

# Friction Model to Realize Self-Excited Vibration of Multi-body Systems

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**Key Words:** Friction force( ), Static friction coefficient( ), Kinetic friction coefficient( ), Self-excited vibration( )

## ABSTRACT

This paper presents a friction model to realize self-excited vibration of multi-body systems. The friction coefficient is modeled with a spline function in most commercial codes. Even if such a function resolves the problem of discontinuity in friction force, it cannot realize self-excited vibration phenomena. Furthermore, as the relative velocity approaches zero, the friction coefficient approaches zero with the conventional model. So, slip occurs when small force is applied to the system. To avoid these problems a new friction model is proposed in this study. With the new friction model, the self-excited vibration can be realized since the friction coefficient changes with the relative velocity. Furthermore, the slip phenomena could be reduced significantly with the proposed model.

가

$\mu_s$  : , 가  
 $\mu_k$  : 가 0 가  
 $v_s$  : (m/s) 0 가  
 $v_d$  : (m/s) 가 (5)

1.

(1, 2)

가

Spline

2

Spline (3, 4)

3

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2.

2.1

Fig. 1

가

Fig. 1

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= -a^{(v-b)} - \mu_k & v < -v_s \\ \mu &= \frac{\mu_s}{(v_s)^\beta} v^\beta & -v_s \leq v \leq v_s \\ \mu &= a^{-(x+b)} + \mu_k & v > v_s \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$\mu_k$   
 $\beta$   $a$  가  
 $b$  ,  $\beta$   
 $a$  가

$v_s$  ,  $v_d$  가

(Transition velocity)

$v_s$

$\mu_s = 0.35$  ,

$\mu_k = 0.3$  ,  $v_s = 0.01$

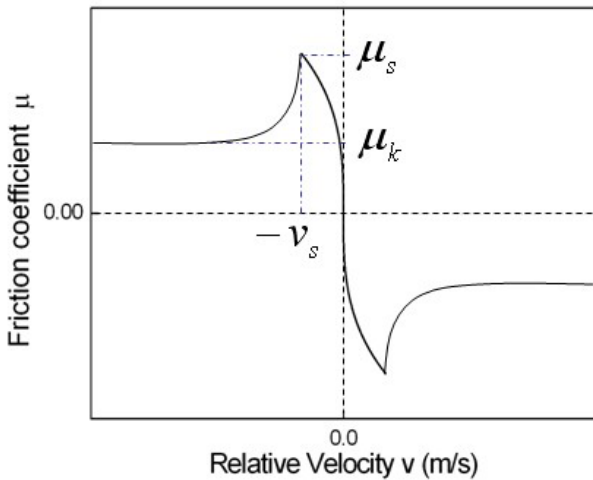


Fig. 1 Proposed friction coefficient function model.

2.2

Fig. 2

4 가

가  $\mu_s$  ,  $\mu_k$  ,  $v_s$  ,  $v_d$

가  $v_s$

가 ,

$$\mu = hav \sin(v, 0, 0, v_s, \mu_s) \quad (2)$$

가  $v_s < v < v_d$

$$\mu = hav \sin(v, v_s, \mu_s, v_d, \mu_k) \quad (3)$$

가  $v_d$

가

가

$$F_f = \mu(v) |F_n| \quad (4)$$

가  $-v_d < v < -v_s$  ,

$-v_s < v < v_s$

$v_s < v < v_d$

가

가 0 가

0 가

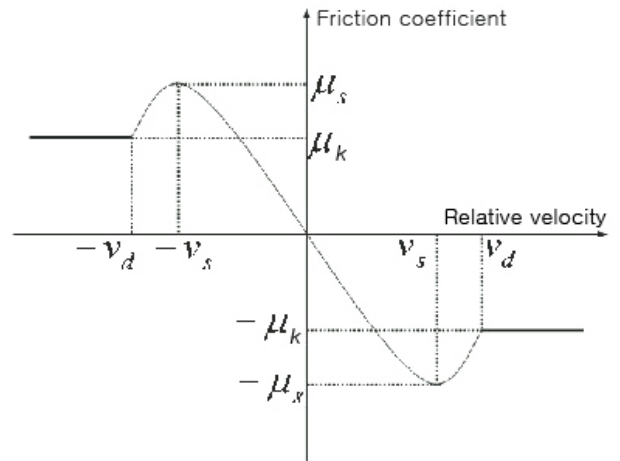


Fig. 2 Relations between relative velocity and friction coefficient employed in most commercial codes

$$-v_d < v < -v_s, \quad v_s < v < v_d$$

, Fig. 2

$$-v_d < v < -v_s, \quad v_s < v < v_d$$

가

가

Fig. 4 Table 1

가

가

$v_d$

,  $v_s$

3.2

$a$

$m$

3.

가

3.1

Fig. 3

$k$  가

(6)

$v$

$m$

$m$   $x$

$m$

가

$$v < -v_s, \quad v > v_s$$

$a$

. Fig. 5

$a$

$$v < -v_s$$

, Fig. 1

$$v < -v_s, \quad v > v_s$$

**Table 1** Input parameters

$\mu_s = 0.35, \mu_k = 0.3, v_s = 0.01, v = 1(m/s)$	
RecurDyn	$v_d = 0.15(m/s)$
Proposed	$\beta = 1/3, a = 1.5$

가

$m$

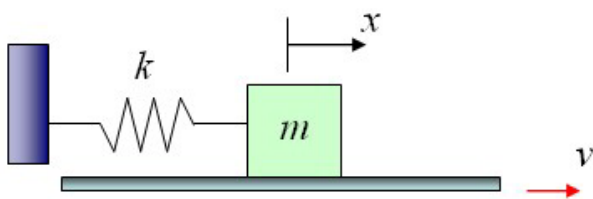
$m$

Fig. 1

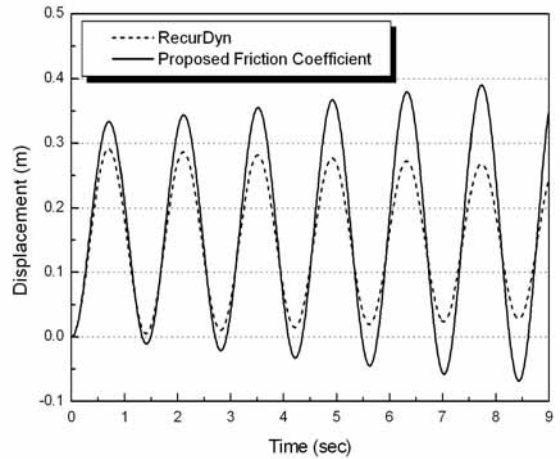
가  $v < -v_s$

$m$

가



**Fig. 3** Spring-mass system on moving belt ( $k = 200(N/m), m = 10(kg)$ )



**Fig. 4** Comparison of RecurDyn and proposed friction coefficient.

$v > v_s$

Table 1 Proposed  $a$

가 0 가  
 가  
 가 Fig. 6 가  
 가  
 Fig. 5 가  $a=1.1, 1.5$

$a = 1.5, 4.5$

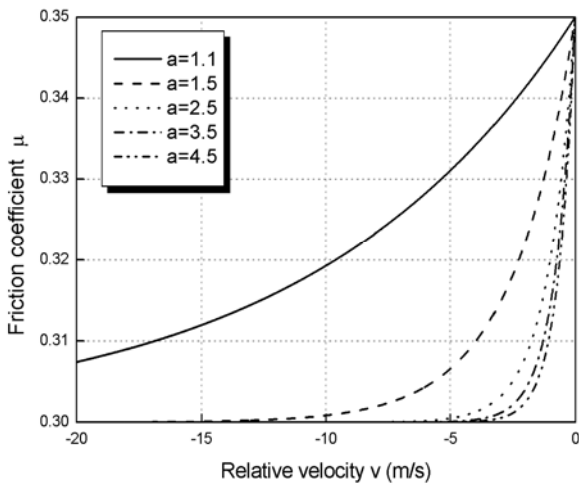


Fig. 5 Shape of the proposed friction coefficient function with a parameters. ( $v_s = 0.01(m/s)$ ,  $\mu_s = 0.35$ ,  $\mu_k = 0.3$ )

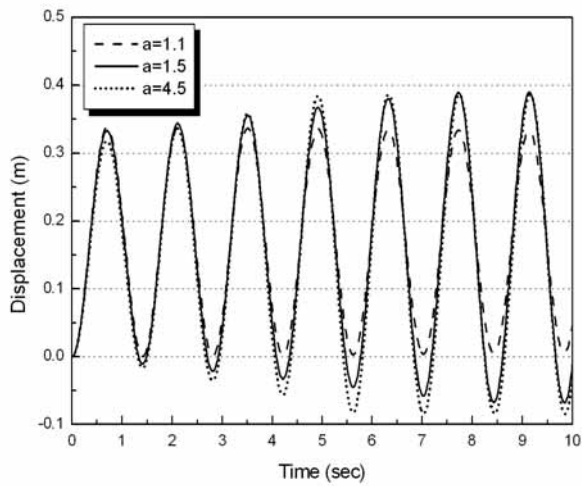


Fig. 6 Comparison of a parameters. ( $v_s = 0.01(m/s)$ ,  $\mu_s = 0.35$ ,  $\mu_k = 0.3$ )

가  
 가

3.3  
 Fig. 3

$v, \mu_s, \mu_k, \omega_n$

Table 1

Proposed

Fig. 7

$0.98 \leq v \leq 2.9(m/s)$

가  $v = 1.01(m/s)$  가

가  $v = 2.9(m/s)$  가

가  
 가  $v > 2.9(m/s)$

Fig. 8

$\mu_k = 0.3$

Fig. 8

$\mu_s < 0.33, \mu_s > 0.35$

Fig. 9

$\mu_s = 0.35$

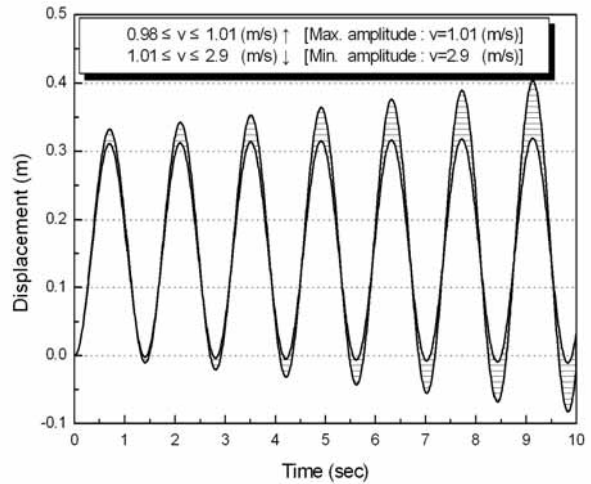


Fig. 7 Comparison of v parameters.

가  
 가  $\mu_k < 0.3$ ,  
 $\mu_k > 0.32$   
 Fig. 8, 9  
 가  $0.03 \leq \mu_s - \mu_k \leq 0.05$

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_n x = \mu_k g \quad (5)$$

Fig. 10(a), (b)  
 $\omega_n$  가  
 $\omega_n$  가  
 $\omega_n$  가  
 $m$  가  
 $k$  가

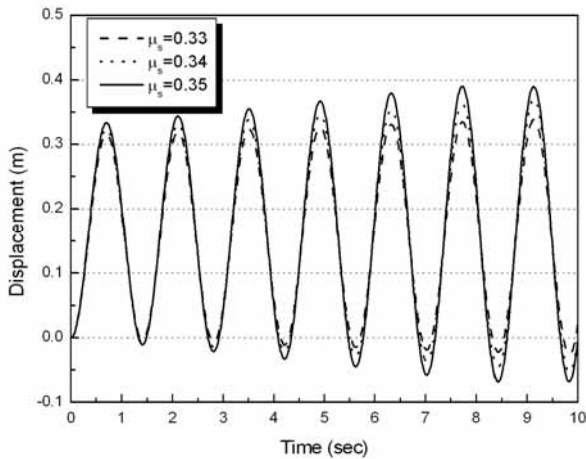


Fig. 8 Comparison of  $\mu_s$  parameters. ( $\mu_k = 0.3$ )

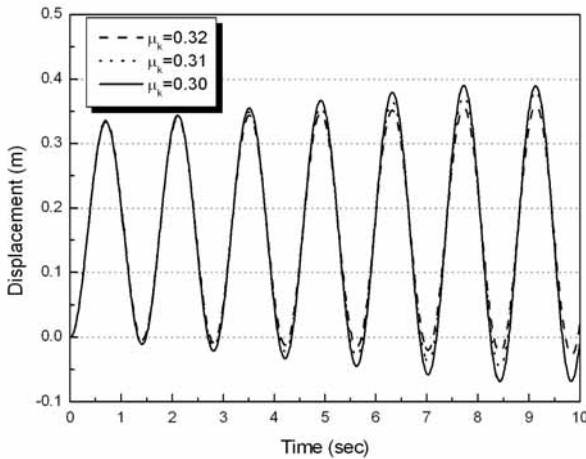
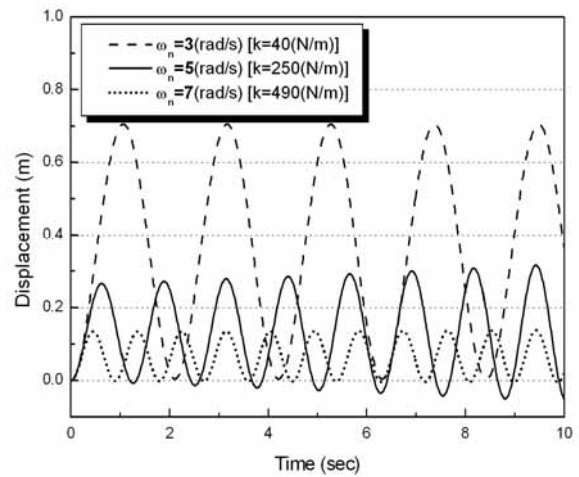


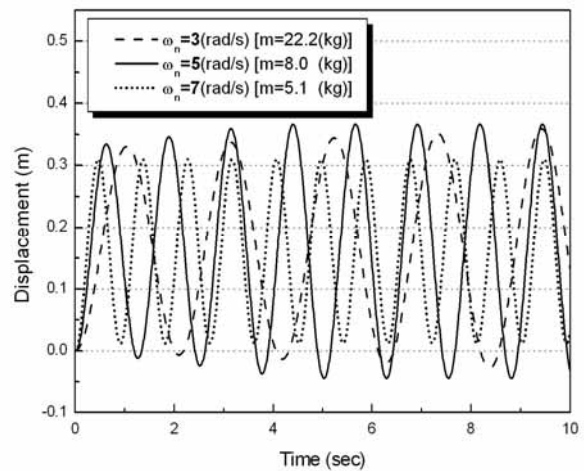
Fig. 9 Comparison of  $\mu_k$  parameters. ( $\mu_s = 0.35$ )

가  
 Fig.10(a)  $m = 10(kg)$   
 $k = 200(N/m)$ , Fig.10(b)  
 $m$   
 $k$   
 가  
 $\omega_n = 5(rad/s)$   $m$   $k$   
 $\omega_n = 7(rad/s)$   
 가  $m$   $k$   
 $\omega_n = 3(rad/s)$   
 가  $m$   $k$

$m$   $k$   $m$



(a)  $m = 10(kg)$



(b)  $k = 200(N/m)$

Fig. 10 Variation of displacement with different  $\omega_n$

#### 4.

$\mu_k, v_s$  ,  $\mu_s$  ,  
가  
가  
가  
가  
 $\omega_n$   
 $\omega_n$   
 $m$   $k$  ,  
 $\omega_n$  ,

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