

负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的多周期运动研究^{*}

朱绍涛¹ 李静^{1†} 张伟²

(1.北京工业大学 理学部,北京 100124)(2.北京工业大学 材料与制造学部,北京 100124)

摘要 发展高维 Melnikov 方法研究含参非线性动力系统的多周期解分岔问题,并应用于研究负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的多周期运动等复杂非线性动力学行为.通过建立曲线坐标与 Poincaré 映射,发展适用于四维含参非线性动力系统的 Melnikov 函数,获得系统多周期解的存在性及个数判定定理.将所得理论结果应用于研究面内激励与横向激励共同作用下负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的多周期运动,获得系统周期轨道的存在性、个数及相应的参数控制条件.探讨横向激励系数对系统动力学行为的影响,得到在一定参数条件下,系统最多存在 4 个周期轨道,并利用数值模拟方法给出其相图构型,验证理论结果的正确性.

关键词 负泊松比, 蜂窝夹层板, 多周期运动, Melnikov 方法

DOI: 10.6052/1672-6553-2020-088

引言

负泊松比材料是一类典型的力学超材料,它与传统的正泊松比材料不同,在拉伸时会产生膨胀,在挤压时会产生收缩^[1],这种反常的特性引起了人们的关注.早在 20 世纪 80 年代, Lakes^[2]通过对聚氨酯泡沫热处理时得到了负泊松比泡沫材料,这是第一个设计的负泊松比材料. Evans^[3]在制备具有微孔结构的聚四氟乙烯过程中也实现了负泊松比效应,并将其命名为“拉胀”(Auxetic)材料.此后,不同学者针对这种材料的设计与实现进行了研究.

与常规材料相比,负泊松比材料表现出更好的压痕阻力^[4]、断裂韧性^[5]、抗冲击性^[6]和能量吸收^[7]等优点,是一种理想的蜂窝夹芯结构,对航空航天、国防、光学元件、精密仪器以及建筑材料等领域的发展具有重大意义.当负泊松比材料作为承重等结构应用于实际工程结构时,对其力学与动力学特性的分析显得尤为重要. Scarpa 与 Tomlinson^[8]研究了负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的基本频率,表明蜂窝形状的合理设计可以显著提高夹层结构的动力学性能. Chen 和 Feng^[9]建立了平面内激励作用下简支薄层合板的动力学模型,分析了不同泊松比值下复合材料层合板在主参数共振作用下的幅频响应.朱秀芳与张君华^[10]研究了负泊松比蜂窝夹层板几

何参数变化对板振动频率的影响,得到了频率随泊松比的变化规律. Li 等^[11]研究了负泊松比功能梯度夹层梁在热环境下的非线性弯曲振动,获得了夹层梁在大挠度区域的非线性振动及有效泊松比的变化. Zhang 等^[12]研究了负泊松比蜂窝夹层板在阶跃载荷、空气冲击载荷、正弦载荷、三角形载荷和增量载荷作用下的非线性瞬态响应,详细讨论了板的总厚度、芯厚比、泊松比、单元倾角和爆炸类型对板瞬态响应的影响,表明:对于某些结构,在动态载荷作用下,采用负泊松比的蜂窝夹层板比采用正泊松比的蜂窝夹层板更为理想.

周期解理论是有关运动周期轨道存在性与稳定性的理论, Melnikov 函数是研究周期解分岔理论的重要手段. Liu 和 Han^[13]推导了一类三维非线性系统的 Melnikov 函数公式,得到系统周期轨道存在的充分条件. Li 和 Zhang^[14]利用广义 Melnikov 方法研究了 1:2 内共振下的非线性动力学问题,得到了无阻尼平均方程的同宿和异宿轨道的解析表达式,并研究了系统的极限环分岔问题.孙敏等^[15]基于周期变换和 Poincaré 映射推广了四维次谐 Melnikov 函数,研究一类面内载荷与横向载荷联合作用下四边简支矩形蜂窝夹层板的两倍周期运动. Li 等^[16, 17]发展了 Melnikov 方法研究四维非自治快慢系统与 2n 维非自治系统的次谐周期解的存在性,并分别

2020-06-09 收到第 1 稿,2020-07-03 收到修改稿.

^{*} 国家自然科学基金资助项目(11772007, 11832002, 11290152)和北京市自然科学基金资助项目(1172002, Z180005)

[†] 通讯作者 E-mail: leejing@bjut.edu.cn

应用于研究蜂窝夹层板与覆冰悬索动力学模型的次谐周期解分岔.

本文基于曲线坐标与Poincaré映射,发展高维Melnikov方法研究一类含参非线性动力系统的多周期解分岔理论,并应用于研究面内激励与横向激励共同作用下负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的多周期运动等复杂非线性动力学行为.以横向激励系数为主要参数,探讨其对系统多周期运动的影响,获得系统周期轨道的存在性、个数及相应的参数控制条件.借助Matlab软件进行数值模拟,给出系统多周期运动的相图构型,验证理论结果的正确性.

1 Melnikov方法与多周期解存在性理论

考虑如下一般形式的四维含参系统:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i = \mathbf{F}_i(\mathbf{x}, \varepsilon, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = \mathbf{p}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) + \varepsilon \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\mu}) \quad (1)$$

式中, $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2})^T \in \mathbf{R}^2$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{21}, x_{22})^T$, $i = 1, 2$, $0 < |\varepsilon| \ll 1$, $\boldsymbol{\mu} \in \mathbf{R}^m$ ($m \in \mathbf{N}^+$) 是系统参数, $\mathbf{p}_i: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$, $\mathbf{f}_i: \mathbf{R}^4 \times \mathbf{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$ 足够光滑. 假设系统(1)满足如下条件^[16]:

(A1) 当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时, 系统(1)退化为两个解耦的Hamiltonian系统

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i = \mathbf{p}_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \mathbf{J}DH_i(\mathbf{x}_i), \quad i = 1, 2 \quad (2)$$

其中, $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $DH_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \left(\frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_{i1}}, \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_{i2}} \right)^T$, $H_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$ 是

Hamilton函数, 且存在 $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2)^T \in \mathbf{K} \subset \mathbf{R}^2$, 使得系统在 \mathbf{x}_i 平面内分别存在一族闭轨线: $\Gamma_i = \{\mathbf{x}_i^h | H_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = h_i\}$.

(A2) 闭轨线 Γ_1, Γ_2 的方程可以表示为

$$\mathbf{x}_1^h = \mathbf{x}_1(t, h_1), \mathbf{x}_2^h = \mathbf{x}_2(t + t_0, h_2)$$

对应的周期为 $T_1(h_1), T_2(h_2)$.

(A3) 存在 $\mathbf{h}_0 = (h_{10}, h_{20})^T \in \mathbf{K}$, $r_1, r_2 \in \mathbf{N}^+$ 互素, 使得 $\frac{T_1(h_{10})}{T_2(h_{20})} = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$.

设 r_0 是 r_1, r_2 的最小公倍数, 则未扰系统(2)在不变环面 $\Gamma_{10} \times \Gamma_{20}$ 上充满周期为 $r_0 T$ 的闭轨线. 假设闭轨线 Γ_i 的参数方程为 $\mathbf{x}_i^h = \boldsymbol{\phi}_i(s_i)$, 其中 $\boldsymbol{\phi}_i(s_i) = (\phi_{i1}(s_i), \phi_{i2}(s_i))^T$ 是周期为 l_i 的周期函数, s_i 表示轨线 Γ_i 的弧长, l_i 为轨线 Γ_i 的周长, 且

$$\begin{aligned} s_i &= \int_0^t \sqrt{p_{i1}^2(\mathbf{x}_i^h(\tau)) + p_{i2}^2(\mathbf{x}_i^h(\tau))} d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t |\mathbf{p}_i(\mathbf{x}_i^h(\tau))| d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

在不变环面 $\Gamma_{10} \times \Gamma_{20} = \mathbf{T}^2$ 充分小的邻域内建

立高维曲线坐标系 (s_1, n_1, s_2, n_2) , 轨线 Γ_i 的单位切向量和法向量分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i &= D_{s_i} \mathbf{x}_i^h = |\mathbf{p}_i(\boldsymbol{\phi}_i(s_i))|^{-1} \mathbf{p}_i(\boldsymbol{\phi}_i(s_i)) \\ \mathbf{n}_i^0 &= |D_{s_i} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i|^{-1} D_{s_i} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_i \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

因此, 系统(1)的解曲线在新的坐标下可以表示为

$$\mathbf{x}_i = \boldsymbol{\phi}_i(s_i) + \mathbf{n}_i^0 n_i \quad (5)$$

当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时, 坐标曲线 $n_i = 0$ 即为 \mathbf{x}_i 平面内的闭轨线 Γ_i . 定义向量场在相空间 $\mathbf{R}^2 \times \mathbf{T}^2$ 上的横截面 $\Sigma = \{s_1, n_1, s_2, n_2 | s_1 = 0\}$, 建立 r_0 阶Poincaré映射

$$\begin{aligned} P^{r_0}: \Sigma &\rightarrow \Sigma(n_{10}, s_{20}, n_{20}) \rightarrow \\ &(n_1(r_0 T), s_2(r_0 T), n_2(r_0 T)) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中, $s_{20} = s_2(0) = 0$, $n_{i0} = n_i(0)$ ($i = 1, 2$) 为初值. P^{r_0} 的不动点对应系统(1)的周期解. (n_{10}, s_{20}, n_{20}) 是映射 P^{r_0} 的不动点当且仅当

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^\varepsilon &= n_1(r_0 T) - n_{10} = \int_0^{r_0 T} D_{s_1} n_1 \cdot \dot{s}_i dt = 0 \\ P_2^\varepsilon &= n_2(r_0 T) - n_{20} = \int_0^{r_0 T} D_{s_2} n_2 \cdot D_{s_1} s_2 \cdot \dot{s}_i dt = 0 \\ P_3^\varepsilon &= s_2(r_0 T) - s_{20} = \int_0^{r_0 T} D_{s_1} s_2 \cdot \dot{s}_i dt = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

关于 ε 在 $\varepsilon = 0$ 处泰勒展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^\varepsilon &= \varepsilon |\mathbf{p}_1(0)|^{-1} M_1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ P_2^\varepsilon &= \varepsilon |\mathbf{p}_2(0)|^{-1} M_2 + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ P_3^\varepsilon &= P_3^0 + \varepsilon |\mathbf{p}_2(0)| M_3 + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \int_0^{r_0 T} (\mathbf{p}_1(\mathbf{x}_1^{h_1}(t)) \wedge \mathbf{f}_1(t, \mathbf{x}^h(t), \boldsymbol{\mu})) dt \\ M_2 &= \int_0^{r_0 T} (\mathbf{p}_2(\mathbf{x}_2^{h_2}(t)) \wedge \mathbf{f}_2(t, \mathbf{x}^h(t), \boldsymbol{\mu})) dt \\ M_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_0^{r_0 T} (-1)^i |\mathbf{p}_i|^{-2} \langle \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{f}_i \rangle dt + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_0^{r_0 T} (-1)^i P_i \cdot \int_0^t (\mathbf{p}_i \wedge \mathbf{f}_i) d\tau dt + \\ &\quad + |\mathbf{p}_2(0)|^{-1} \int_0^{r_0 T} \sum_{i=1}^2 (-1)^i |\mathbf{p}_i|^{-2} \langle \mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{q}_i \rangle \times \\ &\quad |\mathbf{p}_2| \cdot \left(\int_0^t |\mathbf{p}_1|^{-2} \langle \mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{f}_1 \rangle d\tau + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_0^t P_1 \cdot \int_0^\tau (\mathbf{p}_i \wedge \mathbf{f}_i) d\eta d\tau \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{q}_i &= (\mathbf{p}_i \cdot D\mathbf{p}_{i1}, \mathbf{p}_i \cdot D\mathbf{p}_{i2})^T \\ P_i &= |\mathbf{p}_i|^{-4} \langle \mathbf{p}_i, -\mathbf{J}\mathbf{p}_i \rangle \cdot (-\mathbf{J}\mathbf{p}_i, \mathbf{p}_i), D\mathbf{p}_i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

运算 $\mathbf{a} \wedge \mathbf{b} = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$, $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2$, 这里 $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2)^T$, $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2)^T$. 令 $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{h}, t, \boldsymbol{\mu}) = (M_1, M_2, M_3)^T$ 为系统的Melnikov函数, 则系统(1)周期解的存在性及个数判定转变为Melnikov函数零点

的存在性及个数判定问题,因此有如下定理:

定理 1 设 $\mathbf{h}_0 = (h_{10}, h_{20}) \in \mathbf{K}$, $t_0 \in \mathbf{R}$, $\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \in \mathbf{R}^m$ ($m \in \mathbf{N}^+$).

(1) 若 $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{h}_0, t_0, \boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \neq 0$, 则当 $|\varepsilon| + |\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0|$ 充分小时, 系统(1)在 $\Gamma_{h_{10}} \times \Gamma_{h_{20}}$ 邻域内不存在周期解.

(2) 若 $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{h}_0, t_0, \boldsymbol{\mu}_0) = 0$, $D_{(h,t)}\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{h}_0, t_0, \boldsymbol{\mu}_0) \neq 0$, 则当 $|\varepsilon| + |\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0|$ 充分小时, 系统(1)在环面 $\Gamma_{h_{10}} \times \Gamma_{h_{20}}$ 邻域内存在唯一周期解.

定理 2 设 $\boldsymbol{\mu}_0 \in \mathbf{R}^m$ ($m \in \mathbf{N}^+$), $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{h}, t, \boldsymbol{\mu}_0)$ 在 $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$ 内有 k 个单根, 则当 $|\varepsilon| + |\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0|$ 充分小时, 系统(1)必有 k 个周期解. 如果 $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{h}, t, \boldsymbol{\mu}_0)$ 在 $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$ 至多有 k 个根(包括重根在内), 则当 $|\varepsilon| + |\boldsymbol{\mu} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_0|$ 充分小时, 系统(1)至多有 k 个周期解.

2 负泊松比蜂窝夹层板动力学方程

本节考虑四边简支条件下长 a 、宽 b 、厚 h 的内凹四边形蜂窝夹层板, 芯层和蒙皮采用相同的各向同性铝材料制成. 在板的中面上建立直角坐标系 $Oxyz$, 设板内任一点沿 x, y 和 z 方向的位移分别为 u, v 和 w , 此板同时受沿 z 轴方向的横向载荷 $F(x, y)\cos(\Omega_1 t)$ 与 x 轴方向的面内载荷 $p_0 - p_1 \cos(\Omega_2 t)$, 其中 Ω_1 和 Ω_2 分别为横向激励和面内激励的频率. 考虑负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的横向非线性振动, 得到板的无量纲化的 2 自由度非线性运动方程如下^[12, 18]:

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{w}_1 + \omega_1^2 w_1 + \alpha_{11} \mu \dot{w}_1 + \alpha_{12} w_1 \cos(\Omega_2 t) + \\ \sum_{r=0}^3 \alpha_{1(r+3)} w_1^{3-r} w_2^r = f_1 \cos(\Omega_1 t) \\ \ddot{w}_2 + \omega_2^2 w_2 + \alpha_{21} \mu \dot{w}_2 + \alpha_{22} w_2 \cos(\Omega_2 t) + \\ \sum_{r=0}^3 \alpha_{2(r+3)} w_1^r w_2^{3-r} = f_2 \cos(\Omega_1 t) \end{aligned}$$

其中, ω_1, ω_2 是相应线性系统的第一阶和第二阶固有频率, μ 是阻尼系数, f_1, f_2 表示前两阶模态的横向激励幅值, $\alpha_i = \{\alpha_{ij} | j = 1, \dots, 6\} (i = 1, 2)$ 表示无量纲化系数. 引入如下尺度变换:

$$\alpha_{ij} \rightarrow \varepsilon \alpha_{ij}, f_i \rightarrow \varepsilon f_i, i = 1, 2; j = 1, \dots, 6$$

其中 ε 为小参数. 考虑 1:1 内共振与主参数共振条件, 其共振关系为

$$\omega_i^2 = \Omega_i^2 + \varepsilon \sigma_i, i = 1, 2$$

其中 σ_i 为调谐参数, 为了方便, 取 $\Omega_1 = \Omega_2 = 1$. 利用多尺度方法得到夹层板的平均方程:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) \tag{9}$$

其中, $\mathbf{x} = (x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{21}, x_{22})^T \in \mathbf{R}^4$, $\mathbf{A} = \text{diag}(m_1 \mathbf{J}, m_2 \mathbf{J})$, $m_i = \frac{\sigma_i^2 + \mu^2 \alpha_{i1}^2}{8}$. $\mathbf{F} = (F_{11}, F_{12}, F_{21}, F_{22})^T$ 是关于 $(x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{21}, x_{22})$ 的向量值多项式函数, 且

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i1} = & -a_{i1} x_{i2} + 2a_{i2} x_{(3-i)1} x_{(3-i)2} + 2a_{i3} x_{i1} x_{i2} + \\ & a_{i4} (x_{i2} x_{(3-i)1} + x_{i1} x_{(3-i)2}) + \\ & \delta_{11} (x_{(3-i)1}^2 + x_{(3-i)2}^2) + \delta_{12} (x_{i1}^2 + x_{i2}^2) + \\ & \delta_{13} (x_{i1} x_{(3-i)1} + x_{i2} x_{(3-i)2}) + a_{i17} \\ F_{i2} = & -5a_{i1} x_{i1} + a_{i2} (x_{(3-i)1}^2 + 3x_{(3-i)2}^2) + \\ & a_{i3} (x_{i1}^2 + 3x_{i2}^2) + \\ & a_{i4} (x_{i1} x_{(3-i)1} + 3x_{i2} x_{(3-i)2}) + \\ & \delta_{21} (x_{(3-i)1}^2 + x_{(3-i)2}^2) + \delta_{22} (x_{i1}^2 + x_{i2}^2) + \\ & \delta_{23} (x_{i1} x_{(3-i)1} + x_{i2} x_{(3-i)2}) + a_{i18} \end{aligned}$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{ks} = & \sum_{l=1}^2 \sum_{n=0}^1 (-1)^{(3-k) \times l} a_{i(l+4s+2n)} x_{pq} \\ p = & 3 - 3n + 2ni - i, q = 6 - 3k + 2kl - 3l \\ k = & 1, 2; s = 1, 2, 3 \end{aligned}$$

系数 $a_{ij} (i = 1, 2; j = 1, \dots, 18)$ 分别为

$$a_{i1} = \frac{\alpha_{i2}^2}{24}, a_{i2} = \frac{1}{16} (\alpha_{i5} f_i + 3\alpha_{i6} f_{3-i})$$

$$a_{i3} = \frac{1}{16} (3\alpha_{i3} f_i + \alpha_{i4} f_{3-i})$$

$$a_{i4} = \frac{1}{8} (\alpha_{i4} f_i + \alpha_{i5} f_{3-i})$$

$$a_{i5} = \frac{3}{8} \alpha_{i6} (\sigma_i + \sigma_{3-i})$$

$$a_{i6} = \frac{3}{8} \mu \alpha_{i6} (3\alpha_{(3-i)1} - \alpha_{i1})$$

$$a_{i7} = \frac{1}{4} \alpha_{i5} (2\sigma_i - \sigma_{3-i})$$

$$a_{i14} = 2a_{i8} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \alpha_{i5} \alpha_{(3-i)1}$$

$$a_{i9} = \frac{1}{8} \alpha_{i4} (3\sigma_{3-i} - \sigma_i)$$

$$a_{i16} = 2a_{i10} = \frac{1}{4} \mu \alpha_{i4} (\alpha_{i1} + \alpha_{(3-i)1})$$

$$a_{i11} = \frac{3}{4} \alpha_{i3} \sigma_i, a_{i12} = \frac{3}{4} \mu \alpha_{i1} \alpha_{i3}$$

$$a_{i13} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_{i5} \sigma_{3-i}, a_{i15} = \frac{1}{4} \alpha_{i4} (3\sigma_i - \sigma_{3-i})$$

$$a_{i17} = \frac{1}{16} \mu \alpha_{i1} f_i, a_{i18} = \frac{1}{16} \sigma_i f_i$$

引入尺度变换 $\mathbf{F} \rightarrow \varepsilon \mathbf{F}$, 其中 $0 < |\varepsilon| \ll 1$, 则系统(9)可以重写为

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}_i = \mathbf{J} D H_i(\mathbf{x}_i) + \varepsilon \mathbf{F}_i(\mathbf{x}_i), i = 1, 2 \tag{10}$$

其中, $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2})^T \in \mathbf{R}^2$, $\mathbf{F}_i = (F_{i1}, F_{i2})^T$, $H_i(\mathbf{x}_i)$

$= \frac{1}{2} m_i (x_{i1}^2 + x_{i2}^2)$ 是 Hamilton 函数.

3 系统的多周期运动分析及数值模拟

当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时, 系统(10)退化为两个解耦的 Hamiltonian 系统, 那么每个系统存在一族闭轨线 $\Gamma_i = \{x_i^h | H_i(x_i) = h_i\}$ ($i = 1, 2$), 这里 $(h_1, h_2)^T \in \mathbf{K} \subset \mathbf{R}^2$. 假设闭轨线 Γ_1 和 Γ_2 的参数表示为

$$x_{11} = \sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{m_1}} \cos(m_1 t), \quad x_{21} = \sqrt{\frac{2h_2}{m_2}} \cos(m_2(t + t_0))$$

$$x_{12} = \sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{m_1}} \sin(m_1 t), \quad x_{22} = \sqrt{\frac{2h_2}{m_2}} \sin(m_2(t + t_0))$$

从而 $T_1(h_1) = \frac{2\pi}{m_1}$, $T_2(h_2) = \frac{2\pi}{m_2}$. 令 $m_2 = 2m_1 = 2$,

于是可得:

$$M_1 = m_1 \int_0^{2\pi} (x_{11} F_{11} + x_{12} F_{12}) dt$$

$$= 8\pi a_{1,12} h_1^2 + 8\pi a_{1,8} h_1 h_2 - 4\pi a_{1,4} h_1 \sqrt{h_2} \sin(2t_0) = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$M_2 = m_2 \int_0^{2\pi} (x_{21} F_{21} + x_{22} F_{22}) dt$$

$$= 16\pi a_{2,8} h_1 h_2 + 4\pi a_{2,12} h_2^2 - 8\pi a_{2,2} h_1 \sqrt{h_2} \sin(2t_0) = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$M_3 = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{x_{22} F_{11} - x_{21} F_{12}}{2h_2} - \frac{x_{12} F_{11} - x_{11} F_{12}}{2h_1} dt$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{h_2}} (a_{2,2} h_1 + a_{1,4} h_2) \cos(2t_0) + \pi(l_1 h_1 + l_2 h_2 + 2a_{2,1} - 4a_{1,1}) = 0 \quad (13)$$

其中 $l_1 = a_{2,13} + 2a_{2,7} - 4a_{1,11}$, $l_2 = a_{2,11} - a_{1,13} - 2a_{1,7}$, 假定 $\alpha_{15} = \alpha_{25} = 0$, $\alpha_{11}\alpha_{13}\alpha_{14}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{23}\alpha_{26} > 0$, 联立(11)和(12), 可得 $h_1 = \rho h_2$, $\sqrt{h_2} = \gamma \sin(2t_0)$, 其

中 $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_{14}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{23}}{6\alpha_{11}\alpha_{13}\alpha_{26}}}$, $\gamma = \frac{\alpha_{14}f_1}{12\mu\alpha_{11}\alpha_{13}\rho}$. 将其代入方程(13), 得

$$\phi(y) = (A^2 + B^2)y^4 - (B^2 - 2AC)y^2 + C^2 = 0 \quad (14)$$

其中, $y = \sin(2t_0)$, $A = (l_1\rho + l_2)\gamma^2$, $B = 2(a_{2,2}\rho + a_{1,4})\gamma$, $C = 2a_{2,1} - 4a_{1,1}$, 系统周期解的个数由方程(14)实数解的个数决定, 当 $B^2 - 4AC - 4C^2 \geq 0$ 时, 系统存在周期解; 当 $B \neq 0$, 且 $B^2 - 4AC - 4C^2 = 0$ 或 $C = 0$ 时, 存在 2 个周期解; 而当 $B^2 - 4AC - 4C^2 > 0$ 且 $C \neq 0$ 时, 存在 4 个周期解.

选取参数条件 $PC = \{\mu, \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$ 如下:

$$\{\mu, \sigma_1, \sigma_2\} = \{0.2, 2, 0\}$$

$$\alpha_1 = (10, 2, -2, -1, 0, 1)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (20, 1, -6, 1, 0, -0.5)$$

在参数条件 PC 下, 可计算

$$\rho = \sqrt{2}, \quad \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{96} f_1, \quad A = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{384} f_1^2$$

$$B = -\frac{3 + 2\sqrt{2}}{768} f_1^2, \quad C = -\frac{7}{12}$$

函数 $\phi(y)$ 的图像如图 1 所示, 其中 $f_{10} = 8\sqrt{672 - 476\sqrt{2}} + 14\sqrt{4633 - 3276\sqrt{2}}$ 是临界参数值. 当 $|f_1| < f_{10}$ 时, 系统不存在周期解; 当 $|f_1| = f_{10}$ 时, 系统存在 2 个周期解; 当 $|f_1| > f_{10}$ 时, 系统存在 4 个周期解.

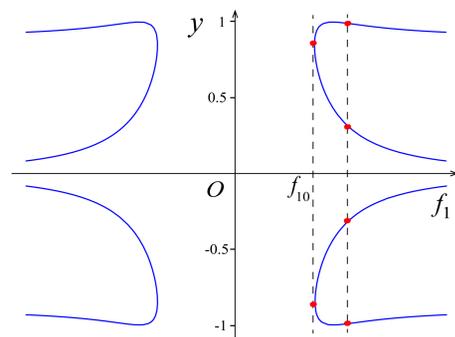


图1 函数 $\phi(y)$ 的图像, f_{10} 为临界参数值

Fig.1 The graph of $\phi(y)$, with f_{10} being a critical parameter value

利用 Matlab 软件进行数值模拟, 验证面内与横向载荷联合作用下 1:1 内共振负泊松比蜂窝夹层板存在多周期运动, 如图 2 和图 3 所示. 图 2 表示当横向激励参数 $f_1 = f_{10}$ 时, 负泊松比蜂窝夹层板系统存在 2 个周期轨道, 其中, 图 2(a) 表示周期轨道在平面 (x_{12}, x_{22}) 上的投影, 图 2(b) 表示周期轨道在空间 (x_{11}, x_{21}, x_{22}) 上的投影. 图 3 表示当横向激励参数 $f_1 = 12 (> f_{10})$ 时, 负泊松比蜂窝夹层板系统存在 4 个周期轨道, 其中, 图 3(a) 表示周期轨道在平面 (x_{12}, x_{22}) 上的投影, 图 3(b) 表示周期轨道在空间 (x_{11}, x_{21}, x_{22}) 上的投影.

4 结论

本文通过建立曲线坐标与 Poincaré 映射, 发展了高维 Melnikov 方法研究一类四维含参非线性动力系统的多周期解分岔问题, 得到系统多周期解的存在性及个数判定定理, 并将理论结果应用于研究负泊松比蜂窝夹层板在面内激励与横向激励共同作用下的多周期运动等复杂非线性动力学行为. 探讨了系统存在的周期轨道的个数及其相应的参

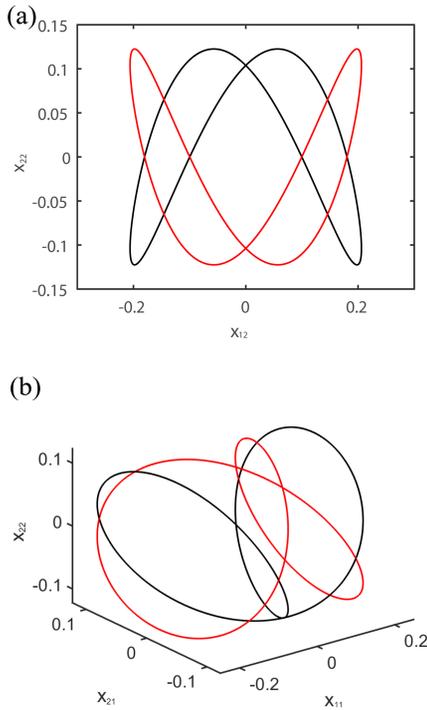


图2 $f_1 = f_{10}$ 时,系统存在2个周期轨道
Fig.2 Two periodic orbits with $f_1 = f_{10}$

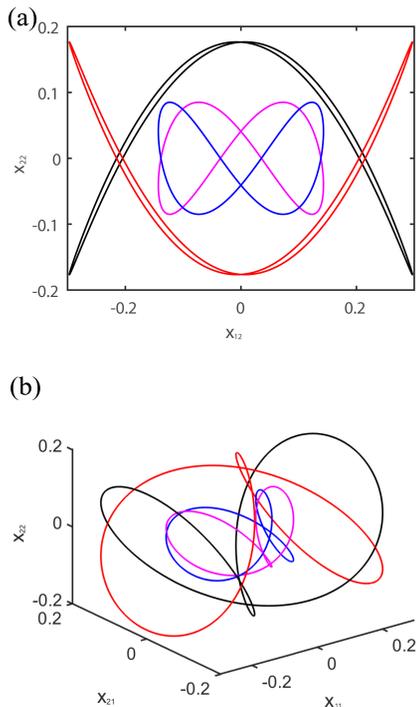


图3 $f_1 = 12$ 时,系统存在4个周期轨道
Fig.3 Four periodic orbits with $f_1 = 12$

数控制条件,利用数值方法对负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的多周期运动进行模拟,验证理论结果的正确性.

负泊松比蜂窝夹层结构由于其独特的性能与优势,广泛应用于航空航天、国防等领域中.服役过

程中出现,大幅的非线性振动会对结构造成严重损害,甚至危害人们的健康.研究负泊松比蜂窝夹层板模型多周期解的存在性、个数及相应的参数控制条件,可以为其在实际工程应用中的非线性振动控制与优化设计提供相应的理论指导.

参 考 文 献

- 1 Yu X L, Zhou J, Liang H Y, et al. Mechanical metamaterials associated with stiffness, rigidity and compressibility: a brief review. *Progress in Materials Science*, 2018, 94: 114~173
- 2 Lakes R S. Foam structures with a negative Poisson's ratio. *Science*, 1987, 235(4792): 1038~1040
- 3 Evans K E. Auxetic polymers: A new range of materials. *Endeavour*, 1991, 15: 170~174
- 4 Lakes R S, Elms K. Indentability of conventional and negative Poisson's ratio foams. *Journal of Composite Materials*, 1993, 27: 1193~1202
- 5 Choi J B, Lakes R S. Fracture toughness of re-entrant foam materials with a negative Poisson's ratio: experiment and analysis. *International Journal of Fracture*, 1996, 80: 73~83
- 6 Liu W Y, Huang J L, Huang X L, et al. Crashworthiness analysis of cylindrical tubes filled with conventional and negative Poisson's ratio foams. *Thin-Walled Structures*, 2018, 131: 297~308
- 7 Bonatti C, Mohr D. Smooth-shell metamaterials of cubic symmetry: anisotropic elasticity, yield strength and specific energy absorption. *Acta Materialia*, 2019, 164: 301~321
- 8 Scarpa F, Tomlinson G. Theoretical characteristics of the vibration of sandwich plates with in-plane negative values. *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, 2000, 230(1): 45~67
- 9 Chen X, Feng Z H. Dynamic behaviour of a thin laminated plate embedded with auxetic layers subject to in-plane excitation. *Mechanics Research Communications*, 2017, 85: 45~52
- 10 朱秀芳, 张君华. 负泊松比蜂窝夹层板的振动特性研究. *应用力学学报*, 2018, 35(2): 309~315 (Zhu X F, Zhang J H. Vibration analysis of honeycomb sandwich plate with negative Poisson's ratio. *Chinese Journal of Applied Mechanics*, 2018, 35(2): 309~315 (in Chinese))
- 11 Li C, Shen H S, Wang H. Nonlinear bending of sandwich beams with functionally graded negative Poisson's ratio honeycomb core. *Composite Structures*, 2019, 212: 317~325
- 12 Zhang J H, Zhu X F, Yang X D, et al. Transient nonlin-

- ear responses of an auxetic honeycomb sandwich plate under impact loads. *International Journal of Impact Engineering*, 2019, 134: 103383
- 13 Liu X L, Han M A. Poincaré bifurcation of a three-dimensional system. *Chaos Solitons & Fractals*, 2004, 23(4): 1385~1398
- 14 Li S B, Zhang W. Perturbation analysis in parametrically excited two-degree-of-freedom systems with quadratic and cubic nonlinearities. *Nonlinear Dynamics*, 2013, 71(1-2): 175~185
- 15 孙敏, 张伟, 姚明辉, 等. 1:2内共振条件下蜂窝夹芯板的两倍周期运动研究. *动力学与控制学报*, 2018, 16(5): 424~429(Sun M, Zhang W, Yao M H, et al. Period-2 motion of a honeycomb sandwich plate under 1:2 internal resonance. *Journal of Dynamics and Control*, 2018, 16(5): 424~429(in Chinese))
- 16 Li J, Quan T T, Zhang W. Bifurcation and number of subharmonic solutions of a 4D non-autonomous slow-fast system and its application. *Nonlinear Dynamics*, 2018, 92(2): 721~739
- 17 Quan T T, Li J, Zhang W, et al. Bifurcation and number of subharmonic solutions of a 2n-dimensional non-autonomous system and its application. *Nonlinear Dynamics*, 2019, 98(1): 301~315
- 18 Zhu S T, Li J, Zhou J, et al. Nonlinear vibration analysis of metamaterial honeycomb sandwich structures with negative Poisson's ratio. In: Lacarbonara W, Balachandran B, et al. eds. *New Trends in Nonlinear Dynamics*. Switzerland: Springer Nature Switzerland AG, 2020:23~30

MULTIPLE PERIODIC MOTIONS OF A HONEYCOMB SANDWICH PLATE WITH NEGATIVE POISSON'S RATIO *

Zhu Shaotao¹ Li Jing^{1†} Zhang Wei²

(1.Faculty of Science, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China)

(2.Faculty of Materials and Manufacturing, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing 100124, China)

Abstract A high-dimensional Melnikov method is developed to study bifurcations of multiple periodic solutions of nonlinear dynamical systems with parameters, and applied to study of complex nonlinear dynamical behaviors such as multiple periodic motions of honeycomb sandwich plates with negative Poisson's ratio. By constructing the curvilinear coordinates and Poincaré map, the Melnikov function suitable for a four-dimensional nonlinear dynamical system with parameters is developed. The decision theorems on existence and number of multiple periodic solutions are obtained. Based on the theoretical results, the multiple periodic motions of honeycomb sandwich plate with negative Poisson's ratio under in-plane and transverse excitations are investigated. The existence, number and parameter control conditions of periodic orbits are derived. The influence of transverse excitation on the system's dynamical behaviors is discussed. Under certain parameter conditions, there exist at most four periodic orbits, and the phase portrait configurations are given by numerical simulations to verify the theoretical results.

Key words negative Poisson's ratio, honeycomb sandwich plate, multiple periodic motions, Melnikov method

Received 9 June 2020, Revised 3 July 2020.

* The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (11772007, 11832002, 11290152) and supported by Beijing Natural Science Foundation (1172002, Z180005)

† Corresponding author E-mail: leejing@bjut.edu.cn