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Nonlinear dynamics of a hanging string with a freely pivoting attached mass

Filip Novkoski^a, Jules Fillette^{a,b}, Chi-Tuong Pham^c, Eric Falcon^{a,*}

^a *Université Paris Cité, CNRS, MSC, UMR 7057, Paris, F-75013, France*

^b *LPENS, ENS, CNRS, UMR 8023, PSL Research University, Sorbonne Université, F-75005, Paris, France*

^c *Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, LISN, UMR 9015, Orsay, F-91405, France*

Abstract

We show that the natural resonant frequency of a suspended flexible string is significantly modified (by one order of magnitude) by adding a freely pivoting attached mass at its lower end. This articulated system then exhibits complex nonlinear dynamics such as bending oscillations, similar to those of a swing becoming slack, thereby strongly modifying the system resonance that is found to be controlled by the length of the pivoting mass. The dynamics is experimentally studied using a remote and noninvasive magnetic parametric forcing. To do so, a permanent magnet is suspended by a flexible string above a vertically oscillating conductive plate. Harmonic and period-doubling instabilities are experimentally reported and are modeled using the Hill equation, leading to analytical solutions that accurately describe the experimentally observed tongue-like instability curves.

Keywords: Experiments; Articulated flexible pendulum; Parametric forcing; Nonlinear dynamics; Period doubling

1. Introduction

The vibrational modes of a flexible and inextensible hanging string in the gravitational field is a classical mechanical problem, and its solution dates back to Bernoulli and Euler in the 18th century [1]. The case of the flexible string with an additional mass at its lower end has been considered only recently, both theoretically [2] and experimentally [3], and its modes are found to be close to those of a rigid pendulum [3]. Although such a mechanical system involves a spatially dependent wave velocity (as for acoustics in air ducts [4] or in granular media [5]), there is little experimental data for such articulated pendulum systems compared to those involving rigid limbs such as the double pendulum [6].

Here, we study a system constituted of a flexible string with a freely pivoting attached mass to its lower end. We show that its natural resonant frequency is one order of magnitude higher than the one of a single flexible string. Such a two-component articulated system exhibits bending oscillations similar to those of a swing becoming slack, thus strongly modifying its resonances. They are studied using an original technique based on noninvasive and remote magnetic forcing. More precisely, we investigate the dynamics of a permanent magnet, freely pivoting, suspended by a flexible string above a vertically oscillating conductive plate. Induced currents due to the moving conductor generate remote forces on the magnet, giving rise to a parametric forcing needed to study the nonlinear dynamics of the system. The main advantage of this forcing

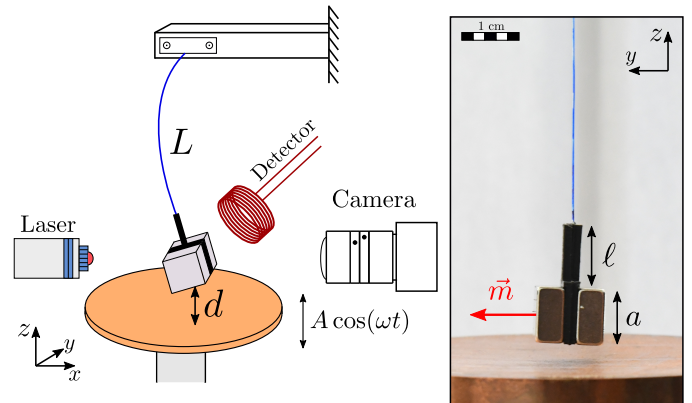


Figure 1: Left: Illustration of the experimental setup with the system in motion. Right: Photo of the magnets suspended at the end of a nylon cord, using the plastic holder of length $\ell + a$. $L = 6$ cm.

is to avoid the excitation of the string torsional modes and the single pendulum mode unlike vertically oscillating the top attachment point of the string. Note that parametric instabilities [7], phase transitions [8], bifurcations [9] and control of chaos [10] have been investigated with a *rigid* pendulum with a magnet as their tip mass in an oscillating magnetic field [11, 12], or with a ferrofluid drop suspended by a torsion pendulum [13]. For a *flexible* string, *with no tip mass* and vertically vibrated, parametric resonance, chaos, and self-knotting have been experimentally evidenced [14].

*Corresponding author

Email address: eric.falcon@u-paris.fr (Eric Falcon)

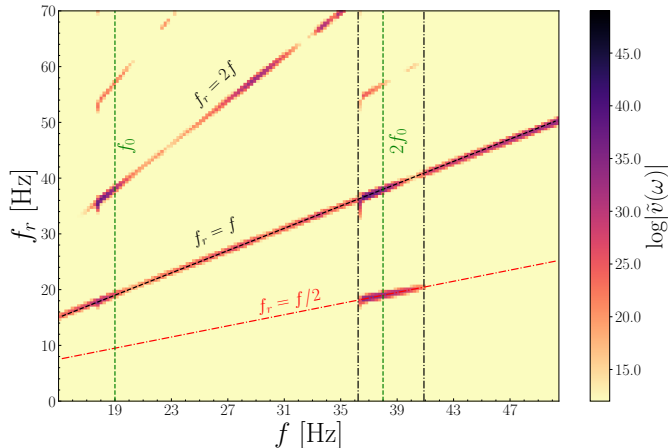


Figure 2: Spectrum of the magnet velocity showing the system frequency response, f_r , for different forcing frequencies, f . f_0 is the system's natural resonant frequency. $\ell = 6$ mm. A subharmonic response, i.e., $f_r = f/2$, occurs for frequencies around $2f_0$ (between the dash-dotted lines). Note also the presence of the second harmonic (i.e., $f_r = 2f$) that is maximal around f_0 .

2. Experimental setup

The setup is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a flexible nylon cord suspended at its upper point and with a tip mass attached at its lower end using glue. The cord has a 0.35-mm diameter, linear mass density $\rho = 1.24$ mg/cm, and length $L = 6$ cm. The tip mass consists of two neodymium permanent magnets (square cuboid of size $a \times a \times \frac{a}{2}$, with $a = 1$ cm, total magnetic moment $m = 0.8 \pm 0.05$ A/m²) in which a 3D-printed thin plastic square plate is sandwiched with a length of $\ell \in [0, 2]$ cm protruding above the magnets (see Fig. 1). The total tip mass is $M = 8$ g. The articulated system is thus constituted of a flexible string (of length L) with a rigid pendulum (of length $\ell + a$) attached to its end. We force the system parametrically, using a noninvasive and remote magnetic forcing, to study its dynamics. To do so, the system is suspended above the center of a circular copper plate. The plate is attached to an electromagnetic shaker using a long aluminum shaft to avoid any interference from the internal magnetic field of the shaker. The plate is subjected to vertical oscillations, $A \sin(2\pi ft)$, at a mean distance $d_0 \in [7, 9]$ mm from the magnet center, with $f \in [15, 40]$ Hz and $A \in [0.07, 2]$ mm, the frequency and amplitude of the vibrating plate, respectively. The relative distance between the magnets and the plate is $d(t) = d_0 + A \sin(2\pi ft)$. The horizontal velocity of the magnet is measured either by a Polytech laser vibrometer for small amplitude motions or by a homemade copper wire coil, placed close to the magnet, for large ones. The magnet motion is visualized by a Basler camera (2048×1536 px², 120 fps) located in front of it.

3. Frequency response

We first determine the frequency response of the magnet-string system. To do so, the forcing frequency f is varied

linearly in time, during 2 min, from 15 to 50 Hz, and the horizontal velocity $v(t)$ of the tip mass is recorded. We compute its frequency spectrum $S_v(\omega) \sim |\hat{v}(\omega)|$ [where $\hat{v}(\omega)$ is the Fourier transform of $v(t)$] as shown in Fig. 2. The spectrum maxima correspond to the system frequencies f_r in response to different forcing frequencies f . We clearly see that the response follows the forcing, $f_r = f$, except in a region (see vertical dash-dotted lines), where a subharmonic behavior, $f_r = f/2$, is observed. In this range, the magnet exhibits large-amplitude oscillations (in the planar pendulum motion) in which the string swings back and forth at half the driving frequency, corresponding thus to a period-doubling instability [see the red region and photos in Fig. 3, and a movie in the Supplemental Material (see Appendix A)]. The system exhibits also small rotations of the *center of mass*, around the equilibrium, with deviations of the string from the vertical. Such motion is restricted to the vertical $y-z$ plane and no rotation around the vertical axis is found. Outside the red region in Fig. 3, a low-amplitude motion is observed. Interestingly, the magnetic damping of the conductive plate cancels any torsional motion.

We now measure the natural resonant frequency f_0 of the magnet-string system. We move laterally the magnet away (over the y -axis) from its equilibrium with a small string flexion to excite only the mode observed in the inset of Fig. 3 and not the unflexible pendulum one [occurring at a much lower frequency $\sqrt{g/L}/(2\pi) \simeq 2$ Hz]. We record the magnet velocity during its free-damped oscillations. Through a Fourier transform, the resonant frequency is inferred from the spectrum peak frequency, f_0 , and is noted by a vertical dashed line in Fig. 2. The subharmonic region in Fig. 2 occurs around $2f_0$, as expected for parametric resonance [15], with the corresponding response $f_r = f/2$, i.e., a period-doubling motion. Figure 2 also shows that no subharmonic instability occurs around f_0 , as expected, whereas a second-harmonic instability, i.e., $f_r = 2f$, is observed.

4. Instability threshold

The threshold of the subharmonic instability depends on the vibrating parameters f and A . It is experimentally measured by slowly increasing A , for a given f , until observing an exponential rise in the system oscillation amplitude. The experimental data are shown in Fig. 3 to collapse onto continuous curves in the nondimensional parameter space $(A/d_0, f/f_0)$ which are suggestive of two resonant curves around f_0 (in blue) and $2f_0$ (in red). In the zone above the red points, a period doubling of the oscillations of the bending string is observed, i.e., $f_r = f/2$, corresponding to the inset of Fig. 3. The tongue-like shape of this marginality curve is reminiscent of parametric resonance. The instability is also found slightly hysteretic. In the region above the blue points, the system responds, as $f_r = f$, corresponding to a harmonic instability. Note

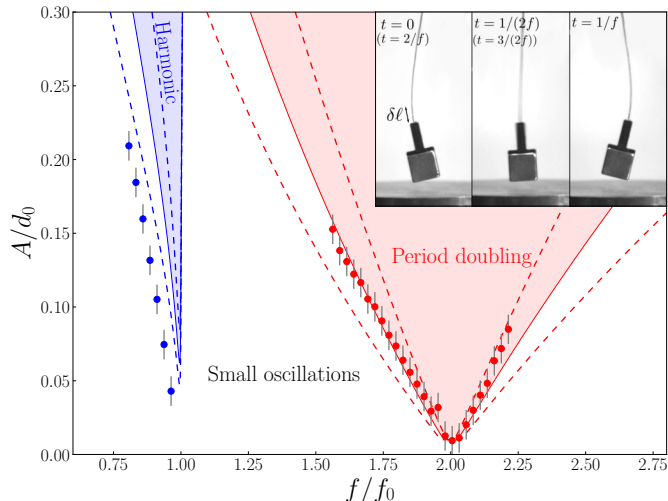


Figure 3: Dynamic behaviors of the articulated system in the nondimensional forcing amplitude and frequency parameter space. Two resonant tongues around f_0 and $2f_0$ are observed, corresponding to a harmonic instability and period doubling, respectively. Bullets: experimental data. Solid lines: prediction of the resonant tongues from Eq. (6) (red) and Eq. (C.9) (blue). Dashed lines: errors in the predictions due to the estimation of q . Inset: Photos at different times showing period-doubling instability and a strong deviation angle of the magnet and correspondingly of the string. $\ell = 1$ cm. $L = 6$ cm.

that, for frequencies slightly close and above f_0 , no experimental data are indicated since we do not observe a clear transition to the harmonic instability (see below).

5. Bending string description

The behavior of a hanging flexible string differs significantly from that of a rigid pendulum [1]. Let us consider a flexible and inextensible string suspended from its fixed upper point, subjected to gravity and tension forces, and a maximal displacement of its end X_0 at an initial time. The string position $\mathbf{X}(s, t)$ is then described by Newton's law as [14]

$$\rho \partial_{tt} \mathbf{X} = \partial_s [T(s, t) \hat{\mathbf{s}}] - \rho g \hat{\mathbf{z}} \quad (1)$$

where $s \in (0, L)$ is the curvilinear position along the string taking its origin at its upper end [$\mathbf{X}(0, t) = \mathbf{0}$], $T(s)$ is the tension acting in the string, ρ is the linear mass density, and $g = 9.81$ m/s². By applying additional boundary conditions (BCs), $T(L, t) = 0$ (no tension acts on the free end), and $\mathbf{X}(L, 0) = \mathbf{X}_0$ (initial condition), the solutions of Eq. (1), for no tip mass and small displacements from the equilibrium configuration, are found as modes of the zeroth-order Bessel function of the first kind J_0 [1]. Nevertheless, due to the added tip mass, our system is able to rotate around its *center of mass* (in the planar pendulum motion), and a significant modification of its resonant frequencies is predicted [3]. Beyond BCs on the string position at its ends, forces, and torques on the tip mass need to be theoretically considered leading to nontrivial BCs [3].

In that case, solutions of Eq. (1), for small displacements, are that of a classical harmonic oscillator of frequencies ω_n , each corresponding to a system mode. Note that if the string were elastic, one would recover a parametrically excited buckling beam, most likely governed by a Duffing-like equation [16].

By considering small motions around equilibrium, Eq. (1) reads

$$\rho \partial_{tt} X = \partial_z [(\rho g z + Mg) \partial_z X], \quad (2)$$

where X is the x -direction component of \mathbf{X} . Through separation of variables $X = p(t)q(z)$ and assuming that the hanging mass is much larger than the mass of the cord, one finds

$$\partial_{tt} p = -\omega_n^2 p. \quad (3)$$

The boundary conditions imposed on the cord determine exactly the value of ω_n . If we assume now that the hanging mass experiences a time-dependent form, and that the gravitational constant is thus given as $g(t) = g[1 + a(t)]$, we find through the same procedure as above

$$\partial_{tt} p = -[1 + a(t)] \omega_n^2 p, \quad (4)$$

where $a = F(t)/(Mg)$, and F is the unknown vertical force exerted on the hanging mass M . An important assumption was made above, namely that a separation of time and space variables is possible, which is no longer the case for large tip-mass displacements. Additionally, Eq. (4) is a significant simplification considering the nontrivial BCs at the lower end [3]. Ideally, one would have to also include the remote force exerted by the plate on the magnet into the bottom boundary condition, notably in the acceleration of the center of mass.

6. Pivoting-mass length effects

We now measure experimentally the resonant frequencies f_0 for different lengths ℓ as shown in Fig. 4. A strong dependence of f_0 on ℓ is found, and f_0 is significantly larger (by one order of magnitude) than the corresponding usual rigid pendulum mode (2 Hz) or the no-tip-mass flexible string mode (2.4 Hz). The numerical computation of f_0 using Eq. (1) and the BCs found in Ref. [3] is shown as well, which roughly agrees with the data with no fitting parameter. We thus find that the tip-mass flexible string is reasonably well modeled by Eq. (1) with the BCs in Ref. [3]. As the string is not able experimentally to freely rotate around its lower attachment point (see inset of Fig. 3), a rigid motion occurs on the string $\delta\ell \simeq 2$ mm away from its lower end, and we have thus introduced an effective length of the axis, $\ell_{\text{eff}} = \ell + \delta\ell$, in this model.

7. Hill's equation

Let us now take into account the remote magnetic forcing as the vertical oscillations of the conducting plate induce a time-dependent force on the magnet. First, we

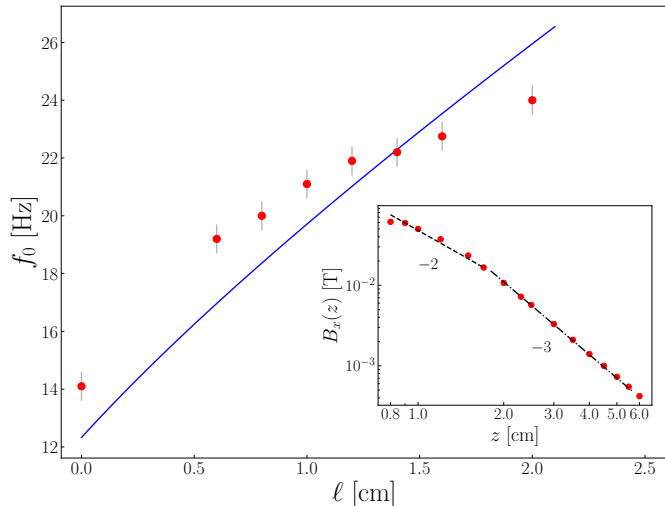


Figure 4: Experimental resonant frequencies, f_0 , of the tip-mass-cord system for different pivoting mass lengths ℓ . The solid line corresponds to Eq. (1) of the flexible string model with a tip mass, i.e., including nontrivial BCs. Inset: Magnetic field B_x measured at different distances z below the magnet bottom without forcing (bullets). Near-field dipole prediction (dashed line) and far-field monopole model (dash-dotted line). $L = 6$ cm.

measure, with no forcing and using a Koshava5 Gaussmeter, the field amplitude $B_x(z)$ generated by the magnet along the negative z axis (i.e., below the magnet and in the direction of the magnetic dipole moment \mathbf{m}). Far from the magnet, $B_x(z)$ is well described (see inset of Fig. 4) by the classical magnetic dipole law $B_x(z) = \mu_0 m / (4\pi z^3)$ [17], with $\mu_0 = 4\pi 10^{-7}$ Tm/A the vacuum magnetic permeability. By moving closer to the magnet, the experimental magnetic strength clearly departs from this prediction and is roughly fitted by $B_x(z) = \mu_0 q / (4\pi z^2)$ where q is an effective monopole moment inferred from the fit as $q = 33 \pm 4$ Am. Note that the components B_y and B_z are negligible due to the choice of \mathbf{m} along the x direction, since they are measured to be ten times smaller than B_x . Additionally, more sophisticated expressions for the field of a permanent magnet could be used [18], but for the sake of simplicity we rely on this empirical model, also known as the dumbbell model [19]. The electromagnetic interaction between the magnetic field B_x and the vertical motion of the nearby oscillating conductor causes a vertical force on the magnet computed as $F_z(d) = (\mu_0^2 q^2 \sigma u_z) / (16\pi d)$ (see Appendix B) with $d(t) = d_0 + A \sin(2\pi ft)$ the relative distance between the magnet and the plate, $u_z = dd/dt$ their relative vertical velocity, and σ the plate conductivity. By adding the driving force F_z into Eq. (1) of the hanging string, including the nontrivial BCs, and assuming small horizontal displacements, we find that the amplitude p_n of each mode n , oscillating at ω_n , is governed by an equation of the Hill type (see Appendix C)

$$\partial_{tt} p_n = -\omega_n^2 \left[1 + c \frac{(A/d_0)\omega \cos(\omega t)}{1 + (A/d_0)\sin(\omega t)} \right] p - \kappa \partial_t p_n \quad (5)$$

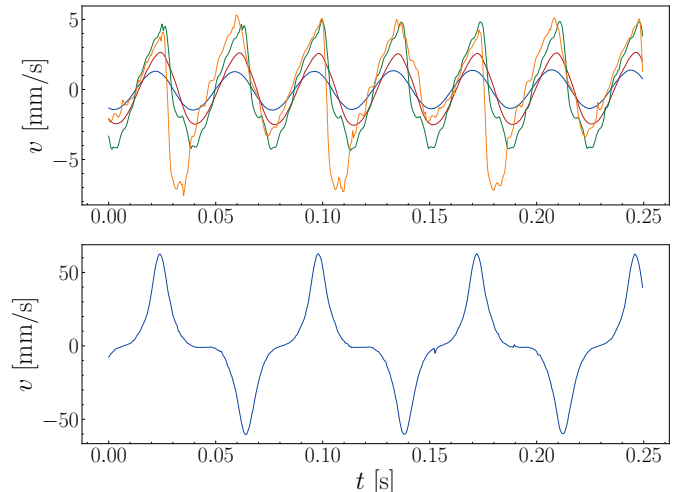


Figure 5: Top: Temporal evolution of the horizontal velocity of the magnet, for increasing plate amplitudes A (in order blue, red, green, yellow) at fixed $f = 27$ Hz, and below the period-doubling instability threshold (white area in Fig. 3). Bottom: same within the period-doubling region (red area in Fig. 3).

with $c = (\mu_0^2 q^2 \sigma) / (16\pi M g) = 0.026$ s, and κ a dissipation coefficient. It is well-known that the Hill equation can lead to resonant tongues of parametric instability including the special case of the Mathieu equation [20].

By applying a Fourier expansion of the periodic function within the brackets in Eq. (5) up to the second order, we can analytically find the expressions for the resonant tongues in the $(f/f_0, A/d_0)$ parameter space (see Appendix C). The tongues originate at $2\omega_n/m$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots$ is the tongue number) leading thus to a harmonic or subharmonic response. We reproduce here only the expression for the subharmonic tongue at $2f_0$, i.e.,

$$\left(\frac{2\omega_0^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\kappa^2}{\omega^2} - \left(c e_1 \frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega} \right)^2 = 0. \quad (6)$$

where e_1 corresponds to the first Fourier coefficient in the series expansion, which depends nontrivially on the forcing amplitude (the exact expressions being cumbersome, they have been collected in Appendix C and Appendix D). The subharmonic instability curve of Eq. (6) is plotted in Fig. 3 (red solid line) along with the harmonic prediction at f_0 (blue one) from Eq. (C.9). Our model is found to be in good agreement with the experimental instability curves with no fitting parameter once the tongue minimum is known. As the latter is related to dissipation [21], this leads to an estimation of the effective dissipation $\kappa = 0.18$ s $^{-1}$ satisfying the timescale separation $1/f \ll 1/\kappa$. Slight deviations of the model for higher frequencies (compare red solid line and bullets) could be due to the mode truncation to obtain the analytic expression. In addition, the theoretical tongue shape near f_0 (blue solid line) exhibits a sharp, almost vertical, rise above f_0 , explaining why we are unable to experimentally observe the right part of the harmonic instability curve.

8. Transition behavior

We finally focus on the magnet dynamics when crossing the subharmonics instability threshold. For this, we increase the plate amplitude A at a fixed frequency f , and, using the laser vibrometer, we measure the horizontal velocity $v(t)$ of the magnet-string motion, as shown in top Fig. 5. For low A , small-scale oscillations are reported (see blue curve). For high enough A , still below the subharmonic instability threshold $A_c(f)$ in Fig. 3, we observe the appearance of higher harmonics as well as an asymmetry of the motion on every second period of the forcing frequency. This asymmetry is likely because the magnet velocity is no longer negligible. Once we cross the threshold of instability, the motion becomes more regular and with an amplitude that is ten times larger, as seen in bottom Fig. 5, with period doubling clearly visible. Interestingly, the magnet spends a long time at its extreme points, i.e., for $v = 0$, with a rapid pass through its equilibrium point. Thus, increasing the amplitude means that higher harmonics grow more and more until the system transitions into the period-doubling state. This behavior is similar to that of the Duffing equation and indicates the presence of nonlinearities in the string.

9. Conclusion

We have reported, both experimentally and theoretically, the dynamics of an articulated oscillating system consisting of a flexible string with a freely pivoting mass at its end. The system resonant frequency is controlled by the length of the pivoting mass and differs significantly (by one order of magnitude) from that of the single flexible string. This articulated system in particular exhibits bending oscillations, similar to a swing becoming slack. To do so, we used a remote and noninvasive parametric forcing technique. A magnet suspended by a flexible string above a vertically oscillating conductive plate is subjected to a remote force (due to induced currents in response to the conductor motion). Parametric resonances of the tip-mass-string system are then highlighted such as harmonic and period-doubling instabilities. This parametric system is theoretically modeled using a Hill equation and the obtained analytic expressions for the resonant tongues describe well the observed instabilities. Beyond their thresholds, more complex dynamics can be observed once the magnet displacement or velocity becomes comparable to the oscillating plate one. A potential improvement to the current study would be to consider different magnet strengths.

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Appendix A. Movie

Video of the string, swinging back and forth at half the driving frequency, and showing a period-doubling instability. $f = 30$ Hz. [See the video](#)

Appendix B. Force on the magnet

In our model, we consider that the magnet is the source of a simplified magnetic field close to the conducting plate in the form of

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{q}{r^2} \hat{x}, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

which we find to be a reasonable approximation empirically. Following Ref. [7], the force on the source of this field can be obtained through

$$\vec{F} = \int_{\Sigma} \sigma(\vec{u} \times \vec{B}) \times \vec{B} dV, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where Σ is the conductor volume, considered to be located at a distance d from the source and filling the half-infinite volume (we find numerically that effects of finite size can be neglected due to the $1/r^2$ drop-off of field strength).

Inserting Eq. (B.1) into Eq. (B.2) and considering $\vec{u} = u\hat{z}$, Eq. (B.2) reads

$$\vec{F} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 q^2}{4\pi} \right) \sigma u \int_{\Sigma} \frac{(\hat{z} \times \hat{y}) \times \hat{y}}{r^4} dV. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

By turning to cylindrical coordinates, we have

$$\vec{F} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 q}{4\pi} \right)^2 \sigma u \hat{z} \int_d^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\rho}{\rho^2 + z^2} d\phi d\rho dz, \quad (\text{B.4})$$

finally yielding

$$\vec{F} = \left(\frac{\mu_0 q}{4} \right)^2 \frac{\sigma u}{\pi d} \hat{z}. \quad (\text{B.5})$$

Appendix C. Hill equation and stability

We can now insert Eq. (B.5) into Eq. (4) to find the governing equation of a single mode as

$$\partial_{tt} p = -\omega_n^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{\mu_0 q}{4} \right)^2 \frac{\sigma}{\pi M g} \frac{A \omega \cos(\omega t)}{d_0 + A \sin(\omega t)} \right] p, \quad (\text{C.1})$$

where we have assumed that the conducting plate position is given by $z(t) = A \sin(\omega t)$ and its motion is larger than the magnet one, much like the linearized equations of motion found in Ref. [7].

We introduce now $\tau = \omega t$ and perform a change of variables

$$\partial_{\tau\tau}p = -[\alpha + \gamma f(\tau)]p, \quad (\text{C.2})$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega^2}, \quad \gamma = \left(\frac{\mu_0 q}{4}\right)^2 \frac{\sigma \omega_n^2}{\pi \omega M g} \quad (\text{C.3})$$

$$f(\tau) = \frac{\beta \cos(\tau)}{1 + \beta \sin(\tau)}, \quad \beta = \frac{A}{d_0}. \quad (\text{C.4})$$

In order to analytically compute the approximative instability regions of Eq. (C.2), we expand the function $f(\tau)$ into a Fourier series up to the second order. This yields

$$\partial_{\tau\tau}p = -[\alpha + \gamma(e_1 \cos \tau + e_2 \sin 2\tau)]p - \kappa \partial_{\tau}p, \quad (\text{C.5})$$

where a damping term κ is now included. Both e_1 and e_2 are functions of β and are given in Eq. (D.2). We consider $p = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_n e^{in\tau/2}$, giving us a system of equations for a_n . We truncate the system to two dimensions and impose that the corresponding determinant is zero, i.e.,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{i}{2}\kappa & \frac{1}{2}\gamma e_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}\gamma e_1 & \alpha - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{i}{2}\kappa \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{C.6})$$

giving

$$\left(\alpha - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}\kappa^2 - \frac{1}{4}(\gamma e_1)^2 = 0. \quad (\text{C.7})$$

We repeat the procedure for the harmonic solutions with $p = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_n e^{in\tau}$, except that a larger dimension is needed now

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2(\alpha - 1 + i\kappa) & \gamma e_1 & -i\gamma e_2 \\ \gamma e_1 & 2\alpha & \gamma e_1 \\ i\gamma e_2 & \gamma e_1 & 2(\alpha - 1 - i\kappa) \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{C.8})$$

which leads to

$$\alpha [4(\alpha - 1)^2 + 4\kappa^2 - \gamma^2 e_2^2] - 2(\alpha - 1)\gamma^2 e_1^2 = 0. \quad (\text{C.9})$$

Appendix D. Fourier coefficients

The function $f(\tau)$ is expanded as

$$f(\tau) \approx e_1 \cos(\tau) + e_2 \sin(2\tau) \quad (\text{D.1})$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} e_2 &= \frac{2}{\beta^2} \left(\beta^2 + 2\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} - 2 \right) \\ e_1 &= \frac{r}{2\pi\beta\sqrt{1 - \beta}} \\ r &= 4\pi \left(2\sqrt{\beta + 1}\beta + \sqrt{1 - \beta} - 2\sqrt{\beta + 1} \right) \\ &\quad - 8(\beta - 1)\sqrt{\beta + 1} \tan^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - \beta}{\beta + 1}} \right) \\ &\quad - 8(\beta - 1)\sqrt{\beta + 1} \tan^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{\beta + 1}{1 - \beta}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D.2})$$

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Data availability

Data will be made available upon request

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