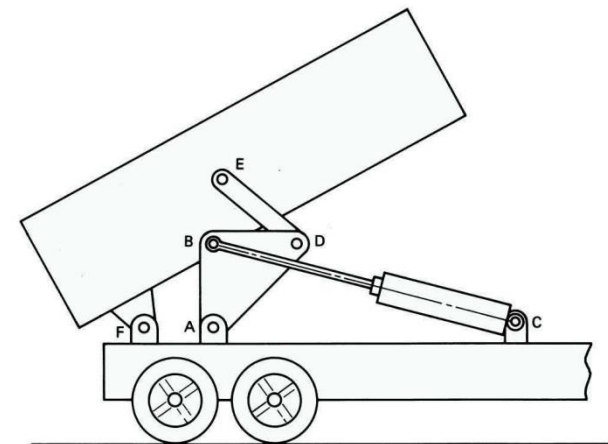


Mecanismos

Mecanismos com 1 GL com cadeia composta

Prof. Jorge Luiz Erthal
jorgeerthal@gmail.com

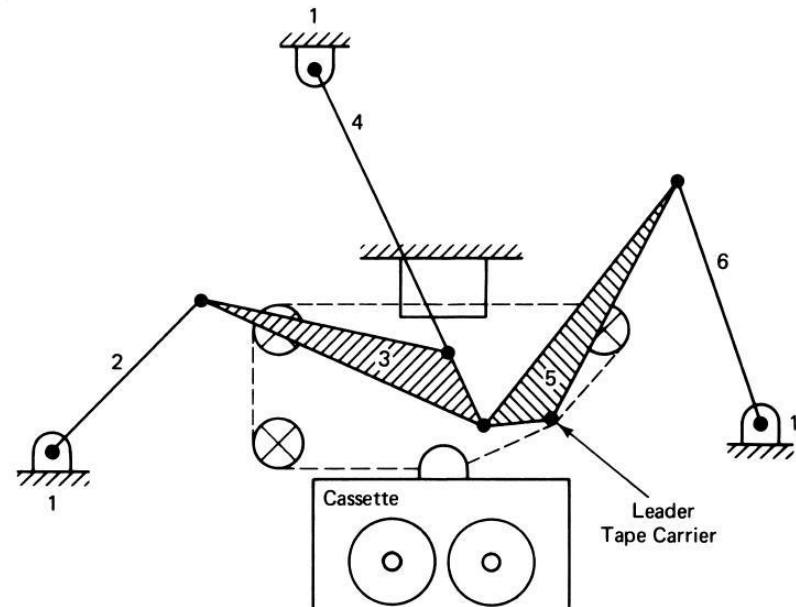
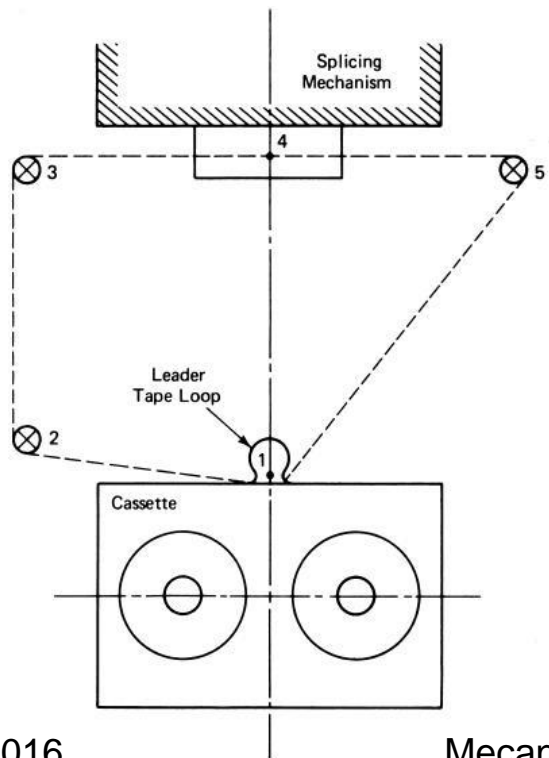


Conteúdo

- Definição de cadeia composta
- Análise geral
- Grafo
- Exemplo: punçionadeira
 - Posições extremas

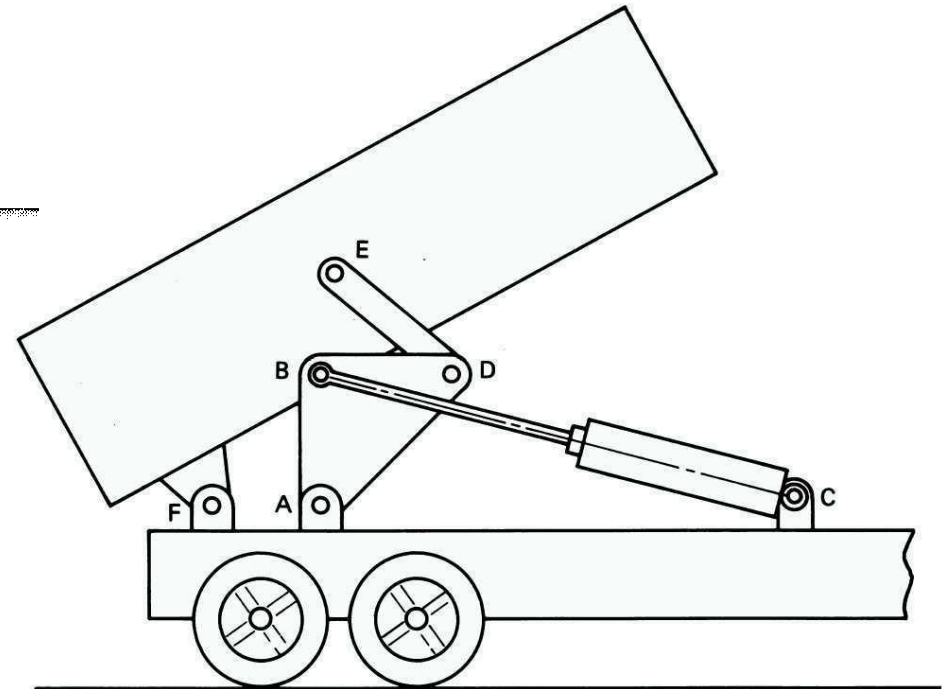
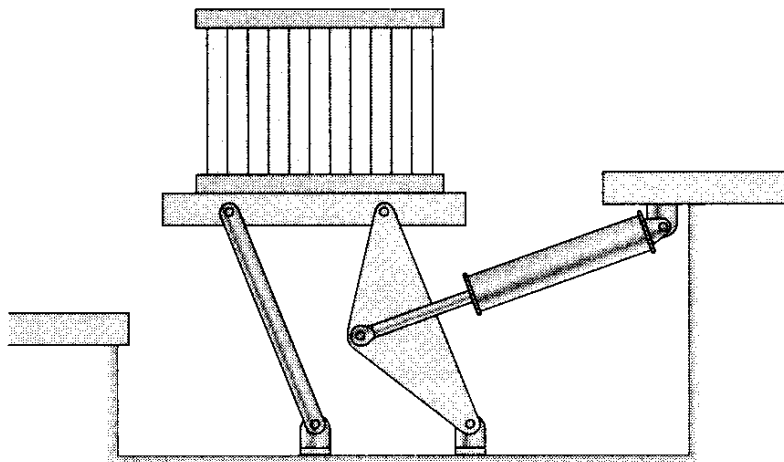
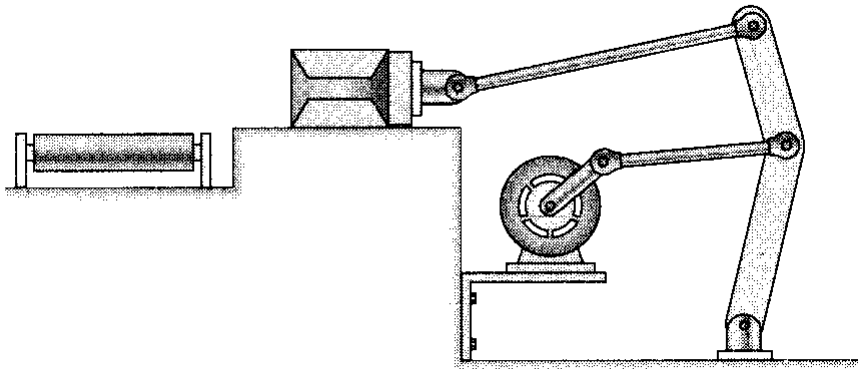
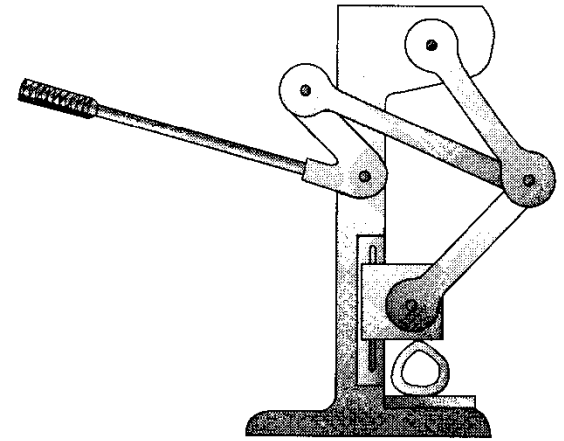
Definição

São mecanismos que possuem mais de um circuito em sua cadeia cinemática.

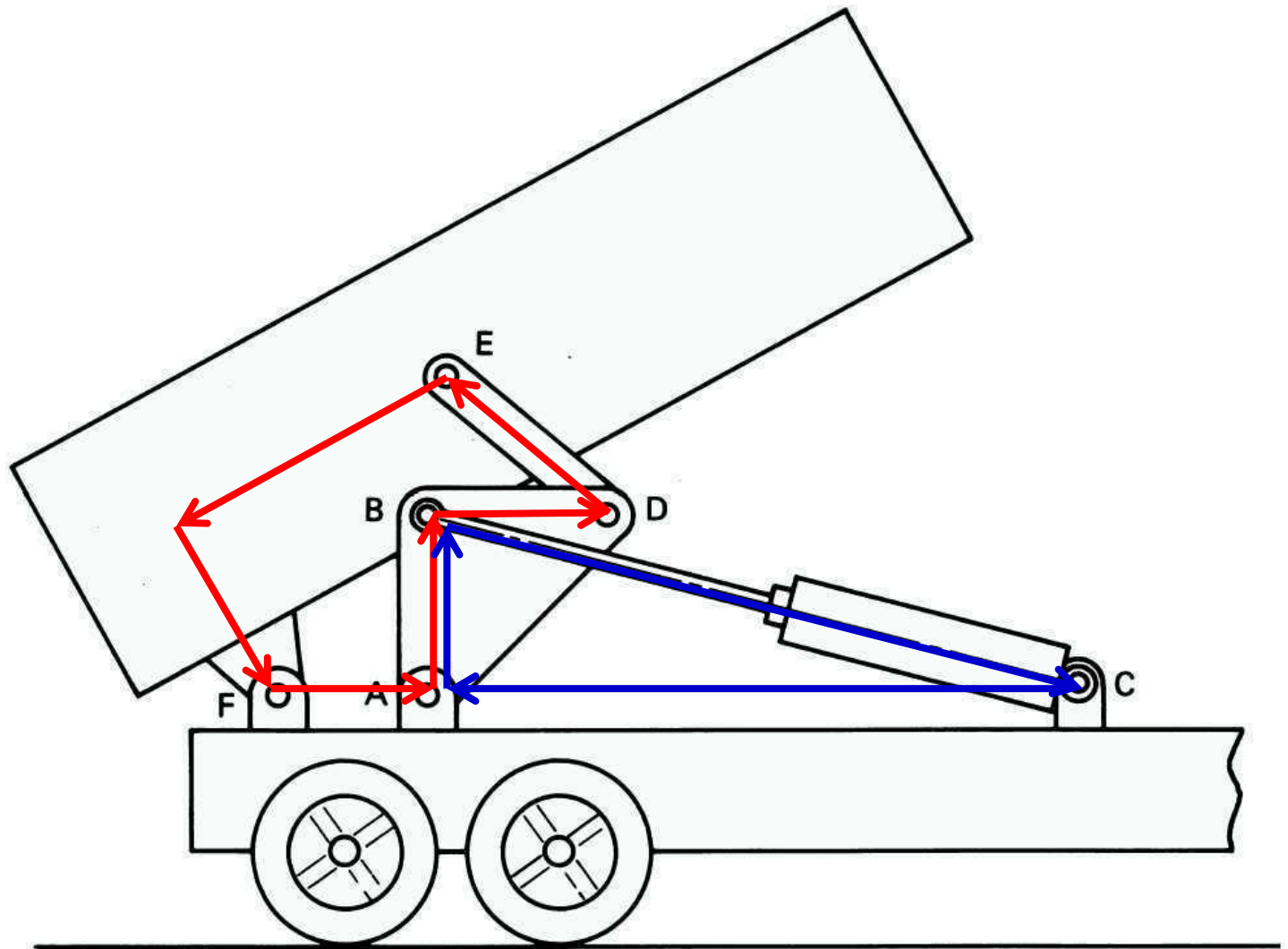


Finalidades

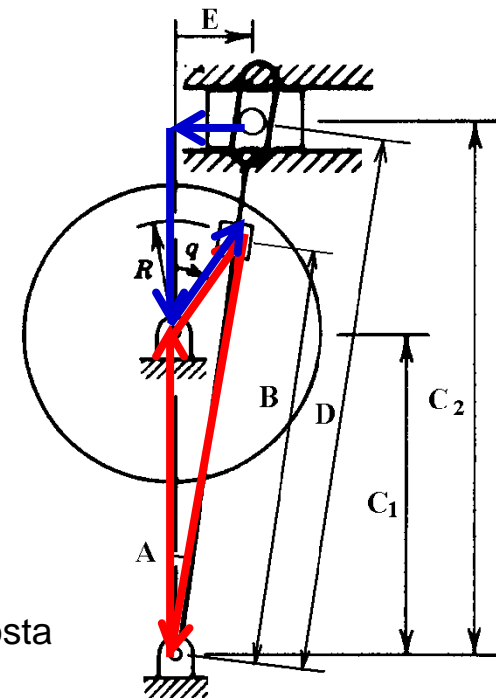
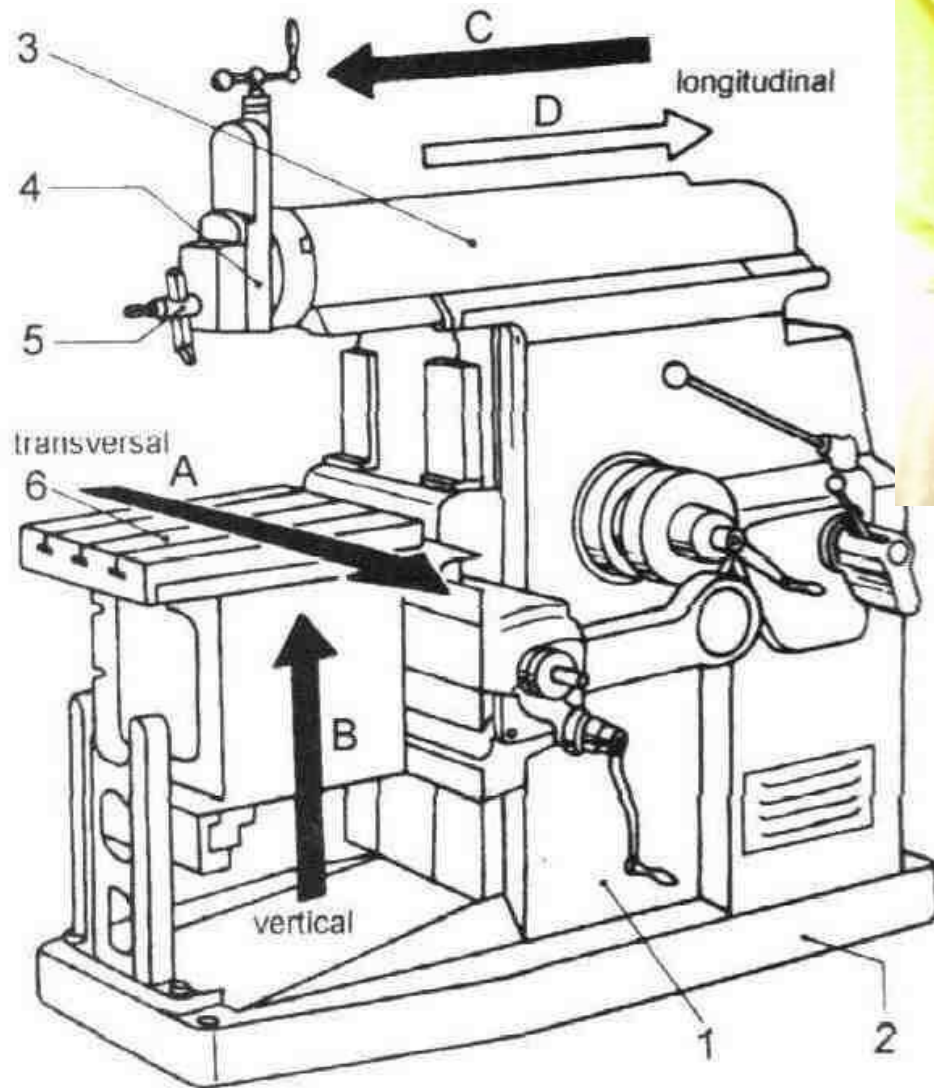
- Produzir movimentos complexos
- Produzir força adequada



Exemplo: acionamento de caçamba



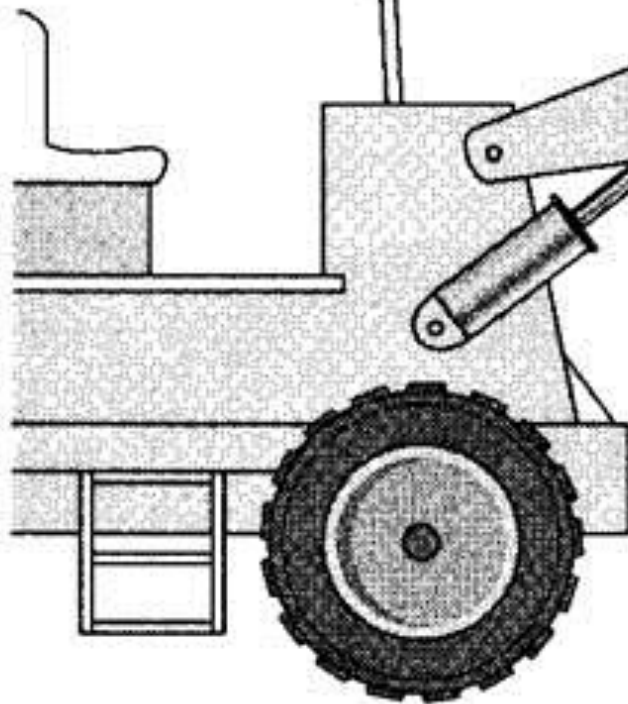
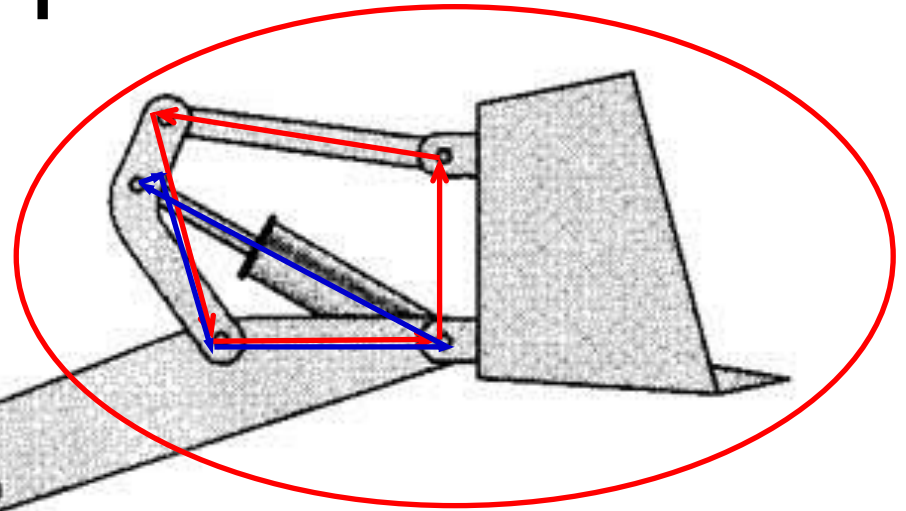
Exemplo: plaina



25/08/2016

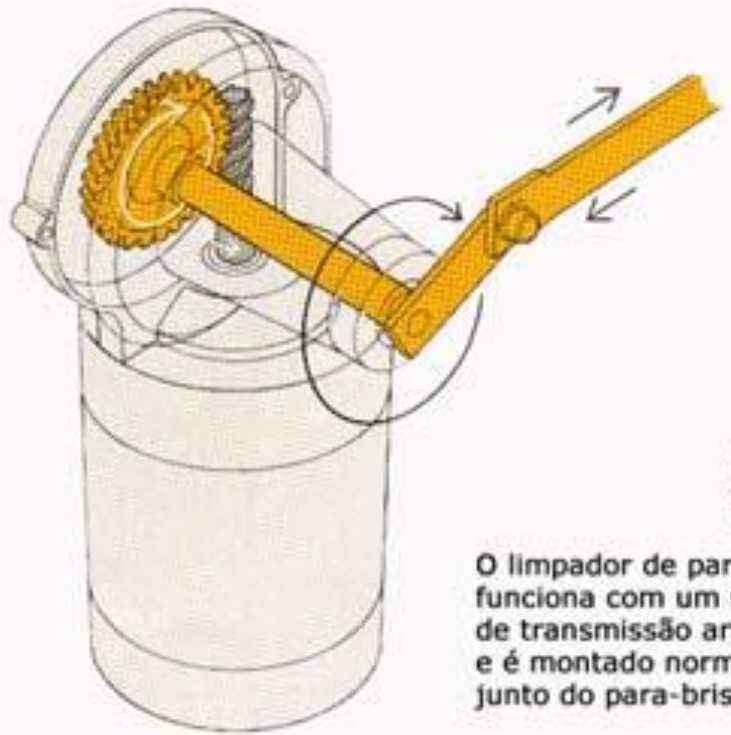
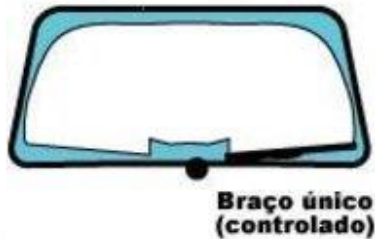
Mecanismos de cadeia composta

Exemplos

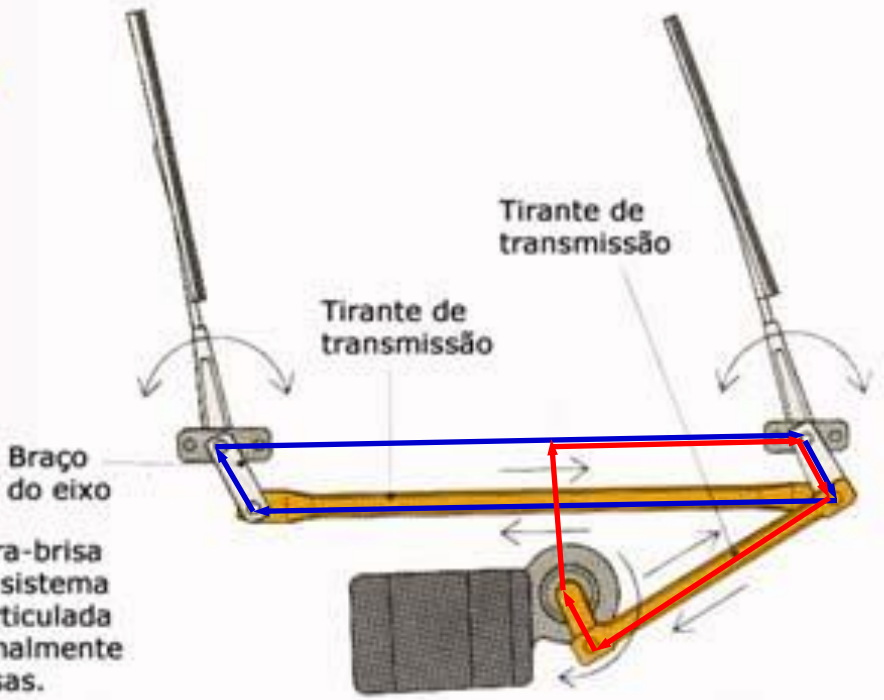


Exemplos

Limpador de para-brisa

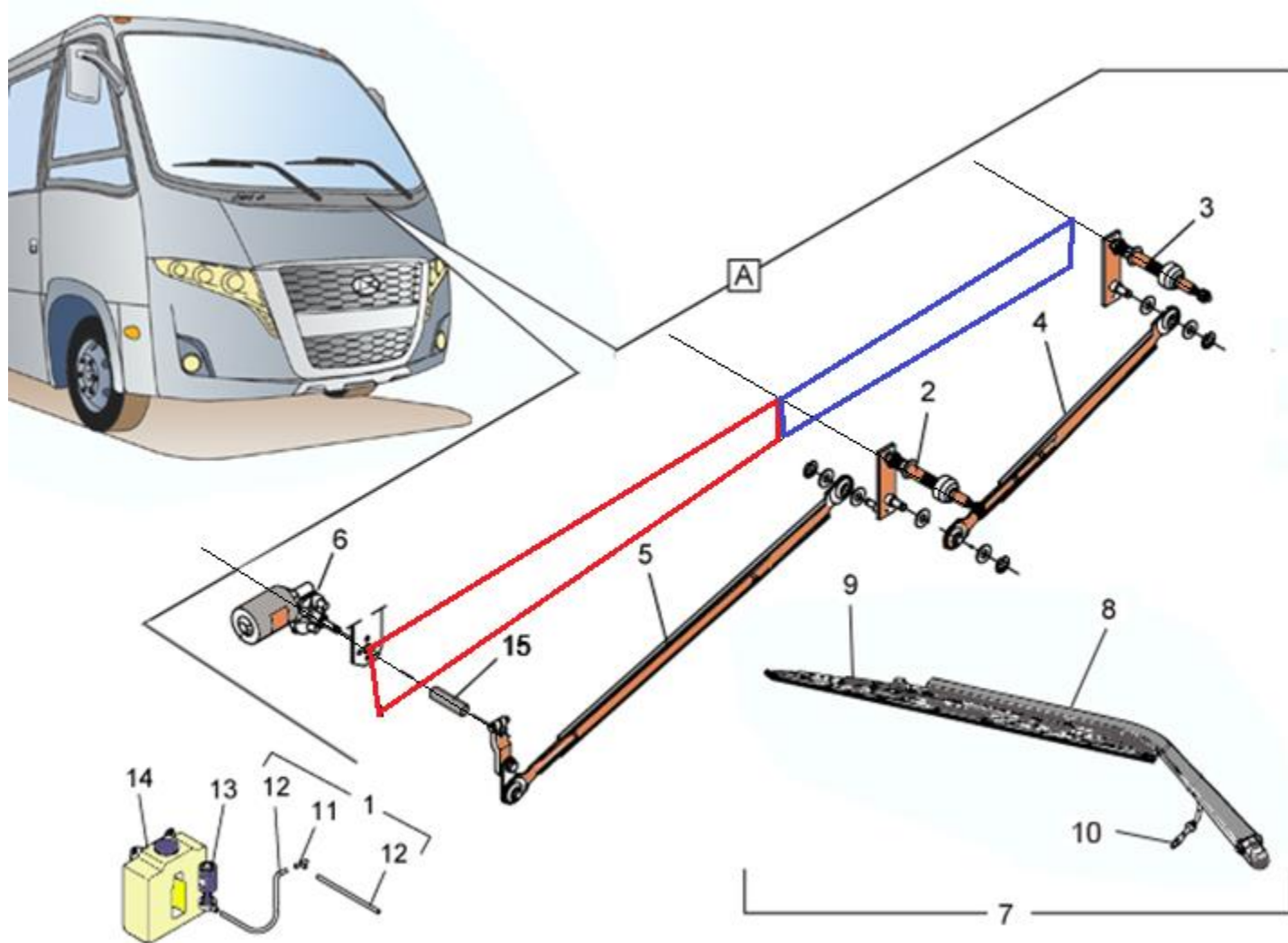


O limpador de para-brisa funciona com um sistema de transmissão articulada e é montado normalmente junto do para-brisas.



Exemplos

Limpador de para-brisa

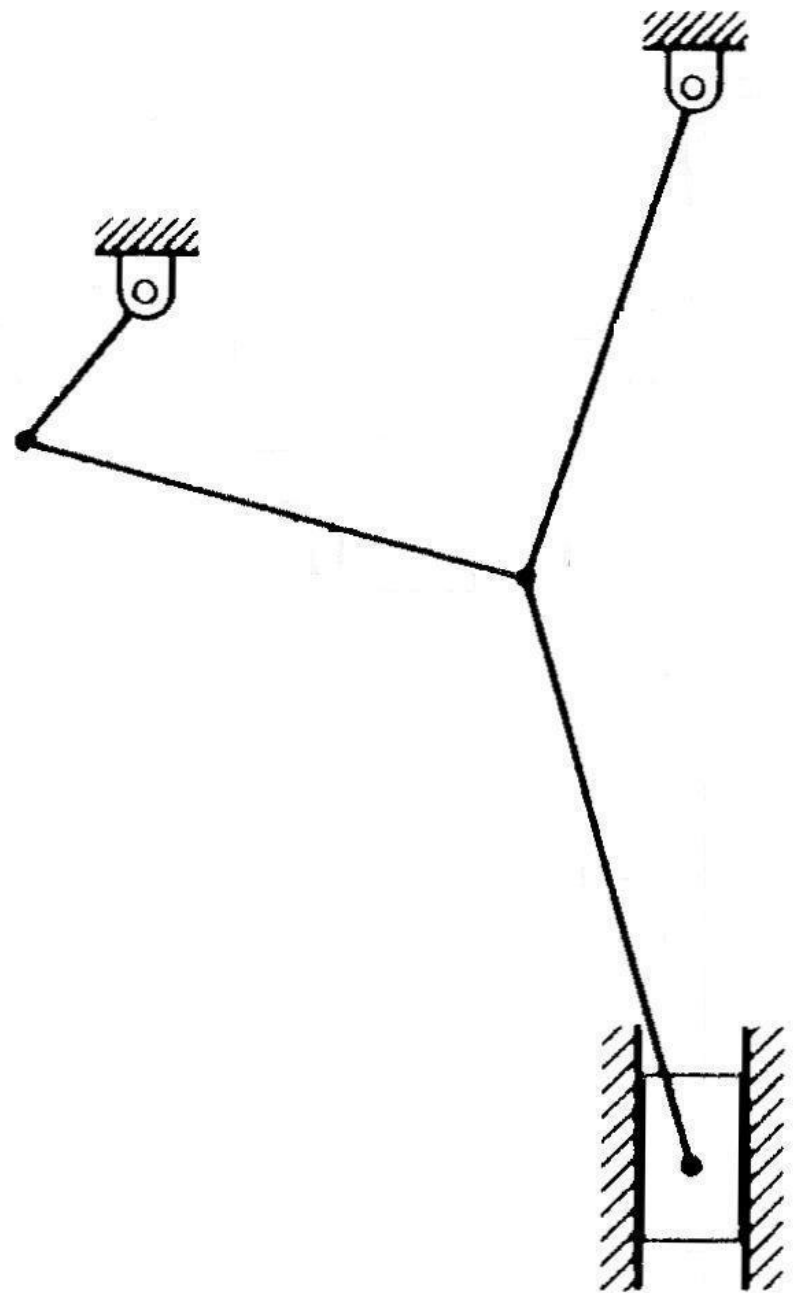


Exemplos

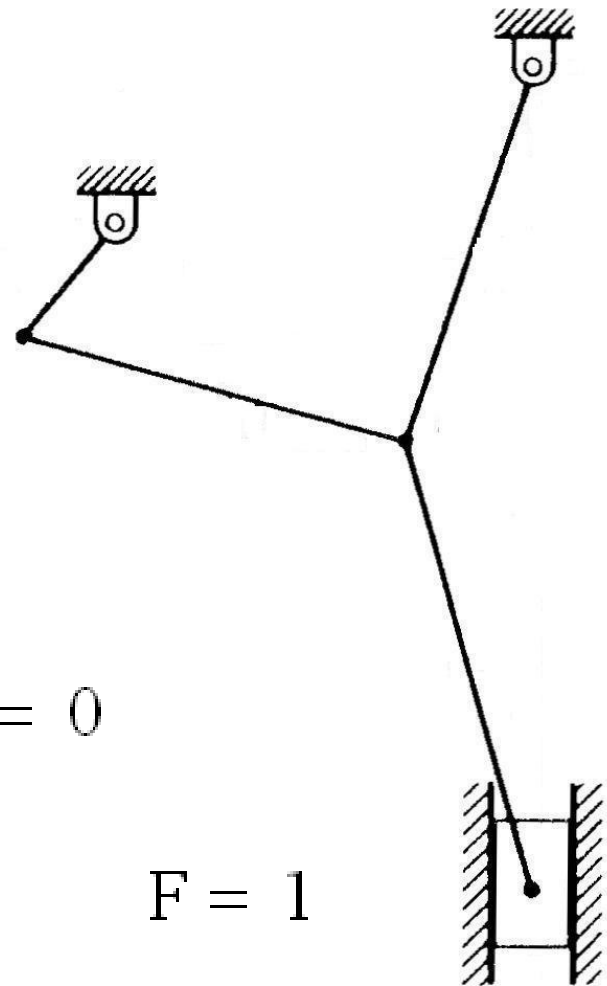
Limpador de para-brisa



Análise de uma puncionadeira



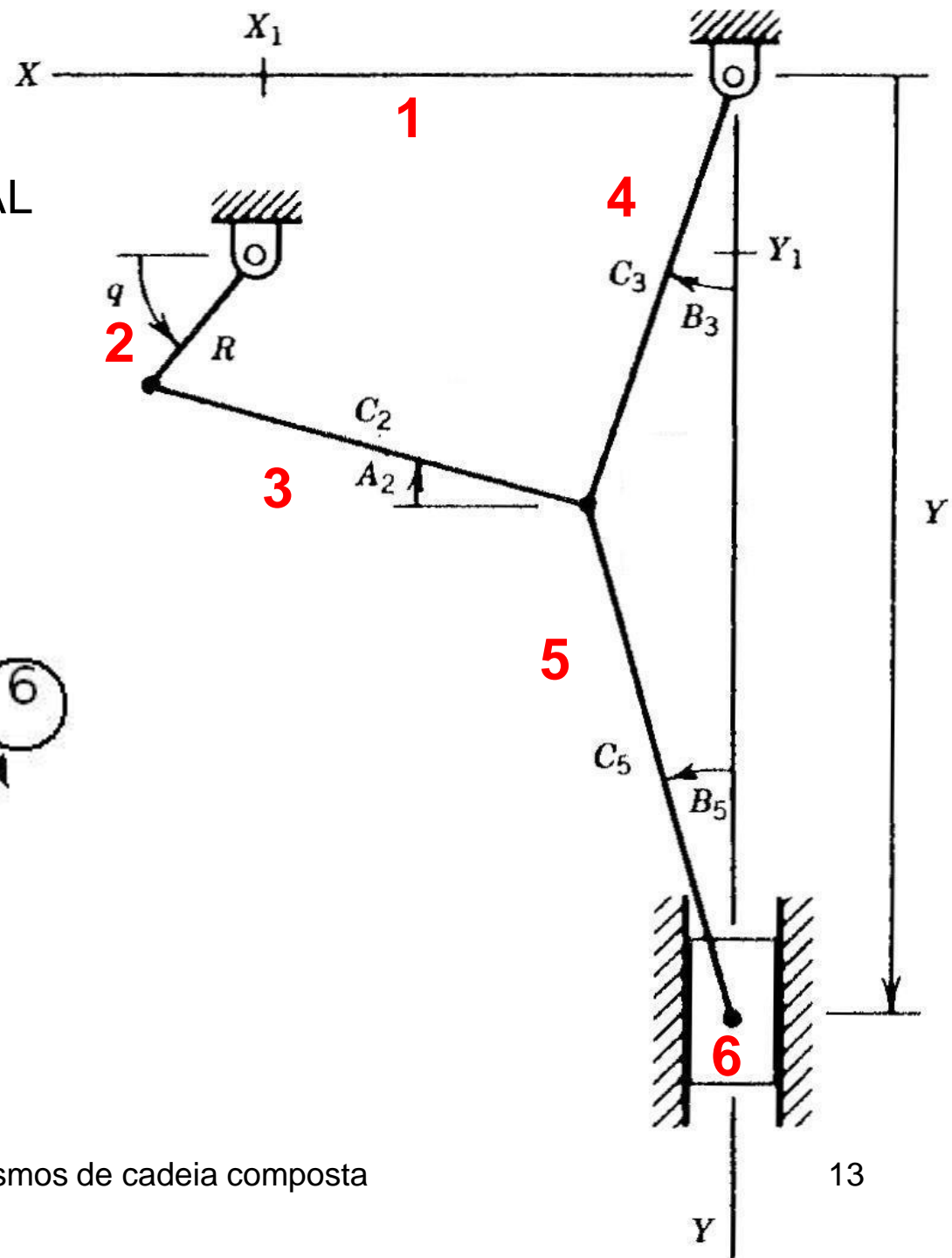
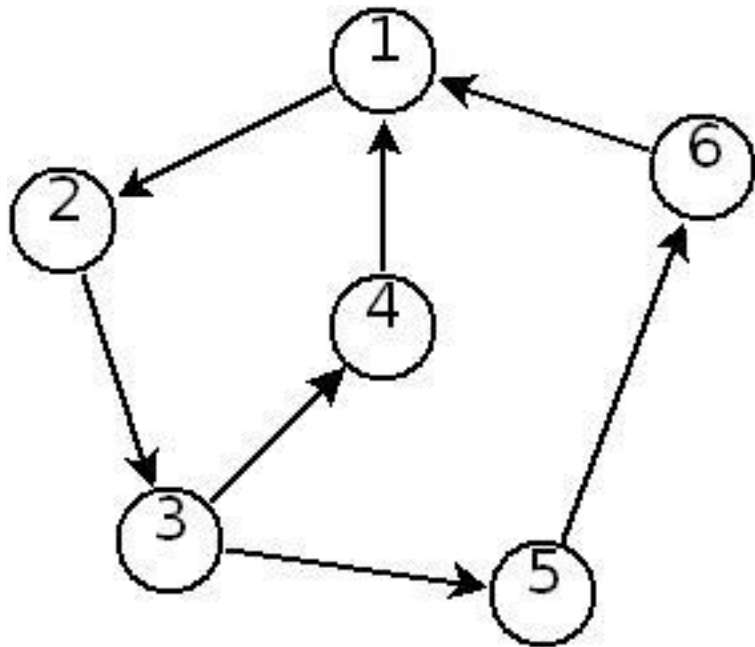
1. Número de graus de liberdade



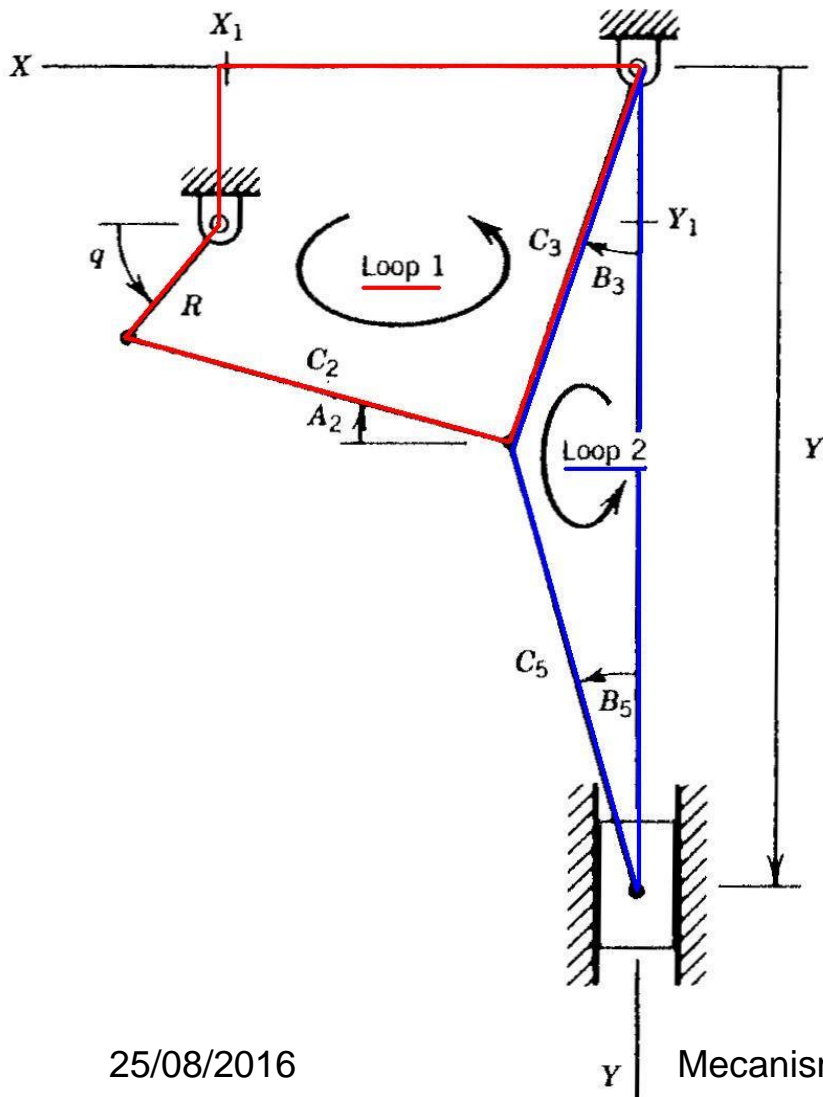
$$N := 6 \quad P_1 := 7 \quad P_2 := 0$$

$$F := 3 \cdot (N - 1) - 2 \cdot P_1 - P_2 \quad F = 1$$

2. Decomposição dos pares superiores
3. Definição do sistema GLOBAL de coordenadas
4. Identificação das medidas constantes
5. Definição das variáveis primárias e secundárias

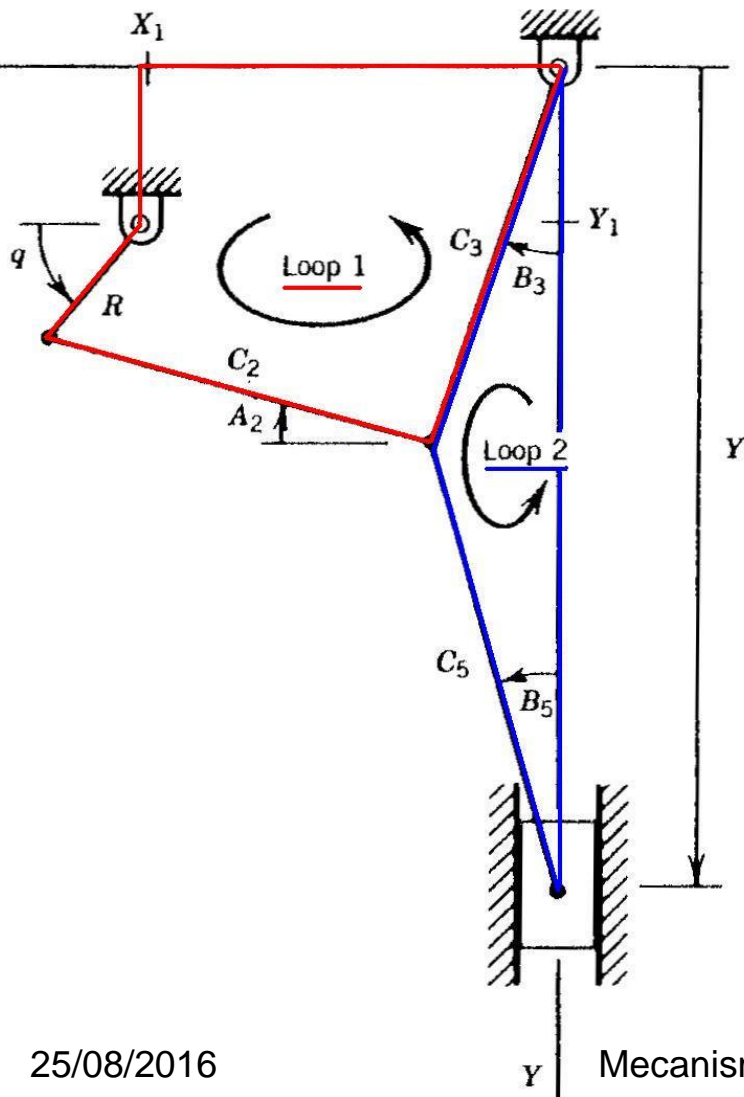


6. Montagem das equações cinemáticas de posição



Identificação dos circuitos

6. Montagem das equações cinemáticas de posição



Cada circuito fornece um par de equações

$$X1 + R \cdot \cos(q) - C2 \cdot \cos(A2) - C3 \cdot \sin(B3) = 0$$

$$Y1 + R \cdot \sin(q) + C2 \cdot \sin(A2) - C3 \cdot \cos(B3) = 0$$

$$C3 \cdot \sin(B3) - C5 \cdot \sin(B5) = 0$$

$$Y - C3 \cdot \cos(B3) - C5 \cdot \cos(B5) = 0$$

7-Solução do sistema de equações

intervalo de q:

$$q := 0\text{deg}, 1\text{deg} .. 360\text{deg}$$

valores iniciais: a2 := 20deg

$$b3 := 20\text{deg}$$

$$b5 := 20\text{deg}$$

$$y := C3 + C5$$

Given

$$X1 + R \cdot \cos(q) - C2 \cdot \cos(a2) - C3 \cdot \sin(b3) = 0$$

$$Y1 + R \cdot \sin(q) + C2 \cdot \sin(a2) - C3 \cdot \cos(b3) = 0$$

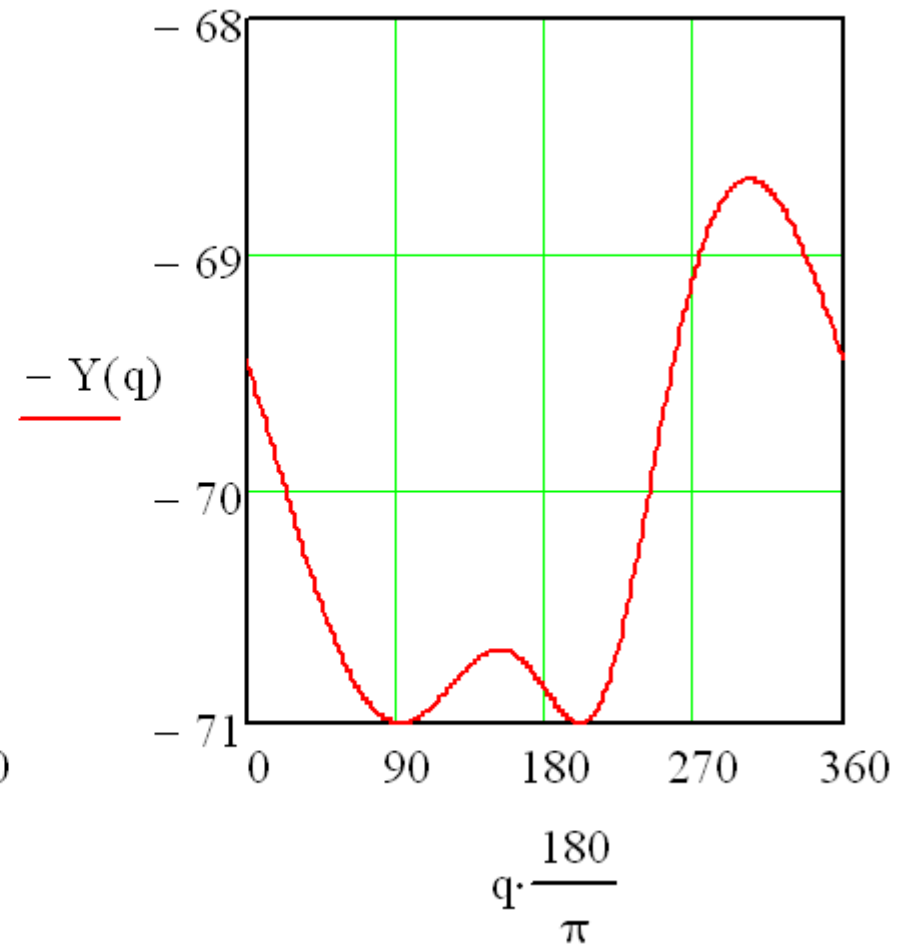
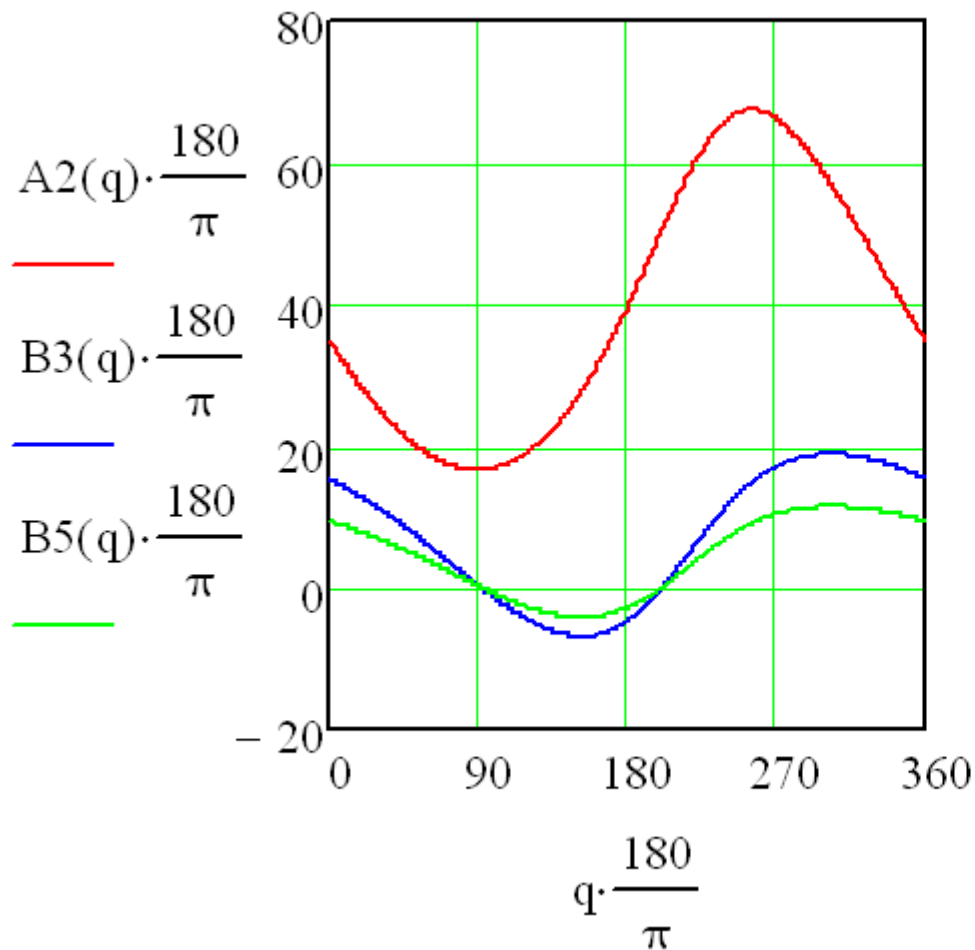
$$C3 \cdot \sin(b3) - C5 \cdot \sin(b5) = 0$$

$$y - C3 \cdot \cos(b3) - C5 \cdot \cos(b5) = 0$$

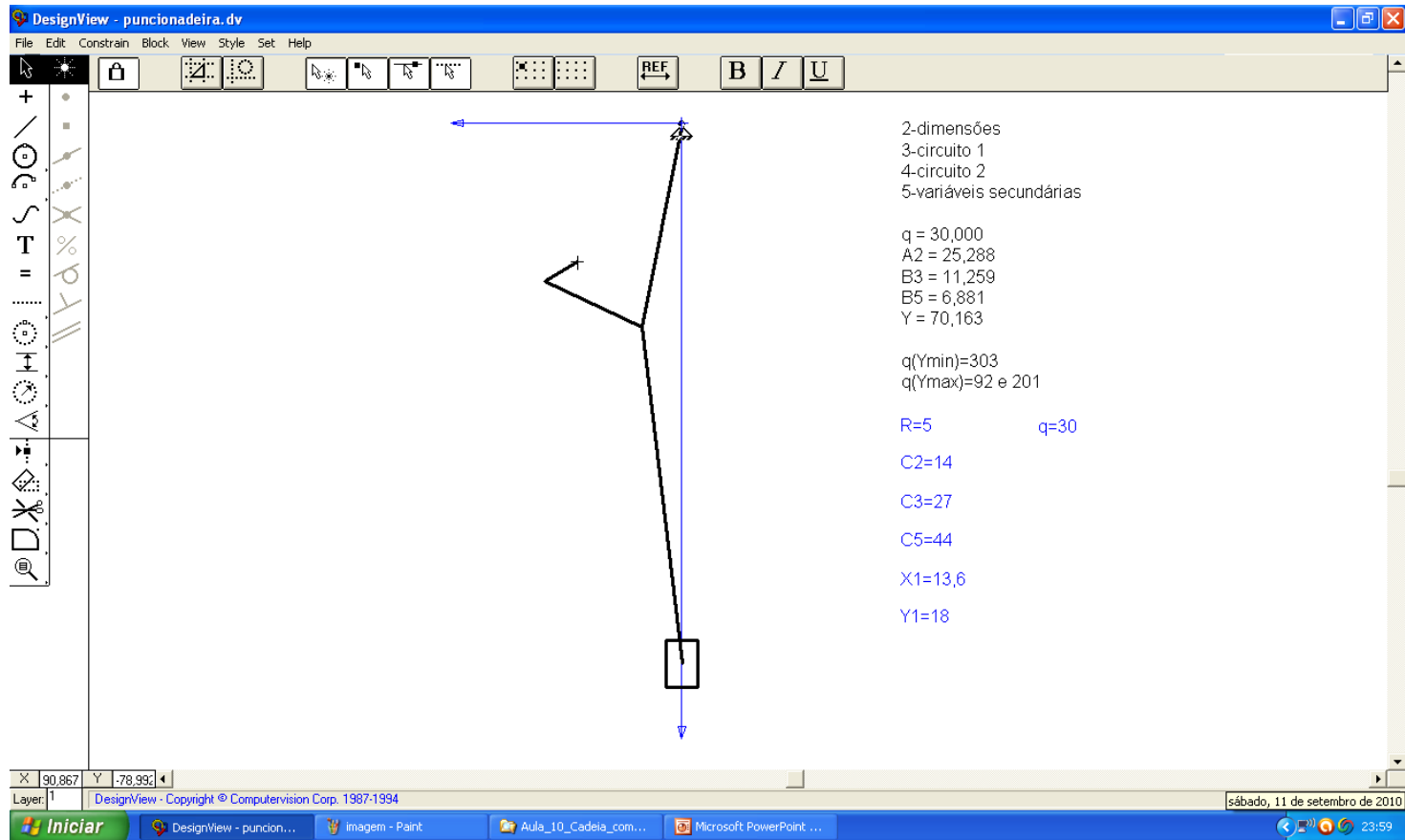
$$\begin{pmatrix} A2(q) \\ B3(q) \\ B5(q) \\ Y(q) \end{pmatrix} := \text{Find}(a2, b3, b5, y)$$

Aplicar o critério de Grashof caso o acionamento seja feito através de um mecanismo de quatro barras

7-Solução para um intervalo de valores de q



7-Solução para um intervalo de valores de q



[Arquivo Design View: puncionadeira.dv](#)

Equações das velocidades

$$\mathbf{J} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{S}} + \mathbf{Q} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{0}$$

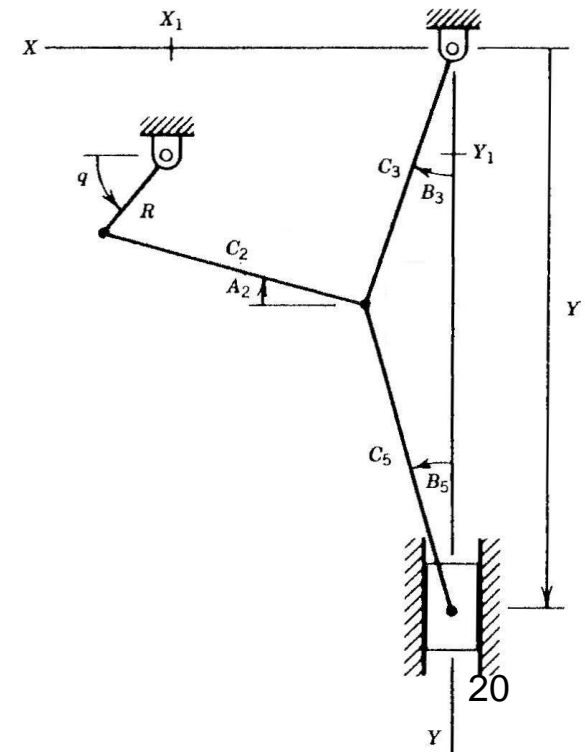
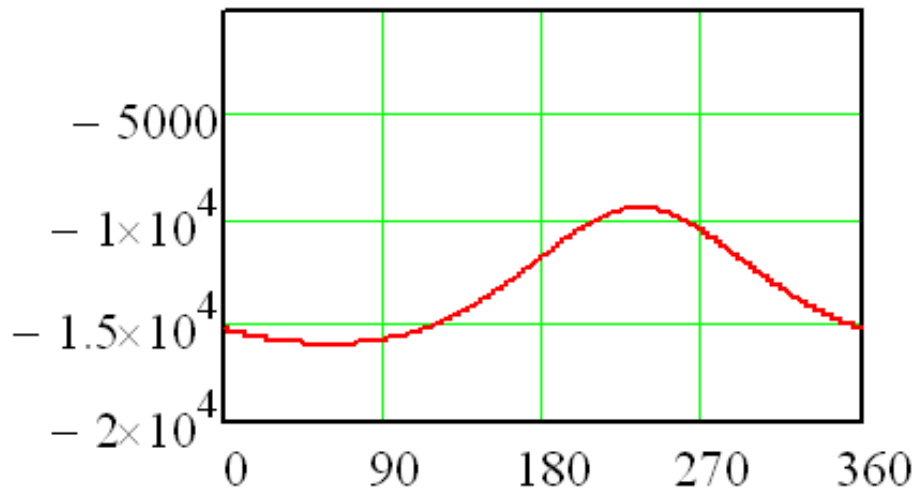
$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} C2 \cdot \sin(A2(\mathbf{q})) & -C3 \cdot \cos(B3(\mathbf{q})) & 0 & 0 \\ C2 \cdot \cos(A2(\mathbf{q})) & C3 \cdot \sin(B3(\mathbf{q})) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C3 \cdot \cos(B3(\mathbf{q})) & -C5 \cdot \cos(B5(\mathbf{q})) & 0 \\ 0 & C3 \cdot \sin(B3(\mathbf{q})) & C5 \cdot \sin(B5(\mathbf{q})) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} -R \cdot \sin(\mathbf{q}) \\ R \cdot \cos(\mathbf{q}) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Determinante da matriz Jacobiana

$$J(q) := \begin{pmatrix} C2 \cdot \sin(A2(q)) & -C3 \cdot \cos(B3(q)) & 0 & 0 \\ C2 \cdot \cos(A2(q)) & C3 \cdot \sin(B3(q)) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C3 \cdot \cos(B3(q)) & -C5 \cdot \cos(B5(q)) & 0 \\ 0 & C3 \cdot \sin(B3(q)) & C5 \cdot \sin(B5(q)) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det J(q) := -C2 \cdot C3 \cdot C5 \cdot \cos(B5(q)) \cdot \cos(A2(q) - B3(q))$$



Solução para as velocidades secundárias

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{A}2(q) \\ \dot{B}3(q) \\ \dot{B}5(q) \\ \dot{Y}(q) \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} C2 \cdot \sin(A2(q)) & -C3 \cdot \cos(B3(q)) & 0 & 0 \\ C2 \cdot \cos(A2(q)) & C3 \cdot \sin(B3(q)) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C3 \cdot \cos(B3(q)) & -C5 \cdot \cos(B5(q)) & 0 \\ 0 & C3 \cdot \sin(B3(q)) & C5 \cdot \sin(B5(q)) & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -R \cdot \sin(q) \\ R \cdot \cos(q) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \dot{q}$$

$$\dot{S}(q) = -J(q)^{-1} \cdot Q(q) \cdot \dot{q}$$

$$K(q) = -J(q)^{-1} \cdot Q(q)$$

$$\dot{S}(q) = K(q) \cdot \dot{q}$$

A obtenção algébrica de K começa a ficar mais complicada pelo aumento das dimensões da matriz Jacobiana J e do vetor primário Q 21

Coeficientes de velocidade

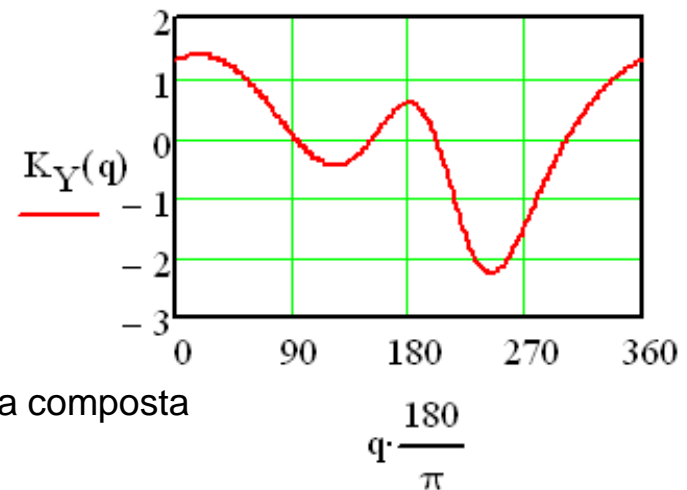
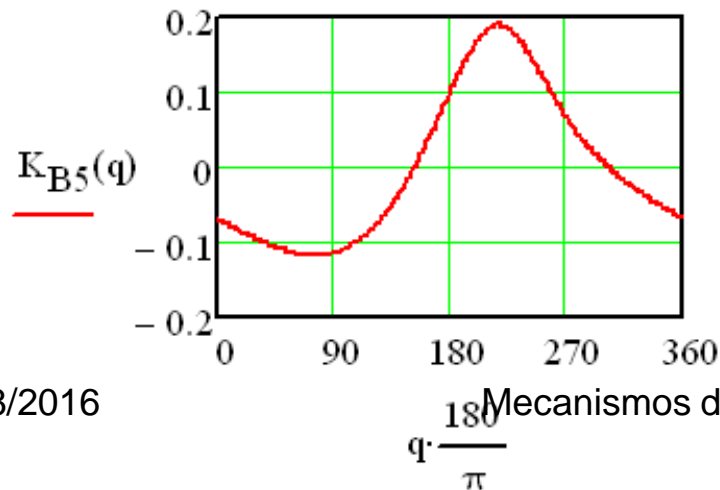
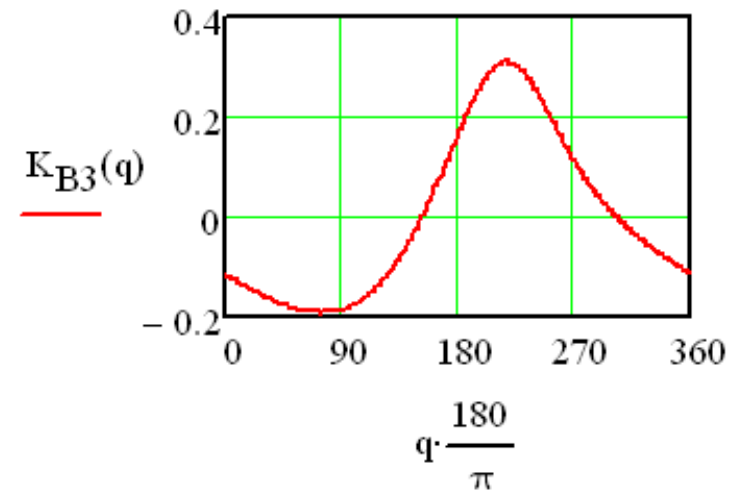
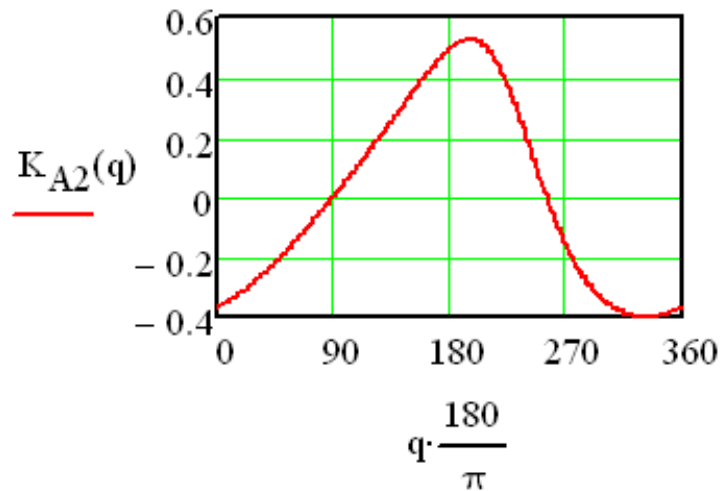
$$K(q) := -J(q)^{-1} \cdot Q(q)$$

$$K_{A2}(q) := K(q)_0$$

$$K_{B3}(q) := K(q)_1$$

$$K_{B5}(q) := K(q)_2$$

$$K_Y(q) := K(q)_3$$



Acelerações secundárias

$$\ddot{\mathbf{S}} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{L} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{q}}^2$$

OK

?

$$\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{q}) = -\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{q})^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{q})$$

Obtenção das derivadas dos coeficientes de velocidade (L)

$$J \cdot \dot{S} + Q \cdot \dot{q} = 0$$

$$\dot{S} = K \cdot \dot{q}$$



$$J \cdot K \cdot \dot{q} = -Q \cdot \dot{q}$$

$$J \cdot K = -Q$$

Derivando em relação a q:

$$\frac{d}{dq} J \cdot K + J \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dq} K \right) = -\frac{d}{dq} Q$$

Sabendo-se que:

$$\frac{d}{dq} K = L$$

$$\frac{d}{dq} J \cdot K + J \cdot L = -\frac{d}{dq} Q$$

$$J \cdot L = -\frac{d}{dq} Q - \frac{d}{dq} J \cdot K$$

$$L = -J^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dq} Q + \frac{d}{dq} J \cdot K \right)$$

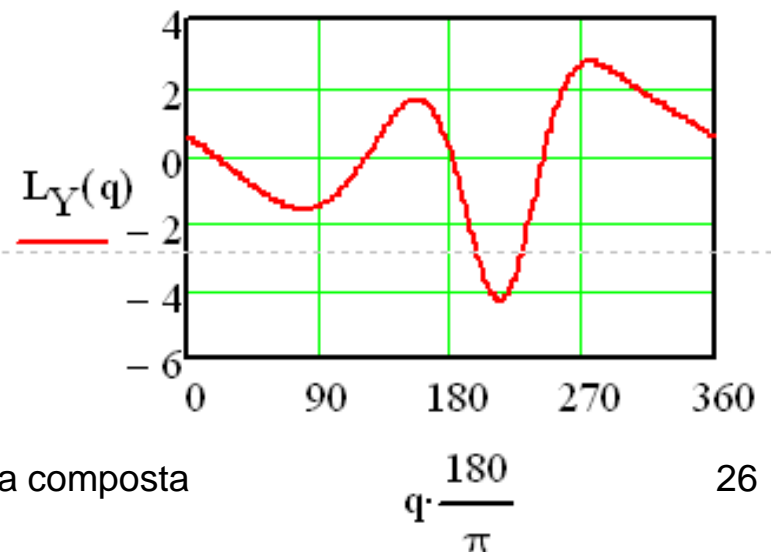
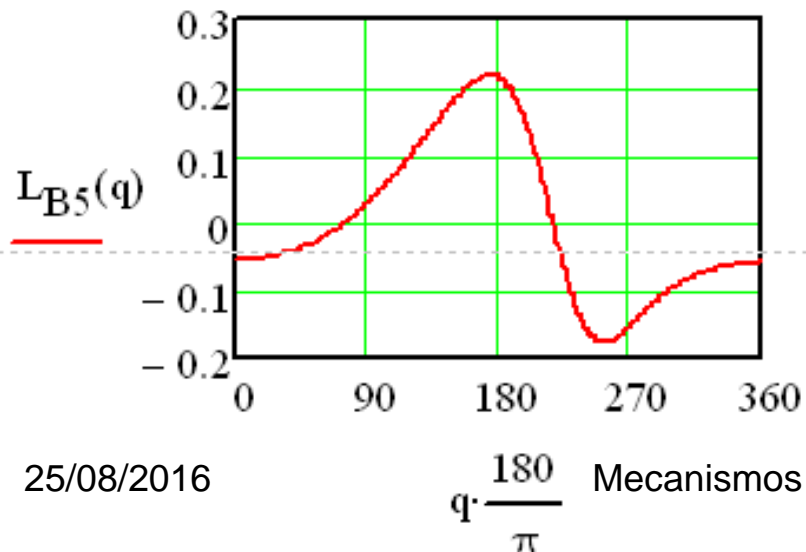
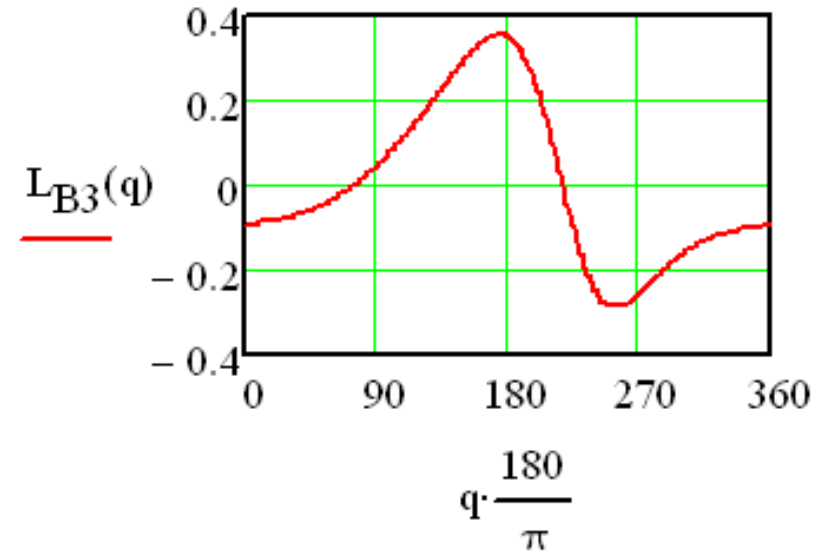
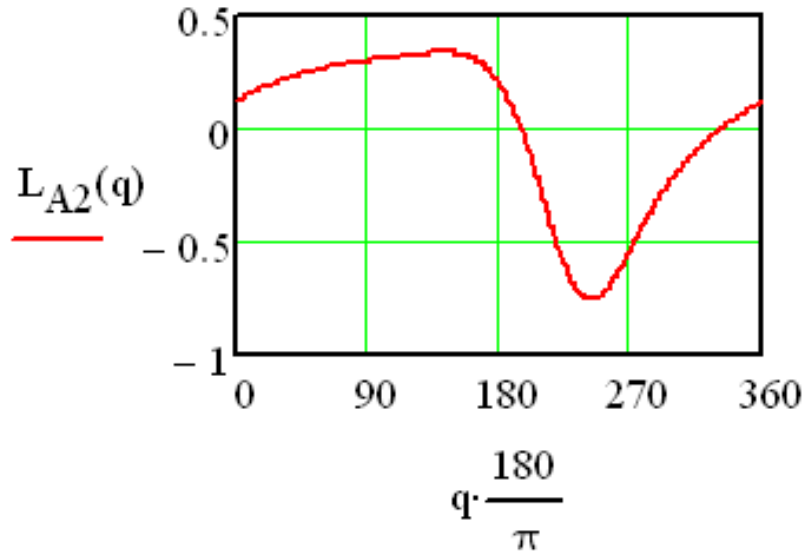
Derivadas dos coeficientes de velocidade

$$\mathbf{L} = -\mathbf{J}^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{d}{dq} \mathbf{Q} + \frac{d}{dq} \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{K} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dq} \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} -R \cdot \cos(q) \\ -R \cdot \sin(q) \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

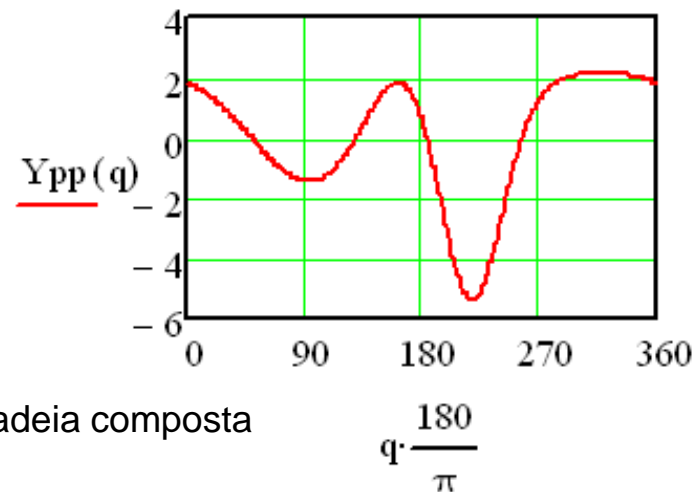
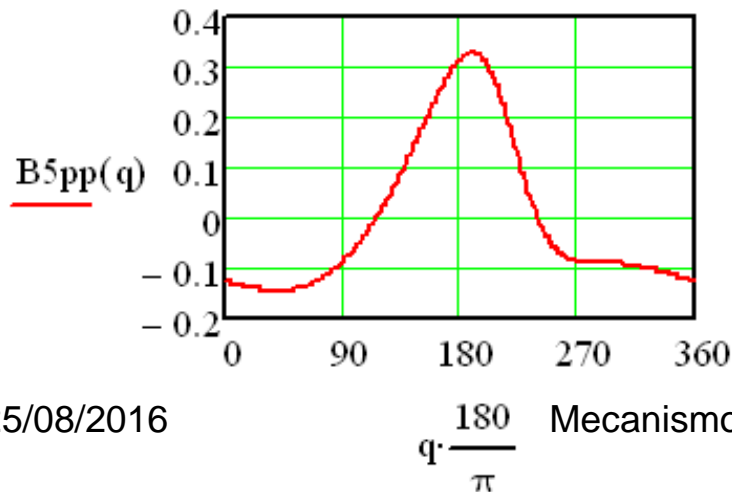
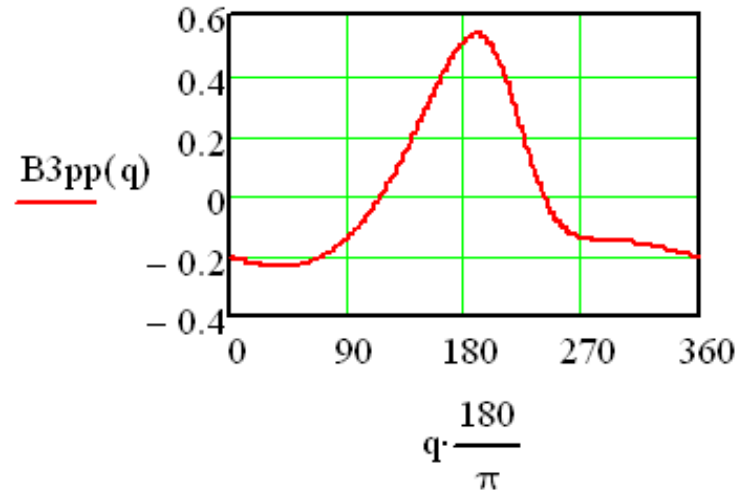
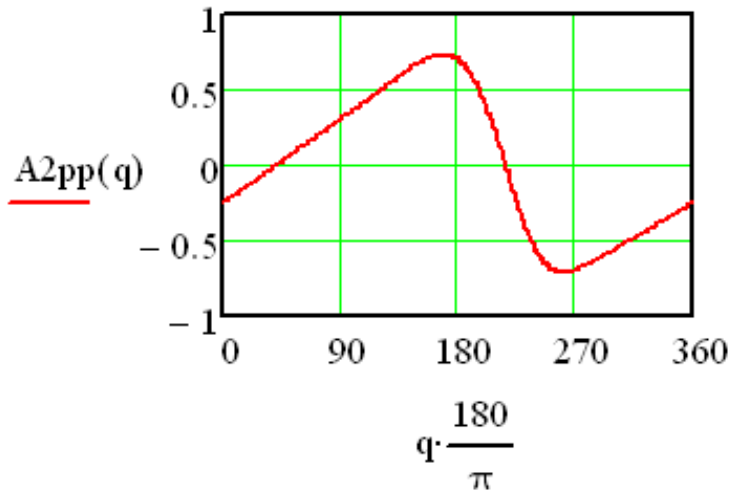
$$\frac{d}{dq} \mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} C2 \cdot K_{A2}(q) \cdot \cos(A2(q)) & C3 \cdot K_{B3}(q) \cdot \sin(B3(q)) & 0 & 0 \\ -C2 \cdot K_{A2}(q) \cdot \sin(A2(q)) & C3 \cdot K_{B3}(q) \cdot \cos(B3(q)) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -C3 \cdot K_{B3}(q) \cdot \sin(B3(q)) & C5 \cdot K_{B5}(q) \cdot \sin(B5(q)) & 0 \\ 0 & C3 \cdot K_{B3}(q) \cdot \cos(B3(q)) & C5 \cdot K_{B5}(q) \cdot \cos(B5(q)) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Derivadas dos coeficientes de velocidade

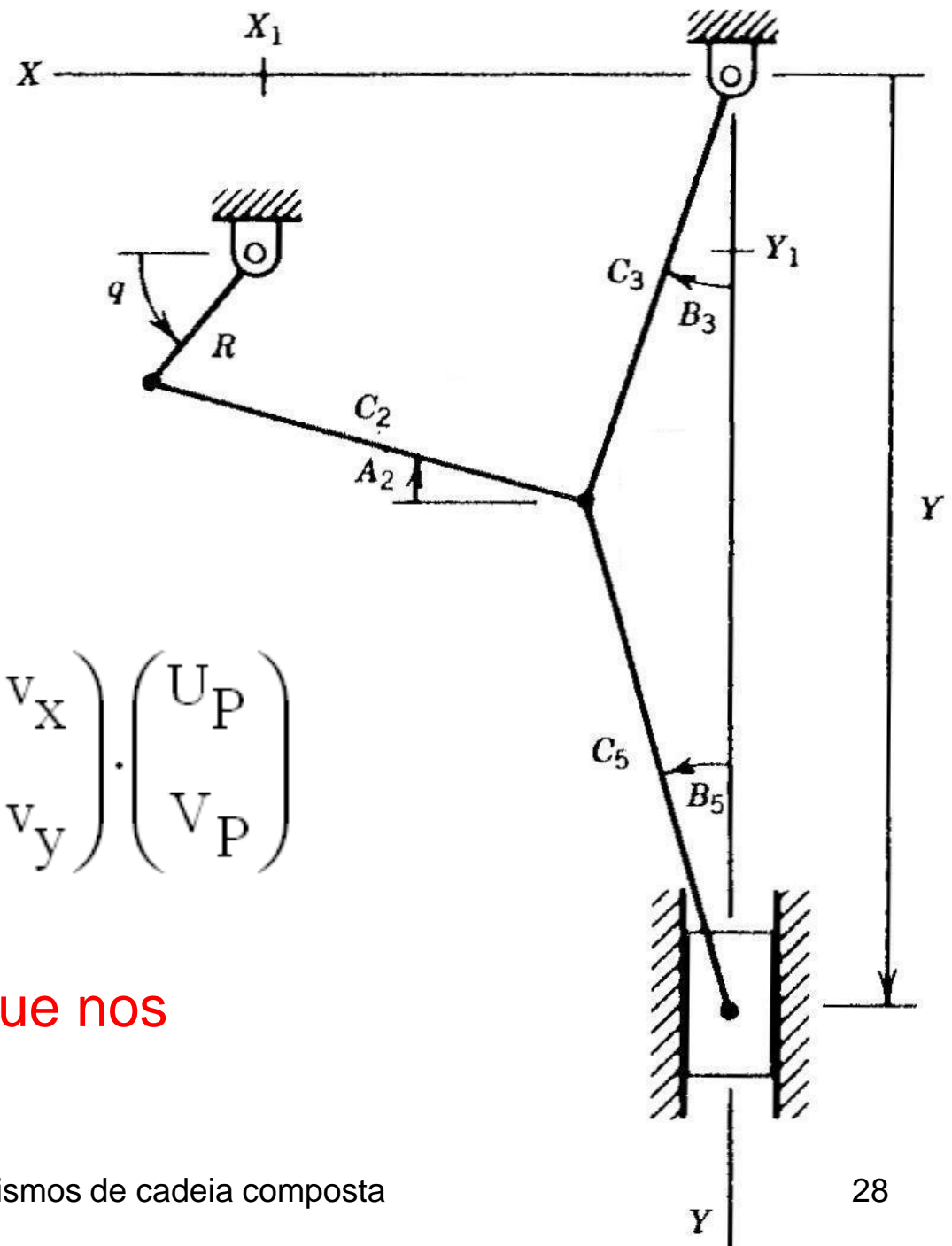


Acelerações secundárias

$$\ddot{\mathbf{S}} = \mathbf{K} \cdot \ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{L} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{q}}^2$$



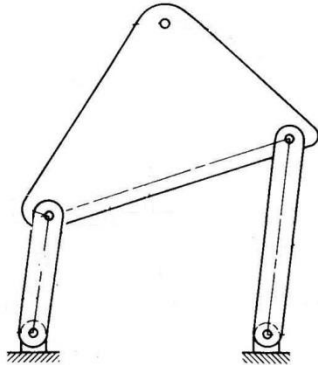
Análise de pontos de interesse



$$\begin{pmatrix} X_P \\ Y_P \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O_x \\ O_y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} u_x & v_x \\ u_y & v_y \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} U_P \\ V_P \end{pmatrix}$$

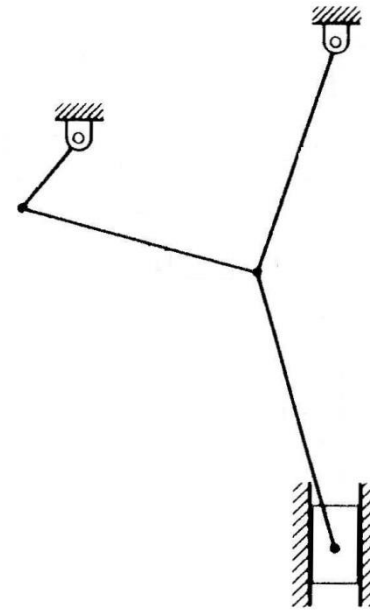
Mesmo procedimento que nos exemplos anteriores.

Comparação



Cadeia simples

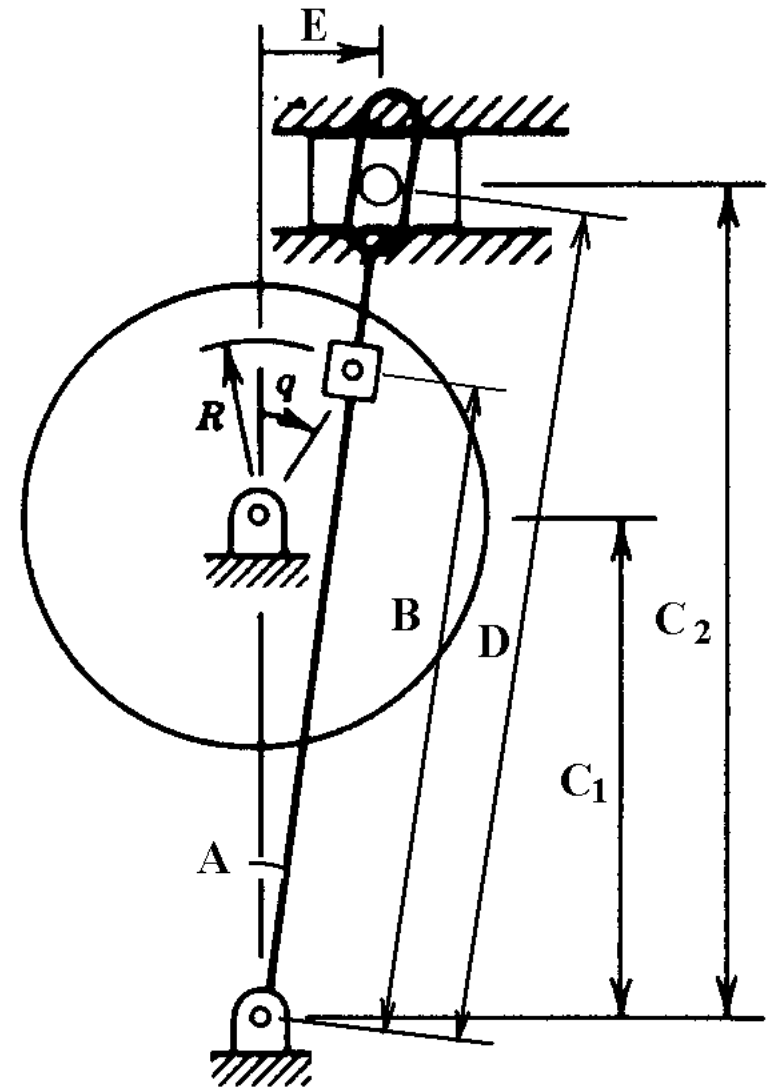
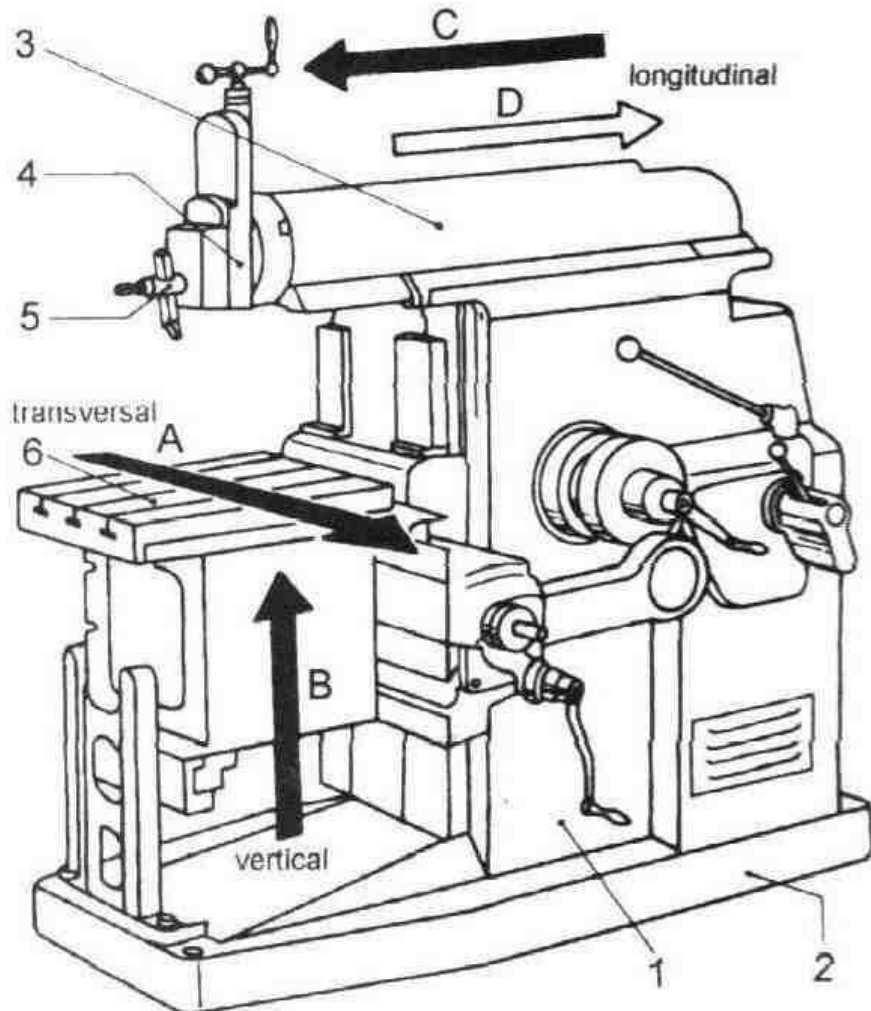
- Duas equações cinemáticas
- Dois coeficientes de velocidade
- Duas derivadas dos coeficientes de velocidade
- Duas variáveis secundárias



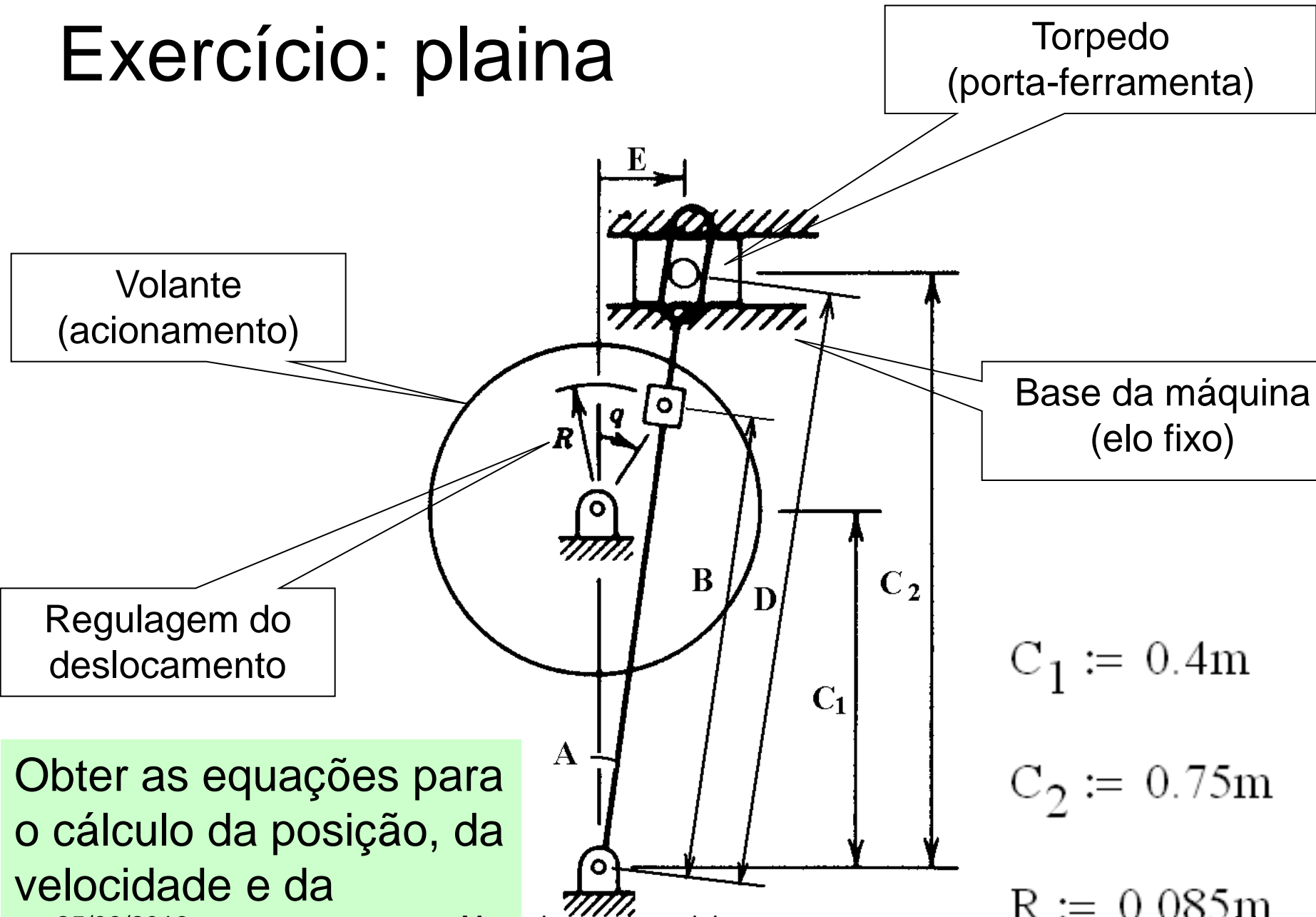
Cadeia composta com N circuitos

- $2N$ equações cinemáticas
- $2N$ coeficientes de velocidade (K)
- $2N$ derivadas dos coeficientes de velocidade (L)
- $2N$ variáveis secundárias

Exercício: plaina



Exercício: plaina



Obter as equações para o cálculo da posição, da velocidade e da aceleração de cada elo.

$$C_1 := 0.4\text{m}$$
$$C_2 := 0.75\text{m}$$
$$R := 0.085\text{m}$$