

Experimental validation of phase space conduits of transition between potential wells

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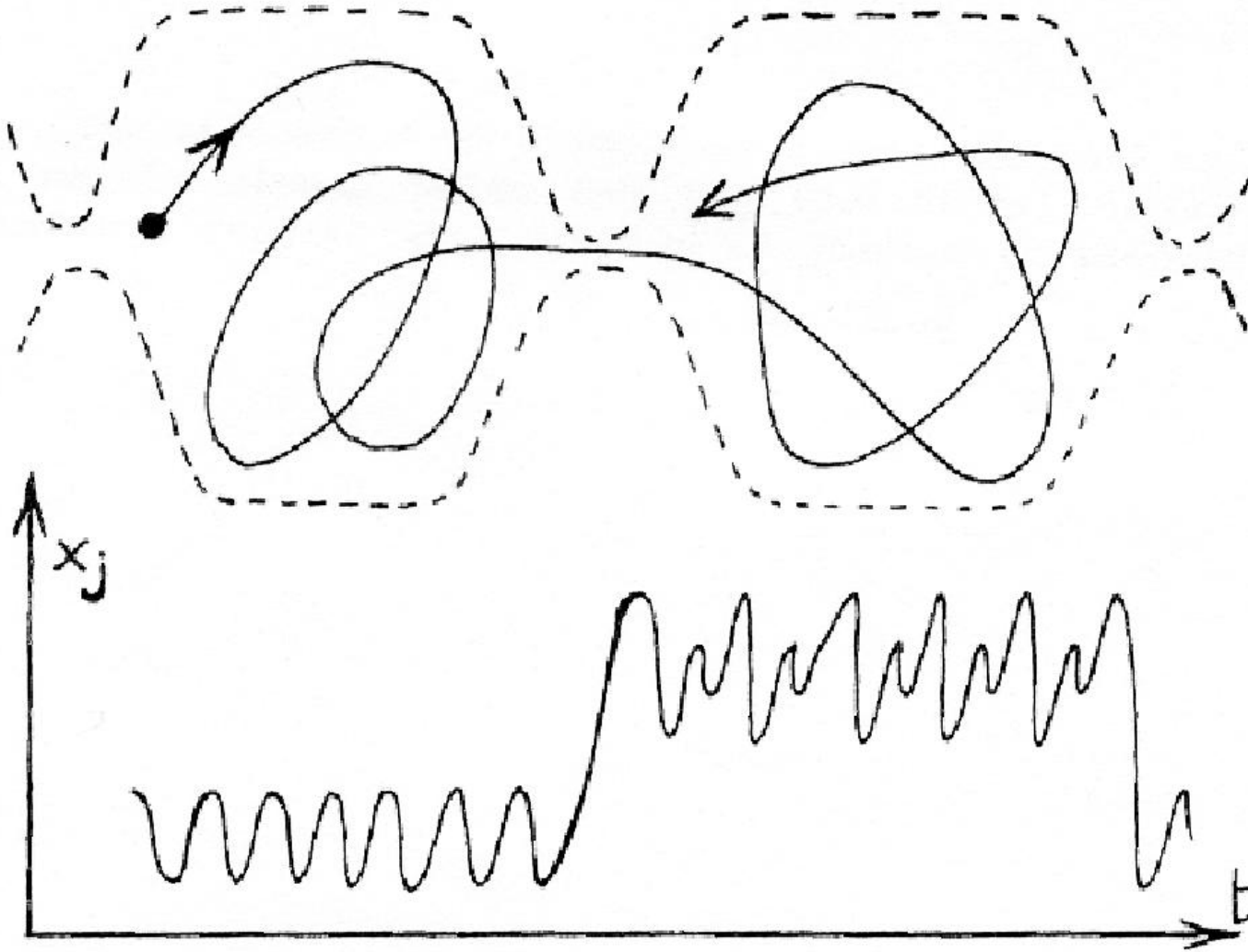
Shibabrat Naik (Bristol), Lawrie Virgin (Duke),
Amir BozorgMagham & Jun Zhong (Virginia Tech)

NODYCON 2019 (Rome, February 18, 2019)



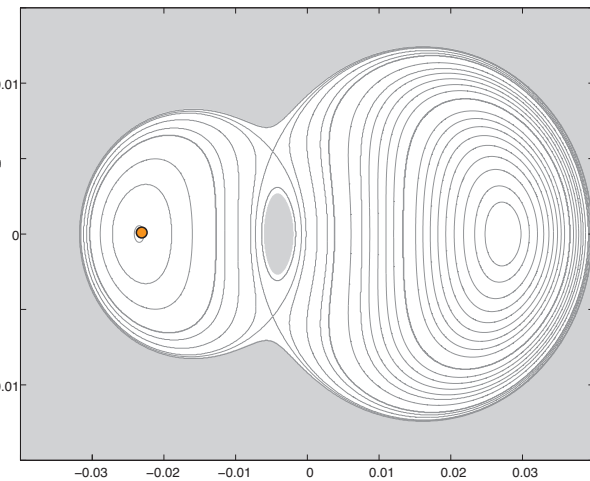
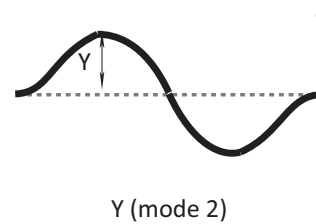
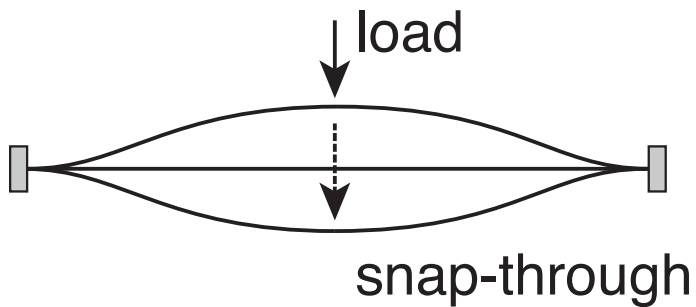
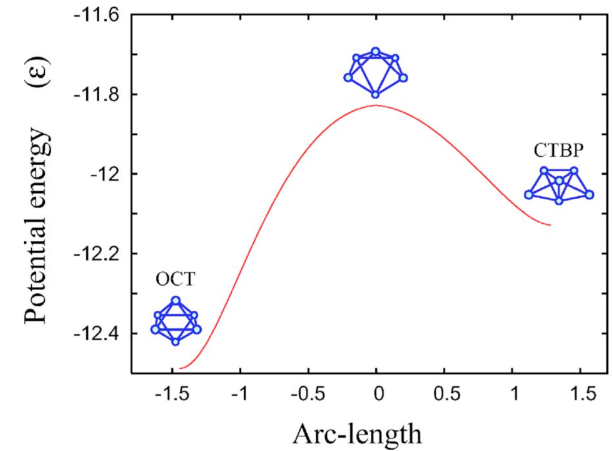
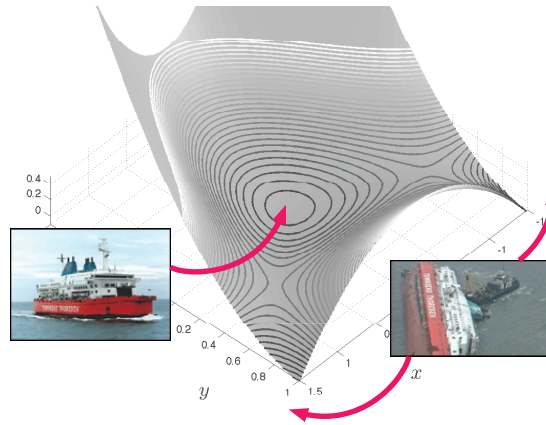
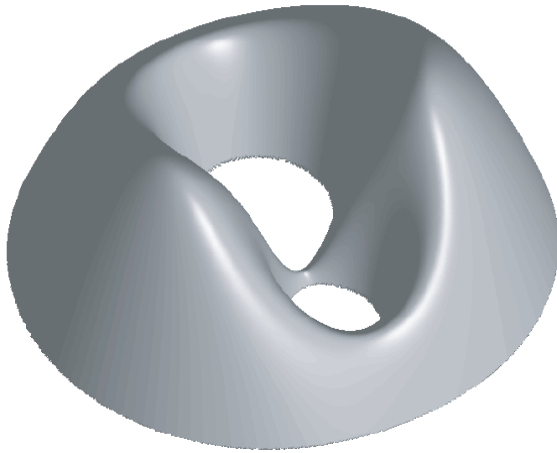
Intermittency and chaotic transitions

e.g., escaping or transitioning through “bottlenecks” in phase space

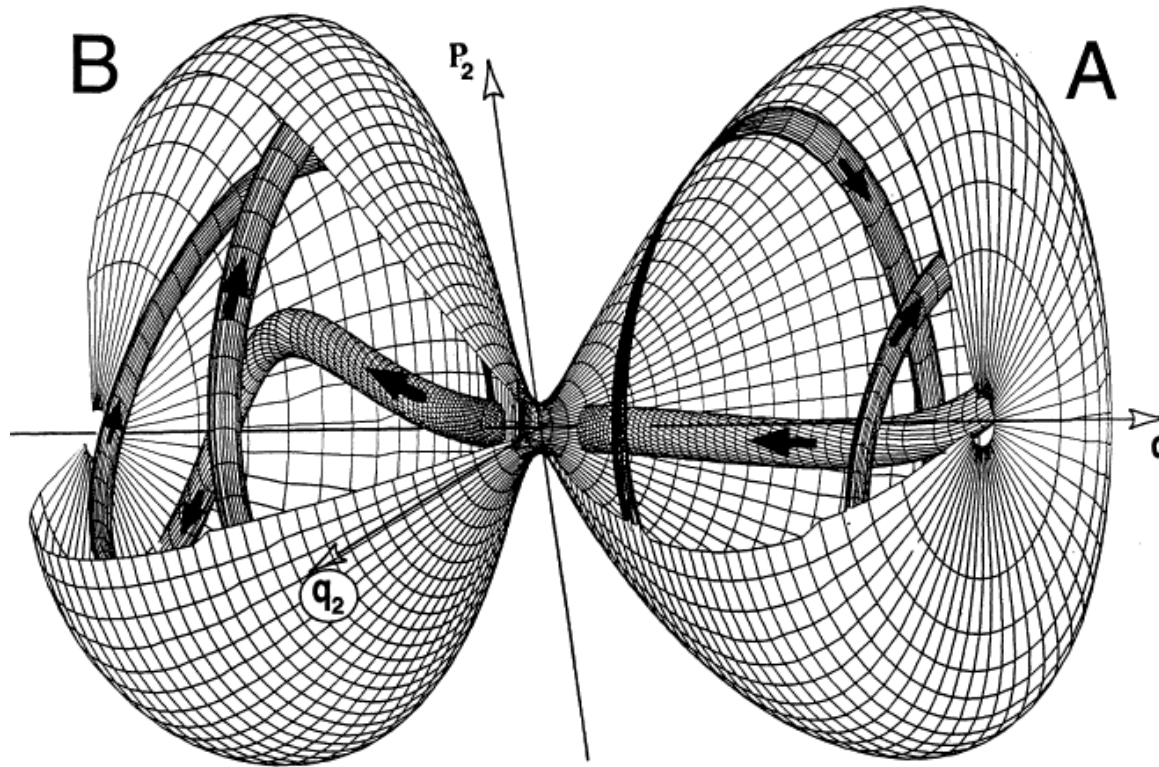


Multi-well multi-degree of freedom systems

- Examples: chemistry, vehicle dynamics, structural mechanics



Transitions through bottlenecks via tubes



Topper [1997]

- Wells connected by phase space **transition tubes** $\simeq S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ for 2 DOF
 - Conley, McGehee, 1960s
 - Llibre, Martínez, Simó, Pollack, Child, 1980s
 - De Leon, Mehta, Topper, Jaffé, Farrelly, Uzer, MacKay, 1990s
 - Gómez, Koon, Lo, Marsden, Masdemont, Ross, Yano, 2000s

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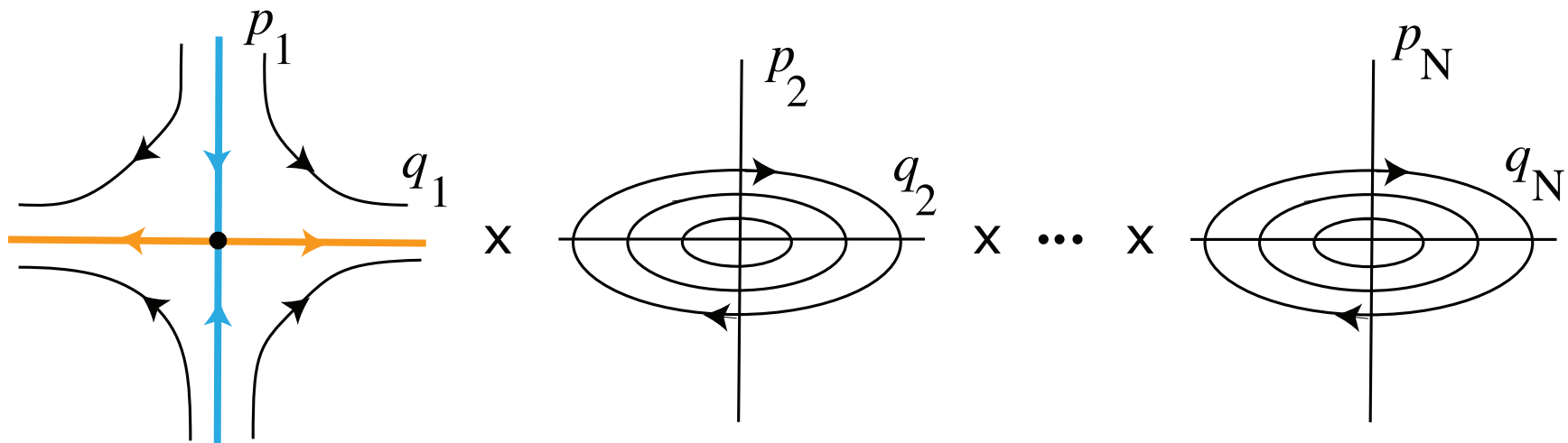
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- **Bottleneck region** is a saddle \times center $\times \dots \times$ center ($N - 1$ centers)



the saddle-space projection and $N - 1$ center projections — the N canonical planes

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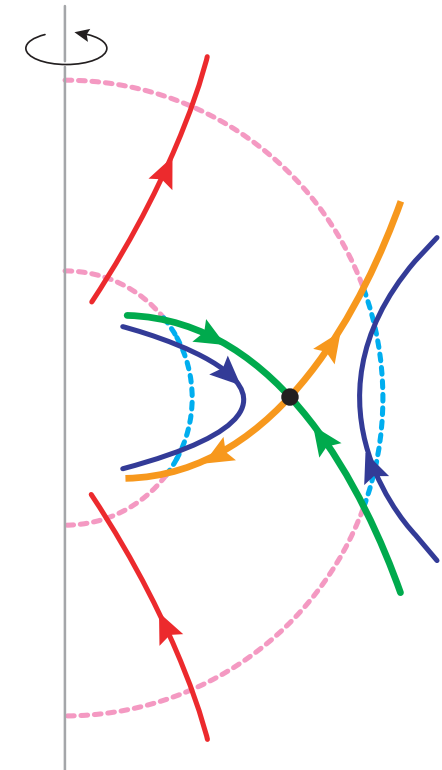
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so $\mathcal{M}_{\Delta E} \simeq S^1$ is just a periodic orbit of period $T_{\text{po}} = 2\pi/\omega$

McGehee representation of energy surface

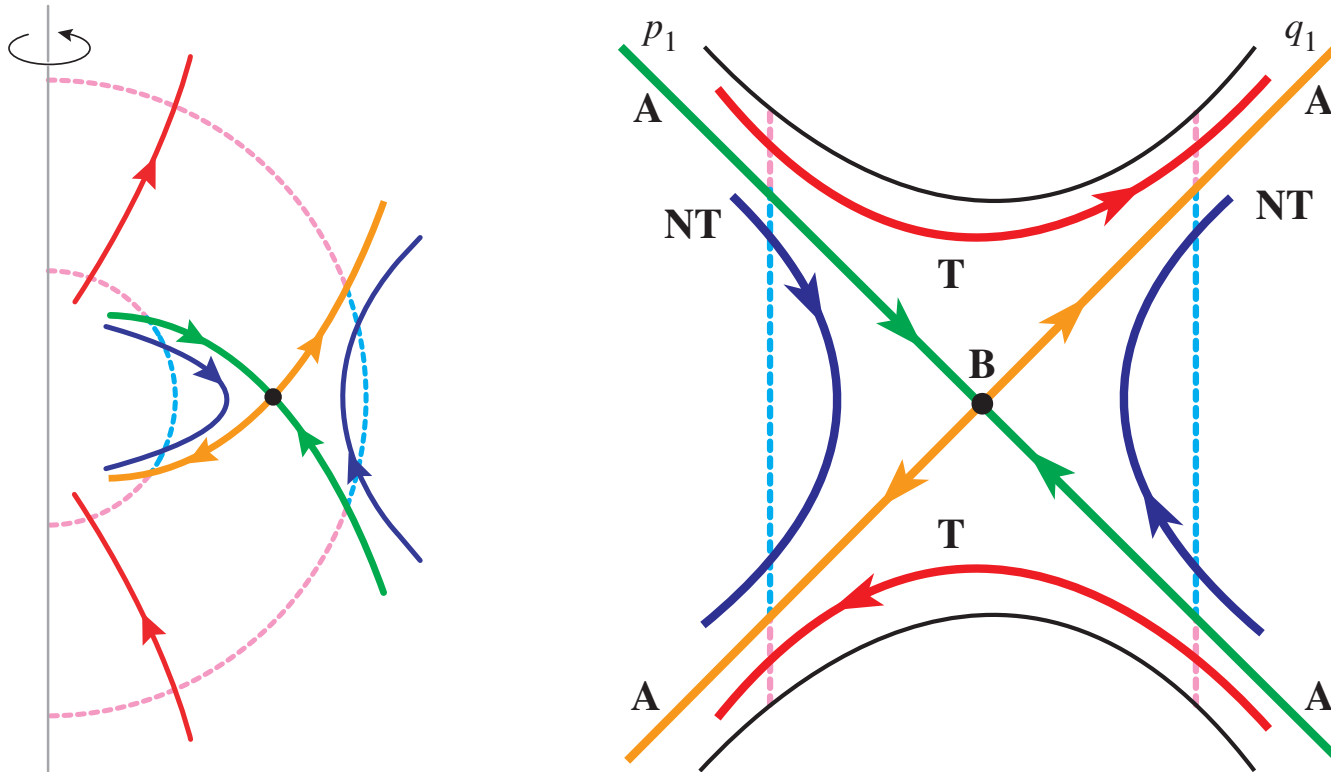
- Cylindrical **tubes** of trajectories asymptotic to $\mathcal{M}_{\Delta E}$: stable & unstable invariant manifolds, $W_{\pm}^s(\mathcal{M}_{\Delta E}), W_{\pm}^u(\mathcal{M}_{\Delta E}), \simeq S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$
- Tubes enclose transitioning trajectories crossing the bottleneck



McGehee representation of energy surface of the structure $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$

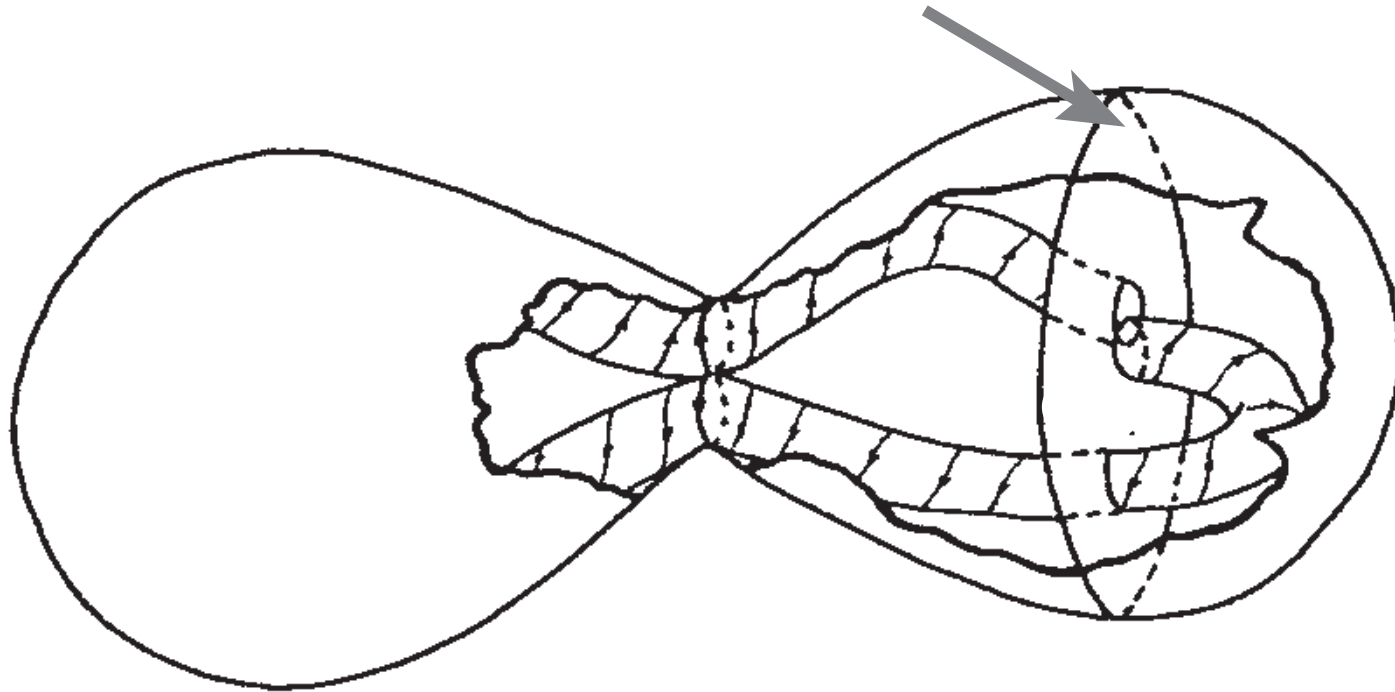
McGehee representation of energy surface

- **B** : bounded orbits (periodic)
- **A** : asymptotic **stable** and **unstable** manifolds to B (tubes)
- **T** : **transitioning** and **NT** : **non-transitioning** trajectories



Tube dynamics — global picture

Poincare Section U_i



De Leon [1992]

- **Tube dynamics:** All transitioning motion between wells connected by bottlenecks must occur through tube
 - Imminent transition regions, transitioning fractions
 - Consider k Poincaré sections U_i , various excess energies ΔE

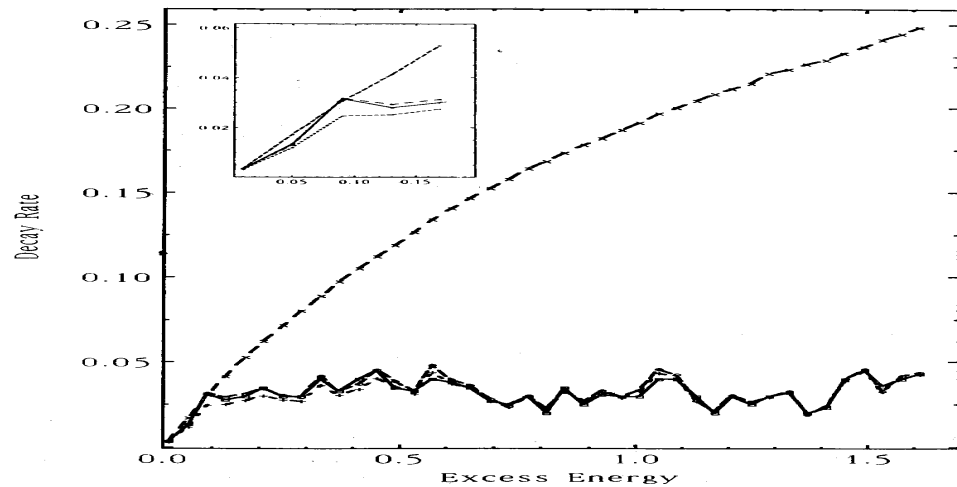
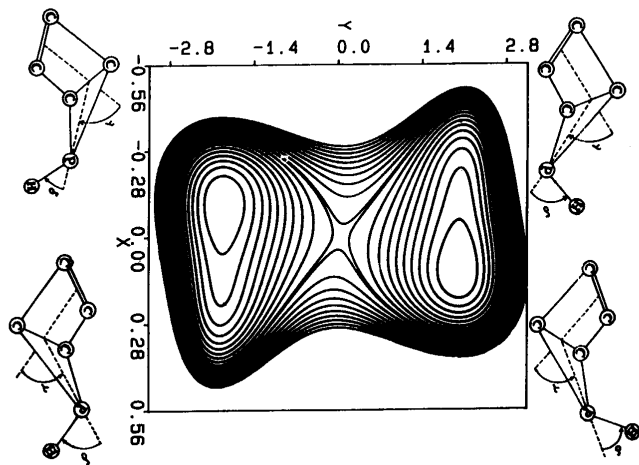
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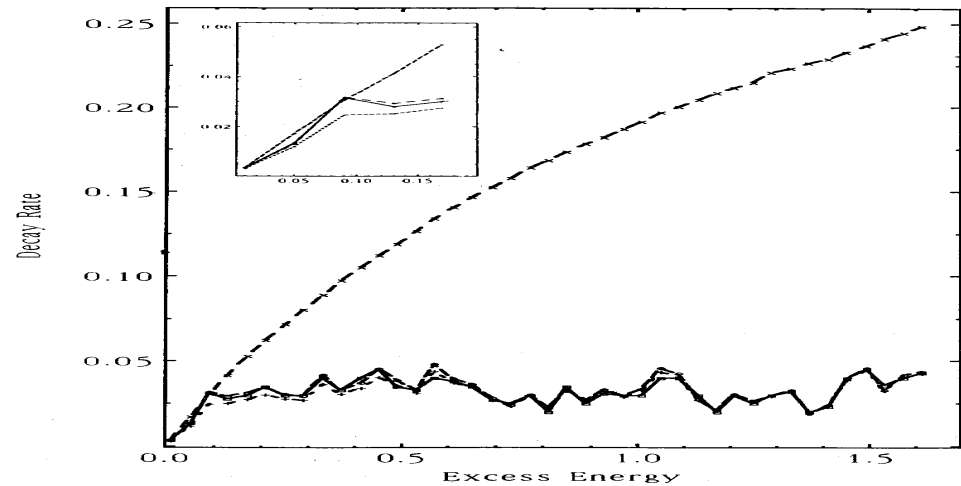
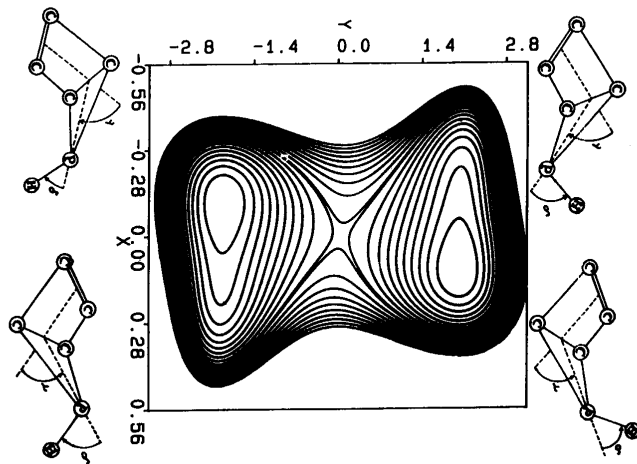
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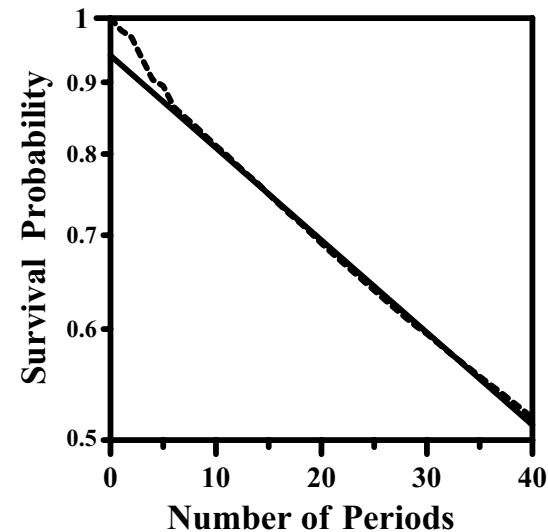


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- celestial mechanics, asteroid escape rates e.g., Jaffé, Ross, Lo, Marsden, Farrelly, Uzer [2002]



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- **Structural mechanics**
 - re-configurable deformation of flexible objects

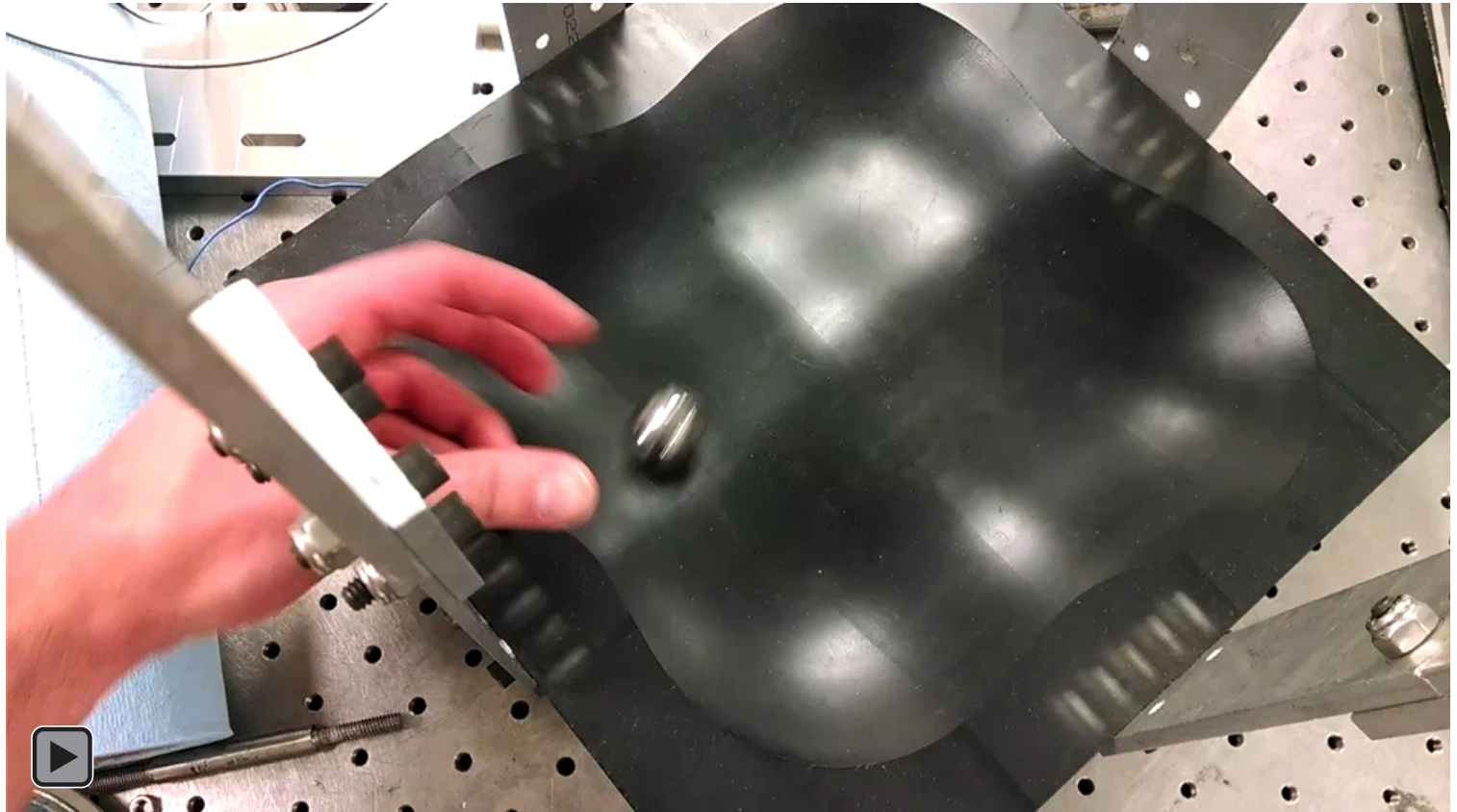
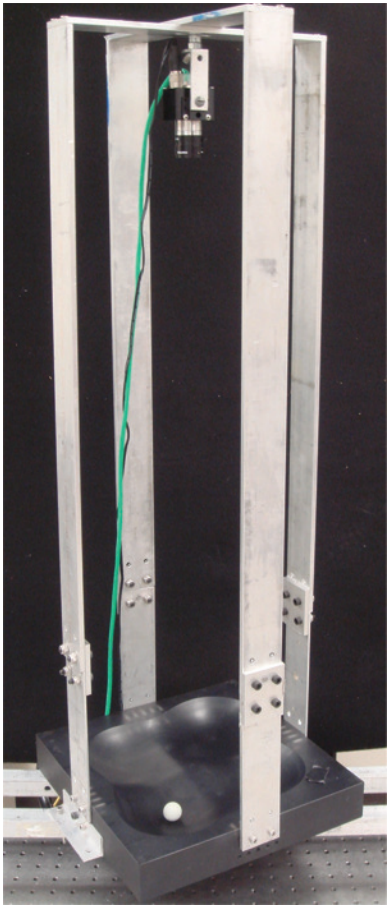
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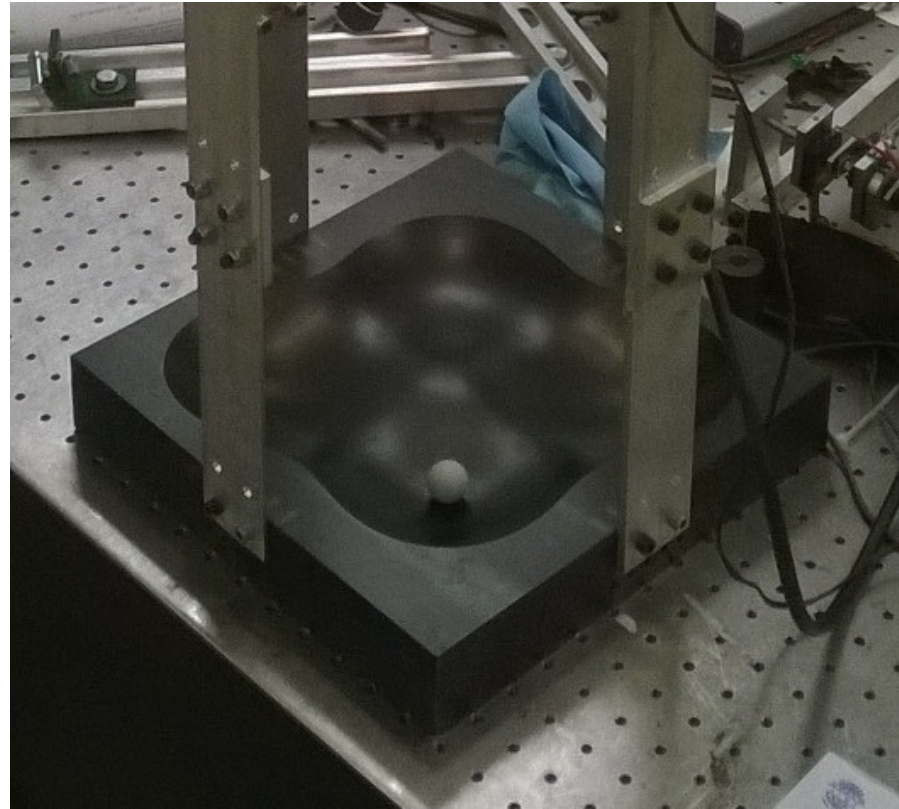
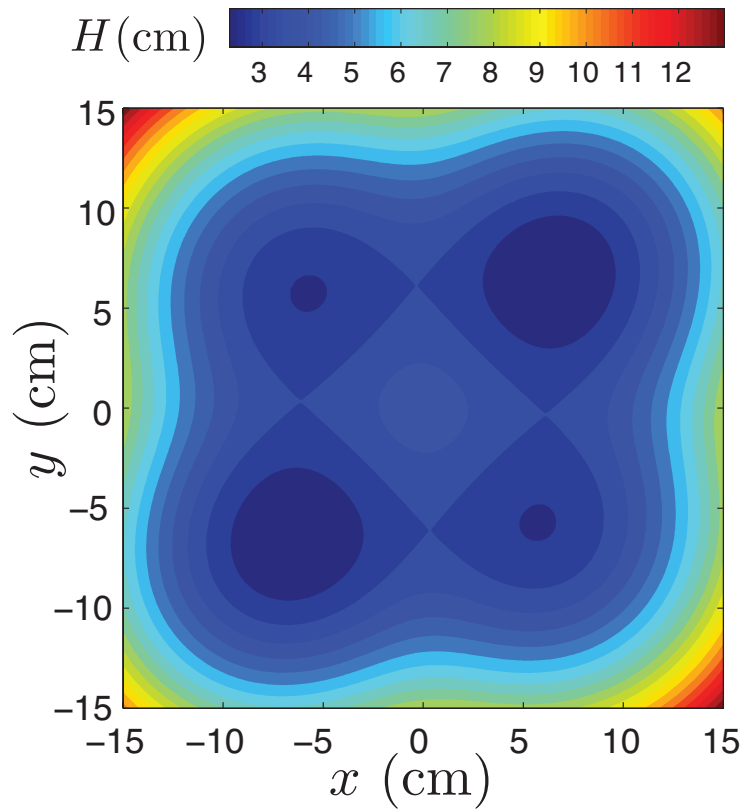
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Ball rolling on a surface — 2 DOF

- The potential energy is $V(x, y) = gH(x, y)$, where the surface is arbitrary, e.g., we chose

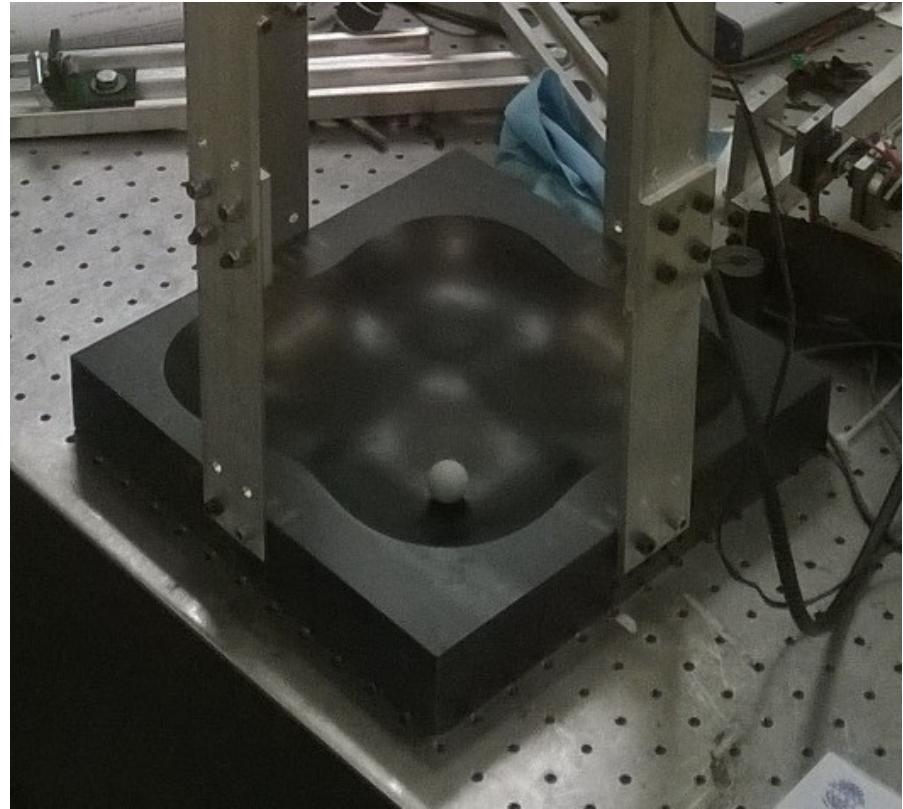
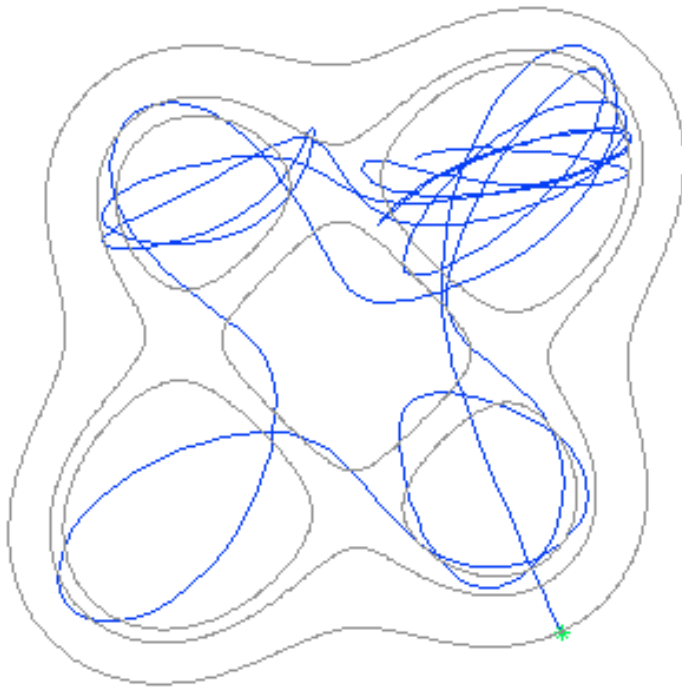
$$H(x, y) = \alpha(x^2 + y^2) - \beta(\sqrt{x^2 + \gamma} + \sqrt{y^2 + \gamma}) - \xi xy + H_0.$$



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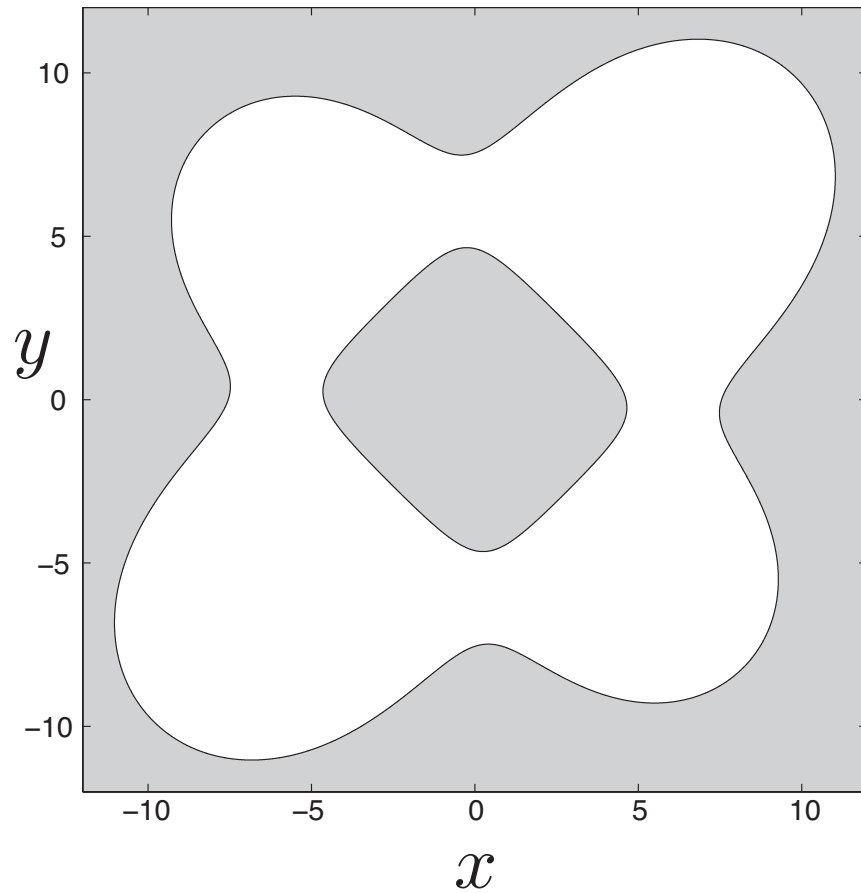
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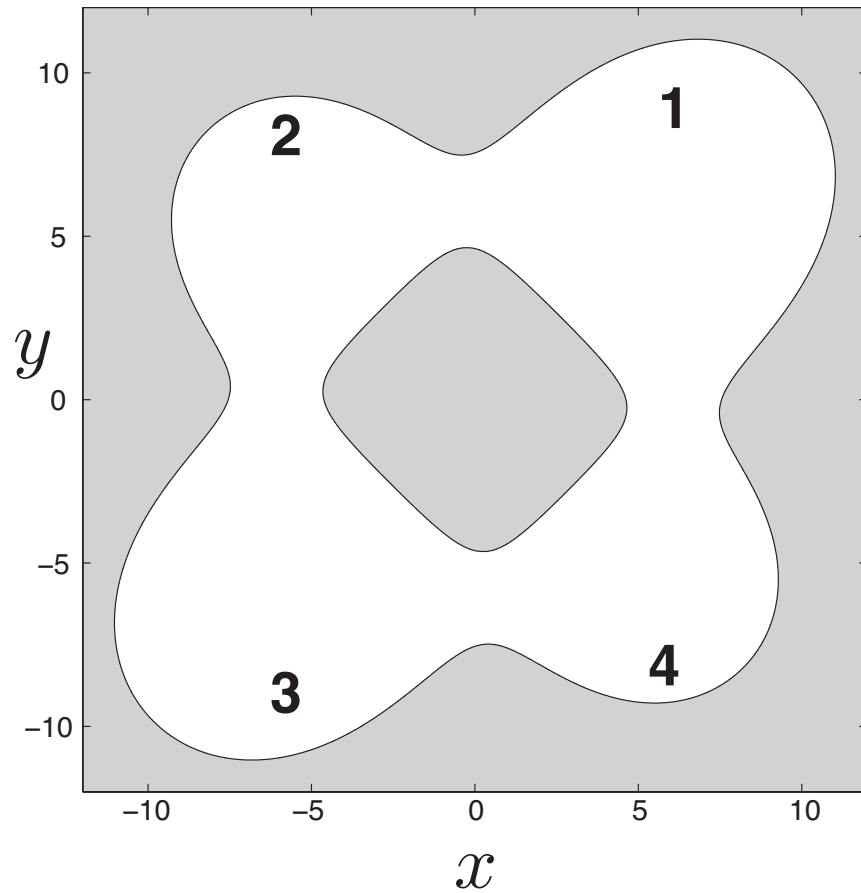


typical experimental trial

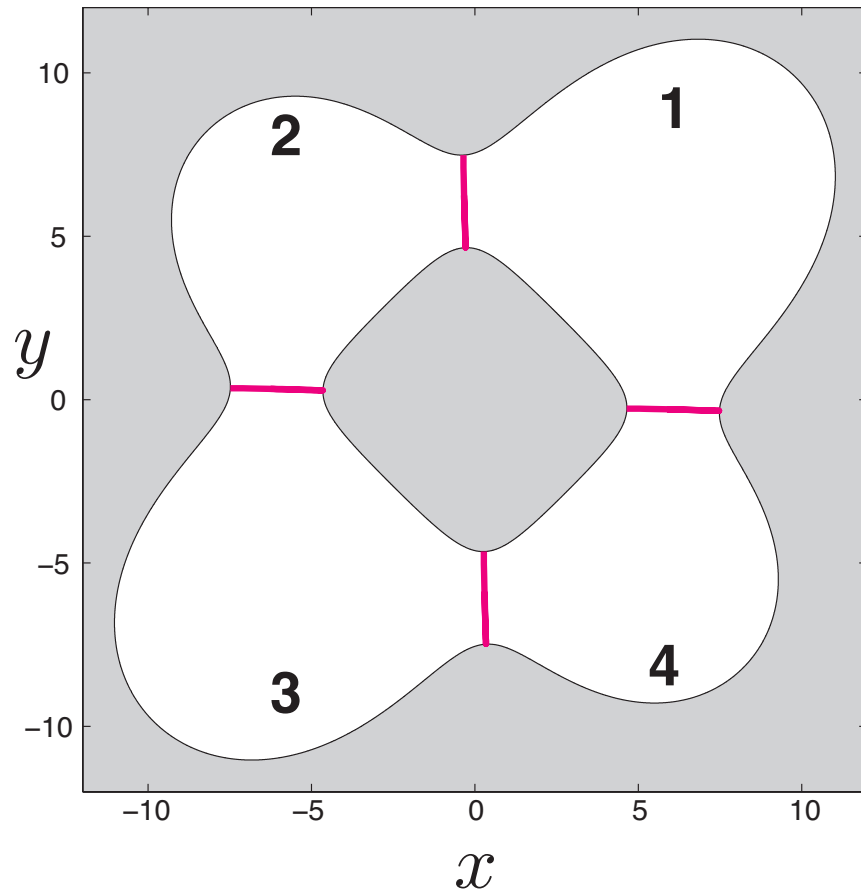
Transition tubes in the rolling ball system



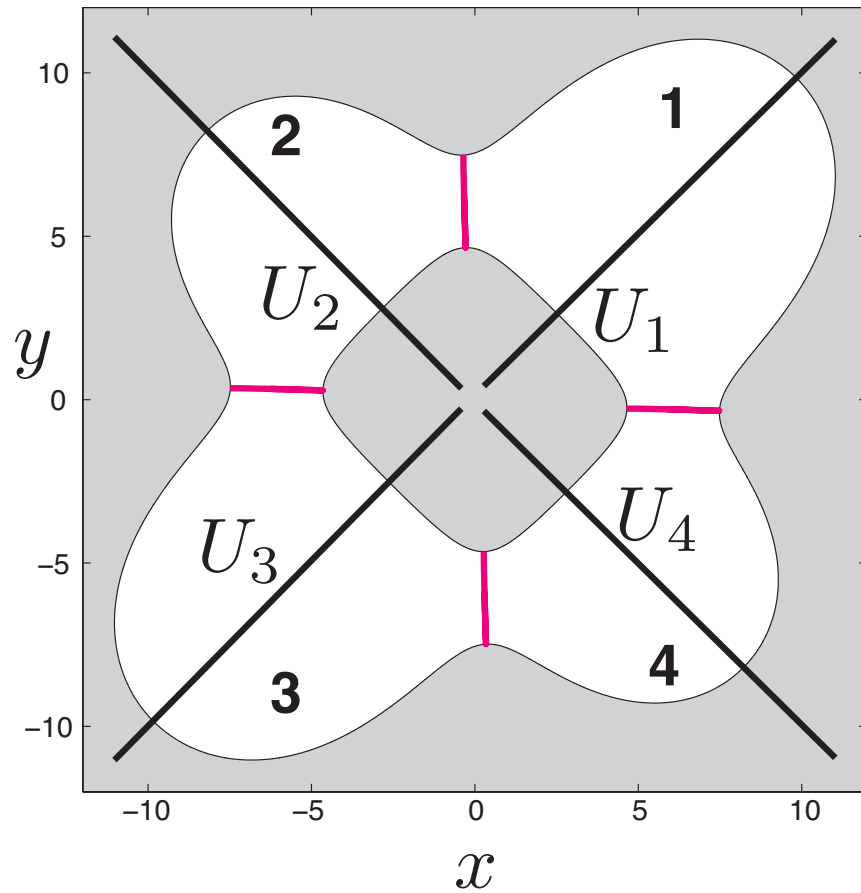
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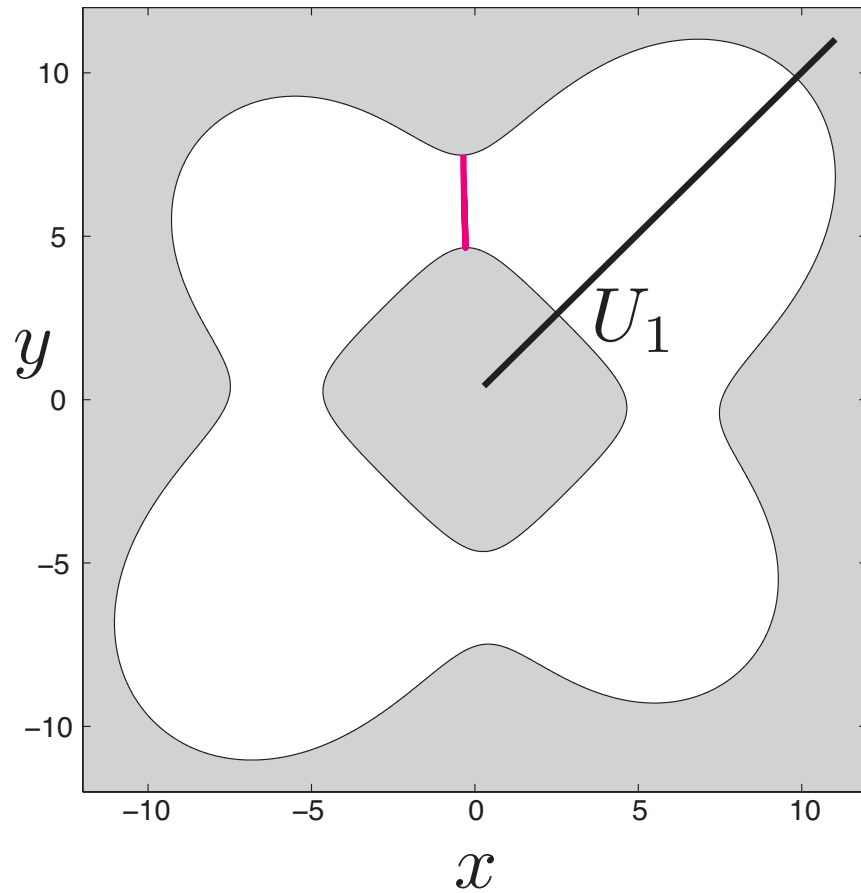
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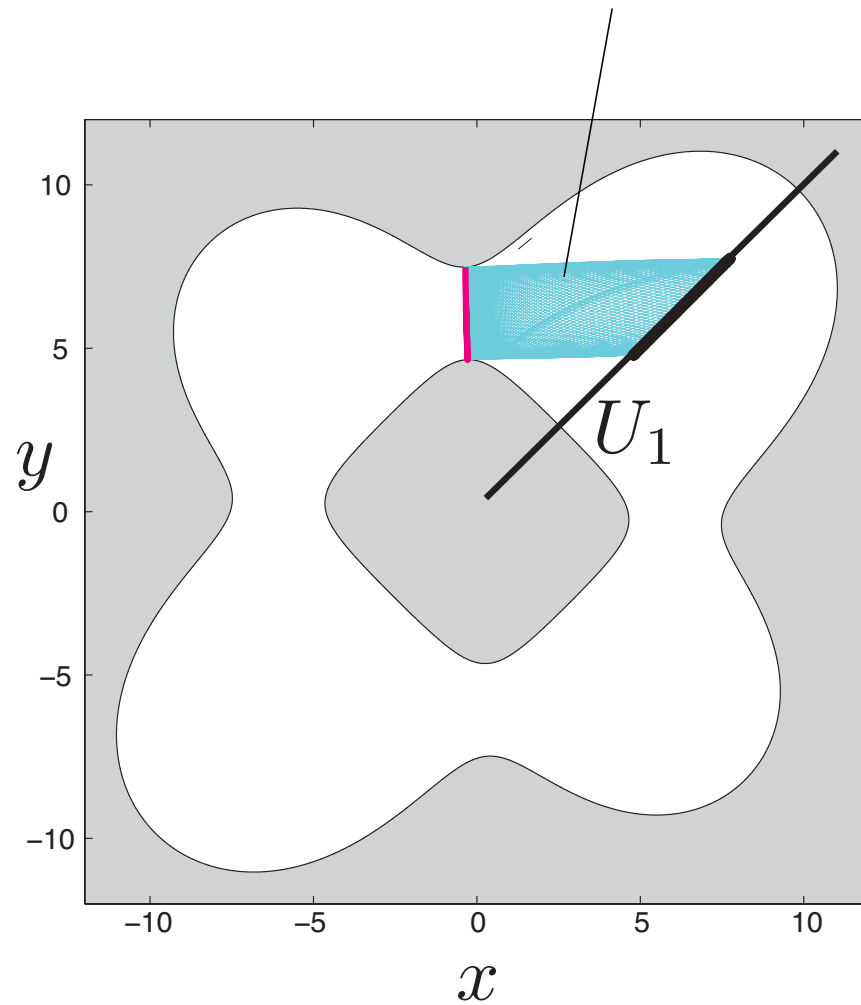


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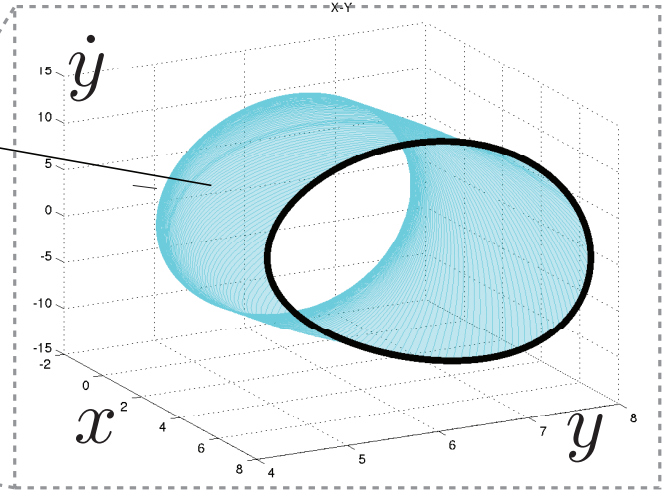
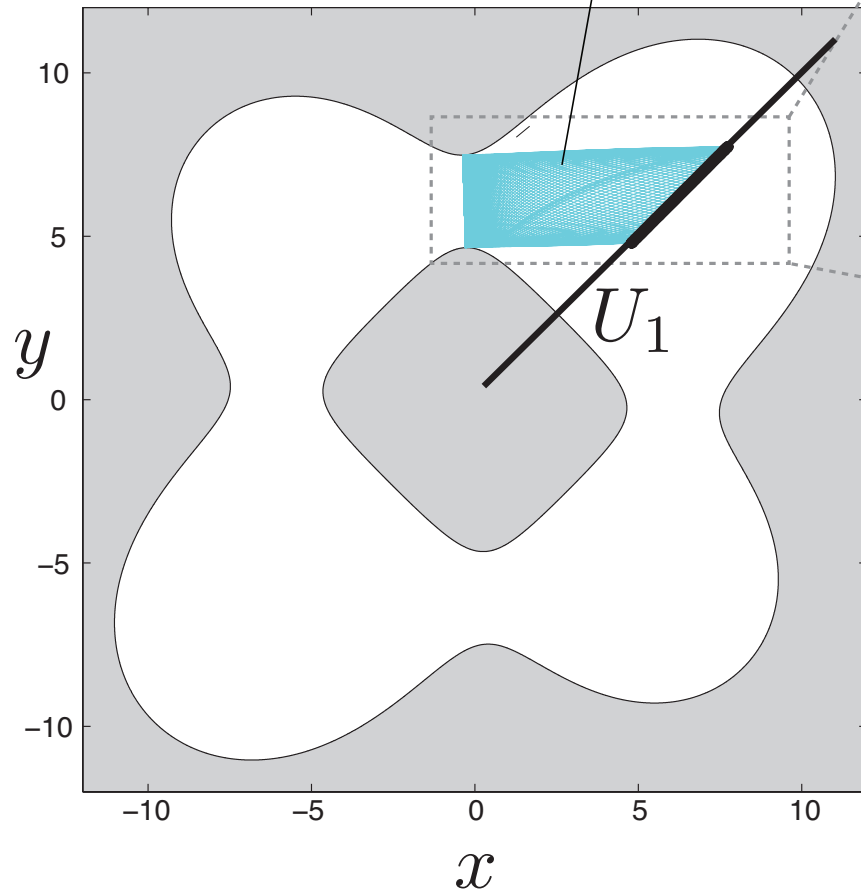
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transition tube from quadrant 1 to 2



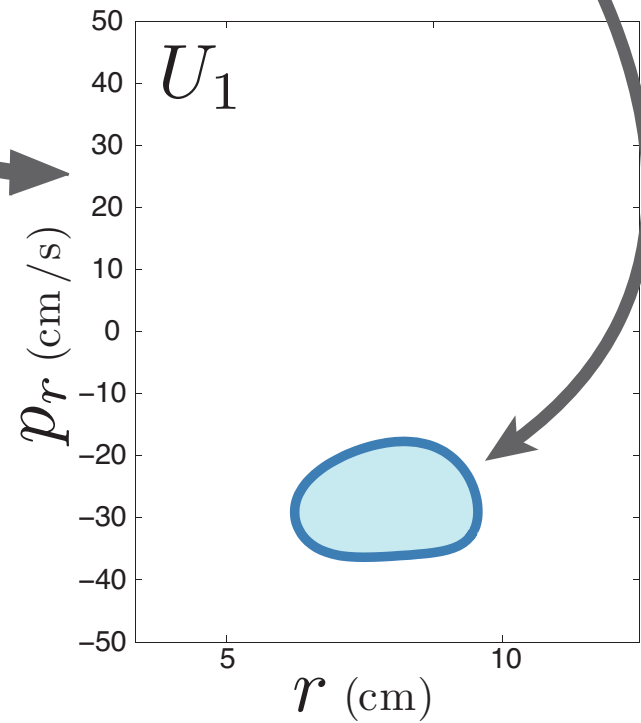
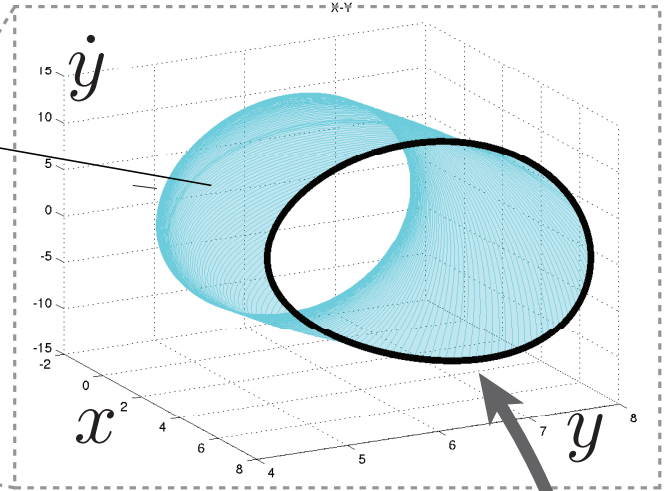
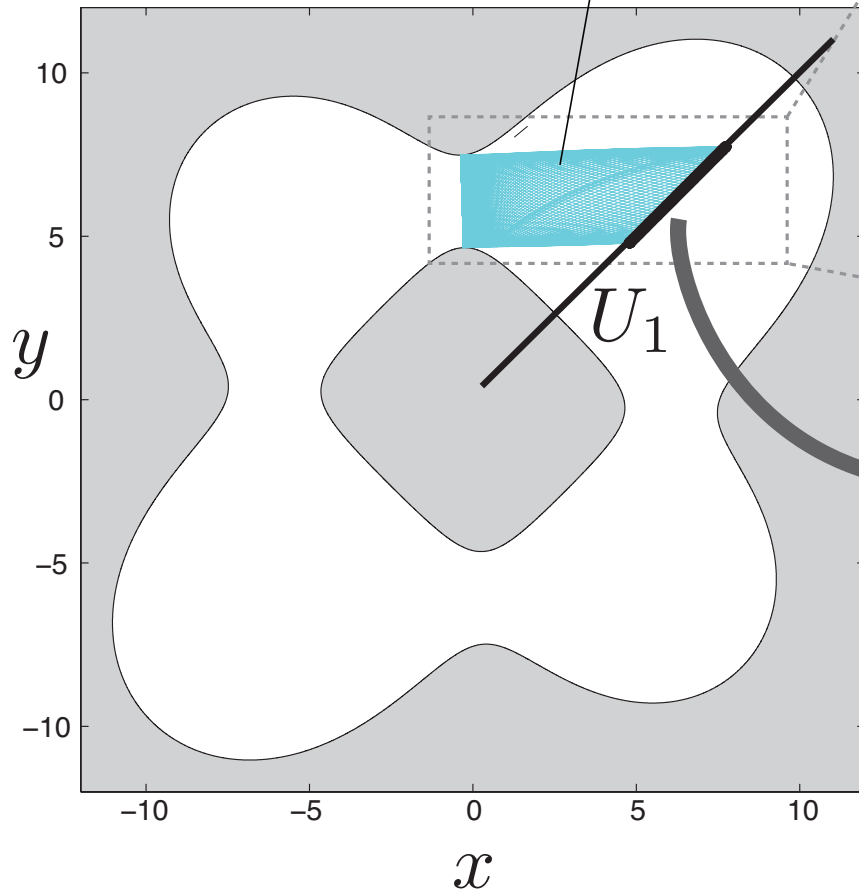
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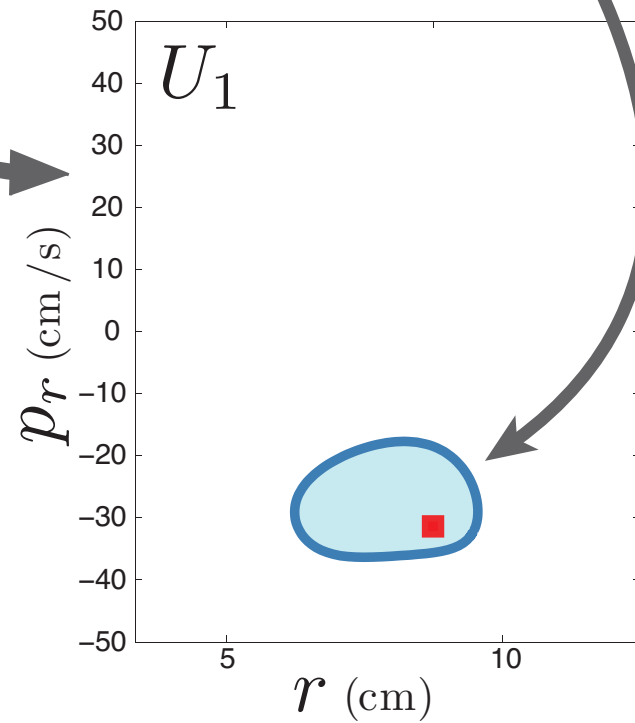
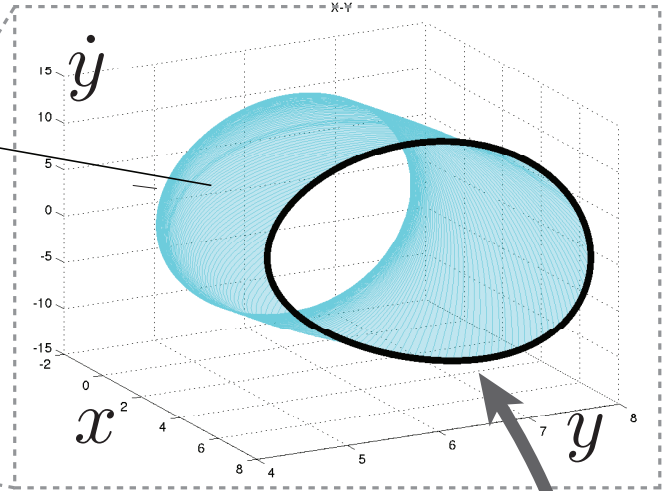
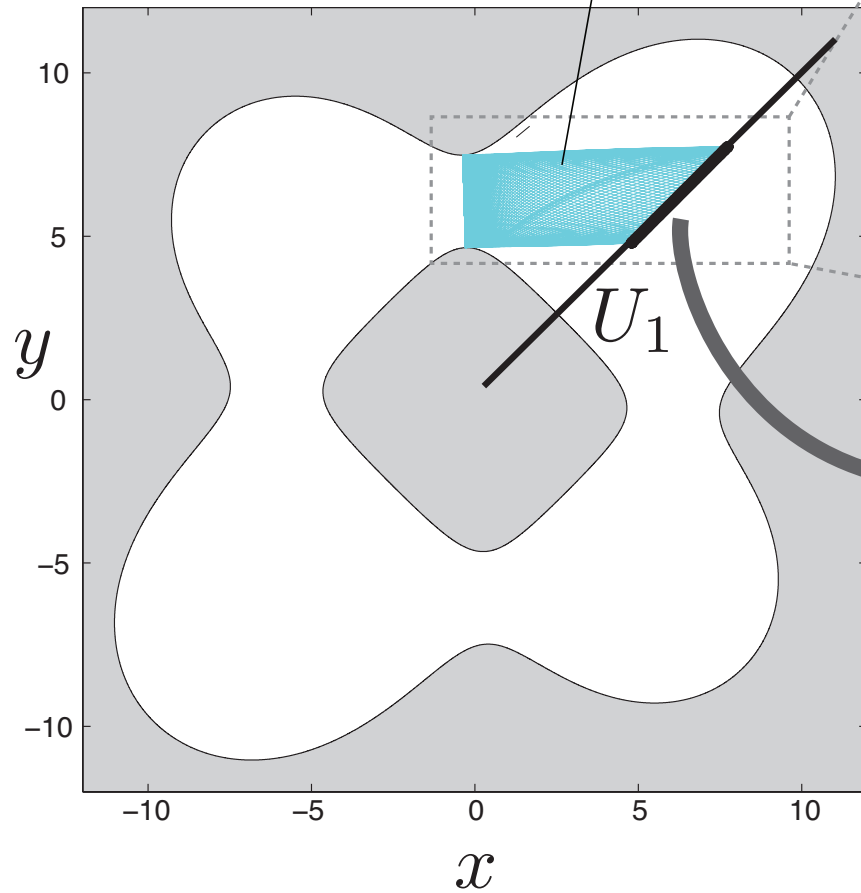
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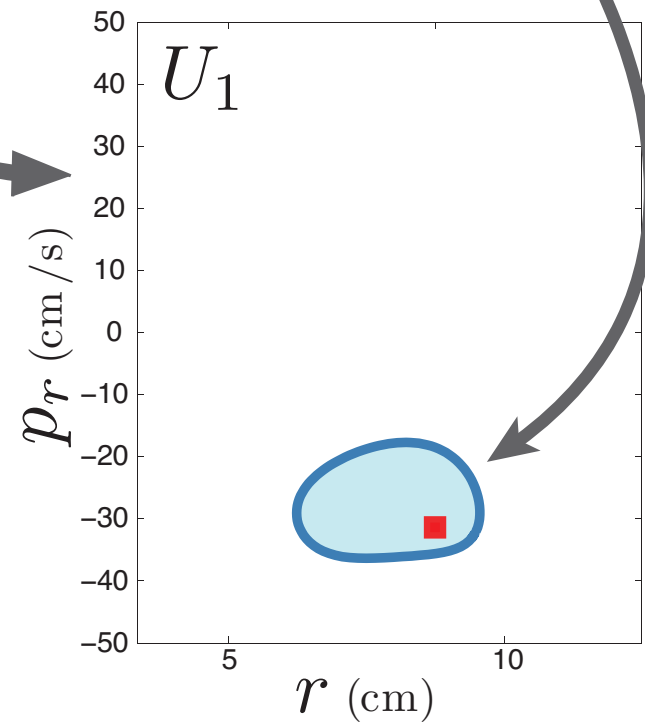
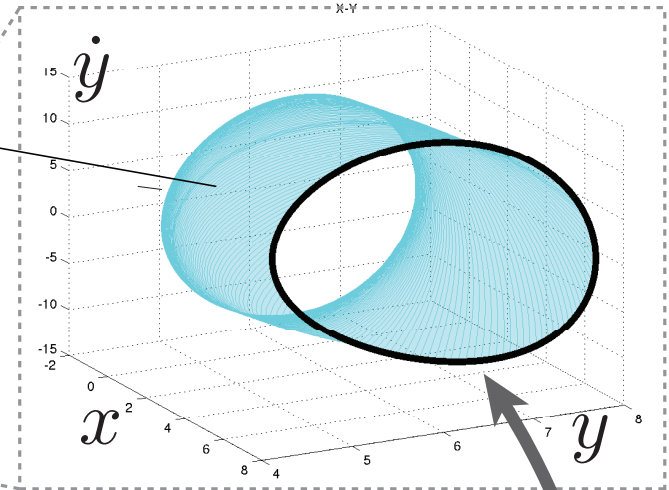
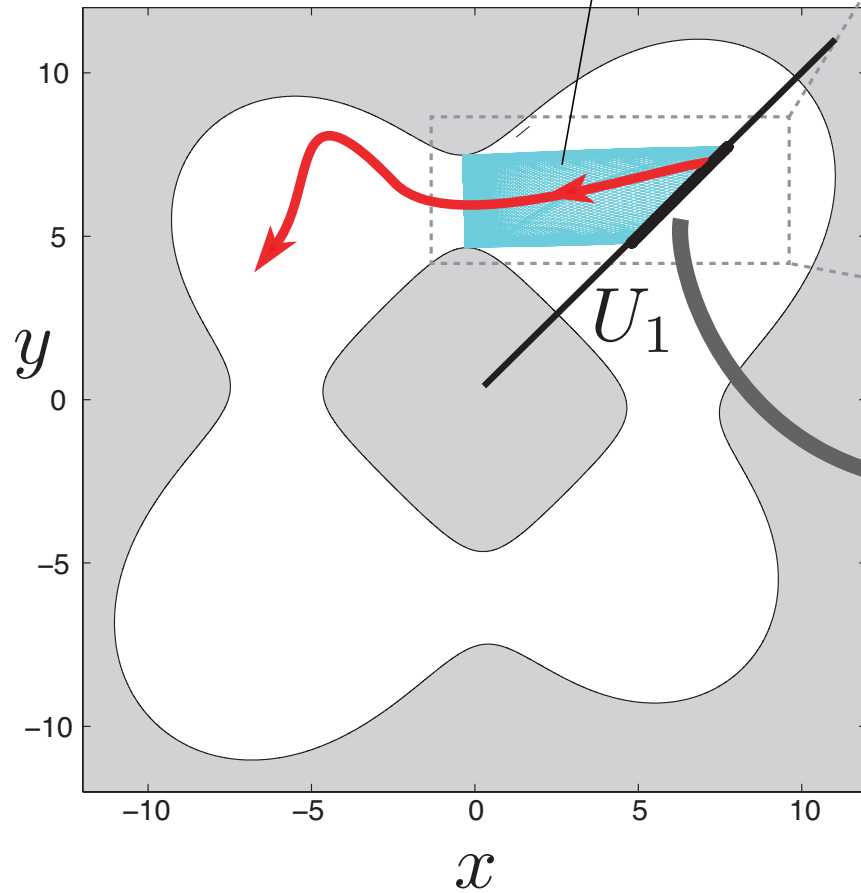
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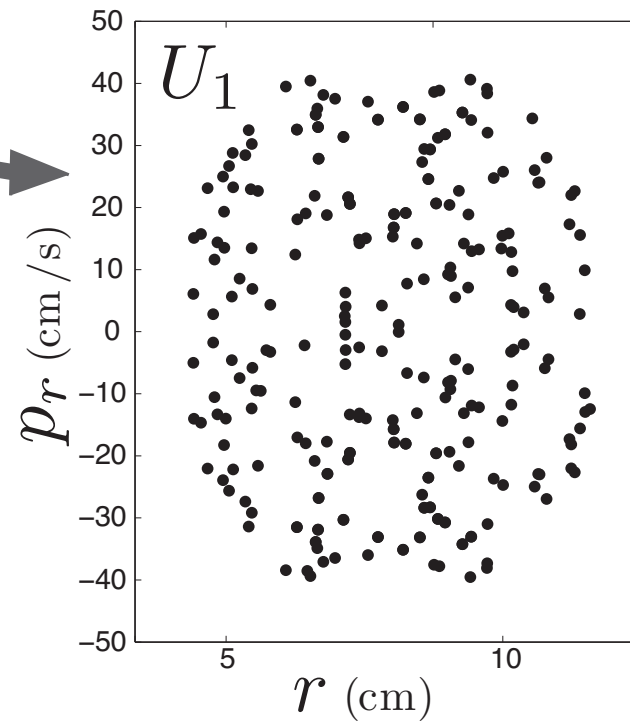
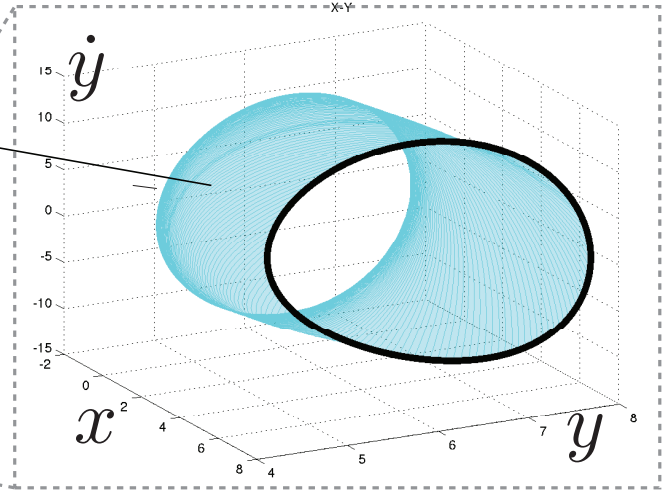
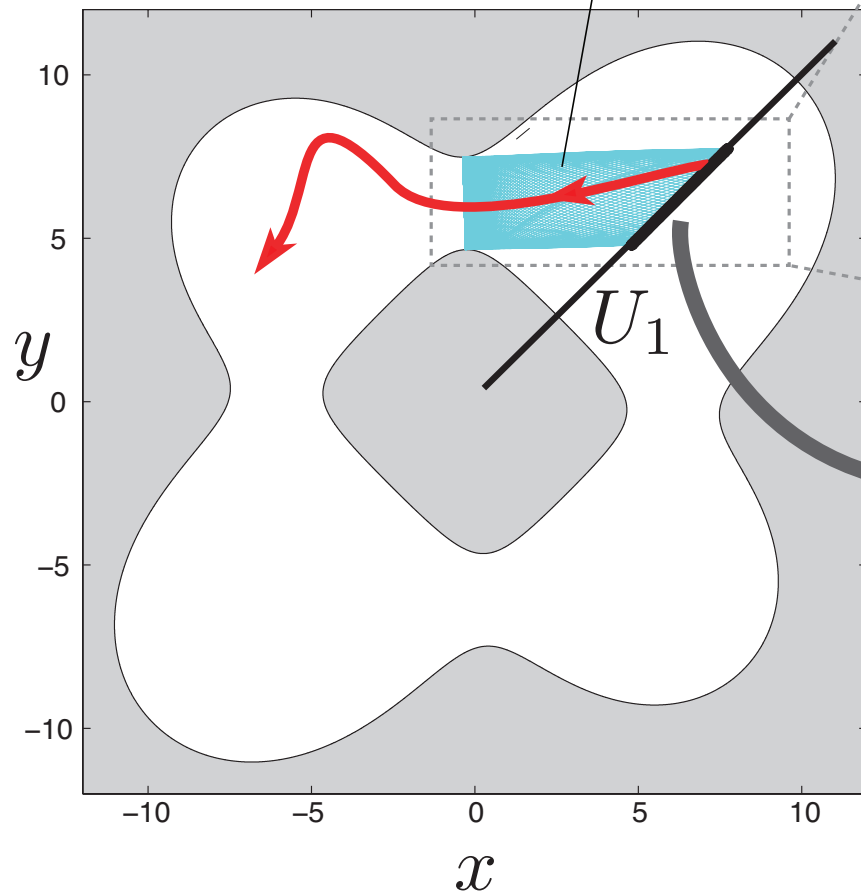
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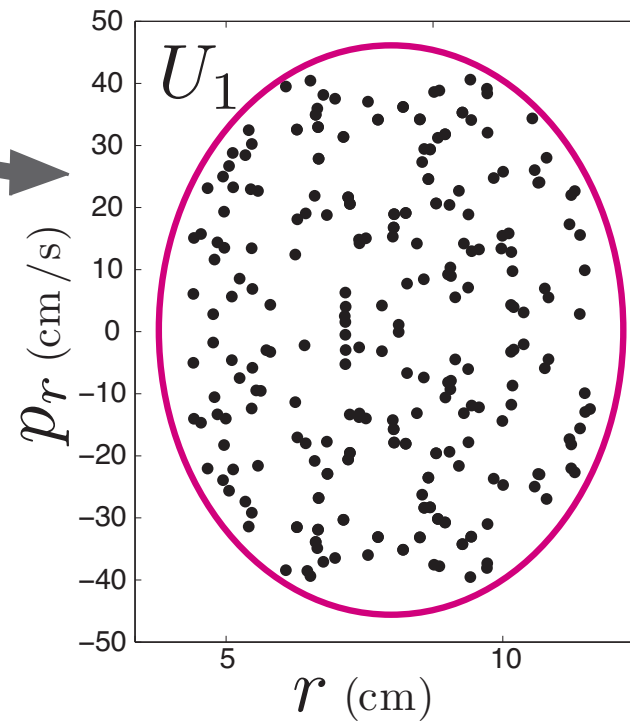
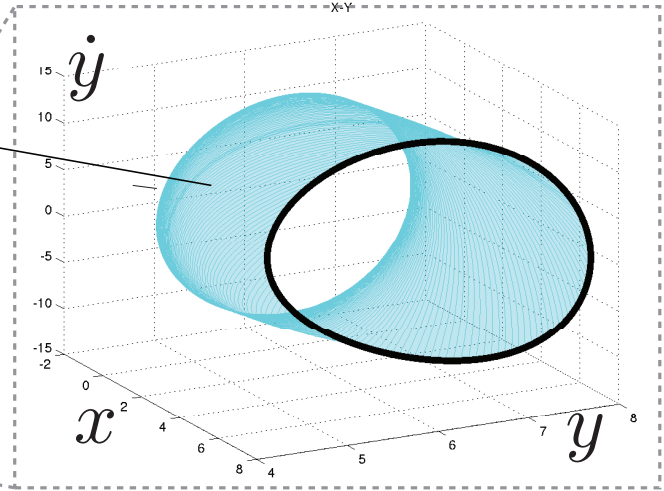
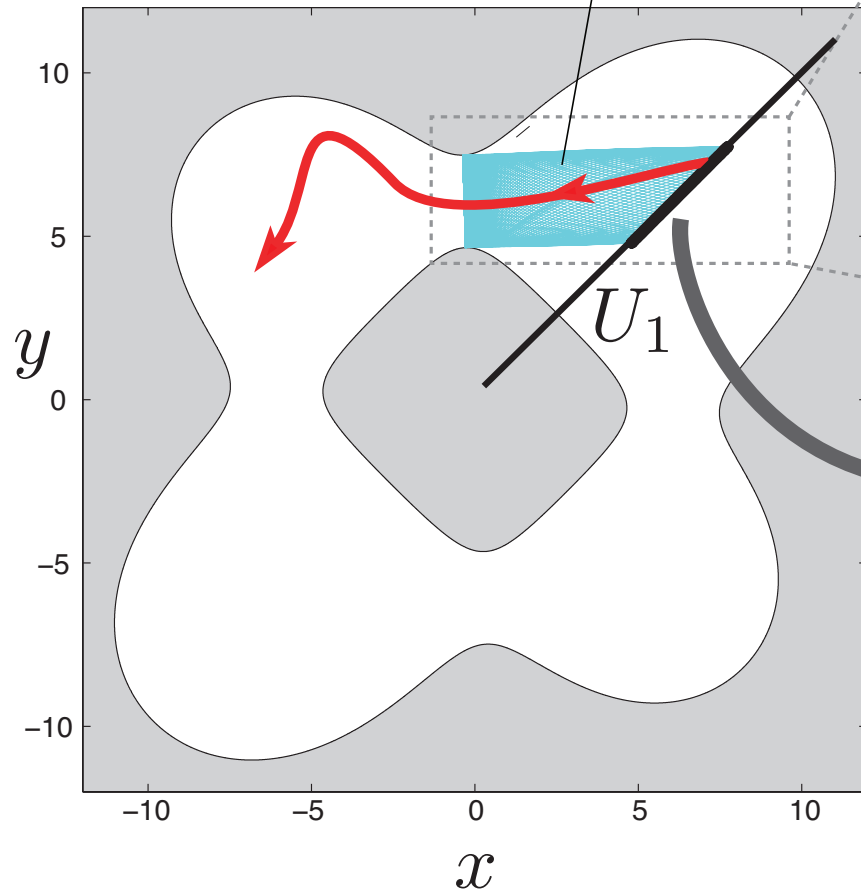
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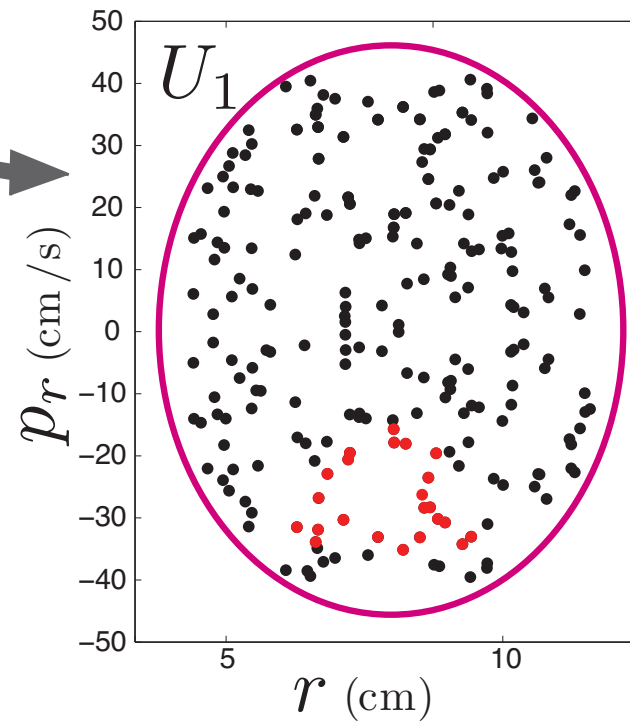
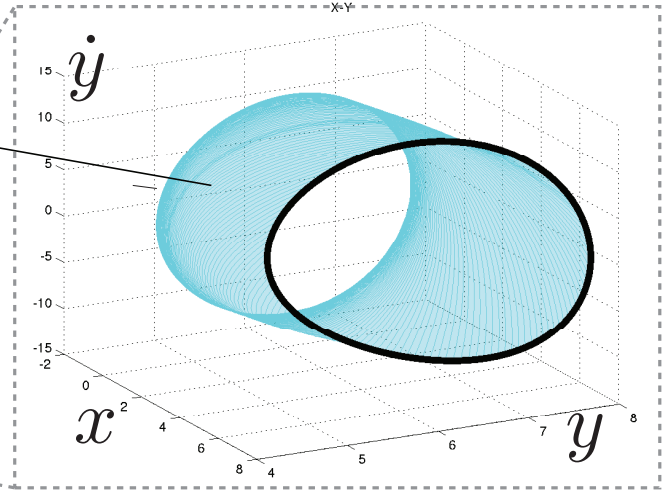
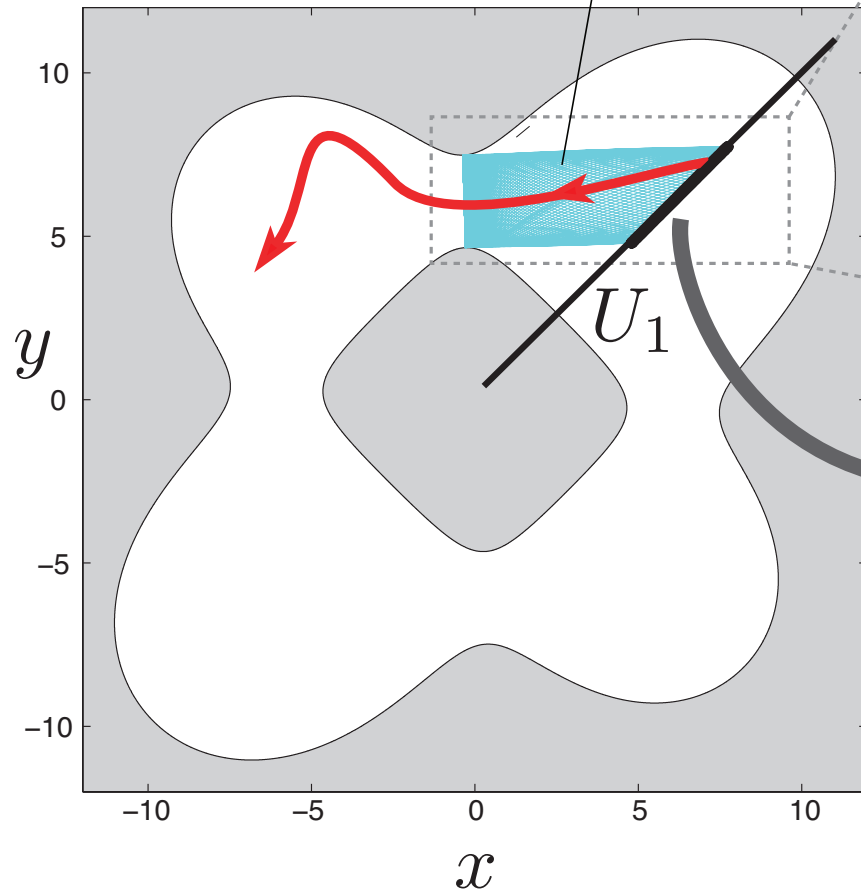
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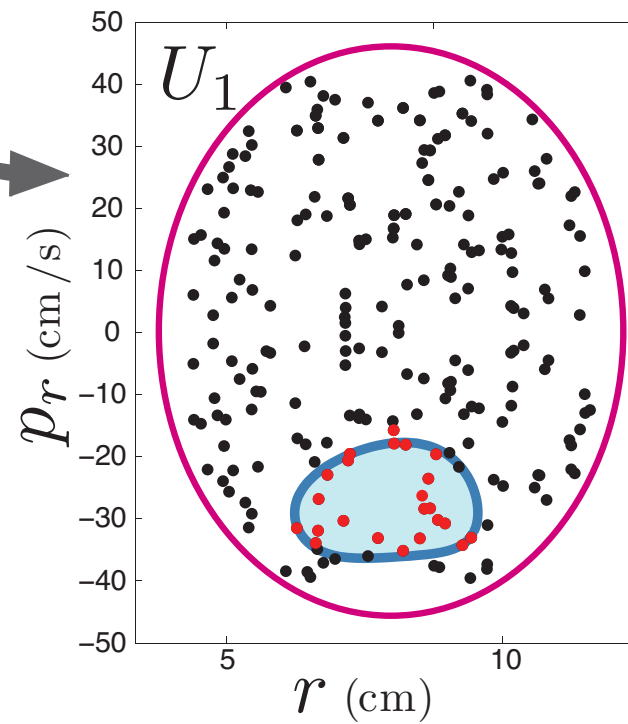
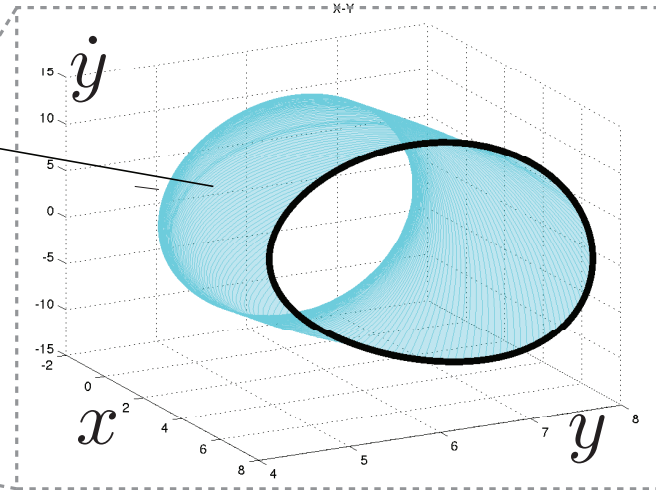
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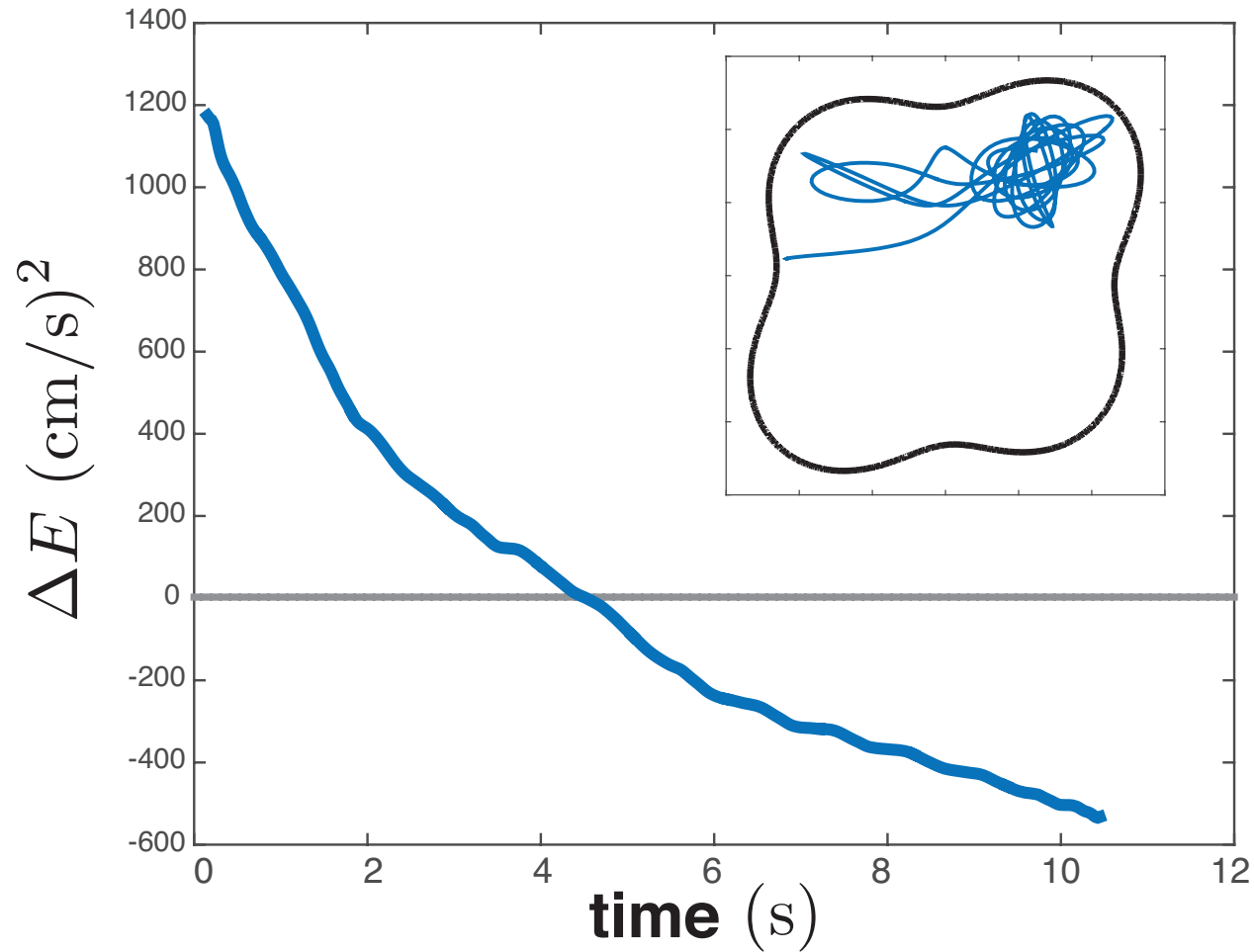


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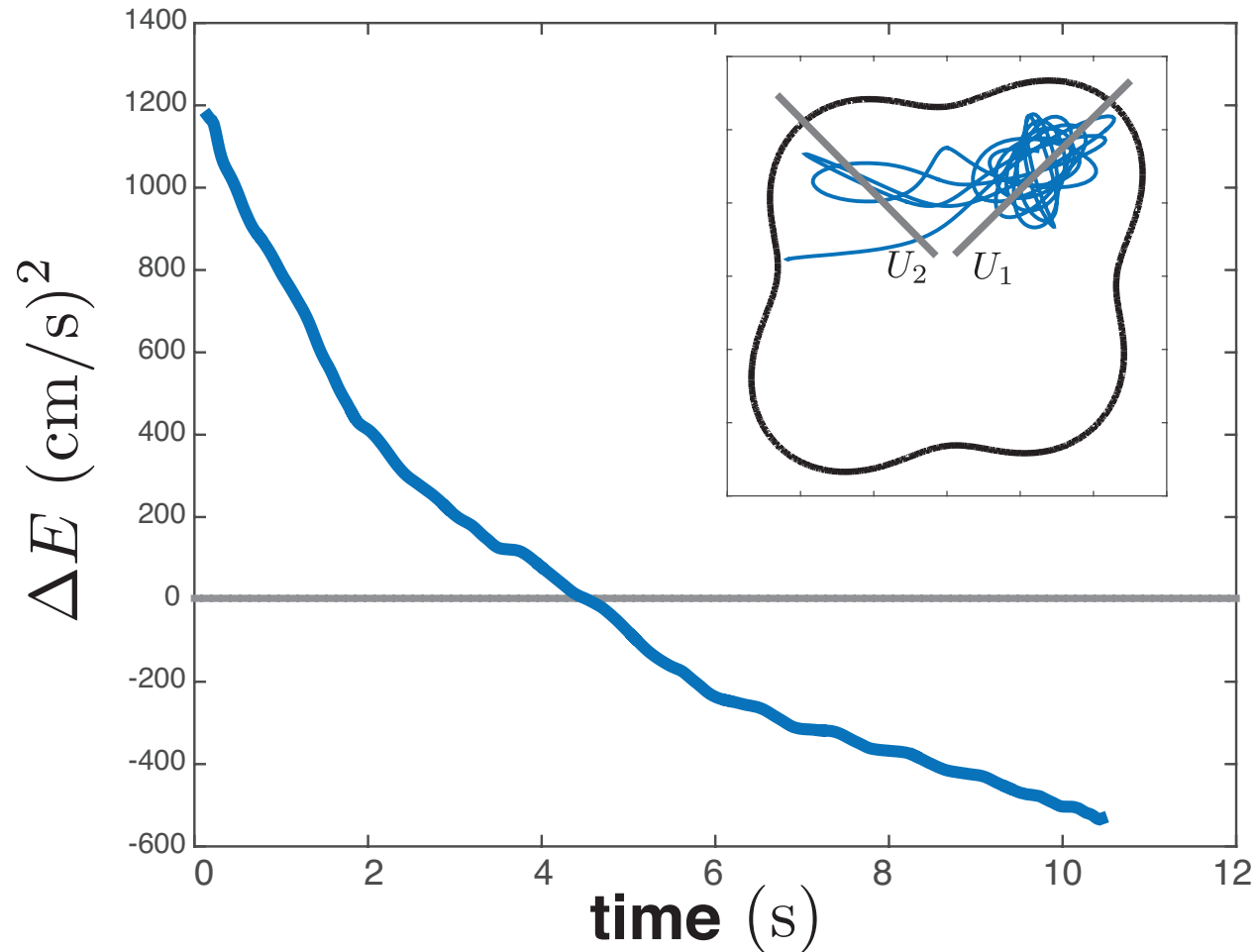


Analysis of experimental data



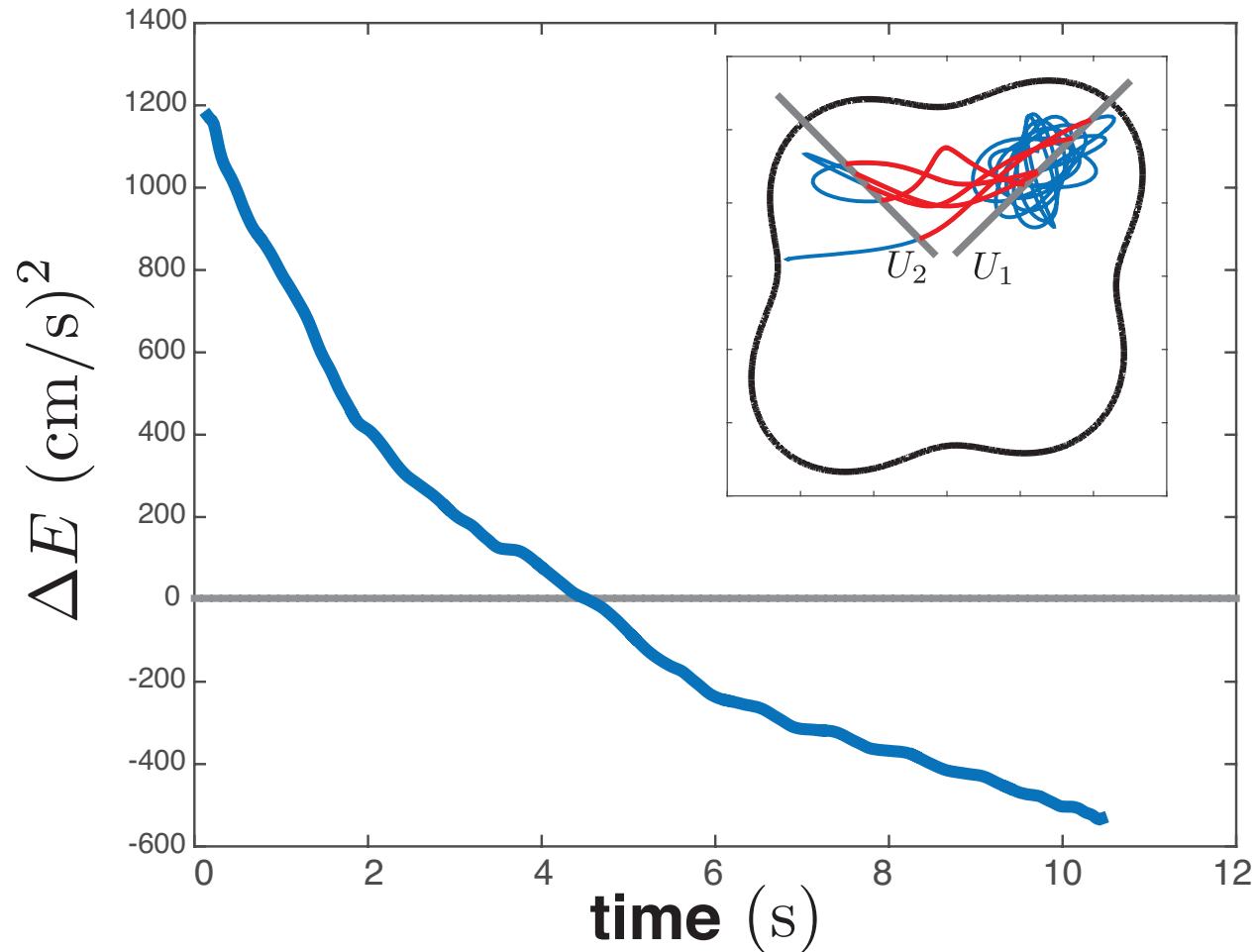
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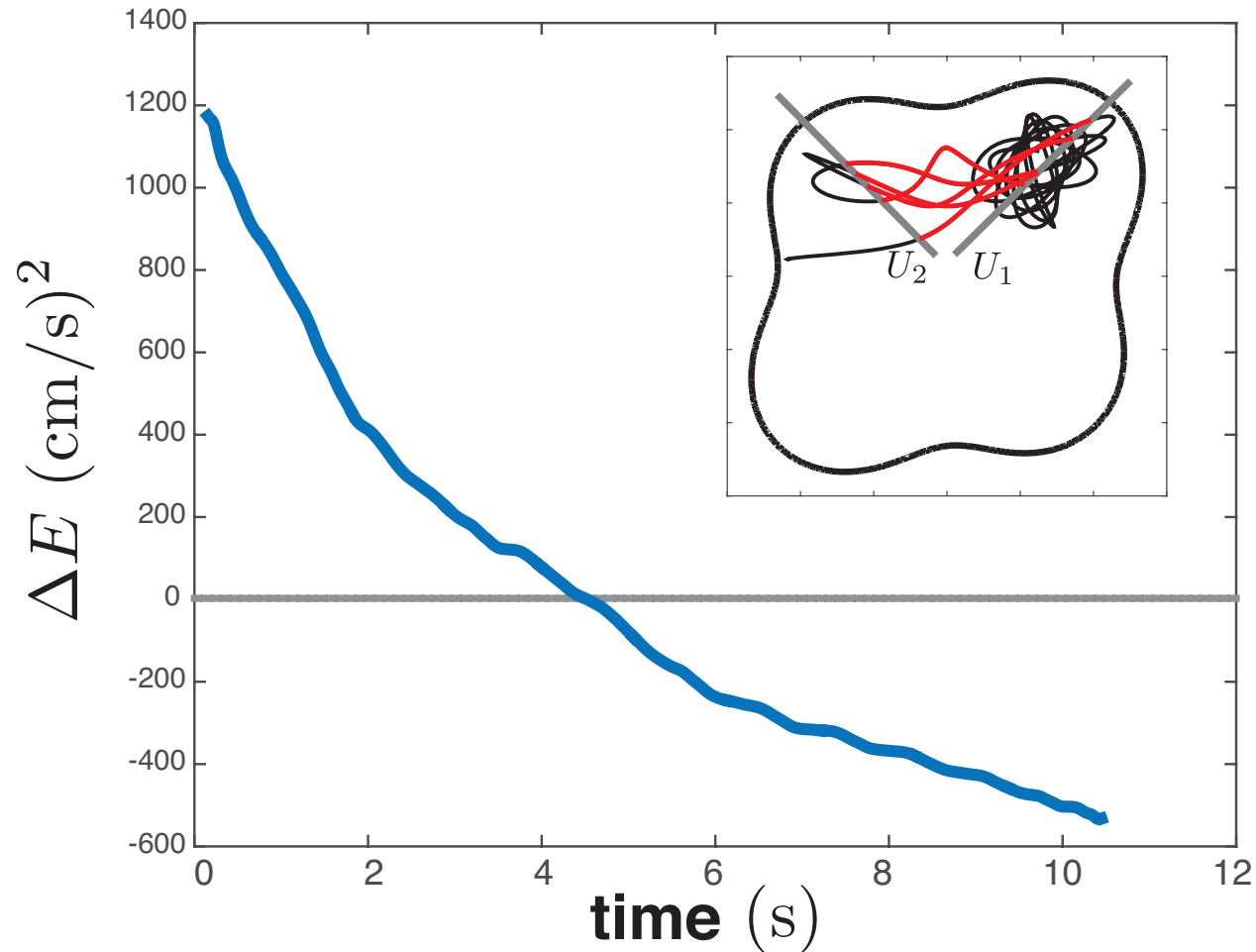
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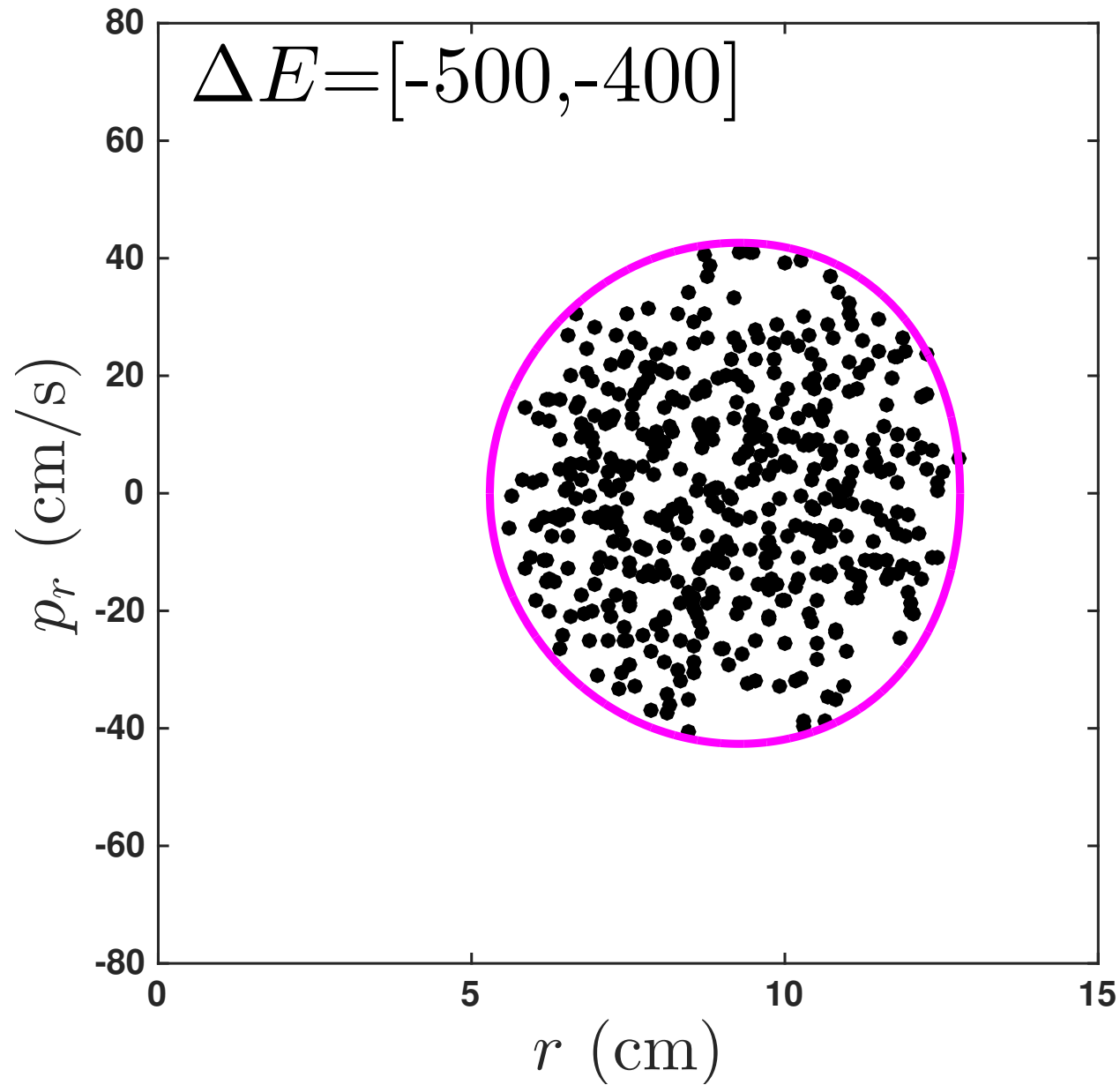
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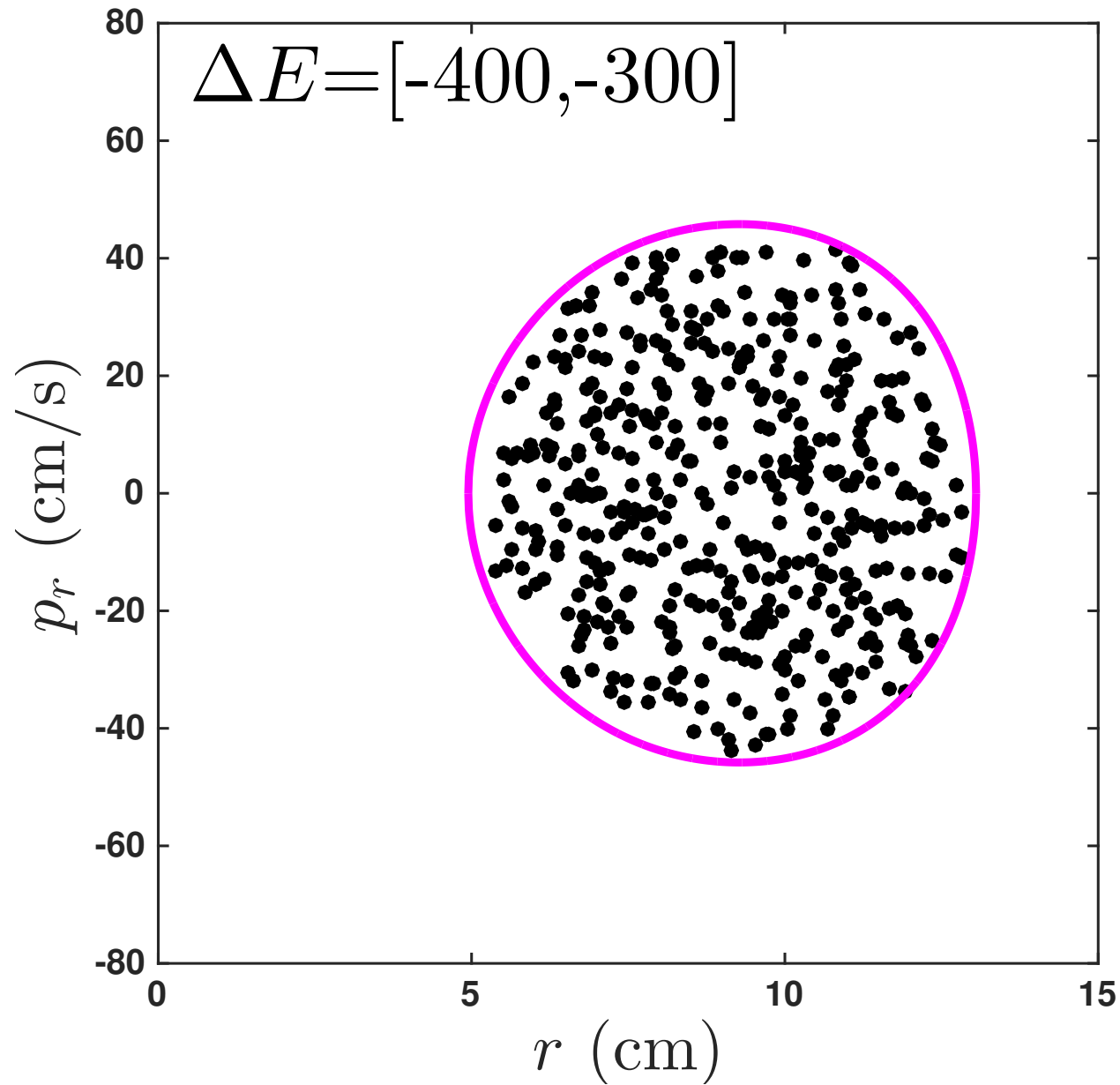


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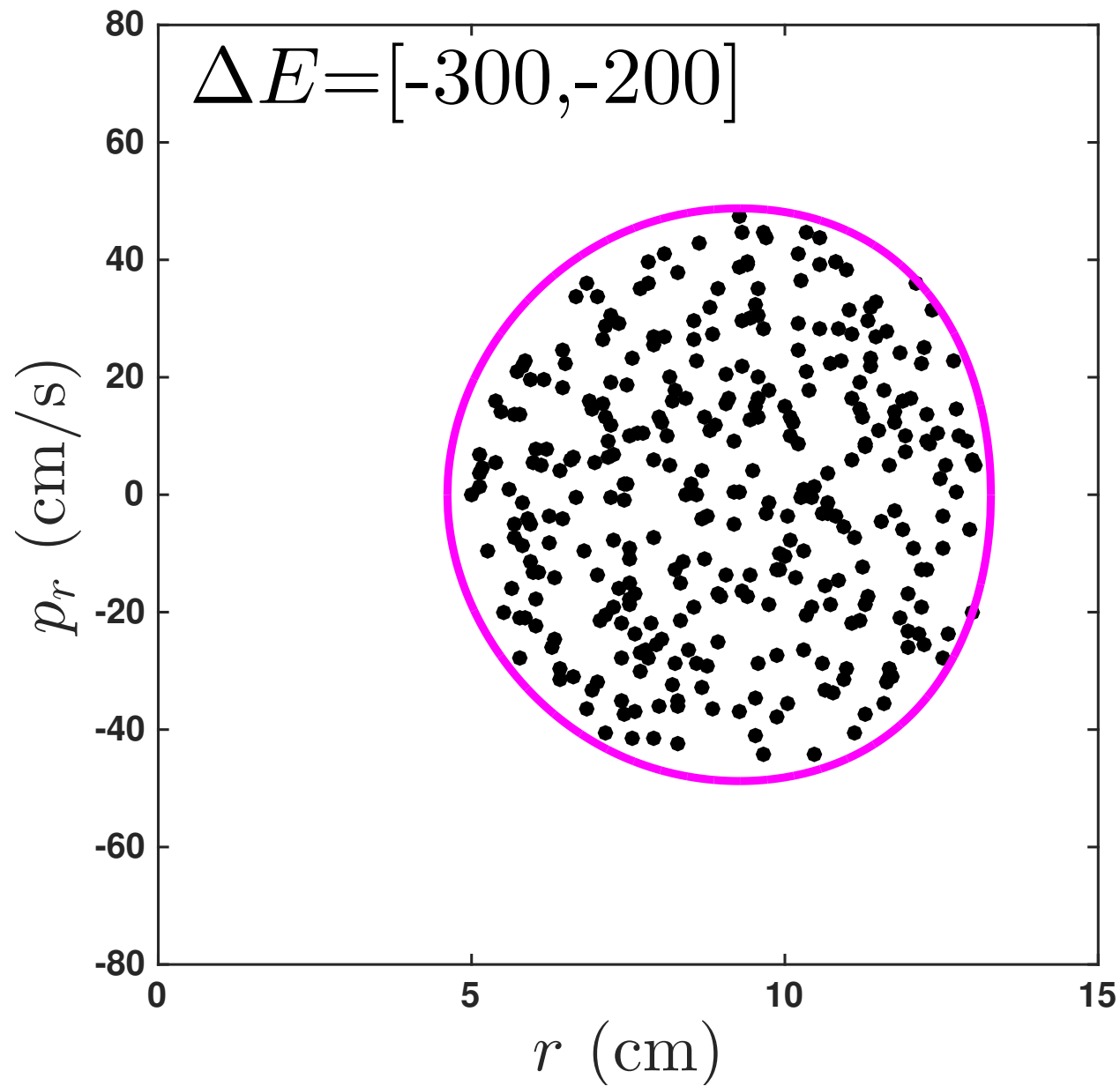
Poincaré sections at various energy ranges



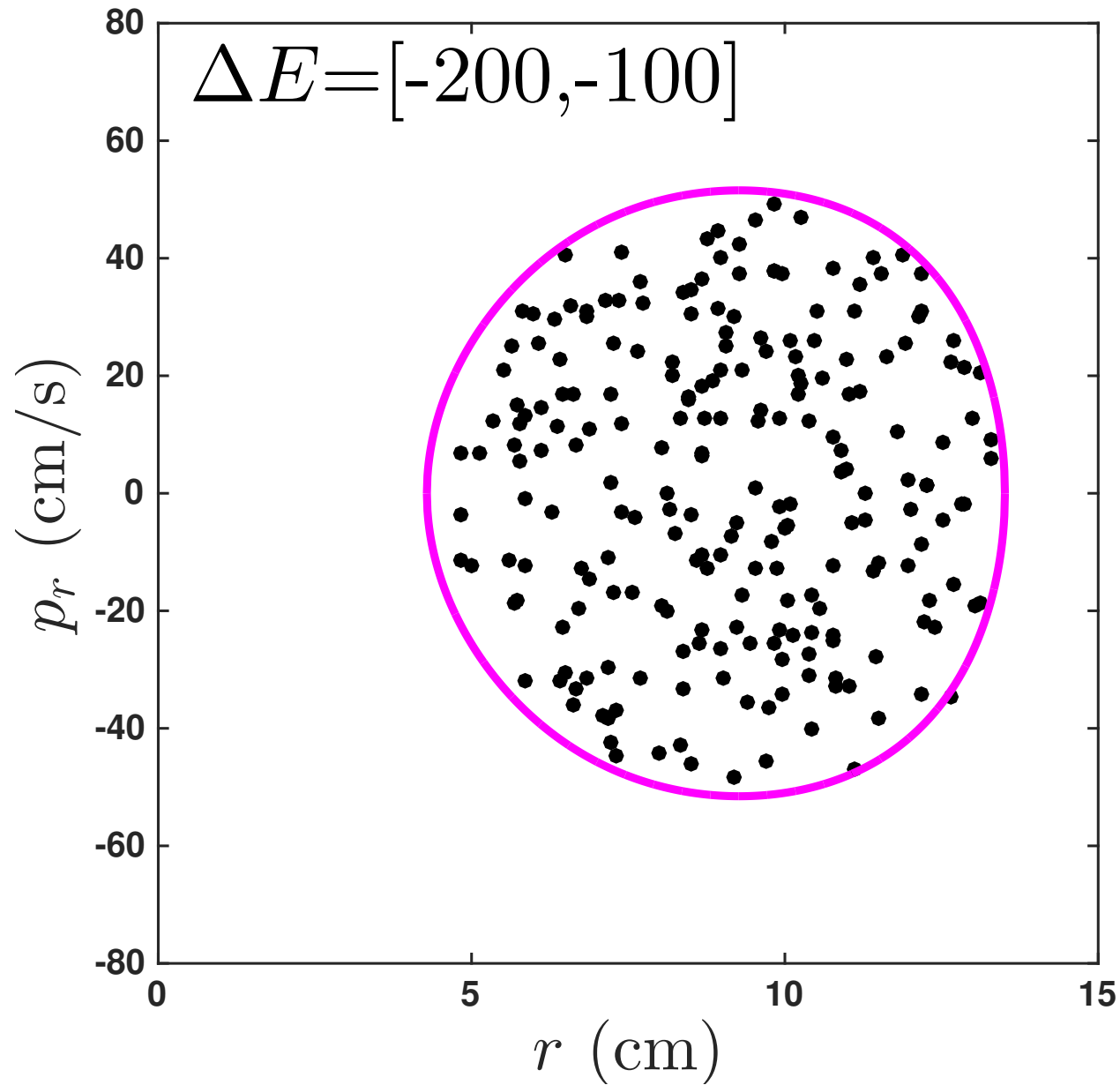
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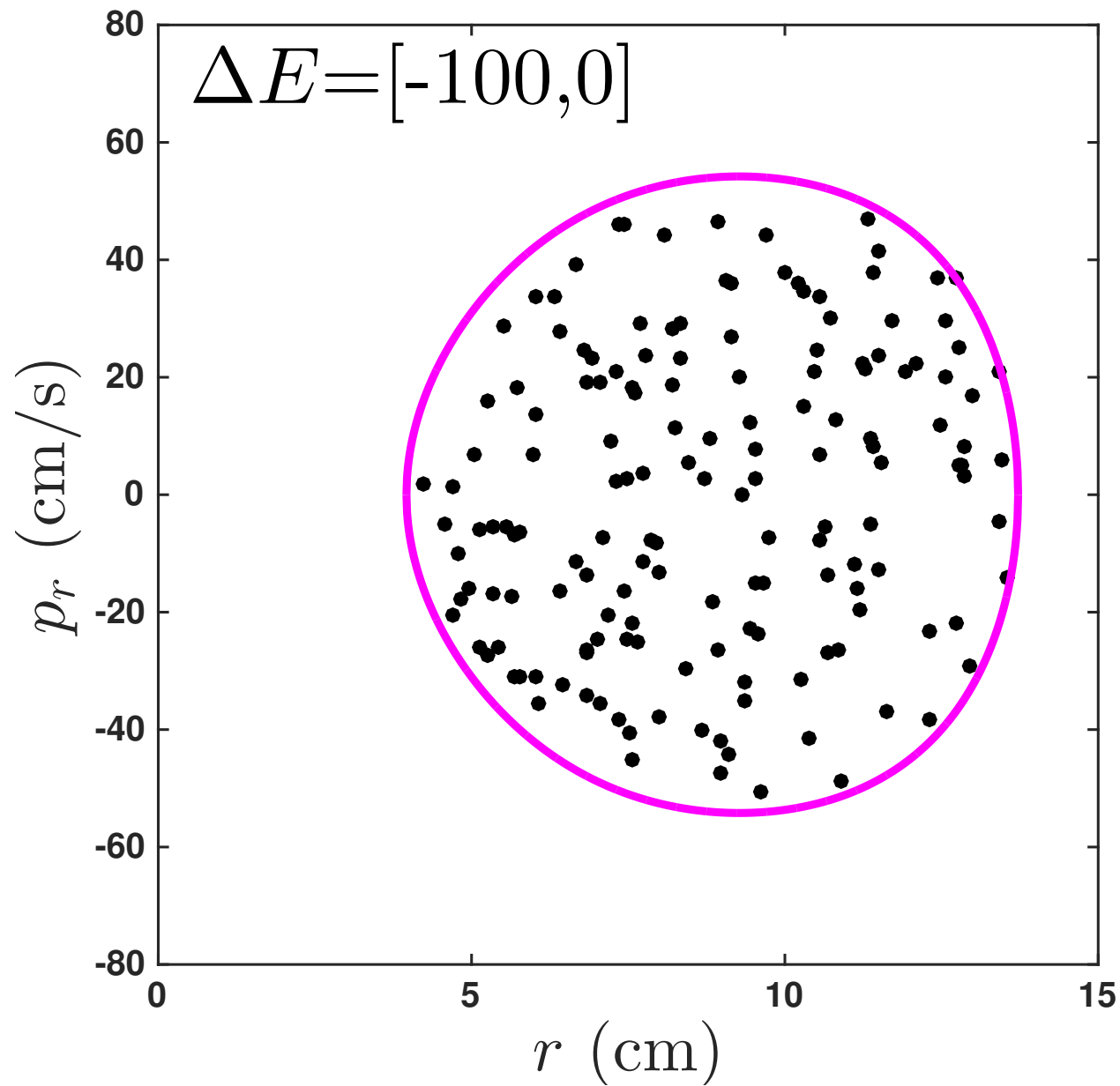
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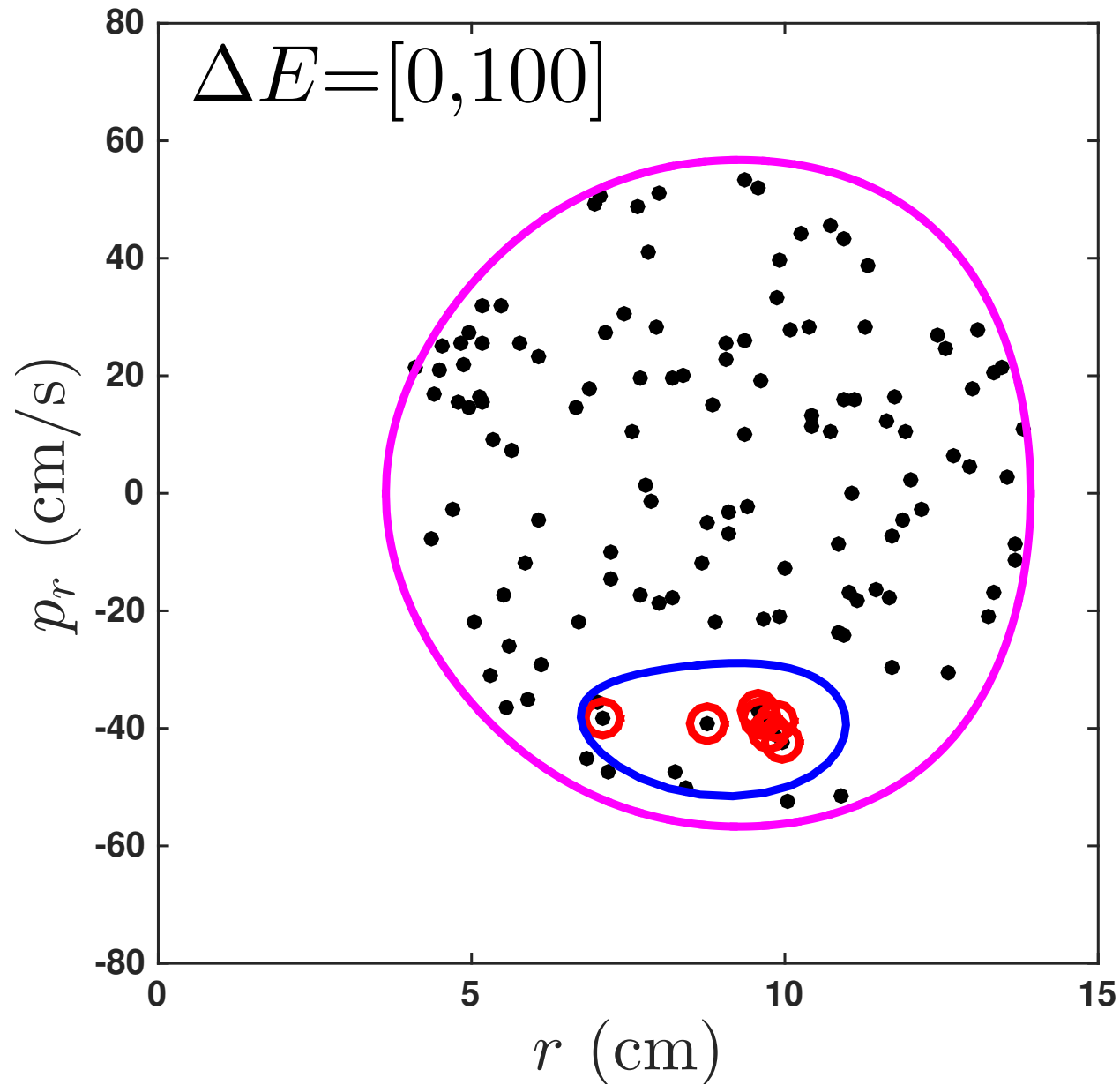
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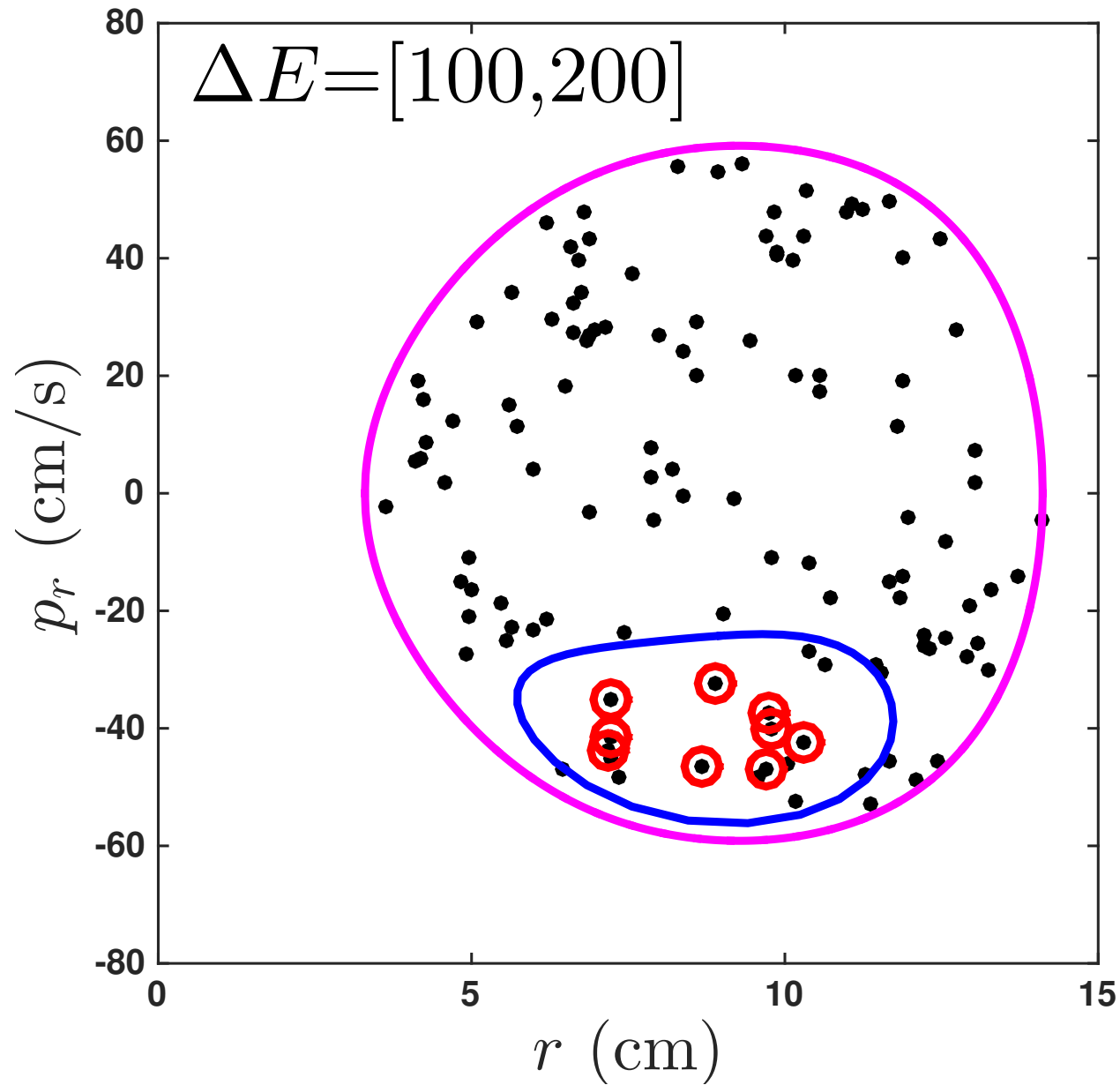
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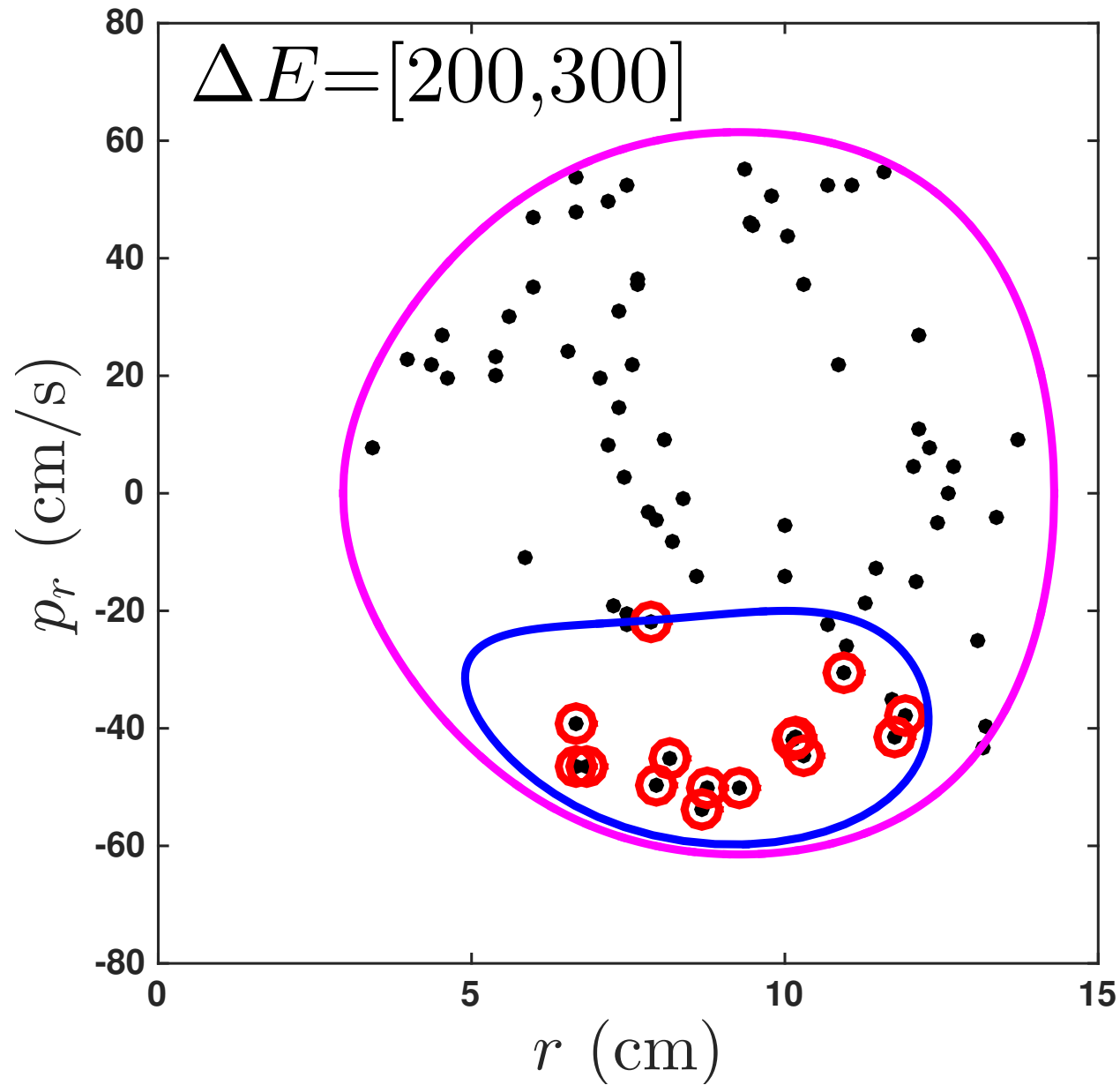
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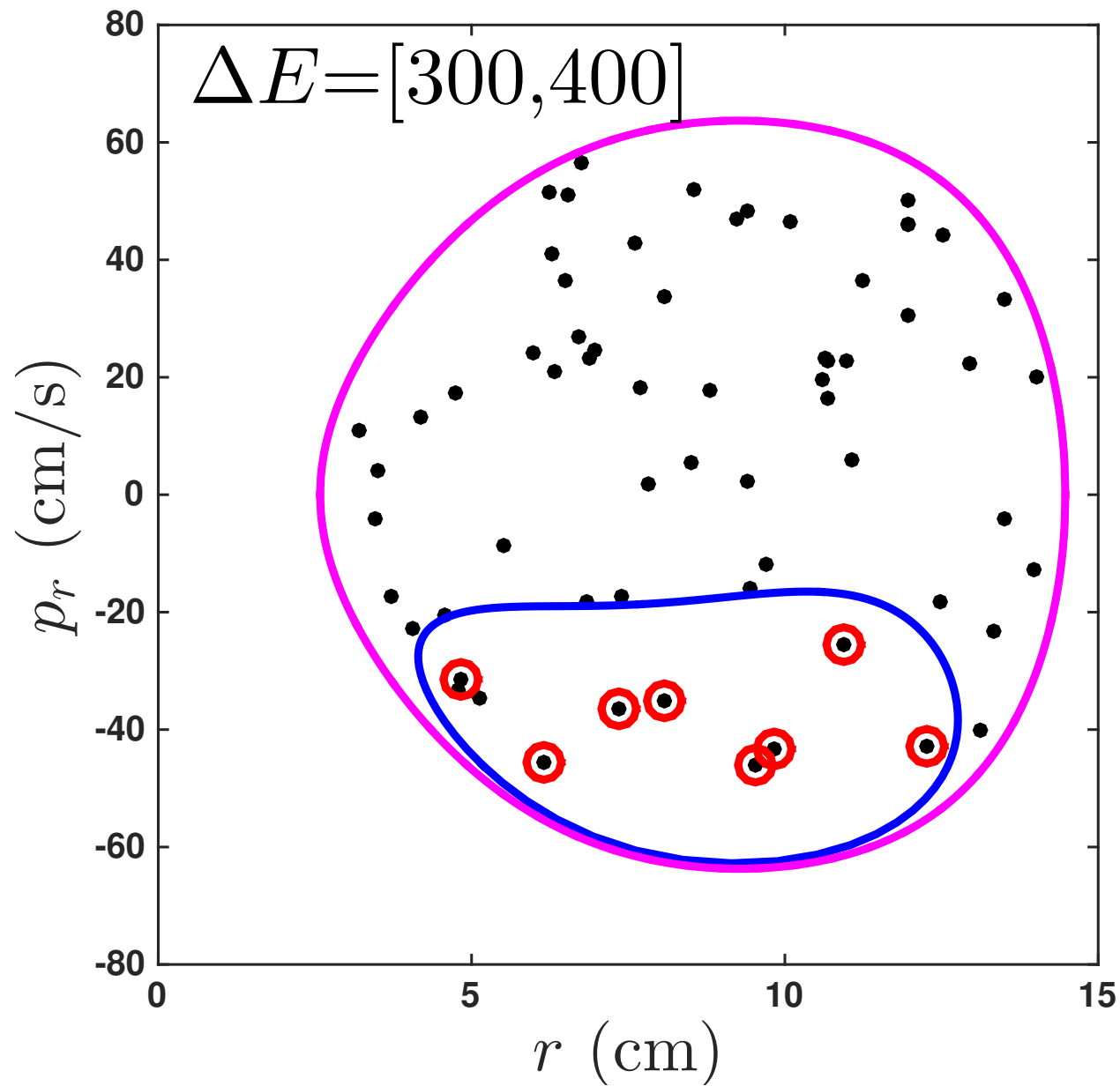
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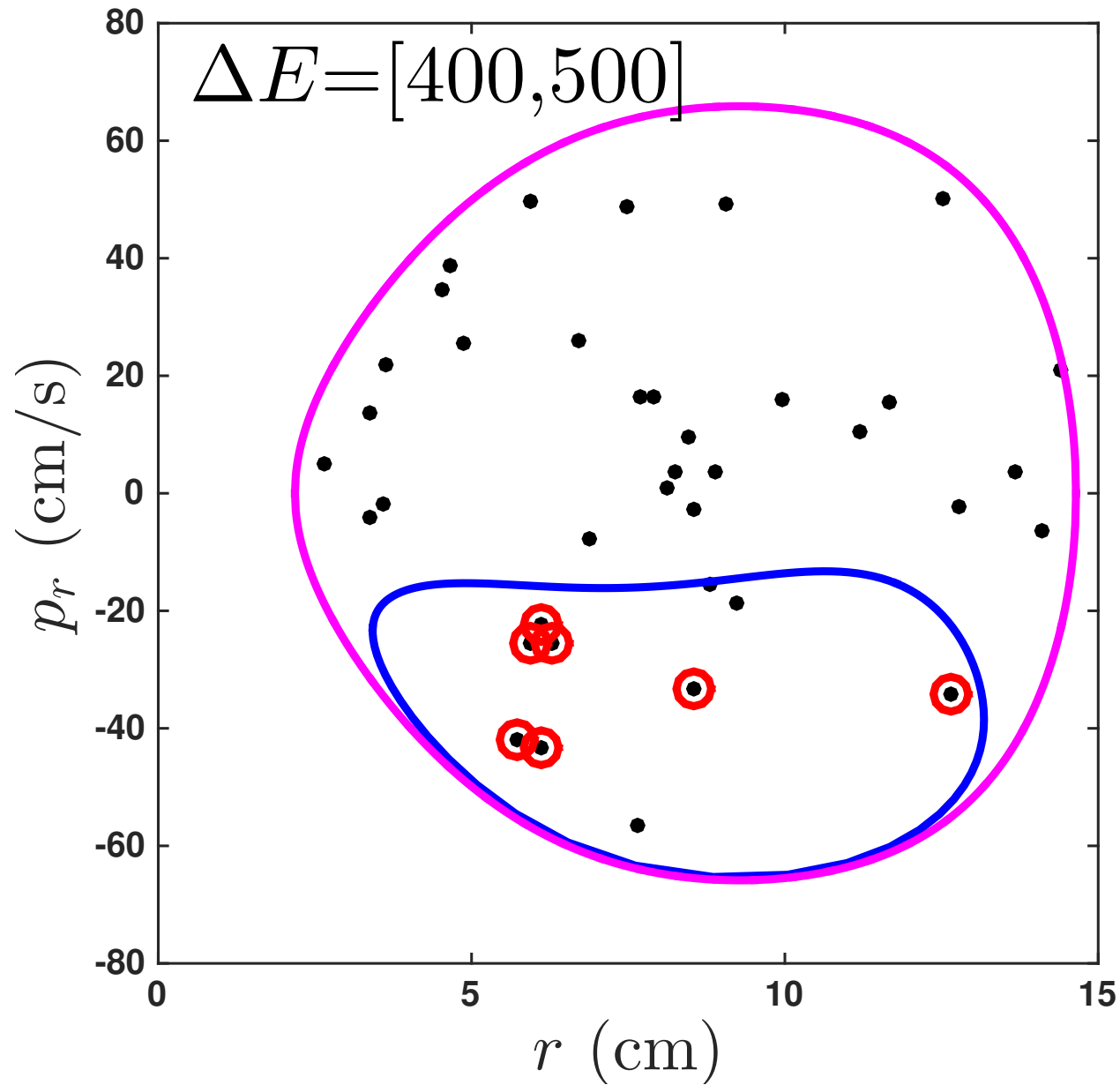
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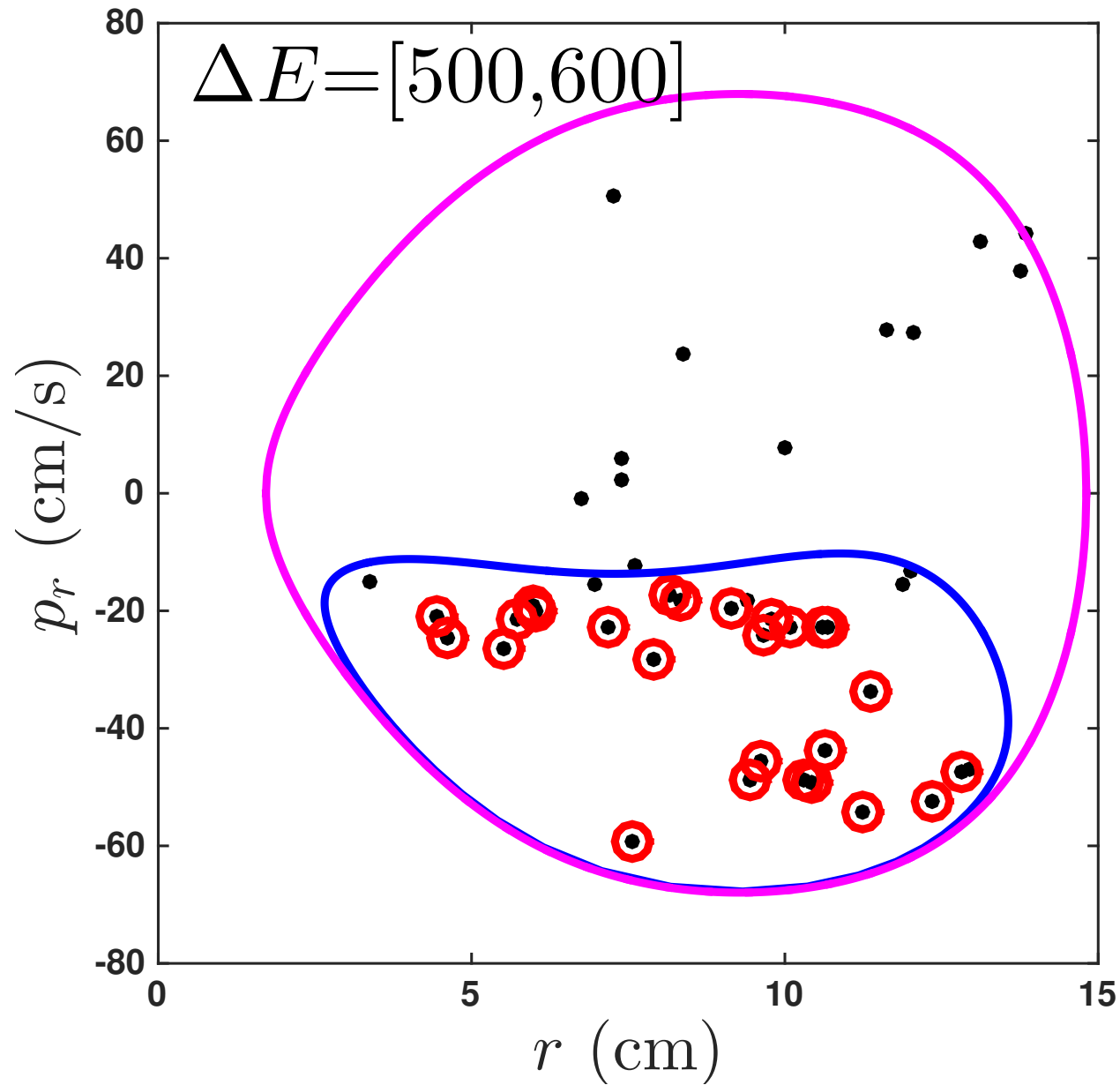
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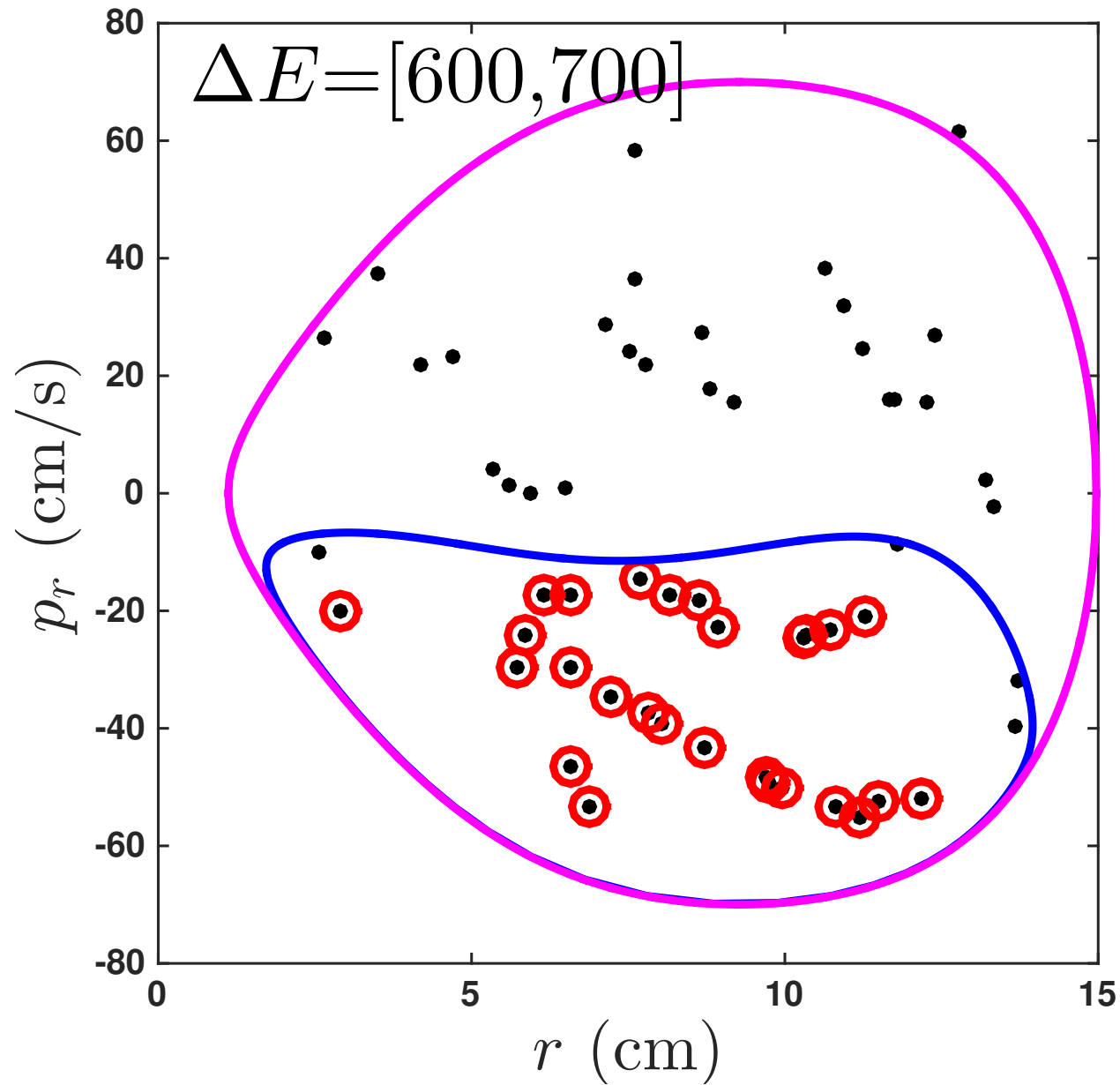
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Experimental confirmation of transition tubes

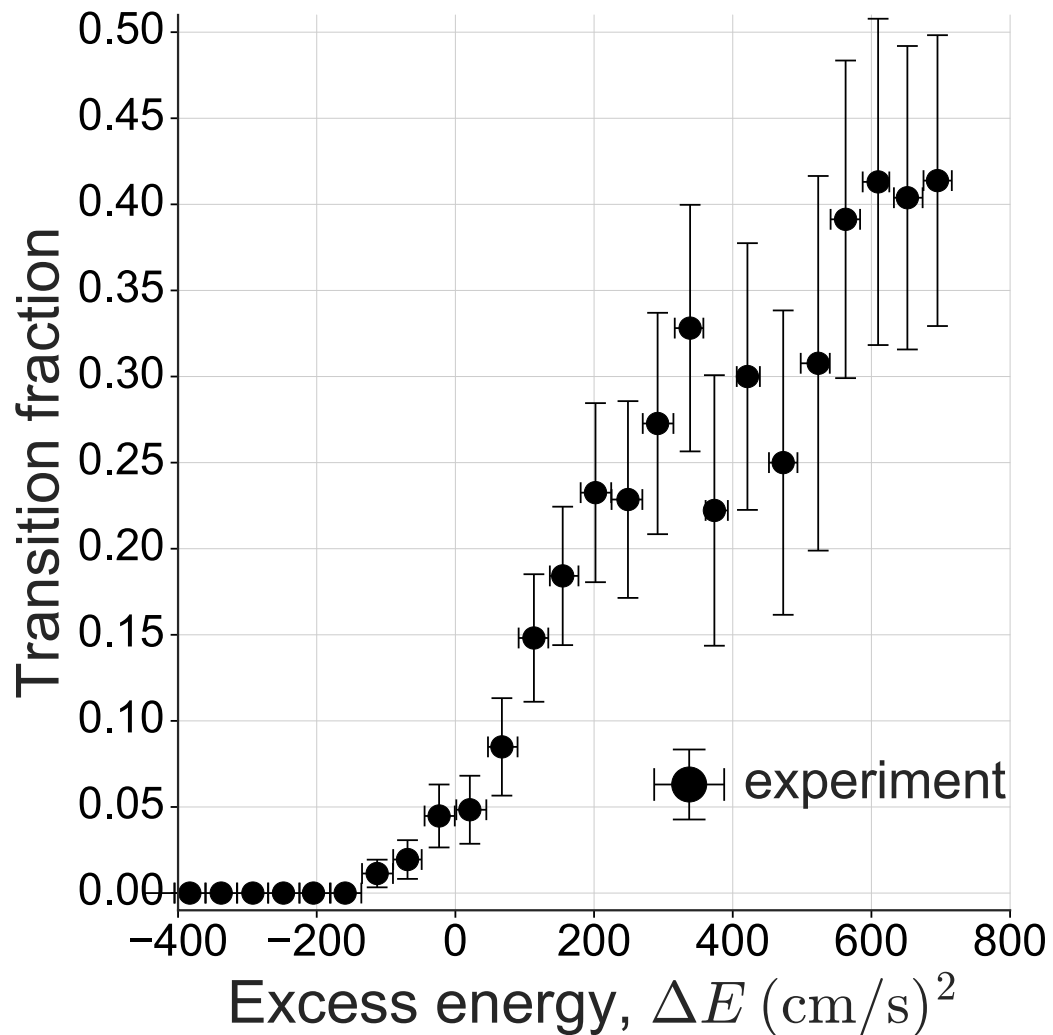
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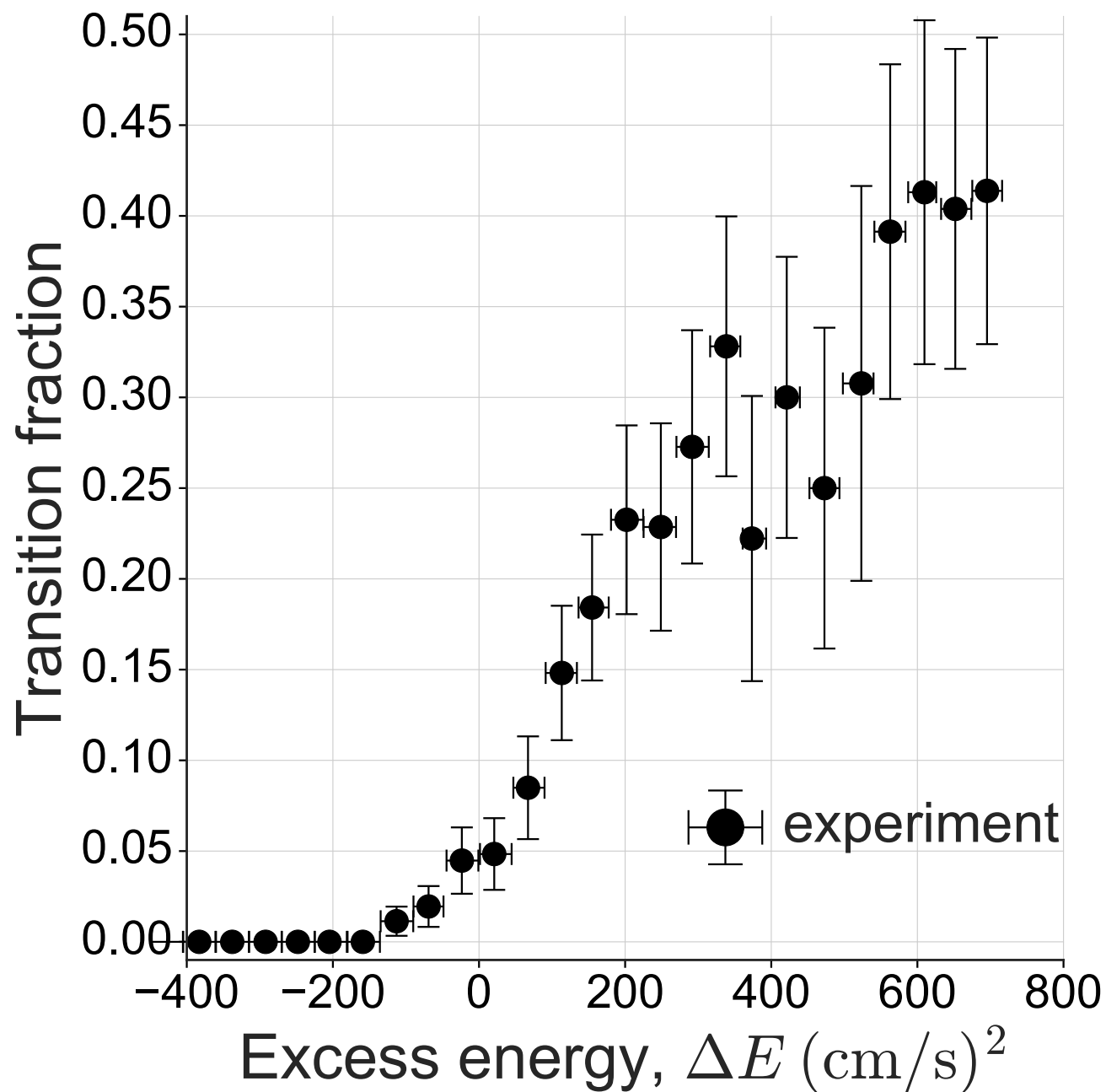
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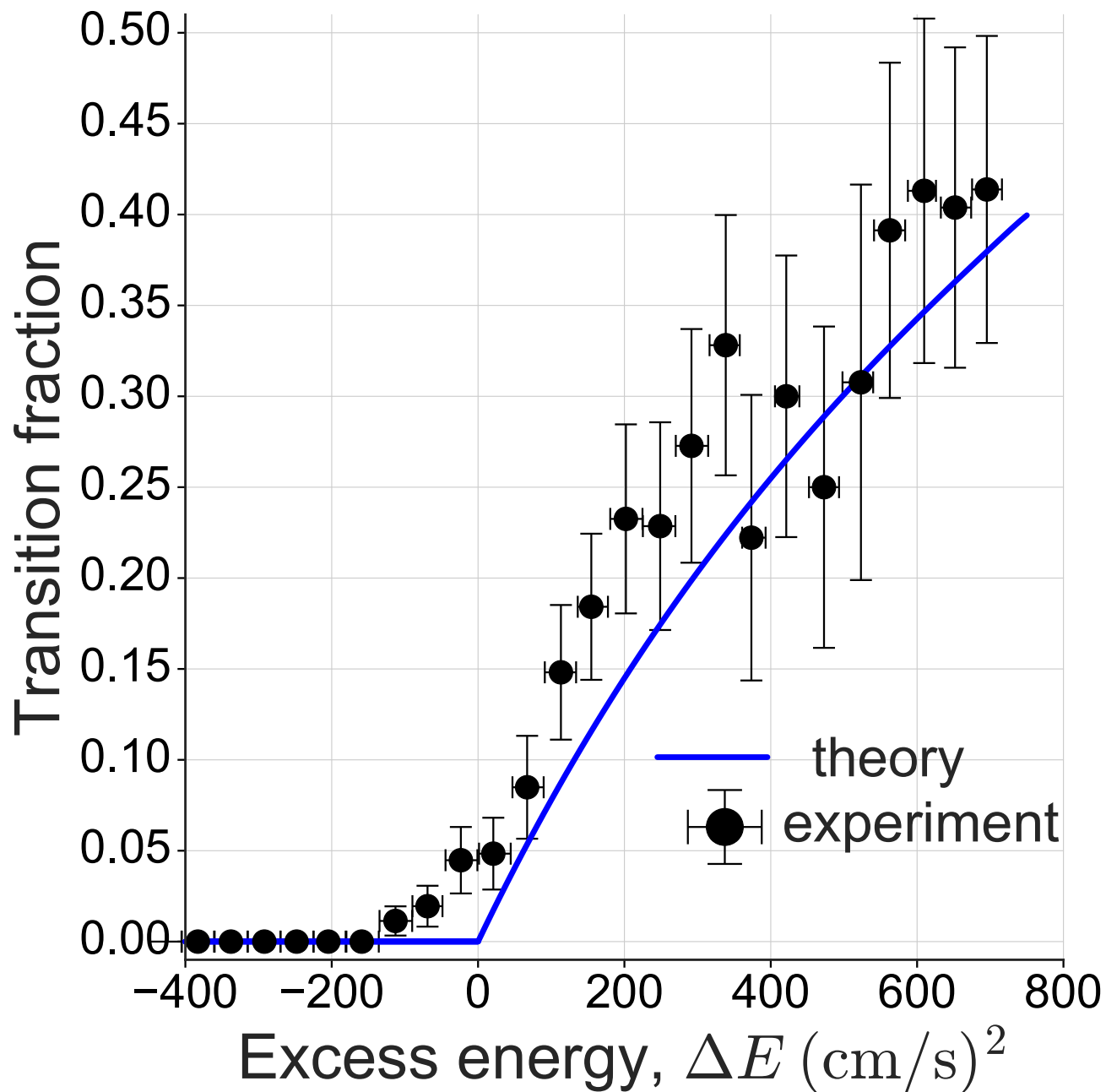
- For slightly larger values of ΔE , there will be a correction term leading to a decreasing slope,

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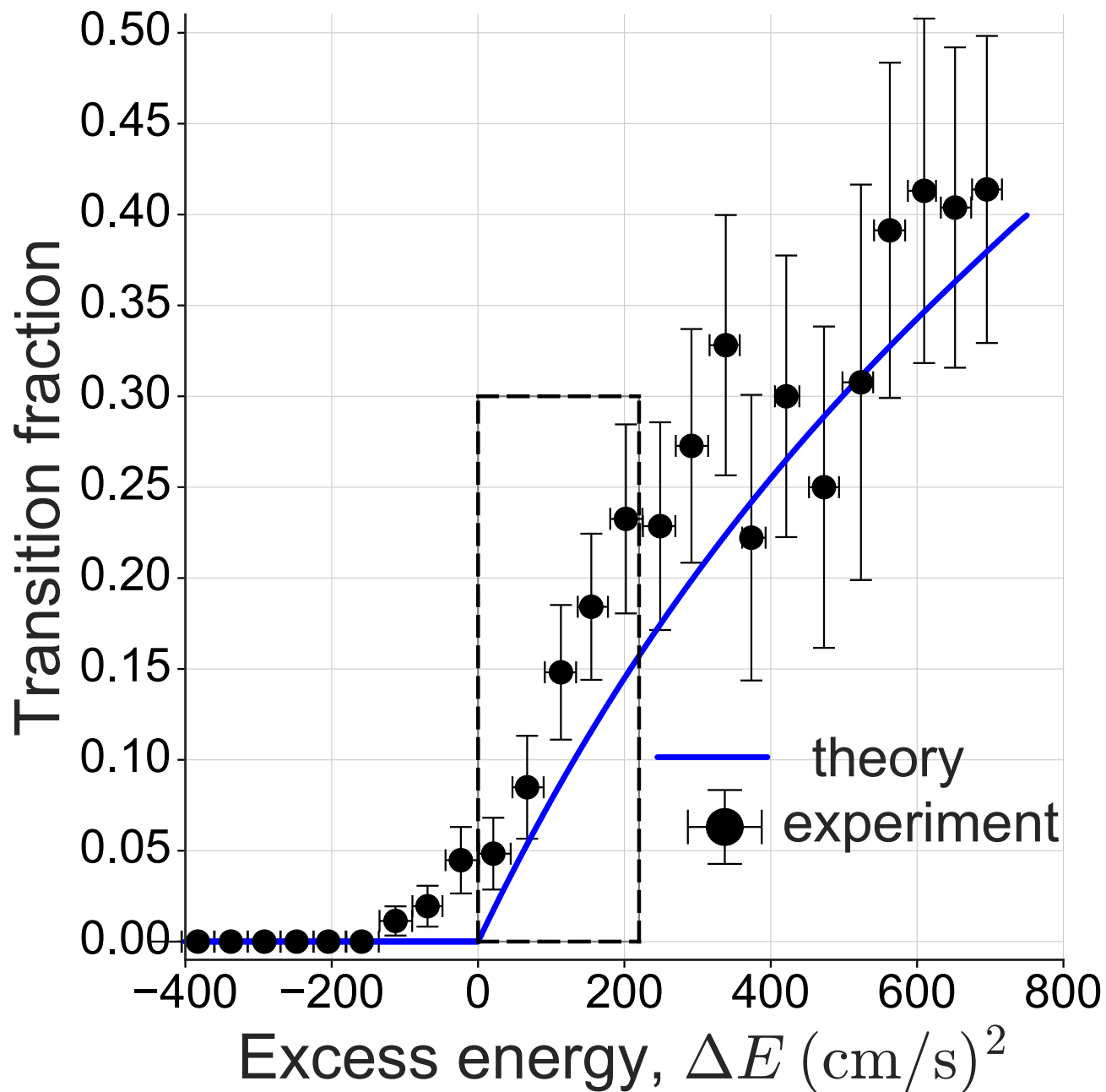
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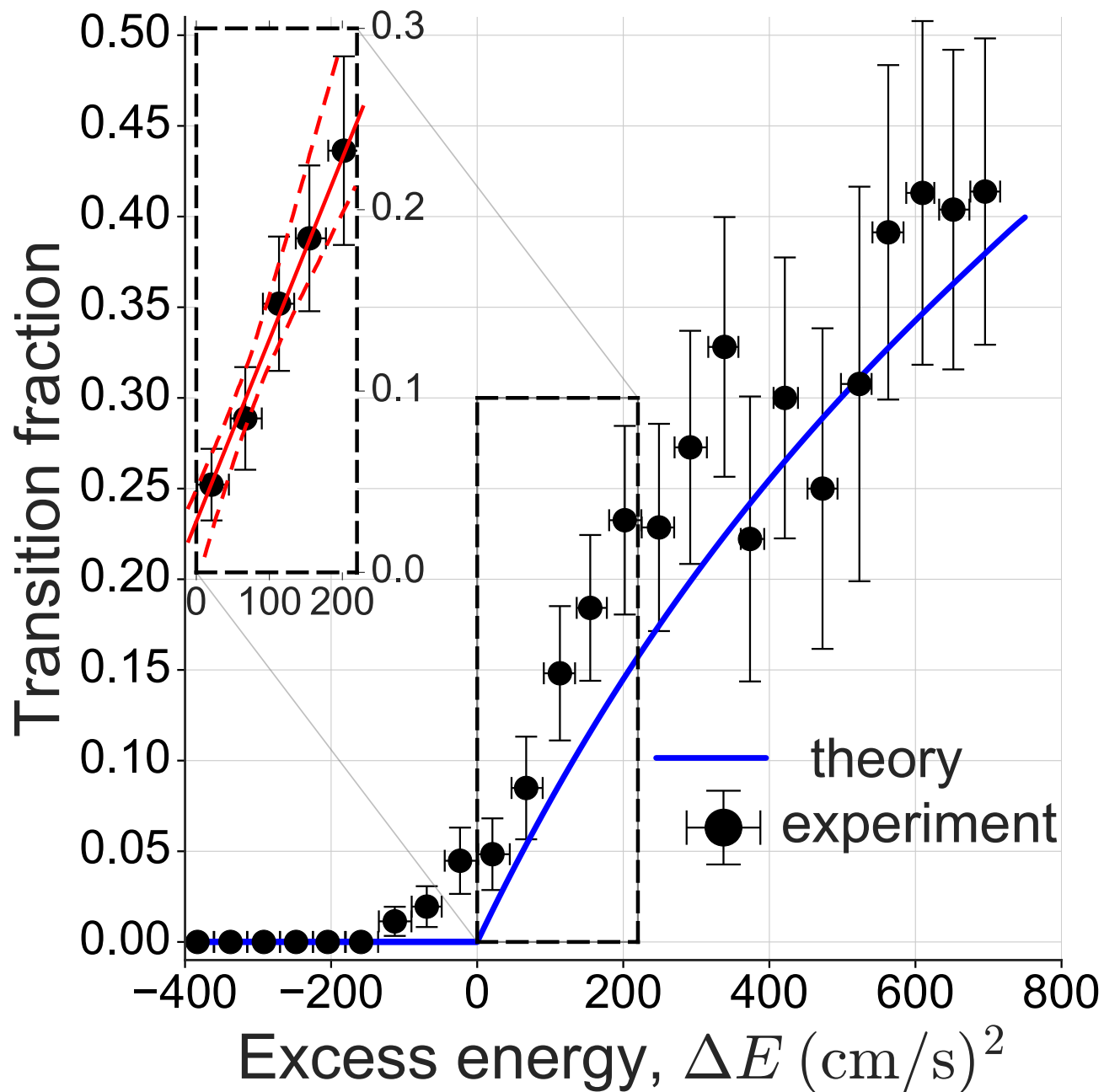
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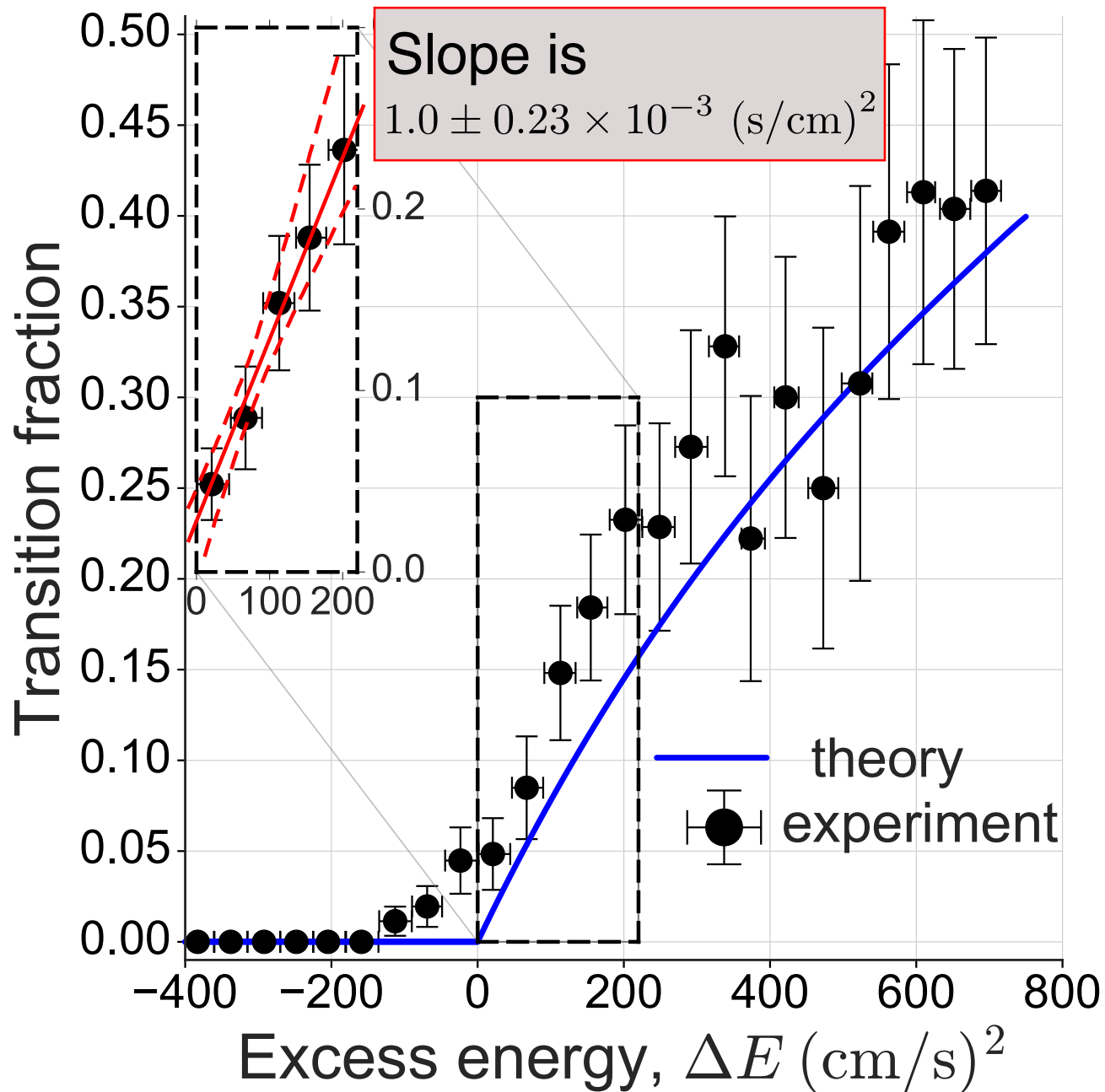
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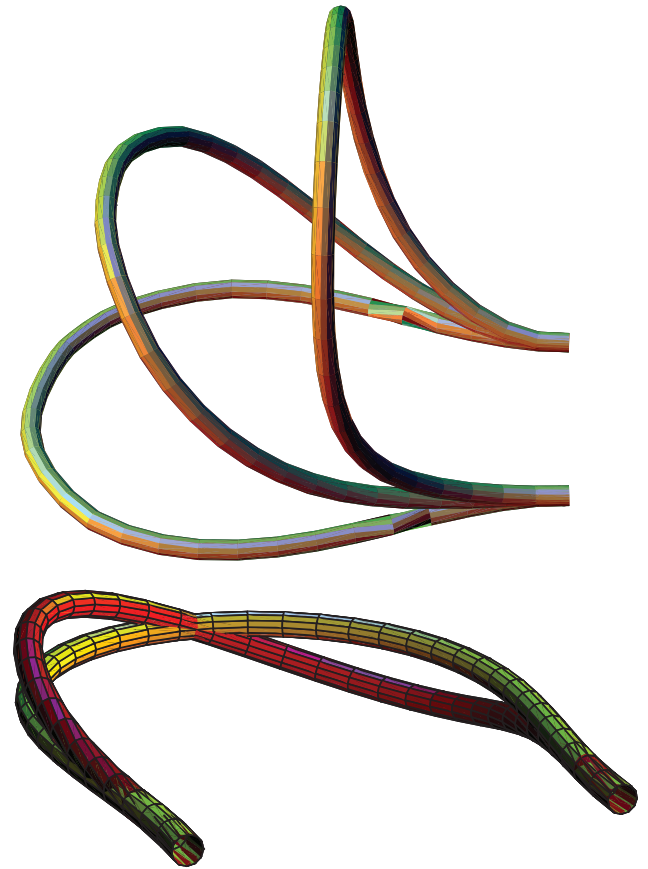
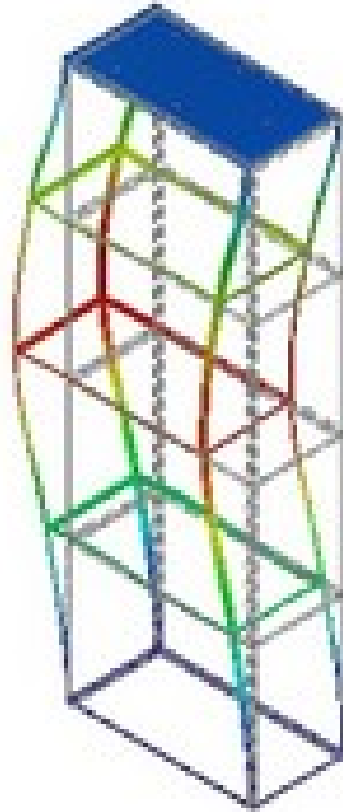
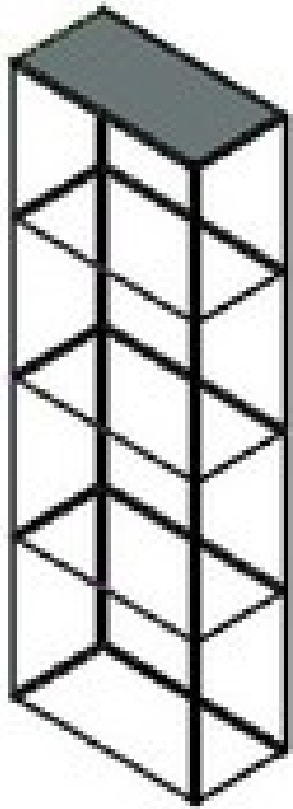
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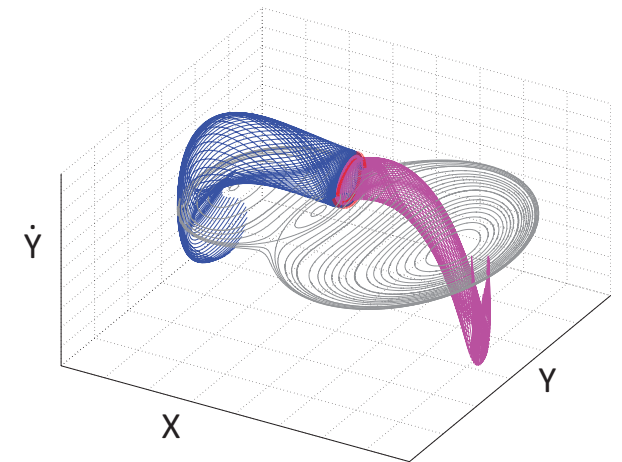
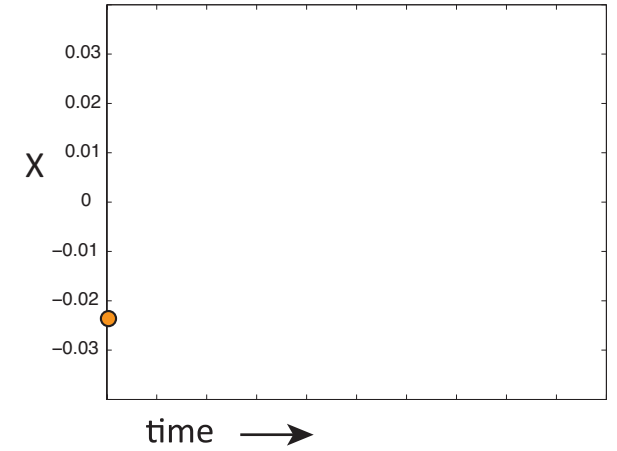
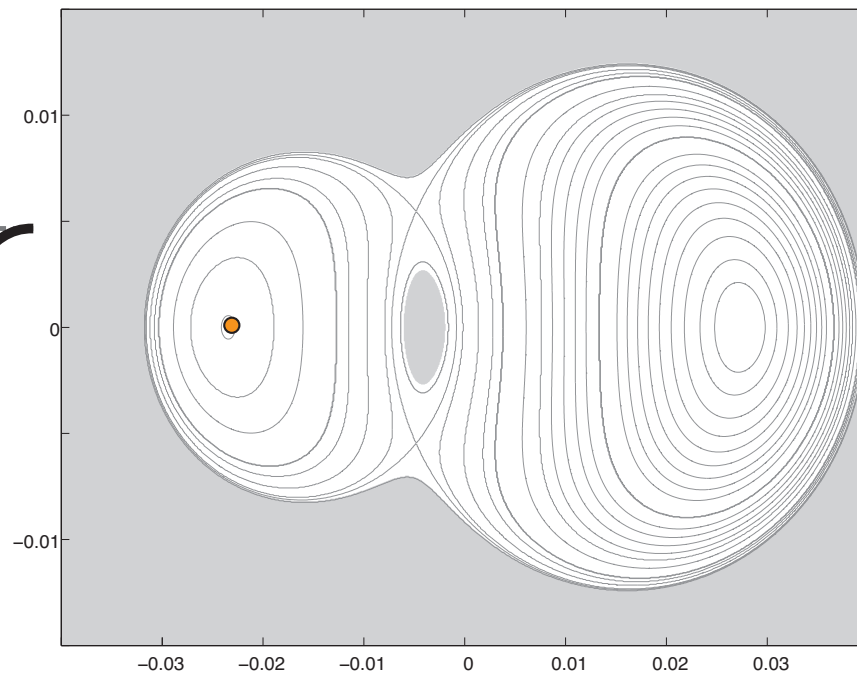
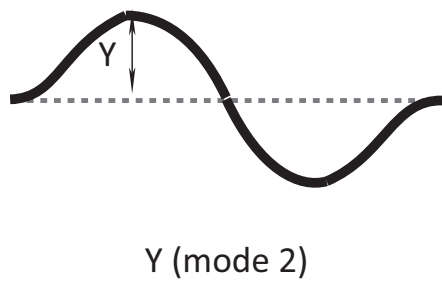
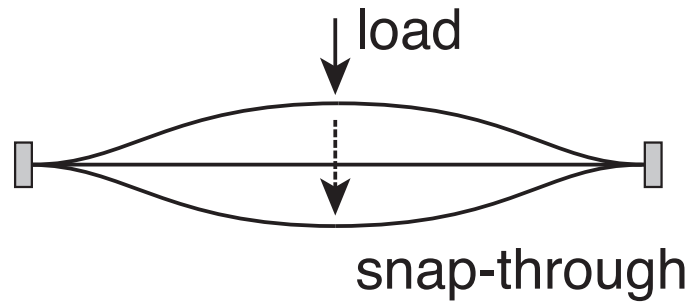
Next steps — structural mechanics



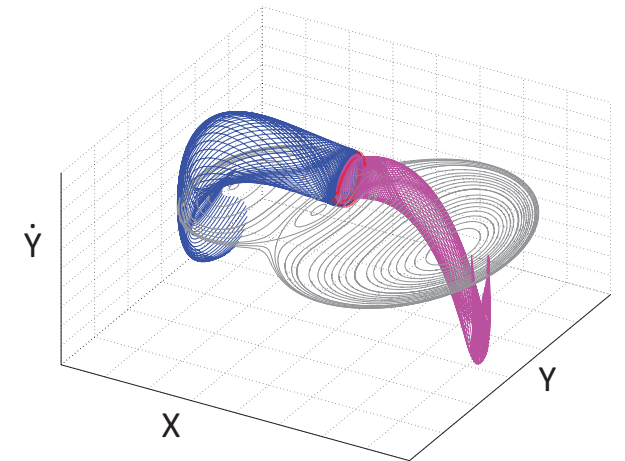
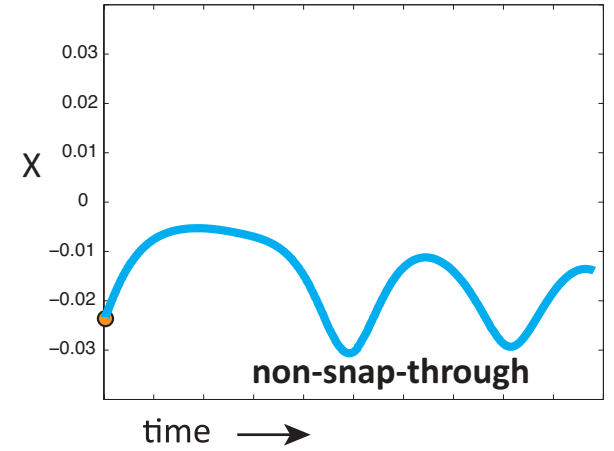
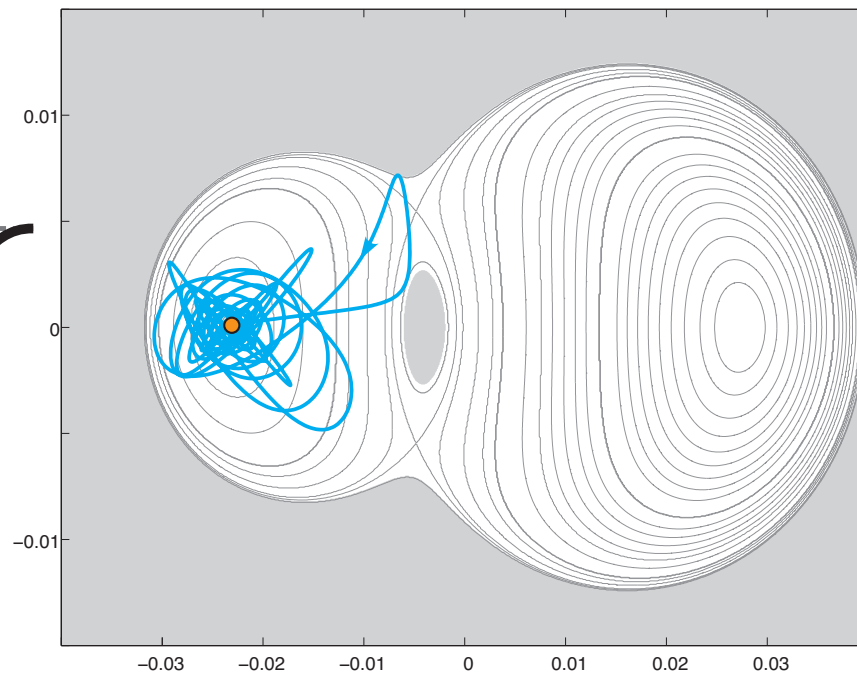
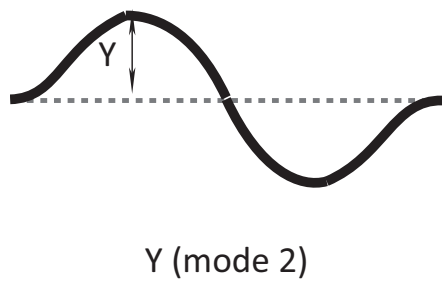
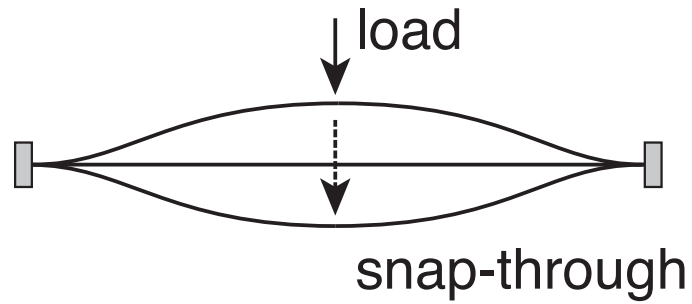
Buckling, bending, twisting, and crumpling of flexible bodies

- adaptive structures that can bend, fold, and twist to provide advanced engineering opportunities for deployable structures, mechanical sensors

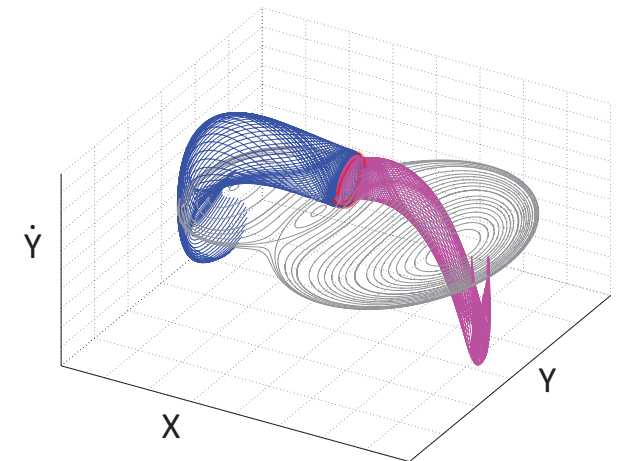
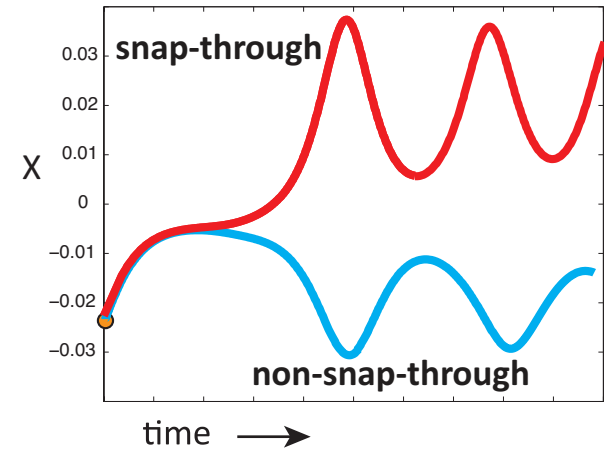
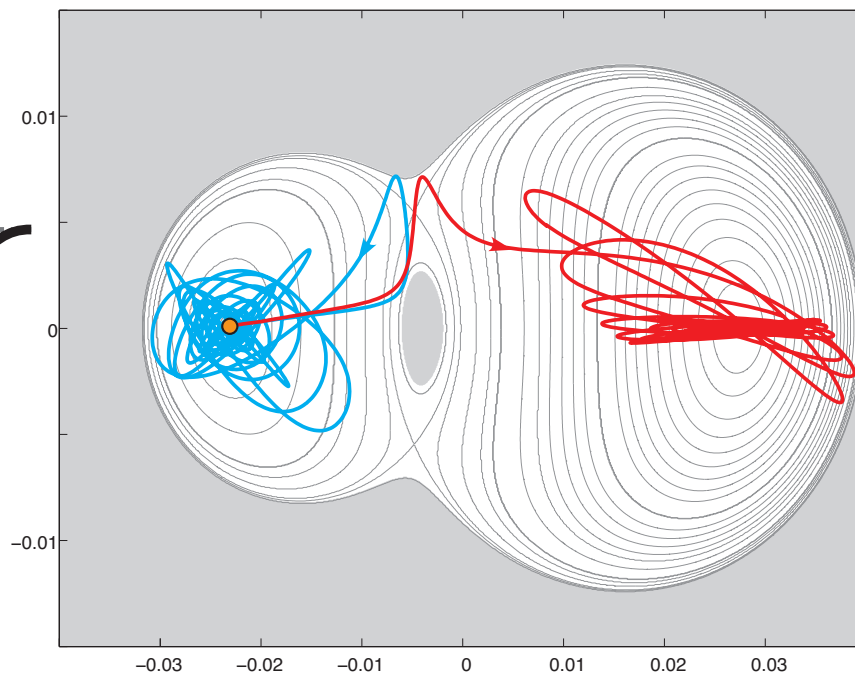
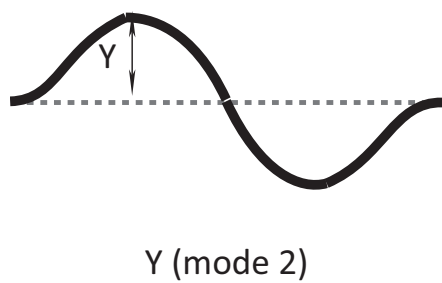
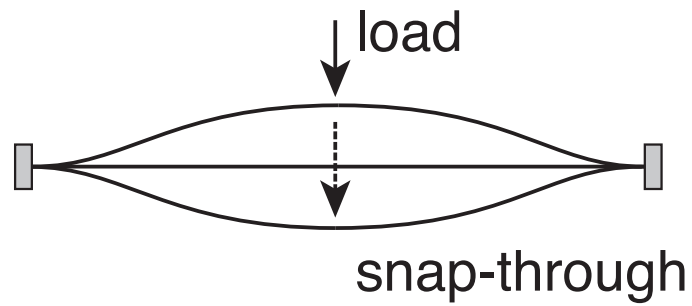
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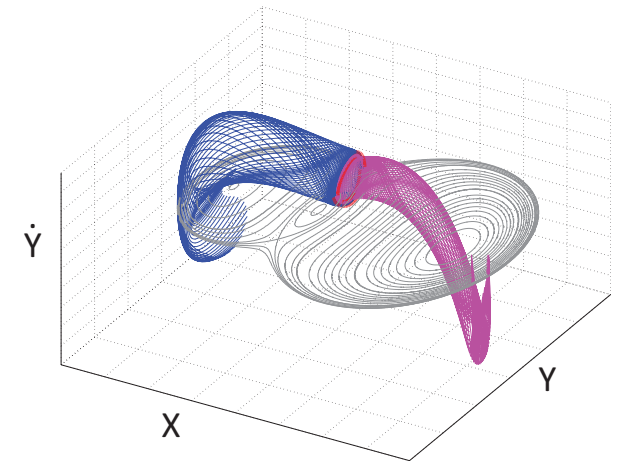
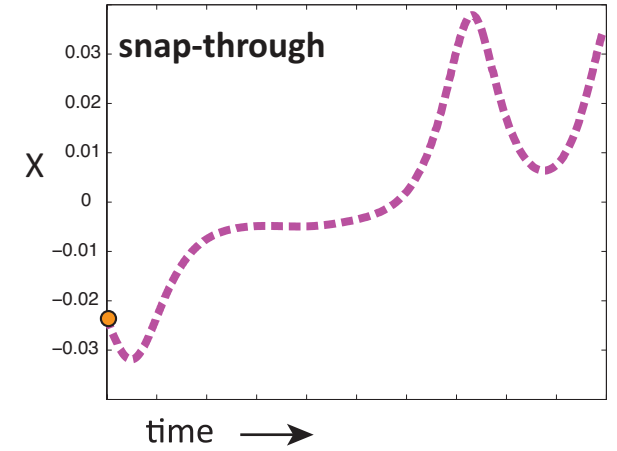
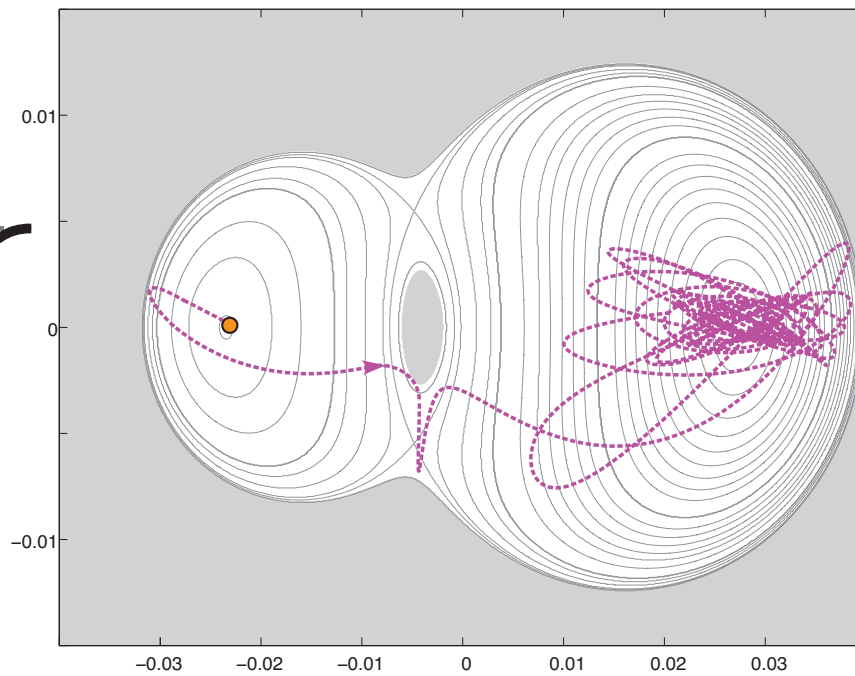
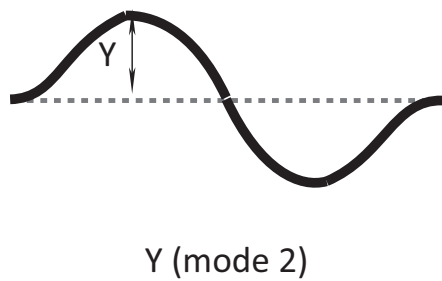
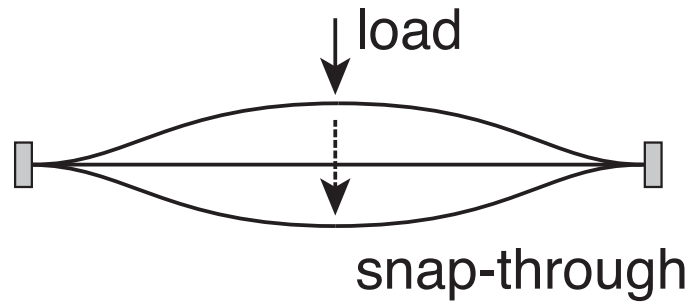
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Final words

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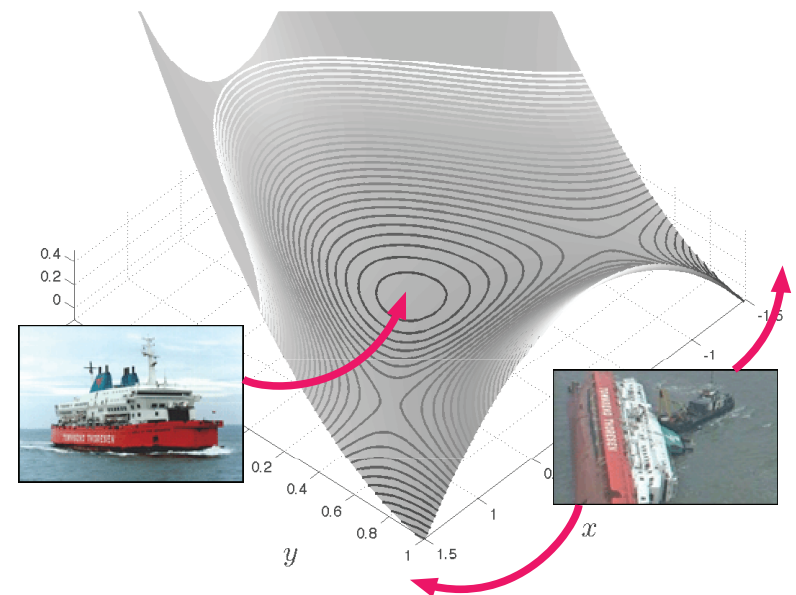
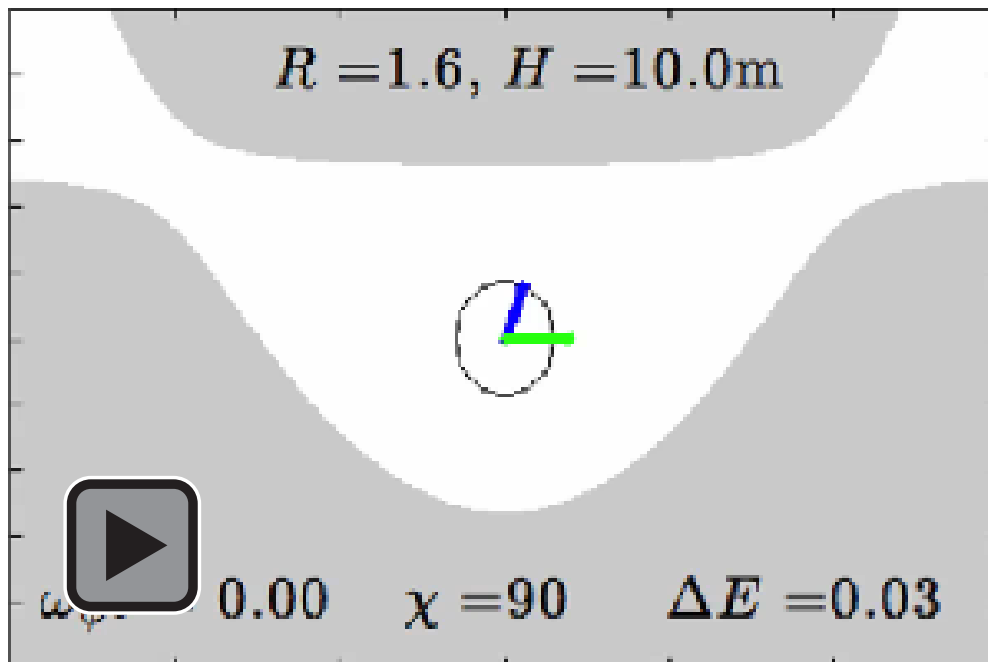
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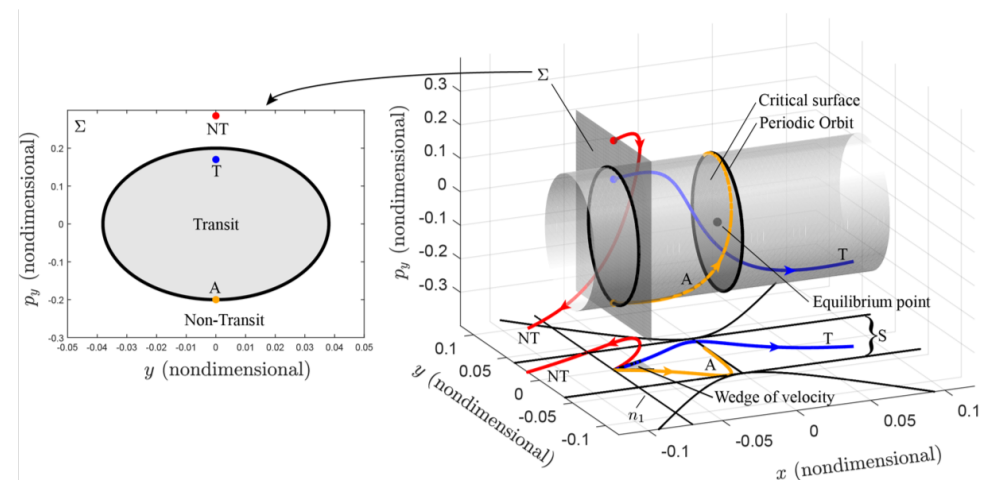
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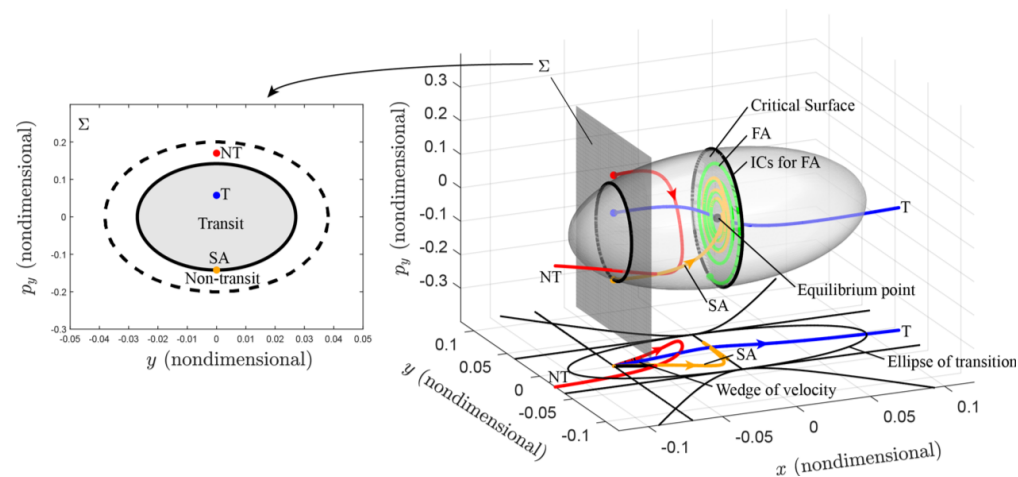
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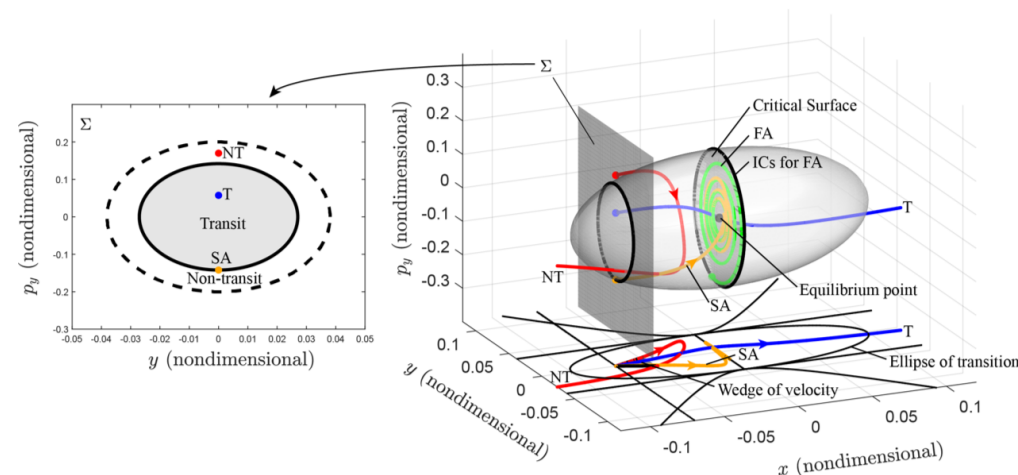
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