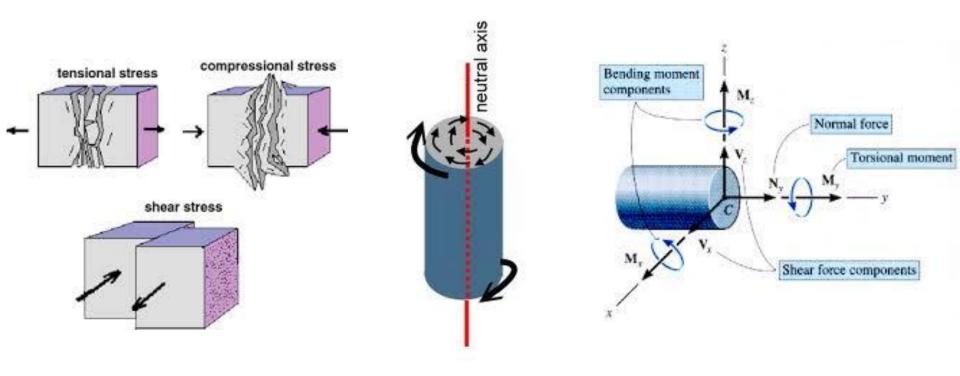
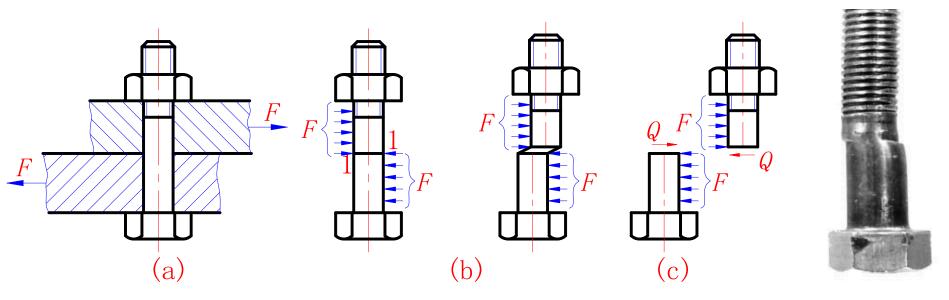
过程设备机械设计基础

5. 剪切与扭转





剪切构件的受力和变形特点

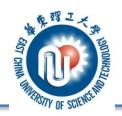


当杆件在两相邻的横截面处有一对垂直于杆轴,但方向相反的横向力作用时,其发生的变形为该两截面沿横向力方向发生相对的错动,此变形称为**剪切变形**。

剪切变形特点:两相邻截面间发生错动

剪切力特点: 合力大小相等、方向相反、作用线距离很小。

1



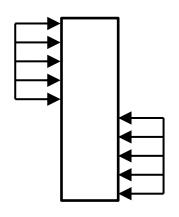
剪切计算及强度条件

假设剪应力 τ 在截面上均匀分布, $\tau = Q/A$

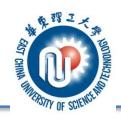
强度条件: $\tau \leq [\tau]$, 其中: $[\tau] = \tau_b/n_b$

对塑性材料: [τ]=(0.6~0.8)[σ]

对脆性材料: $[\tau]=(0.8\sim1.0)[\sigma]$

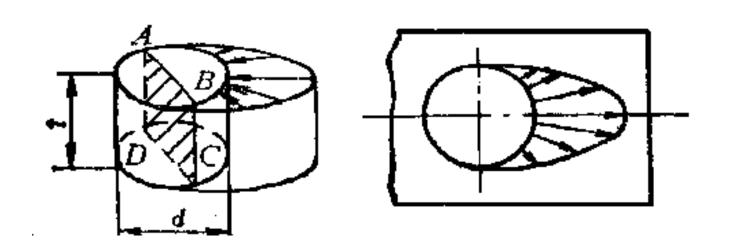


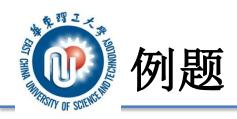




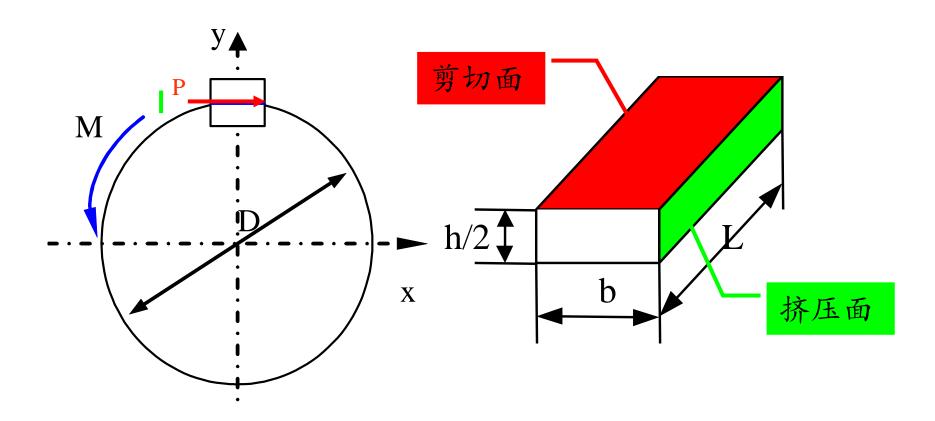
挤压计算和强度条件

假设挤压应力 σ_{jy} 在截面上均匀分布, $\sigma_{jy} = F/A$ 强度条件为: $\sigma_{iy} \leq [\sigma_{iy}]$ 其中: $[\sigma_{iy}] = 1.7 \sim 2.0 [\sigma]$





例已知 $M=720N\cdot m$,D=50mm,选择平键,并校核强度。



解答 Management of Schulter

- 1)查机械零件手册,选出平键的宽度b=16mm,高度h=10mm,长度L=45mm, $[\tau]$ =110MPa, $[\sigma_{iv}]$ =250MPa
- 2) 求外力

$$\sum M_O = 0$$
 $M - P \frac{D}{2} = 0$ $P = \frac{2 \times 720}{50 \times 10^{-3}} = 28800N$

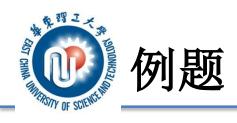
3) 剪切强度校核:

$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{28800}{16 \times 45} = 40MPa < 110MPa$$

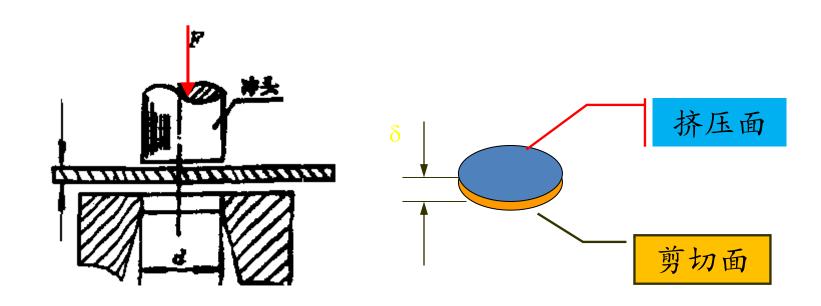
4) 校核挤压强度:

$$\sigma_{jy} = \frac{P_{jy}}{A_{jy}} = \frac{28800}{5 \times 45} = 128MPa < 250MPa$$

校核结果:由于键所受的剪应力和挤压应力均小于许用值,故所选用的平键合适。



冲床的最大冲力F=400kN, 冲头材料的许用应力 $[\sigma_{jy}]$ =440MPa, 被剪切钢板的剪切强度极限 τ_b =360MPa, 求圆孔最小直径 和钢板的最大厚度。





根据挤压条件:

$$\sigma_{jy} \le [\sigma_{jy}]$$

$$\sigma_{jy} = \frac{4F}{\pi d^2} \leq \left[\sigma_{jy}\right]$$

由此可得: d≥34mm

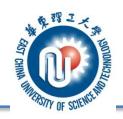
根据剪切条件:

$$\tau \ge \tau_b$$

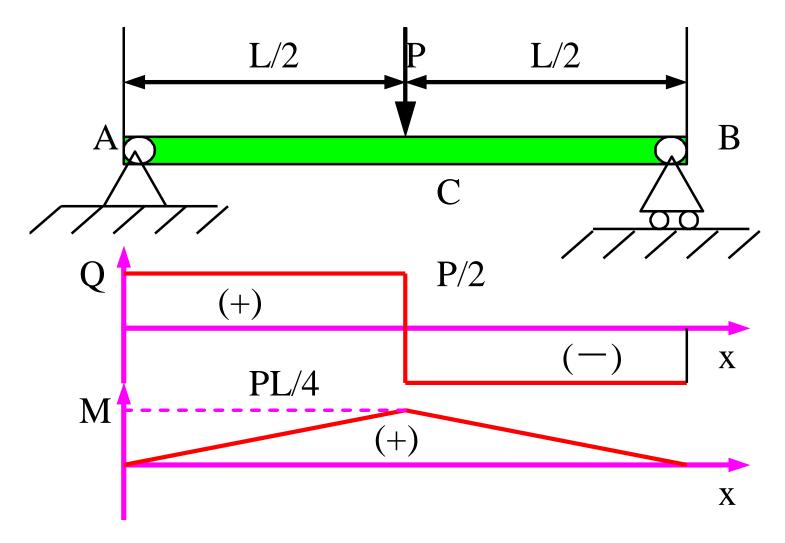
$$\tau = \frac{F}{\pi d\delta} \ge \tau_b$$

由此可得: δ≤10.4mm

该冲床在最大载荷作用下所能冲剪的圆孔最小直径为34mm,所能冲剪钢板的最大厚度为10.4mm



例题: 求截面上正应力与剪应力之比





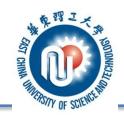
解答

正应力:
$$\sigma = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}PL}{\frac{1}{6}bh^2} = \frac{3}{2}\frac{PL}{bh^2}$$

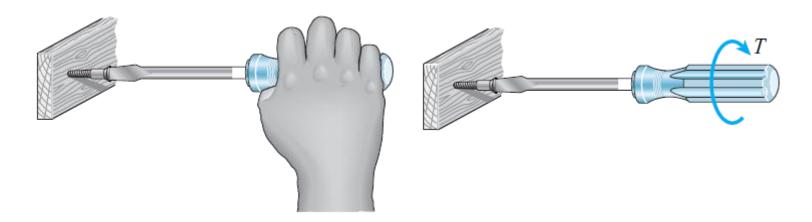
剪应力:
$$\tau = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{\frac{P}{2}}{bh} = \frac{P}{2bh}$$

应力比:
$$\frac{\sigma}{\tau} = \frac{3L}{h}$$

通常L/h > 5, 因此 τ 可忽略不计

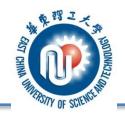


扭转变形的特点

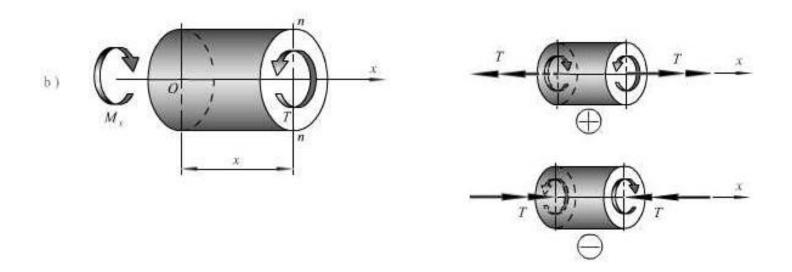


受力特点: 在垂直于杆的轴线作用有一对力偶。

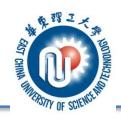
受力变形:杆的截面发生转动。



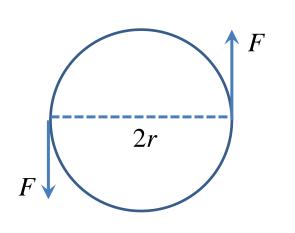
扭矩的正负号规定



用右手螺旋法则将扭矩表示为矢量。如扭矩矢量方向离开截面,扭矩为正;如扭矩矢量的方向指向截面,则扭矩为负。



扭力矩和电机功率间的关系

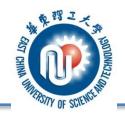


功率
$$P($$
单位/瓦): $P = 2Fv = \frac{M}{r} \frac{2\pi rn}{60} = \frac{\pi nM}{30}$

功率单位为千瓦时:
$$1000P = \frac{\pi nM}{30}$$

$$\mathbb{P}: M = \frac{30000P}{\pi n} \approx 9549 \times \frac{P}{n}$$

M单位为 $N \cdot m$, P为KW, n为每分钟转速 r/\min



沙汽车的驱动力

8代civic1.8的引擎在4300转/分时的输出功率约为78KW,相应的扭矩为

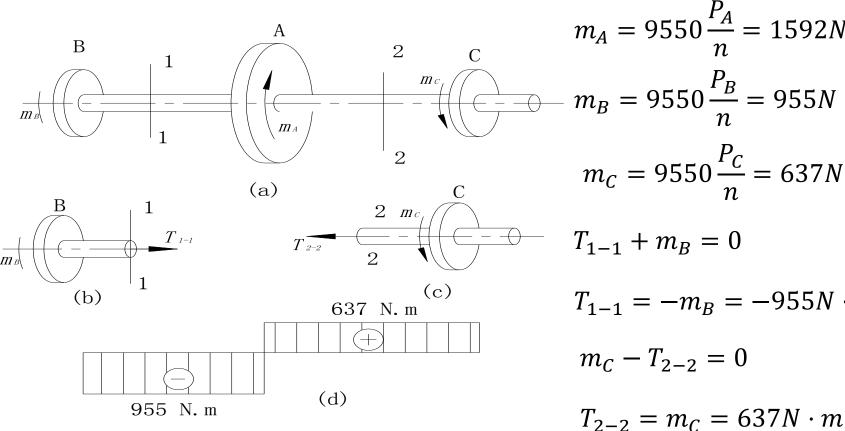
$$M = 9549 \times \frac{P}{n} = 9549 \times \frac{78}{4300} \approx 173.2 \ N \cdot m$$

若轮胎半径为0.3m,则驱动力为

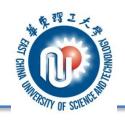
$$Q = \frac{M}{r} = \frac{173.2}{0.3} \approx 577.3 \, N$$



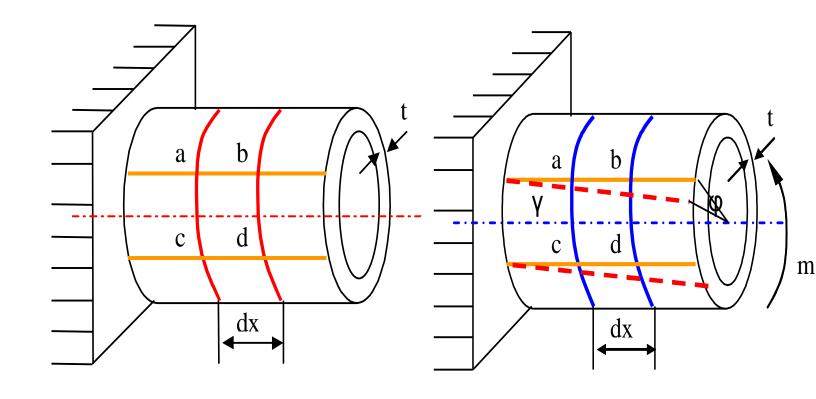
如图5-9所示, 已知轴的转速为n=300rpm, 主动齿轮A输入功 率 P_{Δ} =50kW, 从动齿轮B和C的输出功率分别为 P_{B} =30kW, $P_{c}=20kW$, 求轴上截面1-1, 2-2处的内力。

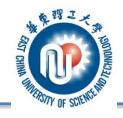


$$m_A = 9550 \frac{P_A}{n} = 1592N \cdot m$$
 $m_B = 9550 \frac{P_B}{n} = 955N \cdot m$
 $m_C = 9550 \frac{P_C}{n} = 637N \cdot m$
 $T_{1-1} + m_B = 0$
 $T_{1-1} = -m_B = -955N \cdot m$
 $m_C - T_{2-2} = 0$



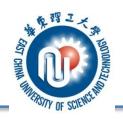
薄壁圆筒扭转





变形特点

- 1. 周向线各自绕圆筒轴线转过一定角度,转过角度不同,圆筒大小形状不变。
- 2. 纵向线成螺旋状, 微体变成平行四边形
- 3. 剪应变(γ): 由于错动而产生的纵向线转动角。
- 4. 扭角(p): 两截面发生相对转动的角度。



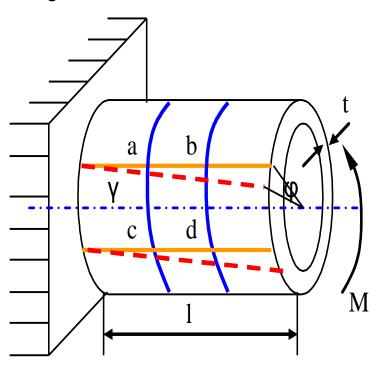
薄壁筒扭转时的应力和变形

因为
$$M = \int_A r\tau dA = \tau \int_0^{2\pi} tr^2 d\theta = 2\pi r^2 t\tau$$

所以
$$\tau = \frac{M}{2\pi r^2 t}$$

剪应变为

$$\gamma = \tan \gamma \approx \frac{r\phi}{l}$$





剪应力互等定律

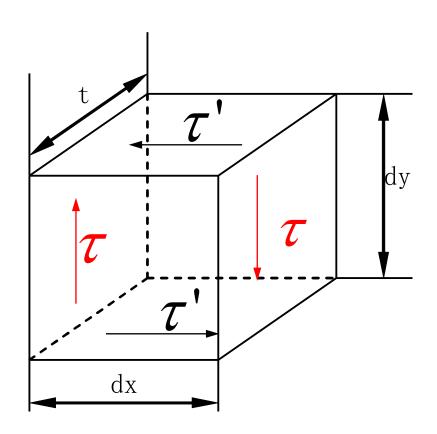
由力偶平衡条件得:

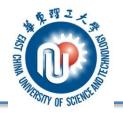
 $(\tau' t dx) dy = (\tau t dy) dx$

从而有:

$$\tau' = \tau$$

剪应力互等定律:在单 元体相互垂直的两个面上,垂直于公共邻边剪 应力数值相等,而他们 的方向或指向邻边或背 离邻边。





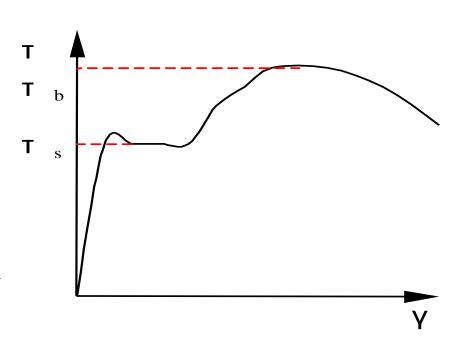
剪切试验

剪切虎克定律:

$$\tau = G\gamma$$

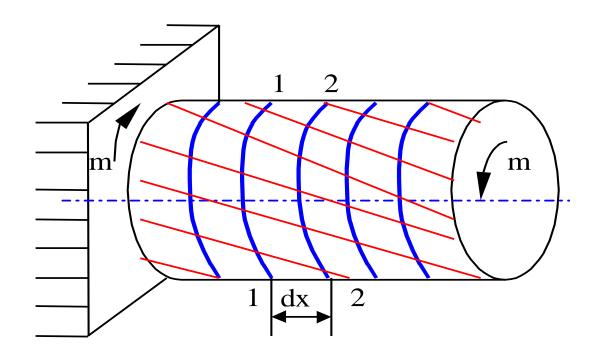
弹性模量、剪切 模量、泊松比之 间的关系:

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

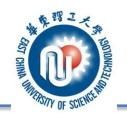




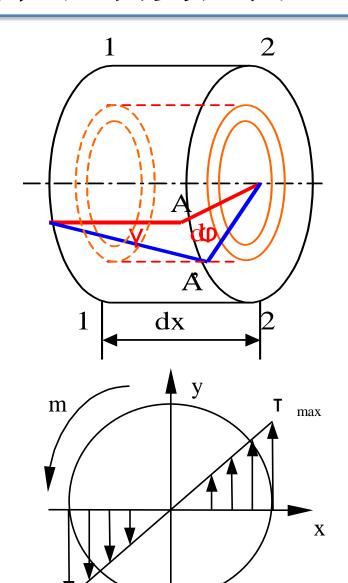
实心圆轴扭转时的应力与变形



刚性平面假设:变形前为圆形截面,变形后仍保持为同样大小的圆形平面且半径仍为直线。



圆轴扭转剪应力

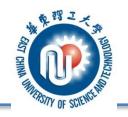


1. 变形几何方程

$$\gamma_{\rho} = \rho \, \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

2. 物理方程

$$\tau_{\rho} = G\gamma_{\rho} = G\rho \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x}$$



沙 圆轴扭转剪应力

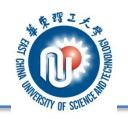
3. 静力平衡关系

由扭矩公式得:
$$M = \int_A \rho \tau_\rho dA = \int_A \rho G \rho \frac{d\phi}{dx} dA$$
$$= G \frac{d\phi}{dx} \int_A \rho^2 dA$$

定义:
$$I_{\rho} = \int_{A} \rho^2 \, \mathrm{d}A$$

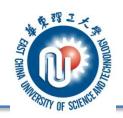
 I_{ρ} 称为截面的极惯性矩:

则:
$$M = GI_{\rho} \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x}$$



》圆轴扭转剪应力

单位扭转角
$$\varphi = \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{M}{GI_{\rho}}$$
 积分后得扭转角 $\phi = \int_{l} \mathrm{d}\phi = \frac{Ml}{GI_{\rho}}$ GI_{ρ} 称为抗扭刚度 剪应力为 $\tau_{\rho} = G\gamma_{\rho} = G\rho \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x} = G\rho \frac{M}{GI_{\rho}} = \frac{M\rho}{I_{\rho}}$ 最大剪应力 $\tau_{\max} = \frac{M\rho_{\max}}{I_{\rho}} = \frac{MR}{I_{\rho}} = \frac{M}{W_{\rho}}$ 式中 $W_{\rho} = \frac{I_{\rho}}{R}$ 称为抗扭截面模量



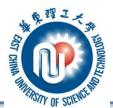
极惯矩和抗扭截面模量的计算

实心圆轴

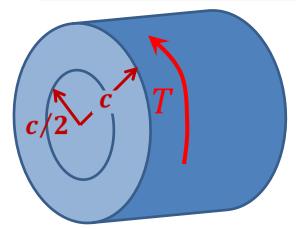
$$I_{\rho} = \int_{A} \rho^{2} dA = \int_{0}^{D/2} \rho^{2} 2\pi \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi D^{4}}{32}$$

空心圆轴

$$I_{\rho} = \int_{A} \rho^{2} dA = \int_{d/2}^{D/2} \rho^{2} 2\pi \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi (D^{4} - d^{4})}{32}$$



实心圆轴的抗弯矩分布



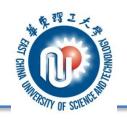
$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{T\rho}{I_{\rho}} \qquad T = \int_{A} \rho \tau_{\rho} dA$$

$$T_{inner} = \int_0^{c/2} \frac{T\rho}{I_{\rho}} \rho \cdot 2\pi \rho d\rho = \frac{T\pi c^4}{32I_{\rho}} = \frac{T}{16}$$

$$T_{outer} = \int_{c/2}^{c} \frac{T\rho}{I_{\rho}} \rho \cdot 2\pi\rho d\rho = \frac{15T\pi c^4}{32I_{\rho}} = \frac{15}{16}T$$

 $T_{outer}/T_{inner} = 15$

实心圆轴中心所承受的载荷远小于外圈承 受的载荷。



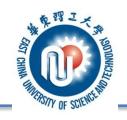
圆轴扭转时的强度和刚度条件

强度条件:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{M}{W_{\rho}} \leq [\tau]$$

其中塑性材料
$$[\tau] = \frac{\tau_s}{n_s}$$
 脆性材料 $[\tau] = \frac{t_b}{n_b}$

圆轴尺寸设计公式
$$W_{\rho} = \frac{\pi D^3}{16} \ge \frac{M}{[\tau]}$$

$$\Rightarrow D \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{16M}{\pi[\tau]}}$$



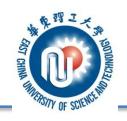
圆轴刚度条件

$$\varphi_{\text{max}} = \frac{M}{GI_{\rho}} \le [\varphi] \text{ rad/m}$$

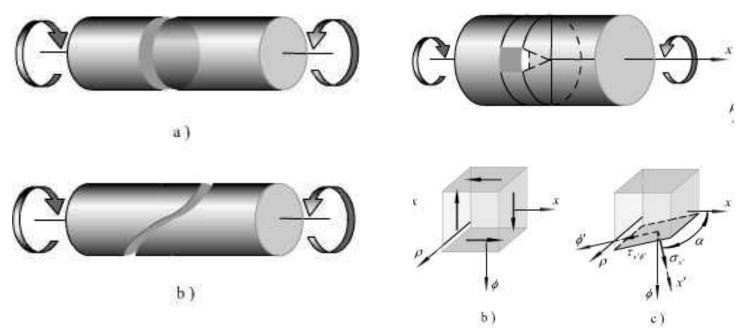
或

$$\varphi_{\text{max}} = \frac{M}{GI_{\rho}} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \le [\varphi]$$
 o/m

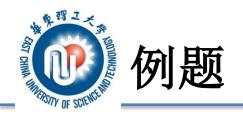
 $[\phi]$ 值根据对机器的要求和工作条件等确定,可查有关手册。对一般轴, $[\phi]$ =0.5~1.0 $^{\rm o}/{\rm m}$ 。



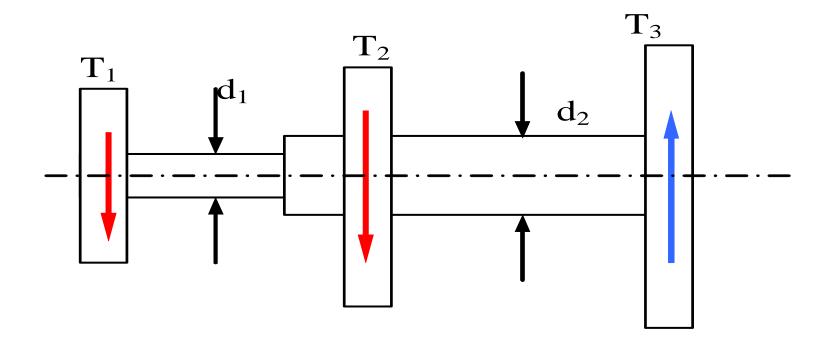
圆轴扭转破坏模式的分析



扭转时的应力情况随截面方向不同而不同。抗剪切的能力比抗拉伸的能力小,就会在最大切应力的截面破坏,例如低碳钢。如果材料抗拉伸能力比抗剪切能力小,就会在最大拉应力的截面破坏,例如灰铸铁。塑性材料往往呈现抗剪切能力比抗拉伸能力弱,脆性材料往往呈现抗拉伸能力比抗剪切能力弱。



阶梯轴 d_1 =40mm, d_2 =70mm,轮3的输入功率30kW,轮1的输出功率为13kW,轴转速为200rpm,轴材料的[τ]=60MPa,G=8×10⁴MPa,许用扭转角[φ_0]=2°/m,试校核轴的强度和刚度。



$$T_1 - T_1 - T_1 + m_{1-1} = 0$$

$$m_{1-1} = -T_1 = -9550 \frac{P_1}{n} = -9550 \times \frac{13}{200}$$

= -620.75 N · m

$$m_{2-2}$$
 T_3 $T_3 + m_{2-2} = 0$

$$m_{2-2} = -T_3 = -9550 \frac{P_3}{n} = -9550 \times \frac{30}{200}$$

$$= -1433.85 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$0.62 \text{KN.m}$$

$$1.43 \text{KN.m}$$

剪应力:
$$\tau_1 = \frac{m_{1-1}}{W_{\rho 1}} = \frac{620.75}{\frac{\pi}{16} \times 0.04^3} = 49.4 \text{ MPa} \le [\tau]$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{m_{2-2}}{W_{\rho 2}} = \frac{1433.85}{\frac{\pi}{16} \times 0.07^3} = 21.3 \text{ MPa} \le [\tau]$$

扭转变形:

$$\phi_1 = \frac{m_{1-1}}{GI_{\rho 1}} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{620.75}{8 \times 10^{10} \times \frac{\pi}{32} \times 0.04^4} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 1.77$$
 °/m $\leq [\phi]$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{m_{2-2}}{GI_{\rho 2}} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{1433.85}{8 \times 10^{10} \times \frac{\pi}{32} \times 0.07^4} \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 0.44$$
 °/m $\leq [\phi]$

经校核:该轴所有截面的剪应力均小于许用剪应力,以及所有截面的扭转变形均小于许用值,因此该轴的强度和刚度均满足使用要求。