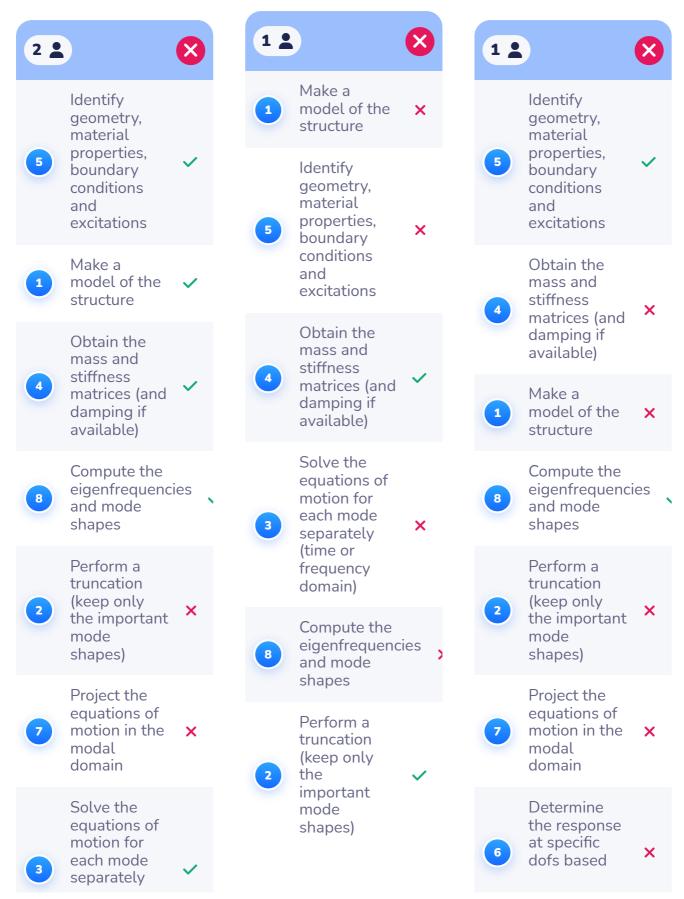
VIB : Dynamic response computation

Number of participants: 18

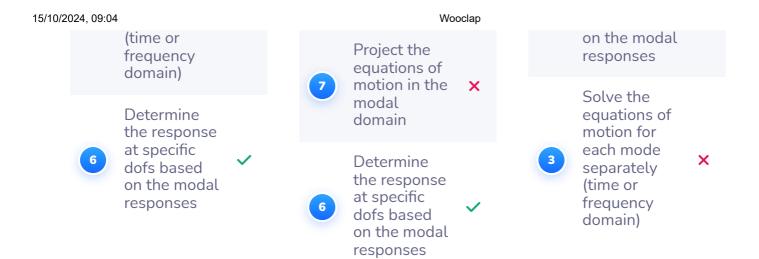
In order to compute the dynamic **1.** response of a structure, one needs to (put in the right order)

8 respondents

Most frequent combinations:

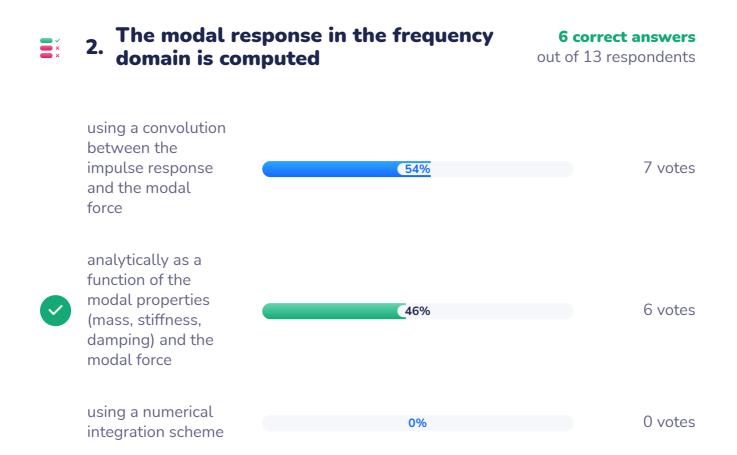


https://app.wooclap.com/events/SYXFAL/results



Correct answer Identify geometry, material properties, boundary conditions and 6 🐣 5 excitations Make a model of the structure 5 🕹 6 🐣 Obtain the mass and stiffness matrices (and damping if available) 4 Compute the eigenfrequencies and mode shapes 4 🕹 8 2 🕹 Project the equations of motion in the modal domain 7 Perform a truncation (keep only the important mode shapes) 2 3 🎽 Solve the equations of motion for each mode separately (time or 3 🕹 3 frequency domain) Determine the response at specific dofs based on the modal responses 6 5 🕹

ž



3. The modal response in the time domain is computed

0 correct answer

out of 11 respondents

~	using a convolution between the impulse response and the modal force	100%	11 votes
	analytically as a function of the modal properties (mass, stiffness, damping) and the modal force	0%	0 votes
	using a numerical integration scheme	0%	0 votes

4. What are the ways to introduce damping in the model ?

0 correct answer out of 9 respondents

self excitation

Rayleigh damping, loss factor, modal damping

Rayleigh damping, loss factor, Hystertic

Raleigh damping , hysteritic damping (loss factor), modal damping

With external dampers

Viscous damping

Empirically

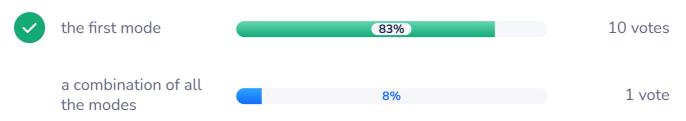
Loss factor

Rayleigh

Correct answer

based on loss factors at the material level

For a MDOF system, with damping modelled using a loss factor, after a certain time, the impulse response is dominated by the last mode 8% 1 vote



×××

For base excitation problems (such 6. as earthquakes), the modal force is given by

7 correct answers

out of 12 respondents

