

# PASSIVE VIBRATION CONTROL OF INBUILD STRUCTURE L-SHAPED BEAM BY USING VISCO-ELASTIC MATERIAL

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**Abstract**—In this paper, Vibrations is a molecular phenomenon. Vibration plays an important role in machines and structures by improving performance & stability, reducing noise and increasing lifetime. At the same time vibrations of structures is major problem. Vibrations us everywhere and in most cases these vibrations are undesirable. they can lead to excessive wear. Vibration may results in the failure of machines or there critical components. Therefore vibration control is very important. passive vibration control refers to minimizing vibrations by the use of dampers, absorbers, stiffness, structural modification. Generally lead to viscos-elastic material to control vibrations simple, reliable and highly effective. Several polymers exhibit the viscoelastic properties of naturally dissipating vibratory energy into heat energy. This is way they are largely used in aerospace, aeronautical, automobile, civil structures, machine design industries to provide passive vibration damping. In this experiment, experimental model testing of L-shaped beam made of aluminum has been performed of obtain the mode shape & frequencies by using an analysis software. So the points of max strain energy have been observed using the software. Then later the viscoelastic material is applied to the points of max strain to reduce the vibrations passively.

**Keywords**—Passive vibrations; Visco-Elastic material; Control

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Vibration is a periodic motion of small magnitude. But for sake of simplicity we can assume it as simple harmonic motion of small amplitude[1].

There has been continuous interest in the dynamics of L-shaped structures since 1960's[2].

In the Study of vibrations is the process of energy dissipation is generally refered to as damping. The motion of vibration systems is governed by law of machanics and 2<sup>nd</sup> law of motion. Vibration is the motion of a particle or a body or a system of connected bodies displaced from a position of equilibrium. Most vibrations are undesirable in machines and structures because they produced to increase stresses, energy losses, cause added wear, increase bearing loads, fatigue , create passenger discomfort in vehicle, and absorbed energy from the system. Vibrations occurs when a system is displaced from a position of stable equilibrium. The system tends to refers to this equilibrium position under the action of restoring forces. The effect of vibration depends on the magnitude in terms of displacement, velocity or accelerations, exciting frequency and the total duration of the vibration[3].

In vibration analysis, we are generally concerned with damping in terms of system response. The loss of energy from the oscillatory system results in the decay of amplitude of free vibration[4].

L-shaped elements are very important as many of the mechanical machines have similar structure them, as in a drill press, milling, slotting and drilling machines etc., [7].

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- The understand the vibration of L shaped structure.
- The characteristics of vibratory motion at different temperatures and different percentages of patches.
- Frequency response factor(FRF).
- Strain value & Zeta value at different temperatures and different percentages.
- Apply viscoelastic material at those points to reduce the vibrations passively.
- Compare the theory with a real structure which fabricated by us.

## 3. EXPERMENTAL SETUP

EQUIPMENTS USED:

- a) Heating Chamber: It is used to heat the experimental piece temperatures range from 30 degree's Celsius to 90 degree's Celsius.
- b) Laser Vibrometre: It is used to measure Zeta. Simply it is used to calculate the characteristics of this vibratory motion are period, frequency, displacement, velocity, acceleration, amplitude and phase[8].
- c) Data Acquation system: It is media of resource to ultimate output .
- d) Viscos-elastic material(3M C002-03): the idealized linear behavior generally assumed for this class of material is amenable to the laws of superposition and other conventional[9].
- e) L-Shaped Beam: It is made of aluminum metal piece and apply patches on back side of beam and speckle pattern apply front of beam these reduce unwanted errors of measurements. the base beam

is almost made of lightly damped material such as steel and aluminum.

4. SPECIFICATIONS OF PART MATERIAL

- Mass density 2700kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Young’s modulus 210Gpa
- Poisson ratio 0.33
- length of beam 19.5cm
- width of beam 11cm

5. SOFTWARE TO BE USED

1. Polytec Vibrometre software.
2. MATLAB

6. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

L shapes structure making according to required dimensions. Hold the L-shape structure properly in fixture as required position. After check it with help of Try-square. This whole structure is place in heating chamber . Setup all loop system as per our experiment. Heating the structure about different temperatures and takes readings three times at different percentage of patches. First press the single shot (shift+F8) in polytech vibrometer software then strike the L-Shape structure . Strike should be made by model hammer slowly on patch. Taken all data is compare and plotting in MATLAB software and Analysis this data as per consider software. Finally check the output values manually with using Log-decrement method is it correct or not. Then plotting graphs.



Fig. 1. Fabricated model of L-shape beam

7. USEFUL EQUATIONS

Equation of equilibrium  $mx+cx+ sx = 0$   
 Natural circular frequency( $\omega_n$ )  $\omega_n = \sqrt{s/n}$   
 Natural linear frequency  $f_n = 1/2\pi\sqrt{s/m}$   
 Damping factor = actual damping coefficient/critical Damping coefficient,  $C_c = c/2\sqrt{sm}$   
 Logarithmic decrement( $\delta$ ) =  $\ln(X_n/X_{n+1})$   
 $\delta = 2\pi\xi / \sqrt{1- \xi^2}$ .  
 Half-power method is  $(\omega_2-\omega_1)/\omega_n = 2\xi$

8. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF 3M C-1002-03 SELF ADHESIVE VISCO-ELASTIC MATERIAL

A. Experimental values of patch No.01

TABLE I. EXPERIMENTAL VALUES OF PATCH NO.01

PERCENTAGE	TEMPERATURE	OmegaN	ZETA	ZETA (LM)	OmegaN	ZETA	ZETA (LM)	OmegaN	ZETA	ZETA (LM)
50	30	13	0.0164	0.0223	13	0.022	0.02	13	0.026	0.0176
	40	12.75	0.0164	0.0128	12.75	0.016	0.013	12.75	0.0141	0.0096
	50	13.2813	0.0127	0.0109	13.2813	0.021	0.0113	13.2813	0.0176	0.0074
	60	13.8125	0.0152	0.0093	13.8125	0.017	0.0079	13.5417	0.0194	0.0067
	70	14.0625	0.0199	0.0064	14.0625	0.014	0.0051	14.0625	0.0122	0.0058
	80	14.5833	0.0133	0.0046	14.5833	0.014	0.0051	14.5833	0.013	0.0057
	90	15.1042	0.017	0.0046	15.1042	0.017	0.0043	15.1042	0.0169	0.0043
40	30	13	0.019	0.0167	13	0.017	0.0136	13	0.0175	0.0195
	40	13	0.0212	0.0139	12.75	0.016	0.0111	12.75	0.0179	0.0121
	50	12.75	0.0156	0.0108	12.75	0.015	0.0078	12.75	0.0148	0.0078
	60	12.75	0.0122	0.006	12.75	0.013	0.0071	12.75	0.0188	0.0063
	70	12.75	0.0155	0.0054	12.75	0.017	0.0057	12.5	0.0173	0.0048
	80	12.5	0.0174	0.0048	12.75	0.016	0.0058	12.75	0.0148	0.0054
	90	12.5	0.0173	0.0048	12.5	0.012	0.0049	12.5	0.0161	0.0046
30	30	13	0.0165	0.0122	13	0.017	0.0123	13	0.0167	0.0111
	40	12.75	0.0131	0.0086	12.75	0.015	0.0075	12.75	0.0139	0.0066
	50	12.75	0.012	0.0056	12.75	0.012	0.0058	12.75	0.0119	0.0065
	60	12.75	0.0119	0.0064	12.75	0.015	0.0051	12.75	0.0155	0.0046
	70	12.75	0.0169	0.005	12.5	0.017	0.0045	12.5	0.0162	0.004
	80	12.5	0.0168	0.0046	12.5	0.017	0.0048	12.5	0.0168	0.0055
	90	12.5	0.0153	0.0038	12.5	0.013	0.0039	12.5	0.0145	0.0046
20	30	12.75	0.016	0.0062	12.75	0.015	0.0072	12.75	0.0138	0.0064
	40	12.75	0.0124	0.0064	12.75	0.015	0.0042	12.75	0.0137	0.0051
	50	12.75	0.0169	0.0036	12.75	0.017	0.0054	12.5	0.0158	0.0066
	60	12.5	0.0174	0.004	12.5	0.016	0.0044	12.5	0.0162	0.0049
	70	12.5	0.0124	0.0041	12.5	0.017	0.0038	12.5	0.0162	0.0049
	80	12.5	0.0148	0.0037	12.5	0.013	0.0041	12.5	0.0119	0.003
	90	15.1042	0.0124	0.0032	15.1042	0.014	0.0047	15.1042	0.0145	0.0058
10	30	12.75	0.0173	0.006	12.75	0.016	0.0059	12.75	0.0146	0.0036
	40	12.5	0.017	0.0024	12.5	0.015	0.0029	12.5	0.0174	0.0023
	50	12.5	0.0129	0.0032	12.5	0.012	0.003	12.5	0.012	0.0041
	60	12.5	0.0169	0.0034	12.5	0.013	0.0025	12.5	0.0127	0.0034
	70	12.5	0.0148	0.003	12.5	0.014	0.003	12.5	0.0126	0.0033
	80	12.5	0.0163	0.0033	12.25	0.015	0.0117	12.5	0.0163	0.0041
	90	15.1042	0.0134	0.0028	14.8021	0.015	0.0107	14.8021	0.0112	0.011

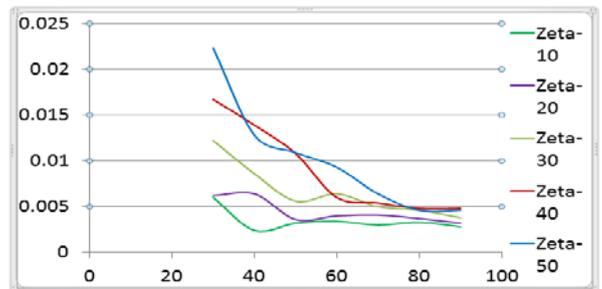


Fig. 2. Fabricated model of L-shape beam Temperature Vs Zeta(Reading.1)

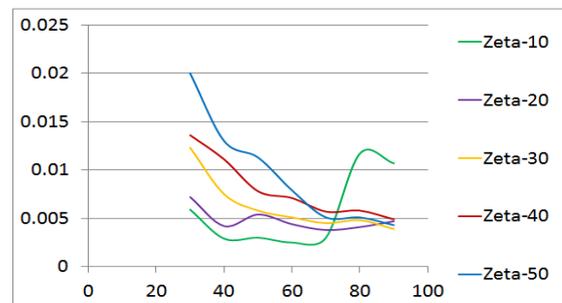


Fig. 3. Fabricated model of L-shape beam Temperature Vs Zeta(Reading.2)

