within Turbomachinery
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Sponsor: N/A

Project Description

Objectives

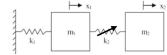
- Utilize mechanical, nonlinear bi-stable structures or absorbers to mechanically dissipate vibration modes in bladed disks
- Utilize the hysteresis in nonlinear vibration to harness and repurpose energy to dissipate targeted modes

Impact

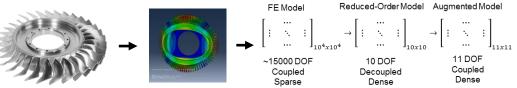
- Reduce/eliminate concerns of primary modes within operating conditions
- Extend life cycle
- Increase efficiency

Approach

Show that switching stiffness can be used to dissipate resonances



- Create a reduced order model of a bladed disk to identify primary modes
- Design bi-stable element and apply to reduced order model to create an augmented model



- Scale back to complex, bladed-disk model to see impact and check design
- Manufacture and test

Discussion

Design bi-stable structures to target particular modes

Feasible, design targets are now needed

Reduce Bladed Disk Model to manageable size

Reduced Order Model
(ROM) reduce 15000 DOF to
10 DOF

Beam Discretization Investigation

Application of Bi-stable spring/absorber to bladed disk ROM

Check Design

Scale back to physical size to apply to practical system

Results SDOF Mass Spring SDOF Mass Spring Bi-Stable Mass Spring Absorber Correlating Model Sweep through frequencies shows Frequencies of Blade Modes the switch in stiffness can happen and that the Mass M no longe 5000 sees the same amplitude at 4500 resonance when coupled with 4000 3500 3000 Switching Stiffness to Tune/De-tune a Mass Absorber 1500 k_2 k₁ Tuned De-tuned

Exploiting nonlinear, bi-stable structures to mechanically dissipate targeted vibrational modes within turbomachinery.

