

Multiple Timescale Spectral Analysis of Floating Bridges

Analyse spectrale à plusieurs échelles temporelles de ponts flottants

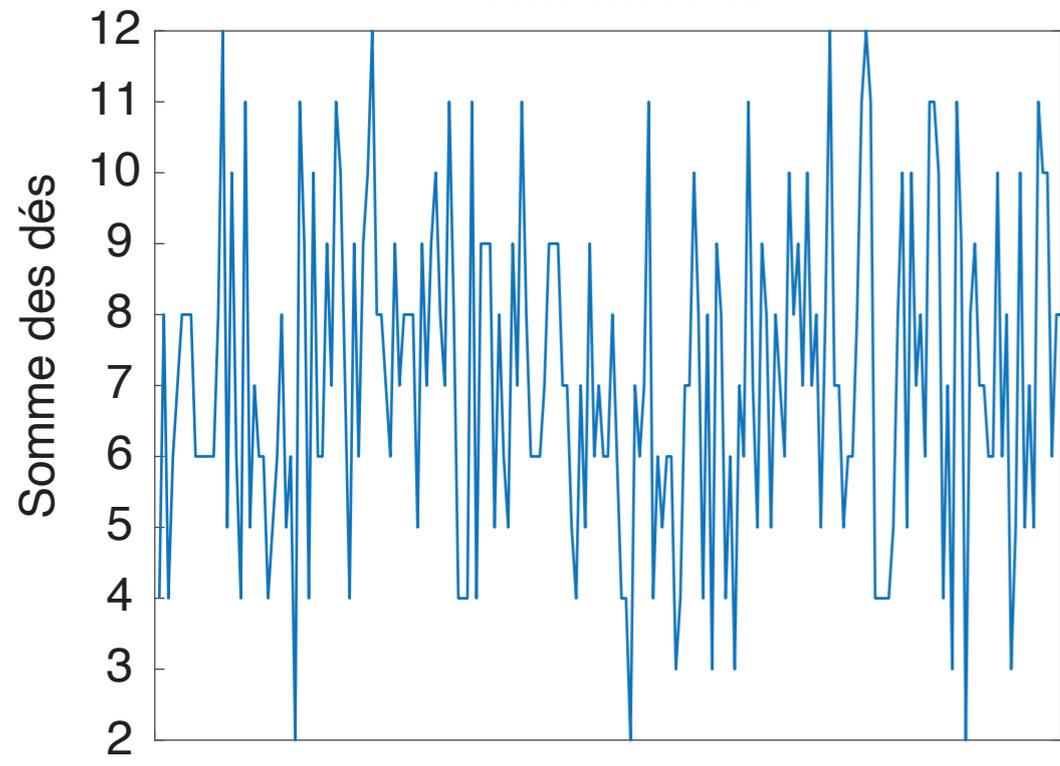
Margaux Geuzaine

Promoteur : Vincent Denoël

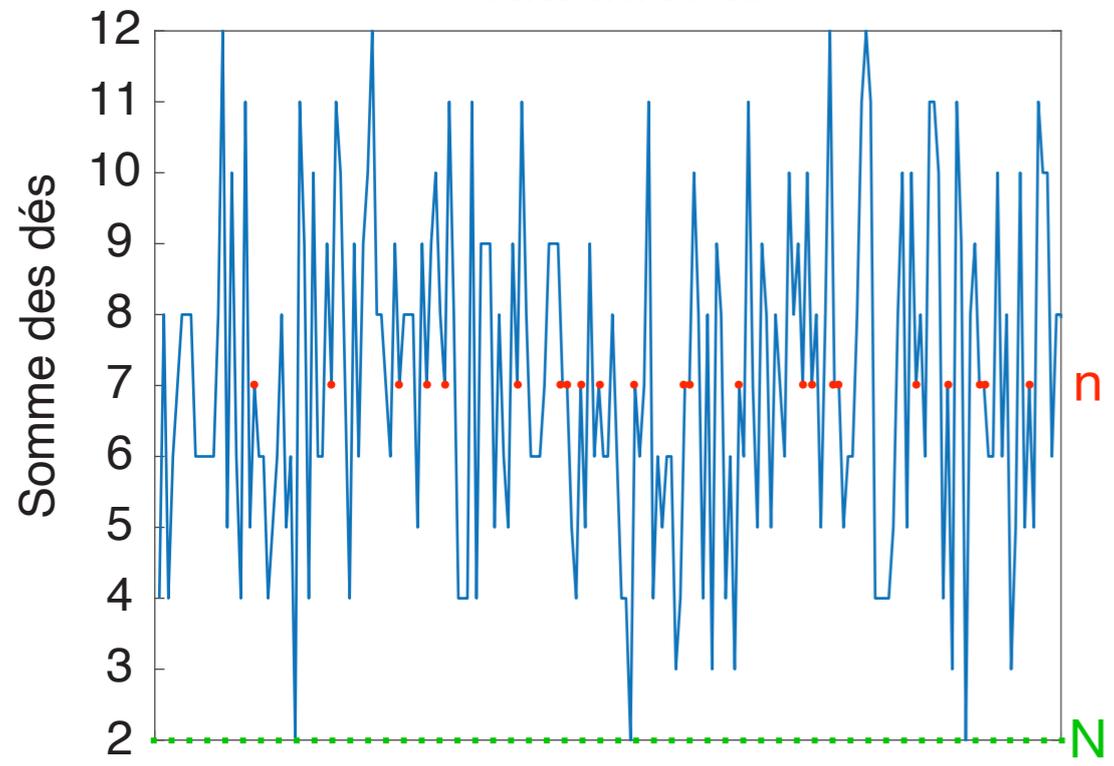
Co-promoteur : Vincent de Ville



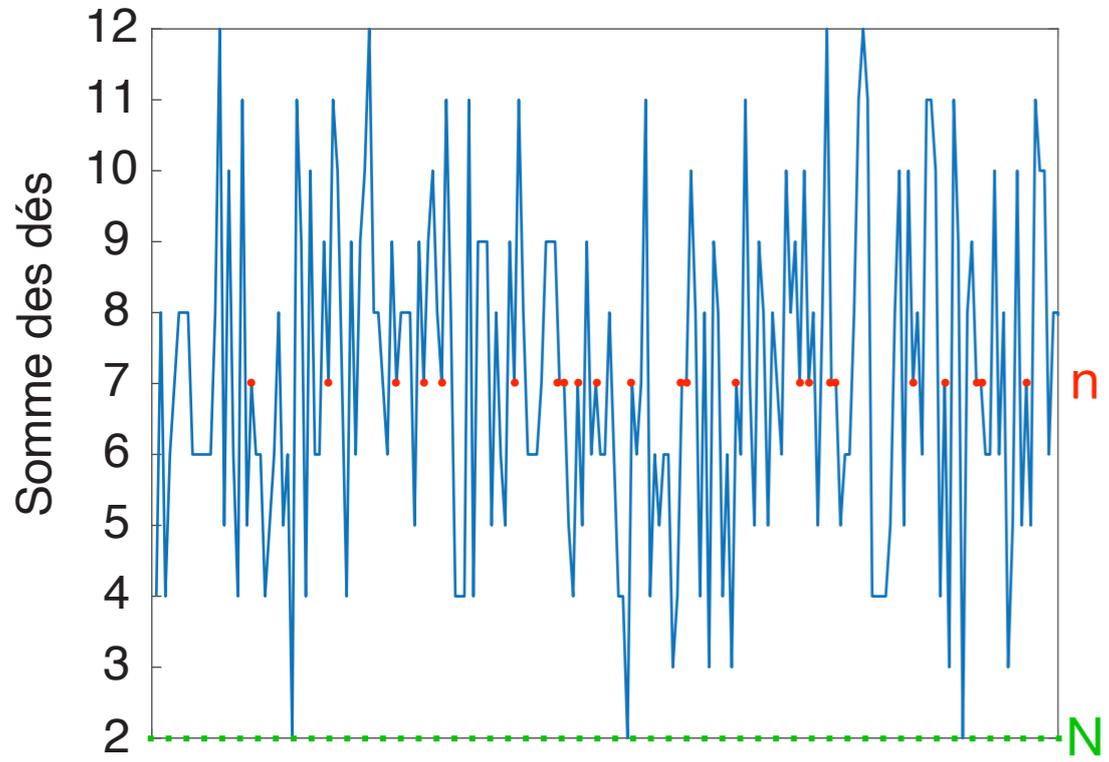
Simulations



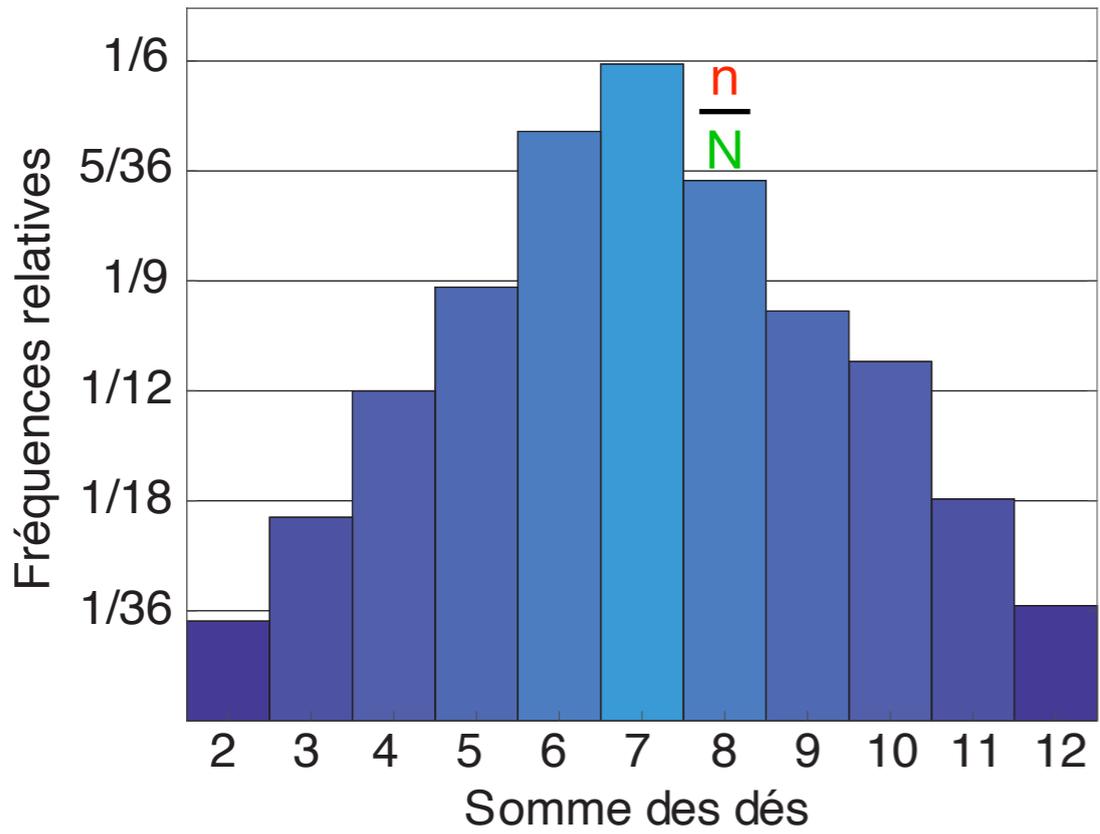
Simulations



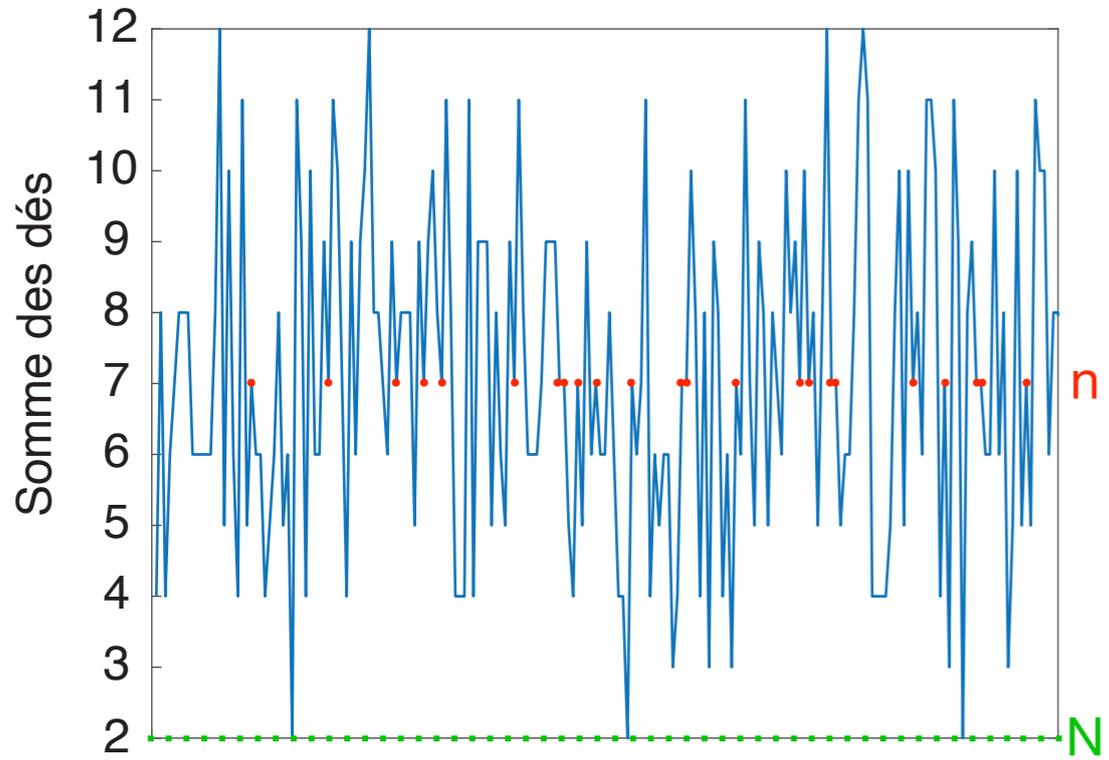
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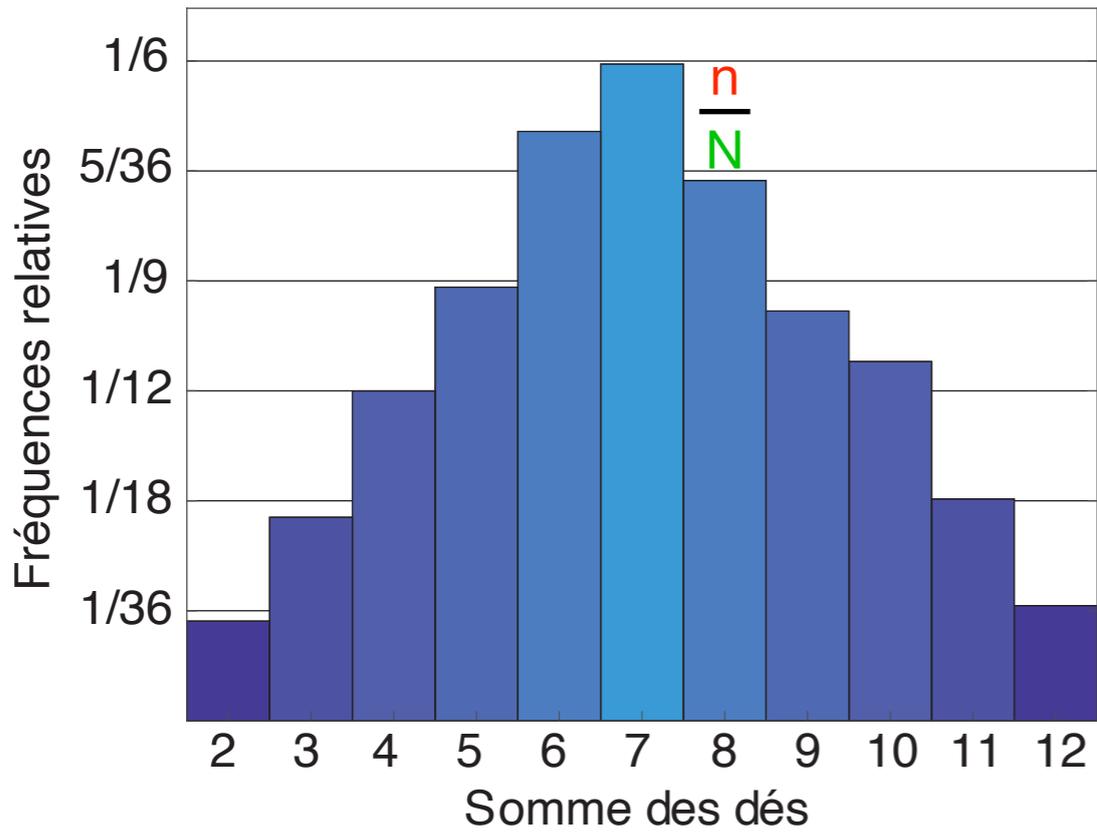
Distribution statistique



Simulations

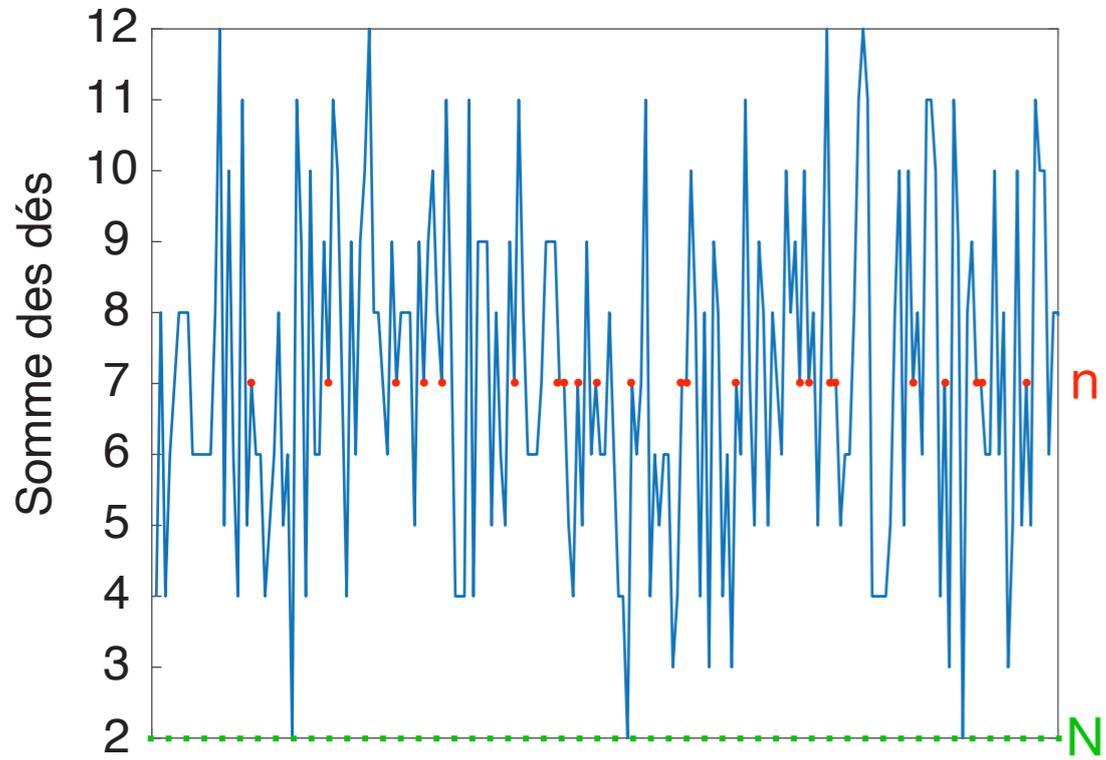


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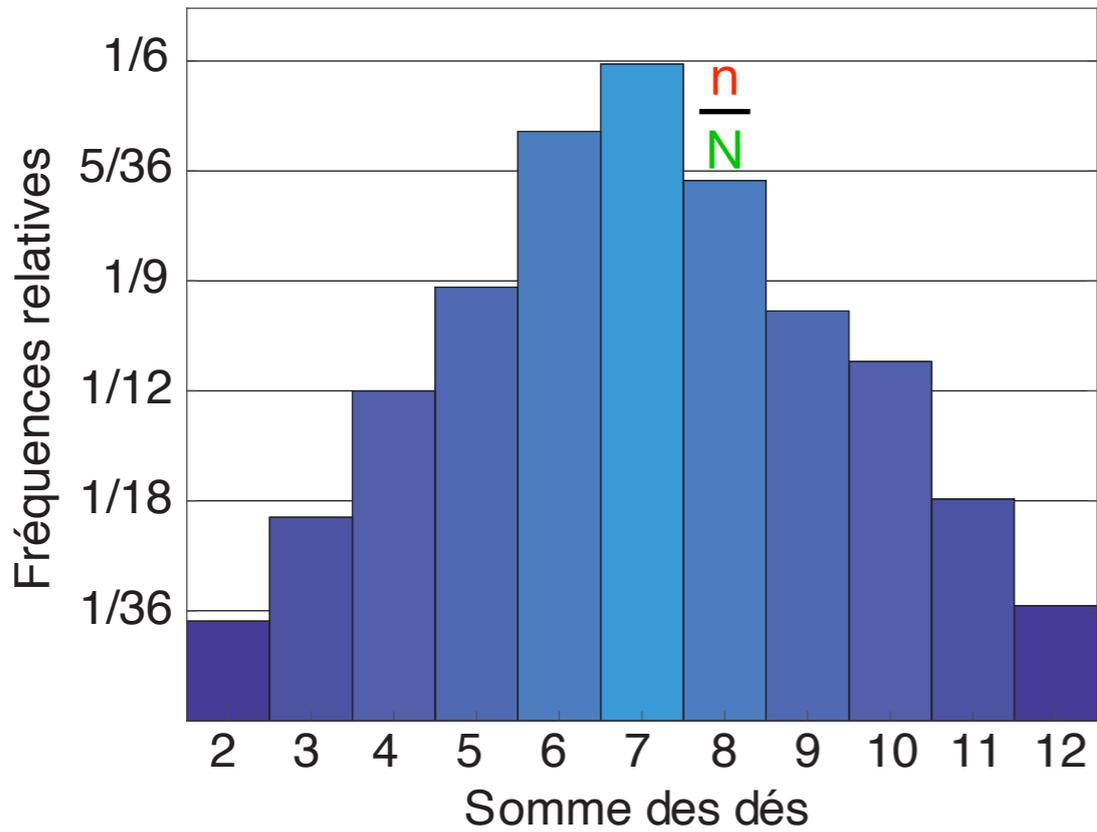


Approche statistique

Simulations



Distribution statistique

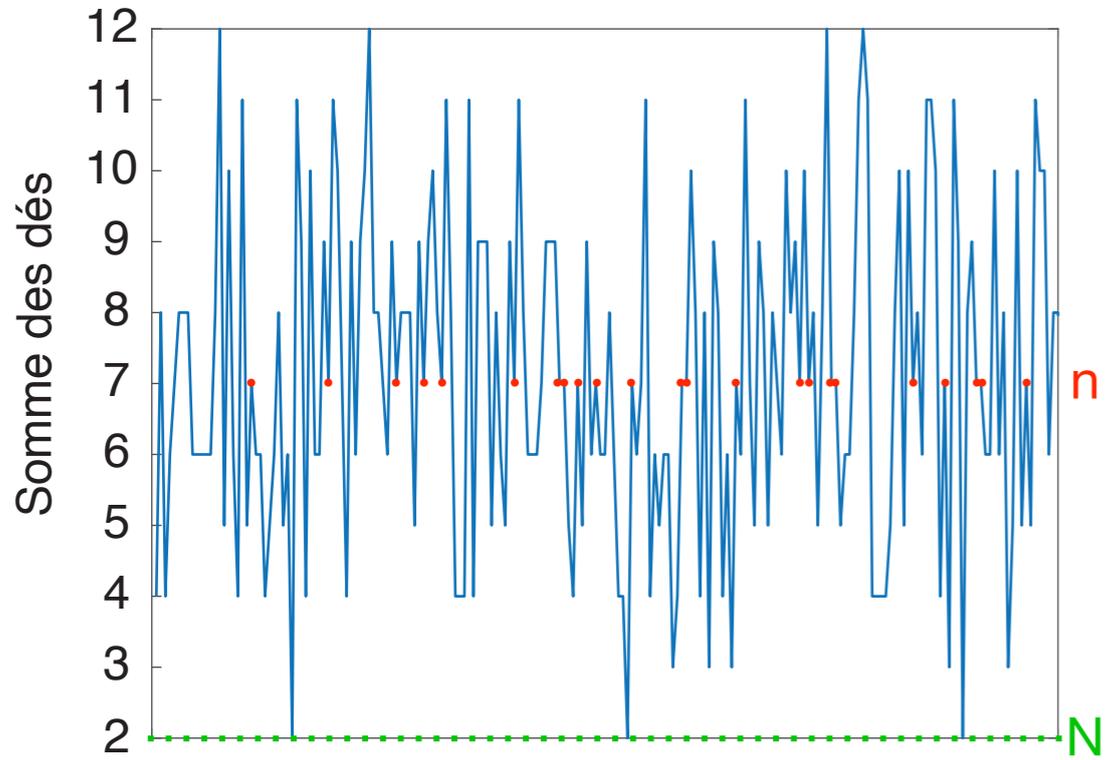


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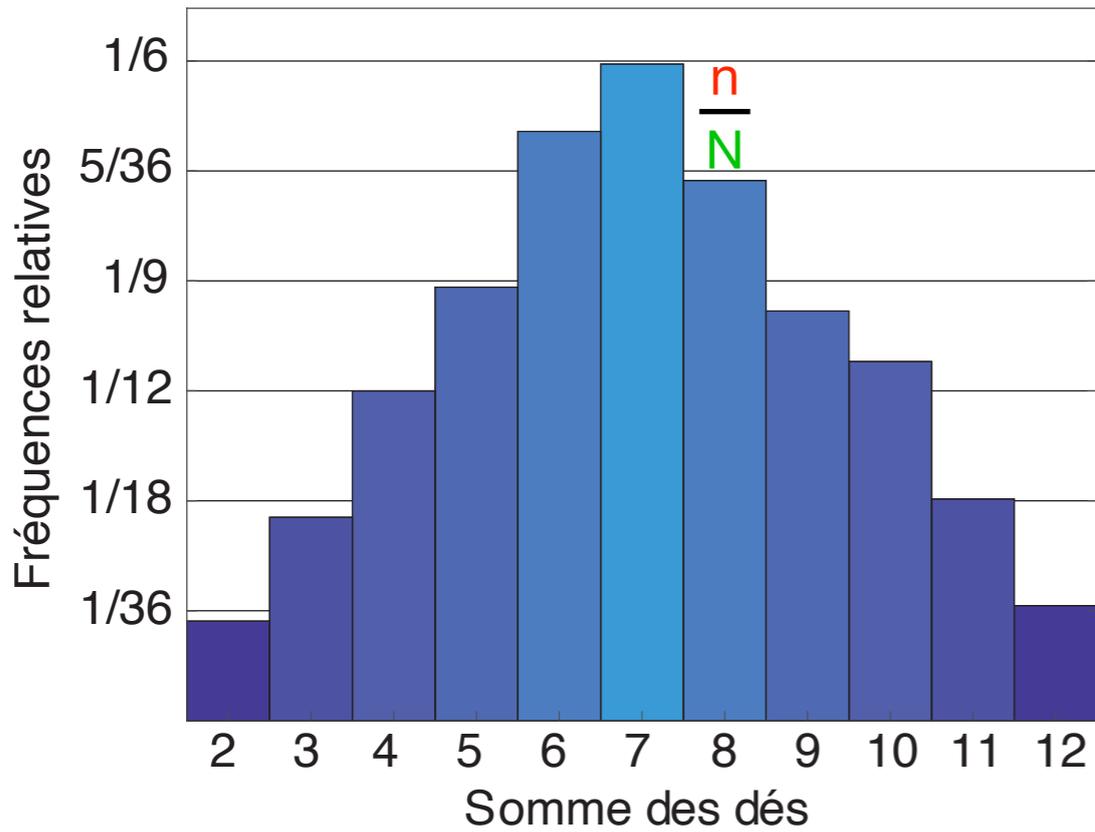
Combinaisons

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•	2	3	4	5	6	7
• •	3	4	5	6	7	8
• • •	4	5	6	7	8	9
•• ••	5	6	7	8	9	10
•• • ••	6	7	8	9	10	11
•• •• ••	7	8	9	10	11	12

Simulations

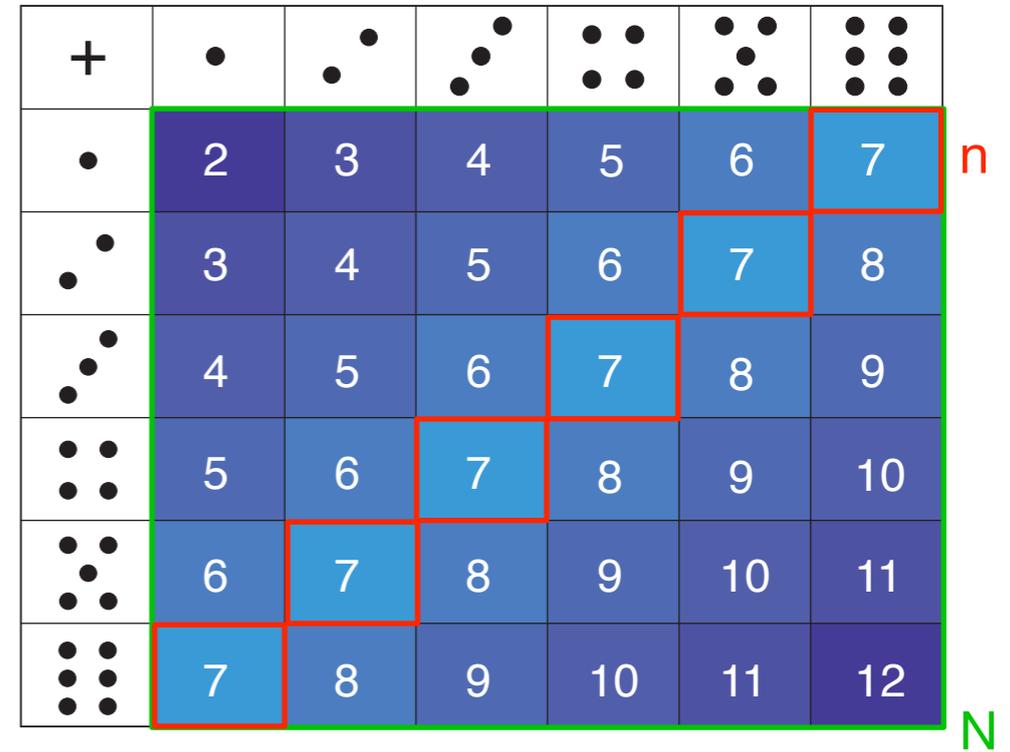


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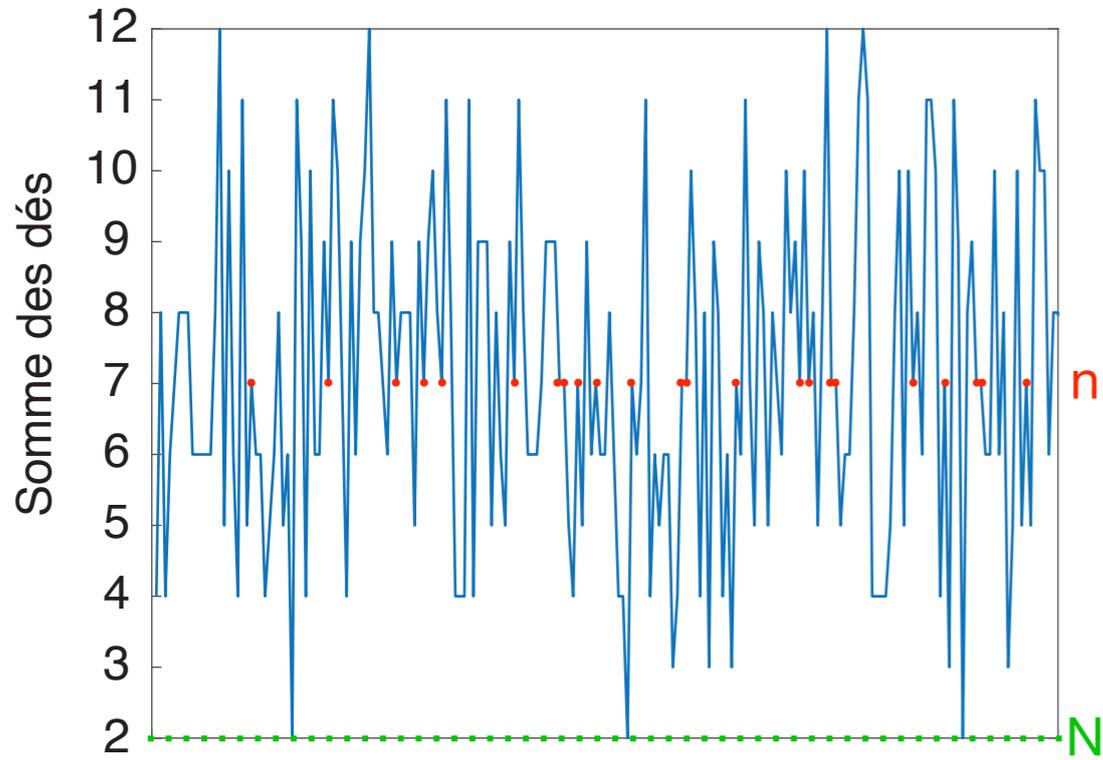


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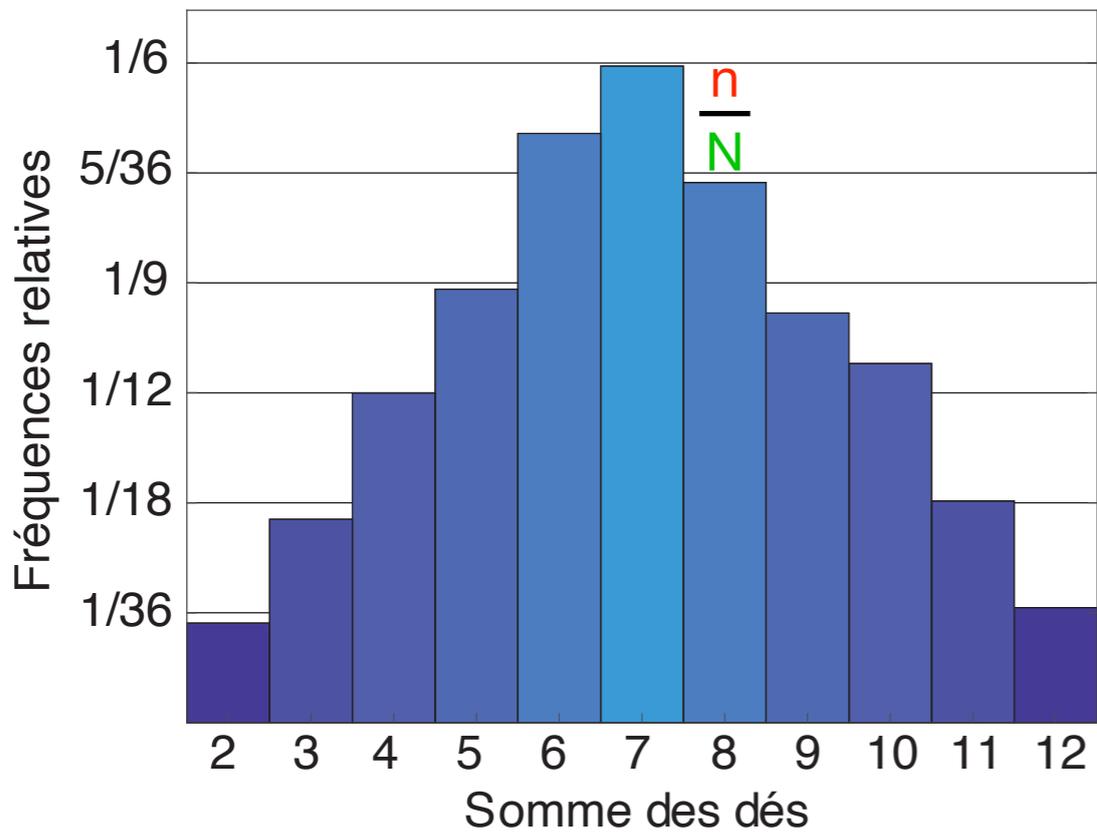
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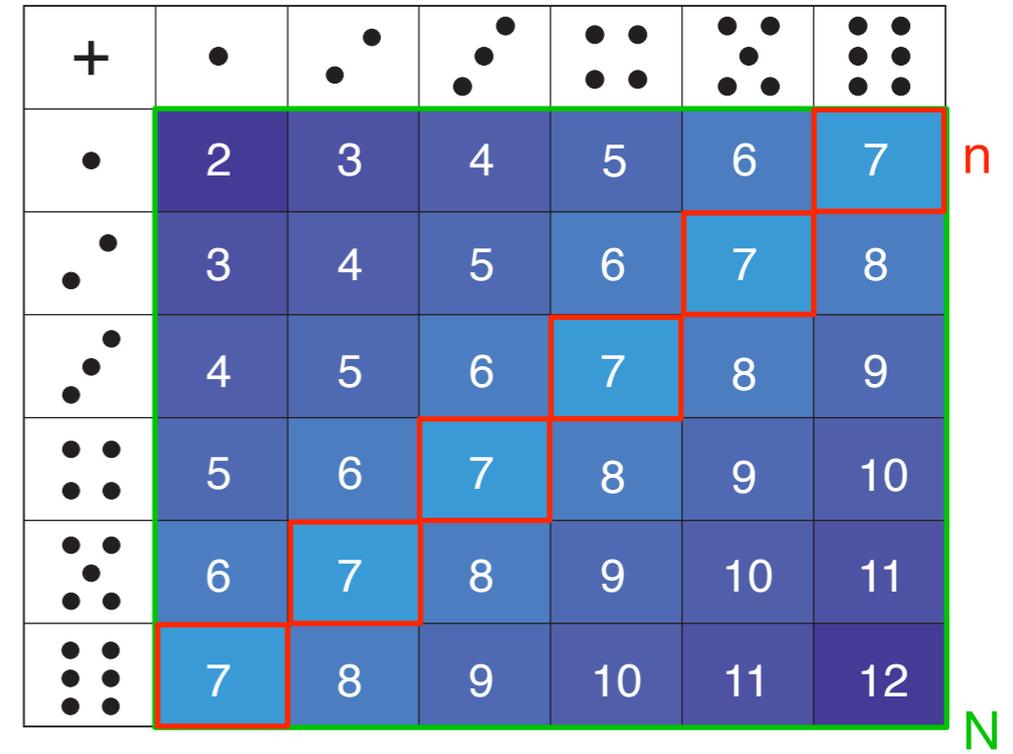


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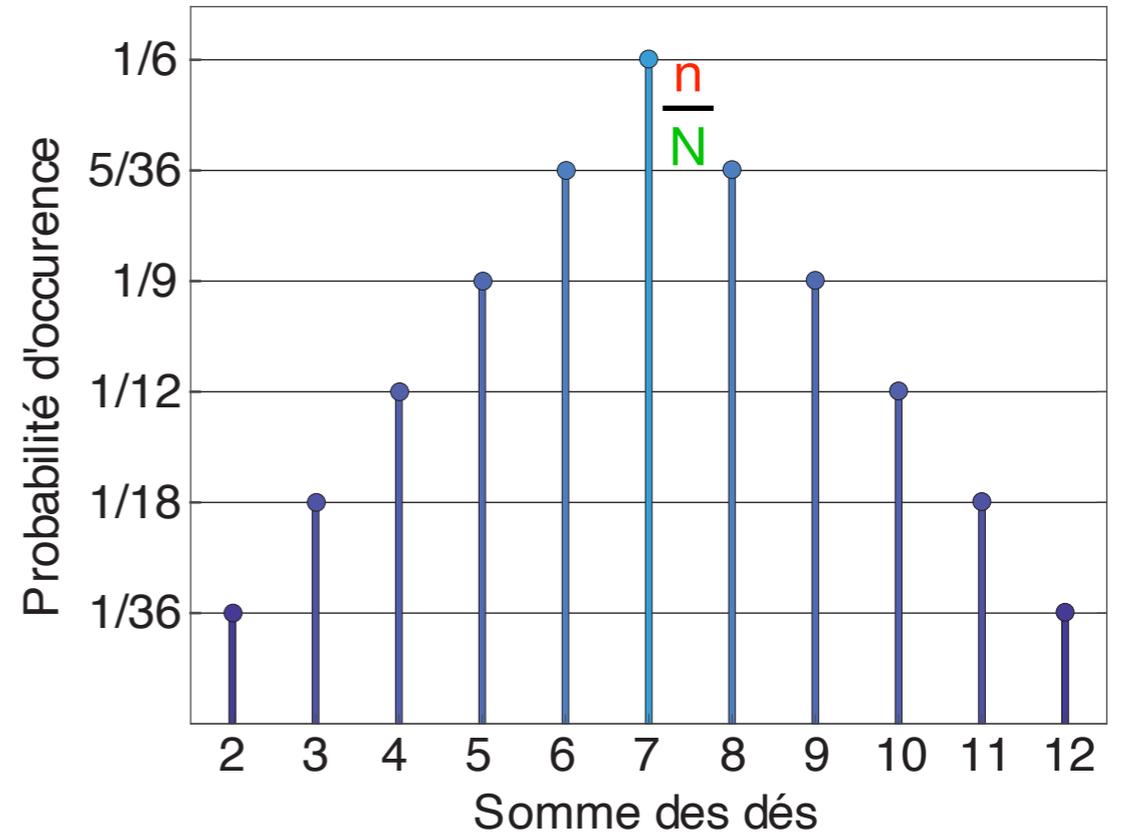


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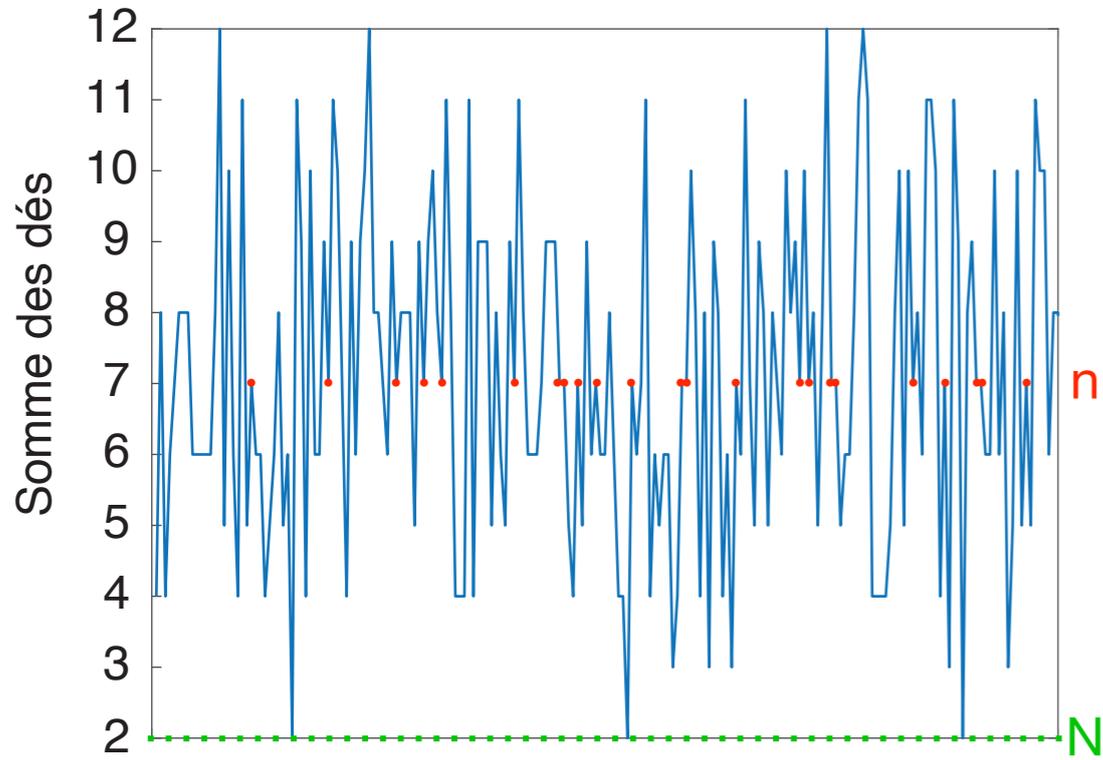
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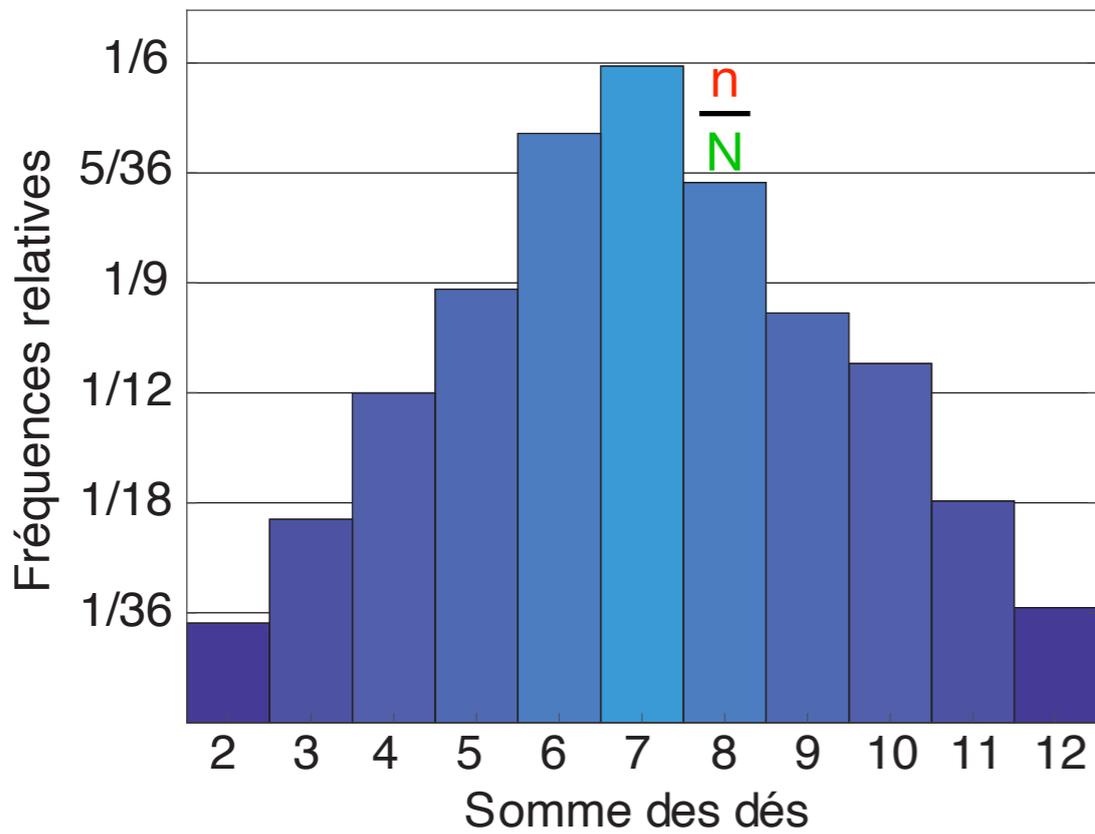
Distribution de probabilités



Simulations

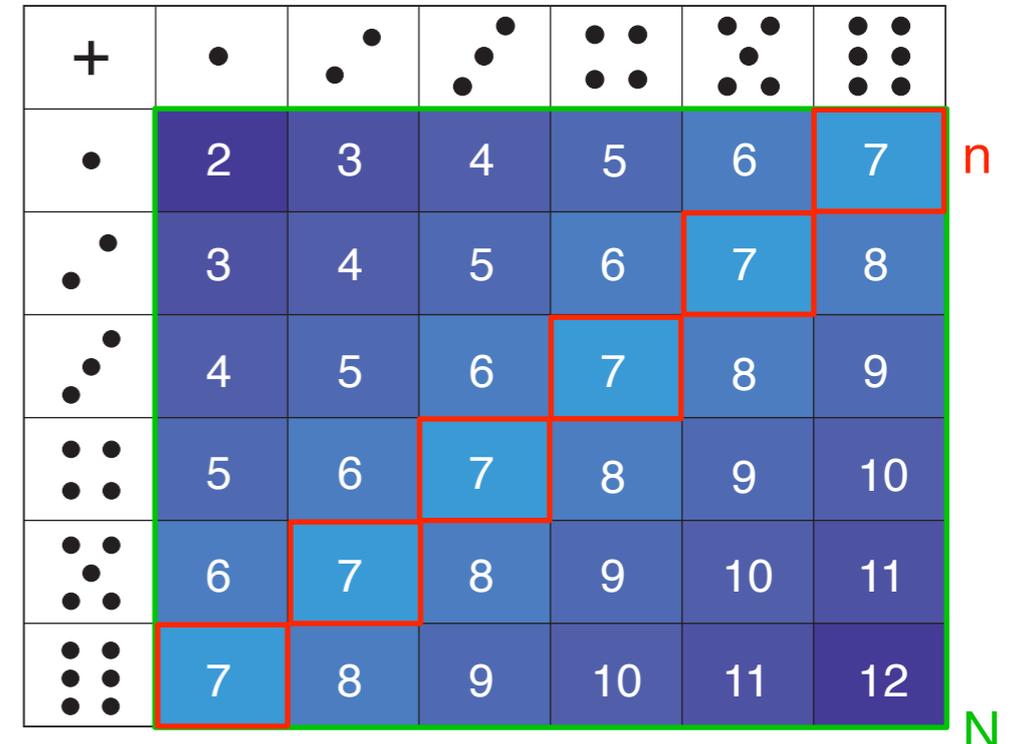


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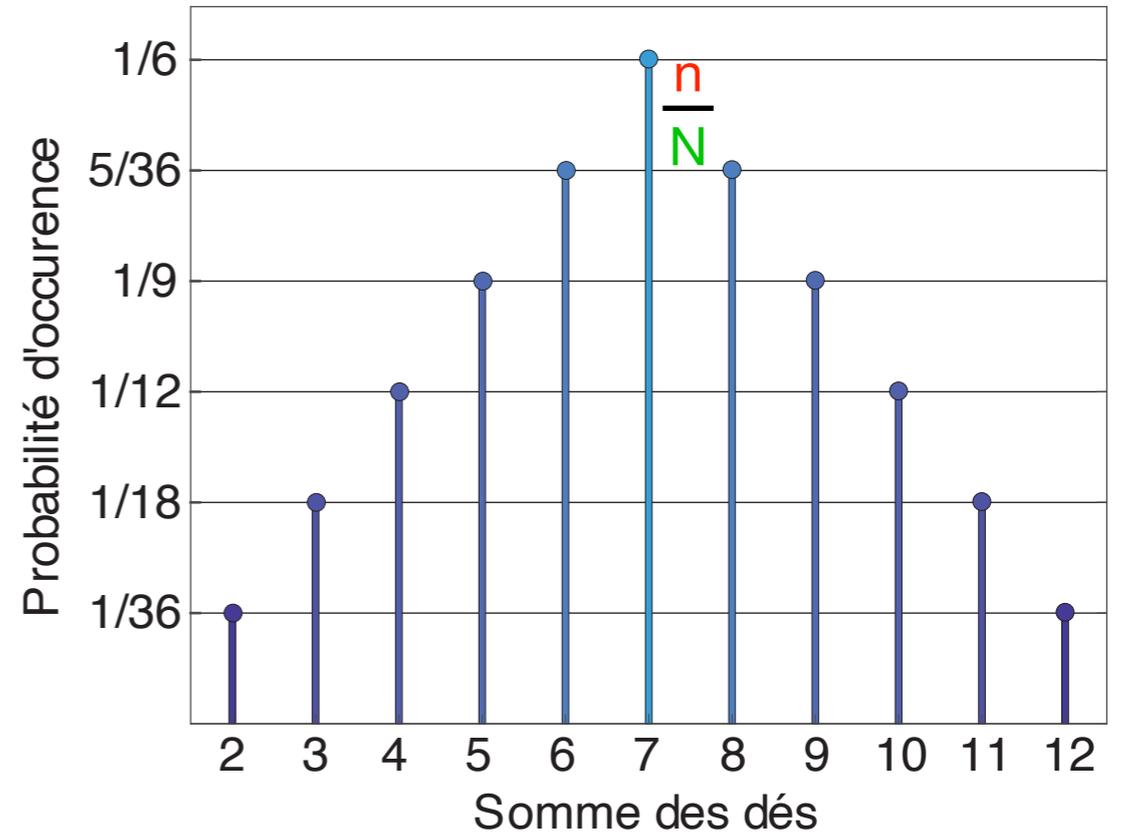


Approche statistique

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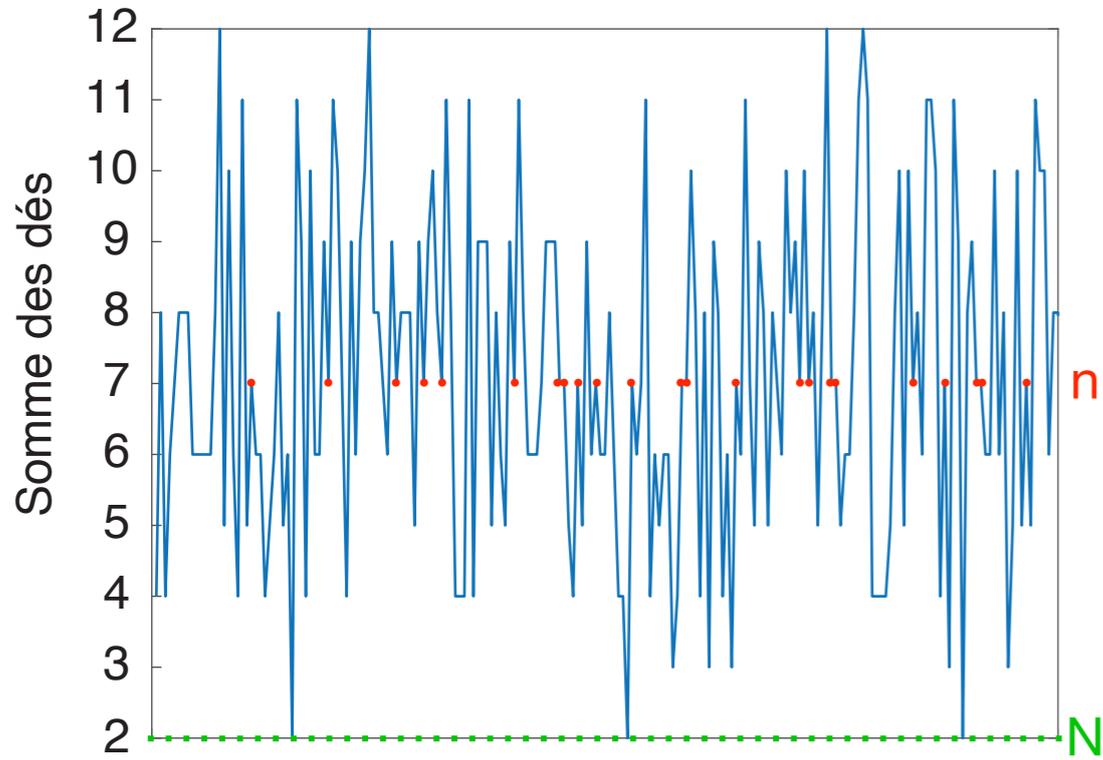


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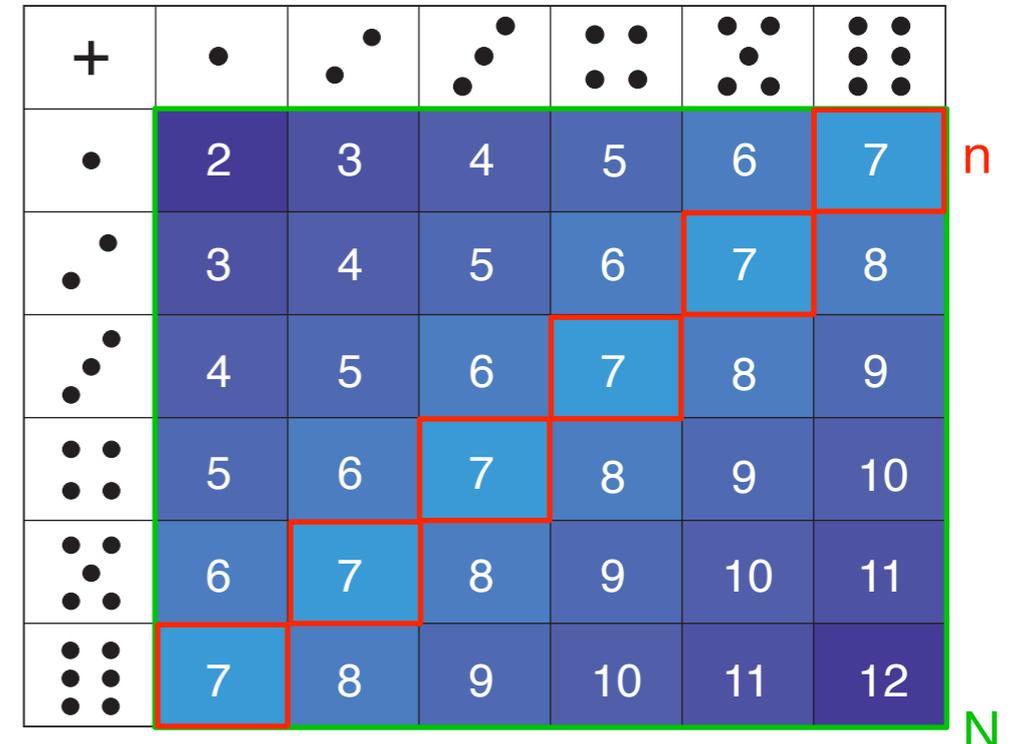
Approche probabiliste

Simulations

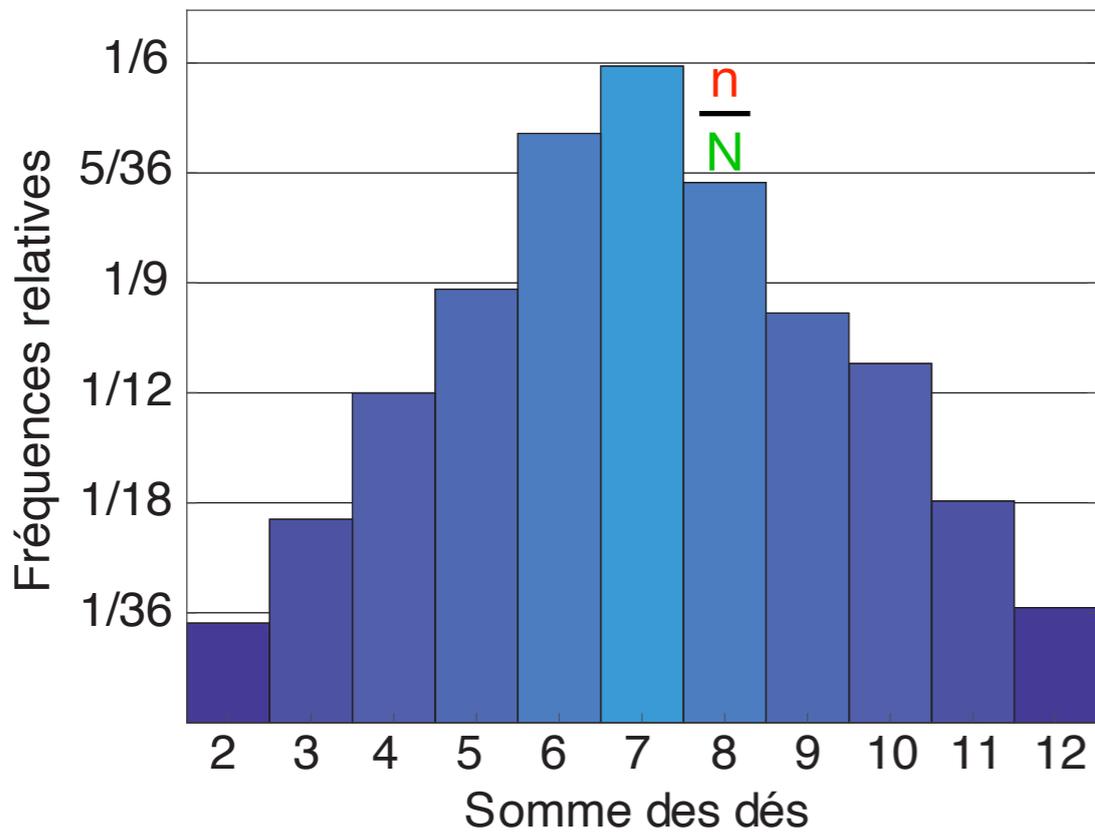


Distribution statistique

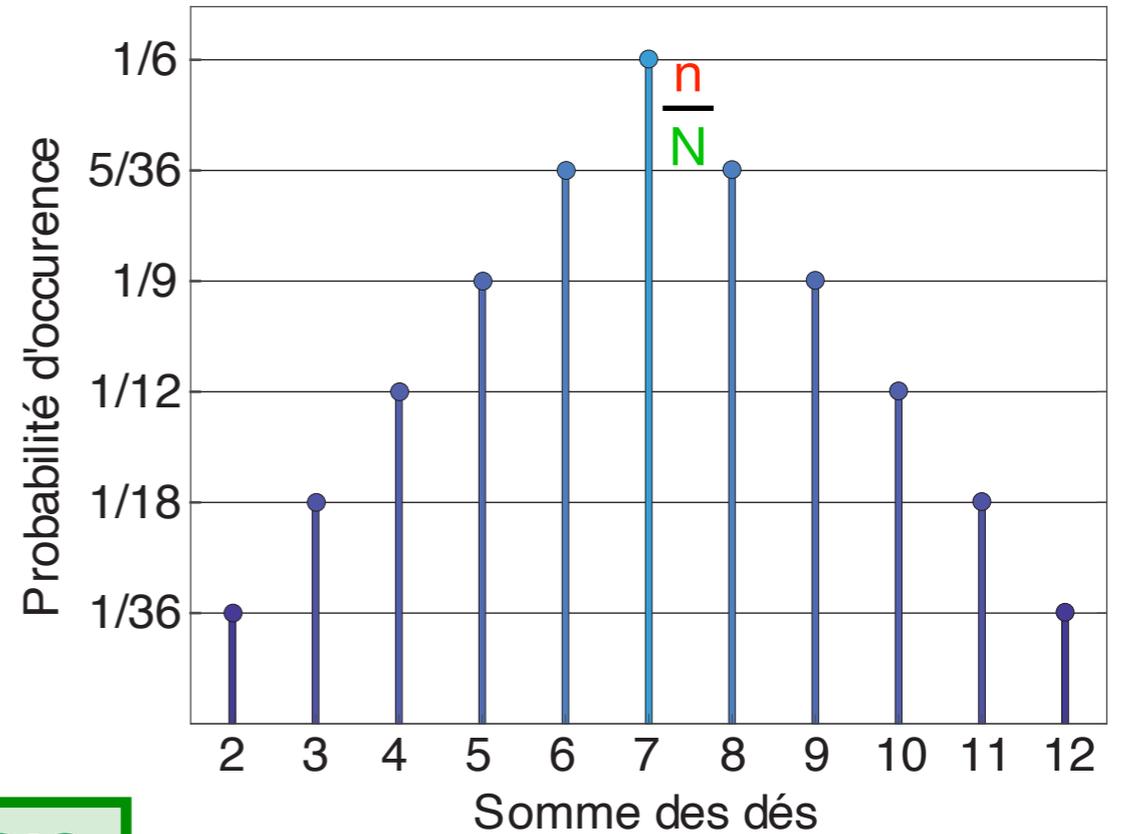
Combinaisons



Distribution de probabilités

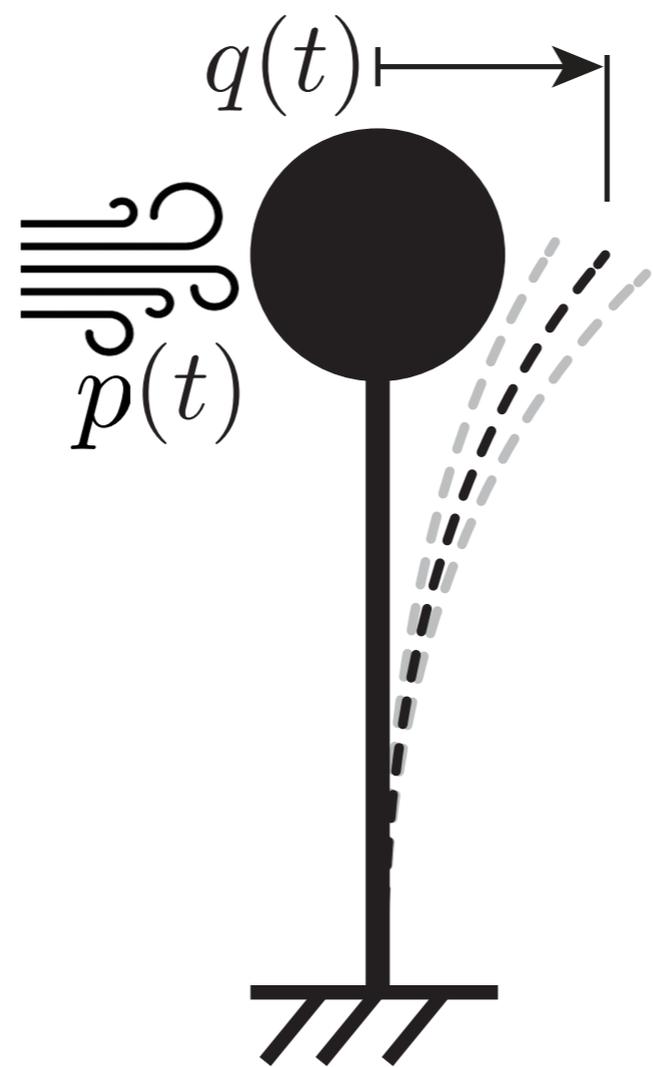


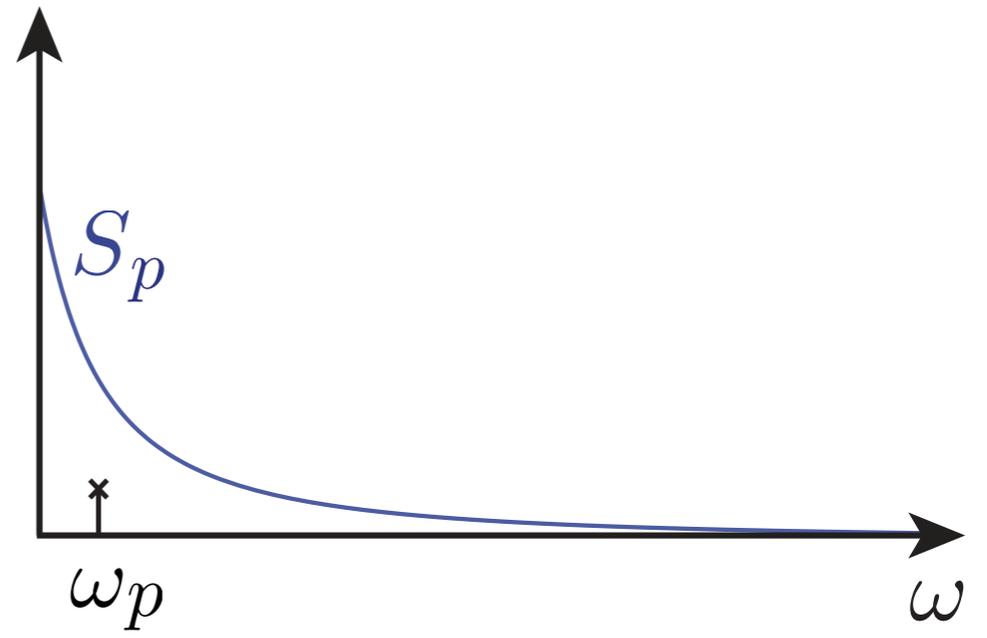
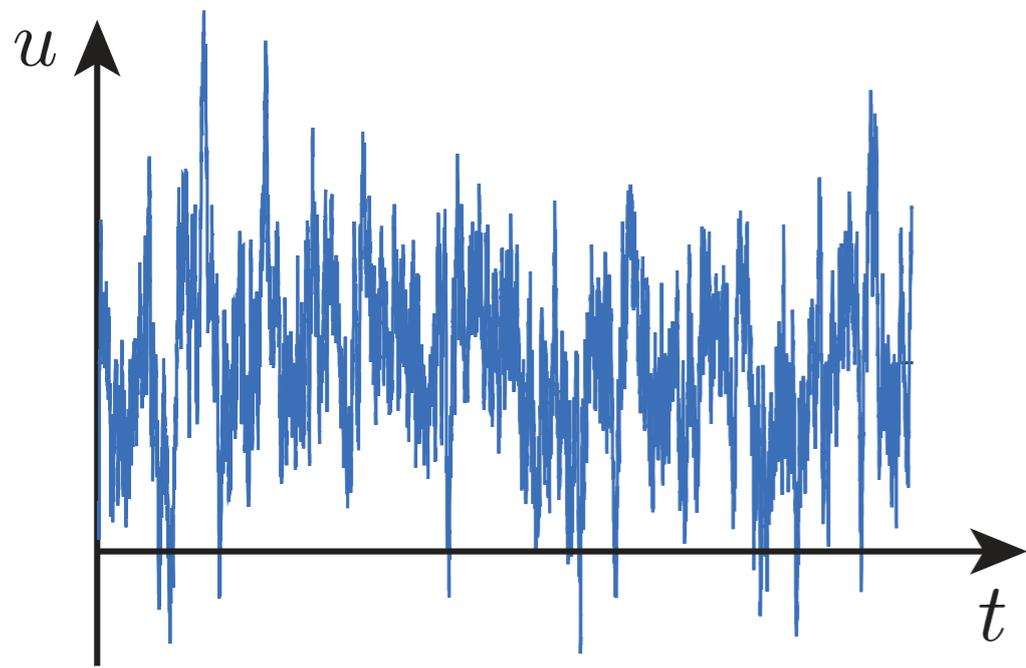
Approche statistique

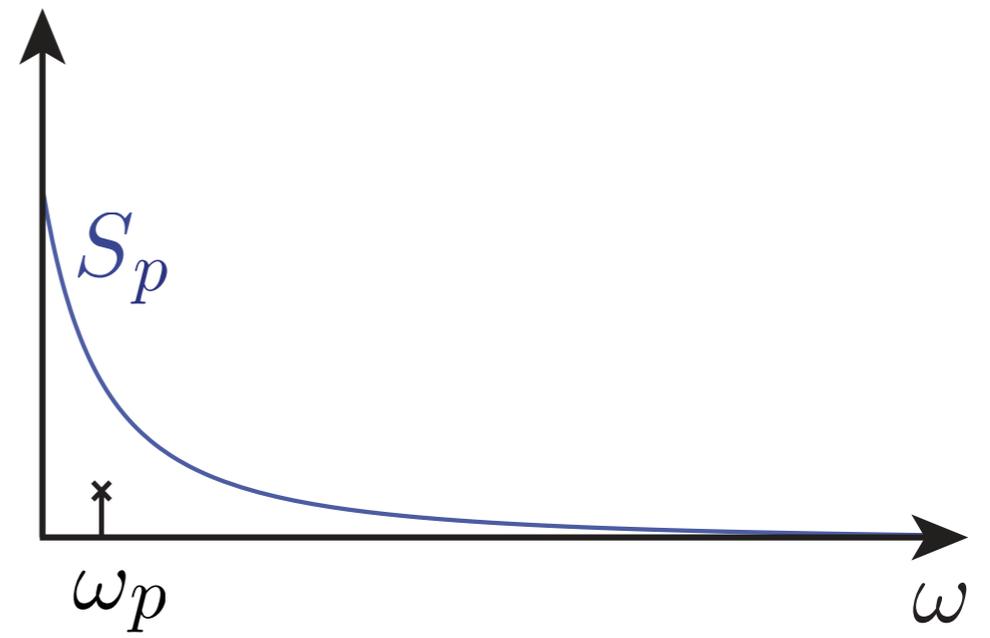
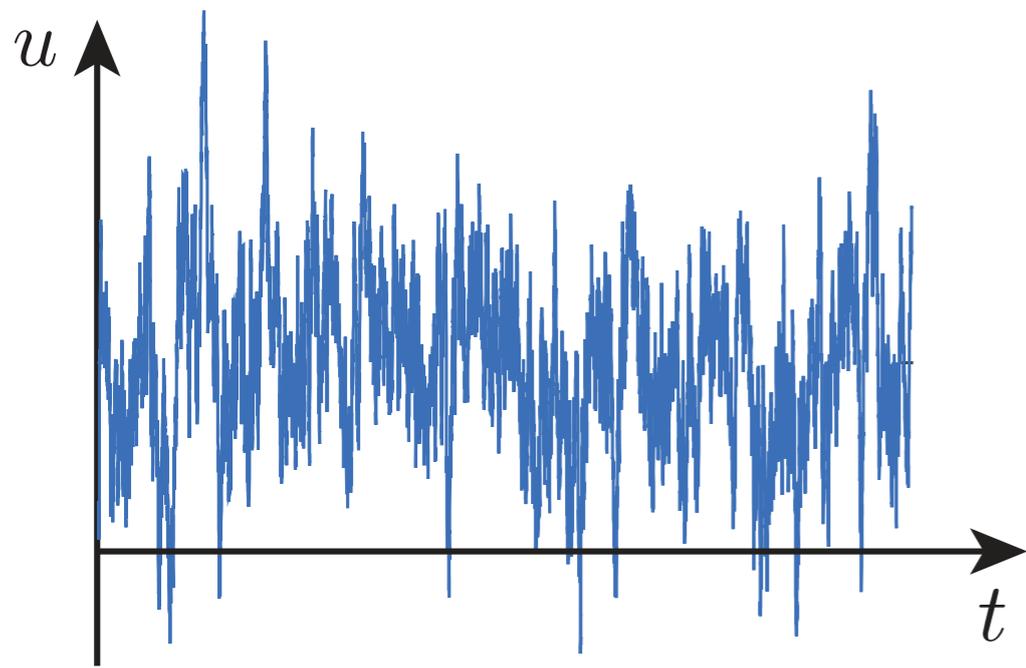


+ PRÉCIS
+ RAPIDE
+ CLAIR

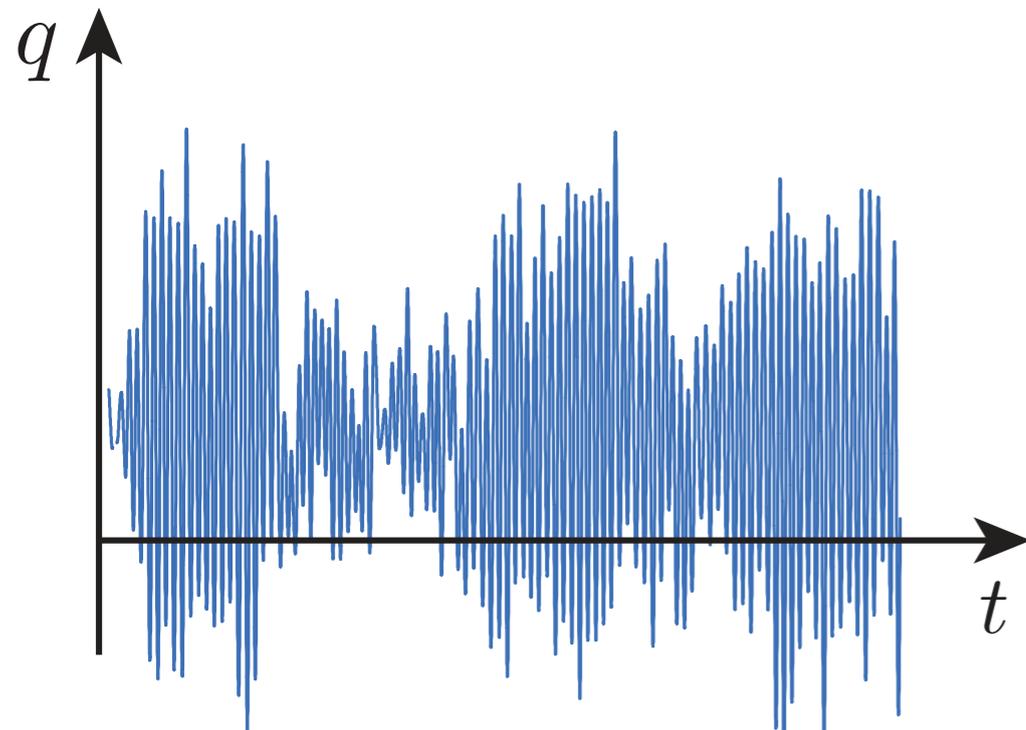
→ Approche probabiliste



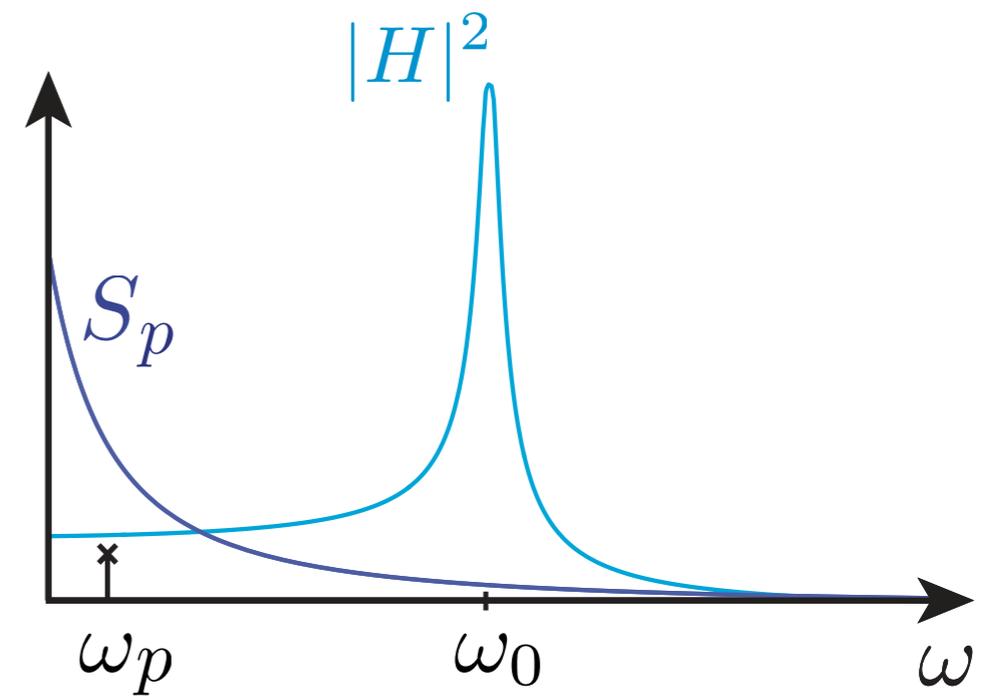
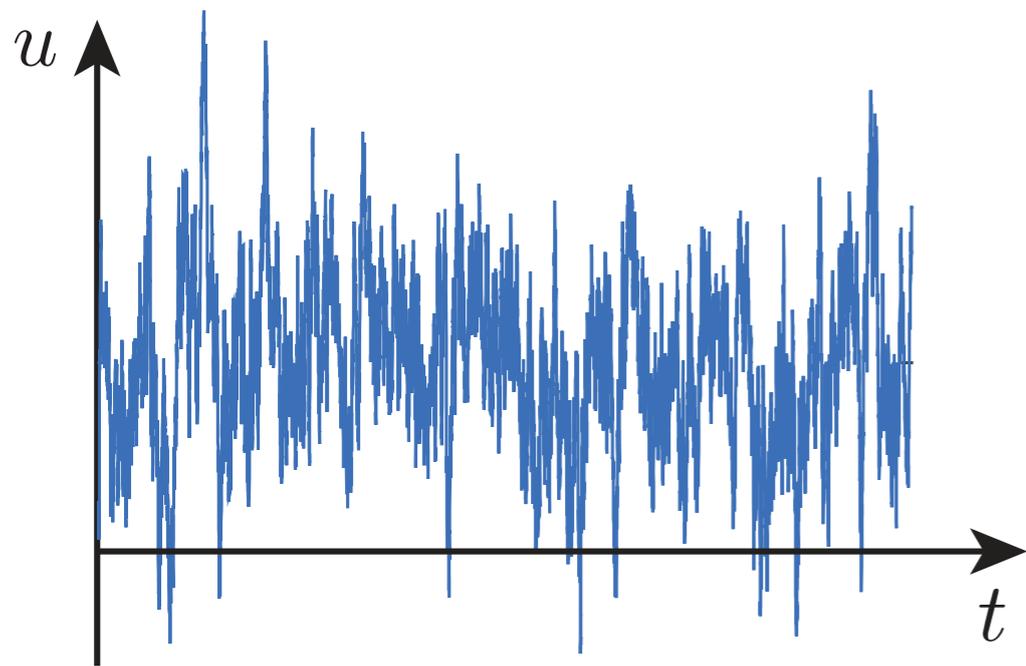




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éq. du mouvement
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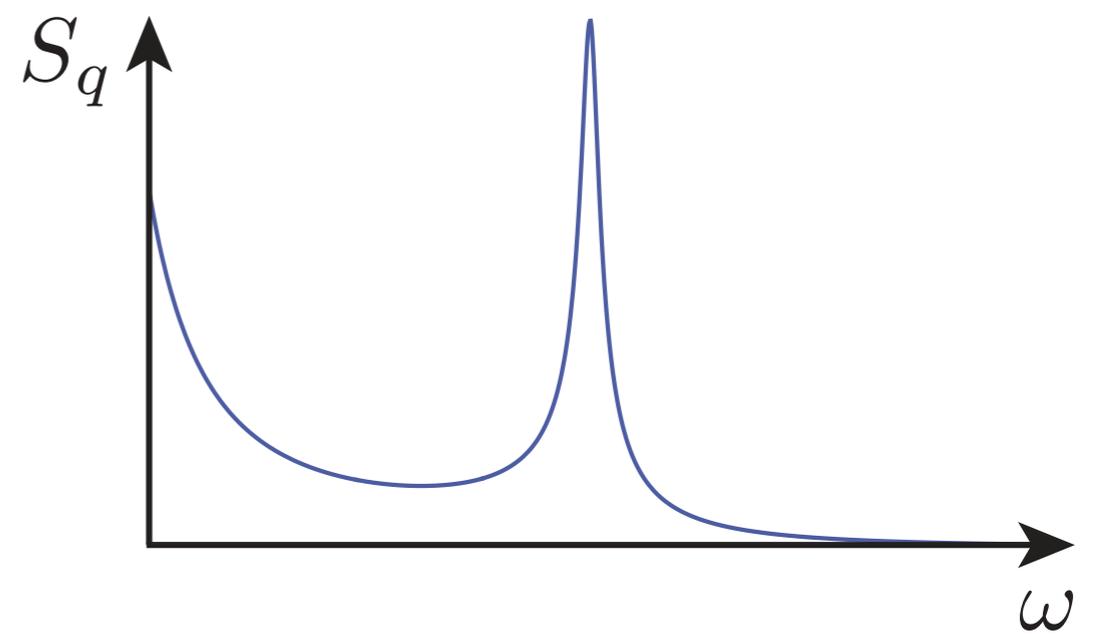
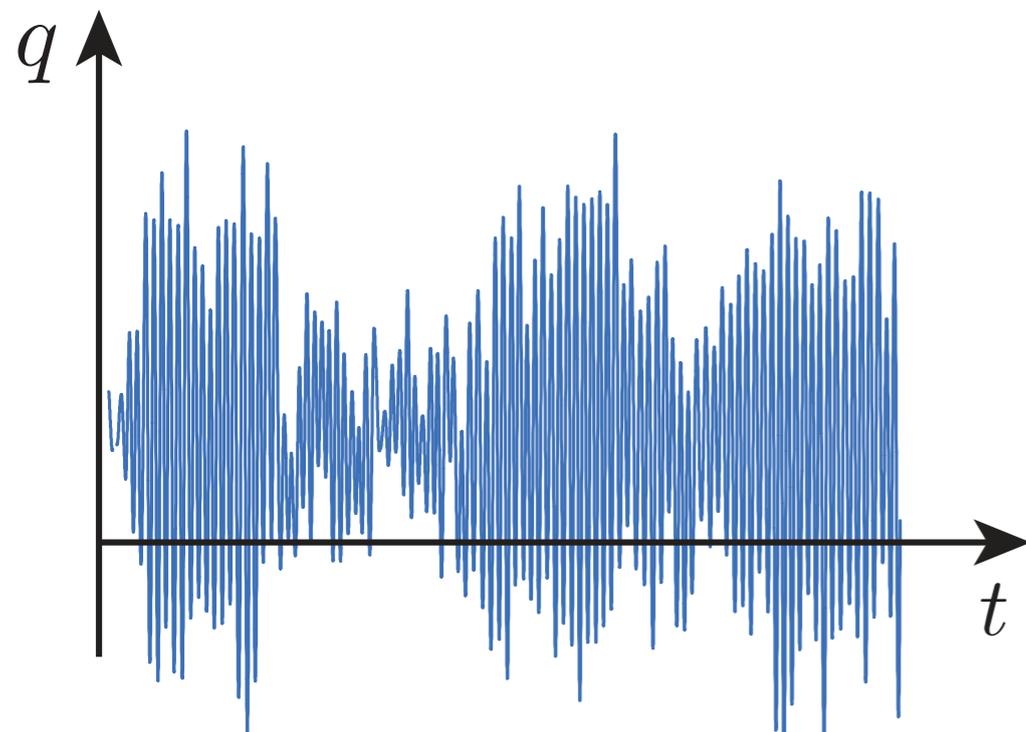


Domaine temporel



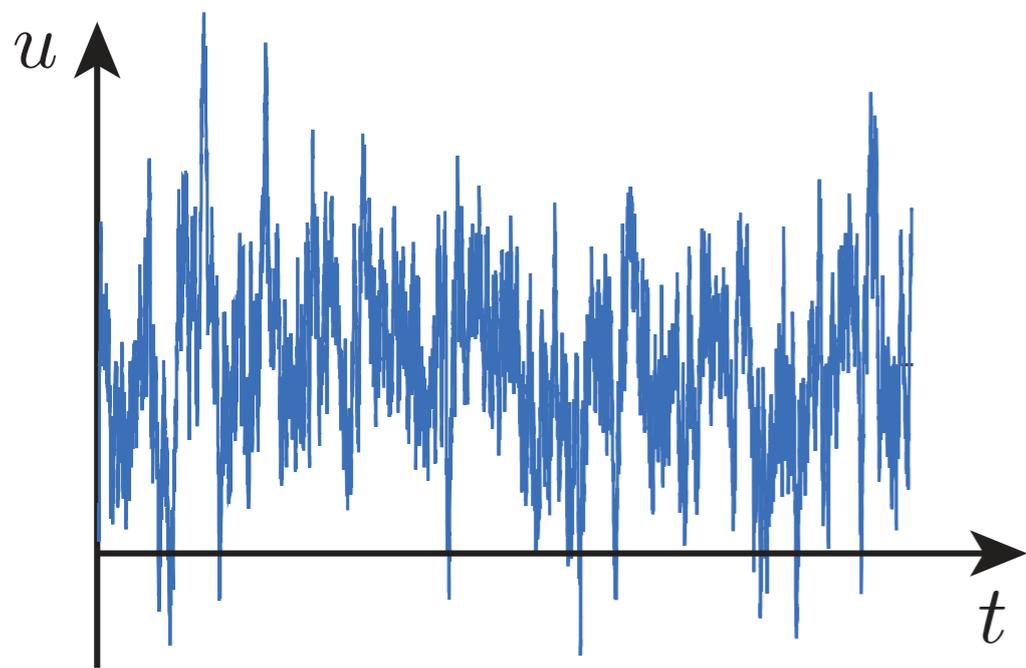
\downarrow
 éq. du mouvement
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 $S_q(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_p(\omega)$
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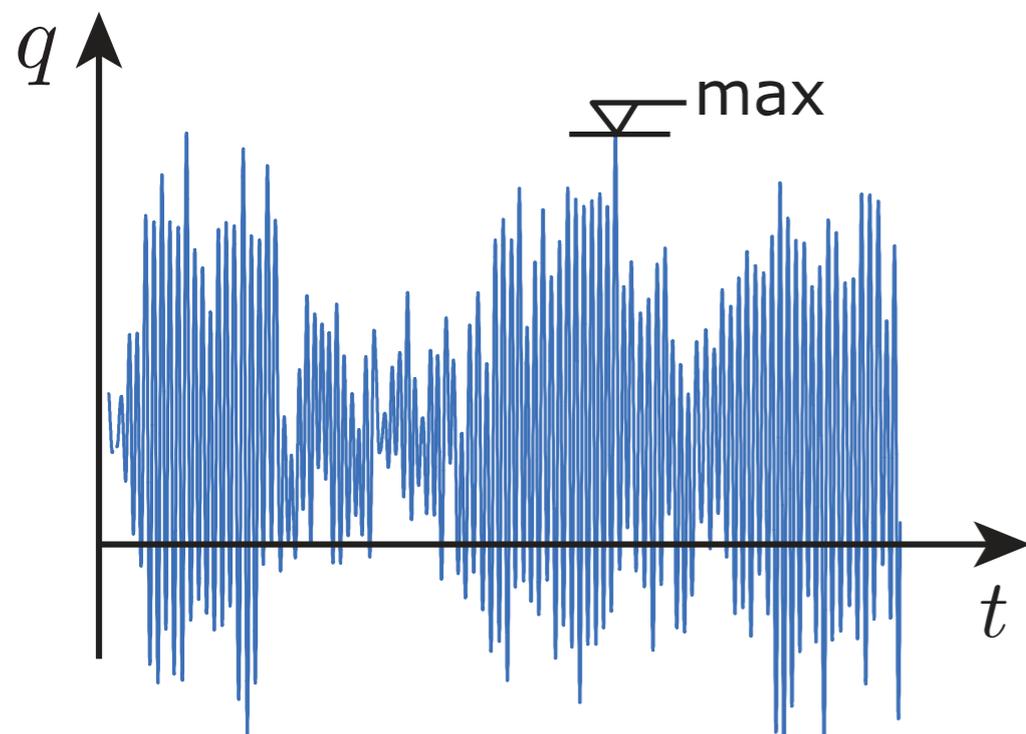


Domaine temporel

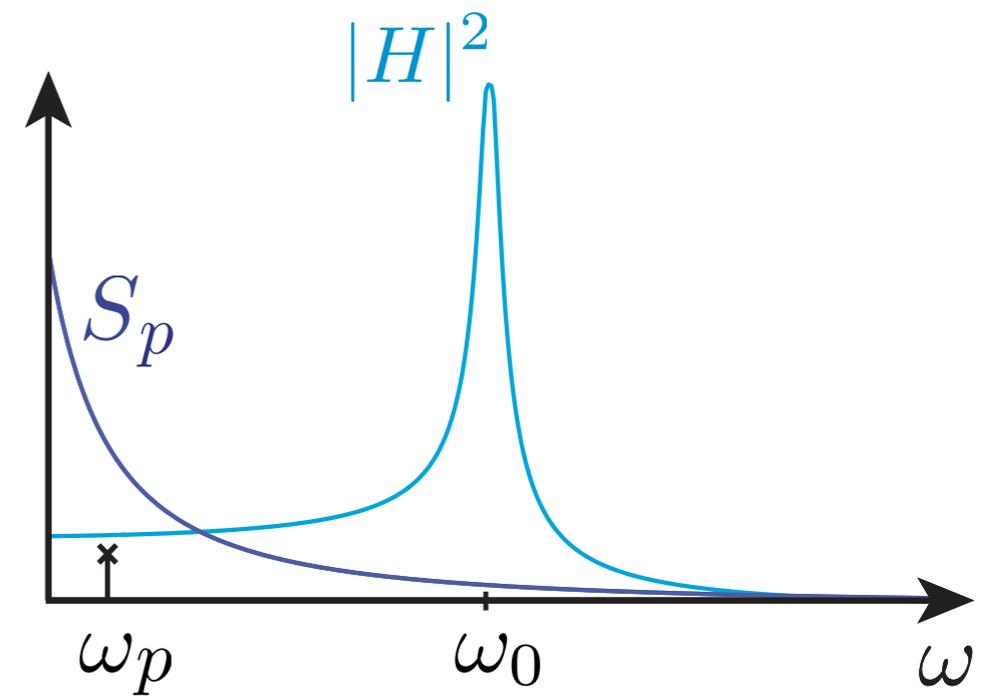
Domaine fréquentiel



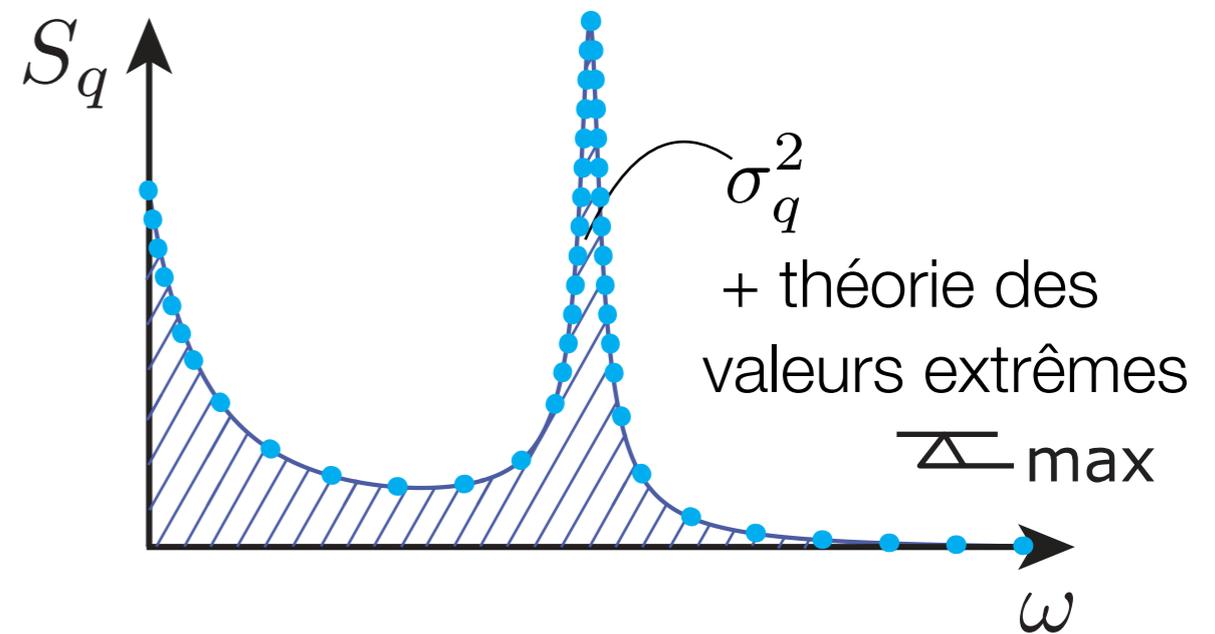
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 éq. du mouvement
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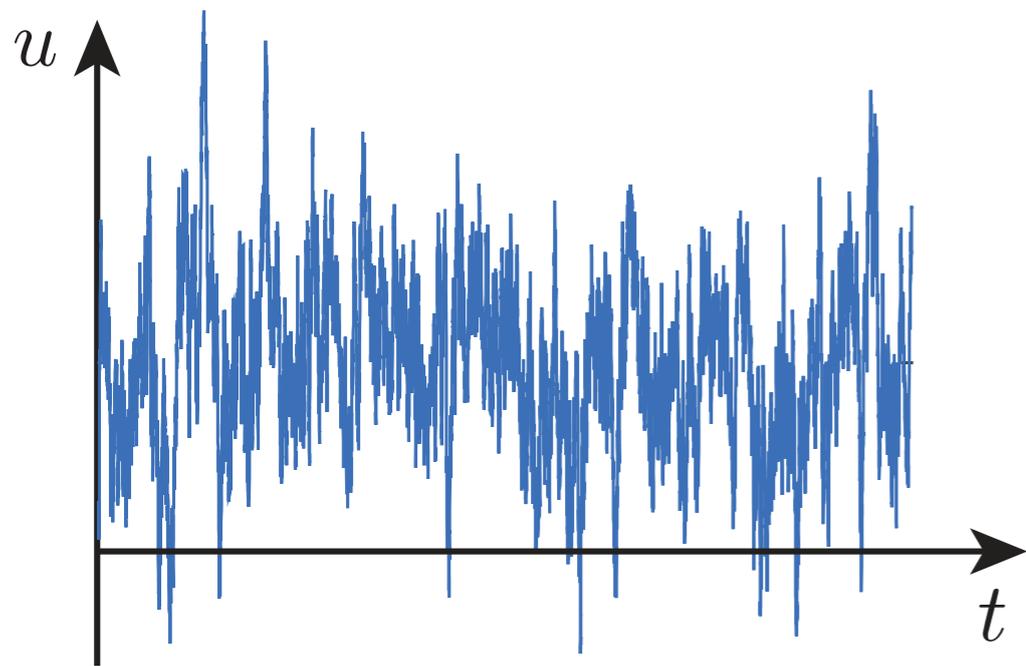
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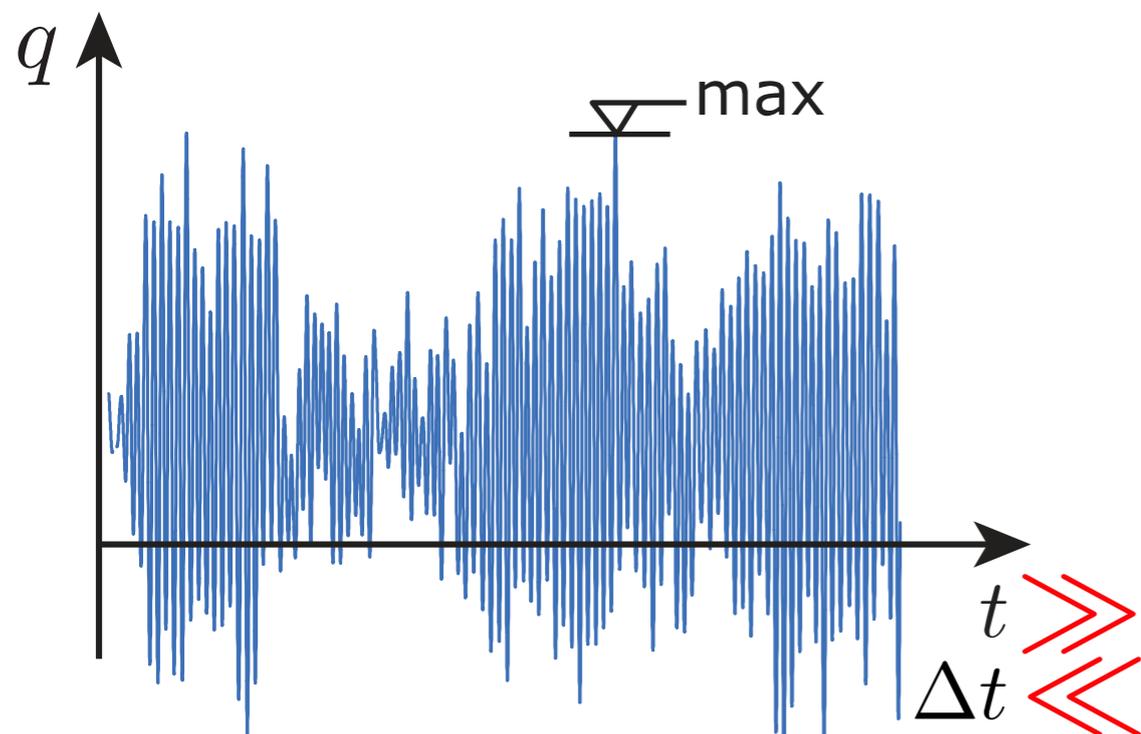
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 $S_q(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_p(\omega)$
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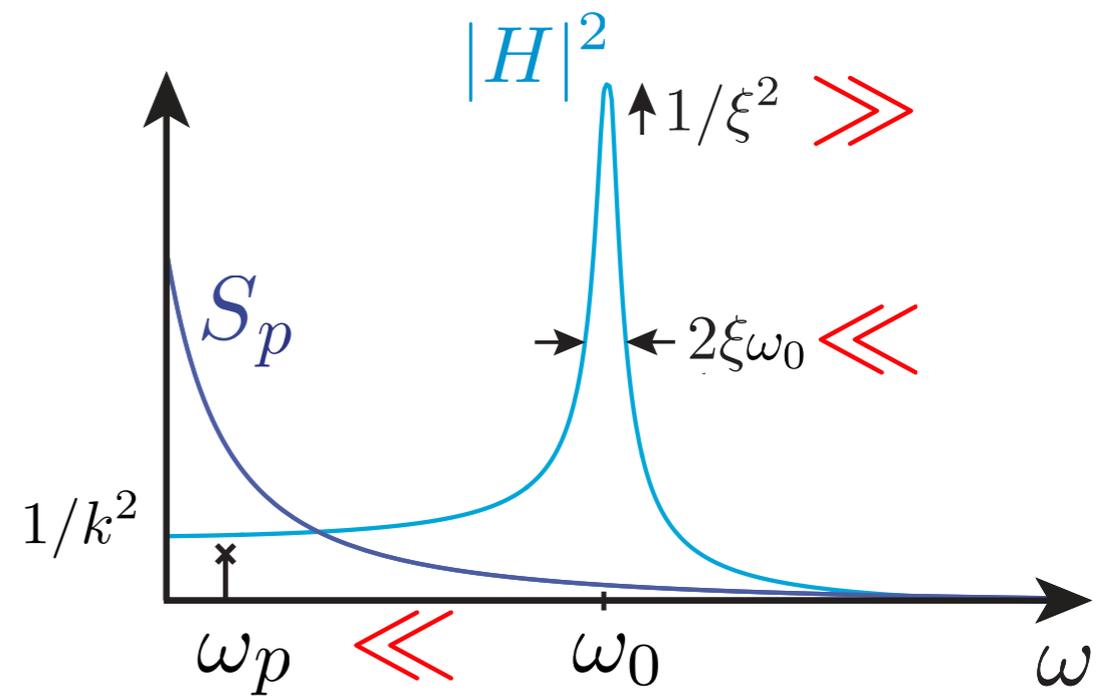
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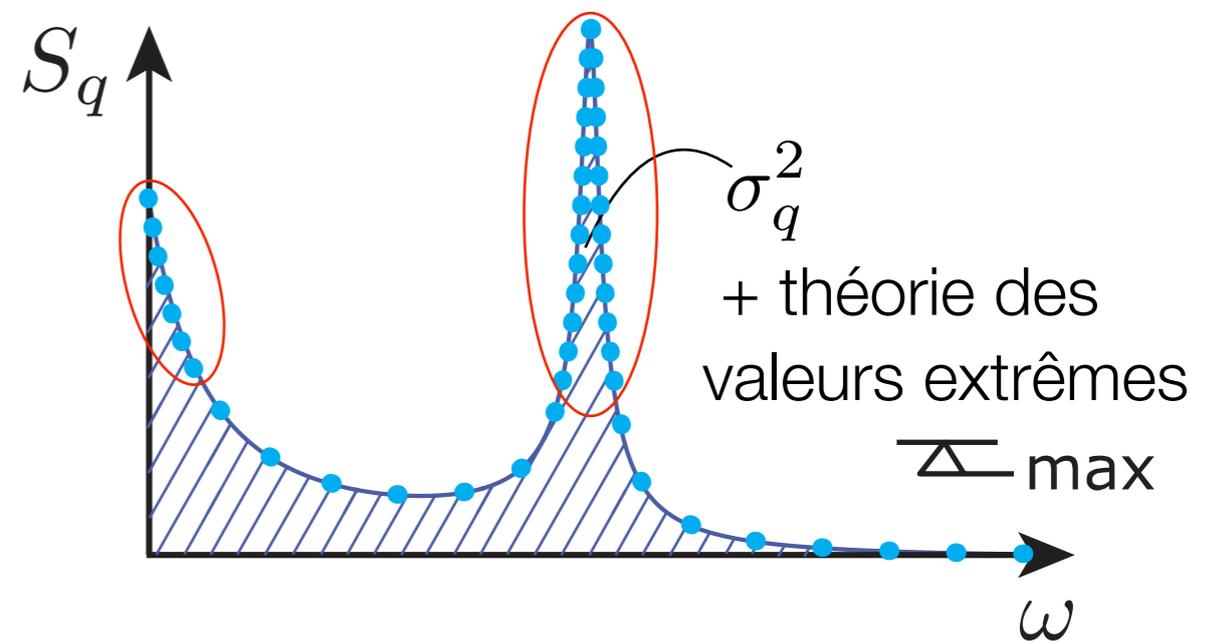
éq. du mouvement



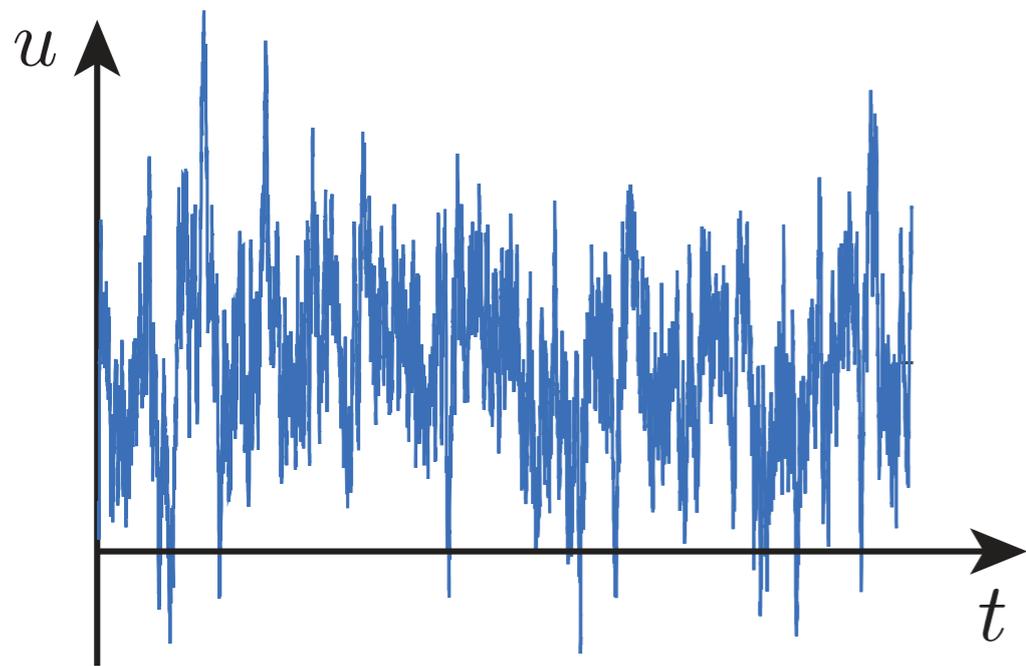
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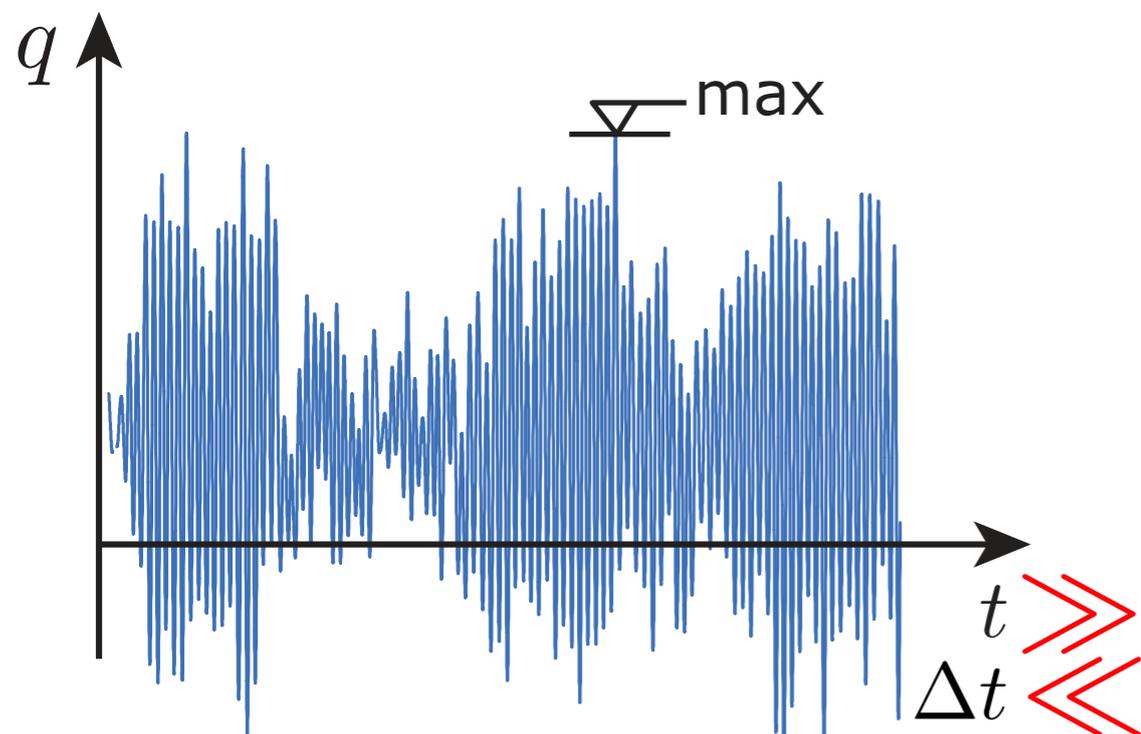
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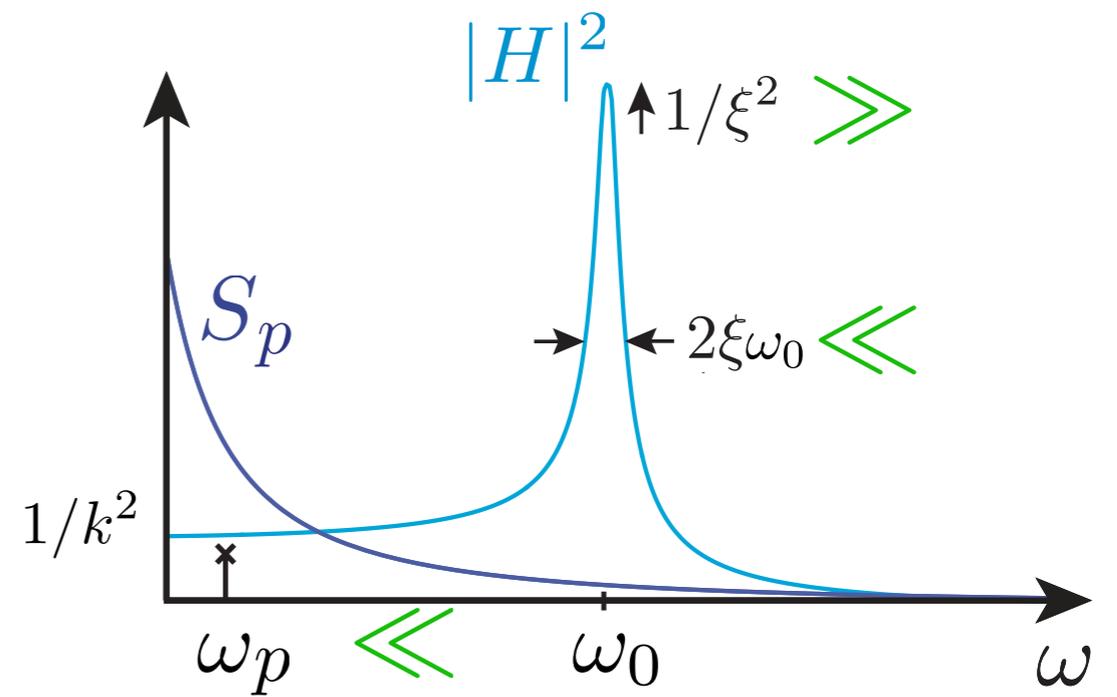
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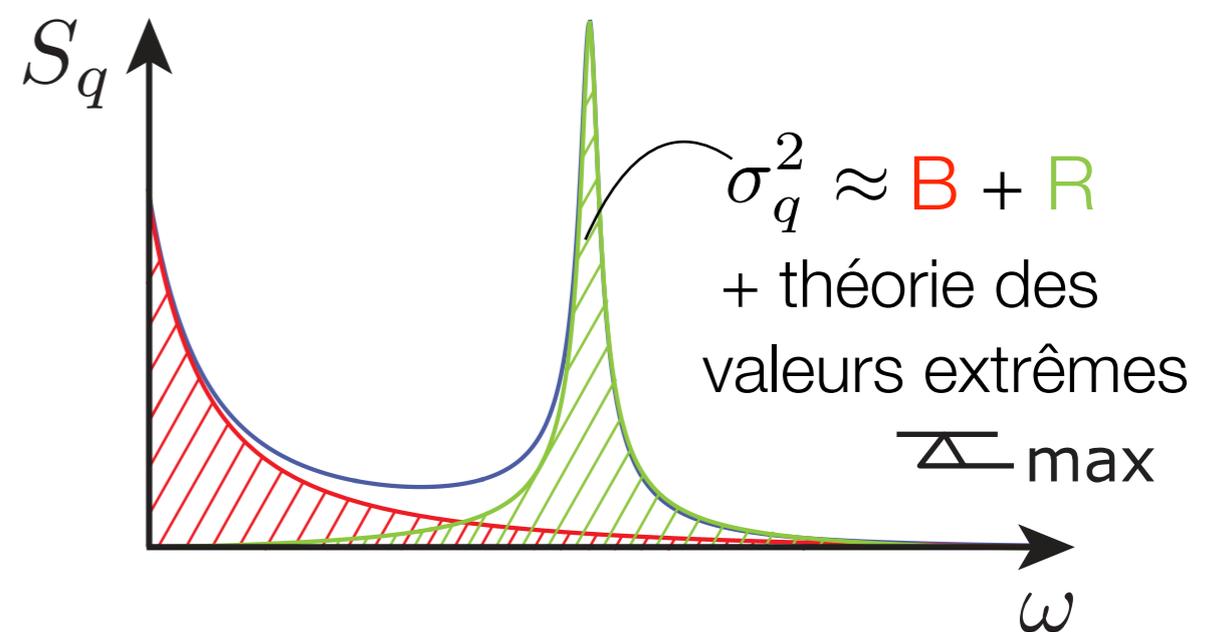
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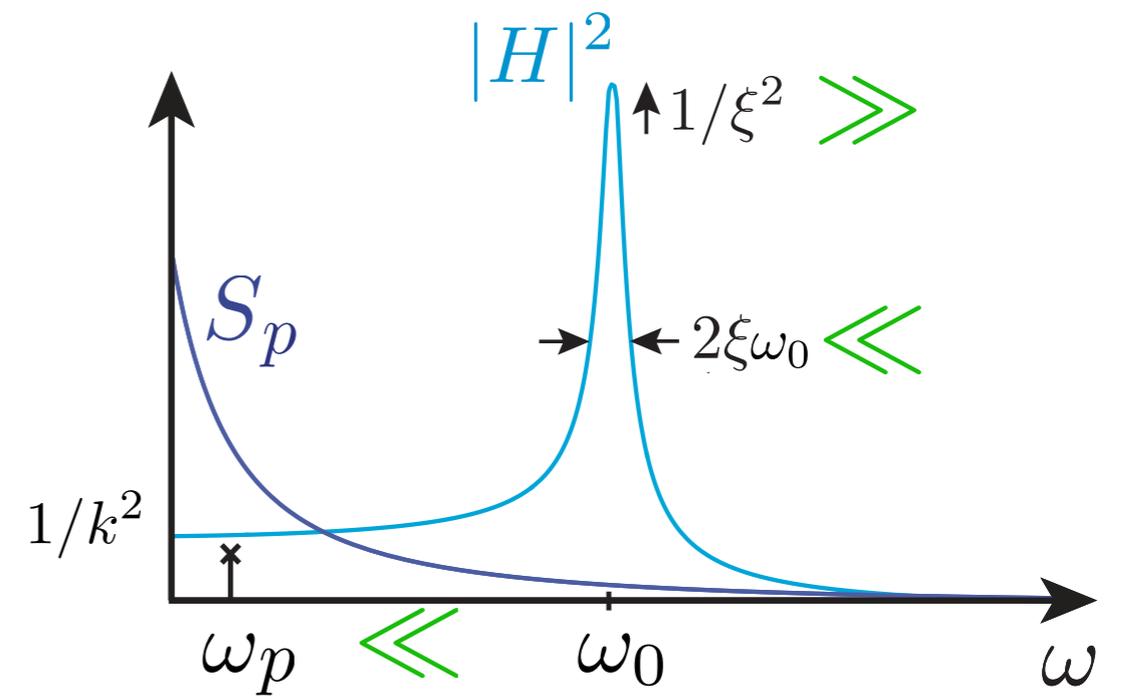
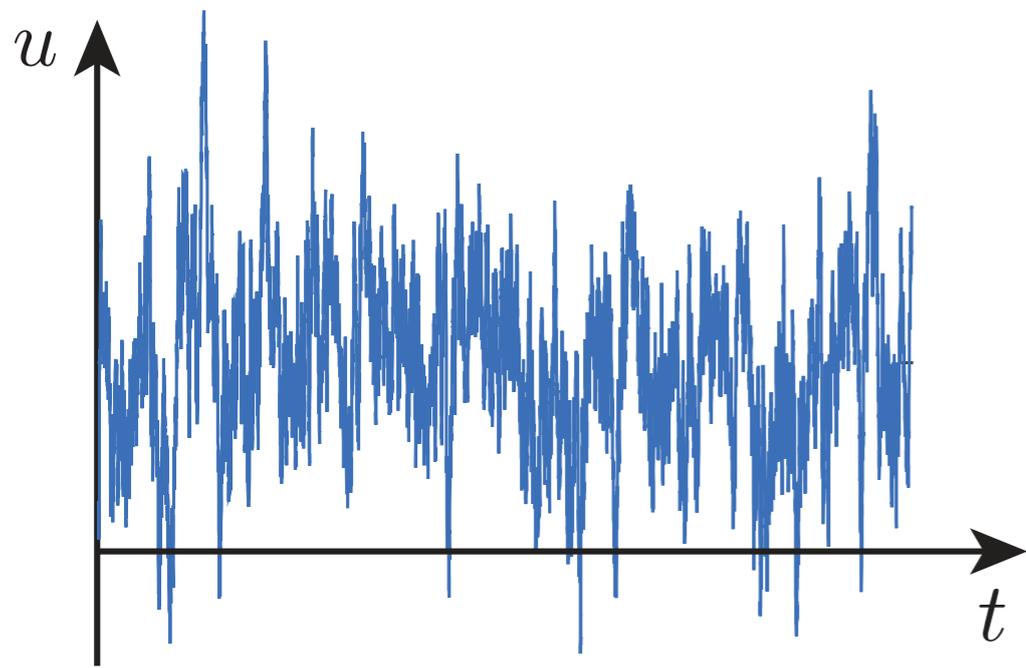
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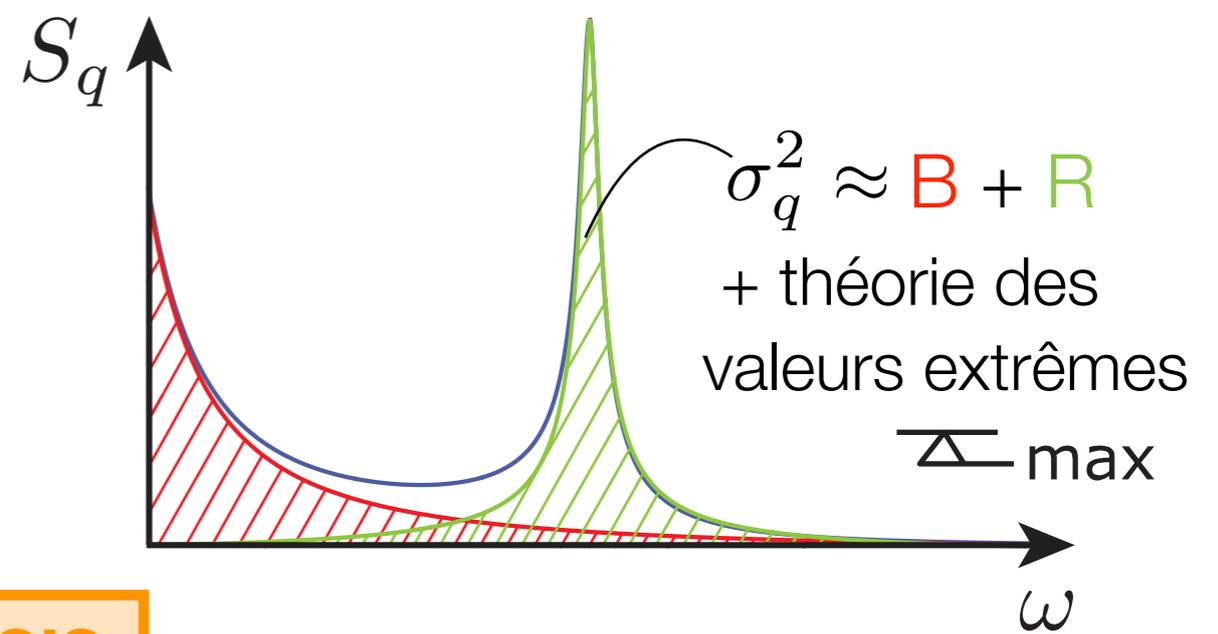
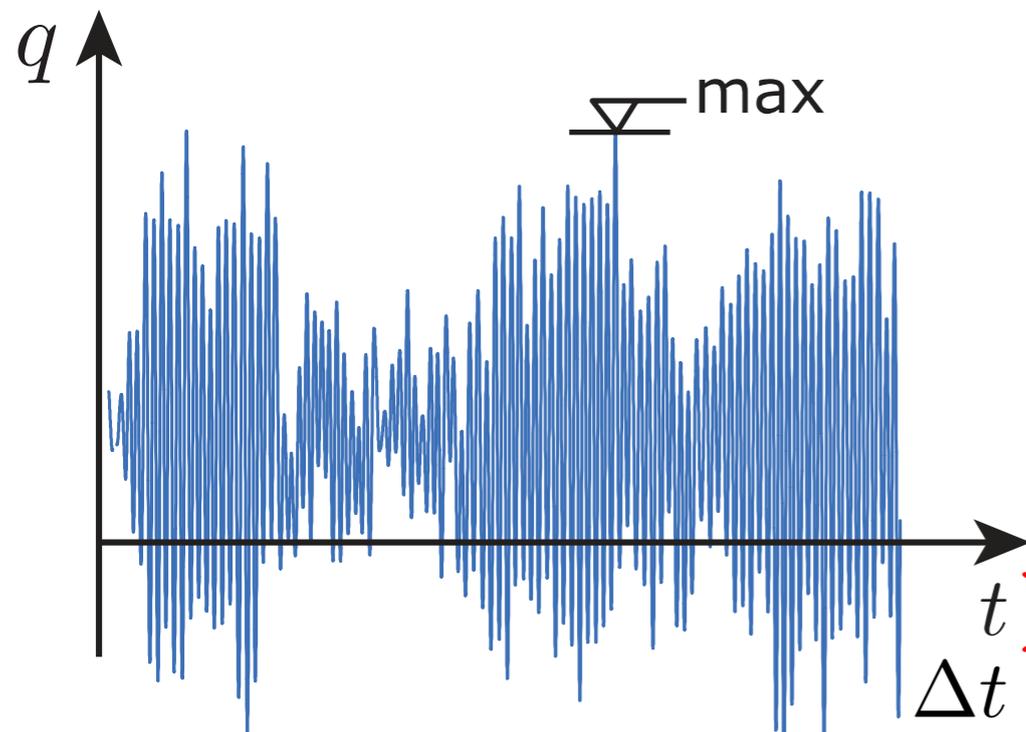


Domaine fréquentiel



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 éq. du mouvement
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 $S_q(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_p(\omega)$
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Domaine temporel

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 Δt

- PRÉCIS
+ RAPIDE
+ CLAIR

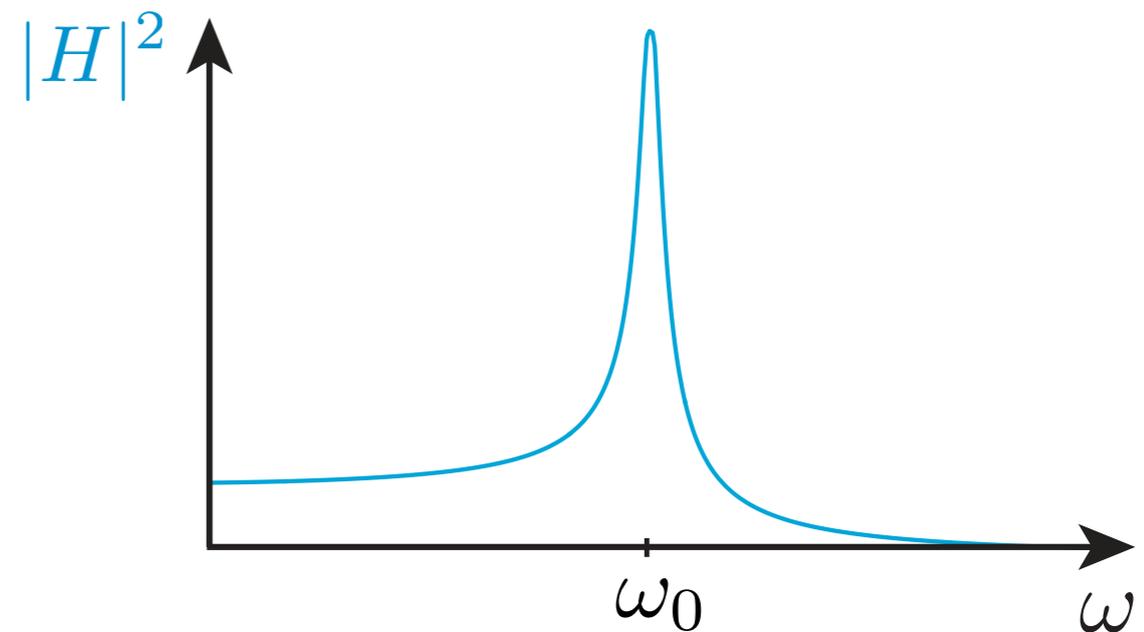
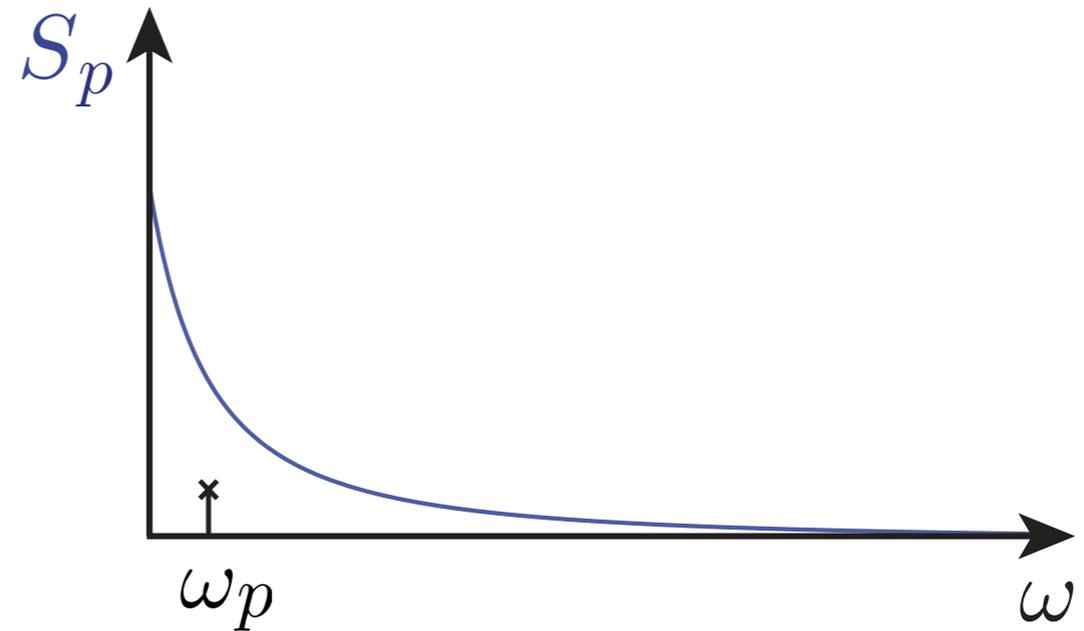
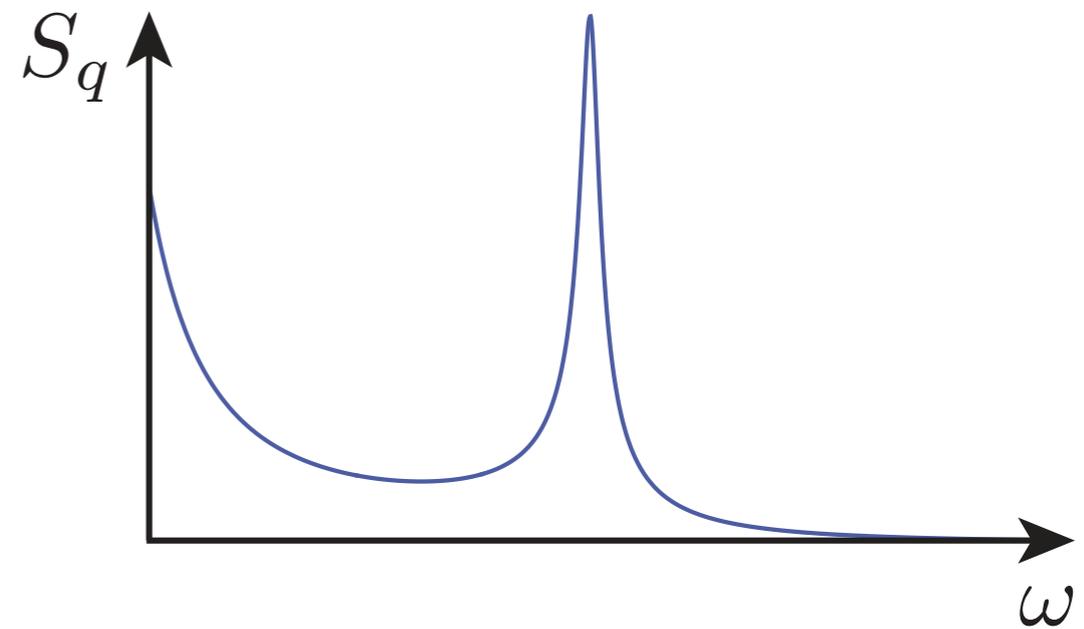
→ Domaine fréquentiel

Méthode par perturbation pour les intégrales

$$\xi \ll 1 ; \frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} \ll 1$$

BACKGROUND
RESONANTE

1. Repère la contribution principale
2. Introduit une coordonnée étirée appropriée
3. Trouve une approximation locale et intégrable
4. Soustrait-la pour former un nouveau résidu



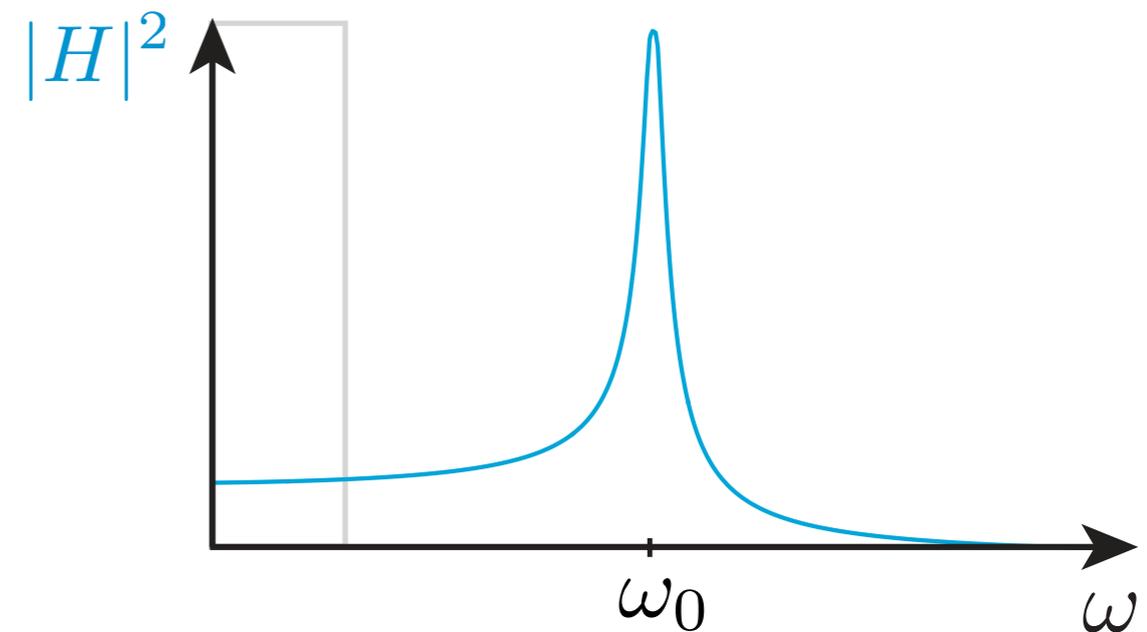
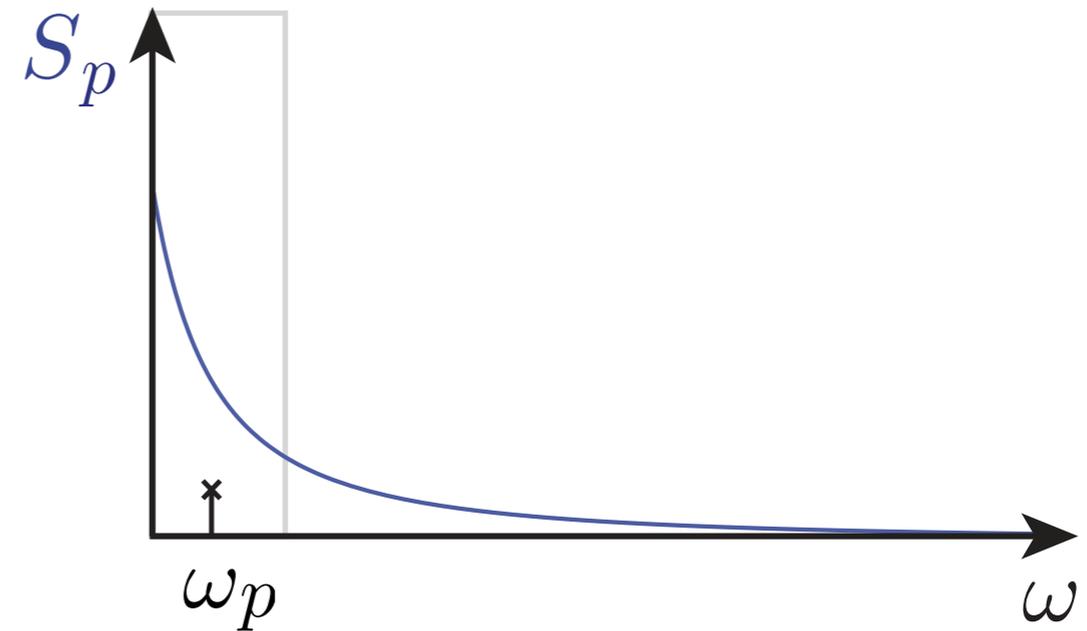
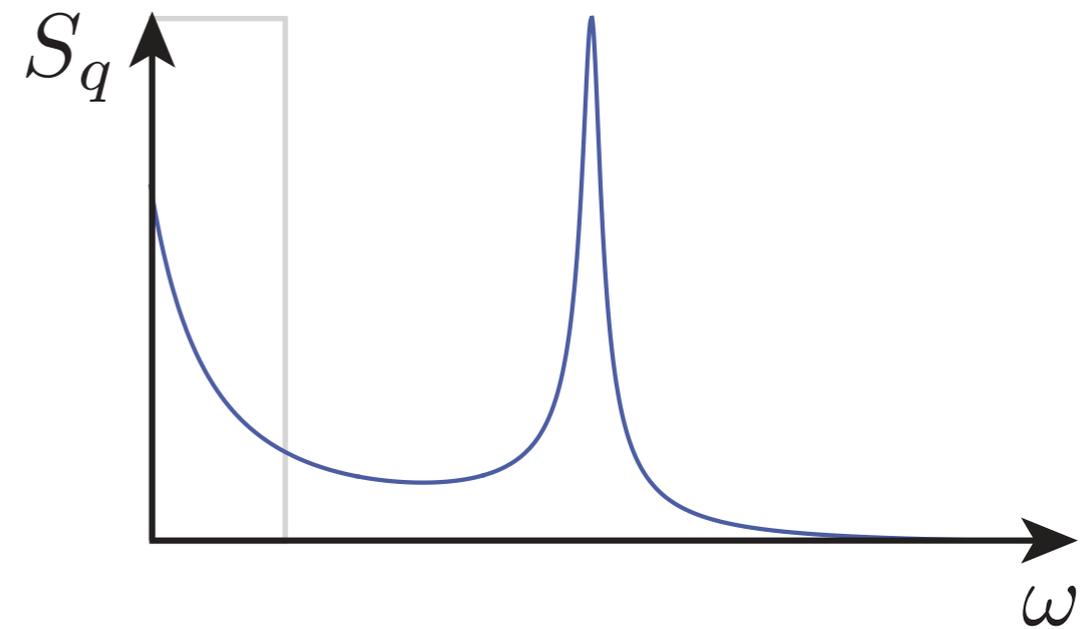
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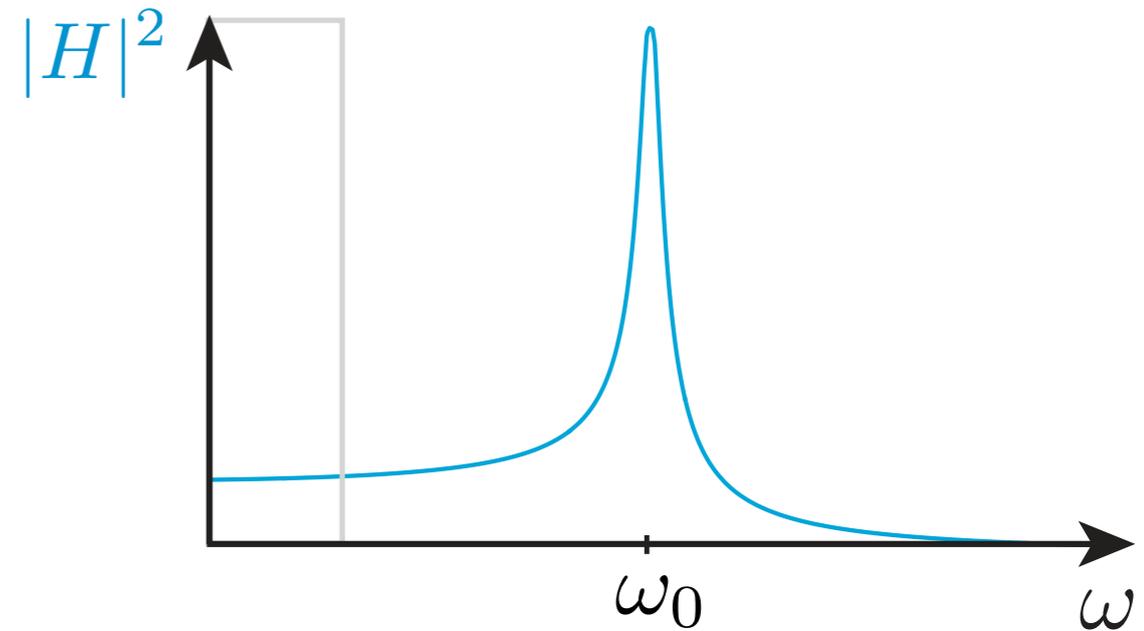
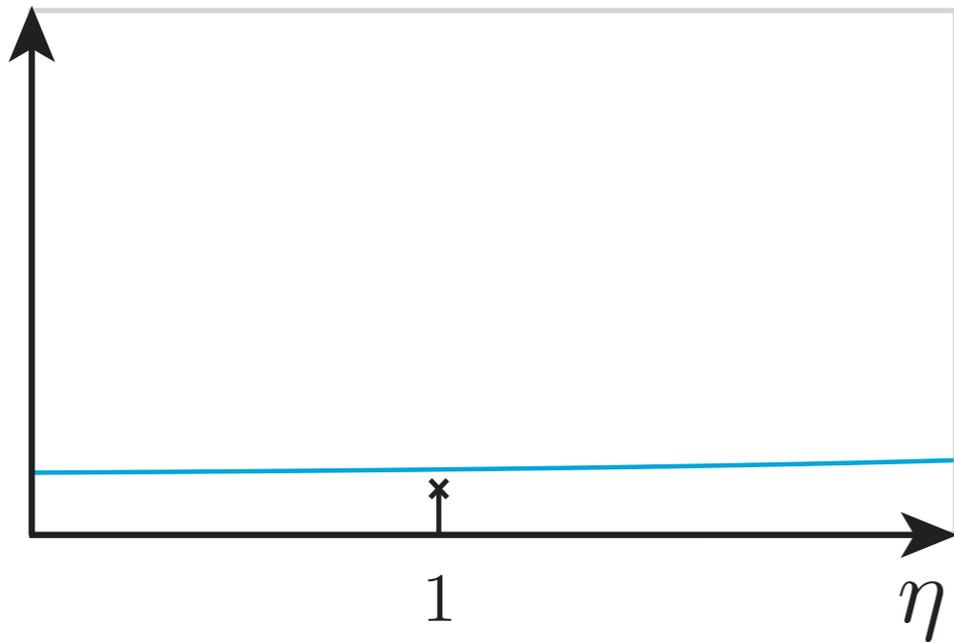
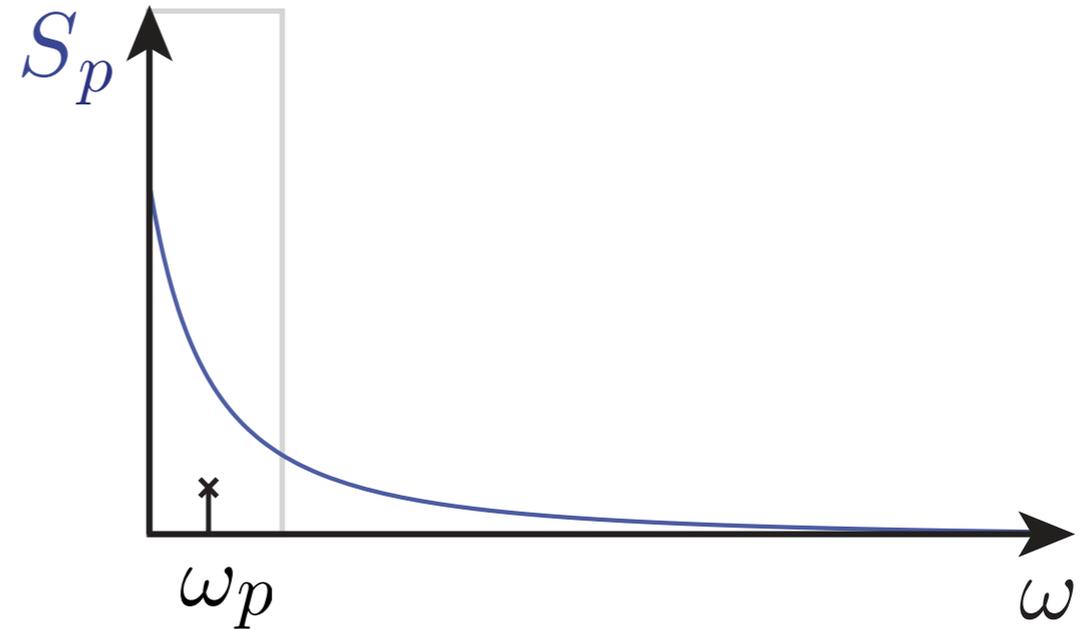
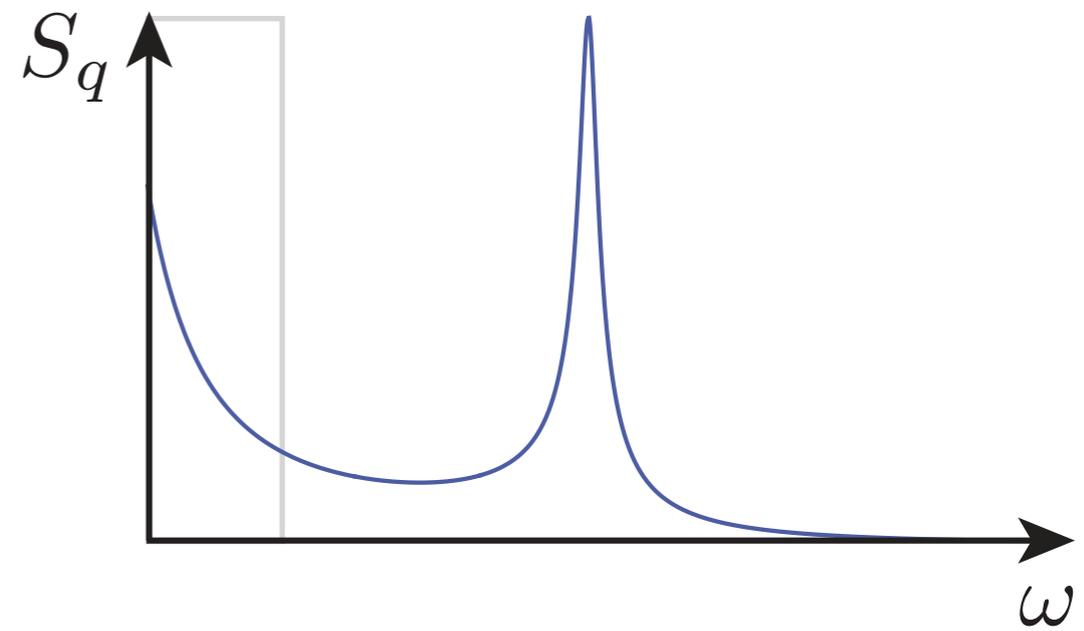
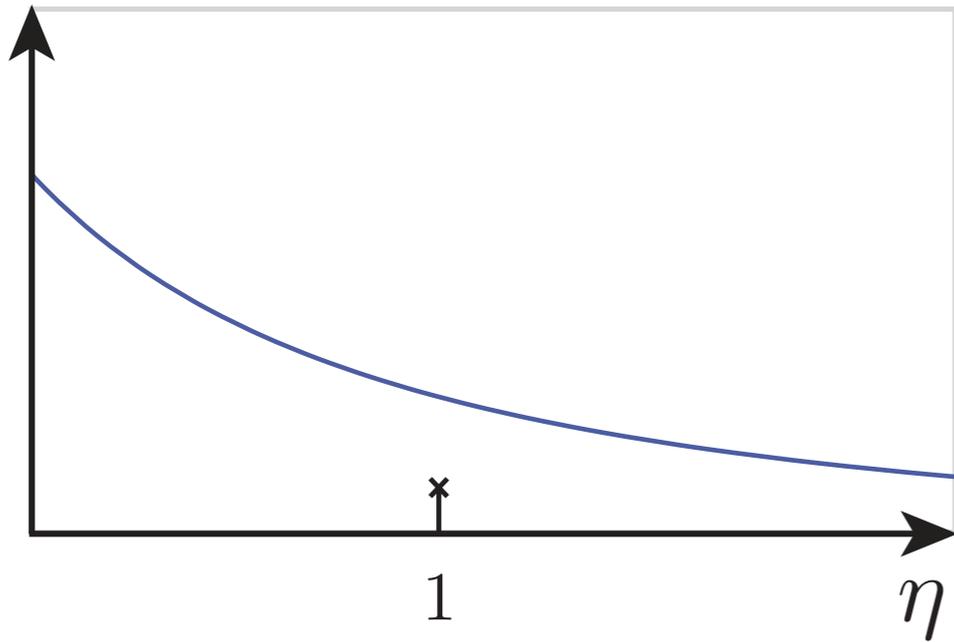


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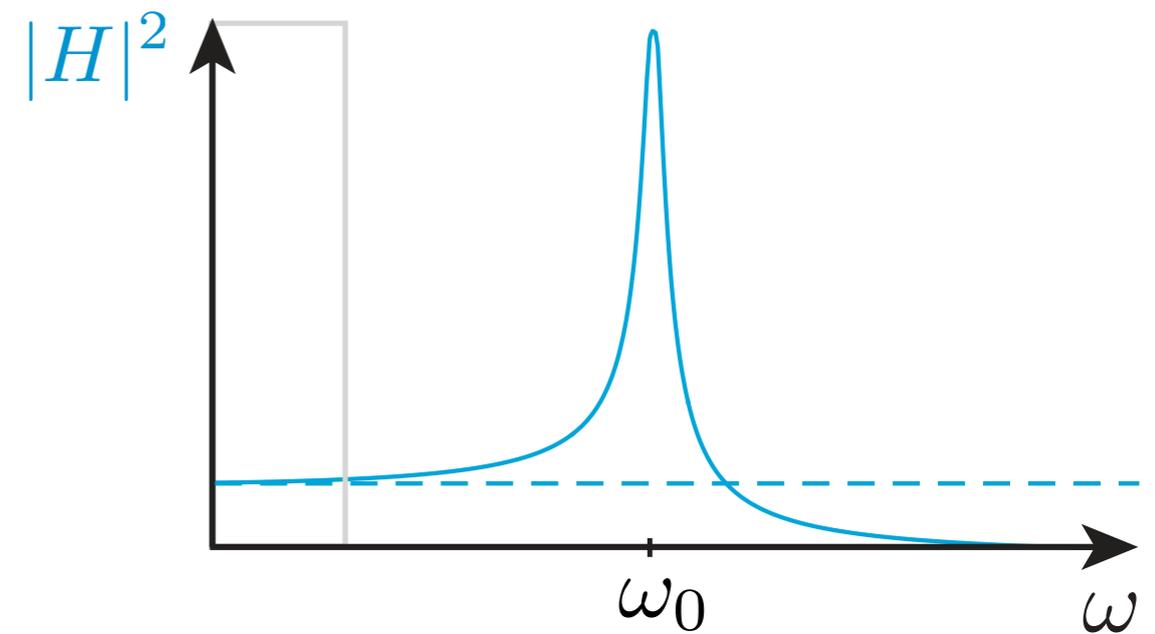
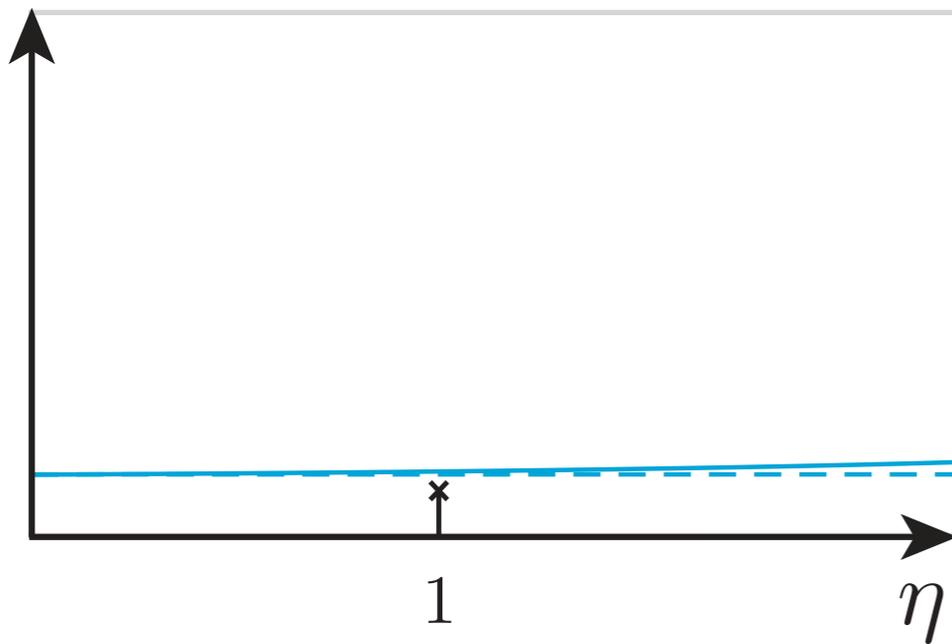
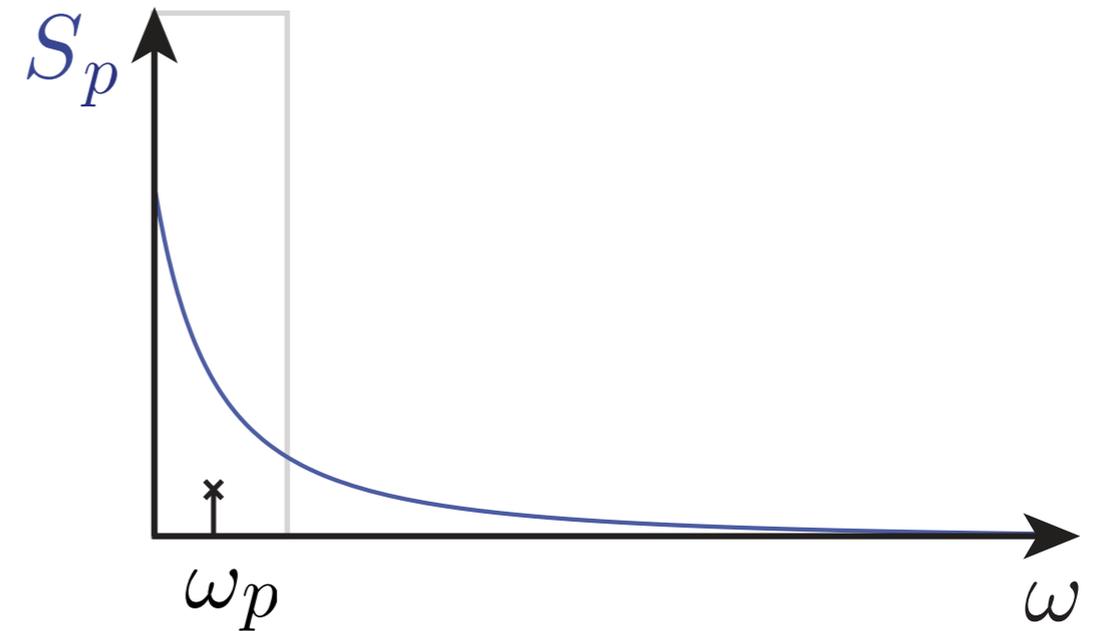
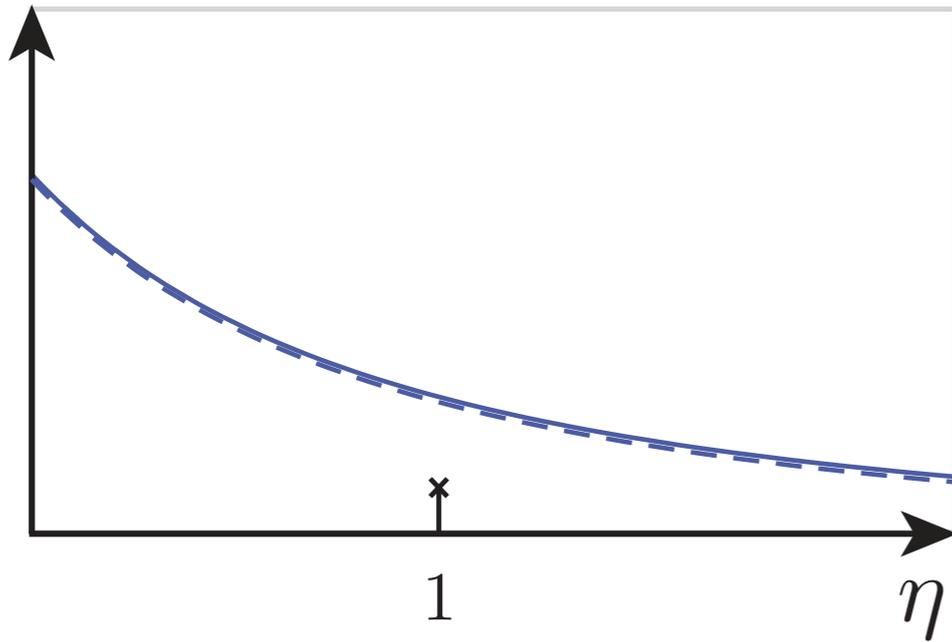
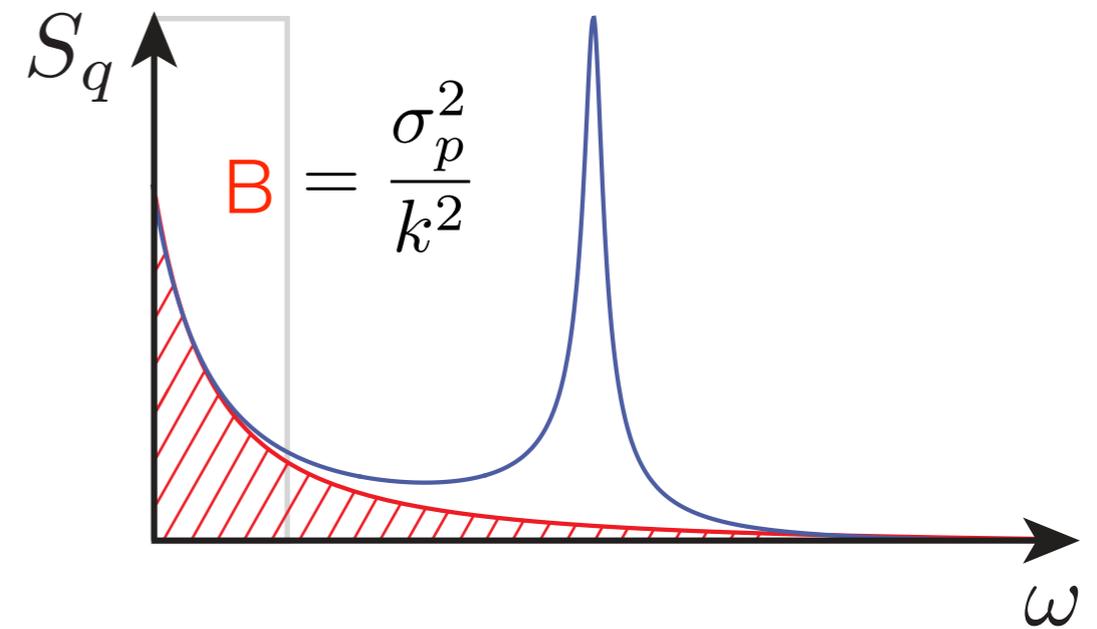


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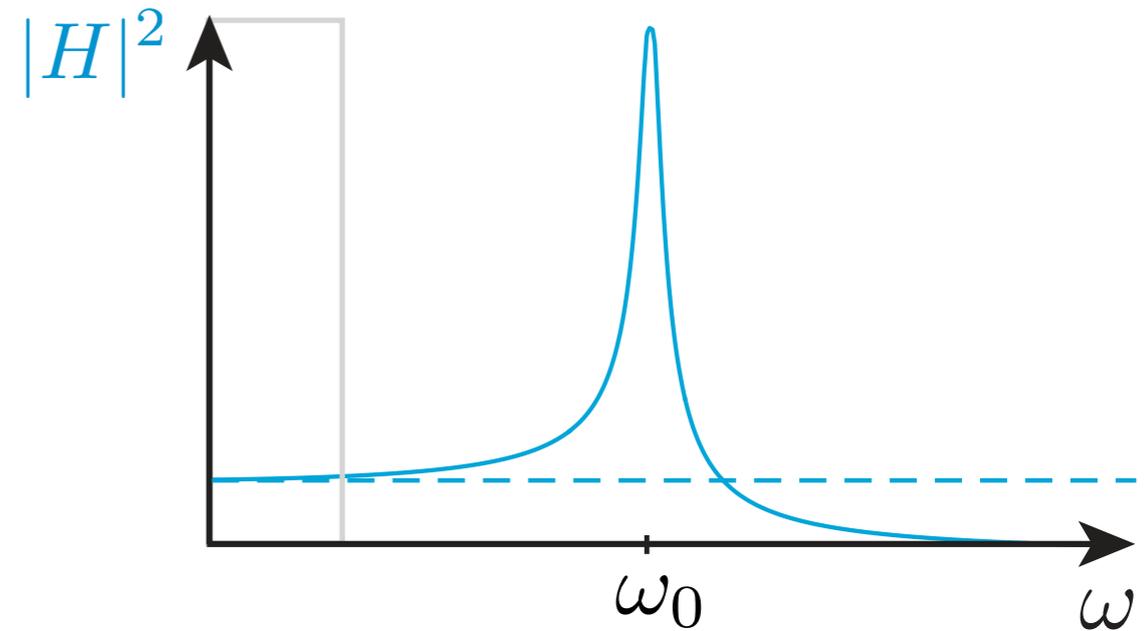
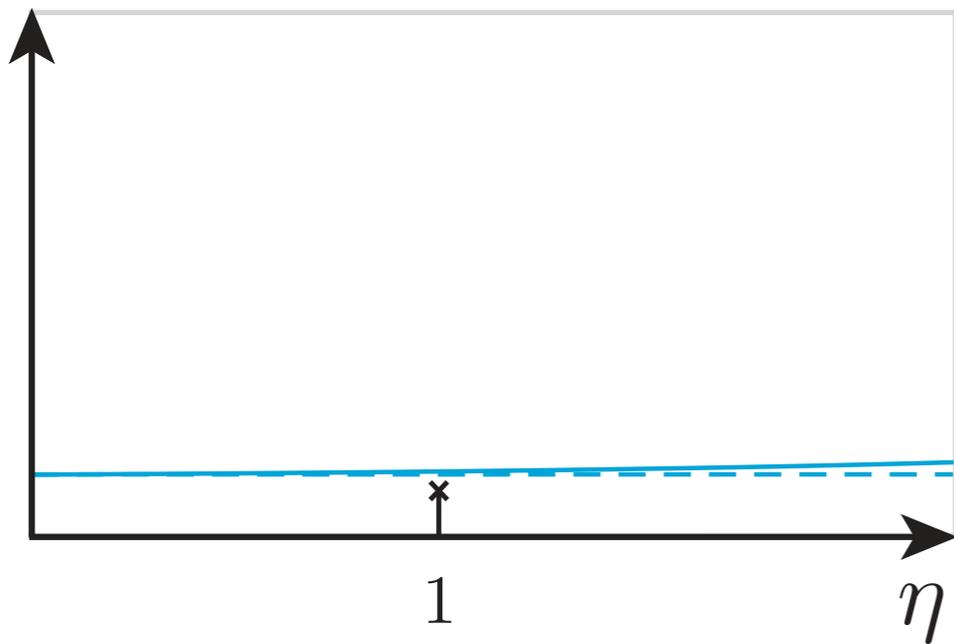
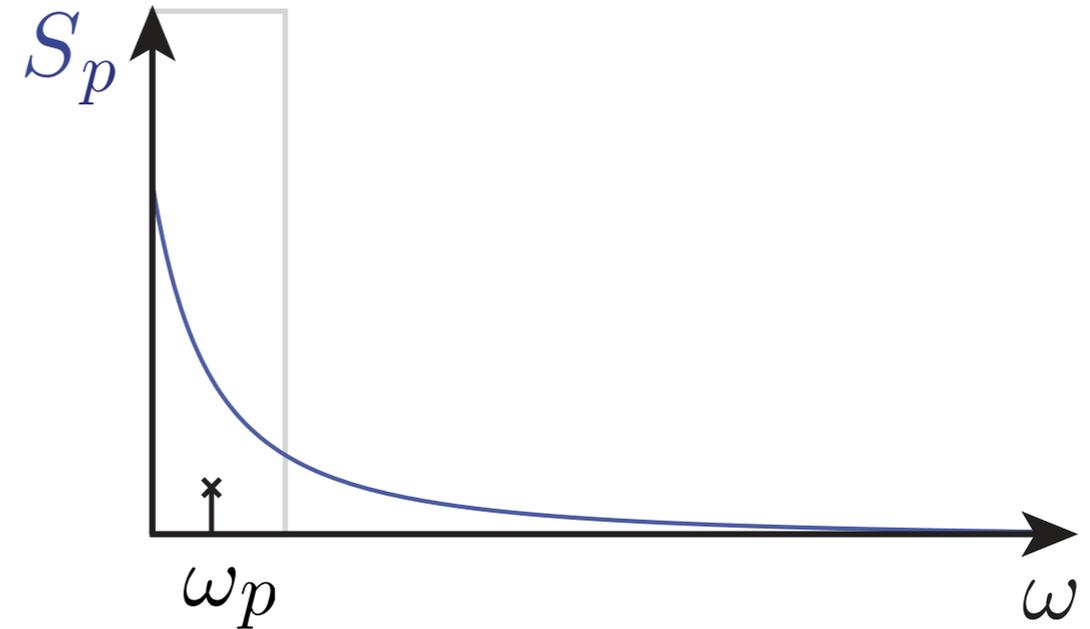
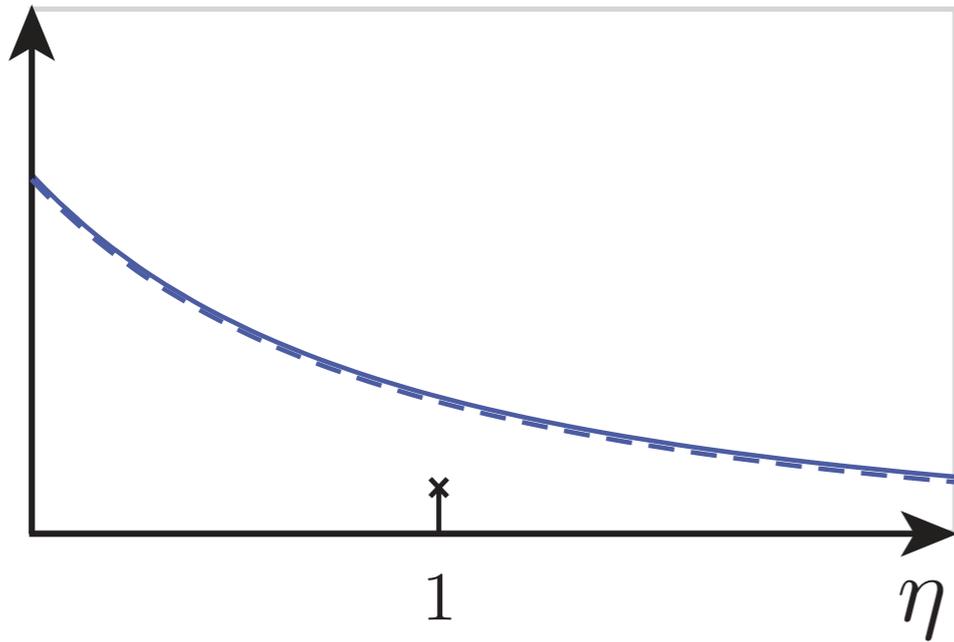
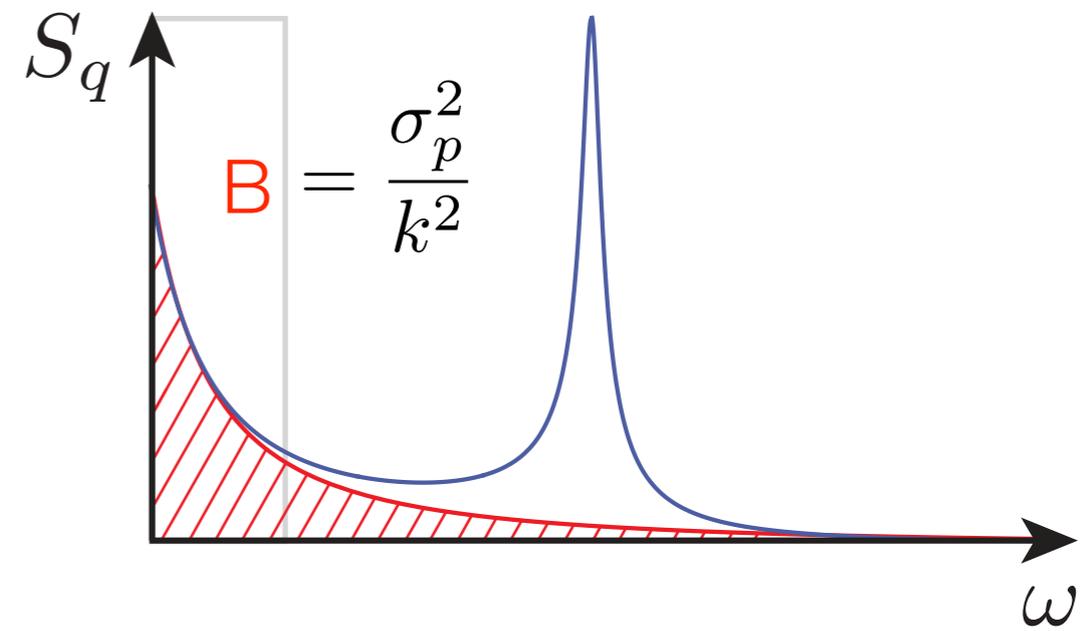


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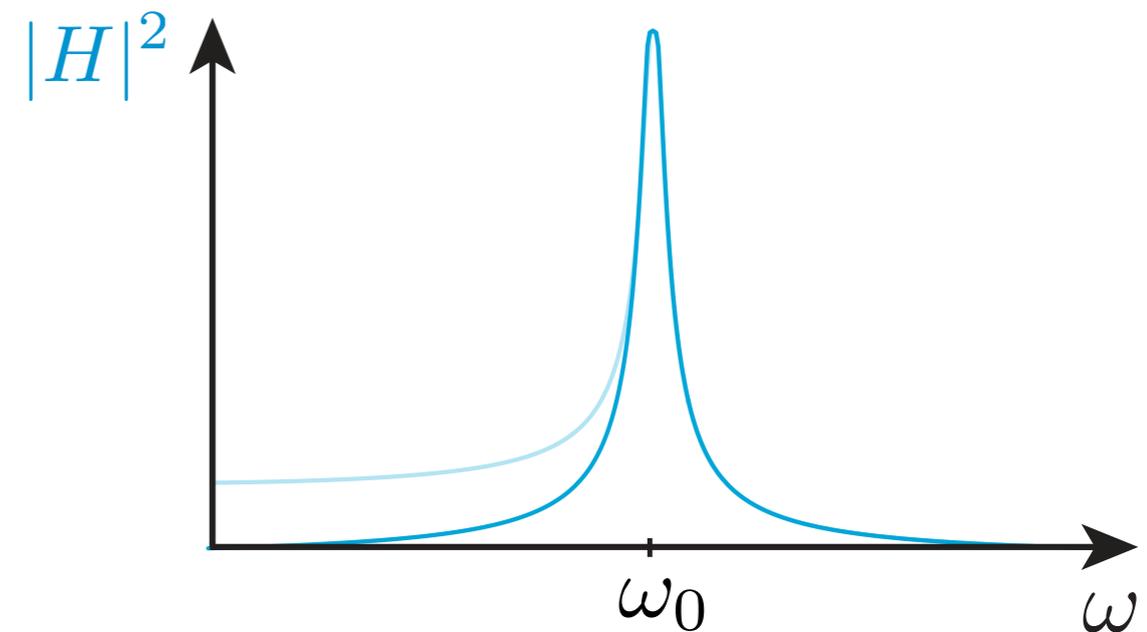
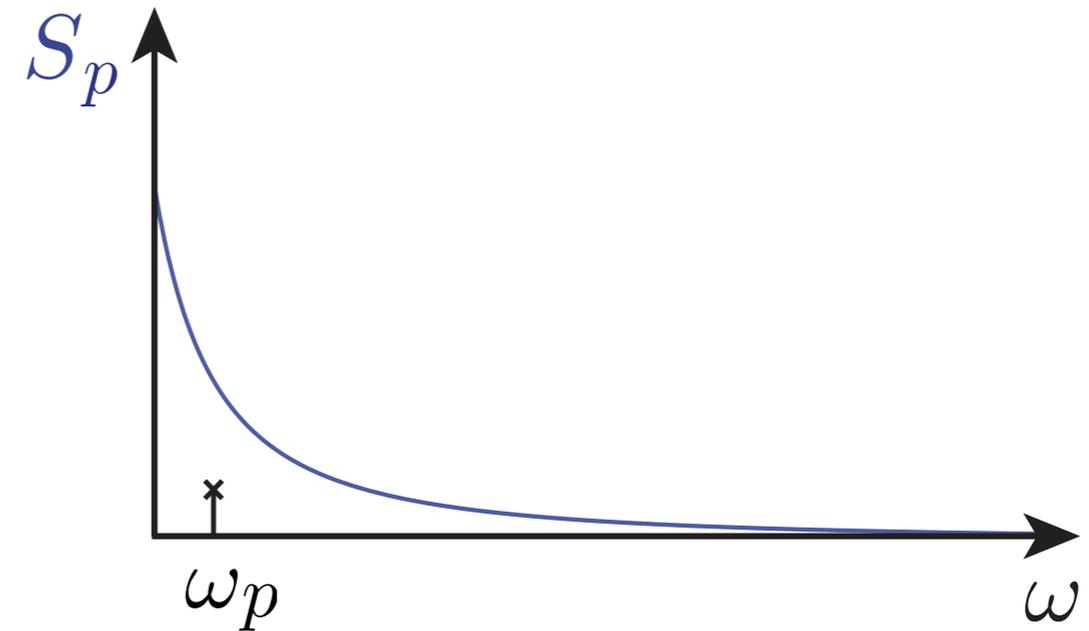
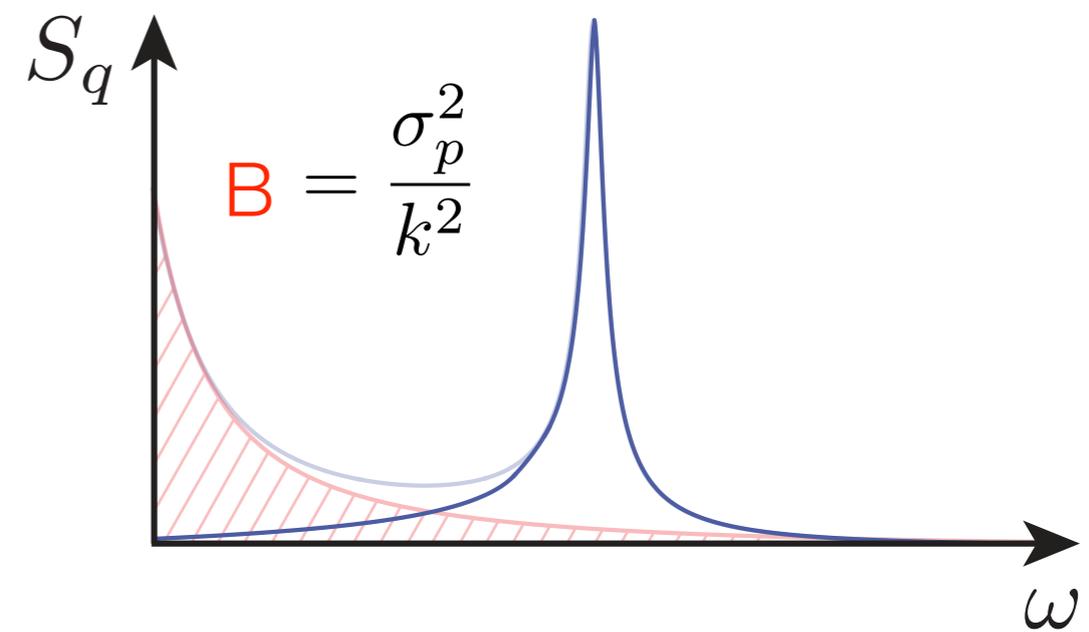
$$1/k^2$$

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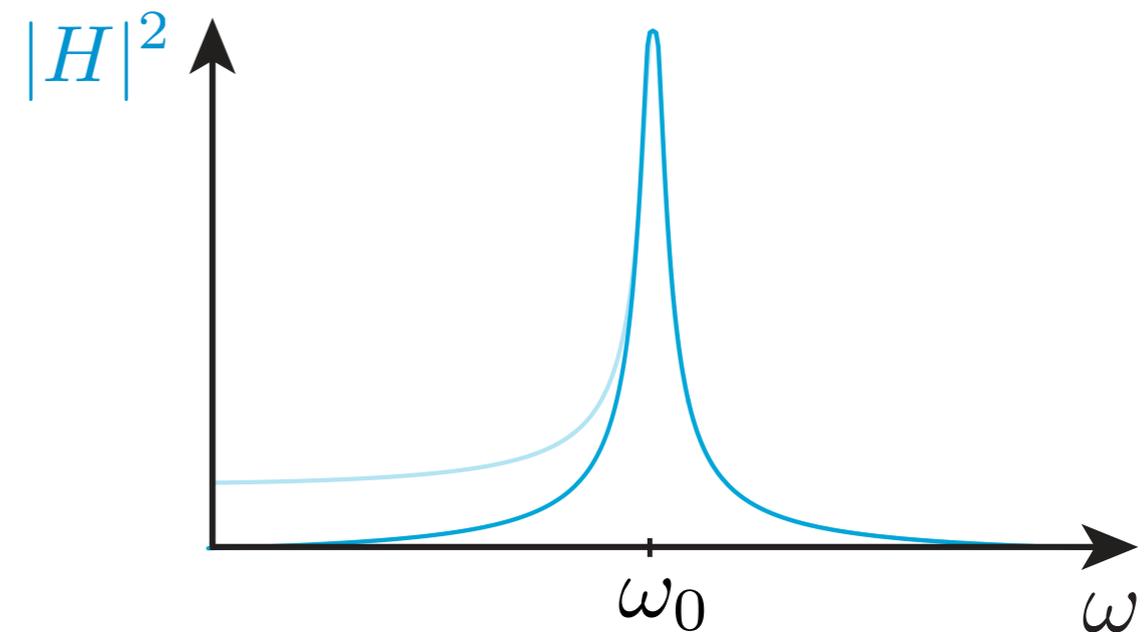
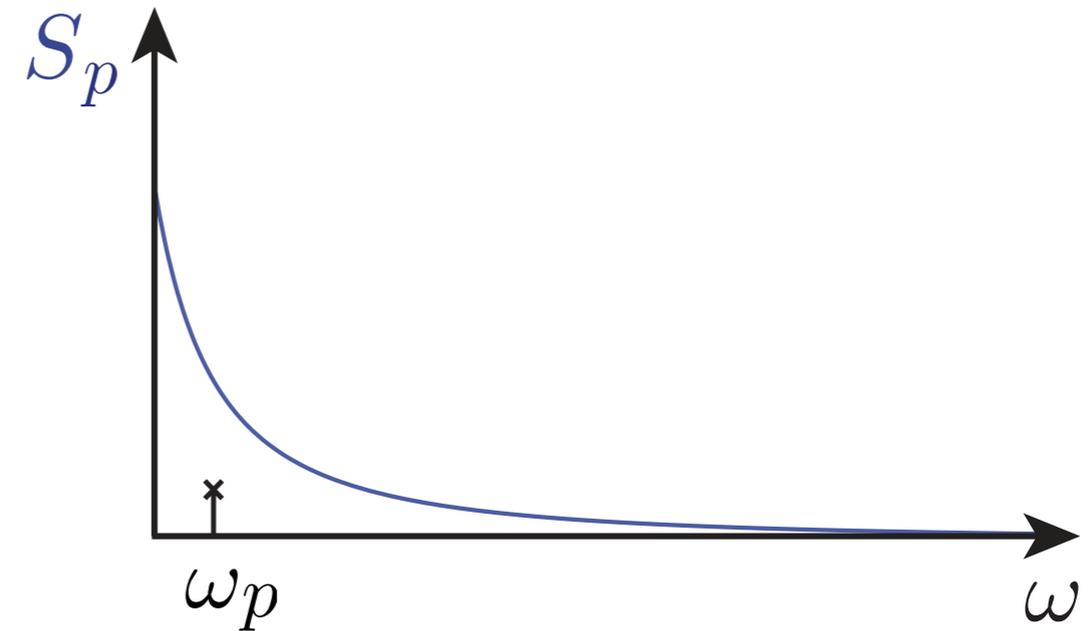
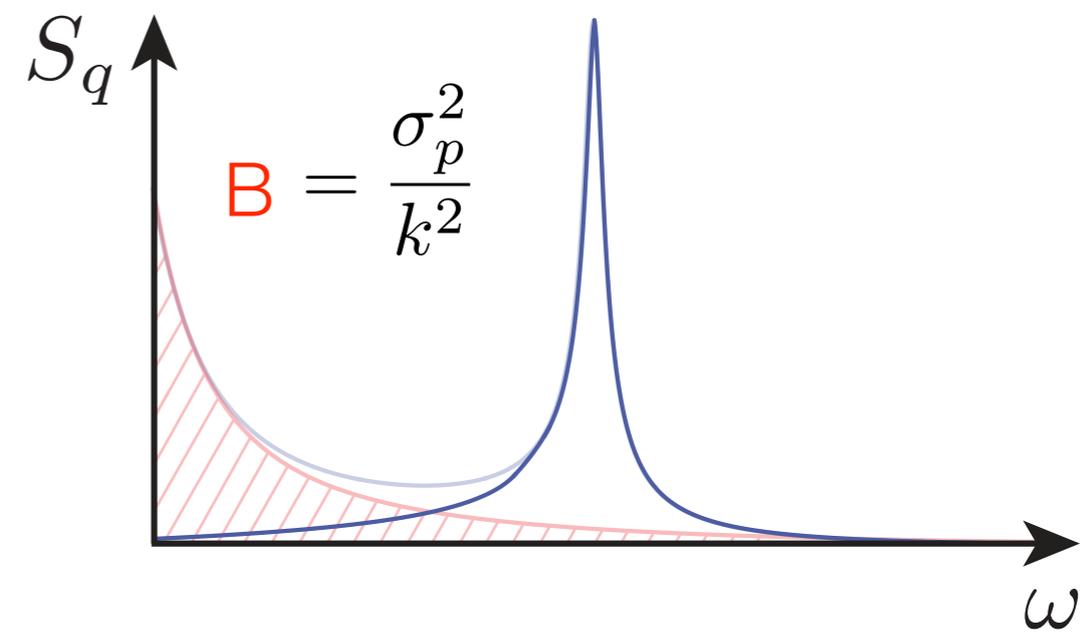
Méthode par perturbation pour les intégrales

$$\xi \ll 1 ; \frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} \ll 1$$

BACKGROUND

RESONANTE

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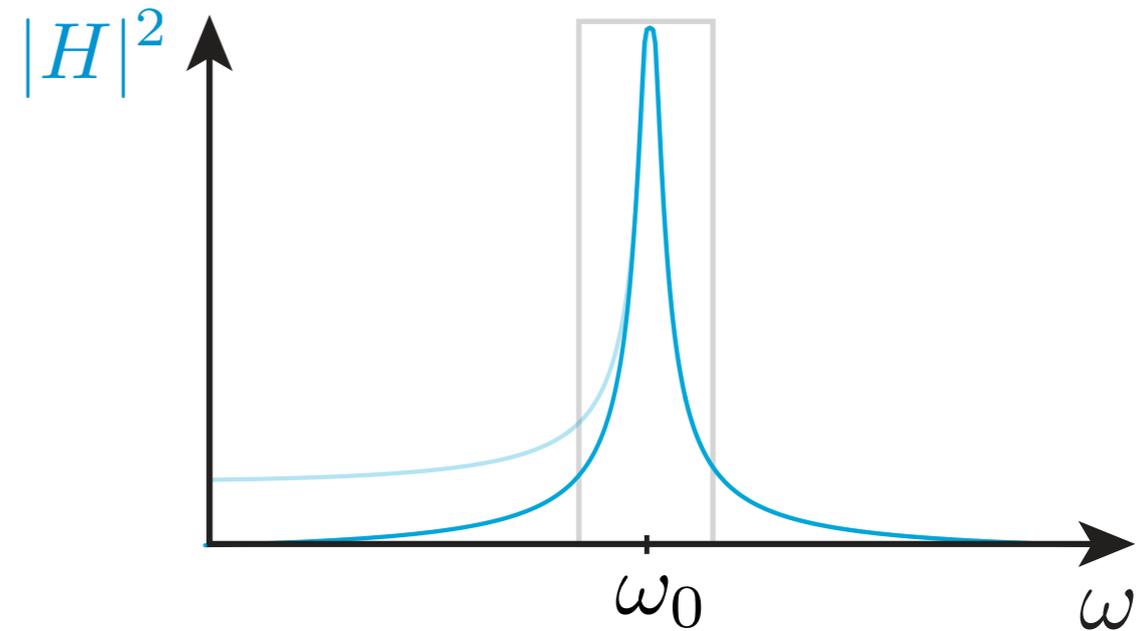
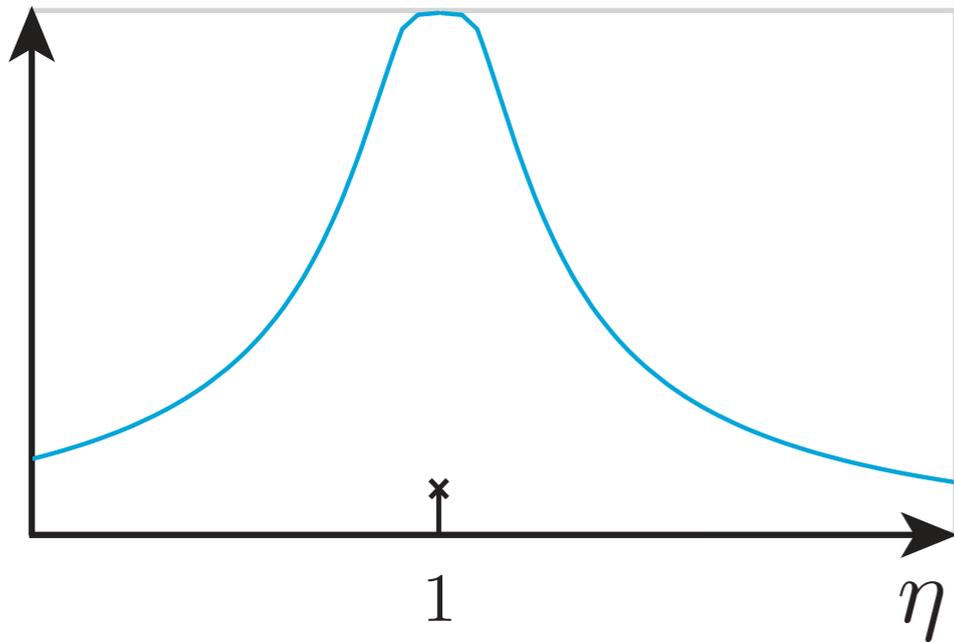
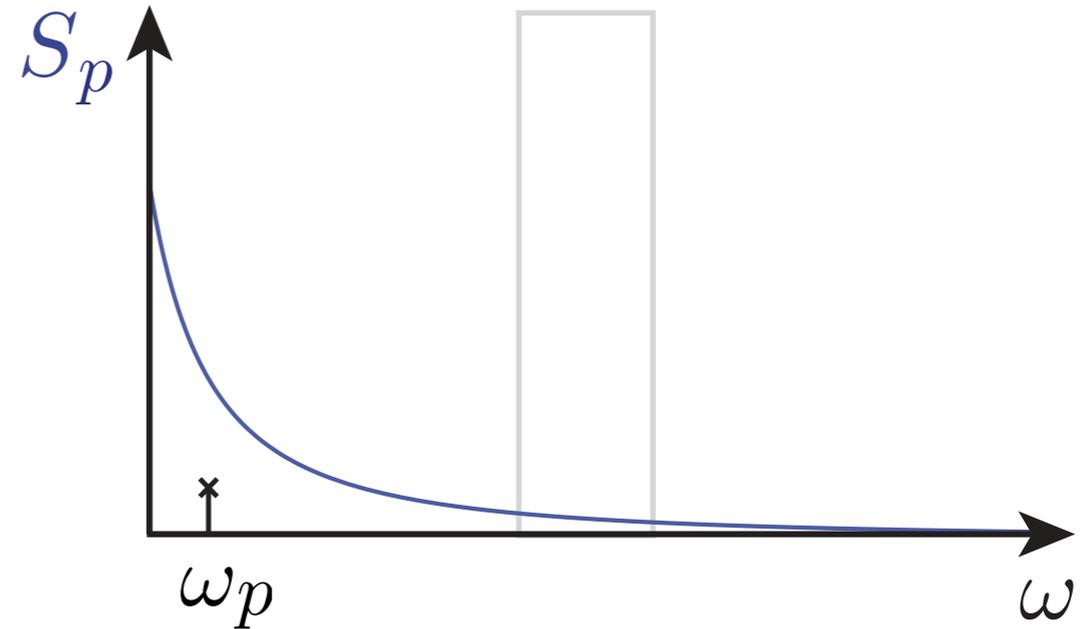
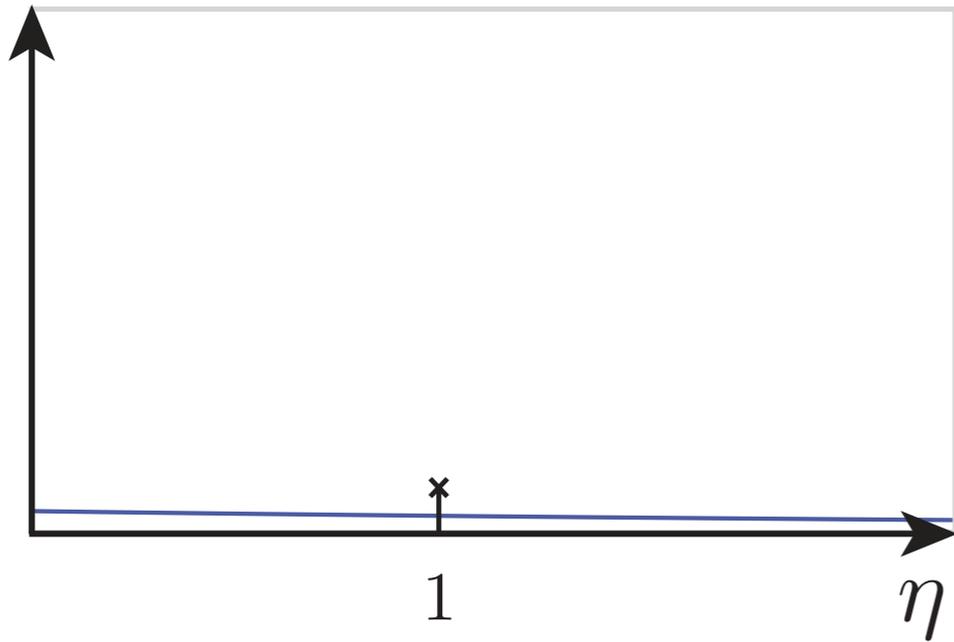
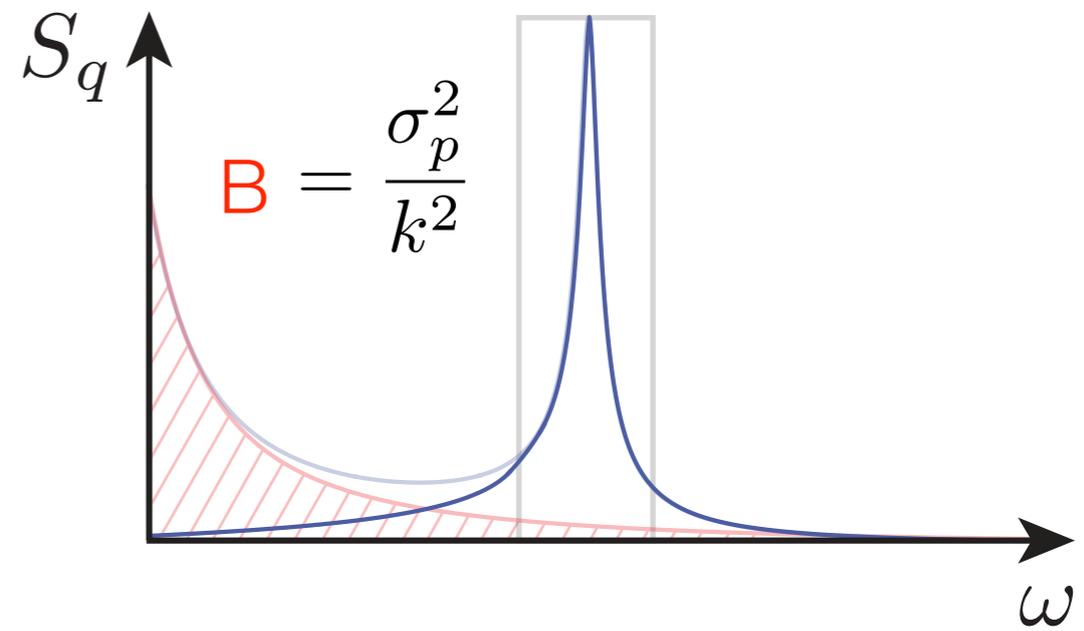
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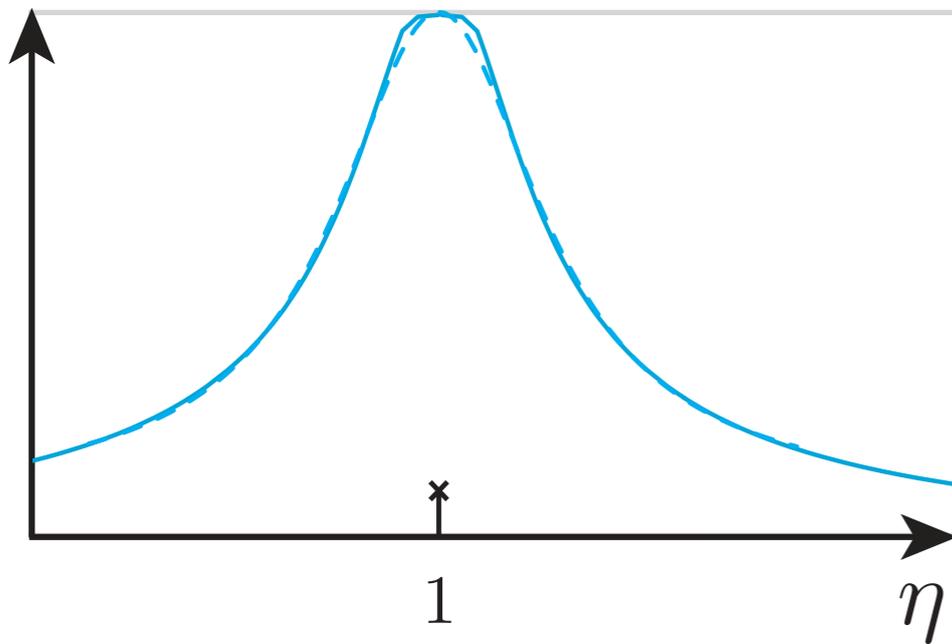
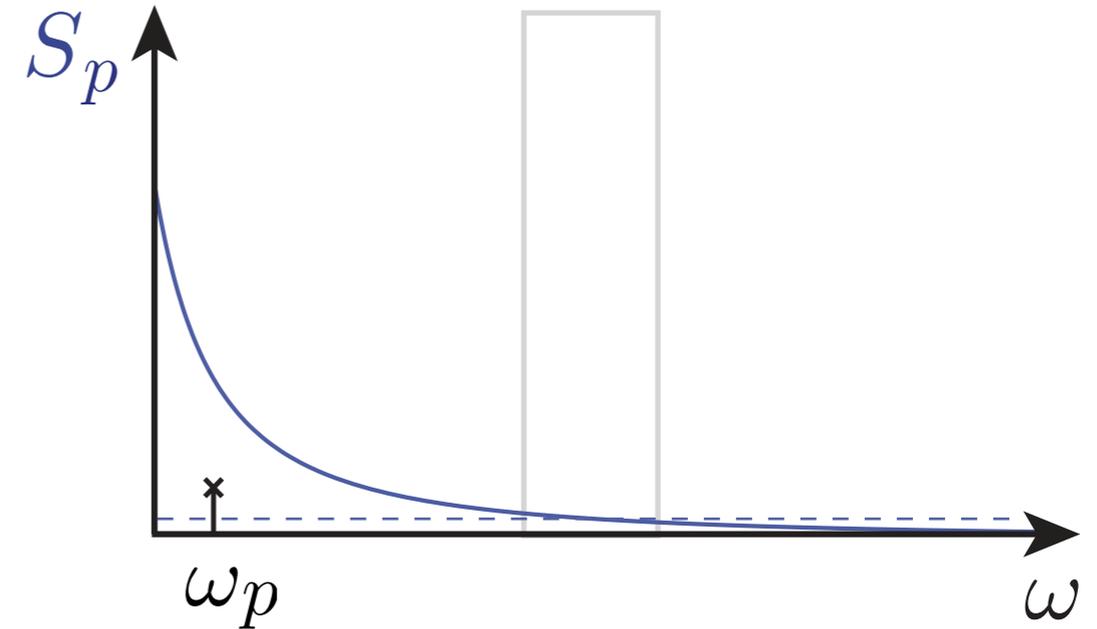
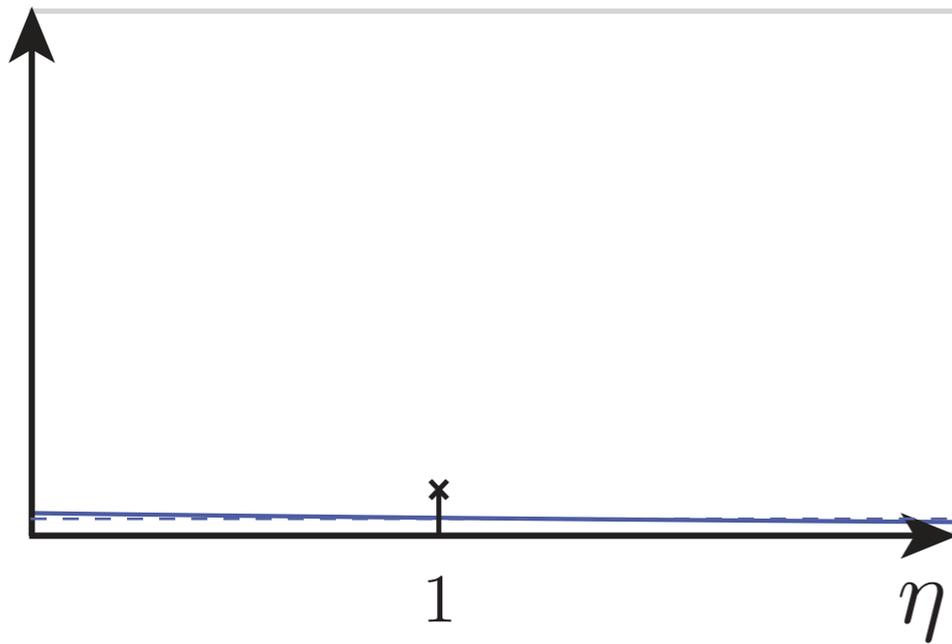
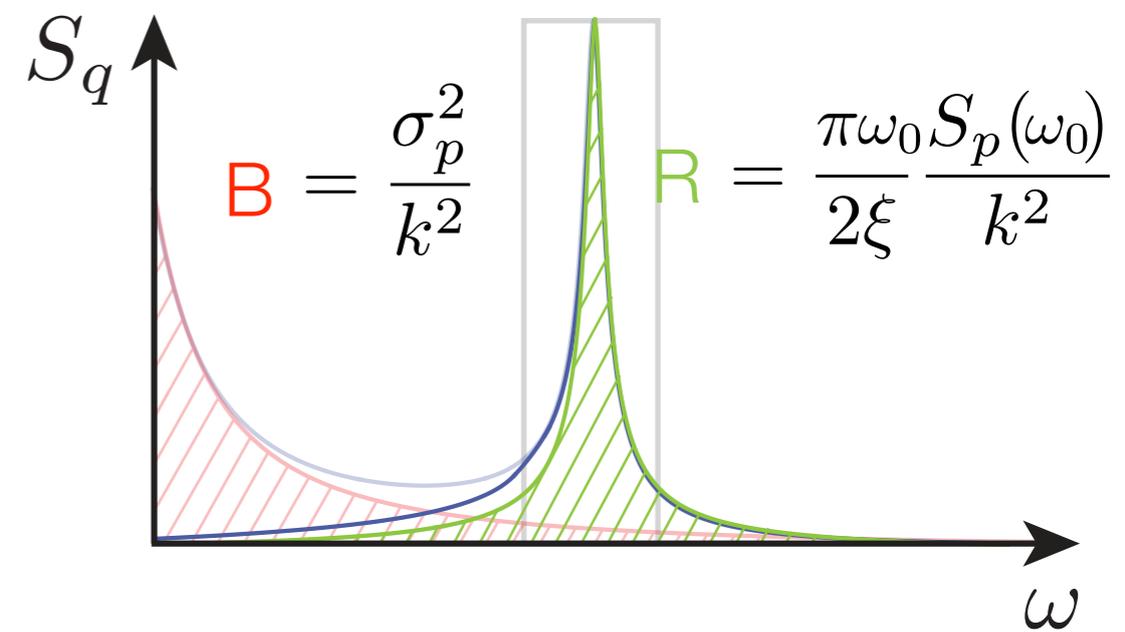
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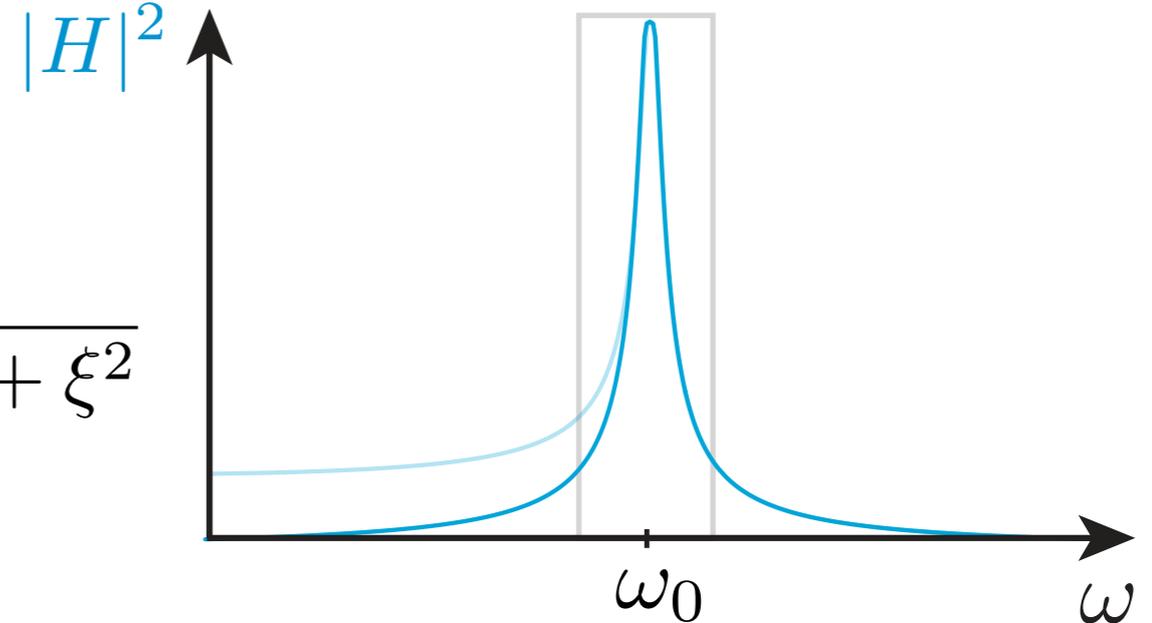
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$$\frac{1}{(\omega/\omega_0 - 1)^2 + \xi^2}$$

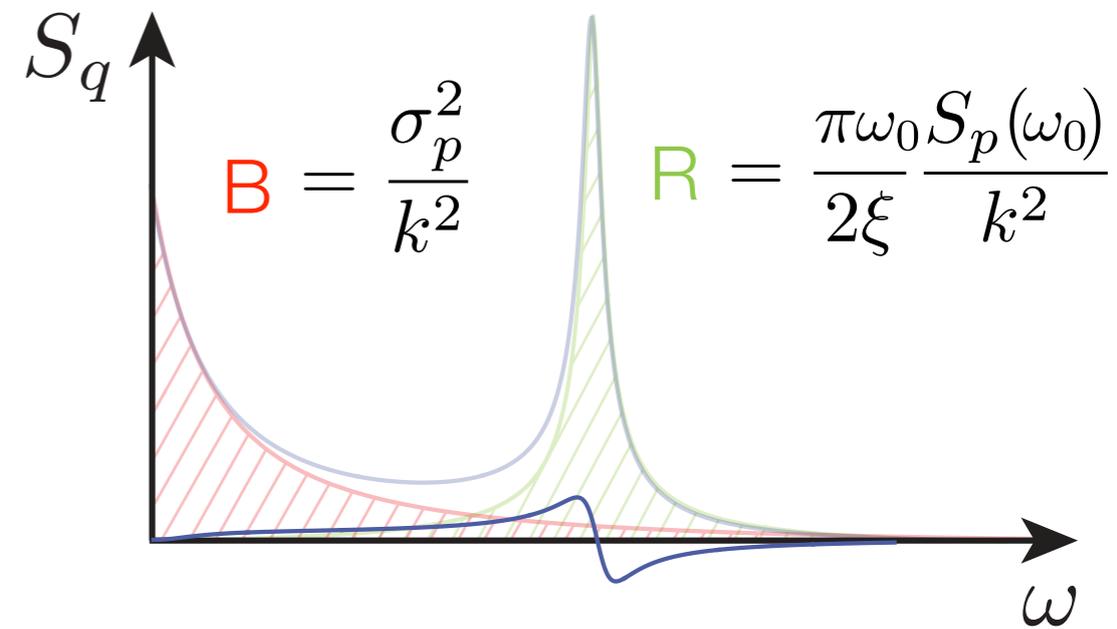


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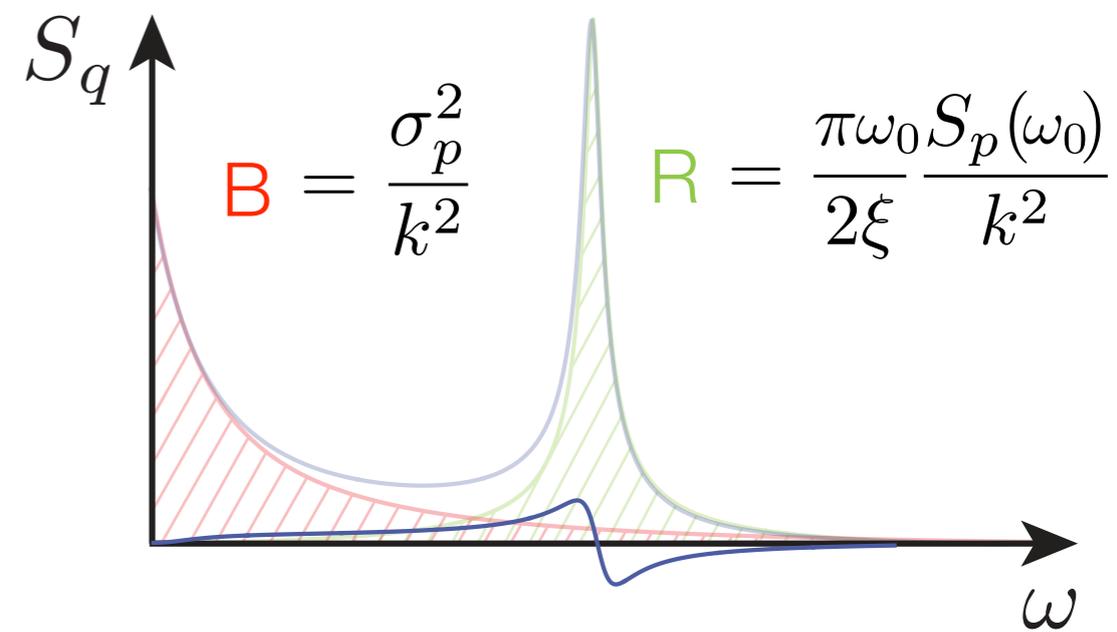
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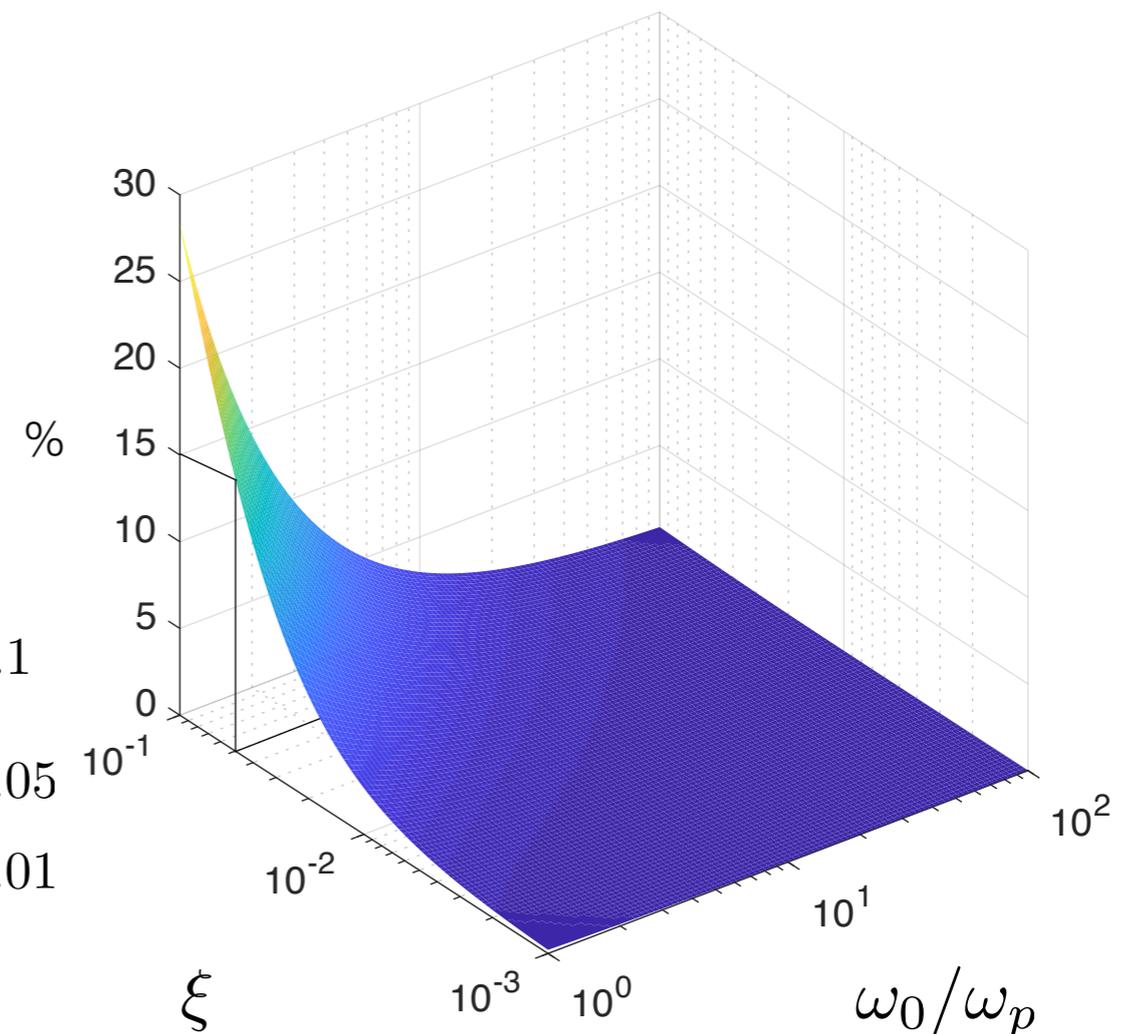
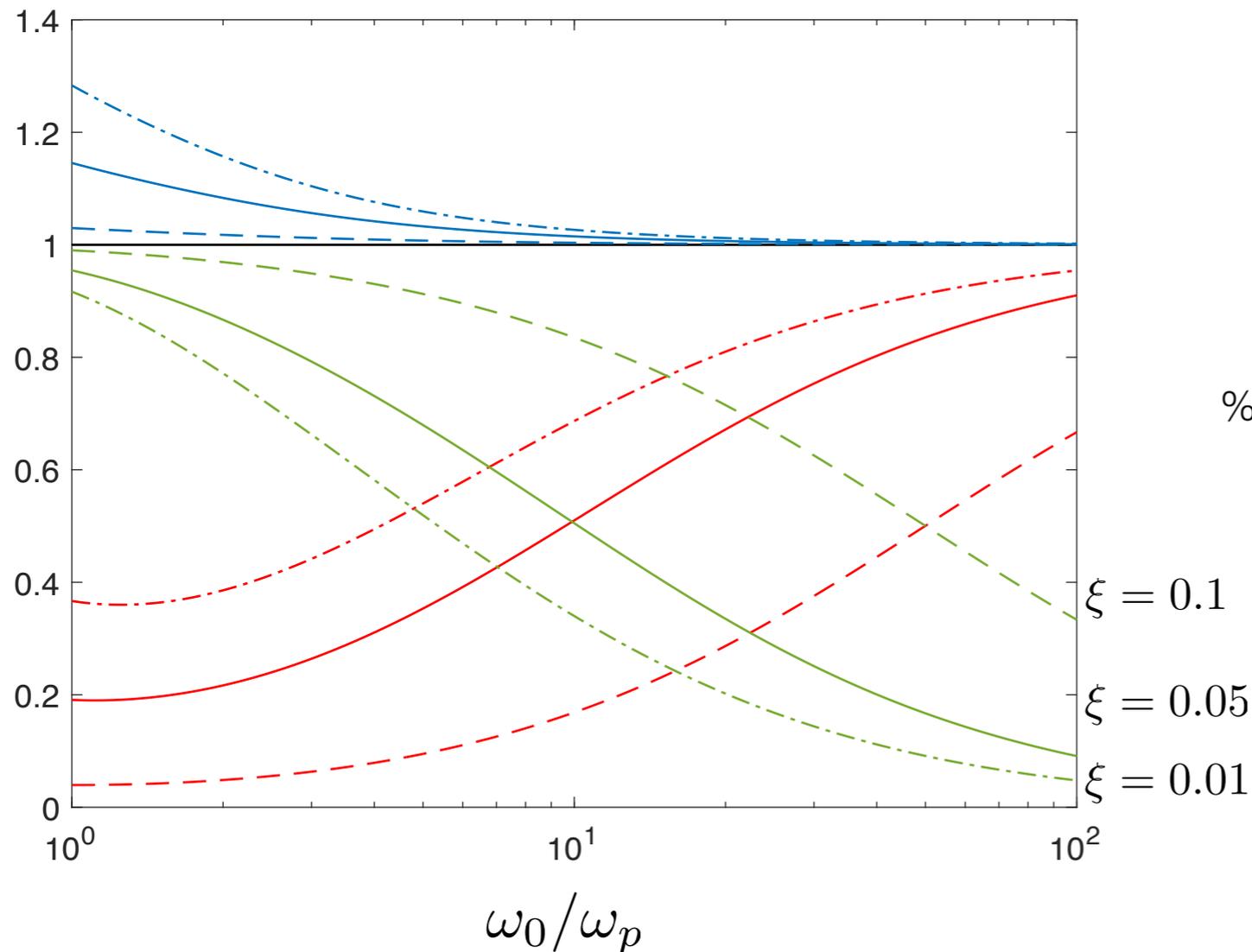
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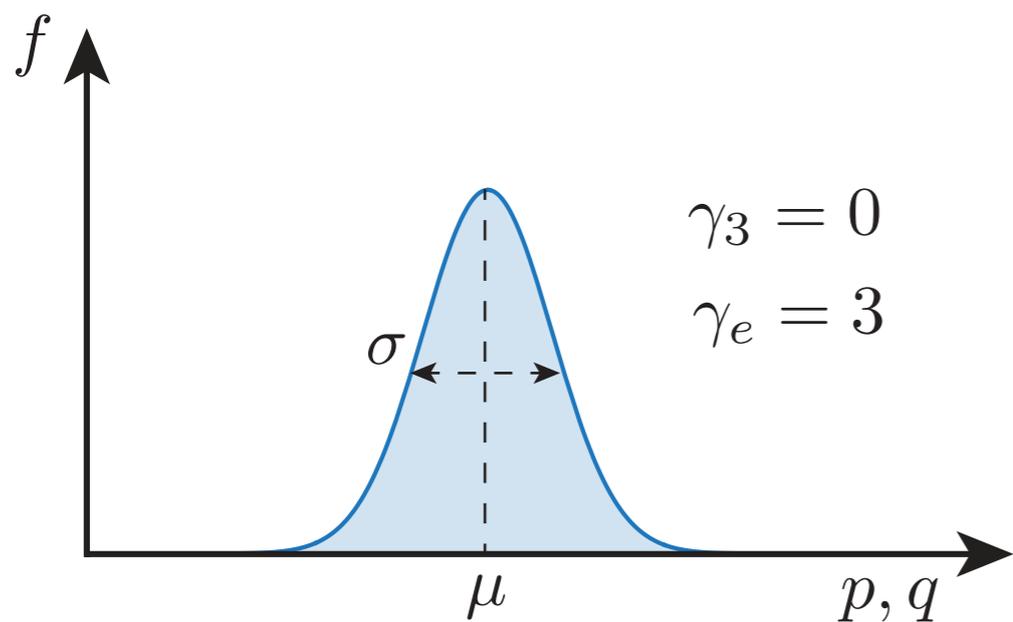


Néglige la contribution suivante, ou continue encore...

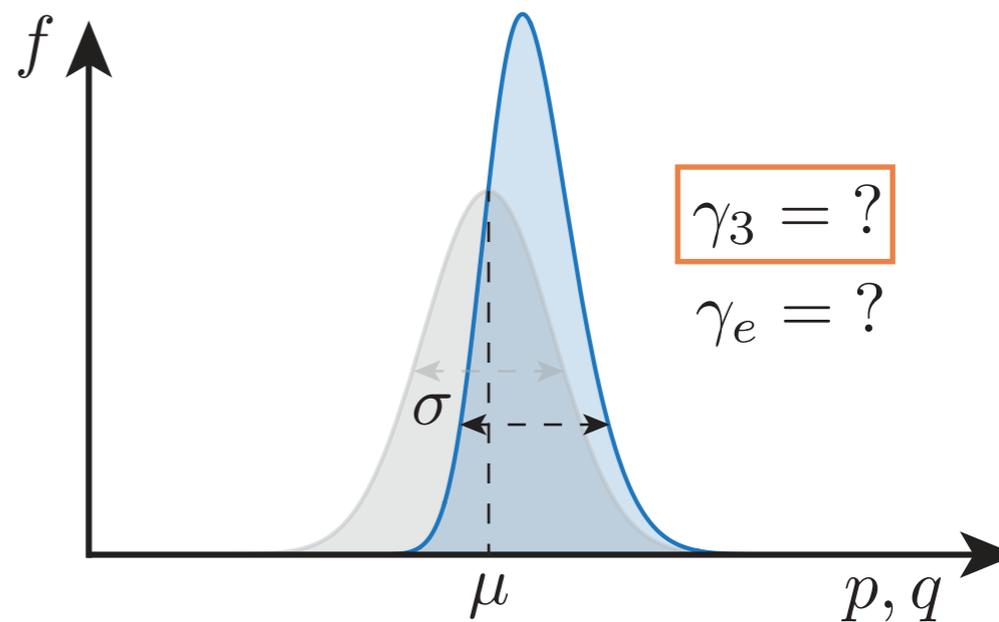


Généralisation aux ordres supérieurs, une nécessité ?

processus gaussien

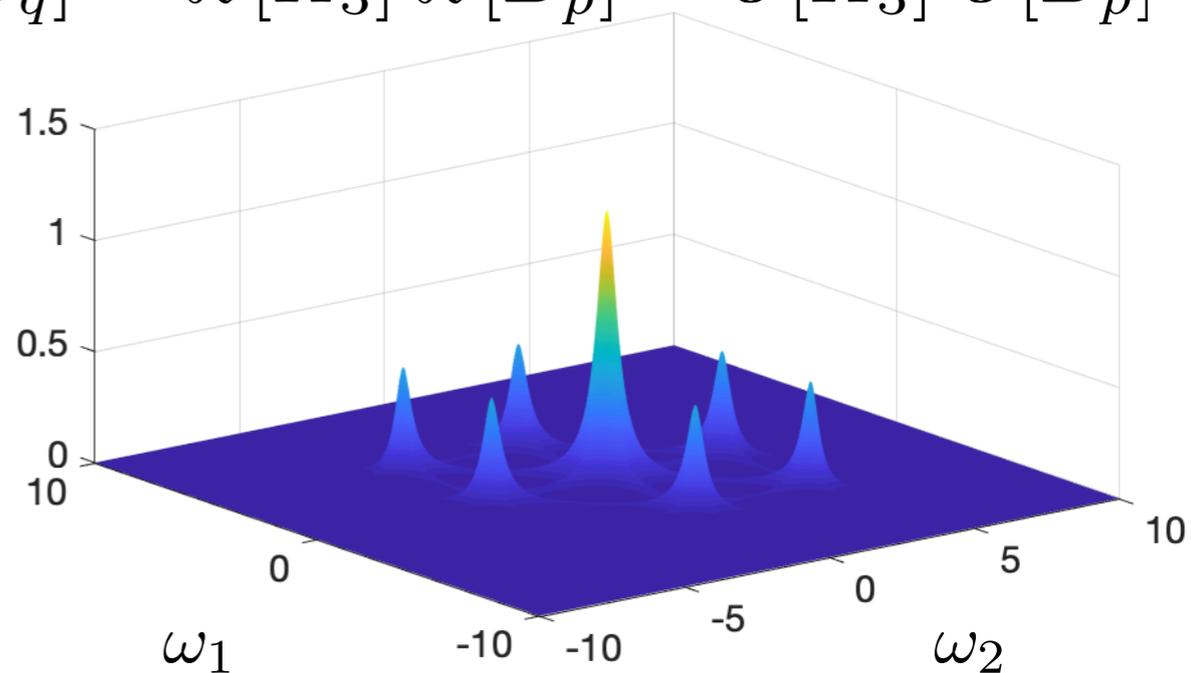
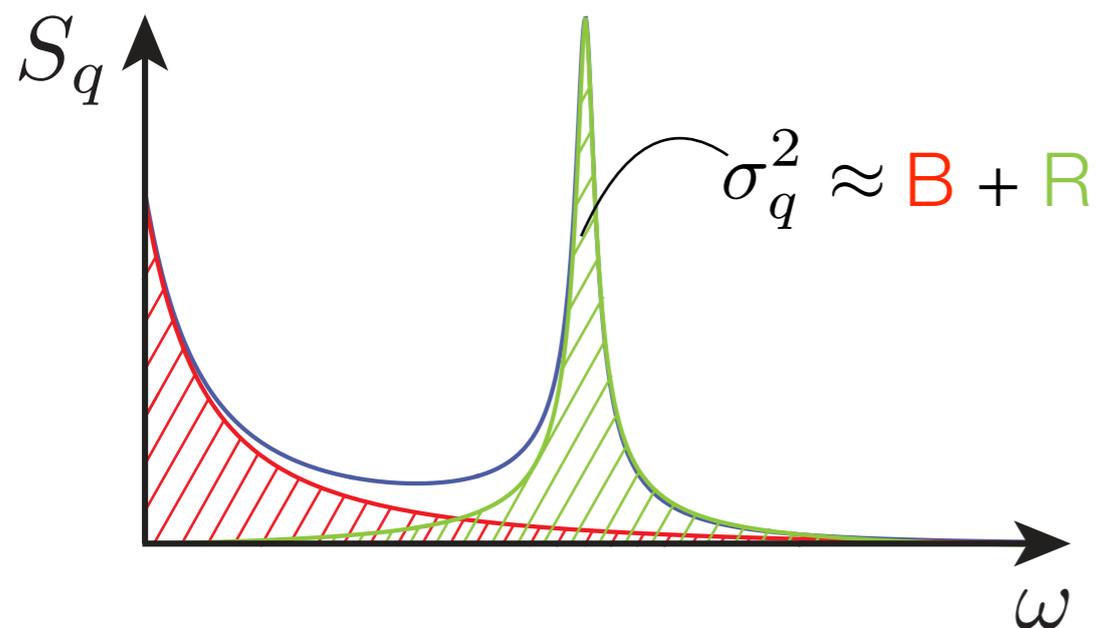


processus non-gaussien



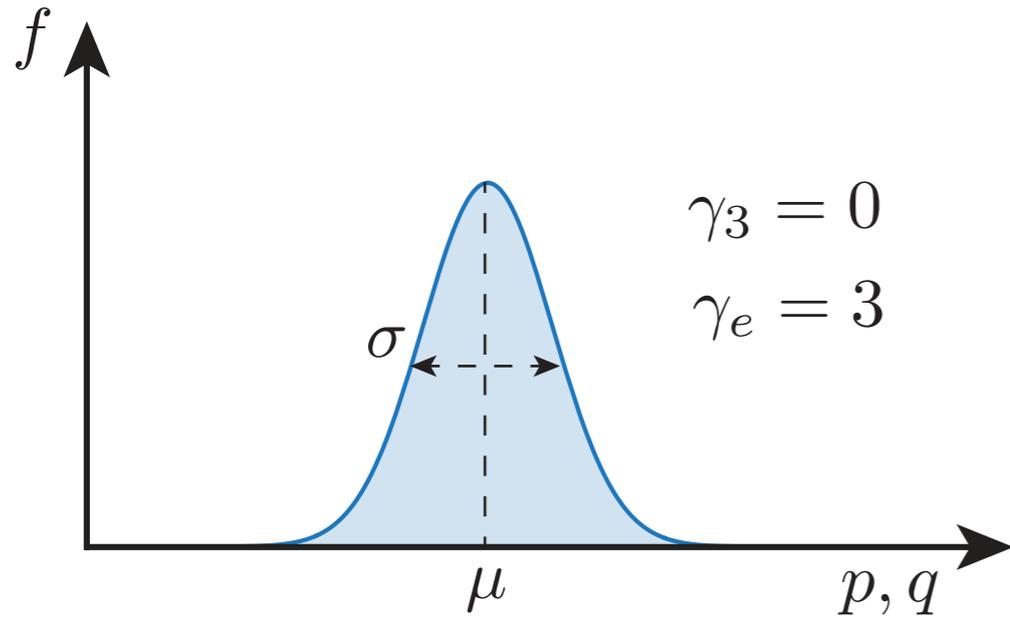
$$B_q(\omega_1, \omega_2) = K_3(\omega_1, \omega_2) B_p(\omega_1, \omega_2)$$

$$\Re [B_q] = \Re [K_3] \Re [B_p] - \Im [K_3] \Im [B_p]$$

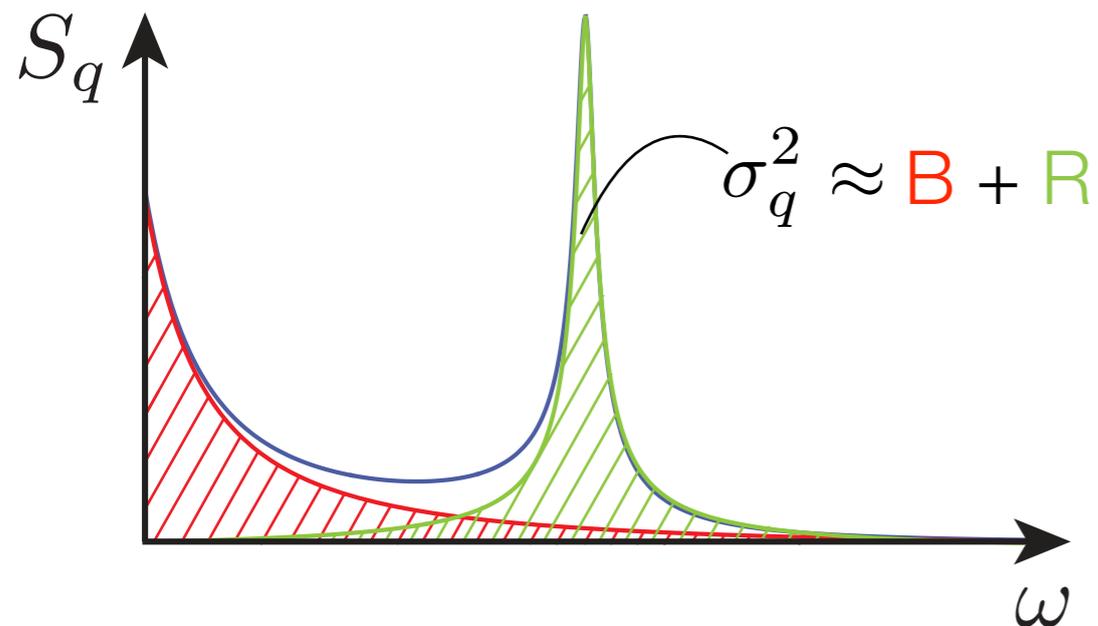


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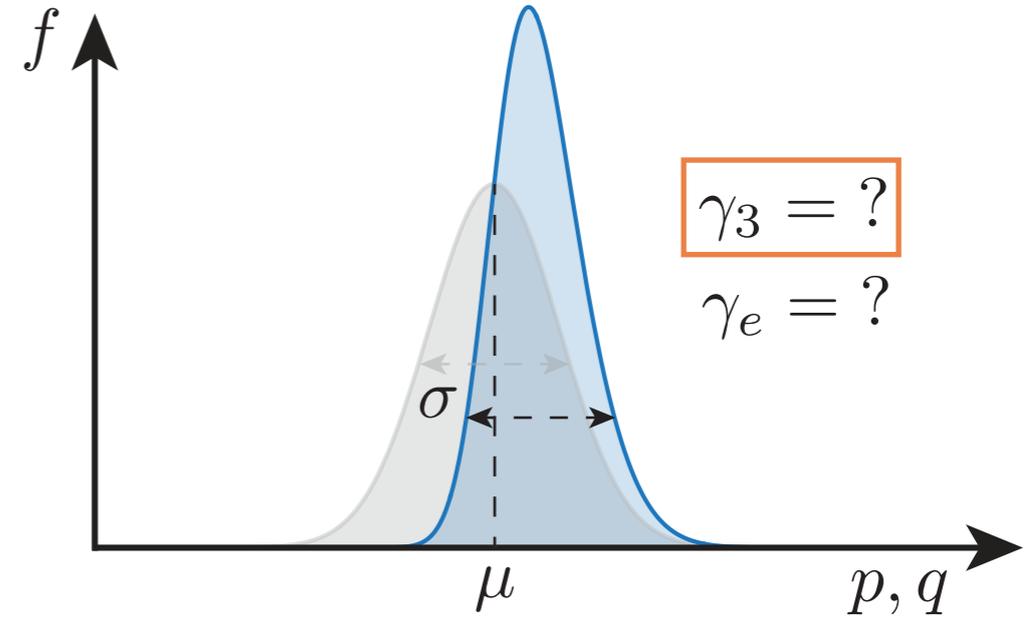
processus gaussien



$$S_q(\omega) = |H(\omega)|^2 S_p(\omega)$$

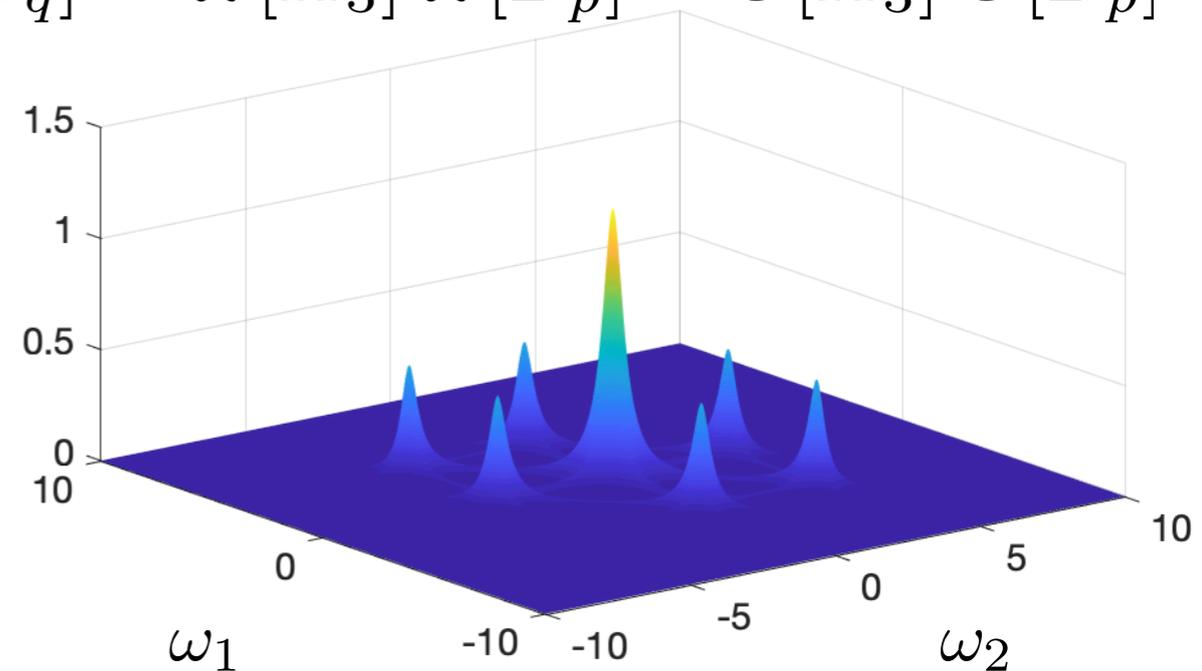


processus non-gaussien



$$B_q(\omega_1, \omega_2) = K_3(\omega_1, \omega_2) B_p(\omega_1, \omega_2)$$

$$\Re [B_q] = \Re [K_3] \Re [B_p] - \Im [K_3] \Im [B_p]$$



Le noyau est complexe, mais quid du bispectre du chargement ?

$$B_p(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \int R_p(t_1, t_2) \exp(-i\omega_1 t_1 - i\omega_2 t_2) dt_1 dt_2$$

Si le chargement est un processus temps-réversible, alors non ! $R_p(t_1, t_2) = R_p(-t_1, -t_2)$
 C'est par exemple le cas si le chargement est une fonction polynomiale d'un processus gaussien...

Dynamic wind pressures acting on a tall building model
 – proper orthogonal decomposition

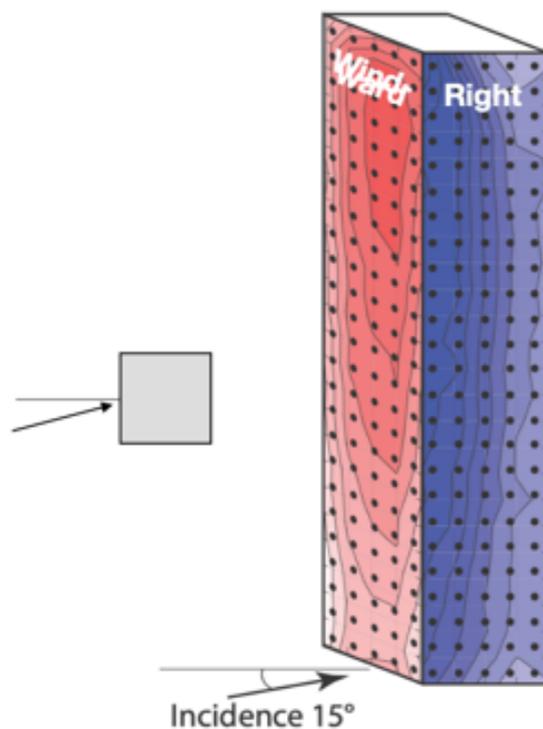
Hirotohi Kikuchi^{a,*}, Yukio Tamura^b, Hiroshi Ueda^c, Kazuki Hibi^a

^aInstitute of Technology, Shimizu Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

^bTokyo Institute of Polytechnics, Kanagawa, Japan

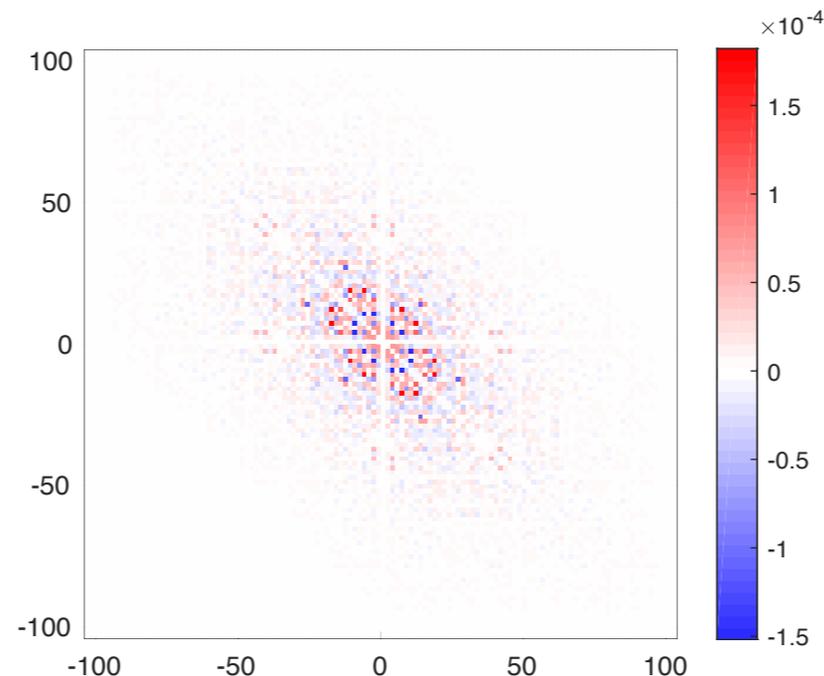
^cChiba Institute of Technology, Chiba, Japan

IJWEIA, 1997

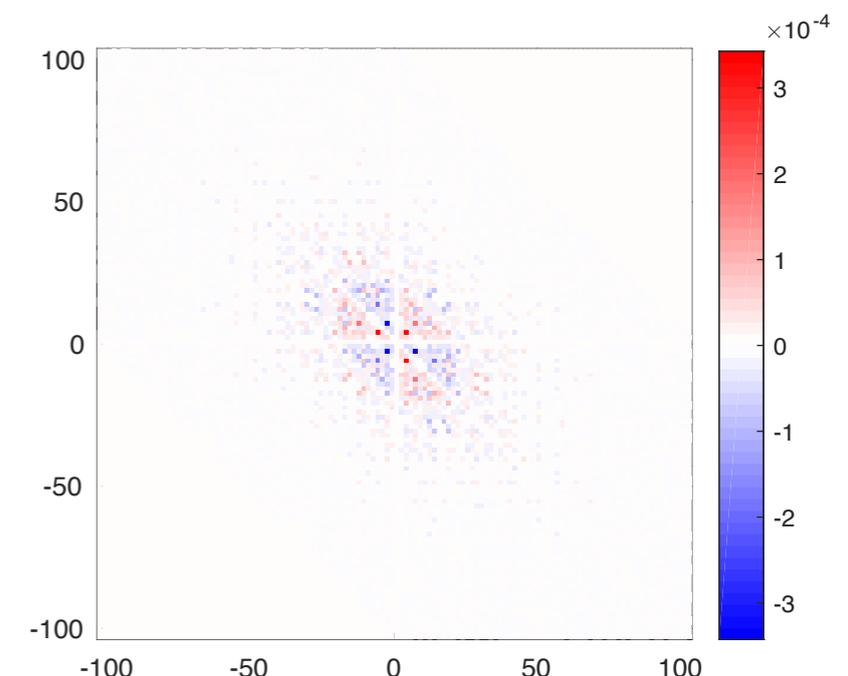


Dans d'autres cas, l'expérience nous montre que oui !
 Or, on recourt à la translation cubique dans ce contexte ?!

$\Re [B_p]$



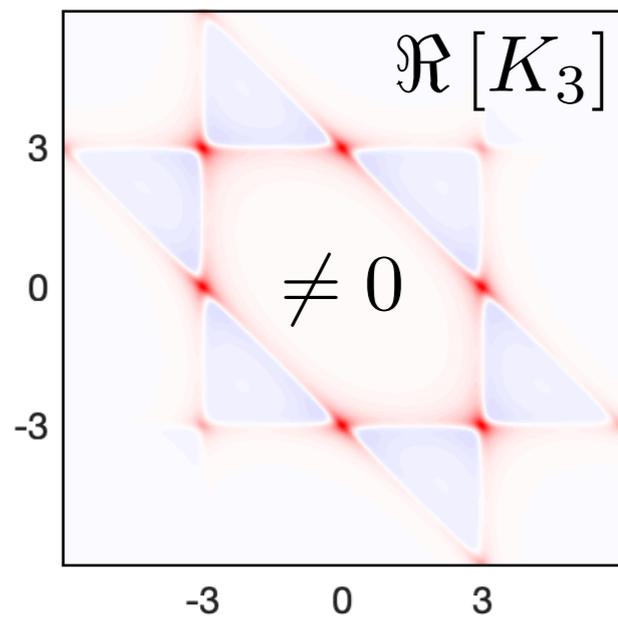
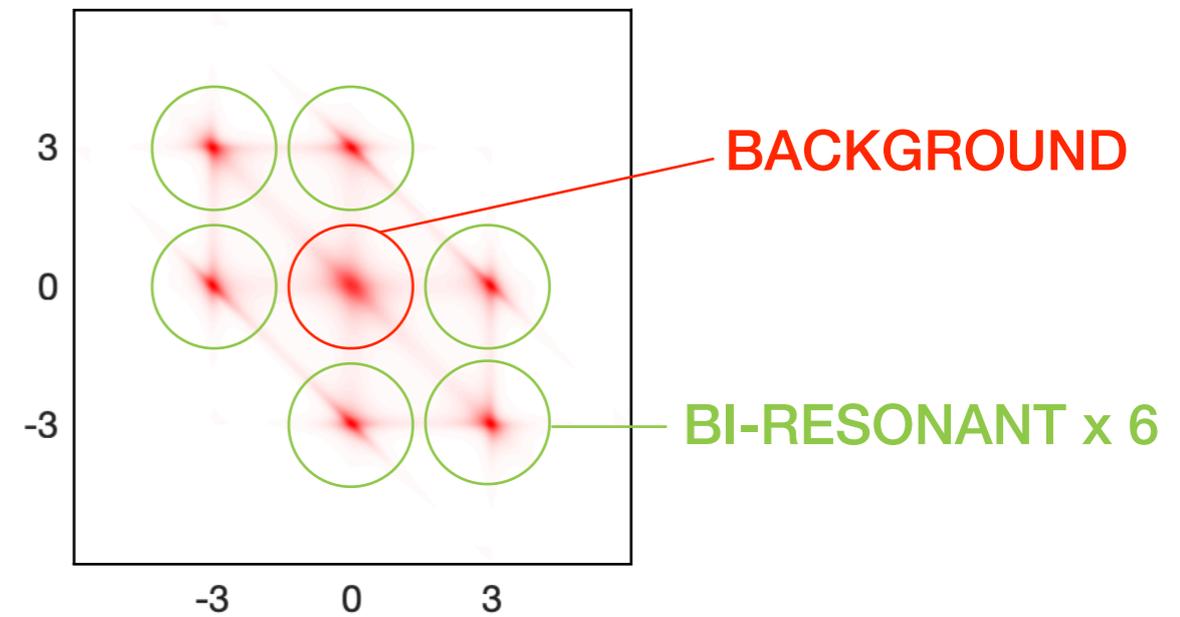
$\Im [B_p]$



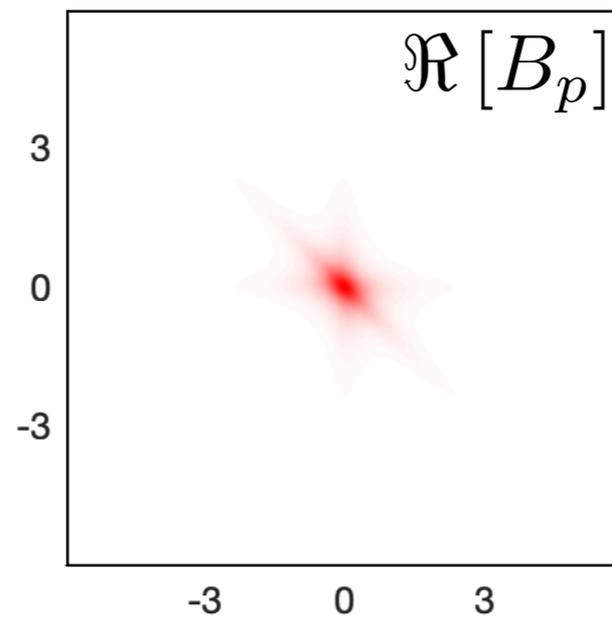
Multiple Timescales Spectral Analysis

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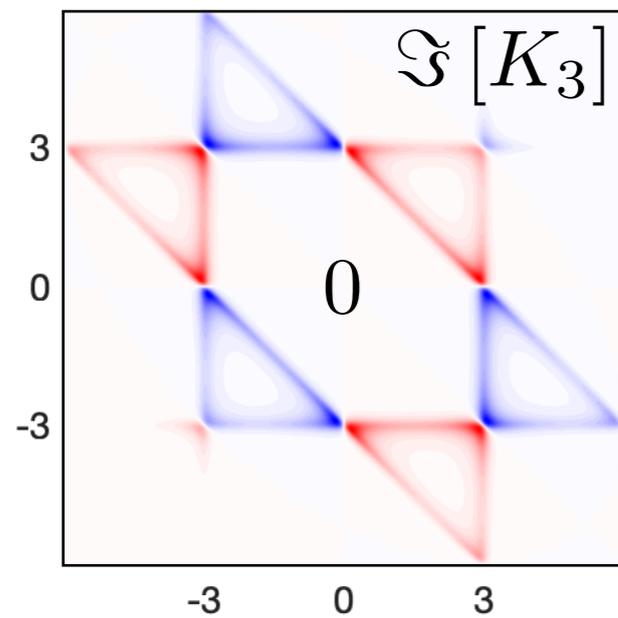
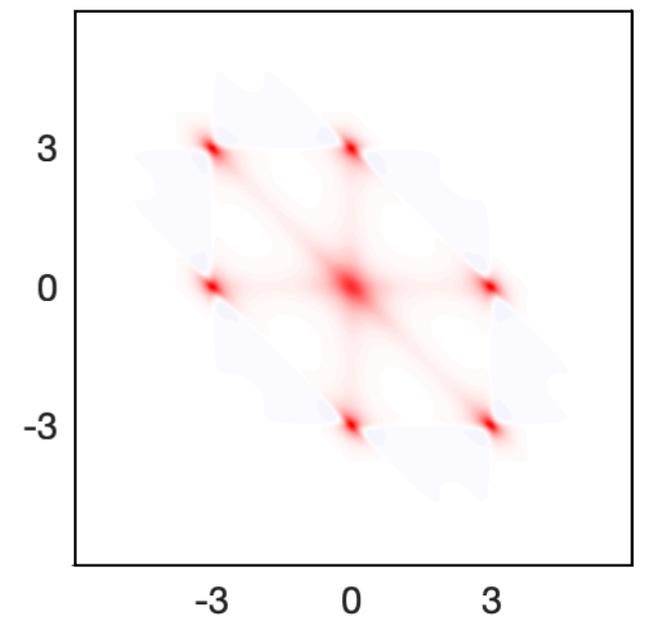
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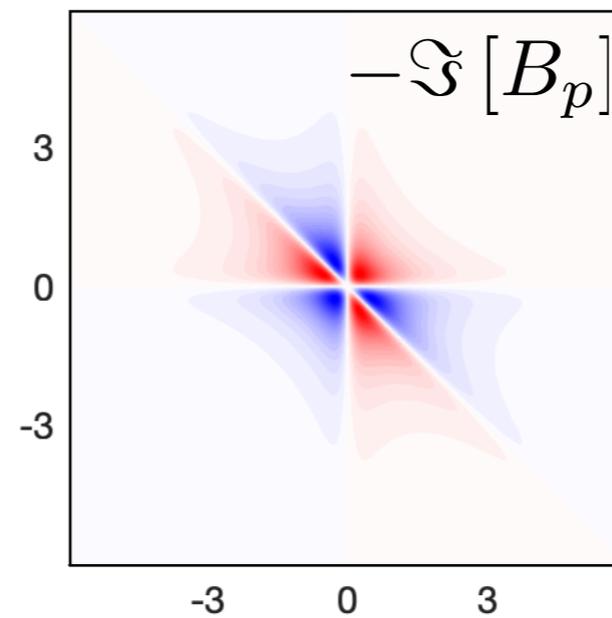
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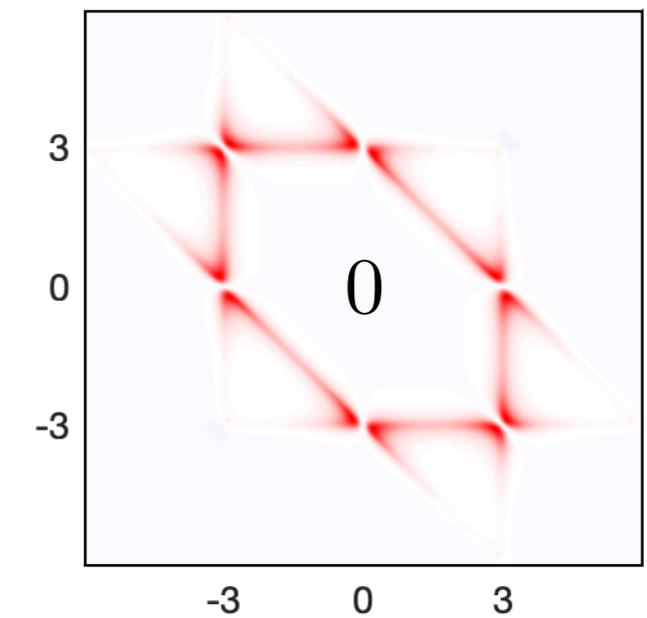
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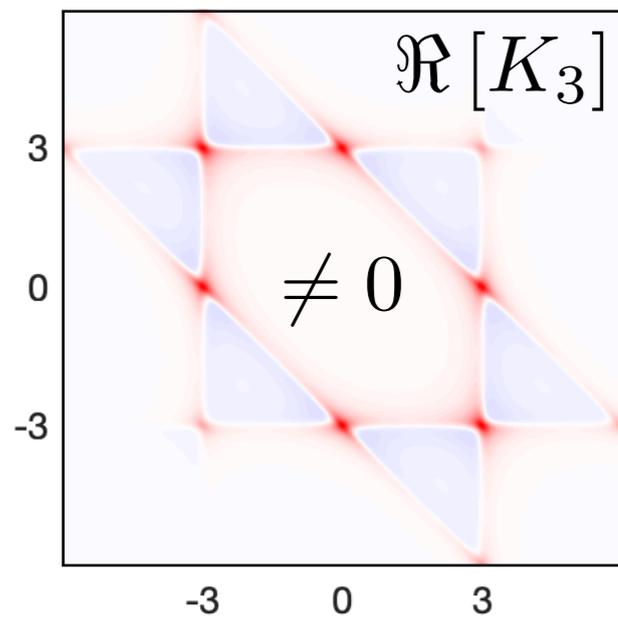
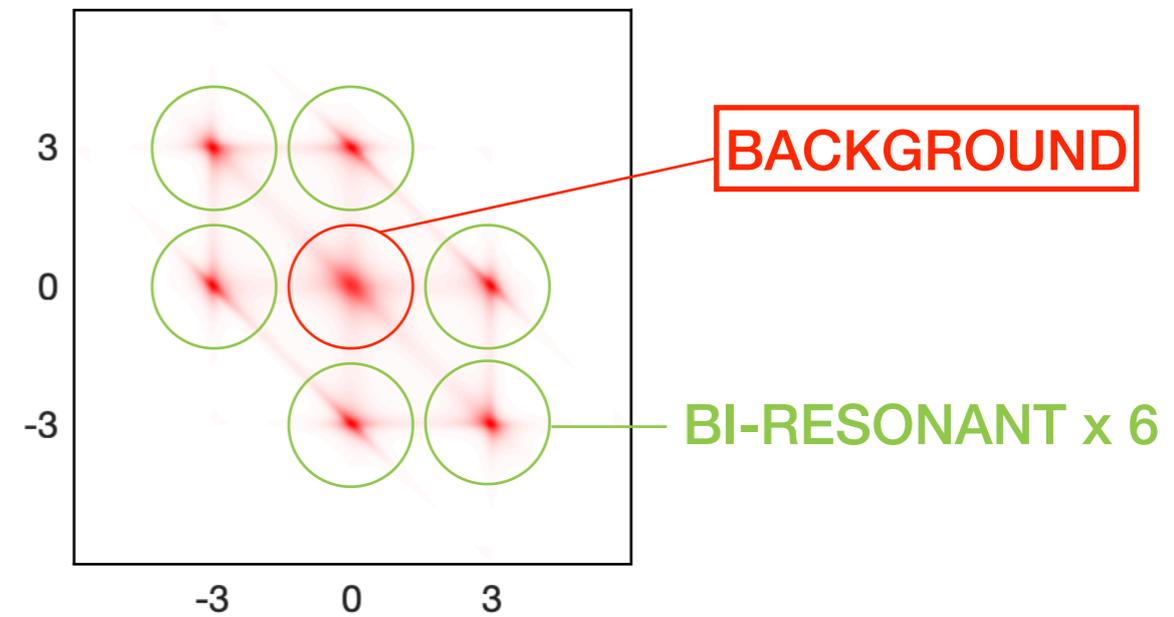
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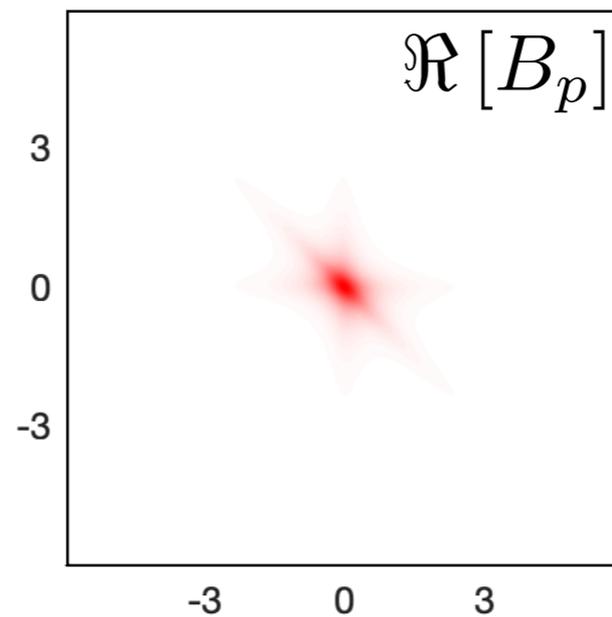
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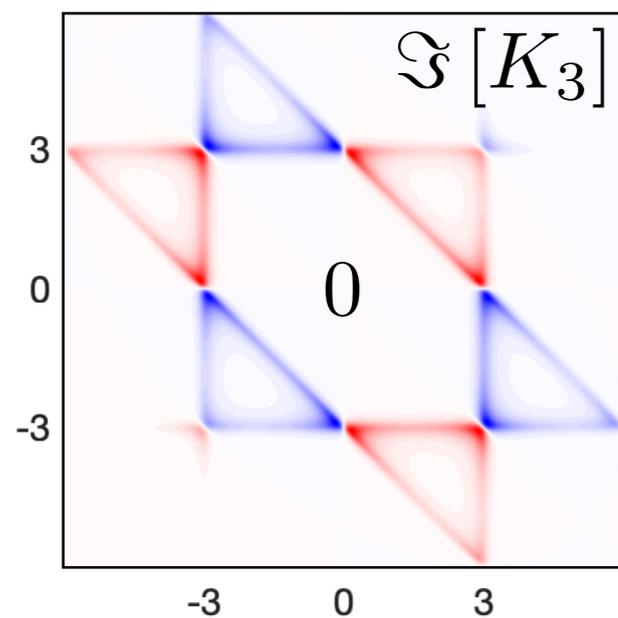
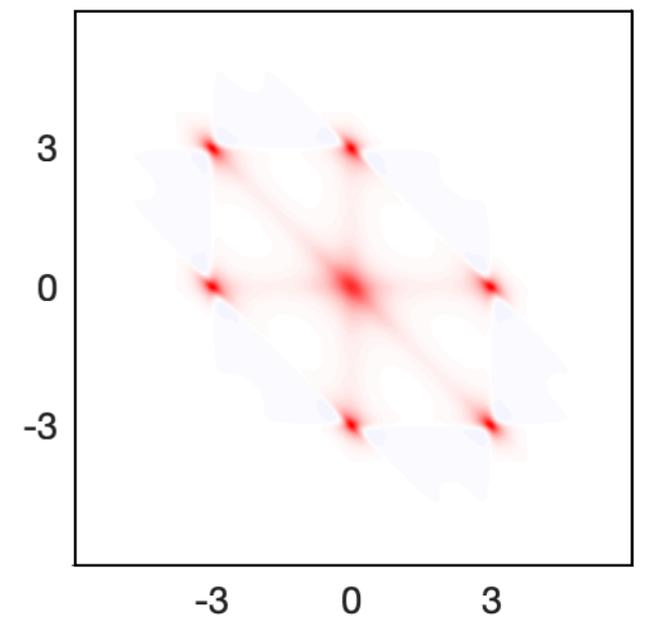
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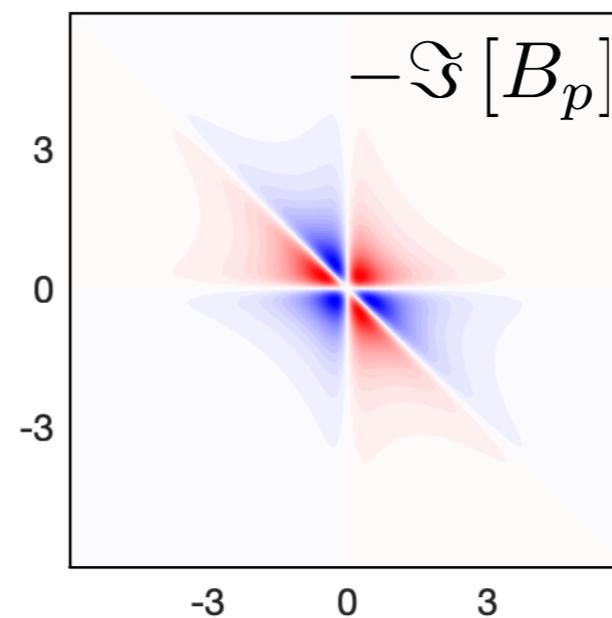
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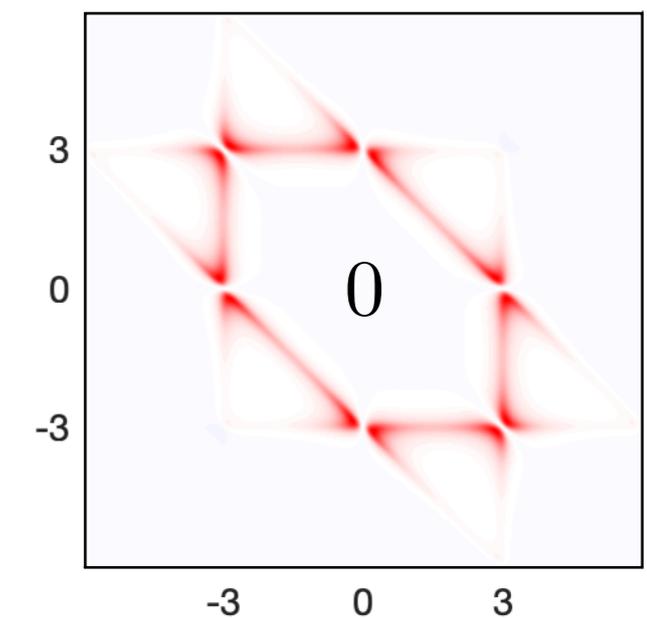
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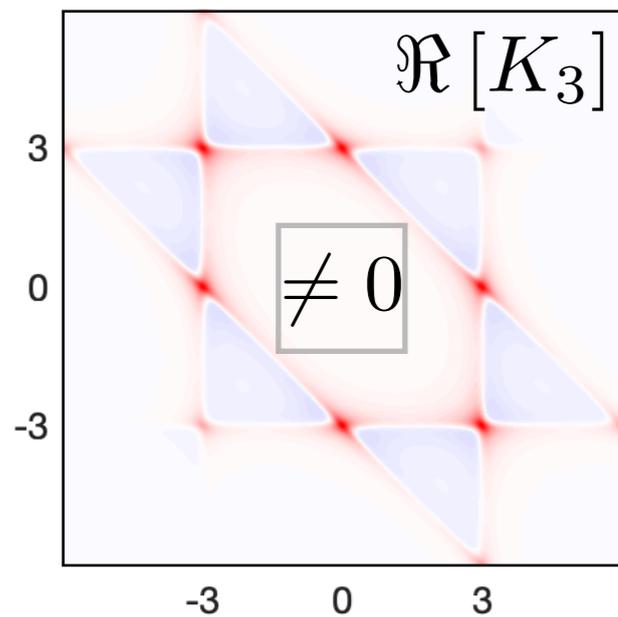
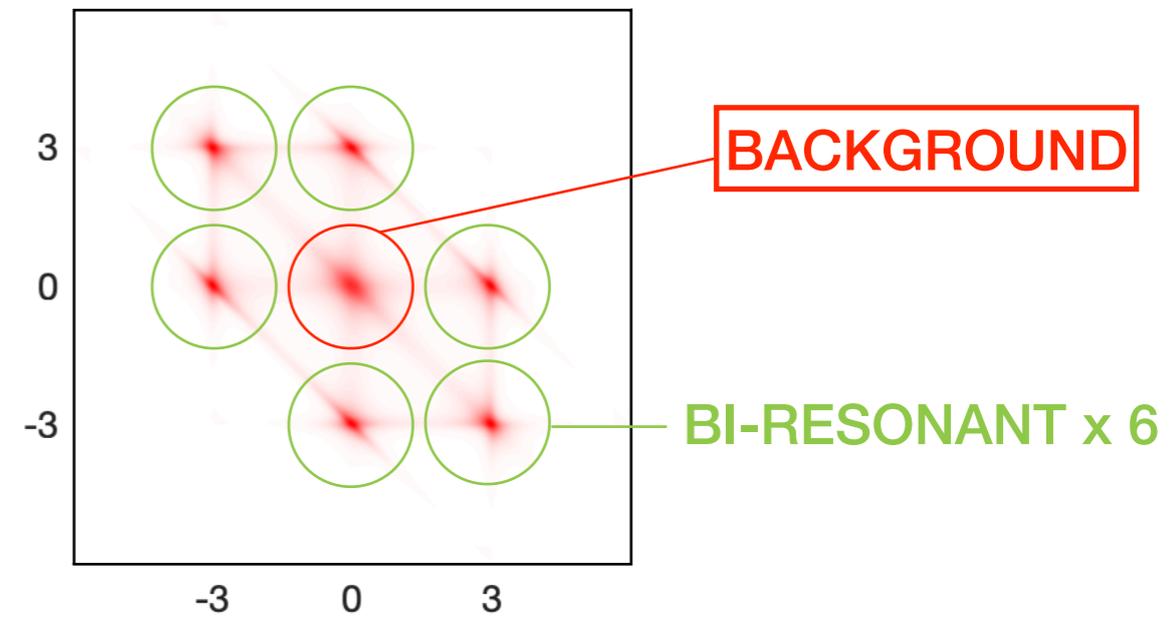
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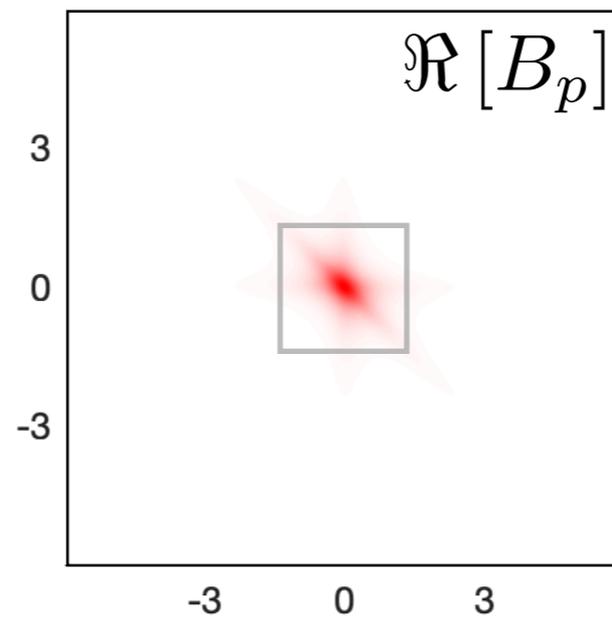
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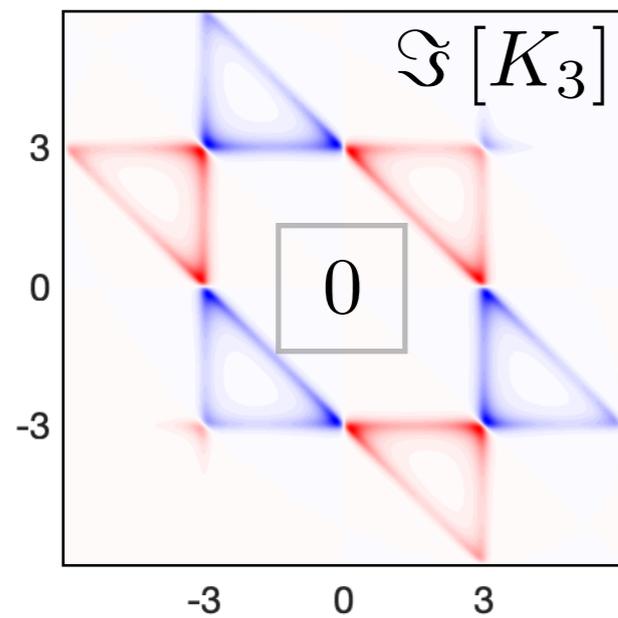
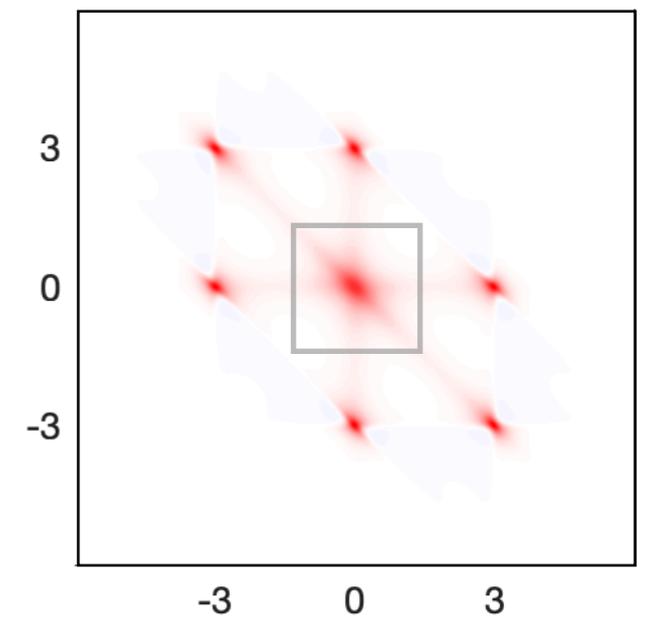
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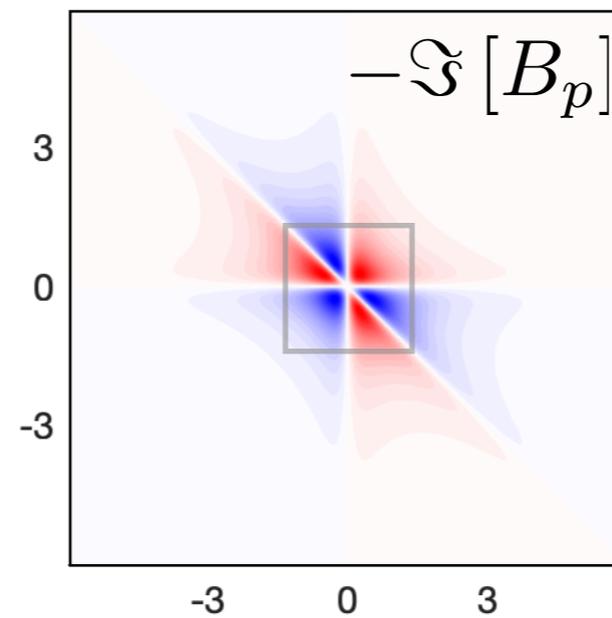
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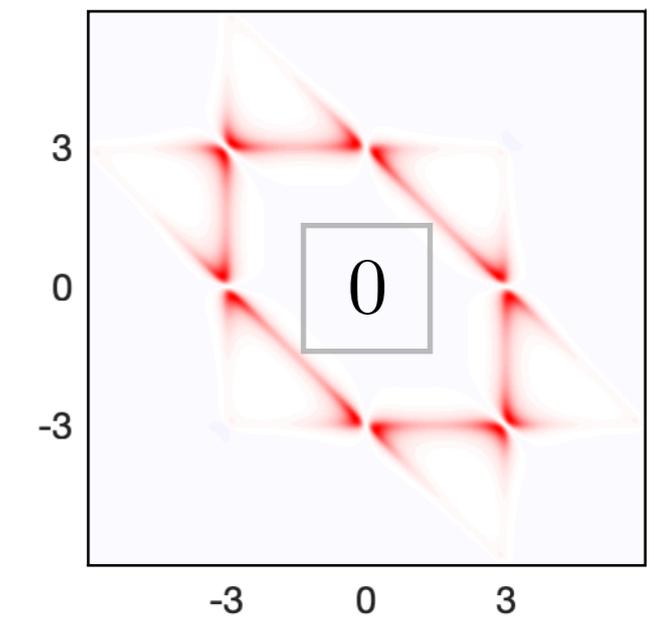
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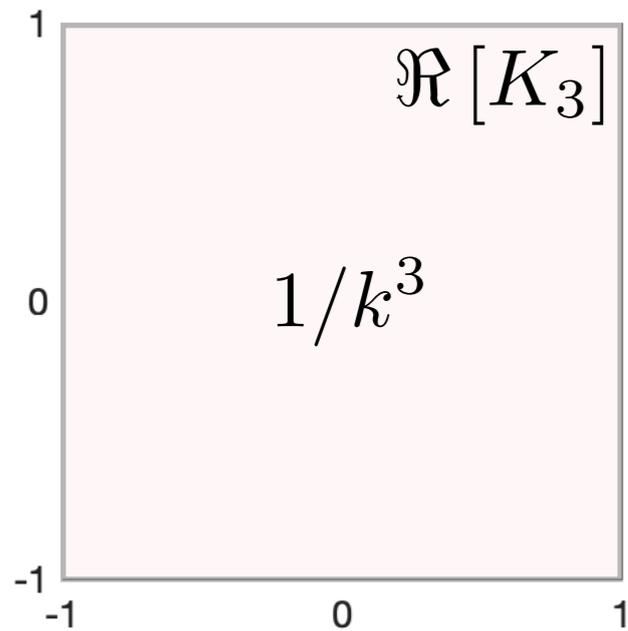
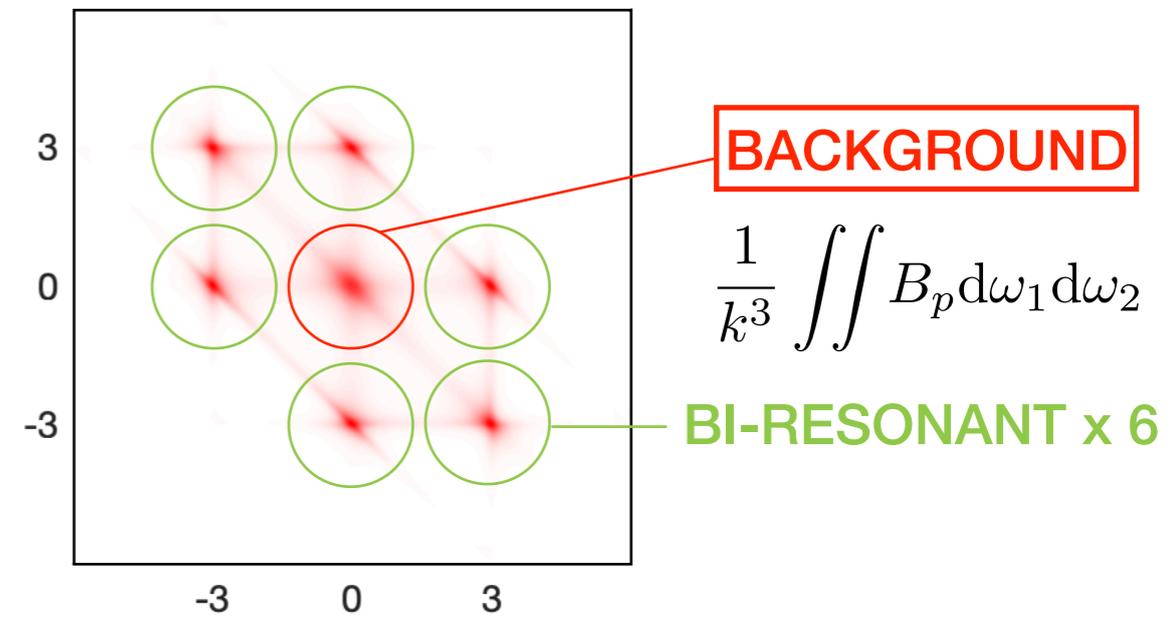
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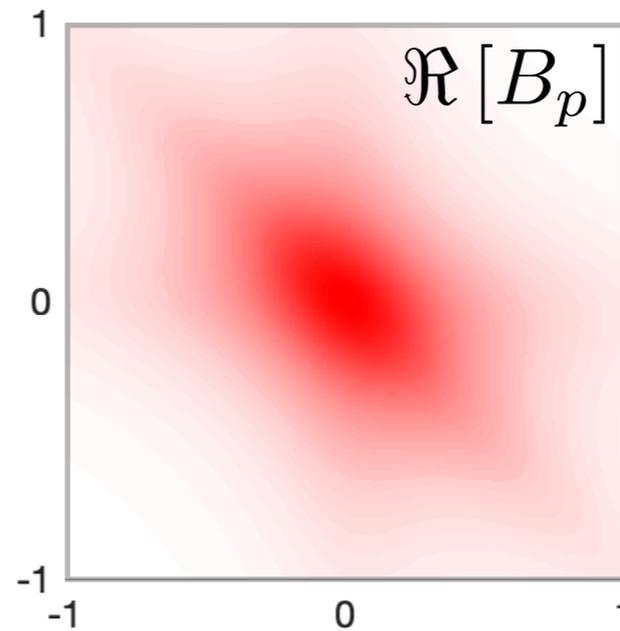
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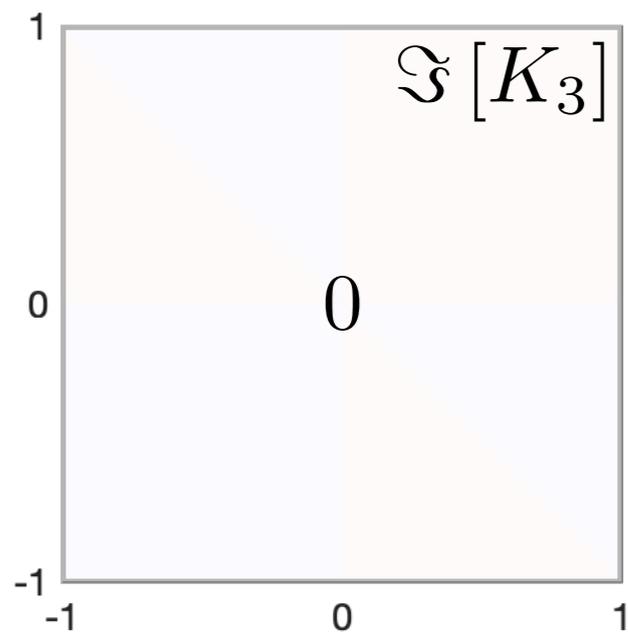
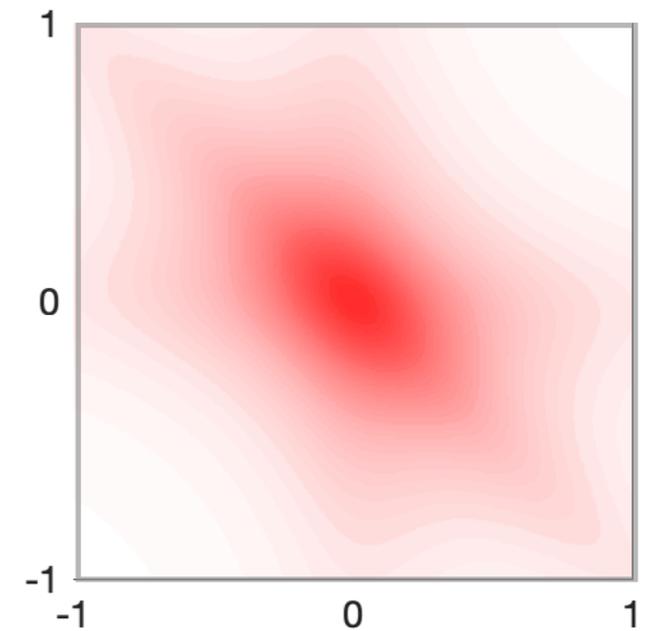
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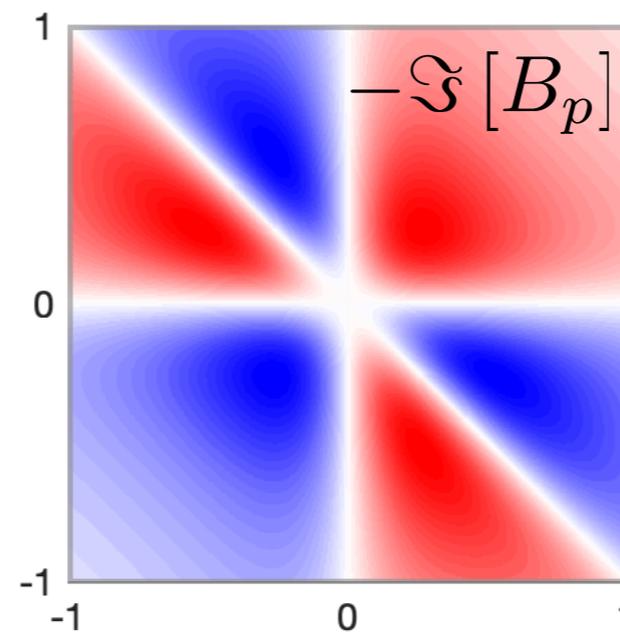
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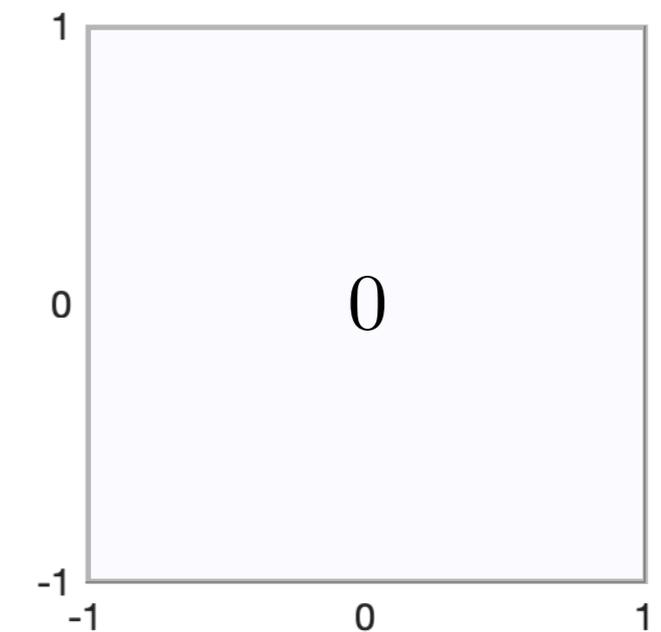
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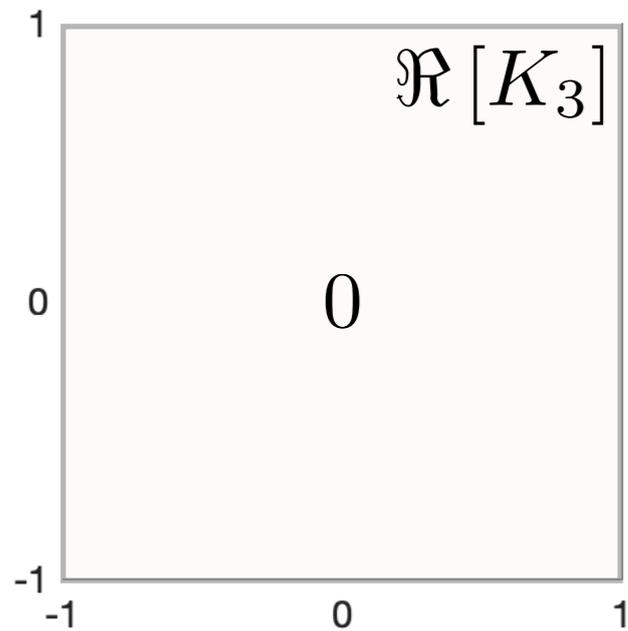
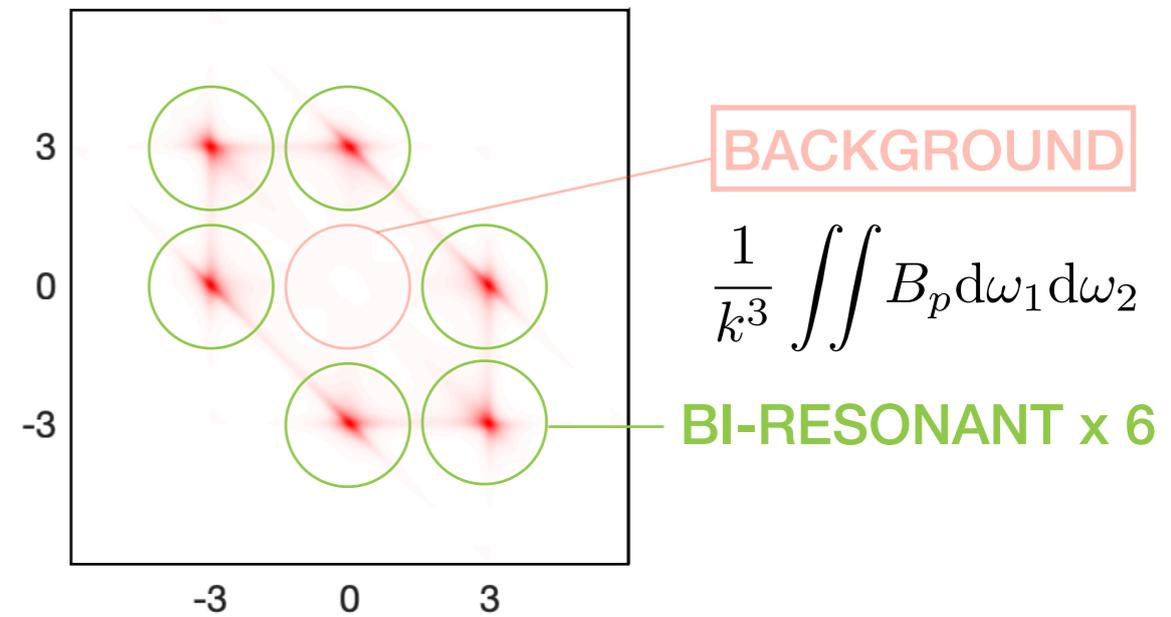
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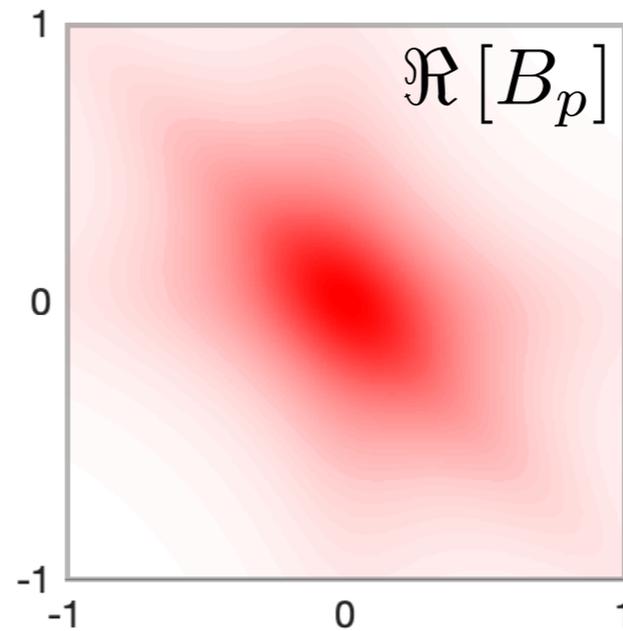
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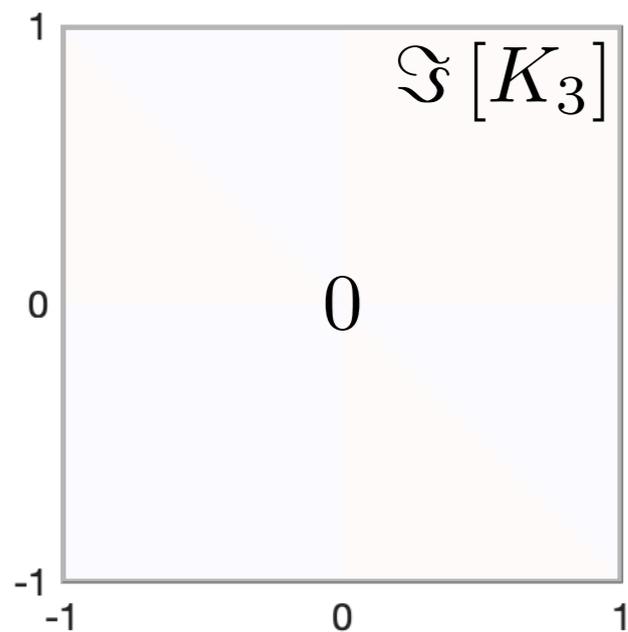
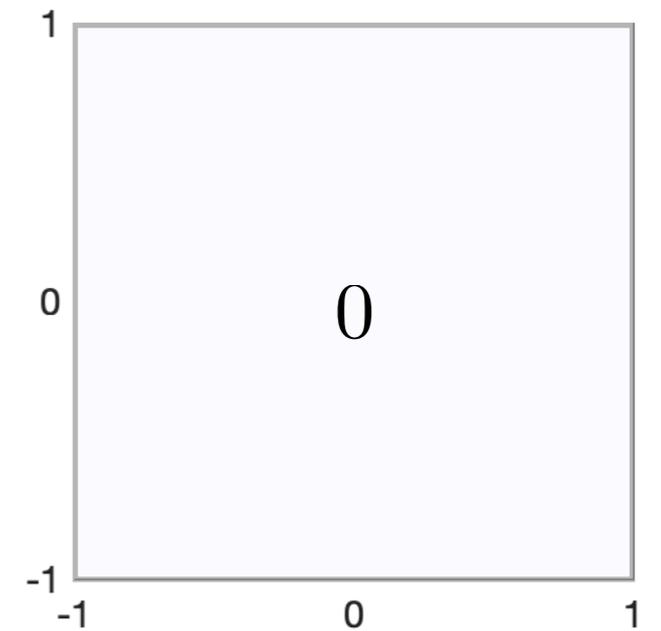
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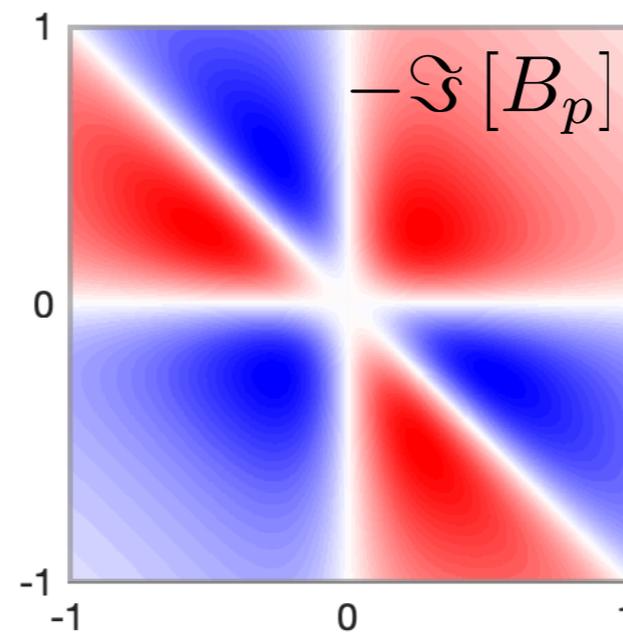
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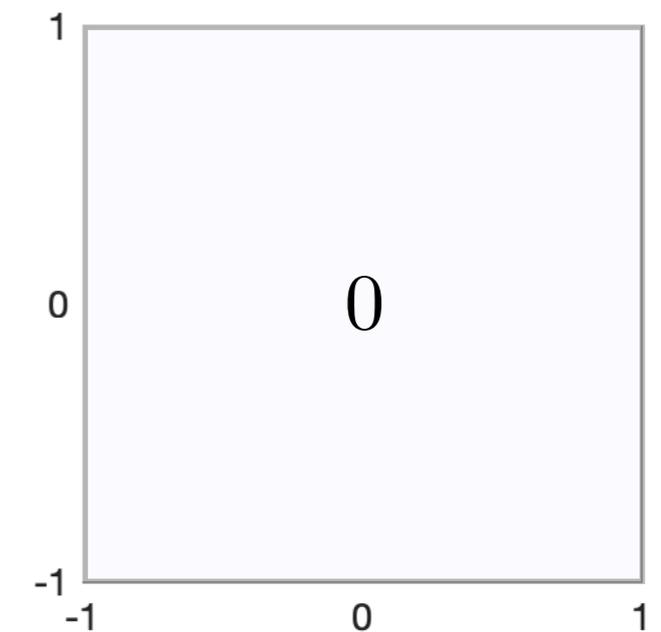
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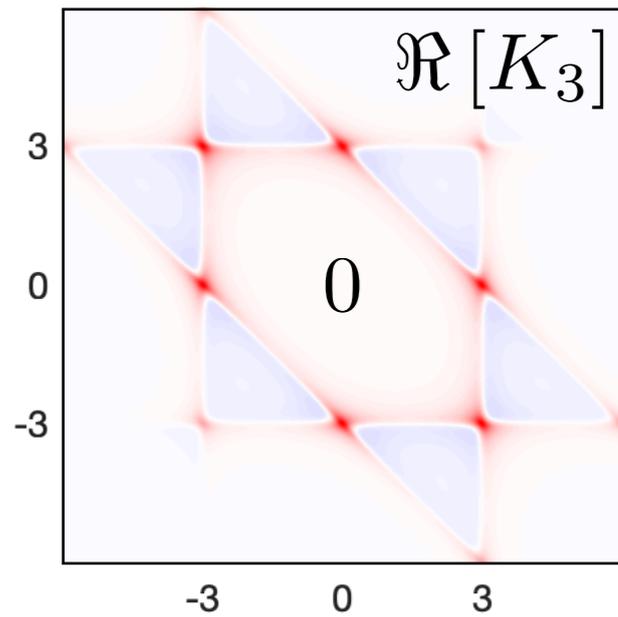
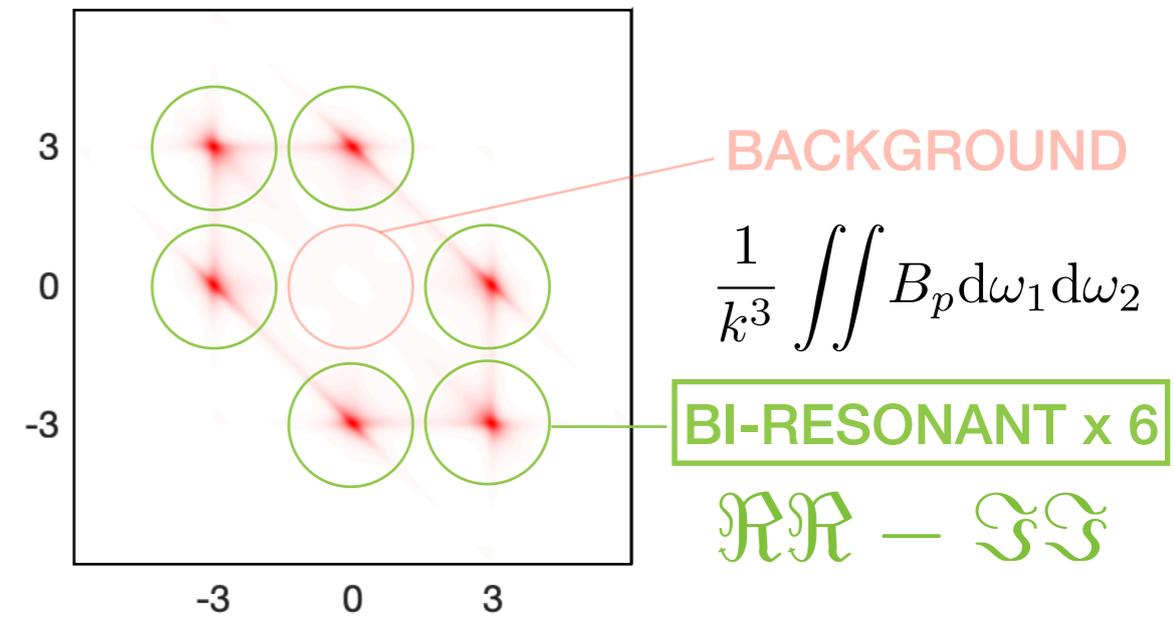
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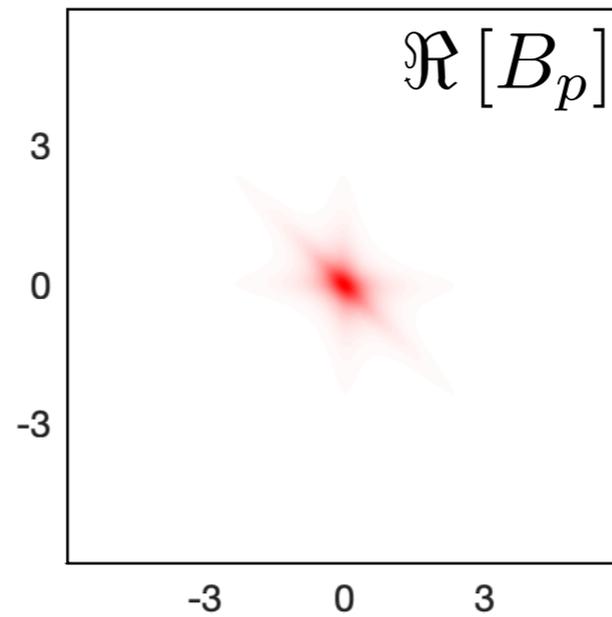
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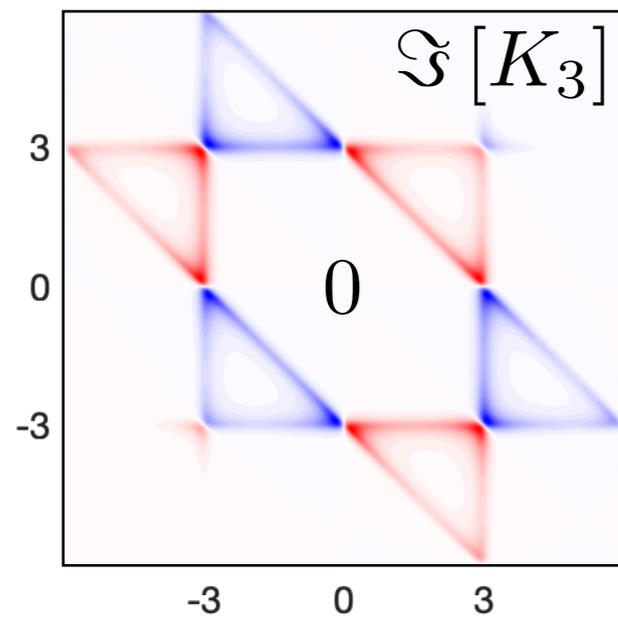
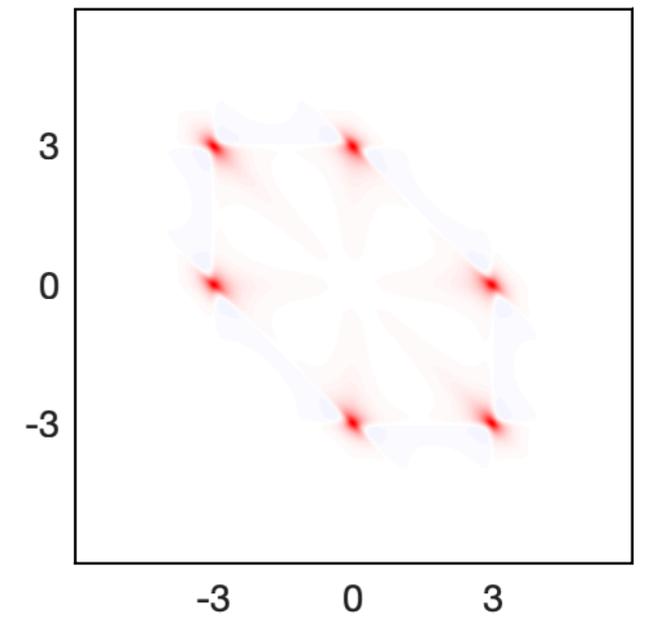
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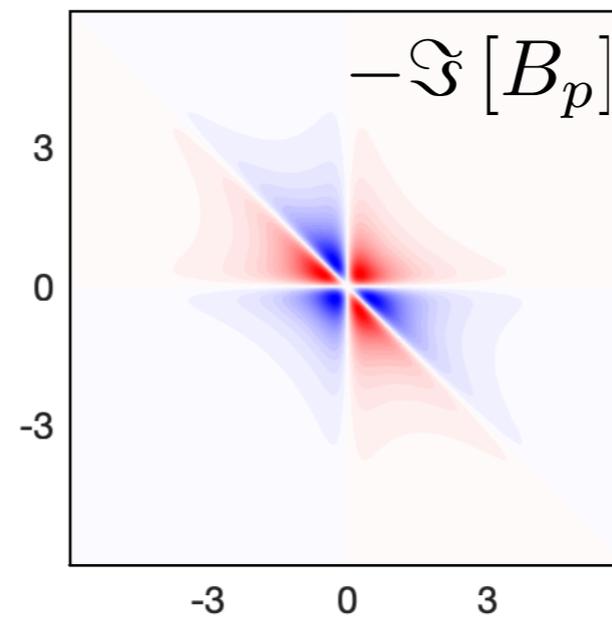
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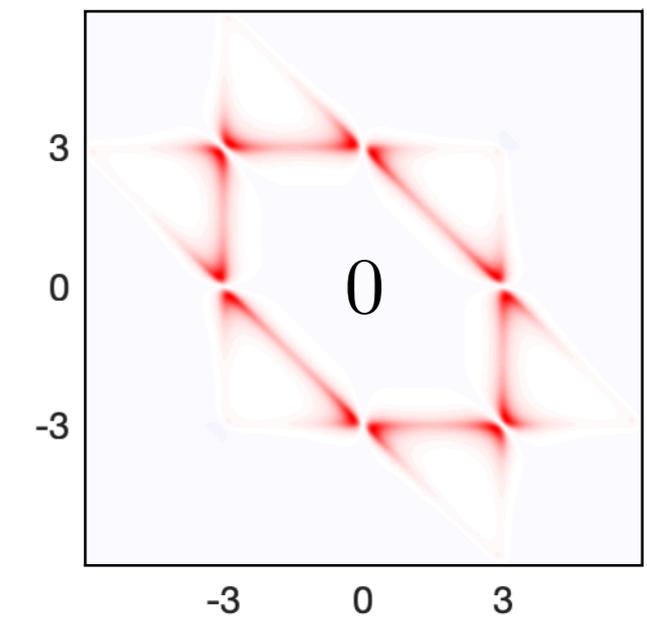
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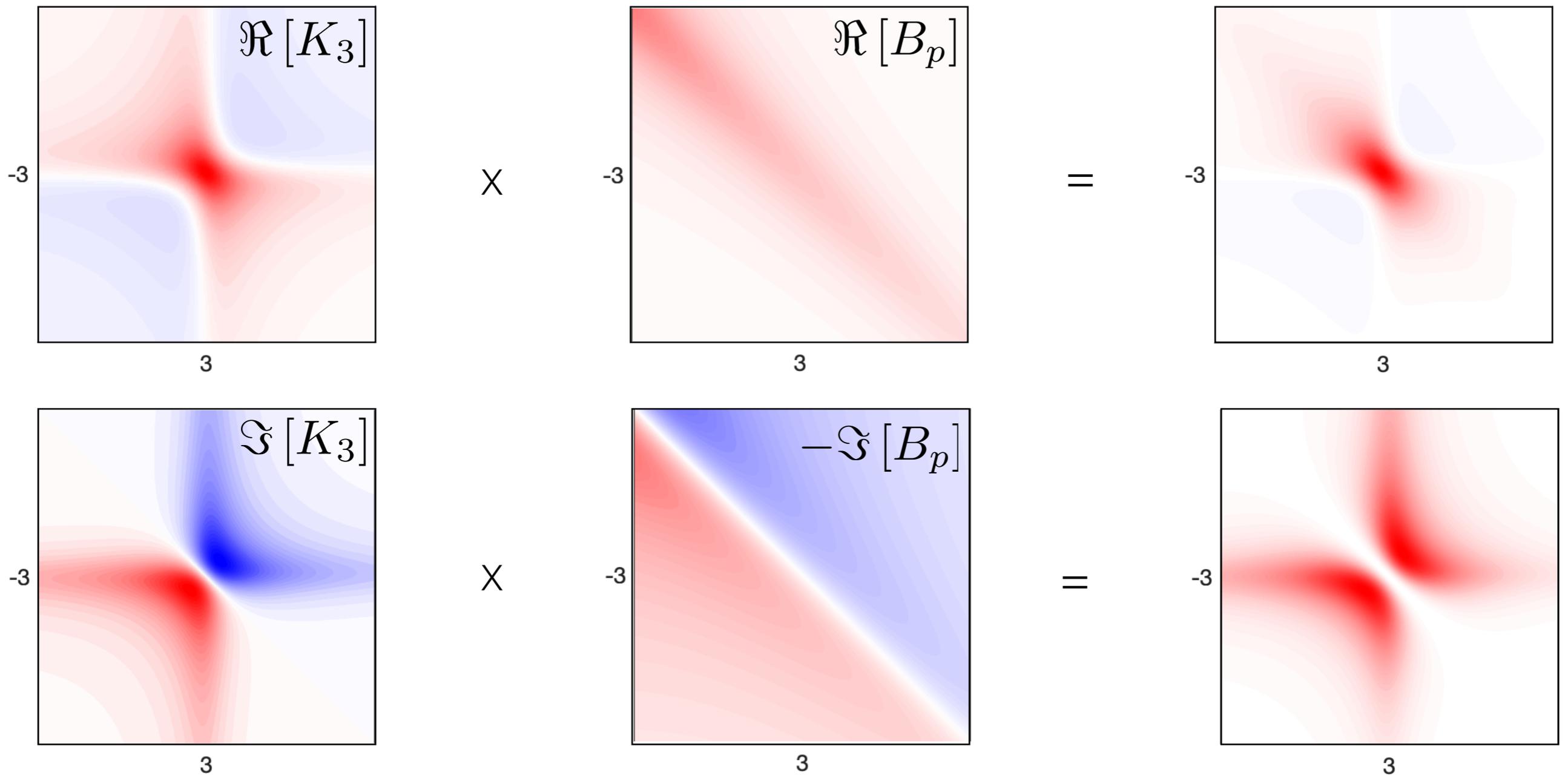
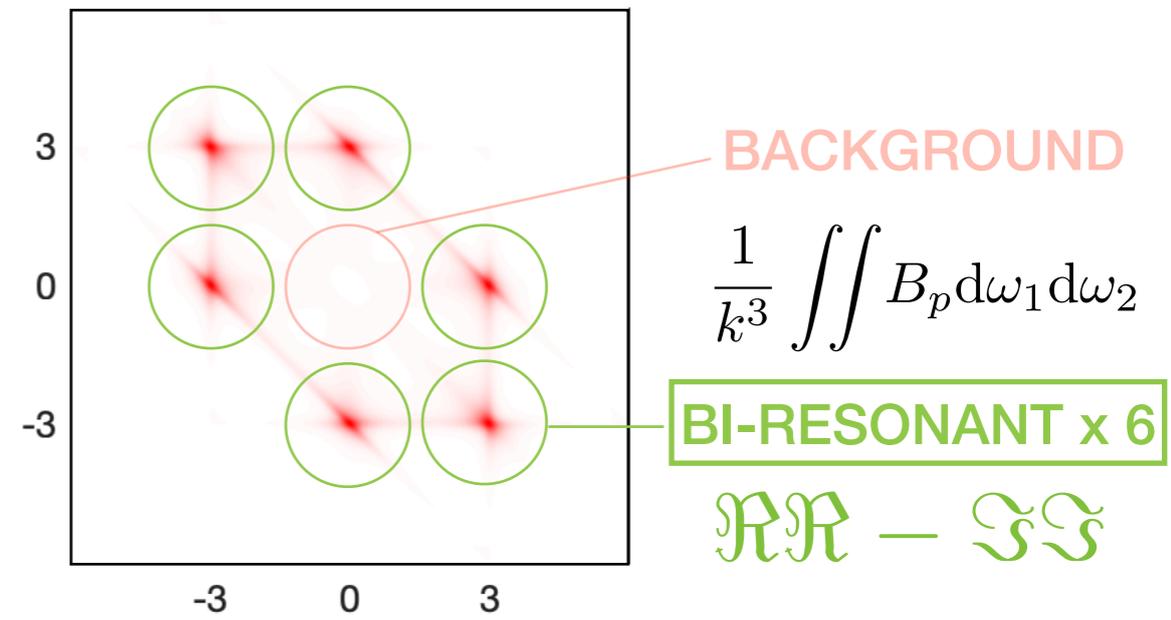
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Multiple Timescales Spectral Analysis

$$\xi \ll 1 ; \frac{\omega_p}{\omega_0} \ll 1$$

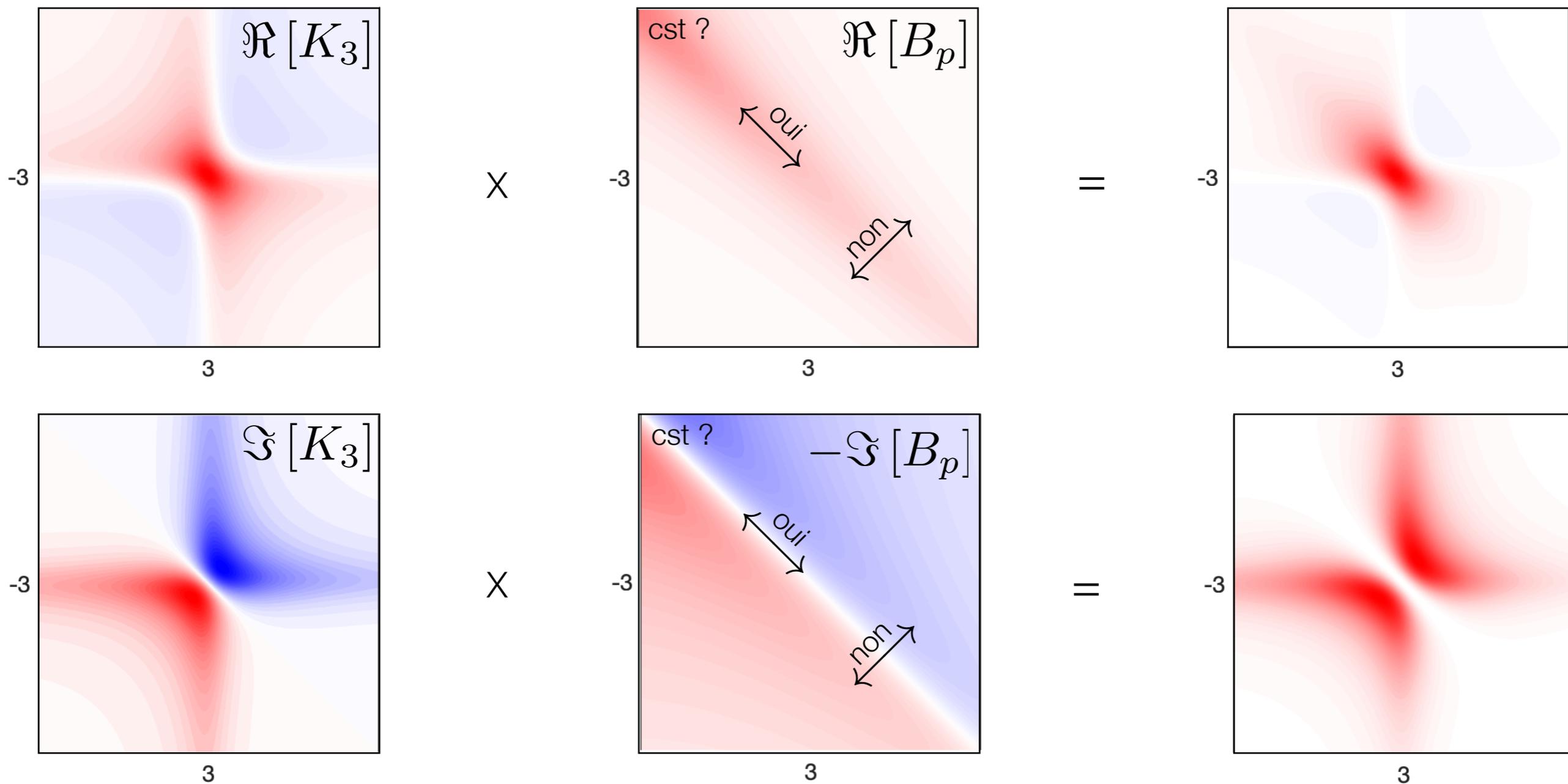
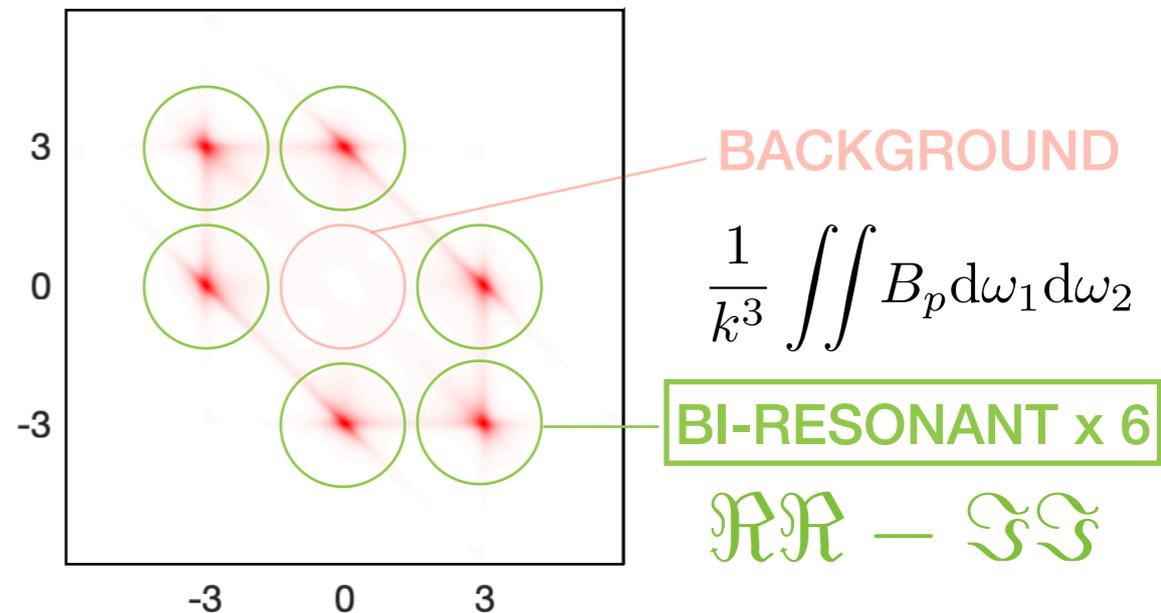
1. Repère la contribution principale
2. Introduit une coordonnée étirée appropriée
3. Trouve une approximation locale et intégrable
4. Soustrait-la pour former un nouveau résidu



Multiple Timescales Spectral Analysis

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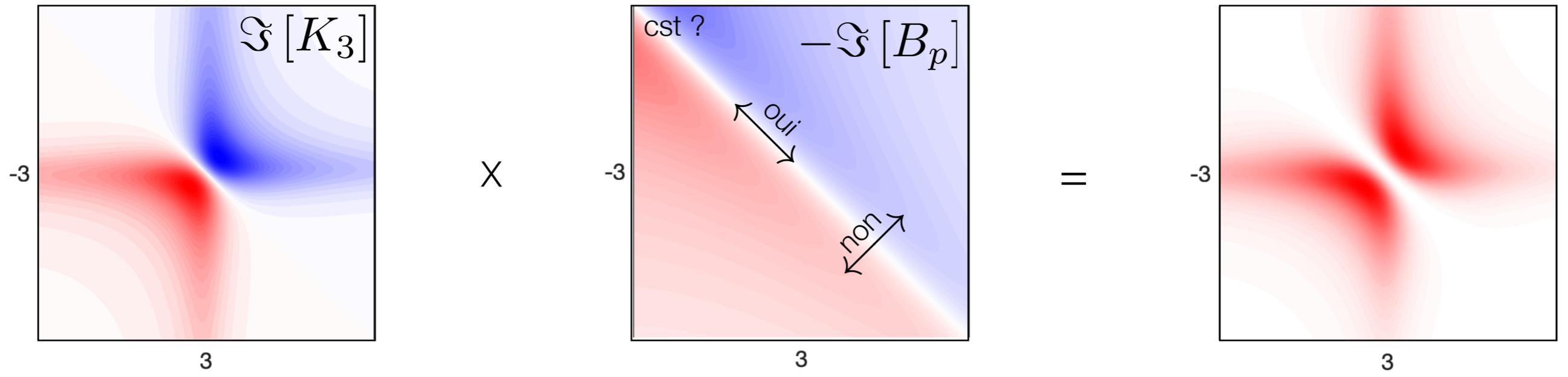
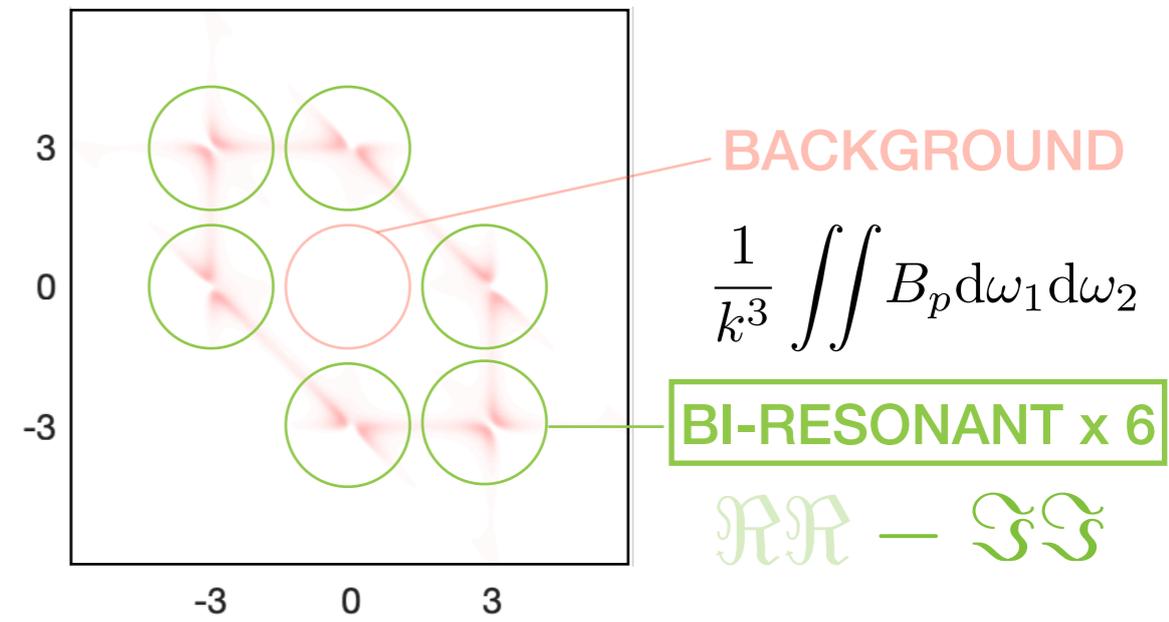
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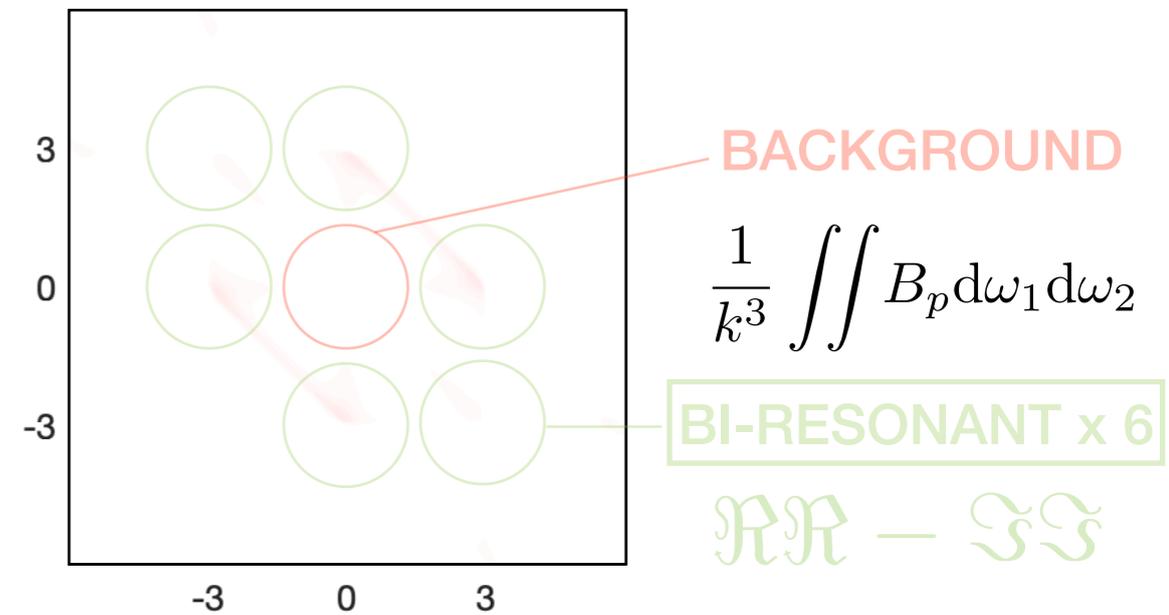
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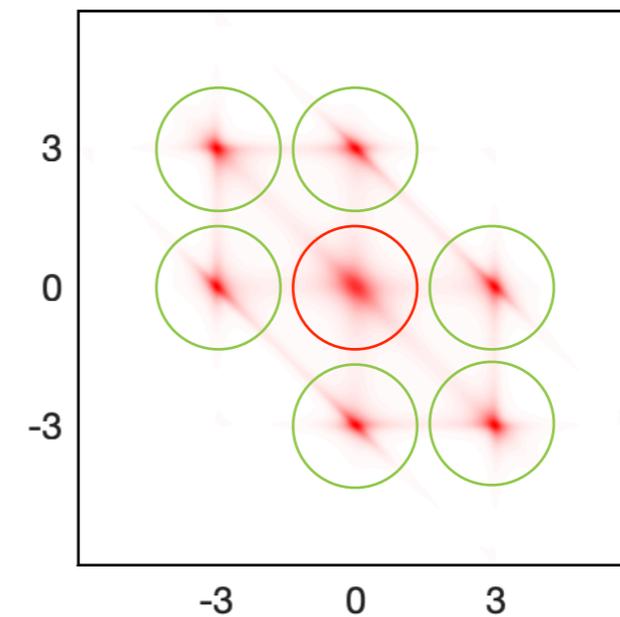
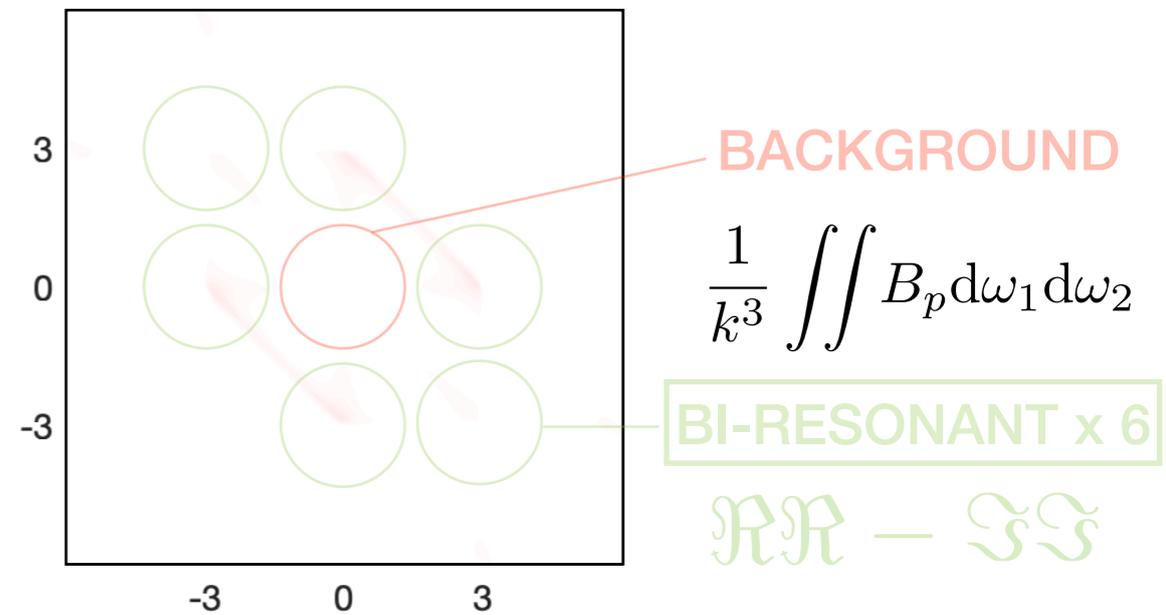
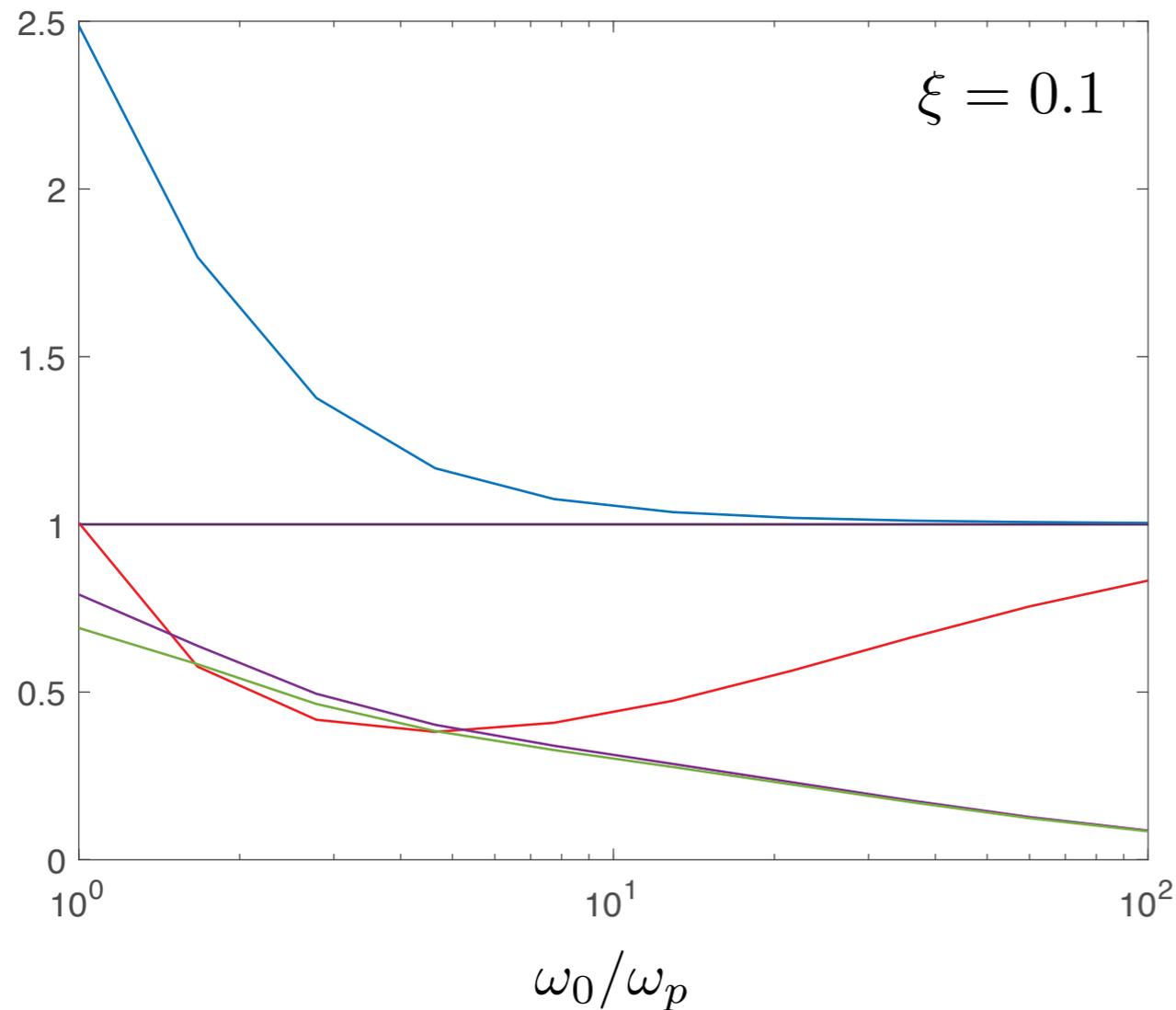


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Néglige la contribution suivante, ou continue encore...



Multiple Timescales Spectral Analysis

Provides :

- Meaningful analytical approximations
- Large reduction of computational time
- Small loss of accuracy,

Needs to be developed for :

- Inertial components in SDOF systems
- Frequency dependency of m , k and c
- Complex eigenvalues and eigenmodes

in MDOF systems (aerodynamics, hydrodynamics)

Multiple Timescale Spectral Analysis of Floating Bridges

Analyse spectrale à plusieurs échelles temporelles de ponts flottants

Margaux Geuzaine

Promoteur : Vincent Denoël

Co-promoteur : Vincent de Ville