

Università degli studi di Bergamo

Scuola di Ingegneria (Dolmine)

CCS Ingegneria Edile

LM-24 Ingegneria delle Costruzioni Edili

Complementi di Scienza delle Costruzioni

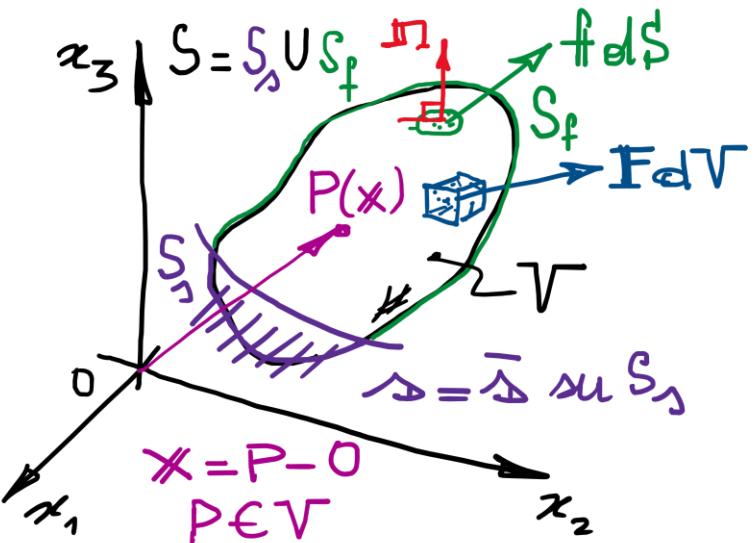
(ICAR/08 - SdC; 6 CFU)

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LEZIONE 14

Legame costitutivo (elastico) [nella formulazione del "problema elastico" (lineare)]



Equazioni governanti:

equilibrio: $\operatorname{div} \sigma + \mathbf{F} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{ij,i} + F_j = 0$ in \$\nabla\$ (\$\forall x \in \nabla\$) : 3

statica dei continui [con c.l. \$\hat{\mathbf{T}}_n = \mathbf{n} \cdot \sigma = f \Leftrightarrow n_i \sigma_{ij} = f_j\$ su \$S_f\$]

congruenza: $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} (\nabla u + \nabla u^T) \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_{i,j} + \alpha_{j,i})$ in \$\nabla\$: 6

cinematica dei continui [con c.c. \$\Delta = \bar{\Delta} \Leftrightarrow \alpha_i = \bar{\alpha}_i\$ su \$S_g\$]

(\$\operatorname{div} S = 0\$) $S = 0 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_{ij,ke} + \varepsilon_{ke,ij} \stackrel{81 \rightarrow 6}{=} \varepsilon_{ik,je} + \varepsilon_{ie,jk}$ (\$S_{ij,i} = 0\$) : 3 indipendenti

legame costitutivo: $\sigma = \sigma(\varepsilon)$ o $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(\sigma) \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ij}(\varepsilon_{ke})$ o $\varepsilon_{ij} = \varepsilon_{ij}(\sigma_{ke})$: 6
legame sforzi/deform. (comportamento meccanico del materiale)

Risposte tensio-deformativa: (da determinare)

tenso spazio di Cauchy $\sigma(x) \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{ij}(x_k) : 6$

tenso deformazione $\varepsilon(x) \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_{ij}(x_k) : 6$
(piccole deformazioni)

vettore spostamento $\Delta(x) \Leftrightarrow \Delta_i(x_k) : 3$

n. componenti incognite 15 (12)

Legame costitutivo iperelastico (in generale non lineare) legame elastico (legge lineare), perfettam.

Trasformate di Legendre di $w(\xi)$

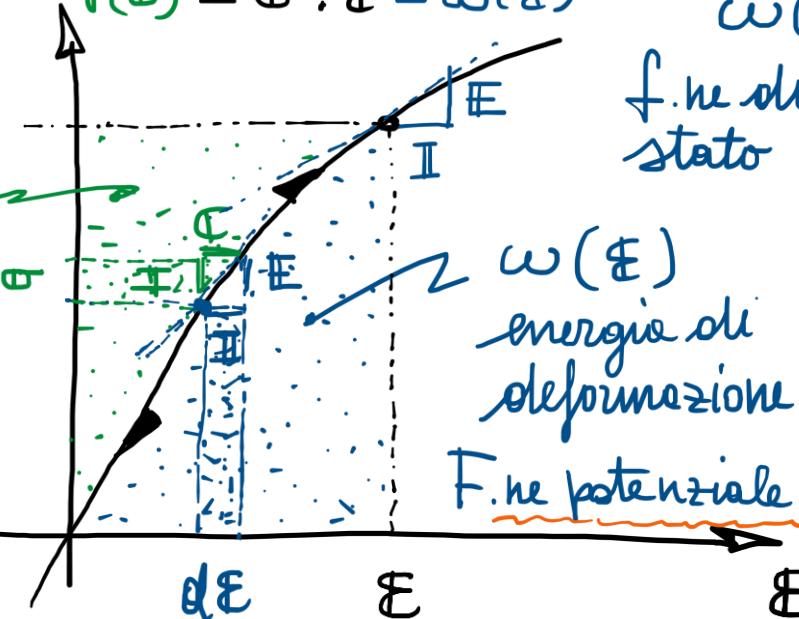
$$\gamma(\Phi) = \int_0^{\Phi} \xi : d\vartheta > 0 \quad \text{def. pos.}$$

$$\Phi : \xi = \omega(\xi) + \gamma(\Phi)$$

$$\gamma(\Phi) = \Phi : \xi - \omega(\xi)$$

energia complementare $\gamma(\Phi)$
F. ne potenziale di deformazione

$$\xi = \frac{\partial \gamma(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \leftrightarrow \xi_{ij} = \frac{\partial \gamma(\sigma_{ke})}{\partial \sigma_{ij}}$$



$$C(\sigma) = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma(\sigma)}{\partial \sigma \partial \sigma} > 0$$

$$C_{ijk} = \frac{\partial \xi_{ij}}{\partial \sigma_{ke}} = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma(\sigma_{rs})}{\partial \sigma_{ij} \partial \sigma_{ke}}$$

tensori di coerenza (tangente, C_t)

[idem]

$$C_{ijk} = C_{jik} = C_{ijk}$$

$$C_{ijk} = C_{keij}$$

$$C = E^{-1}$$

$$C^{-1} = E$$

(invertibilità data
def. pos.)

legame elastico (legge lineare), perfettam.
reversibile

$$\omega(\xi) = \int_0^\xi \sigma : d\xi > 0 \quad \forall \xi \neq 0$$

definita positiva
dca differenziabile esatto
(delle f. ne $\omega(\xi)$)

$$\text{CNS} \quad \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \xi_{ke}} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ke}}{\partial \xi_{ij}} \quad (\text{Th. Schwarz})$$

$$\text{sse } \sigma = \frac{\partial w(\xi)}{\partial \xi} \leftrightarrow \sigma_{ij} = \frac{\partial w(\xi_{ke})}{\partial \xi_{ij}}$$

(George GREEN ~ 1839)

$$E(\xi) = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\xi)}{\partial \xi \partial \xi} > 0$$

$$E_{ijk} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \xi_{ke}} = \frac{\partial^2 \omega(\xi_{rs})}{\partial \xi_{ij} \partial \xi_{ke}} \quad 3^4 = 81$$

compon.

tensori di rigidezza (tangente, E_t) 4° ord.

$$36 \Leftrightarrow \bullet \text{ simmetrie minori } E_{ijk} = E_{jik} = E_{ijk} \quad (\frac{\sigma^T}{\xi^T} = \frac{\Phi}{\xi})$$

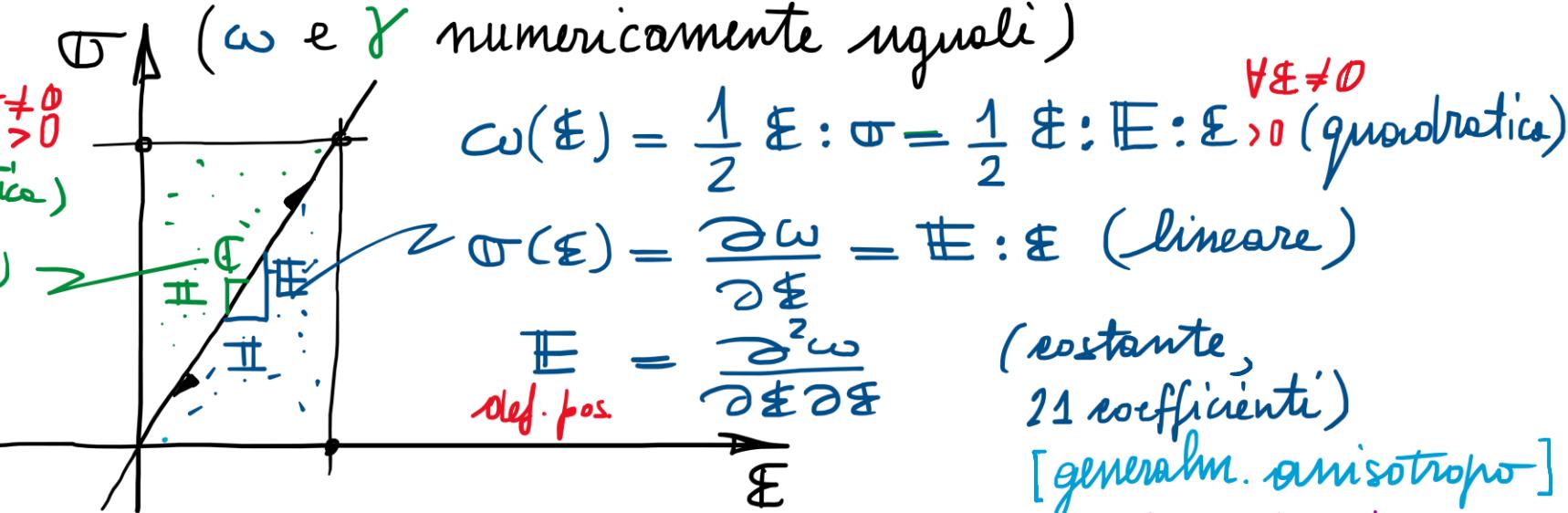
$$21 \Leftrightarrow \bullet \text{ simmetrie maggiori } E_{ijk} = E_{keij} \quad (\text{Th. di Schwarz})$$

• Legame iperelastico lineare

$$\gamma(\sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \sigma : \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \sigma : C : \sigma > 0 \quad (\text{quadratico})$$

$$\epsilon(\sigma) = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \sigma} = C : \sigma \quad (\text{lineare})$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 \gamma}{\partial \sigma \partial \sigma} \quad (\text{costante, def. pos. 21 coeff.})$$



• Legame iperelastico lineare isotropo (comp. meccanico indipendente dalle soluzioni)

21 → 2 parametri indipendenti (es. E, ν)

legame inverso $\epsilon(\sigma)$

$$\epsilon = -\frac{\nu}{E} \operatorname{tr} \sigma \mathbb{I} + \frac{1+\nu}{E} \sigma$$

ν : coeff. di contrazione

trasversale o di Poisson

$$\nu = -\frac{\epsilon_{22} = \epsilon_{33}}{\epsilon_{11}}$$

$$-1 < \nu < \frac{1}{2}$$

per def. pos. di C

$$\frac{1}{2G}; G = \mu = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} > 0$$

$0 < E$: modulo

di Young

$$\nu \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\nu \rightarrow -1$$

legame diretto $\sigma(\epsilon)$

$$\sigma = \lambda \operatorname{tr} \epsilon \mathbb{I} + 2\mu \epsilon$$

Costanti di Lamé (λ e μ)

$$\lambda = G \text{ modulo di taglio} > 0$$

$$\operatorname{tr} \epsilon = -\frac{\nu}{E} \operatorname{tr} \sigma \mathbb{I} + \frac{1+\nu}{E} \sigma \leftrightarrow \operatorname{tr} \phi = \lambda \operatorname{tr} \epsilon \mathbb{I} + 2\mu \epsilon$$

$$\text{deformaz. volumetrica } \nu = \frac{1-2\nu}{E} \frac{\operatorname{tr} \sigma}{3}$$

$$\nu = \frac{p}{K}; p = Kv \text{ con } K = \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)} > 0 \text{ modulo di volume}$$

$$3 \frac{\operatorname{tr} \phi}{3} = \frac{(3\lambda+2\mu) \operatorname{tr} \epsilon}{3K} \Rightarrow p = K \nu$$

$$K = \lambda + \frac{2}{3}\mu$$

$$1 = K - \frac{2}{3}G$$

Rappresentazione metricale di $\Sigma = E : \sigma$ e simile $\sigma = E : \Sigma$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \varepsilon_{22} \\ \varepsilon_{33} \\ \dots \\ \gamma_{12}=2\varepsilon_{12} \\ \gamma_{23}=2\varepsilon_{23} \\ \gamma_{13}=2\varepsilon_{13} \end{array} \right\}_{6 \times 1} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{E} & -\nu & -\nu \\ -\nu & \frac{1}{E} & -\nu \\ -\nu & -\nu & \frac{1}{E} \end{array} \right]_{6 \times 6} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 1/G \\ 1/G \\ 1/G \end{array} \right\}_{6 \times 1}$$

matrice di cedevolezza

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{11} \\ \sigma_{22} \\ \sigma_{33} \\ \dots \\ \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{13} \end{array} \right\}_{6 \times 1} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 1/G \\ 1/G \\ 1/G \end{array} \right\}_{6 \times 1}$$

matrice del materiale

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda + 2\mu \end{array} \right]_{6 \times 6} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 2\mu \\ 2\mu \\ 2\mu \end{array} \right\}_{6 \times 1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_{ij} \\ \epsilon_{ij} \\ \epsilon_{ij} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{ij} \\ \epsilon_{ij} \\ \epsilon_{ij} \end{array} \right\}_{6 \times 1}$$

matrice di rigidezza

- Materiale isotropo (infiniti punti di simmetria materiale, ogni direzione è di simmetria); 2 parametri elastici indipendenti, es.

$$E, \nu ; E, G ; [K, G] ; \lambda, \mu = G ; \text{ecc.}$$

Vedi leggi

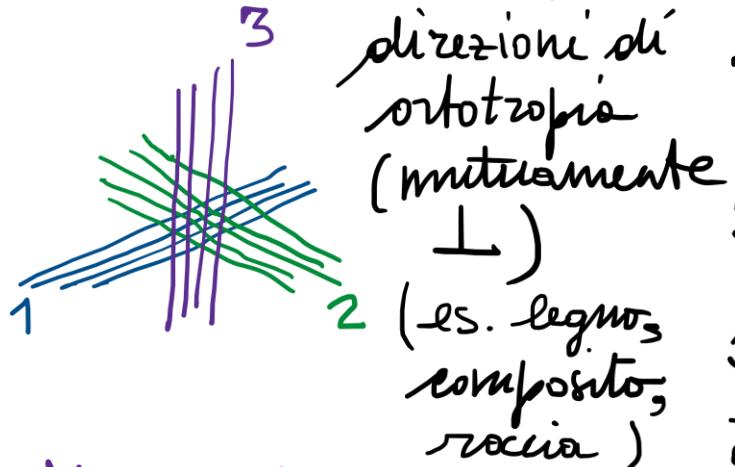
$$\text{volumetrica } \beta = kv ; v = \frac{\beta}{K}$$

e deviatorica disaccoppiata $\underline{s} = 2G\underline{\epsilon} ; \underline{\epsilon} = \frac{\underline{s}}{2G}$

deviatore di deformaz.

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= K - \frac{2}{3}G \\ &= \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)} - \frac{2}{3}\cancel{\lambda} \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \\ &= \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)(1+\nu)} \underbrace{(1+\nu - \cancel{1+2\nu})}_{\cancel{2\nu}} \\ &= \frac{\nu E}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \quad \begin{cases} \nu \rightarrow -1 \\ \nu \rightarrow 1/2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

• Materiale ortotropo (simmetria materiale rispetto a tre piani mut. \perp)



$$\frac{\nu_{ji}}{E_i} = \frac{\nu_{ij}}{E_j} \text{ per simm. } C^T = C$$

9 parametri indipendenti

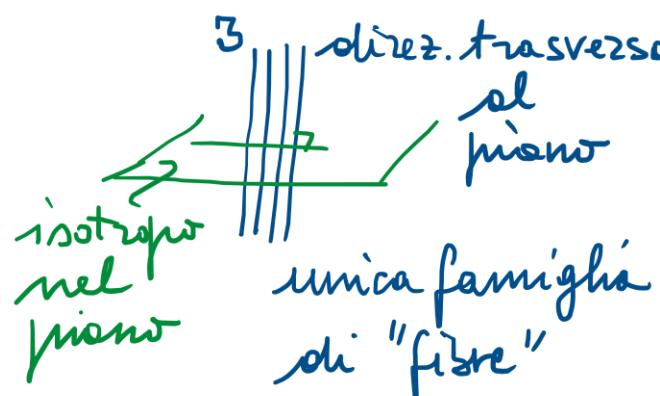
3: E_1, E_2, E_3

3: $\nu_{12}, \nu_{13}, \nu_{23}$

3: G_{12}, G_{23}, G_{13}

$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{E_1} & -\frac{\nu_{12}}{E_2} & -\frac{\nu_{13}}{E_3} \\ -\frac{\nu_{21}}{E_1} & \frac{1}{E_2} & -\frac{\nu_{23}}{E_3} \\ -\frac{\nu_{31}}{E_1} & -\frac{\nu_{32}}{E_2} & \frac{1}{E_3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{rif.} \\ \text{ort.} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{G_{12}} \\ \frac{1}{G_{23}} \\ \frac{1}{G_{13}} \end{matrix}$$

• Materiale trasversalmente isotropo (asse di simmetria del materiale)



3: $E_1 = E_2 = E, E_T = E_3$

2: $\nu_{12} = \nu_{21} = \nu, \nu_T = \nu_{13} = \nu_{23}$

1: $G_{12} = G_2 = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}, G_T = G_{23} = G_{13}$

5 parametri indipendenti

$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{E} & -\frac{\nu}{E} & -\frac{\nu_T}{E_T} \\ -\frac{\nu}{E} & \frac{1}{E} & -\frac{\nu_T}{E_T} \\ -\frac{\nu_T}{E_T} & -\frac{\nu_T}{E_T} & \frac{1}{E_T} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \frac{2(1+\nu)}{E} \\ \frac{1}{G_T} \\ \frac{1}{G_T} \end{matrix}$$