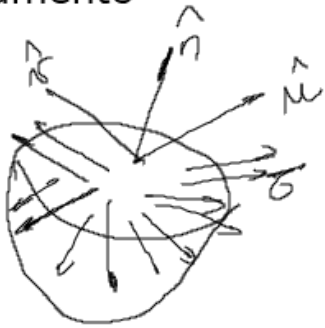


Cisalhamento



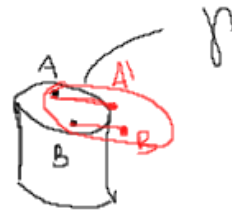
$\tau \Rightarrow$ Paralelas ao plano da S.T.

- Força cortante \Rightarrow 2ª ordem (Vigas em flexão)
- Torcional | com empenamento
 \Rightarrow S.T. Não permanece plana

Uniforme

- DISTORÇÃO UNIFORME

$$\tau = \frac{F_c}{A_{DT}}$$



$$F_c = \int_{A_{DT}} \tau dA$$

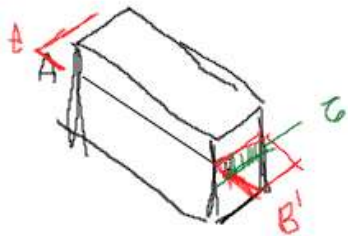
- Elástico Linear

$$\tau = G\gamma$$

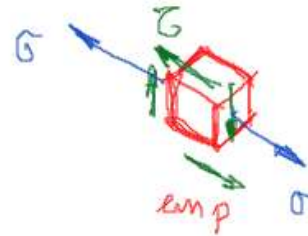
• Na flexão

Segmentos paralelos diferentes

resultarão com comprimentos



$$V = \int_{A_{st}} G \, dA$$



"segundo ordem"

$$\sigma_{fl} \approx 10 \text{ MPa}$$

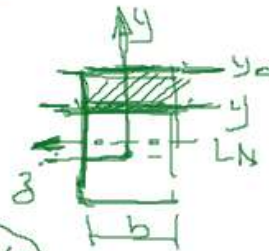
$$\tau_v \approx 0,1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$[\sigma] = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & \times \\ \times & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\tau_v \ll \sigma_{fl}|$$

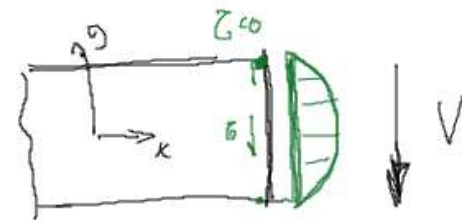
$\Delta z \text{ é } LN$

$$\bar{G} = \frac{V}{I_{zz} b} \int y \, dA$$



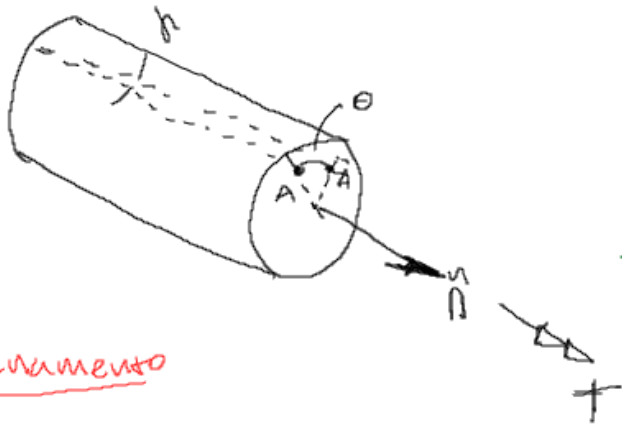
MOM. ESTÁTICO

V = força cortante



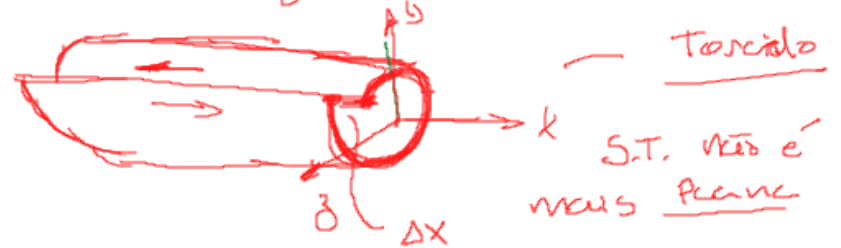
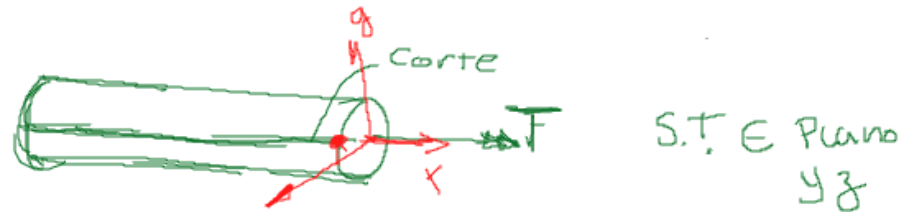
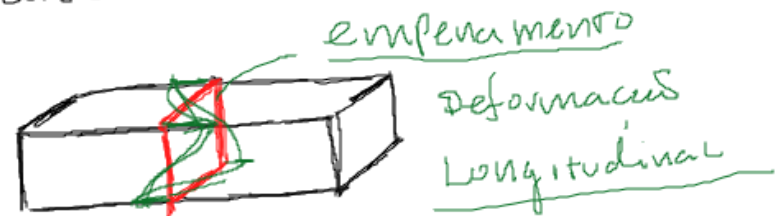
Efeito torcional

θ - ângulo de torção
 α - ângulo de distor.



Empenamento reto

- Circular cheia
- Tubular (diam. concêntricos)



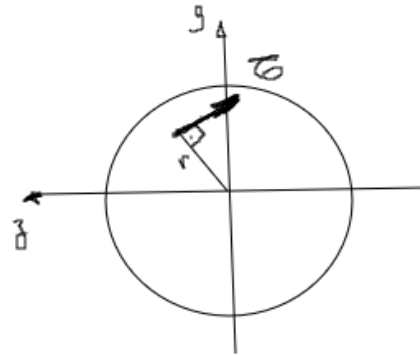
Sem empenamento

$$\tau = \frac{T}{J_p} \cdot r$$

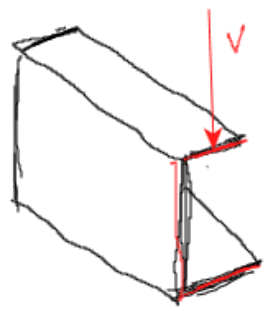
J_p = Momento
Polar de inercia

P/ círculos (cheio)

$$J_p = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$



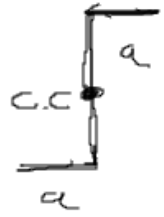
• FLUXO-TORSIONAL - Vigas S.T. abertas
paredes finas



⇒ Desequilíbrio do fluxo de cisalhamento

⇒ ~~Por~~ linha de ação da força constante centro de cisalhamento

Passa pelo



Modelos para cálculo da distribuição de tensões a partir dos esforços internos.

Esforços internos - determinados fazendo o equilíbrio estático de partes do sólido

Distribuição de Tensões

Método dos elementos finitos

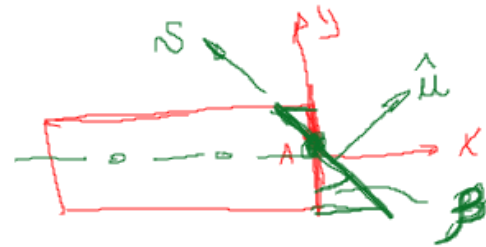
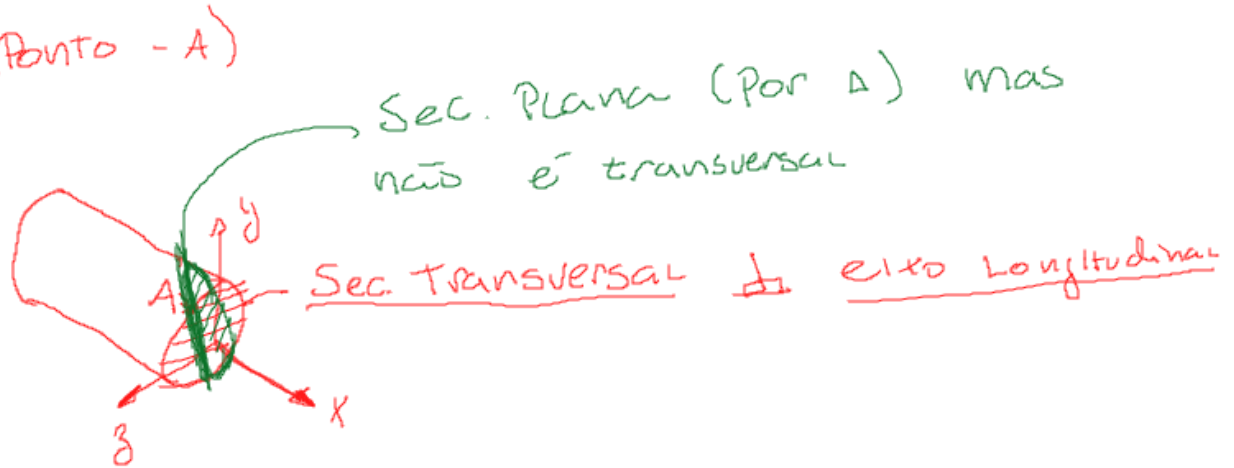
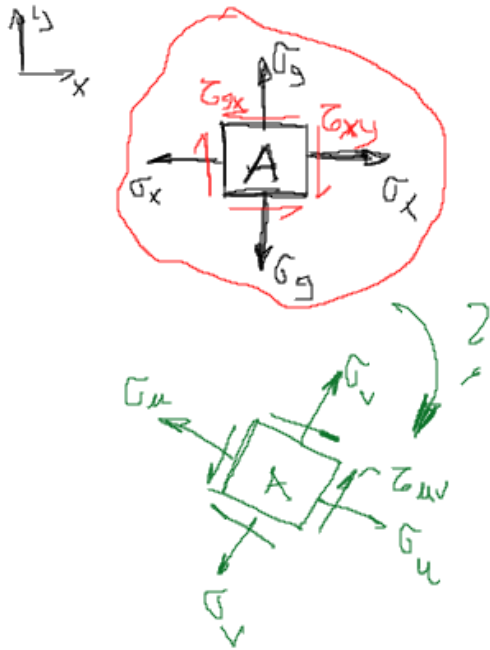
Numérico

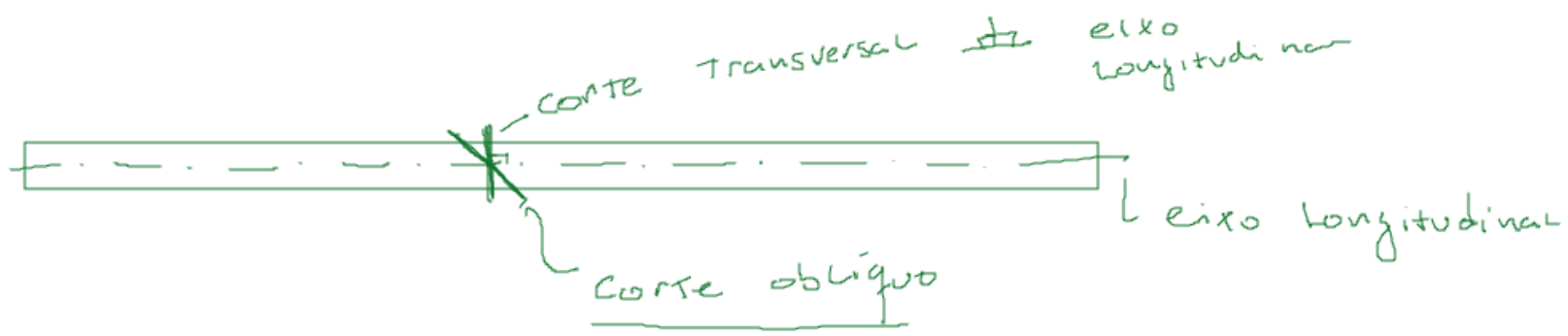
Experimental
• Medidas de
deformação

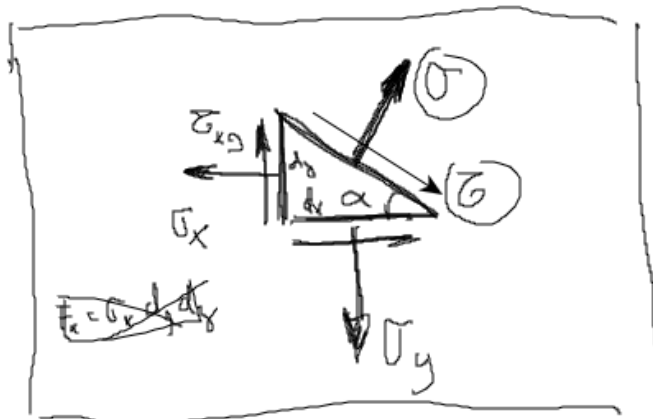
R. M.

Distribuição das tensões - critérios de falha

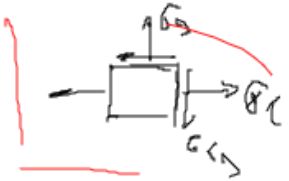
Estado de tensão - Plano (Ponto - A)







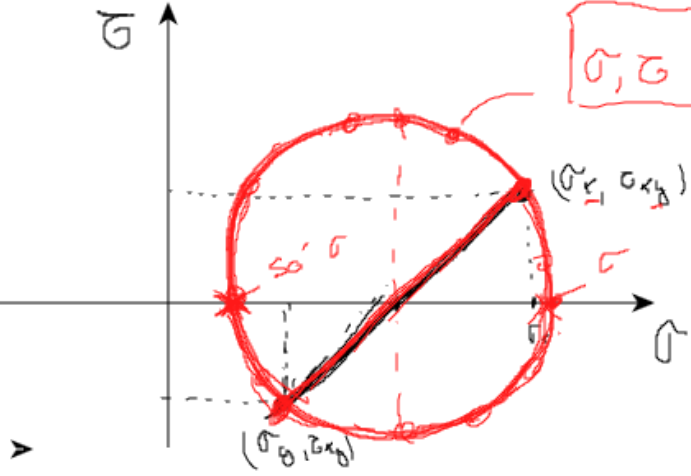
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\alpha \\ \tau &= \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\alpha \end{aligned} \right.$$



$\alpha = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= 10 \text{ MPa} \\ \sigma_y &= 5 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 10 \text{ MPa}$$



$\sigma, \tau \rightarrow$ variando α

Mohr
Círculo de Mohr

$$[\sigma] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{— tensões principais} \\ \text{(Auto-Valores)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Estado} \\ \text{Duplo (Plano)} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_z = 0}$$

$$[\sigma]_A = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_z \end{bmatrix}$$

ESTADO TRIPLO