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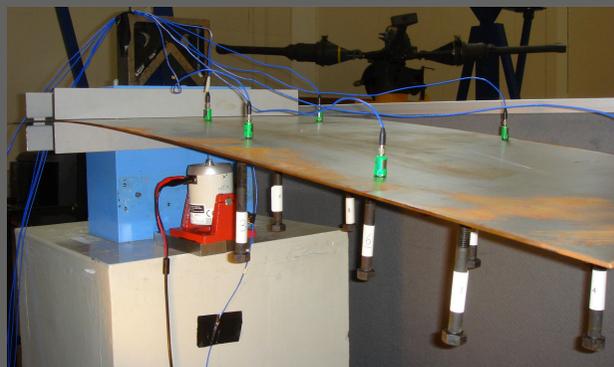
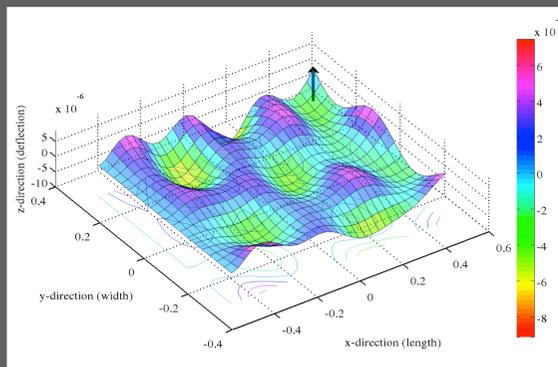
# Research directions in Engineering Dynamics

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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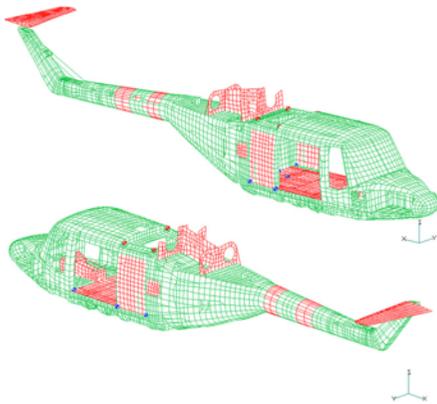


## Modelling, analysis, simulation, identification & optimisation of engineering structures

Morphing Aircraft

Nonlinear Structural and Rotor Dynamics

Model Updating and Inverse Problems



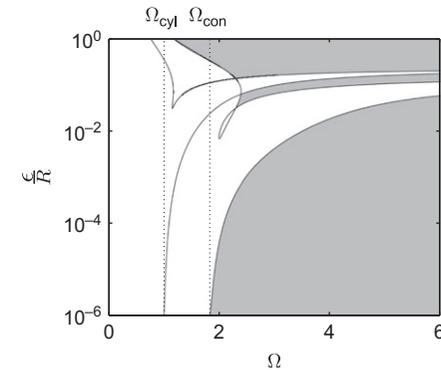
FE Model Identification



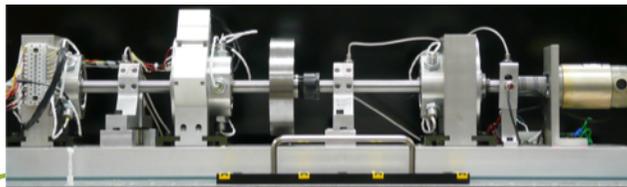
MORPHLET – Morphing Winglet



FishBAC Active Camber



Automatic Rotor Balancing



Rotating Machine Diagnostics

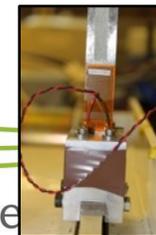
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Corrugated Skins



Bistable Plates



Energy Harvesting

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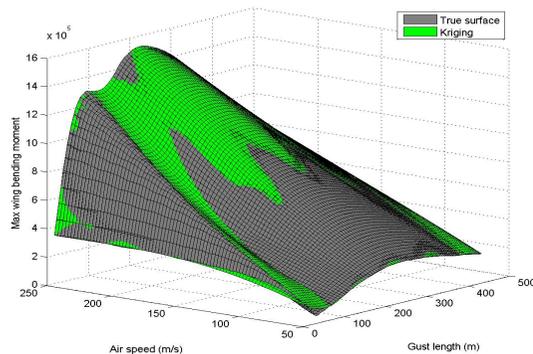


## Using non-probabilistic models for uncertainty analysis and robust design in aircraft structures

Uncertainty Quantification  
of Aeroelastic Stability

Development of non-probabilistic  
Stochastic Model Updating techniques

Surrogate modelling  
(Kriging and Polynomial  
Chaos Expansion)

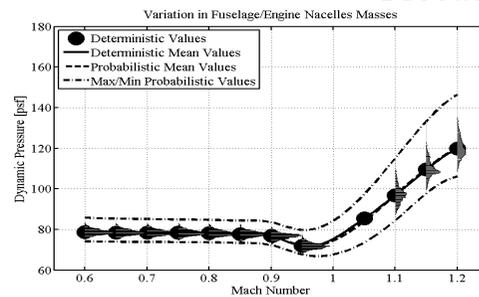


Rapid perdition of worst case  
gust loads

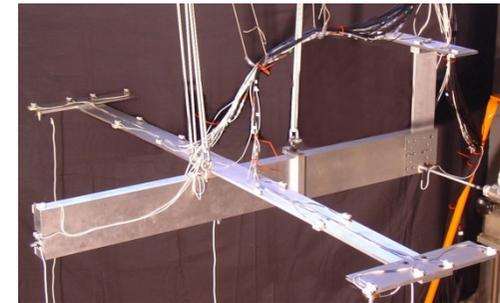
Variations in the fuel load and its  
effect on the aeroelastic behavior of  
the Semi-Span Super-Sonic Transport  
wind-tunnel model (S4T)



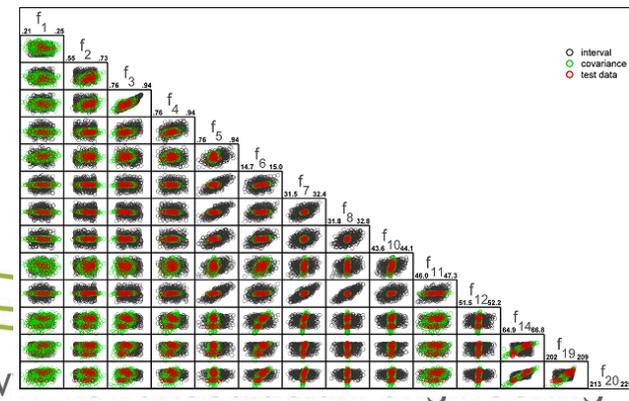
Probabilistic



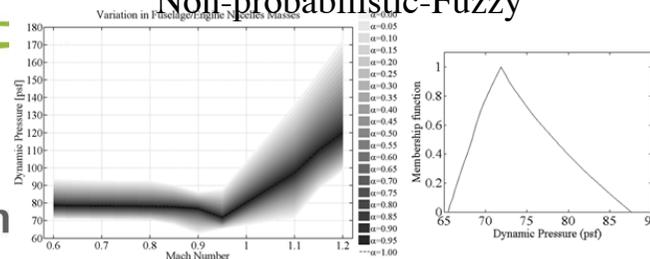
Simplified AIRcraft MODel- AIRMOD  
(DLR-Germany)



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



Non-probabilistic-Fuzzy



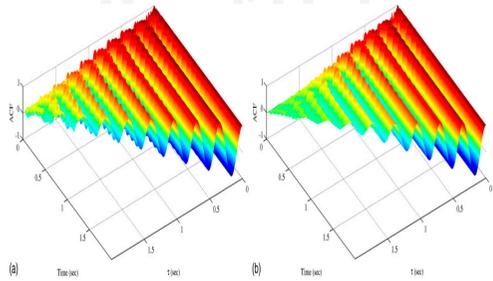


## Uncertainty quantification and model validation

### Vibration Energy Harvesting

### Dynamics of Nanoscale Structures

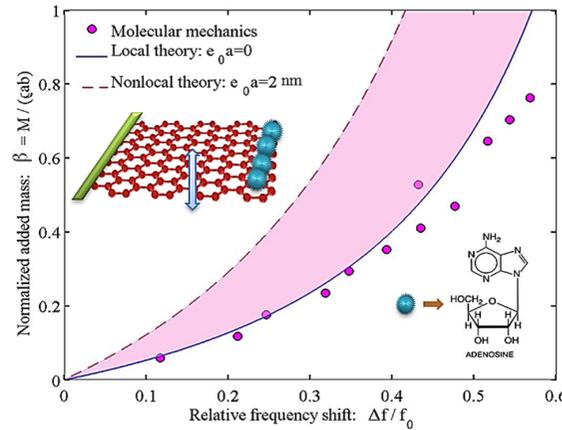
### Stochastic Structural Dynamics



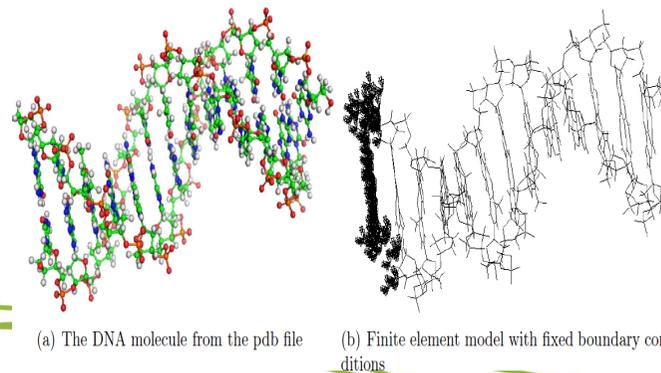
Novel computational methods for transient dynamic response of dynamical systems with uncertainty



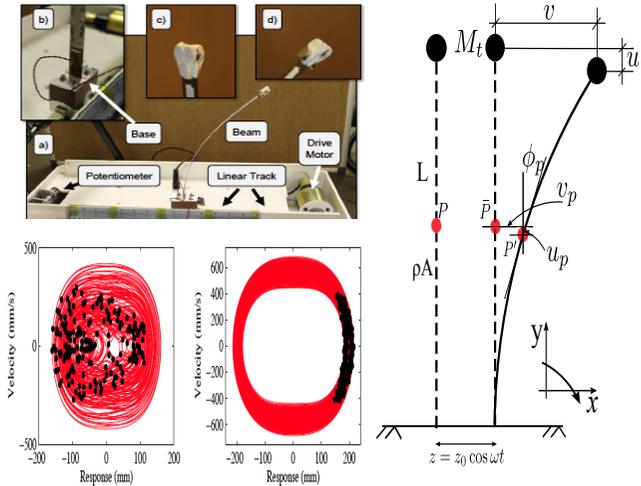
Experimental methods for uncertainty quantification in structural dynamics



Nonlocal continuum method of vibration based nanosensors

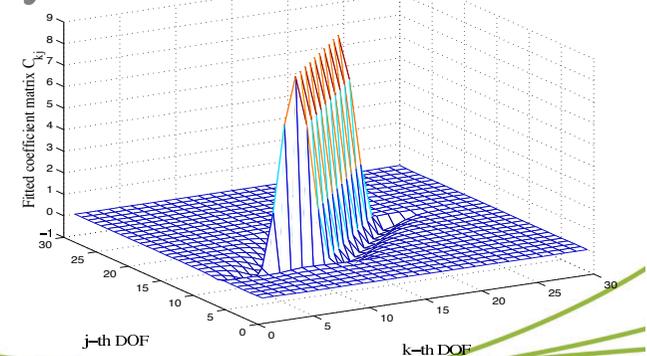


Atomistic finite element method for dynamics of general nano scale structures like DNA, Graphene sheets, Boron Nitride



Nonlinear vibration energy harvesting under random ambient excitations

### System Identification



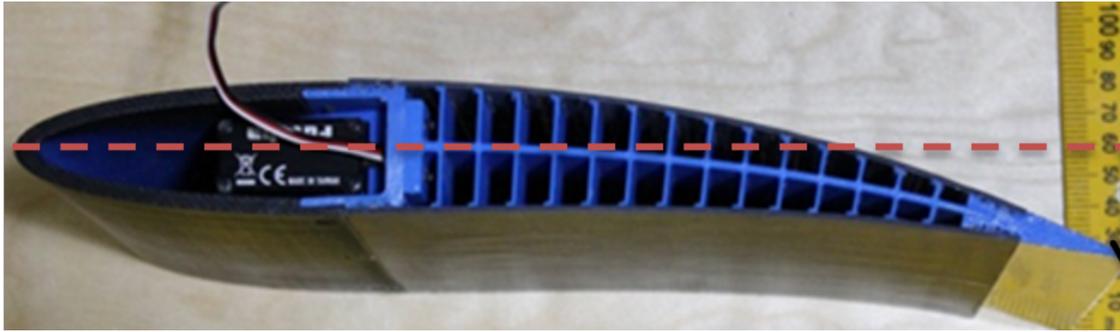
Damping identification from experimental measurements



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# Morphing Aircraft and Nonlinear dynamics

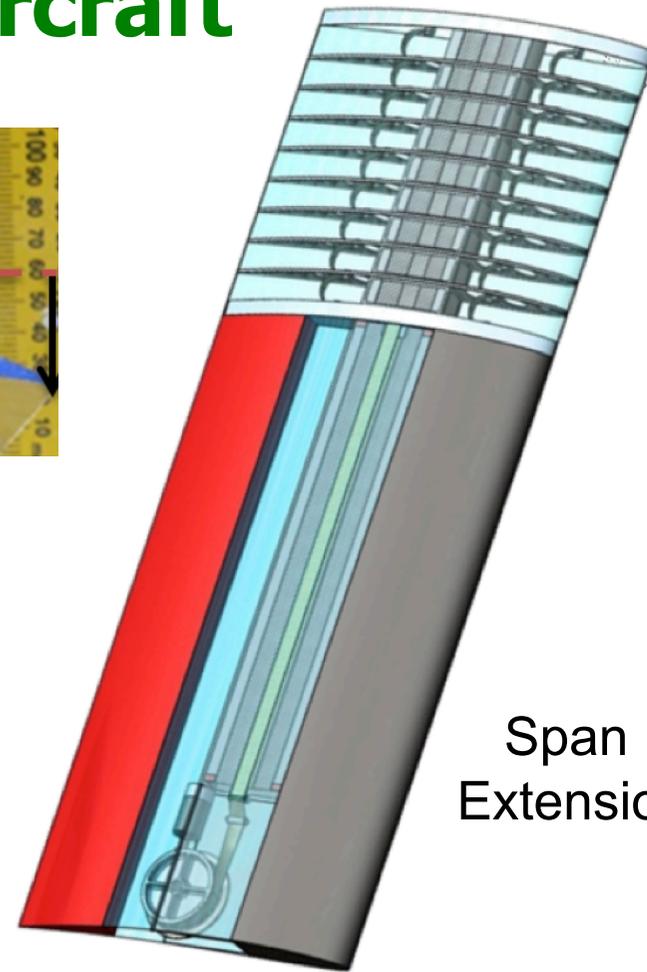
# Morphing Aircraft



Camber morphing - FishBAC



Morphing Winglet - MORPHLET

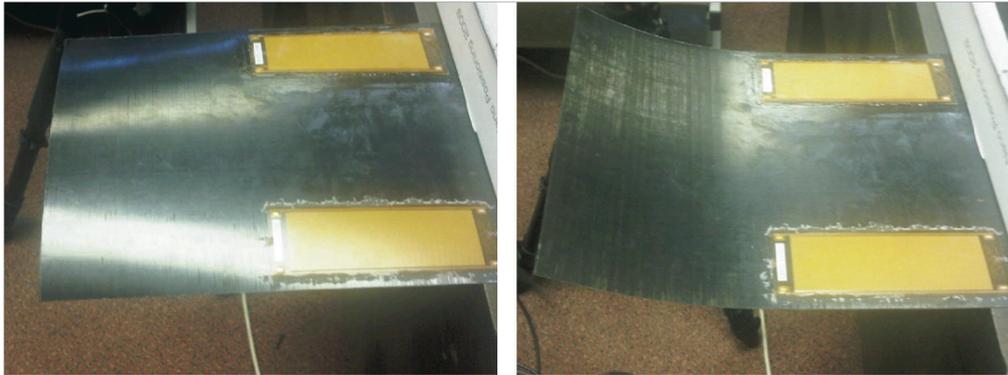


Span Extension

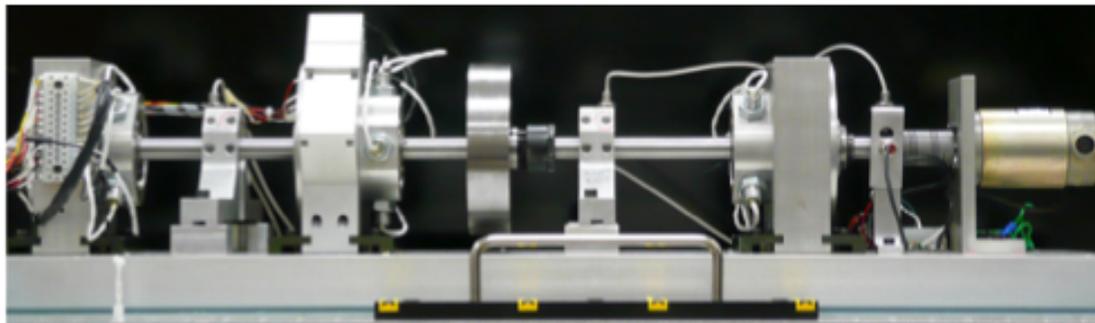


Corrugated Skins

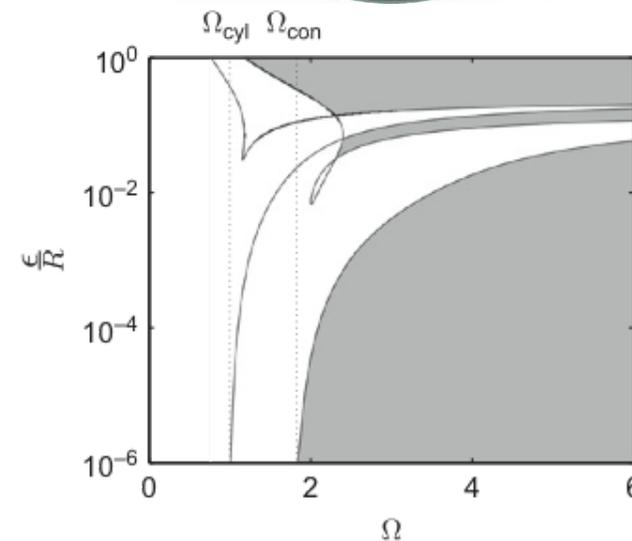
# Nonlinear Structural and Rotor Dynamics



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



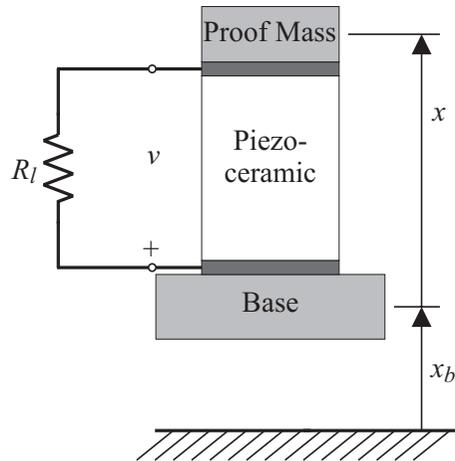
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- Wireless sensor network for structural health monitoring
- Self-powered sustainable sensors – vibration energy harvesting



# Energy harvesting with broadband noise

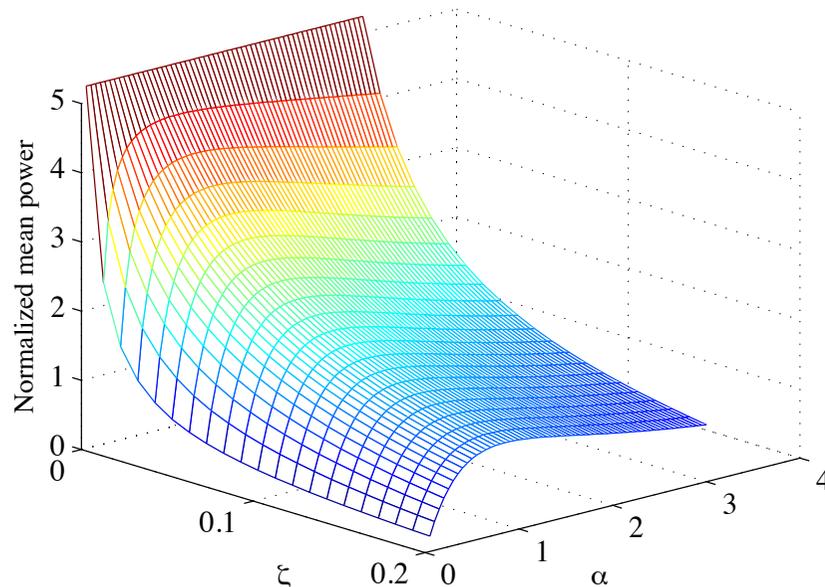


$$m\ddot{x}(t) + c\dot{x}(t) + kx(t) - \theta v(t) = -m\ddot{x}_b(t)$$

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

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

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



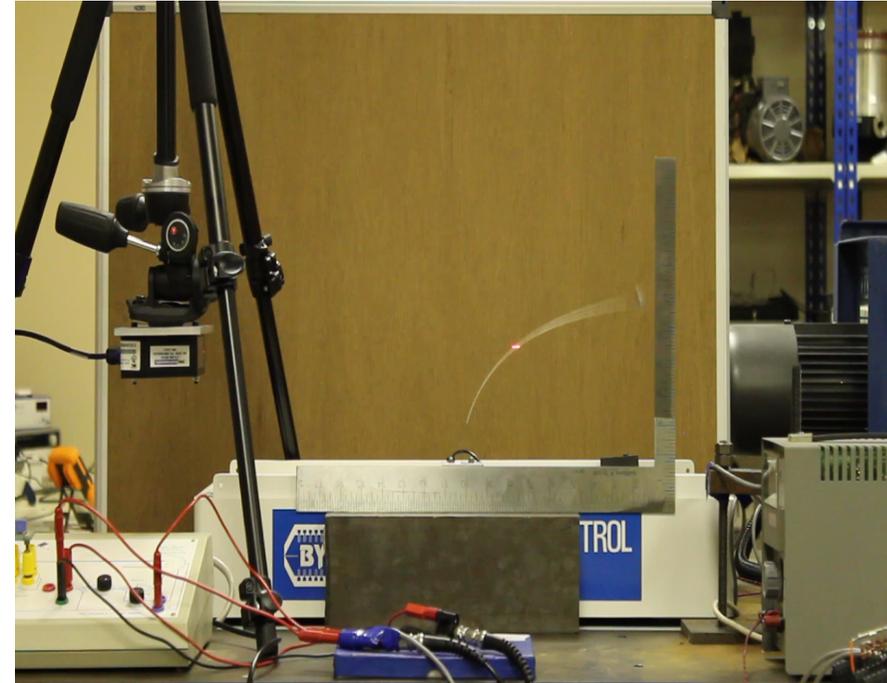
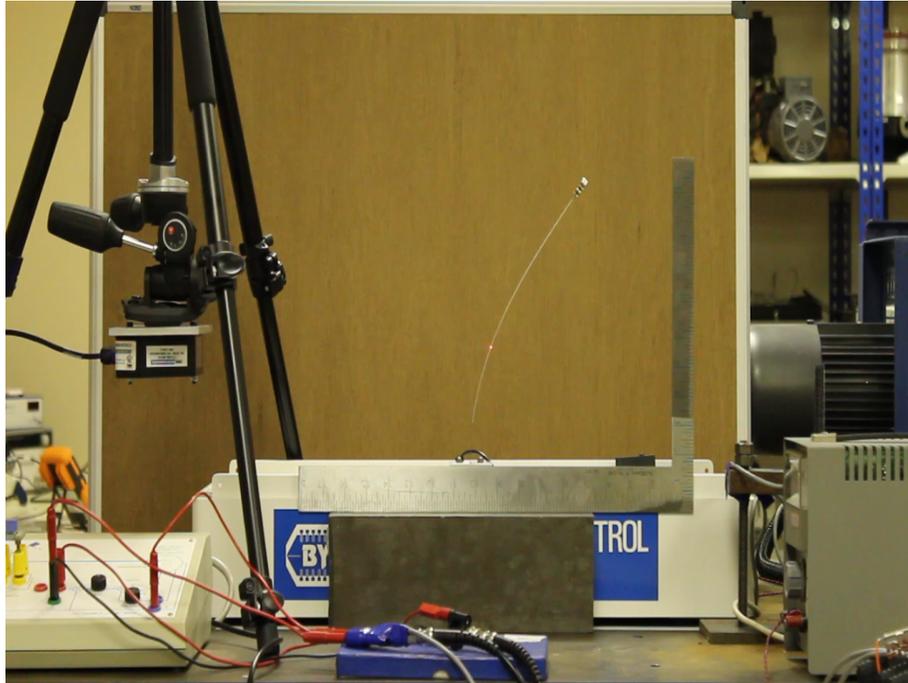
The optimal condition is

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

# Vibration energy harvesting



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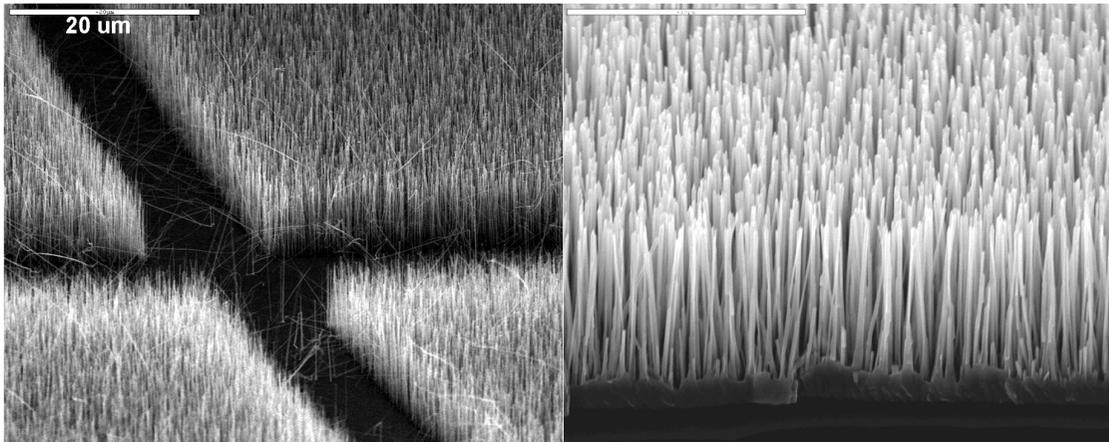
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# Uncertainty quantification

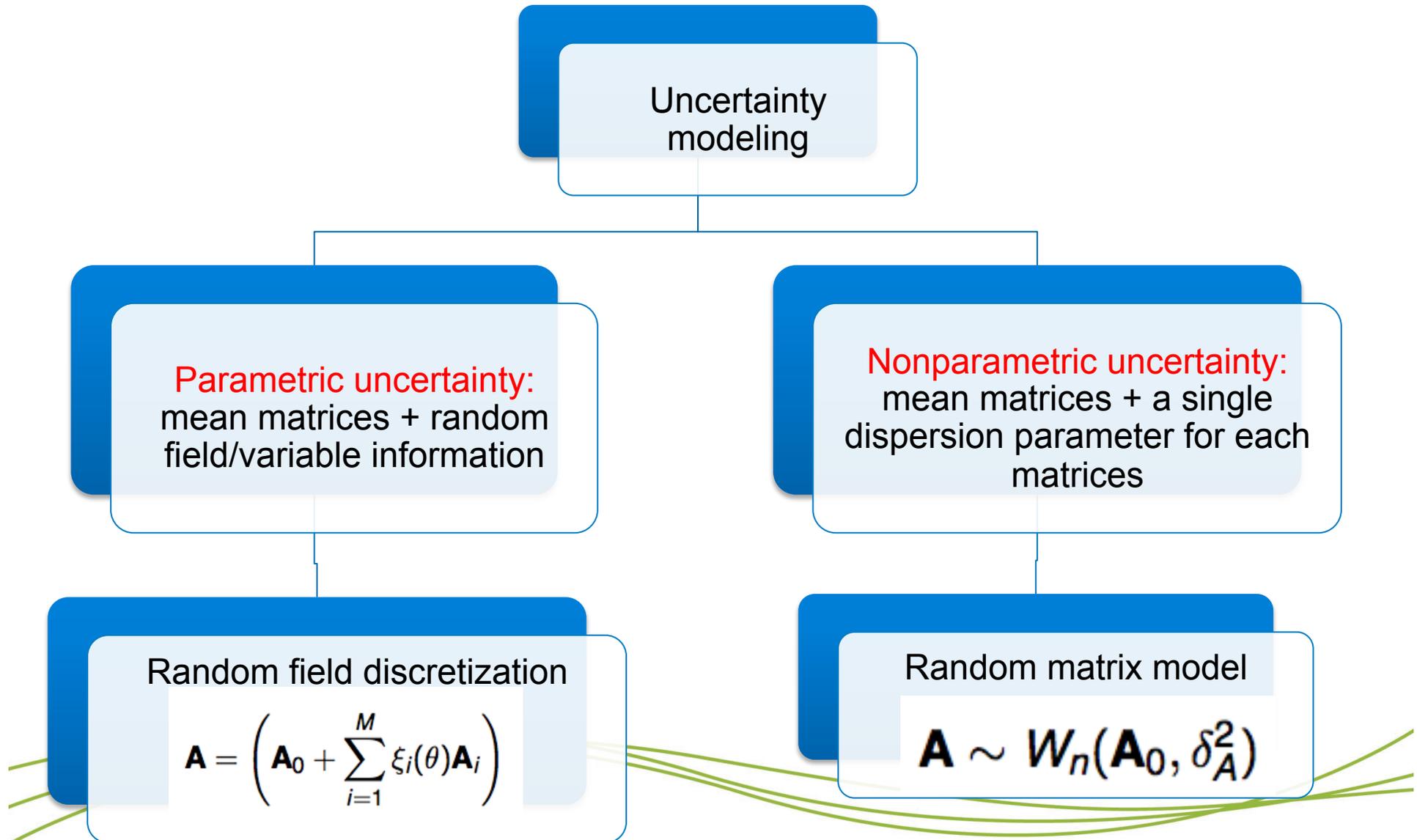


# Uncertainty in Structural Dynamics

Stochastic dynamical systems across the length-scale



# Uncertainty modeling in structural dynamics





# Dynamic Response

- For **parametric** uncertainty propagation:

$$\mathbf{u}(\omega, \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_r} \frac{\phi_k^T \mathbf{f}(\omega)}{-\omega^2 + 2i\omega\zeta_k\omega_0^2 + \omega_{0_k}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^M \xi_i(\theta)\Lambda_{i_k}(\omega)} \phi_k$$

- For **nonparametric** uncertainty propagation

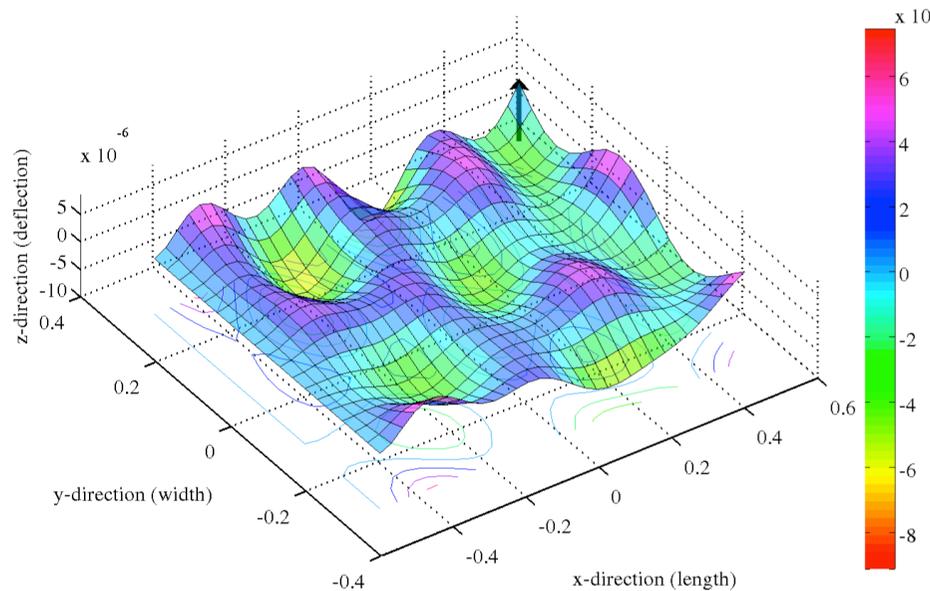
$$\mathbf{u}(\omega, \theta) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_r} \frac{\mathbf{x}_{r_k}(\theta)^T \mathbf{f}(s)}{-\omega^2 + 2i\omega\zeta_k\omega_{r_k}(\theta) + \omega_{r_k}^2(\theta)} \mathbf{x}_{r_k}(\theta)$$

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

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



# Plate with Stochastic Properties

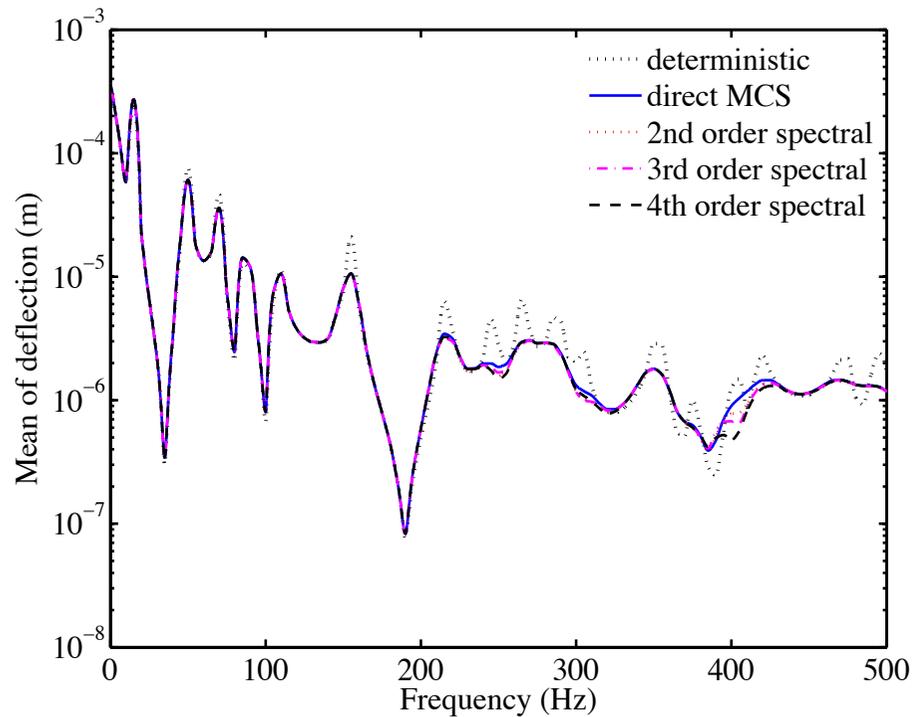


- Thin plate with stochastic bending modulus (nominal properties 1m x 0.6m,  $t=0.3\text{mm}$ ,  $E=2 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$ )
- 16 random variables approximating the random field

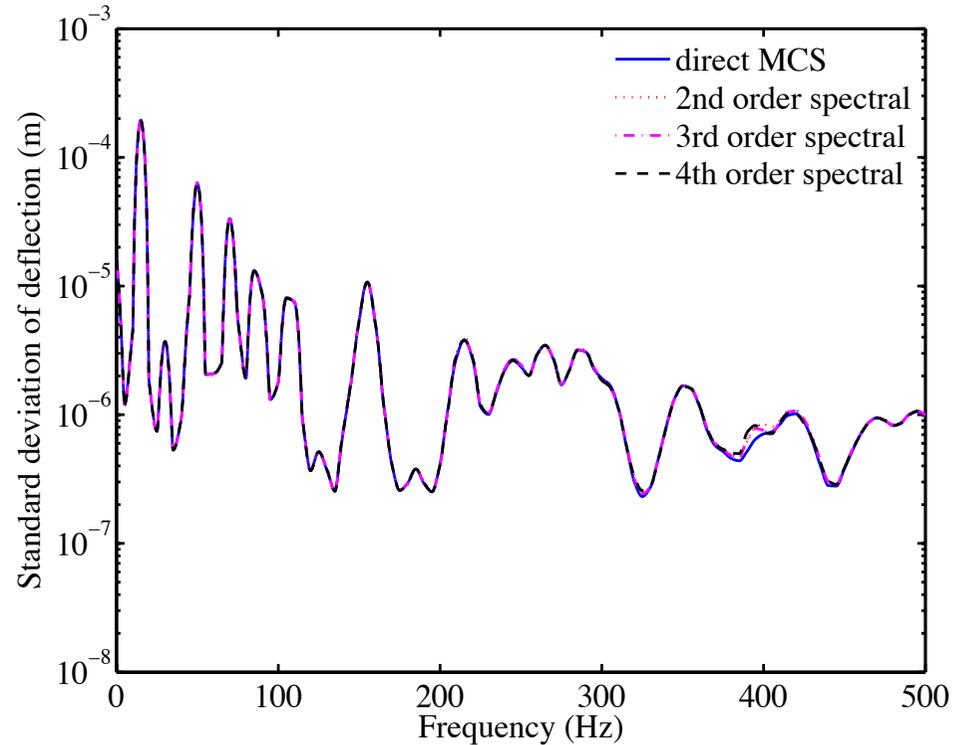
- We study the deflection of the plate under the action of a point load. The bending modulus is taken to be a homogeneous stationary Gaussian random field with exponential autocorrelation function (correlation lengths  $L/5$ )
- Constant modal damping is taken with 1% damping factor for all modes.



# Response Statistics



*Mean with  $\sigma_a = 0.1$*



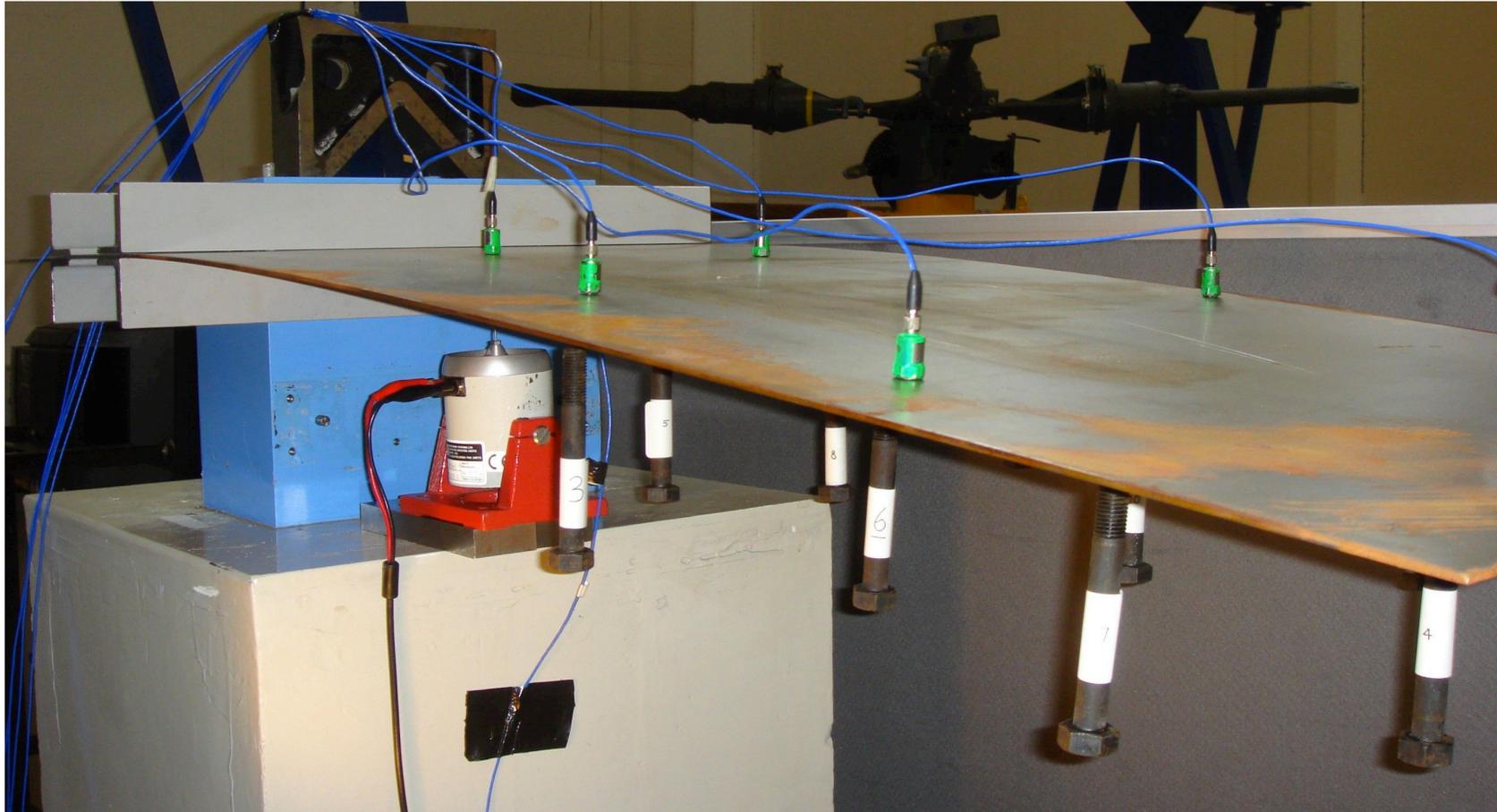
*Standard deviation with  $\sigma_a = 0.1$*

Proposed approach: **150 x 150** equations

4<sup>th</sup> order Polynomial Chaos: **9113445 x 9113445** equations



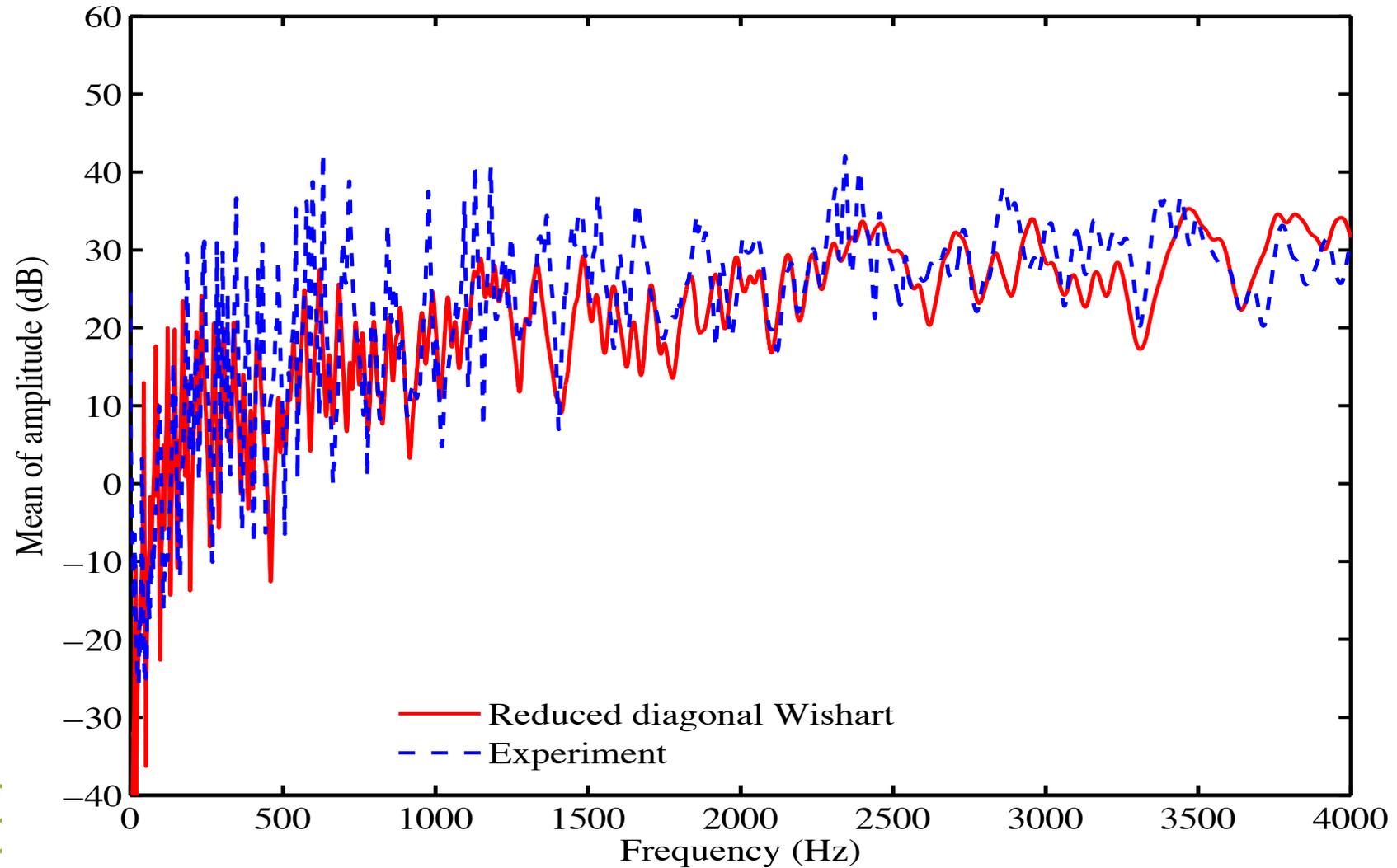
# Plate with randomly placed oscillators



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

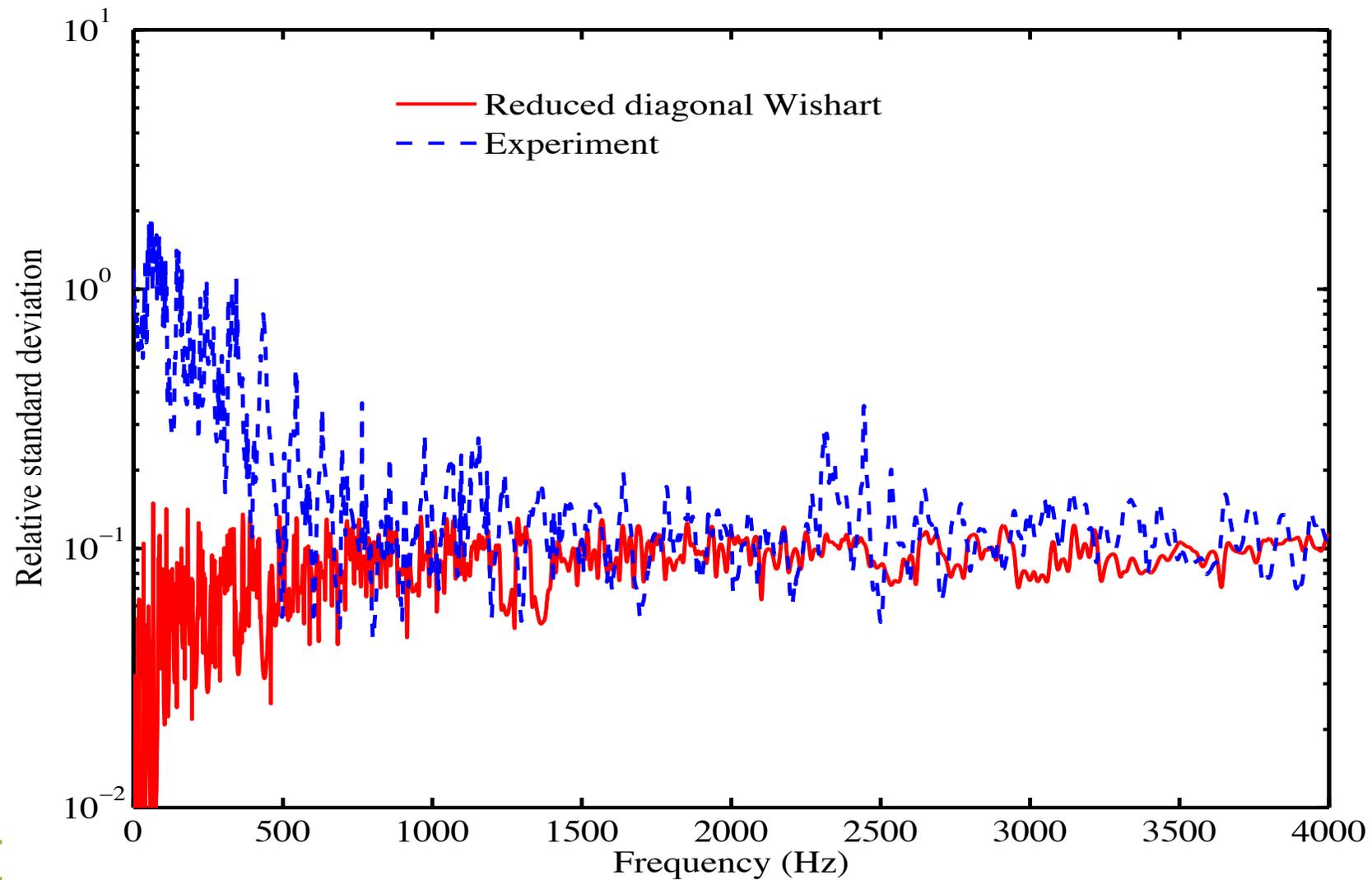


# Mean of a cross-FRF





# Standard deviation of a cross-FRF





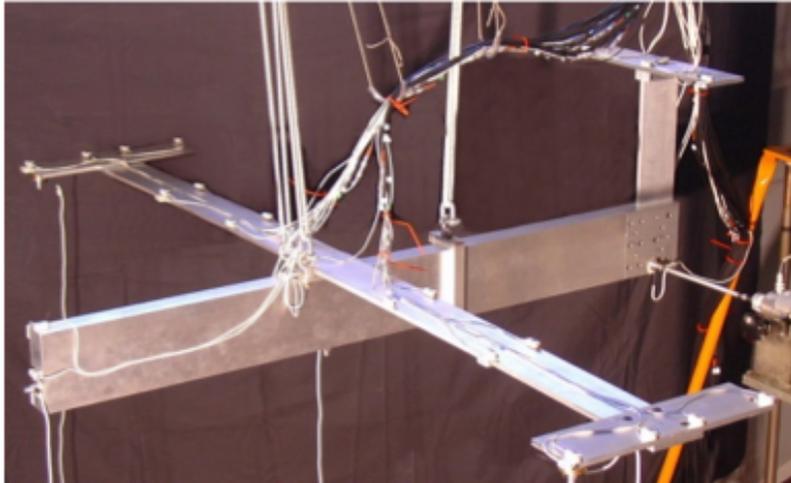
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# Model updating and inverse problems

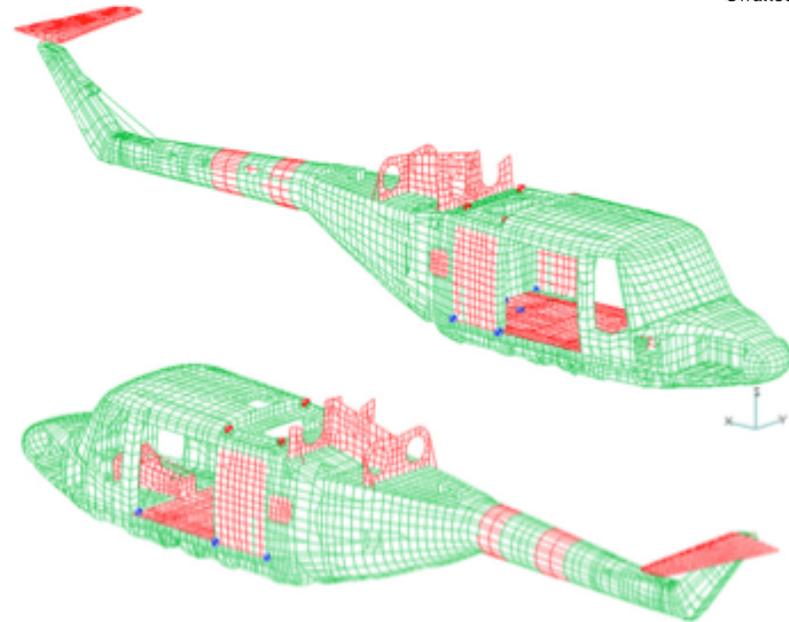
# Model Updating



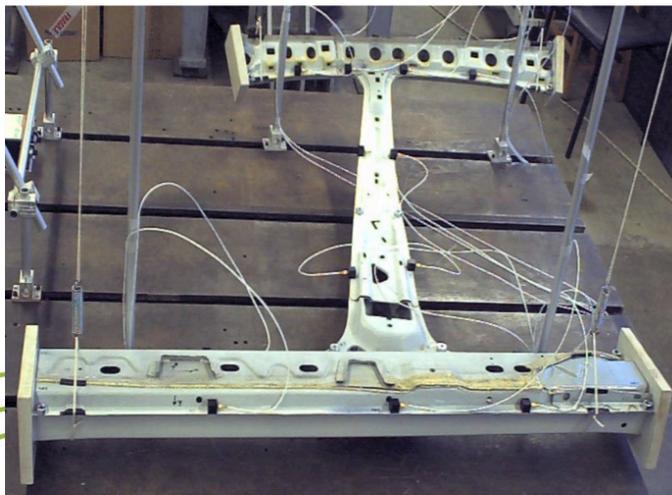
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Vibration measurement, modal analysis



Improve FE models using measured data, regularisation



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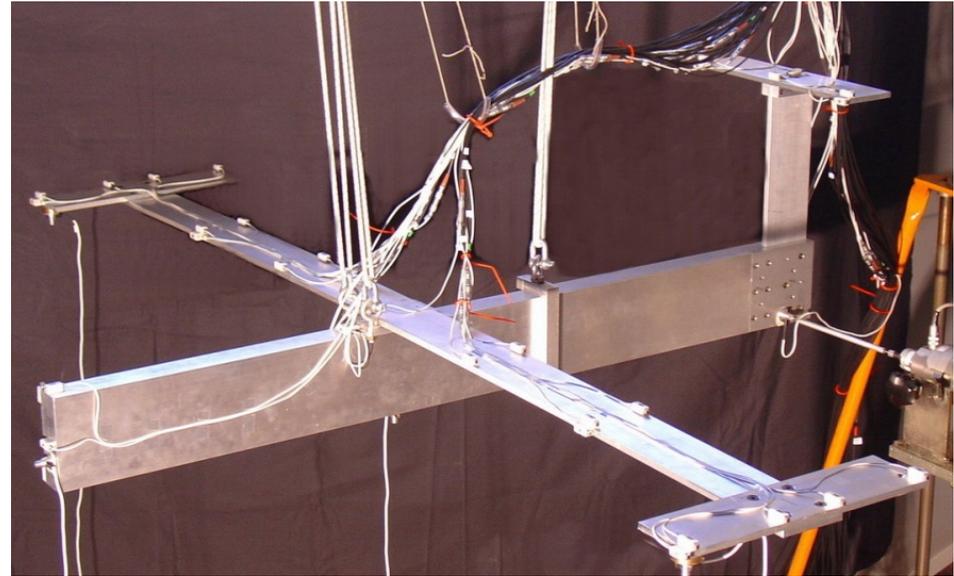
Choose parameters:  
car body,  
Lynx tail



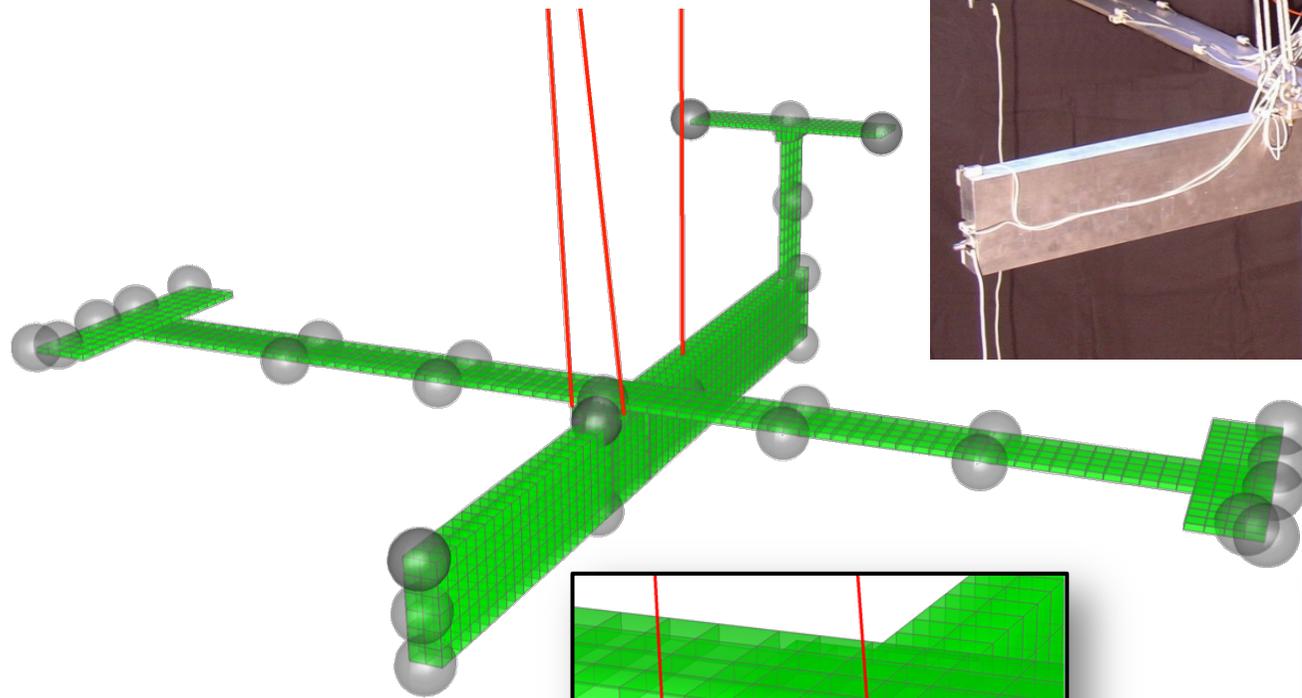
[www.swansea.ac.uk/engineering](http://www.swansea.ac.uk/engineering)

# Stochastic model updating: DLR AIRMOD Structure

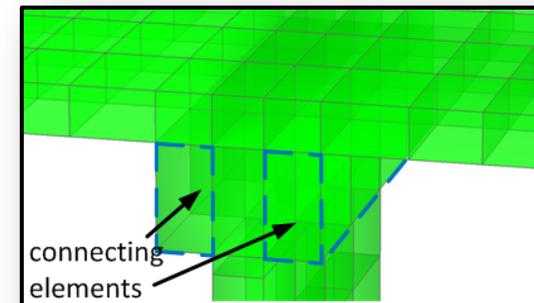
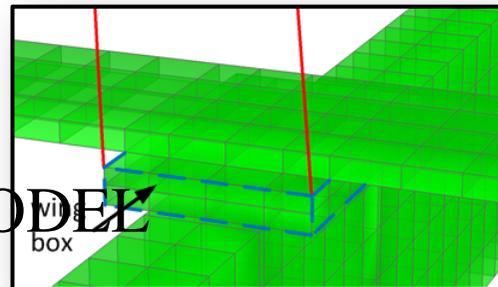
Identifying joint stiffness variability due to assembling and reassembling process.



Physical structure

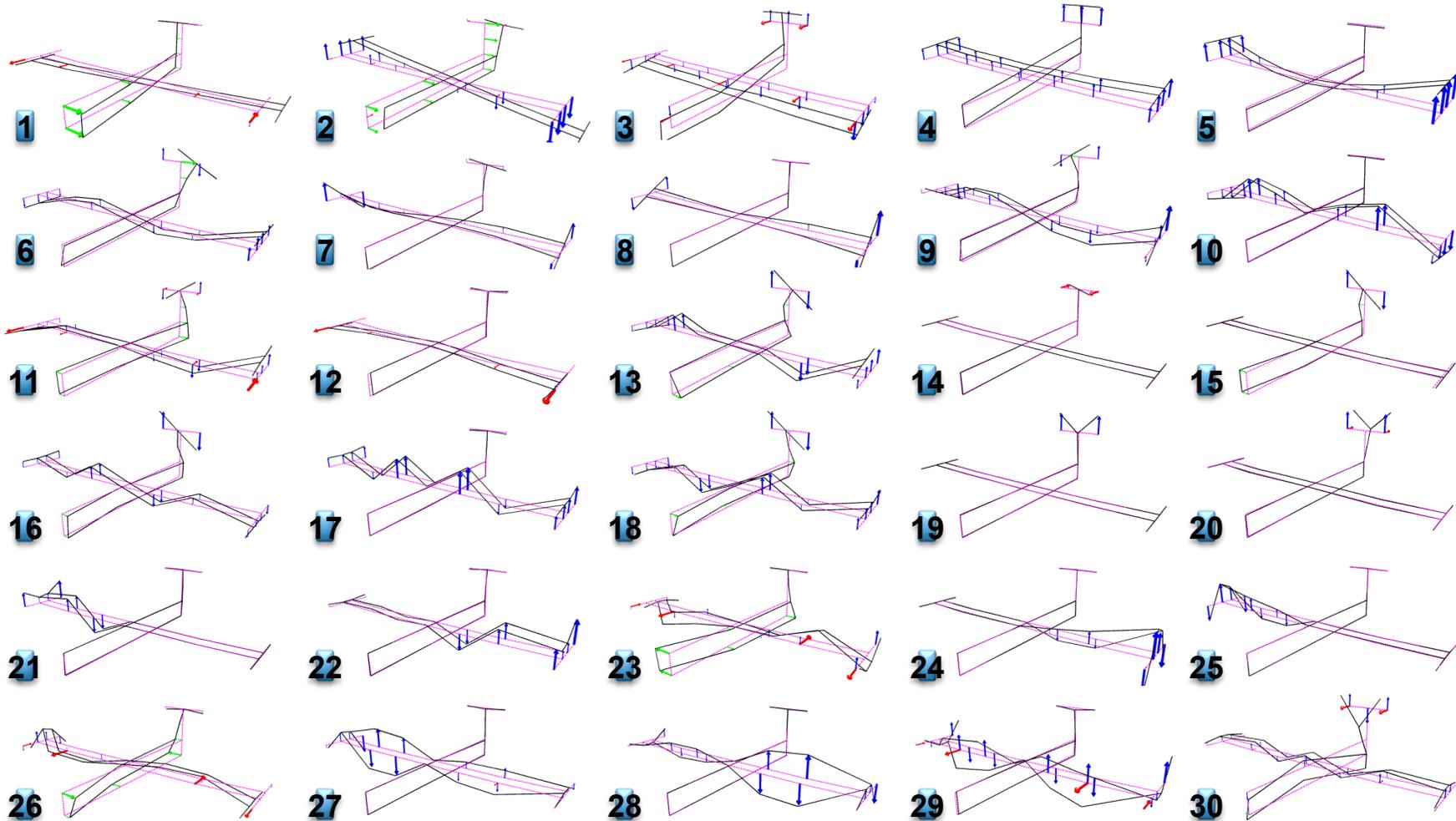


FE NASTRAN MODEL

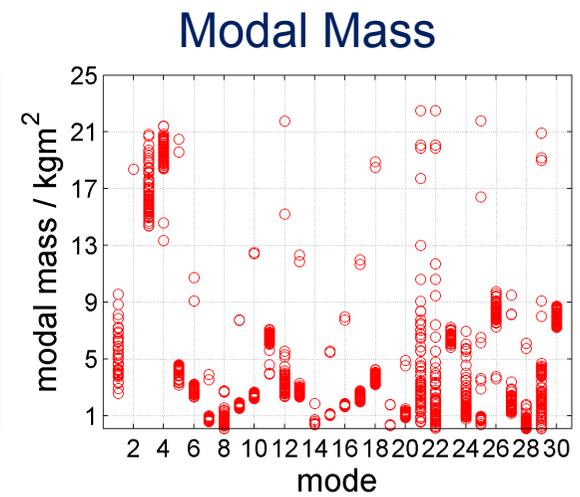
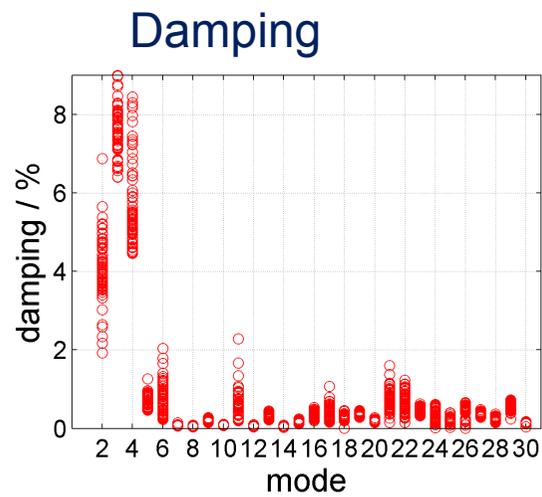
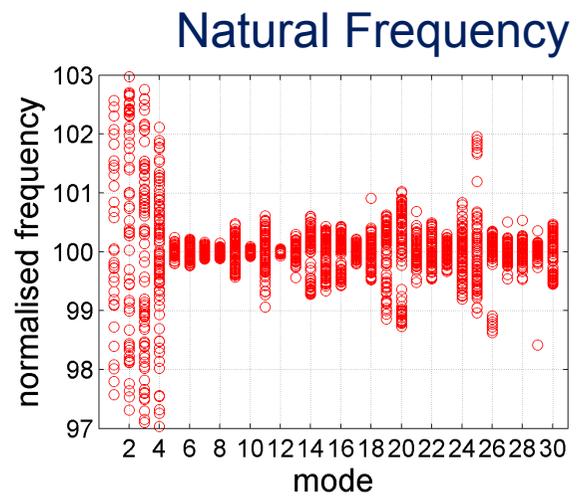




# Experimental mode shapes



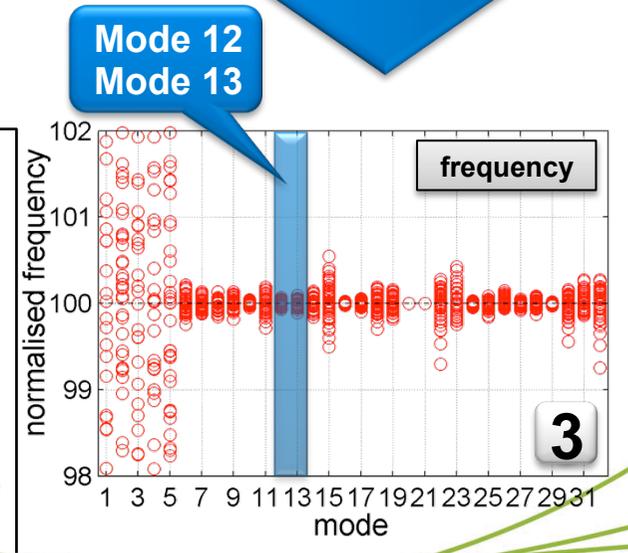
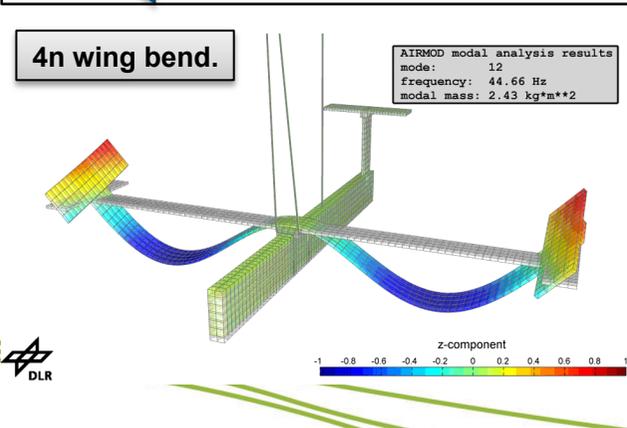
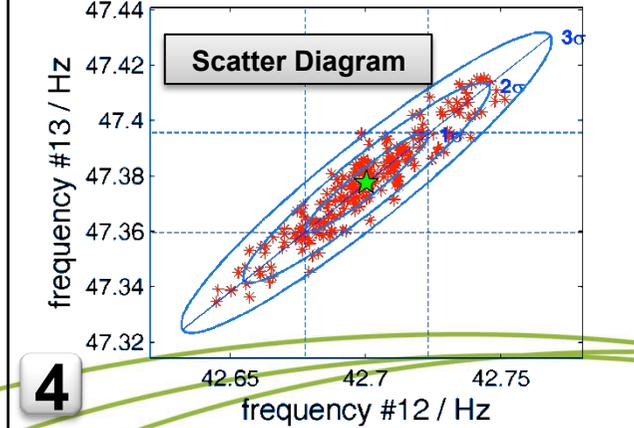
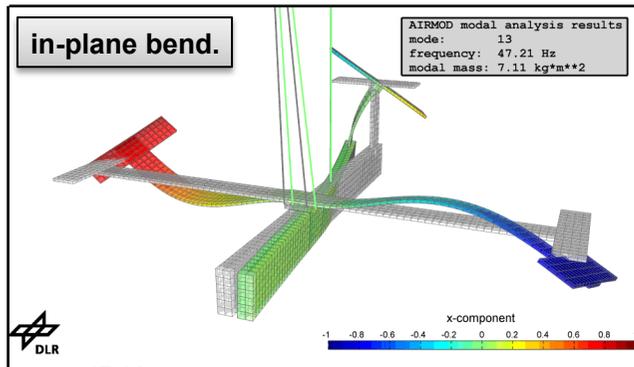
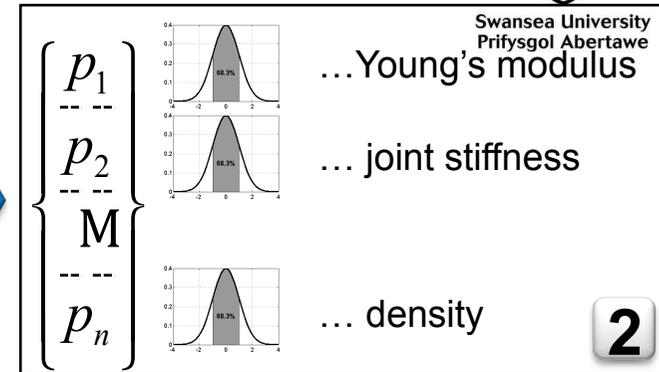
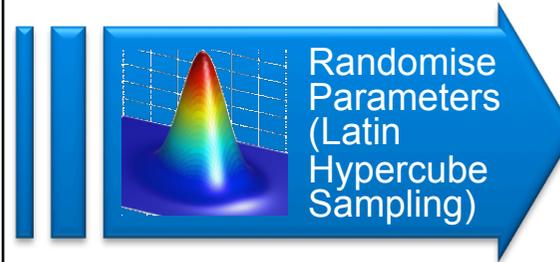
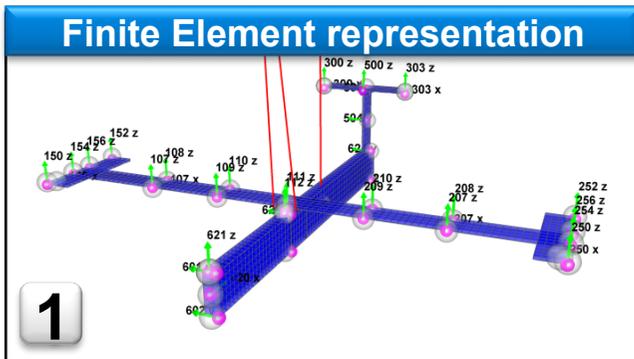
# AIRMOD – Observed Variability



# Stochastic model updating procedure



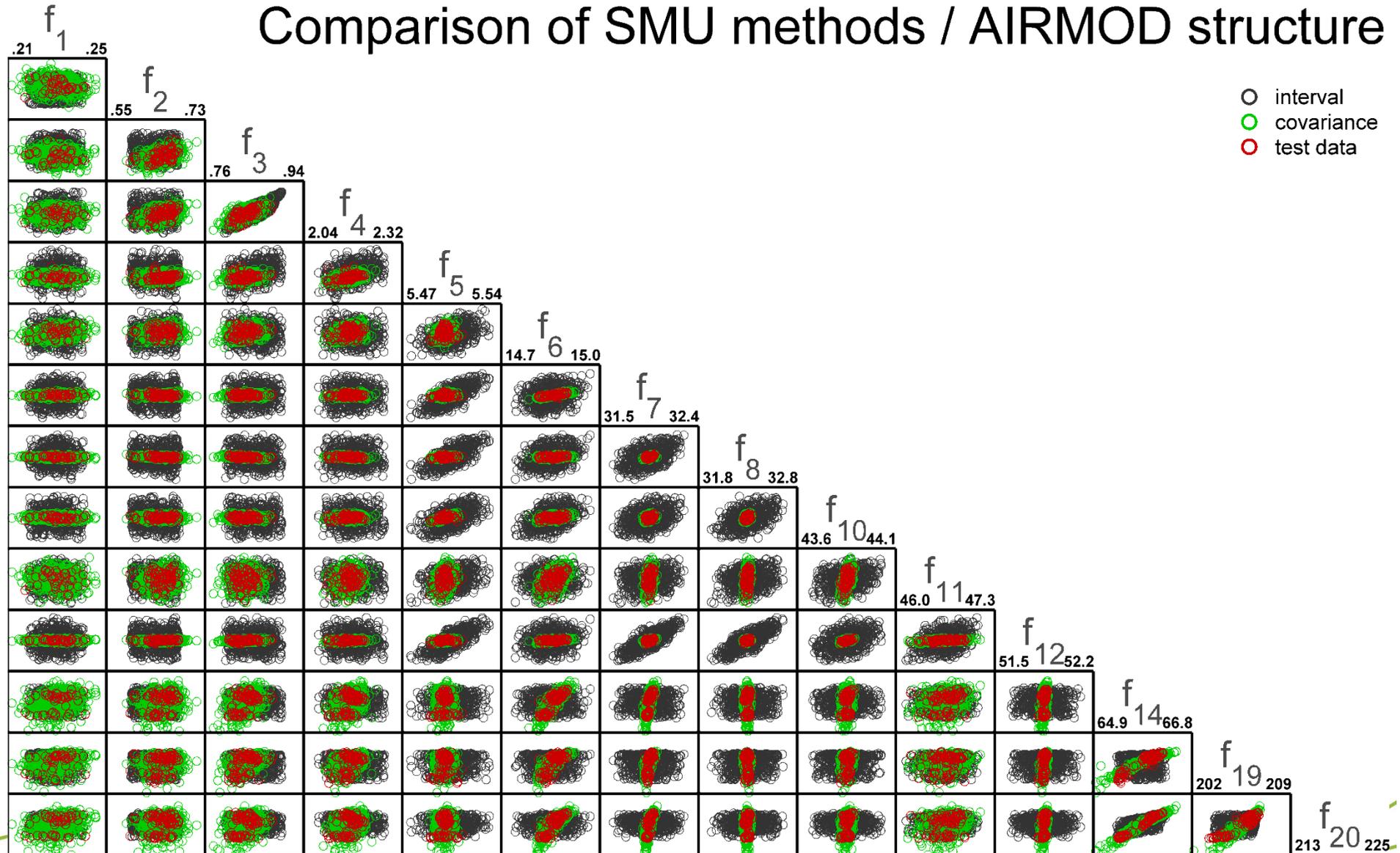
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# Interval updating vs. perturbation method



## Comparison of SMU methods / AIRMOD structure



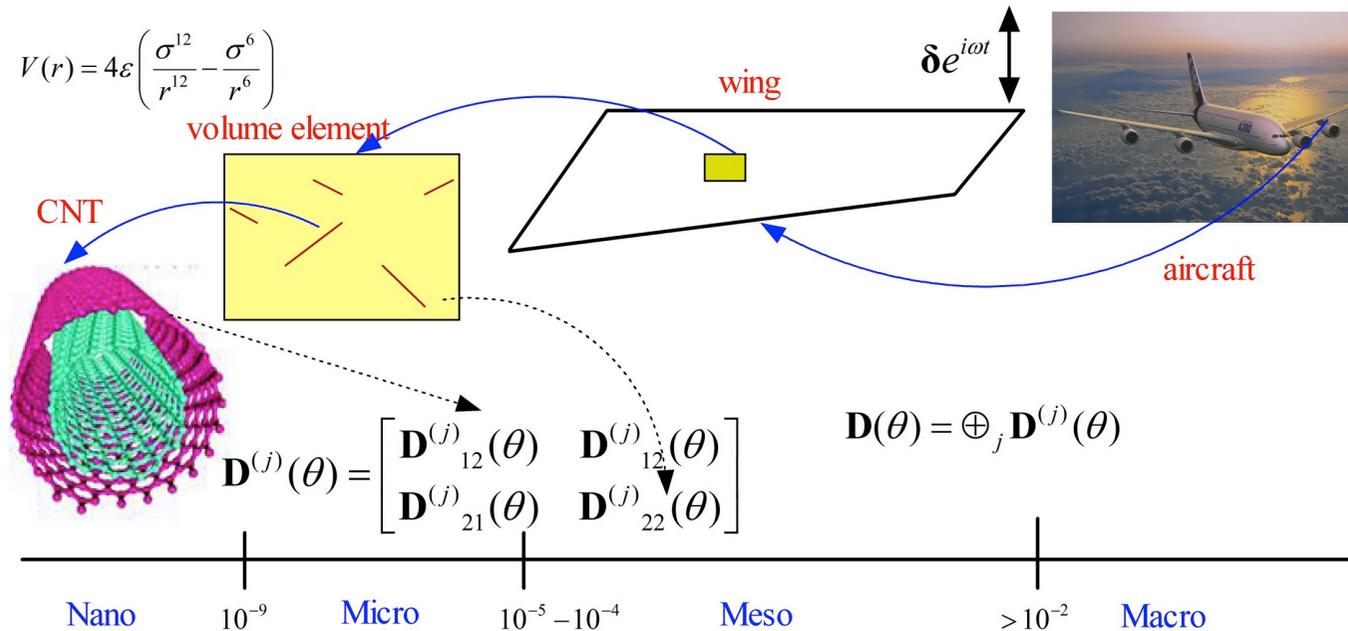


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# Other research interests



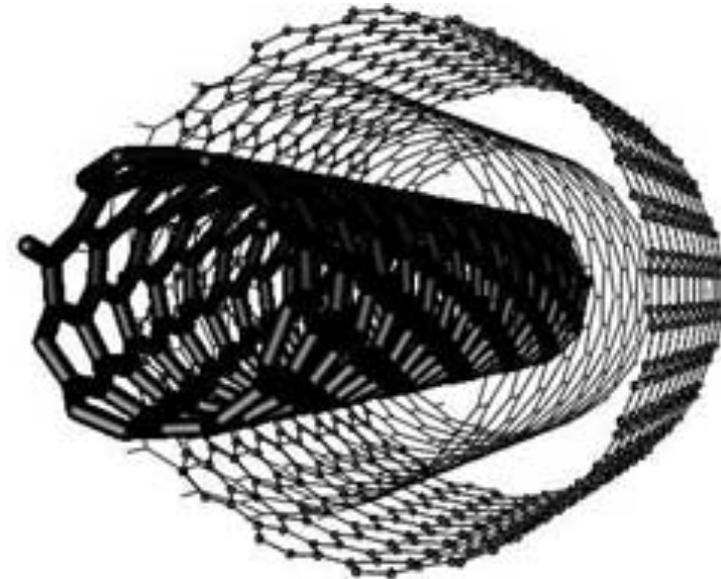
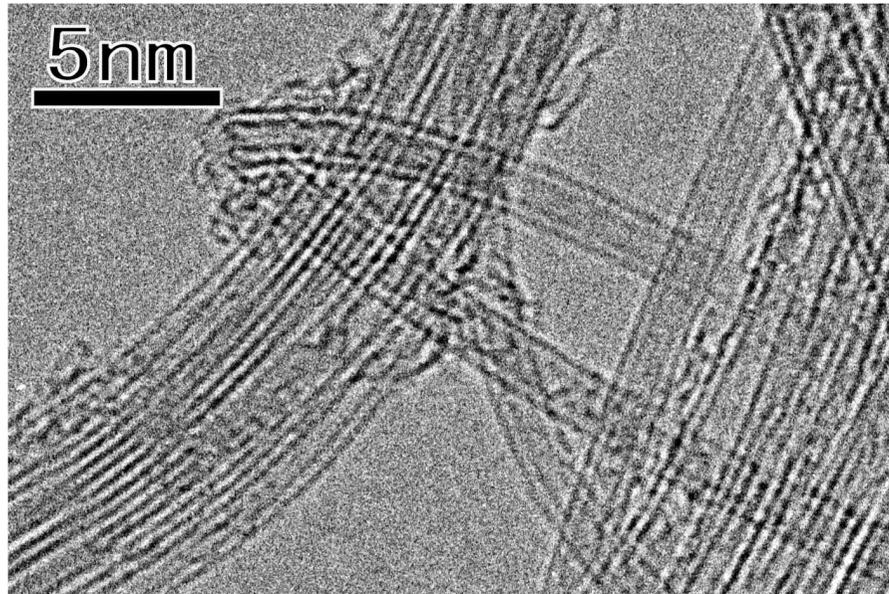
# Stochastic multiscale mechanics



- 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