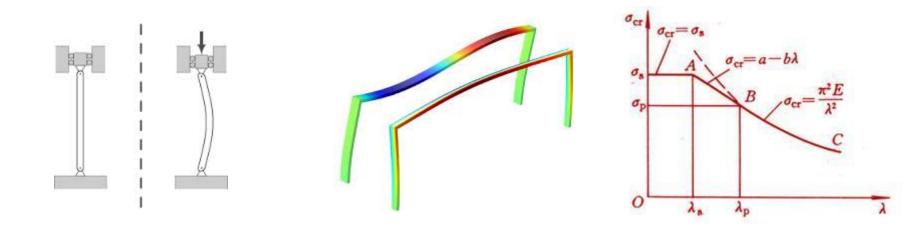
过程设备机械设计基础

6. 压杆稳定



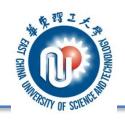


各类受压杆

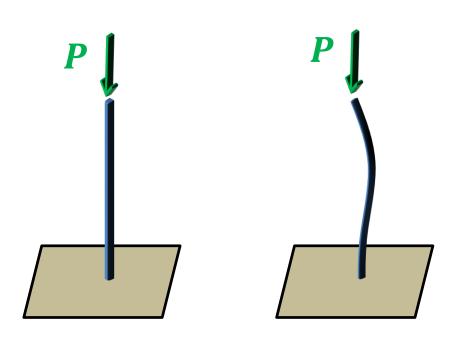


• 机场屋顶支撑结构

• 支柱式水塔

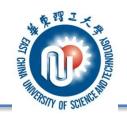


》压杆失稳的概念(Buckling)



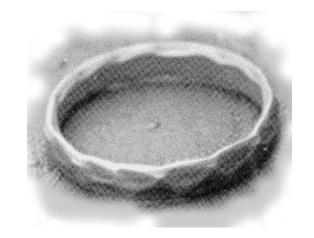


压杆失稳: 杆件在低于屈服应力条件时, 由于横向弯曲变形导致的失效行为。



压杆失稳案例

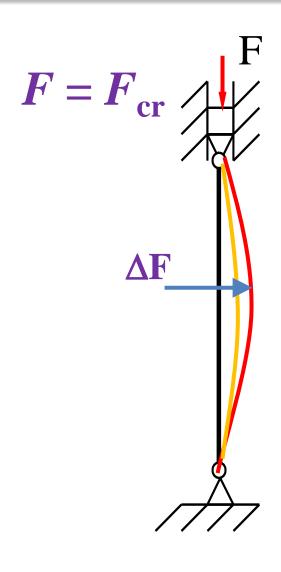




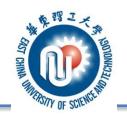
工程师之戒:在魁北克大桥第三次竣工后,加拿大的七大工程学院一起出钱将建桥过程中倒塌的残骸全部买下,并把这些钢材打造成一枚枚戒指,发给每年从工程系毕业的学生。



临界压力的相关因素



- □与压杆长度有关
- □与弹性模量有关
- □与截面面积有关
- □与支承形式有关



欧拉公式

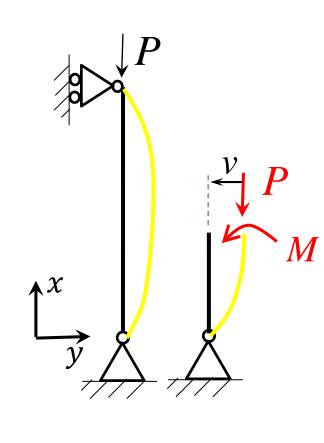
$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2}$$

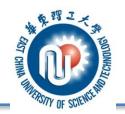
$$M = EI \frac{\mathrm{d}v^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$$

$$M - P(-v) = EI \frac{\mathrm{d}v^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + Pv = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}v^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \frac{P}{EI}v = 0$$

$$v = C_1 \sin\left(\sqrt{P/EI}\,x\right) + C_2 \cos\left(\sqrt{P/EI}\,x\right)$$



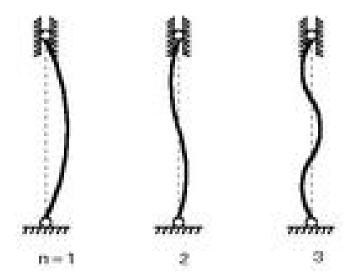


於拉公式

当
$$x=0$$
 时, $v=0$ $\Rightarrow C_2=0$

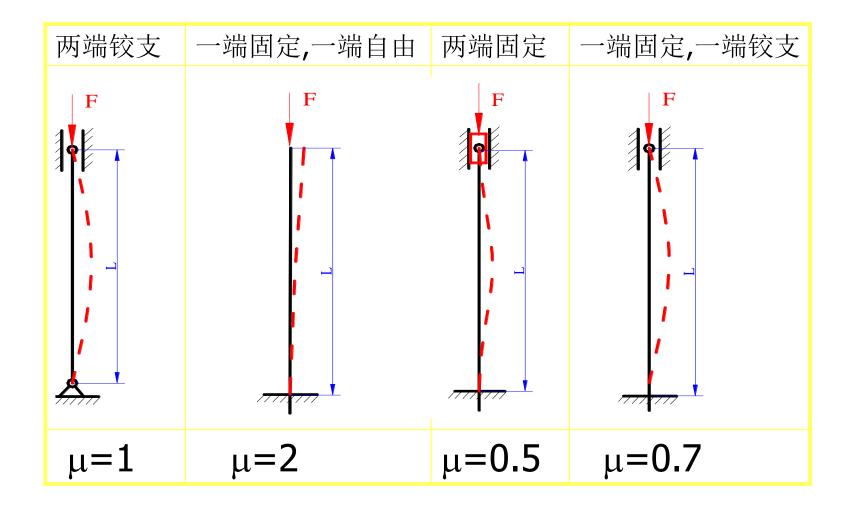
当
$$x = l$$
 时, $v = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}}l\right) = 0$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{P}{EI}} \, l = n\pi \qquad P = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 EI}{l^2}$$

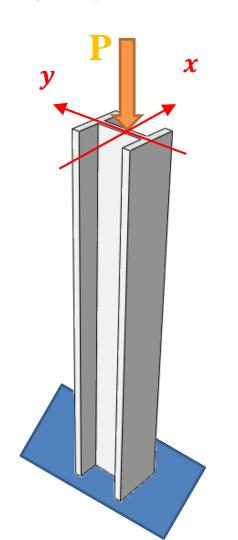




各种支承条件下的µ值



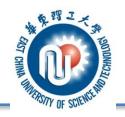
如图所示一端固定、一端自由的工字钢受压杆件,其中 I_x = 2370cm⁴, I_y = 158cm⁴,截面积A = 35.578cm²,梁长1m。材料的弹性模量E = 200GPa,屈服强度为200MPa,求杆件的最大许用压力P。



$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_y}{(\mu l)^2} = 779698N$$

$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{F_{cr}}{A} = 219.15$$
MPa $> \sigma_s$

$$P_{max} = \sigma_s A = 711560N$$



欧拉公式的适用范围

临界应力:
$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{F_{cr}}{A} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2 A}$$

定义截面惯性半径为:
$$i = \sqrt{I/A}$$

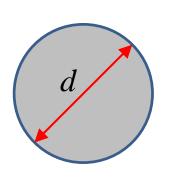
则压杆柔度
$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} = \mu l \sqrt{\frac{A}{I}}$$

简化后的欧拉公式:
$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

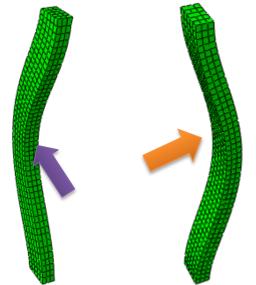


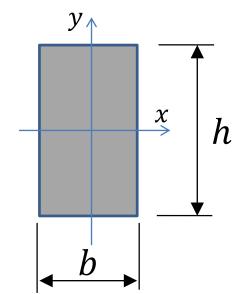
求截面惯性半径i





$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \frac{d}{4}$$





$$i_{x} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{x}}{A}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{12}}$$

$$i_{y} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{y}}{A}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{12}}$$



欧拉公式的适用范围

弹性条件下:
$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \le \sigma_p$$

因此欧拉公式的适用范围为:
$$\lambda \geq \lambda_p = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_p}}$$

Q235钢弹性模量为E=206GPa,比例极限 $\sigma_p=200$ MPa,截面尺寸为 1×1 mm²,求临界失稳长度($\mu=1$)

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} \ge \sqrt{\pi^2 E / \sigma_p} \approx 100$$
 $l \ge \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E I}{A \sigma_p}} \approx 29 \text{ mm}$



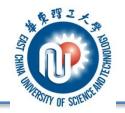
沙 欧拉公式的适用范围

如果 $\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$ 时压杆发生屈服

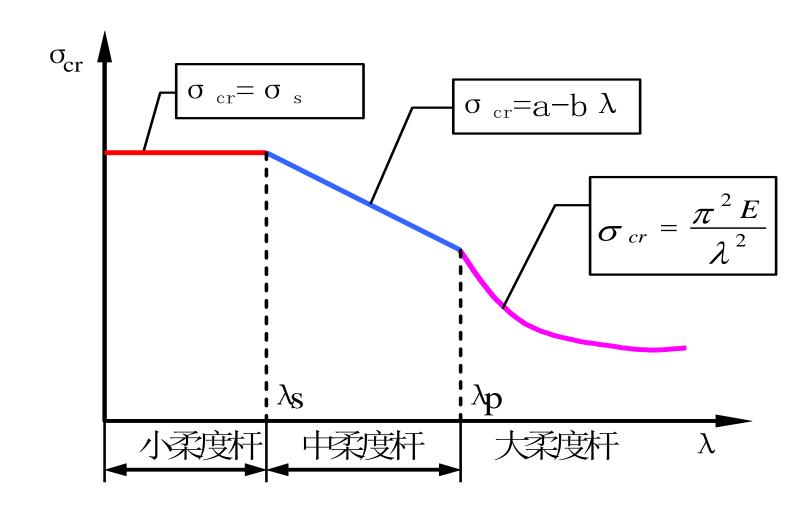
将这时的压杆柔度称为 As

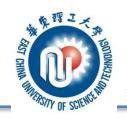
$$\lambda_{S} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^{2}E}{\sigma_{S}}}$$

因此对柔度 $\lambda \leq \lambda_s$ 的压杆, 不存在稳定性问题,而是强度问题。



压杆分类





压杆稳定性条件

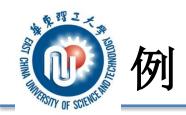
$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} < [\sigma_{cr}]$$

压杆的许可压应力 $[\sigma_{cr}]$

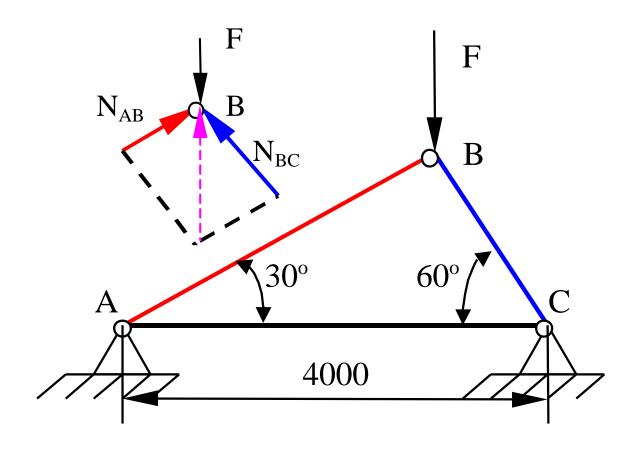
$$[\sigma_{cr}] = \frac{\sigma_{cr}}{n_{cr}} \qquad n_{cr}: 稳定安全系数$$

稳定安全系数与强度安全系数n不同, 还额外考虑了压杆的初弯曲和外载荷偏心等因素,因此稳定安全系数n_{cr}要比 强度安全系数取得搞一些。

$$[\sigma_{cr}] = \phi(\lambda)[\sigma]$$
 φ (λ) : 折减系数



材料为Q235, $[\sigma]$ =160MPa, A、B、C为铰链, 杆件的直径为80mm, 忽略各杆重力, 确定杆件的许可载荷。





解答

$$l_{AB} = 4000 \times \cos 30^{\circ} = 3460 \text{mm}$$

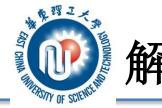
$$l_{BC} = 4000 \times \sin 30^{\circ} = 2000 \text{mm}$$

惯性半径:
$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \frac{d}{4} = 20$$
mm

两端铰支: μ=1

故各杆的柔度:
$$\lambda_{AB} = \frac{\mu l_{AB}}{i} = \frac{3640}{20} = 173$$

$$\lambda_{BC} = \frac{\mu l_{BC}}{i} = \frac{2000}{20} = 100$$



解答

查表6-3

$$\phi_{AB} = 0.235 \Rightarrow [\sigma_{cr}^{AB}] = \phi_{AB}[\sigma] = 0.235 \times 160 = 37.6 \text{MPa}$$

$$\phi_{BC} = 0.6 \Rightarrow [\sigma_{cr}^{BC}] = \phi_{BC}[\sigma] = 0.6 \times 160 = 96 \text{MPa}$$

AB及BC杆的许可载荷为:

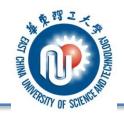
$$F_{cr}^{AB} = 37.6 \times \pi \times 40^2 = 188.9$$
KN

$$F_{cr}^{BC} = 96 \times \pi \times 40^2 = 482.5$$
KN

杆系的许可载荷:

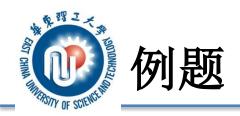
$$[F] = \min\{F_{cr}^{AB}/\sin 30^{\circ}, F_{cr}^{BC}/\cos 30^{\circ}\} = 377.8$$
KN

故杆件的许可载荷为377.78KN



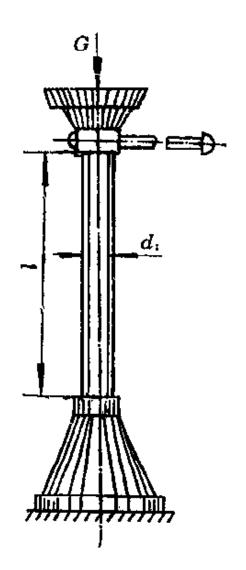
提高压杆稳定性的措施

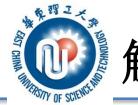
- ▶ 选用E大的材料
- > 选择合理的截面形状
- > 改变压杆的约束条件



已知G=150kN,螺杆根径 $d_1=52mm$,螺杆长500mm,材料Q235A,稳定安全系数 $n_{cr}=4$,试: 1、校核螺杆的稳定性;

2、稳定性不够时的解决办法





解答

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \frac{d}{4} = 13$$
mm

一端固定,一端自由, $\mu=2$

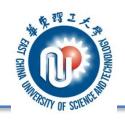
$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} = \frac{2 \times 500}{13} = 76.9 \quad (\lambda_s < \lambda < \lambda_p)$$

$$\sigma_{cr} = a - b\lambda = 304 - 1.12 \times 76.9 = 217.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F_{cr} = \sigma_{cr}A = 462$$
KN

$$F_{max} = \frac{F_{cr}}{n} = \frac{462}{4} = 115.5 < G$$

经校核,该千斤顶螺杆的稳定性不够。



稳定性不足解决办法

- 1两端固定?
- 2减少长度?
- 3 用高强钢?
- 4增加直径?

