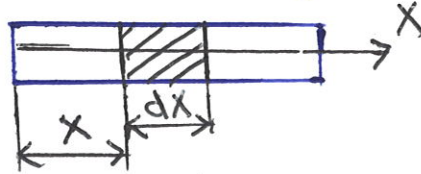
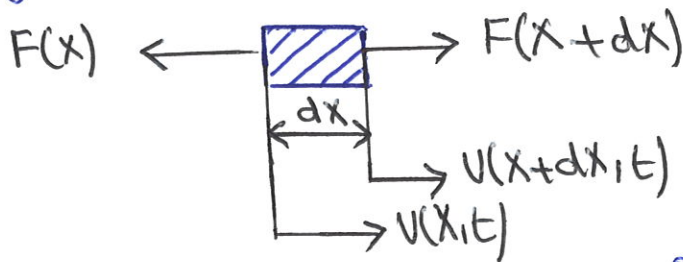


Vibration longitudinale des poutres.

Soit une masse soumise à un mouvement longitudinal.
En isolant un élément de longueur dx



En portant sur cet élément les déplacements et les forces sur ses surfaces (faces):



$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \sum \vec{F} &= m \vec{a} \Rightarrow -F(x) + F(x+dx) = \rho S dx \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \\ &\Rightarrow -F(x) + F(x) + \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} dx = \rho S \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial t^2} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} = \rho S \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial t^2}} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \sigma = \frac{F}{S} = \frac{F(x)}{S} \Rightarrow F(x) = \sigma S = E S \frac{\partial U(x,t)}{\partial x} \\ \Rightarrow \boxed{F(x) = E S \frac{\partial U(x,t)}{\partial x}} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ dans } (1) \Rightarrow E S \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \rho S \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial t^2} \\ \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\rho}{E} \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial t^2}} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

Resolution de l'équation (3) par la méthode de séparation des variables: $U(x,t) = U(x) \cdot f(t)$ (4)

$$(4) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial t^2} = U(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f(t)}{\partial t^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = f(t) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 U(x)}{\partial x^2} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$(5) \text{ dans (3)} \Rightarrow f(t) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 U(x)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\rho}{E} U(x) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f(t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(t)} \frac{\partial^2 f(t)}{\partial t^2} = \left(\frac{\rho}{E}\right)^{-1} \frac{1}{U(x)} \frac{\partial^2 U(x)}{\partial x^2} = -\omega^2 = \text{cte} \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \Rightarrow 2 \text{ équations indépendantes: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 f(t)}{\partial t^2} + \omega^2 f(t) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 U(x)}{\partial x^2} + \omega^2 \frac{\rho}{E} U(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

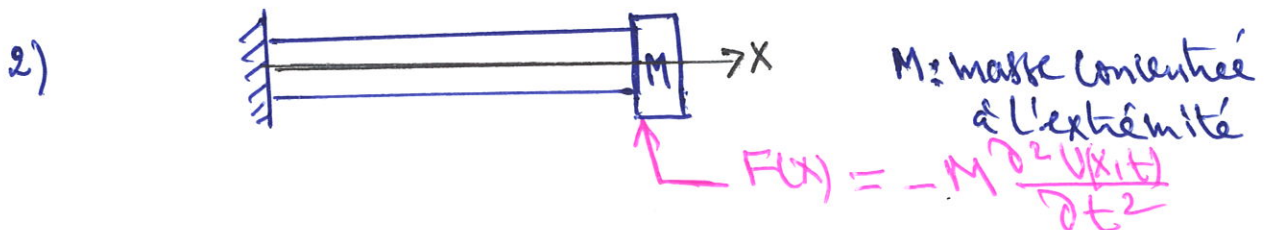
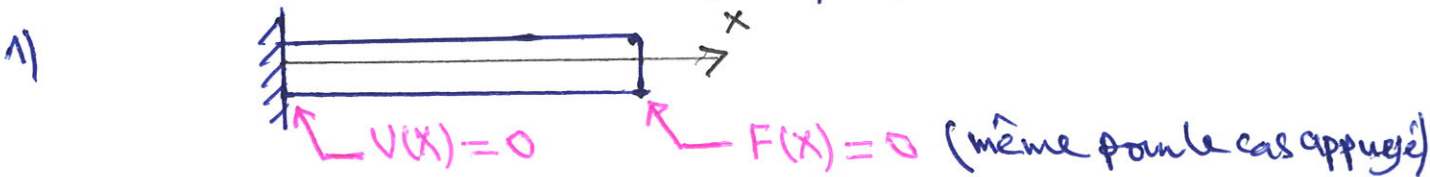
Les solutions de ces deux équations différentielles sont:

$$\begin{cases} f(t) = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t \\ U(x) = C \sin(\omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} x) + D \cos(\omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} x) \end{cases}$$

Donc:
$$U(x,t) = (A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t) \cdot (C \sin \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} x + D \cos \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} x) \quad (7)$$

les constantes (A, B, C et D) sont déterminées à partir des conditions initiales (C.I.).

Les conditions aux limites le plus fréquemment rencontrées sont:



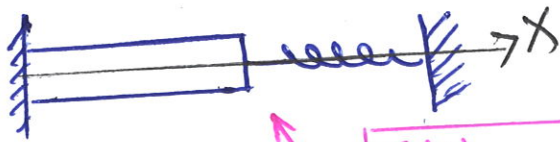
$$\Rightarrow ES \frac{\partial U(x,t)}{\partial x} = -M \frac{\partial^2 U(x,t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow ES f(t) \cdot \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial x} = -M U(x) \frac{\partial^2 f(t)}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow ES f(t) \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial x} = M \omega^2 U(x) \cdot f(t) \Rightarrow ES \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial x} = M \omega^2 U(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) = M \omega^2 U(x)$$

3)

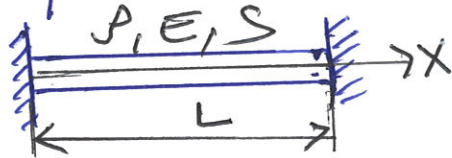


extrémité retenue par un ressort.

$$F(x) = -kU(x)$$

Exemples

a) Déterminer les pulsations propres d'une barre bi-encastée ($E-E$), en supposant que les paramètres physiques et géométriques sont connus.



En utilisant l'éqt (7):

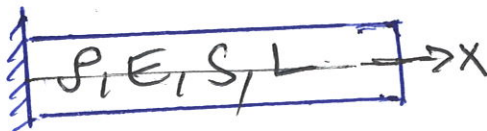
$$\text{à } x=0 \Rightarrow U(0,t) = f(t) \cdot D=0 \Rightarrow D=0$$

$$\text{à } x=L \Rightarrow U(L,t) = f(t) \cdot [C \sin \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} L + D \cos \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} L] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C \sin \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} L = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} L = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_n \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}} L = n\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

c) La même question posée pour une poutre encastée-libre ($E-L$).



$$U(x,t) = U(x) \cdot f(t)$$

$$F(x,t) = ES \frac{\partial U(x,t)}{\partial x}$$

$$U(x) = C \sin \alpha x + D \cos \alpha x \text{ avec } \alpha = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}}$$

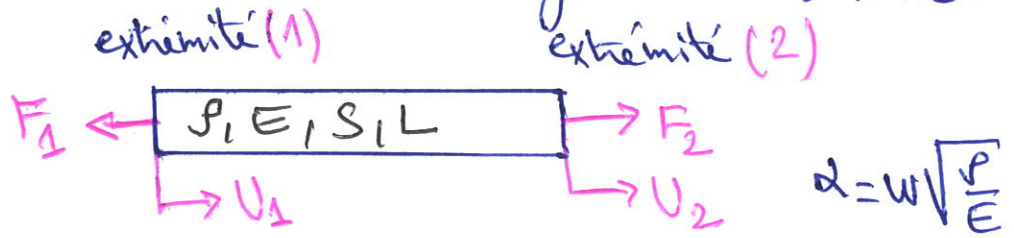
$$F(x) = ES \alpha (C \cos \alpha x - D \sin \alpha x)$$

$$\text{C.L. : } \begin{cases} U(0) = 0 \\ F(L) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D = 0 \\ ES \alpha C \cos \alpha L = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha L = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha L = \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi \Rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{2n+1}{2L} \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

Calcul des pulsations propres par la méthode des matrices de transfert (MMT)

Soit la poutre en mouvement longitudinal suivante:



$$\text{On a : } U(x) = C \sin \alpha x + D \cos \alpha x$$

$$F(x) = ES \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial x} = ES \alpha [C \cos \alpha x - D \sin \alpha x]$$

$$\text{à } x=0 : \begin{cases} U(0) = U_1 = D & (1) \\ F(0) = ES \alpha = F_1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{à } x=L : \begin{cases} U(L) = U_2 = C \sin \alpha L + D \cos \alpha L & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F(L) = F_2 = ES \alpha [C \cos \alpha L - D \sin \alpha L] & (4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) &\Rightarrow D = U_1 \\ (2) &\Rightarrow C = \frac{F_1}{ES \alpha} \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} (1) \\ (2) \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{ on les remplace dans (3) et (4)}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{\sin \alpha L}{ES \alpha} F_1 + U_1 \cos \alpha L \quad (5)$$

$$F_2 = ES \alpha \left[\frac{\cos \alpha L}{ES \alpha} F_1 - U_1 \sin \alpha L \right] \quad (6)$$

(5) et (6) sous forme matricielle:

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_2 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha L & \frac{\sin \alpha L}{ES \alpha} \\ -ES \alpha \sin \alpha L & \cos \alpha L \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

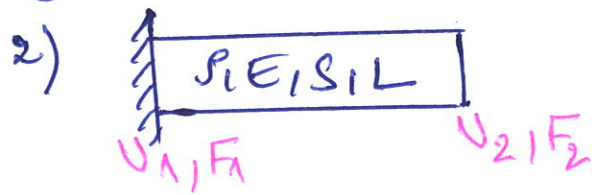
↳ vecteur d'état du point (2) (V_2)

matrice de transfert du MMT longitudinal [T]

↳ vecteur d'état du point (1) (V_1)

Exemples

- Déterminer les pulsations propres des deux poutres suivantes en MMT longitudinal par la MMT.



$$\text{on a } \begin{pmatrix} U_2 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha L & \frac{\sin \alpha L}{ES \alpha} \\ -ES \alpha \sin \alpha L & \cos \alpha L \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{avec } \alpha = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{E}}$$

$$1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha L & \frac{\sin \alpha L}{ES \alpha} \\ -ES \alpha \sin \alpha L & \cos \alpha L \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\sin \alpha L}{ES \alpha} F_1 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha L = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha L = n\pi$$

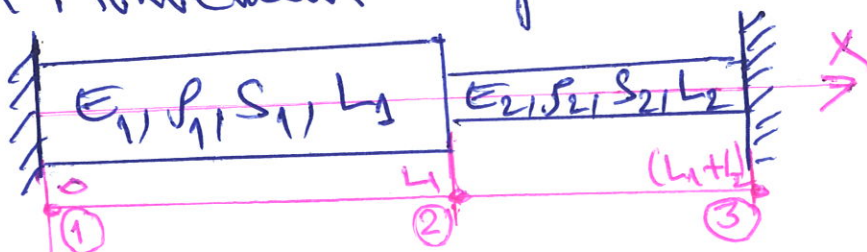
$$\Rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

$$2) \begin{pmatrix} U_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha L & \frac{\sin \alpha L}{ES \alpha} \\ -ES \alpha \sin \alpha L & \cos \alpha L \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \cos \alpha L \cdot F_1 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha L = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha L = \frac{2n+1}{2} \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_n = \frac{2n+1}{2L} \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

EXERCICE : Déterminer les pulsations propres du système suivant composé de deux éléments poutres (poutre étagée) en mouvement longitudinal :



1^{ère} Méthode

$$\begin{cases} U_1(x) = C_1 \sin \alpha_1 x + D_1 \cos \alpha_1 x & \text{avec } \alpha_1 = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{E_1}} \\ U_2(x) = C_2 \sin \alpha_2 (x-L_1) + D_2 \cos \alpha_2 (x-L_1) & \text{avec } \alpha_2 = \omega \sqrt{\frac{\rho_2}{E_2}} \\ F_1(x) = E_1 S_1 \alpha_1 (C_1 \cos \alpha_1 x - D_1 \sin \alpha_1 x) \\ F_2(x) = E_2 S_2 \alpha_2 [\cos \alpha_2 (x-L_1) - D_2 \sin \alpha_2 (x-L_1)] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{C.L. : } \begin{cases} U_1(0) = 0 \\ U_2(L_1+L_2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \sin \alpha_2 L_2 + D_2 \cos \alpha_2 L_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

conditions de continuité (C.C) :

$$\begin{cases} U_1(L_1) = U_2(L_1) \\ F_1(L_1) = F_2(L_1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 \sin \alpha_1 L_1 = D_2 \\ E_1 S_1 \alpha_1 [C_1 \cos \alpha_1 L_1 - D_1 \sin \alpha_1 L_1] \\ = E_2 S_2 \alpha_2 C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} D_1 = 0 \\ C_2 \sin \alpha_2 L_2 + D_2 \cos \alpha_2 L_2 = 0 \\ C_1 \sin \alpha_1 L_1 = D_2 \\ E_1 S_1 \alpha_1 [C_1 \cos \alpha_1 L_1 - D_1 \sin \alpha_1 L_1] = E_2 S_2 \alpha_2 C_2 \end{cases}$$

Si on prend: $\rho_1 = \rho_2 = \rho$; $E_1 = E_2 = E$ et $S_1 = 2S_2$
 $L_1 = L_2 = L$

on trouve:

$$\begin{cases} C_2 \sin \alpha L + D_2 \cos \alpha L = 0 \\ C_1 \sin \alpha L - D_2 = 0 \\ 2C_2 \cos \alpha L - C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{et sous forme matricielle:}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sin \alpha L & \cos \alpha L \\ \sin \alpha L & 0 & -1 \\ 2 \cos \alpha L & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ D_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha L \cdot 2 \cos \alpha L - \cos \alpha L \sin \alpha L &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow -3 \sin \alpha L \cos \alpha L &= 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha L \cos \alpha L = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha L = 0 &\Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha L = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha L = n\pi \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{n\pi}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_n = \frac{n\pi}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

2^{ème} Méthode (par MMT)

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} U_2 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 L_1 & \frac{\sin \alpha_1 L_1}{E_1 S_1 \alpha_1} \\ -E_2 S_2 \alpha_1 \sin \alpha_1 L_1 & \cos \alpha_1 L_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} U_3 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha_2 L_2 & \frac{\sin \alpha_2 L_2}{E_2 S_2 \alpha_2} \\ -E_2 S_2 \alpha_2 \sin \alpha_2 L_2 & \cos \alpha_2 L_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_2 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

pour le premier élément

pour le deuxième élément

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} U_3 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha_2 L_2 & \frac{\sin \alpha_2 L_2}{E_2 S_2 \alpha_2} \\ -E_2 S_2 \alpha_2 \sin \alpha_2 L_2 & \cos \alpha_2 L_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 L_1 & \frac{\sin \alpha_1 L_1}{E_1 S_1 \alpha_1} \\ -E_1 S_1 \alpha_1 \sin \alpha_1 L_1 & \cos \alpha_1 L_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si on prend $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha$; $L_1 = L_2 = L$ et $S_1 = 2S_2$.
Et pour les C.L ($U_1 = 0$ et $U_3 = 0$): Encastements.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ F_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha L & \frac{\sin \alpha L}{E S_2 \alpha} \\ -E S_2 \alpha \sin \alpha L & \cos \alpha L \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha L & \frac{\sin \alpha L}{2E S_2 \alpha} \\ -2E S_2 \sin \alpha L & \cos \alpha L \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ F_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \left(\cos \alpha L \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha L}{2E S_2 \alpha} + \frac{\sin \alpha L}{E S_2 \alpha} \cdot \cos \alpha L \right) F_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \cos \alpha L \sin \alpha L = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\alpha L = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha L = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha L = n\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha L = \frac{n\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{n\pi}{2L}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_n = \frac{n\pi}{2L} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$