Lecture 15: Damped Simple Harmonic Motion

The liquid exerts a damping force, $F_d \propto$ velocity, v of vane and liquid [if vane moves slowly]

$F_d \propto v$ [Let rod and vane = massless]

$F_d = -bv$ [b = damping constant]

$F_s = -kx$

Newton's second law for components along the x axis $F_{net,x} = ma_x$

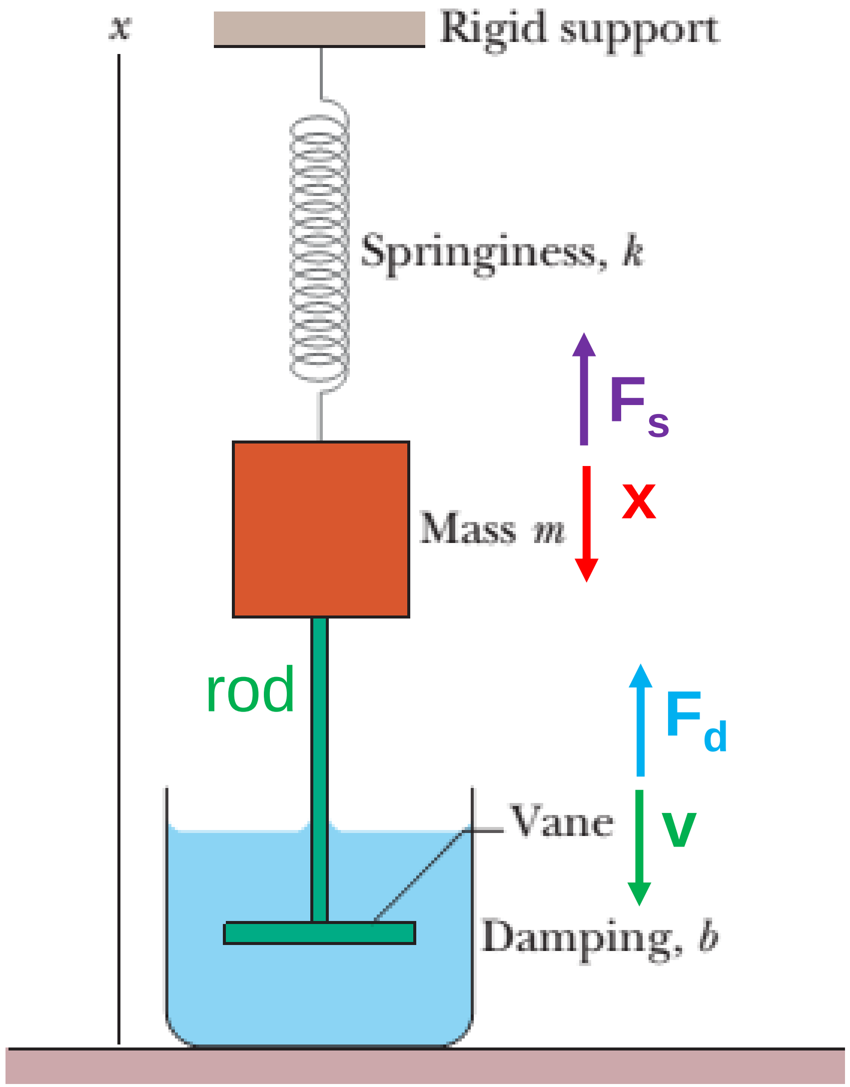
$$F_d + F_s = ma$$

$$-bv - kx = ma$$

$$-b\frac{dx}{dt} - kx = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$$m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + b\frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{b}{m}\right)\frac{dx}{dt} + \left(\frac{k}{m}\right)x = 0$$



The displacement of damped simple harmonic oscillator:

$$x'(t) = \left[x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)t}\right] \cos(\omega' t + \varphi)$$

The amplitude, $x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)t}$ decreases exponentially with time.

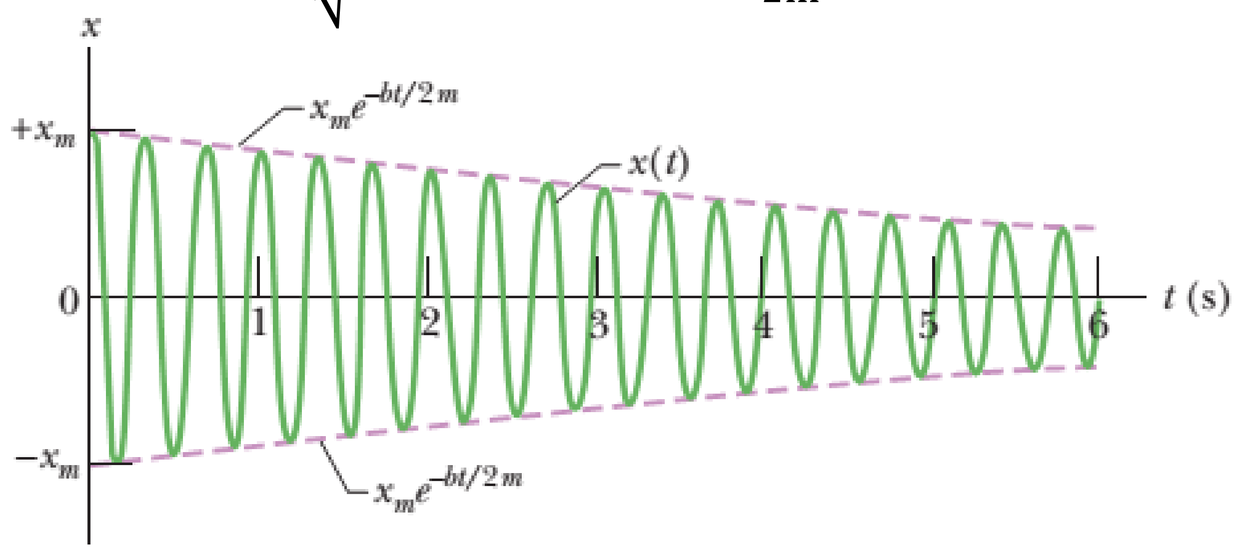
$$\omega' = \sqrt{\omega^2 - \gamma^2}$$

[ω' = angular frequency of the damped oscillator and
ω = angular frequency of the undamped oscillator]

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)^2}$$

[$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ $\gamma = \frac{b}{2m}$]

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$$



If there is no damping, b = 0 :

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{0^2}{4m^2}}$$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \omega$$ [angular frequency of an undamped oscillator]

The displacement of undamped simple harmonic oscillator becomes $x(t) = x_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$.

For the undamped simple harmonic motion, the amplitude x_m does not change with time.

Damped *mechanical energy*:

The mechanical energy for an undamped oscillator is constant, $E = \frac{1}{2}kx_m^2$

If damping (b) is very small, $x_m \approx x_m \mathrm{e}^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)t}$

The mechanical energy for a damped oscillator decreases as a function of time, $E \approx \frac{1}{2}k\left\{x_m \mathrm{e}^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)t}\right\}^2$

$$E \approx \frac{1}{2}kx_m^2 e^{-\left(\frac{b}{m}\right)t}$$

58. For the damped oscillator system shown in Fig. 15-16, with m = 250 g, k = 85 N/m, and b = 70 g/s, T= 0.34 s, what is the ratio of the oscillation amplitude at the end of 20 cycles to the initial oscillation amplitude?

Here, m = 250 g= 0.250 kg

k = 85 N/m

b = 70 g/s = 0.070 kg/s

T= 0.34 s

The displacement of the damped oscillation is

$$x'(t) = \left[x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)t}\right] \cos(\omega' t + \varphi)$$

Time for 20 cycles, t = 20 T'

$$\textbf{Amplitude} = x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)t} = x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)20T'} = x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{m}\right)10T'}$$

t = 0,

$$\text{Amplitude} = x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)t} = x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{2m}\right)0} = x_m e^{0} = x_m(1) = x_m$$

$$\text{Ratio of amplitudes} = \frac{x_m e^{-\left(\frac{b}{m}\right)10T'}}{x_m} = e^{-\left(\frac{b}{m}\right)10T'}$$

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{85}{0.250} - \frac{(0.070)^2}{4(0.250)^2}}$$

$$\omega' = 18.44\, rad/s$$

$$T' = \frac{2\pi}{\omega'} = 0.34 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{Ratio of amplitudes} = e^{-\left(\frac{0.070}{0.250}\right)10(0.34)}$$

$$= e^{-0.952} = 0.39$$