



北京大学

PEKING UNIVERSITY

# 材料力学 (Mechanics of Materials)

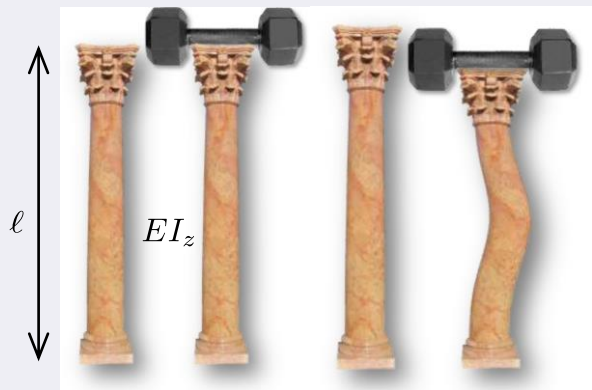
## 压杆稳定性问题

戴兆贺

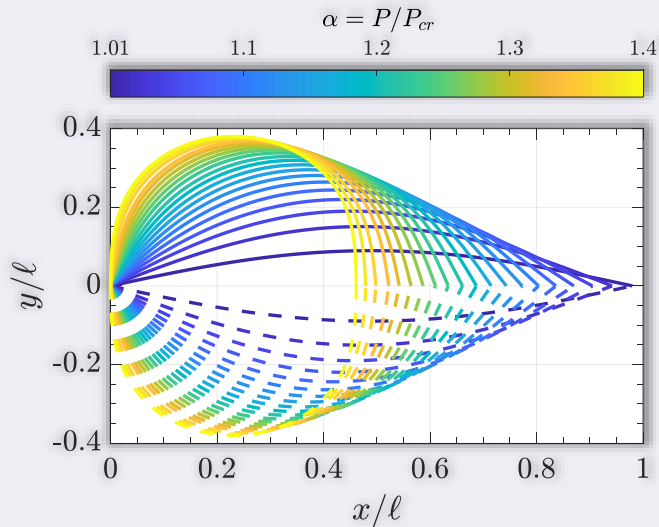
北京大学工学院

2024-04-25

# 欧拉临界力



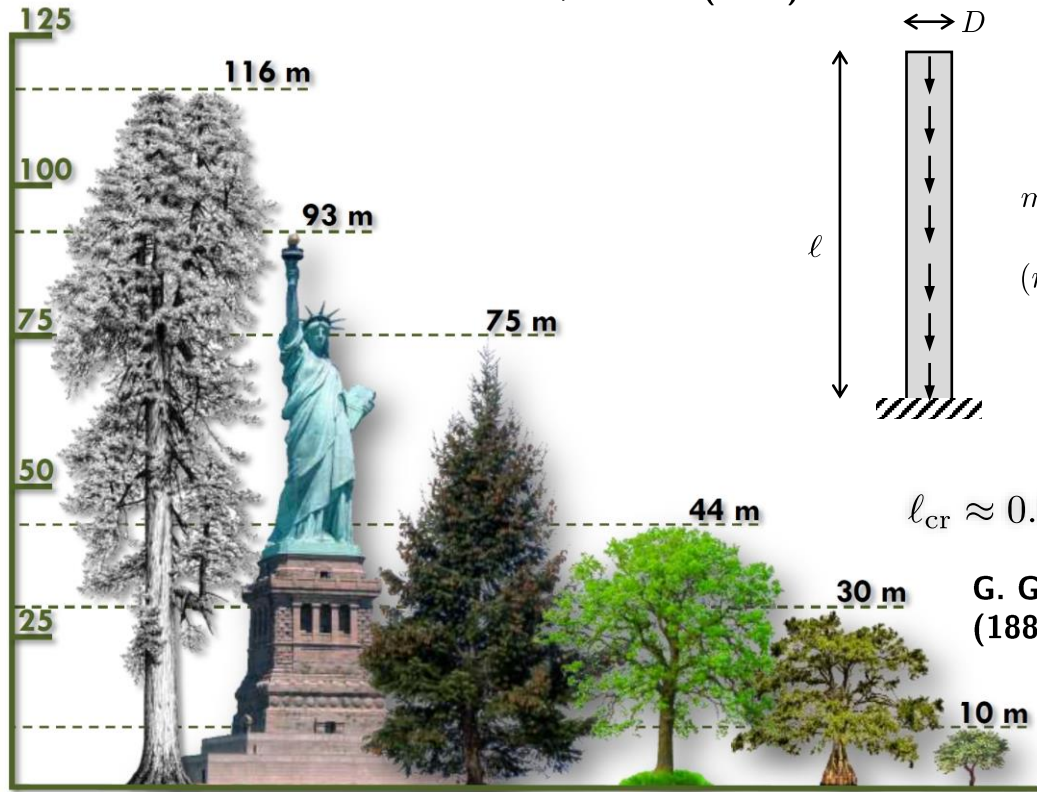
$$P_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 EI_z}{(\mu l)^2}$$



- ❑ **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?

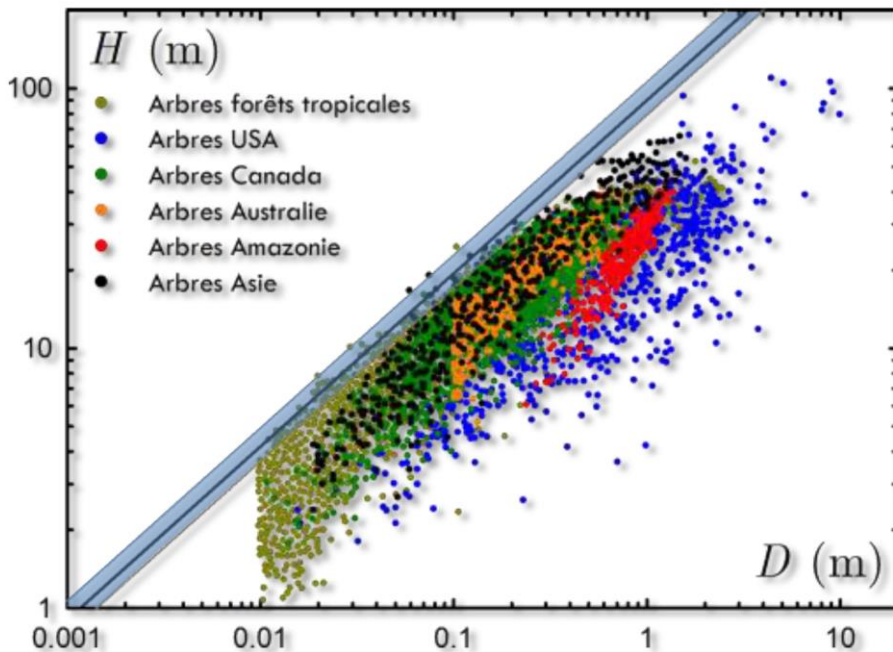


# 树木能长多高?

$10 < E < 12$  GPa

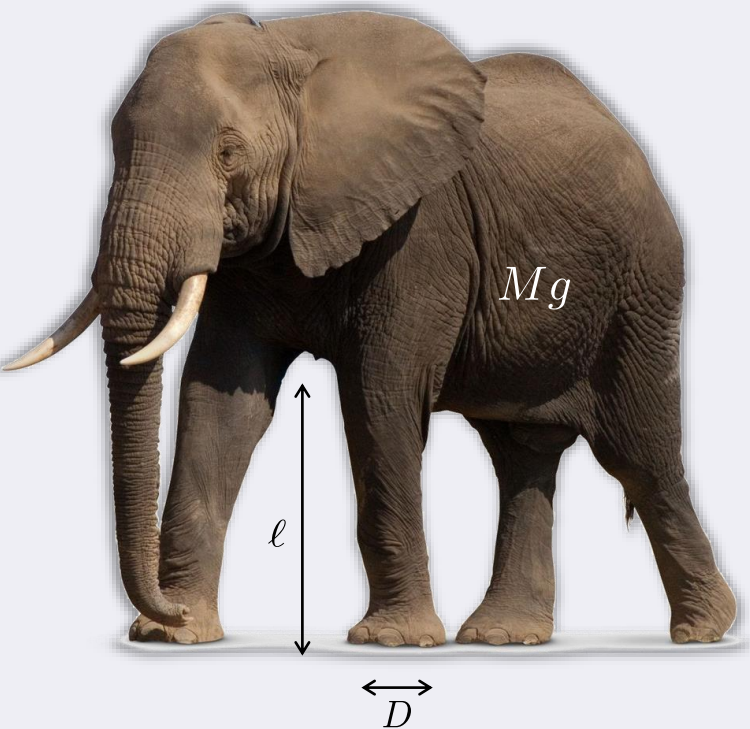
$500 < \rho < 1000$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>

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



Fabian Brau  
(2013)

# 动物骨骼的尺寸和形状?



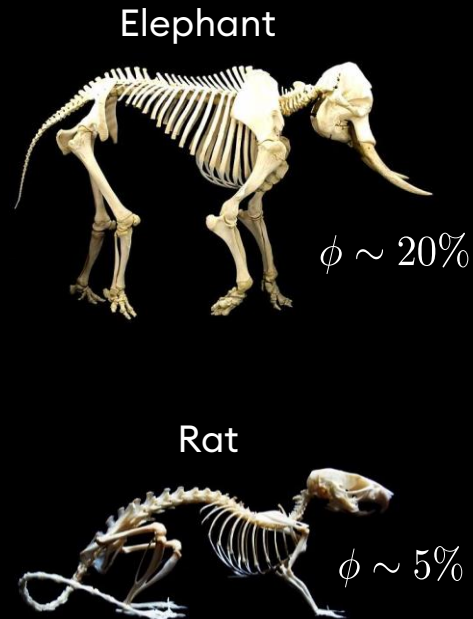
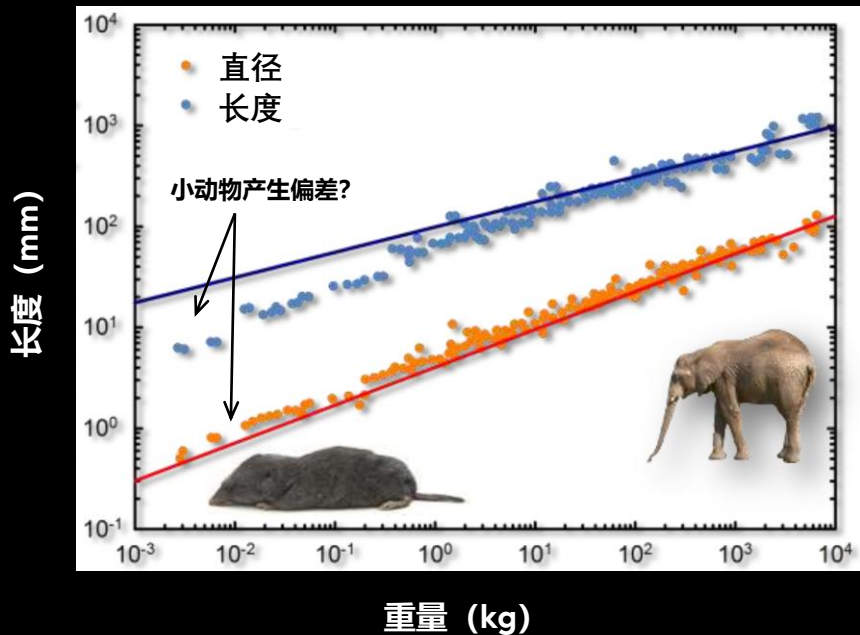
失稳准则:  $Mg \sim \frac{ED^4}{\ell^2}$

骨骼/体重关系:  $\rho D^2 \ell \sim \phi M$

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

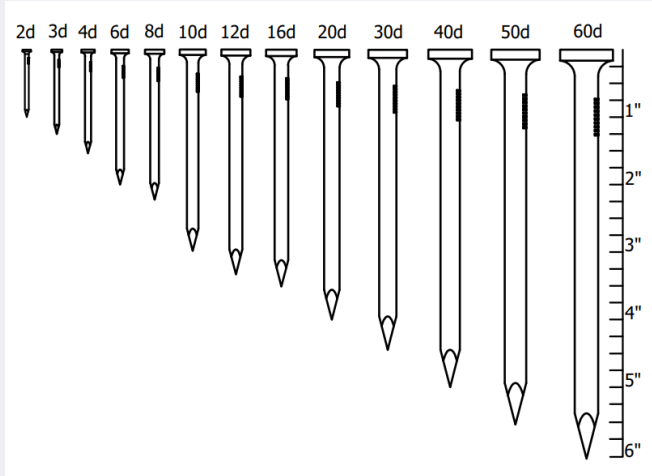
$$\ell \sim \phi^{1/2} \left( \frac{E}{g\rho^2} \right)^{1/4} M^{1/4}$$

# 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

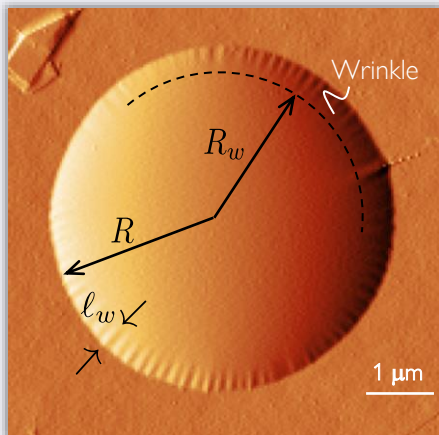


$$\ell \propto D^{3/2}$$



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

# 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

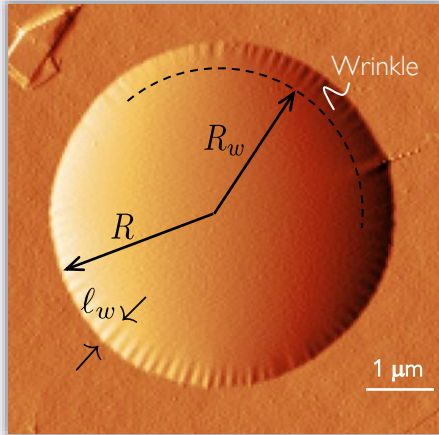
- But for an ultrathin solid, the state is far from threshold:

$m \rightarrow \infty$  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? ( $R_w < r \leq R$ )

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

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

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

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!**