DEPARTAMENTO DE ENGEHARIA NAVAL E OCEÂNICA ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA DA USP

Análise de Vigas compostas (σ_x)



PNV 3212 – Mecânica Dos Sólidos I 2020

Agenda

- Motivação
- Cálculo de tensões normais $\sigma_{\!\scriptscriptstyle X}$
 - Teoria de Euler-Bernoulli

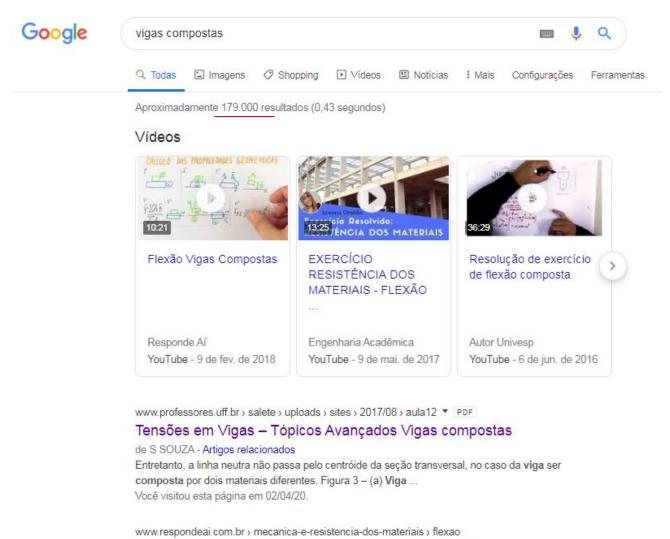
Motivação

- Projeto/Análise dos elementos estruturais (Vigas compostas)
 - Distribuição de tensões (Normal)



- Reduzir peso
- Aumentar resistência (corrosão, mecânica)

Literatura

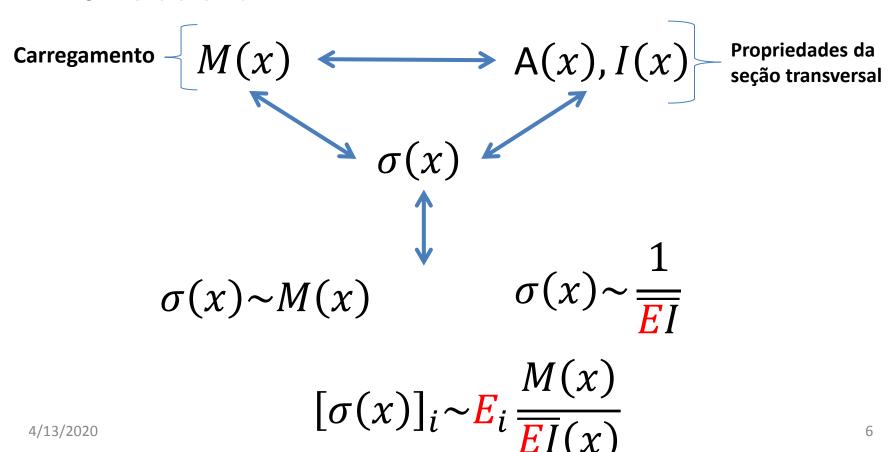


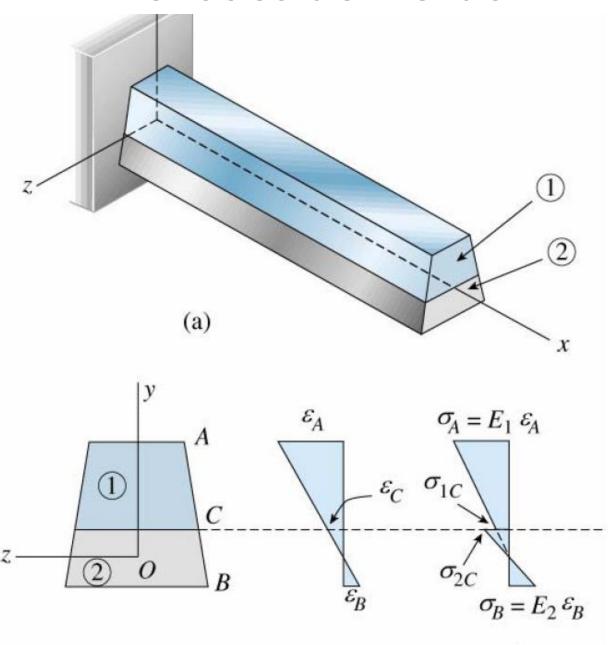
Hipóteses

- Problema é independente do tempo.
- O formato da viga é um <u>prisma</u> reto, cujo comprimento é muito maior que as outras dimensões (Esbelta).
- A viga é constituída de um material linearmente elástico.
- O <u>efeito Poisson</u> é negligenciável.
- A seção transversal é <u>simétrica</u> em relação ao plano vertical.
- Planos perpendiculares à linha neutra permanecem planos e perpendiculares ao eixo deformado depois da deformação (Navier).
- O ângulo de rotação da seção transversal é muito pequeno.
- O efeitos de momento de inércia da rotação é desprezado.
- Flexão Pura.

Objetivo

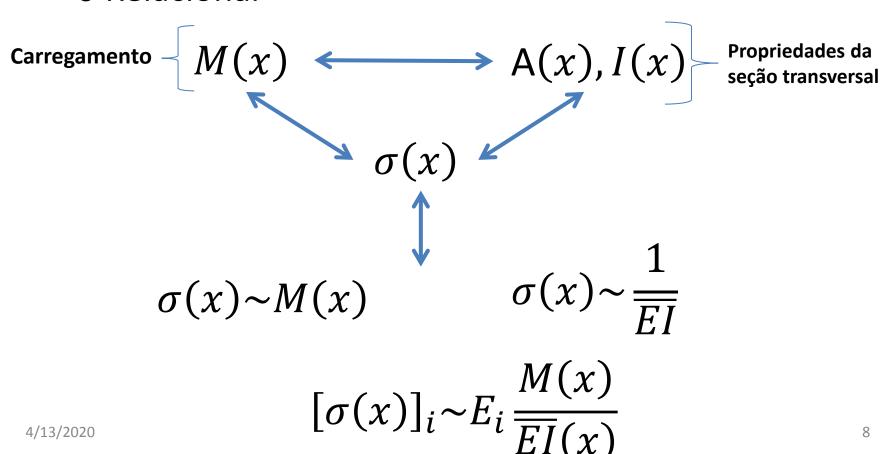
Relacionar

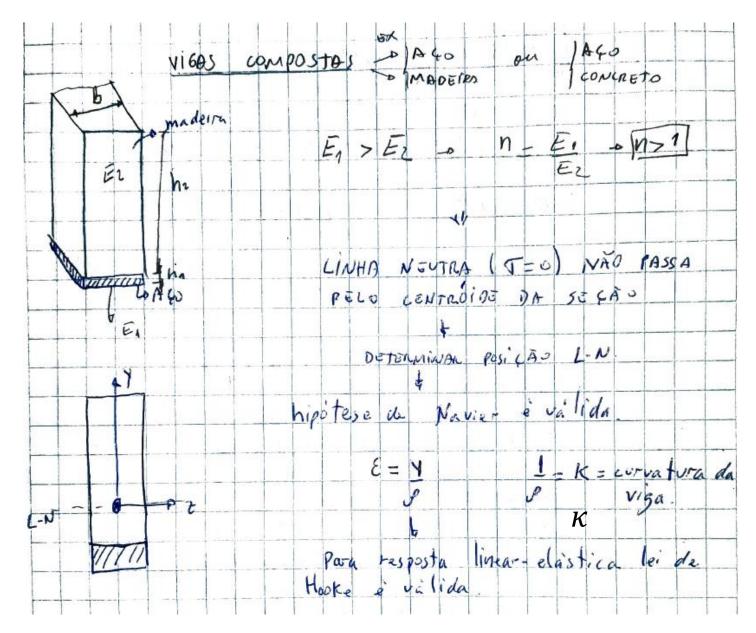


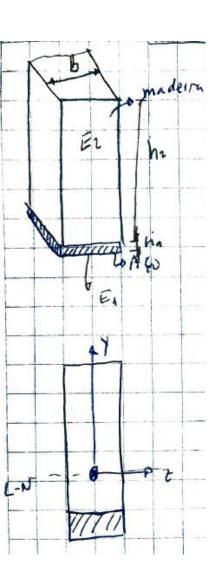


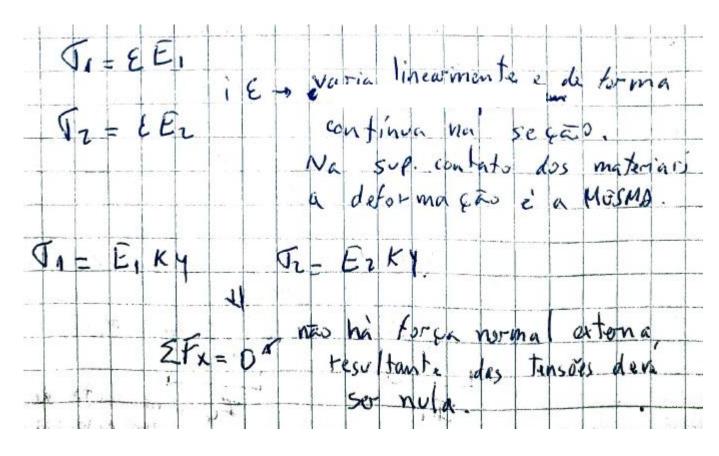
Objetivo

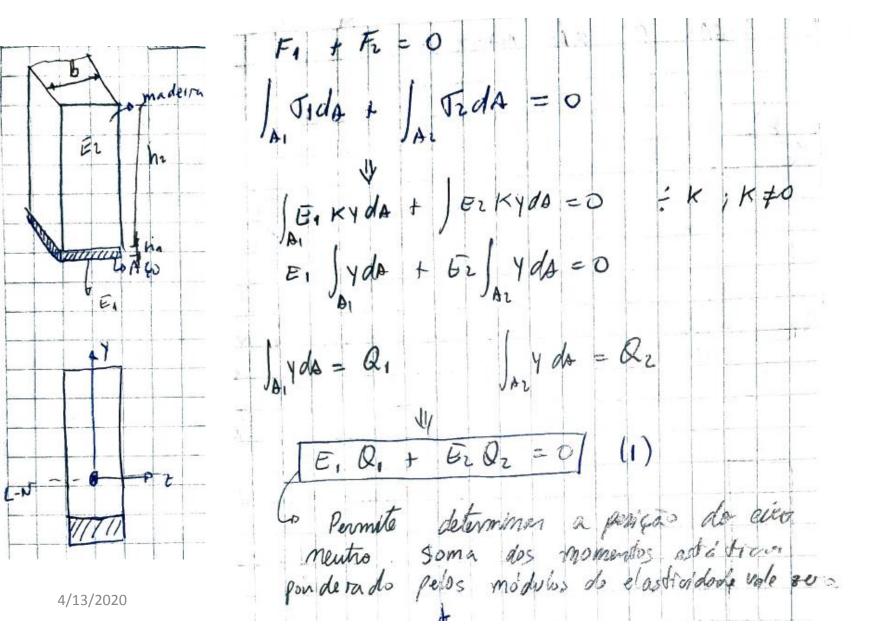
Relacionar

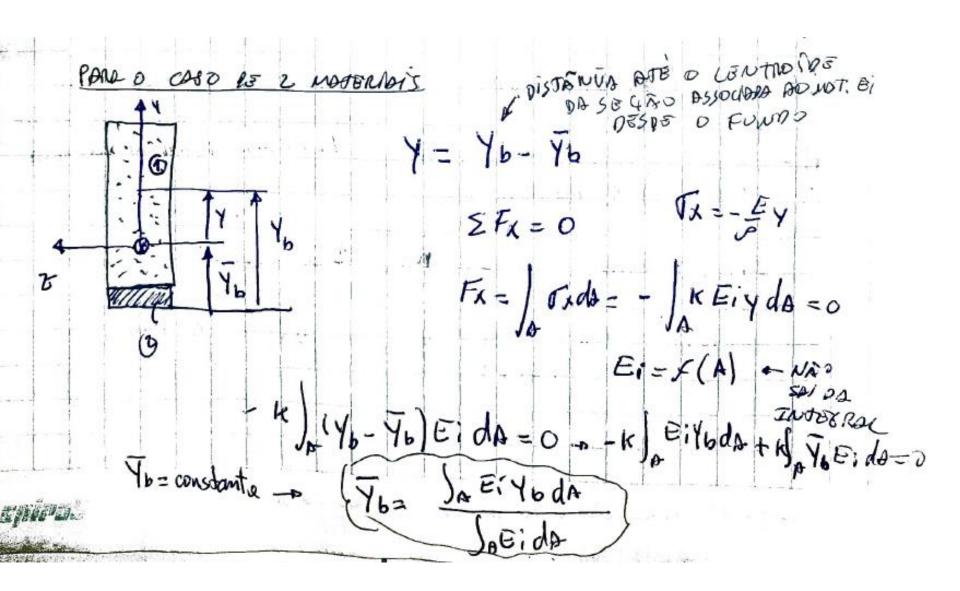


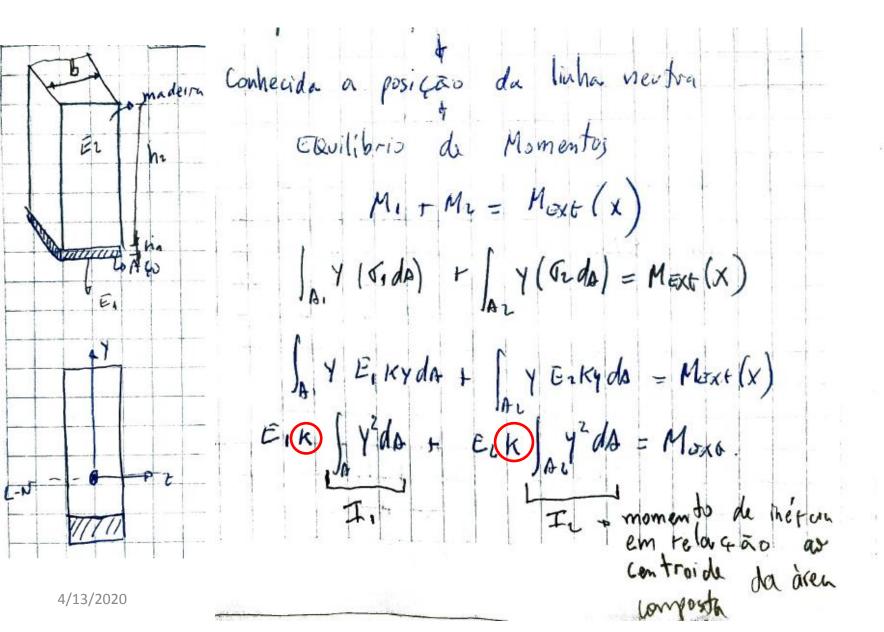




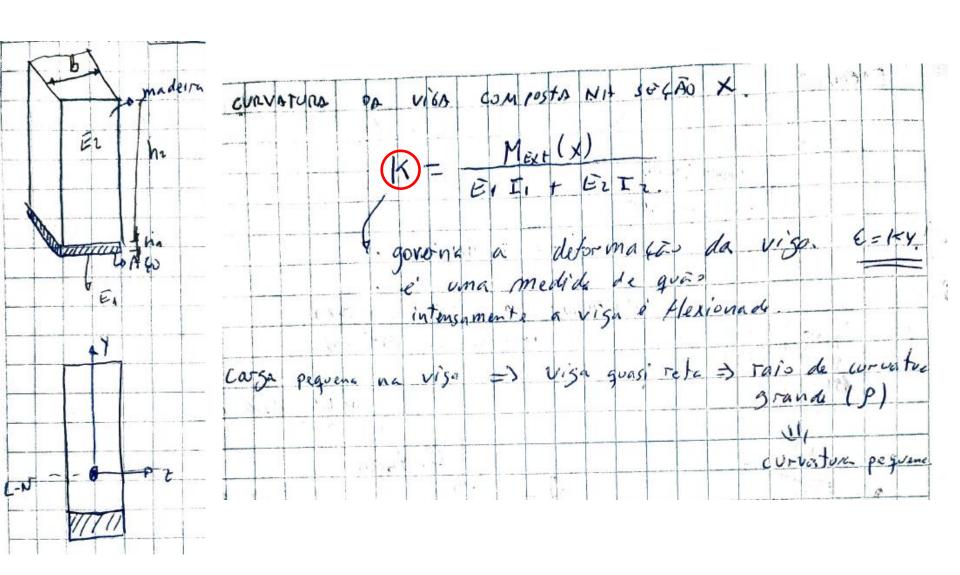


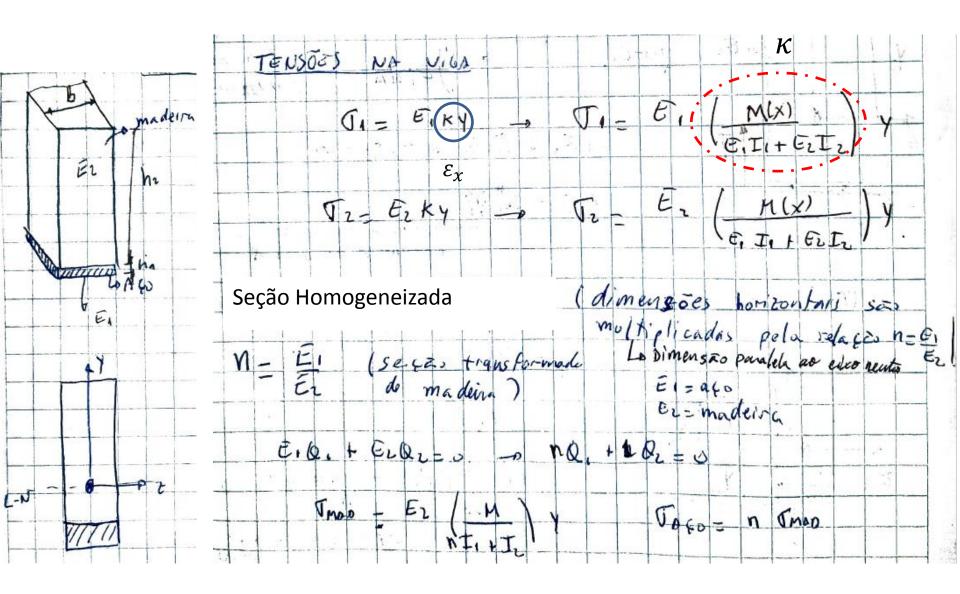


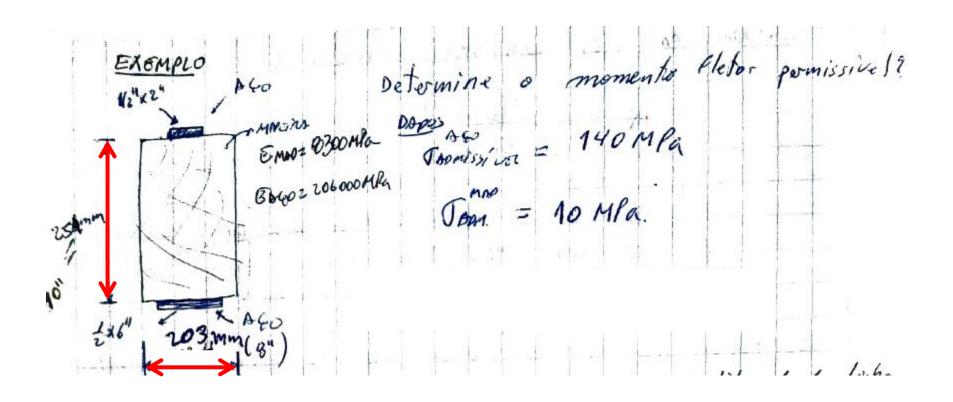


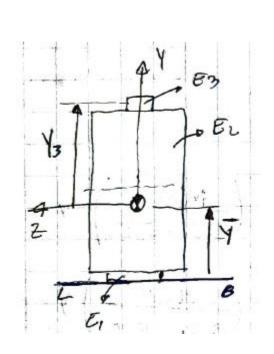


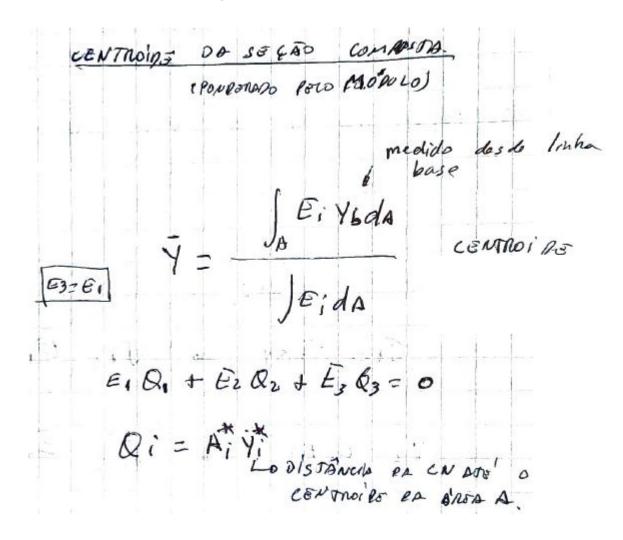
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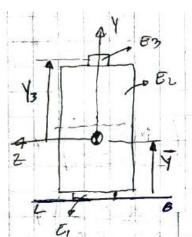




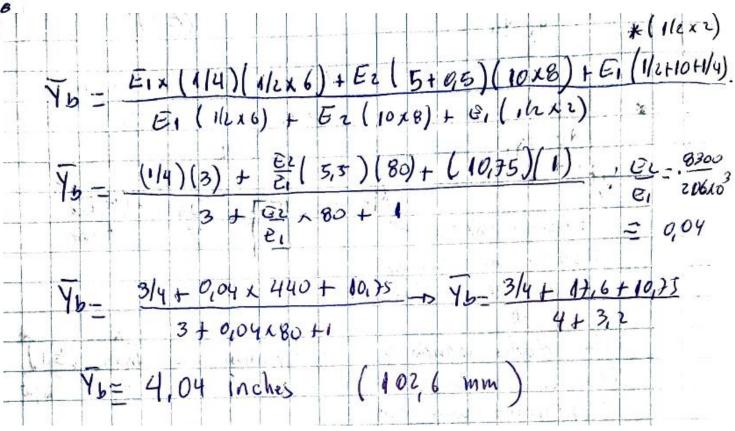


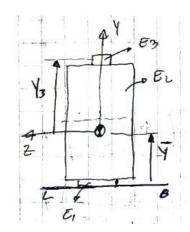


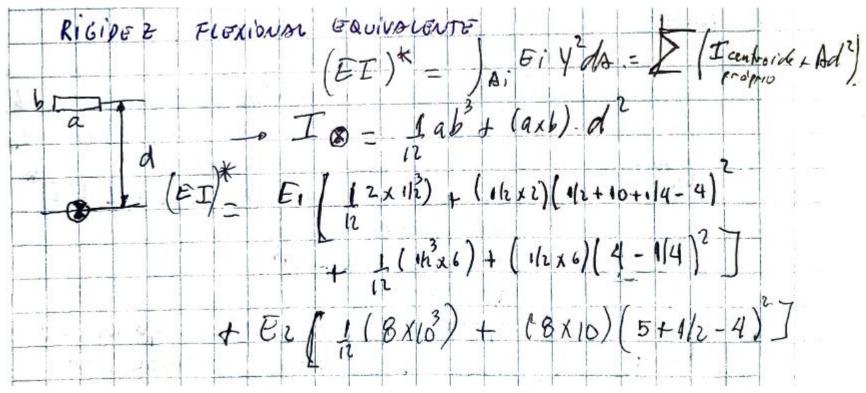


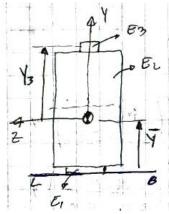


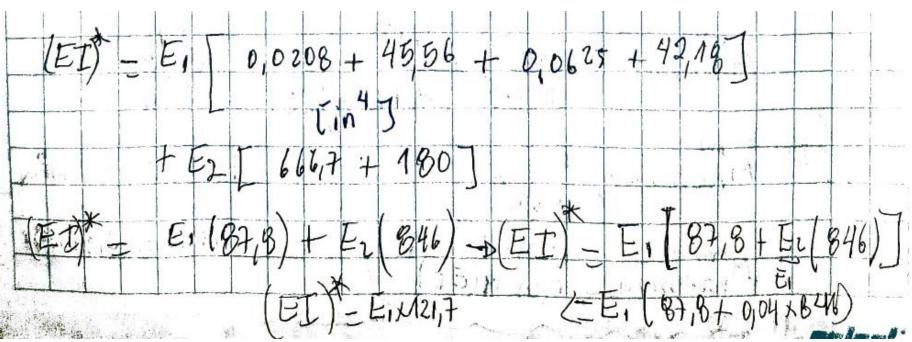
$$\overline{Y}_b = \frac{\int_A E_i y_b dA}{\int_A E_i dA}$$

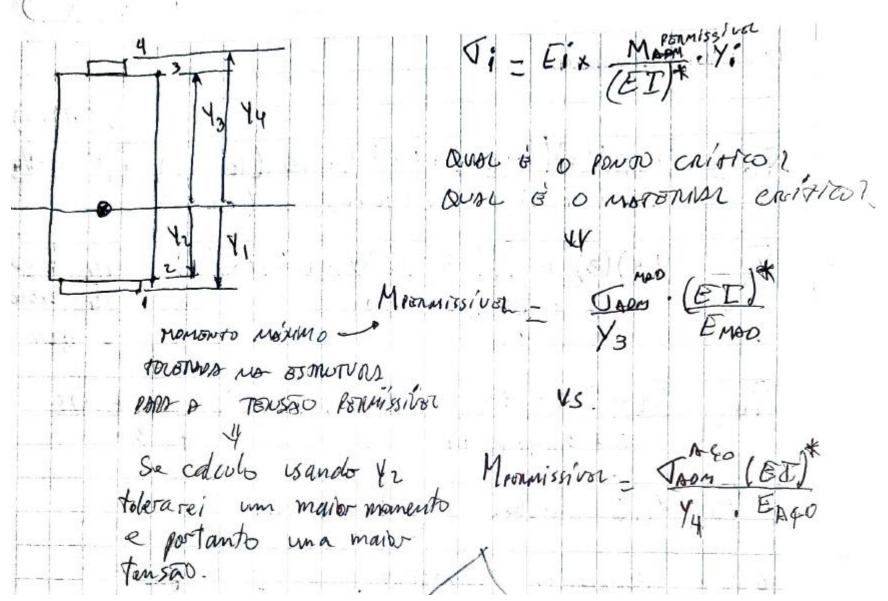












AY

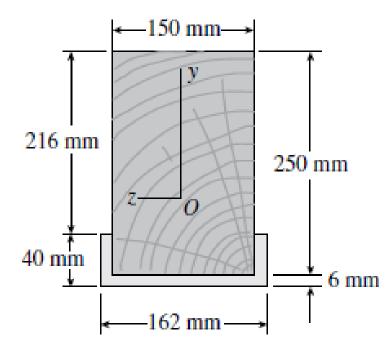
Exemplo 20103 (1/2+10-4) +1/4 4 6/75 1,0068404 0,0001/EI Ksil= Kilopound MAD 1KSi = 689 MPa 830 x 6,5 1MPa = 0,145 KSi 4/13/2020

Para a viga composta de madeira e alumínio mostrada na figura, determine o momento fletor permissível. Considere

$$\sigma_{allow}{}^{Mad}=8~\mathrm{MPa}$$

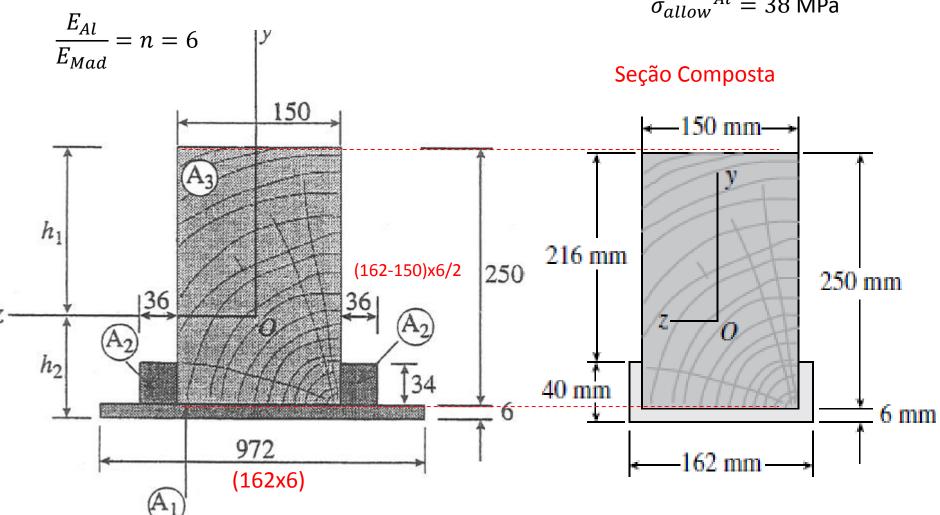
$$\sigma_{allow}{}^{Al}=38~\mathrm{MPa}$$

$$\frac{E_{Al}}{E_{Mad}} = 6$$

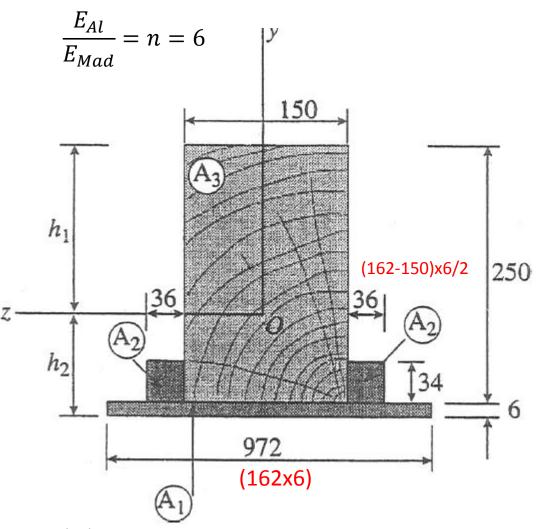


Seção Transformada de Madeira

 $\sigma_{allow}{}^{Mad}=8$ MPa $\sigma_{allow}{}^{Al}=38$ MPa



Seção Transformada de Madeira



$$\sigma_{allow}{}^{Mad}=8$$
 MPa $\sigma_{allow}{}^{Al}=38$ MPa

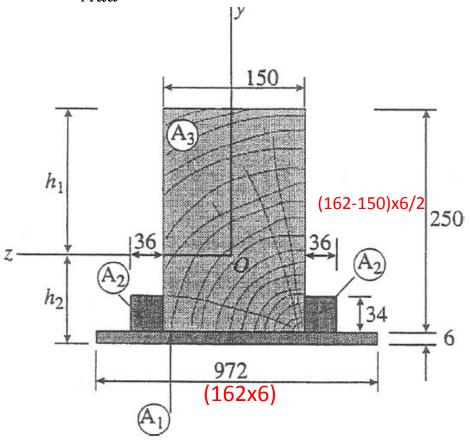
Centroide da seção

$$h_2 = \frac{\sum y_i A_i}{\sum A_i}$$

$$h_2 = \frac{y_1 A_1 + 2y_2 A_2 + y_3 A_3}{A_1 + 2A_2 + A_3} = \frac{4,986,300 \text{ mm}^3}{45,780 \text{ mm}^2}$$
$$= 108.92 \text{ mm}$$
$$h_1 = 256 - h_2 = 147.08 \text{ mm}$$

Seção Transformada de Madeira

$$\frac{E_{Al}}{E_{Mad}} = n = 6$$



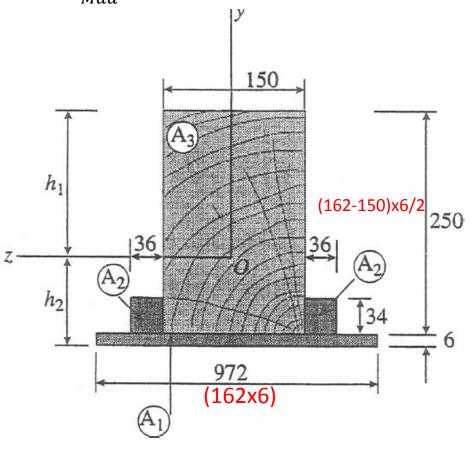
$$\sigma_{allow}{}^{Mad}=8$$
 MPa $\sigma_{allow}{}^{Al}=38$ MPa

Momento de Inércia

Area
$$A_1$$
: $I_1 = \frac{1}{12} (972)(6)^3 + (972)(6)(h_2 - 3)^2$
 $= 65,445,000 \text{ mm}^4$
Area A_2 : $I_2 = \frac{1}{12} (36)(34)^3$
 $+ (36)(34)(h_2 - 6 - 17)^2$
 $= 9,153,500 \text{ mm}^4$
Area A_3 : $I_3 = \frac{1}{12} (150)(250)^3$
 $+ (150)(250)(h_1 - 125)^2$
 $= 213,597,000 \text{ mm}^4$
 $I_T = I_1 + 2I_2 + I_3 = 297.35 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$

Seção Transformada de Madeira

$$\frac{E_{Al}}{E_{Mad}} = n = 6$$



$$\sigma_{allow}{}^{Mad}=8$$
 MPa $\sigma_{allow}{}^{Al}=38$ MPa

Tensão Máxima Madeira

$$\sigma_{Mad} = \frac{M_{max}}{I_T} h_1$$

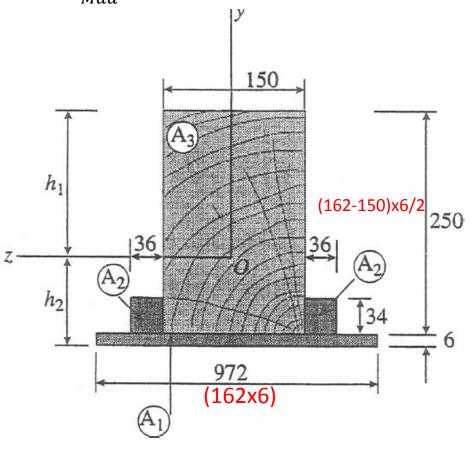
$$M_{max} = \frac{I_T \sigma_{allow}^{Mad}}{h_1}$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{297.35 \times 10^6 \times 8}{147.08}$$

$$M_{max} = 16.2 \text{ kN} - \text{m}$$

Seção Transformada de Madeira

$$\frac{E_{Al}}{E_{Mad}} = n = 6$$



$$\sigma_{allow}{}^{Mad}=8$$
 MPa $\sigma_{allow}{}^{Al}=38$ MPa

Tensão Máxima Alumínio

$$\sigma_{Al} = n \frac{M_{max}}{I_T} h_2$$

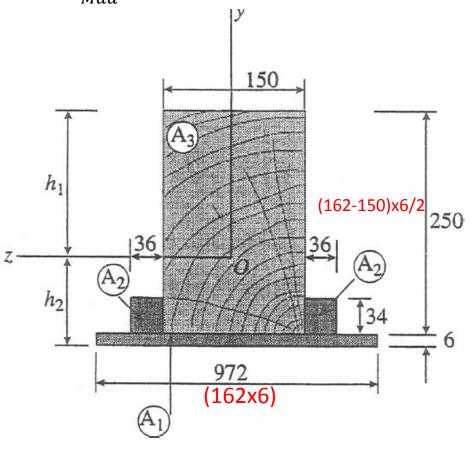
$$M_{max} = \frac{I_T \sigma_{allow}^{Al}}{nh_2}$$

$$M_{max} = \frac{297.35 \times 10^6 \times 38}{6 \times 108.9}$$

$$M_{max} = 17.3 \text{ kN} - \text{m}$$

Seção Transformada de Madeira

$$\frac{E_{Al}}{E_{Mad}} = n = 6$$



$$\sigma_{allow}{}^{Mad}=8$$
 MPa $\sigma_{allow}{}^{Al}=38$ MPa

Momento Permissível

$$M_{max}^{Mad} = 16.2 \text{ kN} - \text{m}$$
Vs.

$$M_{max}^{Al} = 17.3 \text{ kN} - \text{m}$$