

平面变形拉拔挤压的变上限积分与解析解*

赵德文 赵志业 张 强

(东北工学院, 1989年4月28日收到)

摘 要

本文采用直角坐标系, 设定与 Avitzur 不同的运动许可速度场, 经变上限积分得到扁带平面变形拉拔挤压的上界解析解。

一、引 言

对平面变形挤压拉拔, Avitzur 曾以柱坐标系建立运动许可速度场并获得含有椭圆积分的下述解^[1-3],

$$\frac{\sigma_{zz}}{2k} = \left[\xi(\alpha) + \frac{\tau_0}{2k} \cot \alpha \right] \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \quad (1.1)$$

式中, $\xi(\alpha) = \frac{E(\alpha, \sqrt{3/2})}{\sin \alpha}$, $E\left(\alpha, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \int_{\theta=0}^{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$

为第二类椭圆积分。上述解并不是解析解, 因为椭圆积分仅能展成级数进行数值计算 (详见文献[1]402页)。本文主要研究以变上限积分获得解析解的方法。

二、直角坐标系的速度场

通过楔形模板进行平面变形拉拔与挤压如图1, 图中11'与22'为速度不连续线, 入口速度为 v_0 , 出口速度为 v_1 , 变形区内任一断面满足:

$$v_0 h_0 = v_1 h_1 = v_x h_x = c$$

于是距离原点O为 x 的断面 h_x 上的水平速度 v_x 满足:

$$v_x = c/h_x$$

由图1, $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = h_x/2x$, $h_x = 2x \operatorname{tg} \alpha$, 代入上式为:

$$v_x = c/2x \operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad (2.1)$$

由几何方程^[2],

$$\epsilon_x^{(1)} = -\partial v_x / \partial x = c/2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

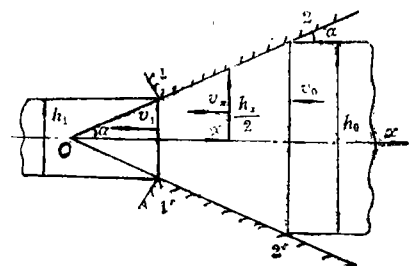


图1 通过楔形模板扁带拉拔或挤压

* 钱伟长推荐。

1) 图1中 v_x 增量方向与 x 轴正向相反, ϵ_x 表示延伸, 上述求导需加“-”号。

由体积不变条件并注意到 $\dot{\epsilon}_z = 0$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_y = -\dot{\epsilon}_x = -c/2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

由 $\dot{\epsilon}_y = \partial v_y / \partial y$, 则

$$v_y = \int \dot{\epsilon}_y dy = \int \frac{-c}{2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} dy = \frac{-c}{2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} y$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} = \frac{2cy}{x^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

于是速度场为:

$$v_x = c/2x \operatorname{tg} \alpha, \quad v_y = -cy/2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha, \quad v_z = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

应变速率场为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{\epsilon}_x &= c/2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha, & \dot{\epsilon}_y &= -c/2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \\ \dot{\epsilon}_{xy} &= 2cy/x^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha, & \dot{\epsilon}_z &= \dot{\epsilon}_{xz} = \dot{\epsilon}_{yz} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

当 $y=0$, 代入(2.2)得 $v_y=0$, 即图 1 水平对称轴上 v_y 为零; 当 $x=x_0$, 即入口断面 $22'$, 代入(2.2),

$$v_x = \frac{c}{2x_0 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{c}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha (h_0/2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha)} = \frac{c}{h_0} = \frac{v_0 h_0}{h_0} = v_0$$

当 $x=x_1=h_1/2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ 代入(2.2)

$$v_x = \frac{c}{2x_1 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{c}{2(h_1/2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha) \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{c}{h_1} = \frac{v_1 h_1}{h_1} = v_1$$

可见满足出口、入口与水平对称轴上的速度边界条件, 故(2.2)与(2.3)是运动许可的速度场与应变速度场。

三、上界功率的变上限积分

对平面变形, 塑性变形功率为^[3]:

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sigma_s \int_V \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij} \cdot \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}} dV \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sigma_s \int_V \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (\dot{\epsilon}_x^2 + \dot{\epsilon}_y^2 + 2\dot{\epsilon}_{xy}^2)} dV \end{aligned}$$

将(2.3)代入, 单位宽度塑性变形功率为 $(2\sigma_s/\sqrt{3} = 2k)$,

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= 4k \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \int_0^{h/2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{c}{2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-c}{2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{2cy}{x^3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right)^2 \right]} dy dx \\ &= 4k \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \int_0^{h/2} \frac{c}{2x^2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2} y^2} dy dx \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $y = h_z/2 = y(x) = x \operatorname{tg} \alpha$, 故上式为变上限积分,

$$W_t = \frac{2kc}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[\int_0^{y=x \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2} y^2} dy \right] dx^{(4)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2kc}{\operatorname{tg}\alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2} y^2} + \frac{x}{8} \ln \left(y \frac{4}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2} y^2} \right) \right]^{2\operatorname{tg}\alpha} dx \\
&= \frac{2kc}{\operatorname{tg}\alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[\frac{x \operatorname{tg}\alpha}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2} x^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{x}{8} \ln \left(4 \operatorname{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{x^2} x^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \right) \right] dx \\
&= \frac{2kc}{\operatorname{tg}\alpha} \left\{ \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha}{2x} \sqrt{1 + 16 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{1}{8x} \ln(4 \operatorname{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1 + 16 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}) dx \right\} \\
&= kc \sqrt{1 + 16 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \ln \frac{x_0}{x_1} + \frac{kc}{4 \operatorname{tg}\alpha} \ln(4 \operatorname{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1 + 16 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}) \ln \frac{x_0}{x_1}
\end{aligned}$$

注意到 $\ln(x_0/x_1) = \ln(h_0/h_1)$, 将上式整理得:

$$W_s = kc \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} \left[\sqrt{1 + 16 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} + \frac{1}{4 \operatorname{tg}\alpha} \ln(4 \operatorname{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1 + 16 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}) \right] \quad (3.1)$$

由图1, 22' 为速度不连续面, 22' 外侧为刚性区, 沿22', 由(2.2)

$$\Delta v_s = |0 - v_y| = \left| 0 - \frac{-c}{2x_0^2 \operatorname{tg}\alpha} y \right| = \frac{cy}{2 \operatorname{tg}\alpha (h_0/2 \operatorname{tg}\alpha)^2} = \frac{2cy \operatorname{tg}\alpha}{h_0^2}$$

于是沿22', 单位宽度剪切功率为

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{22'} &= k \int_F \Delta v_s dF = 2k \int_0^{h_0/2} \frac{2cy \operatorname{tg}\alpha}{h_0^2} y dy \\
&= \frac{4kc \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha}{h_0^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^{h_0/2} = \frac{kc}{2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha
\end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

沿11', $\Delta v_s = |0 - v_y| = 2cy \operatorname{tg}\alpha / h_1^2$, 于是单位宽度剪切功率为:

$$\begin{aligned}
W_{11'} &= k \int_F \Delta v_s dF = 2k \int_0^{h_1/2} \frac{2c \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha}{h_1^2} y dy \\
&= \frac{4kc \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha}{h_1^2} \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{h_1/2} = \frac{kc}{2} \operatorname{tg}\alpha
\end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

在此作者指出, 文献[5]中对轴对称拉拔问题曾假定出口与入口冗余变形消耗能量相等(详见文献[5](8.72)式), 而本文(3.2)与(3.3)式在理论上对平面变形问题证明了该假定的正确性(对轴对称问题作者也已证明该假定的正确性, 已在另文详述); 尽管入口速度不连续面大于出口速度不连续面, 但入口的切向速度不连续量小于出口, 即 $2cy \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha / h_0^2 < 2cy \cdot \operatorname{tg}\alpha / h_1^2$; 故两截面上消耗的剪切功率保持相等。

由图1知: 模具上下接触面12与1'2'上消耗摩擦功率, 且 $\Delta v_{f1} = v_x / \operatorname{cosa}$, 于是

$$W_{f1} = 2 \int_F \tau_s \Delta v_{f1} dF = 2mk \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{v_x}{\operatorname{cosa}} \cdot \frac{dx}{\operatorname{cosa}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2mk \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{c}{2xtg\alpha \cos^2\alpha} dx = \frac{mkc}{tg\alpha \cos^2\alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{dx}{x} \\
 &= \frac{mkc}{\sin\alpha \cos\alpha} \ln \frac{x_0}{x_1} = \frac{mkc}{\sin\alpha \cos\alpha} \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} \quad (3.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

若忽略侧壁摩擦功率, 则

$$\dot{W} = \dot{W}_i + \dot{W}_{11'} + \dot{W}_{22'} + \dot{W}_{f1}$$

拉拔时, 出口外功率为 $J = \sigma_{zf} v_1 h_1$, 令 $J = \dot{W}$, 并将 (3.1)、(3.2)、(3.3)、(3.4) 代入上式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_{zf} v_1 h_1 &= kc \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} \left[\sqrt{1+16tg^2\alpha} + \frac{1}{4tg\alpha} \ln(4tg\alpha + \sqrt{1+16tg^2\alpha}) \right] \\
 &\quad + kc \cdot tg\alpha + \frac{mkc}{\sin\alpha \cos\alpha} \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $v_1 h_1 = c$, 整理上式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\sigma_{zf}}{2k} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+16tg^2\alpha} + \frac{1}{8tg\alpha} \ln(4tg\alpha + \sqrt{1+16tg^2\alpha}) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{m}{\sin 2\alpha} \left[\ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{tg\alpha}{2} \right] \quad (3.5)
 \end{aligned}$$

上述问题 B. Avitzur 曾以柱坐标速度场得下式:

$$\frac{\sigma_{zf}}{2k} = \left[\xi(\alpha) + \frac{\tau_f}{2k} \cot\alpha \right] \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} \quad (1.1)$$

由于 $\xi(\alpha) = E(\alpha, \sqrt{3}/2) / \sin\alpha$, 而 $E(\alpha, \sqrt{3}/2)$ 为第二类椭圆积分只能展成级数计算, 故 Avitzur 指出这不是解析解 (详见文献 [1]402 页) 并给出每隔一度 ($\alpha = 0^\circ$ 到 90°) 时 $E(\alpha, \sqrt{3}/2)$ 的计算值。

对挤压若不考虑变形区侧壁摩擦时, $J = \sigma_{zb} h_0 v_0 = \sigma_{zb} c$, (3.5) 式变为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\sigma_{zb}}{2k} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+16tg^2\alpha} + \frac{1}{8tg\alpha} \ln(4tg\alpha + \sqrt{1+16tg^2\alpha}) \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{m}{\sin 2\alpha} \left[\ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{tg\alpha}{2} \right] \quad (3.6)
 \end{aligned}$$

需指出, 若考虑变形区侧壁摩擦功率, 则侧壁速度不连续量为:

$$\Delta v_{f2} = |0 - v_s| = c/2xtg\alpha$$

$$\dot{W}_{f2} = 2mk \int_f \Delta v_{f2} dF = 4mk \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \int_0^{h_s/2} \frac{c}{2xtg\alpha} dx dy$$

上述积分上限 $y = h_s/2 = xtg\alpha$, 故又是一变上限积分

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{W}_{f2} &= 4mk \frac{c}{2tg\alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{1}{x} \left[\int_0^{xtg\alpha} dy \right] dx = \frac{2mkc}{tg\alpha} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} tg\alpha dx \\
 &= 2mkc(x_0 - x_1) = 2mkc \left(\frac{h_0}{2tg\alpha} - \frac{h_1}{2tg\alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{mkc}{tg\alpha} (h_0 - h_1) = \frac{mkc}{tg\alpha} \Delta h \quad (3.7)
 \end{aligned}$$

需强调, 若变形区宽向为自由宽展, 上式可忽略; 但多数情况下沿宽向两侧仍为加工面, 这

种情况下,忽略变形区侧壁摩擦功率是不合适的。这里变形区侧壁摩擦与挤压缸壁摩擦是完全不同的两个概念。考虑变形区侧壁摩擦功率时,

$$\dot{W} = \dot{W}_s + 2\dot{W}_{11} + \dot{W}_{r1} + \dot{W}_{r2}$$

$$\sigma_{s1} v_1 h_1 B = \sigma_{s0} v_0 h_0 B = \dot{W}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= k B c \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} \left[\sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{4\text{tg}\alpha} \ln(4\text{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}) \right] \\ &\quad + k B c \text{tg}\alpha + \frac{m k B c}{\sin\alpha \cos\alpha} \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{m k c}{\text{tg}\alpha} \frac{\Delta h}{B} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sigma_{s1}}{2k} = \frac{\sigma_{s0}}{2k} &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha} + \frac{1}{8\text{tg}\alpha} \ln(4\text{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{m}{\sin 2\alpha} \right] \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} + \frac{\text{tg}\alpha}{2} + \frac{m}{2\text{tg}\alpha} \frac{\Delta h}{B} \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

(3.5)与(3.6)式则是在非主轴直角坐标系下变上限积分得到的解析解。该解表明,当忽略挤压缸壁摩擦与变形区侧壁摩擦时,拉拔与挤压应力状态影响系数 $\sigma_{s1}/2k$ 与 $\sigma_{s0}/2k$ 是模角 α 、变形程度 $\ln(h_0/h_1)$ 、及常摩擦因子 m 的函数;若考虑变形区侧壁摩擦时,应力状态影响系数是 α , $\ln(h_0/h_1)$, m 与 $\Delta h/B$ 的函数。

四、最佳模角的确定

使(3.5)式对 α 求导,令 $\theta(\sigma_{s1}/2k)/\partial\alpha=0$,则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\theta}{\partial\alpha} \left(\frac{\sigma_{s1}}{2k} \right) &= \ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{32\text{tg}\alpha/\cos^2\alpha}{\sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}} \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8} \frac{(1/\cos^2\alpha)}{\text{tg}^2\alpha} \ln(4\text{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8\text{tg}\alpha} \cdot \frac{4/\cos^2\alpha + 32\text{tg}\alpha/\cos^2\alpha/2\sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}}{4\text{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}} \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2m\cos 2\alpha}{\sin^2 2\alpha} \right\} + \frac{1}{2\cos^2\alpha} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

两侧除 $\ln(h_0/h_1)$ 并整理

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{8\sin\alpha}{\cos^3\alpha \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}} - \frac{1}{8\sin^2\alpha} \ln(4\text{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sin 2\alpha \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}} - \frac{2m\cos 2\alpha}{\sin^2 2\alpha} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\cos^2\alpha} \left(\ln \frac{h_0}{h_1} \right)^{-1} = 0 \\ m &= \frac{16\sin^3\alpha}{\cos\alpha \cos 2\alpha \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}} - \frac{\cos^2\alpha}{4\cos 2\alpha} \ln(4\text{tg}\alpha + \sqrt{1+16\text{tg}^2\alpha}) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha}{2\sqrt{1+16\operatorname{tg}^2\alpha}} + \frac{\sin^2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} \left(\ln \frac{h_0}{h_1}\right)^{-1} \quad (4.1)$$

(4.1)式表明最佳模角 α 与常摩擦因子 m 间关系。由上式确定 α 与 m 代入(3.5)式,可得到扁带拉拔应力最小上界值。

五、结 论

1. 直角坐标系下平面变形拉拔与挤压扁条运动许可的速度场与应变速率场满足(2.2)式与(2.3)式。

2. 可采用变上限积分求得非主轴直角坐标系下塑性变形功率,剪切功率,与摩擦功率的解析解。结果表明,上界功率是模角 α 、变形程度 $\ln(h_0/h_1)$ 、常摩擦因子 m 与秒流量 c 的函数。

3. 变形区出口与入口消耗的剪切功率相等,对单位宽度均为 $kctg\alpha/2$,其中 $c=v_0h_0=v_1h_1$ 。

4. 考虑变形区侧壁摩擦功率时,应力状态影响系数按(3.8)式计算。

5. 不计变形区侧壁摩擦时,获得最佳上界值的 α 与 m 间关系满足(4.1)式

参 考 文 献

- [1] Avitzur, B., *Metal Forming: Processes and Analysis*, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1968), 398—406.
- [2] 赵志业,《金属塑性加工力学》,冶金工业出版社(1987),223—225,83.
- [3] Avitzur, B., *Metal Forming, The Application of Limit Analysis*, Marcel Dekker Inc. (1980), 23—24, 50.
- [4] 数学手册编写组,《数学手册》,人民教育出版社,北京(1979),258.
- [5] Slater, R. A. C., *Engineering Plasticity Theory and Application to Metal Forming Processes*, The Macmillan Press LTD. (1977), 288.

The Integral as a Function of the Upper Limit and an Analytical Solution to Plane Strain Drawing and Extrusion

Zhao De-wen Zhao Zhi-ye Zhang Qiang

(Northeast University of Technology, Shenyang)

Abstract

A kinematically admissible velocity field which is different from Avitzur's is established in Cartesian Coordinates. An upper-bound analytical solution to strip drawing and extrusion is obtained by using the integral as a function of the upper limit in this paper.