

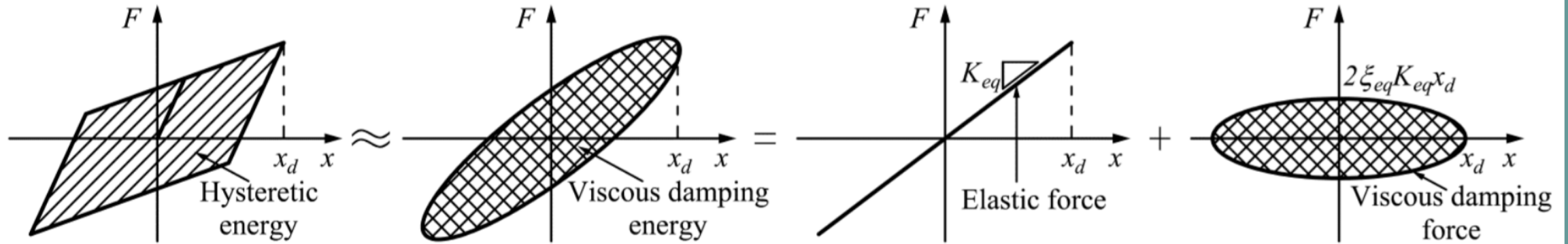
Dinâmica das Estruturas

Aula #2

Vibrações Livres Amortecidas

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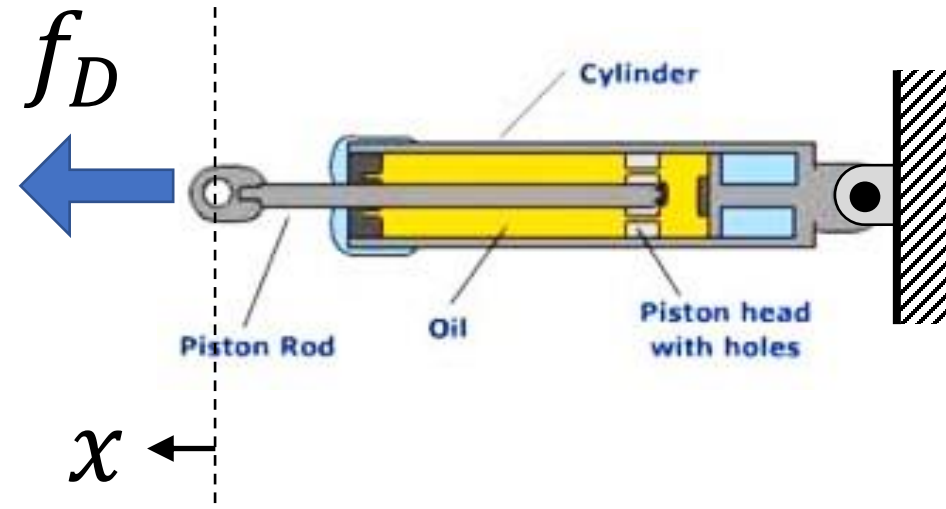
Força de Amortecimento



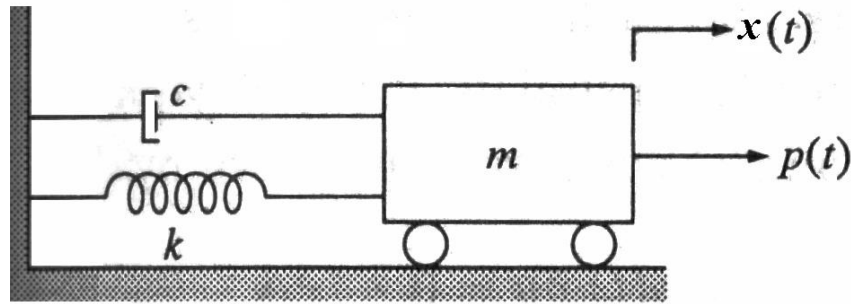
$$f_D = c \dot{x}(t)$$

$c \equiv$ coef. de amortecimento

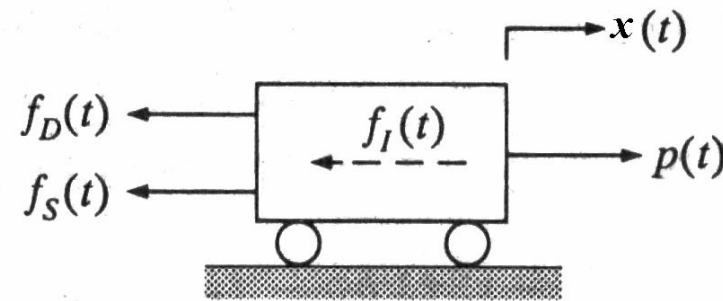
$f_D \equiv$ força de amortecimento viscoso equivalente



Equação do Equilíbrio Dinâmico



(a)



(b)

$$f_I + f_D + f_S = p$$

⇒ Vibração Livre Amortecida:

$$m \ddot{x}(t) + c \dot{x}(t) + k x(t) = 0$$

Vibração Livre Amortecida

$$\ddot{x}(t) + \frac{c}{m} \cdot \dot{x}(t) + \frac{k}{m} \cdot x(t) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{x}(t) + 2\xi\omega \dot{x}(t) + \omega^2 x(t) = 0$$

$$\text{onde } \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}, \text{ e } \xi = \frac{c}{2m \cdot \omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = A \cdot e^{st}$$

Substituindo na equação anterior:

$$s^2 + 2\xi\omega \cdot s + \omega^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow s = -\xi \cdot \omega \pm i\omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = A_1 \cdot e^{\left(-\xi \cdot \omega + i\omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\right) \cdot t} + A_2 \cdot e^{\left(-\xi \cdot \omega - i\omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\right) \cdot t}$$

Vibração Livre Amortecida

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \left[A_1 \cdot e^{\left(i\omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\right) \cdot t} + A_2 \cdot e^{\left(-i\omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\right) \cdot t} \right] \cdot e^{-\xi \cdot \omega \cdot t}$$

$\xi = 1 \Rightarrow$ radical da equação se anula \Rightarrow duas raízes iguais

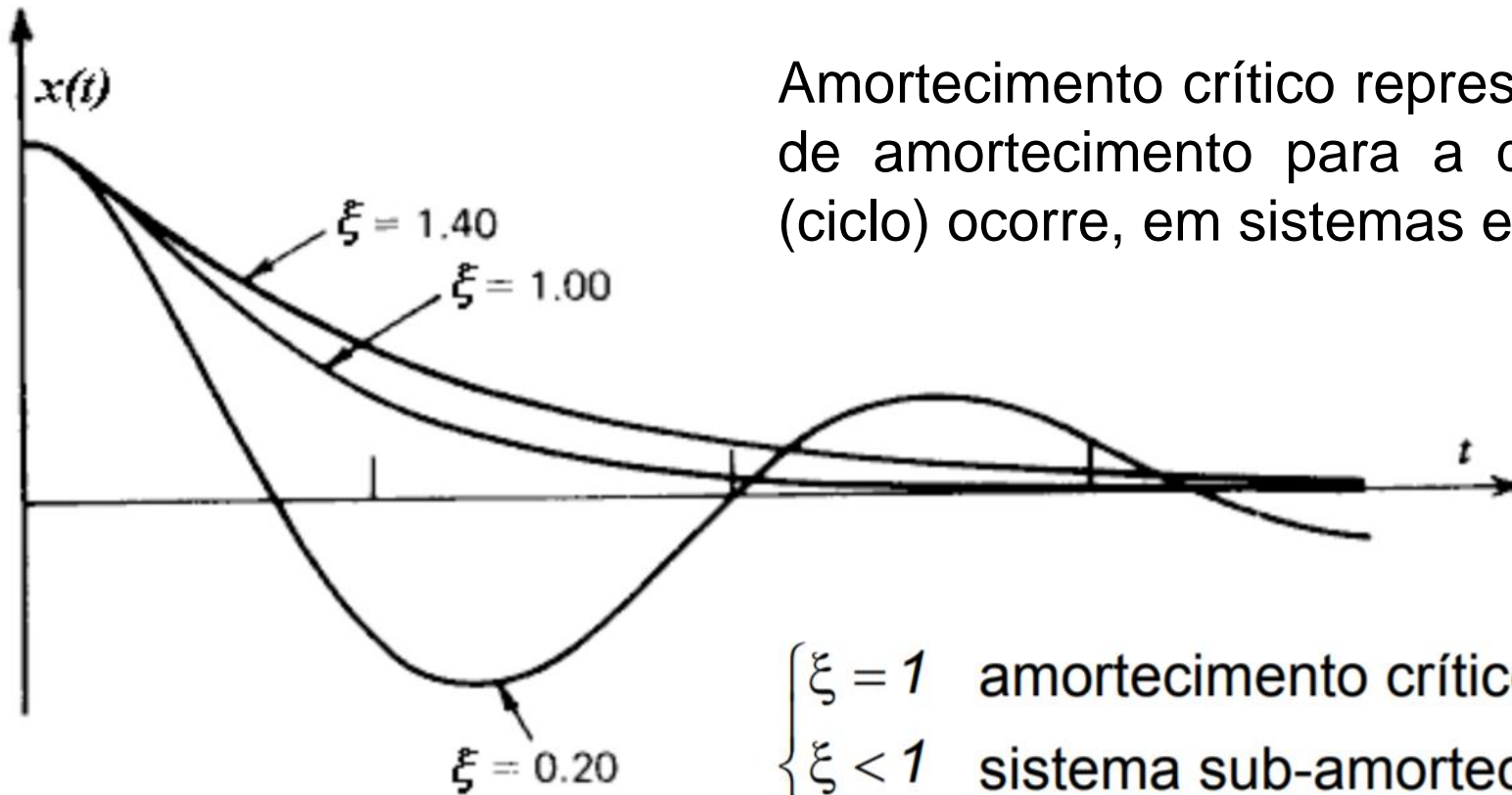
\Rightarrow função real, sem oscilação, tendendo assintoticamente a zero, conforme comanda o fator exponencial $e^{-\xi \cdot \omega \cdot t}$;

$$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{c}{2m \cdot \omega} = 1 \Rightarrow c = c_c = 2m \cdot \omega \quad (\text{coeficiente de amortecimento})$$

$\Rightarrow c_c \equiv$ amortecimento crítico

$$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{c}{c_c} \equiv \text{taxa de amortecimento}$$

Amortecimento Crítico



Amortecimento crítico representa a menor magnitude de amortecimento para a qual nenhuma oscilação (ciclo) ocorre, em sistemas em vibração livre

- $\xi = 1$ amortecimento crítico
- $\xi < 1$ sistema sub-amortecido (estruturas usuais)
- $\xi > 1$ sistema super-amortecido (automóveis)

Vibração Livre Amortecida

$$\rightarrow x(t) = \left[A_1 \cdot e^{\left(i\omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) \cdot t} + A_2 \cdot e^{\left(-i\omega\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \right) \cdot t} \right] \cdot e^{-\xi \cdot \omega \cdot t}$$

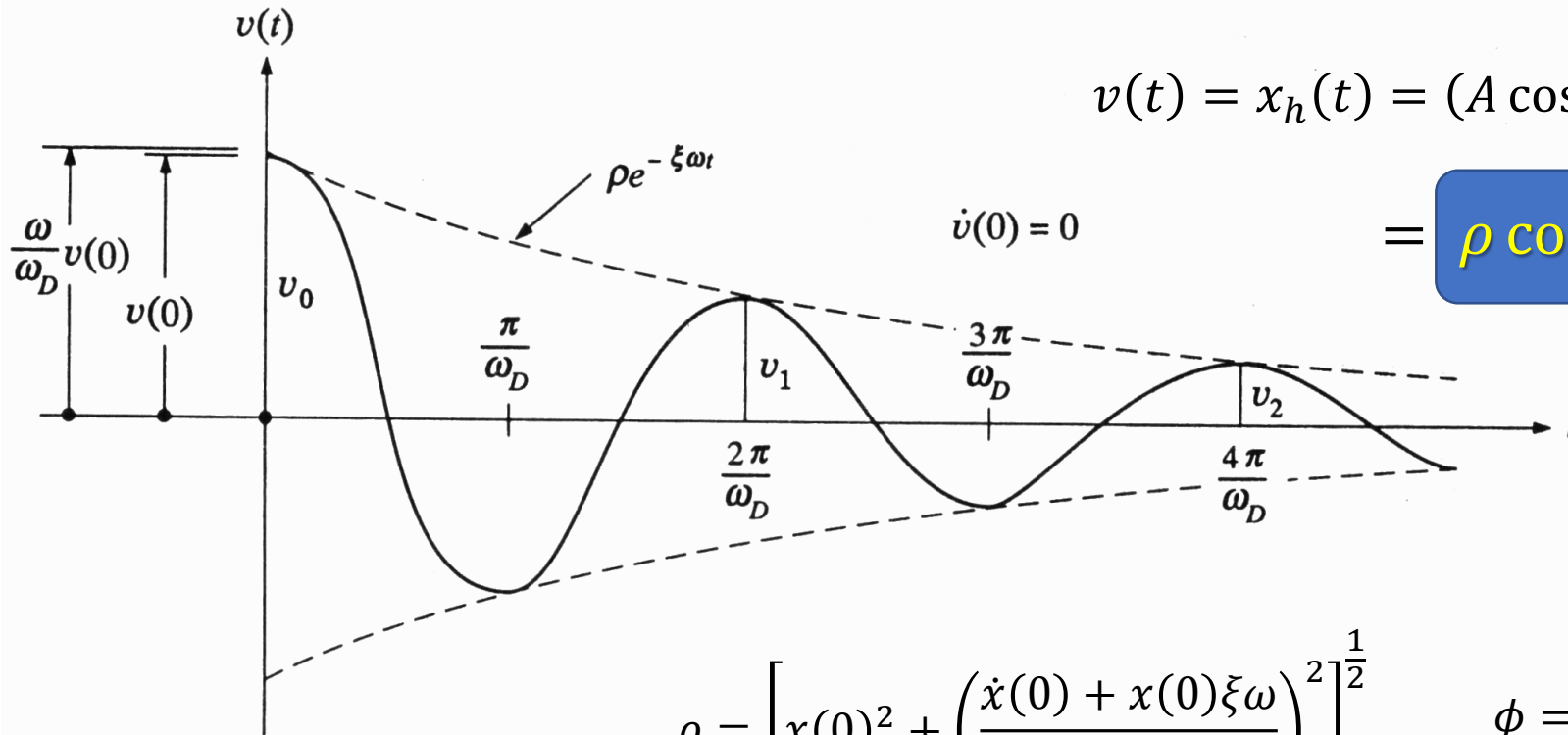
→ Sistemas sub-amortecidos ($0 < \xi < 1$)

→ Definindo $\omega_D \equiv \omega \cdot \sqrt{1-\xi^2}$ como frequência circular amortecida

$$\rightarrow x(t) = \left[A_1 \cdot e^{i \cdot \omega_D \cdot t} + A_2 \cdot e^{-i \cdot \omega_D \cdot t} \right] \cdot e^{-\xi \cdot \omega \cdot t}$$

Vibração Livre Sub-amortecida

Resposta amortecida a um deslocamento e/ou velocidade iniciais



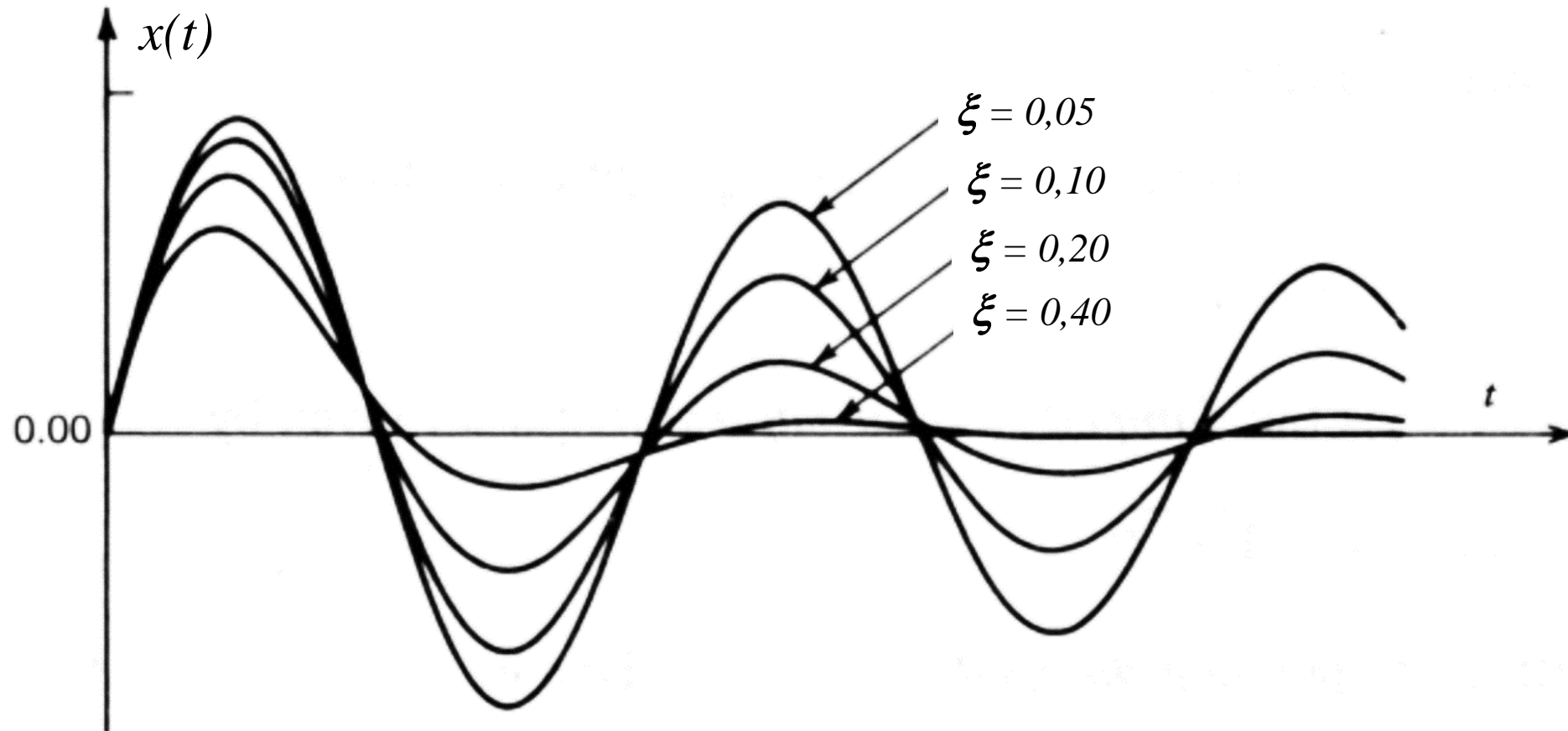
$$v(t) = x_h(t) = (A \cos \omega_D t + B \sin \omega_D t) e^{-\xi \omega t}$$

$$= \rho \cos(\omega_D t + \phi) e^{-\xi \omega t}$$

$$\rho = \left[x(0)^2 + \left(\frac{\dot{x}(0) + x(0)\xi\omega}{\omega_D} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\phi = -\arctan \left(\frac{\dot{x}(0) + x(0)\xi\omega}{\omega_D x(0)} \right)$$

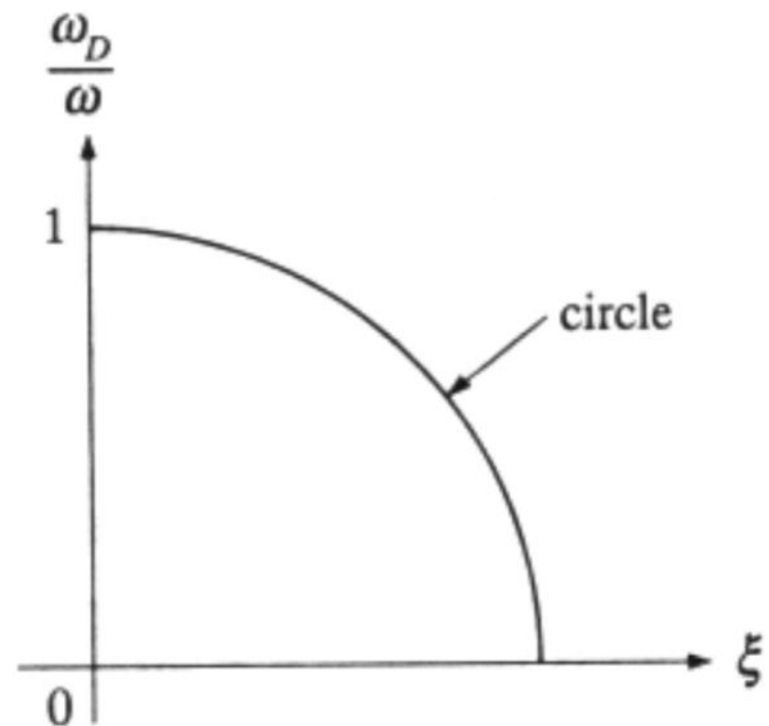
Vibração Livre Sub-amortecida



Effect of damping level on free vibration.

Vibração Livre Sub-amortecida

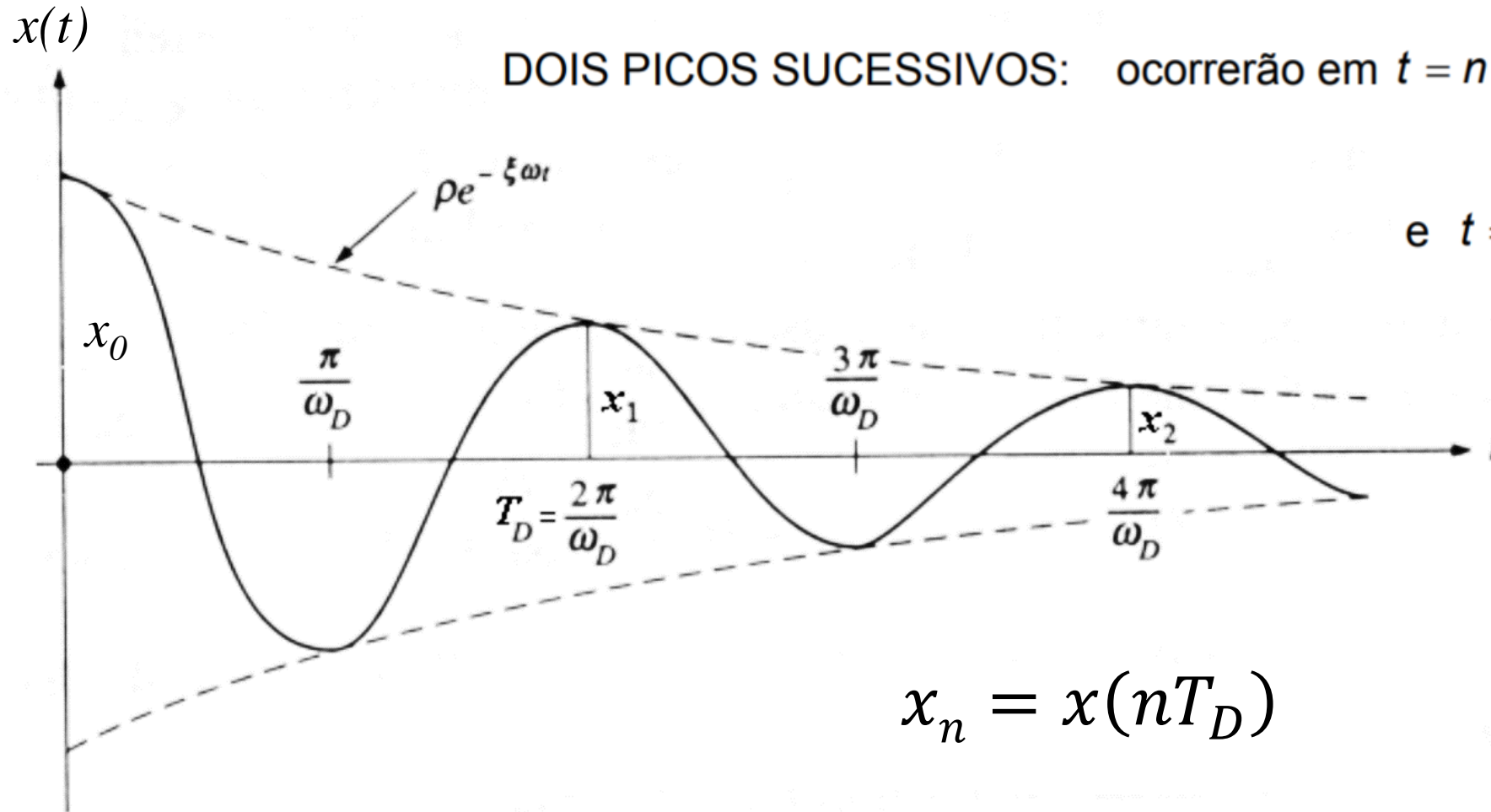
Para os valores usuais de amortecimentos estruturais, $\xi < 20\%$,



$$\Rightarrow \omega_D \cong \omega$$

Relationship between frequency ratio and damping ratio.

Estimação do amortecimento



DOIS PICOS SUCESSIVOS: ocorrerão em $t = n \cdot T_D = n \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_D} \right)$

e $t = (n+1) \left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_D} \right)$

$$x_n = x(nT_D)$$

Técnica do decaimento logarítmico

$$x_n = x(nT_D) = \rho \cos(\omega_D \cdot nT_D) e^{-\xi \omega nT_D} = \rho \cos(n \cdot 2\pi) e^{-\xi \omega(n \cdot 2\pi)/\omega_D}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_n = \rho e^{-\xi \omega(n \cdot 2\pi)/\omega_D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} = \frac{\rho e^{-\xi \omega(n \cdot 2\pi)/\omega_D}}{\rho e^{-\xi \omega(n+1) \cdot 2\pi/\omega_D}} = e^{2\pi\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_D}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{n+1} = \rho e^{-\xi \omega(n+1) \cdot 2\pi/\omega_D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \ln \left(\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} \right) = 2\pi\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_D} = 2\pi\xi \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{(2\pi)^2 + \delta^2}} \approx \frac{\delta}{2\pi}$$

Técnica do decremento logarítmico

NA EQ. DO MOVIMENTO: $\frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} = e^{\xi \omega T_D}$

CONSIDERANDO DOIS PICOS SEPARADOS POR m CICLOS:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x_n}{x_{n+m}} = \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_{n+2}} \dots \frac{x_{n+m-1}}{x_{n+m}} = \left(e^{\xi \omega T_D} \right)^m = e^{m \xi \omega T_D}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \ln \frac{x_n}{x_{n+m}}$$


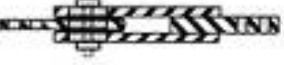
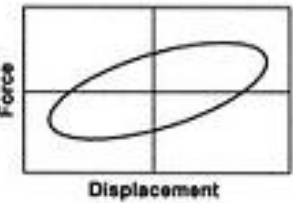
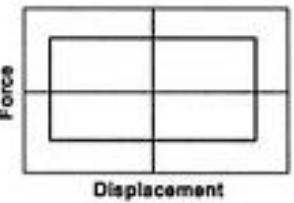
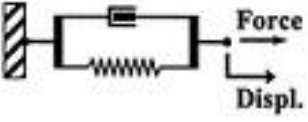
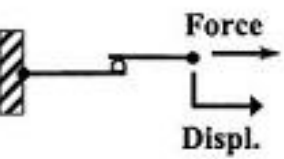
Valores usuais de amortecimento (constitutivo)

Construction type	damping ratio ζ		
	min.	mean	max.
Reinforced concrete	0.008	0.013	0.020
Prestressed concrete	0.005	0.010	0.017
Composite	0.003	0.006	--
Steel	0.002	0.004	--

Table 1.1: Common values of damping ratio ζ for footbridges

Ref.: *Vibration Problems in Structures – Practical Guidelines*, 1995, Bachmann, H. (Editor).

Dispositivos especiais de amortecimento

	Viscoelastic Solid Damper	Friction Damper
Basic Construction		
Idealized Hysteretic Behavior		
Idealized Physical Model		

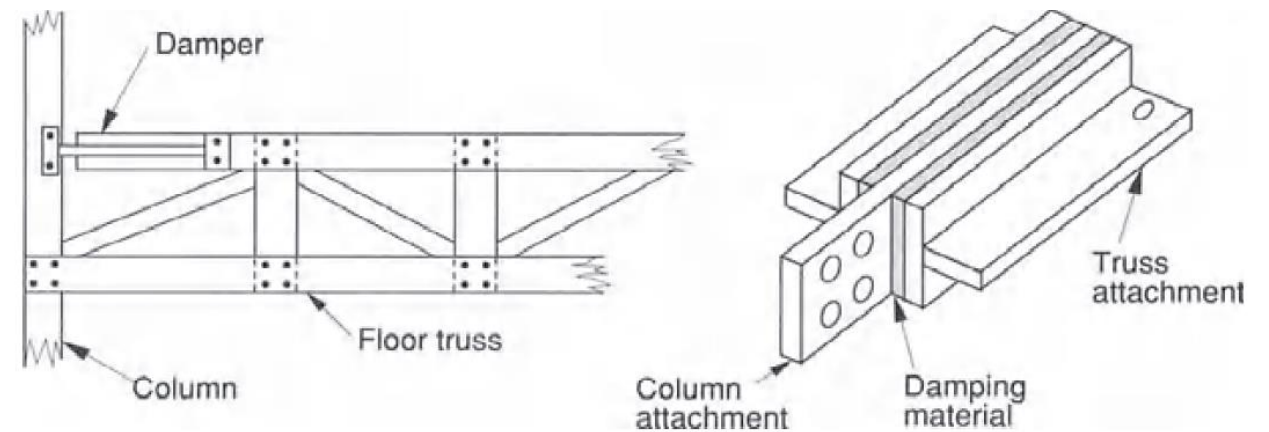


Figure 3.4: Friction dampers in the load bearing structure of the World Trade Centre in Manhattan (New York) [H.2]

Dispositivos especiais de amortecimento

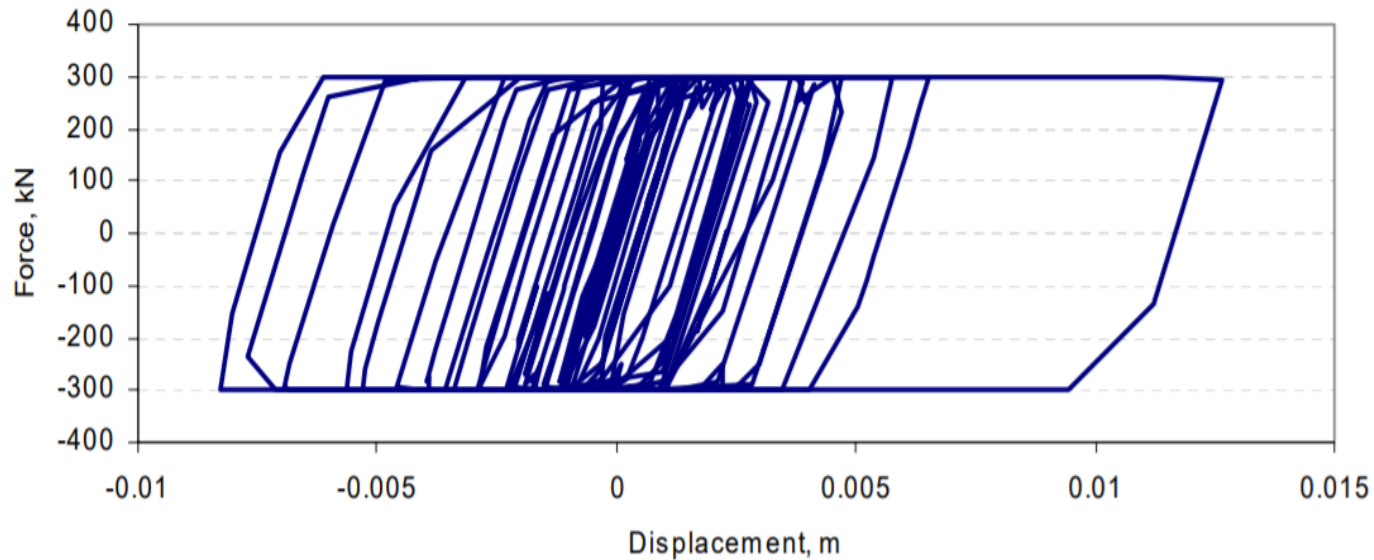

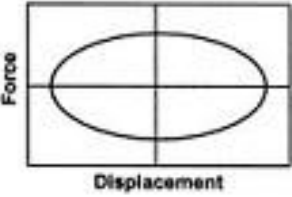
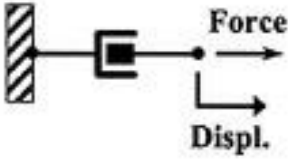


Figure 9. Hysteretic loop of friction damper



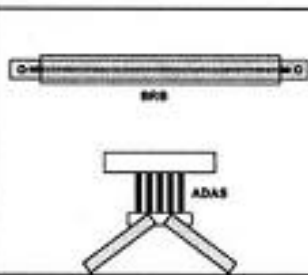
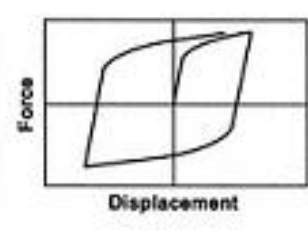
Friction damper in single diagonal bracing

Dispositivo de Amortecimento Viscoso

	Viscous Fluid Damper
Basic Construction	
Idealized Hysteretic Behavior	 <p>Force</p> <p>Displacement</p>
Idealized Physical Model	 <p>Force</p> <p>Displ.</p>



Dispositivo de Amortecimento Metálico

Metallic Damper	
Basic Construction	
Idealized Hysteretic Behavior	 <p>Force</p> <p>Displacement</p>
Idealized Physical Model	Idealized Model Not Available

