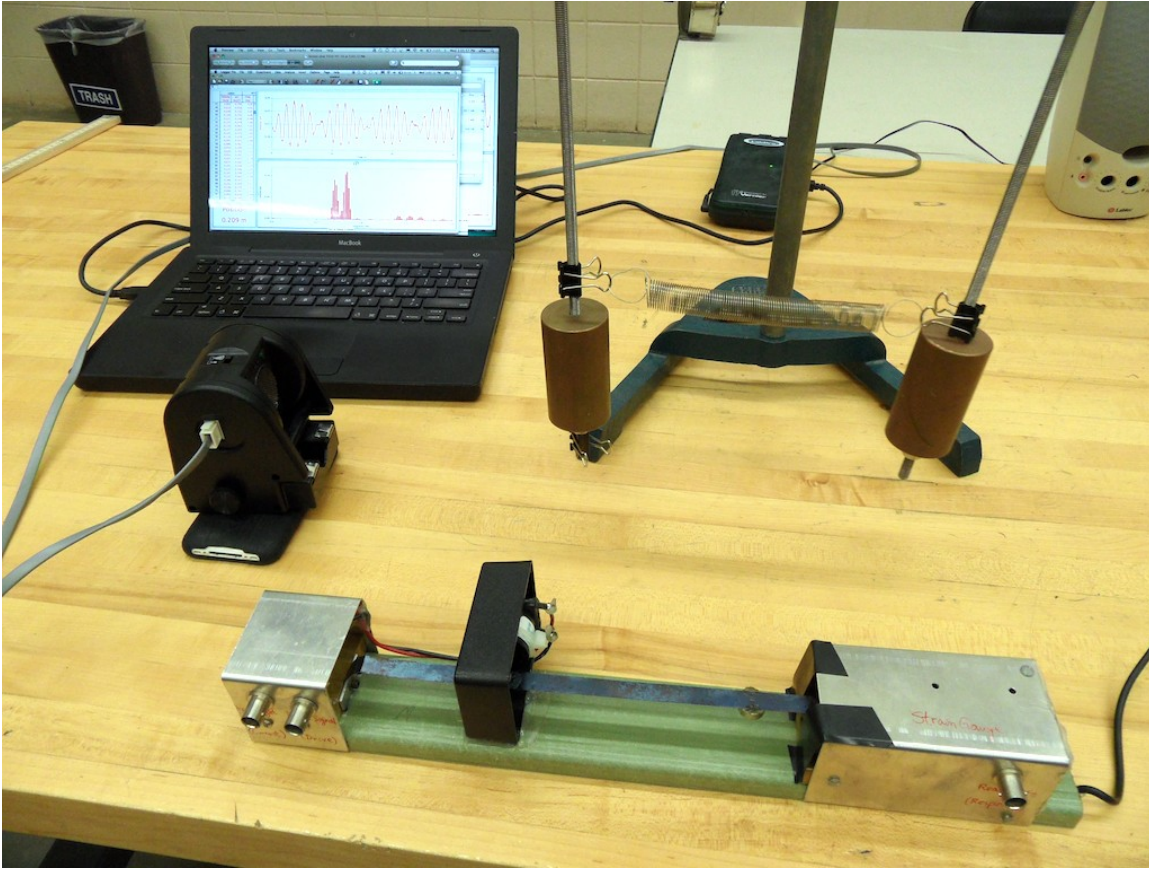


Normal Modes

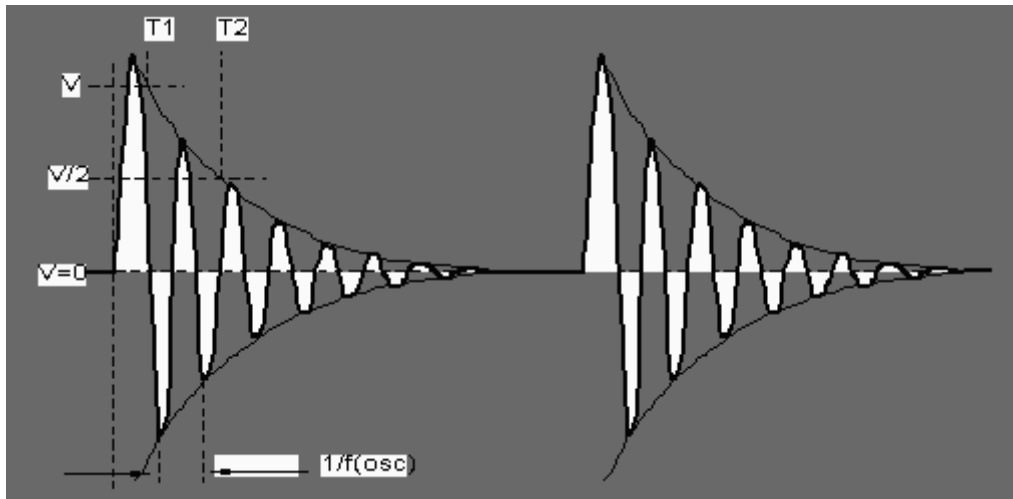


Objective: To investigate the behavior of a mechanical system

Apparatus: Vibrating Strip apparatus, small foam pads (2), small aluminum block (1), Read/Drive cable patch panel, PC sound card interface, speakers, FFTScope software, cables; Two pendulums coupled with spring, motion sensor, supporting beam, ring stand.

Introduction

One of the last labs you performed last semester in 229 was the [RLC Circuits](#) experiment. In that lab you examined how energy was shuttled back and forth between the Inductor (L) and Capacitor (C) of the circuit, resulting in an oscillation:

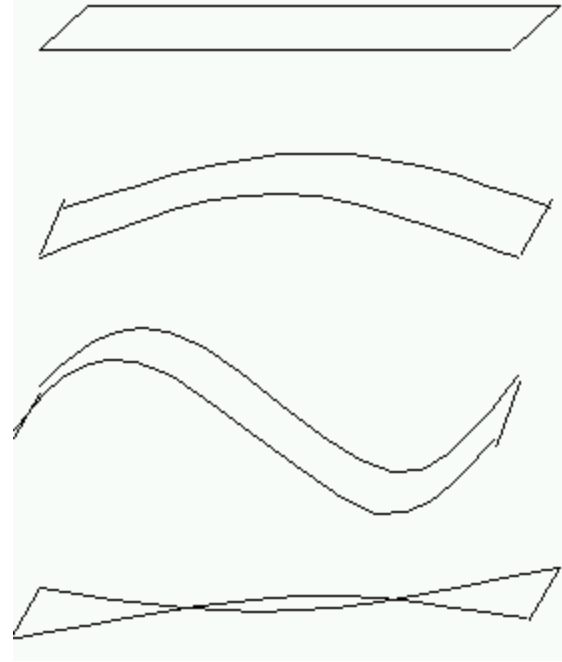


Some important results you got from that lab were:

1. There is *no oscillation* if only C exists in a circuit, without L ; you get only exponential decay. Both L and C are needed to exchange energy constantly.
2. The amplitude of oscillation dies down due to energy being dissipated through the Resistor (R). R provides *damping* for the oscillator.
3. The circuit provided the *maximum response amplitude* when driven at the characteristic frequency ω_0 . This is the "natural" frequency at which an oscillator likes to oscillate.
4. The *phase* or difference in synchronization between the driving voltage and the response voltage is *zero* at the characteristic frequency ω_0 . This means that if you drive a system at its natural frequency, you will get the maximum response - think of you and a friend trying to dislodge a car stuck in the snow: you move the car by pushing it at precisely the same time it rocks away from you. (If you chose to push *while* it was coming toward you, you would just kill the rocking. Think of pushing a swing, as well. In this lab, your systems will be a mechanical, rather than electrical. It will also have various ways to oscillate (note that the circuit only had one way - for energy or charge to oscillate between L and C). The first system consists of a thin metal strip, which is fixed at both ends. It has more than one *mode* of vibration; its **normal modes** are listed below:

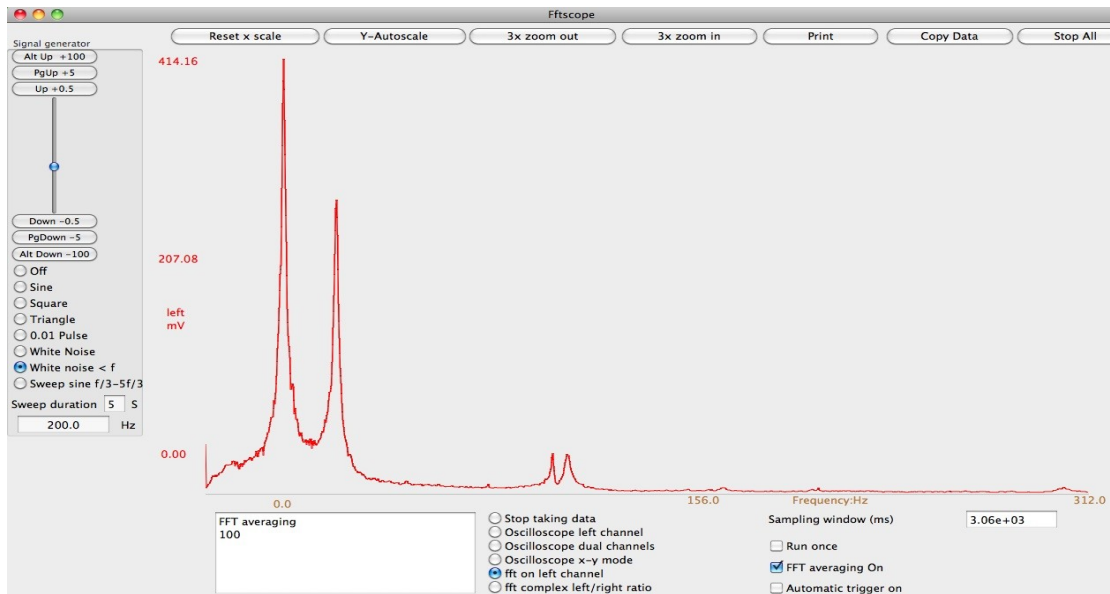
From top to bottom, the normal modes are:

1. Stationary (not moving)
2. Symmetric mode (both left and right sides of the strip move in the same direction at the same time).
3. Antisymmetric mode (left and right sides of the strip move in opposite directions at the same time).
4. Torsional mode (twisting along the length of the strip). There may be variations of this, and the above modes.



Note that when this strip is made to vibrate by an external force at a specific frequency, it is said to be a Forced Harmonic Oscillator; otherwise it is called a Harmonic Oscillator.

Although the strip vibrates too quickly for your eyes to see, you can *detect* the frequencies of vibration of these modes using the FFT method you used last semester. Note that the strip has two magnets attached to its underside; they are there so that the system can be damped (through Eddy currents, by placing an aluminum slug under one magnet) and can also be driven (through magnetic induction, with the solenoid under the other one). Despite the fact that these add mass, the strip + magnets nevertheless constitute a system with a restoring force that will oscillate when energy is added. Your goal will be to find the frequencies of these normal modes of vibration listed above. They will appear similar to what you see below:



The second system is composed of two pendulums coupled together with a spring. Like the RLC circuit, the two pendulums exchange energy with each other. The system will be undriven, so you will have to get it started. Again, your goal will be to find the normal mode frequencies, without first knowing all the possible ways this system can vibrate.

Procedure - Vibrating Strip

0. Remove foam pads under the apparatus base and magnets under the strip, if any.
1. Launch FFTScope, which is the Lab Apps folder (or the Dock at the bottom of your screen) to start the Oscilloscope. Make sure the Signal Generator panel on the left side is set to Off. On the right, enter “100” in the Sampling Window box – this is the time window (0.1 sec) you will examine. Near the bottom-center, select “Oscilloscope left channel” and you should see a horizontal red trace on the scope. Gently pluck the strip in the middle, between the two magnets - you should see a fairly smooth sinusoidal trace (symmetric mode). If the tops of those waveforms are cut off (flat-topped), you've plucked too hard.
2. Now try plucking away from the middle of the strip - you may see some additional structure to the previously-smooth sine waves. Note that the superposition of smaller waves on top of the large symmetric wave indicates that you have excited some additional modes, in addition to the symmetric mode (like antisymmetric, torsional) - what you see is the **sum** of the modes you have excited.
3. Keep plucking closer to the ends of the strip - what happens to the waveform now?
4. Gently strike the strip close the right edge with a pen or pencil - can you excite a mode that minimizes the presence of the symmetric mode?
5. Turn off data collection by selecting “Stop taking data” (or pressing the Spacebar).. Increase the Sampling window to 10000 ms (10 sec). This will enable you to fit many more waveforms on the scope display at the same time, to observe how the amplitude

changes with time. Select “Run once”, so the software will freeze the waveform for observation. Make a mental observation of the the shape of the envelope (the outer shape of the waveforms) and how quickly it decays.

6. Now put the foam pads at both ends of the apparatus base for damping. Repeat the measurement above and again mentally note the decay shape and time. Finally, add the aluminum block - place it right under the left magnet. Repeat the measurement one last time. How does damping affect the decay time? Remove the pads and block for the next part below.

7. So far you have been examining the vibrations in Oscilloscope view (Amplitude vs. Time). You are ready to see them in the FFT view (Amplitude vs. Frequency) – select Stop Taking data, and uncheck Run Once. Then, change the sampling window to 5000 and select “fft on left channel”. Notice that the horizontal (X) axis has a very wide range of frequencies - the oscillator will only vibrate in a range much lower than that, so click and drag your cursor horizontally to zoom in on just a fraction of that range (say, the first few hundred Hz). Click the "FFT averaging On" button (on the lower right-hand side).
6. Pluck the string and wait 5 seconds to see a FFT peak grow. You may pluck more than once in succession to give the software more data points to use to differentiate the peaks. Use the Y-Auto scale button to see entire peak (ignore the large false "peak" around zero Hz). Which peak is dominant? (record the frequency after you position your cursor over it and noting the numbers in the lower left of the window) What other peaks are present?

7. Try, as you did in Steps 2-4 above, exciting various modes of the strip by gently plucking it at various parts, twist-plucking, or perhaps simultaneously releasing one end high and the other end low with your fingers. Record the frequencies of the peaks you can excite. Do the relative heights of the peaks depend on the way you pluck the strip?

8. You must be tired of plucking by now, so let's use FFTScope's built-in Signal Generator to continually “pluck” the strip at a frequency much higher than you could ever do. Select Sine in the Signal Generator (left side of window). Try a low frequency, say 30 Hz to drive the strip (remember, a solenoid below the right magnet will flip its Magnetic Field up and down at this frequency you select). Feel the vibration on the strip with your finger; if not, turn the Volume knob on the speakers to full clockwise. Now Autoscale as needed, click on the graph, then position your cursor on the dominant peak – what frequency is it? How does it compare with the Signal Generator frequency? Remember, what you are observing is called a *Forced Harmonic Oscillator*

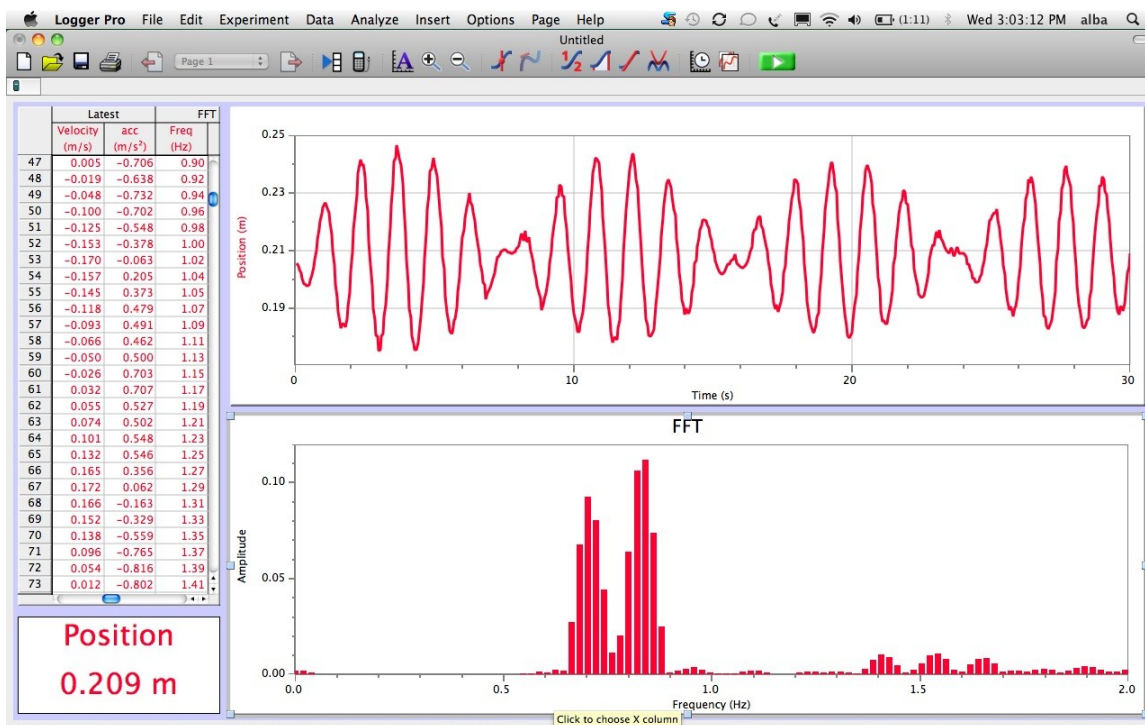
9. Now, instead of driving at a specific frequency, drive the strip with the whole spectrum of frequencies using White Noise, in which the phases are random. Put the pads and block back in place. Select "White Noise <f" in Signal Generator, and enter 440 Hz as the frequency. Again select the appropriate frequency range by zooming in with your cursor and start taking data. Let the gathering continue for a few minutes. Note all the frequency peaks; enlarge certain portions of the frequency range and Autoscale as necessary.

10. Select “fft complex left/right ratio” to display phase angle, as well; again, wait a few minutes to collect data and have the graph take shape. You may get a dominant peak at

440 Hz, which you should ignore; to highlight the “real” frequency peaks you may wish to click on “3X zoom in” once or twice. Note how the Phase Difference angle (right scale; Amplitude is on the left scale) changes at the normal mode - what happens to it at these frequencies?

Procedure - Coupled Pendulums

1. Move to an unoccupied lab table that has the double pendulum setup. If one is not immediately available, make sure you and your lab partner have completely filled in Vibrating Strip part of the Hand-in Sheet and answered the questions.
 2. Examine the setup and think of the possible ways the system can vibrate. Make sure the motion sensor head is pointed at the reflector (mounted on one of the pendulums with a binder clip) is at the same level as the pendulums, and is aligned with them (all three make an approximately straight line. The sensor should also be no closer than 15 cm to the reflector. Also make sure that the pendulums are bound together by the spring, which should be mounted as low as possible – adjust the binder clips on both pendulums to which the spring ends are attached so that the spring is as close to the pendulum masses as possible, but still horizontal.
 3. Practice setting the pendulums in motion - make sure that the spring is only gently stretched during the oscillation, and never collapses (just hangs limp between the two pendulums). **Large amplitude is not necessary, since the motion sensor and FFT are sensitive to small ones.**
 4. Open "FFT Template.xmlbl", which is the same folder as this write-up. You will see both an "oscilloscope"-type screen (Amplitude vs. Time) and an FFT screen (Amplitude vs. Frequency). Once you press the Collect button, data will be taken for 30 seconds (although you can later "zoom in" on a region of the Oscilloscope by clicking on the 1 leftmost and rightmost number values of the Time axis).
 5. Put the system into motion, exciting the system in the various modes you thought up. Although the motion in general will be mixed, try to limit it to only that mode, e.g., if you want to see the asymmetric mode, carefully move the pendulums apart from each other with equal displacement and release simultaneously. For each mode, note the FFT frequency and observe the Oscilloscope trace.
- NOTE:** The resulting plot in Logger Pro will be (at least very roughly) sinusoidal – there should be no abrupt peaks; if there are, adjust the motion sensor head so that it is tracking the pendulum's reflector properly, and not anything beyond it. You may need to experiment with the Narrow/Wide switch to achieve the best result.
6. Set the pendulums to rest, then grab one and pull it out slightly. Let go, and take data. You should see an exchange of energy between the two, with different modes coming and going. Take data and note the FFT frequency peaks. You should see something like the graphic below:



7. Look at the Oscilloscope trace - you should see a "beat" pattern in which one frequency (smaller waves) is "modulated" (shaped) by a lower frequency (larger waves). Measure the periods of these two waves directly (using the readout when you position the cursor over the wave) peaks, and calculate the periods. How do these compare to the FFT frequencies you obtained in Steps 5 and 6?

8. Now vary the *strength* of the coupling by moving the connection point of the spring higher up each of the pendulums (turn the pair of nuts on each pendulum either clockwise or counterclockwise) and making them oscillate again - what does it do to the resulting motion? What has happened to the two peaks? Look at your oscilloscope and FFT plots to determine the answer.

9. Finally, *de-couple* the two pendulums by removing the spring from both completely. Obviously it will not be possible now for them to exchange energy. Analyze the motion (Oscilloscope, FFT) of the pendulum with the reflector on in it. At what frequency does it oscillate? How does it compare to the FFT peak frequencies you obtained before?