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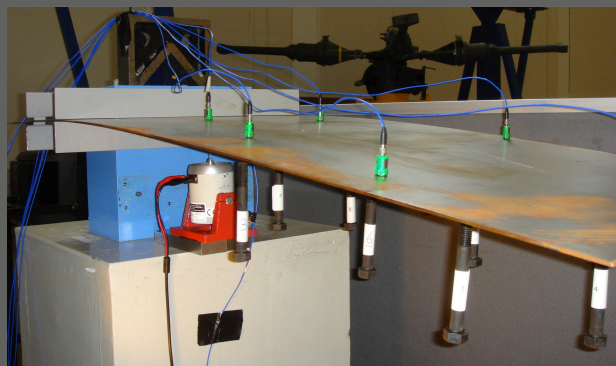
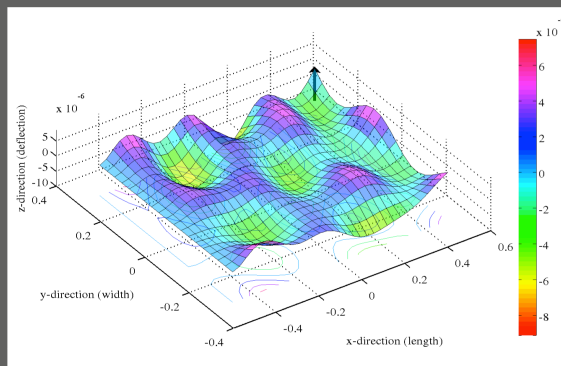
Research directions in Engineering Dynamics

COPPE/UFRJ and Swansea Workshop
November 2014

Sondipon Adhikari

<http://engweb.swan.ac.uk/~adhikaris/>

Twitter: @ProfAdhikari





Engineering Dynamics

- Principal investigators: Prof Friswell, Prof Adhikari, Dr Haddad
- Main research areas
- Summary of current research works
 - Morphing Aircraft and Nonlinear dynamics
 - Vibration energy harvesting
 - Uncertainty quantification
 - Model updating
- Future works

Michael I. Friswell: Morphing Aircraft and Dynamics



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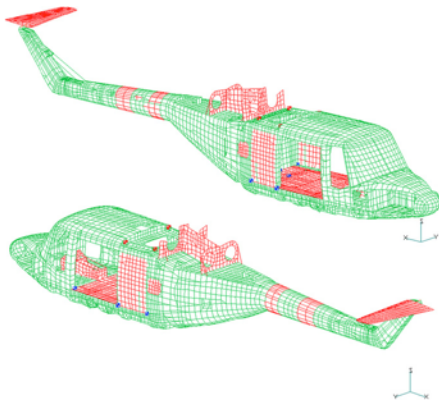


Modelling, analysis, simulation, identification & optimisation of engineering structures

Morphing Aircraft

Nonlinear Structural and Rotor Dynamics

Model Updating and Inverse Problems



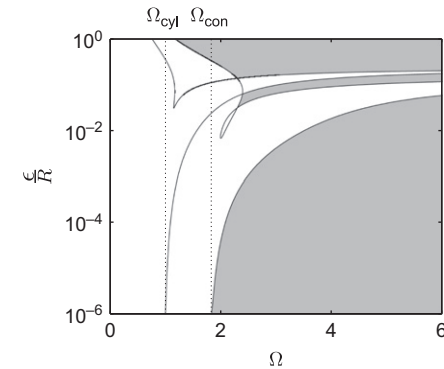
FE Model Identification



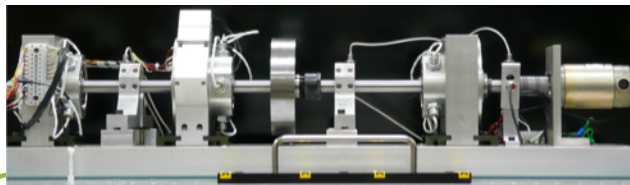
MORPHLET – Morphing Winglet



FishBAC Active Camber



Automatic Rotor Balancing

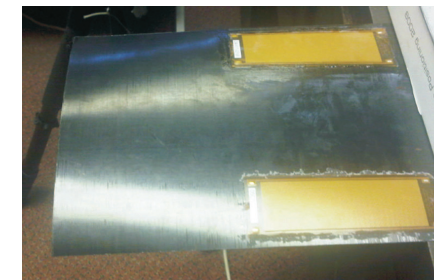


Rotating Machine Diagnostics

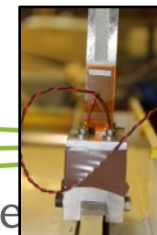
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Corrugated Skins

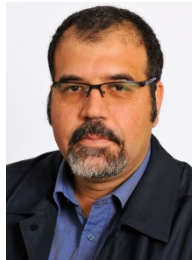


Bistable Plates



Energy Harvesting

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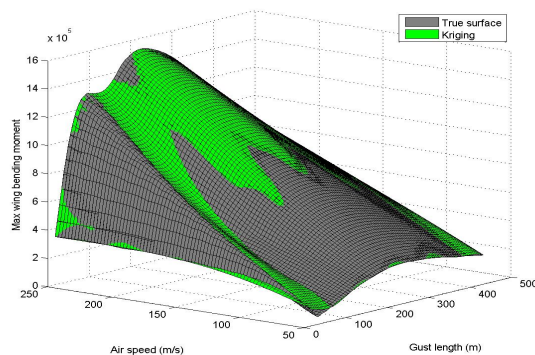


Using non-probabilistic models for uncertainty analysis and robust design in aircraft structures

Uncertainty Quantification
of Aeroelastic Stability

Development of non-probabilistic
Stochastic Model Updating techniques

Surrogate modelling
(Kriging and Polynomial
Chaos Expansion)

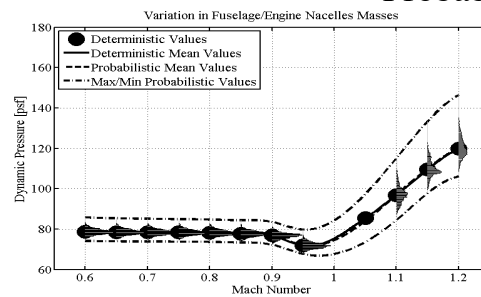


Rapid perdition of worst case
gust loads

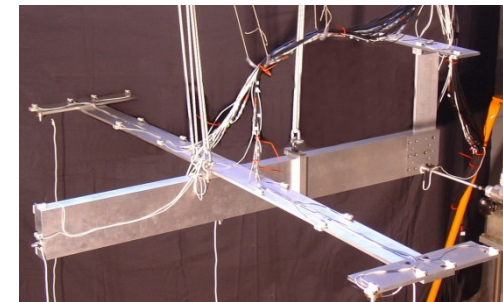
Variations in the fuel load and its
effect on the aeroelastic behavior of
the Semi-Span Super-Sonic Transport
wind-tunnel model (S4T)



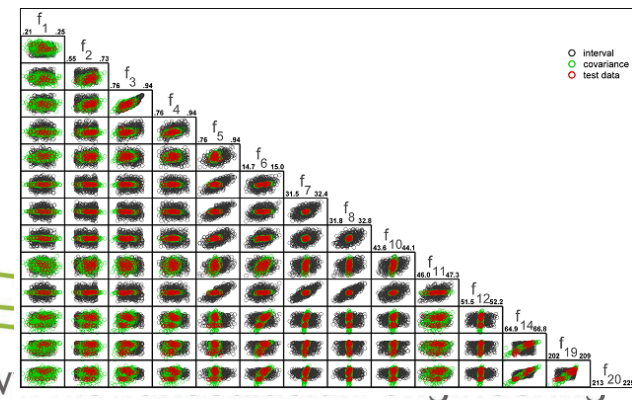
Probabilistic



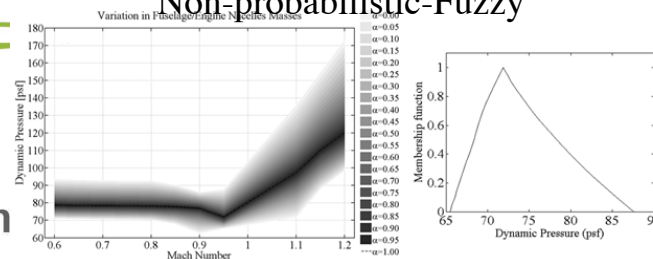
Simplified AIRcraft MODel- AIRMOD
(DLR-Germany)



Comparison of non-probabilistic and
probabilistic stochastic model updating
using the DLR AIRMOD test structure



Non-probabilistic-Fuzzy



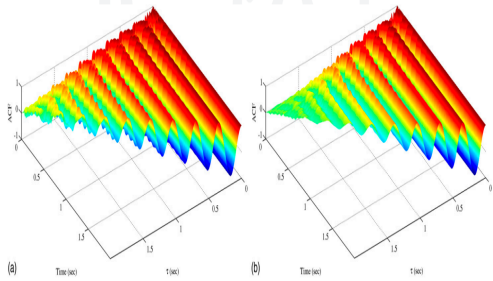


Uncertainty quantification and model validation

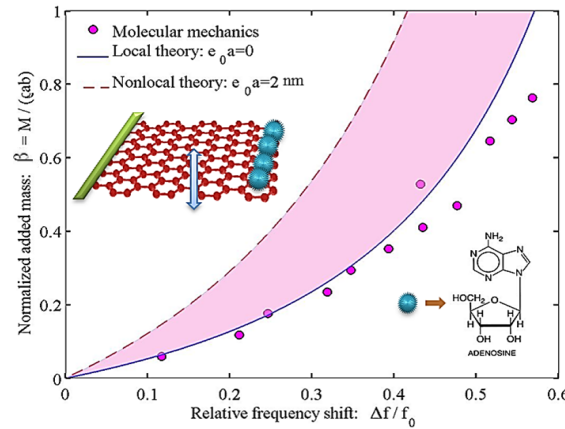
Vibration Energy Harvesting

Dynamics of Nanoscale Structures

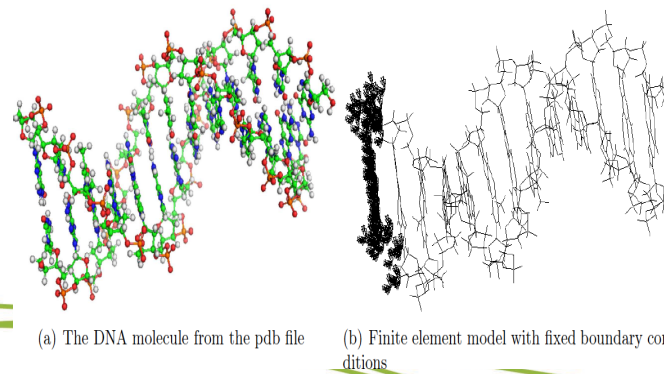
Stochastic Structural Dynamics



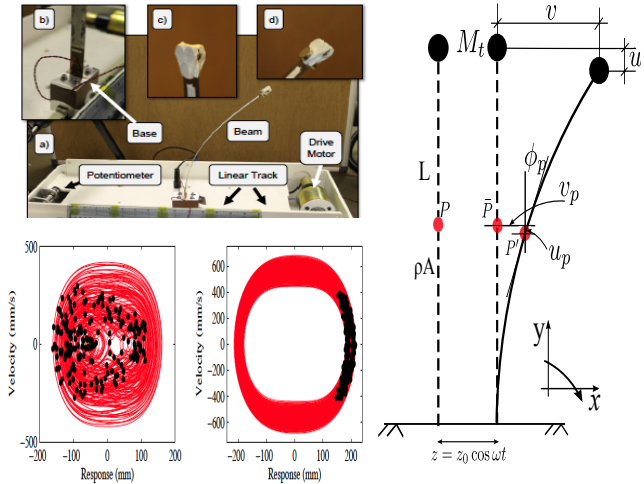
Novel computational methods for transient dynamic response of dynamical systems with uncertainty



Nonlocal continuum method of vibration based nanosensors

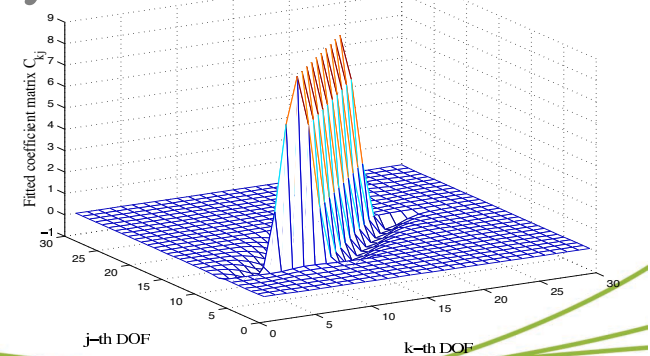


Atomistic finite element method for dynamics of general nano scale structures like DNA, Graphene sheets, Boron Nitride

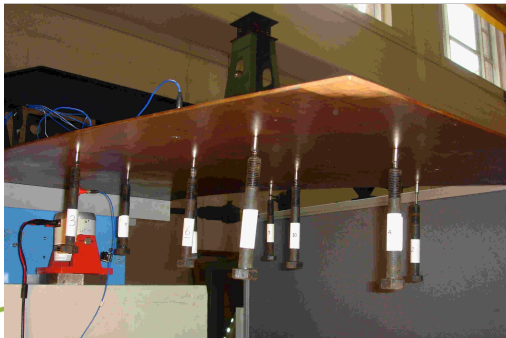


Nonlinear vibration energy harvesting under random ambient excitations

System Identification



Damping identification from experimental measurements



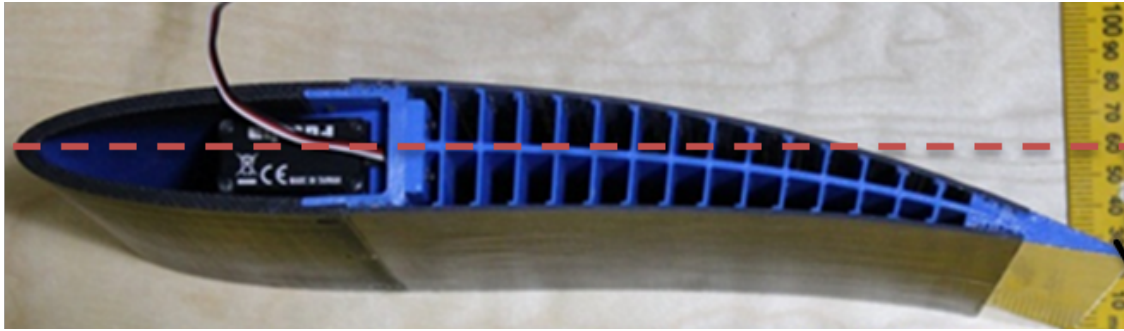
Experimental methods for uncertainty quantification in structural dynamics



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Morphing Aircraft and Nonlinear dynamics

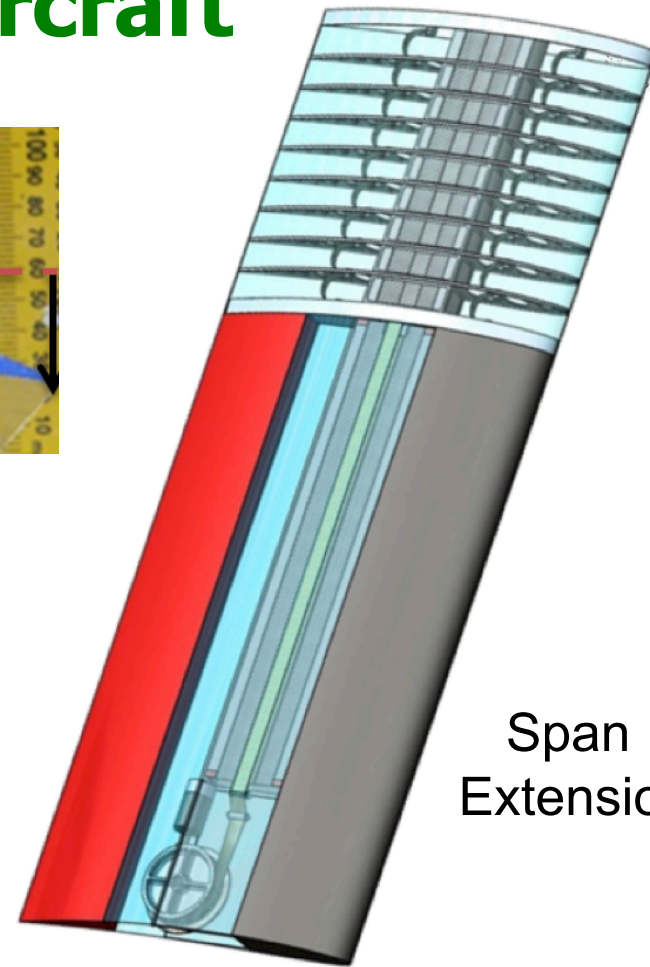
Morphing Aircraft



Camber morphing - FishBAC



Morphing Winglet - MORPHLET

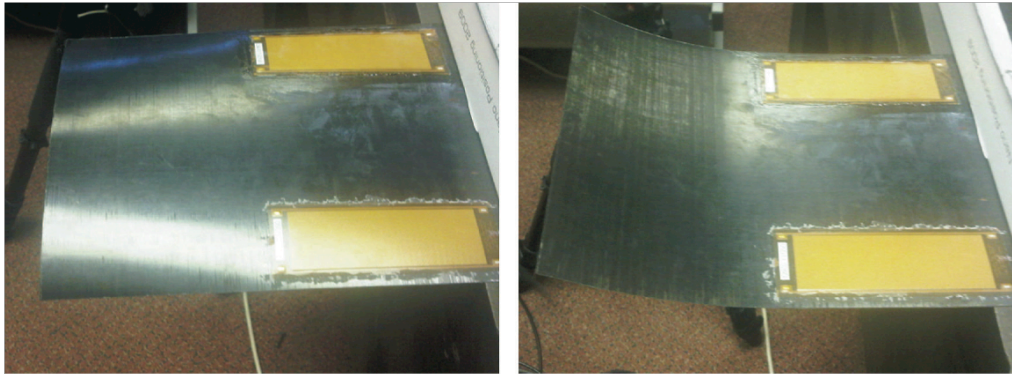


Span Extension

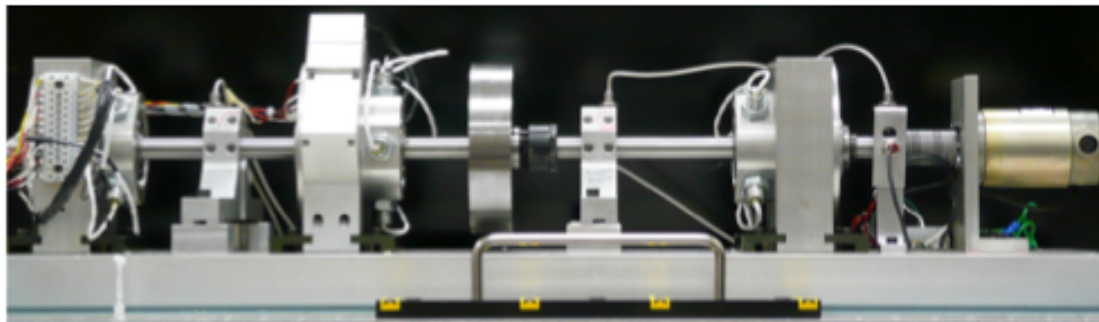


Corrugated Skins

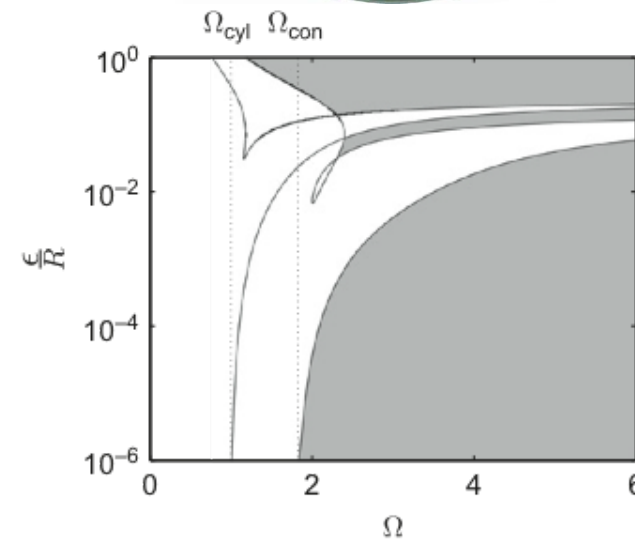
Nonlinear Structural and Rotor Dynamics



Bistable plates – applications, design, analysis, control



Rotating machine analysis & diagnostics – breathing cracks, unbalance, rotor-stator contact, etc



Automatic ball balancers, bifurcation analysis



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Vibration energy harvesting

Vibration energy harvesting



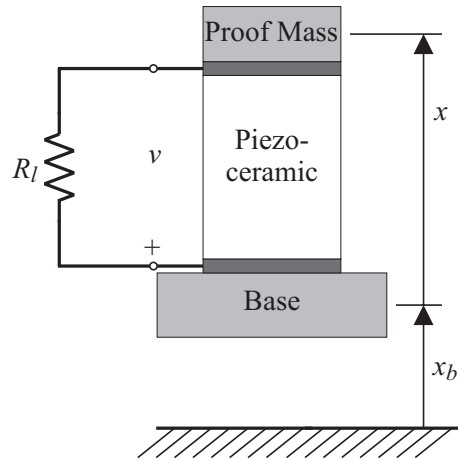
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- Wireless sensor network for structural health monitoring
- Self-powered sustainable sensors – vibration energy harvesting



Energy harvesting with broadband noise

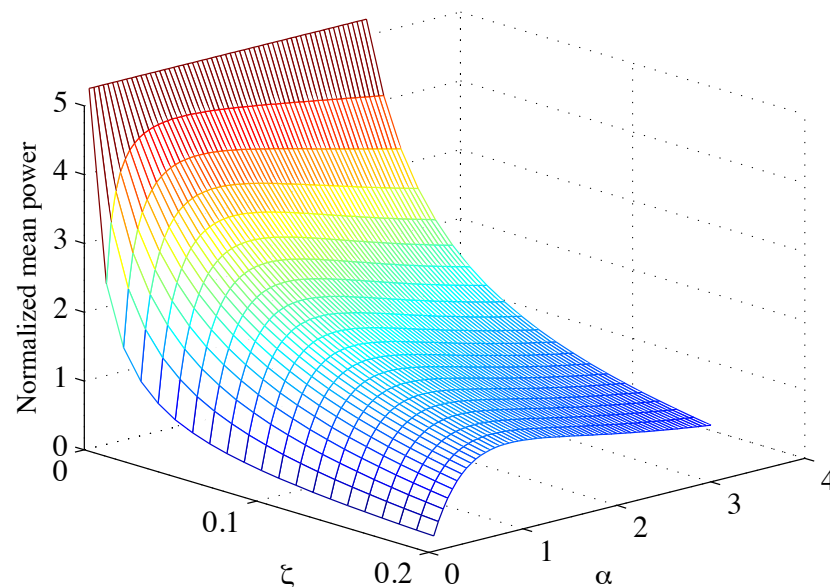


$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + kx(t) - \theta v(t) = -m\ddot{x}_b(t)$$

$$\theta\dot{x}(t) + C_p\dot{v}(t) + \frac{1}{R_l}v(t) = 0$$

The average harvested power due to white-noise base acceleration with a circuit without an inductor can be obtained as

$$\begin{aligned} E[\tilde{P}] &= E\left[\frac{|V|^2}{(R_l\omega^4\Phi_{x_b x_b})}\right] \\ &= \frac{\pi m \alpha \kappa^2}{(2\zeta \alpha^2 + \alpha) \kappa^2 + 4\zeta^2 \alpha + (2\alpha^2 + 2)\zeta} \end{aligned}$$



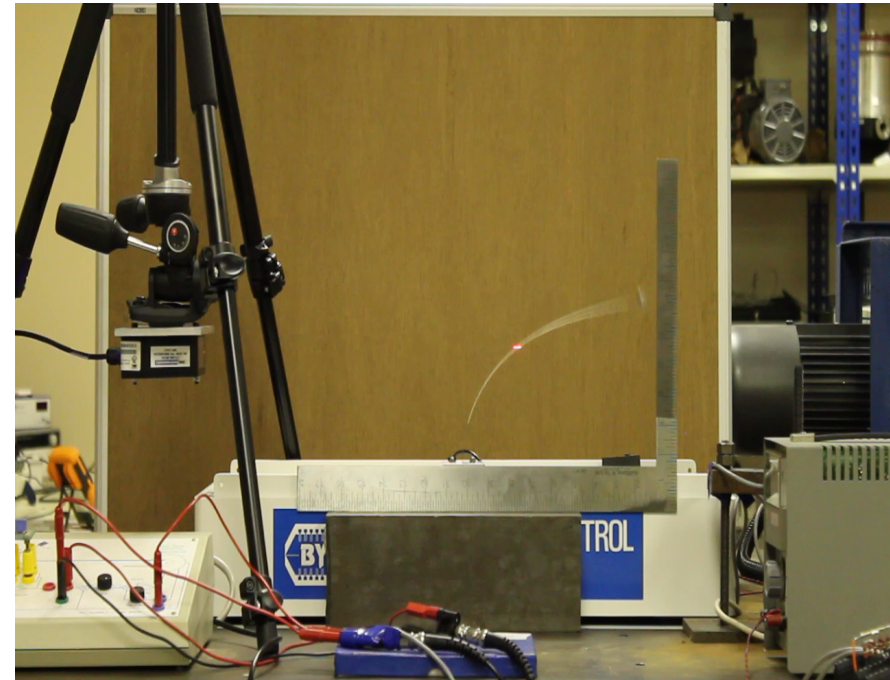
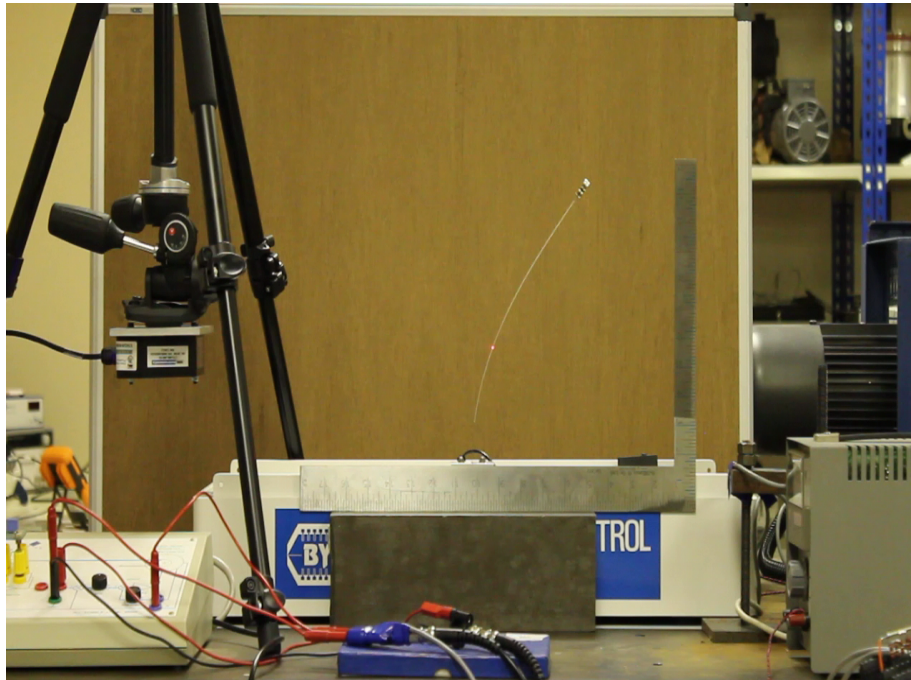
The optimal condition is

$$R_l^2 C_p (k C_p + \theta^2) = m.$$

Vibration energy harvesting



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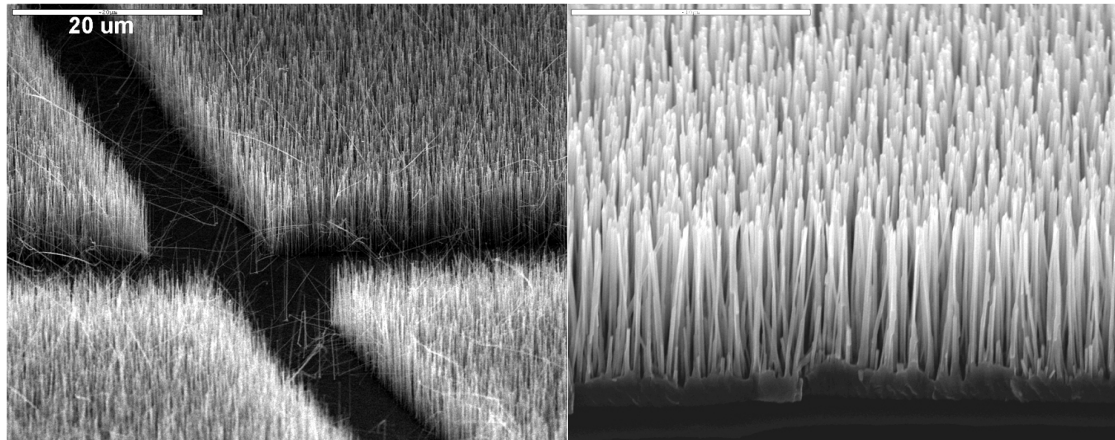
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Uncertainty quantification



Uncertainty in Structural Dynamics

Stochastic dynamical systems across the length-scale

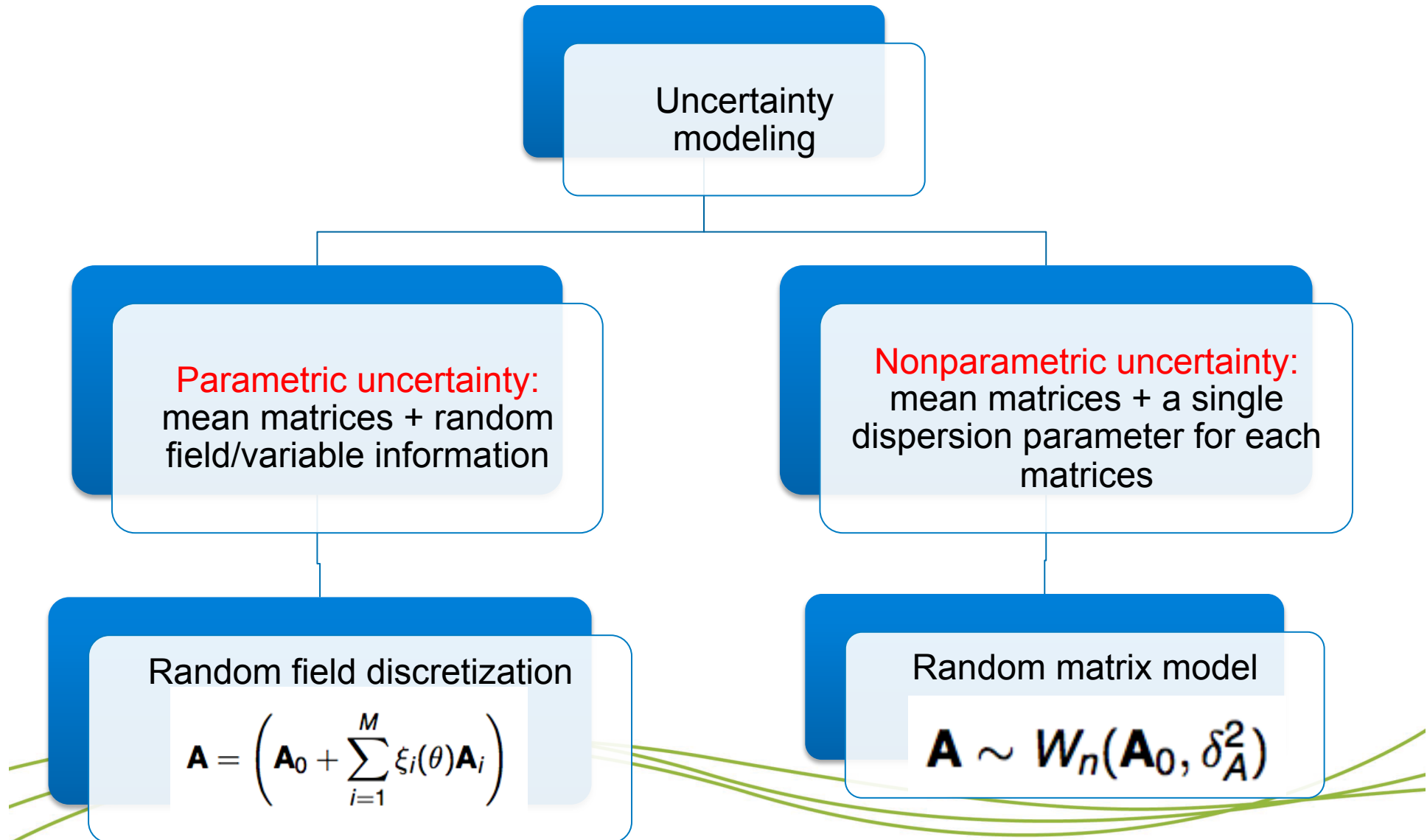


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Uncertainty modeling in structural dynamics





Dynamic Response

- For **parametric** uncertainty propagation:

$$\mathbf{u}(\omega, \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_r} \frac{\phi_k^T \mathbf{f}(\omega)}{-\omega^2 + 2i\omega\zeta_k\omega_0^2 + \omega_0^2 + \sum_{i=1}^M \xi_i(\theta)\Lambda_{i_k}(\omega)} \phi_k$$

- For **nonparametric** uncertainty propagation

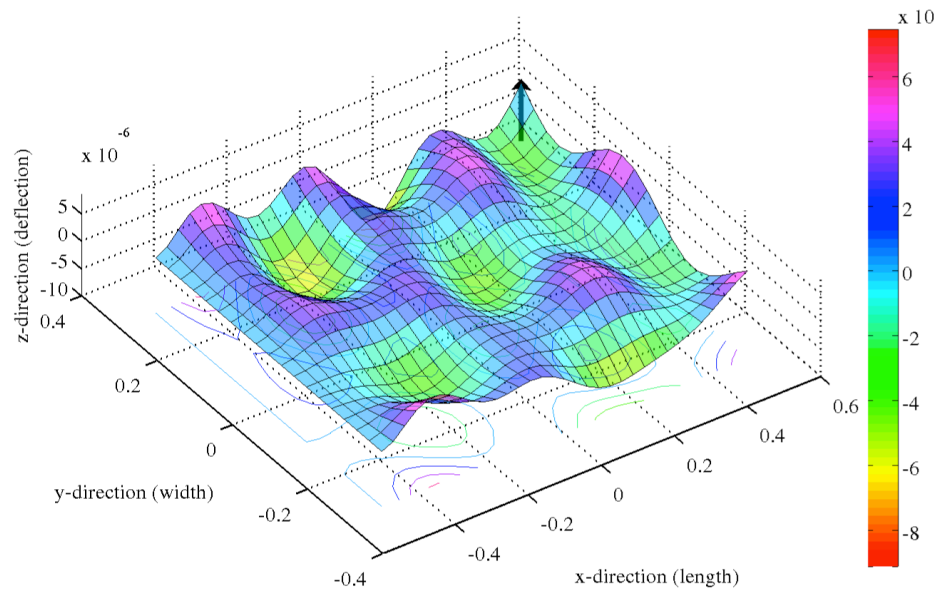
$$\mathbf{u}(\omega, \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_r} \frac{\mathbf{x}_{r_k}(\theta)^T \mathbf{f}(s)}{-\omega^2 + 2i\omega\zeta_k\omega_{r_k}(\theta) + \omega_{r_k}^2(\theta)} \mathbf{x}_{r_k}(\theta)$$

$$\mathbf{X}_r(\theta) = \Phi \Psi_r, \quad \Psi_r^T \mathbf{W} \Psi_r = \Omega_r^2$$

- **Unified** mathematical representation
- Can be useful for **hybrid experimental-simulation** approach for uncertainty quantification



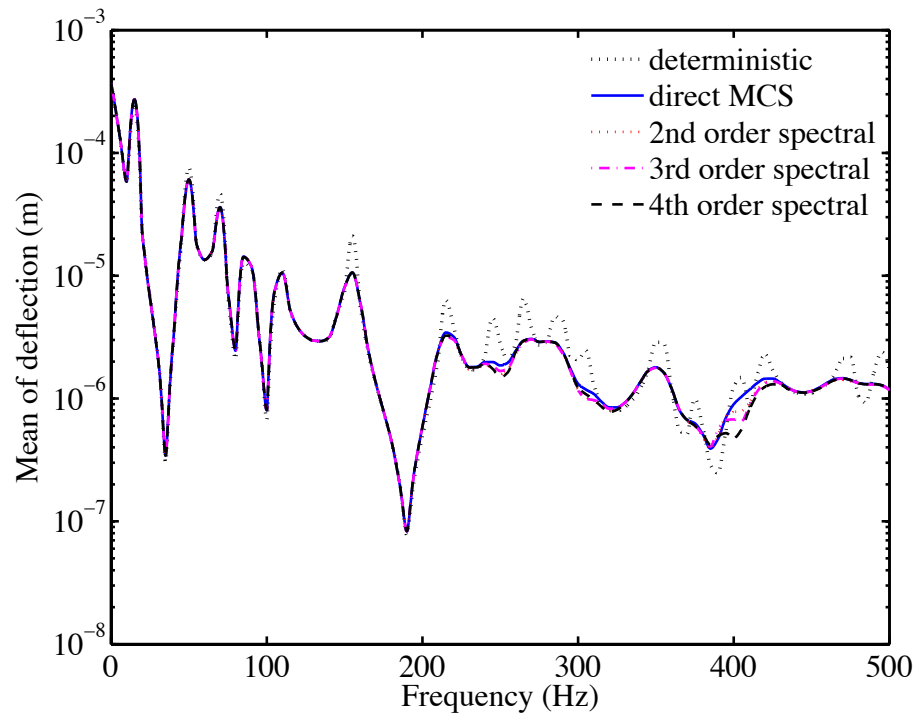
Plate with Stochastic Properties



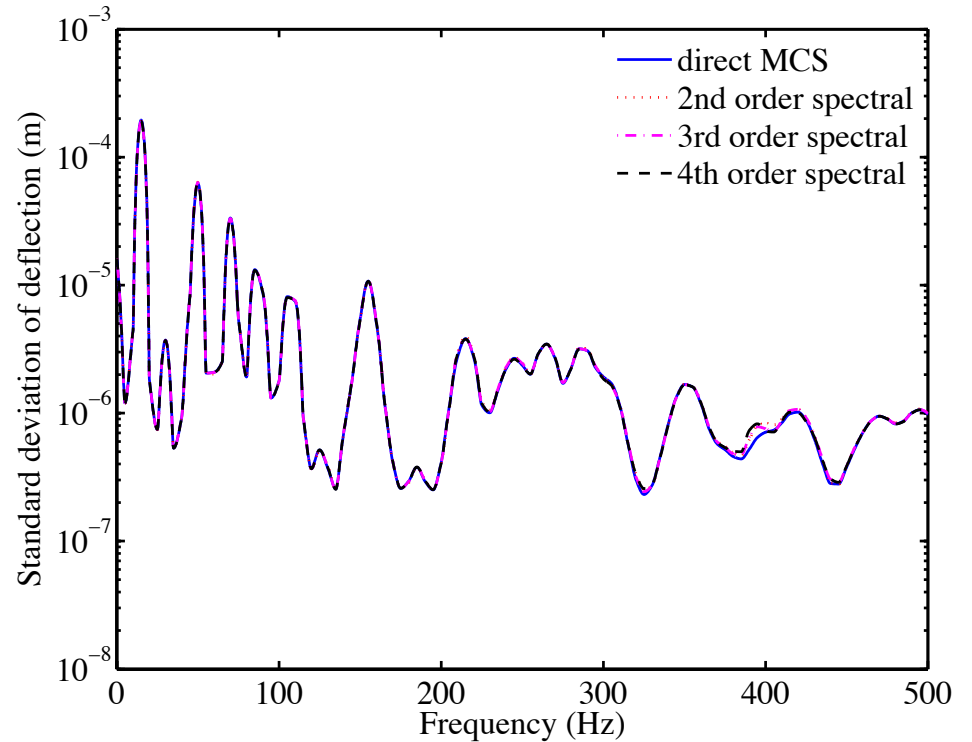
- Thin plate with stochastic bending modulus (nominal properties 1m x 0.6m, $t=0.3\text{mm}$, $E=2 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$)
- 16 random variables approximating the random field
- We study the deflection of the plate under the action of a point load. The bending modulus is taken to be a homogeneous stationary Gaussian random field with exponential autocorrelation function (correlation lengths $L/5$)
- Constant modal damping is taken with 1% damping factor for all modes.



Response Statistics



Mean with $\sigma_a = 0.1$



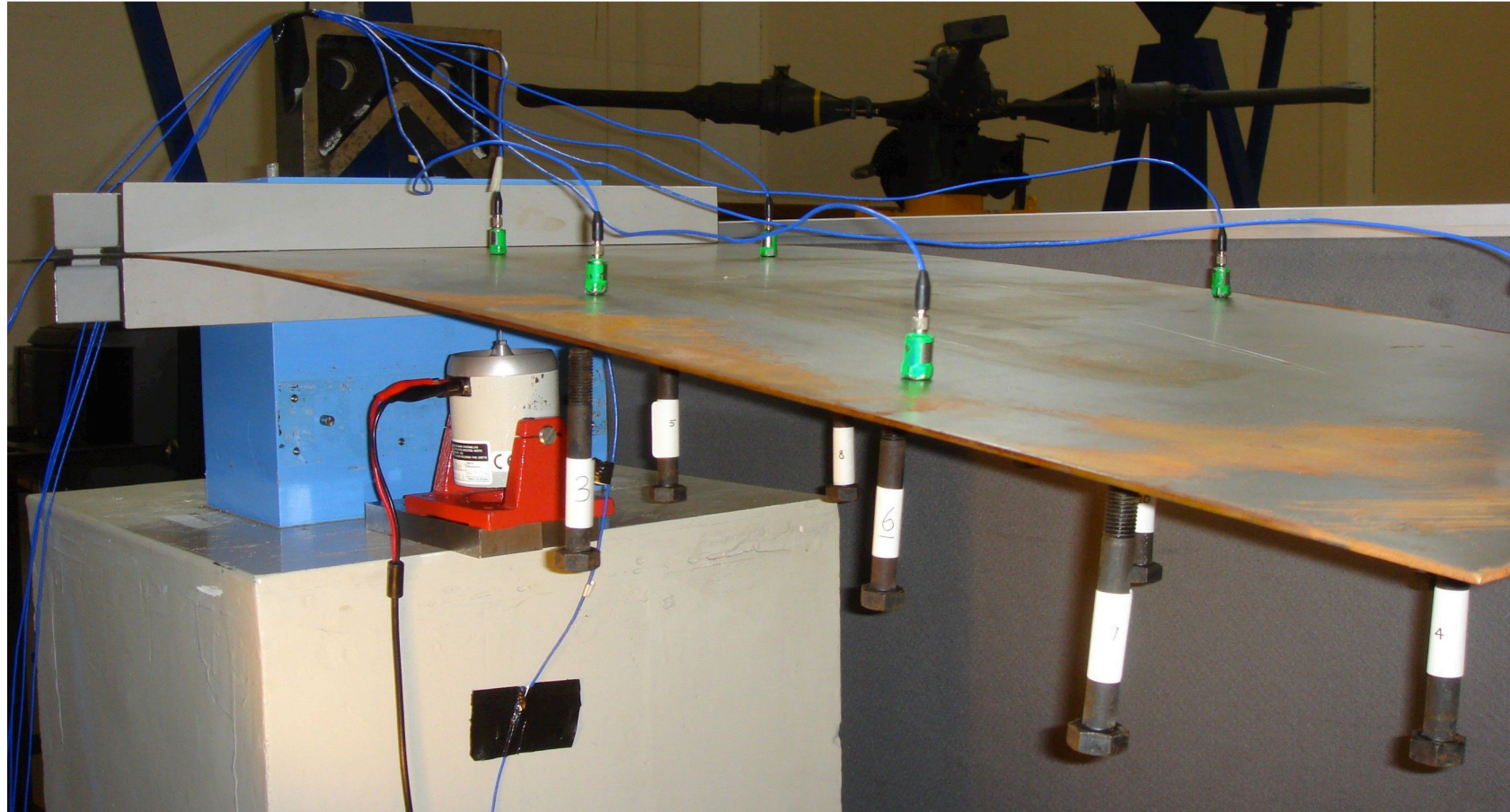
Standard deviation with $\sigma_a = 0.1$

Proposed approach: **150 x 150** equations

4th order Polynomial Chaos: **9113445 x 9113445** equations



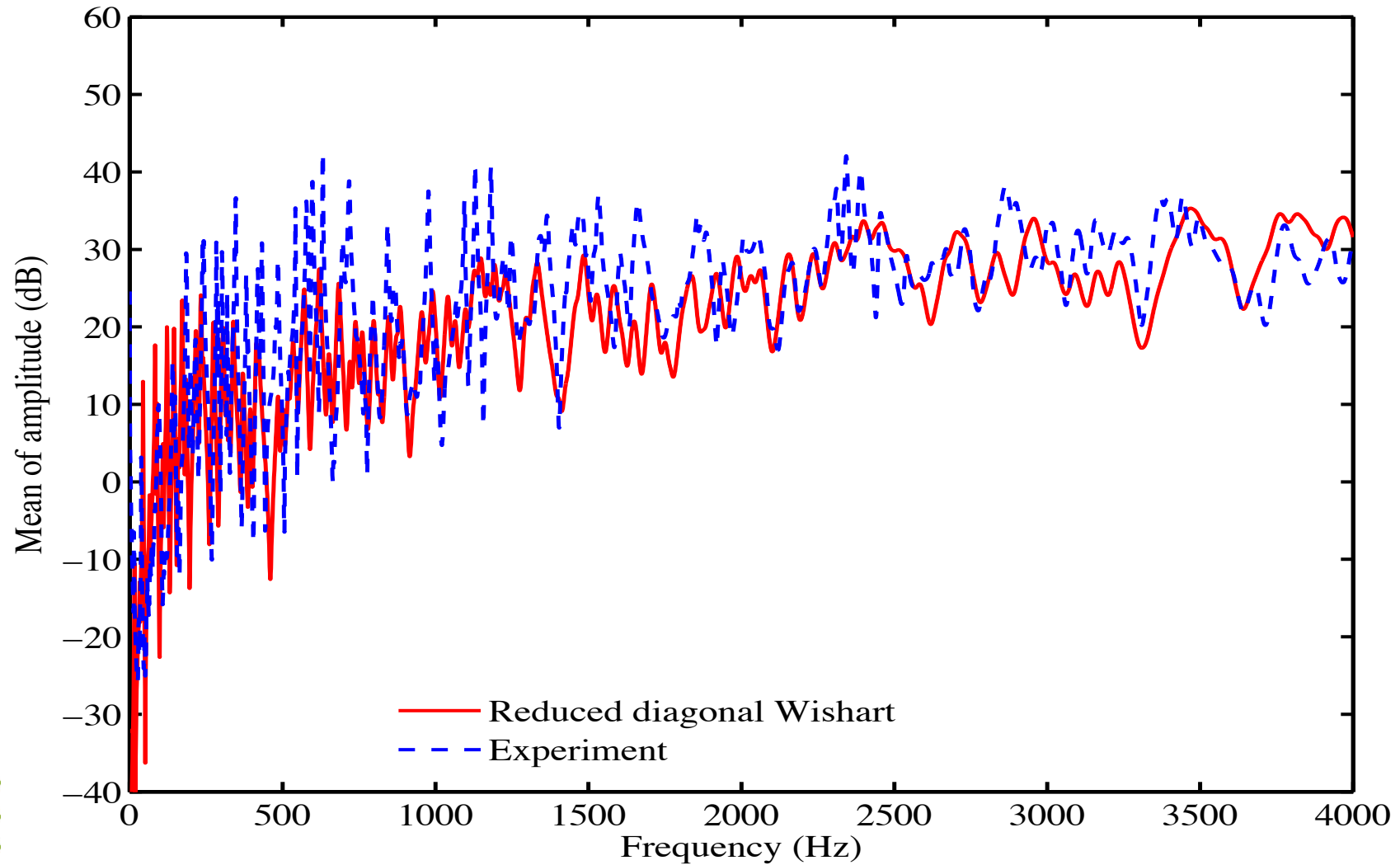
Plate with randomly placed oscillators



10 oscillators with random stiffness values are attached at random locations in the plate by magnet

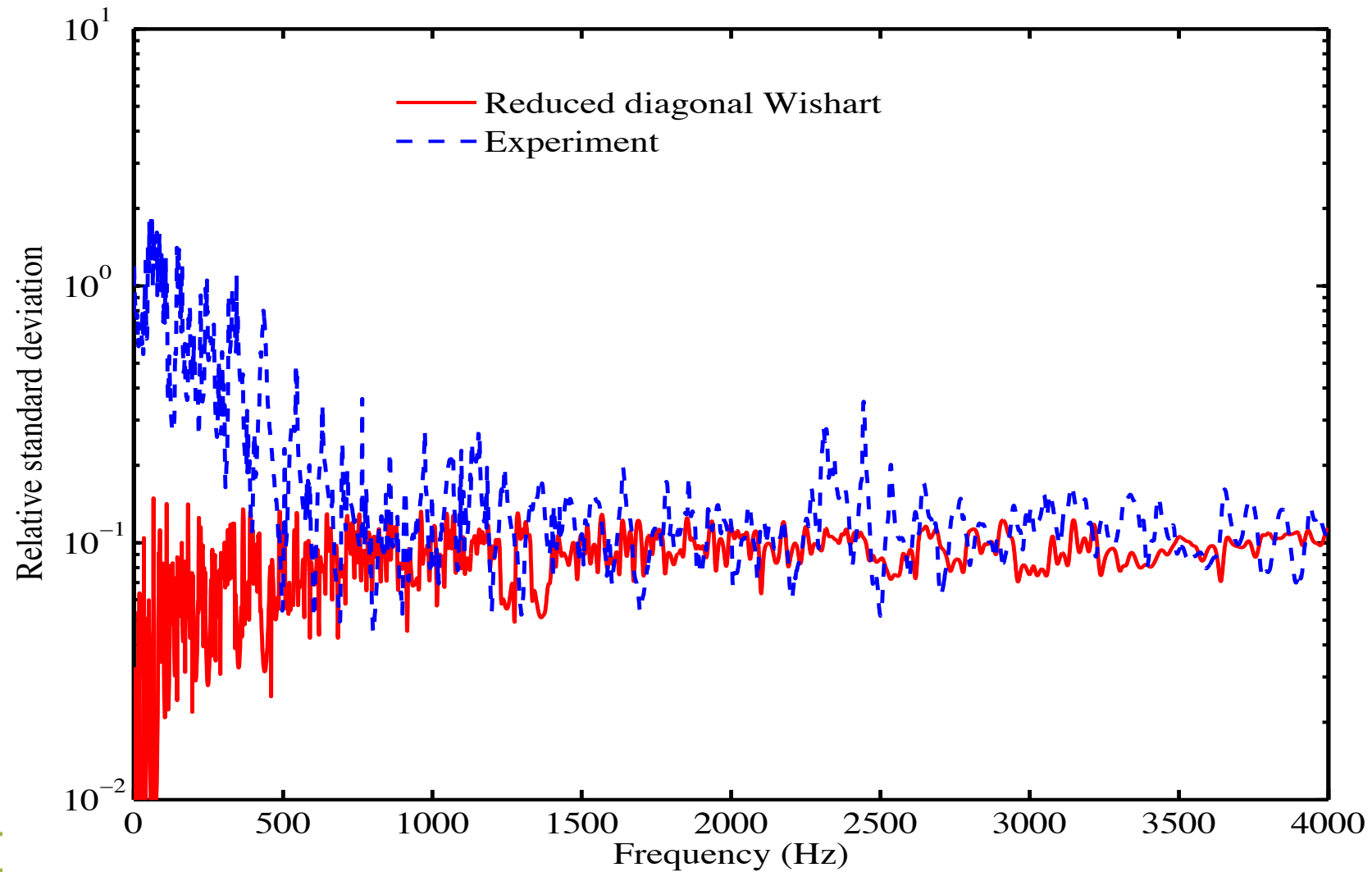


Mean of a cross-FRF





Standard deviation of a cross-FRF





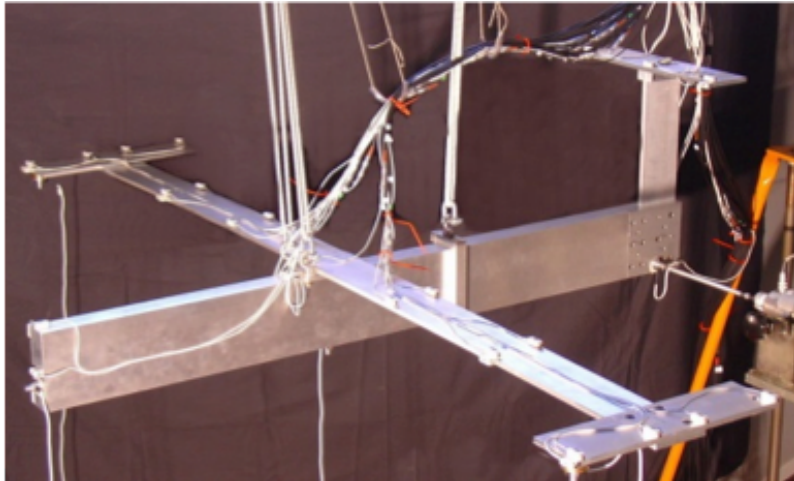
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Model updating and inverse problems

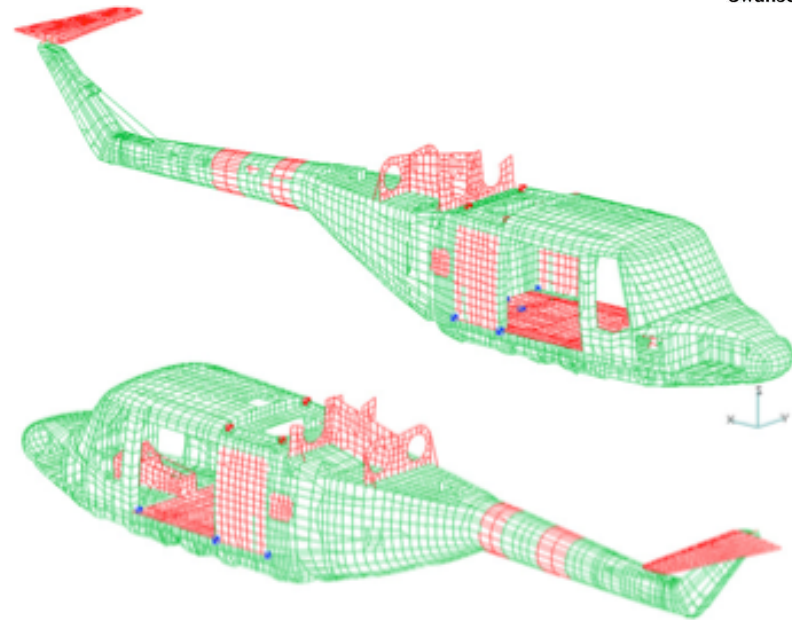
Model Updating



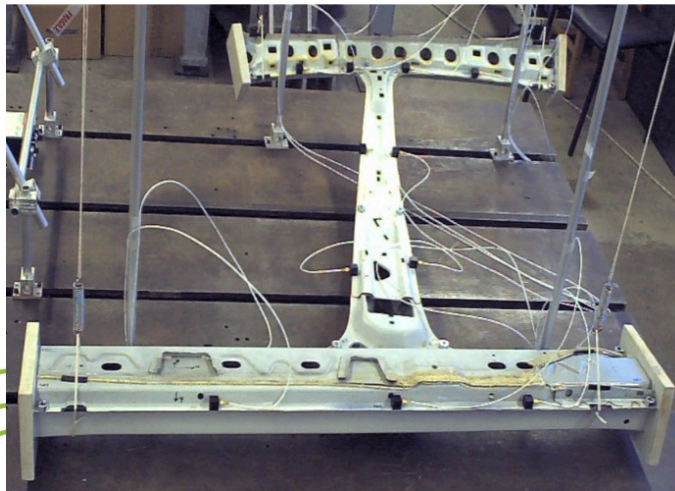
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Vibration measurement, modal analysis



Improve FE models using measured data, regularisation



Choose parameters:
car body,
Lynx tail

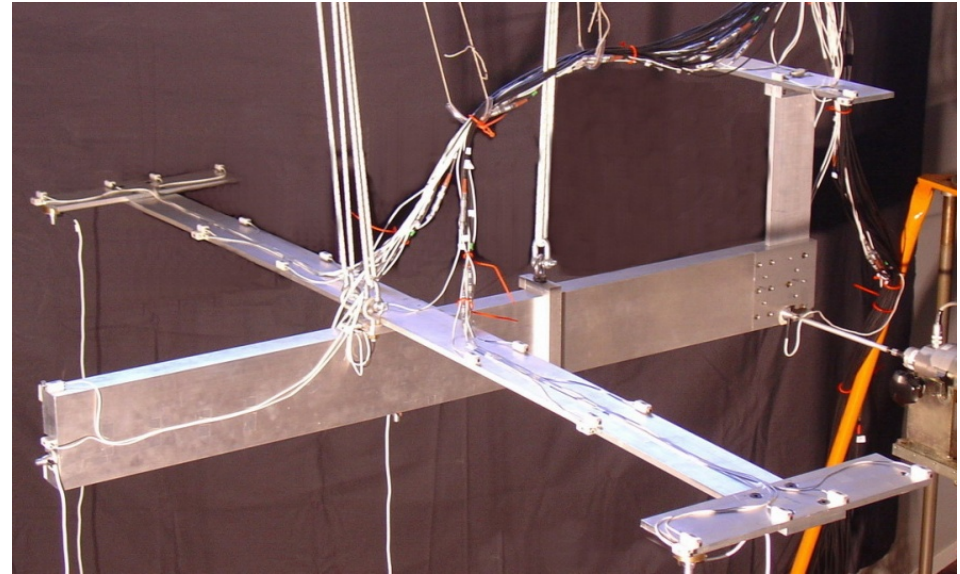


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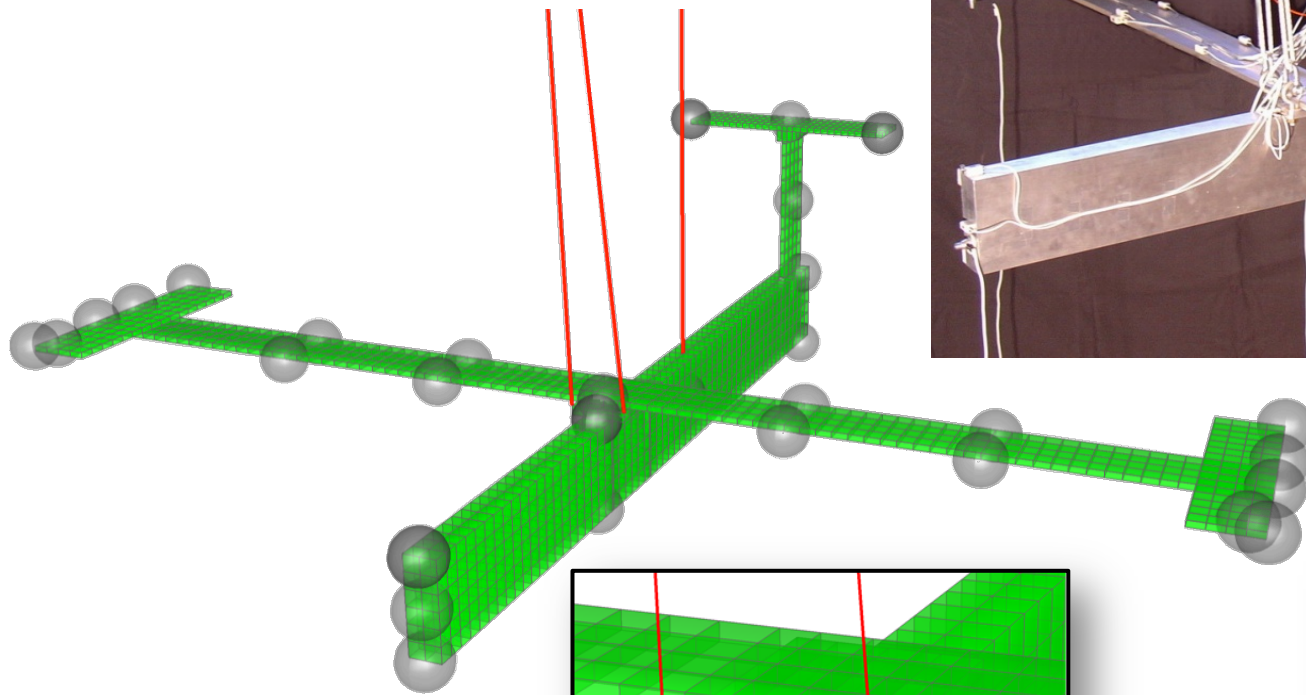
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Stochastic model updating: DLR AIRMOD Structure

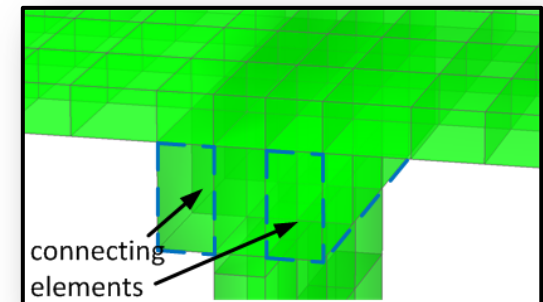
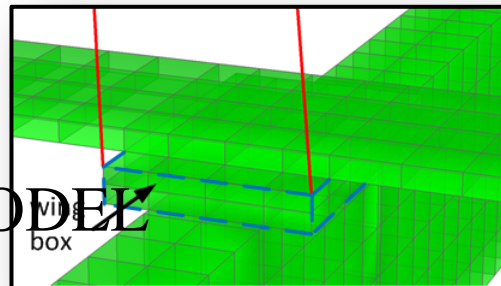
Identifying joint stiffness variability due to assembling and reassembling process.



Physical structure

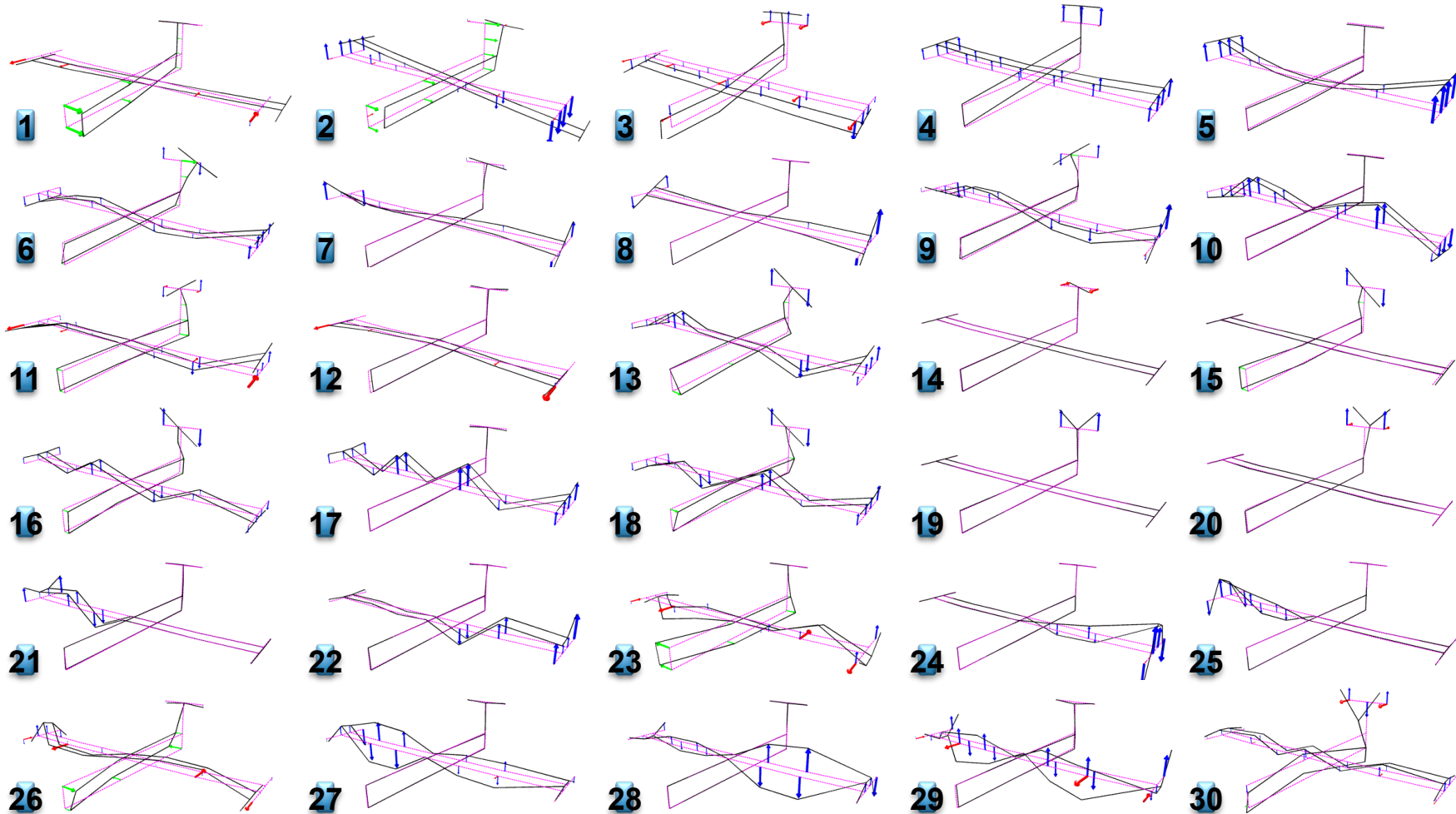


FE NASTRAN MODEL

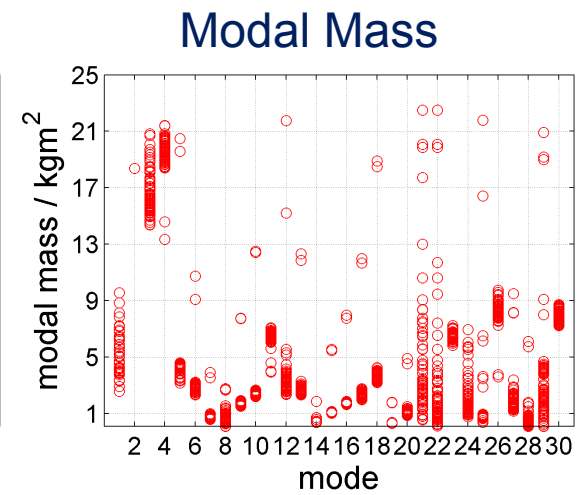
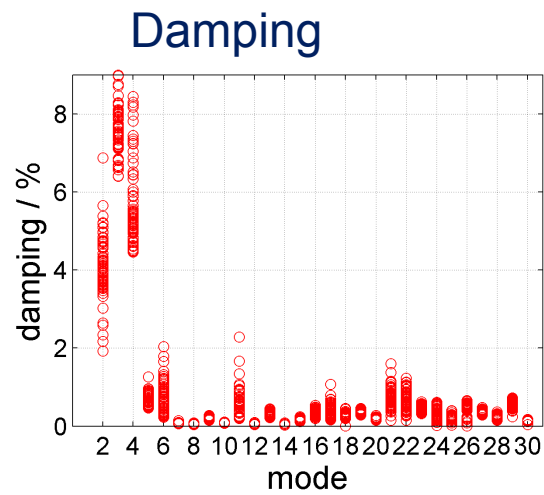
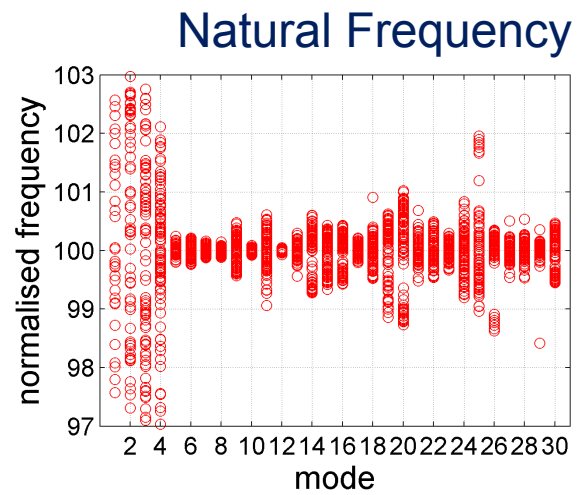




Experimental mode shapes



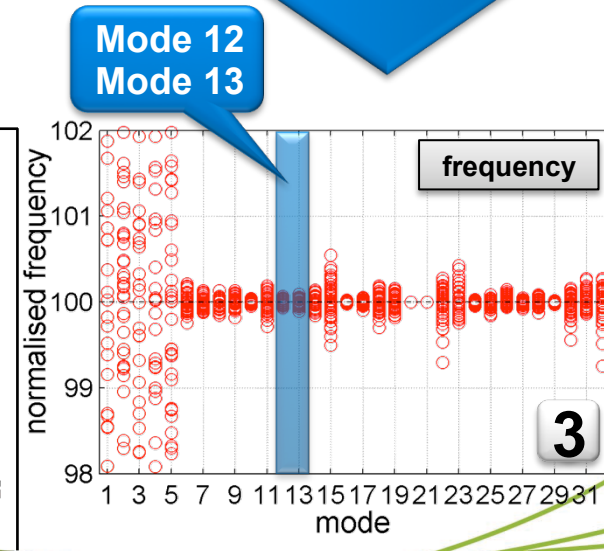
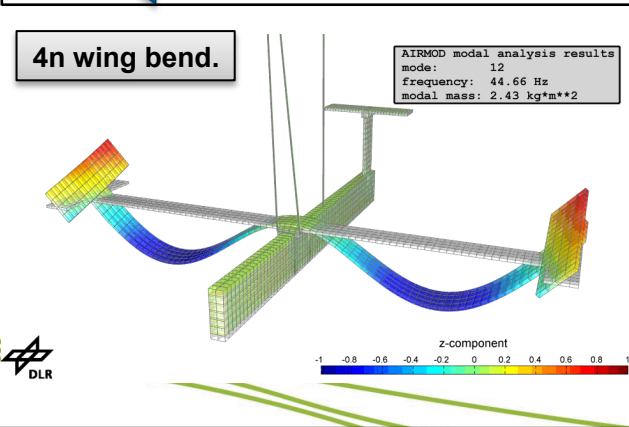
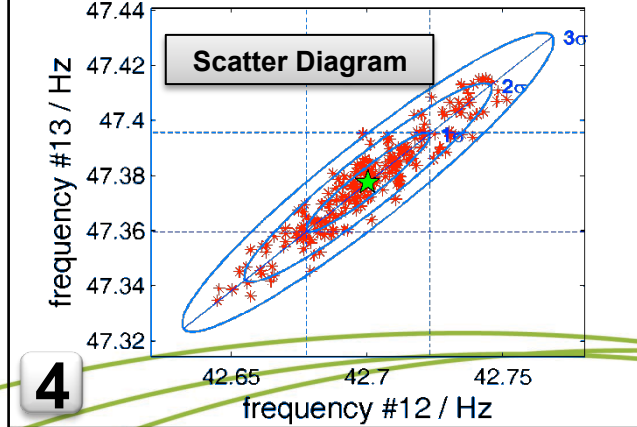
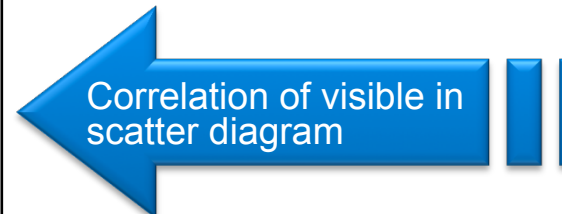
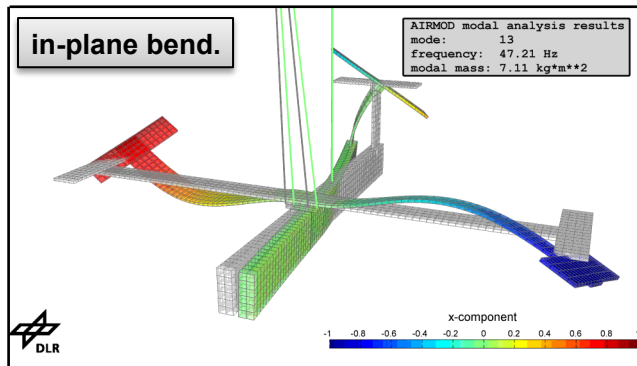
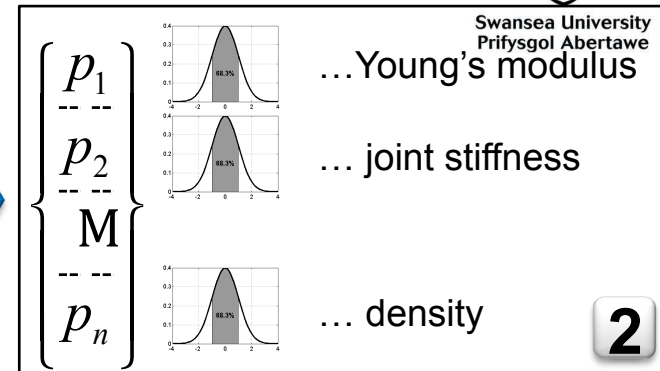
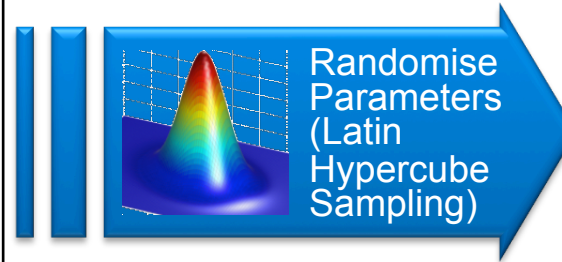
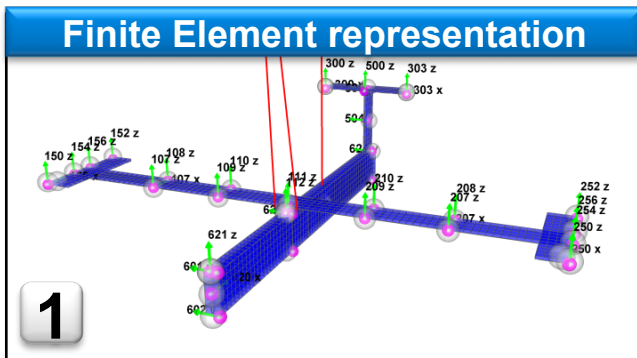
AIRMOD – Observed Variability



Stochastic model updating procedure



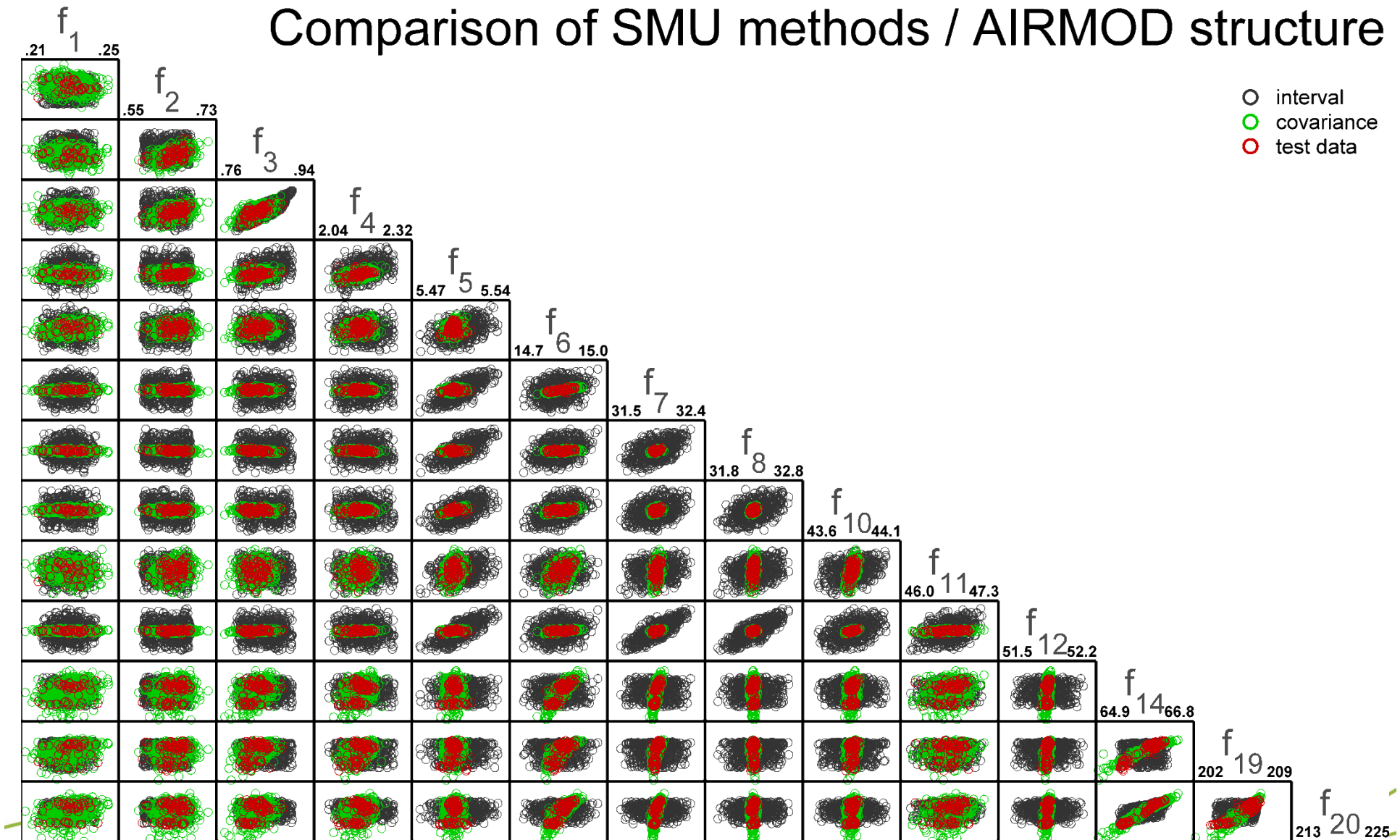
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Interval updating vs. perturbation method



Comparison of SMU methods / AIRMOD structure



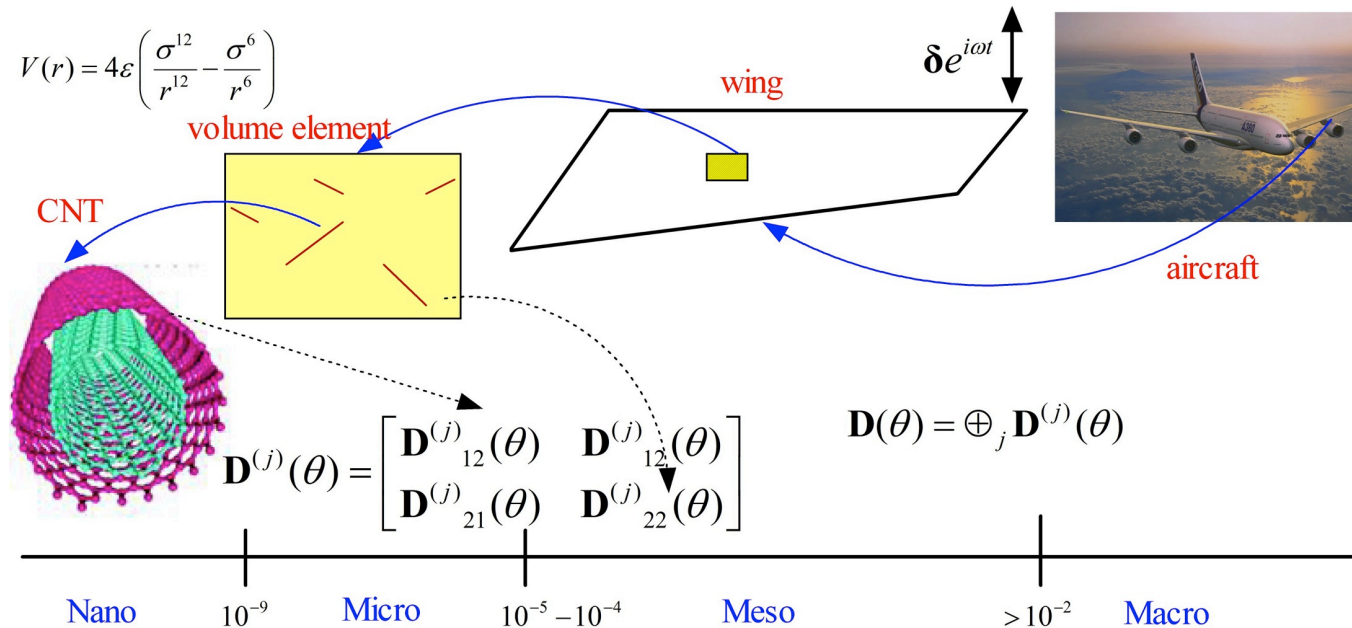


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Other research interests



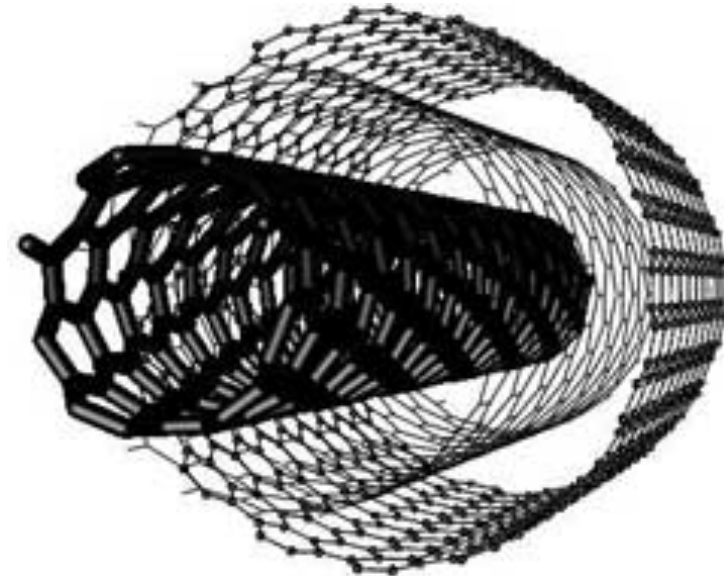
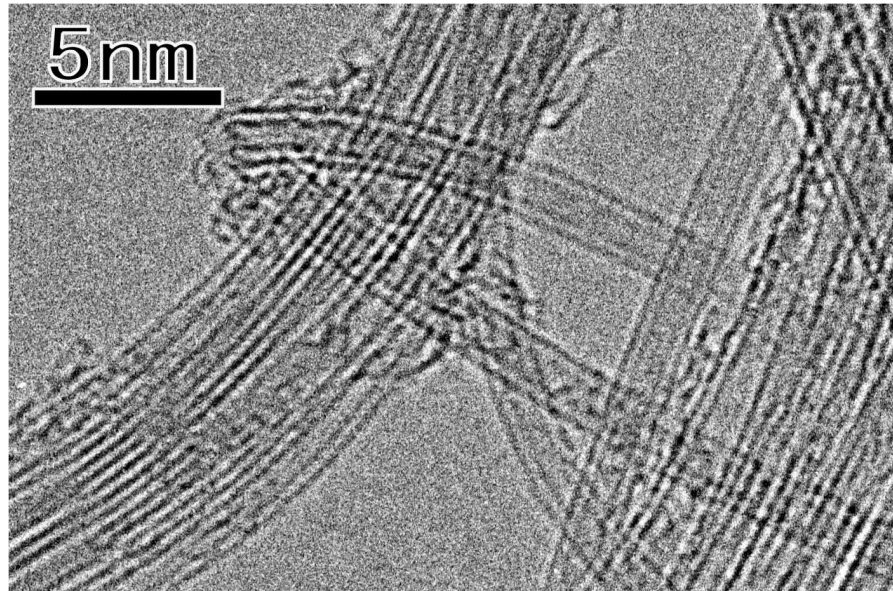
Stochastic multiscale mechanics



- New generation of structural materials
- Nano-composites, bio-composites
- Self-sensing, multifunctional, self-healing and sustainable materials – high strength to weight ratio
- We need to embrace new materials and develop next generation of analysis and design tools
- Requires multiscale and multiphysics approach



Nano-scale stochastic mechanics



- Uncertainty in **modeling** (geometry, boundary condition, system parameters)
- There are **defects** which may not be known a-priori
- **Analysis** using the principles of structural mechanics, dynamics, stochastic finite element method
- **Propagation of uncertainty** across the length and time-scale