

ME6011 弹塑性力学

讲课教师: 沈彬 博士、副研究员

办公室: 机械A楼720室

电话: 021-34206556

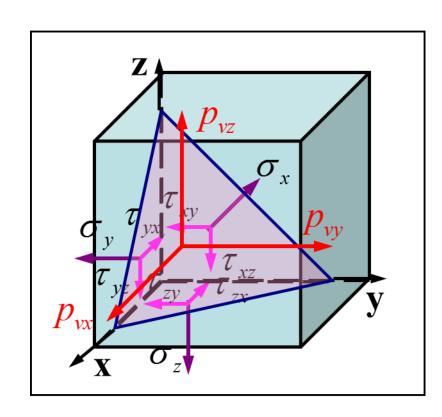
13818945392

E-Mail: binshen@sjtu.edu.cn



第一章 应力分析

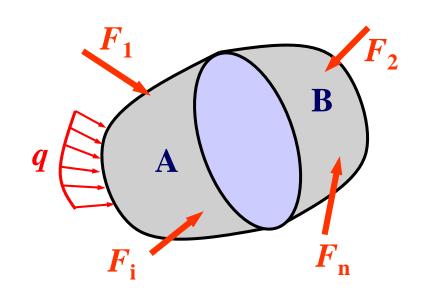
- 应力状态
- 三维应力状态分析
- 三维应力状态的主应力
- 最大剪应力
- 等倾面上的正应力和剪应力
- 应力张量的分解
- 平衡微分方程





• 外力与内力:

- 导致物体产生变形的外界作用 因素(热力作用、化学力作用 、电磁力作用和机械力作用) 称外力。我们讨论的外力是属 于机械力的范筹。
- 假设用一平面将物体截成两部分,那么其中一部分作用在另一部分上的力即为内力。

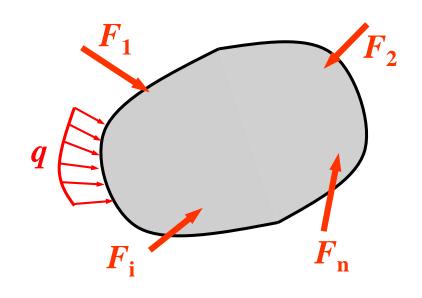




• 体力与面力:

面力:作用在物体表面上的力,如接触力、液体压力等,可以是集中力,也可以是分布力。用 F_1 , F_2 , F_n q 表示。单位: N或 N/m²。

体力:作用在物体每个质点上的力,如重力、惯性力等。用容重 f_n 表示。单位: N/m^3 。



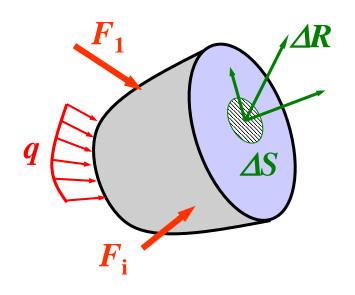
$$p = \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\Delta H}{\Delta S}$$

$$f \equiv \lim_{\Delta V o 0} rac{\Delta oldsymbol{F}}{\Delta V}$$



应力(Stress):

受力物体内某截面上一点内力的内力分布疏密程度,即分布集度。

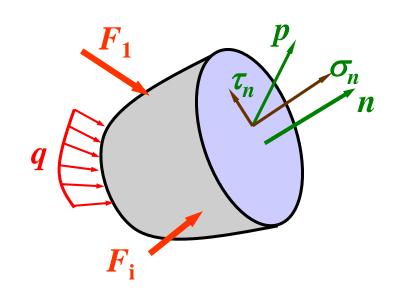


$$p = \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta S} = \frac{\mathrm{d}R}{\mathrm{d}S}$$



应力分解:

某截面(外法线方向)上的应力 p_n 称为全应力(stress) ,可分解为 正应力(normal sress) σ_n 和剪应力 (shear stress) τ_n



垂直于截面的应力称为"正应力":

$$\sigma_n = \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\Delta R_n}{\Delta S} = \frac{\mathrm{d}R_n}{\mathrm{d}S}$$

位于截面内的应力称为"剪应力":

$$\tau_n = \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\Delta R_{\tau}}{\Delta S} = \frac{\mathrm{d}R_{\tau}}{\mathrm{d}S}$$

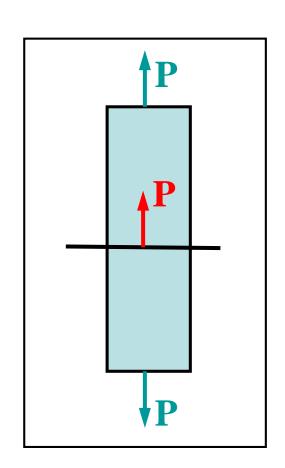


轴向拉伸的等截面直杆

• 横截面上的应力分布:

垂直于轴线的每一个横截面上, 认为应力均匀分布, 根据应力定义:

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{S}, \quad \tau = 0$$





轴向拉伸的等截面直杆

• 斜截面上的应力分布:

总应力
$$p = \frac{P}{S'} = \frac{P}{S/\cos\varphi} = \sigma\cos\varphi$$

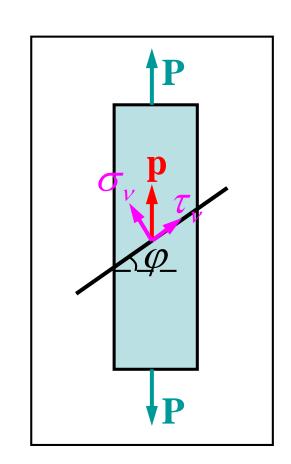
正应力
$$\sigma_{v} = p\cos\varphi = \sigma\cos^{2}\varphi$$

剪应力
$$\tau_{v} = p \sin \varphi = \sigma \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

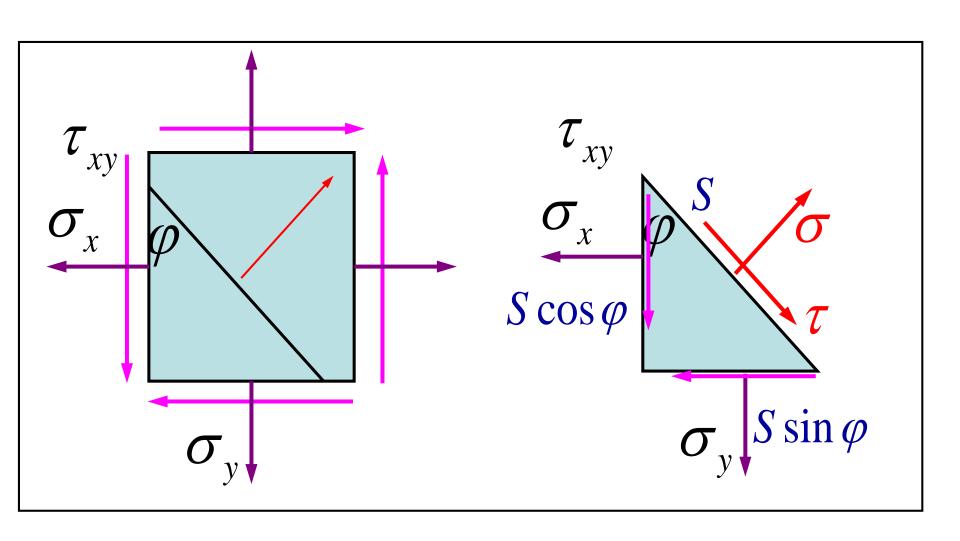
$$\varphi = 0$$
, $\sigma_v = \sigma$, $\tau_v = 0$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \sigma_v = \frac{\sigma}{2}, \tau_v = \frac{\sigma}{2}$$

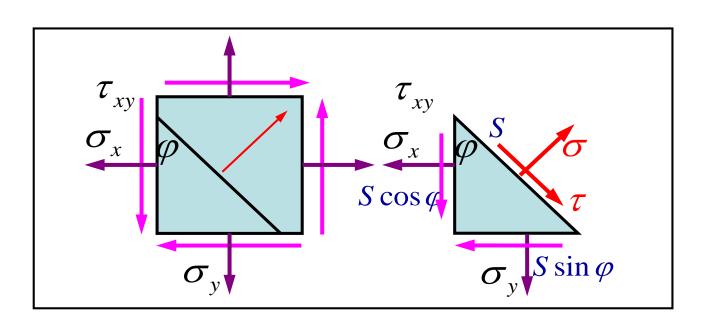
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \sigma_v = 0, \tau_v = 0$$









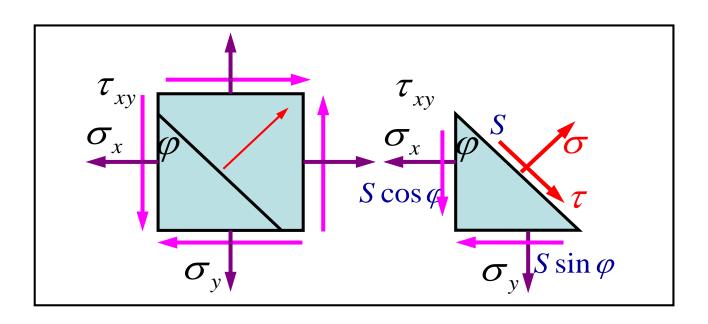


静力平衡方程

斜截面法向 $\sigma \cdot S = (\sigma_x S \cos \phi) \cos \phi + (\sigma_y S \sin \phi) \sin \phi$ $+ (\tau_{xy} S \cos \phi) \sin \phi + (\tau_{xy} S \sin \phi) \cos \phi$

斜截面切向 $\tau \cdot S = (\sigma_x S \cos \phi) \sin \phi - (\sigma_y S \sin \phi) \cos \phi$ $+ (\tau_{xy} S \sin \phi) \sin \phi - (\tau_{xy} S \cos \phi) \cos \phi$





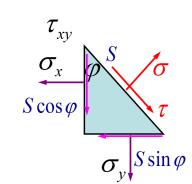
φ斜截面上的应力:

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)\cos 2\varphi + \tau_{xy}\sin 2\varphi$$

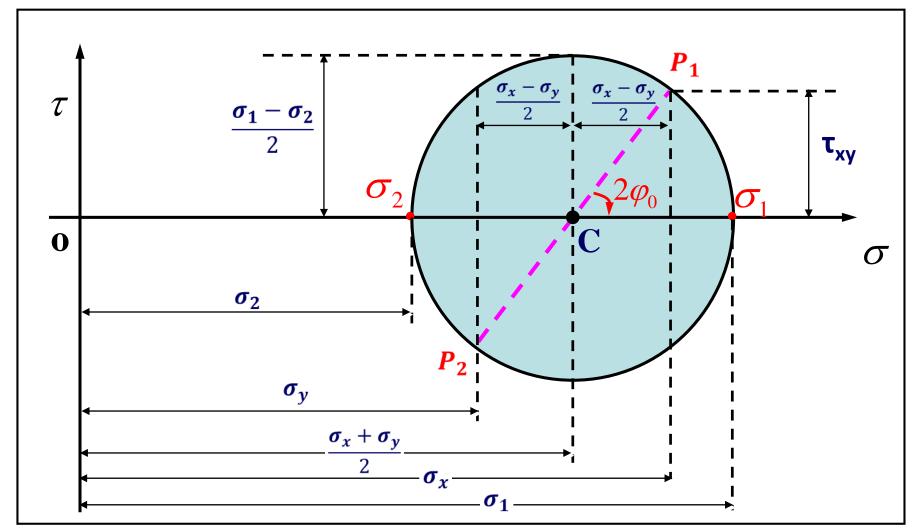
$$\tau = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)\sin 2\phi - \tau_{xy}\cos 2\phi$$

$$[\sigma - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)]^2 + \tau^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2$$

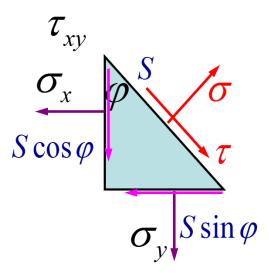


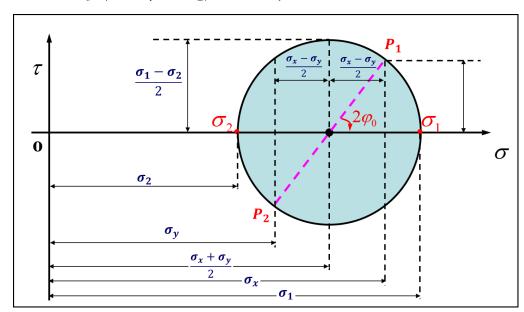


应力莫尔圆
$$[\sigma - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)]^2 + \tau^2 = \frac{1}{4}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2$$









主应力:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

主平面方位:

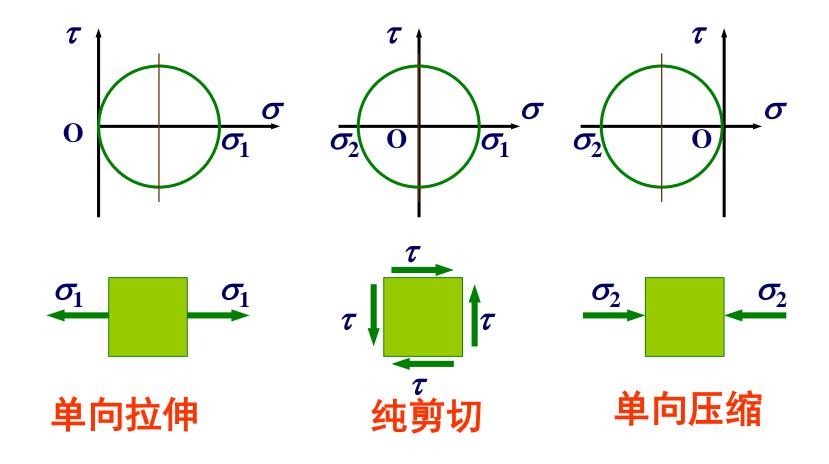
an
$$2\varphi_0 = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

$$\tan 2\varphi_0 = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} \qquad \qquad \tau = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)\sin 2\phi - \tau_{xy}\cos 2\phi$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)$$

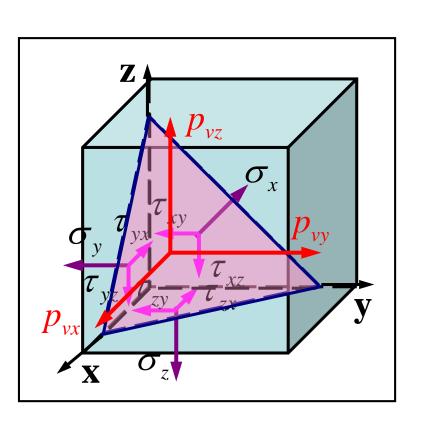


典型应力状态的莫尔圆



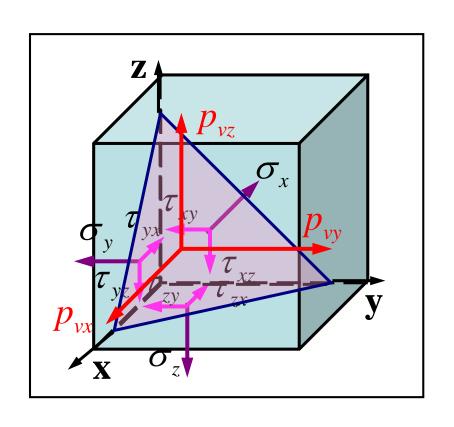


任意倾斜面上的应力分量表示方法



- 从受力物体中取出任一无穷小四面体,三个面与坐标面平行,第四个面法线为v
- 正应力总是沿着作用面的法线方向
- 剪应力两个下标说明所在的面(用外法 线方向表示)与作用方向,例如τ_{yx}表 示剪应力所在面与y轴垂直,它的方 向与x轴平行
- 在四面体面上的力作用于相应面的重 心上。体积力忽略不计





斜截面的法线v与坐标轴正向 夹角余弦:

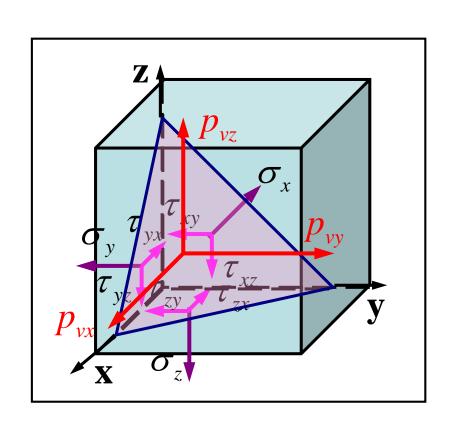
$$\cos(v, x) = l$$

$$cos(v, y) = m$$

$$\cos(v, z) = n$$

四面体平行于坐标轴的棱边长 度为dx, dy, dz 斜截面的面积为dS





静力平衡方程

$$\sum F_{x} = 0,$$

$$-\sigma_{x} \frac{1}{2} dydz - \tau_{yx} \frac{1}{2} dzdx$$

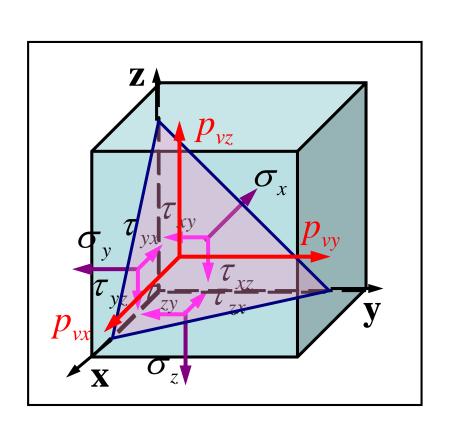
$$-\tau_{zx} \frac{1}{2} dxdy + p_{vx} dS$$

$$= 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}dydz = ldS, \frac{1}{2}dzdx = mdS,$$
$$\frac{1}{2}dxdy = ndS$$



斜截面上的应力分量计算公式



柯西应力公式

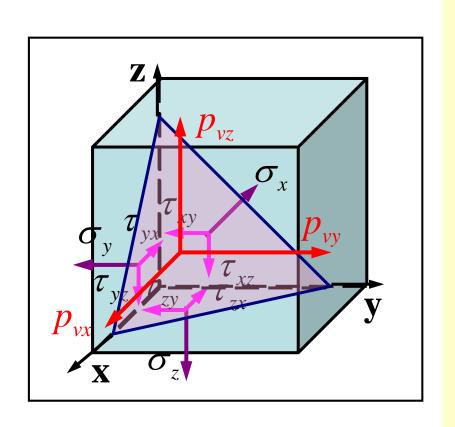
$$p_{vx} = l\sigma_x + m\tau_{yx} + n\tau_{zx}$$

$$p_{vy} = l\tau_{xy} + m\sigma_y + n\tau_{zy}$$

$$p_{vz} = l\tau_{xz} + m\tau_{yz} + n\sigma_z$$

应力边界条件





总应力

$$p_{v} = \sqrt{p_{vx}^2 + p_{vy}^2 + p_{vz}^2}$$

正应力

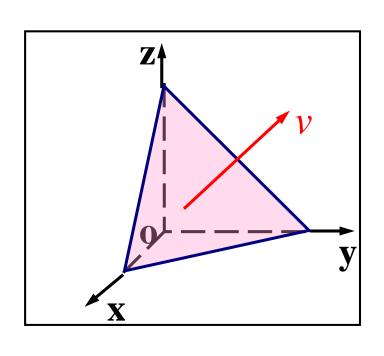
$$\sigma_{v} = lP_{vx} + mP_{vy} + nP_{vz}$$

$$= l^{2}\sigma_{x} + m^{2}\sigma_{y} + n^{2}\sigma_{z} + 2lm\tau_{xy} + 2mn\tau_{yz} + 2nl\tau_{zx}$$

剪应力

$$\tau_{v} = \sqrt{p_{v}^2 - \sigma_{v}^2}$$

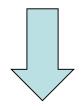




主平面, 主方向, 主应力

设以v表示主应力平面的方向,而 σ_v 表示主应力。

$$p_{vx} = l\sigma_v, p_{vy} = m\sigma_v, p_{vz} = n\sigma_v$$



代入斜截面应力 分量计算方程

$$l(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{v}) + m\tau_{yx} + n\tau_{zx} = 0$$

$$l\tau_{xy} + m(\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{v}) + n\tau_{zy} = 0$$

$$l\tau_{xz} + m\tau_{yz} + n(\sigma_{z} - \sigma_{v}) = 0$$



$$l(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{v}) + m\tau_{yx} + n\tau_{zx} = 0$$

$$l\tau_{xy} + m(\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{v}) + n\tau_{zy} = 0$$

$$l\tau_{xz} + m\tau_{yz} + n(\sigma_{z} - \sigma_{v}) = 0$$

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$$

由于三个方向方向余弦不可能同 时为零,关于l,m,n的齐次线 性方程组,非零解的条件为方程 组的系数行列式等于零

主应力特征方程



$$\begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{x} - \sigma_{v} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{y} - \sigma_{v} & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{z} - \sigma_{v} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{v}^{3} - I_{1}\sigma_{v}^{2} + I_{2}\sigma_{v} - I_{3} = 0$$

$$\sigma_1$$
, σ_2 , σ_3 l_i , m_i , n_i



$$\sigma_{v}^{3} - I_{1}\sigma_{v}^{2} + I_{2}\sigma_{v} - I_{3} = 0$$

第一、第二、第三应力不变量

$$I_1 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_y \sigma_z + \sigma_z \sigma_x - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2 - \tau_{zx}^2$$

$$I_3 = \sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z + 2\tau_{xy} \tau_{yz} \tau_{zx} - \sigma_x \tau_{yz}^2 - \sigma_y \tau_{zx}^2 - \sigma_z \tau_{xy}^2$$



应力不变量性质:

不变性: 主应力和应力主方向取决于结构外力和约束条件, 与坐标

系无关,因此特征方程的三个根是确定的。

实数性:特征方程的三个根,即一点的三个主应力均为**实数**。根据

三次方程性质可以证明。

正交性: 任意一点三个应力主方向是相互垂直的(即三个应力主轴正交的)。

坐标系的改变导致应力张量各分量变化,但应力状态不变。 应力不变量正是对应力状态性质的描述。



三维应力状态下应力分量遵循的规律

$$\sigma_{v} = lP_{vx} + mP_{vy} + nP_{vz}$$
 三个坐标轴的方向为主方向,剪应力为零
$$= l^{2}\sigma_{x} + m^{2}\sigma_{y} + n^{2}\sigma_{z} + 2lm\tau_{xy} + 2mn\tau_{yz} + 2nl\tau_{zx}$$

$$p_{v}^{2} = p_{vx}^{2} + p_{vy}^{2} + p_{vz}^{2}$$

$$p_{v}^{2} = p_{vx}^{2} + p_{vy}^{2} + p_{vz}^{2} = l^{2}\sigma_{1}^{2} + m^{2}\sigma_{2}^{2} + n^{2}\sigma_{3}^{2} = \sigma_{v}^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2}$$

$$l^2\sigma_1 + m^2\sigma_2 + n^2\sigma_3 = \sigma_v$$

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$$



$$l^{2}\sigma_{1}^{2} + m^{2}\sigma_{2}^{2} + n^{2}\sigma_{3}^{2} = \sigma_{v}^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2}$$

$$l^{2}\sigma_{1} + m^{2}\sigma_{2} + n^{2}\sigma_{3} = \sigma_{v}$$

$$l^{2} + m^{2} + n^{2} = 1$$

求解出

$$l^{2} = \frac{\Delta_{1}}{\Delta} = \frac{\tau_{v}^{2} + (\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{2})(\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{3})}{(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2})(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3})}$$

$$m^{2} = \frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta} = \frac{\tau_{v}^{2} + (\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{3})(\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{1})}{(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3})(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{1})}$$

$$n^{2} = \frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta} = \frac{\tau_{v}^{2} + (\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{1})(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{1})}{(\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{1})(\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{2})}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 & \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_2^2 & {\sigma_3}^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_{\nu} & \sigma_{2} & \sigma_{3} \\ \sigma_{\nu}^{2} + \tau_{\nu}^{2} & \sigma_{2}^{2} & \sigma_{3}^{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 & \sigma_{\nu} & \sigma_3 \\ \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{\nu}^2 + \tau_{\nu}^2 & \sigma_3^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 & \sigma_{\nu} \\ \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_2^2 & \sigma_{\nu}^2 + \tau_{\nu}^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



设
$$\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3$$

$$0 \le l^{2} = \frac{\Delta_{1}}{\Delta} = \frac{\tau_{v}^{2} + (\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{2})(\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{3}) \ge 0}{(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2})(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}) \ge 0}$$

$$0 \le m^{2} = \frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta} = \frac{\tau_{v}^{2} + (\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{3})(\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{1}) \le 0}{(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3})(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{1}) \le 0}$$

$$0 \le n^{2} = \frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta} = \frac{\tau_{v}^{2} + (\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{1})(\sigma_{v} - \sigma_{2}) \ge 0}{(\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{1})(\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{2}) \ge 0}$$

可得到如下关系:

$$(\sigma_{v} - \frac{\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2} \le (\frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2}$$

$$(\sigma_{v} - \frac{\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{2}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2} \ge (\frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2}}{2})^{2}$$

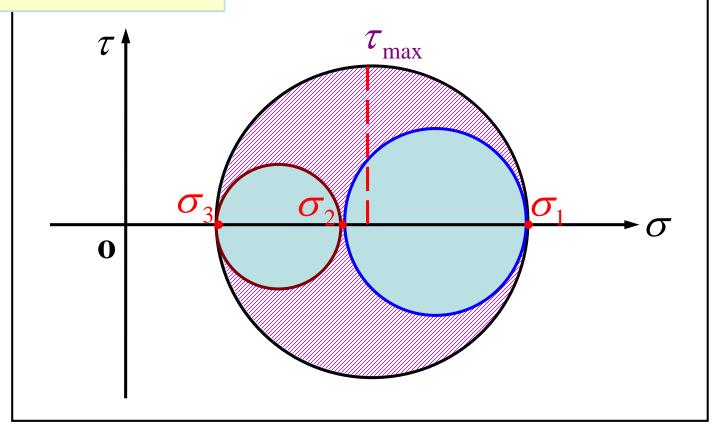
$$(\sigma_{v} - \frac{\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2} \ge (\frac{\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2}$$



$$(\sigma_{v} - \frac{\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2} \leq (\frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2}$$

$$(\sigma_{v} - \frac{\sigma_{1} + \sigma_{2}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2} \ge (\frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2}}{2})^{2}$$

$$(\sigma_{v} - \frac{\sigma_{2} + \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{v}^{2} \ge (\frac{\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3}}{2})^{2}$$





≪ 例题1-1

已知受力物体中某点的应力分量为:

$$\sigma_{x} = 0$$
, $\sigma_{y} = 2a$, $\sigma_{z} = a$, $\tau_{xy} = a$, $\tau_{yz} = 0$, $\tau_{zx} = 2a$

试求作用在过此点的平面 x+3y+z=1 上的沿坐标轴方向的应力分量,以及该平面上的正应力和剪应力。

解: 平面 Ax+By+Cz=D 的法线的方向余弦为

$$l = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \qquad p_{vx} = l\sigma_x + m\tau_{yx} + n\tau_{zx} = 1.508a$$

$$p_{vy} = l\tau_{xy} + m\sigma_y + n\tau_{zy} = 2.111a$$

$$m = \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} \qquad p_{vz} = l\tau_{xz} + m\tau_{yz} + n\sigma_z = 0.905a$$

$$n = \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \qquad \sigma_v = lP_{vx} + mP_{vy} + nP_{vz} = 0.637a$$

$$\tau_v = \sqrt{(p_{vx}^2 + p_{vy}^2 + p_{vz}^2) - \sigma_v^2} = 0.771a$$



已知受力物体中某点的应力分量为:

$$\sigma_x = 50a$$
, $\sigma_y = 80a$, $\sigma_z = -70a$, $\tau_{xy} = -20a$, $\tau_{yz} = 60a$, $\tau_{zx} = 0$

试求主应力分量及主方向余弦。

解: 应力不变量为
$$I_1 = 60a$$
, $I_2 = -9100a^2$, $I_3 = -432000a^3$

$$\sigma^3 - 60a\sigma^2 - 9100a^2\sigma + 432000a^3 = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{\sigma}{100a} = x$$

$$x^{3} - 0.6x^{2} - 0.91x + 0.432 = 0$$
 $x = y - \frac{b}{3a} = y + 0.2$
 $a = 1, b = -0.6, c = -0.91, d = 0.432$

$$y^3 - 1.03y + 0.234 = 0$$

利用求根公式(参考数学手册)

$$y_1 = 0.837, y_2 = -1.114, y_3 = 0.241$$

$$\sigma_1 = 107.3a$$

$$\sigma_2 = 44.1a$$

$$\sigma_3 = -91.4a$$



$$\sigma_1 = 107.3a$$

$$\sigma_2 = 44.1a$$

$$\sigma_3 = -91.4a$$

$$\sigma_{1} = 107.3a
\sigma_{2} = 44.1a
\sigma_{3} = -91.4a$$
代入
$$l(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{v}) + m\tau_{yx} + n\tau_{zx} = 0
l\tau_{xy} + m(\sigma_{y} - \sigma_{v}) + n\tau_{zy} = 0$$
中任意两式
$$l\tau_{xz} + m\tau_{yz} + n(\sigma_{z} - \sigma_{v}) = 0
l^{2} + m^{2} + n^{2} = 1$$

$$\sigma_1$$
 方向 $l_1 = 0.314, m_1 = -0.900, n_1 = -0.305$ σ_2 方向 $l_2 = 0.948, m_2 = 0.282, n_2 = 0.146$

$$\sigma_3$$
 方向 $l_3 = -0.048, m_3 = 0.337, n_3 = -0.940$





谢 谢 各位!

沈 彬 博士、副研究员 机械与动力工程学院

Email: binshen@sjtu.edu.cn

Tel: 021 3420 6556



ME6011 弹塑性力学

讲课教师: 沈彬 博士、副研究员

办公室: 机械A楼720室

电话: 021-34206556

13818945392

E-Mail: binshen@sjtu.edu.cn



上周内容回顾——概念

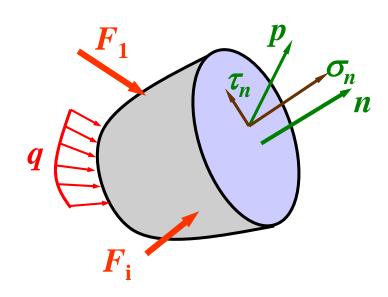
应力

正应力

剪应力

总应力

主应力



$$\sigma_n = \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\Delta R_n}{\Delta S} = \frac{dR_n}{dS}$$

$$\tau_n = \lim_{\Delta S \to 0} \frac{\Delta R_{\tau}}{\Delta S} = \frac{\mathrm{d}R_{\tau}}{\mathrm{d}S}$$

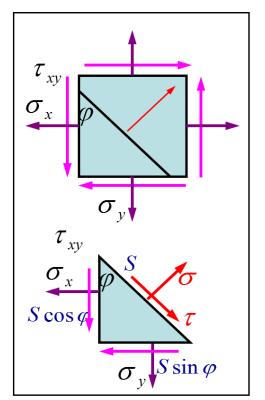


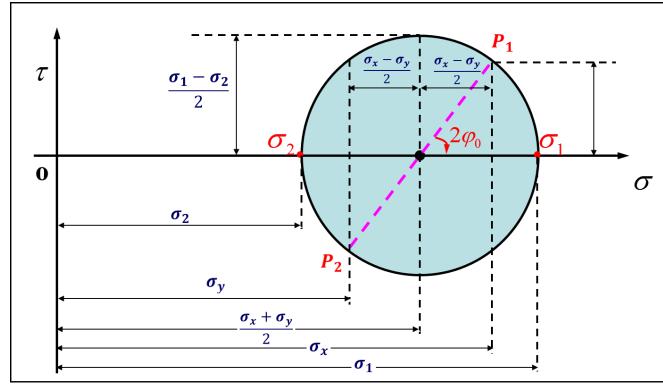
上周内容回顾——

一点的二维应力状态分析

一点的应力状态:

作用于同一点的无穷多个具有不同外法线的微面元上的应力状态构成了该点的应力状态。



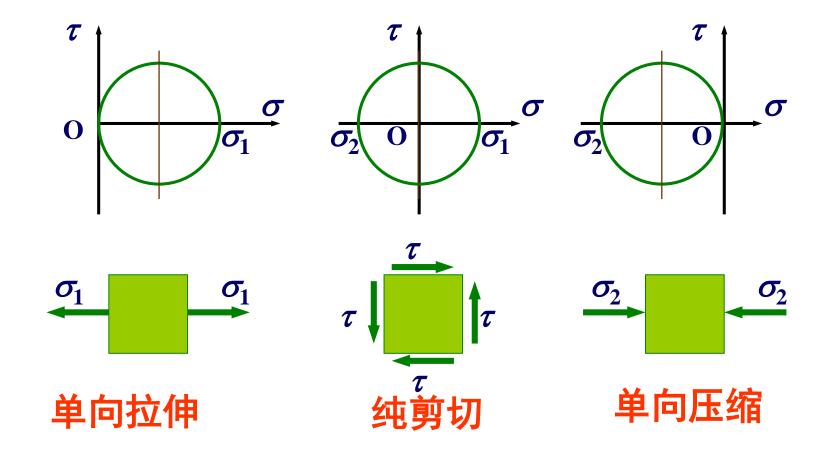




上周内容回顾——

一点的二维应力状态分析

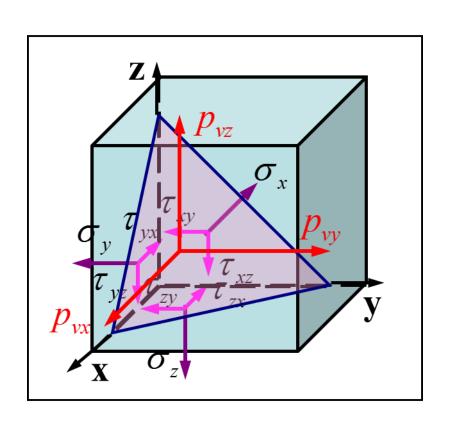
典型应力状态的莫尔圆





上周内容回顾——

一点的二维应力状态分析



柯西应力公式

$$p_{vx} = l\sigma_x + m\tau_{yx} + n\tau_{zx}$$

$$p_{vy} = l\tau_{xy} + m\sigma_y + n\tau_{zy}$$

$$p_{vz} = l\tau_{xz} + m\tau_{vz} + n\sigma_z$$

总应力

$$p_{v} = \sqrt{p_{vx}^2 + p_{vy}^2 + p_{vz}^2}$$

正应力

$$\sigma_{v} = lP_{vx} + mP_{vy} + nP_{vz}$$

$$= l^{2}\sigma_{x} + m^{2}\sigma_{y} + n^{2}\sigma_{z} + 2lm\tau_{xy} + 2mn\tau_{yz} + 2nl\tau_{zx}$$

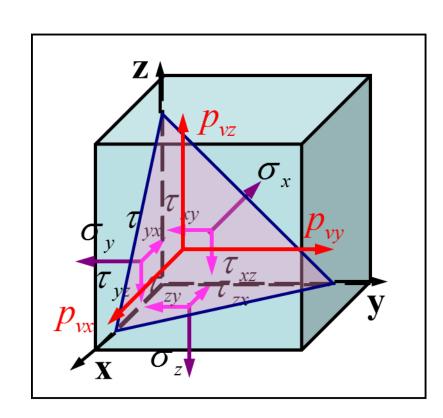
剪应力

$$\tau_{v} = \sqrt{p_{v}^{2} - \sigma_{v}^{2}}$$



第一章 应力分析

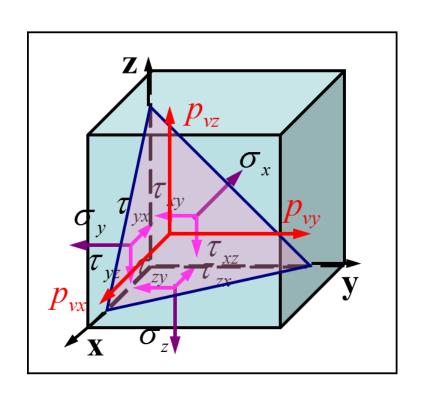
- 应力状态
- 三维应力状态分析
- 三维应力状态的主应力
- 最大剪应力
- 等倾面上的正应力和剪应力
- 应力张量的分解
- 平衡微分方程





最大剪应力

最大剪应力在应力分析中也是个重要的量。



总应力

$$p_{v} = \sqrt{p_{vx}^2 + p_{vy}^2 + p_{vz}^2}$$

正应力

$$\sigma_{v} = lP_{vx} + mP_{vy} + nP_{vz}$$

$$= l^{2}\sigma_{x} + m^{2}\sigma_{y} + n^{2}\sigma_{z} + 2lm\tau_{xy} + 2mn\tau_{yz} + 2nl\tau_{zx}$$

剪应力

$$\tau_{v} = \sqrt{p_{v}^2 - \sigma_{v}^2}$$



最大剪应力

$$\begin{cases} \tau_v^2 = p_v^2 - \sigma_v^2 = l^2 \sigma_1^2 + m^2 \sigma_2^2 + n^2 \sigma_3^3 - [l^2 \sigma_1 + m^2 \sigma_2 + n^2 \sigma_3]^2 \\ n^2 = 1 - l^2 - m^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\tau_{v}^{2} = l^{2}(\sigma_{1}^{2} - \sigma_{3}^{2}) + m^{2}(\sigma_{2}^{2} - \sigma_{3}^{2}) + \sigma_{3}^{2} - [l^{2}(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}) + m^{2}(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3}) + \sigma_{3}]^{2}$$

$$求 \tau_{v} 的 极値: \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \tau_{v}^{2}}{\partial l} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tau_{v}^{2}}{\partial m} = 0$$

$$2l(\sigma_{1}^{2} - \sigma_{3}^{2}) - 2[l^{2}(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}) + m^{2}(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3}) + \sigma_{3}](\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}) 2l = 0$$

$$2m(\sigma_{2}^{2} - \sigma_{3}^{2}) - 2[l^{2}(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}) + m^{2}(\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3}) + \sigma_{3}](\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3}) 2m = 0$$

消去 $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$, $(\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)$ 一般来说, 三个主应力各不相同

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) - 2[l^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) + m^2(\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)]\}l = 0 \\ \{(\sigma_2 - \sigma_3) - 2[l^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) + m^2(\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)]\}m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) - 2[l^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) + m^2(\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)]\}l = 0$$
$$\{(\sigma_2 - \sigma_3) - 2[l^2(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) + m^2(\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)]\}m = 0$$

满足上式的解有三种情况:

(1)
$$l = 0$$
, $m = 0$, $n = \pm 1$

(2)
$$l \neq 0, m = 0$$
 $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)(1 - 2l^2) = 0 \Rightarrow l = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(3)
$$l = 0, m = n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

同理,如果分别消去*l、m*,重复以上做法,可得到类似上式的两个方程组,直接由轮换对称性也可写出其余三组解。

(4)
$$l = \pm 1, m = 0, n = 0$$
 (5) $l = 0, m = \pm 1, n = 0$

(6)
$$n = 0, l = m = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



最大剪应力所处的平面位置:

$$l = \pm 1, m = n = 0$$

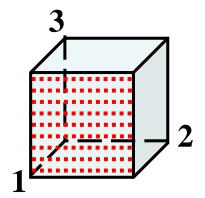
$$m = \pm 1, l = n = 0$$

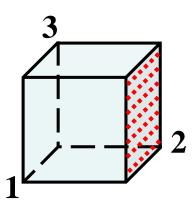
$$n = \pm 1, l = m = 0$$

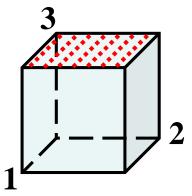
$$\tau = 0$$

$$\tau = 0$$

$$\tau = 0$$









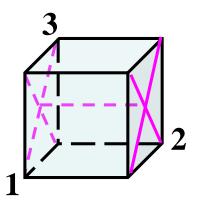
最大剪应力所处的平面位置:

$$l = 0, m = n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 $m = 0, l = n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $n = 0, l = m = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

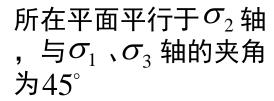
$$\tau_1 = \pm \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_3}{2} \qquad \qquad \tau_2 = \pm \frac{\sigma_3 - \sigma_1}{2}$$

$$m = 0, l = n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tau_2 = \pm \frac{\sigma_3 - \sigma_1}{2}$$

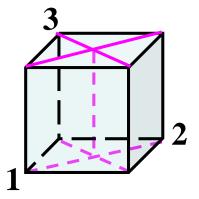


所在平面平行于
$$\sigma_1$$
 轴
,与 σ_2 、 σ_3 轴的夹角
为 45°



$$n = 0, l = m = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

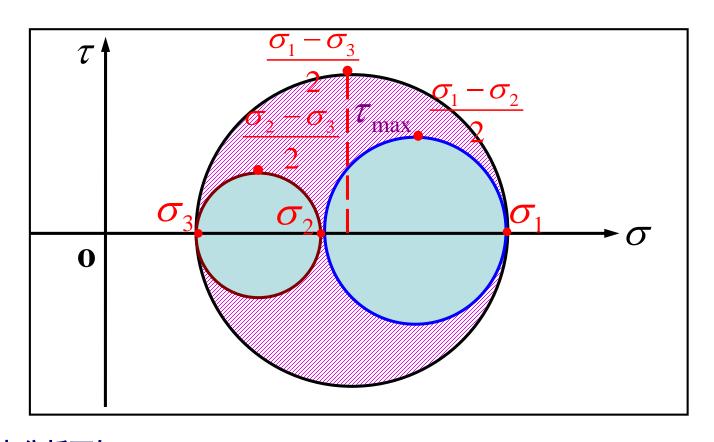
$$\tau_3 = \pm \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2}$$



所在平面平行于 σ_3 轴 ,与 σ_1 、 σ_2 轴的夹角 为45°



最大剪应力也可以由三维应力莫尔圆求出



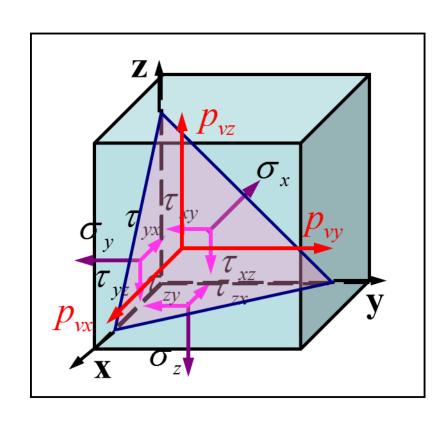
由分析可知:

- 主应力的平面上的剪应力为零
- 最大剪应力位于坐标轴分角面上 $(\varphi_0 = 45^\circ)$
- 三个最大剪应力分别等于三个主应力两两之差的一半



第一章 应力分析

- 应力状态
- 三维应力状态分析
- 三维应力状态的主应力
- 最大剪应力
- 等倾面上的正应力和剪应力
- 应力张量的分解
- 平衡微分方程





等倾面上的正应力和剪应力

等倾面: 和三个主应力轴成相同角度的面

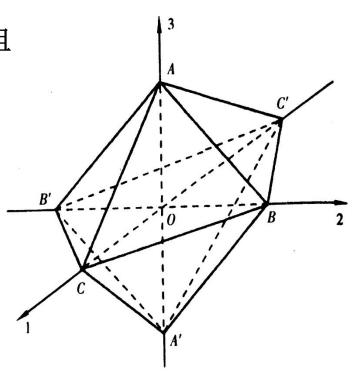
- □在主应力空间中,每一象限中均有一组 与三个坐标轴成等倾角的平面
- □八个象限共有八组,构成正八面体面
- □八面体表面上的应力为八面体应力

以第一象限的等倾面为例:

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$$

平面法向的方向余弦:

$$l = m = n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$l = m = n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

等倾面上的应力在 \(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 \)轴方向的分量

$$p_{v1} = \sigma_1 l = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sqrt{3}}, \ p_{v2} = \sigma_2 m = \frac{\sigma_2}{\sqrt{3}}, \ p_{v3} = \sigma_3 n = \frac{\sigma_3}{\sqrt{3}}$$

等倾面上的正应力
$$\sigma_0 = lP_{v1} + mP_{v2} + nP_{v3} = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$
又称为平均应力、静水压力

等倾面上的剪应力

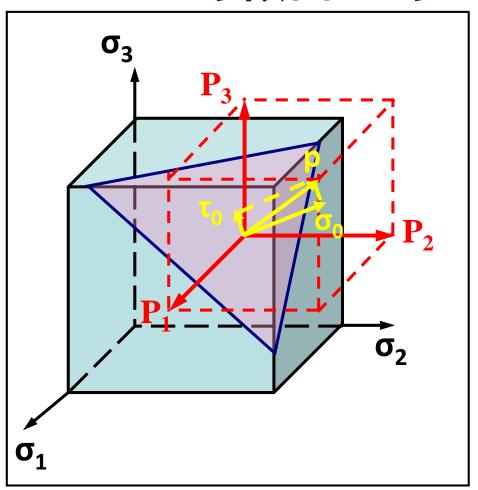
$$\tau_0 = \sqrt{p_v^2 - \sigma_0^2} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$$

应力强度(等效应力) 表征物体受力程度的参量

$$\sigma_{i} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\tau_{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2})^{2} + (\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{3})^{2} + (\sigma_{3} - \sigma_{1})^{2}}$$



等倾面上的正应力和剪应力

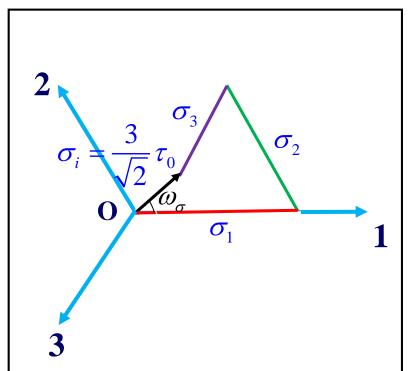


 $\tau_0 = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)^2 + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_3)^2 + (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)^2}$

 $p_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\sigma_3$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\frac{\sigma_1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sigma_2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sigma_3}{\sqrt{3}})$$





$$\cos \omega_{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)}{\sigma_i} = \frac{2\sigma_1 - \sigma_2 - \sigma_3}{2\sigma_i}$$

 ω_{o} 称为应力形式指数或应力状态的特征角

应力偏量分量:

$$s_1 = \sigma_1 - \sigma_0 = \sigma_1 - \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}[\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos \omega_\sigma$$

$$s_2 = \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos(\omega_\sigma - 120^\circ)$$

$$s_3 = \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i\cos(\omega_\sigma - 240^\circ)$$

$$s_1 + s_2 + s_3 = 0$$



主应力可用平均应力和应力偏量表示:

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos \omega_\sigma$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos(\omega_\sigma - 120^\circ)$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos(\omega_\sigma - 240^\circ)$$

平均应力₀只引起<mark>物体体积</mark>的变化

应力强度 σ_i 只引起物体形状变化

应力形式指数0%与应力状态有关

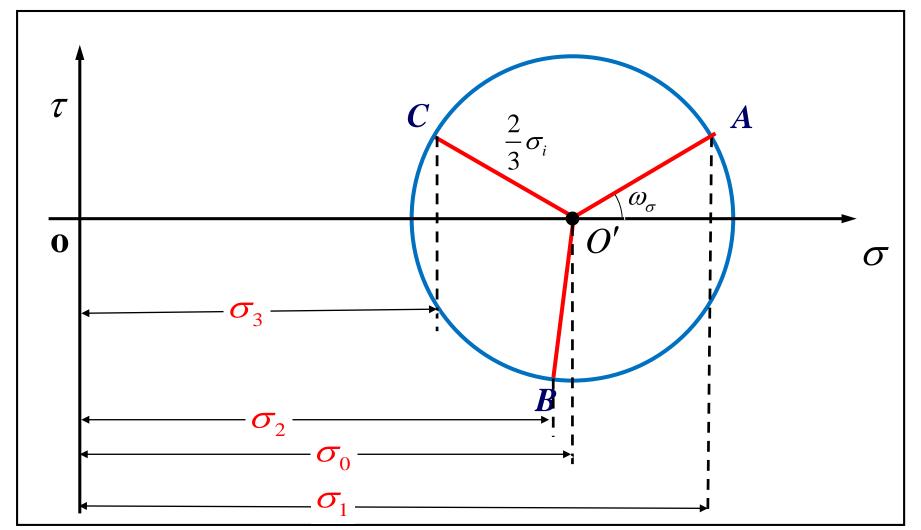


应力星圆

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos \omega_\sigma$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i\cos(\omega_\sigma - 120^\circ)$$

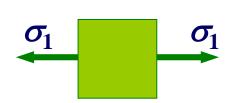
以距原点O为 σ_0 的一点为圆心, $\frac{2}{3}\sigma_i$ 为半径的圆 $\sigma_3 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i\cos(\omega_{\sigma} - 240^{\circ})$





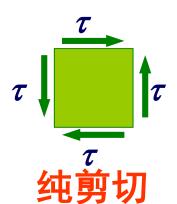
典型应力状态的应力星圆

$$\cos \omega_{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)}{\sigma_i} = \frac{2\sigma_1 - \sigma_2 - \sigma_3}{2\sigma_i}$$



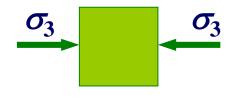
单向拉伸

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma, \sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 0$$
 $\omega_{\sigma} = 0$



$$\sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 = \sigma, \sigma_2 = 0$$

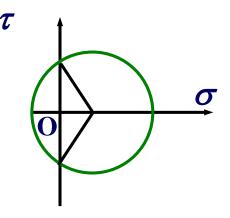
$$\omega_{\sigma} = 30^{\circ}$$

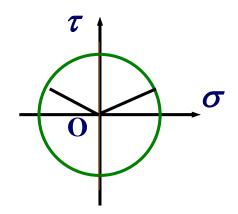


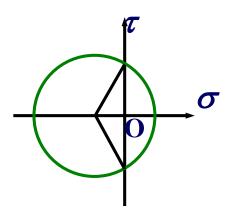
单向压缩

$$\sigma_3 = -\sigma, \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\omega_{\sigma} = 60^{\circ}$$

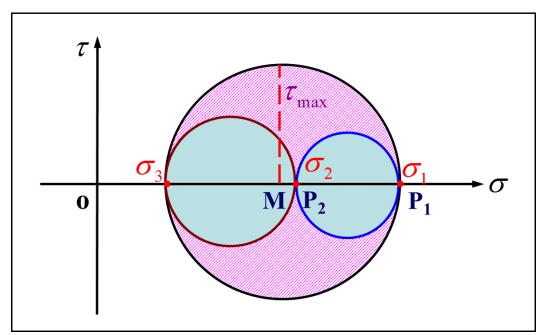








应力罗德参数



$$\mu_{\sigma} = \sqrt{3} \tan(\omega_{\sigma} - 30^{\circ})$$

单向拉伸

$$\omega_{\sigma} = 0^{\circ}$$

$$\mu_{\sigma} = -1$$

单向压缩

$$\omega_{\sigma} = 60^{\circ}$$

$$\mu_{\sigma}$$
 = +1

$$MP_1 = \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)$$

$$MP_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) - (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 - \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3)$$

$$\mu_{\sigma} = \frac{MP_{2}}{MP_{1}} = \frac{2\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}}{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos \omega_{\sigma}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos(\omega_{\sigma} - 120^{\circ})$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_0 + \frac{2}{3}\sigma_i \cos(\omega_{\sigma} - 240^{\circ})$$

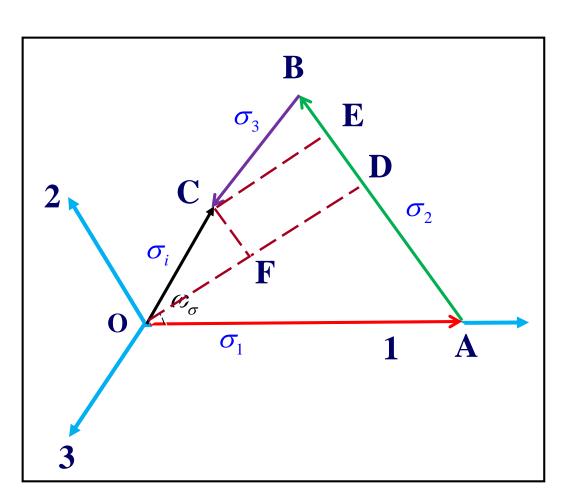
纯剪切

$$\omega_{\sigma} = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\mu_{\sigma} = 0$$



应力罗德参数



$$\tan \left(\omega_{\sigma} - 30^{\circ}\right)$$

$$= \frac{AB - AD - BE}{OD - CE}$$

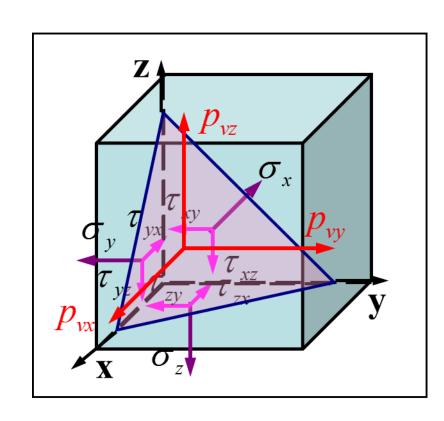
$$= \frac{\sigma_{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{1} - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma_{1} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sigma_{2} - \sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3}}{\sqrt{3}(\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{3})}$$



第一章 应力分析

- 应力状态
- 三维应力状态分析
- 三维应力状态的主应力
- 最大剪应力
- 等倾面上的正应力和剪应力
- 应力张量的分解
- 平衡微分方程





应力张量的分解

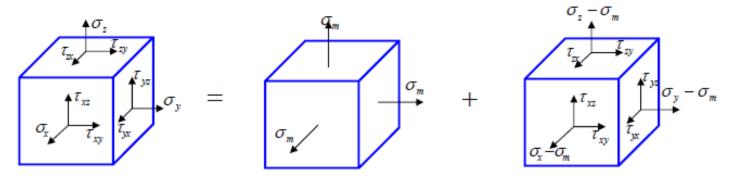
- 张量(tensor): 在坐标变换时,按某种指定形式变化的量。
- 应力张量:一点应力状态是由三个互相垂直的坐标面上的六 个独立的应力分量(或三个主应力)来表示。这组量的集合 称为应力张量。

$$au_{xy} = au_{yx}, \, au_{yz} = au_{zy}$$
 $au_{zx} = au_{xz}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{0} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{0} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x} - \sigma_{0} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{y} - \sigma_{0} & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{z} - \sigma_{0} \end{bmatrix}$$
平均应力: 球形应力张量 应力偏量

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$





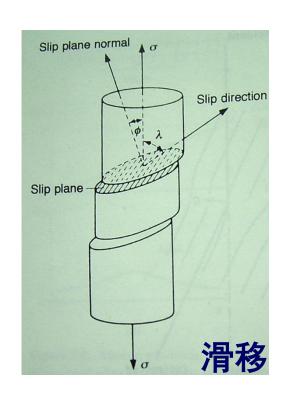
应力偏量
$$S_{ij}$$
 $\sigma_{ij} = \delta_{ij}\sigma_0 + S_{ij}$ Kronecker符号 $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$

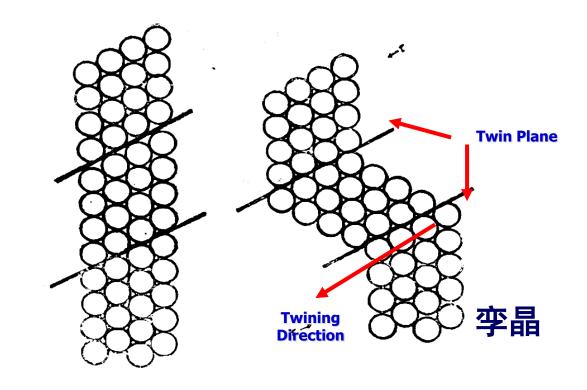
- ■球形应力张量:各向均匀受力状态,也称为<u>静水压力</u>状态, 引起物体体积的改变。
- 应力偏量:将原应力状态减去静水压力状态,引起物体形状的改变。
- ■主应力空间中,当 $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sigma_3$ 时,是否可能在某个面上出现剪应力?

不会



从塑性变形机理知,无论是滑移、孪晶,都主要是与 剪应力有关





在切应力作用下,晶体 沿特定晶面上特定晶向 产生相对平移滑动的塑 性变形现象 在切应力作用下,晶体一部分相对另一部分以特定晶面为基面(孪晶面)沿特定晶向(孪晶方向)发生均匀切变变形。晶体变形部分与未变形部分呈镜面对称关系!



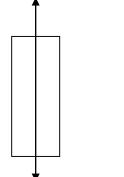
张量法与塑性加工变形

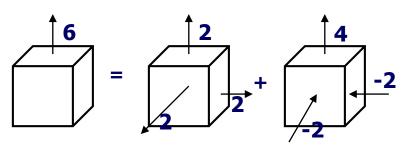
主应力的数目不等,但是 应力偏量很相似,所以产 生类似的变形

简单拉伸

$$\begin{cases}
 6 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{cases} =
 \begin{cases}
 2 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 2 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 2
 \end{cases} +$$
(球珠量)

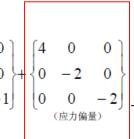


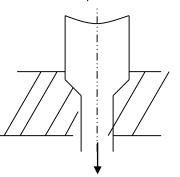


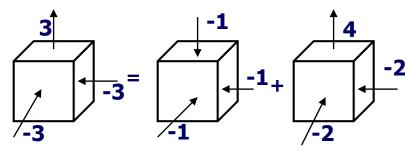


拉拔

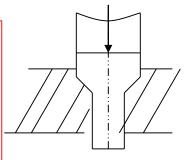
$$\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -3 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -3
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
-1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -1
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
4 \\
0 \\
0$$

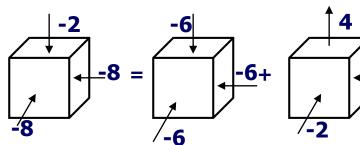






挤压

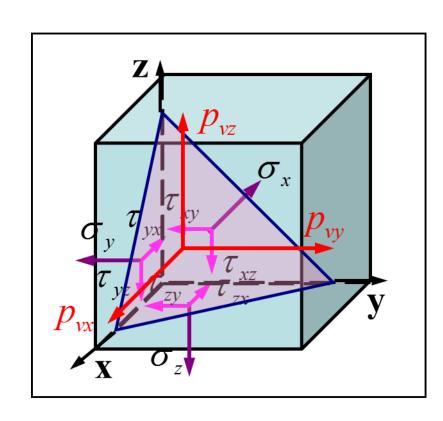






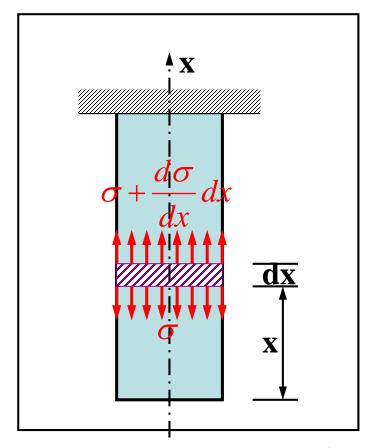
第一章 应力分析

- 应力状态
- 三维应力状态分析
- 三维应力状态的主应力
- 最大剪应力
- 等倾面上的正应力和剪应力
- 应力张量的分解
- 平衡微分方程





平衡微分方程



设均质杆受自重作用。这种荷载 引起的杆件变形很小,在计算应 力时可以忽略截面的变化

dx部分的平衡方程式

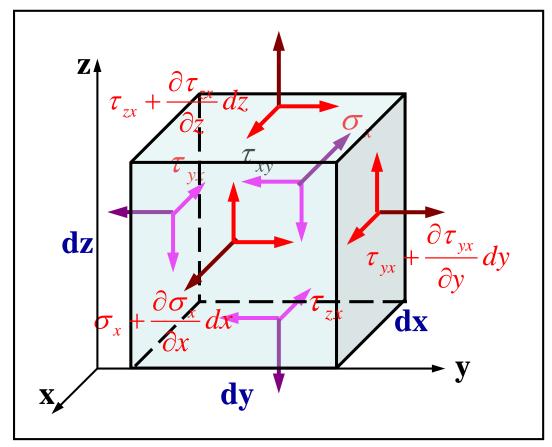
$$(\sigma + \frac{d\sigma}{dx}dx)S = \rho gSdx + \sigma \cdot S$$
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx} = \rho g = const$$

$$\sigma = \rho g x + C$$

边界条件

$$x = 0 \bowtie \sigma = 0 \implies C = 0 \implies \sigma = \rho g x$$





$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + f_x = 0$$

静力平衡方程

$$\sum F_{x} = 0$$

$$(\sigma_x + \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} dx) dy dz$$

$$-\sigma_x dy dx$$

$$+(\tau_{yx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} dy) dx dz$$

$$-\tau_{yx}dxdz$$

$$+ (\tau_{zx} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} dz) dx dy$$

$$-\tau_{zx}dxdy$$

$$+ f_x dx dy dz = 0$$



直角坐标的平衡微分方程(x, y, z)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + f_{x}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yz}}{\partial z} + f_{y}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}}{\partial z} + f_{z}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}}$$

$$= \rho \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}}$$

别是沿着x,y,z 轴方向的位移

Navier平衡微分方程(1827)

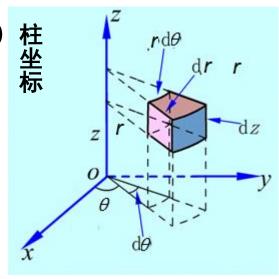


圆柱坐标的平衡微分方程 (r, θ, z)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zr}}{\partial z} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_{\theta}}{r} + f_r = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{z\theta}}{\partial z} + \frac{2\tau_{r\theta}}{r} + f_{\theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{z}}{\partial z} + \frac{\tau_{rz}}{r} + f_{z} = 0$$



平面问题极坐标的平衡微分方程 (r,θ)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta r}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_{\theta}}{r} + f_r = 0 \qquad \sigma_z = \tau_{zr} = \tau_{z\theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2\tau_{r\theta}}{r} + f_{\theta} = 0$$



轴对称问题(平面)

$$\tau_{r\theta} = 0$$
 各应力分量与 θ 无关

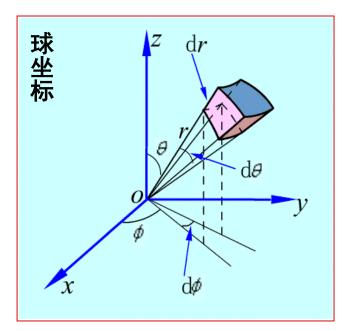
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} + f_r = 0$$

球对称问题(空间) (r, θ, φ)

$$\sigma_{\theta}(r) = \sigma_{\varphi}(r), \quad \sigma_{r}(r), \quad \tau_{r\theta} = \tau_{\theta\varphi} = \tau_{\varphi r} = 0$$

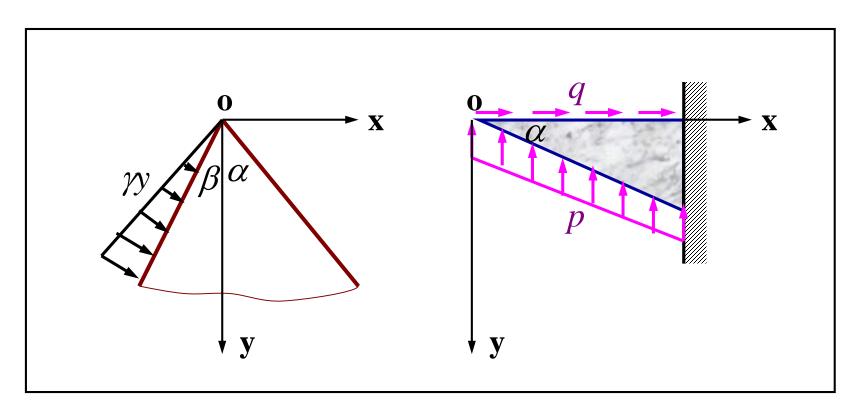
平衡方程 ----

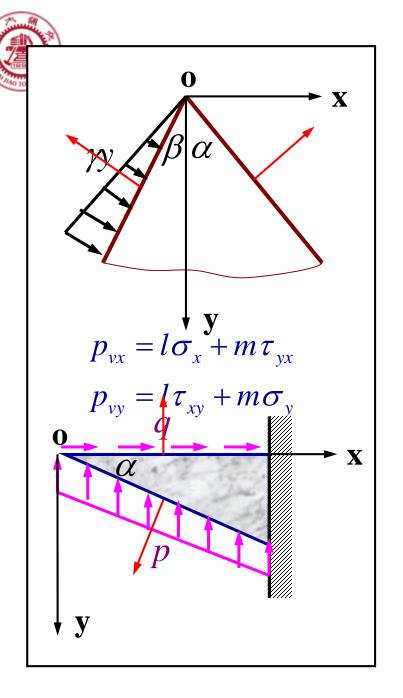
$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} + \frac{2}{r}(\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta) + f_r = 0$$





图示两个平面受力体,(a)为受静水压力、下边界固定的水坝,(b)为上、下边界分别受均布力q、p作用的三角形悬臂梁,试写出其应力边界条件。





解: ① 右侧面

 $l = \cos \alpha, m = -\sin \alpha, x = y \tan \alpha$ $\cos \alpha \sigma_x - \sin \alpha \tau_{xy} = 0$ $\cos \alpha \tau_{xy} - \sin \alpha \sigma_y = 0$

左侧面

 $l = -\cos \beta$, $m = -\sin \beta$, $x = -y \tan \beta$

$$-\cos\beta\sigma_{x} - \sin\beta\tau_{xy} = \gamma y \cos\beta$$

$$-\cos \beta \tau_{xy} - \sin \beta \sigma_{y} = \gamma y \sin \beta$$

2 上界面

$$(\sigma_{y})_{y=0} = 0, (\tau_{xy})_{y=0} = -q$$

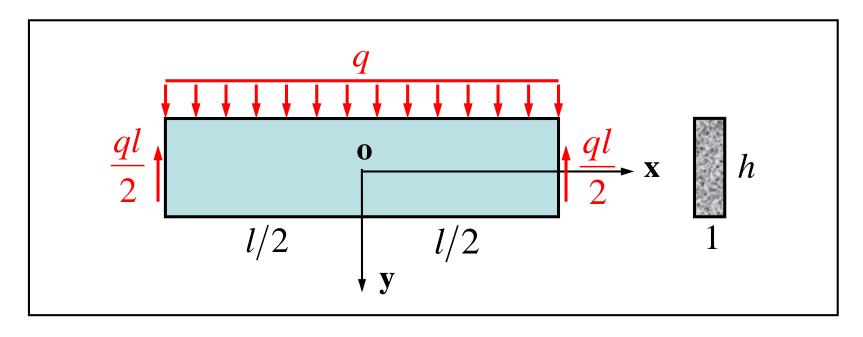
下界面

 $l = -\sin \alpha, m = \cos \alpha, y = x \tan \alpha$ $-\sin \alpha \sigma_x + \cos \alpha \tau_{xy} = 0$ $-\sin \alpha \tau_{xy} + \cos \alpha \sigma_y = -p$



图示矩形截面梁,在均布载荷作用下,由材料力学 得到的应力分量为 $\sigma_x = \frac{M}{I} y, \tau_{xy} = \frac{QS}{I}$

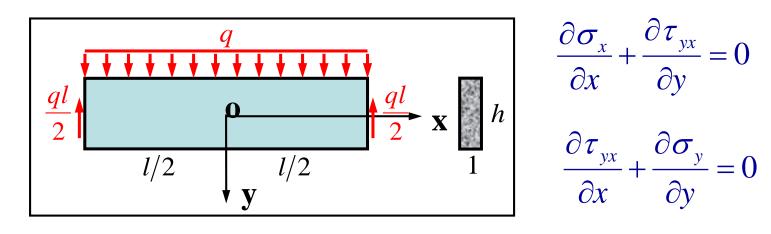
试检查该公式是否满足平衡方程和边界条件,并导出σ_v的表达式。



$$\sigma_x = \frac{M}{I} y = \frac{(ql^2/8) - (qx^2/2)}{h^3/12} y = Ay - Bx^2 y$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{QS}{I} = \frac{-qx}{h^3/12} \left(\frac{h^2}{8} - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) = -Cx + Bxy^2$$

$$A = 1.5 \frac{ql^2}{h^3}$$
, $B = \frac{6q}{h^3}$, $C = 1.5 \frac{q}{h}$ 代入平衡方程



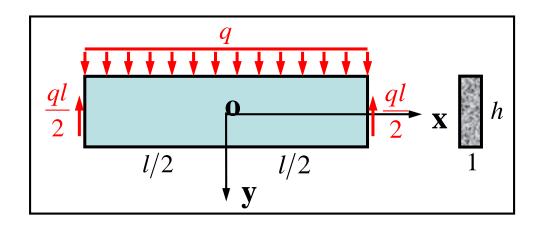
$$\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{满足}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{y}}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{y} = -\int \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial x} dy$$
$$= Cy - B \frac{y^{3}}{3} + D$$

边界条件
$$(\sigma_y)_{y=\frac{h}{2}} = 0$$

$$D = -\frac{q}{2}$$



$$\sigma_{y} = -\frac{q}{2} + 1.5 \frac{q}{h} y - 2 \frac{q}{h^{3}} y^{3}$$



满足边界条件

$$(\sigma_y)_{y=-\frac{h}{2}} = -q$$





谢 谢 各 位!

沈 彬 博士、副研究员 机械与动力工程学院

Email: binshen@sjtu.edu.cn

Tel: 021 3420 6556