

Adjusted Equivalent Static Wind Loads for non-Gaussian Linear Static Analysis

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Context

Le Nouveau Vélodrome Marseille



Stade de Lille Métropole

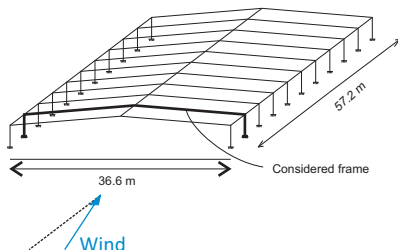


→ Equivalent Static Wind Loads?

<complex structure, load combination, codification, simplicity>



Academic Example

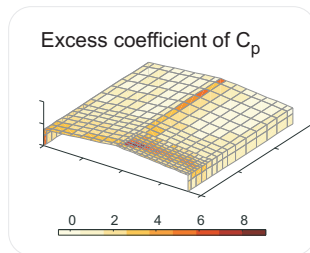
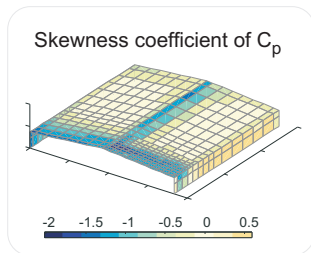
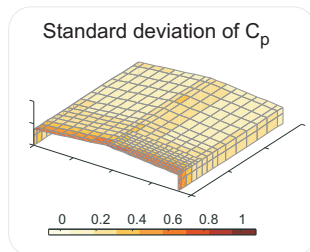
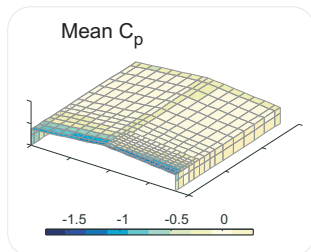


- ▷ Well-known wind pressure field [Main 2006]
- ▷ Limitations of existing ESWLs
- ▷ Linear & static structural behaviour <simple enough>



Non Gaussian pressure field !

Academic Example: Pressure Field

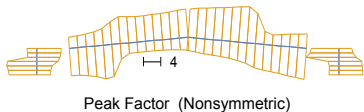
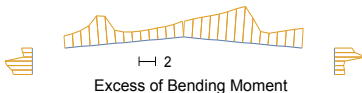
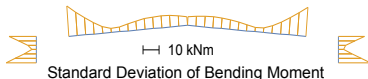
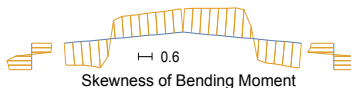
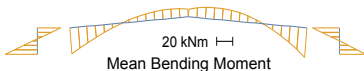


Academic Example: Response in Frame #2

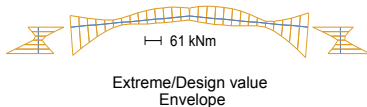
Example of C_p



$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{p}(t)$$

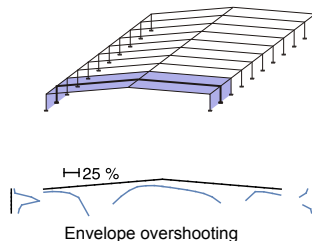
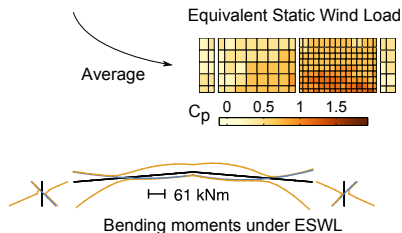
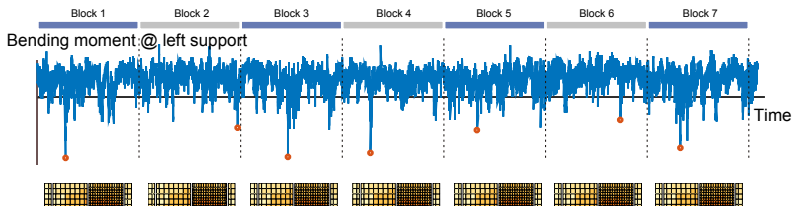


$$E = \mu + g\sigma$$



Equivalent Static Wind Load

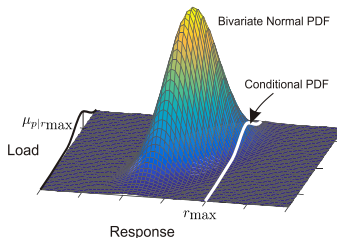
▷ Conditional Sampling technique [Holmes 1988]



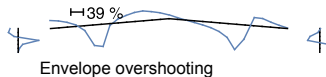
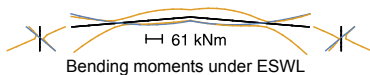
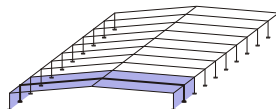
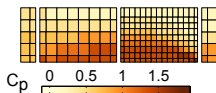
Equivalent Static Wind Load

▷ Load-Response Correlation (LRC) [Kasperski 1992]

		Response				
		0	1	2	3	4
Load	0		μ_r	σ_r		
	1	μ_p	ρ_{rp}			
	2	σ_p				
	3					
	4					



Equivalent Static Wind Load



Equivalent Static Wind Load

▷ Non-Gaussian Load-Response Correlation: a bi-cubic model

		Response				
		0	1	2	3	4
Load	0		μ_r	σ_r	$\gamma_{3,r}$	$\gamma_{4,r}$
	1	μ_p	ρ_{rp}			
	2	σ_p				
	3	$\gamma_{3,p}$				
	4	$\gamma_{4,p}$				

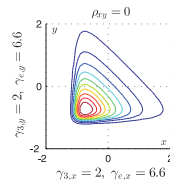
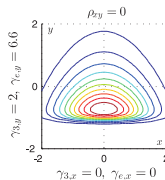
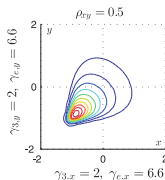
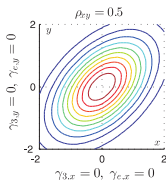
u_r, u_p : Two correlated normal R.V.

$a_r, b_r, \alpha_r, a_p, b_p, \alpha_p, \rho_{rp}$: 7 parameters

$$r = \frac{\alpha_r}{b_r} \left(\frac{u_r^3}{3} + a_r u_r^2 + (b_r - 1) u_r - a_r \right)$$

$$p = \frac{\alpha_p}{b_p} \left(\frac{u_p^3}{3} + a_p u_p^2 + (b_p - 1) u_p - a_p \right)$$

Examples of PDFs generated with the bi-cubic model



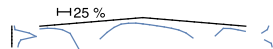
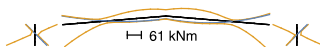
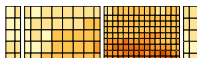
Equivalent Static Wind Load: Comparison

Equivalent Static Wind Load

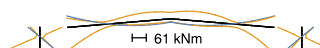
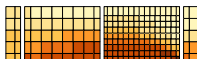
Bending Moments under ESWL

Envelope overshooting

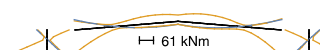
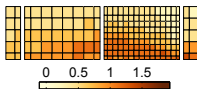
Conditional Sampling



Load-Response Correlation



Non Gaussian Load-Response Correlation



- LRC: Severe over-estimation of the envelope
- Non-G. LRC: Slight over-estimation of the envelope



Two important properties & Adjustment

1. the *Envelope value condition*

... The ESWL associated with a given response should **return the design value** for that response ...

2. the *Non-overestimation condition*

... The responses under a given ESWL should **not exceed** the target envelope ...

→ 2-step adjustment

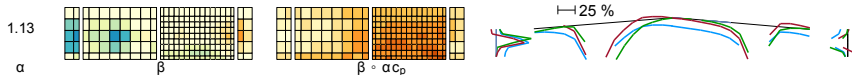
$$\tilde{p}^{(e)} = \beta \circ (\alpha p^{(e)})$$

α : load scaling coefficient

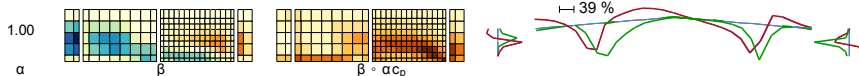
β : local adjustment coefficient

Illustration of Adjustment

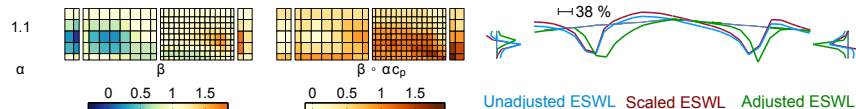
Conditional Sampling



Load-Response Correlation

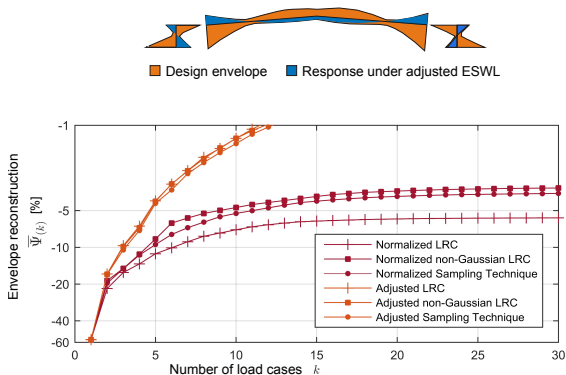


Non Gaussian Load-Response Correlation



- $\alpha = 1$ for the LRC method
- β is obtained with a constrained optimization algorithm (as close as 1 as possible)

Envelope Reconstruction



- Adjustment \rightarrow faster reconstruction
- Conditional Sampling, LRC, nG-LRC perform equally if adjusted

Perspectives & Conclusions

Proposition of a Non Gaussian version of the LRC

- ▷ bi-cubic model
- ▷ regularly extends the LRC for non Gaussian pressure field/responses

2-Step Adjustment of Equivalent Static Wind Load to meet:

- ▷ the Envelope Value Condition
- ▷ the Non-Overstimation Condition

Thank you ...

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Structural & Stochastic Dynamics
www.ssd.ulg.ac.be

Read more about this topic:

- ▶ Blaise N., Denoël V. (2013). *Principal static wind loads*. Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics 113, 29-39.
- ▶ Blaise N., Canor T., Denoël V. (to appear). *Reconstruction of the envelope of non-Gaussian structural responses with principal static wind loads*.
- ▶ Kasperski M., (1992). *Extreme wind load distributions for linear and nonlinear design*. Engineering Structures 14, 27-34
- ▶ Holmes J.D., (1988). *Distribution of peak wind loads on a low-rise building*. Journal Of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics 29, 59-67

Available @ www.orbi.ulg.ac.be