

The background of the slide is a photograph of the EPFL campus in Lausanne, Switzerland. It shows modern buildings, a large lake (Lac Léman), and mountains in the distance under a cloudy sky.

Leçon 4.1

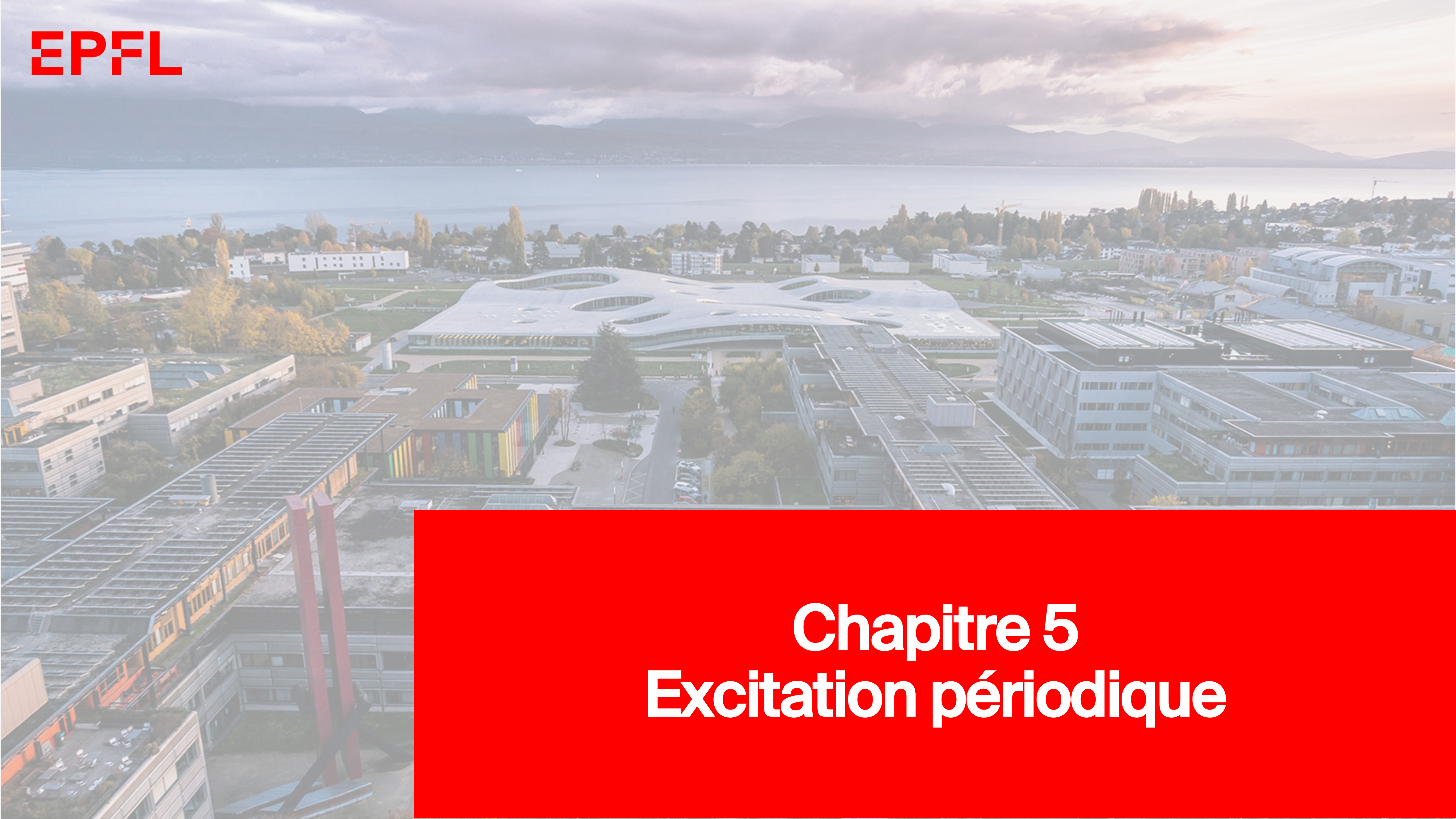
Oscillateur 1D

Permanent Périodique

ME-332 – Mécanique Vibratoire

Prof. Guillermo Villanueva

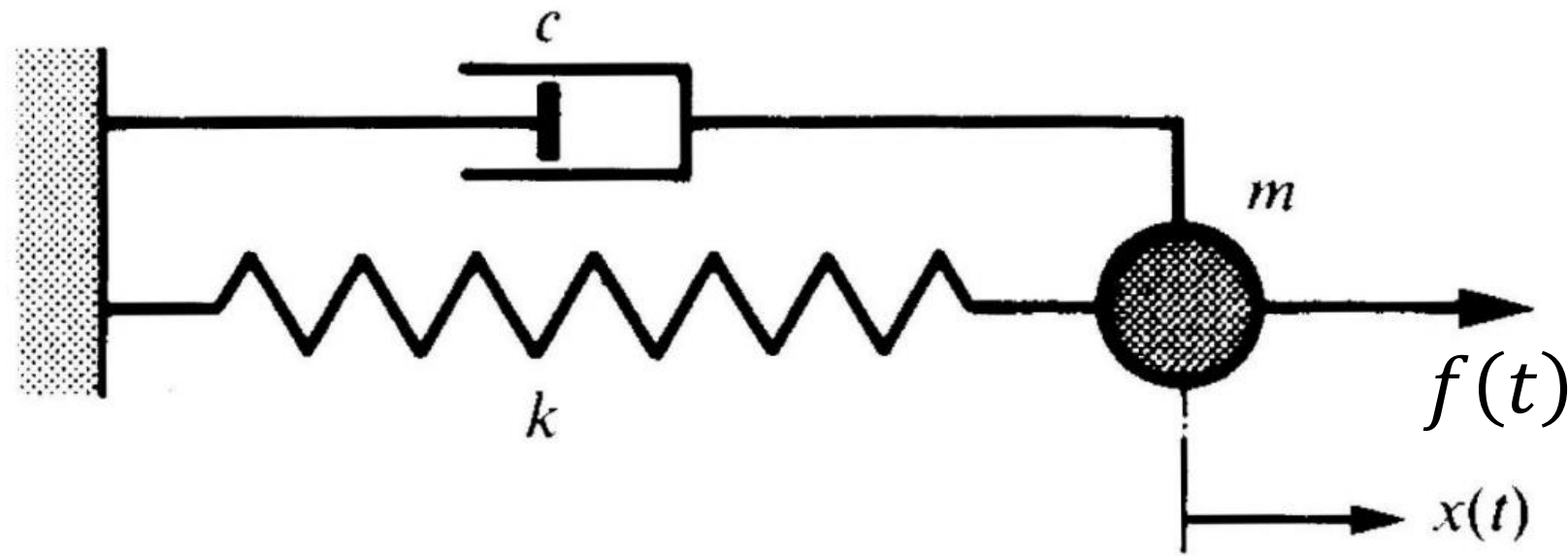
- Régime forcé périodique
- Décomposition de la force
- Solution
- Solution en notations complexes
- Exemples de solutions



Chapitre 5

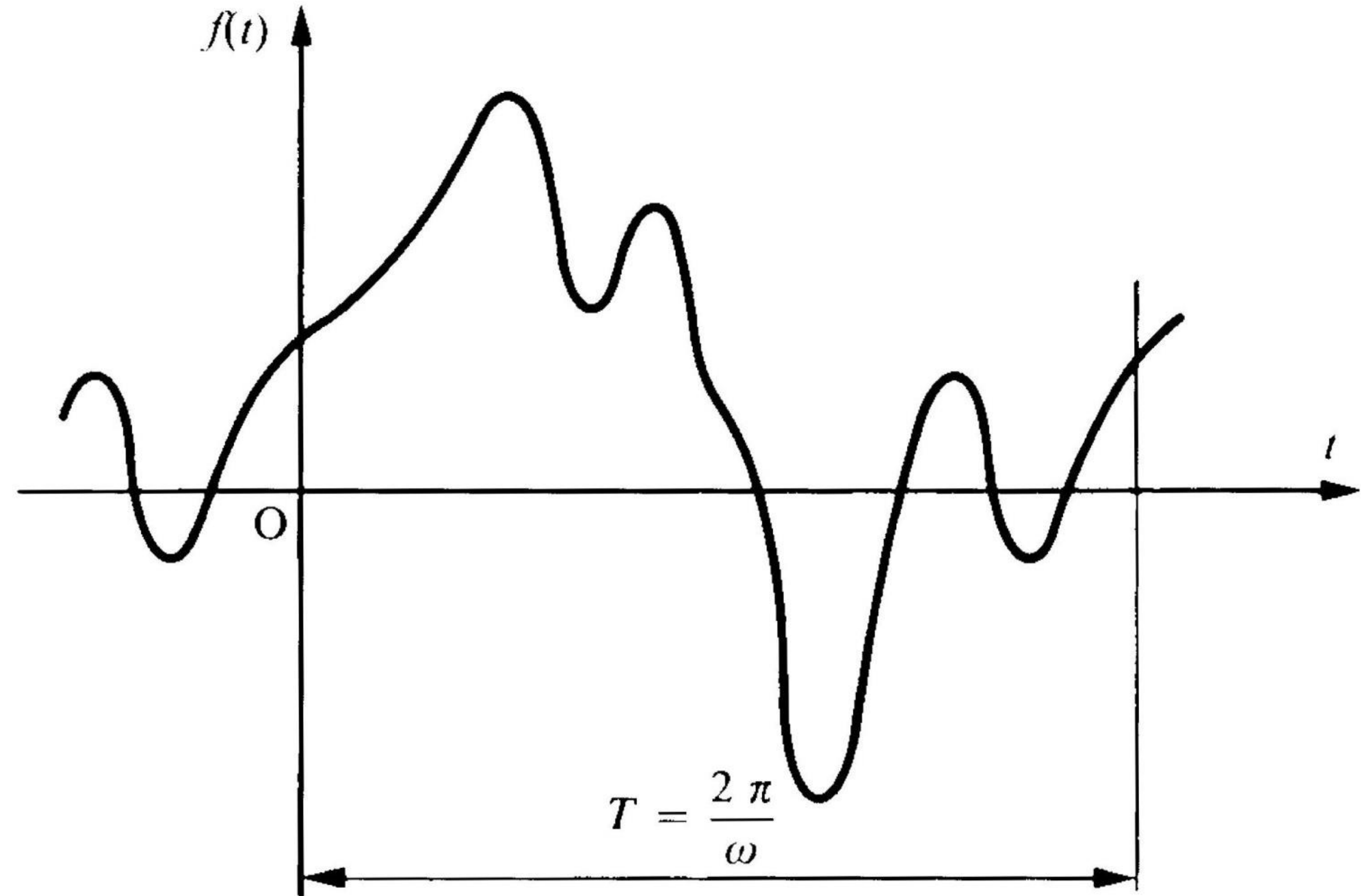
Excitation périodique

EPFL Régime permanent périodique

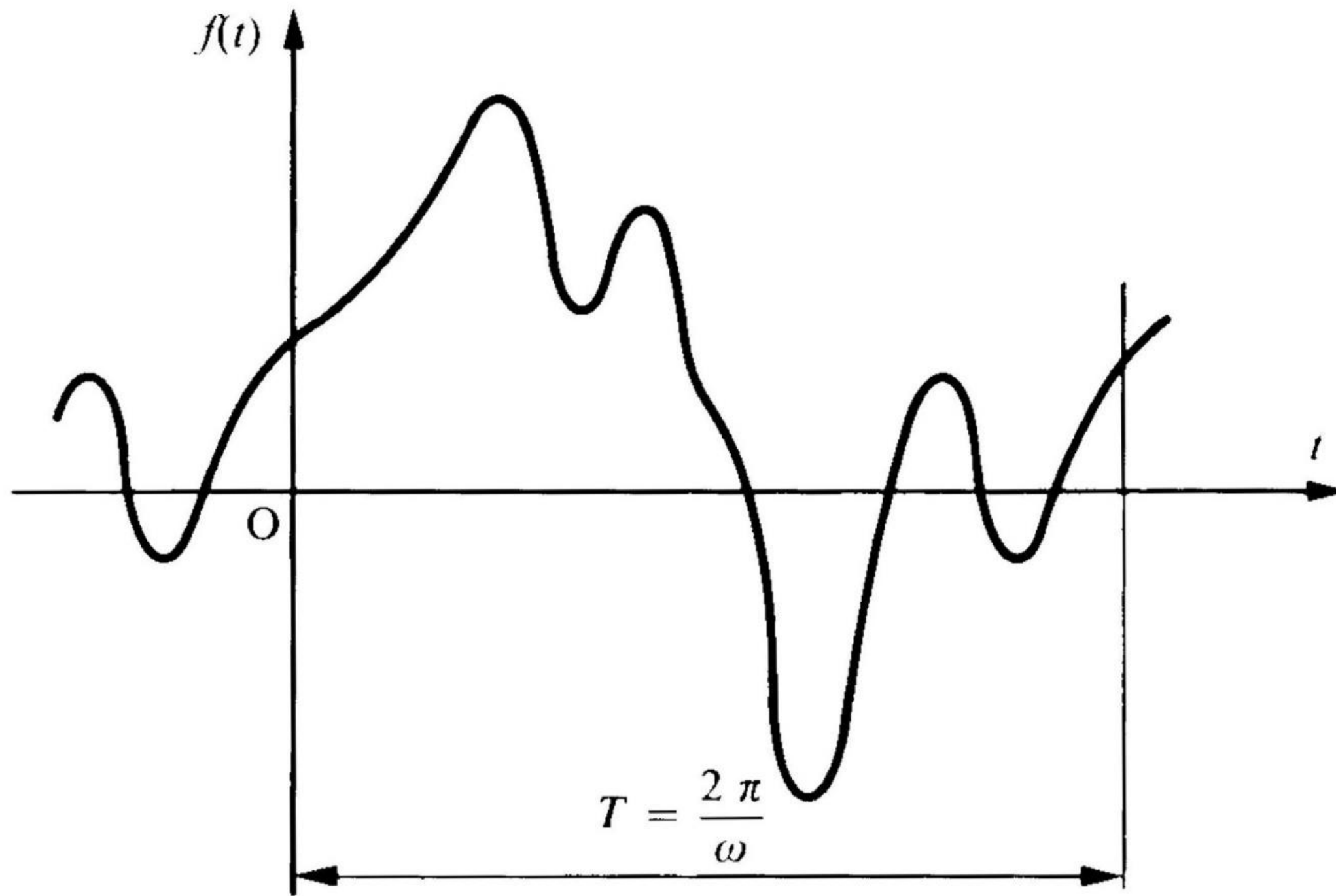


Régime forcé périodique de l'oscillateur
élémentaire

$$m \ddot{x} + c \dot{x} + k x = f(t) = f(t + T)$$



EPFL Décomposition en série de Fourier de $f(t)$



Période de la force d'excitation

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

Force externe décomposée en *série de Fourier*

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} F_0 + \sum_n^{\infty} (A_n \cos n \omega t + B_n \sin n \omega t) \quad (5.1)$$

Coefficients de la série de Fourier

$$\begin{cases} F_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ A_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos n \omega t dt \\ B_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin n \omega t dt \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

EPFL Décomposition en série de Fourier de $f(t)$

Coefficients de la série de Fourier

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ A_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos n \omega t dt \\ B_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin n \omega t dt \end{array} \right. \quad (5.2)$$

Fonctions $f(t)$ paires et impaires

$$\text{si } f(-t) = f(t) \quad B_n = 0$$

$$\text{si } f(-t) = -f(t) \quad A_n = 0$$

EPFL Décomposition en série de Fourier de $f(t)$

Force externe décomposée en *série de Fourier*

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} F_0 + \sum_n \left(A_n \cos n \omega t + B_n \sin n \omega t \right) \quad (5.1)$$

Forme compacte de l'excitation

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} F_0 + \sum_n F_n \cos(n \omega t - \psi_n) \quad (5.3)$$

avec

$$\begin{cases} F_n = \sqrt{A_n^2 + B_n^2} \\ \operatorname{tg} \psi_n = \frac{B_n}{A_n} \end{cases} \quad (5.4)$$

EPFL Décomposition en série de Fourier de $f(t)$

Forme compacte de l'excitation

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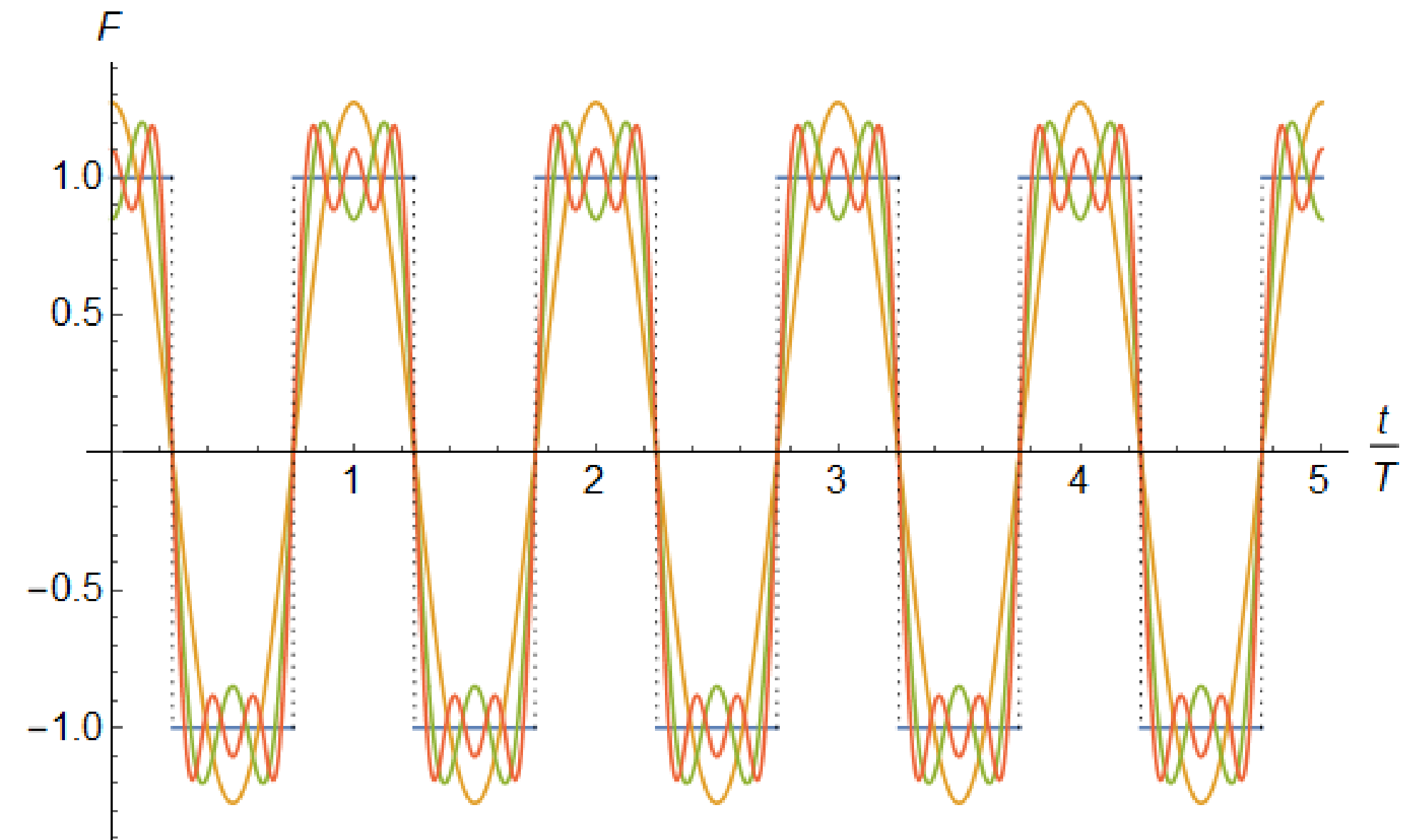
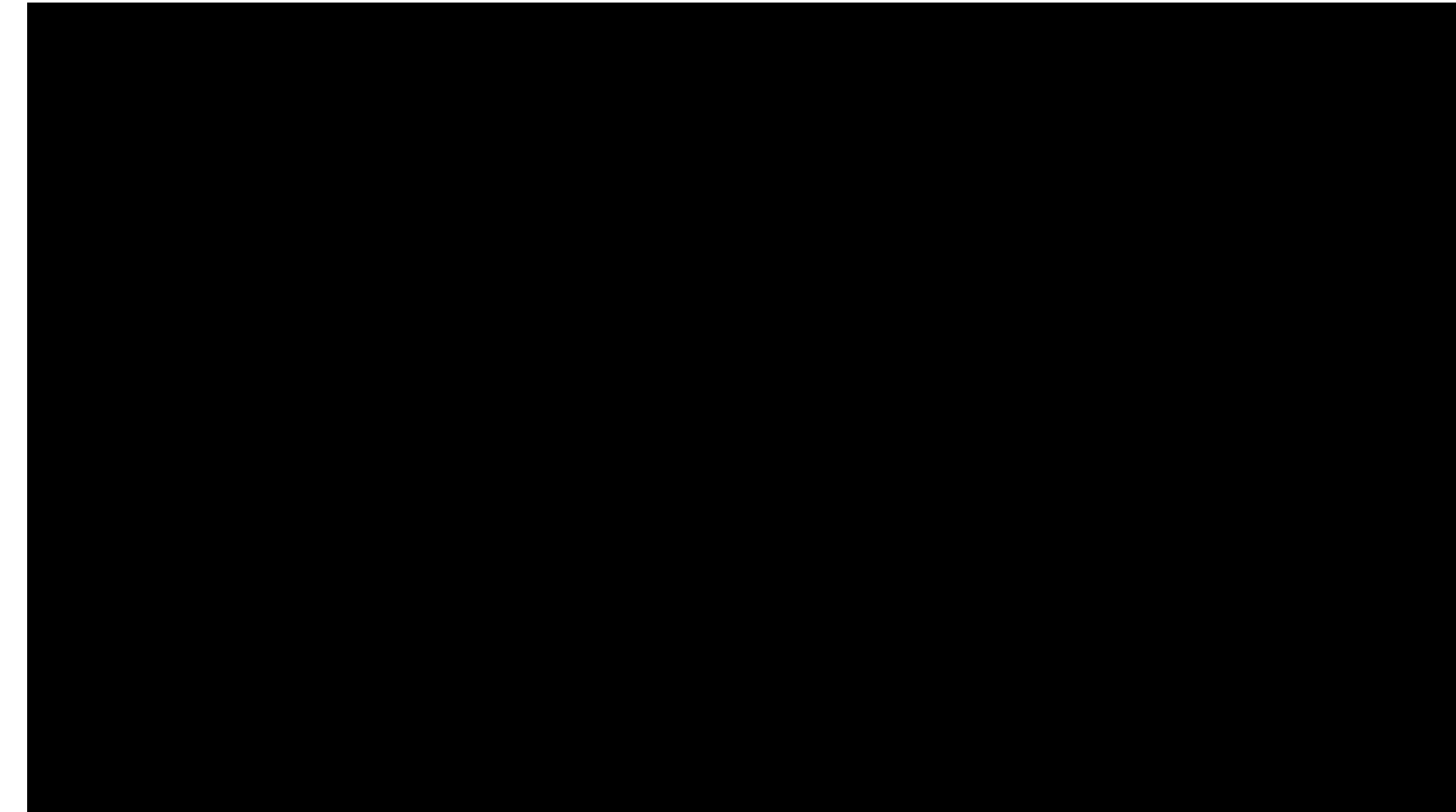
avec

$$\begin{cases} F_n = \sqrt{A_n^2 + B_n^2} \\ \text{tg } \psi_n = \frac{B_n}{A_n} \end{cases} \quad (5.4)$$

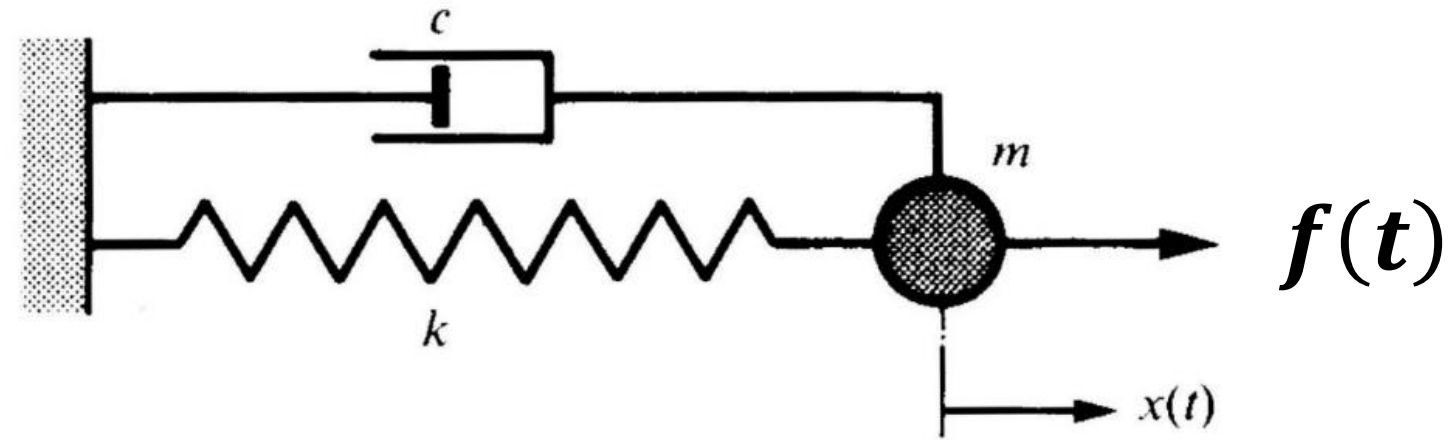
Fondamentale et harmoniques de la force extérieure

$$F_1 \cos(\omega t - \psi_1)$$

$$F_n \cos(n \omega t - \psi_n) \quad (n > 1)$$



EPFL Régime permanent périodique

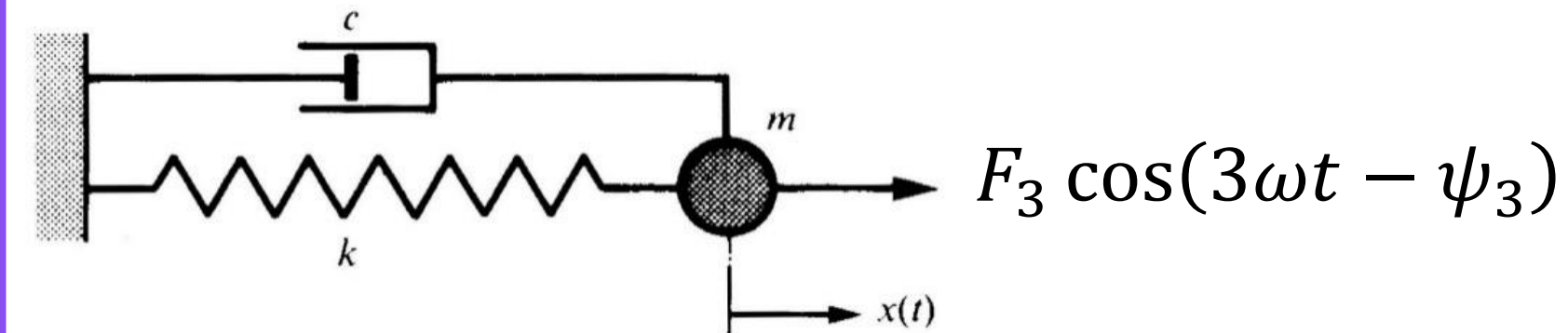
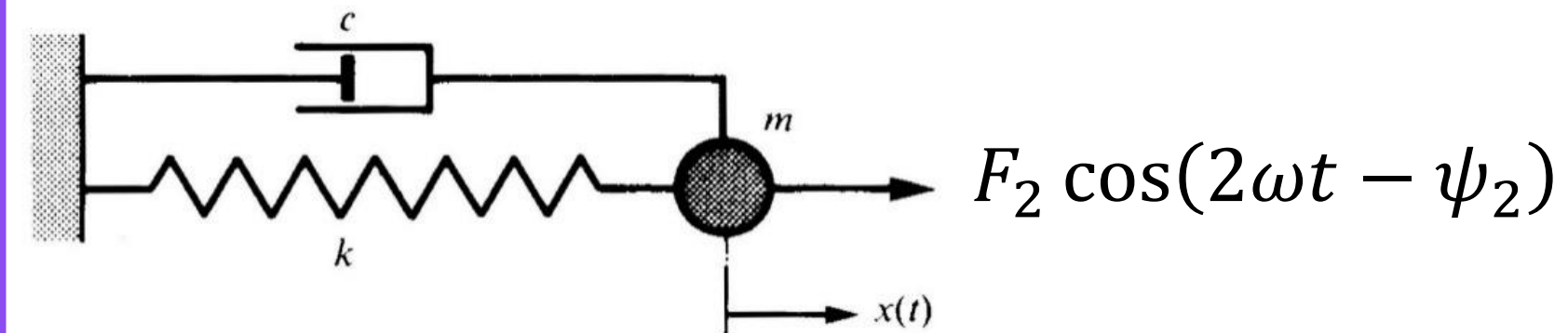
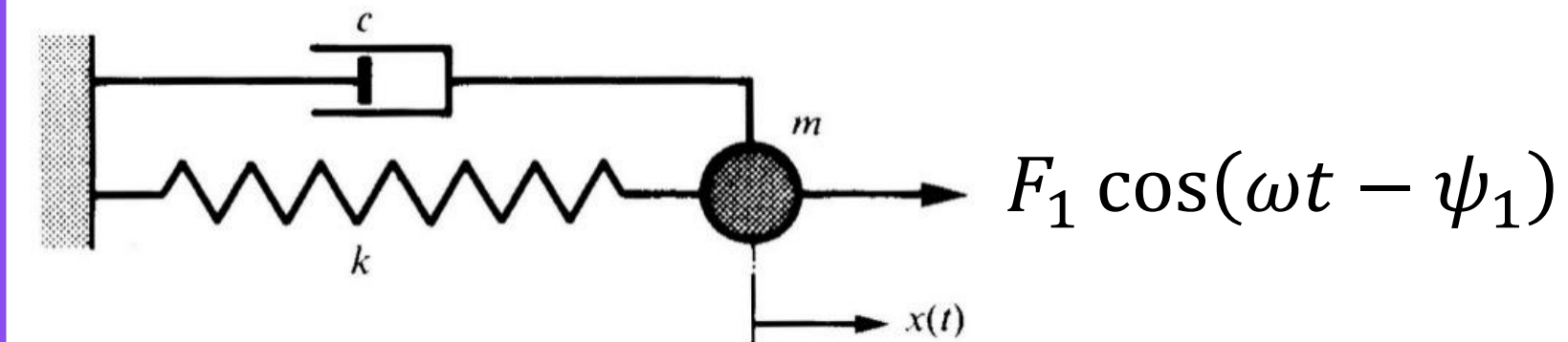
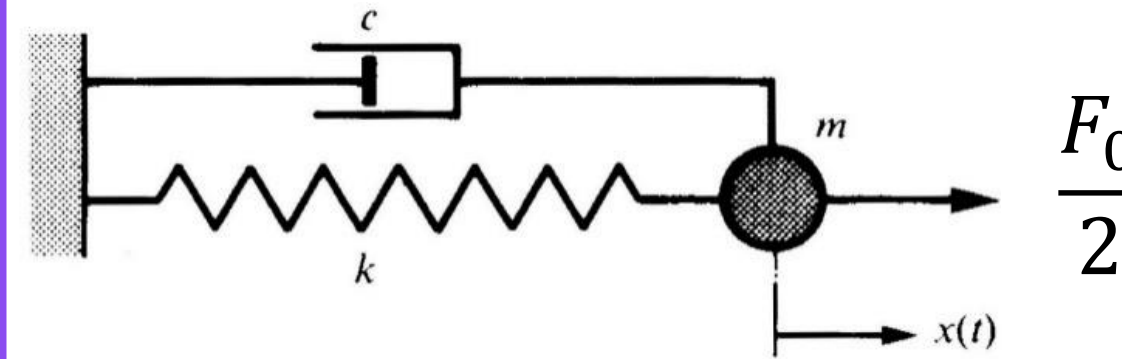


$$m \ddot{x} + c \dot{x} + k x = f(t)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} F_0 + \sum_n F_n \cos(n \omega t - \psi_n) \quad (5.3)$$

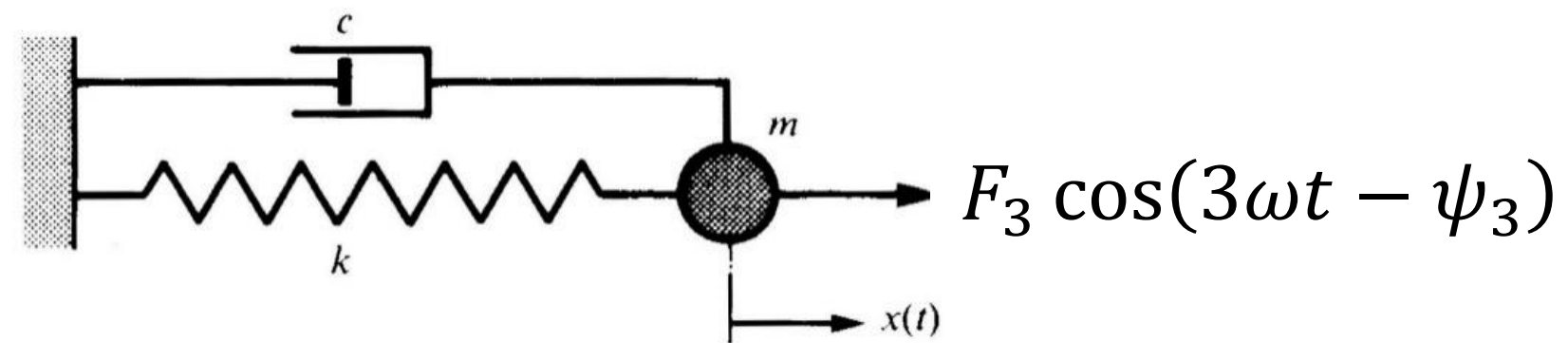
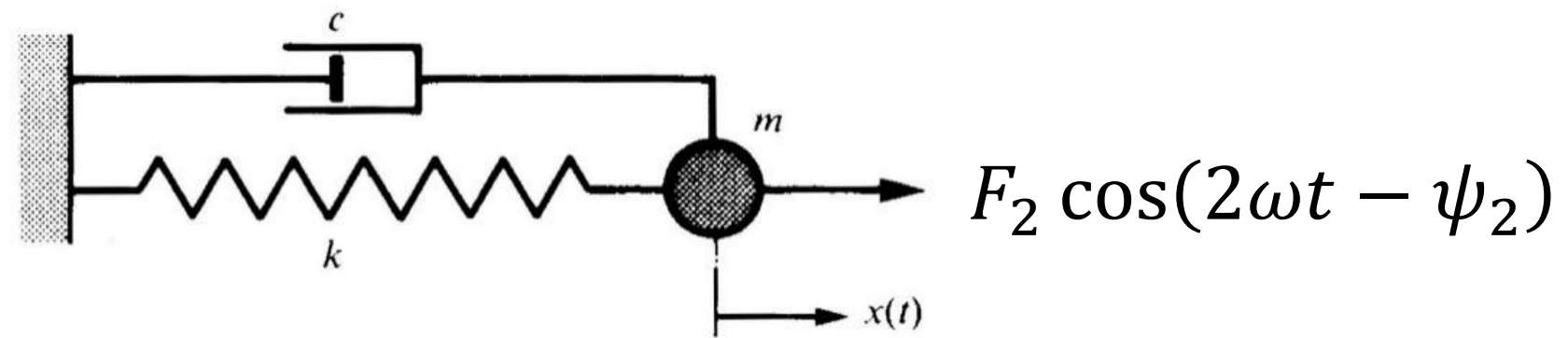
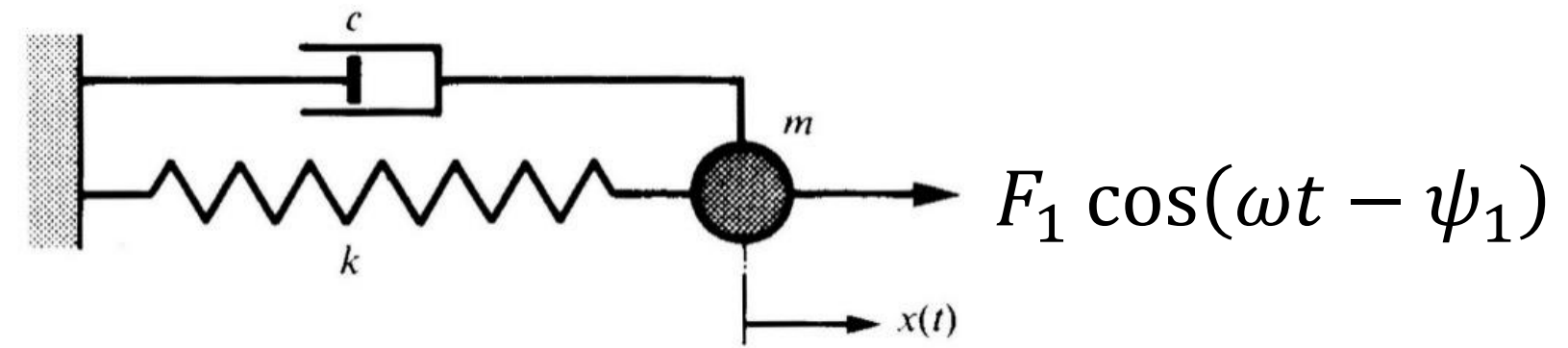
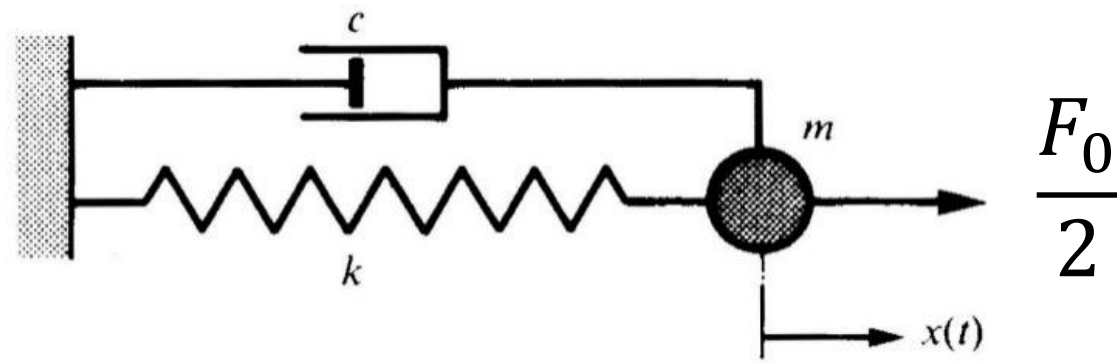
avec

$$\begin{cases} F_n = \sqrt{A_n^2 + B_n^2} \\ \operatorname{tg} \psi_n = \frac{B_n}{A_n} \end{cases} \quad (5.4)$$



EPFL Régime permanent périodique

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} F_0 + \sum_n F_n \cos(n \omega t - \psi_n) \quad (5.3)$$



EPFL Permanent périodique – Notations complexes

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} F_0 + \sum_n F_n \cos(n \omega t - \psi_n) \quad (5.3)$$

$$\underline{f}(t) = \sum_0^\infty \underline{f}_n = \frac{F_0}{2} + \sum_1^\infty F_n e^{-j\psi_n} e^{jn\omega t}$$

$$\text{avec } \underline{f}_n = F_n e^{-j\psi_n} = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-jn\omega t} dt$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = \sum_0^\infty \underline{x}_n = \frac{F_0}{2k} + \sum_1^\infty \underline{Y}(n\omega) F_n e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n)} = \frac{F_0}{2k} + \sum_1^\infty \underline{H}(n\omega) \frac{F_n}{k} e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n)} = \frac{F_0}{2k} + \sum_1^\infty \underline{H}_n(\omega) \frac{F_n}{k} e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n)}$$

*Réponse complexe en fréquence pour
l'harmonique de rang n*

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{H}_n &= \frac{1}{(1 - n^2 \beta^2) + 2j\eta n \beta} \quad (5.23) \\ &= \frac{e^{-j\varphi_n}}{\sqrt{(1 - n^2 \beta^2)^2 + 4\eta^2 n^2 \beta^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x}_n = \underline{H}_n(\omega) \frac{F_n}{k} e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n)} = X_n e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n - \varphi_n)}$$

EPFL Permanent périodique – Notations complexes

$$\underline{H}_n(\beta) \frac{1}{(1 - n^2 \beta^2) + j2\eta n \beta}$$

$$\underline{x}_n = \underline{H}_n(\omega) \frac{F_n}{k} e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n)} = X_n e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n - \varphi_n)}$$

Déphasage de l'harmonique de rang n

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \varphi_n &= \frac{n \omega c}{k - n^2 \omega^2 m} \\ &= \frac{2 \eta n \beta}{1 - n^2 \beta^2} \end{aligned} \quad (5.9)$$

Amplitude de l'harmonique de rang n

$$X_n = \left| \underline{H}_n \right| \frac{F_n}{k} = \mu_n X_{sn} \quad (5.6)$$

avec

$$X_{sn} = \frac{F_n}{k} \quad (5.7)$$

$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - n^2 \beta^2)^2 + 4 \eta^2 n^2 \beta^2}} \quad (5.8)$$

EPFL Permanent périodique – Notations complexes

Déplacement en notations complexes

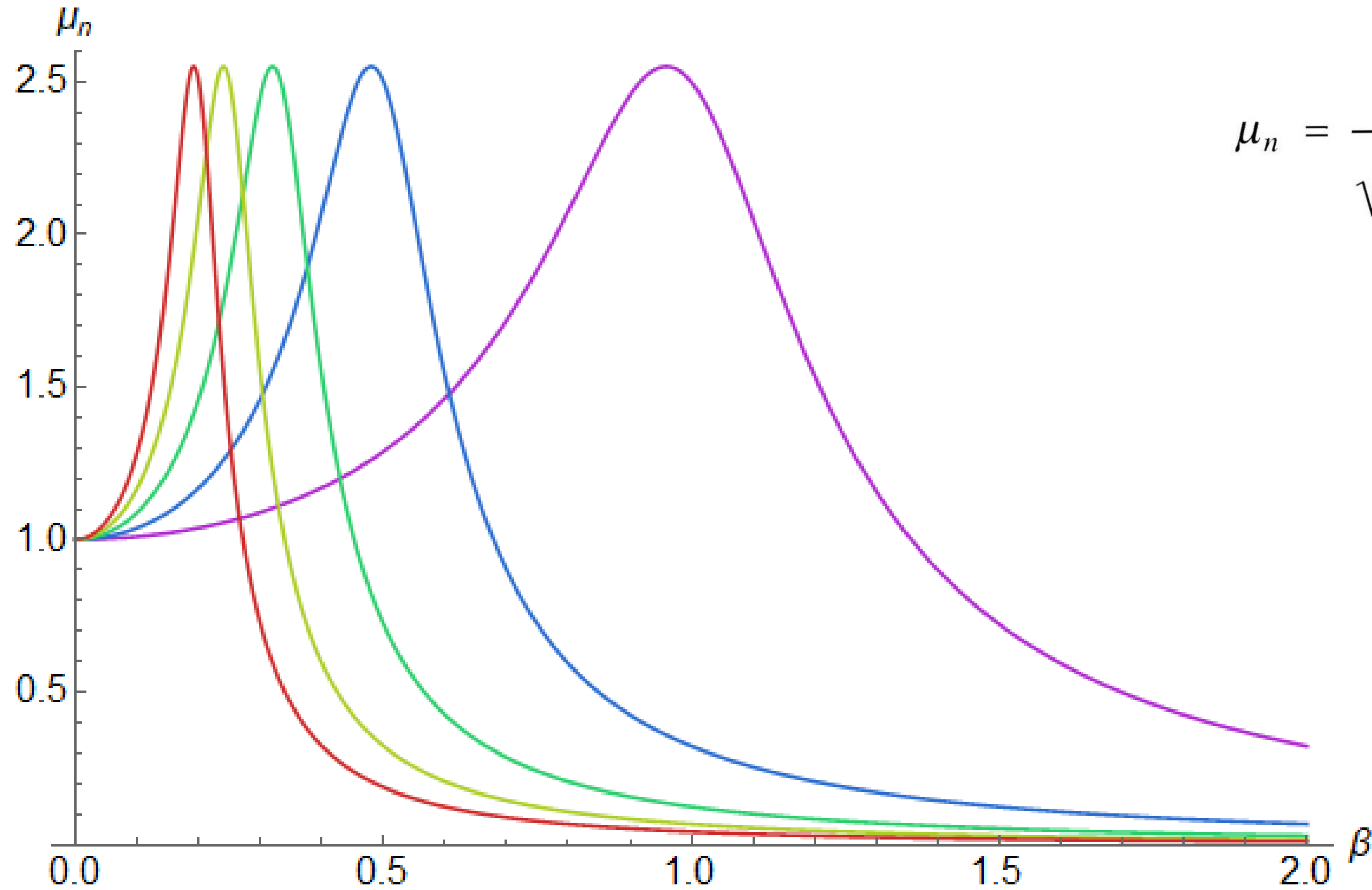
$$\begin{aligned}\underline{x}(t) &= \frac{1/2 F_0}{k} + \sum_n^{\infty} \underline{x}_n(t) \\ &= \frac{1/2 F_0}{k} + \sum_n^{\infty} X_n e^{j(n\omega t - \psi_n - \varphi_n)} \quad (5.24)\end{aligned}$$

Déplacement réel

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= \operatorname{Re} \underline{x}(t) \\ &= \frac{1/2 F_0}{k} \\ &\quad + \sum_n^{\infty} X_n \cos(n \omega t - \psi_n - \varphi_n)\end{aligned}$$

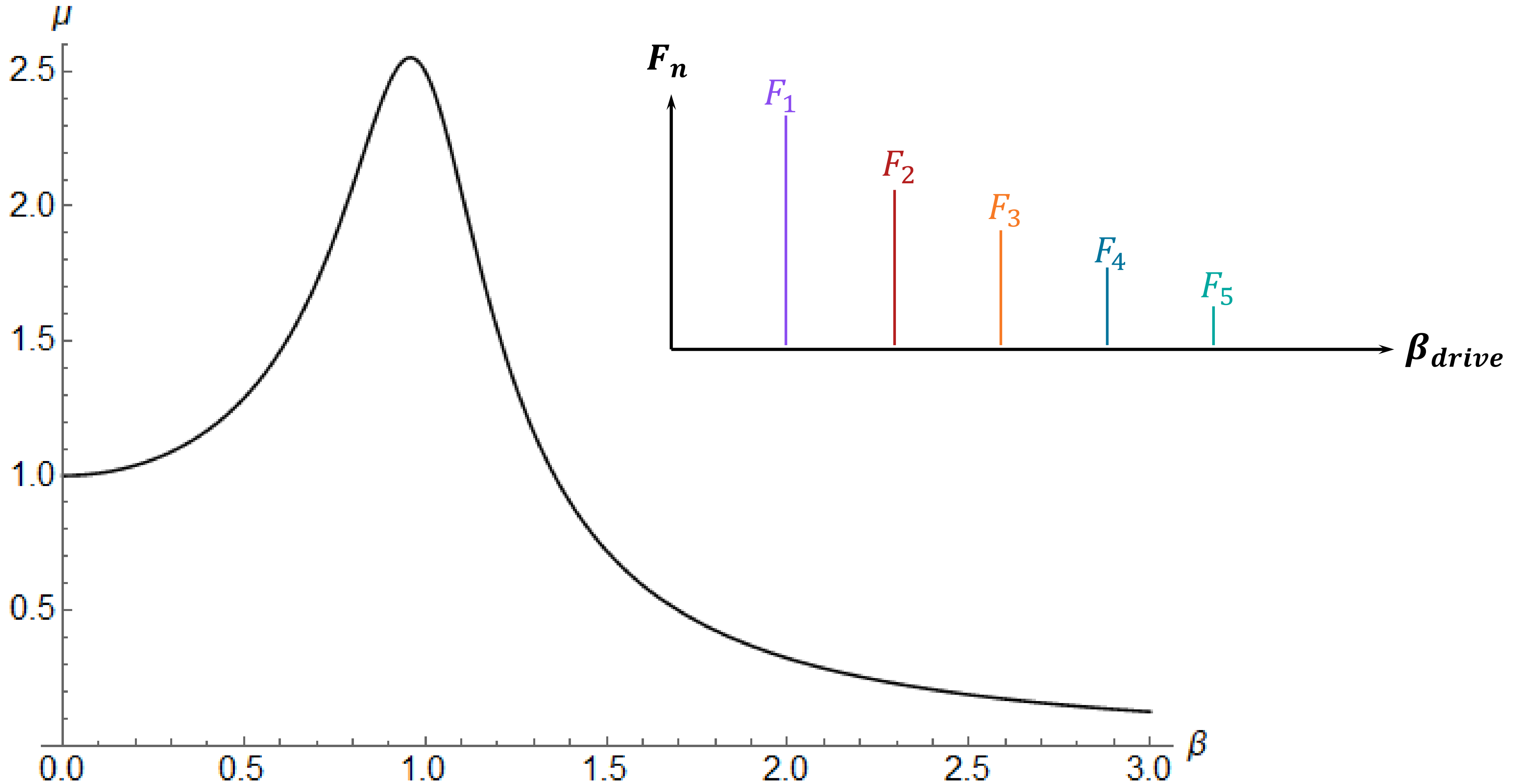
EPFL Notation du livre - μ_n

Mécanique Vibratoire - SGM Ba5 - G. Villanueva

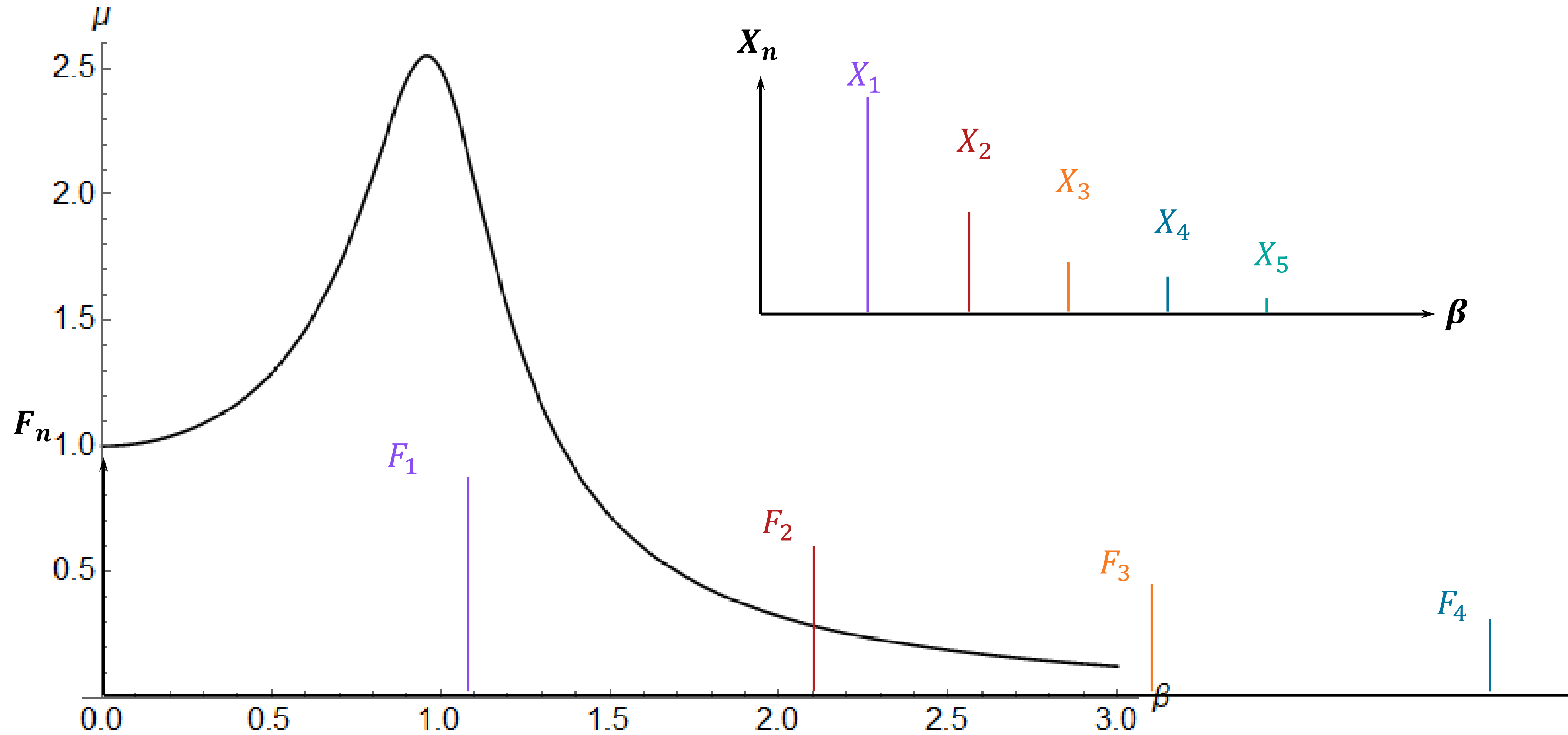


$$\mu_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - n^2 \beta^2)^2 + 4 \eta^2 n^2 \beta^2}}$$

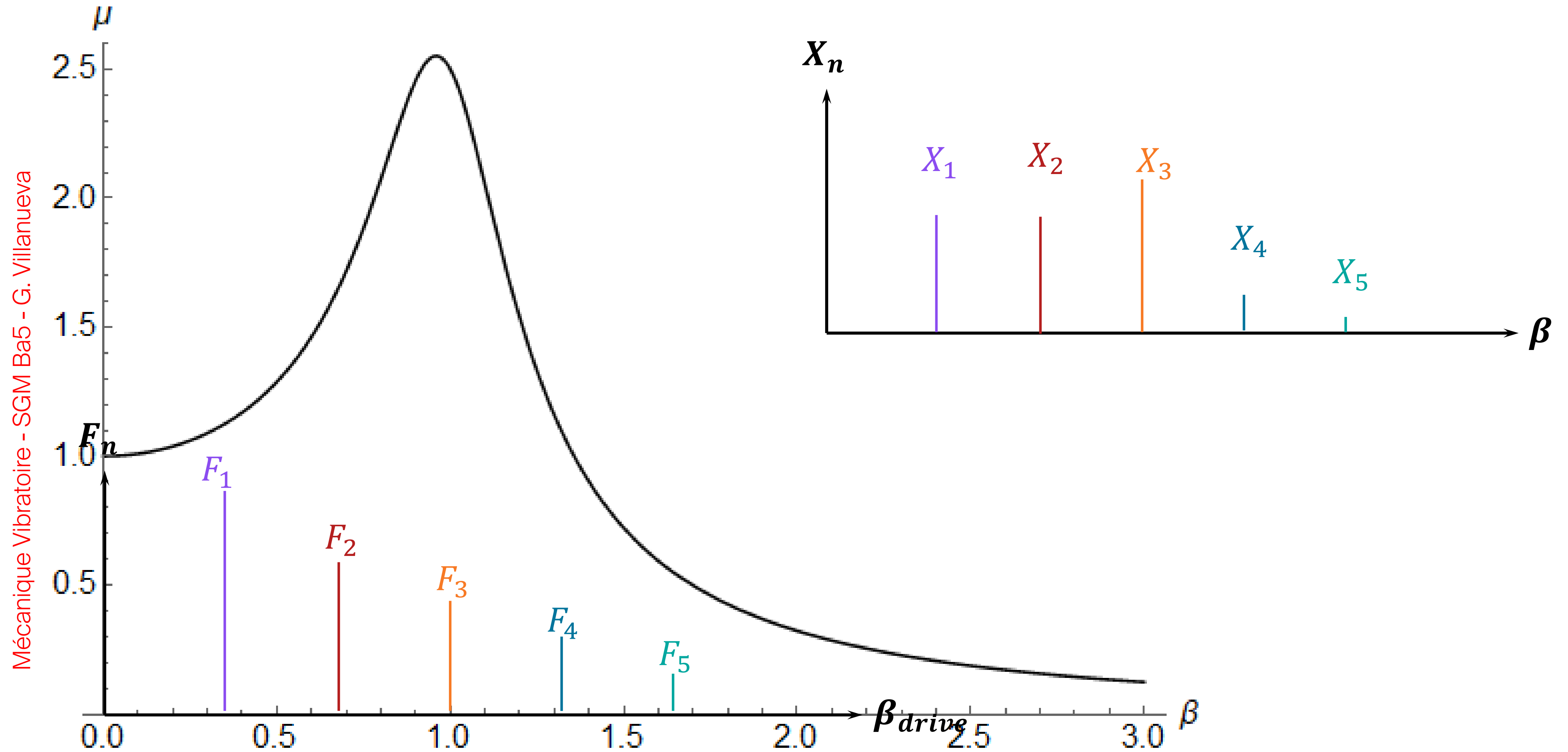
EPFL Point de vue de la décomposition de $f(t)$



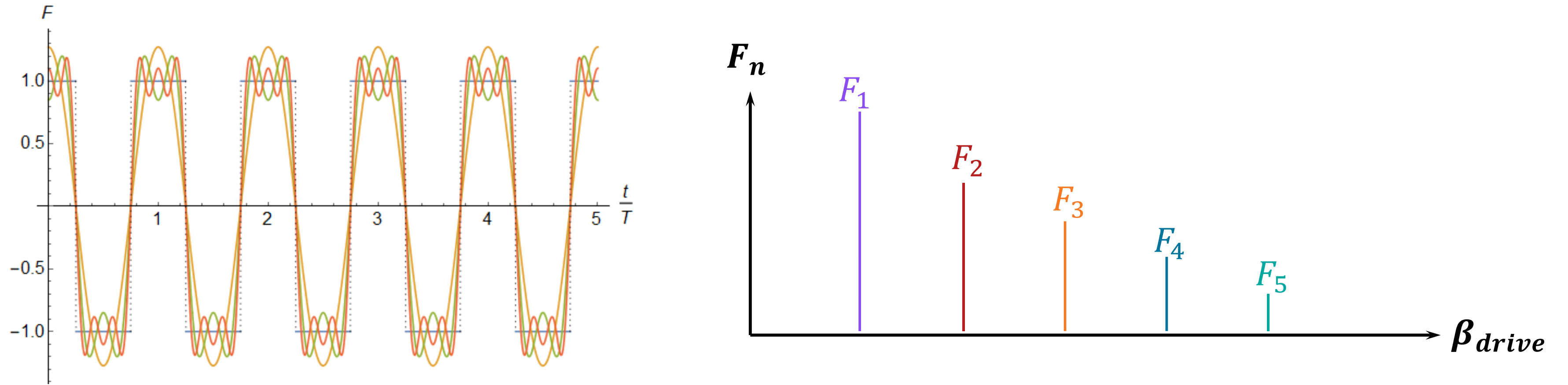
EPFL Examples de solutions – $\omega_{force} > \omega_0$



EPFL Exemples de solutions – $\omega_{force} \approx \omega_0/3$



- Décomposition de la force



- Pour chaque composante de la force, on peut étudier un résonateur harmonique

