

角加速度を有する回転円板の変位と歪⁽¹⁾

(第 6 報)

竹 多 勇*

(信州大学工学部機械工学科教室)

第5報⁽²⁾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。尙お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, η

a) 一般の場合

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

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

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

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、

$$\eta = e^{\int \frac{1}{r} dr} \left[\int e^{-\int \frac{1}{r} dr} \left\{ -\frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \right\} \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^2}{(4-\alpha)} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \lambda^{\alpha-2} \right\} dr + C' \right] e^{-\int \frac{1}{r} dr} = \frac{1}{r} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

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

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 η が求められる。今 $\eta/r_2=\bar{\eta}$ と置くと、

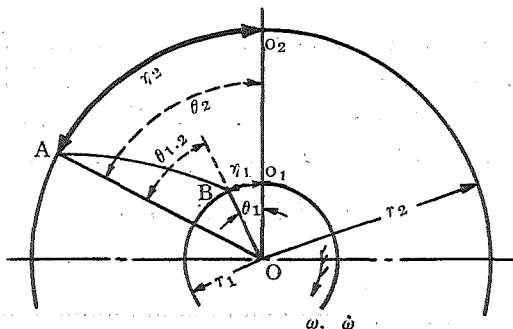
$$\bar{\eta} = \theta_1 \lambda + \frac{\sigma_i}{G} (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2) \left[\frac{1}{(4-\alpha)} \left\{ \frac{\lambda}{(\alpha-2)} (1/n^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^{\alpha-2}) - \frac{\lambda}{2} (1/n^2 - \lambda^2) \right\} - \frac{\mu}{(\alpha-2)^2} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \lambda (1/n^{\alpha-2} - \lambda^{\alpha-2})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

* 信州大学教授

$r = r_2$ 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



$\theta_{1,2}$ は円板の内外両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。

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

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

c) $\alpha = 2$ の場合

$\tau_{r,\theta}$ は一般式が適用されぬから, η 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 η 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、

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

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

2 半径方向の変位, ξ

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、

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

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(2)に代入し, 且つ ϕ_1, ϕ_2 は第5報(52)を用いて $\bar{\xi}$ が求められる。

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

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

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

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

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, ϵ_r と ϵ_θ

a) 一般の場合

(22)の ξ の式から $\epsilon_r, \epsilon_\theta$ は次の様になる。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

但し ϕ_1, ϕ_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、 $\bar{\xi}$ 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 σ_1, σ_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 σ_1, σ_2 の値を用いて、

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_1 = (1-\nu)\kappa_1 + (1+\nu)\sqrt{\kappa_1'^2 + \kappa_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(54)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_2 = (1-\nu)\kappa_1 - (1+\nu)\sqrt{\kappa_1'^2 + \kappa_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(55)$$

(54), (55)中の $\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ 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,

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{1.1} = (1-\nu)\kappa_1 + (1+\nu)\sqrt{\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(56)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{2.1} = (1-\nu)\kappa_1 - (1+\nu)\sqrt{\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(57)$$

(56), (57)中の κ_1, κ_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,

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{1.2} = (1-\nu)\kappa_1 + (1+\nu)\sqrt{\kappa_1'^2 + \kappa_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(58)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon}_{2.2} = (1-\nu)\kappa_1 - (1+\nu)\sqrt{\kappa_1'^2 + \kappa_2^2 (\dot{\omega}/\omega^2)^2} \dots\dots\dots(59)$$

(58), (59)中の $\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ 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。

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1 = & \frac{n^{\alpha-2}}{2(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[\frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] - \frac{2(1+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(60) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1' = & \frac{n^{\alpha-2}}{2(n^{\phi_1-1}-n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[\frac{(3+\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2-1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-n^{\alpha-2}) \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] - \frac{(1-\nu)}{\{8-\alpha(3+\nu)\}} \dots\dots\dots(61) \end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_2 = \frac{\mu}{(2-\alpha)} (1-1/n^{2-\alpha}) \dots\dots\dots(62)$$

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、 $\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ 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 κ_1, κ_2 の値は次の様になる。

$$\kappa_1 = \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ (1+1/n^2) - \frac{2(1+\nu)}{(3+\nu)n^2} \right\} + \mu/2 \dots\dots\dots(63)$$

$$\kappa_2 = \frac{1}{4} (n^2-1/n^2) + \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2-1) \dots\dots\dots(64)$$

$\bar{\varepsilon}_{1.2}, \bar{\varepsilon}_{2.2}$ は(58), (59)で与えられ、式中の $\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ の値は次の様になる。

$$\kappa_1 = \frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ (1+1/n^2) - \frac{2(1+\nu)}{(3+\nu)} \right\} + \frac{\mu}{2} \dots\dots\dots(65)$$

$$\kappa_1' = -\frac{(3+\nu)}{8} \left\{ 1/n^2 + \frac{(1-\nu)}{(3+\nu)} \right\} - \frac{\mu}{2n^2} \dots\dots\dots(66)$$

$$\kappa_2 = \frac{\mu}{2} (1 - 1/n^2) \dots\dots\dots(67)$$

c) $\alpha = 2$ の場合

$\bar{\varepsilon}_1, \bar{\varepsilon}_2$ は (54), (55) で与えられ, 式中の $\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ 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 κ_1, κ_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 $\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ の値は次の様になる。

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1 = & \frac{1}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[\frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \mu \left\{ \frac{(1+\phi_1)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{(1+\phi_2)(1+\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \log n \right] \\ & - \frac{(1+\nu)}{(1-\nu)} \dots\dots\dots(68) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1' = & \frac{1}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[\frac{(3+\nu)}{2(1-\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(\phi_2-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(\phi_1-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} + \mu \left\{ \frac{(\phi_1-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} - \frac{(\phi_2-1)(1-\nu)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \log n \right] \\ & - 1/2 \dots\dots\dots(69) \end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_2 = \mu \log n \dots\dots\dots(70)$$

d) $\alpha = 4$ の場合

$\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ 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 $\kappa_1, \kappa_1', \kappa_2$ は次の様になる。

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1 = & \frac{n^2}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[-\frac{(3+\nu)}{4(1+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} - \frac{\mu}{2} (1-n^2) \left\{ \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1+\nu)(1+\phi_2)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] + 1/2 \dots\dots\dots(71) \end{aligned}$$

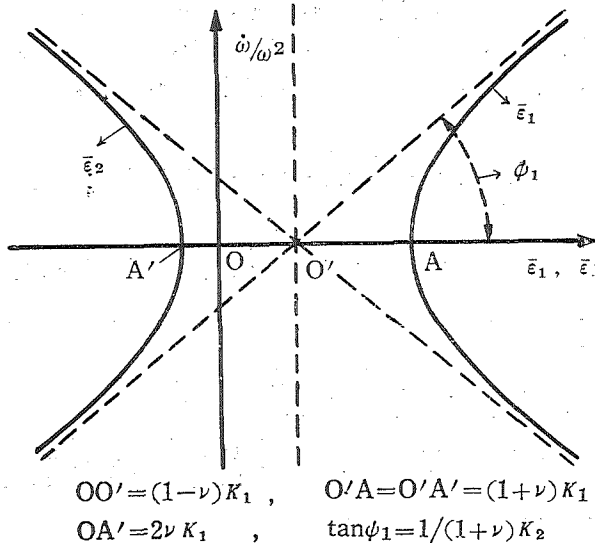
$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1' = & \frac{n^2}{2(n^{\phi_1-1} - 1 - n^{\phi_2-1})} \left[-\frac{(3+\nu)}{4(1+\nu)} \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_1-1}) \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)} (1/n^2 - 1/n^{\phi_2-1}) \right\} - \frac{\mu}{2} (1-n^2) \left\{ \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_1-1)}{(\phi_1+\nu)n^{\phi_2-1}} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \frac{(1-\nu)(\phi_2-1)}{(\phi_2+\nu)n^{\phi_1-1}} \right\} \right] + \frac{(1-\nu)}{4(1+\nu)} \dots\dots\dots(72) \end{aligned}$$

$$\kappa_2 = \frac{\mu}{2} (n^2 - 1) \dots\dots\dots(73)$$

(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, ε_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。 ε_3 は弾性法則に依つて, σ_1, σ_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 σ_1, σ_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,

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

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

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

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 \square_1 の値は第5報の(57)を用いる。

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

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

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

但し ϕ_1, ϕ_2 は(83)で与えられる。

d) $\alpha = 4$ の場合

κ_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, γ_m

最大剪断歪 γ_m は (54), (55) の ϵ_1, ϵ_2 の値を用いて,

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

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 τ_m を代入すると,

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

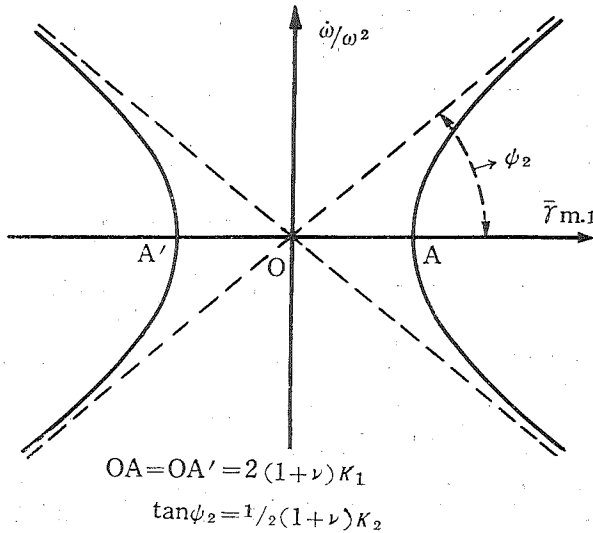
(88) は剪断応力並に歪に関する弾性法則を示している。内周縁の γ_m の値を $\bar{\gamma}_{m,1}$ とすると,

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

或は $\bar{\gamma}_{m,1} E / \sigma_i = \bar{\gamma}_{m,1}$ 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 $\bar{r}_{m,1}$ 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 ϵ_r , ϵ_θ を求め,(4)では円板面内の主歪 ϵ_1 , ϵ_2 を求め(5)では軸方向の主歪 ϵ_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 γ_m を求めて, 最大剪断応力 τ_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って報告する心算である。

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Summary

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

(6 TH REPORT)

Yu TAKEDA*

(Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering)

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 disc, 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.

* Professor of Shinshu University.