

# Introduction to Frequency Response Analysis

Mechanical System Forced Response, Transfer Functions, and Input Output System Characterization

Jonas Wagner

University of Texas at Dallas

Mechanical Engineering Graduate Teaching Fellowship Teaching Example - Fall 2021

- 1 Background
- 2 Steady-state Forced Response
- 3 Frequency Dependent Forced Response
- 4 Frequency Response System Characterization

# Outline



- 1 Background
- 2 Steady-state Forced Response
- 3 Frequency Dependent Forced Response
- 4 Frequency Response System Characterization

# Review: Mechanical System Modeling

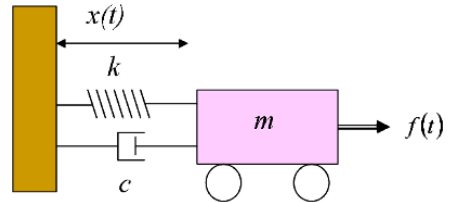
$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) = \sum F = f(t) - b \frac{d}{dt} x(t) - kx(t)$$

Let  $\mathbf{x} = x(t)$  and  $\mathbf{u} = f(t)$

$$m\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + c\dot{\mathbf{x}} + k\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{u}$$

$$\ddot{\mathbf{x}} = \left( \frac{-c}{m} \right) \dot{\mathbf{x}} + \left( \frac{-k}{m} \right) \mathbf{x} + \left( \frac{1}{m} \right) \mathbf{u}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{c}{m} & -\frac{k}{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \\ \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{m} \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{u}]$$



Spring Mass Damper System [1]

# Review: Second-Order System Dynamics

## Transfer Function

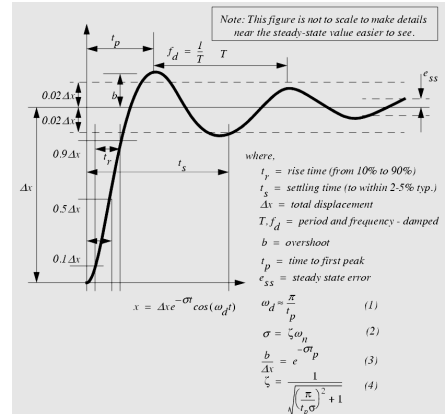
$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{U(s)} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

## System Poles

$$s = -\zeta\omega_0 \pm \omega_0\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}$$

## Spring Mass Damper System Parameters

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} \quad \zeta = \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{4mk}}$$



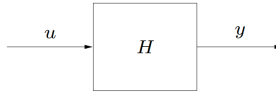
## 2nd Order System Response [2]

# Outline



- 1 Background
- 2 Steady-state Forced Response**
- 3 Frequency Dependent Forced Response
- 4 Frequency Response System Characterization

# Review: Steady-state Input System Response



## Convolution:

$$y(t) = \int_0^t h(\tau)u(t - \tau)d\tau \quad Y(s) = H(s)U(s)$$

## Sinusoidal Input:

$$u(t) = \cos(\omega t) = (e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t})/2 = U_0 e^{j0}$$

## Steady-State Output:

$$y(t) = \int_0^\infty h(\tau)\cos(\omega(t - \tau))d\tau = Ae^{j\phi} = A\cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

where  $A = U_0|H(j\omega)|$  and  $\phi = \angle(H(j\omega))$ .

# Steady-state System Response

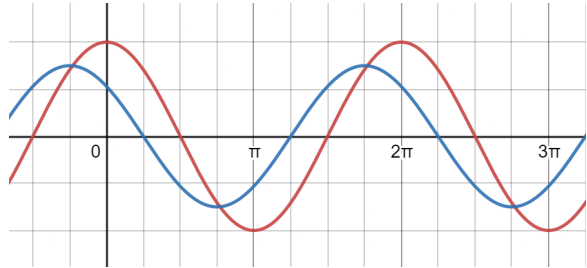
$$u(t) = U_0 \cos(\omega t) \quad y(t) = Y_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

## Magnitude Gain:

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{Y_0}{U_0} = \frac{1.5}{2} = 0.75$$


## Phase Shift:

$$\angle H(j\omega) = \phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



Steady-state System Response with  $\omega = 1$ .

## Homework 6: Sketch Bode Plots for given Transfer

Functions See posted review lectures for examples 

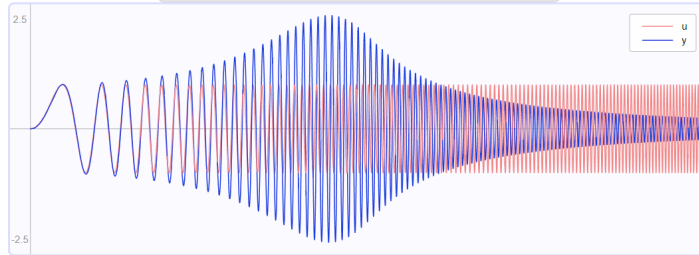
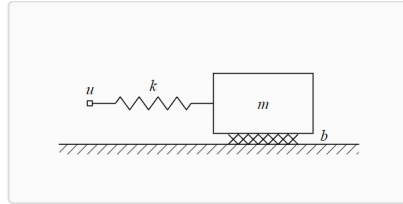


# Outline



- 1 Background
- 2 Steady-state Forced Response
- 3 Frequency Dependent Forced Response**
- 4 Frequency Response System Characterization

# Activity: Spring Mass Damper Frequency Response [3]



<https://www.sccs.swarthmore.edu/users/12/abiele1/Linear/examples/freq.html>

# Bode Plot

**Transfer Function:**

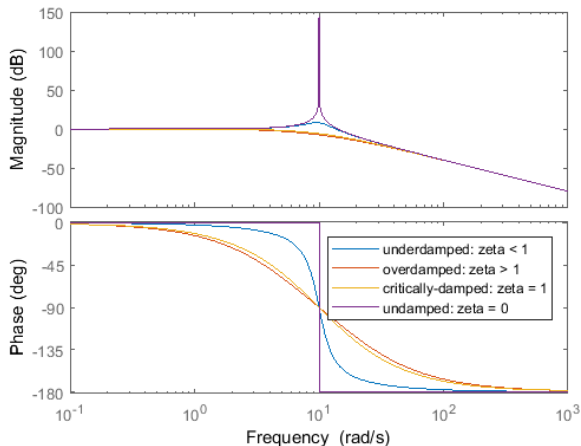
$$H(s) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

**Magnitude Gain:**

$$|H(j\omega)|_{db} = 20 \log_{10} \left| \frac{Y_0}{U_0} \right|$$

**Phase Shift:**

$$\angle H(j\omega) = \phi$$



Bode Diagram varying dampening factor,  $\zeta$ .

# Activity: Transfer Function Frequency Response

Investigate the system response by varying the input frequency, amplitude, and phase. [4]

## Interactive Demo

Choose a transfer function.

☐  $H(s) = \frac{1}{1+2s}$ 
☒  $H(s) = \frac{1.6}{s^2+0.5s+1.6}$

$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j2\omega}$ 
 $H(j\omega) = \frac{1.6}{(1.6-\omega^2)+j(0.5\omega)}$

Set input parameters,  $V_{in}(t)=A \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t + \phi)$ .

Set  $\omega$ :   $\omega$  0  3  
 Set A:  A 0.2  2  
 Set  $\phi$ :   $\phi$  -180  180

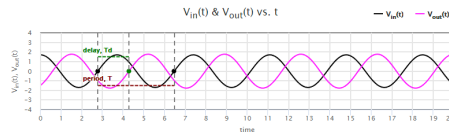
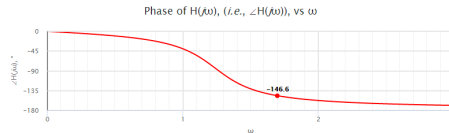
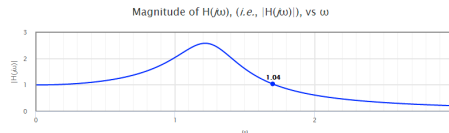
At  $\omega = 1.5$ ,  $H(j\omega) = 1.6/(0.31 + j0.75) = 1.61 \angle -130.9^\circ = M \angle \theta$ .

Since the input can be represented as  $1.7 \angle 0^\circ$ ,

The output is  $M \cdot A \angle (\theta + \phi) = 2.74 \angle -130.9^\circ$ .

	Magnitude	Phase	Time Domain
$H(j\omega)$	1.61	$-130.9^\circ$	$1.61 \cdot \cos(1.5 \cdot t + -130.9^\circ)$
Input	1.7	$0^\circ$	$1.7 \cdot \cos(1.5 \cdot t + 0^\circ)$
Output	2.74	$-130.9^\circ$	$2.74 \cdot \cos(1.5 \cdot t + -130.9^\circ)$

<https://lpsa.swarthmore.edu/Bode/BodeWhat.html>

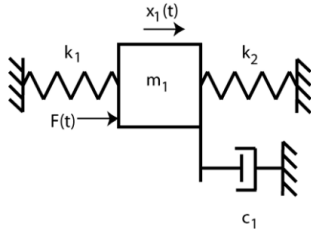


# Outline



- 1 Background
- 2 Steady-state Forced Response
- 3 Frequency Dependent Forced Response
- 4 Frequency Response System Characterization**

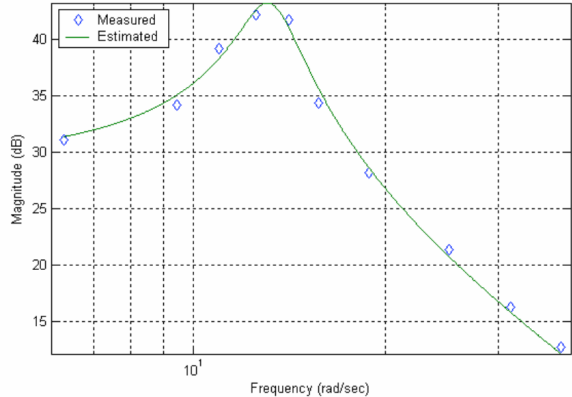
# Real-World Applications: System Characterization



$$\frac{X_1(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{K}{\frac{1}{\omega_n^2} s^2 + \frac{2\zeta}{\omega_n} s + 1}$$

Parameter	Initial Estimate	Final Estimate
$K$	30.6	28.9
$\omega_n$	13.2	13.2
$\zeta$	0.10	0.10

System Characterization Paper Results [5]



**Lab 3:** Experiment with selected system to obtain frequency response and characterize dynamics with an appropriate transfer function. See lab instructions for more details



Detroit Mercy University of Michigan, Carnegie Mellon.  
Introduction: System modeling.



Engineer on a Disk.  
ebook: Dynamic system modeling and control.



Erik Cheever.  
Linear systems: Frequency response of one mass.



Erik Cheever.  
What bode plots represent: The frequency domain.



Robert D. Throne.  
Frequency domain system identification of one, two, and three degree of freedom systems  
in an introductory controls class.