

Projeto mecânico para Eng. de Materiais e Manuf.

Aula 7 - Revisão de análise estrutural

Paula e Rafael

Etapas do projeto

- Inform. → Requisitos
 - Ser durável
 - Ser rígido/flexível
 - Ser leve
- Conceitual
- **Proj. Preliminar**
 - **Pré-dimens.**
 - Hardcore
- Proj. Detalhado

Disciplinas

Mec. Sol.
Ens. Mec.
Comp. Mec.

Sel. de mat.
CAE
An. falhas
END

Objetivo: ter a capacidade de julgar a parte estrutural de um projeto, principalmente com relação ao material e suas propriedades.



Falha no navio MSC Carla – 1998

http://www.shipstructure.org/case_studies/

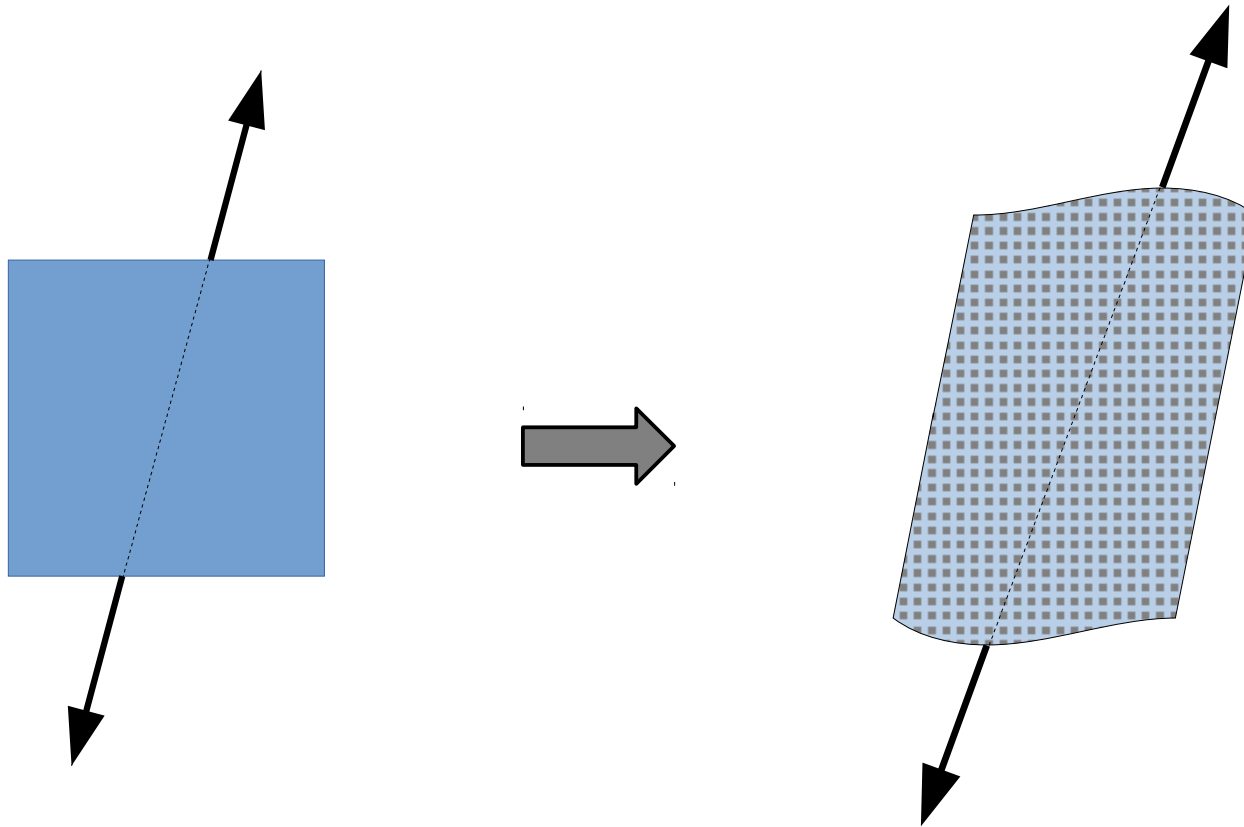


Flambagem de trilho de trem

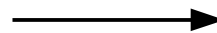


Snap fit de mochila

Responder ao questionário da extrusora



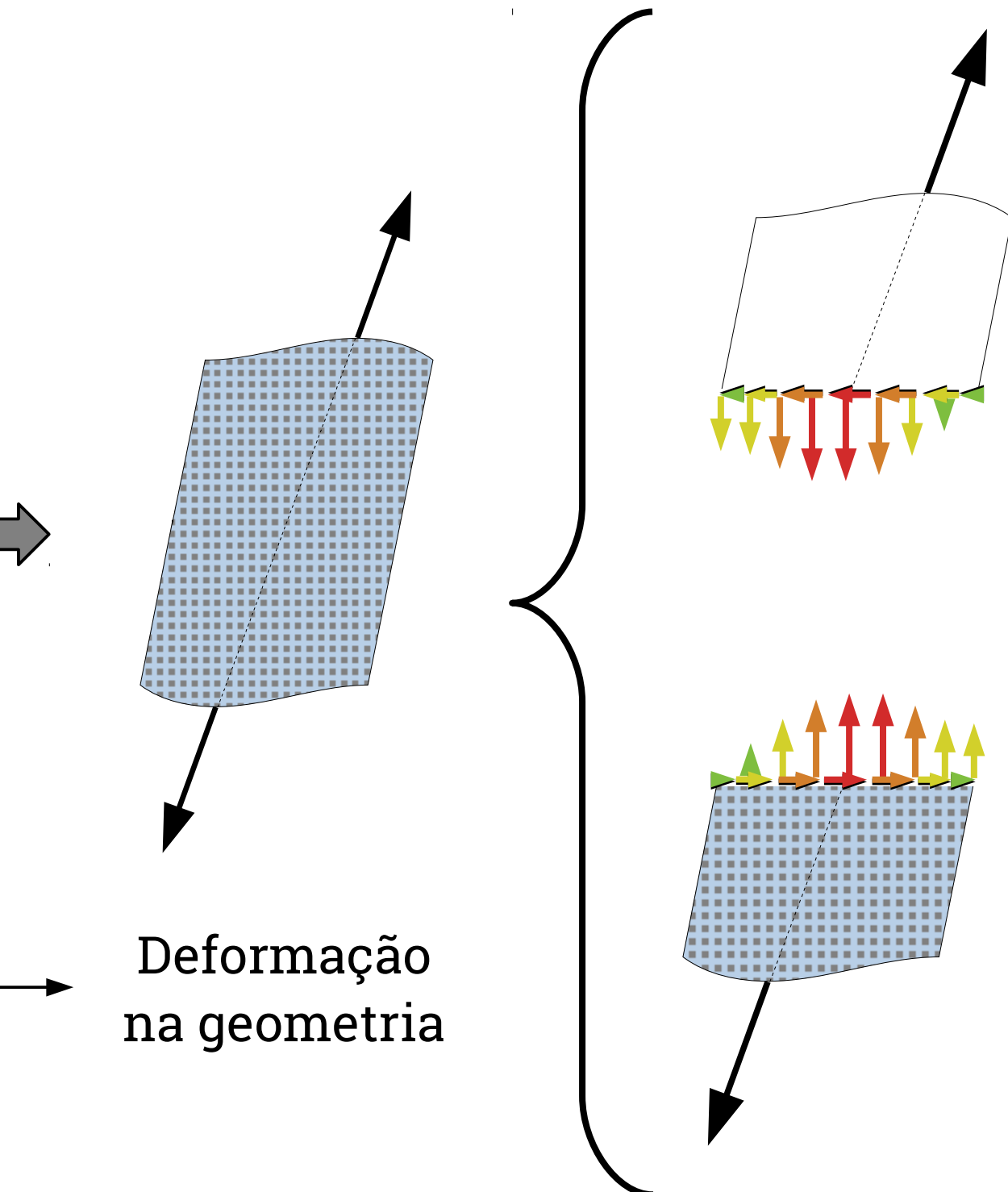
1) Forças ou Reações



Deformação na geometria

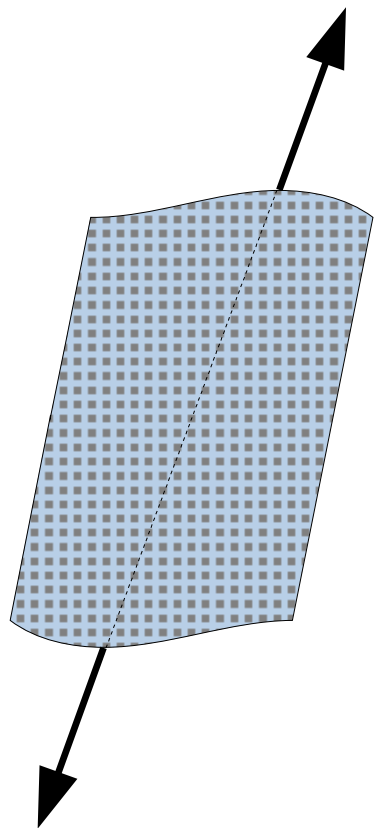
Restituível

Permanente (ou fratura)

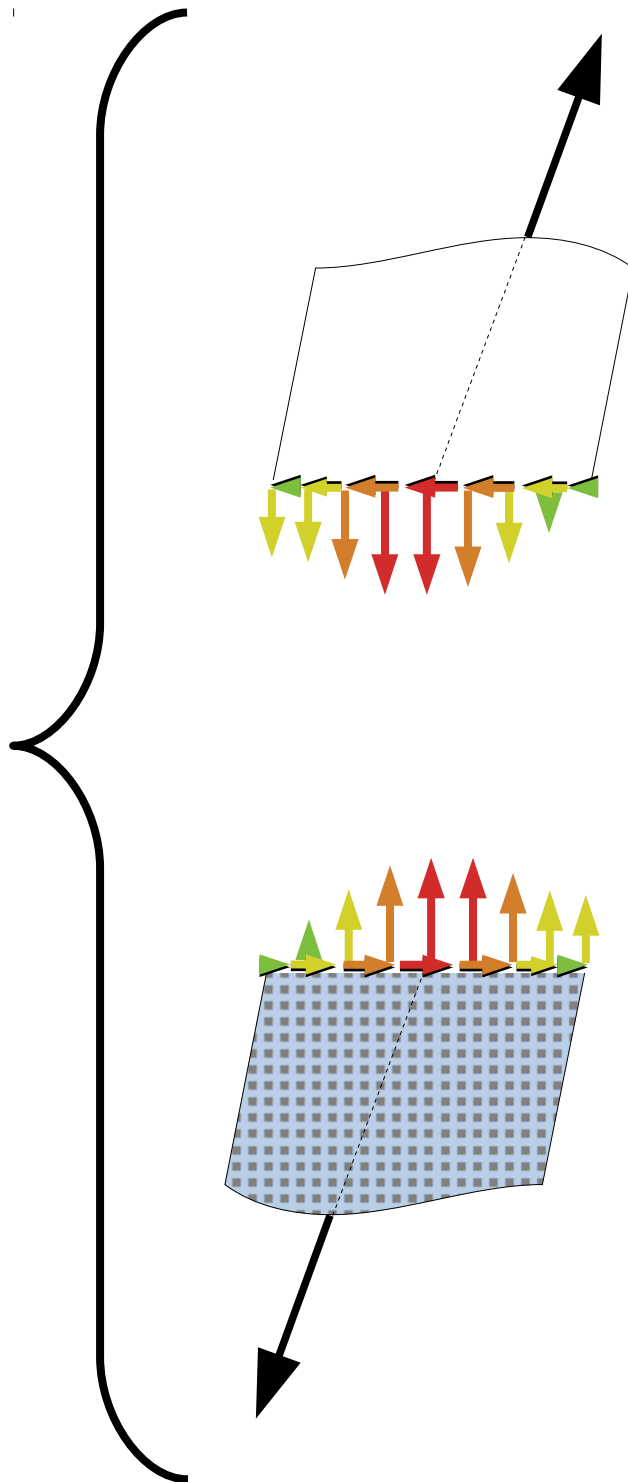


2) Qualquer pedaço da estrutura também está em equilíbrio.

3) Esforços internos estão reagindo à força para manter o equilíbrio.

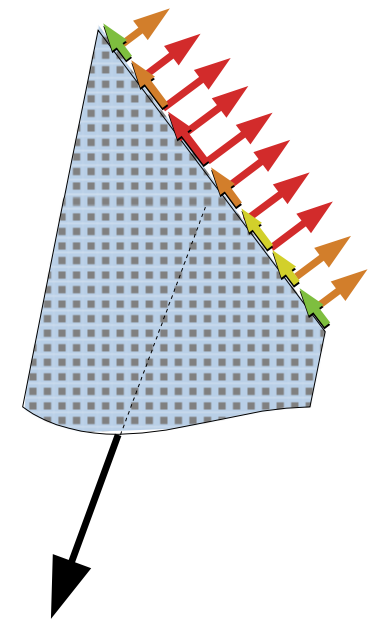


Deformação
na geometria

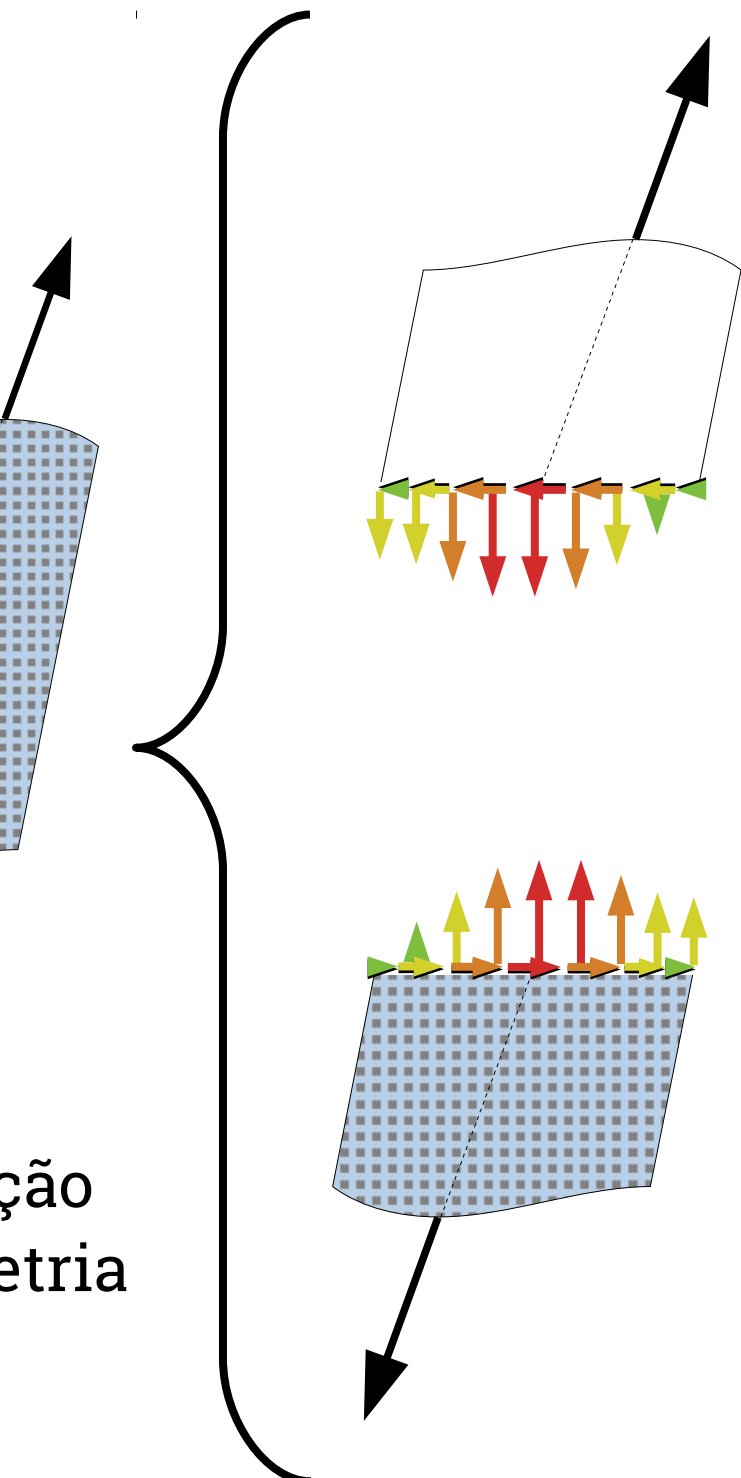


2) Qualquer pedaço da estrutura também está em equilíbrio, independente do ponto de vista.

ou

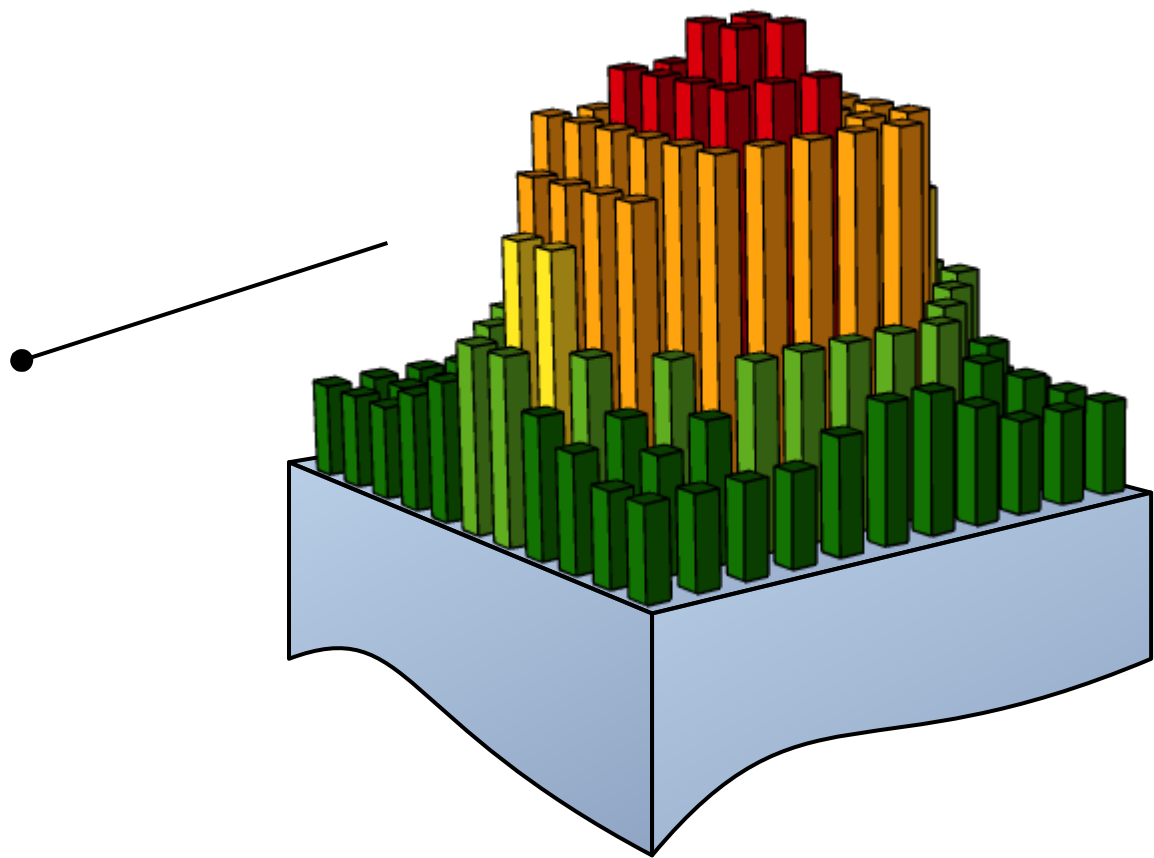


3) Esforços internos estão reagindo à força para manter o equilíbrio.



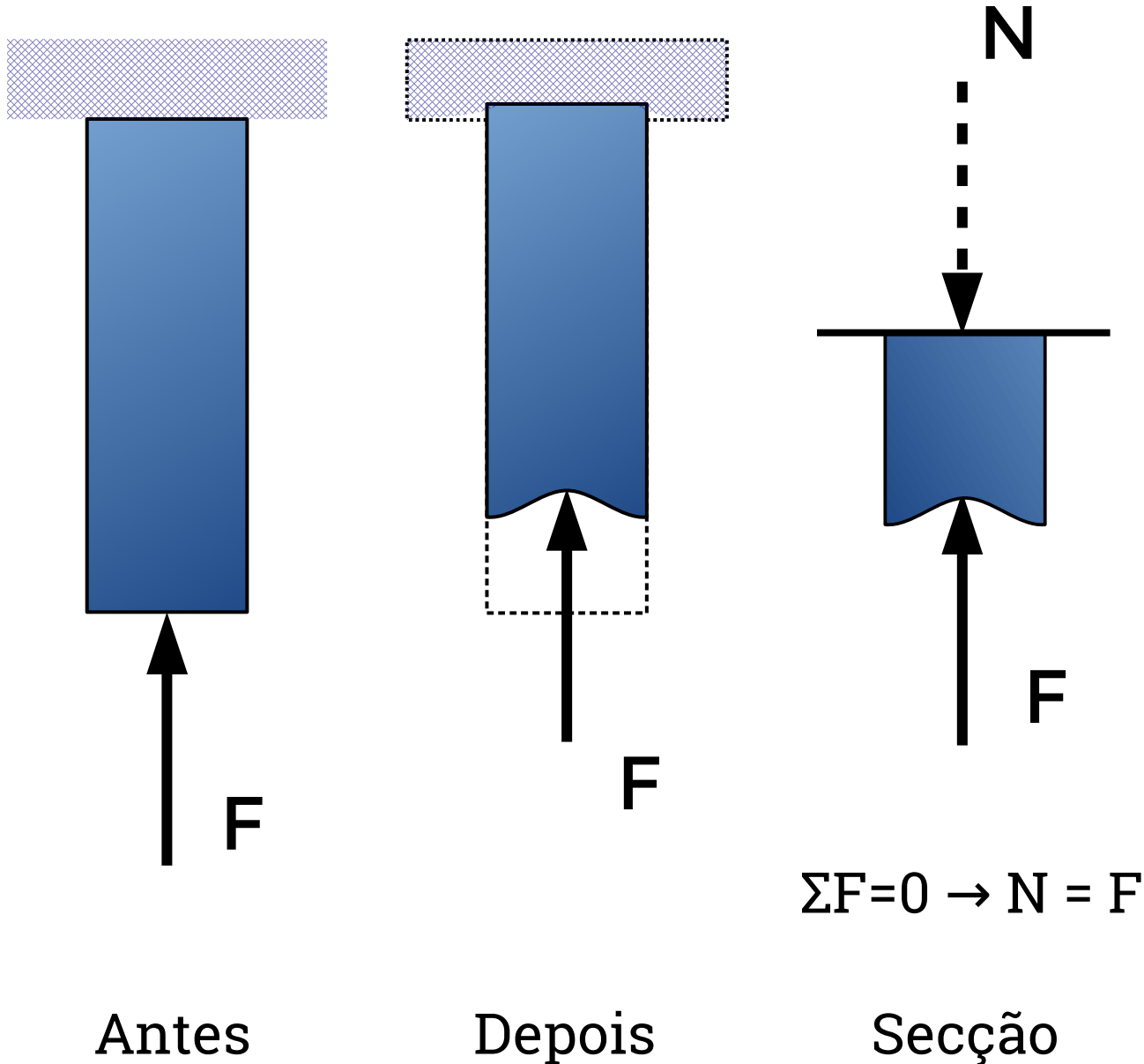
A integral em duas dimensões do esforço interno na área da seção deve ser igual à força que equilibra. Esse esforço recebe o nome de tensão!

ção
etria



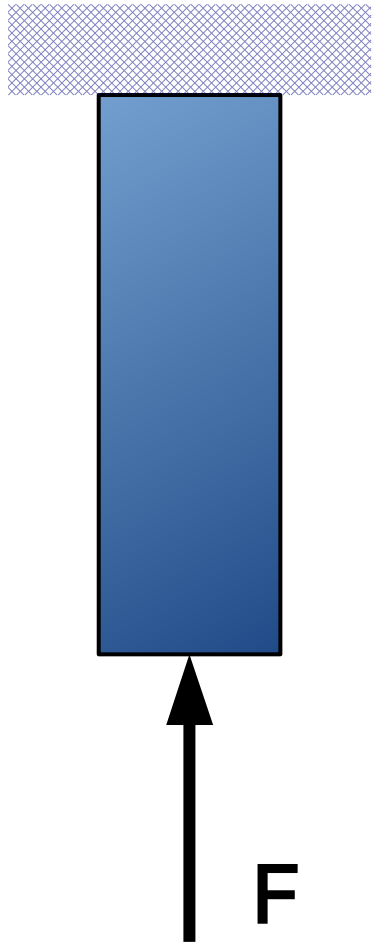
Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

A) Compressão ou tração

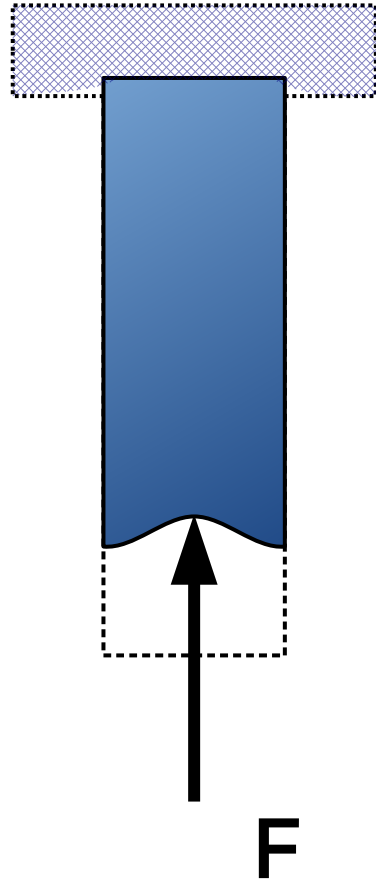


Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

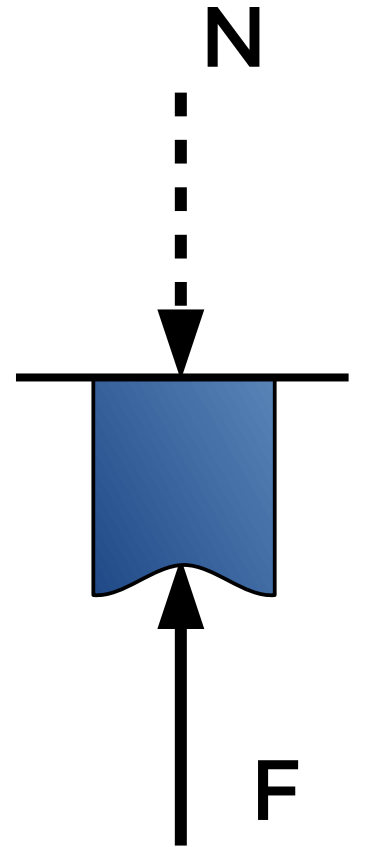
A) Compressão ou tração



Antes

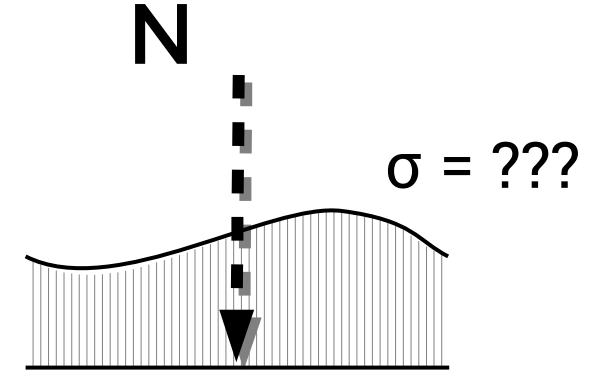


Depois

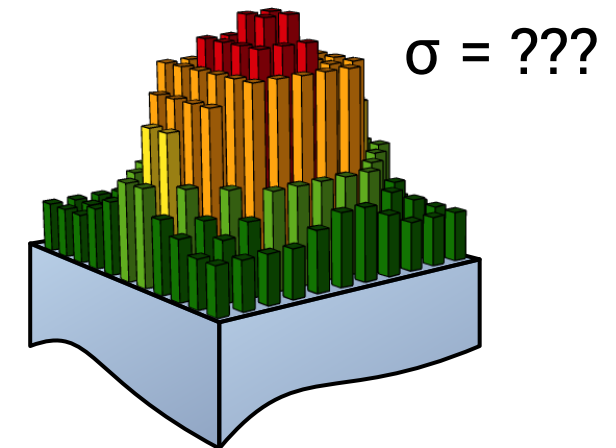


$$\Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow N = F$$

Secção



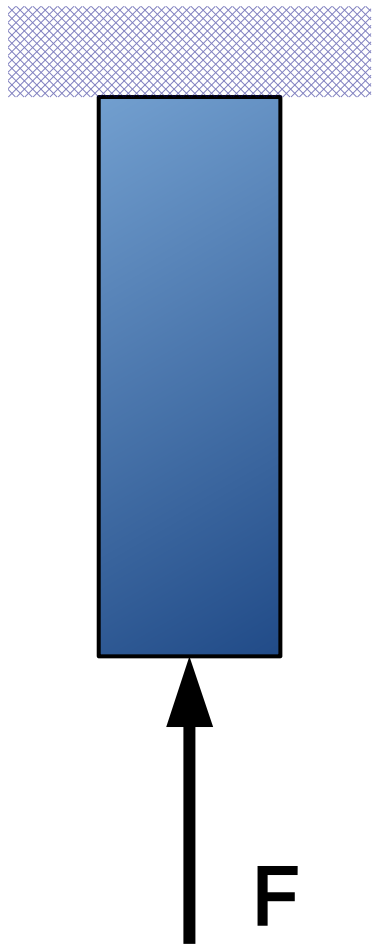
Em 3D:



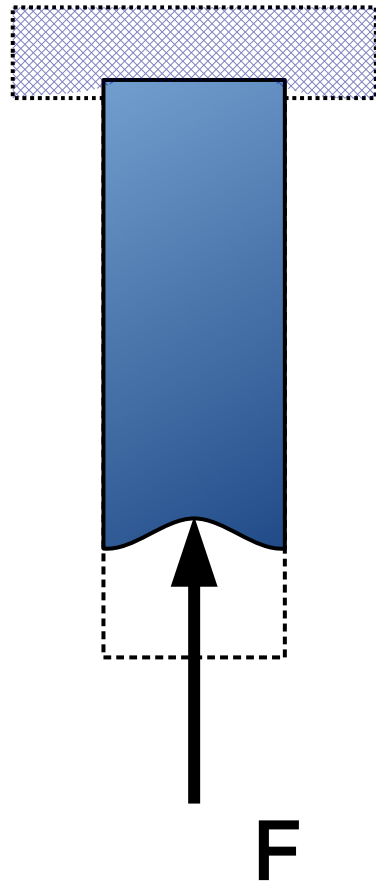
Intuitivamente,
como deve ser?

Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

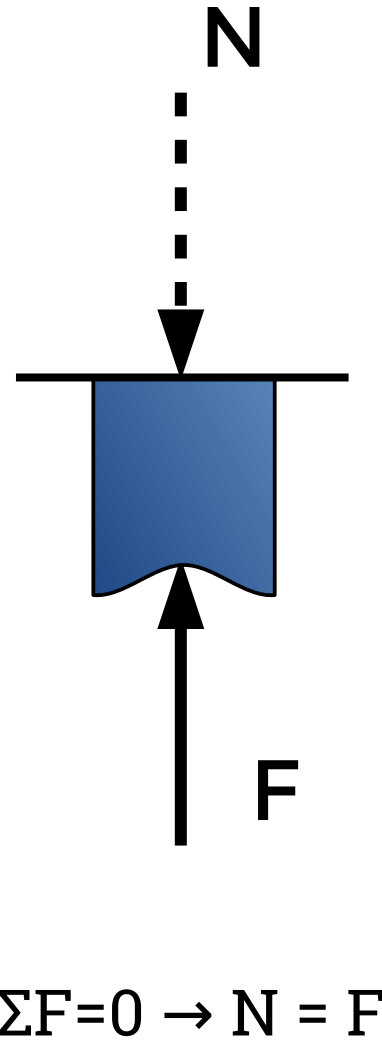
A) Compressão ou tração



Antes



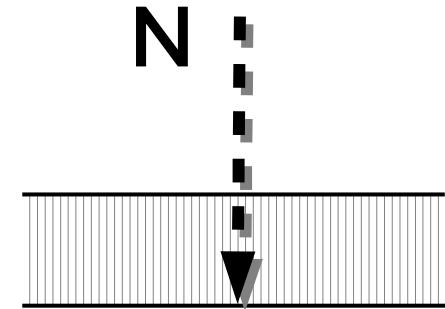
Depois



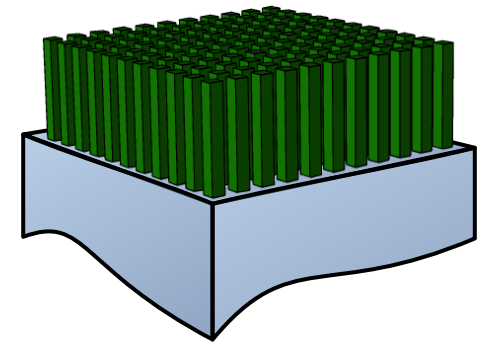
$$\Sigma F = 0 \rightarrow N = F$$

Secção

Euler-Bernoulli:



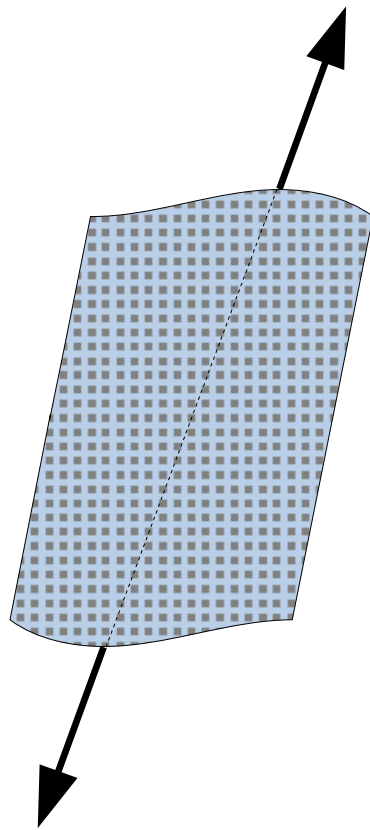
Em 3D:



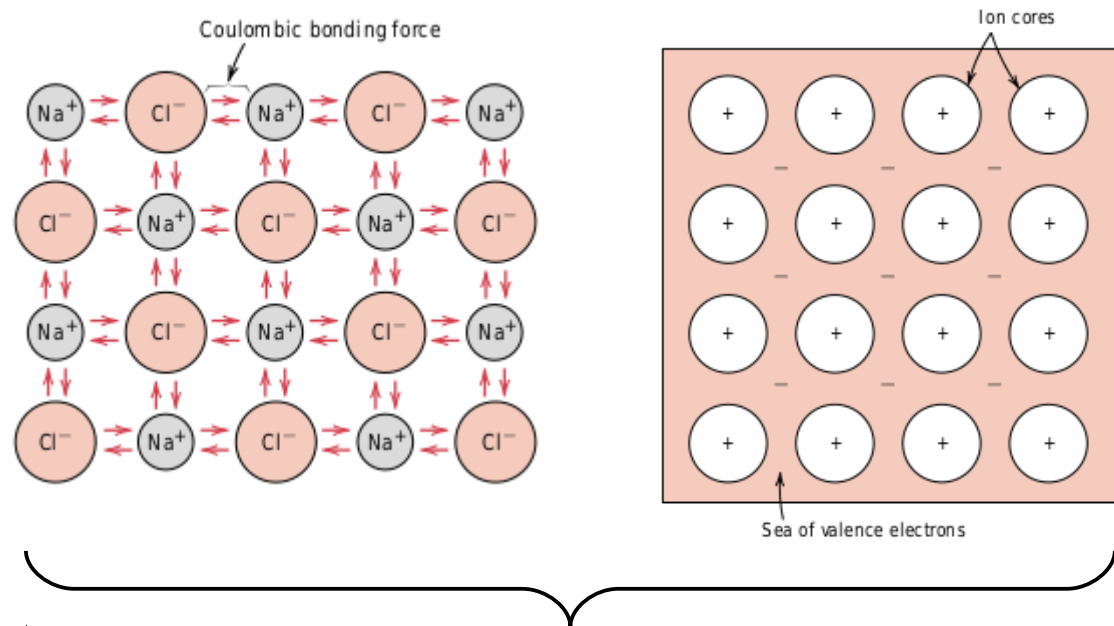
Relação entre força, deformação e o material

Caso A: Deformação restituível (não permanente)

Como é organizado o material da
estrutura?



Deformação
na geometria



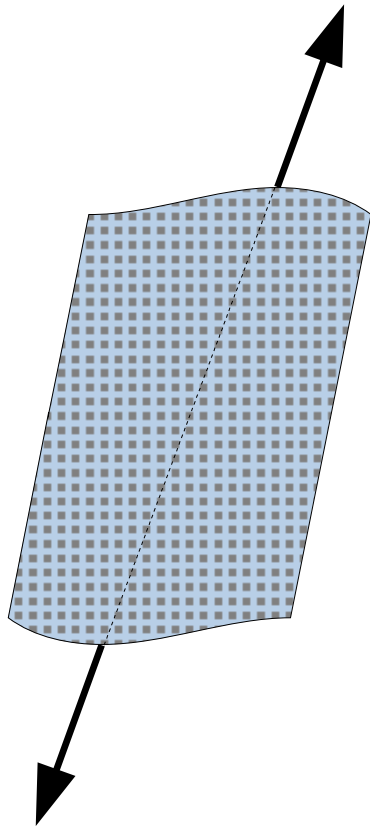
$$\sigma = E \cdot \epsilon$$

Restituível

Permanente
(ou fratura)

Relação entre força, deformação e o material

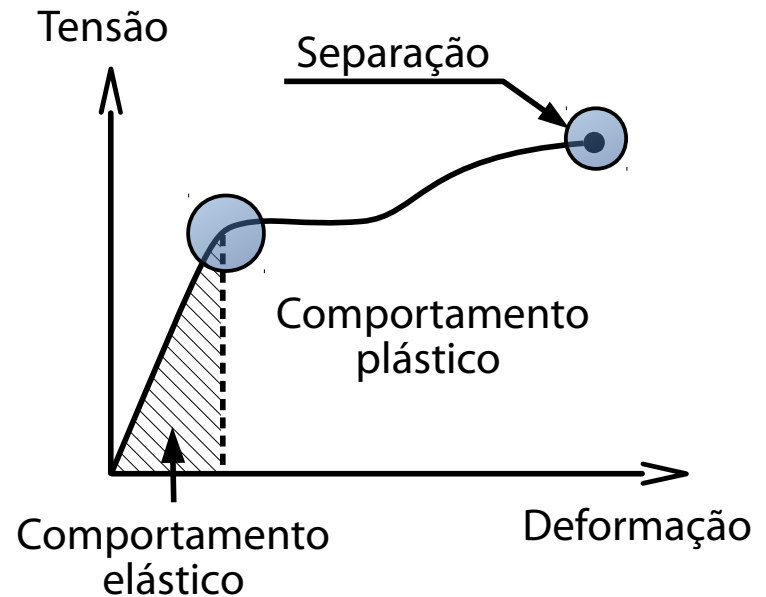
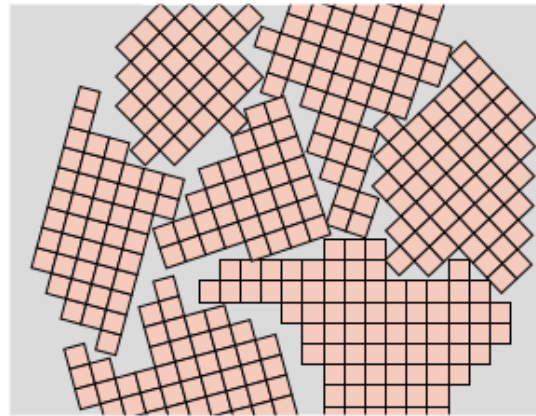
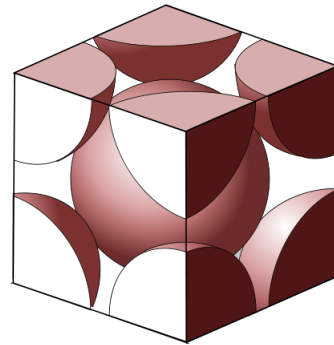
Caso B: Deformação restituível
(não permanente)
Como é organizado o material da
estrutura?



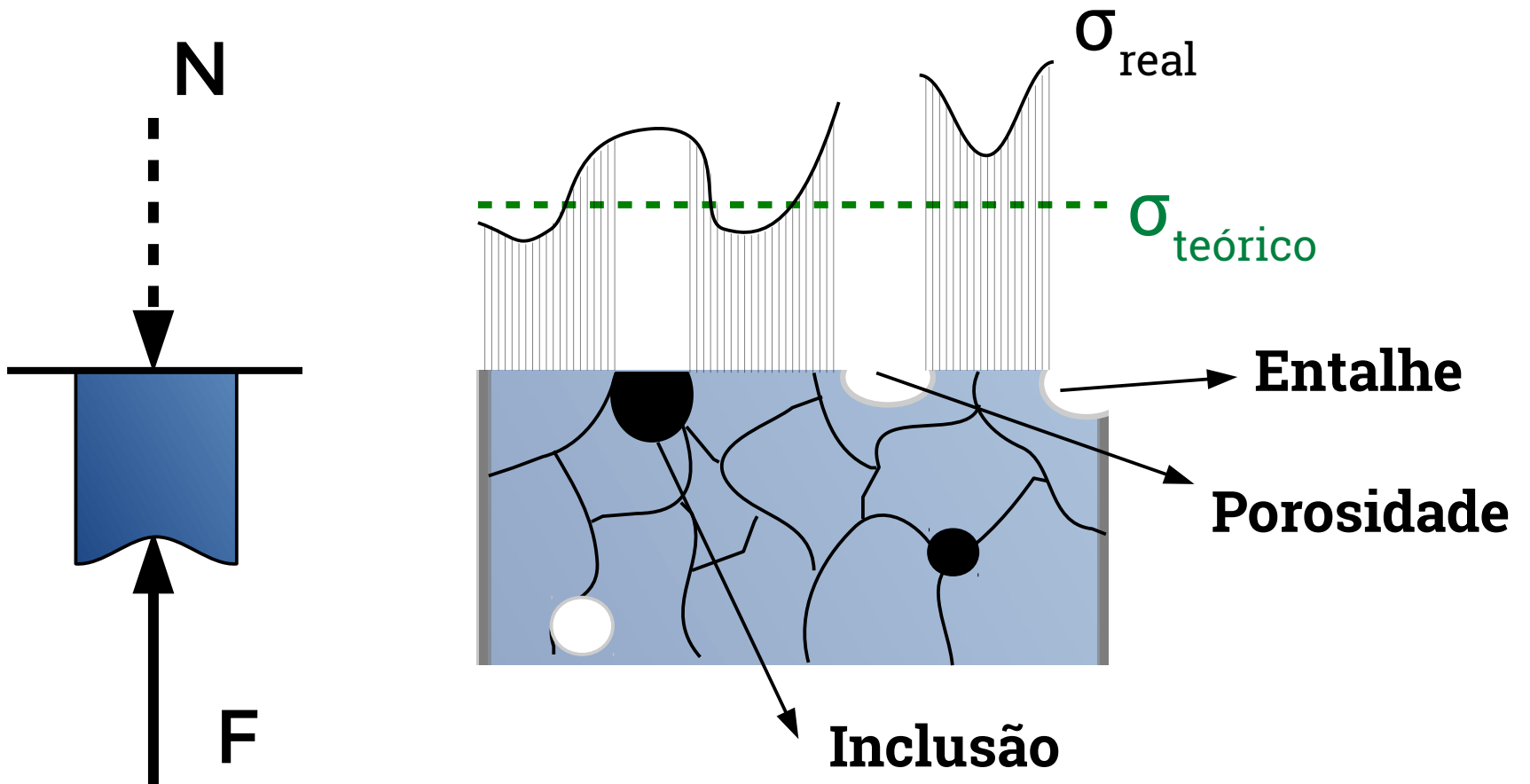
Deformação
na geometria

Restituível

Permanente
(ou fratura)



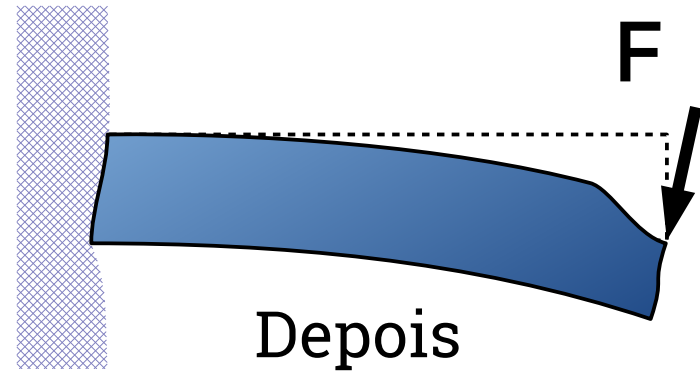
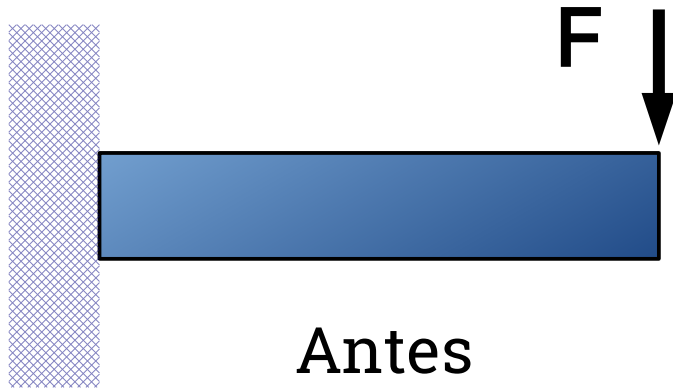
$$\sigma < \sigma_{\text{limite}}$$



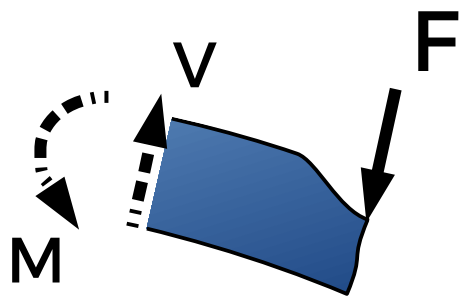
Microestrutura e geometria podem:
> concentrar tensão localmente

Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

B) Flexão e cisalhamento

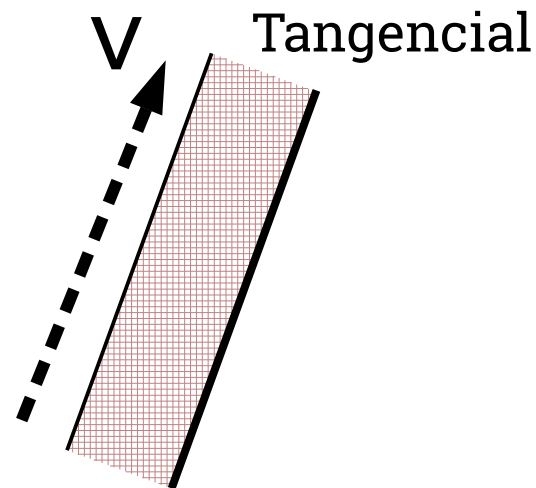


Euler-Bernoulli p/ cisalhamento:

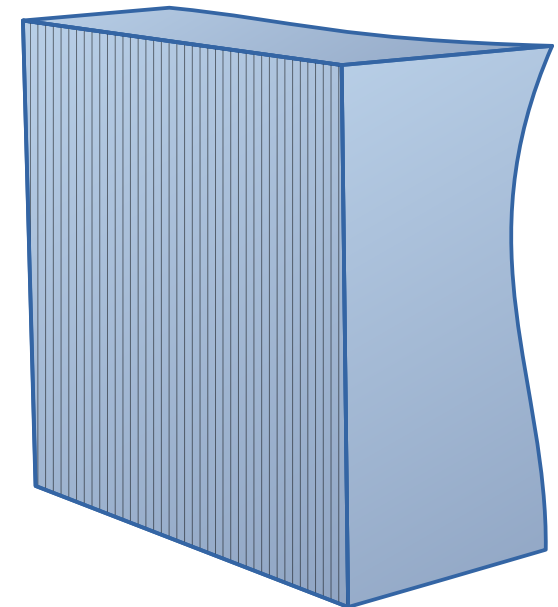


$$\Sigma F=0 \text{ e } \Sigma M=0$$

Secção

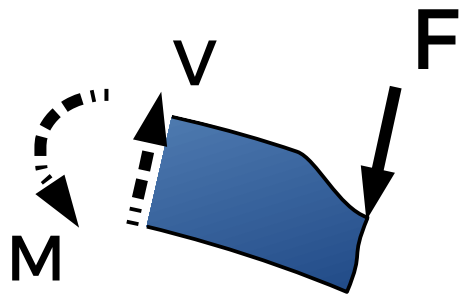
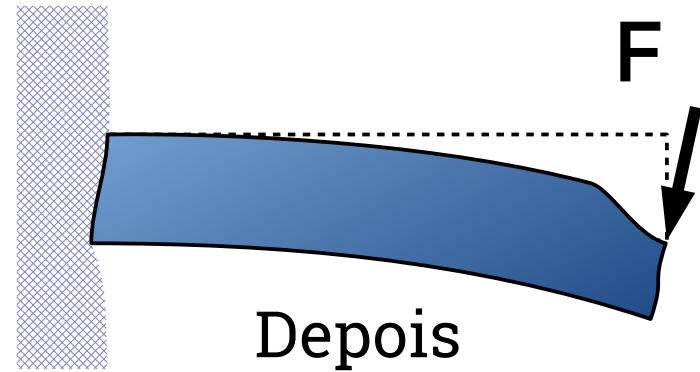
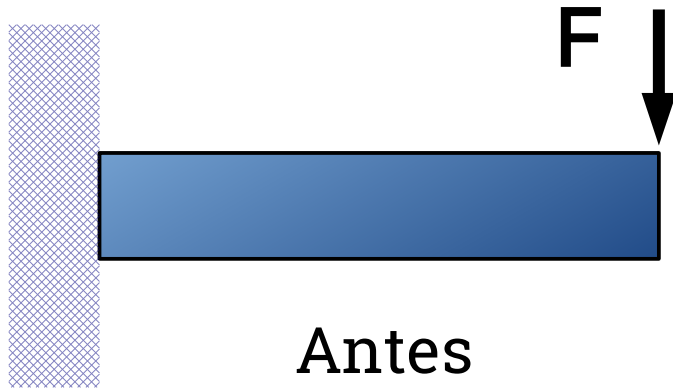


$$\tau = \frac{V}{A}$$



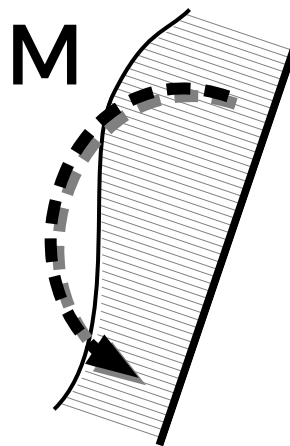
Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

B) Flexão e cisalhamento



$$\Sigma F=0 \text{ e } \Sigma M=0$$

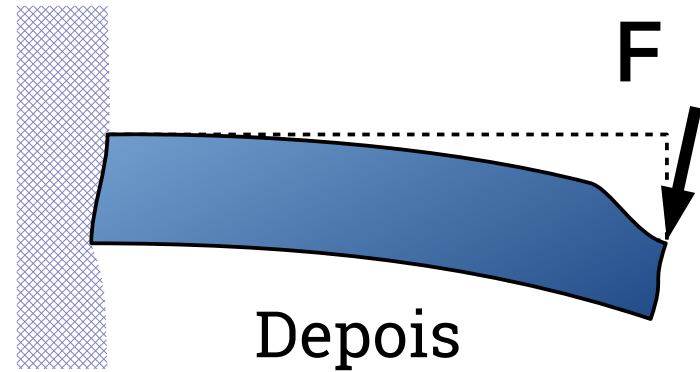
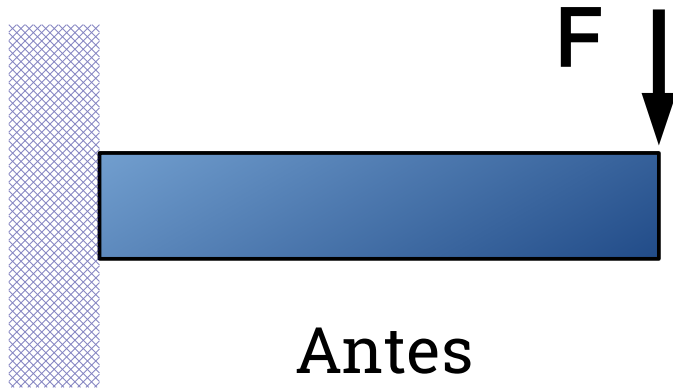
Secção



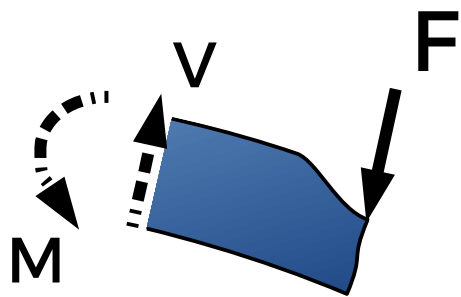
$$\sigma = ???$$

Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

B) Flexão e cisalhamento

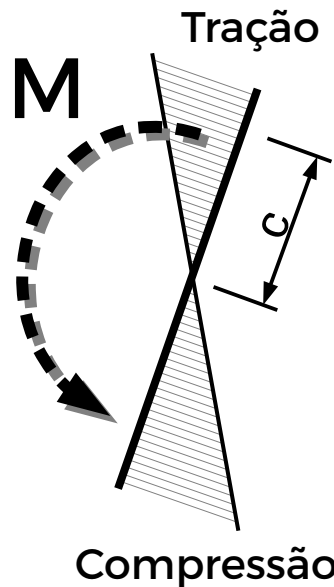


Euler-Bernoulli p/ flexão:

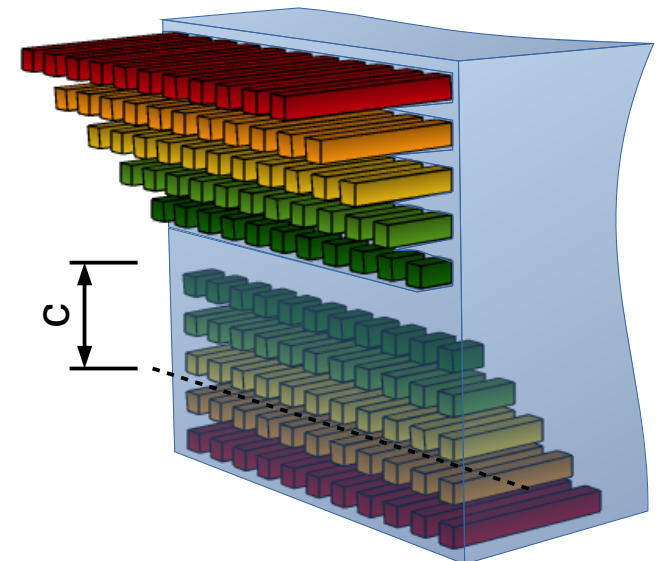


$$\Sigma F=0 \text{ e } \Sigma M=0$$

Secção

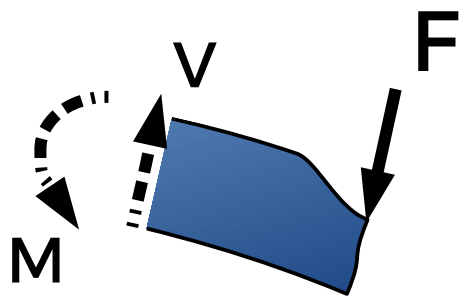
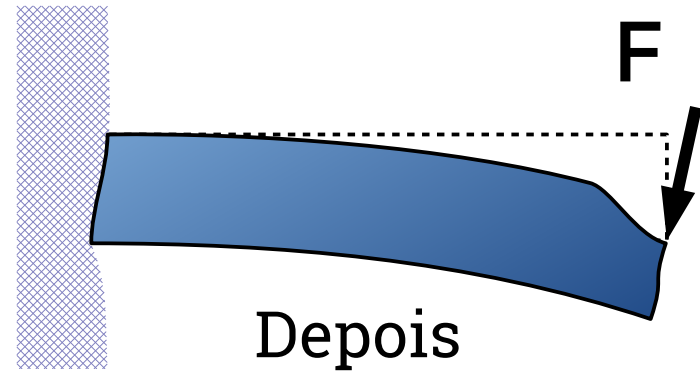
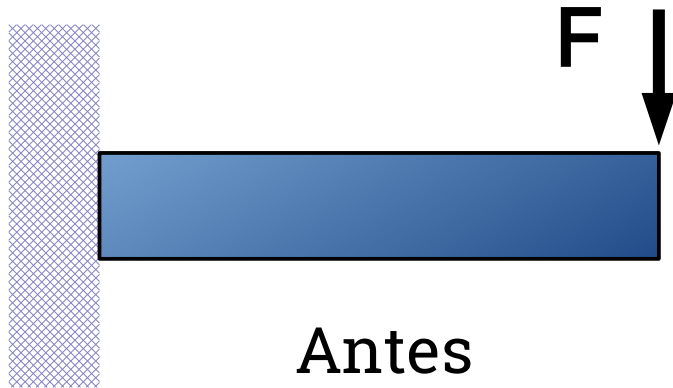


$$\sigma = \frac{M \cdot c}{I}$$



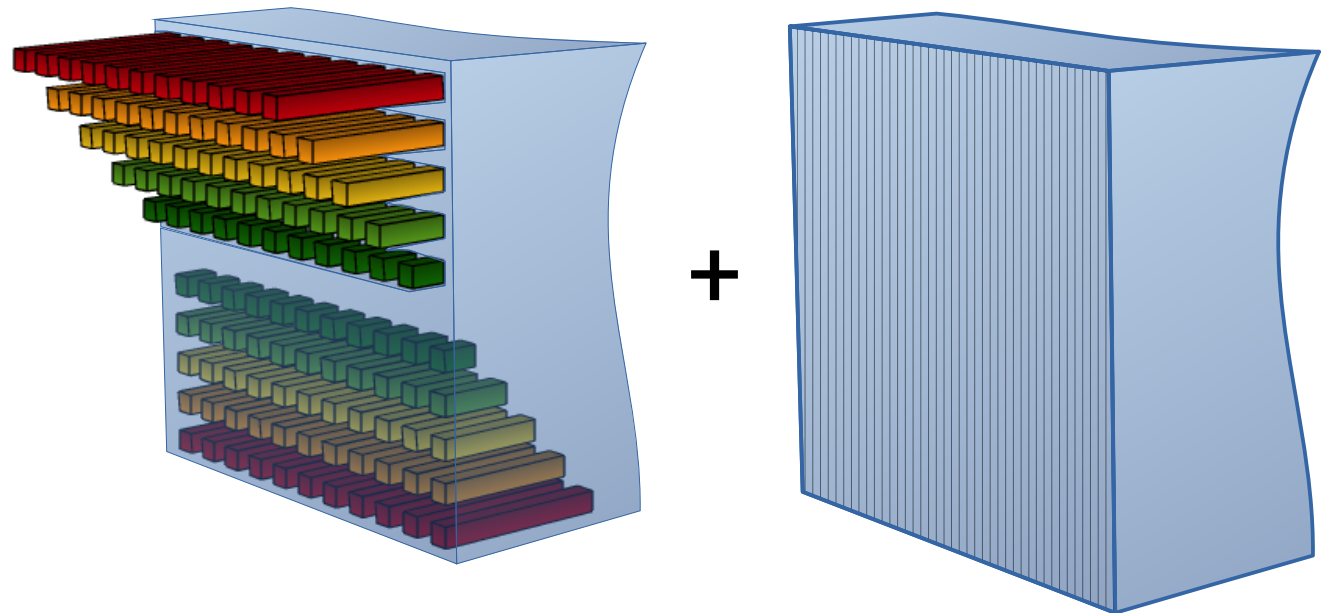
Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

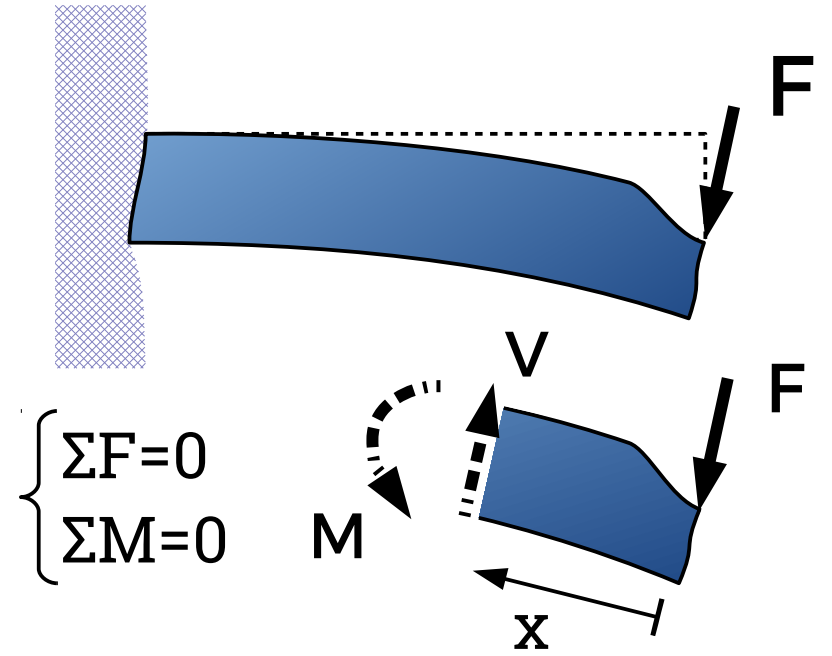
B) Flexão e cisalhamento



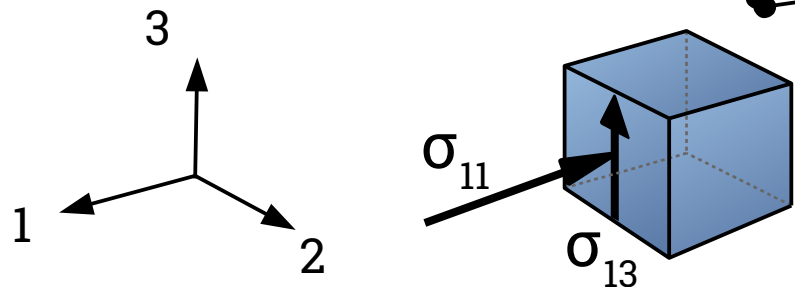
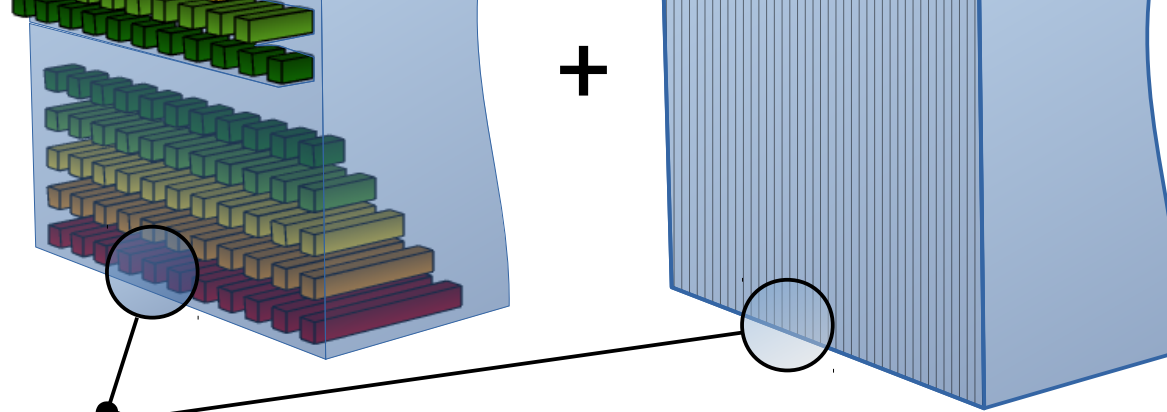
$$\Sigma F=0 \text{ e } \Sigma M=0$$

Secção

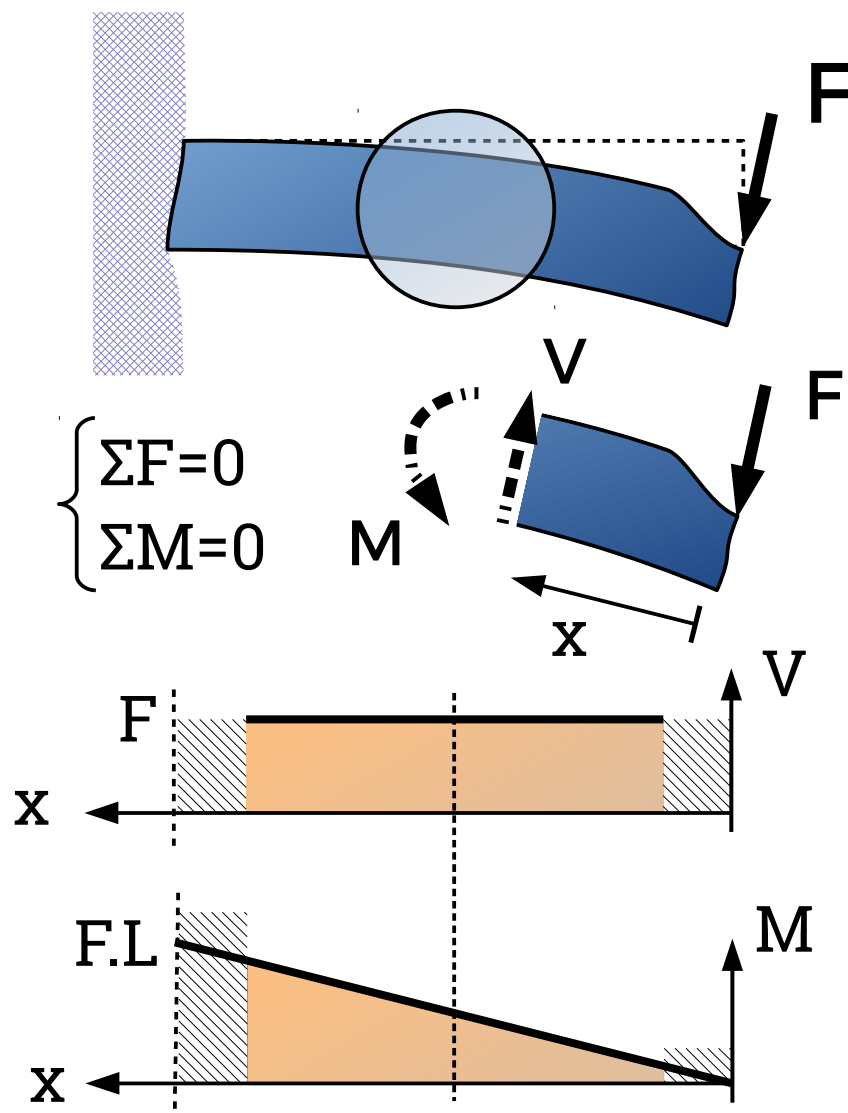




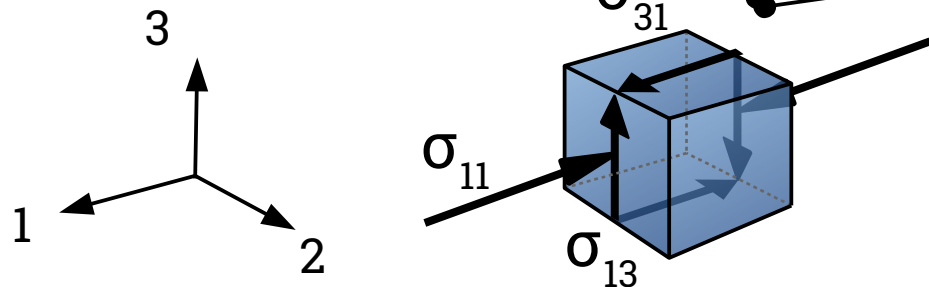
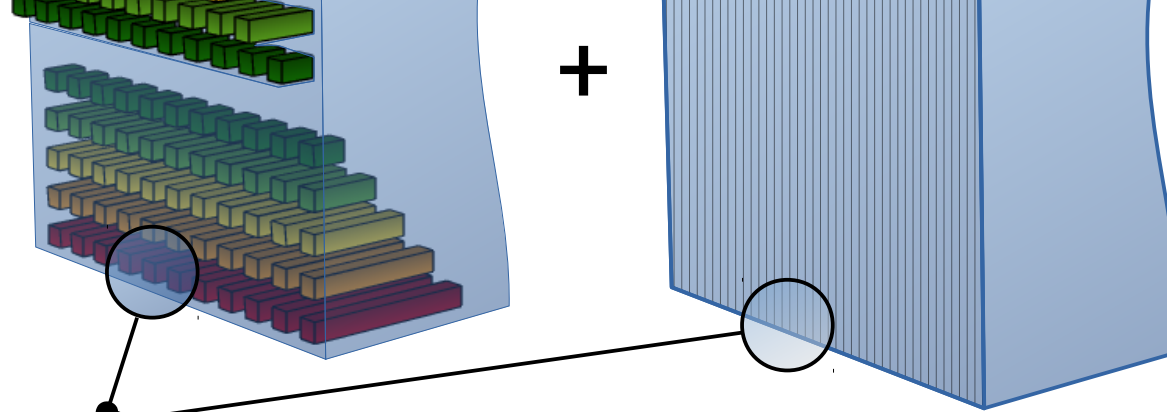
Observando o eq. em partes cada vez menores...



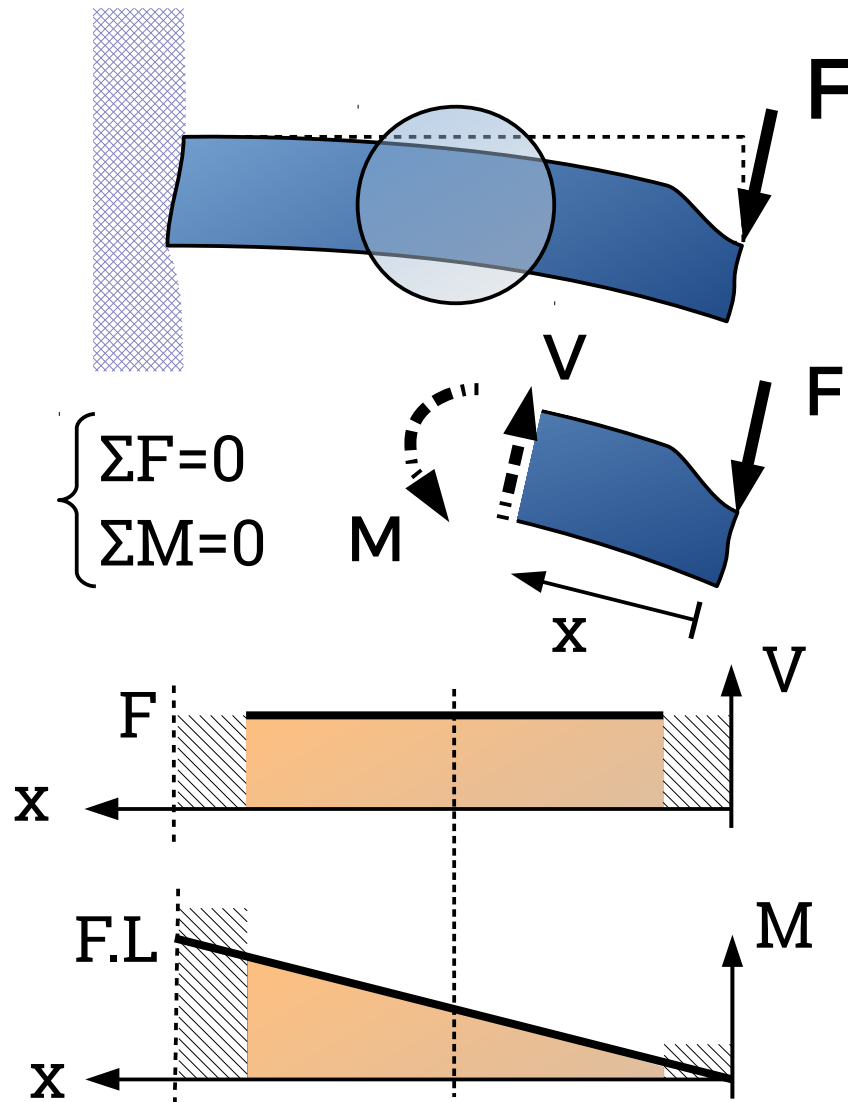
Estado de tensões em um ponto



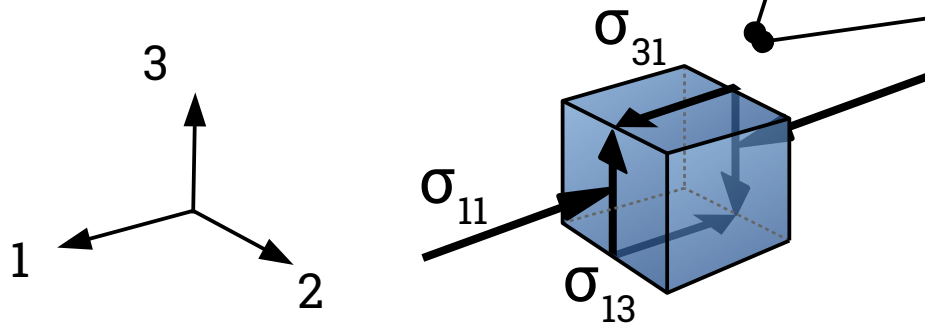
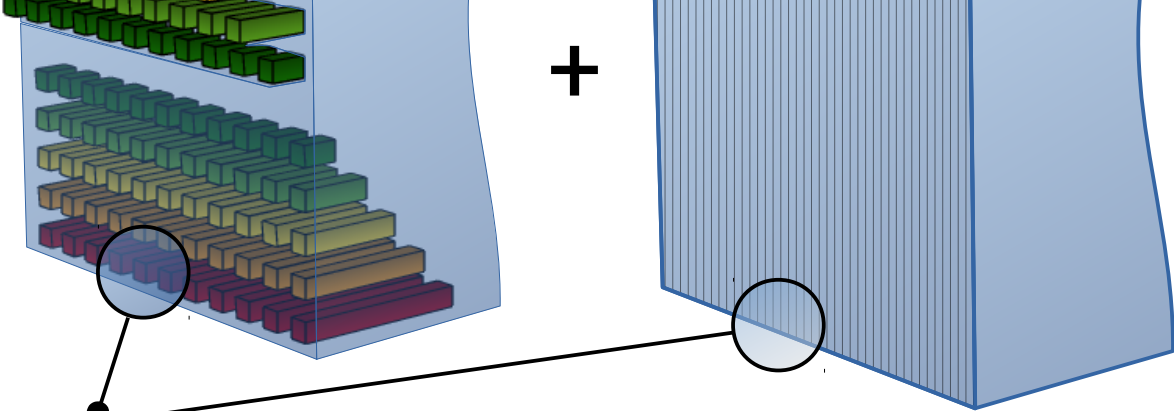
Observando o eq. em partes cada vez menores...



Estado de tensões em um ponto



Observando o eq. em partes cada vez menores...

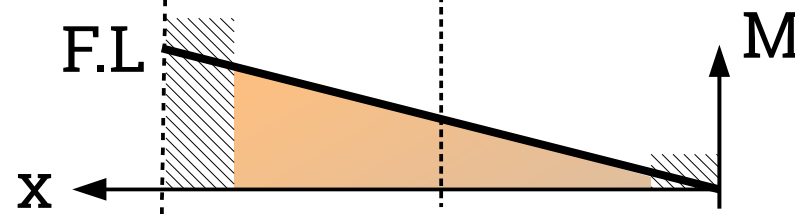
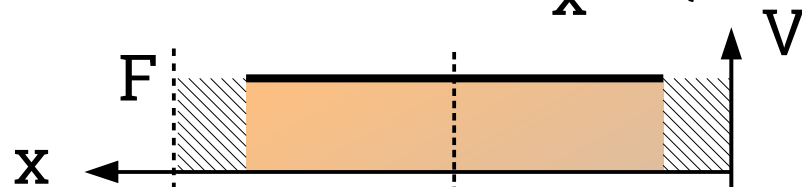
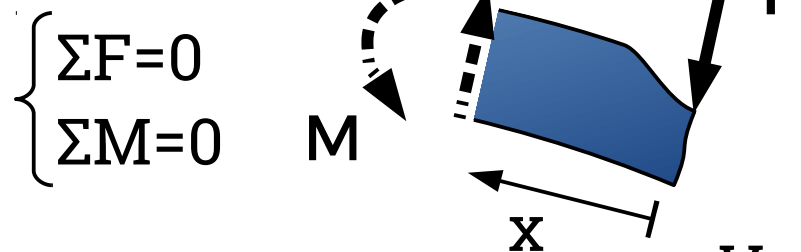
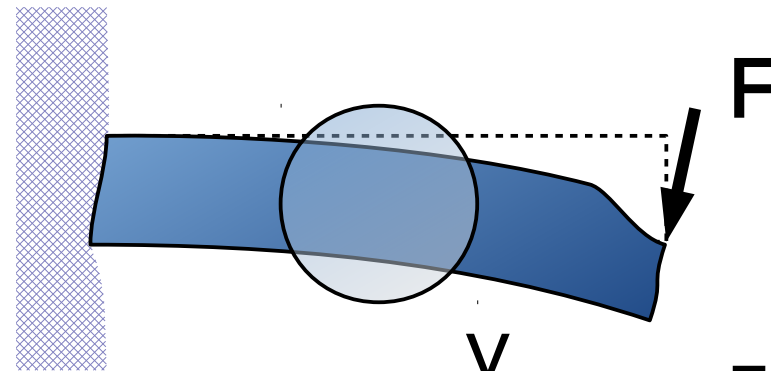


Estado de tensões em um ponto

Cálculo de uma "tensão resultante" e Aplicação de critério de falha

Por exemplo, Von Misses:

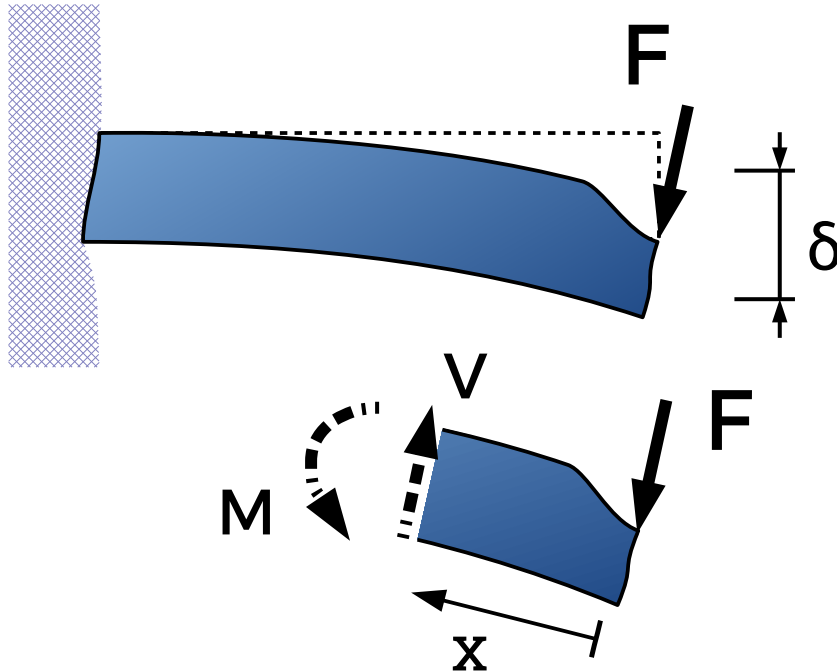
$$\sigma_{vm} = \sqrt{0,5 \left[(\sigma_{11} - \sigma_{22})^2 + (\sigma_{22} - \sigma_{33})^2 + (\sigma_{33} - \sigma_{11})^2 \right] + 3 \left[\sigma_{12}^2 + \sigma_{23}^2 + \sigma_{31}^2 \right]}$$



Parte 1 do exercício (tensões)

Tipos de esforços e modelos de Euler-Bernoulli

B) Flexão e cisalhamento



$$\Sigma M_{cs} = 0 \rightarrow M = F \cdot x$$

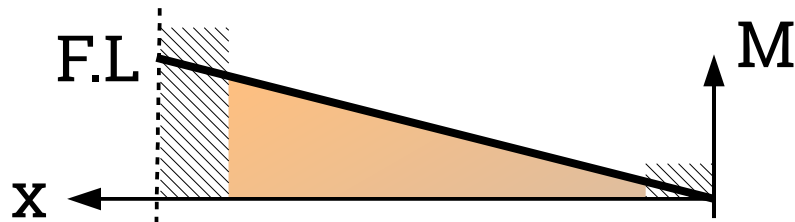


Diagrama de momento fletor

Para pequenas deflexões:


$$\frac{d^2 \delta}{dx^2} = \frac{M}{E \cdot I} \quad \text{Eq. da linha elástica}$$


$$\frac{d\delta}{dx} = \frac{M \cdot x}{E \cdot I} + C_1 \quad \text{Eq. do ângulo}$$


$$\Rightarrow \delta = \frac{F \cdot x^3}{6 \cdot E \cdot I} + C_1 x + C_2$$


Aplicação das Condições de Contorno e de Continuidade.


$$C.C.: \delta_{x=L} = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \theta_{x=L} = 0$$


1  $\Delta = 0$
 $M = 0$
 Roller


2  $\theta = 0$
 $\Delta = 0$
 Fixed end

3  $\Delta = 0$
 Roller

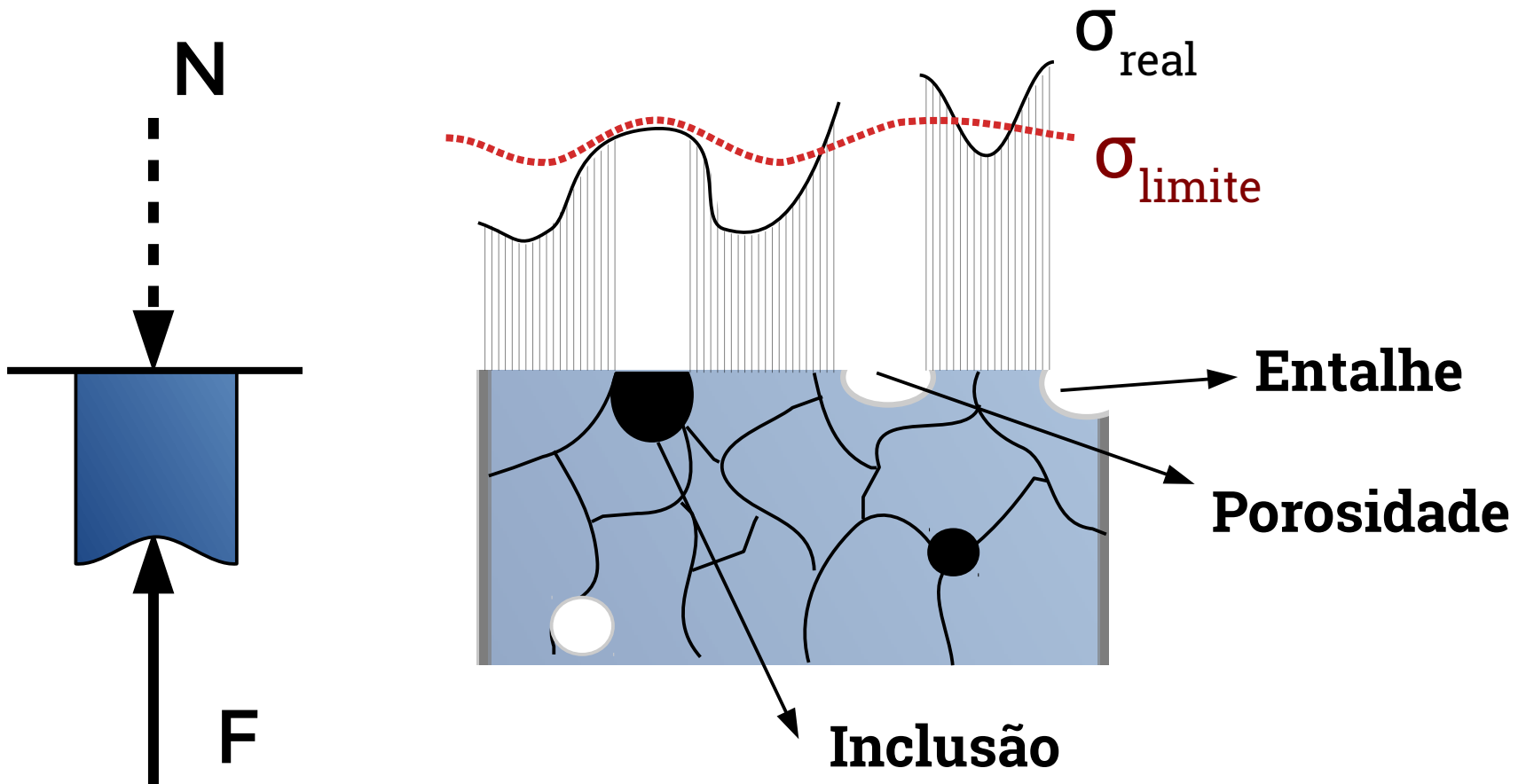
4  $\theta = 0$
 $\Delta = 0$
 Fixed end

5  $\theta = 0$
 $\Delta = 0$
 Fixed end

6  $V = 0$
 $M = 0$
 Free end

7  $M = 0$
 Internal pin or hinge

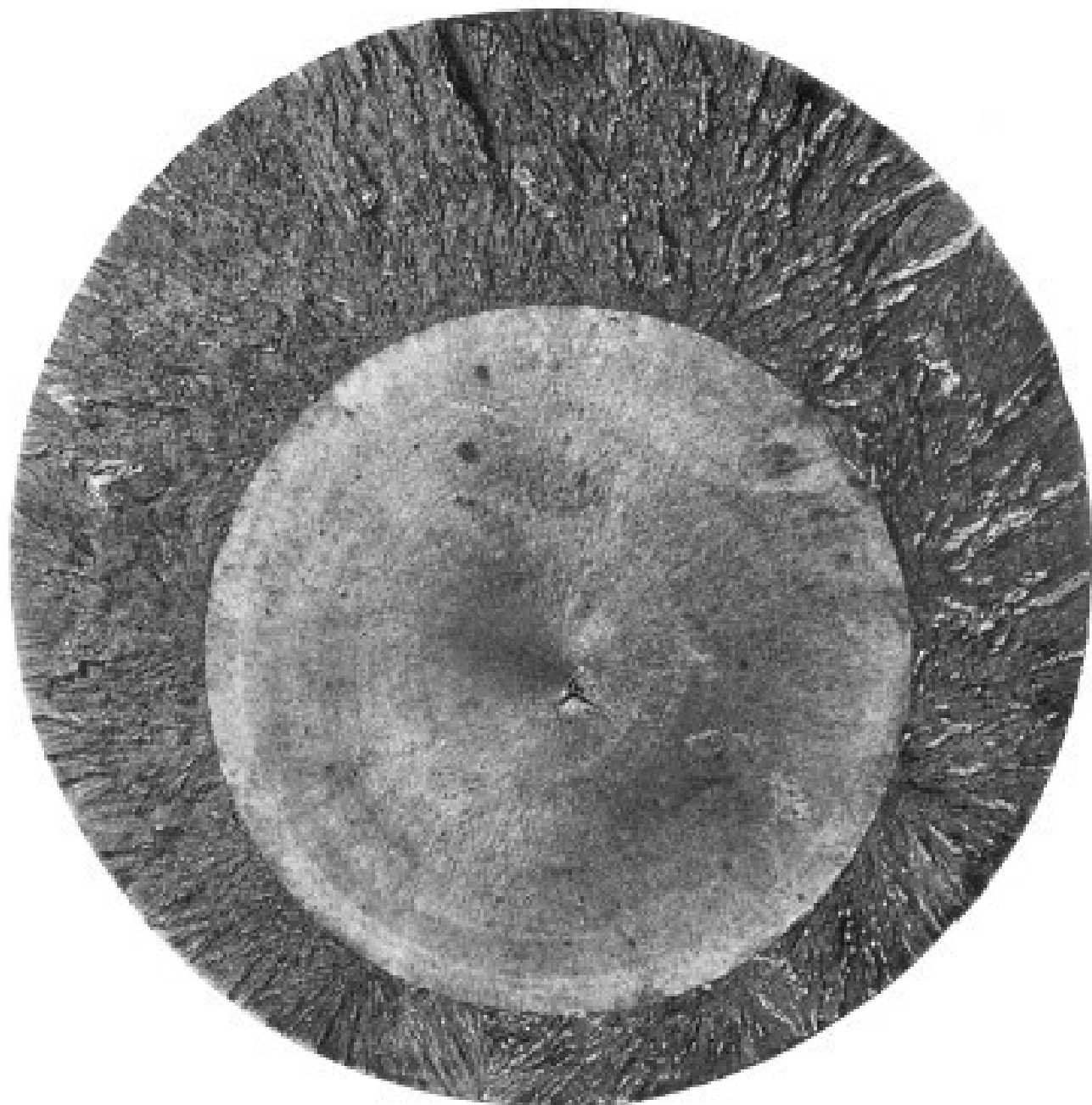
Parte 2 do exercício (deflexão)



Microestrutura e geometria podem:

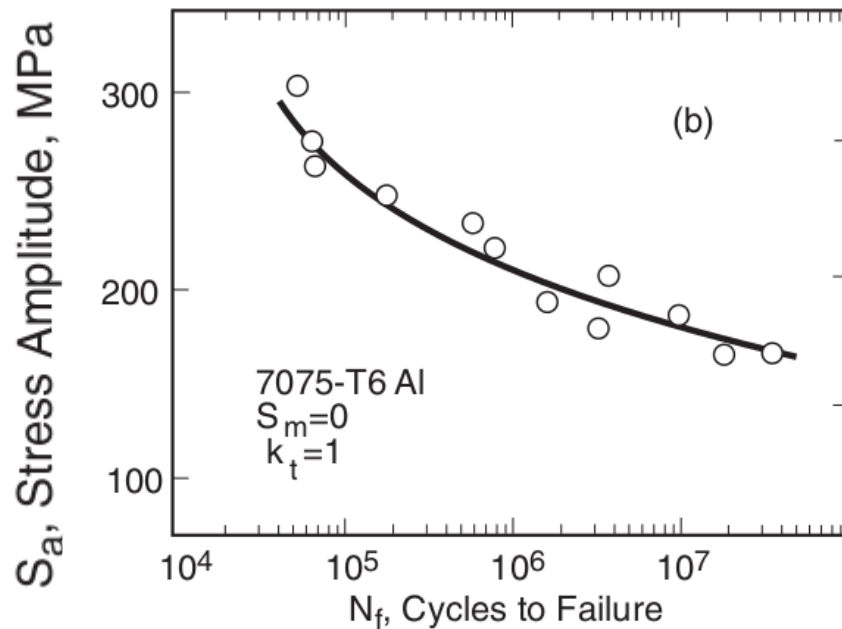
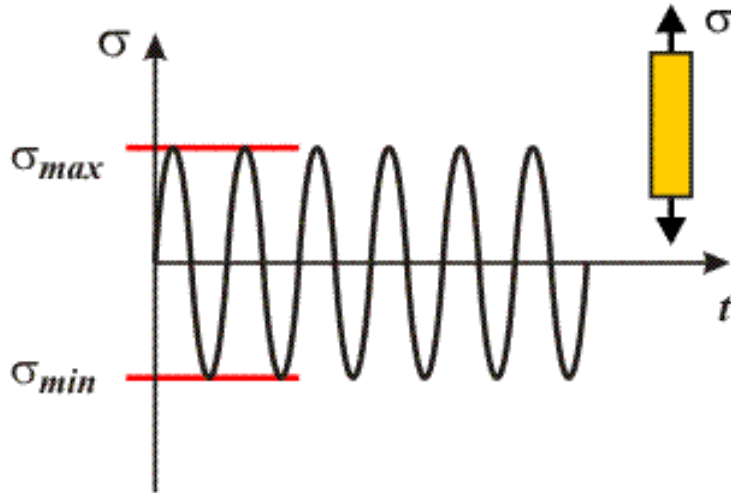
> concentrar tensão localmente

> alterar localmente σ_{limite}



Fadiga na prática de projeto

Para S completamente reverso:



Curva S-N: $\sigma_{ar} = \sigma'_f (2N_f)^b$

> Se S não é completamente reverso
 → aplicar critério de “conversão”:
 -Goodman, SWT, Morrow, etc

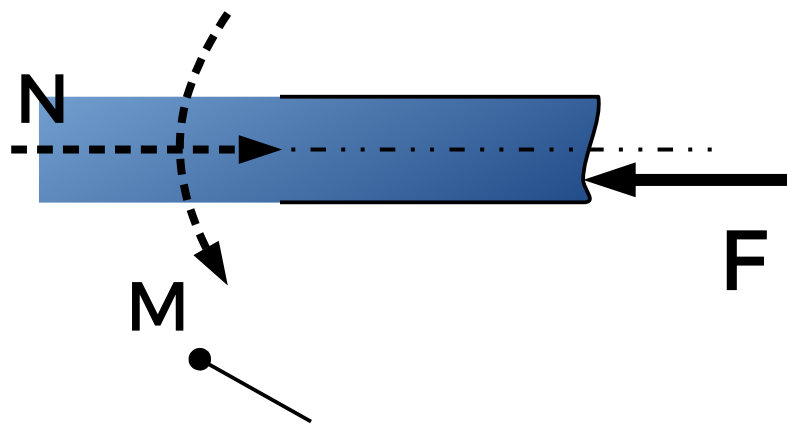
$$\text{Morrow: } \frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_{ar}} + \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma'_f} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{ar} = \frac{\sigma_a}{\left(1 - \frac{\sigma_m}{\sigma'_f}\right)}$$

> Se amplitude é variável, aplicar modelo de acumulação de dano:
 -Palmgren-Miner, etc

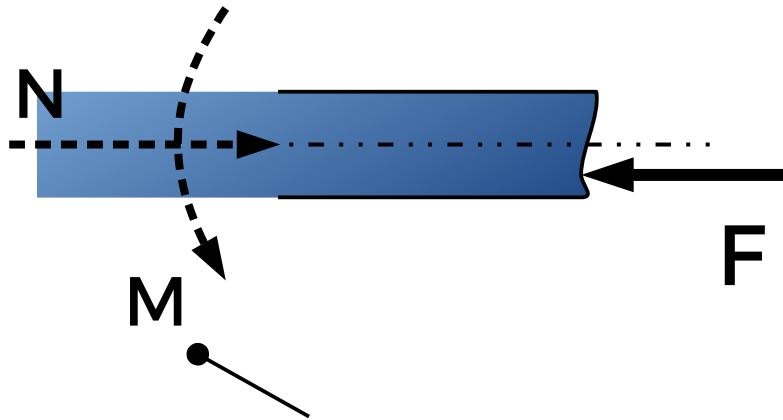
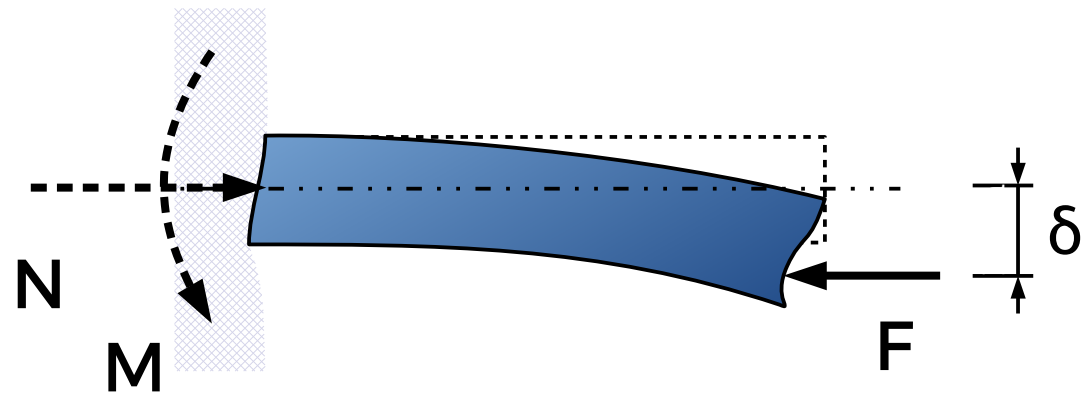
Parte 3 do exercício (fadiga)

Flambagem: princípio físico



Reação induzida
pela assimetria

Flambagem: princípio físico



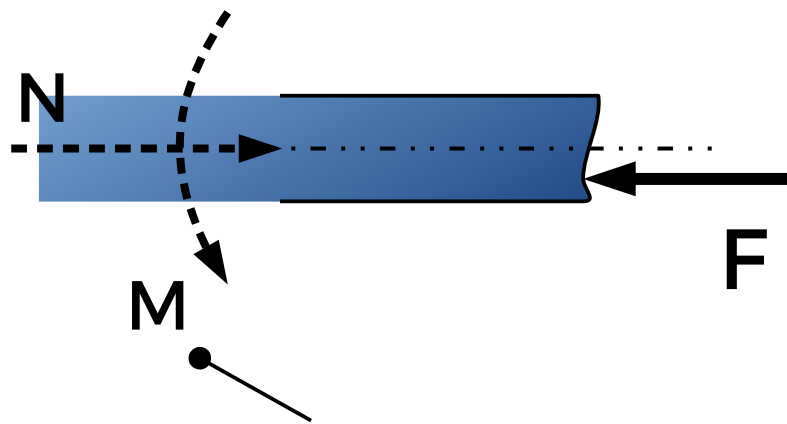
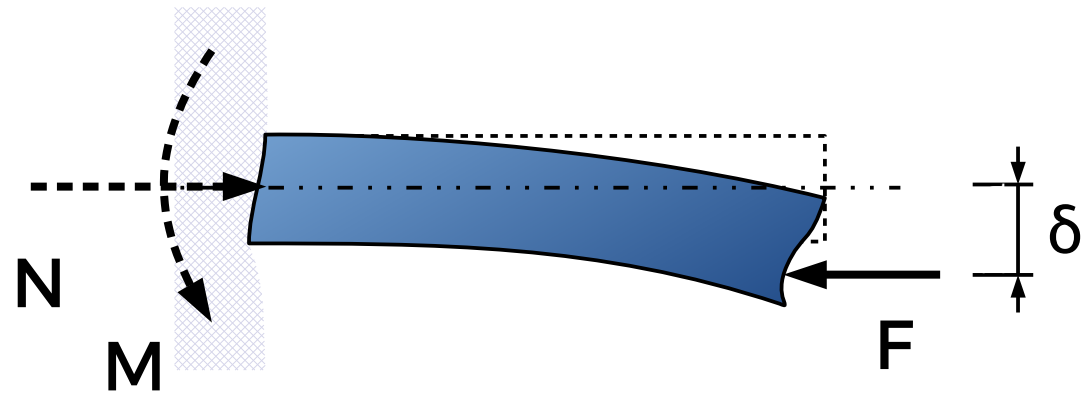
Reação induzida
pela assimetria

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma M_{\text{base}} = M - F_{\text{cr}} \cdot \delta_{\text{max}} = 0 \\ \delta_{\text{max}} = \frac{4 \cdot M \cdot L^2}{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I} \end{array} \right.$$

Tirando M da equação:

$$F_{\text{cr}} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I}{(2 \cdot L)^2}$$

Flambagem: princípio físico



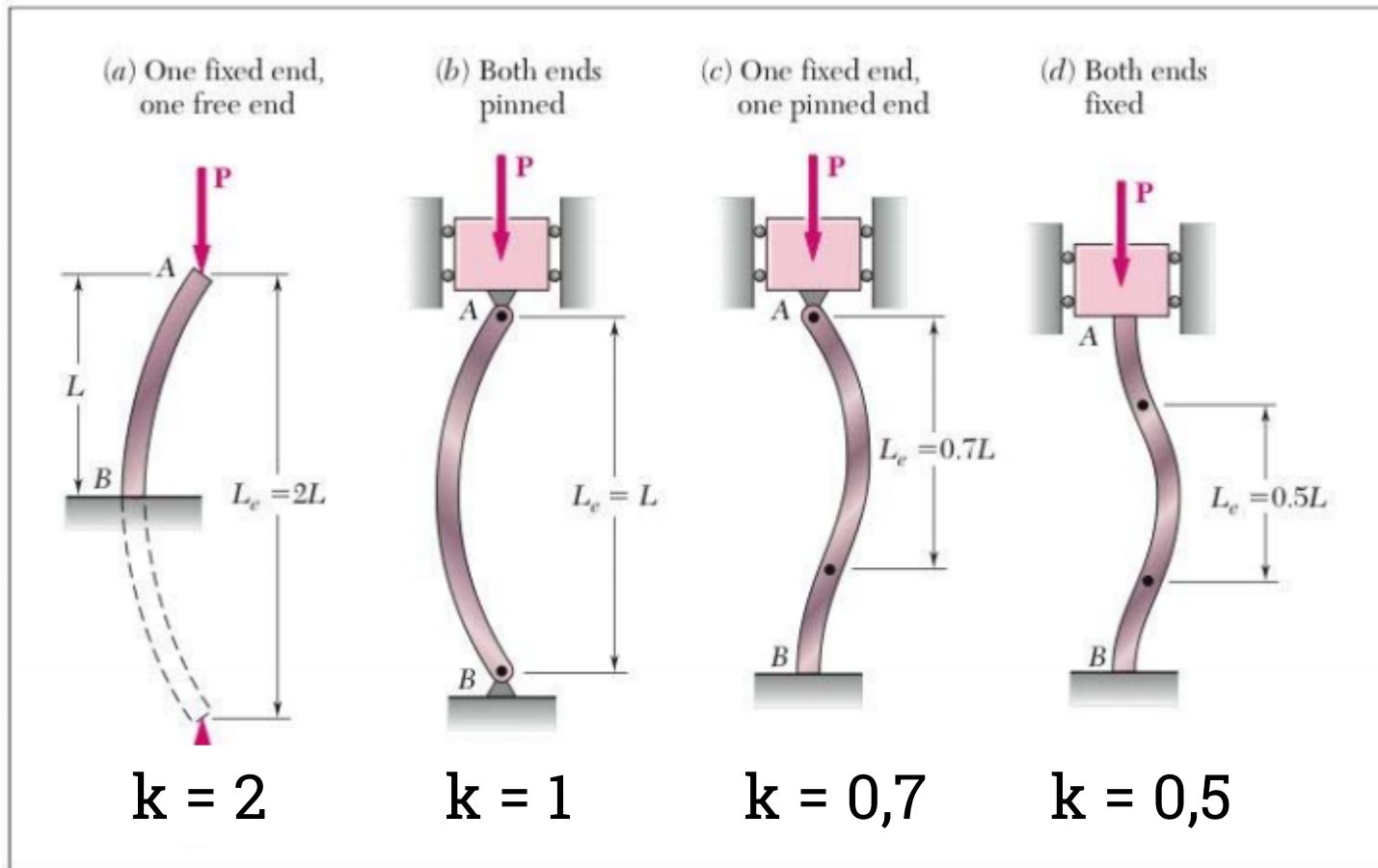
Reação induzida
pela assimetria

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma M_{\text{base}} = M - F_{\text{cr}} \cdot \delta_{\text{max}} = 0 \\ \delta_{\text{max}} = \frac{4 \cdot M \cdot L^2}{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I} \quad \frac{d^2 \delta}{dx^2} = \frac{M}{E \cdot I} \end{array} \right.$$

Tirando M da equação:

$$F_{\text{cr}} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I}{(2 \cdot L)^2}$$

$$F_{cr} = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot E \cdot I}{(\mathbf{k} \cdot L)^2}$$



Exercício de flambagem
Refazer questões

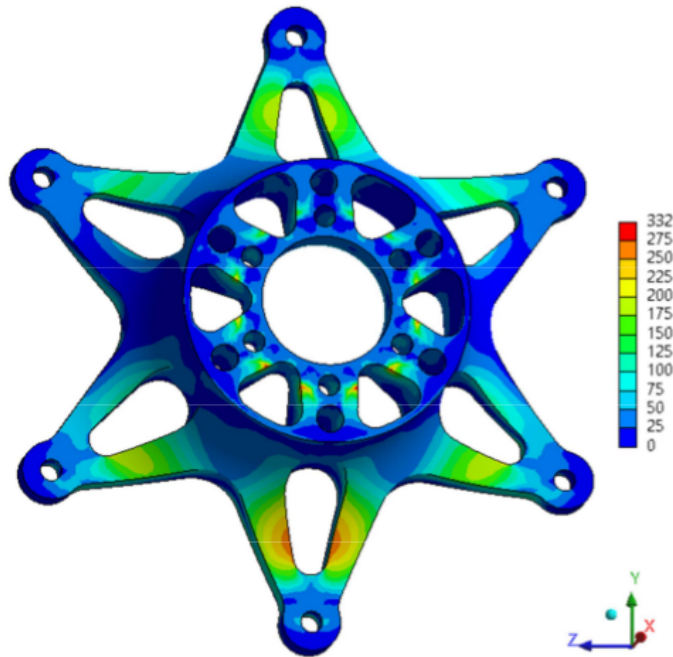
Abordagens mais avançadas

Teórica

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1 + \nu}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right)$$

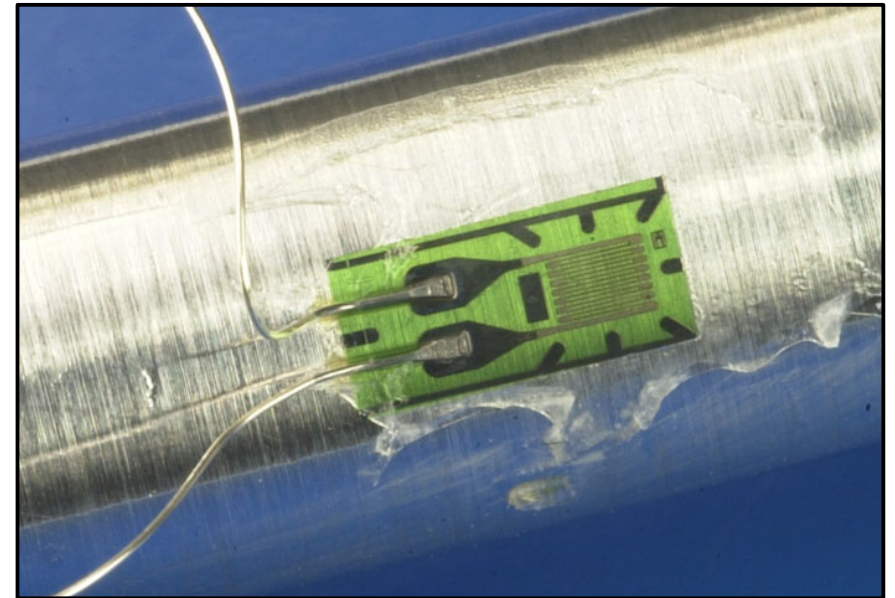
Teoria da elasticidade

Numérica



Método dos elementos finitos

Experimental



Strain gauge