

RIYA Week 8 Presentation

Comparison of Experimental Results with Simulation Results - Part 2

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Tasks Accomplished

- Attempted to tune the damping and spring parameters in order to bring simulation results closer to experimental results
- Comparison of experimental and simulation results obtained for the dynamics of the two-spring stack system

Parameter Tuning Process

- **Grid search** over different values of damping coefficient (c) and spring parameters to observe broad patterns.
- Effect of increasing *c*
 - Motion transmissibility in the low-frequency range increases
 - Motion transmissibility in the high frequency range reduces
 - Resonance frequency decreases
- For the spring and damping parameters used previously, the damping coefficient was not sufficient, however on increasing c, the **resonance frequency** went below **4 Hz**
- Hypothesis Will increasing the stiffness of the spring stack help?

Parameter Tuning Process

 Increased the Young's modulus by 5% so that the force-deflection curve has major overlap with the forward curve. Will it work?

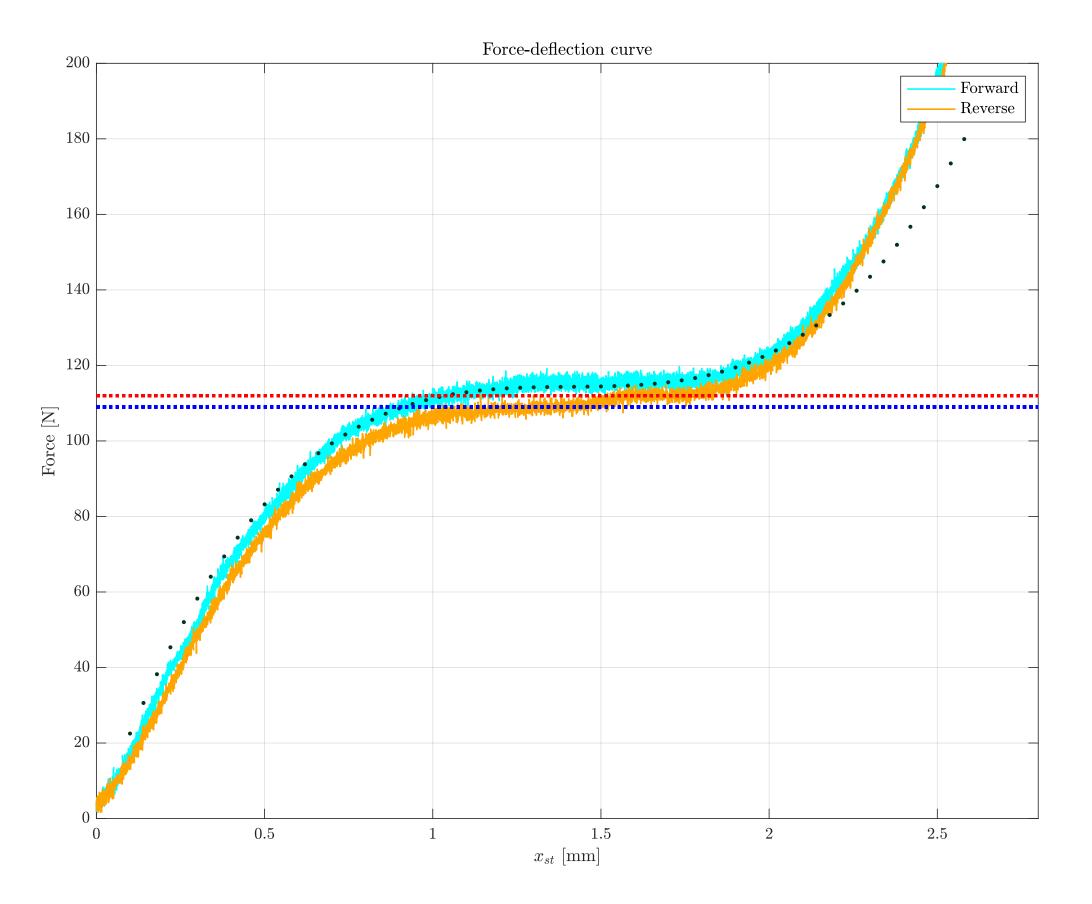


Figure - Force deflection curve for $h_1/\tau = h_2/\tau = 1.41$, E=210 GPa

Simulation Process

PARAMETERS AFTER CRUDE TUNING -

- $h_1/\tau = h_2/\tau = 1.41$
- E = 210 GPa
- m = 11.2 kg
- c = 0.4 Ns/mm (Increased by a **factor of ~10** from before)
- $x_{base}(t) = 0.25 \sin(2\pi ft)$ (in mm)

f is the frequency of the base excitation, which is varied from 4 Hz to 26 Hz at intervals of 2 Hz

Case 1 - f = 4 Hz

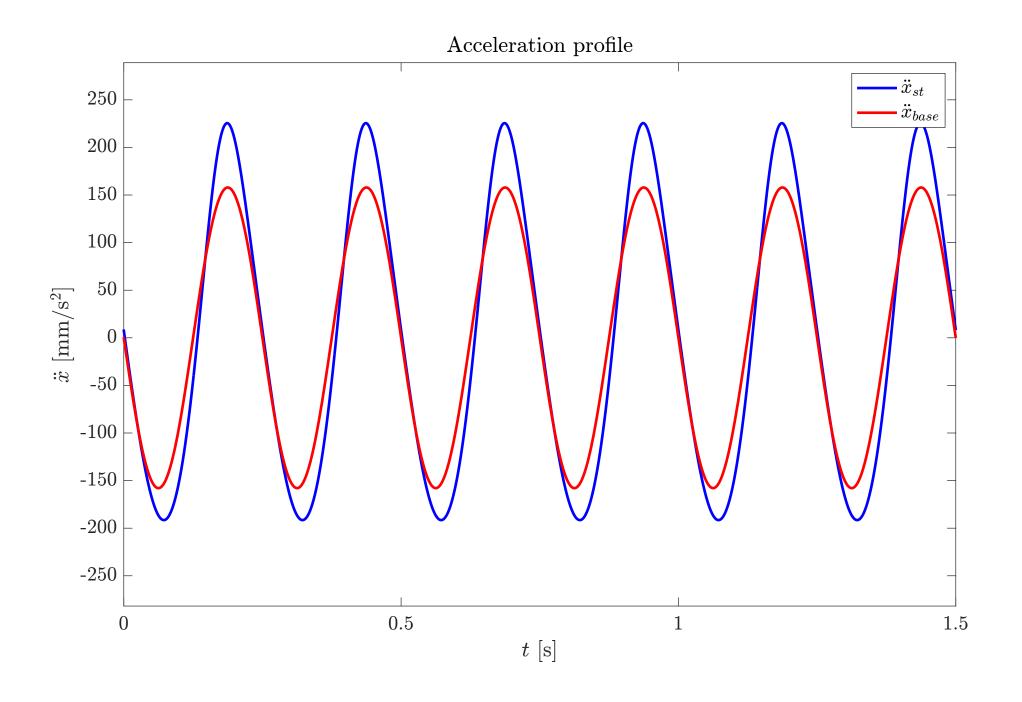


Figure - Simulation result for $f=4\ \mathrm{Hz}$

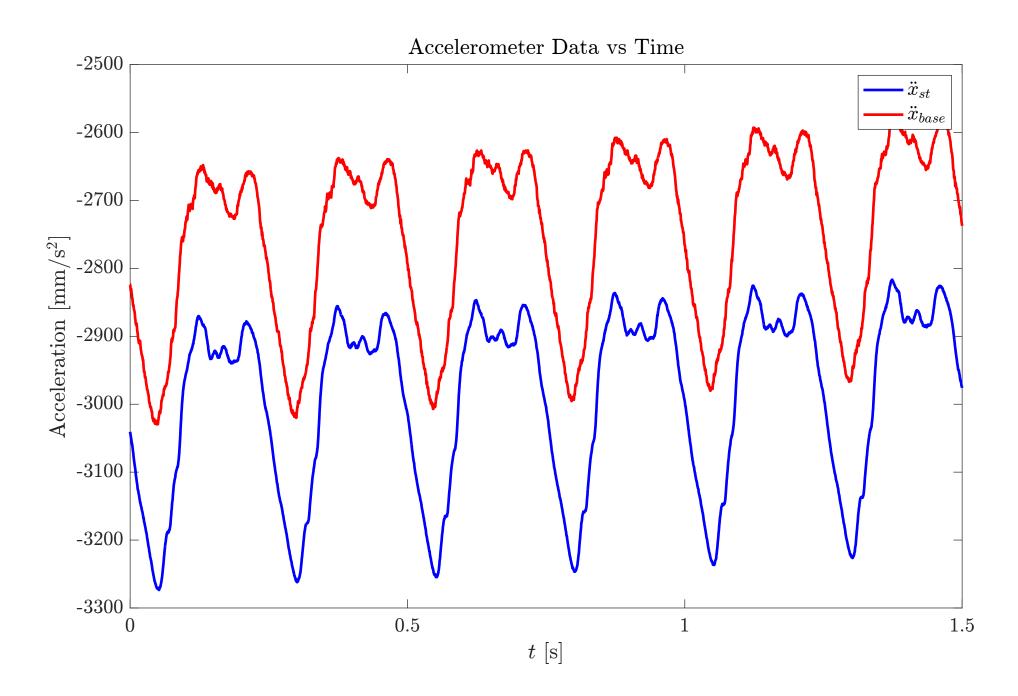


Figure - Experiment result for $f=4\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 2 - f = 6 Hz

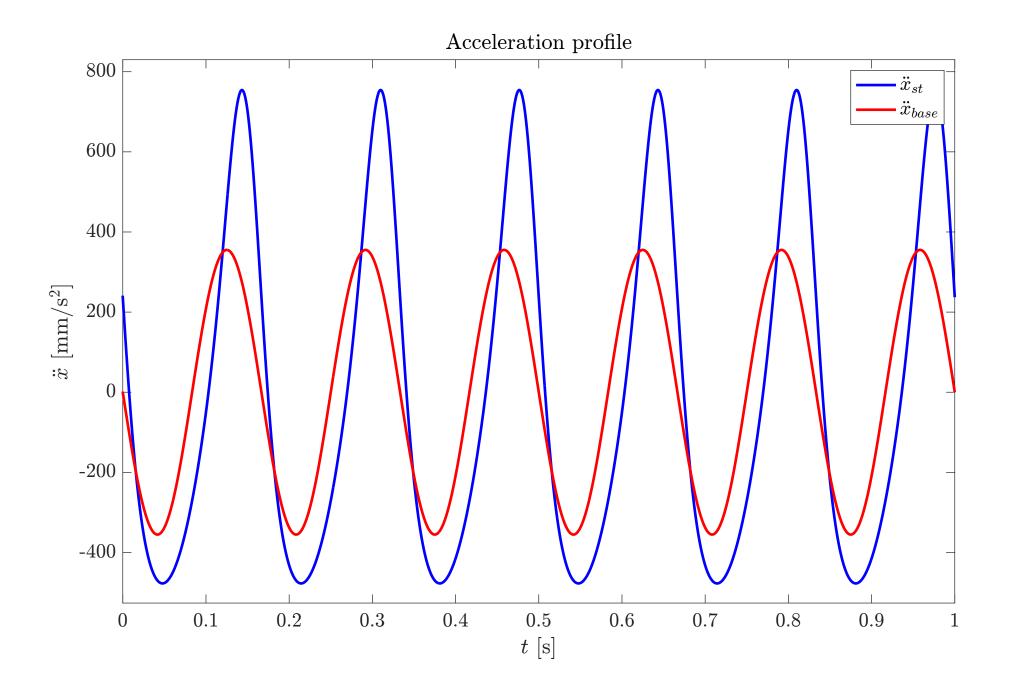


Figure - Simulation result for $f=6~\mathrm{Hz}$

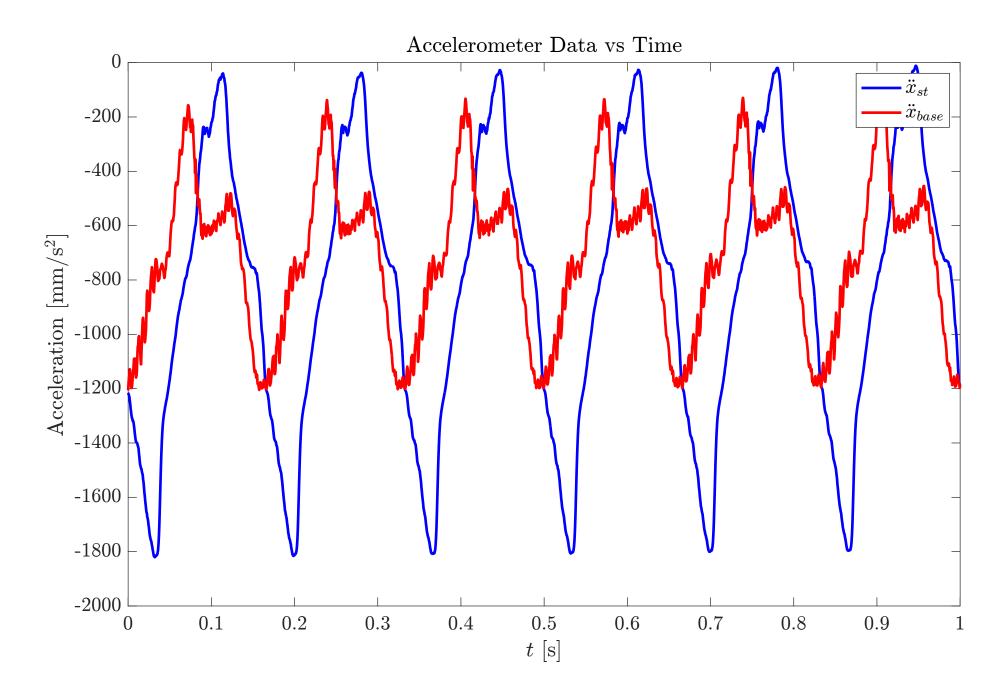


Figure - Experiment result for $f=6\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 3-f=8 Hz

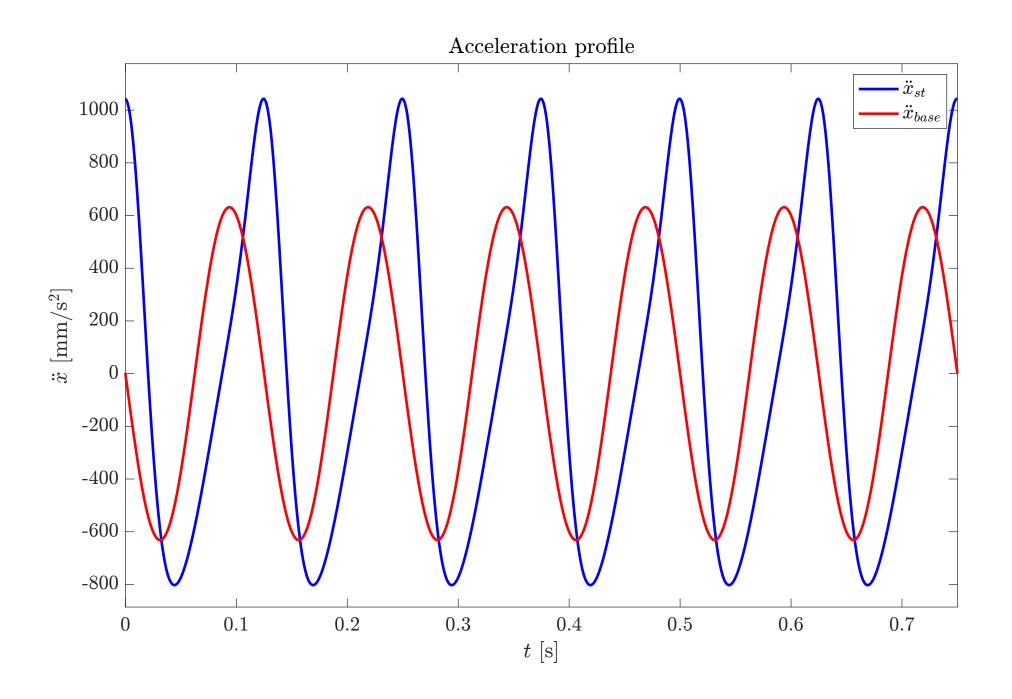


Figure - Simulation result for $f=8\ \mathrm{Hz}$

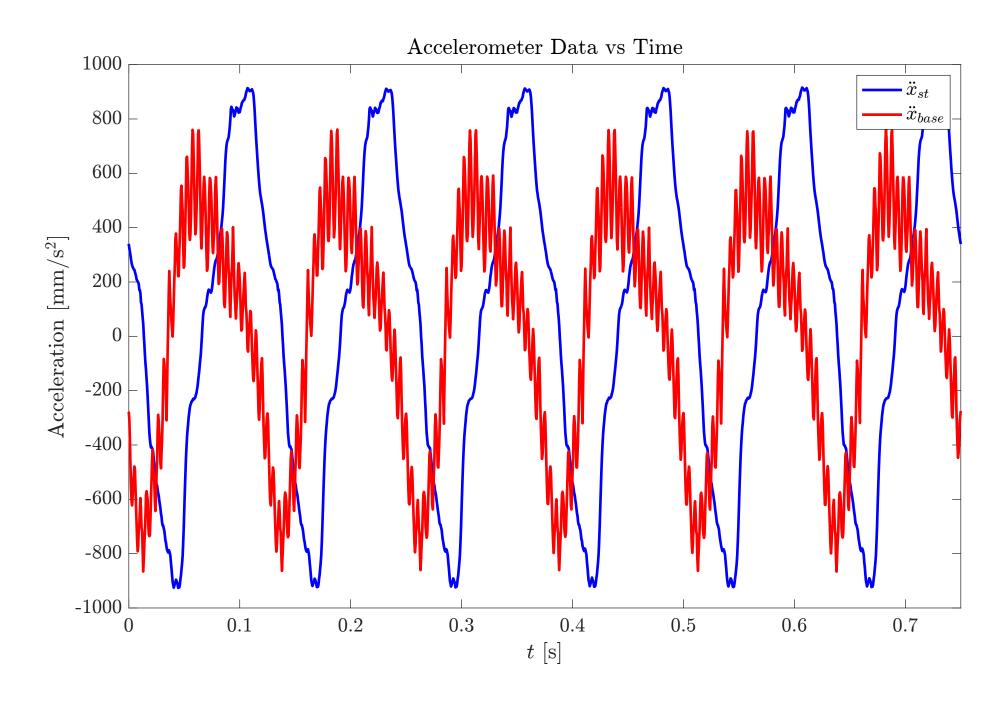


Figure - Experiment result for $f=8\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 4 - f = 10 Hz

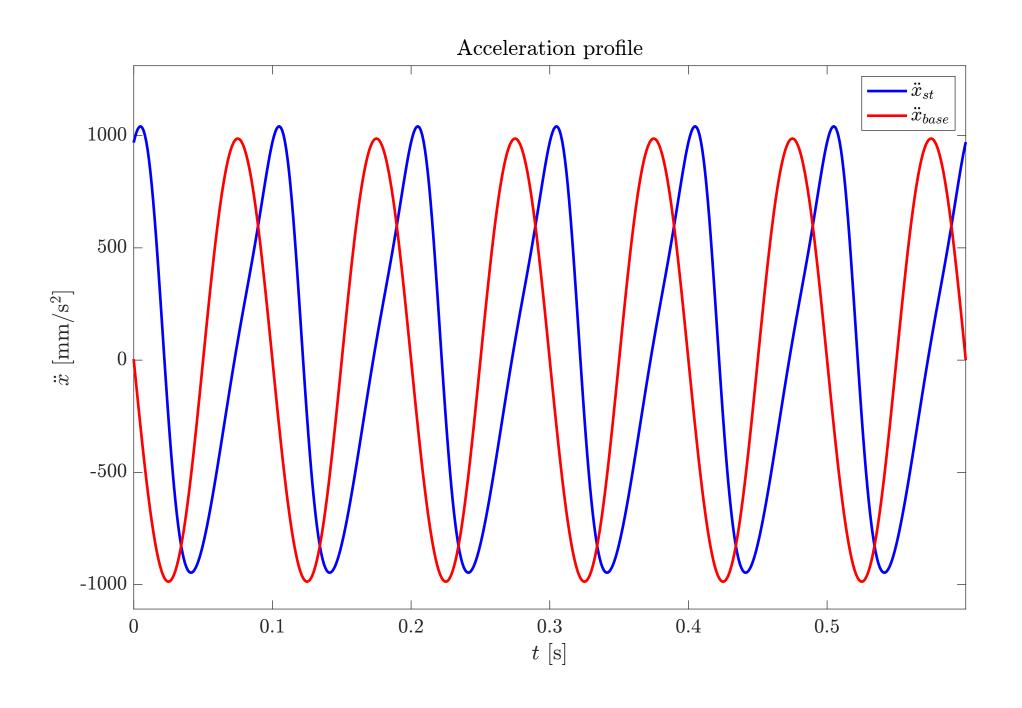


Figure - Simulation result for $f=10\ \mathrm{Hz}$

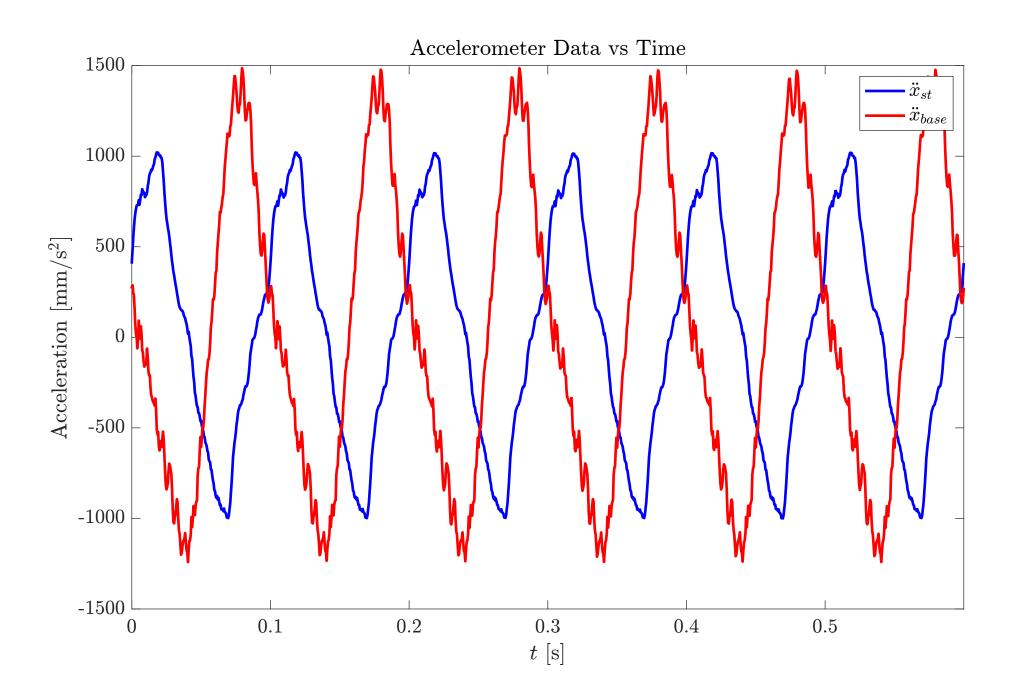


Figure - Experiment result for $f=10\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 5 - f = 12 Hz

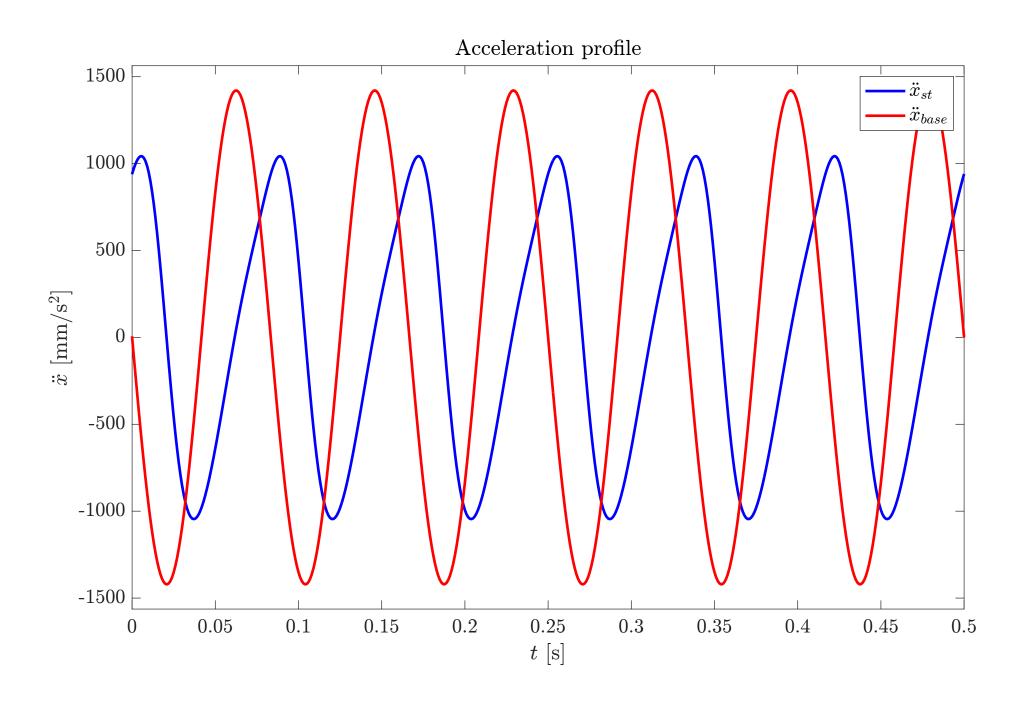


Figure - Simulation result for $f=12\ \mathrm{Hz}$

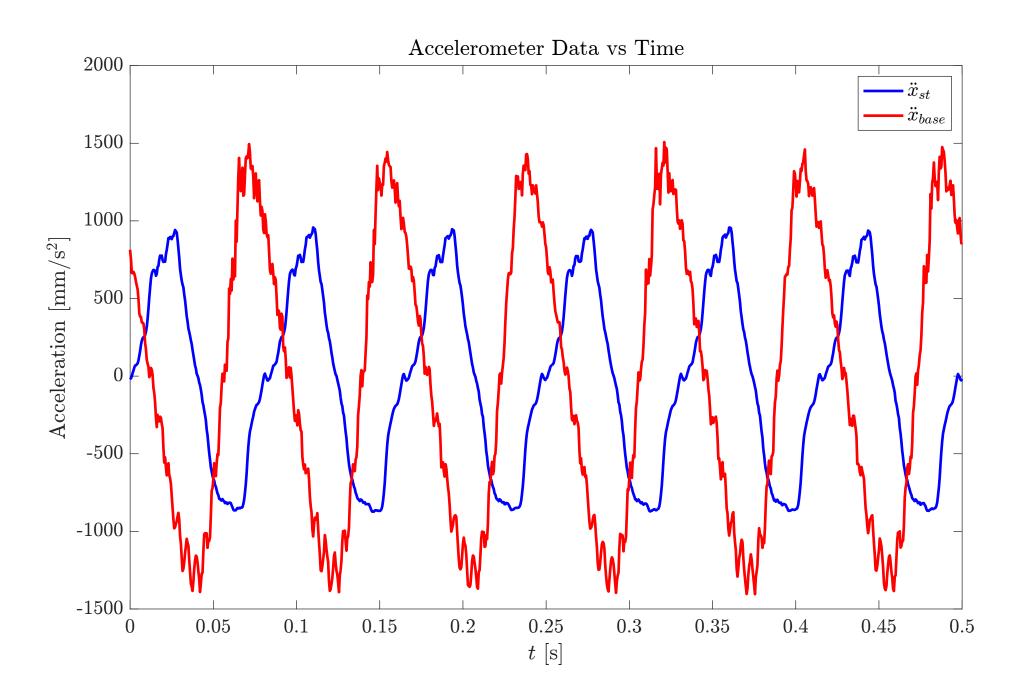


Figure - Experiment result for $f=12\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 6 - f = 14 Hz

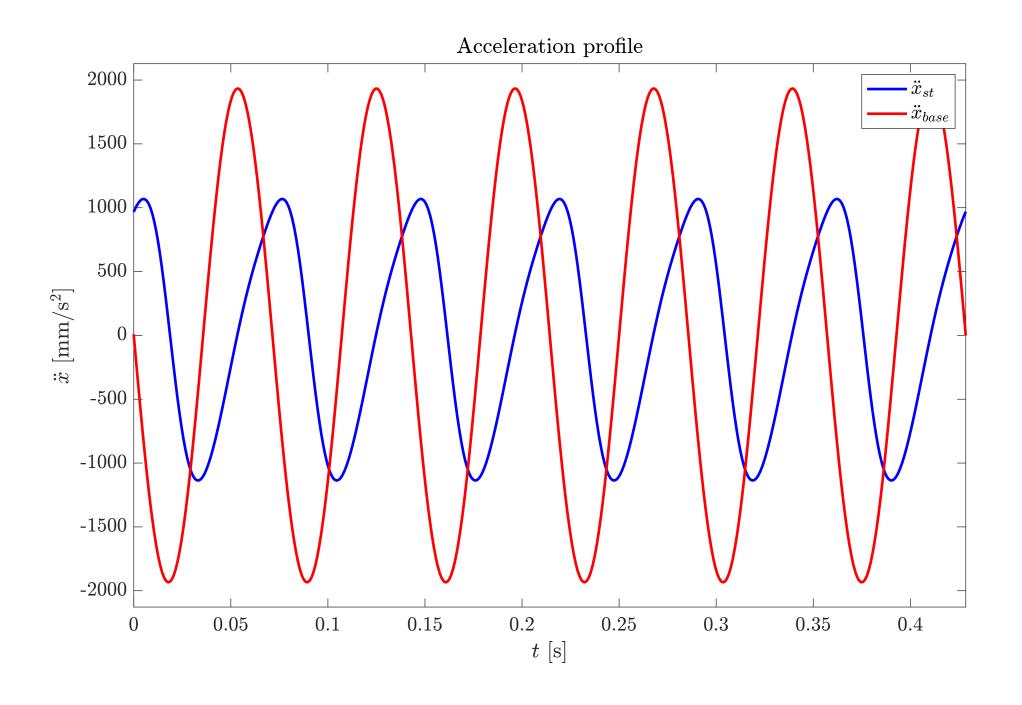


Figure - Simulation result for $f=14\ \mathrm{Hz}$

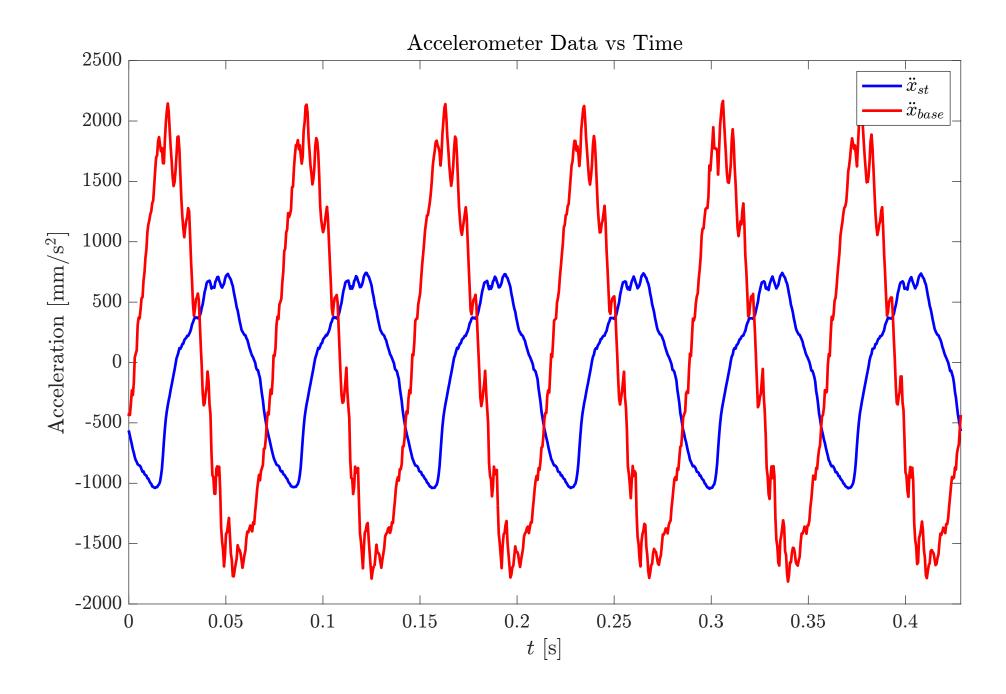


Figure - Experiment result for $f=14\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 7 - f = 16 Hz

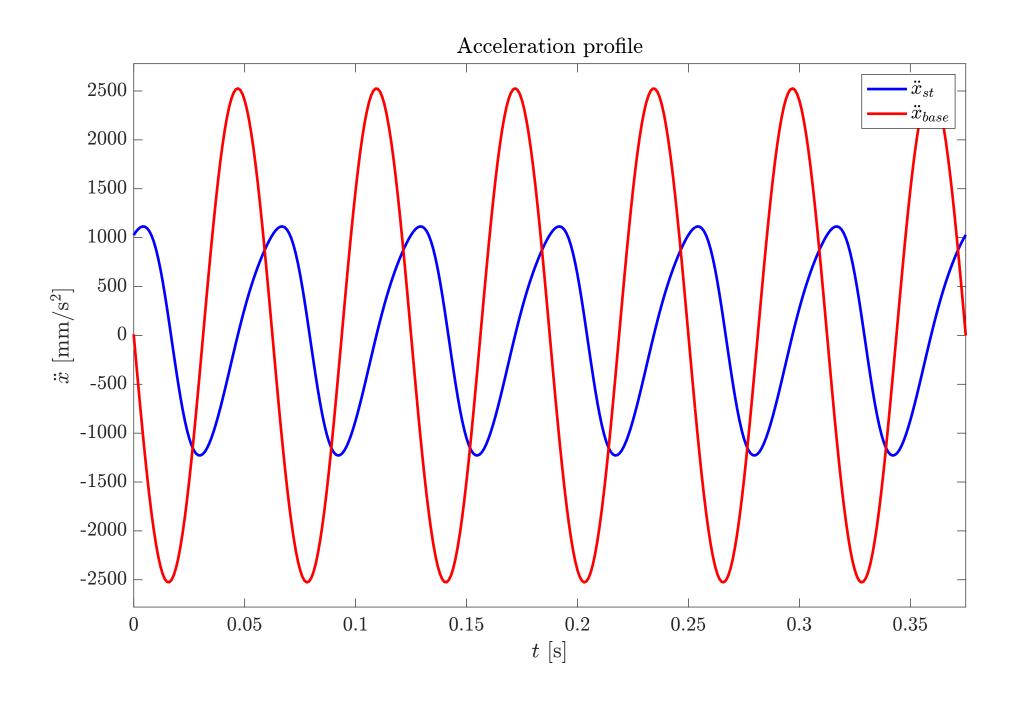


Figure - Simulation result for $f=16\ \mathrm{Hz}$

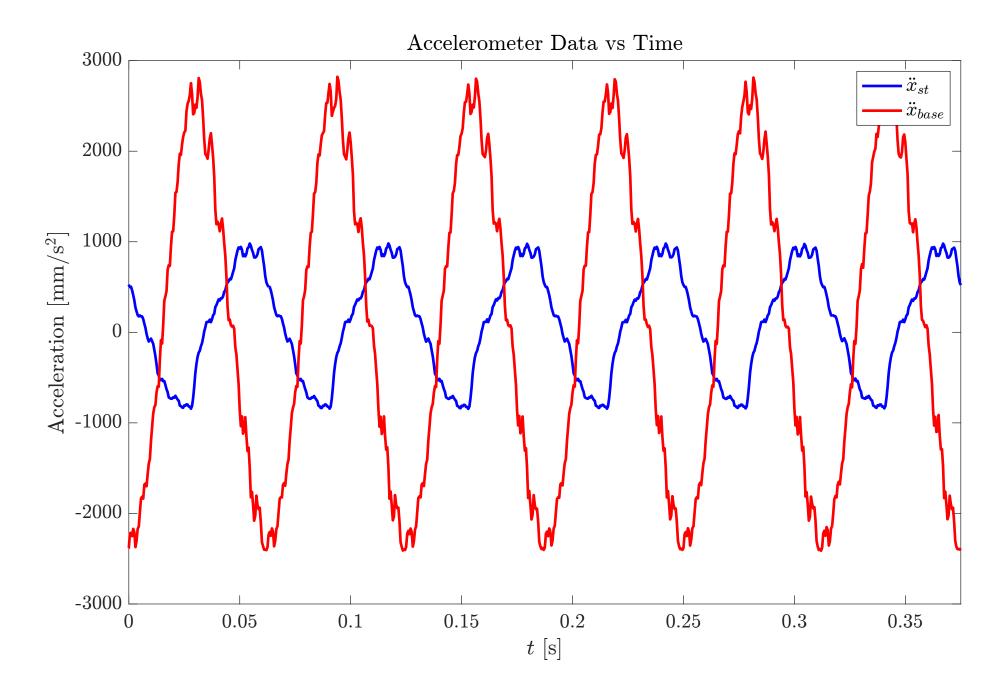


Figure - Experiment result for $f=16\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 8 - f = 18 Hz

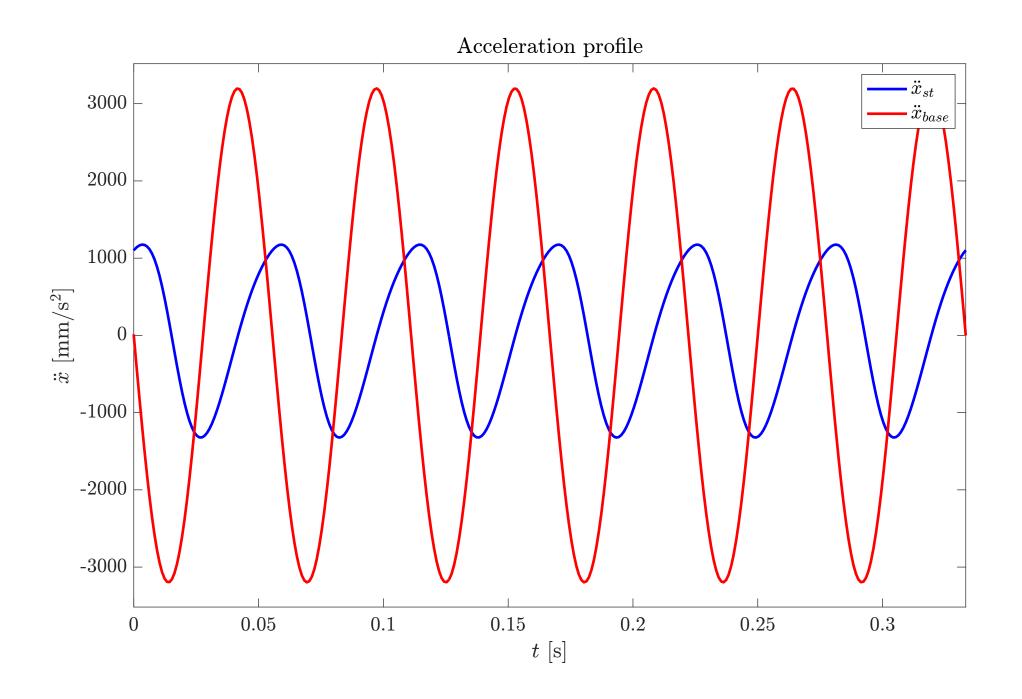


Figure - Simulation result for $f=18\ \mathrm{Hz}$

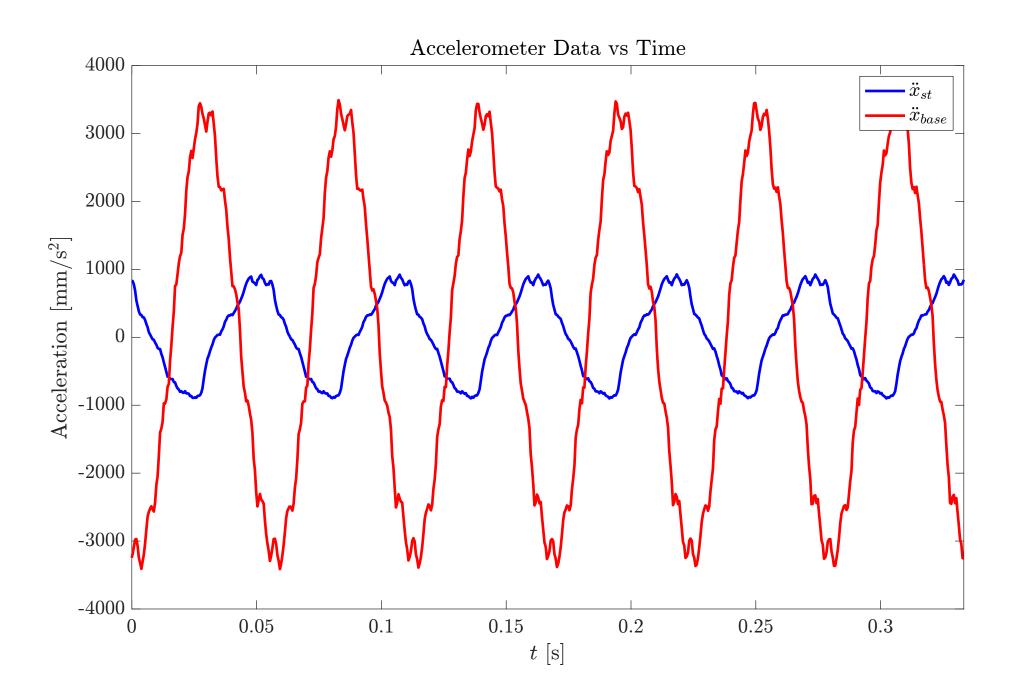


Figure - Experiment result for $f=18\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 9 - f = 20 Hz

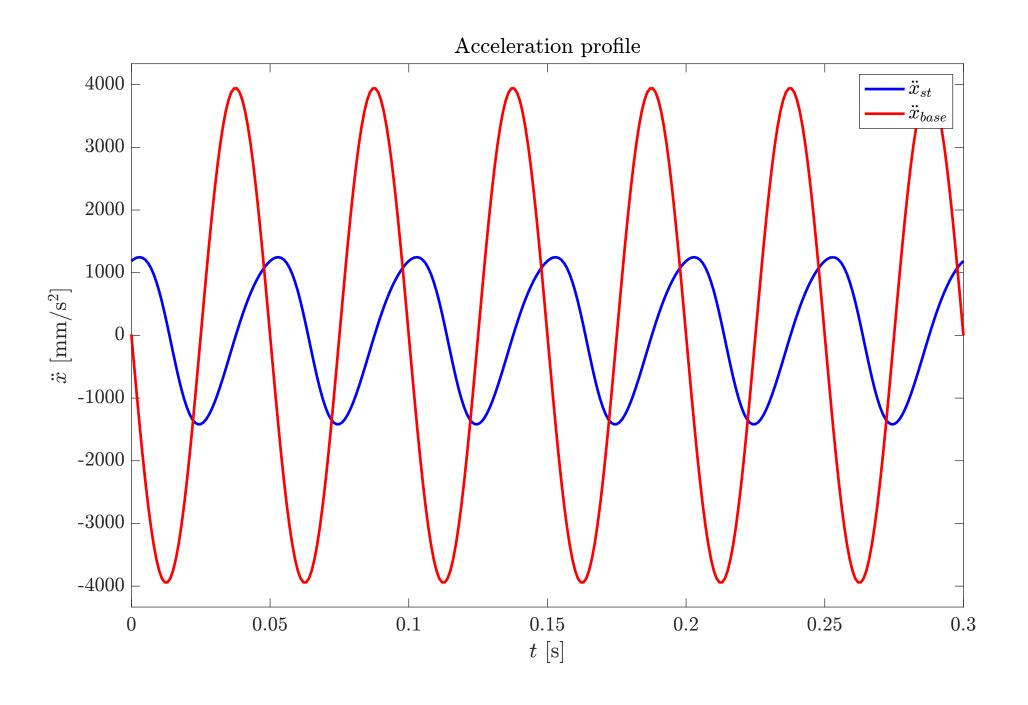


Figure - Simulation result for $f=20\ \mathrm{Hz}$

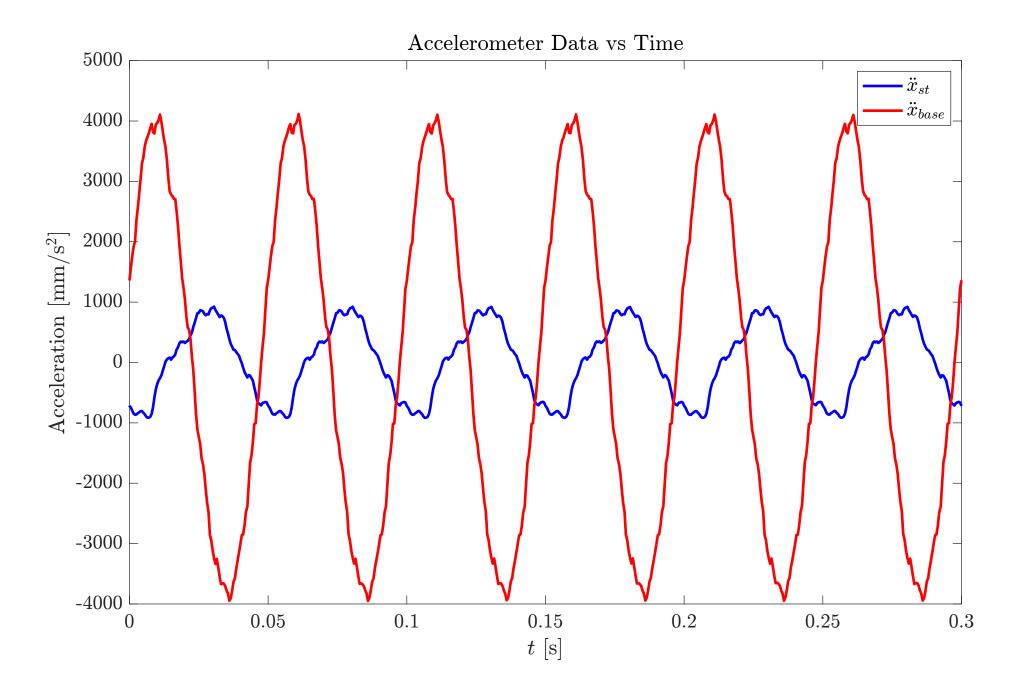


Figure - Experiment result for $f=20\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 10 - f = 22 Hz

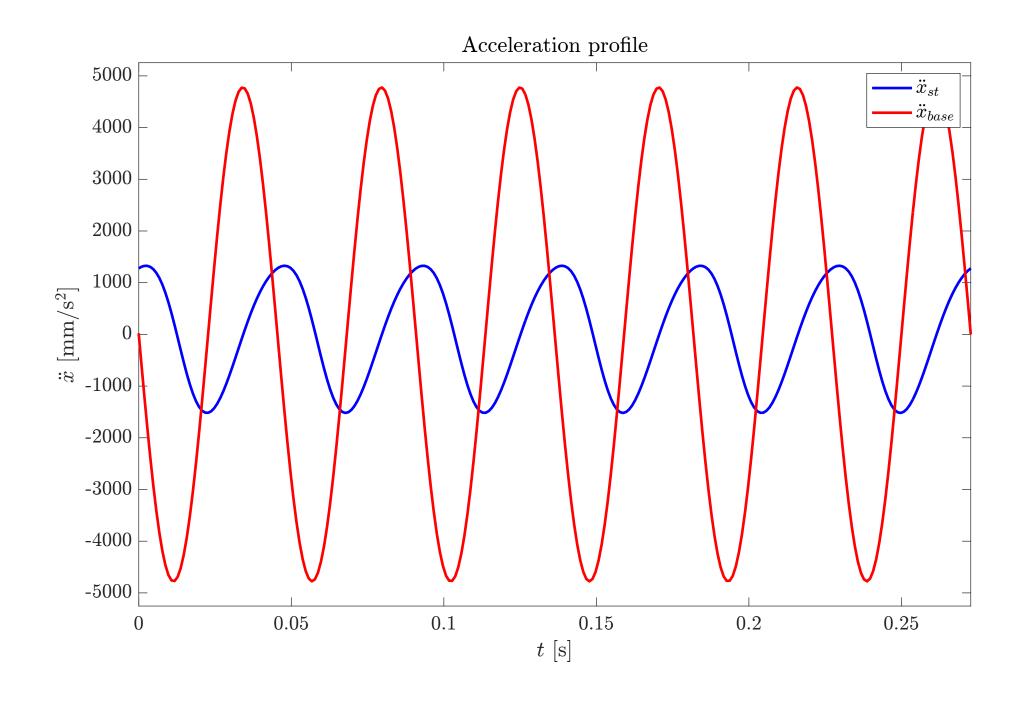


Figure - Simulation result for $f=22\ \mathrm{Hz}$

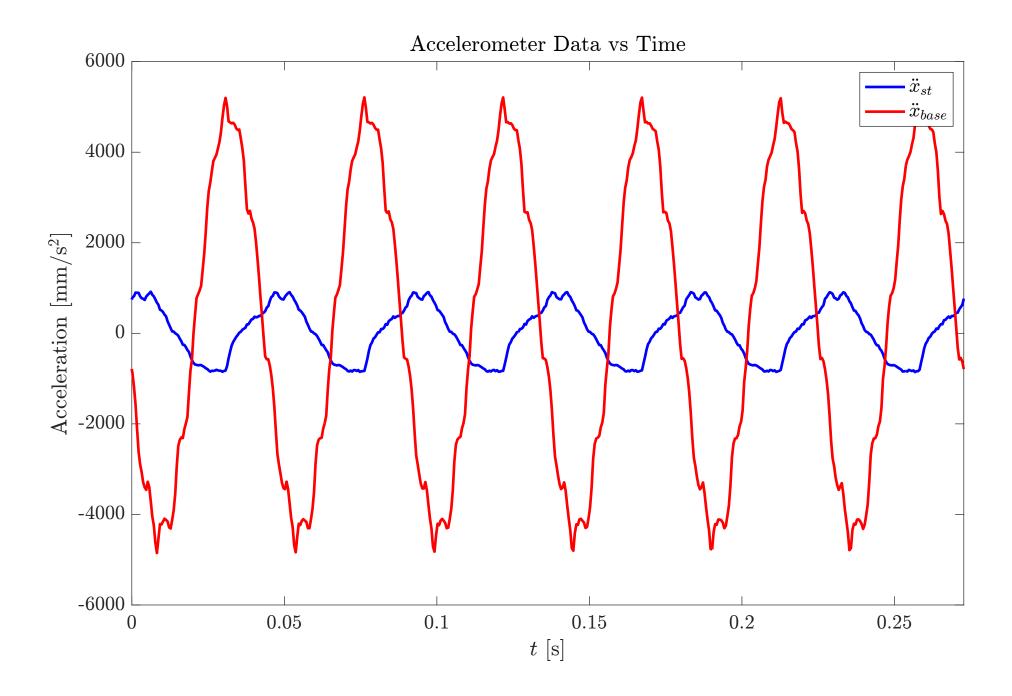


Figure - Experiment result for $f=22\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 11 - f = 24 Hz

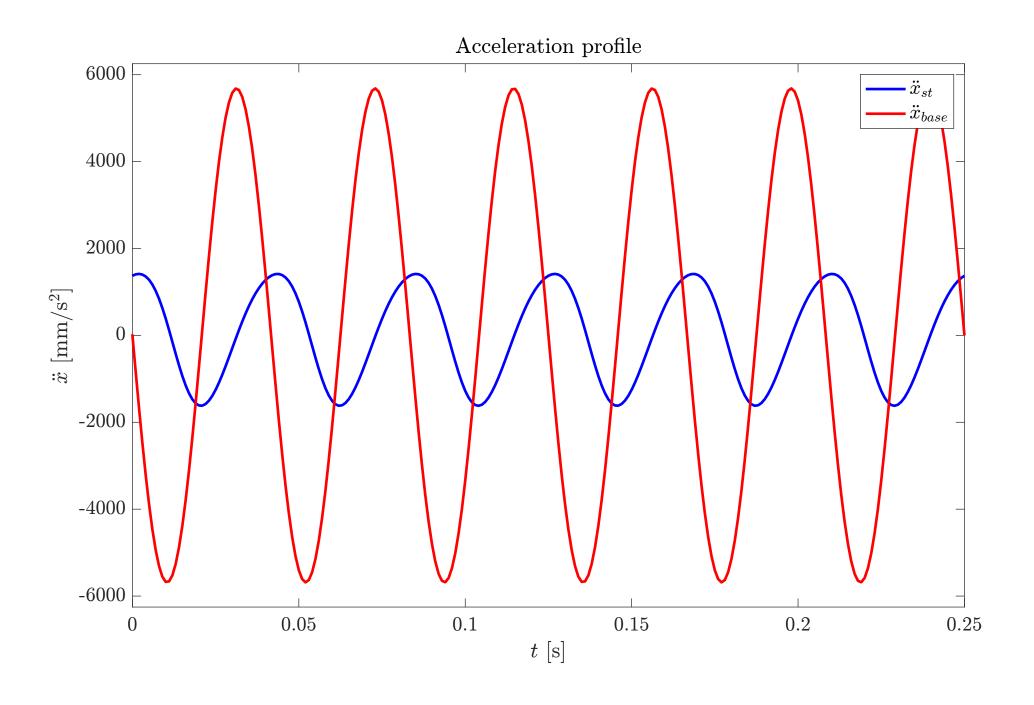


Figure - Simulation result for $f=24~{\rm Hz}$

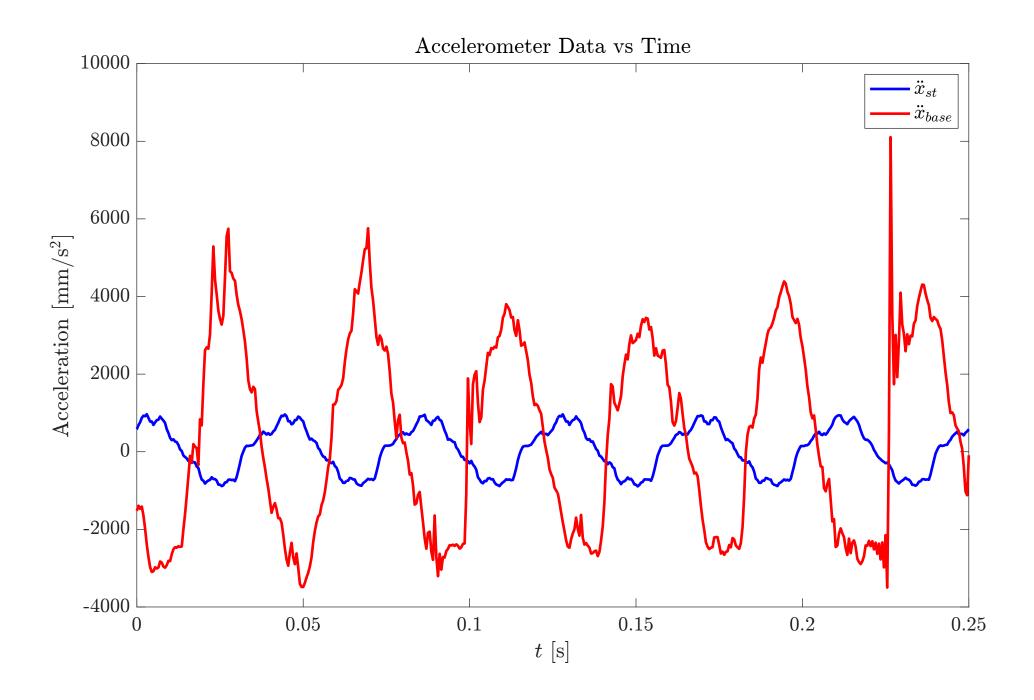


Figure - Experiment result for $f=24\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Case 12 - f = 26 Hz

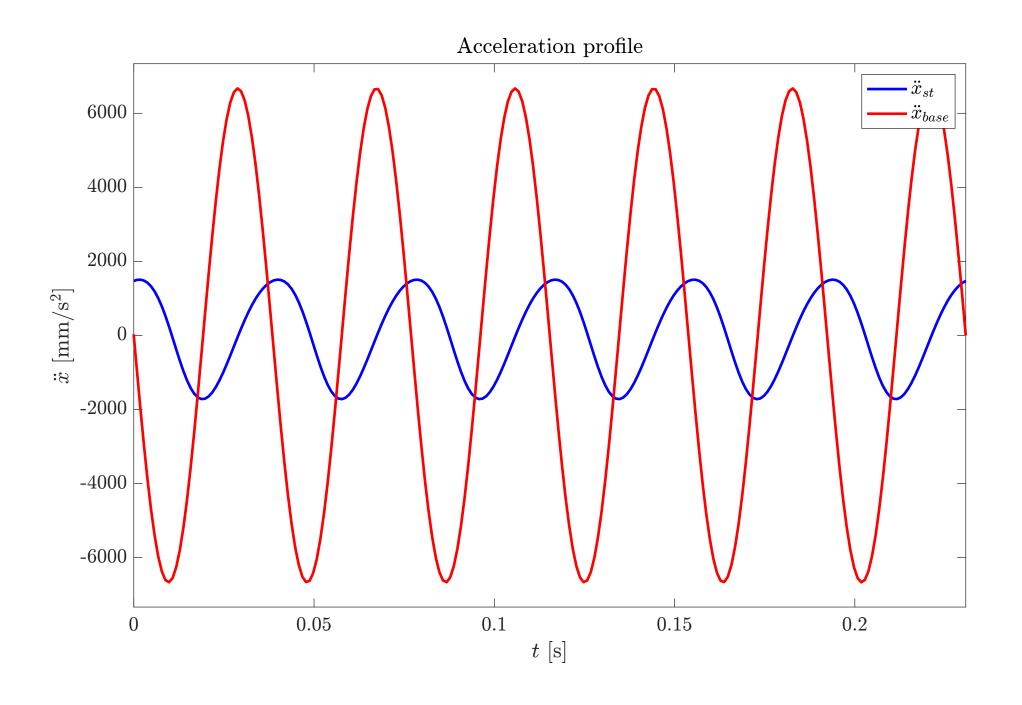


Figure - Simulation result for $f=26~{\rm Hz}$

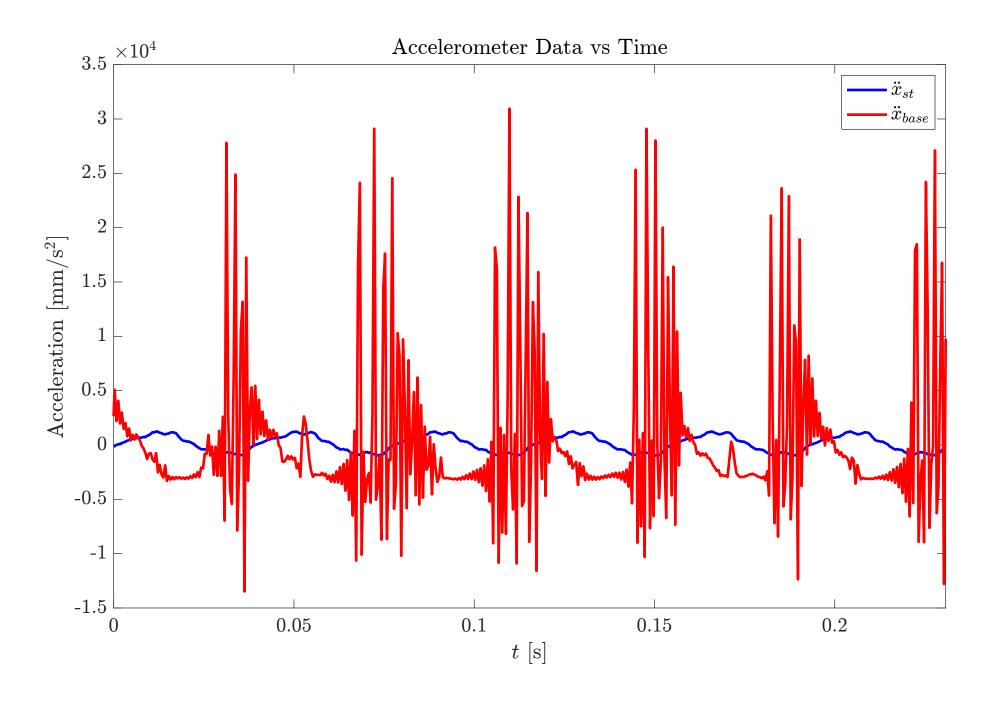


Figure - Experiment result for $f=26\ \mathrm{Hz}$

Motion Transmissibility Comparison

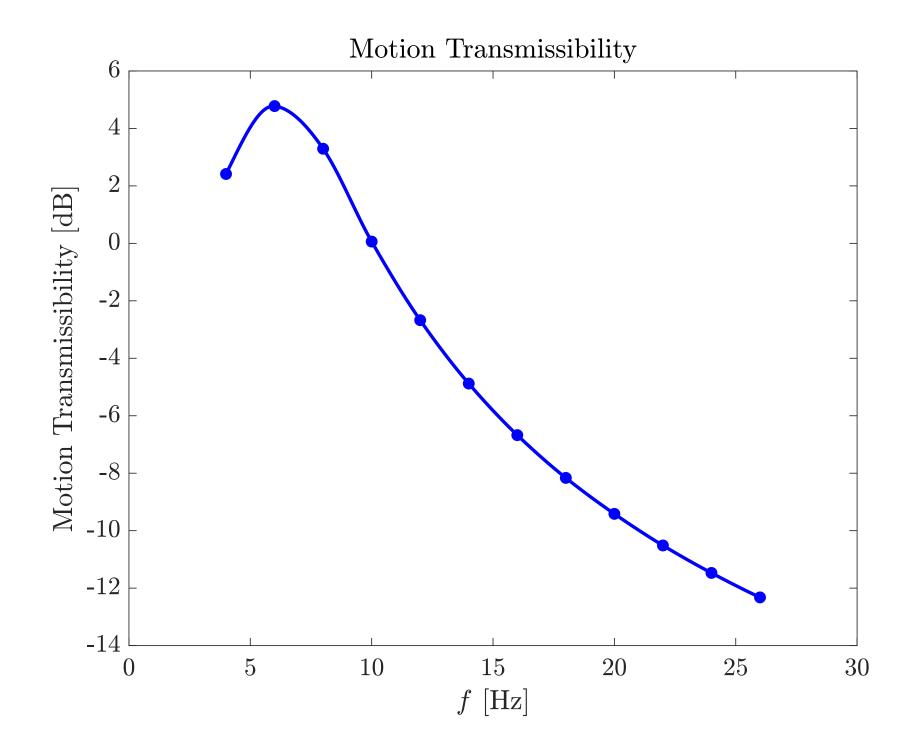


Figure - Simulated Motion Transmissibility Curve

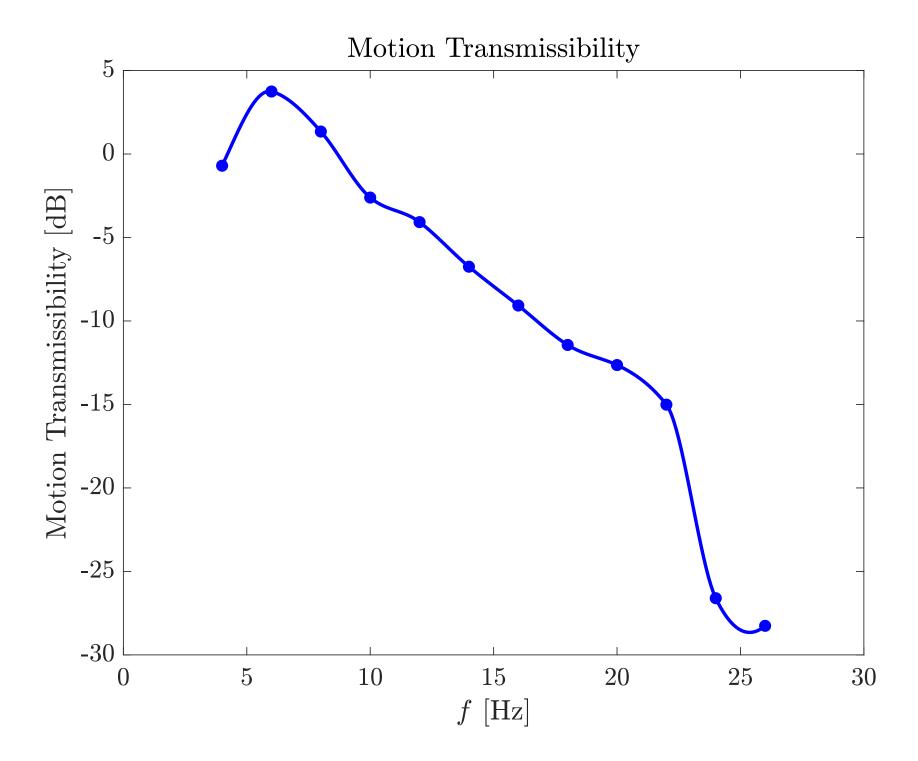


Figure - Experimental Motion Transmissibility Curve

Motion Transmissibility Comparison

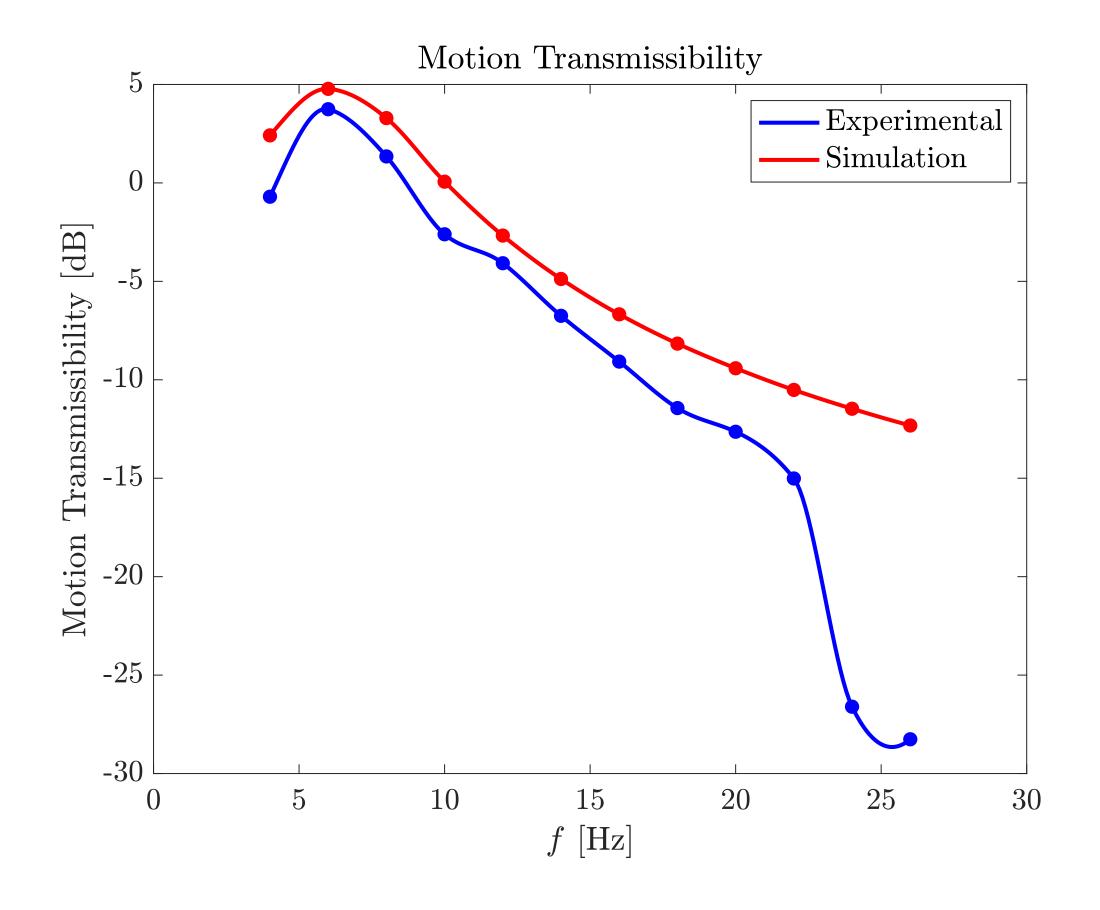


Figure - Comparison of Motion Transmissibility curves

Observations

- Better results compared to previous attempt, which highlights the importance of stiffness parameters. Scope for improvement
- Phase difference between simulation and experimental results

Future Work

 Simulate the dynamics using the actual input provided instead of sinusoidal base excitation, subject to some pre-processing