

Main function for the simulation of (b) in Problem 6

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clear;

% IC
format long;
5 THETA_0 = [0 15*pi/180]';

Csb_0 = eye(3,3); % Initial DCM
w_ba_s_0 = [-0.002588190451025 0 0.009659258262891]';
w_ba_b_0 = Csb_0'*w_ba_s_0;

10 X_0 = [THETA_0;w_ba_s_0];

% time span
t = [0 2];

15 % ODE45
options = odeset('RelTol',1e-6);
[T,Y] = ode45(@HW5_2g_fun, t, X_0,options);

20 % -----plot-----
figure(1);
subplot(3,2,1)
plot(T,rad2deg(Y(:,1)));
xlabel('Time [s]');ylabel('\theta [{\circ}]','Interpreter','Tex');
25 title('\theta versus time','Interpreter','Tex')
subplot(3,2,2)
plot(T,rad2deg(Y(:,2)));
xlabel('Time [s]');ylabel('\phi [{\circ}]','Interpreter','Tex');
title('\phi versus time','Interpreter','Tex')
30 subplot(3,2,3)
plot(T,Y(:,3));
xlabel('Time [s]');ylabel('\omega^{ba}_{b1} [{rad/s}]','Interpreter','Tex');
title('\omega^{ba}_{b1} versus time','Interpreter','Tex')
subplot(3,2,4)
35 plot(T,Y(:,4));
xlabel('Time [s]');ylabel('\omega^{ba}_{b2} [{rad/s}]','Interpreter','Tex');
title('\omega^{ba}_{b2} versus time','Interpreter','Tex')
subplot(3,2,5)
plot(T,Y(:,5));
40 xlabel('Time [s]');ylabel('\omega^{ba}_{b3} [{rad/s}]','Interpreter','Tex');
title('\omega^{ba}_{b3} versus time','Interpreter','Tex')

% -----Compute the total energy-----

45 SIZE = size(Y);
E = zeros(SIZE(1),1);
dE = zeros(SIZE(1),1);

for i=1:(SIZE(1))
50 [dx E_tmp] = HW5_2g_fun(T(i),Y(i,:));
%caculate dE versus time
E(i) = E_tmp;

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if i ==1
dE(i) = 0;
55 else
dE(i) = (E(i)-E(i-1));
end
end

60 % plot energy stuffs
figure(2);
plot(T,E)
xlabel('Time [s]');ylabel('E [J]');title('total energy versus time');
ylim([.45833 .45834])
65 figure(3)
plot(T,dE);
xlabel('Time [s]');ylabel('\Delta E_{Bw/a} [J]','Interpreter','Tex');
title('Change of energy versus time');

70 save AE_540_HW5.mat;

```

Function for ODE 45 and computing total energy:

```

function [dx E] = HW5_2g2 (t,x)
% Function for the ODE45 and also used for computing total energy.
% Wei Ding
% 11/8/2014

5 % get in constants
constants;
eta = deta*t + eta_0;

10 theta = x(1);
phi = x(2);

THETA_ba = [x(1) x(2)]';

15 % -----Kinematics-----
% 1.DCM
Cqa = [cos(theta) sin(theta) 0;
-sin(theta) cos(theta) 0
0 0 1];

20 Cbq = [cos(phi) 0 -sin(phi)
0 1 0
sin(phi) 0 cos(phi)];

25 Csb = [cos(eta) sin(eta) 0;
-sin(eta) cos(eta) 0
0 0 1];

Csa = Csb*Cbq*Cqa;

30 % 2.Angular Velocity
w_ba_b = [x(3) x(4) x(5)]';
w_ba_s = Csb*w_ba_b;
w_sb = [0 0 deta]';

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w_sa = w_sb + w_ba_s;
35
%      S_ba
S_ba = Csb*[Cbq*[0 0 1]' [0 1 0]'];

%      3.Position
40 r_cw_s = [0 0 1]';
r_cw_b = r_cw_s;

%      4.Velocity
%      5.Acceleration
45
% -----FBD-----
%      1.Forces
%      2.Moments

50 m_Bw_b = [0 sin(phi)*l*m*g 0]';
m_Bw_s = Csb*m_Bw_b;

% -----E2L-----
%      1. Momentum
%      2. Angular Momentum
55 %      3. E2L
% ----->Get the DEs

% -----DE-----
60 %      Inertia
J_MbW_b = -m*CROSS(r_cw_b)*CROSS(r_cw_b);
J_MbW_s = Csb*J_MbW_b*Csb';
J_BC_s = [1/12*m*(3*(D/2)^2+h^2) 0 0;
0 1/12*m*(3*(D/2)^2+h^2) 0;
65 0 0 1/2*m*(D/2)^2];

%      DE of w_ba
dw_ba_s = inv(J_BC_s+J_MbW_s)*
70 (m_Bw_s - CROSS(w_sa)*J_BC_s*w_sa - CROSS(w_ba_s)*J_MbW_s*w_ba_s - J_MbW_s*CROSS(w_sb)*w_ba_s);
dw_ba_b = Csb'*(dw_ba_s+CROSS(w_sb)*w_ba_s); % From s frame to b frame
%      DE of theta_ba
dTHETA_ba = S_ba'*w_ba_s;
%      spits out time derivatives
75 dx = [dTHETA_ba;dw_ba_b];

%-----Total Energy-----
%      Kinetic
T_Bw = 1/2*w_sa'*J_BC_s*w_sa+1/2*w_ba_b'*J_MbW_b*w_ba_b;
80 %      Potential
g_a = [0 0 -g]';
U_Bw = -r_cw_s'*Csa*g_a*m;
%      Total
E = T_Bw+U_Bw;
85
end

```

```
function X_cross = CROSS( X )  
% Cross of a Matrix  
90 X_cross = zeros(3,3);  
X_cross = [ 0      -X(3)   X(2);  
X(3)      0      -X(1);  
-X(2)     X(1)     0  
95 ];  
  
end
```

constants.m:

```
g = 9.81;  
l = 5/100;  
sigma = 8050;  
D = 60/1000;  
5 h = 5/1000;  
m = pi*(D/2)^2*h*sigma;  
deta = 1200*(2*pi/60);  
eta_0 = 0;
```