## On the Effectiveness of Boundary Dampers for Strings or Beams Tugce Akkaya, Wim T. van Horssen, TU Delft, The Netherlands



Due to low structural damping of a bridge, a wind-field containing raindrops may excite a galloping type of vibrations. For instance, the Erasmus bridge in Rotterdam (Photo: courtesy of Massimo Catarinella) started to swing under mild wind conditions, shortly after it was opened to traffic in 1996. To suppress the undesired oscillations of the bridge, dampers were installed as can be seen in the following (Photo: courtesy of TU Delft)



Aim: understanding of how effective boundary damping is for string and beam equations.

## Schematic Models



Some reflected waves for tension  $\eta$  and/or damper  $\psi$  fixed, and varying spring coefficient  $\mu$ .



Green's function g for a semi-infinite one-sided pinned beam, where *u* is the displacement and *s* is the time. (1st) initial phase of the wave; (2nd) fading-out wave.

We consider the following boundary conditions for strings (s) and beams (b):





Green's function for a semi-infinite one-sided sliding end beam. (1st) initial phase of the wave; (2nd) fading-out wave.



## Mathematical models

**String-like problem:** The D'Alembert method

 $u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad t > 0,$ (1)

**Beam-like problem:** The method of Laplace tranforms

$$u_{tt} + a^2 u_{xxxx} = 0, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad t > 0,$$
 (2)

Fading-out waves for the Green's function of a semi-infinite one-sided clamped end beam.

[1]: T. Akkaya and W.T. van Horssen. "Reflection and damping properties for semi-infinite string equations with nonclassical boundary conditions". Journal of Sound and Vibration, 336(3), 2015.

[2]: N. Ortner and P. Wagner. "The Green's functions of clamped semi-infinite vibrating beams and plates". International Journal of Solids and Structures, 26(2), 1990.

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