

Dinâmica de Sistemas Navais e Oceânicos

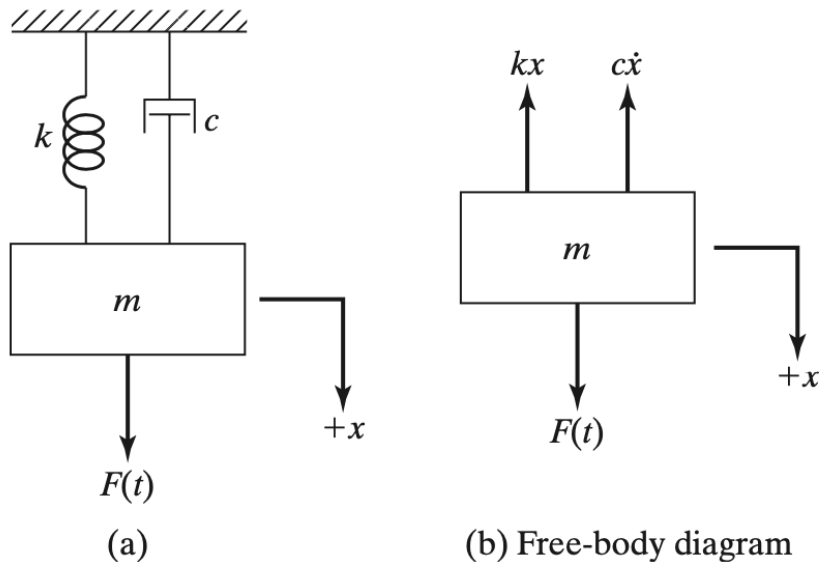
PNV3314 Dinâmica de Sistemas

Aula 9

Vibração não amortecida com excitação harmônica

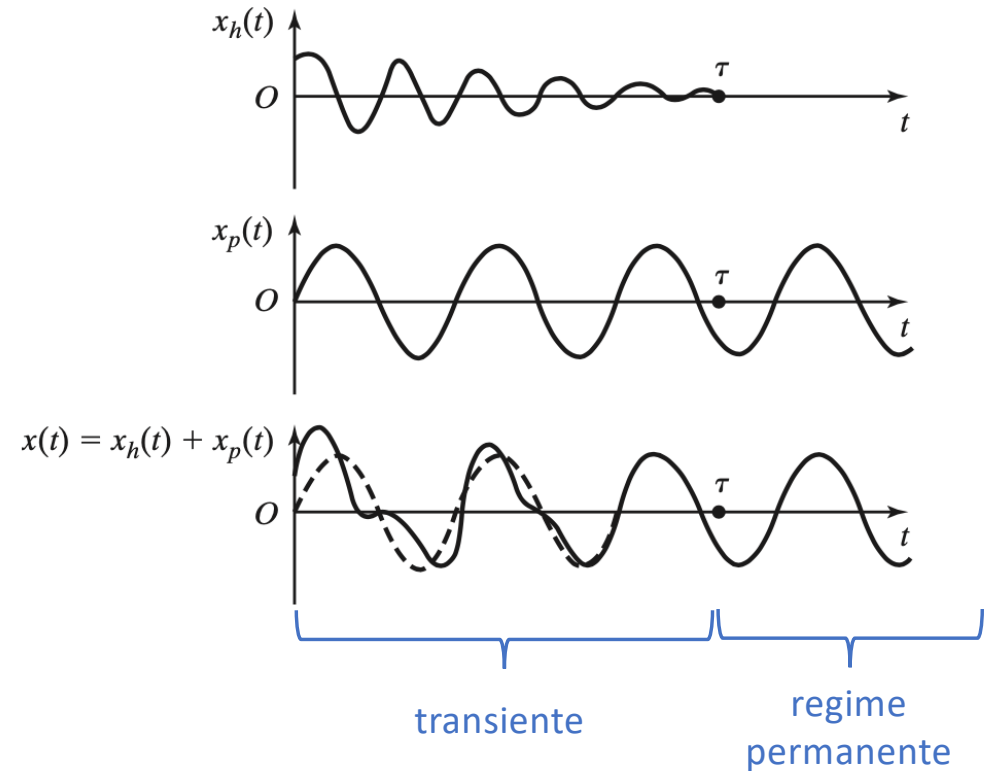
Oscilação forçada não amortecida

Excitação externa



$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F(t)$$

A solução geral é dada pela soma da solução homogênea (que decai com o tempo) e da solução particular...



Sistema não amortecido com excitação harmônica

$$m\ddot{x} + kx = F_0 \cos \omega t$$

A solução homogênea é...

$$x_h(t) = C_1 \cos \omega_n t + C_2 \sin \omega_n t$$

Freq.
natural

Se a excitação é harmônica, a solução particular também será...

$$x_p(t) = X \cos \omega t$$

...que resulta em:

$$X = \frac{F_0}{k - m\omega^2} = \frac{\delta_{st}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

Deflexão
estática

$$\delta_{st} = F_0/k$$

A solução completa será...

$$x(t) = C_1 \cos \omega_n t + C_2 \sin \omega_n t + \frac{F_0}{k - m\omega^2} \cos \omega t$$

Com as condições iniciais de deslocamento e velocidade...

$$C_1 = x_0 - \frac{F_0}{k - m\omega^2}, \quad C_2 = \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega_n}$$

Resulta em...

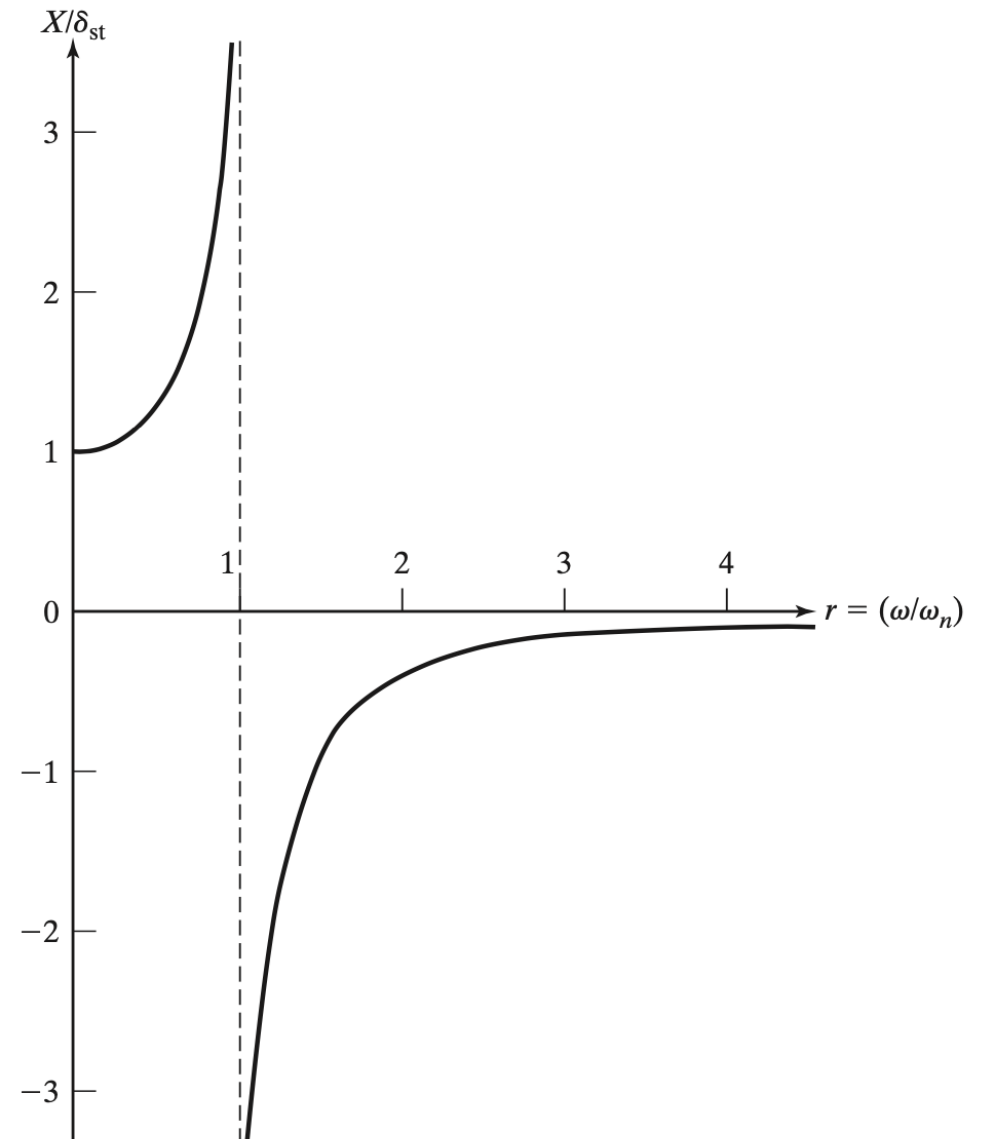
$$x(t) = \left(x_0 - \frac{F_0}{k - m\omega^2} \right) \cos \omega_n t + \left(\frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega_n} \right) \sin \omega_n t + \left(\frac{F_0}{k - m\omega^2} \right) \cos \omega t$$

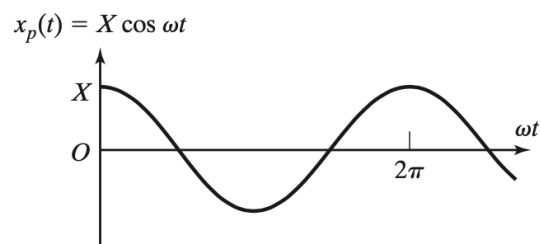
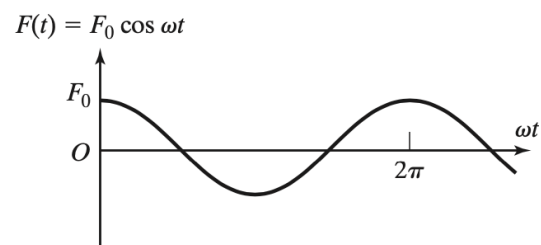
Freq.
excitação

A máxima amplitude de resposta será...

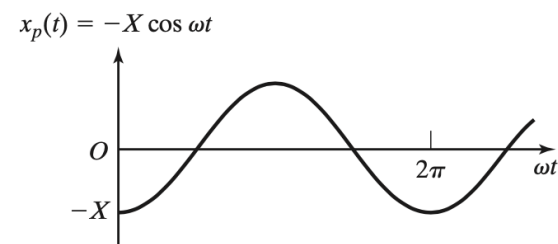
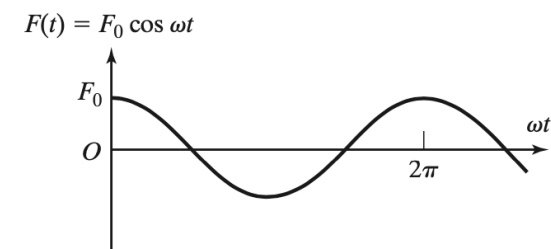
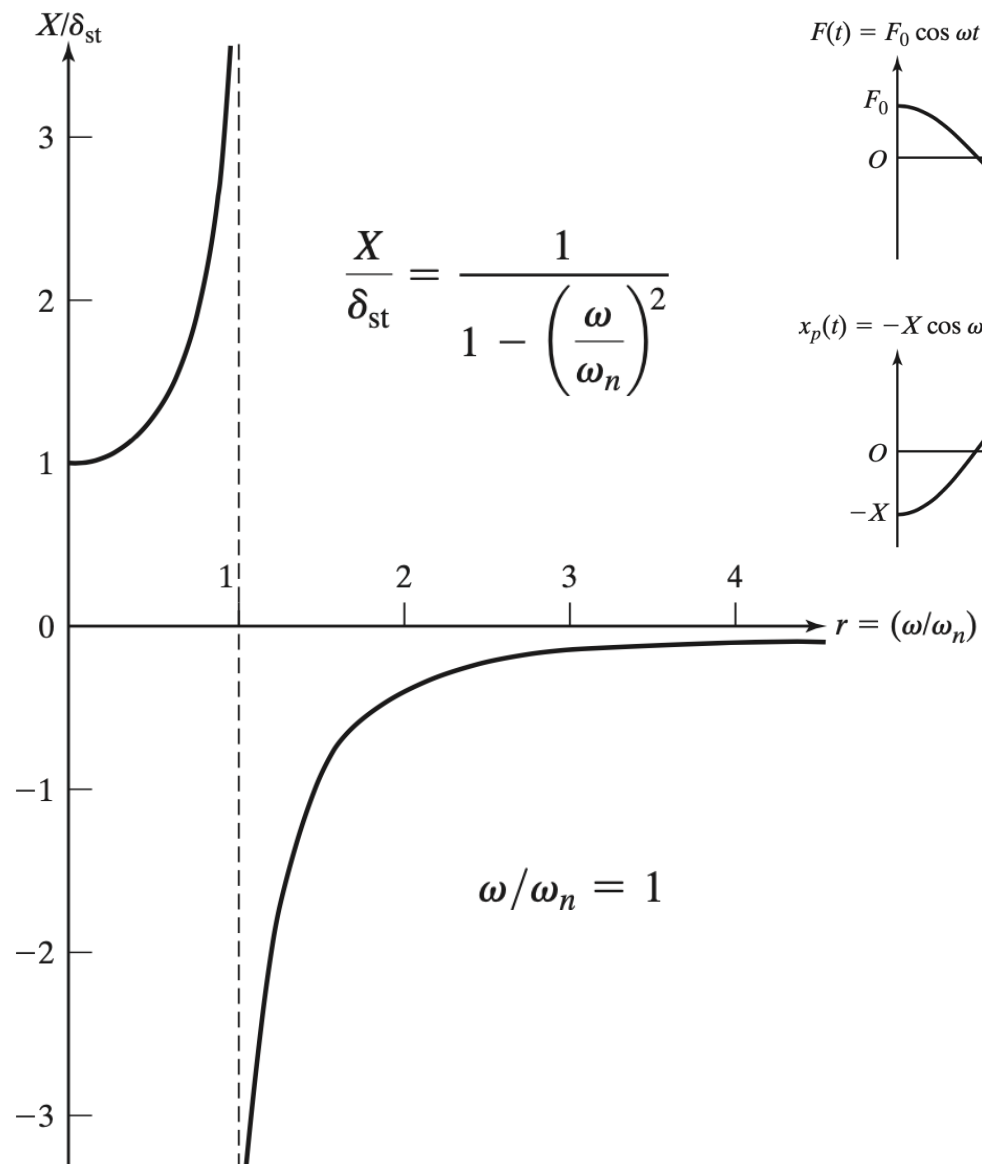
$$\frac{X}{\delta_{st}} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2}$$

Fator de Ampliação (ou fator de magnificação, razão de amplitude):
razão entre amplitude de resposta e a deflexão estática

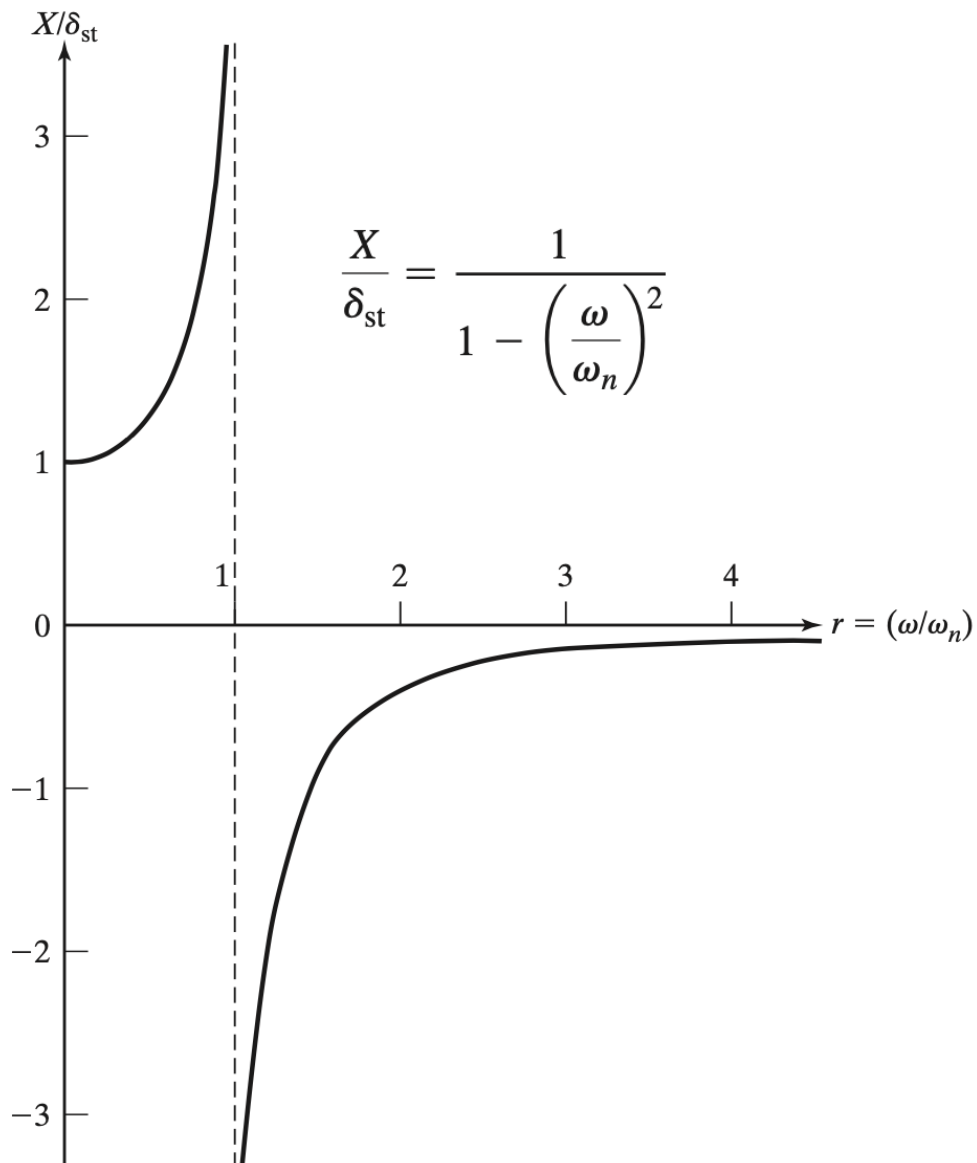




$$0 < \omega/\omega_n < 1,$$



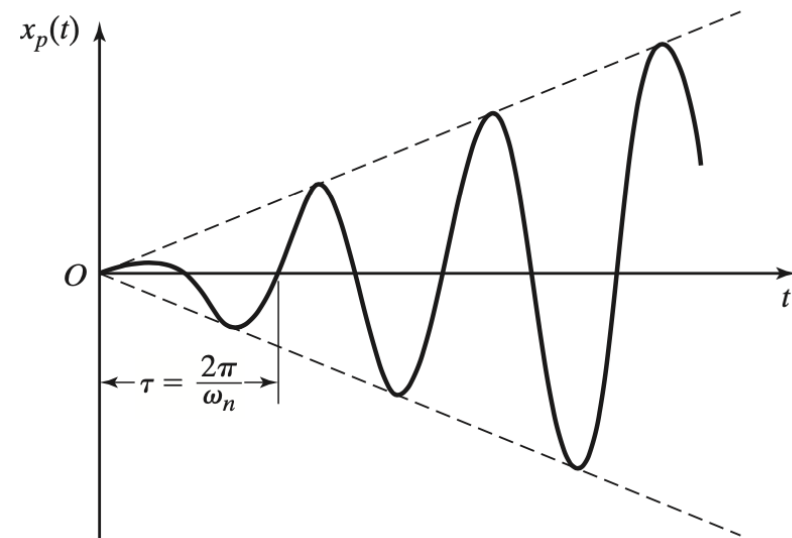
$$\omega/\omega_n > 1$$



$$\omega/\omega_n = 1$$

RESSONÂNCIA!
A solução geral fica...

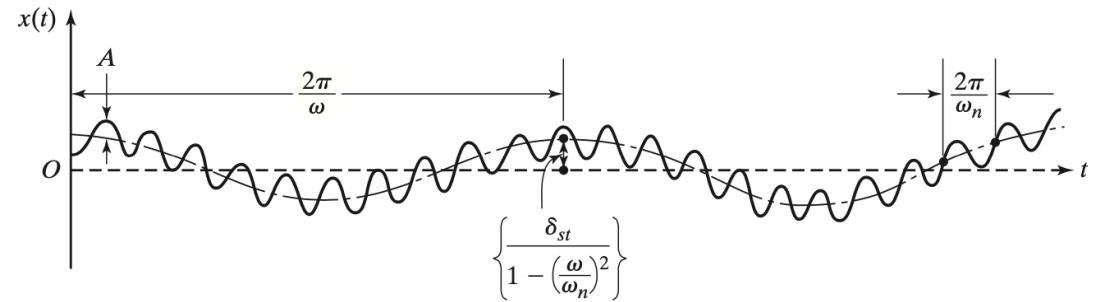
$$x(t) = x_0 \cos \omega_n t + \frac{\dot{x}_0}{\omega_n} \sin \omega_n t + \boxed{\frac{\delta_{st} \omega_n t}{2} \sin \omega_n t}$$



A solução completa também pode ser expressa por...

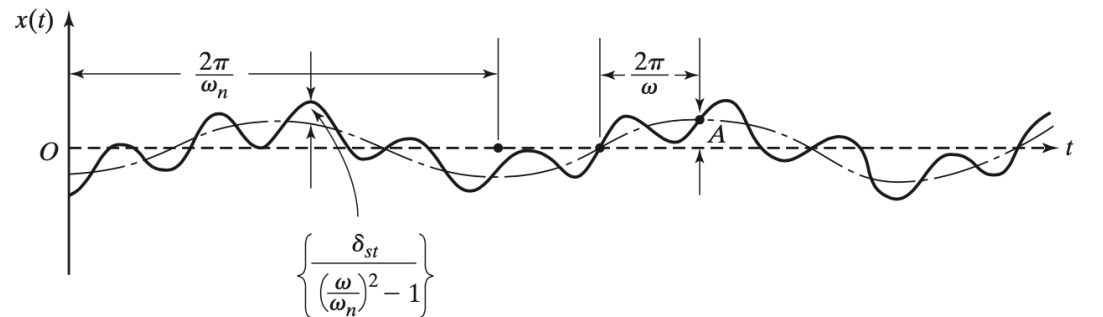
$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} < 1$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_n t - \phi) + \frac{\delta_{st}}{1 - \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} \cos \omega t;$$



$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_n} > 1$$

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega_n t - \phi) - \frac{\delta_{st}}{-1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_n}\right)^2} \cos \omega t;$$



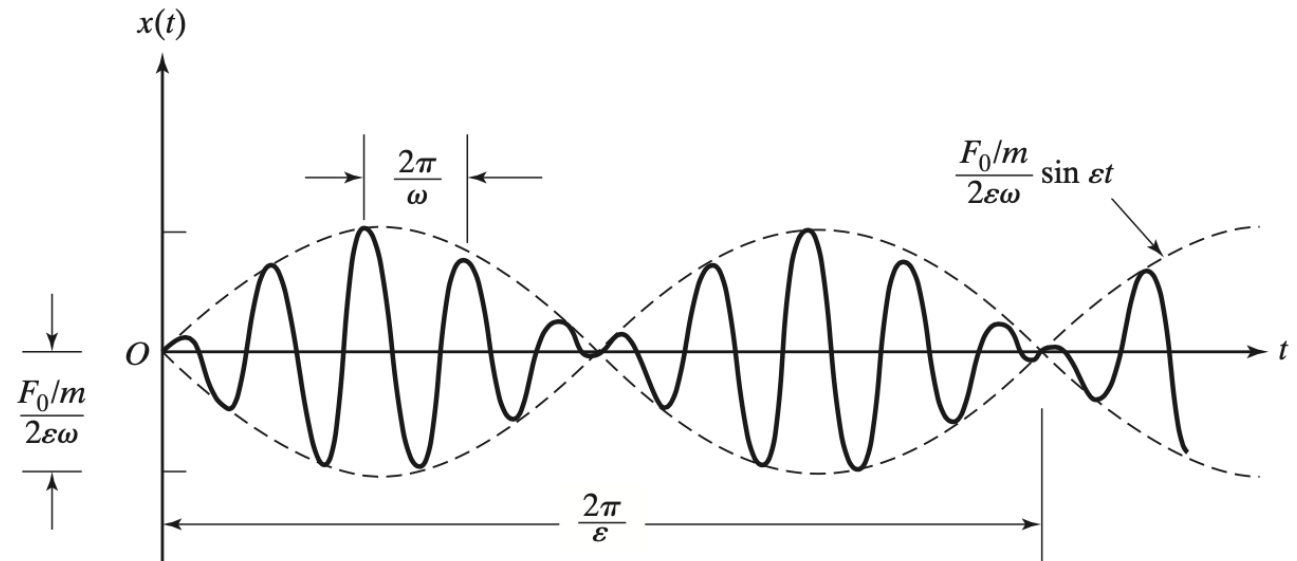
Se as duas frequências forem próximas, ocorre batimento.

$$\omega_n - \omega = 2\varepsilon$$

$$\omega + \omega_n \simeq 2\omega$$

$$x(t) = \frac{(F_0/m)}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2} (\cos \omega t - \cos \omega_n t) = \frac{(F_0/m)}{\omega_n^2 - \omega^2} \left[2 \sin \frac{\omega + \omega_n}{2} t \cdot \sin \frac{\omega_n - \omega}{2} t \right]$$

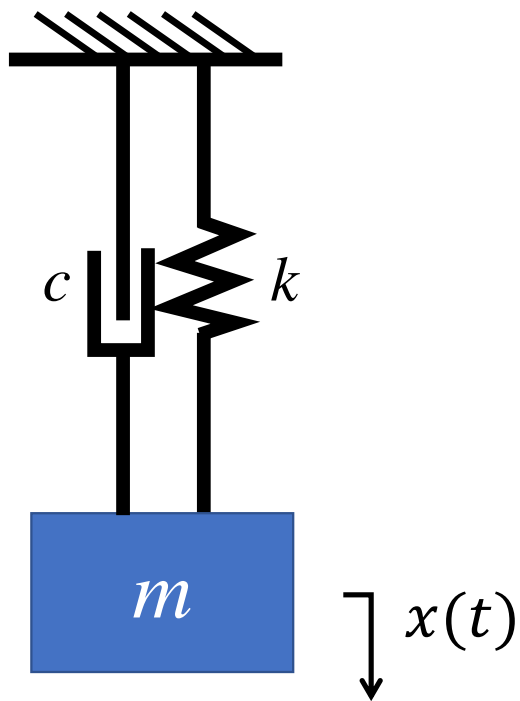
$$x(t) = \left(\frac{F_0/m}{2\varepsilon\omega} \sin \varepsilon t \right) \sin \omega t$$



Exemplos

- Determinação de parâmetros: $m-k$
- Afinação de instrumentos musicais (batimento)

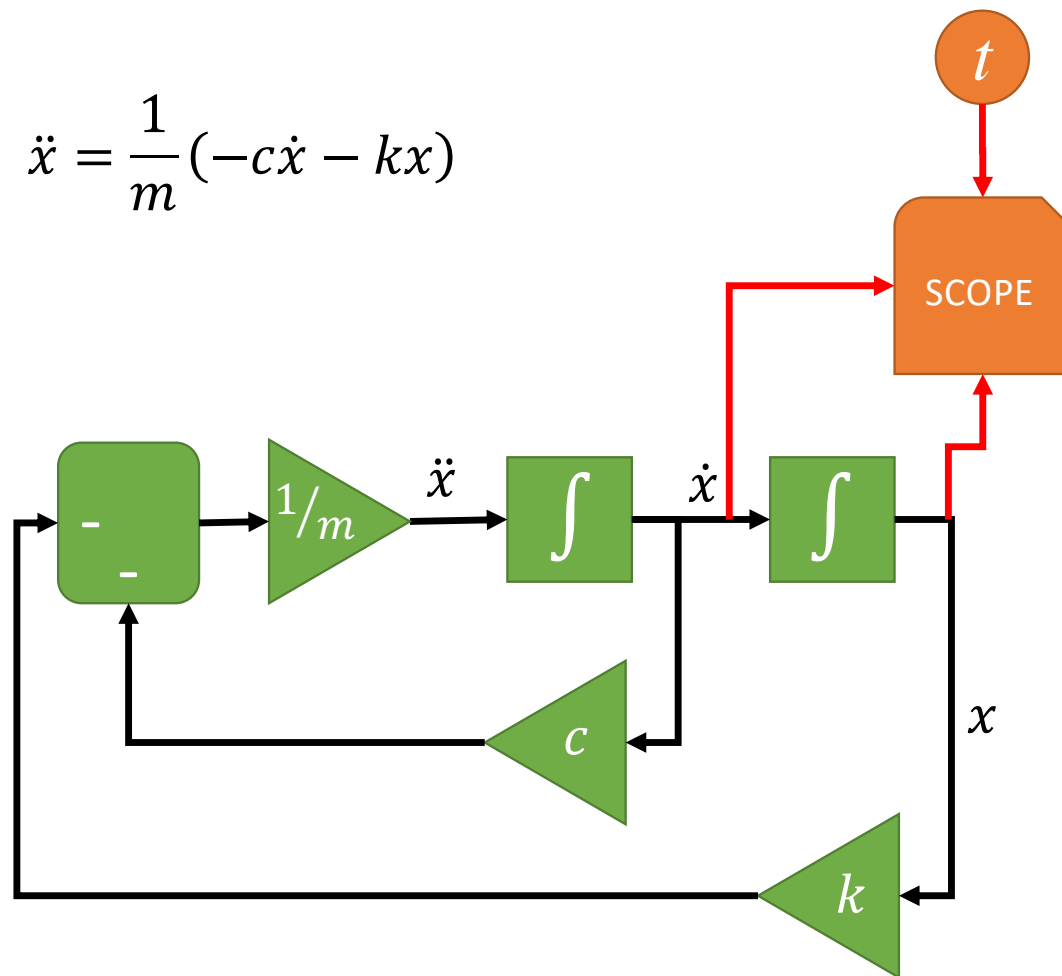
Simulação de sistema dinâmico

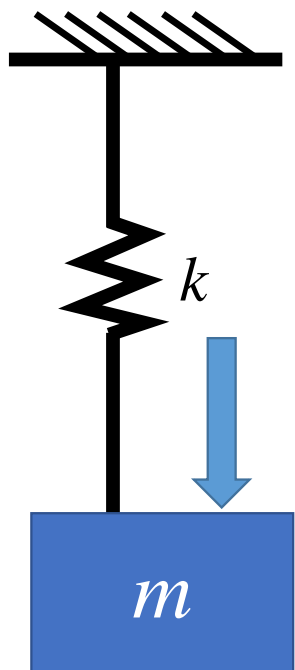


DECAIMENTO LIVRE AMORTECIDO

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{1}{m}(-c\dot{x} - kx)$$



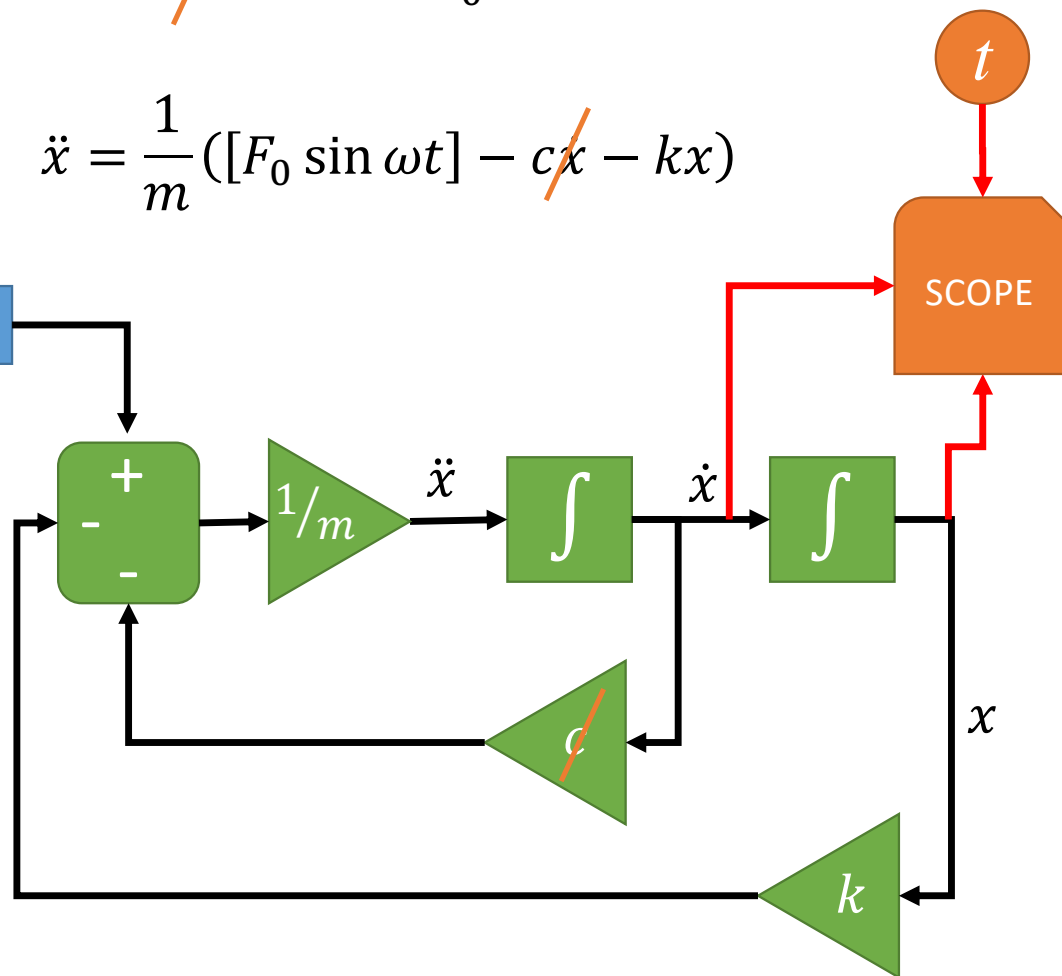


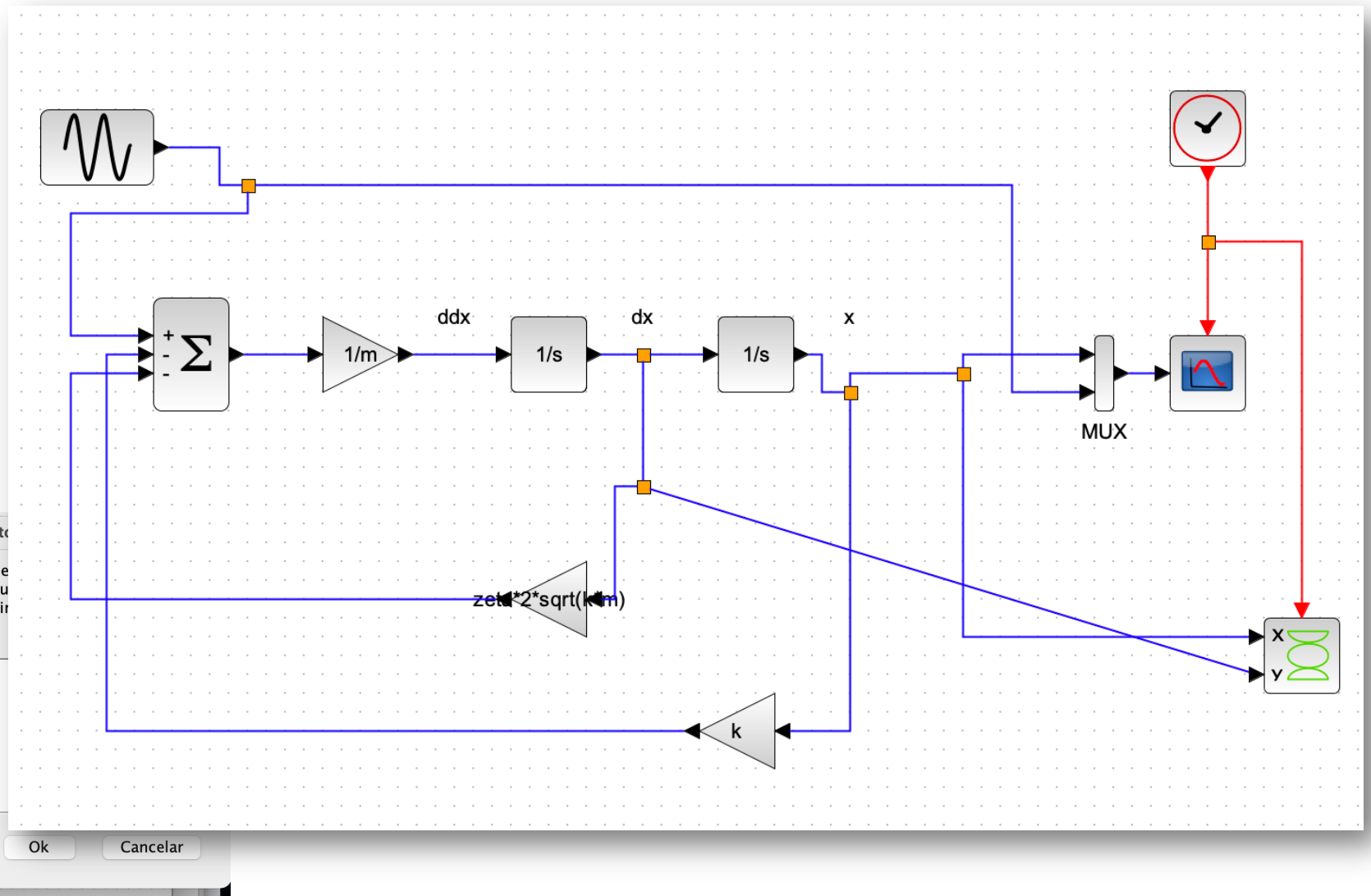
$$F(t) = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$x(t)$

$$m\ddot{x} + \cancel{c}\dot{x} + kx = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{1}{m}([F_0 \sin \omega t] - \cancel{c}\dot{x} - kx)$$





Definir contexto

You may enter here scilab instructions to be used in block definitions using Scilab instructions. These instructions are evaluated once configuration is done and every time the diagram is run.

```
m = 1;  
k = 39.47;  
zeta = 0;
```

Ok Cancelar