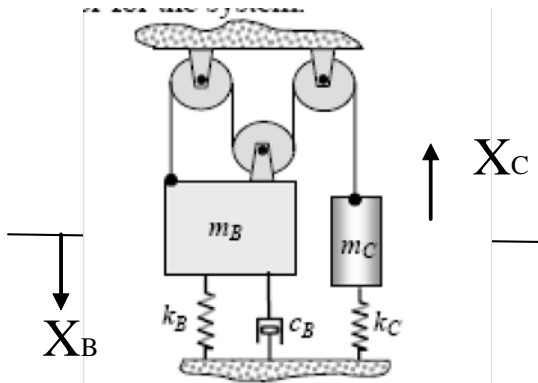
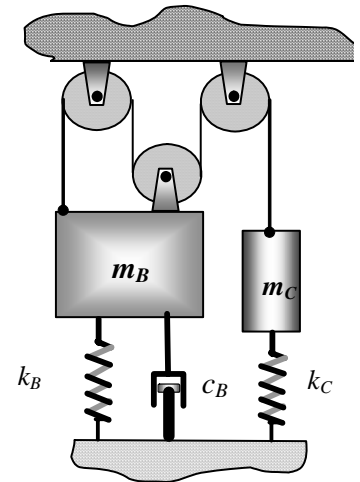


MEEN 363 / 617 Example: Derive EOM for a simple system

A cable and pulleys' system holds the two masses m_B and m_C . The cable is not extensible and attaches to ground through stiffnesses k_B and k_C . A dashpot (damping coefficient c_B) also connects block B to ground. Assume a state of **motion** for both blocks

- Define coordinate systems for the motion of each block. Explain in words, do not just show arrows [5]
- Draw a complete free body diagram for the system components, define all forces [10]
- Identify the kinematic constraint relating the motion of both blocks. Explain, do not just write a formula [5].
- State EOMs for each block, use the kinematic constraint, and **derive a single system EOM in terms of the coordinate for motion of block B**. Write steps in your analysis [10]
- Determine the static deflection of spring B in terms of the weights and spring coefficients [5]



LET:

Origin of coordinate systems, X_A and X_B , is at natural length (not stretched) of springs B & C

Kinematic constraint: $3 T \delta X_B = T \delta X_C$

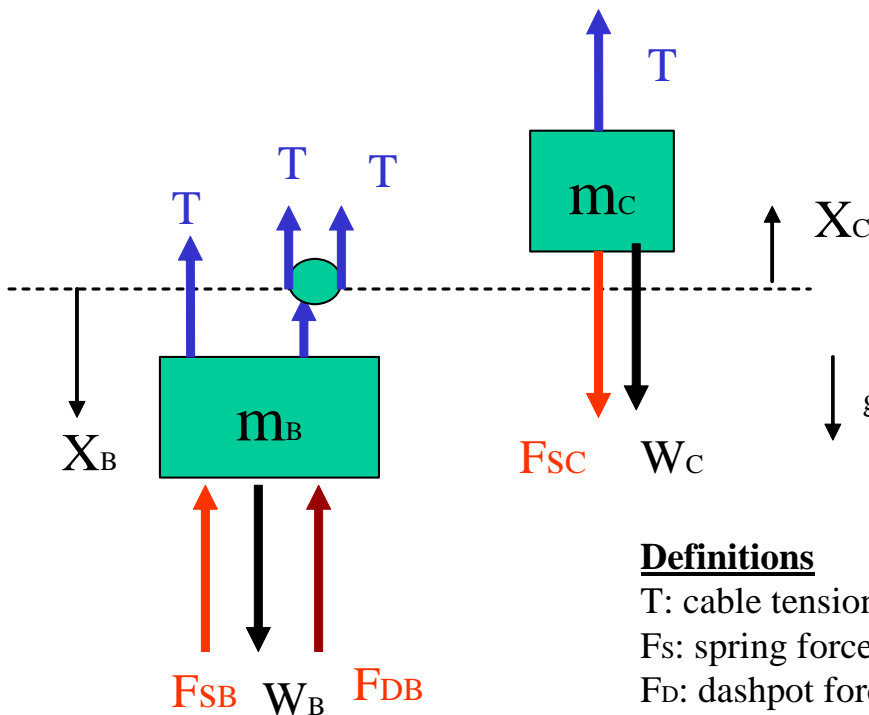
derived from conservation of work

$3 \delta X_B = \delta X_C$

or

cable length is constant

$L = L_0 + 3 \cdot X_B - X_C$



Free Body Diagram

Definitions

T: cable tension,
 F_s: spring force,
 F_D: dashpot force,
 W: weight
 m: mass

State Equations of motion for each block

Block B: $m_B \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_B = -3 \cdot T + W_B - F_{SB} - F_{DB}$ [1a]

weights:

$$W_B = m_B \cdot g$$

where $F_{SB} = k_B \cdot X_B$ spring B force [1b]

$$F_{DB} = c_B \cdot \frac{d}{dt} X_B$$
 dashpot B force [1c]

Block C: $m_C \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_C = 1 \cdot T - W_C - F_{SC}$ [2a]

where $F_{SC} = k_C \cdot X_C$ spring B force [2b]

$$W_C = m_C \cdot g$$

Constraint: $X_C = 3 \cdot X_B$ [3]

Multiply Eq (2a) by 3 and add to equation (1a) to eliminate the tensions and to obtain:

$$m_B \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_B + 3 \cdot m_C \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_C = -3 \cdot T + 3 \cdot T + W_B - F_{SB} - F_{DB} - 3 \cdot W_C - 3 \cdot F_{SC}$$

$$m_B \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_B + 9 \cdot m_C \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_B = W_B - F_{SB} - F_{DB} - 3 \cdot W_C - 3 \cdot F_{SC}$$
 [4]

substitute the constraint, Eqn. [3] to obtain:

$$(m_B + 9 \cdot m_C) \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_B = -k_B \cdot X_B - 9 \cdot k_C \cdot X_B + W_B - 3 \cdot W_C - c_B \cdot \frac{d}{dt} X_B$$

arranging terms, the final EOM is:

$$m_E \cdot \frac{d^2}{dt^2} X_B + k_E \cdot X_B + c_B \cdot \frac{d}{dt} X_B = W_B - 3 \cdot W_C$$
 [5]

$$m_E = m_B + 9 \cdot m_C \quad k_E = k_B + 9 \cdot k_C$$

System natural frequency and damping ratio:

$$\omega_n = \left(\frac{k_E}{m_E} \right)^{.5} = \left(\frac{k_B + 9 \cdot k_C}{m_B + 9 \cdot m_C} \right)^{.5} \quad \zeta = \frac{c_B}{2 \cdot (k_E \cdot m_E)^{.5}} \quad [6]$$

Static deflection of spring B: under static conditions there is no motion; hence set acceleration and velocity equal to zero.

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}X_B = 0 \quad \frac{d}{dt}X_B = 0$$

$$X_{B_s} = \frac{W_B - 3 \cdot W_C}{k_E} \quad [7] \quad \text{spring B could be stretched or compressed depending on relationship between weights B and C.}$$

$$X_{C_s} = 3 \cdot X_{B_static}$$

spring forces - static

$$F_{SB_s} = k_B(X_{B_s}) \quad F_{SC_s} = k_C(X_{c_s})$$