



# Complementos de Fabricação Mecânica

## PMR 3301

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# Materiais na Indústria

## Divisão de Materiais

**Materiais Metálicos – ligações metálicas (em sua maioria cristalinos)**

**Materiais Poliméricos – ligações covalentes e de Van der Waals (considerados amorfos)**

**Materiais Cerâmicos – Ligações covalentes e iônicas (cristalinos e amorfos)**

**Materiais Compósitos - Misturas**



## Engineering materials and their properties

# Seleção de Materiais

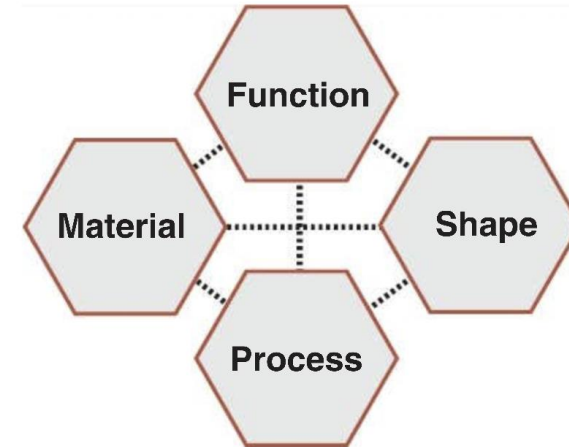
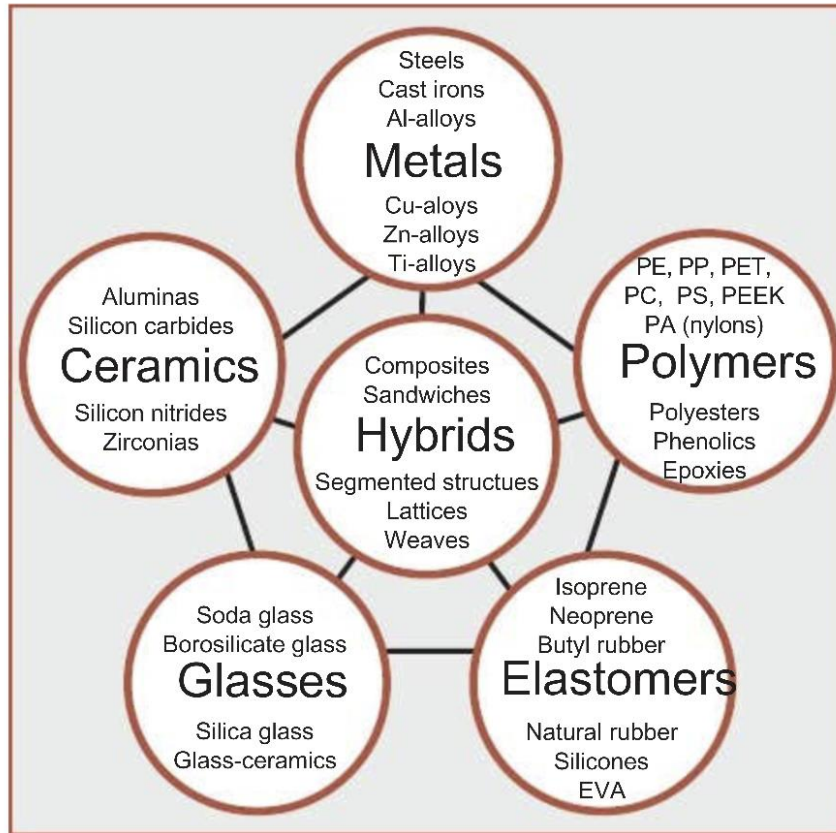


Figure 2.6 The central problem of materials selection in mechanical design: the interaction between function, material, shape and process.



**Table 4.1** Material families and classes

Family	Classes	Short name	
<b>Metals</b> (the metals and alloys of engineering)	Aluminum alloys	Al alloys	
	Copper alloys	Cu alloys	
	Lead alloys	Lead alloys	
	Magnesium alloys	Mg alloys	
	Nickel alloys	Ni alloys	
	Carbon steels	Steels	
	Stainless steels	Stainless steels	
	Tin alloys	Tin alloys	
	Titanium alloys	Ti alloys	
	Tungsten alloys	W alloys	
	Lead alloys	Pb alloys	
	Zinc alloys	Zn alloys	
	<b>Ceramics</b> Technical ceramics (fine ceramics capable of load-bearing application)	Alumina	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
		Aluminum nitride	AlN
Boron carbide		B <sub>4</sub> C	
Silicon Carbide		SiC	
Silicon Nitride		Si <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	
Tungsten carbide		WC	
Non-technical ceramics (porous ceramics of construction)		Brick	Brick
	Concrete	Concrete	
	Stone	Stone	
<b>Glasses</b>	Soda-lime glass	Soda-lime glass	
	Borosilicate glass	Borosilicate glass	
	Silica glass	Silica glass	
	Glass ceramic	Glass ceramic	

<b>Polymers</b> (the thermoplastics and thermosets of engineering)	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene	ABS
	Cellulose polymers	CA
	Ionomers	Ionomers
	Epoxies	Epoxy
	Phenolics	Phenolics
	Polyamides (nylons)	PA
	Polycarbonate	PC
	Polyesters	Polyester
	Polyetheretherketone	PEEK
	Polyethylene	PE
	Polyethylene terephthalate	PET or PETE
	Polymethylmethacrylate	PMMA
	Polyoxymethylene (Acetal)	POM
	Polypropylene	PP
	Polystyrene	PS
	Polytetrafluorethylene	PTFE
Polyvinylchloride	PVC	

**Table 4.1** (Continued)

Family	Classes	Short name
<b>Elastomers</b> (engineering rubbers, natural and synthetic)	Butyl rubber	Butyl rubber
	EVA	EVA
	Isoprene	Isoprene
	Natural rubber	Natural rubber
	Polychloroprene (Neoprene)	Neoprene
	Polyurethane	PU
	Silicone elastomers	Silicones
	<b>Hybrids</b> Composites	Carbon-fiber reinforced polymers
Glass-fiber reinforced polymers		GFRP
SiC reinforced aluminum		Al-SiC
Foams	Flexible polymer foams	Flexible foams
	Rigid polymer foams	Rigid foams
Natural materials	Cork	Cork
	Bamboo	Bamboo
	Wood	Wood



# Seleção de Materiais

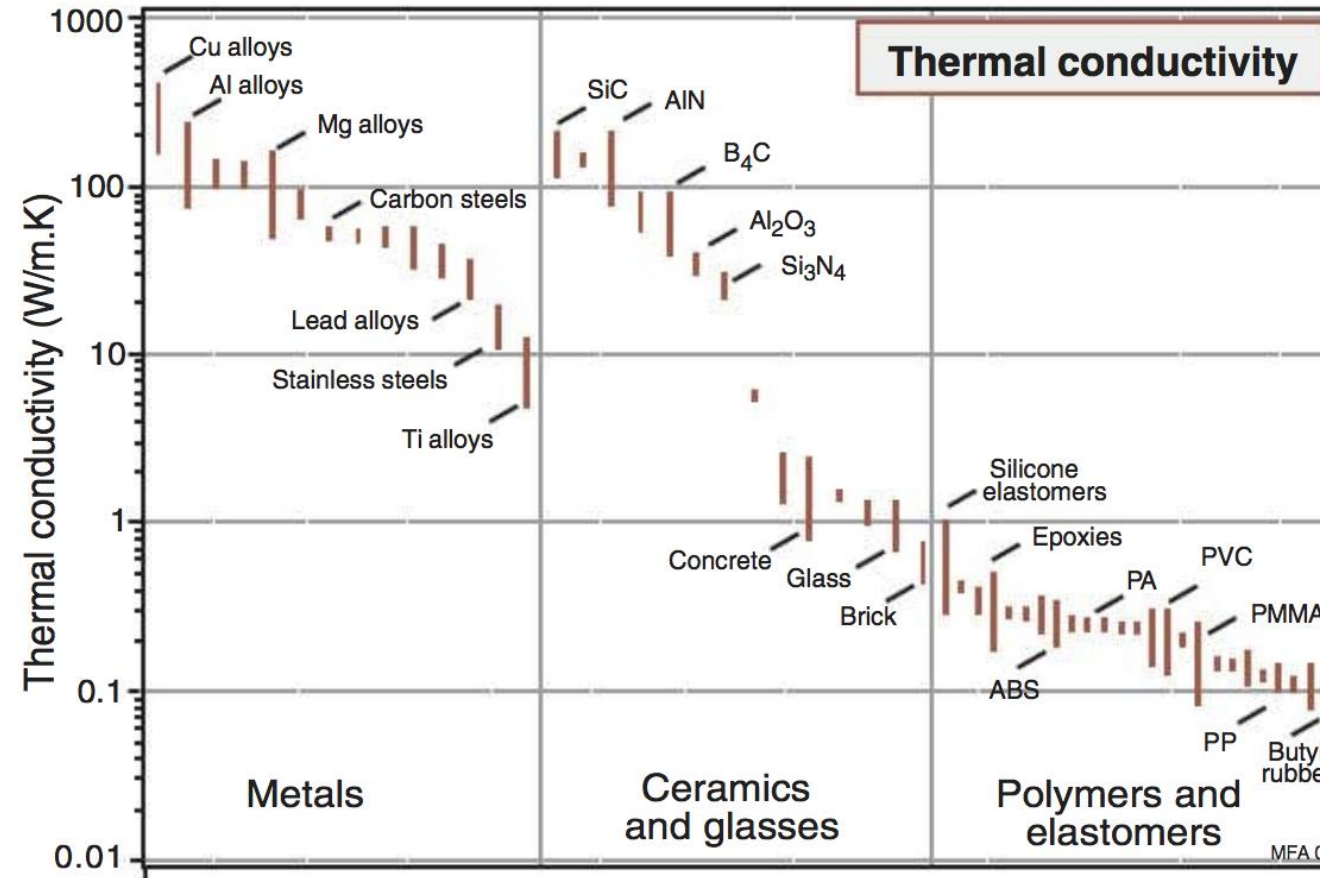
**Table 3.1** Basic design-limiting material properties and their usual SI units\*

Class	Property	Symbol and units	
General	Density	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> or Mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	
	Price	$C_m$ (\$/kg)	
Mechanical	Elastic moduli (Young's, shear, bulk)	$E, G, K$ (GPa)	
	Yield strength	$\sigma_y$ (MPa)	
	Ultimate strength	$\sigma_u$ (MPa)	
	Compressive strength	$\sigma_c$ (MPa)	
	Failure strength	$\sigma_f$ (MPa)	
	Hardness	$H$ (Vickers)	
	Elongation	$\epsilon$ (-)	
	Fatigue endurance limit	$\sigma_e$ (MPa)	
	Fracture toughness	$K_{IC}$ (MPa.m <sup>1/2</sup> )	
	Toughness	$G_{IC}$ (kJ/m <sup>2</sup> )	
	Loss coefficient (damping capacity)	$\eta$ (-)	
	Thermal	Melting point	$T_m$ (C or K)
		Glass temperature	$T_g$ (C or K)
Maximum service temperature		$T_{max}$ (C or K)	
Minimum service temperature		$T_{max}$ (C or K)	
Thermal conductivity		$\lambda$ (W/m.K)	
Specific heat		$C_p$ (J/kg.K)	
Thermal expansion coefficient		$\alpha$ (K <sup>-1</sup> )	
Thermal shock resistance		$\Delta T_c$ (C or K)	

Electrical	Electrical resistivity	$\rho_e$	( $\Omega \cdot m$ or $\mu\Omega \cdot cm$ )
	Dielectric constant	$\epsilon_d$	(-)
	Breakdown potential	$V_b$	( $10^6$ V/m)
	Power factor	$P$	(-)
Optical	Optical, transparent, translucent, opaque	Yes/No	
	Refractive index	$n$	(-)
Eco-properties	Energy/kg to extract material	$E_f$	(MJ/kg)
	CO <sub>2</sub> /kg to extract material	CO <sub>2</sub>	(kg/kg)
Environmental resistance	Oxidation rates	Very low, low, average, high, very high	
	Corrosion rates		
	Wear rate constant	$K_A$	MPa <sup>-1</sup>

\* Conversion factors to imperial and cgs units appear inside the back and front covers of this book.





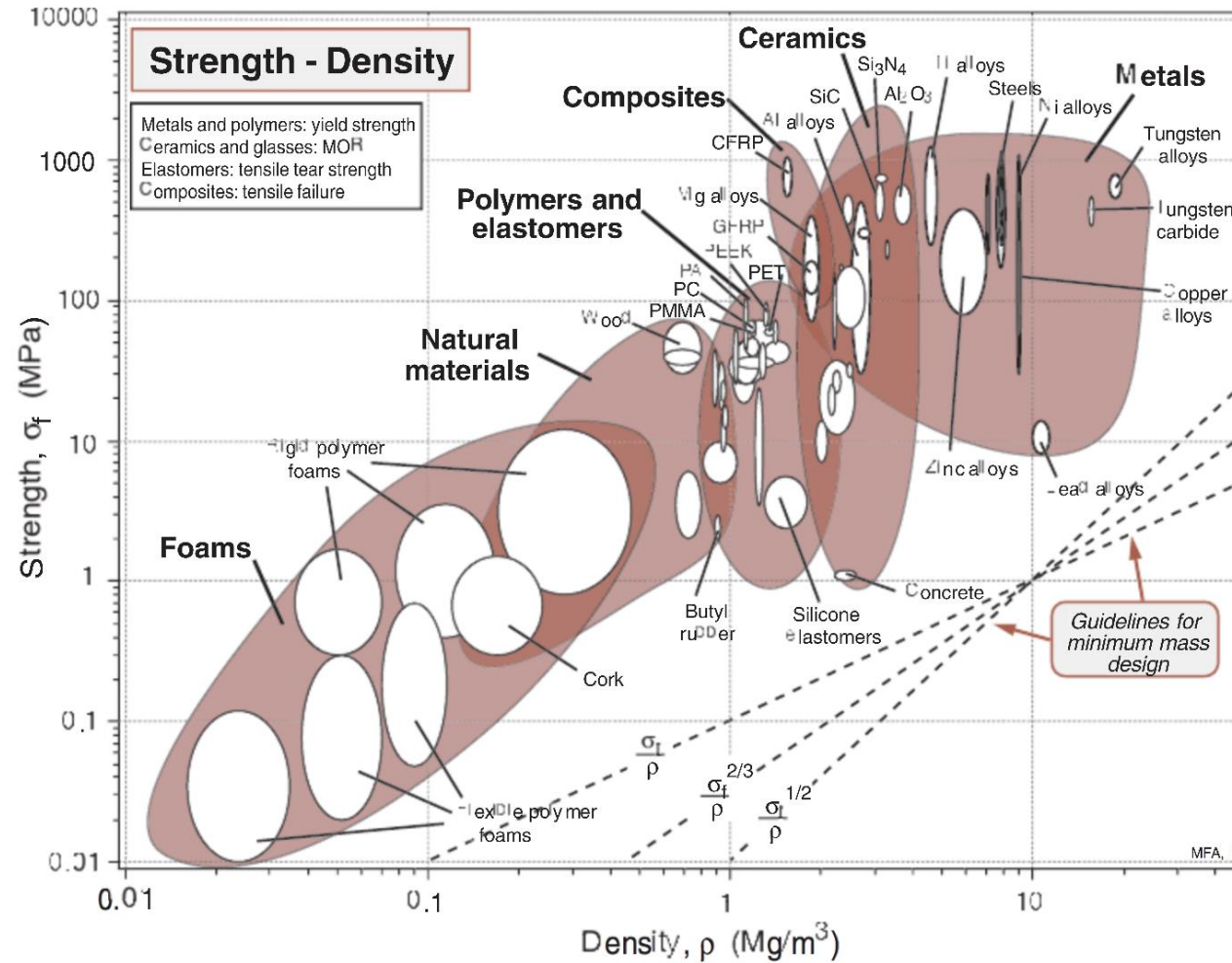
Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby

**Figure 4.1** A bar-chart showing thermal conductivity for families of solid. Each bar shows the range of conductivity offered by a material, some of which are labeled.





Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby



**Figure 4.4** Strength,  $\sigma_f$ , plotted against density,  $\rho$  (yield strength for metals and polymers, compressive strength for ceramics, tear strength for elastomers and tensile strength for composites). The guidelines of constant  $\sigma_f/\rho$ ,  $\sigma_f^{2/3}/\rho$  and  $\sigma_f^{1/2}/\rho$  are used in minimum weight, yield-limited, design.





Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby

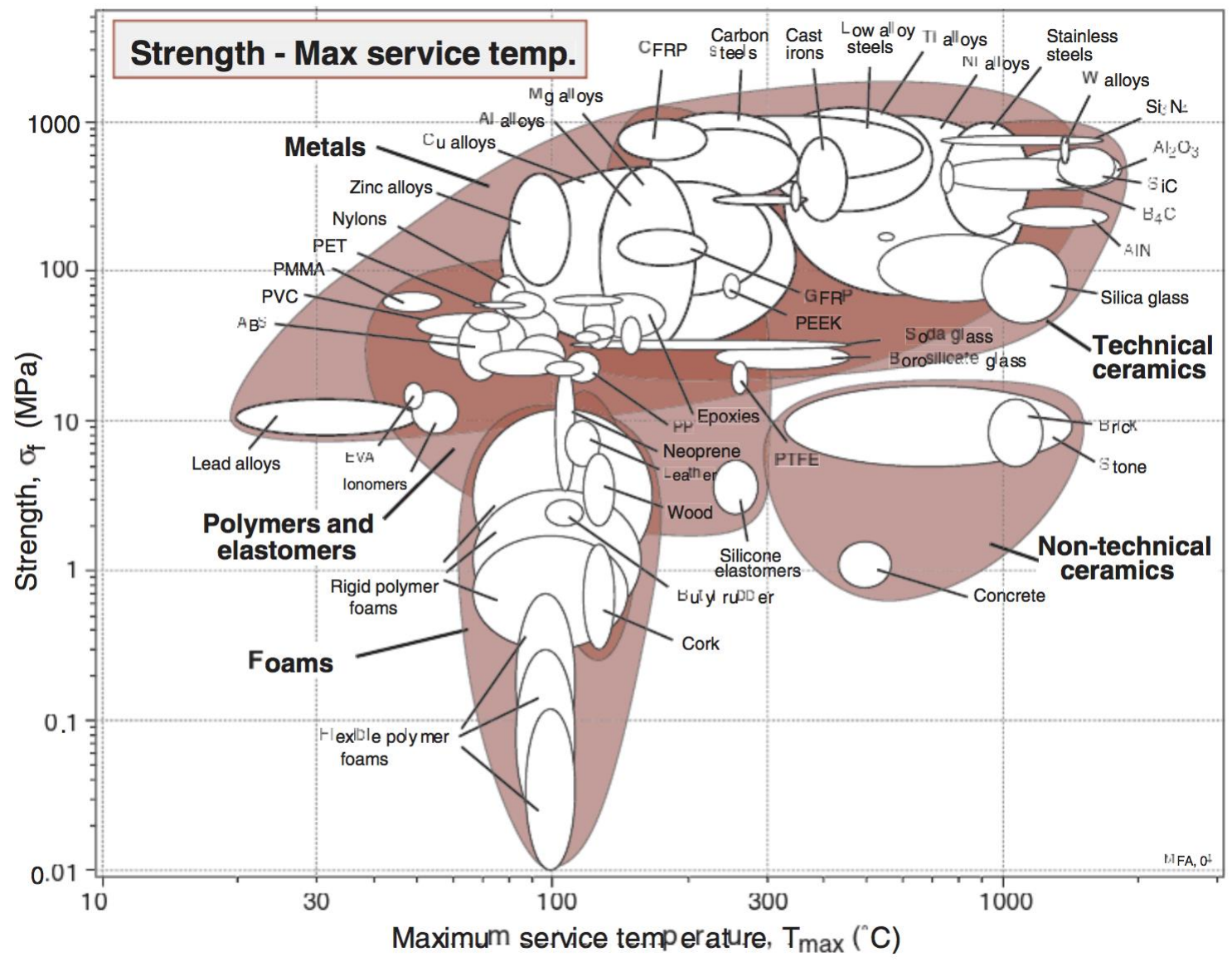
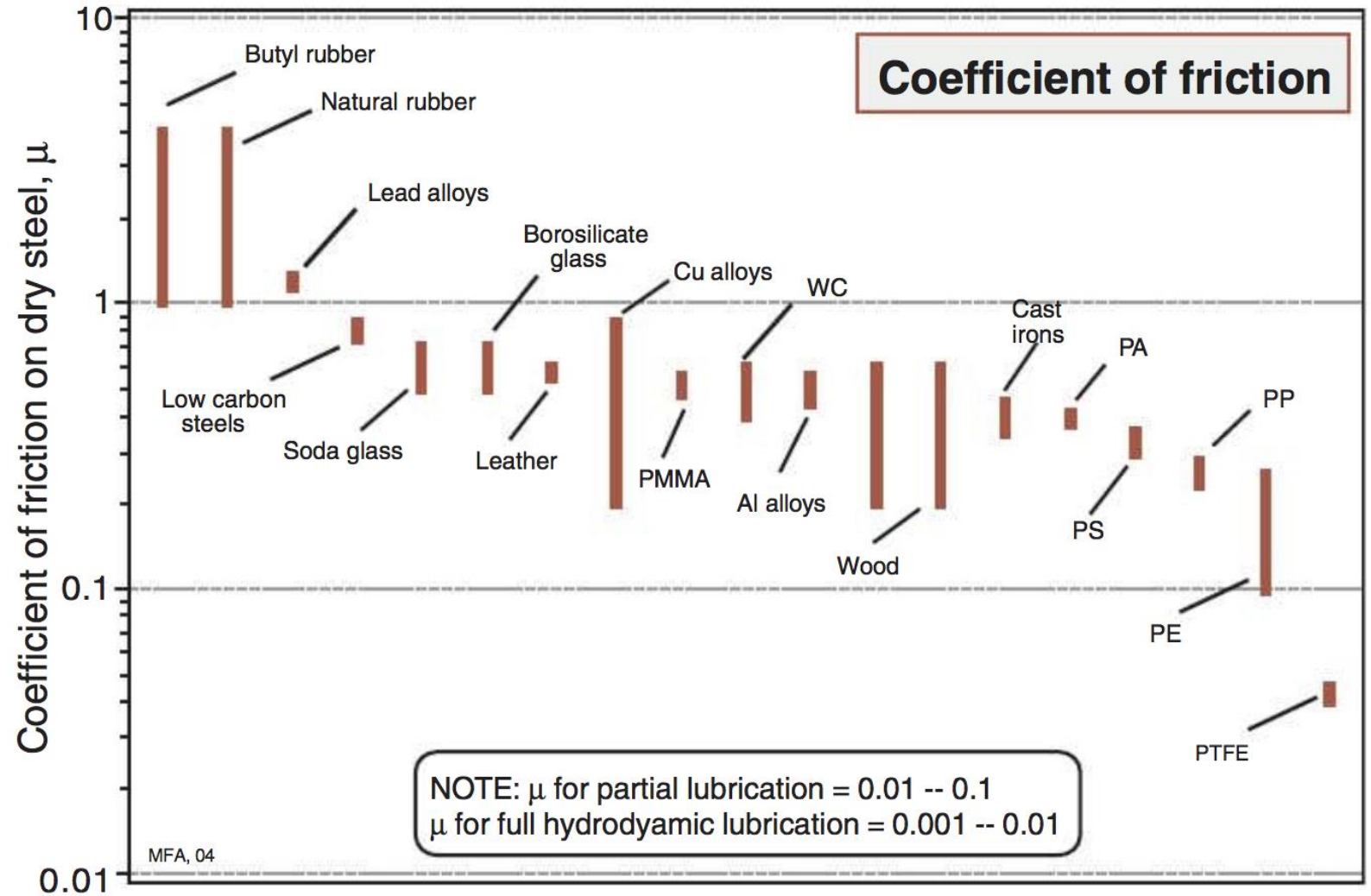


Figure 4.14 Strength plotted against maximum service temperature.



Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby

Figure 4.15 The friction coefficient  $\mu$  of materials sliding on an unlubricated steel counterface.



# Materiais na Indústria

## Materiais em **design (projeto)**

“Design é o processo de traduzir uma nova ideia ou necessidade de mercado em informações detalhadas a partir das quais um produto pode ser fabricado. Cada uma de suas etapas requer decisões sobre os materiais de que o produto deve ser feito e o processo de sua fabricação. Normalmente, a escolha do material é ditada pelo design. Mas às vezes é o contrário: o novo produto, ou a evolução do existente, foi sugerido ou possibilitado pelo novo material. O número de materiais disponíveis para o engenheiro é vasto: algo acima de 120.000 estão à sua disposição (a partir daqui, " dele " significa ambos). Embora a padronização se esforce para reduzir o número, o contínuo aparecimento de novos materiais com propriedades novas e exploráveis expande ainda mais as opções”

Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby



# Materiais na Indústria

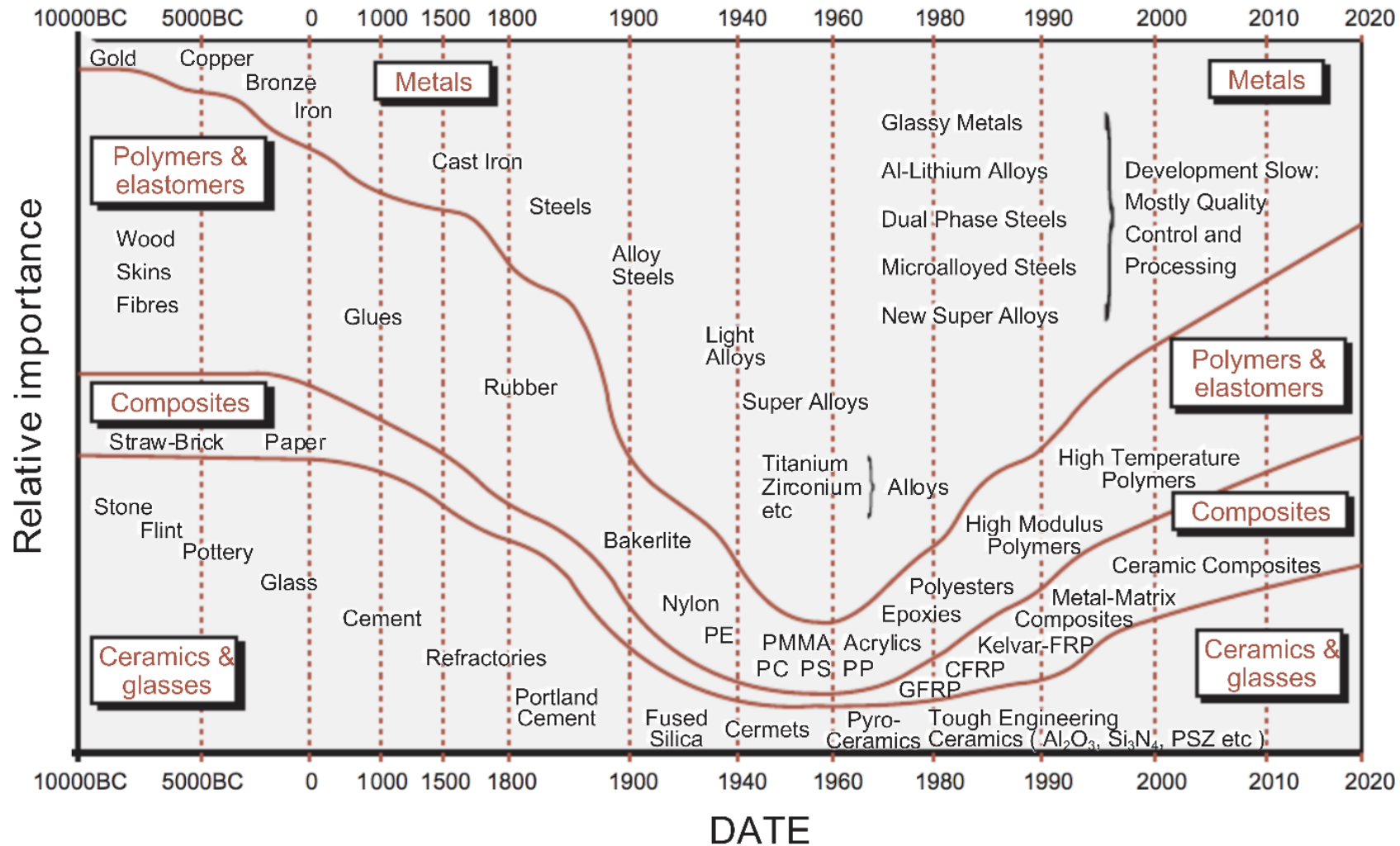
## Materiais em **design (projeto)**

“Ao longo da história, os materiais têm design limitado. As idades em que o homem viveu são nomeadas de acordo com os materiais que ele usou: pedra, bronze, ferro. E, quando enterrados, os materiais que ele estimava eram enterrados com ele: Tutancâmon em seu sarcófago esmaltado, Agamenon com sua espada de bronze e máscara de ouro, cada um representando a alta tecnologia de sua época.

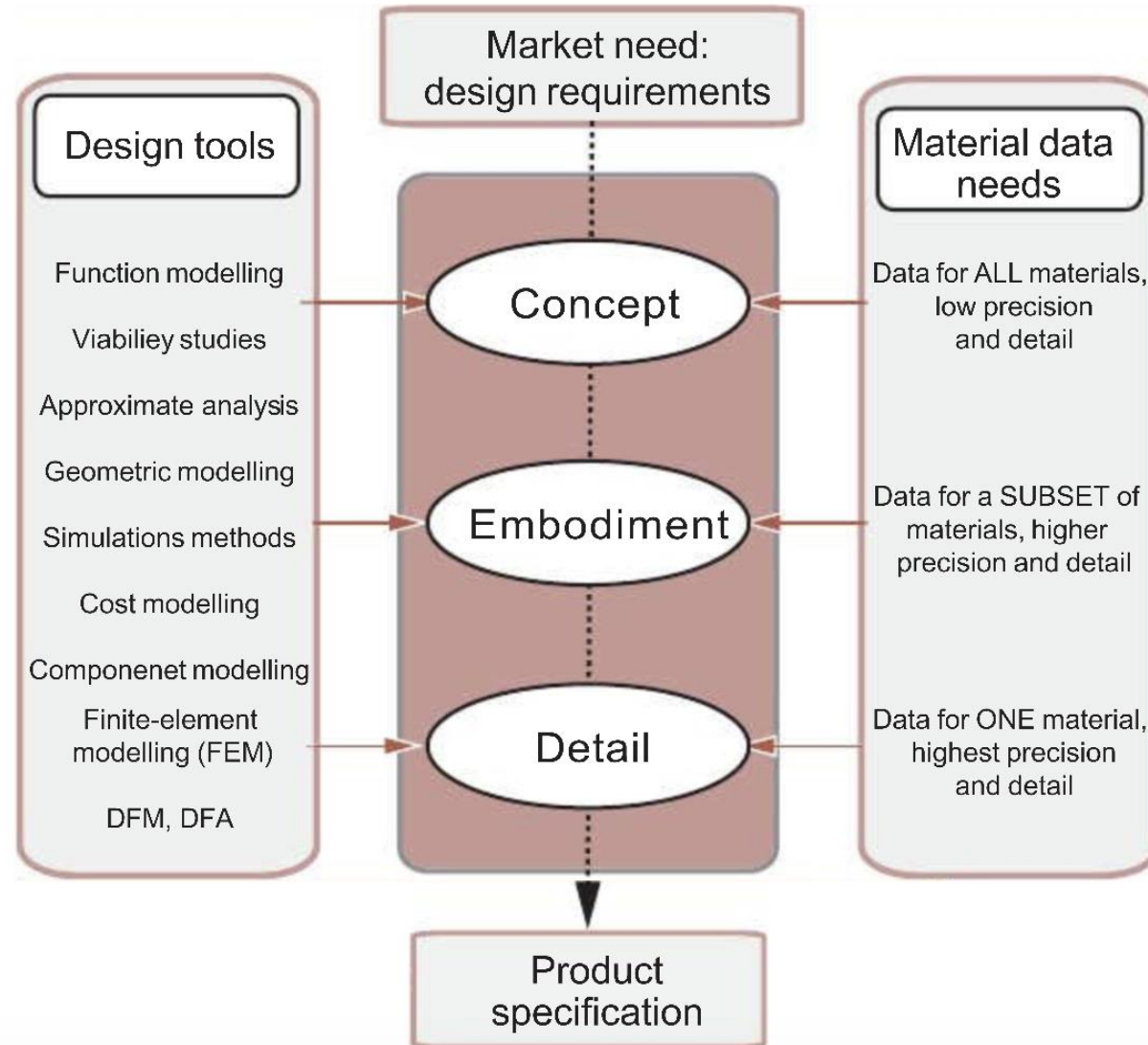
Se eles tivessem vivido e morrido hoje, o que teriam levado com eles? Seu relógio de titânio, talvez; sua raquete de tênis reforçada com fibra de carbono, sua mountain bike composta de matriz de metal, suas armações de liga de vidro com memória de forma com lentes revestidas de carbono tipo diamante, seu capacete de proteção de poliéter-etil-cetona. Esta não é a idade de um material, é a idade de uma imensa variedade de materiais. Nunca houve uma era em que sua evolução fosse mais rápida e a gama de suas propriedades mais variada. O menu de materiais se expandiu tão rapidamente que designers que deixaram a faculdade 20 anos atrás podem ser perdoados por não saberem que metade deles existe.”

Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby  
2005

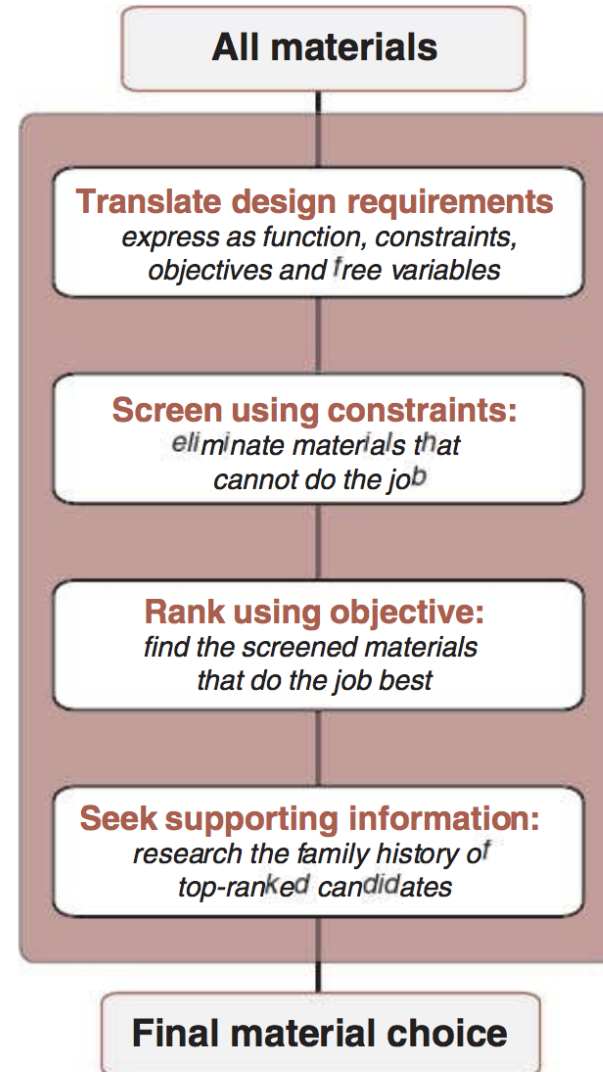




Materials Selection in Mechanical Design Third Edition- Ashby



Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby

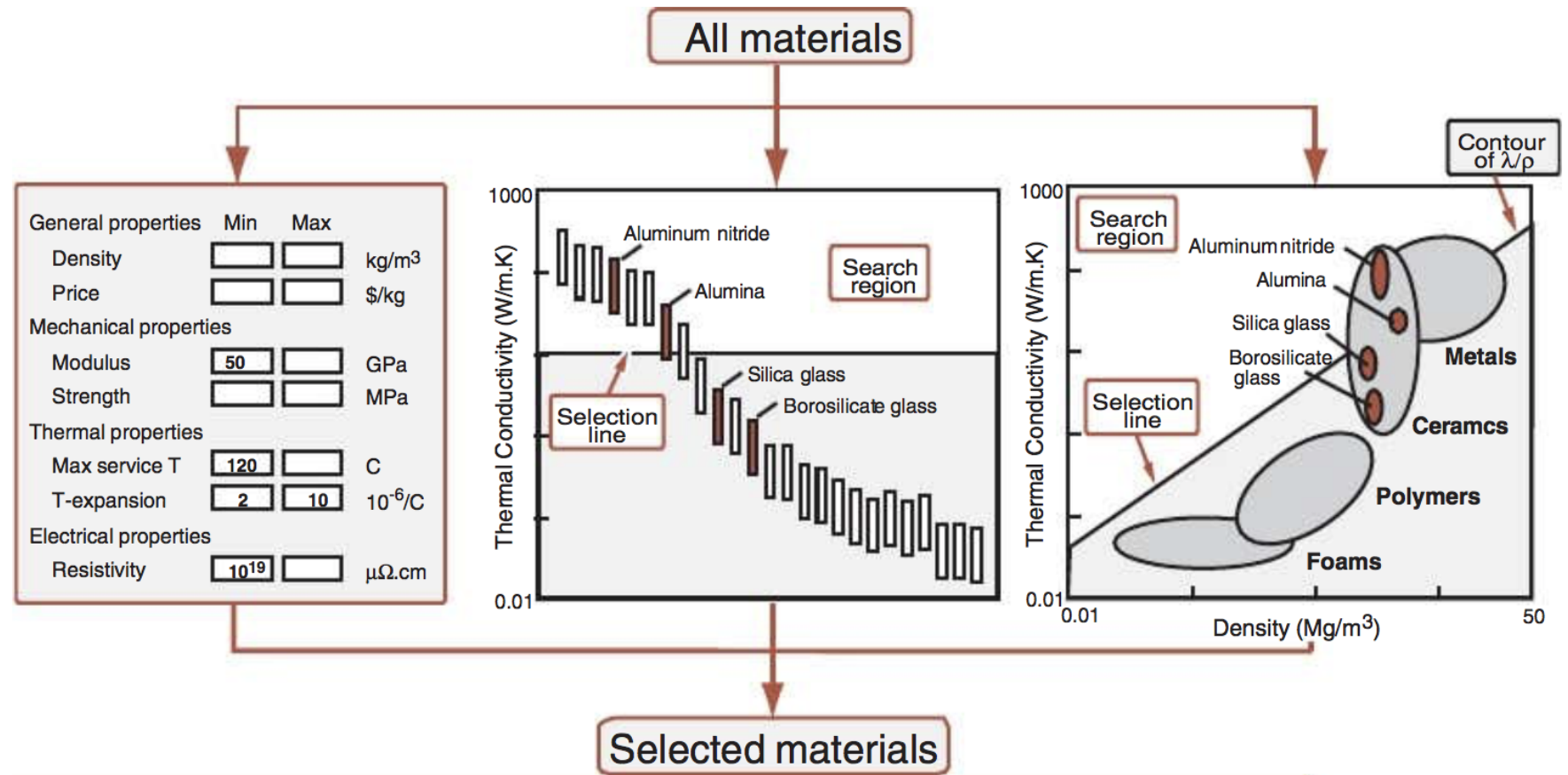


Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby

**Figure 5.3** The strategy for materials selection. The four main steps — translation, screening, ranking, and supporting information — are shown here.



Materials Selection in  
Mechanical Design Third  
Edition- Ashby



**Figure 5.14** Computer-aided selection using the CES software. The schematic shows the three types of selection window. They can be used in any order and any combination. The selection engine isolates the subset of material that pass all the selection stages.





Materiais na Indústria

[https://www.academia.edu/8200323/Materials Selection in Mechanical Design Third Edition](https://www.academia.edu/8200323/Materials_Selection_in_Mechanical_Design_Third_Edition)

Materials Selection in Mechanical Design Third Edition- Ashby – 2005

[https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/materials-science-and-engineering/3-080-economic-environmental-issues-in-materials-selection-fall-2005/lecture-notes/lec\\_ms1.pdf](https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/materials-science-and-engineering/3-080-economic-environmental-issues-in-materials-selection-fall-2005/lecture-notes/lec_ms1.pdf)



# Materiais na Indústria Construção Civil

Os materiais de construção podem ser classificados de acordo com diferentes critérios. Entre os critérios apresentados por Silva (1985) podemos destacar como principais a classificação quanto à origem e à função.

Quanto à origem ou modo de obtenção os materiais de construção podem ser classificados em:

- Naturais: são aqueles encontrados na natureza, prontos para serem utilizados. Em alguns casos precisam de tratamentos simplificados como uma lavagem ou uma redução de tamanho para serem utilizados. Como exemplo desse tipo de material, temos a areia, a pedra e a madeira.
- Artificiais: são os materiais obtidos por processos industriais. Como exemplo, pode-se citar os tijolos, as telhas e o aço.
- Combinados: são os materiais obtidos pela combinação entre materiais naturais e artificiais. Concretos e argamassas são exemplos desse tipo de material.
- Quanto à função onde forem empregados, os materiais de construção podem ser classificados em:
- Materiais de vedação: são aqueles que não têm função estrutural, servindo para isolar e fechar os ambientes nos quais são empregados, como os tijolos de vedação e os vidros.
- Materiais de proteção: são utilizados para proteger e aumentar a durabilidade e a vida útil da edificação. Nessa categoria podemos citar as tintas e os produtos de impermeabilização.
- Materiais com função estrutural: são aqueles que suportam as cargas e demais esforços atuantes na estrutura. A madeira, o aço e o concreto são exemplos de materiais utilizados para esse fim.

[http://tics.ifsul.edu.br/matriz/conteudo/disciplinas/\\_pdf/apostila\\_mcb.pdf](http://tics.ifsul.edu.br/matriz/conteudo/disciplinas/_pdf/apostila_mcb.pdf)



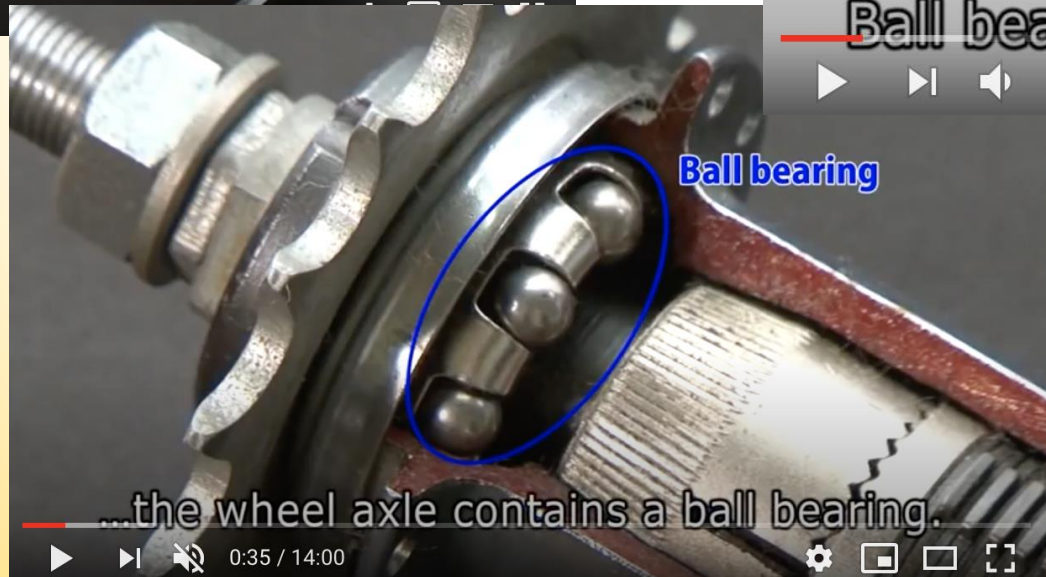
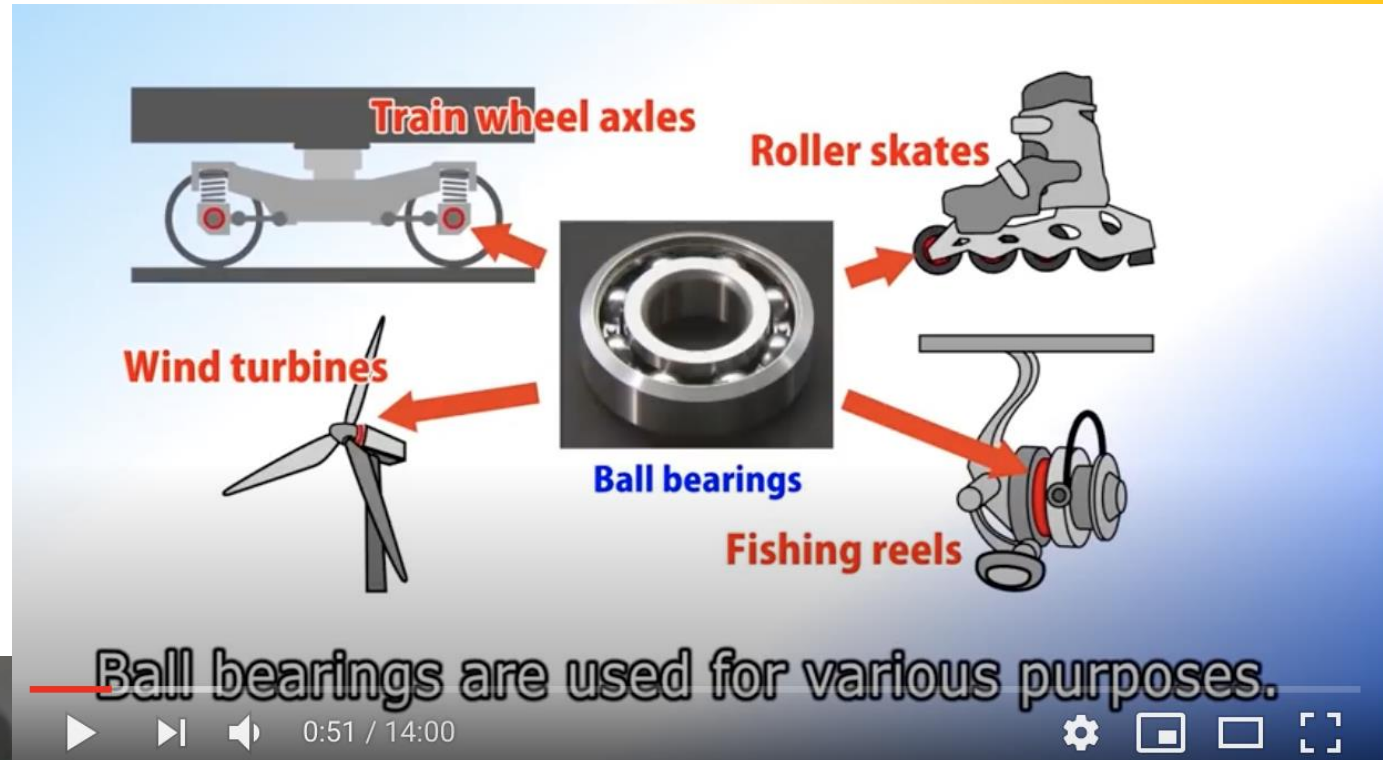
# Materiais na Indústria Construção Civil



Figura A.1 - Síntese das propriedades dos materiais

[http://tics.ifsul.edu.br/matrix/conteudo/disciplinas/\\_pdf/apostila\\_mcb.pdf](http://tics.ifsul.edu.br/matrix/conteudo/disciplinas/_pdf/apostila_mcb.pdf)

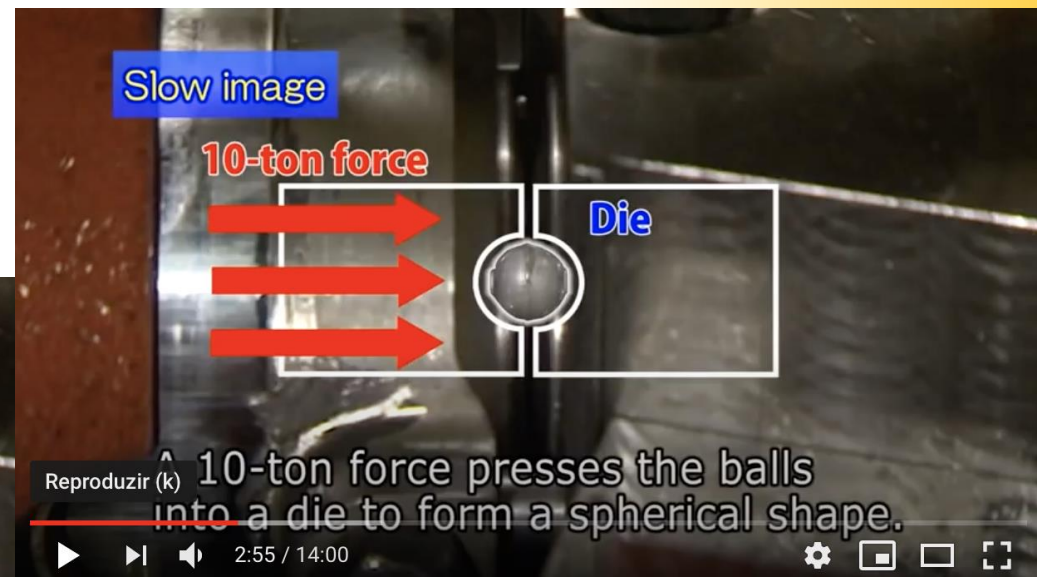
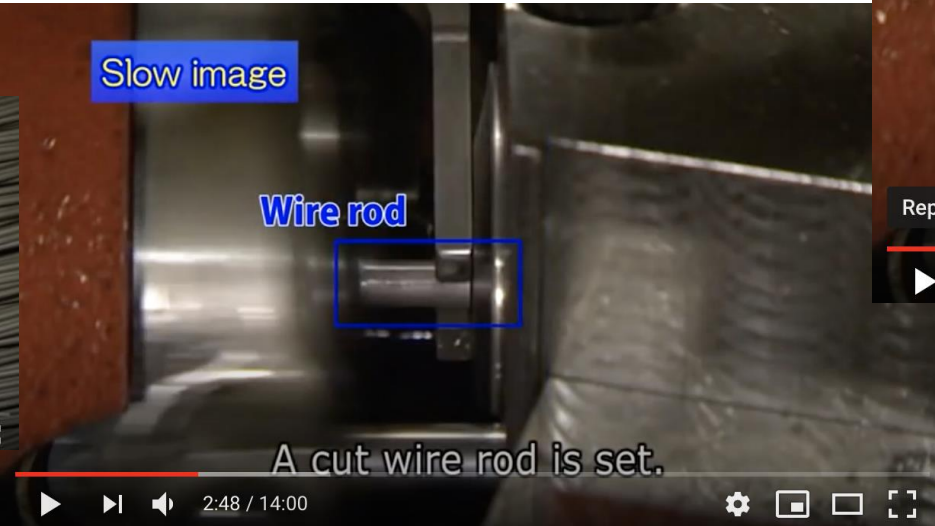






# Ligas metálicas

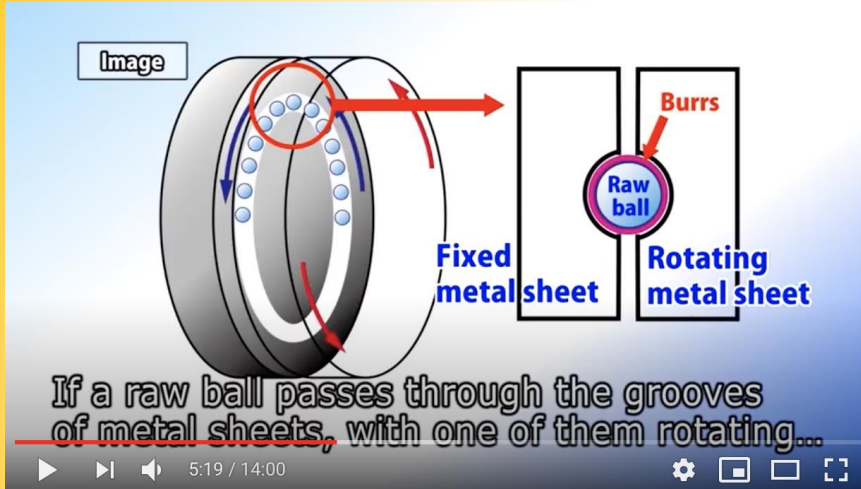
## Esferas de aço





# Ligas metálicas

## Esferas de aço





<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B9781845695507500033>

### [Aircraft morphing technologies](#)

W.W. Huebsch, ... R.W. Guiler, in [Innovation in Aeronautics](#),  
2012

#### 3.5.4 Shape memory materials

[Shape memory alloys](#) (SMA) are metallic alloys that are able to undergo large reversible deformations under loading/thermal cycles and are able to generate high thermal–mechanical driving forces. The behavior of SMA is due to their native capability to undergo reversible changes of the crystallographic structure, depending on temperature and state of stress. These changes can be interpreted as reversible martensitic transformations between a crystallographic more-ordered parent phase, the [austenite](#) (A), to a crystallographic less-ordered product phase, the martensite (M). SMA can be produced as both wire and sheet (Auricchio and Sacco, 2000). Passing a voltage through the SMA wire or sheet generates the temperature change needed to produce a shape change. When the voltage is removed, the heat dissipates and the material returns to its original shape. SMA can be used alone as an actuator or incorporated into the matrix of a composite structure. Composites incorporating SMA are often referred to as smart composites. SMA use in smart composites is fairly new and is currently being studied by many research groups.



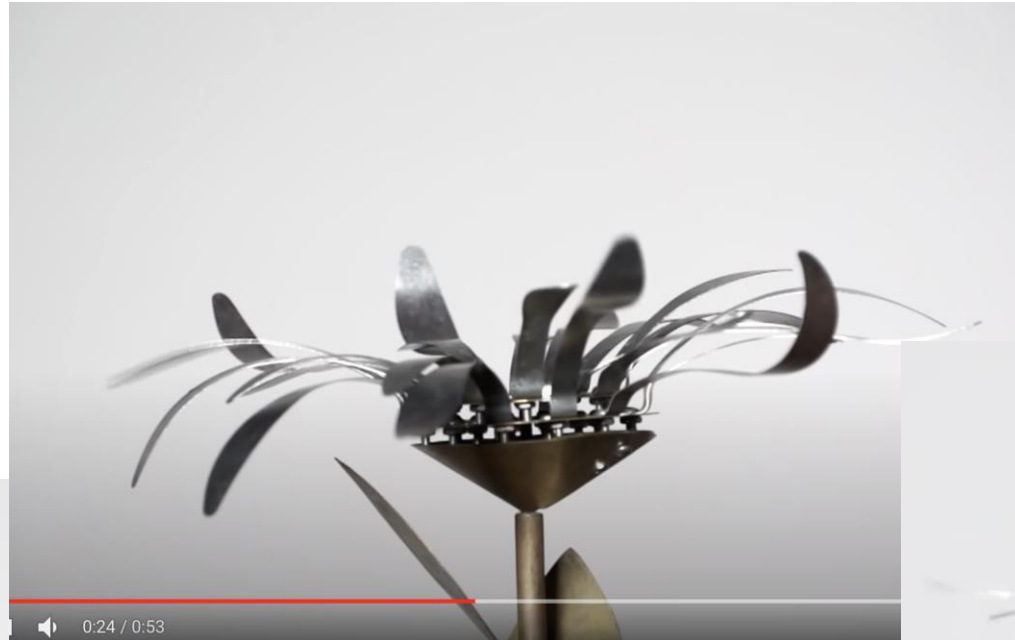
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bvw7\\_a2gU24](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bvw7_a2gU24)

Ligas metálicas

Efeito memória



0:29 / 0:53



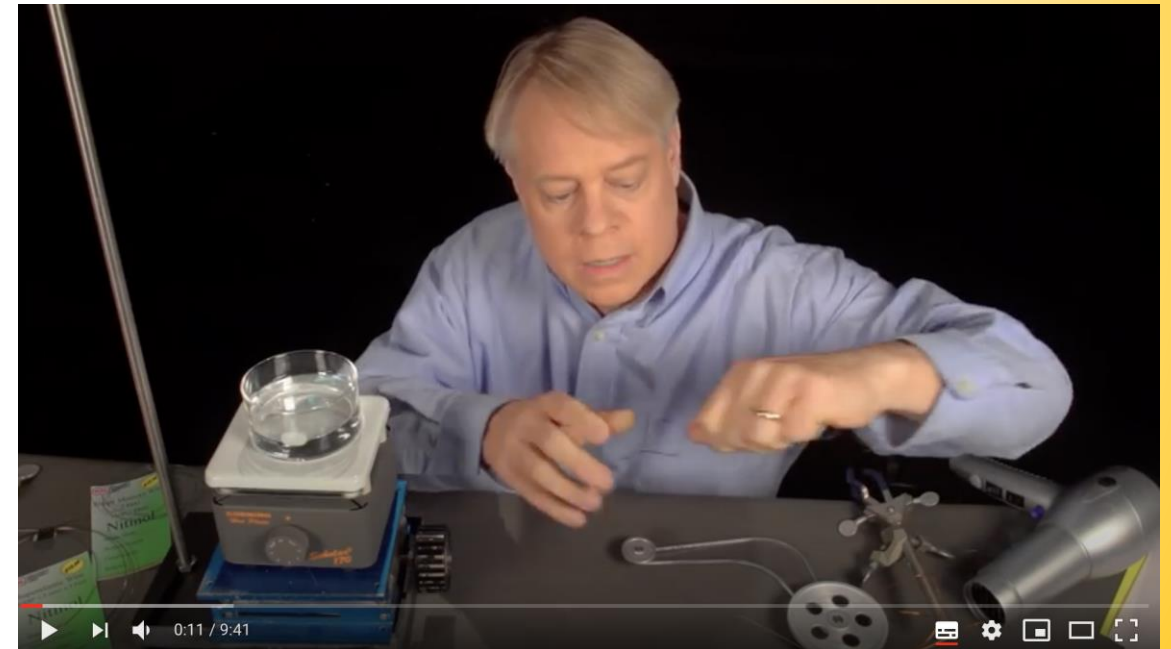
0:24 / 0:53







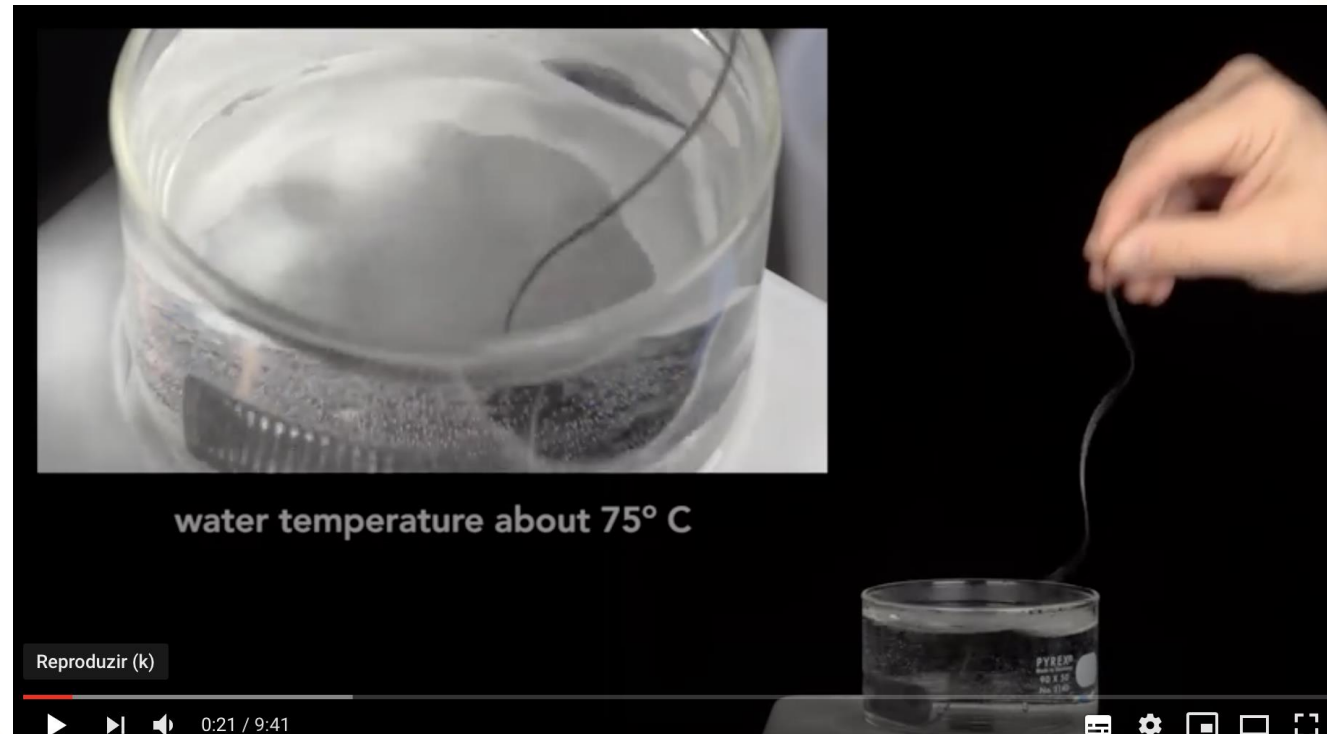
Ligas metálicas  
Efeito memória





Ligas metálicas

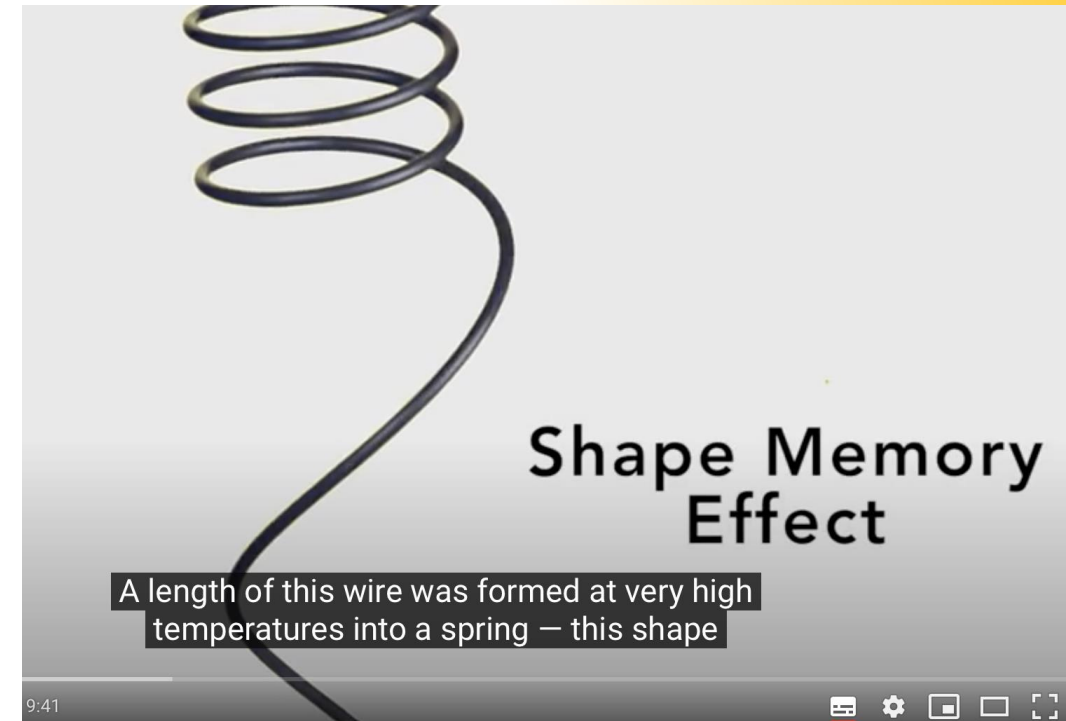
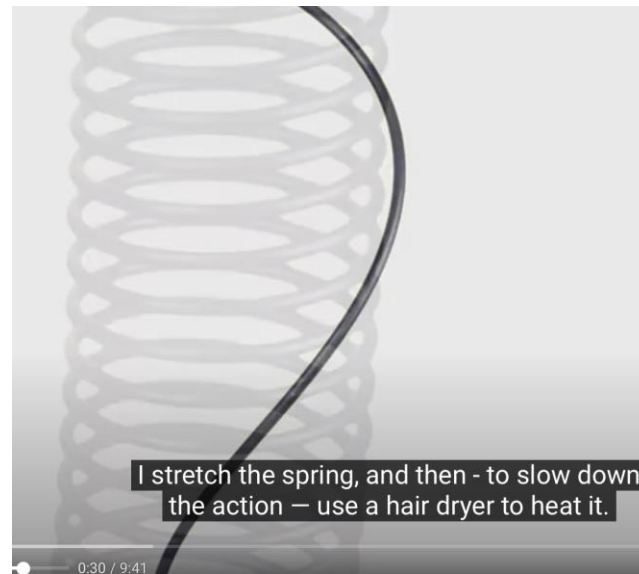
Efeito memória





## Ligas metálicas

## Efeito memória





A fibra óptica proporciona alta qualidade, velocidade e capacidade de tráfego de informações, sendo assim, o meio de transmissão de dados mais eficiente utilizado pelo sistema de telecomunicações na atualidade.

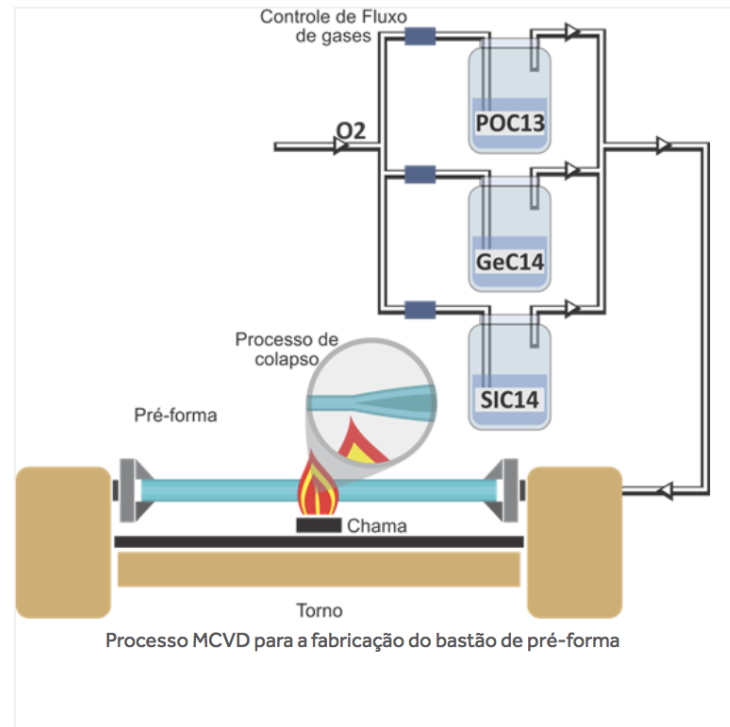
### Tipos de material usados na fabricação de fibra óptica

As fibras ópticas podem ser fabricadas com os seguintes materiais:

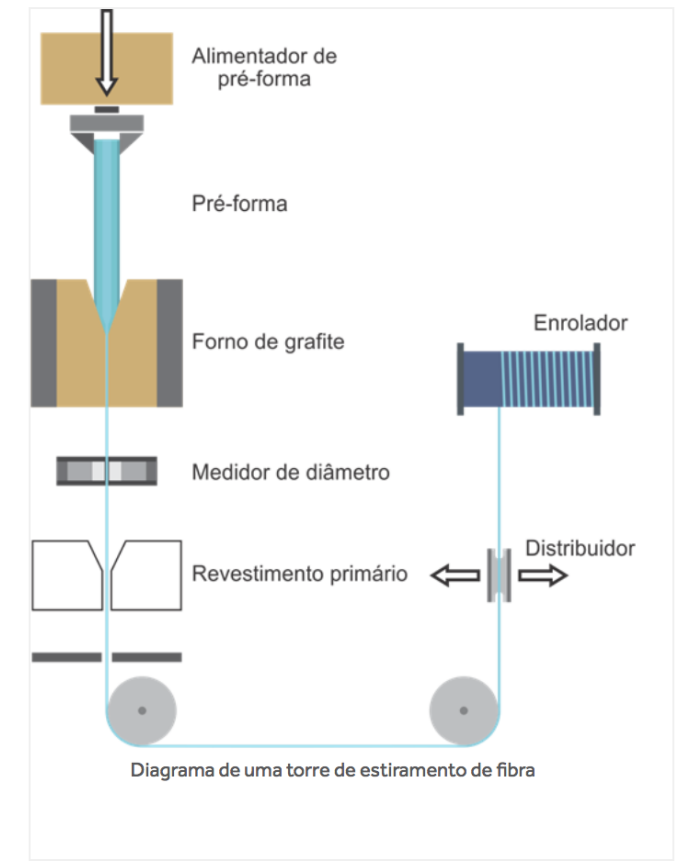
- Sílica pura
- Sílica dopada
- Vidro composto
- Plástico

Porém, fibras fabricadas a partir de sílica pura ou dopada apresentam melhores características de transmissão

### Fabricação do bastão de pré-forma



### Estiramento (ou Puxamento)

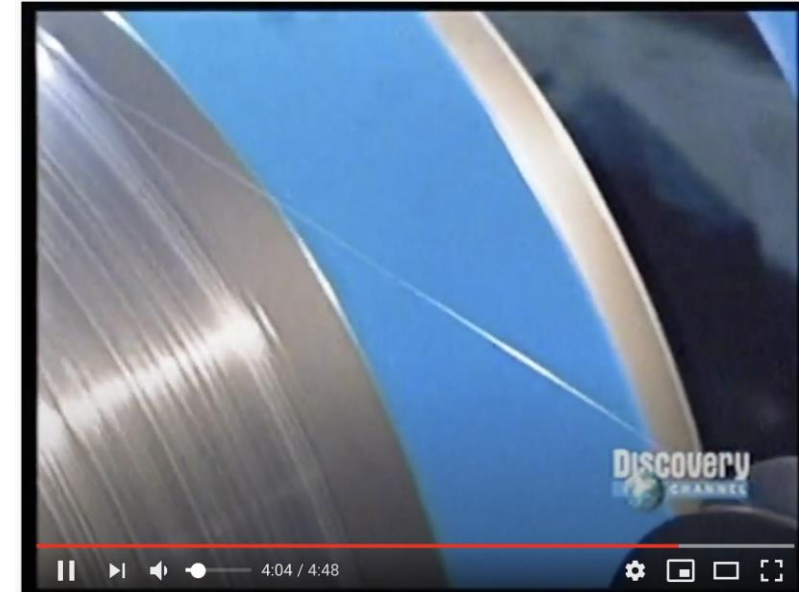
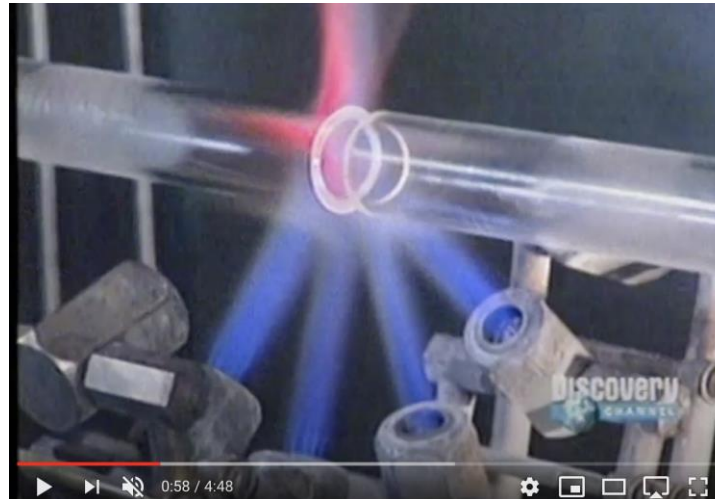
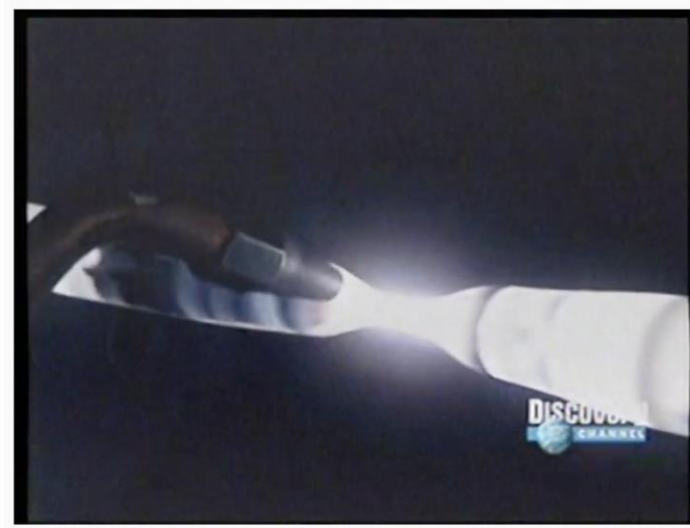
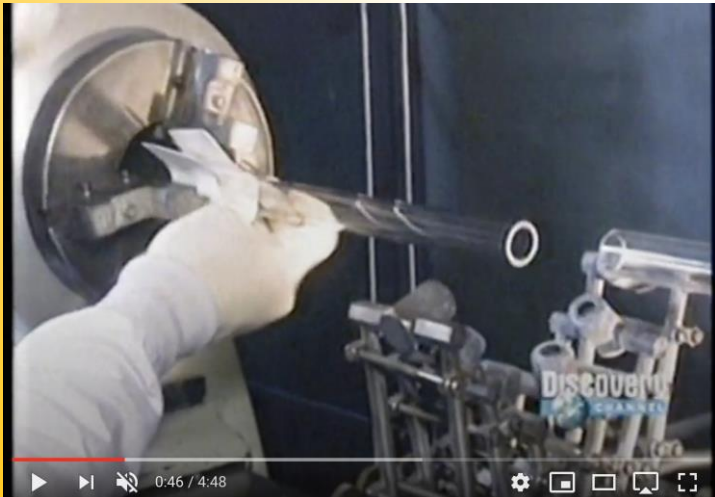


<https://www.fibracem.com/curiosidades/como-e-feita-a-fabricacao-de-fibra-optica/>



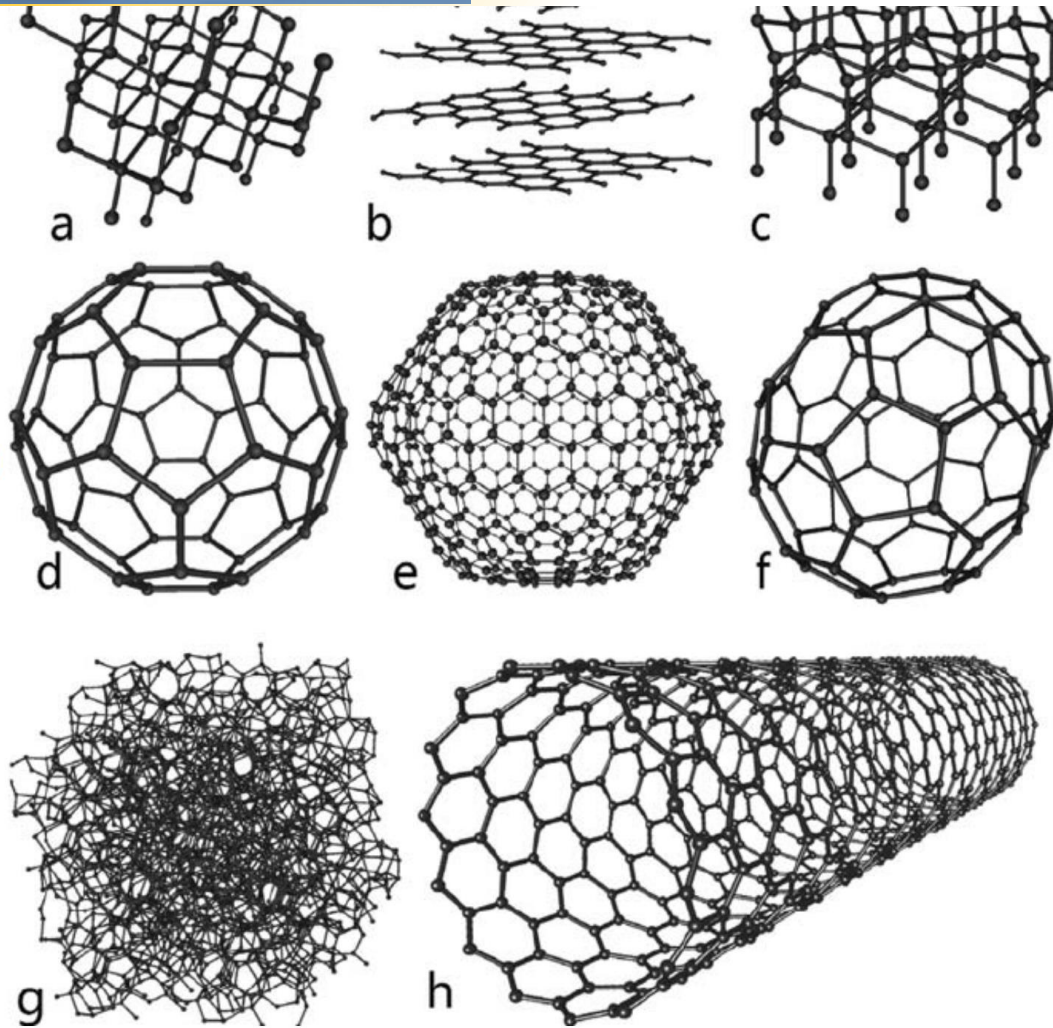


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AS95A8pvclk>

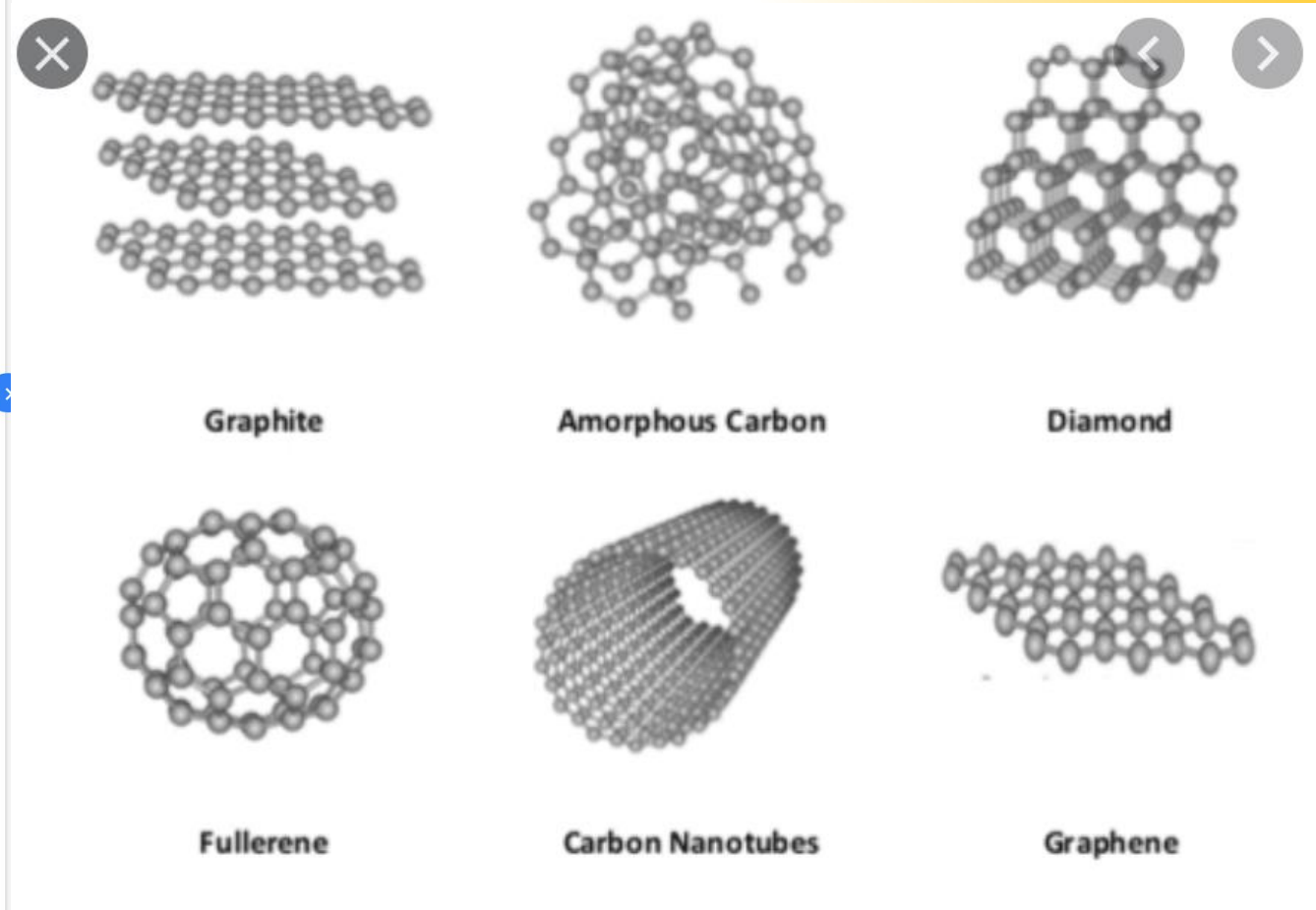




<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/carbon-allotrope>



1 Some carbon allotropes: ( a ) Diamond, ( b ) Graphite and ( c ) Lonsdaleite. Examples of Buckminsterfullerenes: ( d ) C<sub>60</sub> (buckyball), ( e ) C<sub>540</sub>, ( f ) C<sub>70</sub> ( g ) Amorphous carbon, and ( h )







<https://www.britannica.com/science/carbon-chemical-element/Structure-of-carbon-allotropes>

## Structure Of Carbon Allotropes






When an element exists in more than one crystalline form, those forms are called allotropes; the two most common allotropes of carbon are Diamond and graphite. The crystal structure of diamond is an infinite three-dimensional array of carbon atoms, each of which forms a structure in which each of the bonds makes equal angles with its neighbours. If the ends of the bonds are connected, the structure is that of a tetrahedron, a three-sided pyramid of four faces (including the base). Every carbon atom is covalently bonded at the four corners of the tetrahedron to four other carbon atoms. The distance between carbon atoms along the bond is  $1.54 \times 10^{-8}$  cm, and this is called the single-bond length. The space lattice of the diamond can be visualized as carbon atoms in puckered hexagonal (six-sided) rings that lie roughly in one plane, the natural cleavage plane of the crystal; and these sheets of hexagonal, puckered rings are stacked in such a way that the atoms in every fourth layer lie in the same position as those in the first layer. The layer arrangement sequence is thus ABCABCA.... Such a crystal structure can be destroyed only by the rupture of many strong bonds. Thus, the extreme hardness, the high sublimation temperature, the presumed extremely high melting point (extrapolated from known behaviour), and the reduced chemical reactivity and insulating properties are all reasonable consequences of the crystal structure. Because of both the sense and the direction of the tetrahedral axis, four spatial orientations of carbon atoms exist, leading to two tetrahedral and two octahedral (eight-faced) forms of diamond.



<https://www.britannica.com/science/carbon-chemical-element/Structure-of-carbon-allotropes>

# GRAFENO

O MATERIAL DO FUTURO

-  **Condutividade**  
É o material mais condutivo do mundo
-  **Espessura**  
O material mais fino da terra. 1 milhão de vezes mais fino do que um cabelo humano
-  **Força**  
O grafeno é 200 vezes mais forte que o aço
-  **Maleabilidade**  
Além de ser transparente, flexível e impermeável
-  **Bidimensional**  
O primeiro material 2D do mundo, abrindo as portas para novos campos experimentais







## Sumário

**Seleção de Materiais**

**Exemplos**

**Atividade**

Busque 1 exemplo de material e sua importância na manufatura