

Multibody Simulation with Python (Talk at Europython 2015 in Bilbao)

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
 - Aim and context
 - Background theory
 - Use of the package mubosym
- 2 Example assemblies
- 3 Future work
 - What's next
 - Publish date coming up
- 4 Backup
 - Some mathematics

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New package name: mubosym

Aim

Using existing python packages to provide an advanced and (once) complete multibody simulation environment

Why this is important

- Independent from market leaders
- Scripting capability included
- Education

Multibody simulation

What is MBS?

Systematic approach to obtain and solve Newton-Euler's equation of motion:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} \quad (1)$$

$$\vec{M} = \dot{\vec{L}} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L} \quad (2)$$

Use Cases

- Mechanical Engineering
- Ground Vehicle Dynamics
- Robotics
- Biomechanics

Used packages

Sympy

- Symbolic algebra package
- Includes already advanced Mechanics
- Replacement of Mathematica[®], Maple[®], MATLAB[®] symbolic toolbox



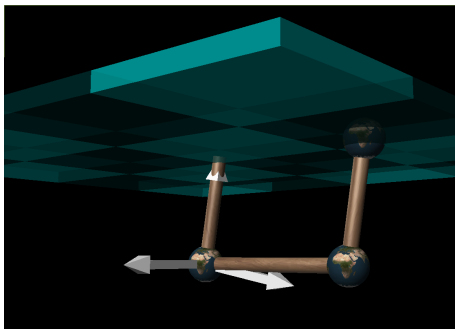
Used packages



NumPy/SciPy

- Well-known and tested numerical packages
- Linear algebra Solvers in Numpy
- ODE solvers in Scipy

Used packages



VPython

- 3d-Graphics Package
- Geometric primitives available (rod, spring, sphere, box)
- Fast enough for nice additional features like coordinate systems, forces ...

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Building blocks of a mechanical system

Bodies

Rigid body: 6 degrees of freedom (times 2 due to the time derivatives)

Mechanical properties

- Mass
- Moments of inertia

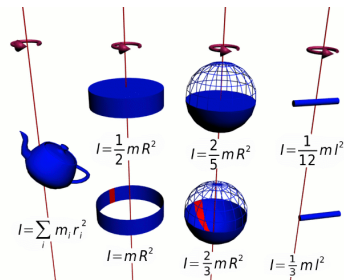


figure: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angular_momentum

Building blocks of a mechanical system

Joints

Joints reduce the degrees of freedom (every body has exactly one joint)

Types

- Cardanic
- Axis
- Revolute
- ...

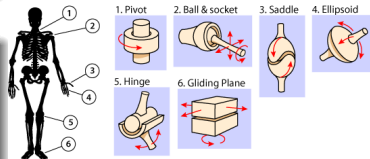


figure: <https://askabiologist.asu.edu/.../joints540.gif>

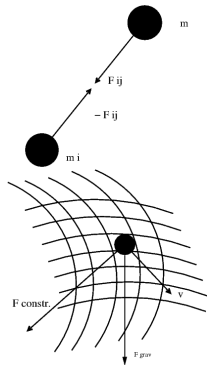
Building blocks of a mechanical system

Forces and torques

Forces/torques accelerate the masses

Types

- Pairwise forces
- External forces
- Constraint forces



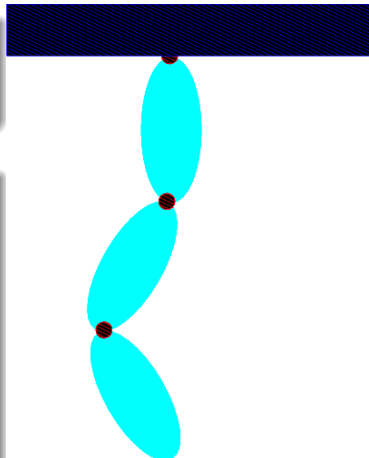
Building blocks of a mechanical system

Generalized coordinates

Generalized coordinates (if minimal) fulfill constraints automatically

Hints

- Generalized coordinates are not unique
- If the number exceeds the degrees of freedom one has to include constraint forces
- It is always possible to transform it into the 6 position/angle coordinates of a body



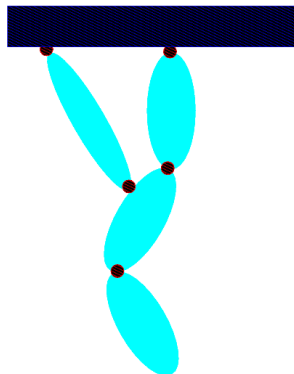
Building blocks of a mechanical system

Constraint loops

Constraint loops are always constraints which can not be formulated via joints

Hints

- There are several propositions to solve the resulting equations (DAE-Methods)
- We propose a solution according to Lagrange 1 with an additional drawback force (due to numerics)
- For linearization it can always be included into the ode-system with minimal coordinate number



Methods to generate the equations of motion

- Kane's Method (d'Alembert's Principle of virtual work)
- Lagrange's Method
- Hamilton's Equations

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Layout

- Object of type MBSworld: general world setup
- Methods are provided to add bodies, markers, external forces, extra constraints, reflective walls
- An ODE solver is connected
- 3d graphical backend is connected
- Some physical quantities are provided: e.g. energy, forces, velocity

What's new and interesting

- Completeness of joints and tools (special joints can be produced by the user)
- Jacobian for linear stability analysis
- Linearization tool completed: dep. and indep. coordinates can be detected automatically (incl. the transformation into a complete set) and some pitfalls are removed
- A numerical highly stable method for constraint loops is provided
- External models and parameters can be included
- An object for characteristic curves (b-splines) for interaction forces is provided

Coding style

Setup the system

```
import mbs
myMBS = mbs.MBSworld()
myMBS.add_body_3d(bodysize, markertype, mass, Inertia, joint-type ...)
myMBS.add_marker(markertype, bodysize, X, Y, Z, theta, phi, xi)
myMBS.add_force(...)
myMBS.add_one_body_force_model(...)
myMBS.add_geometric_constraint(...)
```

Assembling and solving

```
myMBS.set_const_dict(...)
myMBS.kaneify()
myMBS.integrate_full(...)
```

Postprocessing

```
myMBS.calc_lin_analysis_n(...)
myMBS.prepare()
myMBS.animate(...)
```

Solving-problems-hints for developers:

Numerical calculation

Switch to numpy for numerics, do not try to use sympy to solve for Eigenvectors

Use lambdify for numbers (not subs)

Most usefull sympy-function to speed up: put in an algebraic expression, get out a python function

ODE solvers

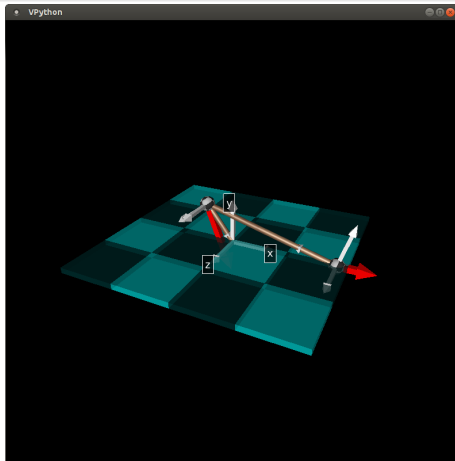
Never use your own, even if it looks like fun to programm one (we use LSODA-Solver), this is also a call for sundials

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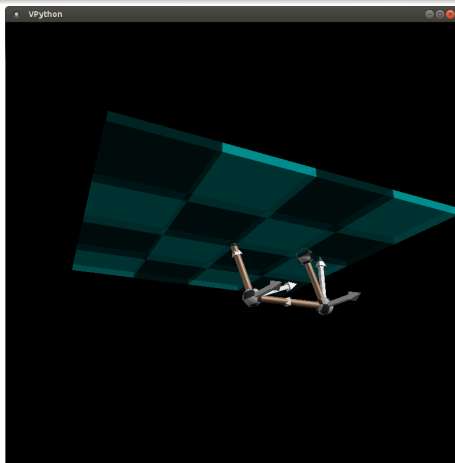
Example 1: Linear-rotation converter (crank-slider)

A constraint loop of the most easiest way



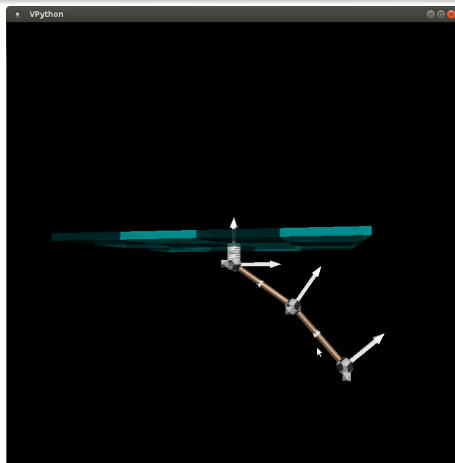
Example 2: Swing table

A second constraint loop example: linearization



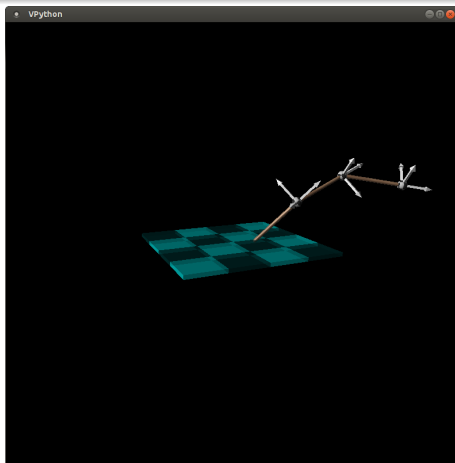
Example 3: Reflective wall

Nontrivial constraint handling



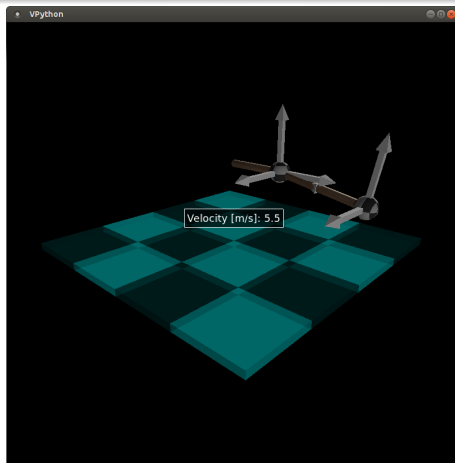
Example 4: Angle pendulum

Rotational degrees of freedom in a chain



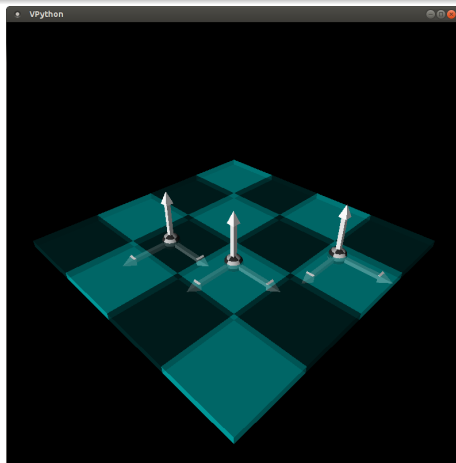
Example 5: Rotating constraint

A rotating frame



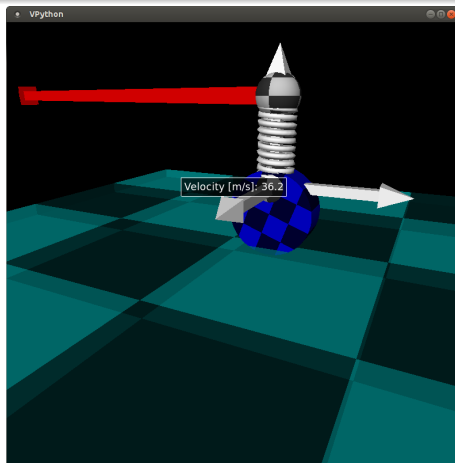
Example 6: Gravitation

An example for spline-use



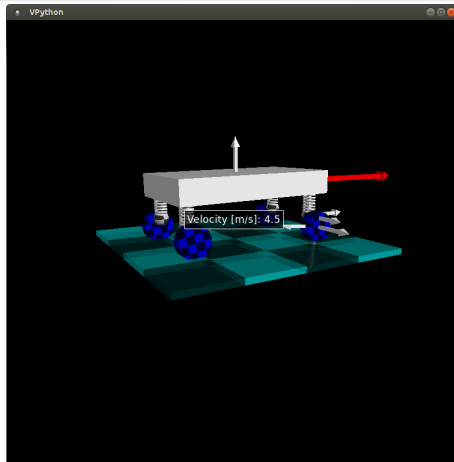
Example 7: Quarter car

A primitive vertical dynamic model



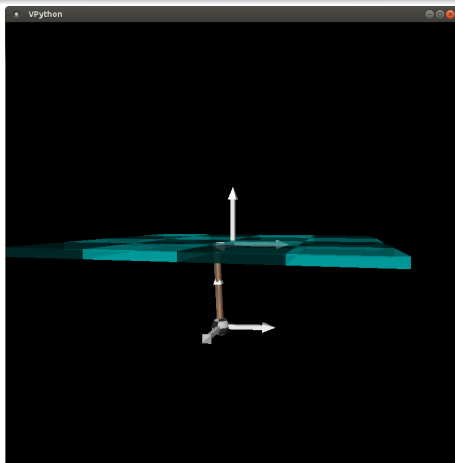
Example 8: Simple car model

An educational car model with tire model



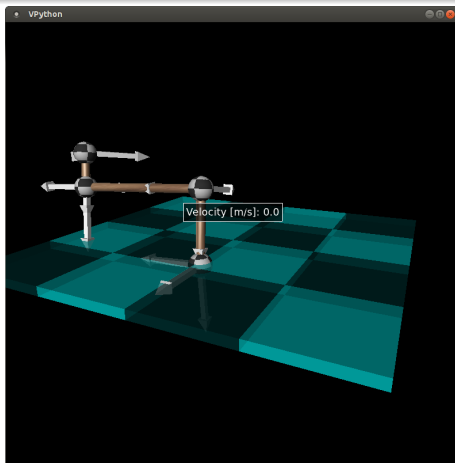
Example 9: Moving pendulum

A moving frame due to time dependent parameter



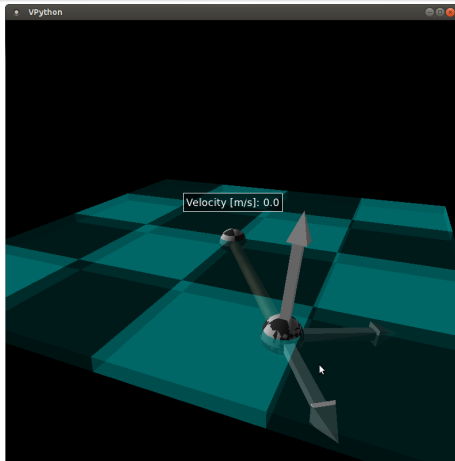
Example 10: Bending and rotation stiffness

To supply more joint functionality



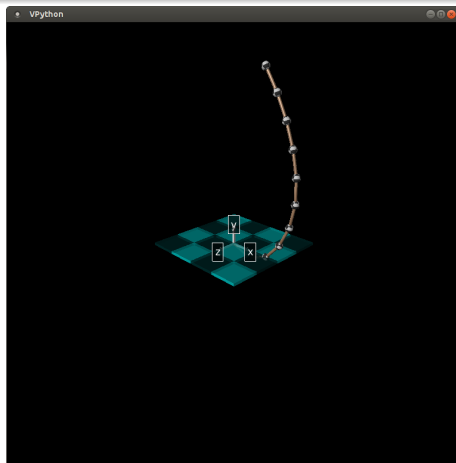
Example 11: Gyroscope

Validation of gyroscope movement (precession-nutation)



Example 12: Linear chain of masses

Check the calc-time dependency on number of bodies



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Improvements

- ZODB - make assembled equations persistent
- Graphics - always some improvements to be done
- Model validation - automatic topology diagram
- Use of just-in-time compilation to speed up
- Postprocessing with pandas
- Implementing some model interface standards
- ...

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Timeline

- Complete the basics until Sep. 2015
- Full vehicle simulation on Oct.-Dec. 2015
- ...

Thank you for your attention !!!

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According to Lagrange 1

Equation of motion without constraint force

$$m\vec{a}_i = \sum_j \vec{F}_{ij} + \sum_k \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} \quad (3)$$

Equation of motion with geometric constraint f_{const}

$$m\vec{a}_{i\parallel} = \sum_j \vec{F}_{ij} + \sum_k \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} + \lambda \nabla(f_{\text{const}}) \quad (4)$$

$$m\vec{a}_{i\parallel} = \sum_j \vec{F}_{ij} + \sum_k \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} - \left(\sum_k \vec{F}_{\text{ext}} \cdot \vec{n} \right) \vec{n} - C_\infty m \ddot{\delta} \vec{n} + \vec{F}_{\text{stable}} \quad (5)$$

$$\vec{n} = \nabla(f_{\text{const}}) \quad (6)$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{stable}} = (-C\delta - \gamma\dot{\delta})\vec{n} \quad (7)$$

The Jacobian

System of MBS-ODE

$$\mathbf{M}\dot{\vec{x}} = \vec{F} \quad (8)$$

$$\dot{\vec{x}} = \mathbf{M}^{-1}\vec{F} = \vec{f}(\vec{x}, t) \quad (9)$$

Role of the Jacobian

$$\dot{x}_i = f_i(\vec{x}_0, t_0) + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(x_j - x_{j0}) \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{J}_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \quad (11)$$

Use of B-splines

B-spline (Basis: Φ_k) approximation of a set of points (x_i/y_i)

$$y_i = \sum_k c_k \Phi_k(x_i) \quad (12)$$

$$\mathbf{N}_{ki} = \Phi_k(x_i) \quad (13)$$

Gaussian optimization of coefficients (since the above equation (12) has no solution)

$$\mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{N})^{-1} \mathbf{N}^T \mathbf{y} \quad (14)$$