

# GATE AE-62 (2022)

EE:1205 (Signals Systems)

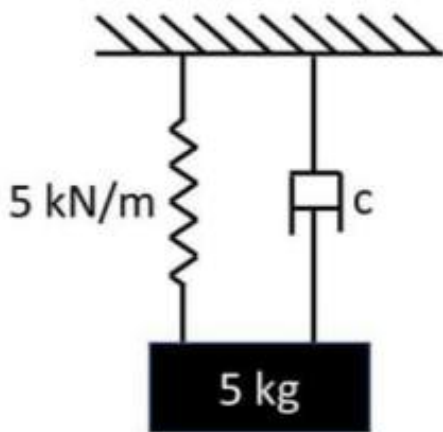
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## Question

A damper with damping coefficient,  $c$ , is attached to a mass of 5 kg and spring of stiffness 5 kN/m as shown in figure. The system undergoes under-damped oscillations. If the ratio of the 3<sup>rd</sup> amplitude to the 4<sup>th</sup> amplitude of oscillations is 1.5, the value of  $c$  is ?



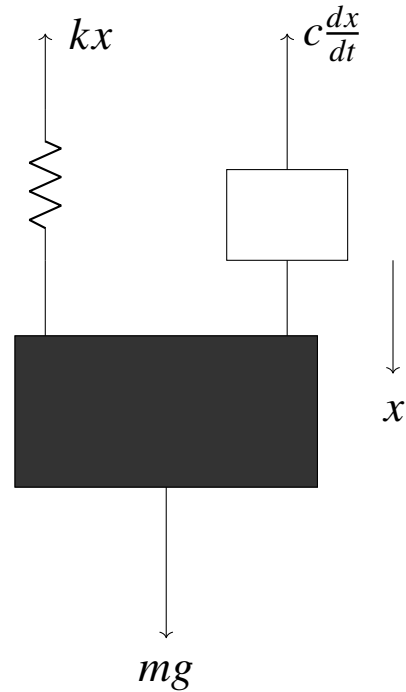
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## Solution:

Parameter	Value	Description
$c$	?	Damping Coefficient
$k$	5 kN/m	Stiffness
$r$	1.5	Ratio of 3 <sup>rd</sup> amplitude to 4 <sup>th</sup> amplitude of oscillations

TABLE 1

PARAMETER TABLE (GATE AE-62)



Now, as the oscillation begins, from the Fig. we write net force on the mass as,

$$F = F_1 + F_2 + mg u(t) \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -kx(t) - c \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + mg u(t) \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{c}{m}\right) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + \left(\frac{k}{m}\right) x(t) = g u(t) \quad (3)$$

Now, taking the Laplace transform on both sides,

$$s^2 X(s) + \frac{c}{m} s X(s) + \frac{k}{m} X(s) = \frac{g}{s} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{g}{s \left( s^2 + \frac{c}{m} s + \frac{k}{m} \right)} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{g}{s(s - s_1)(s - s_2)} \quad (6)$$

Where

$$s_1 = -\frac{c}{2m} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}} \quad (7)$$

$$s_2 = -\frac{c}{2m} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}} \quad (8)$$

From (6) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow X(s) &= \frac{g}{(s_1 - s_2)} \left[ \frac{1}{s_1(s - s_1)} - \frac{1}{s_2(s - s_2)} \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{g}{s_1 s_2} \left( \frac{1}{s} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Now again taking the inverse Laplace transform we have,

$$x(t) = -\frac{g}{s_1 s_2} u(t) + \frac{g}{(s_1 - s_2)} \left[ \frac{1}{s_1} e^{s_1 t} - \frac{1}{s_2} e^{s_2 t} \right] u(t) \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x(t) &= -\sqrt{\left(\frac{mg}{k}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{gc}{2mk}\right)^2} e^{-ct/2m} u(t) \\ &\quad \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2} t + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2mg \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2}}{gc} \right) \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{mg}{k} u(t) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

(Substituting the values of  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  from (7) and (8))

From (11), we have the ratio of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> amplitude,

$$\begin{aligned} &-\sqrt{\left(\frac{mg}{k}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{gc}{2mk}\right)^2} e^{-3cT/2m} = \\ &-\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{mg}{k}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{gc}{2mk}\right)^2} e^{-4cT/2m} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\pi c / \sqrt{mk}} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (13)$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{\sqrt{mk} \ln \frac{3}{2}}{\pi} \quad (14)$$

