

复合材料层合板 1:1 参数共振的分岔研究¹⁾

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摘要 针对复合材料对称铺设各向异性矩形层合板的物理模型, 在同时考虑了材料、阻尼和几何等非线性因素后, 建立了二自由度非线性参数振动系统动力学控制方程, 并应用多尺度法求得基本参数共振下的近似解析解, 利用数值模拟分析了系统的分岔和混沌运动, 指出了伽辽金截断对系统动力学分析的影响, 以及系统进入混沌的途径。

关键词 复合材料, 层合板, 非线性参数振动, 分岔, 混沌

引 言

复合材料具有比强度高、比刚度大和抗疲劳性能好等优点, 常被做成薄壁轻结构的形式, 例如多层、夹层和加筋板壳及其他薄壁结构等。由于薄板具有很大的柔性, 极易出现大幅度的振动, 由此产生的非线性动力学问题也日益突出。例如在火箭发射阶段, 侧风和正面的阻力可以导致火箭蒙皮产生剧烈的非线性振动, 甚至可能引起火箭发射的失败。因此, 进行复合材料层合板的非线性动力学研究有着重要的理论和实际意义。

由于复合材料有许多不同于常规工程材料的力学特性, 最显而易见的是材料的非均匀性和各向异性。因此, 对复合材料的动力学研究, 特别是非线性动力学方面的研究远比一般的工程材料要复杂得多。有关的研究资料还不多见。复合材料层合板的振动与稳定性的研究开始于 20 世纪 80 年代, Birman^[1], Srinivasan^[2] 和 Bert^[3] 等研究了对称角铺设层合板的运动稳定性, 但未涉及到结构和材料的非线性问题。王列东、周承侗^[4,5] 研究了层合板的非线性动力稳定性, 分析了初始缺陷和拉-弯耦合刚度对于振动、屈曲和非线性动力稳定性的影响。Gilat, Williams 和 Aboudi^[6] 利用微宏观层合板理论研究了复合材料层合板的静态分岔。黄小清等^[7] 研究了非对称层合复合材料圆柱微曲板承受均匀轴向压力

作用, 在加载和卸载过程中压弯耦合对非线性稳定性的影响。上述研究均限于系统的一阶近似。

本文针对复合材料对称铺设各向异性矩形层合板的物理模型, 在同时考虑了材料、阻尼和几何等非线性因素后, 建立了二阶近似的非线性参数振动系统动力学控制方程, 并应用多尺度法求得基本参数共振下的近似解析解, 利用数值模拟分析了系统的分岔和混沌运动, 指出了系统进入混沌的途径。

1 系统动力学方程

考虑一由等厚同材质的单层对称铺设的正交各向异性矩形层合板, 长为 a , 宽为 b , 厚度为 h 。材料主方向与板轴一致; u, v 和 w 分别表示 x, y 和 z 方向的位移, 板的运动方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} N_{x,x} + N_{xy,y} &= 0 \\ N_{yx,x} + N_{y,y} &= 0 \\ M_{x,xx} + 2M_{xy,xy} + M_{y,yy} + N_x w_{,xx} + \\ &2N_{xy} w_{,xy} + N_y w_{,yy} - \zeta w_{,t} - \\ \rho h w_{,tt} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中 N_x, N_{xy}, N_y 为内力分量; M_x, M_{xy}, M_y 为内力矩分量; ζ 为线性阻尼系数; ρ 为质量面密度。内力-弯矩-应变-曲率的关系式为

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1) 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (10072037, 10072039)。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_x \\ N_y \\ N_{xy} \end{array} \right\} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} A_{11} & A_{12} & 0 \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & A_{66} \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \varepsilon_{xy} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_x \\ M_y \\ M_{xy} \end{array} \right\} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} D_{11} & D_{12} & 0 \\ D_{12} & D_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{66} \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k_x \\ k_y \\ k_{xy} \end{array} \right\} \quad (2)$$

拉伸刚度

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{z_{k-1}}^{z_k} Q_{ij} dz \quad (3)$$

弯曲刚度

$$D_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{z_{k-1}}^{z_k} Q_{ij} z^2 dz \quad (4)$$

若 $E_i (i=1,2)$, $\nu_{ij} (i,j=1,2)$ 和 G_{12} 分别表示弹性模量、泊松比和剪切模量, 则上式中

$$Q_{11} = \frac{E_1}{1 - \nu_{12}\nu_{21}}, \quad Q_{12} = \frac{\nu_{12}E_2}{1 - \nu_{12}\nu_{21}} = \frac{\nu_{21}E_1}{1 - \nu_{12}\nu_{21}}$$

$$Q_{22} = \frac{E_2}{1 - \nu_{12}\nu_{21}}, \quad Q_{66} = G_{12}$$

设层合板在 $x = a$ 处有面内沿 y 轴方向均匀分布的周期性动力压缩载荷 $N_x(x, y, t) = -(N_0 + N_t \cos \theta t)$. 同时, 由于面内载荷的作用, 使结构出现摩擦边界产生耗散力. 引入耗散函数 $D^{[8]}$, 即

$$D = \int_0^b k \int_0^v f(y, v) dv dy$$

其中 k 为摩擦参数, $f(y, v)$ 是坐标及速度 v 的正值函数. 设耗散力在边界 $x = a$ 处, 沿 y 轴方向均匀分布, 故取函数 $f(y, v) = v = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \right]$, 则

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b k \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \right] \right\}^2 dy$$

于是可由耗散函数计算系统的非线性阻尼力, $T_x = -\partial D / \partial v$, 设边界条件为四边简支

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=0: w=u=M_x=N_{xy}=0 \\ x=a: w=M_x=N_{xy}=0, \\ N_x = -\frac{\partial T_x}{\partial y} - (N_0 + N_t \cos \theta t) \\ y=0, y=b: w=v=M_y=N_{xy}=0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (5)$$

根据薄板大挠度理论, 中面变形几何关系为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_x = u_{,x} + \frac{1}{2}(w_{,x})^2 \\ \varepsilon_y = v_{,y} + \frac{1}{2}(w_{,y})^2 \\ \varepsilon_{xy} = u_{,y} + v_{,x} + w_{,x}w_{,y} \end{array} \right\} \quad (6)$$

另有

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k_x = -w_{,xx} \\ k_y = -w_{,yy} \\ k_{xy} = -2w_{,xy} \end{array} \right\} \quad (7)$$

将应变 - 位移方程 (6), (7) 代入本构方程 (2), 然后将结果代入到平衡方程 (1), 得到

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_{11}u_{,xx} + A_{12}v_{,xy} + A_{11}w_{,x}w_{,xx} + A_{12}w_{,y}w_{,xy} = 0 \\ A_{11}v_{,yy} + A_{12}u_{,xy} + A_{11}w_{,y}w_{,yy} + A_{12}w_{,x}w_{,xy} = 0 \\ D_{11}(w_{,xxxx} + w_{,yyyy}) + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66})w_{,xxyy} - \\ N_x w_{,xx} - 2N_{xy}w_{,xy} - N_y w_{,yy} + \zeta w_{,t} + \\ \rho h w_{,tt} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (8)$$

研究表明^[9], 特殊正交各向异性与各向同性矩形简支板由低向高的各阶频率所对应的波型不同, 即特殊正交各向异性矩形简支板显示了材料的方向性. 因此, 在考虑系统的二阶近似时, 取振型函数为

$$w = f_1 \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi x}{a} \right) \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi y}{b} \right) + f_2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{2\pi x}{a} \right) \sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi y}{b} \right) \quad (9)$$

将式 (9) 代入式 (8), 且应用边界条件

$$\int_0^b N_x|_{x=a} dy = \int_0^b \left[-\frac{\partial T_x}{\partial y} - (N_0 + N_t \cos \theta t) \right] dy$$

联立前两个方程式, 解出位移 u, v , 将 u, v, w 代入式 (6), (7) 和式 (2) 求得 N_x, N_y, N_{xy} , 再将 u, v, w 和 N_x, N_y, N_{xy} 代入方程 (8) 中的第 3 式, 得到非线性微分方程, 应用伽辽金变分法, 并进行无量纲化, 可得二维非线性 Van del Pol-Duffing-Mathieu 方程组

为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \ddot{x}_1 + (\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{12}x_1^2 + \alpha_{13}x_1x_2)\dot{x}_1 + \\ & (\alpha_{14}x_1x_2 + \alpha_{15}x_2^2)\dot{x}_2 + (\beta_{11} - \beta_{12}\cos\vartheta\tau)x_1 + \\ & (\beta_{13} - \beta_{14}\cos\vartheta\tau)x_2 + \gamma_{11}x_1^3 + \gamma_{12}x_1^2x_2 + \\ & \gamma_{13}x_1x_2^2 + \gamma_{14}x_2^3 = 0 \\ & \ddot{x}_2 + (\alpha_{21}x_1^2 + \alpha_{22}x_1x_2)\dot{x}_1 + \\ & (\alpha_{23} + \alpha_{24}x_1x_2 + \alpha_{25}x_2^2)\dot{x}_2 + \\ & (\beta_{21} - \beta_{22}\cos\vartheta\tau)x_1 + (\beta_{23} - \beta_{24}\cos\vartheta\tau)x_2 + \\ & \gamma_{21}x_1^3 + \gamma_{22}x_1^2x_2 + \gamma_{23}x_1x_2^2 + \gamma_{24}x_2^3 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

2 近似解分析

对方程组 (10) 利用多尺度法对其进行近似解分析. 讨论系统基本参数共振时 1:1 内共振情况, 令 $\vartheta = 2$, $\beta_{11} = \omega_1^2 \equiv 1$, $\beta_{23} = \omega_2^2 = 1 + \varepsilon\sigma$, $\alpha_{ij} = \varepsilon a_{ij}$ ($i = 1, 2; j = 1, \dots, 5$), $\gamma_{ij} = \varepsilon c_{ij}$ ($i = 1, 2; j = 1, \dots, 4$), $\beta_{ij} = \varepsilon b_{ij}$ ($i = 1$ 时 $j = 2, 3, 4$; $i = 2$ 时 $j = 1, 2, 4$) 其中 σ 为调谐参数, ε 为小参数, 代入方程组 (10), 考虑方程的一次近似解, 设

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_{10}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon x_{11}(T_0, T_1) \\ x_2 &= x_{20}(T_0, T_1) + \varepsilon x_{21}(T_0, T_1) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

其中 $T_0 = t$, $T_1 = \varepsilon t$, 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} &= D_0 + \varepsilon D_1 + \dots \\ \frac{d}{dt^2} &= D_0^2 + 2\varepsilon D_0 D_1 + \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

将式 (11), 式 (12) 代入方程组 (10), 比较 ε 的同次幂, 并设

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_{10} &= A_1(T_1)e^{iT_0} + \bar{A}_1(T_1)e^{-iT_0} \\ x_{20} &= A_2(T_1)e^{iT_0} + \bar{A}_2(T_1)e^{-iT_0} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

由消除方程组永年项的条件, 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_1 A_1 &= -\frac{1}{2}a_{11}A_1 - \frac{1}{2}a_{12}A_1^2\bar{A}_1 - \frac{1}{2}a_{13}A_1^2\bar{A}_2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2}a_{14}\bar{A}_1A_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}a_{15}A_2^2\bar{A}_2 + i \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{4}b_{12}\bar{A}_1 + \right. \\ & \frac{1}{2}b_{13}A_2 - \frac{1}{4}b_{14}\bar{A}_2 + \frac{3}{2}c_{11}A_1^2\bar{A}_1 + \\ & c_{12}A_1\bar{A}_1A_2 + \frac{1}{2}c_{12}A_1^2\bar{A}_2 + \frac{1}{2}c_{13}\bar{A}_1A_2^2 + \\ & \left. c_{13}A_1A_2\bar{A}_2 + \frac{3}{2}c_{14}A_2^2\bar{A}_2 \right] \\ D_1 A_2 &= -\frac{1}{2}a_{21}A_1^2\bar{A}_1 - \frac{1}{2}a_{22}A_1^2\bar{A}_2 - \frac{1}{2}a_{23}A_2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2}a_{24}\bar{A}_1A_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}a_{25}A_2^2\bar{A}_2 + i \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2}\sigma A_2 + \right. \\ & \frac{1}{2}b_{21}A_1 - \frac{1}{4}b_{22}\bar{A}_1 - \frac{1}{4}b_{24}\bar{A}_2 + \\ & \frac{3}{2}c_{21}A_1^2\bar{A}_1 + c_{22}A_1\bar{A}_1A_2 + \frac{1}{2}c_{22}A_1^2\bar{A}_2 + \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2}c_{23}\bar{A}_1A_2^2 + c_{23}A_1A_2\bar{A}_2 + \frac{3}{2}c_{24}A_2^2\bar{A}_2 \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{1}{2}a_1 e^{i\varphi_1} \\ A_2 &= \frac{1}{2}a_2 e^{i\varphi_2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (a_1, a_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2 \text{ 为 } T_1 \text{ 的实函数}) \quad (15)$$

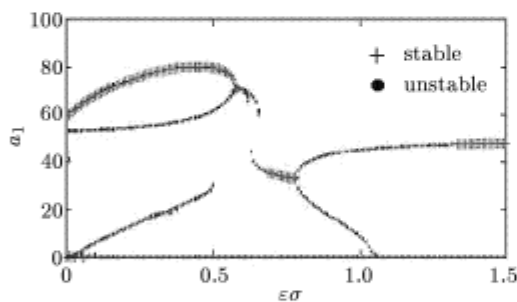
将其代入方程组 (14), 分离实部和虚部, 得到关于 $a_1, a_2, \varphi_1, \varphi_2$ 的表达式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{da_1}{dT_1} &= -\frac{1}{2}a_{11}a_1 - \frac{1}{8}a_{12}a_1^3 - \left(\frac{1}{8}a_{13}a_1^2a_2 + \frac{1}{8}a_{15}a_2^3 \right) \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \\ & -\frac{1}{8}a_{14}a_1a_2^2 \cos 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{12}a_1 \sin 2\varphi_1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}b_{13}a_2 + \frac{1}{8}c_{12}a_1^2a_2 + \frac{3}{8}c_{14}a_2^3 \right) \cdot \\ & \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{14}a_2 \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + \frac{1}{8}c_{13}a_1a_2^2 \sin 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \\ a_1 \frac{d\varphi_1}{dT_1} &= \left(-\frac{1}{8}a_{13}a_1^2a_2 + \frac{1}{8}a_{15}a_2^3 \right) \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \frac{1}{8}a_{14}a_1a_2^2 \sin 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{12}a_1 \cos 2\varphi_1 + \\ & \left(\frac{1}{2}b_{13}a_2 + \frac{3}{8}c_{12}a_1^2a_2 + \frac{3}{8}c_{14}a_2^3 \right) \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{14}a_2 \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + \frac{3}{8}c_{11}a_1^3 + \\ & \frac{1}{8}c_{13}a_1a_2^2 \cos 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \frac{1}{4}c_{13}a_1a_2^2 \\ \frac{da_2}{dT_1} &= -\left(\frac{1}{8}a_{21}a_1^3 + \frac{1}{8}a_{24}a_1a_2^2 \right) \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{8}a_{22}a_1^2a_2 \cos 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{2}a_{23}a_2 - \frac{1}{8}a_{25}a_2^3 - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{2}b_{21}a_1 + \frac{3}{8}c_{21}a_1^3 + \frac{1}{8}c_{23}a_1a_2^2 \right) \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{22}a_1 \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{24}a_2 \sin 2\varphi_2 - \\ & \frac{1}{8}c_{22}a_1^2a_2 \sin 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \\ a_2 \frac{d\varphi_2}{dT_1} = & \left(-\frac{1}{8}a_{21}a_1^3 + \frac{1}{8}a_{24}a_1a_2^2 \right) \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{8}a_{22}a_1^2a_2 \sin 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \frac{1}{2}\sigma a_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}b_{21}a_1 + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{3}{8}c_{21}a_1^3 + \frac{3}{8}c_{23}a_1a_2^2 \right) \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{22}a_1 \cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) - \frac{1}{4}b_{24}a_2 \cos 2\varphi_2 + \\ & \left. \frac{1}{4}c_{22}a_1^2a_2 + \frac{1}{8}c_{22}a_1^2a_2 \cos 2(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + \frac{3}{8}c_{24}a_2^3 \right) \end{aligned}$$

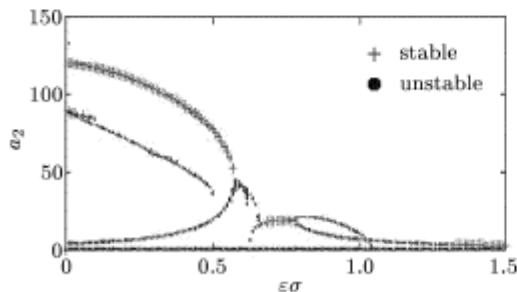
当 $\frac{da_1}{dT_1} = \frac{d\varphi_1}{dT_1} = \frac{da_2}{dT_1} = \frac{d\varphi_2}{dT_1} = 0$ 时, 即可得到关于系统近似解所满足的非线性代数方程组。以玻璃 / 环氧材料为例^[9], 采用牛顿迭代法求数值解, 得到如下规律:

1) 讨论系统响应的幅值 a_1 和 a_2 随调协参数变化的规律, 得到系统的幅频特性曲线如图 1 所示 ($p = 61000$)。从图中可见当 σ 趋近于零时, 振幅 a_2 要大于振幅 a_1 , 而随着 σ 的增加, a_2 迅速减小。即在共振情况下, a_2 对系统的响应有较大影响, 随着共振频率的偏离, a_2 的影响也迅速减小。



(a) a_1 与 σ 的关系曲线

(a) Relation between a_1 and σ



(b) a_2 与 σ 的关系曲线

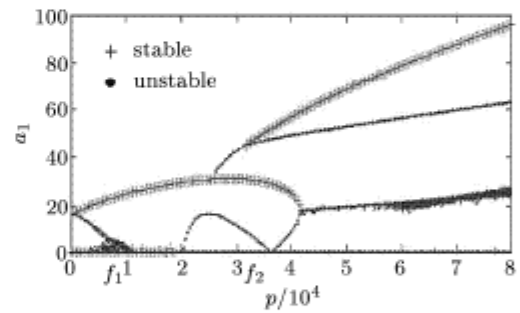
(b) Relation between a_2 and σ

图 1 频率与响应幅值的分岔曲线

Fig.1 Bifurcation response-frequency curves

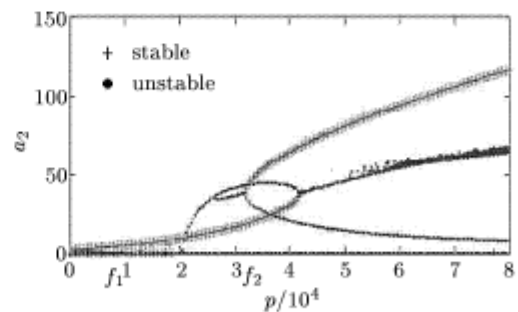
2) 设系统物理参数不变, 讨论响应的幅值 a_1 和 a_2 随激振力的幅值 p 变化的规律如图 2 所示 ($\varepsilon\sigma = 0.381\,429\,912$)。当 p 趋近于零时, a_2 也趋近于零, 系统的响应完全由 a_1 决定, 也就是说当无轴向激励时, 一阶模态足以近似反映系统的振动性质。而随着 p 值的增加, a_2 增长较快, 一阶模态近似的误差越来越大。

因此, 对于非线性参数激励系统而言, 在 1:1 内共振情况下, 利用伽辽金法只取一阶模态作近似分析, 会对系统的计算结果造成较大的误差。在此情形下, 必须考虑二阶模态项。



(a) a_1 与 $N_1 = p$ 的关系曲线

(a) Relation between a_1 and $N_1 = p$



(b) a_2 与 $N_1 = p$ 的关系曲线

(b) Relation between a_2 and $N_1 = p$

图 2 参数激励幅值与响应幅值的分岔曲线

Fig.2 Bifurcation response-parametrically excited amplitude curves

3 数值分析

仍以玻璃 / 环氧材料为例, 利用龙格 - 库塔法对方程组 (10) 求其数值模拟, 以激励幅值为变化参数, 考虑 1:1 内共振时, 系统的时间历程、功率谱和相图, 计算结果表明:

1) 当 p 值较小时 ($p = 6145$), 第一阶模态振幅远大于第二阶模态振幅, 且幅值与图 2 $p-a_1$ 和 $p-a_2$ 曲线相吻合, 如图 3(i) 所示。

2) 当 $p > 4 \times 10^4$ 时, 由图 2 可见两个不稳定和一个稳定的周期解, 数值计算结果验证了此现象。如图 3(ii), 图 3(iii) 所示, 在取 $p = 4 \times 10^4 \sim 5 \times 10^4$ 时, 第一阶模态振幅和第二阶模态振幅同时在两个不稳定周期解之间跳跃。

3) 随着 p 值的增加, 系统失去稳定性, 出现了从一个周期运动, 经过概周期、混沌到另一个周期运动, 交替出现的现象。如图 3(iv)~ 图 3(viii) 所示。

4) 在混沌区域之间发现周期三运动窗口, 如图 3(vii) 所示。

5) 随着 p 值的增大第二阶模态振幅与第一阶模态振幅具有相同的数值, 甚至略大于第一阶模态振幅, 如图 3(iv)~ 图 3(viii)。由此可见, 当 p 值不是很小时, 一阶模态近似的分析结果会产生较大的计算误差。从而不能有效地反映系统的振动特性。

6) 当激励幅值较小时, 数值计算与多尺度法所得周期振幅吻合较好, 当激励幅值过大时, 多尺度法所得结果偏小。这是由于近似解析分析时, 多尺度法中引入小参数而造成的。

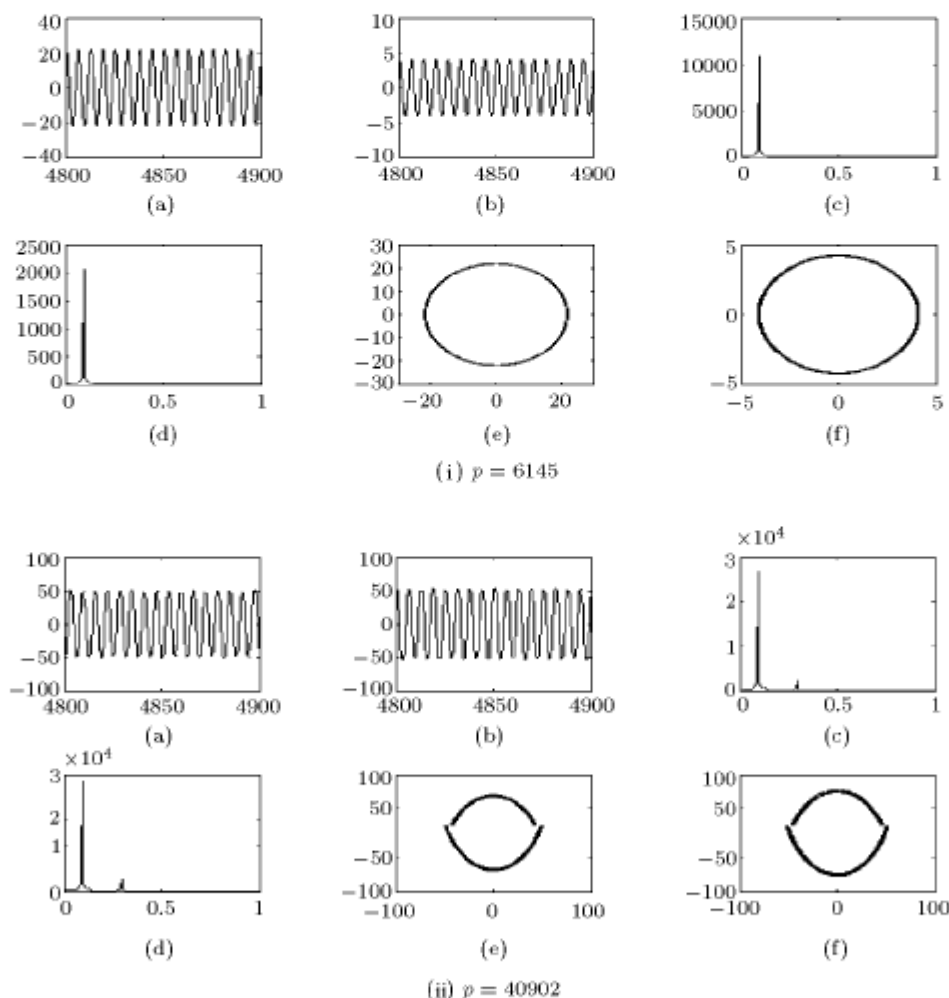


图 3 $p = 6145 \sim 75000$ 范围内的时间历程、频谱和相图

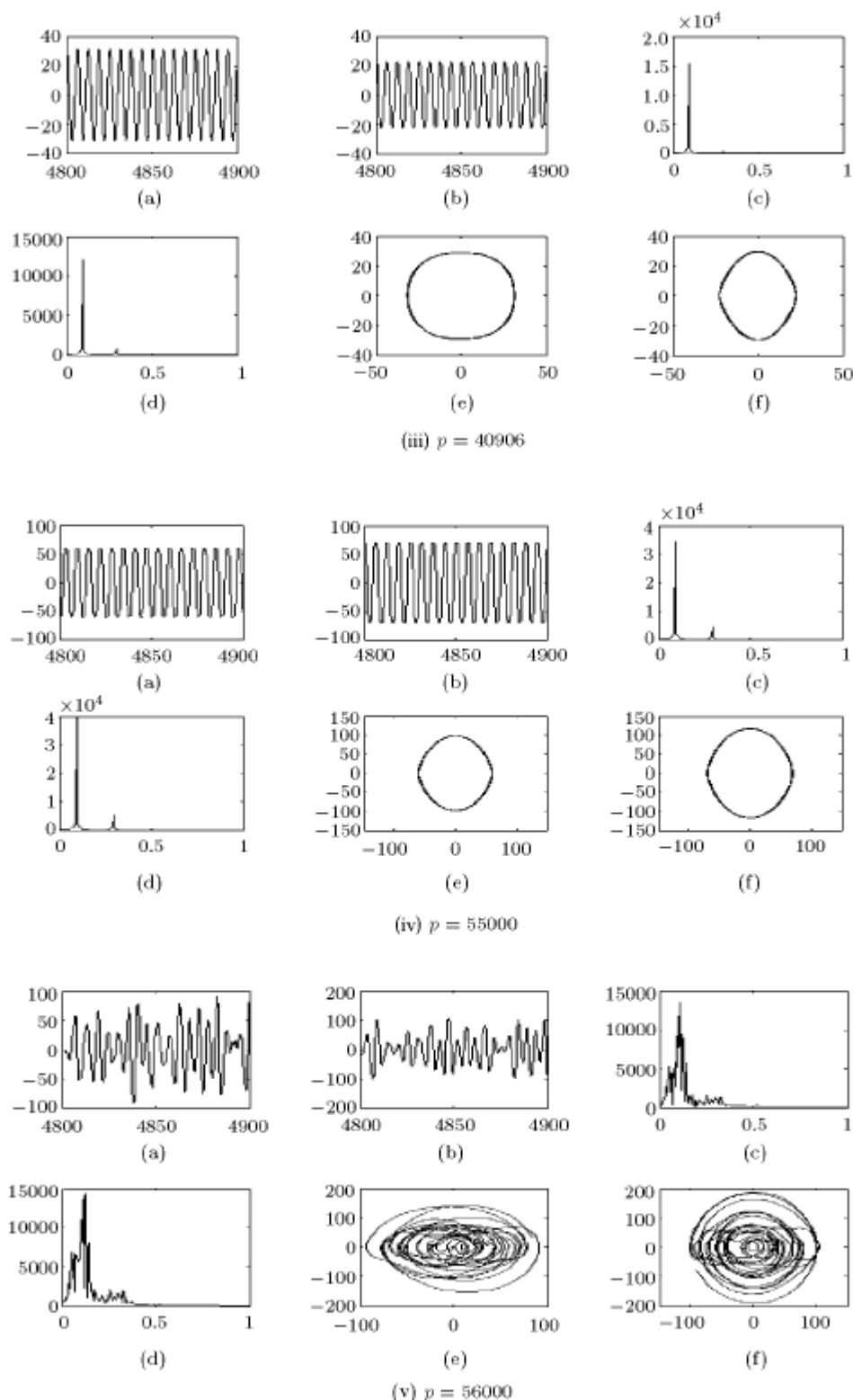
(a)(c)(e) 一阶模态时间历程 $t-a_1$, 频谱 $\tau_s-|a_{1s}(\tau_s)|$ 和相图 $a_1-\dot{a}_1$

(b)(d)(f) 二阶模态时间历程 $t-a_2$, 频谱 $\tau_s-|a_{2s}(\tau_s)|$ 和相图 $a_2-\dot{a}_2$

Fig.3 Time history, power spectrum and phase portrait when $p = 6145 \sim 75000$

(a)(c)(e) Time history of the first-order mode $t-a_1$, power spectrum $\tau_s-|a_{1s}(\tau_s)|$ and phase portrait $a_1-\dot{a}_1$

(b)(d)(f) Time history of the second-order mode $t-a_2$, power spectrum $\tau_s-|a_{2s}(\tau_s)|$ and phase portrait $a_2-\dot{a}_2$

图 3 $p = 6145 \sim 75000$ 范围内的时间历程、频谱和相图 (续)(a)(c)(e) 一阶模态时间历程 $t-a_1$, 频谱 $\tau_s-|a_{1s}(\tau_s)|$ 和相图 $a_1-\dot{a}_1$ (b)(d)(f) 二阶模态时间历程 $t-a_2$, 频谱 $\tau_s-|a_{2s}(\tau_s)|$ 和相图 $a_2-\dot{a}_2$ Fig.3 Time history, power spectrum and phase portrait when $p = 6145 \sim 75000$ (continued)(a)(c)(e) Time history of the first-order mode $t-a_1$, power spectrum $\tau_s-|a_{1s}(\tau_s)|$ and phase portrait $a_1-\dot{a}_1$ (b)(d)(f) Time history of the second-order mode $t-a_2$, power spectrum $\tau_s-|a_{2s}(\tau_s)|$ and phase portrait $a_2-\dot{a}_2$

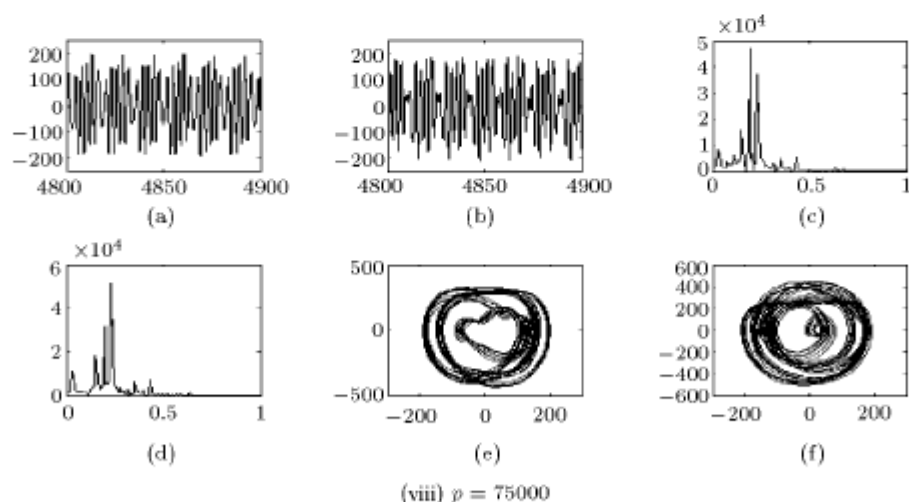
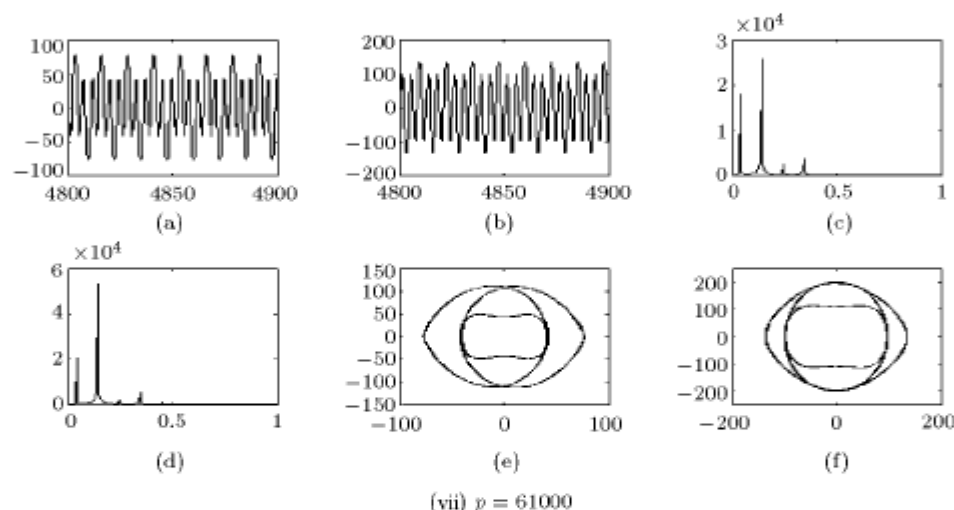
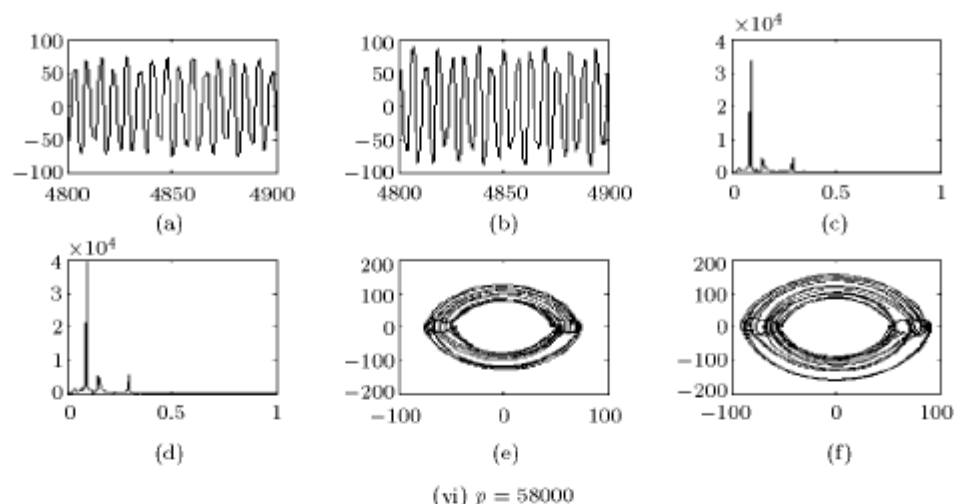


图 3 $p = 6145 \sim 75000$ 范围内的时间历程、频谱和相图 (续)

(a)(c)(e) 一阶模态时间历程 $t-a_1$, 频谱 $\tau_s-|a_{1s}(\tau_s)|$ 和相图 $a_1-\dot{a}_1$

(b)(d)(f) 二阶模态时间历程 $t-a_2$, 频谱 $\tau_s-|a_{2s}(\tau_s)|$ 和相图 $a_2-\dot{a}_2$

Fig.3 Time history, power spectrum and phase portrait when $p = 6145 \sim 75000$ (continued)

(a)(c)(e) Time history of the first-order mode $t-a_1$, power spectrum $\tau_s-|a_{1s}(\tau_s)|$ and phase portrait $a_1-\dot{a}_1$

(b)(d)(f) Time history of the second-order mode $t-a_2$, power spectrum $\tau_s-|a_{2s}(\tau_s)|$ and phase portrait $a_2-\dot{a}_2$

3 结 论

本文以等厚同材质的单层对称铺设的正交各项异性矩形层合板为研究对象, 考虑了材料非线性、耗散力的阻尼非线性、几何非线性情形, 在利用伽辽金法作简化时, 我们取到第二阶模态, 获得一个两自由度 Van del Pol-Duffing-Mathieu 方程组. 研究结果表明: (1) 以激振力的幅值为变化参数, 第一阶模态和第二阶模态在动力学性质上是相同的, 但在数值结果上, 随着 p 值的增大第二阶模态振幅与第一阶模态振幅具有相同的数值, 甚至略大于第一阶模态振幅. 因此, 第二阶模态的忽略会对计算结果在定量上造成较大误差, 而不影响定性分析. (2) 随着参数的变化, 系统的响应存在周期、概周期、混沌三种运动状态交替出现的现象, 即系统以阵发性的途径进入混沌运动, 同时嵌有周期 3 分岔.

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THE BIFURCATION ANALYSIS ON THE LAMINATED COMPOSITE PLATE WITH 1:1 PARAMETRICALLY RESONANCE¹⁾

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Abstract A simply supported rectangular symmetric cross-ply laminated composite plate with parametric excitation is considered. The governing equations of motion for the laminated composite plate are derived by means of von Kármán equation. The material nonlinearity, geometric nonlinearity and nonlinear damping are included in the governing equations of motion. The Galerkin's approach is used to obtain a two-degree-of-freedom nonlinear system under parametric excitation. The method of multiple scales is utilized to transform the second-order non-autonomous differential equations to first-order averaged equations. The averaged equations are numerically solved to obtain the bifurcation responses and to analyze the stability for the laminated composite plate. Under certain conditions the laminated composite plate may occur two non-steady-state bifurcation solutions and jumping phenomena. The bifurcation and chaotic motion of the rectangular symmetric cross-ply laminated composite plate is simulated numerically. The effect of the Galerkin's truncation to nonlinear dynamic analysis is presented. The way of the system going into chaos is also investigated and explained.

Key words composite material, laminated plate, parametrically vibration, bifurcation, chaotic

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