

# 角加速度を有する回転円板の変位と歪<sup>(1)</sup>

(第 6 報)

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第5報<sup>(2)</sup>に於て、厚さが双曲線的に変化する回転円板が角加速度を有する場合円板に生ずる応力の一般式を求め、又その破損限界曲線を誘導して、比較検討した。本報告では円板の変形状態を明かにするために、切線方向及び半径方向の変位と円板面内の主歪、軸方向の主歪を求めた。尚ほ最大剪断応力と対応させるため最大剪断歪の式を添加した。

## 1 切線方向の変位, $\eta$

a) 一般の場合

$$\tau_{r, \theta} = G e_{r, \theta} = G \left( \frac{d\eta}{dr} - \frac{\eta}{r} \right) \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

然るに,  $\tau_{r, \theta} = -\sigma_i (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^2}{(4-\alpha)} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \lambda^{\alpha-2} \right\} \dots(2)$

故に  $\frac{d\eta}{dr} - \frac{\eta}{r} = -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^2}{(4-\alpha)} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \lambda^{\alpha-2} \right\} \dots(3)$

但し G は材料の剛性率で,  $\lambda = r/r_2$  である。(3) は線型微分方程式でその解は,

$$\eta = e^{\int \frac{1}{r} dr} \left[ \int e^{-\int \frac{1}{r} dr} \left\{ -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^2}{(4-\alpha)} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \lambda^{\alpha-2} \right\} \right\} dr + C' \right] e^{-\int \frac{1}{r} dr} = r, e^{-\int \frac{1}{r} dr} = \frac{1}{r} \text{ を代入して積分すると,}$$

$$\eta = -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ \frac{1}{(4-\alpha)} \left( \frac{r^{\alpha-1}}{(\alpha-2)r_2^{\alpha-2}} - \frac{r^3}{2r_2^2} \right) + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \frac{r^{\alpha-1}}{(\alpha-2)r_2^{\alpha-2}} \right\} + C' r \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

C' は積分常数である。内周縁  $r=r_1$  で  $\eta=\eta_1$  とすると,  $\eta_1/r_1=\theta_1$  は円板が車軸に附着する点の捩れ角となる。 $r=r_1$  で,  $\eta=r_1\theta_1$  なる内周縁条件から C' が定められる。

$$C' = \theta_1 + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left[ \frac{1}{(4-\alpha)} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\alpha-2)n^{\alpha-2}} - \frac{1}{2n^2} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \frac{1}{(\alpha-2)n^{\alpha-2}} \right] \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

(5) を(4) に代入して, 任意点の変位  $\eta$  が求められる。今  $\eta/r_2 = \bar{\eta}$  と置くと,

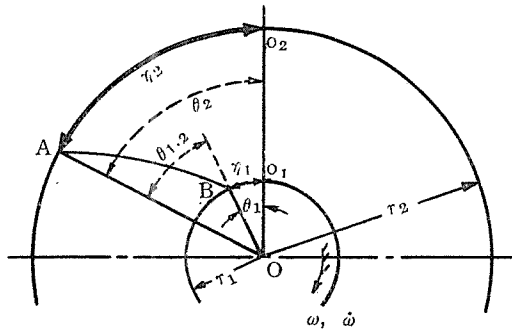
$$\bar{\eta} = \theta_1 \lambda + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left[ \frac{1}{(4-\alpha)} \left\{ \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha-2)} (1/n^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^{\alpha-2}) - \frac{\lambda}{2} (1/n^2 - \lambda^2) \right\} - \frac{\mu}{(\alpha-2)^2} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \lambda (1/n^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^{\alpha-2}) \right] \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

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$r = r_2$  では  $\bar{\eta} = \eta_2/r_2 = \theta_2$  で、 $\lambda = 1$  と置いて、

$$\theta_{1,2} = \theta_2 - \theta_1 = \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left[ \frac{1}{(4-\alpha)} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\alpha-2)} (1/n^{\alpha-2}-1) - \frac{1}{2} (1/n^2-1) \right\} - \frac{\mu}{(\alpha-2)^2} \frac{(n^{\alpha-2}-1)^2}{n^{\alpha-2}} \right] \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

第 1 図



$\theta_{1,2}$  は円板の内外面周縁の相対捩れ角である。(第 1 図参照)

b) 特別の場合、 $\alpha = 0$

一定厚さの円板については、一般式(6)、(7)中に  $\alpha = 0$  と置いて求められる。

$$\bar{\eta} = \theta_1 \lambda + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \frac{1}{8} \left[ \lambda \left( \frac{1}{\lambda^2} - n^2 \right) - \lambda \left( \frac{1}{n^2} - \lambda^2 \right) - 2\mu (1 - 1/n^2) \lambda (n^2 - 1/\lambda^2) \right] \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

$$\theta_{1,2} = \theta_2 - \theta_1 = \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \frac{1}{8} \left[ (2 - n^2 - 1/n^2) - 2\mu (n^2 - 1)^2/n^2 \right] \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

c)  $\alpha = 2$  の場合

$\tau_{r,\theta}$  は一般式が適用されぬから、 $\eta$  は別に求めねばならぬ。

$$\tau_{r,\theta} = -\sigma_i (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \lambda^2) + \mu \log n \right\} \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

$$(10) \text{ を用いて、} \frac{d\eta}{dr} - \frac{\eta}{r} = -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 - \lambda^2) + \mu \log n \right\} \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

$$(11) \text{ の解として、} \eta = -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left[ \frac{r}{2} (\log r - r^2/2r_2^2) + \mu r \log n \log r \right] + C'r \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

(a) の場合と同様の内周縁条件を用いて、 $C'$  が定められる。

$$C' = \theta_1 + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (\log r_1 - 1/2n^2) + \mu \log n \log r_1 \right\} \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

(13) を (12) に代入して、

$$\bar{\eta} = \theta_1 \lambda + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left[ \frac{\lambda}{2} \left\{ \log(1/n\lambda) - \frac{1}{2} (1/n^2 - \lambda^2) \right\} + \mu \lambda \log n \log(1/n\lambda) \right] \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

$$\theta_{1,2} = \theta_2 - \theta_1 = \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \log(1/n) - \frac{1}{2} (1/n^2 - 1) \right\} - \mu (\log n)^2 \right] \dots\dots\dots(15)$$

d)  $\alpha = 4$  の場合

$\alpha = 2$  の場合と同様  $\eta$  は別に求めねばならぬ。

$$\tau_{r, \theta} = -\sigma_i (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ -\lambda^2 \log \lambda + \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2 - 1) \lambda^2 \right\} \dots \dots \dots (16)$$

(1) を用いて次の微分方程式を得る。

$$\frac{d\eta}{dr} - \eta/r = -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left\{ -\lambda^2 \log \lambda - \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2 - 1) \lambda^2 \right\} \dots \dots \dots (17)$$

(17) の解として、

$$\eta = -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) r \left\{ -\log \lambda + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2 - 1) \right\} \frac{\lambda^2}{2} + C'r \dots \dots \dots (18)$$

(a) と同様、内周縁条件を用いて、 $C'$  が定められる。

$$C' = \theta_1 + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \frac{1}{2n^2} \left\{ -\log(1/n) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2 - 1) \right\} \dots \dots \dots (19)$$

(19) を (18) に代入して、

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\eta} = \theta_1 \lambda + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \lambda^3 \log \lambda - \frac{\lambda}{n^2} \log(1/n) + \frac{\lambda}{2} (1/n^2 - \lambda^2) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2 - 1) \lambda (1/n^2 - \lambda^2) \right\} \dots \dots \dots (20) \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta_{1,2} = \theta_2 - \theta_1 = \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \log n + \frac{1}{2} (1/n^2 - 1) - \frac{\mu}{2n^2} (n^2 - 1) \right\} \dots \dots \dots (21)$$

## 2 . 半径方向の変位, $\xi$

a) 一般の場合

$$\xi = B_1 r^{\phi_1} + B_2 r^{\phi_2} + ar^3 \dots \dots \dots (22)$$

$$\text{但し } a = -\frac{(1-\nu^2)}{Eg} \frac{r\omega^2}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots \dots \dots (23)$$

$B_1, B_2$  に第 5 報の (19), (20) を代入し、又  $\bar{\xi} = \xi/r_2$  と置いて、

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi} = \frac{\sigma_i}{E} \frac{(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}\lambda}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2-1} - 1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{(\phi_1+\nu)} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] - \frac{\sigma_i}{E} \cdot \frac{(1-\nu^2)\lambda^3}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots \dots \dots (24) \end{aligned}$$

内周縁  $r=r_1$  で  $\lambda=1/n$ ,  $\bar{\xi}$  の値を  $\bar{\xi}_1$  とすると、

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi}_1 = \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-3}}{E(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\alpha-2} - 1/n^{\phi_1+1}) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2+1} - 1/n^{\alpha-2}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} \cdot \frac{(1-n^{\alpha-2})}{n^{\alpha-2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} - \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \right\} \right] \\ - \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)}{E\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}n^3} \dots \dots \dots (25) \end{aligned}$$

外周縁  $r=r_2$  で  $\lambda=1$ ,  $\bar{\xi}$  の値  $\bar{\xi}_2$  とすると、

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi}_2 = & \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2-1}-1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} \cdot (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} \frac{1}{n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \frac{1}{n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right\} - \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)}{E\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(26) \end{aligned}$$

b) 特別の場合,  $\alpha = 0$

一定厚さの場合は  $\alpha = 0$  で(a)の諸式中に  $\alpha = 0$  と置いて求められる。

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi} = & \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)\lambda}{E} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)} (1+1/n^2) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu^2)n^2\lambda^2} \right\} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2\lambda^2} \right\} - \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)\lambda^3}{8E} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(27) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi}_1 = & \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)}{En} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)} (1+1/n^2) + 1/(1-\nu) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) + 1/(1-\nu) \right\} \right\} \\ & - \frac{(1-\nu^2)\sigma_i}{8n^3E} \dots\dots\dots(28) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi}_2 = & \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)}{E} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)} (1+1/n^2) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2} \right\} \right\} \\ & - \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)}{8E} \dots\dots\dots(29) \end{aligned}$$

c)  $\alpha = 2$  の場合

$B_1, B_2$  の値は一般式が適用されない。第5報(53), (54)を(22)に代入し, 且つ  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  は第5報(52)を用いて  $\bar{\xi}$  が求められる。

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi} = & \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)\lambda}{E(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2-1}-1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \mu \log n \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \\ & \left. - \frac{\sigma_i(1+\nu)\lambda^3}{2E} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(30) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi}_1 = & \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)}{En(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\alpha-2}-1/n^{\phi_1+1}) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2+1}-1/n^{\alpha-2}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu \log n}{n^{\alpha-2}} \left\{ 1/(\phi_1+\nu) - 1/(\phi_2+\nu) \right\} \left. \right\} \\ & - \frac{\sigma_i(1+\nu)}{2En^3} \dots\dots\dots(31) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\xi}_2 = & \frac{\sigma_i(1-\nu^2)}{E(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2-1}-1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \mu \log n \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \left. \right\} \\ & - \frac{(1+\nu)\sigma_i}{2E} \dots\dots\dots(32) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{但し, } \phi_1 = 1 + \sqrt{2(1+\nu)}, \phi_2 = 1 - \sqrt{2(1+\nu)} \dots\dots\dots(33)$$

d)  $\alpha = 4$  の場合

$B_1, B_2$  は一般式が適用出来るから,  $\bar{\xi}, \bar{\xi}_1, \bar{\xi}_2$  の値は(a)の場合の諸式中に  $\alpha = 4$  と置けば求められる。

### 3 垂直歪成分, $\varepsilon_r$ と $\varepsilon_\theta$

a) 一般の場合

(2)の $\xi$ の式から $\varepsilon_r, \varepsilon_\theta$ は次の様になる。

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{d\xi}{dr} = B_1 \phi_1 r^{\phi_1 - 1} + B_2 \phi_2 r^{\phi_2 - 1} + 3ar^2 \dots \dots \dots (34)$$

$$\varepsilon_\theta = \xi/r = B_1 r^{\phi_1 - 1} + B_2 r^{\phi_2 - 1} + ar^2 \dots \dots \dots (35)$$

$\varepsilon_r E/\sigma_i = \bar{\varepsilon}_r, \varepsilon_\theta E/\sigma_i = \bar{\varepsilon}_\theta$  と置き,  $B_1, B_2$  に第5報の(19), (20)を代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_r = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8-\alpha(3+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} \lambda^{\phi_1-1} (1/n^{\phi_2-1} - 1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \lambda^{\phi_2-1} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right\} - \frac{3(1-\nu^2)\lambda^2}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots \dots \dots (36) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_\theta = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8-\alpha(3+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2-1} - 1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_1+1}} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right\} - \frac{(1-\nu^2)\lambda^2}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots \dots \dots (37) \end{aligned}$$

$\bar{\varepsilon}_r$  の内外周縁の値を夫々 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{r,1}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{r,2}$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{r,1} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8-\alpha(3+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\alpha-2} - 1/n^{\phi_1+1}) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2+1} - 1/n^{\alpha-2}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} \cdot \frac{(1-n^{\alpha-2})}{n^{\alpha-2}} \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} - \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \right\} \left. \right\} \\ & - \frac{3(1-\nu^2)}{n^2\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots \dots \dots (38) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{r,2} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8-\alpha(3+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2-1} - 1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right\} - \frac{3(1-\nu^2)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots \dots \dots (39) \end{aligned}$$

$\bar{\varepsilon}_\theta$  の内外周縁の値を夫々 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta,1}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta,2}$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta,1} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8-\alpha(3+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\alpha-2} - 1/n^{\phi_1+1}) \right. \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2+1} - 1/n^{\alpha-2}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} \cdot \frac{(1-n^{\alpha-2})}{n^{\alpha-2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} - \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \right\} \left. \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{(1-\nu^2)}{n^2\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(40) \\
 \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta,2} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)}(1/n^{\phi_2-1}-1/n^2) \right. \\
 & + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)}(1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)}(1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} - \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(41)
 \end{aligned}$$

b) 特別の場合,  $\alpha = 0$

一定厚の円板では  $\alpha = 0$  で, (a)の諸式中に  $\alpha = 0$  と置いて求められる。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\varepsilon}_r = & (1-\nu^2) \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)}(1+1/n^2) - \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2\lambda^2} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) - \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2\lambda^2} \right\} \right\} \\
 & - \frac{3}{8} \lambda^2 (1-\nu^2) \dots\dots\dots(42)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta} = & (1-\nu^2) \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)}(1+1/n^2) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2\lambda^2} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2\lambda^2} \right\} \right\} \\
 & - \frac{\lambda^2}{8} (1-\nu^2) \dots\dots\dots(43)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\varepsilon}_{r,1} = & (1-\nu^2) \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)}(1+1/n^2) - \frac{1}{(1-\nu)} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) - 1/(1-\nu) \right\} \right\} \\
 & - \frac{3(1-\nu^2)}{8n^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\varepsilon}_{r,2} = & (1-\nu^2) \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)}(1+1/n^2) - \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) - 1/(1-\nu)n^2 \right\} \right\} \\
 & - \frac{3(1-\nu^2)}{8} \dots\dots\dots(44)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta,1} = & (1-\nu^2) \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)}(1+1/n^2) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu)} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) + 1/(1-\nu) \right\} \right\} \\
 & - \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{8n^2} \dots\dots\dots(45)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta,2} = & (1-\nu^2) \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ \frac{1}{(1+\nu)} \cdot (1+1/n^2) + \frac{1}{(1-\nu)n^2} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \left\{ 1/(1+\nu) + 1/(1-\nu)n^2 \right\} \right\} \\
 & - \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{8} \dots\dots\dots(46)
 \end{aligned}$$

c)  $\alpha = 2$  の場合

第5報(53), (54)の  $B_1, B_2$  を(34), (35)に代入して求められる。

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\varepsilon}_r = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})\{2(1-\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)}(1/n^{\phi_2-1}-1/n^2) \right. \\
 & + \frac{\phi_2\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)}(1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \left. \right\} + \mu \log n \left\{ \frac{\phi_1\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{\phi_2\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \\
 & - \frac{3(1+\nu)\lambda^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots(47)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_\theta = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{(n\phi_1-1-n\phi_2-1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\lambda\phi_1-1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n\phi_2-1-1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\lambda\phi_2-1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n\phi_1-1) \right\} + \mu \log n \left\{ \frac{\lambda\phi_1-1}{(\phi_1+\nu)n\phi_2-1} - \frac{\lambda\phi_2-1}{(\phi_2+\nu)n\phi_1-1} \right\} \right] \\ & - \frac{(1+\nu)\lambda^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots(48) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{r.1} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{(n\phi_1-1-n\phi_2-1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\alpha-2}-1/n\phi_1+1) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n\phi_2+1-1/n^{\alpha-2}) \right\} + \mu \log n \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-2}} \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} - \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \right\} \right] \\ & - \frac{3(1+\nu)}{2n^2} \dots\dots\dots(49) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{r.2} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{(n\phi_1-1-n\phi_2-1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n\phi_2-1-1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n\phi_1-1) \right\} + \mu \log n \left\{ \frac{\phi_1}{(\phi_1+\nu)n\phi_2-1} - \frac{\phi_2}{(\phi_2+\nu)n\phi_1-1} \right\} \right] \\ & - \frac{3(1+\nu)}{2} \dots\dots\dots(50) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta.1} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{(n\phi_1-1-n\phi_2-1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\alpha-2}-1/n\phi_1+1) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n\phi_2+1-1/n^{\alpha-2}) \right\} + \mu \log n \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} - \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \right\} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha-2}} \right] \\ & - \frac{(1+\nu)}{2n^2} \dots\dots\dots(51) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_{\theta.2} = & \frac{(1-\nu^2)}{(n\phi_1-1-n\phi_2-1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n\phi_2-1-1/n^2) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n\phi_1-1) \right\} + \mu \log n \left\{ \frac{1}{(\phi_1+\nu)n\phi_2-1} - \frac{1}{(\phi_2+\nu)n\phi_1-1} \right\} \right] \\ & - \frac{(1+\nu)}{2} \dots\dots\dots(52) \end{aligned}$$

但し  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  は (3) で与えられる。

d)  $\alpha = 4$  の場合

$B_1, B_2$  は一般式が適用されるから、 $\bar{\varepsilon}$  と同様に、(a) の場合の諸式中に単に  $\alpha = 4$  と置いて求められる。

4 円板面内の主歪,  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$

a) 一般の場合

$\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$  は主応力  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  から弾性法則に依つて求められる。

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_2}{E}, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\sigma_2}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_1}{E} \dots\dots\dots(53)$$

今  $\varepsilon_1 E / \sigma_1 = \bar{\varepsilon}_1, \varepsilon_2 E / \sigma_2 = \bar{\varepsilon}_2$  と置き、第5報(24)' の  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  の値を用いて、

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_1 = (1-\nu)\bar{\varepsilon}_1 + (1+\nu)\sqrt{\bar{\varepsilon}_1'^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(54)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_2 = (1-\nu)\bar{\varepsilon}_1 - (1+\nu)\sqrt{\bar{\varepsilon}_1'^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(55)$$

(54), (55)中の $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_1'$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ の値は第5報の(27), (28), (29)で与えられる。 $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ の内周縁の値を夫々 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,1}$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,1}$ と置くと,

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,1} = (1-\nu)\bar{\varepsilon}_1 + (1+\nu)\sqrt{\bar{\varepsilon}_1^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(56)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,1} = (1-\nu)\bar{\varepsilon}_1 - (1+\nu)\sqrt{\bar{\varepsilon}_1^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(57)$$

(56), (57)中の $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ の値は第5報の(30), (31)で与えられる。 $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ の外周縁の値を夫々 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,2}$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,2}$ と置くと,

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,2} = (1-\nu)\bar{\varepsilon}_1 + (1+\nu)\sqrt{\bar{\varepsilon}_1'^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(58)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,2} = (1-\nu)\bar{\varepsilon}_1 - (1+\nu)\sqrt{\bar{\varepsilon}_1'^2 + \bar{\varepsilon}_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(59)$$

(58), (59)中の $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_1'$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ は第5報の(27), (28), (29)中に $\lambda=1$ と置いて得られる値で次式で示される。

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_1 = & \frac{n^{\alpha-2}}{2(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] - \frac{2(1+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(60) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_1' = & \frac{n^{\alpha-2}}{2(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] - \frac{(1-\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(61) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_2 = \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \dots\dots\dots(62)$$

b) 特別の場合,  $\alpha = 0$

厚さ一定の場合は $\alpha = 0$ で一般式が適用される。即ち $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ は(54), (55)で与えられ, $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_1'$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ の値は第5報の(39), (40), (41)で与えられる。 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,1}$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,1}$ は(56), (57)で与えられ式中 $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ の値は次の様になる。

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_1 = \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ (1+1/n^2) - \frac{2(1+\nu)}{(3+\nu)n^2} \right\} + \mu/2 \dots\dots\dots(63)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_2 = \frac{1}{4} (n^2-1/n^2) + \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2-1) \dots\dots\dots(64)$$

$\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,2}$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,2}$ は(58), (59)で与えられ, 式中の $\bar{\varepsilon}_1$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_1'$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_2$ の値は次の様になる。

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_1 = \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ (1+1/n^2) - \frac{2(1+\nu)}{(3+\nu)} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \dots\dots\dots(65)$$



$$\bar{\kappa}_1' = -\frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ 1/n^2 + \frac{(1-\nu)}{(3+\nu)} \right\} - \frac{\mu}{2n^2} \dots\dots\dots(66)$$

$$\bar{\kappa}_2 = \frac{\mu}{2} (1-1/n^2) \dots\dots\dots(67)$$

c)  $\alpha = 2$  の場合

$\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2$  は (54), (55) で与えられ, 式中の  $\bar{\kappa}_1, \bar{\kappa}_1', \bar{\kappa}_2$  の値は第 5 報(57), (58), (49) で与えられる。 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1.1}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{2.1}$  は(56), (57) で与えられ, 式中の  $\bar{\kappa}_1, \bar{\kappa}_2$  の値は第 5 報の(59), (60) で与えられる。 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1.2}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{2.2}$  は(58), (59) で与えられ, 式中の  $\bar{\kappa}_1, \bar{\kappa}_1', \bar{\kappa}_2$  の値は次の様になる。

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\kappa}_1 = & \frac{1}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \mu \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \log n \right] \\ & - \frac{(1+\nu)}{(1-\nu)} \dots\dots\dots(68) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\kappa}_1' = & \frac{1}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(\phi_2-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(\phi_1-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \mu \left\{ \frac{(\phi_1-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{(\phi_2-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \log n \right] \\ & - 1/2 \dots\dots\dots(69) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\kappa}_2 = \mu \log n \dots\dots\dots(70)$$

d)  $\alpha = 4$  の場合

$\bar{\kappa}_1, \bar{\kappa}_1', \bar{\kappa}_2$  は一般式が適用出来ない。 $\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2$  に対しては第 5 報(69), (70), (65) を用い, 又  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1.1}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{2.1}$  に就いては第 5 報(71), (72) を用いる。 $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1.2}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{2.2}$  の式中の  $\bar{\kappa}_1, \bar{\kappa}_1', \bar{\kappa}_2$  は次の様になる。

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\kappa}_1 = & \frac{n^2}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ -\frac{(3+\nu)}{4(1+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} - \frac{\mu}{2} (1-n^2) \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] + 1/2 \dots\dots\dots(71) \end{aligned}$$

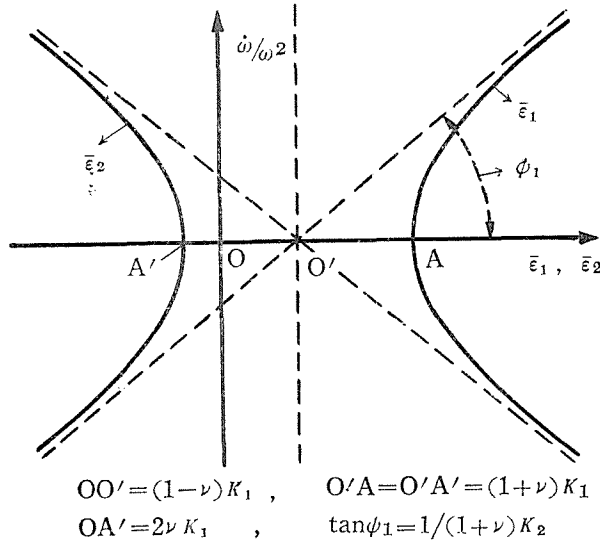
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\kappa}_1' = & \frac{n^2}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[ -\frac{(3+\nu)}{4(1+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} - \frac{\mu}{2} (1-n^2) \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] + \frac{(1-\nu)}{4(1+\nu)} \dots\dots\dots(72) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\kappa}_2 = \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2 - 1) \dots\dots\dots(73)$$

(56), (57) の  $\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2$  の内周縁の式を書き改めると,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\{\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,1} - (1-\nu)\kappa_1\}^2}{\{(1+\nu)\kappa_1\}^2} - \frac{(\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2}{(\kappa_1/\kappa_2)^2} &= 1 \\ \frac{\{\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,2} - (1-\nu)\kappa_1\}^2}{\{(1+\nu)\kappa_1\}^2} - \frac{(\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2}{(\kappa_1/\kappa_2)^2} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(74)$$

第 2 図



$\dot{\omega}/\omega^2$ を縦座標に又  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,1}$ ,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,1}$ を横座標にとると, (74)は双曲線を表す事になり,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{1,1}$ は正の分枝,  $\bar{\varepsilon}_{2,1}$ は負の分枝で表される。(第2図参照)

5 軸方向の主歪,  $\varepsilon_3$

a) 一般の場合

軸方向歪は円板の厚さの変化を指示する。 $\varepsilon_3$ は弾性法則に依つて,  $\sigma_1$ ,  $\sigma_2$ より求められる。

$$\varepsilon_3 = -\frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) \dots\dots\dots(75)$$

第5報(24)の $\sigma_1$ ,  $\sigma_2$ の値を用いて, 尚 $-\varepsilon_3 E/\sigma_1 = \bar{\varepsilon}_3$ と置いて,

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_3 = 2\nu\kappa_1 \dots\dots\dots(76)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}_3 = & \frac{\nu n^{\alpha-2}}{(n\phi_1 - 1 - n\phi_2 - 1)} \left\{ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n\phi_1 - 1) \lambda\phi_2 - 1 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n\phi_2 - 1) \lambda\phi_1 - 1 \right\} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)\lambda\phi_1 - 1}{(\phi_1+\nu)n\phi_2 - 1} - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)\lambda\phi_2 - 1}{(\phi_2+\nu)n\phi_1 - 1} \right\} \right\} \\ & - \frac{4\nu(1+\nu)\lambda^2}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(77) \end{aligned}$$

$\bar{\epsilon}_3$ の内周縁の値を $\bar{\epsilon}_{3,1}$ とすると,

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{3,1} = \frac{\nu}{(n^{\phi_1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2} - 1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (n^{\phi_1-3} - 1) - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (n^{\phi_2-3} - 1) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \right\} \right] - \frac{4\nu(1+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}n^2} \dots\dots\dots(78)$$

$\bar{\epsilon}_3$ の外周縁の値を $\bar{\epsilon}_{3,2}$ とすると,

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{3,2} = \frac{\nu n^{\alpha-2}}{(n^{\phi_1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2} - 1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] - \frac{4\nu(1+\nu)}{\{8+\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(79)$$

b) 特別の場合,  $\alpha = 0$

一定厚の円板では $\alpha = 0$ で, (a)の一般式に $\alpha = 0$ と置いて求められる。

$$\bar{\epsilon}_3 = \nu \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{4} (1+1/n^2) - \frac{1}{2} (1+\nu)\lambda^2 + \mu \right] \dots\dots\dots(80)$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{3,1} = \nu \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{4} (1+1/n^2) - \frac{(1+\nu)}{2n^2} + \mu \right] \dots\dots\dots(81)$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{3,2} = \nu \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{4} (1+1/n^2) - \frac{(1+\nu)}{2} + \mu \right] \dots\dots\dots(82)$$

c)  $\alpha = 2$ の場合

(76)中の $\bar{\epsilon}_1$ の値は第5報の(57)を用いる。

$$\bar{\epsilon}_3 = \frac{\nu}{(n^{\phi_1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2} - 1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \lambda^{\phi_2-1} - \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \lambda^{\phi_1-1} \right\} + \mu \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} \frac{\lambda^{\phi_1-1}}{n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \frac{\lambda^{\phi_2-1}}{n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \log n \right] - \frac{2\nu(1+\nu)\lambda^2}{(1-\nu)} \dots\dots\dots(83)$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{3,1} = \frac{\nu}{(n^{\phi_1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2} - 1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_2} + 1 - 1/n^{\alpha-2}) - \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^{\phi_1} + 1 - 1/n^{\alpha-2}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{n^{\alpha-2}} \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} - \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} \right\} \log n \right] - \frac{2\nu(1+\nu)}{(1-\nu)n^2} \dots\dots\dots(84)$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{3,2} = \frac{\nu}{(n^{\phi_1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2} - 1)} \left[ \frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) - \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \mu \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \log n \right] - \frac{2\nu(1+\nu)}{(1-\nu)} \dots\dots\dots(85)$$

但し $\phi_1, \phi_2$ は(83)で与えられる。

d)  $\alpha = 4$  の場合

$\kappa_1$  の値は一般式が適用されるから、(a) の場合の諸式中に  $\alpha = 4$  と置いて、 $\bar{\epsilon}_3$ ,  $\bar{\epsilon}_{3,1}$ ,  $\bar{\epsilon}_{3,2}$  が求められる。

### 6 最大剪断歪, $\gamma_m$

最大剪断歪  $\gamma_m$  は(54), (55) の  $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\epsilon_2$  の値を用いて,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_m &= \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 \\ &= \frac{2\sigma_i}{E}(1+\nu) \sqrt{\kappa_1'^2 + \kappa_2'^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(86) \end{aligned}$$

然るに  $E$ , と  $G$  の関係式,  $E = 2G(1+\nu)$  を用いて,

$$\gamma_m = \frac{1}{G} \left\{ \sigma_i \sqrt{\kappa_1'^2 + \kappa_2'^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(87)$$

第5報の(24)により最大剪断応力  $\tau_m$  を代入すると,

$$\gamma_m = \tau_m / G \dots\dots\dots(88)$$

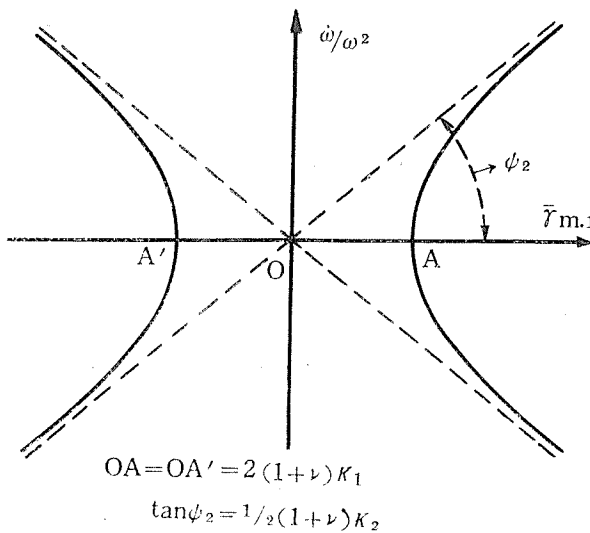
(88) は剪断応力並に歪に関する弾性法則を示している。内周縁の  $\gamma_m$  の値を  $\gamma_{m,1}$  とすると,

$$\gamma_{m,1} = \frac{2\sigma_i}{E}(1+\nu) \sqrt{\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(89)$$

或は  $\gamma_{m,1} E / \sigma_i = \bar{\gamma}_{m,1}$  として,

$$\left( \frac{\bar{\gamma}_{m,1}}{2(1+\nu)\kappa_1} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\dot{\omega}/\omega^2}{\kappa_1/\kappa_2} \right)^2 = 1 \dots\dots\dots(90)$$

第 3 図



$\dot{\omega}/\omega^2$ を縦座標に, 又 $\bar{\gamma}_{m.1}$ を横座標にとると, (90)は双曲線を表す事になる。(第3図参照)

## 7 結 言

本報告では円板の変形状態を明かにするため変位と歪の式を求めた。(1)では剪断応力に起因して生ずる円板の捩れ状態を調べ(2)では遠心力に起因する円板の半径方向の伸び状態が明かになる。(3)では垂直歪 $\epsilon_r$ ,  $\epsilon_\theta$ を求め,(4)では円板面内の主歪 $\epsilon_1$ ,  $\epsilon_2$ を求め(5)では軸方向の主歪 $\epsilon_3$ を求めて円板の厚さの変化を調べた。(6)では最大剪断歪 $\gamma_m$ を求めて, 最大剪断応力 $\tau_m$ との関係を明かにした。第5報, 並に第6報に述べた応力, 変位, 歪等に関する数値計算は追つて報告する心算である。

## 参 考 文 献

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**Summary****THE DISPLACEMENTS AND STRAINS IN A ROTATING  
DISC WITH ANGULAR ACCELERATION**

( 6 TH REPORT)

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A disc with hyperbolic profile is often used in steam turbine practices. In the previous paper (5th report), the principal stresses produced in the disc are obtained and the limiting curves of its failure are deduced using the various theories related to the failure of materials which are commonly recognized to date and are compared with each other. In the present paper (6th report) the displacements and strains are obtained in order to examine the deformation of disc precisely ; namely in (1) the tangential displacement that measures the twist of disc, in (2) the radial displacement that is a measure of increase of a radius, in (3) the radial and hoop normal strains, in (4) the two principal strains in the plane of disk, in (5) the axial principal strain which indicates the change of disc thickness, in (6) the maximum shearing strains that have a close relationship to the maximum shearing stresses, are studied. The results of our numerical calculations of stress and strain and displacement may fully be reported later.

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