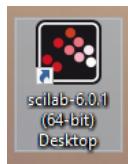
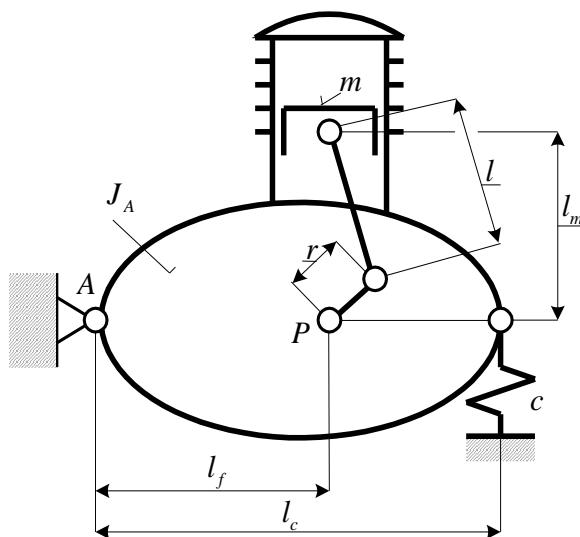


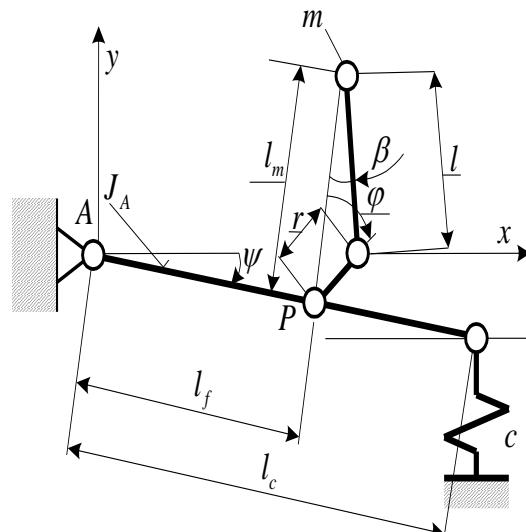
## Dynamics of Machines Week 8 – Exercise



### Vibrations of a Single Cylinder Engine with Elastic Mounting



Single Cylinder Engine



Mechanical Model

Equation of motion:

$$\underbrace{\left[ J_{Az} + m \left( l_f^2 + l^2 + \frac{r^2}{2} \right) \right]}_{J_{red}} \ddot{\psi} + \frac{l_c^2 \psi}{c} = -ml_f r \Omega^2 \cos \Omega t , \quad \psi = \frac{y_p}{l_f}, \quad \dot{\psi} = \frac{\dot{y}_p}{l_f}$$

Rearrangement:

$$\ddot{y}_p = -\frac{l_c^2}{c J_{red}} y_p - \frac{ml_f^2 r}{J_{red}} \Omega^2 \cos \Omega t$$

$$\alpha^2$$

If we take into account damping:  $\ddot{y}_p = -2\alpha\xi\dot{y}_p - \alpha^2 y_p - \frac{ml_f^2 r}{J_{red}} \Omega^2 \cos \Omega t$

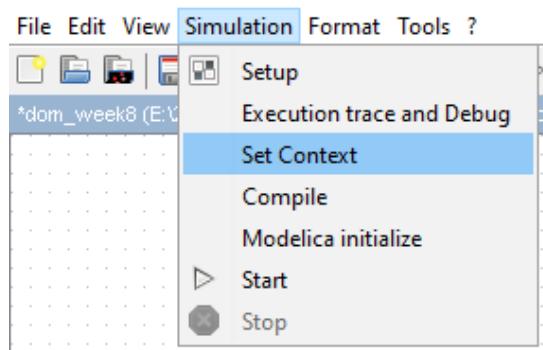
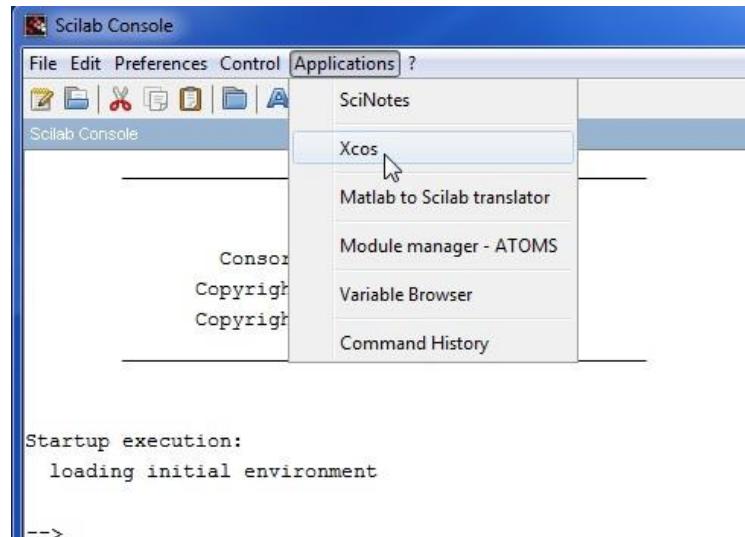
(where  $\xi = 0, I$  is the material damping)

Idle speed of the engine is  $n_{\min} = 1000 \text{ rev/min}$ , maximum engine speed is  $n_{\max} = 5000 \text{ rev/min}$ . Determine the spring constant  $c (\text{m/N})$  of the engine mount that the vertical displacement of point P must stay in the  $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$  range in both maximum and minimum engine speed!

There are two spring constants that are the results of previous calculation.

$c_1 = 0,00281 \text{ m/N}$  (soft spring) and  $c_2 = 0,000102 \text{ m/N}$  (stiffer spring)

Determine which spring is suitable for the engine to fulfill the requirement ( $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$ )!



#### Set Context:

```

lC=0.35; lf=0.19;      // (m)
r=0.03;                // crank radius (m)
l=0.12;                // connecting rod length (m)
JAZ=0.52;              // moment of inertia of all parts about z axis (kgm^2)
m=0.5;                 // piston mass (kg)

Jred=JAZ+m*(lf^2+l^2+r^2/2); // reduced moment of inertia about z axis (kgm^2)

c1=0.00281;            // (m/N) spring constant, of the soft spring
c2=0.000112;           // (m/N) spring constant of the stiff spring

c=c1                  //chosen spring constant

kszi=0.1;              // Lehr damping coefficient
alf2=lC^2/(c*Jred);
alf=sqrt(alf2);         // (rad/s) undamped natural frequency

```

```

// Engine speed values
n_min=1000;           // min engine speed (rev/min)
om_min=2*pi*n_min/60; // min angular velocity (rad/s)
n_max=5000;           // max engine speed (rev/min)
om_max=2*pi*n_max/60; //max angular velocity (rad/s)

OM=om_min;           //chosen engular velocity

Qg0=(m^lf^2*r^OM^2)/Jred; // excitation amplitude

```

 Set Context

You may enter here scilab instructions to define symbolic parameters used in block definitions. These instructions are evaluated once confirmed (i.e. you click on OK and every time the block is loaded).

```

lc=0.35; lf=0.19;      // (m)
r=0.03;                // crank radius (m)
l=0.12;                // connecting rod length (m)
JAZ=0.52;              // moment of inertia of all parts about s axis (kgm^2)
m=0.5;                 // piston mass (kg)

Jred=JAZ+m*(lf^2+l^2+r^2/2); // reduced moment of inertia about s axis (kgm^2)

c1=0.00281;            // (m/N) spring constant, of the soft spring
c2=0.000112;            // (m/N) spring constant of the stiff spring

c=c1 //chosen spring constant

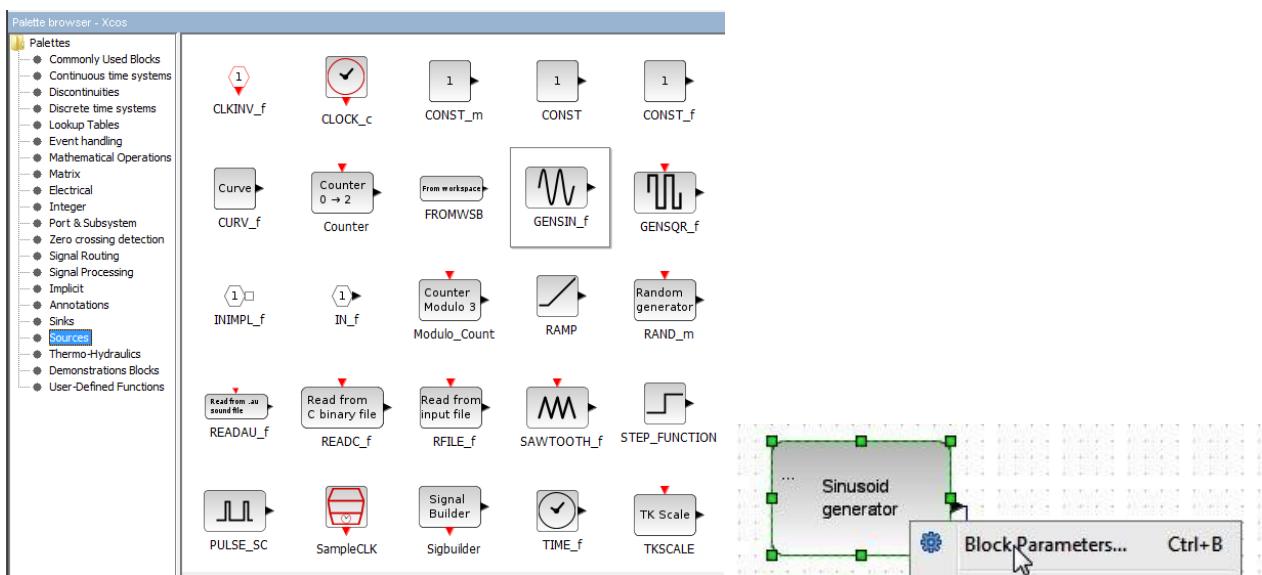
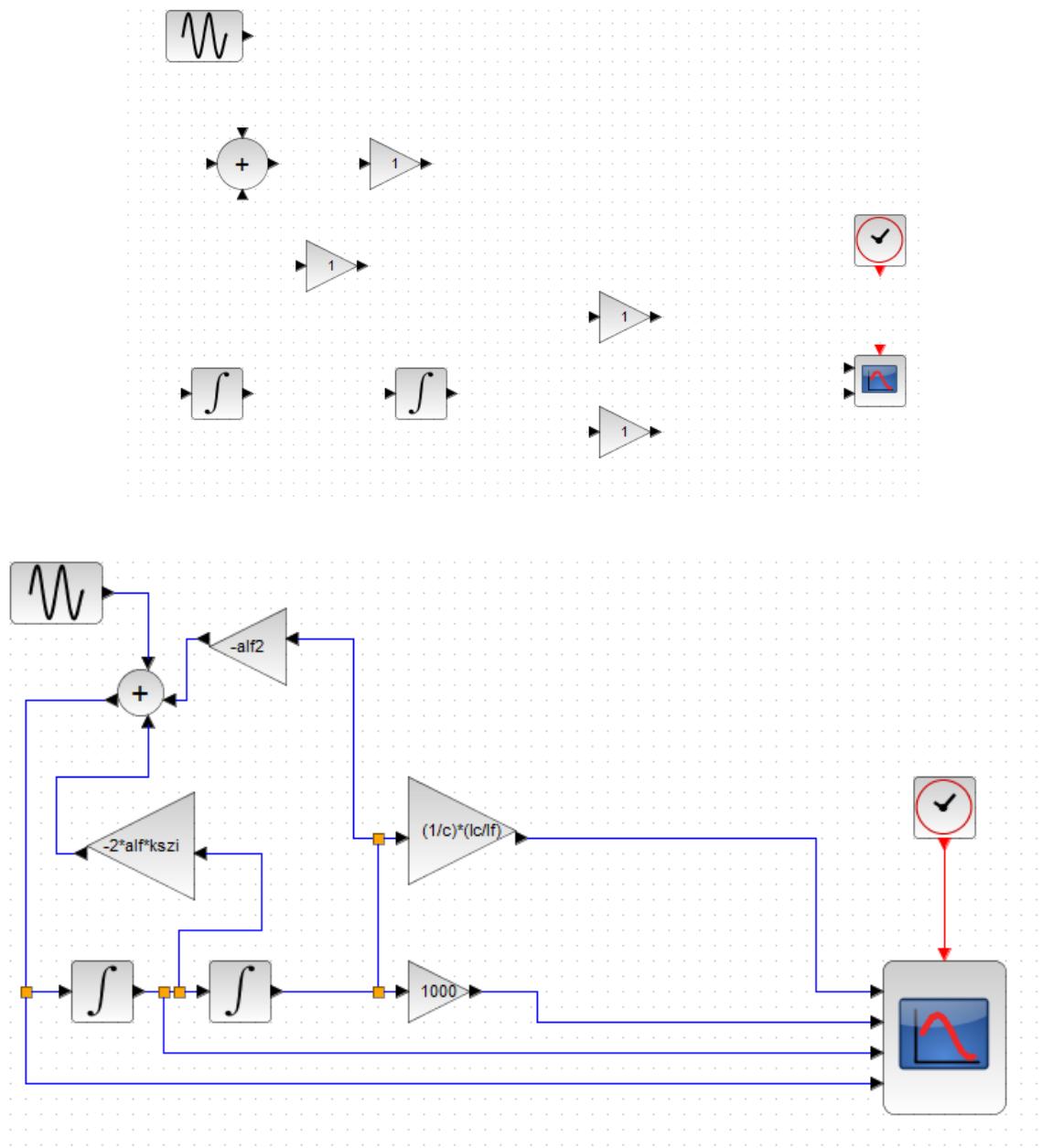
kssi=0.1;               // Lehr damping coefficient
alf2=lc^2/(c^Jred);
alf=sqrt(alf2);          // (rad/s) undamped natural frequency

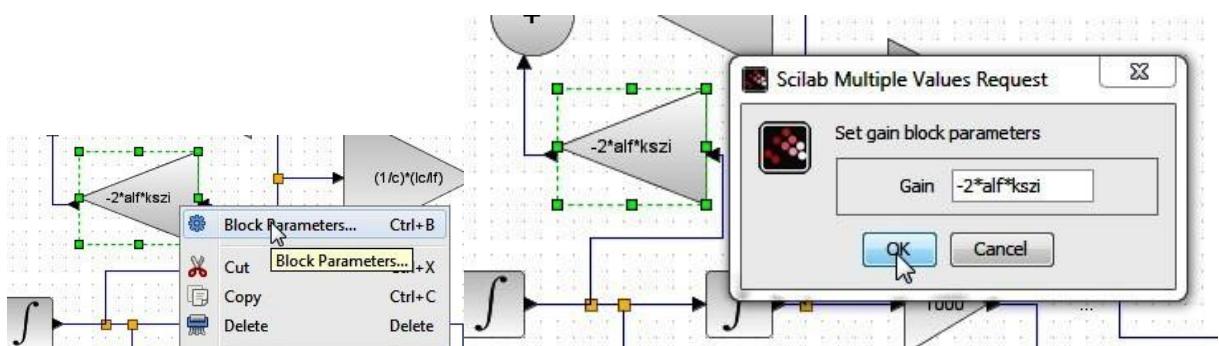
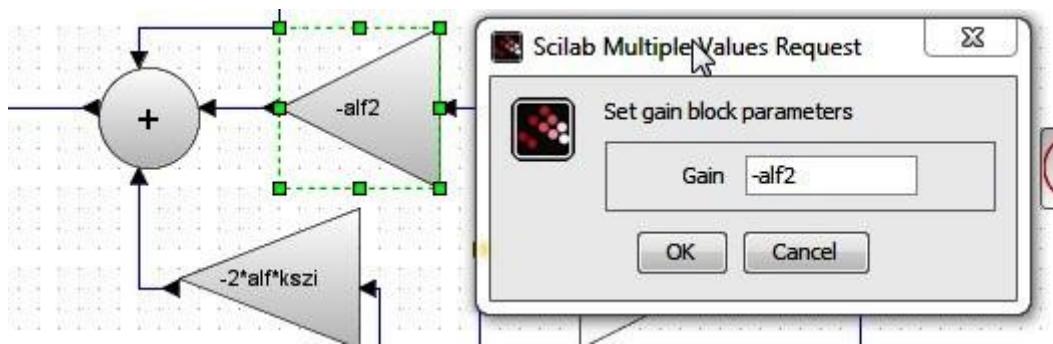
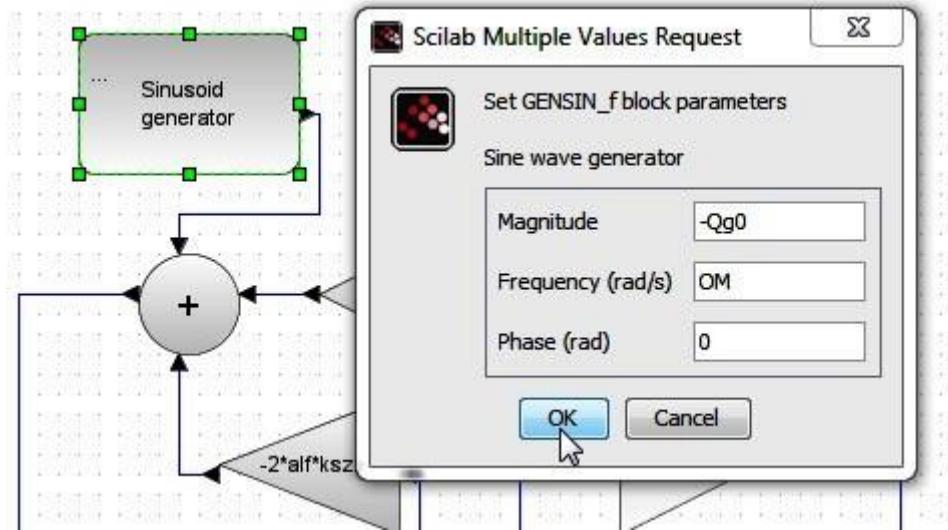
// Engine speed values
n_min=1000;             // min engine speed (rev/min)
om_min=2*pi*n_min/60;   // min angular velocity (rad/s)
n_max=5000;              // max engine speed (ford/min)
om_max=2*pi*n_max/60;   //max angular velocity (rad/s)

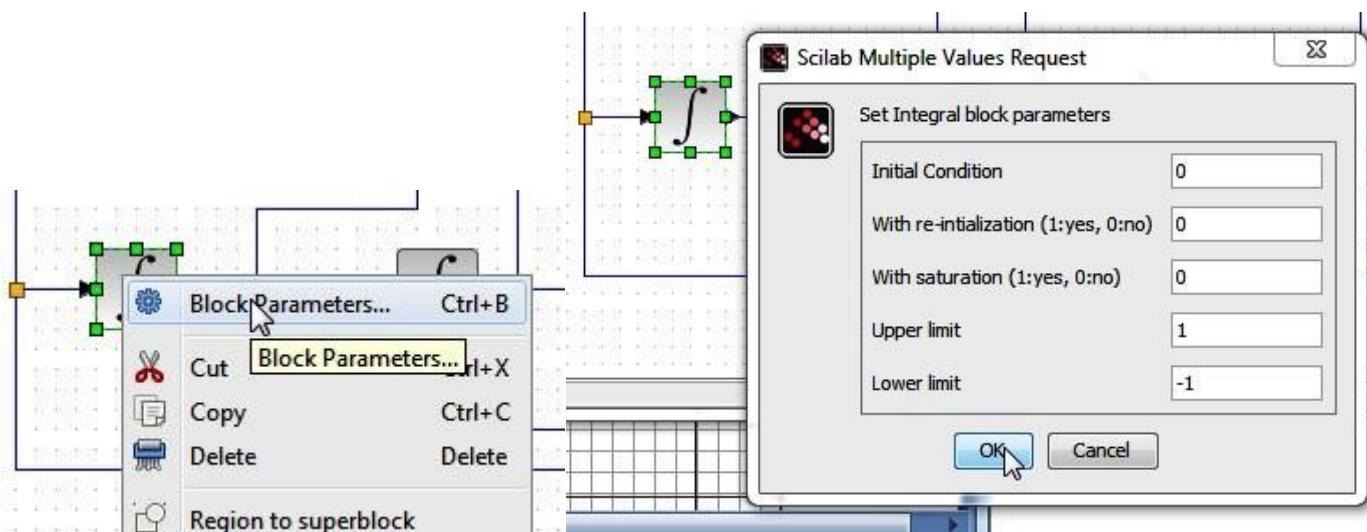
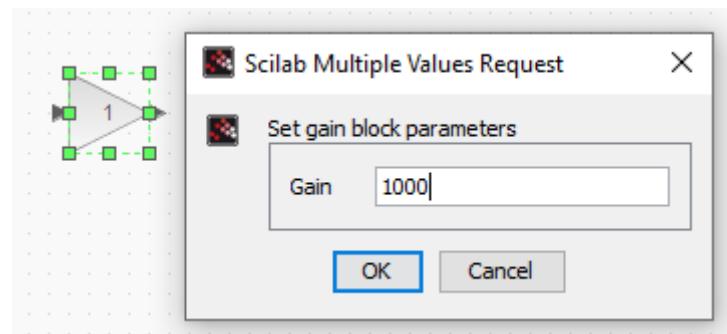
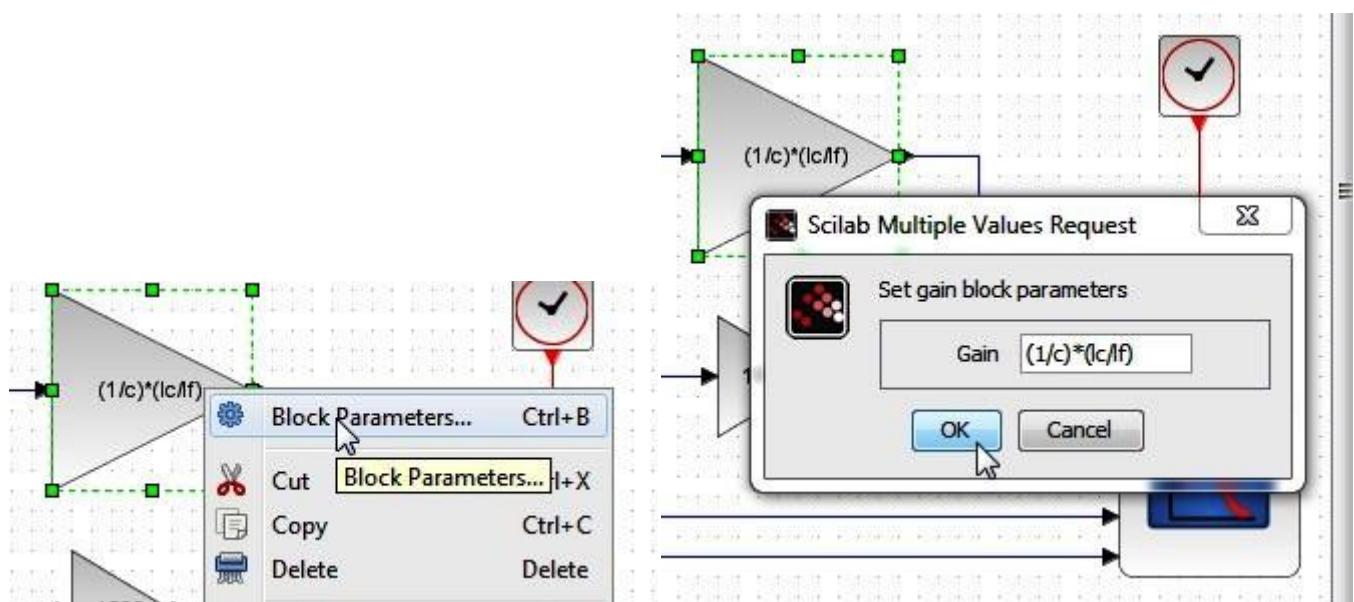
OM=om_min; //chosen engular velocity |

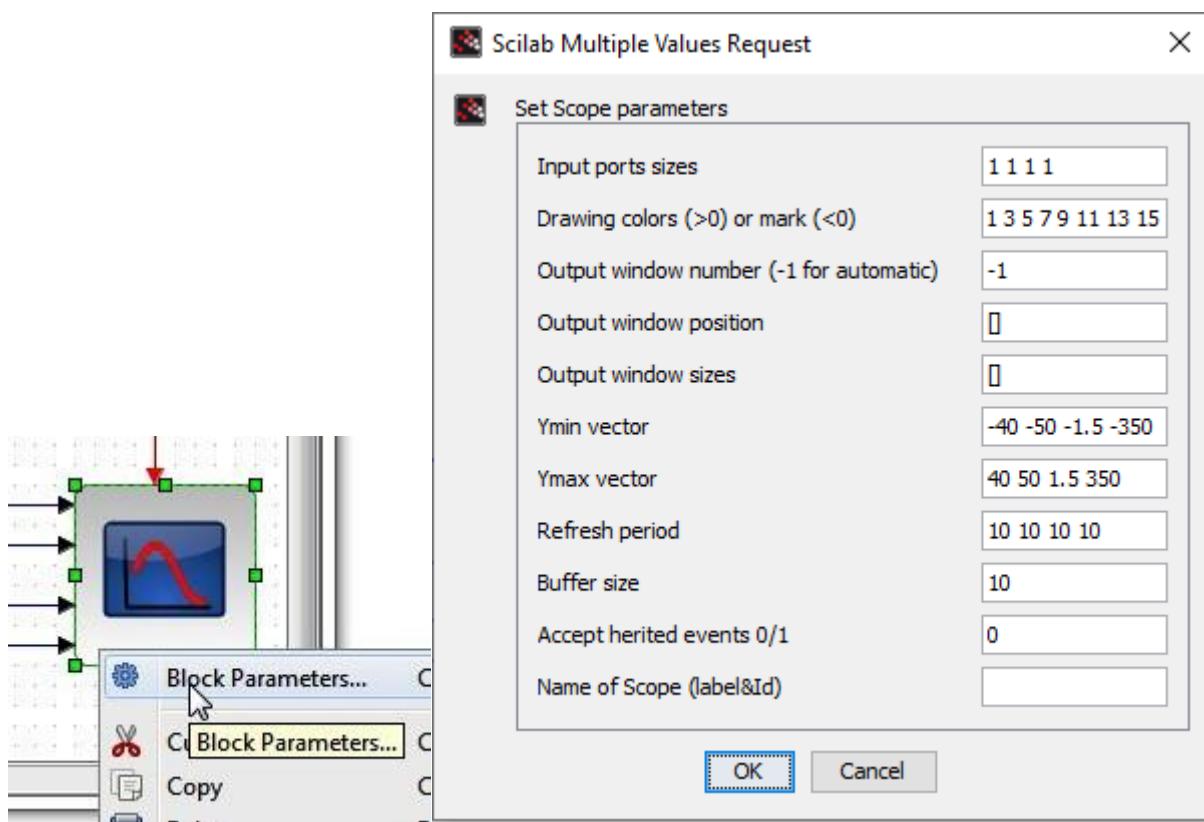
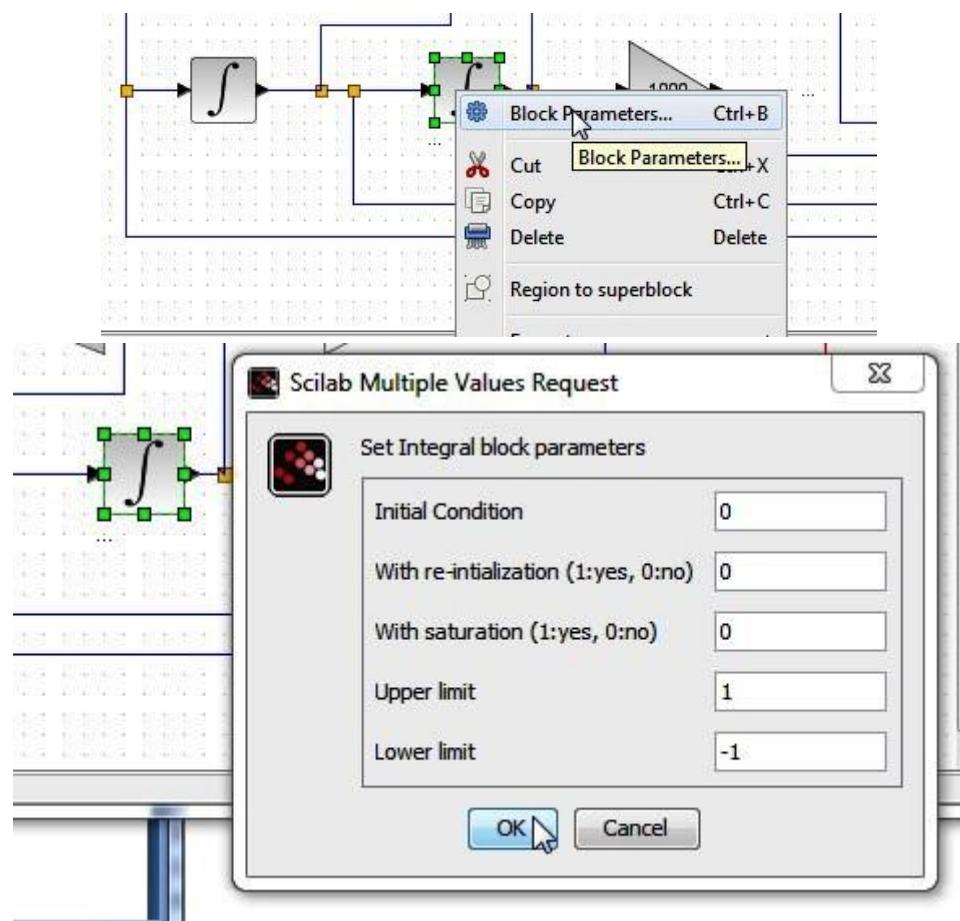
Qg0=(m^lf^2*r^OM^2)/Jred; // excitation amplitude

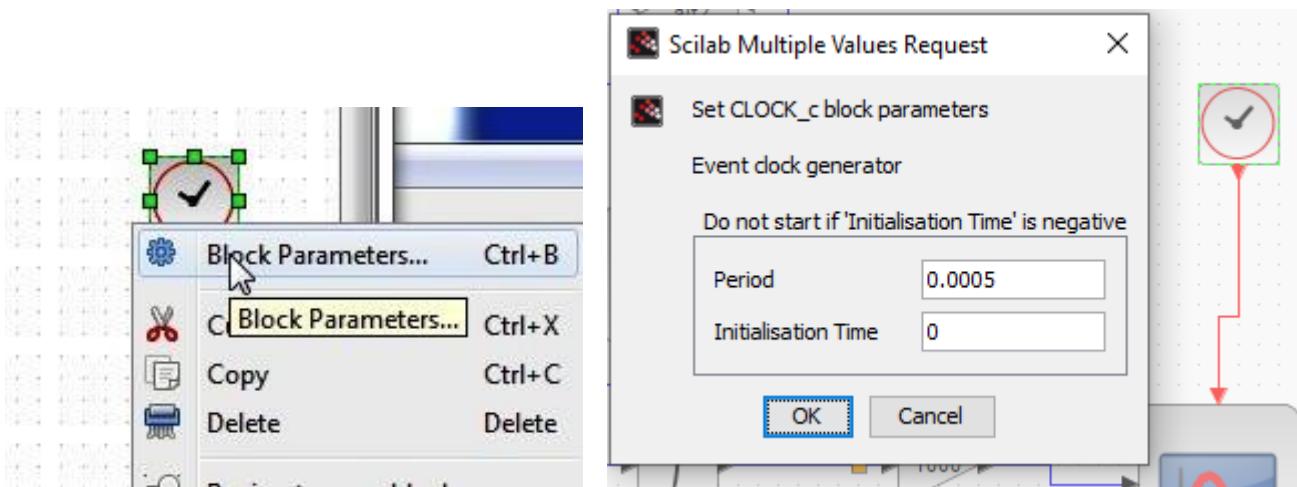
```



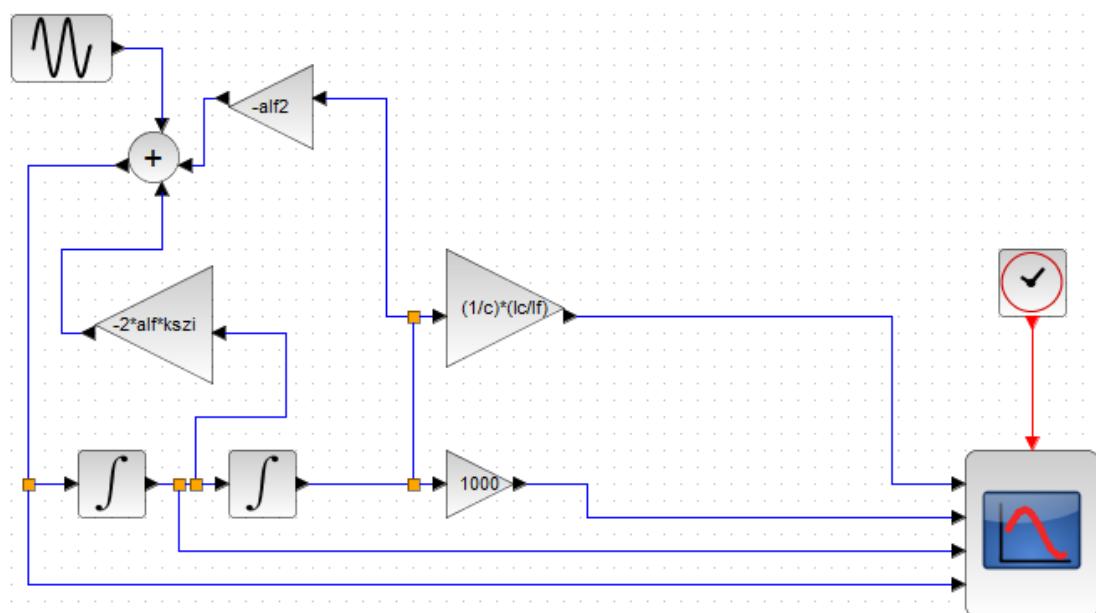
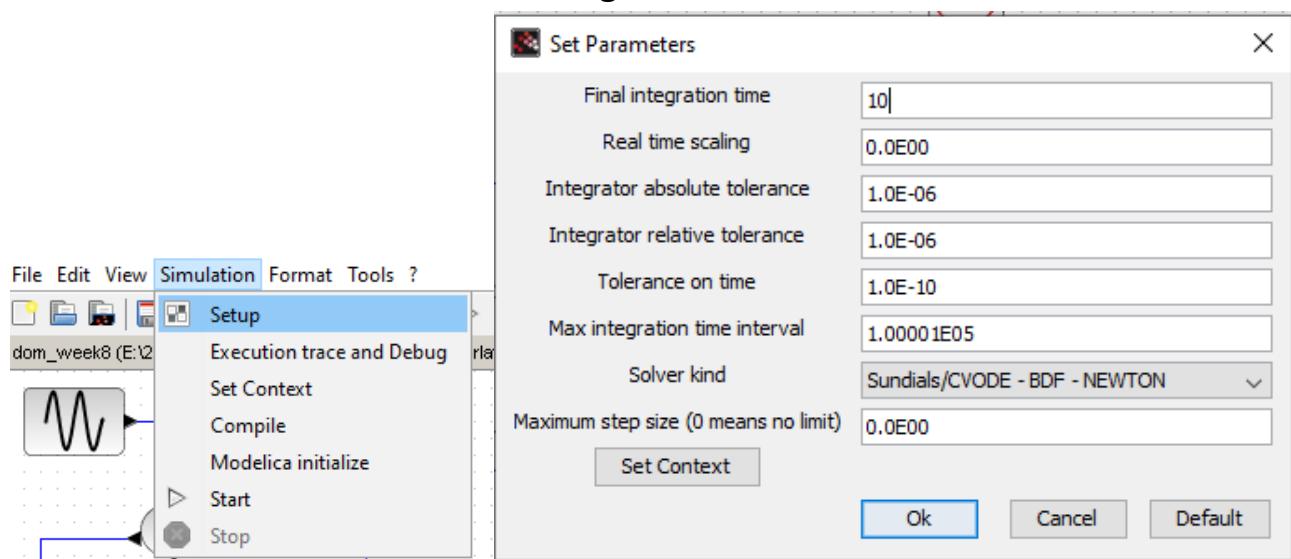


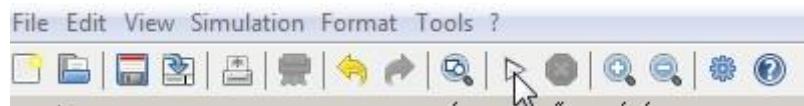




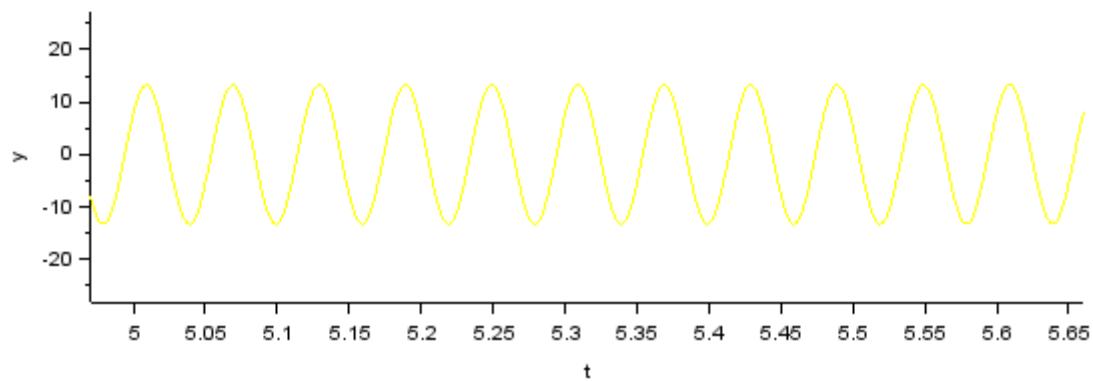
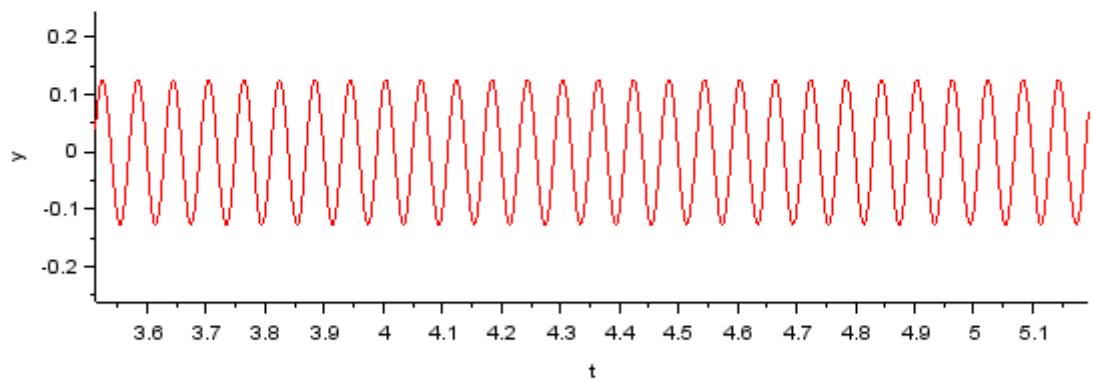
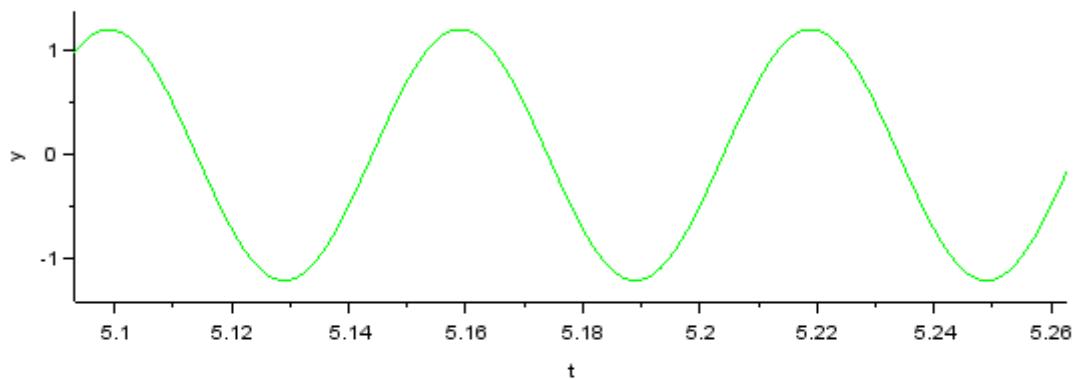
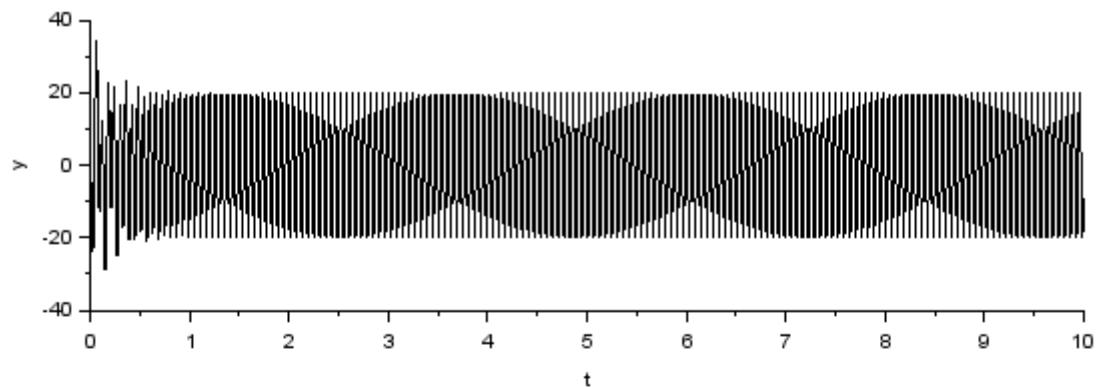


Final integration time: 10s





Omega=omega max; c= 0.000112



**Omega=omega max; c=0.00281**

