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SUMMARY

Vibration & Accoustics
MECA-H411

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Year 2016 - 2017

Appel à contribution

Synthèse Open Source

Ce document est grandement inspiré de l'excellent cours donné par Patrick GUILLAUME et Steve VANLANDUIT à l'EPB (École Polytechnique de Bruxelles), faculté de l'ULB (Université Libre de Bruxelles). Il est écrit par les auteurs susnommés avec l'aide de tous les autres étudiants et votre aide est la bienvenue ! En effet, il y a toujours moyen de l'améliorer surtout que si le cours change, la synthèse doit être changée en conséquence. On peut retrouver le code source à l'adresse suivante

`https://github.com/nenglebert/Syntheses`

Pour contribuer à cette synthèse, il vous suffira de créer un compte sur *Github.com*. De légères modifications (petites coquilles, orthographe, ...) peuvent directement être faites sur le site ! Vous avez vu une petite faute ? Si oui, la corriger de cette façon ne prendra que quelques secondes, une bonne raison de le faire !

Pour de plus longues modifications, il est intéressant de disposer des fichiers : il vous faudra pour cela installer LaTeX, mais aussi *git*. Si cela pose problème, nous sommes évidemment ouverts à des contributeurs envoyant leur changement par mail ou n'importe quel autre moyen.

Le lien donné ci-dessus contient aussi un `README` contenant de plus amples informations, vous êtes invités à le lire si vous voulez faire avancer ce projet !

Merci !

Contents

Chapter 1

Discrete systems

1.1 Introduction

Vibrations are found on everything around us, trains, cars and even human body is subject to vibration. Its effects are disturbing because it causes fatigue, loss of performance, no comfort, ... As vibration source we can find the earthquakes, the interaction with road, the wind, the waves, ... The basic terminology for the course is:

- **The source** $F(\omega)$, this characterizes the dynamic forces
- **The path** $H(\omega)$, this characterizes the structural dynamics
- **The response** $X(\omega)$, such that $X(\omega) = H(\omega)F(\omega)$.

Vibrations cause failure, loss of comfort and is harmful for precision operations. We try to suppress it by damping, isolation and structure design.

We have two different approach for analysing a vibration problem. The one called **Signal analysis** or **Fourier analysis** deals with the case where we only have the response of the system to unknown forces. The one called **System analysis** or **Modal analysis** where we stimulate the system with known forces and measure the response, being able to find $H(s)$ (dynamic forces - transfer function of the system).

Basic notions

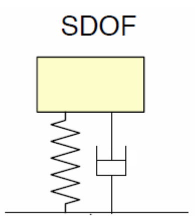

Figure 1.1

Three main forces are acting on bodies:

- the one due to springs, proportional to the displacement: $F = kd$
- the one due to dampers, proportional to the velocity: $F = cv$
- the one due to the mass, proportional to acceleration: $F = ma$.

Notice that we have one resonance frequency for each degree of liberty of each mass.

We can already get some definition, let's consider the free vibration assumed to be always in resonance. We can then define the **period of resonance** T_n, the **resonance frequency** $f_n = \frac{1}{T_n}$ and the **resonance pulsation**:

$$\omega_n = 2\pi f_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}. \tag{1.1}$$

Notice that if we increase mass, the frequency decreases.

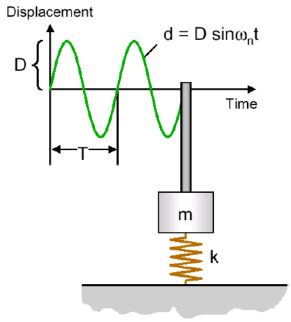

Figure 1.2

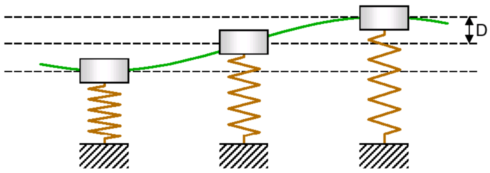

Figure 1.3

Then we have the **energy transfer** between the kinetic energy and the potential energy. Indeed we see that velocity is null on extreme position and max when at the middle. This is written as:

$$\frac{1}{2}mV^2 = \frac{1}{2}kD^2 \tag{1.2}$$

where $V = 2\pi f_n D$. Replacing by this:

$$m(2\pi f_n D)^2 = kD^2 \qquad \Rightarrow f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}. \tag{1.3}$$

We find a waited result. Now, let's show that **increasing damping reduces amplitudes over time**. Take the general newton equation for a linear free system and multiply by $\dot{x}(t)$:

$$m\ddot{x}\dot{x} + b\dot{x}\dot{x} + kx\dot{x} = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}kx^2\right) = -b\dot{x}^2 \leq 0 \tag{1.4}$$

1.2 Single degree of freedom oscillator

Given the single degree system here, its free response is given by:

$$m\ddot{x}\dot{x} + b\dot{x}\dot{x} + kx\dot{x} = 0. \tag{1.5}$$

We assume that this differential equation admits a solution of type $x = Ae^{st}$. We can then write the characteristic equation and its eigenvalues as:

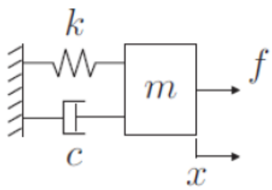

Figure 1.4

$$ms^2 + cx + k = 0, \qquad s = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm j\sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{c^2}{4m^2}}. \tag{1.6}$$

By defining two new quantity, the **natural pulsation** $\omega_n^2 = \frac{k}{m}$ and the **damping ratio** ξ such that $\xi\omega_n = \frac{c}{2m}$, we can rewrite:

$$s = -\xi\omega_n \pm j\omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2}. \tag{1.7}$$

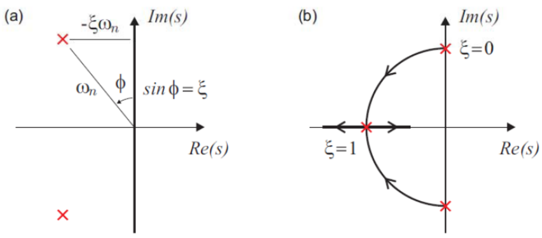

Figure 1.5

We can introduce the **damping pulsation** $\omega_d = \omega_n\sqrt{1-\xi^2}$. This explicitly makes appear the real and imaginary part of s that we plot on a diagram. Notice that the norm and the angle of the complex number are ω_n and $\arcsin\xi$.

The right figure is the **Nyquist diagram**. Last, the final expression for x is:

$$x = e^{-\xi\omega_n t}\left(Ae^{j\omega_d t} + Be^{-j\omega_d t}\right) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t}\left(A_1 \cos(\omega_d t) + B_1 \sin(\omega_d t)\right) \tag{1.8}$$

where A, B, A_1, B_1 depends on initial conditions.

Impulse response

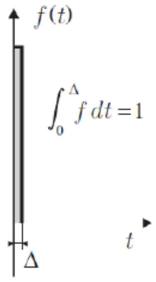

Figure 1.6

Let's now apply an impulse on the system and let's analyse when it is applied during the infinitesimal time Δ, given the initial conditions $x = 0, \dot{x} = 0$. If we integrate the newton equation:

$$\int_0^\Delta m\ddot{x}\,dt = \int_0^\Delta f\,dt - \cancel{\int_0^\Delta c\dot{x}\,dt} - \cancel{\int_0^\Delta kx\,dt} = 1 \tag{1.9}$$

where the spring and damping forces cancel as they are finite (infinitesimal integral), the impulse integral =1 by definition. Taking the limit we find new initial conditions:

$$\lim_{\Delta\to 0} m\dot{x}(\Delta) = m\dot{x}(0^+) = 1 \qquad \Rightarrow x(0^+) = 0, \dot{x}(0^+) = \frac{1}{m}. \tag{1.10}$$

The resolution of (1.8) gives the **impulse response**:

$$x(t) = h(t) = \frac{1}{m\omega_d} e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t) \tag{1.11}$$

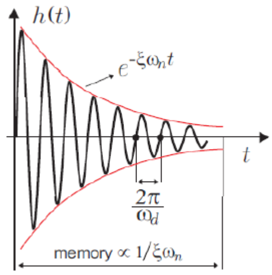

Figure 1.7

1.3 Convolution integral

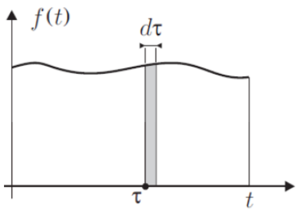

Figure 1.8

Consider a transfer function $h(t)$ of a system and the decomposition shown on the figure. The output of the system will be computed with the convolution integral:

$$x = \int_0^t h(t-\tau) f(\tau)\,d\tau. \tag{1.12}$$

In particular, for a **causal** system:

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t-\tau) f(\tau)\,d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) f(t-\tau)\,d\tau = h(t) * f(t). \tag{1.13}$$

Harmonic response

Consider an undamped system to which we apply an harmonic force:

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = Fe^{j\omega t}. \tag{1.14}$$

By considering the Fourier transform $x(t) = X(j\omega)e^{j\omega t}$, we get:

$$-\omega^2 X(j\omega) + \frac{k}{m} X(j\omega) = \frac{F(j\omega)}{m} \qquad \Rightarrow X = \frac{F}{k}\frac{1}{1-(\omega/\omega)^2} = \frac{F}{k} D(\omega) \tag{1.15}$$

where $D(\omega)$ is the **dynamic amplification**. For the damped case, we only have to know that $\xi\omega_n = c/2m$ and we get in the same way as previously:

$$X = \frac{F}{k}\frac{1}{1-(\omega/\omega)^2+2j\omega/\omega_n} = \frac{F}{k}D(\omega). \tag{1.16}$$

The two dynamic amplification are plotted on the figures below, the second on a Bode diagram where we can clearly see the **Quality factor** defined as $Q = 1/2\xi$.

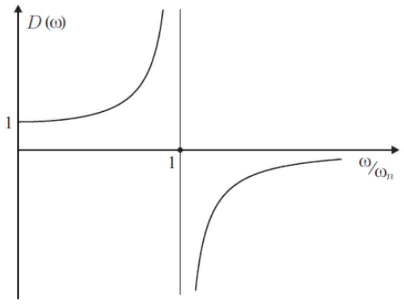

Figure 1.9

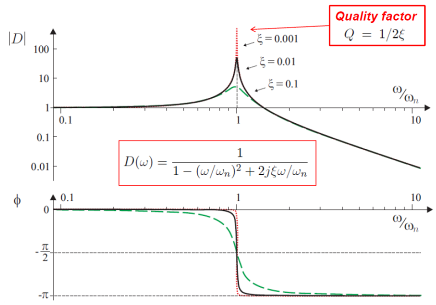

Figure 1.10