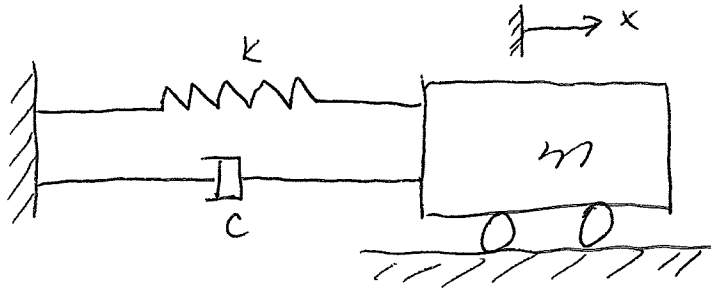


2.2 Free vibration of damped systems

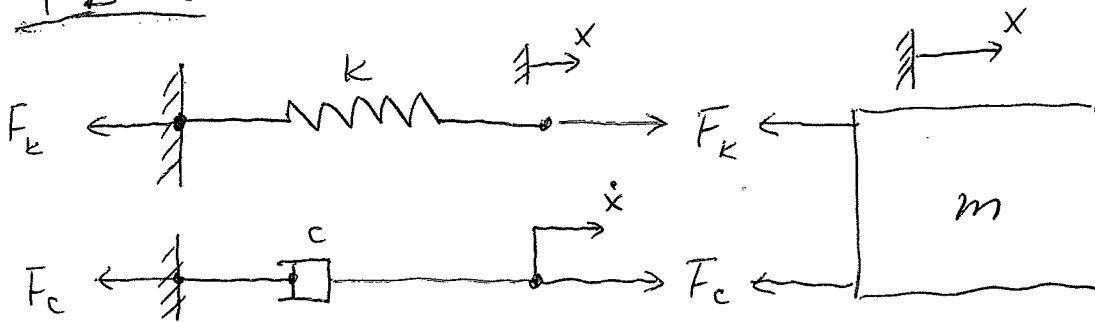
— same steps of work as in Sec. 2.1

① Math model

Example = mass-spring-damper system



FBD:



F. Eq.:

$$k: \quad F_k = kx \quad (1)$$

$$c: \quad F_c = c\dot{x} \quad (2)$$

$$m: \quad m\ddot{x} = -F_k - F_c \quad (3)$$

Gov. eq

Eq. ② $\Rightarrow$

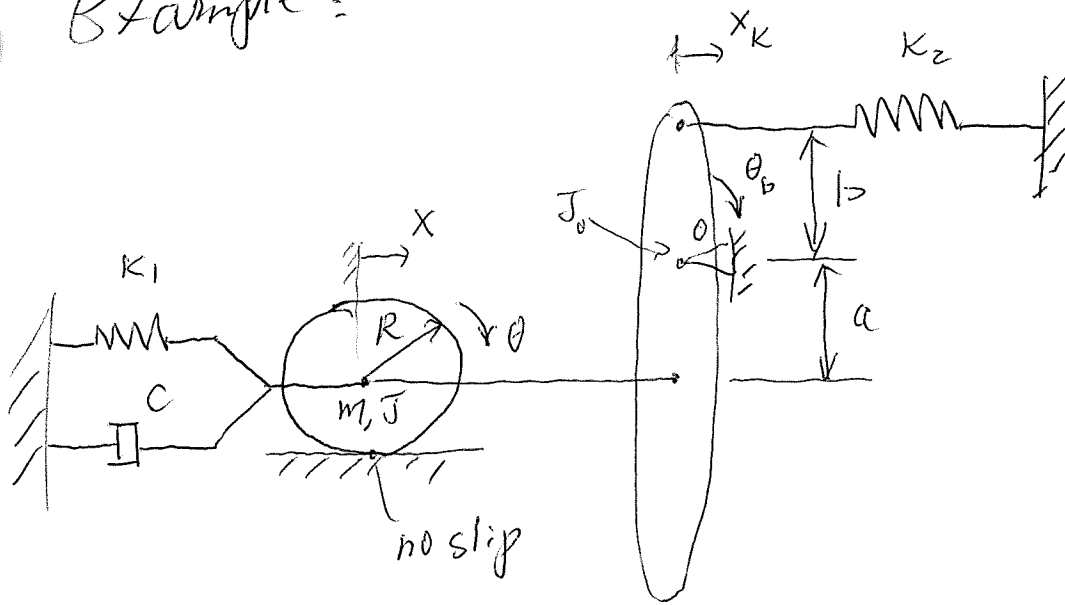
$$m\ddot{x} = -kx - c\dot{x}$$

Or

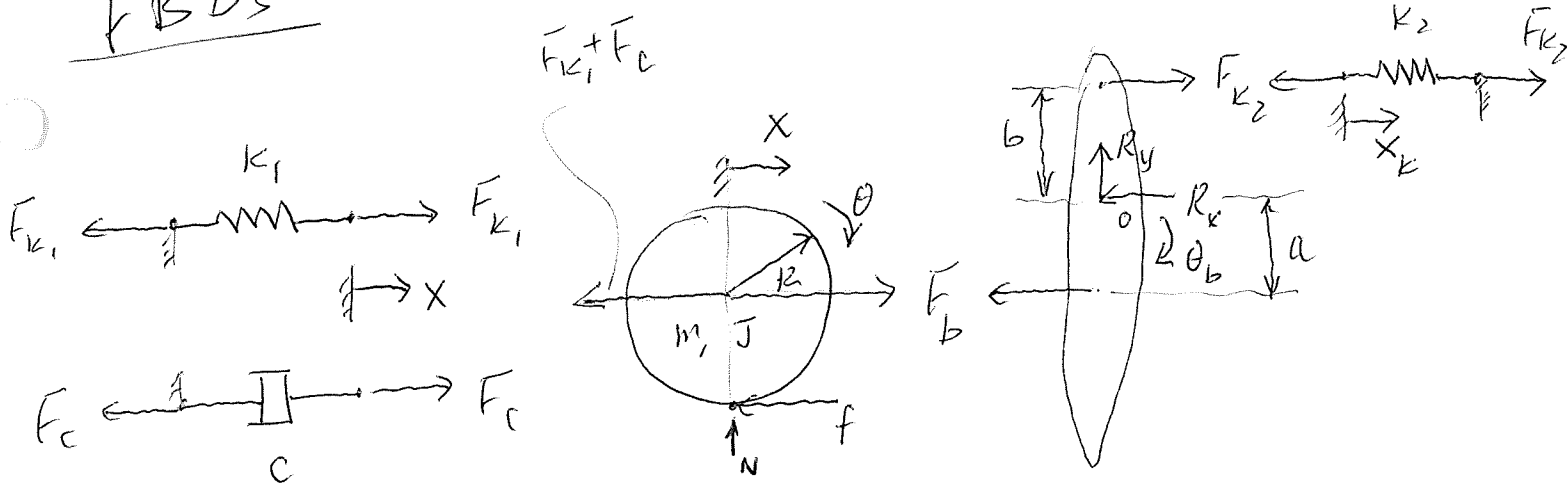
$$\boxed{m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0} \quad \text{④}$$

Eq. ④ is the standard form of the math model for free vibration of damped SDOF system.

Example:



FBDS



Gle eqs

$$K_1 \text{ --- } F_{K_1} = K_1 x \quad (1)$$

$$c \text{ --- } F_c = c \dot{x} \quad (2)$$

$$m \text{ --- } m\ddot{x} = F_b - F_{K_1} - F_c - f \quad (3)$$

$$J \text{ --- } J\ddot{\theta} = Rf \quad (4)$$

$$J_0 \text{ --- } J_0\ddot{\theta}_b = aF_b + bF_{K_2} \quad (5)$$

$$K_2 \text{ --- } F_{K_2} = K_2(-x_k) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Also, } x = R\theta \quad (7)$$

$$x = -a\theta_b \quad (8)$$

$$x_k = b\theta_b \quad (9)$$

Gov. eq (DOF var = θ_b)

$$\text{Expect} = () \ddot{\theta}_b + () \dot{\theta}_b + () \theta_b = 0$$

Eq. (5) $\Rightarrow$

$$J_0 \ddot{\theta}_b = a (m \ddot{x} + F_{k_1} + F_c + f) + b k_2 (-x_k)$$

$$= a \left(m (-a \ddot{\theta}_b) + k_1 (-a \theta_b) + c (-a \dot{\theta}_b) + \frac{J}{R} \ddot{\theta} \right) - b^2 k_2 \theta_b$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \ddot{x} = -\frac{a}{R} \ddot{\theta}_b$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\left(J_0 + m a^2 + \left(\frac{a}{R} \right)^2 J \right) \ddot{\theta}_b + (c a^2) \dot{\theta}_b + (a^2 k_1 + b^2 k_2) \theta_b$$

$$= 0$$

Math model by energy method

For damped free vibration, the time rate of change of energy in the system is equal to the rate of energy dissipated by system damping

$$\left[\frac{d}{dt} (\Sigma KE + \Sigma PE) = - \Sigma \dot{E}_d \right] \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{rate of } E \text{ diss.} \\ \textcircled{A} \end{matrix}$$

For the previous example,

$$\begin{aligned}\sum KE &= \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2} J_0 \dot{\theta}_b^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(ma^2 + \left(\frac{a}{R}\right)^2 J + J_0 \right) \dot{\theta}_b^2\end{aligned}$$

$\nwarrow$ J_{eq}

$$\sum PE = \frac{1}{2} k_1 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} k_2 x_k^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(k_1 a^2 + k_2 b^2 \right) \theta_b^2$$

$\nwarrow$ k_{eq}

$$\sum \dot{E}_d = c \dot{x}^2 = \underbrace{ca^2}_{c_{eq}} \dot{\theta}_b^2$$

Eq (A) $\Rightarrow$

$$J_{eq} \ddot{\theta}_b + c_{eq} \dot{\theta}_b + k_{eq} \theta_b = -c_{eq} \dot{\theta}_b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{J_{eq} \ddot{\theta}_b + c_{eq} \dot{\theta}_b + k_{eq} \theta_b = 0}$$