

4 Bretschneider Spectrum Definition

The formula for the Bretschneider (one-sided) ocean wave spectrum is

$$S(\omega) = \frac{5}{16} \frac{\omega_m^4}{\omega^5} H_{1/3}^2 e^{-5\omega_m^4/4\omega^4}$$

where ω is frequency in radians per second, ω_m is the modal (most likely) frequency of any given wave, and $H_{1/3}$ is the significant wave height. Make a single figure that shows the Bretschneider spectrum (S as a function of ω) for these cases:

SeaState	$2\pi/\omega_m$, sec	$H_{1/3}$, m
2	6.3	0.3
3	7.5	0.9
4	8.8	1.9
5	9.7	3.3
6	12.4	5.0

Here is the MATLAB code I used and the resulting figure:

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% 2.017 Homework 1. Bretschneider Spectrum.
% FSH MIT Mechanical Engineering

clear all;
figure(1);clf;hold off; hold on; % note: hold is on so we can overlay
                                % figures

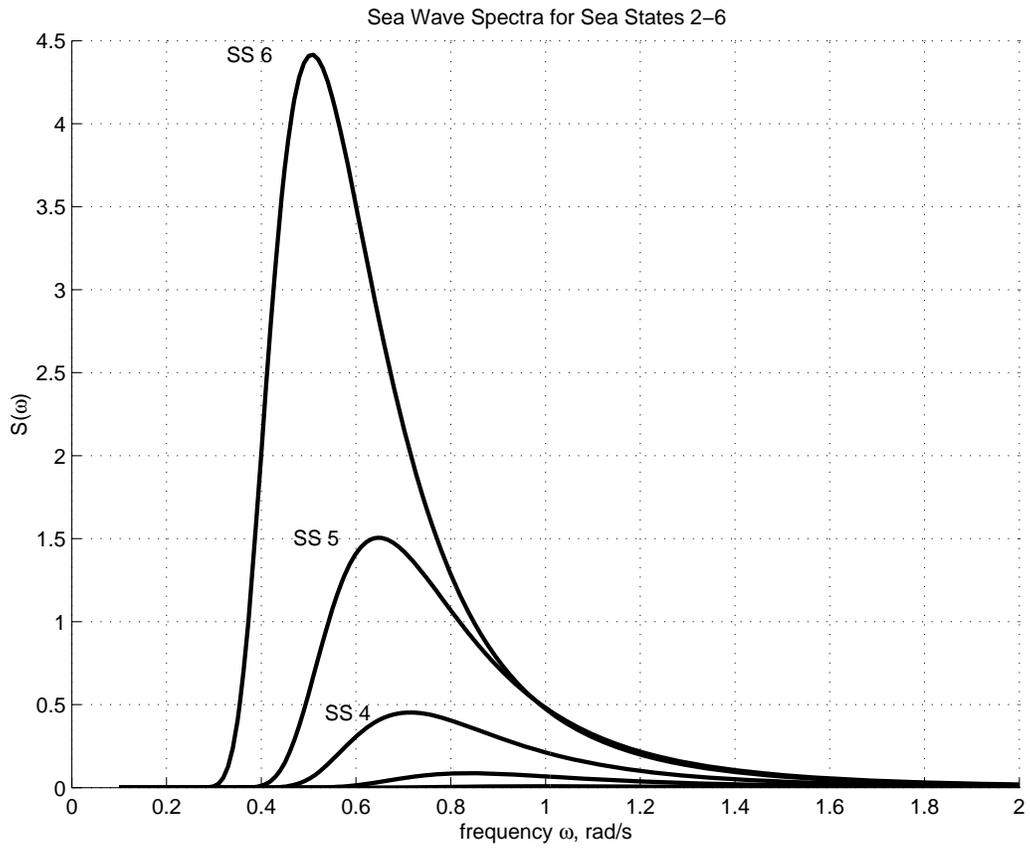
% show the data from the table in the problem
SSvec = [2 3 4 5 6] ; % sea states
wmvec = 2*pi*ones(size(SSvec)) ./ [6.3 7.5 8.8 9.7 12.4] ;
                                % modal frequencies
Hsigvec = [0.3 0.9 1.9 3.3 5.0] ; % significant wave heights

% vector of frequencies for the spectrum calculation
wvec = [.1:.01:2];

% step through the different seastates
for i = 1:length(wmvec),

    wm = wmvec(i) ;
    Hsig = Hsigvec(i) ;
    SS = SSvec(i) ;

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