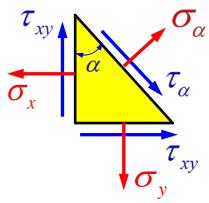
第七章 应力和应变分析强度理论(二)第18讲

二向应力状态的应力分析—解析法

任意 α 斜截面上的两个应力分量:

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha$$



主应力的大小和方位

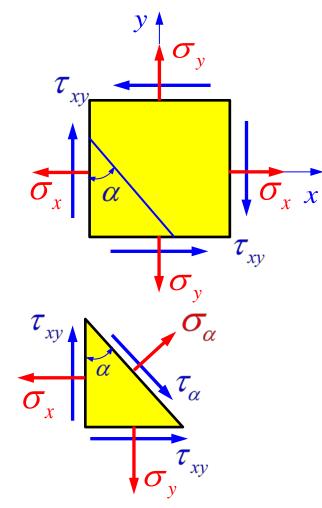
$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = -\frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

最大切应力及其方位

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

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$



1. 斜截面应力

$$\sigma_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\tau_{\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha$$

往下是关键—平方和相加,得

$$\left(\sigma_{\alpha} - \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{\alpha}^{2} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2} \quad 圆方程$$

在 σ_{α} - τ_{α} 坐标系中, σ_{α} 与 τ_{α} 落在一个圆上(应力圆— Stress circle)

应力圆

1866年德国的Karl Culmann(K. 库尔曼) 首先证明,物体中一点的二向应力状态可用平面上的一个圆表示。

1882年德国土木工程师Christian Otto Mohr作了进一步的研究,提出借助应力圆确定一点的应力状态的几何方法,后人就称应力圆为莫尔应力圆,简称莫尔圆(Mohr's Circle)。



Karl Culmann (1821-1881)



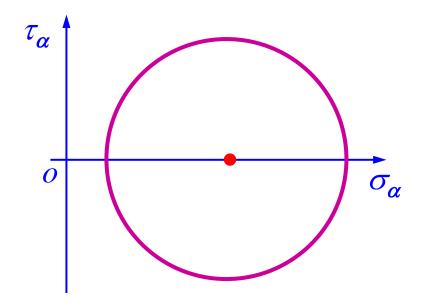
C. Otto Mohr (1835-1918)

$$\left(\sigma_{\alpha} - \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{\alpha}^{2} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2}\right)^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2}$$

圆的两个重要参数:

圆心? —
$$\left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}, 0\right)$$

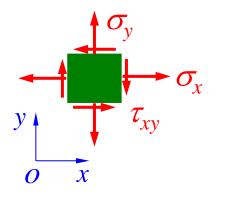
半径? —
$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

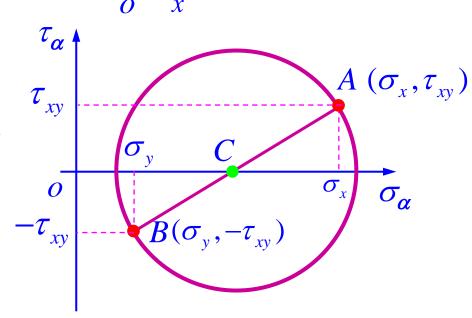


2. 应力圆的画法

- (1) 坐标系内画出点 $A(\sigma_x, \tau_{xy})$, $B(\sigma_y, -\tau_{xy})$
- (2) AB与 σ_{α} 轴的交点C是圆心

(3)以C为圆心,AC为半径画圆—应力圆或莫尔圆





3. 单元体斜截面上的应力公式与应力圆的关系

斜截面上的应力公式 —— 应力圆、

斜截面上的应力公式 ◆ □ 应力圆

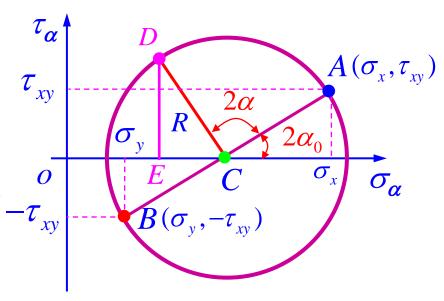
应力圆才能与公式等价!

考察应力圆上任意点D

$$DE = R\sin[180^{\circ} - (2\alpha + 2\alpha_0)]$$

- $= R\sin(2\alpha + 2\alpha_0)$
- $= R(\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha_0 + \cos 2\alpha \sin 2\alpha_0)$
- $= (R\cos 2\alpha_0)\sin 2\alpha + (R\sin 2\alpha_0)\cos 2\alpha \tau_{xy}$

$$=\frac{\sigma_x-\sigma_y}{2}\sin 2\alpha+\tau_{xy}\cos 2\alpha=\tau_{\alpha}$$



$$OE = OC - EC$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - R\cos[180^\circ - (2\alpha + 2\alpha_0)]$$

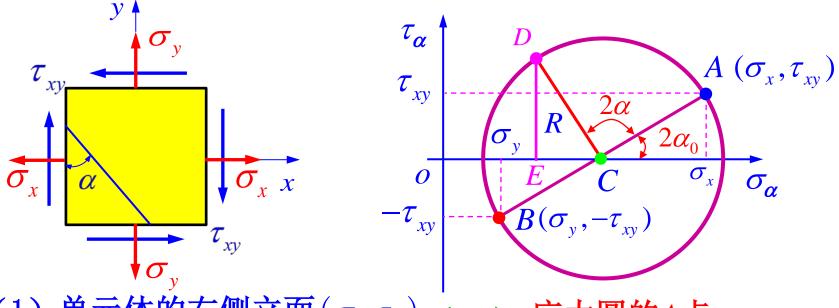
$$= \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + R\cos(2\alpha + 2\alpha_0)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + R(\cos 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha_0 - \sin 2\alpha \sin 2\alpha_0)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\alpha - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha = \sigma_{\alpha}$$

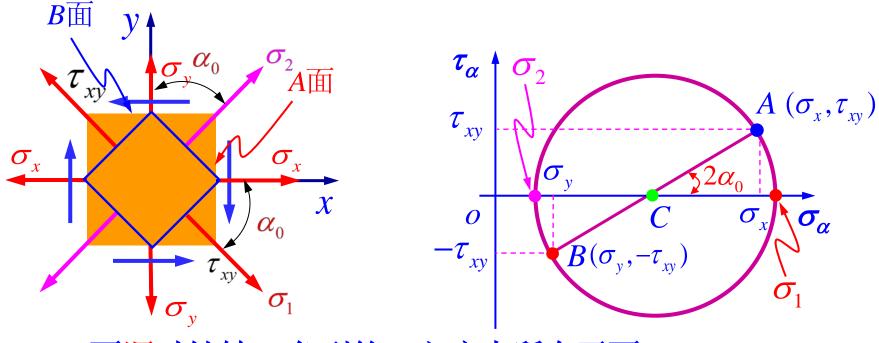
 $A(\sigma_x, \tau_{xy})$

单元体的应力与应力圆的对应关系



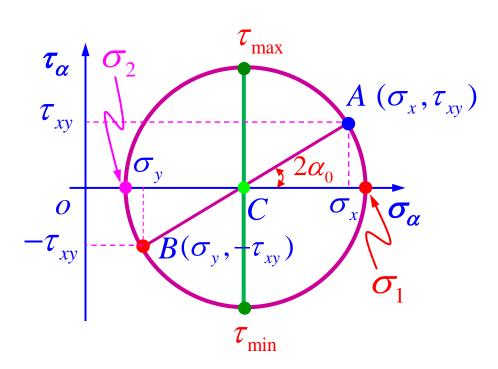
- (1) 单元体的右侧立面 $(\sigma_x, \tau_{xy}) \longleftrightarrow$ 应力圆的A点
- (3) 单元体上角度 $\alpha \longleftrightarrow$ 应力圆上 CA 与 CD 夹角 2α 且转向一致

4. 主应力与主平面



A面顺时针转 α_0 角到第一主应力所在平面 B面顺时针转 α_0 角到第二主应力所在平面

5. 应力极值大小



$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{1} = OC \pm R_{\#\%} \\ \sigma_{2} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\tau_{\text{max}}}{2} \pm R_{\#\%}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2})^{2} + \tau_{xy}^{2}}$$

$$= \pm \frac{\sigma_{1} - \sigma_{2}}{2}$$

平面应力状态的分析方法小结

(1)解析法

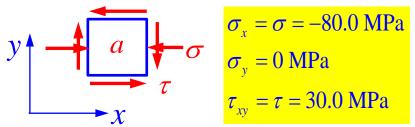
一般公式2个(正、切应力) 极值应力4个(极大与极小正应力,极大与极小切应力) 主单元体方位角1个 缺点:公式不好记—7个

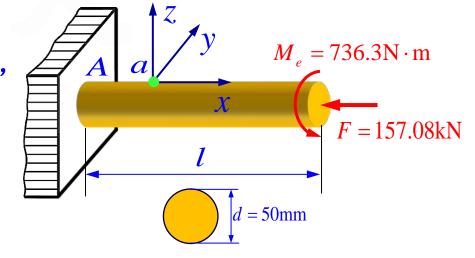
(2) 图算法

前半部 — 画莫尔圆 后半部 — 看图精确计算 优点:不必记公式 例1 从图示构件的顶部a点取出单元体,并确定该单元体各面上 的应力,然后计算出主应力的大小,并画出主单元体。

解: ① 画单元体(建立坐标系)

(取z方向为a点切平面的外法线方向, xy平面为切平面)





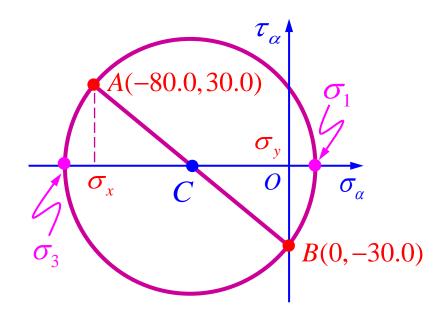
② 横截面上的正应力

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{\frac{1}{4}\pi d^2} = \frac{-157.08 \times 10^3}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (50 \times 10^{-3})^2}$$

 $=-80.0\times10^6 \text{ Pa} = -80.0\text{MPa}$

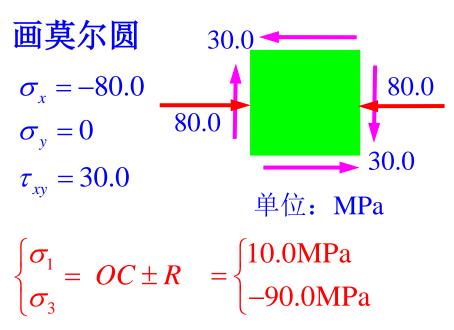
③ 横截面上的切应力

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{\frac{1}{4}\pi d^{2}} = \frac{-157.08 \times 10^{3}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (50 \times 10^{-3})^{2}} \quad \tau = \frac{M}{W_{P}} = \frac{M}{\frac{1}{16}\pi d^{3}} = \frac{736.3}{\frac{1}{16} \times \pi \times (50 \times 10^{-3})^{3}}$$
$$= -80.0 \times 10^{6} \text{ Pa} = -80.0 \text{MPa}$$
$$= 30.0 \times 10^{6} \text{ Pa} = 30.0 \text{MPa}$$

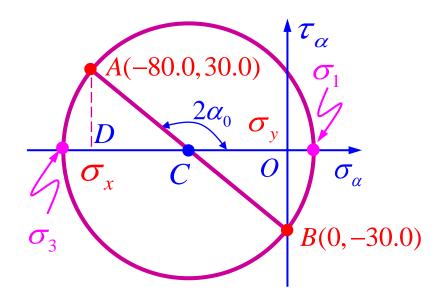


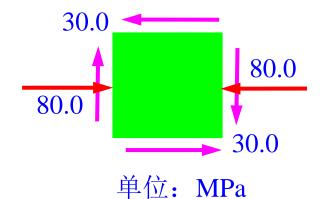
算出圆心坐标 OC = -40.0

半径
$$R = AC = \sqrt{AD^2 + DC^2} = 50.0$$



 $\tau_{\text{max}} = -\tau_{\text{min}} = R = 50.0 \text{MPa}$





算方位角

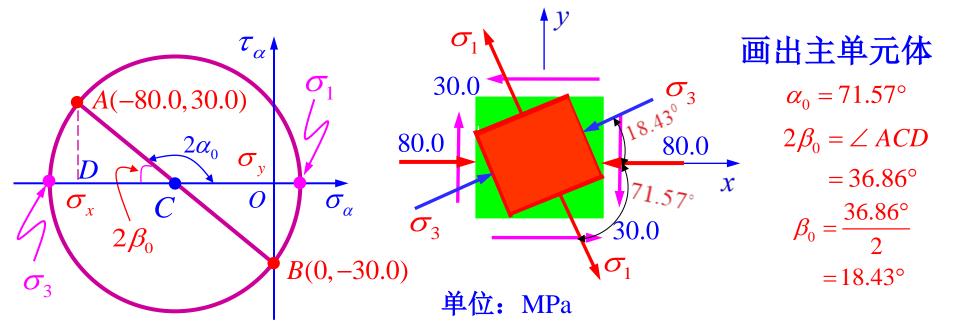
$$\angle ACD = \arctan\left(\frac{AD}{DC}\right)$$

$$=\arctan\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = 36.86^{\circ}$$

$$2\alpha_0 = 180^\circ - \angle ACD$$

$$=180^{\circ}-36.86^{\circ}=143.14^{\circ}$$

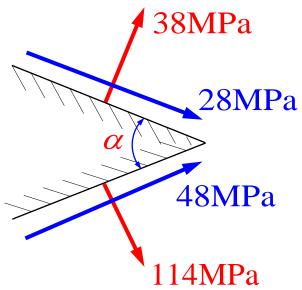
$$\alpha_0 = 71.57^{\circ}$$

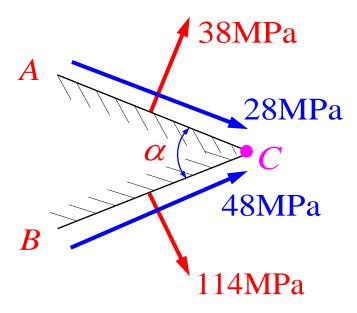


右垂面顺时针转71.57°到主单元体的第一主应力 σ_1 所在的面右垂面逆时针转18.43°到主单元体的第三主应力 σ_2 所在的面

例2 已知平面应力状态下某点处的两个截面上的应力如图所示。试求该点处的主应力值及主平面方位,并求出两截面间

的夹角 α 。





解: $A \times B$ 两截面上的应力是C点在两个不同平面上的应力

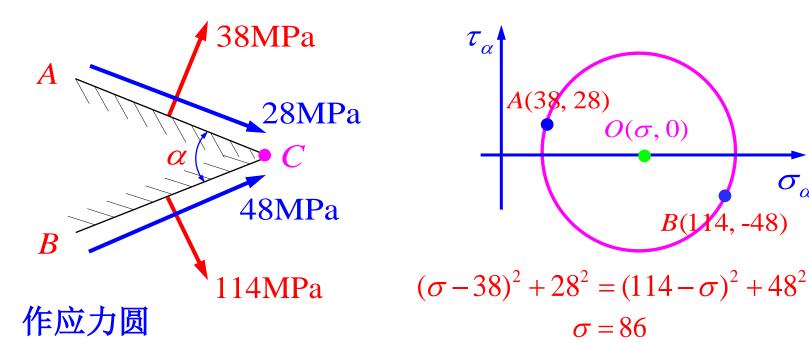
利用应力圆知,A、B 两截面上的应力都在某一应力圆上。

— C点的应力状态

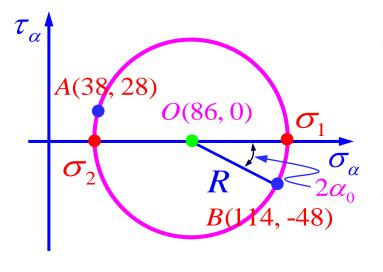
A截面 ← 应力圆上点的坐标 (38, 28)

B截面 → 应力圆上点的坐标 (114, -48)

找到了应力圆上的两点



- (1) 找到A(38,28)、B(114,-48)两点;
- (2) 圆心一定在水平轴上;
- (3) $A \times B$ 两点到圆心的距离相等,等于R;



求主应力大小 $R = \sqrt{(114-86)^2 + 48^2} = 55.6$

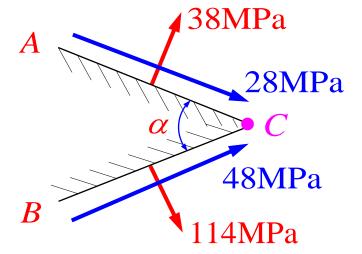
$$\sigma_1 = \sigma + R = 86 + 55.6 = 141.6$$
MPa

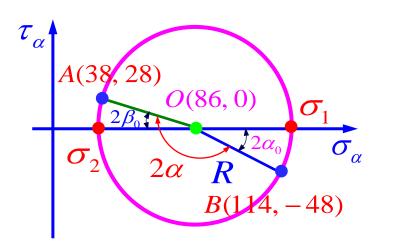
$$\sigma_2 = \sigma - R = 86 - 55.6 = 30.4 \text{MPa}$$

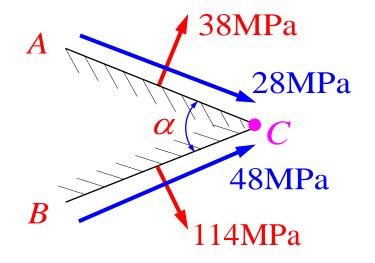
求主平面方位
$$\tan 2\alpha_0 = \frac{48}{114-86} = 1.713$$

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{2} \arctan 1.713 = \frac{59.74^{\circ}}{2} = 29.87^{\circ}$$

- ◆ 由B面逆时针转29.87°到第一主应力所在平面
- **■** 由*B*面顺时针转(90°-29.87°=60.13°)到 第二主应力所在平面







$$2\alpha = 2\beta_0 + (180^\circ - 2\alpha_0)$$

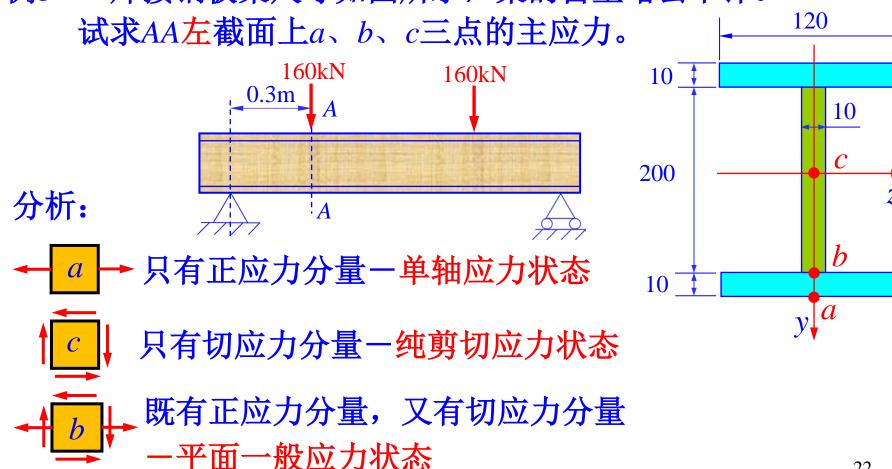
$$\tan 2\beta_0 = \frac{28}{86 - 38} = 0.583$$

$$2\beta_0 = \arctan 0.583 = 30.24^{\circ}$$

$$2\alpha = 30.24^{\circ} + (180^{\circ} - 59.74^{\circ}) = 150.5^{\circ}$$

 $\alpha = 75.25^{\circ}$

一焊接钢板梁尺寸如图所示,梁的自重略去不计。



解: 求危险截面上的内力

(A-A的左截面)

$$F_s = 160 \text{kN}$$

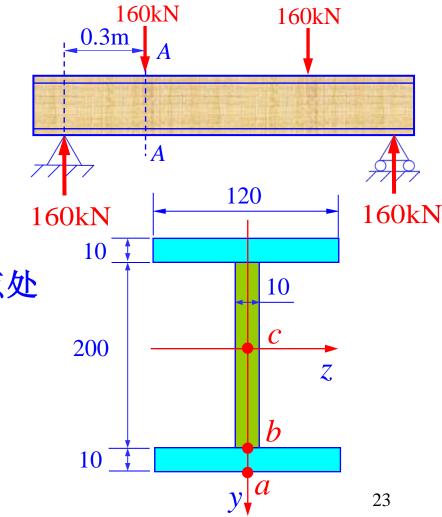
$$M = 48$$
kN·m

求各点应力分量

先确定形心位置: 在高度中点处

计算 I_z

$$I_z = 3.315 \times 10^7 \,\mathrm{mm}^4$$



$$(F_s = 160 \text{kN}, M = 48 \text{kN} \cdot \text{m})$$

求各点正应力分量 $\sigma = \frac{M}{L} y$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{48 \times 10^3 \times 110 \times 10^{-3}}{3.315 \times 10^7 \times 10^{-12}} = 159.3 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{10.110^{7} \times 10^{10}}{3.315 \times 10^{7} \times 10^{-12}} = 159.3 \text{MPa}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{48 \times 10^3 \times 100 \times 10^{-3}}{3.315 \times 10^7 \times 10^{-12}} = 144.8 \text{MPa}$$

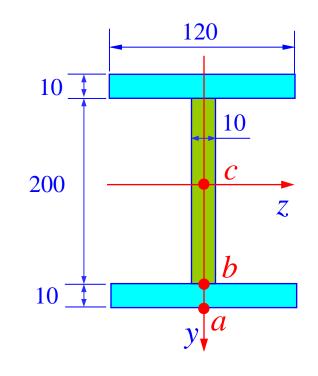
$$\sigma_c = 0.0 \text{MPa}$$

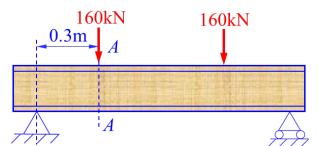
求各点切应力分量
$$au = \frac{F_s S_z^r}{I_z b}$$

$$\tau_a = 0.0 \text{MPa}$$

$$\tau_b = \frac{160 \times 10^3 \times 1.26 \times 10^5 \times 10^{-9}}{3.315 \times 10^7 \times 10^{-12} \times 10 \times 10^{-3}} = 60.8 \text{MPa}$$

$$\tau_c = \frac{160 \times 10^3 \times 1.76 \times 10^5 \times 10^{-9}}{3.315 \times 10^7 \times 10^{-12} \times 10 \times 10^{-3}} = 84.9 \text{MPa}$$





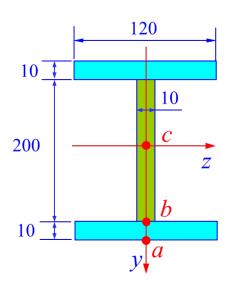
各点应力汇总

$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

单元体应力

应力分量

主应力



$$\sigma_a = 159.3 \mathrm{MPa}$$
 $\tau_a = 0.0 \mathrm{MPa}$

$$\sigma_1 = 159.3 \text{MPa}$$
 $\sigma_2 = 0 \text{MPa}$
 $\sigma_3 = 0 \text{MPa}$

$$\sigma_b = 144.8 \text{MPa}$$
 $\sigma_1 = 166.9 \text{MPa}$
 $\sigma_b = 60.8 \text{MPa}$
 $\sigma_2 = 0 \text{MPa}$
 $\sigma_3 = -22.2 \text{MPa}$



$$\sigma_c = 0.0 \text{MPa}$$
 $\sigma_1 = 84.9 \text{MPa}$ $\sigma_2 = 0 \text{MPa}$ $\sigma_2 = 0 \text{MPa}$ $\sigma_3 = -84.9 \text{MPa}$

Thank you for your attention!

作业 P. 275-276: 7.11、7.14、7.15

对应第6版的题号 P. 268-269: 7.11、7.14、 7.15

下次课讲广义胡克定律