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DYNAMICS OF A SPHERICAL PENDULUM ON A NONLINEAR ELASTIC SUSPENSION UNDER THE ACTION OF A VARIABLE SIDE AERODYNAMIC LOAD

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Summary. Using the Lagrange equation of the second kind, a mathematical model in the form of spatial equations of a spherical pendulum motion on an elastic suspension under the action of a variable side load is obtained. The system has three degrees of freedom. The relations between the angular and Cartesian coordinates are determined. Software is compiled and a numerical experiment is performed. The model and software make it possible to obtain the time dependences of linear and angular displacements, as well as linear and angular velocities, and to construct the corresponding graphs, phase portraits, and spatial trajectory. The solution found in general form allows further research to be performed by setting specific parameter values. The study was conducted for a nonlinear model without the use of asymptotic methods, which allowed us to exclude the methodological error of the solution.

Key words: nonlinear dynamics, oscillations, space problem, spherical pendulum, Lagrange equations of the 2nd kind, mathematical model, numerical experiment.

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Statement of the problem. Although pendulums are the simplest examples of oscillatory systems, they can demonstrate significantly nonlinear and quite diverse behavior and are often used as a source of model problems for the development and study of nonlinear control methods. Tasks of efficiency, controllability, productivity, positioning accuracy and safety have always been up-to-date at operation of the load-lifting equipment in construction and industrial areas. To obtain a more accurate description of the spatial motion of the load on the suspension, elastic properties of the suspension and the influence of the external environment in the form of alternating crosswinds should be taken into account.

Analysis of available investigations. The problems of spatial motions of a mechanical system, in particular a spherical pendulum, are of high application importance and are widely considered by the authors in many works, such as [1–5]. Studying of pendulums and pendulum systems motions reveals many qualitative properties of the dynamics of a nonlinear system and wakes up independent interest both in modern researchers and in applied problems.

For example, in the article [1] bifurcations are studied and resonances in the problem of oscillations of a variable length pendulum on a vibrating suspension at high vibration frequencies and small oscillations amplitudes are investigated. In [6–11] swinging of the load on the crane rope is considered – a dangerous and insurmountable process, that causes long-term balancing of the load, which increases the stressfulness of the crane operator's work, makes the work of slingers on the construction site more complicated, and also reduces the pace and productivity.

Modelling of the behaviour of the aerodynamic pendulum by a modified method of discrete vortices and using phenomenological models (quasi-static approach and connected oscillator model) was carried out in article [12].

For example, wide possibilities of using the spherical pendulum model are proved by the fact that it is proposed to be used in biomechanics as a model that describes the dynamics

of one or related group of human joints [13]. Even the study of peculiarities of the water molecules oscillations in an inhomogeneous gravitational field is carried out on the example of a spherical pendulum [14].

It can be noted that there is a wide range of heterogeneous phenomena and phenomena of various physical nature that can be described on the basis of the modern theory of nonlinear dynamical systems [15–17]. A number of properties of these systems, such as instability, nonlinearity, dissipation, give rise to modes inherent in a wide class of complex systems.

Objectives of the research. Obtaining a spatial mathematical model that describes the motion of a spherical pendulum on a nonlinear elastic suspension under the action of an external variable lateral aerodynamic loading.

Formulation of the problem. Consider the motion of a mechanical system with three degrees of freedom. We investigate the motion of a spatial pendulum in the form of a material point of mass m suspended on a weightless elastic suspension. Length of a thread in the equilibrium position is ℓ_0 , its rigidity is c (Figure 1).

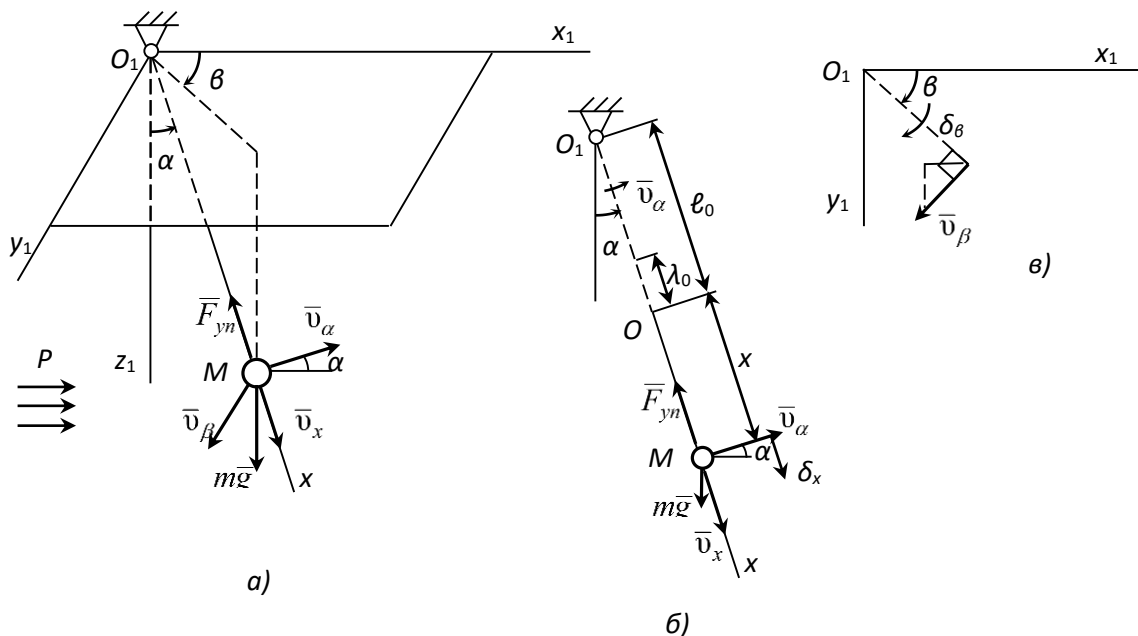


Figure 1. Scheme of a spherical pendulum on a nonlinear elastic suspension under the action of an external variable crosswind load

The pendulum has a 3rd degree of freedom and is in a potential force field. The equation of motion of the pendulum can be written using the Lagrange equations of the 2nd kind

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} = Q_i \quad (i=1,2,3), \quad (1)$$

where $q_1 = x$, $q_2 = \alpha$, $q_3 = \beta$ are generalized coordinates; T is kinetic energy of a system; Q_i are generalized forces related to the corresponding generalized coordinates.

Absolute velocity can be presented by three components:

$$v^2 = v_x^2 + v_\alpha^2 + v_\beta^2, \quad (2)$$

where $v_x = \dot{x}$, $v_\alpha = (\ell_0 + x)\dot{\alpha}$, $v_\beta = (\ell_0 + x)\dot{\beta}$.

Then

$$v^2 = \dot{x}^2 + (\ell_0 + x)^2 (\dot{\alpha}^2 + \dot{\beta}^2). \quad (3)$$

Here $\dot{x}, \dot{\alpha}, \dot{\beta}$ are generalized velocities

Kinetic energy (with (3) considered):

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{m}{2} \left[\dot{x}^2 + (\ell_0 + x)^2 (\dot{\alpha}^2 + \dot{\beta}^2) \right]. \quad (4)$$

Work out the derivative of the kinetic energy:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}} &= m\dot{x}; \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = m\ddot{x}; \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = m(\ell_0 + x)^2 (\dot{\alpha}^2 + \dot{\beta}^2); \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\alpha}} &= m(\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha}; \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\alpha}} \right) &= m(\ell_0 + x)^2 \ddot{\alpha} + 2m(\ell_0 + x)\dot{x}\dot{\alpha}; \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \alpha} = 0; \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\beta}} &= m(\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\beta}; \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\beta}} \right) &= m(\ell_0 + x)^2 \ddot{\beta} + 2m(\ell_0 + x)\dot{x}\dot{\beta}; \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial \beta} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Find generalized forces. Forces that act on the pendulum: gravitation $m\bar{g}$ and elasticity force $F_{yn} = -c(\lambda_0 + x)$, where λ_0 is static spring deformation (p. O corresponds to the position of static equilibrium).

Set the system in possible displacement under which $\delta x > 0, \delta \alpha = 0, \delta \beta = 0$. Then, the work of forces on the possible displacement of the system is

$$\delta A_x = Q_x \delta x = [mg \cos \alpha - c(\lambda_0 + x)] \delta x.$$

from this $Q_x = mg \cos \alpha - c\lambda_0 - cx$,

considering the fact that in the equilibrium position $c\lambda_0 = mg$,

we get

$$Q_x = -[mg(1 - \cos \alpha) + cx]. \quad (6)$$

Set the system in possible displacement under which $\delta x = 0, \delta \alpha > 0, \delta \beta = 0$. Then

$$\delta A_\alpha = Q_\alpha \delta \alpha = -mg(\ell_0 + x) \sin \alpha \cdot \delta \alpha .$$

from this

$$Q_\alpha = -mg(\ell_0 + x) \sin \alpha \tag{7}$$

On the possible displacement of the system, under which $\delta x = 0, \delta \alpha = 0, \delta \beta > 0$ generalized force is

$$Q_\beta = 0 . \tag{8}$$

By substituting (5) ... (8) in equation (1), after certain transformations we obtain

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x} - (\ell_0 + x)^2 (\dot{\alpha}^2 + \dot{\beta}^2) + g(1 - \cos \alpha) + \frac{c}{m} x = 0, \\ (\ell_0 + x) \ddot{\alpha} + 2\dot{x}\dot{\alpha} + g \sin \alpha = 0, \\ (\ell_0 + x) \ddot{\beta} + 2\dot{x}\dot{\beta} = 0. \end{cases} \tag{9}$$

Solving the system of equations (9) with the given initial conditions ($t=0, x=x_0, \alpha=\alpha_0, \beta=\beta_0$), find x, α, β in the time function.

In the coordinate system $O_1x_1y_1z_1$ the motion equations are:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = (\ell_0 + x) \sin \alpha \cos \beta, \\ y_1 = (\ell_0 + x) \sin \alpha \sin \beta, \\ z_1 = (\ell_0 + x) \cos \alpha. \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

Dependence of the elasticity force on the deformation can be of more complicated nature, for example

$$F_{yn} = c(\lambda_0 + x) + C_1(\lambda_0 + x)^3, \tag{11}$$

where C_1 is a constant ratio.

In this case

$$\begin{aligned} Q_x &= mg \cos \alpha - c\lambda_0 - cx - C_1(\lambda_0 + x)^3 = \\ &= mg \cos \alpha - c\lambda_0 - cx - C_1\lambda_0^3 - 3C_1\lambda_0^2x - 3C_1\lambda_0x^2 - C_1x^3. \end{aligned}$$

In the equilibrium position $Q_x=0$ when $x=0$ and $\alpha=0$, thus

$$mg - c\lambda_0 - C_1\lambda_0^3 = 0, \text{ т.е. } c\lambda_0 + C_1\lambda_0^3 = mg$$

and

$$Q_x = -\left[mg(1 - \cos \alpha) + cx + 3C_1 \lambda_0^2 x + 3C_1 \lambda_0 x^2 + C_1 x^3 \right] \quad (12)$$

Another two generalized forces are determined by the formulae (7) and (8), the first equation of the system (9) is written as follows

$$\ddot{x} - (\ell_0 + x)^2 (\dot{\alpha}^2 + \dot{\beta}^2) + g(1 - \cos \alpha) + \frac{c}{m} x + \frac{3C_1}{m} \lambda_0^2 x + \frac{3C_1}{m} \lambda_0 x^2 + \frac{C_1}{m} x^3 = 0 \quad (13)$$

Now consider a spherical pendulum on an elastic jig placed in a homogeneous air stream with velocity v_B . The force of aerodynamic drag, proportional to the square of the velocity of the load relative to the flow acts on the load. We will consider that the air flow is directed along the axis x_1 . The force of aerodynamic influence is

$$P = \chi v_r^2,$$

where χ is the constant ratio of proportionality v_r is the relative velocity of the load (in relation to the running-on air flow),

$$v_r = v_{x_1} - v_B, \quad (14)$$

v_{x_1} is the projection of the absolute velocity of the load on the axis O_1x_1 .

$$v_{x_1} = \dot{x} \sin \alpha \cos \beta + (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha - (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha. \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \chi \left[\dot{x} \sin \alpha \cos \beta + (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha - (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha - v_B \right]^2 = \\ &= \chi \left[\dot{x}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + 2(\ell_0 + x) \dot{x} \dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2\dot{x} \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2\dot{x} v_B \sin \alpha \cos \beta + v_B^2 - 2(\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2(\ell_0 + x) v_B \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\beta}^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2(\ell_0 + x) v_B \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + v_B^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_x(P) &= \chi \left[\dot{x} \sin \alpha \cos \beta + (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\alpha} \cos \alpha - (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha - v_B \right]^2 = \\ &= \chi \left[\dot{x}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + 2(\ell_0 + x) \dot{x} \dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2\dot{x} \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2\dot{x} v_B \sin \alpha \cos \beta + v_B^2 - 2(\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2(\ell_0 + x) v_B \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\beta}^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2(\ell_0 + x) v_B \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + v_B^2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$Q_\alpha(P) = P \cdot (\ell_0 + x) \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta. \quad (18)$$

$$Q_\beta(P) = P \cdot (\ell_0 + x) \sin \beta. \quad (19)$$

The speed of the air flow can be variable, e.g. can change by the law

$$v_B = v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t). \quad (20)$$

In this case, (20) should be substituted into (14)–(19).

A mathematical model describing the motion of a spherical pendulum on an elastic nonlinear suspension under the simultaneous action of a variable side load will be presented as a system of three second-order nonlinear differential equations:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \ddot{x} - (\ell_0 + x)^2 (\dot{\alpha}^2 + \dot{\beta}^2) + g(1 - \cos \alpha) + \frac{c}{m} x + \frac{3C_1}{m} \lambda_0^2 x + \frac{3C_1}{m} \lambda_0 x^2 + \frac{C_1}{m} x^3 = \\ & = \frac{\mathcal{X}}{m} \left[\dot{x}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + 2(\ell_0 + x) \dot{x} \dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2\dot{x} \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} - \right. \\ & - 2\dot{x} v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \sin \alpha \cos \beta + v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) - 2(\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ & - 2(\ell_0 + x) v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\beta}^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \\ & \left. + 2(\ell_0 + x) v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + v_{B_1}^2 (1 + \sin \omega t)^2 \right] \\ & (\ell_0 + x) \ddot{\alpha} + 2\dot{x} \dot{\alpha} + g \sin \alpha = \frac{\mathcal{X}}{m} \left[\dot{x}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + 2(\ell_0 + x) \dot{x} \dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \right. \\ & - 2\dot{x} \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} - 2\dot{x} v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \sin \alpha \cos \beta + v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) - \\ & - 2(\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2(\ell_0 + x) v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + \\ & + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\beta}^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2(\ell_0 + x) v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + \\ & \left. + v_{B_1}^2 (1 + \sin \omega t)^2 \right] \cdot (\ell_0 + x) \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta, \\ & (\ell_0 + x) \ddot{\beta} + 2\dot{x} \dot{\beta} = \frac{\mathcal{X}}{m} \left[\dot{x}^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + 2(\ell_0 + x) \dot{x} \dot{\alpha} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \right. \\ & 2\dot{x} \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta (\ell_0 + x) \dot{\beta} - 2\dot{x} v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \sin \alpha \cos \beta + v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) - \\ & - 2(\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha} \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2(\ell_0 + x) v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + \\ & + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\alpha}^2 \cos^2 \alpha + (\ell_0 + x)^2 \dot{\beta}^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \\ & \left. + 2(\ell_0 + x) v_{B_1} (1 + \sin \omega t) \dot{\beta} \sin \alpha + v_{B_1}^2 (1 + \sin \omega t)^2 \right] \cdot (\ell_0 + x) \sin \beta. \end{aligned} \right.$$

Results of the research. The resulting system of equations was solved numerically using the following parameters: $m=200$ kg, $\ell_0=6$ m, $c=10000$ N/m, $C_1=180$ N/m, $\lambda_0=0,196$ m, $\mathcal{X}=0,4$ N/(m/s)², $v_{B_1}=4$ m/s, $\omega=0,24$ s⁻¹. Initial conditions: $x_0=0,2$ m, $(dx/dt)_0=0.1$ m/s, $\alpha_0=0.05$, $(d\alpha/dt)_0=0.02$ s⁻¹, $\beta_0=0,03$, $(d\beta/dt)_0=0.01$ s⁻¹.

When solving the Cauchy problem, the dependences were obtained: $x(t)$, $\alpha(t)$, $\beta(t)$, $x_1(t)$, $y_1(t)$, $z_1(t)$, $x'(t)-x(t)$, $\alpha'(t)-\alpha(t)$, $\beta'(t)-\beta(t)$, $x_1'(t)-x_1(t)$, $y_1'(t)-y_1(t)$, $z_1'(t)-z_1(t)$, $y_1(t)-x_1(t)$, $z_1(t)-y_1(t)-x_1(t)$.

Some of the obtained fourteen results of solving the problem are presented below in the form of graphs in Figures 2–7.

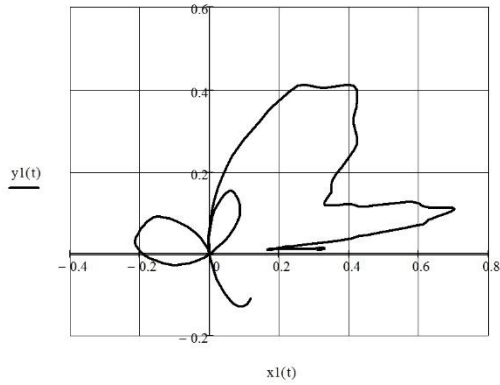


Figure 2. The projection of the loading path on horizontal plane: $y_1(t)-x_1(t)$

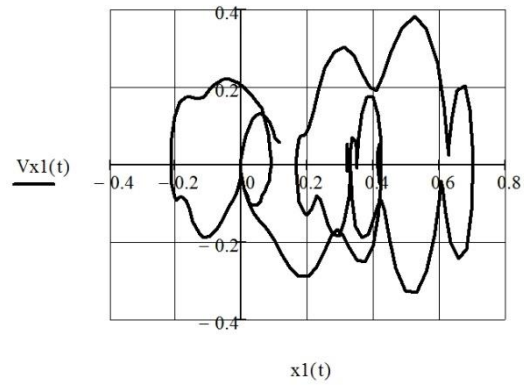


Figure 3. Phase portrait: $x_1'(t)-x_1(t)$

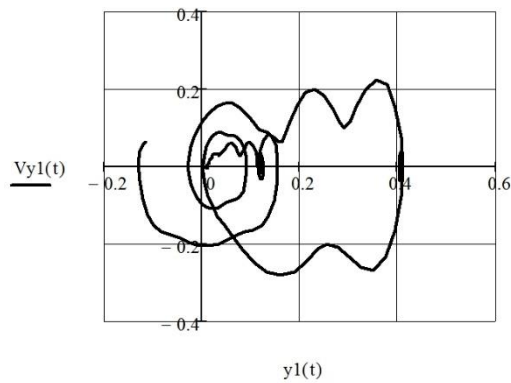


Figure 4. Phase portrait: $y_1'(t)-y_1(t)$

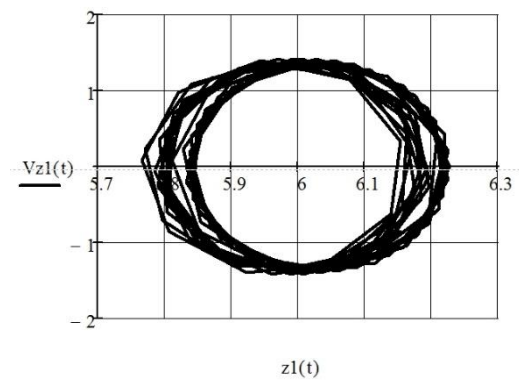


Figure 5. Phase portrait: $z_1'(t)-z_1(t)$

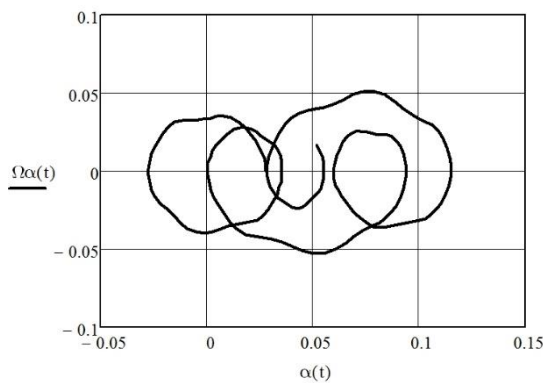


Figure 6. Phase portrait: $\alpha'(t)-\alpha(t)$

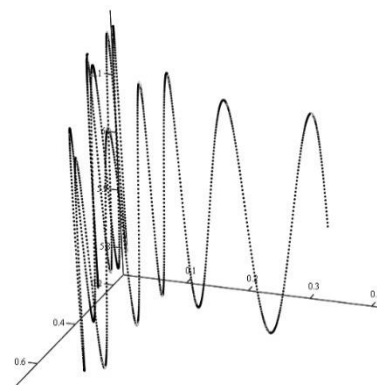


Figure 7. Spatial load trajectory: $z_1(t)-y_1(t)-x_1(t)$

From the given figures it is seen that parametric stochastic oscillations are observed in the considered open non-autonomous mechanical system. The oscillations are kept by external energy coming from the action of an alternating crosswind. In general, depending on the amplitude and frequency of the parametric effect, the pendulum can perform regular parametric oscillations, quasi-periodic oscillations and chaotic oscillations.

From a practical point of view, to reduce and dampen the oscillations, it would be appropriate to use additional measures, such as weights attached to the cable or to the load itself. But all this can be the subject of another research.

Conclusions. As a result of solving the inverse problem of dynamics using Lagrange equations of the 2nd kind, a three-coordinate mathematical model of the spatial motion of a spherical pendulum on a nonlinear elastic suspension under an external lateral variable aerodynamic influence is obtained. Due to the parametric effect, the system can show quite complex (including chaotic) dynamics, as it is proved by the results of numerical calculations in the form of graphs and phase portraits.

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ДИНАМІКА СФЕРИЧНОГО МАЯТНИКА НА НЕЛІНІЙНОМУ ПРУЖНОМУ ПІДВІСІ ПІД ДІЄЮ ЗМІННОГО БІЧНОГО АЕРОДИНАМІЧНОГО НАВАНТАЖЕННЯ

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Резюме. Використовуючи рівняння Лагранжа другого роду, отримано математичну модель сферичного маятника на пружній нелінійній підвісі під дією змінного бічного аеродинамічного навантаження у вигляді системи трьох нелінійних диференціальних рівнянь другого порядку. Визначено рівняння руху й співвідношення між кутовими та декартовими координатами. Складено програму й виконаний числовий експеримент. Модель та програма дозволяють отримати часові залежності лінійних та кутових переміщень, а також лінійних і кутових швидкостей та побудувати відповідні графіки, фазові портрети й просторову траєкторію руху вантажу. Внаслідок параметричного впливу система може демонструвати досить складну (в тому числі хаотичну) динаміку, велике розмаїття динамічних станів і переходів, а також можливість забезпечити ефективний вплив на характеристики формованих коливань за допомогою зміни параметрів. Маючи математичні моделі й програми розрахунку, можна проводити подальші дослідження розглянутих систем, виявляючи положення стійкої та нестійкої рівноваги, режими автоколивань, виявляючи області різних за характером періодичних і хаотичних режимів, біфуркації та ін. Дослідження проведено за нелінійною моделлю без використання асимптотичних методів, що дозволило виключити методологічну похибку рішення. Отримані результати можуть бути використані при моделюванні керованих маятникових рухів різних механічних систем. Методика і програма рекомендуються для вирішення прикладних завдань проектування й експлуатації різних підіймально-транспортних систем і технічних пристроїв, здатних демонструвати складну поведінку. В методичному плані пропонується матеріал цікавий для студентів і аспірантів у плані навчання принципам побудови й аналізу складних нелінійних просторових динамічних систем.

Ключові слова: нелінійна динаміка, коливання, просторова задача, сферичний маятник, рівняння Лагранжа 2-го роду, математична модель, числовий експеримент.

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