

**Curso de Graduação em Engenharia Mecânica
Cinemática dos Mecanismos**

Aula 2

Graus de Liberdade e Cadeias Cinemáticas



Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais – PUC Minas
Instituto Politécnico – IPUC

Sumário da Aula

- Graus de Liberdade
 - Juntas
 - Corpos Rígidos
 - Tipos de Movimento
 - Juntas vs. DOF
 - Exemplos
- Cadeias Cinemáticas
 - Abertas e Fechadas
 - Mecanismos e Máquinas

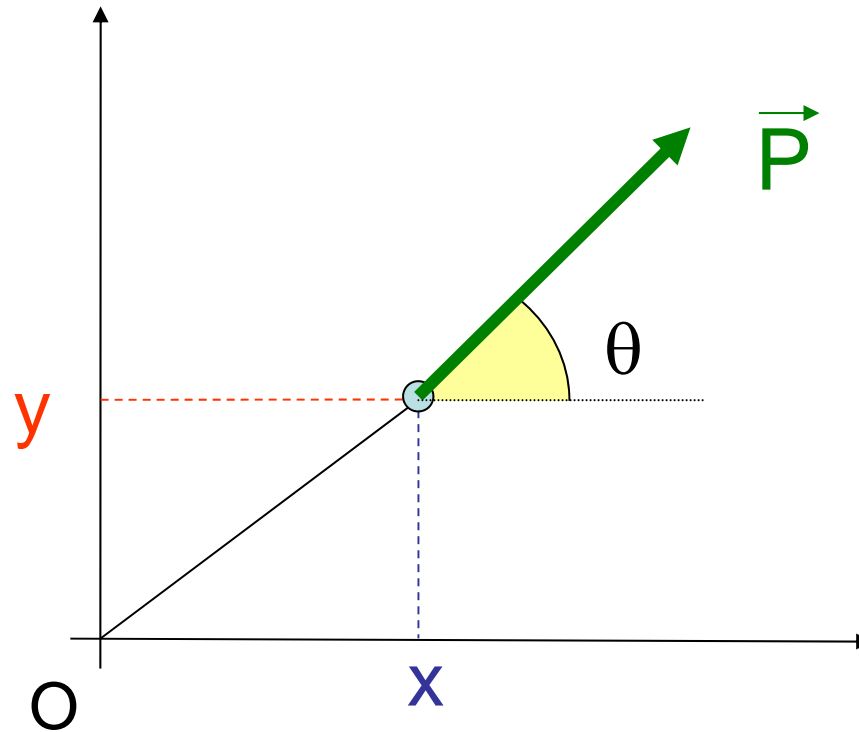
Graus de Liberdade

- 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.

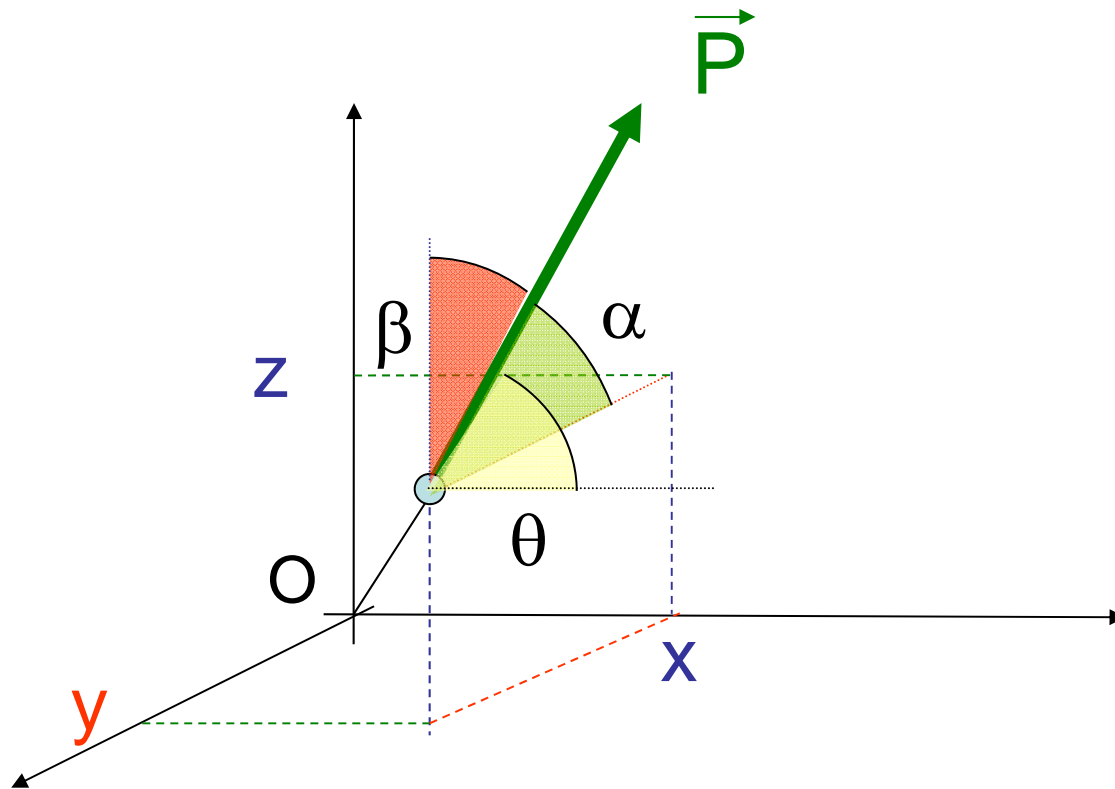
Graus de Liberdade

- No Plano: 3 GDL



Graus de Liberdade

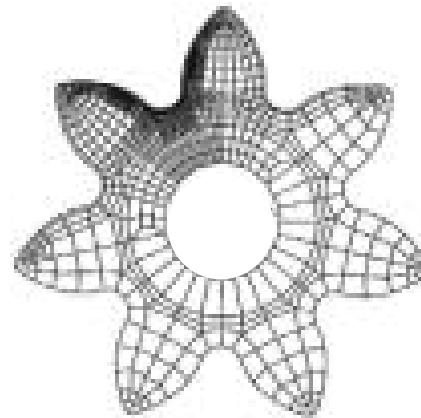
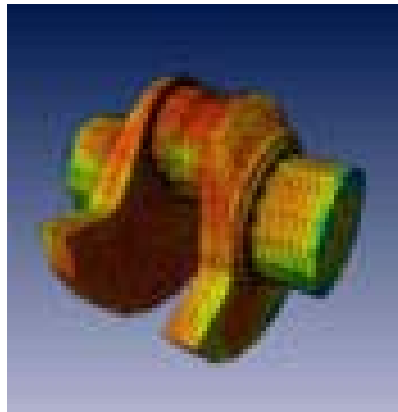
- No Espaço: 6 GDL



Graus de Liberdade

- Corpo Rígido

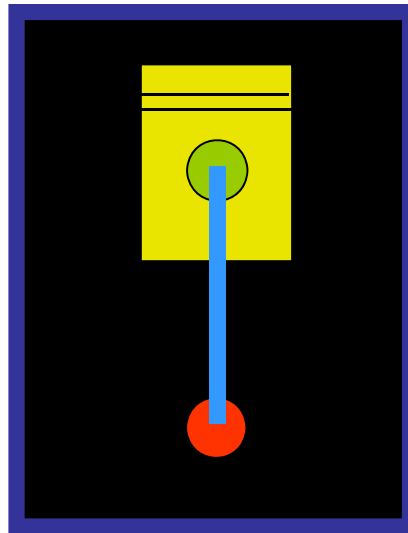
Definição: Corpo que não sofre deformações em nenhuma de suas direções



Graus de Liberdade

- Link

Definição: Corpo que une 2 juntas



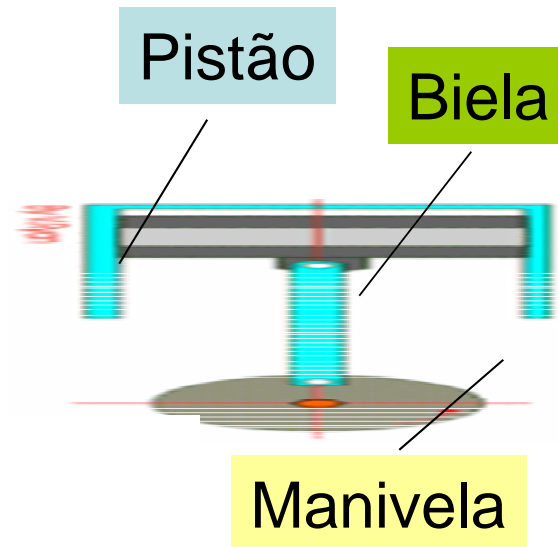
Graus de Liberdade

- Tipos de Movimento

- Rotação Pura

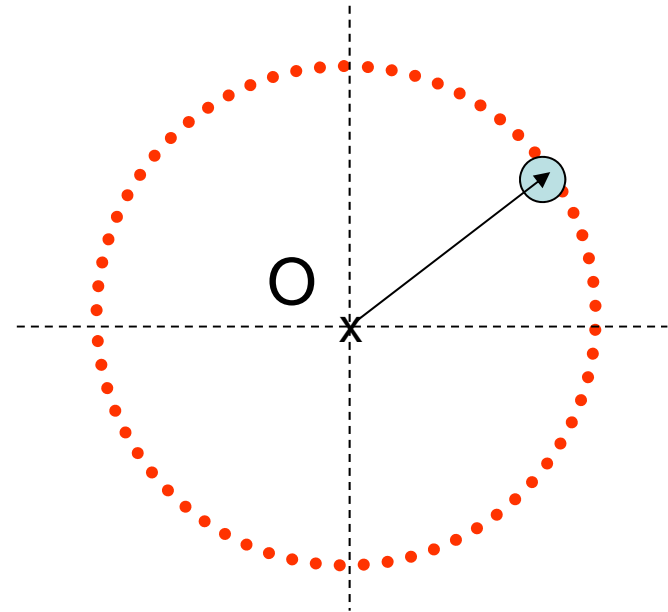
- Translação Pura

- Movimento Complexo
 - Rotação + Translação



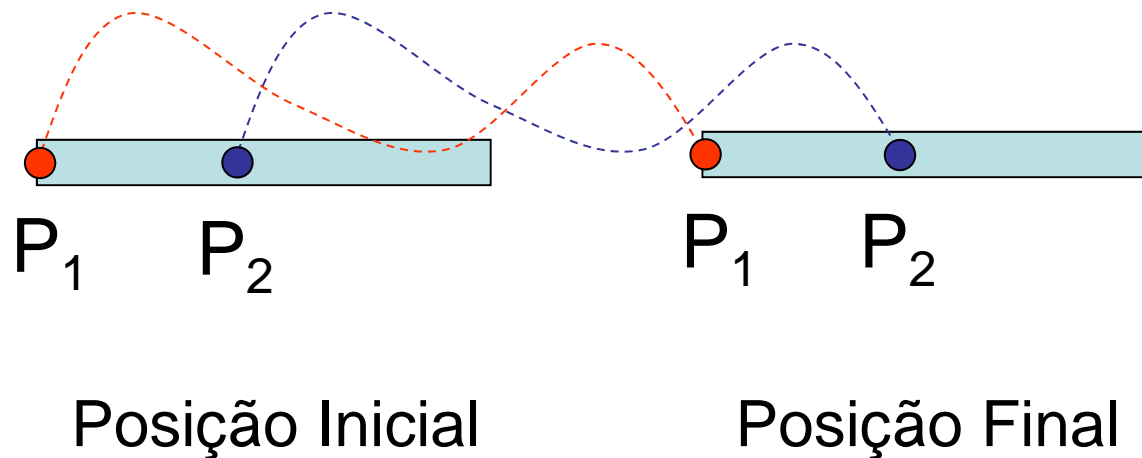
Graus de Liberdade

- Rotação Pura
 - Todos os pontos do corpo descrevem trajetórias circulares



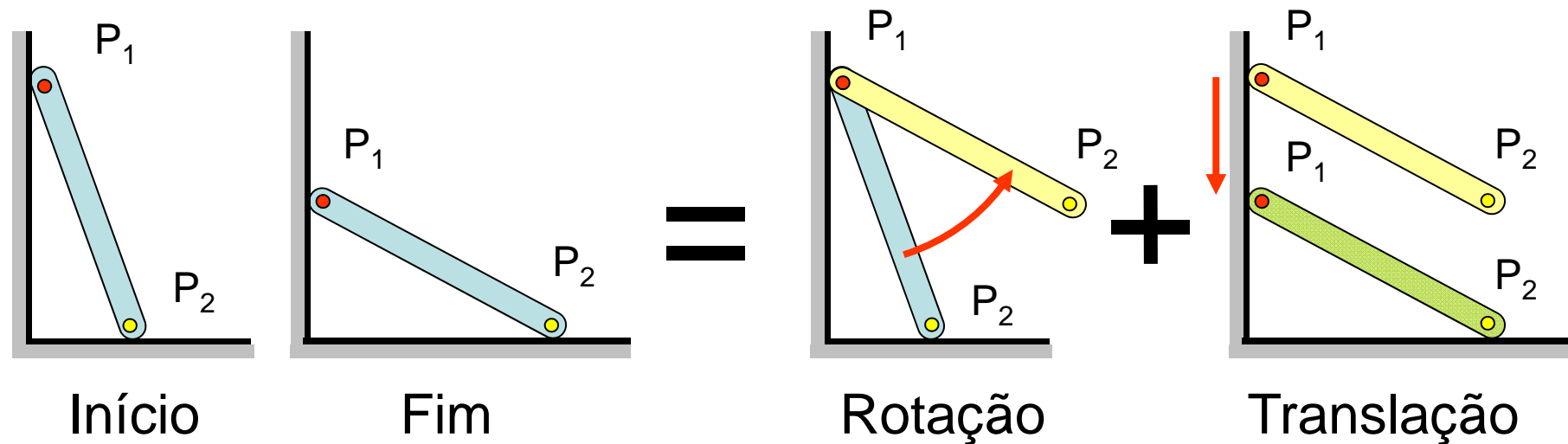
Graus de Liberdade

- Translação Pura
 - Todos os pontos do corpo descrevem trajetórias paralelas (curvas ou retas)



Graus de Liberdade

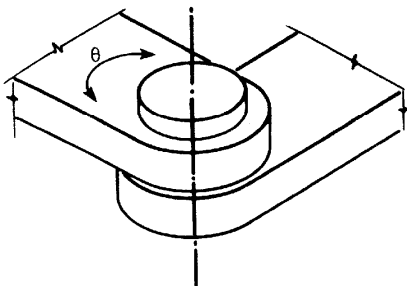
- Movimento Complexo
 - Pode ser descrito como a combinação de rotação e translação



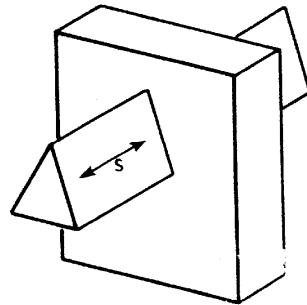
Graus de Liberdade

- Juntas (*Joints*)

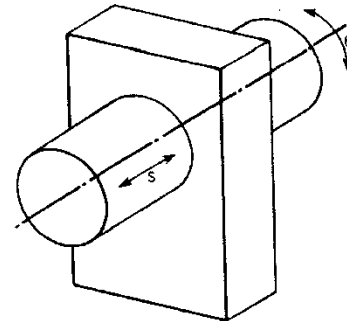
Definição: elemento que conecta 2 corpos e que permite a transmissão de força ou torque. Atuam como restrições geométricas.



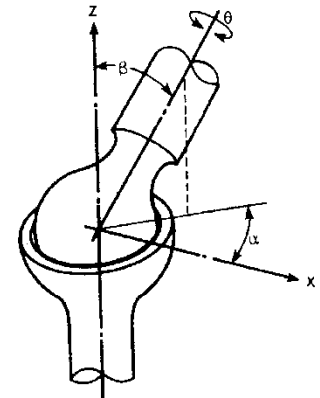
Rotacional



Prismática

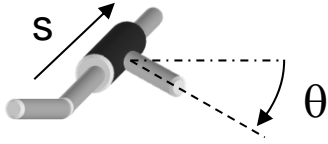
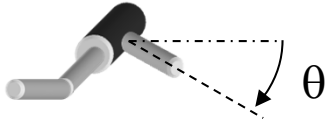
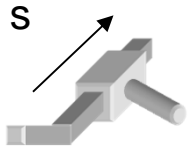
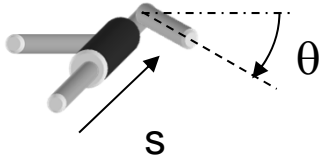


Cilíndrica

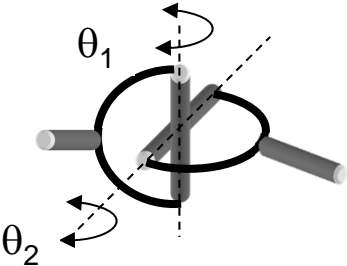
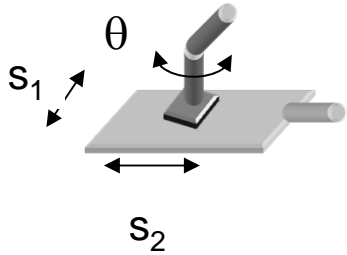



Esférica



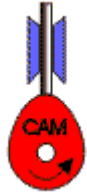
Juntas versus DOF

Tipo	Símbolo	Esquema	GDL	β
Helicoidal	H		1	θ
Rotação	R		1	θ
Prismática	P		1	s
Cilíndrica	C		2	θ s

Juntas versus DOF

Tipo	Símbolo	Esquema	GDL	β
Universal	T		2	$\theta_1 \theta_2$
Plana	E		3	$\theta s_1 s_2$
Esférica	S		3	$\theta \psi \phi$

Juntas versus DOF

Tipo	Símbolo	Esquema	GDL	β
Contato	Co		1	Rotação SEM Escorrega- mento
Engrenagem	Eng		2	Rotação com Escorrega- mento
Came - Seguidor	CS		2	Translação com Escorrega- mento

Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares

- Critério de Kutzbach

$$N = 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2}$$

- Onde:

N: Número de GDLs

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

n_{J1} : Número de Juntas com 1 GDL

n_{J2} : 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

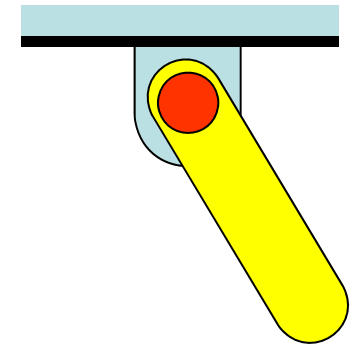
Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares - Exemplos

- Pêndulo Simples

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

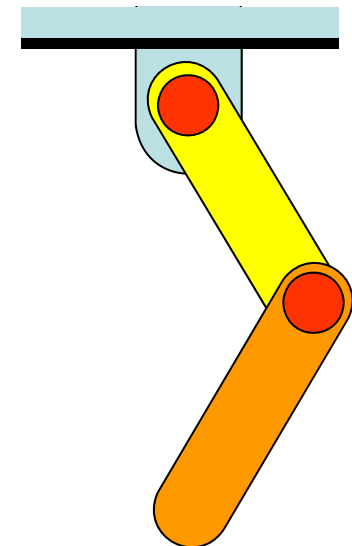
$$N = 3 \cdot (2-1) - 2 \cdot (1) - (0) = 1 \text{ GDL}$$



- Pêndulo Duplo

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

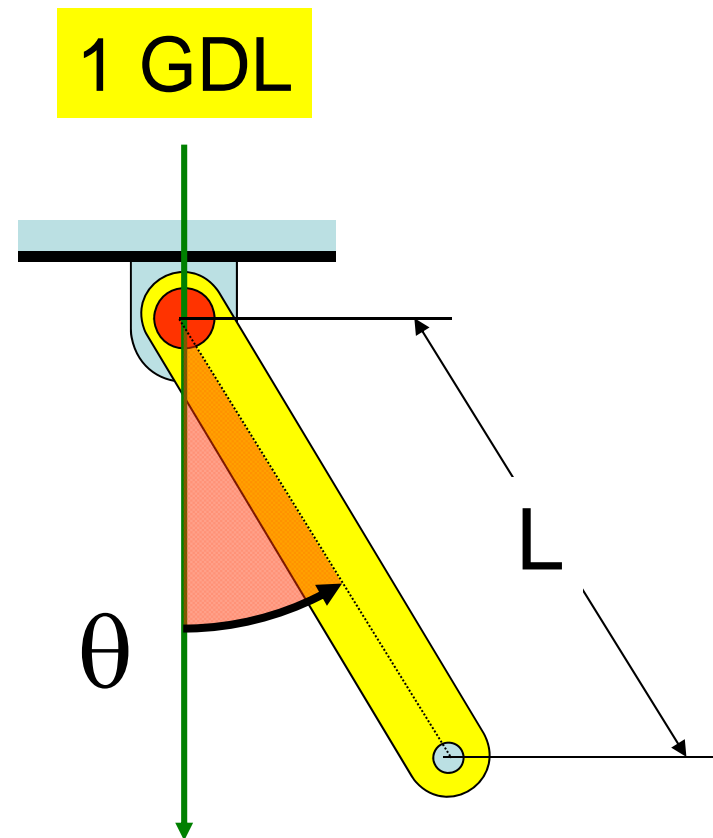
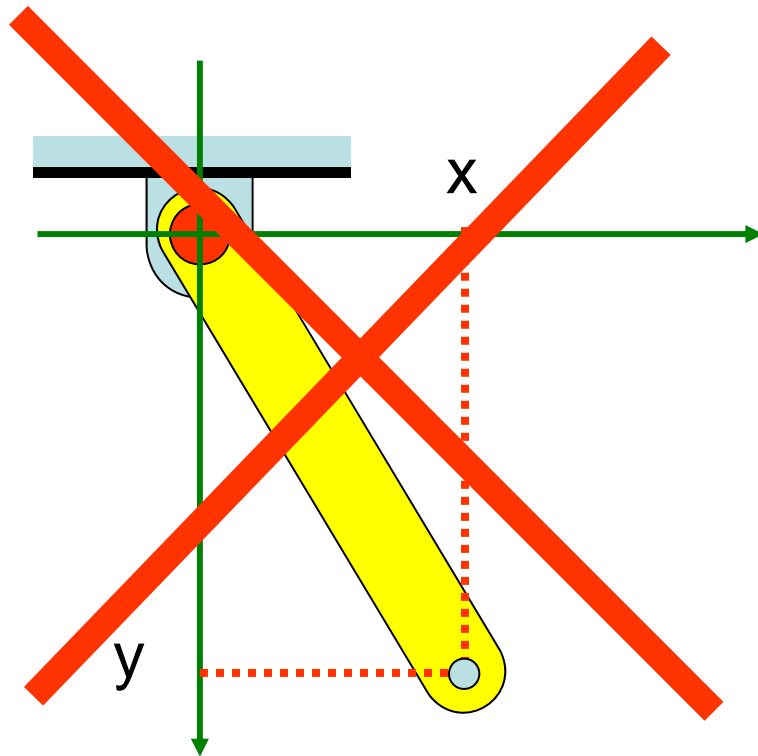
$$N = 3 \cdot (3-1) - 2 \cdot (2) - (0) = 2 \text{ GDL}$$



Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Simples

- Quais são os GDLs?

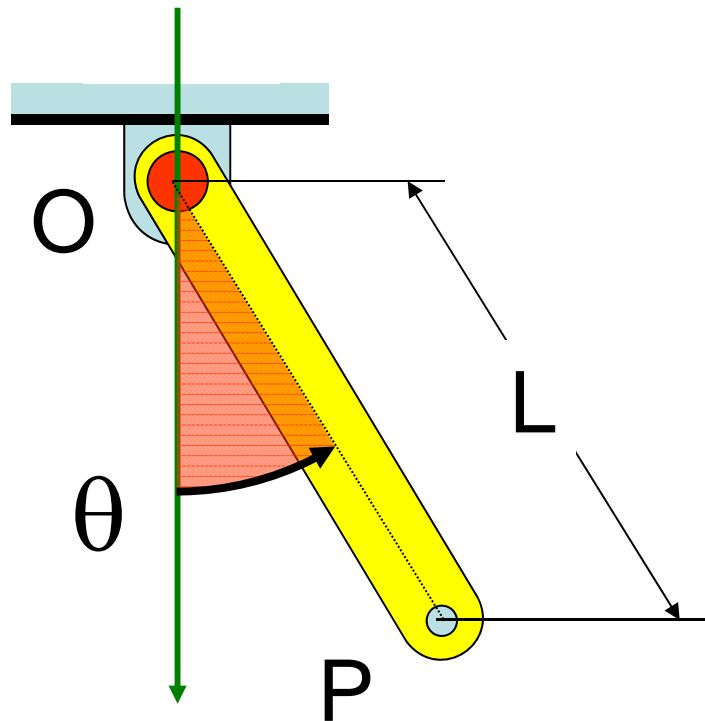


Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Simples

- Equações de Posição:

1 GDL



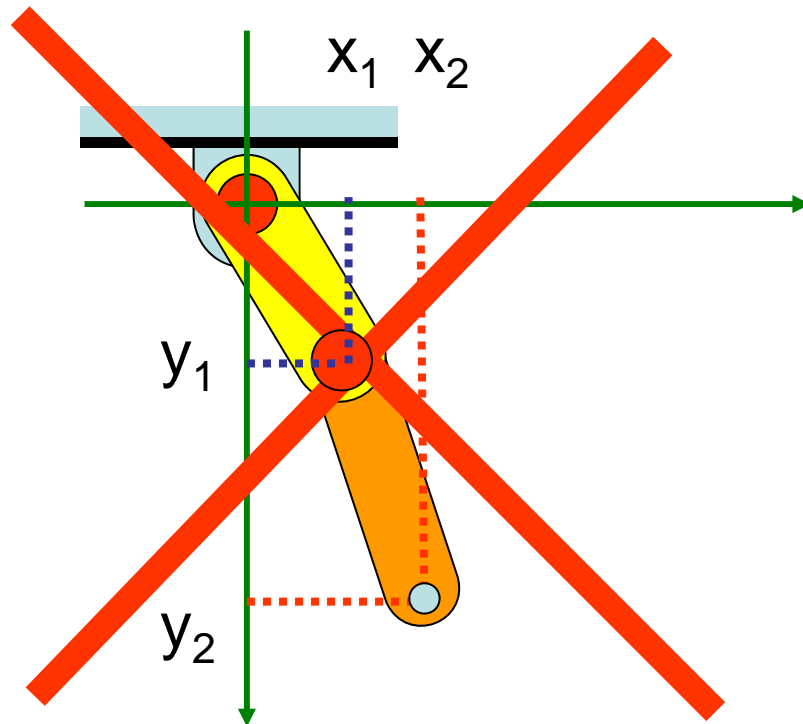
$$\vec{P} = L \cdot e^{i\theta}$$

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

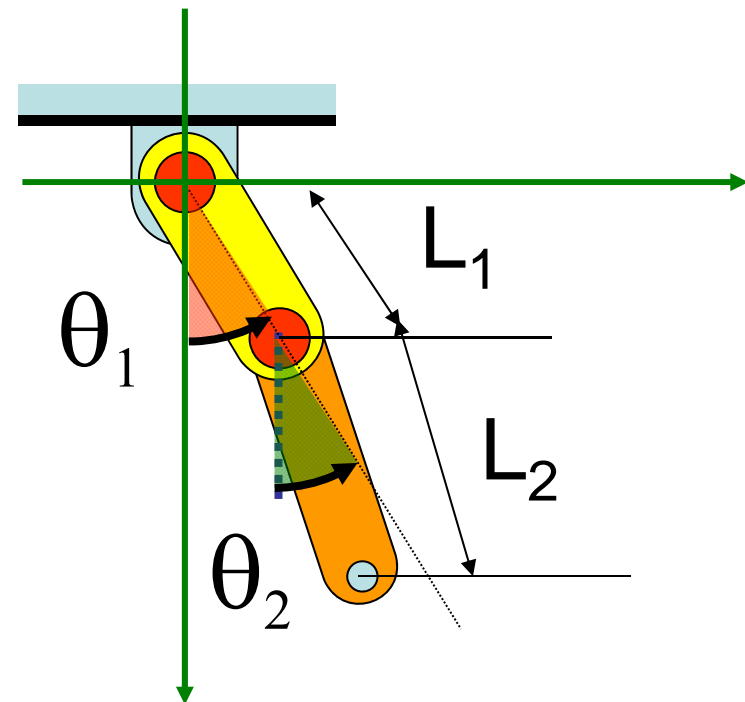
Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Duplo

- Quais são os GDLs?



2 GDL

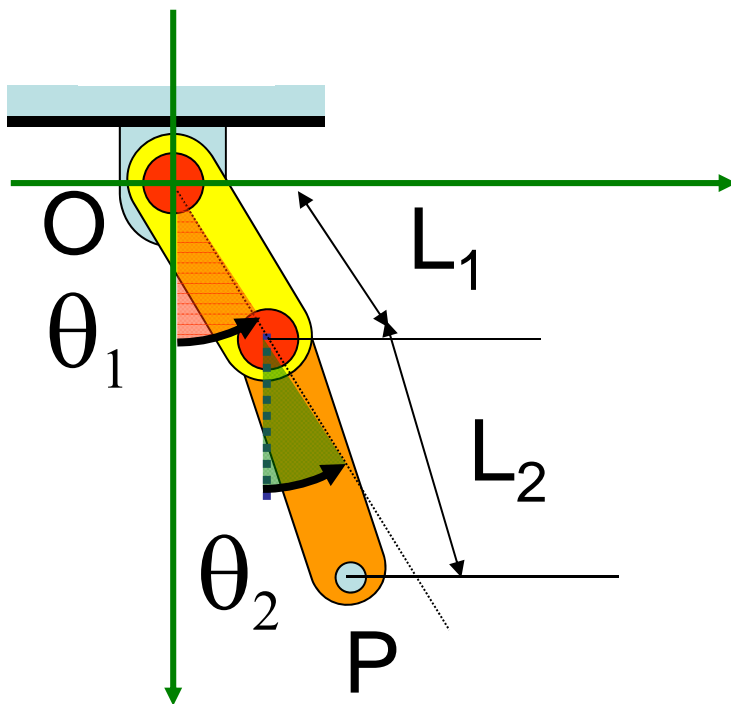


Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Pêndulo Duplo

- Equações de Posição:

2 GDL



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

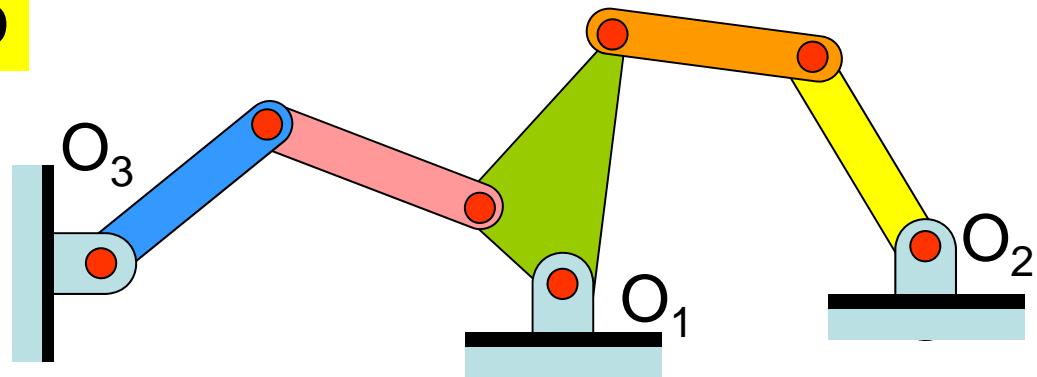
$$\vec{P} = L_1 \cdot (\sin \theta_1 \vec{i} + \cos \theta_1 \vec{j}) + L_2 \cdot (\sin \theta_2 \vec{i} + \cos \theta_2 \vec{j})$$

Graus de Liberdade

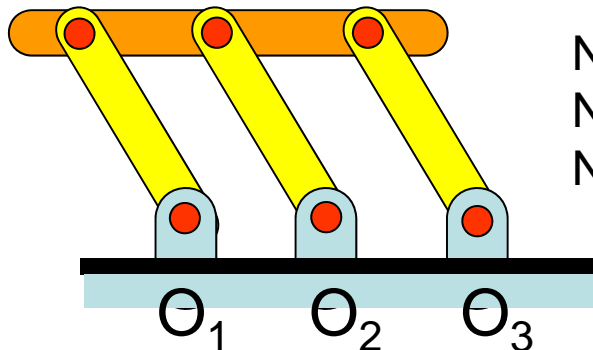
Mecanismos Planares – Observações

(1) Contagem do solo

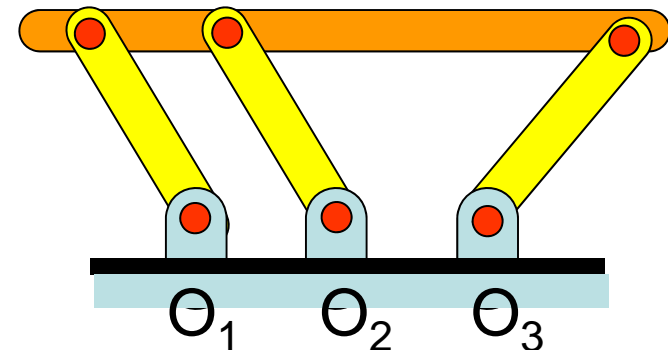
$$\begin{aligned} N &= 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2} \\ N &= 3.(6-1) - 2.(7) - 0 \\ N &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



(2) Existem exceções ao Critério de Kutzbach



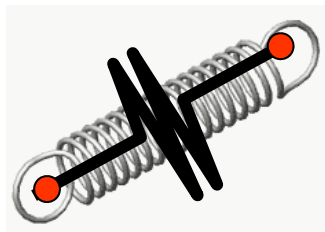
$$\begin{aligned} N &= 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2} \\ N &= 3.(5-1) - 2.(6) - 0 \\ N &= 0, \text{ mas } N = 1 \end{aligned}$$



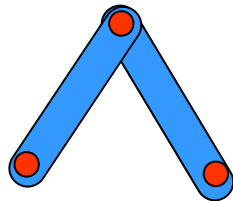
Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Observações

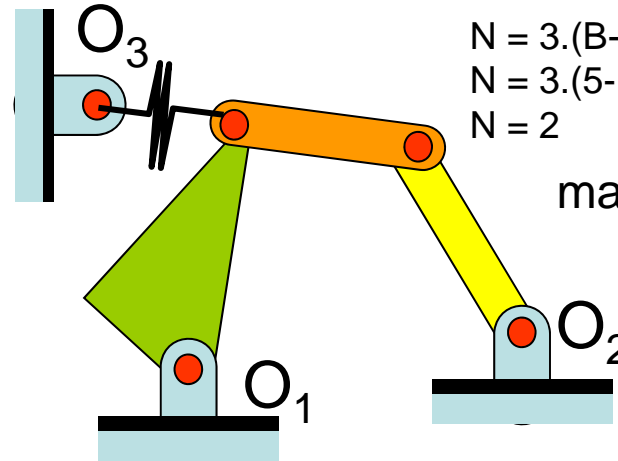
(3) Molas



=



$$\begin{aligned} N &= 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2} \\ N &= 3.(3-1) - 2.(3) - 0 \\ N &= 0, \text{ mas pode ser } N = 1 \\ &\text{ou } N = 2 \text{ (extrem. móveis)} \end{aligned}$$



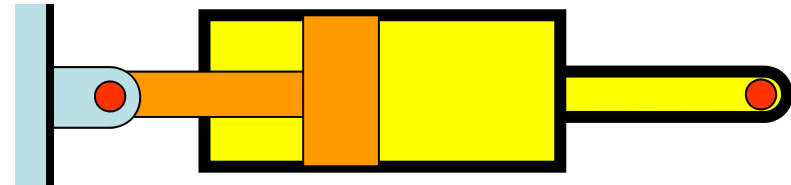
$$\begin{aligned} N &= 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2} \\ N &= 3.(5-1) - 2.(5) - 0 \\ N &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

mas $N = 1$

(4) Sistemas Hidráulicos e Pneumáticos



$$\begin{aligned} N &= 3.(B-1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2} \\ N &= 3.(2-1) - 2.(1) \\ N &= 1, \text{ mas pode ser } N = 2 \\ &\text{(extremidades móveis)} \end{aligned}$$



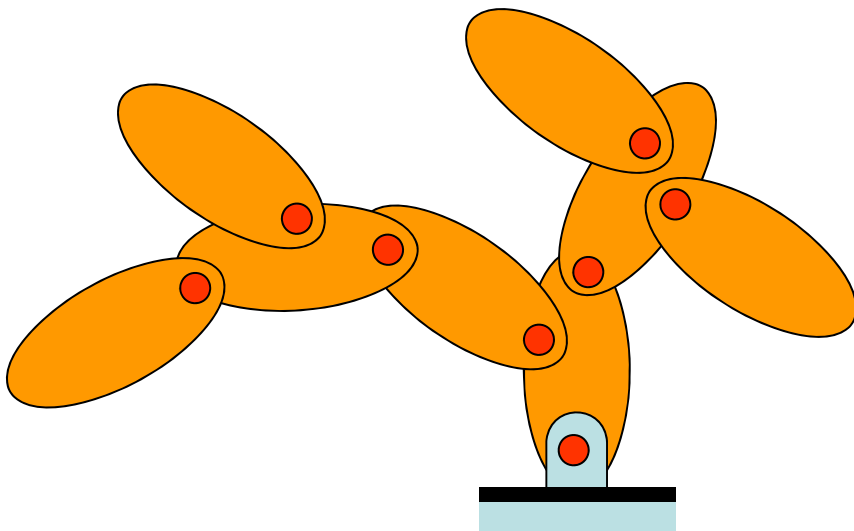
Sumário da Aula

- Graus de Liberdade
 - Juntas
 - Corpos Rígidos
 - Tipos de Movimento
 - Juntas vs. DOF
 - Exemplos
- Cadeias Cinemáticas
 - Abertas e Fechadas
 - Mecanismos e Máquinas

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



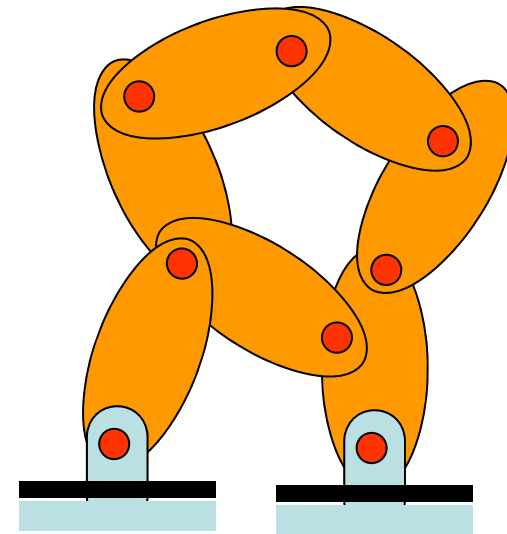
Cadeias Cinemáticas

Topologias

- Cadeias Fechadas
 - Loops

$$n_L = n_J - n_B$$

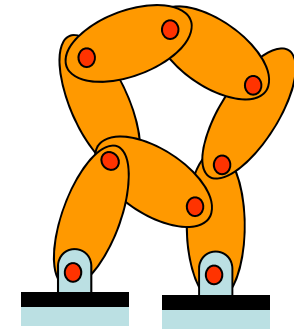
- Onde:
 - n_L : Número de Loops
 - n_J : Número de Juntas
 - n_B : Número de Corpos (excluindo o solo)



Cadeias Cinemáticas

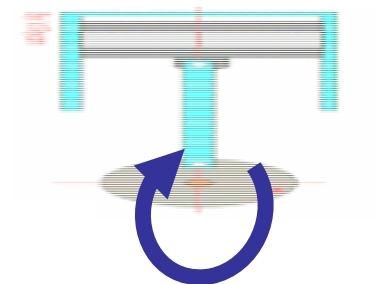
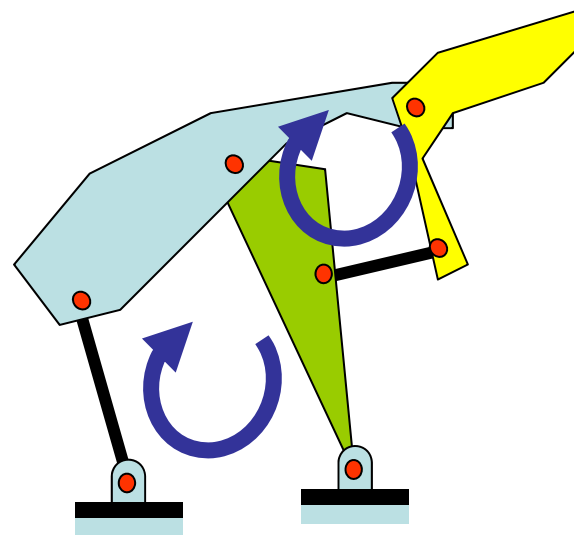
Topologias

- Cadeias Fechadas - Exemplos



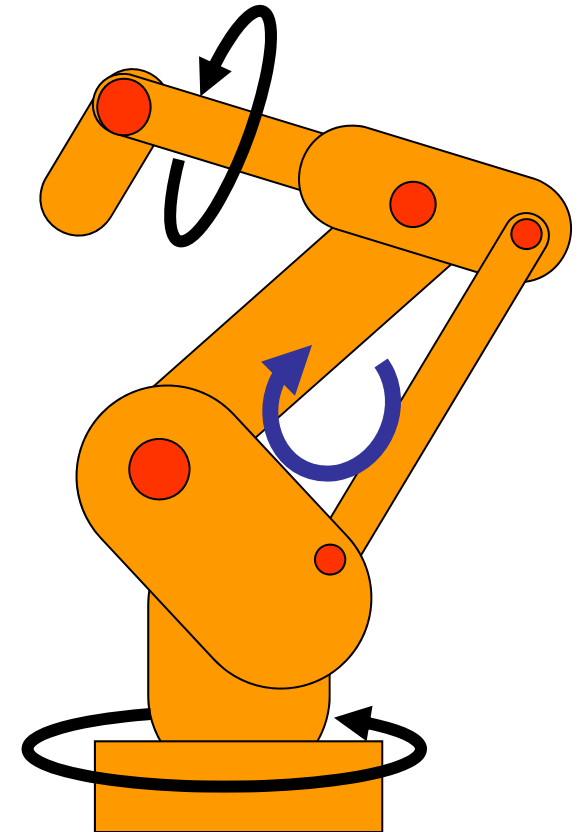
$$n_L = n_J - n_B$$

n_B : Número de Corpos exclui o solo!



Topologias

-
- A stylized orange robot with a blue base, composed of interconnected oval segments with red circular joints. The robot has a vertical neck, a wide torso with a central rectangular cutout, and a long, curved arm extending upwards and to the right. The base is a light blue rectangular block with a black horizontal line on top.



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

f_i : GDL da junta i

Graus de Liberdade

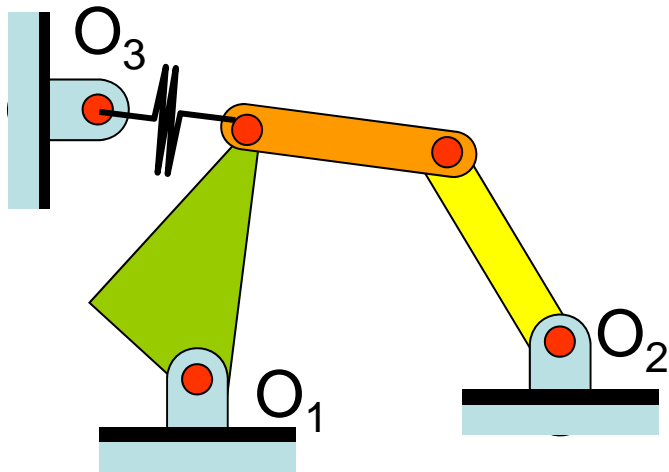
Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

n_B : corpos (excl. solo)
 f_i : nº GDL da junta i

$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

$$N = 3.4 - [5.(3-1)]$$

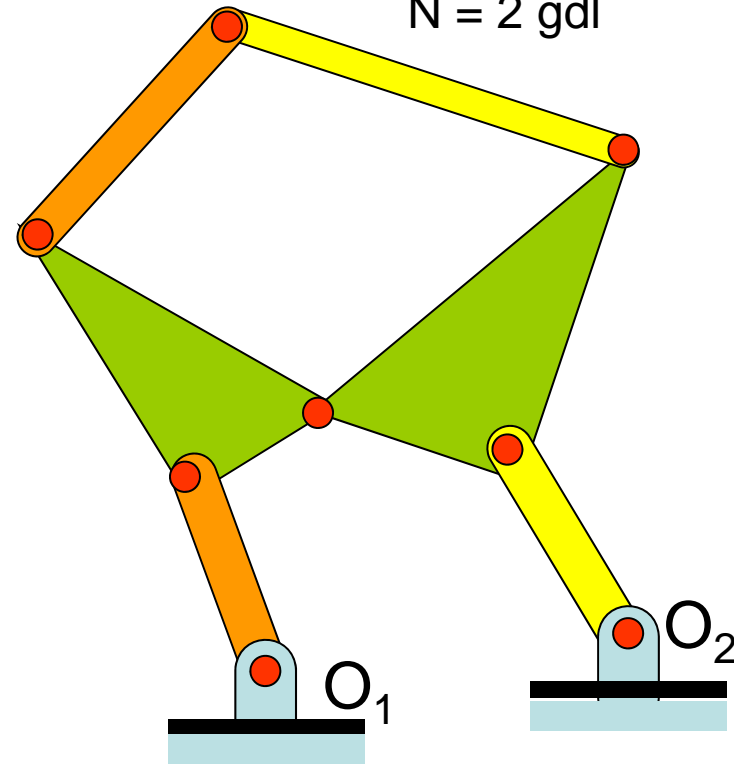
$$N = 2 \text{ gdl}$$



$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

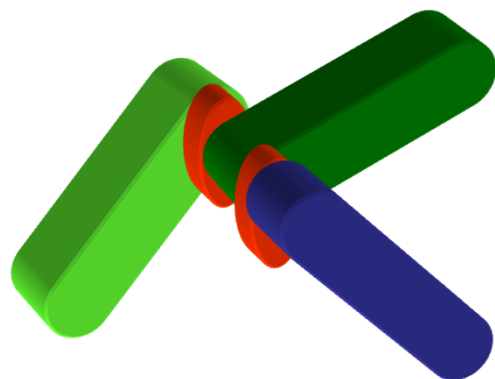
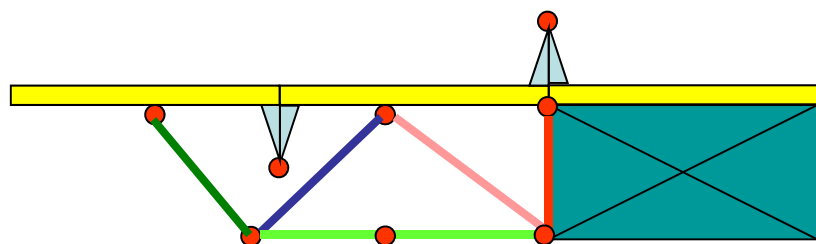
$$N = 3.6 - [8.(3-1)]$$

$$N = 2 \text{ gdl}$$

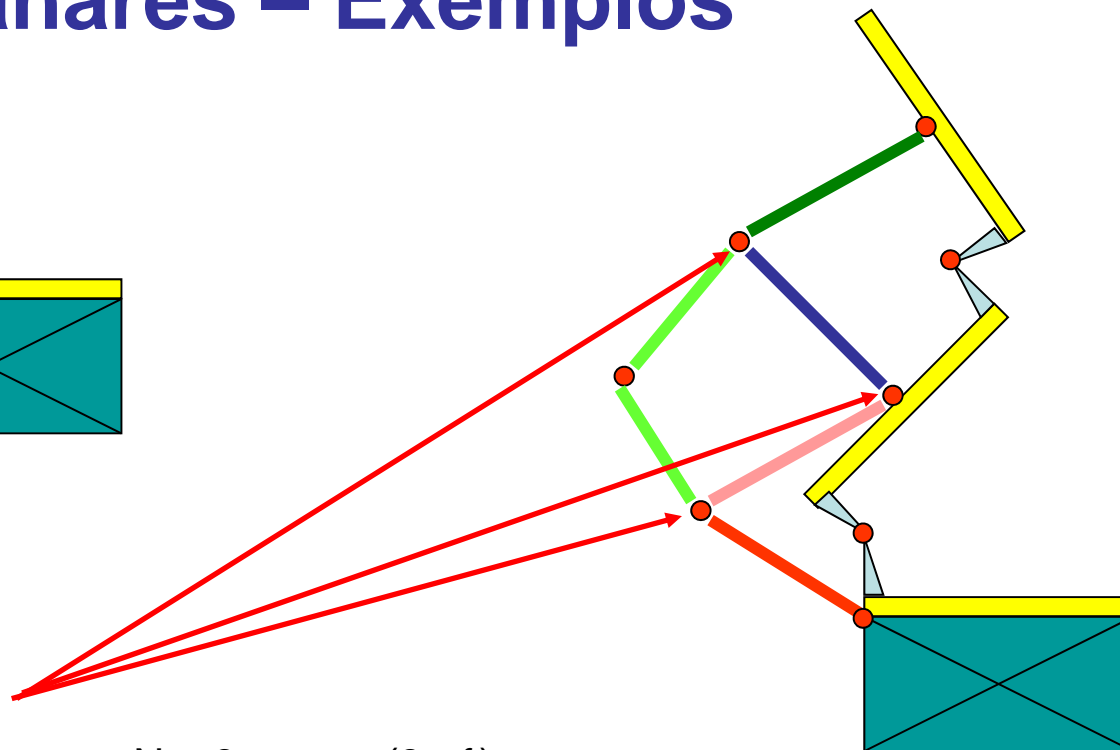


Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



Juntas múltiplas:
 $n^\circ \text{ juntas} = n^\circ \text{ corpos} - 1$
 No caso acima:
 $f_1 = n_B - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$



$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

$$N = 3.8 - [8.(3-1) + 1(3-1) + 1(3-1) + 1(3-1)]$$

$$N = 2 \text{ gdl}$$

Ou, no critério “antigo”, considerando o solo:

$$N = 3.(n_B - 1) - 2.n_{J1} - n_{J2}$$

$$N = 3.(9-1) - 2.(5 + 2 + 2 + 2) - 0$$

$$N = 2 \text{ gdl}$$

Graus de Liberdade

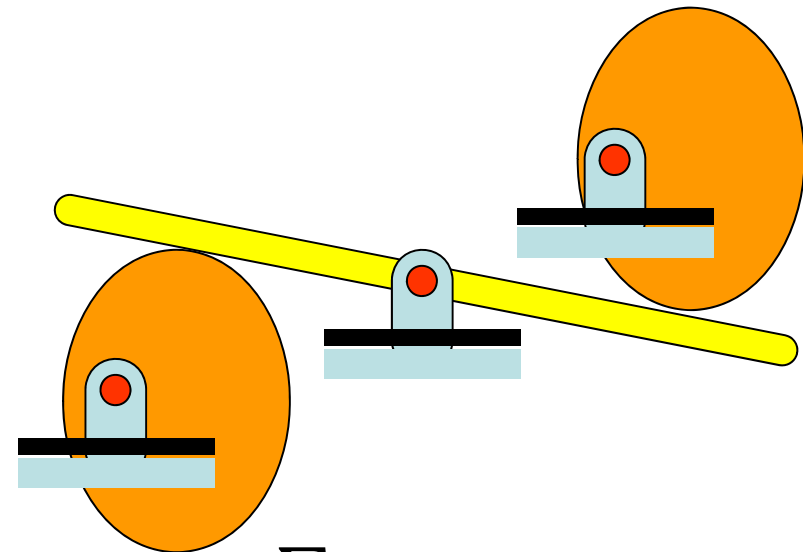
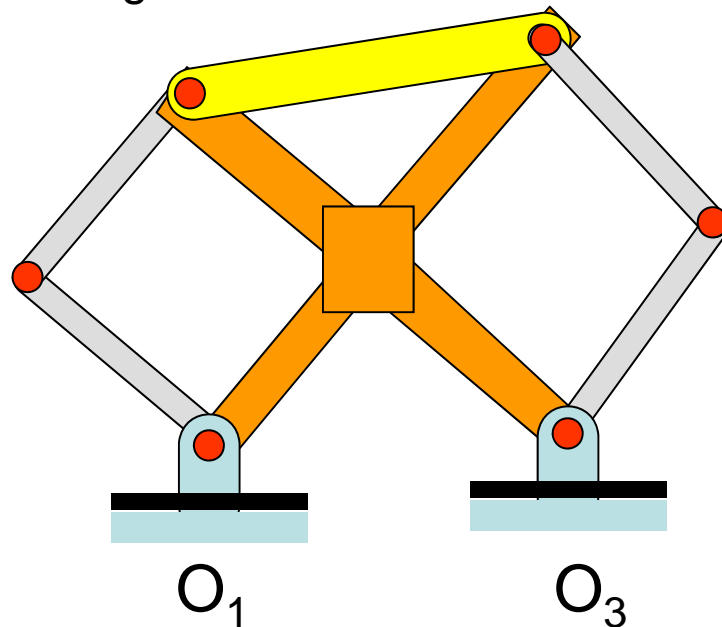
Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

$n_B = 4$ pois a cruzeta limita o movimento e daí funcionará como solo, travando a peça amarela (tb virará solo)

$$N = 3.4 - [6.(3-1)]$$

$$N = 0 \text{ gdl}$$



$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

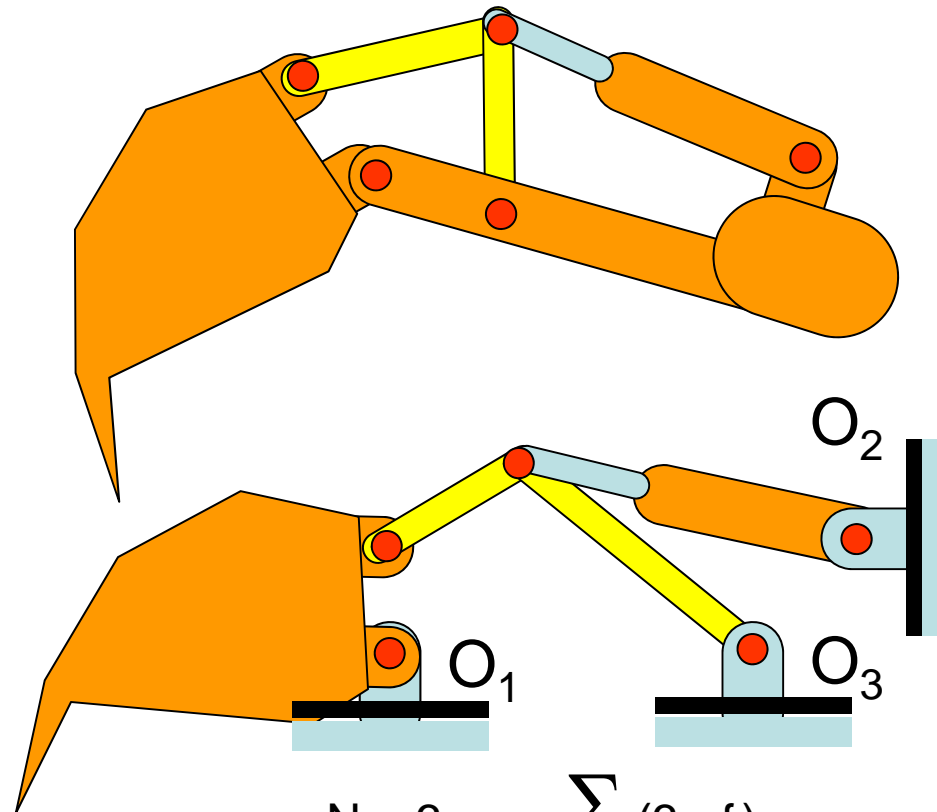
$$N = 3.3 - [3.(3-1) + 2.(3-2)]$$

$$N = 1 \text{ gdl (com contato)}$$

$$N = 3 \text{ gdl (sem contato)}$$

Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



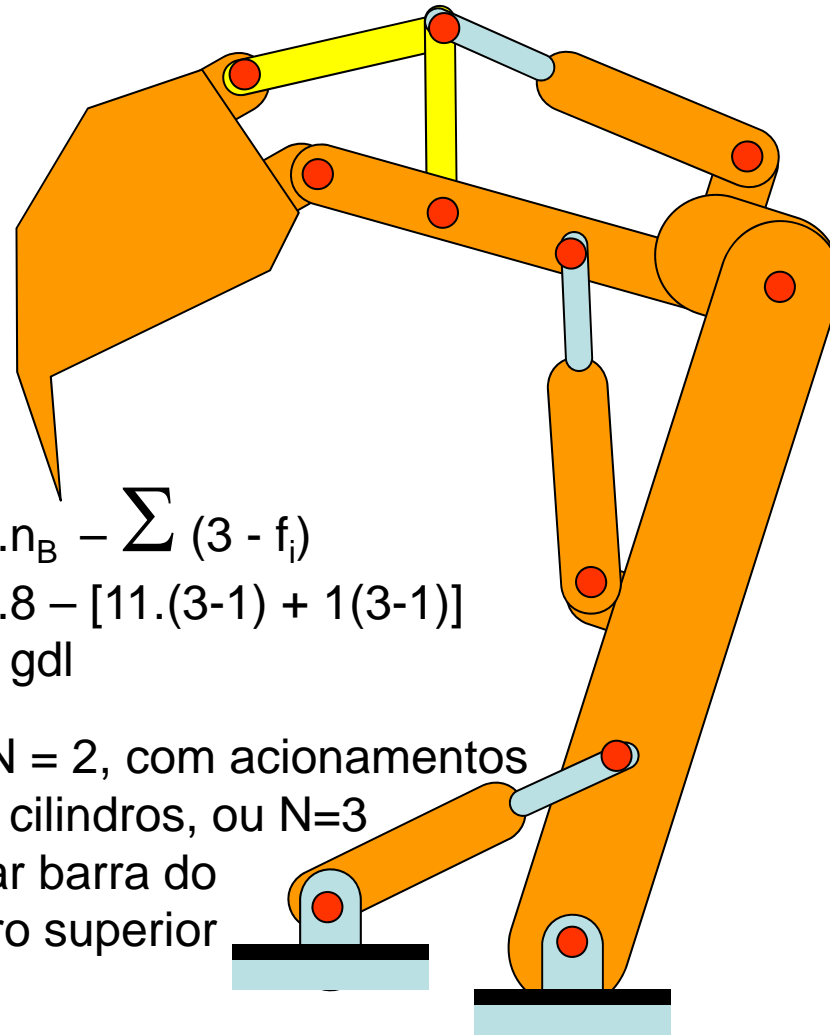
$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

$$N = 3.4 - [5.(3-1) + 1.(3-1)]$$

$$N = 0 \text{ gdl (barra em } O_3 \text{ trava)}$$

Graus de Liberdade

Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

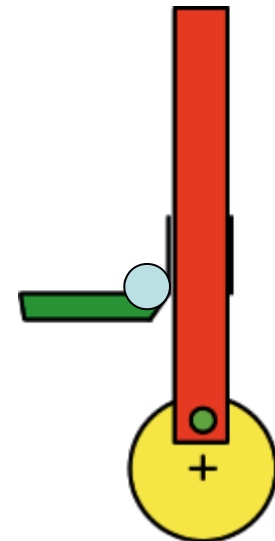
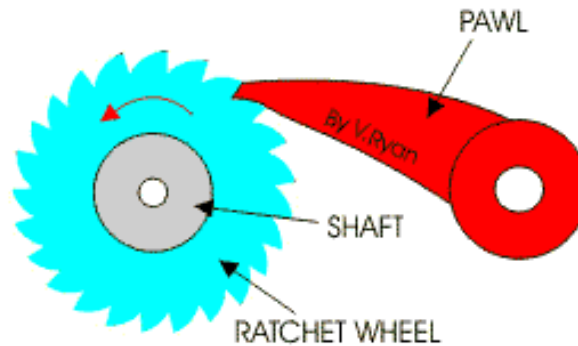
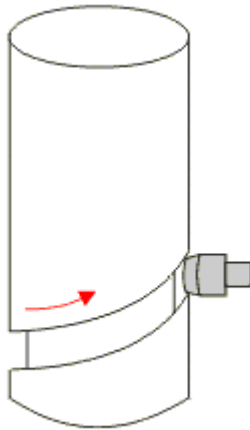
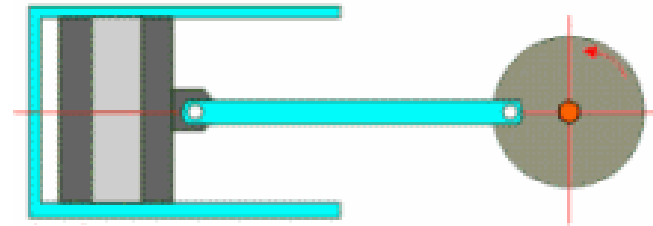
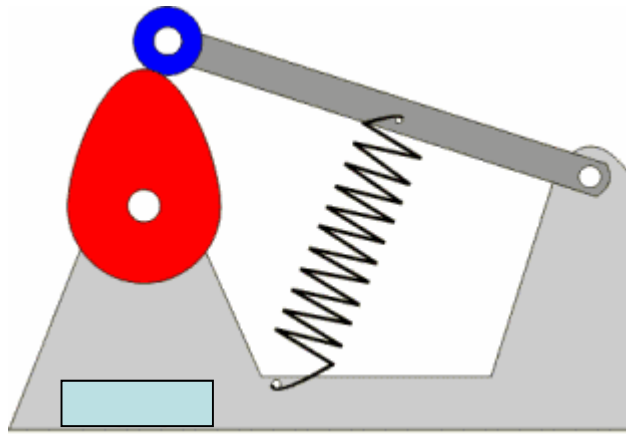
$$N = 3.8 - [11.(3-1) + 1(3-1)]$$

$$N = 0 \text{ gdl}$$

mas $N = 2$, com acionamentos
dos 2 cilindros, ou $N=3$
se tirar barra do
cilindro superior

Graus de Liberdade

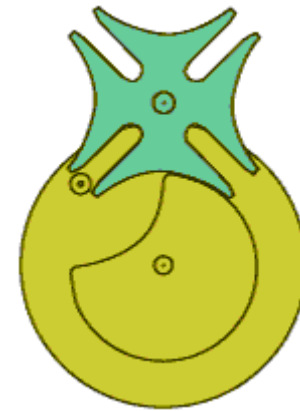
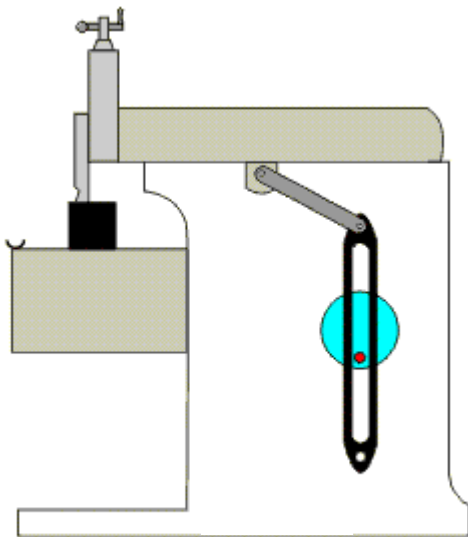
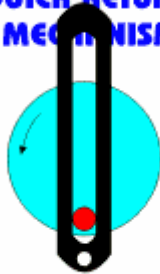
Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



Graus de Liberdade

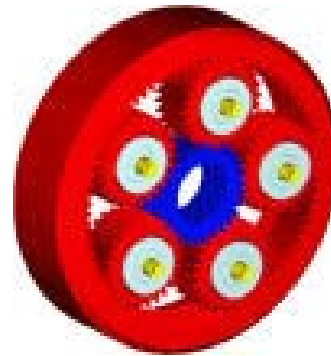
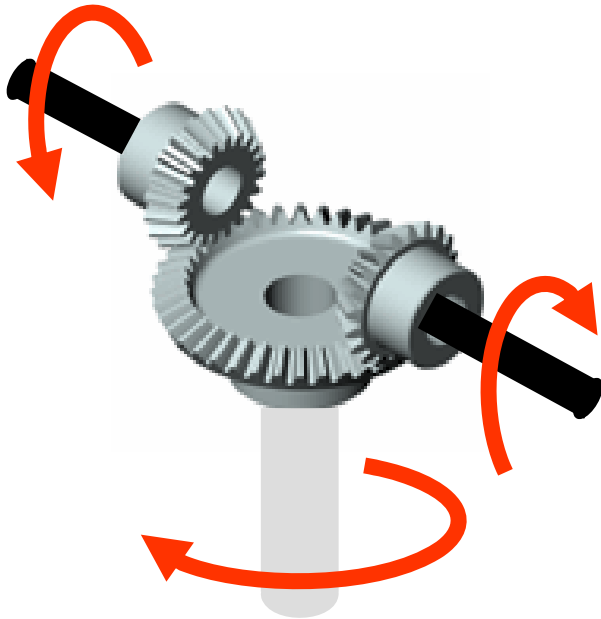
Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos

QUICK RETURN
MECHANISM



Graus de Liberdade

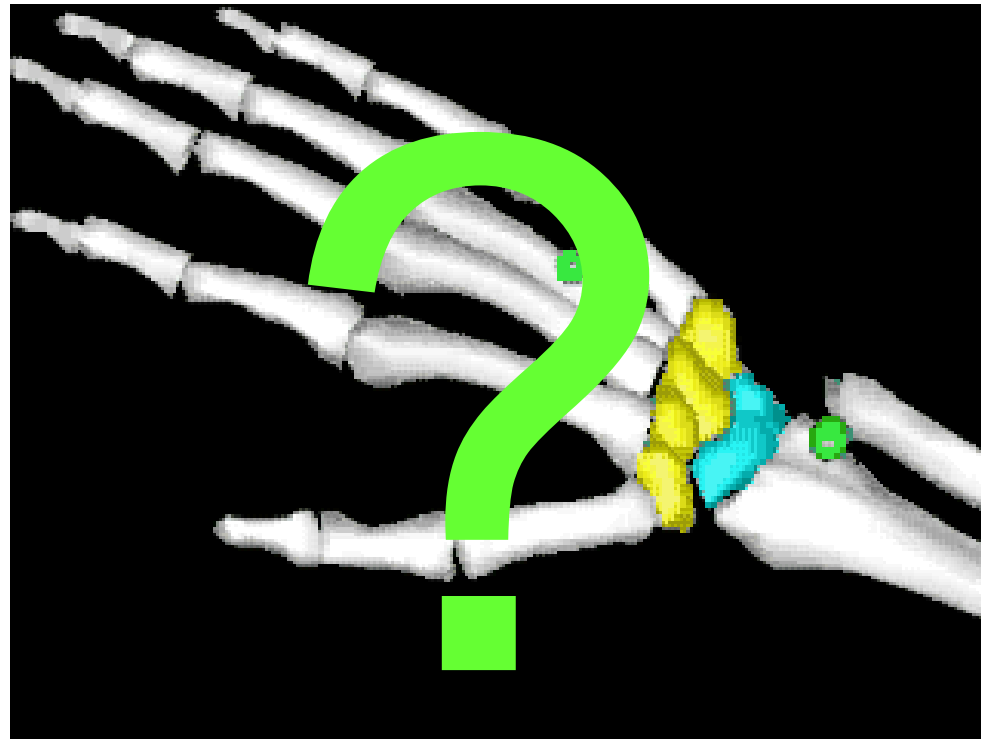
Mecanismos Planares – Exemplos



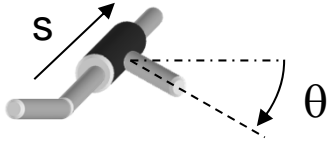
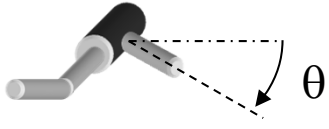
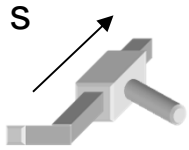
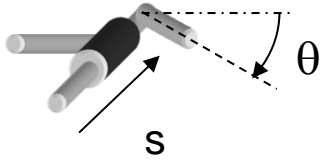
Graus de Liberdade

Pergunta da Aula Passada

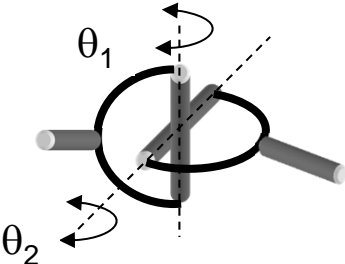
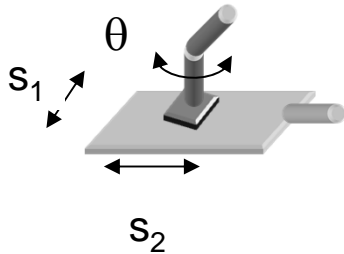

Quantos GDLs possui uma mão?



Juntas versus DOF

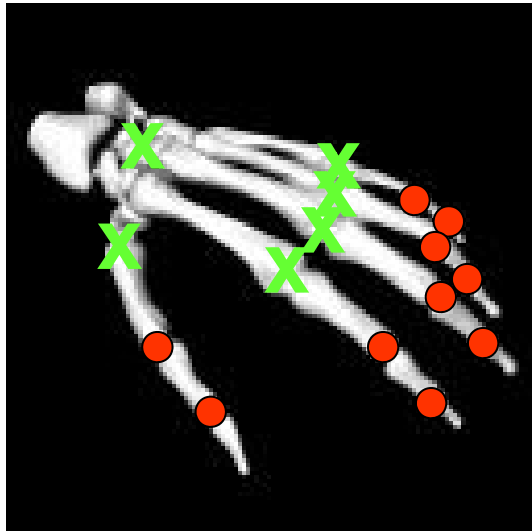
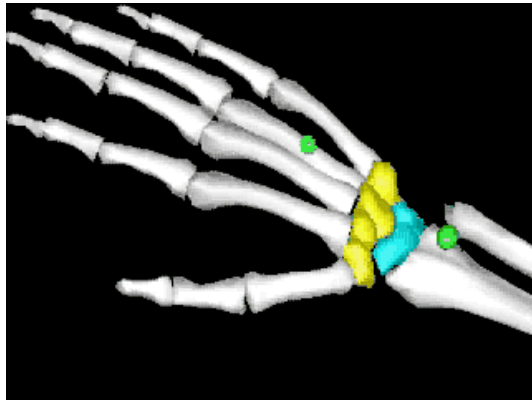
Tipo	Símbolo	Esquema	GDL	β
Helicoidal	H		1	θ
Rotação	R		1	θ
Prismática	P		1	s
Cilíndrica	C		2	θ s

Juntas versus DOF

Tipo	Símbolo	Esquema	GDL	β
Universal	T		2	$\theta_1 \theta_2$
Plana	E		3	$\theta s_1 s_2$
Esférica	S		3	$\theta \psi \phi$

Graus de Liberdade

Pergunta da Aula Passada



$$N = 3.n_B - \sum (3 - f_i)$$

$$n_B = 16 \text{ (15 falanges + dorso)}$$

$$f_i = 10 \text{ (1gdl)} + 6 \text{ (2gdl)}$$

$$N = 3.16 - [10.(3-1) + 6.(3-2)]$$
$$= 48 - [20+6] = 48 - 26$$

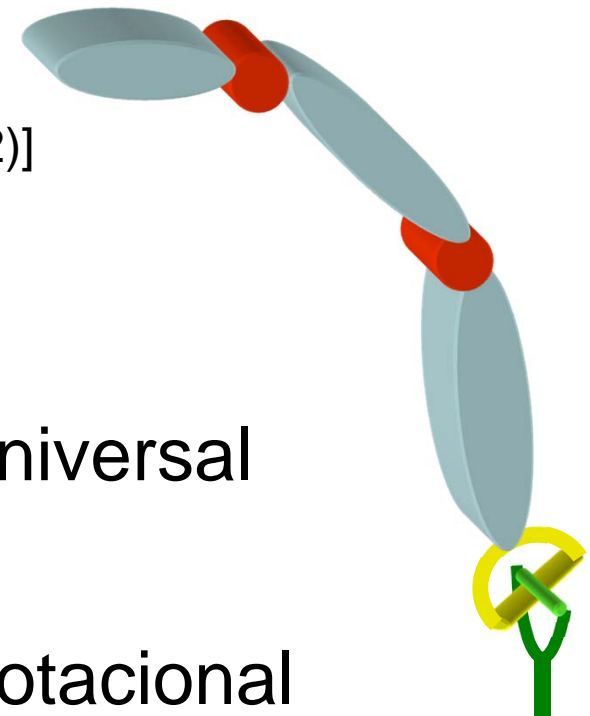
$$N = 22 \text{ GDL}$$



X Junta Universal



• Junta Rotacional



Próxima Aula

- Mecanismos Simples
- Mecanismos Complexos

- Pergunta:

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

