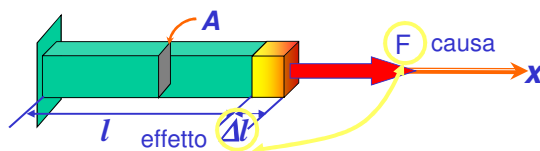


Relazione tensione-deformazione

Relazione tensione-deformazione

Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico

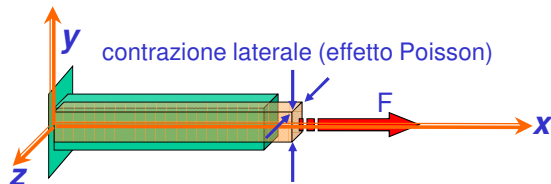


$$F = K \Delta l \quad \text{dove} \quad K = \frac{A E}{l}$$

$$\text{quindi} \quad \Delta l = \frac{\sigma_x F l}{A E} = \frac{\sigma_x l}{E}$$

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} \quad \epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} \quad \epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$



$$\epsilon_y = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} \quad \epsilon_z = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$$

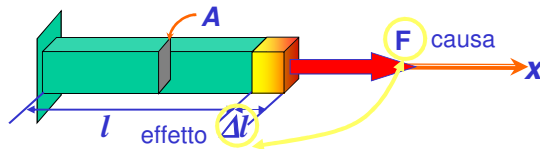
nel caso più generale di stato di tensione triassiale la deformazione ϵ_x è data da:

$$\epsilon_x = 1/E [\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)]$$

4-8

Relazione tensione-deformazione

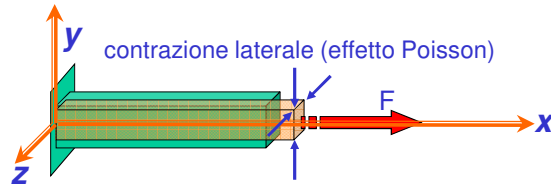
Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico



$$F = K \Delta l \quad \text{dove} \quad K = \frac{AE}{l}$$

$$\text{quindi} \quad \Delta l = \frac{\sigma_x l}{E} = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} l$$

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} \quad \epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$$



$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} \quad \epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

In modo analogo si possono ottenere le ϵ_y ed ϵ_z :

$$\epsilon_y = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} \quad \epsilon_z = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$$

$$\epsilon_y = 1/E [\sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)]$$

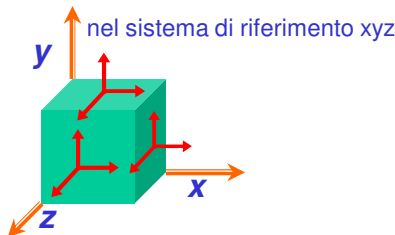
$$\epsilon_z = 1/E [\sigma_z - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)]$$

Relazione tensione-deformazione

Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico

stato di tensione triassiale

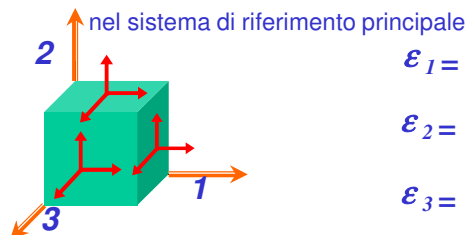
relazione costitutiva in campo elastico tra deformazione ϵ e la tensione σ :



$$\epsilon_x = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)]$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)]$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)]$$

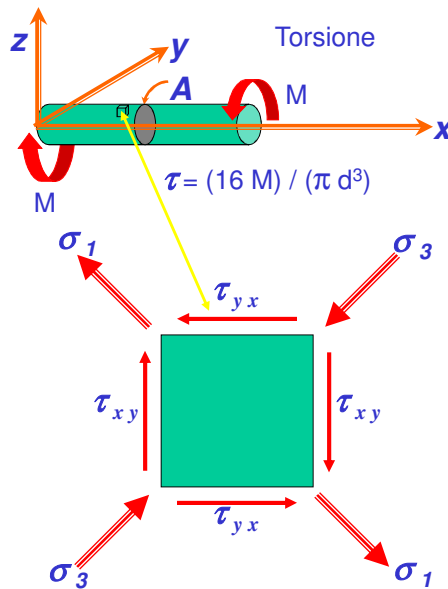


$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)]$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_2 - \nu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)]$$

$$\epsilon_3 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \nu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)]$$

Relazione tensione-deformazione



Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico

Nel caso di torsione pura, con la disposizione degli assi scelta, si ha:

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = \tau_{xz} = \tau_{yz} = 0$$

$$\tau_{xy} \neq 0$$

L'equazione cubica dello stato di tensione assume quindi la seguente forma:
(si veda anche il cerchio di Mohr nel caso di torsione pura)

$$\sigma^3 - \sigma \tau_{xy}^2 = 0$$

da cui si ottiene:

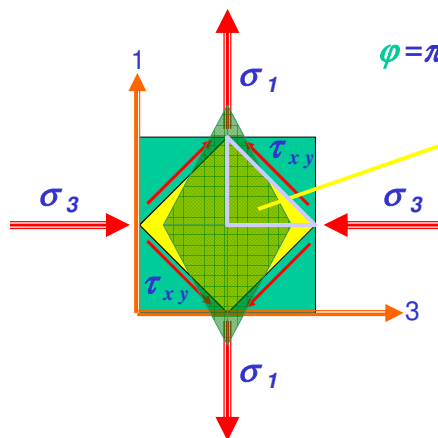
$$\sigma_1 = \tau_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_2 = 0$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\tau_{xy}$$

$$\sigma_3 = -\sigma_1$$

Relazione tensione-deformazione



Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico

$$\tan(\pi/4 - \gamma_{xy}/2) = \frac{\overline{oa'}}{\overline{ob'}}$$

$$\frac{\overline{oa'}}{\overline{ob'}} = \frac{\overline{oa}(1 + \epsilon_3)}{\overline{oa}(1 + \epsilon_1)} \quad \frac{\overline{oa}}{\overline{ob}} = 1$$

$$\tan(\pi/4 - \gamma_{xy}/2) = \frac{(1 + \epsilon_3)}{(1 + \epsilon_1)}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{(1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta)} \Rightarrow \tan(\pi/4 - \gamma_{xy}/2) = \frac{\tan \pi/4 - \tan \gamma_{xy}/2}{(1 + \tan \pi/4 \tan \gamma_{xy}/2)}$$

Relazione tensione-deformazione

Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico

$$\begin{aligned}
 \operatorname{tg}(\pi/4 - \gamma_{xy}/2) &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \pi/4 - \operatorname{tg} \gamma_{xy}/2}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \pi/4 \operatorname{tg} \gamma_{xy}/2} = \frac{1 - \gamma_{xy}/2}{1 + \gamma_{xy}/2} = \frac{(1 + \varepsilon_3)}{(1 + \varepsilon_1)} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 \sigma_3 = -\sigma_1 &\Rightarrow \varepsilon_3 = -\varepsilon_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \gamma_{xy}/2}{1 + \gamma_{xy}/2} = \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_1)}{(1 + \varepsilon_1)} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \\
 \text{essendo:} & \quad \gamma_{xy} = 2\varepsilon_1 \\
 \varepsilon_1 &= 1/E [\sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] \\
 \text{si ottiene:} & \quad \gamma_{xy} = 2/E [\sigma_1 - \nu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] \\
 \text{nel caso della torsione pura } \sigma_1 &= \tau_{xy} \text{ e } \sigma_3 = -\tau_{xy} \text{ e quindi:} \\
 \gamma_{xy} &= 2(1 + \nu)/E \sigma_1 = 2(1 + \nu)/E \tau_{xy} = 1/G \tau_{xy} \rightarrow G = E/[2(1 + \nu)]
 \end{aligned}$$

Relazione tensione-deformazione

Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico

Sollecitazione di taglio:

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G} & \gamma_1 = \frac{\tau_1}{G} & \gamma_1 = \frac{\sigma_2 - \sigma_3}{2G} & \gamma_1 = \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3 \\
 \gamma_{xz} = \frac{\tau_{xz}}{G} & \gamma_2 = \frac{\tau_2}{G} & \gamma_2 = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_3}{2G} & \gamma_2 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3 \\
 \gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{G} & \gamma_3 = \frac{\tau_3}{G} & \gamma_3 = \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2G} & \gamma_3 = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2
 \end{array}$$

Relazione tensione-deformazione

Relazioni costitutive in campo elastico

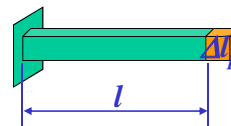
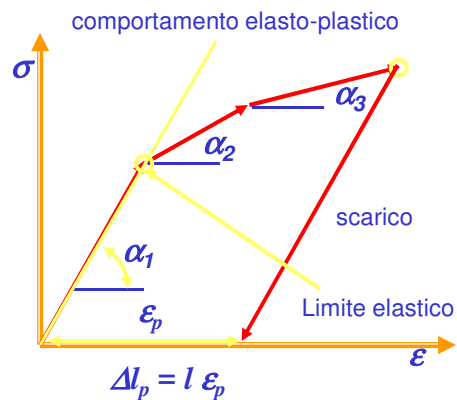
valida in campo elastico (per i materiali isotropi)

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \varepsilon_z \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{yz} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/E & -\nu/E & -\nu/E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\nu/E & 1/E & -\nu/E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\nu/E & -\nu/E & 1/E & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/G & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/G & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/G \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yz} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Le sottomatrici nulle indicano che non c'è accoppiamento tra componenti normali della tensione e distorsione

Relazione tensione-deformazione

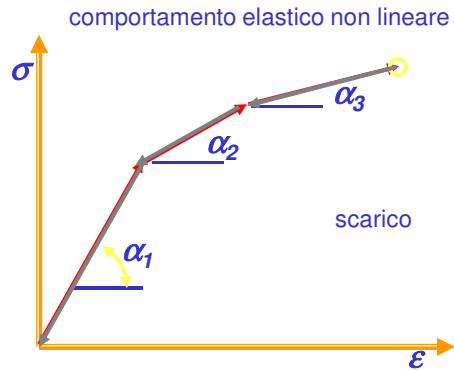
Come si comporta il materiale oltre il limite elastico?



Rimuovendo la forza applicata rimane un allungamento residuo permanente

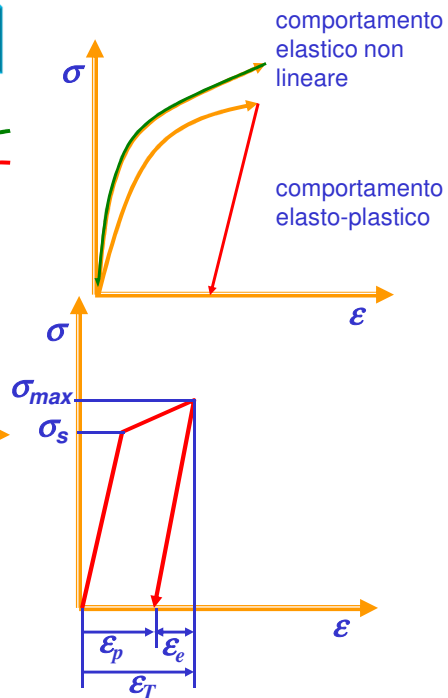
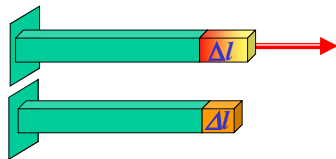
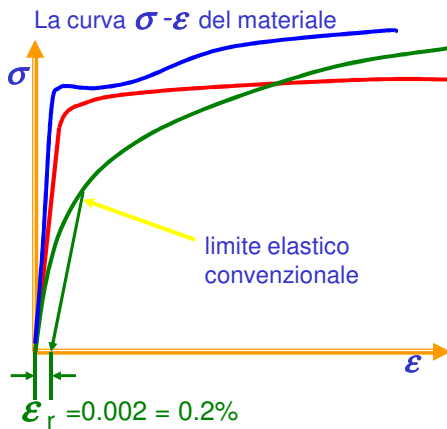
Relazione tensione-deformazione

Come si comporta il materiale oltre il limite elastico?



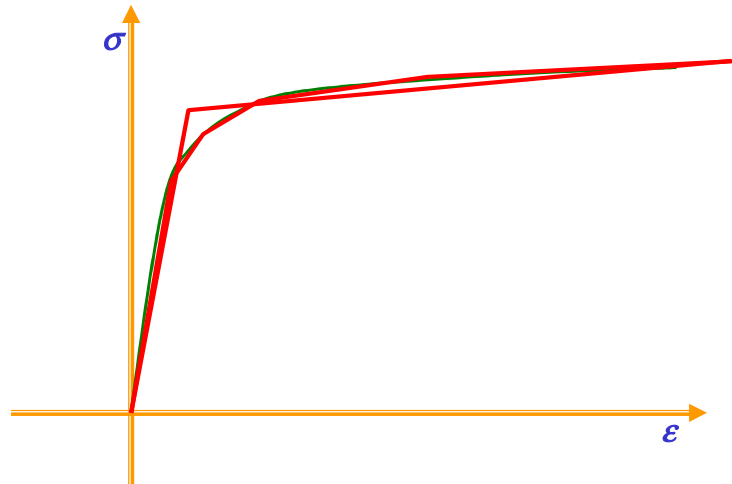
Al termine del ciclo di carico non rimane alcuna deformazione permanente

Relazione tensione-deformazione

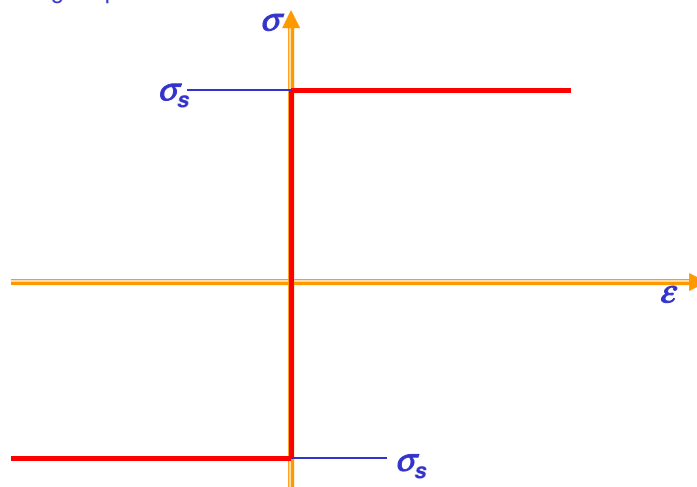


Relazione tensione-deformazioneLa curva $\sigma - \epsilon$

Modelli semplificati

**Relazione tensione-deformazione**La curva $\sigma - \epsilon$

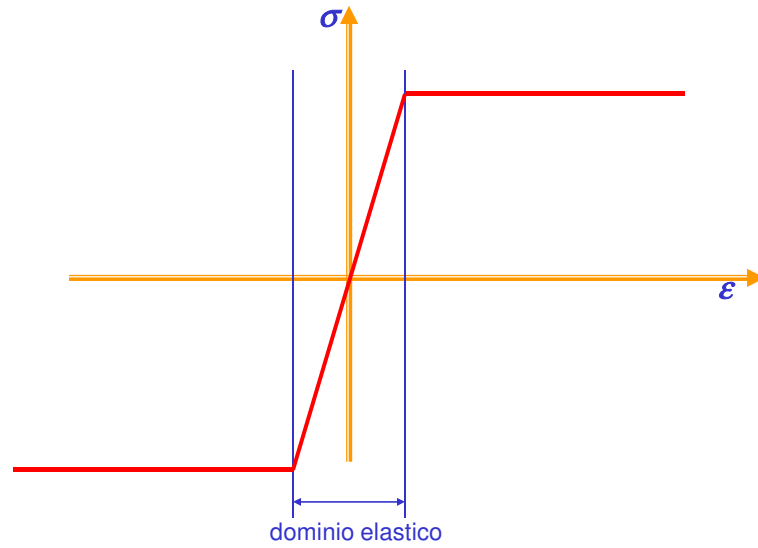
Modello bilineare: rigido-plastico



Relazione tensione-deformazione

La curva $\sigma - \epsilon$

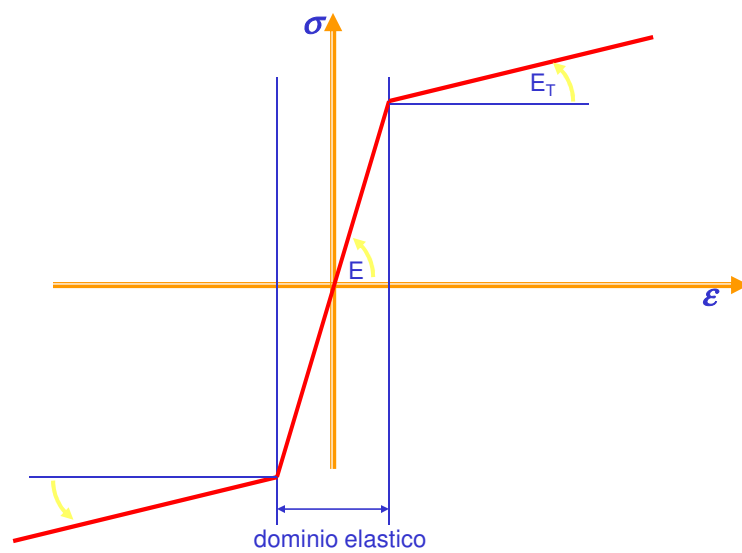
Modello bilineare: elasto-plastico perfetto



Relazione tensione-deformazione

La curva $\sigma - \epsilon$

Modello bilineare: elasto-plastico con incrudimento



Relazione tensione-deformazioneLa curva $\sigma - \varepsilon$

Modello multilineare: elasto-plastico con incrudimento

