



MTech Research Projects Overview

Vibrations and Nonlinear Dynamics Laboratory

Nidish Narayanaa Balaji

IIT Madras, Chennai 600036, TN, IN

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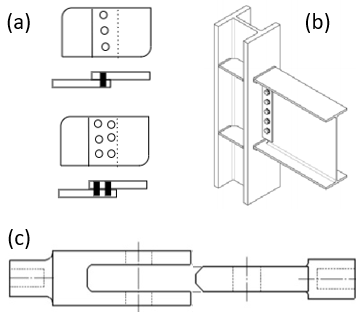
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Nidish Narayanaa Balaji

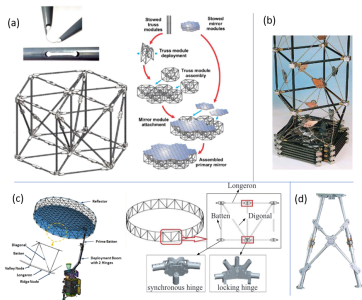


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- Office: Room 139, Department of Aerospace Engineering.
- Office Ph: (044) 2257 4042

1. Wave-Based Modeling for Assembled Structures



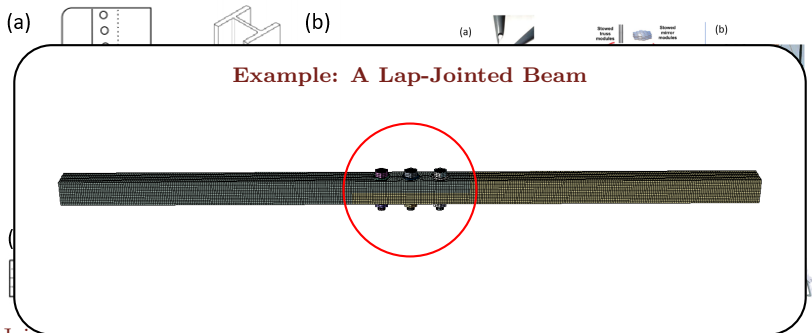
Joint types: (a) Single & double lap, (b) flange, (c) Clevis



3D frame structures, deployables, etc.

- Joints primary source of nonlinear behavior (softening, dampening, wear, etc.)
- Computational effort focused disproportionately on the **linear portions**.

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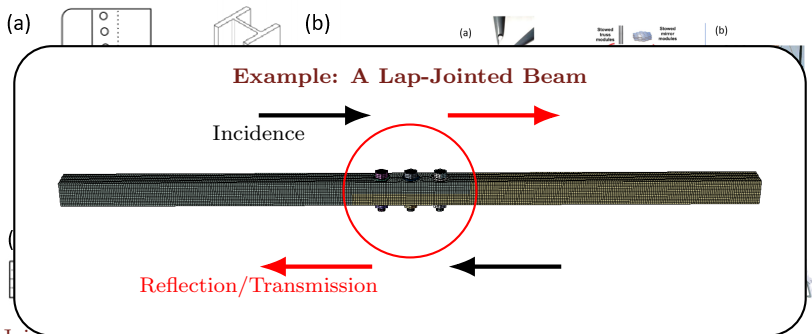


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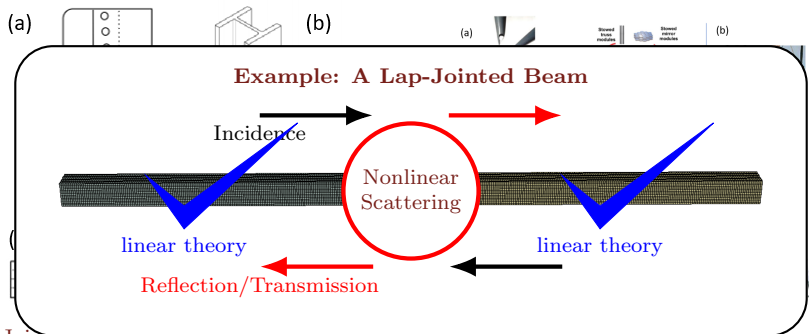


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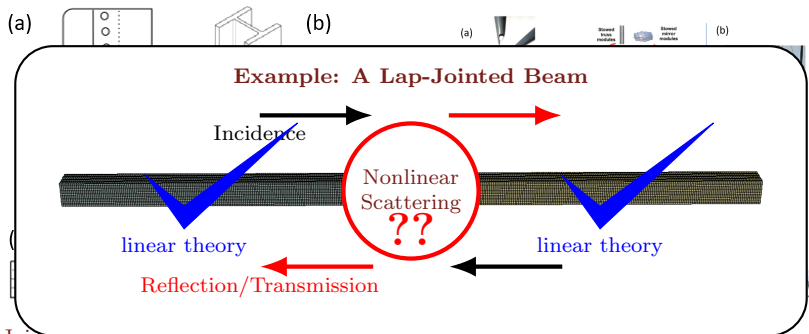


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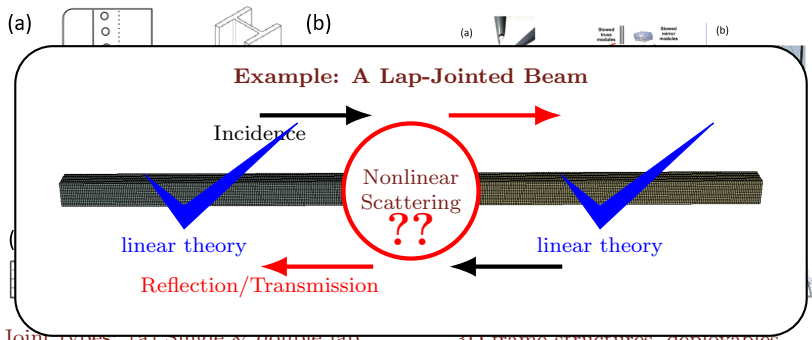


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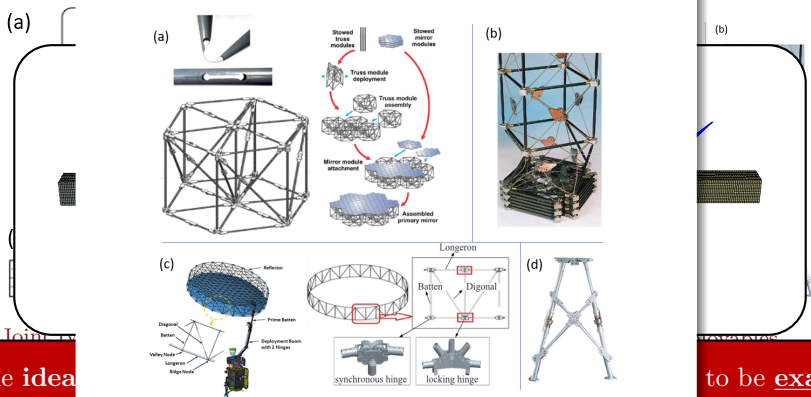


The **idea** is nothing new. But wave-based approaches allow us to be exact.

- Joints primary source of nonlinear behavior (softening, dampening, wear, etc.)
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1. Wave-Based Modeling for Assembled Structures

Project Topic: Implement PWE for Spatial 3D Frame Structures with Nonlinear Joints



The idea

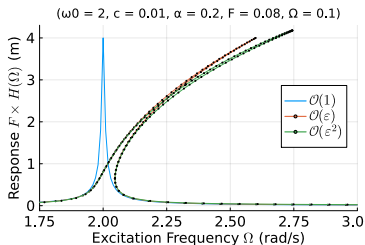
- Join
- Con
- An Octave/MATLAB Toolbox exists where everything is implemented: <https://github.com/Nidish96/wavevib>
- You will have to provide dispersion relationships and validate the code.

to be exact.

2. Spline-based Parallel Refinement in Numerical Continuation

Numerical Continuation

- A common complication in the study of nonlinear systems is that responses tend to be multi-valued.

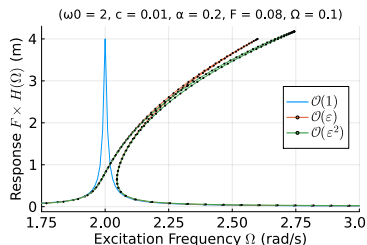


- Numerical Continuation** is a class of numerical techniques that allow us to **traverse through** such response curves through an implicit reparameterization.

2. Spline-based Parallel Refinement in Numerical Continuation

Numerical Continuation

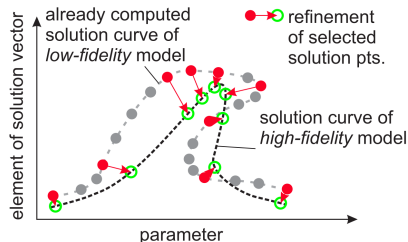
- A common complication in the study of nonlinear systems is that responses tend to be multi-valued.



- Numerical Continuation** is a class of numerical techniques that allow us to **traverse through** such response curves through an implicit reparameterization.

Parallelized Refinement

Is it possible to *refine the accuracy of a low-fidelity curve to obtain high-fidelity response curves in a distributed manner?*



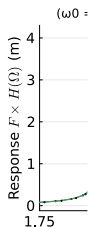
(Gross et al., 2024)

2. Spline-based Parallel Refinement in Numerical Continuation

Num

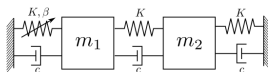
Project Topic: Spline-based Approaches for Continuation Refinement

- A common nonlinear system to be multi

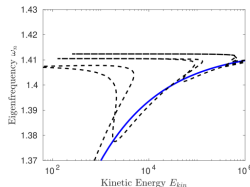
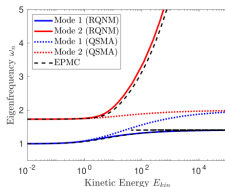


- Numerical continuation through an implicit reparameterization.

- There are very clear cases where point-based methods fail.



Frequency-Energy Plots



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the accuracy
to obtain high-
fidelity in a dis-

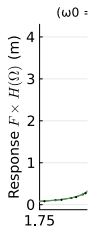
refinement
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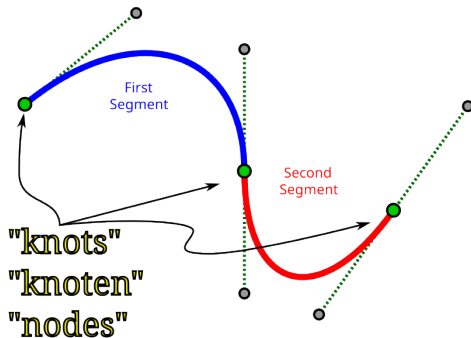
- A common nonlinear system is to be multi



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Project Topic: Spline-based Approaches for Continuation Refinement

- There are very clear cases where point-based methods fail.



- Splines are segment-based, like rubber bands!

ment

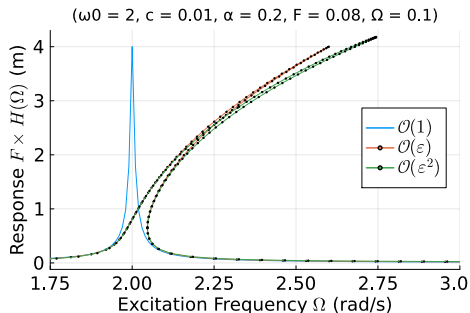
the accuracy
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3. Parameterized System Identification

- The forced response of nonlinear systems is complicated by the fact that **no transfer function can be defined**.
- Since transfer function is $\frac{\text{Response}}{\text{Force}}$, we can plot this quantity by considering two cases:

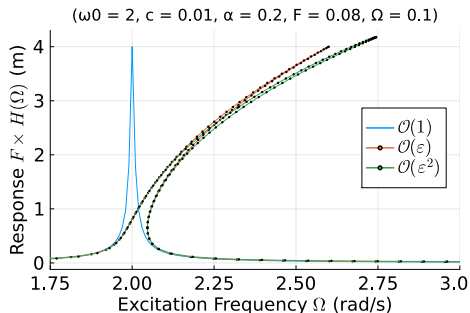


$$\ddot{x} + \epsilon c \dot{x} + \omega_0^2 x + \epsilon \alpha x^3 = \epsilon F \cos \Omega t$$

Experimental data from a geometrically nonlinear clamped-clamped beam

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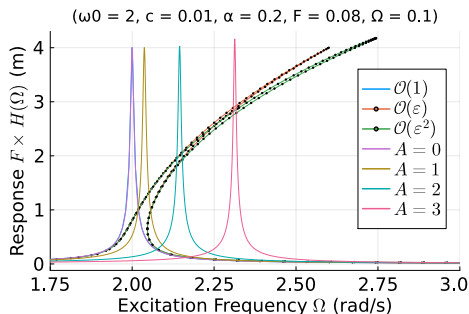


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 - Fixed Response

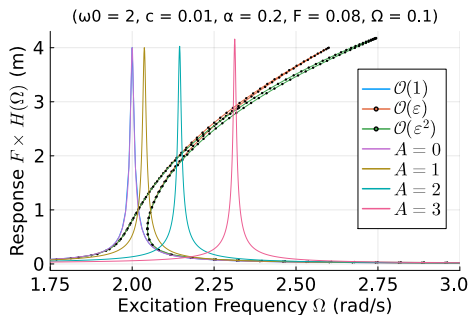


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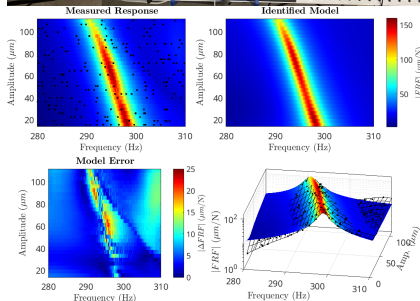
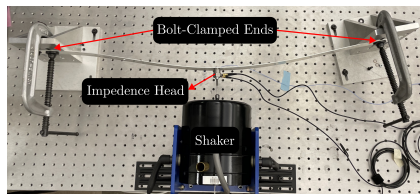
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Project Topic: Development of Data-Driven Methods for Parameterized Linear System ID

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = \underline{A}(\theta)\underline{x} + \underline{B}(\theta)\underline{u}$$

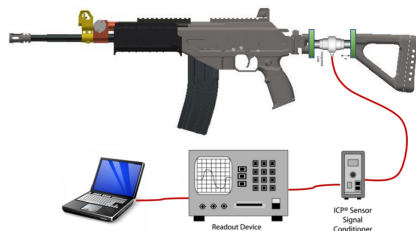
$$\underline{y} = \underline{C}(\theta)\underline{x} + \underline{D}(\theta)\underline{u}$$



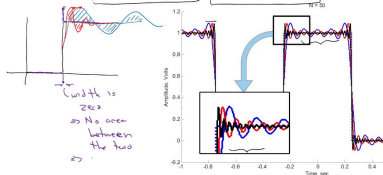
Experimental data from a geometrically nonlinear clamped-clamped beam

4. Dynamics with Non-smooth basis functions

- Classical Fourier series struggle with representing **non-smooth oscillations**.
Examples: frictional contact, cracked beams, gun recoil studies, etc.

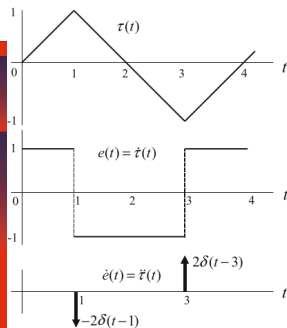
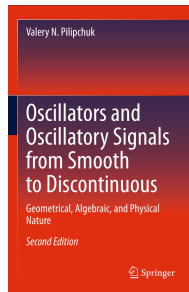


$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \left[\sum_{n=1,5,9,\dots} \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t}{2}\right) \right] - \left[\sum_{n=1,7,\dots} \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi t}{2}\right) \right]_{n=50}$$



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- Some researchers have proposed **non-smooth basis functions** to better represent this.

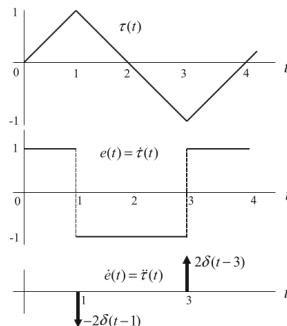


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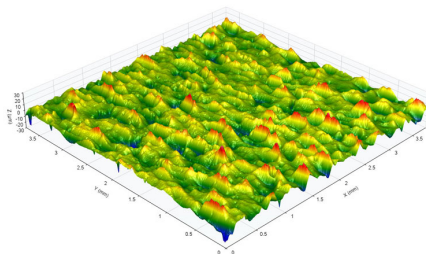
Project Topic: Exploration of Non-Smooth Basis Functions for Dynamical Response Synthesis of Impulsive Systems

- Firstly we have to understand the feasibility for large-scale problems.
- Then we tackle the analysis of an impulsive system.

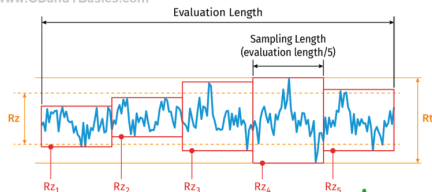


5. Fractal Rough Surface Modeling

- All realistic surfaces are **Rough**.



www.GDandTBasics.com



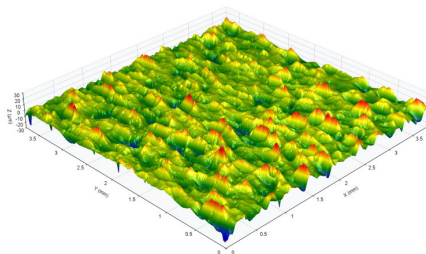
GD&T BASICS

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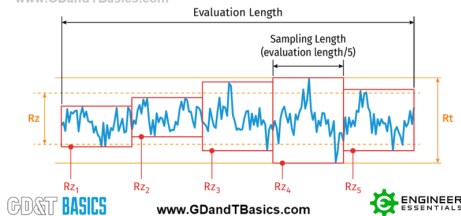
ENGINEER ESSENTIALS

5. Fractal Rough Surface Modeling

- All realistic surfaces are **Rough**.
- Recent research has revealed that **all classically defined roughness parameters are scale-dependent**.



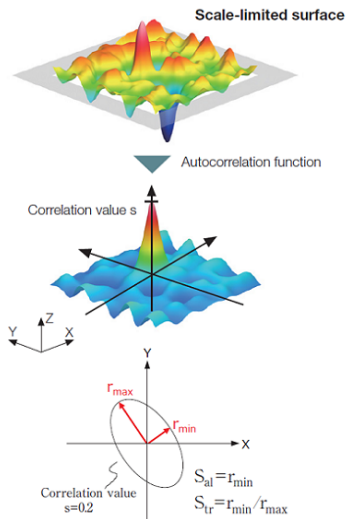
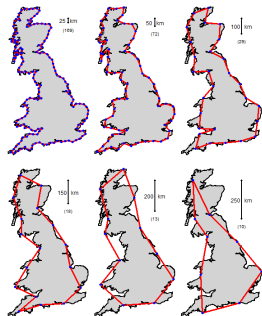
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5. Fractal Rough Surface Modeling

- All realistic surfaces are **Rough**.
- Recent research has revealed that **all classically defined roughness parameters are scale-dependent**.
- Investigating the auto-correlation reveals a **fractal-regular structure**.

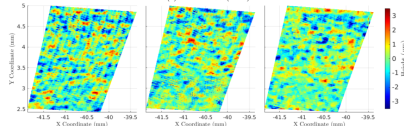
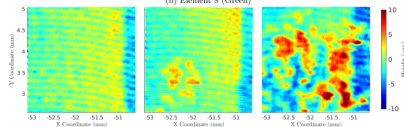
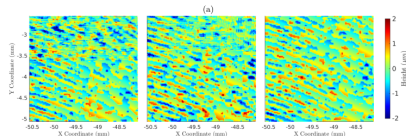
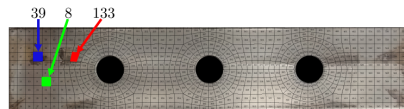
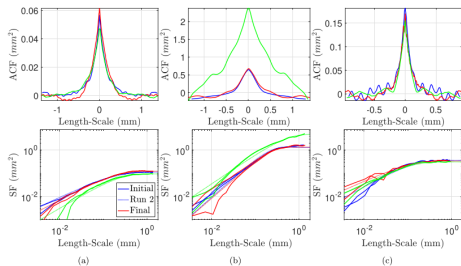
Most real-world features show fractality!



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Spatial Auto-Correlation Functions



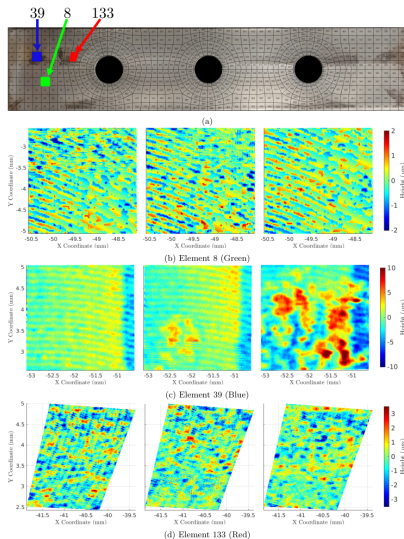
(d) Element 133 (Red)

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Project Topic: Investigation of Frictional Contact of Fractal Surfaces

- None of the classical phenomenologies hold true for fractal-regular surfaces.
- Fundamental work has been initiated in the study of contact of fractal surfaces, but still yet to mature.
- We will tackle:
 - 1 **The problem of settling**
 - 2 Normal Contact
 - 3 Tangential Contact
- Final goal is to obtain a **reduced order description of the displacement-traction relationship** applicable for a coarse finite element model.

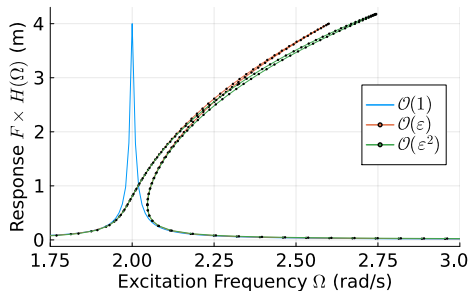


6. Julia Code Development for Nonlinear Vibrations

- **The Julia Programming Language** is gaining traction in the computational mechanics community.
- I have a lot of MATLAB code for numerical continuation, harmonic balance, and nonlinear dynamics in general that I want to move to Julia.



$(\omega_0 = 2, c = 0.01, \alpha = 0.2, F = 0.08, \Omega = 0.1)$



6. Julia Code Development for Nonlinear Vibrations

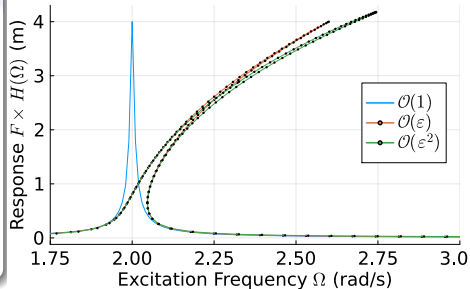
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Project Topic: Development of a Julia Toolbox for Nonlinear Vibrations

- Our task will be to **initiate the development** of a standalone toolbox in Julia for nonlinear vibrations.
- There is little to no consensus in the community about the relative merits and demerits of different programming environments for such a task: MATLAB, Python (JAX!), Julia, etc.
- Just writing the same code (say Harmonic Balance) in each of these and profiling them will be of immense use to the community.



$(\omega_0 = 2, c = 0.01, \alpha = 0.2, F = 0.08, \Omega = 0.1)$



7. Other Topics

Development of a Raspberry Pi-based vibration DAQ System

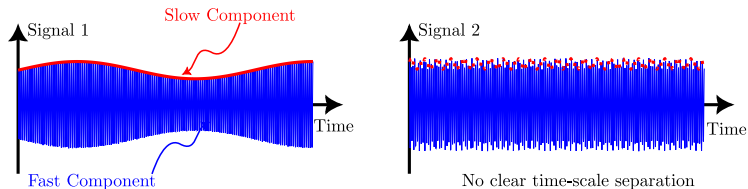
- Development of a cost-effective solution has the potential to spawn a product (a toolbox suite or even hardware).

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Investigation and Exploitation of Slow-Fast Decomposition of Dynamics

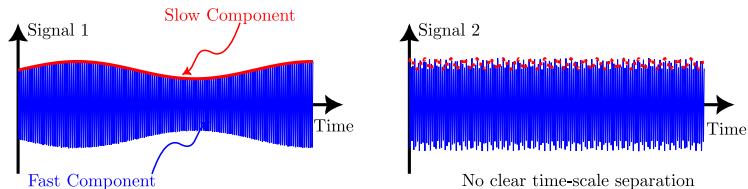


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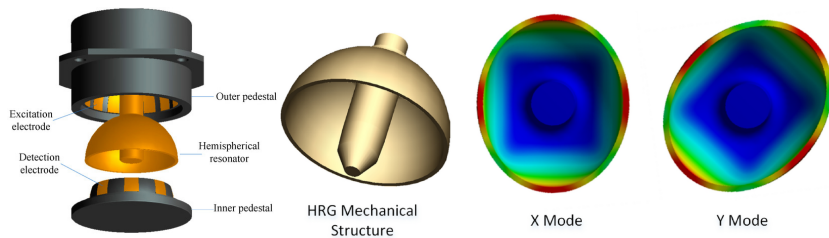


Stability of Non-Smooth Dynamical Systems

- Classical results of stability (Floquet theory) require at least C^1 continuity. Frictional contact problems do not have this.
- We've had success with averaged methods, but further investigations are necessary.

Other Topics

Design optimization of Hemispherical Resonator Gyros



Damage Detection

- Stochastic Approaches
- Guided Wave Approaches

Thank you!

Nidish Narayanaa Balaji



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