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Vector Mechanics For Engineers: Dynamics

Twelfth Edition

Chapter 14

Systems of Particles

Contents [1]

Contents

Engineers often need to analyze the dynamics of systems of particles – this is the basis for many fluid dynamics applications, and will also help establish the principles used in analyzing rigid bodies

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Introduction

- In the current chapter, you will study the motion of *systems of particles*.

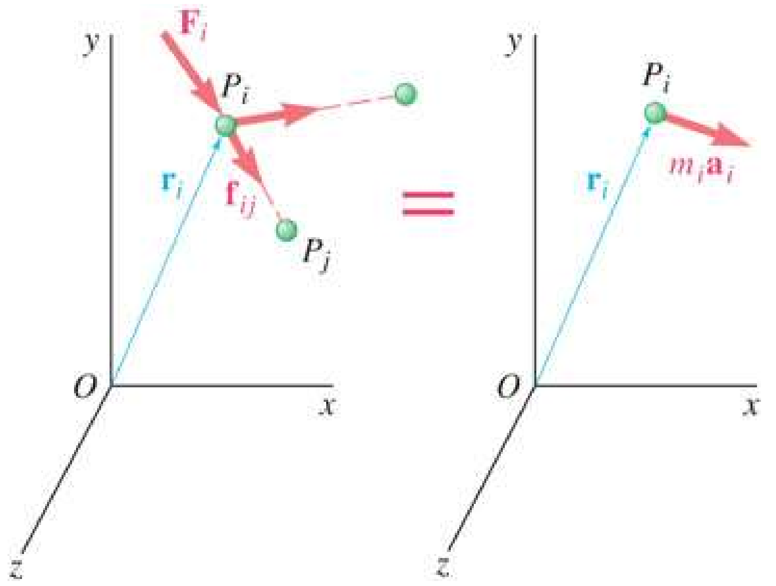
- The *effective force* of a particle is defined as the product of it mass and acceleration. It will be shown that the *system of external forces* acting on a system of particles is equipollent with the system of $m_i\mathbf{a}_i$ for the various particles.

- The *mass center* of a system of particles will be defined and its motion described.

- Application of the *work-energy principle* and the *impulse-momentum principle* to a system of particles will be described. Result obtained are also applicable to a system of rigidly connected particles, i.e., a *rigid body*.

- Analysis methods will be presented for *variable systems of particles*, i.e., systems in which the particles included in the system change.

Applying Newton’s Law and Momentum Principles 1



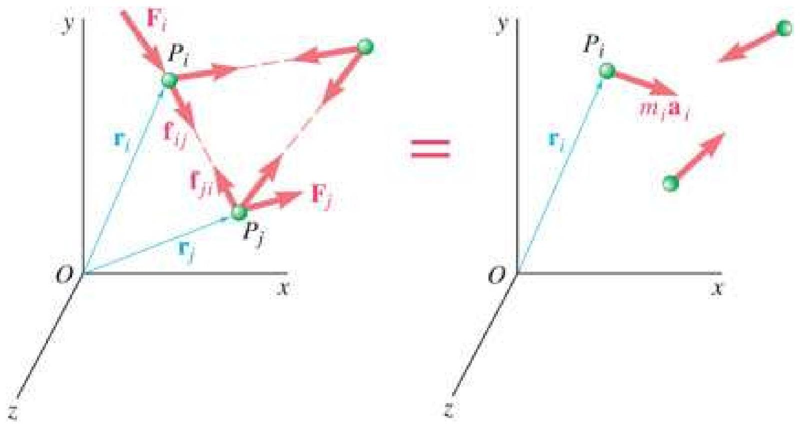
- Newton’s second law for each particle P_i in a system of n particles,

$$\vec{F}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \vec{f}_{ij} = m_i \vec{a}_i$$

$$\vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}_i \times \vec{f}_{ij} \right) = \vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i$$

$\vec{F}_i =$ external force $\quad \vec{f}_{ij} =$ internal forces

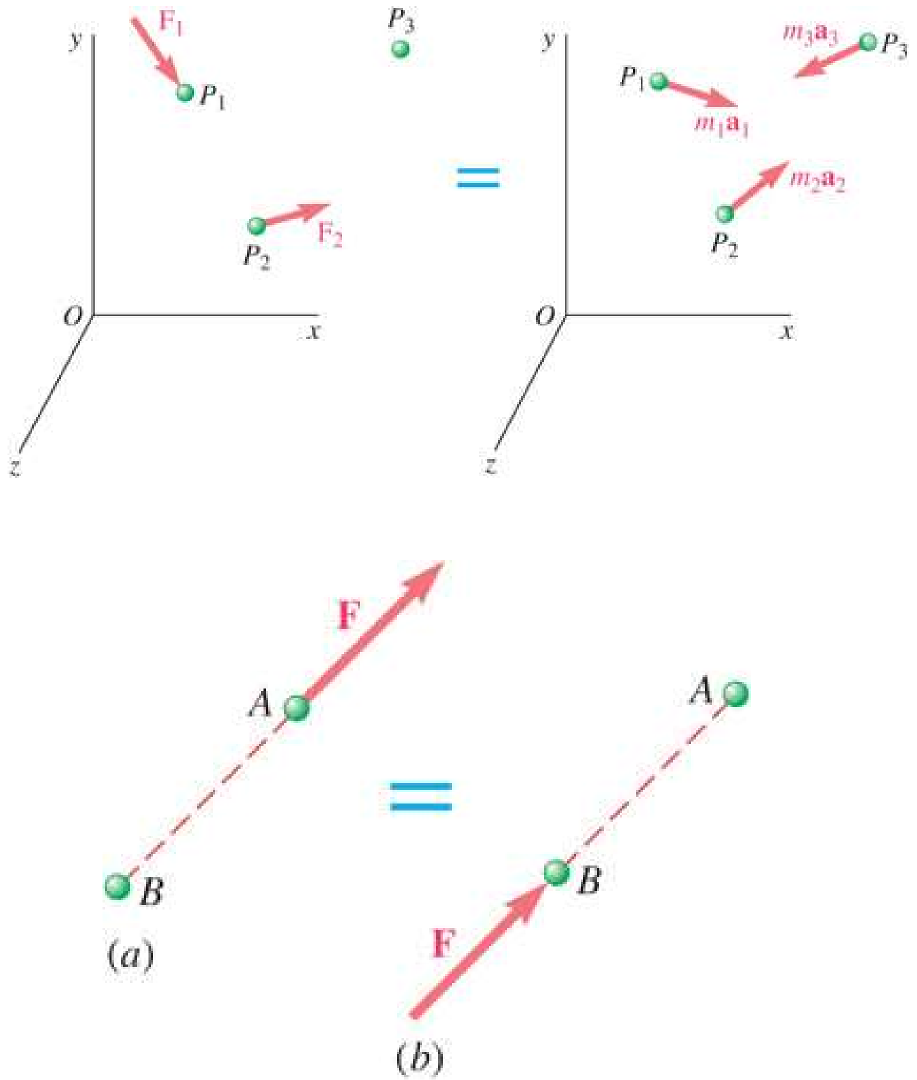
$m_i \vec{a}_i =$ effective force



- The system of external and internal forces on a particle is *equivalent* to the effective force of the particle.

- The system of external and internal forces acting on the entire system of particles is *equivalent* to the system of effective forces.

Applying Newton's Law and Momentum Principles 2



- Summing over all the elements,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \vec{F}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} \vec{f}_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{a}_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}_i \times \vec{f}_{ij}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i\right)$$

- Since the internal forces occur in equal and opposite collinear pairs, the resultant force and couple due to the internal forces are zero,

$$\sum \vec{F}_i = \sum m_i \vec{a}_i$$

$$\sum \left(\vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i\right) = \sum \left(\vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i\right)$$

- The system of external forces and the system of $m_i\mathbf{a}_i$ are *equipollent* by not *equivalent*.

Linear & Angular Momentum

- Linear momentum of the system of particles,

$$\vec{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{v}_i$$

$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \dot{\vec{v}}_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{a}_i$$

- Resultant of the external forces is equal to rate of change of linear momentum of the system of particles,

$$\sum \vec{F} = \dot{\vec{L}}$$

- Angular momentum about fixed point O of system of particles,

$$\vec{H}_O = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i \right)$$

$$\dot{\vec{H}}_O = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\dot{\vec{r}}_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}_i \times m_i \dot{\vec{v}}_i \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i \right)$$

- Moment resultant about fixed point O of the external forces is equal to the rate of change of angular momentum of the system of particles,

$$\sum \vec{M}_O = \dot{\vec{H}}_O$$

Motion of the Mass Center of a System of Particles

- Mass center *G* of system of particles is defined by position vector $\vec{\bar{r}}$ which satisfies.

$$m\vec{\bar{r}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{r}_i$$

- Differentiating twice,

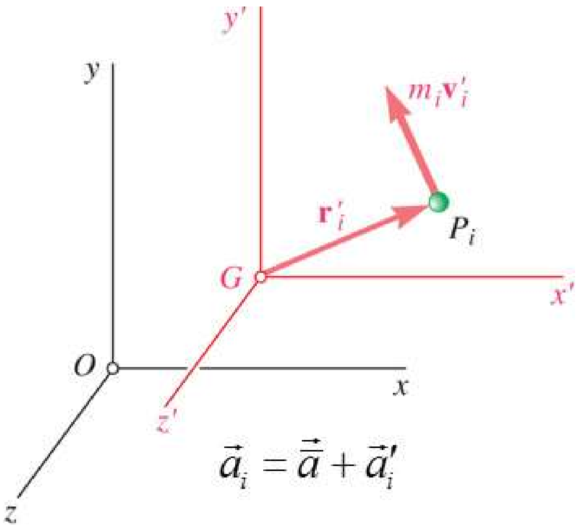
$$m\dot{\vec{\bar{r}}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \dot{\vec{r}}_i$$

$$m\vec{\bar{v}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{v}_i = \vec{L}$$

$$m\vec{\bar{a}} = \dot{\vec{L}} = \sum \vec{F}$$

- The mass center moves as if the entire mass and all of the external forces were concentrated at that point.

Angular Momentum About the Mass Center 1



$$\vec{a}_i = \bar{\vec{a}} + \vec{a}'_i$$

- Consider the centroidal frame of reference *Gx'y'z'*, which translates with respect to the Newtonian frame *Oxyz*.
- The centroidal frame is not, in general, a Newtonian frame.

- The angular momentum of the system of particles about the mass center,

$$\vec{H}'_G = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \vec{v}'_i \right)$$

$$\dot{\vec{H}}'_G = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \vec{a}'_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \left(\vec{a}_i - \bar{\vec{a}} \right) \right)$$

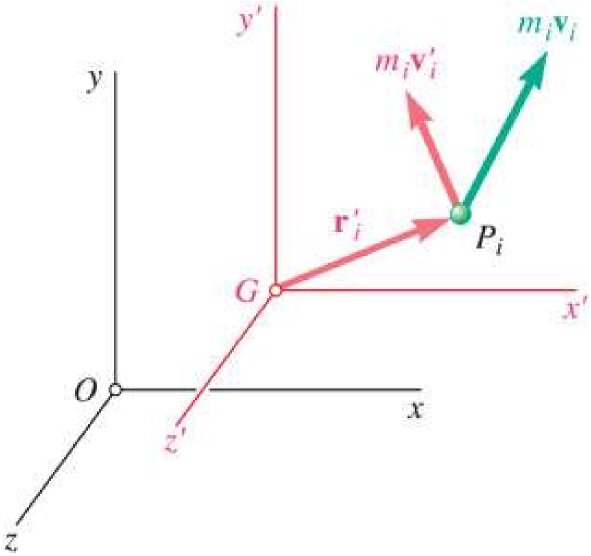
$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{r}' \right) \times \bar{\vec{a}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \vec{a}_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times \vec{F}_i \right)$$

$$= \sum \vec{M}_G$$

- The moment resultant about *G* of the external forces is equal to the rate of change of angular momentum about *G* of the system of particles.

Angular Momentum About the Mass Center 2



$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{\bar{v}} + \vec{v}'_i$$

- Angular momentum about G of the particles in their motion relative to the centroidal $Gx'y'z'$ frame of reference,

$$\vec{H}'_G = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \vec{v}'_i \right)$$

- Angular momentum about G of particles in their absolute motion relative to the Newtonian $Oxyz$ frame of reference.

$$\vec{H}_G = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \left(\vec{\bar{v}} + \vec{v}'_i \right) \right)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{r}'_i \right) \times \vec{\bar{v}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\vec{r}'_i \times m_i \vec{v}_i \right)$$

$$\vec{H}_G = \vec{H}'_G = \sum \vec{M}_G$$

- Angular momentum about G of the particle momenta can be calculated with respect to either the Newtonian or centroidal frames of reference.

Conservation of Momentum

- If no external forces act on the particles of a system, then the linear momentum and angular momentum about the fixed point *O* are conserved.

$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \sum \vec{F} = 0 \qquad \dot{\vec{H}}_O = \sum \vec{M}_O = 0$$
$$\vec{L} = \text{constant} \qquad \vec{H}_O = \text{constant}$$

- In some applications, such as problems involving central forces,

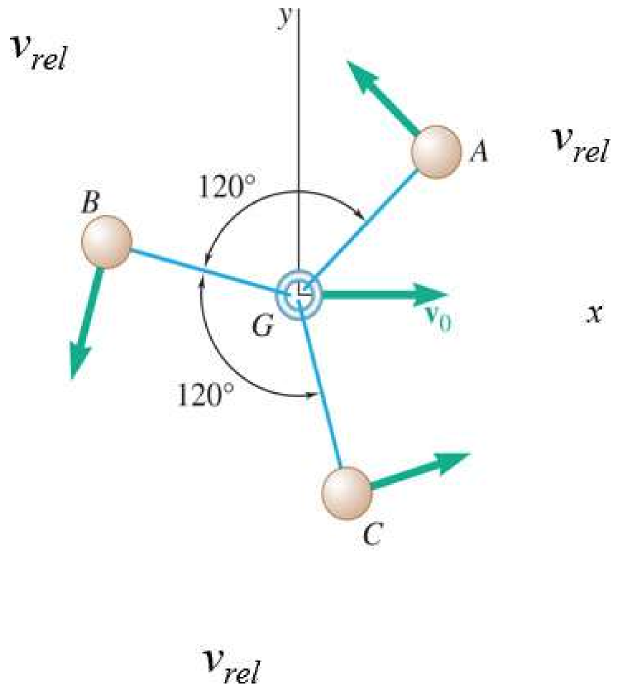
$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \sum \vec{F} \neq 0 \qquad \dot{\vec{H}}_O = \sum \vec{M}_O = 0$$
$$\vec{L} \neq \text{constant} \qquad \vec{H}_O = \text{constant}$$

- Concept of conservation of momentum also applies to the analysis of the mass center motion,

$$\dot{\vec{L}} = \sum \vec{F} = 0 \qquad \dot{\vec{H}}_G = \sum \vec{M}_G = 0$$
$$\vec{L} = m\vec{\bar{v}} = \text{constant}$$
$$\vec{\bar{v}} = \text{constant} \qquad \vec{H}_G = \text{constant}$$

Concept Question 1

Three small identical spheres A, B, and C, which can slide on a horizontal, frictionless surface, are attached to three 200-mm-long strings, which are tied to a ring G. Initially, each of the spheres rotate clockwise about the ring with a relative velocity of v_{rel}.



Which of the following is true?

a) The linear momentum of the system is in the positive x direction.

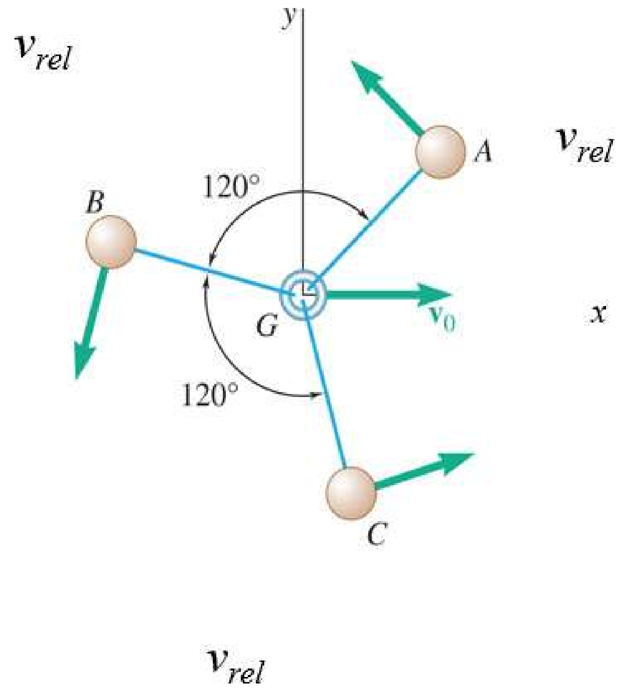
b) The angular momentum of the system is in the positive y direction.

c) The angular momentum of the system about G is zero.

d) The linear momentum of the system is zero.

Concept Question 2

Three small identical spheres *A*, *B*, and *C*, which can slide on a horizontal, frictionless surface, are attached to three 200-mm-long strings, which are tied to a ring *G*. Initially, each of the spheres rotate clockwise about the ring with a relative velocity of v_{rel}.



Which of the following is true?

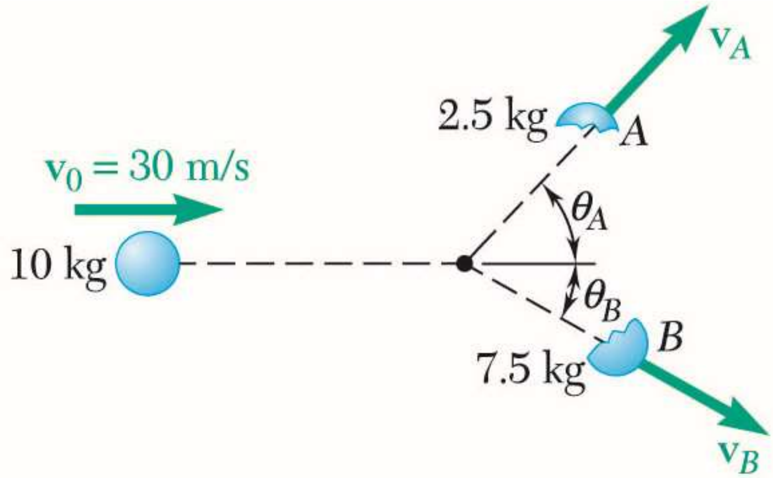
a) The linear momentum of the system is in the positive x direction.

b) The angular momentum of the system is in the positive y direction.

c) The angular momentum of the system about G is zero.

d) The linear momentum of the system is zero.

Sample Problem 14.2 [1]



A 10-kg projectile is moving with a velocity of 30 m/s when it explodes into 2.5 and 7.5-kg fragments. Immediately after the explosion, the fragments travel in the directions $\theta_A = 45^{o}$ and $\theta_B = 30^{o}$.

Determine the velocity of each fragment.

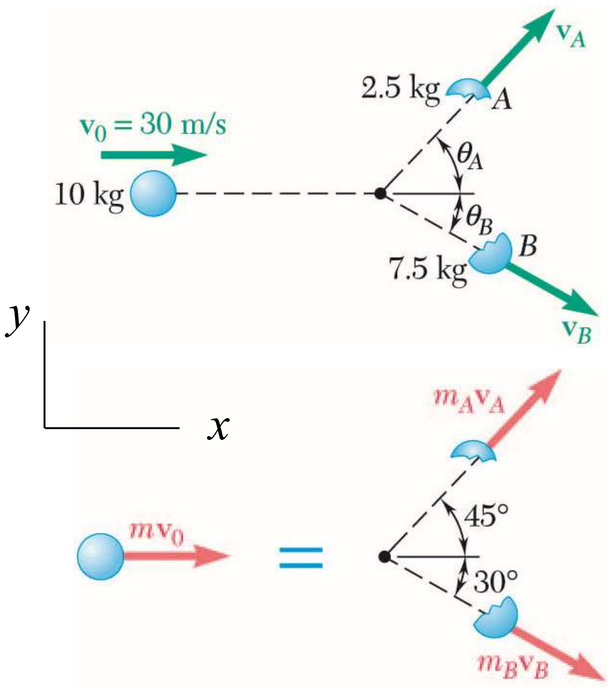
Strategy:

- Since there are no external forces, the linear momentum of the system is conserved.
- Write separate component equations for the conservation of linear momentum.
- Solve the equations simultaneously for the fragment velocities.

Sample Problem 14.2 [2]

Modeling and Analysis:

- Since there are no external forces, the linear momentum of the system is conserved.



- Write separate component equations for the conservation of linear momentum.

$$m_A\vec{v}_A + m_B\vec{v}_B = m\vec{v}_0$$

$$(2.5)\vec{v}_A + (7.5)\vec{v}_B = (10)\vec{v}_0$$

x components:

$$2.5v_A \cos 45° + 7.5v_B \cos 30° = 10(30)$$

y components:

$$2.5v_A \sin 45° - 7.5v_B \sin 30° = 0$$

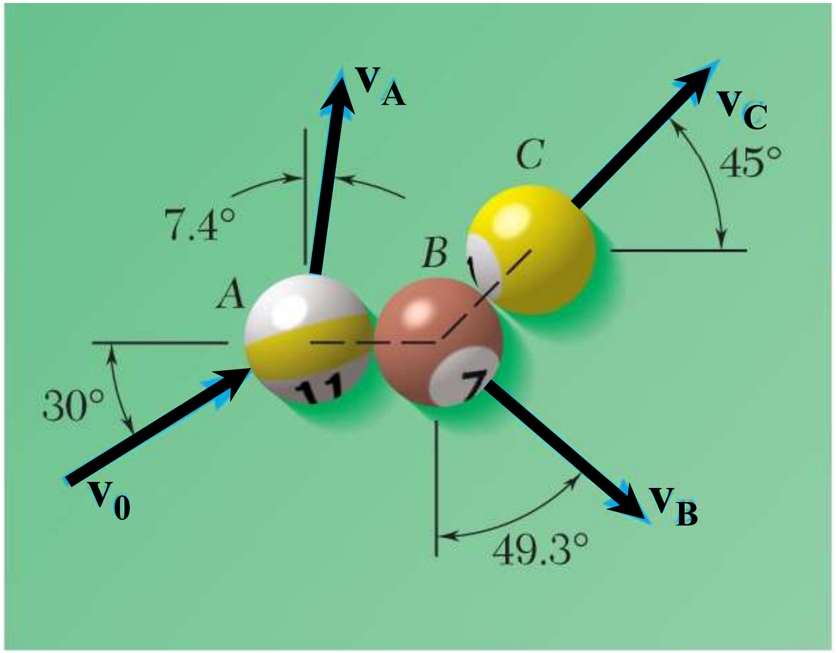
- Solve the equations simultaneously for the fragment velocities.

$$\boxed{v_A = 62.2 \text{ m/s} \qquad v_B = 29.3 \text{ m/s}}$$

Reflect and Think:

As you might have predicted, the less massive fragment winds up with a larger magnitude of velocity and departs the original trajectory at a larger angle.

Group Problem Solving [1]



In a game of pool, ball *A* is moving with a velocity $\mathbf{v}_0$ when it strikes balls *B* and *C*, which are at rest and aligned as shown. Knowing that after the collision the three balls move in the directions indicated and that v_0 = 4 m/s and v_C= 2 m/s, determine the magnitude of the velocity of (*a*) ball *A*, (*b*) ball *B*.

Strategy:

- Since there are no external forces, the linear momentum of the system is conserved.
- Write separate component equations for the conservation of linear momentum.
- Solve the equations simultaneously for the pool ball velocities.

Group Problem Solving 2

Modeling And Analysis:

Write separate component equations for the conservation of linear momentum

x:

$$m(4)\cos 30° = mv_A \sin 7.4° + mv_B \sin 49.3° \ +m(2)\cos 45°$$

$$0.12880v_A + 0.75813v_B = 2.0499 \qquad (1)$$

y:

$$m(4)\sin 30° = mv_A \cos 7.4° - mv_B \cos 49.3° \ +m(2)\sin 45°$$

$$0.99167v_A - 0.65210v_B = 0.5858 \qquad (2)$$

Two equations, two unknowns - solve

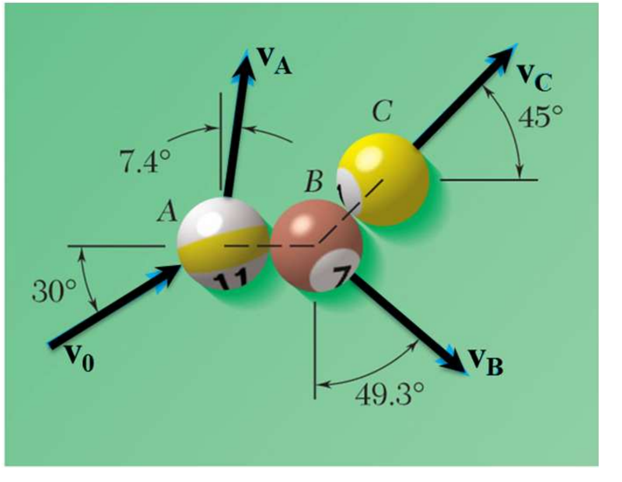
$$0.65210\,(0.12880v_A + 0.75813v_B = 2.0499\,)$$

$$+\ 0.75813\,(0.99167v_A - 0.65210v_B = 0.5858\,)$$

$$0.83581\,v_A = 1.78085$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} v_A &= 2.13 \text{ m/s} \\ v_B &= 2.34 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}}$$

Sub into (1) or (2) to get v_B

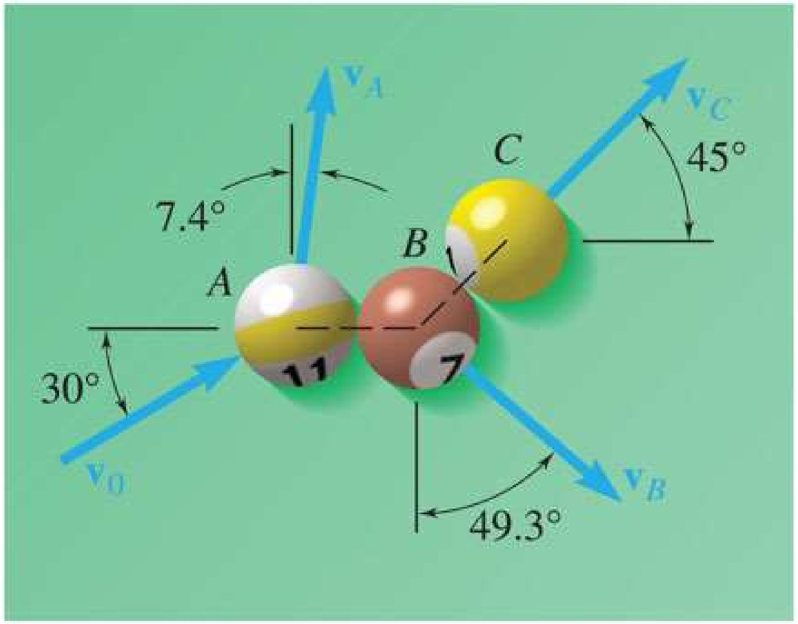


Concept Question [3]

Reflect and Think:

In a game of pool, ball *A* is moving with a velocity $\mathbf{v}_0$ when it strikes balls *B* and *C*, which are at rest and aligned as shown.

After the impact, what is true about the overall center of mass of the system of three balls?



a) The overall system CG will move in the same direction as v_0

b) The overall system CG will stay at a single, constant point

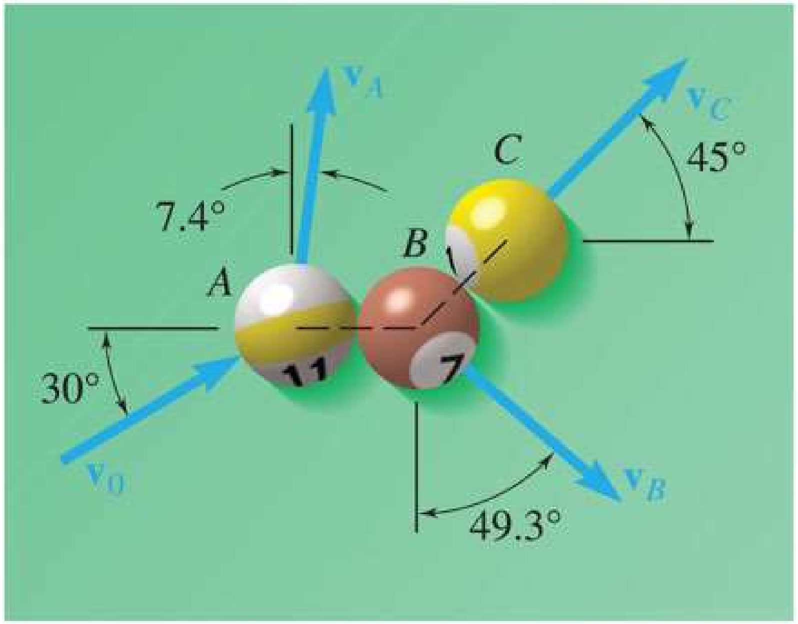
c) There is not enough information to determine the CG location

Concept Question

Reflect and Think:

In a game of pool, ball *A* is moving with a velocity $\mathbf{v}_0$ when it strikes balls *B* and *C*, which are at rest and aligned as shown.

After the impact, what is true about the overall center of mass of the system of three balls?

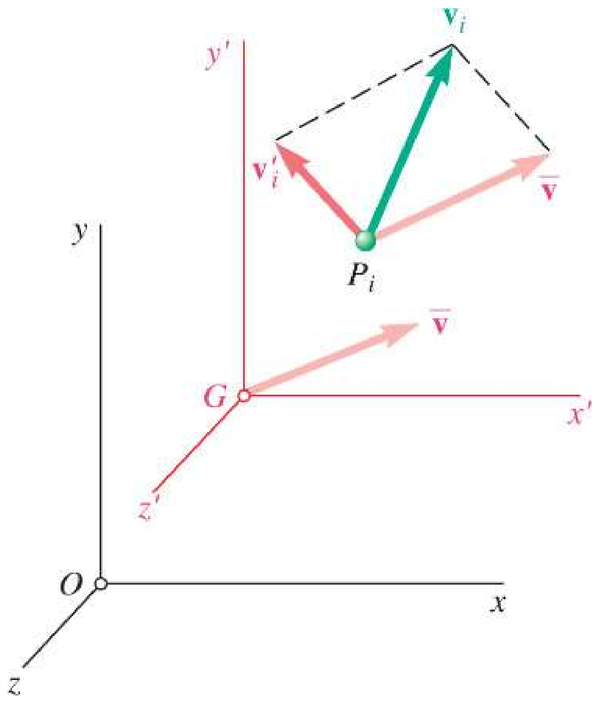


a) The overall system CG will move in the same direction as v_0

b) The overall system CG will stay at a single, constant point

c) There is not enough information to determine the CG location

Kinetic Energy



$$\vec{v}_i = \vec{v}_G + \vec{v}_i'$$

- Kinetic energy of a system of particles,

$$T = \tfrac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i\left(\vec{v}_i \bullet \vec{v}_i\right) = \tfrac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i v_i^2$$

- Expressing the velocity in terms of the centroidal reference frame,

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \tfrac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[m_i\left(\vec{v}_G + \vec{v}_i'\right)\bullet\left(\vec{v}_G + \vec{v}_i'\right)\right] \\ &= \tfrac{1}{2}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i\right)v_G^2 + \vec{v}_G \bullet \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \vec{v}_i' + \tfrac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i v_i'^2 \\ &= \tfrac{1}{2} m \vec{v}_G^2 + \tfrac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i v_i'^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Kinetic energy is equal to kinetic energy of mass center plus kinetic energy relative to the centroidal frame.

Work-Energy Principle and Conservation of Energy

- Principle of work and energy can be applied to each particle P_i ,

  $$T_1 + U_{1\to 2} = T_2$$

  Where $U_{1\to 2}$ represents the work done by the internal forces $\vec{f}_{ij}$

  and the resultant external force $\vec{F}_i$ acting on Pi.

- Principle of work and energy can be applied to the entire system by adding the kinetic energies of all particles and considering the work done by all external and internal forces.

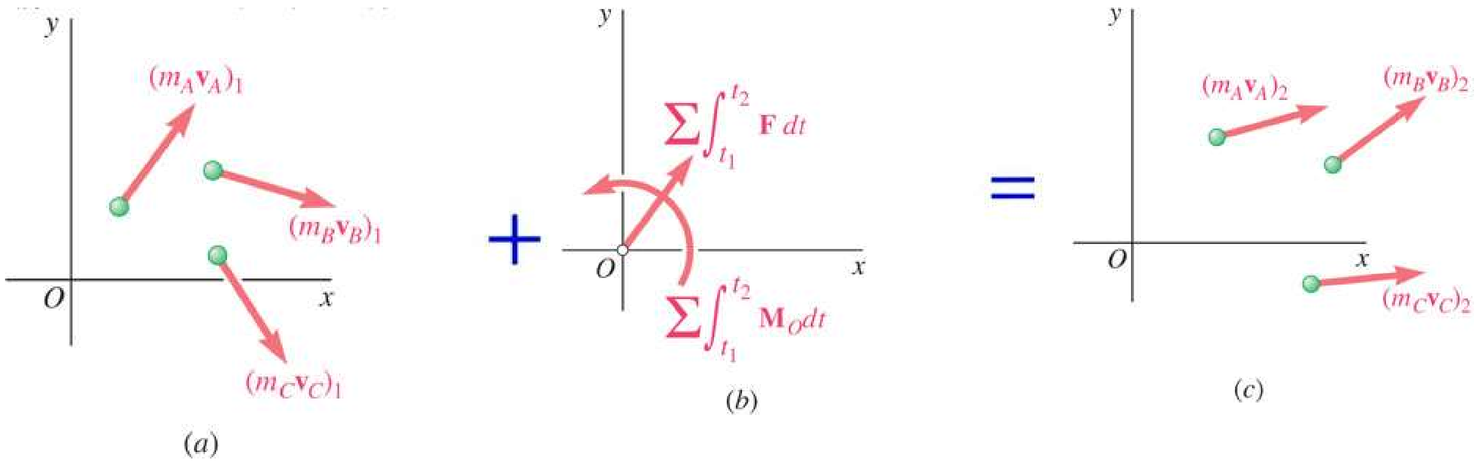
- Although $\vec{f}_{ij}$ and $\vec{f}_{ji}$ are equal and opposite, the work of these forces will not, in general, cancel out.

- If the forces acting on the particles are conservative, the work is equal to the change in potential energy and

  $$T_1 + V_1 = T_2 + V_2$$

  which expresses the principle of conservation of energy for the system of particles.

Impulse-Momentum Principle



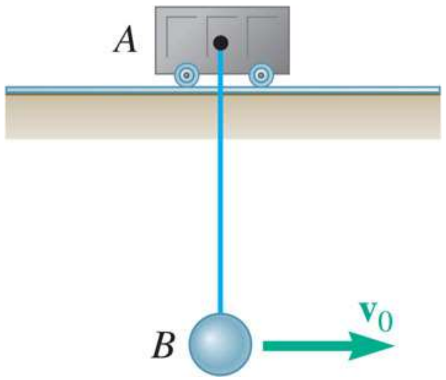
$$\sum \vec{F} = \dot{\vec{L}} \qquad \sum \vec{M}_O = \dot{\vec{H}}_O$$

$$\sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \vec{L}_2 - \vec{L}_1 \qquad \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{M}_O dt = \vec{H}_2 - \vec{H}_1$$

$$\vec{L}_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \vec{L}_2 \qquad \vec{H}_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{M}_O dt = \vec{H}_2$$

- The momenta of the particles at time t_1 and the impulse of the forces from t_1 to t_2 form a system of vectors *equipollent* to the system of momenta of the particles at time t_2 .

Sample Problem 14.5 1



Ball *B*, of mass m_B, is suspended from a cord, of length *l*, attached to cart *A*, of mass m_A, which can roll freely on a frictionless horizontal tract. While the cart is at rest, the ball is given an initial velocity $v_0 = \sqrt{2gl}$.

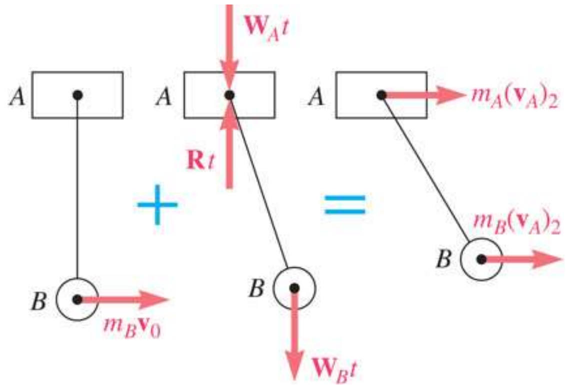
Determine *(a)* the velocity of *B* as it reaches it maximum elevation, and *(b)* the maximum vertical distance *h* through which *B* will rise.

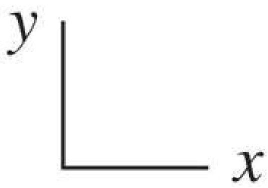
Strategy:

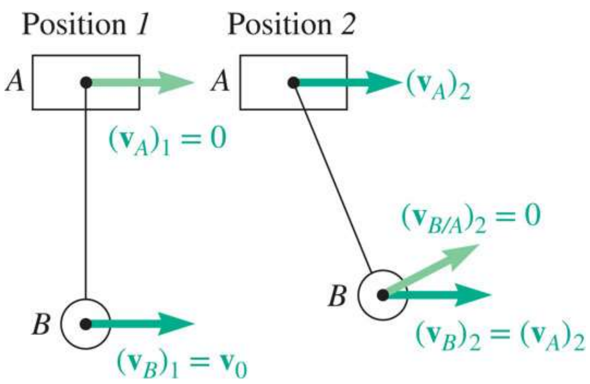
- With no external horizontal forces, it follows from the impulse-momentum principle that the horizontal component of momentum is conserved. This relation can be solved for the velocity of *B* at its maximum elevation.
- The conservation of energy principle can be applied to relate the initial kinetic energy to the maximum potential energy. The maximum vertical distance is determined from this relation.

Sample Problem 14.5 2

Modeling and Analysis:







- With no external horizontal forces, it follows from the impulse-momentum principle that the horizontal component of momentum is conserved. This relation can be solved for the velocity of *B* at its maximum elevation.

$$\vec{L}_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F}dt = \vec{L}_2$$

x component equation:

$$m_A v_{A,1} + m_B v_{B,1} = m_A v_{A,2} + m_B v_{B,2}$$

Velocities at positions 1 and 2 are

$$v_{A,1} = 0 \qquad v_{B,1} = v_0$$

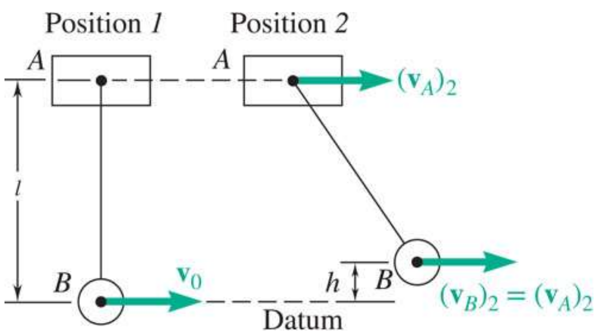
$$v_{B,2} = v_{A,2} + v_{B/A,2} = v_{A,2}$$

(velocity of *B* relative to *A* is zero at position 2)

$$m_B v_0 = (m_A + m_B) v_{A,2}$$

$$\boxed{v_{A,2} = v_{B,2} = \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} v_0}$$

Sample Problem 14.5 [3]



- The conservation of energy principle can be applied to relate the initial kinetic energy to the maximum potential energy.

$$T_1 + V_1 = T_2 + V_2$$

Position 1 - Potential Energy: $V_1 = m_A g l$

Kinetic Energy: $T_1 = \tfrac{1}{2} m_B v_0^2$

Position 2 - Potential Energy: $V_2 = m_A g l + m_B g h$

Kinetic Energy: $T_2 = \tfrac{1}{2}\left(m_A + m_B\right) v_{A,2}^2$

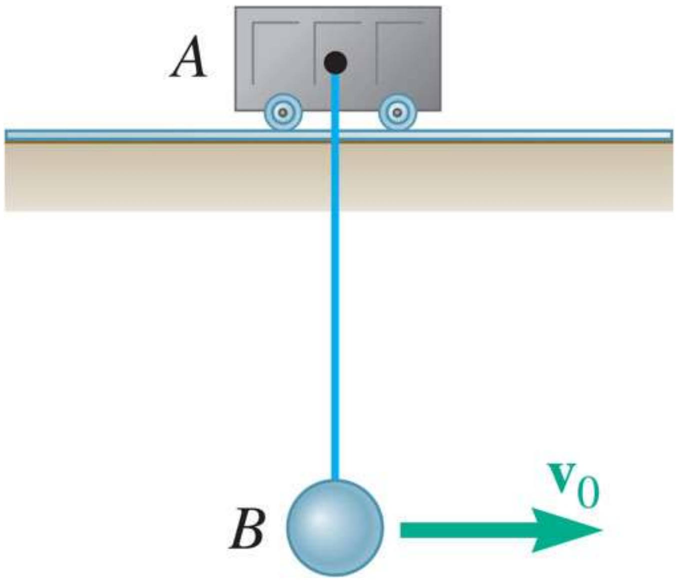
$$\tfrac{1}{2} m_B v_0^2 + m_A g l = \tfrac{1}{2}\left(m_A + m_B\right) v_{A,2}^2 + m_A g l + m_B g h$$

$$h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{m_A + m_B}{m_B}\frac{v_{A,2}^2}{2g} = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{m_A + m_B}{2g\, m_B}\left(\frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B} v_0\right)^2$$

$$h = \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{m_B}{m_A + m_B}\frac{v_0^2}{2g}$$

$$\boxed{h = \frac{m_A}{m_A + m_B}\frac{v_0^2}{2g}}$$

Sample Problem 14.5 4



Strategy:

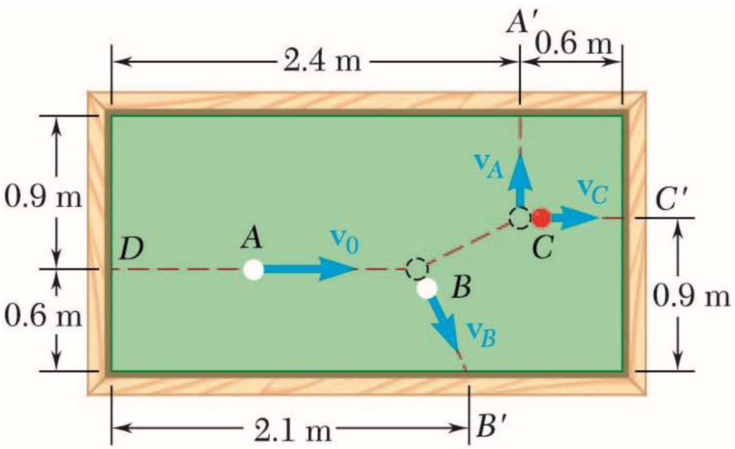
- Recalling that $v_0^2 < 2gl$, it follows from the last equation that $h < 1$; this verifies that B stays below A, as assumed in the solution.
- For $m_A \gg m_B$, the answers reduce to

$$(v_B)_2 = (v_A)_2 = 0 \; and \; h = v_0^2 / 2g;$$

B oscillates as a simple pendulum with A fixed.

- For $m_A \ll m_B$, they reduce to $(v_B)_2 = (v_A)_2 = v_0$ and $h = 0g$; A and B move with the same constant velocity v_0.

Sample Problem 14.6 [1]



Ball A has initial velocity $v_0 = 3$ m/s parallel to the axis of the table. It hits ball B and then ball C which are both at rest. Balls A and C hit the sides of the table squarely at A' and C' and ball B hits obliquely at B'.

Assuming perfectly elastic collisions, determine velocities v_A, v_B, and v_C with which the balls hit the sides of the table.

Strategy:

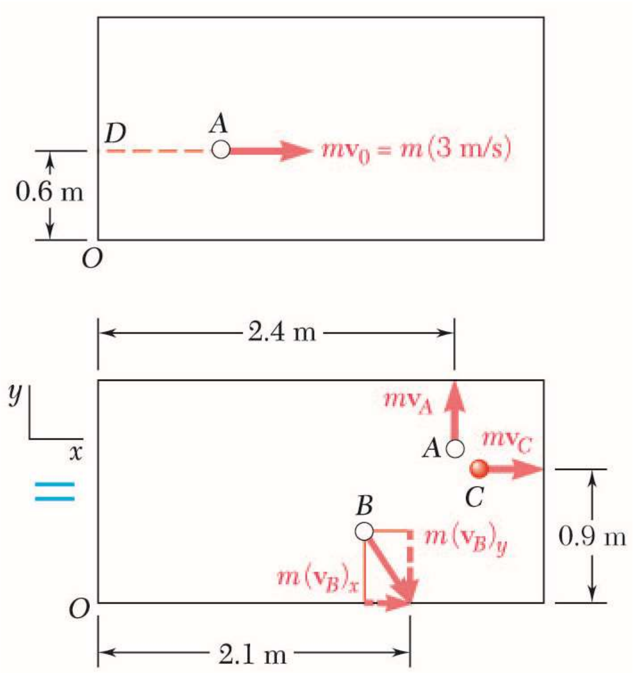
- There are four unknowns: v_A, $v_{B,x}$, $v_{B,y}$, and v_C.
- Solution requires four equations: conservation principles for linear momentum (two component equations), angular momentum, and energy.
- Write the conservation equations in terms of the unknown velocities and solve simultaneously.

Sample Problem 14.6 2

Modeling and Analysis:

- There are four unknowns: v_A, $v_{B,x}$, $v_{B,y}$, and v_C.

$$\vec{v}_A = v_A\vec{j}$$
$$\vec{v}_B = v_{B,x}\vec{i} + v_{B,y}\vec{j}$$
$$\vec{v}_C = v_C\vec{i}$$



- The conservation of momentum and energy equations,

$$\vec{L}_1 + \sum\int \vec{F}dt = \vec{L}_2$$
$$mv_0 = mv_{B,x} + mv_C \qquad 0 = mv_A - mv_{B,y}$$
$$\vec{H}_{O,1} + \sum\int \vec{M}_O dt = \vec{H}_{O,2}$$
$$-(0.6\text{m})mv_0 = (2.4\text{m})mv_A - (2.1\text{m})mv_{B,y} - (0.9\text{m})mv_C$$
$$T_1 + V_1 = T_2 + V_2$$
$$\tfrac{1}{2}mv_0^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}mv_A^2 + \tfrac{1}{2}m\left(v_{B,x}^2 + v_{B,y}^2\right) + \tfrac{1}{2}mv_C^2$$

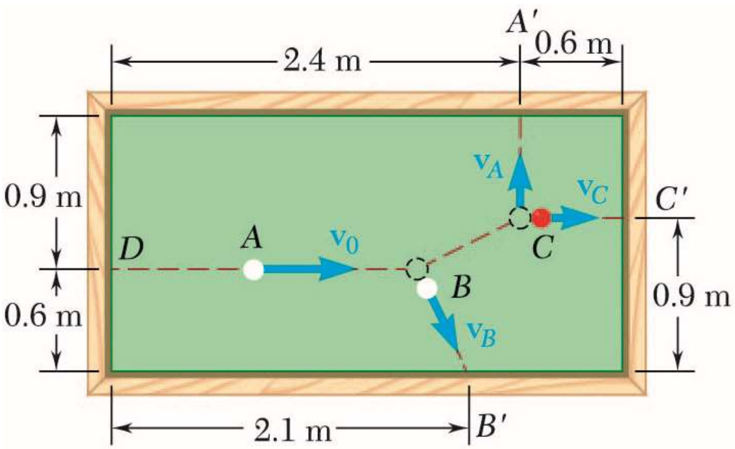
Solving the first three equations in terms of v_C,

$$v_A = v_{B,y} = 3v_C - 6 \qquad v_{B,x} = 3 - v_C$$

Substituting into the energy equation,

$$2\left(3v_C - 6\right)^2 + \left(3 - v_C\right)^2 + v_C^2 = 9$$
$$20v_C^2 - 78v_C + 72 = 0$$
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{ll} v_A = 1.2\text{ m/s} & v_C = 2.4\text{ m/s} \\ \vec{v}_B = \left(0.6\vec{i} - 1.2\vec{j}\right)\text{m/s} & v_B = 1.342\text{ m/s} \end{array}}$$

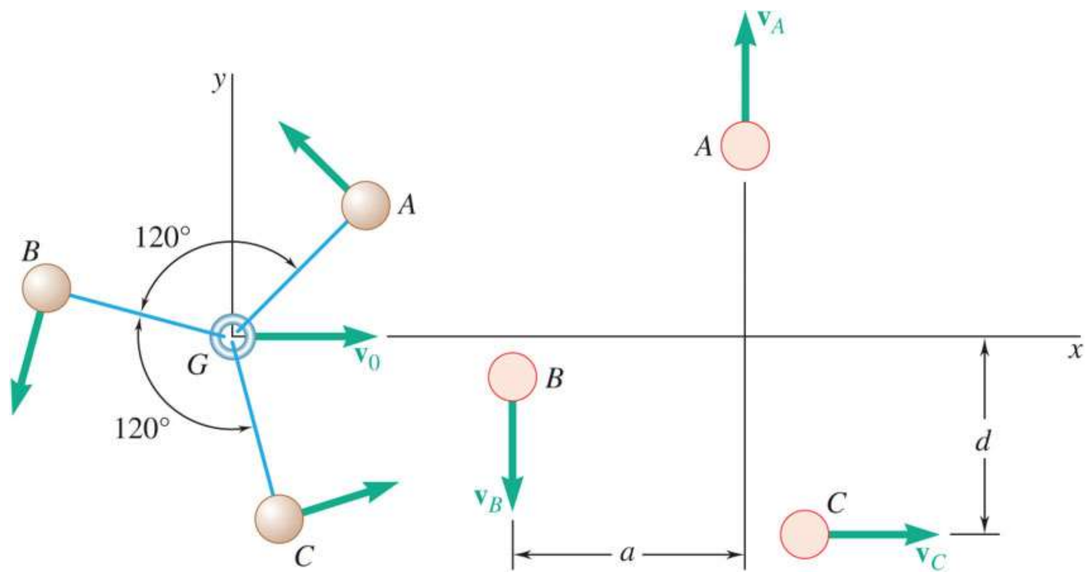
Sample Problem 14.6 3



Reflect and Think:

- In a real situation, energy would not be conserved, and you would need to know the coefficient of restitution between the balls to solve this problem. We also neglected friction and the rotation of the balls in our analysis, which is often a poor assumption in pool or billiards. We discuss rigid-body impacts in Chapter 17.

Group Problem Solving 3

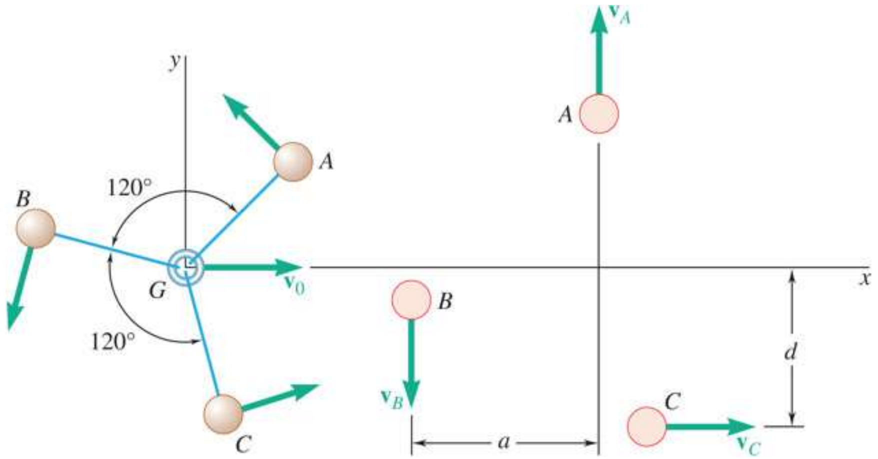


Three small identical spheres *A*, *B*, and *C*, which can slide on a horizontal, frictionless surface, are attached to three 200-mm-long strings, which are tied to a ring *G*. Initially, the spheres rotate clockwise about the ring with a relative velocity of 0.8 m/s and the ring moves along the *x*-axis with a velocity $\mathbf{v_0}$= (0.4 m/s)**i.** Suddenly, the ring breaks and the three spheres move freely in the *xy* plane with *A* and *B* following paths parallel to the *y*-axis at a distance a= 346 mm from each other and *C* following a path parallel to the *x* axis. Determine (*a*) the velocity of each sphere, (*b*) the distance *d*.

Group Problem Solving 4

Given: $v_{Arel} = v_{Brel} = v_{Crel} = 0.8$ m/s, $\mathbf{v_0} = (0.4 \text{ m/s})\mathbf{i}$, L= 200 mm, a= 346 mm

Find: v_A, v_B, v_C (after ring breaks), d



Strategy:

- There are four unknowns: v_A, v_B, v_B, d.
- Solution requires four equations: conservation principles for linear momentum (two component equations), angular momentum, and energy.
- Write the conservation equations in terms of the unknown velocities and solve simultaneously.

Modeling and Analysis:

Apply the conservation of linear momentum equation – find L_0 before ring breaks

$$\mathbf{L}_0 = (3\,\text{m})\overline{\mathbf{v}} = 3m(0.4\mathbf{i}) = \text{m}(1.2 \text{ m/s})\mathbf{i}$$

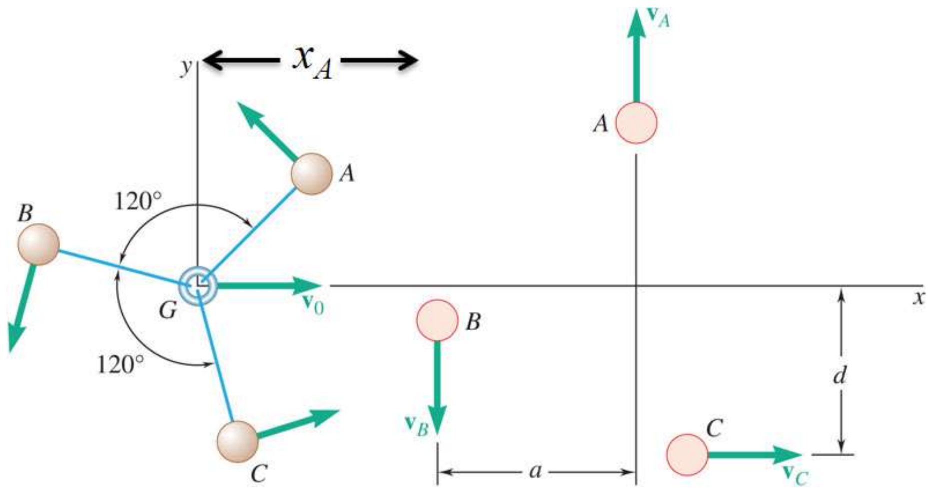
What is L_f (after ring breaks)?

$$\mathbf{L}_f = mv_A\mathbf{j} - mv_B\mathbf{j} + mv_C\mathbf{i}$$

Group Problem Solving

Set $L_0 = L_f$

$$m(1.2\text{ m/s})\mathbf{i} = mv_C\mathbf{i} + m(v_A - v_B)\mathbf{j}$$



From the y components,

$$v_A = v_B$$

From the x components,

$$v_C = 1.200\text{ m/s} \quad \mathbf{v}_C = 1.200\text{ m/s}$$

Apply the conservation of angular momentum equation

H_0: $+\circlearrowright$ $(H_G)_0 = 3mlv_{rel} = 3m(0.2\text{ m})(0.8\text{ m/s}) = 0.480m$

H_f: $+\circlearrowright$ $(H_G)_f = -mv_A x_A + mv_B(x_A + a) + mv_C d =$

Since $v_A = v_B$, *and* $v_C = 1.2$ m/s, then:

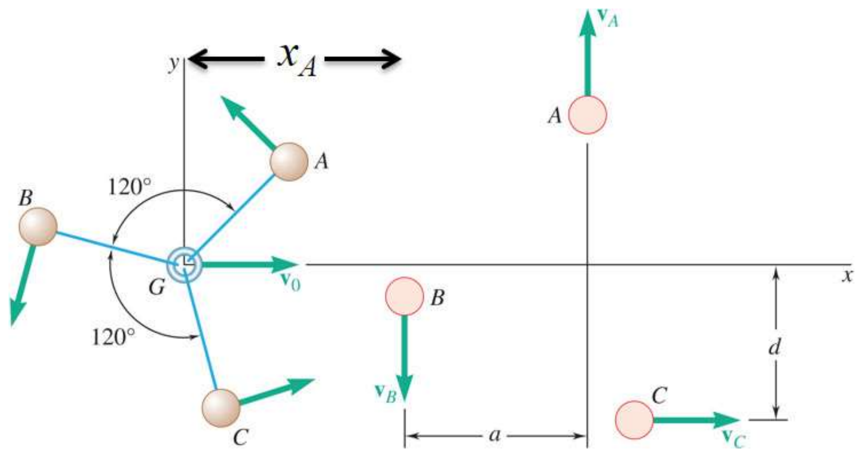
$$0.480m = 0.346mv_A + mv_C d$$

$$0.480 = 0.346v_A + 1.200d$$

$$d = 0.400 - 0.28833v_A$$

Group Problem Solving 6

Need another equation- try work-energy, where $T_0 = T_f$



T_0:

$$T_0 = \frac{1}{2}(3\text{m})\bar{v}^2 + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}mv_{rel}{}^2\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\text{m}\left(v_0^2 + v_{rel}{}^2\right) = \frac{3}{2}[(0.4)^2 + (0.8)^2]m = 1.200m$$

T_f:

$$T_f = \frac{1}{2}mv_A^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_B^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_C^2$$

Substitute in known values:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[v_A^2 + v_A^2 + (1.200)^2\right] = 1.200$$

$$v_A^2 = 0.480$$

$$v_A = v_B = 0.69282 \text{ m/s}$$

Solve for d:

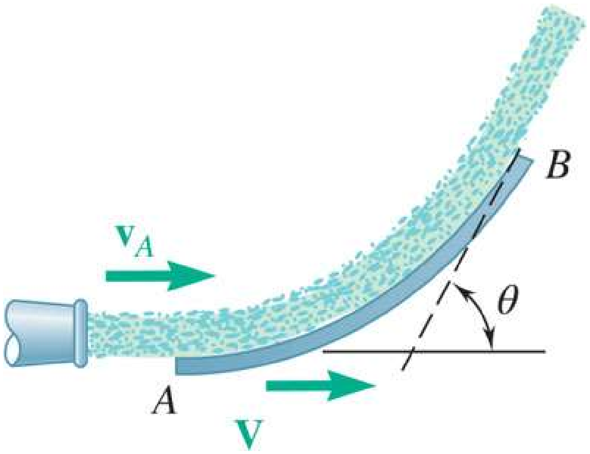
$$d = 0.400 - 0.28833(0.69282) = 0.20024 \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{v}_A = 0.693 \text{ m/s}\uparrow & \mathbf{v}_C = 1.200 \text{ m/s} \rightarrow \\ \mathbf{v}_B = 0.693 \text{ m/s}\downarrow & d = 0.200 \text{ m} \end{array}}$$

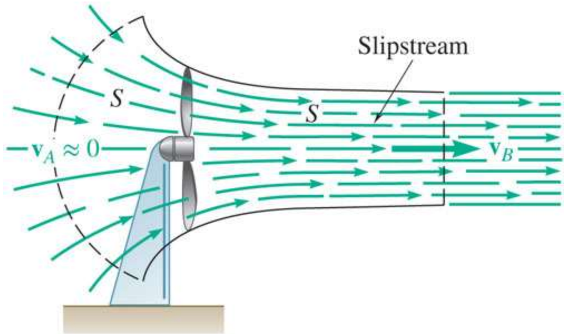
Variable Systems of Particles

- Kinetics principles established so far were derived for constant systems of particles, i.e., systems which neither gain nor lose particles.
- A large number of engineering applications require the consideration of variable systems of particles, example: hydraulic turbine, rocket engine, etc.
- For analyses, consider auxiliary systems which consist of the particles instantaneously within the system plus the particles that enter or leave the system during a short time interval. The auxiliary systems, thus defined, are constant systems of particles.

Steady Stream of Particles. Applications



- Fluid Stream Diverted by Vane or Duct.

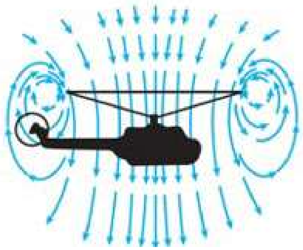


- Fan.

(a)

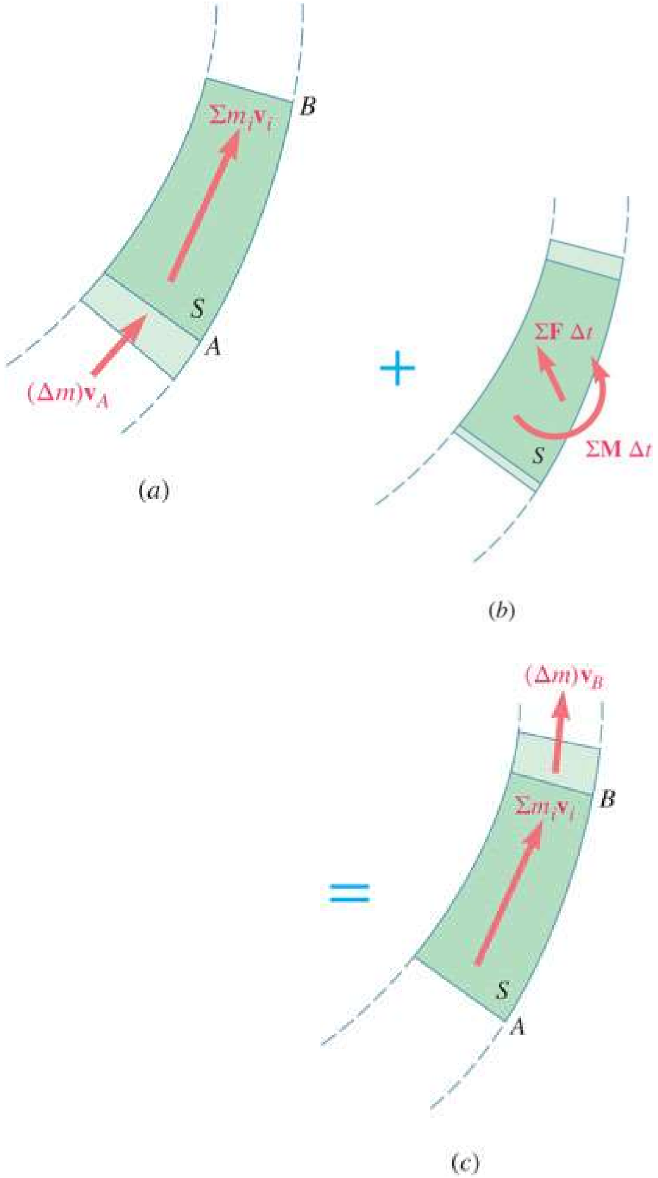
(c)

- Jet Engine.



- Helicopter.

Steady Stream of Particles



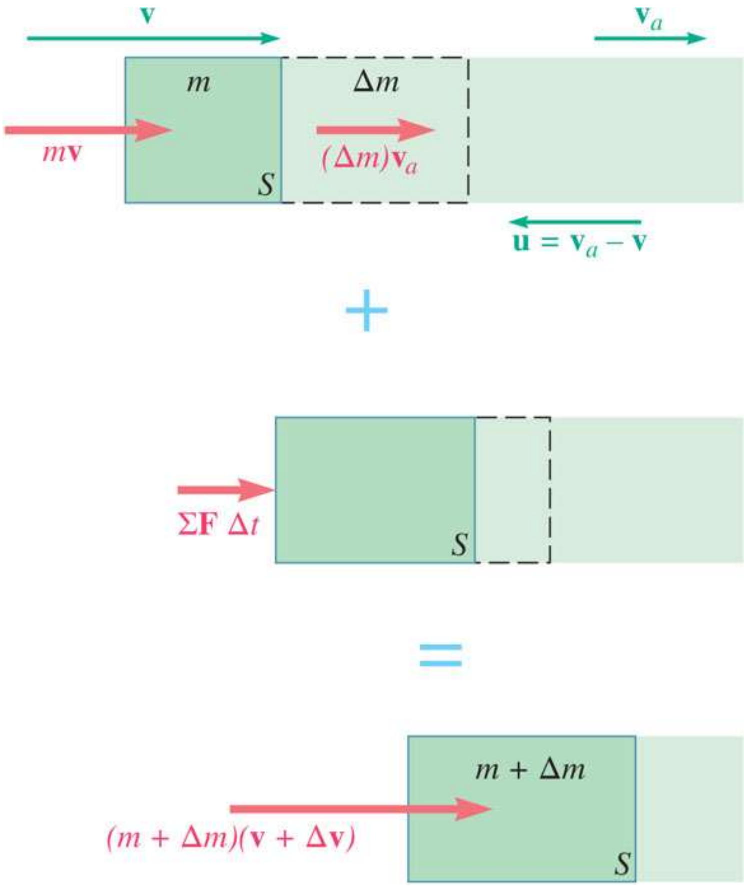
- System consists of a steady stream of particles against a vane or through a duct.
- Define auxiliary system which includes particles which flow in and out over Δt.
- The auxiliary system is a constant system of particles over Δt.

$$\vec{L}_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \vec{L}_2$$

$$\left[\sum m_i \vec{v}_i + (\Delta m)\vec{v}_A\right] + \sum \vec{F}\,\Delta t = \left[\sum m_i \vec{v}_i + (\Delta m)\vec{v}_B\right]$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = \frac{dm}{dt}\left(\vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_A\right)$$

Streams Gaining or Losing Mass



- Define auxiliary system to include particles of mass m within system at time t plus the particles of mass Δm which enter the system over time interval Δt.
- The auxiliary system is a constant system of particles.

$$\vec{L}_1 + \sum \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \vec{F} dt = \vec{L}_2$$

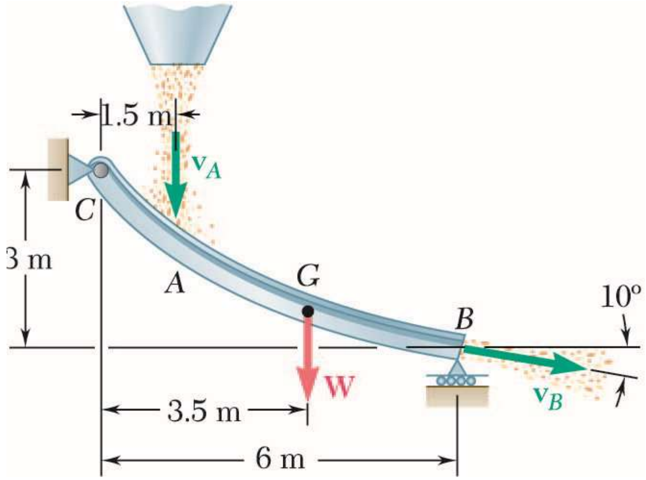
$$\left[m\vec{v} + (\Delta m)\vec{v}_a \right] + \sum \vec{F}\,\Delta t = (m + \Delta m)(\vec{v} + \Delta\vec{v})$$

$$\sum \vec{F}\,\Delta t = m\Delta\vec{v} + \Delta m(\vec{v} - \vec{v}_a) + (\Delta m)\Delta\vec{v}$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \frac{dm}{dt}\vec{u}$$

$$m\vec{a} = \sum \vec{F} - \frac{dm}{dt}\vec{u}$$

Sample Problem 14.7 [1]



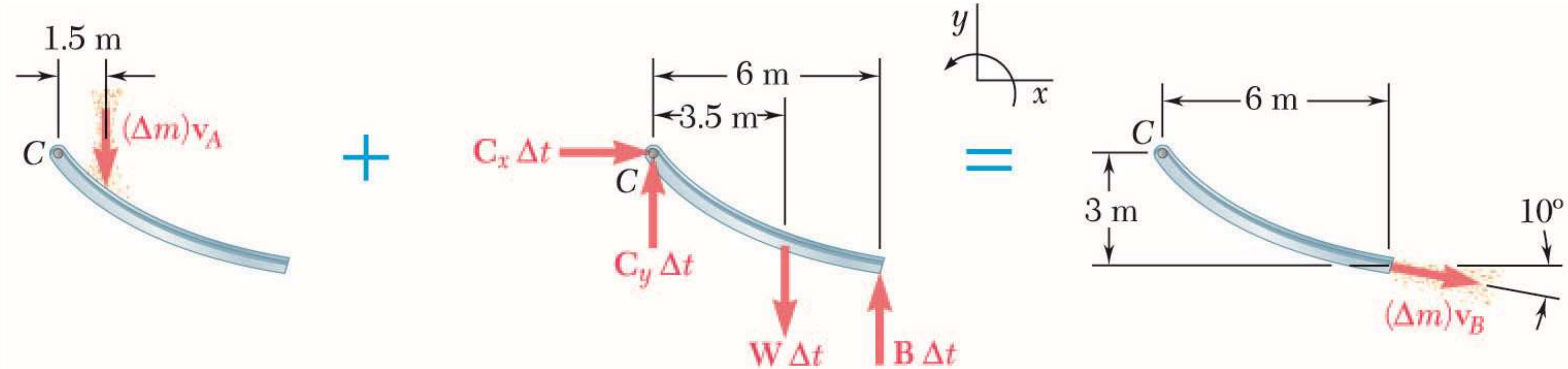
Grain falls onto a chute at the rate of 120 kg/s. It hits the chute with a velocity of 10 m/s and leaves with a velocity of 7.5 m/s. The combined weight of the chute and the grain it carries is 3000 N with the center of gravity at *G*.

Determine the reactions at *C* and *B*.

Strategy:

- Define a system consisting of the mass of grain on the chute plus the mass that is added and removed during the time interval Δt.
- Apply the principles of conservation of linear and angular momentum for three equations for the three unknown reactions.

Sample Problem 14.7 2



Modeling and Analysis:

- Define a system consisting of the mass of grain on the chute plus the mass that is added and removed during the time interval Δt.
- Apply the principles of conservation of linear and angular momentum for three equations for the three unknown reactions.

$$\vec{L}_1 + \sum\int \vec{F}dt = \vec{L}_2$$

$$C_x\Delta t = (\Delta m)v_B\cos 10°$$

$$-(\Delta m)v_A + (C_y - W + B)\Delta t = -(\Delta m)v_B \sin 10°$$

$$\vec{H}_{C,1} + \sum\int \vec{M}_C dt = \vec{H}_{C,2}$$

$$-1.5(\Delta m)v_A + (-3.5W + 6B)\Delta t$$

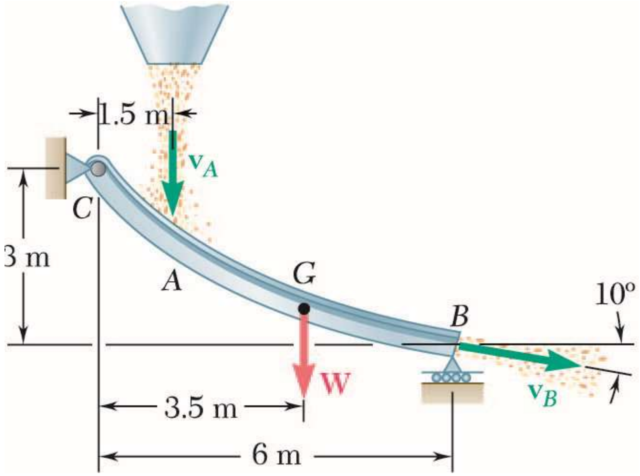
$$= 3(\Delta m)v_B\cos 10° - 6(\Delta m)v_B\sin 10°$$

Solve for C_x, C_y, and B with

$$\frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t} = 120\ \mathrm{kg/s}$$

$$\boxed{B = 2340\ \mathrm{N} \quad \vec{C} = \left(886\vec{i} + 1704\vec{j}\right)\ \mathrm{lb}}$$

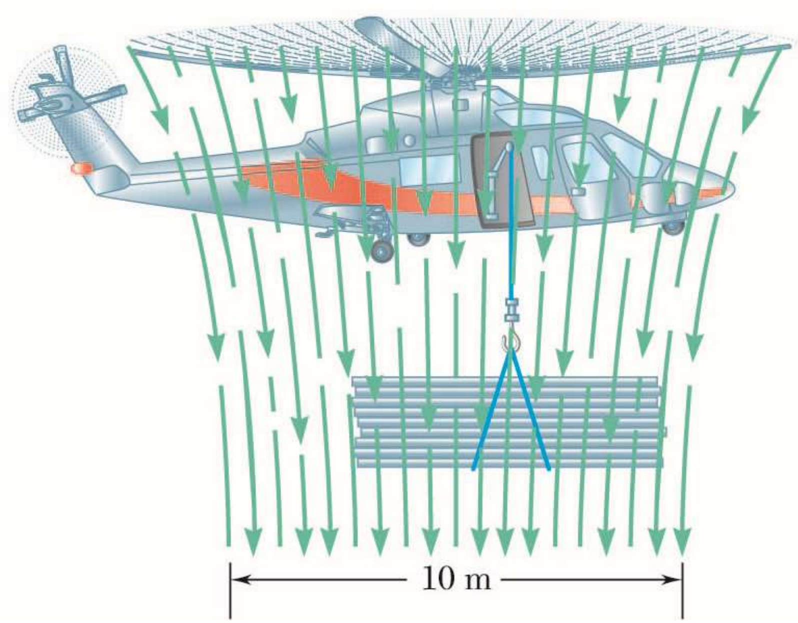
Sample Problem 14.7 3



Reflect and Think:

- This kind of situation is common in factory and storage settings. Being able to determine the reactions is essential for designing a proper chute that will support the stream safely. We can compare this situation to the case when there is no mass flow, which results in reactions of $B_y = 1750$ N, $C_y = 1250$ N, and $C_x = 0$ N.

Group Problem Solving 7



Strategy:

- Calculate the time rate of change of the mass of the air.
- Determine the thrust generated by the airstream.
- Use this thrust to determine the maximum load that the helicopter can carry.

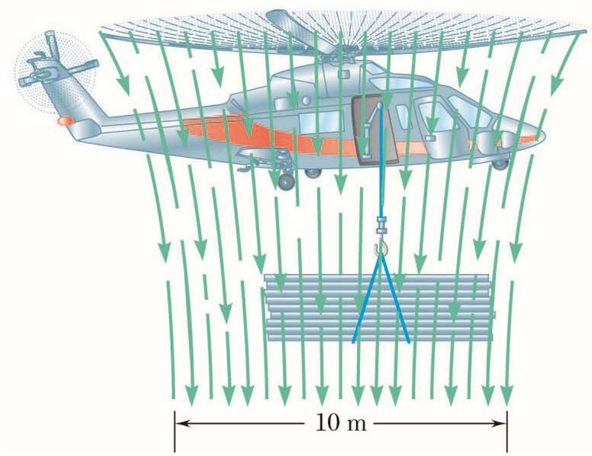
The helicopter shown can produce a maximum downward air speed of 25 m/s in a 10-m-diameter slipstream. Knowing that the weight of the helicopter and its crew is 18 kN and assuming $\rho = 1.21\ \text{kg/m}^3$ for air, determine the maximum load that the helicopter can lift while hovering in midair.

Group Problem Solving [8]

Modeling and Analysis:

Given: $v_B = 25$ m/s, W= 18,000 N, $\rho = 1.21$ kg/m^3

Find: Max load during hover



Choose the relationship you will use to determine the thrust

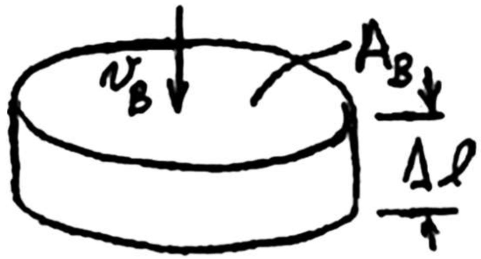
$$F = \frac{dm}{dt}(v_B - v_A)$$

Calculate the time rate of change (dm/dt) of the mass of the air.

$$\text{mass} = \text{density} \times \text{volume} = \text{density} \times \text{area} \times \text{length}$$

$$\Delta m = \rho A_B(\Delta l) \quad = \rho A_B v_B(\Delta t)$$

$$\frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t} = \rho A_B v_B = \frac{dm}{dt}$$



A_B is the area of the slipstream
v_B is the velocity in the slipstream.
Well above the blade, $v_A \approx 0$

Group Problem Solving 9

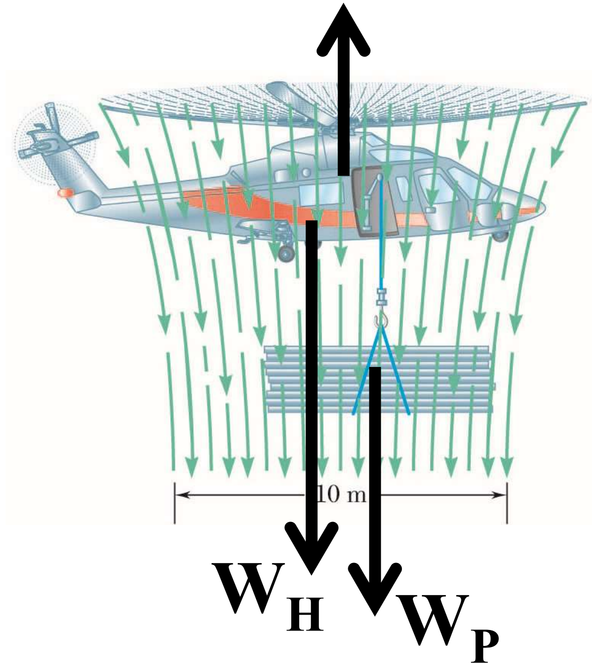
Use the relationship for dm/dt to determine the thrust

$$F = \frac{dm}{dt}(v_B - v_A) \qquad \frac{dm}{dt} = \rho A_B v_B$$

$$F = \rho A_B v_B^2$$

$$= \left(1.21\,\text{kg/m}^3\right)\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)(10\text{ m})^2(25\text{ m/s})^2$$

$$= 59{,}396\text{ N}$$



Use statics to determine the maximum payload during hover

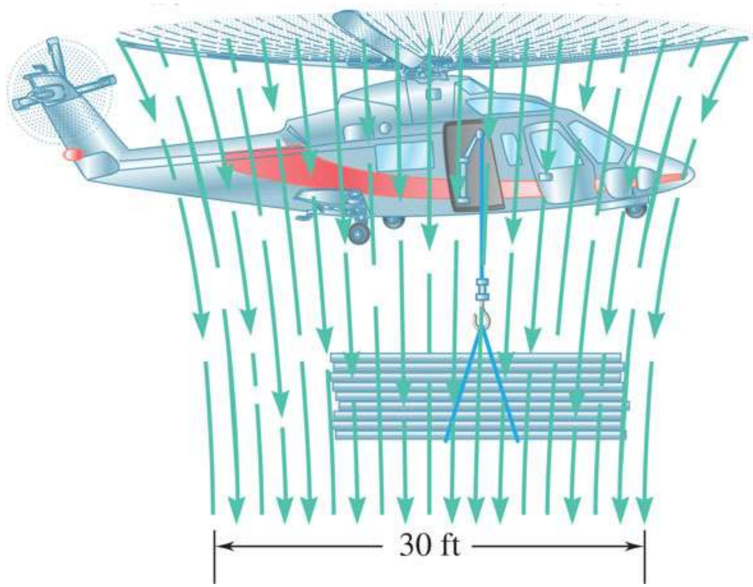
$$+\uparrow \quad \sum F_y = F - W_H - W_P = 0$$

$$W_P = F - W_H = 59{,}396 - 18{,}000 = 41{,}395\text{ N}$$

$$\boxed{W = 41{,}400\text{ N}}$$

Concept Question 5

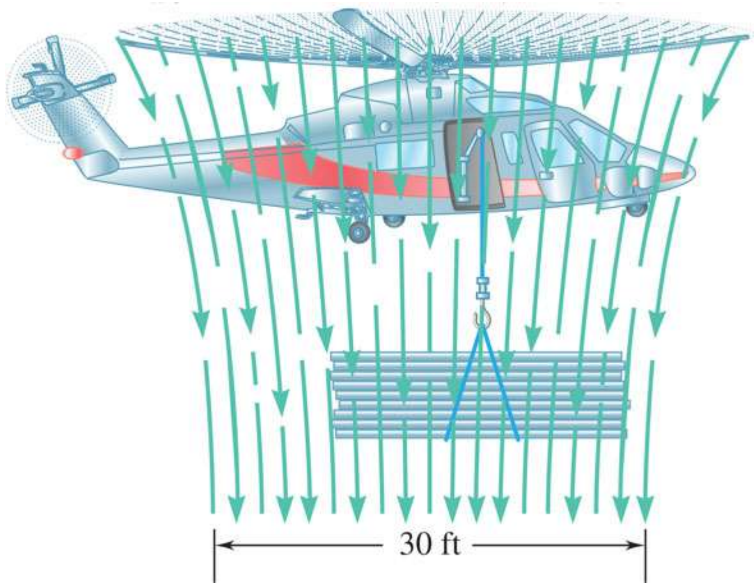
Reflect and Think:
In the previous problem with the maximum payload attached, what happens if the helicopter tilts (or pitches) forward?



a) The area of displaced air becomes smaller.
b) The volume of displaced air becomes smaller.
c) The helicopter will accelerate upward.
d) The helicopter will accelerate forward.

Concept Question 6

Reflect and Think:
In the previous problem with the maximum payload attached, what happens if the helicopter tilts (or pitches) forward?



a) The area of displaced air becomes smaller.
b) The volume of displaced air becomes smaller.
c) The helicopter will accelerate upward.
d) The helicopter will accelerate forward.

*The helicopter will also accelerate downward

End of Chapter 14