### ECE5463: Introduction to Robotics Lecture Note 12: Dynamics of Open Chains: Lagrangian Formulation

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# Outline

Introduction

• Euler-Lagrange Equations

• Lagrangian Formulation of Open-Chain Dynamics

# From Single Rigid Body to Open Chains

• Recall Newton-Euler Equation for a single rigid body:

$$\mathcal{F}_{b} = \mathcal{G}_{b} \dot{\mathcal{V}}_{b} - \left[ \operatorname{ad}_{\mathcal{V}_{b}} \right]^{T} \left( \mathcal{G}_{b} \mathcal{V}_{b} \right)$$

• Open chains consist of multiple rigid links connected through joints

• Dynamics of adjacent links are coupled.

• We are concerned with modeling multi-body dynamics subject to constraints.

# Preview of Open-Chain Dynamics

• Equations of Motion are a set of 2nd-order differential equations:

 $\tau = M(\theta)\ddot{\theta} + h(\theta, \dot{\theta})$ 

- $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ : vector of joint variables;  $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^n$ : vector of joint forces/torques
- $M(\theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ : mass matrix
- $h(\theta, \dot{\theta}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ : forces that lump together centripetal, Coriolis, gravity, and friction terms that depend on  $\theta$  and  $\dot{\theta}$
- Forward dynamics: Determine acceleration  $\ddot{\theta}$  given the state  $(\theta, \dot{\theta})$  and the joint forces/torques:

$$\ddot{\theta} = M^{-1}(\theta)(\tau - h(\theta, \dot{\theta}))$$

• Inverse dynamics: Finding torques/forces given state  $(\theta,\dot{\theta})$  and desired acceleration  $\ddot{\theta}$ 

$$\tau = M(\theta)\ddot{\theta} + h(\theta, \dot{\theta})$$

# Lagrangian vs. Newton-Euler Methods

• There are typically two ways to derive the equation of motion for an open-chain robot: Lagrangian method and Newton-Euler method

#### Lagrangian Formulation

- Energy-based method
- Dynamic equations in closed form
- Often used for study of dynamic properties and analysis of control methods

#### **Newton-Euler Formulation**

- Balance of forces/torques
- Dynamic equations in numeric/recursive form
- Often used for numerical solution of forward/inverse dynamics

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## Generalized Coordinates and Forces

- Consider k particles. Let f<sub>i</sub> be the force acting on the *i*th particle, m
  <sub>i</sub> be its mass, p<sub>i</sub> be its position. Newton's law: f<sub>i</sub> = m
  <sub>i</sub>p
  <sub>i</sub>, i = 1,...k
- Now consider the case in which some particles are rigidly connected, imposing constraints on their positions

$$\alpha_j(p_1,\ldots,p_k)=0, \quad j=1,\ldots,n_c$$

- k particles in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  under  $n_c$  constraints  $\Rightarrow 3k n_c$  degree of freedom
- Dynamics of this constrained k-particle system can be represented by  $n \triangleq 3k n_c$  independent variables  $q_i$ 's, called the **generalized coordinates**

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_j(p_1, \dots, p_k) = 0 \\ j = 1, \dots, n_c \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p_i = \gamma_i(q_1, \dots, q_n) \\ i = 1, \dots, k \end{cases}$$

# Generalized Coordinates and Forces

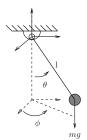
- To describe equation of motion in terms of generalized coordinates, we also need to express external forces applied to the system in terms components along generalized coordinates. These "forces" are called **generalized forces**.
- Generalized force  $f_i$  and coordinate rate  $\dot{q}_i$  are dual to each other in the sense that  $f^T\dot{q}$  corresponds to power
- The equation of motion of the k-particle system can thus be described in terms of  $3k n_c$  independent variables instead of the 3k position variables subject to  $n_c$  constraints.
- This idea of handling constraints can be extended to interconnected rigid bodies (open chains).

# Euler-Lagrange Equation

- Now let  $q \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be the generalized coordinates and  $f \in \mathbb{R}^n$  be the generalized forces of some constrained dynamical system.
- Lagrangian function:  $\mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q}) = \mathcal{K}(q,\dot{q}) \mathcal{P}(q)$ 
  - $\mathcal{K}(q,\dot{q}){:}$  kinetic energy of system
  - $\mathcal{P}(q):$  potential energy
- Euler-Lagrange Equations:

$$f = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q}$$
(1)

### Example: Spherical Pendulum



Euler-Lagrange Equations

Example: Spherical Pendulum (Continued)

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# Lagrangian Formulation of Open Chains

- For open chains with n joints, it is convenient and always possible to choose the joint angles  $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)$  and the joint torques  $\tau = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n)$  as the generalized coordinates and generalized forces, respectively.
  - If joint i is revolute:  $\theta_i$  joint angle and  $\tau_i$  is joint torque
  - If joint i is prismatic:  $\theta_i$  joint position and  $\tau_i$  is joint force
- Lagrangian function:  $\mathcal{L}(\theta, \dot{\theta}) = \mathcal{K}(\theta, \dot{\theta}) \mathcal{P}(\theta, \dot{\theta})$
- Dynamic Equations:

$$\tau_i = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_i}$$

• To obtain the Lagrangian dynamics, we need to derive the kinetic and potential energies of the robot in terms of joint angles  $\theta$  and torques  $\tau$ .

# Some Notations

For each link i = 1, ..., n, Frame {i} is attached to the center of mass of link i. All the following quantities are expressed in frame {i}

- $V_i$ : Twist of link {i}
- $\bar{\mathbf{m}}_i$ : mass;  $\mathcal{I}_i$ : rotational inertia matrix;

• 
$$G_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{I}_i & 0\\ 0 & \bar{\mathbf{m}}_i I \end{bmatrix}$$
: Spatial inertia matrix

- Kinetic energy of link  $i: \mathcal{K}_i = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_i^T \mathcal{G}_i \mathcal{V}_i$
- $J_b^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^{6 imes i}$ : body Jacobian of link i

$$J_b^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{b,1}^{(i)} & \dots & J_{b,i}^{(i)} \end{bmatrix}$$
 where  $J_{b,j}^{(i)} = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{Ad}_{e^{-[\mathcal{B}_i]\theta_i\dots e^{-[\mathcal{B}_{j+1}]\theta_{j+1}}} \end{bmatrix} \mathcal{B}_j, \ j < i \text{ and } J_{b,i}^{(i)} = \mathcal{B}_i$ 

# Kinetic and Potential Energies of Open Chains

•  $J_{ib} = \begin{bmatrix} J_b^{(i)} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{6 \times n}$ 

• Total Kinetic Energy:

$$\mathcal{K}(\theta, \dot{\theta}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{V}_{i}^{T} \mathcal{G}_{i} \mathcal{V}_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^{T} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( J_{ib}^{T}(\theta) \mathcal{G}_{i} J_{ib}(\theta) \right) \right) \dot{\theta} \triangleq \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}^{T} M(\theta) \dot{\theta}$$

• Potential Energy:

$$\mathcal{P}(\theta) = \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^n \bar{\mathtt{m}}_i \mathtt{gh}_i(\theta)$$

-  $h_i(\theta)$ : height of CoM of link i

# Lagrangian Dynamic Equations of Open Chains

• Lagrangian: 
$$\mathcal{L}(\theta, \dot{\theta}) = \mathcal{K}(\theta, \dot{\theta}) - \mathcal{P}(\theta)$$

• 
$$\tau_i = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\theta}_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_i} \Rightarrow$$
  
 $\tau_i = \sum_{i=j}^n M_{ij}(\theta) \ddot{\theta}_j + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \Gamma_{ijk}(\theta) \dot{\theta}_j \dot{\theta}_k + \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial \theta_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$ 

•  $\Gamma_{ijk}(\theta)$  is called the Christoffel symbols of the first kind

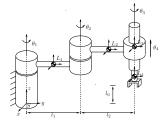
$$\Gamma_{ijk}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial M_{ij}}{\partial \theta_k} + \frac{\partial M_{ik}}{\partial \theta_j} - \frac{\partial M_{jk}}{\partial \theta_i} \right)$$

#### Lagrangian Dynamic Equations of Open Chains

• Dynamic equation in vector form:

$$\tau = M(\theta)\ddot{\theta} + C(\theta, \dot{\theta})\dot{\theta} + g(\theta)$$

-  $C_{ij}(\theta,\dot{\theta}) \triangleq \sum_{k=1}^n \Gamma_{ijk} \dot{\theta}_k$  is called the Coriolis matrix



$$M_{13} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} M_{21} &= 0 \\ M_{22} &= I_{x2} + I_{x3} + m_3 l_1^2 + m_2 r_1^2 + m_3 r_2^2 + 2 m_3 l_1 r_2 c_3 \\ M_{23} &= I_{x3} + m_3 r_2^2 + m_3 l_1 r_2 c_3 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} M_{31} &= 0 \\ M_{32} &= I_{x3} + m_3 r_2^2 + m_3 l_1 r_2 c_3 \\ M_{33} &= I_{x3} + m_3 r_2^2. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \Gamma_{112} &= (I_{y2} - I_{z2} - m_{2}r_1^2)c_{282} + (I_{y3} - I_{z3})c_{23}s_{23} \\ &- m_3(I_1c_2 + r_2c_{23})(I_1s_2 + r_2s_{23}) \\ \Gamma_{113} &= (I_{y3} - I_{z3})c_{23}s_{23} - m_3r_2s_{23}(I_1c_2 + r_2c_{23}) \\ \Gamma_{121} &= (I_{y2} - I_{z2} - m_{2}r_1^2)c_{28} + (I_{y3} - I_{z3})c_{23}s_{23} \\ &- m_3(I_1c_2 + r_{2}c_{23})(I_1s_2 + r_{2}s_{23}) \end{split}$$

 $\Gamma_{131} = (I_{y3} - I_{z3})c_{23}s_{23} - m_3r_2s_{23}(l_1c_2 + r_2c_{23})$ 

$$\begin{split} \Gamma_{211} &= (I_{s2} - I_{y2} + m_3 r_1^2) c_{282} + (I_{s3} - I_{y3}) c_{23} s_{23} \\ &+ m_3 (I_1 c_2 + r_2 c_{23}) (I_1 s_2 + r_2 s_{23}) \\ \Gamma_{223} &= -I_1 m_3 r_2 s_3 \\ \Gamma_{233} &= -I_1 m_3 r_2 s_3 \\ \Gamma_{233} &= -I_1 m_3 r_2 s_3 \end{split}$$

 $\Gamma_{311} = (I_{z3} - I_{y3})c_{23}s_{23} + m_3r_2s_{23}(l_1c_2 + r_2c_{23})$ 

 $\Gamma_{322} = l_1 m_3 r_2 s_3$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -(m_2gr_1 + m_3gl_1)\cos\theta_2 - m_3r_2\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3)) \\ -m_3gr_2\cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3)) \end{bmatrix}$$

# Lagrangian Dynamic Equations of Open Chains

#### • Dynamic model of PUMA 560 Arm:

- $I_2 = I_{\alpha \beta 2} + m_2 * (r_{12}^2 + r_{23}^2) + (m_4 + m_4 + m_5 + m_4) * a_2^{-1}$  $I_{2} = -I_{2x2} + I_{223} + (m_{1} + m_{1} + m_{2} + m_{3}) + e_{2}^{-1}$   $m_{2} + e_{1}^{-2} - m_{2} + e_{2}^{-2} + 1$
- $L_{4} = -m_{2} + r_{12} + (d_{2} + r_{14}) + m_{4} + d_{4} + r_{14}$
- $+[m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4] * \alpha_1 * (d_1 + d_2) +$
- $J_2 = -m_2 * \sigma_2 * r_{g2} + (m_4 + m_5 + m_6) * \sigma_2 * d_4 + m_4 * \sigma_2 * r_{cd}$
- $\begin{array}{rcl} I_{n} &=& I_{n+2} + m_{3} + r_{2} s^{2} + m_{3} + a_{3} s^{3} + m_{4} + (d_{4} + r_{2} s)^{3} + I_{2} s^{4} \\ &\quad + m_{3} + a_{2} s^{2} + m_{3} + d_{4} s^{2} + I_{1} s_{3} + m_{3} + a_{3} s^{2} + m_{3} + d_{4} \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{rl} I_{1} &=& su_{1} + r_{11}^{-1} + I_{xx1} I_{yy1} + su_{1} + r_{11}^{-1} + 2 + su_{2} + d_{1} + r_{12} \\ &+ (m_{1} + m_{2} + m_{3}) + (I_{1}^{-1} a_{2}^{-1}) + J_{yy1} I_{zx1} + I_{zx2} \\ &- I_{xx1} + su_{2} + r_{21}^{-1} I_{zx2} + I_{zx2} + I_{zx3} \end{array}$  $L_1 = -m_1 * (d_1 + d_2) * (d_2 + r_{col}) - (m_1 + m_2) * (d_2 + d_3) * d_1$
- $m_1 + r_{y0} + r_{x0} + m_2 + [d_2 + d_3] + r_{y0} + [$
- $I_{1} = -m_{2} + r_{1/2} + (\delta_{2} + r_{1/2}) +$
- $J_{11} = -2 + m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + 2 + (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) + m_1 + d_1 + d_2$  $J_{11}=-2*m_2*r_{12}*r_{12}\,1$

- $J_{13} = -(m_1 + m_2 + m_3) + m_2 + (d_1 + d_2) +$

- $J_{14} = -m_0 * (d_1 + d_2) * \tau_{14} \pm$
- $J_{11} = J_{120} J_{120} + J_{220} J_{220} + m_0 + r_{20}^2 + J_{220} I_{220}$
- $J_{21} = -I_{mab} J_{mab} m_0 + r_{10}^{-1} + I_{110} I_{210} + 1$

#### Part II. Gravitional Constants

- $g_1 = -g * ((m_0 + m_0 + m_0 + m_0) * \sigma_0 + m_0 * r_{10}) +$
- $a_1 = -a_2 \left[m_1 + r_{12} (m_1 + m_2 + m_3) + d_1 m_1 + r_{12}\right]$
- n = s+m\_1+r\_1+i  $p_1 = -p \cdot (m_1 + m_2 + m_4) \cdot e_1 + 1$
- ds = -2+10+17+1

#### Table A3. Computed Values for the Constants Appending in the Equations of Forces of Metion. (Inertial constants have units of kilogram matern assured)

$I_1 = 1.43 \pm 0.05$ $I_4$	- 1.35 - 1.17
$J_{8} = 1.58 \pm 0.05$ $L_{1}$	= 4.50×10 <sup>-1</sup> ± 0.50×10 <sup>-1</sup>
$J_{2} = 5.72 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.51 \times 10^{-1}$ L	- 3.53×01-1 + 0.55×20-1
$J_{\tau} = 2.08 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.20 \times 10^{-1}$ J.	= -1.54×10 <sup>-1</sup> = 0.14×10 <sup>-1</sup>
	= -2.13×10 <sup>-9</sup> ± 0.22×10 <sup>-9</sup>
$I_{11} = -1.42 \times 10^{-3} \pm 0.70 \times 10^{-3}$ $I_{12}$	
	$= -1.10 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.11 \times 10^{-3}$
$I_{14} = -3.79 \times 10^{-9} \pm 0.90 \times 10^{-9}$ $I_{14}$	
Int = 1.25×10 <sup>-4</sup> ± 0.38×30 <sup>-8</sup> Int	<ul> <li>1.94×10<sup>-1</sup> + 0.20×10<sup>-1</sup></li> </ul>
	= 4.51×10 <sup>-4</sup> ± 1.50×10 <sup>-4</sup>
Im = 3.00×10"*±14.0×10"* Ja	
$I_{11} = -1.00 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.00 \times 10^{-1}$	5.80x32 <sup>-5</sup> # 1.50x22 <sup>-5</sup>
$I_{22} = 4.00 \times 10^{-3} \pm 2.00 \times 10^{-3}$	
Jui = 1.14 ± 0.27 Z.,	- 4.71 + 0.54
$I_{m1} = -8.27 \times 10^{-1} \pm 0.03 \times 10^{-1}$	- 2.00×02** #4.16×10**
	= L33×80 <sup>-1</sup> ±0.95×10 <sup>-1</sup>
(Gravitational constants have units of newton moters)	
g1 = -37.2 ± 00.5 gs	= -8.44 ± 0.20
p <sub>1</sub> = 1.07 ± 0.50 m <sub>2</sub>	= 2.49×10 <sup>-1</sup> ± 0.25×10 <sup>-1</sup>

Lagrangian Formulation

Table A4. The expressions giving the elements of the kinetic (The Abbreviated Expressions have units of kp-cg2.)

- $s_{11} = I_{11} + I_1 + I_2 + OC2 + I_1 + SS22 + I_{12} + SC22 + I_{12} + SC2$  $\begin{array}{l} I_{01}+I_{1}+I_{3}+CU2+I_{1}+CC4)-1)-2*SC22*C4*;\\ +I_{01}*(SS5*(SS23*(1+CC4)-1)-2*SC22*C4*;\\ +I_{1*}+SS23*(CC4+2*(I_{2}*C2*S23+I_{12}*C2*C23))\\ \end{array}$  $+r_{11} * 3 S 23 * C C 4 + 2 * (I_2 * C 2 * S 2 + I_{14} * (S S 23 * C 5 + S C 23 * C 4 * S 5)$ + C2+1523+C5+C23+C4+514 + In + 54 + 55 + In + (5C33 + C5 + CC32 + C4 + 55)) =
- n 2.57 + 1.55 + CO2 + 0.50 + 5525 + 7.44×00<sup>-1</sup> + C2 + 525  $s_{12} = I_1 * S_2 + I_2 * C_{23} + I_3 * C_2 + I_{13} * S_{23} - I_{13} * C_{22} * S_4 * S_5$ +1 ... + 52 + 54 + 55 + 1 ... + (525 + C4 + 55 - C25 + C6) In + 523 + 574 + In + 54 + (522 + 74 + 775 + 722 + 575) Aug + 523 + 54 + 55 +
- A \$93 × 10<sup>-1</sup> \$2 1.34 × 10<sup>-1</sup> C23 + 2.38 × 10<sup>-2</sup> C2.
- $\epsilon_{12} = I_4 * C25 + I_{12} * 525 I_{23} * C25 * 54 * 55 + I_{24} * 525 * 5C4$ + $I_{14} * (525 * C4 * 55 C25 * C5) + I_{24} * 525 * 54 * 55$ +Jac # 54 + 1525 + C4 + CC5 + C23 + SC6) + = -1.54×88<sup>-1</sup> + C22 + -0.97×18<sup>-2</sup> + 522 -
- $u_{14} = I_{14} * C_{22} + I_{14} * S_{22} * C_4 * S_5 + I_{14} * C_2 * C_4 * S_5$  $I_{14} * C23 * S4 * S5 - I_{21} * [S23 * C4 * SC3 + C23 * S55]$ +Jes+C23+C4+55+ = 0.
- $e_{11} = I_{11} * 523 * 54 * C5 + I_{14} * C2 * 54 * C5 + I_{17} * 522 * 54$  $+I_{44} * (S23 * S5 - C23 * C4 * C5) + I_{45} * C23 * S4 * C5 =$
- $s_{16} = I_{44} * (C28 * C6 S28 * C4 * S8) ; = 0.$
- \*m = las + ls + ls + la + S54 + S55 + las + S54 +2+[1+52+1+C2+1+C3]  $+l_{11} + (53 + C5 + C3 + C4 + 55) + J_{12} + C4 + 55) +$
- $t_{10} = h + 53 + h + h_0 + C3 + h_0 + (53 + C5 + C2 + C4 + 55)$  $+l_{11} + 834 + 835 + l_{11} + 834 + 2 + (l_{11} + C5 + l_{12} + C4 + 55)$ = 335 + 5.72×10<sup>-1</sup> + 55 - 110×10<sup>-2</sup> + C5 .
- $s_{24} = -I_{11} * 54 * 55 I_{14} * 53 * 54 * 55 + I_{22} * 54 * 502.$
- $a_{10} = I_{10} * C4 * C5 + I_{10} * (C2 * S5 + S2 * C4 * C5)$ the + Ct + In + Sh + . . . .
- $\sigma_{22} = I_{22} + S4 + S5 + - 0$
- an = Ins + Is + Im + 584 + 555 + Im + 554 +2+11u+C5+Iu+C4+851+ as = - In + S4 + 55 + In + S4 + 505 :
- N -1.25×10<sup>-3</sup> x 54 x 55 -
- $a_{44} = I_{14} * C4 * C5 + I_{17} * C4 + I_{22} * S5$ ; ~ 1.25×10<sup>-3</sup> + C4 + C5 .
- an = In+ 84+ 851 10 .
- $a_{44} = I_{014} + I_{14} I_{45} * SS5 \pm -\pi 0.20$
- $\phi_{ab} = h_{ab} + Ch_{ab} = \phi_{ab}$
- $\sigma_{00} = I_{00} + I_{011} \qquad \approx 0.18 \, .$
- $\pi_{14} = I_{114} + I_{114} \qquad \simeq 0.39 \; ,$
- Table A5. The expressions giving the elements of the Cutions matrix
- $h_{113} = 2 * \{-I_4 * 5C2 + I_5 * C228 + J_7 * 5C22 J_{42} * 5223$ +Im + [2 + SC33 + C5 + [1 - 2 + SS32] + C4 + 55)

- $+J_{14} + (C223 + C5 S223 + C4 + S5) + J_{21} + SC23 + CC4$  $+J_{22} * ([1 + CC4] * SC22 * SS5 - (1 - 2 * SS22] * C4 * SC5)$ + $J_{22} * ([1 - 2 * SS22] * C5 - 2 * SC23 * C6 * SC5)$  $T_{12} * (1 - 2 * SS23) + I_{11} * (1 - 2 * SS23) +$
- -2.76 502 + 7.44×10<sup>-1</sup> 0225 + 0.60 5025 -2.13×10<sup>-7</sup> + (1 - 2 + SS23) .  $h_{111} = 2 * (I_1 * O_2 * O_23 + I_1 * SO_23 - I_2 * O_2 * S_23)$
- $+J_{15} * (2 * SC28 * C5 + (1 2 * SS23) * C4 * S25$  $+J_{22} * (11 - 2 * SS23) * C5 - 2 * SC23 * C4 * S55)$ +J11 + [1 - 2 + 5.523] 1 N 7.44×10<sup>-1</sup> + O2 + O25 + 0.60 + SO28
- $+ 2.20 \times 10^{-2} * C2 * S23 2.15 \times 10^{-2} * (1 2 * 8.822)$
- \$114 = 2 + {-J15 + SC28 + S4 + S5 J11 + C2 + C23 + 54 + 55  $+I_{10} * C4 * 55 - I_{20} * (5525 * 555 * 5C4 - 5C23 * 54 * 5C5)$ -Im + CC22 + 54 + 55 - Im + 5523 + 5C4] 1 - 2.48×10<sup>-2</sup> + C2 + C23 + S4 + S5 + S5
- $k_{115} = 2 * [J_{20} * (SC5 * (CC4 * (1 CC52) CC22)]$ 723 + C4 + (1 - 2 + S53)) - J<sub>15</sub> + (SS23 + S5 - SC23 + C4 + C5) -In + C2 + (S23 + S5 - C25 + C4 + C5) + In + 54 + C5 +Jm + (0025 + 04 + 05 - 8025 + 851) + ~ -2.56×10<sup>-1</sup> + (5.523 + 55 - 5023 + 04 + 01  $-2.45 \times 10^{-7} + C_2 + [220 + 55 - C_20 + C4 + C5]$ +  $0.60 \times 10^{-4} + 54 \times C5$
- $h_{121} = 2 + (-I_1 + 522 + J_{11} + C23 + I_{12} + 523 + 54 + 55)$  $+J_{e1} + (C23 + C4 + S5 + S23 + C5) + J_{e1} + C22 + 5C4$  $+J_{23} + 54 + [C23 + C4 + CC5 - 523 + 5C5]$ > 247×20" + 522 - 150×20" + C25.
- $b_{128} = -I_{18} + 2 + S23 + S4 + S5 + I_{10} + S23 + (4 (2 + S54))$  $+I_{23} + S23 + (1 - 2 + SS4 + CC3) - I_{14} + S23 + \cdots + 0$
- $b_{res} = L_{re} + C_{23} + S_4 + L_{re} + 2 + (S_{23} + C_4 + C_5 + C_{23} + S_5)$  $+I_{21} + 54 + (C25 + (1 - 2 + 555) - 525 + C4 + 2 + 5C5) =$
- $\mathbf{k}_{12*} = -I_{13} * (S25 * C5 + C25 * C4 * S3) + = 0$ , Para = Para . Para = bas .
- Auge Syne  $b_{145} = 2 + \{I_{15} + S23 + C4 + C5 + I_{16} + C2 + C4 + C5 \\ + I_{14} + C23 + S4 + C5 + I_{16} + C33 + C4 + C5 + I_{16} + C23 + C4$
- Sun = Im + 525 + 54 + 55 1 = 0 -
- $I_{112} = -I_{22} * (C22 * S5 + S23 * C4 * C5) = -\pi 0$ ,  $b_{113} = 0$ .  $b_{0.0} = 0$ .
- $b_{214} = I_{14} * 525 + I_{16} * 525 * (1 (2 * 554))$
- $+2 * \{-I_{12} * C23 * C4 * S5 + I_{12} * S2 * C4 * S5 + I_{44} * S2 * C4 * S5 + I_{44} * (S23 * (CC5 * CC4 0.5) + C23 * C4 * SC5) \}$ 
  - $+I_{22} + (523 + C4 + S5) + (-0.5) +$  $2.48 \times 10^{-5} + 52 + C4 + 55 + 0.50 \times 10^{-5} + 525 \times (1 - (2 + 5.94))$
- $h_{111} = 2 + l l_{11} + C22 + S4 + C5 + l_{11} + S23 + S4 + C5$  $+J_{14} + S2 + S4 + C5\} - I_{12} + C22 + S4$   $+J_{24} + (C23 + S4 + (1 - 2 + S35) - 2 + S22 + SC4 + SC5)$

Lecture 12 (ECE5463 Sp18)

- -2.50×10"2+C23+S4+C5 + 2.48×10"3+S2+54+C5 - 6.42×10"\*+ (725+54)
- here down
- $I_{222} = 2 + \{-J_{12} + 53 + J_1 + C3 + J_{11} + \{C3 + C6 S3 + C4 + S5\}\}_{1}$

- $b_{218} = 2 + \{-I_{16} + C3 + S4 + S5 + I_{26} + SC4 + S55\}$ = -2.48×10"\* + C2 + S4 + S5 .
- $h_{22} = 2 + l L_2 + S_2^2 + L_4 + (C_2 + C_4 + C_5 S_2 + S_3^2)$ w -2.50x10<sup>-1</sup> + 55 + 2.48x20<sup>-1</sup> + (C2 + C4 + C5 - 52 + 55) .

here = 0.44 -

Ann - Dass -

cu = 0.5 then

 $\mathbf{h}_{taxt}=\mathbf{0}$  .

[The Abbreviated Expressions have take of kg-m2.]

+1...+523+54+55+1...+C2+54+55

+14+1022+04+005-523+5050

 $+J_{44} * C_{23} * C_4 * S_5 + J_{44} * S_{23} * S_4 * S_{C5} \\ -J_{49} * C_{23} * S_4 * S_{5-1} = \pi 0$ .

 $c_{12} = +14 + C2 - 18 + 523 - 19 + 52 + 748 + C28$ 

en = -In+828+84+85-In+C2+54+55

r15 = -111 + 522 + 54 + 55 - 144 + C2 + 54 + 55 1 +14+(S23+C6+C23+C4+S5)-I2+C23+S4+S5

A.L. + C22 + S4 + S5 +

Table A6. The expressions for the terms of the centerfugal matrix

 $+I_{24} + I_{23} + I_{24} +$ 

 $\approx 6.90 \times 10^{-1} * C2 + 1.54 \times 10^{-1} * 523 - 2.58 \times 10^{-2} * 52$ 

 $c_{11} = -0.5 + b_{112}$ 

cas = 0.5 + bygs -

on 2 -0.5 + has.

 $c_{10} = -0.5 + b_{110}$ ,  $c_{10} = -0.5 + b_{100}$ .

 $c_{11} = -0.5 + b_{113}$ ,  $c_{22} = -0.5 + b_{223}$ .

 $c_{14} = -0.5 + b_{145}$ ,  $c_{25} = 0$ .

 $r_{10} = -0$ .

na = 0.

na = 0.

18 / 20

 $c_{16} = -I_{15} * C 4 * S 5 - I_{16} * S 5 * C 4 * S 5 + I_{26} * C 4 * S C 5$ 

 $c_{00} = 0$ .

nu = 0.

[The Abherviated Expression have units of arwing-meters.]

 $g_4 = g_2^2 + S_2^2 + g_4^2 + C_2^2 + g_5^2 + (S_2^2 + C_5^2 + C_2^2 + C_4^2 + S_5)$ 

 $c_{99} = -I_{19} * C4 * S5 + I_{10} * (C3 * C5 - S3 * C4 * S5)$ 

 $c_{24} = -I_{15} * C4 * S5 + I_{20} * C4 * SC5 \pm$ 

tus = -hu+C4+S5+hu+C51 (100-

 $g_1 = g_1 + C_2^2 + g_2^2 + \beta_{22}^2 + g_3^2 + \beta_{22}^2 + g_4^2 + C_{22}^2 + g_5^2 +$ 

+ub+1823+C5+C25+C4+551

- 2.5×10<sup>-1</sup> × 523 + 54 + 55

 $g_1 = g6 * (C23 * S5 + S23 * C4 * C5)_1$ 

g1 = -g5 + 522 + 54 + 55 1

 $g_{1} = 0$ ,

 $\approx -37.2 + C_2^2 - 8.4 + 823 + 1.02 + 82$ 

n -2.5×10"\*\*\*(C23+55 + 523+C4+C5) -

Wei Zhang(OSU)

-1.55×10-\*+C4+S5.

fan = 0.5 + han res = 0.

eu = 0.5 + has -

 $h_{\rm exp} = 0$  .

 $k_{104} = 0$ .

- $\delta_{\rm HIM} = 0 \ .$ free = free -
- Bass = best -Serve = 0 .
- hart = 2 + [-14] + 54 + C6 144 + 52 + 54 + C6] -In+54+In+54+11-2+55511 n.0.
- huss = Im + C4 + S5 1 --- 0 -
- has = Im + St + Ch + - + -
- here = 0  $b_{214} = 2 + [-I_{11} + C22 + C4 + S5 + I_{22} + S23 + C4 + S5$
- \* (833 \* (0C5 \* CC4 0.5) + C25 \* C4 \* 5C50)  $+I_{11} + S22 + I_{12} + S23 + (1 - (2 + SS4)) +$ = -2.50×10<sup>-5</sup> + C25 + C4 + 55 + 1.64×10<sup>-5</sup> + 522 + 0.50x10<sup>-4</sup> + \$23 + (1 - 2 + \$\$54) .
- $b_{mn} = 2 * (-I_m * C23 * 54 * C5 + J_m * 523 * 54 * C5)$ +J<sub>23</sub> + 54 + (C23 + (4 - 2 + 555) - 2 + 522 + C4 + SC5) +  $\approx -9.50 \times 10^{-1} * C23 * 84 * C1 = 6.42 \times 10^{-1} * C23 * 54$  $b_{110} = -b_{110}$  ,  $b_{120} = 0$  ,  $I_{STR} = 2 * (I_{21} + SC4 + SS5 + I_{21} + SC4 - I_{22} + S4 + S5)$  $k_{223} = 2 * [-I_{21} * S5 + I_{22} * SS4 * SC5 + I_{22} * C4 * C5]_1$
- n -2.50×20"\* + 55 .
- $b_{220} = 0$  . has - fage -
- $b_{141} = -I_{11} * 3 * 54 * 65 I_{12} * 54 + I_{21} * 54 * (1 2 * 555);$ n -2.50×10<sup>-4</sup>+.54+C5.
- 8 au = 0 . 8 .... - - bere -
- $b_{a15} = -l_{40} * (S22 * C4 * (1 2 * S55) + 2 * C25 * SC5)$
- a -1.42x20"\*• 525+C4.  $b_{\rm HII} = -b_{\rm HII}$  . hen = - here  $b_{has} = 0$  .  $h_{ext} = I_{ex} * 54 + J_{ex} * 54 * (1 - 2 * 888) t$
- has has  $h_{\rm He} = 0$ .
- hest = hest .  $b_{424} = -b_{244}$ Aug = -In + 2 + SC5 ; = 0 .
- heet = 0 ;

here = from a

- $b_{411} = -I_{44} + S_{2-1}^{*} = 0$ .
- $b_{0.12} = -b_{0.11}$  .  $b_{2+1} = -b_{2+2}$  .
- have a shore a has = -has  $b_{int} = 0$ .

but = -but a

has - they a

 $k_{225} = -k_{316}$ 

here = here haa = 0 -Rape = -Rape bass = -8454  $b_{112}=b_{124}\;,$  $b_{diss}=b_{diss}$  $b_{0.4\,4}=b_{14\,6}\ .$  $b_{0.0} = 0 \ .$ from the Prohere - here -

# More Discussions

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