

# Updating of Finite Element Models Including Damping

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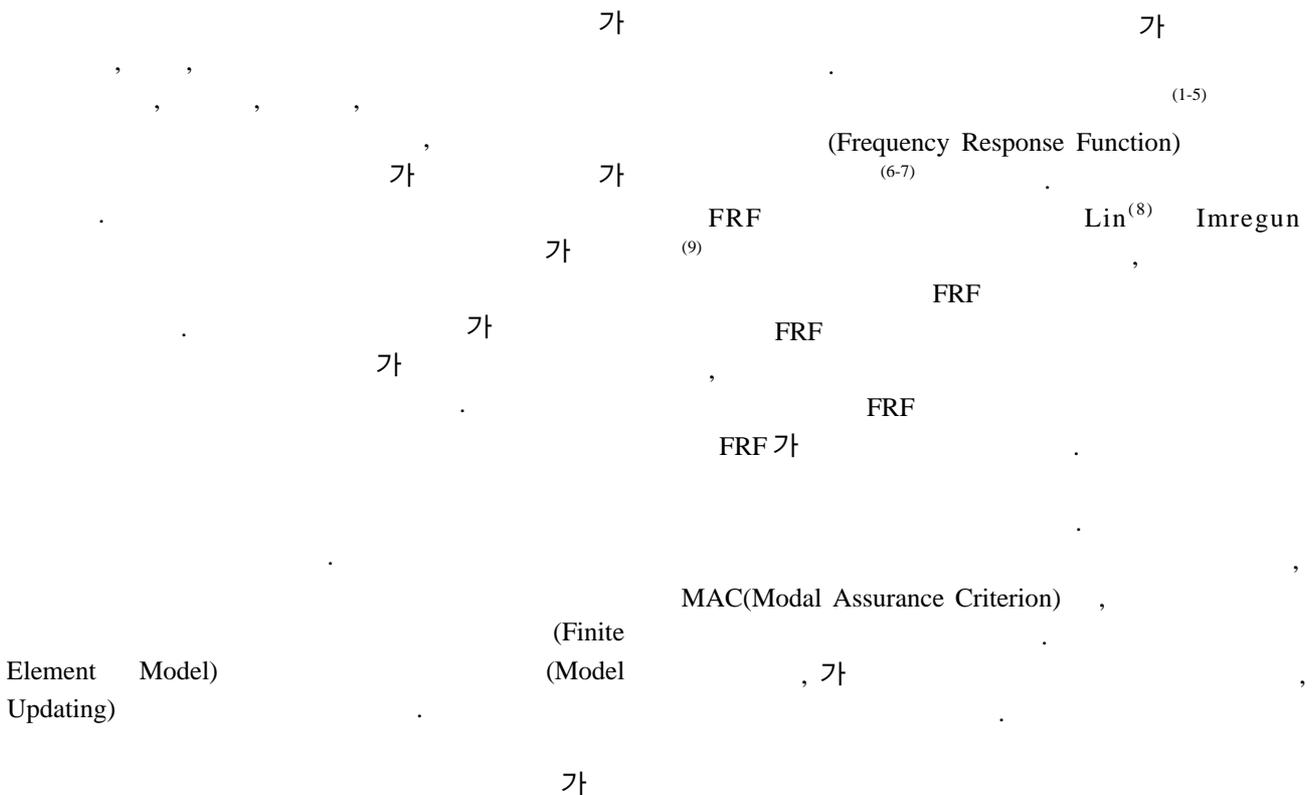
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**Key Words** : Finite Element Analysis( ), Model Updating( ), Frequency Response Function( ), Optimization Technique( )

### ABSTRACT

Finite element model updating has been performed using an optimization technique in the paper. The objective function consists of natural frequencies, modal assurance criterion values, and bandwidths of modes, which are obtained from finite element analysis and experiment. Young's modulus and damping coefficient of the material are selected as design variables whose values are modified to make the objective function as small as possible. To consider the loading effect of an accelerometer, its mass and moment of inertia are added to design variables. This model updating method has been applied to a cantilever beam, and experimental data are measured by modal test.

1.



2.

Fig. 1 (10)

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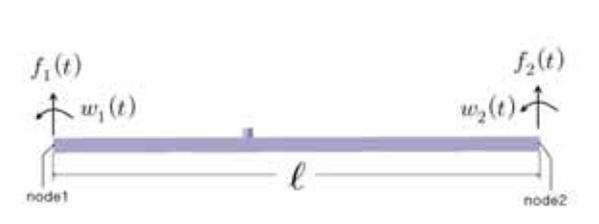


Fig. 1. Beam element.

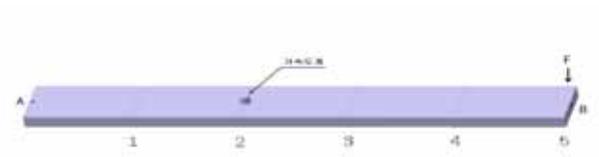


Fig. 2. Geometry of cantilever beam with 5 elements.

$$[M_e] = \frac{\rho A l}{420} \begin{bmatrix} 156 & 22l & 54 & -13l \\ 22l & 4l^2 & 13l & -3l^2 \\ 54 & 13l & 156 & -22l \\ -13l & -3l^2 & -22l & 4l^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$[K_e] = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 6l & -12 & 6l \\ 6l & 4l^2 & -6l & 2l^2 \\ -12 & -6l & 12 & -6l \\ 6l & 2l^2 & -6l & 4l^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

E, I, A, ρ, l

$$[K] = \frac{EI}{l^3} \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 0 & -12 & 6l \\ 0 & 8l^2 & -6l & 2l^2 \\ -12 & -6l & 12 & -6l \\ 6l & 2l^2 & -6l & 4l^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$[M] = \frac{\rho A l}{420} \begin{bmatrix} 312 & 0 & 54 & -13l \\ 0 & 8l^2 & 13l & -3l^2 \\ 54 & 13l & 156 & -22l \\ -13l & -3l^2 & -22l & 4l^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Fig. 2

$$[H_f] = ([K] - \omega^2 [M])^{-1} \quad (5)$$

Table 1

FRF  
10 가  
0Hz~800Hz  
Δf 2Hz  
ω  
receptance FRF

$$[H_f] = ([K] - \omega^2 [M])^{-1} \quad (5)$$

[H<sub>f</sub>] FRF  
(5) -ω<sup>2</sup>  
inertance

H<sub>15</sub> ( 1 5 ) FRF  
가 Fig. 3  
Table 2  
Fig. 4

Table 1. Properties of the cantilever beam.

length(l)	0.27m
width(b)	0.034m
height(h)	0.001476m
Young's modulus(E)	1.9 × 10 <sup>11</sup> N/m <sup>2</sup>
density(ρ)	7850kg/m <sup>3</sup>

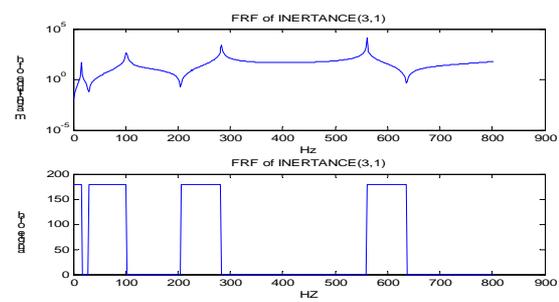


Fig. 3. FRF H<sub>15</sub> obtained by FEA.

Table 2. Natural Frequencies obtained by FEA.

Mode	Natural Frequency (Hz)
1	16
2	100
3	284
4	560

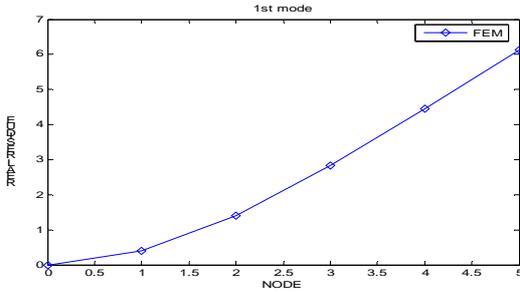


Fig. 4. The first mode shape from FEA.

3.

FFT (HP 35670A) Fig. 2  
5 가 A

0Hz~800Hz, 2Hz 가  
steel  
(PCB 352C66) Fig 2

Table 3. Natural Frequencies obtained by modal test.

Mode	Natural Frequency (Hz)
1	18
2	100
3	284
4	548

Table 4. Result of modal analysis.

Mode	Natural Frequency (Hz)	Damping Ratio (%)	Real Residue
1	16.298	1.6709	$0.2843 \times 10^{-2}$
2	97.849	0.4905	$0.6860 \times 10^{-2}$
3	105.623	1.7209	$0.3973 \times 10^{-3}$
4	242.024	7.4783	$0.1697 \times 10^{-3}$
5	267.675	7.3719	$-0.2928 \times 10^{-3}$
6	281.414	0.4161	$0.4121 \times 10^{-2}$
7	338.328	1.7790	$0.2670 \times 10^{-4}$
8	382.835	5.4655	$0.9371 \times 10^{-4}$
9	453.006	28.3369	$-0.8418 \times 10^{-3}$
10	450.055	2.2506	$0.2179 \times 10^{-4}$
11	549.238	3.9999	$-0.1588 \times 10^{-3}$
12	546.624	0.3168	$-0.1887 \times 10^{-2}$

Table 5. Comparison of natural frequencies obtained by FEA and modal test.

Mode	Experiment (Hz)	FEA (Hz)
1	18	16
2	100	97
6	248	281
12	548	546

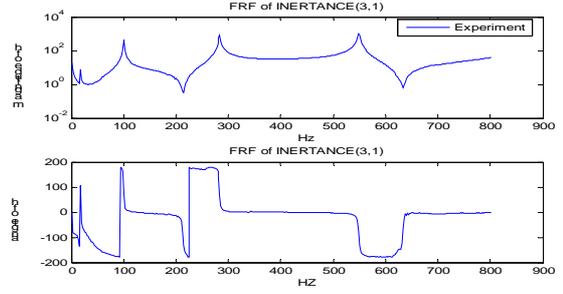


Fig. 5. FRF  $H_{15}$  obtained by modal test.

(KISTLER 9724A2000)  
B F 가 FRF  
inertance  
FRF  
Fig. 5  $H_{15}$

Complex Exponential Method<sup>(11)</sup>  
18Hz~548Hz  
6Hz~300Hz 80Hz~580Hz 2  
256 ,  
12  
Table 3 , Table 4

Real Residue

Table 5  
가  
1  
가  
4  
4.1 가

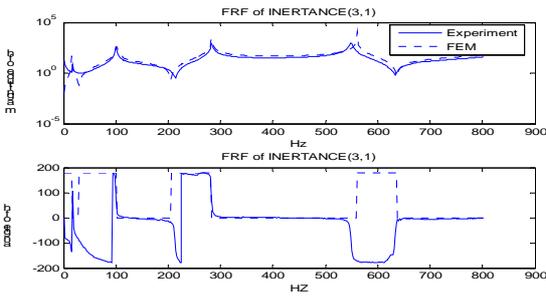


Fig. 6. Comparison of FRFs obtained by FEA and modal test before model updating.

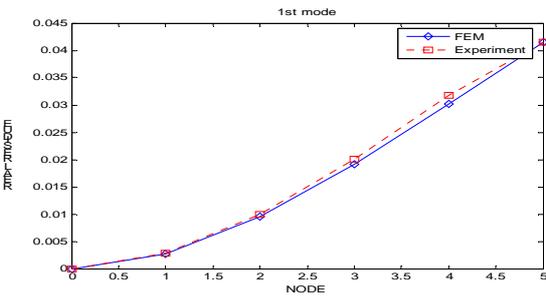


Fig. 7. Comparison of mode shape obtained by FEA and modal test before model updating.

Table 1

FRF	2
6	

Fig.

Table 6. Design variables at the optimum point.

Young's modulus(E)	$1.965 \times 10^{11} N/m^2$
density( $\rho$ )	$7.9826 \times 10^3 kg/m^3$
mass moments of inertia(J)	$6.905 \times 10^{-7} kgm^2$
consistent mass of accelerometer(m)	0.00457kg

Table 7. Objective function for design variable.

Optimization Function for Design variable			
Young's modulus (-190E9)	consistent mass of accelerometer (-0.0021)	mass moments of inertia (-4.4447E-8)	Optimization Value
1.0254	1.9876	1.0003	0.0059
1.0343	1.1752	11.0475	0.0057
1.0256	1.9907	1.2805	0.0059
1.0256	1.9927	1.3056	0.0059
1.0250	1.9791	0.5867	0.0059
1.0246	1.9729	0.6950	0.0059

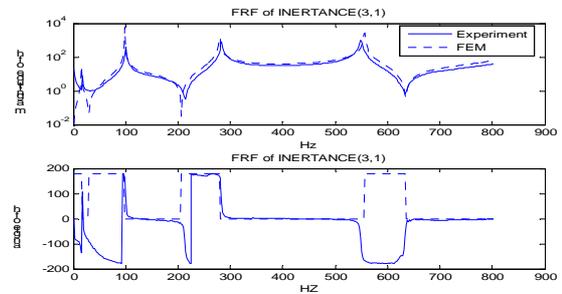


Fig. 8. Comparison of FRFs obtained by FEA and modal test after model updating.

Fig. 7

$$MAC = \frac{(\sum_{j=1}^n (\phi_x)_j (\phi_p)_j)^2}{(\sum_{j=1}^n (\phi_x)_j (\phi_x)_j^*) (\sum_{j=1}^n (\phi_p)_j (\phi_p)_j^*)} \quad (7)$$

$$MAC(p, x) = \frac{\left| \sum_{j=1}^n (\phi_x)_j (\phi_p)_j^* \right|^2}{(\sum_{j=1}^n (\phi_x)_j (\phi_x)_j^*) (\sum_{j=1}^n (\phi_p)_j (\phi_p)_j^*)} \quad (7)$$

(mode shape)  $\phi_x$  (mode shape)  $\phi_p$

(6) Matlab Optimization Toolbox

Table 6

Table 1

$$F_o = \sum_{i=1}^4 \left( \frac{\omega_{ai} - \omega_{ei}}{\omega_{ei}} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^4 (1 - MAC_i) \quad (6)$$

(6)  $F_o$ ,  $\omega_a$ ,  $\omega_e$

0.0021kg

0.00457kg

가

가

가

Table 6

$F_o$  0.0057

가

$F_o$

가

Table 7

0.0057~0.0059

가

Table 6

FRF

Fig. 8

FRF

Fig. 7

가

$$F_o = \sum_{i=1}^4 \left( \frac{\omega_{ai} - \omega_{ei}}{\omega_{ei}} \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^4 (1 - MAC_i) + \sum_{i=1}^4 \left( \frac{bw_{ai} - bw_{ei}}{bw_{ei}} \right)^2 \quad (10)$$

(10)  $bw_a$

,  $bw_e$

(11)

FRF (12)

$$[H_b] = \beta[K] \quad (11)$$

$$[H_f] = [K + iH_b - \omega^2 M]^{-1} \quad (12)$$

$[K]$ ,  $[M]$ ,  $\beta$

, MAC

4.2

가

가

가

Fig. 8

가

가

Fig. 9

가

가

가

( $\zeta < 0.05$ )

$$\left( \frac{X}{\delta_{st}} \right)_{\max} \cong \left( \frac{X}{\delta_{st}} \right)_{\omega=\omega_n} = \frac{1}{2\zeta} = Q \quad (8)$$

$Q$  ( $Q$  factor)

(quality factor)

가

$Q/\sqrt{2}$

(half power points)

$R_1$

$R_2$

( $\Delta W$ )

( $X$ )

$$\Delta W = \pi \omega X^2 \quad (9)$$

$R_1$

$R_2$

(bandwidth)

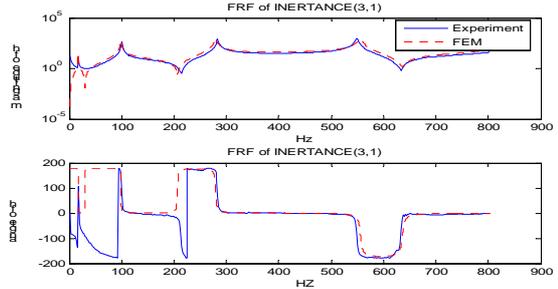


Fig. 9. Comparison of FRFs obtained by FEA and modal test when damping is considered.

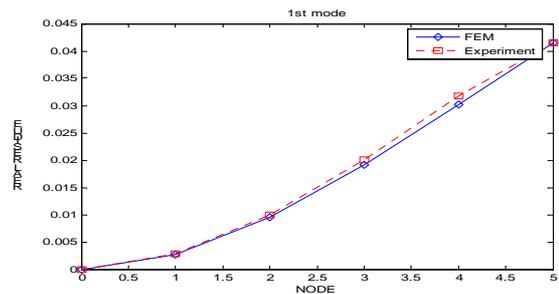


Fig. 10. Comparison of mode shape obtained by FEA and modal test when damping is considered.

가 FRF  
 Fig. 10 가  
 가  
 FRF  
 MAC , 가  
 Optimization Toolbox Matlab  
 FRF  
 가  
 FRF

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