

### OUTCOME 2 – KINEMATICS AND DYNAMICS

#### TUTORIAL 3 GYROSCOPES

##### **2 Be able to determine the kinetic and dynamic parameters of mechanical systems**

*Cams:* radial plate and cylindrical cams; follower types; profiles to give uniform velocity; uniform acceleration and retardation and simple harmonic motion outputs; output characteristics of eccentric circular cams, circular arc cams and cams with circular arc and tangent profiles with flat-faced and roller followers

*Plane mechanisms:* determination of instantaneous output velocity for the slider-crank mechanism, the four-bar linkage and the slotted link and Whitworth quick return motions; construction of velocity vector diagrams; use of instantaneous centre of rotation

*Resultant acceleration:* centripetal, tangential, radial and Coriolis components of acceleration in plane linkage mechanisms; resultant acceleration and inertia force; use of Klein's construction for the slider crank mechanism

*Gyroscopic motion:* angular velocities of rotation and precession; gyroscopic reaction torque; useful applications e.g. gyro-compass and gyro-stabilisers

You should judge your progress by completing the self assessment exercises. These may be sent for marking at a cost (see home page).

This tutorial examines linear and angular motion. The work is then linked with earlier studies of materials and mechanisms to enable you to solve integrated problems.

On completion of this tutorial you should be able to

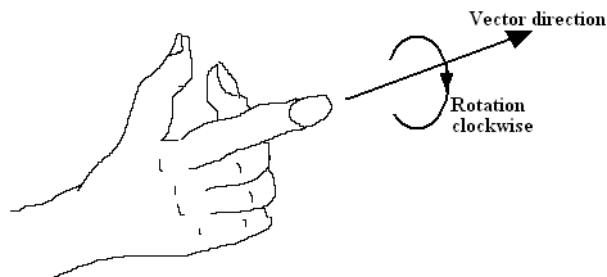
- Describe a gyroscope.
- Define angular momentum.
- Derive the formula for gyroscopic torque.
- Solve problems involving gyroscopic torque
- Define precession.

It is assumed that the student is already familiar with angular motion, the relationship between angular and linear motion and the way angular quantities may be represented by a vector.

Note that a rigorous mathematical analysis of a gyroscopic is difficult and required very advanced techniques. The following work does not reveal the real depth of study required for accurate analysis of problems involving spinning bodies.

## 1. CORKSCREW RULE

This is the rule that allows us to represent angular quantities such as velocity, momentum and torque as vectors. Point the index finger of the right hand in the direction of the vector. The angular quantity to be represented must be rotating or acting in a clockwise direction (as if you were doing up a corkscrew).



## 2. GYROSCOPES

Figure 1

A Gyroscope is a spinning disc mounted in gimbals so that it may pivot in the x, y and z axis.

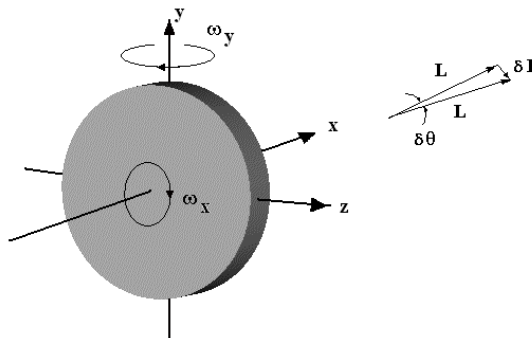
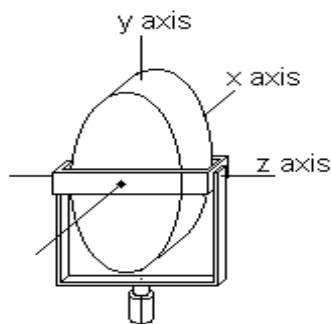


Figure 2

Now consider a disc spinning about the x axis with velocity  $\omega_x$  as shown. The angular momentum of the disc is  $L = I\omega_x$ . This is a vector quantity and the vector is drawn with a direction conforming to the corkscrew rule. Suppose the disc also rotates about the y axis as shown through a small angle  $\delta\theta$ . The vector for  $L$  changes direction but not magnitude. This produces a change in the angular momentum of  $\delta L = \delta(I\omega_x)$

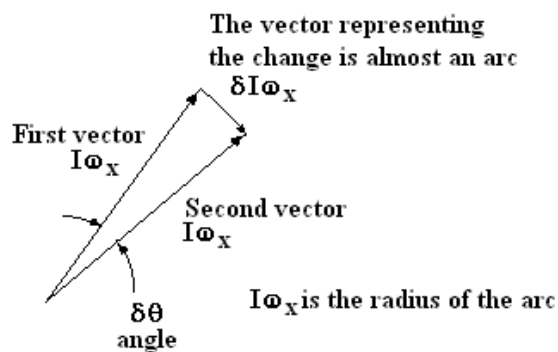


Figure 3

The vector diagram conforms to the vector rule, first vector + change = final vector. The change is the arrow going from the tip of the first to the tip of the second so the direction is as shown.

The vector representing the change is almost an arc of radius  $I\omega_x$  and angle  $\delta\theta$ . The length of the arc is the product of radius and angle. Taking the radius as  $I\omega_x$  and the angle as  $\delta\theta$  the change is :

$$\delta(I\omega_x) = I\omega_x \delta\theta = L \delta\theta$$

Newton's second law of motion applied to rotating bodies tells us that the change in momentum can only be brought about by applying a torque.

**Torque = rate of change of angular momentum.**

If the rotation occurred in time  $\delta t$  seconds, the rate of change of momentum is  $L \frac{\delta\theta}{\delta t}$

$\frac{\delta\theta}{\delta t}$  is the angular velocity  $\omega_y$  so the rate  $\mathbf{T} = L\omega_y = I\omega_x\omega_y$

This is the torque that must be applied to produce the change in angle and the direction of the vector is the same as the change in momentum. The applied torque may hence be deduced in magnitude and direction. Examining the vector for this torque we can deduce that it is applied about the z axis.

If the torque is applied about the z axis, the result will be rotation about the y axis and this is called precession.

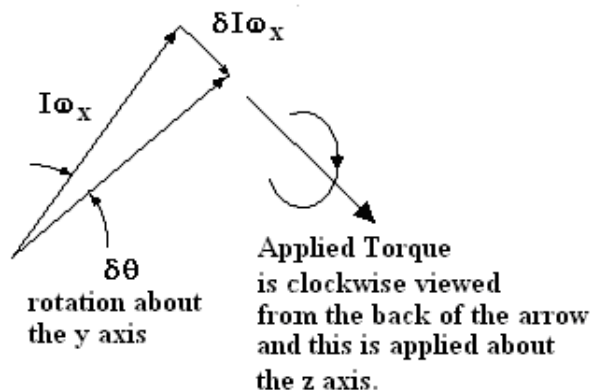


Figure 4

If the torque is not applied and the rotation is made to happen (applied), a reaction torque will be produced (Newton's 3rd law) and the disc will respond to the reaction torque.

A gyroscopic torque may occur in any machine with rotating parts if a change in the direction of the x axis occurs. Examples are aeroplanes, ships and vehicles where a gyroscopic torque is produced by the engines when a change is made in the course.

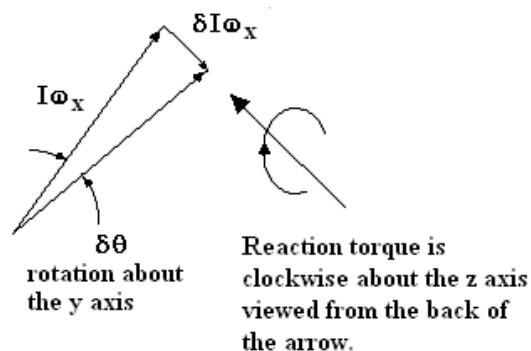


Figure 5

You can see video of this phenomenon at the following link  
[http://physics.nad.ru/Physics/English/gyro\\_tmp.htm](http://physics.nad.ru/Physics/English/gyro_tmp.htm)

## 2. SPINNING TOPS

A top is a spinning body that is symmetrical about its axis of spin. This could be a cylinder or a cone rotating about its axis.

If the axis is inclined at angle  $\phi$  as shown and the top is spinning at  $\omega$  rad/s about its axis, it will have angular momentum  $L = I\omega$  in the direction shown. The diagram shows the top precessing about the vertical axis that intercepts with the axis of spin at O. Point O is a fixed point so the axis of spin forms a surface of a cone as it precesses.

Suppose the axis of spin rotates through an angle  $\delta\theta$  in time  $\delta t$ .

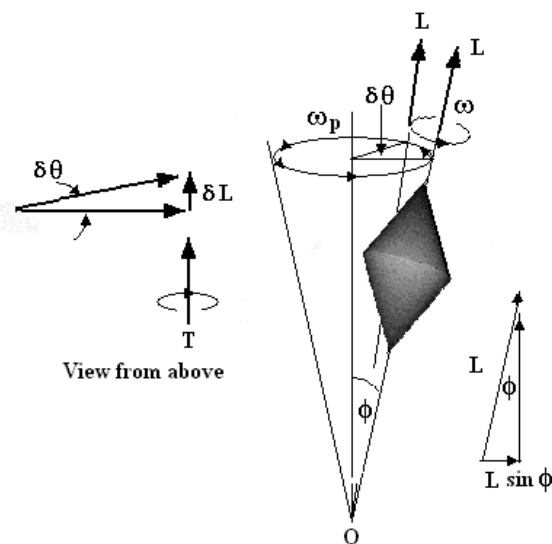


Figure 6

The change in angular momentum is  $\delta L = L\delta\theta$  but this is the change about the axis of spin.

The change in the horizontal plane is  $\delta L = L \sin\phi \delta\theta$

Divide through by the time it takes to happen  $\delta L/\delta t = L \sin\phi \delta\theta/\delta t$

In the limit when the change is infinitesimally small  $dL/dt = L \sin\phi d\theta/dt = L \sin\phi \omega_p$

The rate of change of angular momentum must be produced by a torque T and equal to the torque T so  $T = L \sin\phi \omega_p$  and the direction may be deduced from the corkscrew rule from the direction of the change. If the axis of spin is vertical  $\phi = 0$  and  $T = 0$  and  $\omega_p = 0$

At any other angle, there must be an applied torque and this could be due to the weight.

### **WORKED EXAMPLE No. 1**

A top consists of a spinning disc of radius 50 mm and mass 0.8 kg mounted at the end of a light rod as shown. If the disc rests on a pivot with its axis of spin horizontal as shown, and the distance X is 30 mm, calculate the velocity of the precession when it spins at 40 rev/min.

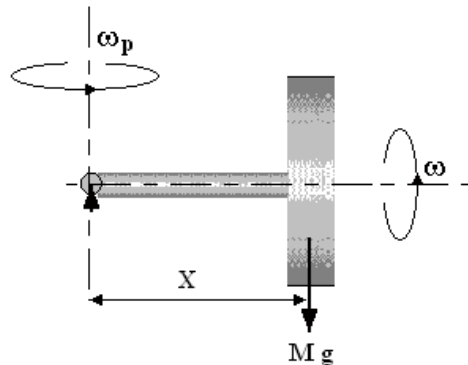


Figure 7

### **SOLUTION**

The angle  $\phi$  is  $90^\circ$  so  $T = L \sin \phi \omega_p = L \omega_p$

For a plain disc  $I = MR^2/2 = 0.8 \times 0.05^2/2 = 0.004 \text{ kg m}^2$        $\omega = 2\pi \times 50 = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$L = I \omega = 0.004 \times 100\pi = 1.2566 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$

T is due to the weight acting at 30 mm from the rest point.  $T = mgX = 0.8 \times 9.81 \times 0.03 = 0.235 \text{ Nm}$

$\omega_p = T/L = 0.235/1.2566 = 0.187 \text{ rad/s}$ .

### **WORKED EXAMPLE No. 2**

A top consists of a spinning disc of radius 40 mm and mass 0.5 kg mounted at the end of a light rod as shown. The distance from the tip to the centre of gravity is 100 mm. Calculate the velocity of the precession when it spins at 30 rev/min.

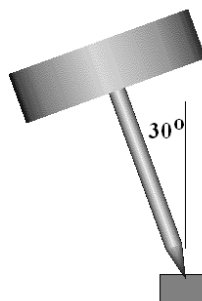


Figure 8

### **SOLUTION**

The angle  $\phi$  is  $30^\circ$  so  $T = L \sin \phi \omega_p = 0.5L \omega_p$

For a plain disc  $I = MR^2/2 = 0.5 \times 0.04^2/2 = 0.0004 \text{ kg m}^2$        $\omega = 2\pi \times 30 = 60\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$L = I \omega = 0.0004 \times 60\pi = 0.0754 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$

T is due to the weight acting at  $100 \cos 30^\circ = 86.6 \text{ mm}$  from the rest point.

$T = mg \times 0.0866 = 0.5 \times 9.81 \times 0.0866 = 0.424 \text{ Nm}$

$\omega_p = T/L = 0.424/0.0754 = 5.63 \text{ rad/s}$ .

### WORKED EXAMPLE No.3

A cycle takes a right hand bend at a velocity of  $v$  m/s and radius  $R$ . Show that the cyclist must lean into the bend in order to go around it.

#### SOLUTION

First remember that the velocity of the edge of the wheel must be the same as the velocity of the bike so  $\omega_x = v/r$  where  $r$  is the radius of the wheel.

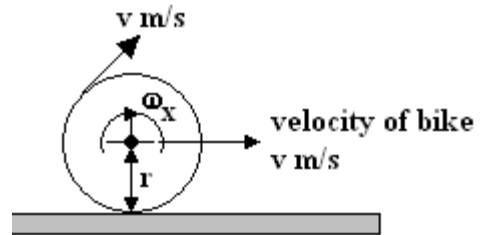


Figure 9

The angular velocity of the bike about the centre of the bend is  $\omega_y = v/R$

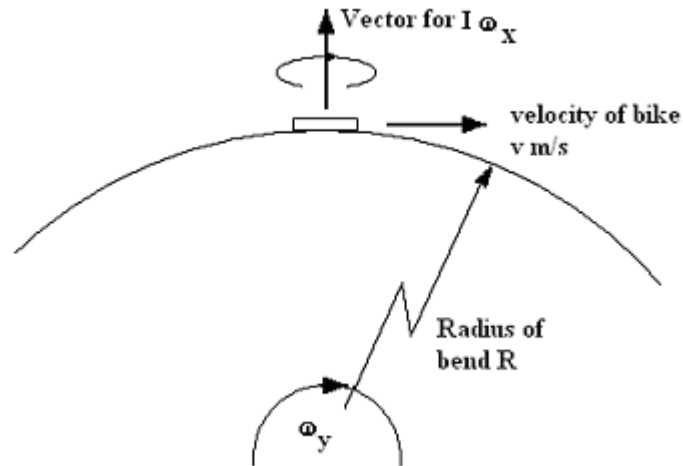


Figure 10

Now draw the vector diagrams to determine the change. As the wheel goes around a right hand bend the direction of the vector for  $\omega_x$  changes as shown. The applied torque is a vector in the same direction as the change so we deduce that the torque must act clockwise viewed from behind the cyclist. This torque may be produced by leaning into the bend and letting gravity do the job. By applying this torque, the wheels must precess in the correct direction to go round the bend.

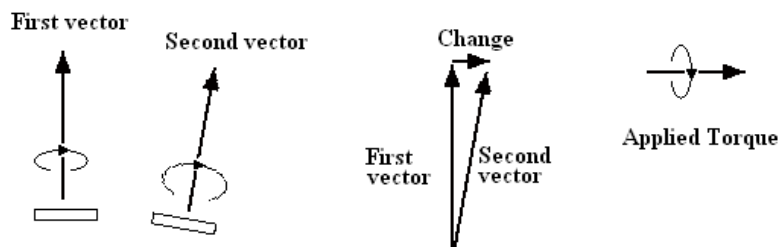


Figure 11

If the cyclist steers around the bend by turning the handlebars, then the reaction torque would throw him over outwards (anticlockwise as viewed from the back).

### **WORKED EXAMPLE No.4**

A ship has its turbine engine mounted with its axis of rotation lengthways in the ship. The engine rotates clockwise at 6000 rev/min when viewed from the back. The effective rotating mass of the engine is 900 kg with a radius of gyration of 0.5 m.

Calculate the magnitude of the gyroscopic couple produced when the ship turns right on a radius of 300 m with a velocity of 2.2 m/s. Explain clearly the effect of the couple on the ships motion.

### **SOLUTION**

The essential quantities are  $N = 6000$  rev/min

$M = 900$  kg    $k = 0.5$  m    $v = 2.2$  m/s    $R = 300$  m

First calculate the angular velocity about the x axis.

$$\omega_x = \frac{2\pi N}{60} = \frac{2\pi \times 6000}{60} = 628.3 \text{ rad/s}$$

Next calculate the angular velocity of the precession.

This is found from the linear velocity.

$$\omega_y = \frac{\text{linear velocity}}{\text{radius}} = \frac{2.2}{300} = 7.333 \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad/s}$$

Next find the moment of inertia.

$$I = Mk^2 = 900 \times 0.5^2 = 225 \text{ kg m}^2$$

Now find the gyroscopic torque.

$$T = I\omega_x \omega_y = 225 \times 628.3 \times 7.333 \times 10^{-3} = 1036.7 \text{ Nm}$$

Now sketch the motion of the ship taking a right turn. Draw the vectors for the angular momentum using the corkscrew rule. The rotation is clockwise viewed from the back so the vector must point forward as shown.

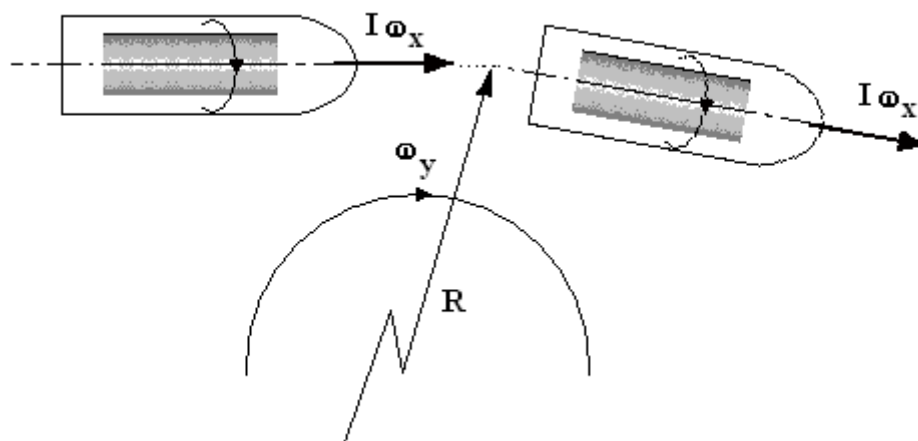


Figure 12

Now deduce the effect of the torque.

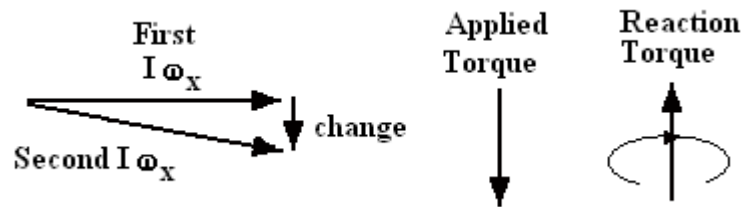


Figure 13

The vectors for the angular momentum are drawn as shown and the direction of the change is deduced (from the tip of the first to the tip of the second). The reaction torque is the opposite direction as shown (up on the diagram). From this we apply the corkscrew rule and deduce that the torque produces a rotation such that the bow of the ship dips down and the stern comes up. The magnitude of the torque is 1037.7 Nm.

### **WORKED EXAMPLE No.5**

The engine of an aeroplane rotates clockwise when viewed from the front. The moment of inertia of all the rotating parts is  $300 \text{ kg m}^2$ . The engine rotates at 1200 rev/min.

Determine the magnitude and effect of the gyroscopic action resulting when the aeroplane makes a right hand bend of radius 5000m at a speed of 1500 km/h.

### **SOLUTION**

The essential data is as follows.

$$I = 300 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$N = 1200 \text{ rev/min. Convert to rev/s, } N = 1200/60 = 20 \text{ rev/s}$$

$$v = 1500 \text{ km/h, convert to m/s } v = 1500 \text{ 000}/3600 = 416.7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = 5000 \text{ m}$$

$$\omega_x = 2\pi N = 2\pi \times 20 = 125.67 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_y = v/R = 416.7/5000 = 0.08334 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$T = I \omega_x \omega_y = 300 \times 125.67 \times 0.08334 = 3142 \text{ Nm}$$

Now sketch the motion of the aeroplane making a right turn. Draw the vectors for the angular momentum using the corkscrew rule. The rotation is clockwise viewed from the front so the vector must point backwards as shown.

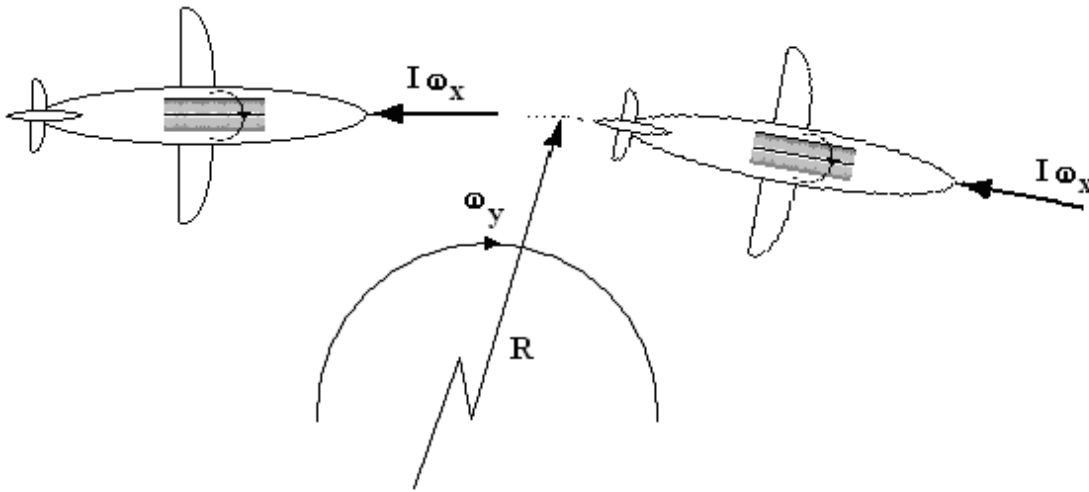


Figure 14

Now deduce the effect of the gyroscopic torque.

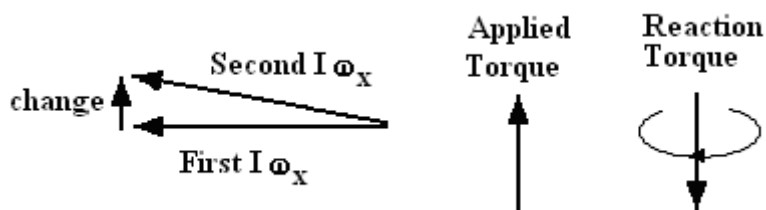


Figure 15

The change in angular momentum is a vector vertical as drawn above. The applied torque is a vector in the same direction and the reaction torque is the opposite (down on the diagram). Applying the corkscrew rule, the reaction torque would tend to lift the nose and depress the tail (pitch). The magnitude is 3142 N m.

Note that if a torque was applied so that the nose pitched down, the aeroplane would precess and make a right turn.

### 3. GYRO COMPASSES AND GYRO STABILISERS.

A gyroscope with three degrees of freedom will rotate with the earth in a direction East to West. Due to the precession produces it will always settle with its axis of spin on the North South line or true meridian. This is a gyro compass.

Any rotating body has a tendency to preserve its plane of rotation. Think of a spinning top with no gravitational pull. If its axis of spin changed due to a disturbance, in the absence of a gravitational torque, the reaction would make it return to its original axis.

A spinning bullet will be more stable in flight than one not spinning. Missiles and torpedoes fitted with gyroscopes will maintain their trajectory better than ones without. These are gyro stabilisers and usually contain more than one gyroscope mounted at right angles.



### SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISE No.1

1. A ship has an engine that rotates clockwise when viewed from the front. It has an effective moment of inertia of  $250 \text{ kg m}^2$  and rotates at 400 rev/min. Calculate the magnitude and effect of the gyroscopic torque when the ship pitches bow (front) down at a rate of 0.02 rad/s.  
(Answer 209.4 Nm causes the ship to yaw to the right.)
2. A motorcycle travels at 80 km/h around a left bend of radius 30 m. The wheels have a mass of 2.8 kg, an outer diameter of 0.5 m and a radius of gyration of 240 mm. Calculate the following.
  - i. The angular velocity of the wheels. (88.89 rad/s)
  - ii. The moment of inertia of each wheel. ( $0.161 \text{ kg m}^2$ )
  - iii. The magnitude of the gyroscopic torque produced on the bike. (21.22 Nm)

Predict the affect of this torque.

(It tends to tip the bike over to the outside of the bend)

3. Explain with the aid of vector diagrams why a motorcyclist going around a left bend must lean into it in order to go round it.
4. A spinning top has a radius of gyration of 5 mm. The centre of gravity is 30 mm from the tip about which it spins. Calculate the angular velocity required to make it precess at 0.2 rad/s and lean at  $20^\circ$  to the vertical. (55311 rad/s)