

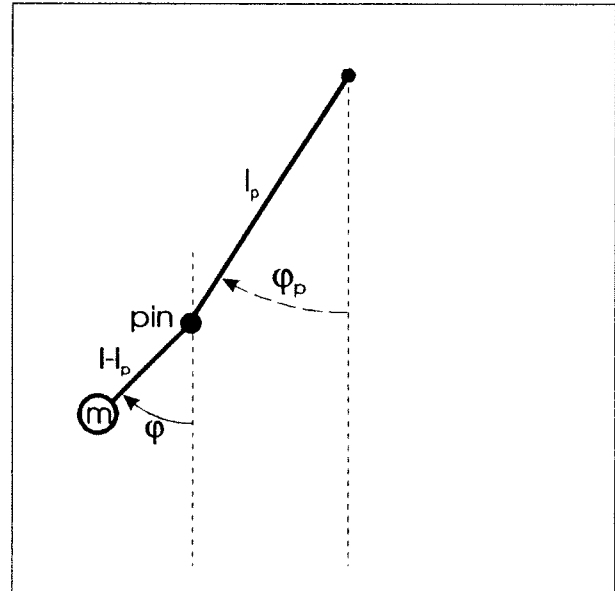
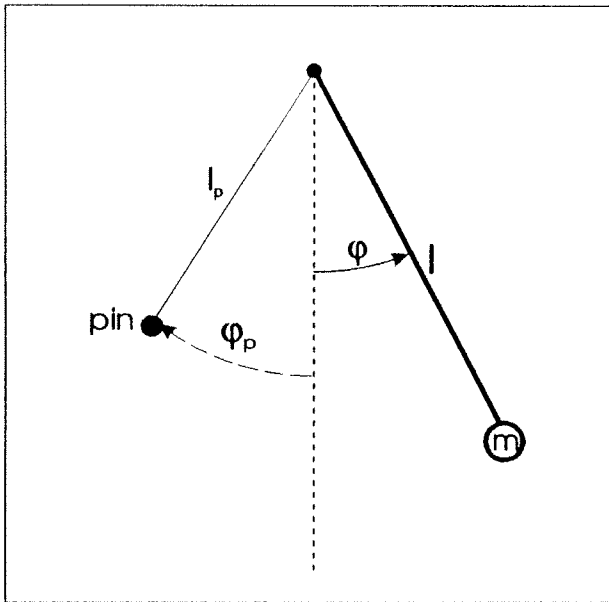
## Comparison 7: Constrained Pendulum

This comparison tests features of simulation languages regarding state events, comparison of models, and parameter variation. The system under investigation is a constrained pendulum.

The motion of the pendulum is given by the equation

$$m l \ddot{\varphi} = -m g \sin\varphi - d l \dot{\varphi}$$

where  $\varphi$  denotes the angle measured in radians counter-clockwise from the vertical position. The parameters  $m$  and  $l$  characterize the pendulum with mass  $m$  and length  $l$ ,  $d$  is a damping factor.



**Task a):** Simulate the motion of the pendulum with the following initial conditions and plot  $\varphi$  over  $t$ :

i)  $\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\dot{\varphi}_0 = 0$ ,  $d = 0.2$ ,  $\varphi_p = -\frac{\pi}{12}$ ,  $t \in [0, 10]$

ii)  $\varphi_0 = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\dot{\varphi}_0 = 0$ ,  $d = 0.1$ ,  $\varphi_p = -\frac{\pi}{12}$ ,  $t \in [0, 10]$   
(the pin is left of the pendulum)

**Task b):** The equations can be linearized giving the linear model

$$m l \ddot{\varphi}_L = -m g \varphi_L - d l \dot{\varphi}_L$$

Implement the linear model and compare the results of non-linear and linear model by plotting  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi_L$  together and the deviation over  $t$  for

$$\varphi_0 = \varphi_{L0} = \frac{\pi}{12}, \dot{\varphi}_0 = \dot{\varphi}_{L0} = 0,$$

$$\varphi_p = -\frac{\pi}{24}, d = 0.2, t \in [0, 10].$$

Indicate, whether the language permits comparison of sequential simulation runs of the different models, or whether the two models must be run simultaneously as a single simulation.

**Task c):** For

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}, \varphi_p = -\frac{\pi}{12}, d = 0.2$$

determine the initial angular velocity  $\dot{\varphi}_0$  so that the maximum angle of the shortened pendulum  $\varphi$  reaches exactly  $-\pi/2$ . Indicate experimentation commands or model changes for automatic or manual variation of initial angular velocity  $\dot{\varphi}_0$ .

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If the pendulum is swinging, it may hit a pin positioned at angle  $\varphi_p$  with distance  $l_p$  from the point of suspension. In this case the pendulum swings on with the position of the pin as the point of rotation and the shortened length  $l_s = l - l_p$ .

Note that the angular velocity  $\dot{\varphi}$  is defined now with respect to the new point of rotation; therefore the angular velocity  $\dot{\varphi}$  is changed at position  $\varphi_p$  from  $\dot{\varphi}$  to  $\dot{\varphi} \frac{l}{l_s}$ .

The above equations remain valid.

If the pendulum swings back and passes  $\varphi_p$ , the pendulum behaves as before with length  $l$ , and the angular velocity  $\dot{\varphi}$  is changed at  $\varphi_p$  from  $\dot{\varphi}$  to  $\dot{\varphi} \frac{l_s}{l}$ , and so on.

General parameters for the following tasks are

$$m = 1.02, l = 1, l_p = 0.7 (l_s = 0.3), g = 9.81$$