

横向流中细长圆柱的热弹性颤振*

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摘要 研究了细长圆柱体在热环境下的横向流致振动. 应用迦辽金法将非线性运动控制偏微分方程离散为常微分方程组, 首先分析了热载荷对系统临界流速的影响, 然后采用数值方法得到了系统分岔区, 以及它在参数空间的分布情况. 应用分岔图、相图对系统的运动性质进行了判定. 系统随着参数的变化呈现周期运动, 温度增加, 系统发生颤振的临界速度减小. 当温度载荷不变时, 流速增加, 系统周期振动的振幅越来越大, 系统发生极限环振动, 周期3运动、拟周期运动和混沌运动.

关键词 圆柱阵, 分岔, 流弹性失稳, 混沌

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引言

管束振动是当流体流过换热器的管阵时, 流体力、惯性力、和弹性力联合作用下动力失稳而发生的自激振动. 动力失稳将引起管的毁坏, 管大幅度的振动可能会引起管与管之间的碰撞以及管与折流板之间的磨损^[1]. 在一定流速下, 如果流体给管子的能量大于管子阻力消耗的能量, 管子的振幅突然增大, 即发生了一般所说的流弹性振动. 在流弹性失稳后, 随着流速增加, 结构运动的幅度增大, 系统非线性影响变得重要. Weaver^[2]指出非线性是换热器管阵结构的固有性质, 主要来自于管与松散支撑的折流板的碰撞. Paidoussis 和 Li^[3]、Chen et al^[4]、Cai 和 Chen^[5]、de Bedout^[6]、王琳^[7]都研究过管阵中管子带有结构强非线性的横向流致振动, 复杂的动力学行为可能出现, 尤其是可能出现混沌运动. 以上研究均未考虑热效应的影响, 实际上换热器中的管阵, 将经历严酷的热环境.

本文是在 Paidoussis 和 Li^[3]研究的基础上, 继续考虑管的非线性响应问题. 以圆柱阵中一根典型单柱为研究对象, 首先建立了考虑热效应的圆柱的动力学方程, 然后应用 Galerkin 方法离散运动方程, 首先分析了热载荷对系统临界流速的影响, 采用数值方法研究了随着横向流速的变化, 系统出现

的非线性动力学现象, 包括混沌和周期窗口在内的各种复杂响应.

1 动力学方程

本文为了分析方便, 把管当作圆柱来处理, 横向流作用下的圆柱阵中, 取一根弹性圆柱, 其两端固支, 中间受到折流板的约束的圆柱模型, 如图 1 所示. 圆柱排外部遭受横向流, 流体速度和密度为 U 和 ρ , 圆柱直径为 D , 圆柱长度为 l .

在模型中, 考虑振动圆柱中间受到折流板的约束, 模拟为圆柱中间作用有非线性弹簧, 其弹簧约束考虑为立方非线性弹簧, 弹簧约束力与圆柱振动位移关系为:

$$f(w) = k_1 w^2 \delta(x - \frac{l}{2})$$

其中: k_1 为刚度, δ 为 Dirac delta 函数

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + c \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - N_x \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + f(w) = F(w, \dot{w}, \ddot{w}) \quad (1)$$

M_x 是圆柱的弯矩; w 为圆柱横向振动的变形; c 是结构的黏性阻力系数; m 是每单位长度圆柱质量; F 是横向流作用在圆柱上的流体力.

圆柱横向位移导致圆柱轴向伸长而引起的附加力

$$N_x = \sigma A \quad (2)$$

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其中: σ 是应力, A 是圆柱的横截面.

根据 Wickert 的弹性梁简化模型,应变位移关系为:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx \quad (3)$$

设材料为完全弹性材料,考虑温度的影响,有:

$$\sigma = E(\varepsilon - \alpha_T \Delta T) \quad (4)$$

其中: E 是弹性模量, α_T 是热膨胀系数, $\Delta T = T - T_0$, T_0 :初始温度, T :升高温度.

把(3)代入(4)得到沿 x 轴变化的附加轴力为:

$$N_x = \frac{EA}{2L} \int_0^L \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx - \alpha_T AE \Delta T \quad (5)$$

弯矩 M_x :

$$M_x = EI \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \quad (6)$$

其中: I 截面惯性矩.

把(5)(6)代入(1),有:

$$EI \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \left[\frac{EA}{2L} \int_0^L \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 dx - \alpha_T AE \Delta T \right] \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + c \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + m \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + f(w) = F(w, \dot{w}, \ddot{w}) \quad (7)$$

流体力 F 是圆柱运动位移函数,文献[3][7]给出了“准稳态”模型来表示,Price 和 Paidoussis^[8]展示了运用此模型得到的管阵稳定性结果与实验数据具有较好的一致性.

$$F(x, t) = M_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + B_1 \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + C_1 w(x, t - \Delta t) \quad (8)$$

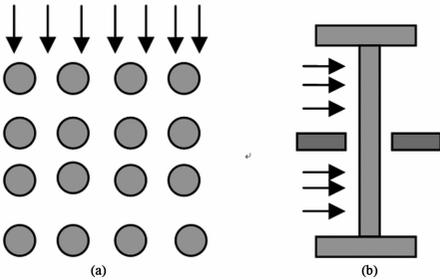


图1 (a) 横向流中的圆柱阵 (b) 中间约束的弹性圆柱

Fig.1 (a) Array of cylinders in cross flow

(b) A single elastic cylinder with intermediate constraints

其中:

$$M_1 = -\frac{\pi}{4} \rho D^2 C_{ma}, B_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \rho U D C_D$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 D \frac{\partial C_L}{\partial w}, \Delta t = \frac{D}{U} \quad (9)$$

C_L 和 C_D 是圆柱阵中圆柱的升力和阻力系数, C_{ma} 是流体附加在圆柱上的附加质量系数, U 是来流速度, D 是圆柱直径, ρ 是流体密度, Δt 是时间延迟来自于圆柱运动和流体力之间的耦合作用时有滞后效应.

引入无量纲参数:

$$W = \frac{w}{D}, \xi = \frac{x}{L}, \tau = \lambda_1^2 \sqrt{\frac{EI}{mL^4}} = \Omega_1 t,$$

$$\zeta = \frac{c}{\Omega_1 m}, \tilde{m} = \frac{m}{\rho D^2}, \tilde{U} = \frac{2\pi U}{D\Omega_1}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{AD^2}{2I\lambda_1^4}, \beta = \frac{1}{1 + 4\tilde{m}/(\pi C_{ma})},$$

$$R_x = \frac{\alpha L^2 A \Delta T}{\pi^2 I}, \tilde{f} = \frac{f}{m\Omega_1^2} \quad (10)$$

把无量纲量(10)代入方程(7)得到无量纲的运动方程为

$$\frac{1}{1 - \beta} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \tau^2} + \left(\zeta + \frac{\tilde{U} C_D}{4\pi \tilde{m}} \right) \frac{\partial W}{\partial \tau} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1^4} \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial \xi^4} - \frac{\tilde{U}^2}{8\pi^2 \tilde{m}} \frac{\partial C_L}{\partial W} W(\xi, \tau - \Delta \tau) + \frac{\pi^2 R_x}{\lambda_1^4} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} - \gamma \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \xi} \right)^2 d\xi + \delta \left(\xi - \frac{1}{2} \right) \tilde{f}(W) = 0 \quad (11)$$

其中: $\Delta \tau = \frac{2\pi}{\tilde{U}}$, λ_1 为固支梁的第一阶无量纲特征值.

2 运动方程离散

采用 Galekin 方法对方程(11)进行离散,满足固支边界条件的圆柱位移函数取为:

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i(\tau) \varphi_i(\xi) \quad (12)$$

其中:

$$\varphi_i(\xi) = \cos \beta_i \xi - ch \beta_i \xi - \sigma_i (\sin \beta_i \xi - sh \beta_i \xi)$$

$$\sigma_i = \frac{\cos \beta_i - ch \beta_i}{\sin \beta_i - sh \beta_i} \quad (13)$$

为固支梁的振型函数.

由参考文献[9],得固支梁的前五阶特征根为 $\beta_1 = 4.730041$, $\beta_2 = 7.85305$, $\beta_3 = 10.995608$, $\beta_4 = 14.137166$, $\beta_5 = 17.2787596$ (14)

由此算得:

$$\sigma_1 = 0.98250222, \sigma_2 = 1.00077212$$

$$\sigma_3 = 0.99996645, \sigma_4 = 1.00000145$$

$$\sigma_5 = 0.99999994 \quad (15)$$

将式(12)代入方程(11),利用振型函数的正交性,并在 $[0,1]$ 区间内积分,可得微分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1-\beta} \ddot{q}_i(\tau) + \left(\frac{\delta_i v_i}{\pi} + \frac{\bar{U}C_D}{4\pi\bar{m}} \right) \dot{q}_i(\tau) + \\ & \frac{\pi^2 R_x}{\lambda_1^4} \sum_{j=1}^N c_{ij} q_j + v_i^2 q_i(\tau) - \gamma B \sum_{j=1}^N c_{ij} q_j - \\ & \frac{\bar{U}^2}{8\pi^2 \bar{m}} \frac{\partial C_L}{\partial W} q_i(\tau - \Delta\tau) + f_i = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} v_i &= \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1} \right)^2 \\ c_{ij} &= \int_0^1 \varphi_i \varphi_j'' d\xi = \\ & \begin{cases} \frac{4\lambda_i^2 \lambda_j^2}{\lambda_i^4 - \lambda_j^4} (\lambda_i \sigma_i - \lambda_j \sigma_j) [(-1)^{i+j} + 1] \\ \lambda_i \sigma_j (2 - \lambda_i \sigma_j) \end{cases} \\ B &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} q_i \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_{ij} q_j, b_{ij} = \int_0^1 \varphi_i' \varphi_j' d\xi. \\ f_i &= k \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \varphi_j \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) q_j(t) \right)^3 \int_0^1 \varphi_i d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

本文所用参数取值如下^[2]:

$$\beta = 0.24, \delta_i = 0.06, C_D = 0.26$$

$$\bar{m} = 3, \frac{\partial C_L}{\partial W} = -8.1, k = 10^4$$

3 线性系统稳定性分析

由式(17)方程的系数可以得到,对于方程(16)的线性部分奇数阶模态和偶数阶模态是解耦.一般地,系统首先是发生低阶模态失稳,为了方便计算,本文截取前1,3阶模态进行分析,由式(16),且令

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (q_1, \dot{q}_1, q_3, \dot{q}_3) \quad (18)$$

可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -(1-\beta) \left[\left(\frac{\delta_1 v_1}{\pi} + \frac{\bar{U}C_D}{4\pi\bar{m}} \right) x_2 + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\pi^2 R_x}{\lambda_1^4} (c_{11} x_1 + c_{13} x_3) + v_1^2 x_1 - \gamma (b_{11} x_1^2 + \right. \\ & \left. b_{13} x_1 x_3 + b_{31} x_1 x_3 + b_{33} x_3^2) \cdot (c_{11} x_1 + c_{13} x_3) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\bar{U}^2}{8\pi^2 \bar{m}} \frac{\partial C_L}{\partial W} x_1(\tau - \Delta\tau) \right] + k \cdot \left(\varphi_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) x_1 + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \varphi_3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) x_3 \right)^3 \cdot \int_0^1 \varphi_1 d\xi$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = x_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_4 &= -(1-\beta) \left[\left(\frac{\delta_3 v_3}{\pi} + \frac{\bar{U}C_D}{4\pi\bar{m}} \right) x_4 + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\pi^2 R_x}{\lambda_1^4} (c_{31} x_1 + c_{33} x_3) + v_3^2 x_3 - \gamma (b_{11} x_1^2 + \right. \\ & \left. b_{13} x_1 x_3 + b_{31} x_1 x_3 + b_{33} x_3^2) \cdot (c_{31} x_1 + c_{33} x_3) - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\bar{U}^2}{8\pi^2 \bar{m}} \frac{\partial C_L}{\partial W} x_3(\tau - \Delta\tau) \right] + k \cdot \left(\varphi_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) x_1 + \right. \\ & \left. \varphi_3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) x_3 \right)^3 \cdot \int_0^1 \varphi_1 d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

很显然式(19)有一个平衡点 $(0,0,0,0)$,在平衡点附近,线性化方程(19),得:

$$\dot{x} = Lx(\tau) + Rx(\tau - \Delta\tau) \quad (20)$$

其中:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ d_1 & 0 & d_3 & d_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

这里各参数为:

$$a_1 = -(1-\beta) \left[\frac{\pi^2 R}{\lambda_1^4} c_{11} + v_1^2 \right],$$

$$a_2 = -(1-\beta) \left(\frac{\delta_1 v_1}{\pi} + \frac{\bar{U}C_D}{4\pi\bar{m}} \right),$$

$$a_3 = -(1-\beta) \frac{\pi^2 R}{\lambda_1^4},$$

$$d_1 = -(1-\beta) \frac{\pi^2 R_x}{\lambda_1^4} c_{31},$$

$$d_4 = -(1-\beta) \left(\frac{\delta_3 v_3}{\pi} + \frac{\bar{U}C_D}{4\pi\bar{m}} \right)$$

$$\alpha_1 = (1-\beta) \frac{\bar{U}^2}{8\pi^2 \bar{m}} \frac{\partial C_L}{\partial W}$$

设方程(20)的解为

$$x = x_0 e^{\lambda\tau} \quad (21)$$

把上式代入(20)得,特征方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda^2 - \lambda d_4 - d_3 + \alpha_1 e^{-\lambda\Delta\tau}) [\lambda(\lambda - a_2) + \\ & (-a_1 + \alpha_1 e^{-\lambda\Delta\tau})] - a_3 d_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

设 $\lambda = \sigma + i\omega$, 当 $\sigma < 0$ 时, 平衡态是渐进稳定的, 当 $\sigma > 0$ 时, 平衡态是不稳定的. 当 $\sigma = 0$, 系统的特征值有一对纯虚根, 一般地, 这时候系统会出现颤振. 把代入 (22), 并且分离方程的实部和虚部, 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} &\omega^3 a_2 + \omega^2 \alpha_1 \sin\omega\Delta\tau + \omega^3 d_4 + \omega d_4 a_1 - \\ &\alpha_1 \omega d_4 \cos\omega\Delta\tau + \omega a_2 d_3 + \alpha_1 d_3 \sin\omega\Delta\tau - \\ &\omega a_2 \alpha_1 \cos\omega\Delta\tau + \omega^2 \alpha_1 \sin\omega\Delta\tau + \\ &a_1 \alpha_1 \sin\omega\Delta\tau - 2\alpha_1^2 \cos\omega\Delta\tau \sin\omega\Delta\tau = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

为虚部的方程.

$$\begin{aligned} &\omega^4 + \omega^2 a_1 - \omega^2 \alpha_1 \cos\omega\Delta\tau - \omega^2 d_4 a_2 - \\ &\alpha_1 \omega d_4 \sin\omega\Delta\tau + d_3 \omega^2 + d_3 a_1 - \\ &\alpha_1 d_3 \cos\omega\Delta\tau - \omega^2 \alpha_1 \cos\omega\Delta\tau - \\ &a_1 \alpha_1 \cos\omega\Delta\tau - (\alpha_1 \cos\omega\Delta\tau)^2 - \\ &\omega a_2 \alpha_1 \sin\omega\Delta\tau - (\alpha_1 \sin\omega\Delta\tau)^2 - a_3 d_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

为实部的方程.

通过求解方程 (23) (24), 可以得到系统发生 HOPF 分岔的临界速度和对应的无量纲频率, 如表 1. 接下来, 作者将给出在不同热载荷作用下的临界速度.

表 1 随温度升高无量纲临界速度和频率

Table 1 Dimensionless critical velocity and frequency with increasing temperature

Thermal load R_x	Critical flow velocity U_H	Dimensionless frequency
$R_x = 0$	1.785	0.824
$R_x = 1$	1.562	0.717
$R_x = 2$	1.295	0.588
$R_x = 4$	0.943	0.417

从表 1 可以看出, 随着热载荷的增加, 系统发生颤振的临界速度在不断降低. 在实际工程应用中, 管阵作为能量交换设备, 我们应该考虑热环境的影响, 系统实际发生失稳的临界速度应该比没有考虑热载荷计算出来的临界速度要小.

4 数值分析及结果

一般地, 线性稳定性分析是用来预测参数值接近稳定边界的行为. 然而无法预测参数值远离稳定性边界以后的系统响应情况. 在这节里我们将采用数值算法, 研究参数值远离稳定性边界后的动力学行为. 采用龙格-库塔算法对运动控制常微分方程 (16) 进行计算, 初始条件取为

$$q_i = 0.001, \quad \dot{q}_i = 0 \quad (25)$$

由方程 (16) 可以看到, 在非线性项里, 奇数阶模态和偶数阶模态不再解耦, 所以我们取固支梁的前五阶模态进行数值计算.

取温度 $R_x = 1, \gamma = 300, k = 10^4$, 采用分岔图和相图描述圆柱位置 $\xi = 0.5$ 处的响应. 当位置在 $\xi = 0.5$ 处的响应到达稳态时, 速度为零时, 记录此时的位移, 便得到了位移随流速变化的分岔图, 如图 2 所示. 从分岔图可以看出, 系统经历了稳定状态, 周期运动状态, 拟周期运动状态, 最后是周期 1 运动变为混沌运动.

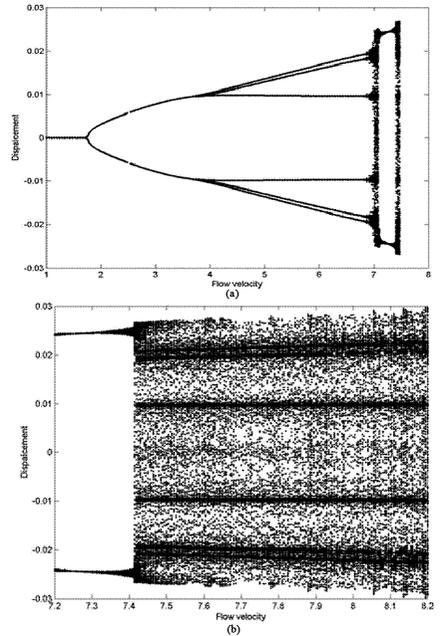


图 2 $\xi = 0.5$ 处流速参数区域分岔图
(a) $0 \leq U \leq 7.2$ (b) $7.2 \leq U \leq 8.2$

Fig. 2 Bifurcation diagram of the parameter of fluid speed at $\xi = 0.5$ (a) $0 \leq U \leq 7.2$ (b) $7.2 \leq U \leq 8.2$

从图 2 中看到, 随着横向流速的不断增加, 系统呈现非常复杂的非线性动力学现象. 当流速 $U < 1.562$ 时, 系统呈现为稳态运动; 当流速 $1.562 < U < 3.83$ 时, 系统发生极限环运动; 流速在 $3.83 < U < 6.85$ 时, 系统呈现为周期 3 运动; 流速在 $6.85 < U < 7.18$ 时, 系统发生短暂时期的拟周期运动; 流速在 $7.18 < U < 7.42$ 时, 系统又呈现极限环运动, 当 $U > 7.42$ 以后, 系统出现混沌运动.

下面我们将以相图更加清楚地描述了系统的运动过程. 图 3(a) 为 $U = 1.9 (U > U_{cr} = 1.562)$ 时的情况, 系统发生极限环振动. 当 $U = 5.5$ 时, 系统出现周期 3 运动 (图 (b)), 时, 系统发生拟周期运动, $U = 7.3$ 时, 出现周期 1 运动, $U = 8.0$ 时, 系统

呈现混沌运动相图。

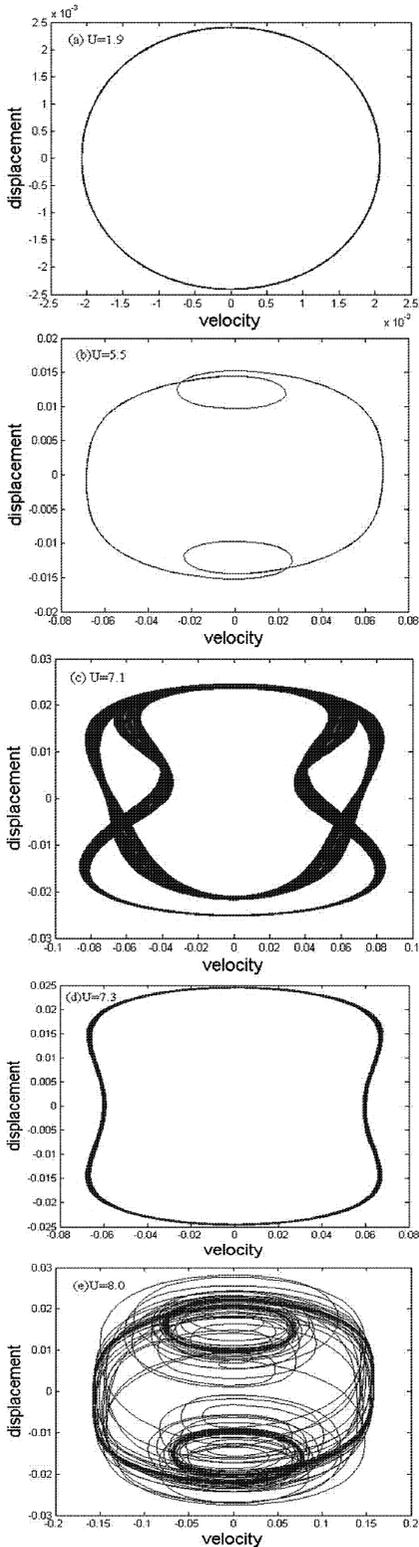


图3 各流速下系统的相轨迹图

Fig. 3 Phase portraits of system with various velocity

5 结论

本文考虑横向流圆柱阵中单弹性细长圆柱体,在定常温度下,圆柱的热弹性颤振问题。基于横向

弯曲振动引起轴力变化的以及圆柱振动与折流板发生碰撞,建立了温度效应下弹性圆柱横向流致振动的动力学方程。研究了系统的分岔,并采用数值方法研究了系统的非线性响应,得到了一些结论:

(1) 线性颤振分析得到了颤振临界度随温度变化的关系,温度升高降低了系统的稳定性。

(2) 随着横向流速增加,系统经历了稳态运动和极限环运动、拟周期运动,然后再次发生周期运动,最后进入混沌运动。

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THERMOELASTIC FLUTTER OF SLENDER CYLINDRICAL IN CROSS FLOW *

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Abstract Cross-flow-induced vibration of slender cylindrical in thermal environment was researched. The partial differential equation of the system was reduced to an ordinary differential equation by the Galerkin's method. The influence of thermal load on the system critical flow velocity was analyzed, and the bifurcation region of the system and the distribution in the parameter space were obtained by the numerical method. The character of motion was discriminated by application of the bifurcation diagram and phase portraits. The analysis shows the system with changing parameters appears a periodic motion, and the critical fluid velocity of the flutter decreases with increasing temperature. When the temperature load is at constant with the increasing flow velocity, the amplitude of period motion of the system became more and more big. The system shows limit cycle oscillation, periodic-3 motion, quasi-periodic and chaotic motion.

Key words cylinders array, bifurcation, fluid elastic instability, chaotic

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