

非完整约束多体系统时间离散变分积分法*

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摘要 基于连续 Galerkin 方法, 给出非完整约束下多体系统时间离散的变分数值积分方法. 首先对非完整多体系统 Hamilton 正则方程的弱形式进行时间离散, 得到变分积分公式, 然后讨论该积分方法对能量及约束的保持, 最后以蛇板为例对该方法进行数值验证和比较.

关键词 多体系统, 非完整约束, 数值积分, Galerkin 方法, 蛇板

引言

非完整约束指含有系统广义坐标导数且不可积的约束, 这类约束在车辆、移动机器人、欠驱动机器人等多体系统中普遍存在. 现代机械系统的发展使得基于非完整多体系统动力学方程的高效、稳定、高精度的数值积分方法受到关注, 其研究也与非完整多体系统动力学控制、优化密切相关^[1,2].

时间连续的 Galerkin 方法最早由 Hulme 在一阶常微分方程数值求解中给出^[3], Betsch 等^[4]基于完整多体系统动力学方程的弱形式和时间连续的 Galerkin 方法, 建立了高达三阶精度的能量保持数值积分方法, 其实质为时间离散的能量变分方法. 对于非完整系统, 相关研究集中于拉格朗日方程或微分-代数方程下的数值积分方法, Jorge Cortes^[5]基于离散形式的 Lagrange - d' Alembert 原理给出了扩展的非完整积分方法, Betsch^[6]提出了完整和非完整混合约束下机械系统的能量保持积分方法, McLachlan 等^[7]给出了二阶精度的离散 Lagrange - d' Alembert 积分方法, S. Ferraro 等^[8]给出了几何积分方法.

本文基于非完整多体系统 Hamilton 正则方程的弱形式, 给出时间离散的变分数值积分方法, 并讨论该方法对能量及约束方程的保持. 最后以蛇板为例进行数值验证和比较.

1 Hamilton 正则方程

基于 Lagrange - d' Alembert 变分原理的非完

整约束多体系统动力学方程为^[1]

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(\partial_{\dot{q}}L(q, \dot{q})) + \lambda\Phi(q) - \partial_q(q, \dot{q}) = 0 \\ \Psi(q, \dot{q}) = \Phi(q)\dot{q} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $q = q(t) \in R^n$ 是广义坐标向量, $\Psi(q, \dot{q}) \in R^m$ 为非完整约束.

引入 Hamilton 方程

$$H(q, p) = p \cdot \dot{q} - L(q, \dot{q}) \quad (2)$$

方程(1)可以描述为

$$\dot{q} = \partial_p H \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{p} = -\lambda \cdot \Phi(q) - \partial_q H \quad (4)$$

$$\Psi(q, p) = 0 \quad (5)$$

Hamilton 正则方程的弱形式为

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} [(\dot{q} - \partial_p H) \cdot \delta p - (\dot{p} + \partial_q H + \lambda \cdot \Phi) \cdot \delta q] dt = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \delta \lambda \cdot (\partial_p \Psi \dot{p} + \partial_q \Psi \dot{q}) dt = 0 \quad (7)$$

其中检验函数 δp 和 δq 在时间区间 $[t_0, t_0 + T]$ 上足够光滑.

2 变分积分方法

2.1 时间离散

设 $t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = t_0 + T$ 为区间 $[t_0, t_0 + T]$ 上的离散点, 在每个时间间隔 $[t_{l-1}, t_l]$ 上引入参数 $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, 使得

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{t - t_{l-1}}{t_l - t_{l-1}} \quad (8)$$

则方程(6), (7)可表示为如下离散形式

$$\sum_{l=1}^N \int_0^1 \{ (\delta p_l \cdot q'_l - p'_l \cdot \delta q_l) - [\partial_p H_l \cdot \delta p_l + (\partial_q H_l + \lambda \cdot \Phi_l) \cdot \delta q_l] h_l \} d\alpha = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^N \int_0^1 \delta \lambda \cdot (\partial_p \Psi_l p'_l + \partial_q \Psi_l q'_l) d\alpha = 0 \quad (10)$$

其中 $H_l = H(q_l, p_l)$, $\Phi_l = \Phi(q_l)$, $\Psi_l = \Psi(q_l, p_l)$, $h_l = t_l - t_{l-1}$.

将(9), (10)中的试函数 p_l, q_l 检验函数 $\delta p_l, \delta q_l$ 以及 p_l, q_l 关于 α 的导数表示为

$$p_l = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (M_i(\alpha) p_i), q_l = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (M_i(\alpha) q_i) \quad (11)$$

$$\delta p_l = \sum_{i=1}^k (\tilde{M}_i(\alpha) \delta p_i), \delta q_l = \sum_{i=1}^k (\tilde{M}_i(\alpha) \delta q_i) \quad (12)$$

$$p'_l = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (\tilde{M}_i(\alpha) \tilde{p}_i), q'_l = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (\tilde{M}_i(\alpha) \tilde{q}_i) \quad (13)$$

其中 $M_i(\alpha), i=1, \dots, k+1$ 是 k 次拉格朗日多项式

节点函数, $\tilde{M}_i(\alpha), i=1, \dots, k$ 为 $k-1$ 次拉格朗日多项式节点函数, $\tilde{p}_i, \tilde{q}_i, i=1, \dots, k$ 为 $p_i, q_i, i=1, \dots, k+1$ 的线性组合, 见表1.

将(11) - (13)代入(9), (10), 取如下离散形式

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \int_0^1 (\tilde{M}_i \tilde{M}_j) \tilde{q}_j d\alpha - h_l \int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i \partial_p H_i d\alpha = 0, i=1, \dots, k \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \int_0^1 (\tilde{M}_i \tilde{M}_j) \tilde{p}_j d\alpha + h_l \int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i (\partial_q H_i + \lambda \Phi_i) d\alpha = 0, i=1, \dots, k \quad (15)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \int_0^1 \tilde{M}_j (\partial_p \Psi_j \tilde{p}_j + \partial_q \Psi_j \tilde{q}_j) d\alpha = 0 \quad (16)$$

求解上述非线性方程组即可得到每个时间离散点处的 p_l, q_l , 其中积分可使用高斯求积公式.

表1 $k=1, 2, 3$ 次拉格朗日多项式节点函数

Table 1 Functions for polynomial approximations of degree $k=1, 2, 3$

k	$M_i(\alpha), i=1, \dots, k+1$	$\tilde{M}_i(\alpha), i=1, \dots, k$	$\tilde{p}_i, \tilde{q}_i, i=1, \dots, k$
1	$M_1 = 1 - \alpha$ $M_2 = \alpha$	$\tilde{M}_1 = 1$	$\tilde{q} = q_2 - q_1$
2	$M_1 = (2\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 1)$ $M_2 = -4\alpha(\alpha - 1)$	$\tilde{M}_1 = 1 - \alpha$ $\tilde{M}_2 = \alpha$	$\tilde{q}_1 = -3q_1 + 4q_2 - q_3$ $\tilde{q}_2 = q_1 - 4q_2 + 3q_3$
3	$M_1 = -\frac{9}{2}(\alpha - \frac{1}{3})(\alpha - \frac{2}{3})(\alpha - 1)$ $M_2 = \frac{27}{2}(\alpha - \frac{2}{3})(\alpha - 1)\alpha$ $M_3 = -\frac{27}{2}(\alpha - \frac{1}{3})(\alpha - 1)\alpha$ $M_4 = \frac{9}{2}(\alpha - \frac{1}{3})(\alpha - \frac{2}{3})\alpha$	$\tilde{M}_1 = (2\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 1)$ $\tilde{M}_2 = -4\alpha(\alpha - 1)$ $\tilde{M}_3 = (2\alpha - 1)\alpha$	$\tilde{q}_1 = -\frac{11}{2}q_1 + 9q_2 - \frac{9}{2}q_3 + q_4$ $\tilde{q}_2 = \frac{1}{8}q_1 - \frac{27}{8}q_2 + \frac{27}{8}q_3 - \frac{1}{8}q_4$ $\tilde{q}_3 = -q_1 + \frac{9}{2}q_2 - 9q_3 + \frac{11}{2}q_4$

2.2 能量和约束方程的保持

由方程(16)可得

$$\int_0^1 (\partial_p \Psi_l p'_l + \partial_q \Psi_l q'_l) d\alpha = \int_0^1 (\frac{d}{d\alpha} \Psi_l) d\alpha = \Psi_l(1) - \Psi_l(0) = \Psi_l - \Psi_{l-1} = 0 \quad (17)$$

即在离散的时间间隔 $[t_{l-1}, t_l]$ 上, 约束方程不会产生违约.

由方程(14), (15)可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k [(\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i \tilde{M}_j d\alpha) \tilde{q}_j \cdot \tilde{p}_i - h_l (\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i \partial_p H_i d\alpha) \tilde{p}_i] = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \{ (\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i \tilde{M}_j d\alpha) \tilde{q}_j \cdot \tilde{p}_i + h_l [\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i (\partial_q H_i + \lambda \Phi_i) d\alpha] \tilde{q}_i \} = 0 \quad (19)$$

式(18), (19)相减可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \{ [\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i \partial_p H_i d\alpha] \cdot \tilde{p}_i + (\int_0^1 \tilde{M}_i (\partial_q H_i + \lambda \Phi_i) d\alpha) \cdot \tilde{q}_i \} = 0 \quad (20)$$

即

$$\int_0^1 [(\partial_q H_l + \lambda \Phi_l) \cdot q'_l + \partial_p H_l \cdot p'_l] d\alpha = 0 \quad (21)$$

由(17), (21)可得

$$H_l - H_{l-1} = H(q_l(\alpha), p_l(\alpha)) \Big|_{\alpha=0}^{\alpha=1} = \int_0^1 (\partial_q H_l \cdot q'_l + \partial_p H_l \cdot p'_l) d\alpha = - \int_0^1 (\lambda \Phi_l \cdot q'_l) d\alpha = - \int_{t_{l-1}}^{t_l} (\lambda \Phi_l \cdot q'_l) dt = - (\Psi_l - \Psi_{l-1}) = 0 \quad (22)$$

因此该积分方法在每个离散的时间间隔 $[t_{l-1}, t_l]$ 上能保持能量不变.

3 数值算例

图1是一个简化的蛇板模型^[9],广义坐 $q = [x \ y \ \theta \ \psi \ \phi_b \ \phi_f]^T$ 中, x, y, θ 描述蛇板相对参考坐标系的位置, ψ 是转子相对板身的转角, ϕ_b, ϕ_f 是蛇板前后轮相对板身的转角. 假设蛇板的轮子只能滚动, 不产生侧向滑移, 该模型中非完整约束为

$$-\dot{x}\sin(\theta + \phi_b) + \dot{y}\cos(\theta + \phi_b) - \dot{\theta}\cos(\phi_b) = 0 \tag{23}$$

$$-\dot{x}\sin(\theta + \phi_f) + \dot{y}\cos(\theta + \phi_f) + \dot{\theta}\cos(\phi_f) = 0 \tag{24}$$

Lagrange 方程为

$$L(q, \dot{q}) = \frac{1}{2}m(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) + \frac{1}{2}J\dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_r(\dot{\psi} + \dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_w(\dot{\phi}_b + \dot{\theta})^2 + \frac{1}{2}J_w(\dot{\phi}_f + \dot{\theta})^2 \tag{25}$$

其中 m 是板身的质量, J 是板身的转动惯量, J_r 是转子的转动惯量, $J_w = J_b = J_f$ 是轮子的转动惯量, 并且有 $J + J_r + 2J_w = ml^2$.

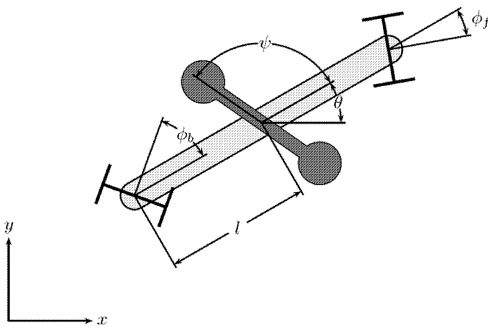


图1 简化的蛇板模型

Fig.1 The simplified model of the snakeboard[9]

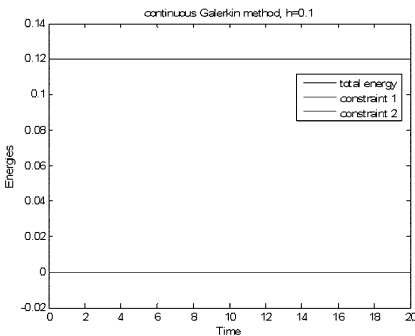


图2 能量及约束保持

Fig.2 The conservation of energy and constraints

取 $m = 6\text{kg}$, $J = 0.016\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $J_r = 0.0072\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $J_w = 0.0013\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$, $q_0 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -\pi/3 \ \pi/3]^T$, $\dot{q}_0 = [0.1 \ 0 \ 2.6414 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$, 图2和图3给出了 $h =$

$0.1, k=3$ 时使用本文所给积分方法得到的结果, 其中积分使用的是三点高斯求积公式. 该结果验证了本文方法对能量和约束的保持, 并且其误差精度达到了 $h = 0.01$ 时使用龙格 - 库塔法直接求解微分 - 代数方程组 (DAEs) 的精度 (10^{-7}). $k=1, k=2$ 时能量和约束也能保持, 只是误差精度稍低, 分别为 $10^{-3}, 10^{-4}$.

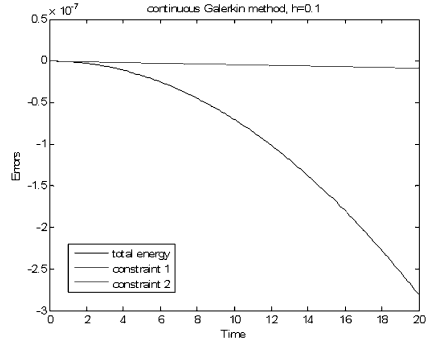


图3 能量、约束与初始值的误差

Fig.3 The errors of energy, constraints with their initial value

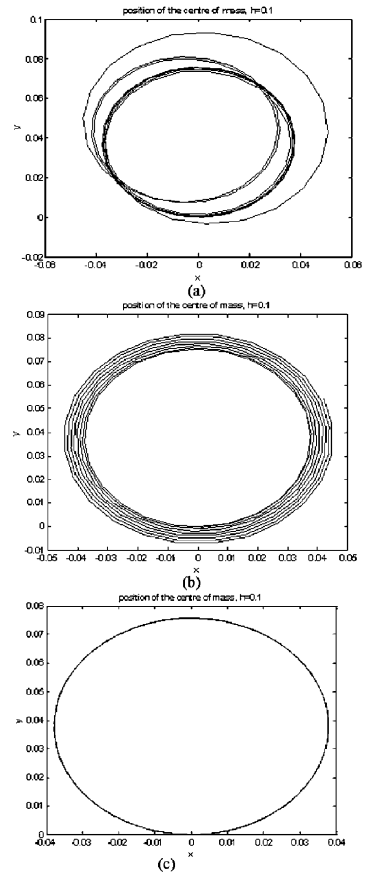


图4 蛇板运动轨迹((a): 龙格 - 库塔法求解 DAEs, (b): cG 法, $k=1$, (c): cG 法, $k=2$)

Fig.4 The trace of the snakeboard using different method ((a): Runge - Kutta method solving DAEs, (b): continuous Galerkin method, $k=1$, (c): continuous Galerkin method, $k=2$)

图4给出了上述初始条件下使用不同方法得到的蛇板运动轨迹,其中 $h=0.1$,积分使用两点高斯求积公式.使用龙格-库塔法直接求解微分-代数方程组(DAEs)所得轨迹出现较大无规律偏离,使用本文方法,在 $k=1$ 时出现有规律较小偏离,而在 $k=2$ 时则无偏离现象.

4 结论

本文使用连续 Galerkin 方法,对非完整多体系统动力学 Hamilton 正则方程的弱形式进行时间离散,得到了变分数值积分方法,该方法能保证在每个时间间隔上约束方程不违约,并且保持能量不变.通过对蛇板简化模型的数值验证可得,相比使用直接求解微分-代数方程(DAEs)的方法,该方法具有更高的鲁棒性.但是由于需要求解大量的非线性方程组,使得该方法的计算效率相对较低,如何提高计算效率以满足长时间仿真的需要是进一步需要研究的问题.

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TIME-DISCRETE VARIATIONAL INTEGRATOR FOR MULTIBODY DYNAMIC SYSTEMS WITH NONHOLONOMIC CONSTRAINTS *

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Abstract Based on the continuous Galerkin method, a time-discrete variational integrator was presented for multibody dynamic systems with nonholonomic constraints. The weighted residual statements of Hamilton's canonical equations were taken firstly. Then time-stepping schemes were outlined, and algorithmic conservations were discussed. Finally, a simplified model of the skateboard validated the accuracy and efficiency of the method presented.

Key words multibody systems, nonholonomic constraints, numerical integration, Galerkin method, skateboard