

二自由度碰振准哈密顿系统 双碰周期解的 Melnikov 方法

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摘要:采用摄动法和 Poincaré 映射方法推导出了具有立方非线性项和外部激励项的二自由度碰振系统周期解的扩展 Melnikov 函数,并运用该 Melnikov 函数研究了二自由度碰振系统的双碰周期解特性,确定了系统稳定双碰周期 2 运动的存在条件,即在参数域内的一条临界曲线.通过数值模拟验证,结果表明:该临界曲线下区域参数是双碰周期 2 运动,上方区域参数是非双碰周期 2 运动;当保持其他参数不变,仅增加系统激励幅值 f 时,系统的运动状态会从多碰多周期运动逐步向双碰周期 2 运动转变;当保持其他参数不变,仅增加系统恢复系数 η_0 时,系统的运动状态会从双碰周期 2 运动逐步向多碰多周期运动转变.

关键词:碰振系统;Melnikov 方法;双碰周期 2 运动;Poincaré 映射;扩展 Melnikov 函数
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Melnikov's Method of Periodic Solutions with Double Impacts for a 2-DOF Vibro-impact Quasi-Hamiltonian System

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Abstract: Perturbation method and Poincaré mapping method were used to derive the generalized Melnikov function of the periodic solution for a two-degree-of-freedom vibro-impact system with cubic non-linearity and external excitations. By using the Melnikov's method, the characteristics of periodic motions with double-impact of the 2-dof system were studied, and the existence condition of period-2 motions with double-impact was determined as a critical curve in the parameter domain. The results of numerical simulations show that the regions below the critical curve are the period-2 motions with double-impact, the upper regions of the critical curve are not period-2 motions with double-impact; Meanwhile, increasing the force amplitude and keeping the other parameters unchanged, the motion state of the system changes from multi-period motions with multi-impact to period-2 motions with double-impact, while increasing the system restitution coefficient and keeping the other parameters unchanged, the motion state of the system changes from period-2 motions with double-impact to multi-period motions with multi-impact.

Key words: vibro-impact system; generalized Melnikov's method; period-2 motion; Poincaré mapping; generalized Melnikov's function

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在实际工程系统中往往存在碰撞、冲击、干摩擦、变刚度、开关、阈值等大量非光滑因素,人们致力于研究力学系统中这些非光滑因素带来的复杂动力学行为.非光滑动力系统通常表现出与光滑动力学系统截然不同的特征,例如:加周期分岔、擦边分岔、粘滞分岔和C型混沌吸引子等.学者们^[1-8]建立了非光滑动力学系统定性理论(例如脉冲微分方程理论、微分包含理论、非光滑分岔理论等),它们在分析非光滑系统的分岔、混沌以及运动复杂性上发挥了重要作用.

碰撞振动(简称碰振)系统是一类典型的非光滑动力系统.针对这类系统早期的研究对象是冲击消振器,该类系统一般为有挡板的单自由度碰撞振动系统.后来逐步发展为多自由度碰撞振动系统.Chávez等^[9]研究了两自由度的Jeffcott转子的非光滑动力学模型,在过载及粘性阻尼的共同作用下的复杂动力学特性.Xu等^[10]研究了两自由度振动冲击系统发生擦边运动的存在性和稳定性,并比较了两自由度的Poincaré图与原微分方程模拟图,证明了不连续映射方法的有效性.Al-Shudeifat等^[11]研究了加装非线性能量阱(NES)的二自由度振动系统在单边振动冲击下的响应机制,着重探索了NES对系统振动的抑制以及系统内的靶向能量传递(TET)特性.Luo等^[12]研究了带间隙的二自由度周期强迫系统的动态性能与系统参数之间的关系.

近年来,不少学者开始应用Melnikov方法来研究碰振系统的同宿轨道、亚谐周期运动、全局分岔乃至混沌运动等动力学特性.Zhang等^[13]将Melnikov方法应用于碰振准哈密顿系统的局部亚谐轨道,推导出了局部亚谐轨道的Melnikov函数.Du等^[14]以碰撞倒摆为模型,提出了一种同宿轨道与刚性面相切的非光滑同宿分岔的Melnikov方法.Yagasaki^[15]将扩展的分段光滑系统的次谐Melnikov函数应用于三线振动器模型.更多非光滑系统的Melnikov方法参见文献[16-19].

本文运用摄动法和Poincaré映射方法推导了二自由度准哈密顿碰振振子系统双碰周期2运动的Melikov函数.此函数可以确定双碰周期2运动和非双碰周期2运动的参数区域,并通过数值模拟验证了该分析方法的正确性.

1 非光滑准哈密顿系统的描述

考虑以下二自由度非线性碰振振子(图1),当

时,两质量块非碰振运动的控制方程为:

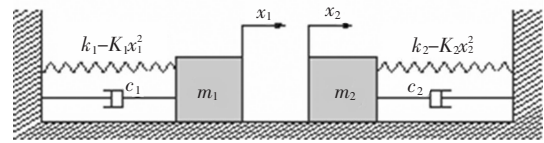


图1 二自由度碰振系统模型

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the vibro-impact system of 2-DOF

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1) + \varepsilon g_1(x_1, \dot{x}_1, t) \\ \ddot{x}_2 = f_2(x_2) + \varepsilon g_2(x_2, \dot{x}_2, t), x_1 - x_2 < \delta \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

忽略碰振瞬间两质量块的位移改变,当 $x_1 - x_2 = \delta$ 时发生完全弹性碰撞;由于碰振过程中动量守恒和能量守恒,有:

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \dot{x}_1^+ + m_2 \dot{x}_2^+ = m_1 \dot{x}_1^- + m_2 \dot{x}_2^- \\ \dot{x}_1^+ - \dot{x}_2^+ = -(1 - \varepsilon \eta_0)(\dot{x}_1^- - \dot{x}_2^-), x_1 - x_2 = \delta \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

以上两式中: ε 表示 $O(1)$ 小量; \dot{x}_1^- , \dot{x}_2^- 和 \dot{x}_1^+ , \dot{x}_2^+ 分别表示碰振前和碰振后的速度; $f(x)$ 表示单位质量块上作用的恢复力, $\varepsilon g_1(x_1, \dot{x}_1, t)$, $\varepsilon g_2(x_2, \dot{x}_2, t)$ 是周期为 T 的周期性激励函数; $1 - \varepsilon \eta_0 \in (0, 1]$ 表示碰振恢复系数; δ 是质量块 m_1 与质量块 m_2 之间的间隙.

方程(1)和(2)可以改写为如下矢量形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X}_1 = JDH_1(X_1) + \varepsilon G_1(X_1, t) \\ \dot{X}_2 = JDH_2(X_2) + \varepsilon G_2(X_2, t), x_1 - x_2 < \delta \\ \dot{x}_1^+ + \mu_m \dot{x}_2^+ = \dot{x}_1^- + \mu_m \dot{x}_2^- \\ \dot{x}_1^+ - \dot{x}_2^+ = -(1 - \varepsilon \eta_0)(\dot{x}_1^- - \dot{x}_2^-), x_1 - x_2 = \delta \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

该扰动系统(3)则被称为准哈密顿碰振系统.其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \{X_1, X_2\} &= \{x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2\} \\ JDH_1(X_1) &= \{\partial H_1 / \partial y_1, -\partial H_1 / \partial x_1\} \\ JDH_2(X_2) &= \{\partial H_2 / \partial y_2, -\partial H_2 / \partial x_2\} \\ G_1(X_1, t) &= \{0, g_1(x_1, y_1, t)\} \\ G_2(X_2, t) &= \{0, g_2(x_2, y_2, t)\} \end{aligned}$$

当 $\varepsilon=0$ 时,方程(3)可以表示为(所谓未扰系统):

$$\begin{cases} \dot{X}_1 = JDH_1(X_1) \\ \dot{X}_2 = JDH_2(X_2), x_1 - x_2 < \delta \\ \dot{x}_1^+ + \mu_m \dot{x}_2^+ = \dot{x}_1^- + \mu_m \dot{x}_2^- \\ \dot{x}_1^+ - \dot{x}_2^+ = -(\dot{x}_1^- - \dot{x}_2^-), x_1 - x_2 = \delta \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

为了研究在外部激励和粘性阻尼作用下的二自由度碰振系统(1)双碰周期2运动的存在性,我们将通过分析手段构建双碰周期2运动的广义Melnikov函数.

2 碰撞准哈密顿系统双碰周期的 Melnikov 函数

方程(4)描述的未扰系统碰撞过程一般比较复杂,为便于分析,这里仅考虑两质量块碰撞面是固定的情形.引入以下假设:

1)方程(4)有一簇周期轨道,可以表示为 $L_1=\{X_1^{h_1}|H_1(x_1, \dot{x}_1)=h_1\}, L_2=\{X_2^{h_2}|H_2(x_2, \dot{x}_2)=h_2\}$, 其中上标 h_1 和 h_2 分别表示两个质量块运动方程的哈密顿量;

2) $X_1^{h_1}(t)$ 和 $X_2^{h_2}(t)$ 的周期分别为 $T_1(h_1)$ 和 $T_2(h_2)$;

3)共振关系应该满足以下条件

$$\frac{T_1(h_1)}{T} = \frac{M_1}{n_1}, \frac{T_2(h_2)}{T} = \frac{M_2}{n_2} \quad (5)$$

这里 M_j 和 $n_j(j=1, 2)$ 是互质整数.

研究扰动系统(3)的双碰周期 2 运动,其轨道如图 2 所示.由于方程(3)中的两个表达式类似,这里我们仅分析前一个方程的扰动轨道,可以用同样的方法分析第二个方程.

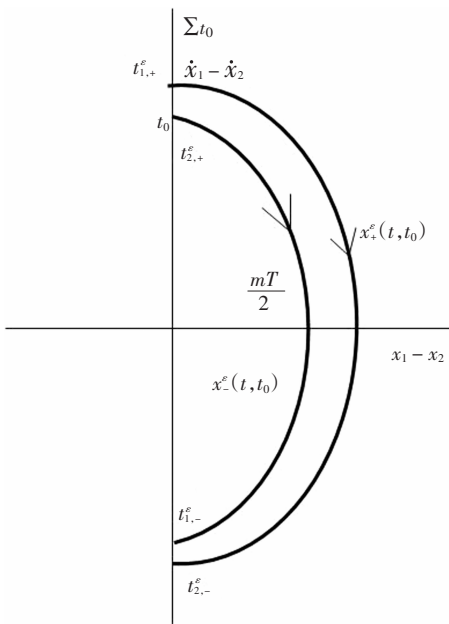


图 2 扰动系统的局部次谐波轨道示意图
Fig.2 Sketch of a local-subharmonic orbit of the perturbed system

当 $x_1 - x_2$ 小于 δ 时,扰动轨道 $X^\varepsilon(t, t_0)$ 是光滑的,因此可以将其展开成泰勒级数的形式,如下:

$$X^\varepsilon(t, t_0, \varepsilon) = X^\alpha(t - t_0) + \varepsilon X^{(1)}(t, t_0) + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (6)$$

式中, $X^\alpha(t)$ 表示未扰轨道表达式.

为了便于分析,定义以下算子:

$$\Delta(t, t_0) = F(X^\alpha(t - t_0)) \wedge X^\alpha(t, t_0) \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta_0(t, t_0) = F(X^\alpha(t - t_0)) \wedge X^\varepsilon(t - t_0) \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta_1(t, t_0) = F(X^\alpha(t - t_0)) \wedge X^{(1)}(t - t_0) \quad (9)$$

光滑条件下,我们可以得到:

$$\Delta_1(t, t_0) = F(X^\alpha(t - t_0)) \wedge H(X^\alpha(t - t_0), t) \quad (10)$$

这里 \wedge 表示楔形算子.

接下来,我们考虑始于截面 Σ_{t_0} , 经过 mT 时间后返回到该截面的扰动轨迹 $X^\varepsilon(t, t_0)$. Poincaré 截面上起始点和返回点间的距离(见图 2)可以通过下式计算,得:

$$d(t_0) = \frac{DH(X^\alpha(0)) \cdot [X^\varepsilon(t_0+mT, t_0) - X^\varepsilon(t_0, t_0)]}{|DH(X^\alpha(0))|} = \frac{[\Delta(t_0+mT, t_0) - \Delta(t_0, t_0)] \cdot |DH(X^\alpha(0))|}{|DH(X^\alpha(0))|} \quad (11)$$

双碰周期 2 运动的 Melnikov 函数定义为:

$$M^m(t_0) = \Delta_1(t_0+mT, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_0, t_0) \quad (12)$$

将方程(12)改写为以下分段表达的形式:

$$\begin{aligned} M^m(t_0) &= \Delta_1(t_0+mT, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_0, t_0) = \\ &= \Delta_1(t_0+mT, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{2,-}^e, t_0) + \\ &\Delta_1(t_{2,-}^e, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,+}^e, t_0) + \Delta_1(t_{1,+}^e, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^e, t_0) + \\ &\Delta_1(t_{1,-}^e, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_0, t_0) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

然后,将方程(9)对时间 t 求导,得:

$$d\Delta_1(t, t_0)/dt = DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) \quad (14)$$

在积分区间 $[t_0, t_{1,-}^e]$ 内积分,并结合分段表达式 $X^\alpha(t-t_0)$, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^e, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_0, t_0) &= \\ \int_{t_0}^{t_{1,-}^e} DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

假设 $t_{1,\pm}^e, t_{1,\pm}^\alpha, t_{2,\pm}^e, t_{2,\pm}^\alpha$ 分别是扰动轨道和非扰动轨道到达碰撞面 $x_1 - x_2 = \delta$ 的时刻,将表达式 t_\pm^e 在未扰轨道碰撞时间 t_\pm^α 处展开,得:

$$t_{1,\pm}^e = t_{1,\pm}^\alpha + \varepsilon t_{1,\pm}^1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \quad (16)$$

将式(16)代入式(15),得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^e, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_0, t_0) &= \\ \int_{t_0}^{t_{1,-}^e} DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

类似地,在区间 $[t_{1,+}^e, t_{2,-}^e]$ 内积分方程(14),得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(t_{1,+}^e, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{2,-}^e, t_0) &= \\ \int_{t_{1,+}^e}^{t_{2,-}^e} DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt + O(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

由式(16)易知下式成立:

$$\Delta_1(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) = \Delta_1(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (19)$$

将式(17)~(19)代入式(13),得到

$$\begin{aligned} M^m(t_0) = & \int_{t_0}^{t_{1,-}^\alpha} DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt + \\ & \int_{t_{1,+}^\alpha}^{t_{2,-}^\alpha} DH(X_+^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X_+^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt + \\ & \Delta_1(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) + \Delta_1(t_{2,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{2,-}^\alpha, t_0) + O(\varepsilon) \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

接下来,将表达式 $\Delta_1(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0)$ 运用泰勒公式展开,并结合方程(6)和定义算子(7)~(9),易知:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) = & \Delta_0(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_0(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) + \\ & \varepsilon[\Delta_1(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0)] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

注意到未扰轨道是封闭的,所以

$$\Delta_0(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_0(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) = 0 \quad (22)$$

因而, $\Delta_1(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) \approx [\Delta(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0)]/\varepsilon$. 又根据算子定义:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) = & [f_1(X_1^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha - t_0)X_1^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0)) + \\ & (Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0))(Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0))] - \\ & [f_2(X_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha - t_0)X_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0)) + \\ & (Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0))(Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0))] \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

将上式中 $X^\varepsilon(t_{1,\pm}^\alpha, t_0)$ 在时间 $t_{1,\pm}^\alpha$ 处做泰勒展开,如下:

$$\begin{cases} X_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,\pm}^\alpha, t_0) = X_1^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\alpha, t_0) - \varepsilon Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\alpha - t_0)t_{1,\pm}^1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,\pm}^\alpha, t_0) = Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\alpha, t_0) + \varepsilon f_1(Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\alpha - t_0))t_{1,\pm}^1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

以上分析了两质量块未发生接触时,质量块 m_1 的运动轨线部分(碰撞面右边部分);类似可得质量块 m_2 的亚谐运动轨线表达式,这里不再详细描述.

下面我们重点分析两质量块发生碰振瞬间(23)式的具体计算.根据碰撞法则两质量块应在同一时刻到达碰撞面处,因此对于两质量块的扰动和未扰动轨道,下列关系式显然成立:

$$\begin{cases} t_{1,+}^\varepsilon = t_{1,-}^\varepsilon \\ X_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\varepsilon, t_0) = X_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\varepsilon, t_0) \\ X_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\varepsilon, t_0) = X_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\varepsilon, t_0) \\ Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\varepsilon, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\varepsilon, t_0) = \\ \quad -(1 - \varepsilon\eta_0)(Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\varepsilon, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\varepsilon, t_0)) \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{cases} t_{1,+}^\alpha = t_{1,-}^\alpha \\ X_1^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha - t_0) = X_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha - t_0) \\ X_2^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha - t_0) = X_2^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha - t_0) \\ Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) = \\ \quad -(Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0)) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

类似地,展开表达式 $Y^\varepsilon(t_{1,\pm}^\varepsilon, t_0)$,得:

$$\begin{cases} X_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,\pm}^\varepsilon, t_0) = X_2^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\varepsilon, t_0) - \varepsilon Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\varepsilon - t_0)t_{1,\pm}^1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \\ Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,\pm}^\varepsilon, t_0) = Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\varepsilon, t_0) + \varepsilon f_2(Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,\pm}^\varepsilon - t_0))t_{1,\pm}^1 + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

将(24)~(27)式代入(23)式并结合(16)式,可知:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) = & (Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0))(Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0)) - \\ & (Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0))(Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0)) = \\ & -\varepsilon\eta_0(Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0))(Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0)) \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

又因为:

$$Y_1^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\varepsilon, t_0) - Y_2^\varepsilon(t_{1,-}^\varepsilon, t_0) = Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) + O(\varepsilon) \quad (29)$$

重新整理方程(28)得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) = & -\varepsilon\eta_0(Y_1^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) - Y_2^\alpha(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0))^2 + O(\varepsilon^2) = \\ & -2\varepsilon\eta_0 \left[\int_0^\delta f_1(x_1) dx_1 - \int_0^\delta f_2(x_2) dx_2 \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

即:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(t_{1,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_0) = & -2\eta_0 \left[\int_0^\delta f_1(x_1) dx_1 - \int_0^\delta f_2(x_2) dx_2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

同理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1(t_{2,+}^\alpha, t_0) - \Delta_1(t_{2,-}^\alpha, t_0) = & -2\eta_0 \left[\int_0^\delta f_1(x_1) dx_1 - \int_0^\delta f_2(x_2) dx_2 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

由方程(20)(31)和(32),可得双碰周期 2 运动的 Melnikov 函数表达式,如下:

$$\begin{aligned} M^m(t_0) = & \int_{t_0}^{t_{1,-}^\alpha} DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt + \\ & \int_{t_{1,+}^\alpha}^{t_{2,-}^\alpha} DH(X_+^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X_+^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt - \\ & 4\eta_0 \left[\int_0^\delta f_1(x_1) dx_1 - \int_0^\delta f_2(x_2) dx_2 \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

注意到 $t_{1,+}^\alpha = t_{1,-}^\alpha, t_{2,+}^\alpha = t_{2,-}^\alpha$, 因而有:

$$t_{1,+}^\alpha - t_0 = t_{1,-}^\alpha - t_0 = mT/2, t_{2,+}^\alpha - t_0 = t_{2,-}^\alpha - t_0 = mT \quad (34)$$

变换积分时间 $t \rightarrow t+t_0$, 则方程(33)可以改写为:

$$M^m(t_0) = \int_0^{mT/2} DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt + \int_{mT/2}^{mT} DH(X^\alpha(t-t_0)) \cdot G(X^\alpha(t-t_0), t) dt - 4\eta_0 \left[\int_0^\delta f_1(x_1) dx_1 - \int_0^\delta f_2(x_2) dx_2 \right] + O(\varepsilon^2) \tag{35}$$

3 双碰周期运动 Melnikov 函数的应用

3.1 准哈密顿系统模型

以前面(图 1)给出的碰撞准哈密顿机械动力学模型为例, 此处的两质量块分别用非线性弹簧 $k_1 - K_1x_1^3$ 和 $k_2 - K_2x_2^3$ 以及阻尼系数为 c_1 和 c_2 的线性阻尼器连接在一起. 设两质量块分别作用幅值为 F_1 和 F_2 , 频率为 Ω 简谐力. 系统运动微分方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \ddot{x}_1 + c_1 \dot{x}_1 + k_1 x_1 - K_1 x_1^3 = F_1 \cos \Omega t \\ m_2 \ddot{x}_2 + c_2 \dot{x}_2 + k_2 x_2 - K_2 x_2^3 = F_2 \cos \Omega t \end{cases} \tag{36}$$

当 $x_1 - x_2 = \delta$ 时发生碰撞, 速度关系如下:

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \dot{x}_1^+ + m_2 \dot{x}_2^+ = m_1 \dot{x}_1^- + m_2 \dot{x}_2^- \\ \dot{x}_1^+ - \dot{x}_2^+ = -r(\dot{x}_1^- - \dot{x}_2^-) \end{cases} \tag{37}$$

这里 \dot{x}_1^+, \dot{x}_2^+ 和 \dot{x}_1^-, \dot{x}_2^- 分别表示碰撞前后的速度; r 是碰撞恢复系数. 为便于分析, 考虑弱阻尼小激励条件下, 将方程(36)和(37)的无量纲形式可以分别化简如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1'' + 2\varepsilon\mu_1 \dot{x}_1' + \omega_1^2 x_1 - \alpha_1 x_1^3 = \varepsilon f_1 \cos \Omega_0 \tau \\ \dot{x}_2'' + 2\varepsilon\mu_2 \dot{x}_2' + \omega_2^2 x_2 - \alpha_2 x_2^3 = \varepsilon f_2 \cos \Omega_0 \tau \end{cases} \tag{38}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1'^+ + \mu_m \dot{x}_2'^+ = \dot{x}_1'^- + \mu_m \dot{x}_2'^- \\ \dot{x}_1'^+ - \dot{x}_2'^+ = -(1 - \varepsilon\eta_0)(\dot{x}_1'^- - \dot{x}_2'^-) \end{cases} \tag{39}$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1 &= \sqrt{k_1/m_1} / \omega, \omega_2 = \sqrt{k_2/m_2} / \omega; \tau = \omega t; \Omega_0 = \Omega / \omega; \\ \mu_1 &= c_1 / (2m_1\omega), \mu_2 = c_2 / (2m_2\omega); f_1 = F_1 / (m_1\omega^2), f_2 = F_2 / (m_2\omega^2); \\ \alpha_1 &= K_1 / (m_1\omega^2), \alpha_2 = K_2 / (m_2\omega^2); \mu_m = m_2 / m_1; 1 - \varepsilon\eta_0 = \eta. \end{aligned}$$

3.2 准哈密顿周期轨道分析

将方程(36)改写成如下形式:

$$\dot{x}_1' = y_1, y_1' = -\omega_1^2 x_1 + \alpha_1 x_1^3 + \varepsilon(-2\mu_1 y_1 + f_1 \cos \Omega \tau) \tag{40}$$

$$\dot{x}_2' = y_2, y_2' = -\omega_2^2 x_2 + \alpha_2 x_2^3 + \varepsilon(-2\mu_2 y_2 + f_2 \cos \Omega \tau) \tag{41}$$

当 $\varepsilon=0$ 时, 未扰系统(40)和(41)为 Hamilton 系统, 其哈密顿作用量为:

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2} y_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_1^2 x_1^2 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha_1 x_1^4 \tag{42}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{1}{2} y_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2^2 x_2^2 - \frac{1}{4} \alpha_2 x_2^4 \tag{43}$$

系统(40)~(41)的参数 $\omega_1, \alpha_1, f_1, \mu$ 都为正数, 此系统有三个奇点: $(0, 0), (\omega_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}, 0), (-\omega_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}, 0)$ 为中心点, $(\omega_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}, 0), (-\omega_1/\sqrt{\alpha_1}, 0)$ 点为鞍点.

未扰系统的周期轨道参数方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} L_1: x_1 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} \omega_1 k}{\sqrt{(1+k^2)} \alpha_1} \operatorname{sn} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \left(\tau + \frac{T_1}{4} \right), k \right) \\ y_1 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2} \omega_1^2 k}{\sqrt{\alpha_1} (1+k^2)} \operatorname{cn} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \left(\tau + \frac{T_1}{4} \right), k \right) \times \\ &\quad \operatorname{dn} \left(\frac{\omega_1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \left(\tau + \frac{T_1}{4} \right), k \right) \end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_2: x_2 &= \frac{\sqrt{2} \omega_2 k}{\sqrt{(1+k^2)} \alpha_2} \operatorname{sn} \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \left(\tau + \frac{T_2}{4} \right), k \right) \\ y_2 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2} \omega_2^2 k}{\sqrt{\alpha_2} (1+k^2)} \operatorname{cn} \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \left(\tau + \frac{T_2}{4} \right), k \right) \times \\ &\quad \operatorname{dn} \left(\frac{\omega_2}{\sqrt{1+k^2}} \left(\tau + \frac{T_2}{4} \right), k \right) \end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

此处的 $\operatorname{dn}(\cdot), \operatorname{cn}(\cdot), \operatorname{sn}(\cdot)$ 均为椭圆函数.

如果未扰系统没有发生碰撞, 那么周期轨道的周期可以表示为

$$T^\alpha(k) = 4K(k) \frac{\sqrt{1+k^2}}{\omega}, \omega = \omega_{1,2} \tag{46}$$

这里 k 为椭圆模量, $K(k)$ 为第一类椭圆积分.

然而, 碰撞会导致周期轨道破裂, 碰撞后的轨道周期为:

$$T(k) = T^\alpha(k) - \Delta T \tag{47}$$

式中 ΔT 为完整轨道穿越切换面的时间, 它可以由解除条件来确定:

$$x_1 \left(\frac{T^\alpha(k) - \Delta T}{2} \right) - x_2 \left(\frac{T^\alpha(k) - \Delta T}{2} \right) = \delta \tag{48}$$

由于考虑的是周期二运动, 且 1:1 的内共振情况, 结合公式(5), 即 $\frac{T(k)}{T} = \frac{M_1}{n_1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$, 可得:

$$2T_0(k) - 2\Delta T = 2T \tag{49}$$

方程(48)和(49)可用于确定周期的未扰轨道的椭圆模量.

将公式(44)~(45)代入(35),得:

$$M^2(\tau_0) = \int_{T/2}^{3T/2} y_{1,+}[-2\mu_1 y_{1,+} + f_1 \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0)] d\tau + \int_{T/2}^{3T/2} y_{2,+}[-2\mu_2 y_{2,+} + f_2 \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0)] d\tau + \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} y_{1,-}[-2\mu_1 y_{1,-} + f_1 \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0)] d\tau + \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} y_{2,-}[-2\mu_2 y_{2,-} + f_2 \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0)] d\tau - 4\eta_0 \left[\int_0^\delta f_1(x_1) dx_1 - \int_0^\delta f_2(x_2) dx_2 \right] \quad (50)$$

其中, $x_{1,-}(\tau) = x_1(\tau), \tau \in [-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}]$; $x_{1,+}(\tau) = x_1(\tau +$

$\Delta T), \tau \in [\frac{T}{2}, \frac{3T}{2}]$.

取 $\mu_1 = \mu_2/3 = \mu, f_1 = f_2 = f$, 得

$$M(\tau_0) = -2Z_1\mu - 4\eta_0 Z_2 + fZ_3(\tau_0) \quad (51)$$

其中:

$$Z_1 = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} (y_{1,-}^2 + y_{2,-}^2) d\tau + 3 \int_{T/2}^{3T/2} (y_{1,+}^2 + y_{2,+}^2) d\tau;$$

$$Z_2 = \int_0^\delta f_1(x_1) dx_1 - \int_0^\delta f_2(x_2) dx_2;$$

$$Z_3(\tau_0) = \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} (y_{1,-} \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0) + y_{2,-} \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0)) d\tau + \int_{T/2}^{3T/2} (y_{1,+} \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0) + y_{2,+} \cos \Omega(\tau + \tau_0)) d\tau.$$

根据 Melnikov 理论, 如果扰动系统(40)~(41)存在周期轨道, 那么 $M(\tau_0)$ 存在简单零点, 因此可得双碰周期 2 运动存在的必要条件:

$$-2|Z_1|\mu - 4\eta_0|Z_2| + f|Z_3(\tau_0)|_{\max} \geq 0 \quad (52)$$

将参数 $\mu = 0.1, \omega = 2, \Omega = 3, \delta = 2$, 代入公式(52), 可得系统激励幅值和恢复系数间的关系:

$$2.8134f - 9.9648 - 3.2\eta_0 \geq 0 \quad (53)$$

3.3 数值仿真

方程(53)确定的临界线将参数 (f, η_0) 分为上下两个部分: 临界线下方区域是双碰周期 2 运动, 临界线上方的区域均为非双碰周期 2 运动. 为了验证这一结论, 取点 A 到点 F(如图 3) 六个不同系统参数来进行模拟. 图 4~图 10 是图 3 中各点对应运动的相图, 实线与虚线分别代表质量块 m_1 和质量块 m_2 的运动状态, 其余参数取值: $\alpha_1 = 0.1, \alpha_2 = 0.3, \mu_m = 1$.

图 4 中(a)~(b)分别是系统在 A 点参数下运动

的运动相图. 从图中可以看出, 系统表现为双碰周期 2 运动. 同样位于临界线下方的 B 点和 C 点也表现出相似的双碰周期 2 运动, 其相对运动相图见图 5 和图 6.

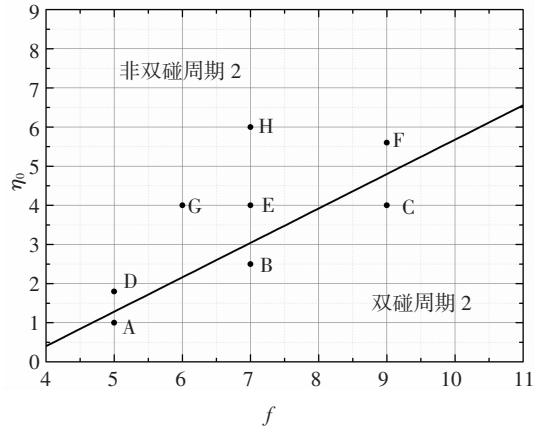


图 3 (f, η_0) 参数区域图

Fig.3 (f, η_0) parametric region

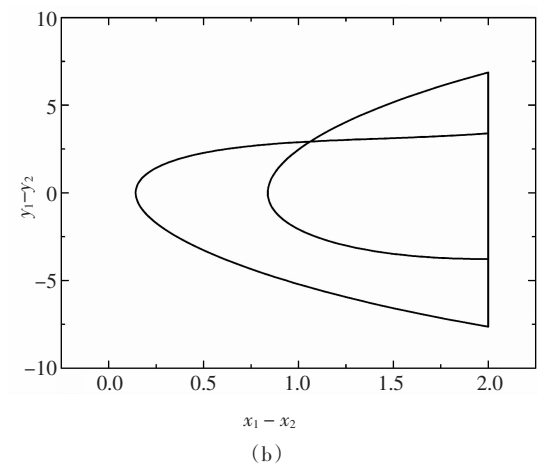
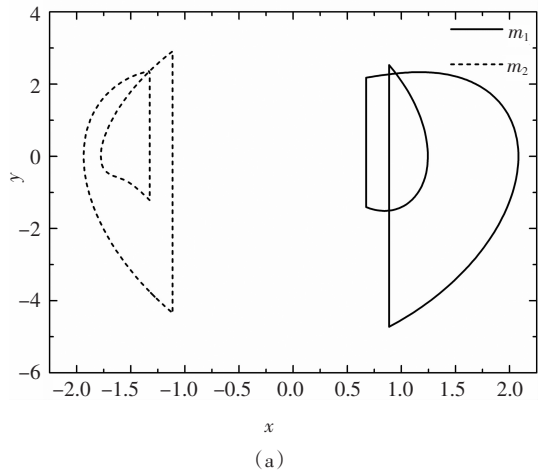


图 4 A 点的运动

Fig.4 The motion at point A

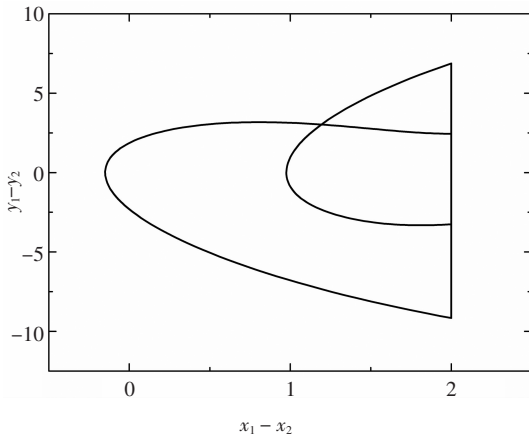


图 5 B 点的相对运动

Fig.5 The relative motion at point B

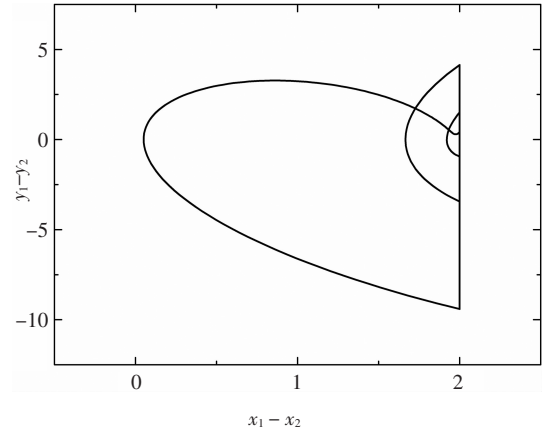


图 8 F 点的运动

Fig.8 The motion at point F

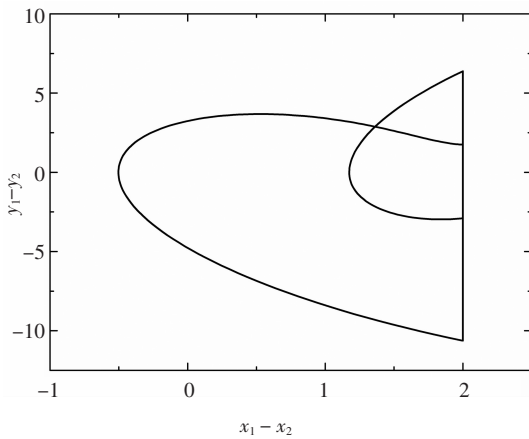


图 6 C 点的相对运动

Fig.6 The relative motion at point C

当固定参数 $f = 7$ 不变时, $\varepsilon\eta_0$ 从 0.25 (B 点) 逐渐增大到 0.6 (H 点), 中间经过 $\varepsilon\eta_0 = 0.4$ (E 点), 系统由双碰周期 2 运动变为三碰周期 3, 最后又变为多周期的多碰运动. E 点和 H 点的相图如图 9 和图 10.

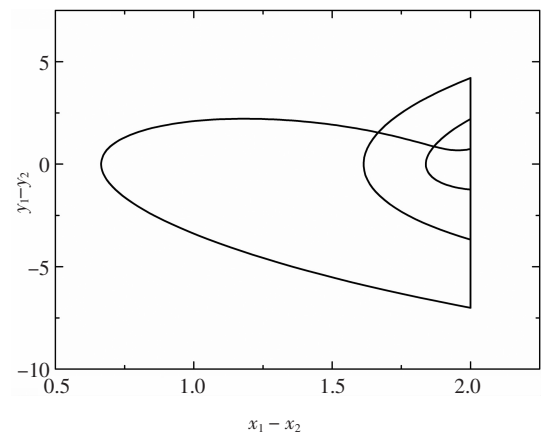


图 9 E 点的相对运动

Fig.9 The relative motion at point E

取临界线上方点 D 和 F 验证时, 系统运动可能表现为三碰周期 3 的, 也可能表现为四碰周期 4 的, 甚至变为复杂的多周期多碰运动. 其相对运动相图见图 7 和图 8.

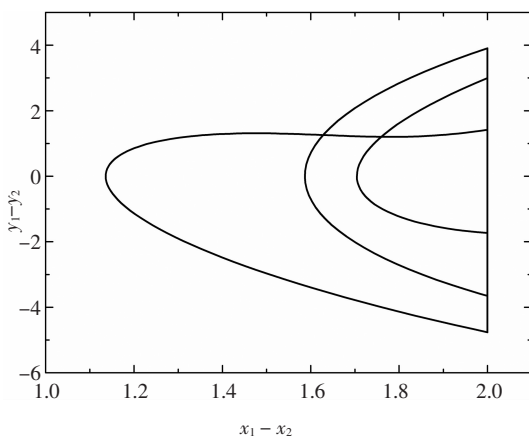


图 7 D 点的运动

Fig.7 The motion at point D

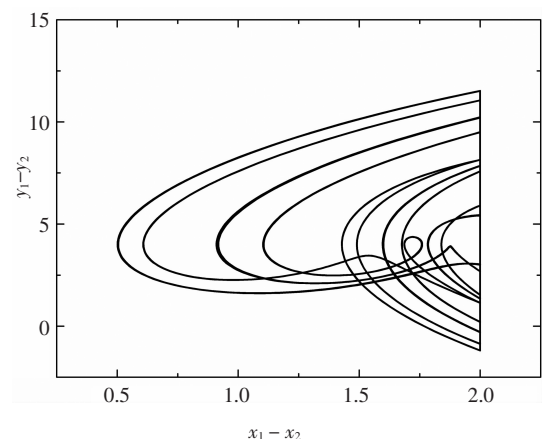


图 10 H 点的相对运动

Fig.10 The relative motion at point H

当固定参数 $\varepsilon\eta_0 = 0.4$ 不变时, f 从 6(G 点) 逐渐增大到 9(C 点), 中间经过 $f = 7$ (E 点), 系统由二碰周期 2 运动逐步变为多周期多碰运动. G 点的相对运动相图见图 11.

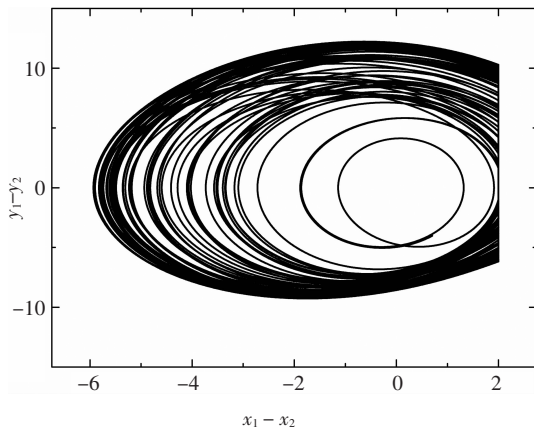


图 11 G 点的相对运动

Fig.11 The relative motion at point G

4 结论

本文应用改进的局部亚谐 Melnikov 方法来研究具有立方项和外部激励的二自由度非线性准哈密顿碰撞系统的双碰周期运动特性. 通过分析, 构建了双碰周期 2 运动的 Melnikov 函数, 得到了双碰周期 2 运动的存在条件. 该条件将系统的参数区域分为双碰周期 2 运动参数区域和非双碰周期 2 参数区域两部分. 最后通过数值模拟验证了 Melnikov 方法分析二自由度碰撞系统双碰周期 2 运动的有效性.

此外数值结果还表明, 当保留其他参数不变, 仅增加力 f 时, 系统由多碰多周期运动, 经过三碰周期 3 运动, 最后达到双碰周期 2 运动. 同样地, 当保留其他参数不变, 仅增加 η_0 时, 系统由双碰周期 2 运动逐步变为多碰多周期运动. 故可适当控制参数 f 和参数 η_0 的取值, 使系统尽量避免复杂的高频振动.

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