

Advanced Vibrations

Advanced Vibrations

Hello:

**Sign In
Syllabus
Homework, Projects, Exams, Grading
Office Hours
Facilities
<http://me.unm.edu/~djsegal/>
Calibration
Calendar**

Advanced Vibrations Overview

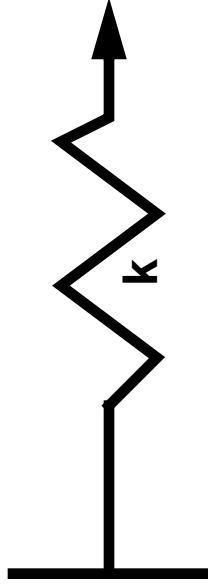
Advanced Vibrations

Core Elements

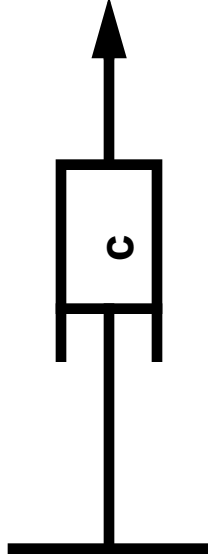
Frequency Domain Analysis
Energy Methods
Continuous Systems
Systems of Many D.O.F.s & Eigenanalysis

Lumped Mass Single DOF System Elements:

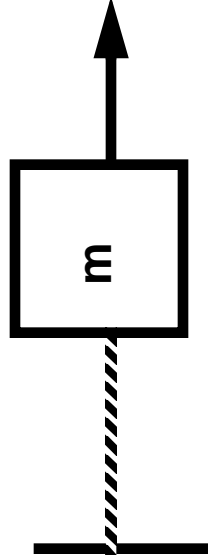
Advanced Vibrations



Spring: $F = kx$



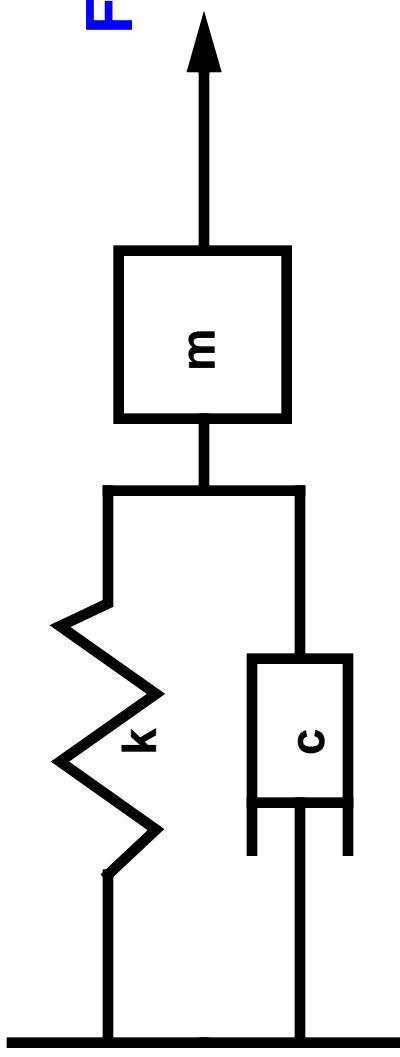
Damper: $F = c\dot{x}$



Mass: $F = m\ddot{x}$

Lumped Mass Single DOF System Assembled System:

Advanced Vibrations



Applied force $F(t)$ is balanced by acceleration of mass, stroke of damper, and displacement of spring:

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F(t)$$

Lumped Mass Single DOF System Simplification by Mass Normalization

Advanced Vibrations

Dividing through by the mass (we shall do this again later with multi-dof systems):

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n\dot{x} + \omega_n^2x = f(t)$$

where

$$\frac{c}{m} = 2\zeta, \frac{k}{m} = \omega_n^2, \text{ and } \frac{F(t)}{m} = f(t)$$

Recall: ω_n is the undamped natural frequency;

and ζ is fraction of critical damping. (Note: ζ is pronounced “zeta”.)

Lumped Mass Single DOF System

About the Differential Operator

Advanced Vibrations

Note that the operator $L = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(\) + 2\zeta\omega_n \frac{d}{dt}(\) + \omega_n^2(\)$ has the

properties:

L is Linear: $L(f + g) = L(f) + L(g)$

and L is time-translation invariant: $L(x(t + T)) = L(x)|_{t+T}$

This means that transform methods work for this sort of problem. We shall discuss this more next time.

Lumped Mass Single DOF System An Additional Special Normalization

Advanced Vibrations

Nondimensionalization of equation for single DOF system:

Let $\tau = \omega_n t$ and let $y(\tau) = x(\tau/\omega_n)$, then

$$\frac{dy}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{\omega_n} \frac{dx}{dt} \bigg|_{t=\tau/\omega_n}, \quad \frac{d^2 y}{d\tau^2} = \frac{1}{\omega_n^2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \bigg|_{t=\tau/\omega_n}$$

$$\text{and } y''(\tau) + 2\zeta y'(\tau) + y(\tau) = \frac{f(\tau/\omega_n)}{\omega_n^2} = \frac{F(\tau/\omega_n)}{k}$$

Say $F(t) = Ak \sin(\omega t)$, then

$$y''(\tau) + 2\zeta y'(\tau) + y(\tau) = A \sin\left(\tau \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)$$

Lumped Mass Single DOF System Nondimensionalization

Advanced Vibrations

Consider the steady state solution of

$$y''(\tau) + 2\zeta y'(\tau) + y(\tau) = \sin(\tau\alpha)$$

where $\alpha = \omega/\omega_n$, we anticipate a solution of the sort

$$y(\tau) = \tilde{H}(\alpha) \sin(\tau\alpha - \tilde{\psi}(\alpha))$$

If we solve for $\tilde{H}(\alpha)$ and $\tilde{\psi}(\alpha)$ for all α for a fixed ζ we have the steady state solution for all single DOF systems with that value of ζ .

Please read the first chapter of Meirovitch

**Life will be easier for you to read
one chapter ahead.**

Homework Number 1

1. Solve the transient Single DOF problem

$y''(\tau) + 2\zeta y'(\tau) + y(\tau) = \sin(\tau\alpha)$ numerically using MATLAB until steady state for values of α equal to 0 to 2.0 in increments of 0.1.

2. Plot $\tilde{H}(\alpha)$ versus α

3. plot $\tilde{\psi}(\alpha)$ versus α

4. Do this for the three values of ζ : 0.01, 0.1, 1.0

Hint: Let $v = \begin{bmatrix} y' \\ y \end{bmatrix}$ and solve $v' + \begin{bmatrix} 2\zeta & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} v = \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\alpha\tau) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$