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## Operator GENE\_FONC\_ALEA

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### 1 Drank

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To generate a trajectory of a multivariate process stochastic monodimensional (i.e with several components and indexed on only one variable), steady, of average null from his matrix of spectral concentration (interspectral matrix). The trajectories of the stochastic process are temporal functions which make it possible to carry out a transient dynamic computation then.

The trajectories obtained have an interspectral matrix which converges on average towards the interspectral matrix targets and are the achievements of a process asymptotically gaussian (i.e when the number of pullings tends towards the infinite one). The algorithm used is an algorithm of simulation per trigonometrical series with phase random and transformed of opposite fast Fourier. Product

a concept of the type `counts_fonction`. Syntax

## 2 vf [array

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```
_fonction] = GENE_FONC_ALEA (◆INTE
◇NUMÉRIQUE      _SPEC=intf      [      interspectrum      ]
                _VITE_FLUI=nk [I]      #      Case
                with authorized interpolation: ◇/◇
                  INTERPOL=' OUI'      ,      [DEFAULT      ]
◇TIRAGE=durée
                ◇DUREE      [R] ◇FREQ
                _INIT=fi      [R]      ◇FREQ
                _FIN=ff      [R]      #      Case
                with interpolation not - authorized: /◇INTERPOL
                  = ' NON'      ,      ◇NB
                _POIN=nb_poin      [I] ◇NB
                _TIRAGE=/nt      [I      ]      /1      [DEFAULT
                ] ◇INIT
                _ALEA=ni      [I]      ◇INFO
                =/1 [DEFAULT      ] /2 ◇
                TITER
                =titer      [ l_Kn]      ); Operands
```

## 3 Operand

### 3.1 INTE\_SPEC ♦INTE

`_SPEC = intf [interspectrum ]` Name of the interspectral matrix towards which the interspectral matrix of the generated signals must tend. The interspectral matrix

is a complex matrix, whose each term is written where  $S_{XY}(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} E[X(t)Y(t-\tau)] e^{-2i\pi f\tau} d\tau$  is  $E[\cdot]$  the expectation, and where and are  $X Y$  two steady random processes (for example two components of a loading in two points distinct from a mesh). Note:

| *To be physical, the interspectral matrix must be a definite-positive hermitian matrix. This*

interspectral matrix is generated mainly by the operators: `DEFI_`

`INTE_SPEC`, `LIRE_INTE_SPEC` and `CALC _INTE_SPEC`. For

further information on the meaning of the parameters, the reader is invited to consult of the command documentation `DEFI_ INTE_SPEC [U4.36.02]`. Operand

### 3.2 NUME\_VITE\_FLUI ♦NUMÉRIQUE

`_VITE_FLUI = nk [I]` This sequence number

corresponds at a rate of flow if the interspectrums model, via operators `CALC_ FLUI_STRU` and `DEFI_ SPEC_TURB`, a turbulent excitation induced by a fluid flow. Operand

### 3.3 INTERPOL ♦INTERPOL

`=/"OUI'`

`[ DEFAULT ]` One authorizes

to interpolate the functions in frequency constituting the terms of the interspectral matrix. In particular, the new discretization will depend on the period of the signal to generate (key word `DUREE_TIRAGE`) and amongst points of the FFT (key word `NB_POIN`). `/"NON`

`"` the values

of the interspectrum used are only the existing values (not interpolation used). Caution:

#### If INTERPOL

- `= 'NON'`, it is necessary that: the various terms of the interspectral matrix have exactly the same discretization and with a constant step in frequency. If the number of points of discretization of the interspectrum is not a

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- power of 2, and/or with the interspectrum one is not compatible or of alarms are emitted and a power of 2 ad hoc is chosen, the interspectrums are sufficiently finely discretized to allow a generation of temporal with sufficient times. `_TIRAGE=durée`

## 3.4 operand DUREE\_TIRAGE

`◇DUREE [R] Lasted`

of the signal to generate, for each pulling (the total period will thus be  $ndurée \times$ ). If

key word `DUREE_TIRAGE` is not present, the period of the signal to be generated is calculated by where  $durée = \frac{1}{\Delta f}$  is  $\Delta f$  the step in frequency of the interspectrum (not minimum of origin of the interspectrum, or not calculated starting from key keys `FREQ_INIT`, `FREQ_FIN` and `NB_POIN`). Note:

### The generated

| signals start at time 0. with a value zero. Note:

| To obtain the desired period, the algorithm of generation adjusts the number of points used in the FFT (cf [§3.6] Operand `NB_POIN` ◇ `NB_POIN` prolongs if need the interspectrum beyond the frequencies min and max by zero values. Operands

## 3.5 FREQ\_INIT /FREQ\_FIN ◇FREQ

`_INIT = fi [R] ◇FREQ`  
`_FIN = FF [ R] First`

and last values of frequency for which the interspectrum will be taken into account. The presence of these key words causes to truncate the interspectrum. If the key words are not present, in fact the values of minimal and maximum frequency of the interspectrum are used. Operand

## 3.6 NB\_POIN ◇ NB\_POIN

`= nb_poin [I] Number of points`

of discretization of the interspectrum to be used in the algorithm of generation. This number must be a power of 2 because it corresponds to the number of points of the fast transform of Fourier reverses used by the algorithm of generation. If such is not the case, it is the power of 2 immediately above than `nb_poin` which is retained. If

key word `NB_POIN` is not present, the number of points is calculated so that the theorem of Shannon is respected, i.e. that, where  $\frac{1}{\Delta t} > 2 \cdot f_{max}$  is  $\Delta t$  the step in time of the signal to generate (which depends on `NB_POIN` and `DUREE_TIRAGE`) and where is  $f_{max}$  the maximum frequency selected of the interspectrum. Suggestion

: It

is advised not to specify the number of points, the coded algorithm choosing in this case automatically the optimal value. In particular, if key word `DUREE_TIRAGE` and `NB_POIN` are not present, then one is assured that the generated signal is coherent at the same time with the step of discretization of the interspectrum and with the maximum frequency. However, if the user wants to specify `NB_POIN`, the two remarks which follow must help there. Note:

If

key word `DUREE_TIRAGE` and `NB_POIN` are present then one a: In this case,  $\Delta t = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\text{durée}}{\text{nb\_poin}}$  if `nb_poin` is too small compared to period so that the theorem of Shannon is respected; then an alarm is emitted and it is the minimum number of points allowing the respect of the theorem of Shannon which is retained. The value specified by `NB_POIN` is thus taken into account only when it is higher than the value minimum. By imposing a number of points raised, one can force the signal to have a step of discretization in time smaller than that by default. It is necessary then to be conscious that the discretization of temporal is finer than the maximum frequency of the interspectrum allows it theoretically. Note:

If INTERPOL

= 'NON' and if `nb_poin` is not compatible with the interspectrum, an alarm is emitted and a power of 2 ad hoc is selected. Note:

The number

of points constituting the generated signals is equal to twice the number of points of discretization of the interspectrum, and thus to twice `nb_poin` when the key word is indicated. This number of points is useful to know for a posterior use in `CALC_INTE_SPEC [U4.36.03]` (cf [§ 3.9] 3.9 INFO INFO [§ 6] "6 # This

## 3.7 NB\_TIRAGE ◇ NB\_TIRAGE

= NT [I] Many

pullings which must contain the generated temporal signals. The signals results will contain NT end to end put statistically independent pullings. One can then post-treat the results got from these signals generated with operator `CALC_INTE_SPEC [U4.36.03]`, cf [§6] "Examples6# This

If

key word `DUREE_TIRAGE` is present, the total period of signal will be `NT lasted` × . However, it is not of course equivalent to generate 1 pulling of lasted period `NT` × `_tirage` and `NT` pullings of lasted period end to end put `_tirage`. There is statistical independence between the various sections of period `D` in the second case and not in the first. Operand

## 3.8 INIT\_ALEA ◇ INIT

`_ALEA=ni` [I] Causes

the initialization in its `ni`-ième term of the continuation of pseudo-random numbers employed for the generation of the signals. If

key word `INIT_ALEA` is absent, the terms used of the continuation are those immediately consecutive with those already used. If no term were still used, the continuation is initialized in its first term. Suggestion

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## : A less

than one particular use, it is advised not to inform key word `INIT_ALEA` in the following operators: `GENE_FONC_ALEA`, `GENE_VARI_ALEA` and `GENE_MATR_ALEA`. In this case, with the first call to the one of these operators, the continuation of pseudo-random numbers is initialized in its first term. The omission of key word `INIT_ALEA` to each call of these operators in the command file guarantees the statistical independence of the pseudo-random numbers used. Note:

## The germ

of the continuation remains identical of one execution to the other of Code\_Aster; the results thus remain rigorously identical (one can thus test non regression of the results statistical ones not converged). If one wishes to generate results statistically independent from one execution to another, then it is necessary to use key word `INIT_ALEA` with values raising the number of terms used in the former executions. Caution:

## The generator

of random variable used is that of the modulus "random" of Python. It depends on the version of Python exploited by Code\_Aster. Not statistically converged results can thus vary from one version to another of Code\_Aster or platform to another, if the version of Python is not the same one and that between the two versions the modulus random evolved (case between Python 2.1 and 2.3). Note:

## In version

| Python 2.3, the period of the generator is of  $2^{**} 19937 - 1$ . Operand

## 3.9 INFO ◊ INFO

= /1: not

d'impression. /2: printing

of time step, initial time, the final time of the generated signals, and amongst points used in the transform of fast Fourier opposite. Note:

## INFO=

| 2 makes it possible to know the number of points constituting the generated signals (it is twice the number of points used in the fast transform of Fourier reverses.) It is to better use this number of points than in operator `CALC_INTE_SPEC` key word `NB_POIN` (cf [§ 6]) 6 # This

## 3.10 TITER ◊ TITER

= title title

is the title of computation to be printed at the top of the results [U4.03.01]. Phase

## 4 of checking Various

checks are carried out to ensure that the data are coherent (`nb_poin` sufficiently large compared to the maximum frequency and period to generate, lasted sufficiently great compared to the discretization of the interspectrum, etc...). Alarms are emitted if necessary. If

key word NB\_POIN is present , then it is checked that the value given is a power of 2. In the contrary case, an alarm is emitted and the value is modified. If INTERPOL = 'NON', one checks that the various terms of the interspectral matrix have the same discretization with a constant step in frequency. Count

## 5 produced the parameters

of the produced array are following PARAMETRETYPEDESCRIPTIONNUME

		<b>_ORDRE</b> numéros
		of ordreFONCTIONK24nom
		generated functions Exemples

## 6 # This

example is only giving an idea of the syntax and # of the useful associated operators (for the recovery of generated functions # and their possible checking). # the interspectrum used does not have meaning. There is not # of use of the generated functions (with a dyna\_tran\_modal by # example ). # the cases test zzzz180a and sdll107a provide more complete examples # Definition

```
of the interspectrum spect
11 = DEFI_FONCTION (NOM_PARA
                   = "FREQ", VALE_C
                   = (0. , 10
                      . , 0      . , 50.0,10
                      . , 0      . , 150      . ,
                      0.1,0      . , )      ) spect
```

```
12 = DEFI_FONCTION (NOM_PARA
                   = "FREQ", VALE_C
                   = (0. , 0.5
                      , 0.8      , 150      . ,
                      0.5,0.8      , )      ) spect
```

```
22 = DEFI_FONCTION (NOM_PARA
                   = "FREQ" VALE_C
                   = (0. , 1 .
                      , 0.      , 150      . ,
                      1. , 0 . , )      ) mat

      _int
= DEFI_INTE_SPEC (DIMENSION
                 = 2, PAR_FONCTION
                 = ( _F (          NUME_ORDRE_I = 1, NUME_ORDRE_J
                           = 1, FONCTION
                           = sp11), _F (NUME_ORDRE_I
                           = 1, NUME_ORDRE_J
```

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```
= 2, FONCTION  
= sp12), _F (NUME_ORDRE_I  
= 2, NUME_ORDRE_J  
= 2, FONCTION  
= sp22))) #
```

Generation

```
of the two temporal functions vect  
= GENE_FONC_ALEA (INTE_SPEC=mat_int , DUREE  
_TIRAGE=5., NB_TIRAGE  
=10, ) # Recovery
```

```
of the two functions for example for an IMPR_FONCTION FONC1  
= RECU_FONCTION (TABLE=vect , FILTRE  
= _F (NOM_PARA = "NUME_ORDRE", VALE_I  
= 1), NOM_PARA  
_TABL=' FONCTION',) FONC2
```

```
= RECU_FONCTION (TABLE=VECT1 , FILTRE  
= _F (NOM_PARA = "NUME_ORDRE", VALE_I  
= 2), NOM_PARA  
_TABL=' FONCTION',) # Checking
```

```
: Computation of the interspectrum of generated functions # Attention  
: the value given to NB_POIN is important. It is # desirable  
to take it equal to the constituent number of points #  
the functions (2*nb_fft if coming from GENE_FONC_ALEA). INTERS  
=CALC_INTE_SPEC (INST_INIT=0 ., INST_  
FIN=50., DUREE  
_ANALYZE=5., DUREE  
_DECALAGE=5., NB_POIN  
=2048, FONCTION  
= (FONC1, FONC2 ,)) # Recovery
```

```
of the auto--spectrum of FONC1 for comparison with spetc11 F11  
=RECU _FONCTION (INTE_SPEC=INTERS, NUME_  
ORDRE_I=1,)
```