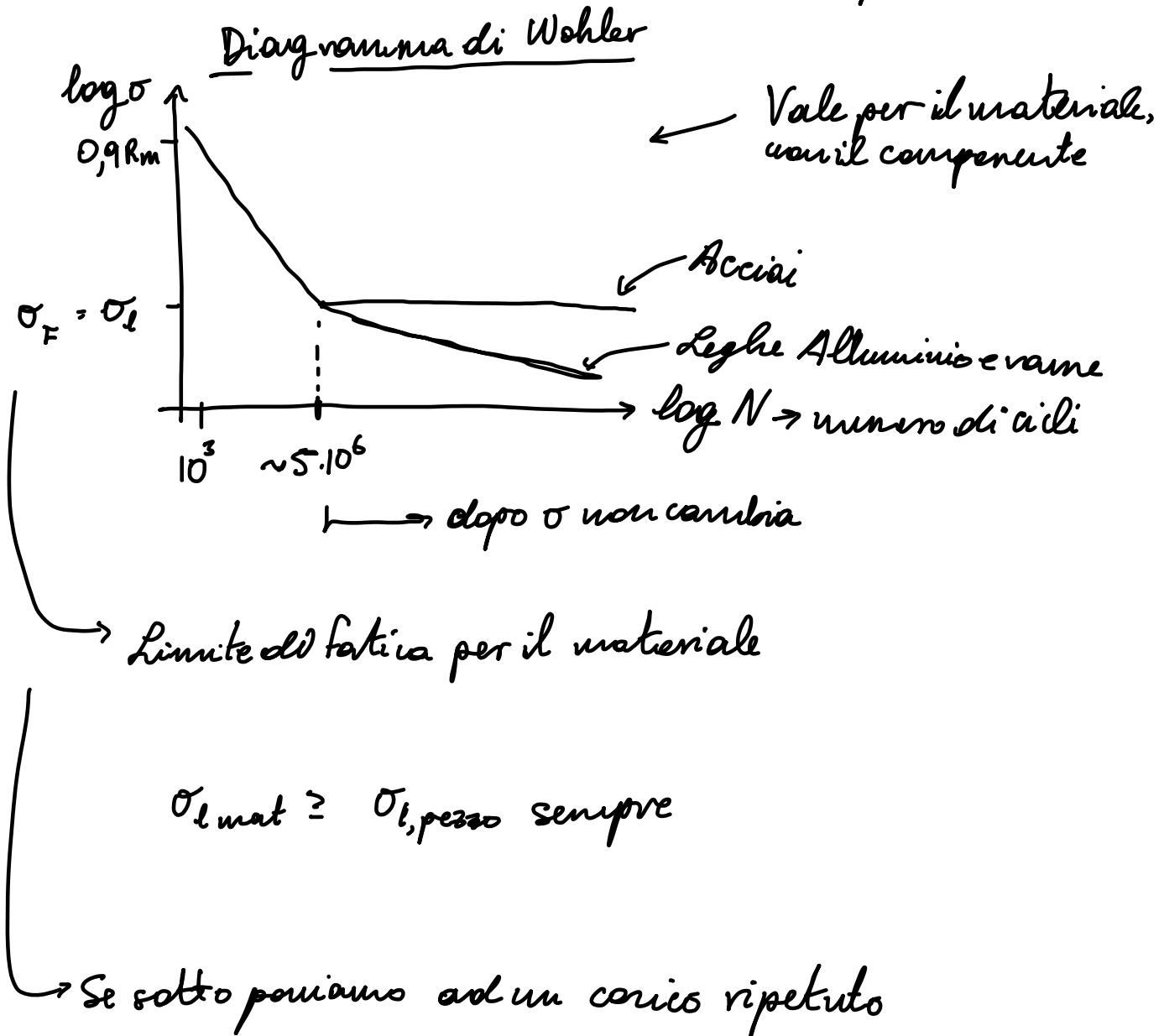


## Esercitazione 12 - Fatica

### Teoria - Fatica, uniaxiale

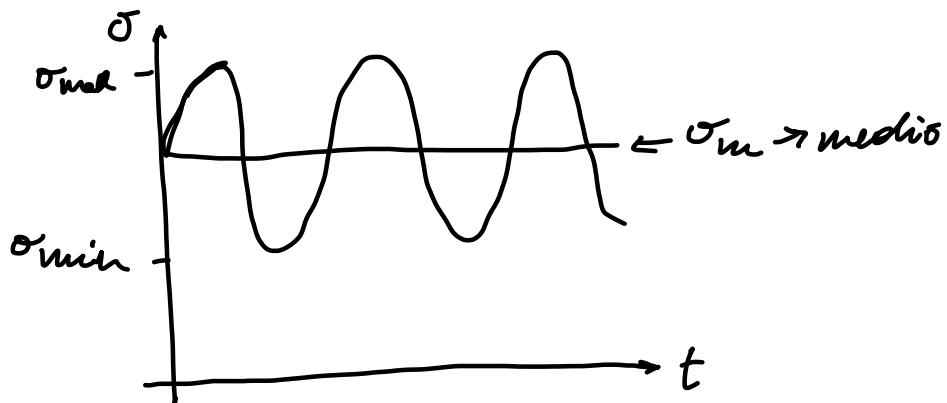
Se prendiamo un componente ripetutamente anche molto sotto a  $\sigma_{sn}$  si rompe



La fatica risente molto delle dimensioni, più è grande più si sente la fatica.

Più un materiale è rugoso più è probabile che

si formano critiche inverse alla rettura



Il fenomeno di fatica è molto sperimentale

$$R = \frac{\sigma_{\min}}{\sigma_{\max}}$$

$$R = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_{\min} = 0, \sigma_{\max} = 2\sigma_{\min}$$

↖ Fatica pulsante

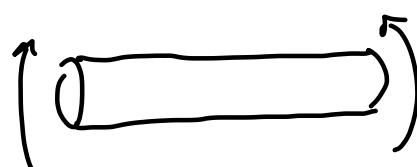
↖ Fatica alternata

$$R = -1 \quad \sigma_m = 0, \sigma_{\min} = -\sigma_a, \sigma_{\max} = \sigma_a$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sigma_{\min} + \sigma_{\max}}{2} \\ & \uparrow \text{Sigma alternato} \\ & \downarrow \\ & \sigma_a = \sigma_m \\ & \sigma_{\min} = \sigma_m - \sigma_a \\ & \sigma_{\max} = \sigma_m + \sigma_a \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Fatica Asinale} \\ & \downarrow \\ & \sigma_{Fat} \cong (0,3 \text{ a } 0,45) R_m \\ & = 0,4 R_m \end{aligned}$$

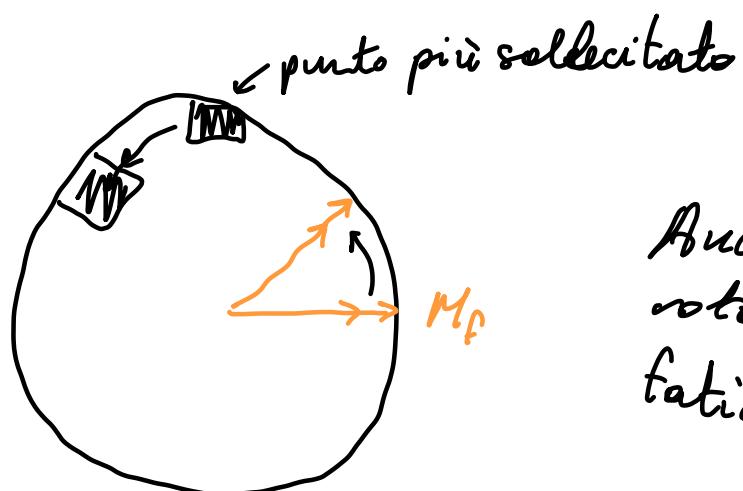


$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{Fat} \cong (0,4 \text{ a } 0,6) R_m \\ & = 0,5 R_m \end{aligned}$$



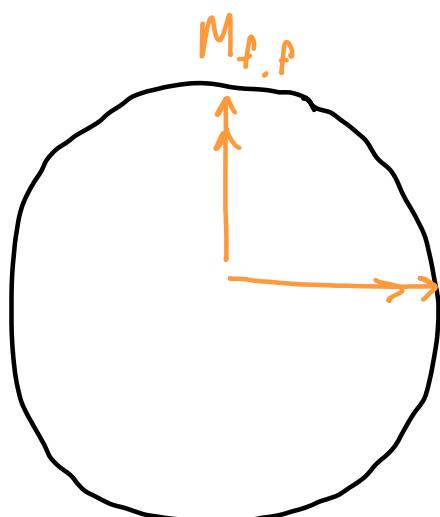
$$\begin{aligned} & \tau_{Fat} \cong (0,23 \div 0,33) R_m \\ & \cong 0,25 R_m \end{aligned}$$

$$F = F_0 \sin(\omega t)$$



Anche con le forze rotanti si presenta la fatica.

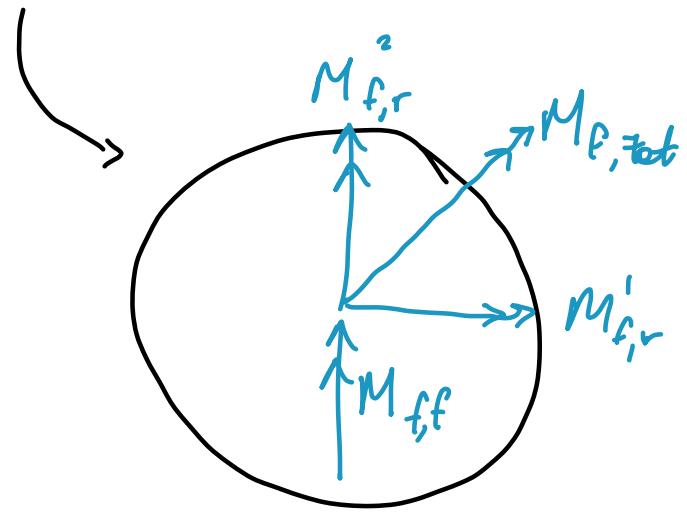
Forze rotanti con forze non rotanti



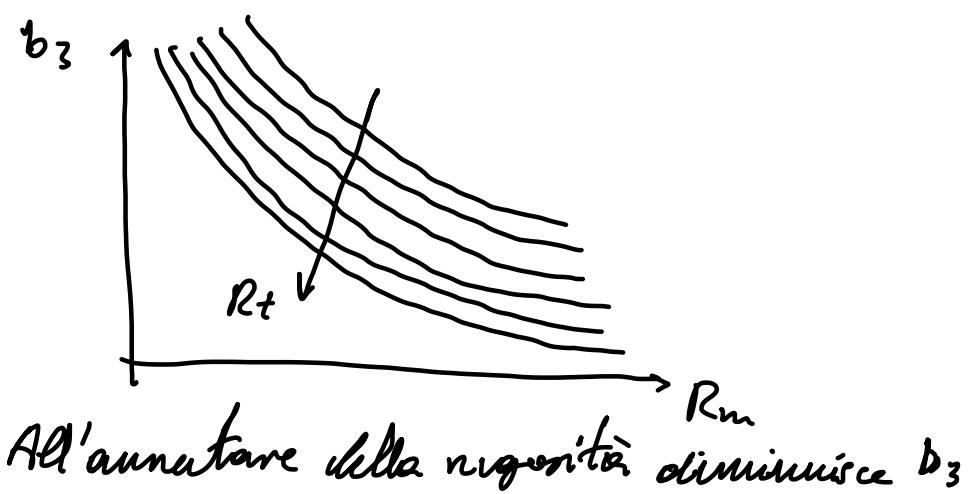
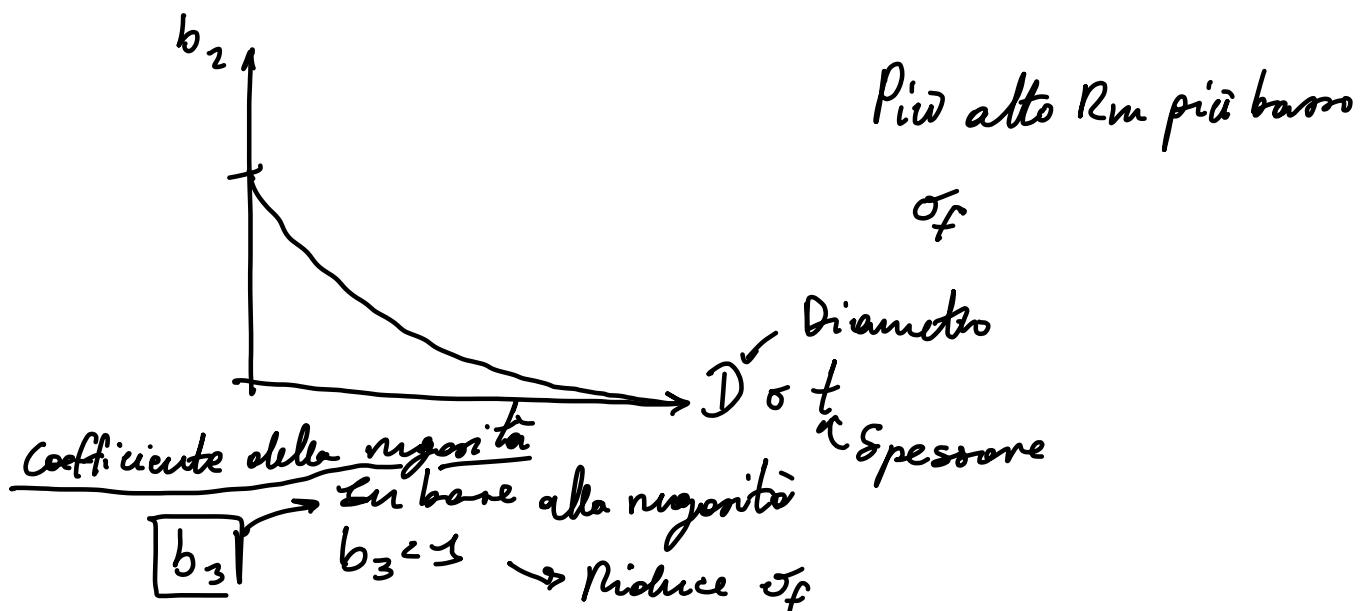
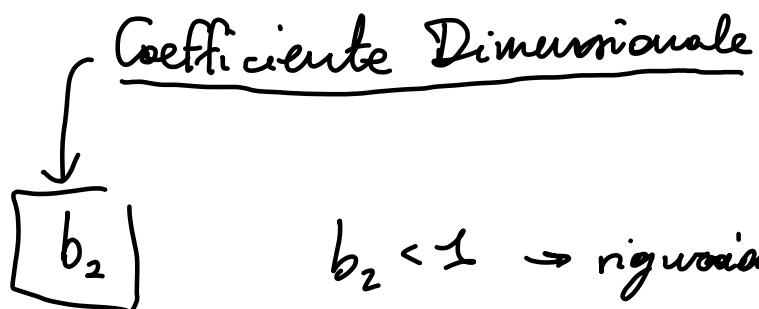
Possiamo mettere questo momento in qualunque direzione perché rotando ourrà in ogni posizione, troviamo il punto più critico per i nostri calcoli.

Più momenti flettenti, per prima si fa la somma dei momenti rotanti





Coefficienti della fatica



$$k_f \leq k_t$$

Coefficiente per intaglio

Coefficiente d'intaglio Caso estremo:

$$k_f = q(k_t - 1) + 1$$

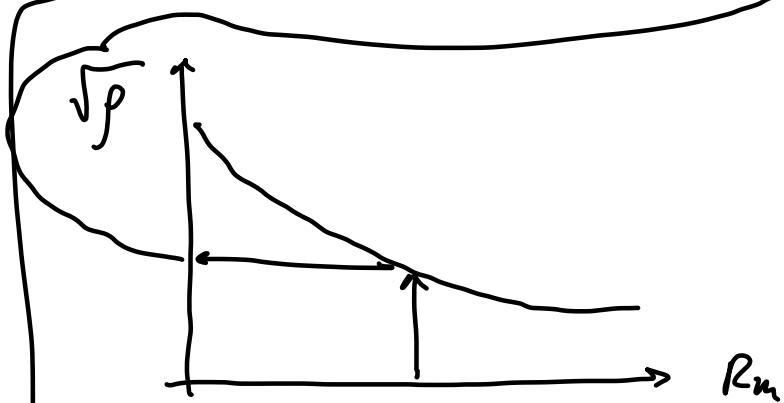
$\hookrightarrow$  per  $q=1 \quad k_f = k_t$

$q=0 \quad k_f = 1$

Due equazioni:

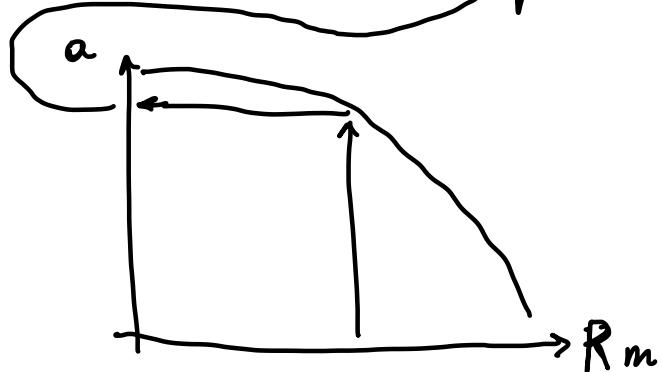
Regole di Newmark

$$q = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\rho_r}}$$



Peterson

$$q = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a}{r}}$$



Generico:

$$\sigma_{FA}^I = \frac{\sigma_{FA} b_2 b_3}{k_f}$$

Asiale,  
Flessionale  
o Torzionale

## Verifica a fatica:

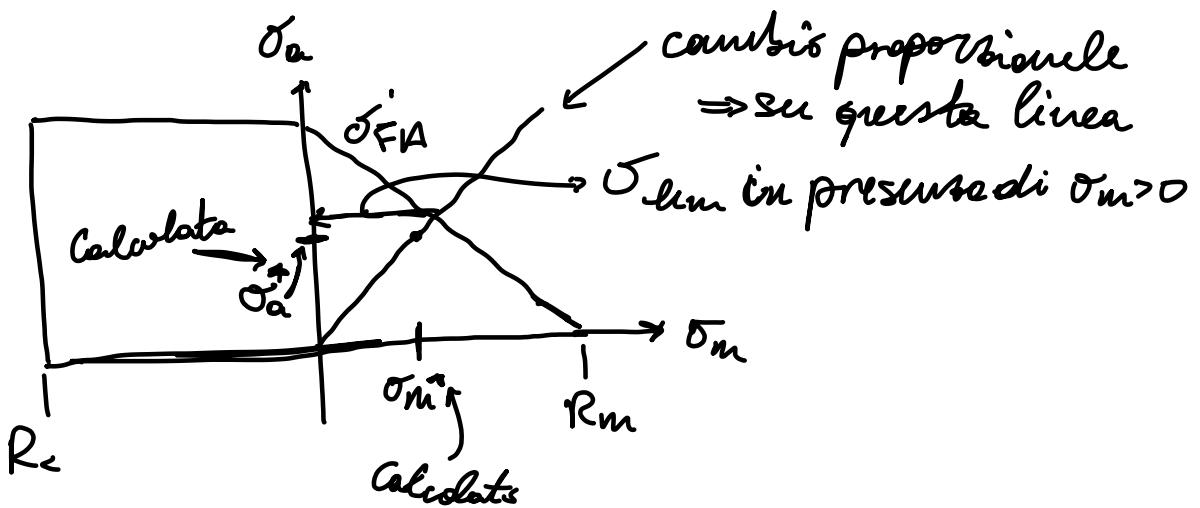
Caso 1):  $R = -1$      $\sigma_m = 0$

$$\sigma_a \leq \sigma'_{FA}$$

Caso 2)  $R \neq -1$

Diagramma Heig

Per  
attuale  
e effettuale



se  $\sigma_m$  di compressione ( $<0$ ) allora  $\sigma'_{FA}$  non cambia

se  $\sigma_m$  è di tensione ( $>0$ ) allora  $\sigma'_{FA}$  cambia

$$R = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a^* = \sigma_m^* \\ \frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma'_{FA}} + \frac{\sigma_m}{R_m} = \zeta \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\sigma_a^*}{\sigma'_{FA}} + \frac{\sigma_m^*}{R_m} = \zeta$$

Vale per ogni  
caso dove  $\theta = 45^\circ$

$(\sigma_{lim}, \delta_{lim})$  Vale anche in questo caso

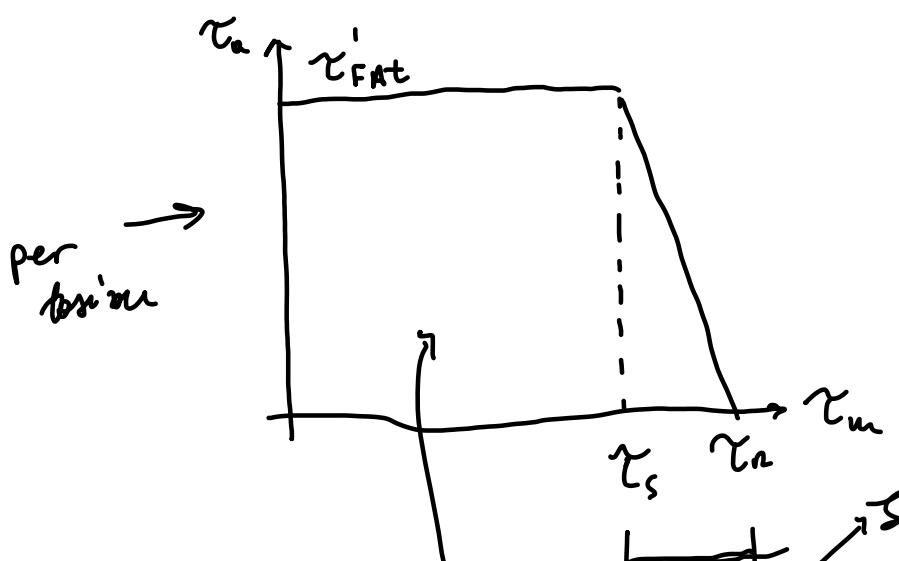
$$\sigma_{lim} \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_{FA}} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) = \varsigma \rightarrow \sigma_{lim} = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_{FA}} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right)^{-1}$$

Incognite

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_a''}{\sigma_m''} \sigma_m \\ \frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_{FA}} + \frac{\sigma_m}{R_m} = \varsigma \end{array} \right.$$

Se  $\sigma_a'' = \sigma_m'' \Rightarrow R = 0 \rightarrow$  si ha l'altro caso

nel caso che  $\sigma_a'' \neq \sigma_m''$   
 $R \neq 0$

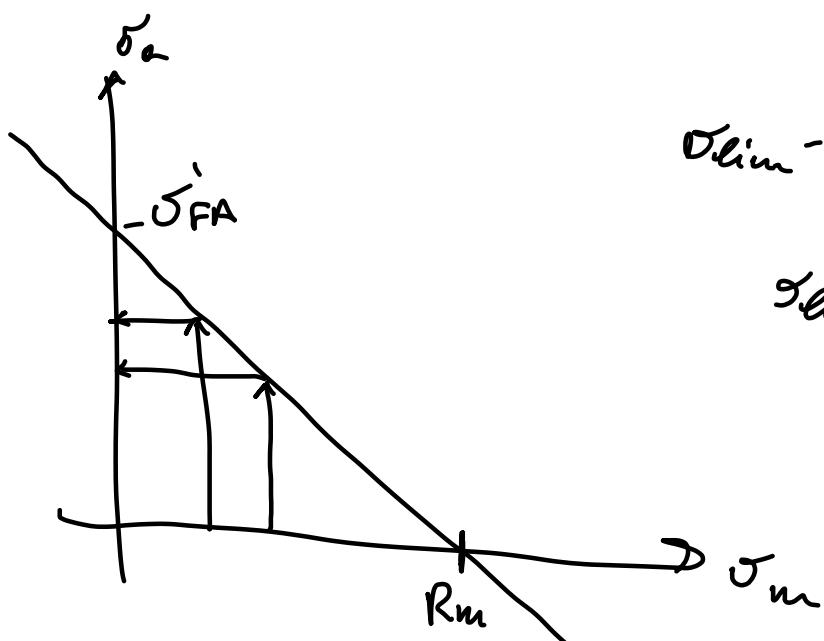


$$\gamma_n \approx 0, \gamma \approx R_m$$

$$\gamma_s = \frac{R_s}{\sqrt{3}}$$

In questione è quasi statica  
 (non quasi-statica)

Lavoriamo in condizioni di fatica in quest'area



$$\sigma_{lim} = \sigma_{FA}' \text{ se } \sigma_m = 0$$

$\sigma_{lim} \downarrow \text{se } \sigma_m \uparrow$

Verifica:

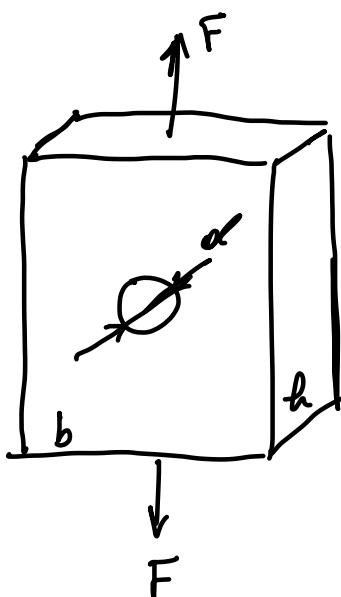
$\sigma_{lim} \geq \sigma_a^+$  Applicata sul componente

$$\gamma_{FA} - \frac{\sigma_{lim}}{\sigma_a^+} \geq 2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_a^y = \frac{\sigma_a^x}{R_m} + \sigma_m \\ \frac{\sigma_a^y}{\sigma_{FA}} + \frac{\sigma_m}{R_m} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

↳ Vogliamo trovare gli due sistemi

Esercizio ≤



$$F = F_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$d = 20 \text{ mm}$$

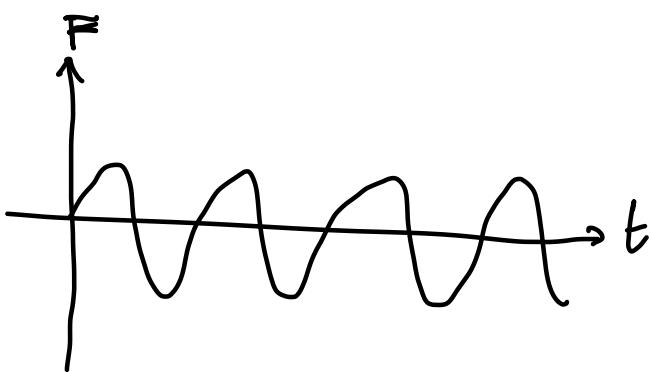
$$b = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 20 \text{ mm}$$

	$R_m [\text{MPa}]$
C20 bar	500
C45 bar	700
39NiCrMo4 bar	1000

$$R_t = [3,2; 6,3; 10] \mu\text{m}$$

↳ Casi di ingessità  
che dobbiamo analizzare



$$F_{\max} = F_0 = F_m + F_a$$

$$F_{\min} = -F_0 = F_m - F_a$$

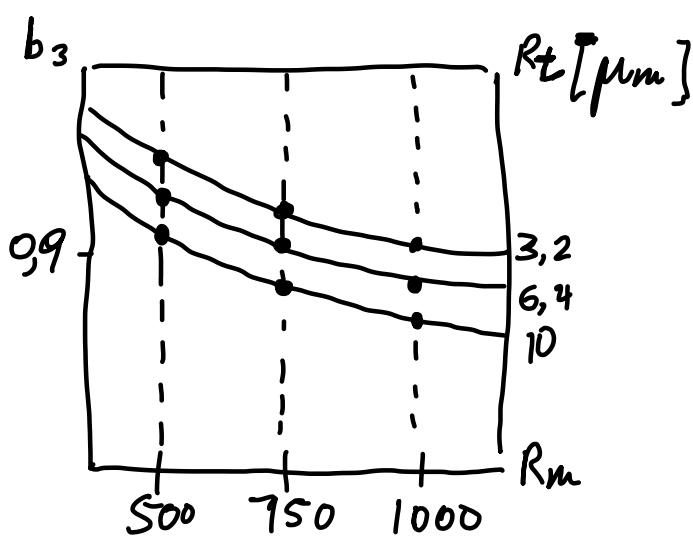
$$\Rightarrow F_a = F_0$$

$$F_m = \frac{F_{\max} + F_{\min}}{2} = 0$$

$$R = -1 = \frac{F_{\min}}{F_{\max}}$$

$\sigma_{lim} = \sigma_{FA}^I = \underbrace{\sigma_{FAa}}_{0,4R_m} \cdot \frac{b_2 b_3}{k_f}$   
 $= 0,4R_m \frac{b_2 b_3}{k_f}$

assiale  $\Rightarrow b_2 = 1$ , nel caso assiale i battenti dimensionali sono trascurabili  
 ↳ risultato sperimentale



R <sub>t</sub> / R <sub>m</sub>	500	750	1000
3,2	0,95	0,93	0,92
6,4	0,93	0,89	0,88
10	0,89	0,84	0,81

b<sub>3</sub> diminuisce con R<sub>m</sub> aumentato e con aumento di soggetto

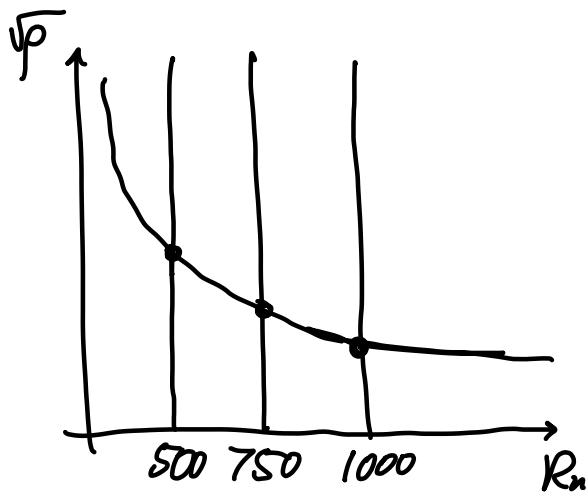
$$k_{fa} = q(k_{ta} - 1) + 1$$

$$k_{ta} = 2,45$$

$$q = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{f_r}} \quad r = \frac{d}{2}$$

per buco

raggio d'intaglio



	500	750	1000
$\sqrt{P}$	0,4	0,29	0,2
q	0,906	0,93	0,95
$k_f$	2,314	2,349	2,379

$\sigma_{FA}^1$	500	750	1000
3,2	82,11	118,8	154,7
6,3	80,4	113,7	148
10	76,9	107,3	134,5

$$\sigma_{FA}^1 = 0,4 R_m \frac{b_3}{k_f}$$

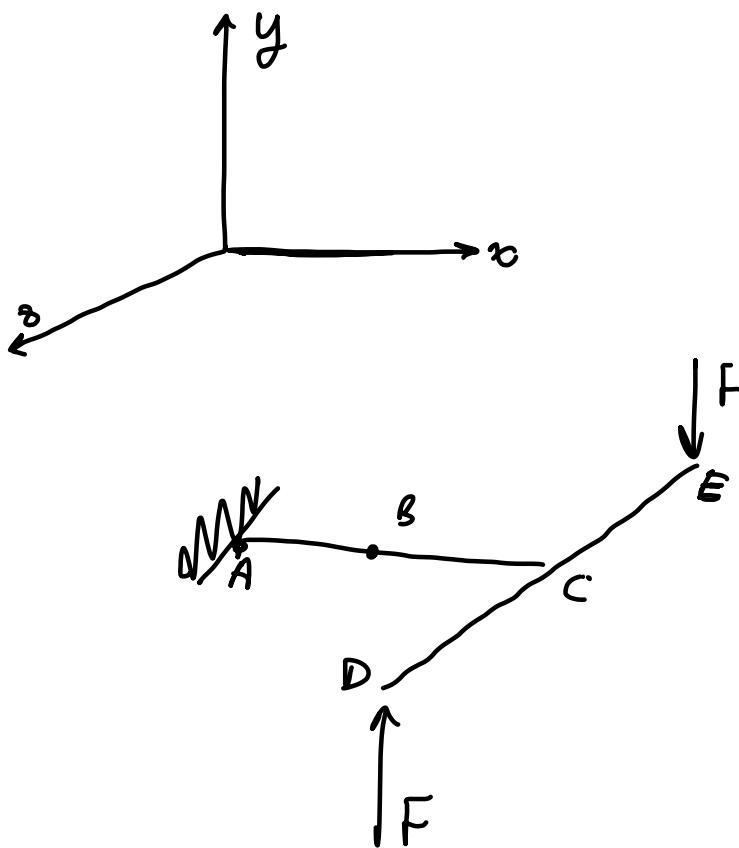
$$\sigma_a \leq \frac{\sigma_{lim}}{\eta}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_{lim}}{2} \leftarrow \text{caso limite}$$

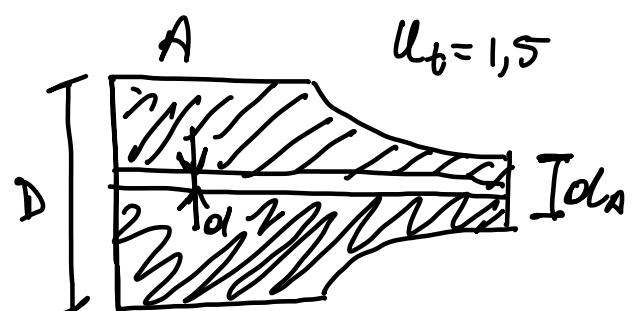
$$\sigma_a = \frac{F_0}{(b-a)h} = \frac{\sigma_{lim}}{2}$$

$F_{0,max}$	500	750	1000	[kN]
3,2	73,9	107	139	
6,3	72	102	133	
10	69	96,6	121	

### Esercizio 2 - Stile tema d'esame



$$\begin{aligned}\overline{AC} &= 1000 \text{ mm} \\ \overline{DC} = \overline{EC} &= \overline{AB} = 500 \text{ mm} \\ D &= 60 \text{ mm} \\ d_A &= 46 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

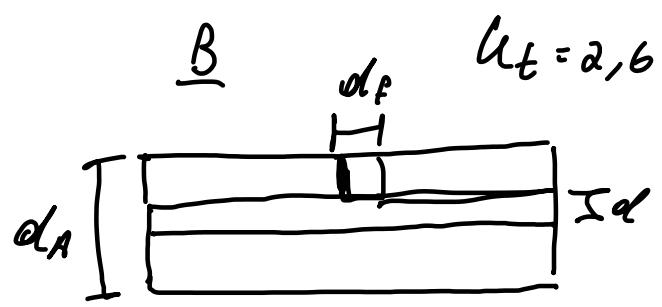


$$F = 1000 \sin(\omega t) [\text{N}]$$

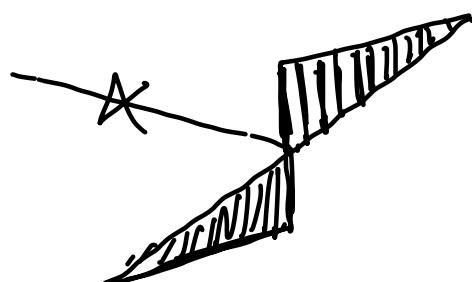
$$R_t = 10 \mu\text{m}$$

$$R_m = 900 \text{ MPa}$$

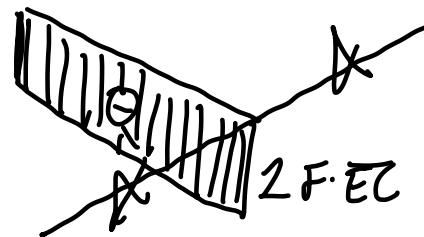
$$R_s = 600 \text{ MPa}$$



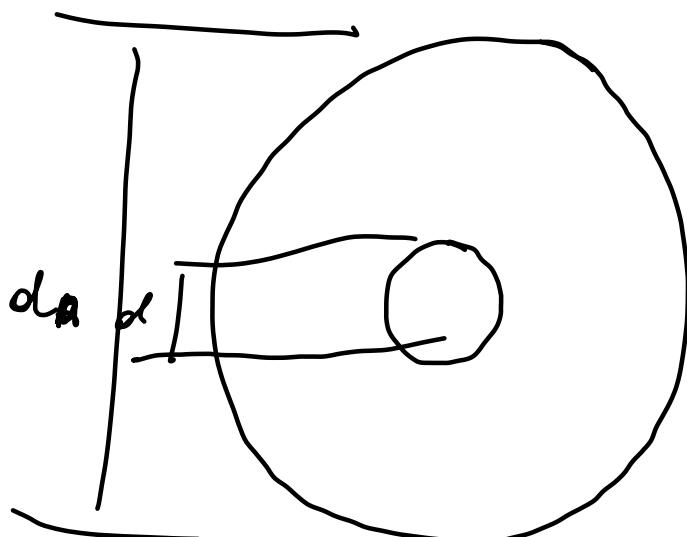
$M_f$



$M_t$



$$M_t = 2F \sqrt{E} = 1000 \text{ sin wt [kNm]}$$



$$\gamma = \frac{M_t y}{J_p} = \frac{M_t y}{J_p} = \gamma$$

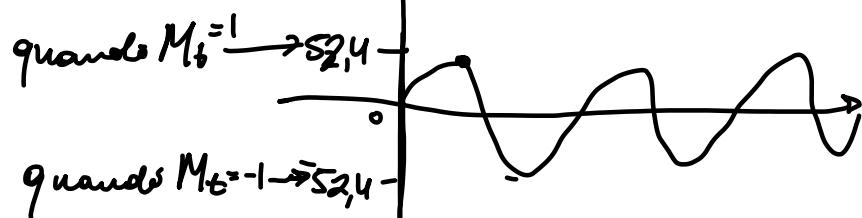
$$J_p = \frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d^4)}{32}$$

Sezioni composte =  
differenza  $J_p - J_x \circ J_p$

Verifica

### STATICA

$$\tau_u = \frac{M_t \frac{d_o}{2}}{\frac{\pi (d_o^4 - d^4)}{32}} = \frac{16 M_t d_o}{\pi (d_o^4 - d^4)} = 52,4 \text{ MPa} = \gamma_a$$



$$\sigma_{cr}^* = \sqrt{\sigma^2 + 4\tau^2} = 2\tau \leq \frac{R_s}{\eta}$$

↑  
sin A e B = 0

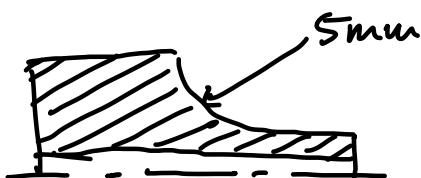
### Fatigue

$$\tau_a = \frac{\tau_{lim}}{\eta}$$

$$\tau_{lim} = 0,25 R_m \frac{b_2 b_3}{K_f}$$

$$b_3 = 0,82 \quad b_2 = 0,84$$

A



$$\sqrt{\rho} = 0,2$$

$$q = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\rho_f}} = 0,92 \quad K_{f,t} = q(K_{t,t}-1) + 1 = 1,46$$

$$\tau_{lim} = 0,25 R_m \frac{b_2 b_3}{K_{f,t}} = 106,2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\tau_{lim}}{\tau_a} = 2,03 > 2 \text{ saedolista}$$

B

$$k_{f,t} = 2,4$$

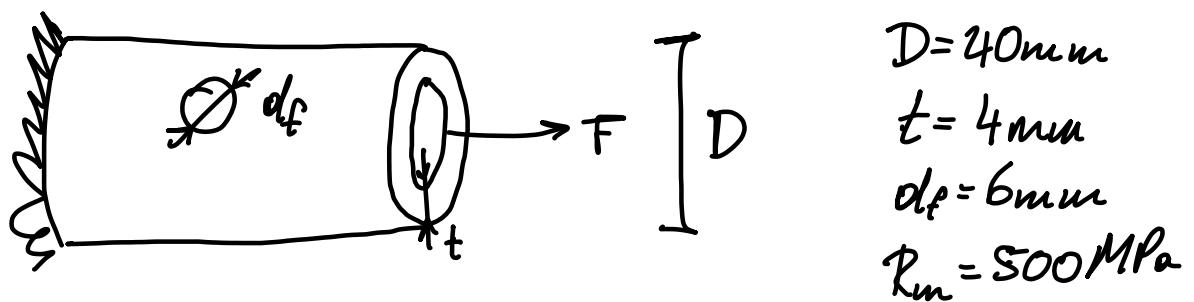
$$\tau_{lim} = 0,25 R_m \frac{b_2 b_3}{k_{f,t}} = 64,6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\tau_{lim}}{\tau_a} = 1,23 < 2 \text{ verifica non passata}$$

Nel taglio non ha effetto su  $\tau_{lim}$   
su sforsi asimmetrici  $\sigma_{lim}$  è diminuita per  $\sigma_m$   
con il diagramma di Hugig

Tutto questo vale ben sotto  $\sigma_f$  e vicino si  
usa Manson-Koflin

Esercizio (Ultimo)  $\rightarrow$  numero 4 negli appunti è  
da progettista



$$F = F_0 \sin \omega t$$

$$F_a = 25 \text{ kN}$$

$$b_3 = 0,85$$

$$k_{f,a} = 2,85$$

$$k_{f,a} = 2,5$$

$$F_{\max} = F_a = 25 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{\min} = F_a = -25 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_m = \frac{F_{\max} + F_{\min}}{2} = 0$$

$$F_{\text{alt}} = F_a$$

$$R = -1$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$d = D - 2t = 32 \text{ mm}$$

$$F = F_a = F_{\text{alt}} \Rightarrow \sigma_a = 55,26 \text{ MPa}$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} (D^2 - d^2) =$$

$$\sigma_a \leq \frac{\sigma_{\text{lim}}}{\eta}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{lim}} = \frac{\sigma'_{FA} b_3}{k_{fa}} = \frac{0,4 R_m b_3}{k_{fa}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sigma = 68 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\sigma_{\text{lim}}}{\sigma_a} = 1,23$$

✗ verifica non passata

Esercizio 4) lato progettista  $\rightarrow$  calcolo di diametro

$$\sigma_{\text{lim}} = \frac{\sigma'_{FA} b_2 b_3}{k_f} = f(R_t, R_m, k_t, d_m)$$

?

$$(h_p: \sigma_m = 0)$$

$$1) h_p: b_2 = 0,8 \rightarrow \text{Troniamo Istrm, imponendo } \eta = 2$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{lim}}}{\eta} = \sigma_a \Rightarrow \text{possiamo trovare dimensione}$$

Troviamo  $b_2'$       GRH TICO

Prima verifica statica poi a fatica

$$\sigma = \frac{32 M_f}{\pi d^3} = \frac{\sigma_s}{\eta} \Rightarrow d$$