SINGLE DEGREE OF FREEDOM SYSTEMS (SDOF)

- VIBRATION CALCULATOR

INPUT PARAMETERS:

| Parameter | Value | Unit |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Mass [m] | 5.0 | kg |
| Spring rate (Stiffness) [k] | | N/m |
| Damping ratio (coefficient) $[\zeta]$ | 0.01 | |
| Harmonic input frequency $[\Omega]$ | 0 | Hz |

RESULTS:

| Parameter | Value | Unit |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cicular frequency [wn] | 2.49 | rad/s |
| Natural frequency [fn] | 0.4 | Hz |
| Period of oscilattion [T] | 2.52 | S |
| Critical damping [cc] | 24.9 | Ns/m |
| Damping factor [c] | 0.25 | Ns/m |
| Damped natural angular frequency [wd] | 2.49 | rad/s |
| Damped natural frequency [fd] | 0.4 | Hz |
| Quality factor [Q] | 50.0 | |
| Transmissibility [TR] | | |

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Definitions:

Critical damping: The minimum amount of viscous damping that results in a displaced system returning to its original position without oscillation.

Damped natural frequency: In the presence of damping, the frequency at which the system vibrates when disturbed. Damped natural frequency is less than undamped natural frequency.

Damping ratio: The ratio of actual damping to critical damping. It is a dimensionless measure describing how oscillations in a system

decay after a disturbance.

Forced vibrations: Oscillations about a system's equilibrium position in the presence of an external excitation.

Free vibrations: Oscillations about a system's equilibrium position in the absence of an external excitation.

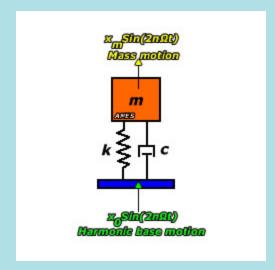
Natural frequency: The frequency at which a system vibrates when set in free vibration.

Undamped natural frequency: In the absence of damping, the frequency at which the system vibrates when disturbed.

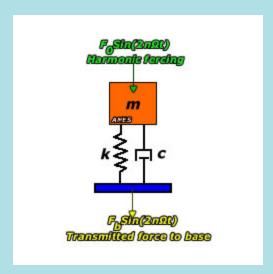
Period of Oscillation: The time in seconds required for one cycle.

Transmissibility: The ratio of output amplitude to input amplitude at same frequency. Following 2 conditions have same transmissibility value.

-- Transmissibility between harmonic motion excitation from the base (input) and motion response of mass (output) Ex: Car runing on the road. Car body is m, base motion excitation is road disturbances.



-- Harmonic forcing excitation to mass (Input) and force transmitted to base (output). Ex: A rotating machine generating force during operation and transmitting to its base.



Quality Factor: Transmissibility at resonance, which is the system's highest possible response ratio.

Single Degree of Freedom Vibration Equations:

| Parameter Parameter | Equation |
|--|---|
| Natural angular frequency (w _n)[rad/s] | $w_n = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ |
| Natural frequency (f _n) [Hz] | $f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$ |
| Period of oscillations (T) [s] | $T = \frac{1}{f_n}$ |
| Critical damping (c _c) | $c_c = 2mw_n$ |
| Damping factor (c) | $c = \zeta c_a$ |
| Damped natural frequency (w _d) | $w_d = w_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$ |
| Quality factor (Q) | $Q = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$ |
| Transmissibility (TR) | $TR = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \left(\frac{2\zeta\Omega}{\omega_{\rm R}}\right)^2}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{\Omega}{\omega_{\rm R}}\right)^2\right]^2 + \left(\frac{2\zeta\Omega}{\omega_{\rm R}}\right)^2}}$ |

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