

Investigating Piecewise Smooth Hybrid Systems

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HYBRID SYSTEMS

These are systems described partly by differential equations and partly by maps: a *hybrid* of continuous time and discrete time systems.

Examples:

- A bell.
- A typewriter.
- Walking motion.

HYBRID SYSTEMS: MATHEMATICAL DEFINITION

definition

A system described by a set of ODE's and a set of **reset maps**:

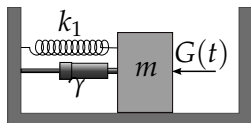
$$\dot{x} = F_i(x, \mu), \quad \forall x \in S_i \quad (1)$$

$$x \mapsto R_{ij}(x, \mu), \quad \forall x \in \Sigma_{ij} = \bar{S}_i \cup \bar{S}_j \quad (2)$$

is called a piecewise smooth hybrid system if all the R_i 's, F_i 's as well as the associated flows φ_i 's are smooth in both x and the parameter μ in the appropriate regimes.

EXAMPLE: OSCILLATOR WITH HARD IMPACTS

Figure: Hard impacting oscillator



$$m\ddot{x} = -\gamma\dot{x} - k_1x + G(t) \quad \text{for } x < \sigma \quad (3)$$

$$(x, v) \mapsto (x, -rv) \quad \text{for } x = \sigma \quad (4)$$

r is the coefficient of restitution, which is 1 for perfectly elastic collisions.

BIFURCATIONS IN HYBRID SYSTEMS

Bifurcations are *qualitative* change in steady state system behaviour on a change of system parameters.

BIFURCATIONS IN HYBRID SYSTEMS

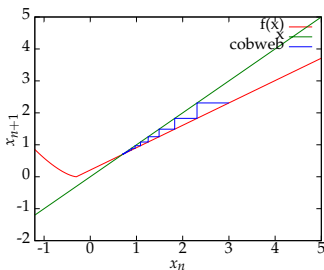
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Bifurcations which are direct consequence of the switching of the system dynamics at the switching manifold are called **border collision bifurcations**.

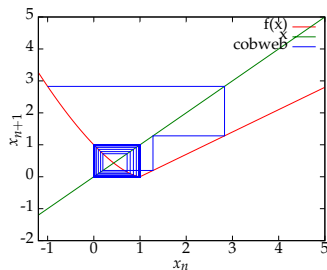
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GRAZING BIFURCATION OF LIMIT CYCLES

Figure: Grazing orbit

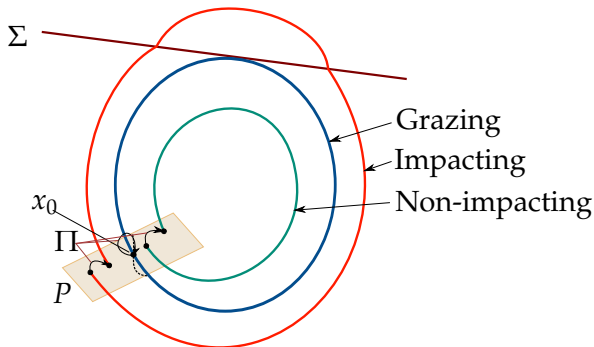
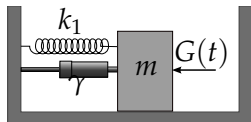


Figure: Hard impacting oscillator

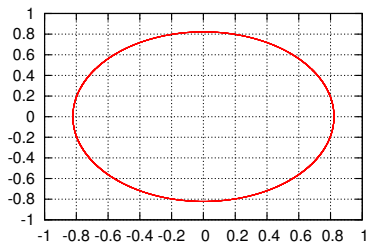


$$m\ddot{x} = -\gamma\dot{x} - \omega_0^2 x + F \cos \omega t \quad \text{for } x < \sigma \quad (5)$$

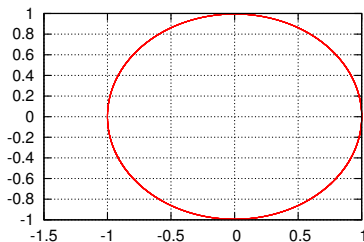
$$(x, v) \mapsto (x, -rv) \quad \text{for } x = \sigma \quad (6)$$

A FEW POSSIBLE TRAJECTORIES

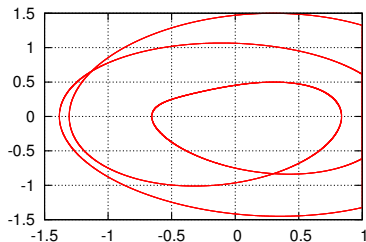
Orbit without collision



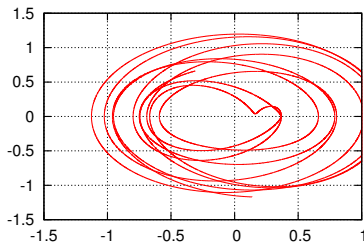
Period-1 orbit with 1 collision



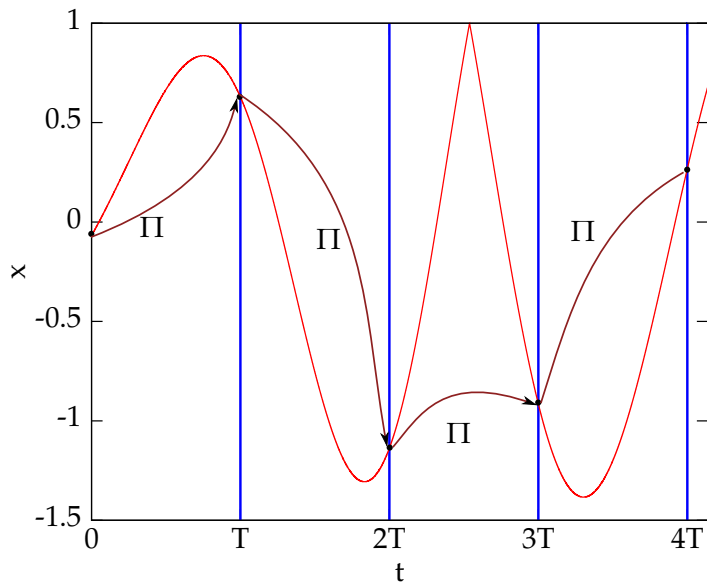
Period-4 orbit with 2 collisions



Chaotic orbit



STROBOSCOPIC POINCARÉ MAP



Kundu and Banerjee [?] investigated the grazing bifurcations in this system by deriving an approximate analytical expression for the stroboscopic Poincaré map near grazing.

Their results:

- Unless $n = \frac{2\omega_g}{\omega_{forcing}} \in \mathbb{N}$, chaos¹ immediately follows grazing of the steady state orbit.
- If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, no chaos after grazing.

Experimental data:

- Chaos vanishes not only *at* $n \in \mathbb{N}$, but at small neighbourhoods around each $n \in \mathbb{N}$

¹ $\omega_g = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4}}$