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Theory:

Forced vibration is of two types:

- 1. Undamped forced vibration
- 2. Damped forced vibration

Undamped forced vibration :

The differential governing equation for system without damping is

 $m\ddot{u} + ku = p_0 sin\omega_t$ where, m = mass; \ddot{u} = acceleration; k = stiffness; u = displacement; ω_n = natural frequency; p_0 = amplitude of force.

Solution of the given equation is

$$u(t) = u(0)\cos \omega_n t + \left[\frac{\dot{u}}{\omega_n} - \frac{p_0}{k}\frac{\omega/\omega_n}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2}\right]\sin \omega_n t + \frac{p_0}{k}\frac{1}{1 - (\omega/\omega_n)^2}\sin \omega t$$

where,

 $\vec{u}(0) =$ Initial Velocity. ü = Velocity.

Damped forced vibration: The amplitude of a forced-damped vibration will settle to some value where the energy loss per cycle is exactly balanced by the energy gained. The governing equation for damped forced vibration is

 $m\ddot{u} + c\dot{u} + ku = p_0 \sin \omega t$ $\ddot{u} + 2\xi \omega_n \dot{u} + \omega_n^2 u = \frac{p_0}{m} \sin \omega t$

Where, c = Damping Coefficient. ξ = Damping Ratio.

The Solution for the given Equation is

$$u(t) = e^{-\xi \omega_{D} t} \left(A \cos \omega_{D} t + B \sin \omega_{D} t \right) + C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t$$

Where, ω_D = Damped Frequency.

$$C = \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{1 - r^2}{\left(1 - r^2\right)^2 + \left(2\hat{g}r\right)^2}$$

Where

$$D = \frac{p_0}{k} \frac{-2\hat{g}^r}{\left(1 - r^2\right)^2 + \left(2\hat{g}^r\right)^2}$$

Also, r = Frequency Ratio.





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