村神力賞



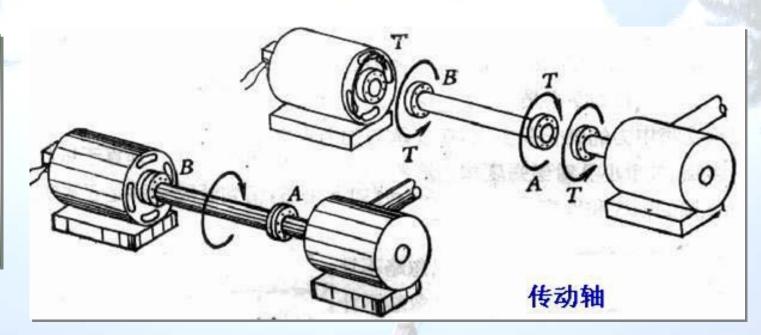
- § 3-1 扭转的概念和实例
- § 3-2 外力偶矩的计算 扭矩和扭矩图
- § 3-3 纯剪切
- § 3-4 圆轴扭转时的应力
- § 3-5 圆轴扭转时的变形
- § 3-7 非圆截面杆扭转的概念





§ 3-1 扭转的概念和实例

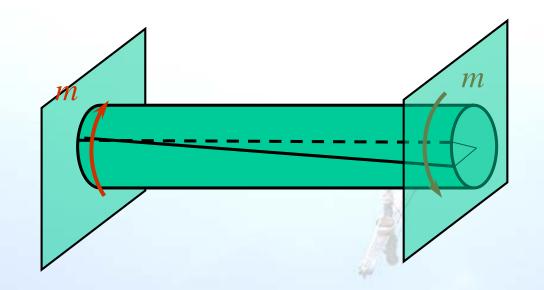
工程实例





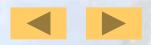
受力特点: 在垂直于杆件轴线的平面内作用有力偶。

变形特点: 杆件各截面绕轴线发生相对转动。



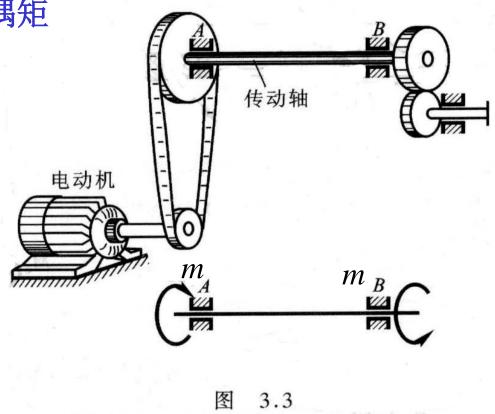
轴:工程中以扭转为主要变形的构件称为轴。

如: 机器中的传动轴、石油钻机中的钻杆等。



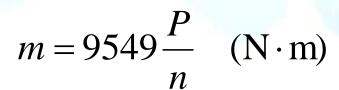
§ 3-2 外力偶矩的计算 扭矩和扭矩图

一、传动轴的外力偶矩



已知:轴的传递功率P(kW)、转速n(rpm),

求: 外力偶矩m (N•m)

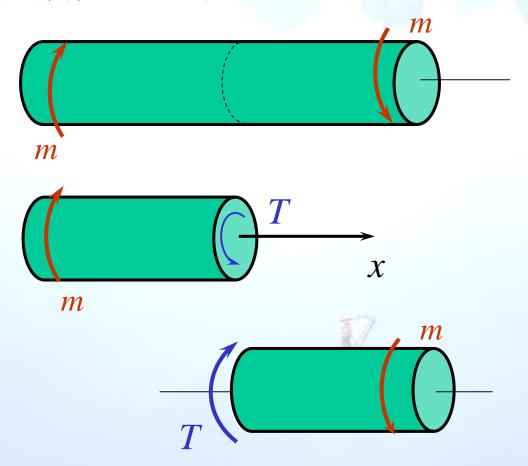


其中: *P* — 功率, 千瓦 (kW) *n* — 转速, 转/分 (rpm)



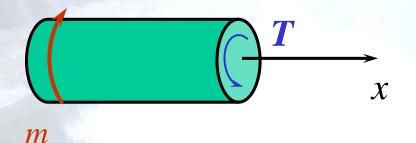


二、扭转时的内力——扭矩



构件受扭时,横截面上的内力为力偶,称为扭矩,记作"T"。



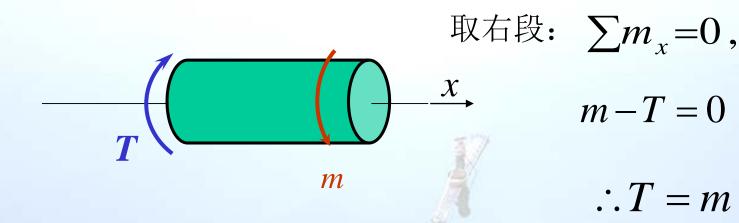


取左段:

$$\sum m_x = 0$$
,

$$T-m=0$$

$$T = T$$



扭矩的正负规定:

以右手螺旋法则,沿截面外法线方向为正,反之为负。





三、扭矩图





[例3] 已知:一传动轴,n=300r/min,主动轮C输入

 P_1 =500kW,从动轮A、B、D输出 P_2 = P_3 =150kW, P_4 =200kW,试作扭矩图。

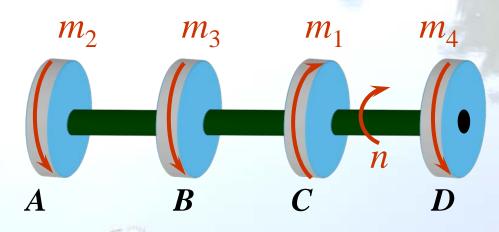
解:(1)计算外力偶矩

$$m_1 = 9549 \frac{P_1}{n} = 9549 \times \frac{500}{300}$$

= 15.9×10³ (N·m)
= 15.9(kN·m)

$$m_2 = m_3 = 4.78 \, (\text{kN} \cdot \text{m})$$

$$m_4 = 6.37 \, (\text{kN} \cdot \text{m})$$





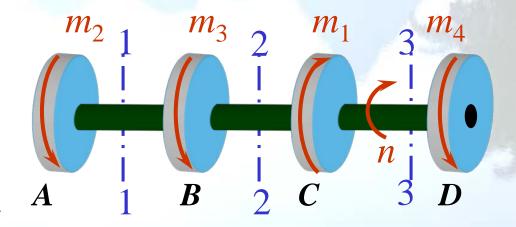


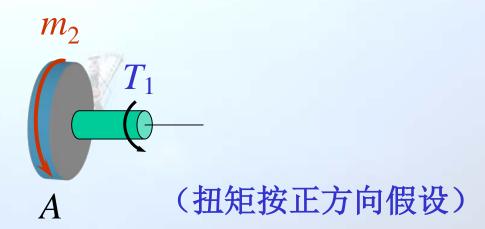
(2)求扭矩

1-1截面:

$$\sum m_x = 0$$
 , $T_1 + m_2 = 0$

$$T_1 = -m_2 = -4.78 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$
 A







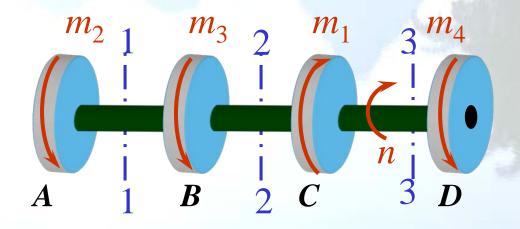
2-2截面:

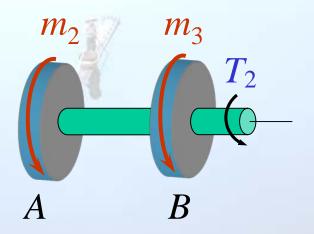
$$\sum m_x = 0$$
 ,
$$T_2 + m_2 + m_3 = 0$$
 ,

$$\therefore T_2 = -m_2 - m_3$$

$$=-(4.78+4.78)$$

$$=-9.56$$
kN·m







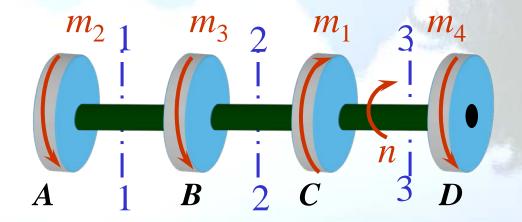


3-3截面:

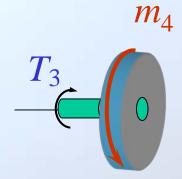
$$\sum m_x = 0$$
,

$$m_4 - T_3 = 0$$
,

$$T_3 = m_4 = 6.37 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$



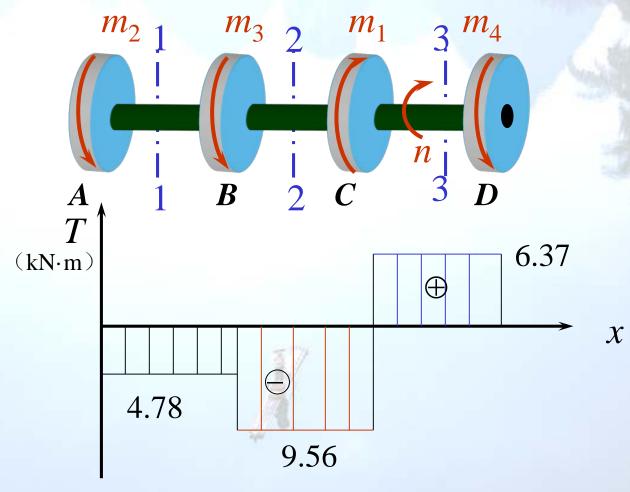




D



(3)绘制扭矩图



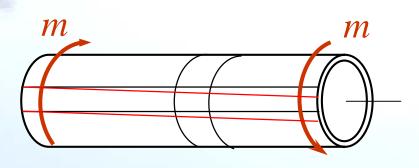
BC段为危险截面:

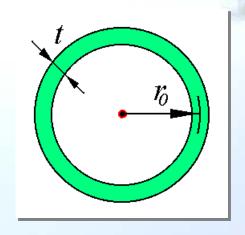
$$|T|_{\text{max}} = 9.56 \,\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

§ 3-3 纯剪切

一、薄壁圆管扭转应力分析

薄壁圆筒: 壁厚 $t \le \frac{1}{10} r_0$ $(r_0: 为平均半径)$





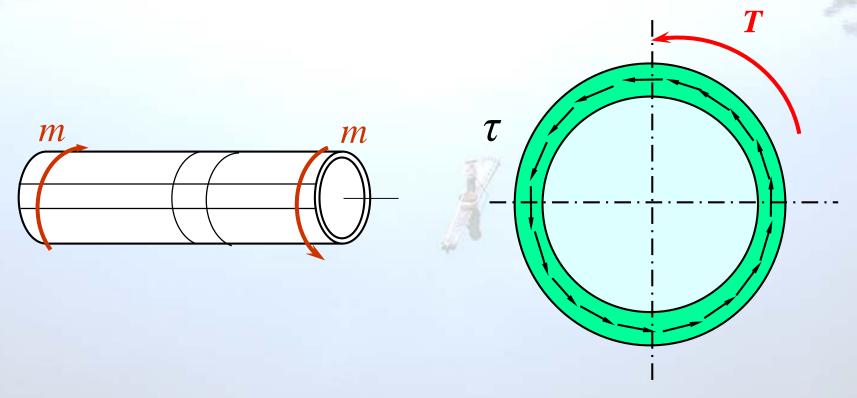
观察变形:

1.加载前:纵向线为直线,周向线为圆;

2.加载后: 纵向线倾斜了一微小角度, 变成斜直线; 周向线仍是圆,圆周线的形状、大小和间距 均未改变,只是绕轴线作了相对转动。₁₅



应力分布规律:横截面上无正应力,只存在剪应力 τ; 剪应力的方向与圆周相切,与内力T一致; 剪应力沿壁厚方向的数值不变; 沿圆周剪应力的大小也不变。





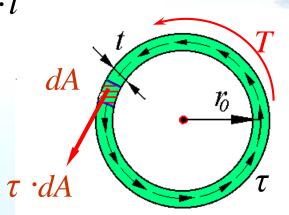
计算剪应力τ的大小:

$$T = \int_A \tau \cdot dA \cdot r_0$$

$$T = \tau \cdot r_0 \cdot \int_A dA = \tau \cdot r_0 \cdot 2\pi r_0 \cdot t$$

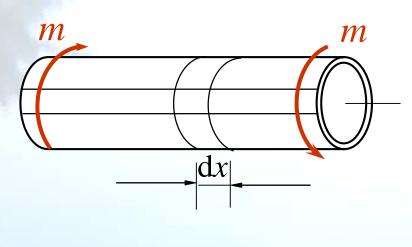
$$\therefore \quad \tau = \frac{T}{2\pi r_0^2 t} = \frac{T}{2A_0 t}$$

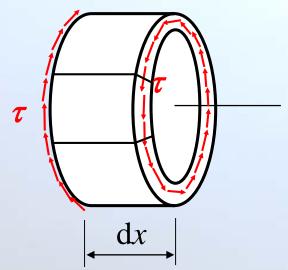
式中A₀为中线所围面积

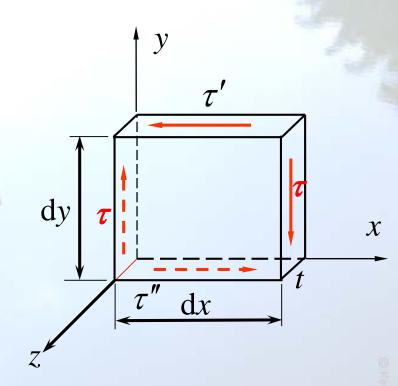




二、剪应力互等定理







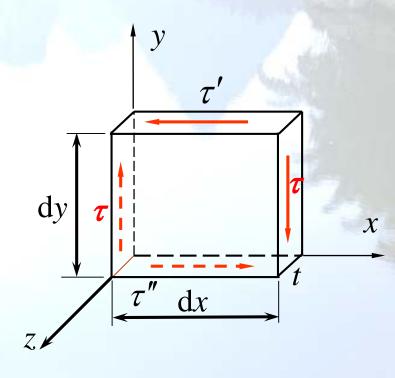
$$\sum m_{\tau} = 0, \quad \tau' \cdot t dx \cdot dy - \tau \cdot t dy \cdot dx = 0$$

$$\tau' = \tau$$

$$\sum X = 0, \qquad \tau'' \cdot t \cdot dx - \tau' \cdot t \cdot dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \qquad \tau'' = \tau' = \tau$$

上式称为剪应力互等定理。

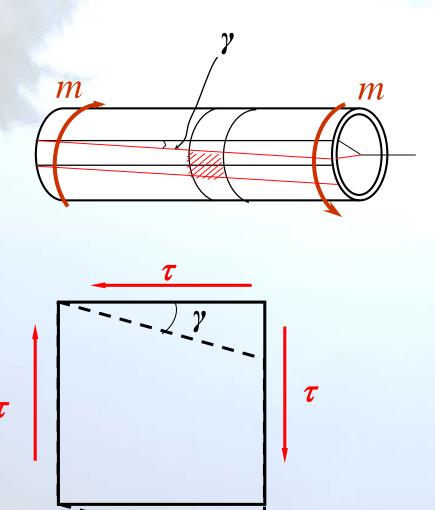


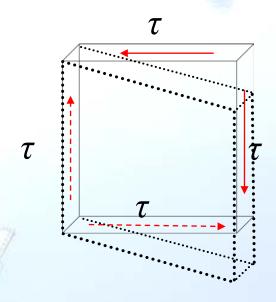
该定理表明:在两个相互垂直的面上,剪应力必然成对出现,且数值相等,两者都垂直于两平面的交线,其方向为共同指向或共同背离该交线。



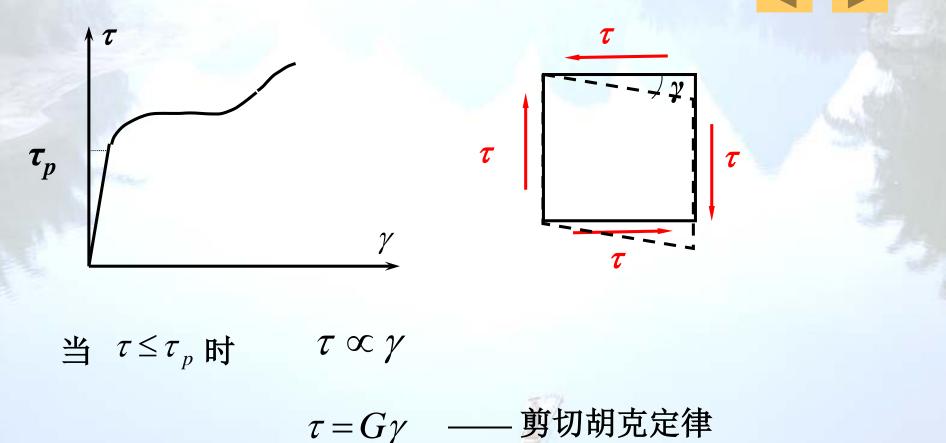


三、剪切胡克定律:





γ——剪应变(无量纲量)



剪切胡克定律: 当剪应力不超过材料的剪切比例极限时 $(\tau \leq \tau_p)$,剪应力与剪应变成正比关系。



G是材料的一个弹性常数,称为剪切弹性模量,因 γ 无量纲,故G的量纲与 τ 相同,不同材料的G值可通过实验确定,钢材的G值约为80GPa。

剪切弹性模量G、弹性模量E和泊松比 μ 是表明材料弹性性质的三个常数。对各向同性材料,这三个弹性常数之间存在下列关系(推导详见后面章节):

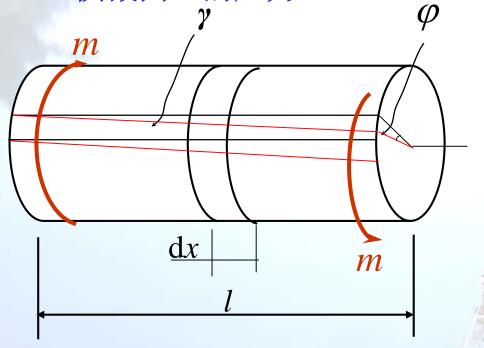
$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

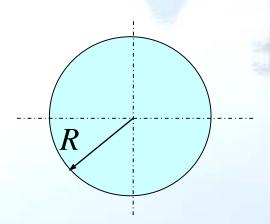
可见,在三个弹性常数中,只要知道任意两个,第三个量就可以推算出来。



§ 3-4 圆轴扭转时的应力

一、横截面上的应力

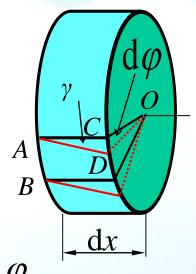


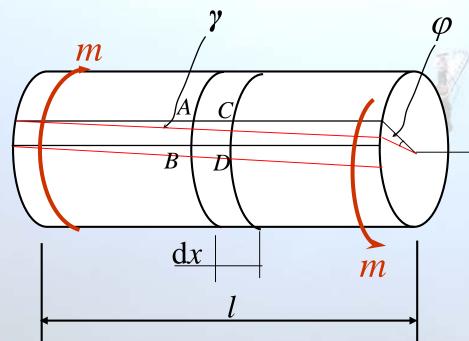


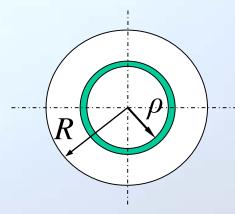
观察变形:纵向线倾斜了一微小角度,变成斜直线;周向线仍是圆,圆周线的形状、大小和间距均未改变,只是绕轴线作了相对转动。

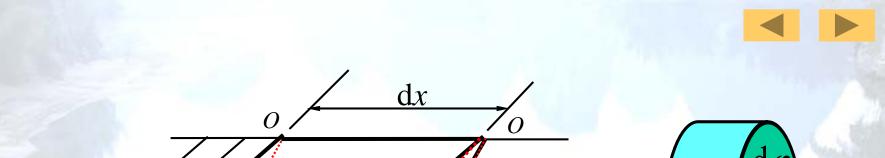
平面假设: 横截面变形后仍为平面;

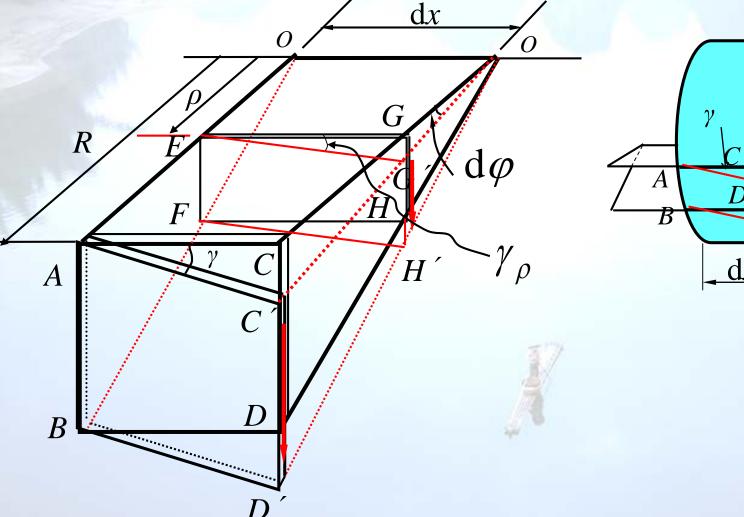
1. 变形几何关系:





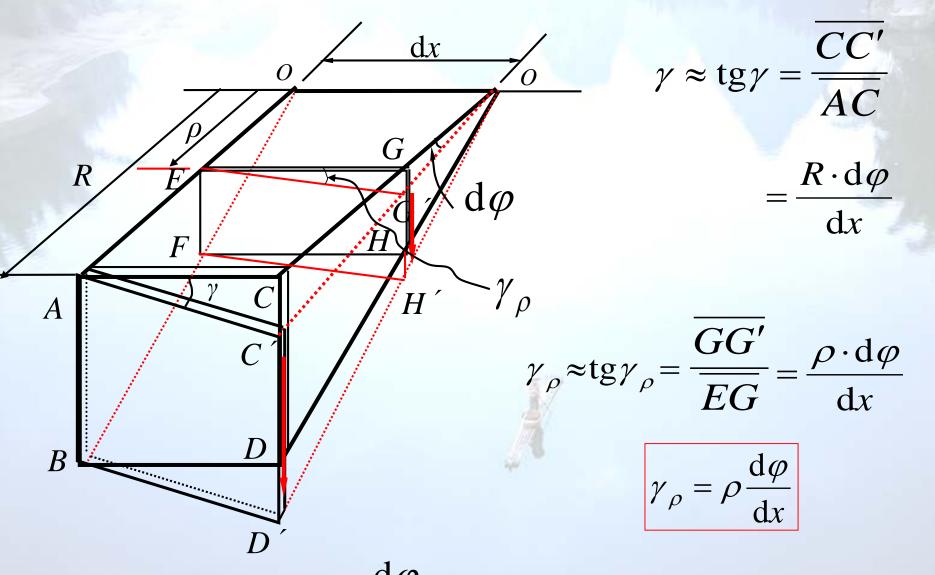








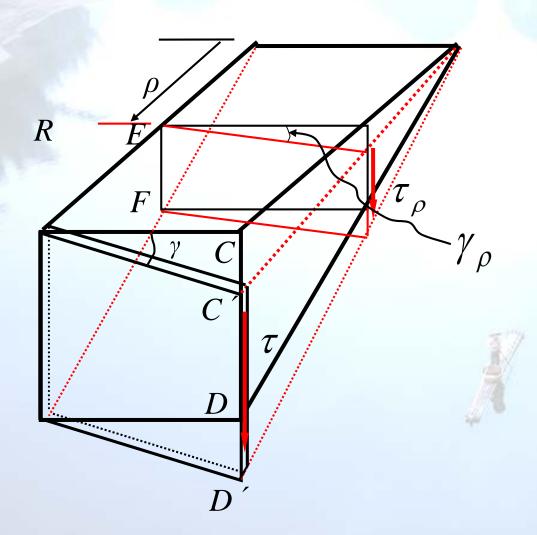




 $\frac{d\varphi}{dx}$ — 扭转角 φ 沿长度方向变化率。







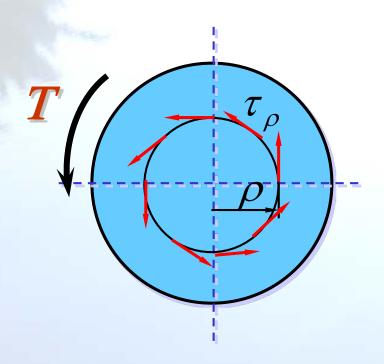
2. 物理关系:

虎克定律: $\tau = G \cdot \gamma$

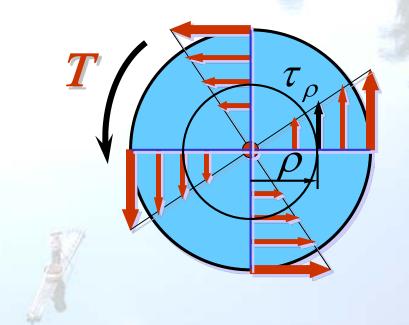
$$\tau_{\rho} = G \cdot \gamma_{\rho}$$
$$= G \cdot \rho \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x}$$



$$\therefore \tau_{\rho} = \rho G \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x}$$



剪应力在横截面上的分布



3. 静力学关系:

$$T = \int_{A} (\tau_{\rho} \cdot dA) \cdot \rho$$

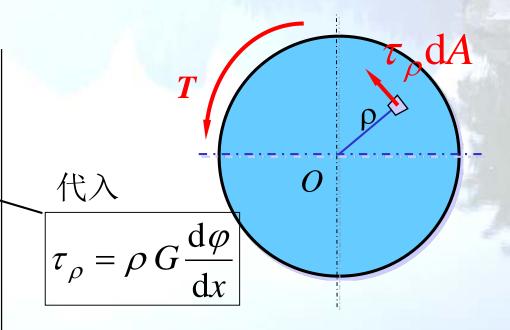
$$= \int_{A} G\rho^{2} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} dA$$

$$= G \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_A \rho^2 \mathrm{d}A$$

记
$$I_p = \int_A \rho^2 dA$$

Ip — 横截面的极惯性矩

$$\therefore T = GI_p \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x}$$



即:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{T}{GI_p}$$

代入物理关系式 $\tau_{\rho} = \rho G \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$

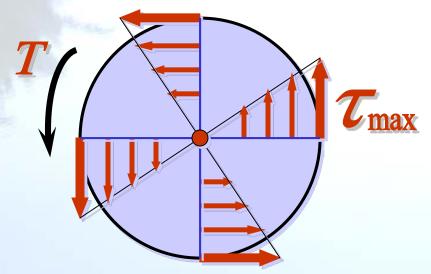
得:
$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{T \cdot \rho}{I_{p}}$$



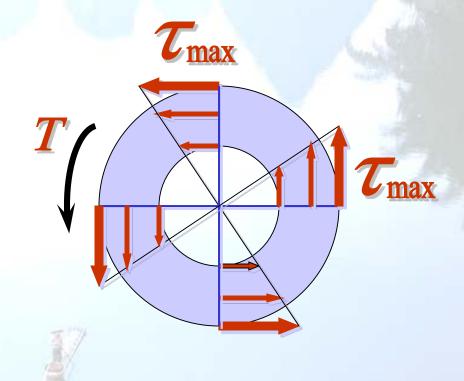


$$\tau_{\rho} = \frac{T \cdot \rho}{I_{p}}$$

τ_{max}



(实心截面)



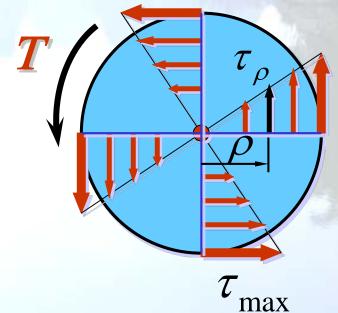
(空心截面)





$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T \cdot \frac{d}{2}}{I_p}$$
 或: $\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{I_p / \frac{d}{2}}$

记:
$$W_t = I_p / \frac{d}{2}$$



 $W_{\rm t}$ 称为抗扭截面系数,几何量,单位: ${\rm mm}^3$ 或 ${\rm m}^3$ 。

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{W_t}$$



二、极惯性矩和抗扭截面系数的计算:

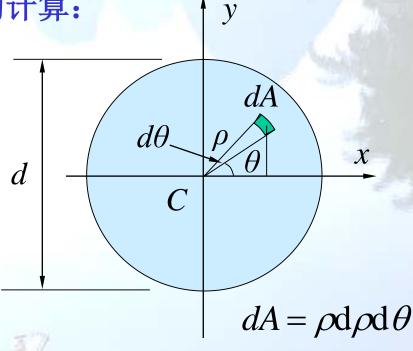
(1) 实心圆截面:

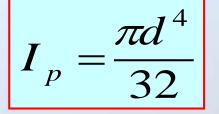
$$I_p = \int_A \rho^2 dA$$

$$I_p = \int_A \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\theta$$

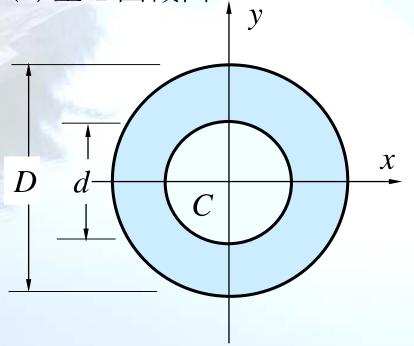
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{d}{2}} \rho^3 d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$=2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{d}{2}} \rho^{3} d\rho = 2\pi \frac{\rho^{4}}{4} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{d}{2}}$$



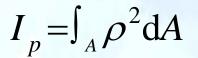






$$I_{p} = \frac{\pi D^{4}}{32} (1 - \alpha^{4})$$

$$(\alpha = \frac{d}{D})$$



$$= \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{D}{2}} \rho^{3} d\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{D}{2}} \rho^{3} d\rho = 2\pi \frac{\rho^{4}}{4} \Big|_{\frac{d}{2}}^{\frac{D}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi D^{4}}{32} - \frac{\pi d^{4}}{32}$$

$$=\frac{\pi D^4}{32}(1-\frac{d^4}{D^4})_{3}$$



抗扭截面系数Wt

实心圆截面:
$$W_t = I_p / \frac{d}{2}$$

$$W_{t} = \frac{\pi d^{4}}{32} / \frac{d}{2}$$

$$W_t = \frac{\pi d^3}{16}$$

空心圆截面:

$$W_{t} = \frac{\pi D^{4}}{32} (1 - \alpha^{4}) / \frac{D}{2}$$

$$W_t = \frac{\pi D^3}{16} (1 - \alpha^4)$$



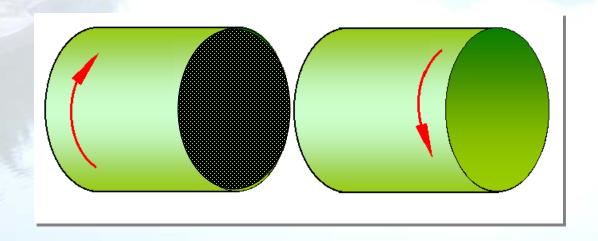


三、扭转破坏试验



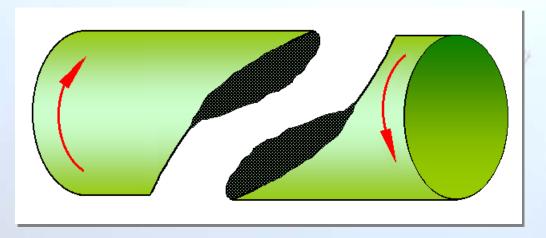






低碳钢试件:

沿横截面断开。



铸铁试件:

沿与轴线约成45°的 螺旋线断开。









四、圆轴扭转时的强度计算

强度条件:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} \leq [\tau]$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T_{\max}}{W_t} \le [\tau]$$

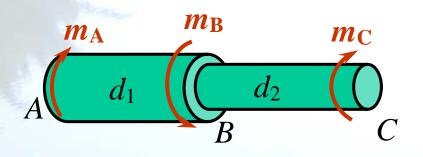
([෭] 称为许用剪应力。)

$$[\tau] = \frac{\tau_{s}}{n}$$

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



[例3] d_1 =120mm, d_2 =100mm, m_A =22kN·m, m_B =36kN·m, m_C =14kN·m,许用剪应力 [τ]=80M Pa,试校核强度。



14

解:(1)画扭矩图

(2) AB段的强度

$$\tau_{1\text{max}} = \frac{T_1}{W_{t1}} = \frac{22 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi \times 120^3}{16}} = 65\text{MPa} < [\tau]$$

(3) BC段的强度

$$T_{2\text{max}} = \frac{T_2}{W_{t2}} = \frac{14 \times 10^6}{\frac{\pi \times 100^3}{16}} = 71 \text{MPa} < [\tau]$$

:此轴满足强度要求。



[例] 有一根轴,T=1.5kN·m,[τ]=50M Pa, 按两种方案确定轴截面尺寸,并比较重量: (1) 实心轴; (2) α =0.9的空心轴。

解: (1) 实心轴
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi d^3}{16}} \le [\tau]$$

$$\therefore d \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{16T}{\pi[\tau]}} = 53.5 \text{(mm)}$$
(2) 空心轴 $\tau_{\max} = \frac{T}{W_t} = \frac{T}{\frac{\pi D_1^3}{16} (1 - \alpha^4)} \le [\tau]$



$$\therefore D_1 \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{16T}{\pi[\tau](1-\alpha^4)}} = 76(\text{mm})$$

$$d_1 = 0.9D_1 = 68.7$$
(mm)

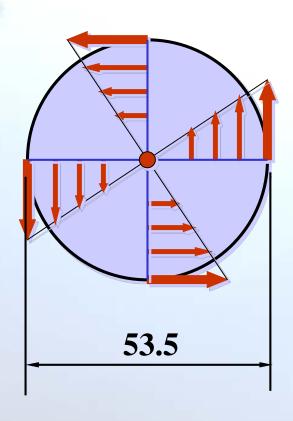
(3) 比较重量

$$\frac{A_{\Xi}}{A_{\Xi}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}(D_1^2 - d_1^2)}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4}} = \frac{D_1^2 - d_1^2}{d^2} = 0.385$$

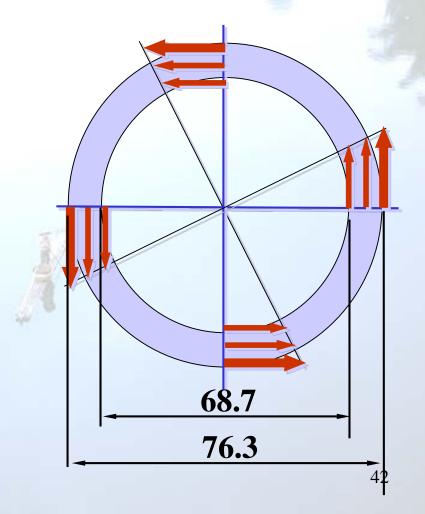
实心轴的重量是空心轴的3倍。



实心截面

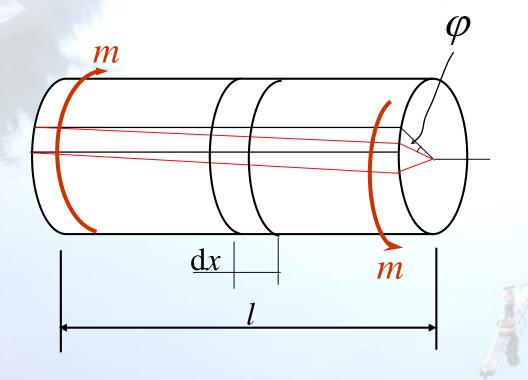


空心截面





§ 3-5 圆轴扭转时的变形



一、扭转时的变形

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{T}{GI_p}$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{T}{GI_p} dx$$

$$\varphi = \int d\varphi = \int_0^l \frac{T}{GI_p} dx$$

$$= \frac{T}{GI_p} \int_0^l dx = \frac{T l}{GI_p}$$

GI_p反映了截面抵抗扭转变形的能力, 称为截面的抗扭刚度。

即:
$$\varphi = \frac{T l}{G I_p}$$
 (rad)



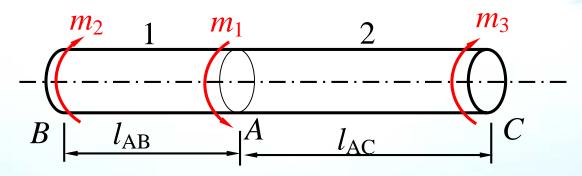


当轴上作用有多个力偶时,进行分段计算,代数相加:

即:
$$arphi = \sum rac{T_i \ l_i}{G \ I_{pi}}$$



[例3] 己知: m_1 =1632N·m, m_2 =995N·m, m_3 =637N·m, l_{AB} =300mm, l_{AC} =500mm, d=70mm, G=80GPa。 试求截面C对B的扭转角。



解:
$$T_1 = m_2 = 995 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_2 = -m_3 = -637 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$I_{P1} = I_{P2} = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \times 70^4}{32}$$

$$= 2.35 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\varphi_{CB} = \sum \frac{T_i \ l_i}{G \ I_{pi}}$$

$$= \frac{T_1 \ l_1}{G \ I_{p1}} + \frac{T_2 \ l_2}{G \ I_{p2}}$$

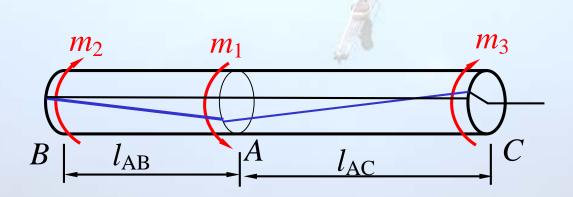


$$\varphi_{\text{CB}} = \frac{T_1 l_1}{G I_{p1}} + \frac{T_2 l_2}{G I_{p2}}$$

$$= \frac{995 \times 10^3 \times 300}{80 \times 10^3 \times 2.35 \times 10^6} + \frac{-637 \times 10^3 \times 500}{80 \times 10^3 \times 2.35 \times 10^6}$$

$$=(1.52-1.69)\times10^{-3}$$
 (rad)

$$=-0.17\times10^{-3}$$
 (rad)





单位长度扭转角
$$\varphi'$$
: $\varphi' = \frac{\varphi}{l} = \frac{T}{GI_p}$ (rad/m)

或:
$$\varphi' = \frac{T}{GI_p} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \quad (^{\circ}/\text{m})$$

$$\varphi'_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{GI_p} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \leq [\varphi']$$
 (°/m)

[φ']称为许可单位长度扭转角,取 $0.15\sim0.30^{\circ}/m$ 。

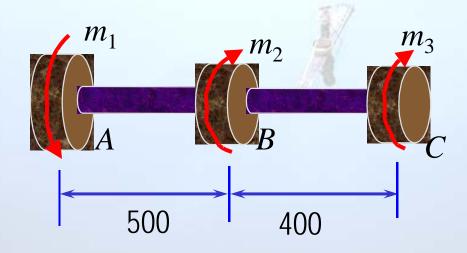


[例3] 某传动轴设计要求转速n = 500 r/min,输入功率 $P_1 = 368$

kW, 输出功率分别 $P_2 = 147 \text{ kW及 } P_3 = 221 \text{ kW}$,已知:

G=80GPa, [au]=70M Pa,[$oldsymbol{arphi}'$]=1(°)/m , 试确定:

- (1) AB 段直径 d_1 和 BC 段直径 d_2 ;
- (2) 若全轴选同一直径,应为多少?
- (3) 主动轮与从动轮如何安排合理?





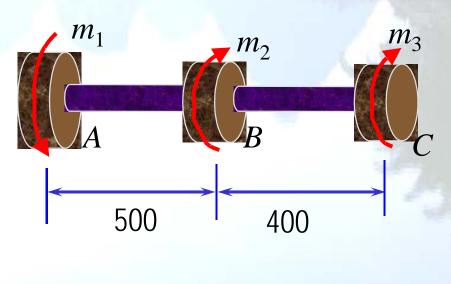
解: 由功率和转速计算外力偶矩

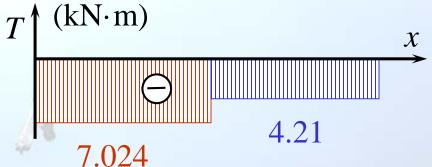
$$m_1 = 9549 \frac{P_1}{n} = 7024 (\text{N} \cdot \text{m})$$

$$m_2 = 9549 \frac{P_2}{n} = 2814 (\text{N} \cdot \text{m})$$

$$m_3 = 9549 \frac{P_3}{n} = 4210(\text{N} \cdot \text{m})^T$$

扭矩图如图所示,



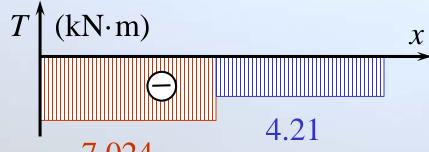




由强度条件得:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T_1}{W_{t1}} = \frac{T_1}{\pi d_1^3} \le [\tau]$$
 $\therefore d_1 \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{16T_1}{\pi[\tau]}} = 80 \text{mm}$

由刚度条件得:
$$\frac{T_1}{GI_{p1}} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \le [\varphi']$$
 即: $\frac{32T_1}{G\pi d_1^4} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \le [\varphi']$

$$d_1 \ge \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 T_1 \times 180}{\pi^2 G[\varphi']}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \times 7.024 \times 10^6 \times 180}{3.14^2 \times 80 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}}} = 84 \text{mm}$$



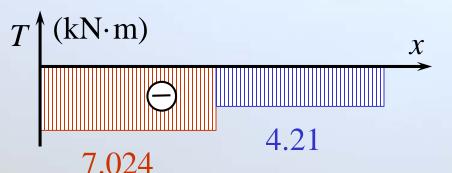
所以AB 段直径 d₁≥84mm



由强度条件得:
$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T_2}{W_{t2}} = \frac{T_2}{\frac{\pi d_2^3}{16}} \le [\tau]$$
 $\therefore d_2 \ge \sqrt[3]{\frac{16T_2}{\pi[\tau]}} = 67.4 \text{mm}$

由刚度条件得:
$$\frac{T_2}{GI_{p2}} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \le [\varphi']$$
 即: $\frac{32T_2}{G\pi d_2^4} \times \frac{180}{\pi} \le [\varphi']$

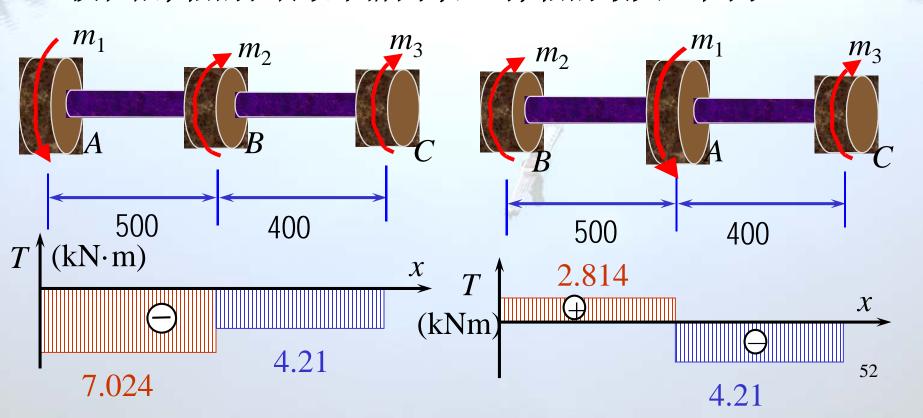
$$d_2 \ge \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 T_2 \times 180}{\pi^2 G[\varphi']}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{32 \times 4.21 \times 10^6 \times 180}{3.14^2 \times 80 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times 10^{-3}}} = 74.4 \text{mm}$$



所以AB 段直径 $d_2 \ge 75$ mm

(2)全轴选同一直径时 d≥84mm

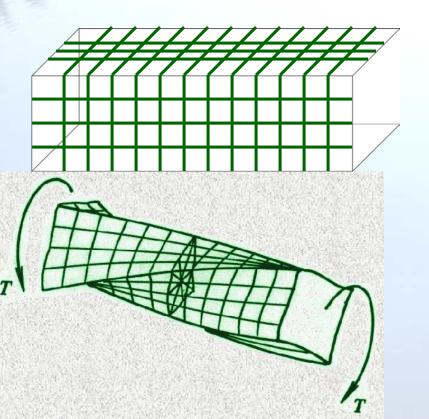
(3)轴上的扭矩绝对值越小越合理,所以,1轮和2轮应该换位。 换位后,轴的扭矩如图所示,此时,轴的最大直径为 75mm。

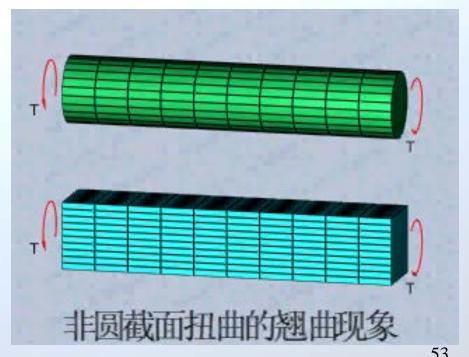




§ 3-7 非圆截面等直杆扭转的概念

非圆截面杆: 平面假设不成立。即各截面发生翘曲不保持平面。 因此,由等直圆杆扭转时推出的应力、变形公式不适用,须由 弹性力学方法求解。

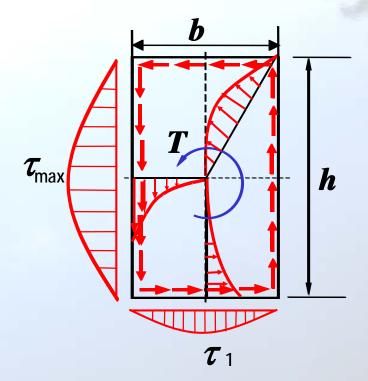




矩形杆横截面上的剪应力:

剪应力分布如图:

- 1. 周边上的剪应力与周边相切;
- 2. 四个角点的剪应力为零;
- 3. 最大剪应力发生在长边中点。



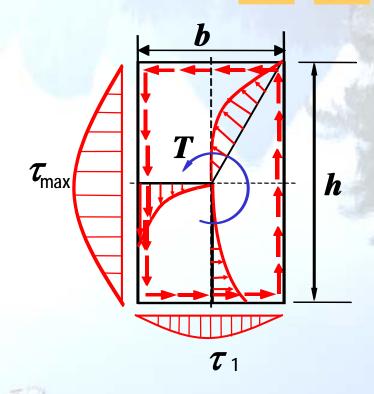


由《弹性力学》分析得:

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{T}{\alpha h b^2}$$

$$\tau_1 = \nu \tau_{\max}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{Tl}{G\beta hb^3}$$



 α 、 β 、 ν 的值与比值h/b有关,见P96(表3-2)



四个角点的剪应力为零 由剪应力互等定理得到

