# RubberProperty

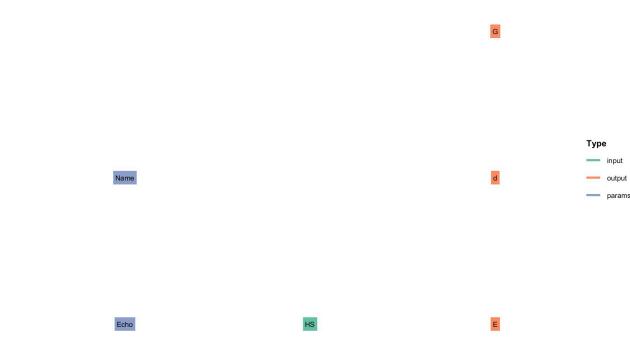
Xie Yu

## 1 介绍

RubberProperty通过硬度估算橡胶的材料属性。

## 2 类结构

#### **Object Structure**



### 输入 input:

• Hs: 邵氏硬度

#### 参数 params:

• Name : 名称

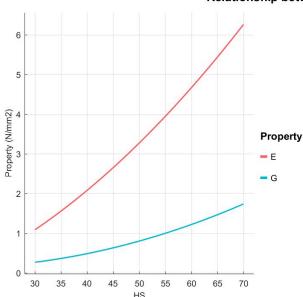
#### 输出 output:

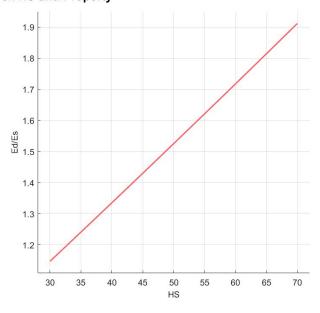
G:剪切模量d:动静比E:弹性模量

### 3 案例

```
E=NaN(41,1);
1
 2
    d=NaN(41,1);
    G=NaN(41,1);
    HS=(30:70)';
 4
 5
    for i=30:70
      inputRubber.HS=i;
 6
      paramsRubber= struct();
 7
 8
      obj1=method.Rubber.RubberProperty(paramsRubber, inputRubber);
9
      obj1=obj1.solve();
      E(i-29,1)=obj1.output.E;
10
      G(i-29,1)=obj1.output.G;
11
12
      d(i-29,1)=obj1.output.d;
13
    end
    X1={HS;HS};
14
15
    Y1={E;G};
16
    Color{1,1}='E';
17
    Color{2,1}='G';
    g(1,1)=Rplot('x',X1,'y',Y1,'color',Color);
18
19
    g(1,1)=geom\_line(g(1,1));
    g(1,1)=set_axe_options(g(1,1),'grid',1);
20
    g(1,1)=set_names(g(1,1),'column','Origin','x',"HS",'y','Property
21
    (N/mm2)','color','Property');
    g(1,2)=Rplot('x',HS,'y',d);
22
23
    g(1,2)=geom\_line(g(1,2));
24
    g(1,2)=set_axe_options(g(1,2), 'grid', 1);
    g(1,2)=set_names(g(1,2),'column','Origin','x',"HS",'y','Ed/Es');
25
    g=set_title(g,'Relationship between HS and Property');
26
27
    figure('Position',[100 100 1000 500]);
28
   draw(g);
```

#### Relationship between HS and Property





# 4 参考文献

[1] 轨道车辆转向架橡胶弹性元件应用技术