

弹性细杆的混沌形态*

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摘要 讨论端部受扭矩作用的非圆截面弹性杆平衡形态的混沌现象。混沌的产生来源于抗弯刚度的微幅周期变化。基于 Kirchhoff 动力学比拟理论列写弹性杆的平衡方程。应用 Melnikov 方法的解析预测以及 Poincaré 截面和相轨迹的数值计算证明弹性杆具有 Smale 马蹄意义下的混沌形态。给出混沌性态与规则性态所对应弹性杆几何形状的对照。

关键词 弹性细杆, 混沌, Melnikov 方法, Poincaré 截面

引言

1859 年 Kirchhoff 根据弹性杆的平衡微分方程与刚体定点转动的 Euler-Poisson 方程的相似性, 提出弹性杆的动力学比拟方法。即将动力学理论和方法中的时间变量 t 用弧坐标 s 替代, 以分析弹性杆静力学问题^[1,2]。由于微分方程的非线性, 弹性杆的平衡问题也存在分岔与混沌等非线性动力学现象。应用混沌动力学的理论和研究方法分析弹性杆时, 应将动力学的时间历程转换为弹性杆的空间分布。弹性杆的混沌形态表现为对初值极端敏感且在空间中无规则分布的往复缠绕状态。1988 年 Milke, Holmes 和 Thomson, Virgin^[3,4] 最早注意弹性杆的混沌现象, 1993 年 Davis, Moon^[5] 等用数值方法讨论弹性杆的混沌。本文讨论端部受扭矩作用的非圆截面弹性杆由于抗弯刚度微幅周期变化所导致的混沌现象。文中利用基于相空间异宿轨道的 Melnikov 函数的解析方法导出 Smale 马蹄意义下混沌的产生条件, 应用数值计算作出 Poincaré 截面图以及 (M_1, M_2, M_3) 相空间内从单个起始点出发的相轨迹证实弹性杆混沌性态的存在。给出混沌性态与规则性态所对应弹性杆不同几何形状的对照。

1 相空间中的奇点与异宿轨道

由于 Kirchhoff 方程的非线性, 在一定条件下

方程的解可呈现混沌性态。圆截面杆为可积情形, 混沌现象仅发生于非圆截面杆。讨论无原始扭率的非圆截面弹性杆, 设杆的两端仅受扭矩作用, 截面作用力的主矢为零。列出以主矩 M_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 为变量的 Kirchhoff 方程

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dM_1}{ds} &= \left(\frac{1}{C} - \frac{1}{B}\right)M_2 M_3 \\ \frac{dM_2}{ds} &= \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{C}\right)M_1 M_3 \\ \frac{dM_3}{ds} &= \left(\frac{1}{B} - \frac{1}{A}\right)M_1 M_2\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

根据分析, 系统的哈密顿函数 H 守恒

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M_1^2}{A} + \frac{M_2^2}{B} + \frac{M_3^2}{C} \right) = H_0 \quad (2)$$

且主矩 M 的模守恒

$$M_1^2 + M_2^2 + M_3^2 = M_0^2 \quad (3)$$

初积分(2), (3) 为 (M_1, M_2, M_3) 三维空间内的椭球方程, 其交线确定 (M_1, M_2, M_3) 三维相空间内的相轨迹族。设在理想状态下 A, B, C 的未扰值为 A_0, B_0, C_0 , 将方程组(1) 各式相除, 消去弧坐标微分, 导出

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dM_1}{dM_2} &= -\left(\frac{c_1}{c_2}\right)\frac{M_2}{M_1} \\ \frac{dM_2}{dM_3} &= -\left(\frac{c_2}{c_3}\right)\frac{M_3}{M_2} \\ \frac{dM_3}{dM_1} &= \left(\frac{c_3}{c_1}\right)\frac{M_1}{M_3}\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

其中系数 c_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$) 定义为

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$$\begin{aligned} c_1 &= \frac{B_0 - C_0}{B_0 C_0}, c_2 = \frac{A_0 - C_0}{A_0 C_0}, \\ c_3 &= \frac{A_0 - B_0}{B_0 A_0} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

方程组(4)各式的平面相轨迹为(M_1, M_2, M_3)相空间内的相轨迹在坐标面上的投影.未扰系统(4)存在6个奇点

$$\begin{aligned} S_{1,2} &: (0, 0, \pm M_0), S_{3,4} : (\pm M_0, 0, 0), \\ S_{5,6} &: (0, \pm M_0, 0) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

不失一般性,设 $A_0 > B_0 > C_0$,则系数 c_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$)均为正值.奇点 $S_{1,2}, S_{3,4}$ 为4个中心, $S_{5,6}$ 为2个鞍点.相空间中连接鞍点的异宿轨道可用初等函数表示为

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= \pm M_0 \sqrt{\frac{c_1}{c_2}} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{c_1 c_2} M_0 s) \\ M_2 &= \pm M_0 \tanh(-\sqrt{c_1 c_3} M_0 s) \\ M_3 &= \pm M_0 \sqrt{\frac{c_3}{c_2}} \operatorname{sech}(-\sqrt{c_1 c_2} M_0 s) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

2 刚度系数周期变化引起的混沌

设在受扰状态下杆的抗扭刚度 C 仍保持常值 C_0 ,但抗弯刚度 A, B 有微幅周期变化

$$\begin{aligned} A &= A_0 + \epsilon A_1 \cos(\omega_c s + \theta_c) \\ B &= B_0 + \epsilon B_1 \cos(\omega_c s + \theta_c) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中 ϵ 为小参数.将上式代入Kirchhoff方程(1),仅保留 ϵ 的一次项,导出

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dM_1}{ds} &= M_2 M_3 [c_1 + \epsilon b_1 \cos(\omega_c s + \theta_c)] \\ \frac{dM_2}{ds} &= -M_1 M_3 [c_2 + \epsilon a_1 \cos(\omega_c s + \theta_c)] \\ \frac{dM_3}{ds} &= M_1 M_2 [c_3 + \epsilon (a_1 - b_1) \cos(\omega_c s + \theta_c)] \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中

$$a_1 = \frac{A_1}{A_0^2}, b_1 = \frac{B_1}{B_0^2} \quad (10)$$

代入式(2),将受扰状态的Hamilton函数写作

$$H = H_0 + \epsilon H_1 + O(\epsilon^2) \quad (11)$$

其中

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M_1^2}{A_0} + \frac{M_2^2}{B_0} + \frac{M_3^2}{C_0} \right) \quad (12a)$$

$$H_1 = -\frac{1}{2} (a_1 M_1^2 + b_1 M_2^2) \cos(\omega_c s + \theta_c) \quad (12b)$$

应用Melnikov方法判断受扰系统出现混沌性的可能性^[6,7]. Melnikov函数可写作

$$\widetilde{M}(\theta_c) = \frac{1}{\omega_0} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -\mathbf{M} \cdot (\nabla_M H_0 \times \nabla_M H_1) ds \quad (13)$$

其中 ∇ 为梯度算子. 将式(7)代入此积分式, 导出

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{M}(\theta_c) &= \frac{\pi \omega_c^2}{2(c_1 c_3)^{3/2}} (c_1 a_1 - c_2 b_1) \operatorname{cosech} \times \\ &\quad \left[-\frac{\pi \omega_c}{\sqrt{c_1 c_3 M_0}} \right] \sin \theta_c \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

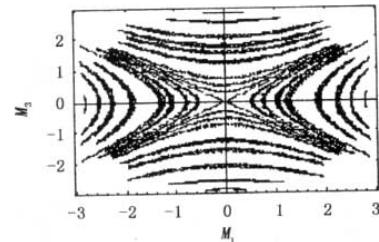
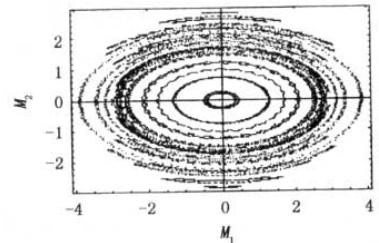
以下条件满足时 $\widetilde{M}(\theta_c)$ 存在简单零点

$$c_1 a_1 - c_2 b_1 \neq 0 \quad (15)$$

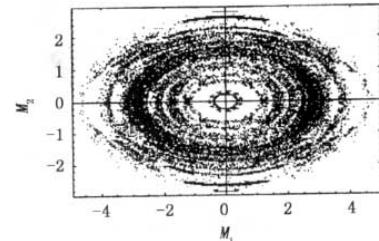
此不等式即弹性杆存在混沌形态的充分条件.

3 Poincaré 截面与弹性杆的混沌形态

对受扰平衡方程进行数值积分, 给定参数 $M_0 = 2\sqrt{2}, A_0 = 2, B_0 = 1.5, C_0 = 1, A_1 = 1, B_1 = 2$ 对 $\epsilon = 0, 0.005, 0.07$ 的不同值取36个初始点, 图1为计算得到的Poincaré截面. 可看出当 $\epsilon \neq 0$ 时, 在异宿轨道附近出现的混沌区随着 ϵ 的增大而扩大.



(a) $\epsilon = 0$



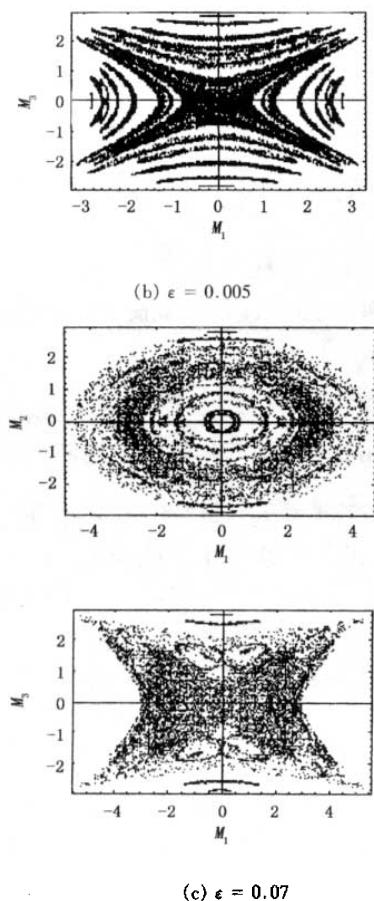
图1 不同 ϵ 对应的Poincaré截面图Fig. 1 Poincaré sections for different ϵ

图2为 (M_1, M_2, M_3) 相空间内从单个起始点(1.2, 1.7, 1.9)出发具有混沌性态的单根相轨迹曲线。图3(a)和图3(b)表示混沌性态与规则性态弹性杆不同几何形状的对照。

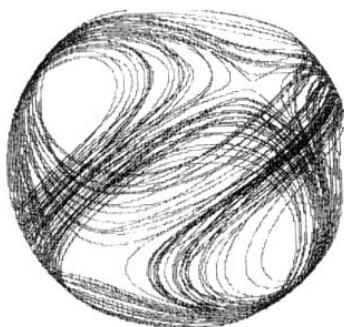
图2 (M_1, M_2, M_3) 相空间内具有混沌性态的单根相轨迹

Fig. 2 A single phase trajectory with chaotic behavior

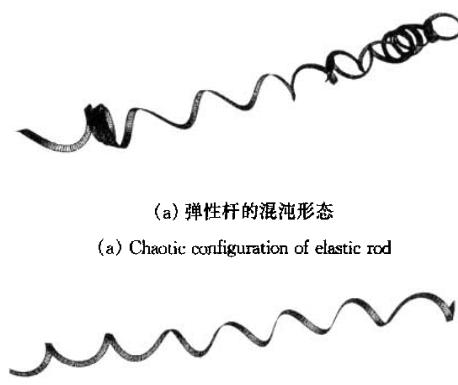
in phase space (M_1, M_2, M_3) 

图3 弹性杆的混沌形态与规则形态

Fig. 3 Chaotic and regular configurations of elastic rod

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CHAOTIC CONFIGURATION OF A THIN ELASTIC ROD*

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Abstract This paper discussed the chaotic phenomenon of equilibrium of a thin elastic rod with noncircular cross section under the action of torques on both ends. The equilibrium equations of the rod were written on the basis of Kirchhoff's kinetic analogy. The chaos was caused by the small periodic variation of the bending stiffness of the rod. The Melnikov's method was applied to predict the existence of the chaos, and the Poincaré sections, as well as the phase trajectory were given as numerical verification. It was shown that the rod had a chaotic configuration in the sense of Smale horseshoe. The geometric shapes of the rod with chaotic and regular behavior are presented.

Key words thin elastic rod, chaos, Melnikov's method, Poincaré section

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