



IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY



VOLUME : 5 ISSUE : 6 Print / Issue Publication Date: 21-Dec-2020



ISSN : 2455-2143



DOI : 10.33564/IJEAST.2020.v05i06.046

Indexed In



WWW.IJEAST.COM

editor@ijeast.com



DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTROMAGNETIC VIBRATION ABSORBER

Prathmesh Pradeep Patil
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Rajarambapu institute of Technology,
Islampur, India

Prof. Dr. S. S. Gawade
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Rajarambapu institute of Technology,
Islampur, India

Abstract— A novel semi active electromagnetic vibration absorber (SAEMVA) is developed. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the dynamic characteristics of the damping controlled semi active tuned vibration absorber (TVA). A base-excited, single degree of freedom structure coupled with a TVA model is adopted as a baseline model for our analysis. In this stiffness can be controlled by external stimuli. This unique characteristic makes them feasible for use in devices designed for vibration control applications. In order to explore effectiveness of SAEMVA for vibration control, mathematical model for passive type vibration absorber and electromagnetic vibration absorber is prepared. This mathematical model is used to write MATLAB program. The results show that SAEMVA has ability to offer wide range of stiffness under influence of external stimuli and has, prospective in application where tuning vibration characteristics are desired. Also, it shows that SAEMVA performs superior to conventional passive vibration absorber in terms of capability to tune natural frequency of absorber and vibration absorption capacity.

Keywords— Tuned vibration absorber, Semi-active control, electromagnetic actuator

I. INTRODUCTION

Since its invention in the early 1900s, Tuned Vibration Absorbers (TVA) have been effective engineering devices that suppress vibrations of machines and structures excited by harmonic forces. A TVA is a vibratory subsystem, normally consisting of a mass, damper and a spring that is mounted on a primary system. The TVA counters the motion of the primary system by absorbing primary structures vibrations. However, the TVA is only effective over a narrow frequency range. As the excitation frequency varies, the vibration attenuation effect of the TVA decreases or vanishes because of the mistuning. This problem limits many applications of TVAs. One solution to this problem is to develop adaptive tuned vibration absorber. There are two types of adaptive tuned vibration absorber method: 1) active vibration control method 2) semi-active or semi-passive vibration control method. Passive control was the earliest developed vibration control technique. Passive control technique was flexible to implement no

sensors and power required and unconditional stable. Isolation is the most straightforward method in passive vibration control in which isolation of the vibrating structure carried out from its support to prevent the vibration transmitted to other equipment. Adding mass or stiffness to structure is equally helpful to control vibration. Besides this, we can also isolate the structure from the vibrating base, like inserting a spring under the seats in the vehicles. Vibration damping also achieved by modifying the dynamic properties of structure which applicable to control the vibration of central air condition and air compressor. Besides the previous techniques, several passive control methods are equally developed. The Tuned Mass Damper (TMD) is a popular passive control approach. In TMD method auxiliary device mounted on a host structure to absorb the structural mechanical energy when the structure vibrates at its resonant frequency. Its narrow bandwidth of vibration control is a primary disadvantage of this method. The passive control needed to include non-negligible mass to the structure which could be unacceptable in the aerospace field. The active control vibration technique needs sensors to monitor the displacement or velocity of the structure. The sensed signals, later on, send to a controller (The microchip or computer embedded I/O board.) to procure a control signal by employing specific algorithms. The control signal amplified by a power amplifier or directly exerts on actuators to generate feedback force on the structure which typically has the other phase with the external excitation. The power consumption in active vibration control method is high enough and instability at high-frequency vibration control due to spill over. To achieve advantage both of the previous method, semi-active or semi-passive vibration control method used. Usually, this control technique is hysteretic or nonlinear in nature. By utilizing a moderate amount of energy, this system can convert the structural dynamic properties by changing the control state, which leads to vibration damping. The semi-active and semi-passive method distinguished on how they utilize minor external energy. In the semi passive method, external energy is used for power-up the control system and not for inducing the control force. In a semi-active method, external energy uses to induce control force. However, energy used in semi-active control is remarkably less as compared to the conventional active vibration control method. Several other control systems proposed and

investigated like active variable stiffness (AVS) in which the stiffness can switch between high and low values. A moderate amount of work carried out on electromagnetic vibration absorbers which absorb vibration by tuning the intensity of the electric field with the structural motion. Also compared with mechanical or hydraulic devices, electromagnetic devices possess some unique advantage such as cleanness, faster response time, no mechanical contact, easy integration with control system, compactness, etc.

II. PROPOSED SYSTEM

1) PRINCIPAL OF ELECTROMAGNETIC VIBRATION ABSORBER

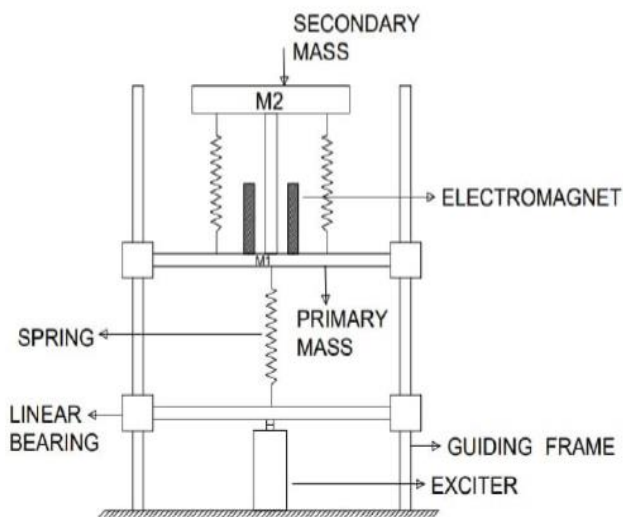


Fig.1.1- A primary system attached with an electromagnetic vibration absorber

Vibration absorber is elastically attached to the vibrating body to alleviate detrimental oscillations from its point of attachment. The above figure shows principle of electromagnetic vibration absorber; as shown schematically in Fig. the entire experimental system consists of three subsystems: EMVA, primary system, and computer control system. The EMVA contains the following parts: a permanent magnet (PM) that is embedded in the center of the secondary mass, and an electromagnet. The permanent magnet plays a dual role: acting as an absorber mass and forming a variable magnetic spring. By interacting with the electromagnet through varying the direct current (DC) of the electromagnetic coils. The working principal of absorber system is that, when the excitation frequency is equal to natural frequency of the absorber system (i.e. $\omega = \omega_2$), the main system amplitude becomes zero even though it is excited by harmonic force.

2) MATHEMATICAL MODELLING:

Mathematical modeling is the art of translating problems from an application area into tractable mathematical formulations whose theoretical and numerical analysis provides insight, answers, and guidance useful for the originating application. A model that is simplest and still retains the essential features of the gives system becomes an easy choice in all such cases.

a) Mathematical model for passive vibration absorber:

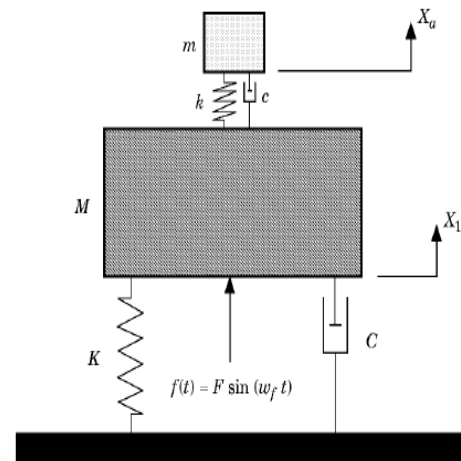


Fig.2.1- Passive type vibration absorber

Above figure shows passive type vibration absorber having excitations at primary system. In this model, the primary structure is coupled with a damped tuned vibration absorber and the mass of structure and absorber are defined by M_1 and M_2 , with their corresponding displacements as X_1 and X_2 respectively. The absorbers spring (K_2) and damper (C_2) are mounted on the structure. The stiffness and damping of the structure are represented by K_1 and C_1 , respectively. Using Newton's second law of motion, as applied to the free body diagrams of the masses M_1 and M_2 , the differential equation of motion is:

$$m_1 \ddot{x} + (c_1 + c_2) \dot{x} - (c_2 \cdot x_2) + (k_1 + k_2) \cdot x_1 - k_2 \cdot x_2 = F_0 \text{-----(1)}$$

Where; $F_0 = (c_1 \cdot x_{in}) + (k_1 \cdot X_{in})$

Similarly;

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k_2 x_2 - k_2 x_1 + c_2 x_2 - c_2 \dot{x} = 0 \text{-----(2)}$$

For steady state solution, assume solution as;

$$x_1 = X_1 \cdot e^{st};$$

$$x_2 = X_2 \cdot e^{st};$$

$$x_{in} = X_{in} \cdot e^{st}$$

Where $s = j \omega$ and ω is driving frequency. Substituting for X_1 , X_2 , X_{in} and their second derivative in above equation, we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 s^2 + (c_1 + c_2)s + k_1 + k_2 & -c_2 s - k_2 \\ -c_2 s - k_2 & m_2 s^2 + c_2 s + k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using Cremer's Rule, the amplitudes X_1 and X_2 can be solved for as

$$X_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} c_1 x_{in} + k_1 x_{in} & -c_2 s - k_2 \\ 0 & m_2 s^2 + c_2 s + k_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\det A} = \frac{(c_1 x_{in} + k_1 x_{in})(m_2 s^2 + c_2 s + k_2)}{\det A}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} m_1 s^2 + (c_1 + c_2)s + k_1 + k_2 & c_1 x_{in} + k_1 x_{in} \\ -c_2 s - k_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\det A} = \frac{(c_1 x_{in} + k_1 x_{in})(-c_2 s - k_2)}{\det A}$$

Therefore, the transmissibility equation becomes

$$\frac{X_1}{X_{in}} = \frac{(C_1 S + k_1)(M_2 S^2 + C_2 S + K_2)}{(M_1 S^2 + C_1 S + C_2 S + K_1 + K_2)(M_2 S^2 + C_2 S + K_2) - (C_2 S + K_2)^2} \text{ And}$$

$$\frac{X_2}{X_{in}} = \frac{(C_1 S + k_1)(C_2 S + K_2)}{(M_1 S^2 + C_1 S + C_2 S + K_1 + K_2)(M_2 S^2 + C_2 S + K_2) - (C_2 S + K_2)^2}$$

The above transmissibility equation will be used in the numerical simulation study of the vibration absorber in a MATLAB program.

b) Mathematical model for electromagnetic vibration absorber:

In an effort to enhance the performance of the traditional tuned vibration absorber, we have used electromagnetic actuating force (u) between primary system and absorber system.

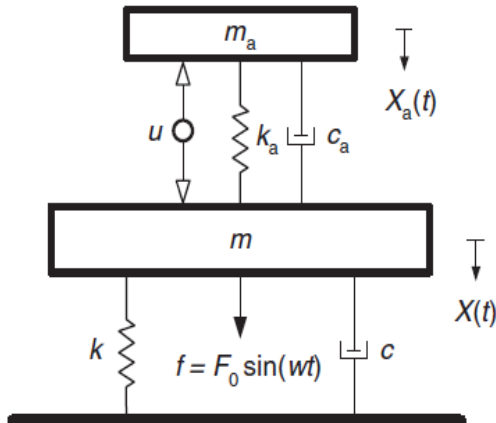


Fig.2.2- Semi active type vibration absorber

When the Electromagnetic Vibration Absorber is mounted on a one-floor structure, the entire system can be schematically represented by above figure. Where M_1 and M_2 are mass, C_1 and C_2 are damping value, K_1 and K_2 the stiffness of primary system and absorber system, respectively. $F_0 \sin(\omega t)$ an external harmonic excitation; ω the excitation frequency; and u the actuating force. When we put $u=0$, the absorber becomes the passive one.

The dynamic equations of the mechanical portion of the entire system can be written as;

$$m_1 \ddot{x} + (c_1 + c_2) \dot{x} - (c_2 x_2) + (k_1 + k_2)x_1 - k_2 x_2 = F_0 - \text{fact}$$

Similarly;

$$m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + k_2 x_2 - k_2 x_1 + c_2 \dot{x}_2 - c_2 \dot{x} = \text{fact}$$

We can write above equation as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 + c_2 & -c_2 \\ -c_2 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ -k_2 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_0 - \text{fact} \\ \text{fact} \end{bmatrix}$$

For steady state solution, assume solution as;

$$x_1 = X_1 e^{st};$$

$$x_2 = X_2 e^{st};$$

$$x_{in} = X_{in} e^{st};$$

$$u = u_0 e^{st}$$

Where $s = j\omega$ and ω is driving frequency.

Above equation is converted into Fourier transformation and is written as equation 3, where X_1 , X_2 and F_{act} are the Fourier

Transformations of x_1 , x_2 and f_{act} respectively.

By solving obtained equation, X_1 and X_2 can be derived as:

$$X_1 = \frac{(k_2 + s.c_2 - m_2 \omega^2)X_a - \text{fact}}{s.c_2 + k_2} \text{ And}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{(-m_1 \omega^2 + s.c_2 + k_1 + k_2 + s.c_1)X_p + \text{fact} - F_0}{s.c_2 + k_2}$$

Combining above two equations we get,

$$X_1 = \frac{[F_0(K_2 + S.C_2 - M_2 \omega^2)] + [M_2 \omega^2.F_{act}]}{Q - (S.C_2 + K_2)^2}$$

Put $X_1=0$, we get

$$F_{act} = \frac{-F_0(K_2 + S.C_2 - M_2 \omega^2)}{M_2 \omega^2}$$

From the above transmissibility equation will be used in the numerical simulation study of the electromagnetic vibration absorber in a MATLAB program. And to draw graphs.

c) Parameters selection for effective performance:

For the experimental analysis of electromagnetic vibration absorber, excitor present at vibration laboratory RIT Islampur is SI-230 which is manufactured by Syscon Pvt. Ltd. The Specification of excitor is given below:

Peak sine force = 200N And Max. Displacement = 12 mm

Let's consider acceleration is 2 m/s^2

$$\therefore a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ so;}$$

$$M = 100 \text{ Kg} \dots\dots [\text{Total mass of system sustainable}]$$

Now consider mass ratio (u):

The mass ratio and stiffness range are selected to trace driving frequency range as wide as possible. Usually mass ratio is kept 0.05 to 0.25

Let's take $u = 0.20$

Now total mass of system is 10 Kg where,

$M_1 = 3 \text{ Kg}$ and

$M_2 = 0.6 \text{ Kg}$

The frequency (ω) we are going to take for experimental purpose is 50 rad/sec

After solving for stiffness, we get;

$k_1 = 7500 \text{ N/m}$ and $k_2 = 1500 \text{ N/m}$

Now to find base excitations we use,

$$X_{in} = \frac{a}{\omega^2} = 0.0008\text{m}$$

After substituting above values in MATLAB program, we will get other required values such as ω_1 , ω_2 , both actuating forces (f_{act}) etc.

3) ADAPTIVITY OF DYNAMIC VIBRATION ABSORBER:

Initially, it is assumed that the main system alone is subjected to excitation frequency equal to its natural frequency of main system which is 50 Hz. At resonance, the steady state displacement of main system is 0.06m. To attenuate this amplitude at resonant frequency, absorber system is attached with main system with its natural frequency equal to driving frequency. After attaching absorber mass, frequency shift occurs at graph. New frequencies are $\omega_1 = 6.38$ and $\omega_2 = 9.94$. And for that frequency displacement are 0.01m and 0.005m respectively. Below graphs shows displacement vs frequency [Both in rad/sec and Hz] graphs and transmissibility vs frequency [Both in rad/sec and Hz] graph for passive type vibration absorber.

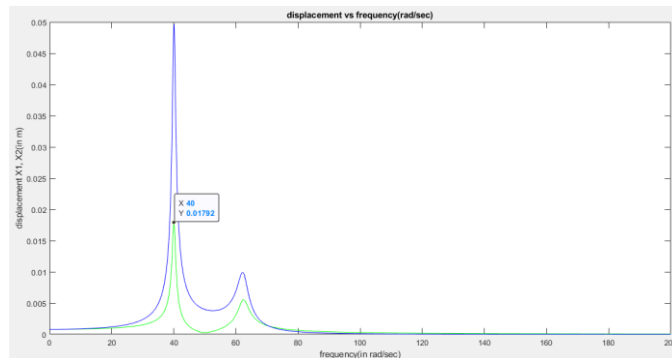


Fig.3.1 - Displacement Vs Frequency (rad/sec)

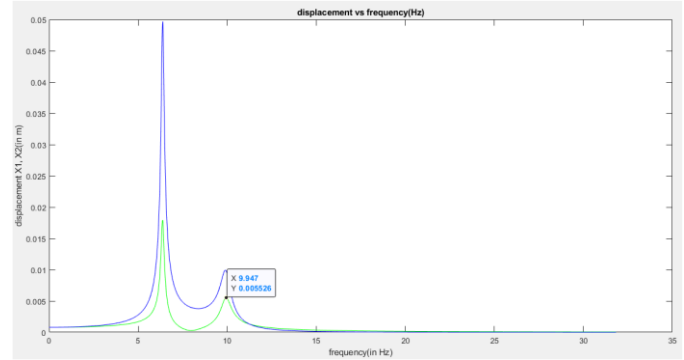


Fig.3.2 - Displacement Vs Frequency (Hz)

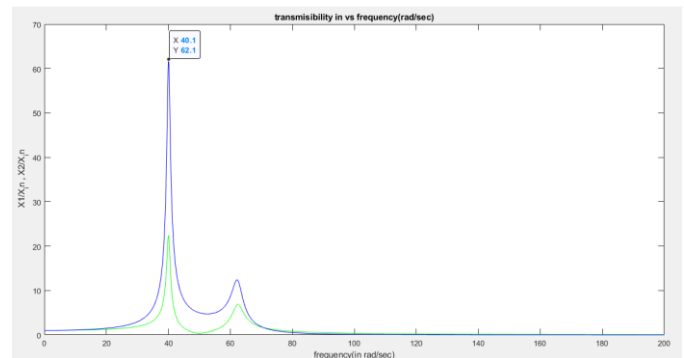


Fig.3.3 - Transmissibility Vs Frequency (rad/sec)

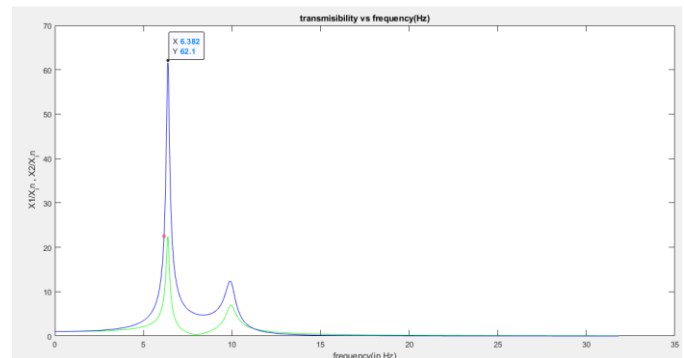


Fig.3.4 - Transmissibility Vs Frequency (Hz)

Now below graphs shows same scenario but before and after tuning i.e. electromagnetic actuating force. In this Red line shows response for before tuning and Green line shows response for after tuning i.e. with using electromagnetic actuating force.

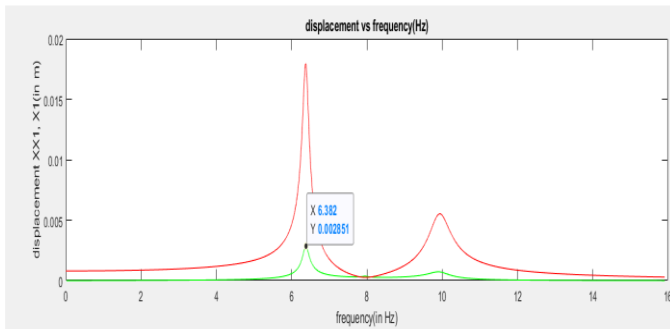


Fig.3.5 - Displacement Vs Frequency (Hz)

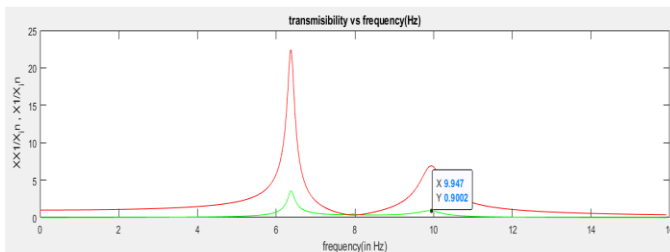


Fig.3.6 - Transmissibility Vs Frequency (Hz)

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this paper, dynamic performance of innovative electromagnetic vibration absorber has been studied in view of vibration control. The effect of variation of actuating force corresponded to varying frequency on displacement transmissibility and damping have been studied. Furthermore, vibration absorption ability of semi active electromagnetic vibration absorber, comparing passive type vibration absorber, has been studied.

i. Passive type vibration absorber [without actuating force]

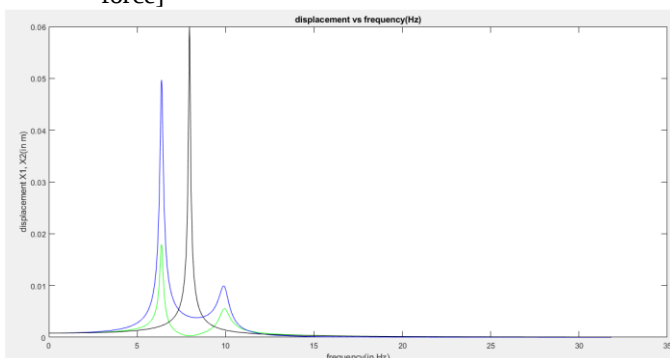


Fig.4.1 - Displacement Vs frequency (Hz) for passive vibration absorber

In above figure, black colored peak shows natural frequency of main system. For which;
 When $\omega = 7.9$ Hz then displacement = 0.06m

In the same figure, blue colored peak shows frequency response for subsystem (Passive absorber)

When $\omega_1 = 6.33$ Hz then displacement = 0.04m
 When $\omega_2 = 9.91$ Hz then displacement = 0.009m

Similarly, green colored peak shows frequency response for main system

When $\omega_1 = 6.38$ Hz then displacement = 0.01m
 When $\omega_2 = 9.94$ Hz then displacement = 0.005m

ii. Semi active type vibration absorber (With actuating force)

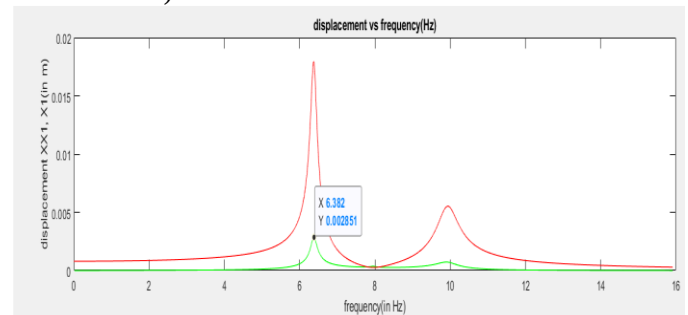


Fig.4.2 - Displacement Vs frequency (Hz) for semi active type vibration absorber

In above figure, red colored peak shows frequency response of main system (Before tuning)

When $\omega_1 = 6.38$ Hz then displacement = 0.01m
 When $\omega_2 = 9.94$ Hz then displacement = 0.005m

Similarly, green colored peak shows frequency response of main system (After tuning)

When $\omega_1 = 6.38$ Hz then displacement = 0.002m
 When $\omega_2 = 9.91$ Hz then displacement = 0.007m

Following table shows, change in displacement of main system along with type of absorber;

Type of absorber	Frequency (Hz)	Displacement (m)
Without absorber	7.9	0.06
Passive type absorber	$\omega_1 = 6.38$ $\omega_2 = 9.94$	0.01 0.005
Semi-active type absorber	$\omega_1 = 6.36$ $\omega_2 = 9.91$	0.002 0.007

Also, from work space, we can obtain values of actuating force (*fact*)
 $fact = -3.3657$
 $fact = 2.14755$

IV. CONCLUSION

Active systems have proven advantages in vibration control over passive systems, but the increase in cost and complexity when active systems are substituted for passive systems can be justified only in cases in which performance is critical.



However, when exciting frequency is shifting or system damping is not low, it becomes impossible to completely suppress the steady state vibration. That time semi active system is very useful over active system, because of its low cost, low militance and less complex structure.

Among various semi-active vibration absorber, electromagnetic vibration absorber is most promising because it has unique advantages such as cleanness, faster response time, no mechanical contact, compactness etc.

Mathematical model for passive type and semi active type vibration absorber is developed. The effect changing frequency is calculated. In this study, the results of mathematical model for both types of absorbers are obtained. It is observed that for change in frequency, actuating force changes which is in positive and negative form.

The MATLAB analysis results demonstrate that the proposed semi active vibration absorber has better performance than conventional passive absorber in terms of frequency shift property and vibration absorption capacity.

V. REFERANCES

1. Bae Jae-Sung, Hwang Jai-Hyuk, Roh Jin-Ho and Mi-Seon Yi (2015), "Development of an electromagnetic shock absorber". *International Journal of Applied Electromagnetics and Mechanics* 49 (2015) 157–167.
2. Alkhatib Rabih and Golnaraghi M. F., (2015), "Active Structural Vibration Control: A Review". *The Shock and Vibration Digest* 2003; 35; 367.
3. Marcus Vinícius, de Araujo Vitoratti, Nicoletti Rodrigo, (2014) "Electromagnetic harvester for lateral vibration in rotating machines", *Journal of Vibration and Control* 1–10.
4. Eissa M. and Sayed M., (2006) "a comparison between active and passive vibration control of non-linear simple pendulum", *Mathematical and Computational Applications*, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 151-162, 2006.
5. Liu J. and Liu K., (2006) "Application of an active electromagnetic vibration absorber in vibration suppression", *Journal of Sound and Vibration* 295 (2006) 708–724.
6. Collette Christophe, (2011), *Review of Active Vibration Isolation Strategies*, Bentham Science Publishers Ltd, vol-4, 1050-1058.
7. Hongpan Niu, (2008), *Active Vibration Control of Beam Using Electro-Magnetic Constrained Layer Damping*, *Chinese Journal of Aeronautics*, 115-124.
8. Miyamori Yasunori, (2004), Study on applicability of semi-active variable damping control on bridge structures under the large earthquake motion, 13th World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, 333-343.
9. Allen J. A., (2008) "Design of active suspension control based upon use of tubular linear motor and quarter-car model," Texas A&M University.
10. Liu S. L. and Zheng S. Y., (2011) "Improved passive electromagnetic damper and its application," *Journal of Vibration and Shock*, vol. 30, pp. 94-97.
11. Kashem S. B. A., Chowdhury M. A., Choudhury T. A., Shabrin N., Ektesabi M., Nagarajah R., (2013), "Study and Comparison on Linear Electromagnetic Shock Absorbers among other Available Intelligent Vibration Dampers". *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 2319-7064.
12. Je-Hoon Kim, Jin-Ho Kim, Sang-Hyun Jeong, and Bang-Woo Han, (2012) "Design and Experiment of an Electromagnetic Vibration Exciter for the Rapping of an Electrostatic Precipitator". *Journal of Magnetism* 17(1), 61-67.
13. Krishnamoorthy Shanker Ganesh, Skiedraitė Inga, (2015) "Development of electromagnetic damper". ISSN 1392–1207. *MECHANIKA*. Volume 21(3): 226–233.
14. Franchek M. A., Ryan M. W. and Bernhard R. J., (1995) "Adaptive passive vibration control". *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 565-585.
15. A. Gonzalez-Buelga, Clare L. R., Neild S. A., Burrow S. G. and Inman D. J., (2015) "An electromagnetic vibration absorber with harvesting and tuning capabilities". *Structural Control and Health Monitoring*.

IJEAST

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

ABOUT IJEAST

International Journal of Engineering Applied Science and Technology (IJEAST) is a peer-reviewed, open access journal that publishes high-quality research papers in the field of Engineering, Applied Science and Technology.

IJEAST aims to provide a platform for researchers, academicians, and professionals to share their innovative ideas, research findings, and practical experiences with the global scientific community.

FOCUS AREAS

- Engineering
- Applied Science
- Technology
- Innovation & Development
- Interdisciplinary Studies



PEER REVIEWED

All submissions are rigorously peer reviewed to ensure quality.



OPEN ACCESS

Free and unrestricted access to research for all.



GLOBAL REACH

Connecting researchers and professionals worldwide.



TIMELY PUBLICATION

We ensure a swift and efficient publication process.



For more information, visit our website

www.ijeast.com



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ENGINEERING APPLIED SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

✉ editor@ijeast.com

🌐 www.ijeast.com

📍 India



2455-2143