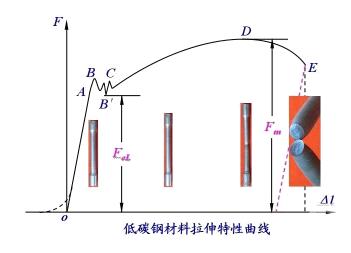
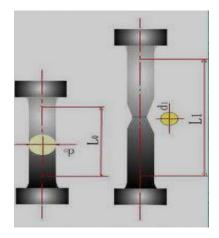
过程设备机械设计基础

3. 拉伸与压缩







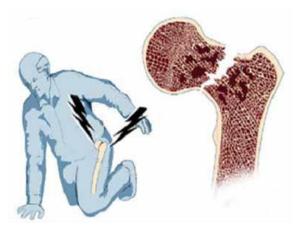


材料安全工作的三个要求

1. 强度要求:抵抗破坏的能力

2. 刚度要求:抵抗变形的能力

3. 稳定性要求:保持原有平衡形状的能力

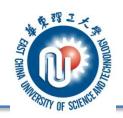






经济性与安全性间的矛盾

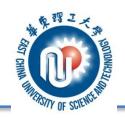




》构件承载能力—强度(strength)



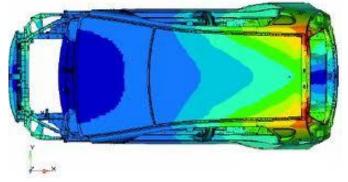
材料在外力作下抵抗永久变形和断裂的能力称为强度。包括抗压强度、抗拉强度、抗弯强度、抗剪强度。



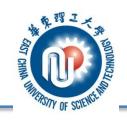
构件承载能力—刚度(stiffness)



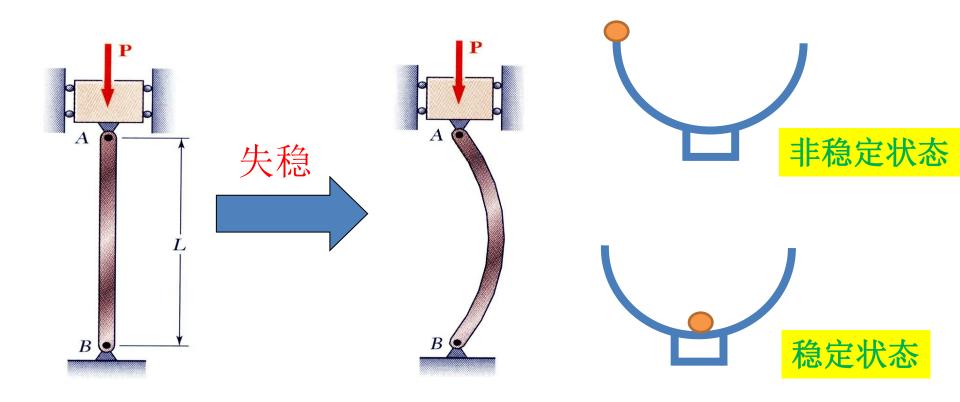




刚度: 材料抵抗变形的能力,即引起单位位移所需的力, 大小和材料的弹模相关。刚度的倒数称为柔度,即单位力 引起的位移。



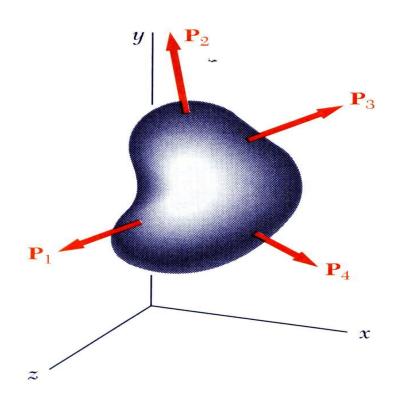
构件承载能力一稳定性(buckling)



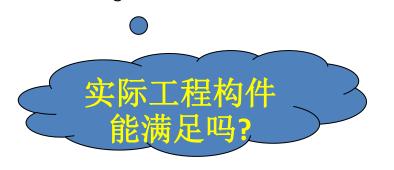
受外力作用下,构件经过一个外部扰动过程仍然能够回到原来的平衡状态,我们称这个构件就是稳定的,否则称不稳定。

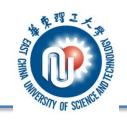


材料力学的基本假定



- •小变形:变形很微小
- •连续均匀:物质结构是密实的、连续的
- •各向同性:材料在各个方向的力学性质都相同



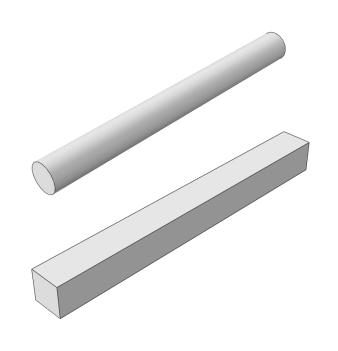


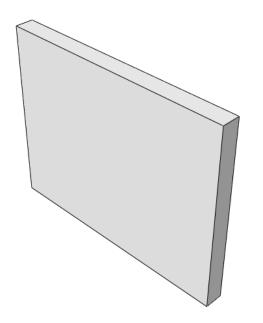
构件类型

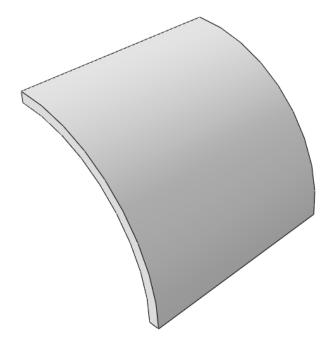
• 杆:纵向尺寸远大于横向尺寸的构件

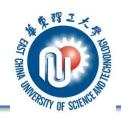
• 板:厚度比其长度和宽度小的多的平面构件

 売:厚度比其长度和宽度小的多,但其几何形状不是平面, 而是曲面的构件

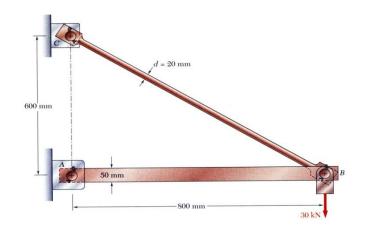




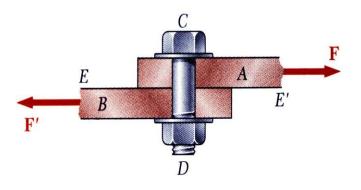




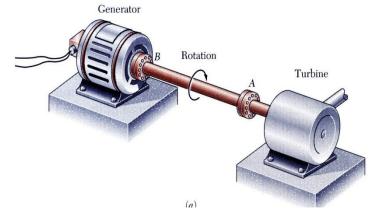
四种基本的变形



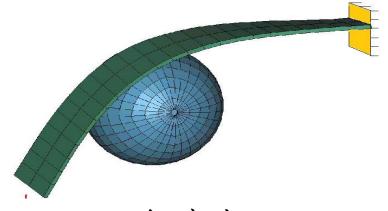
1) 拉-压



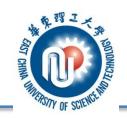
2) 剪切



3) 扭转



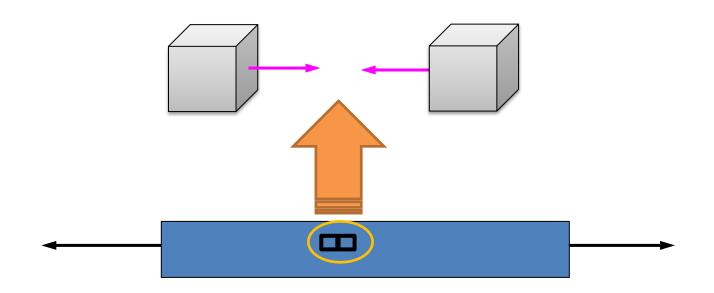
4) 弯曲

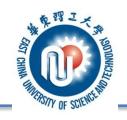


外力和内力

外力: 物体对构件的作用, 如约束反力、主动力

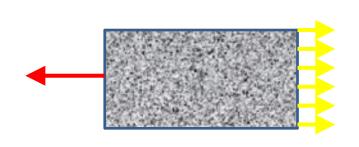
内力:构件一部分与相邻部分之间的相互作用力。拉伸为正,压缩为负

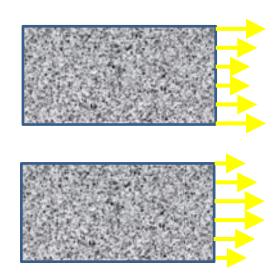




圣维南原理

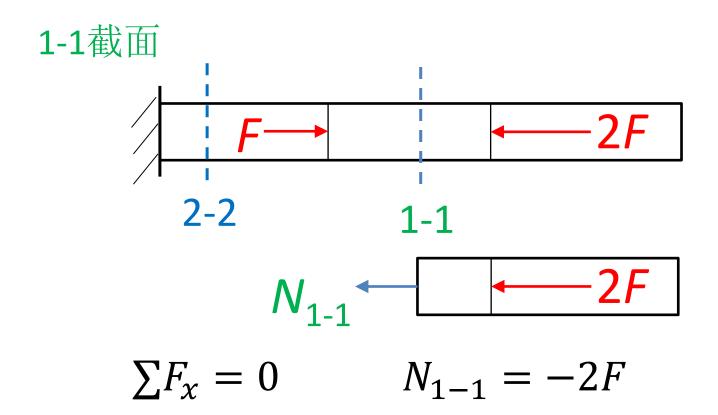
分布于弹性体上一小块面积(或体积)内的载荷所引起的物体中的应力,在离载荷作用区稍远的地方,基本上只同载荷的合力和合力矩有关;载荷的具体分布只影响载荷作用区附近的应力分布。





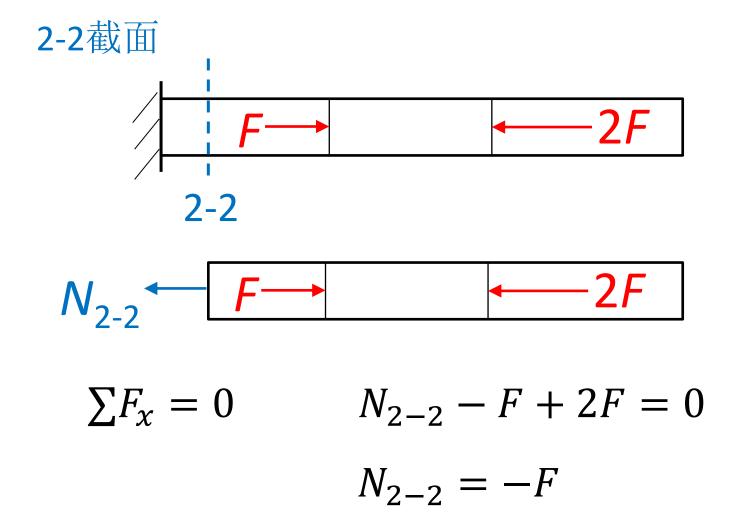


截面法: 假想将杆件切开, 使内力转化为外力, 运用静力平衡条件求出截面上内力的方法。(拉力为正, 压力为负)



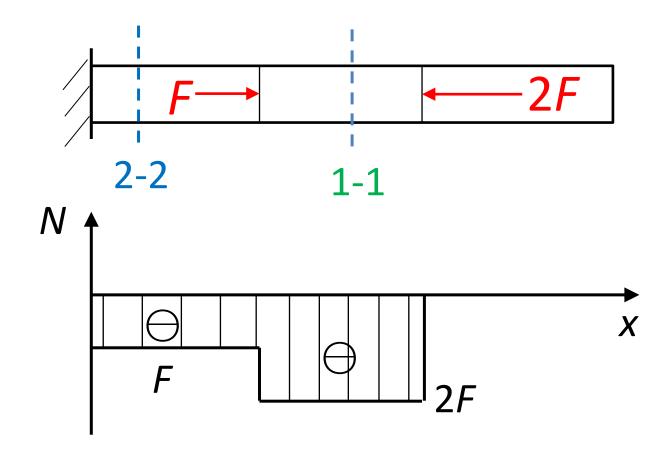


截面法



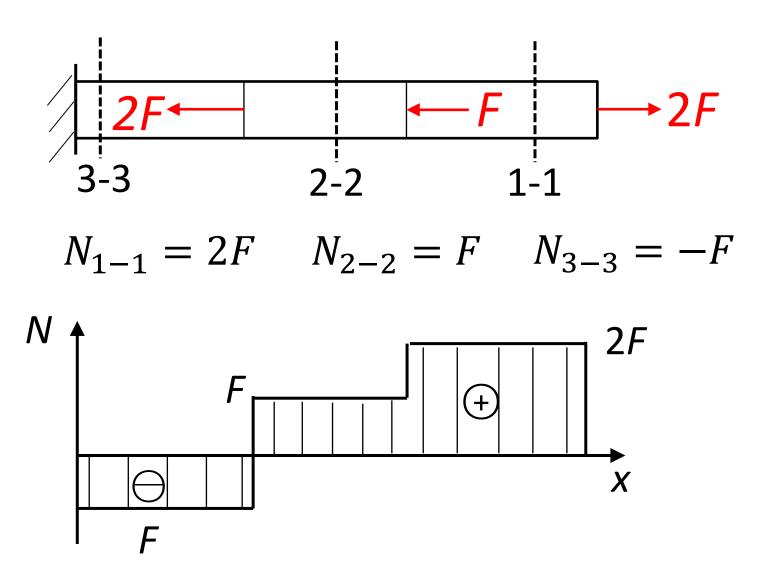


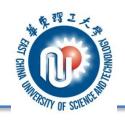
轴力图: 拉力画在轴的上侧, 压力画在轴的下测。



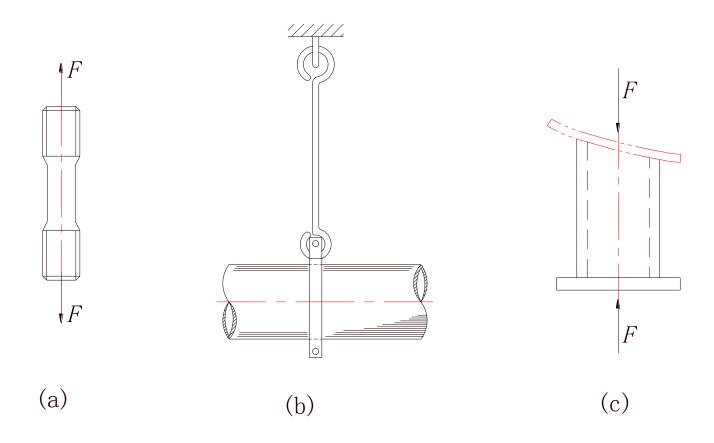


軸力图

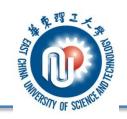




应力的基本概念

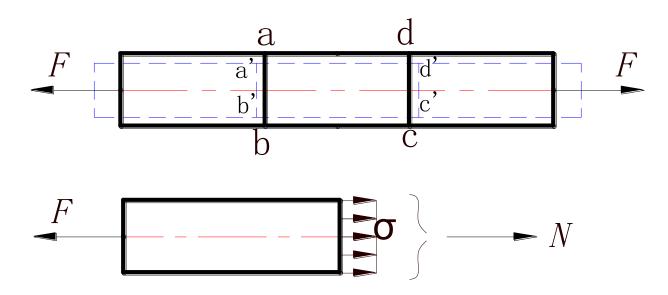


外力大小并不能判断杆件的受力程度,单位面积上的内力 大小才能衡量构件的受力强弱



严面截面假设

变形前后,横截面轮廓线ab(a'b')和cd(c'd')始终为直线,且垂直于杆轴线



应力的定义
$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{F}{A}$$

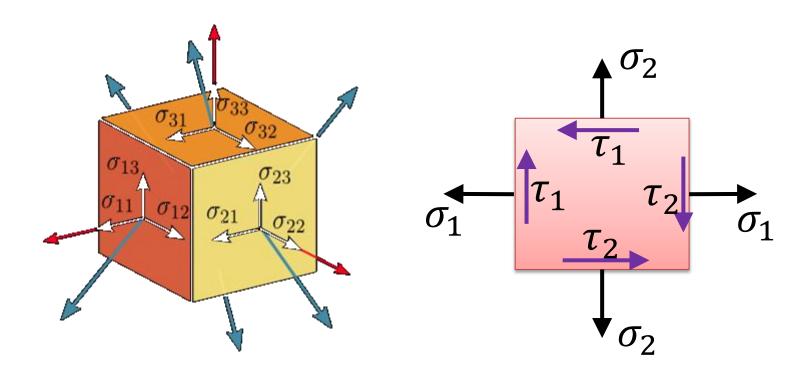
正值为拉应力,负值为 压应力

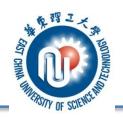
国际单位: 帕斯卡 Pa



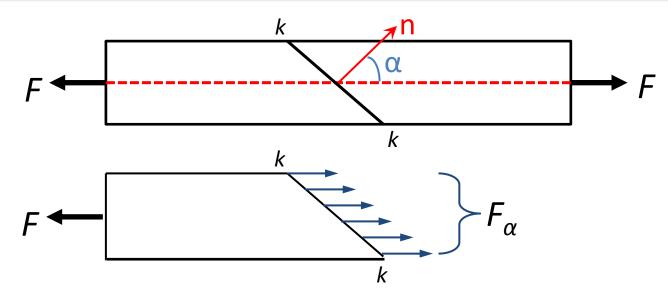
正应力和剪应力

- ▶ 应力方向与截面垂直为正应力 σ
- ► 应力方向与截面平行为剪应力 T

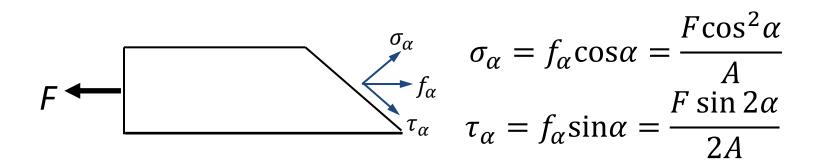




直杆拉伸时斜截面上的应力

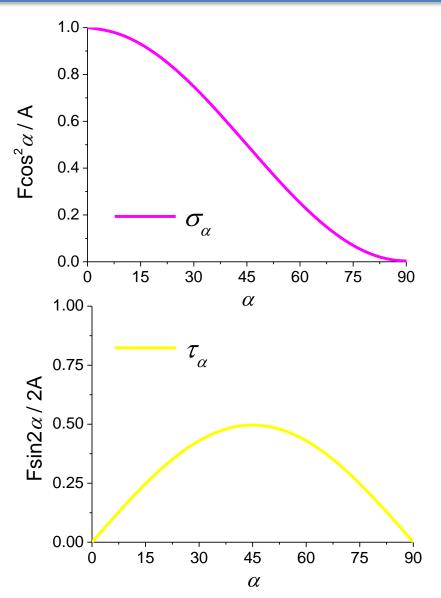


以 f_{α} 表示斜截面k-k上的应力 $f_{\alpha} = \frac{F_{\alpha}}{A_{\alpha}} = \frac{F\cos\alpha}{A}$

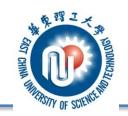




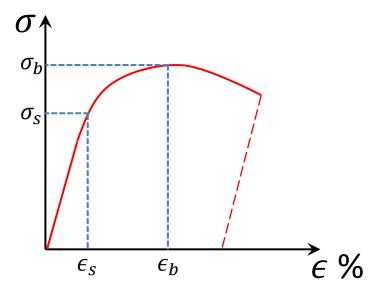
斜截面上应力的特点

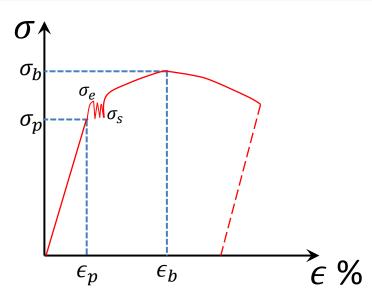


- $(1) \alpha = 0$ 时,斜截面k-k 垂直于轴线, σ_{α} 达到最 大值,而 $\tau_{\alpha} = 0$
- $(2) \alpha = 45$ °时, τ_{α} 达到最大值, $\tau_{\alpha} = \sigma/2$
- $\begin{array}{ll} (3) \ \alpha = 90^{\circ} \ \text{H} \ , \quad \sigma_{\alpha} = \tau_{\alpha} \\ = 0 \end{array}$



强度条件





危险应力 σ^0 : 构件开始破坏时的应力

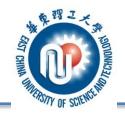
强度条件: $\sigma_{max} < \sigma^0$

考虑实际情况及必要强度储备取,许用应力[σ]:

 $[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma^0}{n} \qquad n : \text{安全系数}$

脆性材料: $[\sigma] = [\sigma_b]/n_b$ 塑性材料: $[\sigma] = [\sigma_b]/n_b$

强度条件: $\sigma_{max} \leq [\sigma]$



杆件的三类强度计算

对于杆件

$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{N}{A} \le [\sigma]$$

取许用应力[σ]的理由:

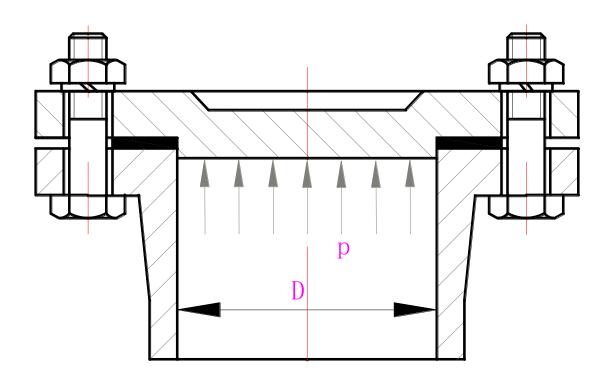
- 1. 补偿构件实际工作情况与设计计算时所设想的条件不 一致
- 2. 必要的强度储备

根据强度条件可完成三件工作:

- 1. 强度校核: $\sigma_{max} \leq [\sigma]$
- 2. 截面设计: $A \ge N/[\sigma]$
- 3. 确定许用工作载荷: $N_{max} \leq [\sigma]A$



气缸盖用根径为20mm的8个螺栓与气缸体联接,如图所示。螺栓材料的许用应力 $[\sigma]=100$ Mpa,气缸体内径 $D_i=600$ mm,试求气缸内允许的最大压力p(不考虑螺栓的预紧力)





每个螺栓横截面积为:
$$a = \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.02^2}{4} = 3.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2$$

每个螺栓的许可轴力为: $F \leq [\sigma]a = 100 \times 10^6 \times 3.14 \times 10^{-4}$ = 3.14×10^4 N

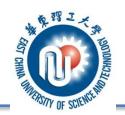
8个螺栓所承受的总载荷为: $F_{max} = 8F = 8 \times 3.14 \times 10^4$ = 2.512×10^5 N

即气缸盖所受最大载荷为2.512×10⁵N

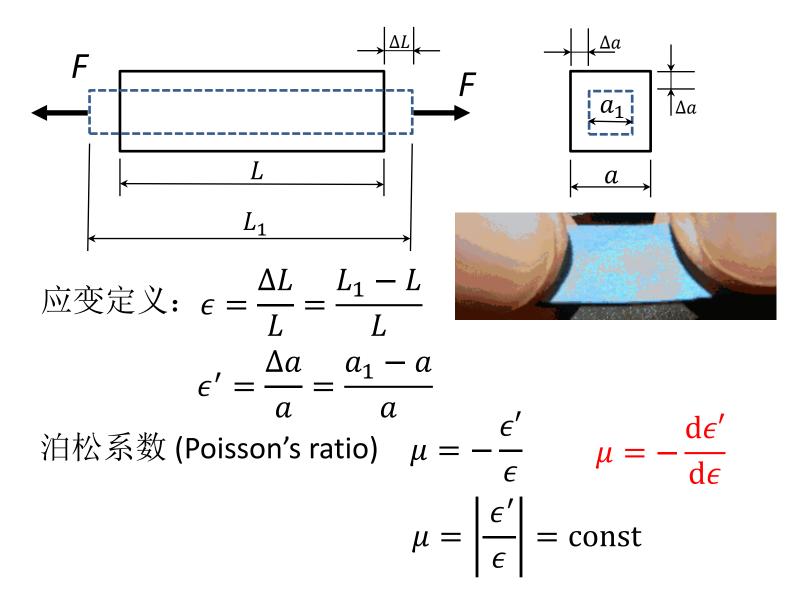
气缸盖的受力面积为:
$$A = \frac{\pi D_i^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.6^2}{4} = 0.2826 \text{ m}^2$$

因此,缸内最大允许的压力为:

$$p = \frac{F_{max}}{A} = \frac{2.512 \times 10^5}{0.2826} = 8.889 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$



》泊松系数





变形前后的体积变化

$$\mu = -\frac{\mathrm{d}\epsilon'}{\mathrm{d}\epsilon} = -\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}a}{a}}{\frac{dL}{L}}$$

$$\int_{L}^{L+\Delta L} \mu \frac{dL}{L} = -\int_{a}^{a-\Delta a} \frac{\mathrm{d}a}{a}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)^{-\mu} = 1 - \frac{\Delta a}{a}$$

$$\mu \ln \frac{L + \Delta L}{L} = -\ln \frac{a - \Delta a}{a}$$

$$- 阶近似得$$

$$1 - \mu \frac{\Delta L}{L} \approx 1 - \frac{\Delta a}{a}$$

$$\mu \approx \frac{\frac{\Delta a}{a}}{\frac{\Delta L}{L}}$$
变形前后体积分别为 $V = La^2$

$$V + \Delta V = (L + \Delta L)(a - \Delta a)^2$$

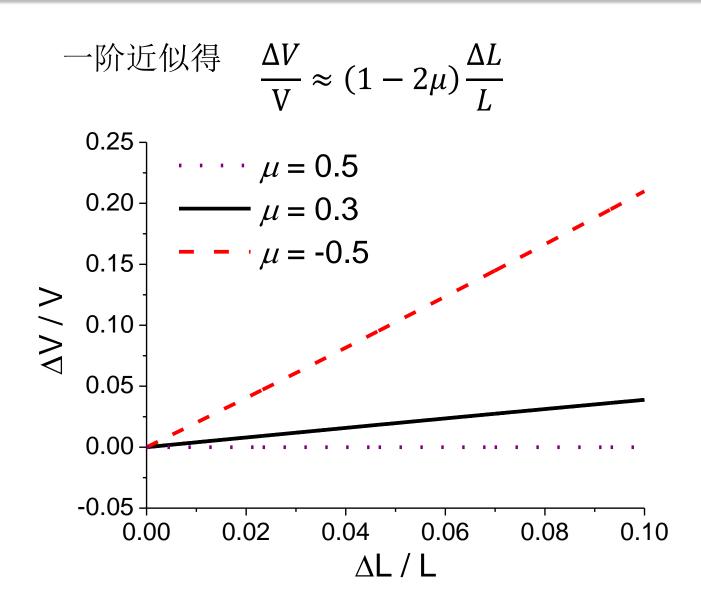
$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{(L + \Delta L)(a - \Delta a)^2 - La^2}{La^2}$$

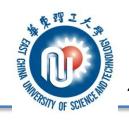
$$= \left(1 + \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\Delta a}{a}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)^{1-2\mu} - 1$$

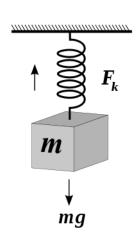


变形前后的体积变化





》虎克定理(Hooke's Law)



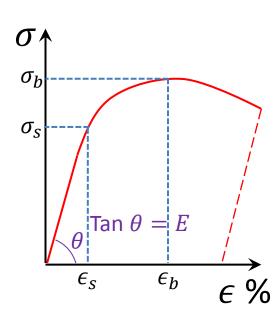
物理中 $F = K\Delta x$

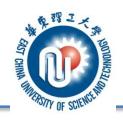
将上式两边除以截面积A,则:

$$\frac{F}{A} = \frac{K\Delta l}{A} = \frac{Kl}{A} \cdot \frac{\Delta l}{l}$$
 因为 $\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$ $\epsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l}$

$$\Leftrightarrow E = \frac{Kl}{A} \implies \sigma = E\epsilon$$

E 称为材料的弹性模量(杨氏模量),表示材料抵抗弹性变形的能力。

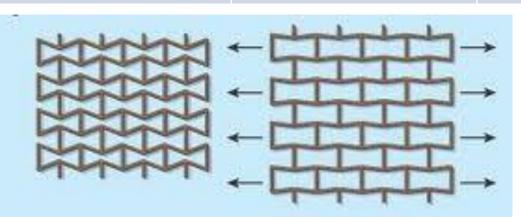




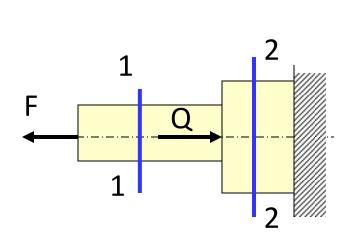
常用材料的弹性模量和泊松比

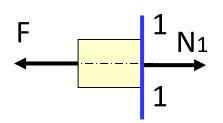
材料	拉(压)弹性模量E ×10 ⁵ MPa	剪切弹性模量G ×10 ⁵ MPa	泊松比μ
碳钢	1.96 ~ 2.16	0.795 ~ 0.835	0.24 ~ 0.28
灰铸铁	0.79 ~ 1.57	0.441	0.23 ~ 0.27
铜及其合金	0.73 ~ 1.57	0.39 ~ 0.45	0.31 ~ 0.42
铝合金	0.71	0.26 ~ 0.27	0.33
橡胶	0.00078		0.47

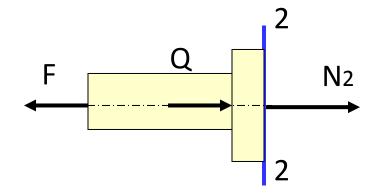
负泊松比材料 (内凹多胞材料)



已知F=10N, Q=15N, $A_1=10$ mm², $A_2=20$ mm², $l_1=1$ m, $l_2=0.5$ m,材料弹性模量E=2x10⁵ MPa,求各杆应力、应变和杆的总伸长。







解:
$$N_1 = F = 10$$
N
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A_1} = 1$$
MPa
$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{E} = 5 \times 10^{-6}$$

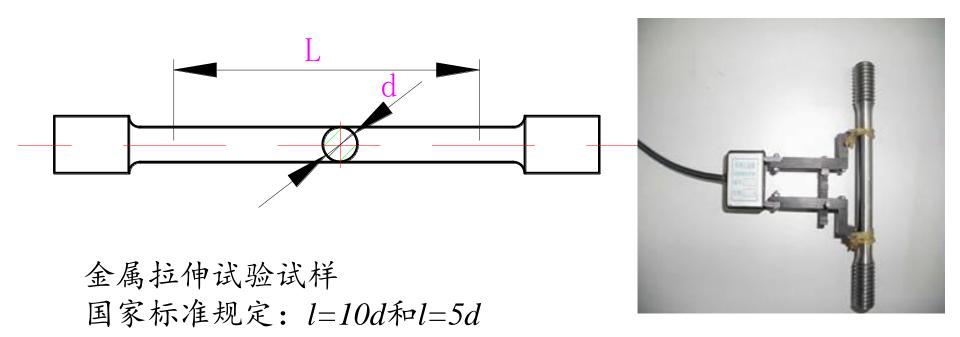
$$\Delta L_1 = \frac{N_1 l_1}{EA_1} = \epsilon_1 l_1 = 5 \times 10^{-6}$$
M
$$N_2 = F - Q = -5$$
N
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A_2} = -0.25$$
MPa
$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{\sigma_2}{E} = -1.25 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\Delta L_2 = \frac{N_2 l_2}{EA_2} = \epsilon_2 l_2 = -6.25 \times 10^{-7}$$
m
$$\Delta L = \Delta L_1 + \Delta L_2 = 4.375 \times 10^{-6}$$
m



材料的力学性能

材料的强度及测定(GB228-2002)



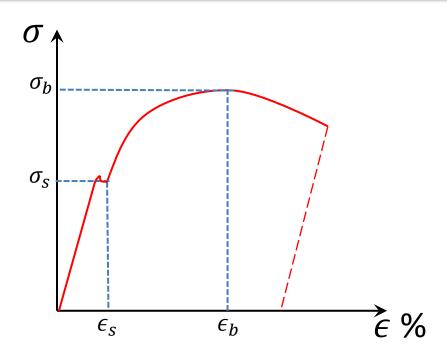


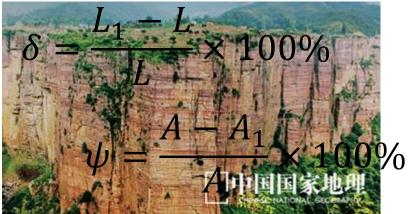
拉伸时应力与应变曲线

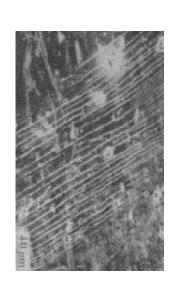


延伸率

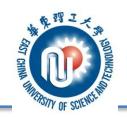
断面收缩率



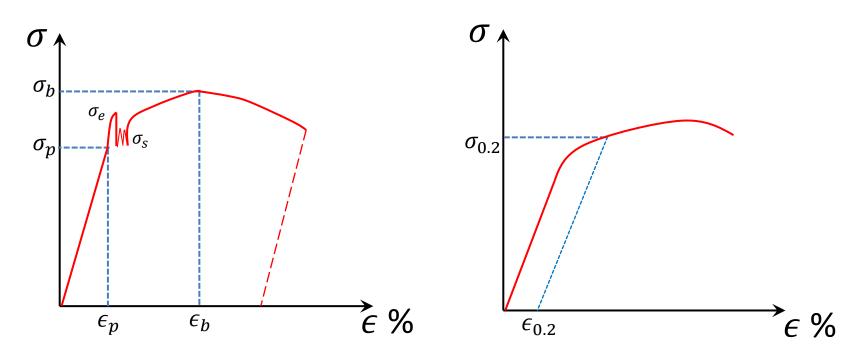








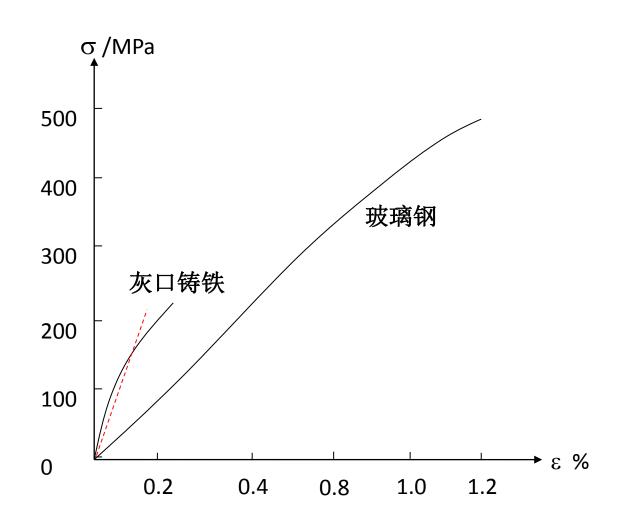
材料的拉伸曲线

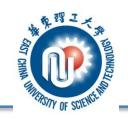


比例极限(proportional limit) σ_p 弹性极限(elastic limit) σ_e 屈服强度(yield strength) σ_s 抗拉强度(断裂强度 breaking strength) σ_b

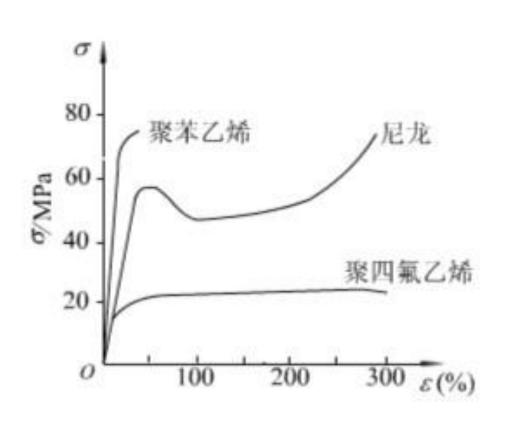


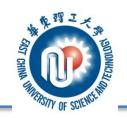
脆性材料拉伸应力应变曲线



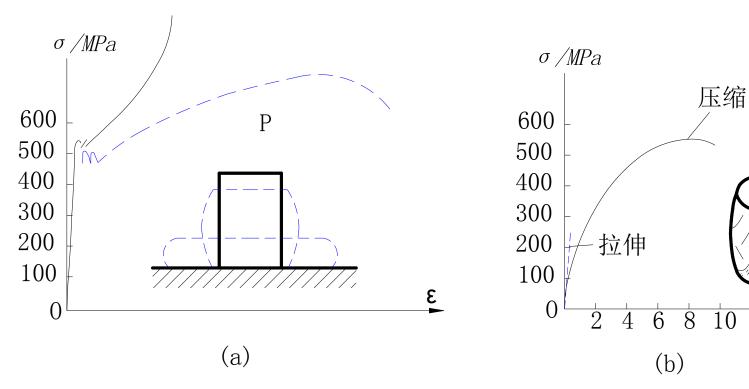


高分子材料的拉伸曲线

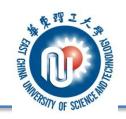




压缩时的应力应变曲线



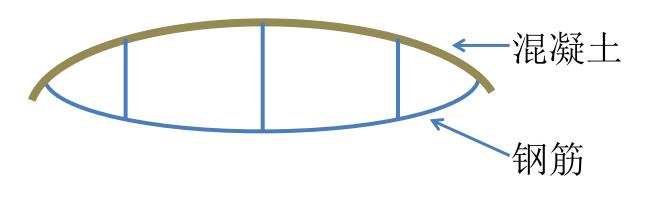
- 对于塑性材料不作压缩试验, 屈服应力可直接引用拉伸 试验结果
- 对于脆性材料,抗压强度比抗拉强度高许多,因此常用于制造承受压力的构件



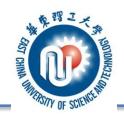
鱼腹梁结构



浦东机场候机 厅屋顶结构

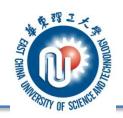


为什么要设计成这样 的结构,从受力角度 看混凝土上承受什么 力?钢筋承受什么力?

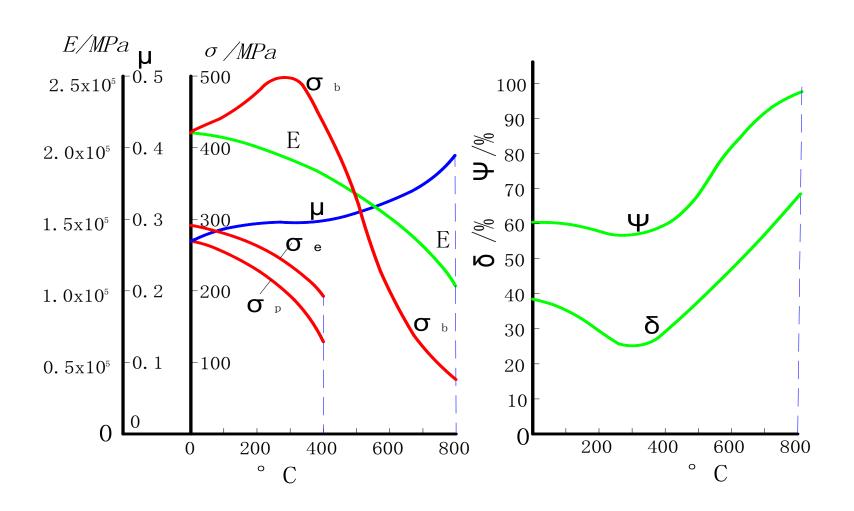


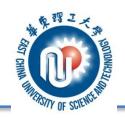
材料的其它力学性能指标

前面所测试的材料强度实际上只有在实验室条件下测得的,工程构件的受力是多样和复杂的,其受力可能为外载应力、变形应力和交变应力,材料的强度还与温度等因素存在密切的关系。

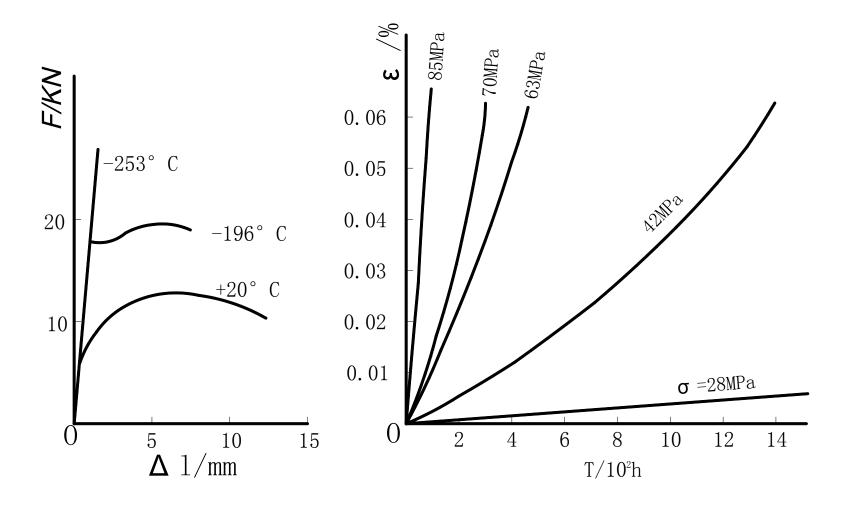


与温度相关的材料性能



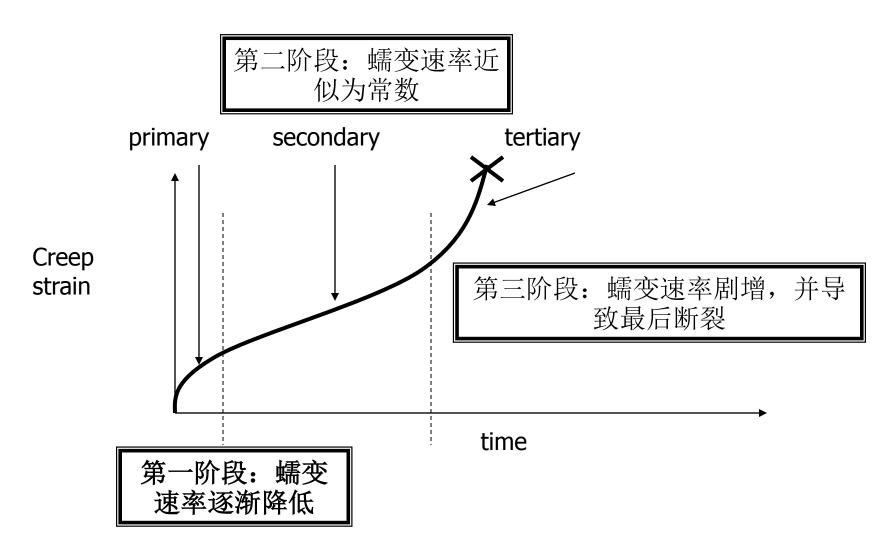


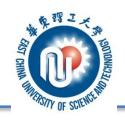
高温/低温下的材料性能



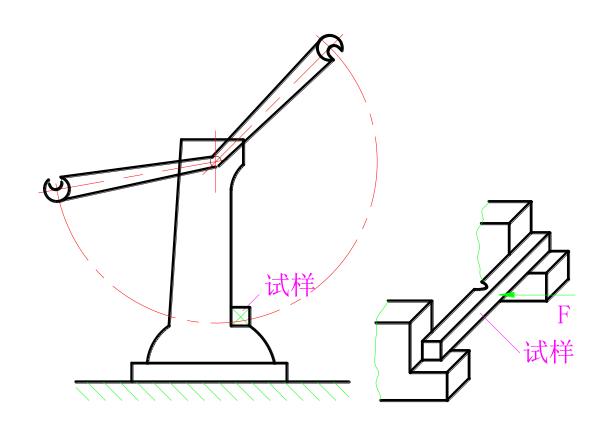


蠕变变形的三个阶段

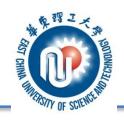




材料的其它力学性能指标一冲击



国标《GB/T 229-2007夏比摆锤冲击试验方法》



材料的其它力学性能指标一硬度

硬度表示其它物体对它表面局部压入的能力。

早在1822年, Friedrich mohs提出用10种矿物来衡量世界上最硬的和最软的物体, 这是所谓的摩氏硬度计。

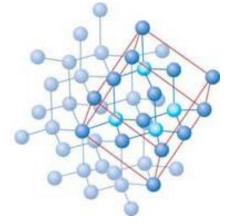
1) 滑石 2) 石膏 3) 方解石 4) 萤石 5) 磷灰石6) 正长石 7) 石英8) 黄玉 9) 刚玉 10) 金刚石

硬度不是一个简单的物理概念,而是材料弹性、塑性、强度和韧性等力学性能的综合指标。。

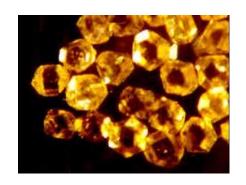


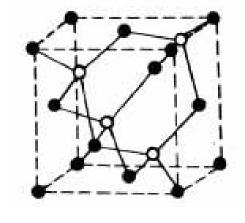
最硬的材料



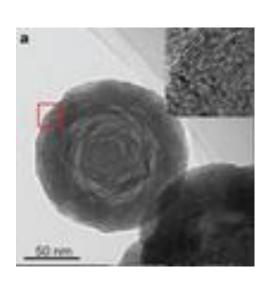


• 金刚石C

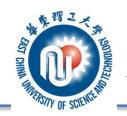




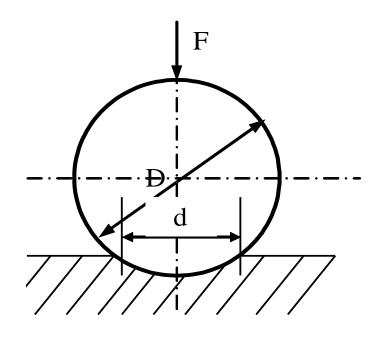
c-BN



纳米孪晶 结构立方 氮化硼 Nature, 2013



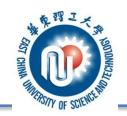
布氏硬度



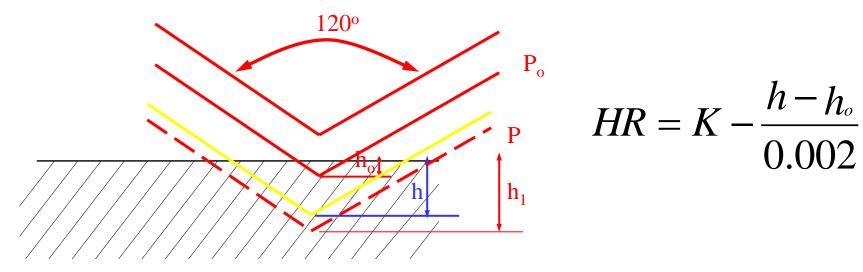
$$HB = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{\frac{\pi D}{2} (D - \sqrt{D^2 - d^2})}$$

布氏硬度:单位压痕表面积A上所 承受的平均压力

瑞典工程师T.A.Brinell于1900年提出。布氏硬度测量法适用于铸铁、非铁合金、各种退火及调质的钢材,不宜测定太硬、太小、太薄和表面不允许有较大压痕的试样或工件。



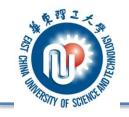
洛氏硬度



由美国人Rockwell于1919年提出。用120°金刚石圆锥体或硬度钢球做压头,根据试样的压痕深度来表示硬度高低。

当被测样品过小或者布氏硬度(HB)大于450时,就改用洛氏硬度计量。

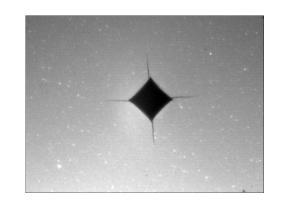
常用的有HRA、HRB、HRC三个等级



维氏硬度

由英国科学家维克斯首先提出。以一定的负荷,将相对面夹角为136°的方锥形金刚石压入材料表面,保持规定时间后,用测量压痕对角线长度,再按公式来计算硬度的大小。它适用于较大工件和较深表面层的硬度测定

$$HV = \frac{0.204Fsin(136^{\circ}/2)}{d^2} = \frac{0.1891F}{d^2}$$



显微硬度:小载荷的维氏硬度,实验载荷比维氏硬度实验低一、二个数量级,压痕在微米量级

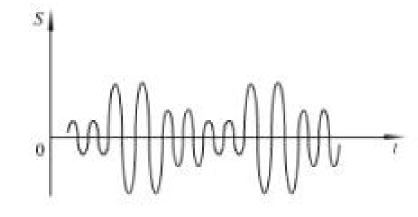


材料的其它力学性能指标一疲劳

材料或构件在长期交变载荷持续作用下产生裂纹,直至失效或断裂的现象叫做疲劳。

疲劳强度决定于:

- 1. 交变应力的最大值 σ_{max}
- 2. 循环次数, N
- 3. 交变应力的特征

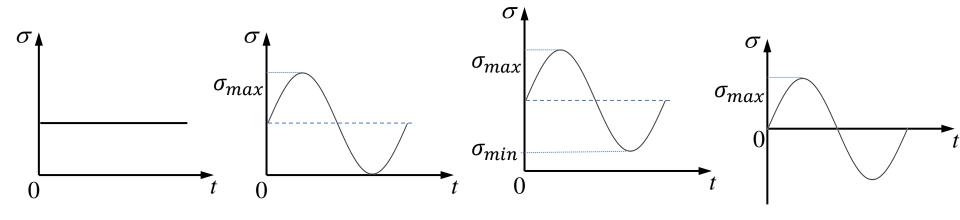


循环特性:
$$r = \frac{\sigma_{min}}{\sigma_{max}}$$

应力幅值:
$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_{max} - \sigma_{min}}{2}$$

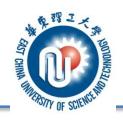


典型的疲劳循环

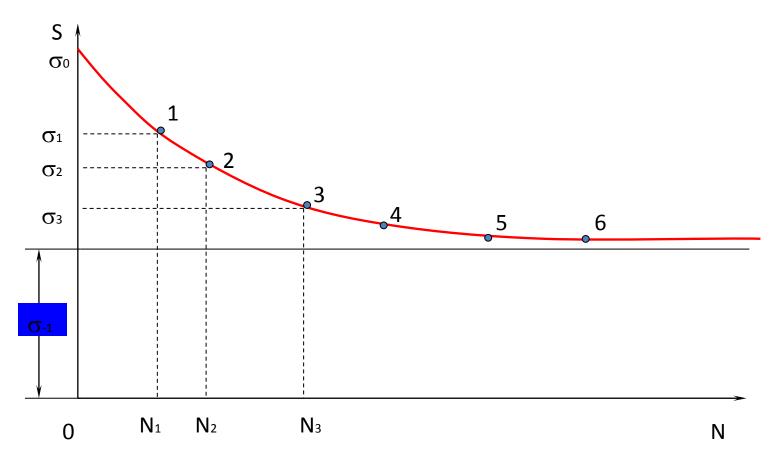


$$r = 1$$
 $r = 0$ $\sigma_a = 0$ $\sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{2}$

$$r = \sigma_{min}/\sigma_{max}$$
 $r = -1$
 $\sigma_{a} = \frac{\sigma_{max} - \sigma_{min}}{2}$ $\sigma_{a} = \sigma_{max}$



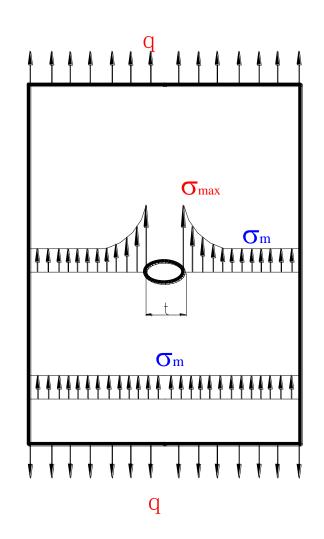
》材料的疲劳曲线(S-N曲线)



107次应力循环所对应的应力值称为疲劳极限(或持久极限)



应力集中的表达

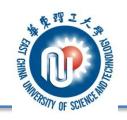


应力集中系数的定义:

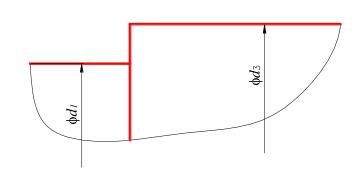
$$k = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma}$$

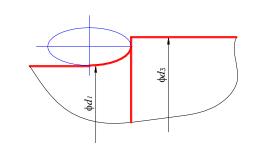
应力集中系数的表达:

$$k = 1 + 2\frac{a}{b} = 1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{\rho}}$$

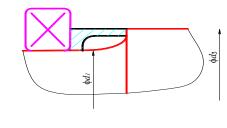


如何降低应力集中

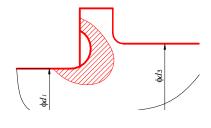






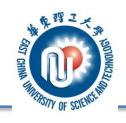


局部加强孔边(间隔环)

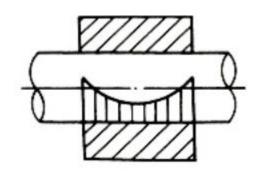


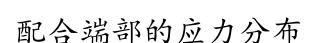
沉割槽

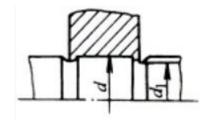
为避免应力集中造成构件破坏,可采取消除尖角、改善构件外形、局部加强孔边以及提高材料表面光洁度等措施



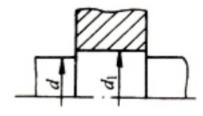
如何降低应力集中



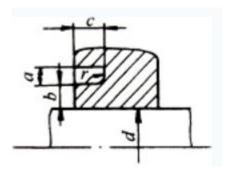




轴上开减载槽



增大配合处直径



穀端开减载槽

降低应力集中增加疲劳寿命;对材料表面作喷丸、辊压、氧化等处理,以提高材料表面的疲劳强度