

工程力学

第 14 章

压杆稳定





第14章 压杆稳定

- § 14.1 稳定的概述
- § 14. 2 细长压杆的临界力
- § 14.3 欧拉公式的适用范围 经验公式
- §14.4 压杆的稳定校核
- §14.5 提高压杆稳定的措施



一. 问题的提出

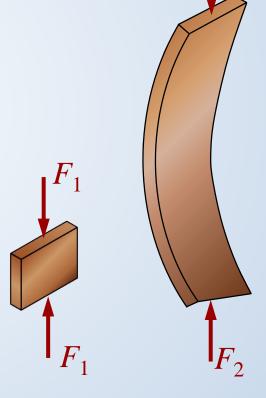
已知: 木杆 σ_{cb} =40MPa $A=3\times0.5$ cm²

$$l_1 = 3 \text{cm}$$
 $F_{1 \text{max}} = 6 \text{kN}$

$$l_2 = 1 \text{m}$$
 $F_{2\text{max}} = 27.8 \text{N}$

直线平衡形式 —— 变弯

这种失效称 失稳





稳定问题的实例





稳定问题的实例





稳定问题的实例





二. 稳定与失稳

稳定一构件维持原有平衡状态的能力

失稳一构件失去原有的平衡状态

失稳破坏的特点:整体的,突然的

失稳破坏的危害:非常严重的

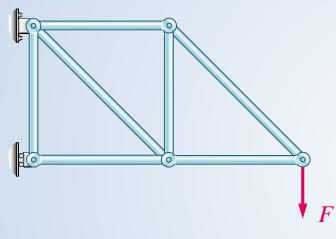


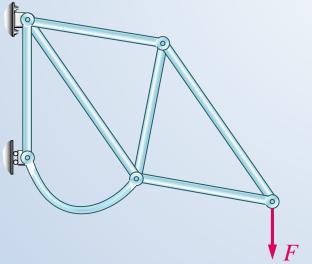
失稳的实例





失稳的实例









三. 平衡形式的稳定性

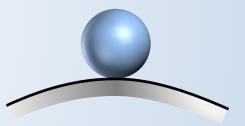
刚体平衡的稳定性



稳定平衡



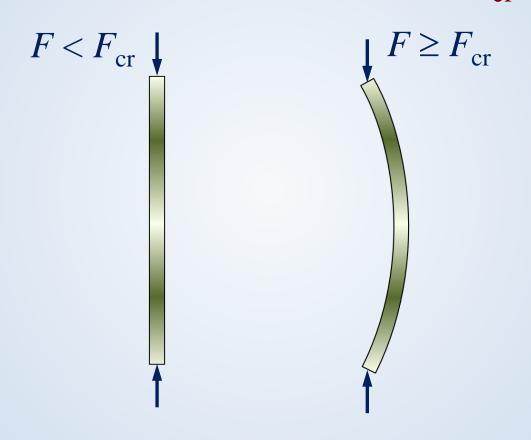
随遇平衡



不稳定平衡



四. 弹性压杆稳定平衡的临界力 (F_{cr})



稳定平衡

不稳定平衡

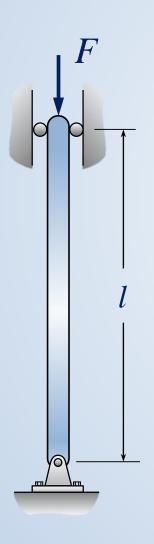




临界力 $F_{\rm cr}$

它是维持直线平衡的最大压力 它是微弯状态下平衡的最小压力 它是由稳定平衡到不稳定的过渡值





理想压杆的条件:

- 1. 压力作用线与杆轴线重合
- 2. 材质均匀
- 3. 无初曲率



一. 依压杆在微弯状态下平衡的 挠曲线微分方程 求 F_{cr}

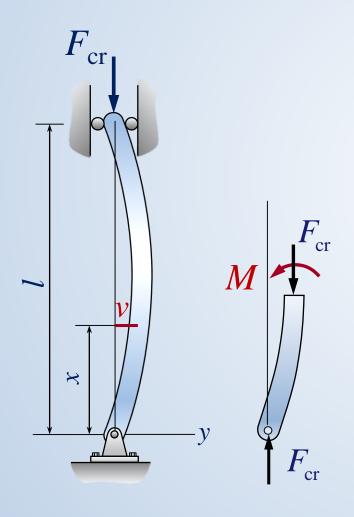
临界状态一微弯状态下平衡 设压杆微弯状态下平衡的挠曲线

$$EIv'' = M(x)$$
 \longrightarrow F_{cr}

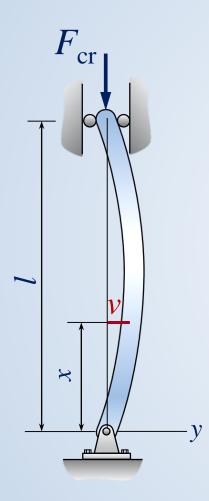
提曲线满足 微小



两端铰支细长压杆的临界力







边界条件:

$$x = 0, v = 0 \implies C_2 = 0$$

$$x = l, v = 0 \implies C_1 \neq 0$$

故 $\sin Kl = 0$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 EI}{l^2}$$

$$v = C_1 \sin(Kx) + C_2 \cos(Kx)$$

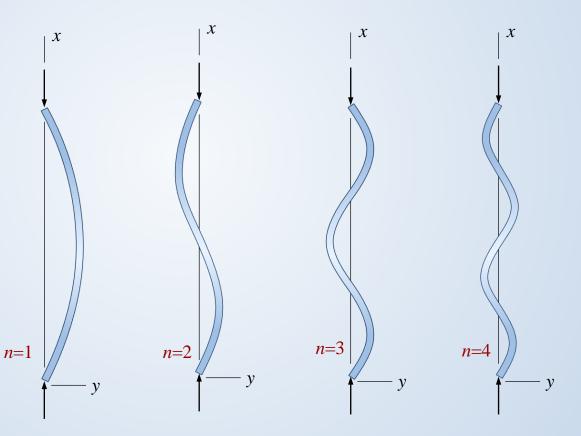


$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 EI}{l^2}$$

$$v = C_1 \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$



半波正弦曲线





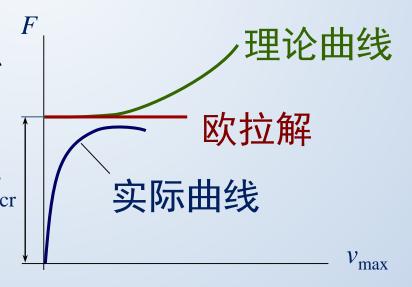
两端铰支细长压杆临界力的欧拉公式

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{l^2} \qquad (L.Euler)$$

讨论

(1)关于失稳侧向(支座形式、 I_{min})

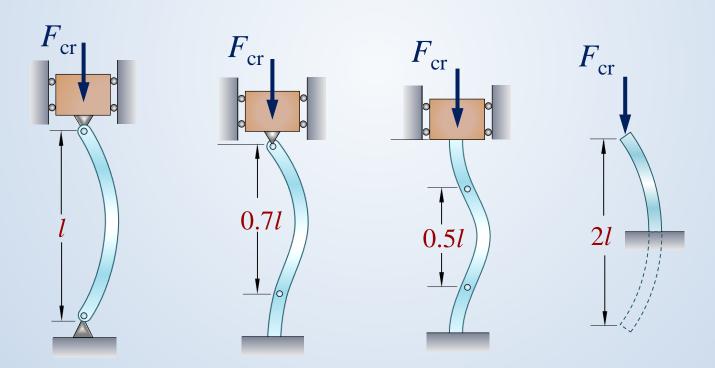
(2)欧拉解与理论解、 实际值的关系



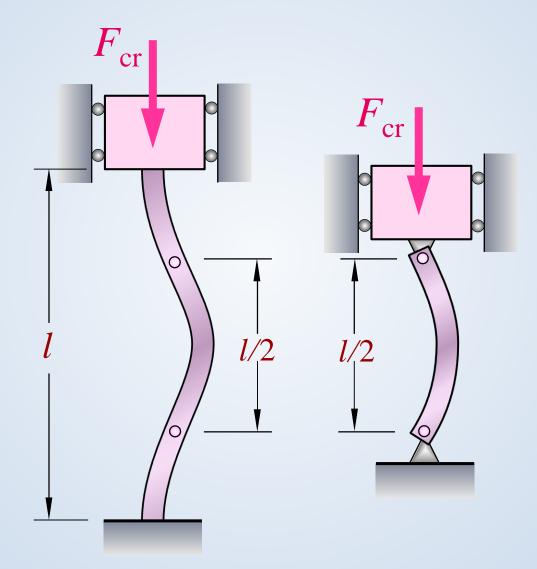


二. 类比法

根据挠曲线波形比较导出几种常见约束条件下的 F_{cr}









三. 欧拉公式的普遍表达式

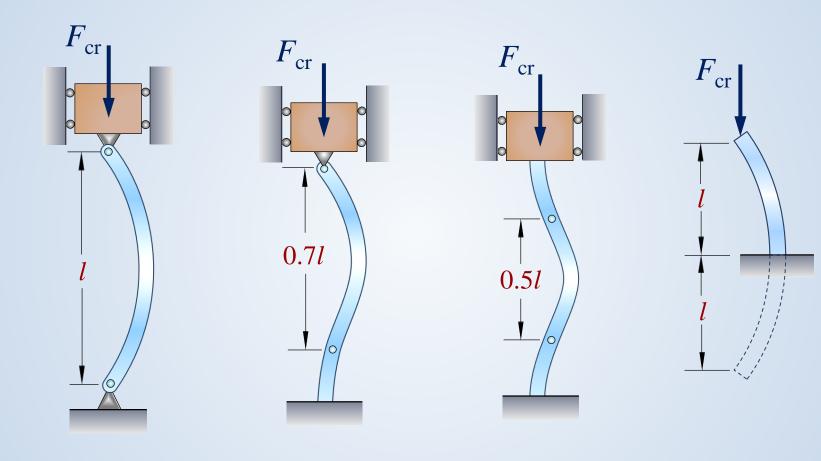
$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{\left(\mu l\right)^2}$$

μ—长度系数(与支座有关)

μl—相当长度(半波长度)

理想细长压杆的临界力





$$\mu = 1$$

$$\mu = 0.7$$

$$\mu = 0.5$$

$$\mu = 2$$



一. 临界应力和压杆的柔度

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{F_{\rm cr}}{A} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\mu l\right)^2} \frac{I}{A}$$

$$I = i^2 A \qquad \frac{I}{A} = i^2$$



$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\left(\frac{\mu l}{i}\right)^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i}$$

λ─ 压杆的柔度



二. 欧拉公式的适用范围

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \le \sigma_{\rm p} \quad \lambda^2 \ge \frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_{\rm p}}$$

$$\lambda \ge \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_{\rm p}}} \quad \lambda_{\rm p} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_{\rm p}}}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm p} = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_{\rm p}}}$$

$$\lambda_{\rm p} + \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_{\rm p}}}$$

$$\lambda_{\rm p} + \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{\sigma_{\rm p}}}$$

$$\lambda \geq \lambda_P$$
 大柔度杆(细长杆)



三. 中小柔度杆的临界力一经验公式

$$\lambda \leq \lambda_{\rm P}$$

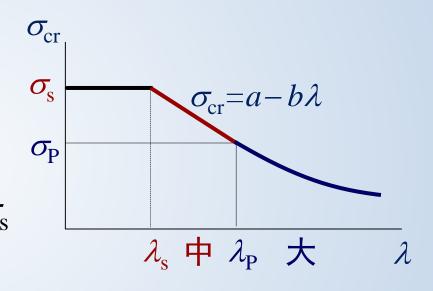
$$\sigma_{\rm p} \leq \sigma_{\rm cr} \leq \sigma_{\rm s}$$

直线公式
$$\sigma_{cr} = a - b\lambda$$

适用范围 $\sigma_{\rm cr} = (a - b\lambda) \le \sigma_{\rm c}$

$$\lambda \ge \frac{a - \sigma_{\rm s}}{b}$$
 $\lambda_{\rm s} = \frac{a - \sigma_{\rm s}}{b}$







$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = a - b\lambda$$

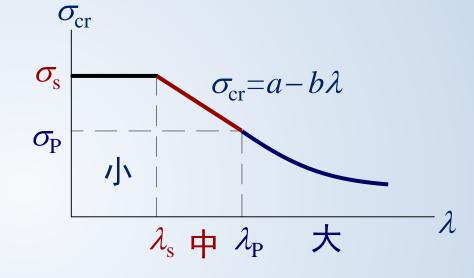
a,b可查表 Q235钢

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = 304 - 1.12\lambda(\text{MPa})$$

$$\lambda_{\rm p} = 100$$
 $\lambda_{\rm s} = 60$



 $\lambda < \lambda_{\rm c}$ 小柔度杆 $\sigma_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm s}$



$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm s}$$



四. 求解临界力 F_{cr} 的



2. 由λ的范围选择求临界力的公式

$$\lambda \geq \lambda_P$$

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{\left(\mu l\right)^2}$$

$$\lambda_s \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_P$$

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = a - b\lambda$$

$$\lambda < \lambda_{s}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm s}$$

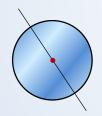
$$ightharpoonup F_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm cr} A$$

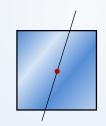


五. 关于失稳侧向的讨论

1. 各方向 μ 相同 $I_{max} = I_{min}$ (球铰 固定端)

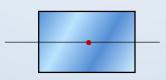
随机失稳

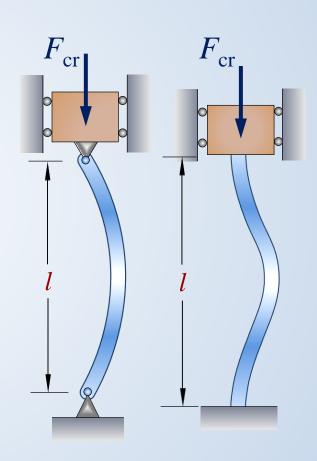




2.各方向 μ 相同 $I_{\text{max}} \neq I_{\text{min}}$

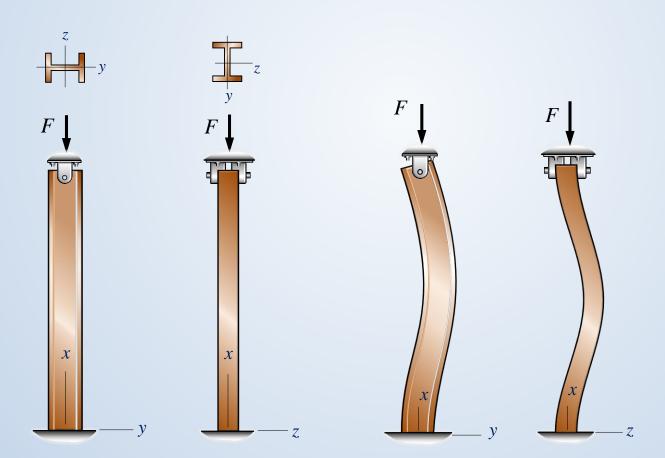
绕Imin轴失稳







3. 各方向 μ 不同(柱铰) $I_{max} \neq I_{min}$ 在 λ_{max} 的平面内失稳

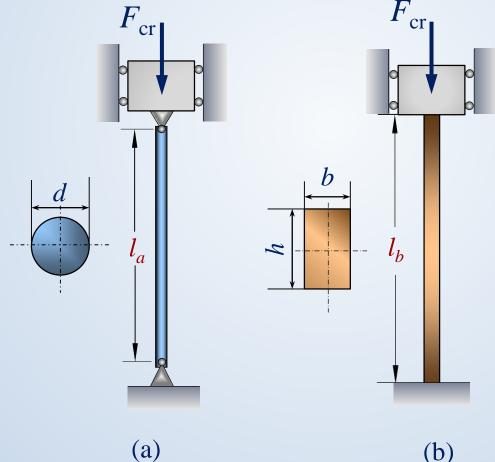




欧拉公式的适用范围 14.3

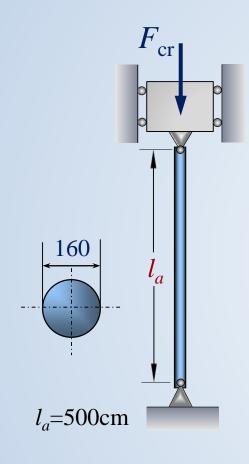
例1 已知 Q235钢 E=206GPa (a) d=16cm, l_a =500cm

b=20cm, h=30cm $l_b=900\text{cm}$ $\Re : \sigma_{cr} F_{cr}$



(b)





解: 求a杆 σ_{cr} F_{cr}

$$\mu_a = 1 \qquad i_a = \frac{d}{4} = 4 \text{cm}$$

$$\lambda_a = \frac{\mu_a l_a}{i_a} = 125$$

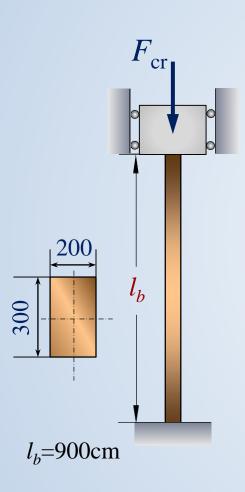
对Q235钢, $\lambda_p \approx 100$, $\lambda_a = 125 > \lambda_p$

故为大柔度杆。用欧拉公式

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda_a^2} = 126.3 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm cr} A = \sigma_{\rm cr} \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = 2.54 \times 10^3 \,\text{kN}$$





解: 求b杆 $\sigma_{\rm cr}$ $F_{\rm cr}$

$$\mu_b = 0.5$$
 $i_{b \min} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{\min}}{A}} = 5.77 \text{ cm}$

$$\lambda_b = \frac{\mu_b l_b}{i_b} = 78$$

对Q235钢, $\lambda_s \approx 60$, $\lambda_s < \lambda_b < \lambda_p$

故为中柔杆。用经验公式

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = a - b\lambda_b = 304 - 1.12 \times 78 = 216.6 \text{MPa}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm cr} A = \sigma_{\rm cr} bh \approx 13 \times 10^3 \rm kN$$

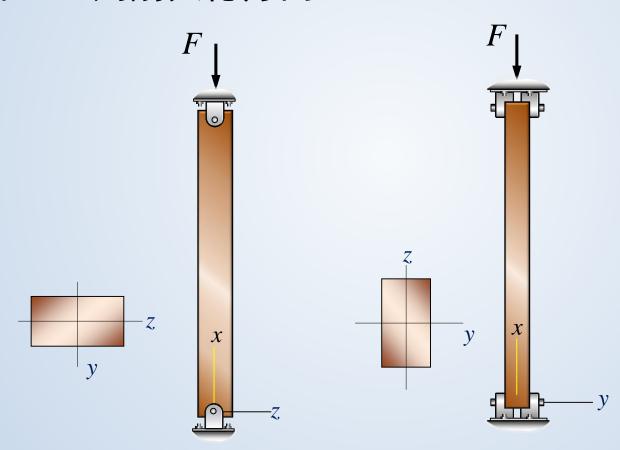
$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = 216.6 \mathrm{MPa}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = 13 \times 10^3 {\rm kN}$$

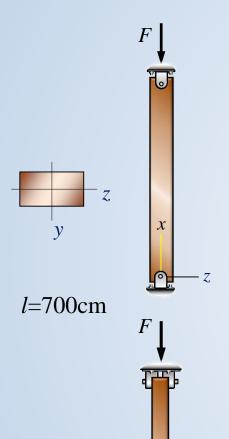


例2 已知: $A=12\times20$ cm², l=700cm, E=10GPa $\lambda_p=110$

求: 1.判别失稳方向 2.计算临界力







解: 1.判别失稳 方向

在最大刚度平面 $\mu_y = 1$

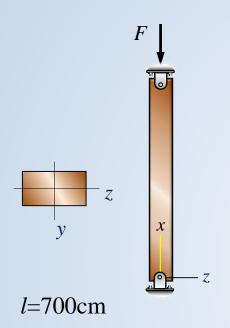
$$I_y = \frac{12 \times 20^3}{12} \text{cm}^4$$
 $i_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}} = 5.77 \text{cm}$
 $\lambda_y = \frac{\mu_y l}{i_y} = 121$

在最小刚度平面 $\mu_z = 0.5$

$$i_z = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{A}} = 3.46$$
cm $\lambda_z = \frac{\mu_z l}{i_z} = 101$

由于 λ,> λ, 故在最大刚度平面内失稳





2.计算临界力

$$\therefore \lambda_y = 121 > \lambda_p \quad \lambda_p = 110$$

$$\therefore \sigma_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda_y^2} = 6.73 \text{MPa}$$

$$F_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm cr} A = 161 \text{kN}$$



14.4 压杆的稳定校核

压杆的工作载荷F,临界力 F_{cr}

规定安全系数 n_{st}

稳定条件式:
$$F \leq \frac{F_{cr}}{n_{st}}$$

安全系数法:

$$n = \frac{F_{\rm cr}}{F} \ge n_{\rm st}$$

n为工作安全系数



压杆的稳定校核

稳定条件可解三类问题:

- (1) 校核稳定性;
- (2) 确定许可载荷;
- (3)设计截面尺寸(设计要试算)

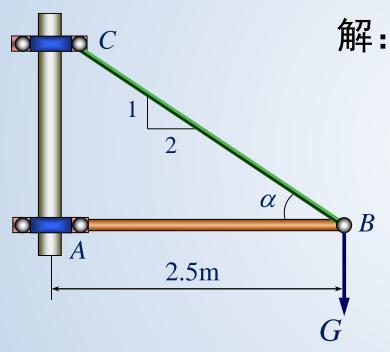


- $1. 求临界力<math>F_{cr}$
- 2. 求工作载荷F
- 3.求工作安全系数, 作稳定计算 $n = \frac{F_{cr}}{F} \ge n_{st}$

$$n = \frac{F_{\rm cr}}{F} \ge n_{\rm st}$$



例3 已知:AB空心: D=76mm, d=68mm BC实心: $D_1=20$ mm, Q235钢,n=1.5, $n_{st}=4$, G=20kN 试校核此结构



由直线公式并查表

解: (1) 校核AB杆的稳定

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \frac{D}{4}\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{d}{D}\right)^2} = 25.5 \,\text{mm}$$

$$\mu = 1$$
 $l=2.5$ m $\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} = 98$

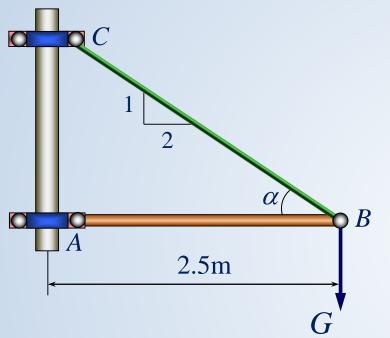
对Q235钢 $\lambda_p=100$, $\lambda_s=60$,

 $\lambda_{\rm s} < \lambda < \lambda_{\rm p}$ 故AB为中柔度杆

$$\sigma_{\rm cr} = a - b\lambda = 304 - 1.12\lambda$$

$$F_{ABcr} = (a - b\lambda) A = 175.6$$
kN





$$F_{BC}$$
 F_{AB}
 G

$$\sum F_{x} = 0 \quad F_{AB} = F_{BC} \cos \alpha$$

$$\sum F_{y} = 0 \quad F_{BC} \sin \alpha = G$$

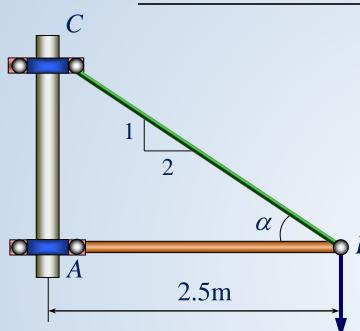
$$F_{AB} = \frac{G}{\tan \alpha} = 40 \,\mathrm{kN}$$

$$F_{BC} = \frac{G}{\sin \alpha} = 44.7 \,\text{kN}$$

$$n = \frac{F_{AB \, \text{cr}}}{F_{AB}} = \frac{175.6}{40} = 4.39 > n_{\text{st}} = 4$$

AB满足稳定条件





(2) 校核BC杆的强度

$$\sigma_{BC} = \frac{F_{NBC}}{A_{BC}} = \frac{F_{BC}}{A_{BC}} = \frac{44.7 \times 10^3}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot (20 \times 10^{-3})^2}$$

=142.4MPa

$$\sigma_s$$
=235MPa $[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_s}{n} = 156.6$ MPa

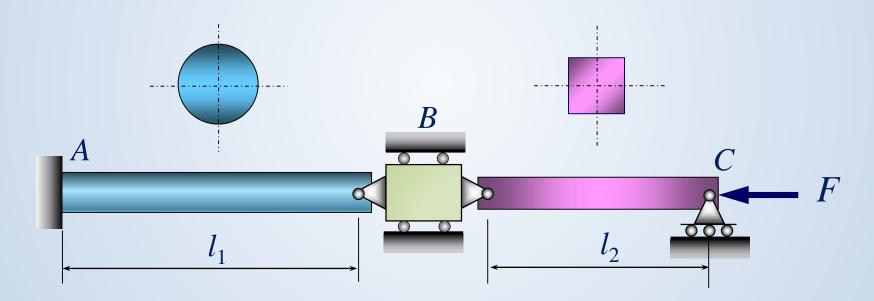
由于 $\sigma_{BC} < [\sigma]$

BC杆满足强度条件,故此结构安全



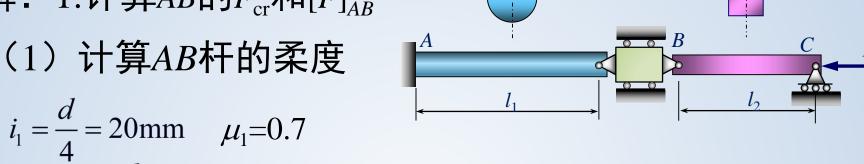
例4已知 d=80mm,a=70mm, l_1 =4.5m

$$l_2$$
=3m, E =210GPa, n_{st} =2.5 求[F]





解: 1.计算AB的 F_{cr} 和 $[F]_{AB}$



$$\lambda_{AB} = \frac{\mu_1 \cdot l_1}{i_1} = 157.5$$
 对Q235钢 $\lambda_p \approx 100$ 故AB为大柔度杆

(2) 计算AB杆的 F_{cr}

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2} = \sigma_{\rm cr} A = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = 420 \text{kN}$$

(3) 计算AB杆的[F] $_{AB}$

$$n = \frac{F_{\text{cr}}}{F_{AB}} \ge n_{\text{st}}$$
 $[F]_{AB} = \frac{F_{\text{cr}}}{n_{\text{st}}} = 164.8 \text{kN}$

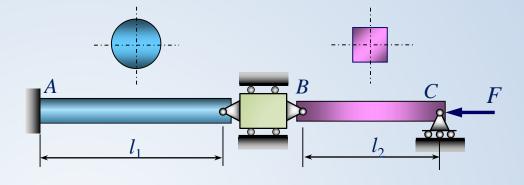


压杆的稳定校核

2.计算BC的 F_{cr} 和 $[F]_{AB}$

(1)计算 λ_{RC}

$$i_2 = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{3}} = 20.2 \,\text{mm}$$



$$(2)$$
计算 BC 杆的 F_{cr}

$$\mu_{2}=1$$
 $\lambda_{BC} = \frac{\mu_{2}l_{2}}{i_{2}} = 148.5 > \lambda_{P}$
 $BC为大柔杆$
(2)计算 BC 杆的 F_{cr}
 $F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^{2}EI}{(\mu l)^{2}} = \sigma_{cr}A = \frac{\pi^{2}E}{\lambda^{2}}a^{2} = 460\text{kN}$

$$(3)$$
计算 BC 杆的 $[F]_{BC}$

(3) 计算*BC*杆的[*F*]_{*BC*}
$$n = \frac{F_{cr}}{F_{RC}} \ge n_{st}$$
 $[F]_{BC} = \frac{F_{cr}}{n_{st}} = 184 \text{kN}$

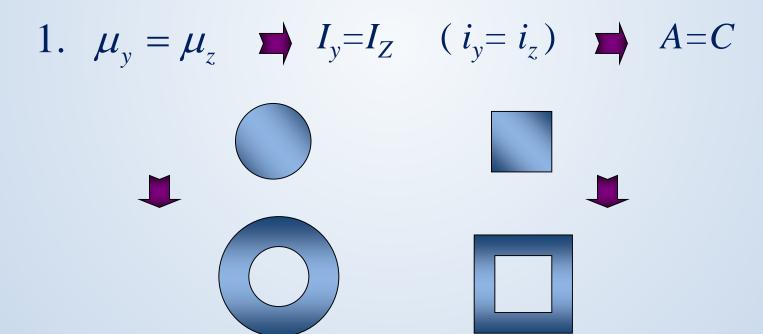
$$[F]_{AB} = \frac{F_{cr}}{n_{st}} = 164.8 \text{kN}$$

$$[F] = 164.8 \,\mathrm{kN}$$

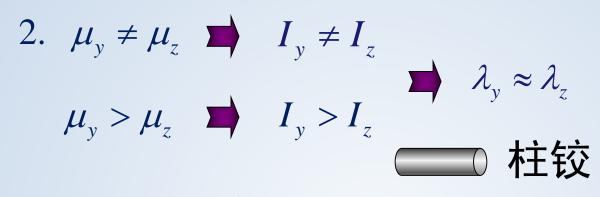


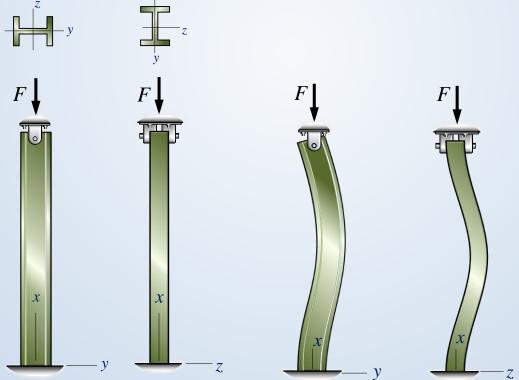
提高
$$F_{\rm cr}$$
 降低 $\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i}$

一.选择合理的压杆截面形状





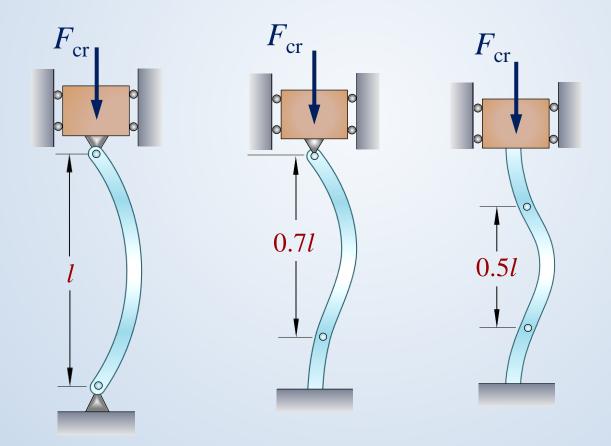






二. 改善约束条件

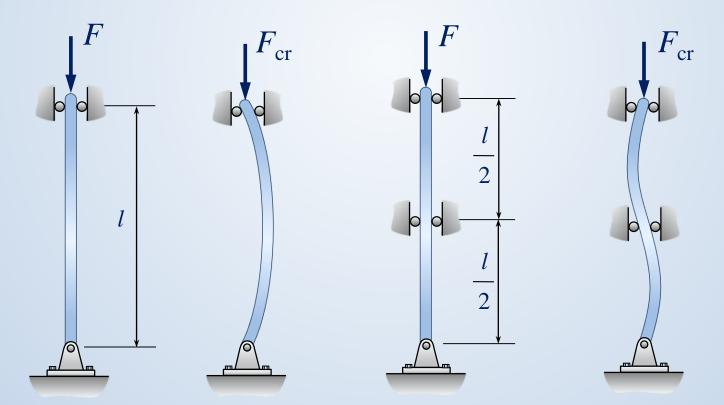
加强约束





三. 尽量减小压杆长度

$$F_{\rm cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{\left(\mu l\right)^2}$$
 增加支座





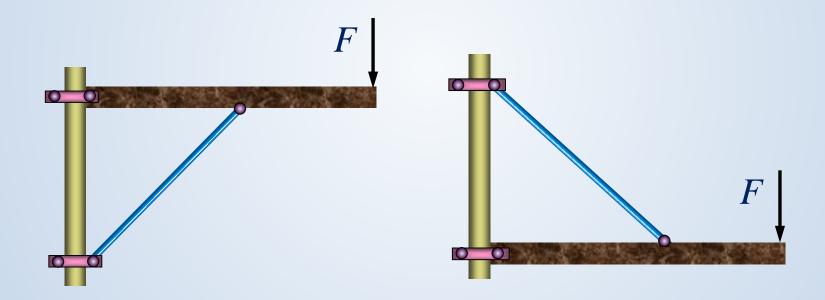
四.合理选材

- 1.大柔度杆—各类钢材*E*接近 改用优质钢并不会提高压杆的稳定性
- 2.中柔度杆—经验公式中系数与 σ_s , σ_b 和有关各类钢材 σ_s , σ_b 相差很大, σ_s , σ_b 越高,临界力越高,稳定性越高。
- 3.小柔度杆-----各类钢材 σ_s , σ_b 不同即强度杆,可选强度高的钢材。



五.其他

改变受力状态 压 → 拉





Thank you!