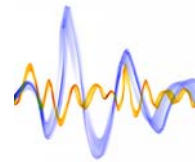


## Dynamics of structures

### 1. Vibrations : Introduction

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1



## Definition and mechanism of vibrations



2

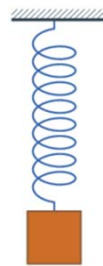
Vibrations : definition

**Vibration** refers to mechanical oscillations about an equilibrium point. The oscillations may be periodic such as the motion of a pendulum or random such as the movement of a tire on a gravel road. (from wikipedia)

pendulum



Mass on a spring



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Vibrations are all around us



Vibrator in cell phone



Tools



Rotating machines



Sound



Shaver



Tram

4

Mechanism of vibrations

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Transfer between kinetic energy and potential energy

The diagram illustrates the energy transfer in a mass-spring system at three stages of vibration. A horizontal dashed line represents the equilibrium position. In the first stage (left), the mass 'm' is at its maximum downward displacement, labeled 'PE max' and 'KE = 0'. In the second stage (middle), the mass 'm' is at the equilibrium position, labeled 'PE = 0' and 'KE max'. In the third stage (right), the mass 'm' is at its maximum upward displacement, labeled 'PE max' and 'KE = 0'. Labels 'spring' and 'mass' with arrows point to the respective components. A legend at the bottom right defines 'KE Kinetic Energy' in green and 'PE Potential Energy' in red.

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Mechanism of vibrations

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Transfer between kinetic energy and potential energy

The diagram illustrates the energy transfer in a simple pendulum at three stages of vibration. A horizontal dashed line represents the equilibrium position. In the first stage (left), the pendulum bob is at its maximum downward displacement, labeled 'PE max' and 'KE = 0'. In the second stage (middle), the pendulum bob is at the equilibrium position, labeled 'PE = 0' and 'KE max'. In the third stage (right), the pendulum bob is at its maximum upward displacement, labeled 'PE max' and 'KE = 0'. A legend at the bottom right defines 'KE Kinetic Energy' in green and 'PE Potential Energy' in red.

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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

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Traditionnally, vibrations have not been a big concern in civil engineering, except for high levels of vibrations due to earthquakes



But .....

- Vibration sources are increasing
- Comfort demands are increasing
- Health issues are appearing
- In some cases, high precision technologies require very low vibration levels
- New designs make some structures more susceptible to vibrations

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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

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Civil engineering structures have evolved towards slender structures with low level of damping, where vibrations become an issue



An old arch bridge



The Millau viaduct

This trend is also visible in other areas (automotive, aerospace) : reduction of weigth for optimal use of material results in higher levels of vibrations

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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

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A first example : the Millenium bridge in London



Tate modern musuem of Art



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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

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Opening june 10, 2000



10

Vibrations in civil engineering structures

A second example : Dongting cable-stayed bridge (China)



Cables vibrations (wind)



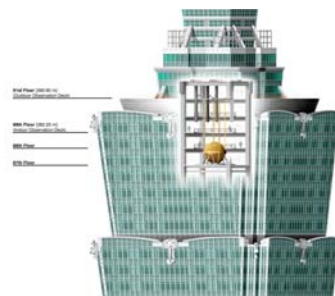
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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

A third example : high rise buildings



Taipei 101 (509 m), Taipei, Taiwan



Tuned mass damper  
to reduce motion

Oscillatory motion due to strong winds  
-> Problems of safety and comfort

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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

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A fourth (catastrophic) example: Takoma Narrows bridge, USA, 1940



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Vibrations in civil engineering structures

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Vibrations sources in civil engineering

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**EXTERNAL SOURCES**

Seismic activity  
Subway, road and rail systems, airplanes  
Construction equipment  
Wind, Waves  
Pedestrians

**INTERNAL SOURCES**



Ventilation systems  
Elevator and conveyance systems  
Fluid pumping equipment  
Machines and generators  
Aerobics and exercise rooms – human activity

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Types of excitation

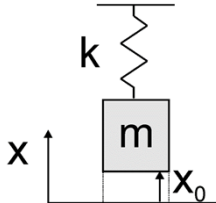
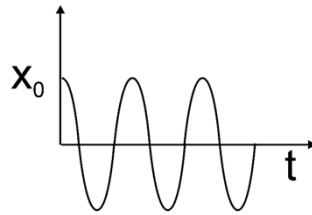

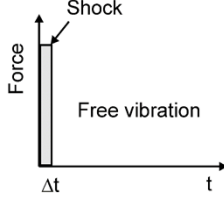
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<p>Free vibrations</p>  <p>Short initial excitation</p>	<p>Forced Vibrations</p>  <p>Continuous excitation</p>
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Free vibrations

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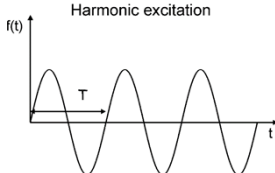
<p>Initial displacement</p> 	
<p>Shock</p> 	

18

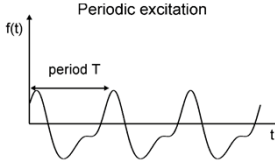
**Forced vibrations : types of input forces**

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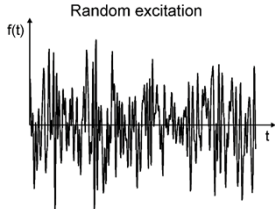
**Harmonic force signal**



**Periodic force signal**



**Random force signal**



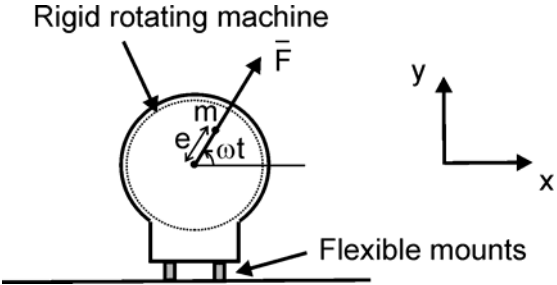
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**Harmonic excitation**

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The signal is in the form of a sine or/and cosine function

**Rigid rotating machine**



**Flexible mounts**

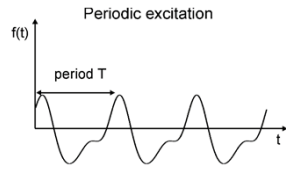
$$F_x = m e \omega^2 \cos(\omega t)$$

$$F_y = m e \omega^2 \sin(\omega t)$$



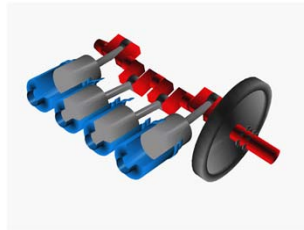
**Mobile phone vibrator** 20

### Periodic excitation

The signal repeats itself



Power generator

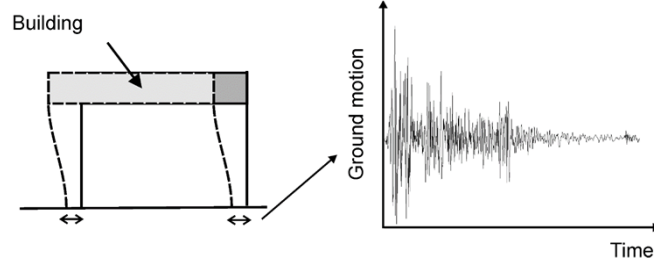


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### Random excitation

No structure in the signal

- Wind
- Traffic
- Waves
- Earthquakes



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### Undesirable effects of vibrations

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- Fatigue
- Noise
- Comfort
- Health
- Performances
- ...
- (collapse)



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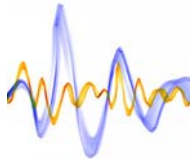
### Positive effects of vibrations

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- High frequency vibrations to decrease friction in engines (formula 1)
- Electric tooth brush, sander
- Musical instrument, loudspeaker
- Vibrating seats
- ...



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Case studies



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A test-case based learning of vibrations in civil engineering

Case study 1 : pedestrian induced vibrations of a footbridge



- Source of excitation
- Effects
- Design methodology
- Remedial measures

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A test-case based learning of vibrations in civil engineering

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Case study 2 : Vibrations of high-rise buildings



- Source of excitation
- Effects
- Design methodology
- Remedial measures

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A test-case based learning of vibrations in civil engineering

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Case study 3 : Machinery induced vibrations in a building



- Source of excitation
- Effects
- Design methodology
- Remedial measures

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A test-case based learning of vibrations in civil engineering

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Case study 4 : Vibrations caused by traffic



- Source of excitation
- Effects
- Design methodology
- Remedial measures