



## FREE VIBRATIONS OF A CANTILEVER

**VDAS®** TMI66

Experiment that uses the fundamental theory and Rayleigh's approximation to calculate the frequency of oscillation of a cantilever. Also utilises Dunkerley's method to predict the 'beam only' frequency. Fits on to the Free Vibrations test frame.



[BEAM VERTICALLY MOUNTED]

SCREENSHOT OF THE VDAS® (MKII) SOFTWARE

### KEY FEATURES

- One of a series of modular experiments that explore free vibrations in simple systems
- Quick, safe and easy for students to use, needing minimal lab supervision
- Integral scales to save time and improve measurement accuracy
- Mounts both vertically and horizontally for alternative analysis
- Includes a plain cantilever and a weighted cantilever with 'tip mass' for a range of experiments
- Non-contacting displacement sensor to see and measure oscillatory motion with negligible damping effect
- Works with TecEquipment's VDAS® (mkII) for real-time display of the beam displacement waveform and its derivatives



# FREE VIBRATIONS OF A CANTILEVER

VDAS® TM166

## DESCRIPTION

This product is part of a range that explores free vibrations in simple 'one degree of freedom' systems.

It introduces students to key scientific terms such as:

- Simple harmonic motion (SHM) and frequency of oscillation
- Beam stiffness
- Rayleigh's method
- Dunkerley's method
- Second moment of area
- Phase difference between displacement and its derivatives

This product fits to the sturdy test frame (TM160) for study or demonstration.

A beam with the mass at the end works in a similar way to a mass spring system - the stiffness of the beam simply replaces the stiffness of the spring. However, in a mass spring system, we normally assume a 'light' spring compared to the mass. The vibrating cantilever examines what happens if the spring element (the beam in this case) is not light. Additionally, it examines a beam (with no tip mass) as a complete self-contained system, forming the mass and the spring.

The vibrating cantilever forms a simple and highly visual example of oscillations that may occur in real structures such as aircraft wings.

A back panel fixes to the test frame. The panel holds a sturdy clamp and two runners. The clamp holds the beam. Students use the clamp to adjust the oscillating length of the cantilever. The runners hold a non-contacting sensor that measures the oscillations at the end of the cantilever. The sensor has no physical contact with the beam, for negligible damping.

The back panel has a printed scale. Students use it to set the beam length accurately.

The product includes two beams; a plain beam and a beam with tip mass. Students may add extra 'tip mass' to the second beam to test how it affects oscillations.

Students pull the end of the cantilever down and release, allowing it to vibrate. They then find the frequency of oscillation and compare it with that predicted from theory.

Students test the beam with a varying tip mass, changing the ratio of tip mass to beam mass. They discover that for most ratios, the assumption that the beam is 'light' may not give accurate predictions of oscillation frequency. They then learn how Rayleigh's method improves the overall prediction. They also use Dunkerley's method to predict the natural frequency of the beam only, comparing this value with that found by other methods.

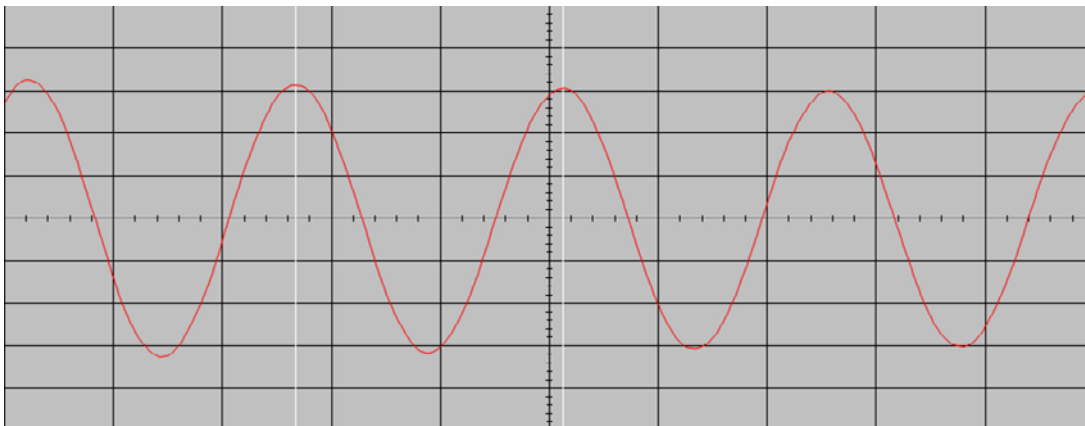
The back panel fixes in both horizontal and vertical direction to allow students to test the beams in both positions.

TecEquipment calibrate the displacement sensor to work with VDAS® (mkII) for real-time display and data acquisition of system oscillation waveforms. Students use the software to see the displacement waveform and measure frequency. The software calculates and shows the first two derivatives of displacement - velocity and acceleration.

TecEquipment have specifically designed the TM166 to work with VDAS® (mkII). However, the sensor output may be connected to your own data acquisition system or oscilloscope if desired.

## STANDARD FEATURES

- Supplied with lecturer guide and student guide
- Five-year warranty
- Manufactured in accordance with the latest European Union directives
- ISO9001 certified manufacturer



VDAS® (MKII) SOFTWARE SHOWING PLOT OF OSCILLATION

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**VDAS**<sup>®</sup> TM166

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Predicting oscillation frequency using Rayleigh's method and the simplified method assuming that the beam is 'light'
- Phase difference between displacement and its derivatives
- Horizontal cantilever length and frequency of oscillation
- Using Dunkerley's method to predict the 'beam only' frequency
- Comparison of vertical and horizontal cantilevers

## ESSENTIAL BASE UNIT

- Free Vibrations Test Frame (TM160)

## ESSENTIAL ANCILLARY

- Versatile Data Acquisition System – benchtop version VDAS-B (mkII)

**NOTE:** This equipment needs VDAS<sup>®</sup> (mkII) and will not work with earlier versions of VDAS<sup>®</sup>. If unsure, contact TecQuipment or your local agent.

## OPERATING CONDITIONS

### OPERATING ENVIRONMENT:

Laboratory environment

### STORAGE TEMPERATURE RANGE:

-25°C to +55°C (when packed for transport)

### OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE:

+5°C to +40°C

### OPERATING RELATIVE HUMIDITY RANGE:

80% at temperatures < 31°C decreasing linearly to 50% at 40°C

## SPECIFICATIONS

TecQuipment is committed to a programme of continuous improvement; hence we reserve the right to alter the design and product specification without prior notice.

### NETT DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT:

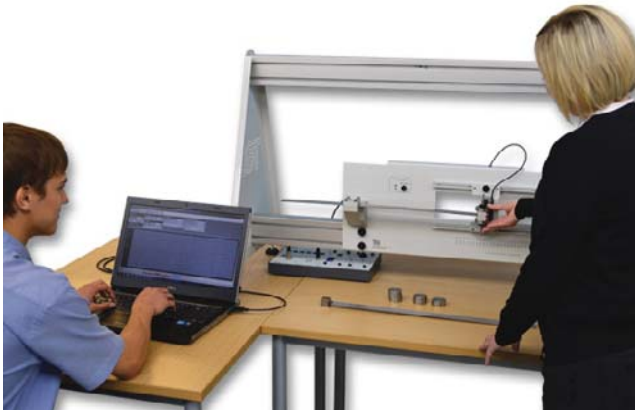
Mounted horizontally: 280 mm high x 670 mm wide x 130 mm front to back and 7.5 kg

### APPROXIMATE PACKED VOLUME AND WEIGHT:

0.07 m<sup>3</sup> and 10 kg

### TOOLS AND OTHER PARTS INCLUDED:

- Plain cantilever beam
- Weighted cantilever beam
- Beam tip masses 2 x 50 g and 6 x 100 g
- Hexagon tool



THE TM166 IN USE (OTHER ITEMS NOT INCLUDED)