

# Experimental Behaviour and Numerical Analysis of MR Dampers

**M. T. Braz-César**

*Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal*

**R. C. Barros**

*University of Porto, Portugal*



## SUMMARY:

This paper presents the results of an experimental and numerical analysis developed to study the non-linear hysteretic behavior of MR dampers. In the first section a brief review of the numerical models available to simulate their behavior will be presented. To obtain and analyze the hysteretic behavior of MR dampers, a device was experimentally tested under several input excitations. Based on the experimental results an identification procedure was carried out to determine the parameters that are necessary to develop a numerical model. Finally, results from experimental investigations and numerical analyses are summarized and compared.

*Keywords: MR dampers, hysteretic response, parametric models.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

MR dampers are semi-active devices that can achieve high-level controllable forces and better performance than passive systems although preserving the performance reliability of passive devices and with low energy requirements. However, the highly nonlinear behavior of a MR Damper related with its semi-active nature increases the level of complexity of the behavior numerical modeling, especially when parametric models are used.

In the present paper is presented the experimental testing and numerical modeling of the RD-1005-3 MR damper manufactured by Lord Corporation. To predict the behavior of the MR damper, it is necessary to use a numerical procedure capable to capture its non-linear hysteretic response. However, some experimental data are needed to calibrate and validate the numerical response for a specific MR damper. The usual approach to determine the MR damper behavior involves measuring the MR damper response at a constant operating current level (or voltage) under a sinusoidal displacement of the damper piston. Hence, an experimental study was carried out under different current magnitudes, frequencies and amplitudes of excitation in order to characterize the MR damper response. The experimental data will be presented and analyzed and will be used to identify the model parameters that are required to develop some parametric models for this device. These models must predict the experimental nonlinear hysteretic response of the MR damper in the whole operating range to allow developing an accurate numerical model.

## 2. NUMERICAL MODELS

To use the MR damper as a controllable semi-active device into a control system it is essential that the selected numerical model can capture its non-linear behavior in order to develop a feasible semi-active controller. Many mathematical models have been developed to describe such behavior and to take advantage of the MR properties of these devices in vibration control related problems, it is necessary to select and implement high-accuracy models capable to capture their non-linear hysteretic response.

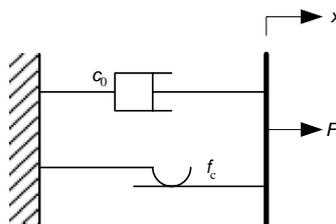
Among the modeling techniques, parametric models appear to be an easy and reliable approach to obtain a mathematical model of the physical MR damper. Several numerical models are available to predict the response of MR dampers. Table 2.1 presents a brief description of the available models for MR dampers. Among these, the Bingham model, the Bouc-Wen and the Modified Bouc-Wen models are some of the most common models utilized to predict the MR damper behavior.

**Table 2.1.** MR dampers Models classification

Modelling technique	MR damper Models
Bingham models	- Original Bingham model - Modified Bingham model - Gamota and Filisko model - Updated Bingham model by Occhiuzzi <i>et al.</i> - Three-element model by Powell
Bi-viscous models	- Nonlinear bi-viscous model - Nonlinear hysteretic bi-viscous model - Nonlinear hysteretic arctangent model - Lumped parameter bi-viscous model
Visco-elastic-plastic models	- General visco-elastic-plastic models - Visco-elastic-plastic model by Li <i>et al</i>
Stiffness-viscosity-elasto-slide model	- Stiffness-viscosity-elasto-slide (SVES) model
Hydro-mechanical model	- Hydro-mechanical model
Maxwell models	- BingMax model by Makris <i>et al.</i> - Maxwell Nonlinear Slider model
Bouc-Wen models	- Simple Bouc-Wen model - Modified Bouc-Wen model - Bouc-Wen model for shear mode dampers - Bouc-Wen model for large-scale dampers - Current dependent Bouc-Wen model - Current-frequency-amplitude dependent Bouc-Wen - Non-symmetrical Bouc-Wen model
Dahl models	- Modified Dahl model - Viscous Dahl model
LuGre models	- Modified LuGre model by Jimenez and Alvarez - Modified LuGre model by Sakai <i>et al</i>
Hyperbolic tangent models	- Hyperbolic tangent model by Kwok <i>et al</i>
Sigmoid models	- Sigmoid model by Wang <i>et al</i> and Ma <i>et al</i>
Equivalent models	- Equivalent model by Oh and Onoda
Phase transition models	- Phase transition model

## 2.1. Bingham model

Stanway *et al* (1987) proposed a mechanical model based on the Bingham plastic model to characterize the ER damping mechanism. This model is known as the Bingham model and combines a Coulomb friction element in parallel with a viscous dashpot as shown in Fig. 2.1.



**Figure 2.1.** Bingham model for MR dampers

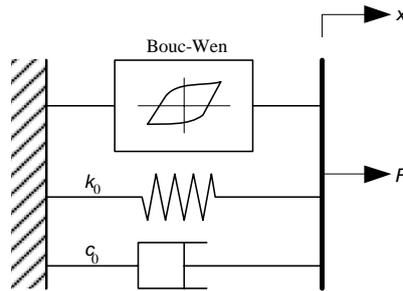
Form the equilibrium of the mechanical element configuration the force generated by the MR dampers can be expressed as

$$F(t) = c_0 \dot{x} + f_c \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{x}) + f_0 \quad (2.1)$$

where  $\dot{x}$  is the velocity of the external excitation,  $c_0$  is the damping coefficient,  $f_c$  is the frictional force and  $f_0$  is the force offset related with the presence of an accumulator.

## 2.2. Bouc-Wen model

The simple Bouc-Wen model has three components: a spring, a dashpot and a Bouc-Wen block, in a parallel configuration as shown in Fig. 2.2.



**Figure 2.2.** Simple Bouc-Wen model for MR dampers

According to the mechanical configuration shown in Fig. 2.2, the damping force is given by

$$F(t) = c_0 \dot{x} + k_0(x - x_0) + \alpha z \quad (2.2)$$

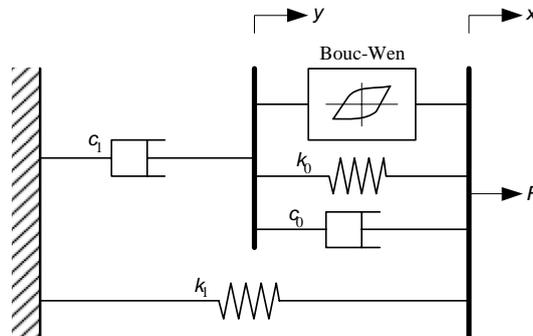
where  $c_0$  is the viscous coefficient,  $k_0$  the stiffness coefficient and  $z$  is an evolutionary variable associated with the Bouc-Wen block and governed by

$$\dot{z} = -\gamma |\dot{x}| z |z|^{n-1} - \beta \dot{x} |z|^n + A \dot{x} \quad (2.3)$$

The parameters  $c_0$ ,  $k_0$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $n$  and  $A$  are usually called characteristic or shape parameters of the Bouc-Wen model and are functions of the current, amplitude and frequency of excitation.

## 2.3. Modified Bouc-Wen model

The modified Bouc-Wen model combines a simple Bouc-Wen block with two new mechanical components (a spring and a dashpot) as shown in Fig. 2.3.



**Figure 2.3.** Modified Bouc-Wen model for MR dampers

In this parametric model, the MR damper force can be obtained by the following equations:

$$F(t) = c_0(\dot{x} - \dot{y}) + k_0(x - y) + k_1(x - x_0) + \alpha z = c_1\dot{y} + k_1(x - x_0) \quad (2.4)$$

where  $z$  is the evolutionary variable given by

$$\dot{z} = -\gamma|\dot{x} - \dot{y}|z|z|^{n-1} - \beta(\dot{x} - \dot{y})|z|^n + A(\dot{x} - \dot{y}) \quad (2.5)$$

and  $y$  is the internal displacement of the MR damper given by

$$\dot{y} = 1/(c_0 + c_1)[c_0\dot{x} + k_0(x - y) + \alpha z] \quad (2.6)$$

In these equations,  $c_0$  represent the viscous damping at large velocities,  $c_1$  the viscous damping to produce the roll-off effect observed at low velocities,  $k_0$  regulate the stiffness at large velocities,  $k_1$  is related with the accumulator stiffness and  $x_0$  is used to account for the effect of the accumulator. As in the simple Bouc-Wen model, the non-linear shape of the hysteretic curve can be adjusted by changing the values of the Bouc-Wen block parameters  $A$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $n$ . Usually, these parameters are considered fixed while the parameters  $\alpha$ ,  $c_0$ ,  $c_1$  are assumed to be functions of the applied current.

### 3. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

The RD-1005-3 MR damper has a conventional cylindrical body configuration filled with 50 ml of MR fluid and comprising the piston, the magnetic circuit with a coil resistance of 5  $\Omega$  and the accumulator. The enclosing cylinder is 41.4 mm in diameter and the damper is 208 mm long in its extended position with  $\pm 2.5$  cm stroke. The device can operate within a current range from 0.0 A up to 2.0 A with a recommended input value of 1.0 A for continuous operation and can deliver a peak force of 2224 N at a velocity of 51 mm/s with a continuous operating current level of 1.0 A. The MR damper can reach at least 90% of maximum level during a 0.0 amp to 1.0 amp step input in less than 25 milliseconds.

A series of sinusoidal displacement excitation tests were performed to measure the response under different loading conditions in order to obtain the MR damper hysteretic response. The device was mounted into the MTS hydraulic actuation system and was then excited with a sinusoidal displacement. Several arrangements of amplitudes, frequencies and input current/voltage were studied in order to obtain the required experimental data to conveniently characterize the damper response. A thermocouple was connected with to the MR damper enclosure to verify if the operating temperatures developed during the tests are within the device range to avoid overheating.

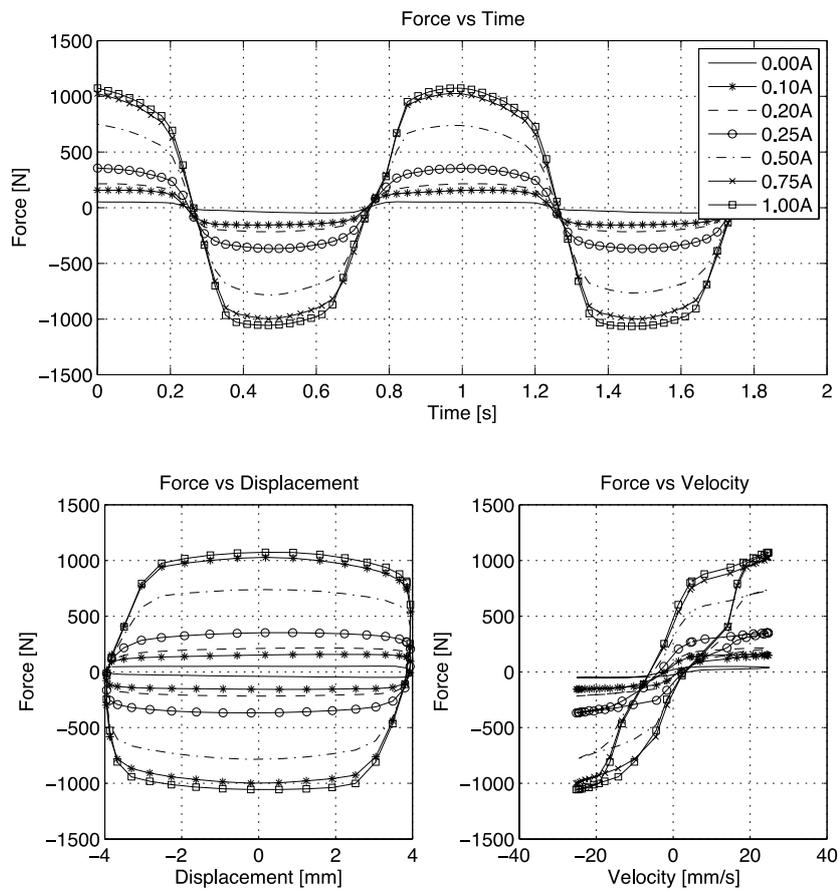
The sinusoidal excitation was directly produced using the MTS controller device and the measured response data, i.e., the load cell signals (force) and the hydraulic actuator displacement, were collected and recorded with the MTS software in a data acquisition system connected to the controller. These data were later processed with MATLAB package to obtain the response plots and also to obtain the model parameters through an identification procedure.

The usual approach to characterize the behavior of MR damper comprises sinusoidal displacement excitation for several amplitudes, frequencies and voltage and current supplies. To obtain the required data, the damper was subjected to a series of selected sinusoidal displacement excitations through the MTS actuator system working in displacement control mode. The MTS controller automatically generated the excitation signals, i.e., frequencies and amplitudes while the Wonder Box device provides the constant current supply for each set of sinusoidal signals. A power supply unit was used to feed with a constant voltage the voltage-to-current converter. The converter constant input voltage and output current were monitored and the MR damper response was measured with respect to the operating current although the input voltage can also be considered to represent the damper response (current and voltage are related by the input-to-output relationship).

**Table 3.1** sinusoidal excitation parameters RD-1005-3 MR damper

Parameter	Values
Frequencies (Hz)	(0.50, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00)
Amplitudes (mm)	(2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0)
Current supplies (A)	(0.00, 0.10, 0.20, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00)

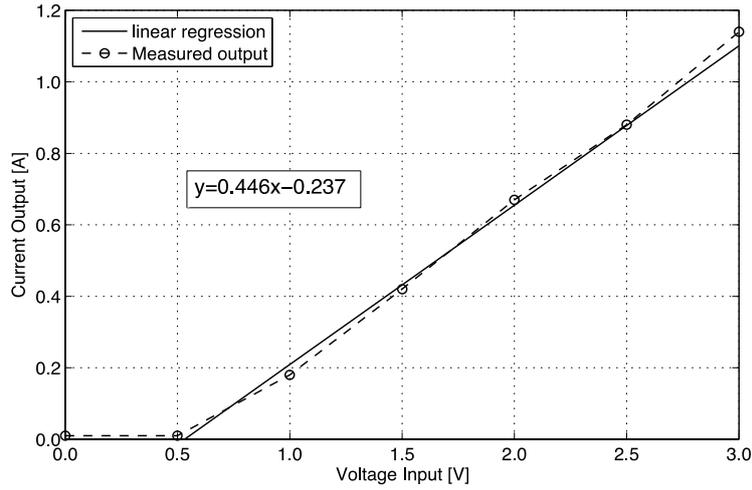
The testing procedure was carried out with a fixed frequency and amplitude sinusoidal displacement for a specific current supply repeating this process for every parameter combination (Table 3.1). The experimental data of the parametric study for MR dampers are typically grouped according to the variability of the different parameters sets as current input tests, frequency-dependent tests and amplitude-dependent tests.



**Figure 3.1.** Experimental results (1Hz, 4mm and variable current input)

Fig. 3.1 shows the result for the current input tests. As expected, the damping force increase along with the operating current level and the typical rheological behavior of the MR damper is observed. When the device is operating without an operating current, the damper response exhibits a reduced hysteretic behavior with a narrow hysteretic loop while operating with a non-zero constant input current level the damper exhibit a significantly larger hysteretic behavior.

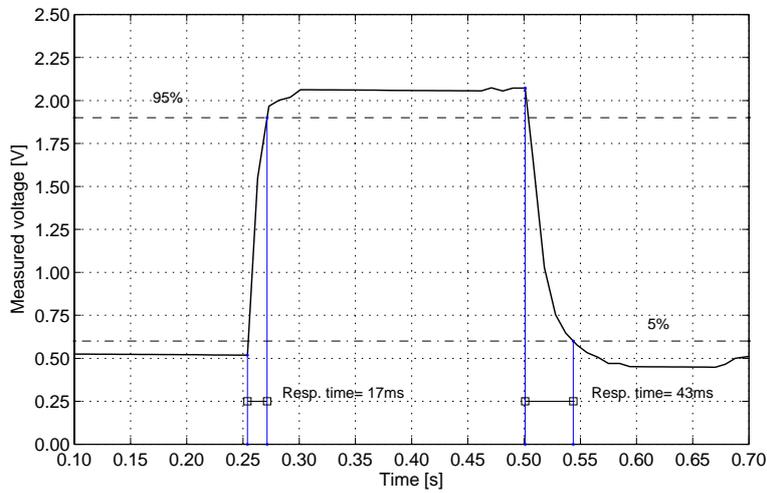
The input-to-output response of the voltage-to-current converter used to power the MR damper (WonderBox) was studied. To measure the actual voltage-to-current relationship, the converter was connected to the MR damper and a regulated power supply unit was used to deliver a constant input voltage to the converter. It was verified that the current output is kept at a constant level for each constant voltage input value and also that the system has a linear voltage-to-current relationship as shown in Fig. 3.2.



**Figure 3.2** Voltage-to-current converter relationship (RD-1005-3)

The response time was also studied. According with the device specifications, the MR damper can reach at least 90% of maximum level in response to a step input (0.0 A to 1.0 A) in less than 25 milliseconds at a constant piston velocity of 2 in/sec (51 mm/sec). A parametric study was carried out for four input voltages (1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 V).

The procedure used to compute the response time from the experimental data is shown in figure 3.3. The initial and final values of the measured response times for the step input with 2.0 V were found to be 17 ms (95% limit) and 43 ms (5% limit) respectively. Therefore, the activation of the MR fluid (OFF-ON) is significantly faster than the deactivation (ON-OFF) process due to the residual magnetization effect.



**Figure 3.3.** Response time for a square wave voltage of 2.0 V

The response time can be considered as a first-order time lag in the device response. Hence, the rise time can be included using a first-order filter given by

$$\dot{u}_{output} = -\eta(u_{output} - v_{input}) \quad (3.1)$$

where  $v_{input}$  is the desired command signal input applied to the converter,  $u_{input}$  is the real signal output and  $\eta=1/T$  is a time constant parameter. In this case, the measured output signal can be approximated by the time constant  $\eta=130 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ .

## 4. NUMERICAL SIMULATION

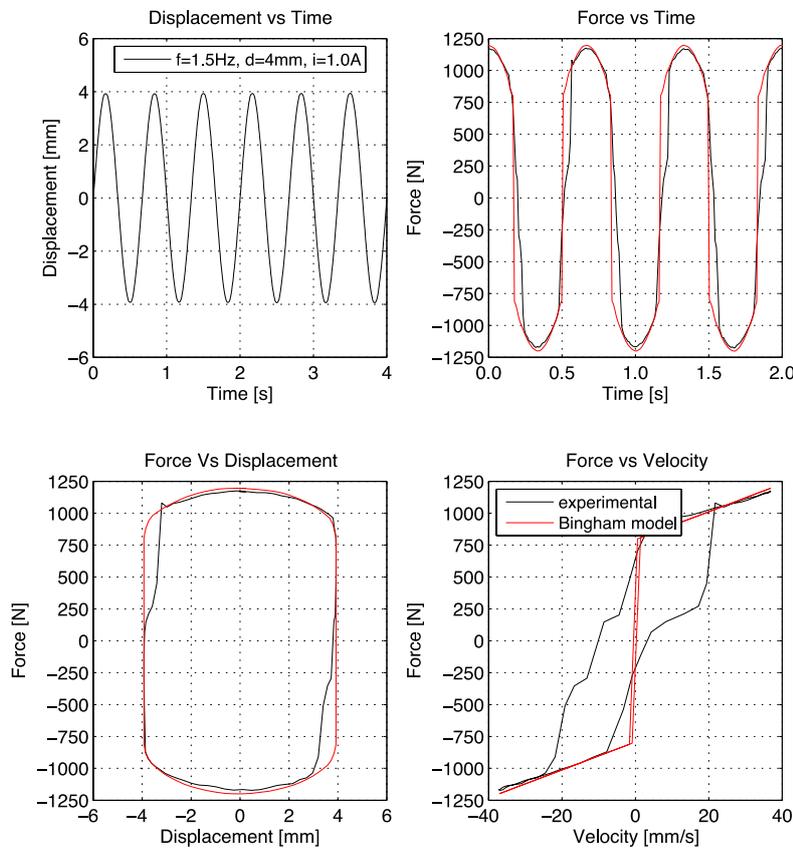
### 4.1. Bingham Model

The Bingham model involves the identification of three parameters ( $f_c$ ,  $c_0$  and  $f_0$ ). The force due to the accumulator can be determined directly from the experimental response since the accumulator produces a nearly constant force offset ( $f_0 = 40\text{N}$ ) that can be measured by centering the experimental response plot. The parameters  $f_c$  and  $c_0$  are voltage/current dependent and their values were computed with the parameter identification procedure previously described.

$$f_c(I) = -910.09I^3 + 986.49I^2 + 663.56I + 52.19 \quad (4.1)$$

$$c_0(I) = 48.74I^4 - 106.39I^3 + 66.00I^2 + 1.43I + 0.53 \quad (4.2)$$

Fig. 4.1 show the experimental vs numerical response ( $f=1.5\text{Hz}$ ,  $A=4\text{mm}$  and  $I=1.00\text{A}$ ).



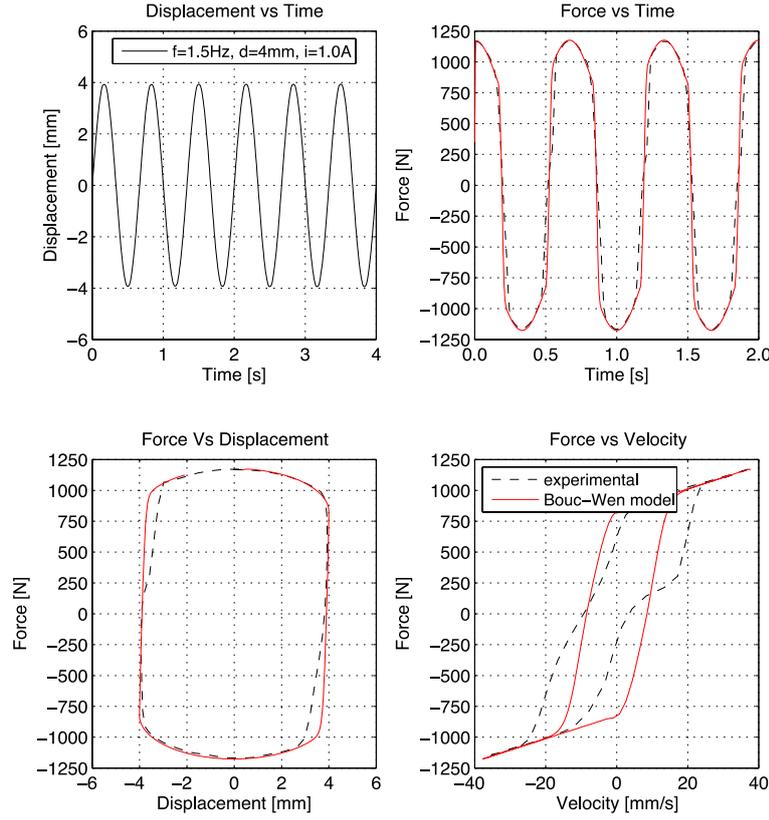
**Figure 4.1.** Experimental vs. numerical response Bingham model (1.50 Hz, 4mm and 1.00A)

### 4.2. Bouc-Wen Model

The force offset  $f_0 = 40\text{N}$  has the same value of the Bingham model force offset and was assumed that  $n=2$ . It was observed that parameters  $A$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  show slow change with frequency, amplitude and input current. Then, the average values of the current independent parameters are  $A=30.852$ ,  $\beta=0.081 \text{ mm}^{-2}$ ,  $\gamma=1.507 \text{ mm}^{-2}$  and  $k_0=1.984 \text{ N/mm}$ . The current dependent parameters are given by

$$\alpha(I) = -305.60I^3 + 377.83I^2 + 103.87I + 11.76 \quad (4.3)$$

$$c_0(I) = -3.20I^3 - 3.77I^2 + 15.37I + 0.85 \quad (4.4)$$



**Figure 4.2.** Experimental vs. numerical response Bouc-Wen model (1.50 Hz, 4mm and 1.00A)

Fig. 4.2 shows the results for the Bouc-Wen model when the damper is driven with a harmonic excitation of 1.50 Hz with 4mm amplitude and an operating current of 0.75A. The results show that the simple Bouc-Wen model is capable to characterize the MR damper hysteretic response. However, the predicted computational results are still far from a perfect representation of the hysteretic behavior.

### 4.3. Modified Bouc-Wen model

The Modified Bouc-Wen model or Spencer model is a variation of the simple Bouc-Wen model to improve the nonlinear force-velocity hysteretic response of MR dampers since the simple Bouc-Wen model does not reflect the roll-off effect in the region where the acceleration and velocity have opposite signs and the magnitude of the velocities are small.

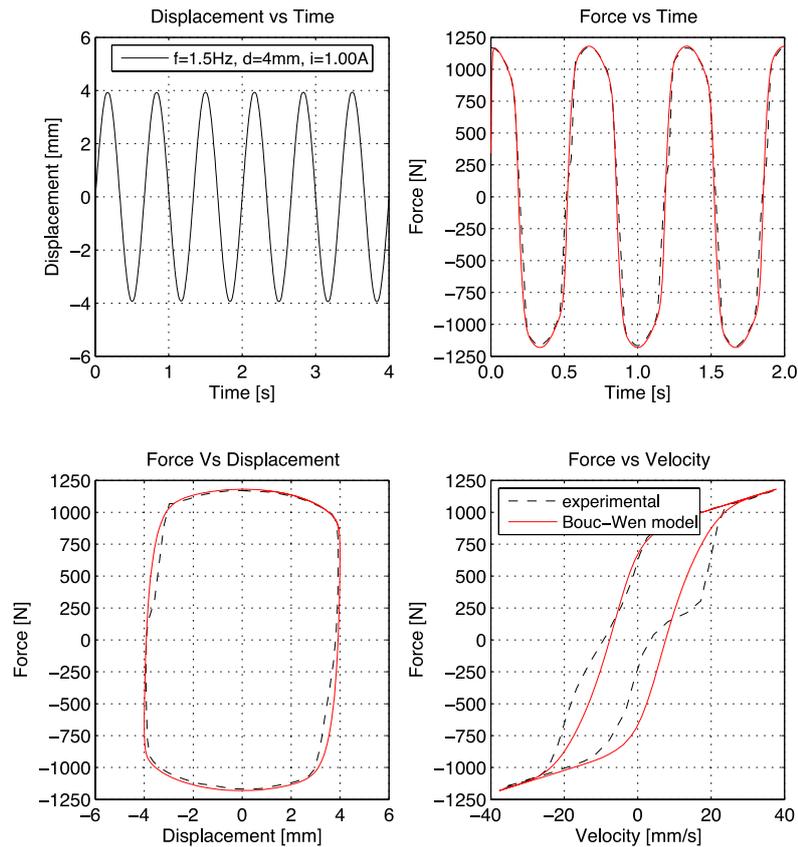
It was assumed that  $n=2$  and the force offset, defined by  $k_f(x-x_0)$  that represent the force due to the accumulator existence, has the same value of the Bingham and the simple Bouc-Wen model force offset ( $f_0 = 40$  N). The average values of the current independent parameters  $A=10.013$ ,  $\beta=3.044 \text{ mm}^{-2}$ ,  $\gamma=0.103 \text{ mm}^{-2}$  and  $k_0 = 1.121 \text{ N/mm}$  were found. The parameters  $\alpha$ ,  $c_0$  and  $c_1$  are described as functions of the input current by

$$\alpha(I) = -826.67I^3 + 905.14I^2 + 412.52I + 38.24 \quad (4.5)$$

$$c_0(I) = -11.73I^3 + 10.51I^2 + 11.02I + 0.59 \quad (4.6)$$

$$c_1(I) = -54.40I^3 + 57.03I^2 + 64.57I + 4.73 \quad (4.7)$$

Despite the complexity of the MR fluid behavior associated with the accumulator influence in the global MR damper response, the predicted behavior is considerably better than the one's obtained with the Bingham model, and a significant improvement over the simplified Bouc-Wen model.



**Figure 4.3.** Experimental vs. numerical response Modified Bouc-Wen model (1.50 Hz, 4mm and 1.00A)

Fig. 4.3 show the numerical response obtained with the modified Bouc-Wen model. Comparing the three models is clear that the Bingham model can be used in very simple simulations of the damper response; although this model can reproduce the overall response, it is unable to process the typical non-linear hysteretic behavior of these dampers. The simple Bouc-Wen model is a more detailed model with the ability to simulate the non-linear hysteretic response; but the resulting hysteretic loops are incapable to reproduce the roll-off effect observed at low velocities. To overcome this problem, the enhanced Modified Bouc-Wen was developed and the roll-off effect was introduced in the numerical simulation. The drawback of the more elaborated modes is related with the number of parameters that are involved in the identification procedure, which increases the required computational work.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The present article addressed the non-linear hysteretic properties of MR dampers, presenting a general review of the available parametric modelling approaches. In the first section the parametric models were presented and three of the most common approaches were extensively reviewed. An experimental testing procedure was carried out to characterize the response of a commercial MR damper and the experimental data were used to develop several numerical models. These models require the definition of some model parameters that must be initially found to construct a realistic numerical response. Thus, an identification routine was developed and the predicted response was compared with the experimental data. As expected, more complex models are computationally cumbersome but are significantly more accurate than simpler models.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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