

Structural Dynamics

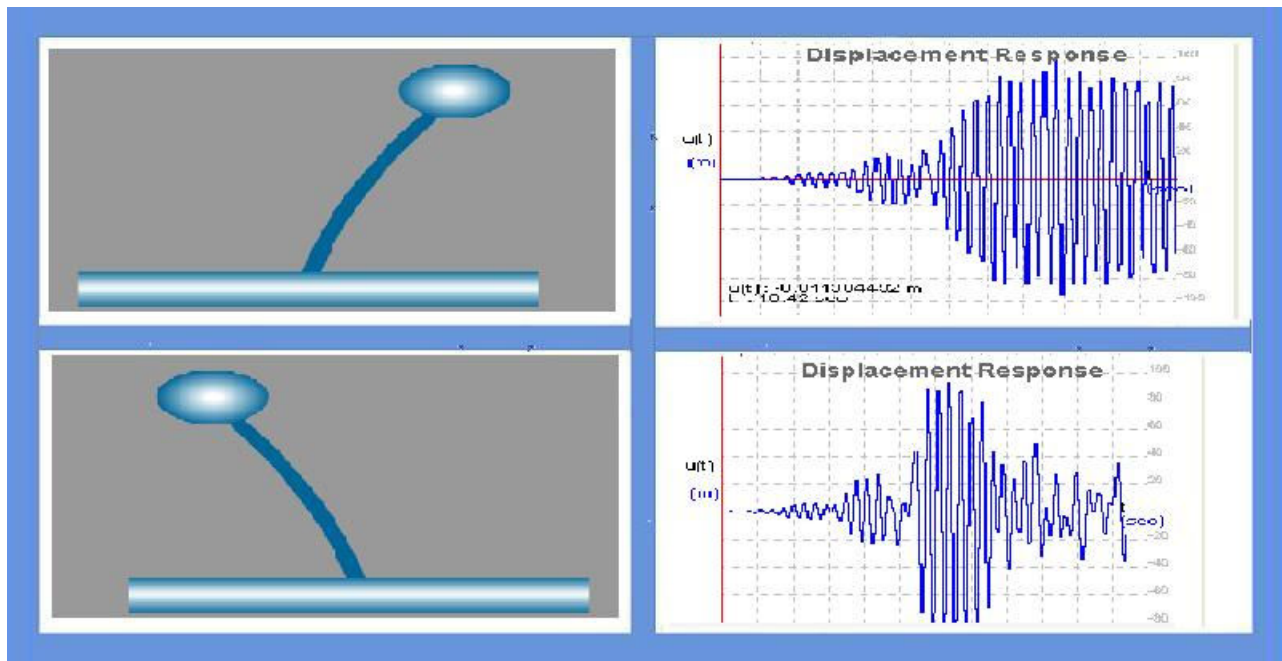
CIVIL ENGINEERING VIRTUAL LABORATORY

EXPERIMENT: 3

FORCED VIBRATION OF S.D.O.F SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION:

Forced vibration is the one in which external energy is added to the vibrating system. The amplitude of a forced-undamped vibration would increase over time until the mechanism was destroyed. The amplitude of a forced-damped vibration will settle to some value where the energy loss per cycle is exactly balanced by the energy gained. Examples of this type of vibration include a structure subjected to vibrating machines, vibration of a building during an earthquake or under the action of wind, etc.



THEORY:

Forced vibration is of two types:

1. undamped forced vibration
2. damped forced vibration

Undamped forced vibration :

The differential governing equation for system without damping is $m\ddot{u} + ku = p\sin\omega t$ where, m = mass; \ddot{u} = acceleration; k = stiffness; u = displacement; ω_n = natural frequency; p = amplitude of force.

Solution of the given equation is

$$u(t) = u(0) \cos \omega_n t + \left[\frac{\dot{u}}{\omega_n} - \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{\omega/\omega_n}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \right] \sin \omega_n t + \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{1}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2} \sin \omega t$$

where,

$\dot{u}(0)$ = Initial Velocity.

\dot{u} = Velocity.

Damped forced vibration:

The amplitude of a forced value where the energy loss per cycle is exactly balanced by the energy gained. The governing equation for damped forced vibration is

$$m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = p_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\ddot{u} + 2\xi\omega_n\dot{u} + \omega_n^2 u = \frac{p_0}{m} \sin \omega t$$

Where,

c = Damping Coefficient.

ξ = Damping Ratio.

The Solution for the given Equation is

$$u(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t} (A \cos \omega_D t + B \sin \omega_D t) + C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t$$

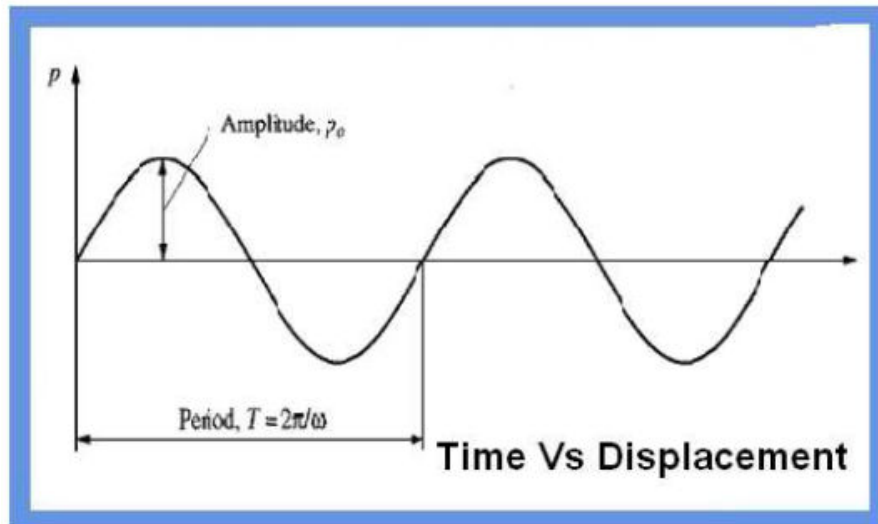
Where, ω_D = Damped Frequency.

$$C = \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{1 - r^2}{(1 - r^2)^2 + (2\xi r)^2}$$

Where,

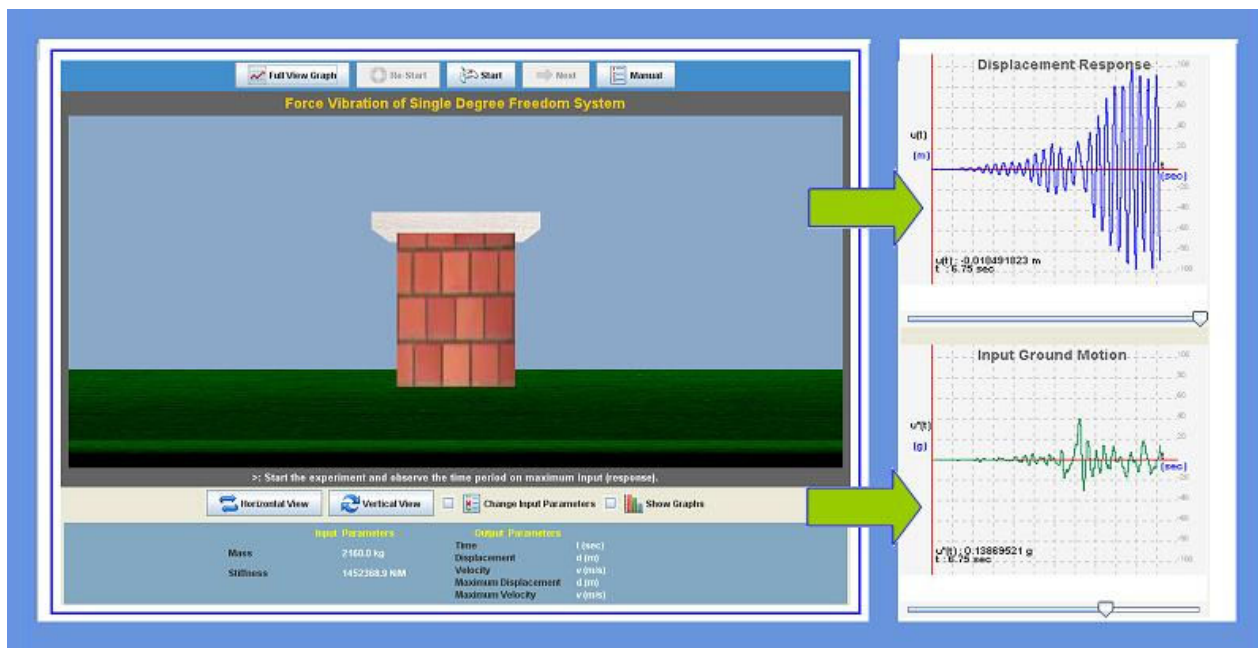
$$D = \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{-2\xi r}{(1 - r^2)^2 + (2\xi r)^2}$$

Also, r = Frequency Ratio.



OBJECTIVE:

To understand the behavior of the single degree of freedom system when time varying force i.e ground motion is applied.



MANUAL:**Observation 1:** Effect of time period on maximum response

1. Run the experiment with default ground motion and building parameters
2. Observe the response and note down the maximum response.
3. Repeat the experiment by changing the values of mass of the structure. (Note: Change in mass will change the time period of the structure)
4. Note the maximum response.
5. Plot the graph between the maximum response and the time period of the structure.

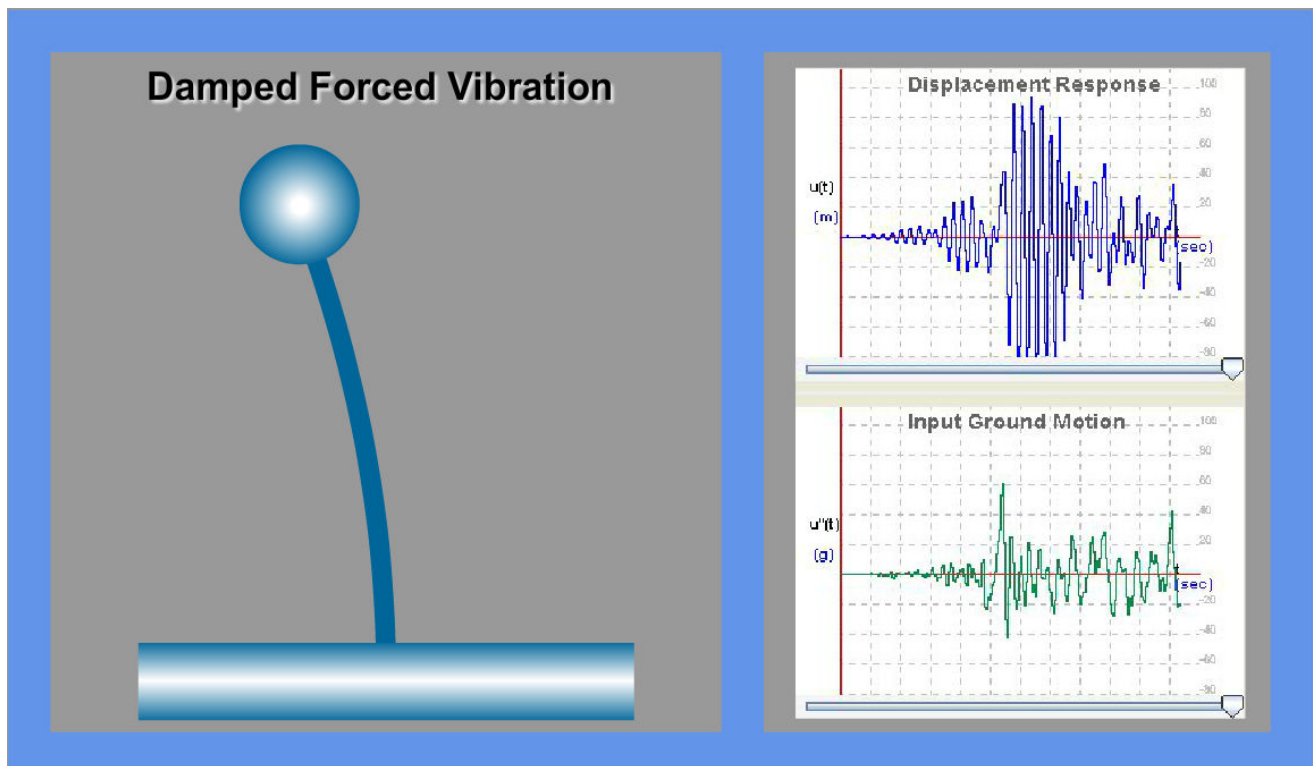
Observation 2: Effect of resonance without damping

6. Select Resonance from the list of earthquakes. And set damping to Zero
7. Run the experiment and note the displacement.
8. Response value increases and reaches peak when forcing frequency is nearing natural frequency of the structure.
9. Draw the plot between maximum response and frequency ratio.

Observation 3: Effect of resonance with damping

10. Select Resonance from the list of earthquakes. And set damping to Zero
11. Run the experiment and note the displacement.
12. Response value increases and reaches peak when forcing frequency is nearing natural frequency of the structure.
13. Draw the plot between maximum response and frequency ratio.

PART - 2
ANIMATION STEPS



PART – 3

VIRTUAL LAB FRAME

The screenshot shows a virtual lab interface for a forced vibration experiment. At the top, there is a blue header bar with four buttons: 'Full View Graph' (with a graph icon), 'Re-Start' (with a circular arrow icon), 'Stop' (with a red stop sign icon), and 'Next' (with a right arrow icon). Below this is a large central area with a blue background and a green base, featuring a 3D model of a brick wall. The title 'Force Vibration' is displayed in yellow text above the model. Below the model, a grey bar contains the instruction: '>: Start the experiment and observe the time period on maximum input (response)'. Below this is a yellow bar with four buttons: 'Horizontal View' (with a double arrow icon), 'Vertical View' (with a circular arrow icon), 'Change Input Parameters' (with a document icon), and 'Show Graphs' (with a bar chart icon). At the bottom, a blue bar displays the input and output parameters in a table format.

Input Parameters		Output Parameters	
Mass	2160.0 kg	Time	3.27 sec
Stiffness	1452368.9 N/m	Displacement	0.003831965 m
		Velocity	0.084716 m/s
		Maximum Displacement	0.004456861 m
		Maximum Velocity	0.048415903 m/s