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Study on the Dynamic Analysis Method using the Modal Coordinates and the Absolute Nodal Coordinates

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Key Words : Absolute nodal coordinates(), Computer simulation(), Flexible Multibody Dynamics(), Modal analysis(), Vehicle Dynamics()

Abstract

In this paper, the absolute nodal coordinate formulation was introduced to describe the large deformation problems. And also, the modal coordinates were employed to represent the small elastic deformation. A new hybrid formulation was developed to combine the modal coordinates and the absolute nodal coordinates. A spherical joint and the DOT1 constraint were developed to carry out the numerical simulation of mechanical systems with kinematic joints. A beam example was suggested to show the new formulation. The simulation results using the modal coordinates and the absolute nodal coordinates show a good agreement to the experiments.

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2.1

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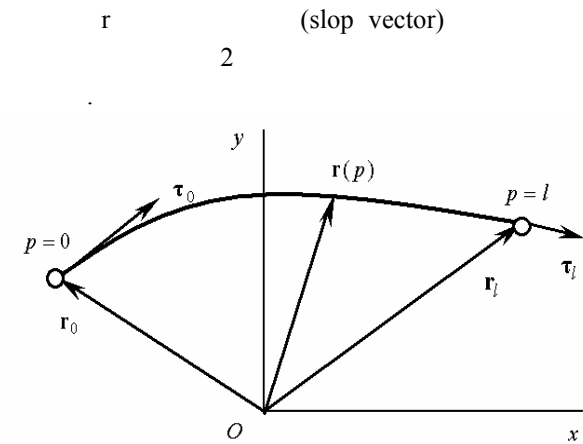


Fig. 1 Elastic beam element

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(2)

$$\mathbf{e} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_0 \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_0 \\ \mathbf{r}_l \\ \boldsymbol{\tau}_l \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1 \\ \mathbf{e}_2 \\ \mathbf{e}_3 \\ \mathbf{e}_4 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{r}(p) = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & 0 & s_2 & 0 & s_3 & 0 & s_4 & 0 \\ 0 & s_1 & 0 & s_2 & 0 & s_3 & 0 & s_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} r_{0x} \\ r_{0y} \\ \vdots \\ \tau_{lx} \\ \tau_{ly} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= 1 - 3\xi^2 + 2\xi^3, & s_2 &= l(\xi - 2\xi^2 + \xi^3), \\ s_3 &= 3\xi^2 - 2\xi^3, & s_4 &= l(\xi^3 - \xi^2), \end{aligned} \quad \xi = p/l. \quad (3)$$

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Fig.1

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\mathbf{e}}} \right)^T - \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \mathbf{e}} \right)^T + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \mathbf{e}} \right)^T = \left(\frac{\delta W}{\delta \mathbf{e}} \right)^T \quad (3)$$

T 가 W (4),

(5)

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \mu \dot{\mathbf{r}}^T \dot{\mathbf{r}} dp \quad (4)$$

$$\delta W = \int_0^l \delta \mathbf{r}^T \mu \mathbf{g} dp \quad (5)$$

(6)

$$\mathbf{M} \ddot{\mathbf{e}} + \mathbf{Q}^e = \mathbf{Q}^g \quad (6)$$

2.2

(7)

(8)

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\mu l}{420} \begin{bmatrix} 156 \mathbf{I} & & & \text{sym.} \\ 22l \mathbf{I} & 4l^2 \mathbf{I} & & \\ 54 \mathbf{I} & 13l \mathbf{I} & 156 \mathbf{I} & \\ -13l \mathbf{I} & -3l^2 \mathbf{I} & -22l \mathbf{I} & 4l^2 \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{Q}^g = \begin{Bmatrix} \mu \mathbf{g} l / 2 \\ \mu \mathbf{g} l^2 / 12 \\ \mu \mathbf{g} l / 2 \\ -\mu \mathbf{g} l^2 / 12 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

(9)

$$U = U^e + U^k = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EA \varepsilon^2 dp + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l EI \kappa^2 dp \quad (9)$$

3.

3.1

Fig.2

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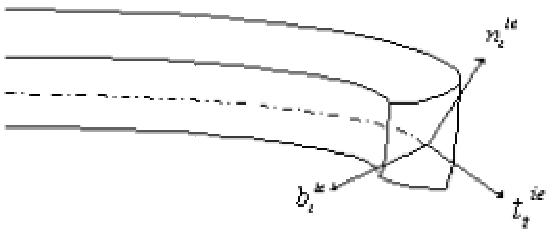


Fig. 2 Tangent frame

Fig.2 $t_t^{ie} = \frac{r_x^{ie}}{|r_x^{ie}|}$, $r_x^{ie} = \frac{\partial r^{ie}}{\partial x^{ie}}$ slope

vector, $|r_x^{ie}| = \sqrt{r_x^{ieT} r_x^{ie}}$

Euclidian norm t_t^{ie} beam centerline
(tangent vector) b_t^{ie} n_t^{ie}

$$b_t^{ie} = t_t^{ie} \times \frac{r_y^{ie}}{|r_y^{ie}|} = t_t^{ie} \times \hat{r}_y^{ie}, \quad r_y^{ie} = \frac{\partial r^{ie}}{\partial y^{ie}},$$

$$n_t^{ie} = b_t^{ie} \times t_t^{ie} \tag{10}$$

$$A_t^{ie} = \begin{bmatrix} t_t^{ie} & n_t^{ie} & b_t^{ie} \end{bmatrix} \tag{10}$$

3.2 Fig.3

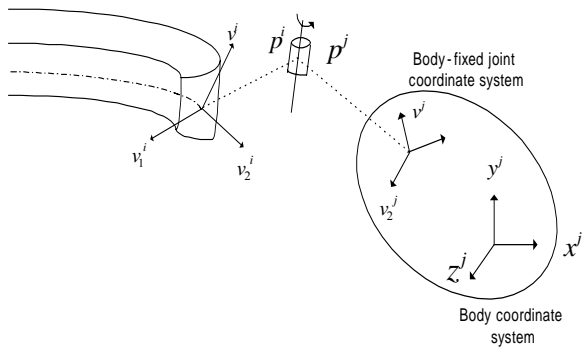


Fig. 3 Joint configuration (rigid joint) (11)

$$\Phi(q^i, q^j) = \begin{bmatrix} r_p^i - r_p^j \\ v_1^{iT} v^j \\ v_2^{iT} v^j \\ v_1^{iT} v_2^j \end{bmatrix} = 0 \tag{11}$$

(Jacobian matrix) (12)

$$\Phi_q = \begin{bmatrix} H_p^i & -H_p^i \\ v_1^{jT} H_1^i & v_1^{jT} H^j \\ v_1^{jT} H_2^i & v_2^{jT} H^j \\ v_1^{jT} H_1^i & v_1^{jT} H_2^j \end{bmatrix} \tag{12}$$

$$H_p^i = \frac{\partial r_p^i}{\partial q^i}, \quad H_p^j = \frac{\partial r_p^j}{\partial q^j}, \quad H_1^i = \frac{\partial v_1^i}{\partial q^i},$$

$$H_2^i = \frac{\partial v_2^i}{\partial q^i}, \quad H^j = \frac{\partial v^j}{\partial q^j}, \quad H_2^j = \frac{\partial v_2^j}{\partial q^j}$$

3.2.1 (13)

$$\Phi^r = \vec{r}_i + A_i S'_i - \vec{e} = \vec{r}_j + A_j (\vec{S}'_0 + \phi' a) - \vec{e} = 0 \tag{13}$$

가 (14)

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{3 \times 3} & 2ES' & A_j \phi' & -\hat{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{r} \\ \ddot{p} \\ \ddot{a} \\ \ddot{e} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 2\dot{E}S'\dot{p} + 4E\phi' \dot{a} \end{bmatrix} \tag{14}$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} -e_1 & e_0 & -e_3 & e_2 \\ -e_2 & e_3 & e_0 & -e_1 \\ -e_3 & -e_2 & e_1 & e_0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$S' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -s'^T \\ s' & -\tilde{s}' \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\hat{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.2.2 (DOT1)

(15)

$$v_i = A_i B_{ik} v_i \tag{15}$$

$$, v_i , B_{ik}$$

(16)

$$B_{ik} = I_{3 \times 3} + \tilde{\varepsilon} \tag{16}$$

$$, \varepsilon = \phi^r a , \phi^r$$

(modal matrix)

$$, a$$

(17)

$$\dot{v}_i = \omega_{ik} \times v_i = (\omega_i + A_i \phi^r \dot{a}) \times v_i \tag{17}$$

$$= -\tilde{v}_i \omega_i - \tilde{v}_i A_i \phi^r \dot{a}$$

$$, \omega_{ik} \quad k , \omega_i$$

$$\ddot{v}_i \tag{18}$$

(18)

$$\omega_i = 2E\dot{p} \tag{18}$$

$$\ddot{\omega} = 2E\ddot{p} \quad (\dot{E}\dot{p} = 0)$$

가 (19)

$$\ddot{v}_i = -\tilde{v}_i 2E\dot{p} - \tilde{v}_i 2E\ddot{p} - \tilde{v}_i A_i \phi^r \dot{a} \tag{19}$$

$$- \tilde{v}_i 2E\phi^r \dot{a}\dot{p} - \tilde{v}_i A_i \phi^r \ddot{a}$$

(20)

$$v_1^{iT} v^j = 0 \tag{20}$$

가 (21)

$$\ddot{v}_1^{iT} v^j + 2\dot{v}_1^{iT} \dot{v}^j + v_1^{iT} \ddot{v}^j = 0 \tag{21}$$

$$v^{jT} \ddot{v}_1^i + v_1^{iT} \ddot{v}^j = -2\dot{v}_1^{iT} \dot{v}^j$$

(21) , (22)

$$v_1^{iT} \ddot{v}^j = v_1^{iT} \ddot{A} v^j = v_1^{iT} (v_x^{j,i} \ddot{i} + v_y^{j,i} \ddot{j} + v_z^{j,i} \ddot{k})$$

$$= v_1^{iT} \left(v_x^{j,i} \left[\frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} \ddot{r}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} \right) \dot{r}_x \right] + v_y^{j,i} \left[-\tilde{r}_y \frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} \ddot{r}_x + \tilde{r}_x \frac{\partial \hat{r}_y}{\partial y} \ddot{r}_y + K_d \right] + v_z^{j,i} \left[\tilde{r}_x \left(\frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} \right) \ddot{r}_x - \tilde{r}_x \left(\frac{\partial \hat{r}_y}{\partial y} \right) \ddot{r}_y + k \frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} \ddot{r}_x + J_d \right] \right) \tag{22}$$

가

(23)

$$\Phi_q \ddot{q} = \gamma \tag{23}$$

(24)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{r} \\ \ddot{p} \\ \ddot{a} \\ \ddot{r}_x \\ \ddot{r}_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -v^{iT} \tilde{v}_1^i 2E & -v^{iT} \tilde{v}_1^i A^i \phi^r & \Phi_{,r_x} & \Phi_{,r_y} \end{bmatrix} \tag{24}$$

$$-2\dot{v}_1^{iT} v^j + v^{jT} (\tilde{v}_1^i 2E\dot{p} + \tilde{v}_1^i A^i \phi^r \dot{a} + 2\tilde{v}_1^i E \overline{\phi^r \dot{a} p})$$

$$-v_1^{iT} (v_x^{j,i} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_x} (\frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} \dot{r}_x) \dot{r}_x + v_z^{j,i} K_d + v_y^{j,i} J_d)$$

$$\Phi_{,r_x} = v_1^{iT} \left(v_x^{j,i} \frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} - v_z^{j,i} \tilde{r}_y \frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x} + v_y^{j,i} (\tilde{r}_x \frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial y} + k \frac{\partial \hat{r}_x}{\partial x}) \right)$$

$$\Phi_{,r_y} = v_1^{iT} \left(v_z^{j,i} \tilde{r}_x \frac{\partial \hat{r}_y}{\partial r_y} - v_y^{j,i} \tilde{r}_x (\tilde{r}_x \frac{\partial \hat{r}_y}{\partial r_y}) \right)$$

4.

4.1

Fig.3

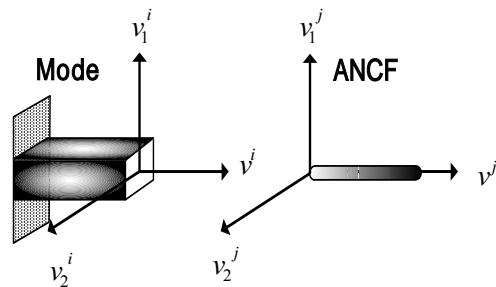


Fig. 4 Configuration of the beam

Fig.4 (25)~ (28)

$$\Phi^r = \vec{r}_i + A_i S'_i - \vec{e} \tag{25}$$

$$= \vec{r}_i + A_i (\vec{S}'_0 + \phi^t a) - \vec{e} = 0$$

$$\Phi^4 = v_1^{iT} v^j = 0 \tag{26}$$

$$\Phi^5 = v_2^{iT} v^j = 0 \tag{27}$$

$$\Phi^6 = v_1^{iT} v_2^j = 0 \tag{28}$$

가 , Table1

Table 1 Modelings of the beam

| | Case1 | Case2 | Case3 |
|-------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Size | $\phi = 2mm$ $l = 40cm$ | $\phi = 2mm$ $l = 40cm$ (Damping) | $\phi = 2mm, l = 20cm$ $\phi = 1mm, l = 40cm$ (Damping) |
| Model | 20cm(mode) 20cm(node) | 20cm(mode)) 20cm(node) | 20cm(mode) 40cm(node) |

Fig.5 Case1

Fig.6 Case1
가

Fig.7 가
, Fig.8

Case3

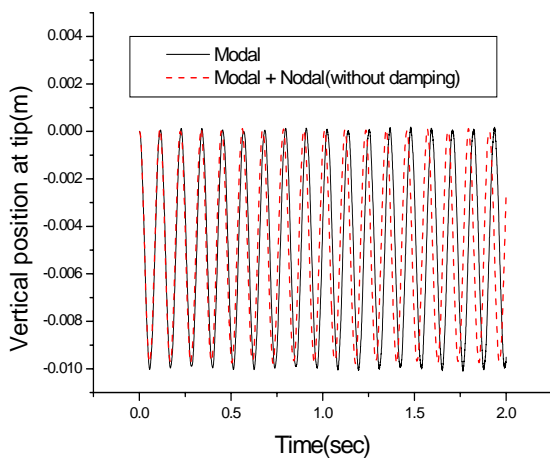
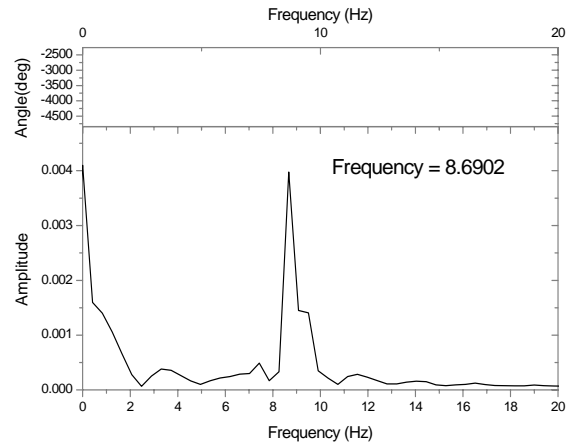
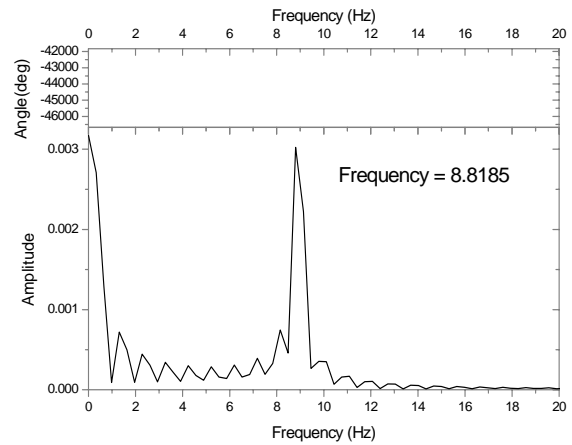


Fig. 5 Vertical deflections of end node(Case1)



(a) Mode



(b) Mode-Node

Fig. 6 Frequency responses(Case1)

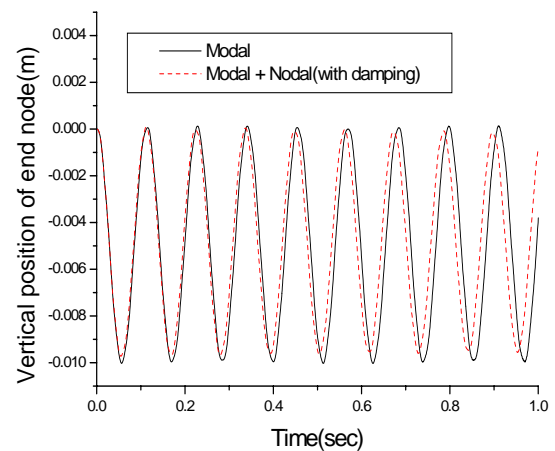


Fig. 7 Vertical deflections of end node(Case2)

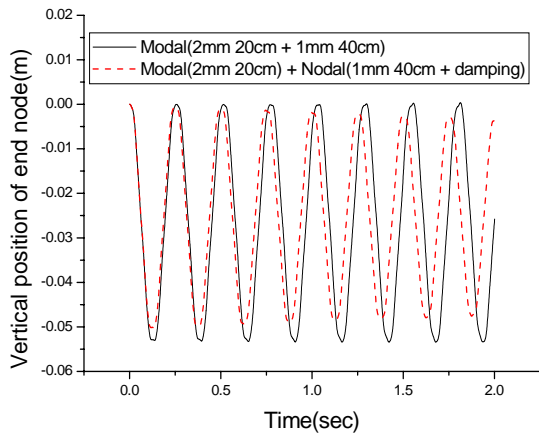


Fig. 8 Vertical deflections of end node(Case3)

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