

第11章

应力及应变分析强度理论

工程力学





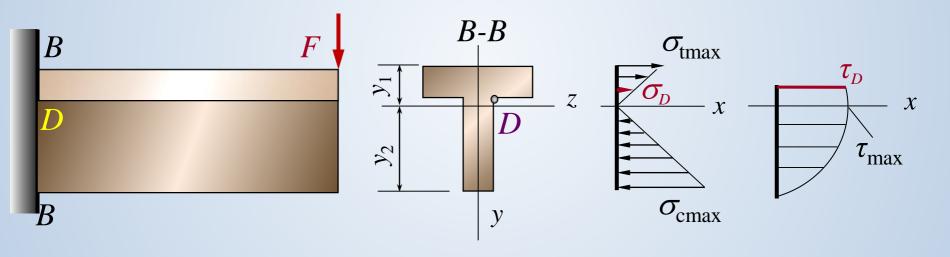
第11章 应力及应变分析强度理论

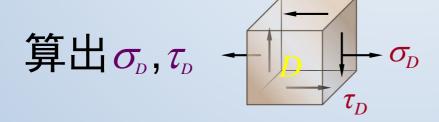
- § 11.1 应力状态的概念
- § 11.2 二向应力状态分析
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- § 11.4 平面应力状态下的应变分析
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- § 11.7 强度理论概述
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问题的提出:

先来看一个实例

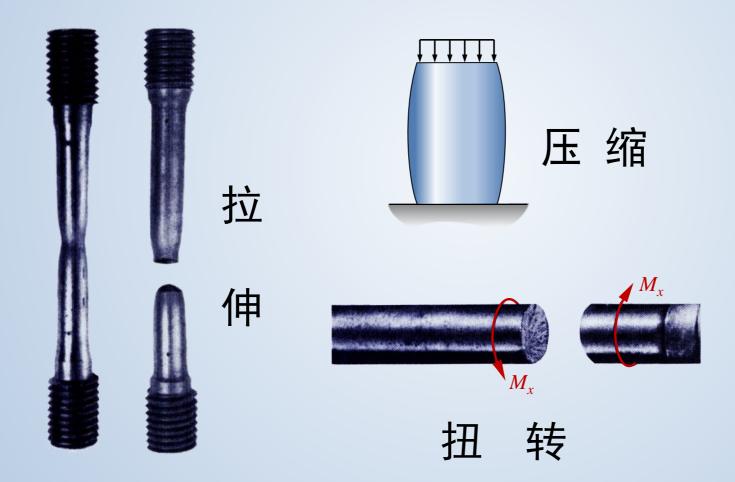




如何建立强度条件?

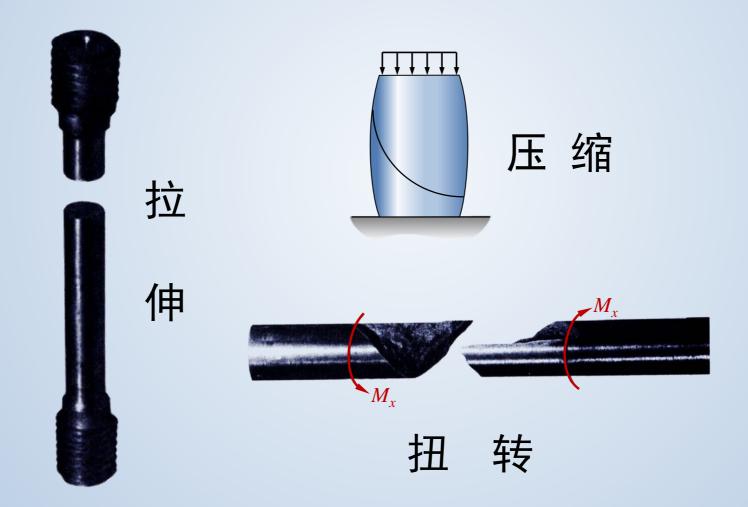


低碳钢实验





铸铁实验





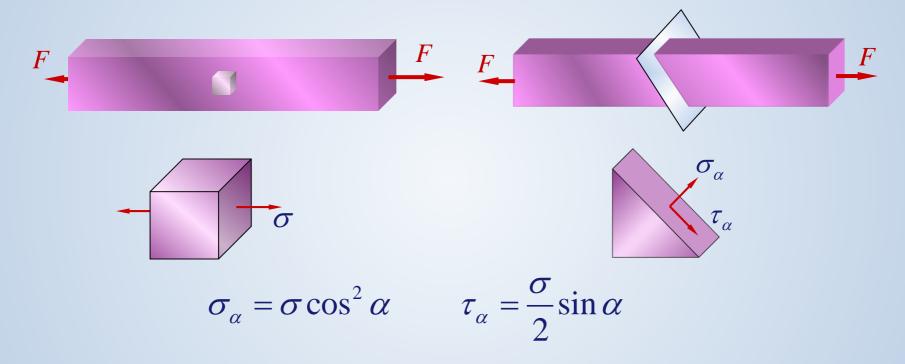
为什么要研究应力状态?

从实验结果看出,不同材料相同实验,破坏现象不同,相同材料不同实验,破坏现象也不同,怎样解释这些破坏现象和破坏原因呢?

要解决这些问题,就必须研究构件中破坏点不同截面上的应力情况。通过对破坏点处的应力分析,可以解释构件破坏的原因,从而建立复杂应力状态下的强度条件。



一. 一点处的应力状态



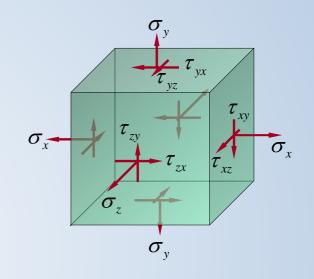
过一点不同方向上的应力的集合。

应力分析一对一点不同方向上的应力的分析。



- 应力状态的研究方法
 - 1. 单元体

单元体—六面体(微体) 单元体面上的应力均布 相对面上的应力相等



- 2. 原始单元体—面上的应力皆已知
 - σ 一拉为正,压为负
 - τ ─对单元体内任意点取矩・

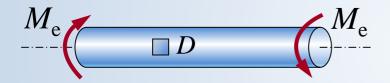


取原始单元体是作应力分析的前提。

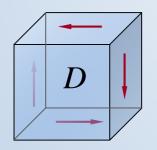


取原始单元体时要紧紧抓住横截面

例1 圆轴扭转时,其表面上的点D为危险点,取出D点的原始单元体。



解:·D为纯剪切应力状态



$$\tau_D = \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{x \text{max}}}{W_{\text{p}}}$$

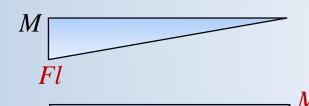


例2 取出如图所示杆件危险点的原始单元体。



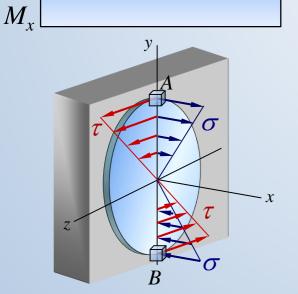
解: ·由内力图判断危险截面:

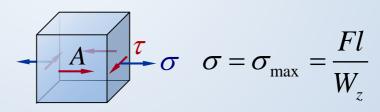
固定端

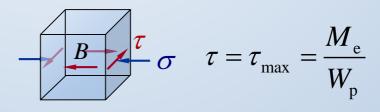


·由应力分布确定危险点:

A. B









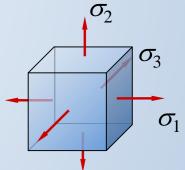
3. 截面法的应用

研究原始单元体其他面上的应力情况应用截面法,可求任意面上的应力情况。从而确定单元体的最大正应力和最大切力。

- 三. 应力状态分类
 - 1. 定义

 $\tau = 0$ 的面——主平面

主平面上的应力一主应力 $\sigma_1 \ge \sigma_2 \ge \sigma_3$ 主单元体一三个主平面构成的单元体





2. 分类

单向应力状态:

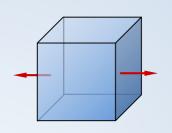
只有一个主应力不为零

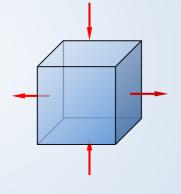


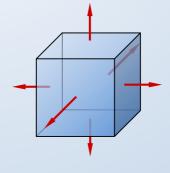
有二个主应力不为零

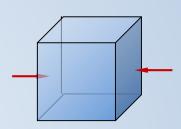
三向(空间)应力状态:

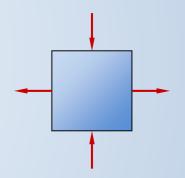
三个主应力不为零









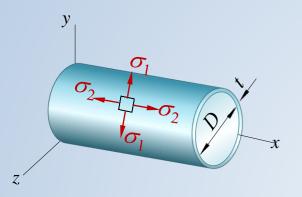




例3 已知油罐内径r,壁厚t,压力p。求罐壁内任意点处的应力。









·求环向应力

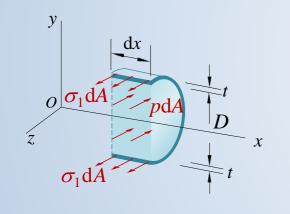
$$\sum F_z = 0 \quad \sigma_1(2t \,\Delta x) - p(2r \,\Delta x) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad \sigma_1 = \frac{pr}{t}$$

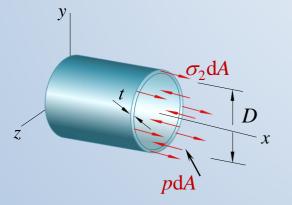
·求轴向应力

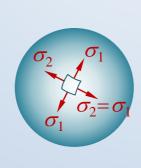
$$\sum F_x = 0 \quad \sigma_2 \left(2\pi rt \right) - p \left(\pi r^2 \right) = 0 \qquad 得 \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{pr}{2t}$$

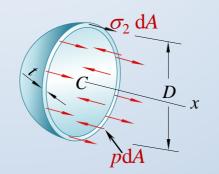
$$\sigma_1 = 2\sigma_2$$

·求球形部分应力







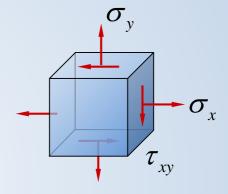


$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \frac{pr}{2t}$$



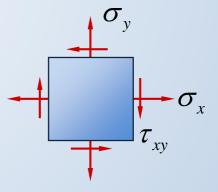
一. 二向应力状态分析的解析法

设在受力构件中取出二向应 力状态的最一般情况的原始 单元体,既已知面上的应力



$$\sigma_{x}$$
, σ_{y} , τ_{xy}

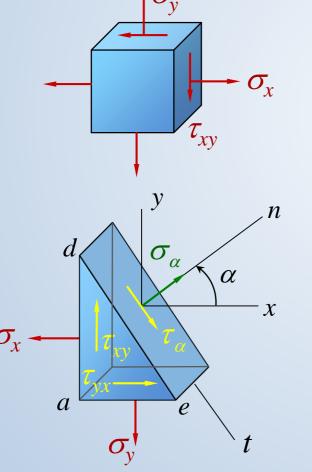
可将单元体用平面代替。

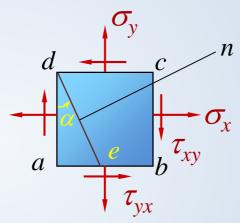


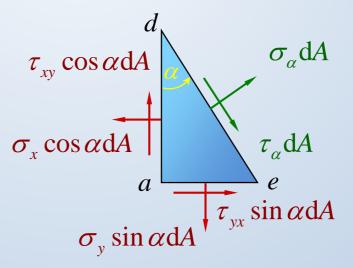


1. 确定平行于z轴的任意斜截面上的应力

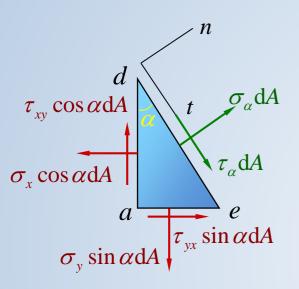
用截面法: 截、取、代、平。











将力在n和t方向上投影

$$\sum F_{n} = 0 \quad \sigma_{\alpha} dA + (\tau_{xy} dA \cos \alpha) \sin \alpha - (\sigma_{x} dA \cos \alpha) \cdot \cos \alpha + (\tau_{yx} dA \sin \alpha) \cos \alpha - (\sigma_{y} dA \sin \alpha) \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\sum F_{n} = 0 \quad \sigma_{n} dA \quad (\sigma_{x} dA \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha \quad (\sigma_{x} dA \cos \alpha)$$

$$\sum F_{t} = 0 \quad \tau_{\alpha} dA - (\tau_{xy} dA \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha - (\sigma_{x} dA \cos \alpha) \cdot \sin \alpha + (\tau_{yx} dA \sin \alpha) \sin \alpha - (\sigma_{y} dA \sin \alpha) \cos \alpha = 0$$

整理有:

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha$$



2. 求正应力极值及其作用面 (确定主应力及主平面位置)

 σ_{α} , τ_{α} 均为 α 的函数,必存在极值。

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\alpha}}{d\alpha} = -2(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy}\cos 2\alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\sigma_{\alpha}}{d\alpha} = 0$$
 显然有 $\tau_{\alpha_0} = 0$

正应力的极值为主应力

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = \frac{-2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$
 可求出相差90°的两个 α_0 , 确定两个互垂平面



主应力方位角:
$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = \frac{-2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

主应力:

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

至于 $\sigma_{\text{max}}, \sigma_{\text{min}}$ 是第几主应力,要求出具体

数值与零排序而定 $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$



3. 求平面内极值切应力

令:
$$\frac{d\tau_{\alpha}}{d\alpha} = 0$$
 得: $\tan 2\alpha_1 = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}}$

可求出相差 90° 的两个 α_0 ,确定两个互垂平面。

平面内极值切应力:

$$\frac{\tau_{\text{max}}}{\tau_{\text{min}}} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

注意 不是单元体的 τ_{max} , τ_{min}



- 4. 讨论
- (1) $\sigma_{\alpha} + \sigma_{\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}} = \sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}$ 单元体任意两个 互相垂直面上正应力之和为常数。
- (2) $\tau_{\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\tau_{\alpha}$ 证明了切应力互等定理。

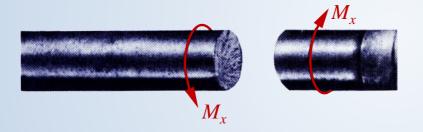
(3)
$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{1}{\tan 2\alpha_1}$$
 得 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_0 \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$

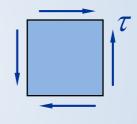
τ极值作用面与主平面相差45°



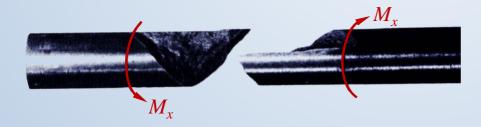
例4 利用应力状态分析低碳钢、铸铁扭转破坏原因。

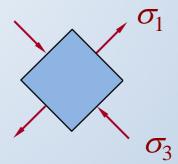
低碳钢:





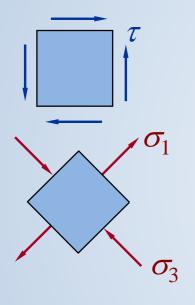
铸铁:







将原始单元体中 $\sigma_x = 0, \sigma_y = 0, \tau_{xy} = \tau$ 代入



$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

得
$$\sigma_{\max} = \tau$$
 $\sigma_{\min} = -\tau$

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\infty$$
 $\alpha_0 = -45^\circ \vec{x} \cdot 135^\circ$

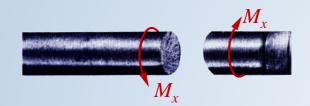
显然有: $\sigma_1 = \tau$ $\sigma_2 = 0$ $\sigma_3 = -\tau$

纯剪应力状态特点: $\sigma_1 = \tau = -\sigma_3$

$$\sigma_1 = \tau = -\sigma_3$$









低碳钢---- τ_{max} 剪坏

抗剪能力 <抗拉能力

铸铁---- σ_{\max} 拉坏

抗拉能力<抗剪能力< 抗压能力

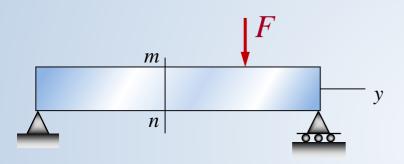
结 论

一点处的应力状态与材料无关。

材料的破坏与〈材料〉有关。



例5. 已知A点的应力 $\sigma = -70$ MPa, $\tau = 50$ MPa, 试确定A点的主应力及主平面的方位。





$$\sigma_x = 0$$
, $\sigma_y = -70$ MPa, $\tau_{yx} = 50$ MPa

主应力方位角:

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = \frac{-2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} = \frac{-2 \times (-50)}{0 - (-70)}$$

$$= 1.429$$



得:
$$\alpha_0 = 27.5^{\circ}$$
 或 $\alpha_0 = 117.5^{\circ}$

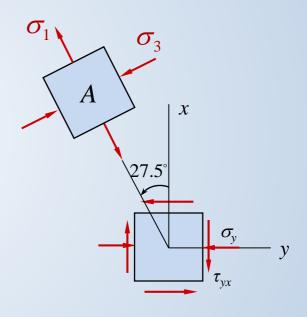
主应力:

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{0 + (-70)}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{0 - (-70)}{2}\right)^{2} + (-50)^{2}}$$

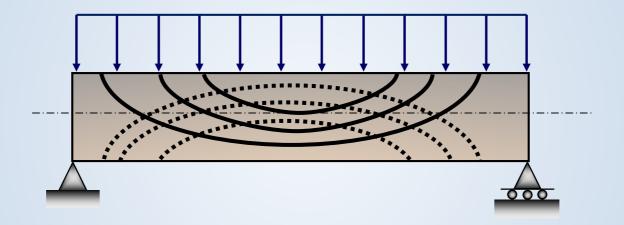
$$= \begin{cases} 26\text{MPa} \\ -96\text{MPa} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 26\text{MPa}$$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$ $\sigma_3 = -96\text{MPa}$





主应力迹线



应用于钢筋混凝土的制做中



二向应力状态分析—图解法

1. 原理
$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha$$

两式平方相加

$$\left(\sigma_{\alpha} - \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{\alpha}^{2} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2}$$

$$\left(x-a\right)^2+y^2=R^2$$



$$\left(\sigma_{\alpha} - \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{\alpha}^{2} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2}$$

$$\left(x-a\right)^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

圆心坐标为
$$\left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}, 0\right)$$

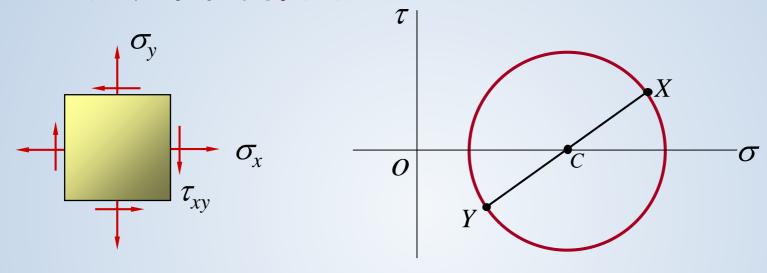
半径

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

此圆称为应力圆(莫尔圆) Mohr's circle



2. 应力圆的作法:



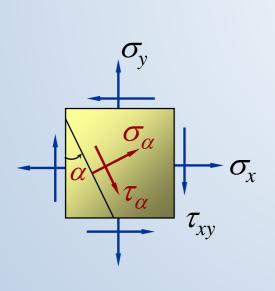
- 1. 取 $\sigma_{-\tau}$ 坐标,选定比例尺;
- 2. 以 (σ_x, τ_{xy}) 定X点, $(\sigma_y, -\tau_{xy})$ 定Y点;
- 3. 连结XY点定圆心C;
- 4. 以CX为半径作圆。

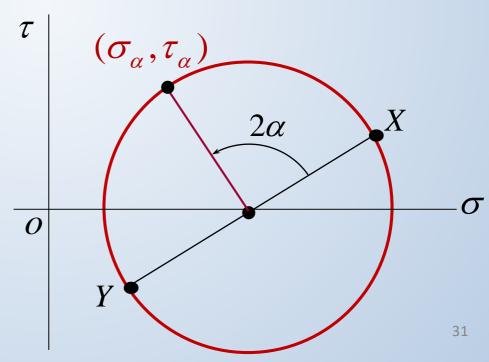


3. 应力圆与单元体点面对应关系圆上点,体上面,直径两端两垂面;

点转动,面相随,转角两倍转向同。

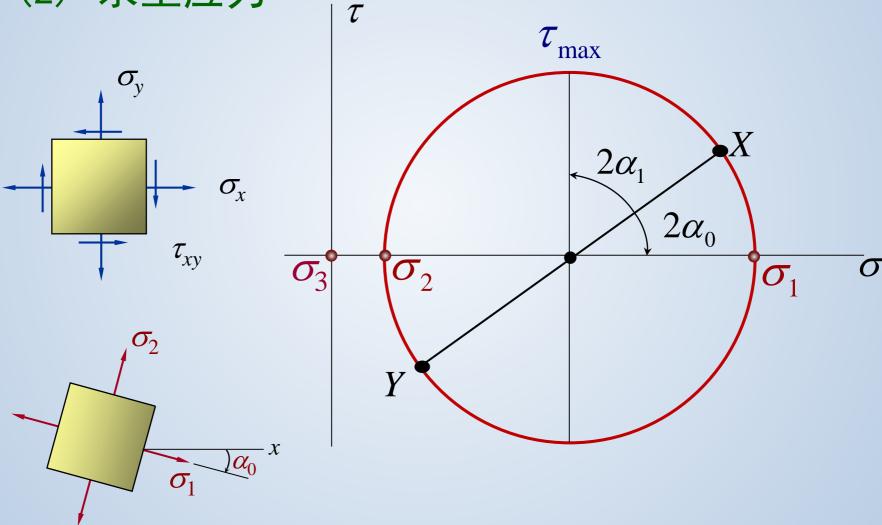
(1) 求任意斜截面的应力







(2) 求主应力

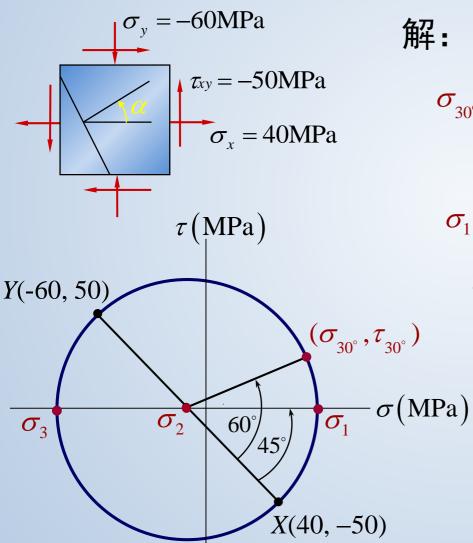




- 4. 应力圆的应用
- (1) 确定二向应力状态下单元体斜截面上应力;
- (2) 确定二向应力状态下的主应力和主平面位置;
- (3) 确定二向应力状态下极值切应力及其方位。



例6 用图解法求 $1.\sigma_{30^0}, \tau_{30^0}$ 2.主应力 3.画出主单元体



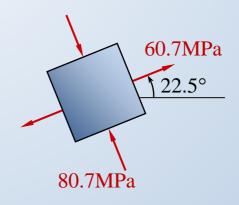
解: 1. 画应力圆求
$$\sigma_{30^0}, \tau_{30^0}$$

$$\sigma_{30^{\circ}} = 58.3 \text{MPa}$$
 $\tau_{30^{\circ}} = 18.3 \text{MPa}$

2. 主应力

$$\sigma_1 = 60.7 \text{MPa}$$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$ $\sigma_3 = -80.7 \text{MPa}$

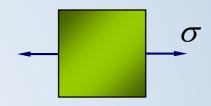
3. 画主单元体 $\alpha_0 = 22.5^{\circ}$

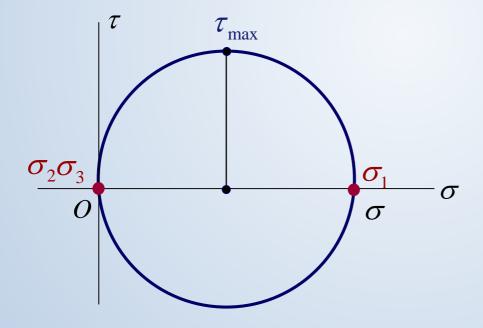




5. 几种特殊应力状态的讨论







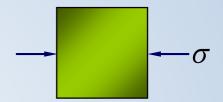
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma$$

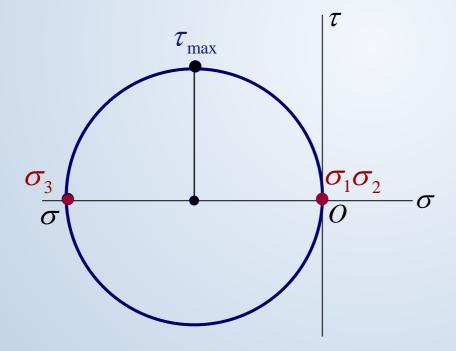
$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma}{2}$$









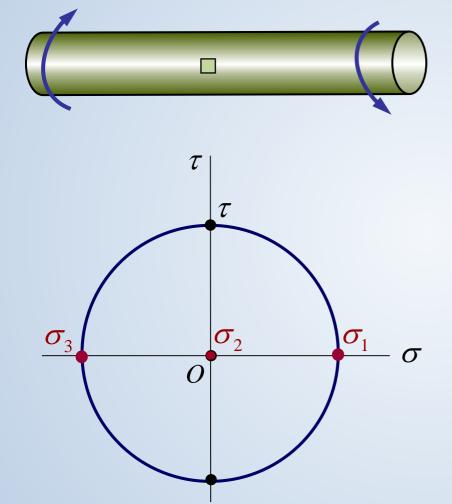
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0$$

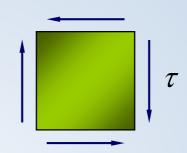
$$\sigma_3 = -\sigma$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma}{2}$$







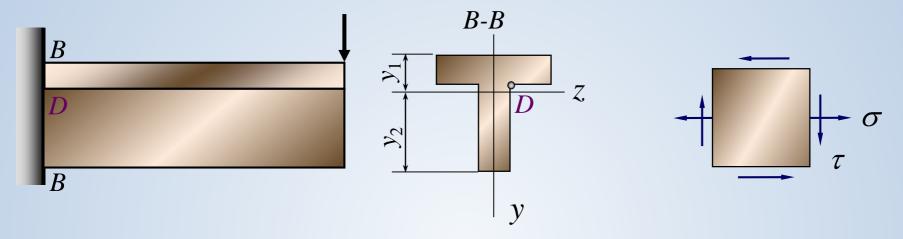


$$\sigma_1 = \tau$$
 $\sigma_2 = 0$ $\sigma_3 = -\tau$
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \tau$$

求45°面上的应力?

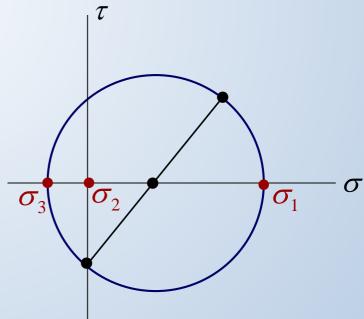


11.2 二向应力状态分析





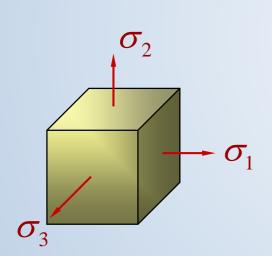






一. 三向应力状态应力圆

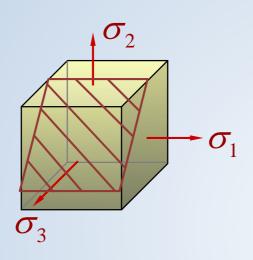
单向和二向应力状态也有三个主应力,只是其中有两个或一个主应力等于零。



现考察三个主平面已知且三个主应力均不为零的情况。

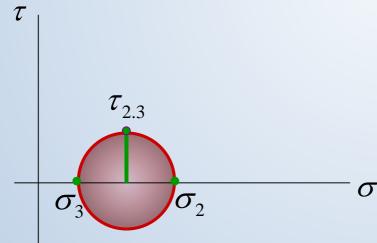
用三种特殊平面切割单元体。





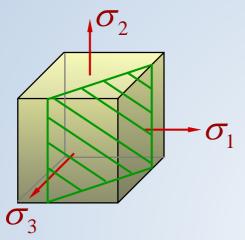
用平行 σ₁ 的平面 切单元体,得 σ₂, σ₃
 组成的应力圆

得极值切应力



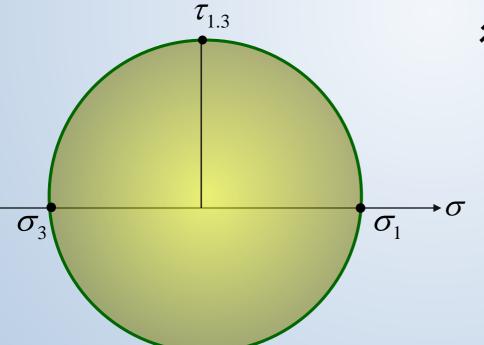
$$\tau_{2.3} = \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_3}{2}$$





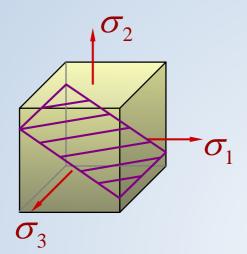
用平行 σ₂ 的平面 切单元体, 得σ₁, σ₃
 组成的应力圆

得极值切应力



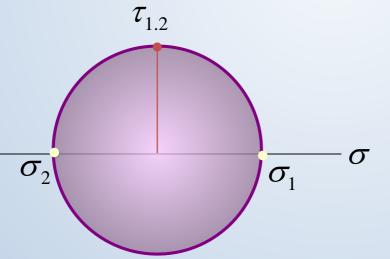
$$\tau_{1.3} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2}$$





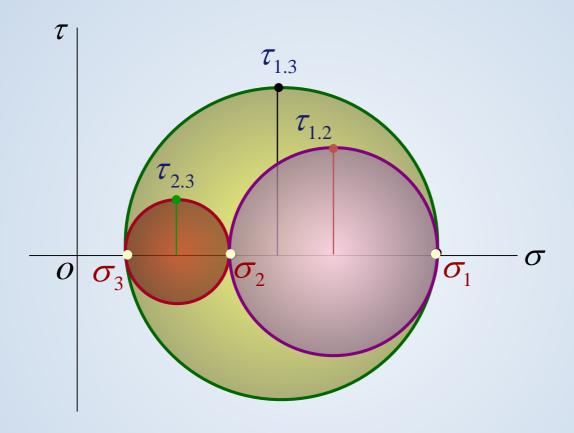
3. 用平行 σ_3 的平面 切单元体,得 σ_1 , σ_2 组成的应力圆

得极值切应力



$$\tau_{1.2} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}$$

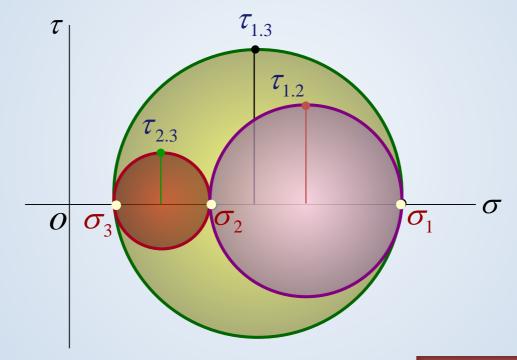




任意面应力在三个圆组成的黄色区域内。



二. 一点处的最大正应力和最小正应力 最大切应力



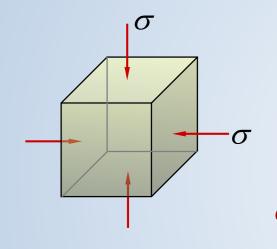
单元体

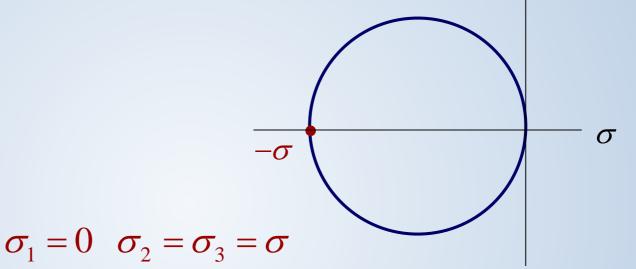
$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_1 \quad \sigma_{\min} = \sigma_3$$

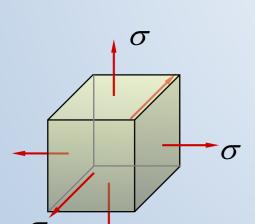
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2}$$



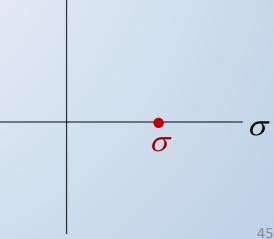
三. 几种特殊情况的应力圆





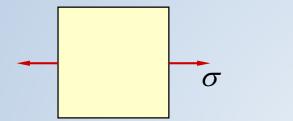


$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = \sigma$$

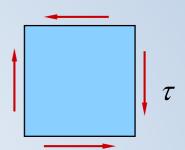


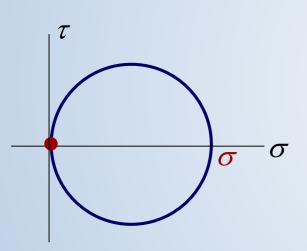


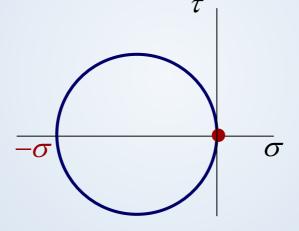


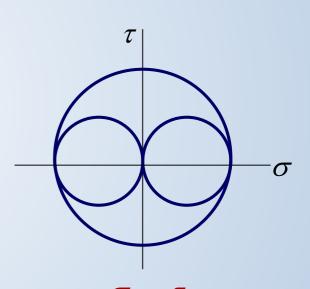












$$\sigma_1 = \sigma$$

$$\sigma_1 = 0$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\sigma$$

$$\sigma_1 = \tau$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\tau$$



四. 三向应力状态的特殊情况

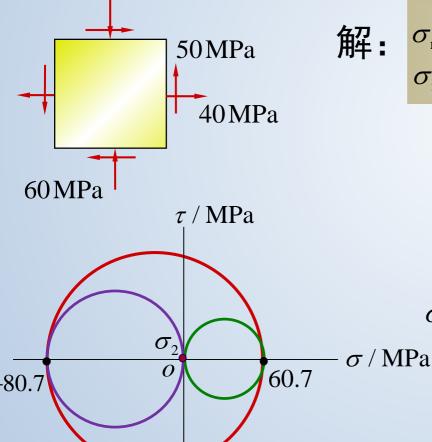
应用平面应力分析的结论,求解三向应力特殊问题的必要条件:已知一个主应力(主平面)

- 1.已知一个主应力为零,求出 σ_{\max} , σ_{\min} 后与0排 序 $\sigma_1 \ge \sigma_2 \ge \sigma_3$
- 2. 已知一个主应力不为零,设其为 σ_z ,那么,与 σ_z 平行的截面上的应力与 σ_z 无关,只取决于xOy面内的应力,求得该截面内的两个极值正应力,与 σ_z 排序, $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$



例7 已知单元体(如图) 求:1.主应力 $2.\tau_{max}$

3. 画出三向应力状态应力圆



$$\mathbf{\hat{H}}: \quad \frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

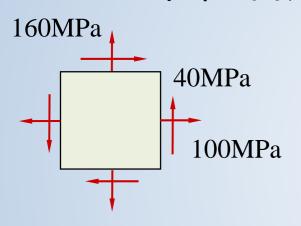
$$= \frac{40 + (-60)}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{40 - (-60)}{2}\right)^2 + (-50)^2}$$
$$= \frac{60.7 \text{ MPa}}{-80.7 \text{ MPa}}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 60.7 \,\text{MPa}, \quad \sigma_2 = 0, \quad \sigma_3 = -80.7 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{60.7 - (-80.7)}{2}$$
$$= 70.7 \,\text{MPa}$$



例8 已知一个单元体,求 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \mathcal{D}_{\text{max}}$ 画出三向应力状态应力圆



40MPa
$$\mathbf{\tilde{H}}^{2}: \quad \sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2}}$$

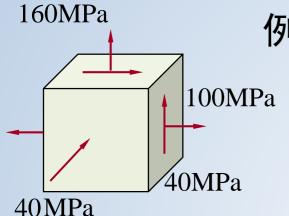
$$= \frac{100 + 160}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{100 - 160}{2}\right)^2 + (-40)^2}$$

$$=\frac{180 \text{MPa}}{80 \text{MPa}}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 180 \text{ MPa}, \ \sigma_2 = 80 \text{ MPa}, \ \sigma_3 = 0$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{180 - 0}{2} = 90 \text{ MPa}$$

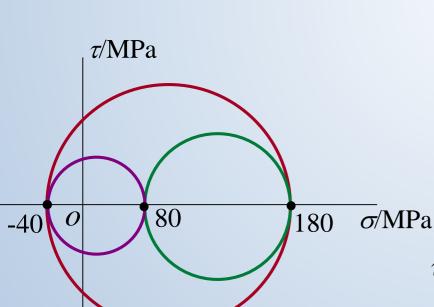




例9:已知一个单元体,求 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \mathcal{Q}_{\max}$

画出三向应力状态应力圆

角子:
$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$



$$= \frac{180 \,\mathrm{MPa}}{80 \,\mathrm{MPa}}$$

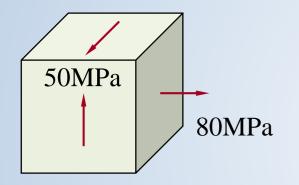
$$\sigma_1 = 180 \text{ MPa}, \ \sigma_2 = 80 \text{ MPa}, \ \sigma_3 = -40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{180 - (-40)}{2} = 110 \text{ MPa}$$



例10 已知一个单元体,求 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \mathcal{D}_{\max}$

画出三向应力状态应力圆





解:
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$=0\pm\sqrt{0+50^2} = {50\text{MPa} \over -50\text{MPa}}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 80 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_2 = 50 \text{ MPa}, \sigma_3 = -50 \text{ MPa}.$$

τ/MPa

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 65\text{MPa}$$



一. 一点应变状态的概念

1. 定义:

- 一点处所有方向上的线应变及切应变统称该点处的应变状态.
- 一点处应变状态可用九个分量表示(六个独立):

$$\mathcal{E}_{x}, \mathcal{E}_{y}, \mathcal{E}_{z}, \gamma_{xy}, \gamma_{yz}, \gamma_{zx}$$

2. 平面应力状态下的应变状态:

有三个独立分量: $\mathcal{E}_x, \mathcal{E}_y, \mathcal{Y}_{xy}$



二. 平面应力状态下的应变分析

已知一点处
$$\varepsilon_x$$
, ε_y , γ_{xy} 求 ε_α , γ_α

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon_{x} + \varepsilon_{y}}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{y}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{\gamma_{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{y}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \cos 2\alpha$$



三.已知一点处 ε_x , ε_y , γ_{xy} 确定该点线应变的极值(主应变)及其方向

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{\text{max}}}{\varepsilon_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{\gamma_{xy}}{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 \ge \varepsilon_2 \ge \varepsilon_3$$
 $\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z$



四. 应变圆

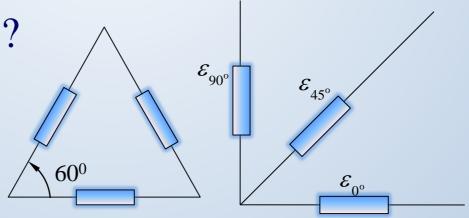
只要用 ε_x , ε_y , $\frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2}$ 代替应力分析中的 σ_x , σ_y , τ_{xy} 一切结论完全相同。

五. 应变分析的应用

通过测量, 得到一点处主应变 ε_1 , ε_2 , $\varepsilon_3 \rightarrow \sigma_1$, σ_2 , σ_3

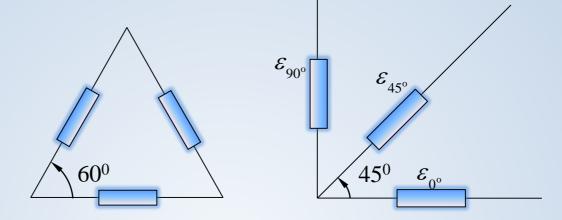


应变花





应变花



测三个方向上的 $\varepsilon_{\alpha 1}, \varepsilon_{\alpha 2}, \varepsilon_{\alpha 3} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{x}, \varepsilon_{y}, \gamma_{xy} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{3}$

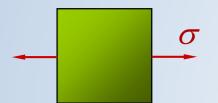
$$\varepsilon_{\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon_{x} + \varepsilon_{y}}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{y}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon_{\text{max}}}{\varepsilon_{\text{min}}} = \frac{\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2}\right)^2}$$

利用广义胡克定律,可得 σ_1 , σ_2 , σ_3



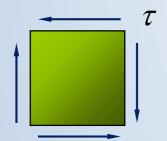
一. 广义胡克定律(应力应变关系)



$$\sigma \leq \sigma_{\rm p}$$

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon' = -\mu\varepsilon$$



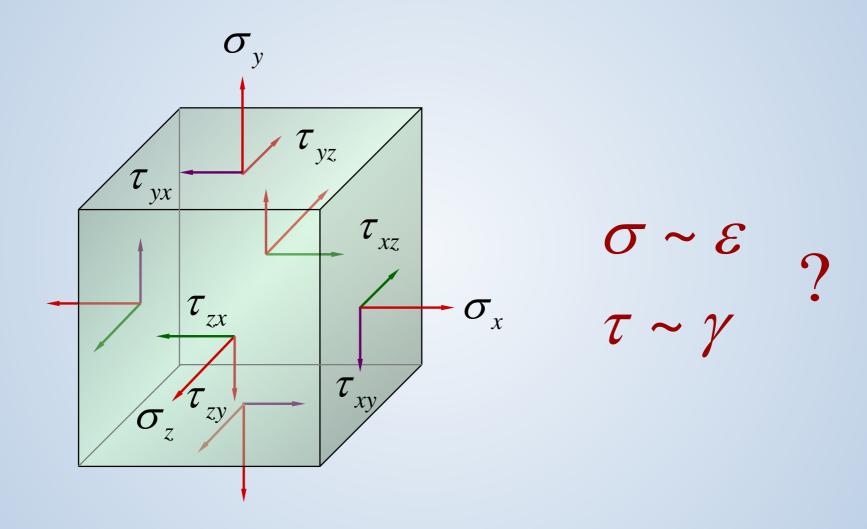
$$au \leq au_{\mathrm{p}}$$

$$\tau = G\gamma$$

各向同性材料

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





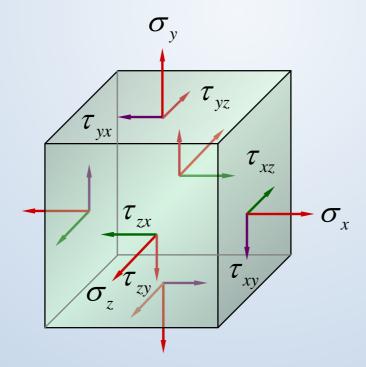


单元体具有6个独立的应力分量

$$\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z, \tau_{xy}, \tau_{yz}, \tau_{zx}$$

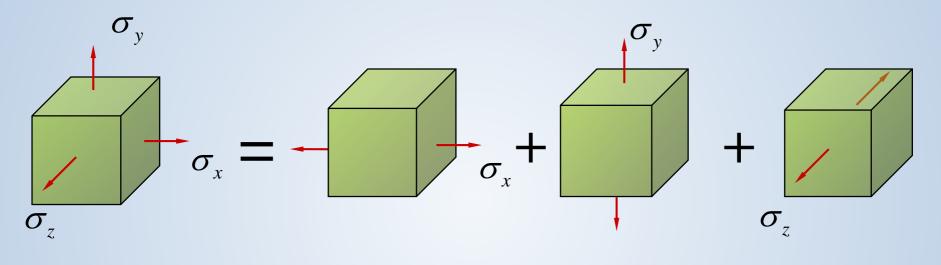
单元体具有6个独立的应变分量

$$\mathcal{E}_{x}, \mathcal{E}_{y}, \mathcal{E}_{z}, \gamma_{xy}, \gamma_{yz}, \gamma_{zx}$$





应力一应变呈线性关系,满足叠加原理。



$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\frac{\sigma_{x}}{E}}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_{y}}{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{F} [\sigma_{x} - \mu (\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z})]$$



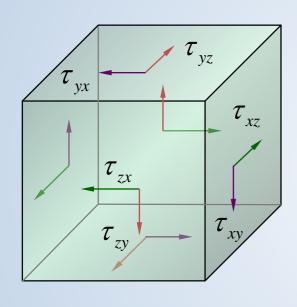
同理可得 ε_v , ε_z , 整理得:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{x} - \mu(\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z})]$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{y} - \mu(\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x})]$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{z} - \mu(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y})]$$





同理可得 γ_{yz} γ_{zx}

γ_{xy} 只与 τ_{xy} 有关

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G}$$
 $\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{G}$
 $\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\tau_{zx}}{G}$



广义胡克定律

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{x} - \mu(\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z})]$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{y} - \mu(\sigma_{z} + \sigma_{x})]$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)]$$

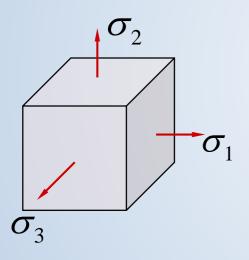
$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G}$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{G}$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{zx}}{G}$$



对于主单元体有:(主应力一主应变)



$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)]$$

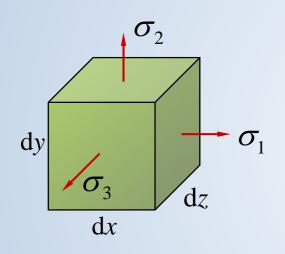
$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_2 - \mu(\sigma_3 + \sigma_1)]$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)]$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \gamma_{yz} = \gamma_{zx} = 0$$



二. 体积应变与应力分量的关系



设:单元体变形前体积

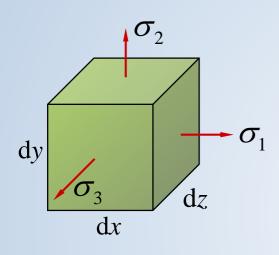
$$V = dx \cdot dy \cdot dz$$

单元体变形后体积

$$V_1 = (1 + \varepsilon_1) dx (1 + \varepsilon_2) dy (1 + \varepsilon_3) dz$$
$$= (1 + \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3) dx dy dz$$

体积应变
$$\theta = \frac{V_1 - V}{V} = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3$$





$$\theta = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3$$

由胡克定律,得

$$\theta = \frac{1 - 2\mu}{E} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$

把上式写成
$$\theta = \frac{\sigma_{\rm m}}{K}$$

$$K = \frac{E}{3(1-2\mu)}$$
 体积弹性模量

$$\sigma_{\rm m} = \frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3}{3} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z}{3}$$
 平均应力

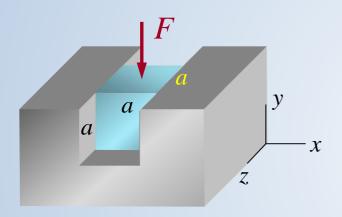


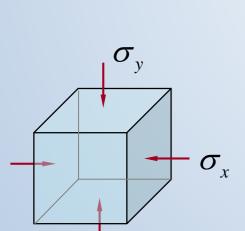
说 明 体积胡克定律

- 1. 体积应变 θ 仅与 σ_m 成正比。
- $2. \theta$ 与 τ 无关
- 3. 仅与三个主应力(或三个正应力)之和有关,与三个正应力的比例无关.
- 三. 广义虎克定律应用



例11 已知: a=10mm, E=70GPa, $\mu=0.33$, F=6kN 求主应力及主应变。





解:由题意可知:

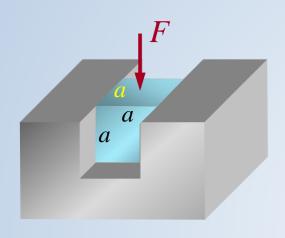
$$\varepsilon_x = 0, \quad \sigma_z = 0$$

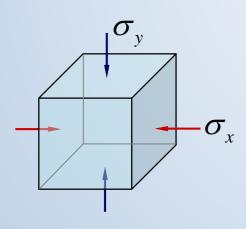
$$\sigma_y = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{-6 \times 10^3}{0.01 \times 0.01} = -60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{x} - \mu(\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z})] = 0$$

得:
$$\sigma_x = \mu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z) = -19.8$$
MPa







主应力为:

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_z = 0$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_x = -19.8 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_y = -60 \text{MPa}$$

主应变为:

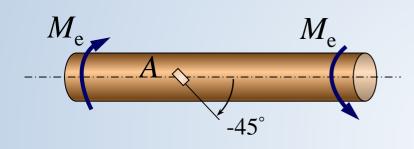
$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = 3.76 \times 10^{-4}$$

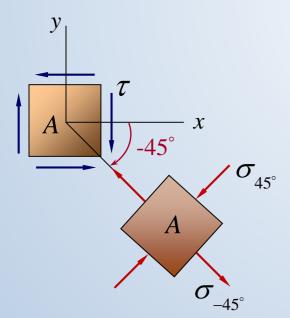
$$\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_x = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)] = -7.65 \times 10^{-4}$$



例12 已知: d=2cm, $\varepsilon_{-45^{\circ}} = 500 \times 10^{-6}$, E=200GPa, $\mu=0.25$ 求外力偶矩的大小。





M: 取 A 点 单元体M: A 为 纯 剪 应 力 状 态

$$\sigma_{-45^{\circ}} = \sigma_1 = \tau$$

$$\sigma_{45^{\circ}} = \sigma_3 = -\tau$$

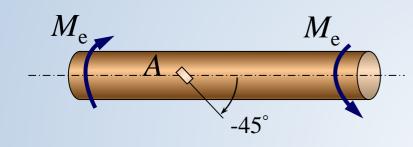
由广义胡克定律

$$\varepsilon_{-45^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_{-45^{\circ}} - \mu \sigma_{45^{\circ}}] = \frac{1+\mu}{E} \tau$$

$$\tau = \frac{E}{1 + \mu} \varepsilon_{-45^{\circ}}$$



τ为圆轴扭转时横截面上边缘处的最大切应力



$$\tau = \frac{M}{W_{\rm P}} = \frac{M_{\rm e}}{W_{\rm P}}$$

与
$$\tau = \frac{E}{1+\mu} \varepsilon_{-45^{\circ}}$$
 联立求解,得

$$\sigma_{45^{\circ}}$$

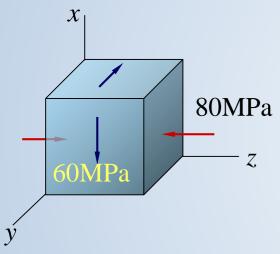
$$M_{e} = W_{P}\tau = \frac{\pi d^{3}}{16} \cdot \frac{E}{1 + \mu} \varepsilon_{-45^{\circ}}$$

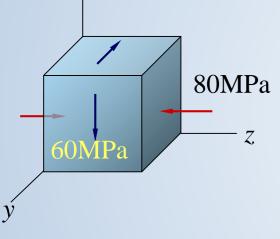
$$= \frac{\pi \cdot 2^{3} \times 10^{-6} \times 200 \times 10^{9} \times 500 \times 10^{-6}}{16 \times (1 + 0.25)}$$

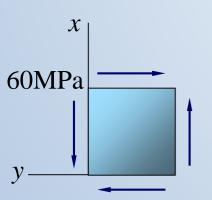
$$= 125.6(N \cdot m)$$



例13 已知:E=200GPa, $\mu=0.25$, 求1.主应力 $2.\tau_{max}$ $3.\varepsilon_{max}$ 4.画三向应力状态应力圆







解: 1. 求 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$

已知一个主应力 $\sigma_z = -80$ MPa

xy面内为纯剪切应力状态,故

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 60\text{MPa}, \quad \sigma_{\text{min}} = -60\text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 60 \text{MPa}, \ \sigma_2 = -60 \text{MPa}, \ \sigma_3 = -80 \text{MPa}$$

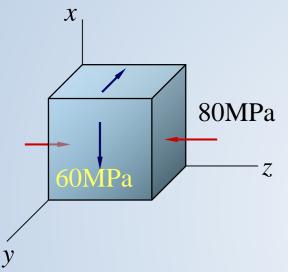
2.求 τ_{\max}

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{60 - (-80)}{2} = 70\text{MPa}$$



11.5 广义胡克定律

3. 代入广义胡克定律,得



$$\sigma_1$$
=60MPa,

$$\sigma_2 = -60 \text{MPa}$$
,

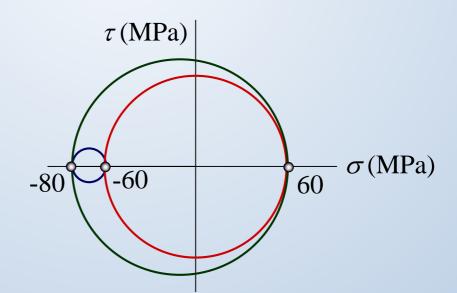
$$\sigma_3 = -80 \text{MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{max}} = \varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{200 \times 10^9} [60 - 0.25(-60 - 80)] \times 10^6$$

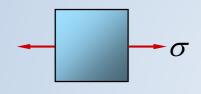
$$= 4.75 \times 10^{-4}$$

4. 画三向应力状态应力圆

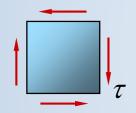




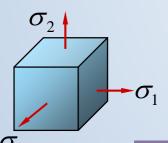
一. 三向应力状态的变形比能



$$\sigma \quad u = \frac{1}{2}\sigma\varepsilon = \frac{\sigma^2}{2E}$$



$$u = \frac{1}{2}\tau\gamma = \frac{\tau^2}{2G}$$



$$u = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1\varepsilon_1 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2\varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2}\sigma_3\varepsilon_3$$

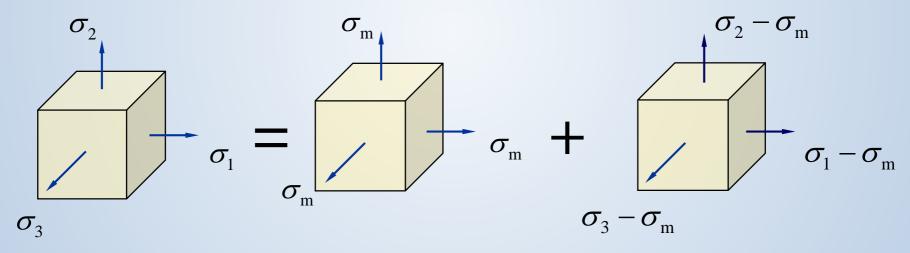
$$u = \frac{1}{2E} [\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - 2\mu(\sigma_1\sigma_2 + \sigma_2\sigma_3 + \sigma_3\sigma_1)]$$



二. 体积改变比能与形状改变比能

任意单元体的变形总可分为体积改变和 形状改变.

$$u = u_v + u_f$$



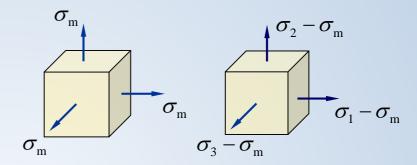
体积改变 (无 *τ*) 形状改变 $(\theta = 0)$



体积改变比能

$$u_v = \frac{1}{2E} [3\sigma_{\rm m}^2 - 2\mu(3\sigma_{\rm m}^2)]$$

$$=\frac{1-2\mu}{6E}(\sigma_1+\sigma_2+\sigma_3)^2$$



$$u = \frac{1}{2E} [\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - 2\mu \cdot (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \sigma_2 \sigma_3 + \sigma_3 \sigma_1)]$$

形状改变比能

$$u_f = u - u_v = \frac{1 + \mu}{6E} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]$$

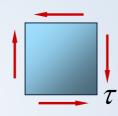


例14 证明各向同性线弹性材料的三个弹性常数 E = G = U 间的关系是 $G = \frac{E}{U}$

E, G,
$$\mu$$
 间的关系是 $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$

证明: 取纯剪切应力状态

$$u = \frac{1}{2}\tau\gamma = \frac{\tau^2}{2G}$$



按主应力计算u $\sigma_1 = \tau$, $\sigma_2 = 0$, $\sigma_3 = -\tau$

$$u = \frac{1}{2E}(2\tau^2 + 2\mu\tau^2) = \frac{1+\mu}{E}\tau^2$$

得
$$\frac{\tau^2}{2G} = \frac{1+\mu}{E}\tau^2 \quad \therefore G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$



一. 概述

构件的应力状态复杂多样的,不能用实验的方法逐一建立强度条件,那么怎样建立这些复杂应力状态下构件的强度条件呢?

1. 强度理论的提出

材料的失效形式不仅与材料有关,与材料的应力状态也有关。相同材料不同应力状态下材料的失效形式不同,相同应力状态不同材料的失效形式也不一样。



通过试验、实践和分析各种情况下的失效现象, 提出一些假说:即无论何种材料,也无论何种应力 状态,只要失效形式相同,便认为是相同的失效原 因引起的。

- 2. 材料破坏的基本形式
 - (1) 脆性断裂 (2) 屈服(流动)破坏

分析断裂破坏屈服破坏原因,直接应用单向拉伸的实验结果,建立材料在各种应力状态下的断裂和屈服失效的判据,从而建立相应的强度条件。



3. 引起材料失效的因素

力 →材料 → 变形 → 破坏



- 二. 四种常用强度理论
- 1. 第一类强度理论--- 断裂破坏理论
- (1) 最大拉应力理论(第一强度理论)

认为最大拉应力是引起断裂的主要因素。

理论依据

$$\sigma_{\rm t\,max} = \sigma_{\rm u} = \sigma_{\rm b}$$

断裂准则

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_b$$

强度条件

$$\sigma_1 \leq [\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_b}{n}$$
 $\sigma_{r1} = \sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]$

$$\sigma_{\rm r1} = \sigma_{\rm l} \leq [\sigma]$$

相当应力

$$\sigma_{\rm r1} = \sigma_{\rm 1}$$



(2) 最大伸长线应变理论(第二强度理论)

认为最大伸长线应变是引起断裂的主要因素

理论依据

$$\varepsilon_{\text{t max}} = \varepsilon_{\text{u}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{b}}}{E}$$

断裂准则

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{\sigma_b}{E}$$

强度条件

$$\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \le [\sigma]$$

相当应力

$$\sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$



2. 第二类强度理论——屈服破坏理论

(1)最大切应力理论(第三强度理论)

认为最大切应力是引起材料屈服的主要因素。

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \tau_{\text{u}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{s}}}{2}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2}$$

屈雷斯卡准则

强度条件

$$\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \le [\sigma]$$

$$\sigma_{\rm r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3$$



(2) 形状改变比能理论(第四强度理论)

认为形状改变比能是引起材料屈服的主要因素。

理论依据 $u_{f \max} = u_{fu}$

屈服准则 $u_{f \max} = u_{fu} = \frac{1+\mu}{6E} (2\sigma_s^2)$ 密赛斯准则

强度条件 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2] \le [\sigma]$

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} \le [\sigma]$$

相当应力 $\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]$



- 三. 强度理论的适用范围
- 1. 断裂破坏理论 (第一, 二强度理论) 脆性材料 塑性材料———三向接近等拉
- 2. 屈服破坏理论 (第三,四强度理论) 塑性材料----除三向等拉



Thank you!