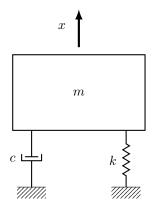
Solving Mass-Spring-Damper System

Chris B. Kirov

1.11.2017

1 Problem Statement

Consider the following Mass-Spring-Damper (MSD) system in one dimension:



depicted at equilibrium point, x=0, where a block of mass, m, is placed on the top of a spring with stiffness coefficient, k, natural length l and shrinkage, L. Additionally there is a damper attached with damping coefficient c. The arrow indicates the positive direction.

2 Deriving the ODE describing the system

We need to develop a differential equation that will describe the displacement of the object at any time t. In order to do that we need to recall Newton's Second Law of Motion: $F = ma = m\ddot{x}$ and we need to consider the forces acting on the block. There are three forces acting on the block:

Gravity, F_g The force of gravity which acts on the object, accounting for the sign of the negative direction, is given by: $F_g = -mg$.

Spring, F_s The force exerted on the object by the spring is described by the Hooke's Law and is given by: $F_s = -k(x - L)$.

Damping, F_d The force exerted by the damper opposes any movement and is given by: $F_d = -c\dot{x}$.

External Forces, F(t) There are no external forces, i.e. F(t) = 0.

Accounting for all the above gives us the following expression for the Newton's Second Law:

$$m\ddot{x} = -mg - k(x - L) - c\dot{x} + F(t) \tag{1}$$

after expanding the second term on the right hand side (r.h.s) and setting F(t) to zero we get:

$$m\ddot{x} = -mg - kx + kL - c\dot{x} \tag{2}$$

When the block is at rest in its equilibrium there are only two forces acting on it: F_g and F_s . Since the object is at rest these two forces must be canceling each other out, i.e.:

$$mg = kL \tag{3}$$

Finally, after dividing by m, the ODE describing the system is:

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{c}{m}\dot{x} + \frac{k}{m}x = 0\tag{4}$$

3 Reducing the order of the equation

The state space representation of a system replaces the n^{th} order ODE currently describing the system with n first order ODEs, by introducing the following substitutions:

$$S(t) = \begin{cases} S_1 = x \\ S_2 = \dot{x} \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

then:

$$\frac{dS(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} S_1' = \dot{x} \\ S_2' = \ddot{x} \stackrel{(4)}{=} -\frac{k}{m}x - \frac{c}{m}\dot{x} \end{cases}$$
 (6)

after expressing (6) in terms of (5), we get:

$$\frac{dS(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} S_1' = S_2 \\ S_2' = -\frac{k}{m}S_1 - \frac{c}{m}S_2 \end{cases}$$
 (7)

which written in matrix form is:

$$\frac{dS(t)}{dt} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{c}{m} \end{bmatrix} S(t) \tag{8}$$

where:

$$\mathcal{F}(t, S(t)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1\\ -\frac{k}{m} & -\frac{c}{m} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (9)

4 Prepare for numerical solution

In order to apply a numerical sheme to solve our system we need to write $\mathcal{F}(t, S(t))$ from (9) as:

Listing 1: Change of State of the MSD system.

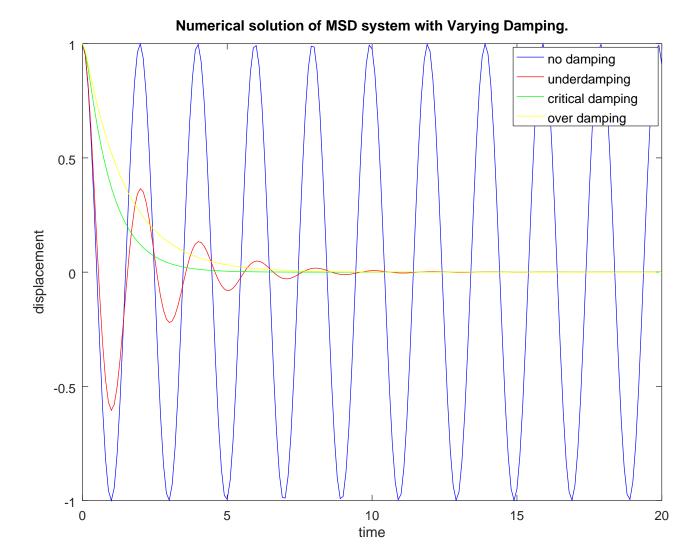
Now let's solve the equation in the cases of: no damping, under damping, critical damping and over damping. To achieve this we use the following code:

```
1 % Script solving and a plotting the solutions to the Mass-Spring-
         Damper system.
_3 % Define system parameters.
4 \text{ m} = 1; \text{ k} = 10;
\  \  \, t \; = \; 0 \; : \; 0.1 \; : \; 20; \\
 6 \times 0 = 1; \ u0 = 0; \ S0 = [\times 0; \ u0];
8 % Solve the ODE.
 \begin{array}{l} \text{9 c} = 0; \\ \text{10 } [\text{T1, S1}] = \text{ode45}(\text{@myMSD}, \ t \,, \ \text{S0, m, c, k}); \\ \text{\% under damping.} \\ \end{array} 
\label{eq:control_12} \text{[T2, S2]} \ = \ \begin{array}{lll} \text{ode45} \, (\text{@myMSD}, & t \;, \; \text{S0} \;, \; m, \; c \;, \; k \,) \;; \\ \end{array}
                                                              % critical damping.
13 c = k;
14 [T3, S3] = ode45 (@myMSD, t, S0, m, c, k); % over damping.
15 c = k + 5;

16 [T4, S4] = ode45 (@myMSD, t, S0, m, c, k);
_{18} % Draw displacement vs time of the MSD system.
   plot(T1, S1(:, 1), 'b', T2, S2(:, 1), 'r', T3, S3(:, 1), 'g', T4, S4(:, 1), 'y')
title ('Numerical solution of MSD system with Varying Damping.')
21 xlabel('time')
ylabel ('displacement')
23 legend('no damping', 'under damping', 'critical damping', 'over
   damping')
```

Listing 2: Solving the MSD ODE for different damping cases.

the above code produces the following 2D plot of the displacement versus time for initial conditions: $x_0 = 0$ and $u_0 = 1$:



Listings

1	Change of State of the MSD system	3
2	Solving the MSD ODE for different damping cases	3