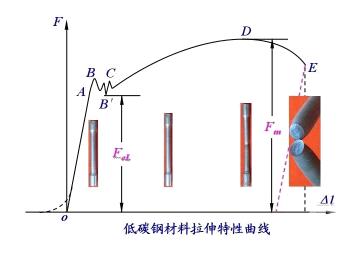
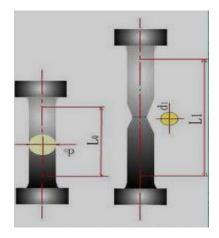
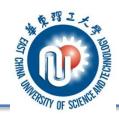
过程设备机械设计基础

3. 拉伸与压缩







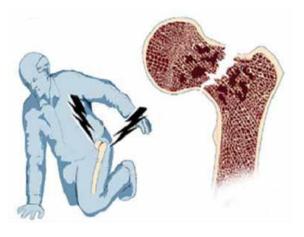


材料安全工作的三个要求

1. 强度要求:抵抗破坏的能力

2. 刚度要求:抵抗变形的能力

3. 稳定性要求:保持原有平衡形状的能力

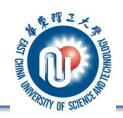






经济性与安全性间的矛盾





》构件承载能力—强度(strength)



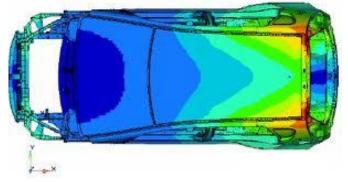
材料在外力作下抵抗永久变形和断裂的能力称为强度。包括抗压强度、抗拉强度、抗弯强度、抗剪强度。



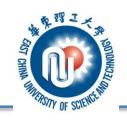
构件承载能力—刚度(stiffness)



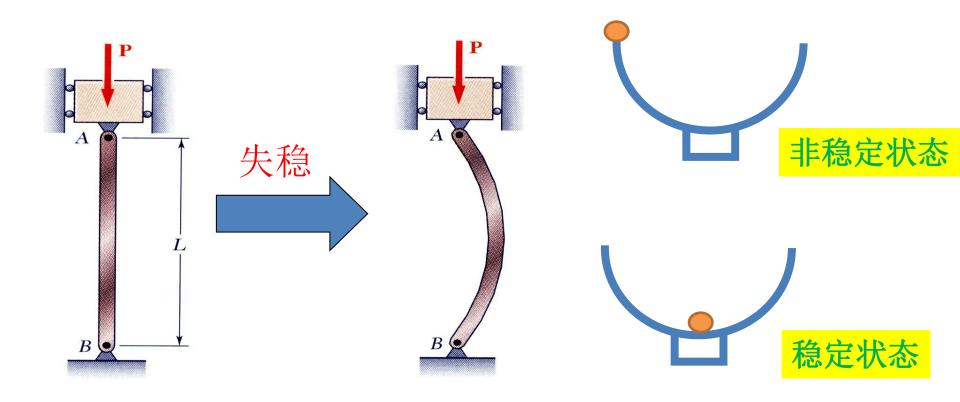




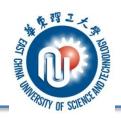
刚度: 材料抵抗变形的能力,即引起单位位移所需的力, 大小和材料的弹模相关。刚度的倒数称为柔度,即单位力 引起的位移。



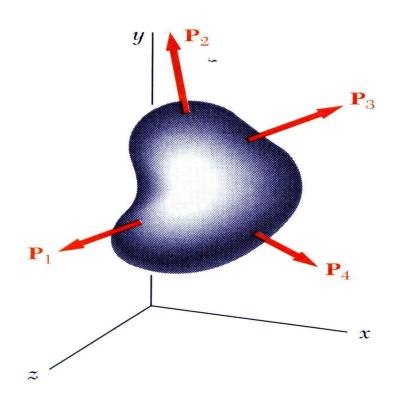
构件承载能力一稳定性(buckling)



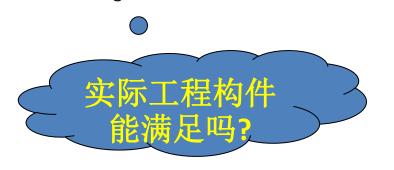
受外力作用下,构件经过一个外部扰动过程仍然能够回到原来的平衡状态,我们称这个构件就是稳定的,否则称不稳定。

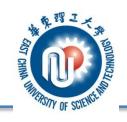


材料力学的基本假定



- •小变形:变形很微小
- •连续均匀:物质结构是密实的、连续的
- •各向同性:材料在各个方向的力学性质都相同



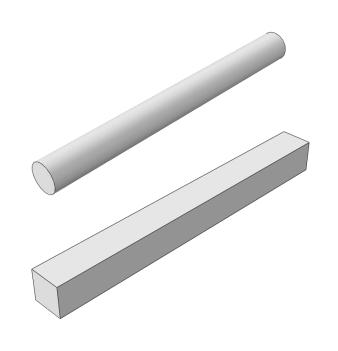


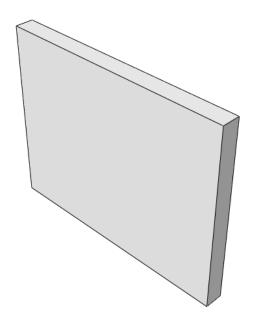
构件类型

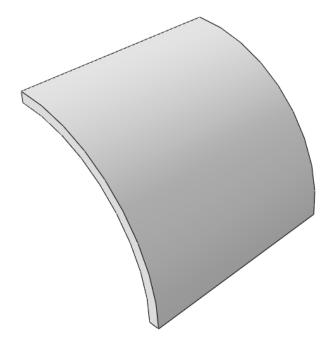
• 杆:纵向尺寸远大于横向尺寸的构件

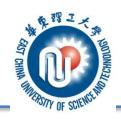
• 板:厚度比其长度和宽度小的多的平面构件

 売:厚度比其长度和宽度小的多,但其几何形状不是平面, 而是曲面的构件

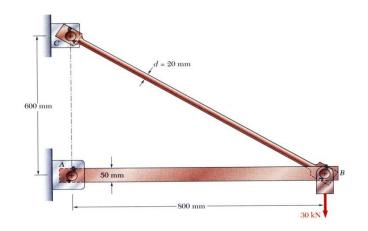




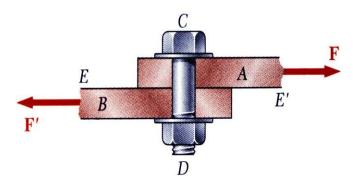




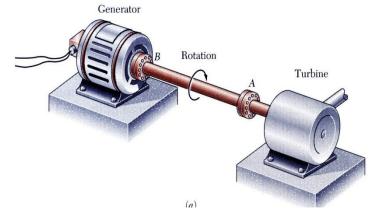
四种基本的变形



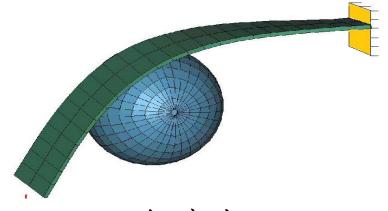
1) 拉-压



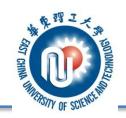
2) 剪切



3) 扭转



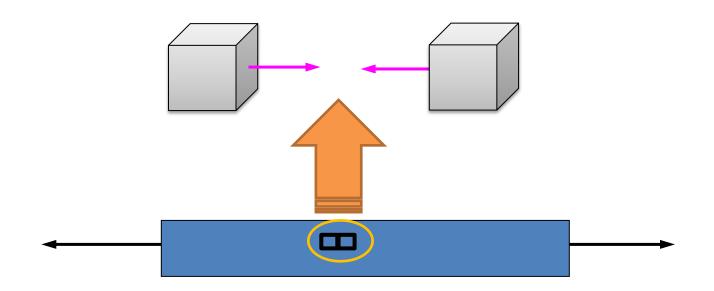
4) 弯曲

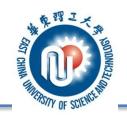


外力和内力

外力: 物体对构件的作用, 如约束反力、主动力

内力:构件一部分与相邻部分之间的相互作用力。拉伸为正,压缩为负

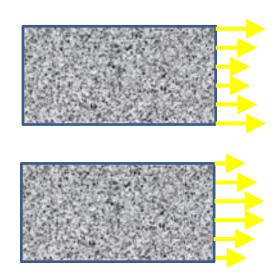




圣维南原理

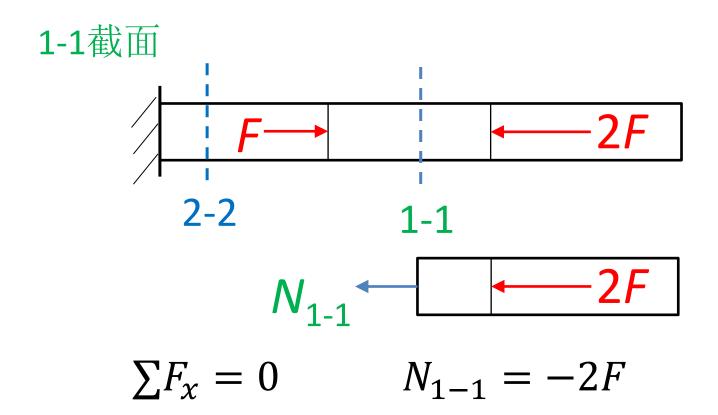
分布于弹性体上一小块面积(或体积)内的载荷所引起的物体中的应力,在离载荷作用区稍远的地方,基本上只同载荷的合力和合力矩有关;载荷的具体分布只影响载荷作用区附近的应力分布。





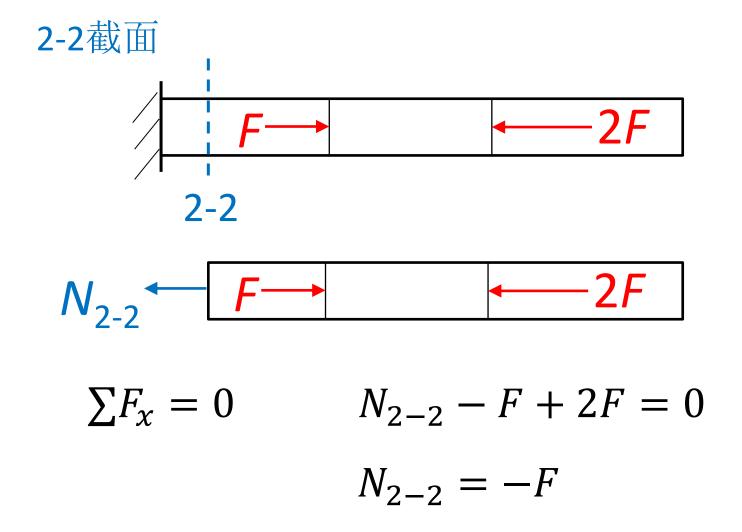


截面法: 假想将杆件切开, 使内力转化为外力, 运用静力平衡条件求出截面上内力的方法。(拉力为正, 压力为负)



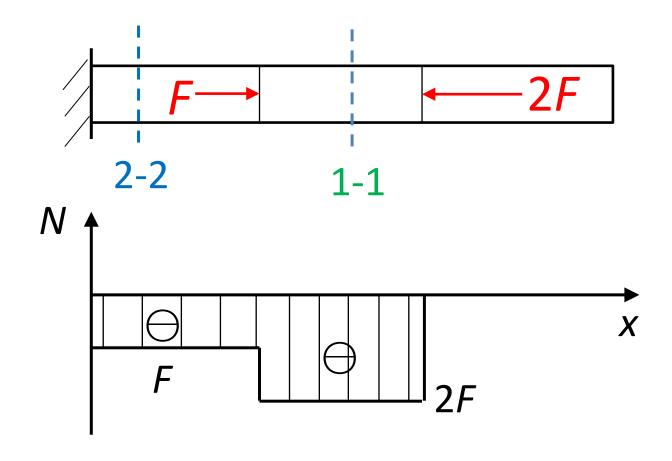


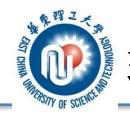
截面法



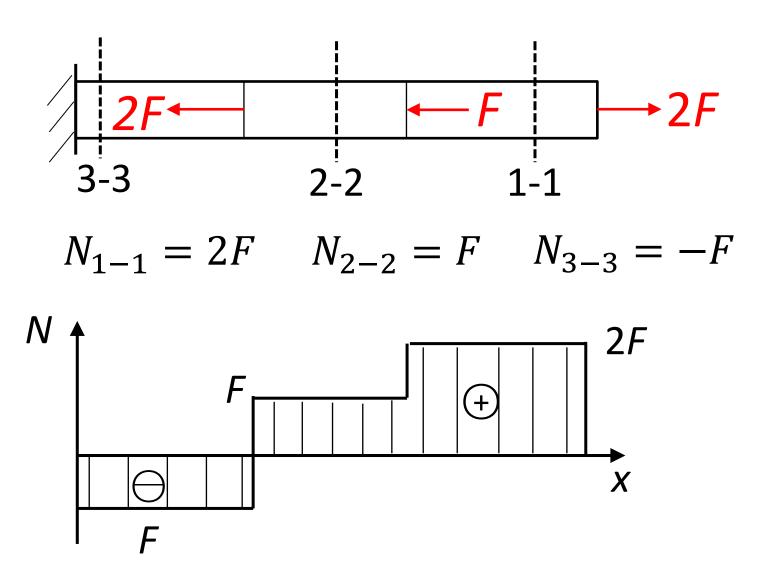


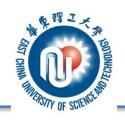
轴力图: 拉力画在轴的上侧, 压力画在轴的下测。



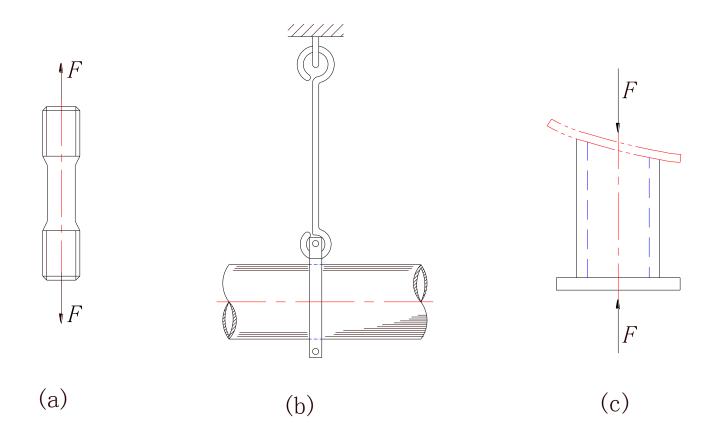


軸力图

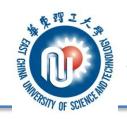




应力的基本概念

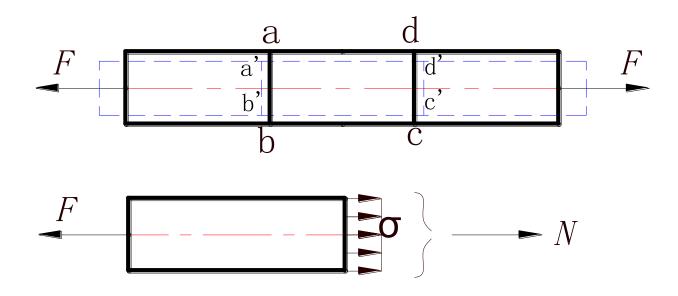


外力大小并不能判断杆件的受力程度,单位面积上的内力 大小才能衡量构件的受力强弱



严面截面假设

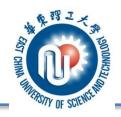
变形前后,横截面轮廓线ab(a'b')和cd(c'd')始终为直线,且垂直于杆轴线



应力的定义
$$\sigma = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{F}{A}$$

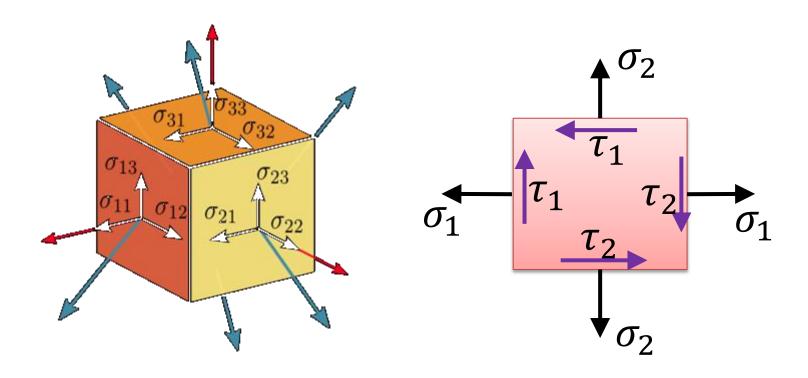
正值为拉应力,负值为 压应力

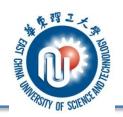
国际单位: 帕斯卡 Pa



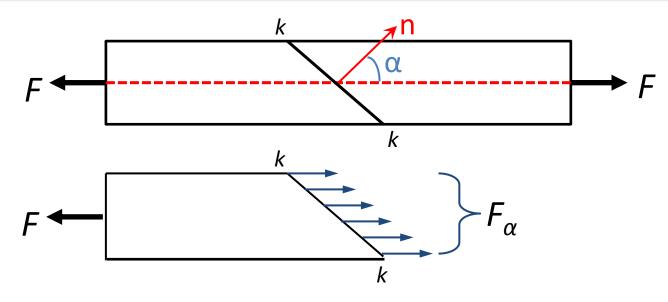
正应力和剪应力

- ▶ 应力方向与截面垂直为正应力 σ
- ► 应力方向与截面平行为剪应力 T

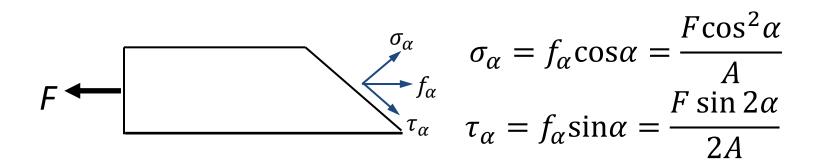




直杆拉伸时斜截面上的应力

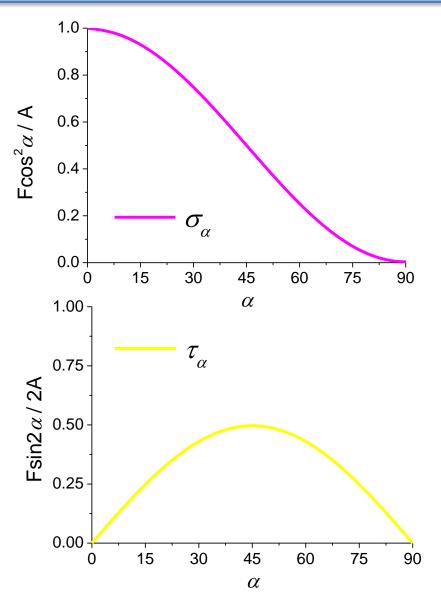


以 f_{α} 表示斜截面k-k上的应力 $f_{\alpha} = \frac{F_{\alpha}}{A_{\alpha}} = \frac{F\cos\alpha}{A}$

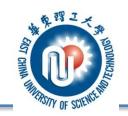




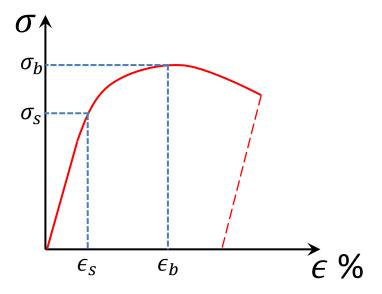
斜截面上应力的特点

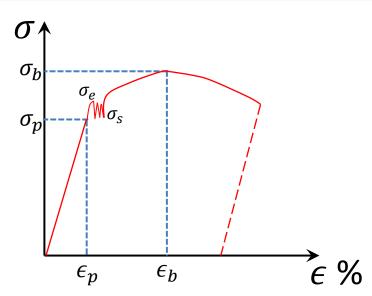


- $(1) \alpha = 0$ 时,斜截面k-k 垂直于轴线, σ_{α} 达到最 大值,而 $\tau_{\alpha} = 0$
- $(2) \alpha = 45$ °时, τ_{α} 达到最大值, $\tau_{\alpha} = \sigma/2$
- (3) $\alpha = 90$ °时, $\sigma_{\alpha} = \tau_{\alpha}$ = 0



强度条件





危险应力 σ^0 : 构件开始破坏时的应力

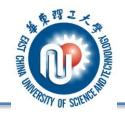
强度条件: $\sigma_{max} < \sigma^0$

考虑实际情况及必要强度储备取,许用应力[σ]:

 $[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma^0}{n} \qquad n : \text{安全系数}$

脆性材料: $[\sigma] = [\sigma_b]/n_b$ 塑性材料: $[\sigma] = [\sigma_b]/n_b$

强度条件: $\sigma_{max} \leq [\sigma]$



杆件的三类强度计算

对于杆件

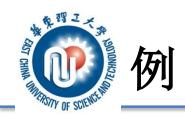
$$\sigma_{max} = \frac{N}{A} \le [\sigma]$$

取许用应力[σ]的理由:

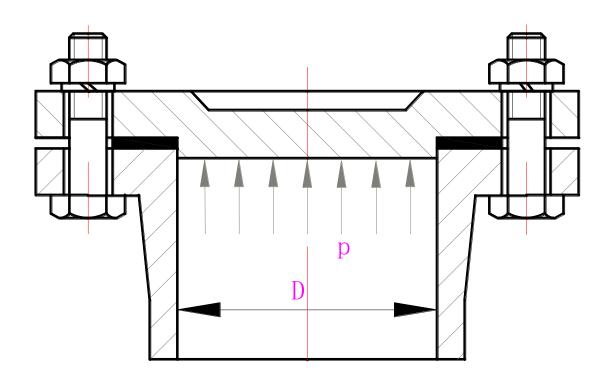
- 1. 补偿构件实际工作情况与设计计算时所设想的条件不 一致
- 2. 必要的强度储备

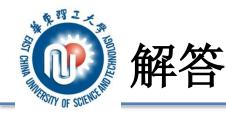
根据强度条件可完成三件工作:

- 1. 强度校核: $\sigma_{max} \leq [\sigma]$
- 2. 截面设计: $A \ge N/[\sigma]$
- 3. 确定许用工作载荷: $N_{max} \leq [\sigma]A$



气缸盖用根径为20mm的8个螺栓与气缸体联接,如图所示。螺栓材料的许用应力 $[\sigma]=100$ Mpa,气缸体内径 $D_i=600$ mm,试求气缸内允许的最大压力p(不考虑螺栓的预紧力)





每个螺栓横截面积为:
$$a = \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.02^2}{4} = 3.14 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2$$

每个螺栓的许可轴力为: $F \leq [\sigma]a = 100 \times 10^6 \times 3.14 \times 10^{-4}$ = 3.14×10^4 N

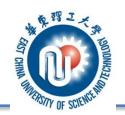
8个螺栓所承受的总载荷为: $F_{max} = 8F = 8 \times 3.14 \times 10^4$ = 2.512×10^5 N

即气缸盖所受最大载荷为2.512×10⁵N

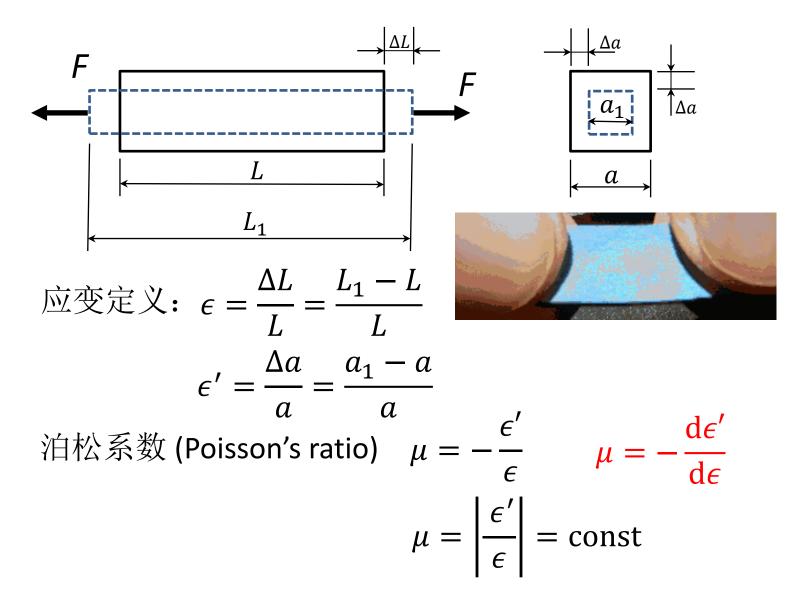
气缸盖的受力面积为:
$$A = \frac{\pi D_i^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.6^2}{4} = 0.2826 \text{ m}^2$$

因此,缸内最大允许的压力为:

$$p = \frac{F_{max}}{A} = \frac{2.512 \times 10^5}{0.2826} = 8.889 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$



》泊松系数





变形前后的体积变化

$$\mu \approx \frac{\frac{\Delta a}{a}}{\frac{\Delta L}{L}}$$
变形前后体积分别为 $V = La^2$

$$V + \Delta V = (L + \Delta L)(a - \Delta a)^2$$

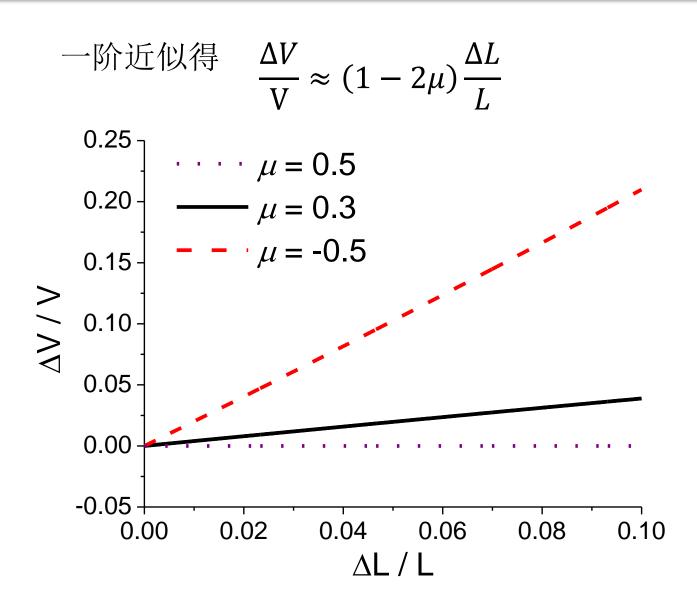
$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \frac{(L + \Delta L)(a - \Delta a)^2 - La^2}{La^2}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\Delta a}{a}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{\Delta L}{L}\right)^{1-2\mu} - 1$$



变形前后的体积变化



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