

SEM 104 - Mecanismos

Prof. Rodrigo Nicoletti

AULA 8 – Mecanismos Tridimensionais



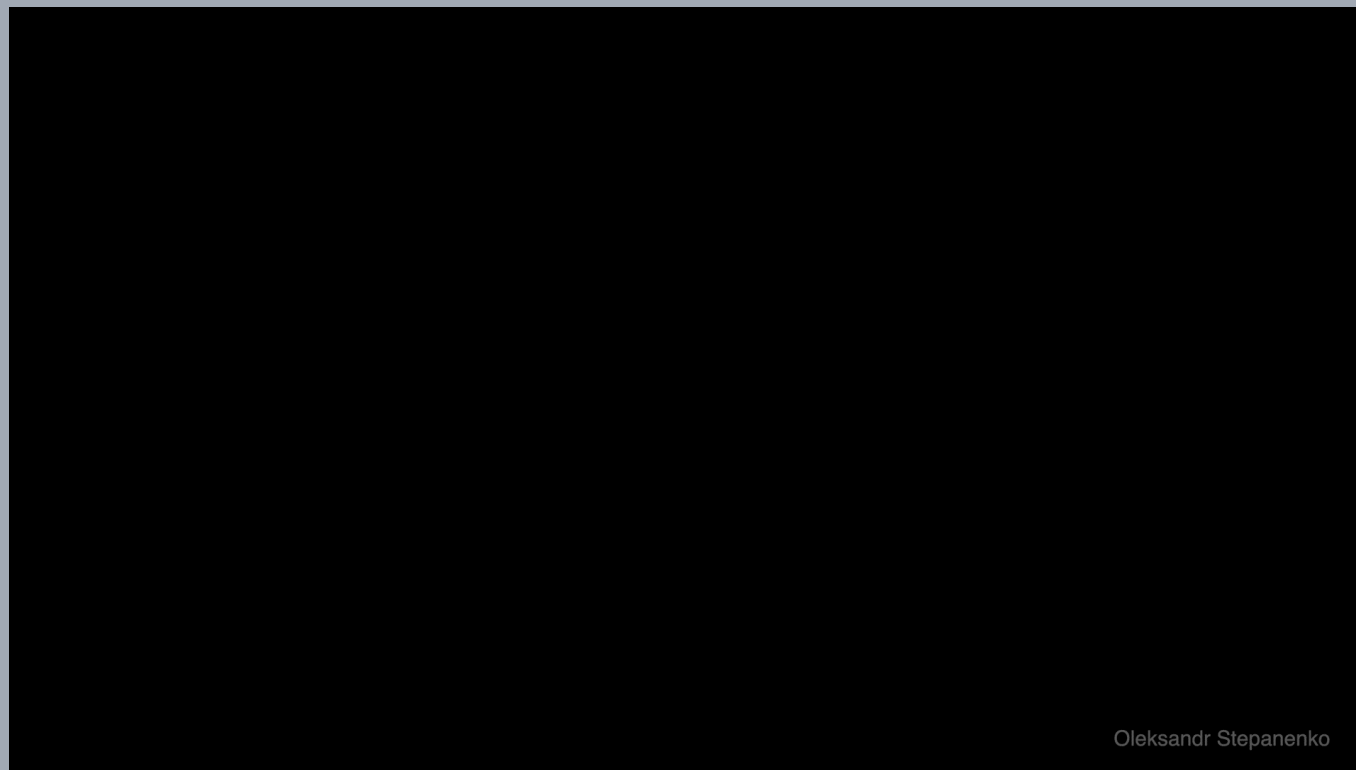
Mecanismos Tridimensionais

Plataforma de Stewart

cadeia cinemática aberta

X

cadeia cinemática fechada

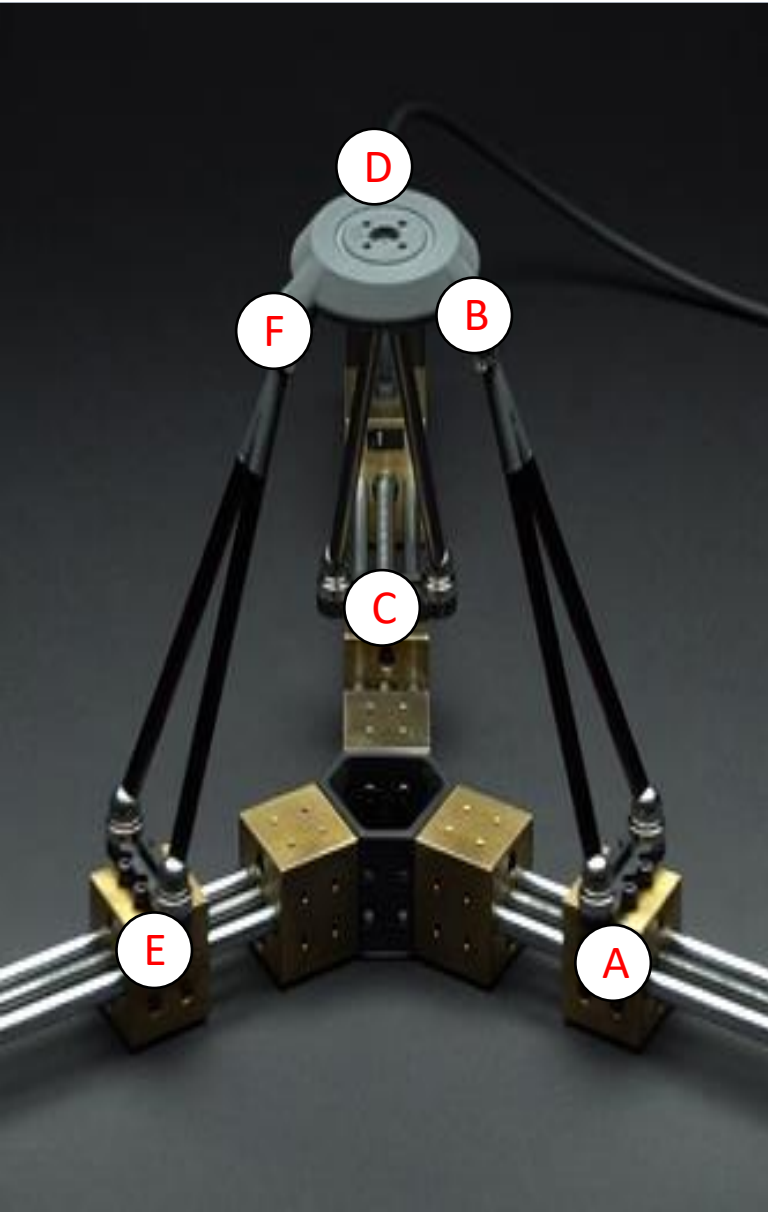


Oleksandr Stepanenko

Plataforma de 3 GDL

Análise de Posição de Mecanismos Tridimensionais

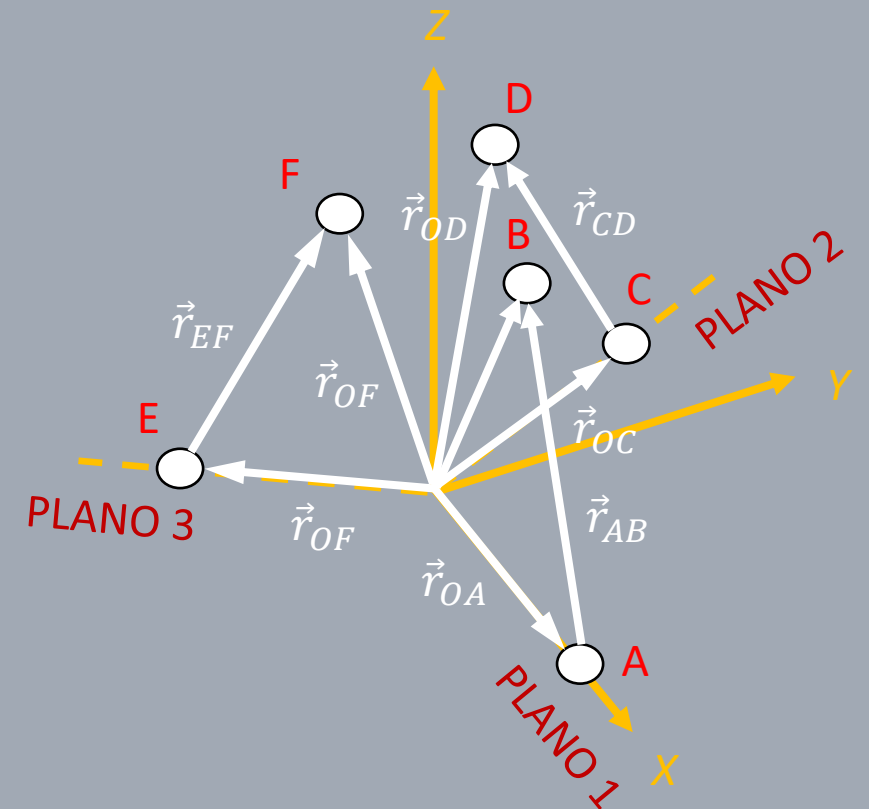
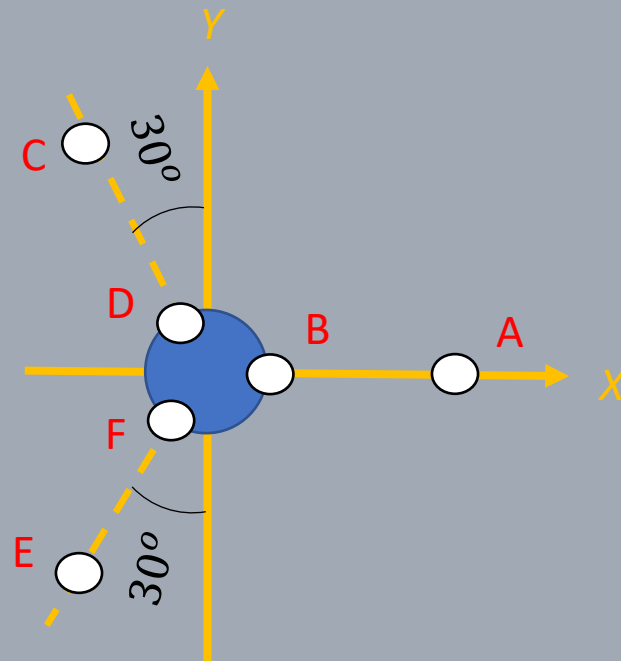
Análise de Posição



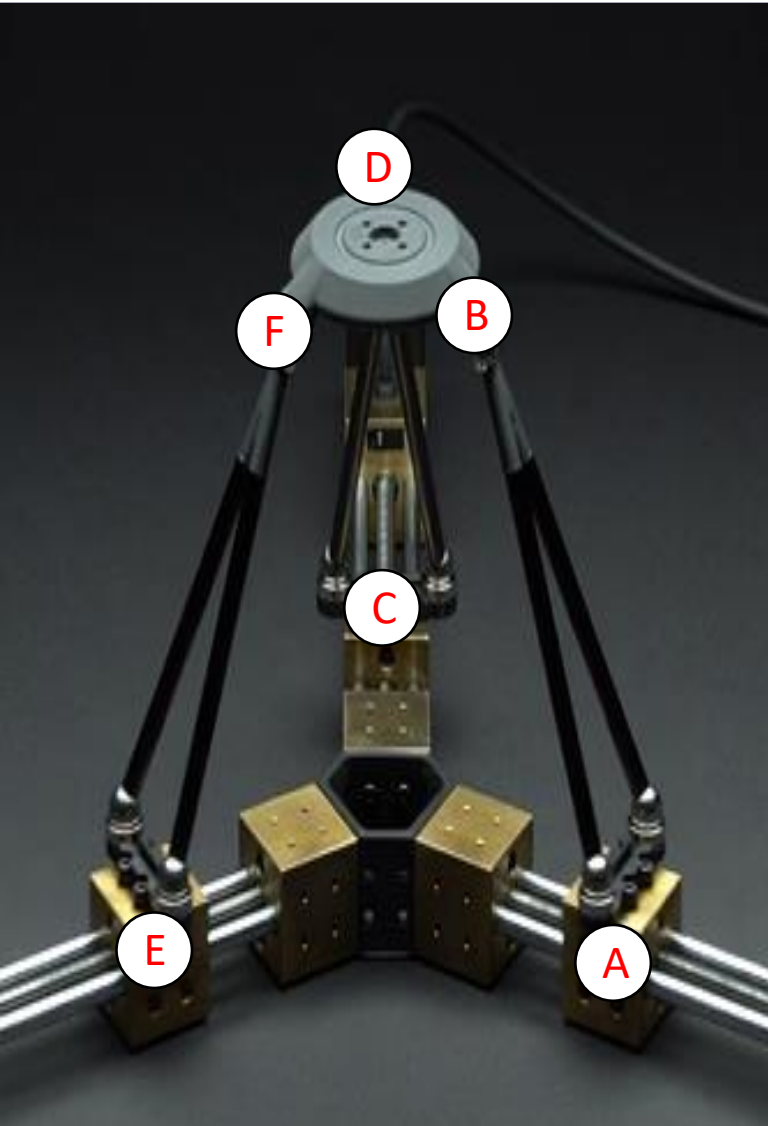
1) Identifique as juntas

2) Adote um sistema de coordenadas

3) Adote vetores para as conexões entre as juntas



Análise de Posição



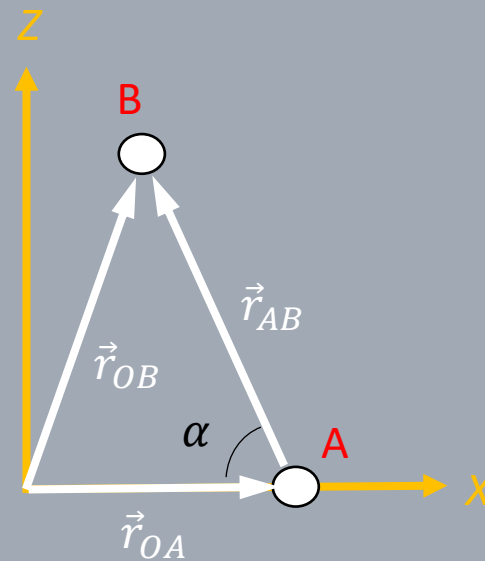
Para cada plano:

4) Encontre a Equação Vetorial Fechada

5) Encontre os vetores

6) Substitua os vetores na Equação Vetorial Fechada

PLANO 1



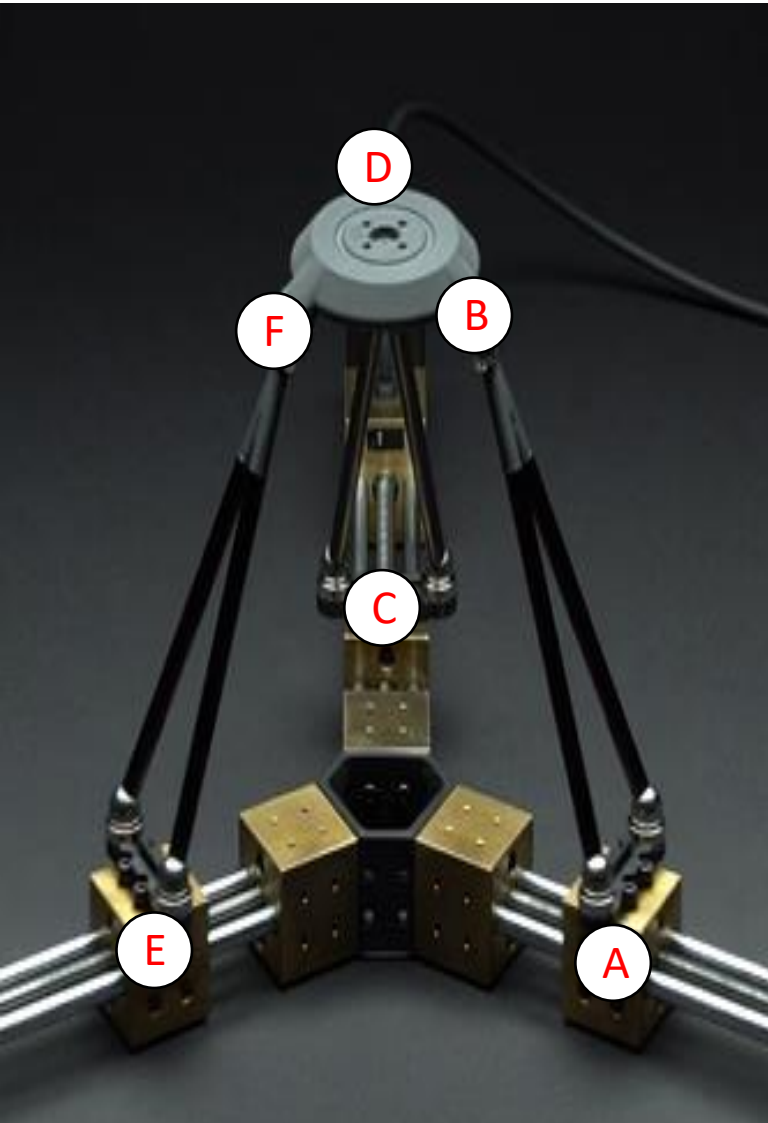
$$\vec{r}_{OA} + \vec{r}_{AB} - \vec{r}_{OB} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{r}_{OA} = \begin{Bmatrix} L_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \vec{r}_{AB} = \begin{Bmatrix} -L \cos \alpha \\ 0 \\ L \sin \alpha \end{Bmatrix} \quad \vec{r}_{OB} = \begin{Bmatrix} x_B \\ 0 \\ z_B \end{Bmatrix}$$

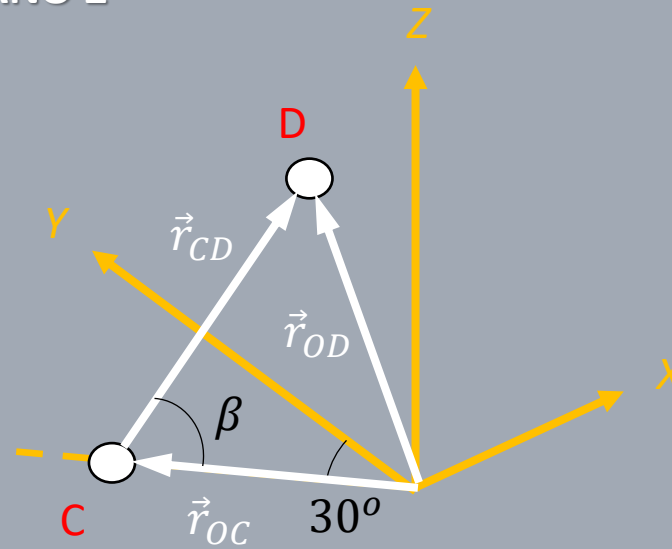
$$\begin{cases} L_1 - L \cos \alpha - x_B = 0 \\ L \sin \alpha - z_B = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2 eqs, 3 incógnitas – α, x_B, z_B)

Análise de Posição



PLANO 2



$$\vec{r}_{OC} + \vec{r}_{CD} - \vec{r}_{OD} = \vec{0}$$

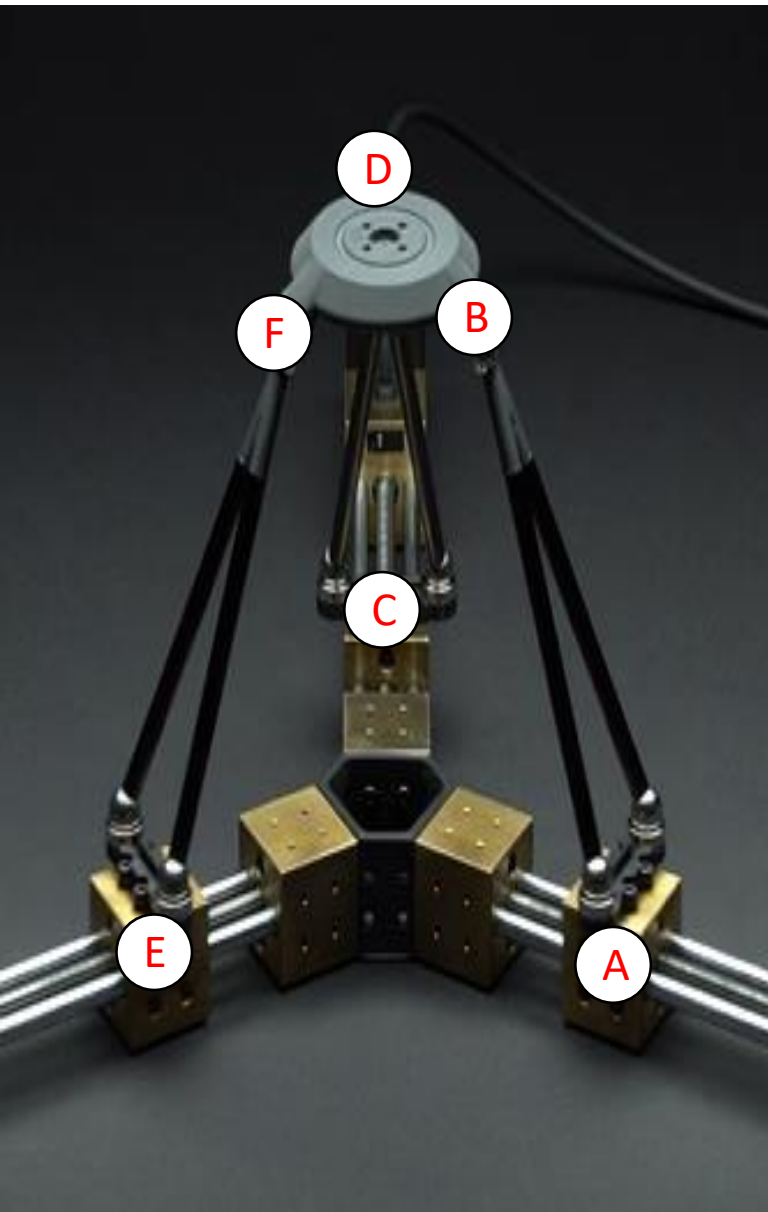
$$\vec{r}_{OC} = \begin{Bmatrix} -L_2 \sin 30^\circ \\ L_2 \cos 30^\circ \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \vec{r}_{OD} = \begin{Bmatrix} x_D \\ y_D \\ z_D \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{CD} = \begin{Bmatrix} L \cos \beta \sin 30^\circ \\ -L \cos \beta \cos 30^\circ \\ L \sin \beta \end{Bmatrix}$$

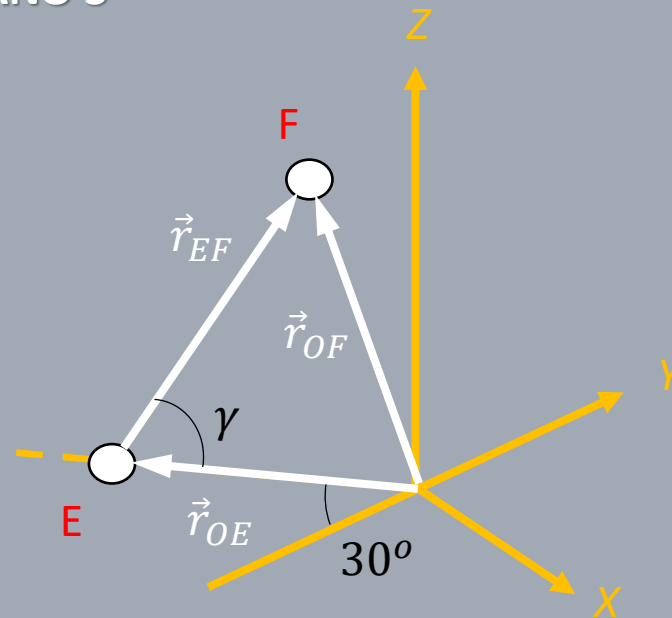
$$\begin{cases} -L_2 \sin 30^\circ + L \cos \beta \sin 30^\circ - x_D = 0 \\ L_2 \cos 30^\circ - L \cos \beta \cos 30^\circ - y_D = 0 \\ L \sin \beta - z_D = 0 \end{cases}$$

(5 eqs, 7 incógnitas – $\alpha, \beta, x_B, z_B, x_D, y_D, z_D$)

Análise de Posição



PLANO 3



$$\vec{r}_{OE} + \vec{r}_{EF} - \vec{r}_{OF} = \vec{0}$$

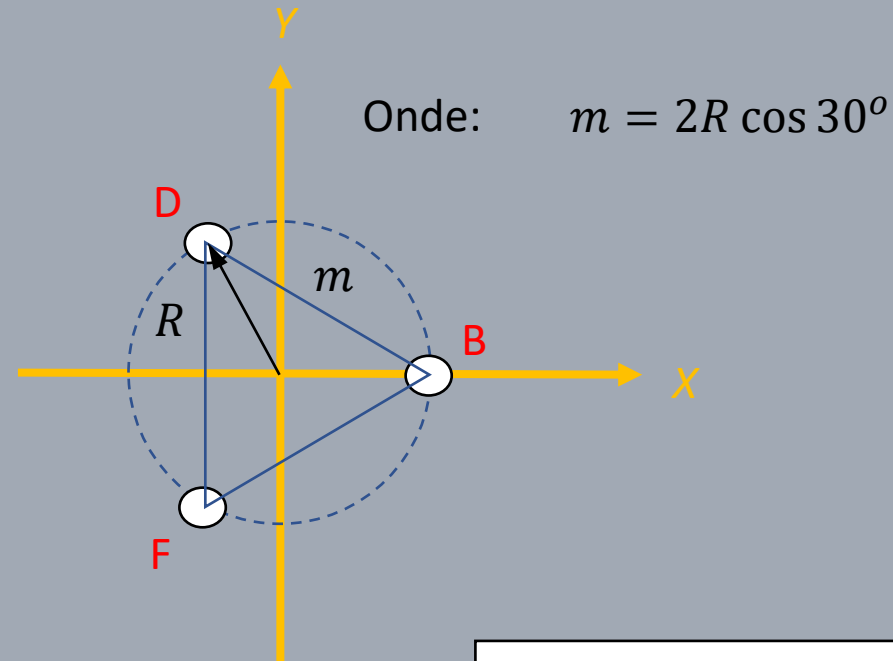
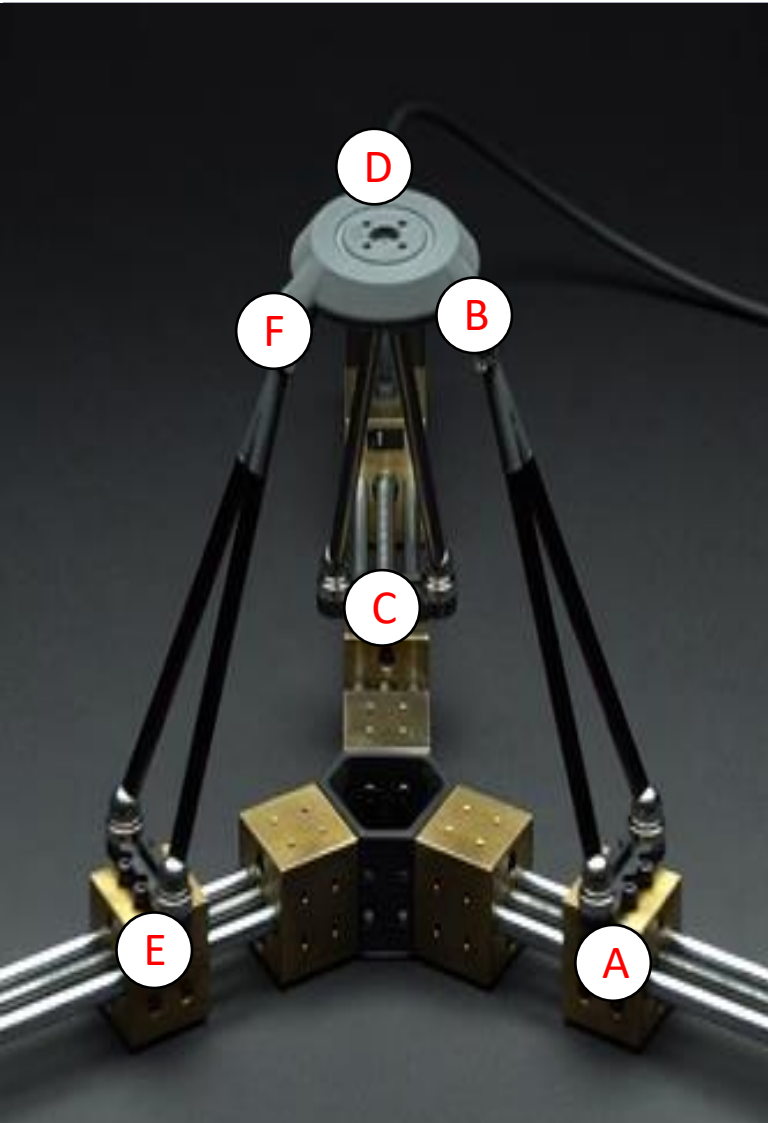
$$\vec{r}_{OE} = \begin{Bmatrix} -L_3 \sin 30^\circ \\ -L_3 \cos 30^\circ \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \vec{r}_{OF} = \begin{Bmatrix} x_F \\ y_F \\ z_F \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_{EF} = \begin{Bmatrix} L \cos \gamma \sin 30^\circ \\ L \cos \gamma \cos 30^\circ \\ L \sin \gamma \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -L_3 \sin 30^\circ + L \cos \gamma \sin 30^\circ - x_F = 0 \\ -L_3 \cos 30^\circ + L \cos \gamma \cos 30^\circ - y_F = 0 \\ L \sin \gamma - z_F = 0 \end{cases}$$

(8 eqs, 11 incógnitas – $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, x_B, z_B, x_D, y_D, z_D, x_F, y_F, z_F$)

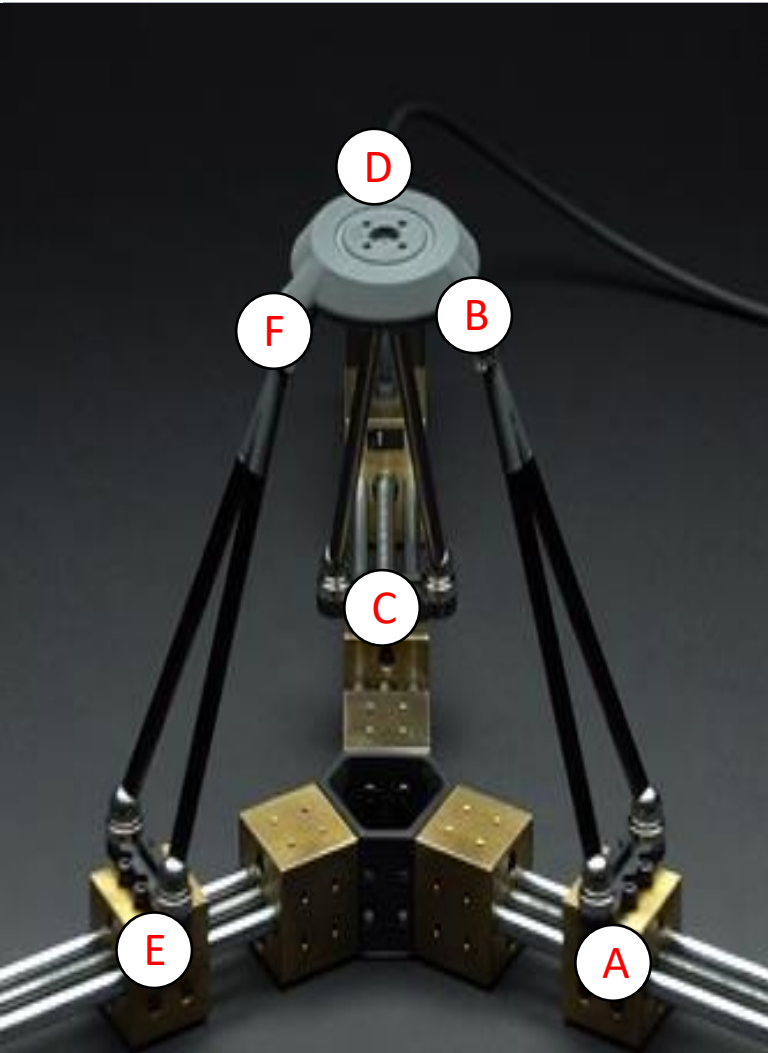
Análise de Posição



$$\begin{cases} m^2 = (x_B - x_D)^2 + (y_B - y_D)^2 + (z_B - z_D)^2 \\ m^2 = (x_B - x_F)^2 + (y_B - y_F)^2 + (z_B - z_F)^2 \\ m^2 = (x_D - x_F)^2 + (y_D - y_F)^2 + (z_D - z_F)^2 \end{cases}$$

(11 eqs, 11 incógnitas – $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, x_B, z_B, x_D, y_D, z_D, x_F, y_F, z_F$)

Análise de Posição

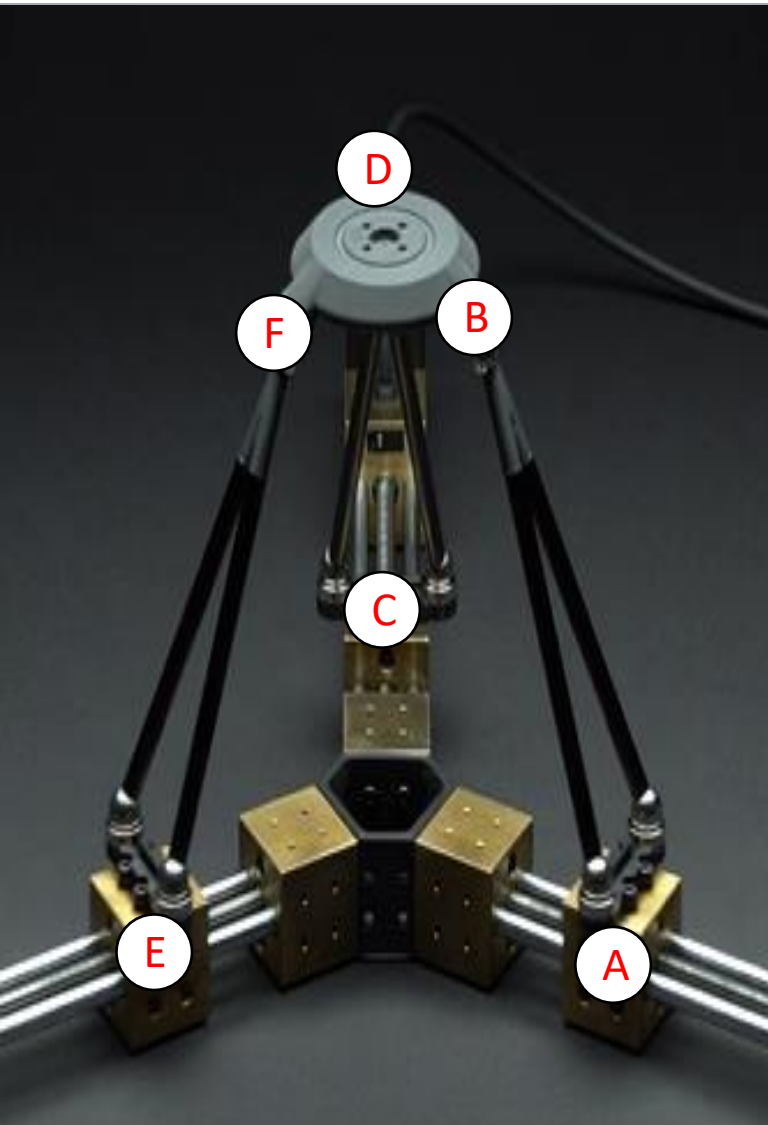


Dadas as posições L_1 , L_2 e L_3 dos atuadores, é possível encontrar as coordenadas da Base Móvel $x_B, z_B, x_D, y_D, z_D, x_F, y_F, z_F$ com as equações:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_1 - L \cos \alpha - x_B = 0 \\ L \sin \alpha - z_B = 0 \\ -L_2 \sin 30^\circ + L \cos \beta \sin 30^\circ - x_D = 0 \\ L_2 \cos 30^\circ - L \cos \beta \cos 30^\circ - y_D = 0 \\ L \sin \beta - z_D = 0 \\ -L_3 \sin 30^\circ + L \cos \gamma \sin 30^\circ - x_F = 0 \\ -L_3 \cos 30^\circ + L \cos \gamma \cos 30^\circ - y_F = 0 \\ L \sin \gamma - z_F = 0 \\ (x_B - x_D)^2 + (y_B - y_D)^2 + (z_B - z_D)^2 - m^2 = 0 \\ (x_B - x_F)^2 + (y_B - y_F)^2 + (z_B - z_F)^2 - m^2 = 0 \\ (x_D - x_F)^2 + (y_D - y_F)^2 + (z_D - z_F)^2 - m^2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Pode-se usar o **Método de Newton-Raphson** para resolver o problema.

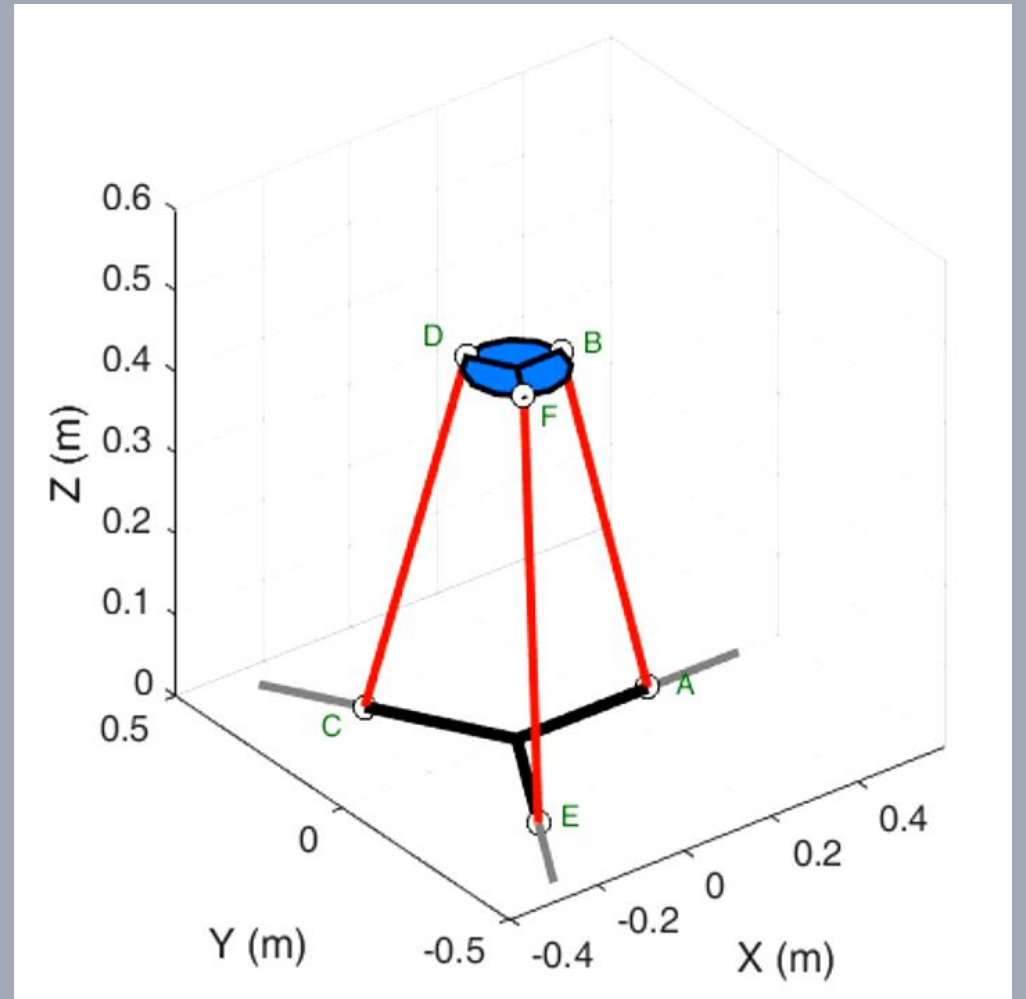
Análise de Posição



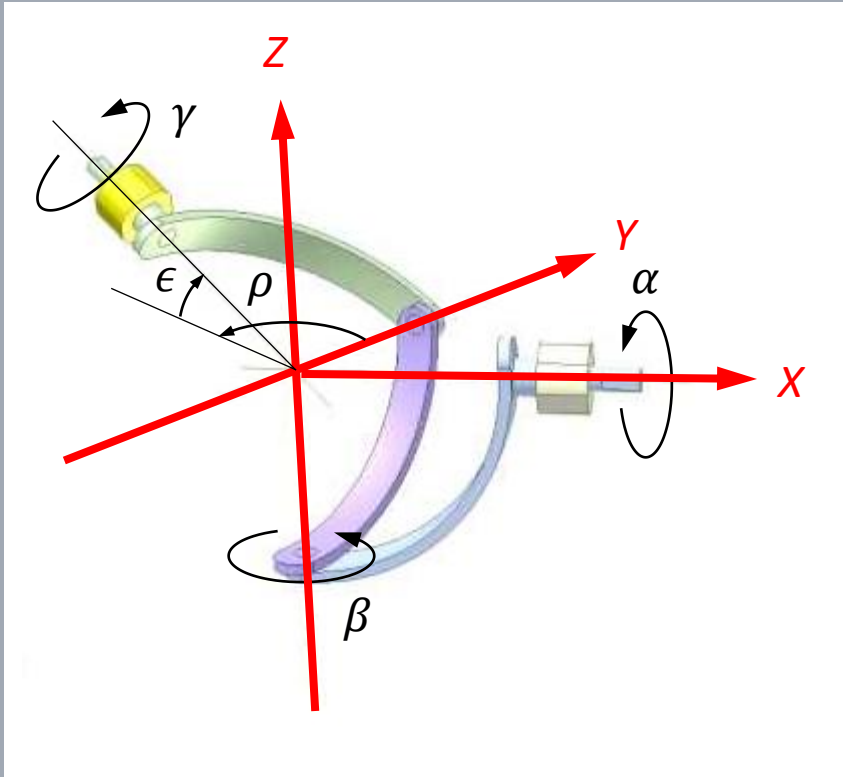
Tomemos os parâmetros:

$$L = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$R = 50 \text{ mm}$$



Tarefa



Este é um **mecanismo de 4 barras tridimensional**.

Sabendo-se que as equações de posição do mecanismo são dadas por:

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \gamma \sin \rho - \cos \gamma \sin \epsilon = 0 \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \gamma \cos \epsilon + \sin \epsilon = 0 \end{cases}$$

Use o Matlab/Octave para encontrar β e γ , considerando-se:

$$\begin{cases} -90^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 90^\circ \\ \rho = 45^\circ \\ \epsilon = 0^\circ \end{cases}$$

Dúvidas ???

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