# 切变模量 实验报告

姓名:涂婳 学号: PB22020603 班级: 22级物理学院4班 日期: 2023年5月18日

## 实验背景

由物质结构理论出发计算出的断裂强度值,比实际值大几个数量级。这个重大矛盾迫使科学家提出了位错理论来解释实验现象。后来人们在电子显微镜下观察到了位错的形成和运动,证实了这种理论。切变模量作为表征材料位错性质的宏观量,反映出了物质微观结构的特点。

## 1.实验目的

用扭摆来测量金属丝的切变模量。

学习利用公式计算不确定度,舍去次要变量,限制误差范围,从而设计实验过程,提高实验精度的设计思想。

# 2.实验原理

将钢丝视作细长的圆柱体,其半径为R,长度为L。将其上端固定,而使其下端面发生扭转。扭转力矩使圆柱体各截面小体积元均发生切应变。在弹性限度内,切应变 $\gamma$ 正比于切应力 $\tau$ :  $\tau$ = $G\gamma$ 

这是剪切胡克定律,比例系数G即材料的切变模量。

切应变 $\gamma = R \frac{d\varphi}{d!} (\varphi$ 为下端面转角,  $\gamma$ 为小柱体侧面转角)

钢丝内部半径为 $\rho$ 处,切应变为 $\gamma_{\rho} = \rho \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$ 

依据胡克定律,得该切应变产生的恢复力矩为 $2\pi G 
ho^3 rac{d arphi}{d l} d 
ho$ 

积分得总恢复力矩 $M=\frac{\pi}{2}GR^{4\frac{\phi}{I}}$ ,即得G。

为求钢丝扭力矩,D为扭转模量, $M=D\varphi$ ,从而 $G=rac{2DL}{\pi B^4}$ ,又有转动定律 $M=I_0rac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2}$ 

得简谐运动方程, $T_0=2\pi \frac{I_0}{D}$ 

由于扭摆圆盘上带有夹具,难以操作和计算,故可改用金属环测量

圆环转动惯量:  $I_1 = \frac{1}{2} m (r_{\text{pl}}^2 + r_{\text{pl}}^2)$ 

得切变模量

$$G = rac{4\pi Lm(r_{
ho_{\!\!1}}^2 + r_{
ho_{\!\!1}}^2)}{R^4\left(T_1^2 - T_0^2
ight)}$$

### 3.思考题

1、本实验是否满足γ<<1的条件?

切应变:

$$\gamma = R \frac{\varphi}{L} = \frac{0.000773 \times 1.5\pi}{2 \times 0.418} = 0.00436$$

本实验满足γ<<1的条件。

- 2、为提高测量精度,本实验在设计上作了哪些安排?在具体测量时又要注意什么?
- 一,实验安排

1.选取合适仪器测量不同物理量。实验所用的测量仪器的测量误差均不大于实验对测量不确定度的要求,在满足此条件的基础上,选用操作最为方便的实验仪器。

例如:钢卷尺的B类不确定度约1-2mm,与金属丝长度相比,相对误差数量级约为 $10^{-2}$ ,满足对于测量不确定度的要求。若使用游标卡尺等高精度测量仪器,不仅操作复杂而且量程不够,故选取卷尺为好。

而钢丝直径仅有约0.7mm,螺旋测微器B类不确定度约0.004mm,满足测量不确定度要求,可以较精准地测量微小量。

- 2.通过不确定度传递公式,用区分主要误差和次要误差的思路,将次要误差限制在主要误差的1/5以内,初步测定转动周期时间,从而确定实验所需的周期数,提高测量精度
- 3.在旋转速度最大时作为计时点,便于确定计时点,使测量误差减小
- 4.将主要误差多次测量,次要误差测量一次(周期测量两次,以避免计数失误)
- 二,测量注意事项
- 1.在使用螺旋测微器时,需在测量前读取零点误差
- 2.使用螺旋测微器时,先旋转大旋钮,靠近被测物体,再旋转小旋钮直至发出咔咔声
- 3.测量周期时,使用标定物标定旋转速度最大位置
- 4.转动时,将金属环对称放置,旋动中间部位而非边缘使金属环转动,初始角度适当取大,调整圆盘稳定后再计时

## 4.数据记录

# 扭摆法测量钢丝的切变模量

根据不确定度传递性公式, 实验设计如附件

取 $n_0$ 为35, $n_1$ 为50

螺旋测微器测金属丝直径d

零点修正: 0.003mm

数据类型/测量次数	_	=	Ξ	四	五	六	t	平均值
钢丝直径d/mm	0.778	0.776	0.775	0.776	0.779	0.770	0.775	0.776

表1: 金属丝直径 原始数据表

卷尺测金属丝长度L: 41.80cm

游标卡尺测内直径 $d_{
m h}$ : 7.946cm; 外直径 $d_{
m h}$ : 10.054cm

m=494.8g

时间:  $T_{01} = 75.90s$ ,  $T_{02} = 75.92s$ , 均值为75.91s;  $T_{11} = 170.57s$ ,  $T_{12} = 170.39s$ , 均值为170.48s

# 分析与讨论

# 1.数据处理与误差分析

金属丝长度,内直径,外直径圆环质量,时间的不确定度

金属丝长度L

B类标准不确定度:钢卷尺: $\Delta_B=0.2cm$ 

$$u_B = \frac{\Delta_B}{C} = \frac{0.2}{3} = 0.067cm$$

 ${\rm P=0.950}, k_p=1.96$ 

展伸不确定度:  $U_p = \sqrt{(rac{k_{0.95}\Delta_B}{C})^2} = 0.073$ 0cm

综上,金属丝长度为 L= $(0.418\pm0.000730)m$  (P=0.950)

内直径

B类标准不确定度:游标卡尺: $\Delta_B=0.02mm$ 

$$u_B=rac{\Delta_B}{C}=rac{0.02}{3}=0.0067mm$$

 ${\rm P=0.950}, k_p=1.96$ 

展伸不确定度:  $U_p = \sqrt{(rac{k_{0.95}\Delta_B}{C})^2} = 0.00730$ mm

综上,内直径为 L=(0.07946 $\pm 0.00000730$ )m (P=0.950)

外直径

B类标准不确定度:游标卡尺:  $\Delta_B=0.02mm$ 

$$u_B = \frac{\Delta_B}{C} = \frac{0.02}{3} = 0.0067mm$$

 ${\rm P=0.950}, k_p=1.96$ 

展伸不确定度:  $U_p = \sqrt{(rac{k_{0.95}\Delta_B}{C})^2} = 0.00730$ mm

综上,内直径为 L=(0.10054 $\pm 0.00000730$ )m (P=0.950)

圆环质量

B类标准不确定度: 
$$\Delta_B = \sqrt{\Delta_{\%}^2 + \Delta_{\%}^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + 0.5^2}\,\mathrm{g} = 1.118\,\mathrm{g}$$

$$u_B = \frac{\Delta_B}{C} = \frac{0.02}{3} = 0.373g$$

$$P=0.950, k_p=1.96$$

展伸不确定度: 
$$U_p=\sqrt{(rac{k_{0.95}\Delta_B}{C})^2}$$
=0.730g

综上,圆环质量为 m=(494.8 $\pm 0.730$ )g (P=0.950)

时间t0

B类标准不确定度: 
$$\Delta_B=\sqrt{\Delta_{\%}^2+\Delta_{\%}^2}=\sqrt{0.0005^2+0.01^2}\,\mathrm{s}=0.01\,\mathrm{s}$$

$$u_B = \frac{\Delta_B}{C} = \frac{0.01}{3} = 0.0033s$$

 $P=0.950, k_p=1.96$ 

展伸不确定度: 
$$U_p = \sqrt{(rac{k_{0.95}\Delta_B}{C})^2} = 0.0065s$$

综上,时间 $t_0$ 为 $t_0 = (75.91 \pm 0.0065)s$  (P=0.950)

时间

B类标准不确定度: 
$$\Delta_B=\sqrt{\Delta_{\%}^2+\Delta_{\pitchfork}^2}=\sqrt{0.0005^2+0.01^2}\,\mathrm{s}=0.01\,\mathrm{s}$$

$$u_B = \frac{\Delta_B}{C} = \frac{0.01}{3} = 0.0033s$$

 ${\rm P=0.950}, k_p=1.96$ 

展伸不确定度: 
$$U_p = \sqrt{(rac{k_{0.95}\Delta_B}{C})^2} = 0.0065s$$

综上,时间 $t_1$ 为 $t_1$ =(170.48 $\pm 0.0065$ )s (P=0.950)

#### 金属丝直径不确定度

平均值: 
$$\overline{f}=rac{0.778+0.776+0.775+0.776+0.779+0.775}{7}=0.776mm$$
 (中间结果多保留一位)

标准差:
$$\sigma=\sqrt{rac{\sum_{i=1}^n(x_i-\overline{x}^2)}{n-1}}$$
=0.0029mm

A类不确定度: \$u\_A=\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}=\frac{0.0029}{\sqrt{7}}=0.0011mm \$ (P=95%)

t分布下的A类标准不确定度: (为获得与无穷次测量相同的置信概率,扩大置信区间。)

$$u_t = t_p imes u_A = t_p rac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 2.46 imes rac{0.0026}{\sqrt{7}} = 0.0027mm$$
 (P=95%) (不确定度保留两位有效数字)

B类标准不确定度:螺旋测微器:  $\Delta_B=0.004mm$ 

$$u_B = \frac{\Delta_B}{C} = \frac{0.004}{3} = 0.0013mm$$

合成标准不确定度: 
$$U_p = \sqrt{(u_A)^2 + (u_B)^2} =$$
 0.0017mm

((t因子对
$$u_A$$
修正后):  $U_p = \sqrt{(u_t)^2 + (u_B)^2} =$ 0.0030mm)

P=0.950,
$$k_p = 1.96$$

展伸不确定度: 
$$U_p = \sqrt{(t_{0.95}u_A)^2 + (rac{k_{0.95}\Delta_B}{C})^2} =$$
  $=$  0.0037mm

因游标卡尺的零点修正为0.003mm, 即0.000003m

综上,金属丝直径为 d= $(0.000773\pm0.0000037)m$  (P=0.950)

#### 最终结果

#### 扭转模量

$$D = \frac{\pi^2 m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{2T_1^2 - 2T_0^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 0.4948 \left(0.07946^2 + 0.10054^2\right)}{2 \times 3.4096^2 - 2 \times 2.1689^2} \, \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 5.79 \times 10^{-3} \, \text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

扭转模量的展伸不确定度

$$\begin{split} U_{D,P} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial m} U_{m,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial d1} U_{d1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial d2} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial t1} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial D}{\partial t0} U_{t0,P}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi^2 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2} U_{m,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 d_1 m}{-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2} U_{d1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 d_2 m}{-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{4\pi^2 m t_1 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t0,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 d_2 m}{-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 d_2 m}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t0,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 d_2 m}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t0,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t0,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t0,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{\left(-2t_0^2 + 2t_1^2\right)^2} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\pi^2 m t_0 \left(d_1^2 +$$

综上, 扭转模量为

$$D = (5.79 \times 10^{-3} \pm 4.51 \times 10^{-5}) \mathrm{kg \cdot m^2/s^2}, P = 0.95$$

切变模量

$$G = \frac{16\pi Lm(d_{|\varsigma}^2 + d_{|\varsigma}^2)}{d^4\left(T_1^2 - T_0^2\right)} = \frac{16\pi \times 0.418 \times 0.4948 \times \left(0.07946^2 + 0.10054^2\right)}{0.00077557^4 \times \left(3.4096^2 - 2.1689^2\right)} \, \text{kg/(m \cdot s^2)} = 6.82 \times 10^{10} \, \text{kg/(m \cdot s^2)}$$

切变模量G的延伸不确定度

$$\begin{split} U_{G,P} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial L} U_{L,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial m} U_{m,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial d1} U_{d1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial d2} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial d} U_{d,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial t1} U_{t1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial t0} U_{t0,P}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{16\pi m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^4 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{L,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{16\pi L \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^4 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{m,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{32\pi L d_1 m}{d^4 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d1,P}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{32\pi L d_2 m}{d^4 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L m \left(d_1^2 + d_2^2\right)}{d^5 \left(-t_0^2 + t_1^2\right)} U_{d2,P}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{64\pi L$$

$$G = (6.82 imes 10^{10} \pm 2.79 imes 10^{9})~kg/(m \cdot s^2)$$
 ,  $~P = 0.95$