

Dynamic absorber

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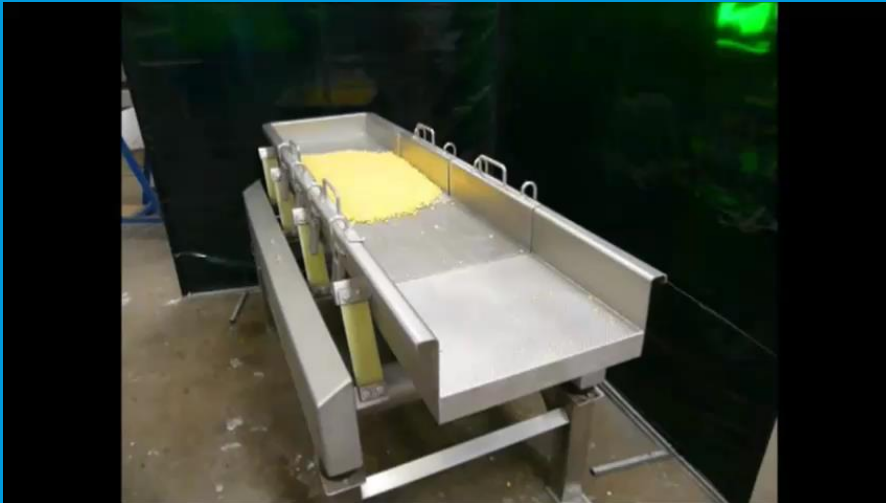


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WjePA0a8e_c

➤ Why we need/what to isolate/attenuate vibrations?

It is not always the case!

Vibrating tables



Rim polishing



Why we need/what to isolate/attenuate vibrations?



- Structural;
- Dynamic stability;
- Lifetime;
- Comfort;
- ...



<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/next/tech/rubber-bearings-seismic-protection/>



<https://vibrationdata.wordpress.com/>



<http://www.pardo.net/bike/pic/fail-001/FAIL-151.html>



<https://www.fos4x.de/en/applications-optimization-of-wind-turbines/>

Dynamic stability



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kX9dIx Ayu0I>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iTFZNR TYp3k>



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IXyG68_caV4



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CqEccgR0q-o>

Lifetime and comfort



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fWQwtBhIR_0



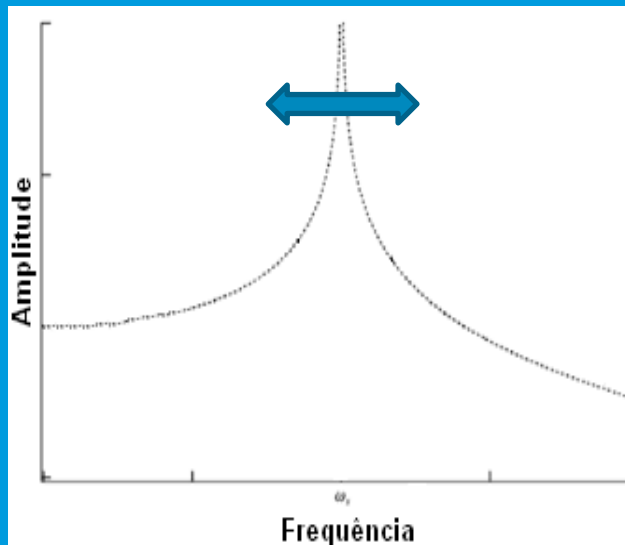
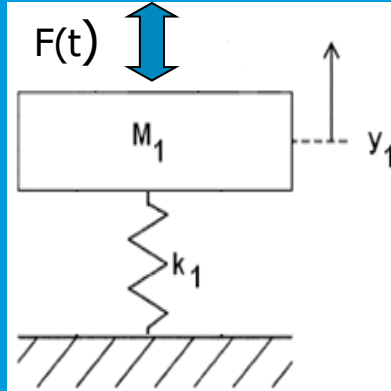
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hALQ-jqPV-Y>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YAGPyKNZhHw>

Methods to “attenuate” vibrations

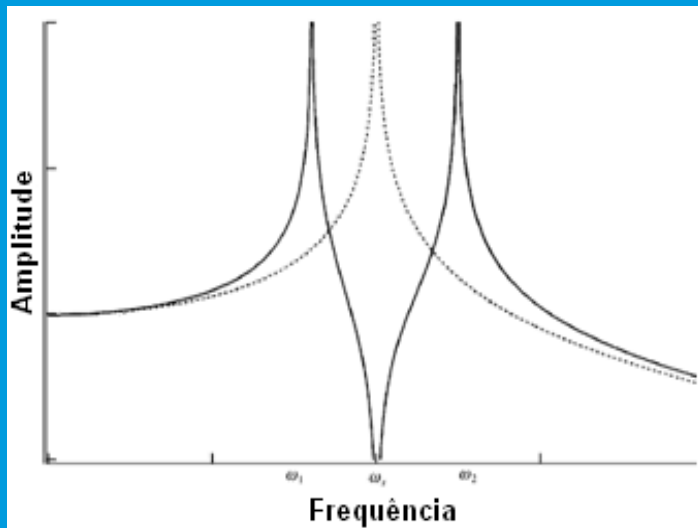
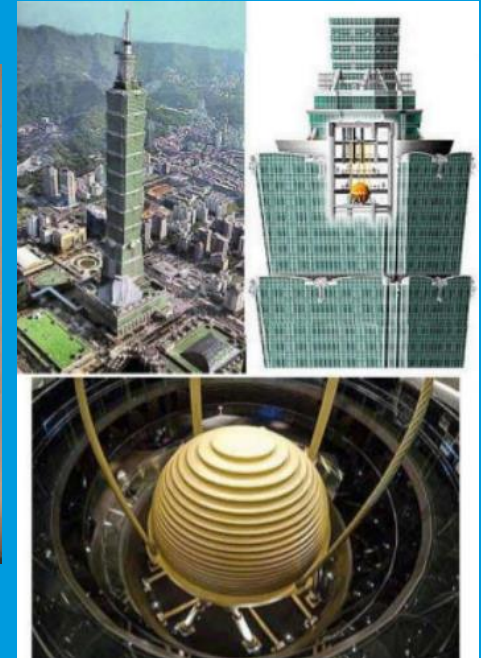
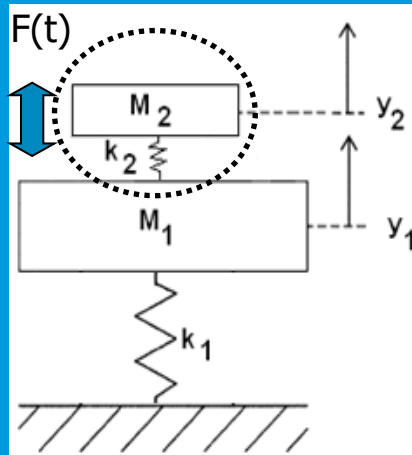
Isolator



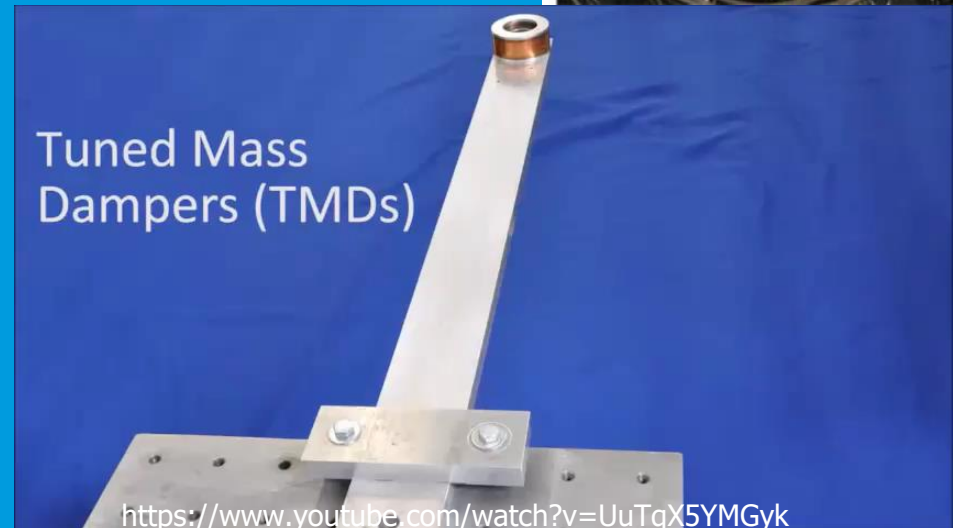
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnhDpuq6Fgo>

Methods to “attenuate” vibrations

Absorber



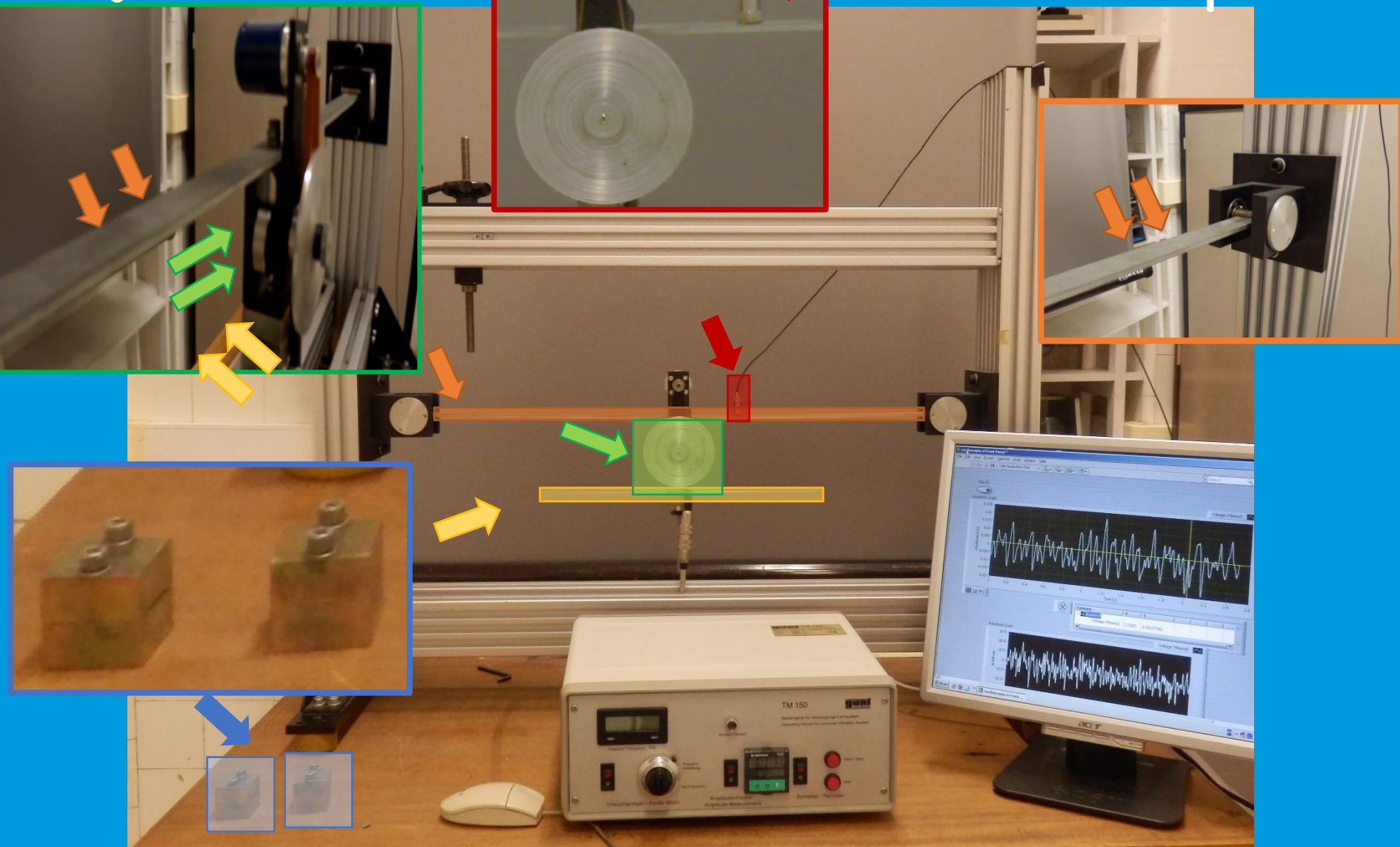
Tuned Mass
Dampers (TMDs)



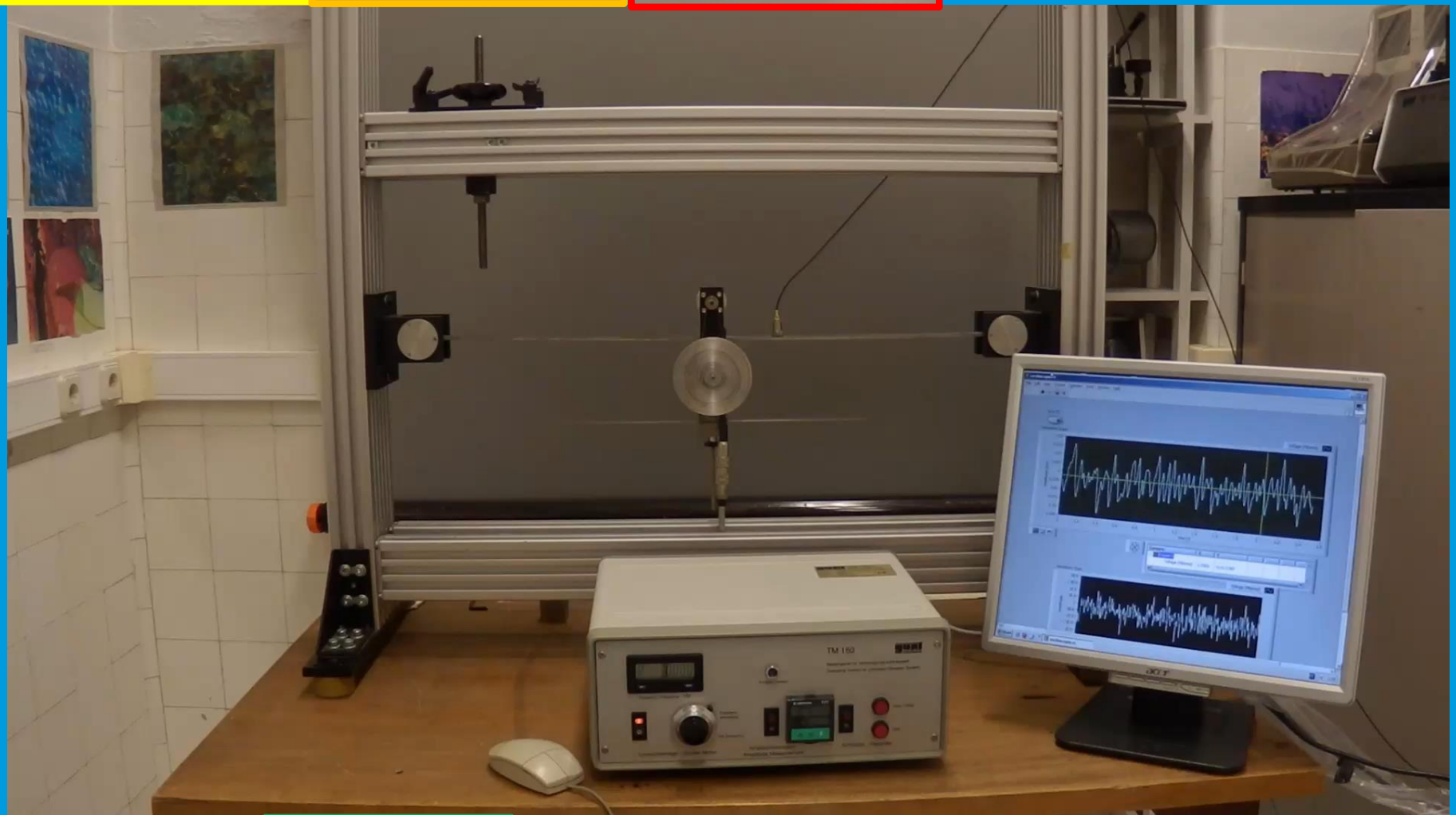
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UuTqX5YMGyk>

Experimental Test Dynamic absorber (Laboratory)

Experimental setup



Experimental setup



Without absorber

$$f_n = 7.34 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Y_i = 3 \text{ mV}$$

With absorber

$$f = 7.34 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Y_f = 0.15 \text{ mV}$$

With absorber

$$f_1 = 5.83 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Y_1 = 0.8 \text{ mV}$$

With absorber

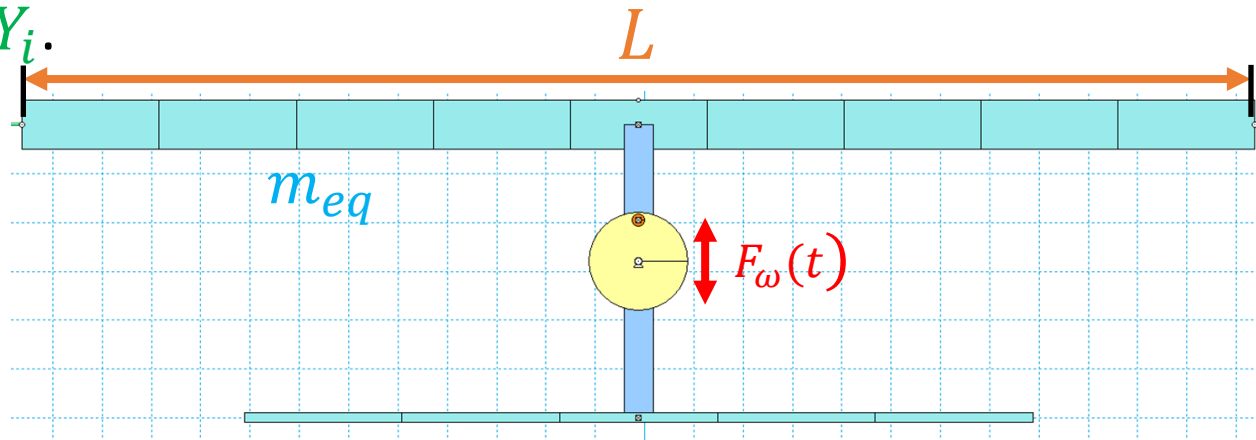
$$f_2 = 13.36 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Y_2 = 6 \text{ mV}$$

Experimental Test Dynamic absorber (Simulation)

Simulation of case I (without absorber)

- Objectives: Knowing the parameters: m_{eq} , L e f_n (defined for each group), one obtains the time frequency response of the system under forced vibrations and estimate the values of k_{eq} , E and Y_i .



Known parameters

- m_{eq} – Equivalent mass of the main system;
- L – Length of the beam;
- f_n – 1st natural frequency of the system.

Parameters to be determined

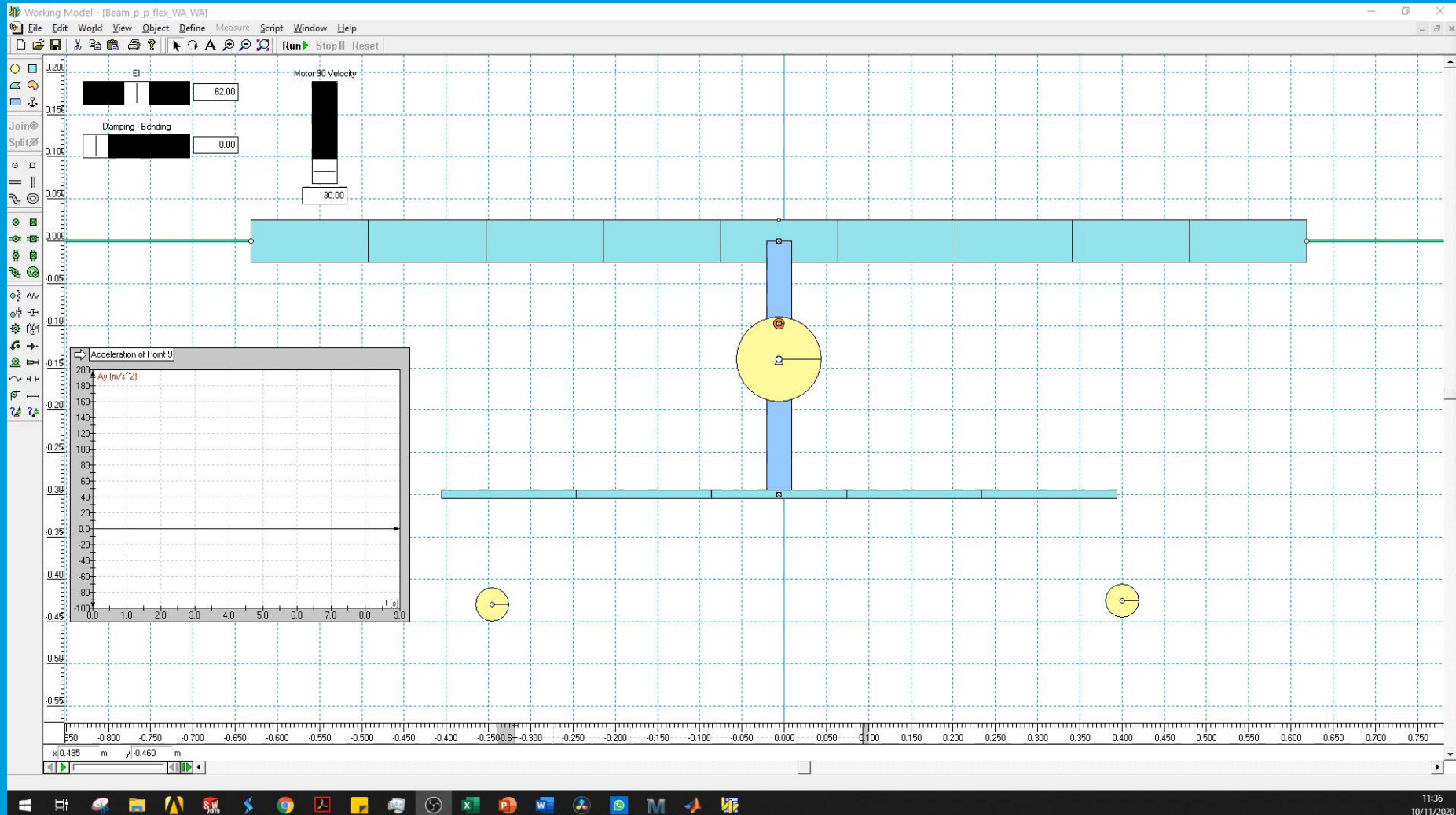
- k_{eq} – Equivalent stiffness of the main system;
- E – Modulus of elasticity of the main system's beam;
- Y_i – Vibration amplitude at the exciting frequency.

Without absorber

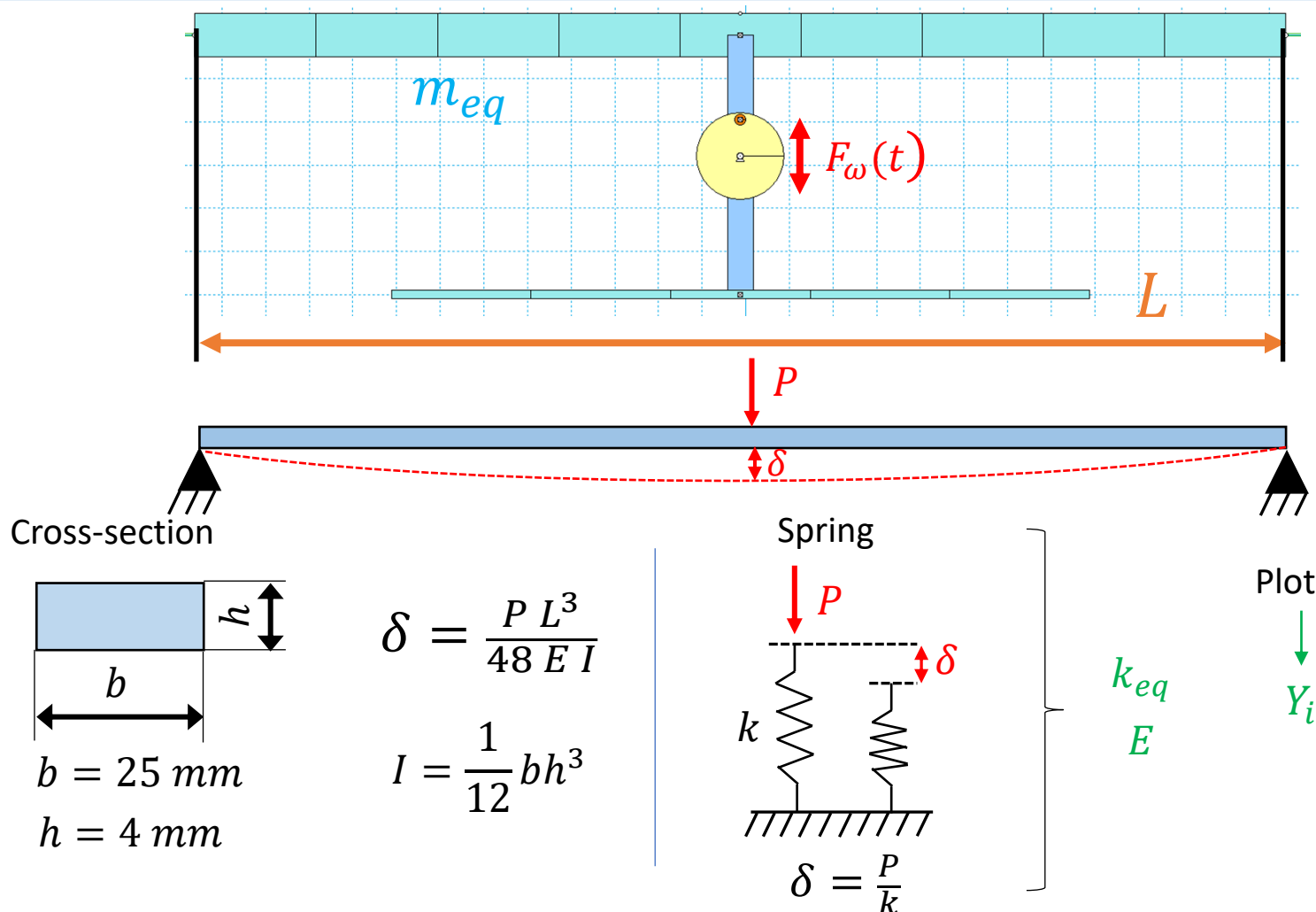
$$f_n = 40 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$Y_i = 180 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Simulation of case I (without absorber)

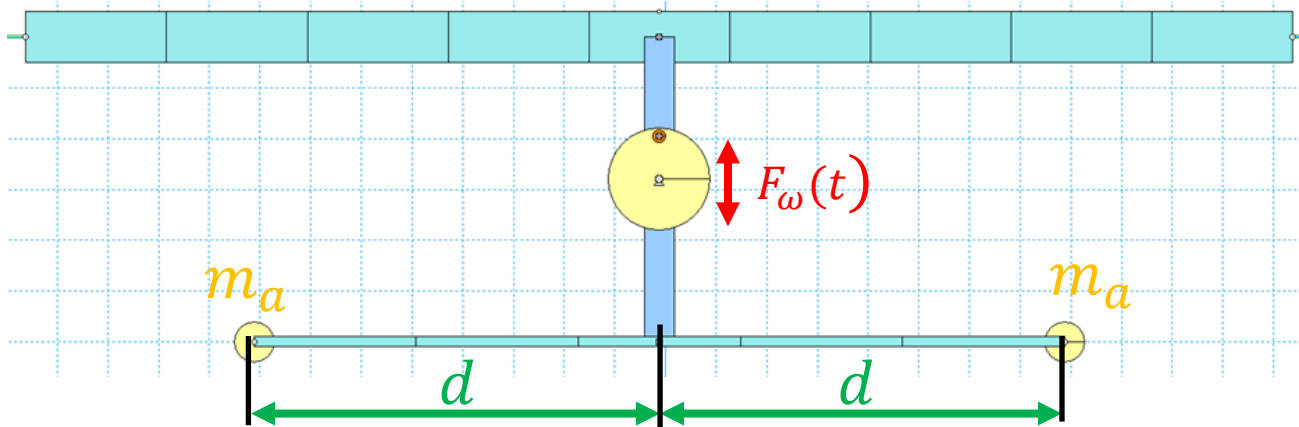


Simulation of case I (without absorber)



Simulation of case II (with absorber)

- Objectives: Knowing the parameters: m_a e $f_{p_{abs}}$ (defined for each group, one obtains the time frequency response of the system under forced vibrations and estimate the values of d , Y_f e η_{abs} .



Known parameters

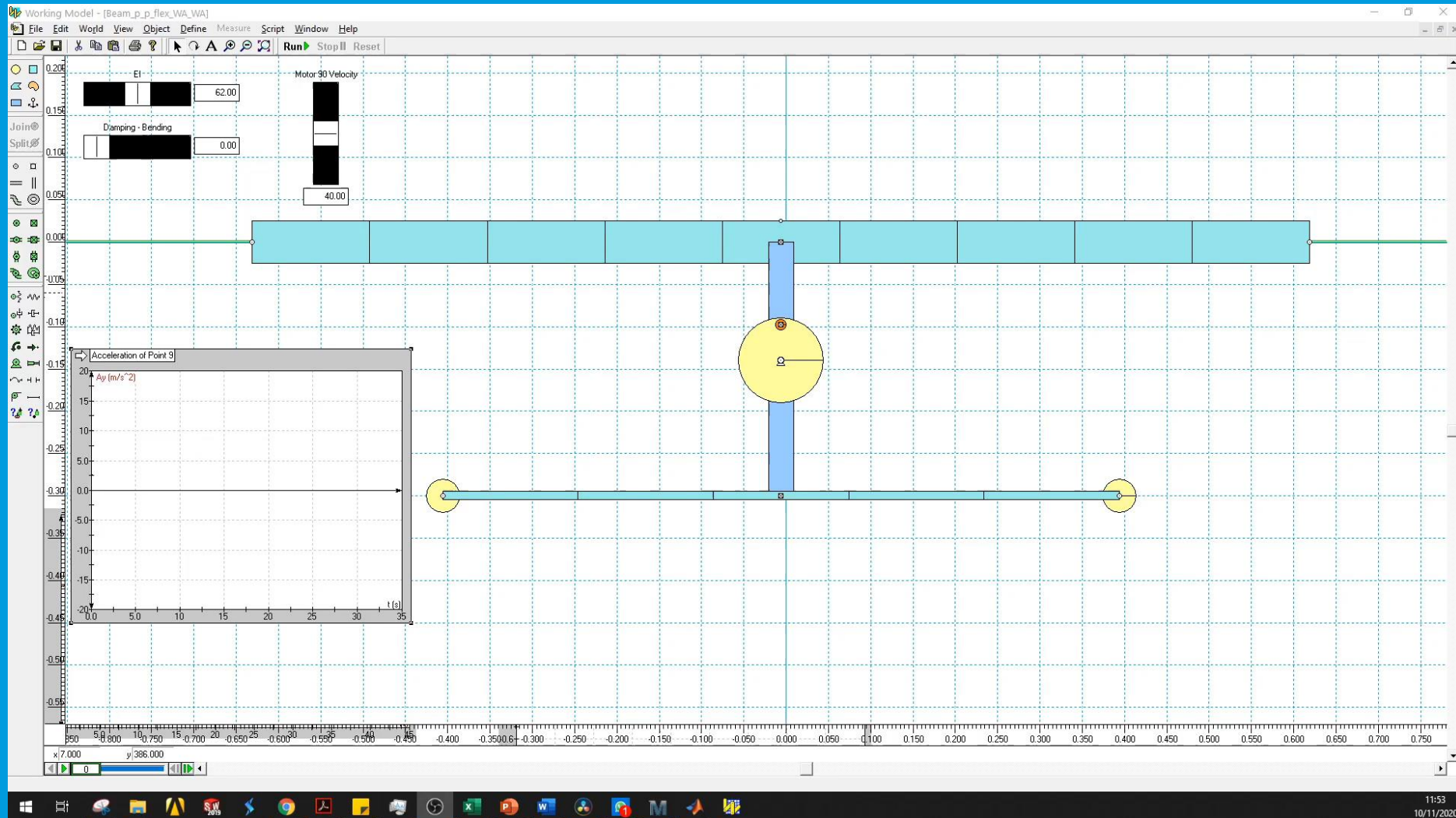
m_a – Mass of the absorber (each);
 $f_{p_{abs}}$ – Excitation frequency at which is intended to suppress vibrations.

Parameters to be determined

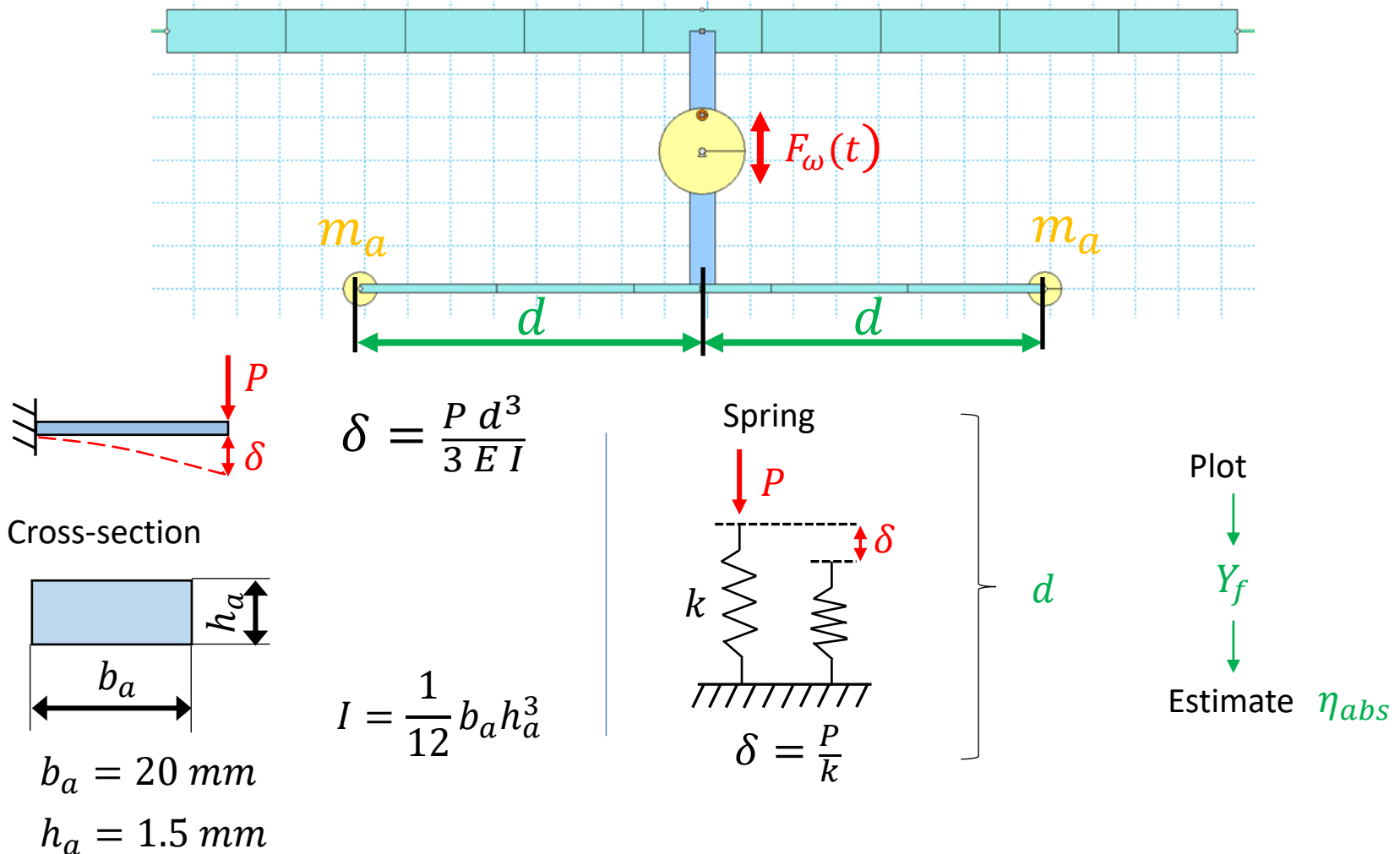
d – Distance of the mass;
 Y_f – Amplitude of vibration at the excitation frequency;
 η_{abs} – Efficiency of the absorber.

With absorber
 $f_{p_{abs}} = 40 \text{ rad/s}$
 $Y_f = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $\eta_{abs} = 97.2\%$

Simulation of case II (with absorber)



Simulation of case II (with absorber)



Experiment procedures

- 1) To each group are assigned the following parameters m_{eq} , L , f_n , m_a and $f_{p_{abs}}$;
- 2) The teacher conducts the simulation of test I and returns to the group the corresponding files that contains the data referring to the time response without the absorber;
- 3) The teacher conducts the simulation of test II and returns to the group the corresponding files that contains the data referring to the time response with the absorber;
- 4) Each group downloads a file where it must be registered the values of all requested parameters (the file can be printed and later scanned in *.pdf format or digitally filled);
- 5) The group must submit the file described in 4).

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