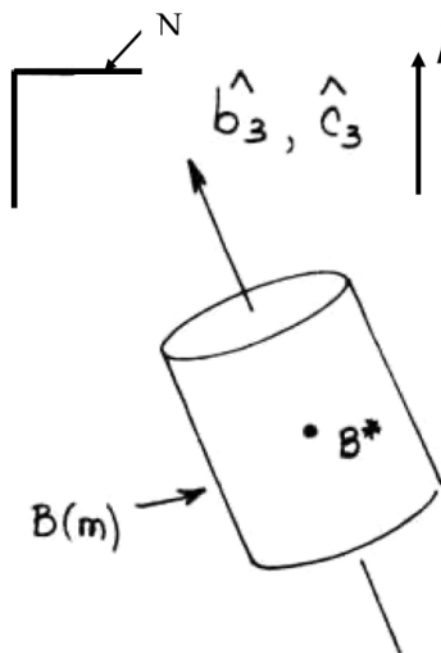


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# Axisymmetric RB; Torque-free



## Model

Mass properties:

$I$  transverse moment of inertia

$J$  axial moment of inertia



$\hat{b}_i$  central, principal

$$\bar{\bar{I}}^{B/B^*} = I(\hat{b}_1\hat{b}_1 + \hat{b}_2\hat{b}_2) + J\hat{b}_3\hat{b}_3$$

$$\bar{M}^{B^*} = \frac{{}^N d {}^N \bar{H}^{B/B^*}}{dt} = \bar{0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{H}^{B/B^*} \text{ constant}$$

$${}^N \bar{H}^{B/B^*} = H \hat{h}$$

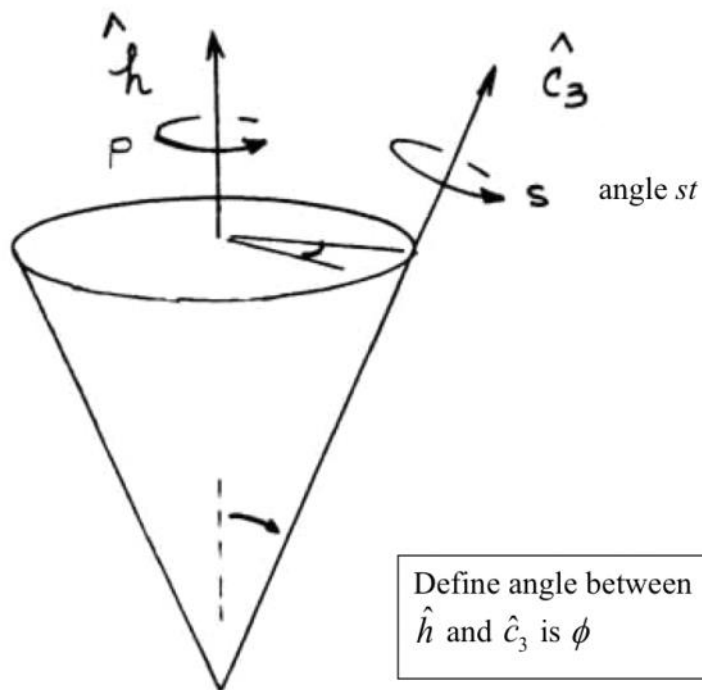
Motion of B in N can be described as the sum of 2 rotations

Summarize: Rotational motion of B in N can be described as a sum of two simple rotations

$${}^N\bar{\omega}^C = p \hat{h} \quad \text{constant mag; constant direction}$$

$${}^C\bar{\omega}^B = s \hat{c}_3 \quad \text{constant mag}$$

$$\text{if } s = \left( \frac{I-J}{I} \right) \omega_3; \quad p = \frac{H}{I}$$



## Geometric Solution – Poincot Construction

Solution rests on the observation that there are 2 integrals of the motion

1. Torque-free motion  $\frac{{}^N d\bar{H}}{dt} = \bar{0}$  (most obvious)



2. Conservative System?

Check forces: no external forces  
internal forces for a RB do no work

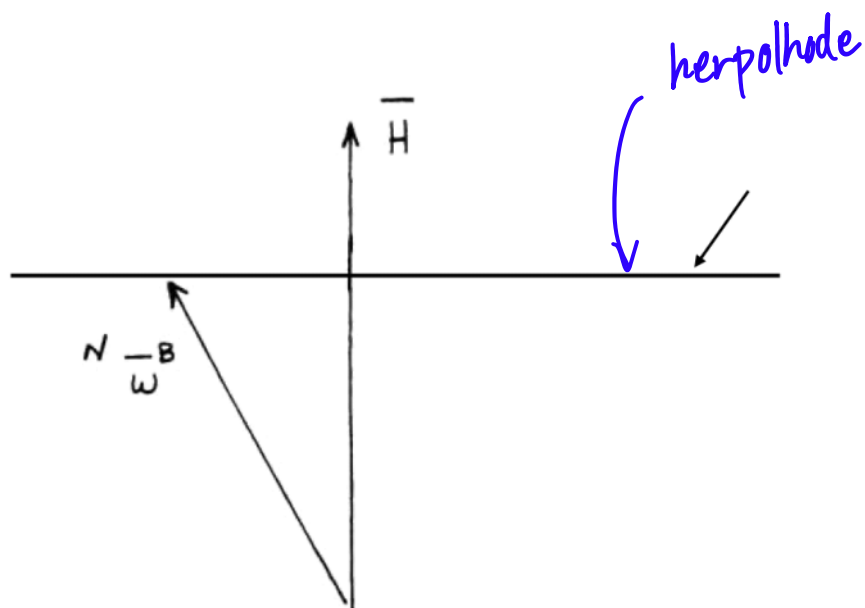
Total energy constant



Total kinetic energy constant



$$T_{ROT} = \frac{1}{2} {}^N \bar{\omega}^B \cdot \underbrace{{}^{\bar{I}}^{B/B^*}}_{{}^N \bar{H}^{B/B^*}} \cdot {}^N \bar{\omega}^B$$



$${}^N \bar{\omega}^B \cdot \bar{H} \text{ constant} \longrightarrow$$

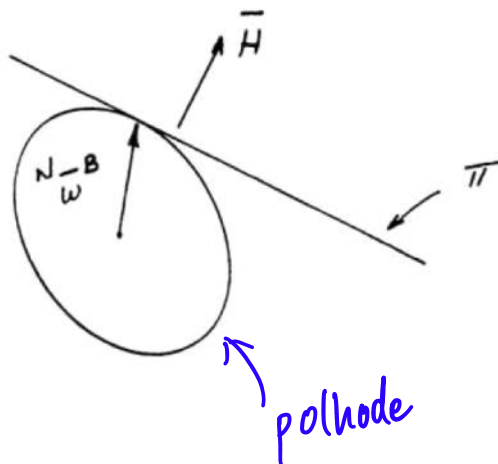
${}^N \bar{\omega}^B$  need not be constant

So  ${}^N \bar{\omega}^B$  (tip) must move on a plane  $\perp$  to  $\bar{H}$  (the invariable plane)

Further expand  $\underbrace{\bar{\omega} \cdot \bar{H}} = 2T_{ROT}$

$$\frac{\omega_1^2}{(cI_1^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2} + \frac{\omega_2^2}{(cI_2^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2} + \frac{\omega_3^2}{(cI_3^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2} = 1$$

Equation of ellipsoid in terms of body fixed axes where tip of  $\bar{\omega}$  develops the ellipsoid surface



Energy Ellipsoid