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Booklets



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Title: Innovative Approaches in Teaching Modal Analysis: Utilizing Additive Manufacturing for Structural Engineering Education

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CONTENIDO DE LA PRESENTACIÓN

I. Introducción

II. Metodología

III. Resultados

IV. Conclusiones

V. Referencias

I. Introducción

¿Por qué emplear la manufactura aditiva en la creación de bancos de prueba?

- Fabricación de estructuras **tridimensionales**.
- Alternativa a materiales convencionales en **diversas aplicaciones**.
- Implementación en **entornos educativos** para fomentar el aprendizaje práctico.

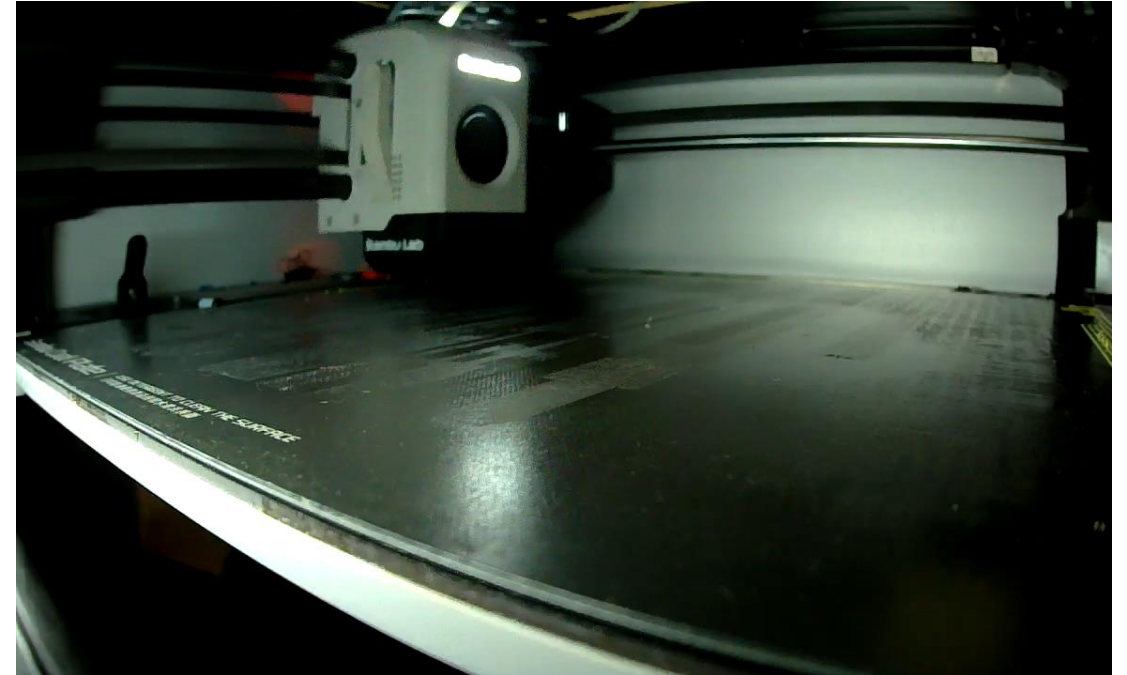


Figura 1. Ejemplo de manufactura aditiva

Ventajas de la impresión 3D en bancos de pruebas académicos

- Optimización en los **tiempos de producción**.
- Capacidad para fabricar **geometrías complejas** con mayor precisión.
- Incremento en la **sostenibilidad** de los procesos productivos.
- Producción de piezas con menor peso, manteniendo sus propiedades estructurales.

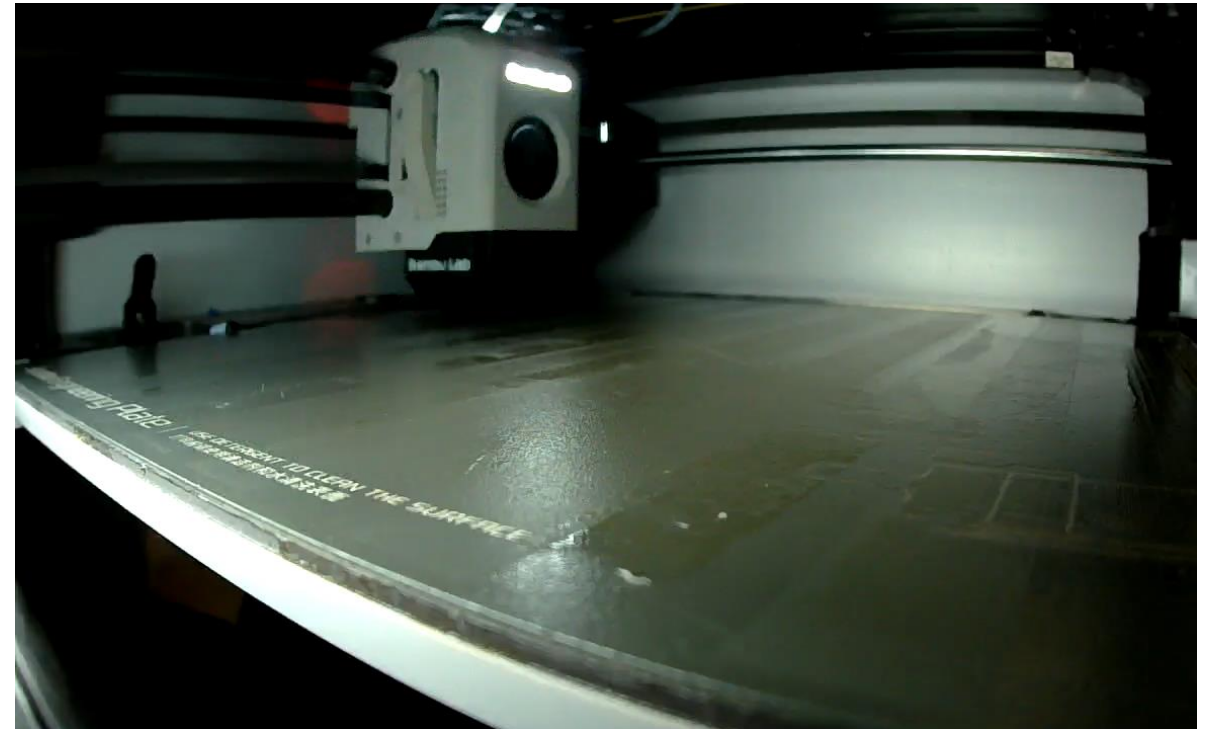


Figura 2. Ejemplo de manufactura aditiva

II. Metodología



-Elementos de inercia

-Elementos de rigidez

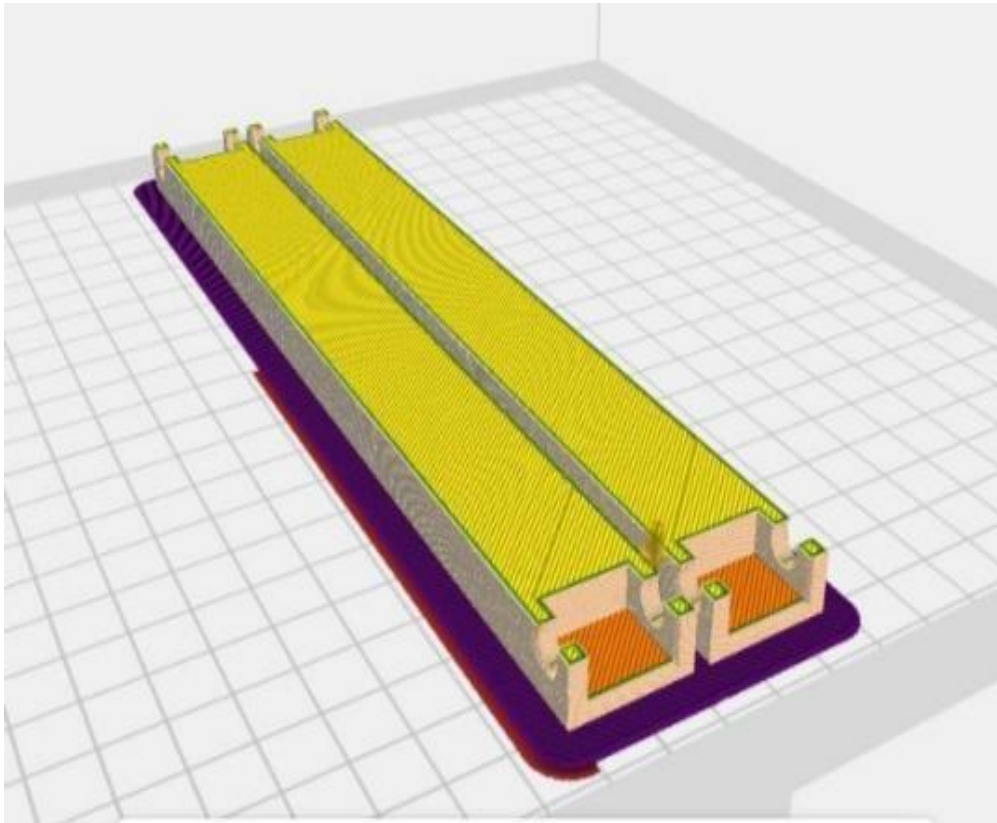
-Uniones



Figura 4. Impresoras 3D CTA Aragón

Figura 3. Plataforma académica

MODIFICACION DE RIGIDECES



- Medidas de 20 x 0.5 cm con espesor de $\frac{1}{2}$ "
- Orificios correspondientes para las uniones
- Elementos de perfil rectangular
- Modificación para 4 densidades: 100%, 75%, 50%, 25%

Figura 5. Laminado de elemento de rigidez

INSTRUMENTACION



(a)

Figura 6. Martillo de impacto PCB
PIEZOTRONICS 086C03



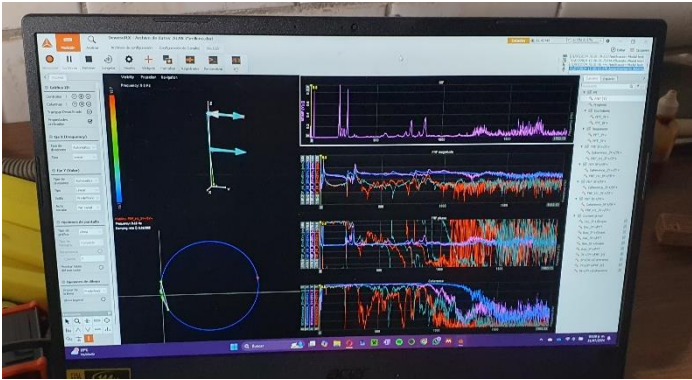
(b)

Figura 7. Acelerómetro PCB PIZOTRONICS ICP
352 C03



(c)

Figura 8. KRYPTON-4xACC



(d)

Figura 9. Software Dewesoft

INSTRUMENTACION DEL BANCO DE PRUEBAS

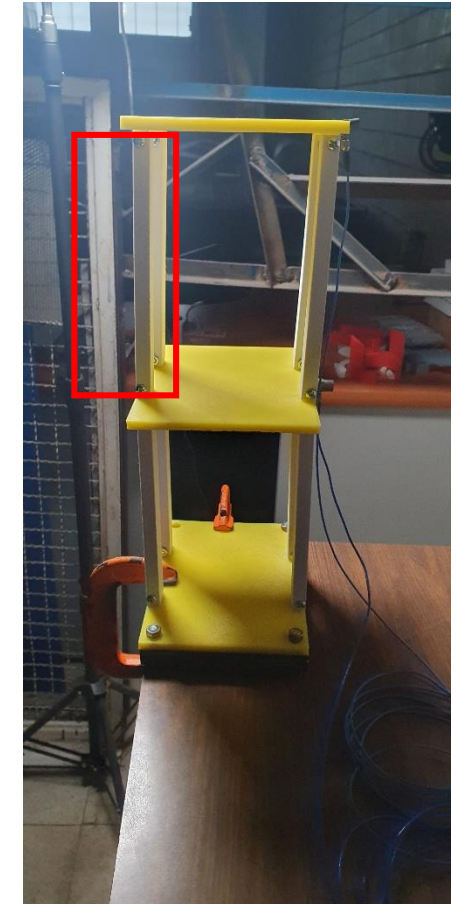
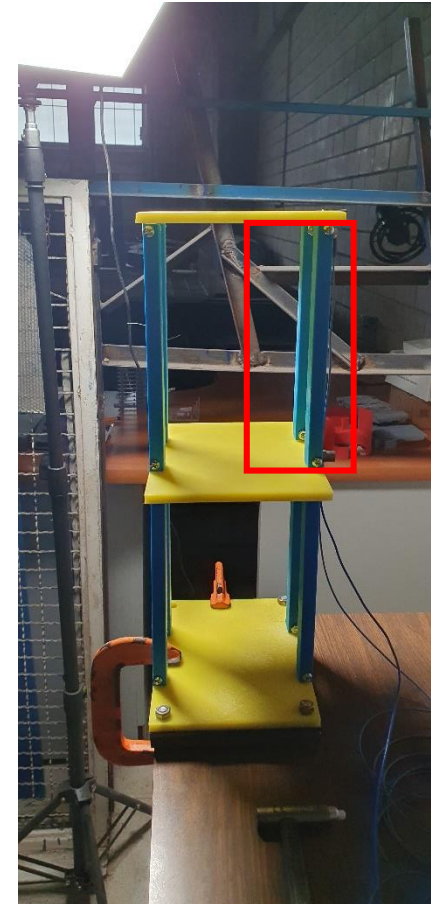
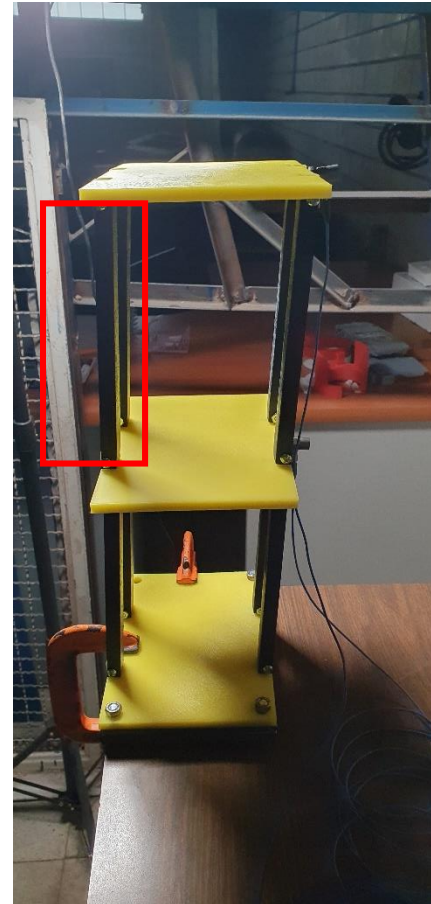
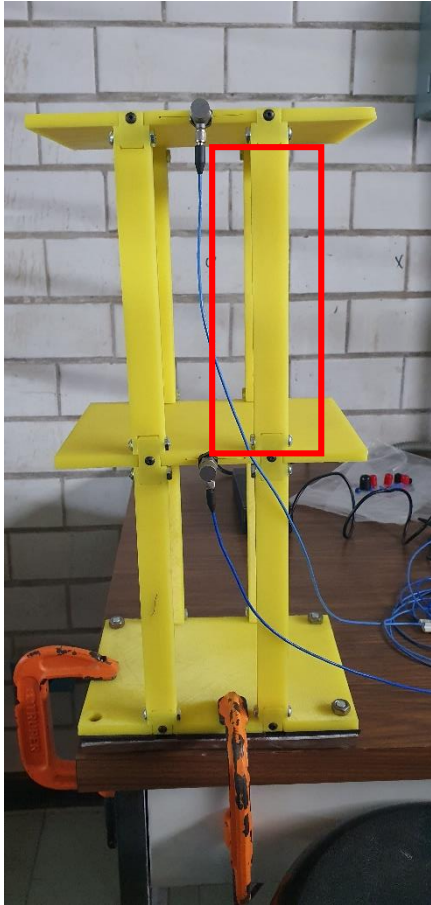


Figura 10. Instrumentación de **100%**

Figura 11. Instrumentación de **75%**

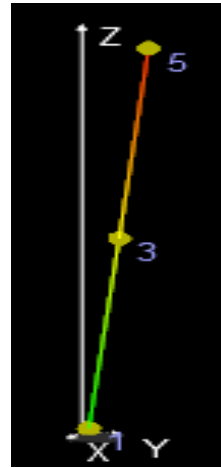
Figura 12. Instrumentación de **50%**

Figura 13. Instrumentación de **25%**

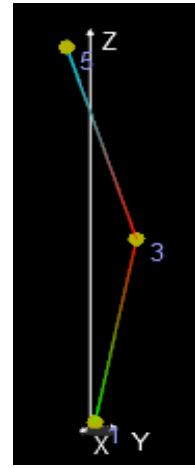
III. RESULTADOS

Figura 14. Modos de vibración **100%**.

- a) Primer modo
- b) Segundo modo
- c) Diagrama FRF



(a)



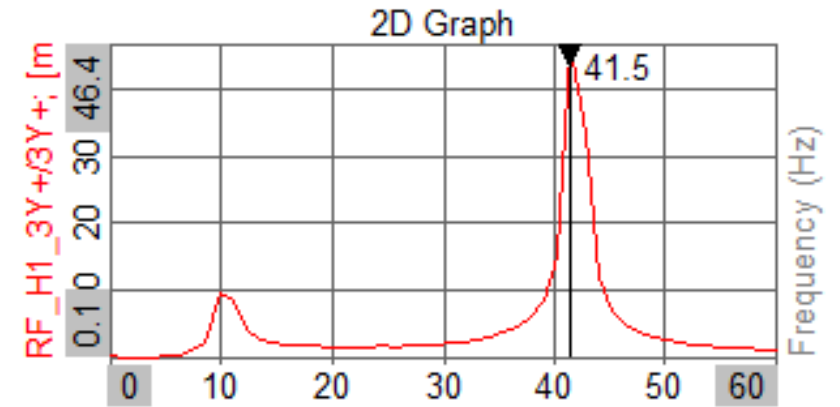
(b)

Modo 1 = 10.36 Hz

$\eta = 0.036$

Modo 2 = 41.5 Hz

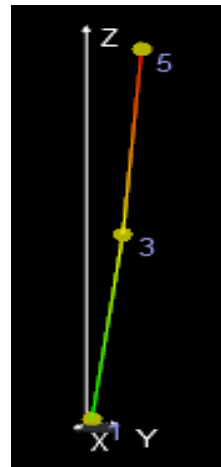
$\eta = 0.012$



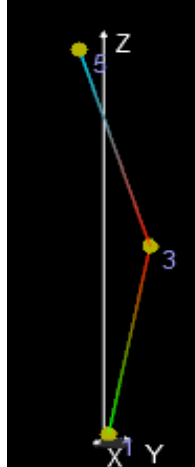
FRF 100%

Figura 15. Modos de vibración **75%**.

- a) Primer modo
- b) Segundo modo
- c) Diagrama FRF



(a)



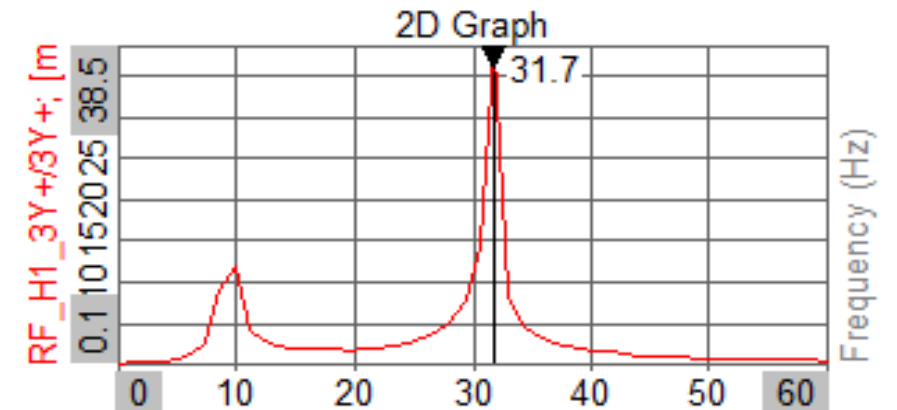
(b)

Modo 1 = 9.8 Hz

$\eta = 0.022$

Modo 2 = 31.7 Hz

$\eta = 0.015$

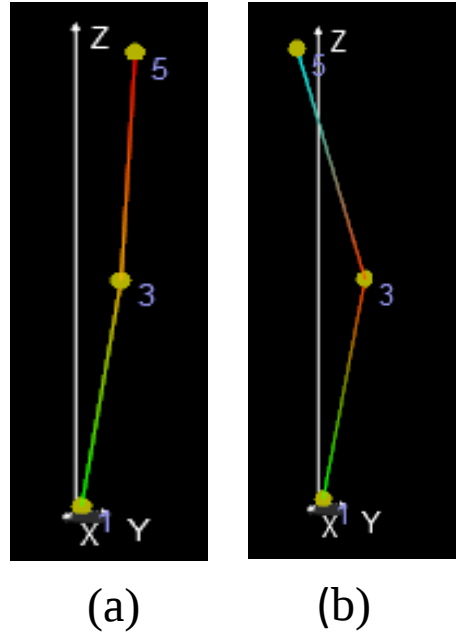


FRF 75%

III. RESULTADOS

Figura 13. Modos de vibración 50%.

- a) Primer modo
- b) Segundo modo
- c) Diagrama FRF



Modo 1 = 7.3 Hz
 $\eta = 0.050$

Modo 2 = 24.4 Hz
 $\eta = 0.070$

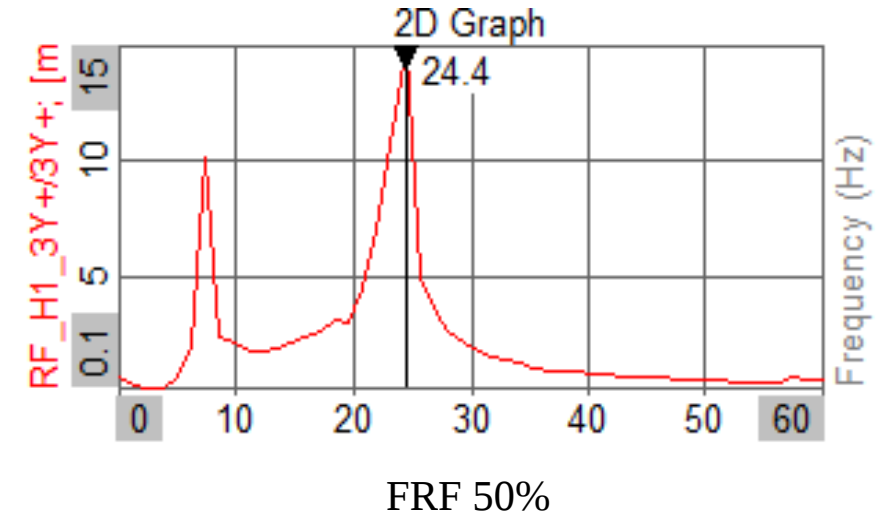
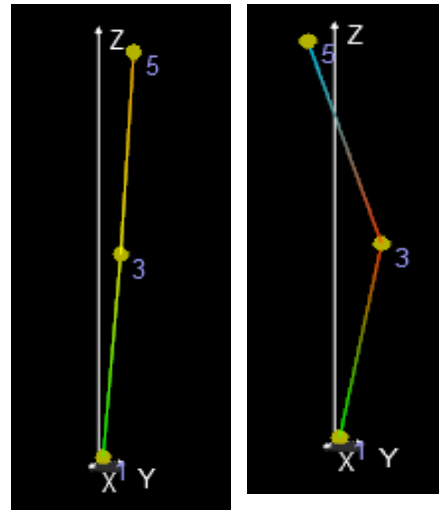


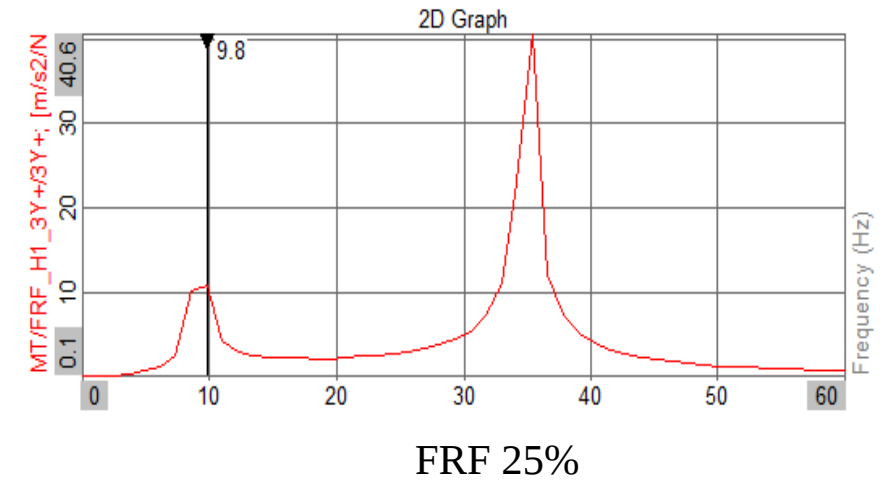
Figura 13. Modos de vibración 25%.

- a) Primer modo
- b) Segundo modo
- c) Diagrama FRF



Modo 1 = 9.15 Hz
 $\eta = 0.030$

Modo 2 = 34.9 Hz
 $\eta = 0.025$



Densidad de relleno (%)	Modo	Frecuencia Natural(Hz)	Factor de Perdida de Amortiguamiento (η)	Media η
100	1	10.36	0.036	0.024
	2	41.5	0.012	
75	1	9.8	0.022	0.018
	2	31.7	0.015	
50	1	7.3	0.050	0.06
	2	24.4	0.070	
25	1	9.15	0.030	0.027
	2	34.9	0.025	

Tabla 1. Frecuencia natural y relación de amortiguamiento

IV. CONCLUSIONES

- Manufactura aditiva con enfoque potencial en enseñanza
- Modos de vibración primarios precisos.
- Articulaciones presentan espectros de respuesta particulares
- Aplicación de distintos apoyos.
- Correcciones para uniones fijas.

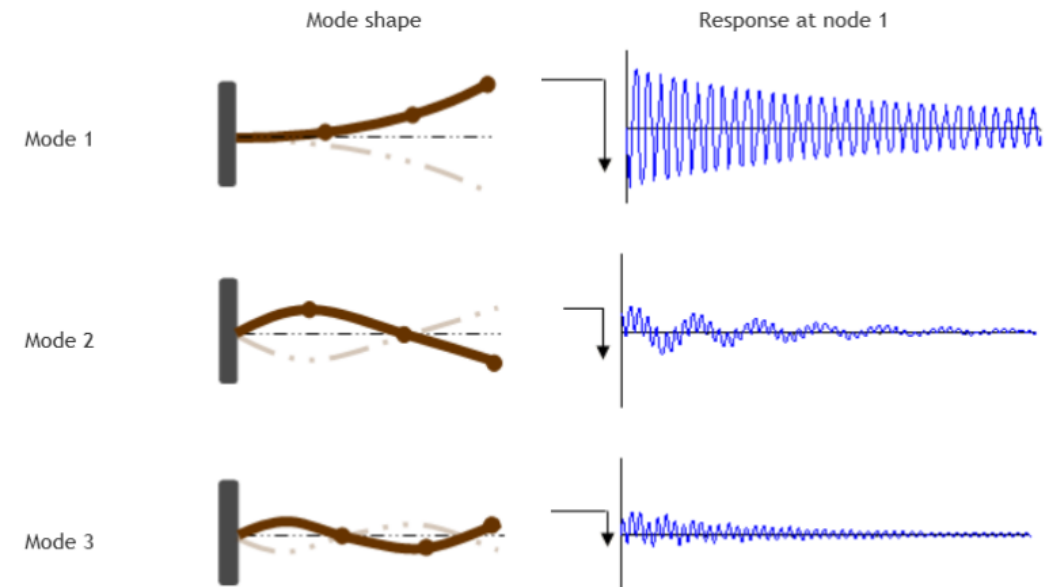


Figura 16. Modos de vibración de una viga empotrada [18]

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