


# Tuned Vibration Absorbers



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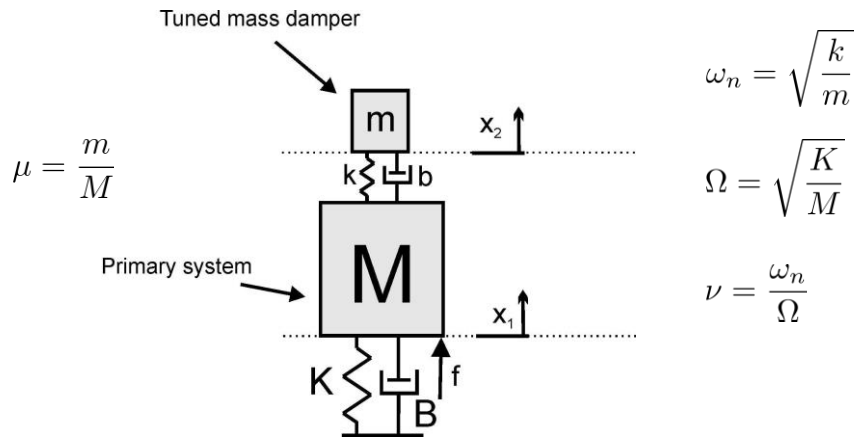
# UNDAMPED TUNED ABSORBERS



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## Tuned mass damper principle



Equations of motion:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x}_1 \\ \ddot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B+b & -b \\ -b & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K+k & -k \\ -k & k \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

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## TMD equations

Harmonic excitation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K+k+i\omega(B+b)-\omega^2M & -(k+i\omega b) \\ -(k+i\omega b) & k-\omega^2m+i\omega b \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$X_1/F = \frac{k - \omega^2m + i\omega b}{(K+k+i\omega(B+b)-\omega^2M)(k-\omega^2m+i\omega b) - (k+i\omega b)^2}$$

Undamped vibration absorber (b=0)

$$X_1/F = \frac{k - \omega^2m}{(K+k+i\omega B - \omega^2M)(k - \omega^2m) - k^2}$$

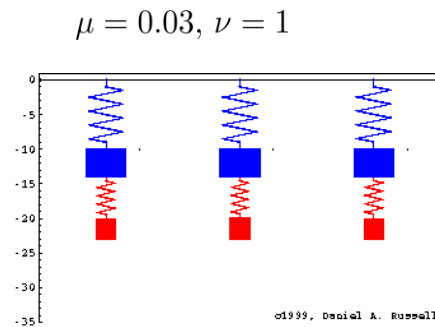
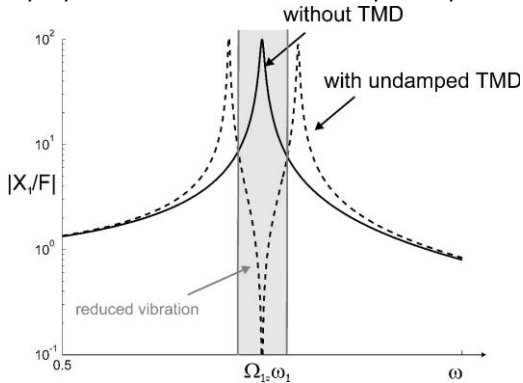
$$X_1 = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}} = \omega_n$$

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## Undamped TMD

If you choose  $\omega_n = \Omega$  you can cancel the vibration of the primary system at its natural frequency

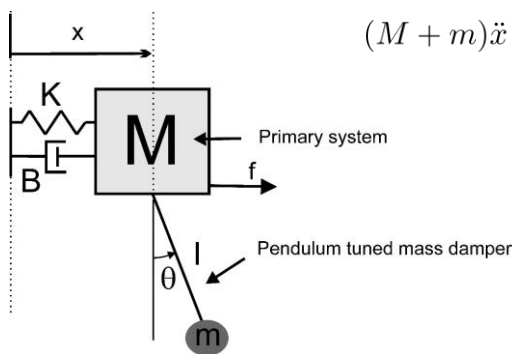


The damping device is tuned to the eigenfrequency of the primary system  
 -> Reduces vibrations in a narrow band around eigenfrequency  
 -> Amplification outside of this narrow band

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## Pendulum TMD



$$(M + m)\ddot{x} + ml\ddot{\theta} + Kx + B\dot{x} = f$$

$$m(\ddot{x} + l\ddot{\theta}) + mg\theta = 0$$

$\theta$  small

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \quad \Omega = \sqrt{\frac{K}{M}}$$

$$\nu = \frac{\omega_n}{\Omega} \quad \mu = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} M+m & ml \\ 1 & l \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \ddot{x} \\ \ddot{\theta} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ \theta \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Inertial coupling of the two systems

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## PTMD equations

Harmonic excitation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K + i\omega B - \omega^2(M + m) & -m\omega^2 \\ -\omega^2 & g - \omega^2 l \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} X \\ \Theta \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{X}{F} = \frac{g - \omega^2 l}{(K + i\omega B - \omega^2(M + m))(g - \omega^2 l) + \omega^4 m l}$$

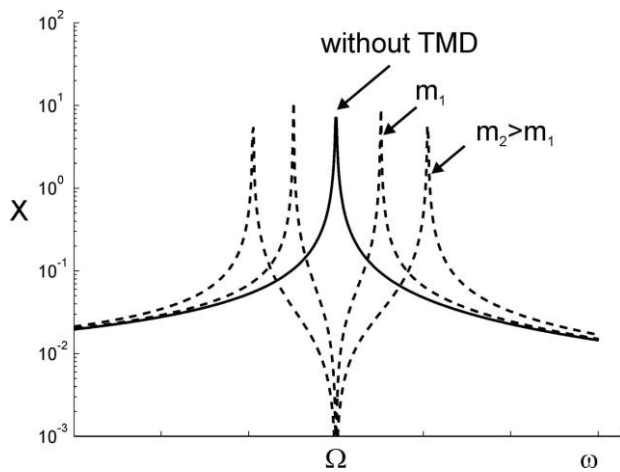
$$X = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} = \omega_n$$

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## Undamped PTMD

Tuning of the PTMD based on the length of the pendulum  $\omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$



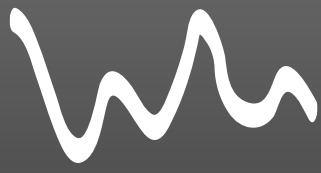
$$\nu = 1$$

Effect of the mass mainly on the spreading of the peaks

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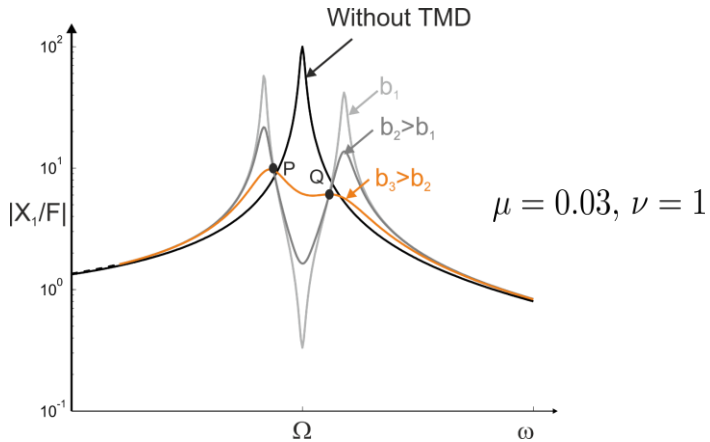
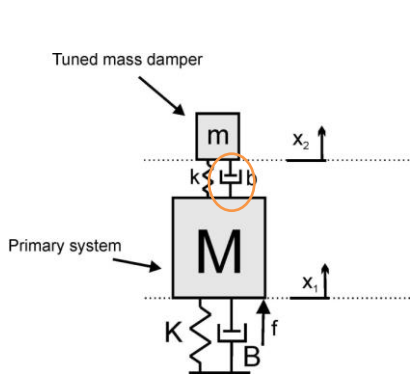
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# DAMPED TUNED ABSORBERS



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## Damped TMD



- Reduction of vibration is lower around eigenfrequency with  $b$  increasing
- Reduces the amplification outside of the narrow frequency band
- Existence of P and Q : points where all curves cross

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## Optimal design of TMD

P and Q are at equal height for

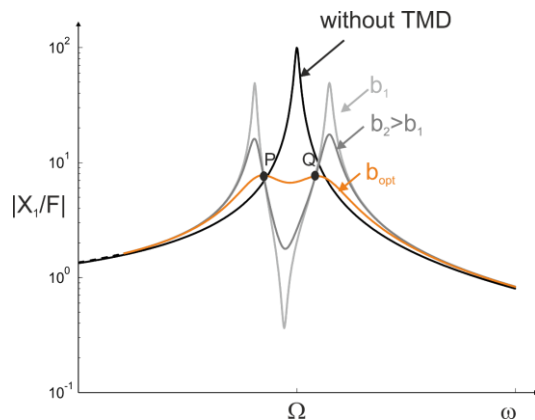
$$\nu = \frac{1}{1 + \mu}$$

Optimum damping is given by

$$\xi = \sqrt{\frac{3\mu}{8(1 + \mu)}}$$

$$\longrightarrow b = 2\xi\sqrt{km}$$

[ Den Hartog, 1954]



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## Optimal design of TMD

- The maximum mass of the device is decided fixing  $\mu = \frac{m}{M}$
- Based on this value, the frequency of the TMD is tuned:  $\nu = \frac{1}{1 + \mu}$
- Which allows to compute the stiffness of the TMD

$$k = \nu^2 K \mu = K \frac{\mu}{(1 + \mu)^2}$$

- And finally the optimal damping is computed

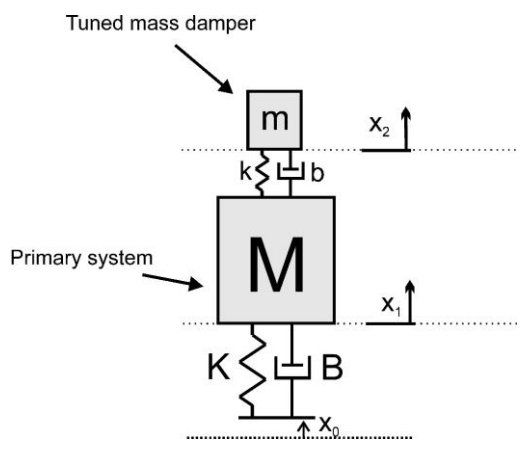
$$\xi = \sqrt{\frac{3\mu}{8(1 + \mu)}} \longrightarrow b = 2\xi\sqrt{km}$$

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# Optimal design of TMD

Goal : minimize  $\left| \frac{X_1 - X_0}{-\omega^2 X_0} \right|$

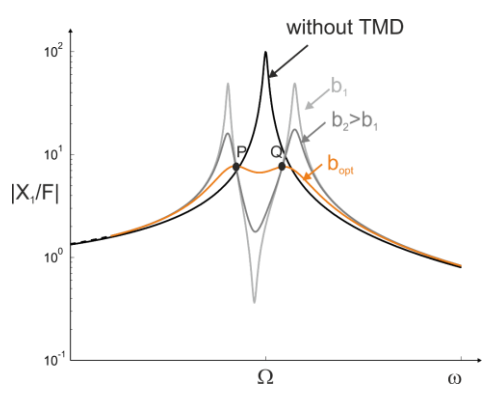
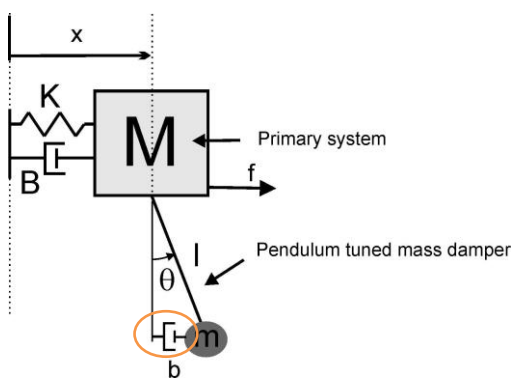


$$\nu = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \mu/2}}{1 + \mu}$$

$$\xi = \sqrt{\frac{3\mu}{8(1 + \mu)(1 - \mu/2)}}$$

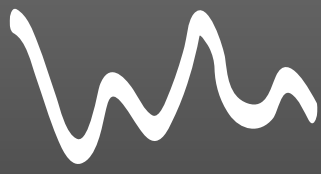
[ Warburton 1982 ]

# Damped PTMD



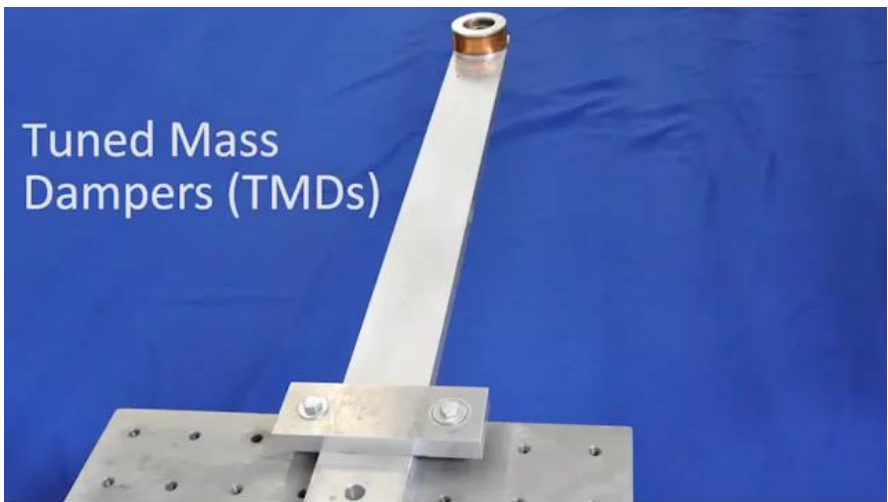
Analogy with TMD  
[ Deraemaeker 2020 ]

APPLICATIONS IN  
MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERING



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Example : beam equipped with a TMD



<https://youtu.be/HDa1VO1VDpc>

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# TMD for pipe vibrations



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X25DJ1\\_po8s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X25DJ1_po8s)

APPLICATIONS IN  
CIVIL ENGINEERING



## Example : building equipped with a TMD



<https://youtu.be/lhNjfNUOUo8>

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## Pendulum TMD

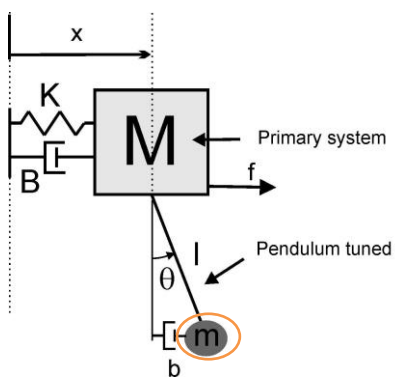


<https://youtu.be/GzMuF-LMGaM>

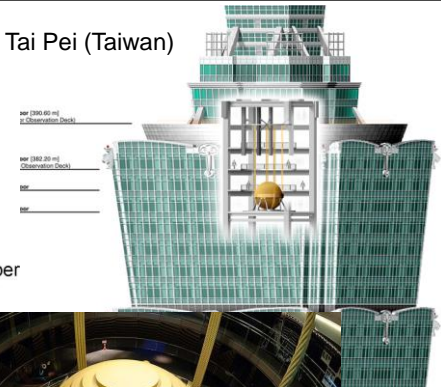
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# Pendulum TMD in high-rise buildings



Tai Pei (Taiwan)



Dampers