

例题 2 3 000m³液化石油气球罐

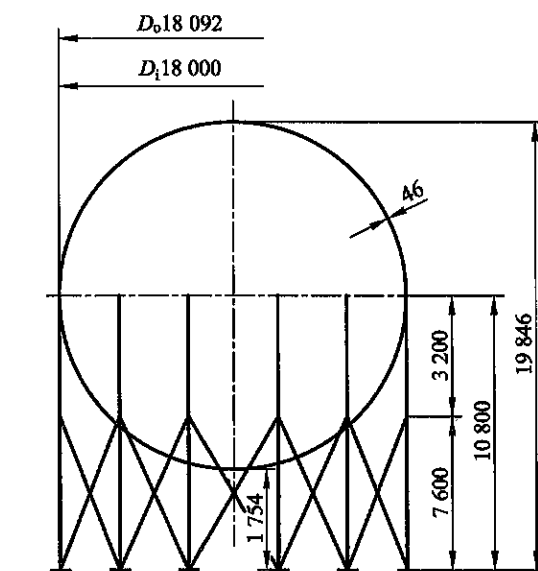


图 2-1

1 设计条件

设计压力: $p = 1.77 \text{ MPa}$

设计温度: $50^\circ\text{C} / -19^\circ\text{C}$

水压试验压力: $p_T = 1.25 p \frac{[\sigma]}{[\sigma]^t} = 2.22 \text{ MPa}$

球壳内直径: $D_i = 18\,000 \text{ mm}$ ($3\,054 \text{ m}^3$)

储存介质: 液化石油气

装量系数: $k = 0.90$

地震设防烈度/加速度/地震分组: 7 度/0.10g/ 第二组

基本风压值: $q_0 = 600 \text{ N/m}^2$

基本雪压值: $q = 600 \text{ N/m}^2$

支柱数目: $n = 10$

支柱选用: $\phi 630 \times 12$ Q345R 钢板卷制

拉杆选用: $\phi 60$ 圆钢

球罐建造场地: 场地类别 II、地面粗糙类别 B

钢材厚度负偏差: $C_1 = 0.3 \text{ mm}$, 按 GB 12337 第 3.8.3.1, 取 $C_1 = 0 \text{ mm}$

腐蚀裕量: $C_2 = 1.0 \text{ mm}$

2 球壳计算

2.1 计算压力

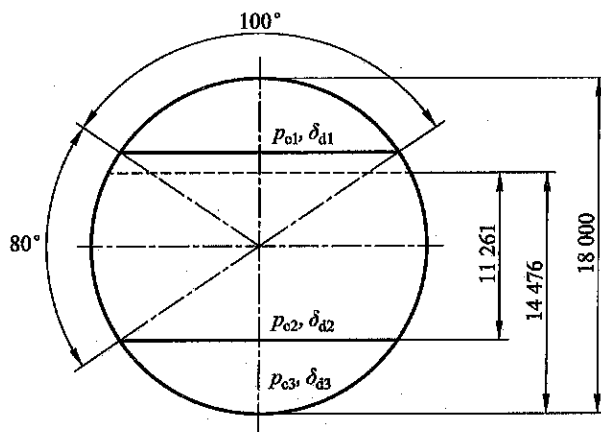


图 2-2

设计压力: $p = 1.77 \text{ MPa}$

球壳各带的介质液柱高度:

$$h_1 = 0 \text{ mm};$$

$$h_2 = 11\,261 \text{ mm};$$

$$h_3 = 14\,476 \text{ mm}。$$

介质密度: $\rho_2 = 480 \text{ kg/m}^3$

重力加速度: $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$

球壳各带的计算压力:

$$p_{c1} = p + h_1 \rho_2 g \times 10^{-9} \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_{c1} = 1.77 + 0 = 1.770 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_{c2} = 1.77 + 11\,261 \times 480 \times 9.81 \times 10^{-9} = 1.823 \text{ MPa}$$

$$p_{c3} = 1.77 + 14\,476 \times 480 \times 9.81 \times 10^{-9} = 1.838 \text{ MPa}$$

2.2 球壳各带的厚度

球壳内直径: $D_i = 18\,000 \text{ mm}$

设计温度下球壳材料 Q370R 的许用应力: $[\sigma]^t = 193 \text{ MPa}$

焊接接头系数: $\phi = 1.0$

厚度附加量: $C = C_1 + C_2 = 0 + 1.0 = 1.0 \text{ mm}$

球壳各带的设计厚度

$$\delta_{d1} = \frac{p_{c1} D_i}{4[\sigma]^t \phi - p_{c1}} + C_2 = \frac{1.77 \times 18\,000}{4 \times 193 \times 1.0 - 1.77} + 1.0 = 42.36 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta_{d2} = \frac{p_{c2} D_i}{4[\sigma]^t \phi - p_{c2}} + C_2 = \frac{1.823 \times 18\,000}{4 \times 193 \times 1.0 - 1.823} + 1.0 = 43.61 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta_{d3} = \frac{p_{c3} D_i}{4[\sigma]^t \phi - p_{c3}} + C_2 = \frac{1.838 \times 18\,000}{4 \times 193 \times 1.0 - 1.838} + 1.0 = 43.96 \text{ mm}$$

球壳各带名义厚度:

取 $\delta_{n1} = 46 \text{ mm}$;

取 $\delta_{n2} = 46 \text{ mm}$;

取 $\delta_{n3} = 46 \text{ mm}$ 。

2.3 外压校核

球壳的有效厚度: $\delta_e = \delta_n - C = 46 - 1.0 = 45 \text{ mm}$

球壳的外半径: $R_o = 9\,046 \text{ mm}$

系数 A : $A = \frac{0.125}{R_o / \delta_e} = \frac{0.125}{9\,046 / 45} = 0.000\,621\,8$

系数 B : 查 GB 150.3 的图 4-6 得 $B=82$

许用外压力 $[p]$:

$$[p] = \frac{B}{R_o / \delta_e} = \frac{82}{9\,046 / 45} = 0.407\,9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$[p] = 0.407\,9 \text{ MPa} > 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

外压校核通过。

3 球罐质量计算

球壳平均直径: $D_{cp} = 18\,046 \text{ mm}$

球壳材料密度: $\rho_1 = 7\,850 \text{ kg/m}^3$

装量系数: $k = 0.90$

水的密度: $\rho_3 = 1\,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

球壳外直径: $D_o = 18\,092 \text{ mm}$

基本雪压值: $q = 600 \text{ N/m}^2$

球面的积雪系数: $C_s = 0.4$

球壳质量:

$$m_1 = \pi D_{cp}^2 \delta_n \rho_1 \times 10^{-9} = \pi \times 18\,046^2 \times 46 \times 7\,850 \times 10^{-9} = 369\,436 \text{ kg}$$

介质质量:

$$m_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} D_i^3 \rho_2 k \times 10^{-9} = \frac{\pi}{6} \times 18\,000^3 \times 480 \times 0.90 \times 10^{-9} = 1\,319\,167 \text{ kg}$$

耐压试验时液体的质量:

$$m_3 = \frac{\pi}{6} D_i^3 \rho_3 \times 10^{-9} = \frac{\pi}{6} \times 18\,000^3 \times 1\,000 \times 10^{-9} = 3\,053\,628 \text{ kg}$$

积雪质量:

$$m_4 = \frac{\pi}{4g} D_o^2 q C_s \times 10^{-6} = \frac{\pi}{4 \times 9.81} \times 18\,092^2 \times 600 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-6} = 6\,289 \text{ kg}$$

保温层质量:

$m_5 = 0$ (无保温)

支柱和拉杆的质量:

$$m_6 = 24\,509 \text{ kg}$$

附件质量:

$$m_7 = 33\,962 \text{ kg}$$

操作状态下的球罐质量:

$$\begin{aligned} m_o &= m_1 + m_2 + m_4 + m_5 + m_6 + m_7 \\ &= 369\,436 + 1\,319\,167 + 6\,289 + 0 + 24\,509 + 33\,962 \\ &= 1\,753\,363 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

耐压试验状态下的球罐质量:

$$\begin{aligned} m_T &= m_1 + m_3 + m_6 + m_7 \\ &= 369\,436 + 3\,053\,628 + 24\,509 + 33\,962 \\ &= 3\,481\,535 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

球罐最小质量:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\min} &= m_1 + m_6 + m_7 \\ &= 369\,436 + 24\,509 + 33\,962 \\ &= 427\,907 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

4 地震载荷计算

4.1 自振周期

支柱底板底面至球壳中心的距离: $H_o = 10\,800 \text{ mm}$

支柱数目: $n = 10$

支柱材料 Q345R 的室温弹性模量: $E_s = 201 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa}$

支柱外直径: $d_o = 630 \text{ mm}$

支柱内直径: $d_i = 606 \text{ mm}$

支柱横截面的惯性矩:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\pi}{64} (d_o^4 - d_i^4) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{64} \times (630^4 - 606^4) = 1.112 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

支柱底板底面至上支耳销子中心的距离: $l = 7\,600 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{拉杆影响系数: } \xi = 1 - \left(\frac{l}{H_o} \right)^2 \left(3 - \frac{2l}{H_o} \right) = 1 - \left(\frac{7\,600}{10\,800} \right)^2 \times \left(3 - \frac{2 \times 7\,600}{10\,800} \right) = 0.2113$$

球罐的基本自振周期:

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \pi \sqrt{\frac{m_o H_o^3 \xi \times 10^{-3}}{3nE_s I}} \\ &= \pi \sqrt{\frac{1\,753\,363 \times 10\,800^3 \times 0.2113 \times 10^{-3}}{3 \times 10 \times 201 \times 10^3 \times 1.112 \times 10^9}} = 0.8288 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

4.2 地震载荷

地震影响系数的最大值: $a_{\max} = 0.08$ (查 GB 12337 表18)

特征周期: $T_g = 0.40$ s (查 GB 12337 表19)

曲线下降段的衰减指数 γ :

ζ ——阻尼比, 取 $\zeta = 0.035$

$$\gamma = 0.9 + \frac{0.05 - \zeta}{0.3 + 6\zeta} = 0.9 + \frac{0.05 - 0.035}{0.3 + 6 \times 0.035} = 0.9294$$

阻尼调整系数 η_2 :

$$\eta_2 = 1 + \frac{0.05 - \zeta}{0.08 + 1.6\zeta} = 1 + \frac{0.05 - 0.035}{0.08 + 1.6 \times 0.035} = 1.110$$

对应于自振周期 T 的地震影响系数:

$$a = \left(\frac{T_g}{T} \right)^\gamma \eta_2 a_{\max} = \left(\frac{0.40}{0.8288} \right)^{0.9294} \times 1.110 \times 0.08 = 0.04512$$

球罐的水平地震载荷:

$$F_e = am_0g = 0.04512 \times 1753363 \times 9.81 = 7.761 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

5 风载荷计算

风载荷体型系数: $k_1 = 0.4$

系数 ξ_1 : $\xi_1 = 1.597$ (查 GB 12337 表20)

风振系数: $k_2 = 1 + 0.35\xi_1 = 1 + 0.35 \times 1.597 = 1.559$

基本风压值: $q_0 = 600 \text{ N/m}^2$

支柱底板底面至球壳赤道平面的距离: $H_0 = 10.8 \text{ m}$

风压高度变化系数: $f_1 = 1.021$ (查 GB 12337 表21)

球罐附件增大系数: $f_2 = 1.1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{球罐的水平风力: } F_w &= \frac{\pi}{4} D_0^2 k_1 k_2 q_0 f_1 f_2 \times 10^{-6} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 18092^2 \times 0.4 \times 1.559 \times 600 \times 1.021 \times 1.1 \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 1.080 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

6 弯矩计算

($F_e + 0.25F_w$) 与 F_w 的较大值, F_{\max} :

$$F_e + 0.25F_w = 7.761 \times 10^5 + 0.25 \times 1.080 \times 10^5 = 8.031 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$F_w = 1.080 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\max} = 8.031 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

力臂: $L = H_0 - l = 10800 - 7600 = 3200 \text{ mm}$

由水平地震载荷和水平风力引起的最大弯矩:

$$M_{\max} = F_{\max} L = 8.031 \times 10^5 \times 3200 = 2.570 \times 10^9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

7 支柱计算

7.1 单个支柱的垂直载荷

7.1.1 重力载荷

操作状态下的重力载荷:

$$G_o = \frac{m_o g}{n} = \frac{1\,753\,363 \times 9.81}{10} = 1.720 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

耐压试验状态下的重力载荷:

$$G_T = \frac{m_T g}{n} = \frac{3\,481\,535 \times 9.81}{10} = 3.415 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

7.1.2 支柱的最大垂直载荷

支柱中心圆半径: $R = R_i = 9\,000 \text{ mm}$

最大弯矩对支柱产生的垂直载荷的最大值 (查 GB 12337 表 22)

$$(F_i)_{\max} = 0.2\,000 \frac{M_{\max}}{R} = 0.2\,000 \times \frac{2.570 \times 10^9}{9\,000} = 5.711 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$$

拉杆作用在支柱上的垂直载荷的最大值 (查 GB 12337 表 22)

$$(P_{i-j})_{\max} = 0.323\,6 \frac{IF_{\max}}{R} = 0.323\,6 \times \frac{7\,600 \times 8.031 \times 10^5}{9\,000} = 2.195 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

以上两力之和的最大值 (查 GB 12337 表 22)

$$\begin{aligned} (F_i + P_{i-j})_{\max} &= 0.117\,6 \times \frac{M_{\max}}{R} + 0.3\,078 \frac{IF_{\max}}{R} \\ &= 0.117\,6 \times \frac{2.570 \times 10^9}{9\,000} + 0.307\,8 \times \frac{7\,600 \times 8.031 \times 10^5}{9\,000} \\ &= 2.423 \times 10^5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

7.2 组合载荷

操作状态下支柱的最大垂直载荷:

$$W_o = G_o + (F_i + P_{i-j})_{\max} = 1.720 \times 10^6 + 2.423 \times 10^5 = 1.962 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

耐压试验状态下支柱的最大垂直载荷:

$$\begin{aligned} W_T &= G_T + 0.3(F_i + P_{i-j})_{\max} \frac{F_w}{F_{\max}} \\ &= 3.415 \times 10^6 + 0.3 \times 2.423 \times 10^5 \times \frac{1.080 \times 10^5}{8.031 \times 10^5} = 3.425 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

7.3 单个支柱弯矩

7.3.1 偏心弯矩

操作状态下赤道线的液柱高度: $h_{oe} = 5\,476 \text{ mm}$

耐压试验状态下赤道线的液柱高度: $h_{Te} = 9\,000 \text{ mm}$

操作状态下介质在赤道线的液柱静压力:

$$p_{oe} = h_{oe} \rho_2 g \times 10^{-9} = 5\,476 \times 480 \times 9.81 \times 10^{-9} = 0.025\,79 \text{ MPa}$$

耐压试验状态下液体在赤道线的液柱静压力:

$$p_{Te} = h_{Te} \rho_3 g \times 10^{-9} = 9\,000 \times 1\,000 \times 9.81 \times 10^{-9} = 0.088\,29 \text{ MPa}$$

球壳有效厚度: $\delta_e = \delta_n - C = 46 - 1.0 = 45 \text{ mm}$

操作状态下球壳赤道线的薄膜应力:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{oe} &= \frac{(p + p_{oe})(D_i + \delta_e)}{4\delta_e} \\ &= \frac{(1.77 + 0.025\,79) \times (18\,000 + 45)}{4 \times 45} = 180.03 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$

耐压试验状态下球壳赤道线的薄膜应力:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{Te} &= \frac{(p_T + p_{Te})(D_i + \delta_e)}{4\delta_e} \\ &= \frac{(2.22 + 0.088\,29) \times (18\,000 + 45)}{4 \times 45} = 231.40 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$

球壳内半径: $R_i = 9\,000 \text{ mm}$

球壳材料的泊松比: $\mu = 0.3$

球壳材料 Q370R 的室温弹性模量: $E = 201 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa}$

操作状态下支柱的偏心弯矩:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{o1} &= \frac{\sigma_{oe} R_i W_o}{E} (1 - \mu) \\ &= \frac{180.03 \times 9\,000 \times 1.962 \times 10^6}{201 \times 10^3} \times (1 - 0.3) \\ &= 1.107 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

耐压试验状态下支柱的偏心弯矩:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{T1} &= \frac{\sigma_{Te} R_i W_T}{E} (1 - \mu) \\ &= \frac{231.40 \times 9\,000 \times 3.425 \times 10^6}{201 \times 10^3} \times (1 - 0.3) \\ &= 2.484 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

7.3.2 附加弯矩

操作状态下支柱的附加弯矩:

$$\begin{aligned}M_{o2} &= \frac{6E_s I \sigma_{oe} R_i}{H_o^2 E} (1 - \mu) \\ &= \frac{6 \times 201 \times 10^3 \times 1.112 \times 10^9 \times 180.03 \times 9\,000}{10\,800^2 \times 201 \times 10^3} \times (1 - 0.3) \\ &= 6.488 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

耐压试验状态下支柱的附加弯矩:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{T2} &= \frac{6E_s I \sigma_{Te} R_i}{H_o^2 E} (1 - \mu) \\
 &= \frac{6 \times 201 \times 10^3 \times 1.112 \times 10^9 \times 231.40 \times 9\,000}{10\,800^2 \times 201 \times 10^3} \times (1 - 0.3) \\
 &= 8.339 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

7.3.3 总弯矩

操作状态下支柱的总弯矩:

$$M_o = M_{o1} + M_{o2} = 1.107 \times 10^7 + 6.488 \times 10^7 = 7.595 \times 10^7 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

耐压试验状态下支柱的总弯矩:

$$M_T = M_{T1} + M_{T2} = 2.484 \times 10^7 + 8.339 \times 10^7 = 1.082 \times 10^8 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$$

7.4 支柱稳定性校核

计算长度系数, 取 $k_3 = 1$;

单个支柱的横截面积:

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} (d_o^2 - d_i^2) = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (630^2 - 606^2) = 23\,298 \text{ mm}^2$$

支柱的惯性半径:

$$r_i = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.112 \times 10^9}{23\,298}} = 218.5 \text{ mm}$$

支柱长细比:

$$\lambda = \frac{k_3 H_o}{r_i} = \frac{1 \times 10\,800}{218.5} = 49.43$$

支柱材料 Q345R 的室温屈服强度: $R_{eL} = 345 \text{ MPa}$

支柱换算长细比:

$$\bar{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{R_{eL}}{E_s}} = \frac{49.43}{\pi} \times \sqrt{\frac{345}{201 \times 10^3}} = 0.6519$$

$$\bar{\lambda} > 0.215$$

系数: $\alpha_2 = 0.965$ $\alpha_3 = 0.300$

弯矩作用平面内的轴心受压支柱稳定系数:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_p &= \frac{1}{2\bar{\lambda}^2} \left[(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \bar{\lambda} + \bar{\lambda}^2) - \sqrt{(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \bar{\lambda} + \bar{\lambda}^2)^2 - 4\bar{\lambda}^2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \times 0.6519^2} \times \left[(0.965 + 0.3 \times 0.6519 + 0.6519^2) - \sqrt{(0.965 + 0.3 \times 0.6519 + 0.6519^2)^2 - 4 \times 0.6519^2} \right] \\
 &= 0.8039
 \end{aligned}$$

等效弯矩系数: $\beta_m = 1$

截面塑性发展系数: $\gamma = 1.15$

$$\text{单个支柱的截面系数: } Z = \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d_i^4)}{32 d_o} = \frac{\pi (630^4 - 606^4)}{32 \times 630} = 3.53 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^3$$

欧拉临界力: $W_{EX} = \pi^2 E_s A / \lambda^2$

$$= \frac{\pi^2 \times 201 \times 10^3 \times 23\,298}{49.43^2} = 1.892 \times 10^7 \text{ N}$$

支柱材料的许用应力: $[\sigma]_c = R_{eL}/1.5 = \frac{345}{1.5} = 230 \text{ MPa}$

操作状态下支柱的稳定性校核:

$$\frac{W_o}{\phi_p A} + \frac{\beta_m M_o}{\gamma Z \left(1 - 0.8 \frac{W_o}{W_{EX}}\right)} = \frac{1.962 \times 10^6}{0.8039 \times 23\,298} + \frac{1 \times 7.595 \times 10^7}{1.15 \times 3.532 \times 10^6 \times \left(1 - 0.8 \times \frac{1.962 \times 10^6}{1.892 \times 10^7}\right)}$$

$$= 125.15 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]_c, \text{ 校核合格}$$

耐压试验状态下支柱的稳定性校核:

$$\frac{W_T}{\phi_p A} + \frac{\beta_m M_T}{\gamma Z \left(1 - 0.8 \frac{W_T}{W_{EX}}\right)} = \frac{3.425 \times 10^6}{0.8039 \times 23\,298} + \frac{1 \times 1.082 \times 10^8}{1.15 \times 3.532 \times 10^6 \times \left(1 - 0.8 \times \frac{3.425 \times 10^6}{1.892 \times 10^7}\right)}$$

$$= 214.02 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]_c, \text{ 校核合格}$$

结论: 稳定性校核通过。

8 地脚螺栓计算

8.1 拉杆作用在支柱上的水平力

拉杆和支柱间的夹角 (见图 7):

$$\beta = \arctan \frac{2R \cdot \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}}{l} = \arctan \frac{2 \times 9\,000 \times \sin \frac{180^\circ}{10}}{7\,600} = 36.2^\circ$$

拉杆作用在支柱上的水平力:

$$F_c = (P_{i-j})_{\max} \tan \beta = 2.195 \times 10^5 \times \tan 36.2^\circ = 1.607 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

8.2 支柱底板与基础的摩擦力

支柱底板与基础的摩擦系数: $f_s = 0.3$ (钢-钢)

支柱底板与基础的摩擦力:

$$F_s = f_s \frac{m_{\min} g}{n} = 0.3 \times \frac{427\,907 \times 9.81}{10} = 1.259 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

8.3 地脚螺栓

因为 $F_s < F_c$, 球罐必须设置地脚螺栓。

每个支柱上的地脚螺栓个数: $n_d = 2$

地脚螺栓材料 Q235B 室温屈服强度: $R_{eL} = 215 \text{ MPa}$

地脚螺栓材料的许用剪应力: $[\tau]_B = 0.4 R_{eL} = 0.4 \times 215 = 86 \text{ MPa}$

地脚螺栓的腐蚀裕量: $C_B = 3.0 \text{ mm}$

地脚螺栓的螺纹小径:

$$d_B = 1.13 \sqrt{\frac{F_o - F_s}{n_d [\tau]_B}} + C_B$$

$$= 1.13 \times \sqrt{\frac{1.607 \times 10^5 - 1.259 \times 10^5}{2 \times 86}} + 3.0 = 19.07 \text{ mm}$$

取 M42 的地脚螺栓。

9 支柱底板

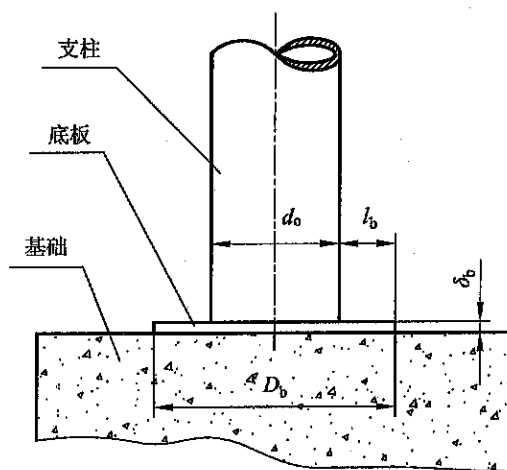


图 2-3

9.1 支柱底板直径

基础采用钢筋混凝土，其许用压应力： $[\sigma]_{bc} = 3.0 \text{ MPa}$ ；

地脚螺栓直径： $d = 42 \text{ mm}$ ；

支柱底板直径（取 D_{b1}, D_{b2} 中较大值）：

$$D_{b1} = 1.13 \sqrt{\frac{W_{\max}}{[\sigma]_{bc}}} = 1.13 \times \sqrt{\frac{3.425 \times 10^6}{3.0}} = 1\,207.39 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_{b2} = (8 \sim 10)d + d_o = (8 \sim 10) \times 42 + 630 = 966 \text{ mm} \sim 1\,050 \text{ mm}$$

选取底板直径 $D_b = 1\,250 \text{ mm}$

9.2 底板厚度

$$\text{底板的压应力: } \sigma_{bc} = \frac{4W_{\max}}{\pi D_b^2} = \frac{4 \times 3.425 \times 10^6}{\pi \times 1250^2} = 2.790 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{底板外边缘至支柱外表面的距离（见图 2-3）: } l_b = \frac{1250 - 630}{2} = 310 \text{ mm}$$

底板材料 Q345R 室温屈服强度： $R_{eL} = 305 \text{ MPa}$

$$\text{底板材料的许用弯曲应力: } [\sigma]_b = R_{eL} / 1.5 = \frac{305}{1.5} = 203.3 \text{ MPa}$$

底板的腐蚀裕量： $C_b = 3.0 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{底板厚度: } \delta_b = \sqrt{\frac{3\sigma_{bc}l_b^2}{[\sigma]_b}} + C_b = \sqrt{\frac{3 \times 2.790 \times 310^2}{203.3}} + 3.0 = 65.90 \text{ mm}$$

选取底板厚度 $\delta_b = 68 \text{ mm}$

10 拉杆计算

10.1 拉杆螺纹小径的计算

拉杆的最大拉力:

$$F_T = \frac{(P_{i-j})_{\max}}{\cos \beta} = \frac{2.195 \times 10^5}{\cos 36.2^\circ} = 2.720 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

拉杆材料 Q235B 室温屈服强度: $R_{eL} = 215 \text{ MPa}$

拉杆材料的许用应力: $[\sigma]_T = R_{eL}/1.5 = \frac{215}{1.5} = 143.3 \text{ MPa}$

拉杆的腐蚀裕量: $C_T = 2.0 \text{ mm}$

拉杆螺纹小径:

$$d_T = 1.13 \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{[\sigma]_T}} + C_T = 1.13 \times \sqrt{\frac{2.720 \times 10^5}{143.3}} + 2.0 = 51.23 \text{ mm}$$

选取拉杆的螺纹公称直径为 M60。

10.2 拉杆连接部位的计算

10.2.1 销子直径

销子材料 35 室温屈服强度: $R_{eL} = 315 \text{ MPa}$

销子材料的许用剪切力: $[\tau]_p = 0.4R_{eL} = 0.4 \times 315 = 126 \text{ MPa}$

$$\text{销子直径: } d_p = 0.8 \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{[\tau]_p}} = 0.8 \times \sqrt{\frac{2.720 \times 10^5}{126}} = 37.17 \text{ mm}$$

选取销子直径为 $d_p = 42 \text{ mm}$ 。

10.2.2 耳板厚度

耳板材料 Q235B 室温屈服强度: $R_{eL} = 225 \text{ MPa}$

耳板材料的许用压应力: $[\sigma]_c = R_{eL}/1.1 = \frac{225}{1.1} = 204.5 \text{ MPa}$

$$\text{耳板厚度: } \delta_c = \frac{F_T}{d_p [\sigma]_c} = \frac{2.720 \times 10^5}{42 \times 204.5} = 31.67 \text{ mm}$$

选取耳板厚度为 36mm。

10.2.3 翼板厚度

翼板材料 Q235B 室温屈服强度: $R'_{eL} = 225 \text{ MPa}$

$$\text{翼板厚度: } \delta_a = \frac{\delta_c}{2} \cdot \frac{R_{eL}}{R'_{eL}} = \frac{31.67}{2} \times \frac{225}{225} = 15.84 \text{ mm}$$

选取翼板厚度为 18mm。

10.2.4 连接焊缝强度验算

A 焊缝单边长度: $L_1 = 400 \text{ mm}$

A 焊缝焊脚尺寸: $S_1 = 12 \text{ mm}$

支柱或耳板材料屈服强度的较小值: $R_{eL} = 225 \text{ MPa}$

角焊缝系数: $\phi_a = 0.60$;

焊缝的许用剪切应力: $[\tau]_w = 0.4R_{eL}\phi_a = 0.4 \times 225 \times 0.60 = 54 \text{ MPa}$

耳板与支柱链接焊缝 A 的剪切应力校核:

$$\frac{F_T}{1.41L_1S_1} = \frac{2.720 \times 10^5}{1.41 \times 400 \times 12} = 40.19 \text{ MPa} < [\tau]_w, \text{ 校核合格}$$

B 焊缝单边长度: $L_2 = 300 \text{ mm}$

B 焊缝焊脚尺寸: $S_2 = 20 \text{ mm}$

拉杆或翼板材料的屈服强度的较小值: $R_{eL} = 215 \text{ MPa}$

焊缝的许用剪切应力: $[\tau]_w = 0.4R_{eL}\phi_a = 0.4 \times 215 \times 0.60 = 51.6 \text{ MPa}$

拉杆与翼板的焊缝 B 的剪切应力校核:

$$\frac{F_T}{2.82L_2S_2} = \frac{2.720 \times 10^5}{2.82 \times 300 \times 20} = 16.08 \text{ MPa} < [\tau]_w, \text{ 校核合格}$$

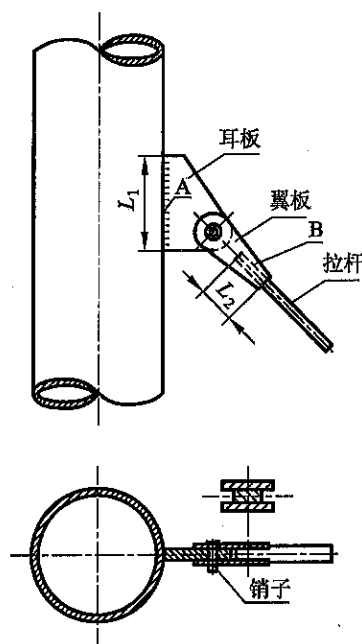


图 2-4

11 支柱与球壳连接最低点 a 的应力校核

11.1 a 点的剪切应力

支柱与球壳连接焊缝单边的弧长: $L_w = 3\,055 \text{ mm}$

球壳 a 点处的有效厚度: $\delta_{ea} = 45.0 \text{ mm}$

操作状态下 a 点的剪切应力:

$$\tau_o = \frac{G_o + (F_i)_{\max}}{2L_w \delta_{ea}} = \frac{1.720 \times 10^6 + 5.711 \times 10^4}{2 \times 3\,055 \times 45.0} = 6.463 \text{ MPa}$$

耐压试验状态下 a 点的剪切应力:

$$\tau_T = \frac{G_T + 0.3(F_i)_{\max} \frac{F_w}{F_{\max}}}{2L_w \delta_{ea}} = \frac{3.415 \times 10^6 + 0.3 \times 5.711 \times 10^4 \times \frac{1.080 \times 10^5}{8.031 \times 10^5}}{2 \times 3\,055 \times 45.0} = 12.43 \text{ MPa}$$

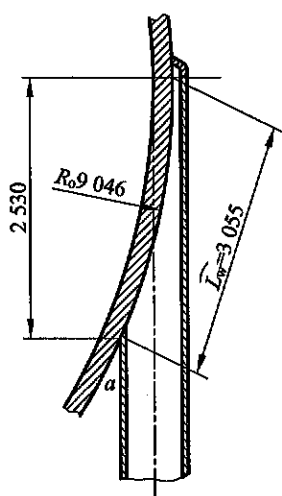


图 2-5

11.2 a 点的纬向应力

操作状态下 a 点的液柱高度: $h_{oa} = 8\,006 \text{ mm}$

耐压试验状态下 a 点的液柱高度: $h_{Ta} = 11\,530 \text{ mm}$

操作状态下介质在 a 点的液柱静压力:

$$p_{oa} = h_{oa} \rho_2 g \times 10^{-9} = 8\,006 \times 480 \times 9.81 \times 10^{-9} = 0.0377 \text{ MPa}$$

耐压试验状态下液体在 a 点的液柱静压力:

$$p_{Ta} = h_{Ta} \rho_3 g \times 10^{-9} = 11\,530 \times 1\,000 \times 9.81 \times 10^{-9} = 0.1131 \text{ MPa}$$

操作状态下 a 点的纬向应力:

$$\sigma_{ol} = \frac{(p + p_{oa})(D_i + \delta_{ea})}{4\delta_{ea}} = \frac{(1.77 + 0.0377) \times (18\,000 + 45.0)}{4 \times 45.0} = 181.2 \text{ MPa}$$

耐压试验状态下 a 点的纬向应力:

$$\sigma_{Tl} = \frac{(p_T + p_{Ta})(D_i + \delta_{ea})}{4\delta_{ea}} = \frac{(2.22 + 0.1131) \times (18\,000 + 45.0)}{4 \times 45.0} = 233.9 \text{ MPa}$$

11.3 a 点的应力校核

操作状态下 a 点的组合应力:

$$\sigma_{\text{oa}} = \sigma_{\text{ol}} + \tau_{\text{o}} = 181.2 + 6.463 = 187.7 \text{ MPa}$$

耐压试验状态下 a 点的组合应力:

$$\sigma_{\text{Ta}} = \sigma_{\text{Tl}} + \tau_{\text{T}} = 233.9 + 12.43 = 246.3 \text{ MPa}$$

应力校核:

$$\sigma_{\text{oa}} = 188.7 \text{ MPa} < [\sigma]^t \phi = 193 \times 1.0 = 193 \text{ MPa}, \text{ 校核合格}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Ta}} = 246.3 \text{ MPa} < 0.9 R_{\text{eL}} \phi = 0.9 \times 340 \times 1.0 = 306 \text{ MPa}, \text{ 校核合格}$$

结论: 校核通过。

12 支柱与球壳连接焊缝的强度校核

W 取 $G_{\text{o}} + (F_{\text{i}})_{\text{max}}$ 和 $G_{\text{T}} + 0.3(F_{\text{i}})_{\text{max}} \frac{F_{\text{w}}}{F_{\text{max}}}$ 两者中的较大值:

$$G_{\text{o}} + (F_{\text{i}})_{\text{max}} = 1.720 \times 10^6 + 5.711 \times 10^4 = 1.777 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$G_{\text{T}} + 0.3(F_{\text{i}})_{\text{max}} \frac{F_{\text{w}}}{F_{\text{max}}} = 3.415 \times 10^6 + 0.3 \times 5.711 \times 10^4 \times \frac{1.080 \times 10^5}{8.031 \times 10^5} = 3.417 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

$$W = G_{\text{T}} + 0.3(F_{\text{i}})_{\text{max}} \frac{F_{\text{w}}}{F_{\text{max}}} = 3.417 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$$

支柱与球壳连接焊缝焊脚尺寸: $S = 12 \text{ mm}$

支柱与球壳连接焊缝所承受的剪切应力:

$$\tau_{\text{w}} = \frac{W}{1.41 L_{\text{w}} S} = \frac{3.417 \times 10^6}{1.41 \times 3055 \times 12} = 66.11 \text{ MPa}$$

支柱或球壳材料屈服强度的较小值 $R_{\text{eL}} = 340 \text{ MPa}$

焊缝许用剪切应力: $[\tau]_{\text{w}} = 0.4 R_{\text{eL}} \phi_{\text{a}} = 0.4 \times 340 \times 0.6 = 81.6 \text{ MPa}$

应力校核: $\tau_{\text{w}} = 66.11 \text{ MPa} < [\tau]_{\text{w}}$ 则通过。