



*Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo
Departamento de Engenharia Mecânica*

PME-3210 - Mecânica dos Sólidos I

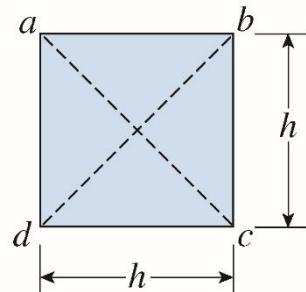
Aula #12

Prof. Dr. Clóvis de Arruda Martins

09/05/23

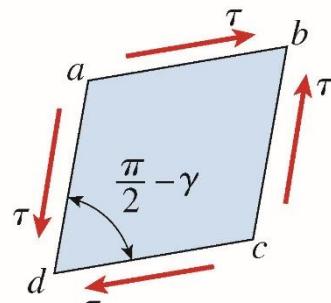


3.5 Relação entre os módulos de elasticidade E e G



$$L_{bd} = \sqrt{2}h (1 + \varepsilon_{\max}) \quad (1)$$

Lei dos cossenos:



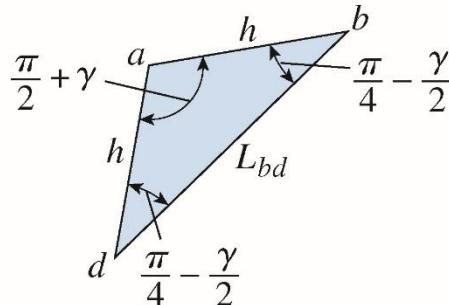
$$L_{bd}^2 = h^2 + h^2 - 2h^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \gamma\right)$$

$$= 2h^2 \left(1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \gamma\right)\right) = 2h^2(1 + \sin \gamma) \quad (2)$$

$(1)^2 = (2)$:

$$\cancel{2h^2} (1 + \varepsilon_{\max})^2 = \cancel{2h^2}(1 + \sin \gamma)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{1} + 2\varepsilon_{\max} + \varepsilon_{\max}^2 = \cancel{1} + \sin \gamma$$



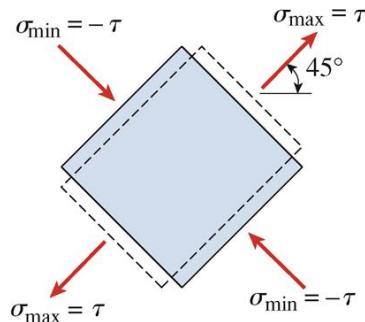
Para pequenas deformações:

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_{\max} = \frac{\gamma}{2}$$



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Por outro lado:



$$\varepsilon_{máx} = \frac{\tau}{E} + \nu \frac{\tau}{E} = \frac{\tau}{E} (1 + \nu) \quad (1)$$

Do slide anterior: $\varepsilon_{máx} = \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{\tau}{2G} \quad (2)$

Como (1)=(2) então: $\frac{\tau}{2G} = \frac{\tau}{E} (1 + \nu)$

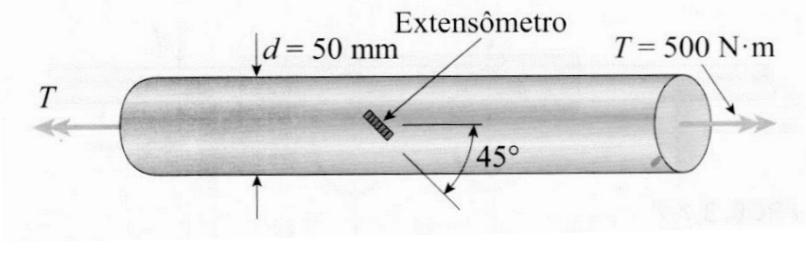
$$\Rightarrow G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \nu)}$$



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3.5-4 Uma barra circular sólida de diâmetro $d = 50 \text{ mm}$ é torcida em uma máquina de teste (veja a figura) até que o torque aplicado atinja o valor de $T = 500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$. Nesse valor de torque, um extensômetro orientado a 45° em relação ao eixo da barra fornece uma leitura de $\epsilon = 339 \times 10^{-6}$.

Qual é o módulo de cisalhamento G do material?



$$G = \frac{\tau_{máx}}{\gamma_{máx}}$$

$$\tau_{máx} = \frac{T}{I_p} \frac{d}{2} = \frac{16 T}{\pi d^3}$$

$$\gamma_{máx} = 2 \varepsilon_{máx} = 2 \varepsilon_{45^\circ}$$

$$\Rightarrow G = \frac{8 T}{\pi d^3 \varepsilon_{45^\circ}} = 30,0 \text{ GPa}$$



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3.5-6 Uma barra maciça circular de aço ($G = 78 \text{ GPa}$) transmite um torque $T = 360 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$. As tensões admissíveis em tração, compressão e cisalhamento são de 90 MPa, 70 MPa e 40 MPa, respectivamente. A deformação de tração admissível é de 220×10^{-6} .

Determine o diâmetro mínimo admissível d da barra.

i) $\tau_{adm} = 40 \text{ MPa}$

$$\tau_{adm} = \frac{16 T}{\pi d'^3_{min}}$$

$$\Rightarrow d'_{min} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16T}{\pi \tau_{adm}}} = 35,8 \text{ mm}$$

ii) $\varepsilon_{adm} = 220 \mu$

$$\gamma_{adm} = 2 \varepsilon_{adm}$$

$$\tau_{adm} = G \gamma_{adm}$$

$$\Rightarrow d''_{min} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8 T}{\pi G \varepsilon_{adm}}} = 37,6 \text{ mm}$$

iii) $d_{min} = \max\{d'_{min}, d''_{min}\} = 37,6 \text{ mm}$



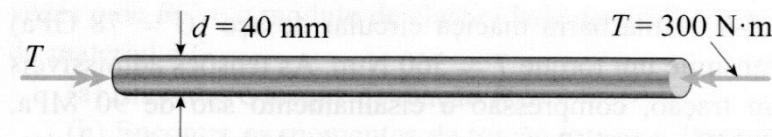
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3.5-10 Uma barra maciça de alumínio ($G = 27 \text{ GPa}$) de diâmetro $d = 40 \text{ mm}$ está submetida a torques $T = 300 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ agindo nas direções ilustradas na figura.

(a) Determine as máximas tensões de cisalhamento, tração e compressão na barra e mostre essas tensões em esboços de elementos de tensão devidamente orientados.

(b) Determine as máximas deformações correspondentes (cisalhamento, tração e compressão) na barra e mostre essas deformações em esboços dos elementos deformados.

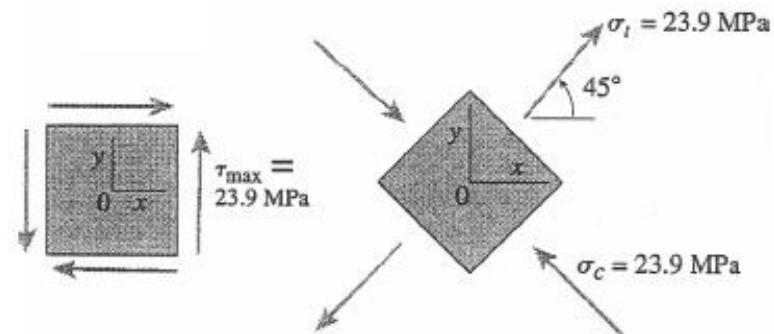


a)

$$\tau_{máx} = \frac{T}{I_p} \frac{d}{2} = \frac{16T}{\pi d^3} = 23,9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_t = \tau_{máx} = 23,9 \text{ MPa}$$

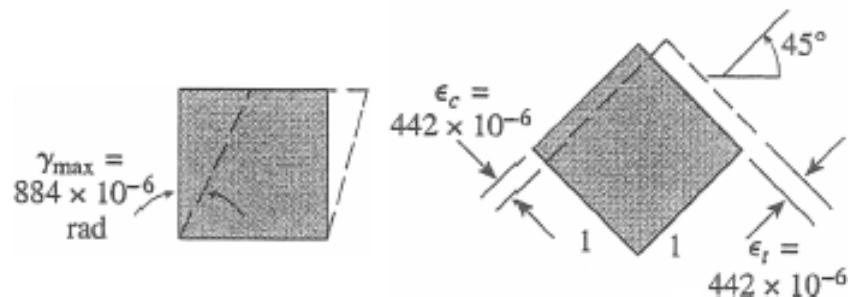
$$\sigma_c = -\tau_{máx} = -23,9 \text{ MPa}$$



b)

$$\gamma_{máx} = \frac{\tau_{máx}}{G} = 884 \mu \text{ rad}$$

$$\epsilon_{máx} = \frac{\gamma_{máx}}{2} = 442 \mu \text{ rad}$$





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Os três exercícios que seguem foram criados e resolvidos usando o ChatGPT. Eles têm enunciados incompletos e/ou erros nas soluções e são colocados aqui como mera curiosidade.



Problem 1:

A steel shaft with a diameter of 50 mm and a length of 2 meters is subjected to a torque of 200 Nm. If the allowable shear stress for the steel is 100 MPa, what is the maximum angle of twist of the shaft?



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Solution: The torque T applied to the shaft can be related to the shear stress τ and the polar moment of inertia J by the following equation:

$$T = (\tau * J) / R$$

where R is the radius of the shaft, $J = \pi/32 * (d^4)$ is the polar moment of inertia, and d is the diameter of the shaft.

$$R = d/2 = 25 \text{ mm} \quad J = \pi/32 * (0.05 \text{ m})^4 = 6.136e-7 \text{ m}^4$$

$$\tau = T * R / J = 200 \text{ Nm} * 0.025 \text{ m} / 6.136e-7 \text{ m}^4 = 8.18e7 \text{ Pa}$$

The maximum allowable shear stress is $100 \text{ MPa} = 1e8 \text{ Pa}$, which is greater than the calculated shear stress. Therefore, the shaft is safe.



The angle of twist θ can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\theta = T * L / (G * J)$$

where L is the length of the shaft, and G is the shear modulus of elasticity of the steel.

G for steel is typically around 80 GPa = 8e10 Pa.

$$\theta = 200 \text{ Nm} * 2 \text{ m} / (8e10 \text{ Pa} * 6.136e-7 \text{ m}^4) = 0.0065 \text{ radians}$$

Therefore, the maximum angle of twist is 0.0065 radians.



Problem 2:

A stepped circular shaft is composed of two segments of different diameters. The first segment has a diameter of 50 mm and a length of 1 meter, while the second segment has a diameter of 80 mm and a length of 2 meters. If the shaft is subjected to a torque of 500 Nm at the junction of the two segments, what is the maximum shear stress in the shaft?



Solution:

The maximum shear stress in the shaft occurs at the junction of the two segments, where the shaft experiences a change in diameter. The polar moment of inertia J for each segment can be calculated using the following equation:

$$J = \pi/32 * (d^4)$$

where d is the diameter of the segment.

For the first segment, $J_1 = \pi/32 * (0.05 \text{ m})^4 = 6.136\text{e-}7 \text{ m}^4$ For the second segment, $J_2 = \pi/32 * (0.08 \text{ m})^4 = 2.488\text{e-}6 \text{ m}^4$

The maximum shear stress τ_{\max} can be calculated using the following equation:



$$\tau_{\max} = T * R / J$$

where T is the applied torque, R is the radius at the junction of the two segments, and J is the polar moment of inertia at the junction.

$$R = 0.05 \text{ m} + 0.08 \text{ m} / 2 = 0.065 \text{ m} \quad J = J_1 + J_2 = 3.102e-6 \text{ m}^4$$

$$\tau_{\max} = 500 \text{ Nm} * 0.065 \text{ m} / 3.102e-6 \text{ m}^4 = 1.05e8 \text{ Pa}$$

Therefore, the maximum shear stress in the shaft is 105 MPa.



Problem 3:

A circular shaft with a diameter of 60 mm and a length of 3 meters is subjected to two concentrated torques of 100 Nm and 200 Nm applied at distances of 0.5 meters and 2 meters from one end, respectively. What is the maximum shear stress in the shaft?



Solution:

The maximum shear stress in the shaft occurs at the section where the applied torques are highest. The polar moment of inertia J for the shaft can be calculated using the following equation:

$$J = \pi/32 * (d^4)$$

where d is the diameter of the shaft.

$$J = \pi/32 * (0.06 \text{ m})^4 = 7.853\text{e-}7 \text{ m}^4$$

The maximum shear stress τ_{\max} can be calculated using the following equation:

$$\tau_{\max} = T / J$$



where T is the applied torque at the section of interest.

At the section where the 200 Nm torque is applied, the maximum shear stress is:

$$\tau_{\max 1} = 200 \text{ Nm} / 7.853e-7 \text{ m}^4 = 2.55e8 \text{ Pa}$$

At the section where the 100 Nm torque is applied, the maximum shear stress is:

$$\tau_{\max 2} = 100 \text{ Nm} / 7.853e-7 \text{ m}^4 = 1.28e8 \text{ Pa}$$

Therefore, the maximum shear stress in the shaft is 2.55e8 Pa at the section where the 200 Nm torque is applied.



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Referência:

Gere, J.M., Goodno, B.J. Mecânica dos Materiais – Tradução da 7^a edição norte-americana. Cengage Learning, 2010, 860p, Capítulo 3.

ChatGPT