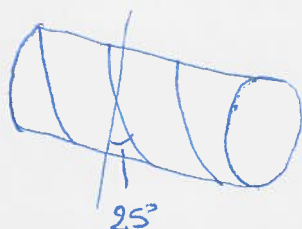


1

SERBATOIO CON CORPO CILINDRICO CON DIAMETRO ESTERNO = 750 mm
 OTENUTO DA UNA PIASTRA CON SPESORE $t = 8,2$ mm SALDATA LUNGO UNA
 SPIRALE CHE FORMA UN ANGOLO DI 25° CON UN PIANO TRASVERSALE
 PRESSIONE INTERNA = 18 MPa

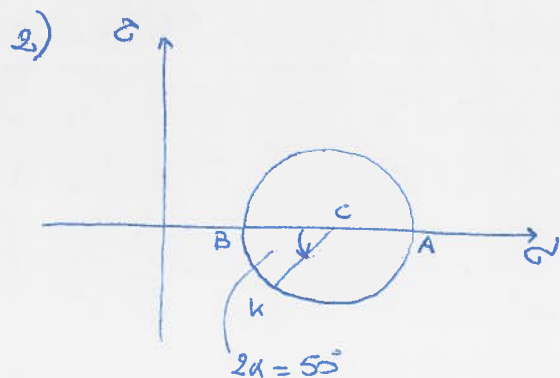
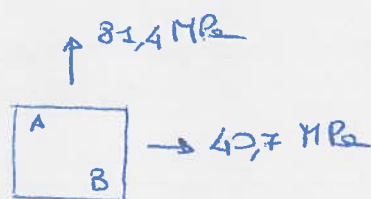


DETERMINARE: 1) LE TENSIONI NELLE DIREZIONI \parallel E \perp ALLA SALDATA
 2) LA TENSIONE NELLA SALDATA

$$1) r = \frac{750 - 8,2}{2} = 370,9 \text{ mm}$$

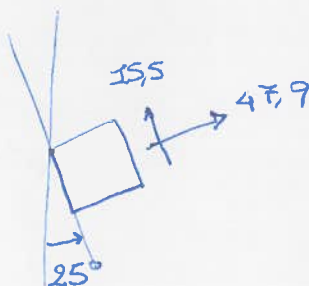
$$\sigma_1 = \frac{Pr}{t} = 81,4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_1 = 40,7 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\sigma_k = C - r \cos 50 = 61 - 20,3 \cdot \cos 50 = 47,9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_k = r \sin 50 = -15,5 \text{ MPa}$$



② CONTENITORE IN PRESSIONE

MATERIALE ELASTICO LINEARE ISOTROPO CON $G_0 = 250 \text{ MPa}$

SPESORE $t = 20 \text{ mm}$

RAGGIO $R = 20 \text{ mm}$

TRASCURANDO IL CONTRIBUTO DEGLI SFORZI RADIALI CALCOLARE LA MASSIMA PRESSIONE CHE PUÒ ESSERE APPLICATA ALL'INTERNO DEL CONTENITORE

$$\sigma_I = \frac{Pr}{t}$$

$$\sigma_r = \frac{Pr}{2t}$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[(\sigma_I - \sigma_{II})^2 + (\sigma_r - \sigma_{III})^2 + (\sigma_{III} - \sigma_{II})^2 \right] \leq K$$

↓

$$K = \frac{\sigma_0^2}{3} = 20833 \text{ MPa}$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{6} \left[\left(\frac{P \cdot 20}{20} - \frac{P \cdot 20}{20} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{P \cdot 20}{20} - 0 \right)^2 + \left(0 - \frac{P \cdot 20}{2 \cdot 20} \right)^2 \right] \leq 20833$$

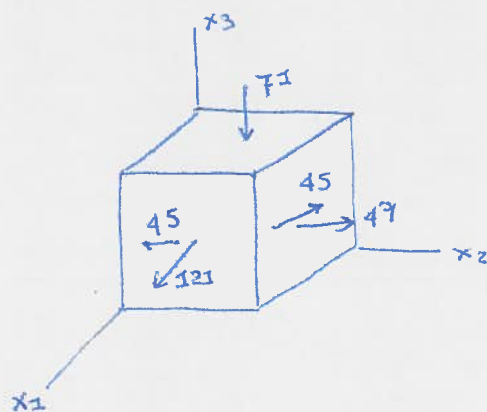
$$P \leq 28,9 \text{ MPa}$$

③

DATO UN SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO 1-2-3 SIA ASSEGNATO IL SEGUENTE TENSORE DI SFORZO:

$$\underline{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 121 & -45 & 0 \\ -45 & 49 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -71 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [MPa]}$$

- 1- RAPPRESENTARE GRAFICAMENTE LO STATO DI SFORZO
- 2- DETERMINARE E RAPPRESENTARE GLI SFORZI PRINCIPALI
- 3- DETERMINARE LA DEFORMAZIONE DELLA FIBRA ORIENTATA CON LO SFORZO PRINCIPALE MAGGIORE
($E = 210.000 \text{ MPa}$, $\nu = 0,33$)

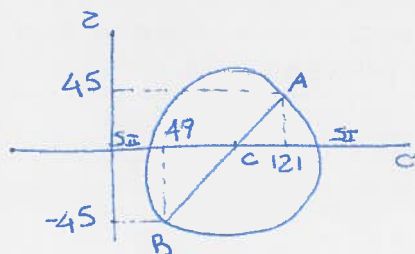


$$\underline{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 121 & -45 \\ -45 & 49 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_I = C + R = 142,6 \text{ MPa}$$

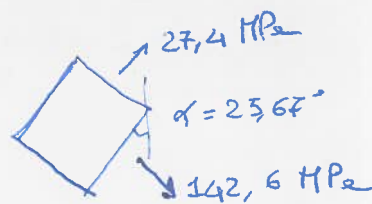
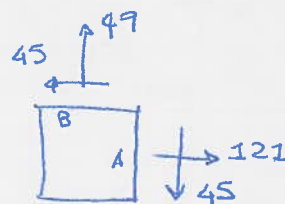
$$\sigma_{II} = 27,4 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\alpha = 25,67^\circ$$



$$C = 85 \text{ MPa}$$

$$R = 57,6 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{11} \\ \epsilon_{22} \\ \epsilon_{33} \\ \epsilon_{12} \\ \epsilon_{13} \\ \epsilon_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\nu & -\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & -\nu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\nu & -\nu & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1,33 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1,33 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1,33 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 142,6 \\ 27,4 \\ -71 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\epsilon_{11} = 7,47 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_f = 7,47 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_{22} = 1,79 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\epsilon_{33} = -6,05 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

4

DATO UN SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO XYZ SIA ASSEGNATO IL SEGUENTE TENSORE DI SFORZO

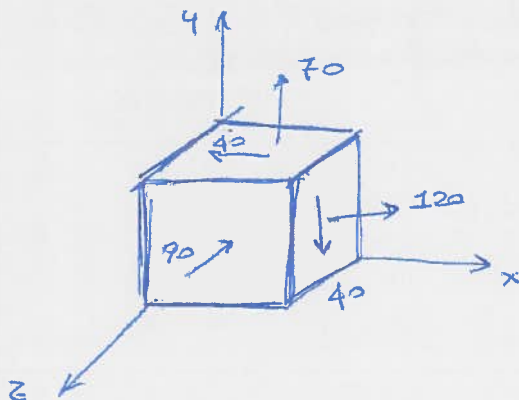
$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 120 & -40 & 0 \\ -40 & 70 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -90 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) RAPPRESENTARE LO STATO DI SFORZO

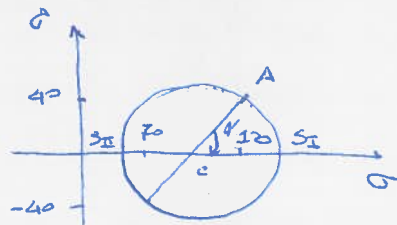
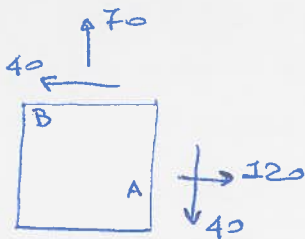
2) DETERMINARE SFORZI E DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI

3) DETT x_I, x_{II}, x_{III} I VERSORI DELLE DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI CORRISPONDENTI AGLI SFORZI PRINCIPALI, INDICANDO CON A E B LE FACCE CORRISPONDENTI ALLE DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI x_I, x_{II} , VALUTARE LO STATO TENSIONALE SULLE STESSÉ FACCE A SEGUITO DI UNA ROTAZIONE ANTIORARIA DI 23° ATTORNO ALL'ASSE x_{III}

4) ESEGUIRE VERIFICA DI SICUREZZA GN TRESCA ($\sigma_0 = 150 \text{ MPa}$)



$$\sigma_{III} = -90 \quad \vec{n}_3 = [0, 0, -1]$$



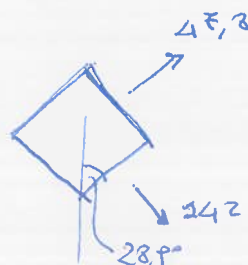
$$C = 95$$

$$r = 47,2$$

$$\sigma_I = 142 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{II} = 47,8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\alpha = \arctan \frac{\tau}{\sigma} = 57,1^\circ$$



5

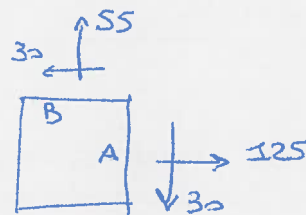
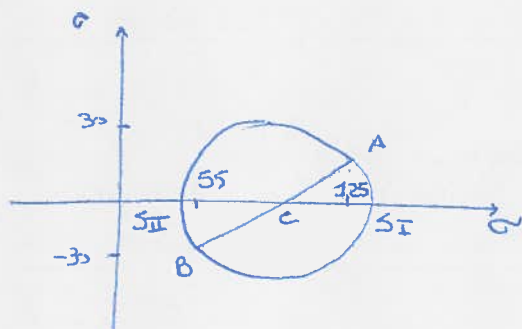
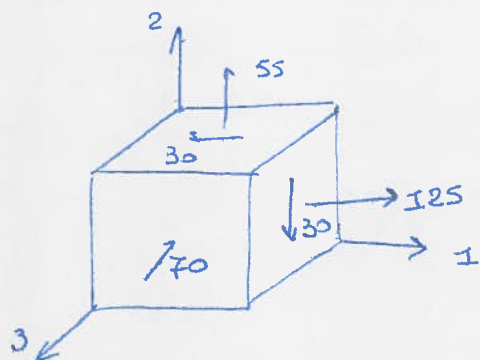
DATO IL SEGUENTE TENSORE DI SFORZO

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 125 & -30 & 0 \\ -30 & 55 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -70 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) RAPPRESENTARE GRAFICAMENTE IL TENSORE

2) DETERMINARE E RAPPRESENTARE SFORZI E DIREZIONI PRINCIPALI

3) VERIFICA DI SICUREZZA CON IL CRITERIO DI VON MISES ($\sigma_0 = 170 \text{ MPa}$)
E TRESCA



$$C = 90 \text{ MPa} \quad \sigma_I = 136 \text{ MPa}$$

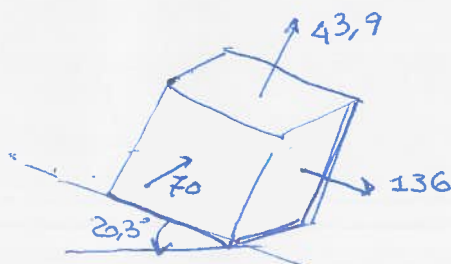
$$r = 46 \text{ MPa} \quad \sigma_{II} = 43,9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{30}{35}\right)}{2} = 20,3^\circ$$

$$x_I: [\cos \alpha, -\sin \alpha, 0]$$

$$x_2: [\sin \alpha, \cos \alpha, 0]$$

$$x_3: [0, 0, 1]$$



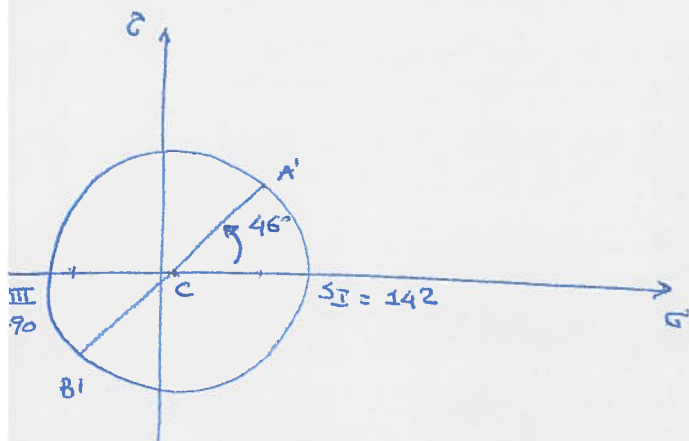
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\sigma_I - \sigma_{II})^2 + (\sigma_{II} - \sigma_{III})^2 + (\sigma_I - \sigma_{III})^2} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$172,4 \leq 170 \quad \text{non verificato}$$

$$\max\{|\sigma_I - \sigma_{II}|, |\sigma_{II} - \sigma_{III}|, |\sigma_I - \sigma_{III}|\} \leq \sigma_0 \quad \text{non verificato}$$

$$n_1: [\cos 23,9^\circ; -\sin 23,9^\circ; 0] = [0,89; -0,44; 0]$$

$$n_2: [\sin 23,9^\circ; \cos 23,9^\circ; 0] = [0,44; 0,89; 0]$$



$$C = 26$$

$$r = 116$$

$$\sigma_{A'} = r \cos 46 + C = 153 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{A'} = r \sin 46 = 76,7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{B'} = -r \cos 46 + C = -53 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{B'} = -\tau_{A'} = -76,7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\max \{ |\sigma_I - \sigma_{II}|, |\sigma_{II} - \sigma_{III}|, |\sigma_I - \sigma_{III}| \} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$150 \text{ MPa}$$

6

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 80 & -30 \\ -30 & -40 \end{bmatrix} \text{ [MPa]}$$

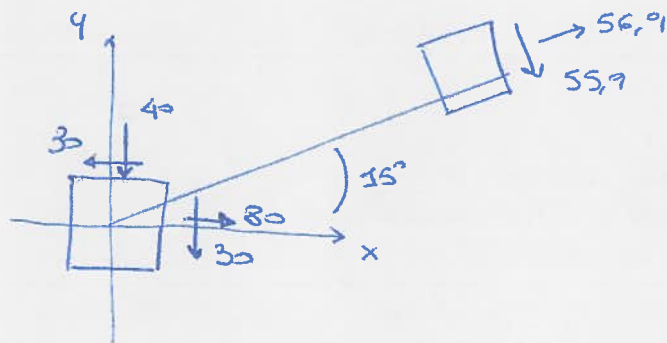
STATO DI SFORZO DEFINITO NEL SISTEMA DI RIFERIMENTO (x, y)

1) RAPPRESENTARLO

2) DETERMINARE LE COMPONENTI NORMALE E TANGENZIALE SU UNA GIACITURA LA CUI NORMALE USCENTE È RUOTATA IN SENSO ANTICLOCKWISE DI $\alpha = 15^\circ$ RISPETTO A X

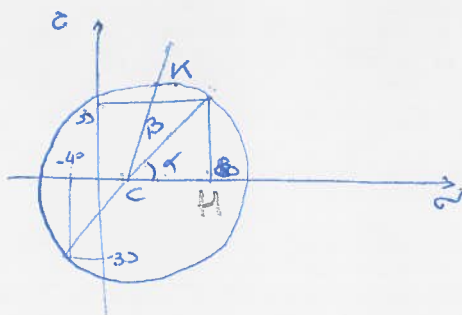
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma' &= \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \cos 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (80 - 40) + \frac{1}{2} (80 + 40) \cos 30^\circ + -30 \sin 30^\circ = 56,7 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau' &= -\frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (80 + 40) \sin 30^\circ - 30 \cos 30^\circ = -55,7 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$



$$R \cdot \cos \alpha = CH$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{CH}{R}$$



$$C = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$R = \sqrt{(80 - 20)^2 + 30^2} = 67 \text{ MPa}$$

$$S_I = C + R = 87 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\alpha = 27,1^\circ$$

$$\beta = 30^\circ$$

$$\sigma_K = C + R \cos(30 + 27,1) = 56,7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_K = R \sin(30 + 27,1) = 55,7 \text{ MPa}$$

7

SIA DATO IL SEGUENTE CONTENITORE IN PRESSIONE



$$RAGGIO = 520 \text{ mm}$$

$$PRESSIONE = 8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$SFORZO ULTIMO \sigma_0 = 220 \text{ MPa}$$

DETERMINARE LO SPESORE MINIMO NECESSARIO CON IL CRITERIO DI MISES

$$\sigma_I = \frac{p \cdot r}{t} = \frac{8 \cdot 520}{t} = \frac{4160}{t} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{II} = \frac{p \cdot r}{2t} = \frac{2080}{t} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} [(\sigma_I - \sigma_{II})^2 + (\sigma_I - \sigma_{III})^2 + (\sigma_{III} - \sigma_{II})^2]} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{4160}{t} - \frac{2080}{t} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{4160}{t} \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2080}{t} \right)^2 \right]} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\frac{3602,6}{t} \leq 220$$

$$t = 16,3 \text{ mm}$$

DETERMINARE LO SPESORE MINIMO ANCHE CON IL CRITERIO DI TRESCA

$$\max \{ |\sigma_I - \sigma_{II}|, |\sigma_{II} - \sigma_{III}|, |\sigma_I - \sigma_{III}| \} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\max \left\{ \left| \frac{4160}{t} - \frac{2080}{t} \right|, \left| \frac{2080}{t} - 0 \right|, \left| \frac{4160}{t} - 0 \right| \right\} \leq \sigma_0$$

$$\frac{4160}{t} \leq 220$$

$$t = 18,9 \text{ mm}$$