

多自由度内共振系统非线性模态的分岔特性¹⁾

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摘要 利用多尺度法构造了一个立方非线性 1:3 内共振系统的内共振非线性模态 (Nonlinear Normal Modes associated with internal resonance). 研究表明, 内共振非线性系统除存在单模态运动外还存在耦合模态运动. 耦合内共振模态具有分岔特性. 利用奇异性理论对模态分岔方程进行分析发现此类系统的模态存在叉形点分岔和滞后点分岔这两种典型的分岔模式.

关键词 多自由度系统, 内共振, 非线性模态, 模态耦合, 模态分岔

引 言

由于模态分析在线性振动系统的研究中起到了非常重要的作用, 所以自 Rosenberg^[1] 提出非线性模态 (NNM) 的概念以来, 非线性模态理论及其应用的研究一直是非线性振动领域一个比较活跃的分支.

非线性模态的定义、构造方法及模态上动力学行为的模拟是非线性模态理论研究中的基本问题^[2]. 针对非线性模态的三种定义^[3], 人们提出了多种构造方法如参数匹配法^[4,15]、多尺度方法^[6,7]、不变流形法^[8~10]、正规形方法^[11,12]、能量方法^[13]、群论方法^[14]、谐波平衡法^[15]、李括号方法^[16]等. 正如文献[6]所言, 以上几种方法中, 多尺度方法最简单, 计算量最少, 因而得到了广泛的应用. 但该方法构造内共振系统的非线性模态时失效. 就目前掌握的资料看, 尚没有人给出利用多尺度方法构造内共振非线性模态的统一模式, 本文正是在这种背景下展开讨论的.

非线性模态的分岔是非线性模态与线性模态的重要区别之一. 非线性模态的分岔可直接导致非线性模态数目的变化, 从而使非线性模态的数目可以超过系统的自由度数^[12]. 研究非线性模态的分岔可以掌握非线性模态随系统参数的变化规律, 为数值计算和实验结果提供理论依据. 利用奇异性理论可以比较全面地了解非线性模态的分岔模式.

1 一个多自由度内共振非线性系统模型

如图 1 所示的组合梁模型在柔性机械臂系统和卫星天线系统中被广泛采用. 由于该系统的运动位移既包含梁的弹性变形位移又包含中间连接扭簧 (线性刚度和立方非线性刚度分别为 k_1 和 k_2) 的刚性位移, 所以这是一个典型的刚柔耦合系统. 根据多柔体系统动力学理论, 每段梁的弹性变形位移可用迦辽金离散形式表示. 利用拉格朗日方程, 经过整理后, 可得下列描述系统自由振动的微分方程

$$\ddot{x}_i + b_{i1}x_1 + b_{i2}x_2 + b_{i3}x_3 = \varepsilon F_{ii} \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (1)$$

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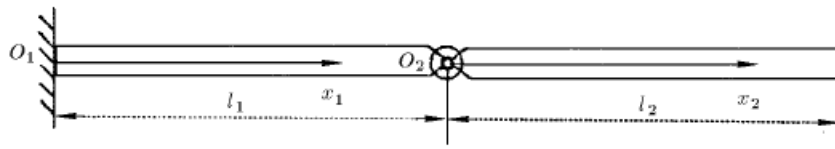


图 1 组合梁系统示意图

Fig.1 Modal of a two-link flexible arm

其中 x_1 和 x_2 分别表示左右两段梁的第一阶模态坐标, x_3 表示中间簧的扭转角位移, ε 为标定非线性强弱的小参数, $b_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2, 3)$ 的定义如下

$$\begin{aligned} b_{11} &= 8.58 \frac{EJ}{\rho A l^4}, & b_{12} &= 122.26 \frac{EJ}{\rho A l^4}, & b_{13} &= -3.99 \frac{k_1}{\rho A l^2} \\ b_{21} &= 6.36 \frac{EJ}{\rho A l^4}, & b_{22} &= 328.32 \frac{EJ}{\rho A l^4}, & b_{23} &= -2.96 \frac{k_1}{\rho A l^2} \\ b_{31} &= -49.37 \frac{EJ}{\rho A l^5}, & b_{32} &= -703.5 \frac{EJ}{\rho A l^5}, & b_{33} &= 25.98 \frac{k_1}{\rho A l^3} \end{aligned}$$

其中 E, ρ, A, J, l 分别为材料的弹性模量、密度、梁截面的面积、惯性矩和梁的长度。 $F_{ii}(i = 1, 2, 3)$ 代表非线性项, 除了含位移的立方项外, 还含有位移与速度的二阶因次构成的立方项。可以验证, 当 $EJ = 0.568 k_1 l, \rho A = \frac{21.6937 k_1}{l^3 \omega}$ 时, 方程 (1) 的第二阶与第三阶固有频率间存在 1:3 内共振关系。

2 内共振非线性模态的求解

系统 (1) 的第一阶模态不参与内共振, 其求解问题可见文献 [6], 这里不再赘述。当构造涉及内共振关系的第二、三阶非线性模态时, 引进调谐参数 σ 来定量地描述内共振频率之间的接近程度即令 $\omega_3 = 3\omega_2 + \varepsilon\sigma$ 。此时 $EJ, \rho A$ 亦应有一个摄动, 通过计算为

$$EJ = (0.568 + 0.486Z)k_1 l, \quad \rho A = \frac{(21.6937 + 3.3275z)k_1}{l^3 \omega}$$

其中 $z = \frac{\sigma}{\omega}$ 。

令 $\dot{x}_i = y_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$, 可把 (1) 式写成一般动力系统的形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \\ \dot{\mathbf{y}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \\ -\mathbf{k} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} + \varepsilon \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

其中 $\mathbf{I}$ 为三阶单位矩阵, $\mathbf{k}$ 为系统 (1) 的刚度矩阵, $\mathbf{x} = [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3]^T, \mathbf{y} = [y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3]^T, \mathbf{F} = [F_{11} \ F_{22} \ F_{33}]^T$ 。求式 (2) 相应线性系统的特征值问题, 并引入下列变换

$$[\mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{y}]^T = \mathbf{H}[\mathbf{u} \ \mathbf{v}]^T \quad (3)$$

其中 $\mathbf{u} = [u_1 \ u_2 \ u_3]^T, \mathbf{v} = [v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3]^T, \mathbf{H}$ 为 6×6 变换矩阵, 可将式 (2) 化成下列形式

$$\ddot{u}_i + \omega_i^2 u_i = \varepsilon \omega_i \bar{F}_{ii} \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\omega_1 = \omega(0.1466 + 0.0429z)$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega(0.9999 + 0.00006z)$$

$$\omega_3 = \omega(2.9999 + 1.0009z)$$

显然, u_i 即系统 (1) 的模态坐标. $\bar{F}_{ii}$ 的一般形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{ii} = & G_{i1}u_2^3 + G_{i2}u_3^3 + G_{i3}u_2^2u_3 + G_{i4}u_2u_3^2 + G_{i5}u_1^3 + G_{i6}u_1^2u_2 + G_{i7}u_1u_2^2 + \\ & G_{i8}u_2^2u_1 + G_{i9}u_1u_3^2 + G_{i10}u_1u_2u_3 + H_{i1}\dot{u}_2^2u_2 + H_{i2}\dot{u}_2^2u_3 + H_{i3}\dot{u}_3^2u_2 + \\ & H_{i4}\dot{u}_3^2u_3 + H_{i5}\dot{u}_2^2u_1 + H_{i6}\dot{u}_3^2u_1 + H_{i7}\dot{u}_1^2u_1 + H_{i8}\dot{u}_1^2u_2 + H_{i9}\dot{u}_1^2u_3 \end{aligned}$$

根据多尺度法, 设

$$u_i = u_{i0}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon u_{i1}(T_0, T_1) + \cdots \quad (5)$$

其中 $T_0 = \varepsilon^0 t, T_1 = \varepsilon^1 t$. 将式 (5) 代入式 (4) 可得下列两组方程

ε^0 阶

$$\ddot{u}_{i0} + \omega_i^2 u_{i0} = 0 \quad (6)$$

ε^1 阶

$$\ddot{u}_{i1} + \omega_i^2 u_{i1} = -2D_0 D_1 u_{i0} + \bar{F}_{ii}(u_{j0}, \dot{u}_{j0}) \quad (7)$$

为确定涉及内共振关系的第二、三阶非线性模态运动, 设式 (6) 的解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{10} &= 0 \\ u_{20} &= A_2(T_1)e^{i\omega_2 T_0} + \text{cc} \\ u_{30} &= A_3(T_1)e^{i\omega_3 T_0} + \text{cc} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

式中 cc 代表前面各项的共轭. 将式 (8) 代入到式 (7) 可得关于 u_{i1} 的微分方程. 并得到下列消除永年项的条件

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -2A_2 i\omega_2 + [3G_{21}A_2^2 \bar{A}_2 + G_{23}\bar{A}_2^2 A_3 \exp(i\varepsilon\sigma T_0) + 2G_{24}A_2 A_3 \bar{A}_3 + \\ H_{21}\omega_2^2 \bar{A}_2 A_2^2 + H_{22}\omega_2^2 \bar{A}_2^2 A_3 \exp(i\varepsilon\sigma T_0) + 2H_{23}\omega_3^2 A_2 A_3 \bar{A}_3] \omega_2 = 0 \\ -2A_3 i\omega_3 + [3G_{32}A_3^2 \bar{A}_3 + G_{31}A_2^3 \exp(-i\varepsilon\sigma T_0) + 2G_{33}A_2 \bar{A}_2 A_3 - \\ -H_{31}\omega_2^2 A_3^3 \exp(-i\varepsilon\sigma T_0) + 2H_{32}\omega_2^2 A_2 \bar{A}_2 A_3 + H_{34}\omega_3^2 A_3^2 \bar{A}_3] \omega_3 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

注意到式 (9) 可求得 u_{11}, u_{21}, u_{31} 的解, 由变换式 (3) 可进一步得到用物理坐标表示的模态运动解. 限于篇幅, 在此不一一给出. 下面我们着重分析这种内共振模态运动解的特性.

令

$$A_n(T_1) = \frac{1}{2} a_n(T_1) e^{i\omega_n(T_1)} \quad (n = 2, 3)$$

将其代入式 (10) 后分离实部、虚部可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vartheta'_2 &= -\frac{1}{8}a_2^2(3G_{21} + \omega_2^2 H_{21}) - \frac{1}{8}a_2 a_3(G_{23} - \omega_2^2 H_{22}) \cos \gamma - \frac{1}{4}a_3^2(G_{24} + \omega_3^2 H_{23}) \\ a'_2 &= \frac{1}{8}a_2^2 a_3(G_{23} - \omega_2^2 H_{22}) \sin \gamma \\ \vartheta'_3 &= -\frac{1}{8}\frac{a_2^3}{a_3}(G_{31} - \omega_2^2 H_{31}) \cos \gamma - \frac{1}{8}a_3^2(3G_{32} + \omega_3^2 H_{34}) - \frac{1}{4}a_2^2(G_{33} + \omega_2^2 H_{32}) \\ a'_3 &= -\frac{1}{8}a_2^3(G_{31} - \omega_2^2 H_{31}) \sin \gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

其中 $\gamma = \vartheta_3 - 3\vartheta_2 + \sigma$. 系统模态运动的近似解即式 (10) 的稳态解共有以下两种情况: 1) $a_2 = 0, a_3 \neq 0$; 2) $a_2 \neq 0, a_3 \neq 0$. 此外, 在式 (10) 中若不计非线性的影响, 可得 a_2, a_3 的另一组解为 3) $a_2 \neq 0, a_3 = 0$. 不难看出, 1) 和 3) 即相应线性系统的第三阶和第二阶模态. 而 2) 的解是非线性系统所特有的, 这表明系统存在耦合模态运动. 由式 (11) 可得到下面的关系

$$a_2^2 + \nu a_3^2 = E \quad (11)$$

其中 E 为决定于系统初始条件的常数, ν 的表达式为

$$\nu = \frac{G_{23} - H_{22}\omega_2^2}{G_{31} - H_{31}\omega_2^2}$$

此外, 对第二种情况, 由 $\gamma' = 0$ 可得

$$c^3 + (f_1 + f_2 z)c^2 + (f_3 + f_4 z)c + f_5 + (f_6 + f_7)z = 0 \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a_2}{a_3}, \quad f_1 = -\frac{\left(315.1\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 11.34\omega^2\right)}{6.3498\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.075\omega^2}, \quad f_7 = \frac{8l^2}{a_3^2\left(6.3498\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.075\omega^2\right)} \\ f_2 &= \frac{-15.87\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 5.862\omega^2}{6.3498\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.075\omega^2} - \frac{1139.6\frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2} + 331.2\omega^2\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 10.44\omega^4}{\left(6.3498\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.075\omega^2\right)^2} \\ f_3 &= \frac{-288.3\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 25.05\omega^2}{6.3498\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.075\omega^2}, \quad f_5 = -\frac{49.1832\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 7356.87\omega^2}{6.3498\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.075\omega^2} \\ f_4 &= \frac{-12.82\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 6.822\omega^2}{6.35\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.08\omega^2} - \frac{1042.7\frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2} + 174.9\omega^2\frac{k_2}{k_1} - 23.07\omega^4}{\left(6.35\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.08\omega^2\right)^2} \\ f_6 &= \frac{27.97\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 7348.78\omega^2}{6.35\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.08\omega^2} - \frac{27061\omega^2\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 1778.86\frac{k_2^2}{k_1^2} + 6775.68\omega^4}{\left(6.35\frac{k_2}{k_1} + 2.08\omega^2\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

方程 (12) 是状态变量 c 关于参数 z 的分岔方程, 下面我们将利用奇异性理论对其进行分析.

3 模态分岔的奇异性分析

为简化对方程 (12) 的奇异性分析, 利用下列变换将其转化为如下形式

$$\tilde{c}^3 + \tilde{c}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 z) + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 z = 0 \quad (13)$$

其中

$$\alpha_1 = f_3 - \frac{1}{3}f_1^2, \quad \alpha_2 = f_4 - \frac{2}{3}f_1f_2, \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{2}{27}f_1^3 - \frac{1}{3}f_1f_3 + f_5$$

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{6}{27}f_1^2f_2 - \frac{1}{3}(f_1f_4 + f_2f_3) + f_6 + f_7$$

作为工程开折问题, 方程 (13) 中 $\alpha_1 \sim \alpha_4$ 具有双重意义, 一是作为系统物理参数的组合, 二是作为开折参数.

根据奇异性理论^[17~19], 容易求得式 (13) 的转迁集如下:

分岔集 B

$$\alpha_1\alpha_4 = \alpha_1\alpha_3$$

滞后集 $\mathcal{H}$

$$\alpha_4^3 + \alpha_1\alpha_2^2\alpha_4 = \alpha_2^3\alpha_3$$

双极限点集为空集 ϕ .

由于开折参数空间为四维空间, 难于直观地表示, 图 2 给出了在该参数空间六种投影平面上讨论的结果.

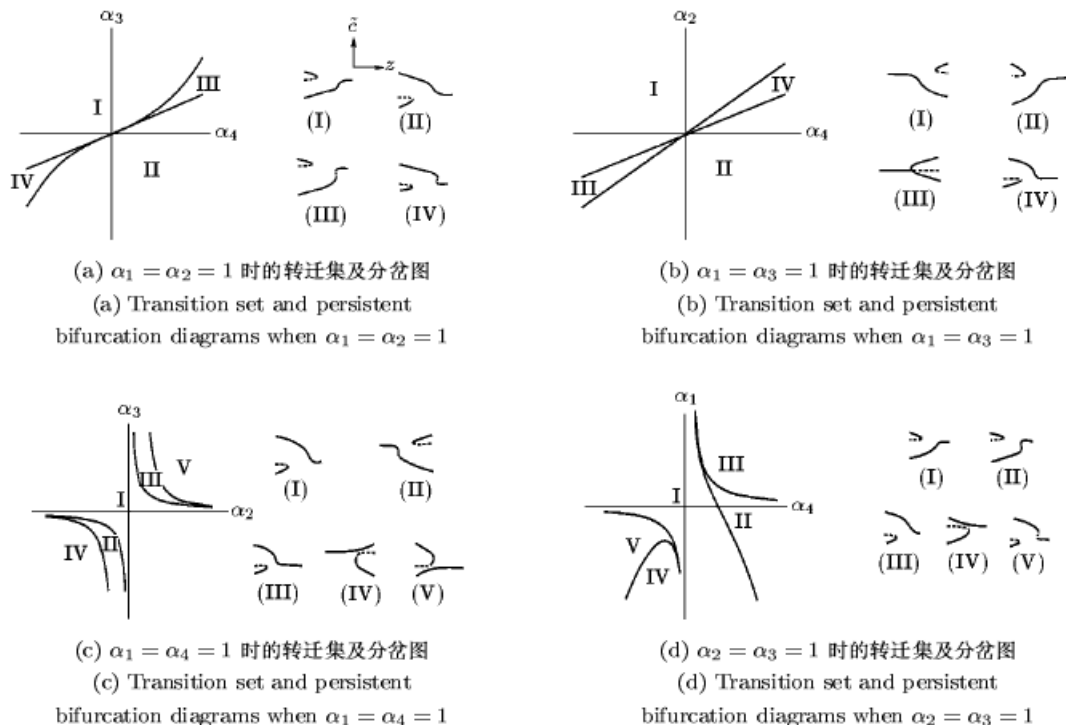


图 2

Fig.2

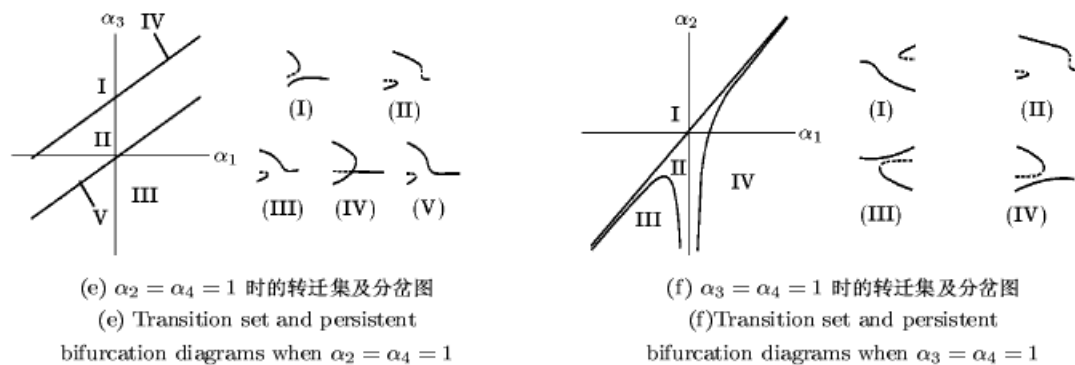


图 2(续)

Fig.2(continued)

4 分析与结论

1) 本文以 1:3 内共振系统为例, 给出了利用多尺度方法构造多自由度系统内共振非线性模态 (NNMs associated with internal resonance) 的求解过程. 由于该方法是在模态坐标上进行的, 所以物理概念非常清楚.

2) 该方法构造的非线性模态当非线性消失时能够退化到相应线性系统的线性模态.

3) 研究发现内共振非线性系统除存在单模态运动外, 还存在耦合模态 (coupled NNMs) 运动. 模态耦合是内共振关系引起的模态相互作用的结果, 因而是内共振系统所特有的.

4) 内共振系统的耦合模态具有分岔特性即随着系统参数的变化, 其数目会发生变化. 利用奇异性理论对模态分岔方程进行分析, 发现立方非线性 1:3 内共振系统的耦合模态存在叉形点分岔和滞后点分岔这两种典型的分岔模式.

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BIFURCATION OF NONLINEAR NORMAL MODES OF MULTI-DEGREE-OF-FREEDOM SYSTEMS WITH INTERNAL RESONANCE¹⁾

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Abstract The method of multiple scales is applied for constructing nonlinear normal modes of a three-degree-of-freedom system which is discretized from a two-link flexible arm connected by a nonlinear torsional spring. The discrete system is with cubic nonlinearity and 1:3 internal resonance between the second and the third modes. The approximate solution for the nonlinear normal modes associated with internal resonance are presented. The NNMs determined here tend to the linear modes as the nonlinearity vanishes, which is significant for one to construct nonlinear normal modes. Greatly different from results of those nonlinear systems without internal resonance, it is found that the nonlinear normal modes involved in internal resonance include both coupled and uncoupled kinds. The bifurcation analysis of the coupled NNM of the system considered is given by means of the singularity theory. The pitchfork and hysteresis bifurcation are simultaneously found. Therefore, the number of nonlinear normal modes arising from the internal resonance may exceed the number of linear modes, in contrast with the case of no internal resonance, where they are equal. Curves displaying variation of the coupling extent of the coupled NNM with the internal-resonance-detuning parameter are proposed for six cases.

Key words multiple-degree-of-freedom system, internal resonance, nonlinear normal modes, mode coupling, mode bifurcation

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