膜盘

 R_3

 R_1

 $\begin{vmatrix} R_2 \\ R_4 \end{vmatrix}$

 r_1

 Σ_{B}

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膜盘联轴器非对称弯曲的一种解析解法

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摘要: 考虑到膜盘的内外缘的刚性远较膜面为大,并且非对称弯曲是在高速旋转运动下,而引进 了中面等半径圆假设,即膜盘中面上的每个同心圆变形前后半径不变,但同心圆所在的平面各自 发生了角度不同的偏转.在此基础上,通过能量变分原理,导出了相应变形的 Euler 方程.该方程 具有首次积分,忽略一些次要项后,可得到变形的解析解.通过对双曲型面的膜盘计算表明,非对 称弯曲下的八面体剪应力在径向及厚向上都变化很小,可近似认为不变,但周向上呈明显脉动变 化,因此非对称弯曲对膜盘的疲劳寿命有重要影响.

关 键 词: 膜盘; 弯曲; 应力; 变形 中图分类号: TH133.4 文献标识码: A

引 言

膜盘联轴器是一种通过极薄的变厚度圆盘型面(最薄处仅 0.2~0.4 mm)来传递扭矩的挠 性联轴器(图 1),它是近几年发展起来的新型联轴装置,具有结构简单,无需润滑,运行平衡, 振动小,噪声低等特点,被广泛应用于机电航空、石油化工等领域^[1-2].

膜盘联轴器在工作时,如果被联接两轴间有角度不对中,则膜 盘内外缘间有弯矩 *M* 作用,使内外缘产生角度偏转 α,从而产生非 对称弯曲(图 2).文献[1]给出了非常简略的弯曲应力工程应用经 验公式,文献[2]也用有限元方法对 NML 系列膜盘联轴器进行了 计算仿真.但目前仍缺乏对膜盘弯曲问题的系统的理论研究.

膜盘是变厚度圆薄板,由于变厚度板弯曲问题的控制方程极 为复杂,直接求解是相当困难的. Paris 和 Delevn、郭毅和王桂芳等 分别以边界元法或摄动法等多种方法对圆形薄板的非对称问题进 行了研究^[3-4]. 但膜盘工作时有其特定的力学环境,从而有可能 采用更进一步的力学假设以简化问题的求解.



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此,为简化问题,可假定该点(总体上)没有径向位移,于是得到下列等半径圆假设:



图 2 膜盘的非轴对称弯曲及等半径圆假设

盘中面上的每个同心圆变形后仍为与原半径相等的圆,但其所在的圆平面各自发生了角 度不同的偏转(图 2).

在此假设的基础上就可以大大简化对膜盘弯曲变形的求解.

1 膜盘弯曲应力应变分析

1.1 膜盘的位移场

如图 2, 坐标原点取为盘中面圆心, x_x 轴如图, y 轴垂直纸面向外, 设 x_xy_x 的单位矢分 别为 $m_x k_x n$, 膜盘内、外缘的半径分别为 R_1, R_2 . 设膜盘变形前中面上半径为 r 的圆变形后的 偏转角为 $\varphi = -\varphi(r)$, 变形前为 $\left\{r, \theta, z\right\}$ 的一点的位矢为

 $\boldsymbol{r}_1 = r\cos\theta\boldsymbol{m} + r\sin\theta\boldsymbol{k} + z\boldsymbol{n},$

则根据等半径圆假设,变形后该点的位矢成为

 $r_{2} = (r\cos\theta\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)m + r\sin\theta k + (z\cos\varphi - r\cos\theta\sin\varphi)n,$ 于是,该点的位移为 $u = r_{2} - r_{1}$, 即

$$\begin{cases} u^{x} = r \cos \theta \cos \varphi + z \sin \varphi - r \cos \theta, \\ u^{y} = 0, \\ u^{z} = z \cos \varphi - r \cos \theta \sin \varphi - z. \end{cases}$$

而在圆柱坐标系下位移场的逆变分量为

$$\begin{bmatrix} u^{1} \\ u^{2} \\ u^{3} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial(r, \theta, z)}{\partial(x, y, z)} \begin{bmatrix} u^{x} \\ u^{y} \\ u^{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\frac{\sin \theta}{r} & \frac{\cos \theta}{r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^{x} \\ u^{y} \\ u^{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

从而得

$$\begin{cases}
u^{1} = r \cos^{2} \theta(\cos \varphi - 1) + z \cos \theta \sin \varphi, \\
u^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2 \theta(1 - \cos \varphi) - \frac{z}{r} \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \\
u^{3} = z(\cos \varphi - 1) - r \cos \theta \sin \varphi.
\end{cases}$$
(1)

1.2 膜盘的应力应变场

Lagrange 应变张量为

$$e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{i;j} + u_{j;i} + u_{;i}^{k}u_{k;j}),$$

将各数据代入,得

(4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma^{11} & \sigma^{12} & \sigma^{13} \\ \sigma^{21} & \sigma^{22} & \sigma^{23} \\ \sigma^{31} & \sigma^{32} & \sigma^{33} \end{pmatrix} = \\ \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda + 2\mu)z^{\varphi}\cos^{2}\theta + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{2}z^{2}\varphi^{2} & -\mu \frac{z}{r}\phi\sin\theta & -\mu r\phi\cos\theta \\ \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{4}r^{2}\varphi^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{2}z^{2}\varphi^{2} & -\mu \frac{z}{r}\phi\sin\theta & -\mu r\phi\cos\theta \\ -\mu \frac{z}{r}\phi\sin\theta & \frac{2\lambda e^{\phi}\cos\theta + \lambda e^{2}\varphi^{2}}{2r^{2}} + \\ -\mu r^{\phi}\cos\theta & 0 & \frac{\lambda e^{\phi}\cos + \frac{\lambda}{2}z^{2}\varphi^{2} + \frac{\lambda e^{\phi}\cos^{2}\theta}{4} & \frac{\lambda e^{\phi}\cos + \frac{\lambda}{2}z^{2}\varphi^{2} + \frac{\lambda e^{\phi}\cos^{2}\theta}{4} \\ -\mu r^{\phi}\cos\theta & 0 & \frac{\lambda e^{\phi}\cos + \frac{\lambda}{2}z^{2}\varphi^{2} + \frac{\lambda e^{\phi}\cos^{2}\theta}{4} & \frac{\lambda e^{\phi}\cos^{2}\theta}{4} \\ \end{pmatrix} ,$$
(6)

其中, λ^μ为Lam 系数.

1.3 膜盘的弹性应变能

膜盘内弹性能量密度为

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^{j}e_{ij}}{4} = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{4} z^{2} \phi^{2} + \frac{\mu}{2} r^{2} \phi^{2} \cos^{2}\theta + \frac{\lambda + \mu}{2} z^{2} \phi^{2} \cos^{2}\theta + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{2} z^{2} \phi^{3} \cos^{3}\theta + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{2} z^{3} \phi^{3} \cos\theta + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{16} r^{4} \phi^{\prime 4} \cos^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{8} z^{4} \phi^{\prime 4} + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{4} r^{2} z^{2} \phi^{4} \cos^{2}\theta.$$
(7)

设膜盘厚度型面方程为 b = b(r),外力矩为 M,并注意到 $\Psi(R_2) = 0$,则系统总能量为

$$H = \iiint_{\Omega} J \,\mathrm{d}V - M \,\Phi(R_1) = \int_{R_2}^{R_1} \left[\int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} Jr \,\mathrm{d}\theta \,\mathrm{d}z \right] \,\mathrm{d}r + M \,\Phi \Big|_{R_2}^{R_1} = \int_{R_2}^{R_1} F(r, \,\Phi) \,\mathrm{d}r, \tag{8}$$

式中

$$F(r, \phi) = M\phi + \frac{\pi\mu}{2}r^{3}b\phi^{2} + \frac{\pi(\lambda+3\mu)}{24}rb^{3}\phi^{2} + \frac{3\pi(\lambda+2\mu)}{32}r^{5}b\phi^{4} + \frac{\pi(\lambda+2\mu)}{48}r^{3}b^{3}\phi^{4} + \frac{\pi(\lambda+2\mu)}{320}rb^{5}b\phi^{4}.$$
(9)

1.4 变分原理与膜盘的变形转角方程

系统总能量 $H = H(\varphi)$ 是关于弯曲转角 $\varphi = \varphi(r)$ 的泛函. 在平衡状态时,能量取极小 值,故根据能量变分原理,有 $\delta H = 0$,从而得相应的 Euler 方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial \varphi} \right] = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{3\mu}{\lambda+2\mu}r^{2}b\varphi' + \frac{\lambda+3\mu}{12(\lambda+2\mu)}b^{3}\varphi' + \frac{\mu}{\lambda+2\mu}r^{3}b'\varphi' + \frac{\lambda+3\mu}{4(\lambda+2\mu)}rb^{2}b'\varphi' + \frac{15}{8}r^{4}b\varphi^{3} + \frac{1}{4}r^{2}b^{3}\varphi^{3} + \frac{1}{80}b^{5}\varphi^{3} + \frac{3}{8}r^{5}b'\varphi^{3} + \frac{1}{4}r^{3}b^{2}b'\varphi^{3} + \frac{1}{16}rb^{4}b'\varphi^{3} + \frac{\mu}{\lambda+2\mu}r^{3}b\varphi' + \frac{\lambda+3\mu}{12(\lambda+2\mu)}rb^{3}\varphi'' + \frac{9}{8}r^{5}b\varphi^{2}\varphi' +$$

$$\frac{1}{4}r^{3}b^{3}\phi^{2}\phi'' + \frac{3}{80}rb^{5}\phi^{2}\phi'' = 0,$$
(10)

并且有边界条件(一个固定边界,一个自然边界):

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(R_2) = 0, \\ \mu^3 b \phi' + \frac{\lambda + 3\mu}{12} r b^3 \phi' + \frac{3}{8} (\lambda + 2\mu) r^5 b \phi'^3 + \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{12} r^3 b^3 \phi'^3 + \\ \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{80} r b^5 \phi'^3 |_{r=R_1} = -\frac{M}{\pi}. \end{cases}$$
(11)

由于泛函 $H = \int_{R_2}^{R_1} F(r, \varphi') dr$ 中, 被积式不显含 φ , 故 Euler 方程有首次积分^[5]:

$$\varphi^{3} + \left[\frac{240 \, \mu r^{2} + 20(\lambda + 2\mu) \, b^{2}}{(\lambda + 2\mu)(90r^{4} + 20r^{2}b^{2} + 3b^{4})}\right] \varphi^{4} + \frac{240M}{\pi(\lambda + 2\mu)(90r^{5}b + 20r^{3}b^{3} + 3b^{5})} = 0.$$

若考虑到 ^{φ 3} ≪ ^φ,则有

$$\phi \approx - \frac{12M}{12\pi\mu^3 b + \pi(\lambda + 3\mu)rb^3},$$
(12)

于是

$$\Phi(r) = 12M \int_{r}^{R_1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{12\pi\mu_t^3 b + \pi(\lambda + 3\mu)tb^3}.$$
(13)

特别,内缘处有

$$\Psi_{1} = \Psi(R_{1}) = 12M \int_{R_{2}}^{R_{1}} \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{12\pi\mu^{3}b + \pi(\lambda + 3\mu)rb^{3}},$$
(14)

从而膜盘的非对称弯曲刚度:

$$K_{M} = \frac{\mathrm{d}M}{\mathrm{d}\varphi_{\mathrm{I}}} = -1 \sqrt{\left(12 \int_{R_{1}}^{R_{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{12\pi\mu r^{3}b + \pi(\lambda + 3\mu)rb^{3}}\right)}.$$
(15)

将 $\varphi(r)$ 代入应力公式就可求得膜盘非对称弯曲时的应力.

2 典型膜盘型面的非对称弯曲计算

本文使用 Mathematica 软件对 40Cr 钢制的典型膜盘型面 ——双曲厚度型面的膜盘进行了 计算分析.

计算数据如下:

膜盘内半径 $R_1 = 50$ mm, 膜盘外半径 $R_2 = 100$ mm, 膜盘外径处厚度 $t_0 = 0.3$ mm, 并取弹性模量 E = 206 GPa, Poisson 比 v = 0.3, 弯矩 M = 200 N·m.

于是 Lam 系数:

$$\lambda = \frac{VE}{(1+V)(1-2V)} = 118.85 \text{ GPa},$$

$$\mu = \frac{E}{2(1+V)} = 79.23 \text{ GPa}.$$

其型面厚度方程为

 $b(r) = \frac{3\ 000}{r^2} \ (\not \blacksquare \dot{\square}: mm), \qquad 50 \ mm \le r \le 100 \ mm.$

经过计算分析可知,对双曲型膜盘,非对称弯曲下的八面体应力在径向及厚向上变化都很小(图3、图4),但周向上有较大的脉动变化(图5),因而膜盘的非对称弯曲对膜盘的疲劳寿命

有重要影响. 弯曲偏转角 9随半径的变化如图 6, 而弯曲刚度为 $K_M = 18.8 (kN \cdot m) / (°)$, 与 文献[2]的 16.4 (kN·m) / (°) 十分接近.



3 结 论

 1) 膜盘的非对称弯曲可通过变形前后中面圆半径不变的合理假设,大大简化其求解过程 而可得到解析解.

2) 对双曲型膜盘,非对称弯曲下的八面体剪应力在径向及厚向上都变化很小,可近似认为不变,但周向上呈明显脉动变化,因此非对称弯曲对膜盘的疲劳寿命有重要影响.

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An Analytic Solution to the Unsymmetrical Bending Problem of Diaphragm Coupling

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Abstract: As the rigidity of either the hub or rim of the diaphragm coupling is much larger than that of the disk, and the unsymmetrical bending is under the condition of high speed revolution, a hypothesis was supposed that each circle in the middle plane before deformation remains its radius unchangeable after deformation but the plane on which the circle lies has a varying deflecting angle. Upon this and through the principle of energy variation, the corresponding Euler's equation, which has the primary integral, can be obtained. After some subsidiary factors were neglected, the analytic solution was achieved. Applying these formulas to a hyperbolic model of diaphragm, the results show that the octahedral shear stress varying less along either radial or thickness direction, but fluctuated greatly and periodically along circumferential direction, thus the unsymmetrical bending affects the material's fatigue significantly.

Key words: diaphragm coupling; bending; stress; deformation