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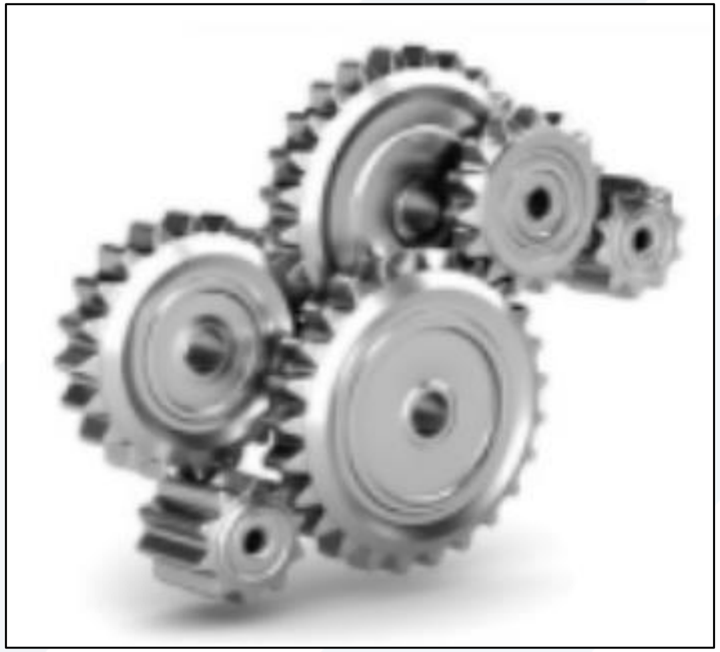
قسم الروبوت و الأنظمة الذكية

مقرر ديناميك الآلات و الاهتزازات الميكانيكية

Planar Kinematics of a Rigid Body

Relative-Motion Analysis using Rotating Axes



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العام الدراسي 2024-2025

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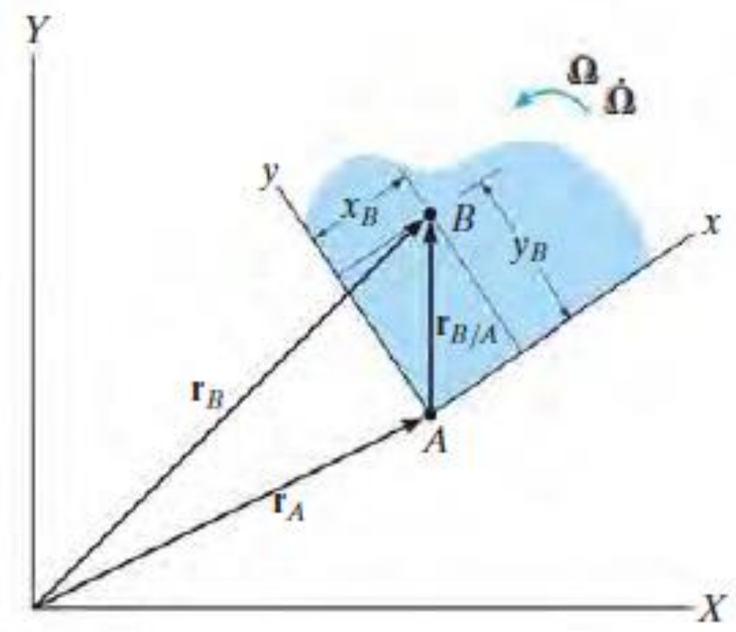
Relative-Motion Analysis using Rotating Axes

In the previous sections the relative-motion analysis for velocity and acceleration was described using a translating coordinate system. This type of analysis is useful for determining the motion of points on the *same* rigid body, or the motion of points located on several pin-connected bodies. In some problems, however, rigid bodies (mechanisms) are constructed such that *sliding* will occur at their connections. The kinematic analysis for such cases is best performed if the motion is analyzed using a coordinate system which both *translates* and *rotates*. Furthermore, this frame of reference is useful for analyzing the motions of two points on a mechanism which are *not* located in the *same* body and for specifying the kinematics of particle motion when the particle moves along a rotating path.

In the following analysis two equations will be developed which relate the velocity and acceleration of two points, one of which is the origin of a moving frame of reference subjected to both a translation and a rotation in the plane.

Position. Consider the two points A and B shown. Their location is specified by the position vectors $\mathbf{r}_A$ and $\mathbf{r}_B$, which are measured with respect to the fixed X, Y, Z coordinate system. As shown in the figure, the "base point" A represents the origin of the x, y, z coordinate system, which is assumed to be both translating and rotating with respect to the X, Y, Z system. The position of B with respect to A is specified by the relative-position vector $\mathbf{r}_{B/A}$. The components of this vector may be expressed either in terms of unit vectors along the X, Y axes, i.e., $\mathbf{I}$ and $\mathbf{J}$, or by unit vectors along the x, y axes, i.e., $\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{j}$. For the development which follows, $\mathbf{r}_{B/A}$ will be measured with respect to the moving x, y frame of reference. Thus, if B has coordinates (x_B, y_B), then



$$\mathbf{r}_{B/A} = x_B\mathbf{i} + y_B\mathbf{j}$$

Using vector addition, the three position vectors are related by the equation

$$\mathbf{r}_B = \mathbf{r}_A + \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

At the instant considered, point A has a velocity $\mathbf{v}_A$ and an acceleration $\mathbf{a}_A$, while the angular velocity and angular acceleration of the x, y axes are $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ (omega) and $\dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} = d\boldsymbol{\Omega}/dt$, respectively.

Velocity. The velocity of point B is determined by taking the time derivative, which yields

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt}$$

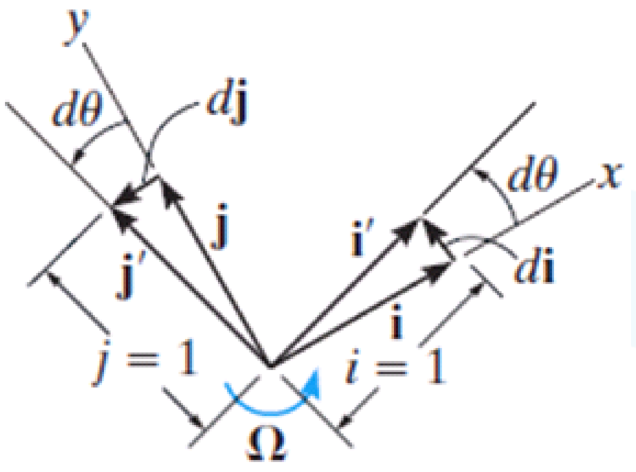
The last term in this equation is evaluated as follows:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(x_B\mathbf{i} + y_B\mathbf{j})$$

$$= \frac{dx_B}{dt}\mathbf{i} + x_B\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} + \frac{dy_B}{dt}\mathbf{j} + y_B\frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt}$$

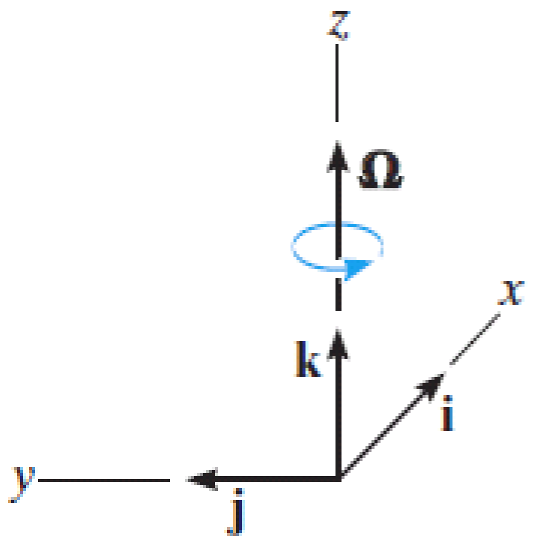
$$= \left(\frac{dx_B}{dt}\mathbf{i} + \frac{dy_B}{dt}\mathbf{j}\right) + \left(x_B\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} + y_B\frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt}\right)$$

The two terms in the first set of parentheses represent the components of velocity of point B as measured by an observer attached to the moving x, y, z coordinate system. These terms will be denoted by vector $(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$. The changes, $d\mathbf{i}$ and $d\mathbf{j}$, are due *only* to the *rotation* $d\theta$ of the x, y, z axes, causing $\mathbf{i}$ to become $\mathbf{i}' = \mathbf{i} + d\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{j}$ to become $\mathbf{j}' = \mathbf{j} + d\mathbf{j}$. As shown, the *magnitudes* of both $d\mathbf{i}$ and $d\mathbf{j}$ equal $1\ d\theta$. The *direction* of $d\mathbf{i}$ is defined by $+\mathbf{j}$, since $d\mathbf{i}$ is tangent to the path described by the arrowhead of $\mathbf{i}$ in the limit as $\Delta t \to dt$. Likewise, $d\mathbf{j}$ acts in the $-\mathbf{i}$ direction. Hence,



$$\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}(\mathbf{j}) = \Omega\mathbf{j} \qquad \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}(-\mathbf{i}) = -\Omega\mathbf{i}$$

Viewing the axes in three dimensions, and noting that $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \Omega \mathbf{k}$, we can express the above derivatives in terms of the cross product as



$$\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{i} \qquad \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{j}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (x_B\mathbf{i} + y_B\mathbf{j}) = (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}$$

where

$\mathbf{v}_B$ = velocity of B, measured from the X, Y, Z reference

$\mathbf{v}_A$ = velocity of the origin A of the x, y, z reference, measured from the X, Y, Z reference

$(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$ = velocity of "B with respect to A," as measured by an observer attached to the rotating x, y, z reference

$\mathbf{\Omega}$ = angular velocity of the x, y, z reference, measured from the X, Y, Z reference

$\mathbf{r}_{B/A}$ = position of B with respect to A

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$\mathbf{v}_B$	absolute velocity of B	motion of B observed from the X, Y, Z frame
	(equals)	
$\mathbf{v}_A$	absolute velocity of the origin of x, y, z frame	motion of x, y, z frame observed from the X, Y, Z frame
	(plus)	
$\mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$	angular velocity effect caused by rotation of x, y, z frame	
	(plus)	
$(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$	velocity of B with respect to A	motion of B observed from the x, y, z frame

Acceleration. The acceleration of B, observed from the X, Y, Z coordinate system, may be expressed in terms of its motion measured with respect to the rotating system of coordinates by taking the time derivative

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_B}{dt} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}_A}{dt} + \frac{d\mathbf{\Omega}}{dt} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \mathbf{\Omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} + \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \dot{\mathbf{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \mathbf{\Omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} + \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt}$$

Here $\dot{\mathbf{\Omega}} = d\mathbf{\Omega}/dt$ is the angular acceleration of the x, y, z coordinate system. Since $\mathbf{\Omega}$ is always perpendicular to the plane of motion, then $\dot{\mathbf{\Omega}}$ measures *only the change in magnitude* of $\mathbf{\Omega}$.

$$\mathbf{\Omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = \mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$

Finding the time derivative of $(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} = (v_{B/A})_x\mathbf{i} + (v_{B/A})_y\mathbf{j}$,

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt} = \left[\frac{d(v_{B/A})_x}{dt}\mathbf{i} + \frac{d(v_{B/A})_y}{dt}\mathbf{j}\right] + \left[(v_{B/A})_x\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} + (v_{B/A})_y\frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt}\right]$$

The two terms in the first set of brackets represent the components of acceleration of point B as measured by an observer attached to the rotating coordinate system. These terms will be denoted by $(\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$. The terms in the second set of brackets can be simplified using

$$\frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt} = (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}) + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$$

where

$\mathbf{a}_B$ = acceleration of B, measured from the X, Y, Z reference

$\mathbf{a}_A$ = acceleration of the origin A of the x, y, z reference, measured from the X, Y, Z reference

$(\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$, $(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$ = acceleration and velocity of B with respect to A, as measured by an observer attached to the rotating x, y, z reference

$\dot{\mathbf{\Omega}}$, $\mathbf{\Omega}$ = angular acceleration and angular velocity of the x, y, z reference, measured from the X, Y, Z reference

$\mathbf{r}_{B/A}$ = position of B with respect to A

$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$, which is valid for a translating frame of reference, it can be seen that the difference between these two equations is represented by the terms $2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$ and $(\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$. In particular, $2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$ is called the *Coriolis acceleration*, named after the French engineer G. C. Coriolis, who was the first to determine it. This term represents the difference in the acceleration of B as measured from nonrotating and rotating x, y, z axes. As indicated by the vector cross product, the Coriolis acceleration will *always* be perpendicular to both $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ and $(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$. It is an important component of the acceleration which must be considered whenever rotating reference frames are used. This often occurs, for example, when studying the accelerations and forces which act on rockets, long-range projectiles, or other bodies having motions whose measurements are significantly affected by the rotation of the earth.

$\mathbf{a}_B$	absolute acceleration of B	motion of B observed from the X, Y, Z frame
	(equals)	
$\mathbf{a}_A$	absolute acceleration of the origin of x, y, z frame	motion of x, y, z frame observed from the X, Y, Z frame
	(plus)	
$\dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$	angular acceleration effect caused by rotation of x, y, z frame	
	(plus)	
$\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$	angular velocity effect caused by rotation of x, y, z frame	
	(plus)	
$2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$	combined effect of B moving relative to x, y, z coordinates and rotation of x, y, z frame	interacting motion
	(plus)	
$(\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$	acceleration of B with respect to A	motion of B observed from the x, y, z frame

Procedure for Analysis

Coordinate Axes.

- Choose an appropriate location for the origin and proper orientation of the axes for both fixed X, Y, Z and moving x, y, z reference frames.
- Most often solutions are easily obtained if at the instant considered the origins are coincident
- The moving frame should be selected fixed to the body or device along which the relative motion occurs.

Kinematic Equations.

- After defining the origin A of the moving reference and specifying the moving point B

symbolic form

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \dot{\mathbf{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}) + 2\mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$$

- The Cartesian components of all these vectors may be expressed along either the X, Y, Z axes or the x, y, z axes. The choice is arbitrary provided a consistent set of unit vectors is used.

- Motion of the moving reference is expressed by $\mathbf{v}_A$, $\mathbf{a}_A$, $\mathbf{\Omega}$, and $\dot{\mathbf{\Omega}}$; and motion of B with respect to the moving reference is expressed by $\mathbf{r}_{B/A}$, $(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$, and $(\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$.

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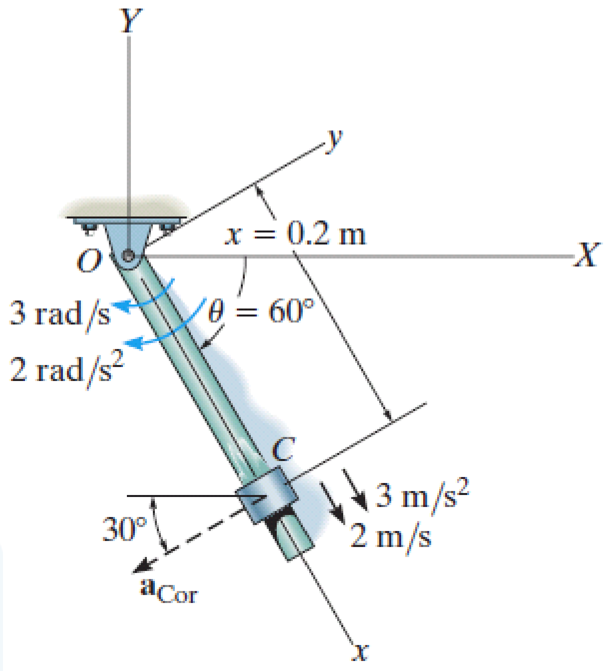
EXAMPLE

At the instant $\theta = 60°$, the rod has an angular velocity of 3 rad/s and an angular acceleration of 2 rad/s^2. At this same instant, collar C travels outward along the rod such that when $x = 0.2$ m the velocity is 2 m/s and the acceleration is 3 m/s^2, both measured relative to the rod. Determine the Coriolis acceleration and the velocity and acceleration of the collar at this instant.



SOLUTION

Coordinate Axes. The origin of both coordinate systems is located at point O . Since motion of the collar is reported relative to the rod, the moving x, y, z frame of reference is *attached* to the rod.

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Kinematic Equations.

$$\mathbf{v}_C = \mathbf{v}_O + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/O} + (\mathbf{v}_{C/O})_{xyz} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_C = \mathbf{a}_O + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/O} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/O}) + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{C/O})_{xyz} + (\mathbf{a}_{C/O})_{xyz} \quad (2)$$

It will be simpler to express the data in terms of **i**, **j**, **k** component vectors rather than **I**, **J**, **K** components. Hence,

Motion of moving reference	Motion of C with respect to moving reference
$\mathbf{v}_O = \mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{r}_{C/O} = \{0.2\mathbf{i}\}$ m
$\mathbf{a}_O = \mathbf{0}$	$(\mathbf{v}_{C/O})_{xyz} = \{2\mathbf{i}\}$ m/s
$\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \{-3\mathbf{k}\}$ rad/s	$(\mathbf{a}_{C/O})_{xyz} = \{3\mathbf{i}\}$ m/s^2
$\dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} = \{-2\mathbf{k}\}$ rad/s^2	

The Coriolis acceleration is defined as

$$\mathbf{a}_{Cor} = 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{C/O})_{xyz} = 2(-3\mathbf{k}) \times (2\mathbf{i}) = \{-12\mathbf{j}\} \text{ m/s}^2 \qquad \textit{Ans.}$$

The velocity and acceleration of the collar are determined by substituting the data into Eqs. 1 and 2 and evaluating the cross products, which yields

$$\mathbf{v}_C = \mathbf{v}_O + \mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/O} + (\mathbf{v}_{C/O})_{xyz}$$

$$= \mathbf{0} + (-3\mathbf{k}) \times (0.2\mathbf{i}) + 2\mathbf{i}$$

$$= \{2\mathbf{i} - 0.6\mathbf{j}\} \text{ m/s} \qquad \textit{Ans.}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_C = \mathbf{a}_O + \dot{\mathbf{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/O} + \mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/O}) + 2\mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{C/O})_{xyz} + (\mathbf{a}_{C/O})_{xyz}$$

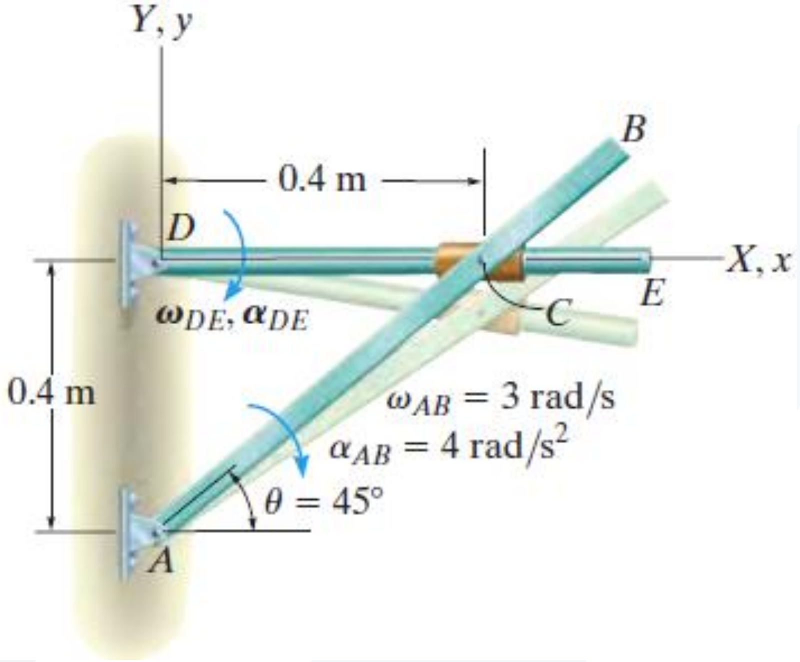
$$= \mathbf{0} + (-2\mathbf{k}) \times (0.2\mathbf{i}) + (-3\mathbf{k}) \times [(-3\mathbf{k}) \times (0.2\mathbf{i})] + 2(-3\mathbf{k}) \times (2\mathbf{i}) + 3\mathbf{i}$$

$$= \mathbf{0} - 0.4\mathbf{j} - 1.80\mathbf{i} - 12\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{i}$$

$$= \{1.20\mathbf{i} - 12.4\mathbf{j}\} \text{ m/s}^2 \qquad \textit{Ans.}$$

EXAMPLE

Rod AB rotates clockwise such that it has an angular velocity $\omega_{AB} = 3$ rad/s and angular acceleration $\alpha_{AB} = 4$ rad/s^2 when $\theta = 45°$. Determine the angular motion of rod DE at this instant.
The collar at C is pin connected to AB and slides over rod DE.



SOLUTION

Coordinate Axes. The origin of both the fixed and moving frames of reference is located at D. Furthermore, the x, y, z reference is attached to and rotates with rod DE so that the relative motion of the collar is easy to follow.

Kinematic Equations.

$$\mathbf{v}_C = \mathbf{v}_D + \mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/D} + (\mathbf{v}_{C/D})_{xyz} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_C = \mathbf{a}_D + \dot{\mathbf{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/D} + \mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/D}) + 2\mathbf{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{C/D})_{xyz} + (\mathbf{a}_{C/D})_{xyz} \quad (2)$$

All vectors will be expressed in terms of **i**, **j**, **k** components.

Motion of moving reference	Motion of C with respect to moving reference
$\mathbf{v}_D = \mathbf{0}$	$\mathbf{r}_{C/D} = \{0.4\mathbf{i}\}$ m
$\mathbf{a}_D = \mathbf{0}$	$(\mathbf{v}_{C/D})_{xyz} = (v_{C/D})_{xyz}\mathbf{i}$
$\boldsymbol{\Omega} = -\omega_{DE}\mathbf{k}$	$(\mathbf{a}_{C/D})_{xyz} = (a_{C/D})_{xyz}\mathbf{i}$
$\dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} = -\alpha_{DE}\mathbf{k}$	

Motion of C: Since the collar moves along a *circular path* of radius *AC*, its velocity and acceleration can be determined

$$\mathbf{v}_C = \boldsymbol{\omega}_{AB} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/A} = (-3\mathbf{k}) \times (0.4\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j}) = \{1.2\mathbf{i} - 1.2\mathbf{j}\} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_C = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{AB} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/A} - \omega_{AB}^2\mathbf{r}_{C/A}$$

$$= (-4\mathbf{k}) \times (0.4\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j}) - (3)^2(0.4\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j}) = \{-2\mathbf{i} - 5.2\mathbf{j}\} \text{ m/s}^2$$

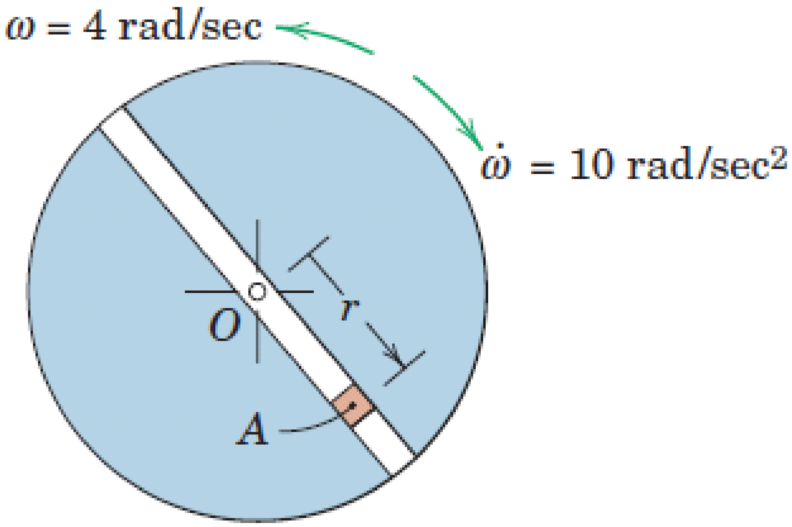
Substituting the data into Eqs. 1 and 2, we have

$$\mathbf{v}_C = \mathbf{v}_D + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/D} + (\mathbf{v}_{C/D})_{xyz}$$
$$1.2\mathbf{i} - 1.2\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{0} + (-\omega_{DE}\mathbf{k}) \times (0.4\mathbf{i}) + (v_{C/D})_{xyz}\mathbf{i}$$
$$1.2\mathbf{i} - 1.2\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{0} - 0.4\omega_{DE}\mathbf{j} + (v_{C/D})_{xyz}\mathbf{i}$$
$$(v_{C/D})_{xyz} = 1.2 \text{ m/s}$$
$$\omega_{DE} = 3 \text{ rad/s} \circlearrowright \qquad \textit{Ans.}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_C = \mathbf{a}_D + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/D} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{C/D}) + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{C/D})_{xyz} + (\mathbf{a}_{C/D})_{xyz}$$
$$-2\mathbf{i} - 5.2\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{0} + (-\alpha_{DE}\mathbf{k}) \times (0.4\mathbf{i}) + (-3\mathbf{k}) \times [(-3\mathbf{k}) \times (0.4\mathbf{i})]$$
$$+ 2(-3\mathbf{k}) \times (1.2\mathbf{i}) + (a_{C/D})_{xyz}\mathbf{i}$$
$$-2\mathbf{i} - 5.2\mathbf{j} = -0.4\alpha_{DE}\mathbf{j} - 3.6\mathbf{i} - 7.2\mathbf{j} + (a_{C/D})_{xyz}\mathbf{i}$$
$$(a_{C/D})_{xyz} = 1.6 \text{ m/s}^2$$
$$\alpha_{DE} = -5 \text{ rad/s}^2 = 5 \text{ rad/s}^2 \circlearrowleft \qquad \textit{Ans.}$$

EXAMPLE

At the instant represented, the disk with the radial slot is rotating about O with a counterclockwise angular velocity of 4 rad/sec which is decreasing at the rate of 10 rad/sec^2. The motion of slider A is separately controlled, and at this instant, $r = 6$ in., $\dot{r} = 5$ in./sec, and $\ddot{r} = 81$ in./sec^2. Determine the absolute velocity and acceleration of A for this position.



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