

4  
01/6/10/18

## Standard form of inhomogeneous eq<sup>n</sup>

Divide Eq. (13) by  $m$ , (i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{m} (1) : \quad \ddot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = \frac{1}{m} f^* \quad (12)$$

$$\text{Recall } \frac{k}{m} = \omega_n^2 \quad (13)$$

$$\text{Define } f(t) = \frac{1}{k} f^*(t) \quad \text{normalized forcing function} \quad (14)$$

$$(14) : \quad \frac{1}{m} f^*(t) \underset{(14)}{=} \frac{1}{m} k f(t) \underset{(13)}{=} \omega_n^2 f(t) \quad (15)$$

(13), (15)  $\rightarrow$  (12) :

$$\ddot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \omega_n^2 f(t) \quad (16)$$

2<sup>nd</sup> order inhomogeneous ODE in standard form

## Forced vibration response

$$x(t) = x_c(t) + x_p(t) = C \sin(\omega_n t + \varphi) + x_p(t) \quad (17)$$

(17)  $\rightarrow$  (16) :

$$\ddot{x}_c + \ddot{x}_p + \omega_n^2 (x_c + x_p) = \omega_n^2 f(t)$$

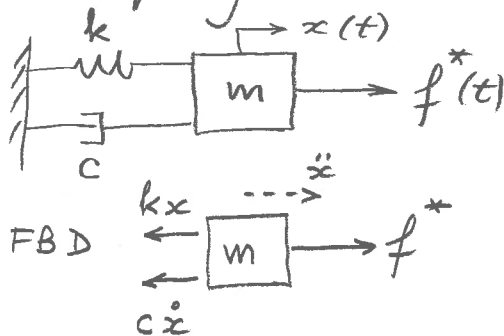
$$\underbrace{(\ddot{x}_c + \omega_n^2 x_c)}_{=0} + \ddot{x}_p + \omega_n^2 x_p = \omega_n^2 f(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}_p + \omega_n^2 x_p = \omega_n^2 f(t) \quad (18)$$

Need to find  $C, \varphi, x_p(t)$ ; not easy!

2016/10/19

# Spring-mass-damper oscillator



NLM  $m\ddot{x} = -kx - c\dot{x} + f^*$

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + kx(t) = f^*(t) \quad \text{EOM} \quad (1)$$

- Damped forced vibration eq<sup>n</sup>.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order inhomogeneous ODE

Solution  $x(t)$  of Eq. (1) consists of the sum of complementary sol<sup>n</sup>  $x_c(t)$  and of particular sol<sup>n</sup>  $x_p(t)$  where the complementary sol<sup>n</sup> satisfies the homogeneous eq<sup>n</sup> while the particular solution satisfies the inhomogeneous eq<sup>n</sup>.

## <sup>2</sup> 20/6/10/19 Damped free vibration (homogeneous eq<sup>n</sup>)

Set to zero the RHS of Eq. (1) to get

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0 \quad (\text{damped free vibration eq<sup>n</sup>}) \quad (2)$$

Assume  $x(t) = Ce^{pt}$  (3)

Hence  $\dot{x} = pCe^{pt} = px$   
 $\ddot{x} = p^2Ce^{pt} = p^2x$  } (4)

(3), (4)  $\rightarrow$  (2) :

$$mp^2x + cp^2x + kx = 0$$

or  $mp^2 + cp + k = 0$  characteristic eq<sup>n</sup> (5)

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4mk}}{2m} = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}}$$

$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm i \sqrt{\frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2} \quad (6)$$

Critical damping,  $c_{cr}$

Define critical damping  $c_{cr}$  as the value of  $c$  to make zero the term under the square root

sign, i.e.,  $\frac{k}{m} - \left(\frac{c_{cr}}{2m}\right)^2 = 0$

$$c_{cr}^2 = \frac{4m^2k}{m} = 4mk$$

$$c_{cr} = 2\sqrt{mk} \quad (7)$$

3  
2/6/10/19 Damping ratio,  $\zeta$

Define damping ratio  $\zeta$  as the ratio between damping  $c$  and critical damping  $c_{cr}$ , i.e.,

$$\zeta = \frac{c}{c_{cr}} = \frac{c}{2\sqrt{mk}} \quad \text{damping ratio} \quad (8)$$

Natural frequency,  $\omega_n$

Recall the definition

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{k}{m}, \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad (9)$$

Damped frequency,  $\omega_d$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Calculate } \frac{c}{2m} &= \frac{\zeta c_{cr}}{2m} = \zeta \frac{2\sqrt{mk}}{2m} = \zeta \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \zeta \omega_n \\ &\quad (8) \quad (7) \quad (9) \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

(9), (10)  $\rightarrow$  (6) :

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\zeta \omega_n \pm i \sqrt{\omega_n^2 - \zeta^2 \omega_n^2} \\ &= -\zeta \omega_n \pm i \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$p_{1,2} = -\zeta \omega_n \pm i \omega_d \quad (11)$$

where

$$\omega_d = \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} \quad \text{damped frequency} \quad (12)$$

4  
20/6/10/19

# Damped free vibration response

(11)  $\rightarrow$  (3):

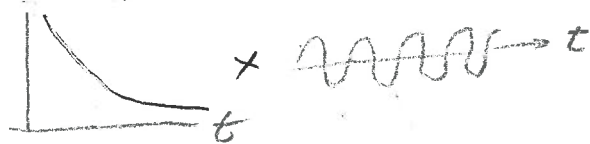
$$x(t) = C_1 e^{(-\zeta\omega_n + i\omega_d)t} + C_2 e^{(-\zeta\omega_n - i\omega_d)t}$$

$$= e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} (C_1 e^{i\omega_d t} + C_2 e^{-i\omega_d t})$$

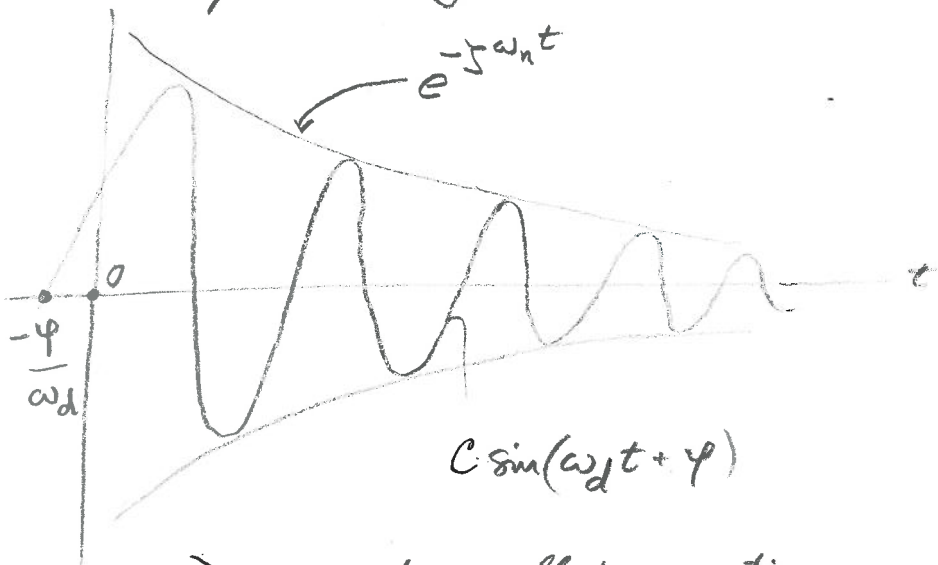
or

$$x_c(t) = C e^{-\zeta\omega_n t} \sin(\omega_d t + \varphi) \quad (13)$$

$\uparrow$  natural freq.  $\omega_n$ 
 $\uparrow$  damped freq.  $\omega_d$



- Free damped vibration response
- Complementary sol<sup>n</sup>  $x_c(t)$



Damped oscillatory motion

5  
20/6/019

## Standard form of damped forced vibration equation

Divide Eq. (1) by  $m$ , i.e.

$$\frac{1}{m} (1) : \ddot{x} + \frac{c}{m} \dot{x} + \frac{k}{m} x = \frac{1}{m} f^*(t) \quad (14)$$

Calculate

$$\frac{c}{m} = \frac{\zeta_{\text{Cor}}}{m} = \frac{\zeta 2\sqrt{mk}}{m} = 2\zeta\omega_n \quad (15)$$

(8)                      (7)                      (9)

Define  $f(t) = \frac{1}{k} f^*(t)$  normalized forcing function (16)

Calculate

$$\frac{1}{m} f^*(t) = \frac{1}{m} k f(t) = \omega_n^2 f(t) \quad (17)$$

(16)                      (9)

(15), (17)  $\rightarrow$  (14) :

$$\ddot{x} + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x} + \omega_n^2 x = \omega_n^2 f(t) \quad (18)$$

- Damped force vibration eq<sup>n</sup> in standard form
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order ODE in standard form.

6  
2016/10/19

## Damped forced vibration response.

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x_c(t) + x_p(t) \\ &= e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} [C \sin(\omega_d t + \varphi) + x_p(t)] \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

(19)  $\rightarrow$  (18) :  $= 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\ddot{x}_c + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x}_c + \omega_n^2 x_c) \\ &+ \ddot{x}_p + 2\zeta\omega_n \dot{x}_p + \omega_n^2 x_p = \omega_n^2 f(t) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Need to find  $C, \varphi, x_p(t)$

NOT easy!