

Lecture 5: damped Free Vibration (Optional)

Reading materials: Section 2.2

1. Introduction

● Free vibration equations of motion of a damped multi-degree of freedom system are

2. Complex frequencies and mode shapes

• For underdamped systems the roots of characteristic equation are complex conjugate pairs. Each pair gives one mode shape.

• Example: Compute natural frequencies and mode shapes for a damped two DOF system.

$$m = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} 2.7 & -0.3 \\ -0.3 & 1.3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad k = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det}[\psi^2 m + \psi c + k] = 0 \implies 9\psi^4 + 14.4\psi^3 + 57.42\psi^2 + 41.4\psi + 72 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= -0.40408 - 1.48991i; & \psi_1^* &= -0.40408 + 1.48991i; \\ \psi_2 &= -0.39592 - 1.78891i; & \psi_2^* &= -0.39592 + 1.78891i \end{aligned}$$

$$[\psi_1^2 m + \psi_1 c + k] \phi^{(1)} = \mathbf{0} \quad \phi^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2.15117 + 2.70099i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi^{(1*)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2.15117 - 2.70099i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.984508 + 2.56501i \end{pmatrix} \quad \phi^{(2*)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.984508 - 2.56501i \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Damped free vibration solution

Generally, the frequencies and mode shapes are complex conjugate pairs

$$\psi_m = \alpha_m + i \beta_m; \quad \psi_m^* = \alpha_m - i \beta_m; \quad m = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\phi^{(m)} = \mathbf{p}^{(m)} + i \mathbf{q}^{(m)}; \quad \phi^{(m*)} = \mathbf{p}^{(m)} - i \mathbf{q}^{(m)}; \quad m = 1, \dots, n$$

Then, the solution can be written as linear combination in terms of the roots of the complex frequency

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \sum_{m=1}^n (a_m + i b_m) e^{(\alpha_m + i \beta_m)t} (\mathbf{p}^{(m)} + i \mathbf{q}^{(m)}) + (a_m - i b_m) e^{(\alpha_m - i \beta_m)t} (\mathbf{p}^{(m)} - i \mathbf{q}^{(m)})$$

There are $2n$ underdetermined coefficients which can be determined via initial conditions. The solution can be expressed as the following using Euler's equations

$$\mathbf{y}(t) = \sum_{m=1}^n e^{\alpha_m t} [\mathbf{v}_m \sin(\beta_m t) + \mathbf{w}_m \cos(\beta_m t)]$$

$$\mathbf{v}_m = -2 (a_m \mathbf{q}^{(m)} + b_m \mathbf{p}^{(m)})$$

$$\mathbf{w}_m = 2 (a_m \mathbf{p}^{(m)} - b_m \mathbf{q}^{(m)})$$

Example: In the previous example, initial conditions are

$$y_1(0) = 1; \quad y_2(0) = 0; \quad \dot{y}_1(0) = 0; \quad \dot{y}_2(0) = 0$$

$$\psi_1 = -0.40408 - 1.48991 i; \quad \psi_1^* = -0.40408 + 1.48991 i;$$

$$\psi_2 = -0.39592 - 1.78891 i; \quad \psi_2^* = -0.39592 + 1.78891 i;$$

$$\alpha_1 = -0.40408; \quad \beta_1 = -1.48991$$

$$\alpha_2 = -0.39592; \quad \beta_2 = -1.78891$$

$$\phi^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2.15117 + 2.70099 i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow p^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2.15117 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } q^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2.70099 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.984508 + 2.56501 i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow p^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.984508 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } q^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2.56501 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(t) = 2 e^{\alpha_1 t} [-(a_1 q^{(1)} + b_1 p^{(1)}) \sin(\beta_1 t) + (a_1 p^{(1)} - b_1 q^{(1)}) \cos(\beta_1 t)] + \\ 2 e^{\alpha_2 t} [-(a_2 q^{(2)} + b_2 p^{(2)}) \sin(\beta_2 t) + (a_2 p^{(2)} - b_2 q^{(2)}) \cos(\beta_2 t)]$$

Based on initial conditions

$$\{a_1 \rightarrow 0.17148, b(1) \rightarrow -0.425705, a_2 \rightarrow 0.32852, b(2) \rightarrow 0.465994\}$$

