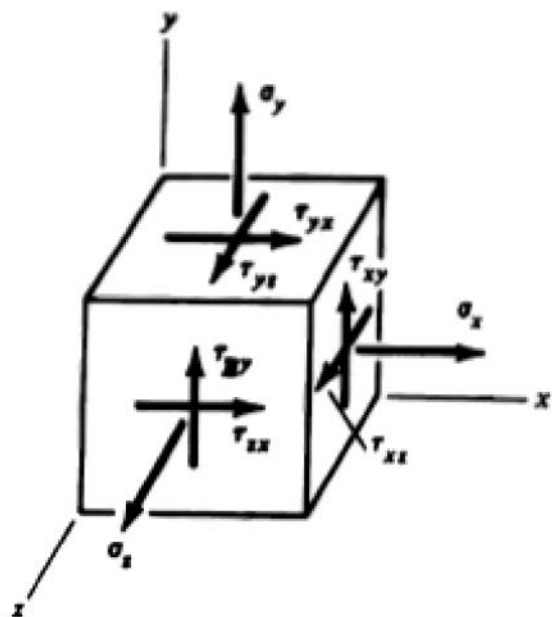
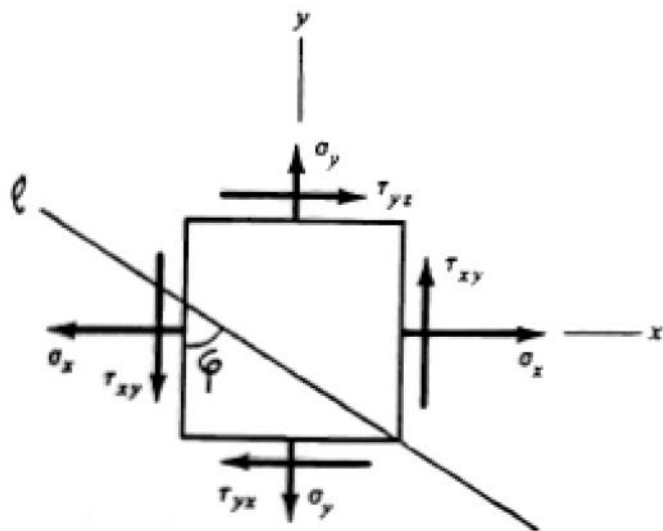


ΤΑΣΕΙΣ



ΤΡΕΧΔΙΑΣΤΑΤΟ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟ ΤΑΣΕΩΝ

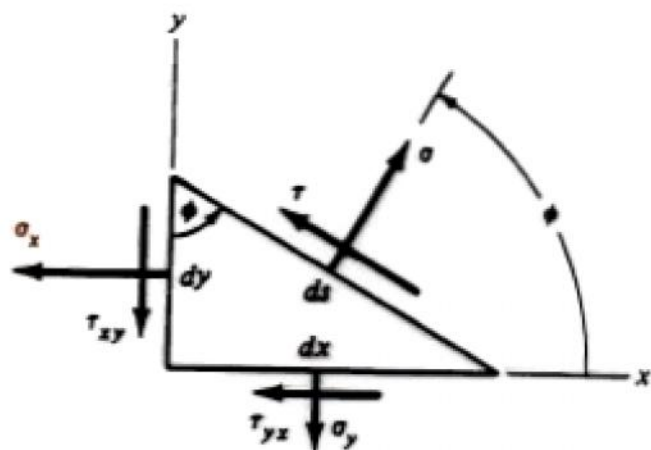


ΔΡΕΔΙΑΣΤΑΤΟ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΟ ΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΟΛΓΕ ΟΙ ΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΘΕΤΙΚΕΣ

ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΑΣΕΩΝ

- Κόβουμε ω διαστάσεων
- Ισορροπία δυνάμεων
- Προσδιορίσθιν σ, τ.



$$\sigma = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\varphi + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\varphi$$

$$\tau = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\varphi$$

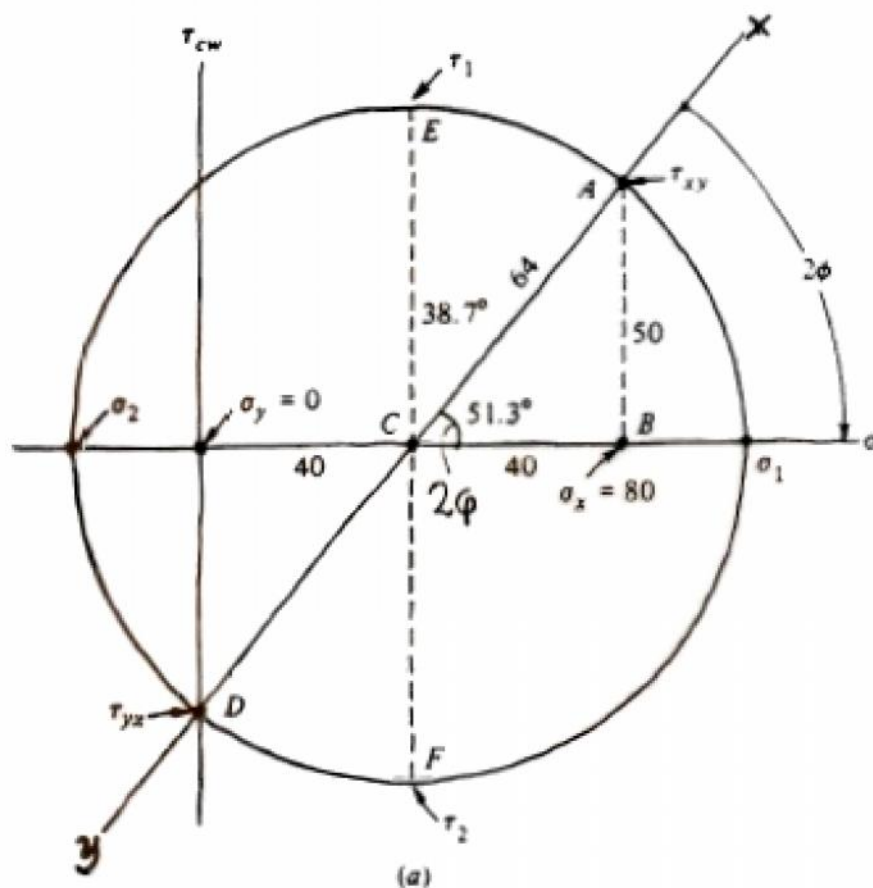
$$\bullet \frac{d\sigma}{d\varphi} = 0 \quad \eta \quad \tan 2\varphi = \frac{2\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y} \quad \text{οπότε} \begin{cases} \sigma_1, \sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} \\ \tau = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \frac{d\tau}{d\varphi} = 0 \quad \eta \quad \tan 2\varphi = -\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2\tau_{xy}} \quad \text{οπότε} \begin{cases} \tau_1, \tau_2 = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} \\ \sigma = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \quad \eta \quad \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \end{cases}$$

Παράδειγμα: $\sigma_x = 80 \text{ MPa}$, $\tau_{xy} = 50 \text{ MPa}$

(α) $\sigma_1 = ?$, $\sigma_2 = ?$

(β) $\tau_1 = ?$, $\tau_2 = ?$



$$AC = \sqrt{50^2 + 40^2} = 64$$

$$\sigma_1 = 40 + 64 = 104$$

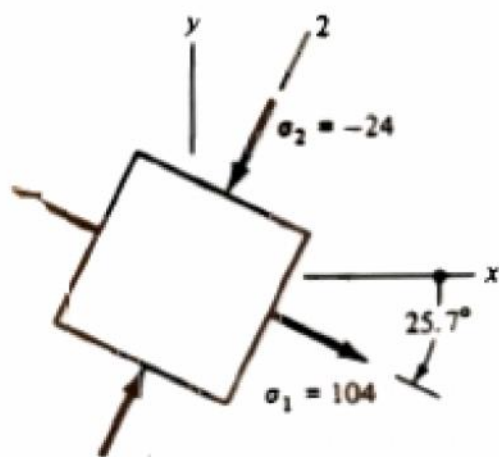
$$\sigma_2 = 40 - 64 = -24$$

$$2\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{50}{40} = 51.3^\circ$$

$$\eta \phi = 25.7^\circ$$

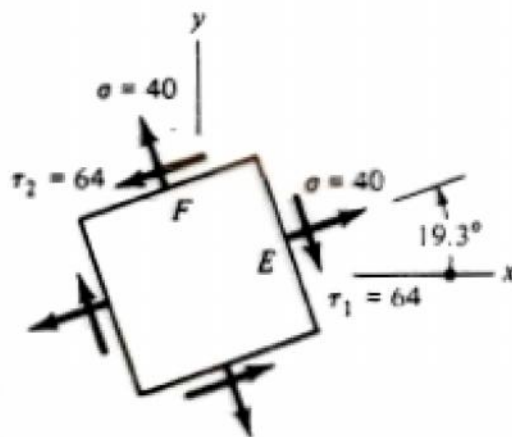
$$\tau_1 = 64$$

$$\tau_2 = -64$$



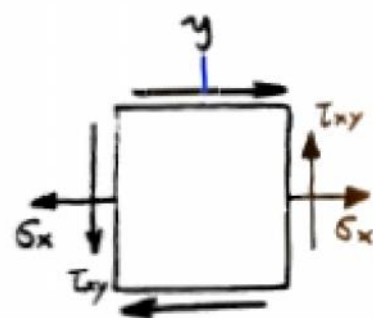
(b)

Κύριες τάσεις
Διάτμηση = 0



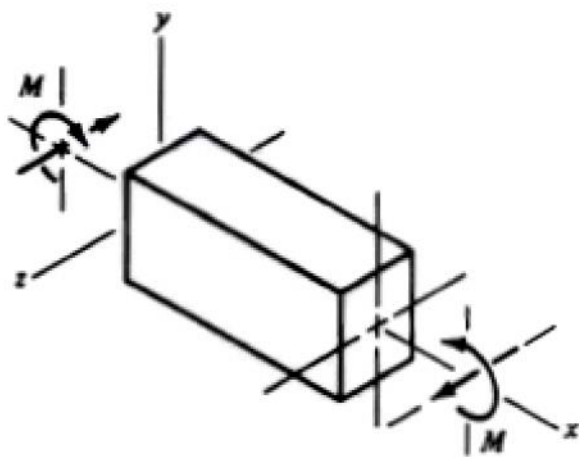
(c)

Μέγιστη
Διατμητική
Τάση

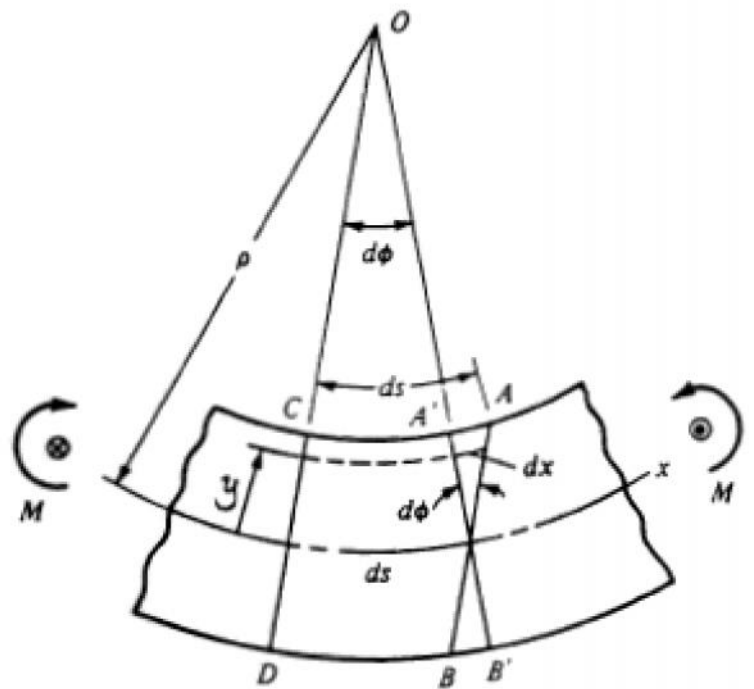


Αρχικά
Δεδομένα.

ΟΡΘΕΣ ΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΑΜΨΗ.



(a)



(b)

• $\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{d\phi}{ds}$, $dx = y d\phi$, $\epsilon = -\frac{dx}{ds}$

$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{d\phi}{ds} = \frac{dx}{y ds} = -\frac{\epsilon}{y}$ ή $\epsilon = -\frac{y}{\rho}$

• $\sigma = E\epsilon = E\left(-\frac{y}{\rho}\right) = -\frac{Ey}{\rho}$ (1)

• Δεν υπάρχουν αξονικές δυνάμεις, δηλαδή

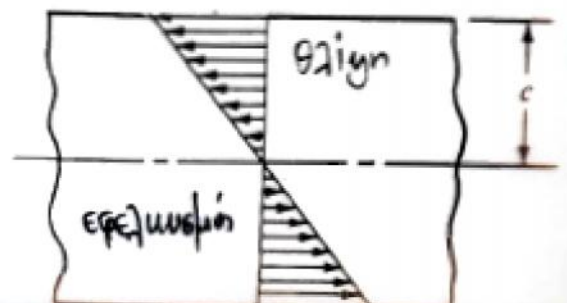
$$\int_A \sigma dA = -\frac{E}{\rho} \int_A y dA = 0$$

• Οι δημιουργούμενες από τις τάσεις ροπές ισοούνται με M.

$$M = \int y \sigma dA = \int y \frac{Ey}{\rho} dA = \frac{E}{\rho} \int y^2 dA = \frac{EI}{\rho}$$

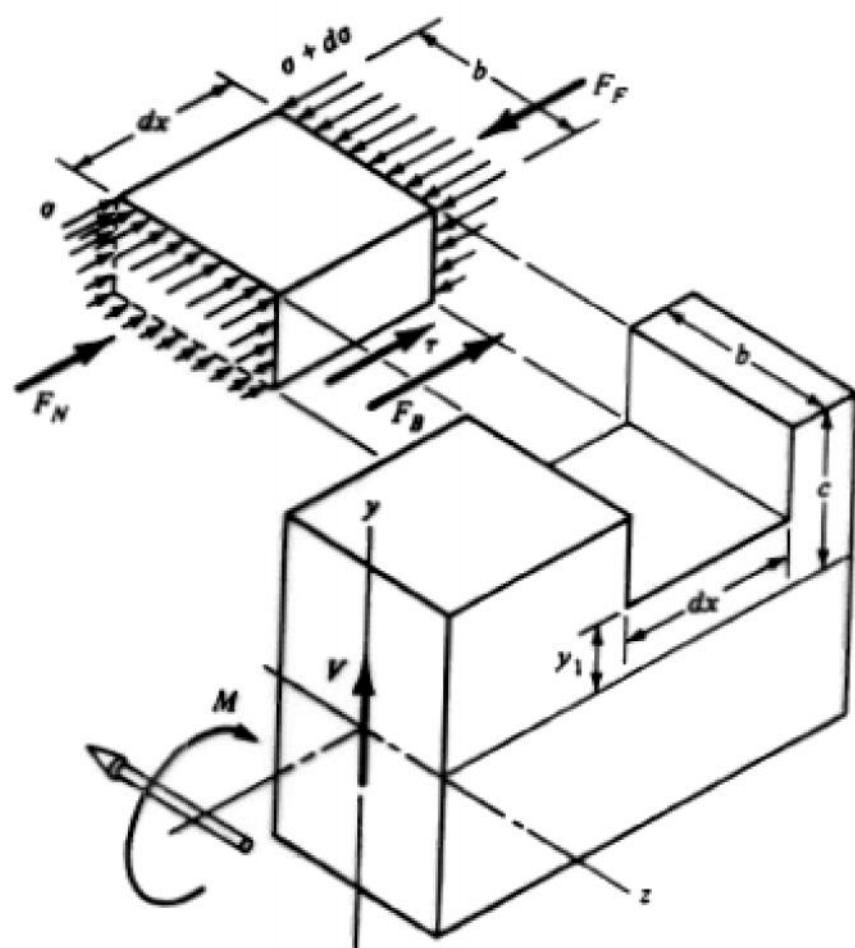
ή $\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$

οπότε (1) $\sigma = \frac{Mc}{I}$, $c = y_{max}$



ΔΙΑΤΜΗΤΙΚΕΣ ΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ ΔΟΚΟΥΣ.

6



$$V = \frac{dM}{dx}$$

$$\bullet F_N = \int_{y_1}^c \sigma dA = \frac{M}{I} \int_{y_1}^c y dA$$

$$\bullet F_F = \int_{y_1}^c (\sigma + d\sigma) dA = \frac{M + dM}{I} \int_{y_1}^c y dA$$

$$\bullet F_B = \tau b dx \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{\sum F = 0 \quad \eta \quad F_N - F_F + F_B = 0}$$

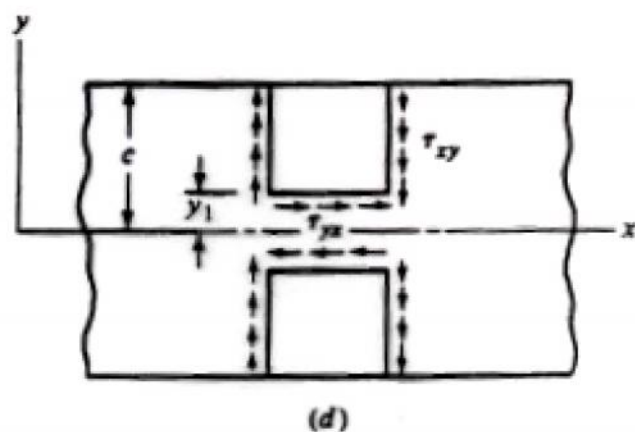
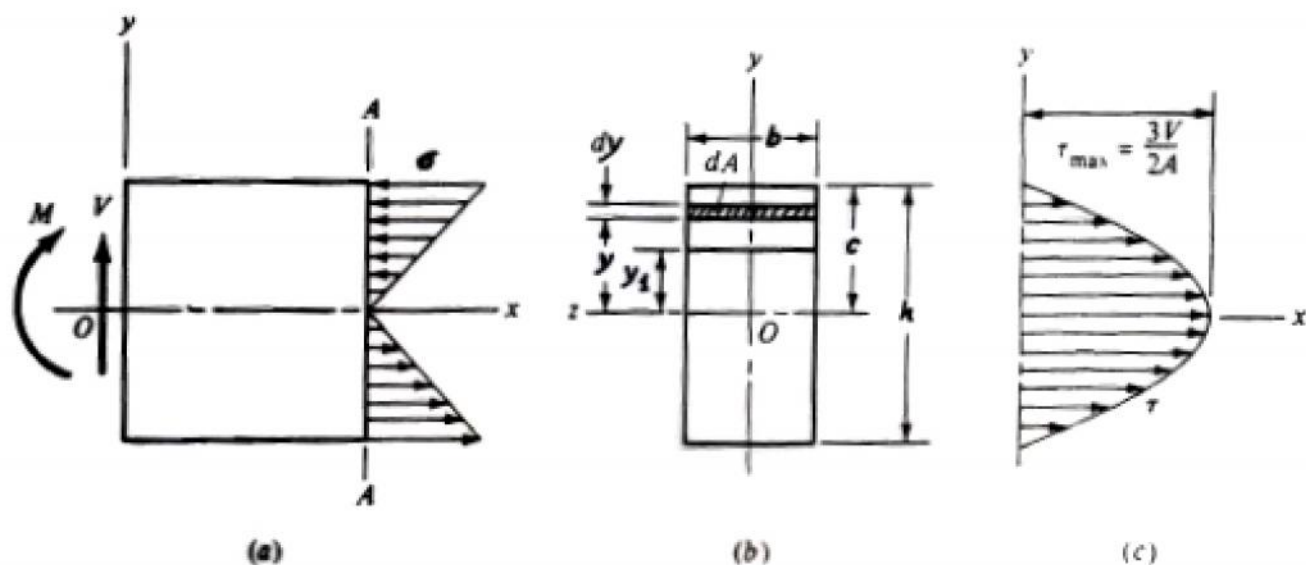
$$\eta \quad F_B = F_F - F_N = \dots =$$

$$= \frac{dM}{I} \int_{y_1}^c y dA \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet \tau = \frac{dM}{dx} \frac{1}{Ib} \int_{y_1}^c y dA$$

$$\eta \quad \tau = \frac{V}{Ib} \int_{y_1}^c y dA = \frac{VQ}{Ib}$$

ΔΙΑΤΜΗΤΙΚΕΣ ΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΑΤΟΜΗΣ ΔΟΚΟΥ



- $Q = \int_{y_1}^c y dA = \int_{y_1}^c y b dy = \frac{by^2}{2} \Big|_{y_1}^c = \frac{b}{2} (c^2 - y_1^2)$

- $\tau = \frac{V}{2I} (c^2 - y_1^2)$

- $\tau = \frac{3V}{2A} \left(1 - \frac{y_1^2}{c^2} \right)$, επειδή $I = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{A4c^2}{12} = \frac{Ac^2}{3}$



$$\tau_{max} = \frac{3V}{2A}$$



$$\tau_{max} = \frac{2V}{A}$$

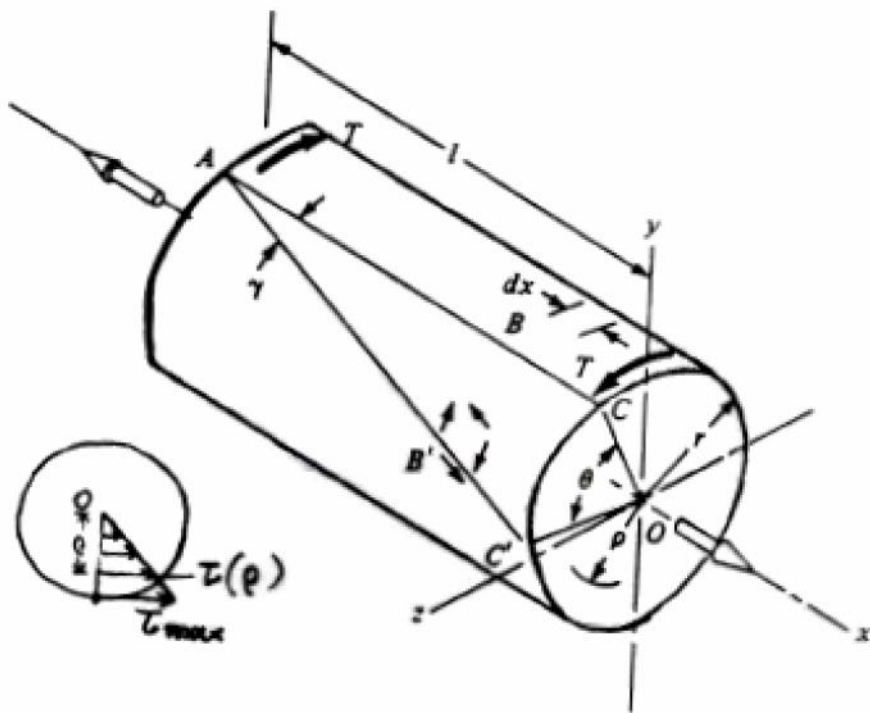


$$\tau_{max} = \frac{4V}{3A}$$



$$\tau_{max} = \frac{V}{A}$$

ΣΤΡΕΨΗ



- $\theta = \frac{Tl}{GJ}$

- $\tau = \frac{T}{J} \rho$

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{T}{J} r$$

μόνο για κυλινδρική διατομή

$$J = \frac{\pi d^4}{32} \text{ ή } J = \frac{\pi}{32} (d_o^4 - d_i^4)$$

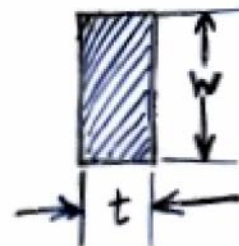
Σε άξονες περιστρεφόμενες με ω , μεταφέρονται ισχύς N

$$T = \frac{N}{\omega} \quad * \quad (\text{Nt m})$$

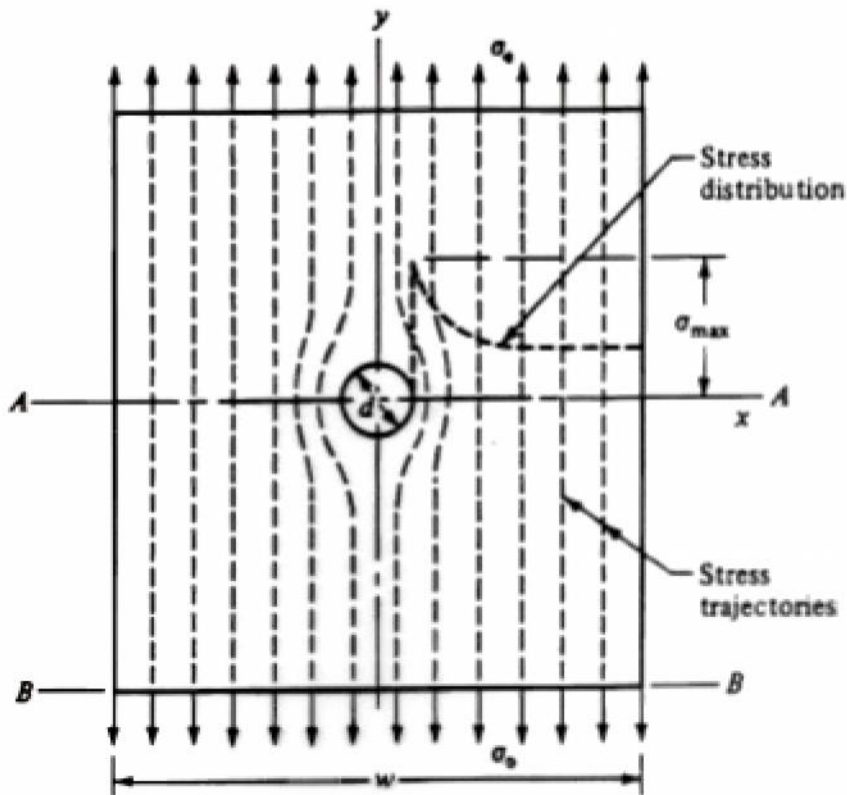
$$\text{ή } T = 71620 \frac{N}{\eta} \quad * \quad (\text{kp.cm}) = 71620 \frac{(\text{HP})}{(\text{RPM})}$$

- Για μη κυλινδρικές διατομές : πεπερασμένα στοιχεία
- Για ορθογωνική διατομή : προσεγγιστικά

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{T}{wt^2} \left(3 + 1.8 \frac{t}{w} \right)$$



ΣΥΓΚΕΝΤΡΩΣΗ ΤΑΣΕΩΝ

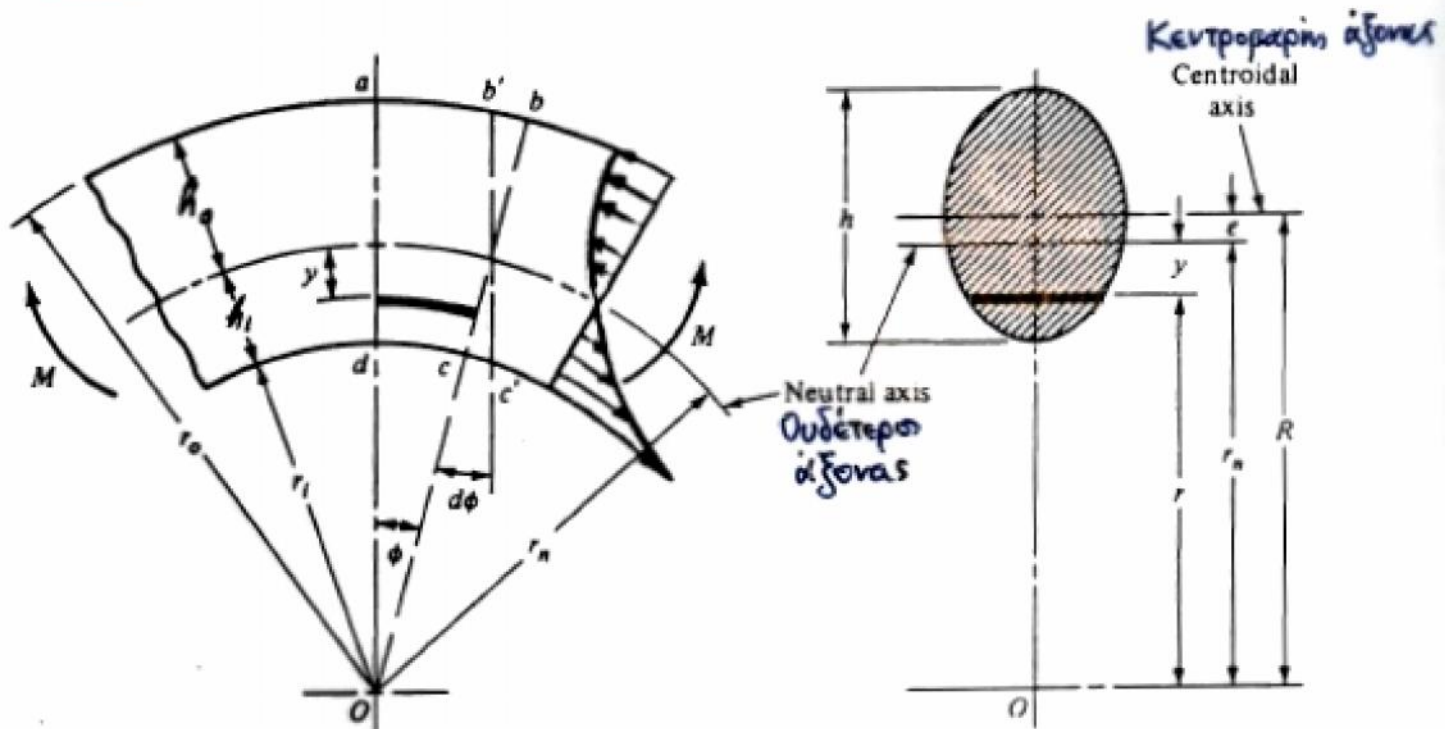


Θεωρητική ή γεωμετρική
Λογική των Συγκεντρωμένων Τάσεων

- $k_t = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{\sigma_0}$

- $k_{ts} = \frac{\tau_{max}}{\tau_0}$

ΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ ΚΑΜΠΤΟΜΕΝΕΣ, ΚΑΜΠΥΛΕΣ ΔΟΚΟΥΣ



- Κεντροβαρής και ουδέτερος άξονας δεν συμπίπτουν,

$$r_n = \frac{A}{\int \frac{dA}{r}} \quad \text{και} \quad e = R - r_n$$

- $\sigma = \pm \frac{My}{Ae(r_n \pm y)}$, $\sigma_i = \frac{M h_i}{A e r_i}$ & $\sigma_o = -\frac{M h_o}{A e r_o}$
 $r_i = r_n - h_i$ $r_o = r_n + h_o$

ΣΥΓΚΕΝΤΡΩΣΗ ΤΑΣΗΣ ΣΕ ΕΛΛΙΠΤΙΚΗ ΟΠΗ

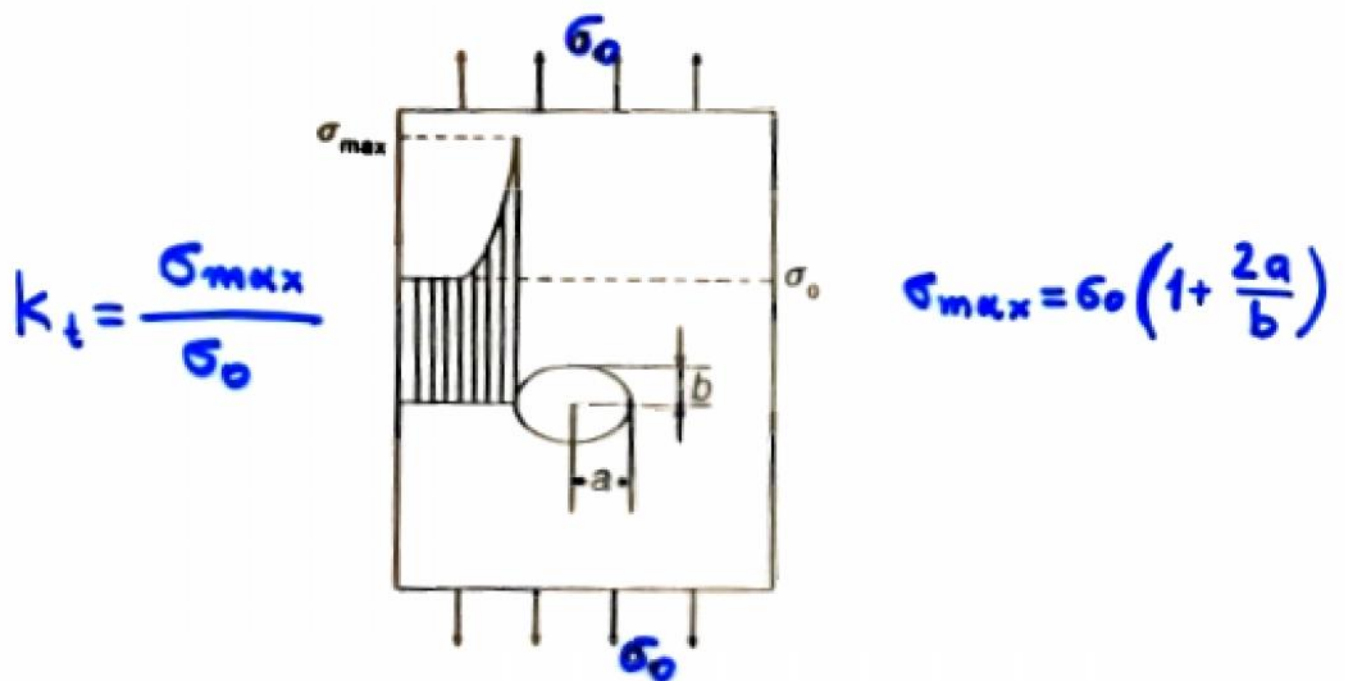


Figure 7.1 Stress concentration near an elliptic hole

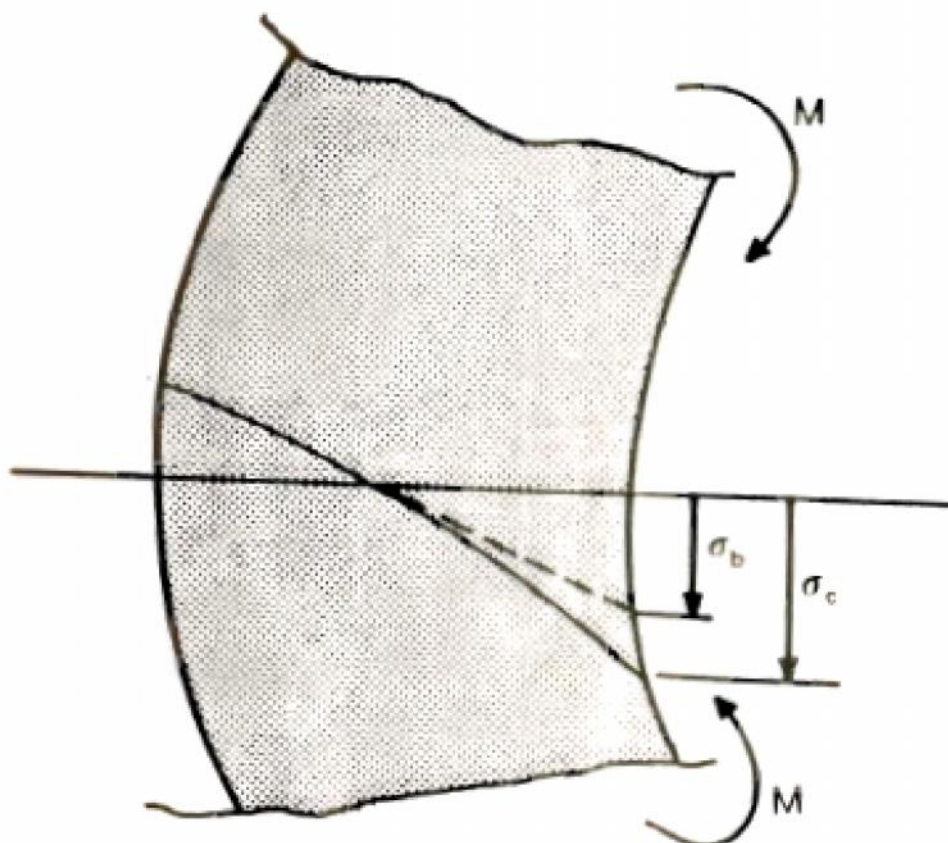


Figure 7.2 Stress concentration on a curved beam

Συχμέντρων τάσεων σε επιφανειακή πίεση
(φωτοελαστική μέθοδος)

(a)

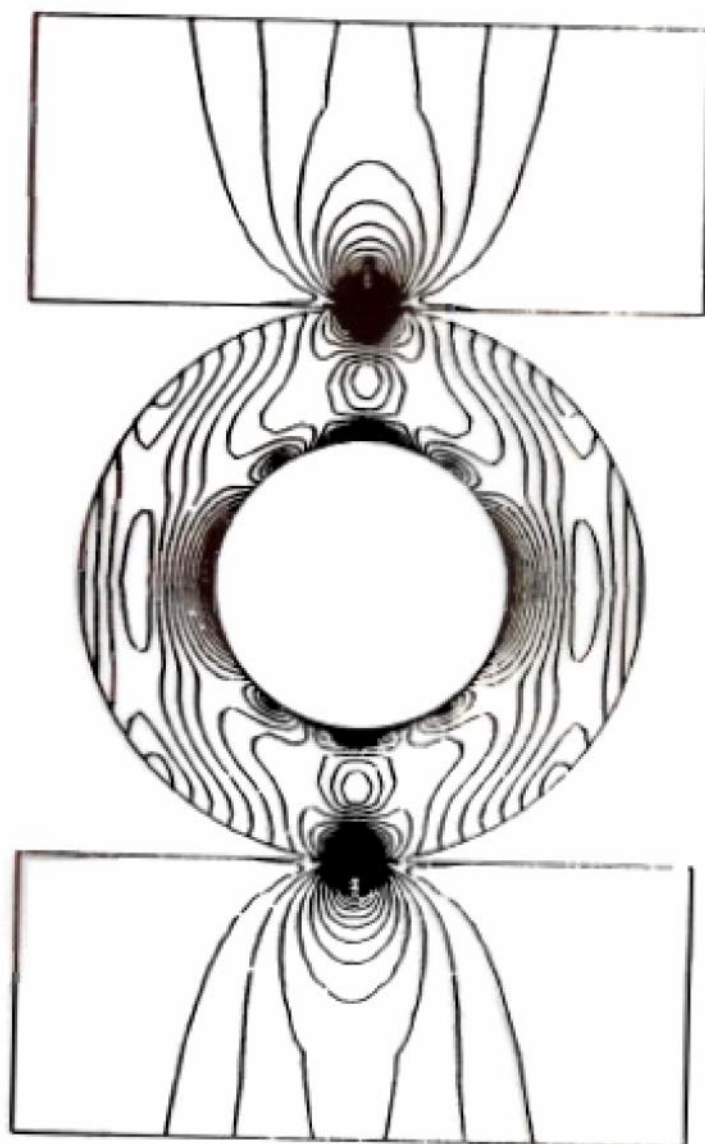


Figure 7.3 (a) Photoelastic demonstration for stress concentration; (b) Finite-element analysis for stress concentration. (Courtesy ASME)