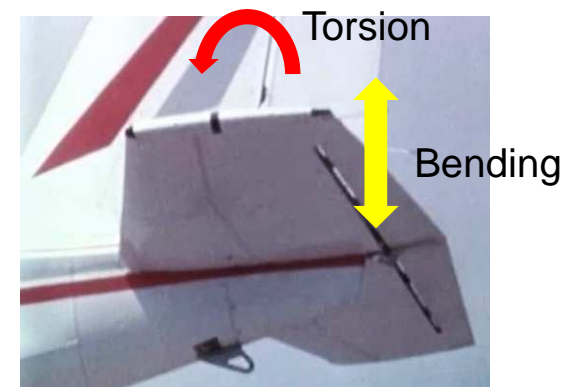
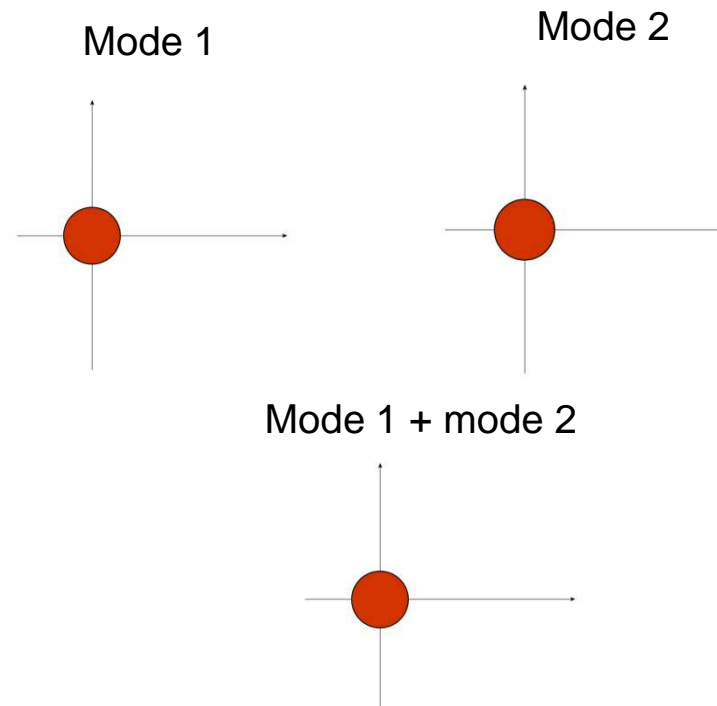


FLOW-INDUCED OSCILLATION OF A PLANE EMPENNAGE



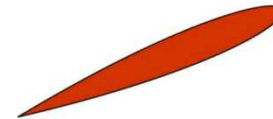
TWO-MODES APPROXIMATION

$$\underline{\xi}(\underline{x}, t) = Dq_1(t)\underline{\varphi}_1(\underline{x}) + Dq_2(t)\underline{\varphi}_2(\underline{x})$$



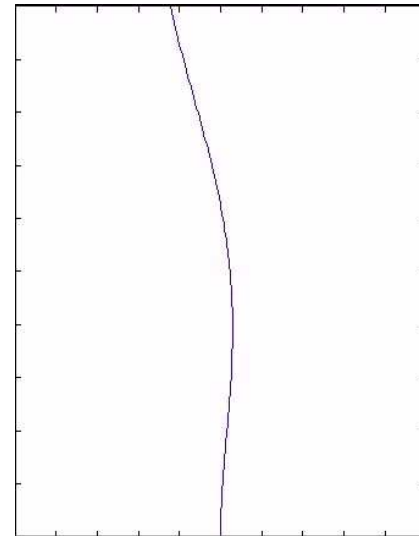
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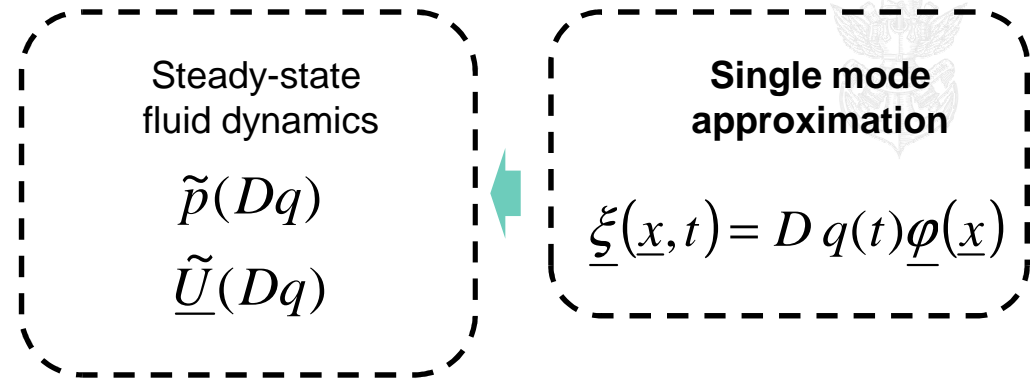
TWO-MODES APROXIMATION


$$\underline{\xi}(\underline{x}, t) = Dq_1(t)\underline{\varphi}_1(\underline{x}) + Dq_2(t)\underline{\varphi}_2(\underline{x})$$

$$m_1\ddot{q}_1 + k_1q_1 = f_{FS}^1$$

$$m_2\ddot{q}_2 + k_2q_2 = f_{FS}^2$$

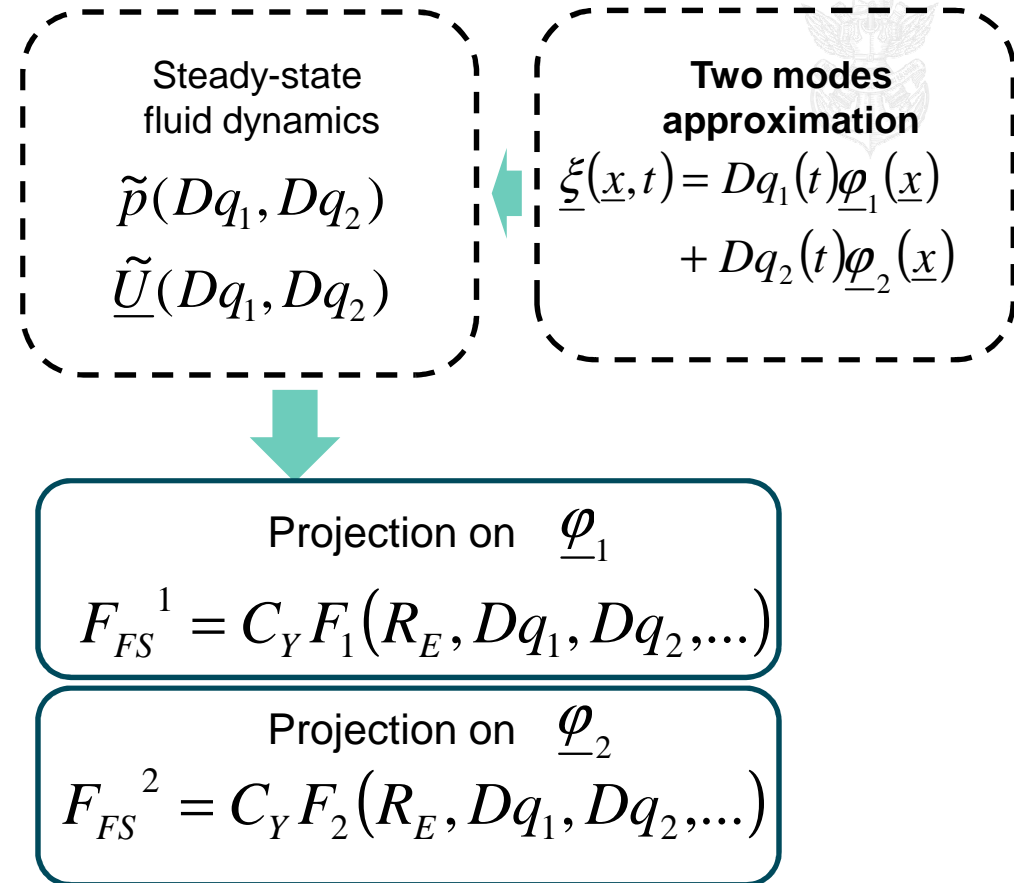
HIGH REDUCED VELOCITIES : ONE MODE



$$C_Y \int_{\partial\Omega_{FS}} \left\{ \left[-\tilde{p} \underline{I} + \frac{1}{R_E} (\nabla \tilde{\underline{U}} + \nabla^t \tilde{\underline{U}}) \right] \cdot \underline{n} \right\} \cdot \underline{\varphi} dS = F_{FS}(R_E, Dq, \dots)$$

$$\text{Stiffness force} \quad f_{FS} = C_Y \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial q} \right)^0 q = -k_F q$$

HIGH REDUCED VELOCITIES : TWO MODES



HIGH REDUCED VELOCITIES : TWO MODES

$$i = 1; 2$$

$$F_{FS}^i = C_Y F_i^0 + DC_Y \left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial q_1} \right)^0 q_1 + DC_Y \left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial q_2} \right)^0 q_2 + \dots$$




$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{q}_1 + k_1 q_1 &= C_Y K_{11} q_1 + C_Y K_{12} q_2 \\ m_2 \ddot{q}_2 + k_2 q_2 &= C_Y K_{21} q_1 + C_Y K_{22} q_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial q_j} \right)^0$$

Coupled flow-induced stiffness forces
between the two modes

TWO MODES COUPLED THROUGH FLOW-INDUCED STIFFNESS FORCES

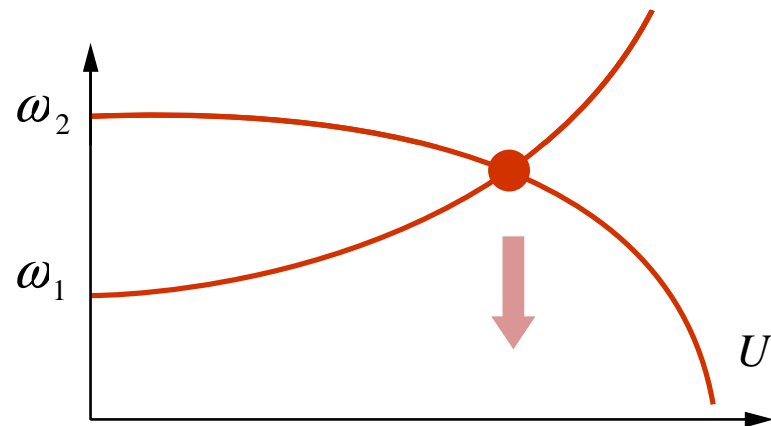

$$\begin{aligned}m_1 \ddot{q}_1 + k_1 q_1 &= C_Y K_{11} q_1 + C_Y K_{12} q_2 \\m_2 \ddot{q}_2 + k_2 q_2 &= C_Y K_{21} q_1 + C_Y K_{22} q_2\end{aligned}$$

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Coincidence of
frequencies

A MODEL SYSTEM

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{q}_1 + k_1 q_1 &= C_Y K_{11} q_1 + C_Y K_{12} q_2 \\ m_2 \ddot{q}_2 + k_2 q_2 &= C_Y K_{21} q_1 + C_Y K_{22} q_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{q}_1 + (k_1 - C_Y K_{11}) q_1 &= C_Y K_{12} q_2 \\ m_2 \ddot{q}_2 + (k_2 - C_Y K_{22}) q_2 &= C_Y K_{21} q_1 \end{aligned}$$

Symmetric

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_1 + q_1 &= \varepsilon q_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + q_2 &= \varepsilon q_1 \end{aligned} \quad \varepsilon \ll 1$$

Antisymmetric

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{q}_1 + q_1 &= \varepsilon q_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + q_2 &= -\varepsilon q_1 \end{aligned}$$

MODEL SYSTEM : SYMMETRIC COUPLING

Modes of the coupled system

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{q}_1 + q_1 &= \varepsilon q_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + q_2 &= \varepsilon q_1\end{aligned}\quad \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Re} \left[\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_0 e^{i\omega t} \right]$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \omega^2 & -\varepsilon \\ -\varepsilon & 1 - \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_0 e^{i\omega t} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \omega^2 & -\varepsilon \\ -\varepsilon & 1 - \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon \ll 1$$

$$\omega \approx 1 \pm \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

TWO MODES WITH REAL FREQUENCIES AND REAL EIGENVECTORS

$$\ddot{q}_1 + q_1 = \varepsilon q_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 + q_2 = \varepsilon q_1$$



$$\omega_A = 1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega_B = 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Two modes with real
frequencies and real
eigenvectors

MODEL SYSTEM : ANTISYMMETRIC COUPLING

Modes of the coupled system

$$\begin{aligned}\ddot{q}_1 + q_1 &= \varepsilon q_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 + q_2 &= -\varepsilon q_1\end{aligned}\quad \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Re} \left[\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_0 e^{i\omega t} \right]$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - \omega^2 & -\varepsilon \\ +\varepsilon & 1 - \omega^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_0 e^{i\omega t} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \omega^2 & -\varepsilon \\ +\varepsilon & 1 - \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1 - \omega^2)^2 + \varepsilon^2 = 0$$

$$\varepsilon \ll 1$$

$$\omega \approx 1 \pm i \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

TWO MODES WITH COMPLEX FREQUENCIES AND EIGENVECTORS

$$\ddot{q}_1 + q_1 = \varepsilon q_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 + q_2 = -\varepsilon q_1$$



$$\omega_A = 1 + i\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega_B = 1 - i\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

Two modes with complex frequencies and complex eigenvectors

A DAMPED MODE

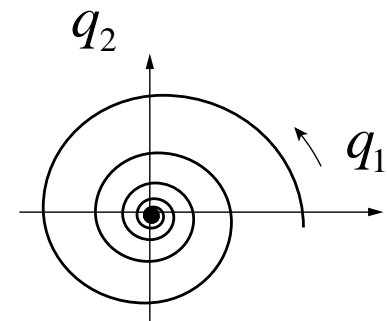
$$\omega_A = 1 + i\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Re} \left[\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_A e^{i\omega_A t} \right] = \text{Re} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}_A e^{i(1+i\varepsilon/2)t} \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} e^{-\varepsilon t/2}$$



AN UNSTABLE MODE

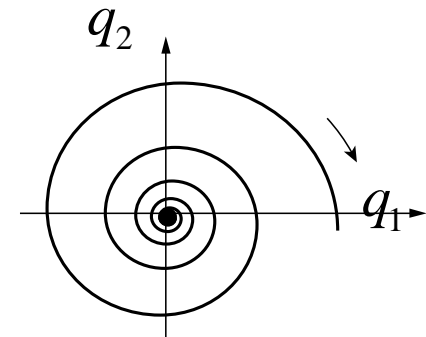
$$\omega_B = 1 - i\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Re} \left[\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix}_B e^{i\omega_B t} \right] = \text{Re} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}_B e^{i(1-i\varepsilon/2)t} \right]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{pmatrix} e^{\varepsilon t/2}$$



NEUTRAL, DAMPED AND UNSTABLE MODES



Symmetric

$$\ddot{q}_1 + q_1 = \varepsilon q_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 + q_2 = \varepsilon q_1$$

Two neutral modes

Antisymmetric

$$\ddot{q}_1 + q_1 = \varepsilon q_2$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 + q_2 = -\varepsilon q_1$$

One damped mode , one unstable mode

AN UNSTABLE MODE

Symmetric

Potential

$$\Phi = \varepsilon q_1 q_2$$

Conservative

Two neutral modes

$$\ddot{q}_1 + q_1 = \varepsilon q_2 = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial q_1}$$

$$\ddot{q}_2 + q_2 = \varepsilon q_1 = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial q_2}$$


Antisymmetric

No Potential

Non conservative

One damped mode, one unstable mode

BACK TO THE GENERAL CASE



$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \ddot{q}_1 + (k_1 - C_Y K_{11}) q_1 &= C_Y K_{12} q_2 \\ m_2 \ddot{q}_2 + (k_2 - C_Y K_{22}) q_2 &= C_Y K_{21} q_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{ij} = \left(\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial q_j} \right)^0$$

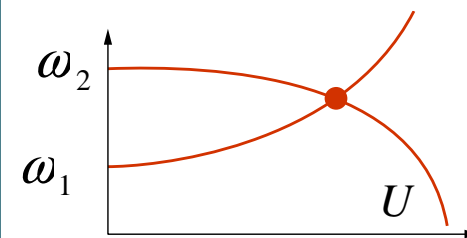
$$F_{FS}^i = C_Y F_i(R_E, Dq_1, Dq_2, \dots)$$

$$F_{FS}^i = C_Y \int_{\partial \Omega_{FS}} \left\{ \left[-\tilde{p} \underline{I} + \frac{1}{R_E} (\nabla \underline{\tilde{U}} + \nabla^t \underline{\tilde{U}}) \right] \cdot \underline{n} \right\} \cdot \underline{\varphi}_i \, dS$$

FREQUENCY COINCIDENCE AND NON-SYMMETRIC COUPLING



Two modes that coincide



+ Non symmetric coupling



Dynamic instability



?