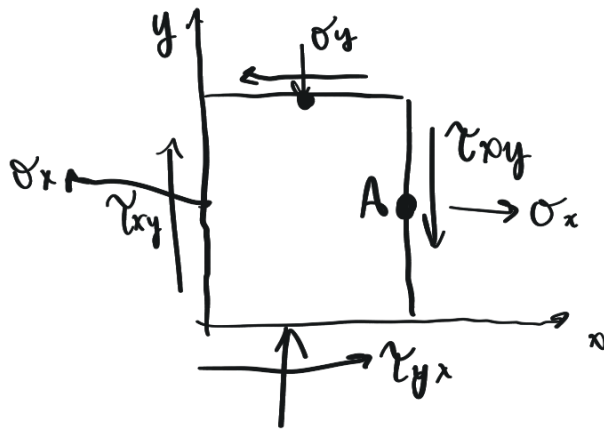


Cerchi di Mohr esempi



$$\sigma_x = 80 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_y = -40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 80 \text{ MPa}$$

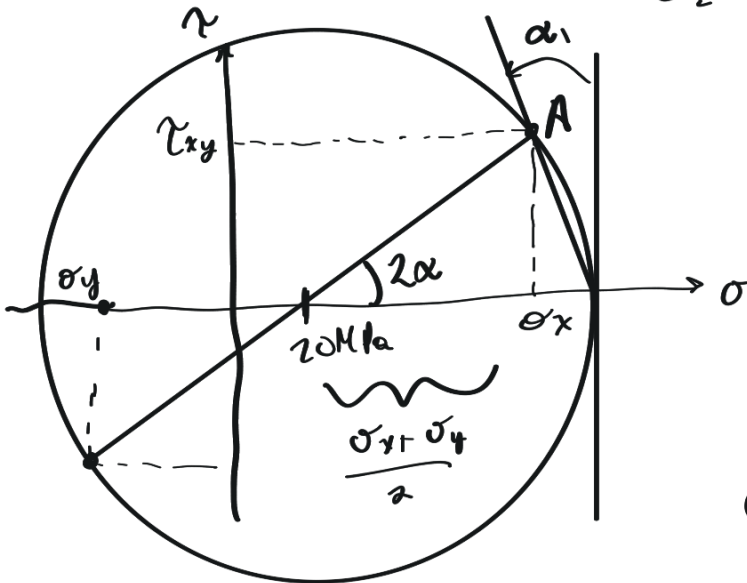
$$\tau_{yx} = \tau_{xy} = 0$$

Orario:

Positivo

Anticlockwise:
negativo

3 direzione principale



$$\sigma_2 = 20 \text{ MPa} = \sigma_2 \text{ perché}$$

$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yz} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 3
direzione principale

$$C = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} = \frac{80 - 40}{2} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

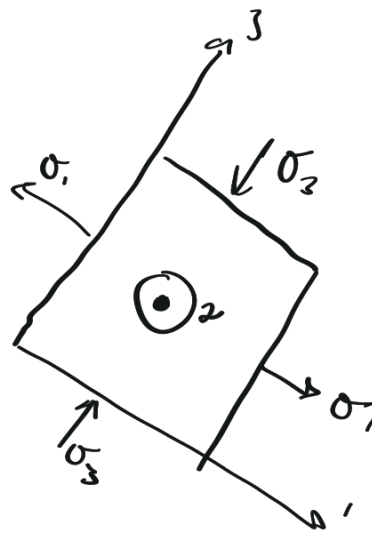
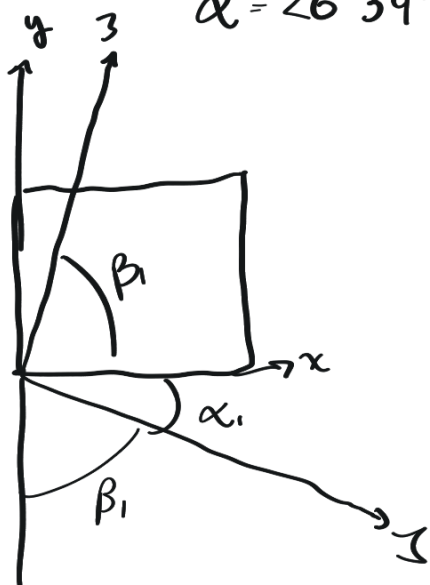
$$\sigma_1 = C + R = 120 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_3 = C - R = -80 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha_1 = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}} = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

$$\alpha = 26^\circ 34'$$

$$\beta = 90 - \alpha$$

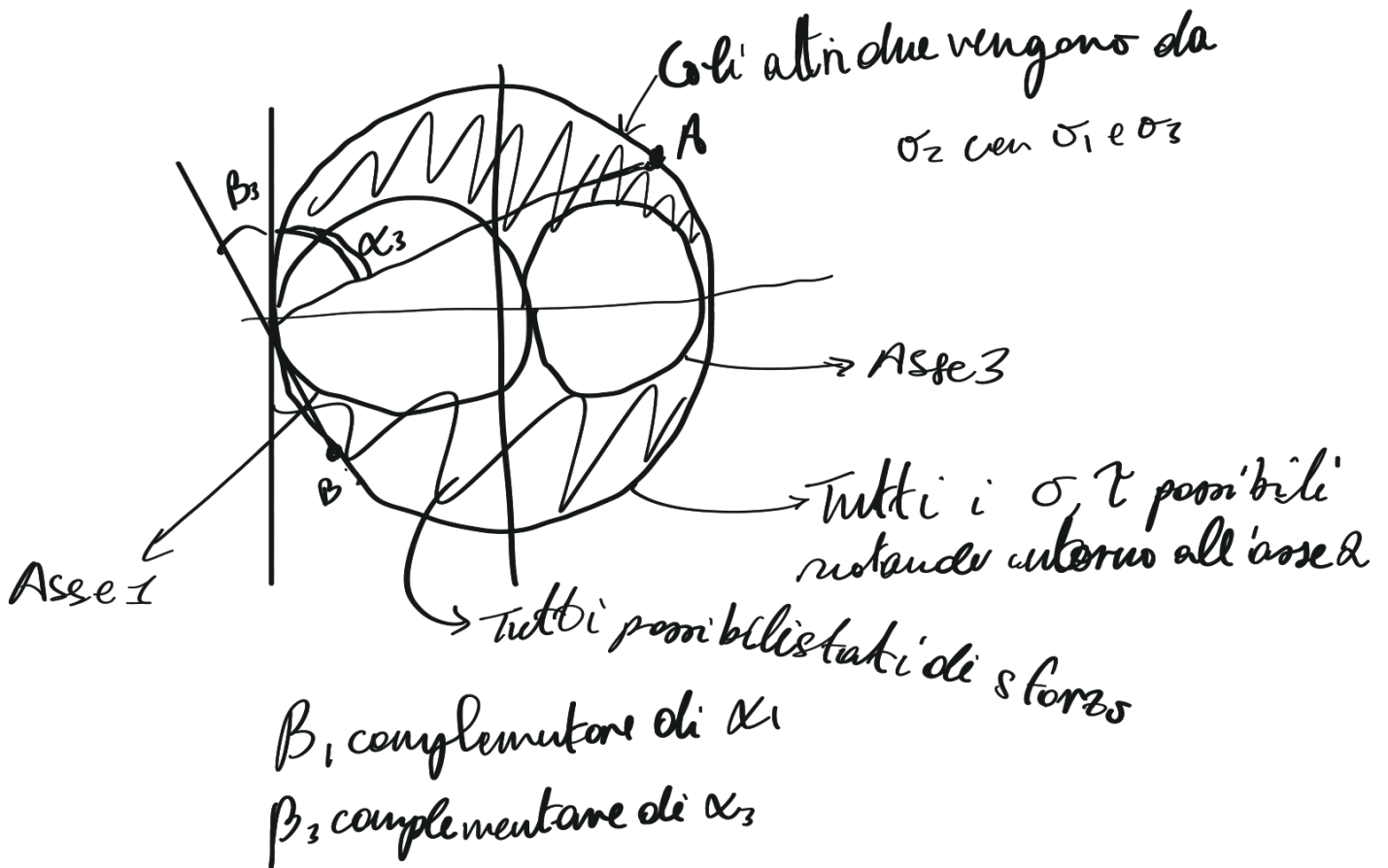


$$\sigma_{max} = \sigma_1 = 120 \text{ MPa}$$

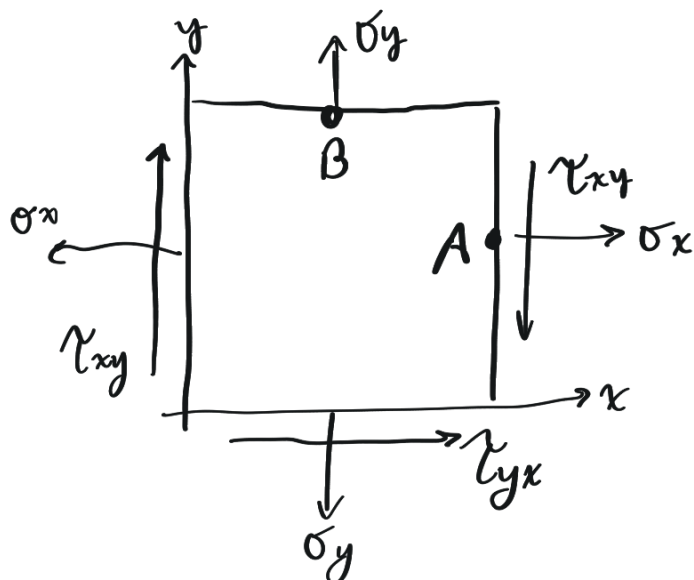
$$\sigma_{min} = \sigma_3 = -80$$

$$\tau_{max} = R = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2} = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

3 sollecitazioni principale 3 cerchi di Mohr



Supponiamo:

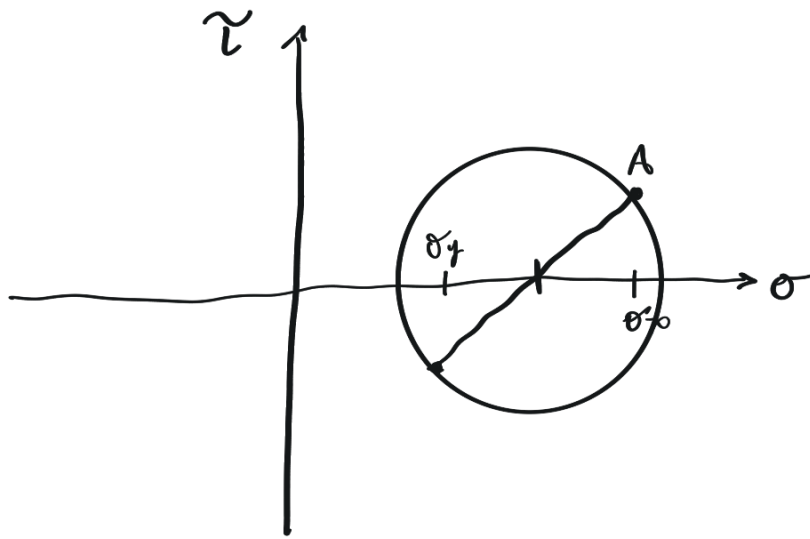


Per Mohr orario: positivo
antiorario: negativo

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

$$\sigma_y = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$



$$C = 75 \text{ MPa}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = 32 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 107 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \sigma_{\max} = 107 \text{ MPa}$$

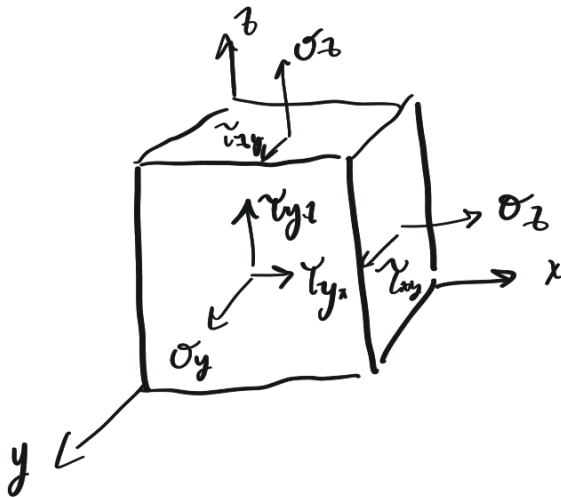
~~$$\tau_{\max} = 32 \text{ MPa}$$~~



$\sigma_z = 0 = \sigma_{\min}$, anche se avviene il cerchio, dobbiamo considerare che è 3D, e uno sforzo è nullo, che ci crea un cerchio più grande

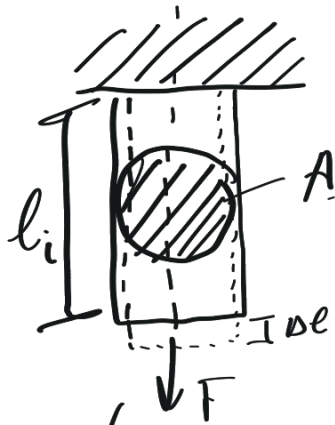
$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{107}{2} = 53,5$$

Non dimentichiamo che esiste σ_z che è nullo creando un cerchio più grande



Se non è nota nessuna direzione principale non si può disegnare i cerchi di Mohr, se no bisogna cancellare il determinante della matrice

Stato di Deformazione



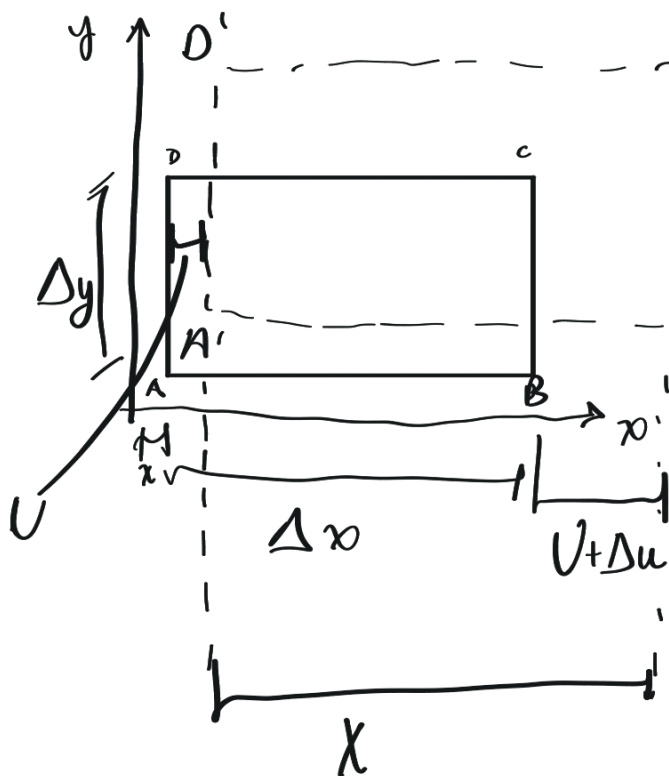
$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

Indipendente dal materiale

$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_i} [\%]$$

Deformazione

Deformazione ingegneristica \rightarrow uguale ad ogni parte del pezzo



$$\Delta l_{AB} = A'B' - AB =$$

$$B'A'B' = x + \Delta x + u + \Delta u - (x + u)$$

$$AB = \Delta x$$

$$\Delta l_{AB} = x + \Delta x + u + \Delta u - x - u - \Delta x$$

$$\Delta l_{AB} = \Delta u$$

Scorrimenti

\hookrightarrow variazione dell'angolo

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$$



$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

Uguale per ogni piano

Abbiamo Definito

$$\epsilon_x \quad \epsilon_y \quad \epsilon_z$$

$$\gamma_{xy} \quad \gamma_{yz} \quad \gamma_{zx}$$

Tensore delle
Deformazioni

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_x & \epsilon_{xy} & \epsilon_{xz} \\ \epsilon_{yx} & \epsilon_y & \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} & \epsilon_{zy} & \epsilon_z \end{bmatrix}$$

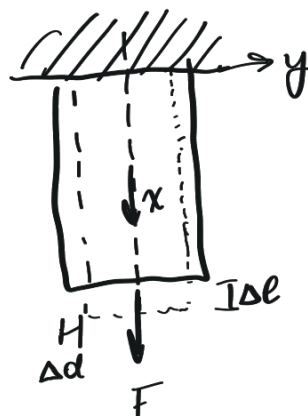
$$\epsilon_{xy} = \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \dots$$

Legame Sforzi - Deformazioni

Acciaio = 200000 MPa E [MPa]

↳ Modulo elasticità
longitudinale

↳ Modulo Young



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

$$\left[\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} \right]$$

Materiali Isotropici

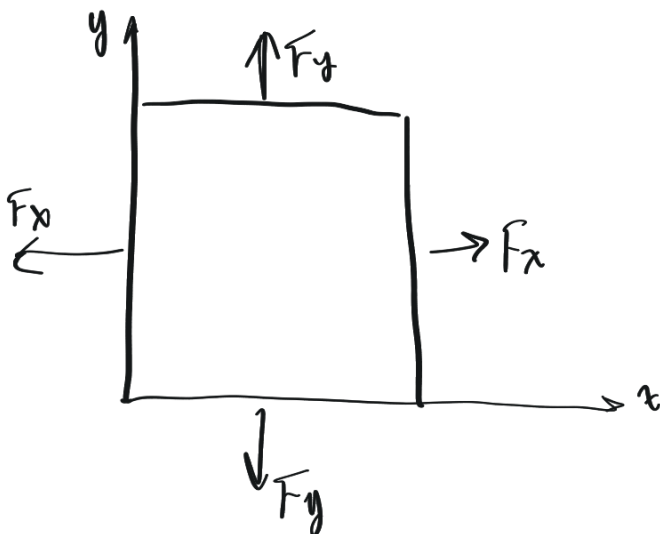
$$E_x = E_y = E_z = E$$

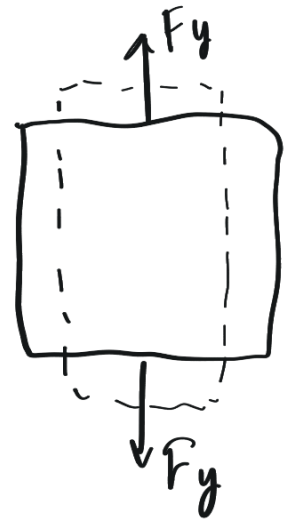
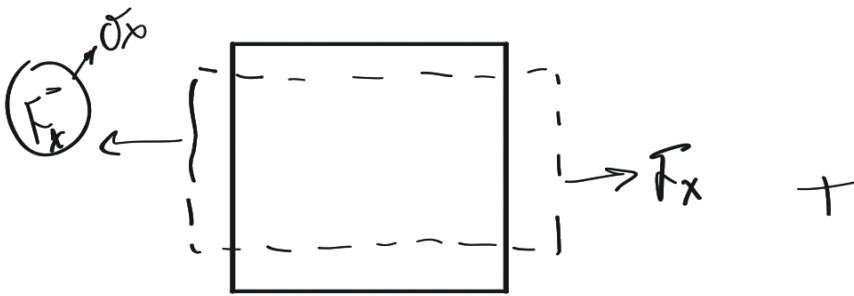
$$\sigma_y = 0 = \sigma_z \quad \text{ma} \quad \epsilon_y = - \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \mu \text{ (?)}}}{\mu} \epsilon_x$$

$$\epsilon_z = - \mu \epsilon_x$$

μ ← coefficiente di contrazione
trasversale
↳ Acciai 0,3

E e ν sono trovati sperimentalmente e sono intrinseci al materiale.





$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E}$$

$$\epsilon_y = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} + \frac{\sigma_y}{E}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \epsilon_x &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)] \\ \epsilon_y &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)] \\ \epsilon_z &= \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)] \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Equazioni di Hooke}$$

ν Coefficiente di Poisson / coefficiente di contrazione trasversale

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \quad \text{modulo di elasticità tangenziale}$$

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