

Aula 03

tensão e deformação

carregamento axial



ZEB 0566

Resistência dos Materiais



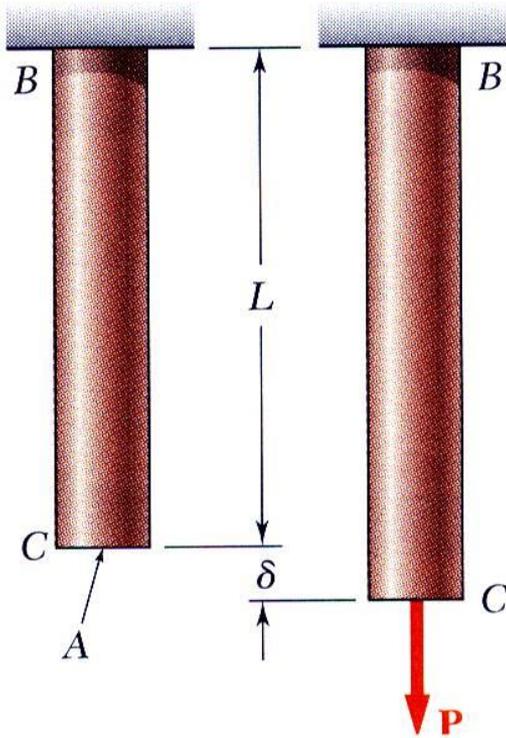
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Prof. Holmer Savastano Júnior



tensão x deformação

- *lei de Hooke*
- *módulo de elasticidade*

Deformação sob Carregamento Axial



- Da **lei de Hooke**:

$$\sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon$$

- A **deformação** é expressa por:

$$\delta = \frac{P \cdot L}{A \cdot E}$$

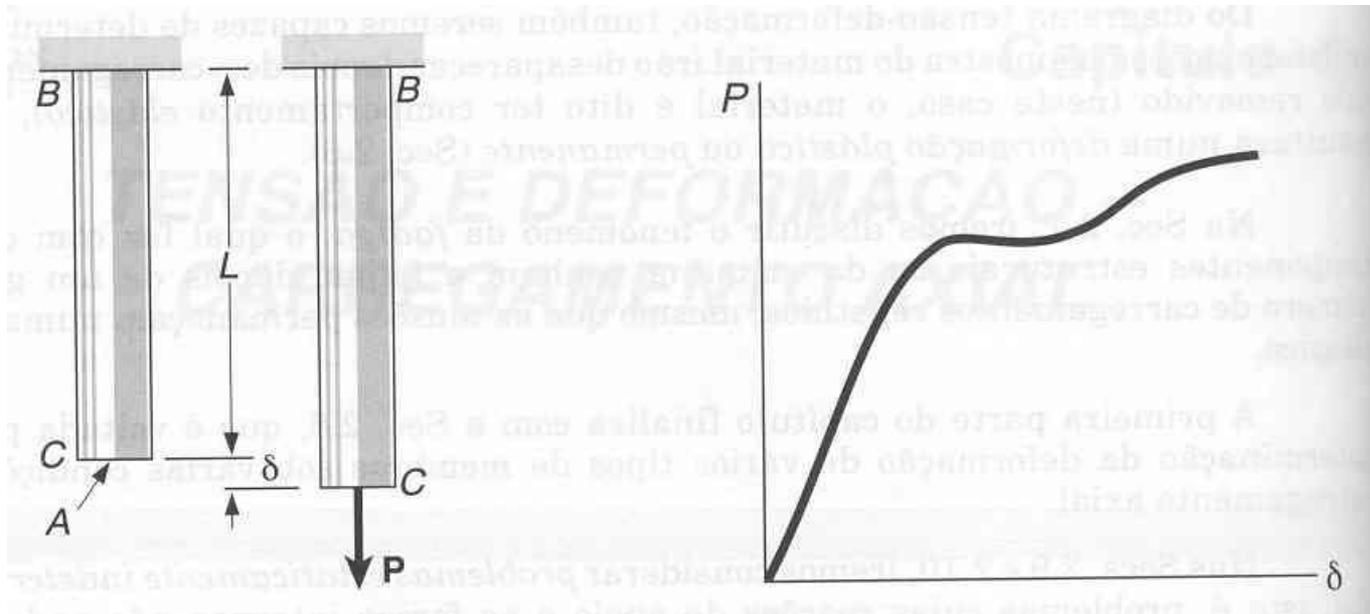
- Da definição de **deformação específica**:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\delta}{L}$$

- **Módulo de deformação**:

$$E = \sigma / \varepsilon$$

Deformação específica normal sob carregamento axial:



Carregamento axial

Diagrama carga - deformação

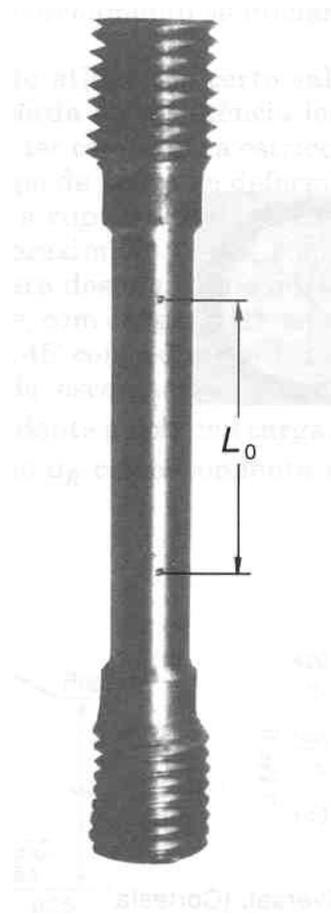
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\delta}{L}$$

Diagrama tensão - deformação

$$\varepsilon = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0}$$

L = compr. final

L_0 = compr. inicial



$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A_0}$$

Corpo-de-prova para ensaio de tração axial em metais

Módulo de Elasticidade ou Módulo de Young

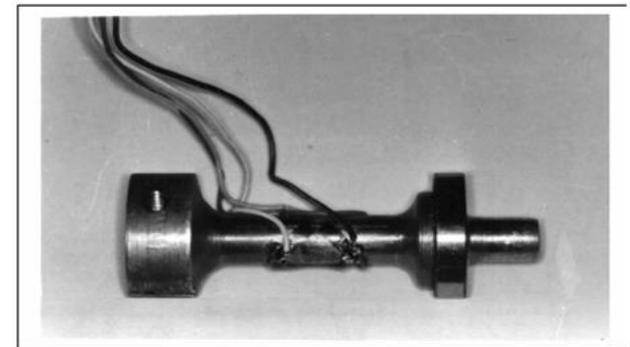
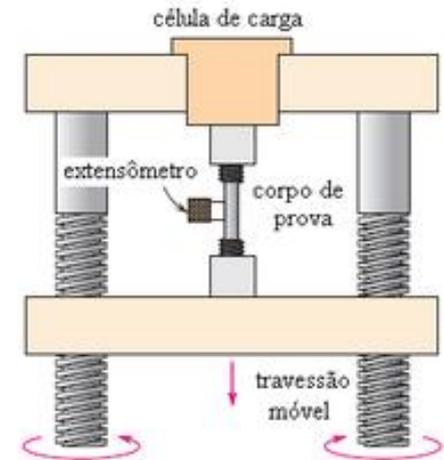
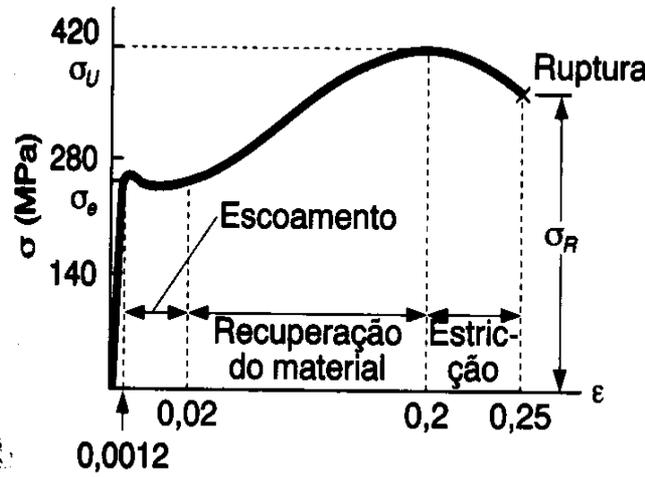
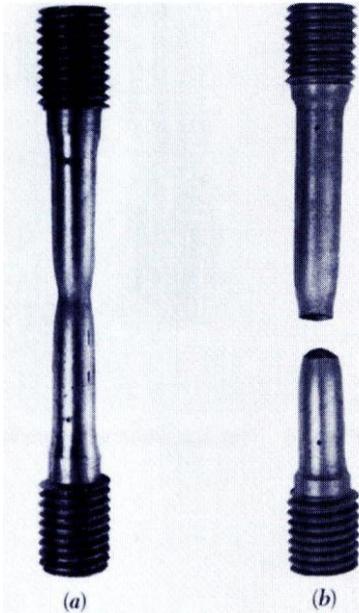
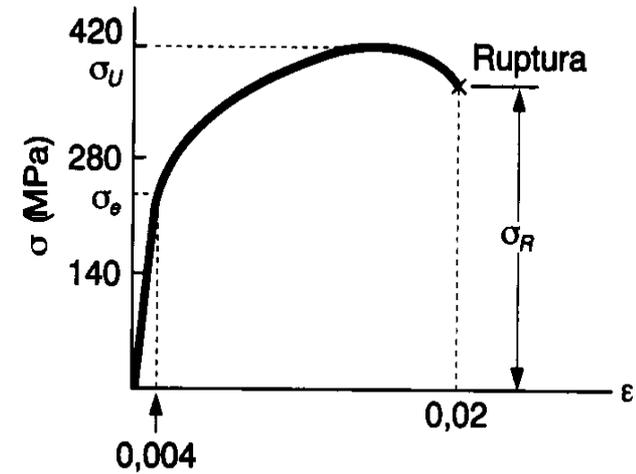




Diagrama Tensão - Extensão: Materiais Dúcteis



(a) Aço com baixo teor de carbono



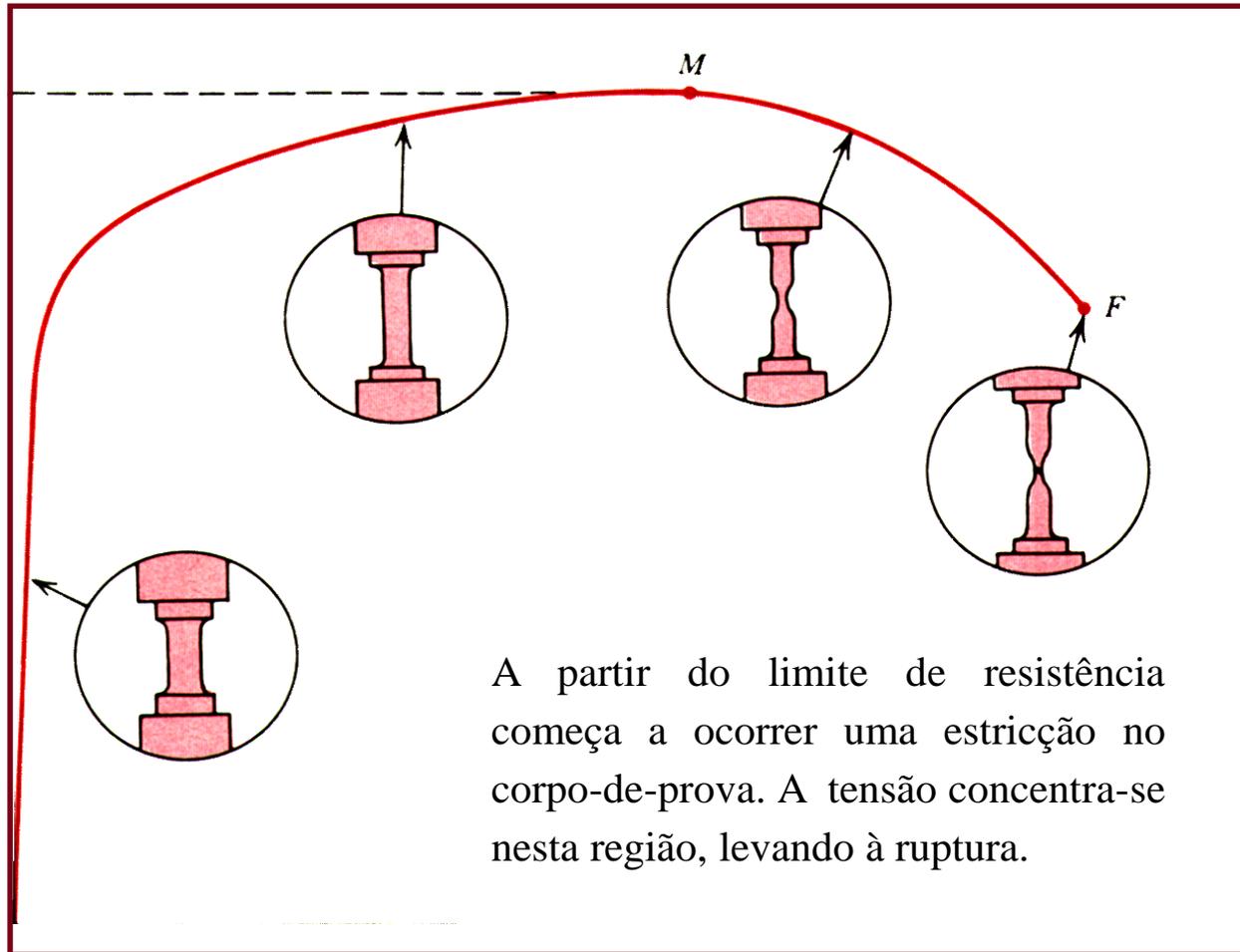
(b) Liga de alumínio

$$E = \sigma / \epsilon$$

Estricção e limite de resistência

Limite de resistência

σ



A partir do limite de resistência começa a ocorrer uma estricção no corpo-de-prova. A tensão concentra-se nesta região, levando à ruptura.

ϵ

Ruptura dúctil e frágil

- Ruptura dúctil

- o material deforma-se substancialmente antes de fraturar.
- O processo desenvolve-se de forma relativamente lenta à medida que a fenda se propaga.
- Este tipo de fenda é denominado **estável** porque ela para de se propagar a menos que haja uma aumento da tensão aplicada no material.

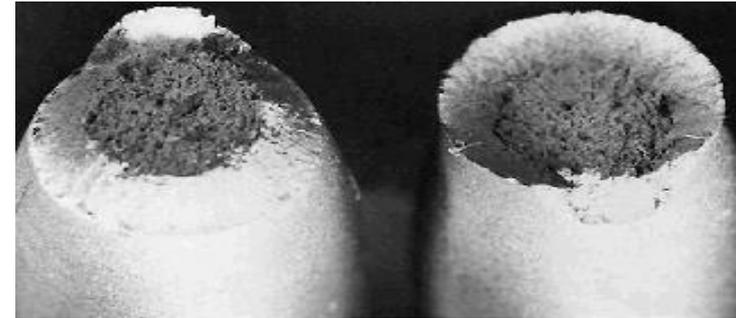
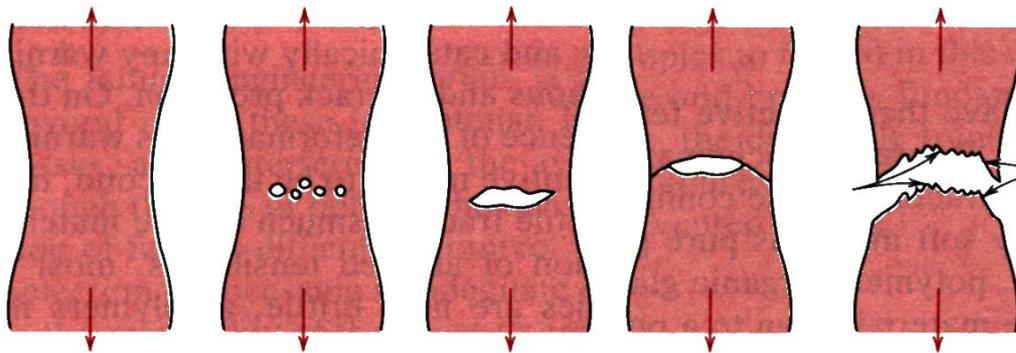
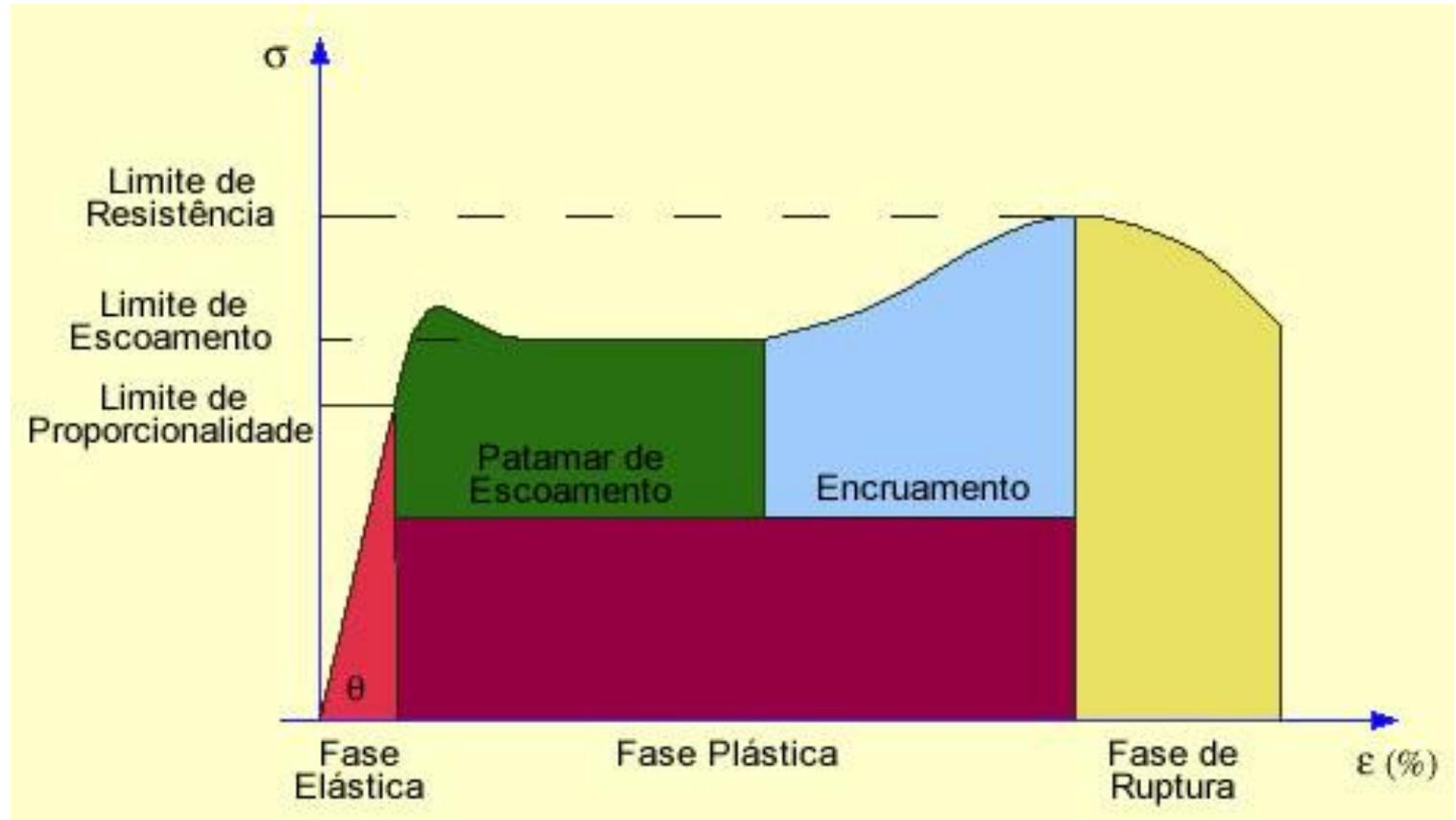


Diagrama Tensão - Extensão: Materiais Dúcteis (aço)



$$E = \sigma/\epsilon$$

Diagrama Tensão - Extensão: **Materiais Frágeis**

$$\sigma_U = \sigma_R$$

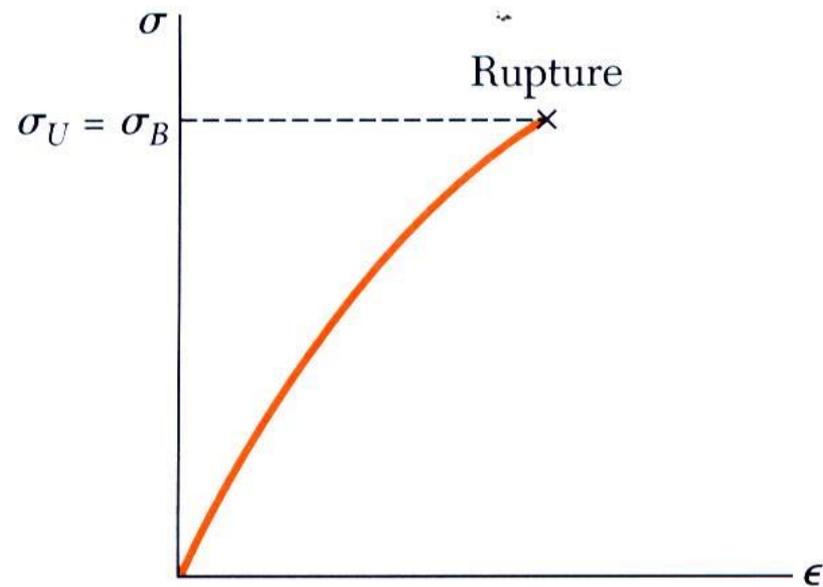
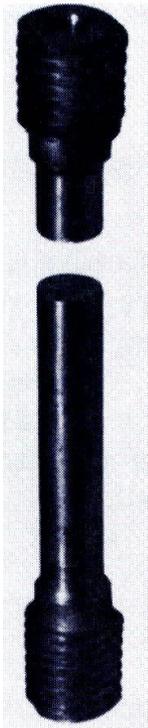
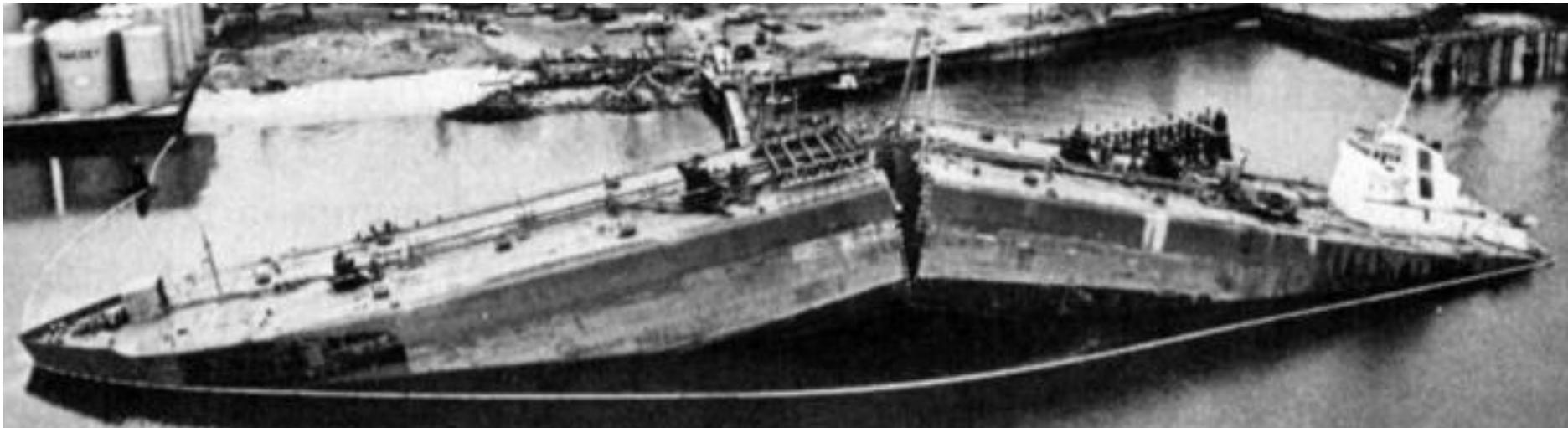


Fig. 2.11 Stress-strain diagram for a typical brittle material.

Fratura

O processo de fratura é normalmente súbito e catastrófico, podendo gerar grandes acidentes.



Envolve duas etapas: formação de fenda e propagação.

Pode assumir dois modos: **dúctil e frágil.**

Módulo de Elasticidade ou Módulo de Young

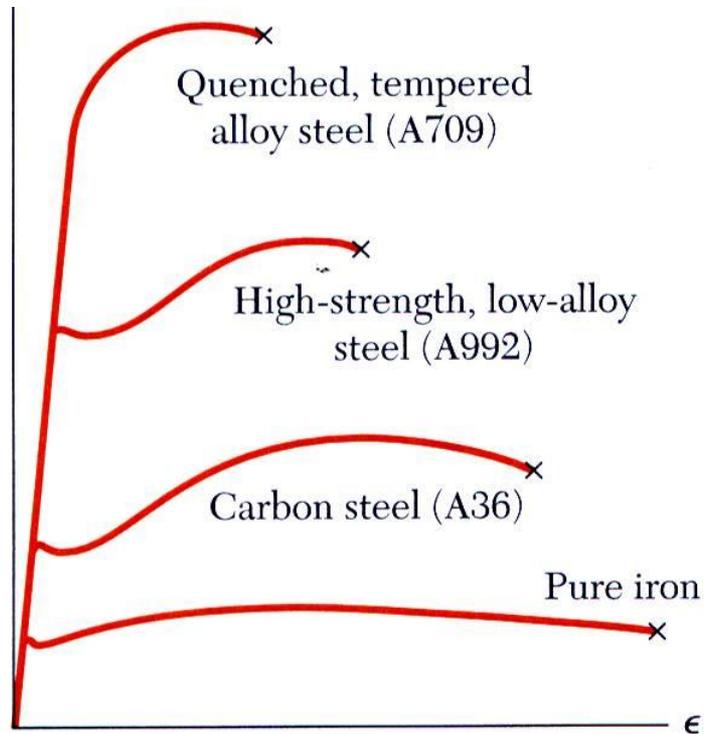


Fig. 2.16 Stress-strain diagrams for iron and different grades of steel.

Parte inicial do diagrama:

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon$$

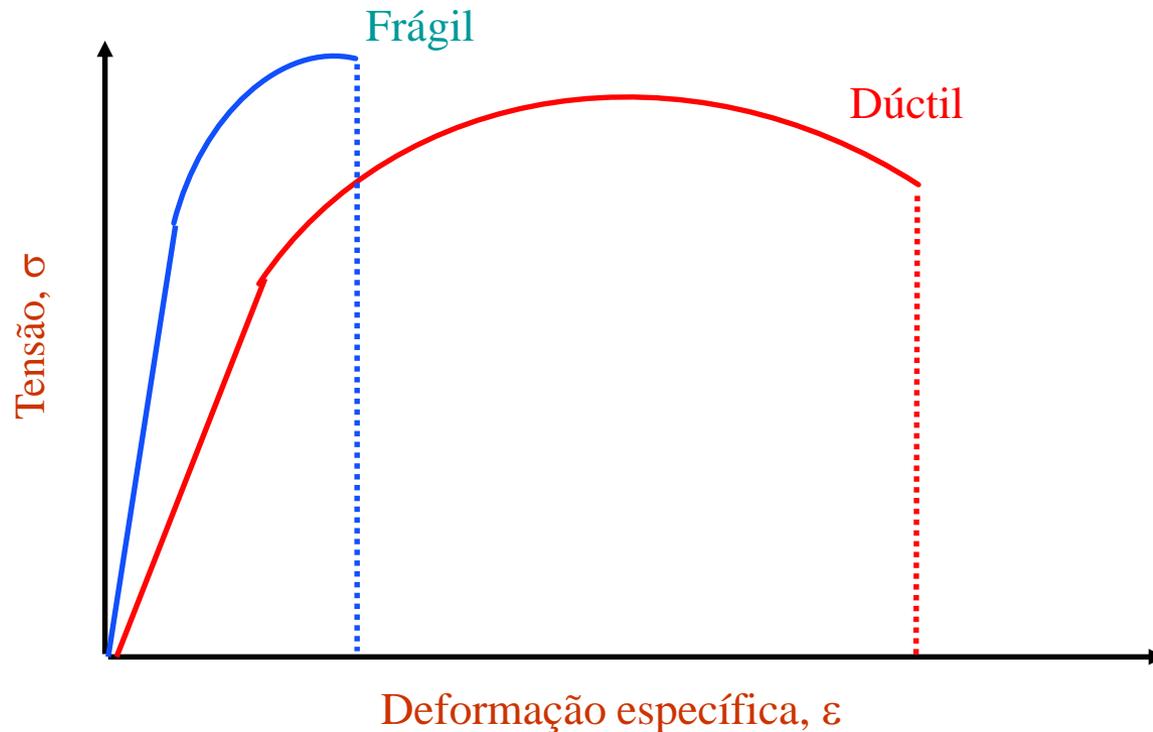
E = módulo de elasticidade ou módulo de Young

Limite de proporcionalidade = limite validade lei Hooke

Tenacidade

- Tenacidade (toughness) é a capacidade que o material possui de absorver energia mecânica até a fratura.

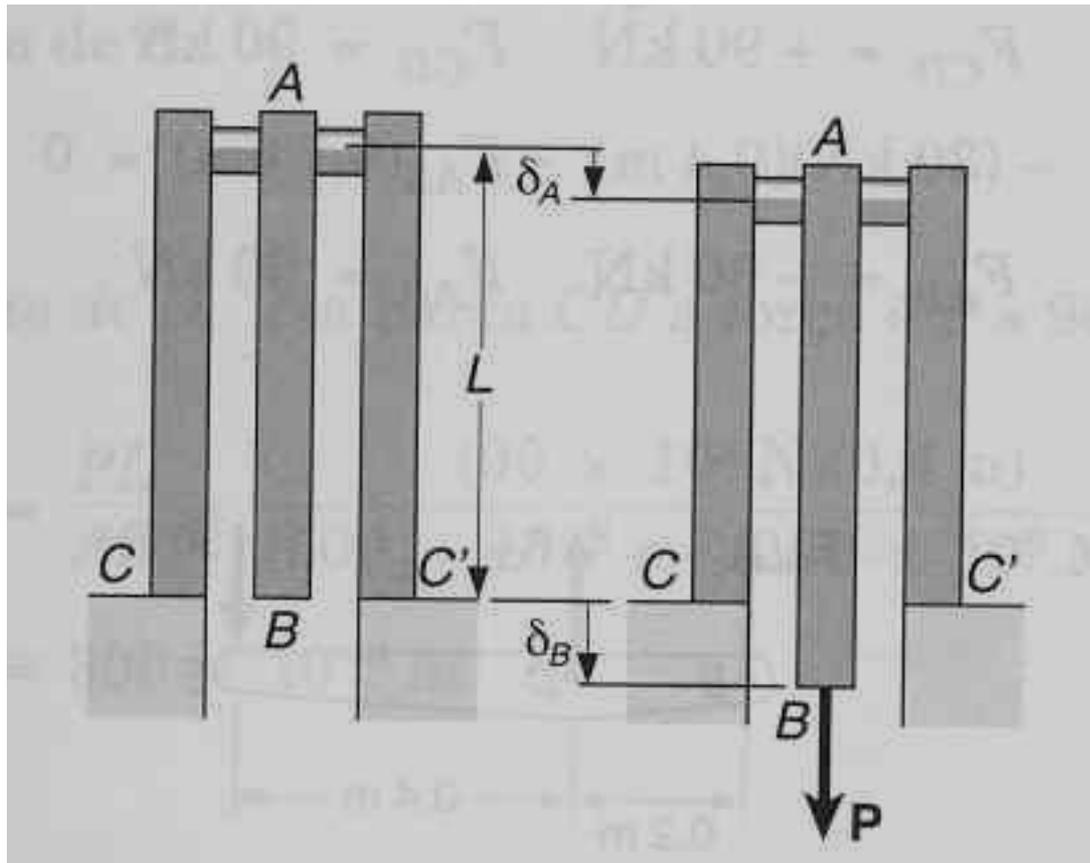
Área sob a curva σ - ϵ até a fratura



Deslocamento relativo:

Barras com as duas extremidades livres

$$\delta_{B/A} = \delta_B - \delta_A = \frac{PL}{AE}$$



Exercícios

Ex

Um arame de aço de 2.2 m de comprimento não deve alongar-se mais do que 1.2 mm, ao se aplicar uma tração de 8,5 kN.

Sendo $E = 200$ GPa, determine:

A) O menor diâmetro que pode ser especificado para o arame.

B) O valor correspondente da tensão normal.

$$(a) \quad \delta = \frac{PL}{AE} \quad \therefore \quad A = \frac{PL}{E\delta} = \frac{(8.5 \times 10^3)(2.2)}{(200 \times 10^9)(1.2 \times 10^{-3})} = 77.92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \quad \therefore \quad d = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{(4)(77.92 \times 10^{-6})}{\pi}} = 9.96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ = 9.96 \text{ mm} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

$$(b) \quad \sigma = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{8.5 \times 10^3}{77.92 \times 10^{-6}} = 109.1 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 109.1 \text{ MPa} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

Ex Uma força tração de 9kN é aplicada em um arame de 50m de comprimento com $E = 200\text{GPa}$. Determine o menor diâmetro do arame sabendo que a tensão de tração não pode ultrapassar 150 MPa e que o aumento do comprimento do arame não pode ser maior que 25mm.

Considering allowable stress $\sigma = 150 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \quad \therefore \quad A = \frac{P}{\sigma} = \frac{9 \times 10^3}{150 \times 10^6} = 60 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

Considering allowable elongation $\delta = 25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

$$\delta = \frac{PL}{AE} \quad \therefore \quad A = \frac{PL}{E\delta} = \frac{(9 \times 10^3)(50)}{(200 \times 10^9)(25 \times 10^{-3})} = 90 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

Larger area governs $A = 90 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \quad d = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{(4)(90 \times 10^{-6})}{\pi}} = 10.70 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ = 10.70 \text{ mm}$$

Determine a deformação da barra de aço mostrada na Fig. 2.23a submetida às forças dadas ($E = 200\text{GPa}$).

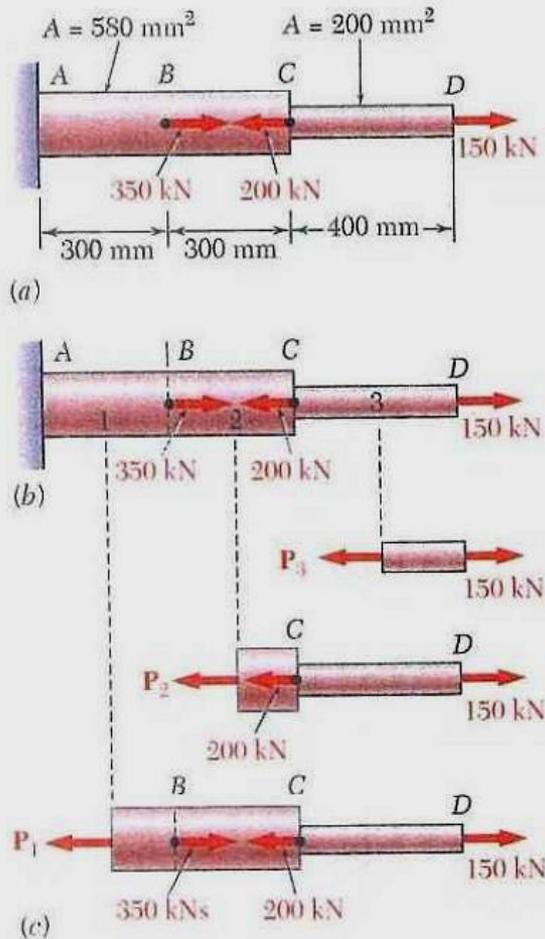


Fig. 2.23

Dividimos a barra em três partes componentes mostradas na Fig. 2.23b e escrevemos

$$L_1 = L_2 = 300 \text{ mm} \quad L_3 = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_1 = A_2 = 580 \text{ mm}^2 \quad A_3 = 200 \text{ mm}^2$$

Para encontrarmos as forças internas P_1 , P_2 e P_3 , devemos cortar cada uma das partes componentes, desenhando para cada corte o diagrama de corpo livre da parte da barra localizada à direita da seção (Fig. 2.23c). Impondo a condição de que cada um dos corpos livres está em equilíbrio, obtemos sucessivamente

$$P_1 = 300 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_2 = -50 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_3 = 150 \text{ kN}$$

Usando os valores obtidos na Equação (2.8), temos

$$\delta = \sum_i \frac{P_i L_i}{A_i E_i} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\frac{P_1 L_1}{A_1} + \frac{P_2 L_2}{A_2} + \frac{P_3 L_3}{A_3} \right)$$

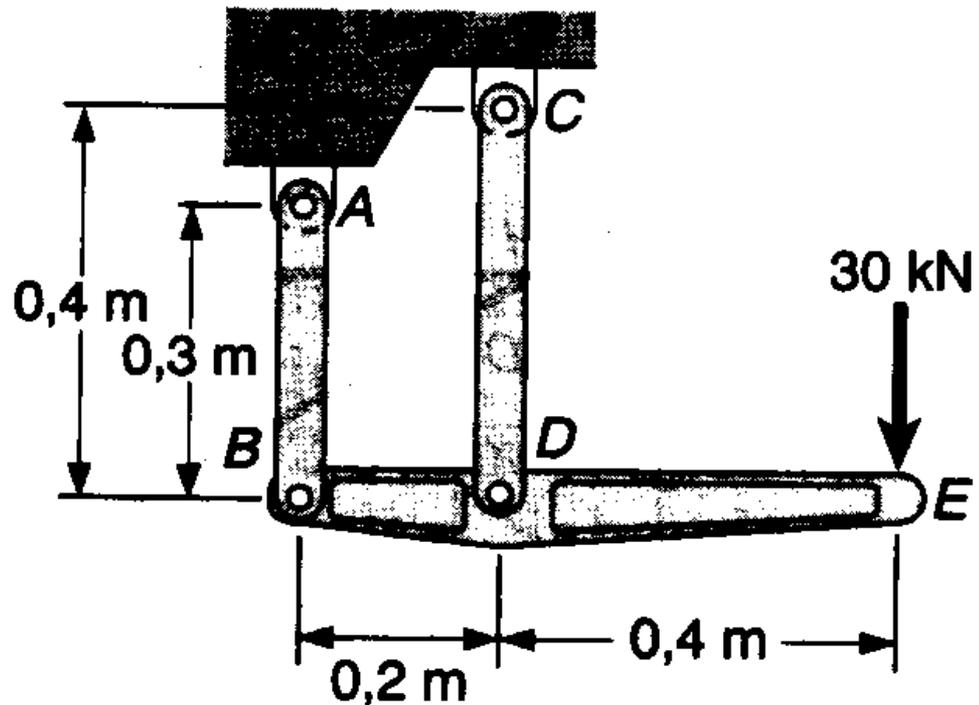
$$= \frac{1}{200} \left[\frac{(300 \times 300)}{580} + \frac{(-50)(300)}{580} + \frac{150 \times 400}{200} \right]$$

$$\delta = \frac{429,31}{200} = 2,15 \text{ mm.}$$

PROBLEMA RESOLVIDO 2.1 (BEER)

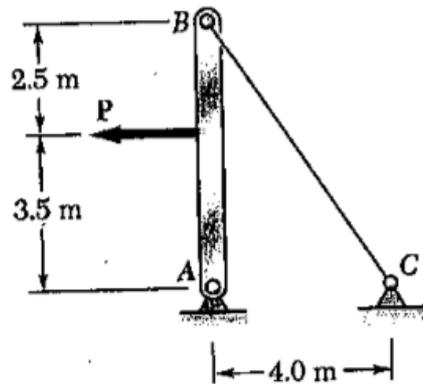
A barra rígida BDE é suspensa por duas hastes AB e CD. A haste AB é de alumínio ($E = 70 \text{ GPa}$) com área da seção transversal de 500 mm^2 ; a haste CD é de aço ($E = 200 \text{ GPa}$) com área da seção transversal de 600 mm^2 . Para a força de 30 kN determine:

- A) Deslocamento de B.
- B) Deslocamento de D.
- C) Deslocamento de E.



PROBLEM 2.11

2.11 The 4-mm-diameter cable BC is made of a steel with $E = 200$ GPa. Knowing that the maximum stress in the cable must not exceed 190 MPa and that the elongation of the cable must not exceed 6 mm, find the maximum load P that can be applied as shown.



SOLUTION

$$L_{BC} = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2} = 7.2111 \text{ m}$$

Use bar AB as a free body

$$\sum M_A = 0 \quad 3.5P - (6)\left(\frac{4}{7.2111}\right)F_{BC} = 0$$

$$P = 0.9509 F_{BC}$$

Considering allowable stress $\sigma = 190 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4}d^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}(0.004)^2 = 12.566 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

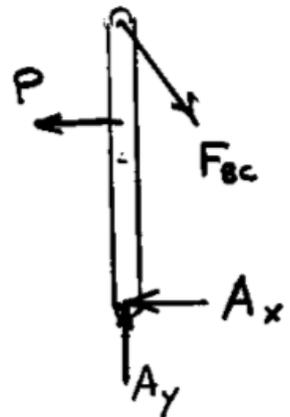
$$\sigma = \frac{F_{BC}}{A} \therefore F_{BC} = \sigma A = (190 \times 10^6)(12.566 \times 10^{-6}) = 2.388 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

Considering allowable elongation $\delta = 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

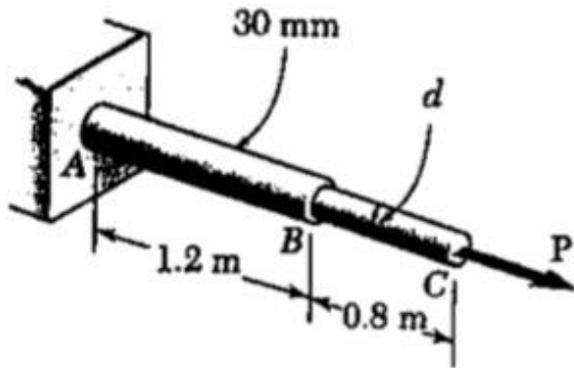
$$\delta = \frac{F_{BC} L_{BC}}{AE} \therefore F_{BC} = \frac{AES}{L_{BC}} = \frac{(12.566 \times 10^{-6})(200 \times 10^9)(6 \times 10^{-3})}{7.2111} = 2.091 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

Smaller value governs $F_{BC} = 2.091 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$

$$P = 0.9509 F_{BC} = (0.9509)(2.091 \times 10^3) = 1.988 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 1.988 \text{ kN} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$



Ex. Uma força $P = 58\text{kN}$ é aplicada no ponto C da estrutura ABC. Sabendo que o material apresenta $E = 105\text{GPa}$, determine o valor de d Da porção BC para que a deformação do ponto C seja de 3 mm.



SOLUTION

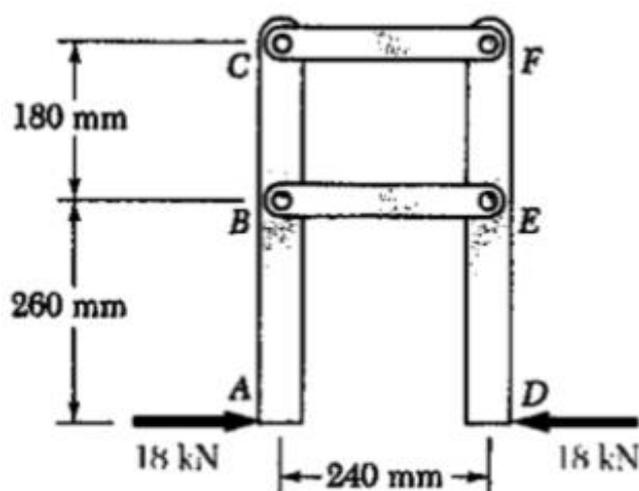
$$S_c = \sum \frac{P_i L_i}{A_i E} = \frac{P}{E} \left\{ \frac{L_{AB}}{A_{AB}} + \frac{L_{BC}}{A_{BC}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{L_{BC}}{A_{BC}} = \frac{E S_c}{P} - \frac{L_{AB}}{A_{AB}} = \frac{(105 \times 10^9)(3 \times 10^{-3})}{58 \times 10^3} - \frac{1.2}{\frac{\pi}{4}(0.030)^2} = 3.7334 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

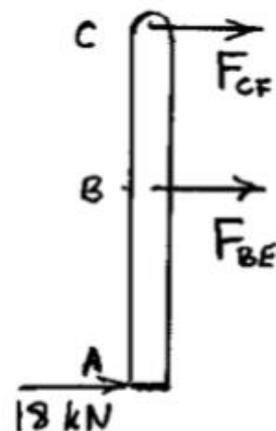
$$A_{BC} = \frac{L_{BC}}{3.7334 \times 10^3} = \frac{0.8}{3.7334 \times 10^3} = 214.28 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{BC} = \frac{\pi}{4} d_{BC}^2 \therefore d_{BC} = \sqrt{\frac{4A_{BC}}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{(4)(214.28 \times 10^{-6})}{\pi}} = 16.52 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ = 16.52 \text{ mm} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

2.26 Members ABC and DEF are joined with steel links ($E = 200 \text{ GPa}$). Each of the links is made of a pair of $25 \times 35\text{-mm}$ plates. Determine the change in length of (a) member BE , (b) member CF .



SOLUTION



Use member ABC as a free body

$$\curvearrowright \sum M_B = 0$$

$$(0.260)(18 \times 10^3) - (0.180)F_{CF} = 0$$

$$F_{CF} = \frac{(0.260)(18 \times 10^3)}{0.180} = 26 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\curvearrowright \sum M_C = 0 \quad (0.440)(18 \times 10^3) + (0.180)F_{BE} = 0$$

$$F_{BE} = -\frac{(0.440)(18 \times 10^3)}{0.180} = -44 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

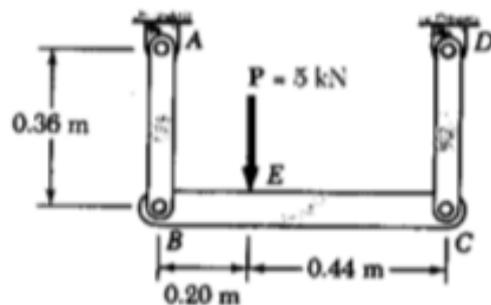
Area for link made of two plates

$$A = (2)(0.025)(0.035) = 1.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$(a) \quad \delta_{BE} = \frac{F_{BE} L_{BE}}{EA} = \frac{(-44 \times 10^3)(0.240)}{(200 \times 10^9)(1.75 \times 10^{-3})} = -30.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = -0.0302 \text{ mm} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

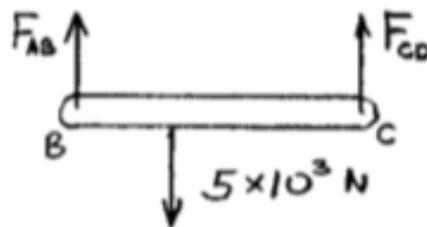
$$(b) \quad \delta_{CF} = \frac{F_{CF} L_{CF}}{EA} = \frac{(26 \times 10^3)(0.240)}{(200 \times 10^9)(1.75 \times 10^{-3})} = 17.83 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = 0.01783 \text{ mm} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

PROBLEM 2.27



2.27 Each of the links AB and CD is made of aluminum ($E = 75 \text{ GPa}$) and has a cross-sectional area of 125 mm^2 . Knowing that they support the rigid member BC , determine the deflection of point E .

SOLUTION



Use member BC as a free body

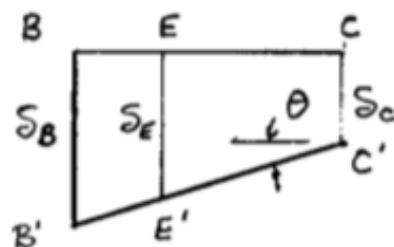
$$\sum M_C = 0 \quad -(0.64) F_{AB} + (0.44)(5 \times 10^3) = 0 \quad F_{AB} = 3.4375 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum M_B = 0 \quad (0.64) F_{CD} - (0.20)(5 \times 10^3) = 0 \quad F_{CD} = 1.5625 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

For links AB and CD $A = 125 \text{ mm}^2 = 125 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$

$$\delta_{AB} = \frac{F_{AB} L_{AB}}{EA} = \frac{(3.4375 \times 10^3)(0.36)}{(75 \times 10^9)(125 \times 10^{-6})} = 132.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = \delta_B$$

$$\delta_{CD} = \frac{F_{CD} L_{CD}}{EA} = \frac{(1.5625 \times 10^3)(0.36)}{(75 \times 10^9)(125 \times 10^{-6})} = 60.00 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = \delta_C$$



Deformation diagram

$$\text{Slope } \theta = \frac{\delta_B - \delta_C}{l_{BC}} = \frac{72.00 \times 10^{-6}}{0.64} = 112.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ rad}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_E &= \delta_C + l_{EC} \theta \\ &= 60.00 \times 10^{-6} + (0.44)(112.5 \times 10^{-6}) \\ &= 109.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = 0.1095 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

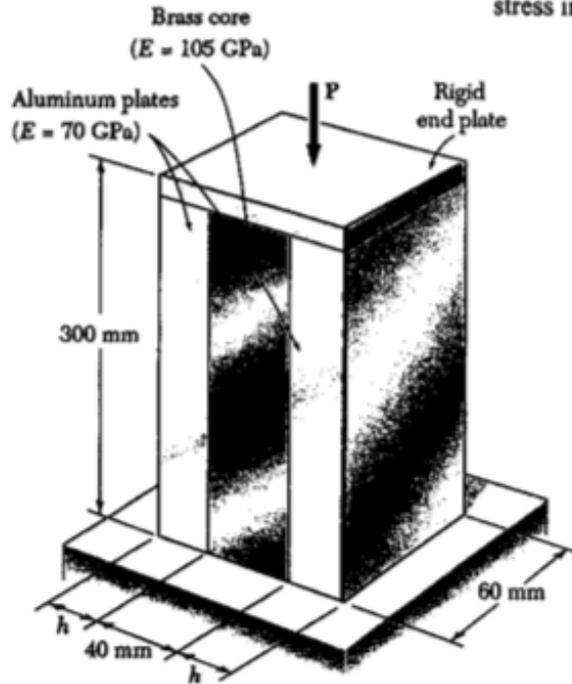
Problemas estaticamente indeterminados:

Estática: diagramas de corpo livre e equações de equilíbrio

Relações entre deformações ou forças

PROBLEM 2.36

2.36 An axial centric force of magnitude $P = 450 \text{ kN}$ is applied to the composite block shown by means of a rigid end plate. Knowing that $h = 10 \text{ mm}$, determine the normal stress in (a) the brass core, (b) the aluminum plates.



SOLUTION

Let $P_b =$ portion of axial force carried by brass core

$P_a =$ portion carried by two aluminum plates

$$\delta = \frac{P_b L}{E_b A_b} \quad P_b = \frac{E_b A_b \delta}{L}$$

$$\delta = \frac{P_a L}{E_a A_a} \quad P_a = \frac{E_a A_a \delta}{L}$$

$$P = P_b + P_a = (E_b A_b + E_a A_a) \frac{\delta}{L}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{L} = \frac{P}{E_b A_b + E_a A_a}$$

$$A_b = (60)(40) = 2400 \text{ mm}^2 = 2400 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

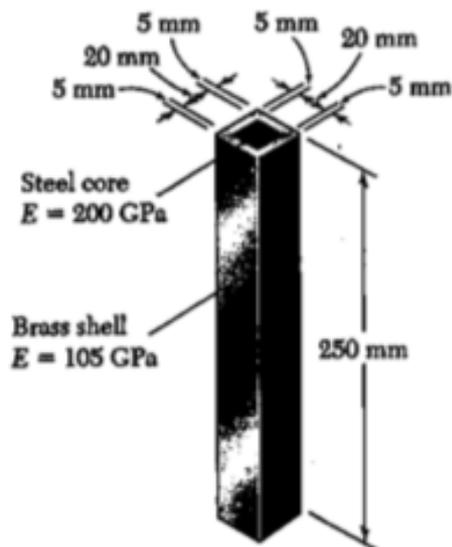
$$A_a = (2)(60)(10) = 1200 \text{ mm}^2 = 1200 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{450 \times 10^3}{(105 \times 10^9)(2400 \times 10^{-6}) + (70 \times 10^9)(1200 \times 10^{-6})} = 1.3393 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$(a) \quad \sigma_b = E_b \epsilon = (105 \times 10^9)(1.3393 \times 10^{-3}) = 140.6 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 140.6 \text{ MPa} \blacktriangleleft$$

$$(b) \quad \sigma_a = E_a \epsilon = (70 \times 10^9)(1.3393 \times 10^{-3}) = 93.75 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} = 93.75 \text{ MPa} \blacktriangleleft$$

PROBLEM 2.34



2.34 The length of the assembly decreases by 0.15 mm when an axial force is applied by means of rigid end plates. Determine (a) the magnitude of the applied force, (b) the corresponding stress in the steel core.

SOLUTION

Let P_b = portion of axial force carried by brass shell.

P_s = portion of axial force carried by steel core.

$$\delta = \frac{P_b L}{A_b E_b}$$

$$P_b = \frac{E_b A_b \delta}{L}$$

$$\delta = \frac{P_s L}{A_s E_s}$$

$$P_s = \frac{E_s A_s \delta}{L}$$

$$P = P_b + P_s = (E_b A_b + E_s A_s) \frac{\delta}{L}$$

$$A_s = (0.020)(0.020) = 400 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_b = (0.030)(0.030) - (0.020)(0.020) = 500 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$(a) \quad P = [(105 \times 10^9)(500 \times 10^{-6}) + (200 \times 10^9)(400 \times 10^{-6})] \frac{0.15 \times 10^{-3}}{250 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 79.5 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

$$= 79.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$(b) \quad \sigma_s = E_s \epsilon = \frac{E_s \delta}{L} = \frac{(200 \times 10^9)(0.15 \times 10^{-3})}{250 \times 10^{-3}} = 120 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 120 \text{ MPa}$$