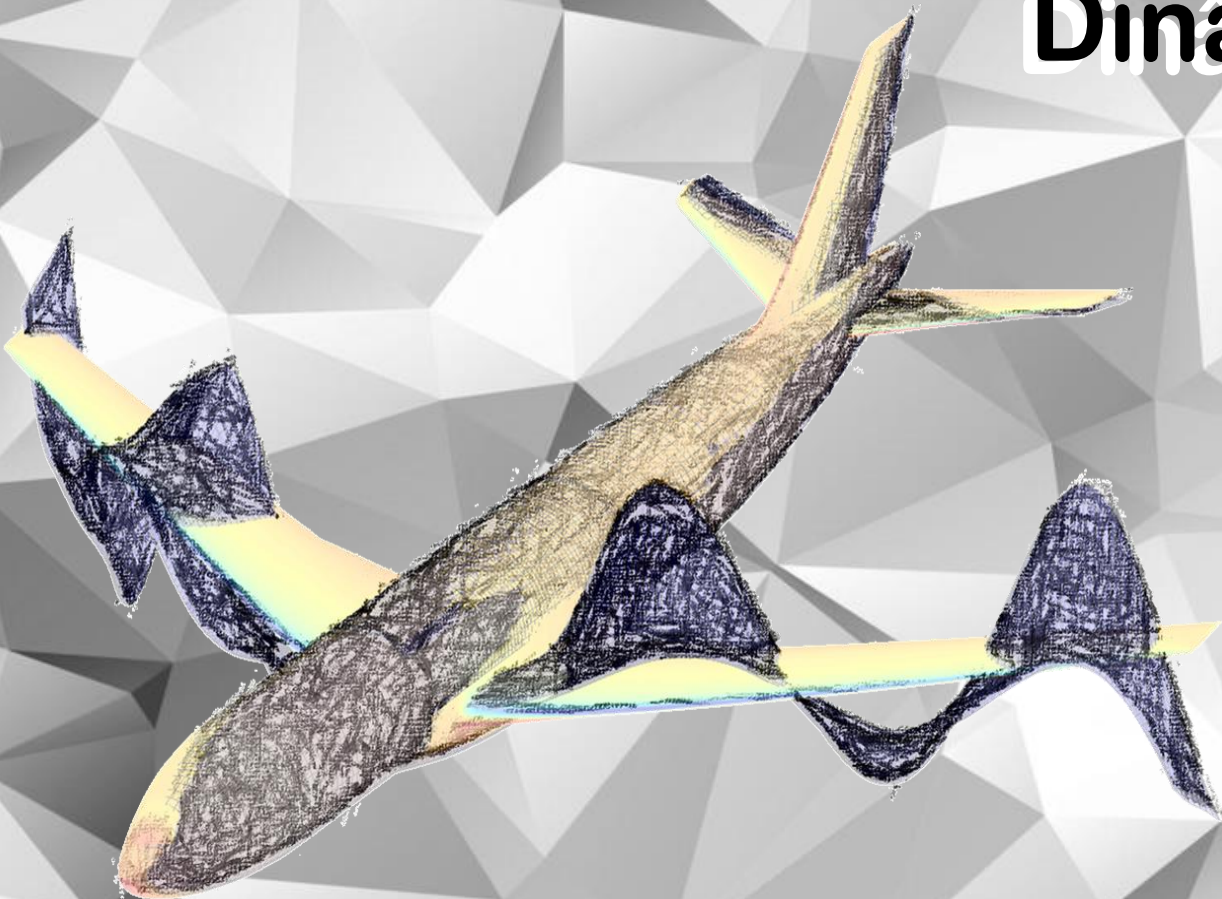


Aeroelasticidade

Dinâmica de Estruturas 2



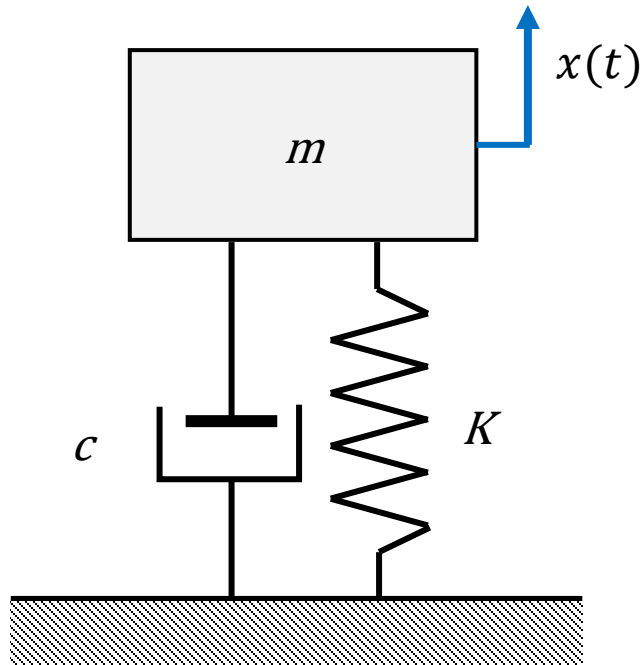
2023/2024
Rui Moreira

The background features a large, solid black silhouette of a hand with fingers spread, positioned on the right side. Below the hand, a pattern of light gray 3D diamond shapes is arranged in a grid, creating a textured effect. The overall color palette is grayscale.

SISTEMA COM 1 GRAU DE
LIBERDADE

REGIME FORÇADO
(HARMÓNICO)

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime livre (sub-amortecido)



Regime livre:

$$\sum F = 0$$

Condições iniciais:

$$x(t = 0) = X_0$$

$$\dot{x}(t = 0) = V_0$$

Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = 0$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime livre (sub-amortecido)

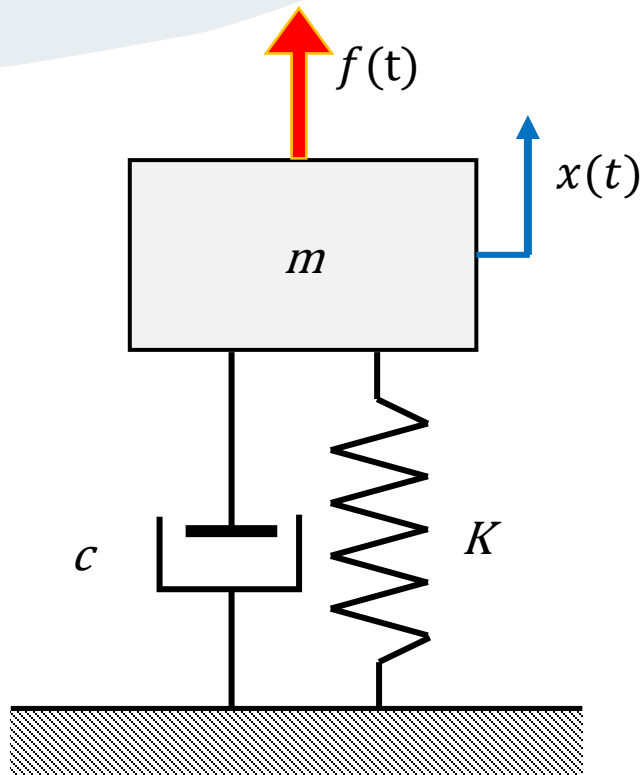
$$x(t) = X e^{-\xi \omega_n t} \cos \left(\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} t - \phi \right)$$

$$X = \sqrt{X_0^2 + \left(\frac{V_0 + \xi \omega_n X_0}{\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \right)^2} \quad \text{Amplitude}$$

$$\phi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{V_0 + \xi \omega_n X_0}{X_0 \omega_n \sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \right) \quad \text{Ângulo de fase}$$

$$c_c = 2m\omega_n \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{K}{m}} \quad \xi = \frac{c}{c_c} = \frac{c}{2m\omega_n}$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime forçado



Regime forçado:

$$\sum F \neq 0$$

Condições iniciais:

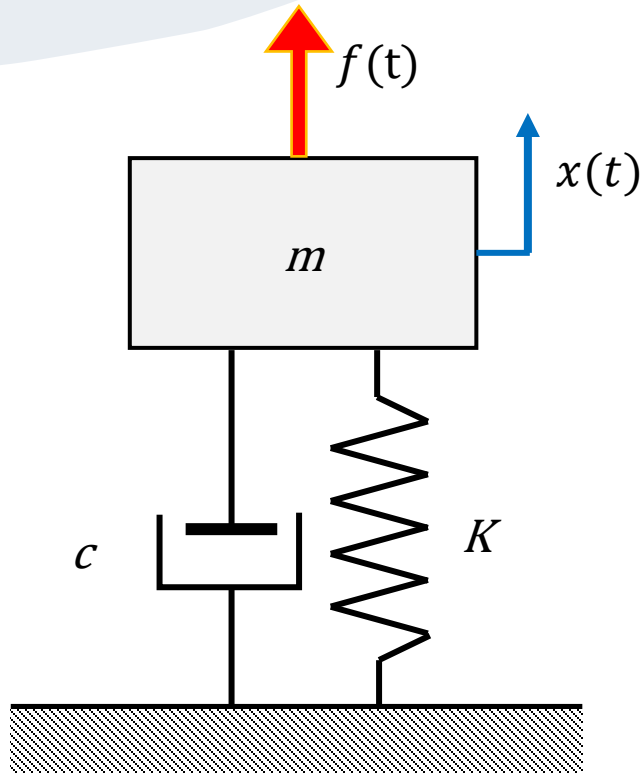
$$x(t = 0) = X_0$$

$$\dot{x}(t = 0) = V_0$$

Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = f(t)$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime forçado harmónico



Regime forçado harmónico:

$$f(t) = F\cos(\omega t)$$

Condições iniciais:

$$x(t = 0) = X_0$$

$$\dot{x}(t = 0) = V_0$$

Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = F\cos(\omega t)$$

ω : frequência angular
do carregamento
harmónico (excitação
harmónica)

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = F\cos(\omega t)$$

Sistema sub-amortecido

A solução da equação de movimento é do tipo:

$$x(t) = x_h(t) + x_p(t)$$



Resposta homogénea (ou natural)



Resposta particular (ou permanente)

Resposta homogénea:
(determinada pela resposta
natural do sistema)

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = 0$$

$$x_h(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t}(A_1 \cos(\omega_d t) + A_2 \sin(\omega_d t))$$

Resposta particular:
(determinada pelo carregamento
imposto)

$$x_p(t) = B_1 \cos(\omega t) + B_2 \sin(\omega t)$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

$$x_p(t) = B_1 \cos(\omega t) + B_2 \sin(\omega t)$$

Resposta particular:
(determinada pelo carregamento
imposto)

$$\dot{x}_p(t) = -\omega B_1 \sin(\omega t) + \omega B_2 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\ddot{x}_p(t) = -\omega^2 B_1 \cos(\omega t) - \omega^2 B_2 \sin(\omega t)$$



Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = F\cos(\omega t)$$

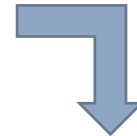
Resposta do sistema em regime estacionário ($x_h = 0$)

$$m\ddot{x}_p(t) + c\dot{x}_p(t) + Kx_p(t) = F\cos(\omega t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &[(K - m\omega^2)B_1 + c\omega B_2] \cos(\omega t) + \\ &[-c\omega B_1 + (K - m\omega^2)B_2] \sin(\omega t) = F\cos(\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

$$[(K - m\omega^2)B_1 + c\omega B_2] \cos(\omega t) + [-c\omega B_1 + (K - m\omega^2)B_2] \sin(\omega t) = F \cos(\omega t)$$



$$[(K - m\omega^2)B_1 + c\omega B_2] \cos(\omega t) = F \cos(\omega t) \quad \text{e} \quad [-c\omega B_1 + (K - m\omega^2)B_2] \sin(\omega t) = 0$$



$$B_1 = F \frac{K - m\omega^2}{(K - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2} \quad \text{e} \quad B_2 = F \frac{c\omega}{(K - m\omega^2)^2 + (c\omega)^2}$$

Assim, a resposta particular $x_p(t) = B_1 \cos(\omega t) + B_2 \sin(\omega t)$ é definida por:

$$x_p(t) = X_s \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$$

Razão de frequências

$$X_s = \frac{F}{K}$$

Deslocamento estático

$$\phi = \text{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{2\xi\beta}{1 - \beta^2} \right)$$

Ângulo de fase

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

$$x_p(t) = X_s \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$$

- Razão de frequências

$$X_s = \frac{F}{K}$$

- Deslocamento estático

$$\phi = \text{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{2\xi\beta}{1 - \beta^2} \right)$$

- Ângulo de fase

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$

: fator de amplificação dinâmica

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

$$x_p(t) = X_s \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$



$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$

: fator de amplificação dinâmica

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$$

- Razão de frequências

$$X_s = \frac{F}{K}$$

- Deslocamento estático

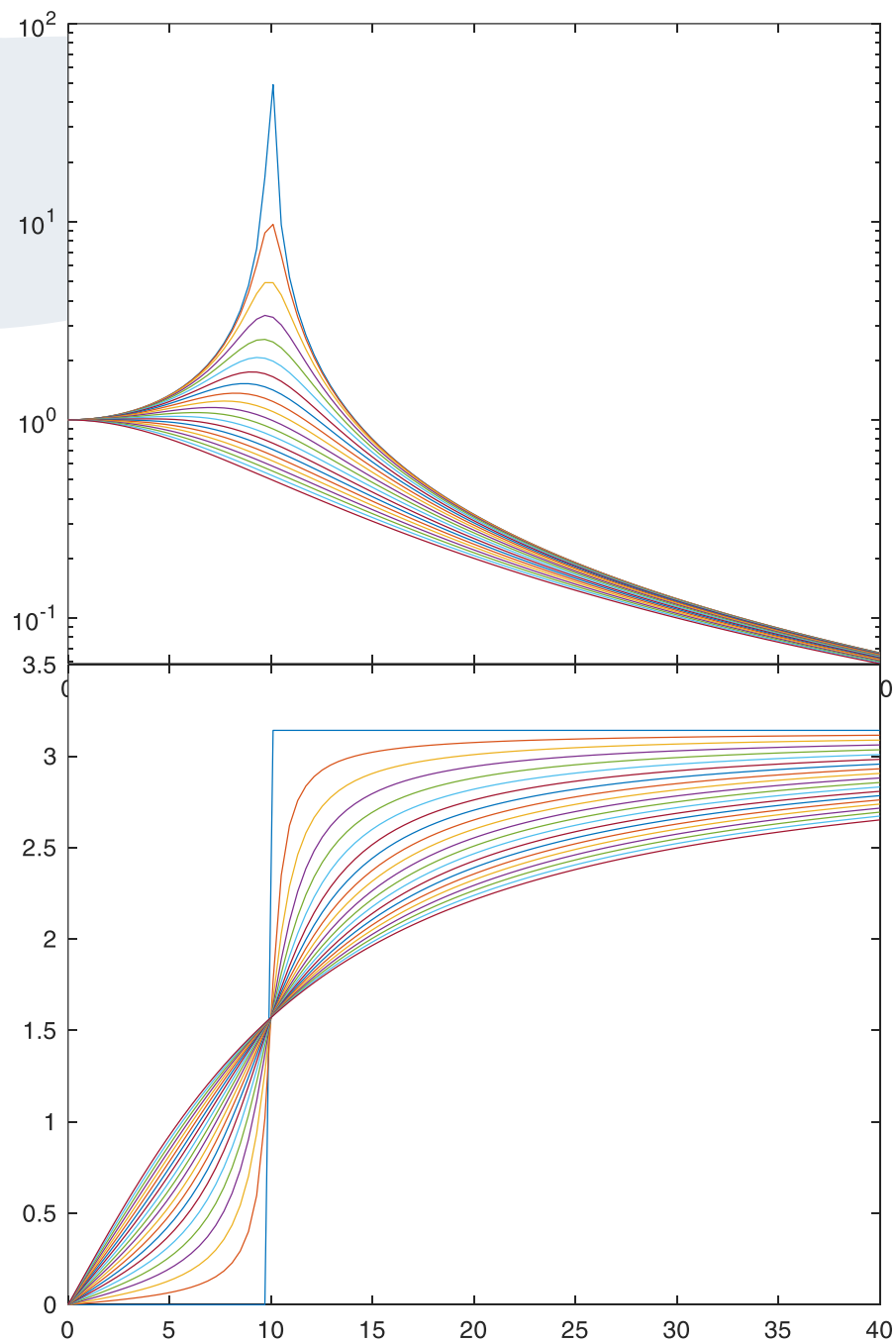
$$\phi = \text{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{2\xi\beta}{1 - \beta^2} \right)$$

- Ângulo de fase

$$\mu_{MAX} \Rightarrow \min[(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2] \Rightarrow \frac{\partial[(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2]}{\partial\beta} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$$

$$\mu = 1 \Rightarrow (1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \beta^4 - 2\beta^2 + 4\xi^2\beta^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \beta = 0$$

$$\mu = 0 \quad \leftarrow \hspace{10em} \beta = \infty$$



```
function [x,t] = sdof_harm_1(m,k,c,x0,v0)
```

```
%% fator de amplificacao dinamica
```

```
wn=sqrt(k/m);
```

```
cc=2*sqrt(k*m);
```

```
qsi=c/cc;
```

```
fn=wn/(2*pi);
```

```
wd=wn*sqrt(1-qsi^2);
```

```
fd=wd/(2*pi);
```

```
T=1/fd;
```

```
w=linspace(0,10000)*wn/2500;
```

```
b=w/wn;
```

```
miu=1./sqrt((1-b.^2).^2+(2*qsi.*b).^2);
```

```
phi=atan2(2*qsi.*b,(1-b.^2));
```

```
figure(1);semilogy(w,miu);hold on
```

```
figure(2);plot(w,phi);hold on
```

```
>> for c=0:20
    sdof_harm_1(1,100,c,0,0)
end
```







Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$

: fator de amplificação dinâmica

para

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2}$$

(μ_{MAX})

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - 1 - 2\xi^2)^2 + (2\xi\sqrt{1 - 2\xi^2})^2}} \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{2\xi\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \rightarrow \xi = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \infty$$

$$\phi = \text{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{2\xi\beta}{1 - \beta^2} \right)$$

: ângulo de fase

$$\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \omega < \omega_n$$

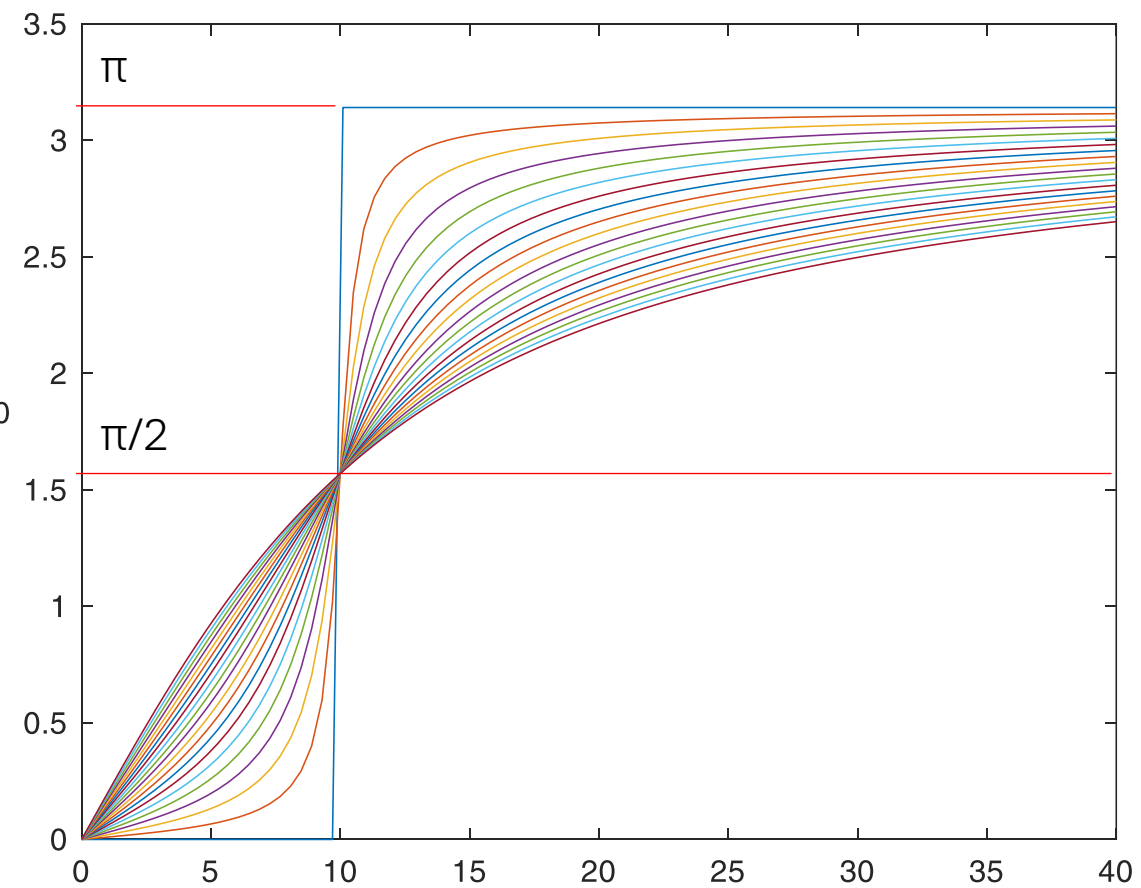
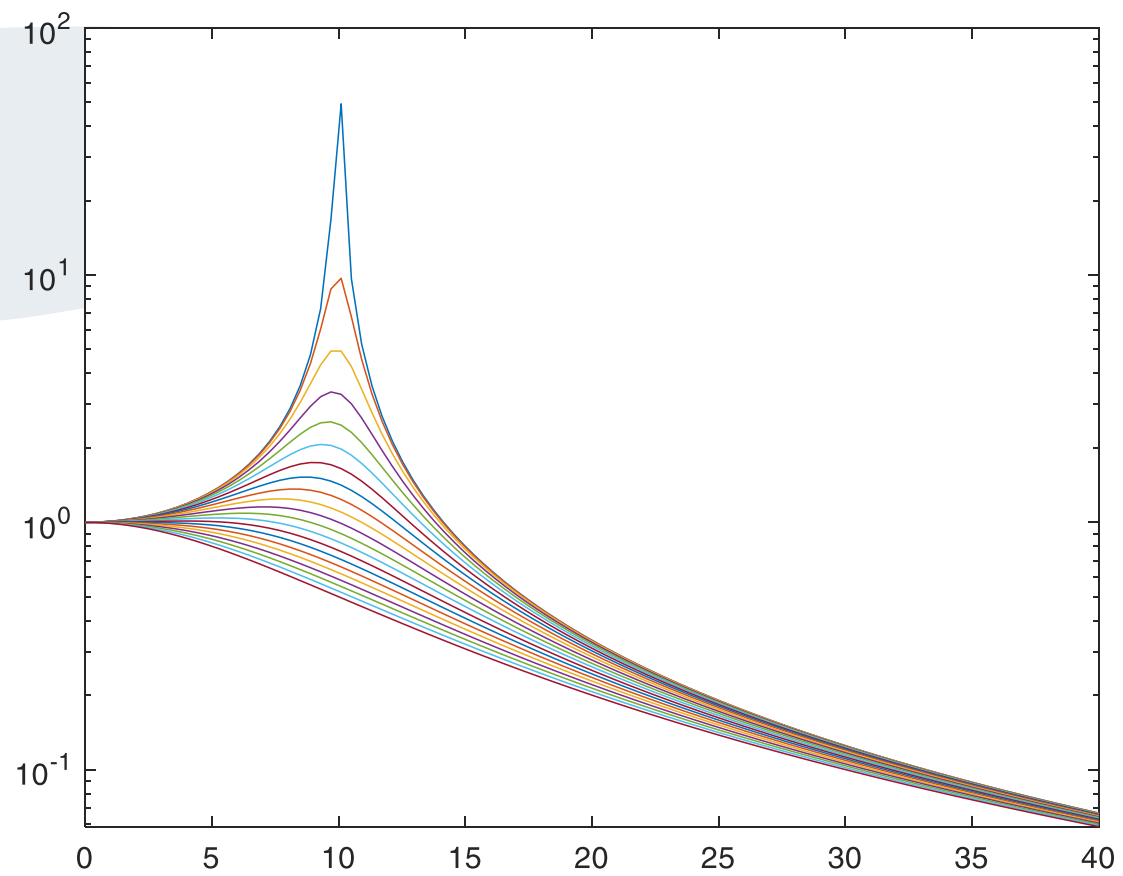
$$\phi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \quad \{\xi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = 0\}$$

$$\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \omega = \omega_n$$

$$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\beta > 1 \Rightarrow \omega > \omega_n$$

$$\phi \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \quad \{\xi = 0 \Rightarrow \phi = \pi\}$$





Driven Mechanical Oscillator

MIT Physics Lecture
Demonstration Group

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Resposta do sistema SDOF

$$x(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t} [A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t] + X_s \mu \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$



Resposta homogénea
(ou natural)



Resposta particular
(ou permanente)

$$X_s = \frac{F}{K} \quad : \text{deslocamento estático}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \quad : \text{fator de amplificação dinâmica}$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Resposta do sistema SDOF para $\beta = 1$

$$x(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t} [A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t] + X_s \mu \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{2\xi} \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t} [A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t] + \frac{X_s}{2\xi} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

Considerando condições iniciais nulas ($X_0 = 0$ e $V_0 = 0$)

$$A_1 = 0 \quad A_2 = -\frac{X_s}{2\xi} \frac{\omega}{\omega_d} = -\frac{X_s}{2\xi} \frac{\omega}{\omega_n \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = -\frac{X_s}{2\xi} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} = -\frac{X_s}{2\xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \left[-X_s \frac{1}{2\xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \omega_d t \right] + \frac{X_s}{2\xi} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\beta = 1 \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Resposta do sistema SDOF para $\xi = 0$

$$x(t) = [A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t] + X_s \mu \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\xi = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{|1 - \beta^2|}$$

Considerando condições iniciais nulas ($X_0 = 0$ e $V_0 = 0$)

$$x(t) = \left[-\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} \cos \phi \cdot \cos \omega_n t \right] + \frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \omega < \omega_n \Rightarrow \cos(\omega) > \cos(\omega_n)$$

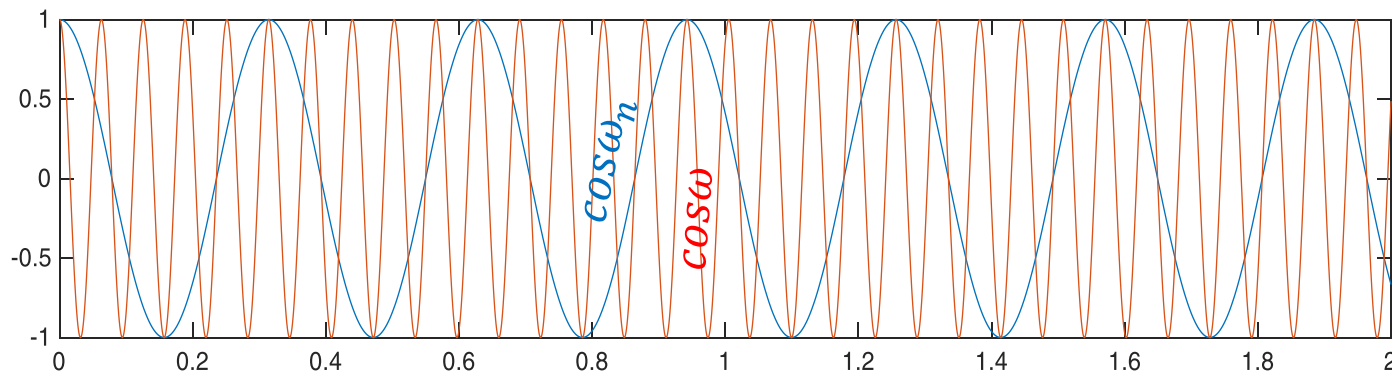
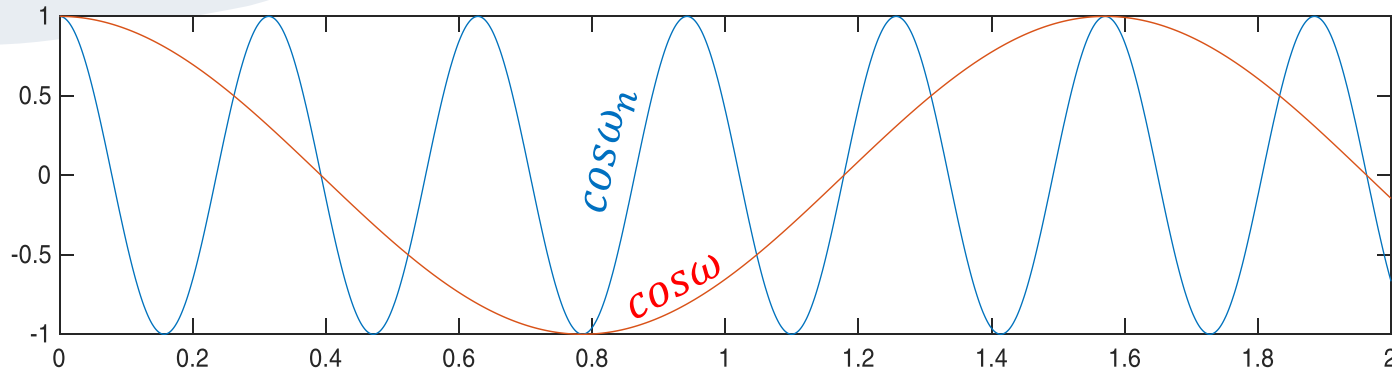
$$x(t) = -\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} [\cos \omega_n t - \cos \omega t]$$

$$\beta > 1 \Rightarrow \phi = \pi$$

$$\beta > 1 \Rightarrow \omega > \omega_n \Rightarrow \cos(\omega) < \cos(\omega_n)$$

$$x(t) = +\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} [\cos \omega_n t - \cos \omega t]$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico



$$\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \omega < \omega_n \Rightarrow \cos(\omega) > \cos(\omega_n)$$

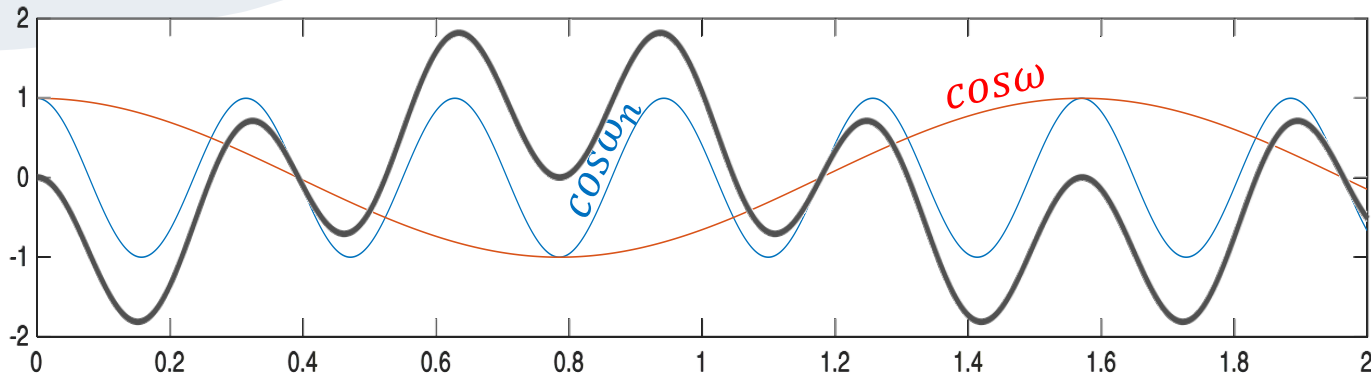
$$x(t) = -\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} [\cos\omega_n t - \cos\omega t]$$

$$\beta > 1 \Rightarrow \phi = \pi$$

$$\beta > 1 \Rightarrow \omega > \omega_n \Rightarrow \cos(\omega) < \cos(\omega_n)$$

$$x(t) = +\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} [\cos\omega_n t - \cos\omega t]$$

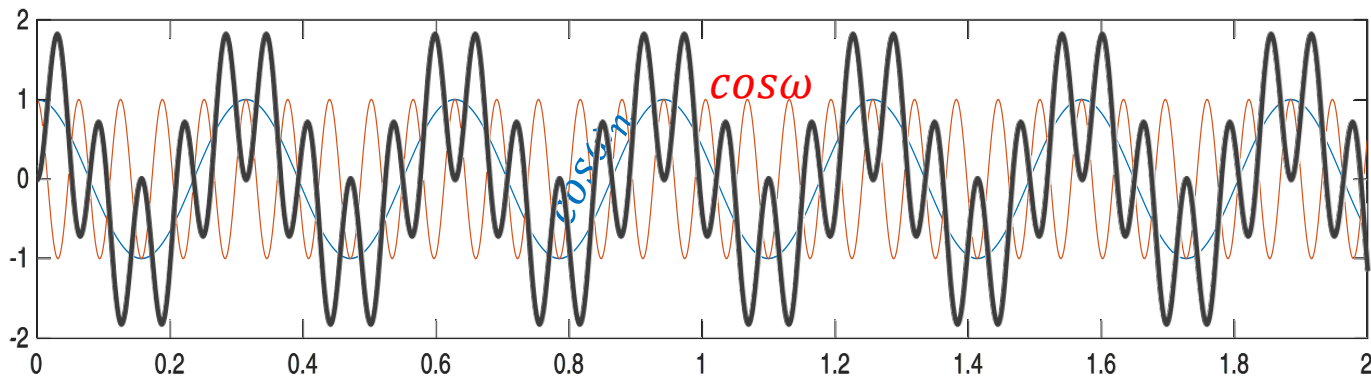
Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico



$$\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\beta < 1 \Rightarrow \omega < \omega_n \Rightarrow \cos(\omega) > \cos(\omega_n)$$

$$x(t) = -\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} [\cos \omega_n t - \cos \omega t]$$



$$\beta > 1 \Rightarrow \phi = \pi$$

$$\beta > 1 \Rightarrow \omega > \omega_n \Rightarrow \cos(\omega) < \cos(\omega_n)$$

$$x(t) = +\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} [\cos \omega_n t - \cos \omega t]$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Resposta do sistema SDOF para $\beta = 1$ e $\xi = 0$

$$x(t) = \left[-\frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} \cos\phi \cdot \cos \omega_n t \right] + \frac{X_s}{|1 - \beta^2|} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

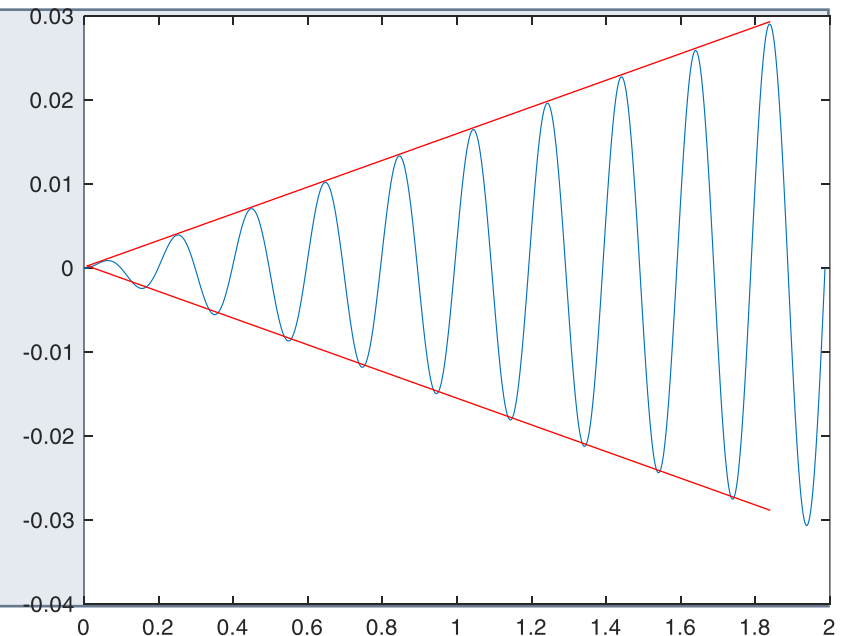


$$x(t) = \frac{X_s \omega_n^2}{|\omega_n^2 - \omega^2|} [-\cos\phi \cdot \cos \omega_n t + \cos(\omega t - \phi)]$$

Consideremos o limite $\beta \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \omega \rightarrow \omega_n$

$$x(t) = \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \quad \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_n} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \omega_n} \frac{dg(x)/d\omega}{df(x)/d\omega} = \frac{1}{2} X_s \omega_n t \sin(\omega_n t)$$

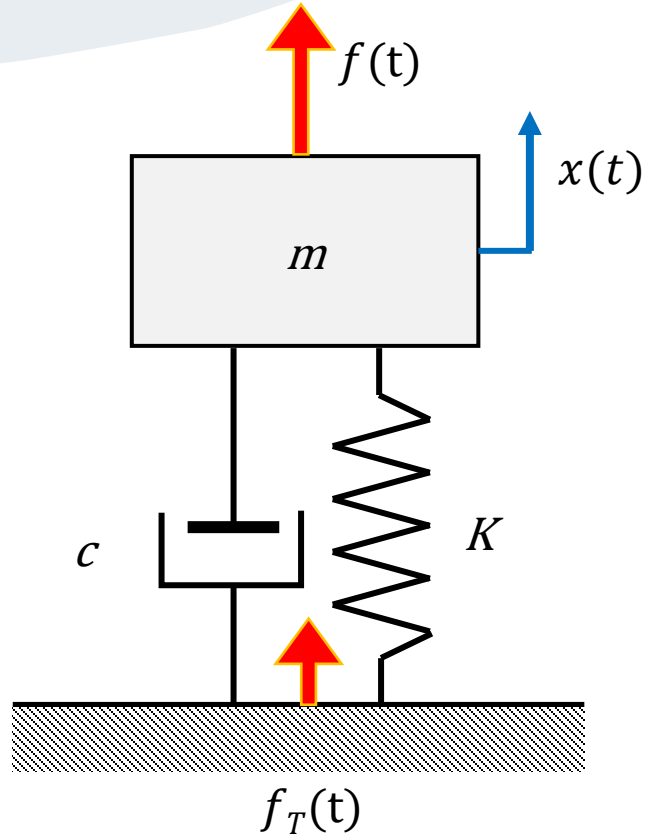
Regra de L'Hopit le



Sistema n o amortecido

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Transmissibilidade de força



Força transmitida à base

$$f_T(t) = K x(t) + c \dot{x}(t)$$

A resposta homogénea do sistema é dada por:

$$x(t) = X(\omega) \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

onde

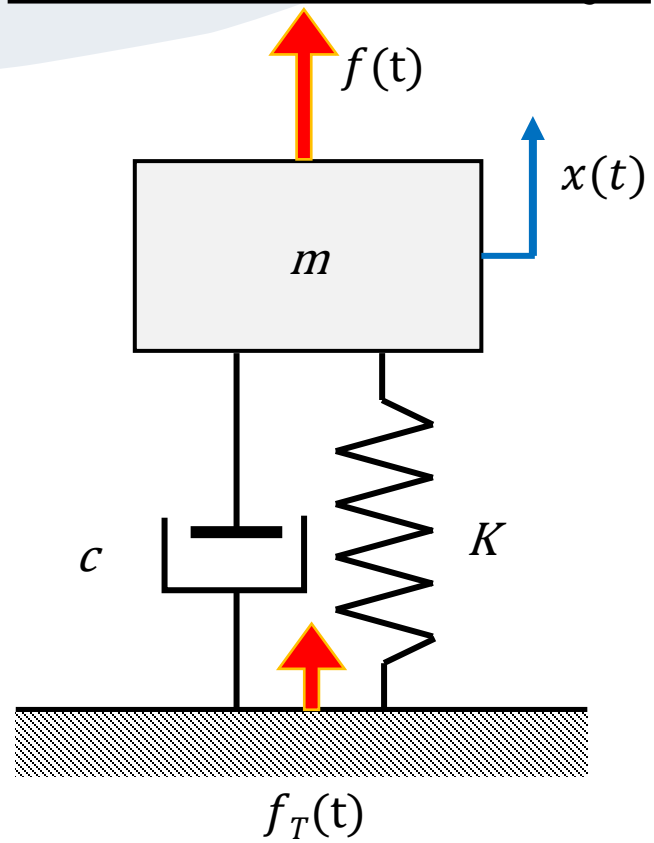
$$X(\omega) = X_s \mu$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2\xi\beta}{1-\beta^2} \right)$$

$$X_s = \frac{F}{K}$$

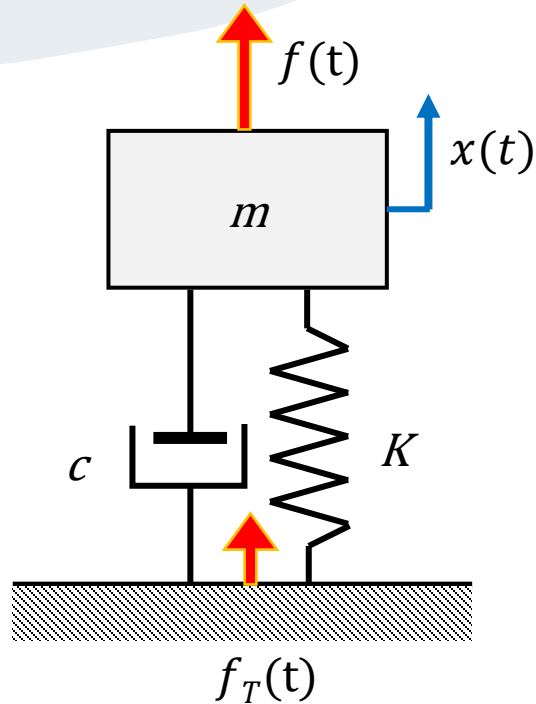
$$\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-\beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$

Transmissibilidade de força



Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Transmissibilidade de força



Força transmitida à base

$$f_T(t) = K x(t) + c \dot{x}(t)$$

A resposta permanente do sistema é dada por:

$$x(t) = X(\omega) \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$f_T(t) = K x(t) + c \dot{x}(t)$$

$$= K \cdot X(\omega) \cos(\omega t - \phi) - c \cdot X(\omega) \omega \sin(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$= \sqrt{K^2 + (\omega c)^2} \cdot X(\omega) \cos(\omega t - \phi - \gamma)$$

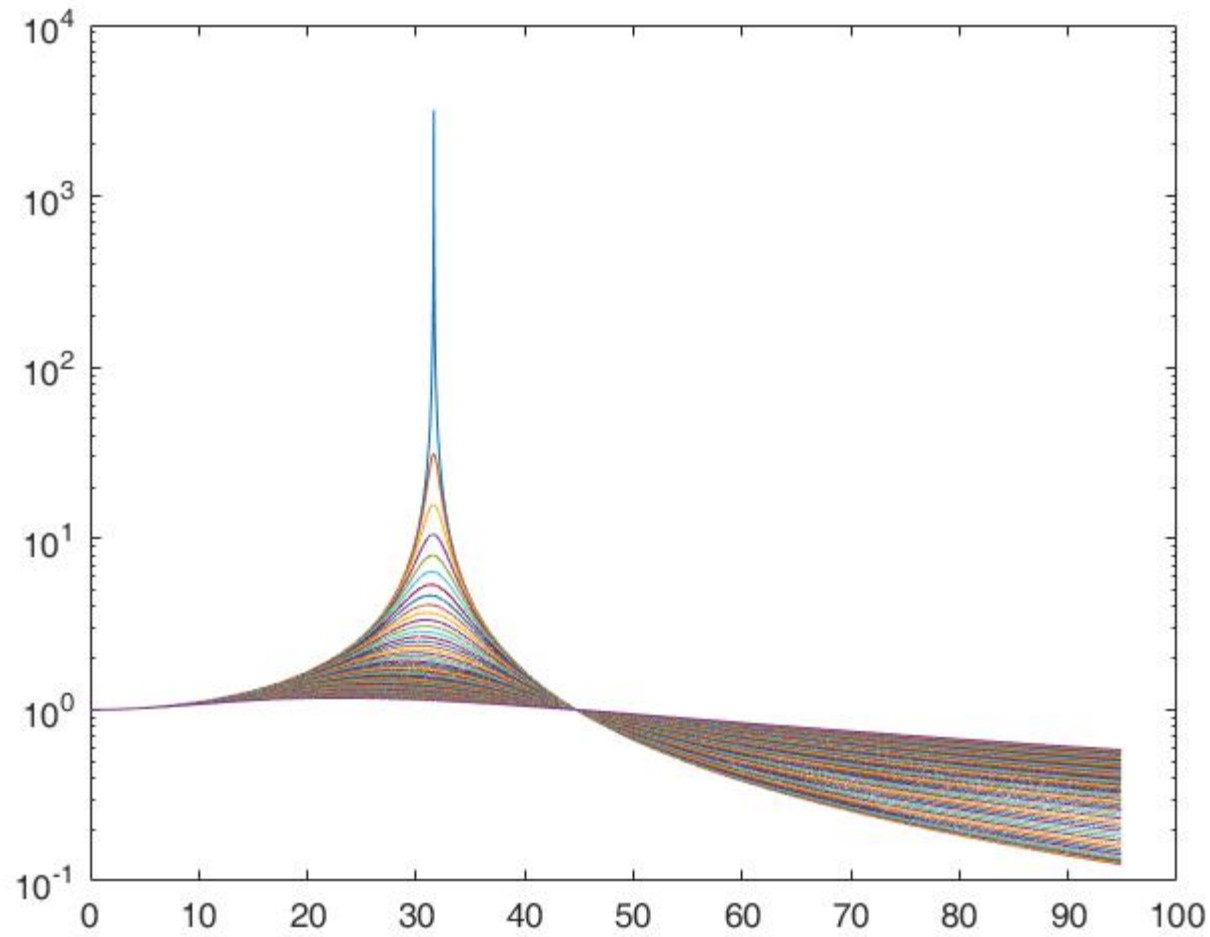
$$\gamma = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega c}{K} \right) = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}(2\xi\beta)$$

$$f_T(t) = F \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

T_F

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{K}{K}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c\omega}{K}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{F}{K} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$\varphi = \phi + \gamma$$



```
function [x,t] = sdof_harmFT(m,k,c)

wn=sqrt(k/m);
cc=2*sqrt(k*m);
qsi=c/cc;
fn=wn/(2*pi);

disp(['wn:',num2str(wn),' rad/s']);
disp(['Cc:',num2str(cc),' N/m.s']);
disp(['Qsi:',num2str(qsi)]);

w=linspace(0,3*wn, 10000);

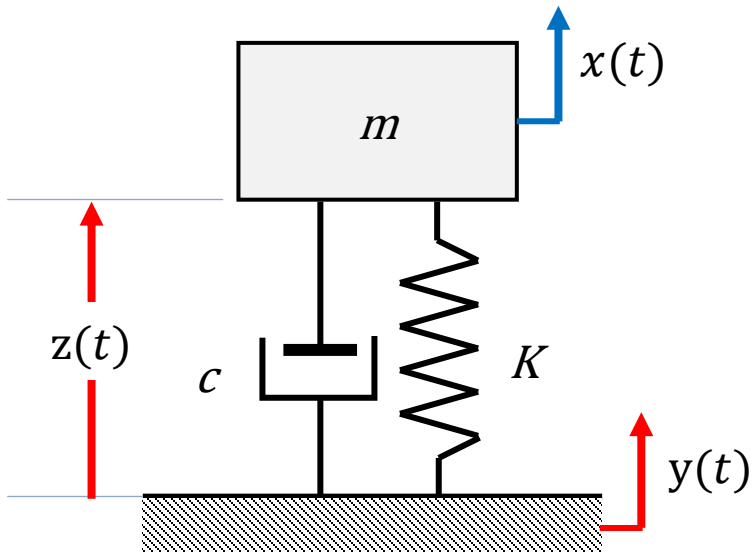
b=w/wn;
disp(['beta:',num2str(b)]);

TF=sqrt((1+(2*qsi.*b).^2))./sqrt(((1-b.^2).^2+(2*qsi.*b).^2));

figure(1);
semilogy(w,TF);hold on
```

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



Deslocamento da massa (absoluto) $x(t)$

Deslocamento da base (absoluto) $y(t)$

Deslocamento relativo da massa $z(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c(\dot{x}(t) - \dot{y}(t)) + K(x(t) - y(t)) = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = c\dot{y}(t) + Ky(t)$$

Considerando o movimento harmónico da base:

$$y(t) = Y\cos(\omega t)$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = -\omega Y\sin(\omega t)$$

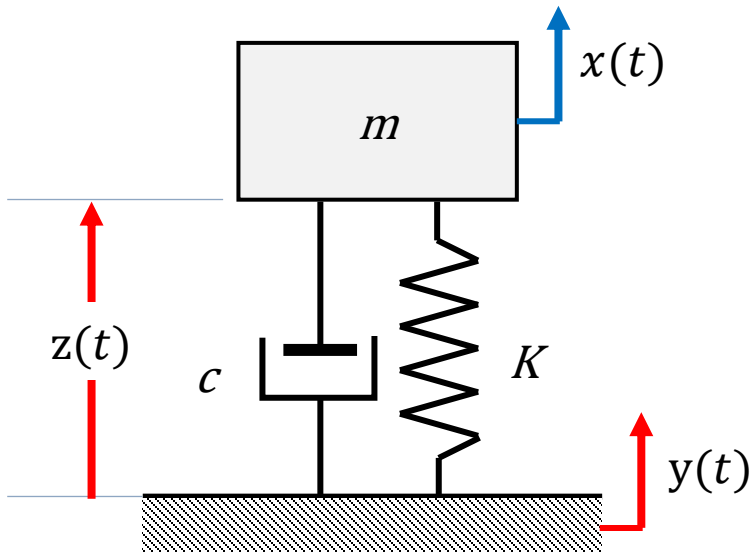
Equação de movimento pode ser escrita como:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = f'(t)$$



Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



Deslocamento da massa (absoluto) $x(t)$

Deslocamento da base (absoluto) $y(t)$

Deslocamento relativo da massa $z(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

Equação de movimento pode ser escrita como:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t) = f'(t)$$

$$f'(t) = \sqrt{K^2 + (c\omega)^2} Y \cos(\omega t - \gamma)$$

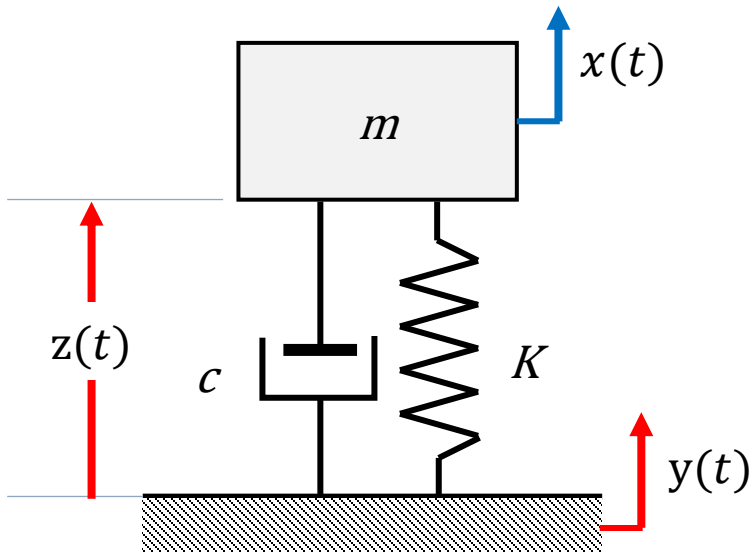
$$\gamma = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{c\omega}{K} \right) = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}(2\xi\beta)$$

Sabendo que a resposta permanente do sistema é dado por:

$$x_p(t) = \frac{F'}{K} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



Deslocamento da massa (absoluto) $x(t)$

Deslocamento da base (absoluto) $y(t)$

Deslocamento relativo da massa $z(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

Sabendo que a resposta permanente do sistema é dado por:

$$x_p(t) = \frac{F'}{K} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

onde:

$$\frac{F'}{K} = \frac{\sqrt{K^2 + (c\omega)^2}}{K} \cdot Y = \sqrt{1 + (2\xi\beta)^2} \cdot Y$$

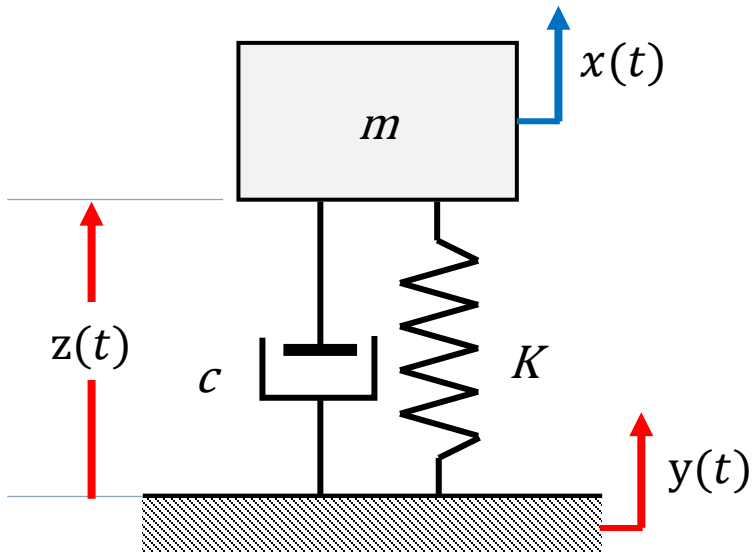
where $f'(t) = \sqrt{K^2 + (c\omega)^2} Y \cos(\omega t - \gamma)$

Resultando:

$$x_p(t) = Y \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \gamma - \phi)$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



Deslocamento da massa (absoluto) $x(t)$

Deslocamento da base (absoluto) $y(t)$

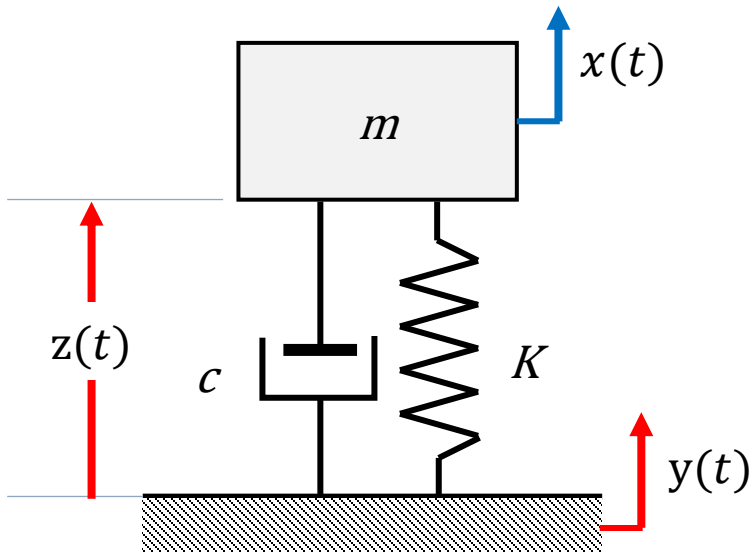
Deslocamento relativo da massa $z(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

$$x(t) = Y \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \gamma - \phi)$$

$$x_p(t) = X_T(\omega) \cos(\omega t - \phi) \quad \phi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left[\frac{2\xi\beta^3}{(1 - \beta^2) + (2\xi\beta)^2} \right]$$

Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



Deslocamento da massa (absoluto) $x(t)$

Deslocamento da base (absoluto) $y(t)$

Deslocamento relativo da massa $z(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

$$x(t) = Y \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

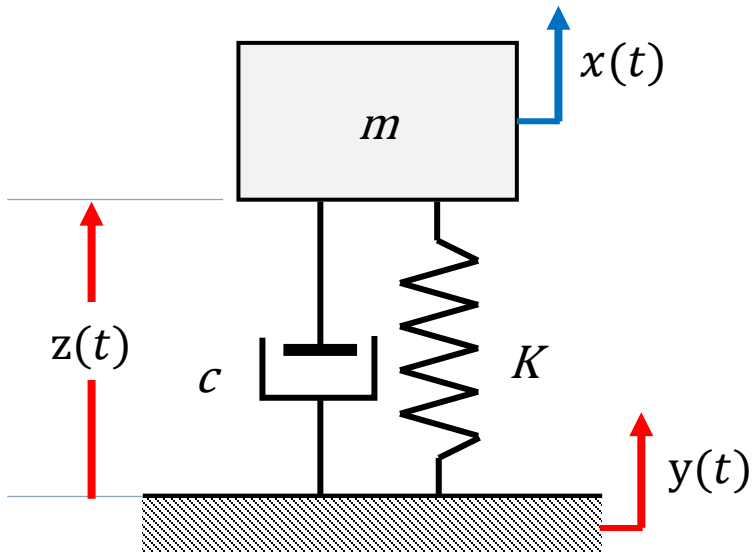
Transmissibilidade de deslocamento ABSOLUTO

$$T_{RA} = \frac{X_T(\omega)}{Y} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$



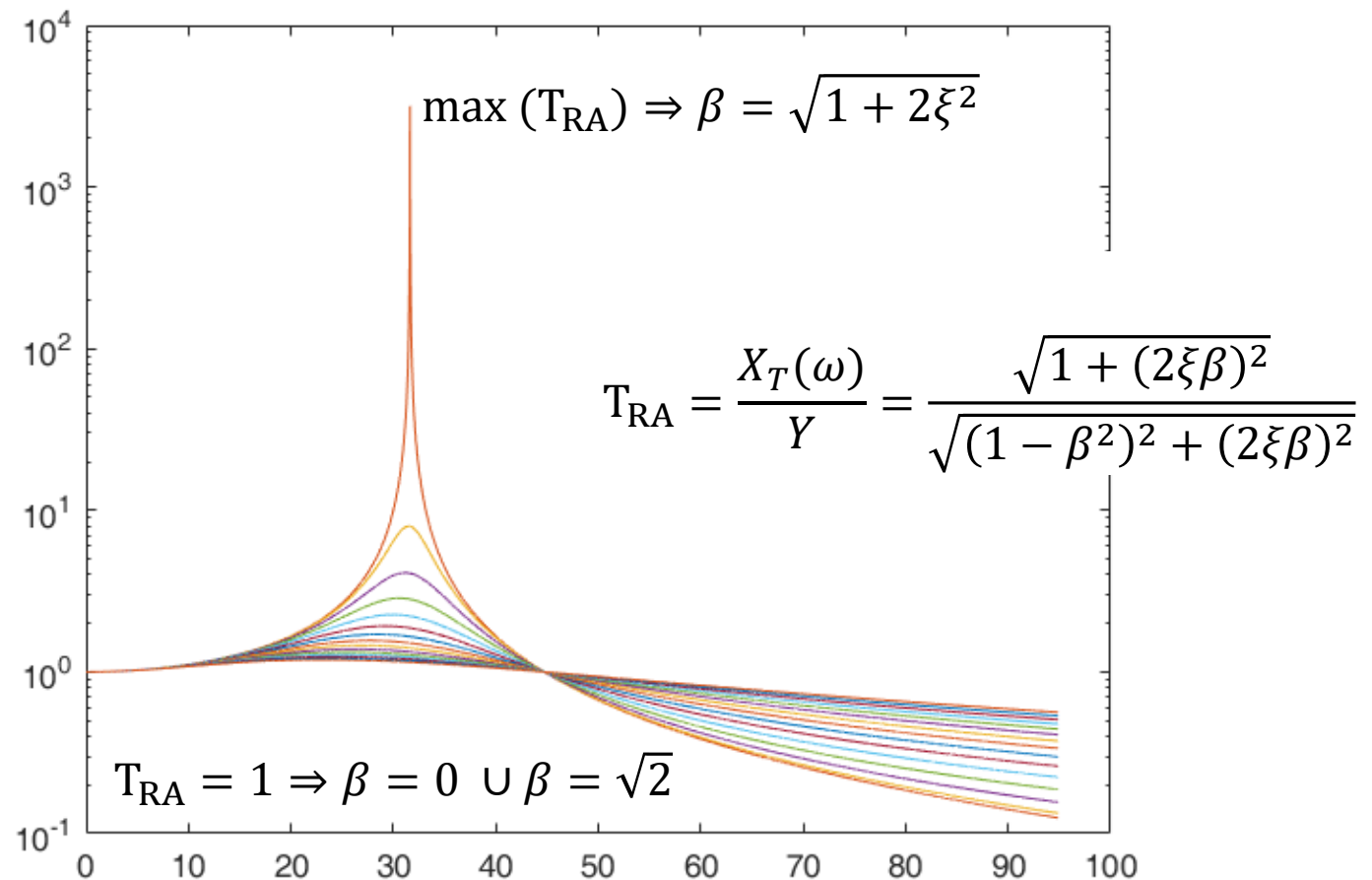
Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



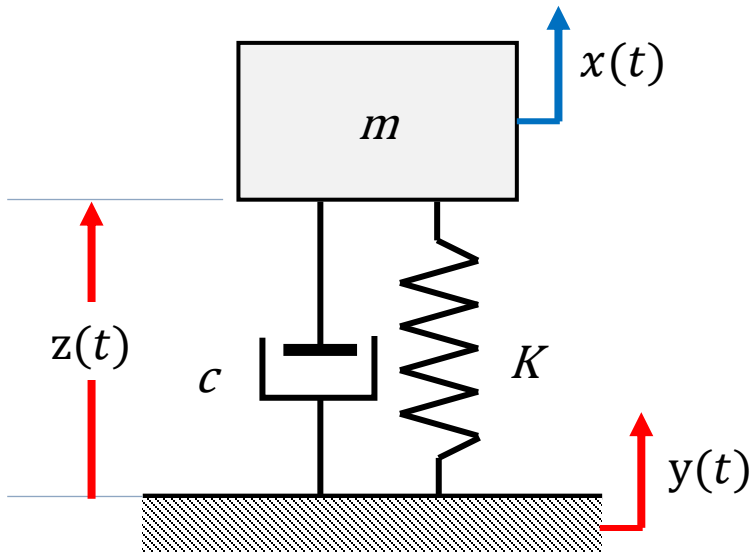
Deslocamento da massa (absoluto) $x(t)$
Deslocamento da base (absoluto) $y(t)$
Deslocamento relativo da massa $z(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

Transmissibilidade de deslocamento ABSOLUTO



Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



Deslocamento da massa (absoluto) $x(t)$

Deslocamento da base (absoluto) $y(t)$

Deslocamento relativo da massa $z(t) = x(t) - y(t)$

Transmissibilidade de deslocamento RELATIVO

$$x(t) = z(t) + y(t)$$

Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = 0$$

$$m\ddot{z}(t) + m\ddot{y}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = 0$$

$$m\ddot{z}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = -m\ddot{y}(t)$$

$$m\ddot{z}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = m\omega^2 Y \cos(\omega t)$$

$$z(t) = \frac{Y}{K} \omega^2 m \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$

$$y(t) = Y \cos(\omega t)$$

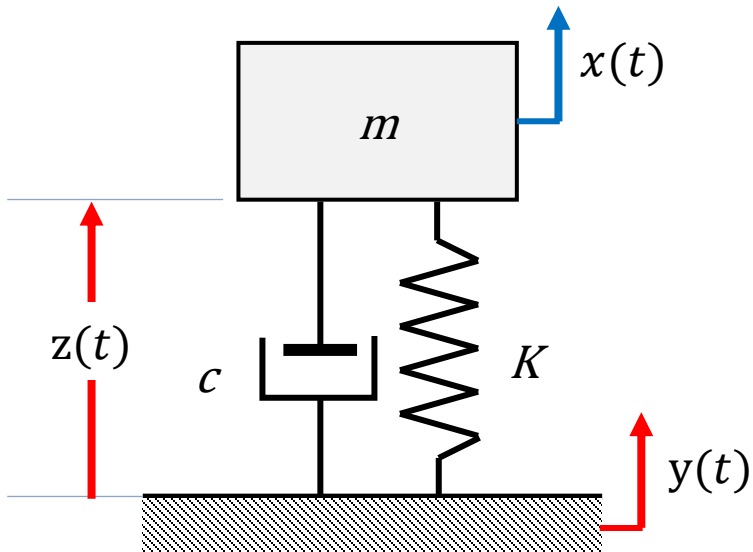
$$\dot{y}(t) = -\omega Y \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\ddot{y}(t) = -\omega^2 Y \cos(\omega t)$$

$$T_{RR} = \frac{Z_T(\omega)}{Y} = \frac{\beta^2}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$

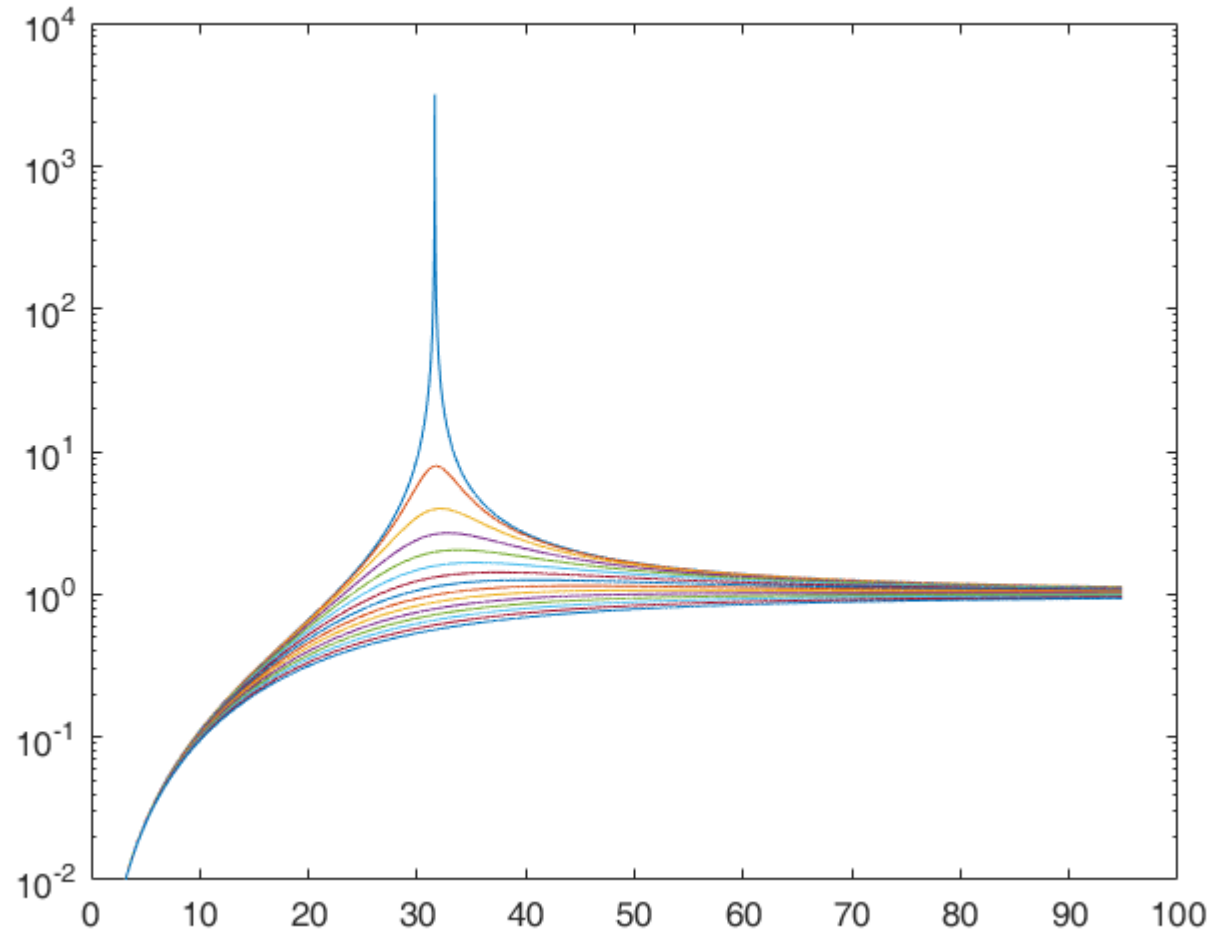
Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónico da base



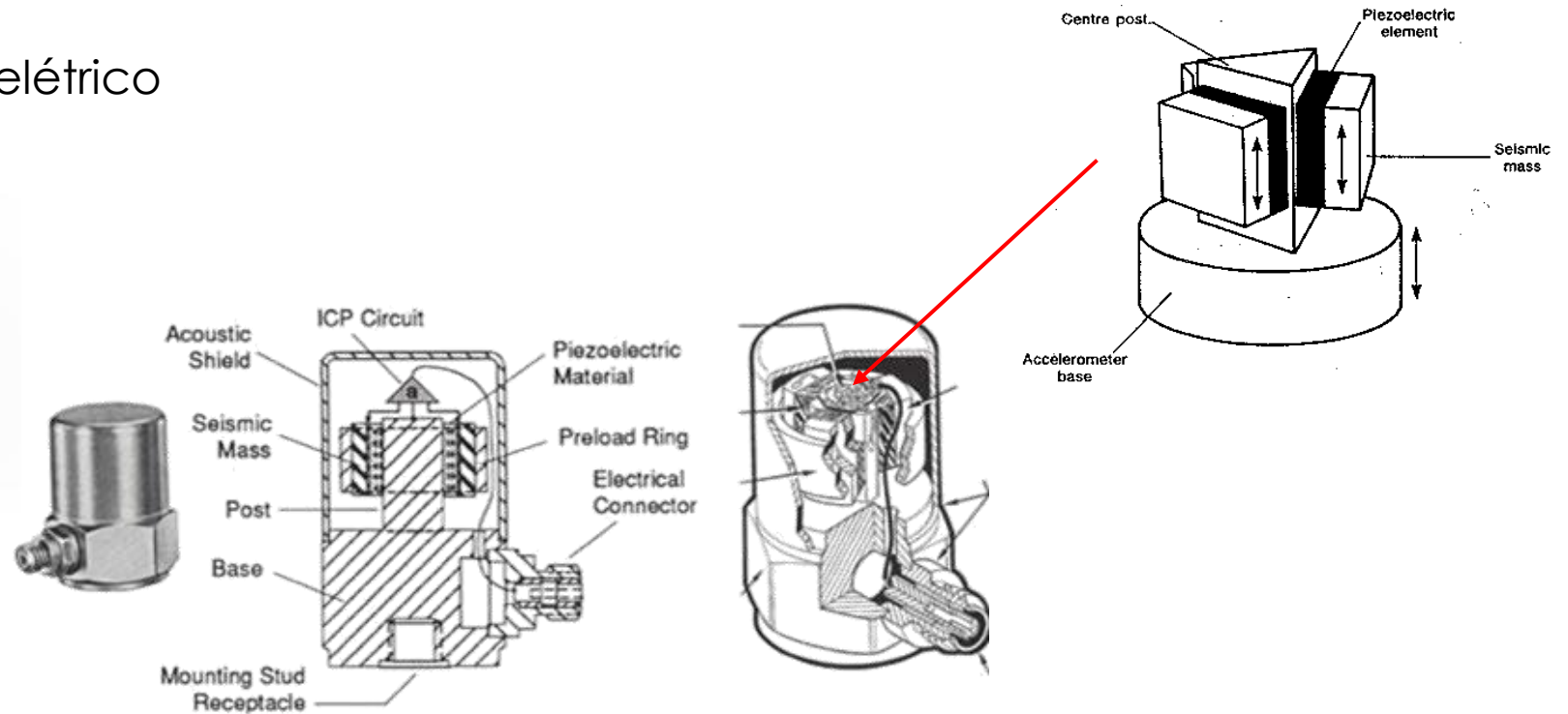
Transmissibilidade de deslocamento RELATIVO

$$T_{RR} = \frac{Z_T(\omega)}{Y} = \frac{\beta^2}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$



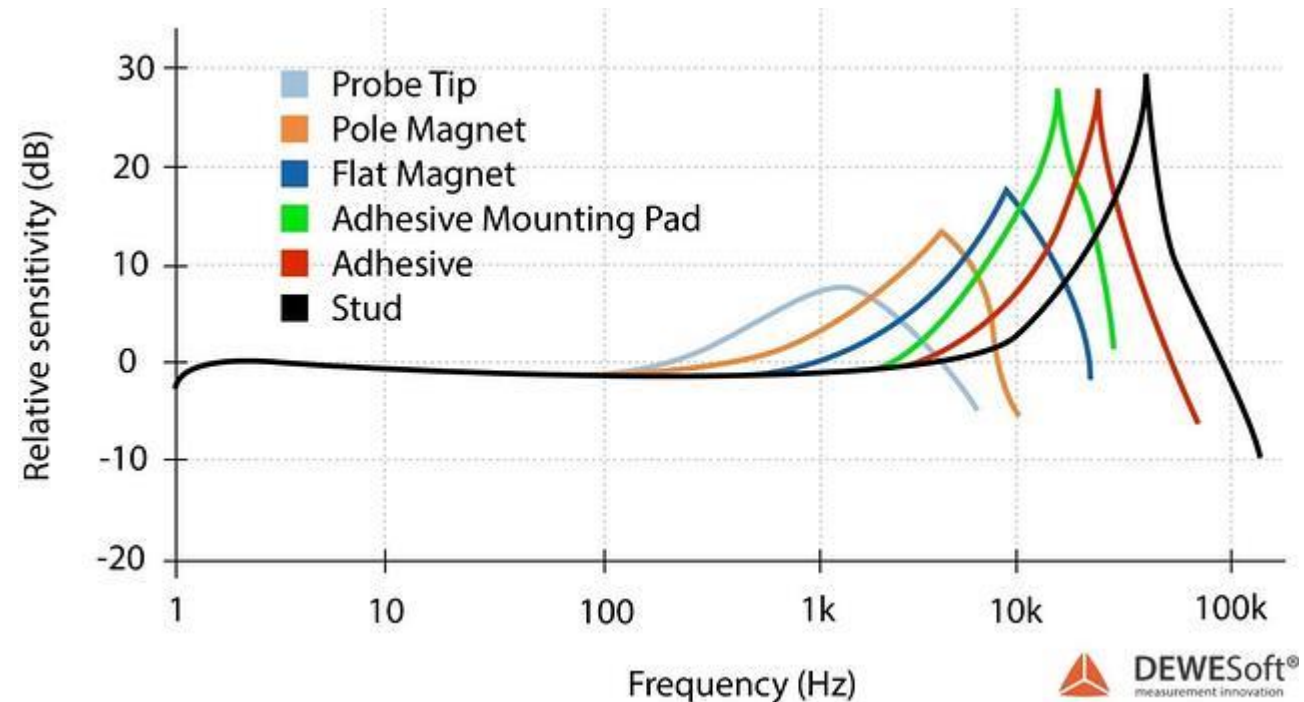
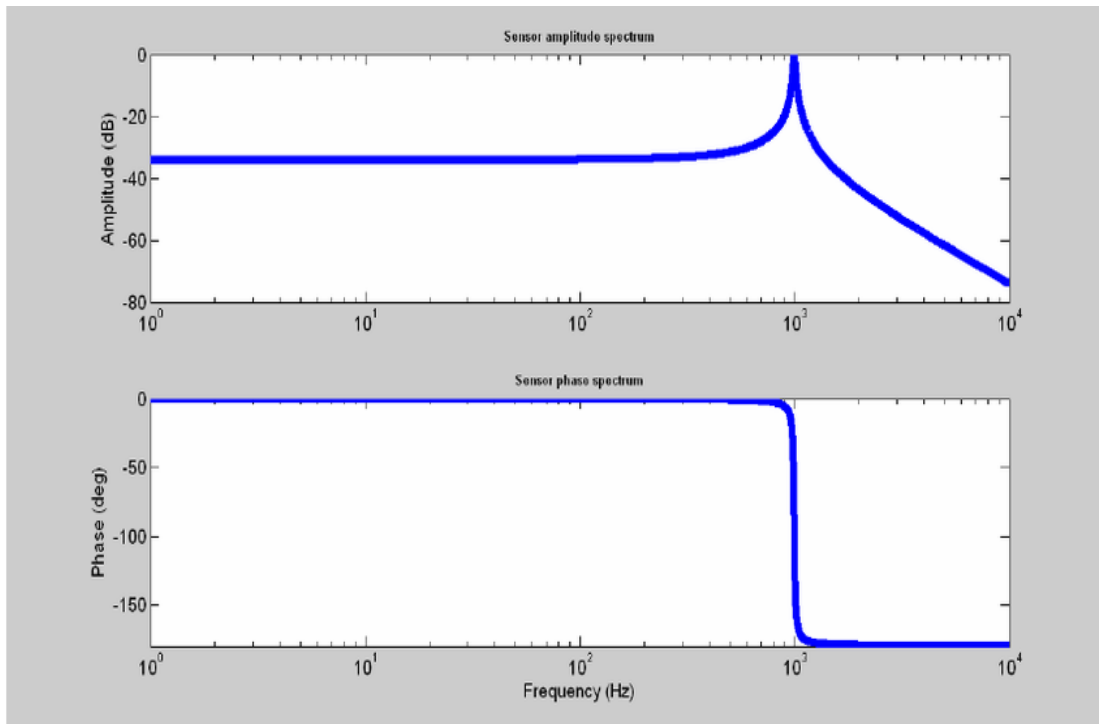
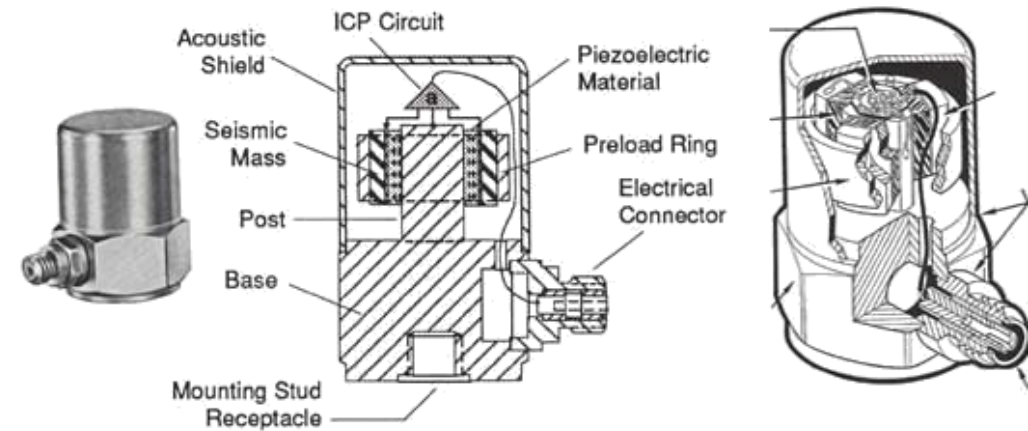
Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Acelerómetro piezoelétrico



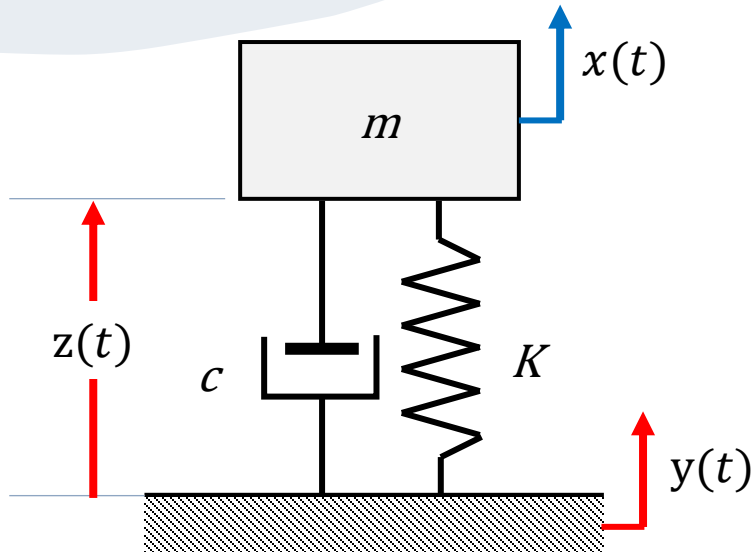
Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Acelerómetro piezoelétrico



Sistema com 1 grau de liberdade – Regime harmónico

Movimento harmónica da base



Equação de movimento:

$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = 0$$

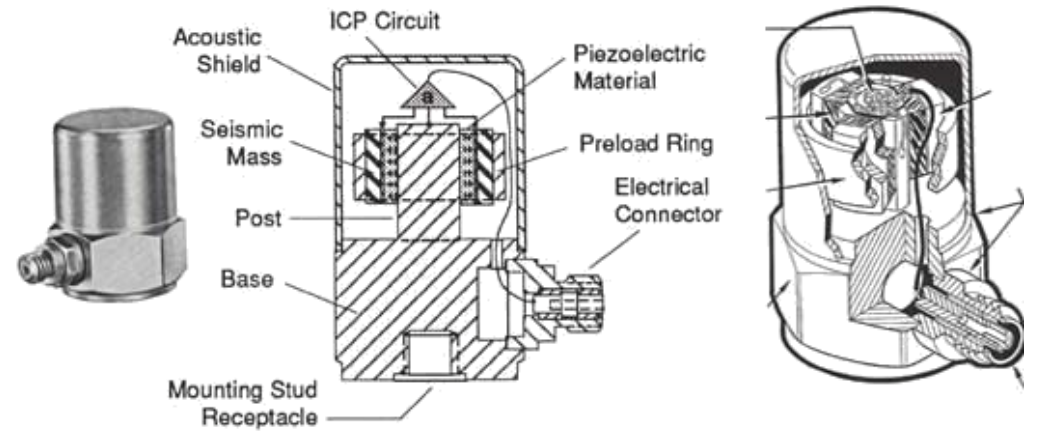
$$m\ddot{z}(t) + m\ddot{y}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = 0$$

$$m\ddot{z}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = -m\ddot{y}(t)$$

$$\ddot{y}(t) = A_y \cos(\omega t)$$

$$m\ddot{z}(t) + c\dot{z}(t) + Kz(t) = -A_y \cdot m \cdot \cos(\omega t)$$

$$z(t) = -\frac{A_y \cdot m}{K} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}} \cos(\omega t - \phi)$$



Acelerómetro piezoelétrico

$$\frac{A_y(\omega)}{Y} = \frac{-1}{\omega_n^2 \cdot \sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2\xi\beta)^2}}$$

Frequency range : 0.3 – 6000 Hz

Temperature: -54 – 121 C

Weight: 4.8 gram

Sensitivity: 10 mV/ms⁻²

Residual Noise Level in Spec Freq Range (rms) \pm : 350 μ g

Maximum Operational Level (peak): 70 g

Electrical conector: 10-32 UNF

Mounting: Integral Stud

Accessory Included: Optional AO 1419

Clip/Stud/Screw included: Clip

Output: CCLD

Unigain: No

Triaxial: No

TEDS: No

Unit: mV

Resonance frequency: 18 kHz

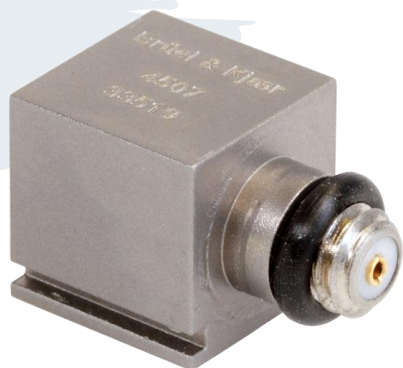
Maximum Shock Level (\pm peak): 5000 g



PE 4507

**PIEZOELECTRIC CCLD ACCELEROMETER,
1MV/G, SIDE CONNECTOR, 1 SLOT, EXCL. CABLE**

Designed for modal analysis measurements.



Specifications – CCLD Accelerometer Type 4507 Family (side connector)

Type Number		4507-B	4507-B-003	4507-B-004	4507-B-001	4507-B-002	4507-B-005	4507-B-006
General								
Weight	gram	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
	oz	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16
Voltage Sensitivity (at 159.2 Hz, 4 mA supply current)	mV/ms ⁻²	10 ± 5%			1 ± 5%	100 ± 10%		50 ± 5%
	mV/g	98 ± 5%			9.8 ± 5%	980 ± 10%		490 ± 5%
Frequency Range	Amplitude (±10%)	Hz	0.3 to 6000		0.1 to 6000	0.4 to 6000		0.2 to 6000
	Phase (±5°)		2 to 5000		0.5 to 5000	2 to 5000		1 to 5000
Mounted Resonance Frequency		kHz	18		18	18		18
Max. Transverse Sensitivity (at 30 Hz, 100 ms ⁻²)		%	<5		<5	<5		<5
Transverse Resonance Frequency		kHz	>18		>18	>18		>18
Max Operational Continuous Sinusoidal Acceleration (± peak)	kms ⁻²	0.7		7	0.07		0.14	
	g	70		700	7		14	
TEDS		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Electrical								
Bias Voltage (at full temp. and curr. range)		V	13 ± 1		13 ± 1	13 ± 2		13 ± 2
Power Supply	Constant current	mA	2 to 20		2 to 20	2 to 20		2 to 20
	Unloaded supply voltage	V	24 to 30*		24 to 30*	24 to 30*		24 to 30*
Output Impedance		Ω	30		30	30		30
Start-up time (to final bias ±10%)		s	<5		<50	<5		<5
Residual Noise (inherent rms broadband noise in the specified frequency range)	μV	<35		<8	<150		<80	
	μg	<350		<800	<150		<160	
Noise (spectral)	10 Hz	mms ⁻² /√Hz (μg/√Hz)	0.15 (15)		0.25 (25)	0.08 (8)		0.08 (8)
	100 Hz		0.035 (3.5)		0.06 (6)	0.02 (2)		0.02 (2)
	1000 Hz		0.02 (2)		0.035 (3.5)	0.01 (1)		0.01 (1)
Environmental								
Operating Temperature Range	°C	-54 to +121		-54 to +121	-54 to +100		-54 to +100	
	°F	-65 to +250		-65 to +250	-65 to +212		-65 to +212	
Temperature Coefficient of Sensitivity		%/°C	0.09		0.09	0.18		0.18
Temperature Transient Sensitivity		ms ⁻² /°C	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2



