



北京大学

PEKING UNIVERSITY

材料力学 (Mechanics of Materials)

压杆稳定性问题

戴兆贺

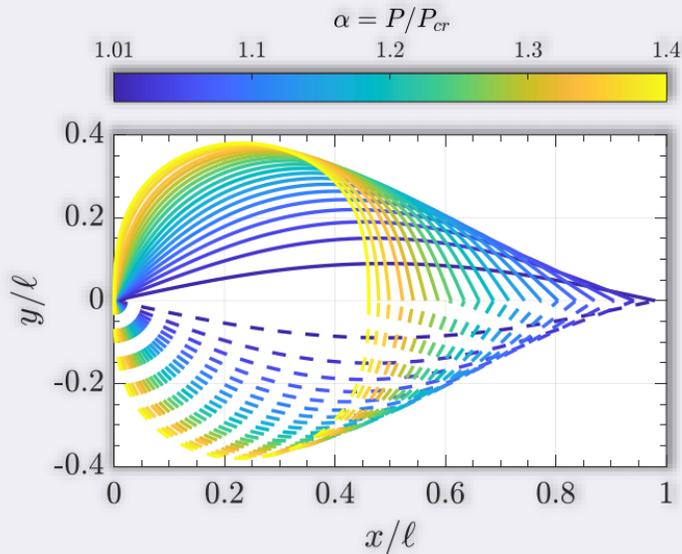
北京大学工学院

2024-04-25

欧拉临界力



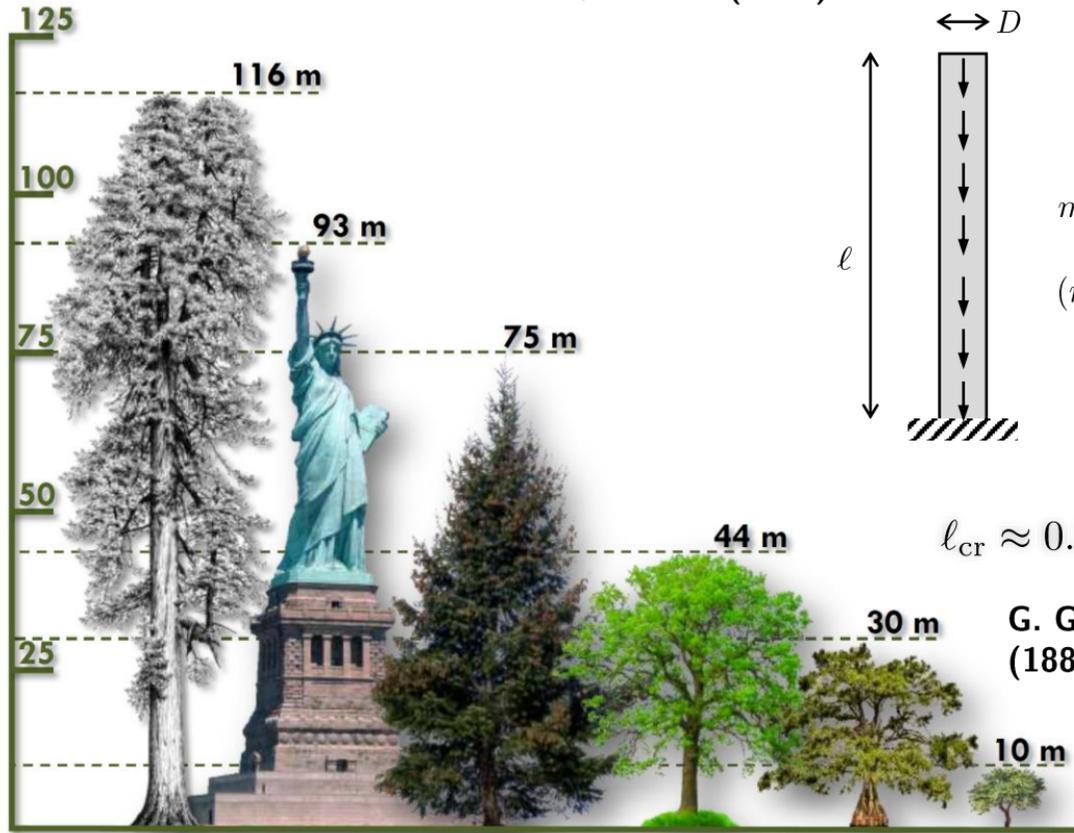
$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI_z}{(\mu\ell)^2}$$



- ❑ **长度折算系数：**具体数值依赖于具体的载荷情况和约束条件
- ❑ **线性理论：** $P = P_{cr}$ 后，细长杆的最大挠度为任意值
- ❑ **非线性理论：** $P > P_{cr}$ 后，存在“两个”稳定解答

Size and Shape in Biology

T. McMahon, Science (1973)



The Tesla tree?

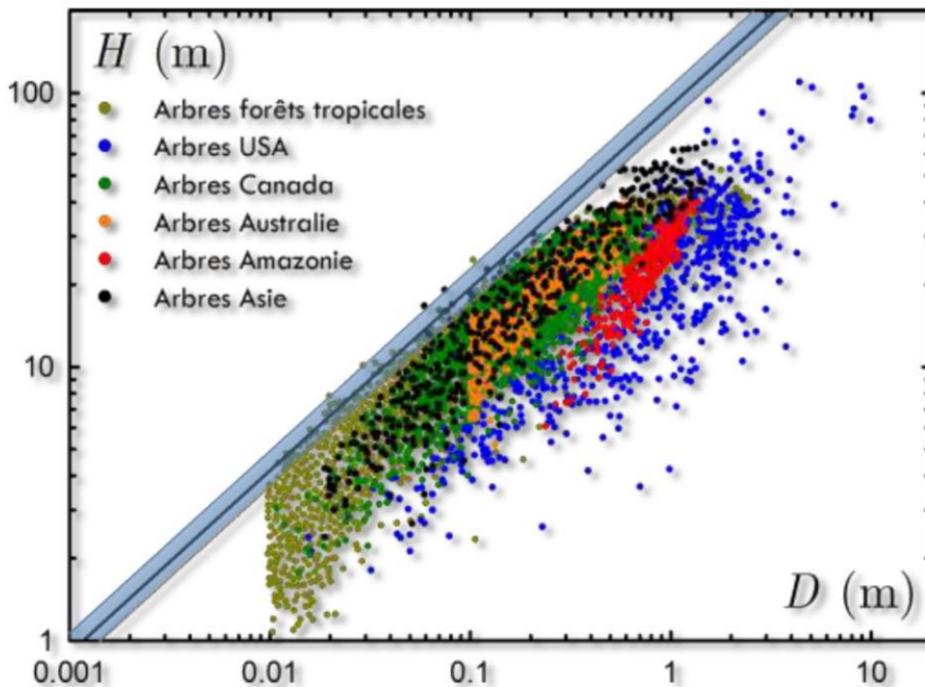


树木能长多高?

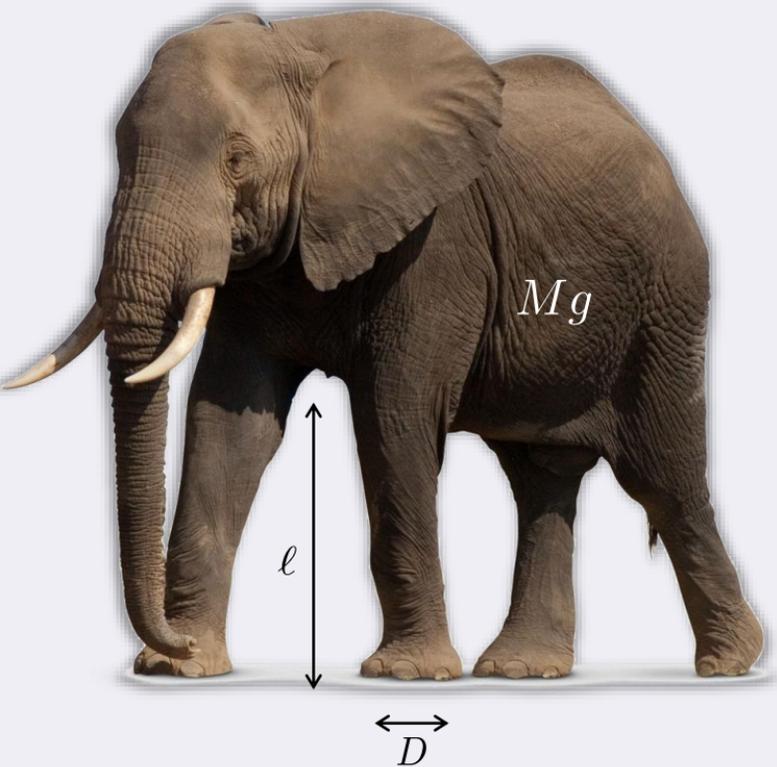
$$10 < E < 12 \text{ GPa}$$

$$500 < \rho < 1000 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$l_{\text{cr}} \approx 0.8 \left(\frac{E}{\rho} \right)^{1/3} D^{2/3}$$



动物骨骼的尺寸和形状？



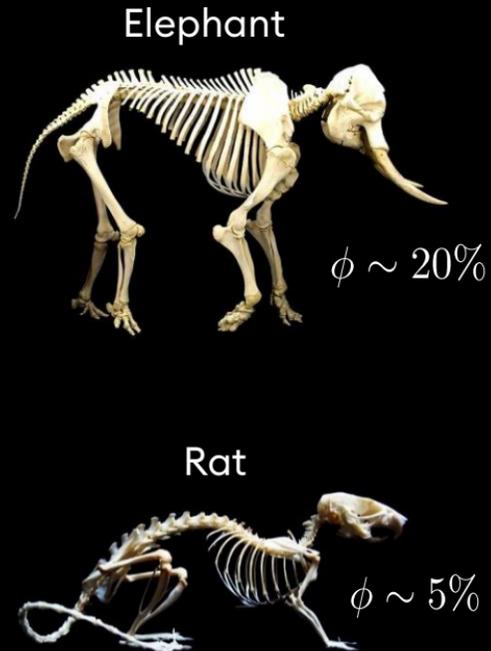
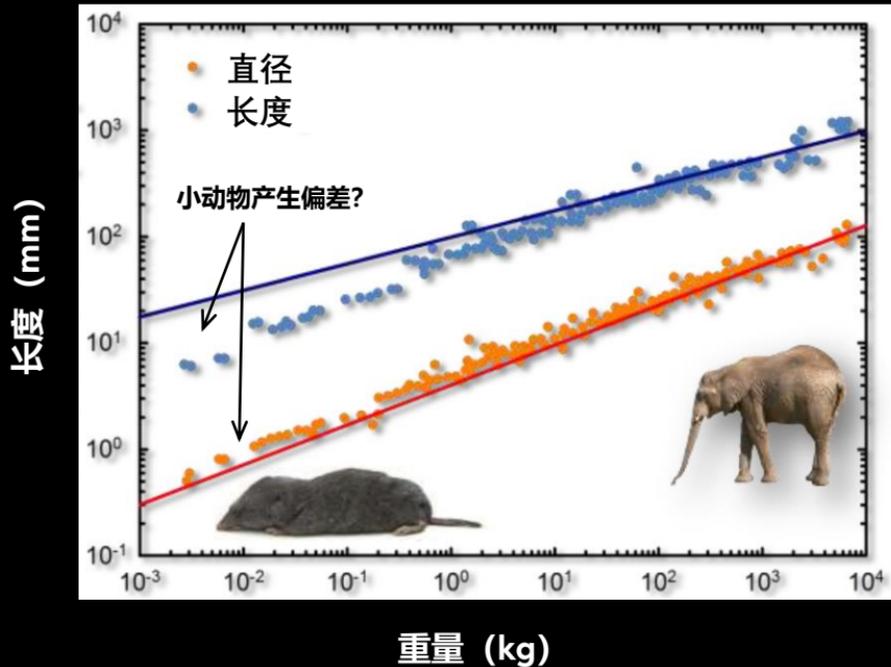
失稳准则: $Mg \sim \frac{ED^4}{\ell^2}$

骨骼/体重关系: $\rho D^2 \ell \sim \phi M$

$$D \sim \phi^{1/4} \left(\frac{g}{E\rho^2} \right)^{1/8} M^{3/8}$$

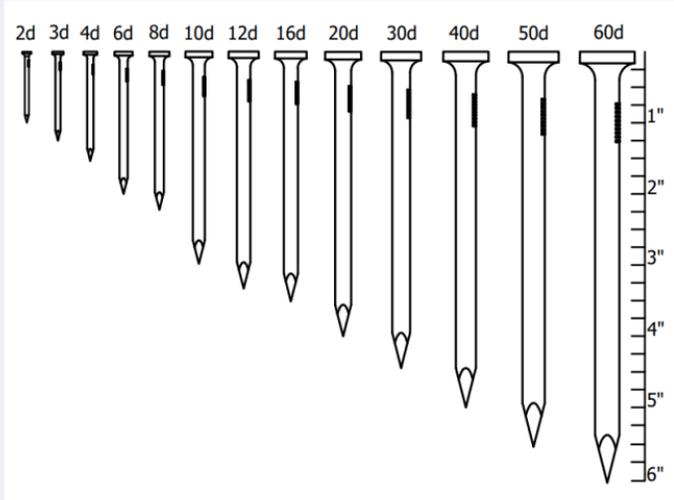
$$\ell \sim \phi^{1/2} \left(\frac{E}{g\rho^2} \right)^{1/4} M^{1/4}$$

标度关系



“强度准则”导致显著不同的骨骼/体重比
(Square-cube law)

其他案例

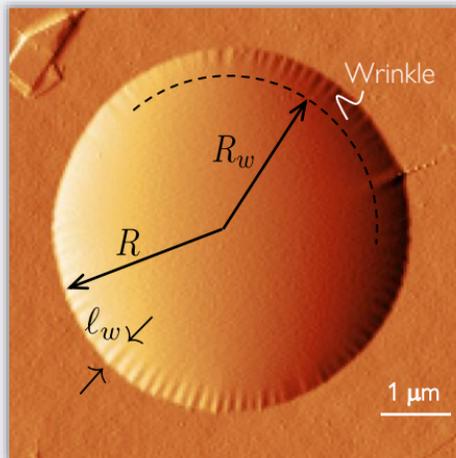


$$\ell \propto D^{3/2}$$



$$\lambda \sim (EI_z/\rho g)^{1/4}$$

2D problem: A far from the threshold problem



- First consider a thick solid (near-threshold approach):

$$w(r, \theta) = \tilde{w}(r) + w^{(1)}(r) \cos m\theta + \dots$$

$$N_{ij}(r, \theta) = \tilde{N}_{ij}(r) + N_{ij}^{(1)}(r) \cos m\theta + \dots$$

To solve eigenvalue problem with $\tilde{f} \gg f^{(1)}$ (cf. Euler buckling)

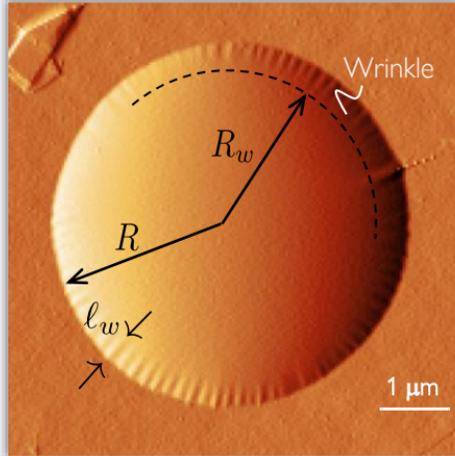
The base 

- But for an ultrathin solid, the state is far from threshold:

$m \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow 0$, $\mathcal{U}_b/\mathcal{U}_s \rightarrow 0$ (many wrinkles in 3D)

$m \times w^{(1)}(r) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ so that $(\partial w / \partial \theta)^2 = \mathcal{O}(1)$

Tension field theory



□ What happened in the wrinkled region? ($R_w < r \leq R$)

$$w(r, \theta) = \tilde{w}(r) + \frac{w^{(1)}(r)}{m} \cos m\theta + \dots$$

$$N_{ij}(r, \theta) = \tilde{N}_{ij}(r) + \frac{N_{ij}^{(1)}(r)}{m} \cos m\theta + \dots$$

The base
 $\Rightarrow \tilde{N}_{\theta\theta} = N_{\theta\theta}^{(1)} = 0$

Only to solve the mean (axisymmetric) shape with $N_{rr} \gg N_{\theta\theta}$

The hoop stress state is relieved **completely** by wrinkling: Equivalent to $h/R \gg \mathcal{K}^{-1/2}$

Thanks!