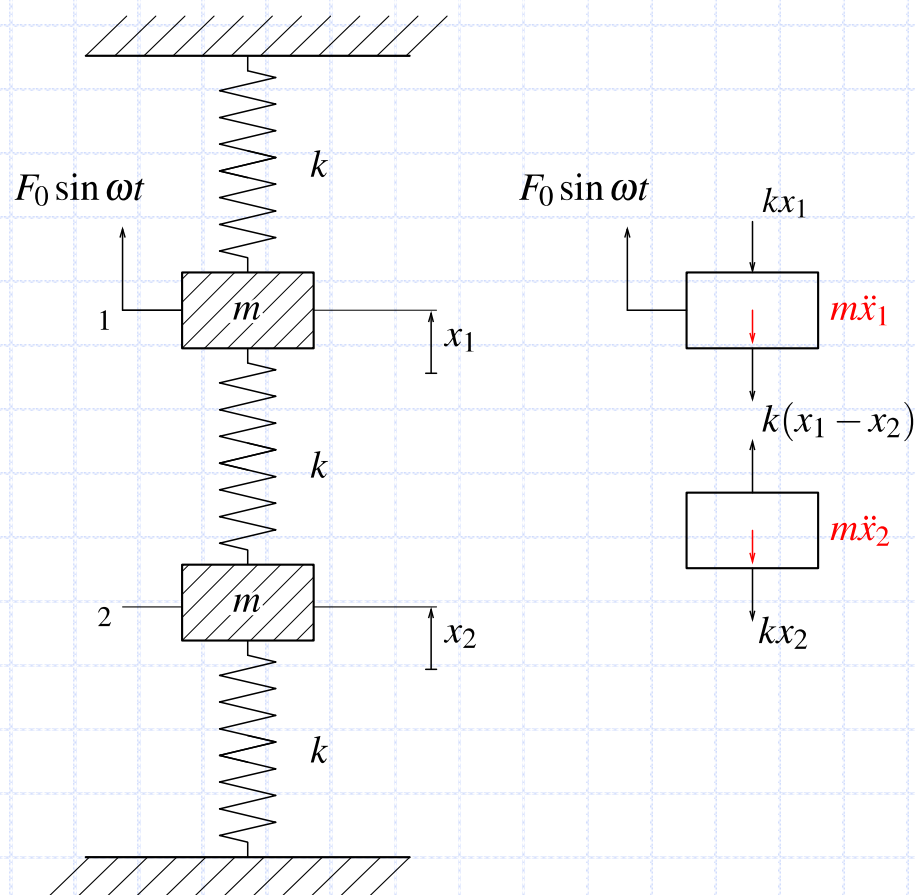


Vibration of two degree of freedom system

- 1 Differential equations of motion
- 2 Natural frequencies
- 3 Mode shapes
- 4 Free vibration
- 5 Forced vibration of undamped system
- 6 Initial conditions

Systems of two degree of freedom

- ◆ The two masses translate in the horizontal direction
- ◆ Given:
 - two masses m
 - 3 linear springs with stiffness coefficient k
- ◆ Using free body diagram for each mass the equations of motion are set up



Coupled the second-order differential equations

- ◆ Differential equation of the 2nd order

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + kx_1 + k(x_1 - x_2) = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 + kx_2 - k(x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + 2kx_1 - kx_2 = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 - kx_1 + 2kx_2 = 0$$

- ◆ Solution of natural frequencies of the systems - homogenous systems ($F_0=0$)

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + 2kx_1 - kx_2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 - kx_1 + 2kx_2 = 0$$

- ◆ Assumed solutions in the form

$$x_1 = a_1 \sin \Omega t$$

$$x_2 = a_2 \sin \Omega t$$

- ◆ Differentiating previous eqs twice with respect to time:

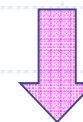
$$\ddot{x}_1 = -a_1 \Omega^2 \sin \Omega t = -\Omega^2 x_1$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = -a_2 \Omega^2 \sin \Omega t = -\Omega^2 x_2$$

- ◆ Substituting into equations (1):

$$-m\Omega^2 x_1 + 2kx_1 - kx_2 = 0$$

$$-m\Omega^2 x_2 - kx_1 + 2kx_2 = 0$$



Natural frequencies

System of the linear algebraic equations - homogenous

$$(2k - m\Omega^2)x_1 - kx_2 = 0$$

$$-kx_1 + (2k - m\Omega^2)x_2 = 0$$

System of equations has nontrivial solutions if and only if the determinant of the coefficients of a_1 and a_2 is equal to zero:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2k - m\Omega^2 & -k \\ -k & 2k - m\Omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

which yields

$$(2k - m\Omega^2)^2 - k^2 = 0$$

$$4k^2 - 4km\Omega^2 + m^2\Omega^4 - k^2 = 0$$

◆ Quadratic equation in Ω^2

$$\Omega^4 - 4\frac{k}{m}\Omega^2 + 3\left(\frac{k}{m}\right)^2 = 0$$

◆ Signed

$$\frac{k}{m} = \Omega_0^2$$

◆ Biquadratic equation

$$\Omega^4 - 4\Omega_0^2\Omega^2 + 3\Omega_0^4 = 0$$

◆ Roots of equation

$$\Omega_{1,2}^2 = \frac{4\Omega_0^2 \pm \sqrt{16\Omega_0^4 - 12\Omega_0^4}}{2}$$

Natural frequencies

There are two solutions, one associated with the first natural frequency and the second associated with the second natural frequency

$$\Omega_{1,2}^2 = 2\Omega_0^2 \pm \Omega_0^2$$

$$\Omega_1^2 = \Omega_0^2$$

$$\Omega_2^2 = 3\Omega_0^2$$

$$\Omega_1 = \Omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\Omega_2 = \sqrt{3}\Omega_0 = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Mode shapes (principal modes of vibration)

- ◆ Two equations provide the same ratio between x_1 and x_2

$$(2k - m\Omega^2)x_1 - kx_2 = 0 \quad (2a)$$

$$-kx_1 + (2k - m\Omega^2)x_2 = 0$$

- ◆ That is from (2a)

$$\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)_{1,2} = \frac{2k - m\Omega_{1,2}^2}{k} = 2 - \frac{\Omega_{1,2}^2}{\Omega_0^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)_1 = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad (3)$$

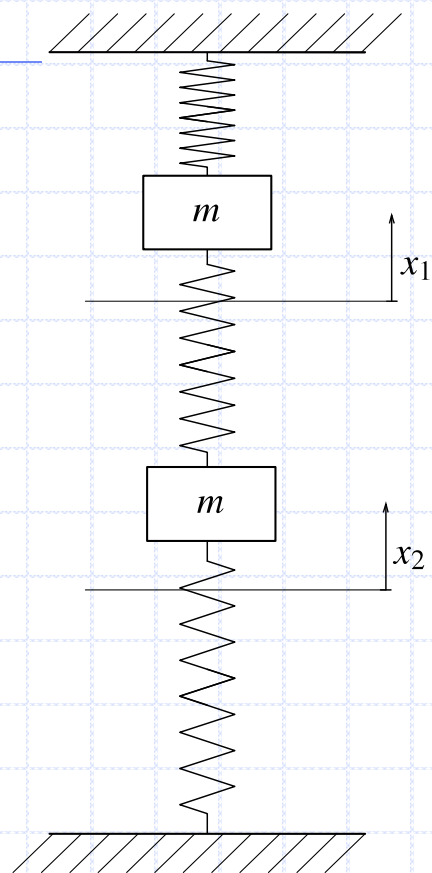
$$\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)_2 = 2 - 3 = -1 \quad (4)$$

- ◆ Ratios (3) and (4) are called mode shapes or principal modes of vibration

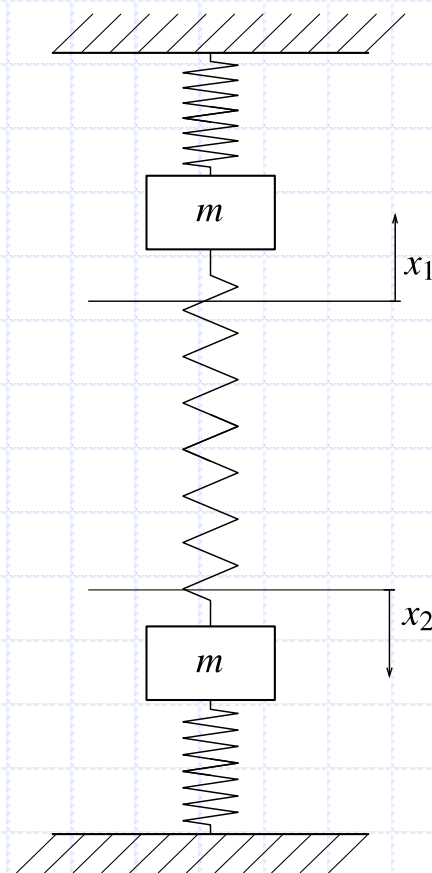
$$\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)_1 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{x_2}{x_1}\right)_2 = -1$$

Mode shapes



1st mode shape



2nd mode shape

Free vibration

- ◆ The complete solution can be obtained by summing the two solutions

$$x_1(t) = A_1 \cos \Omega_1 t + B_1 \sin \Omega_1 t + A_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + B_2 \sin \Omega_2 t \quad (5)$$

$$x_2(t) = \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)_1 (A_1 \cos \Omega_1 t + B_1 \sin \Omega_1 t) + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)_2 (A_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + B_2 \sin \Omega_2 t) \quad (6)$$

- ◆ In eqs (5), (6), there are four constants A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2 which can be determined using the initial conditions

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1(0) = x_{10} \\ \dot{x}_1(0) = \dot{x}_{10} = v_{10} \\ x_2(0) = x_{20} \\ \dot{x}_2(0) = \dot{x}_{20} = v_{20} \end{array} \right\} \text{at least one of the conditions must be nonzero}$$

Steady-state Response

Amplitudes of Steady-state Oscillation

◆ Differential equations

$$m\ddot{x}_1 + 2kx_1 - kx_2 = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$m\ddot{x}_2 - kx_1 + 2kx_2 = 0$$

◆ Assuming solutions

$$x_1 = a_1 \sin \omega t$$

$$x_2 = a_2 \sin \omega t$$

◆ Differentiating previous eqs twice with respect to time

$$\ddot{x}_1 = -a_1 \omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x}_2 = -a_2 \omega^2 \sin \omega t$$

◆ Substituting into dif. eq.

$$-ma_1 \omega^2 \sin \omega t + 2ka_1 \sin \omega t - ka_2 \sin \omega t = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$-ka_1 \sin \omega t - ma_2 \omega^2 \sin \omega t + 2ka_2 \sin \omega t = 0$$

◆ After cancelling $\sin \omega t$

$$-ma_1 \omega^2 + 2ka_1 - ka_2 = F_0$$

$$-ka_1 - ma_2 \omega^2 + 2ka_2 = 0$$

$$(2k - m\omega^2)a_1 - ka_2 = F_0$$

$$-ka_1 + (2k - m\omega^2)a_2 = 0$$

Steady-state Response

Amplitudes of Steady-state Oscillation

◆ Using Cramer's rule, amplitudes a_1 , a_2

$$a_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} F_0 & -k \\ 0 & 2k - m\Omega^2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2k - m\Omega^2 & -k \\ -k & 2k - m\Omega^2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{F_0 (2k - m\Omega^2)}{(2k - m\Omega^2)^2 - k^2}$$

$$a_1 = a_{ST} \frac{2 - \eta^2}{(2 - \eta^2)^2 - 1}$$

◆ where

$$a_{ST} = \frac{F_0}{k}, \eta^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{k/m}$$

Steady-state Response

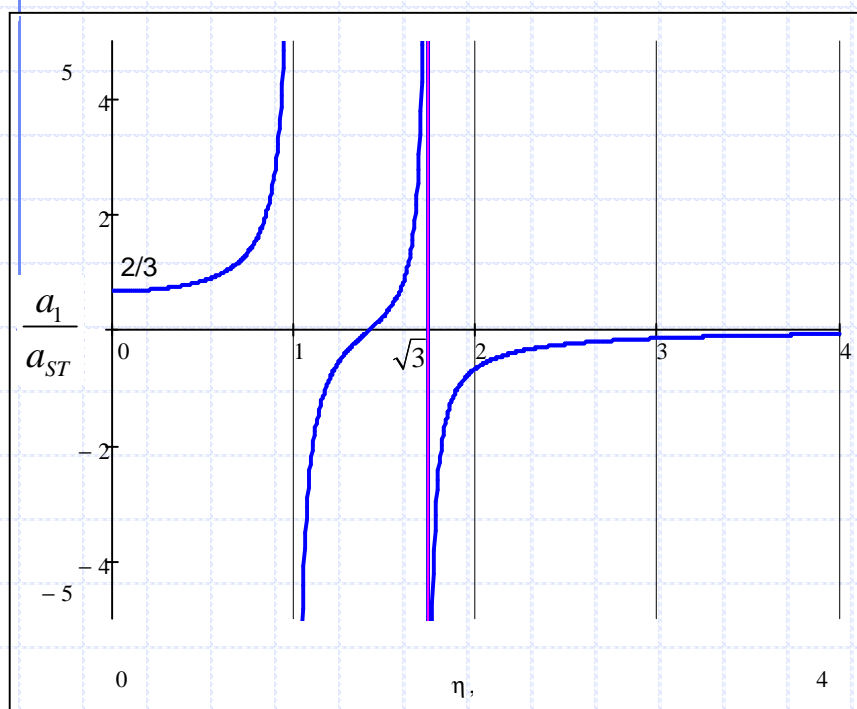
Amplitudes of Steady-state Oscillation

$$a_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2k - m\Omega^2 & F_0 \\ -k & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2k - m\Omega^2 & -k \\ -k & 2k - m\Omega^2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{kF_0}{(2k - m\Omega^2)^2 - k^2}$$

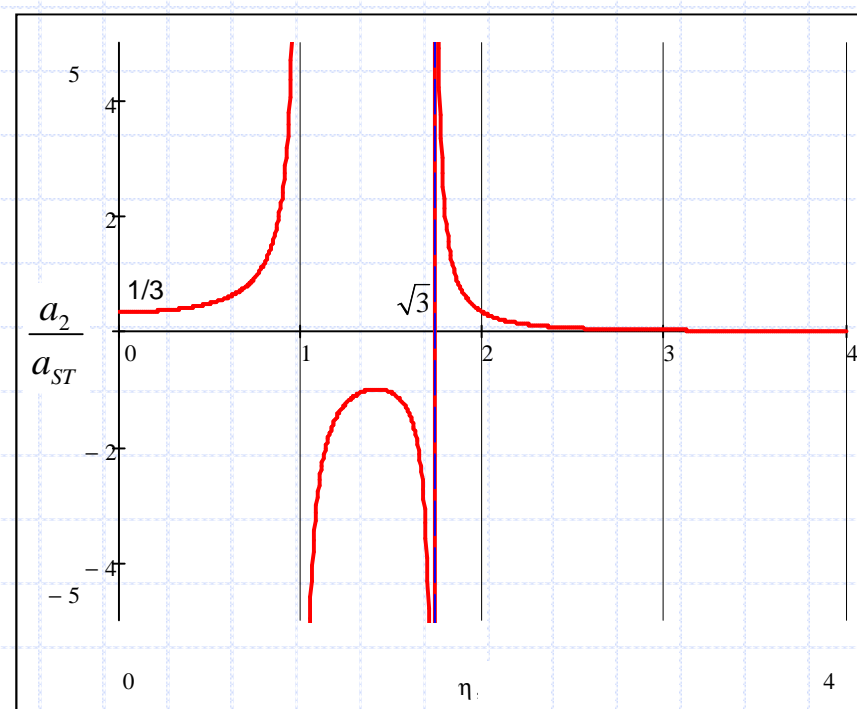
$$a_2 = a_{ST} \frac{1}{(2 - \eta^2)^2 - 1}$$

Amplitudes Curves

◆ Amplitude curve of mass 1



◆ Amplitude curve of mass 2



Initial Conditions A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2

- Initial conditions are given by the initial displacements and velocities of masses 1 and 2

$$x_1(0) = x_{10}$$

$$\dot{x}_1(0) = 0$$

$$x_2(0) = 0$$

$$\dot{x}_2(0) = 0$$

- Substituting initial conditotins into equations

$$x_1(t) = A_1 \cos \Omega_1 t + B_1 \sin \Omega_1 t + A_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + B_2 \sin \Omega_2 t$$

$$x_2(t) = \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)_1 (A_1 \cos \Omega_1 t + B_1 \sin \Omega_1 t) + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)_2 (A_2 \cos \Omega_2 t + B_2 \sin \Omega_2 t)$$

$$\dot{x}_1(t) = \Omega_1 (-A_1 \sin \Omega_1 t + B_1 \cos \Omega_1 t) + \Omega_2 (-A_2 \sin \Omega_2 t + B_2 \cos \Omega_2 t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2(t) = \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)_1 \Omega_1 (-A_1 \sin \Omega_1 t + B_1 \cos \Omega_1 t) + \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)_2 \Omega_2 (-A_2 \sin \Omega_2 t + B_2 \cos \Omega_2 t)$$

Initial Conditions A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2

◆ Substituting

$$x_{10} = A_1 + A_2$$

$$0 = A_1 \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}_1 + A_2 \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}_2$$

$$0 = \Omega_1 B_1 + \Omega_2 B_2$$

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}_1 \Omega_1 B_1 + \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix}_2 \Omega_2 B_2$$

◆ Initial conditions

$$B_1 = B_2 = 0$$

$$A_1 = \frac{x_{10}}{2}$$

$$A_2 = -\frac{x_{10}}{2}$$

◆ Free vibrations

$$x_1(t) = \frac{x_{10}}{2} \cos \Omega_1 t - \frac{x_{10}}{2} \cos \Omega_2 t$$

$$x_2(t) = \frac{x_{10}}{2} \cos \Omega_1 t + \frac{x_{10}}{2} \cos \Omega_2 t$$

Courses of steady state response $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$

