Mechanical Vibration (15)

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Two-degrees-of-freedom Vibration System (2)

Modal Analysis (5)

Equation of motion with no excitation force

$$M\ddot{x} + Kx = 0$$

Coordinate transformation

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{y}$ $\mathbf{x} = \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases}$ Physical coordinate

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{cases} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{cases}$$

 $\mathbf{y} = \begin{cases} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{cases}$ Modal coordinate $y_i : \text{Displacement of}$ the i-th mode

Modal Analysis (6)

Equation of motion with no excitation force

$$\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{V} \ddot{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $\ddot{\mathbf{y}} + \Lambda \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{0}$

where
$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Asymmetric elements are 0.} \\ \text{Responses are divided into} \\ \text{two independent modes.} \end{array}$$

Asymmetric elements are 0.

Modal Analysis (7)

$$\ddot{y}_1 = 0 \longrightarrow y_1(t) = y_1(0) + \dot{y}_1(0)t$$

$$\ddot{y}_2 + \lambda_2 y_2 = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow y_2(t) = y_2(0)\cos(\omega_2 t)$$

$$+ \frac{\dot{y}_2(0)}{\omega_2}\sin(\omega_2 t)$$
where
$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{\frac{k(m_1 + m_2)}{m_1 m_2}}$$

Modal Analysis (8)

Initial conditions

$$\begin{cases} y_1(0) \\ y_2(0) \end{cases} = \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{cases} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{cases}, \qquad \begin{cases} \dot{y}_1(0) \\ \dot{y}_2(0) \end{cases} = \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(0) \\ \dot{x}_2(0) \end{cases}$$

Reconstruction of Physical coordinates

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{y}(t)$$

Modal Analysis (9)

Forced response

Equation of motion with excitation force

$$\mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{M} \mathbf{V} \ddot{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{V}^T \mathbf{f}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 $\ddot{\mathbf{y}} + \Lambda \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f}_m$

where

$$\mathbf{f}_{m} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{v}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{f} \\ \mathbf{v}_{2}^{T} \mathbf{f} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_{m1} \\ f_{m2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Modal Analysis (10)

$$\ddot{y}_1 = f_{m1} \longrightarrow y_1(t) = y_1(0) + \dot{y}_1(0)t$$

$$+ \int_0^t (t - \tau) f_{m1}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\ddot{y}_2 + \lambda_2 y_2 = f_{m2}$$

$$y_2(t) = y_2(0) \cos(\omega_2 t) + \frac{\dot{y}_2(0)}{\omega_2} \sin(\omega_2 t)$$

$$+\frac{1}{\omega_2}\int_0^t \sin\{\omega_2(t-\tau)\}f_{m2}(\tau)d\tau$$