



ME6011 弹性塑性力学

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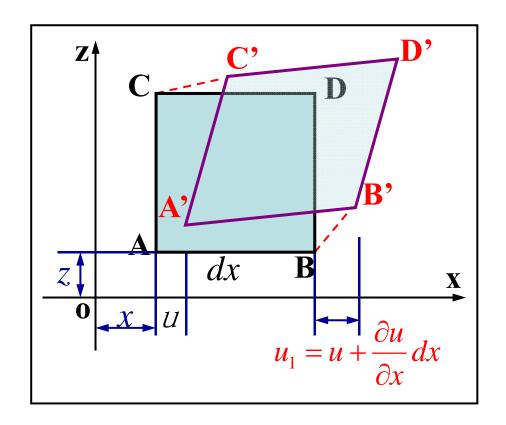
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第三章 应变分析

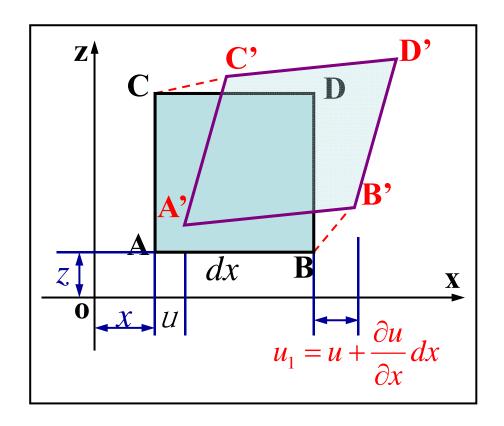
- 应变状态,应变与位移关系
- 主应变
- 应变张量与应变偏量
- 应变协调方程





第三章 应变分析

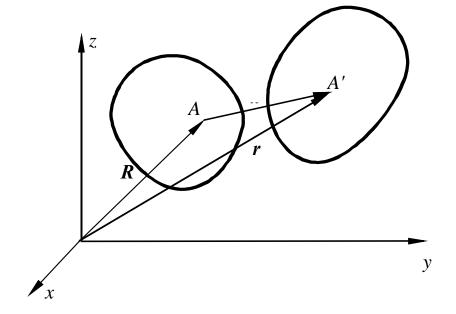
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位移及其位移分量

- ▶ 由于外部因素作用(载荷或 温度改变等)引起物体内部 各质点位置的改变称位移。
- 物体内任意一点的位移,用 它在x、y、z三个坐标轴上的 投影u、v、w来表示。以沿 坐标轴正方向的为正。



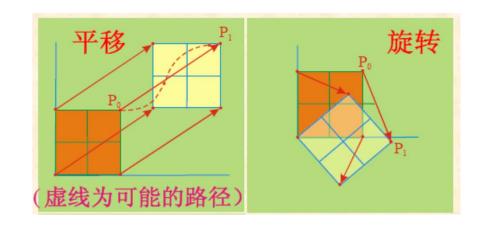
$$u(x, y, z) = r_x - R_x$$

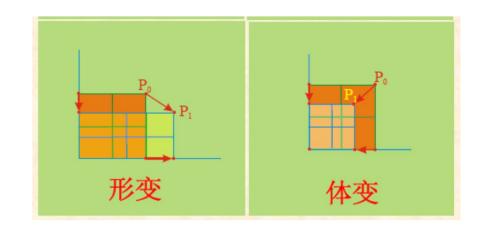
 $v(x, y, z) = r_y - R_y$
 $w(x, y, z) = r_z - R_z$



位移种类

- 刚体位移:物体内部各点位置变化,但仍保持初始状态相对位置不变。分为平行移动、转动位移。
- 变形位移:位置改变+物体内部各个点的相对位置改变,即物体的形状发生改变。分为形状改变和体积改变。

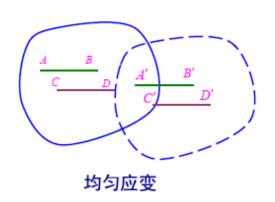


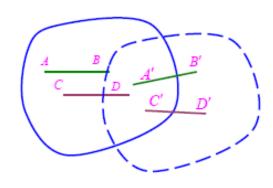




变形与应变

- 变形:物体中若任意两个点的相对位置发生了变化,即 认为物体有了变形。
- 应变:发生变形的物体中将出现应变状态。
- 均匀应变:物体内各点的应变特征相同的应变,其特征是:应变前的直线在应变后仍然是直线,一组平行线应变后仍然互相平行。
- 不均匀应变:物体内各点的应变特征发生变化的应变, 其特征是:与均匀应变相反,直线经应变后不再是直线, 而成了曲线或折线,平行线应变后不再互相平行。
- ▶ 非均匀应变又可分成连续应变(变形)和不连续应变(变形):如果物体内从一点到另一点的应变状态是逐渐改变的,则称为连续应变(变形);如果是突然改变的,则应变是不连续的,称为不连续应变(变形)。

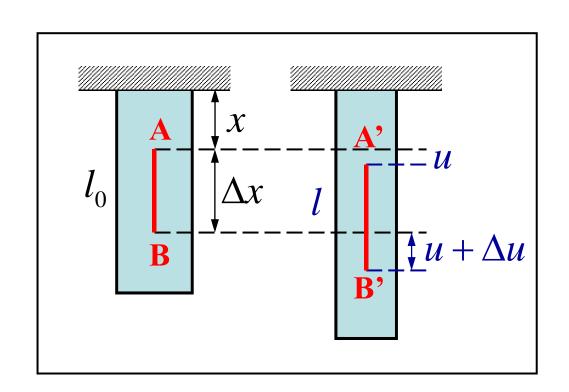




不均匀应变



正应变定义



沿x方向的正应变

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = \frac{du}{dx}$$

<u>如果变形的分布是</u> 均匀的

$$\varepsilon_{X} = \frac{I - I_0}{I_0} = \frac{\Delta I}{I_0}$$



根据投影的变形规律来判断整个平行六面体的变形。

假设:

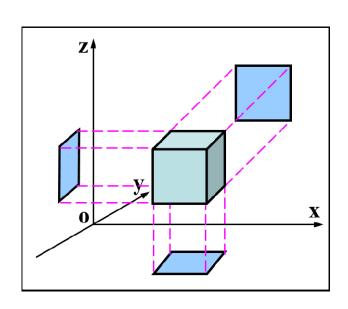
- 由于变形微小,所以可以认为两个平行面在坐标面上的投影只相差高 阶的微量;
- > 因而两个平行面的投影面可以合并为一个投影面;

设在直角坐标系中A点的坐标:

变形前: (x, y, z);

 \rightarrow 变形后: $(x + \mathbf{u}, y + \mathbf{v}, z + \mathbf{w})$

u, v, w是A点位移在x, y, z轴上的投影,它们都是x, y, z的连续函数,并且位移的导数也是连续的。





A点的位移(沿x轴): $U = f_1(X, Y, Z)$

B点的位移(沿x轴): $U_1 = f_1(x + dx, y, z) = u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx$

在x轴上投影的伸长量

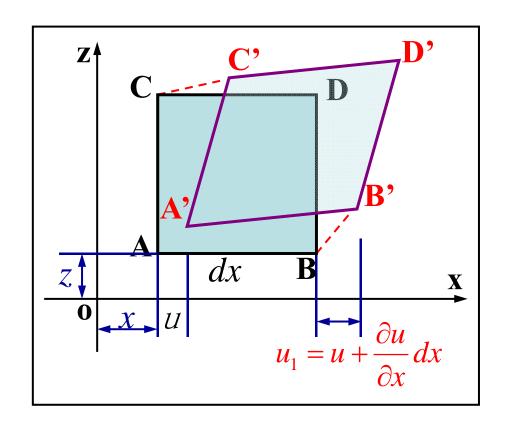
$$U_1 - U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} dX$$

沿x轴的伸长线应变

$$\varepsilon_{X} = \frac{u_{1} - u}{dX} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial X}$$

沿y和z轴的伸长线应变

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$





xoz平面内的角应变: $\gamma_{zx} = \alpha + \beta$

A点的位移($\frac{2}{1}$ 2轴):

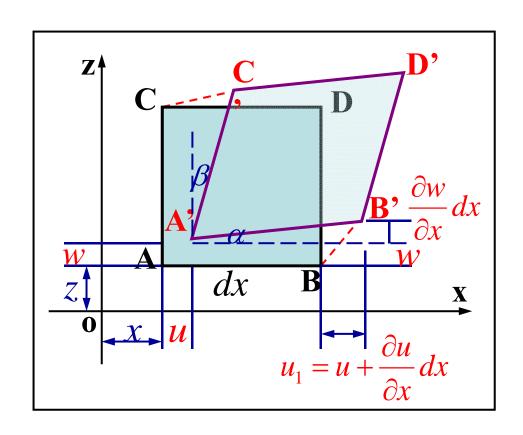
$$w = f_3(x, y, z)$$

B点的位移(沿z轴):

$$w_1 = f_3(x + dx, y, z) = w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx$$

B点与A点沿z轴的位移差

$$w_1 - w = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx$$





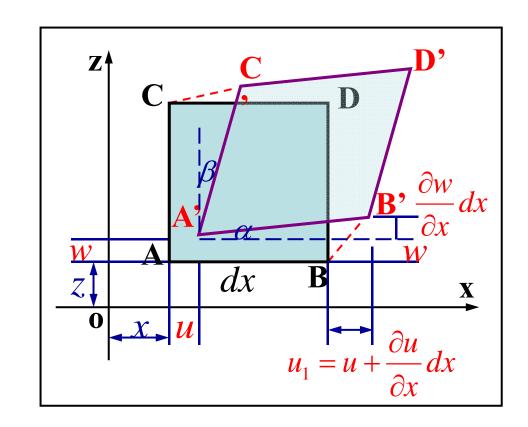
变形是微小的,因此:

$$\alpha \approx \tan \alpha$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\partial W}{\partial X} dX}{dX + \frac{\partial U}{\partial X} dX}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial X}}{1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial X}} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial X}$$

相同的方法可得 $\beta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$





xoz平面内的角应变:

$$\gamma_{zx} = \alpha + \beta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

xoy平面内的角应变:

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

yoz平面内的角应变:

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial V}$$



应变与位移关系

直角坐标的应变几何方程

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \qquad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \qquad \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \qquad \gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

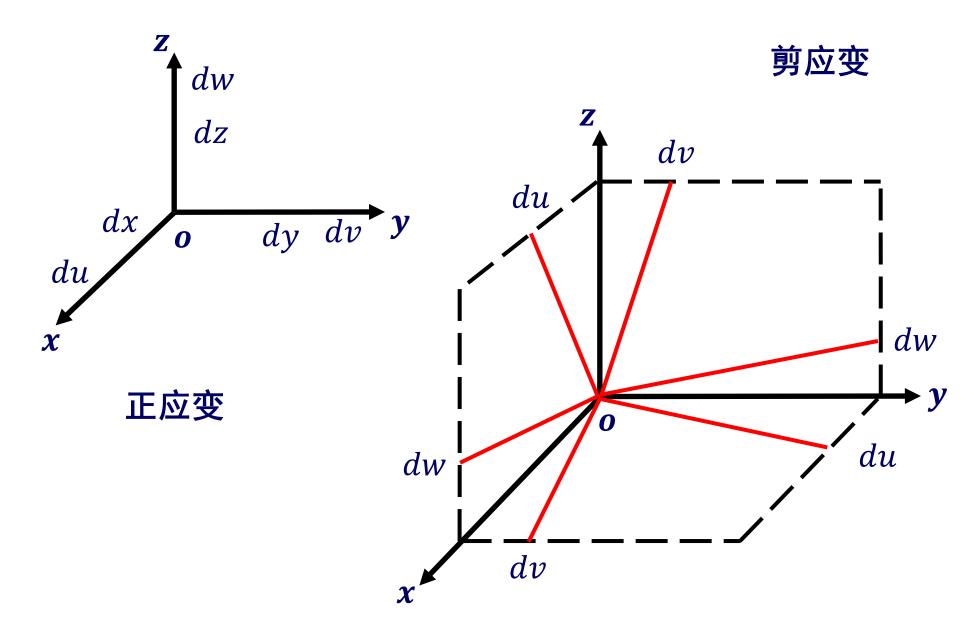
 $\varepsilon_x > 0$,u随x增大而增大

 $\gamma_{xy} > 0$,六面体夹角减小 正剪应变

Cauchy几何方程



Cauchy几何方程





应变与位移关系——圆柱坐标

圆柱坐标应变的几何方程

$$\varepsilon_{r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u}{r}$$

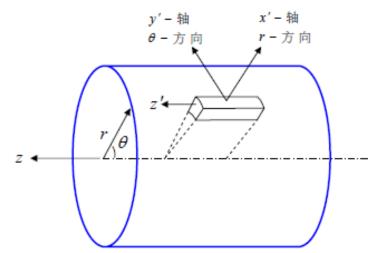
$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

u, v, w分别表示一点位移在径向(r方向),环向 $(\theta$ 方向)和轴向(z)方向)的分量

$$\gamma_{r\theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\gamma_{\theta z} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_{zr} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$





应变与位移关系——平面极坐标

平面极坐标的几何方程 (r,θ)

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u}{r}$$

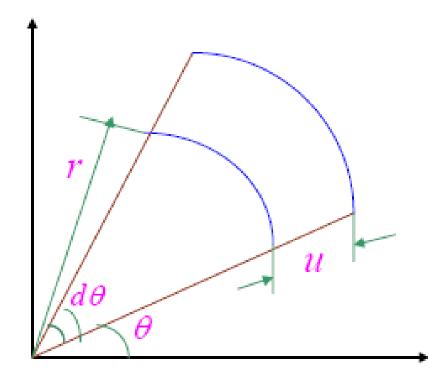
发生径向位移所引起 的环向线应变分量

$$\gamma_{r\theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v}{r}$$
 发生环向位移所引起的剪应变分量



应变与位移关系——平面极坐标

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u}{r}$$



具有相同径向位移的微元

发生径向位移所引起的环 向线应变分量

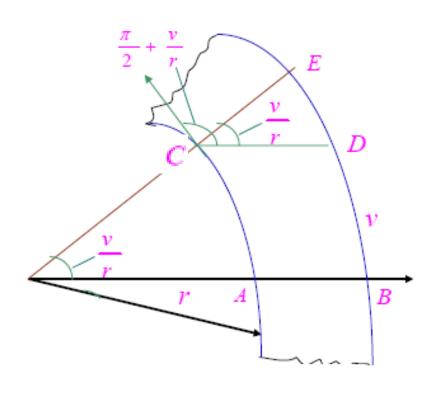
假定平面物体的半径为r,圆周上微圆弧段发生了相同的位移u,则变形后该微单元弧段长度为(r+u)dθ,而原始长度为rdθ,相对伸长为

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{(r+u)d\theta - rd\theta}{rd\theta} = \frac{u}{r}$$



应变与位移关系——平面极坐标

$$\gamma_{r\theta} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v}{r}$$
 发生环向位移所引起的剪应变分量



具有环向移动的圆弧

- □如果平面变形体某一微元线段AB发 生了环向形式的位移, 即在变形后 线段上各点沿其环向方向移动了相 同的距离v
- □变形前与半径重合的直线段AB,变 形后移动到CD位置,不再与C点的 半径方向CE相重合,而彼此的夹角 为v/r
- □于是微元线段AB变形后的CD与C 点圆周切线(θ坐标线正方向)夹角为 90° + v/r, 夹角比增大了v/r, 根 据剪应变的定义,即发生了剪应变



应变与位移关系

轴对称问题(平面)

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u}{r}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u}{r} \qquad v = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \varepsilon_{r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \quad \varepsilon_{\theta} = \frac{u}{r}$$

球对称问题(空间) (r, θ, φ)

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \qquad \varepsilon_\theta = \varepsilon_\varphi = \frac{u}{r}$$



应变与位移关系

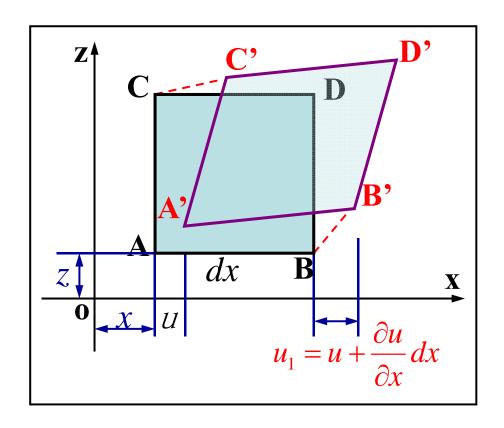
Cauchy几何方程:

- 一、物理意义:几何方程表示位移与应变之间关系;
- 二、位移含质点间的相对位移和刚体位移;
- 三、应变正负号规定:正应变(伸长为正,缩短为负) 剪应变(角减为正,角增为负)
- 四、推导中应用到小变形、连续性假设和泰勒展开。



第三章 应变分析

- 应变状态,应变与位移关系
- 主应变
- 应变张量与应变偏量
- 应变协调方程



主平面,主方向,主应变

一点的应变状态也可以用张量表示—应变张量 引进符号

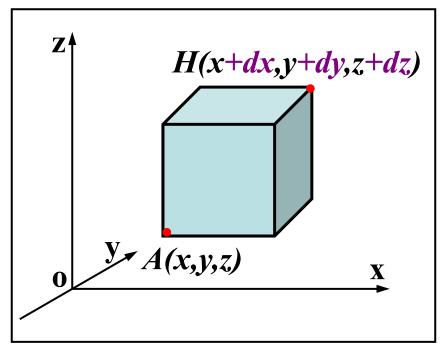
$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{xy} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{yz} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{yz} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{zx} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{zx} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{yz} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{yz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right) \qquad \varepsilon_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_{x} & \varepsilon_{xy} & \varepsilon_{xz} \\ \varepsilon_{yx} & \varepsilon_{y} & \varepsilon_{yz} \\ \varepsilon_{zx} & \varepsilon_{zy} & \varepsilon_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$





设有ACDBEGHF正六面微单元体

可以认为它的应变是均匀的。

变形前: A(x, y, z)

变形后: A'(x+u, y+v, z+w)

A点的位移u、v、w为x, y, z的

连续函数

$$u = f(x, y, z)$$

H点

变形前: *H* [(x+dx),(y+dy),(z+dz)]

变形后: H'{[(x+dx)+(u+du)], [(y+dy)+(v+dv)], [(z+dz)+(w+dw)]}

其中 du、dv、dw 为H 点相对于A 点的位移。

$$u + du = f(x + dx, y + dy, z + dz)$$



根据Taylor级数展开

$$u + du = \underbrace{f(x, y, z)}_{u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz + \underbrace{(dx, dy, dz)}_{i} = \underbrace{\text{Resp. }}_{i}$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}dz = \varepsilon_x dx + \varepsilon_{xy} dy + \varepsilon_{xz} dz$$

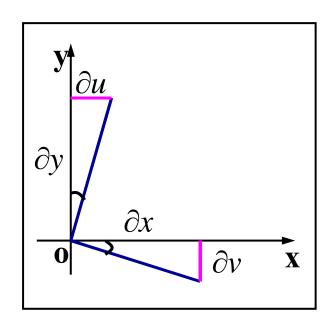
$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dy + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) dz$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \partial u & \partial v \\ 2 & \partial y & \partial x \end{vmatrix} dy + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \partial u & \partial w \\ 2 & \partial z & \partial x \end{vmatrix} dz$$

刚体转动, 不引起应变

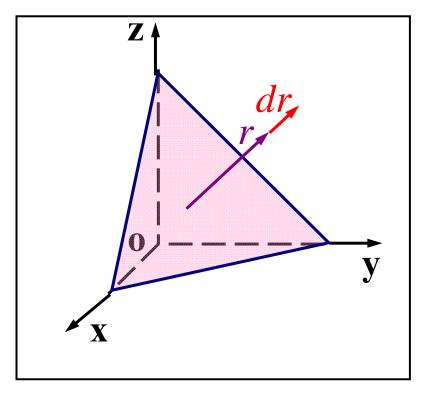
同理
$$dv = \varepsilon_{yx} dx + \varepsilon_{y} dy + \varepsilon_{yz} dz$$

可得 $dw = \varepsilon_{zx} dx + \varepsilon_{zy} dy + \varepsilon_{z} dz$





主应变空间中, $r(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$ 表示一个应变状态



若增加了一个增量dr,且其方向保 持不变,

则r和dr在坐标轴上的投影是成比例的。

$$\varepsilon = \frac{dr}{r} = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dy} = \frac{dw}{dz}$$

 $du = \varepsilon dx$, $dv = \varepsilon dy$, $dw = \varepsilon dz$

系数行列式为零

$$\begin{cases} du = \varepsilon dx = \varepsilon_{x} dx + \varepsilon_{xy} dy + \varepsilon_{xz} dz \\ dv = \varepsilon dy = \varepsilon_{yx} dx + \varepsilon_{y} dy + \varepsilon_{yz} dz \end{cases} \qquad (\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon) dx + \varepsilon_{xy} dy + \varepsilon_{xz} dz \\ \varepsilon_{yx} dx + (\varepsilon_{y} - \varepsilon) dy + \varepsilon_{yz} dz = 0 \\ \varepsilon_{yx} dx + \varepsilon_{zy} dy + \varepsilon_{z} dz \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon)dx + \varepsilon_{xy}dy + \varepsilon_{xz}dz = 0 \\ \varepsilon_{yx}dx + (\varepsilon_{y} - \varepsilon)dy + \varepsilon_{yz}dz = 0 \\ \varepsilon_{zx}dx + \varepsilon_{zy}dy + (\varepsilon_{z} - \varepsilon)dz = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\varepsilon^{3} - I_{1}'\varepsilon^{2} + I_{2}'\varepsilon - I_{3}' = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{1}, \varepsilon_{2}, \varepsilon_{3}$$

应变不变量

$$I'_{1} = \varepsilon_{x} + \varepsilon_{y} + \varepsilon_{z}$$

$$I'_{2} = \varepsilon_{x}\varepsilon_{y} + \varepsilon_{y}\varepsilon_{z} + \varepsilon_{z}\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{xy}^{2} - \varepsilon_{yz}^{2} - \varepsilon_{zx}^{2}$$

$$I'_{3} = \varepsilon_{x}\varepsilon_{y}\varepsilon_{z} + 2\varepsilon_{xy}\varepsilon_{yz}\varepsilon_{zx} - \varepsilon_{x}\varepsilon_{yz}^{2} - \varepsilon_{y}\varepsilon_{zx}^{2} - \varepsilon_{z}\varepsilon_{xy}^{2}$$

$$I'_1 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3$$

$$I'_2 = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_1$$

$$I'_3 = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \varepsilon_3$$



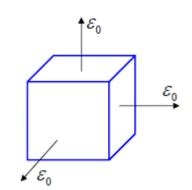
应变张量与应变偏量

和应力相似,应变也可以用张量表示。也可以分解为与体 积有关的球形应变张量和物体形状变化有关的应变偏量。

球形应变张量
$$\varepsilon_0 \delta_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 平均应变:
$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{3} (\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{3}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)$$

应变偏量
$$e_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_0 & \varepsilon_{xy} & \varepsilon_{xz} \\ \varepsilon_{yx} & \varepsilon_y - \varepsilon_0 & \varepsilon_{yz} \\ \varepsilon_{zx} & \varepsilon_{zy} & \varepsilon_z - \varepsilon_0 \end{bmatrix}$$





应变张量与应变偏量

$$e_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{y} - \varepsilon_{z}) & \varepsilon_{xy} & \varepsilon_{xz} \\ \varepsilon_{yx} & \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_{y} - \varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{z}) & \varepsilon_{yz} \\ \varepsilon_{zx} & \varepsilon_{zy} & \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_{z} - \varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{y}) \end{bmatrix}$$

主应变表示应变偏量

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} (2\varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

在考虑塑性变形时,经常采用体积不变假设,这时球 形应变张量为零,则<u>应变张量等于应变偏量</u>。



> 一点的应变状态完全由应变张量确定

❖任一方向上的正应变: N(l,m,n)

$$\varepsilon_N = l^2 \varepsilon_x + m^2 \varepsilon_y + n^2 \varepsilon_z + 2lm \varepsilon_{xy} + 2mn \varepsilon_{yz} + 2nl \varepsilon_{zx}$$



应变张量与应变偏量

主剪应变

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_1 = \pm(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3) \\ \gamma_2 = \pm(\varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_1) \\ \gamma_3 = \pm(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2) \end{cases} \qquad \varepsilon_1 > \varepsilon_2 > \varepsilon_3 \qquad \gamma_{\text{max}} = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3$$

正八面体剪应变

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_3^2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)^2 + (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3)^2 + (\varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_1)^2}$$

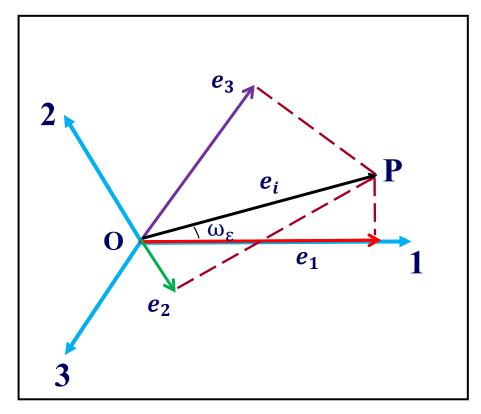
应变强度(等效应变)

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

 ϵ_i 表示变形的程度,永远是一个正值并与塑性变形功有直接的联系。



应变状态在等倾面上的几何关系



$$e_{ij} = \mathcal{E}_{ij}$$
 $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 = 0$

$$e_1 = e_i \cos \omega_{\varepsilon}$$

$$e_1 = e_i \cos (\omega_{\varepsilon} - 120^{\circ})$$

$$e_1 = e_i \cos (\omega_{\varepsilon} - 240^{\circ})$$

$$e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2} = \frac{3}{2}e_{i}^{2}$$

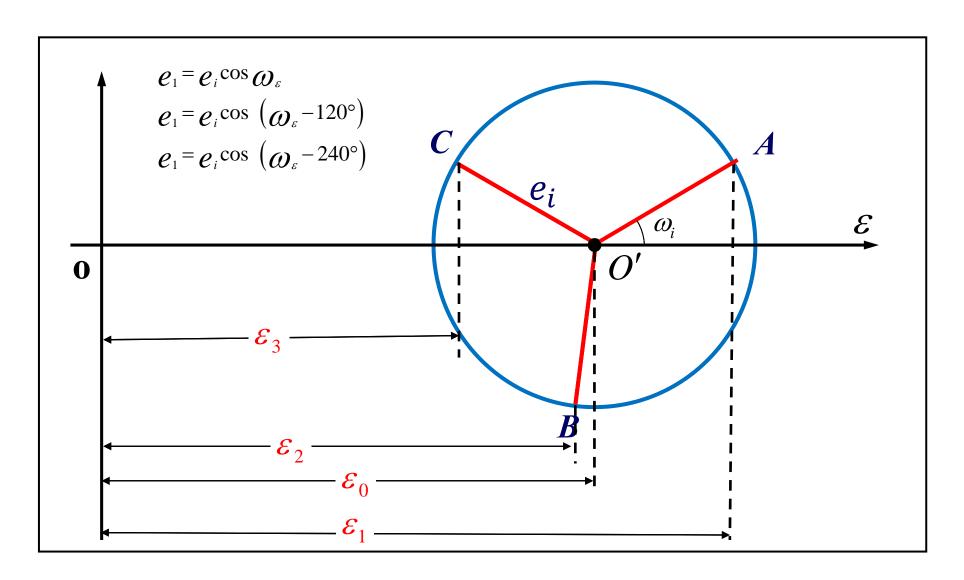
$$e_{i} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} (e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2}) - \frac{1}{2} (e_{1} + e_{2} + e_{3})^{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{e_{1}^{2} + e_{2}^{2} + e_{3}^{2} - e_{1}e_{2} - e_{1}e_{3} - e_{2}e_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{(e_{1} - e_{2})^{2} + (e_{2} - e_{3})^{2} + (e_{3} - e_{1})^{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{(\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{2})^{2} + (\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{3})^{2} + (\varepsilon_{3} - \varepsilon_{1})^{2}}$$

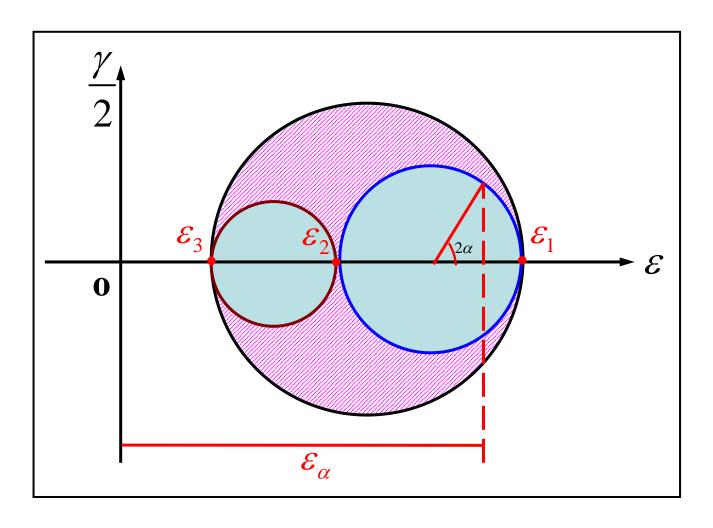


应变星圆

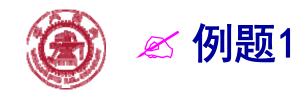




应变莫尔圆



应变罗德参数
$$\mu_{\varepsilon} = \frac{(\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{3})/2 - (\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{2})}{(\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{3})/2} = \frac{2\varepsilon_{2} - \varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{3}}{\varepsilon_{1} - \varepsilon_{3}} \qquad -1 \leq \mu_{\varepsilon} \leq 1$$



设物体中点的位移函数为:

$$u = 10 \times 10^{-3} + 0.1 \times 10^{-3} xy + 0.05 \times 10^{-3} z$$

$$v = 5 \times 10^{-3} - 0.05 \times 10^{-3} x + 0.1 \times 10^{-3} yz$$

$$w = 10 \times 10^{-3} - 0.1 \times 10^{-3} xyz$$

试求物体中坐标为(1,1,1)的P点应变张量与应变偏量。解:根据几何方程可得

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \, y, \quad \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \, z, \quad \varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -0.1 \times 10^{-3} \, xy$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \, x - 0.05 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -0.1 \times 10^{-3} \, xz + 0.1 \times 10^{-3} \, y$$

$$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -0.1 \times 10^{-3} \ yz + 0.05 \times 10^{-3}$$

将P点的坐标(1,1,1)代入,并注意 $\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{xy}$ …

应变张量:
$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.025 & -0.025 \\ 0.025 & 0.1 & 0 \\ -0.025 & 0 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{3}(0.1 + 0.1 - 0.1) \times 10^{-3} \approx 0.033 \times 10^{-3}$$

应变偏量:
$$e_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.067 & 0.025 & -0.025 \\ 0.025 & 0.067 & 0 \\ -0.025 & 0 & -0.133 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-3}$$



设某一物体发生如下的位移:

$$u = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 z$$
, $v = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 y + b_3 z$
 $w = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 y + c_3 z$ a_i, b_i, c_i 均为常数

试证明:

- (1) 各应变分量在物体内为常数(即所谓均匀变形);
- (2)物体内的平面保持为平面,直线保持为直线,平行面保持为平行面,平行线保持为平行线,正平行六面体变成斜平行六面体,圆球面变成椭球面。

证明: ① 各应变分量在物体内为常数 将位移分量代入几何方程(略)

变形后,物体内的平面保持为平面

设物体内某平面的方程为 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 变形后,该平面上任一点(x,y,z)将变到新位置,其坐标(x₁,y₁,z₁)为

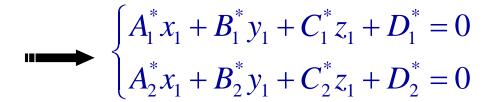
变形后,物体内的直线保持为直线

在变形前,于物体内任取一直线

$$\begin{cases} A_1 x + B_1 y + C_1 z + D_1 = 0 & A_1 \neq \frac{B_1}{A_2} \neq \frac{C_1}{B_2} \\ A_2 x + B_2 y + C_2 z + D_2 = 0 & A_2 \end{cases} \neq \frac{C_1}{B_2} \neq \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} \neq \frac{B_1}{B_2} \neq \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

两不平行平面的交线



两个不平行 的平面方程

④ 变形后,物体内的平行面保持为平行面

$$A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$$
$$A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$A_1^* x_1 + B_1^* y_1 + C_1^* z_1 + D_1^* = 0$$

$$A_2^* x_1 + B_2^* y_1 + C_2^* z_1 + D_2^* = 0$$

可证明
$$\frac{A_1^*}{A_2^*} = \frac{B_1^*}{B_2^*} = \frac{C_1^*}{C_2^*}$$

变形后,物体内的平行线保持为平行线

两平行线可视为两两平面所交的直线, 由前述结论可知,变形后仍为两两平行的平面, 所以其交线自然仍为平行直线。

⑥ 变形后,正平行六面体变成斜平行六面体 变形前的正六面体,变形后,平行面保持平行, 而<u>剪应变一般不全为零</u>,即变形前互相垂直平面, 变形后不再垂直而变成斜平行六面体。

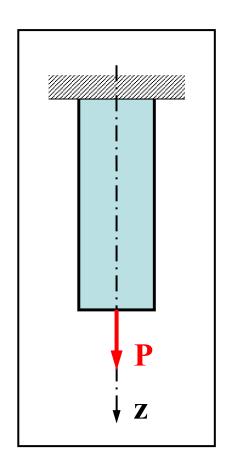
变形后,物体内的圆球面变成椭球面

以等截面直杆的简单拉伸为例说明

变形后
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x + u = (1 - \mu \varepsilon_z)x \\ y_1 = y + v = (1 - \mu \varepsilon_z)y \\ z_1 = z + w = (1 + \varepsilon_z)z \end{cases}$$

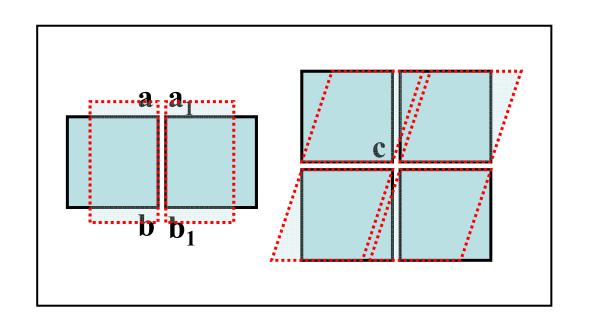
变形前,圆球面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 变形后, 椭球面方程为

$$\frac{x_1^2}{(1-\mu\varepsilon_z)^2} + \frac{y_1^2}{(1-\mu\varepsilon_z)^2} + \frac{z_1^2}{(1+\varepsilon_z)^2} = R^2$$





研究物体变形时,一般都取一个平行六面体(单元体)微元进行分析。物体在变形时,各相邻的小单元体必然是互相有联系的,因此应该认为物体在变形前是连续的,变形后仍是连续的。



应变之间是以某种关 系互相联系的。

应变协调方程



从位移与应变关系的表达式出发

在应力分析中,已经指出必须建立平衡方程以保证物体总是处于平衡状态。然而,在应变分析中,必须由某些条件强加于应变分量以保证变形体连续。

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \qquad \qquad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \qquad \qquad \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \qquad \qquad \gamma_{zx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$



设物体中某一点的坐标是(x, y, z),其位移是u, v, w,应变为 $\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y, \varepsilon_z, \gamma_{xy}, \gamma_{yz}, \gamma_{zx}$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{3} u}{\partial x \partial y^{2}}$$

$$+ \qquad \qquad = \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial x \partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{3} v}{\partial y \partial x^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{zx}}{\partial z^{2}}$$



直角坐 标下的 应变协 调方程

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{yz}}{\partial y \partial z} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{y}}{\partial x \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{x}}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{zx}}{\partial y \partial z} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{yz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{xz}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \gamma_{xy}}{\partial z} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

平面 应变 问题

 $\varepsilon_z = \gamma_{yz} = \gamma_{zx} = 0$ 所有应变都在一个平面内



圆柱坐标中的变形协调方程 (r, θ, z)

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{r}}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{rz}}{\partial r \partial z} \\ &\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{z}}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \gamma_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \gamma_{r\theta} \right) \\ &\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{r}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{r}}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^{2} (r \gamma_{\theta r})}{\partial r \partial \theta} \\ &\frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{r\theta}}{\partial z^{2}} - r \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r \partial z} \left(\frac{\gamma_{\theta z}}{r} \right) - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta \partial z} = -2 \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \theta \partial r} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{z}}{r} \right) \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r \gamma_{\theta z})}{\partial r} \right] - \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} (r^{2} \gamma_{r\theta})}{\partial r \partial z} - \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial r \partial \theta} \left(\frac{\gamma_{rz}}{r} \right) = -\frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{r}}{\partial \theta \partial z} \\ &\frac{\partial^{2} \gamma_{rz}}{\partial \theta^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} (r \gamma_{\theta z})}{\partial r \partial \theta} - \frac{\partial^{2} (r \gamma_{\theta r})}{\partial z \partial \theta} = r \left[\varepsilon_{r} - \frac{\partial (r \varepsilon_{\theta})}{\partial r} \right] \end{split}$$

平面问题极坐标中的变形协调方程 (r,θ)

$$\varepsilon_z = \gamma_{rz} = \gamma_{\theta z} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial^{2} \varepsilon_{r}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^{2}\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial r}) - \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{r}}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial^{2}(r\gamma_{\theta r})}{\partial r\partial \theta}$$

<u>轴对称问题(平面)</u>

应变分量与0无关

$$r\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial r^2} + 2\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_r}{\partial r}$$



应变协调方程的物理意义

如果将变形体分解为许多微元体,每个微元体的变形都用六个应变分来那个描述

- ◆若应变分量不满足应变协调方程,则这些微元体 将不能构成一个连续体,可能出现裂纹或者发 生重叠
- ◆ 满足应变协调方程能保证变形前后物体的连续 性
- ◆ 连续介质的应变状态是否可能,需要利用应变协调方程来检验



己知下列的应变分量是物体变形时产生的:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = A_{0} + A_{1}(x^{2} + y^{2}) + x^{4} + y^{4}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = B_{0} + B_{1}(x^{2} + y^{2}) + x^{4} + y^{4}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = C_{0} + C_{1}xy(x^{2} + y^{2} + C_{2}) \qquad \varepsilon_{z} = \gamma_{xz} = \gamma_{yz} = 0$$

试求系数之间应满足的关系式。

解:
$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial y^2} = 2A_1 + 12y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial x^2} = 2B_1 + 12x^2$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 \gamma_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} = 3C_1 y^2 + 3C_1 x^2 + C_1 C_2$$

代入平面应变问题的变形协调方程

$$2A_1 + 12y^2 + 2B_1 + 12x^2 = 3C_1y^2 + 3C_1x^2 + C_1C_2$$

比较上式系数可得

$$C_1 = 4$$

$$A_1 + B_1 = 2C_2$$



在平面轴对称情况下,轴向应变 ε_z 为常数,试确定其余两个应变分量 ε_r 和 ε_θ 的表达式(材料是不可压缩的)。

解:
$$r \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial r^2} + 2 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{r}}{\partial r}$$
 $r \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{\theta}}{\partial r} + \varepsilon_{\theta} - \varepsilon_{r} = 0$

当材料为不可压缩时,体积应变应为零

$$\varepsilon_r + \varepsilon_\theta + \varepsilon_z = 0 \qquad \qquad \varepsilon_r = -\varepsilon_\theta - \varepsilon_z$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon_\theta}{dr} + 2\frac{\varepsilon_\theta}{r} = -\frac{\varepsilon_z}{r} \qquad \qquad \varepsilon_\theta = -\frac{\varepsilon_z}{2} + \frac{C}{r^2}$$

积分常数C由边界条件确定 $\varepsilon_r = -\frac{\varepsilon_z}{2} - \frac{C}{r^2}$







谢 谢 各 位!

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