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## Multibody Dynamics Formulation based on Relative Cartesian Coordinates for Subsystem Dynamic Analysis

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**Key Words :** Subsystem ( ), Relative Cartesian Coordinates( ), Independent Coordinates( )

### Abstract

Multibody dynamics formulation has been developed based on relative cartesian coordinates for subsystem analysis. Relative cartesian coordinates are defined with respect to a reference body of a subsystem. Relative cartesian formulation inherits the same merits of absolute cartesian formulation, such as generality and easy implementation. Two methods have been applied. One is Lagrange Multiplier Elimination method and the other is independent coordinate method. A 1/4 car simulation has been carried out to verify the formulations. Since both methods provide identical results, it proves the validity of the formulation.

1.

가 가 가 , 가  
가 가

가

가 (1,2)

가 가  
(Cartesian)  
(relative joint)

가

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†

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\*

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2.

1 가

Fig. 1 가

X-Y-Z  
x'-y'-z'  
x<sub>0</sub><sup>\*</sup>-y<sub>0</sub><sup>\*</sup>-z<sub>0</sub><sup>\*</sup>

A<sub>i</sub>

$$\mathbf{A}_i = \mathbf{A}_o \mathbf{A}_{io} \quad (1)$$

A<sub>o</sub> 가 0  
A<sub>io</sub> 0 i

$$\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_o + \mathbf{A}_o \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_o^* \mathbf{r}_{io}^* \quad (2)$$

r<sub>o</sub> 가 0  
r<sub>io</sub><sup>\*</sup> x<sub>0</sub><sup>\*</sup>-y<sub>0</sub><sup>\*</sup>-z<sub>0</sub><sup>\*</sup> 0  
i 가 0  
0 i

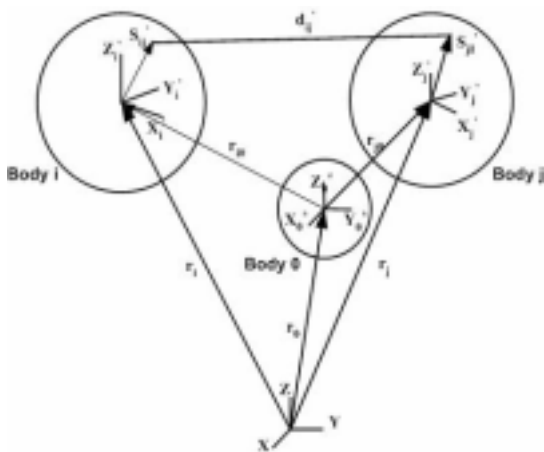


Fig. 1 Relative Cartesian coordinate kinematics

Fig.

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}'_i = \mathbf{A}_{io}^T \boldsymbol{\omega}_0^* + \boldsymbol{\omega}'_{io} \quad (3)$$

,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}'_i$  i  
i ,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}_0^*$  0  
0 ,  $\boldsymbol{\omega}'_{io}$   
i 0  
i  $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i$

(2)

$$\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i = \dot{\mathbf{r}}_o + \mathbf{A}_o \tilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_o^* \mathbf{r}_{io}^* + \mathbf{A}_o \dot{\mathbf{r}}_{io}^* \quad (4)$$

,  $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_o$  가 0  
 $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_{io}^*$  0 i  
(3) (4)

$$\mathbf{y}_i = [\dot{\mathbf{r}}_i^T, \boldsymbol{\omega}'_i^T]^T, \quad \mathbf{y}_{io} = [\dot{\mathbf{r}}_{io}^{*T}, \boldsymbol{\omega}'_{io}^{*T}]^T, \quad \mathbf{y}_o = [\dot{\mathbf{r}}_o^T, \boldsymbol{\omega}_0^{*T}]^T$$

$$\mathbf{y}_i = \mathbf{E}_{io} \mathbf{y}_o + \mathbf{G}_o \mathbf{y}_{io} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{E}_{io} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & -\mathbf{A}_o \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{io}^* \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{io}^T \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{G}_o \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_o & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

i 가 0 가  
(5)

$$\dot{\mathbf{y}}_i = \mathbf{E}_{io} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_o + \mathbf{G}_o \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{io} + \mathbf{h}_{io} \quad (6)$$

,  $\mathbf{h}_{io}$  (velocity coupling term)

3.

가

3

(3)

i j 가

(Spherical Joint)  
 Fig. 1  
 P<sub>i</sub> j P<sub>j</sub> 가

$$\Phi^{sph} = \mathbf{r}_{j0}^* + \mathbf{A}_{j0} \mathbf{s}'_{ji} - \mathbf{r}_{i0}^* - \mathbf{A}_{i0} \mathbf{s}'_{ij} = \mathbf{0} \quad (7)$$

Fig. 2  
 i  
 f<sub>i</sub> 가 j g<sub>i</sub>

(dot product) 0

$$\Phi^{dot1} = \mathbf{f}'_{ij} \mathbf{A}_{i0}^T \mathbf{A}_{j0} \mathbf{g}'_{ji} = 0 \quad (8)$$

Fig. 1  
 i P<sub>i</sub> j  
 P<sub>j</sub> 가 가

$$\Phi^{dist} = \mathbf{d}'_{ij}{}^T \mathbf{A}_{i0}^T \mathbf{A}_{i0} \mathbf{d}'_{ij} - l^2 = 0 \quad (9)$$

3 가 , 3  
 (Revolute Joint),  
 (Universal Joint),  
 (Cylindrical Joint), (Translational joint)  
 (3)

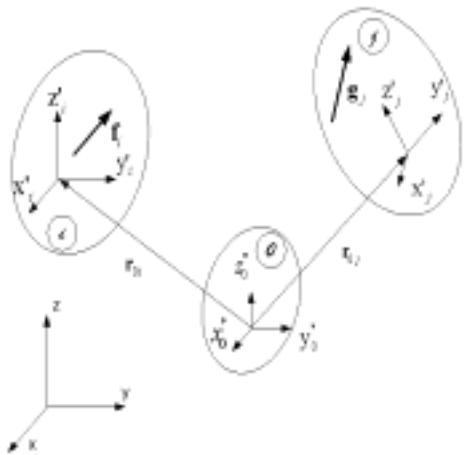


Fig. 2 Dot 1 Constraint Conditions

4.

(generalized force)

Fig.3 TSDA(Translational Spring Damper Actuator)  
 TSDA 가

$$\delta W = -f \delta l \quad (10)$$

f TSDA

$$f = k(l - l_0) + c\dot{l} + F(l, \dot{l}) \quad (11)$$

(10), (11) l TSDA

가

$$\delta l = \left( \frac{\mathbf{d}'_{ij}}{l} \right)^T (\delta \mathbf{r}_{j0}^* + \mathbf{A}_{j0} \delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{\pi}}'_{j0} \mathbf{s}'_{ji} - \delta \mathbf{r}_{i0}^* - \mathbf{A}_{i0} \delta \tilde{\boldsymbol{\pi}}'_{i0} \mathbf{s}'_{ij}) \quad (12)$$

(12) (10)

가

가

$$\delta W = \delta \mathbf{z}_{j0}^T \mathbf{Q}_j + \delta \mathbf{z}_{i0}^T \mathbf{Q}_i \quad (13)$$

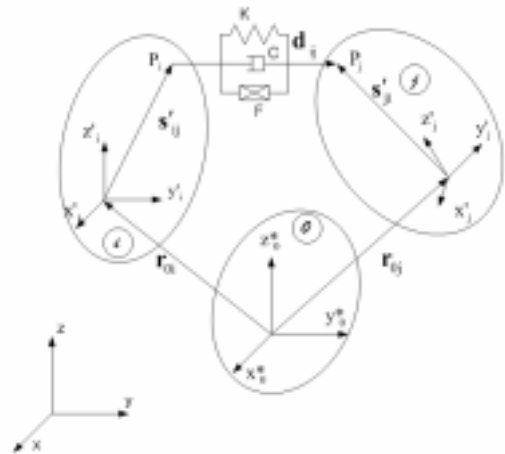


Fig. 3 TSDA element

$$Q_j = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{f}{l} \mathbf{d}_{ij}^* \\ -\frac{f}{l} \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{ji}^{rP} \mathbf{A}_{j0}^T \mathbf{d}_{ij}^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q_i = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{f}{l} \mathbf{d}_{ij}^* \\ \frac{f}{l} \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_{ij}^{rP} \mathbf{A}_{i0}^T \mathbf{d}_{ij}^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\Phi}(\mathbf{r}_{10}^* \mathbf{A}_{10}, \dots, \mathbf{r}_{nb0}^* \mathbf{A}_{nb0}) = \mathbf{0} \quad (18)$$

$$\lambda \quad (17)$$

$$\delta \mathbf{z}_0^T \{ \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EE} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{i0} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}_E \} \quad (19)$$

$$+ \delta \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}^T \{ \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG}^T \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{i0} + \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}}^T \lambda - \bar{\mathbf{g}}_G \} = 0$$

가 가  
가  
0

5.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EE} & \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG} & \mathbf{0} \\ \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG}^T & \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG} & \Phi_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}}^T \\ \mathbf{0} & \Phi_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 \\ \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{i0} \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{g}}_E \\ \bar{\mathbf{g}}_G \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

5.1

가

(3)

$$\delta \mathbf{z}^T \{ \bar{\mathbf{M}} \dot{\mathbf{y}} - \bar{\mathbf{g}} \} = 0 \quad (14)$$

,  $\delta \bar{\mathbf{z}}$

가

$\bar{\mathbf{M}}$

,  $\bar{\mathbf{g}}$

가

가

0

가

, 가

0

가

$$\delta \bar{\mathbf{z}} = \bar{\mathbf{E}}_{i0} \delta \mathbf{z}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{G}}_0 \delta \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0} \quad (15)$$

가

가

가

가

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}}_i = \bar{\mathbf{E}}_{i0} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{G}}_0 \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{i0} + \bar{\mathbf{h}}_{i0} \quad (16)$$

(14)

, (15)

(16)

(14)

$$\delta \mathbf{z}_0^T \{ \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EE} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{i0} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}_E \} + \delta \bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}^T \{ \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG}^T \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 + \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{i0} - \bar{\mathbf{g}}_G \} = 0 \quad (17)$$

(20)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG} \Phi_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}}^T \\ \Phi_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}} \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_{i0} \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{g}}_G \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG}^T \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 \quad (21)$$

(1)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{M}}^c \dot{\mathbf{y}}_0 = \tilde{\mathbf{g}}^c \quad (22)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{M}}^c = \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EE} - \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG}^T + \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}}^T (\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}}^T)^{-1} \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG}^T \quad (23)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{g}}^c = \bar{\mathbf{g}}_E - \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{g}}_G + \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{EG} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}}^T (\bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}}^T)^{-1} \{ \bar{\Phi}_{\bar{\mathbf{z}}_{i0}} \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{GG}^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{g}}_G - \bar{\gamma} \} \quad (24)$$

5.2

(17)

$\theta$

$$\Gamma \quad (25)$$

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\Phi}(r_{10}A_{10}, \dots, r_{nb0}A_{nb0}) \\ \Gamma(r_{10}A_{10}, \dots, r_{nb0}A_{nb0}, \theta) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \quad (25)$$

$$\delta \bar{z}_{i0} = -\Psi_{z_{i0}}^{-1} \Psi_{\theta} \delta \theta \equiv N \delta \theta \quad (26)$$

가 , 가  
(25)  
가

$$\dot{\bar{y}}_{i0} = -\Psi_{z_{i0}}^{-1} \Psi_{\theta} \dot{\theta} + \Psi_{z_{i0}}^{-1} \hat{y} \equiv N \dot{\theta} + p \quad (27)$$

$$\delta z_0^T \{ \bar{M}_{EE} \dot{y}_0 + \bar{M}_{EG} \dot{\bar{y}}_{i0} - \bar{g}_E \} + \delta \theta^T \{ M_{E\theta}^T \dot{y}_0 + M_{\theta\theta} \dot{\theta} - g_{\theta} \} = 0 \quad (28)$$

$$M_{E\theta} = \bar{M}_{EG} N, \quad M_{\theta\theta} = N^T \bar{M}_{GG} N, \quad \hat{g}_E = \bar{g}_E - \bar{M}_{EG} p, \quad g_{\theta} = N^T (\bar{g}_G - \bar{M}_{GG} p)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = M_{\theta\theta}^{-1} (g_{\theta} - M_{E\theta}^T \dot{y}_0) \quad (29)$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = M_{\theta\theta}^{-1} (g_{\theta} - M_{E\theta}^T \dot{y}_0) \quad (29) \quad (28)$$

$$\tilde{M}^c = \bar{M}_{EE} - M_{E\theta} M_{\theta\theta}^{-1} M_{E\theta}^T \quad (30)$$

$$\tilde{g}^c = \hat{g}_E - M_{E\theta} M_{\theta\theta}^{-1} g_{\theta} \quad (31)$$

6. SLA 가

1/4

Fig. 4 SLA(Short and Long Arm) 가 1/4

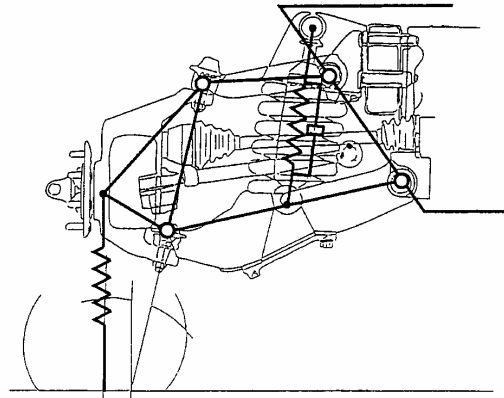


Fig. 4 SLA suspension subsystem

SLA 가 LCA(Lower Control Arm), UCA(Upper Control Arm), (knuckle), (tie rod)  
LCA UCA

UCA knuckle, LCA Knuckle, UCA knuckle (knuckle)

가

Fig. 5

Matlab Intel 2.4GHz CPU PC CPU

Table 1.

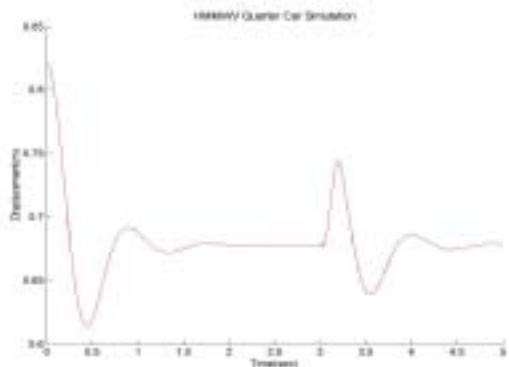


Fig. 5 Vertical displacements of C.G. of the chassis in Bump run simulation

**Table 1. Result of simulation with respect to CPU time spent during HMMWV 1/4 car simulation (\*5sec simulation, time step 0.01)**

Relative Cartesian coordinate	Average CPU time spent (sec/frame)	Ratio of average CPU time to that of most efficient formulation
LME	0.0086	1
Independent Generalized coordinate	0.0096	1.112

7.

가

SLA 가 1/4

가

CPU 가

Matlab

C Fortran CPU

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