

Impact stress

stress produced in member due to falling load.

consider a bar carrying a load W at height h .
falls on the collar provided at the bottom of the bar.

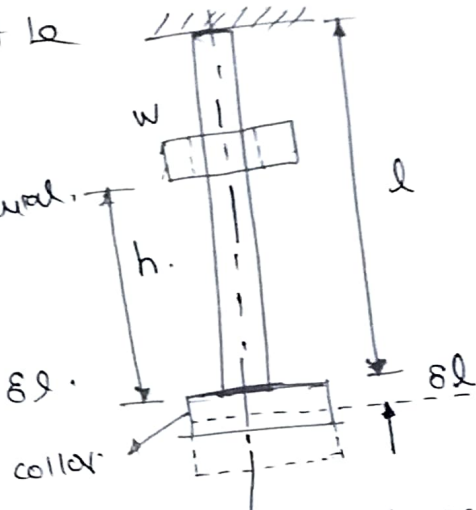
A - cross sectional area of bar.

E - young's modulus of the material.

l - length of the bar.

δl - deformation of the bar.

P - force at which deflection δl is produced.



σ_i - stress induced in bar due to application of impact load.

h - height through which the load falls.

Energy stored by system in the form of strain energy.

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times P \times \delta l.$$

potential energy lost by the weight.

$$= W(h + \delta l).$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times P \times \delta l = W(h + \delta l).$$

$P = \sigma_i \times A$ σ_i - stress induced by impact load.

$$\delta l = \frac{\sigma_i}{E} \times l. \quad \because \text{stress/strain} = E.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \sigma_i \times A \times \frac{\sigma_i \times l}{E} = W \left(h + \frac{\sigma_i \times l}{E} \right)$$

$$\frac{Al}{2E} (\sigma_i)^2 - \frac{Wl}{E} (\sigma_i) - Wh = 0$$

From the quadratic equation we find that

(4)

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{N}{A} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2hAE}{W_2}} \right)$$

problem

An unknown weight falls through 10 mm on a collar rigidly attached to the lower end of a vertical bar 3 m long of 600 mm² in section. If maximum instantaneous extension is known to be 2 mm, what is corresponding stress and the value of unknown weight.

Given $E = 200 \text{ kN/mm}^2$.

Given data.

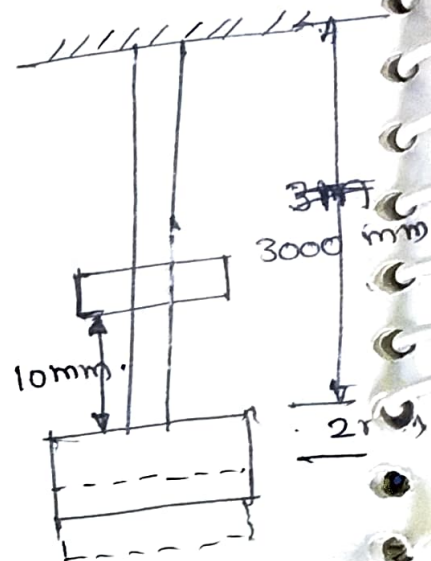
$$h = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 3 \text{ m} = 3000 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = 600 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\delta L = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$E = 200 \text{ kN/mm}^2 \\ = 200 \times 10^3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$



$$\sigma_1 = \frac{W}{A} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2hAE}{Wl}} \right] \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

we know,

$$\frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{\epsilon}{E}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= E \times \epsilon &= E \times \frac{\delta l}{l} \\ &= 200 \times 10^3 \times \frac{2}{3000} \\ &= \frac{400}{3} = 133.3 \text{ N/mm}^2. \end{aligned}$$

value of unknown weigh W

sub = $\sigma = 133.3 \text{ N/mm}^2$ value in formula. (1)

$$\frac{400}{3} = \frac{W}{600} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2 \times 10^3 \times 600^2 \times 200 \times 10^3}{W \times 3000}} \right]$$

$$\frac{400 \times 600}{3W} = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{800000}{W}}$$

$$\frac{80000}{W} - 1 = \sqrt{1 + \frac{800000}{W}}$$

Squaring on both sides,

$$\frac{6400 \times 10^2}{W^2} - \frac{160000}{W} = 1 + \frac{800000}{W}$$

$$\frac{6400 \times 10^2}{W^2} - \frac{16}{W} = \frac{80}{W}$$

$$\frac{6400 \times 10^2}{W^2} = 96$$

$$\boxed{W = 6666.7 \text{ N}} \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$