

The Power of Resonance and RAM Driver Systems

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What is Resonance?

Book Definition:

*"Increased amplitude that occurs when the **frequency of an applied force** is equal or close to a natural frequency of the system on which it acts."*



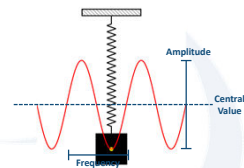
The Tacoma Narrows Bridge: November 1940



2

Background – Oscillations and Frequency

- An Oscillation is a Back-and-Forth Movement about some Central Value
- Frequency is the Speed at which the Oscillation Occurs
 - Defined in Hz (Number of Cycles per Second)
- Amplitude is the distance traveled during half of an oscillation
 - We will measure peak-to-peak amplitude

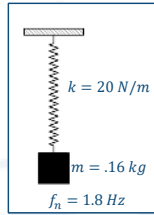


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Background - Natural Frequency

- All Physical Structures have a Natural Frequency!
- This is the Frequency at which the Structure will Tend to Vibrate when Subjected to Certain External Forces
- Depends on the Relationship Between Stiffness and Mass:
 - f_n : natural Frequency
 - k : spring stiffness
 - m : mass

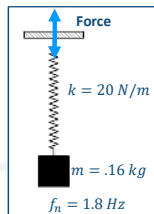
$$f_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$



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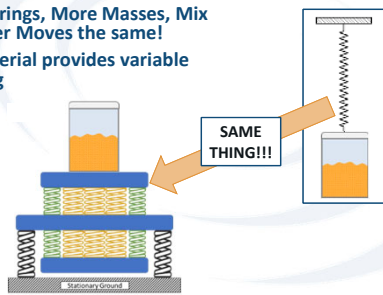


Providing an Oscillating Force at the Natural Frequency Creates Resonance



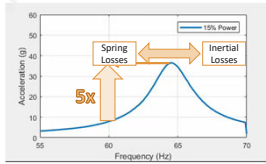
Simple Spring-Mass to RAM

- RAM Mixer is a More Complicated Spring-Mass System
- More Springs, More Masses, Mix Container Moves the same!
- Mix Material provides variable Damping



Why Resonant Acoustic Mixing?

- Resonance is not Needed for Mixing
- Energetic Collisions and Acoustic Waves are Needed for Mixing
- High Amplitude Vibrations Create Energetic Collisions and Acoustic Waves
- Resonance Efficiently Produces "Increased Amplitude Vibrations"



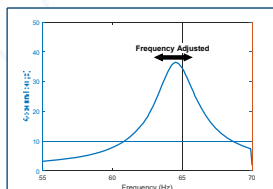
Controlling Resonance in RAM

- RAM Mixers use two distinct Drive Systems
 - Linear Voice Coil Motor
 - Rotational Servo Motors
- Control System Accomplishes Two Goals
 - Adjust frequency to maintain resonant condition
 - Adjust power to maintain a set acceleration (g)



Embedded Controller Overview

- Embedded Controller Accomplishes Two Goals
1. Maintain operation at the resonant condition
 - Frequency Control is Transparent to the User

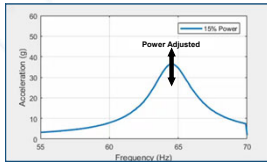


Embedded Controller Overview

Embedded Controller Accomplishes Two Goals

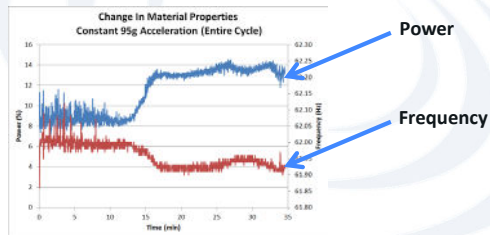
2. Adjust power to maintain a set acceleration

- o Acceleration is the primary metric for Acoustic Mixing
- o RAM Mixer Adjusts Driver Power to Obtain Acceleration Setpoint
- o Operation is Analogous to Automobile Cruise Control



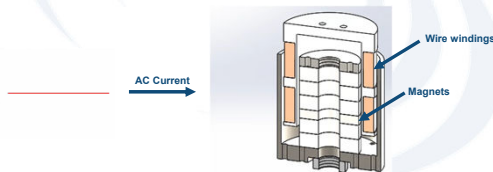
Acceleration Control

- Material Properties can Change During a Mix Cycle
- Changing Material Properties Require Frequency and Power Adjustments



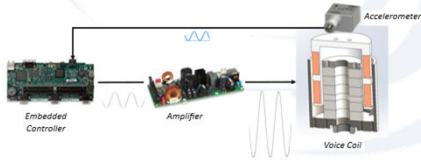
Linear Motor - Drive System

- Linear Voice Coil Motor Provides Input Force
- Operation Similar to a Speaker
- Alternating Current Generates Magnetic Field that Couples with a Magnet and Generates Force



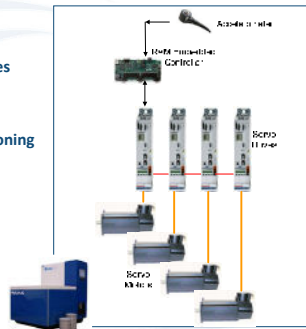
Linear Motor - Control System

- **Embedded Controller**
 - Acceleration tracking
 - Drive signals to amplifier
 - Reads accelerometer
 - Communicates with User Interface
- **Amplifier Supplies Alternating Current to Voice Coil**
- **Voice Coil Provides Driving Force to Resonator**



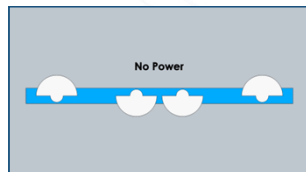
Rotational Motor - Control System

- **Embedded Controller**
 - Acceleration tracking
 - Reference signals to drives
 - Reads accelerometer
- **Servo Drives**
 - Control speed and positioning of motors
 - Generic input/output



Rotational Motor - Drive System

- **Four Eccentric Masses Create Variable Vertical Force**
- **A Motor Pair is Necessary to Cancel Sideways Forces**
- **Two Pairs are Necessary for Variable Input Force**
- **Vertical Force Applied at Resonance**
 - All Four Motor Velocity Changes with the Natural Frequency



Summary

- Mass and Spring Stiffness Establish RAMs Natural Frequency and Amplitude
- Resonance makes the Highly Energetic Conditions Needed for Acoustic Mixing Possible
- The Control System Keeps the Mixer at the Acceleration Setpoint and at Resonance, even with Changing Mix Material Properties
- Advanced Drive Systems are Used to Provide the Input Force for all RAM Mixers



**Thank you for your time
and attention.**