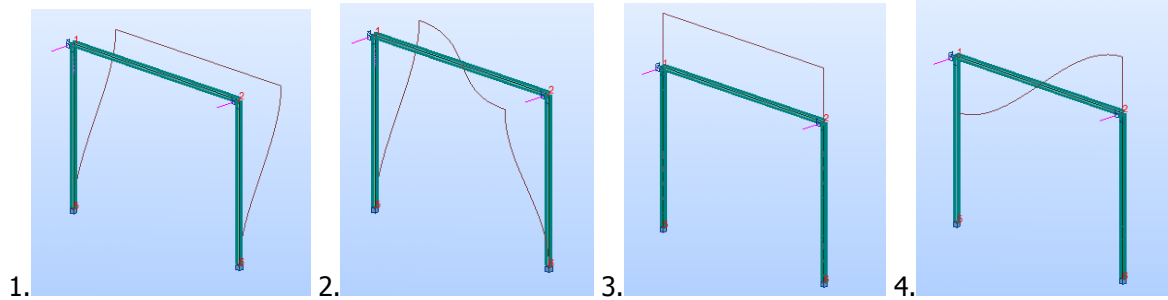


Modal masses for unsymmetrical modes

SIMPLE FRAME EXAMPLE

Having a 3D model (height equals 3,0 m, width - 4,0 m, all bars - IPE 100, lumped masses $m=200$ kg in both corners, totally blocked supports, blocked horizontal movements in-plane) we have 4 "dynamical" degree of freedom: $\{ UY1, UZ1, UY2, UZ2 \}$,

All (4) vibration mode shapes are presented on the figures below,



and may be described by vectors $\Phi_i, i=1, \dots, 4$:

$$\Phi_1 = \{ 1; 0; 1; 0 \};$$

$$\Phi_2 = \{ 1; 0; -1; 0 \};$$

$$\Phi_3 = \{ 0; 1; 0; 1 \};$$

$$\Phi_4 = \{ 0; -1; 0; 1 \}.$$

Mass matrix \mathbf{M} is:

200	0	0	0
0	200	0	0
0	0	200	0
0	0	0	200

Substituting $m_i = \Phi_i \times \mathbf{M} \times \Phi_i^T$ we have: $m_2 = 400$ kg, $m_4 = 400$ kg.

"Normalization" of Φ_i /divided them by $\sqrt{400}=20,0/$ give us a set of V_i .

$$V_2 = \{ 0,05; \quad 0; \quad -0,05; \quad 0 \};$$

$$V_4 = \{ \quad 0; \quad -0,05; \quad 0; \quad 0,05 \}.$$

MODAL PARTICIPATION FACTOR and EFFECTIVE MASSES in Y DIRECTION

$$\text{Mode 1: } \text{MPFY2} = V_1 \times \mathbf{M} \times \{ 1; 0; 1; 0 \}^T = 20,0$$

$$\text{Mode 2: } \text{MPFY2} = V_2 \times \mathbf{M} \times \{ 1; 0; 1; 0 \}^T = 0,0$$

Resulting EFFECTIVE MODAL MASSES /calculated as $(\text{MPFY}_i)^2 / (V_i \times \mathbf{M} \times V_i^T)$ are: 400,0 kg for the mode 1, and ZERO for the mode 2 (in spite of NON-ZERO modal displacements)

Similarly, for Z directions:

MODAL PARTICIPATION FACTOR in Z DIRECTION (modes 3, 4)

$$\text{MPFZ3} = V_3 \times \mathbf{M} \times \{ 0; 1; 0; 1 \}^T = 20,0$$

$$\text{MPFZ4} = V_4 \times \mathbf{M} \times \{ 0; 1; 0; 1 \}^T = 0$$

And EFFECTIVE MODAL MASSES are 400,0 and ZERO.

As one can see – unsymmetrical modes give no contribution in effective mass.

In other words, while moving a basement in some direction, un-symmetrical vibration (in a sense of this direction) will play no role (will not be observed).

The similar results are obtained in other programs e.g. SAP as shown below.

