村都为常

第九章压杆稳定

第九章 压杆稳定

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- § 9-6 提高压杆稳定性的措施

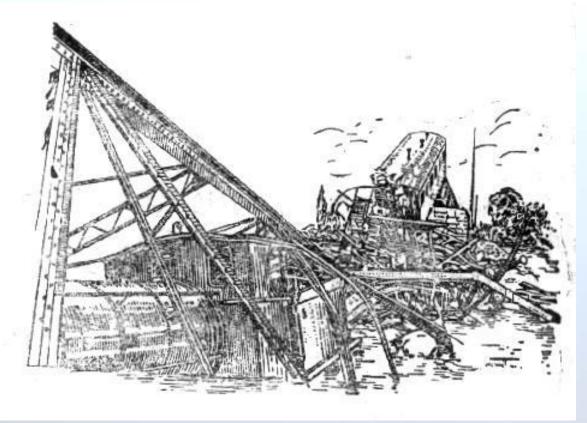
§ 9-1 压杆稳定的概念

构件的承载能力:

①强度

②刚度

③稳定性



工程中有些构 件具有足够的强度、 刚度,却不一定能 安全可靠地工作。

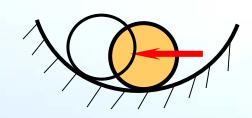


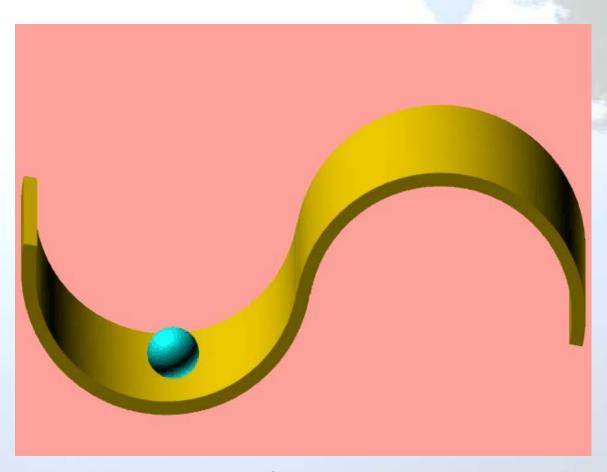


一、稳定性的概念

稳定性: 保持原有平衡状态的能力

1、稳定平衡





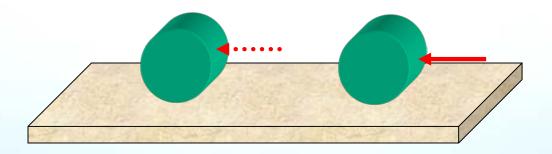
影片: 14-1

压杆稳定





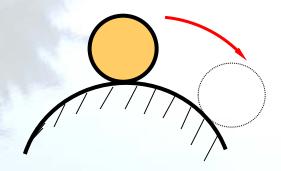
2、随遇平衡

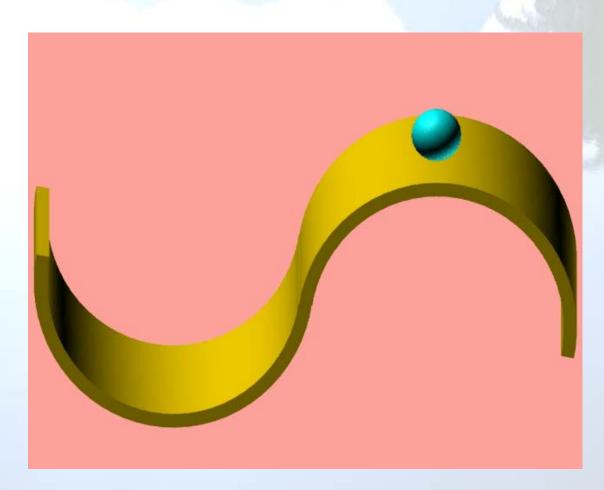






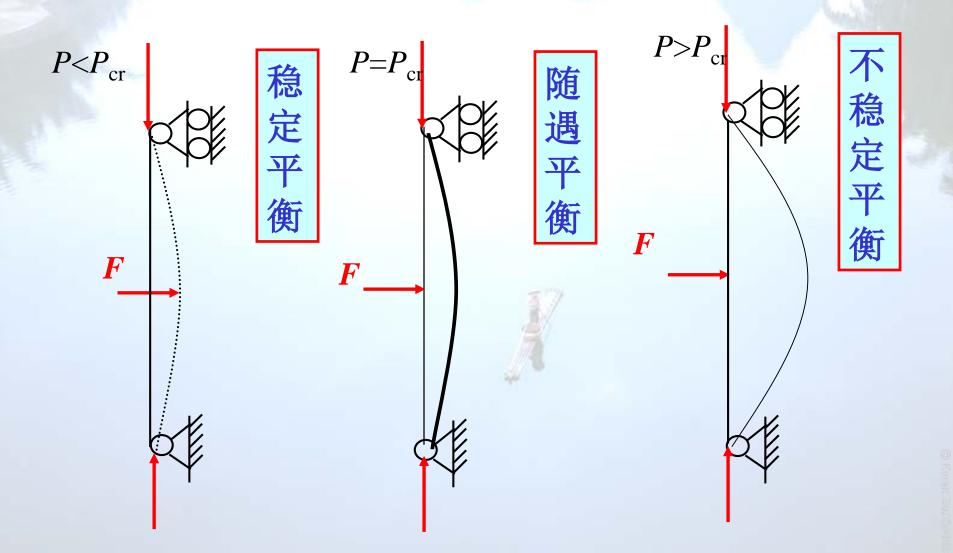
3、不稳定平衡





影片: 14-2

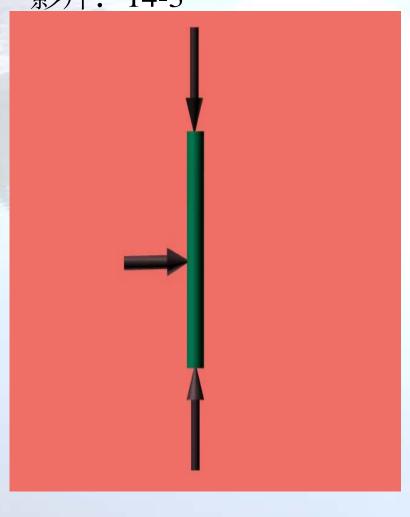
二、压杆失稳与临界压力







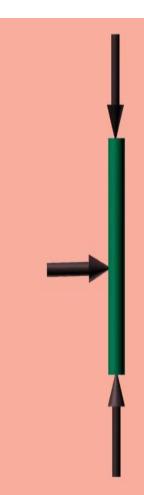




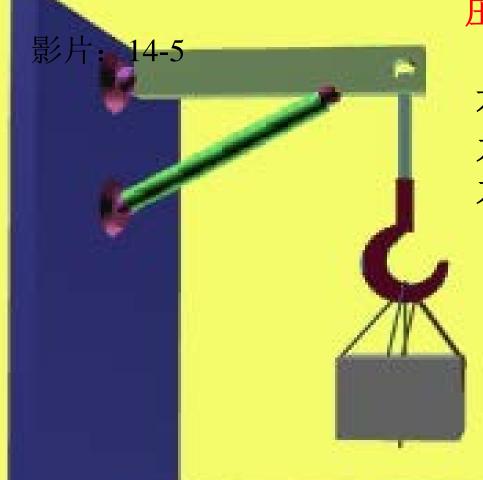
稳定平衡

不稳定平衡

影片: 14-4







压杆的临界压力:

由稳定平衡转化为 不稳定平衡时所受轴向压 力的界限值,称为临界压 力。

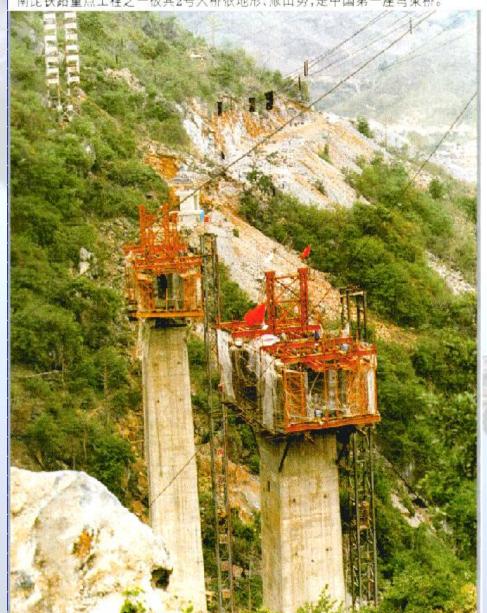
压杆失稳:

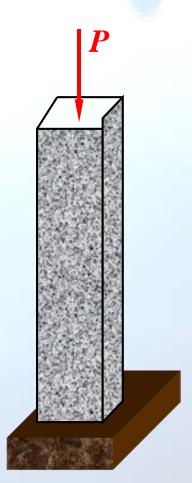
压杆丧失其直线形 状的平衡而过渡为曲线 平衡





南昆铁路重点工程之一板其2号大桥依地形、顺山势,是中国第一座弯梁桥。

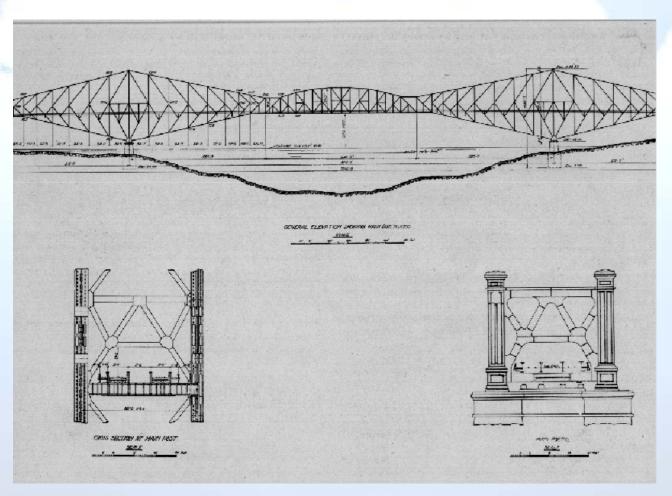






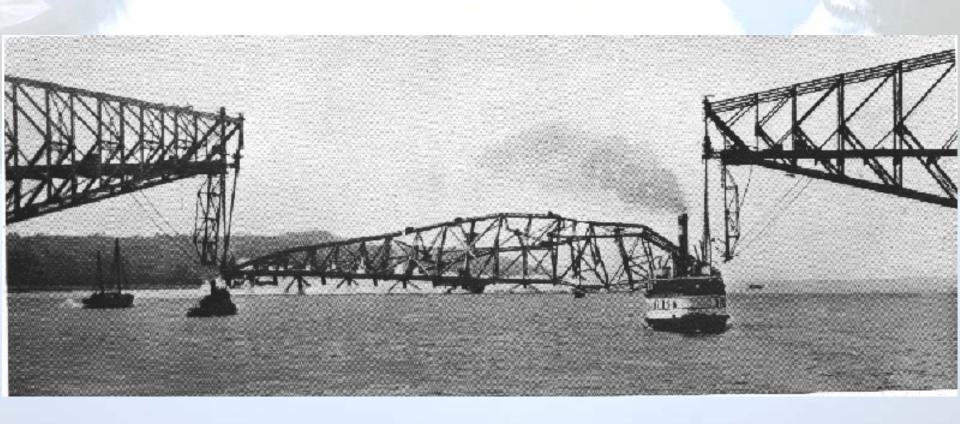
1、1907年,加拿大圣劳伦斯河魁北克大桥,在架设中跨时,由于悬臂桁架中受压力最大的下弦杆丧失稳定,致使桥梁倒塌,9000吨钢铁成废铁,桥上86人中伤亡达75人。





加拿大圣劳伦斯河魁北克大桥

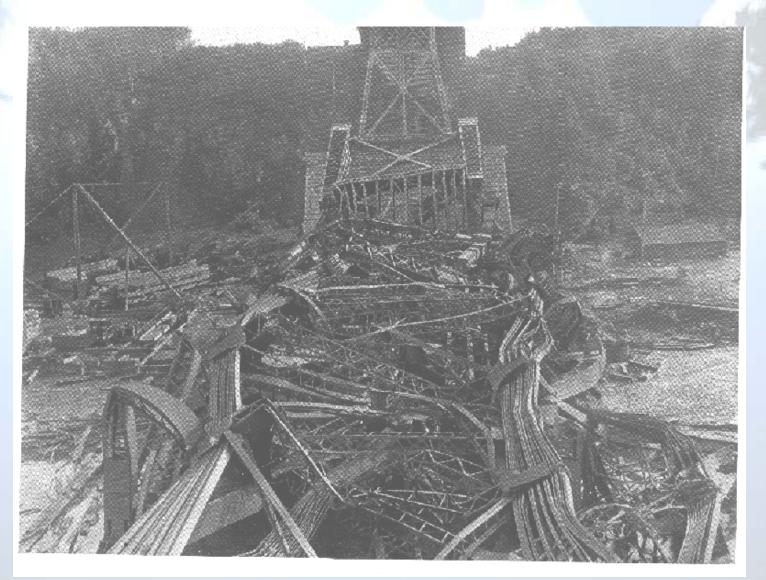


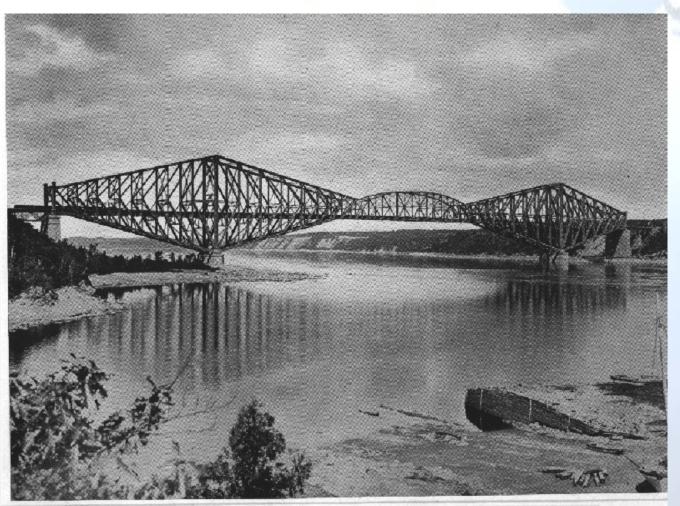


采用悬臂法施工



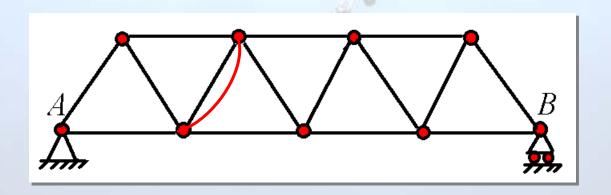
因失稳倒塌

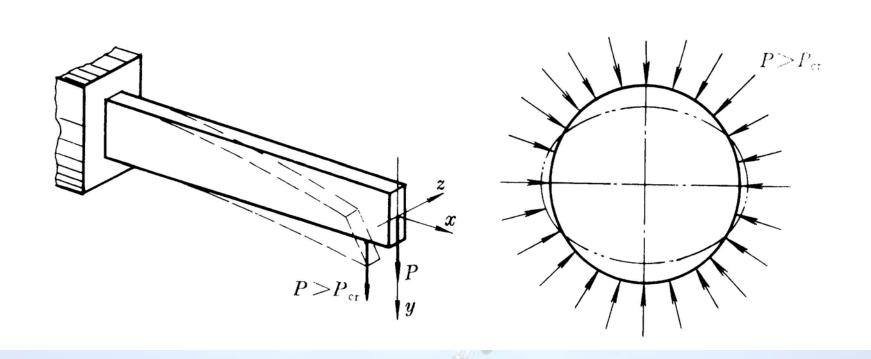






- 2、1922年,美国华盛顿镍克尔卜克尔剧院,在大雪中倒塌,死亡98人,受伤100多人,倒塌原因是由于屋顶结构中一根梁雪后超载过甚,引起梁失稳,从而使柱和其他结构产生移动,导致建筑物的倒塌。
- 3、1925年,前苏联莫兹尔桥,在试车时由于桥梁桁架压杆丧失稳定而发生事故。

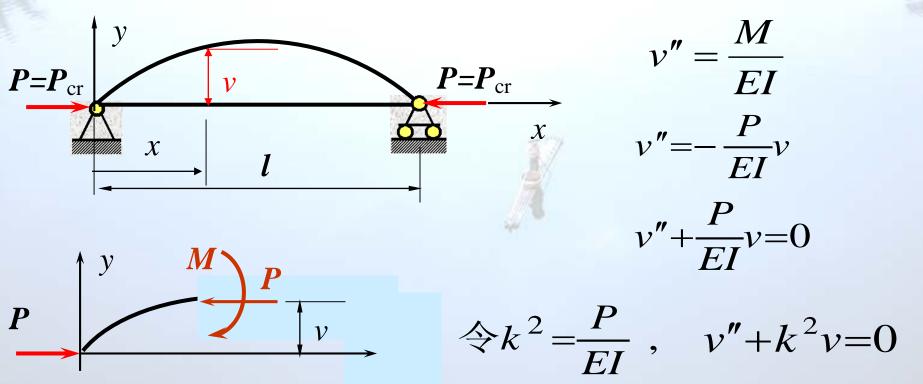




§ 9-2 两端铰支细长压杆的临界压力

假设压力*P* 已达到临界值,杆处于微弯状态,如图, 从挠曲线入手,求临界力。

- (1) 弯矩**:** M(x) = -Pv
- (2) 挠曲线近似微分方程:





- (3) 微分方程的解: $v = A \sin kx + B \cos kx$
- (4) 确定积分常数: 由边界条件 x=0, v=0; x=l, v=0 确定

由
$$x=0,v=0,得 $B=0,$$$

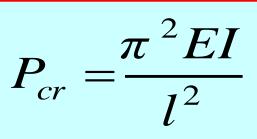
即
$$v = A \sin kx$$

由
$$x=l,v=0$$
,得 $A\sin kl=0$

$$A \neq 0$$
 $\therefore \sin kl = 0$ $\therefore kl = n\pi$

$$k^2 l^2 = n^2 \pi^2$$
 , $\therefore P = \frac{n^2 \pi^2 EI}{l^2}$ $\implies k^2 = \frac{P}{EI}$,

临界力 P_{cr} 是微弯下的最小压力,故,只能取n=1

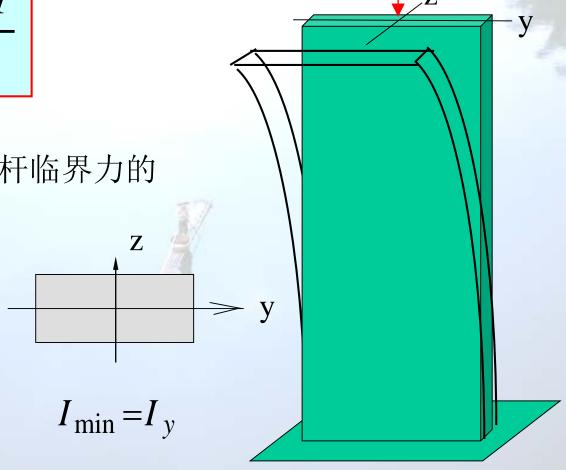


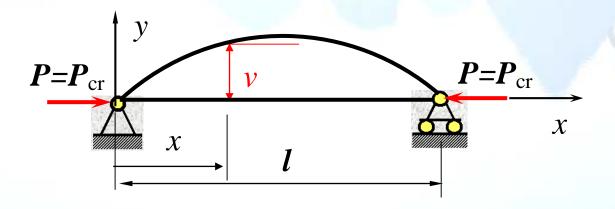
上式称为两端铰支压杆临界力的

欧拉公式

若是球铰,

式中: I=I_{min}





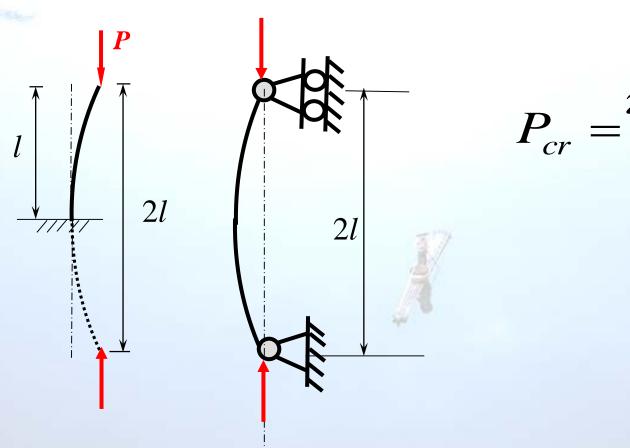
压杆的挠曲线:
$$v = A \sin kx = A \sin \frac{\pi}{l}x$$

曲线为一正弦半波, A为幅值, 但其值无法确定。



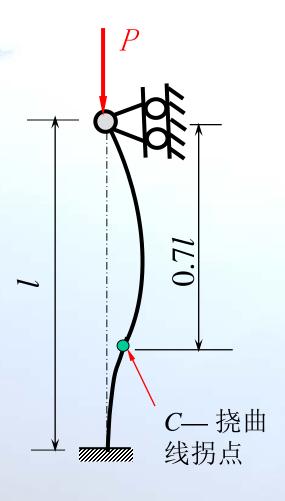
§ 9-3 其他支座条件下细长压杆的临界压力

一、一端固定、一端自由

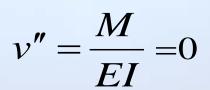


$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(2l)^2}$$

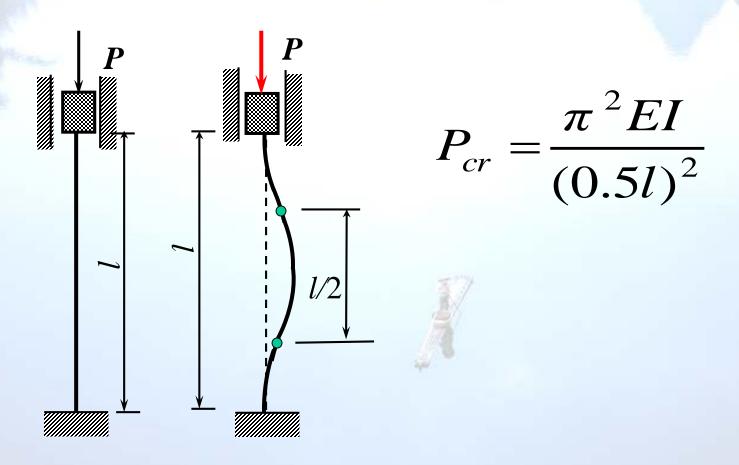
二、一端固定一端较支



$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{\left(0.7l\right)^2}$$



三、两端固定



其它约束情况下, 压杆临界力的欧拉公式

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

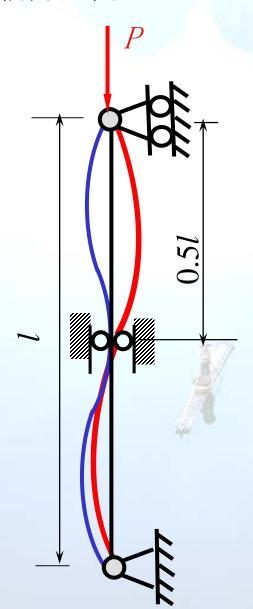
上式称为细长压杆临界压力的一般形式 ………… 欧拉公式

μ—长度系数(或约束系数)。

μl—相当长度

两端铰支	一端固定一端自由	一端固定一端铰支	两端固定
$\mu=1$	$\mu = 2$	$\mu = 0.7$	$\mu = 0.5$

[例1]求细长压杆的临界压力

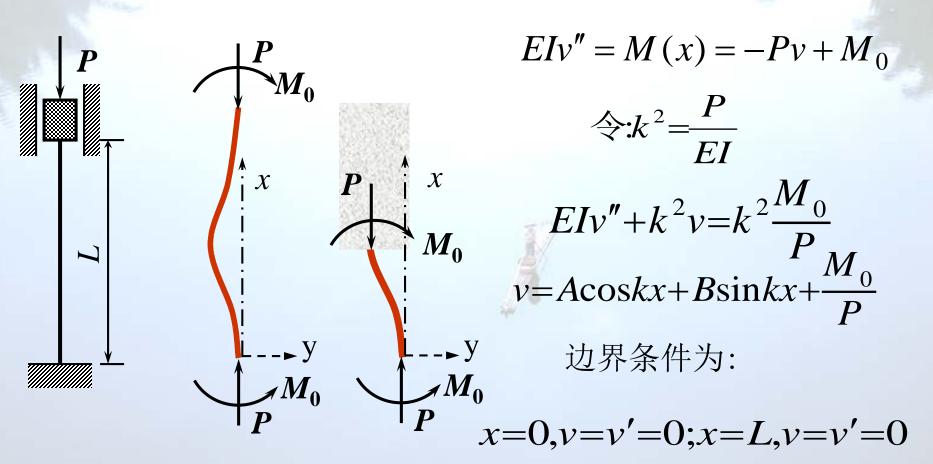


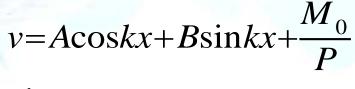
$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{\left(0.5l\right)^2}$$



[**例**2] 试由挠曲线近似微分方程,导出下述细长压杆的临界力公式。

解:变形如图,其挠曲线近似微分方程为:





$$v' = -Ak\sin kx + Bk\cos kx$$

由
$$x=0,v=0,$$
得 $A=\frac{M_0}{P}$,由 $x=0,v'=0$,得 $B=0$,

$$v = \frac{M_0}{P} \cos kx + \frac{M_0}{P}$$
$$v' = \frac{M_0}{P} k \sin kx$$

由
$$x=l, v=0$$
,得 $\cos kl=1$,即 $kL=2n\pi$
由 $x=l, v'=0$,得 $\sin kl=0$ 即 $kL=n\pi$

$$\Rightarrow kl = 2n\pi$$

$$\therefore kL = 2n\pi$$

$$k^2 = \frac{4n^2\pi^2}{L^2}$$

$$\therefore P = k^2 E I = \frac{4 n^2 \pi^2 E I}{L^2}$$

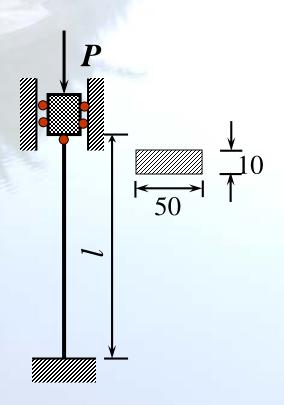
为求最小临界力,P应取除零以外的最小值,即取: n=1

所以,临界力为:

$$P_{cr} = \frac{4\pi^2 EI}{L^2} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(L/2)^2} \qquad \mu = 0.5$$



[例3] 求细长压杆的临界力。l=0.5m,E=200GPa



解:
$$I_{\min} = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{12} = 4.17 \times 10^3 (\text{mm}^4)$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_{\min}}{(\mu \, l)^2}$$

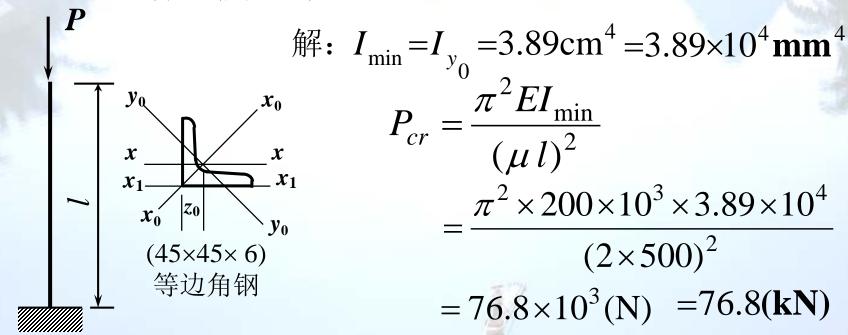
$$= \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3 \times 4.17 \times 10^3}{(0.7 \times 500)^2}$$

$$= 67.14 \times 10^3 (\text{N})$$

$$= 67.14 (\text{kN})$$



[例3] 己知: 压杆为Q235钢,l=0.5m,E=200GPa,求细长 压杆的临界压力。



若是Q235钢, σ_s =235MPa,则杆子的屈服载荷:

$$P_s = \sigma_s \cdot A = 235 \times 5.076 \times 10^2$$

= 119×10³(N) =119(kN)

可见杆子失稳在先, 屈服在后。



一、临界应力

$$= \frac{\pi^2 E i^2}{(\mu l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{(\frac{\mu l}{i})^2}$$

记: $\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i}$ ——杆的柔度(或长细比)

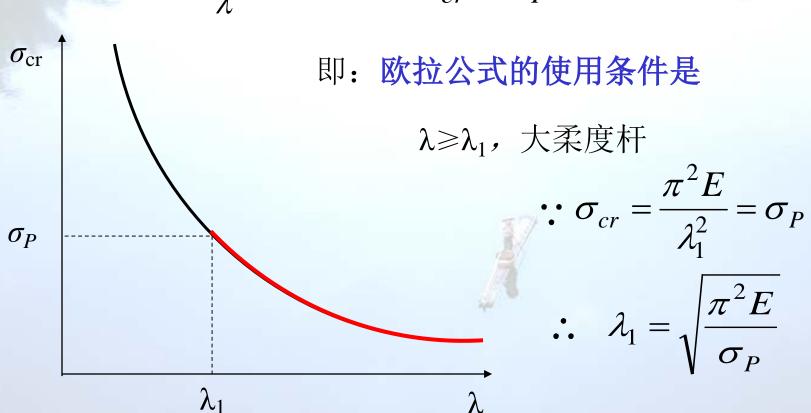
$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

欧拉公式

二、欧拉公式 的应用范围

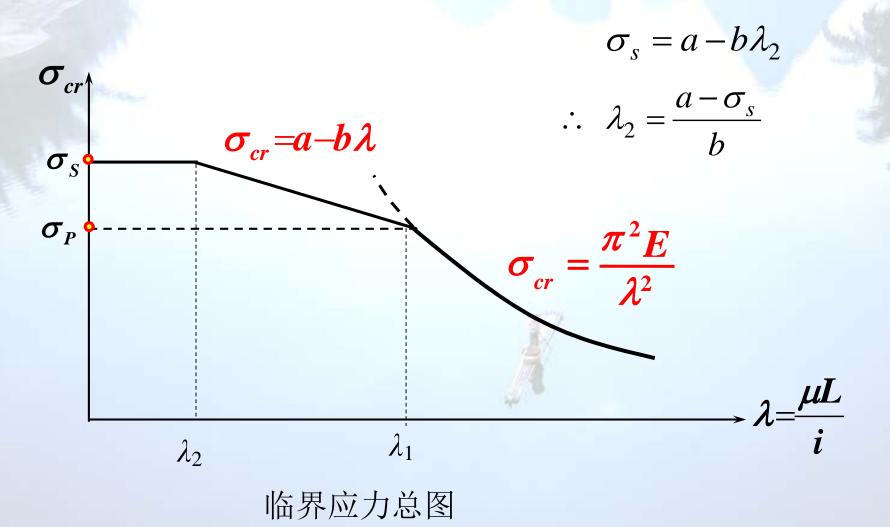
$$\sigma_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2}$$

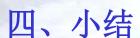
在
$$\sigma_{cr} \leq \sigma_P$$
时成立



Q235钢,
$$\lambda_1 = 100$$

三、压杆的临界应力总图





$$\lambda \geqslant \lambda_1$$
,大柔度杆

$$\lambda_2 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_1$$
,中柔度杆

$$\lambda \leq \lambda_2$$
,粗短杆

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

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

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

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$
 $\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i}$ $\lambda_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_P}}$ $\lambda_2 = \frac{a - \sigma_s}{b}$

$$P_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm cr} \cdot A \qquad P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2}$$

四、小结

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$

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

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_P}} \qquad \lambda_2 = \frac{a - \sigma_s}{b}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{a - \sigma_s}{b}$$

$$\lambda \ge \lambda_1$$
,大柔度杆

$$\lambda_2 \leq \lambda \leq \lambda_1$$
,中柔度杆

$$\lambda \leq \lambda_2$$
,粗短杆

$$P_{\rm cr} = \sigma_{\rm cr} \cdot A$$

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

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

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

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2}$$

§ 9-5 压杆的稳定校核

1. 安全系数法:
$$n = \frac{P_{cr}}{P}$$
 —— 工作安全系数

稳定条件:

 $n \geq n_{st}$

 $n_{\rm st}$ —规定的安全系数

2. 折减系数法:

轴向压缩强度条件:
$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \leq [\sigma]$$

稳定条件:

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \le \varphi[\sigma]$$

 $\varphi \rightarrow$ 折减系数,<1,是 λ 的函数,

对于钢结构、木结构和混凝土结构,由设计规范确定,可以查表或查计算公式而得到。



[例4] 一压杆长l=1.5m,由两根 56×56×8 等边角钢组成,两端铰支,压力P=150kN,材料为Q235钢,E=200GPa,

 σ_P =200MPa, σ_S =235MPa,a=304MPa,b=1.12MPa, $n_{\rm st}$ =2,试校核其稳定性。(一个角钢 A_1 =8.367cm², $I_{\rm x}$ =23.63cm⁴,

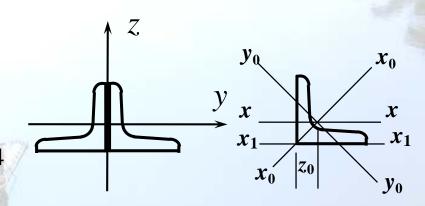
$$I_{x_1} = 47.24 \text{cm}^4$$
, $z_0 = 1.68 \text{cm}$)

解: 两根角钢图示组合之后

$$I_y = 2I_x = 2 \times 23.63 = 47.26$$
cm⁴

$$I_z = 2I_{x_1} = 2 \times 47.24 = 94.486$$
cm⁴

$$I_y < I_z$$
, $\therefore i = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{47.26}{2 \times 8.367}} = 1.68 \text{cm}$



$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} = \frac{1 \times 150}{1.68} = 89.3$$

Q235
$$\{M: \lambda_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_P}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3}{200}} = 99$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{a - \sigma_s}{b} = \frac{302 - 235}{1.12} = 61.6$$
 $\therefore \lambda_2 < \lambda < \lambda_1$

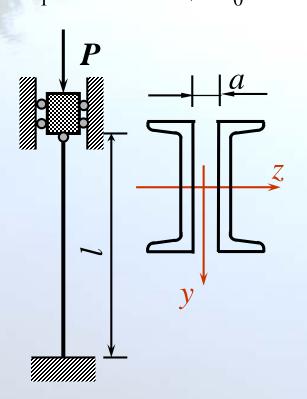
$$\sigma_{cr} = a - b\lambda = 304 - 1.12 \times 89.3 = 204 \text{(MPa)}$$

$$P_{cr} = \sigma_{cr} \cdot A = 204 \times (836.7 \times 2) = 341(kN)$$

$$n = \frac{P_{cr}}{P} = \frac{341}{150} = 2.27 > n_{st}$$

:杆子满足稳定性要求。

[例5] 图示立柱,l=6m,由两根10号槽钢组成,下端固定,上端为球铰支座,材料为Q235钢,E=200GPa, σ_P =200MPa,试问(1)a取多少时立柱的临界压力最大;(2)若 $n_{\rm st}$ =3,则许可压力值为多少?(I_{z1} =198.3cm⁴, I_{y1} =25.6cm⁴ A_1 =12.74cm², Z_0 =1.52cm)



解:

两根槽钢图示组合之后,

$$I_z = 2I_{z1} = 2 \times 198.3 = 396.6 \text{cm}^4$$

$$I_y = 2[I_{y1} + A_1(z_0 + a/2)^2]$$

$$=2\times[25.6+12.74\times(1.52+a/2)^2]$$

当 $I_v = I_z$ 时合理; 得 a=4.32cm

求临界压力:
$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l}{i} = \frac{\mu l}{\sqrt{\frac{I_z}{A}}} = \frac{0.7 \times 600}{\sqrt{\frac{396.6}{2 \times 12.74}}} = 106.5$$

$$\lambda_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E}{\sigma_P}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3}{200}} = 99.3$$

$$\lambda > \lambda_1$$

大柔度杆, 由欧拉公式求临界力。

$$P_{cr} = \sigma_{cr} \cdot A = \frac{\pi^2 E}{\lambda^2} \cdot A = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3}{(106.5)^2} \times 2 \times 1274$$

$$=443.8\times10^3(N) =443.8(kN)$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(\mu l)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3 \times 396.6 \times 10^4}{(0.7 \times 6 \times 10^3)^2}$$

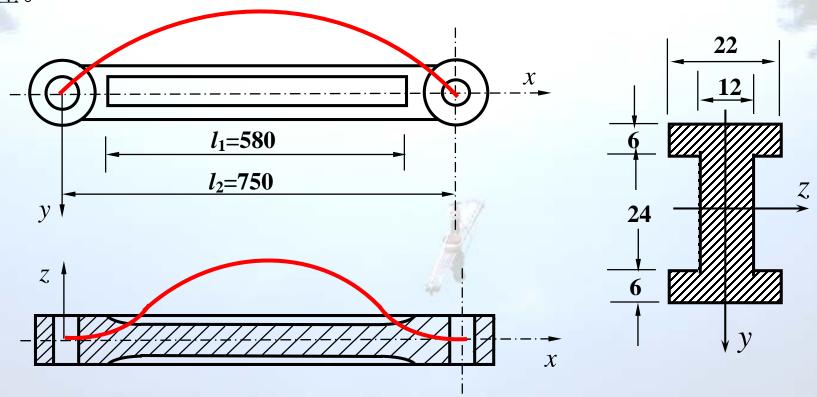
$$=443.8\times10^3(N) =443.8(kN)$$

稳定条件:
$$\frac{P_{cr}}{P} \ge n_{st}$$

$$\therefore P \le \frac{P_{cr}}{n_{st}} = \frac{443.8}{3} = 148(kN)$$



[例7] 工字形截面连杆,材料3号钢,两端柱形铰,在xy平面内失稳, μ_z =1.0,在xz平面内失稳, μ_y =0.6。已知P=35kN,[σ]=206MPa,符合规范中a类中心受压杆的要求,试校核其稳定性。

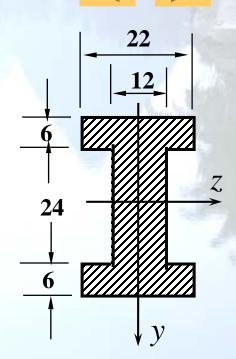


解: (1) 计算横截面的几何性质

$$A=552 \text{mm}^2$$
 $I_z=7.4\times10^4 \text{mm}^4$
 $I_y=1.41\times10^4 \text{mm}^4$

$$i_z = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{7.4 \times 10^4}{552}} = 11.58 \text{mm}$$

$$i_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.41 \times 10^4}{552}} = 5.05 \text{mm}$$



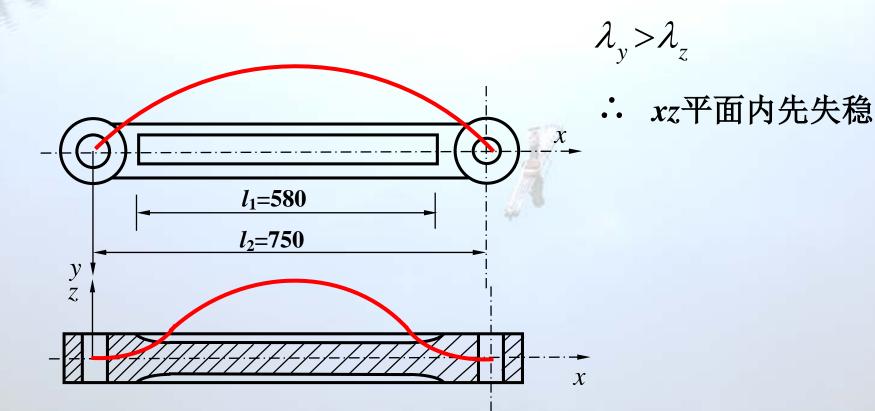
(2) 计算连杆的柔度

在xy平面内失稳

$$\lambda_z = \frac{\mu_z l_1}{i_z} = \frac{1 \times 750}{11.58} = 64.8$$

在xz平面内失稳

$$\lambda_{y} = \frac{\mu_{y}^{z} l_{2}}{l_{y}} = \frac{0.6 \times 580}{5.05} = 68.9$$





(3) 求稳定许用应力及稳定校核

$$\lambda_y = 68.9$$

查表,并用内插值法:

$$\varphi = 0.849 + \frac{9}{10}(0.844 - 0.849) = 0.845$$

或
$$\varphi$$
=0.844

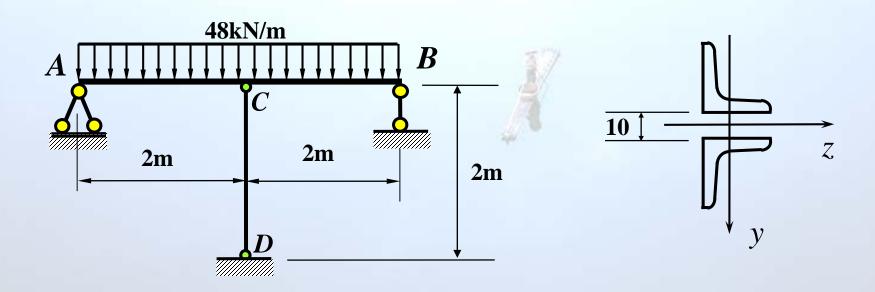
$$[\sigma]_{st} = \varphi[\sigma] = 0.845 \times 206 = 174 \text{(MPa)}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{35 \times 10^3}{552 \times 10^2} = 63.4 \text{(MPa)} < [\sigma]_{st}$$

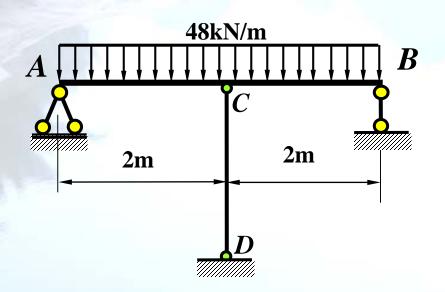
:连杆满足稳定性要求。

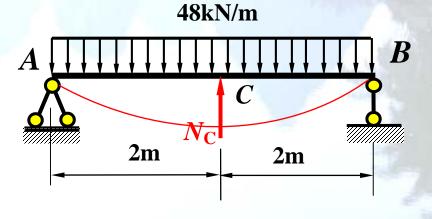
[例9]

AB梁16号工字钢,CD柱63×63×5角钢。q=48kN/m,材料为Q235钢,E=200GPa, σ_P =200MPa, σ_S =235MPa,a=304MPa,b=1.12MPa,n=1.4, $n_{\rm st}$ =2.5,问梁和柱是否安全。







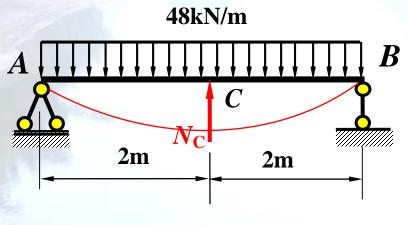


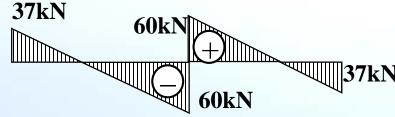
$$f_C = \Delta l$$

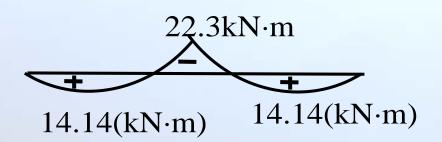
$$\frac{5ql^4}{384EI} - \frac{N_C l^3}{48EI} = \frac{N_C l_1}{EA}$$

$$N_C = 118.3 (kN)$$









$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{W} = 158.1 \text{(MPa)}$$

$$[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_s}{n} = \frac{235}{1.4} = 168 \text{(MPa)}$$

$$\sigma_{\rm max} < [\sigma]$$

: 梁安全。

$$\frac{10 \uparrow}{y}$$

$$i = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{23.17 \times 2}{6.143 \times 2}} = 19.42 \text{mm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\mu l_1}{i} = \frac{1 \times 2000}{19.42} = 103$$

$$\lambda > \lambda_1 = 100$$

是细长杆,用欧拉公式:

$$P_{cr} = \sigma_{cr} \cdot A = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times 10^3}{103^2} \times (614.3 \times 2) = 228.6 \text{(kN)}$$

$$n = \frac{P_{cr}}{N_C} = \frac{228.6}{118.3} = 1.9 < n_{st}$$

所以, 柱不安全。

