

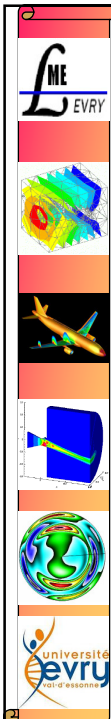


**Présentation du Laboratoire de Mécanique et d'Énergétique d'Évry**

**Equipe MFE / Environnement**

**Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la recherche**

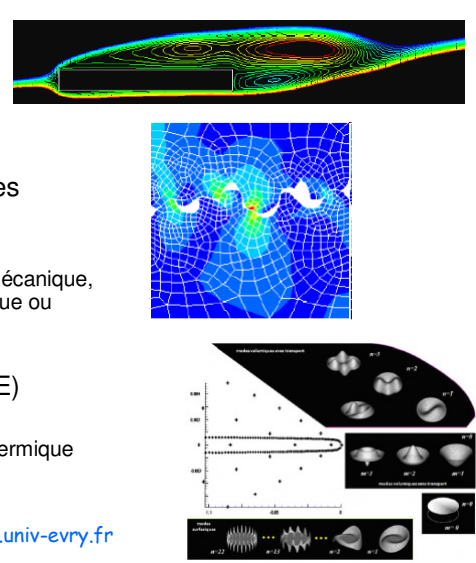
<http://lme.univ-evry.fr/>



**3 axes de recherche au LMEE**

- Mécanique des Fluides et Environnement (MFE)
  - responsable : Amer Chpoun
- Modélisation en Dynamique des Structures (MDS)
  - responsable : Zhi-Qiang Feng
    - Modélisation numérique en mécanique, linéaire ou non linéaire, statique ou dynamique
- Thermique et Énergétique (THE)
  - responsable : Alain Neveu
    - Méthodes modales pour la thermique non linéaire

<http://lme.univ-evry.fr>










## □ Ressources humaines du LMEE

- Directeur : Zhi-Qiang FENG
- Enseignants-chercheurs
  - 4 professeurs des Universités
  - 11 maîtres de conférences
  - 1 prag
- 2 latoss
  - 1 ingénieur informatique
  - 1 secrétaire
- 4 Doctorants



<http://lmeev.univ-evry.fr>








## □ 3 sites

- UFR ST (équipes MDS/MFE)
- IUT GMP (équipe MFE)
- IUT GTE (équipe THE)





<http://lmeev.univ-evry.fr>

## □ Les moyens du laboratoire

→ **Matériels**

- Station HP Z800 bi-processeur Intel Xeon 64 bits
- Cluster Linux (3 nœuds bi-processeur Xeon)
- Stations de travail 64 bits (Opteron, SGI)
- Serveur de fichiers, stations graphiques (Tecplot, Paraview, FerView, ...)
- Accès aux centres de calcul nationaux (IDRIS, CINES)
- Station météo (anémomètres à ultrason et à hélice)

→ **Logiciels**

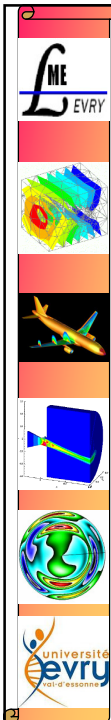
- ANSYS, FLUENT
- FASTRAN
- MATLAB
- CUVE3D
- THETIS
- FER/Solid, FER/Impact, FER/View,... (LMEE)

<http://lmeev.univ-evry.fr>

## □ L'équipe MFE

| Fluides compressibles<br>(théorique /expérimental)  | Environnement  | Fluides incompressibles<br>(convection naturelle / numérique) |
|---|--|---|
| <p>→ A. Chpoun<br/>(Pr/IUT-GMP)</p> <p>→ M. Sellam<br/>(MCF/IUT-GTE)</p> <p>→ G. Fournier<br/>(MCF/IUT-GTE)</p> | <p>→ P. Ngae<br/>(MCF/IUT GMP)</p> <p>→ H. Balde<br/>(Docteur / ATER)</p> <p>→ G. Turbelin<br/>(MCF/UFR ST)</p> <p>→ A. Feiz<br/>(MCF/IUT GMP)</p> <p>→ E. Barbosa<br/>(MCF/IUT Orléans)</p> | <p>→ M. Bouafia<br/>(MCF/UFR-ST)</p>                          |




<http://lmeev.univ-evry.fr>



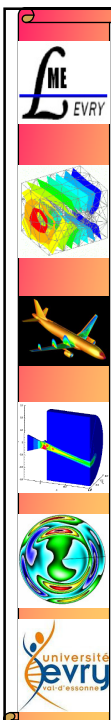
## □ L' quipe MFE / Environnement

→  quipe f d r e autour de l'analyse / mod lisation / simulation du ph nom ne « vent »

- Forts vents, turbulence
  - excitation des structures
- Vents mod r s
  - production d' nergie  olienne
- **Faibles vents, transport diffusion**
  - **exposition aux polluants**

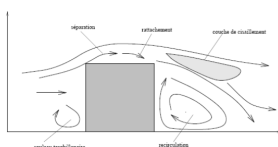
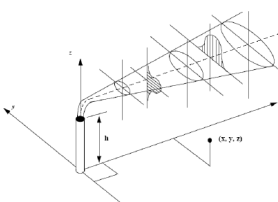
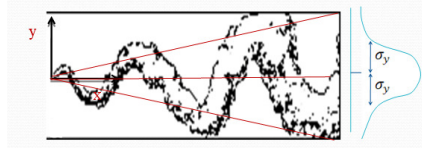




<http://lme.evry.fr>

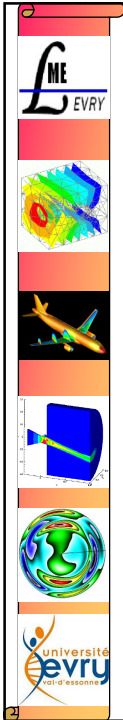


## □ Gen se des travaux

- Analyse de champs convectifs par ondeslettes
  - th se P. Ngae (1996)
- Mod lisation de l'action du vent sur les structures
  - th se G. Turbelin (2000)
- Identification locale du vent par les RNA
  - th se N. S. Ba (2000)
- Transport de polluants au voisinage des centres techniques de traitement des d chets m nagers
  -  tude ADEME (2003)
- Dispersion de scalaires passifs,  tude des mod les de dispersion
  - th se S. Bekhouche (2007)
- Pollution de Proximit , Transport et Agriculture
  - Projet Primequal (ADEME /INRA) (2010)
- Dispersion atmosph rique par faibles vents
  - th se H. Balde (2011)

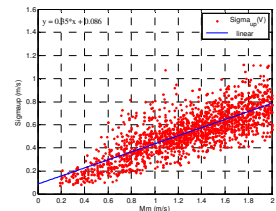
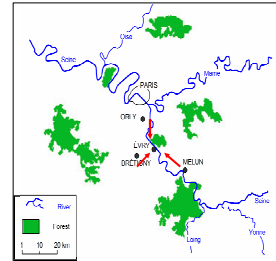




<http://lme.evry.fr>

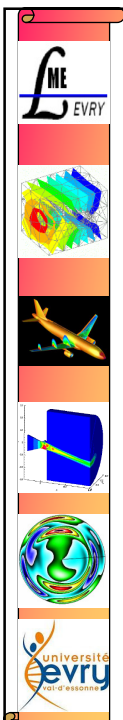


## □ Transport de polluants passifs par vents faibles

- Méthodes d'identification et de reconstruction du vent local à partir de données régionales (expérimentales)
  - Conception d'outils d'analyse basés sur les ondelettes
  - Modèles experts pour la prévision (ARMAX, RNA, ARIMA...)
  
- Analyse, développement de modèle de dispersion
  - Validation, élaboration, amélioration de modèles analytiques et semi-analytiques
  - Simulation numérique à l'aide de codes CFD



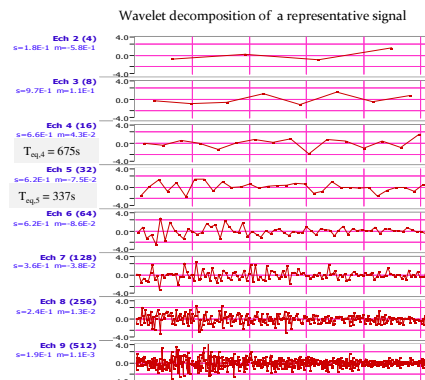
<http://lme.univ-evry.fr>









## □ Example : Methods to estimate the horizontal dispersion

### □ Method based on the Generation of Random Particle Trajectories (GRPT) 1/2

- Representative local low wind velocity records are wavelet transformed using Daubechies (DB4) wavelets
  - This results in sets of wavelet coefficients characteristic of the time-scale structure of the natural wind
  
- Random signals, statistically similar to the original ones (with the same energy), are obtained by inverse wavelet transform
  - The original wavelet coefficients are kept at each scales, however, their positions in time are randomly permuted before performing the inverse wavelet transform



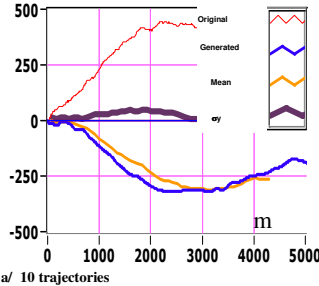
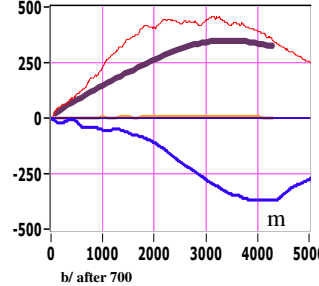
<http://lme.univ-evry.fr>







### Example : Methods to estimate the horizontal dispersion

#### Method based on the Generation of Random Particle Trajectories (GRPT) 2/2

- Time integrations of the generated velocities led to trajectories  $y_k = \sum_{i=0}^k v_i \Delta t$
- $\sigma_y(x)$  is gradually constructed by computing j trajectories, until the mean trajectory is aligned in the x-axis (y=0)

<http://lme.univ-evry.fr>

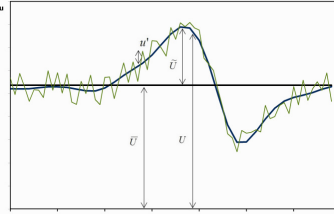
### Example : Methods to estimate the horizontal dispersion

#### Method based on the Experimental Analysis of Velocity Fluctuations (EAVF) 1/2

$$\bar{u}(M,t) = \bar{U}(M,t) + \tilde{u}'(M,t) \quad \text{With} \quad \bar{U}(M,t) = \bar{U}(M) + \tilde{U}(M,t)$$

$$\bar{u}(M,t) = \bar{U}(M) + \tilde{U}(M,t) + \tilde{u}'(M,t)$$

Overall time-mean + Low frequency fluctuations + Turbulent fluctuations



- Longitudinal component, in the mean wind direction:

$$u(M,t) = \bar{u}(M) + \tilde{u}(M,t) + u'(M,t)$$

- Lateral component, in the crosswind direction :

$$v(M,t) = \tilde{v}(M,t) + v'(M,t)$$

- The main difficulty is to extract the slow time-varying component

<http://lme.univ-evry.fr>

**□ Example : Methods to estimate the horizontal dispersion**

**□ Method based on the Experimental Analysis of Velocity Fluctuations (EAVF) 2/2**

- Empirical Mode Decomposition (EMD) is used to separate the organized and turbulent lateral fluctuations
- Variance of the organized fluctuations is evaluated over  $T_s$  (the sampling time duration)
- Variance of the turbulent fluctuations is evaluated over  $N$  designated time intervals of  $T$  seconds,  $N = \text{int}(T_s/T)$
- Variance of the lateral wind speed component can be approximated by

$$\sigma_{v, T_s}^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_{v_i, T}^2 + \sigma_{\bar{v}, T_s}^2$$

- Lateral standard deviation can be computed by using the Taylor's theorem

$$\sigma_y^2(T_s) = 2 \sigma_{v, T_s}^2 T_L T_s$$

<http://lme.e.univ-evry.fr>