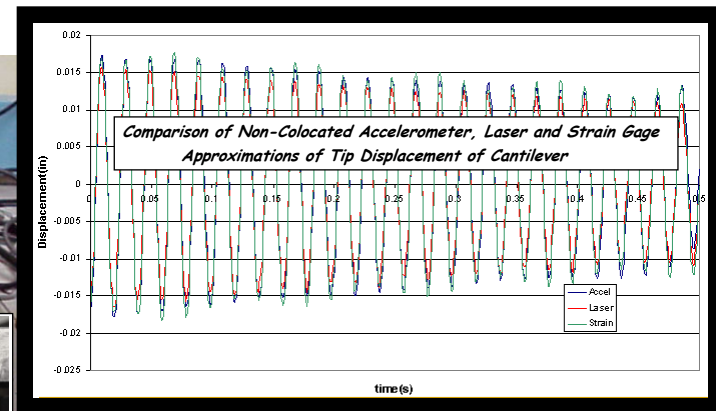
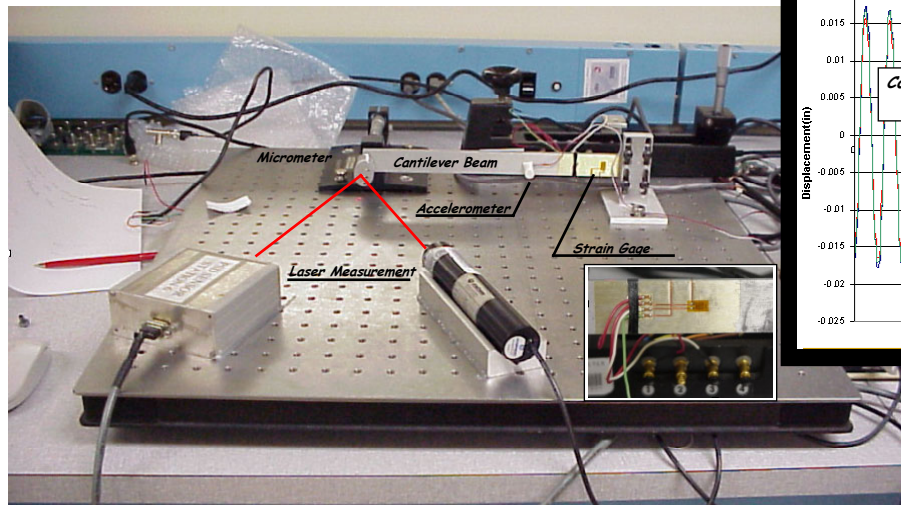




Assessing Dynamic Response from Multiple Sensors





Computer equipment is subjected to a variety of different loading that must be considered in the design process



MISC LOADS



TRANSPORTATION LOADS



OPERATING LOADS



DROP LOADS





Disk drive response due to drop loadings

- *Disk drives are sensitive devices*
- *Drop loads can cause detrimental effects*
- *Measurements of response are needed*
- *How can this be accomplished?*



high speed video showing drop load





Assessing Dynamic Response from Multiple Sensors

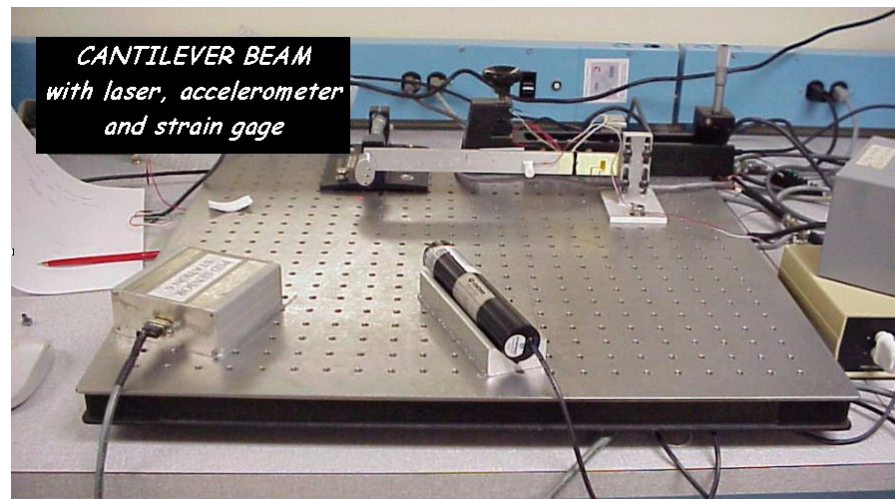
- *Delicate structure may be sensitive to various external loadings*
- *Measurements of response may be needed to determine/assure adequate performance is achieved*
- *Various transducers are available for measurement of response*
- *Spatial location to optimize digital measurement is necessary*





Assessing Dynamic Response from Multiple Sensors

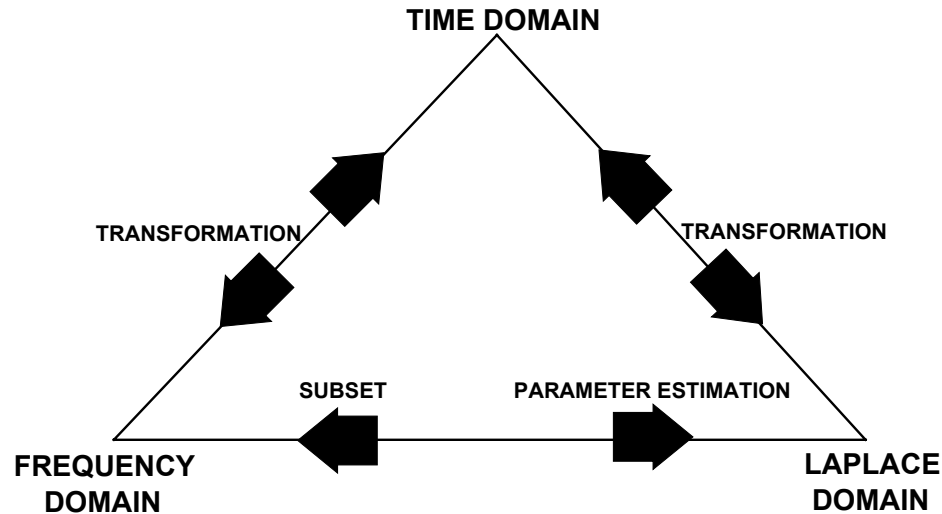
- Response due to loadings needs to be determined*
- Measurements of displacement, velocity and acceleration using LVDT, laser, accelerometers, strain gages, eddy current probes are options for transducer selections*





Different Ways to Solve the Same Problem

DYNAMIC
SYSTEMS



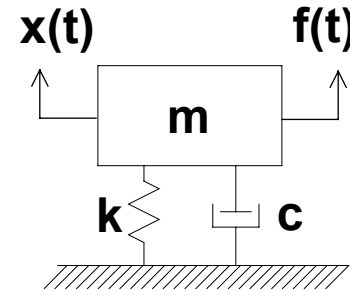
- * Time domain represents the physics of the system*
- * Frequency domain represents the system in terms of its periodicities*
- * Laplace domain represents the system in terms of its poles and residues*





Equivalent System Model Representation

The beam can be modeled in an equivalent sense

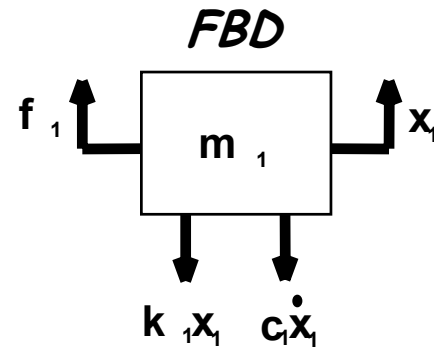


Homogenous equation is

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

and assuming an exponential solution form gives

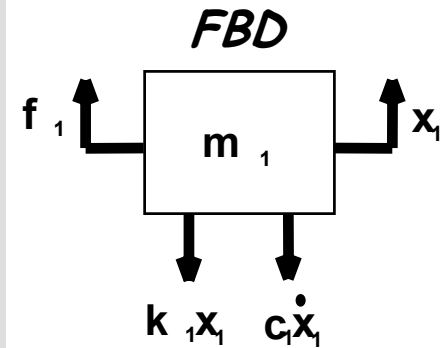
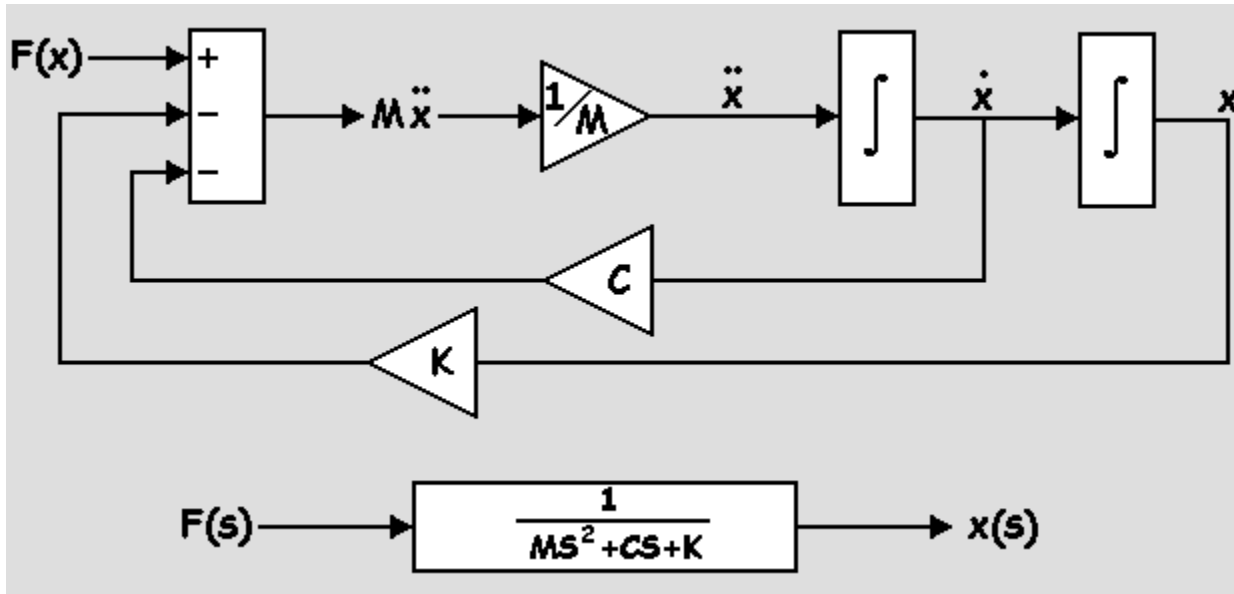
$$(ms^2 + cs + k)e^{st} = 0$$





Block Diagram Form

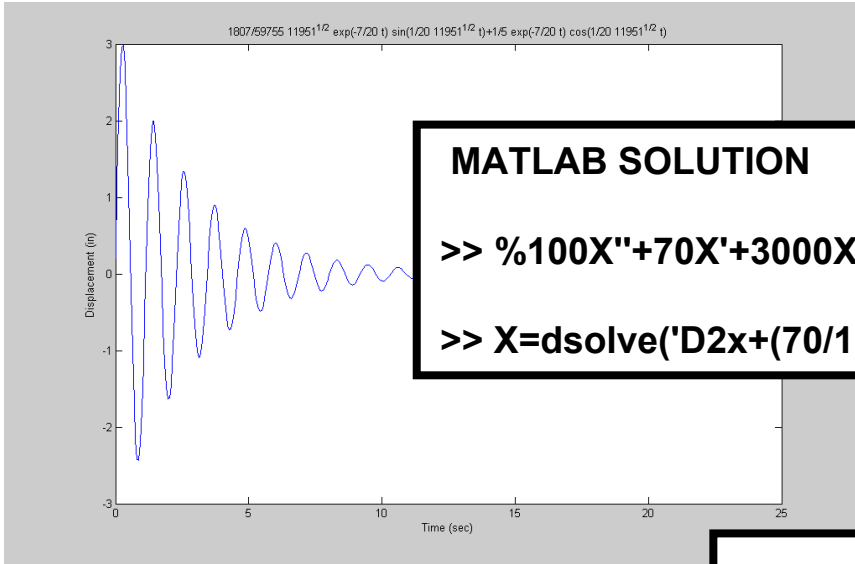
The system can be modeled in block diagram form





MATLAB and SIMULINK Solutions

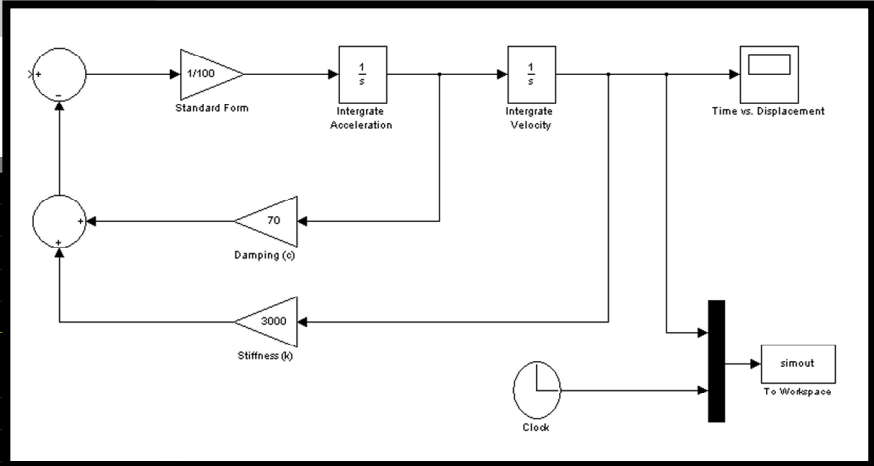
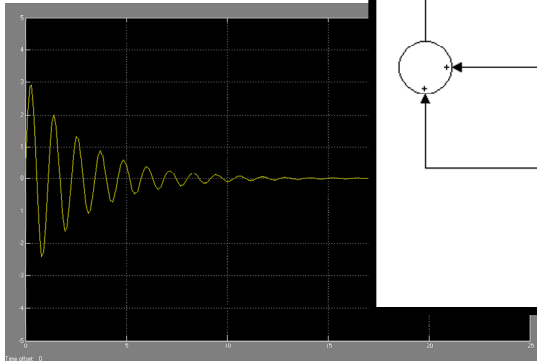
DYNAMIC SYSTEMS



MATLAB SOLUTION

```
>> %100X''+70X'+3000X=f(t)   where: X(0)=.2 X'(0)=18 f(t)=0
>> X=dsolve('D2x+(70/100)*Dx+(3000/100)*x=0','Dx(0)=18','x(0)=.2','t')
```

SIMULINK SOLUTION

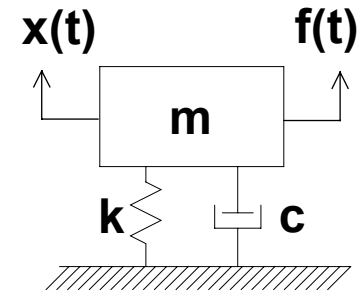




Laplace Transform - Flow Diagram

The second order differential equation can be written as

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



Laplace Transformation gives

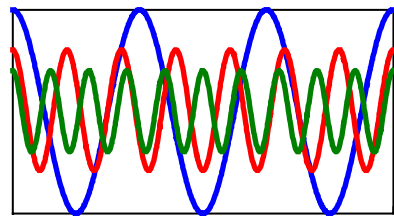
$$(ms^2 + cs + k) x(s) = f(s) + (ms + c)x_0 + m\dot{x}_0$$

Characteristic Portion Applied Force Initial Displacement Initial Velocity





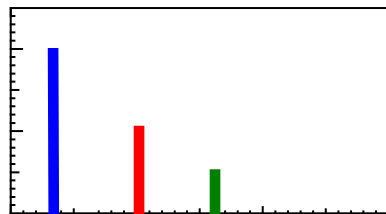
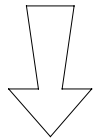
The Fourier Domain is just a subset of Laplace



INPUT TIME FORCE

$f(t)$

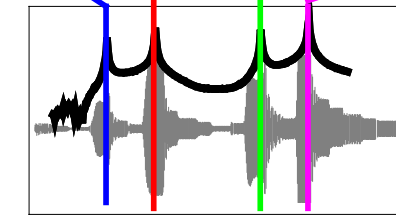
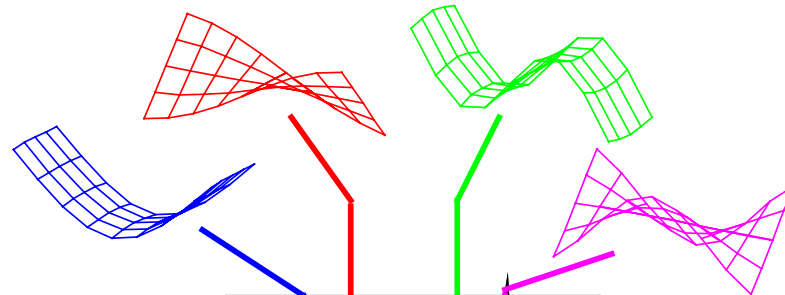
FFT



INPUT SPECTRUM

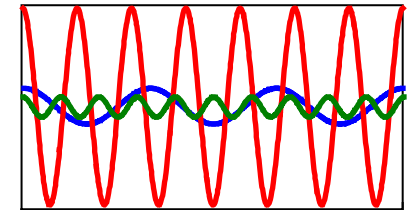
$f(j\omega)$

Sinusoidal Forcing Functions



FREQUENCY RESPONSE FUNCTION

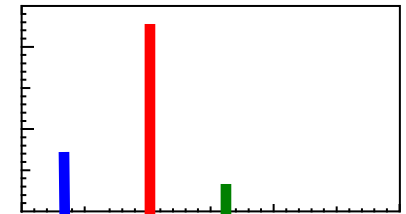
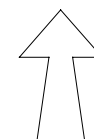
$h(j\omega)$



OUTPUT TIME RESPONSE

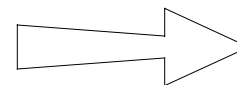
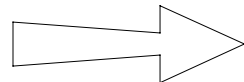
$y(t)$

IFT



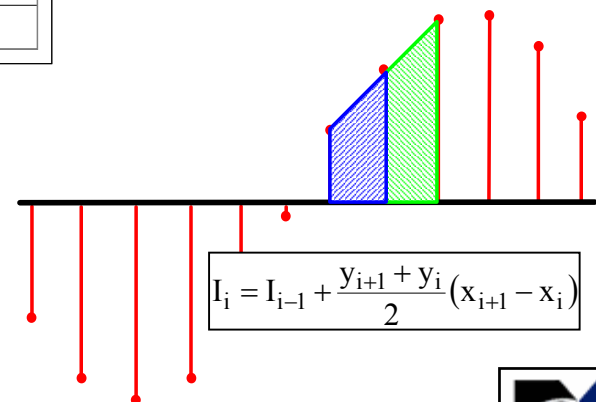
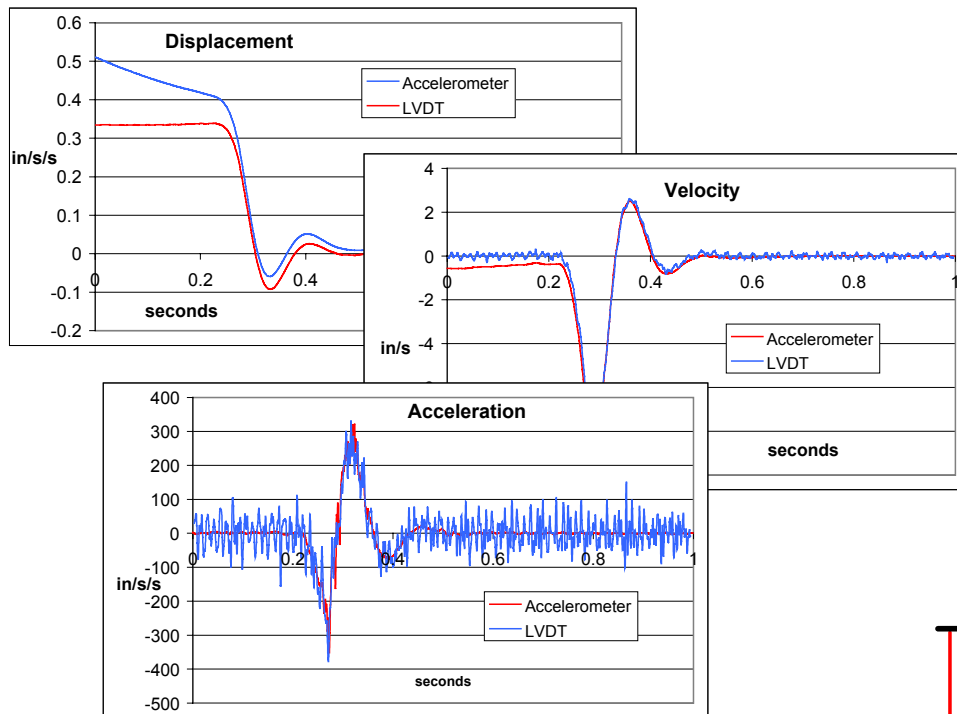
OUTPUT SPECTRUM

$y(j\omega)$





The differential equation could also be processed in the time domain using numerical techniques





Need to know

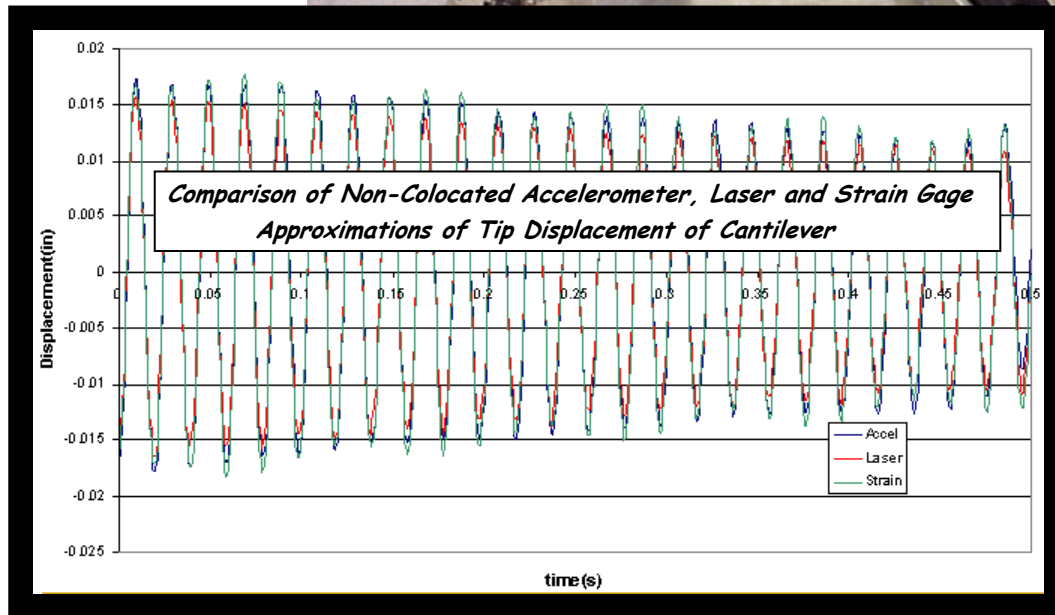
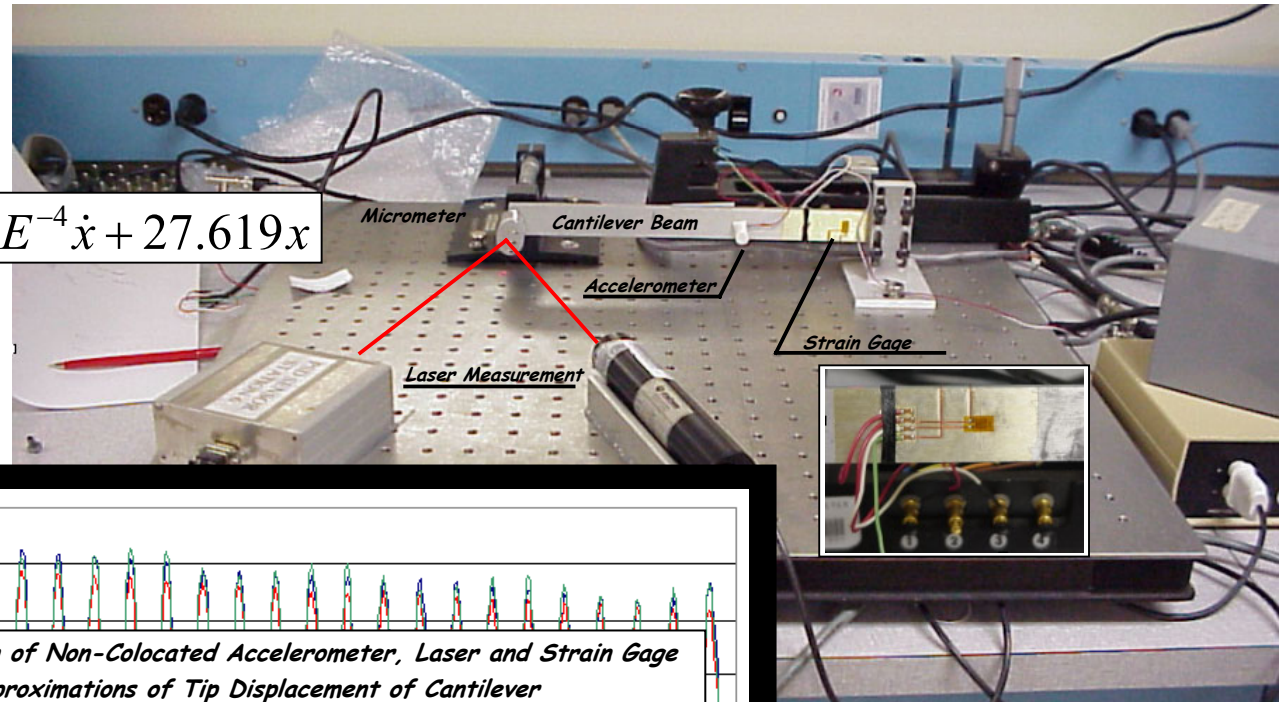
- *Strength of Materials (beam characteristics)*
- *Dynamics (mass, inertia properties)*
- *ME Lab (digital data acquisition)*
- *Numerical Methods (integration, differentiation)*
- *Math (ODE, Laplace, Fourier Series)*





Senior Project Results

$$2.96E^{-4}\ddot{x} + 4.15E^{-4}\dot{x} + 27.619x$$





MATLAB/SIMULINK assist in problem evaluation

- Must have a firm understanding of underlying math related to problem*
- Computer software helps provide solution to underlying mathematical formulation*
- Upper level students are expected to have a firm understanding of basics to solve the problem*
- Engineers utilizing tools to solve critical problems clearly must understand the basic underlying mathematical principles involved*

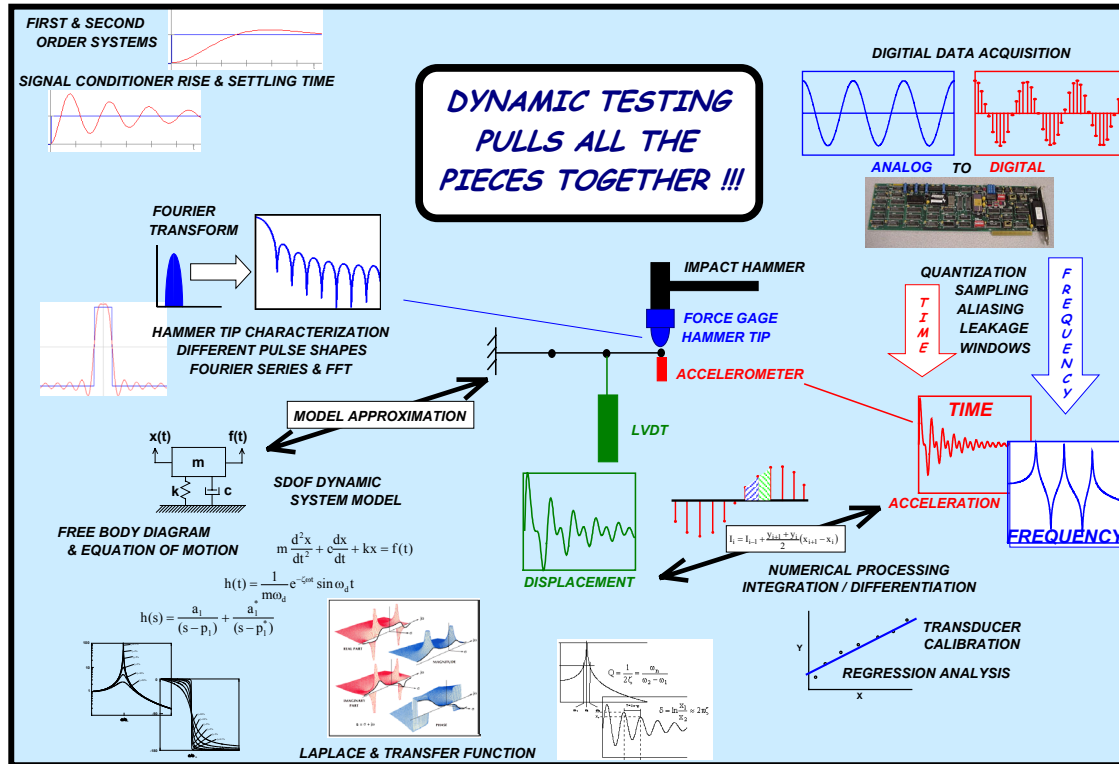




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Multi-Semester Interwoven Project for Teaching Basic Core STEM Material Critical for Solving Dynamic Systems Problems



Peter Avitabile, John White, Stephen Pennell

