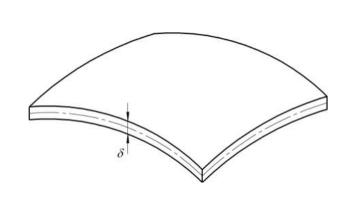
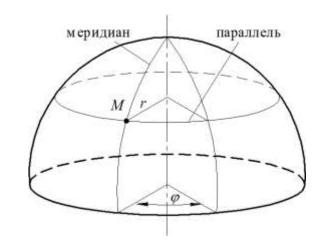
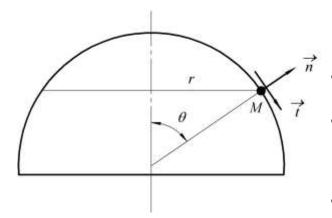
1. 回转薄壳的几何特性



- 两个距离相近的平面构成具有一定厚度δ的壳体;
- 厚度相对壳体其余几何尺寸较小则称 为薄壳,壳厚度一半的位置称为中面;
- 旋转壳体的中面由平面曲线旋转而成

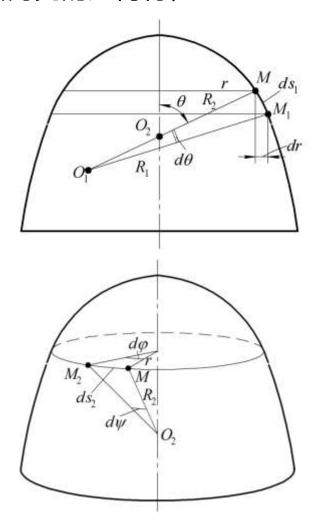


- 过旋转轴的平面与中面相交的 曲线称为经线;
- 垂直于旋转轴的平面与中面相 交的曲线称为纬线;



- φ 经线与初始经线夹角;
- Θ 经线上某一点M处法向方 向与回转轴的夹角;
- r M点处纬圆半径;

1. 回转薄壳的几何特性



- O₁M -中面第一主曲率半径
- O₂M -中面第二主曲率半径

满足微分关系:

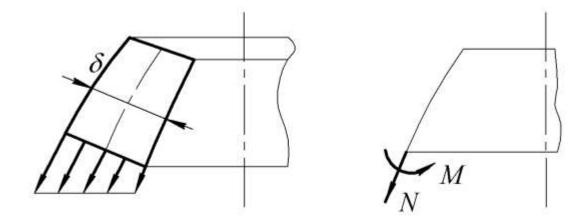
$$r = R_2 \sin \theta;$$

$$ds_1 = R_1 d\theta;$$

$$ds_2 = R_2 d\psi,$$

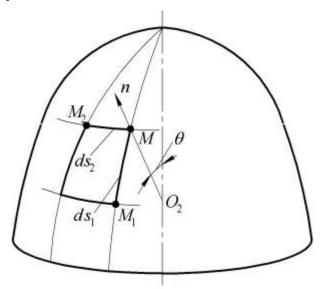
$$dr = ds_1 \cos \theta,$$

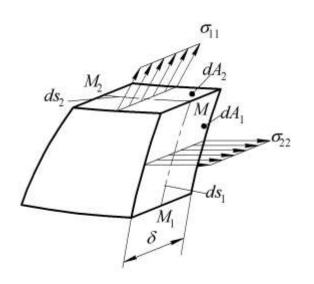
2. 无力矩假设



- 当δ很小时,认为壳体截面上的应力沿厚度方向 不变化,即截面上不存在力矩M;
- 根据旋转体几何性质,当受力均匀时,截面上应力也和选取的经线平面无关

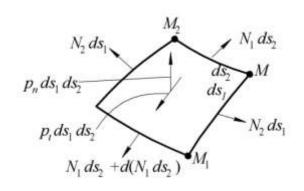
2. 无力矩假设



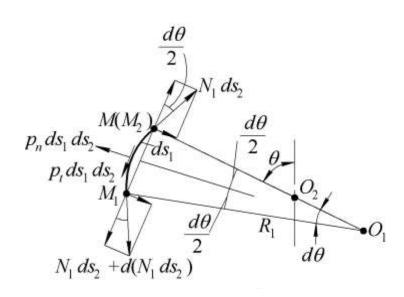


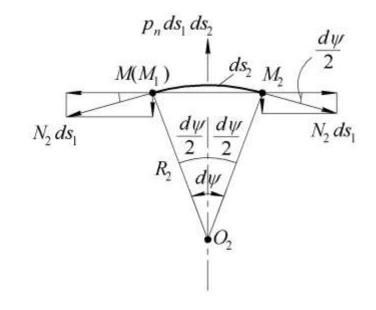
- 面积 dA_2 上受力: $dP_1 = \sigma_{11} \delta ds_2$.
- 该力除以长度 ds_2 ,径向单位长度力: $N_1 = \frac{dP_1}{ds_2} = \sigma_{11}\delta$
- 同理, 周向单位长度力: $N_2 = \sigma_{22}\delta$
- 截面应力: $\sigma_{11} = \frac{N_1}{\delta}$; $\sigma_{22} = \frac{N_2}{\delta}$.

2. 无力矩假设



- 平衡方程: $-N_1 ds_2 \frac{d\theta}{2} \left[N_1 ds_2 + d \left(N_1 ds_2 \right) \right] \frac{d\theta}{2} 2N_2 ds_1 \frac{d\psi}{2} + p_n ds_1 ds_2 = 0$.
- 几何关系: $d\theta = \frac{ds_1}{R_1}$; $d\psi = \frac{ds_2}{R_2}$,
- 拉普拉斯等式: $\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} = p_n$





对一般的压力储罐:

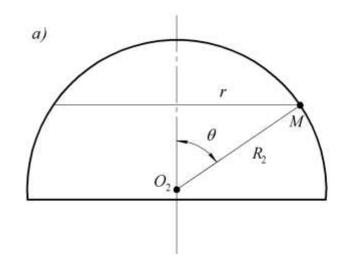
$$p_t = 0$$
, $p_n = p$

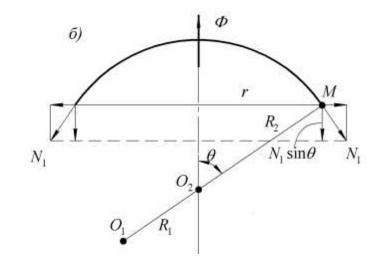
2. 无力矩假设

• 平衡方程: $N_1 \sin \theta \cdot 2\pi r = \Phi$

• 几何关系: $r = R_2 \sin \theta$

• 有限区域上的单位力表达式: $N_1 = \frac{\Phi}{2\pi R_2 \sin^2 \theta}$.





对一般的压力储罐:

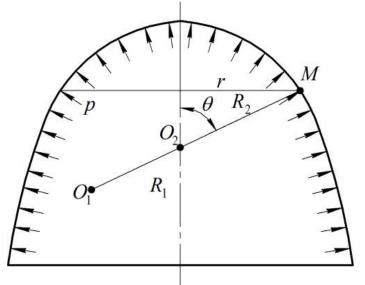
$$p_t = 0$$
, $p_n = p$

3. 压力容器的内力

• 积分表面压力:
$$\Phi = 2\pi \int_{0}^{r} pr'dr' = 2\pi p \frac{r'^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{r} = \pi r^{2} p$$

• 几何关系: $r = R_2 \sin \theta$

• 经向单位力表达式:
$$N_1 = \frac{\Phi}{2\pi R_2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\pi r^2 p}{2\pi R_2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{pr^2}{2R_2 \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{pR_2}{2}$$

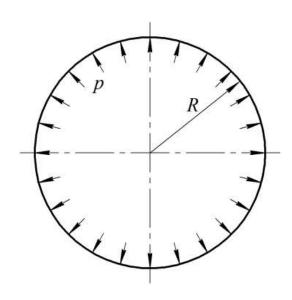


根据拉普拉斯公式
$$\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} = p_n$$

纬向力表达式
$$N_2 = R_2 \left(p - \frac{N_1}{R_1} \right) = pR_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} N_1 = pR_2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \frac{pR_2}{2}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{pR_2}{2} \left(2 - \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right)$$

3. 压力容器的内力



几何关系: $R_1 = R_2 = R$

单位力表达式: $N_1 = N_2 = \frac{pR}{2}$

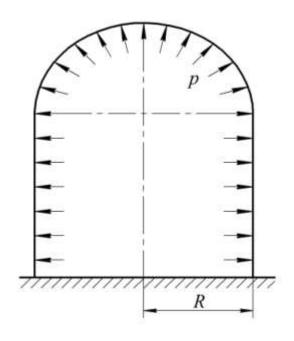
几何关系: $R_1 = \infty$, $R_2 = R$

根据拉普拉斯公式 $\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} = p_n$

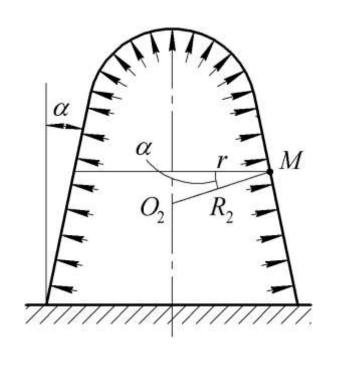
纬向力表达式: $N_2 = pR$

经向单位力表达式: $N_1 = \frac{pR}{2}$

(全部来自于顶部压力积分)



3. 压力容器的内力



几何关系:
$$R_1 = \infty$$
, $R_2 = \frac{r}{\cos \alpha}$

根据拉普拉斯公式
$$\frac{N_1}{R_1} + \frac{N_2}{R_2} = p_n$$

纬向力表达式:
$$N_2 = \frac{pr}{\cos \alpha}$$

经向单位力表达式:
$$N_1 = \frac{pr}{2\cos\alpha}$$

(全部来自于上方压力积分)