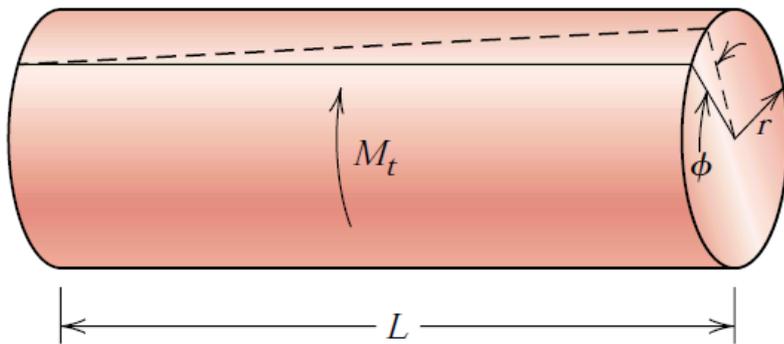


# Seleção de Materiais

SMM0194 – Engenharia e Ciência  
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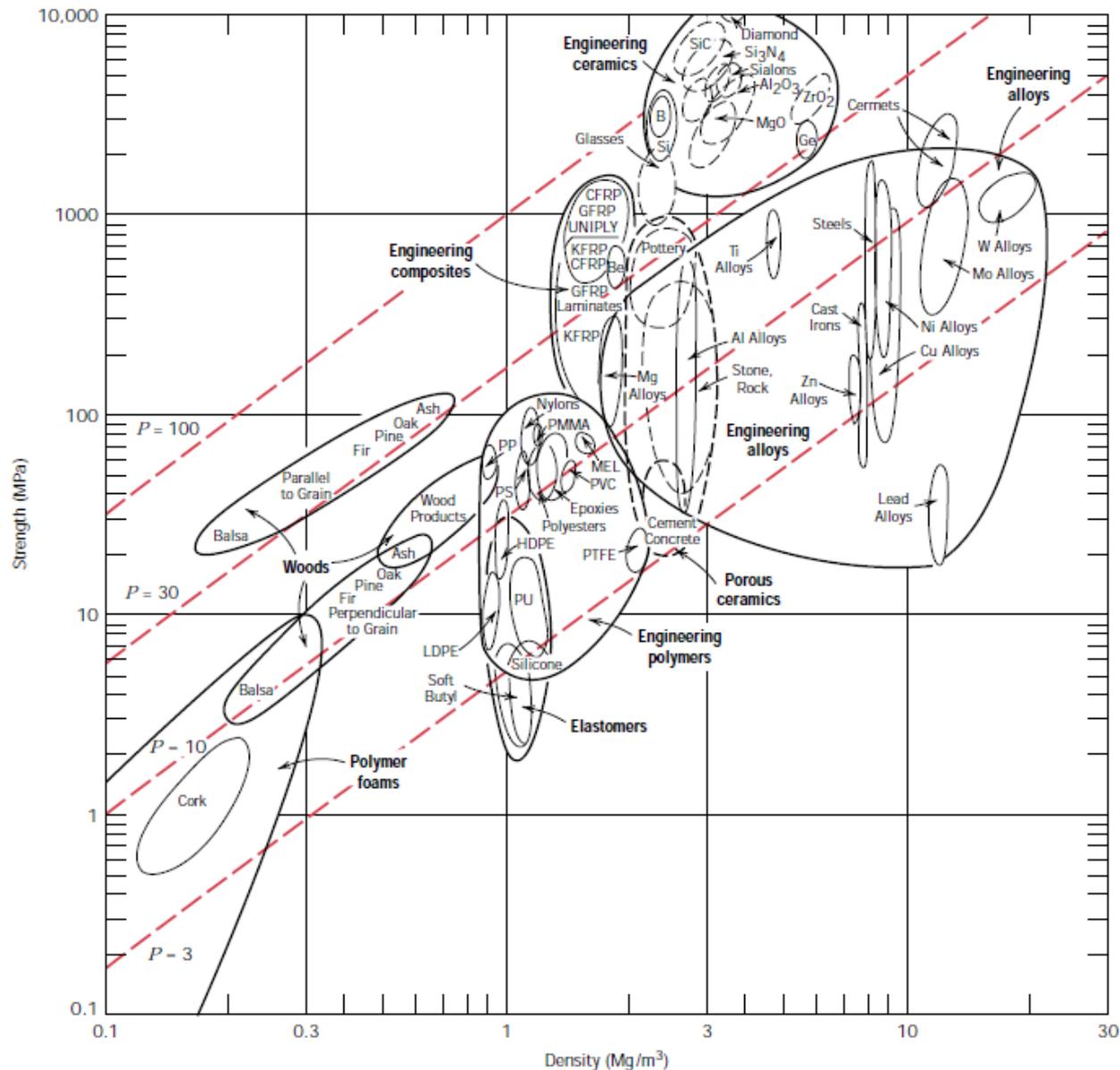
Prof. Dr. Eduardo Bellini Ferreira

# Eixo cilíndrico sólido submetido a uma tensão de torção

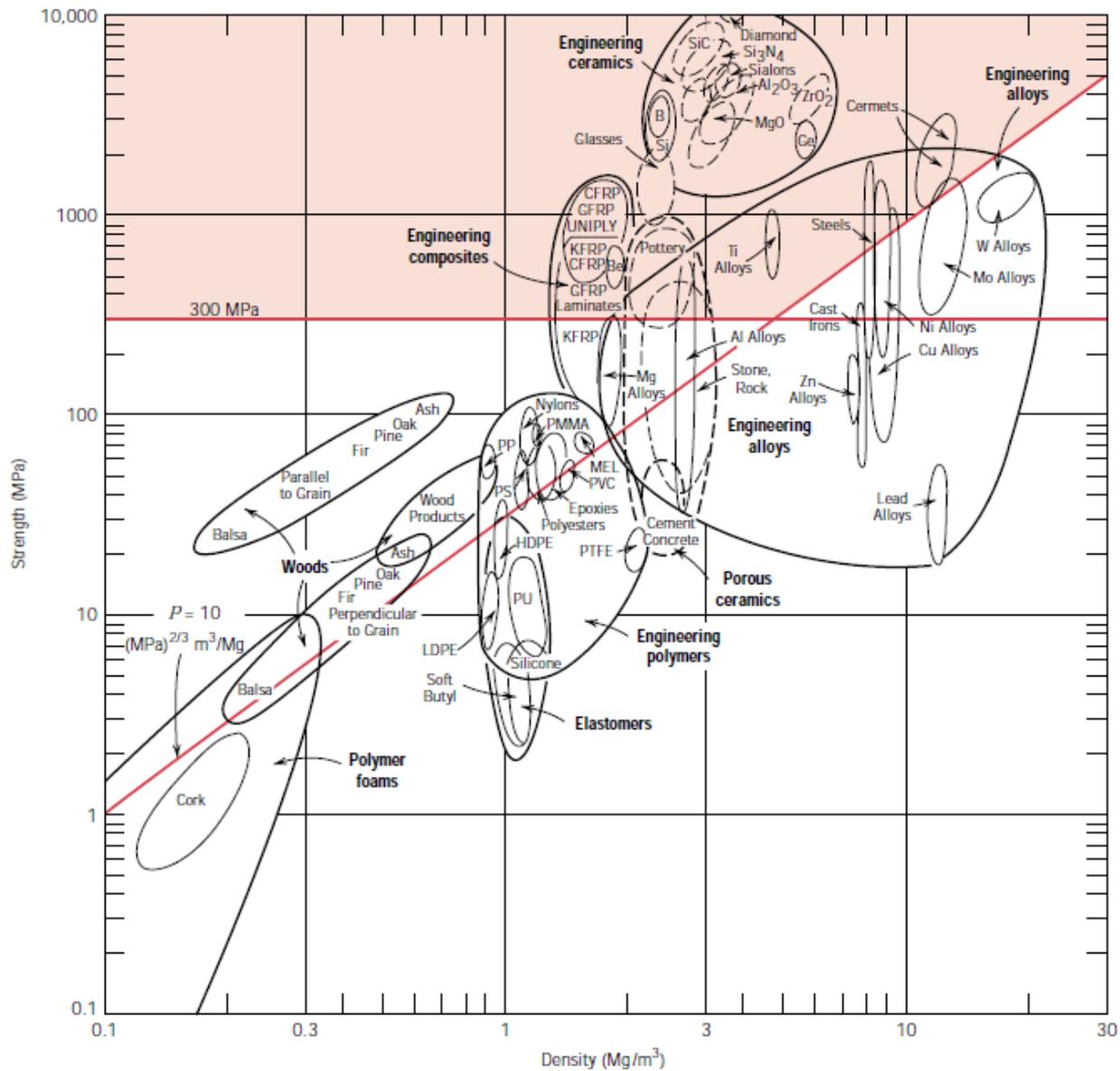


**FIGURE 20.1** A solid cylindrical shaft that experiences an angle of twist  $\phi$  in response to the application of a twisting moment  $M_t$ .

Procuramos um material que resulte em um cilindro com resistência suficiente para a aplicação desejada, menor massa (visando a economia de combustível, por exemplo) e de menor custo.



**FIGURE 20.2** Strength versus density materials selection chart. Design guidelines for performance indices of 3, 10, 30, and 100  $(\text{MPa})^{2/3}\text{m}^3/\text{Mg}$  have been constructed, all having a slope of  $\frac{2}{3}$ . (Adapted from M. F. Ashby, *Materials Selection in Mechanical Design*. Copyright © 1992. Reprinted by permission of Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd.)



**FIGURE 20.3** Strength versus density materials selection chart. Those materials lying within the shaded region are acceptable candidates for a solid cylindrical shaft which has a mass-strength performance index in excess of 10  $(\text{MPa})^{2/3}\text{m}^3/\text{Mg}$ , and a strength of at least 300 MPa (43,500 psi). (Adapted from M. F. Ashby, *Materials Selection in Mechanical Design*. Copyright © 1992. Reprinted by permission of Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd.)

**Table 20.1** Density ( $\rho$ ), Strength ( $\tau_f$ ), the Performance Index ( $P$ ) for Five Engineering Materials

<i>Material</i>	$\rho$ (Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$\tau_f$ (MPa)	$\tau_f^{2/3}/\rho = P$ [(MPa) <sup>2/3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> /Mg]
Carbon fiber-reinforced composite (0.65 fiber fraction) <sup>a</sup>	1.5	1140	72.8
Glass fiber-reinforced composite (0.65 fiber fraction) <sup>a</sup>	2.0	1060	52.0
Aluminum alloy (2024-T6)	2.8	300	16.0
Titanium alloy (Ti-6Al-4V)	4.4	525	14.8
4340 Steel (oil-quenched and tempered)	7.8	780	10.9

<sup>a</sup> The fibers in these composites are continuous, aligned, and wound in a helical fashion at a 45° angle relative to the shaft axis.

**Table 20.2** Tabulation of the  $\rho/\tau_f^{2/3}$  Ratio, Relative Cost ( $\bar{c}$ ), and the Product of  $\rho/\tau_f^{2/3}$  and  $\bar{c}$  for Five Engineering Materials<sup>a</sup>

<i>Material</i>	$\rho/\tau_f^{2/3}$ [ $10^{-2} \{Mg/(MPa)^{2/3}m^3\}$ ]	$\bar{c}$ (\$/\$)	$\bar{c}(\rho/\tau_f^{2/3})$ [ $10^{-2} (\$/\$)\{Mg/(MPa)^{2/3}m^3\}$ ]
4340 Steel (oil-quenched and tempered)	9.2	5	46
Glass fiber-reinforced composite (0.65 fiber fraction) <sup>b</sup>	1.9	40	76
Aluminum alloy (2024-T6)	6.2	15	93
Carbon fiber-reinforced composite (0.65 fiber fraction) <sup>b</sup>	1.4	80	112
Titanium alloy (Ti-6Al-4V)	6.8	110	748

<sup>a</sup> The relative cost is the ratio of the prices per unit mass of the material and low-carbon steel.

<sup>b</sup> The fibers in these composites are continuous, aligned, and wound in a helical fashion at a 45° angle relative to the shaft axis.