

Snapping of a Planar Elastica With Fixed End Slopes

Jen-San Chen¹

Professor
e-mail: jschen@ntu.edu.tw

Yong-Zhi Lin

Graduate Student

Department of Mechanical Engineering,
National Taiwan University,
Taipei 10617, Taiwan

In this paper, we study the deformation and stability of a planar elastica. One end of the elastica is clamped and fixed in space. The other end of the elastica is also clamped, but the clamp itself is allowed to slide along a linear track with a slope different from that of the fixed clamp. The elastica deforms after it is subjected to an external pushing force on the moving clamp. It is observed that when the pushing force reaches a critical value, snapping may occur as the elastica jumps from one configuration to another remotely away from the original one. In the theoretical investigation, we calculate the static load-deflection curve for a specified slope difference between the fixed clamp and the moving clamp. To study the stability of the equilibrium configuration, we superpose the equilibrium configuration with a small perturbation and calculate the natural frequencies of the deformed elastica. An experimental setup is designed to measure the load-deflection curve and the natural frequencies of the elastica. The measured load-deflection relation agrees with the theoretical prediction very well. On the other hand, the measured natural frequencies do not agree very well with the theoretical prediction, unless the mass of the moving clamp is taken into account. [DOI: 10.1115/1.2871207]

1 Introduction

Snap-through buckling in structures is a violent transition from one stable equilibrium position to another equilibrium position remotely away from the original one. For instance, a shallow arch with both ends fixed in space and under transverse loading may undergo snap-through buckling when certain conditions on the arch height and load are met; see the pioneering works of Timoshenko [1] and Bruce and Hoff [2]. Similar snap-through buckling phenomena can also be observed in the case of a shallow shell under lateral load; see the work of Budiansky and Roth [3]. Many more references on the snap-through phenomena in structures, such as shallow arches, shallow spherical caps, and cylindrical shells, can be found in the book by Simitses [4]. The term “snap through” is adopted because during buckling the structures snap from one side of the base plane “through” to the other side.

In this paper, we present a new snapping phenomenon observed in a clamped-clamped planar elastica, in which one clamp is fixed in space while the other is sliding along a linear track with a slope different from the one at the other end. Both theoretical and experimental results are presented. This structure may be used as a compliant mechanism in mechanical design [5,6]. In transmission of motion or force between two locations, compact space such as in miniature devices usually makes the conventional rigid body joint pairs impractical. In such a case, a flexible elastica capable of large deformation may be the only choice.

2 Problem Formulation

We consider a uniform beam with length L and flexural rigidity EI . The two ends of the beam are denoted as A and B , as shown in Fig. 1. An xy -coordinate system with origin attached to End A is chosen to describe the geometry of the beam. The rotation angles of the beam at Ends A and B with respect to the x axis are specified as $\theta_A=0$ and θ_B , respectively. End B is clamped and fixed in space. End A is also clamped, but the clamp itself is allowed to slide on a straight line. In its initial configuration without any external pushing force in the longitudinal direction at End A , the

neutral axis of the beam is a circular arc with radius r . The bending moment along the deformed beam is a constant in this initial configuration. It is noted that the beam may be termed an elastica, whose mechanics investigation was initiated by Euler and Lagrange over two centuries ago [7]. The relations between some geometric parameters are

$$L = r\theta_B, \quad x_B = r \sin \theta_B, \quad y_B = r(1 - \cos \theta_B) \quad (1)$$

where x_B and y_B are the x , y coordinates of Point B . The equations governing the motion of the elastica will be formulated first.

Figure 2 shows the free body diagram of an element ds of the elastica after End A is pushed in a distance δ_A . Forces F_x and F_y are in the x and y directions, and M is the bending moment. θ is the rotation angle of the tangent. First of all, from geometric relation we can write

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = \cos \theta \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \sin \theta \quad (3)$$

where s is the length of the elastica measured from Point A . From the balance of moment and forces in the x and y directions, we can derive the following three equations:

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial s} = F_x \sin \theta - F_y \cos \theta \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial s} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial s} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \quad (6)$$

where μ is the mass per unit length of the elastica. $x(s,t)$ and $y(s,t)$ represent the deformed shape of the elastica. The moment-curvature equation from Euler–Bernoulli beam model is

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} = \frac{M}{EI} \quad (7)$$

The six equations (2)–(7) govern the motion of the elastica. In the case when only static deformation is of interest, the terms involv-

¹Corresponding author.

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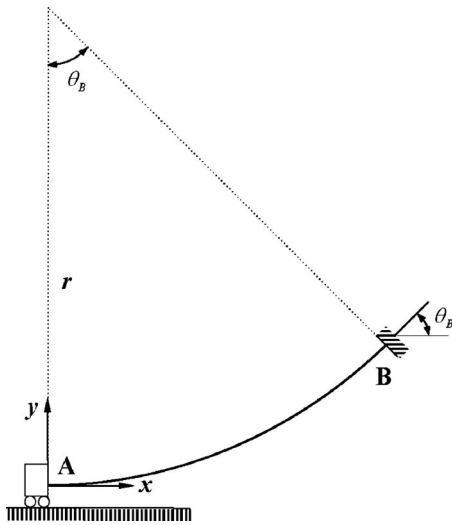


Fig. 1 A beam placed between the two clamps with specified directions. End A of the beam is pushed in a distance along the horizontal direction, while End B is fixed in space.

ing differentiation with respect to time in Eqs. (5) and (6) can be neglected.

3 Static Deformation

We first study the static deformation of the elastica after End A is pushed in a distance δ_A . There exist three different types of deformation configurations; they are the deformations with zero, one, and two inflection points. In this paper, we present the solution procedure for the deformation with two inflection points. The solution procedures for the other two simpler cases with zero and one inflection point are similar and can be found in the thesis of the second author [8].

Figure 3 shows an elastica with two inflection Points C and D. End A is under longitudinal force P_A and is pushed in a distance δ_A in the horizontal direction. The shear force and bending moment at End A are Q_A and M_A , respectively. It is noted that in this static analysis we use the tangential component P (longitudinal force) and the normal component Q (shear force) on the cross section instead of using F_x and F_y , as depicted in Fig. 2. F_x and F_y will be used in dynamic analysis later. P and Q can be related to F_x and F_y in the following relations:

$$P = -F_x \cos \theta - F_y \sin \theta, \quad Q = -F_x \sin \theta + F_y \cos \theta \quad (8)$$

The moment equation at any point (x, y) of the elastica can be written as

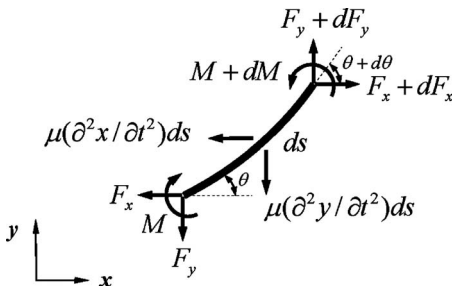


Fig. 2 The free body diagram of a small element ds

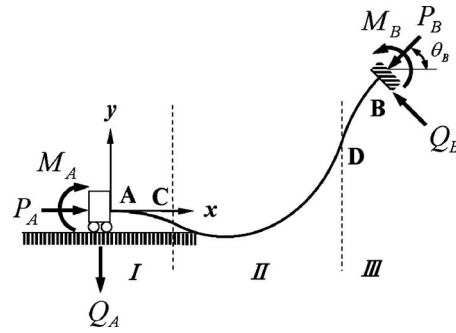


Fig. 3 Elastica deformation with two inflection points

$$EI \frac{d\theta}{ds} = M_A - P_A y - Q_A x \quad (9)$$

For convenience, we introduce the following dimensionless parameters (with asterisks):

$$(s^*, x^*, y^*, \delta_A^*) = \frac{(s, x, y, \delta_A)}{L},$$

$$(P^*, Q^*, F_x^*, F_y^*) = \frac{L^2}{4\pi^2 EI} (P, Q, F_x, F_y)$$

$$M^* = \frac{L}{4\pi^2 EI} M, \quad t^* = \frac{1}{L^2} \sqrt{\frac{EI}{\mu}} t, \quad \omega^* = L^2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{EI}} \omega, \quad m_c^* = \frac{1}{\mu L} m_c$$

where ω is a circular frequency of the elastica. m_c is the mass of the moving clamp, which will be used in dynamic analysis later. It is noted that $P^*=1$ corresponds to the Euler buckling load of a clamped-clamped straight beam. After substituting the above relations into Eq. (9) and dropping the asterisks thereafter for simplicity, Eq. (9) can be written in dimensionless form as

$$\frac{d\theta}{ds} = 4\pi^2 (M_A - P_A y - Q_A x) \quad (10)$$

Similarly, Eqs. (5)–(7) can be rewritten in the following forms:

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} \quad (5')$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \quad (6')$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} = 4\pi^2 M \quad (7')$$

It is noted that the dimensionless versions of Eqs. (2)–(4) remain the same as the dimensional versions. By differentiating Eq. (10) with respect to s once, and using the relations (2) and (3), we obtain

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{ds^2} = -4\pi^2 (P_A \sin \theta + Q_A \cos \theta) \quad (11)$$

We multiply Eq. (11) by $d\theta$ and integrate to obtain

$$\left(\frac{d\theta}{ds} \right)^2 = 8\pi^2 (P_A \cos \theta - Q_A \sin \theta + K) \quad (12)$$

where K is an integration constant. The sign of the curvature $d\theta/ds$ can be positive or negative, depending on the deformation pattern. The slopes of the elastica at Points C and D are denoted as α and β , respectively. We divide the domain of the elastica into three segments as separated by Points C and D. In Segments I and

III, the curvature of the elastica is negative, while in Segment II, the curvature is positive.

Segment I must satisfy the condition $d\theta/ds=0$ when $\theta=\alpha$. Therefore, for Segment I the integration constant K can be found as

$$K = Q_A \sin \alpha - P_A \cos \alpha \quad (13)$$

As a consequence, Eq. (12) can be written as

$$\left(\frac{d\theta}{ds}\right)_I^2 = 8\pi^2 [P_A(\cos \theta - \cos \alpha) - Q_A(\sin \theta - \sin \alpha)] \quad (14)$$

After taking square root, we have the curvature in Segment I,

$$\left(\frac{d\theta}{ds}\right)_I = -2\sqrt{2}\pi [P_A(\cos \theta - \cos \alpha) - Q_A(\sin \theta - \sin \alpha)]^{1/2} \quad (15)$$

From Eq. (15), the length of the elastica in Segment I can be calculated as

$$l_I = -\int_0^\alpha \frac{d\theta}{2\sqrt{2}\pi [P_A(\cos \theta - \cos \alpha) - Q_A(\sin \theta - \sin \alpha)]} \quad (16)$$

The x and y coordinates of Point C relative to A can be calculated as

$$x_{C/A} = -\int_0^\alpha \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{2\sqrt{2}\pi [P_A(\cos \theta - \cos \alpha) - Q_A(\sin \theta - \sin \alpha)]} \quad (17)$$

$$y_{C/A} = -\int_0^\alpha \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{2\sqrt{2}\pi [P_A(\cos \theta - \cos \alpha) - Q_A(\sin \theta - \sin \alpha)]} \quad (18)$$

The situation in Segment III is similar to the one in Segment I. The equation for curvature $(d\theta/ds)_{III}$ is the same as in Eq. (15) except that α is replaced by β . The formulas for l_{III} , $x_{B/D}$, and $y_{B/D}$ are the same as in Eqs. (16)–(18), except that α is replaced by β in all the integrands, and the integration limits are changed to from β to θ_B .

Segment II must satisfy the condition $d\theta/ds=0$ when $\theta=\alpha$ and β . Therefore, the integration constant K can be found as

$$K = Q_A \sin \alpha - P_A \cos \alpha = Q_A \sin \beta - P_A \cos \beta \quad (19)$$

As a consequence, Q_A and P_A must satisfy the relation

$$Q_A = P_A \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos \beta}{\sin \alpha - \sin \beta} \quad (20)$$

The formulas for l_{II} , $x_{D/C}$, and $y_{D/C}$ are the same as in Eqs. (16)–(18), except that α is replaced by β , and the integration limits are changed to from β to α .

We assume that the elastica is inextensible. As a consequence, we have the relation

$$l_I + l_{II} + l_{III} = 1 \quad (21)$$

The relative position between Ends B and A in the y direction is fixed; therefore, we have

$$y_{B/D} + y_{D/C} + y_{C/A} = y_{B/A} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta_B}{\theta_B} \quad (22)$$

By specifying P_A and θ_B , and using Eqs. (20)–(22), we can solve for the three unknowns Q_A , α , and β . The displacement δ_A of End A in the horizontal direction can then be calculated from

$$\delta_A = \frac{\sin \theta_B}{\theta_B} - (x_{B/D} + x_{D/C} + x_{C/A}) \quad (23)$$

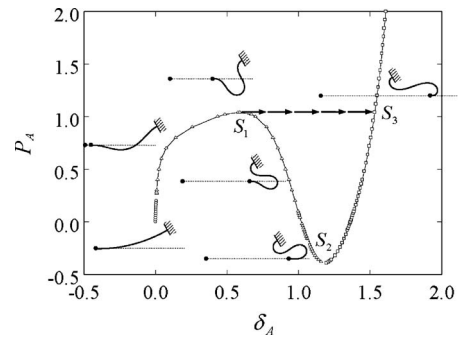


Fig. 4 Load-deflection curve for $\theta_B=30$ deg. The symbols \circ , \square , and \triangle represent deformations without, with one, and with two inflection points, respectively.

4 Load-Deflection Curve When $\theta_B=30$ deg

Figure 4 shows the relation between the longitudinal force P_A and end movement δ_A for the case when $\theta_B=30$ deg. This curve is also called the load-deflection curve. The symbols \circ , \square , and \triangle represent deformations without, with one, and with two inflection points, respectively. The deformed configurations of the elastica at various stages are also depicted. The two black dots on the dashed horizontal line represent the starting point and the stop point of End A . The elastica is originally in the circular arc shape when P_A is zero, which has no inflection point. The elastica deformation experiences a transition from no inflection point to two inflection points when $(P_A, \delta_A)=(0.25, 0.006)$, and experiences a transition from two inflection points to one inflection point when $(P_A, \delta_A)=(-0.39, 1.19)$. The load-deflection curve approaches a local maximum S_1 at $(P_A, \delta_A)=(1.04, 0.58)$ and hits a local minimum S_2 at $(P_A, \delta_A)=(-0.4, 1.19)$. It is noted that a negative P_A means that a pulling force is required to maintain equilibrium of the elastica. The load-deflection curve between S_1 and S_2 has negative slope.

It is noted that the above static analysis does not say anything about the stability of the equilibrium positions. Previous experience with shallow arches and shallow shells suggests that the equilibrium positions corresponding to the load-deflection curve with negative slope are unstable [9]. Therefore, the equilibrium positions corresponding to the deflection curve with negative slope cannot be realized in the laboratory. As a consequence, if we follow the load-deflection curve by increasing the external pushing force P_A to slightly beyond the local maximum S_1 , the elastica will snap, as indicated by the arrows, to an equilibrium position corresponding to a Point S_3 on the load-deflection curve. This conjecture will be examined by a dynamic analysis in the next section.

5 Natural Frequencies and Stability Analysis

In this section, we study the natural frequencies and stability of the elastica when it is pushed in by a distance δ_A . We first solve for the static deformation of the elastica as described in Secs. 3 and 4, and denote the static solution as $x_e(s)$, $y_e(s)$, $\theta_e(s)$, $M_e(s)$, $F_{xe}(s)$, and $F_{ye}(s)$. We superpose the static solution with small perturbation, for instance,

$$x(s, t) = x_e(s) + x_d(s) \sin \omega t \quad (24)$$

where ω is a natural frequency. The other variables $y(s, t)$, $\theta(s, t)$, $M(s, t)$, $F_x(s, t)$, and $F_y(s, t)$ are treated in the same manner.

By substituting the above perturbed variables into Eqs. (2)–(4) and (5')–(7') and ignoring the higher order terms, we arrive at the following linear equations for the six unknowns $x_d(s)$, $y_d(s)$, $\theta_d(s)$, $M_d(s)$, $F_{xd}(s)$, and $F_{yd}(s)$:

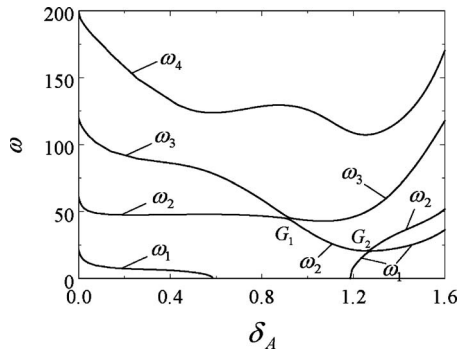


Fig. 5 The first four natural frequencies as functions of δ_A for $\theta_B=30$ deg

$$\frac{\partial x_d}{\partial s} = -\theta_d \sin \theta_e, \quad \frac{\partial y_d}{\partial s} = \theta_d \cos \theta_e, \quad \frac{\partial \theta_d}{\partial s} = 4\pi^2 M_d \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial M_d}{\partial s} = (F_{xe}\theta_d - F_{yd})\cos \theta_e + (F_{xd} + F_{ye}\theta_d)\sin \theta_e \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{xd}}{\partial s} = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2}\omega^2 x_d, \quad \frac{\partial F_{yd}}{\partial s} = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2}\omega^2 y_d \quad (27)$$

The boundary conditions at $s=1$ are

$$x_d(1) = y_d(1) = \theta_d(1) = 0 \quad (28)$$

It is noted that while End A is subjected to a prescribed pushing force P_A , it is allowed to slide freely when the elastica vibrates. As a consequence, the boundary conditions at $s=0$ are

$$F_{xd}(0) = y_d(0) = \theta_d(0) = 0 \quad (29)$$

In other words, this is a load-control procedure. It is noted that ω in linear equations (25)–(27) only appears in the form of ω^2 . Therefore, if the characteristic value ω^2 is positive, it means that the corresponding mode is stable with natural frequency ω . On the other hand, if ω^2 is negative, it means that the equilibrium position is unstable. The Newton–Raphson method is used to solve for the characteristic values ω^2 . The details of the numerical procedure can be found in Ref. [8].

Figure 5 shows the first four natural frequencies as functions of the end movement δ_A for the case when $\theta_B=30$ deg. Two important features should be noted here. First of all, we notice that the lowest natural frequency ω_1 is 21 when $\delta_A=0$. As δ_A increases to 0.58, ω_1 decreases to zero. Between $\delta_A=0.58$ and 1.19, ω_1 is purely imaginary, and the elastica is unstable. This range of δ_A corresponds to the load-deflection curve between S_1 and S_2 in Fig. 4. This analysis validates the conjecture we made in Sec. 4 that the load-deflection curve between S_1 and S_2 in Fig. 4 represents the unstable equilibrium positions.

The second feature worthy of a closer look is that the frequency loci in Fig. 5 appear to be crossing each other at locations G_1 ($\delta_A=0.92$) and G_2 ($\delta_A=1.27$). However, if we magnify the frequency loci near the neighborhood of these two locations, the frequency loci are actually veering away from each other. Figure 6 shows the magnification of the frequency loci near G_1 . In the same figure, we also show the mode shapes corresponding to the four natural frequencies in the neighborhood. The dotted lines represent the equilibrium shapes. The solid lines represent the mode shapes. The intersections of the dotted lines and the solid lines are the nodal points of the mode shapes, as noted by the open circles. It is noted that the two mode shapes on the top possess the three nodal points. The left mode shape on the bottom possesses two nodal points, while the one on the right possesses only one

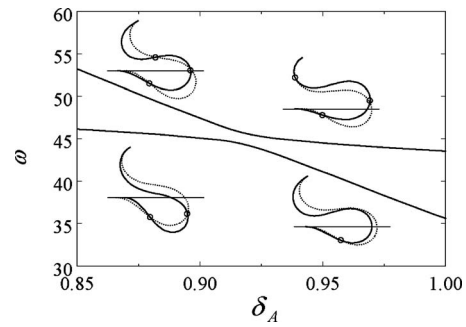


Fig. 6 Magnification of the frequency loci near location G_1 in Fig. 5. The mode shapes corresponding to the natural frequencies are also shown.

nodal point. It is interesting to note that a similar frequency loci veering phenomenon occurs in other totally different structures, such as in rotating flexible disks [10].

6 Experiments

Figure 7 shows a schematic diagram of the experimental setup we use to examine the theoretical predictions. The elastica is made of a stainless steel strip (AISI type 420) with Young's modulus 200 GPa and a mass density of 7800 kg/m³. The length L of the strip is 60 cm and the cross section is 60×0.3 mm². One end of the strip is fixed in an aluminum clamp, while the other aluminum clamp on the other end is allowed to slide on a guide rail. The angle between the fixed clamp and the sliding clamp is adjustable. For the time being, we set the angle to be 30 deg. The sliding clamp is attached by a cotton string. The string passes through a pulley with a bucket attached to the other end. In the bucket, we put in small steel screws as dead load. Each small screw weighs 11.2 g. The displacement of the sliding clamp can be recorded by using a ruler. In order to measure the natural frequencies of the elastica under fixed load, we point a photonic probe (MTI 2000) normal to one point of the elastica. After hitting the elastica manually, we can obtain the natural frequencies of the system.

The cross marks (×) in Fig. 8 represent the measured load-deflection relation. For convenient reference, we present the measured results with both dimensionless parameters (left and bottom sides) and the physical ones (right and top sides). The same labeling style is adopted in Fig. 9 as well. The solid line represents the theoretical prediction, as shown in Fig. 4. We found that the measured deflections agree with the theoretical predictions reasonably well.

The natural frequencies are obtained from a power spectrum measurement by hitting the elastica at about one-third of the length from the moving end (End A) and measuring the displacement of the elastica at a location close to the fixed end (End B). Figure 9 shows the power spectrum when the elastica is free from

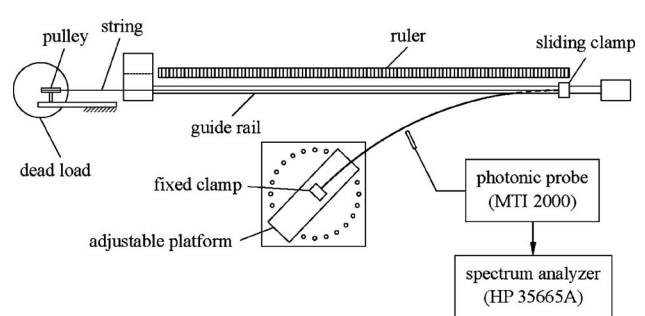


Fig. 7 Schematic diagram of the experimental setup

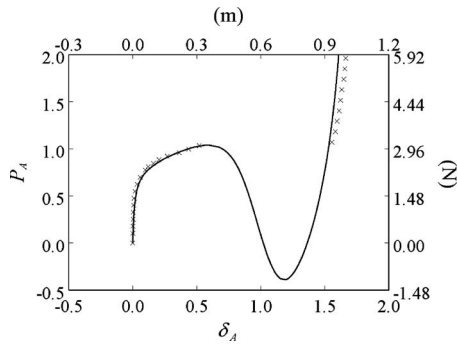


Fig. 8 Experimental measurement of load-deflection curve

external pushing force. Four natural frequencies can be observed within the range of 50 Hz. The lowest natural frequency is 3.4 Hz. As δ_A increases, this lowest natural frequency approaches zero quickly and is difficult to measure. In Fig. 10, we record the variation of these four natural frequencies with cross marks (\times) as δ_A changes due to the external load. To compare these measured natural frequencies with the theoretical predictions, we replot the theoretical natural frequency loci from Fig. 5 as dashed lines. It is found that the measured natural frequencies do not agree with the

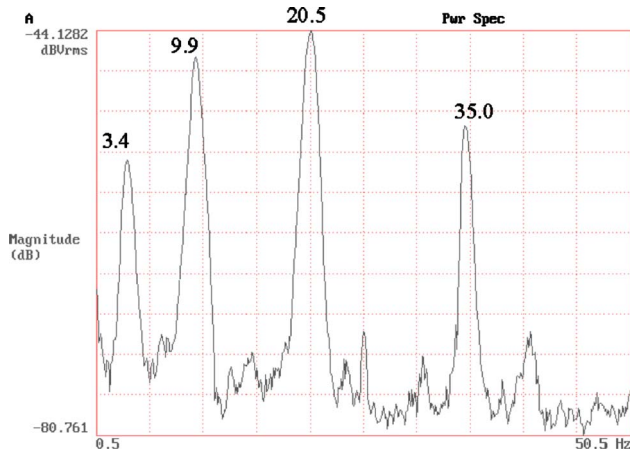


Fig. 9 Power spectrum when the elastica is free from external pushing force

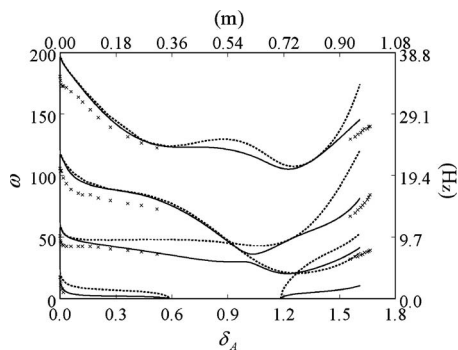


Fig. 10 The measured natural frequencies are recorded with cross marks. The dashed and solid curves are the theoretical predictions neglecting and including the clamp mass, respectively.

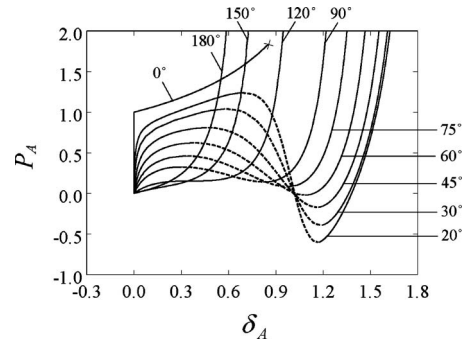


Fig. 11 Load-deflection curves for various values of θ_B

theoretical curves from Fig. 5 very well. To account for this discrepancy, we have to take into account the mass of the moving clamp.

7 Effect of Clamp Mass on the Natural Frequencies

In Sec. 5, we calculate the natural frequencies of the elastica by ignoring the mass of the sliding clamp. In the experiment, the mass of the sliding clamp is 483 g. This mass is quite significant compared to the mass of the elastica, 84 g. In order to take into account the mass of the clamp, the boundary condition (with dimension) at the moving end must be modified as

$$F_x(0,t) = m_c \frac{\partial^2 x(0,t)}{\partial t^2} - P_A \quad (30)$$

where $P_A = -F_{xe}(0)$. m_c is the mass of the moving clamp. After following the same linearization procedure as in Sec. 5, the dimensionless boundary condition on $F_{xd}(0)$ in Eq. (29) can be replaced by

$$F_{xd}(0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2} m_c \omega^2 x_d(0) \quad (31)$$

After this modification, the predicted natural frequencies are plotted as the solid lines in Fig. 10. Generally speaking, the clamp mass lowers the natural frequencies. Besides, the clamp mass does not affect the range in which ω_1 becomes imaginary. It is observed that the agreement between the measured natural frequencies and the theoretical prediction is improved by taking into account the clamp mass. It is noted that after snapping, we are unable to measure the lowest natural frequency because the friction force is too large due to the large shear force from the clamp. This sticking phenomenon from the friction force prevents the free movement of the moving clamp, which is essential to the fundamental mode. In this paper, we do not consider friction in our formulation.

8 Effects of θ_B

Having experimentally confirmed the theoretical predictions, we are ready to investigate the effect of θ_B on the load-deflection relations. Figure 11 shows the theoretical load-deflection curves for various θ_B . In this figure, we identify the unstable equilibrium positions with dashed lines. The load-deflection curve for $\theta_B = 0$ deg is a special case and deserves more attention. For this case, End A will not move until P_A reaches the critical load $P_A = 1$, at which the natural frequency ω_1 is zero. The first four natural frequencies as functions of δ_A are shown in Fig. 12. It is noted that this elastica becomes unstable when δ_A reaches 1. It means that Ends A and B coincide. However, it is impossible to produce this equilibrium position in the laboratory without dismantling Clamp A and reversing its direction [11]. Furthermore, before δ_A reaches 1 the elastica will contact itself when $\delta_A = 0.85$. This self-contact phenomenon prevents Clamp A from moving beyond $\delta_A = 0.85$ [11,12]. The deformation configurations corresponding to

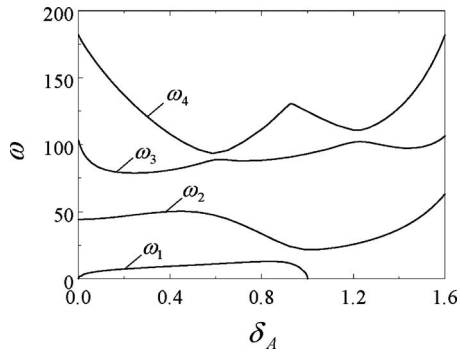


Fig. 12 The first four natural frequencies as functions of δ_A for $\theta_B=0$ deg

$\delta_A=0.85$ and 1 are depicted in Figs. 13(a) and 13(b). The load-deflection curve for $\theta_B=0$ deg in Fig. 11 is terminated with a cross mark when self-contact occurs. To avoid self-contact, θ_B must be greater than 18 deg. It is noted that for $\theta_B=120$ deg, 150 deg, and 180 deg no snapping will occur.

For the load-deflection curves in Fig. 11 with local maximum and local minimum, we denote the external force P_A corresponding to the local maximum as $P_{A(cr)}^+$ and the local minimum as $P_{A(cr)}^-$. If Clamp A is pushed in from the original position, the elastica will snap when P_A reaches $P_{A(cr)}^+$. On the other hand, if we trace the load-deflection curve in the opposite direction by reducing P_A , then a reverse snapping may occur when P_A reaches $P_{A(cr)}^-$. Figure 14 shows these two critical loads as functions of θ_B . It is noted that snapping can occur only when θ_B is in the range from 18 deg to 119 deg. The gap between $P_{A(cr)}^+$ and $P_{A(cr)}^-$ decreases as θ_B increases.

9 Conclusions

In this paper, we study, both theoretically and experimentally, the deformation and stability of a clamped-clamped planar elastica, with one clamp fixed in space and the other allowed to slide along a straight line when it is under a longitudinal pushing force. Several conclusions can be summarized as follows.

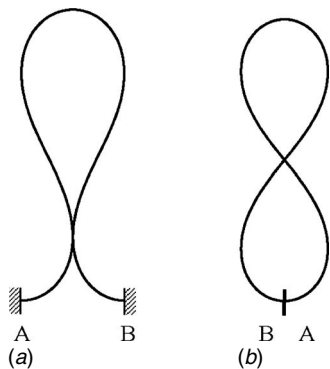


Fig. 13 (a) Self-contact occurs when $\delta_A=0.85$. (b) Clamp reverse is required for this deformation configuration when $\delta_A=1$.

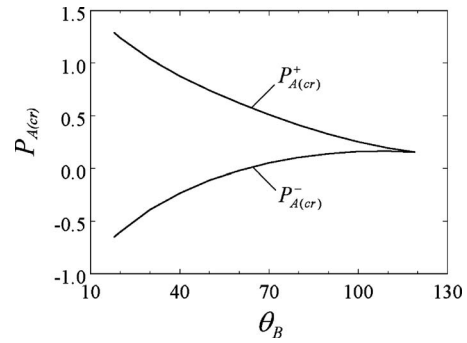


Fig. 14 Critical loads $P_{A(cr)}^+$ and $P_{A(cr)}^-$ as functions of θ_B

- (1) The deformation of the elastica can have zero, one, and two inflection points, depending on the slope difference between the two ends and the magnitude of the external longitudinal force.
- (2) When the pushing force reaches a critical value, snapping may occur as the elastica jumps from one configuration to another remotely away from the original one. The equilibrium configuration corresponding to a negative slope in the load-deflection curve is unstable.
- (3) Natural frequency loci veering phenomena are observed when the natural frequencies of the elastica are plotted as functions of the sliding clamp movement.
- (4) The measured static load-deflection relation agrees with the theoretical prediction very well. On the other hand, the measured natural frequencies do not agree very well with the theoretical prediction, unless the mass of the moving clamp is taken into account.

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