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#### Laboratory

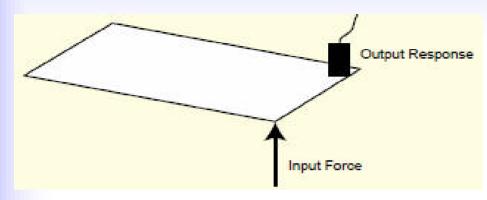
" Actions in Buildings and Structures", Department of Structural Mechanics Faculty of Civil Engineering Address: Str. C. Daicoviciu Nr. 15, Cluj-Napoca

- describes the structure in terms of its dynamic properties :
- natural frequencies
- modal shapes
- damping coefficients

## Applications

- ✓ Optimisation of structure's dynamic characteristics (mass, stiffness, damping)
- $\checkmark$  Risk assessment of having the resonance phenomenon
- ✓ Prediction of dynamic behaviour
- ✓ Evaluating the damping for inclusion in FE models
- ✓ Correlation of FE models with real structures
- $\checkmark$  Damage detection and assessment
- ✓ Long term building monitoring

## • Classical (Input - Output)

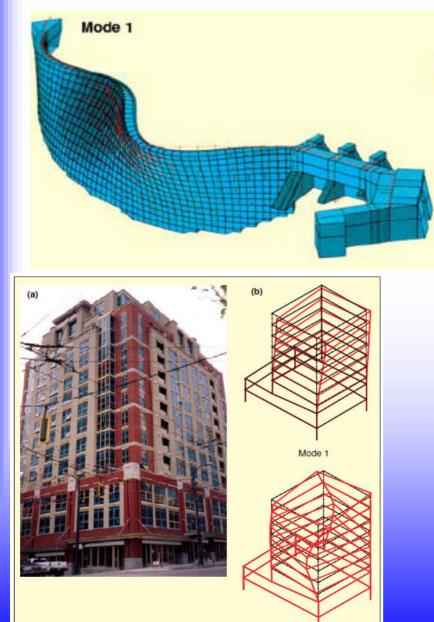


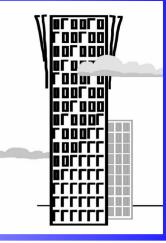


a) Impulse hammer; b) eccentric mass vibrator;c) electrodynamic shaker over three load cells;d) impulse excitation device for bridges

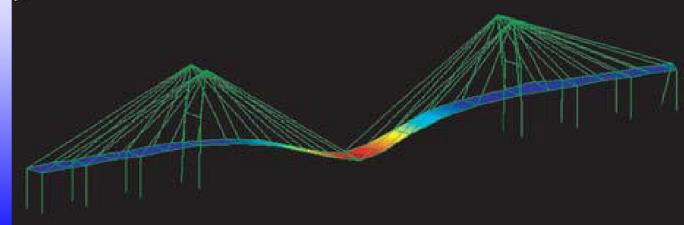


• Operational (Output - only)









## Laboratory equipment - Bruel&Kjaer

#### Portable Vibration Data Acquisition System



#### Piezoelectric and seismic accelerometers





#### Impact hammer



#### Calibration system



- Cables
- Accessories
- Software Pulse v.12

#### Me'scope v.5

#### Classical Modal Analysis (Input - output)

#### Analysed element

- steel square pipe 100x5, L=2.2m, S235
- fixed accelerometer at one end

2 elastic supports

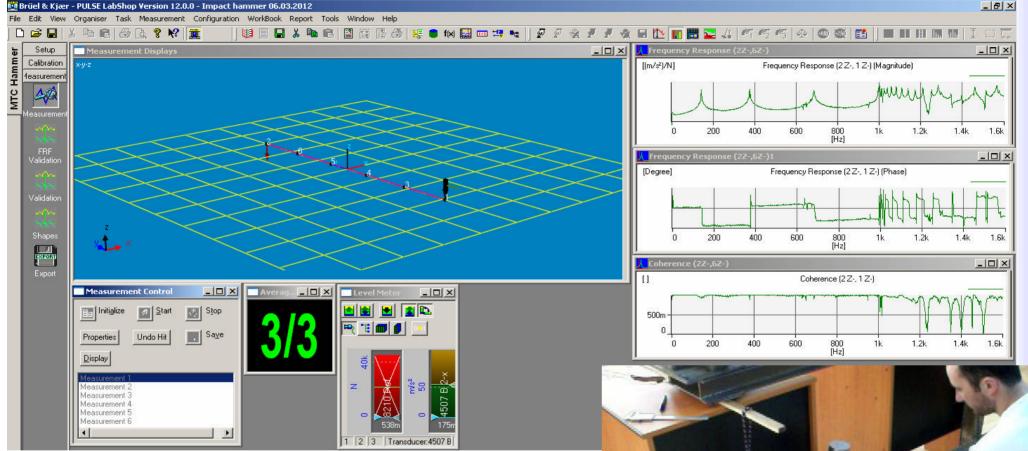




#### Classical Modal Analysis (Input - output) *Project definition*

		- PULSE LabShop Version 12.0.0 - Impact hammer 06.03.2012 Organiser Task Tools Window Help							
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	Response Weighting								

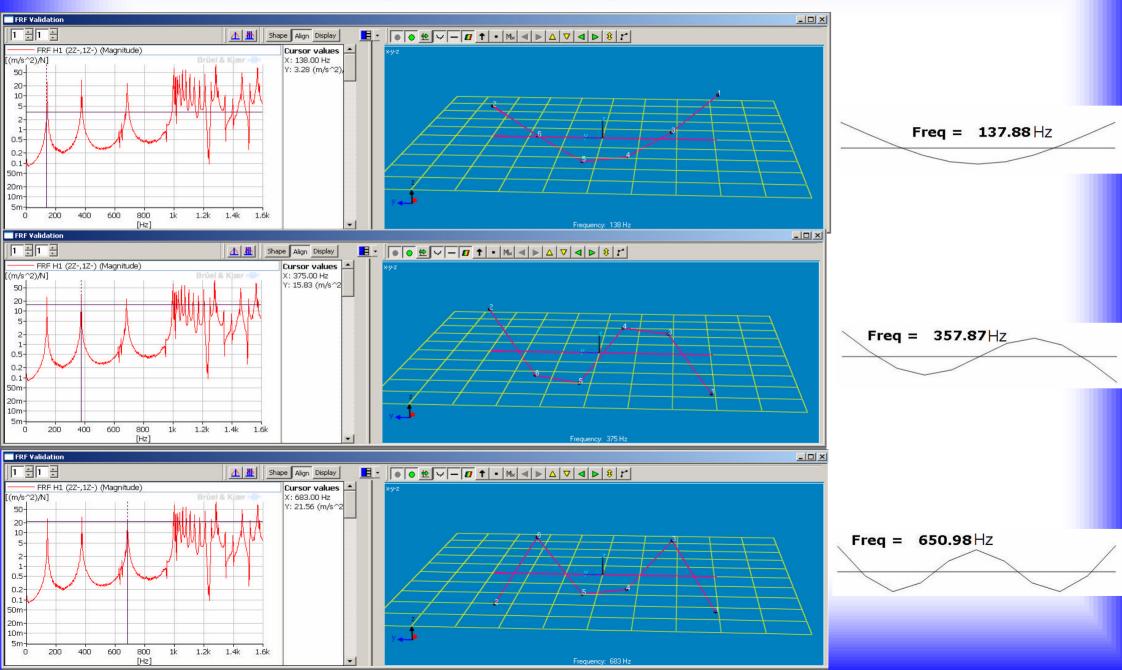
#### Classical Modal Analysis (Input-output) Measurements



The excitation was introduced on a mesh of 6 points along the bar length. Three measurements were made for each point.



#### Classical Modal Analysis (Input - output ) Comparing Results (Experiment vs. FEA)



#### Classical Modal Analysis (Input - output )

## Conclusions

- good agreement between the results of the two analyses experimental and FE) in the frequency range 0-1kHz
- over 1kHz poor identification of the vibration modes, the measurements displayed poor coherence, probably because of the too large impact hammer

Classical Modal Analysis (Input - output)

## **Future research directions**

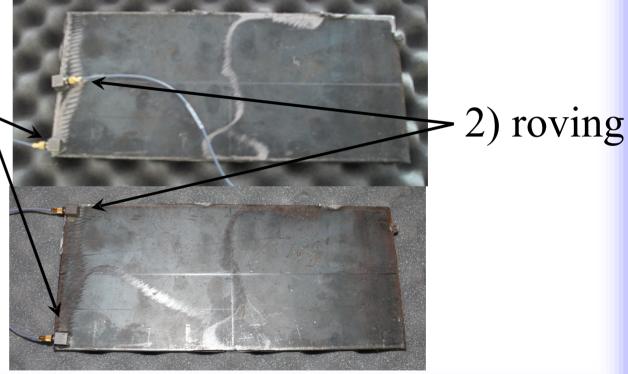
Analysis of hollow core slabs



 Analysis of any flexible structure small enough to be excited with our impact hammer Operational Modal Analysis (Output - only)

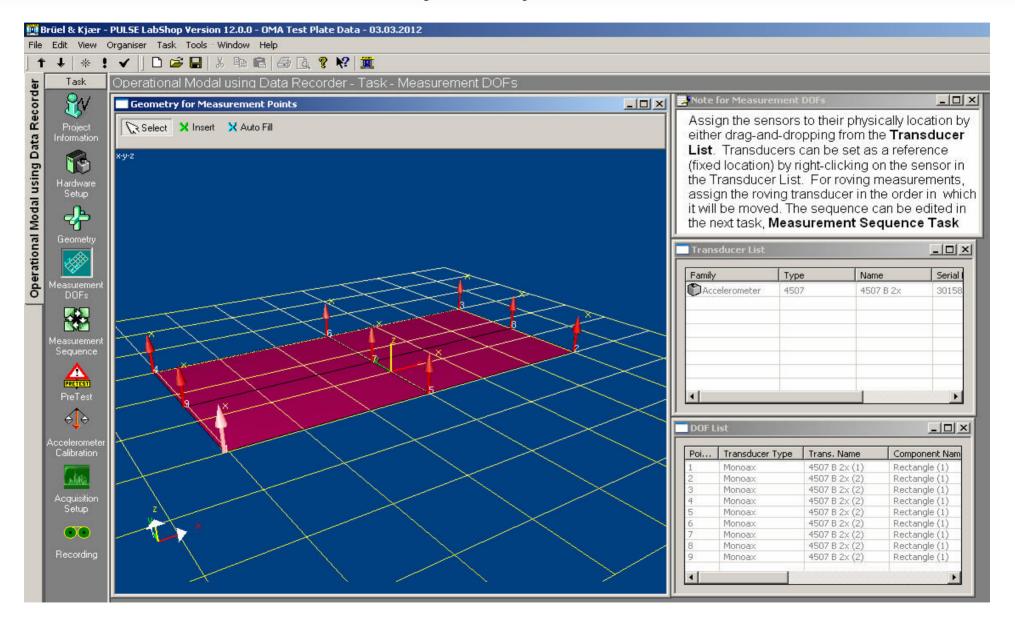
#### Analysed element

- steel plate 300x180x10, S235
- two accelerometers:
  - 1) reference fixed r
- elastic supports

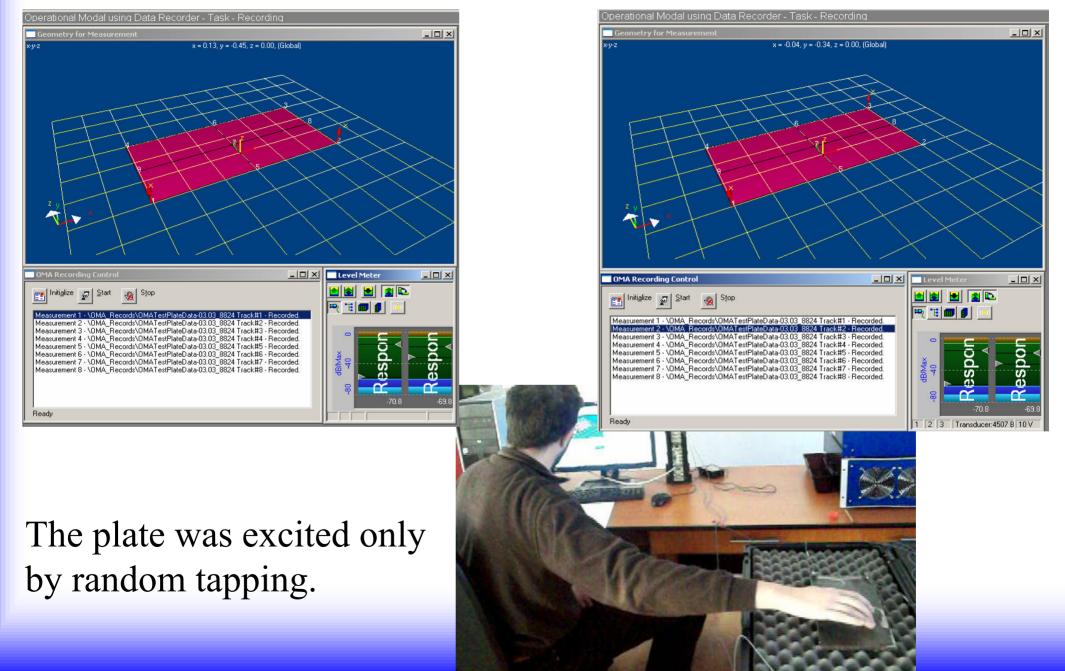


Measurements were made on a rectangular grid of 9 points.

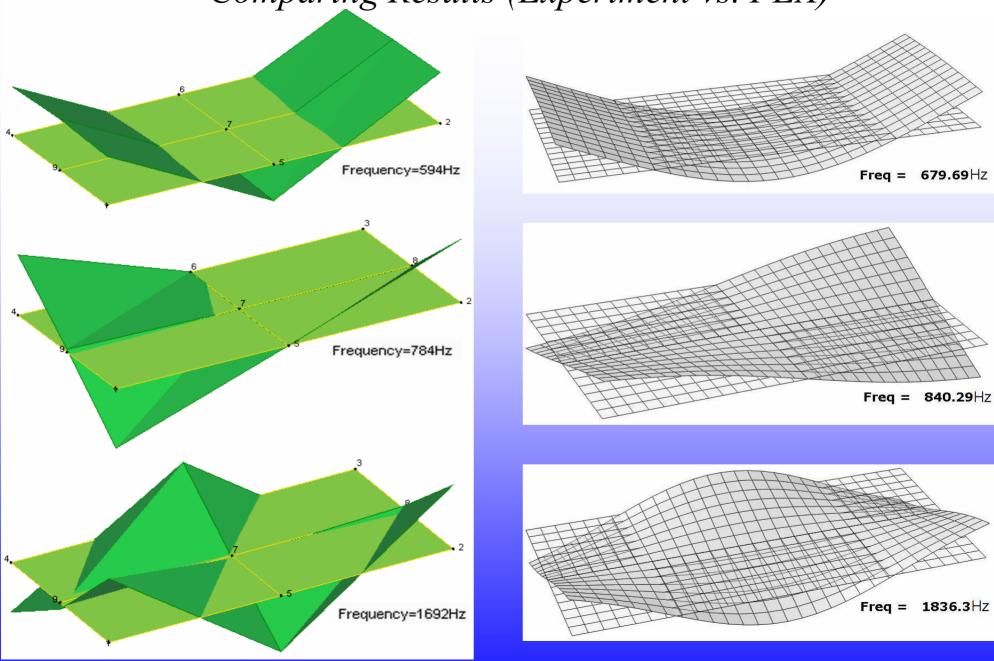
#### Operational Modal Analysis (Output - only) *Project definition*



#### Operational Modal Analysis (Output - only) Measurements



#### Operational Modal Analysis (Output - only) Comparing Results (Experiment vs. FEA)



Operational Modal Analysis (Output - only)

## Conclusions

- Generally, good agreement between the results of the two analyses (experimental and FE). The differences are explained by the significant imperfections of the steel plate (weldings, cuts etc).
- Experimental Analysis provides the real results!
  Future research directions
- Analysis of any flexible structure (buildings, bridges, railways, etc.)

## **Teaching/Research activity**

- Experiments presentation on internet and at teaching courses
- Students can model and test small-scale structures
- Research activity for Ph.D. students
- Research activity for M.S. students

## **Technical studies and valuations**

- analysis of dynamic properties of structural systems
- experimental support for structural consolidation projects
- experimental assessment of traffic induced vibrations
- long term monitoring of dynamic structural behaviour

References:

- 1. Cunha, A. & Caetano, E. (2006) "Experimental Modal Analysis of Civil Engineering Structures", Sound and Vibration, Vol. 6, No. 40, pp.12-20
- 2. Bruel&Kjaer <u>http://www.bksv.com</u>
- 3. Shibabrat Naik, Wrik Mallik "Experimental modal testing for estimating the dynamic properties of a cantilever beam" <u>http://fosetonline.org/Thought/CA-77.pdf</u>