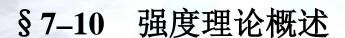


# 强速速论

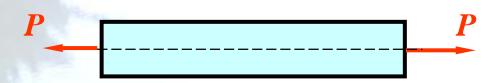
### 第七章 应力和应变分析

强度理论

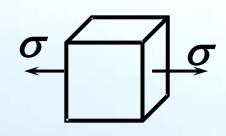
- § 7-1 应力状态概述
- § 7-2 二向和三向应力状态的实例
- § 7-3 二向应力状态分析——解析法
- § 7-4 二向应力状态分析——图解法
- § 7-5 三向应力状态分析
- § 7-8 广义胡克定律
- § 7-9 复杂应力状态的应变能密度
- § 7-10 强度理论概述
- § 7-11 四种常用 强度理论



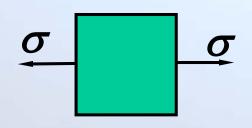
1、拉(压)时的强度条件



$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A} \leq [\sigma]$$



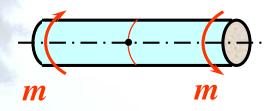
$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_u}{n}$$



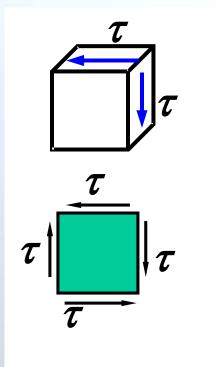
塑性材料: 
$$\sigma_u = \sigma_s( 或 \sigma_{0.2})$$

脆性材料: 
$$\sigma_u = \sigma_b$$

### 2、扭转时的强度条件



$$\tau = \frac{T}{W_t} \le [\tau]$$

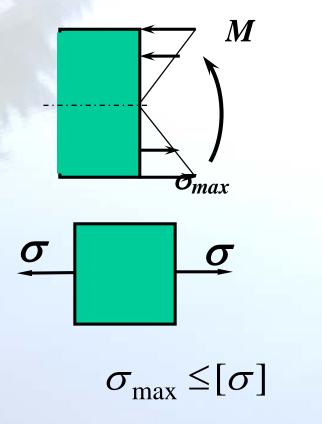


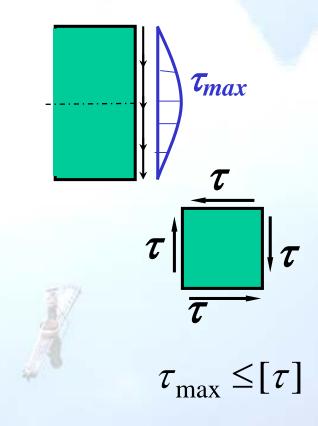
$$[\tau] = \frac{\tau_u}{n}$$

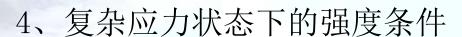
塑性材料:  $\tau_u = \tau_s$ 

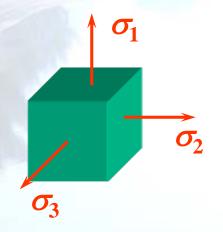
脆性材料:  $\tau_u = \tau_b$ 

### 3、弯曲时的强度条件









最理想的强度条件:

$$\left\{egin{array}{l} \sigma_1 \leq [\sigma_1] \ \sigma_2 \leq [\sigma_2] \ \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma_3] \ \sigma_1 : \sigma_2 : \sigma_3 \end{array}
ight.$$

由于三个主应力间的比例有无限多种可能性,要在每一种比例下都通过对材料的直接试验来确定其极限应力值,将是难以做到的。

解决这类问题,经常是依据部分实验结果,观察其破坏现象,经过推理,提出一些假说,推测材料在复杂应力状态下破坏的主要因素,认为当这个因素达到一定值时,材料发生破坏,由此来建立强度条件。我们把这类假说称为强度理论。



强度理论是关于"构件发生强度失效(failure by lost strength)起因"的假说,它是否正确,适用于什么情况,必须由生产实践来检验。

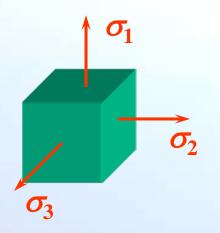
材料的破坏形式: 屈服和断裂。

相应地,强度理论也分成两类:一类解释断裂失效:另一类解释屈服失效。

### § 7-11 四种常用强度理论

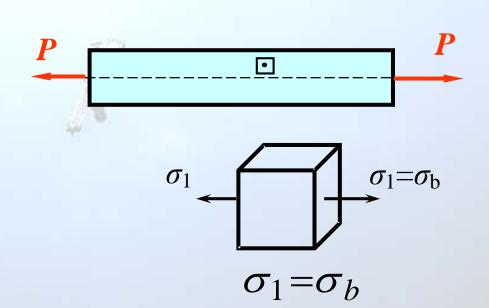
### 一、最大拉应力(第一强度)理论:

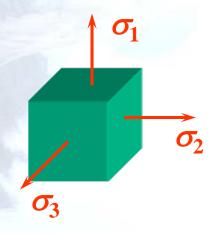
最大<mark>拉应力</mark>是引起材料脆断破坏的因素。不论在什么样的应力状态下, $\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_u$ 时断裂。



$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_1$$

$$\sigma_u = \sigma_b$$





$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \sigma_1$$

$$\sigma_u = \sigma_b$$

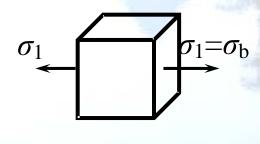
$$\therefore \sigma_1 = \sigma_b$$

断裂

强度条件:  $\sigma_1 \leq [\sigma]$ 

使用范围: 适用于脆性材料



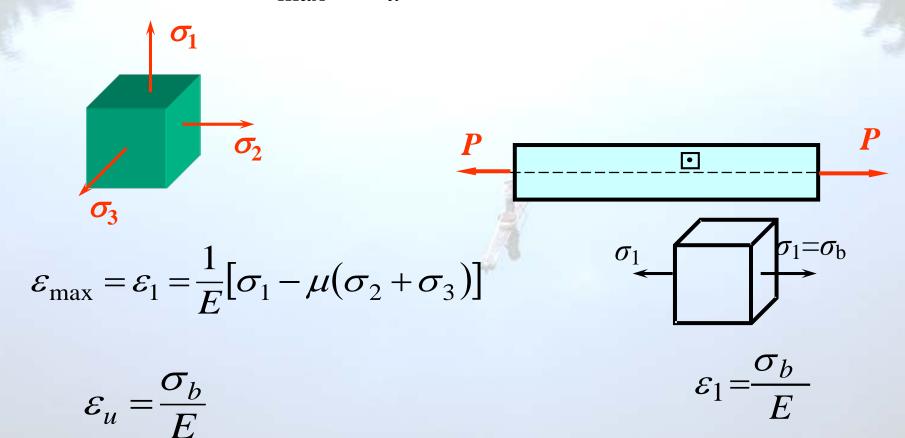


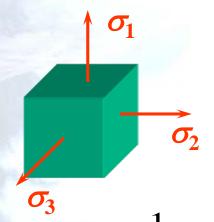
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_b$$



### 二、最大伸长线应变(第二强度)理论:

最大**伸长线应变**是引起材料脆断破坏的因素。不论在什么样的应力状态下, $\varepsilon_{\max} = \varepsilon_u$ 时断裂。





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

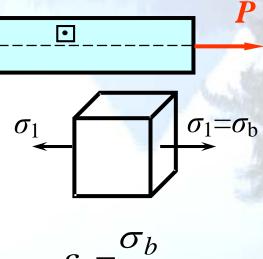
$$\varepsilon_u = \frac{\sigma_b}{E}$$

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

$$\therefore \sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) = \sigma_b$$
 断裂

强度条件: 
$$\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \leq [\sigma]$$

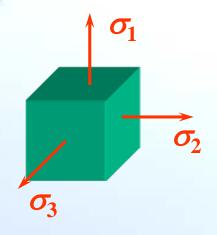
使用范围: 适用于脆性材料



$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_b}{E}$$

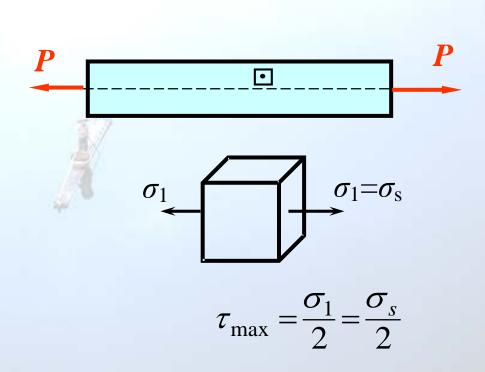
### 三、最大剪应力(第三强度)理论:

最大**剪应力**是引起材料屈服的因素。不论在什么样的应力状态下, $\tau_{\text{max}} = \tau_{\mu}$ 时材料发生屈服。

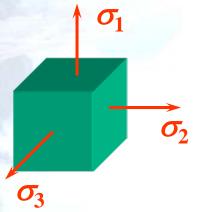


$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2}$$

$$\tau_u = \frac{\sigma_s}{2}$$







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

$$\tau_u = \frac{\sigma_s}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2}$$
 屈服

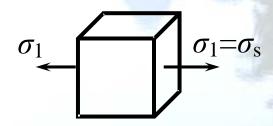
$$\therefore \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 = \sigma_s$$

Tresca屈服准则

强度条件:  $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma]$ 

使用范围: 适用于塑性材料





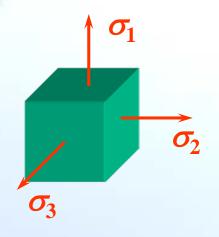
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_1}{2} = \frac{\sigma_s}{2}$$

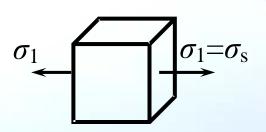


### 四、形状改变比能(第四强度)理论:

形状改变比能是引起材料屈服的因素。不论在什么样

的应力状态下, $u_f = u_{fu}$  时材料发生屈服。





$$u_f = \frac{1+\mu}{6E} [2\sigma_s^2]$$

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

$$u_{fu} = \frac{1+\mu}{6E} [2\sigma_s^2]$$

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

$$u_{fu} = \frac{1+\mu}{6E} [2\sigma_s^2]$$

$$\frac{1+\mu}{6E} \left[ (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 \right] = \frac{1+\mu}{6E} [2\sigma_s^2] \quad \text{III}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2 \right] = \sigma_s \quad \text{III}$$

Mises屈服准则

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

使用范围:适用于塑性材料

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1 \leq [\sigma] \\ \sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \leq [\sigma] \\ \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \leq [\sigma] \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} \leq [\sigma]$$

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\{\sigma_{b}, \sigma_{0.2}, \sigma_{s}\}}{n}$$



强度条件:  $\sigma_r \leq [\sigma]$  其中,  $\sigma_r$ —相当应力。



### 相当应力:

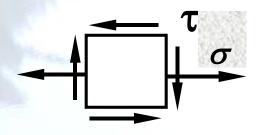
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{r1} = \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_{r2} = \sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) \\ \sigma_{r3} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2]} \end{cases}$$

### 强度条件: $\sigma_r \leq [\sigma]$

$$\sigma_r \leq [\sigma]$$



### [例1] 写出典型二向应力状态的 $\sigma_{r3}$ 和 $\sigma_{r4}$



解: 
$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau^2}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

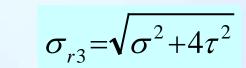
$$\sigma_2 = 0,$$

$$\sigma_3 = \frac{\sigma}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

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

$$= 2 \times \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma}{2})^2 + \tau^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2}$$

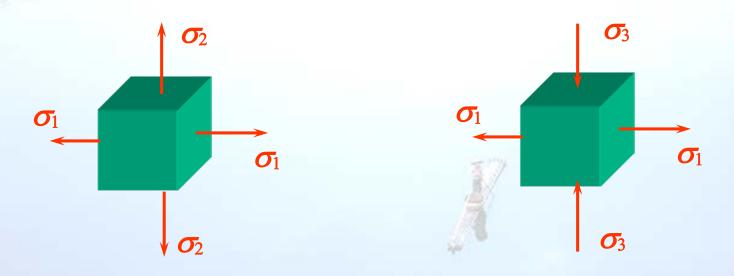


$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2}$$

### 强度理论的应用

### 强度理论的选用原则: 依破坏形式而定。

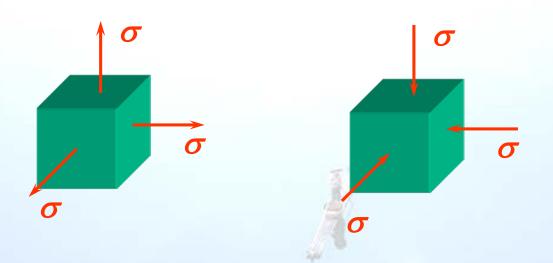
1、脆性材料:在二轴拉伸时,使用第一强度理论; 在一拉一压时,使用莫尔理论;



2、塑性材料:使用第三或第四强度理论。

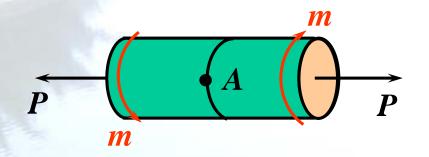
3、不论什么材料,在三向受拉时,使用第一强度理论;在

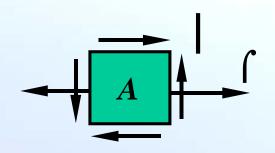
3、不论什么材料,在三向受拉时,使用第一强度理论;在三向受压时,使用第三或第四强度理论。





[例2] 直径为d=50mm的圆杆受力如图,m=1.4kN·m,P=100kN,,材料为Q235钢,[ $\sigma$ ]=140MPa,试校核杆的强度。





解: 危险点A的应力状态如图

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{4 \times 100 \times 10^3}{\pi \times 50^2} = 50.9$$
**MPa**

$$\tau = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{16 \times 1.4 \times 10^6}{\pi \times 50^3} = 57 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = 124.8$$
**MPa** $< [\sigma]$ 

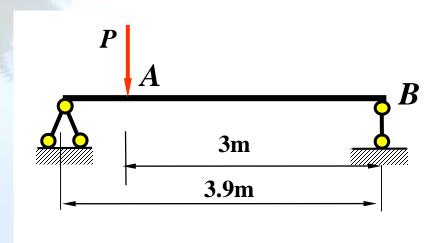
$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 3\tau^2} = 111$$
MPa $< [\sigma]$ 

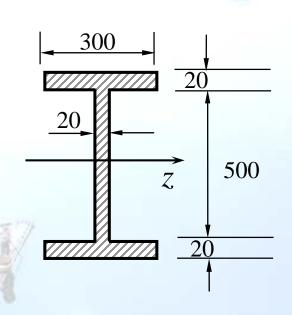
:安全。

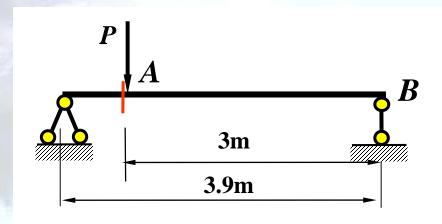


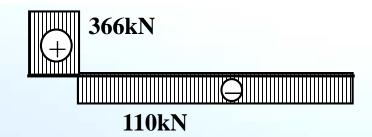
[例3] 工字形截面梁,材料为Q235钢, $\sigma_s$ =235MPa,

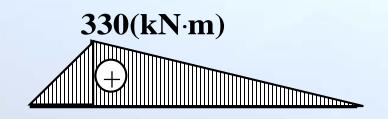
 $\sigma_b$ =380MPa,P=476kN,取安全系数n=2.5,试全面校核梁的强度。

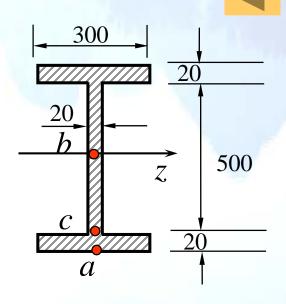










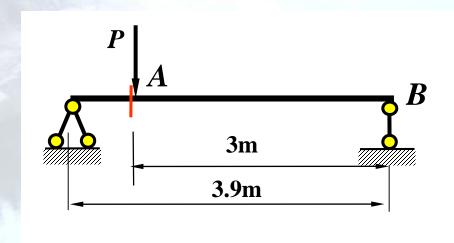


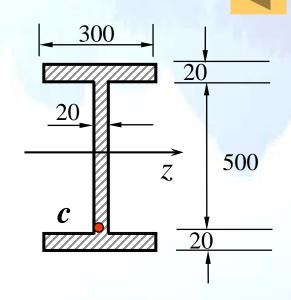
解:许用应力

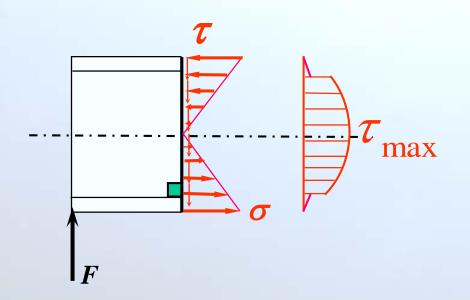
$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_s}{n} = \frac{235}{2.5} = 94$$
MPa  
内力图如图所示, $A$ 截面左侧内

内力图如图所示,A截面左侧内 力最大,是危险截面。

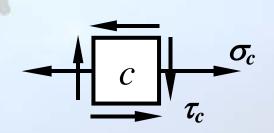
- 1、弯曲正应力强度
- 2、弯曲剪应力强度
- 3、腹板与翼板交界处的强度







为什么要考虑 腹板与翼板交界处的强度?





$$\sigma$$

500

$$I_Z = \frac{300 \times 540^3}{12} - \frac{280 \times 500^3}{12} = 1 \times 10^9 (\text{mm}^4)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}} y_{\text{max}}}{I_z} = \frac{330 \times 10^6 \times 270}{1 \times 10^9}$$

$$=89(MPa)$$
 <[ $\sigma$ ] 安全。

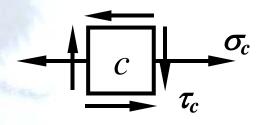
2、弯曲剪应力强度



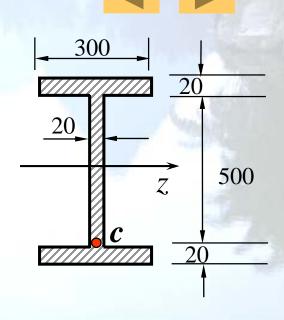
$$\tau = \frac{Q_{\text{max}} S_z^*}{I_z b} = \frac{366 \times 10^3 \times [300 \times 20 \times 260 + 20 \times 250 \times 125]}{1 \times 10^9 \times 20}$$
$$= 40(\mathbf{MPa})$$

$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = 2\tau = 80$$
**MPa**<[ $\sigma$ ] 安全。

### 3、腹板与翼板交界处的强度



$$\sigma_c = \frac{My_c}{I_z} = \frac{330 \times 10^6 \times 250}{1 \times 10^9} = 82.5 (\text{MPa})$$



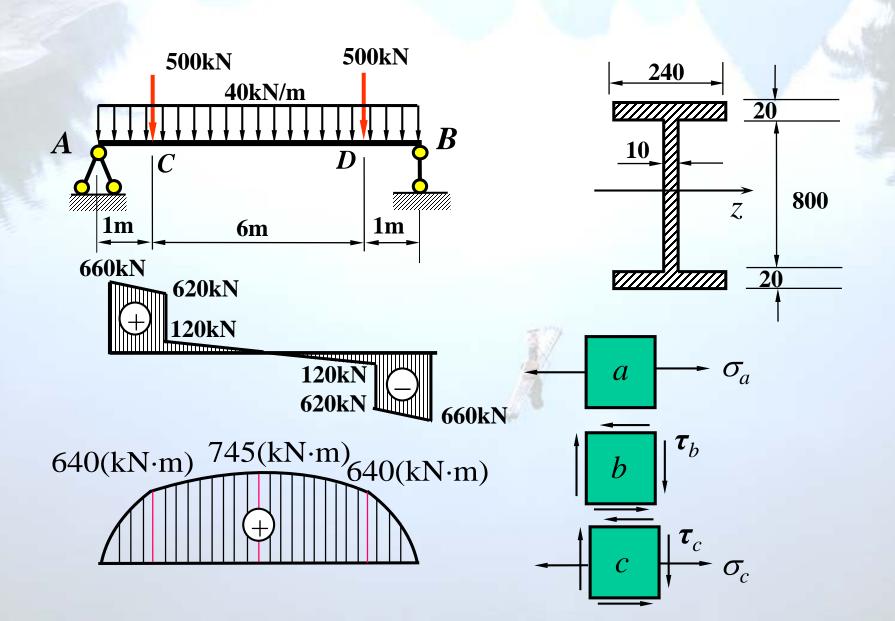
$$\tau_c = \frac{Q_{\text{max}} S_z^*}{I_z b} = \frac{366 \times 10^3 \times [300 \times 20 \times 260]}{1 \times 10^9 \times 20} = 28.5 (\text{MPa})$$

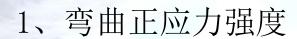
$$\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma_c^2 + 4\tau_c^2} = \sqrt{82.5^2 + 4 \times 28.5^2} = 100.2 (\text{MPa}) > [\sigma]$$

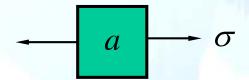
超过许用应力6%,不安全。



[例4]  $[\sigma]=170$ MPa, $[\tau]=100$ MPa,试全面校核梁的强度。





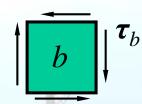


$$I_Z = \frac{240 \times 840^3}{12} - \frac{230 \times 800^3}{12} = 2.04 \times 10^9 \,(\text{mm}^4)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}} y_{\text{max}}}{I_z} = \frac{745 \times 10^6 \times 420}{2.04 \times 10^9}$$

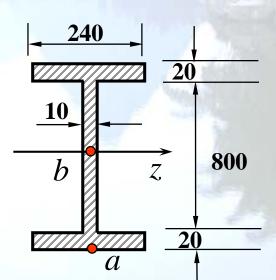
$$=153.2$$
(MPa)  $<$ [ $\sigma$ ] 安全。

2、弯曲剪应力强度



$$\tau = \frac{Q_{\text{max}} S_z^*}{I_z b} = \frac{660 \times 10^3 \times [240 \times 20 \times 410 + 10 \times 400 \times 200]}{2.04 \times 10^9 \times 10} = 89.5 \text{(MPa)}$$

安全。



### 2、腹板与翼板交界处强度 (在C、D截面)

$$\sigma_c = \frac{M_C y_c}{I_z} = \frac{640 \times 10^6 \times 400}{2.04 \times 10^9} = 125.5 \text{(MPa)}$$

$$\tau_c = \frac{Q_c S_z^*}{I_z b} = \frac{620 \times 10^3 \times [240 \times 20 \times 410]}{2.04 \times 10^9 \times 10}$$

=59.8(MPa)

$$\sigma_{r4} = \sqrt{\sigma_c^2 + 3\tau_c^2} = \sqrt{125.5^2 + 3 \times 59.8^2} = 162.7 \text{ (MPa)} < [\sigma]$$

 $\sigma_{r3} = \sqrt{\sigma_c^2 + 4\tau_c^2} = \sqrt{125.5^2 + 4 \times 59.8^2}$ 

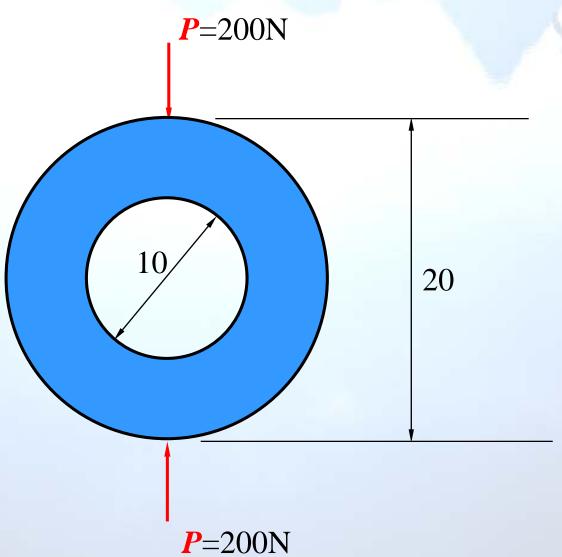
$$=173.4(MPa)>[\sigma]$$
不安全。

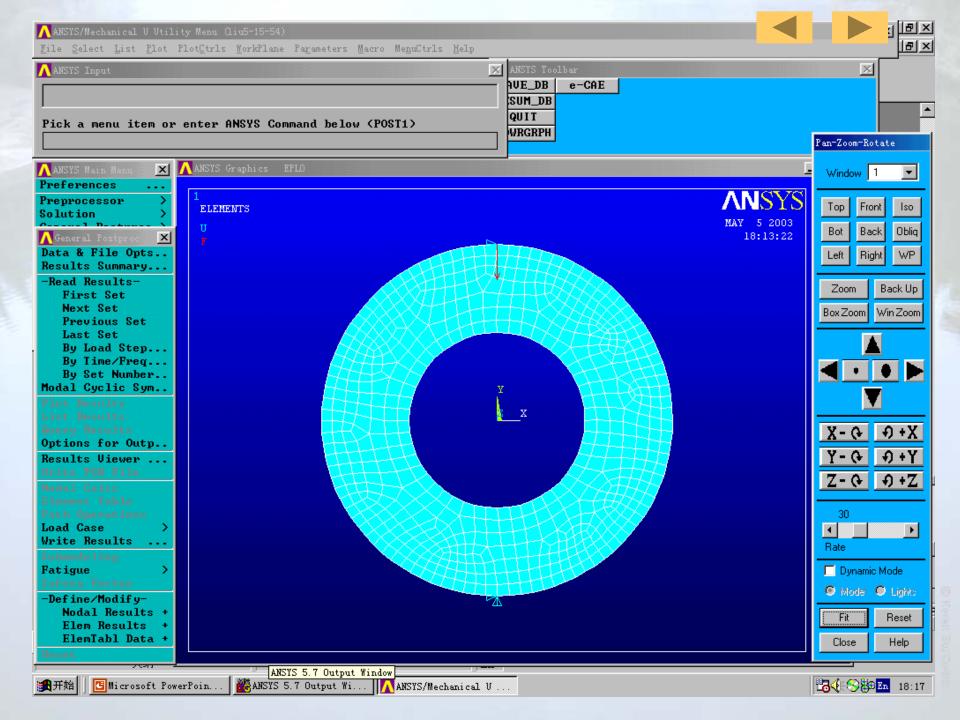
800

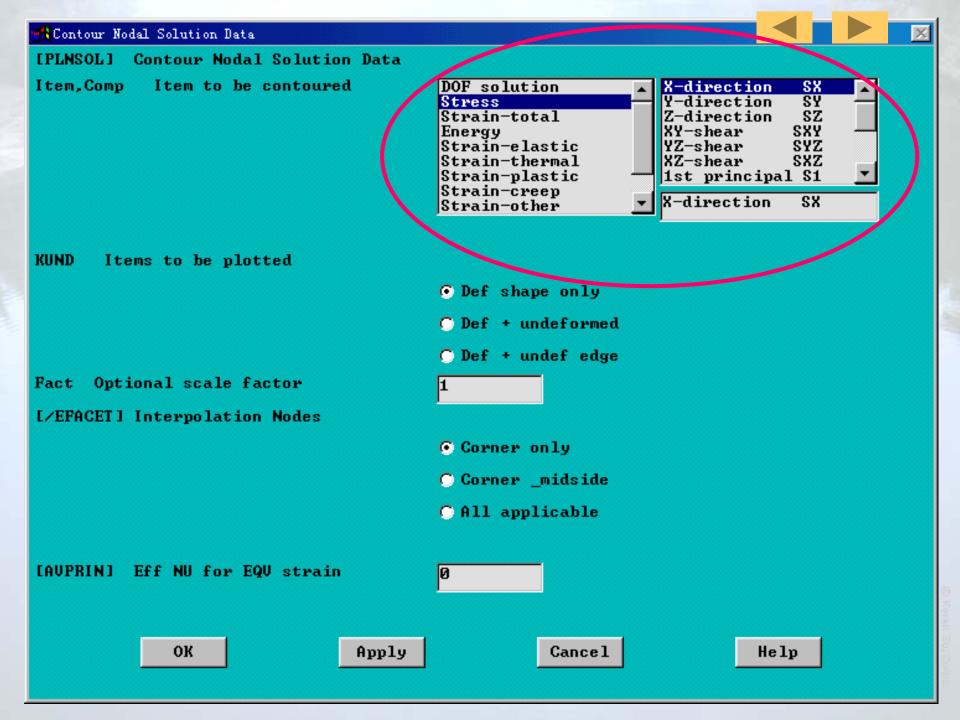
安全。



[例5]  $[\sigma]=140$ MPa t=2mm

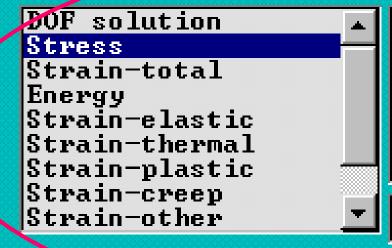






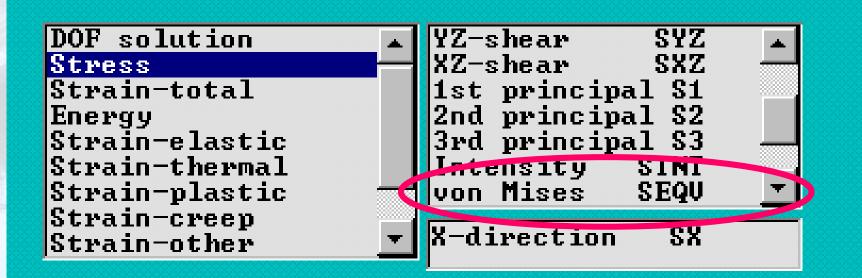


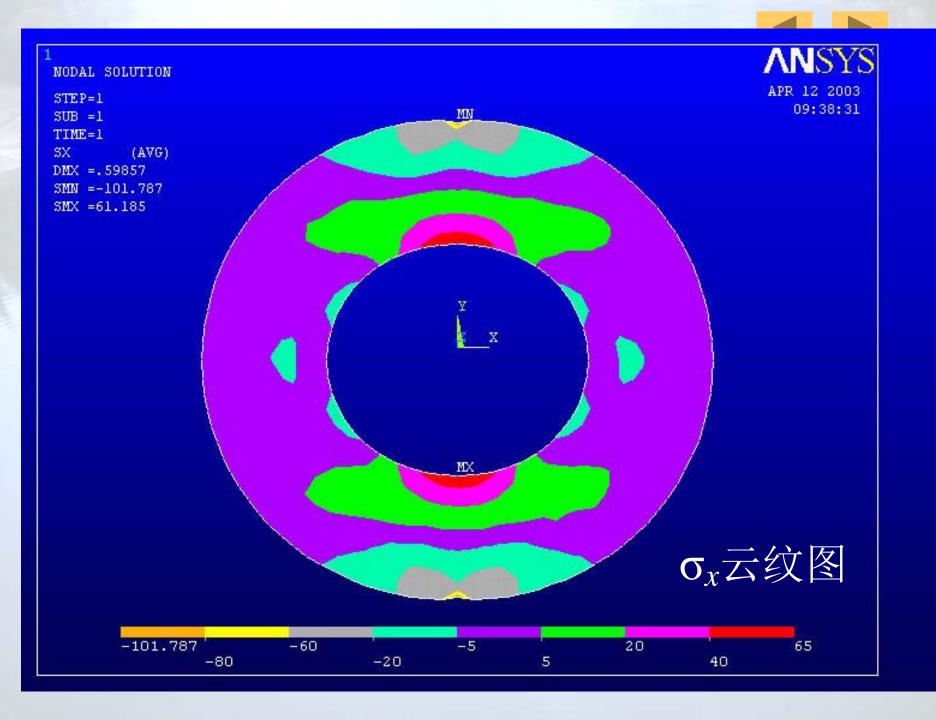
a

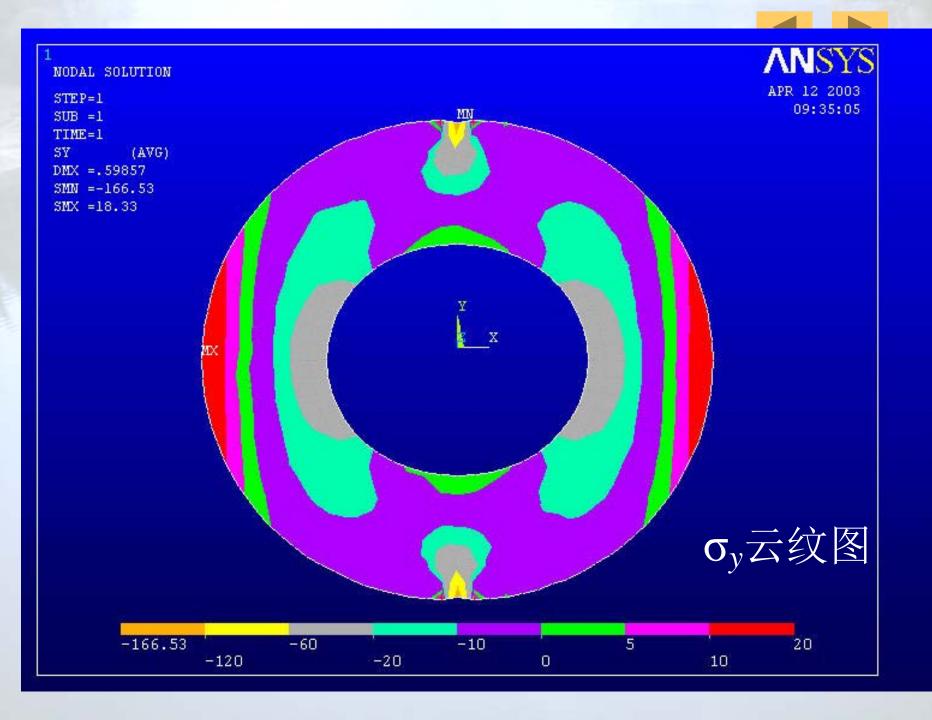


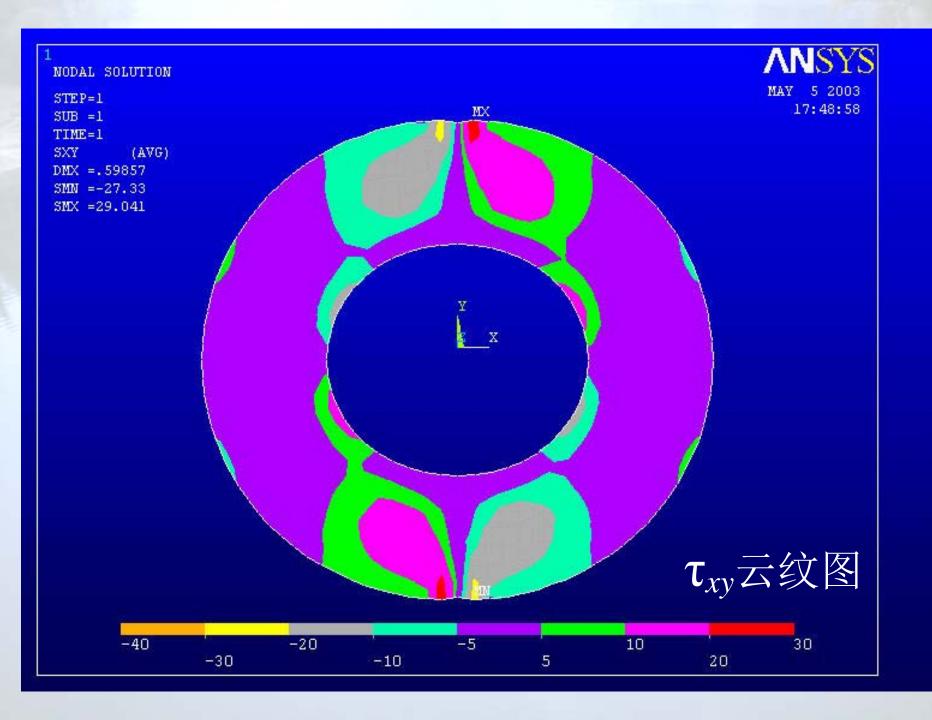
		Accessed the second
X-direction	SX	
Y-direction	SY	
Z-direction	SZ	
XY-shear	SXY	
YZ-shear	SYZ	
XZ-shear	SXZ	
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X-direction	SX	

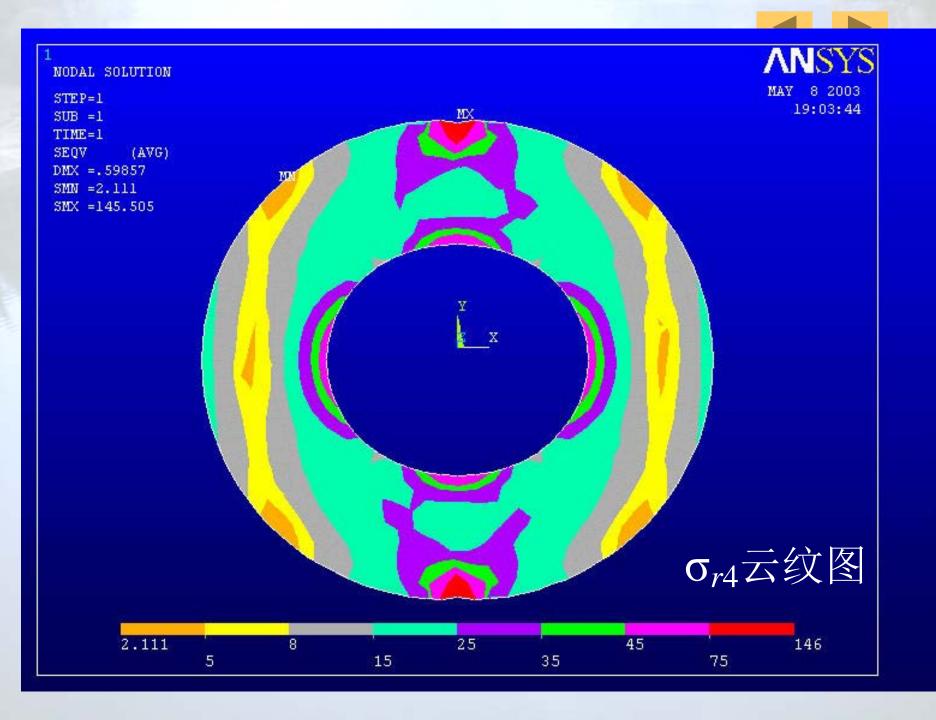












### § 10-3 莫尔强度理论及其相当应力

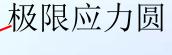
### 一、两个概念:

1、极限应力圆:对任意的应力状态,设想三个主应力按比例增加,直至以屈服或断裂的形式失效,这时,由三个主应力可确定三个应力圆。现  $\tau_{\alpha}$ 在只作三个应力圆中最大的一个,亦即由 $\sigma_1$ 和 $\sigma_3$ 确定的应力圆。按材料破坏时的主应力 $\sigma_1$ 、 $\sigma_3$ 

所作的应力圆(以失效应力为直径作应力圆)。

 $\sigma_1$   $\sigma_2$   $\sigma_3$ 

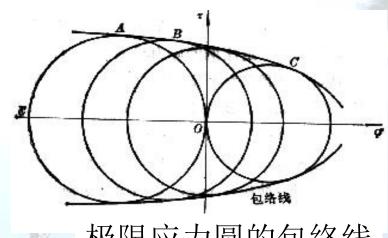
对于不同的应力状态有不同的极限应力圆



2、极限曲线: 按上述方式, 在στ平面内得到一 系列的极限应力圆,作出它们的包络线ABC一极限 应力圆的包络线(envelope)。

包络线与材料的性质有关 ,不同的材料包络线也不一 样;但对同一材料则认为它 是唯一的。

对一个已知的应力状态  $\sigma_1$ ,  $\sigma_2$ ,  $\sigma_3$ , 如由 $\sigma_1$ 和 σ。确定的应力圆在上述包络 线之内,则这一应力状态不 会引起失效。如恰与包络线 相切,就表明这一应力状态 已达到失效状态。

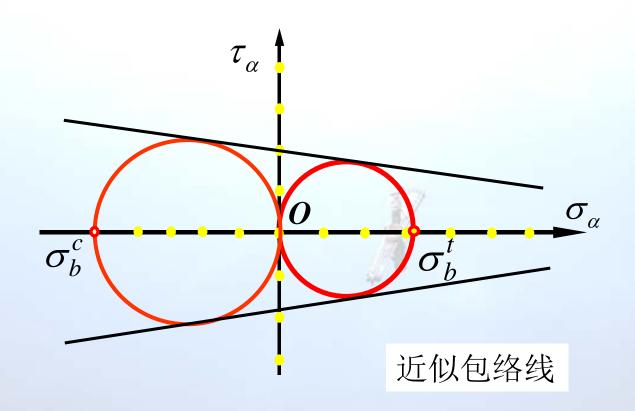


极限应力圆的包络线



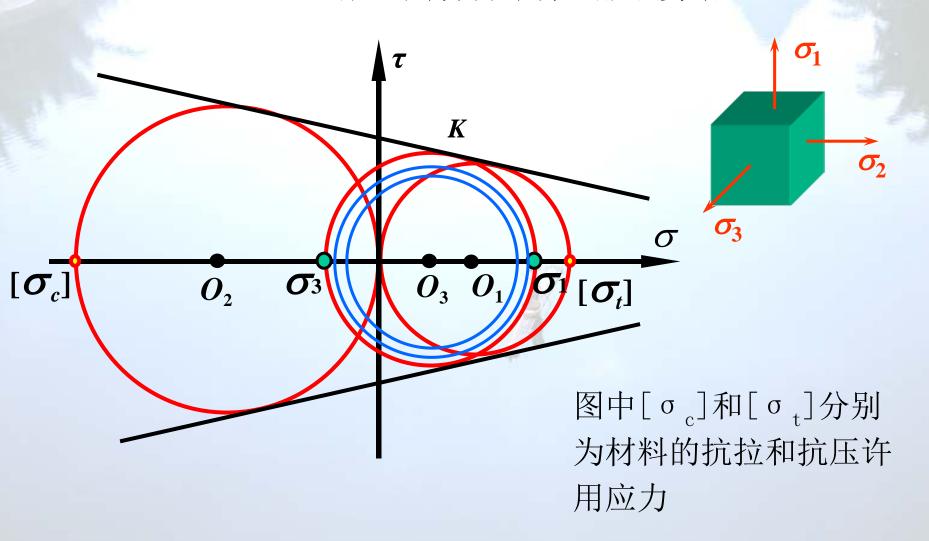
在实用中,为了利用有限的试验数据,采用近似的方法确定包络线,

以单向拉伸和压缩的两个极限应力圆的公切线代替包络线。





二、莫尔强度理论: 任意一点的应力圆若与极限曲线相接触,则材料即将屈服或剪断。



$$\frac{\overline{O_1 N}}{\overline{O_2 F}} = \frac{\overline{O_3 O_1}}{\overline{O_3 O_2}}$$

(a)

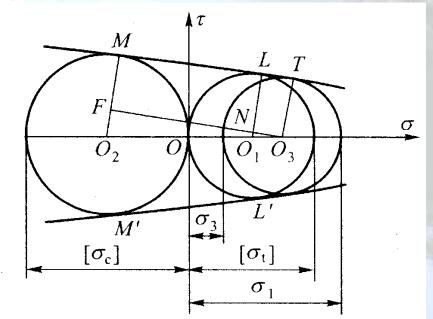
#### 容易求出

$$\overline{O_1 N} = \overline{O_1 L} - \overline{O_3 T} = \frac{\left[\sigma_{t}\right]}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{O_2 F} = \overline{O_2 M} - \overline{O_3 T} = \frac{\left[\sigma_{c}\right]}{2} - \frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{O_3 O_1} = \overline{O_3 O} - \overline{O_1 O} = \frac{\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{3}}{2} - \frac{\left[\sigma_{t}\right]}{2}$$

$$\overline{O_3 O_2} = \overline{O_3 O} + \overline{OO_2} = \frac{\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{3}}{2} + \frac{\left[\sigma_{c}\right]}{2}$$



将以上各式代入(a)式,经化简后得出

$$\sigma_1 - \frac{\left[\sigma_t\right]}{\left[\sigma\right]}\sigma_3 = \left[\sigma_t\right] \tag{b}$$

对实际的应力状态来说, 由 $\sigma_1$ 和 $\sigma_3$ 确定的应力圆应该在公切线之内。设想 $\sigma_1$ 和 $\sigma_3$ 要加大k倍后( $k \ge 1$ ),应力圆才与公切线相切,亦即才满足条件(b),于是有:

$$k\sigma_{1} - \frac{\left[\sigma_{1}\right]}{\left[\sigma_{c}\right]}k\sigma_{3} = \left[\sigma_{1}\right]$$



由于k≥1,故得莫尔强度理论的强度条件(破坏判据)为

 $\sigma_1 - \frac{[\sigma_1]}{[\sigma_e]} \sigma_3 \leqslant [\sigma_1]$ 

对于抗拉和抗压强度相等的材料, $[\sigma_t]=[\sigma_c]$ ,莫尔强度理论的强度条件(破坏判据)为:

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

这也就是最大切应力理论的强度条件。可以看出, 与最大切应力理论相比,莫尔理论考虑了材料抗拉和抗 压强度不相等的情况。

**适用范围:** 适用于破坏形式为屈服的构件及其拉压极限强度不等的处于复杂应力状态的脆性材料的破坏(岩石、混凝土等)。

### 三、相当应力:

$$\sigma_{rM} = \sigma_1 - \frac{[\sigma_t]}{[\sigma_c]} \sigma_3$$

## 牵着特束

