## GATE -BM 16

## EE23BTECH11057 - Shakunayeti Sai Sri Ram Varun

**Question:** A buoy of virtual mass 30 kg oscillates in a fluid medium as a single degree of freedom system. If the total damping in the system is set as 188.5 N-s/m, such that the oscillation just ceases to occur, then the natural period of the system is \_\_\_\_\_ s (round off to one decimal place) (GATE MN 2023 question 63)

To find x(t), we assume the initial amplitude of oscillations to be 1 meter and it is situated at extreme position.

$$s^{2}X(s) + \lambda sX(s) + \omega_{o}^{2}X(s) = sx(0) + x(0)$$
 (10)

$$\implies X(s) = \frac{1+s}{s^2 + s\frac{\lambda}{m} + \omega_o^2} \quad (11)$$

substituting values from Table I and  $\omega_o$ ,

$$X(s) = \frac{1+s}{(s+\pi)^2}$$
 (12)

**Solution:** 

Parameter	Description	Value
X(s)	position in laplace domain	X(s)
x(t)	position of buoy w.r.t time	x(t)
m	mass of buoy	30kg
λ	damping coeffecient of the system	$188.5 \approx 60\pi$
$\omega_o$	natural angular frequency of the system	?
$\omega_d$	damping frequency of the system	$0 \text{ rad s}^{-1}$

TABLE I INPUT VALUES

The differential equation of the system is:

$$m\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + \lambda \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + m\omega_0^2 x(t) = 0$$
 (1)

Taking laplace transform:

$$ms^{2}X(s) + \lambda sX(s) + m\omega_{o}^{2}X(s) = 0$$
 (2)

$$\implies ms^2 + s\lambda + m\omega_o^2 = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$\therefore s = \frac{-\lambda \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4m^2 \omega_o^2}}{2m} \tag{4}$$

where  $\sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4m^2\omega_o^2}$  is  $\omega_d$ . From Table I,

$$\omega_d = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\implies \lambda = 2\omega_o m$$
 (6)

$$\implies \omega_o \approx \pi$$
 (7)

$$T_i = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_o} \tag{8}$$

(9)

$$\therefore t_i = 2$$
 seconds

Taking inverse laplace transform by method of partial fractions,

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+\pi} + \frac{1-\pi}{(s+\pi)^2}$$
 (13)

$$\therefore x(t) = (1 + (1 - \pi)t)e^{-\pi t}$$
 (14)

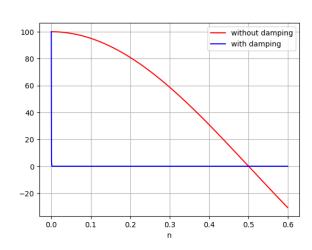


Fig. 1. x(t) with and with out damping