

一类非线性磁流变系统局部分岔特性研究¹⁾

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摘要 讨论了一类基于磁流变阻尼器非线性系统的局部分岔与控制问题, 建立了该系统的动力学模型, 运用中心流形定理和范式理论, 得到该系统双零特征值问题的规范形及其普适开折, 进而探讨了此系统的分岔行为和稳定性; 给出了分岔曲线、转迁集; 并给出了此类非线性系统的数值仿真结果.

关键词 磁流变阻尼器, 非线性系统, 分岔, 中心流形, 规范形

引 言

随着各种功能材料 (如电 / 磁致伸缩材料、形状记忆合金、电 / 磁流变液等) 的开发研究, 人们已经开始研究应用这些功能材料研制半主动控制装置. 改变半主动悬挂阻尼特性的一种有效途径就是应用磁流变液体. 在磁场作用下, 磁流变液能在毫秒级的瞬间从流动性能良好的牛顿流体转变为具有一定剪切屈服应力的黏塑性体, 且随着磁场强度的增加, 剪切屈服应力会相应提高. 利用这一特性制作的磁流变阻尼器是一种性能良好的半主动控制装置, 具有结构简单、反应迅速、易于控制等特点, 具有广阔的应用前景.

近年来已有一些关于采用磁流变阻尼器半主动控制系统的研究^[1~6], 它们主要从控制角度出发, 根据具体的控制目标, 探讨如何设计控制律、改进控制器设计等, 但有关采用磁流变阻尼器后系统非线性动力学行为的研究尚未见报道.

本文根据磁流变阻尼器固有的非线性特性, 建立了一类基于磁流变阻尼器的系统非线性动力学模型, 通过系统非线性动力学分析, 展示了其丰富的动力学特性, 得到了此系统产生“双零”余维二分岔的参数条件, 给出了分岔曲线、转迁集、全开折平面相图, 并讨论了实现稳定控制各参数间的关系及参数域; 最后, 通过数值仿真验证了理论分析的正确性.

1 磁流变半主动控制系统的模型

本文以基于磁流变阻尼器的单自由度系统为研究对象, 考虑系统的垂向运动 x , 在垂向装有磁流

变阻尼器和弹簧, 图 1 为系统结构图.

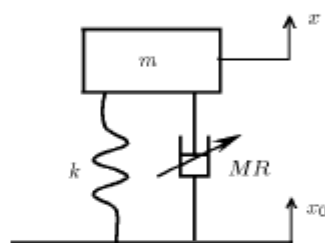


图 1 系统结构图

Fig.1 System's structure

此系统的数学模型为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} + k(x - x_0) + c_0(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_0) + \alpha z &= 0 \\ \dot{z} &= -\gamma(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_0)z^2 - \beta(x - x_0)z^2 + \\ &A(\dot{x} - \dot{x}_0) - \rho z \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中, m 为系统质量; k 为垂向刚度; c_0 为磁流变阻尼器黏滞阻尼系数; $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \rho$ 和 A 为与磁流变阻尼器有关的系数; z 为磁流变阻尼器的滞变位移, x_0 为系统激励, MR 为磁流变阻尼器.

令 $y = x - x_0$, 式 (1) 变为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m\ddot{y} + ky + c_0\dot{y} + \alpha z &= -m\ddot{x}_0 \\ \dot{z} &= -\gamma\dot{y}z^2 - \beta yz^2 + A\dot{y} - \rho z \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

令 $x_0 = B \sin(\omega t)$, $T = \sqrt{m/k}$, $u = \frac{y}{B}$, $v = \frac{z}{B}$, $\tau = \frac{k}{T}$, $\omega_1 = \omega T$, 则系统的无量纲状态方程为

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -x_1 - ax_2 - bx_3 - B_1 \sin(\omega_1 \tau) \\ \dot{x}_3 &= Ax_2 - \delta x_3 - c_1 x_1 x_3^2 - c_2 x_2 x_3^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

其中, $a = c_0 T/m$, $b = \alpha T^2/m$, $\delta = \rho T$, $c_1 = \beta B^2 T$, $c_2 = \gamma B^2$, $B_1 = \omega^2 T^2$; $A > 0$, $c_1 > 0$, $c_2 > 0$, $a > 0$, b 和 δ 可取任意值.

令 $B_1=0$, 即仅分析其自治系统的动力学行为, 则其自治系统的无量纲状态方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -x_1 - ax_2 - bx_3 \\ \dot{x}_3 &= Ax_2 - \delta x_3 - c_1 x_1 x_3^2 - c_2 x_2 x_3^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

2 系统平衡点分析

根据非线性动力学理论, 当 b 和 δ 异号时, 式(4)所示的非线性动力系统有惟一平衡点 $X_0 = (0, 0, 0)$, 当 b 和 δ 同号时, 有 3 个平衡点 $X_0 = (0, 0, 0)$, $X_1 = (\sqrt{b\delta/c_1}, 0, -\sqrt{\delta/(bc_1)})$, $X_2 = (-\sqrt{b\delta/c_1}, 0, \sqrt{\delta/(bc_1)})$; 在平衡点 X_0 , 其雅可比 (Jacobian) 矩阵为

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & -b \\ 0 & A & -\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

其特征方程为

$$\lambda^3 + (a + \delta)\lambda^2 + (1 + a\delta + Ab)\lambda + \delta = 0 \quad (6) \quad \text{得到}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \\ \dot{y}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b(1 - 1/a^2)\varepsilon_1 & 1 - b(1 - 1/a^2)\varepsilon_2 & (1/a - a)\varepsilon_2 + (b/a^2 - 1/b)\varepsilon_1 \\ b\varepsilon_1/a & -b\varepsilon_2/a & -\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1/a \\ -b^2\varepsilon_1/a^2 & b^2\varepsilon_2/a^2 & -a + b\varepsilon_2/a + b\varepsilon_1/a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1/a^2 \\ 1/a \\ -b/a^2 \end{pmatrix} f(y) \quad (9)$$

其中

$$f(y) = [bc_1 y_1 + b(c_2 - ac_1)y_2 + (ac_2 - c_1)y_3](y_1 - 1/by_3)^2$$

根据中心流形定理, 其中心流形可表示为^[7] $y_3 = O(y_i^k y_j^{3-k})$ ($i, j = 1, 2; k = 1, 2, 3$); 通过立方变换^[7]

$$y_1 = (1 - \delta_1 \varepsilon_2)z_1$$

$$y_2 = -\delta_1 \varepsilon_1 z_1 - \sigma \varepsilon_2 z_2 - [c_1 \delta_1 (1 - \delta_1 \varepsilon_2)^2 -$$

$$a_1 \varepsilon_1 \delta_1^2 (1 - \delta_1 \varepsilon_2)]z_1^3$$

由特征方程(6)可知: 当 $\delta = 0$ 时, 系统有一零特征值, 系统可能发生鞍结分岔、跨临界分岔、叉式分岔^[7~11]; 当 $\delta = (a + \delta)(1 + a\delta + Ab) > 0$ 时, 系统有一对纯虚特征值和一个负特征值, 系统可能发生 Hopf 分岔^[10]; 当 $\delta = 0$, $A = -1/b$ 时, 系统有双零特征值, 且第 3 个特征值为负.

下面运用中心流形定理和规范形理论分析系统具有双零特征值时的局部分岔行为.

3 系统余维二分岔

令 $\delta = -b\varepsilon_1$, $A = A_0 = -1/b + \varepsilon_2$, 则系统可变换为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -a & -b \\ 0 & -1/b + \varepsilon_2 & b\varepsilon_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -c_1 x_1 x_3^2 - c_2 x_2 x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

进行坐标变换, 令

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b & ab & 1 \\ 0 & -b & -a \\ 1 & 0 & -1/b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

和 $t = \frac{c_1 \sigma}{a_1 \sigma + 3\delta_1 c_1} t'$, $u = -\frac{\sqrt{c_1 \sigma}}{a_1 \sigma + 3\delta_1 c_1} z_1$, $v = \frac{c_1 \sigma \sqrt{c_1 \sigma}}{(a_1 \sigma + 3\delta_1 c_1)^2} z_2$ 变换, 可得到

$$\dot{u} = v \quad (10)$$

$$\dot{v} = \frac{(a_1 \sigma + 3\delta_1 c_1)^2 \sigma \varepsilon_1}{c_1^2 \sigma} u - \frac{(a_1 \sigma + 3\delta_1 c_1) \sigma \varepsilon_2}{c_1} v - u^3 - u^2 v \quad (11)$$

其中, $\delta_1 = b - \frac{b}{a^2}$, $\sigma = \frac{b}{a}$, $a_1 = c_2 - ac_1$.

若令

$$\mu_1 = \frac{(a_1\sigma + 3\delta_1c_1)^2\sigma\varepsilon_1}{c_1^2\sigma}$$

$$\mu_2 = -\frac{(a_1\sigma + 3\delta_1c_1)\sigma\varepsilon_2}{c_1}$$

式 (11) 变为

$$\dot{u} = v \quad (12)$$

$$\dot{v} = \mu_1 u + \mu_2 v - u^3 - u^2 v \quad (13)$$

上式即为文献 [7] 所述的余维二分岔 (双零特征值) 的标准形式.

令 $u = \varepsilon x$, $v = \varepsilon^2 y$, $\mu_1 = \varepsilon^2 v_1$, $\mu_2 = \varepsilon^2 v_2$, $t \rightarrow \varepsilon t$, 当 $v_1 = 1$ 时, 得到

$$\dot{x} = y \quad (14)$$

$$\dot{y} = x + \varepsilon v_2 y + x^3 - \varepsilon x^2 y \quad (15)$$

(1) 当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时, 系统是哈密顿系统, 其哈密顿函数为

$$H(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} \quad (16)$$

此时, 系统的相图如图 2 所示. 系统有两个鞍点 $(\pm 1, 0)$, 其哈密顿系统在此时有分岔点 (x_0, y_0) 位于其同宿轨道 Γ_0 上.

$$(x_0, y_0) = (\pm\sqrt{2}\operatorname{sech} t, \mp\sqrt{2}\operatorname{sech} t \tanh t) \quad (17)$$

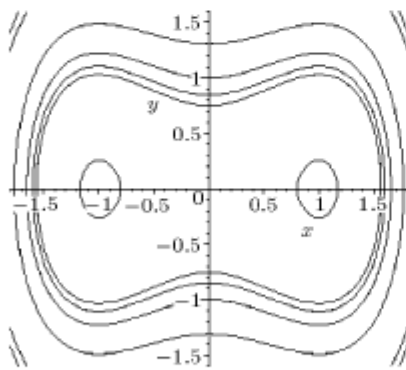


图 2 哈密顿系统相图

Fig.2 Portraits of the Hamiltonian's system

(2) 当 $\varepsilon \neq 0$ 时, 系统为耗散系统, 根据 Melnikov 方法, v_2 必须满足条件

$$M(v_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y_0(v_2 y_0 - x_0^2 y_0) dt = 0 \quad (18)$$

系统才有同宿轨道, 为此得到系统同宿分岔的转迁集

$$v_2 = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ 即 } \mu_2 = \frac{4}{5}\mu_1 \quad (19)$$

通过上述分析得出: (1) 在 $\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 \neq 0$ 时, 系统发生叉型分岔; (2) 在 $\mu_2 = 0, \mu_1 < 0$ 时, 系统发生 Hopf 分岔; (3) 在 $\mu_2 = \mu_1 > 0$ 时, 系统发生 Hopf 分岔; (4) 在 $\mu_2 = \frac{4\mu_1}{5} > 0$ 时, 系统发生同宿分岔; (5) 在 $\mu_2 = c\mu_1 > 0, c \approx 0.752$ 时, 系统发生鞍结分岔. 在区域 (1) 有一个汇, 区域 (2) 有一个源和一个稳定的周期轨道, 区域 (3) 有一个鞍点、两个源和一个稳定的周期轨道, 区域 (4) 有一个鞍点、两个汇和一个稳定、一个不稳定的周期轨道, 区域 (6) 有一个鞍点和两个汇, 在曲线 sc 上有一对同宿轨道. 图 3 为系统的分岔集, 图 4 为系统开折平面相图.

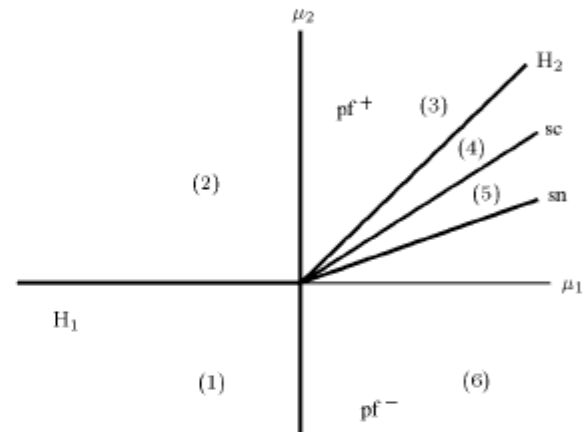


图 3 系统分岔集

$pf^{\pm}$ 代表叉型分岔, H_1 和 H_2 代表 Hopf 分岔, sc 代表同宿分岔, sn 代表周期轨道的鞍结分岔

Fig.3 Bifurcation sets. $pf^{\pm}$, H_1 , H_2 and sc represent pitchfork, Hopf and homoclinic bifurcations, respectively. sn represents saddle-node bifurcations of periodic orbits

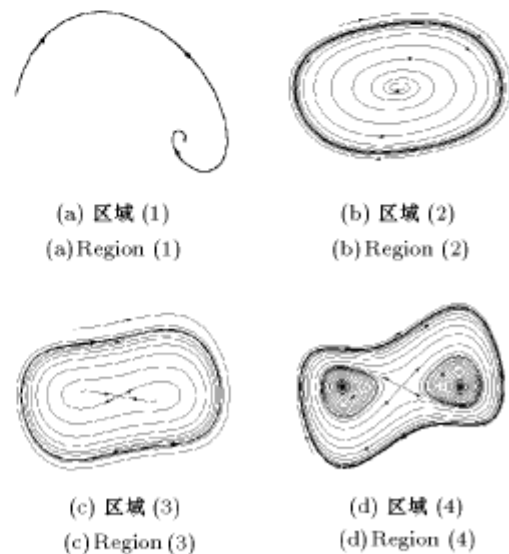


图 4 系统开折平面相图

Fig.4 Phase portraits

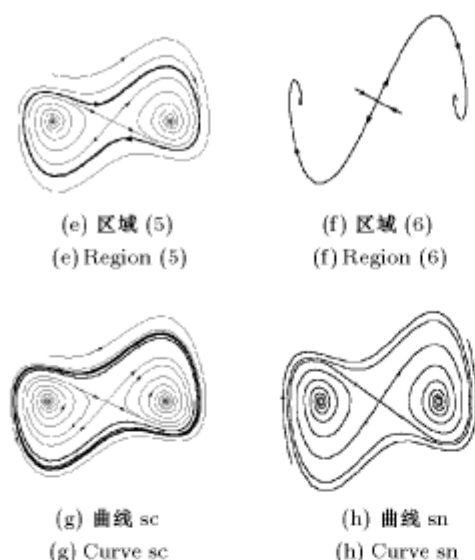


图 4 系统开折平面相图 (续)

Fig.4 Phase portraits (continued)

4 数值仿真

为验证上述理论分析的正确性,给出了两种数值仿真的结果.由上述分析可知:只要系统参数位于区域 (1) 系统就是稳定的.为此仿真分析时分两种情况:一是系统出现 Hopf 分岔的情况,当 $\delta = (a + \delta)(1 + a\delta + Ab) > 0$ 即取参数 $b = -a\delta/A - a/[A(a + \delta)]$ 时,系统出现 Hopf 分岔;二是系统渐近稳定的情况,取参数 b 和 δ 为正值.仿真时其它参数的取值为^[12] $m = 30.2\text{kg}$; $k = 1.8 \times 10^3 \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}$; $\gamma = 10000$; $\beta = 200$; $A = 10000$; $B = 0.1$; $c_0 = 600(1 + I)$; $\alpha = 250(1 + 5I)$; 励磁电流 $I = 2 \text{A}$.

图 5 为系统出现极限环时的仿真结果;图 6 为系统渐近稳定运行时的仿真结果.仿真结果表明前述理论分析是正确的.

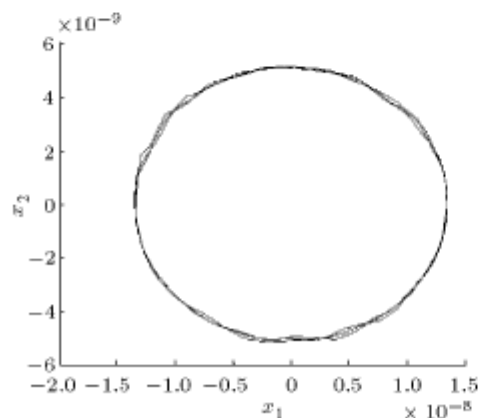


图 6 系统稳定运行时的仿真结果

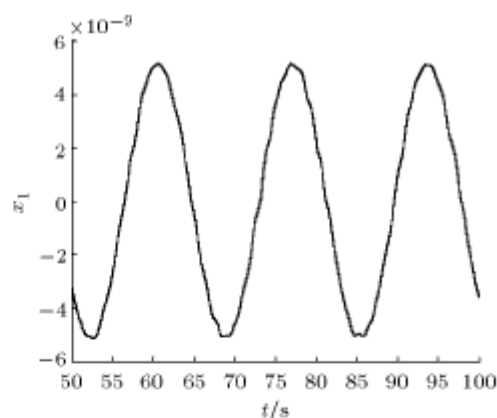


图 5 Hopf 分岔时的仿真结果

Fig.5 Numerically computed solutions of Hopf bifurcation

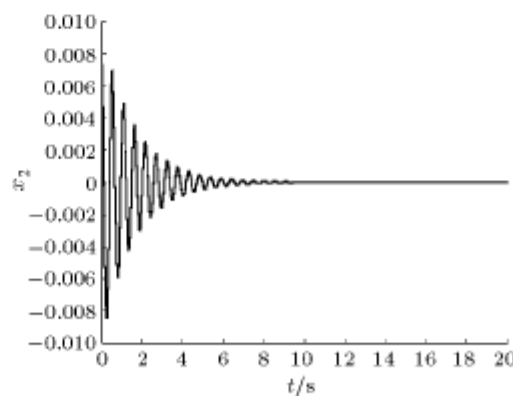
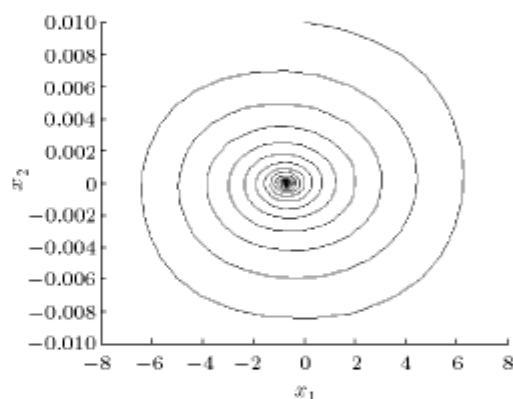


图 6 系统稳定运行时的仿真结果

Fig.6 Numerically computed solutions of stable system

5 结 论

运用中心流形定理和 Melnikov 方法对一类基于磁流变阻尼器的非线性系统复杂的动力学行为进行了理论分析和数值仿真。分析表明: 基于磁流变阻尼器的非线性系统的参数直接影响系统的稳定性; 通过系统开折平面相图的分析, 给出了实现稳定控制时, 系统参数的取值范围, 为磁流变非线性控制系统的设计提供了理论依据。

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ONE LOCAL BIFURCATION OF NONLINEAR SYSTEM BASED ON MAGNETORHEOLOGICAL DAMPER¹⁾

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Abstract Magnetorheological (MR) fluids is a kind of smart materials, it can be transformed from Newton fluids into visco-plastic solid by varying the strength of the magnetic field. The dampers made by MR fluids have a number of attractive features, for example, inexpensive to manufacture, small power requirements, reliability, stability, and can continually change its state. The process of change is very quick, less than a few milliseconds, and can be easily controlled. MR dampers have been recognized as having many attractive characteristics for use in vibration control applications, it is a kind of ideal semi-active control devices. MR damper is widely used in the civil engineering, vehicle suspension system and its structural characteristics have been extensively studied. But, up to now, the dynamic behaviors about MR damper semi-active control system, specially, its bifurcation behaviors and global dynamics have not been discussed.

The problem of bifurcation behavior for the MR damper nonlinear system is discussed. A dynamic model of the system with nonlinear MR damper force is presented. The system's normal form and universal unfolding of the double zero eigenvalue are achieved. The complex dynamic behavior of the nonlinear system will be shown by the analysis. By theoretical analysis, it is shown that the design of parameters has a close relation with the system's stability; the range of selected parameters are achieved when the system is stable, based on the condition of bifurcation parameters, bifurcation curve, bifurcation set and phase portraits. From numerical simulating analysis, the complex dynamics behavior is shown, and the result is in correspondence with the theoretic analysis.

Key words MR damper, nonlinear system, bifurcation, center manifold, normal form

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