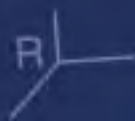
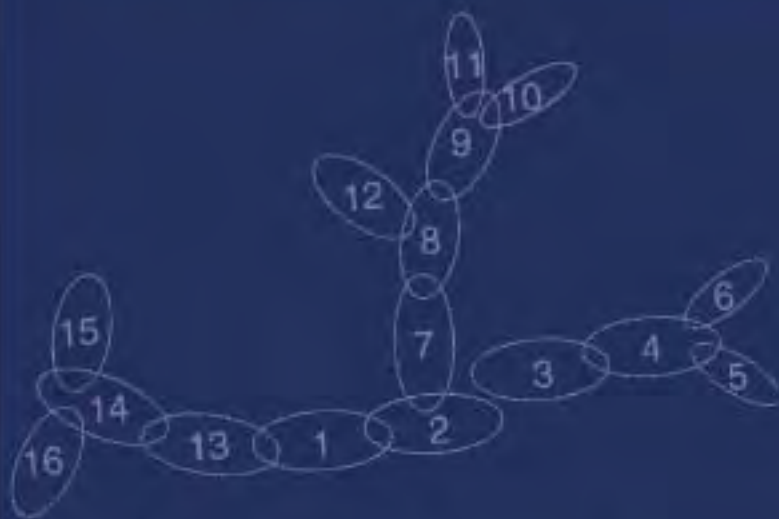


DYNAMICS of MECHANICAL SYSTEMS



Harold Josephs
Ronald L. Huston

CRC PRESS

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Preface

This is a textbook intended for mid- to upper-level undergraduate students in engineering and physics. The objective of the book is to give readers a working knowledge of dynamics, enabling them to analyze mechanical systems ranging from elementary and fundamental systems such as planar mechanisms to more advanced systems such as robots, space mechanisms, and human body models. The emphasis of the book is upon the fundamental procedures underlying these dynamic analyses. Readers are expected to obtain skills ranging from the ability to perform insightful hand analyses to the ability to develop algorithms for numerical/computer analyses. In this latter regard, the book is also intended to serve as an independent study text and as a reference book for beginning graduate students and for practicing engineers.

Mechanical systems are becoming increasingly sophisticated, with applications requiring greater precision, improved reliability, and extended life. These enhanced requirements are spurred by a demand for advanced land, air, and space vehicles; by a corresponding demand for advanced mechanisms, manipulators, and robotics systems; and by a need to have a better understanding of the dynamics of biosystems. The book is intended to enable its readers to make engineering advances in each of these areas. The authors believe that the skills needed to make such advances are best obtained by illustratively studying fundamental mechanical components such as pendulums, gears, cams, and mechanisms while reviewing the principles of vibrations, stability, and balancing. The study of these subjects is facilitated by a knowledge of kinematics and skill in the use of Newton's laws, energy methods, Lagrange's equations, and Kane's equations. The book is intended to provide a means for mastering all of these concepts.

The book is written to be readily accessible to students and readers having a background in elementary physics, mathematics through calculus and differential equations, and elementary mechanics. The book itself is divided into 20 chapters, with the first two chapters providing introductory remarks and a review of vector algebra. The next three chapters are devoted to kinematics, with the last of these focusing upon planar kinematics. Chapter 6 discusses forces and force systems, and Chapter 7 provides a comprehensive review of inertia including inertia dyadics and procedures for obtaining the principal moments of inertia and the corresponding principal axes of inertia.

Fundamental principles of dynamics (Newton's laws and d'Alembert's principle) are presented in Chapter 8, and the use of impulse-momentum and work-energy principles is presented in the next two chapters with application to accident reconstruction. Chapters 11 and 12 introduce generalized dynamics and the use of Lagrange's equation and Kane's equations with application to multiple rod pendulum problems. The next five chapters are devoted to applications that involve the study of vibration, stability, balancing, cams, and gears, including procedures for studying nonlinear vibrations and engine balancing. The last three chapters present an introduction to multibody dynamics with application to robotics and biosystems.

Application and illustrative examples are discussed and presented in each chapter, and exercises and problems are provided at the end of each chapter. In addition, each chapter has its own list of references for additional study. Although the earlier chapters provide the basis for the latter chapters, each chapter is written to be as self-contained as possible, with excerpts from earlier chapters provided as needed.

Acknowledgments

The book is an outgrowth of notes the authors have compiled over the past three decades in teaching various courses using the subject material. These notes, in turn, are based upon information contained in various texts used in these courses and upon the authors' independent study and research.

The authors acknowledge the inspiration for a clearly defined procedural study of dynamics by Professor T. R. Kane at the University of Pennsylvania, now nearly 50 years ago. The authors particularly acknowledge the administrative support and assistance of Charlotte Better in typing and preparing the entire text through several revisions. The work of Xiaobo Liu and Doug Provine for preparation of many of the figures is also acknowledged.

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Contents

Chapter 1	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Approach to the Subject.....	1
1.2	Subject Matter.....	1
1.3	Fundamental Concepts and Assumptions.....	2
1.4	Basic Terminology in Mechanical Systems.....	3
1.5	Vector Review.....	5
1.6	Reference Frames and Coordinate Systems.....	6
1.7	Systems of Units.....	9
1.8	Closure.....	11
	References.....	11
	Problems.....	12
Chapter 2	Review of Vector Algebra.....	15
2.1	Introduction.....	15
2.2	Equality of Vectors, Fixed and Free Vectors.....	15
2.3	Vector Addition.....	16
2.4	Vector Components.....	19
2.5	Angle Between Two Vectors.....	23
2.6	Vector Multiplication: Scalar Product.....	23
2.7	Vector Multiplication: Vector Product.....	28
2.8	Vector Multiplication: Triple Products.....	33
2.9	Use of the Index Summation Convention.....	37
2.10	Review of Matrix Procedures.....	38
2.11	Reference Frames and Unit Vector Sets.....	41
2.12	Closure.....	44
	References.....	44
	Problems.....	45
Chapter 3	Kinematics of a Particle.....	57
3.1	Introduction.....	57
3.2	Vector Differentiation.....	57
3.3	Position, Velocity, and Acceleration.....	59
3.4	Relative Velocity and Relative Acceleration.....	61
3.5	Differentiation of Rotating Unit Vectors.....	63
3.6	Geometric Interpretation of Acceleration.....	66
3.7	Motion on a Circle.....	66
3.8	Motion in a Plane.....	68
3.9	Closure.....	71
	References.....	71
	Problems.....	71
Chapter 4	Kinematics of a Rigid Body.....	77
4.1	Introduction.....	77
4.2	Orientation of Rigid Bodies.....	77

4.3	Configuration Graphs.....	79
4.4	Simple Angular Velocity and Simple Angular Acceleration	83
4.5	General Angular Velocity.....	85
4.6	Differentiation in Different Reference Frames	87
4.7	Addition Theorem for Angular Velocity	90
4.8	Angular Acceleration.....	93
4.9	Relative Velocity and Relative Acceleration of Two Points on a Rigid Body.....	97
4.10	Points Moving on a Rigid Body	103
4.11	Rolling Bodies.....	106
4.12	The Rolling Disk and Rolling Wheel.....	107
4.13	A Conical Thrust Bearing	110
4.14	Closure	113
	References.....	113
	Problems	114
Chapter 5	Planar Motion of Rigid Bodies — Methods of Analysis	125
5.1	Introduction.....	125
5.2	Coordinates, Constraints, Degrees of Freedom	125
5.3	Planar Motion of a Rigid Body.....	128
	5.3.1 Translation.....	129
	5.3.2 Rotation.....	130
	5.3.3 General Plane Motion.....	130
5.4	Instant Center, Points of Zero Velocity.....	133
5.5	Illustrative Example: A Four-Bar Linkage	136
5.6	Chains of Bodies.....	142
5.7	Instant Center, Analytical Considerations	147
5.8	Instant Center of Zero Acceleration.....	150
	Problems	156
Chapter 6	Forces and Force Systems	163
6.1	Introduction.....	163
6.2	Forces and Moments.....	163
6.3	Systems of Forces	165
6.4	Zero Force Systems	170
6.5	Couples	170
6.6	Wrenches.....	173
6.7	Physical Forces: Applied (Active) Forces.....	177
	6.7.1 Gravitational Forces.....	177
	6.7.2 Spring Forces.....	178
	6.7.3 Contact Forces.....	180
	6.7.4 Action–Reaction.....	181
6.8	First Moments.....	182
6.9	Physical Forces: Inertia (Passive) Forces	184
	References.....	187
	Problems	187
Chapter 7	Inertia, Second Moment Vectors, Moments and Products of Inertia, Inertia Dyadics.....	199
7.1	Introduction.....	199
7.2	Second-Moment Vectors.....	199

7.3	Moments and Products of Inertia	200
7.4	Inertia Dyadics.....	203
7.5	Transformation Rules	205
7.6	Parallel Axis Theorems.....	206
7.7	Principal Axes, Principal Moments of Inertia: Concepts	208
7.8	Principal Axes, Principal Moments of Inertia: Example	211
7.9	Principal Axes, Principal Moments of Inertia: Discussion.....	215
7.10	Maximum and Minimum Moments and Products of Inertia.....	223
7.11	Inertia Ellipsoid	228
7.12	Application: Inertia Torques.....	228
	References.....	230
	Problems	230
Chapter 8 Principles of Dynamics: Newton's Laws and d'Alembert's Principle		241
8.1	Introduction.....	241
8.2	Principles of Dynamics	242
8.3	d'Alembert's Principle.....	243
8.4	The Simple Pendulum.....	245
8.5	A Smooth Particle Moving Inside a Vertical Rotating Tube	246
8.6	Inertia Forces on a Rigid Body	249
8.7	Projectile Motion	251
8.8	A Rotating Circular Disk	253
8.9	The Rod Pendulum.....	255
8.10	Double-Rod Pendulum	258
8.11	The Triple-Rod and N-Rod Pendulums	260
8.12	A Rotating Pinned Rod	263
8.13	The Rolling Circular Disk.....	267
8.14	Closure	270
	References.....	270
	Problems	271
Chapter 9 Principles of Impulse and Momentum.....		279
9.1	Introduction.....	279
9.2	Impulse	279
9.3	Linear Momentum	280
9.4	Angular Momentum.....	282
9.5	Principle of Linear Impulse and Momentum.....	285
9.6	Principle of Angular Impulse and Momentum	288
9.7	Conservation of Momentum Principles	294
9.8	Examples.....	295
9.9	Additional Examples: Conservation of Momentum	301
9.10	Impact: Coefficient of Restitution.....	303
9.11	Oblique Impact.....	306
9.12	Seizure of a Spinning, Diagonally Supported, Square Plate	309
9.13	Closure	310
	Problems	311
Chapter 10 Introduction to Energy Methods		321
10.1	Introduction.....	321
10.2	Work	321
10.3	Work Done by a Couple	326

10.4	Power	327
10.5	Kinetic Energy	327
10.6	Work–Energy Principles.....	329
10.7	Elementary Example: A Falling Object.....	332
10.8	Elementary Example: The Simple Pendulum	333
10.9	Elementary Example — A Mass–Spring System	336
10.10	Skidding Vehicle Speeds: Accident Reconstruction Analysis.....	338
10.11	A Wheel Rolling Over a Step.....	341
10.12	The Spinning Diagonally Supported Square Plate.....	342
10.13	Closure	344
	References (Accident Reconstruction).....	344
	Problems	344

Chapter 11	Generalized Dynamics: Kinematics and Kinetics	353
11.1	Introduction.....	353
11.2	Coordinates, Constraints, and Degrees of Freedom	353
11.3	Holonomic and Nonholonomic Constraints	357
11.4	Vector Functions, Partial Velocity, and Partial Angular Velocity	359
11.5	Generalized Forces: Applied (Active) Forces	363
11.6	Generalized Forces: Gravity and Spring Forces	367
11.7	Example: Spring-Supported Particles in a Rotating Tube.....	369
11.8	Forces That Do Not Contribute to the Generalized Forces	375
11.9	Generalized Forces: Inertia (Passive) Forces	377
11.10	Examples.....	379
11.11	Potential Energy	389
11.12	Use of Kinetic Energy to Obtain Generalized Inertia Forces	394
11.13	Closure	401
	References	401
	Problems	402

Chapter 12	Generalized Dynamics: Kane’s Equations and Lagrange’s Equations	415
12.1	Introduction.....	415
12.2	Kane’s Equations.....	415
12.3	Lagrange’s Equations	423
12.4	The Triple-Rod Pendulum	429
12.5	The <i>N</i> -Rod Pendulum	433
12.6	Closure	435
	References	436
	Problems	436

Chapter 13	Introduction to Vibrations	439
13.1	Introduction.....	439
13.2	Solutions of Second-Order Differential Equations	439
13.3	The Undamped Linear Oscillator.....	444
13.4	Forced Vibration of an Undamped Oscillator.....	446
13.5	Damped Linear Oscillator	447
13.6	Forced Vibration of a Damped Linear Oscillator	449
13.7	Systems with Several Degrees of Freedom.....	450
13.8	Analysis and Discussion of Three-Particle Movement: Modes of Vibration	455

13.9	Nonlinear Vibrations	458
13.10	The Method of Krylov and Bogoliuboff.....	463
13.11	Closure	466
	References.....	466
	Problems	467
Chapter 14	Stability	479
14.1	Introduction.....	479
14.2	Infinitesimal Stability.....	479
14.3	A Particle Moving in a Vertical Rotating Tube	482
14.4	A Freely Rotating Body.....	485
14.5	The Rolling/Pivoting Circular Disk	488
14.6	Pivoting Disk with a Concentrated Mass on the Rim.....	493
14.6.1	Rim Mass in the Uppermost Position	498
14.6.2	Rim Mass in the Lowermost Position	502
14.7	Discussion: Routh–Hurwitz Criteria.....	505
14.8	Closure	509
	References.....	509
	Problems	510
Chapter 15	Balancing.....	513
15.1	Introduction.....	513
15.2	Static Balancing.....	513
15.3	Dynamic Balancing: A Rotating Shaft	514
15.4	Dynamic Balancing: The General Case	516
15.5	Application: Balancing of Reciprocating Machines.....	520
15.6	Lanchester Balancing Mechanism	525
15.7	Balancing of Multicylinder Engines.....	526
15.8	Four-Stroke Cycle Engines	528
15.9	Balancing of Four-Cylinder Engines.....	529
15.10	Eight-Cylinder Engines: The Straight-Eight and the V-8	532
15.11	Closure	534
	References.....	534
	Problems	534
Chapter 16	Mechanical Components: Cams	539
16.1	Introduction.....	539
16.2	A Survey of Cam Pair Types.....	540
16.3	Nomenclature and Terminology for Typical Rotating Radial Cams with Translating Followers.....	541
16.4	Graphical Constructions: The Follower Rise Function.....	543
16.5	Graphical Constructions: Cam Profiles	544
16.6	Graphical Construction: Effects of Cam–Follower Design	545
16.7	Comments on Graphical Construction of Cam Profiles.....	549
16.8	Analytical Construction of Cam Profiles	550
16.9	Dwell and Linear Rise of the Follower	551
16.10	Use of Singularity Functions.....	553
16.11	Parabolic Rise Function.....	557
16.12	Sinusoidal Rise Function.....	560
16.13	Cycloidal Rise Function	563
16.14	Summary: Listing of Follower Rise Functions.....	566

16.15 Closure	568
References	568
Problems	569

Chapter 17 Mechanical Components: Gears573

17.1 Introduction.....	573
17.2 Preliminary and Fundamental Concepts: Rolling Wheels.....	573
17.3 Preliminary and Fundamental Concepts: Conjugate Action.....	575
17.4 Preliminary and Fundamental Concepts: Involute Curve Geometry	578
17.5 Spur Gear Nomenclature.....	581
17.6 Kinematics of Meshing Involute Spur Gear Teeth	584
17.7 Kinetics of Meshing Involute Spur Gear Teeth.....	588
17.8 Sliding and Rubbing between Contacting Involute Spur Gear Teeth	589
17.9 Involute Rack	591
17.10 Gear Drives and Gear Trains	592
17.11 Helical, Bevel, Spiral Bevel, and Worm Gears	595
17.12 Helical Gears.....	595
17.13 Bevel Gears.....	596
17.14 Hypoid and Worm Gears	597
17.15 Closure	599
17.16 Glossary of Gearing Terms	599
References	601
Problems	602

Chapter 18 Introduction to Multibody Dynamics.....605

18.1 Introduction.....	605
18.2 Connection Configuration: Lower Body Arrays.....	605
18.3 A Pair of Typical Adjoining Bodies: Transformation Matrices.....	609
18.4 Transformation Matrix Derivatives.....	612
18.5 Euler Parameters	613
18.6 Rotation Dyadics	617
18.7 Transformation Matrices, Angular Velocity Components, and Euler Parameters	623
18.8 Degrees of Freedom, Coordinates, and Generalized Speeds.....	628
18.9 Transformations between Absolute and Relative Coordinates	632
18.10 Angular Velocity.....	635
18.11 Angular Acceleration.....	640
18.12 Joint and Mass Center Positions.....	643
18.13 Mass Center Velocities.....	645
18.14 Mass Center Accelerations.....	647
18.15 Kinetics: Applied (Active) Forces	647
18.16 Kinetics: Inertia (Passive) Forces	648
18.17 Multibody Dynamics.....	650
18.18 Closure	651
References	651
Problems	652

Chapter 19 Introduction to Robot Dynamics661

19.1 Introduction.....	661
19.2 Geometry, Configuration, and Degrees of Freedom	661
19.3 Transformation Matrices and Configuration Graphs.....	663

19.4	Angular Velocity of Robot Links	665
19.5	Partial Angular Velocities	667
19.6	Transformation Matrix Derivatives.....	668
19.7	Angular Acceleration of the Robot Links	668
19.8	Joint and Mass Center Position	669
19.9	Mass Center Velocities.....	671
19.10	Mass Center Partial Velocities.....	673
19.11	Mass Center Accelerations.....	673
19.12	End Effector Kinematics.....	674
19.13	Kinetics: Applied (Active) Forces	677
19.14	Kinetics: Passive (Inertia) Forces	680
19.15	Dynamics: Equations of Motion	681
19.16	Redundant Robots.....	682
19.17	Constraint Equations and Constraint Forces.....	684
19.18	Governing Equation Reduction and Solution: Use of Orthogonal Complement Arrays	687
19.19	Discussion, Concluding Remarks, and Closure.....	689
	References	691
	Problems	691
Chapter 20	Application with Biosystems, Human Body Dynamics	701
20.1	Introduction.....	701
20.2	Human Body Modeling	702
20.3	A Whole-Body Model: Preliminary Considerations	703
20.4	Kinematics: Coordinates	706
20.5	Kinematics: Velocities and Acceleration.....	709
20.6	Kinetics: Active Forces	715
20.7	Kinetics: Muscle and Joint Forces	716
20.8	Kinetics: Inertia Forces	719
20.9	Dynamics: Equations of Motion	721
20.10	Constrained Motion.....	722
20.11	Solutions of the Governing Equations	724
20.12	Discussion: Application and Future Development	727
	References	730
	Problems	731
Appendix I	Centroid and Mass Center Location for Commonly Shaped Bodies with Uniform Mass Distribution	735
Appendix II	Inertia Properties (Moments and Products of Inertia) for Commonly Shaped Bodies with Uniform Mass Distribution	743
Index		753

1

Introduction

1.1 Approach to the Subject

This book presents an introduction to the dynamics of mechanical systems; it is based upon the principles of elementary mechanics. Although the book is intended to be self-contained, with minimal prerequisites, readers are assumed to have a working knowledge of fundamental mechanics' principles and a familiarity with vector and matrix methods. The readers are also assumed to have knowledge of elementary physics and calculus. In this introductory chapter, we will review some basic assumptions and axioms and other preliminary considerations. We will also begin a review of vector methods, which we will continue and expand in Chapter 2.

Our procedure throughout the book will be to develop a general methodology which we will then simplify and specialize to topics of interest. We will attempt to illustrate the concepts through examples and exercise problems. The reader is encouraged to solve as many problems as possible. Indeed, it is our belief that a basic understanding of the concepts and an intuitive grasp of the subject are best obtained through solving the exercise problems.

1.2 Subject Matter

Dynamics is a subject in the general field of mechanics, which in turn is a discipline of classical physics. Mechanics can be divided into two divisions: solid mechanics and fluid mechanics. Solid mechanics may be further divided into flexible mechanics and rigid mechanics. Flexible mechanics includes such subjects as strength of materials, elasticity, viscoelasticity, plasticity, and continuum mechanics. Alternatively, aside from statics, dynamics is the essence of rigid mechanics. Figure 1.2.1 contains a chart showing these subjects and their relations to one another.

Statics is a study of the behavior of rigid body systems when there is no motion. Statics is concerned primarily with the analysis of forces and force systems and the determination of equilibrium configurations. In contrast, *dynamics* is a study of the behavior of moving rigid body systems. As seen in Figure 1.2.1, dynamics may be subdivided into three sub-subjects: kinematics, inertia, and kinetics.