

# Linear and nonlinear dynamic model of a gantry crane system

H.I. Jaafar<sup>1,\*</sup>, Z. Mohamed<sup>2</sup>, M.A. Ahmad<sup>3</sup>, R. Ghazali<sup>1</sup>, A.M. Kassim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka, Hang Tuah Jaya, 76100 Durian Tunggal, Melaka, Malaysia

<sup>2)</sup> Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Skudai, Johor, Malaysia

<sup>3)</sup> Faculty of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, 26600 Pekan, Pahang, Malaysia

\*Corresponding e-mail: hazriq@utem.edu.my

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**ABSTRACT** – This paper investigates linear and nonlinear dynamic models for a Gantry Crane System (GCS). The system is a Single Input Multi Output (SIMO) system which a trolley displacement and payload oscillation as the outputs. The GCS is modeled by using the Lagrange Equation and both system responses are observed and analysed. The fundamental differences between the linear and nonlinear equations are presented. This analysis is beneficial for the development of efficient controllers for a GCS.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A gantry crane system (GCS) is a machinery that is commonly used in industries for heavier materials (concrete, container, etc) that related to the process of transporting and carrying the load. GCS consists of a trolley and a payload is attached to the trolley by a cable vertically. The load with the cable is treated similar to a concept of a pendulum and free to oscillate in a 360 degree direction. For an analysis and development of controllers, the system has to be expressed by an accurate mathematical expression.

The development of mathematical concepts and techniques is aggressively implemented for all dynamic systems. The purpose is to represent the understanding of the actual phenomena system into theoretical for solving the problems that arise [1]. Normally, nature phenomena is always abounds with nonlinear systems due to material, inertia, body forces or friction [2]. However, this nonlinear system is quite difficult to be analysed due to the complex mathematical structure. Thus, nonlinear models can be linearized to a linear model in order to simplify the mathematical model to make it easier for controller designs.

## 2. MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF GCS

Several methods can be used to model the GCS. From several aspects of observations, the Lagrange's equation is more suitable and efficient to derive the mathematical expression, especially for a higher order system [3]. The GCS has two independent generalized coordinates, namely trolley displacement ( $x$ ) and payload oscillation ( $\theta$ ). The structural model and all the parameter values of GCS are presented in Figure 1 and Table 1 respectively. Some assumptions have been made such as cable of trolley and hanged load are assumed to

be rigid and massless.

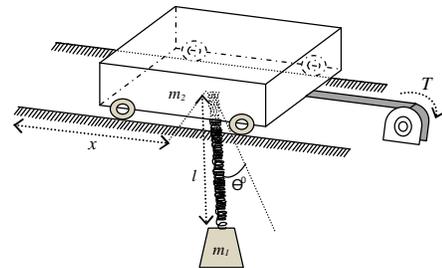


Figure 1 Structural model of GCS.

Table 1 System parameters [3].

Parameters	Values
Payload mass ( $m_1$ )	0.5 kg
Trolley mass ( $m_2$ )	2 kg
Cable length ( $l$ )	0.5 m
Gravitational ( $g$ )	9.81 m/s <sup>2</sup>
Damping coefficient ( $B$ )	0.001 Ns/m
Resistance ( $R$ )	2.6 $\Omega$
Torque constant ( $K_T$ )	0.007 Nm/A
Electric constant ( $K_E$ )	0.007 V s/rad
Radius of pulley ( $r_p$ )	0.02 m
Gear ratio ( $z$ )	0.15

The standard form of Lagrange's equation is written as:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = Q_i \quad (1)$$

Where  $L$ ,  $Q_i$  and  $q_i$  represent the Lagrangian function, nonconservative generalized forces and independent generalized coordinates respectively. The Lagrangian function can be written as:

$$L = T - P \quad (2)$$

Solving for Equation (1) and (2) yields differential equations as: