

Università degli studi di Bergamo  
Scuola di Ingegneria (Dalmine)

CCS Ingegneria Edile

LM-24 Ingegneria delle Costruzioni Edili

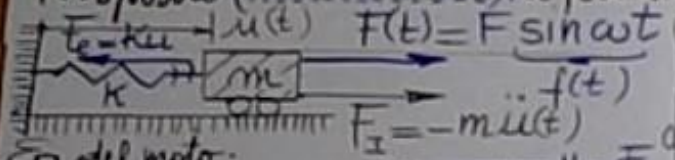
Dinamica(, Instabilità) e Anelasticità delle Strutture  
( ICAR/08 - SdC ; 6 CFU )

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LEZIONE 04

# Risposta (non smorzata) a forzante armonica



Eq. del moto:

$$m\ddot{u} + ku(t) = F \sin \omega t$$

$$\ddot{u} + \omega_1^2 u(t) = \frac{F}{m} \sin \omega t$$

where  $\omega_1^2 = \frac{k}{m}$ .

Integrale particolare:  $\omega \neq \omega_1$

Assume  $u_p(t) = U \sin \omega t = N u_{st} \sin(\omega t - \xi)$

Derivatives:

$$\dot{u}_p(t) = \omega U \cos \omega t$$

$$\ddot{u}_p(t) = -\omega^2 U \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 u_p(t)$$

Substitute into the equation:

$$- \omega^2 U \sin \omega t + \omega_1^2 U \sin \omega t = \frac{F}{m} \sin \omega t$$

$$U(\omega_1^2 - \omega^2) = \frac{F}{m}$$

$$U = \frac{F/m}{\omega_1^2 - \omega^2} = \frac{1}{\omega_1^2 - \omega^2} \frac{F}{m}$$

Phase shift  $\xi$ :

$$\sin(\omega t - \xi) = \sin \omega t \cos \xi - \cos \omega t \sin \xi = \pm \sin \omega t$$

where  $\cos \xi = \pm 1$  and  $\sin \xi = 0$ .

Integrale generale:  $u(t) = u_{gd}(t) + u_p(t)$

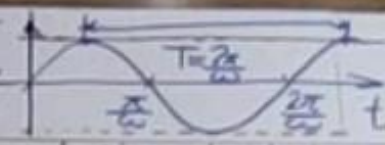
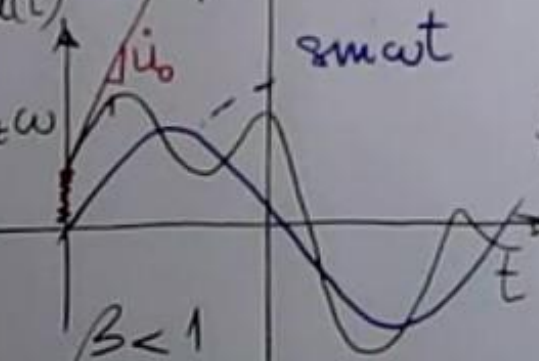
$$u(t) = A \sin \omega_1 t + B \cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{1 - \beta^2} u_{st} \sin \omega t$$

Initial conditions:

$$u(0) = u_0 = B$$

$$\dot{u}(0) = \dot{u}_0 = \omega_1 A + \frac{1}{1 - \beta^2} u_{st} \omega$$

where  $\beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_1}$ .

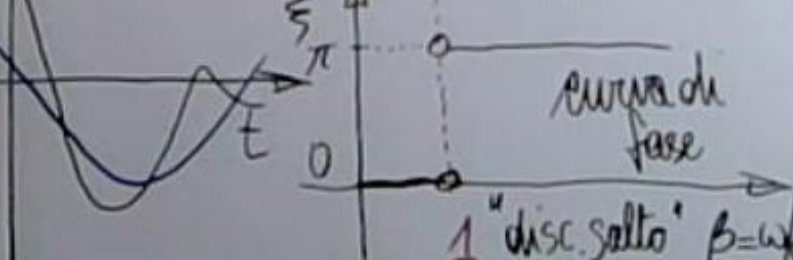
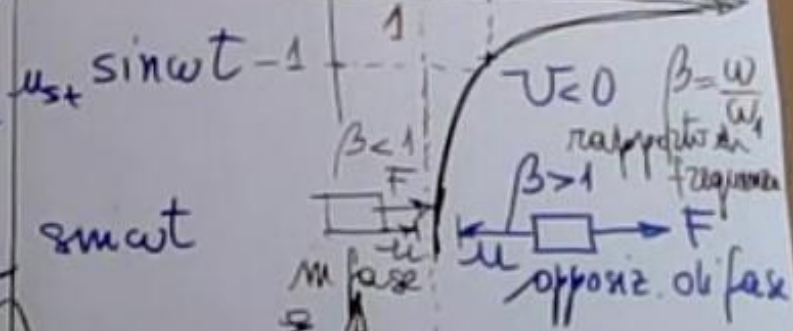
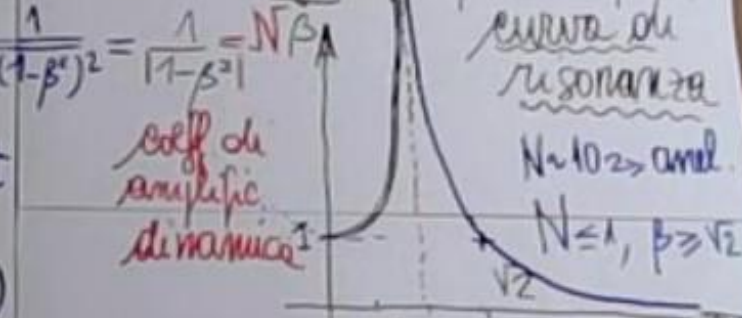


- caso reale  $F$  (macchine con massa rotante eccentrica)
- forzanti periodiche (sviluppo in serie di  $F$ )
- soluzione analitica possibile
- concetti fondamentali risp. di rison.

Dynamic amplification factor:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

where  $\beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_1}$ .



Integrale finale (c.i. non omogenea,  $F \sin \omega t$ ) ( $\beta = \omega/\omega_1 \neq 1$ )

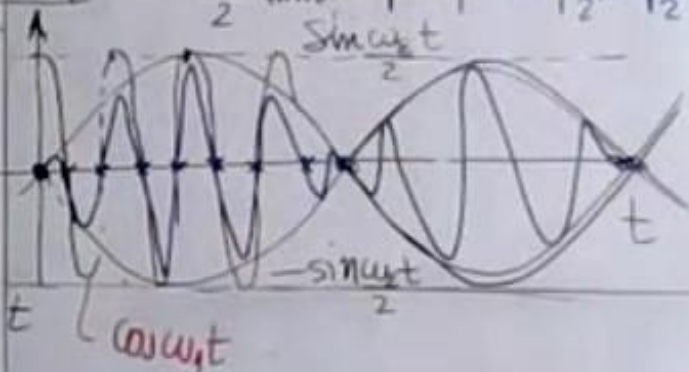
$$u(t) = \underbrace{\left( \frac{u_0}{\omega_1} - \frac{1}{1-\beta^2} u_{st} \right) \sin \omega_1 t + u_0 \cos \omega_1 t}_{\text{risposta "transiente" } (\zeta \neq 0)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{1-\beta^2} u_{st} \sin \omega t}_{\text{risposta "a regime"}}$$

$$= \frac{u_0}{\omega_1} \sin \omega_1 t + u_0 \cos \omega_1 t + \frac{1}{1-\beta^2} u_{st} (\sin \omega t - \beta \sin \omega_1 t)$$

risposta alle sole c.i.  $u_0(t)$  risposta a  $F(t)$  per c.i. omogenee (nulla)

Verso la risonanza ( $\beta \approx 1$ ):  $\sin \omega t - \sin \omega_1 t = 2 \sin \frac{\omega_1 t}{2} \cos \frac{(\omega - \omega_1)t}{2}$   
 fenomeno del "battimento":  $\sin p - \sin q = 2 \sin \frac{p-q}{2} \cos \frac{p+q}{2}$

ampiezza della risposta che si alterna tra valori nulli e valori di elevata entità



Condizione di risonanza ( $\beta = \omega/\omega_1 = 1$ )

$$u_p(t) = U t \cos \omega_1 t = -\frac{1}{2} \omega_1 u_{st} t \cos \omega_1 t$$

$$\dot{u}_p(t) = U \cos \omega_1 t - U t \omega_1 \sin \omega_1 t$$

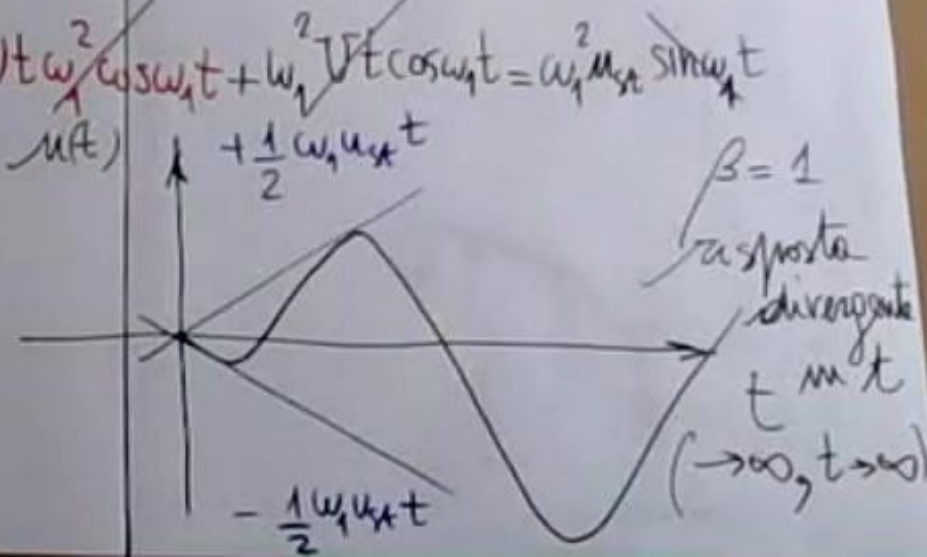
$$\ddot{u}_p(t) = -\omega_1 U \sin \omega_1 t - U \omega_1 \sin \omega_1 t - U t \omega_1^2 \cos \omega_1 t + \omega_1^2 U t \cos \omega_1 t = \omega_1^2 u_{st} \sin \omega_1 t$$

! eq. del moto

$$-2 \omega_1 U = \omega_1^2 u_{st}$$

$$U = -\frac{1}{2} \omega_1 \frac{u_{st}}{\frac{F}{K}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} \frac{F}{K}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{F}{\sqrt{K m}} = -\frac{F}{C_{cr}}$$





# SOMMARIO (Lez. 04)

- Risposta forzata (forzante armonica  $F(t) = F \sin \omega t$ )
- Amplificazione dinamica  $N(\beta) = \frac{1}{1-\beta^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-\beta^2)^2}} (U \approx N U_{st})$
- Sfasamento della risposta  $\begin{cases} \text{fase } \beta < 1, \xi = 0 \\ \text{oppos. } \beta > 1, \xi = \pi \end{cases}$
- Integrale generale:  $u(t) = u_{g0}(t) + u_p(t)$
- Risonanza ( $\beta = 1$ ;  $\omega = \omega_r$ ): risposta divergente in  $t$
- Next step: caso smorzato (risposte "steady state")  
con picco di risonanza di entità limitata,  
dip. te. dal fattore di smorzamento