

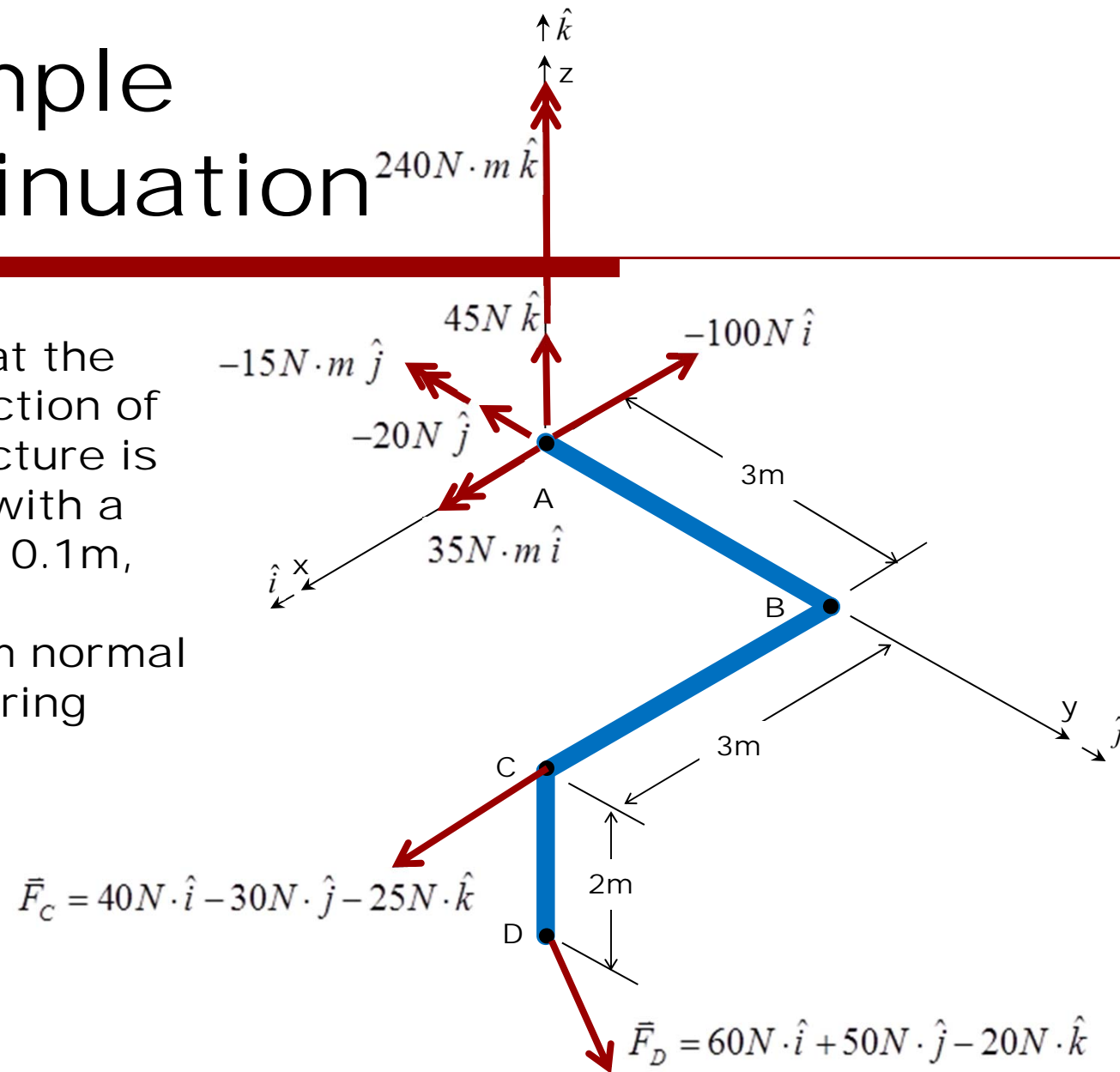
MER311: Advanced Strength of Materials

LECTURE OUTLINE

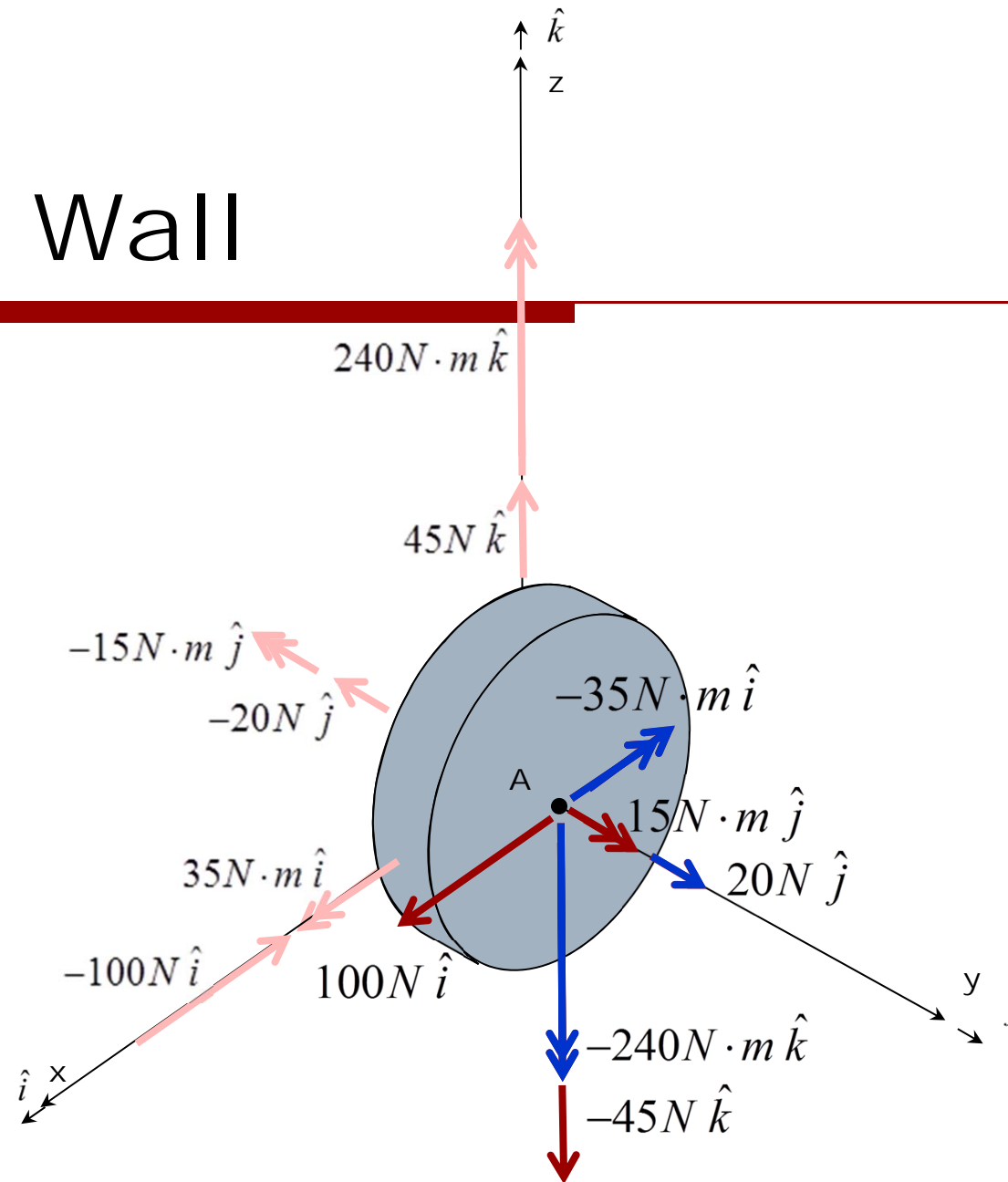
- State of Stress
- Stress Tensor
- Equilibrium

Example Continuation

Given that the cross-section of this structure is circular with a radius of 0.1m, find the maximum normal and shearing stresses.



At the Wall



Calculating the State of Stress Using Strength of Materials

$$\sigma_y = \frac{F_y}{A_y} \pm \frac{M_x \cdot z}{I_{xx}} \pm \frac{M_z \cdot x}{I_{zz}}$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \frac{V_x \cdot Q}{I_{zz} \cdot t_z}$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \frac{V_z \cdot Q}{I_{xx} \cdot t_x}$$

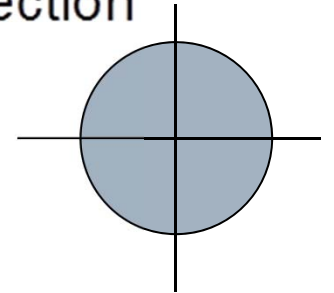
$$\tau_{yr} = \frac{T_y \cdot r}{J}$$

For a Circular Cross-Section

$$A = \pi \cdot r^2$$

$$I = \frac{\pi \cdot r^4}{4} = \frac{\pi \cdot d^4}{64}$$

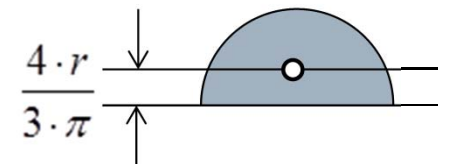
$$J = \frac{\pi \cdot r^4}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot d^4}{32}$$



For a Semi-Circular Cross-Section

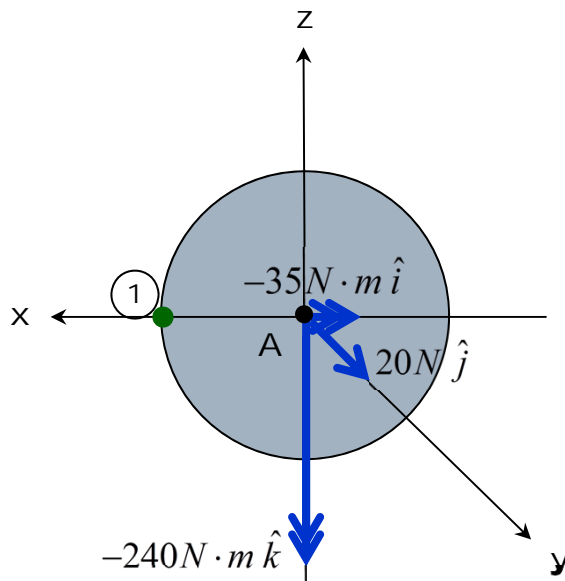
$$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{2}$$

$$I = 0.110 \cdot r^4$$



Forces and Couples Related to Normal and Shear Stress @ 1

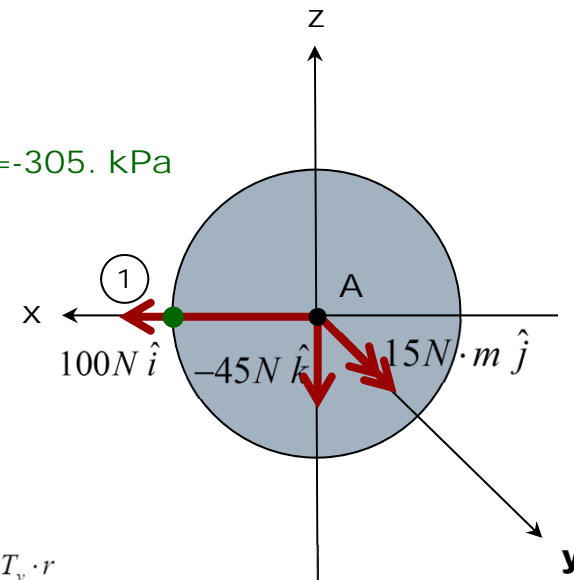
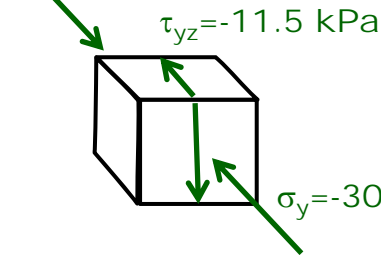
Normal Stress



$$\sigma_{y1} = \frac{F_y}{A_y} - \frac{M_x \cdot z}{I_{xx}} + \frac{M_z \cdot x}{I_{zz}}$$

$$= \frac{20\text{N}}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^2} - \frac{(-35\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (0\text{m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4} + \frac{(-240\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (0.1\text{m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4} = -304.9(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Shear Stress



$$\tau_{zx} = \frac{V_z \cdot Q}{I_{xx} \cdot t_x} - \frac{T_y \cdot r}{J}$$

$$= \frac{(-45\text{N}) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3 \cdot \pi} \right) \cdot (0.1\text{m}) \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^2}{2}}{\left(\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4 \right) \cdot (0.2\text{m})} - \frac{(15\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (0.1\text{m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4} = -11.46(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Forces and Couples Related to Normal and Shear Stress @ 2

Normal Stress

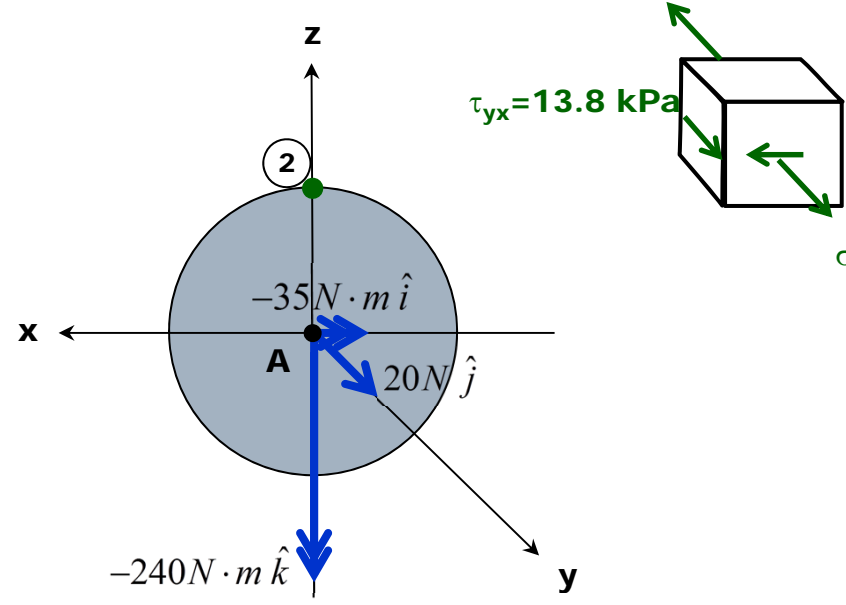


Diagram illustrating the forces and moments acting on a circular cross-section (radius 0.1m) in the x-z plane. The forces and moments are:

- Force: $20\text{ N} \hat{j}$
- Moment: $-35\text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \hat{i}$
- Moment: $-240\text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \hat{k}$

The normal stress σ_y is calculated using the formula:

$$\sigma_{y^2} = \frac{F_y}{A_y} - \frac{M_x \cdot z}{I_{xx}} + \frac{M_z \cdot x}{I_{zz}}$$

$$= \frac{20\text{ N}}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^2} - \frac{(-35\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}) \cdot (0.1\text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^4 / 4} + \frac{(-240\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}) \cdot (0\text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^4 / 4} = 45.20(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Shear Stress

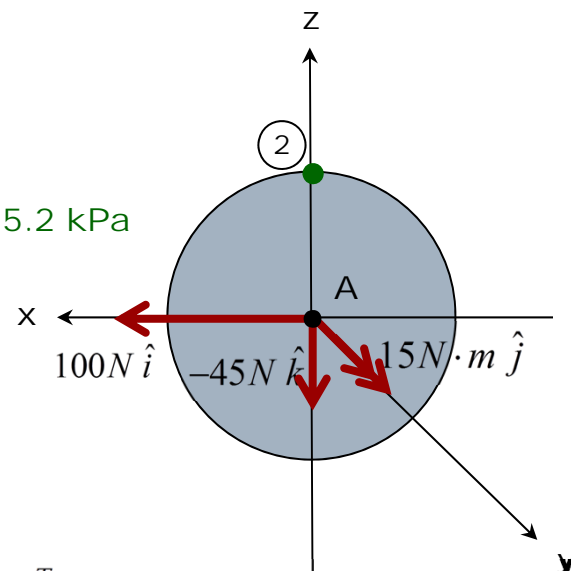


Diagram illustrating the forces and moments acting on a circular cross-section (radius 0.1m) in the x-z plane. The forces and moments are:

- Force: $100\text{ N} \hat{i}$
- Moment: $-45\text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \hat{k}$
- Moment: $15\text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \hat{j}$

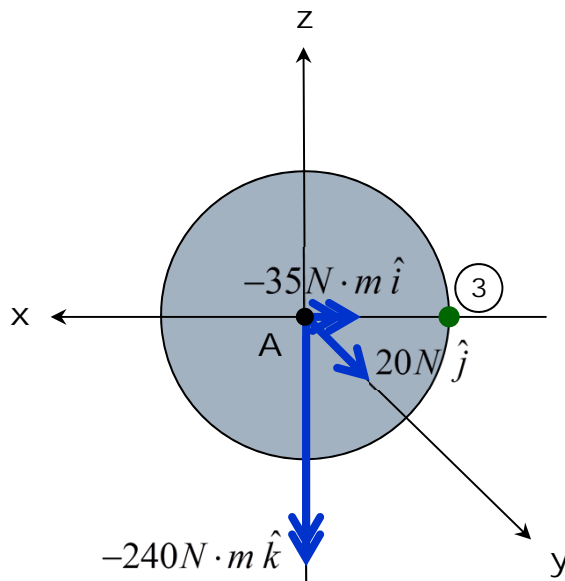
The shear stress τ_{zx2} is calculated using the formula:

$$\tau_{zx2} = \frac{V_z \cdot Q}{I_{xx} \cdot t_x} + \frac{T_y \cdot r}{J}$$

$$= \frac{(100\text{ N}) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3 \cdot \pi} \right) \cdot (0.1\text{ m}) \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^2}{2}}{\left(\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^4 / 4 \right) \cdot (0.2\text{ m})} + \frac{(15\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}) \cdot (0.1\text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^4 / 4} = 13.79(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Forces and Couples Related to Normal and Shear Stress @ 3

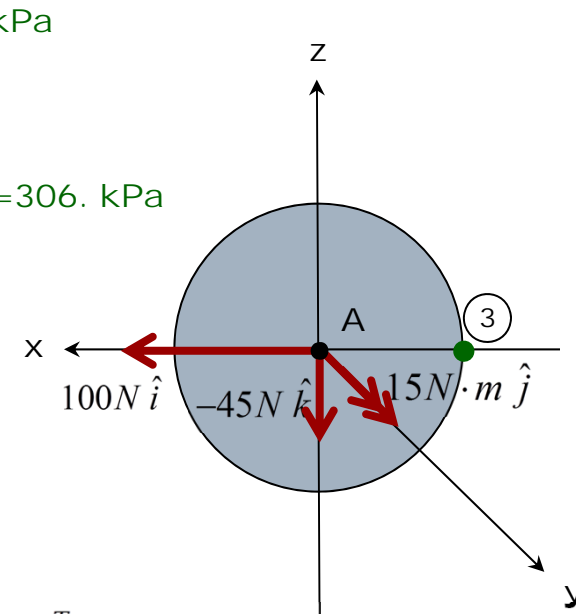
Normal Stress



$$\sigma_{y3} = \frac{F_y}{A_y} - \frac{M_x \cdot z}{I_{xx}} + \frac{M_z \cdot x}{I_{zz}}$$

$$= \frac{20 \text{ N}}{\pi \cdot (0.1 \text{ m})^2} - \frac{(-35 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (0 \text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1 \text{ m})^4 / 4} + \frac{(-240 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (-0.1 \text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1 \text{ m})^4 / 4} = 306.2 (10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Shear Stress

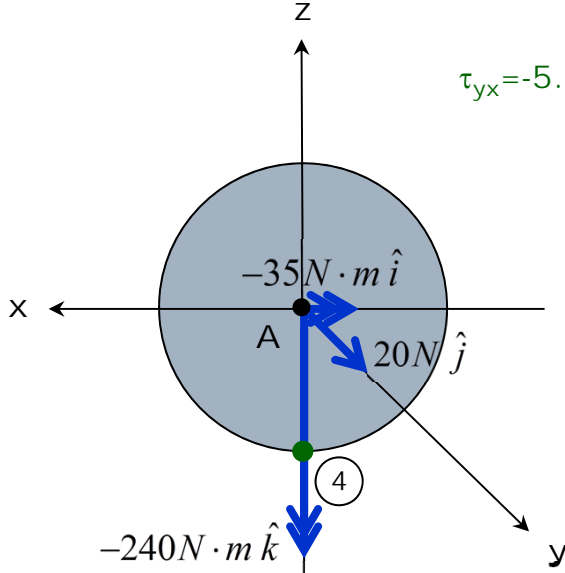


$$\tau_{zx3} = \frac{V_z \cdot Q}{I_{xx} \cdot t_x} - \frac{T_y \cdot r}{J}$$

$$= \frac{(-45 \text{ N}) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3 \cdot \pi} \right) \cdot (0.1 \text{ m}) \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0.1 \text{ m})^2}{2}}{\left(\pi \cdot (0.1 \text{ m})^4 / 4 \right) \cdot (0.2 \text{ m})} + \frac{(15 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (0.1 \text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1 \text{ m})^4 / 4} = 7.64 (10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

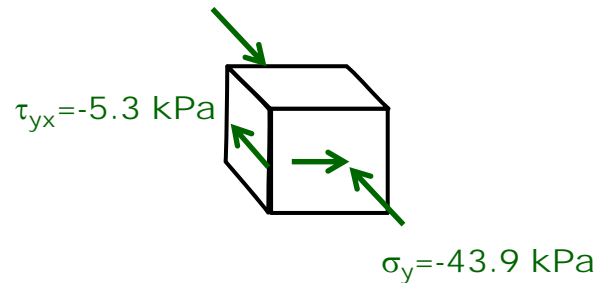
Forces and Couples Related to Normal and Shear Stress @ 4

Normal Stress

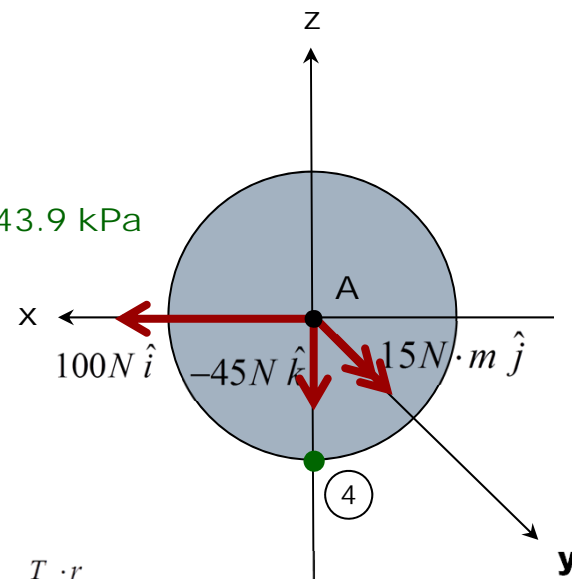


$$\sigma_{y4} = \frac{F_y}{A_y} - \frac{M_x \cdot z}{I_{xx}} + \frac{M_z \cdot x}{I_{zz}}$$

$$= \frac{20\text{N}}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^2} - \frac{(-35\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (-0.1\text{m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4} + \frac{(-240\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (0\text{m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4} = -43.92(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$



Shear Stress

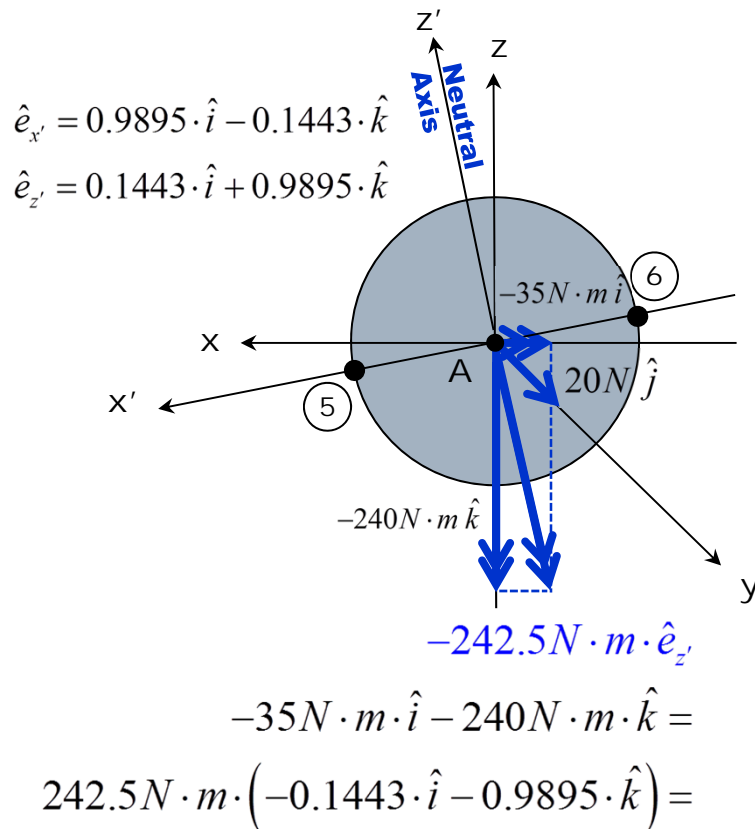


$$\tau_{zx4} = \frac{V_z \cdot Q}{I_{xx} \cdot t_x} + \frac{T_y \cdot r}{J}$$

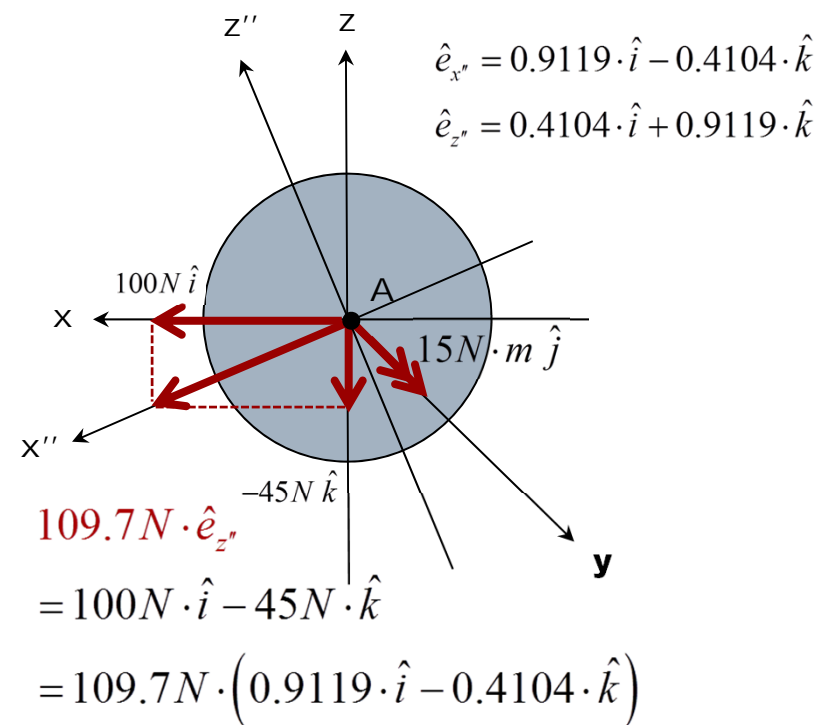
$$= \frac{(100\text{N}) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3 \cdot \pi} \right) \cdot (0.1\text{m}) \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^2}{2}}{\left(\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4 \right) \cdot (0.2\text{m})} - \frac{(15\text{N} \cdot \text{m}) \cdot (0.1\text{m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{m})^4 / 4} = -5.306(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

For the Circular X-Section Maximum Stresses

Normal Stress

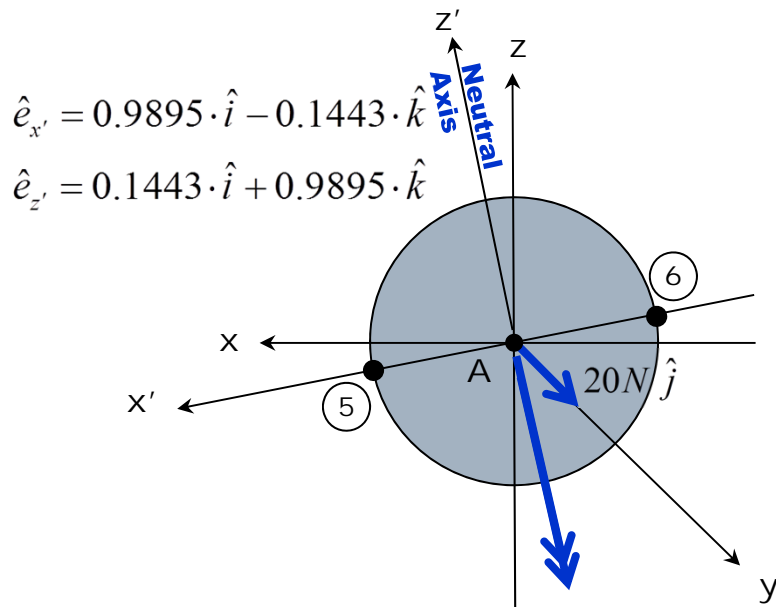


Shear Stress



Only a Component of the Shear Stress Important

Normal Stress

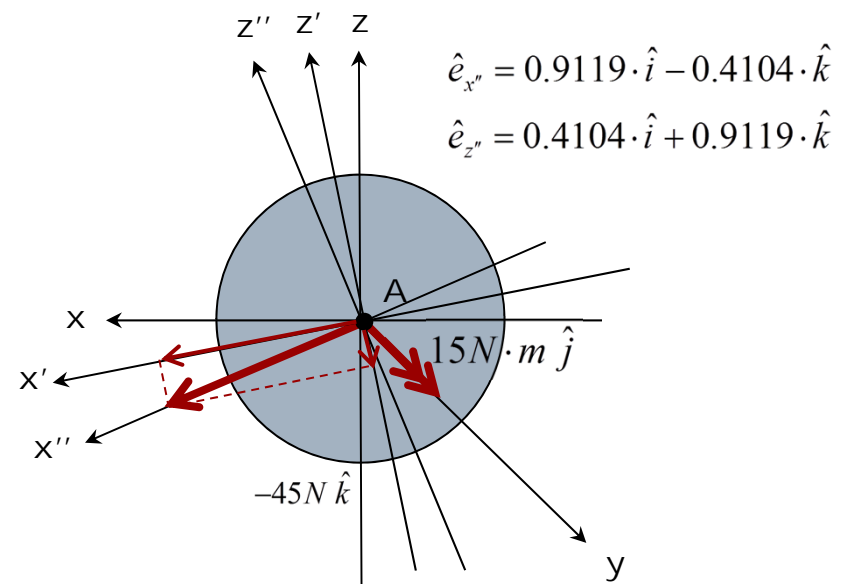


$$-242.5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \hat{e}_{z'}$$

$$-35 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \hat{i} - 240 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \cdot \hat{k} =$$

$$242.5 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \cdot (-0.1443 \cdot \hat{i} - 0.9895 \cdot \hat{k}) =$$

Shear Stress

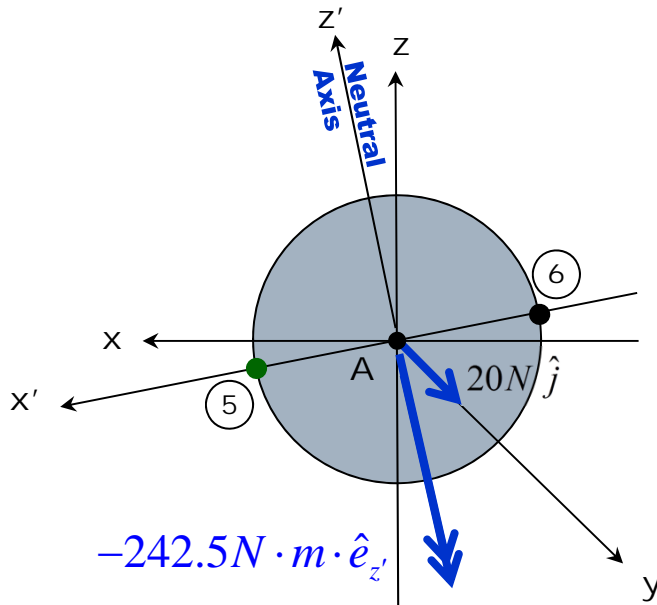


$$109.7 \text{ N} \cdot \hat{e}_{z''} = 100 \text{ N} \cdot \hat{i} - 45 \text{ N} \cdot \hat{k}$$

$$= 105.4 \text{ N} \cdot \hat{e}_{x'} - 30.1 \text{ N} \cdot \hat{e}_{z'}$$

Forces and Couples Related to Normal and Shear Stress @ 5

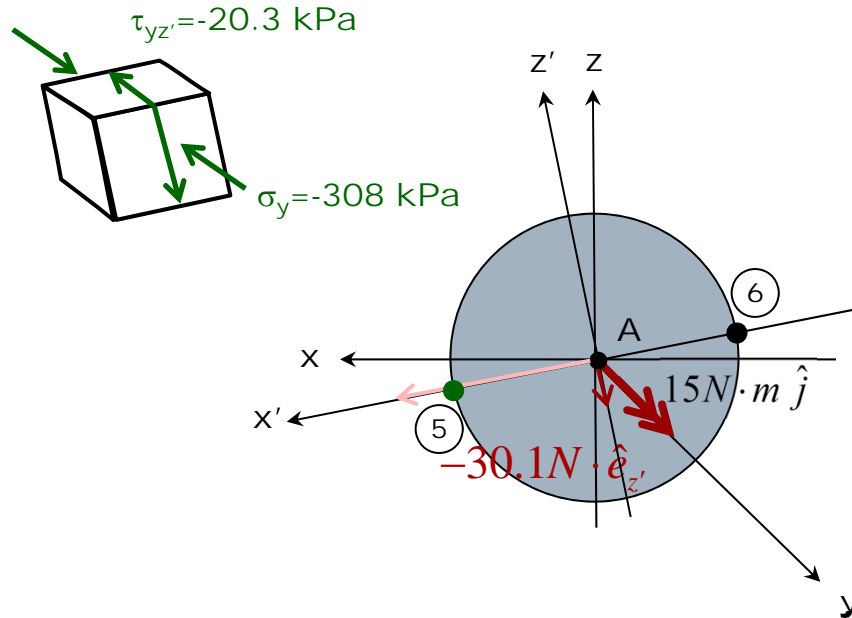
Normal Stress



$$\sigma_{y5} = \frac{F_y}{A_y} + \frac{M_{z'} \cdot x'}{I_{z'z'}}$$

$$= \frac{20\text{ N}}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^2} + \frac{(-242.5\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}) \cdot (0.1\text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^4 / 4} = -308.1(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Shear Stress

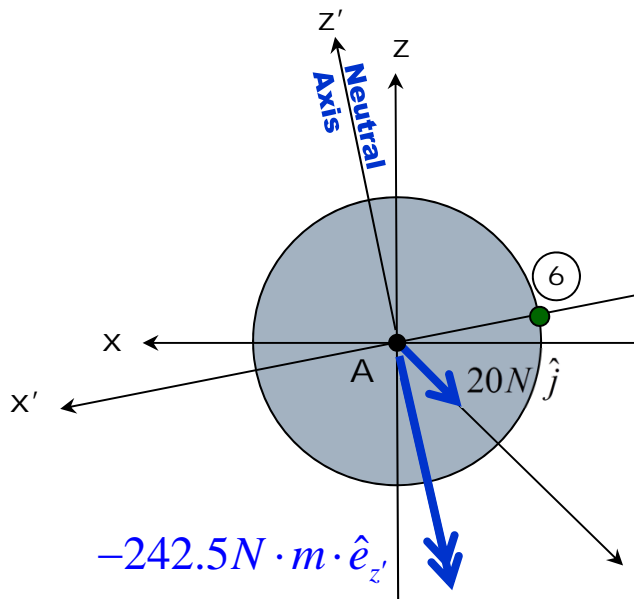


$$\tau_{yz'5} = \frac{V_{z'} \cdot Q}{I_{xx'} \cdot t_{x'}} - \frac{T_y \cdot r}{J}$$

$$= \frac{(-30.09\text{ N}) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3 \cdot \pi}\right) \cdot (0.1\text{ m}) \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^2}{2}}{\left(\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^4 / 4\right) \cdot (0.2\text{ m})} - \frac{(15\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}) \cdot (0.1\text{ m})}{\pi \cdot (0.1\text{ m})^4 / 4} = -20.34(10^3) \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Forces and Couples Related to Normal and Shear Stress @ 6

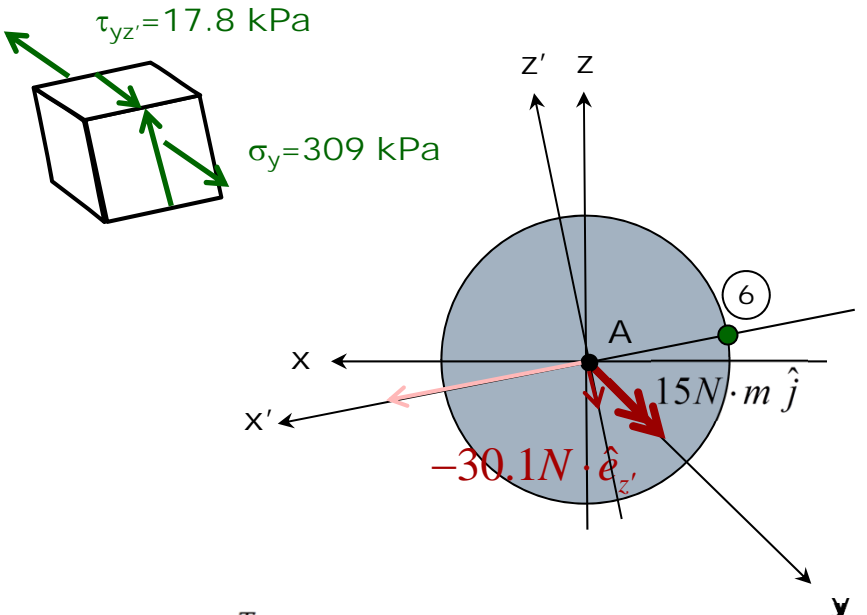
Normal Stress



$$\sigma_{y6} = \frac{F_y}{A_y} + \frac{M_{z'} \cdot x'}{I_{z'z'}}$$

$$= \frac{20N}{\pi \cdot (0.1m)^2} + \frac{(-242.5N \cdot m) \cdot (-0.1m)}{\pi \cdot (0.1m)^4 / 4} = 309.4(10^3) \frac{N}{m^2}$$

Shear Stress



$$\tau_{yz'6} = \frac{V_{z'} \cdot Q}{I_{x'x'} \cdot t_{x'}} - \frac{T_y \cdot r}{J}$$

$$= \frac{(-30.09N) \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3 \cdot \pi}\right) \cdot (0.1m) \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot (0.1m)^2}{2}}{\left(\pi \cdot (0.1m)^4 / 4\right) \cdot (0.2m)} + \frac{(15N \cdot m) \cdot (0.1m)}{\pi \cdot (0.1m)^4 / 4} = 17.82(10^3) \frac{N}{m^2}$$