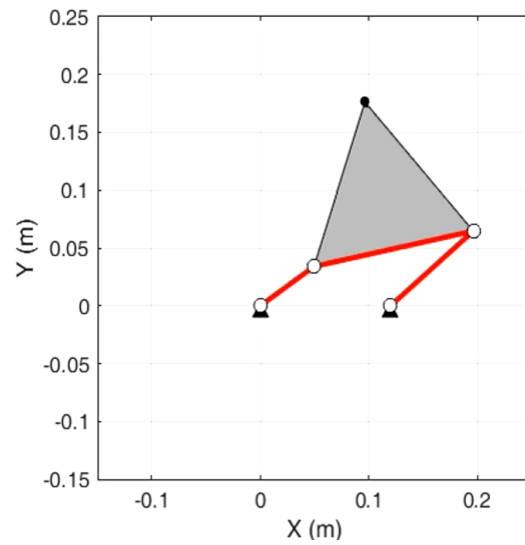
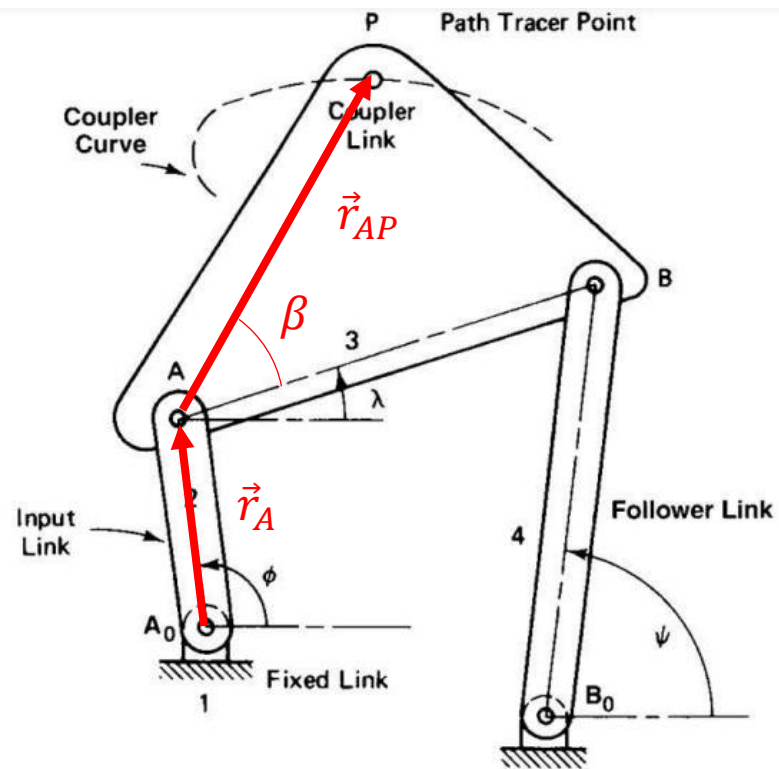
$$\begin{cases} x_G = x_D - L_1 \cos(\gamma + \delta) - L_3 \cos \gamma \\ y_G = y_D + L_1 \sin(\gamma + \delta) + L_3 \sin \gamma \end{cases}$$

# Análise de Ponto de Interesse



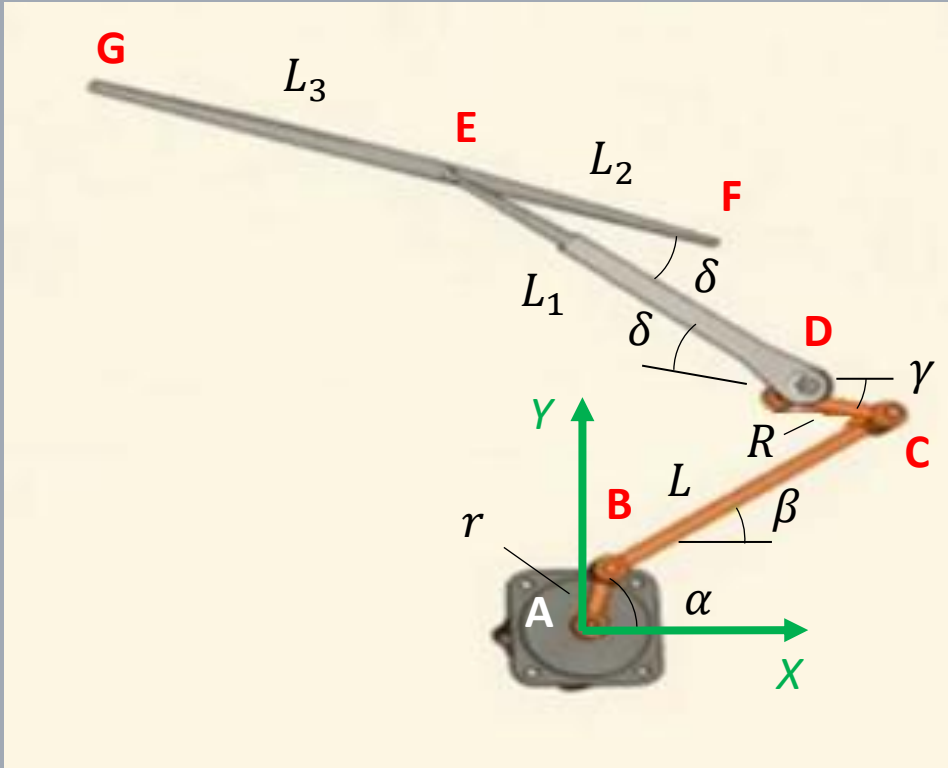


# Análise de Ponto de Interesse



# Análise de Velocidade

# Análise de Velocidade



Vamos determinar a velocidade de G.

Sabemos que:

$$\begin{cases} x_G = x_D - L_1 \cos(\gamma + \delta) - L_3 \cos \gamma \\ y_G = y_D + L_1 \sin(\gamma + \delta) + L_3 \sin \gamma \end{cases}$$

Se derivarmos no tempo esta expressão, teremos a velocidade de G:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{cases} x_G = x_D - L_1 \cos(\gamma + \delta) - L_3 \cos \gamma \\ y_G = y_D + L_1 \sin(\gamma + \delta) + L_3 \sin \gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{x,G} = L_1 \dot{\gamma} \sin(\gamma + \delta) + L_3 \dot{\gamma} \sin \gamma \\ v_{y,G} = L_1 \dot{\gamma} \cos(\gamma + \delta) + L_3 \dot{\gamma} \cos \gamma \end{cases}$$

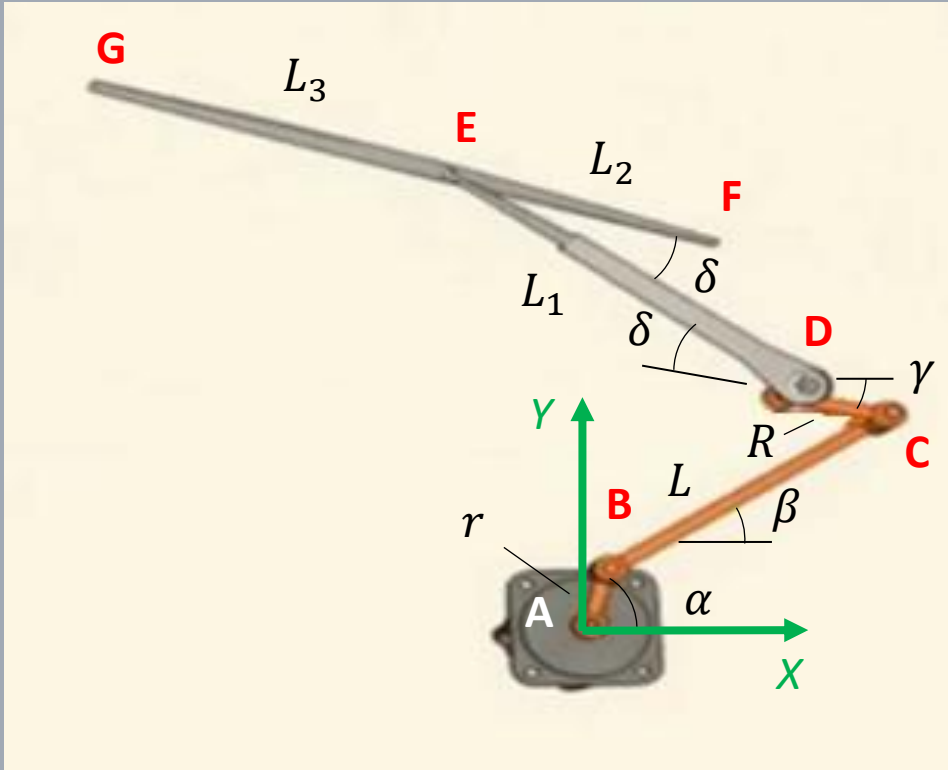
**Velocidade de G**

**É NECESSÁRIO FAZER A ANÁLISE DE VELOCIDADE DO MECANISMO DE 4 BARRAS !!!**



Observe que a velocidade do ponto de interesse depende da velocidade angular  $\dot{\gamma}$  !!!

# Análise de Velocidade



Para fazer a **Análise de Velocidade do mecanismo de 4 barras**, basta seguir a metodologia descrita para o mecanismo de 3 barras:

1) *Encontre as equações de posição do mecanismo usando vetores conectando as juntas*

$$\begin{cases} r \cos \alpha + L \cos \beta - R \cos \gamma - x_D = 0 \\ r \sin \alpha + L \sin \beta + R \sin \gamma - y_D = 0 \end{cases}$$

**Equação de Posição**

2) *Derive no tempo a equação de posição do mecanismo*

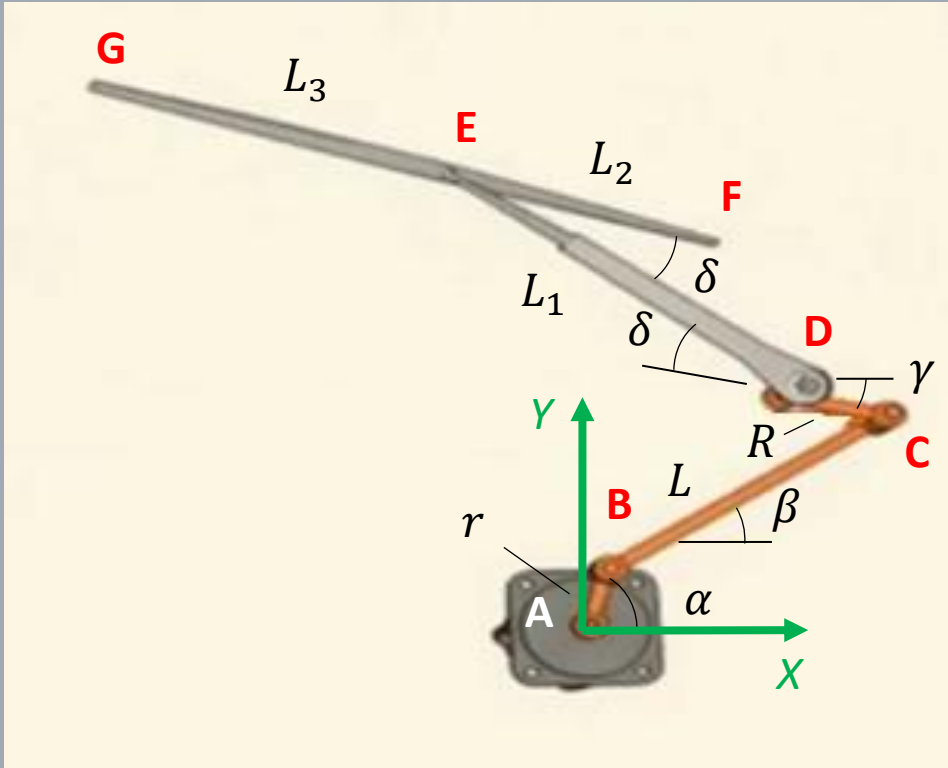
$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{cases} r \cos \alpha + L \cos \beta - R \cos \gamma - x_D = 0 \\ r \sin \alpha + L \sin \beta + R \sin \gamma - y_D = 0 \end{cases}$$

⇒

$$\begin{cases} -r\dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha - L\dot{\beta} \sin \beta + R\dot{\gamma} \sin \gamma = 0 \\ r\dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha + L\dot{\beta} \cos \beta + R\dot{\gamma} \cos \gamma = 0 \end{cases}$$

**Equação de Velocidade**

# Análise de Velocidade



Com a Equação de Velocidade, é possível encontrar as velocidades angulares do mecanismo em função da velocidade de entrada  $\dot{\alpha}$ :

$$\begin{cases} -r\dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha - L\dot{\beta} \sin \beta + R\dot{\gamma} \sin \gamma = 0 & (1) \\ r\dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha + L\dot{\beta} \cos \beta + R\dot{\gamma} \cos \gamma = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

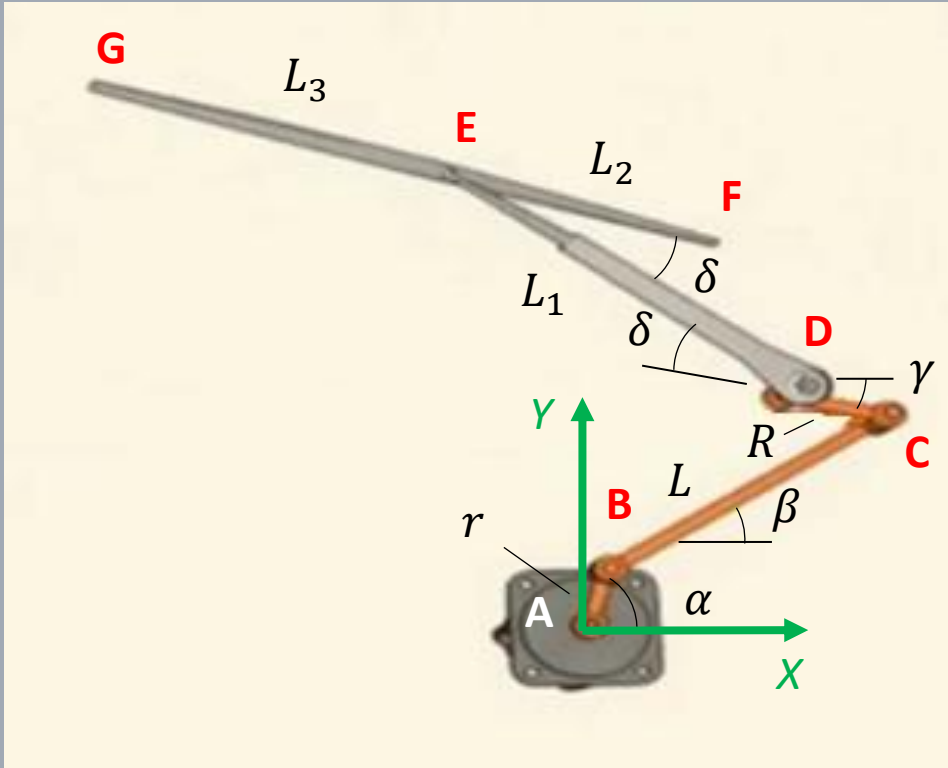
De (1):

$$\dot{\beta} = \frac{R\dot{\gamma} \sin \gamma - r\dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha}{L \sin \beta}$$

Substituindo em (2):

$$\dot{\gamma} = \frac{-r\dot{\alpha} \sin(\beta - \alpha)}{R \sin(\gamma + \beta)}$$

# Análise de Velocidade



Considerando-se:

$$\dot{\alpha} = 30 \text{ rpm}$$

$$r = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$x_D = 105 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_1 = 195 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 150 \text{ mm}$$

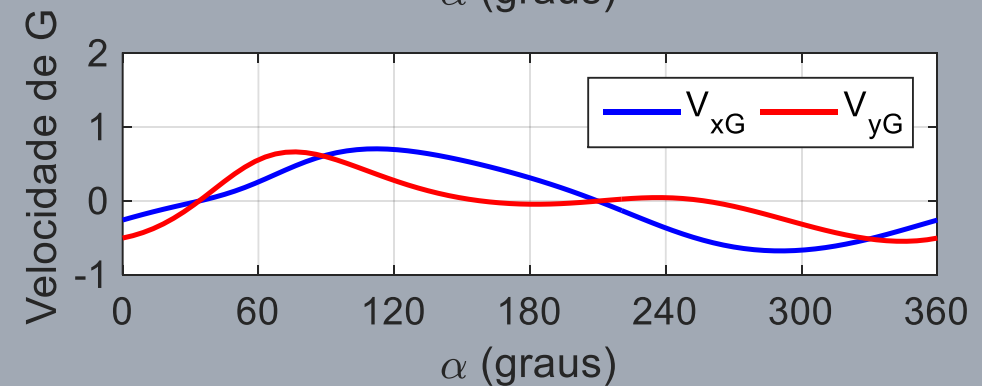
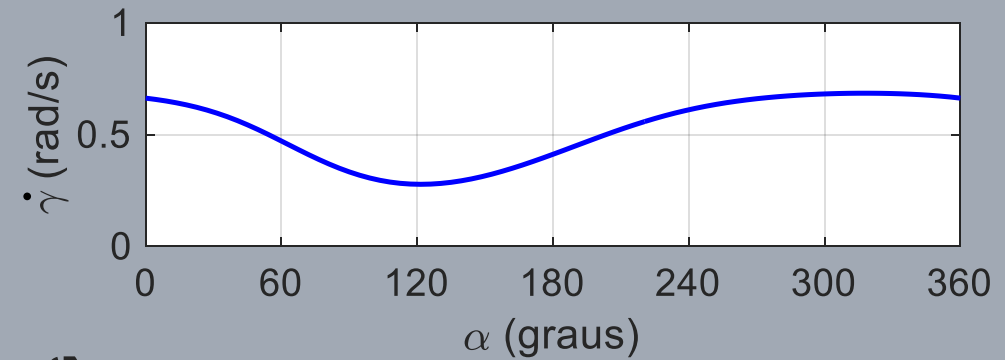
$$y_D = 105 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_2 = 135 \text{ mm}$$

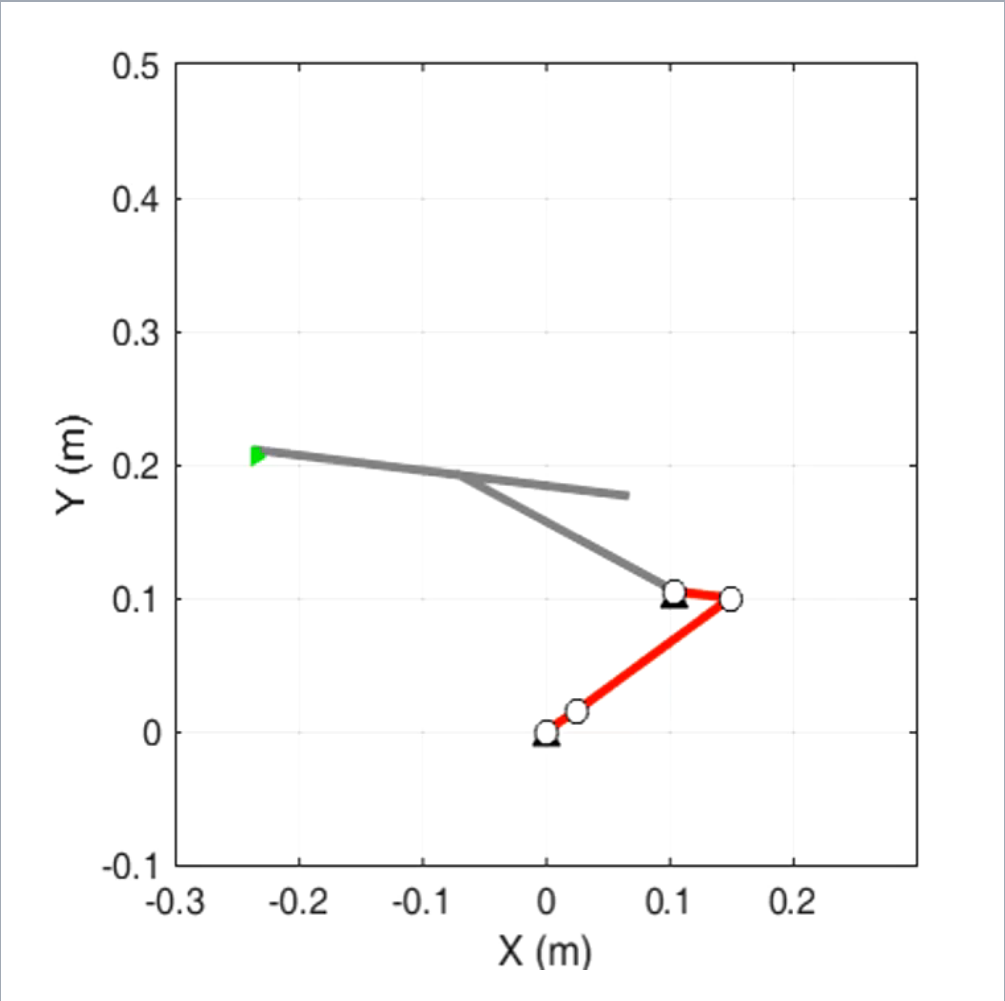
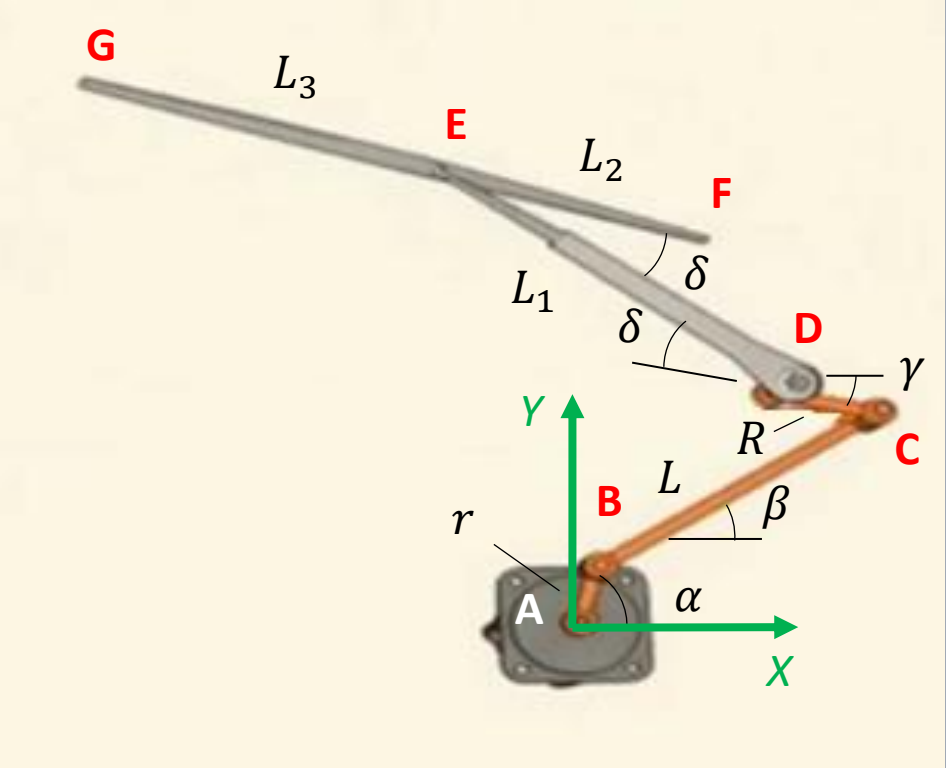
$$R = 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta = 20^\circ$$

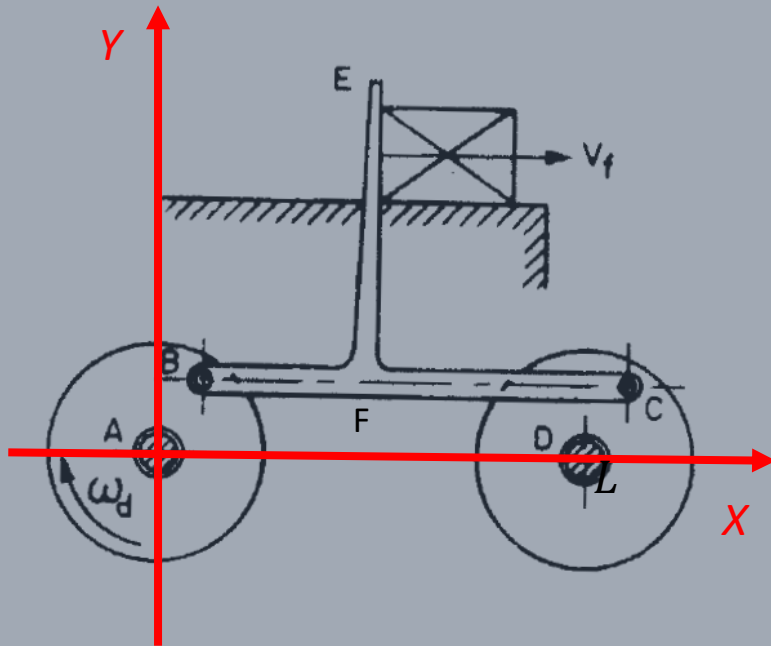
$$L_3 = 165 \text{ mm}$$



# Análise de Velocidade



# Tarefa



Utilize o Matlab/Octave para obter as curvas:

- Posição do ponto E X ângulo de entrada do disco AB
- Velocidade do ponto E X ângulo de entrada do disco AB

Considere:  $R_{AB} = 100 \text{ mm}$        $L_{BF} = 250 \text{ mm}$   
 $L_{BC} = 500 \text{ mm}$        $L_{FE} = 300 \text{ mm}$   
 $L_{AD} = 500 \text{ mm}$   
 $R_{DC} = 120 \text{ mm}$        $\omega_d = 10 \text{ rad/s}$



Dúvidas ???

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