



RigidMotion Documentation

Release 2.9

/ELSA/MU-12016/V2.9

Jun 07, 2019

CONTENTS

1	Preamble	1
2	List of functions	3
3	Contents	5
3.1	General functions	8
4	Index	11

PREAMBLE

RigidMotion enables to define or compute rigid motions for arrays (as defined in Converter documentation) or for CGSN/Python trees (pyTrees).

This module is part of Cassiopee, a free open-source pre- and post-processor for CFD simulations.

For use with the array interface, you have to import RigidMotion module:

```
import RigidMotion
```

For use with the pyTree interface:

```
import RigidMotion.PyTree as RigidMotion
```


LIST OF FUNCTIONS

– Prescribed motions

`RigidMotion.setPrescribedMotion1`

`RigidMotion.setPrescribedMotion2`

`RigidMotion.setPrescribedMotion3`

– General functions

`RigidMotion.evalPosition(array, time, F)`

CONTENTS

`RigidMotion.setPrescribedMotion1(a, motionName, tx="0", ty="0", tz="0",
cx="0", cy="0", cz="0", ex="0", ey="0",
ez="0", angle="0")`

Set a prescribed motion defined by a translation of the origin (tx,ty,tz), the center of a rotation (cx,cy,cz), the second point of the rotation axis (ex,ey,ez) and the rotation angle in degrees. They can depend on time {t}.

Parameters

- **a** ([array, list of arrays] or [pyTree, base, zone, list of zones]) – Input data
- **tx** (string) – translation in x motion string
- **ty** (string) – translation in y motion string
- **tz** (string) – translation in z motion string
- **cx** (string) – rotation center x coordinate motion string
- **cy** (string) – rotation center y coordinate motion string
- **cz** (string) – rotation center z coordinate motion string
- **ex** (string) – rotation axis x coordinate motion string
- **ey** (string) – rotation axis y coordinate motion string
- **ez** (string) – rotation axis z coordinate motion string
- **angle** (string) – rotation angle motion string

Example of use:

- Set a prescribed motion of type 1 (pyTree):

```
# - setPrescribedMotion1 (pyTree) -  
# Motion defined by time string  
import RigidMotion.PyTree as R  
import Converter.PyTree as C
```

```
import Geom.PyTree as D

a = D.sphere((1.2,0.,0.), 0.2, 30)
a = R.setPrescribedMotion1(a, 'trans', tx="{t}")

C.convertPyTree2File(a, 'out.cgns')
```

```
RigidMotion.setPrescribedMotion2(a, motionName, transl_speed, psi0, pis0_b,
                                alp_pnt, alp_vct, alp0, rot_pnt, rot_vct,
                                rot_omg, del_pnt, del_vct, del0, delc, dels,
                                bet_pnt, bet_vct, bet0, betc, bets, tet_pnt,
                                tet_vct, tet0, tetc, tets, span_vct, pre_lag_pnt,
                                pre_lag_vct, pre_lag_ang, pre_con_pnt,
                                pre_con_vct, pre_con_ang)
```

Set a prescribed motion defined by a elsA rotor motion. Arguments are identical to elsA rotor motion.

Parameters

- **a** ([array, list of arrays] or [pyTree, base, zone, list of zones]) – Input data
- **tx** (string) – translation in x motion string
- **ty** (string) – translation in y motion string
- **tz** (string) – translation in z motion string
- **cx** (string) – rotation center x coordinate motion string
- **cy** (string) – rotation center y coordinate motion string
- **cz** (string) – rotation center z coordinate motion string
- **ex** (string) – rotation axis x coordinate motion string
- **ey** (string) – rotation axis y coordinate motion string
- **ez** (string) – rotation axis z coordinate motion string
- **angle** (string) – rotation angle motion string

Example of use:

- Set a prescribed motion of type 2 (pyTree):

```
# - setPrescribedMotion2 (pyTree) -
# Motion defined by a Cassiopee Solver rotor motion
import RigidMotion.PyTree as R
import Converter.PyTree as C
import Geom.PyTree as D
```

```

a = D.sphere((1.2,0.,0.), 0.2, 30)
a = R.setPrescribedMotion2(a, 'rotor', transl_speed=(0.1,0,0), rot_omg=1.)

C.convertPyTree2File(a, 'out.cgns')

```

`RigidMotion.setPrescribedMotion3(a, motionName, transl_speed, axis_pnt, axis_vct, omega)`

Set a prescribed motion defined by a constant speed rotation and translation. omega is in rad/time unit.

Parameters

- **a** ([array, list of arrays] or [pyTree, base, zone, list of zones]) – Input data
- **tx** (string) – translation in x motion string
- **ty** (string) – translation in y motion string
- **tz** (string) – translation in z motion string
- **cx** (string) – rotation center x coordinate motion string
- **cy** (string) – rotation center y coordinate motion string
- **cz** (string) – rotation center z coordinate motion string
- **ex** (string) – rotation axis x coordinate motion string
- **ey** (string) – rotation axis y coordinate motion string
- **ez** (string) – rotation axis z coordinate motion string
- **angle** (string) – rotation angle motion string

Example of use:

- Set a prescribed motion of type 3 (pyTree):

```

# - setPrescribedMotion3 (pyTree) -
# Motion defined by a constant speed and rotation speed
import RigidMotion.PyTree as R
import Converter.PyTree as C
import Geom.PyTree as D

a = D.sphere((1.2,0.,0.), 0.2, 30)
a = R.setPrescribedMotion3(a, 'mot', transl_speed=(1,0,0))

C.convertPyTree2File(a, 'out.cgns')

```

3.1 General functions

RigidMotion.PyTree.**evalPosition**(a, time)

Evaluate the position at time t according to a motion. If the motion is defined in a with setPrescribedMotion.

Parameters

- **a** ([pyTree, base, zone, list of zones]) – input data
- **time** (float) – evaluation time

Returns reference copy of a

Return type identical to input

Example of use:

- Evaluate position (pyTree):

```
# - evalPosition (pyTree) -
import RigidMotion.PyTree as R
import Converter.PyTree as C
import Geom.PyTree as D

a = D.sphere((1.2,0.,0.), 0.2, 30)
a = R.setPrescribedMotion1(a, 'trans', tx="{t}")
b = R.evalPosition(a, time=0.1)

C.convertPyTree2File(b, 'out.cgns')
```

Evaluate position at given time, when motion is described by a function. $F(t)$ is a function describing motion. $F(t) = (\text{centerAbs}(t), \text{centerRel}(t), \text{rot}(t))$, where $\text{centerAbs}(t)$ are the coordinates of the rotation center in the absolute frame, $\text{centerRel}(t)$ are the coordinates of the rotation center in the relative (that is array's) frame and $\text{rot}(t)$, the rotation matrix.

Parameters

- **a** ([pyTree, base, zone, list of zones]) – input data
- **time** (float) – evaluation time
- **F** (python function) – motion function

Returns reference copy of a

Return type identical to input

Example of use:

- Evaluate position with function (pyTree):

```
# - evalPosition (PyTree) -
import RigidMotion.PyTree as R
import Generator.PyTree as G
import Converter.PyTree as C
from math import *

# Coordonnees du centre de rotation dans le repere absolu
def centerAbs(t): return [t, 0, 0]

# Coordonnees du centre de la rotation dans le repere entraine
def centerRel(t): return [5, 5, 0]

# Matrice de rotation
def rot(t):
    omega = 0.1
    m = [[cos(omega*t), -sin(omega*t), 0],
          [sin(omega*t), cos(omega*t), 0],
          [0, 0, 1]]
    return m

# Mouvement complet
def F(t): return (centerAbs(t), centerRel(t), rot(t))

a = G.cart((0,0,0), (1,1,1), (11,11,2))

# Move the mesh
time = 3.
b = R.evalPosition(a, time, F); b[0]='move'
C.convertPyTree2File([a,b], "out.cgns")
```

CHAPTER
FOUR

INDEX

- genindex
- modindex
- search