

复合材料层合板的双 Hopf 分叉分析*

周艳[†] 张伟

(北京工业大学机械工程与应用电子技术学院, 北京 100124)

摘要 利用高维非线性系统的 Hopf 分叉定理, 研究复合材料层合板的双 Hopf 分叉. 研究了一类受面内激励和横向外激励联合作用下的复合材料层合板在主参数共振—1:1 内共振情况下的双 Hopf 分叉. 首先利用多尺度法得到系统的平均方程, 经过简化得到了系统的分叉响应方程. 根据对分叉响应方程的分析, 得到了系统平衡解的稳定性临界曲线, 并给出了系统产生双 Hopf 分叉的条件. 利用数值方法得到系统在参数平面上的分叉集, 通过对不同分叉区域的分析, 我们发现随着参数的变化复合材料层合板存在不同的周期运动现象.

关键词 双 Hopf 分叉, 复合材料层合板, 周期解

DOI: 10.6052/1672-6553-2014-039

引言

复合材料层合板振动与稳定性的研究始于上世纪八十年代, 随后许多学者开始关注层合板的非线性振动响应问题. Nayfeh 等人^[1]利用实验方法研究了在简谐激励下复合材料层合板的非线性振动问题. Abe 等人^[2]利用多尺度法研究了简谐激励作用下矩形层合薄板的两模态非线性响应. Chen 等人^[3]研究了通常情况下在初始不均匀应力作用下的层合板大振幅非线性动力学方程. Ye 等人^[4,5]研究了正交对称铺设及反对称铺设的复合材料层合板在参数激励作用下的非线性振动和混沌运动. Zhang 等人^[6]研究了复合材料层合板在 1:1 内共振情况下的周期和混沌运动. Guo 等人^[7]研究了角铺设复合材料层合板的非线性动力学响应.

首先引入了复合材料层合板的非线性动力学方程, 利用多尺度法得到系统在直角坐标和极坐标形式下的平均方程, 利用高维非线性系统的 Hopf 分叉定理, 研究了复合材料层合板在主参数共振—1:1 内共振下的双 Hopf 分叉. 数值模拟给出了系统在一定条件下存在不同形式的周期运动.

1 复合材料层合板的平均方程

以飞机机翼的颤振为工程背景, 把机翼的局部

简化为如图 1 所示的力学模型, 它是一块具有纤维增强正交各向异性对称结构的复合材料层合薄板, 此薄板四边简支并且同时受到横向载荷与 x 方向的面内载荷共同作用. 薄板的长、宽、高分别为 a , b 和 nh , 直角坐标系 $oxyz$ 位于层合板的对称平面内, z 轴向下, 设薄板内任一点沿 x , y 和 z 方向的位移分别为 u , v 和 w , 沿 x 方向作用的面内载荷为 $p = p_0 - p_1 \cos \Omega_2 t$, 横向载荷为 $F = F_0 - F_1 \cos \Omega_1 t$.

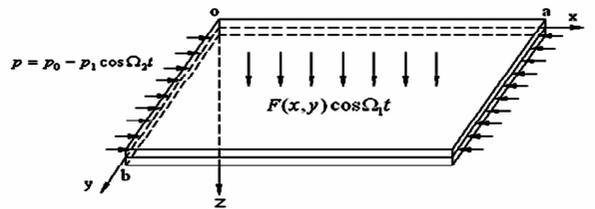


图1 横向与面内载荷作用下的层合薄板模型

Fig. 1 The model of the thin plate subjected to its plane and transverse excitation

我们得到如下形式的二自由度非线性动力学方程^[8],

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_1 + \omega_1^2 x_1 + \mu_1 \dot{x}_1 + \alpha_1 \cos \Omega_2 t x_1 + \alpha_2 x_1^3 + \alpha_3 x_2^3 \\ + \alpha_4 x_1^2 x_2 + \alpha_5 x_1 x_2^2 = f_1 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{x}_2 + \omega_2^2 x_2 + \mu_2 \dot{x}_2 + \beta_1 \cos \Omega_2 t x_2 + \beta_2 x_1^3 + \beta_3 x_2^3 \\ + \beta_4 x_1^2 x_2 + \beta_5 x_1 x_2^2 = f_2 \cos \Omega_1 t \end{aligned} \quad (1b)$$

假设系统(1)是一个弱非线性系统, 我们引入

2013-06-13 收到第 1 稿, 2013-07-11 收到修改稿.

* 国家自然科学基金重点资助项目(10732020)和面上资助项目(11072008)

[†] 通讯作者 E-mail: yanzhou0924@163.com

小扰动项 ε , 得到如下方程,

$$\dot{x}_1 + \omega_1^2 x_1 + \varepsilon \mu_1 \dot{x}_1 + \varepsilon \alpha_1 \cos \Omega_2 t x_1 + \varepsilon \alpha_2 x_1^3 + \varepsilon \alpha_3 x_2^3 + \varepsilon \alpha_4 x_1^2 x_2 + \varepsilon \alpha_5 x_1 x_2^2 = \varepsilon f_1 \cos \Omega_1 t \quad (2a)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 + \omega_2^2 x_2 + \varepsilon \mu_2 \dot{x}_2 + \varepsilon \beta_1 \cos \Omega_2 t x_2 + \varepsilon \beta_2 x_1^3 + \varepsilon \beta_3 x_2^3 + \varepsilon \beta_4 x_1^2 x_2 + \varepsilon \beta_5 x_1 x_2^2 = \varepsilon f_2 \cos \Omega_1 t \quad (2b)$$

研究复合材料层合板在主参数共振—1:1内共振情况下的双 Hopf 分叉特性, 共振关系如下

$$\Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = \Omega, \quad \omega_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Omega^2 + \varepsilon \sigma_1, \quad \omega_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \Omega^2 + \varepsilon \sigma_2 \quad (3)$$

其中 ω_1 和 ω_2 是相应线性系统的第一阶和第二阶固有频率, 为了计算方便, 设 $\Omega = 2$.

利用多尺法得到复合材料层合板直角坐标形式的平均方程为

$$\dot{x}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_1 x_1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1\right) x_2 - \frac{3}{2} \alpha_2 x_2 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) - \alpha_3 x_4 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) - \alpha_4 x_2 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) \quad (4a)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_1 x_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1\right) x_1 + \frac{3}{2} \alpha_2 x_1 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \alpha_3 x_3 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \alpha_4 x_1 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) \quad (4b)$$

$$\dot{x}_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_2 x_3 - \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 x_4 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_1 x_4 - \frac{3}{2} \beta_2 x_4 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) - \beta_3 x_4 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) - \beta_4 x_2 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) \quad (4c)$$

$$\dot{x}_4 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_2 x_4 + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 x_3 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_1 x_3 + \frac{3}{2} \beta_2 x_3 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) + \beta_3 x_3 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + \beta_4 x_1 (x_3^2 + x_4^2) \quad (4d)$$

系统(2)极坐标形式的平均方程可以表示为

$$\dot{a}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1 a_1 \sin 2\varphi_1 \quad (5a)$$

$$a_1 \dot{\varphi}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 a_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1 a_1 \cos 2\varphi_1 + \frac{3}{8} \alpha_2 a_1^3 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_3 a_1^2 a_2 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_4 a_1 a_2^2 \quad (5b)$$

$$\dot{a}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_1 a_2 \sin 2\varphi_2 \quad (5c)$$

$$a_2 \dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 a_2 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_1 a_2 \cos 2\varphi_2 + \frac{3}{8} \beta_2 a_2^3 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_3 a_1^2 a_2 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_4 a_1 a_2^2 \quad (5d)$$

2 复合材料层合板 Hopf 分叉分析

在以下分析中, 我们主要考虑复合材料层合板

可能存在的各种平衡点分叉以及平衡点附近可能存在的周期解. 方程(4)在零解处的 Jacobi 矩阵为

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \mu_1 & -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 + \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1 & -\frac{1}{2} \mu_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \mu_2 & -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 + \frac{1}{4} \beta_1 & -\frac{1}{2} \mu_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

特征方程为

$$f(\lambda) = \left[\lambda^2 + \mu_1 \lambda + \frac{1}{4} (\mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1^2) \right] \times \left[\lambda^2 + \mu_2 \lambda + \frac{1}{4} (\mu_2^2 + \sigma_2^2 - \frac{1}{16} \beta_1^2) \right] \quad (7)$$

我们得到当 $\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sigma_2^2 > 0$ 时, 方程(4)零解的稳定性临界线为

$$L_1: \mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1^2 = 0. \quad (8)$$

由奇异性理论^[9]可知方程(4)的零解在临界线 L_1 上发生静态分叉, 系统(2)产生第一类型的周期解 $(x_1, x_2, 0, 0)$, 可以表示为

$$(x_1, x_2, 0, 0) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1 \pm \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{8\alpha_1}} a_1, \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_1 \mp \sqrt{\alpha_1^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{8\alpha_1}} a_1, 0, 0 \right)$$

其中 $a_1^2 = \frac{-4\sigma_1 + 2\sqrt{\alpha_1^2 - 4\mu_1^2}}{3\alpha_2}$.

当 $\mu_1^2 + \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1^2 > 0$ 时, 系统(4)零解的稳定性临界线为

$$L_2: \mu_2^2 + \sigma_2^2 - \frac{1}{16} \beta_1^2 = 0. \quad (9)$$

根据方程(4)在 $(x_1, x_2, 0, 0)$ 处的 Jacobi 矩阵和特征方程可知, 当 $\frac{1}{16} \beta_3^2 a_1^4 + \frac{1}{4} \sigma_1 \beta_3 a_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}$

$\sigma_2^2 - \frac{1}{16} \beta_1^2 > 0$ 时, 第一类型周期解的稳定性临界线为

$$L_3: \frac{9}{64} \alpha_2^2 a_1^4 + \frac{3}{8} \sigma_1 \alpha_2 a_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \sigma_1^2 - \frac{1}{16} \alpha_1^2 = 0 \quad (10)$$

当 $\mu_2 > 0$ 时, 系统(4)第一类型周期解的稳定性临界线为

$$L_4: \frac{1}{16}\beta_3^2 a_1^4 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1 \beta_3 a_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2 - \frac{1}{16}\beta_1^2 = 0 \quad (11)$$

由奇异性理论^[9]可知系统(4)的零解在临界线 L_2 上同样发生静态分叉,系统(2)产生第二类型周期解,表示如下

$$(0, 0, x_3, x_4) = \left(0, 0, \sqrt{\frac{\beta_1 \pm \sqrt{\beta_1^2 - 4\mu_2^2}}{8\beta_1}} a_2, \sqrt{\frac{\beta_1 \mp \sqrt{\beta_1^2 - 4\mu_2^2}}{8\beta_1}} a_2 \right) \quad (12)$$

其中 $a_2^2 = \frac{-4\sigma_2 + 2\sqrt{\beta_1^2 - 4\mu_2^2}}{3\beta_2}$.

由以上分析可知,当 $\frac{1}{4}\sigma_1 \alpha_4 a_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\alpha_4^2 a_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 - \frac{1}{16}\alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1^2 > 0$ 时,方程(4)第二类型周期解的稳定性临界线为

$$L_5: \frac{3}{8}\sigma_2 \beta_2 a_2^2 + \frac{9}{64}\beta_2^2 a_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2 - \frac{1}{16}\beta_1^2 = 0 \quad (13)$$

方程(4)第二类型周期解在临界线 L_5 上将发生 Hopf 分叉而失稳,系统(2)的频率为 $\frac{1}{2}\Omega$, $\frac{1}{2}\omega_4$, 其中 ω_4 是系统在 $(0, 0, x_3, x_4)$ 处产生的 Hopf 分叉频率,即

$$\omega_4^2 = \frac{3}{8}\sigma_2 \beta_2 a_2^2 + \frac{9}{64}\beta_2^2 a_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_2^2 - \frac{1}{16}\beta_1^2 \quad (14)$$

当 $\mu_1 > 0$ 时,可得方程(4)的第二类型周期解的稳定性临界线为

$$L_6: \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1 \alpha_4 a_2^2 + \frac{1}{16}\alpha_4^2 a_2^4 + \frac{1}{4}\mu_1^2 - \frac{1}{16}\alpha_1^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma_1^2 = 0 \quad (15)$$

3 数值模拟

利用数值模拟方法对复合材料层合板在主参数共振 1:1 内共振情况下的非线性动力学行为进行研究. 利用 Matlab 程序对系统(4)进行数值模拟. 分叉图 2 将平衡点附近邻域分为不同的区域, 分别对应复合材料层合板不同的振动形式. 图 3 至图 5 分别表示复合材料层合板不同形态的非线性振动特性. 在以下各图中,图(a)和(b)分别是平面 (x_1, x_2) 和 (x_3, x_4) 上的二维相图,图(c)和(d)分别为平

面 (t, x_1) 和 (t, x_3) 上的波形图. 复合材料层合板的阻尼系数分别为 $\mu_1 = 0.18$ 和 $\mu_2 = 0.36$, 其它参数和初值分别为 $\sigma_1 = 0.16, \sigma_2 = -0.41, \alpha_1 = 1.5, \alpha_2 = 0.4, \alpha_3 = 0.7, \alpha_4 = 0.3, \beta_1 = 0.6, \beta_2 = 0.2, \beta_3 = 0.25, \beta_4 = 0.69, x_{10} = 0.18, x_{20} = 0.43, x_{30} = 0.19, x_{40} = 0.42$.

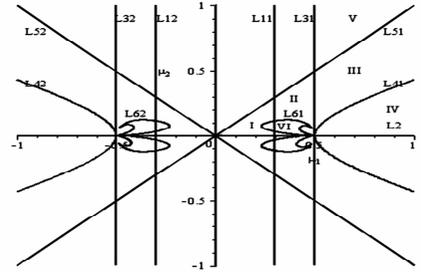


图2 复合材料层合板的局部分叉图

Fig. 2 The local bifurcation diagram of composite laminated thin plate

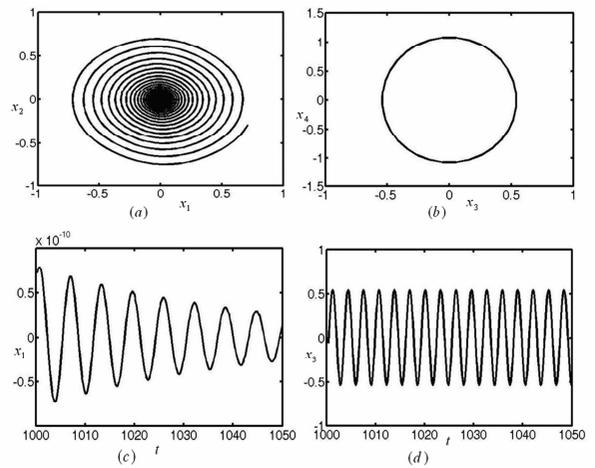


图3 复合材料层合板的第一类型周期运动

Fig. 3 The first type of periodic motion of composite laminated thin plate

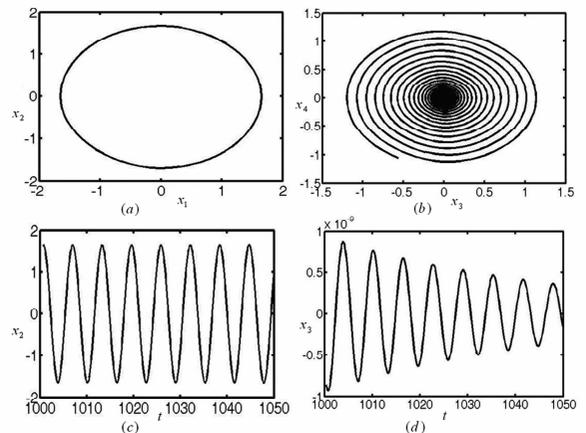


图4 复合材料层合板的第二类型周期运动

Fig. 4 The second type of periodic motion of composite laminated thin plate

4 结论

本文研究了受面内激励和横向激励联合作用下复合材料层合板的双 Hopf 分叉. 利用 Hopf 分叉定理给出了系统平衡解在参数空间小邻域内发生的各种分叉现象, 以及在主参数共振 $-1:1$ 内共振情况下发生双 Hopf 分叉的必要条件. 数值模拟验证了理论分析的正确性.

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DOUBLE HOPF BIFURCATIONS OF COMPOSITE LAMINATED THIN PLATE *

Zhou Yan[†] Zhang Wei

(College of Mechanical Engineering and Applied Electronics Technology, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China)

Abstract A composite laminated thin plate was studied for analyzing the dynamic behavior near a critical point characterized by initial resonance. Based on the averaged equations, the transition boundaries were sought to divide the parameter space into a set of regions, which correspond to different types of solutions. The Hopf bifurcation theorem was used to investigate the stable conditions of respective equilibrium points. Then, the conditions of the occurrence of double Hopf bifurcations were found, and two types of periodic solutions may bifurcate from the initial equilibrium. Based on bifurcation theory, it is shown that the composite laminated thin plates exhibit different periodic motions.

Key words Hopf bifurcation, composite laminated thin plate, periodic solution

Received 13 June 2013, revised 11 June 2013.

* The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (10732020, 11072008)

[†] Corresponding author E-mail: yanzhou0924@163.com