機械設計講義

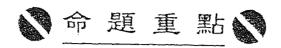
第

50105B-1



対象を設定を対象

第一講 基本原理



一、拉力、壓力及剪力

一村、壓力之應力與應變:

 $1 \mid \sigma = \frac{P}{A} \mid$ 式中 σ : 拉、壓應力(拉應力爲正,壓應力爲負)

P: 拉壓力(拉力為正,壓力為負)

A:受力桿之橫截面積

 $2 = \frac{\delta}{4}$ 式中 ϵ : 拉壓應變 (拉應變爲正,正應變爲負)

 δ :受力桿之變形量(伸長為正,縮短為負)

ℓ:受力桿之長度

3.對於拉、壓力之虎克定律: $\sigma = E\varepsilon$ 式中E 為彈性模數 (modulus of elasticity) 或稱爲楊氏模數 (young's modulus)

負荷之單位值所致之撓度。

 $\frac{AE}{a}$: 桿件之勁性(stiffness) \sim 產生單位撓

●單軸應力之應變:

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{1}{E} \, \sigma_{z} \quad , \quad \varepsilon_{y} = -\mu \frac{\sigma_{z}}{E} = -\, \mu \, \varepsilon_{z} \quad \ , \quad \varepsilon_{z} = -\, \frac{\mu \, \sigma_{z}}{E} = -\, \, \mu \, \varepsilon_{z}$$

單位體積變化 $\frac{\Delta V}{V} = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z = \varepsilon_z (1 - 2\mu) = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} (1 - 2\mu)$

●二軸應力之應變:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{x} - \mu \sigma_{y} \right)$$
, $\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{y} - \mu \sigma_{x} \right)$, $\varepsilon_{z} = -\frac{\mu}{E} \left(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} \right)$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} \doteq \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{E} (1 - 2\mu)$$

●三軸應力之應變:

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{x} - \mu \left(\sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z} \right) \right) , \quad \varepsilon_{y} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{y} - \mu \left(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{z} \right) \right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\sigma_{z} - \mu \left(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} \doteq \varepsilon_{x} + \varepsilon_{y} + \varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y} + \sigma_{z}}{E} \left(1 - 2\mu \right)$$

口剪力之應力與應變:

 $1 \tau_{av} = \frac{P}{A}$ 式中 τ_{av} : 平均剪應力

P: 剪力

A:受剪力之截面積

2對於剪力之虎克定律: $\tau = G\gamma$

式中7:剪應變

G:剪力彈性模數 (shear madulus of elasticity) 或稱為 剛性模數 (modulus of rigidity)

 $\odot E$, E_{ν} , 及 G 三者之關係:

$$\frac{9}{E} = \frac{3}{G} + \frac{1}{E_v}$$

(三)熱應力

- 1 線膨脹係數:溫度每昇高一度或降低一度時,材料每單位長度之膨脹或 收縮量,以 α 表示 。
- 2.熱應力:若材料一部份或全部份受阻,而無法產生上述由溫度所生之自由應變時,則材料內部誘生出應力,此應力卽爲熱應力。
- 3.自由變形量: $\delta = \alpha \ell \Delta t$

自由應變: $\varepsilon = \alpha \cdot \Delta t$

式中: Δt 爲正時(卽升高溫度), δ , ε 爲正(卽伸長)。

 Δt 爲負時(卽下降溫度), δ , ϵ 爲負(卽收縮)。

熱應力 $\sigma = -\varepsilon \cdot E = -E \alpha \Delta t$

外 $DP = \sigma \cdot A = -E \cdot \alpha \cdot \Delta t \cdot A$

式中: Δt 為正時(即升高溫度),熱應力為壓應力。

 Δt 爲負時(卽下降溫度),熱應力爲拉應力。

二、合成應力

(一由單軸拉壓力所誘生之各種應力:

$$\sigma_{s} \leftarrow A \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \sigma_{s} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad A \qquad C$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{\theta} = \sigma_{x} \cos^{2} \theta \\ \tau_{\theta} = \sigma_{x} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{\text{max}} = \sigma_{x} (\theta = 0^{\circ} \text{ 時}) \\ \tau_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sigma_{x}}{2} (\theta = 45^{\circ} \text{ 時}) \end{cases}$$

$$< \text{此時 } \sigma_{45^{\circ}} = \frac{\sigma_{x}}{2} >$$

 \odot 在互成直角各平面(即 $\theta' = \theta + 90^{\circ}$)之應力間有下列之關係: $\sigma_{\theta} + \sigma_{\theta'} = \sigma_{x}$ $\tau_{\theta} = -\tau_{\theta'}$

口由變軸拉、壓力所誘生之各種應力: (已知 $\sigma_x > \sigma_y$)

$$\sigma_{x} \leftarrow \beta$$

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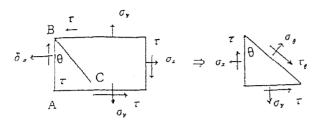
$$A$$

$$C \downarrow_{\sigma_{y}} \rightarrow \sigma_{x} \Rightarrow \sigma_{x} \downarrow_{\sigma_{y}} \rightarrow \delta_{x} \downarrow_{\sigma_{y$$

●在互成直角各平面(即 $\theta' = \theta + 90^{\circ}$)之應力間有下列之關係:

$$\sigma_{\theta} + \sigma_{\theta} = \sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}$$
 $\tau_{\theta} = -\tau_{\theta}$

(三)由雙軸拉、壓力及剪力所誘生之各種應力



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{\theta} = \sigma_{x} \cos^{2} \theta + \sigma_{y} \sin^{2} \theta - 2\tau \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ = \sigma_{x} \cos^{2} \theta + \sigma_{y} \sin^{2} \theta - \tau \sin 2\theta \\ \tau_{\theta} = (\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}) \sin \theta \cos \theta + \tau (\cos^{2} \theta - \sin^{2} \theta) \\ = \frac{\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y}}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y}) + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y})\cos 2\theta - \tau \sin 2\theta \\ \tau_{\theta} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_{x} - \sigma_{y})\sin 2\theta + \tau \cos 2\theta \end{cases}$$

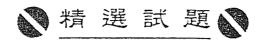
對
$$\theta$$
 微 分 得 \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\max_{1,2}} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2})^2 + \tau^2} & (2\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{-2\tau}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}) \\ \pm 應力 (即剪應力爲零時) \\ \tau_{\max} = \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2})^2 + \tau^2} & (2\theta = \cot^{-1} (\frac{+2\tau}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y})) \\ & \\ \text{最大剪應力 (即正交應力爲平均値 } \sigma_{ev} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \text{ 時}) \end{cases}$$

●平面應力之莫爾氏圓:

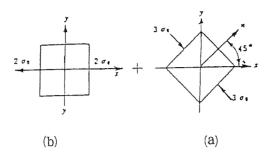
$$\therefore \quad (\sigma_{\theta} - \sigma_{\alpha v})^2 + \tau_{\theta}^2 = (\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2})^2 + \tau^2 = \tau_{\max}^2$$

$$\vec{\Xi} + \sigma_{\alpha v} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y), \quad \tau_{\max} = \sqrt{(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2})^2 + \tau^2}$$

ご 可以 σ_a 。 為圓心 , τ_{max} 為半徑作一莫爾氏圓,來求出與水平軸(卽 x 軸) 成 θ 角度之平面 E と各種應力 。



1 若在一點的應力係由下圖所示的兩種應力狀態的和構成,求主應力的大小和方向。



圈:由圖(a),及單向應力之正交應力與剪應力公式:

當 $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ (如圖(a)示)

$$\sigma_n = \sigma_x \cos^2 45^\circ = 2 \sigma_0 \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 = \sigma_0$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \cdot \sin(2 \times 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sigma_0 = \sigma_0$$

$$當 \theta = 135^{\circ}$$
 : $135^{\circ} = 90^{\circ} + 45^{\circ}$

$$\sigma_n' = \sigma_x \cdot \sin^2 45^\circ = 2 \sigma_0 \cdot (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 = \sigma_0$$

$$\therefore \quad \tau' = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_x \cdot \sin(45^\circ \times 2) = -\frac{1}{2} (2\sigma_0) = -\sigma_0$$

由圖(b):
$$\sigma_n = 0$$
 , $\tau = 0$ ($\theta = 45^{\circ}$)
$$\sigma'_n = -3\sigma_0 , \tau' = 0 (\theta = 135^{\circ})$$

故 $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ 時,圖(a)與圖(b)之組合應力爲圖(b)與圖(b),兩者之合成

知
$$\sigma_n = \sigma_0 + 0 = \sigma_0$$
, $\tau = \sigma_0 + 0 = \sigma_0$, $\theta = 135$ ° 時則:

$$\sigma_n' = \sigma_0 - 3\sigma_0 = -2\sigma_0$$
, $\tau' = -\sigma_0 + 0 = -\sigma_0$

如圖知,

故
$$\sigma_x' = \sigma_n = \sigma_0$$
 , $\sigma_y' = \sigma_n' = -2\sigma_0$, $\tau = \sigma_0$

$$\therefore \sigma_{\max} = \frac{\sigma_x' + \sigma_y'}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x' - \sigma_y'}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_0 - 2\,\sigma_0}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_0 + 2\,\sigma_0}{2}\right)^2 + \sigma_0^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma_0}{2} + \sigma_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = -0.5\,\sigma_0 + 1.8\,\sigma_0 = +1.3\,\sigma_0$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = \frac{\sigma_x' + \sigma_y'}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_z' - \sigma_y'}{2}\right)^2 + \tau^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sigma_0 - 2\,\sigma_0}{2}\right) - \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_0 + 2\,\sigma_0}{2}\right)^2 + \sigma_0^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\sigma_0}{2} - 1.8\,\sigma_0 = -2.3\,\sigma_0$$

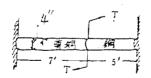
又:
$$\tan 2\theta_P = -\frac{2\tau}{\sigma_x' - \sigma_y'} = \frac{-2\sigma_0}{\sigma_0 - (-2\sigma_0)} = \frac{-2\sigma_0}{3\sigma_0} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore 2\theta_P = -33.7^\circ \qquad \therefore \theta_P = -16.85^\circ \quad ,$$
 故與 x 軸之 交角為

 $\theta_{P_1} = 45 - 16.85$ ° = 28.15°

另一主應力平面角度 $\theta_P^1 = -16.85^\circ + 90^\circ = 73.15^\circ$,故 與x 軸之交角為 $\theta_{P2} = 45^\circ + 73.15^\circ = 118.15^\circ$

2 一直徑 4 英吋之軸係由黃銅及鋼接合而成,如圖,已知黃銅所能承受之最大剪應力為 6000磅/平方英吋,鋼所能承受之最大剪應力為 18000磅/平方英吋,軸之最大扭轉角度不得超過 0.06 弳度(radian), 黃銅與鋼之剪彈性係數(Modulus of elasticity in shear)分別為 $G_s = 5 \times 10^6$ 磅/平方英吋,及 $G_s = 12 \times 10^6$ 磅/平方英吋。求軸所能承受之最大扭力(Torque) T 為若干?



$$\exists : J = \frac{\pi d^4}{32} = 8\pi(in^4) \qquad \therefore \quad \phi = \frac{T\ell}{GJ} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\phi GJ}{\ell}$$

$$\therefore \quad \tau_{\max} = \frac{Tr}{J} \Rightarrow T = \frac{\tau_{\max} J}{r} \qquad \text{if} \qquad \dot{\phi} = \frac{\tau_{\max} \ell}{Gr}$$

各材料最大可能之 ϕ :

$$\phi_s = \frac{\tau_s \ell_s}{G_s r} = \frac{18000 \times 60}{12 \times 10^6 \times 2} = 0.045 \,\text{rad} < 0.06 \,\text{rad}$$