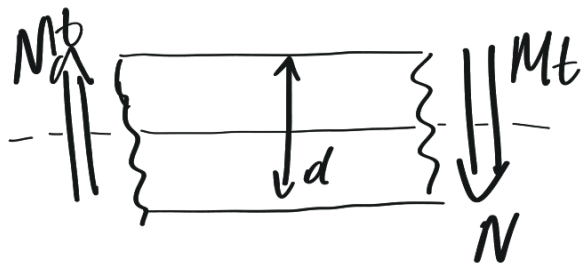


Lezione 10-

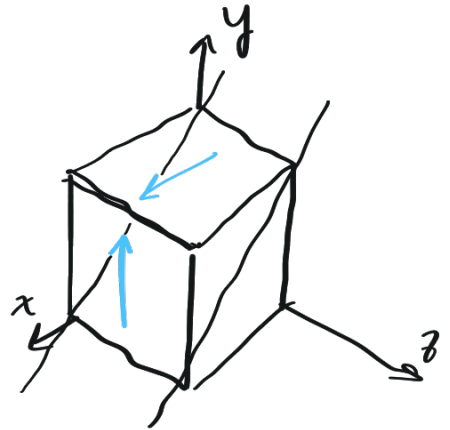
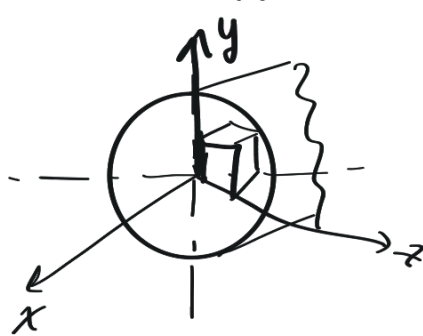
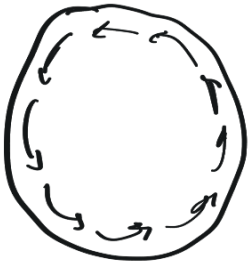
Ripetere ultimi esempi (non l'avevo scritto)

$$Te M_t \Rightarrow \tau \quad Ne M_t \Rightarrow \sigma$$



$$M_t = 100 \text{ Nm}$$

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

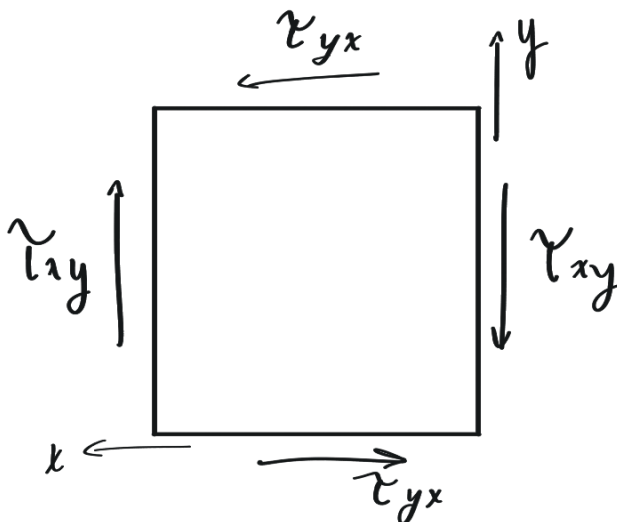


Torzione genera queste τ , e poi per equilibrio va sulla faccia sopra

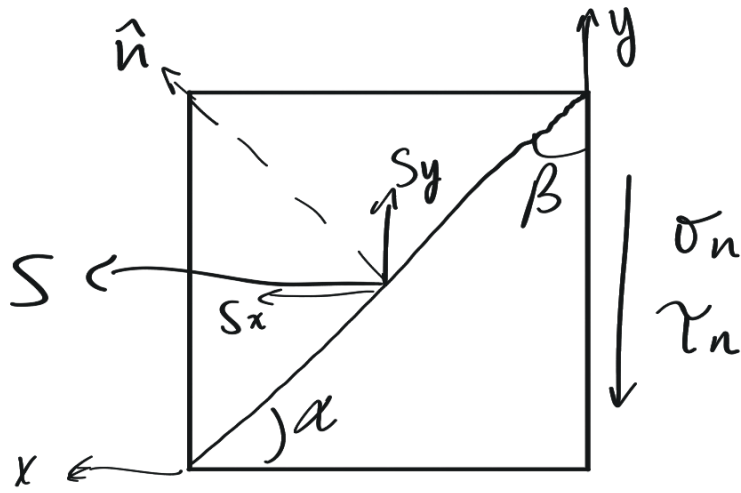
$$\tau_{xy} = \rightarrow$$

Asse z = direzione principale

$$\tau = \frac{16 M_t}{\pi d^3} = 64 \text{ MPa}$$



$\alpha = 45^\circ$ angolo tra n e x
 $\beta = 45^\circ$ angolo tra n e y
 $\gamma = 90^\circ$ angolo tra n e z



$$\cos \alpha = i$$

$$\cos \beta = l$$

$$\cos \gamma = m$$

$$S_x = \sigma_x i + \tau_{yx} l + \tau_{xm} m$$

$$S_y = \tau_{xy} i + \sigma_y l + \tau_{yz} m$$

$$S_z = 0$$

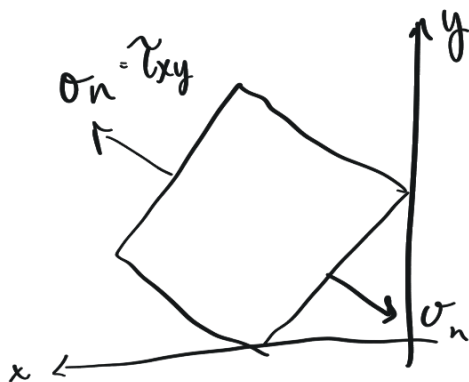
eliminate perché
abbiamo solo τ_{xy} e τ_{yx}

$$\sigma_n = S_x \cdot i + S_y l = \tau_{yx} \cdot l \cdot i + \tau_{xy} \cdot i \cdot l$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{64}{2} + \frac{64}{2} = 64 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_n = \sqrt{S^2 - \sigma_n^2} = \sqrt{(S_x^2 + S_y^2) - \sigma_n^2} = 0$$



$$\sigma_1 = \tau_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

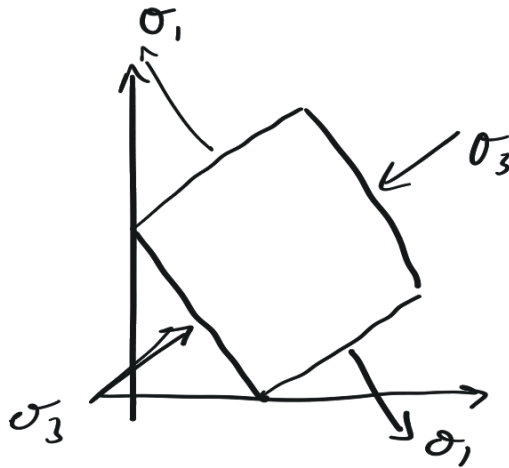
$$\sigma_3 = ?$$

sono nulli in questo caso

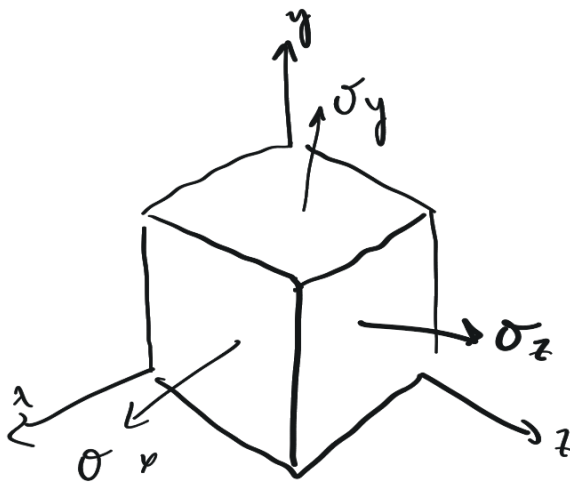
$$\det \begin{vmatrix} (\sigma_x - \sigma_p) & \tau_{yx} & 0 \\ \tau_{xy} & (\sigma_y - \sigma_p) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\sigma_p^2 = \tau_{xy}^2 \rightarrow \sigma_1 = \tau_{xy}$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma_3 = -\tau_{yx}$$



Altro Esempio



$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_n, \tau_n$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = 60^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 90^\circ$$

$$\tau_{ij} = 0$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \tau_{xz} = \tau_{zx} = \tau_{yz} = \tau_{zy} = 0$$

Tensore
della stress

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S_x = \sigma_x i = 100 \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = 86,6$$

$$S_y = \sigma_y l = 100 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 50$$

$$S_z = \sigma_z m = 0$$

$$\sigma_n = S_x \cdot i + S_y \cdot l = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_n = \sqrt{(S_x^2 + S_y^2) - \sigma_n^2} = 0$$

Tutte le direzioni sono principale

Fino ad ora:

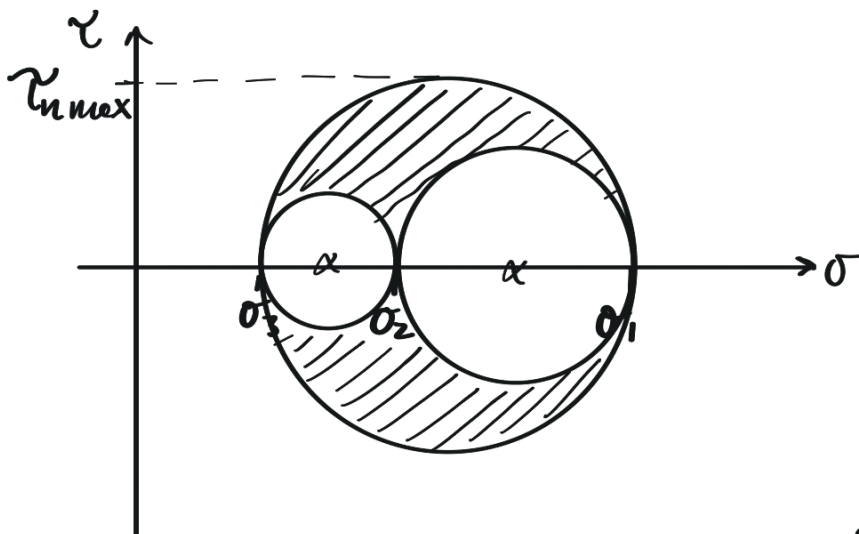
- Tensione

- τ_n

- Sforzi Principali

Autonali di Tensione,
per risolvere tensione con
sforzi principali

Cerchi di Mohr



Tutti i punti di σ_n, τ_n sono tutti i punti nella
area a tratti, incluse le circonferenze

Sforzi principali già giacino sulla ass e della x

Si trova immediatamente:

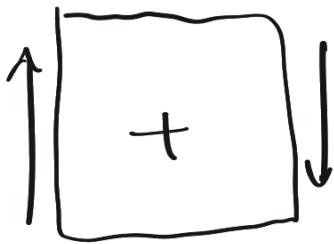
$\sigma_1 \rightarrow$ sforzo principale massimo

$\sigma_3 \rightarrow$ min σ_n

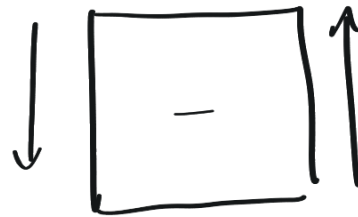
$\tau_{n \max} = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} \rightarrow$ la circonferenza più grande

Esistono τ_n positive e negative

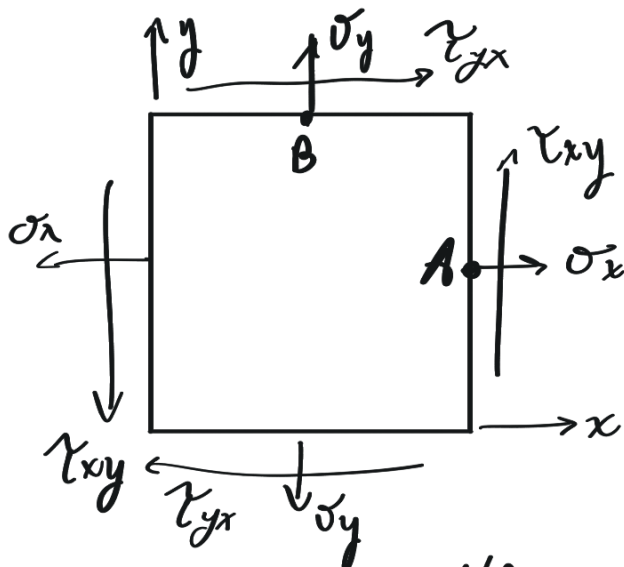
Conversione di τ_n
 τ_n positivo



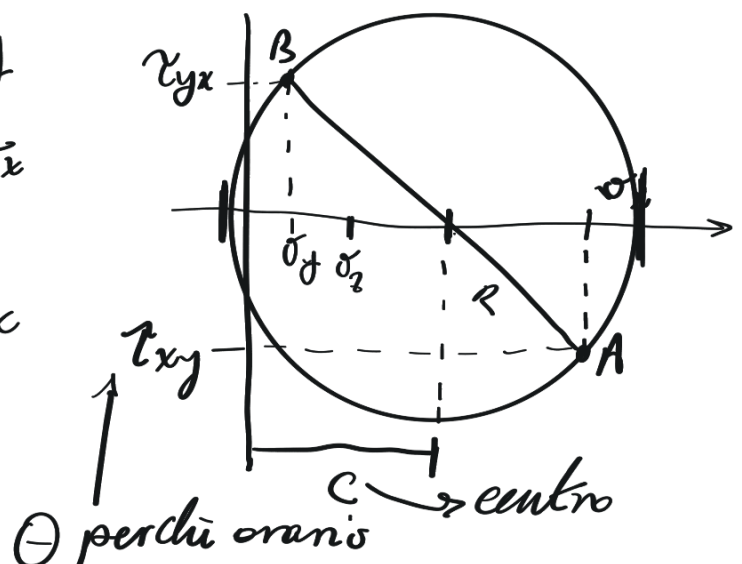
τ_n negativo



Significa che $\tau_{xy} = -\tau_{yx}$ che non rispetta l'equilibrio alla rotazione, ma dobbiamo farlo per la rappresentazione in ventà $\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx}$



$\sigma_x = 100 \text{ MPa}$ $\tau_{xy} = 50 \text{ MPa}$



$$R = \sqrt{\frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2}{4} + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

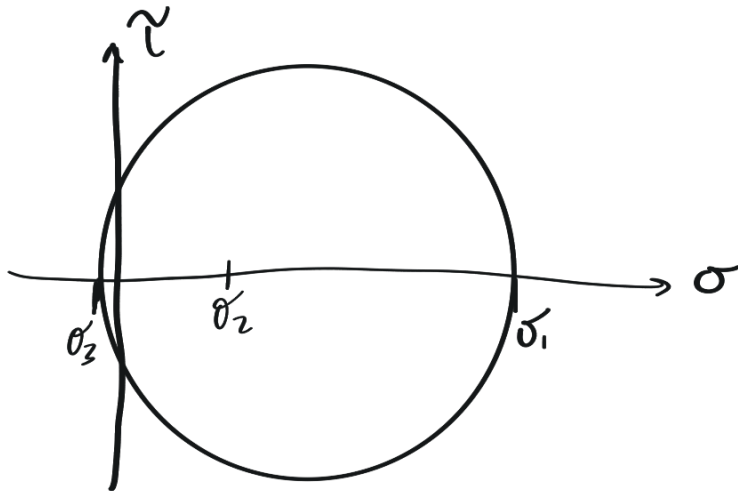
Due punti a 90° da l'un l'altro solo
 180° sul piano di Mohr

Intersezione di cerchi con asse x sono σ_1 e σ_3

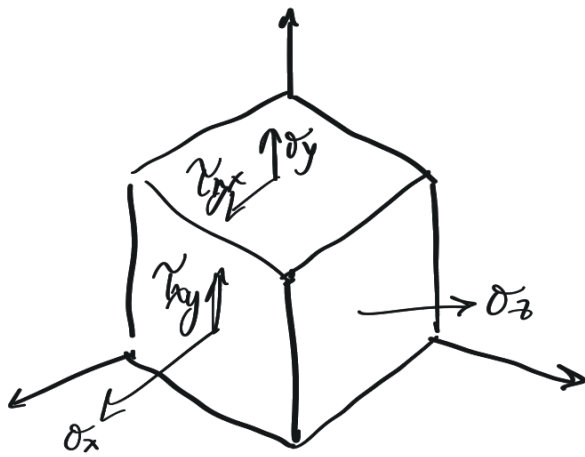
$$\sigma_1 = C + R = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2}{4} + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_3 = C - R = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2}{4} + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_z = 30 \text{ MPa} \} \text{ Scelto lei}$$

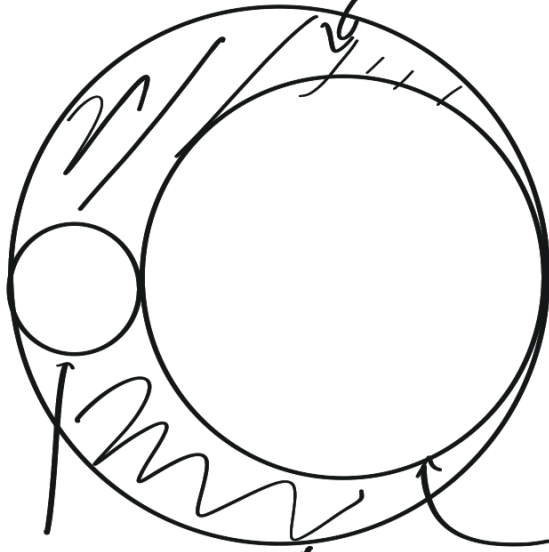


Cerchio tutti gli stati di stress possibili ruotando
 il pezzo intorno all'asse di σ_2



$$\textcircled{7} \stackrel{\text{Asse}}{=} 2$$

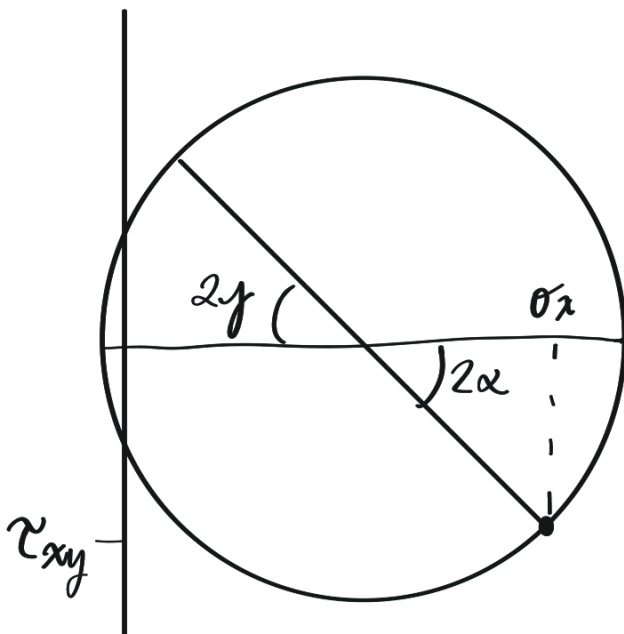
Intorno a nessun
asse



Tutti possibili
stati di sforzo
tanti intorno
asse di σ_3

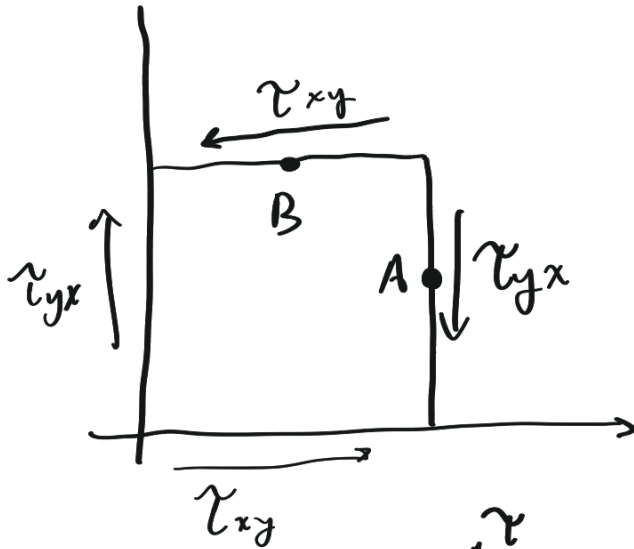
Tutti possibili
stati di sforzo
rotanti intorno
asse di σ_1

Tutti possibili
stati di sforzo
tanti intorno
asse di σ_2

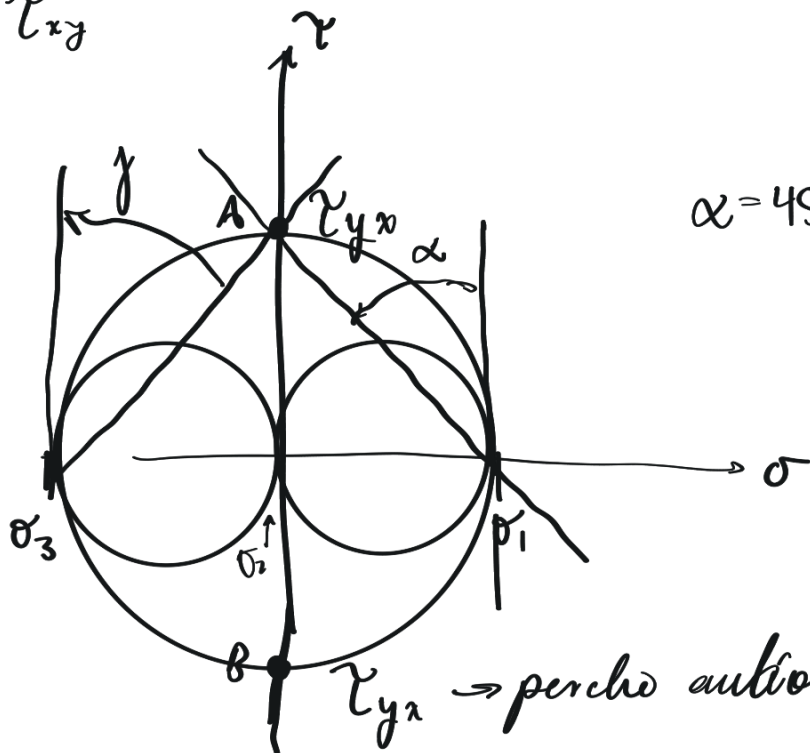


$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

Esempio



Torsione pura $\Rightarrow \sigma_2 = 0$

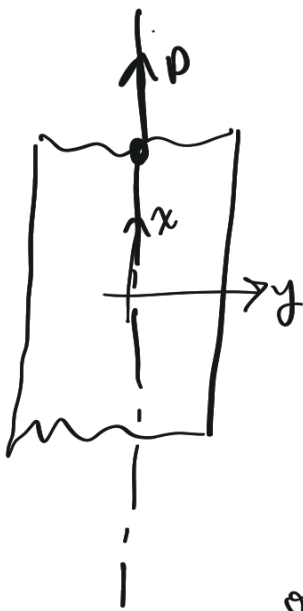


$\alpha = 45^\circ$

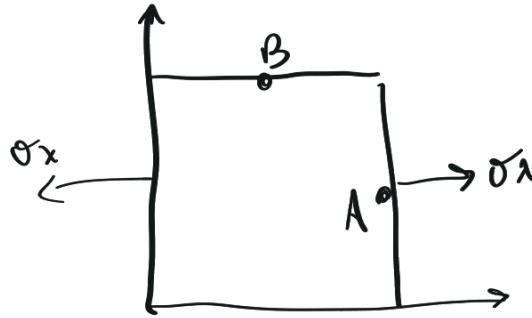
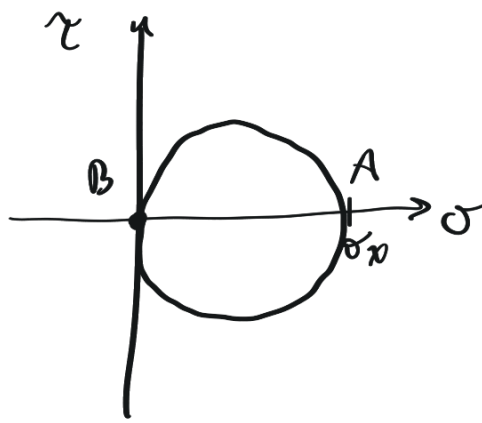
$\tau_{yx} \rightarrow$ perché antiorario

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \cdot \tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

\uparrow
 Questo è zero 0



$$\sigma_p = \frac{P}{A}$$



$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_x$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = 0$$

Tutte le direzioni
into all'asse di σ_x (1)
sono principali