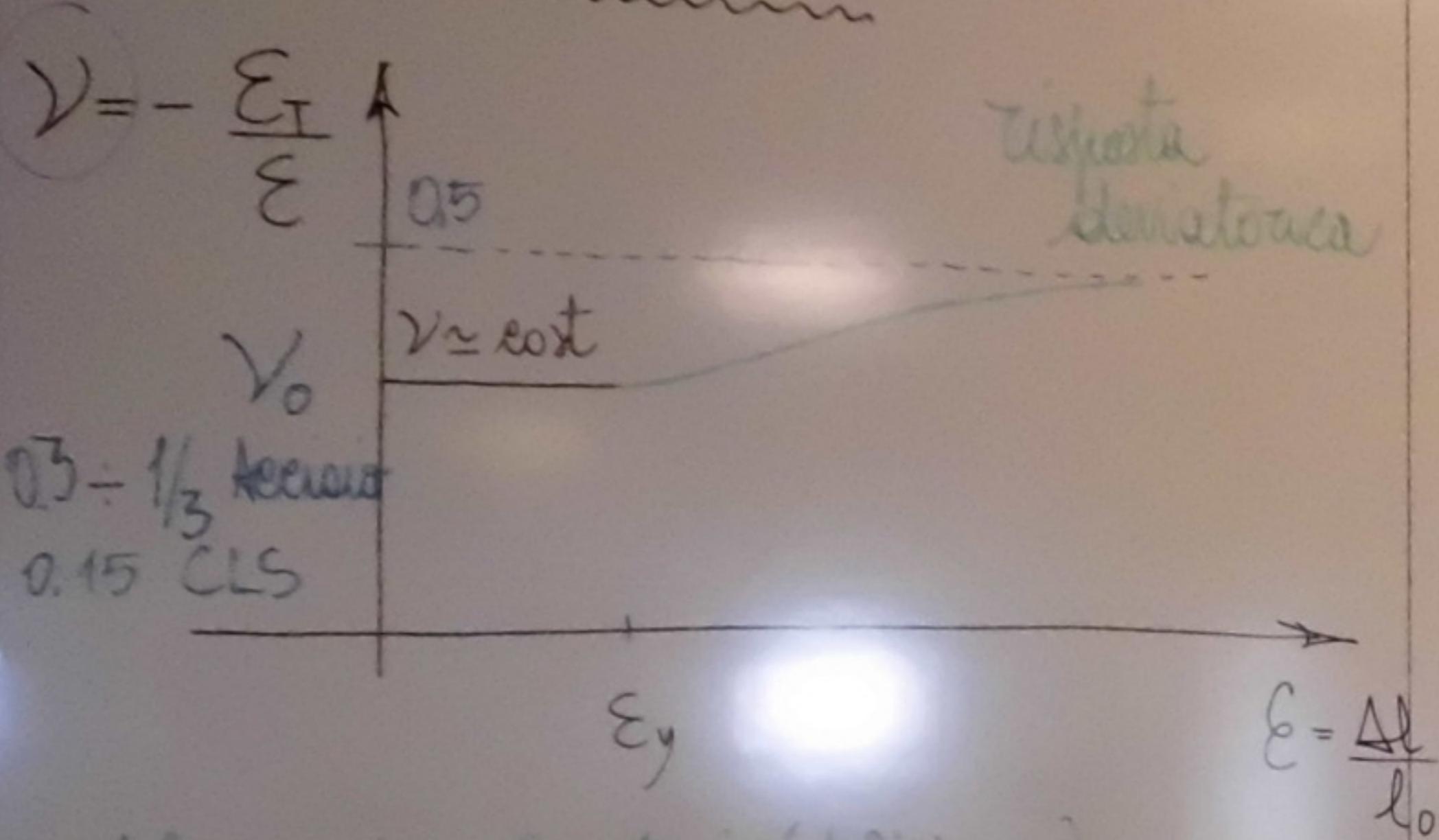


Contrazione trasversale



deformazione volumetrica (definiamo)

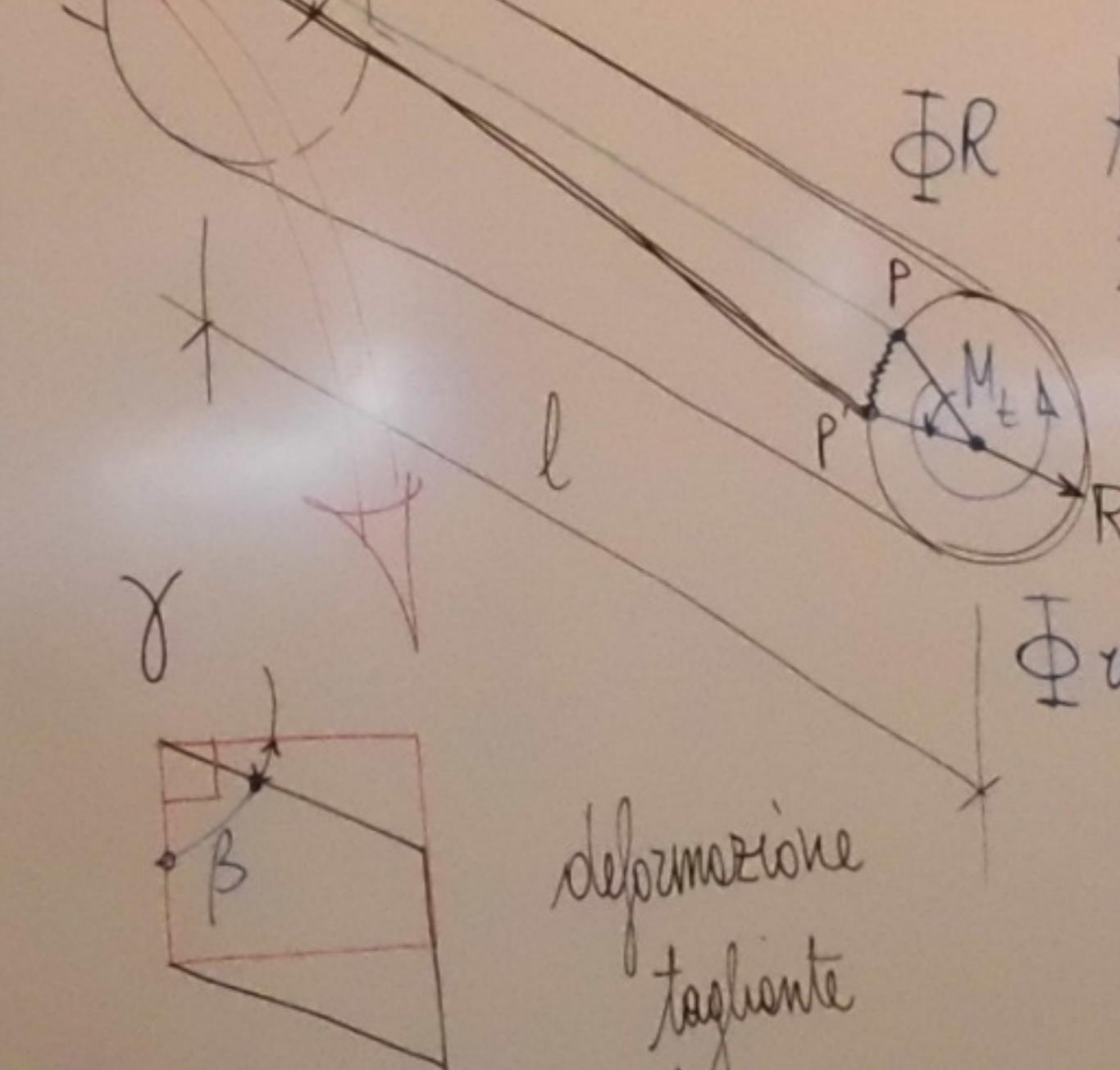
$$\gamma = \text{tr } E = \varepsilon + 2\varepsilon_t = (1-2\nu)\varepsilon$$

$\nu \rightarrow 0$; $\gamma \rightarrow 0$ (no variazione di volume)

(le deformazioni plastiche si manifestano a volume costante)

Prova di torsione (circolare) \rightarrow Vedi fine del corso

$$\text{t.o.n. } \gamma = \frac{\Phi R}{l}$$



$$\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta \quad \text{scorrimento angolare}$$

$$T_{zt} = \frac{M_t r}{J_0} = \frac{2M_t r}{\pi R^4} \quad T$$

fusioni tangenz. polare

num. di forze

tangenz.

polare

Rigetta tangente

-0.5

G ~ 75 GPa

1

γ

legge di Hooke (rig. a taglio)

$$T = G\gamma \quad G = \frac{T}{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{G} T$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

modulo di elasticità

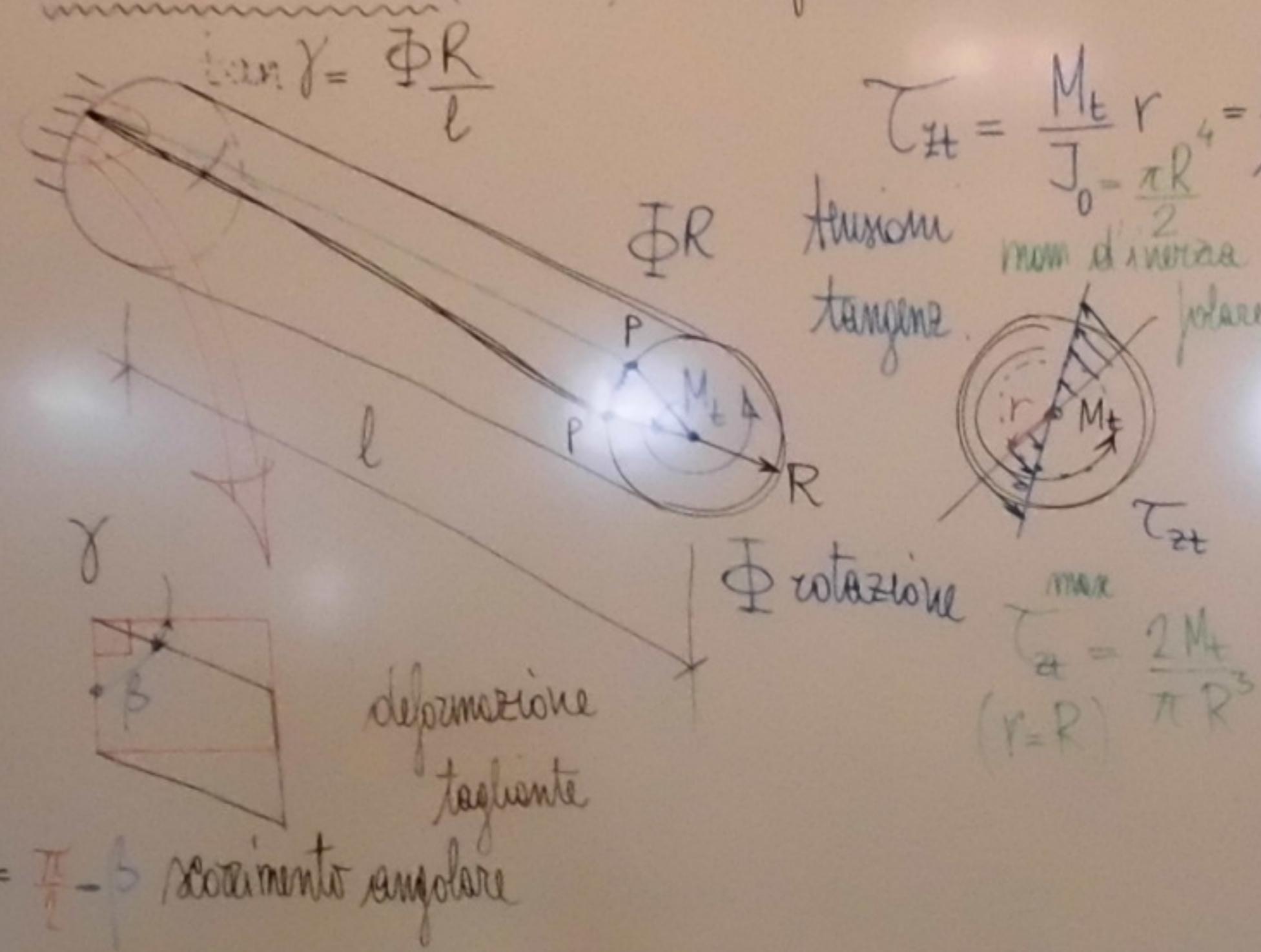
temperatura

Contrazione trasversale

$$\nu = -\frac{\epsilon_x}{\epsilon_y} \quad \nu = \text{const}$$
$$B = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2}$$
$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0}$$

$$\nu = E/2G = 1-2/G$$
$$\nu = 1/2 \quad \text{assunzione di simmetria}$$
$$\text{disegno flessione con simmetria assiale}$$

Prova di torsione (cicolare) \rightarrow Nodi fine del corso

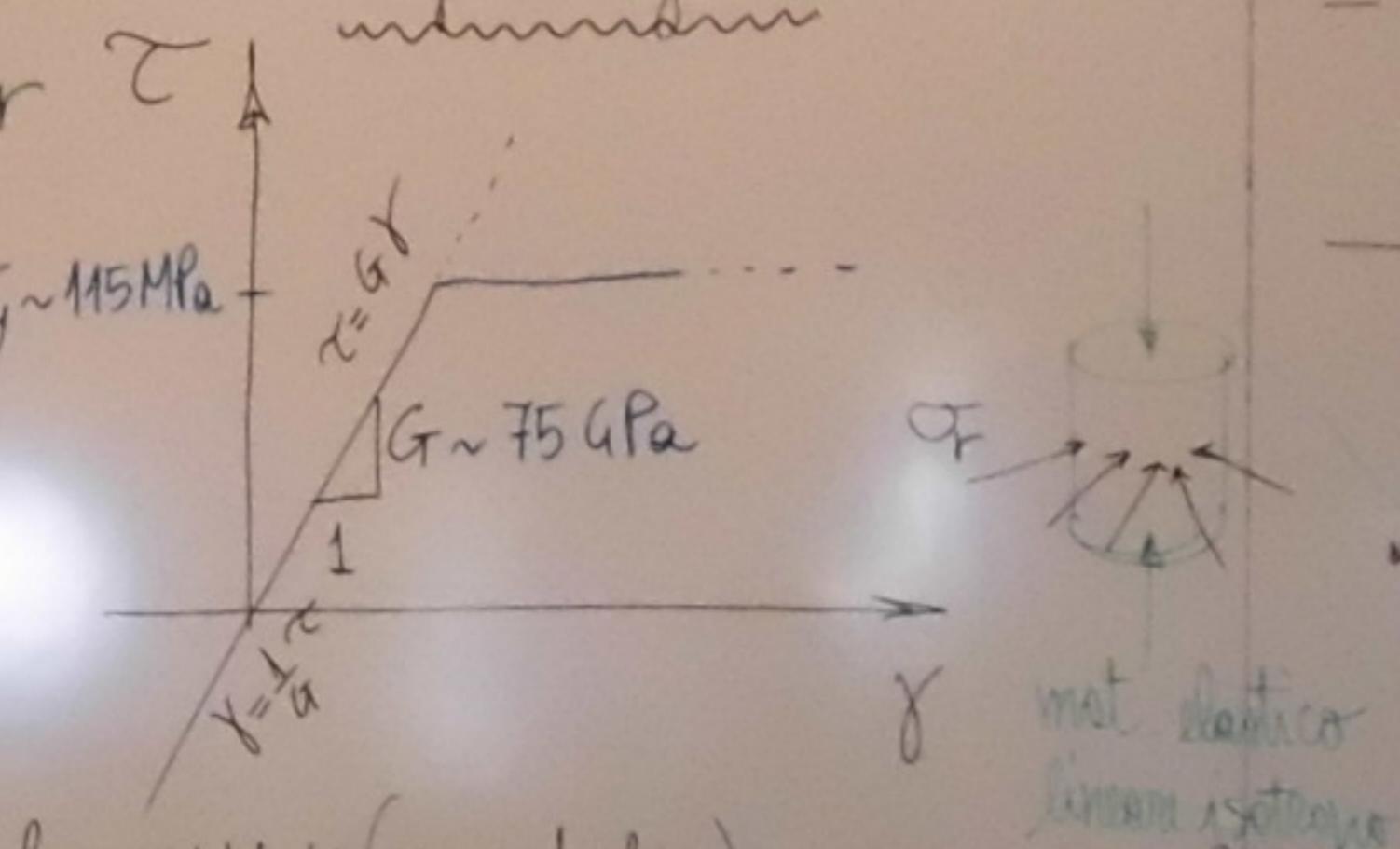


$$\tau_{zt} = \frac{M_t r}{J_0} = \frac{2 M_t r}{\pi R^4}$$

flusso tangente
mom d'inerzia
polare

$$\tau_{zt} = \frac{2 M_t}{\pi R^3} \quad (\nu = R)$$

Risposta tagliente



legge di Hooke (risp. a taglio)

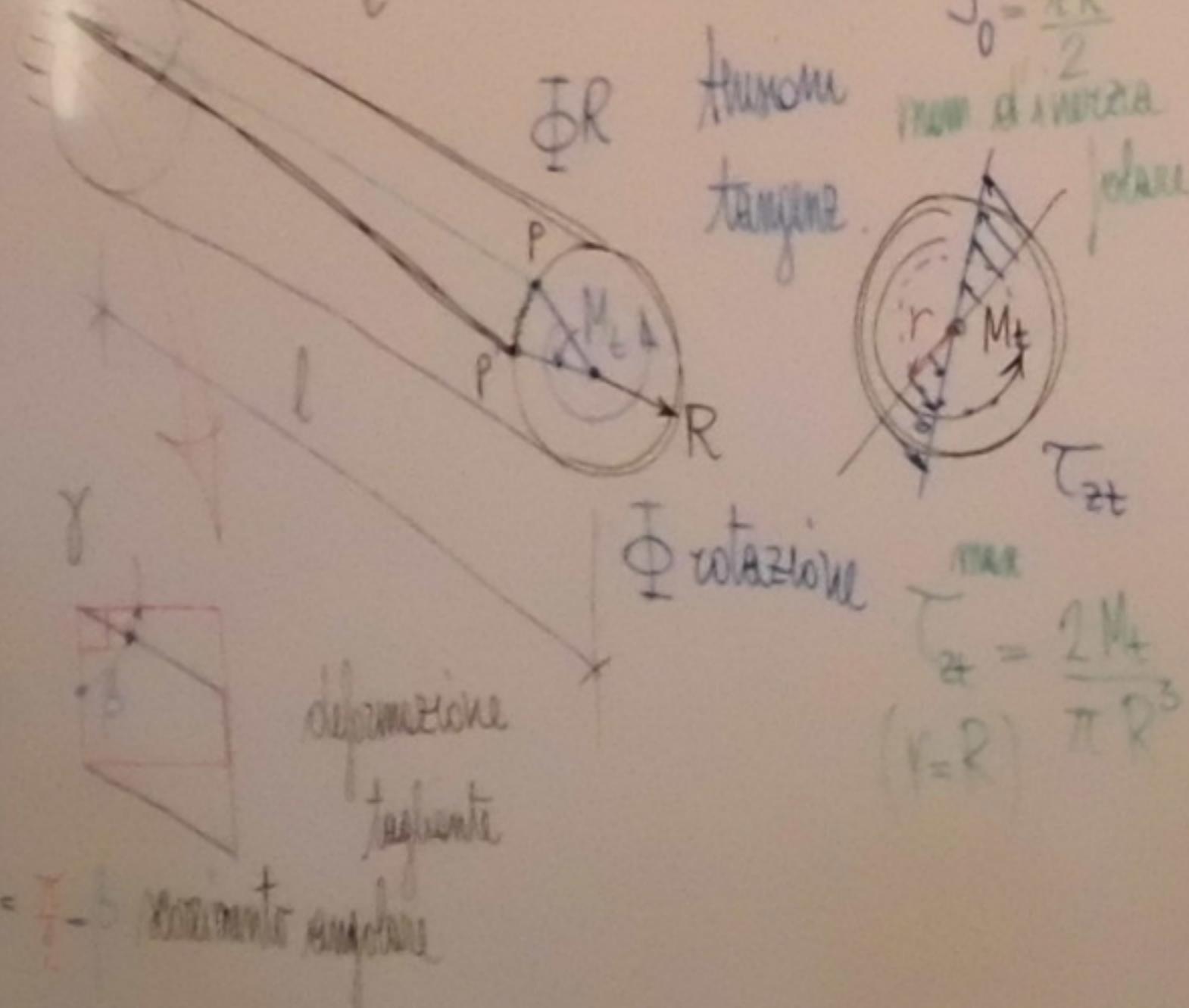
$$\tau = G \gamma \quad G = \frac{\tau}{\gamma} \quad \text{modulo di elasticità tangenziale e modulo di taglio}$$

- AS

Graph of stress-strain relationship. The linear elastic region has slope E . The yield stress is $f_y = 10^8 t \sim 20-50 \text{ MPa}$. The shear modulus is $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$. For steel, $\nu = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow G = \frac{3}{8} E$.

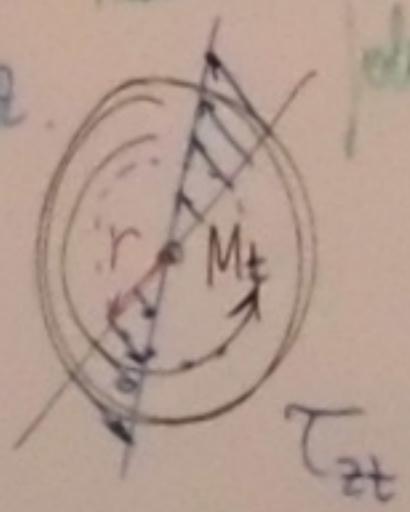
Prova di torsione acciaio \rightarrow Valori fine del carico

$$\sigma = \frac{\Phi R}{l}$$



$$\tau_{zt} = \frac{M_t r}{J_0 - \frac{\pi R^4}{2}} = \frac{2 M_t r}{\pi R^4}$$

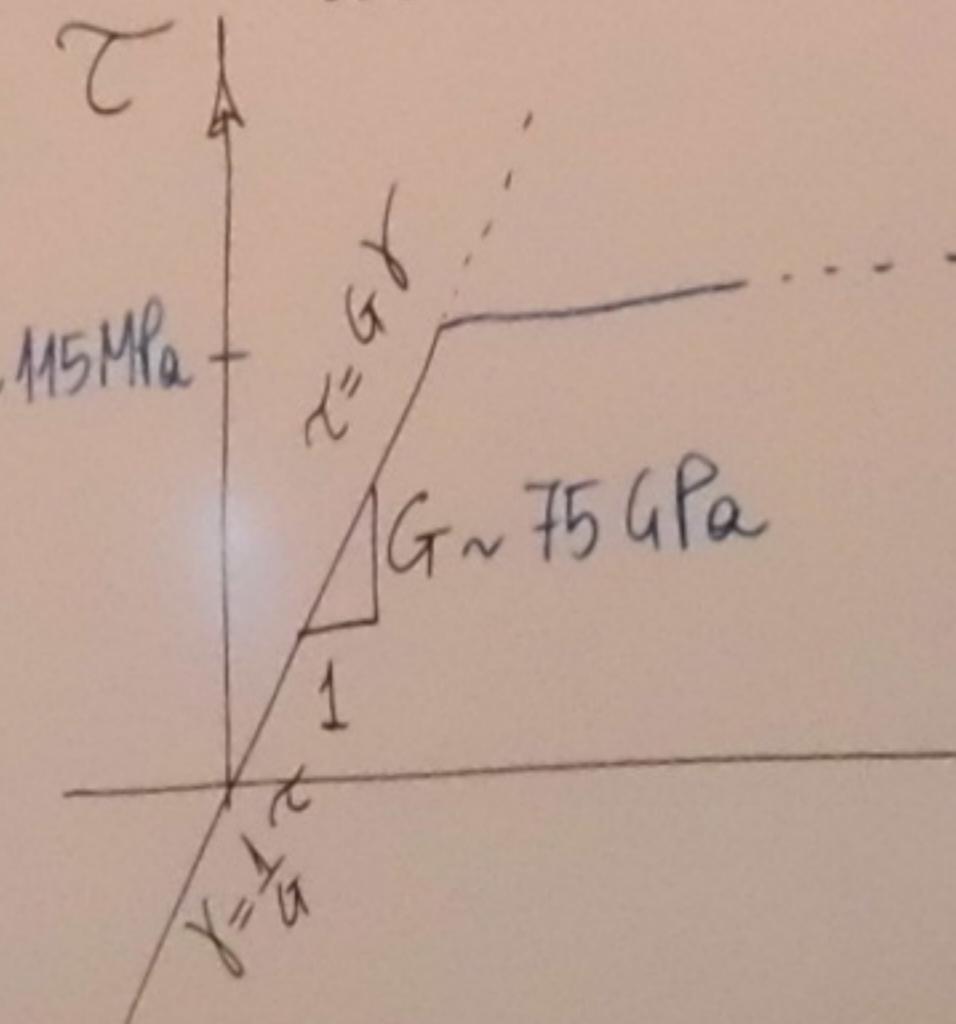
funzione
tangente
di riferimento
piana



$$\tau_{zt}^{MAX} = \frac{2 M_t}{\pi R^3}$$

($r=R$)

Risposta tagliente



legge di Hooke (risp. a taglio)

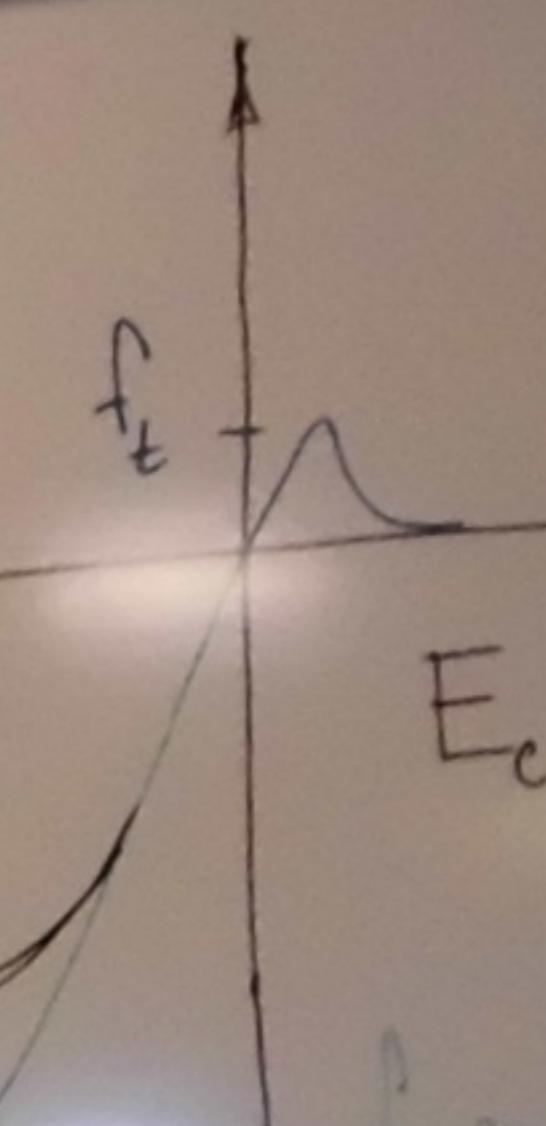
$$\tau = G \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{G} \tau$$

$$G = \frac{\tau}{\gamma}$$

modulo di elasticità
tangenziale o modulo di taglio

- AS



$$E_c \approx \frac{1}{10} E_a$$

$$f_c \approx 10 f_t \sim 20 \div 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$\text{Acciaio } \nu = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow G = \frac{3}{8} E$$