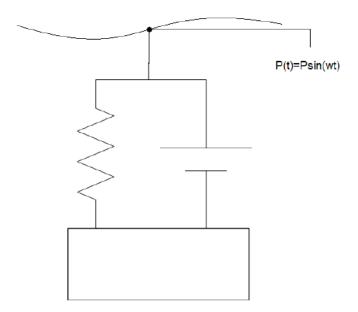
B.2 Vibration Calculations

Vibration Analysis

The motion is in the vertical direction only The motion at point P is the input to the system The vertical motion x(t) of the body is the output



Equations of Motion

$$m\ddot{x} + b(\dot{x} - \dot{p}) + k(x - p) = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} - b\dot{p} + k\dot{x} - kp = 0$$

$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = b\dot{p} + kp$$

$$(ms^{2} + bs + k)X(s) = (bs + k)P(s)$$

$$\frac{X(s)}{P(s)} = \frac{b \cdot s + k}{m \cdot s^2 + b \cdot s + k}$$

Sinusoidal Transfer Function

$$\frac{X(j\omega)}{P(j\omega)} = \frac{bj\omega + k}{-m\omega^2 + bj\omega + k}$$

TR = <u>amplitude_of_the_system</u> amplitude_of_the_output

$$TR = \frac{|\mathbf{X}(j\omega)|}{|\mathbf{P}(j\omega)|} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 \cdot \omega^2 + k^2}}{\sqrt{\left(k - m \cdot \omega^2\right)^2 + b^2 \cdot \omega^2}}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{m}} = \omega_{\mathbf{n}}^{2}$$
$$\frac{\mathbf{b}}{\mathbf{m}} = 2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \omega_{\mathbf{n}}$$

Transmisibility is in terms of the damping ratio and the undamped natural frquency ωn and $\beta {=} \omega {/} \omega n$

$$TR = \frac{\sqrt{1 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \beta)^2}}{\sqrt{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \beta)^2}}$$

Calculating the values of each component: We will assume that the system will be a total of 40lb

Converting from English to SI units

40lb = 18.144kg

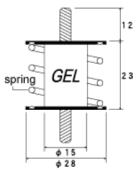
Spring Constant

 $k\coloneqq 16600\frac{N}{m}$

$$k = 1.66 \times 10^4 \frac{N}{m}$$

$$b := 4000 \frac{N \cdot s}{m}$$

 $\omega \coloneqq 69.115 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}}$



m∷≔ 18.144kg

harmonic displacement	x := .002:	$45 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}} = 803.609 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}}$	
natural frequency	$\omega_n \coloneqq \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$		
damping ratio	$\zeta := \frac{b}{2 \cdot m \cdot \omega_n}$		
frequency ratio	$\beta := \frac{\omega}{\omega_n}$	ζ ₁ := 05	
		$\beta = 2.285$	

$$TR := \sqrt{\frac{1 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \beta)^2}{(1 - \beta^2)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \beta)^2}}$$

Solving for the Amplitude of absolute acceleration

$$\mathbf{X} \coloneqq \mathbf{x} \sqrt{\frac{1 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \beta)^2}{\left(1 - \beta^2\right)^2 + (2 \cdot \zeta \cdot \beta)^2}}$$

$$X = 2.428 \times 10^{-3}$$

Solving for the displacement of the projector relative to the support

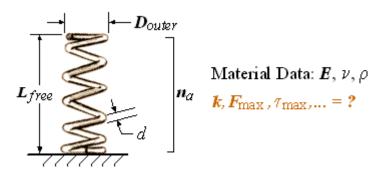
$$Z \coloneqq x \cdot \frac{\beta^2}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \beta^2\right)^2 + \left(2 \cdot \beta \cdot \zeta\right)^2}}$$

Displacement $Z = 7.597 \times 10^{-4}$

The realative displacement to the support in the Z direction is 0.76 mm which is a large improvement.

This calculation was done at www.efunda.com

In determining the <u>total number of coils</u> in the spring, the calculator assumes that the ends of the spring are squared.



Inputs

Diameter of spring wire, d:	3	mm 🔻
Outer diameter of spring, Douter:	28	mm 🔻
Free length of spring, <i>L</i> _{free} :	23	mm 🔻
Number of active coils, n_a :	3	
Youngs modulus of material, E:	200	GPa 🔻
Poisson ratio of material, v:	0.3	
Density of material, ρ:	7500	kg/m^3 🚽

Answers

Spring constant, k:	1.66×10^4 N/m	N/m 🚽
Maximum load possible, F_{max} :	133 N	N –
Maximum shear stress possible, τ_{max} :	3.69×10^5 kPa	kPa 🚽
Maximum displacement possible, <i>L</i> _{def} :	0.800 cm	cm 🚽
Length of wire required to make spring:	39.4 cm	
Solid height:	1.50 cm	
Distance between coils in free spring:	0.767 cm	
Rise angle of coils:	5.58 deg	
Lowest spring resonant frequency, <i>f_{res}</i> :	446 Hz	Hz 🚽
Shear modulus of material, G:	76.9 GPa	GPa 🚽
Mass of spring:	0.0209 kg	kg 🔫

Select desired output units for next calculation.

