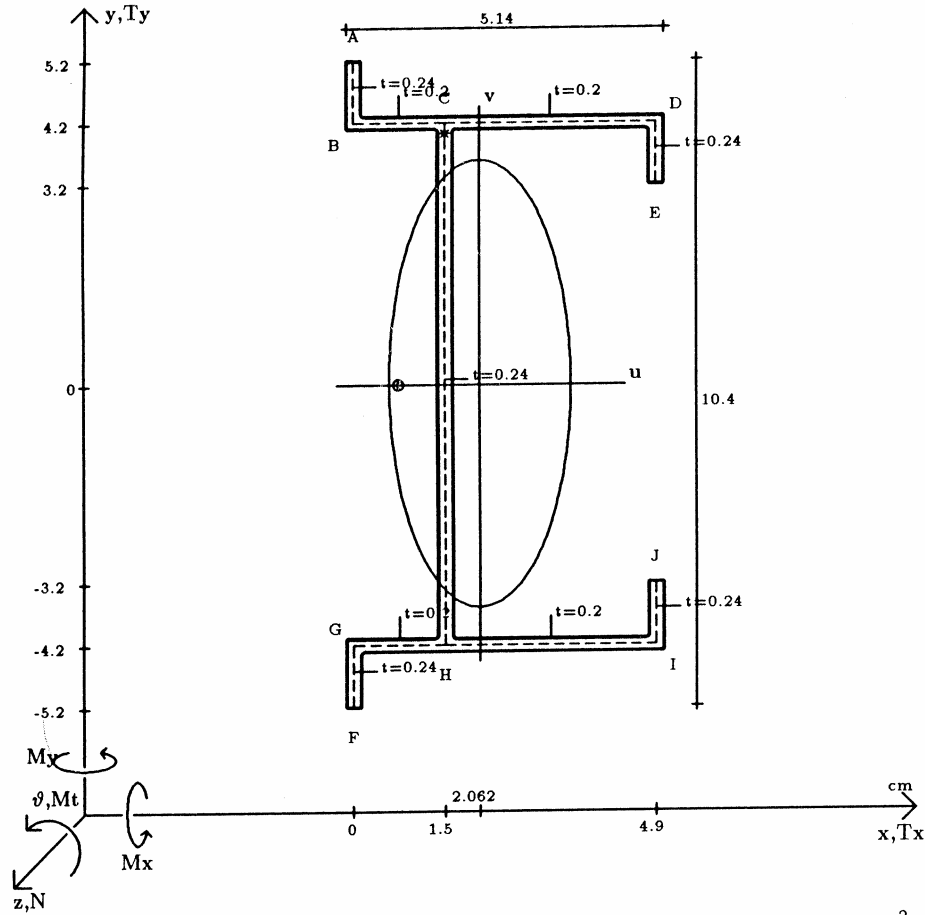


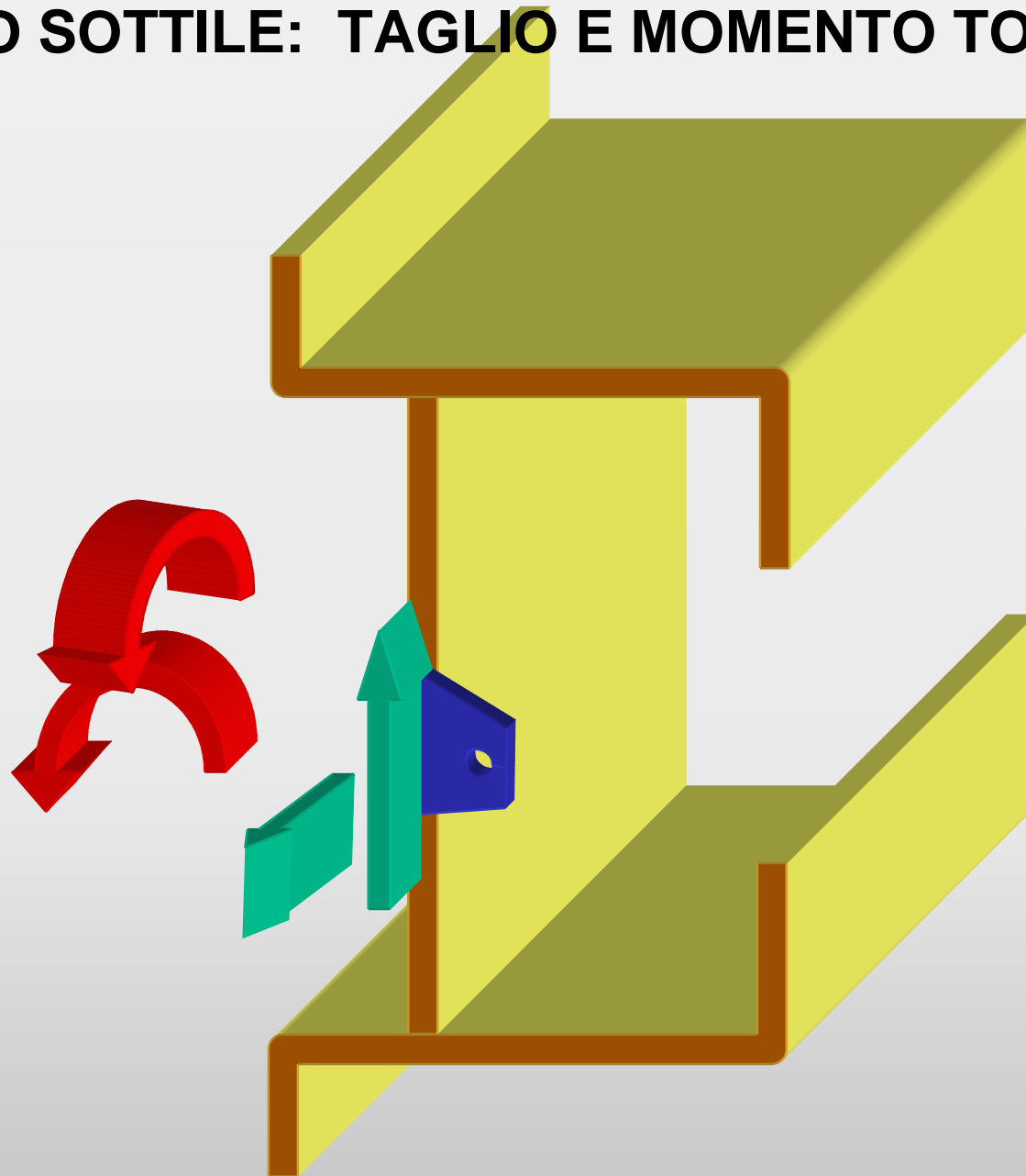
Esempio di esercizio



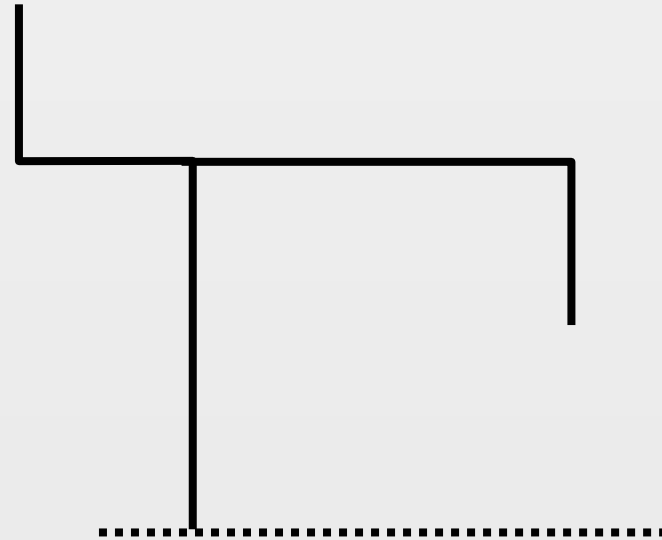
$N = 30000.000 \text{ N}$
 $T_y = 1300.0000 \text{ N}$
 $M_t = 2600.0000 \text{ Ncm}$
 $M_x = 120000.00 \text{ Ncm}$
 $\sigma_a = 24000.000 \text{ N/cm}^2$
 $E = 21000000. \text{ N/cm}^2$
 $G = 8000000.0 \text{ N/cm}^2$

x_G	= 2.06199 cm	J_v	= 10.7603 cm ⁴	ϑ_t	= -0.64897 /m
y_G	= 0 cm	J_t	= 0.08327 cm ⁴	r_U	= 3.59189 cm
u_G	= -1.32561 cm	$\sigma(N)$	= 6077.80 N/cm ²	r_V	= 1.47647 cm
v_G	= 0 cm	$\tau(T_{yc})$	= 521.569 N/cm ²	r_W	= 4.10353 cm ⁴
A^0	= 4.93600 cm ²	$\tau(M_t)$	= 7493.47 N/cm ²	J_ρ	= 83.1169 cm ²
C_w	= 201.157 cm ⁴	$\sigma(M_x)$	= 7914.22 N/cm ²	σ_{CH}	= 13992.0 N/cm ²
J_u	= 63.6828 cm ⁴	$\tau(T_{yb})$	= 4966.72 N/cm ²	τ_{CH}	= 12981.8 N/cm

PROFILO SOTTILE: TAGLIO E MOMENTO TORCENTE



SEZIONE IN PARETE SOTTILE: TAGLIO E MOMENTO TORCENTE



simmetria

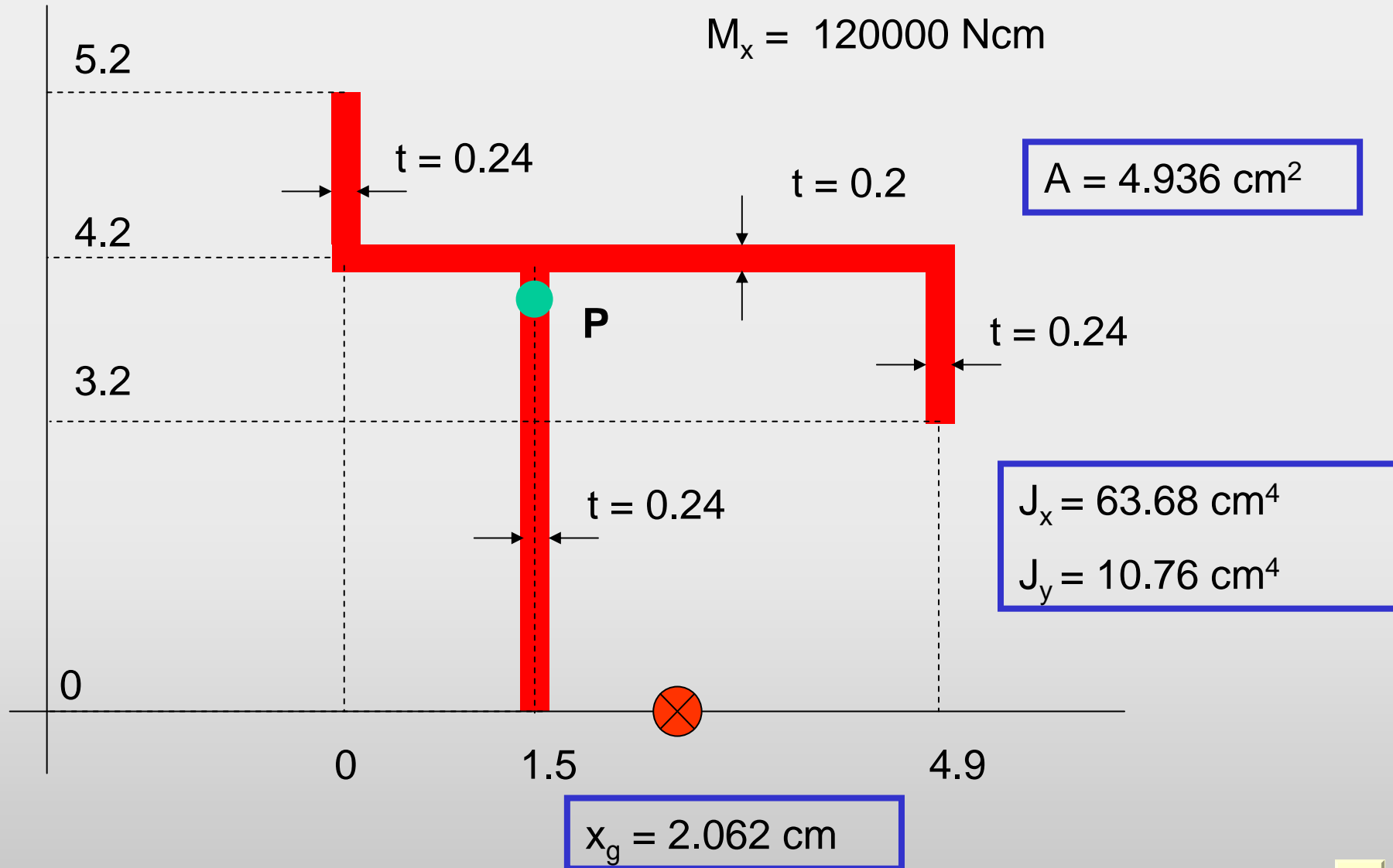
DATI SEZIONE

$$T_y = 1300 \text{ N (nel baricentro)}$$

$$M_t = 2600 \text{ Ncm}$$

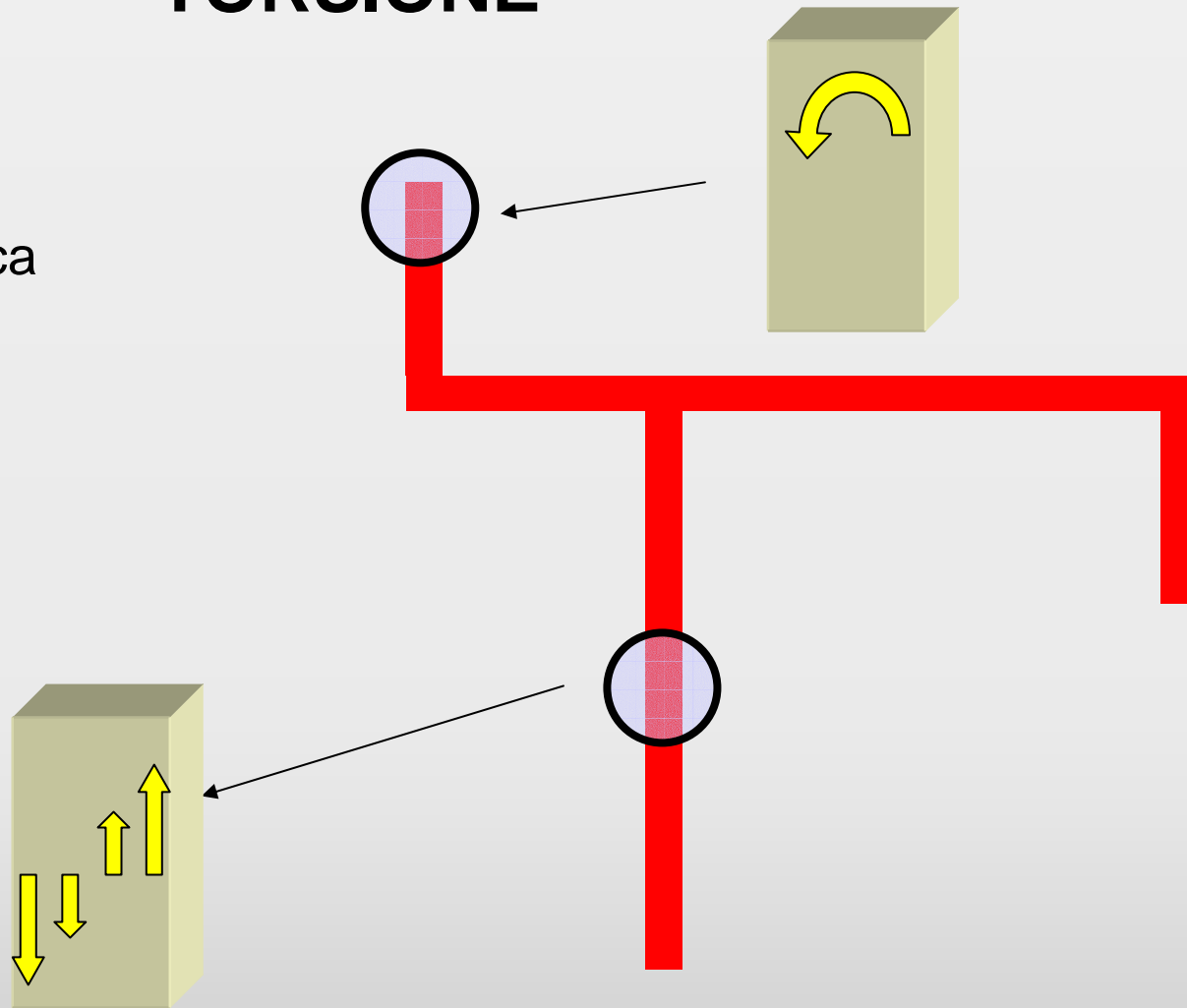
$$N = 30000 \text{ N}$$

$$M_x = 120000 \text{ Ncm}$$



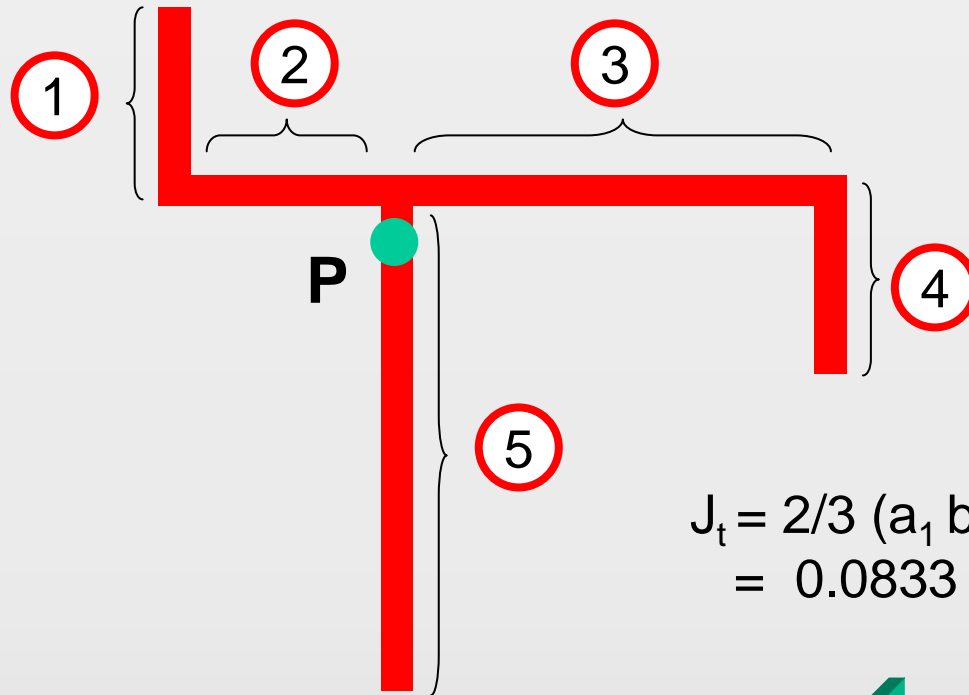
TORSIONE

Analogia idraulica



Andamento a farfalla di τ_{zs}

CALCOLO SFORZO DI TAGLIO PER TORSIONE



$$\tau_{zs \max}^{MT} = M_t b_P / J_t$$

$$J_t = 1/3 \sum_i a_i b_i^3$$

$$J_t = 2/3 (a_1 b_1^3 + a_2 b_2^3 + a_3 b_3^3 + a_4 b_4^3 + a_5 b_5^3) = 0.0833 \text{ cm}^4$$

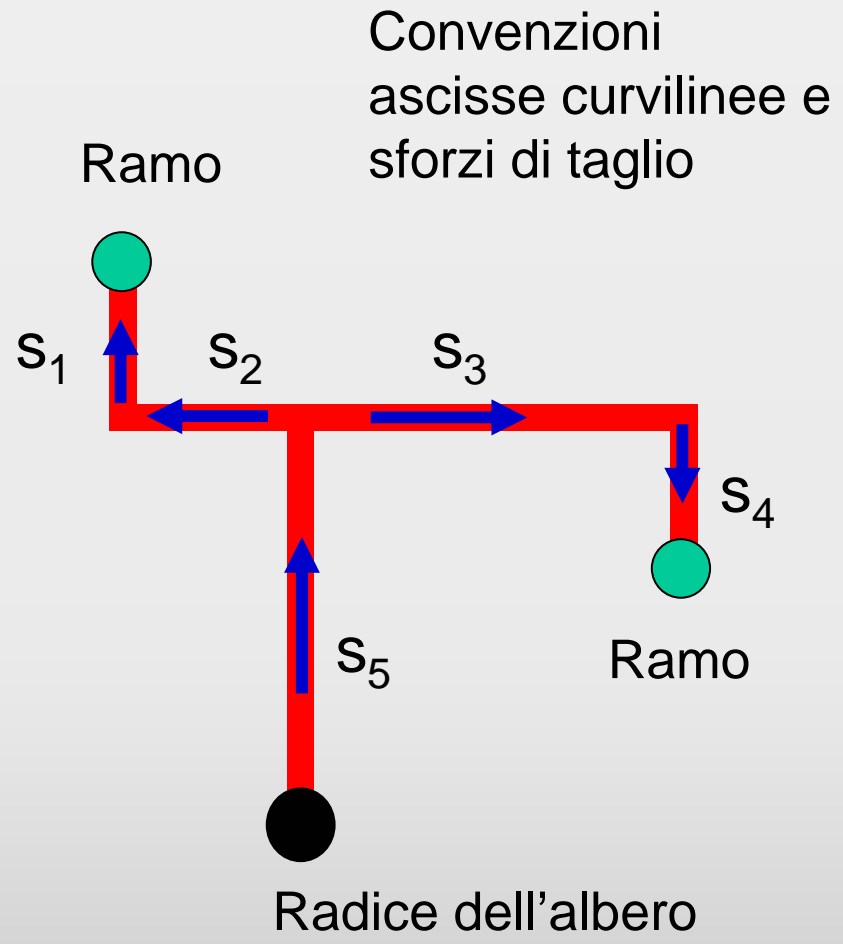
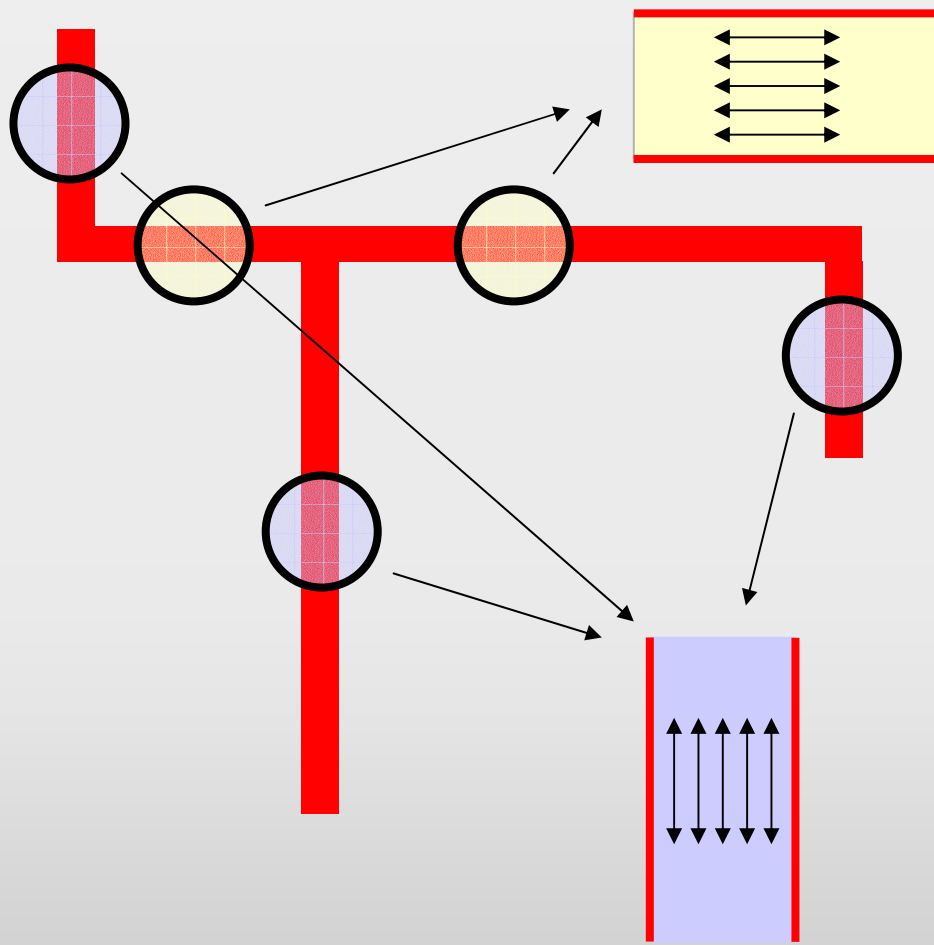
Simmetria sezione



$$\tau_{zs \max}^{MT} = 7493.47 \text{ N/cm}^2$$



SFORZI DI TAGLIO

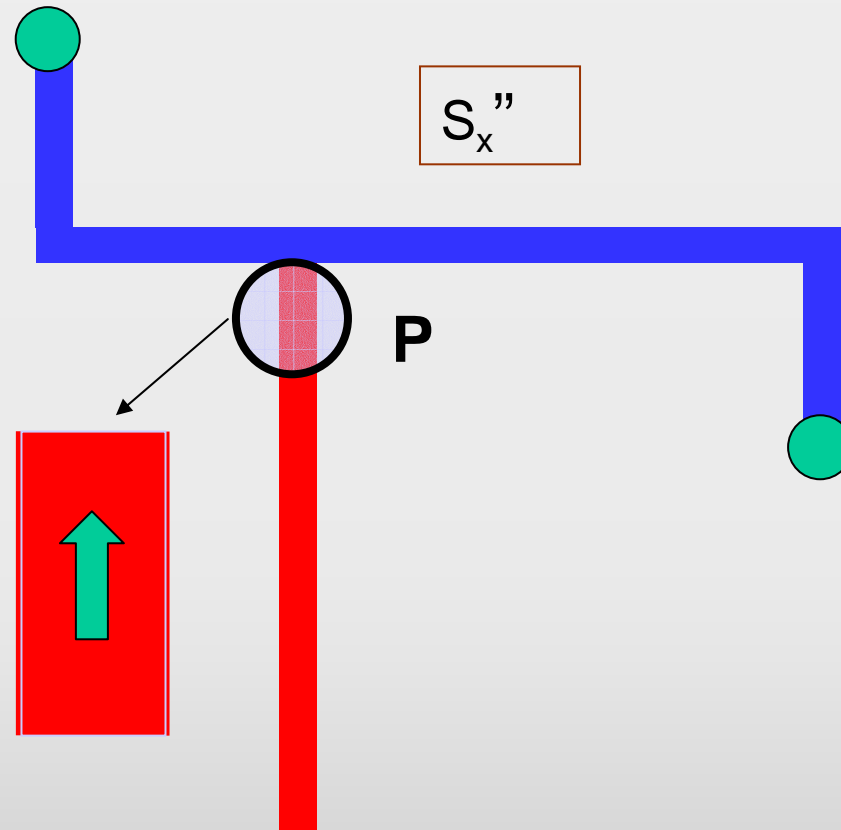


Sforzi di taglio diretti come la linea media: τ_{zs}

SFORZI DI TAGLIO

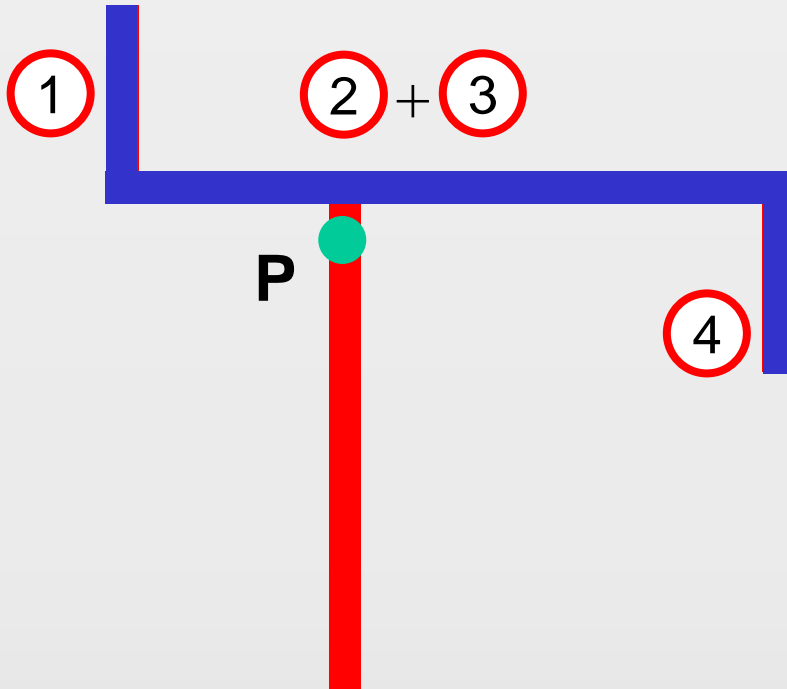
Applicazione della formula
di Jourawsky:

$$\tau_{zs}^T = TS_x''/(J_x b)$$



Sforzi di taglio diretti come la linea media: τ_{zs}

CALCOLO MOMENTI STATICI E SFORZO



$$\tau_{zs}^T = TS_x''/(J_x b)$$

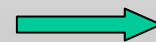
$$S_x'' = \int_{A''} y dA$$

$$S_1'' = b_1 a_1 y_{g1} = .24 \times 1 \times 4.7 = 1.128 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$S_2'' + S_3'' = .2 \times 4.9 \times 4.2 = 4.116 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$S_4'' = .24 \times 3.7 \times 1 = .888 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$S_x'' = S_1'' + S_2'' + S_3'' + S_4'' = 6.132 \text{ cm}^3$$

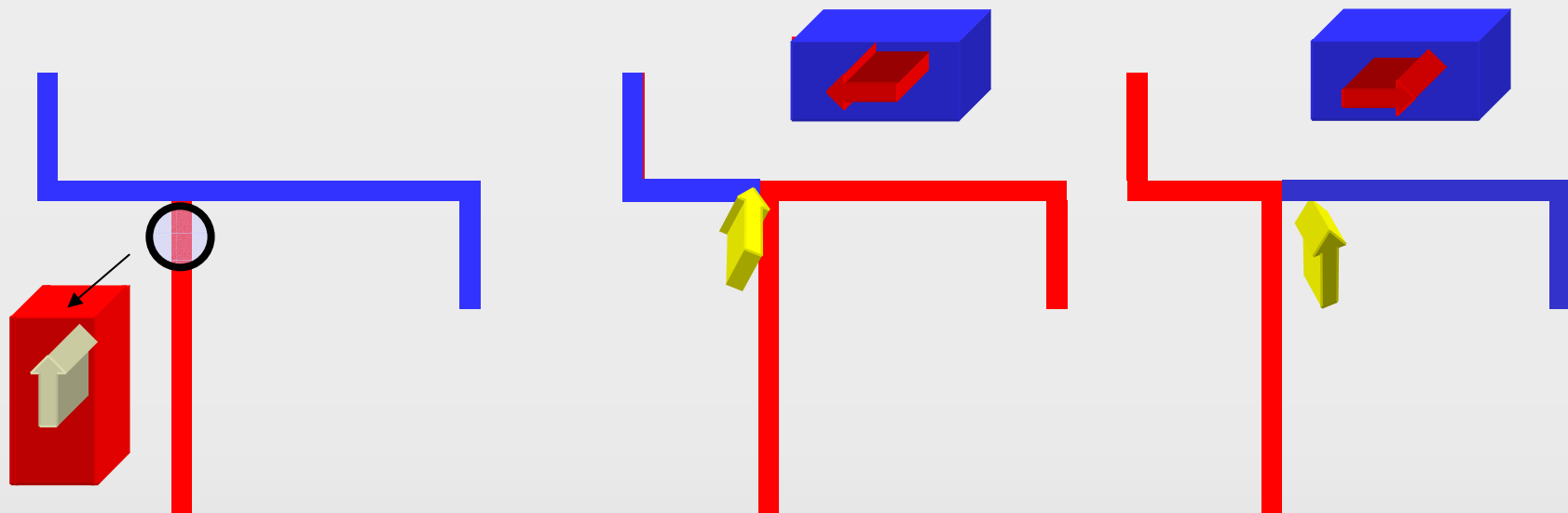


$$\tau_{zs}^T = 521.592 \text{ N/cm}^2$$



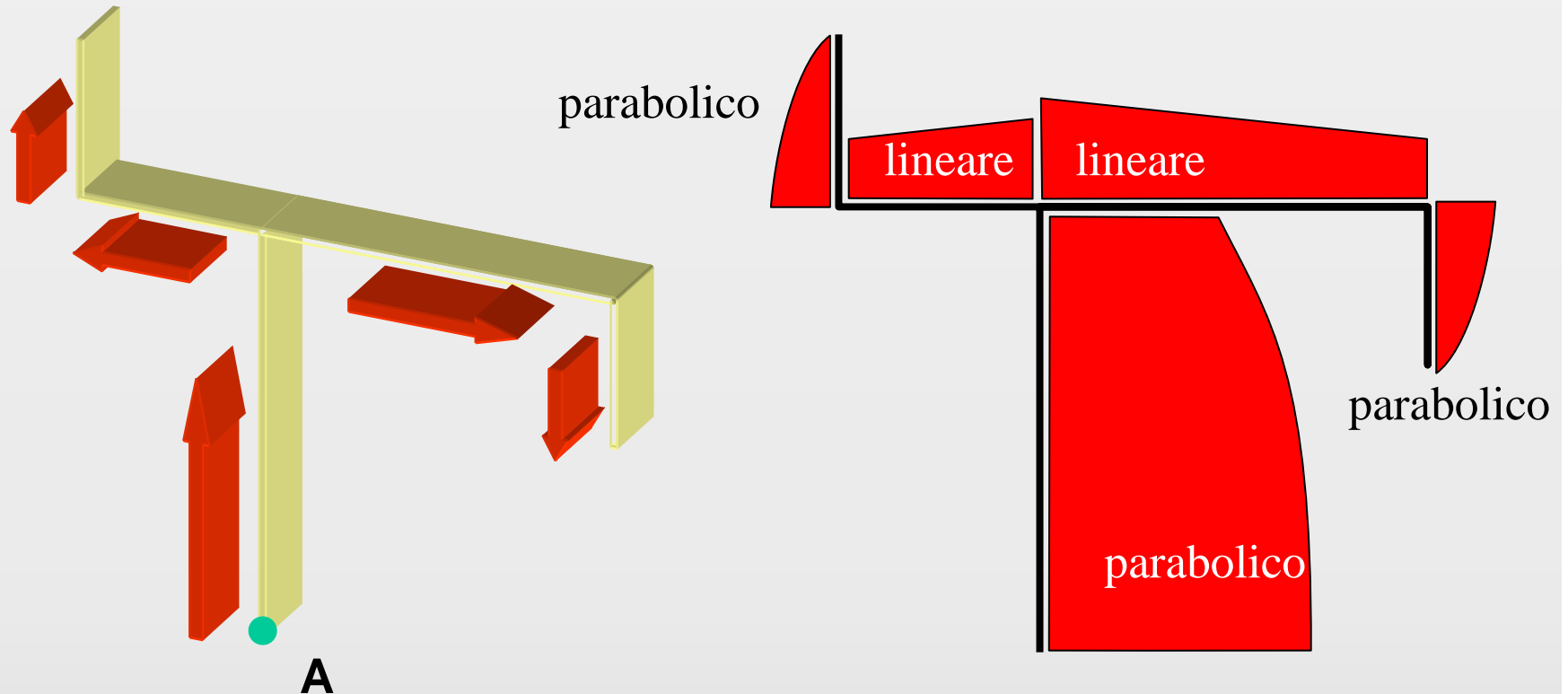
SFORZI DI TAGLIO

$$\tau_{zs}^T = TS_x''/(J_x b)$$



Sforzi di taglio diretti come la linea media: τ_{zs}

CALCOLO CENTRO DI TAGLIO



La distribuzione di sforzi non equivale staticamente ad un taglio applicato nel baricentro!

Calcoliamo, ad esempio, il momento generato da tutti gli sforzi rispetto al punto $\mathbf{A} = (1.5,0)$ sull'anima

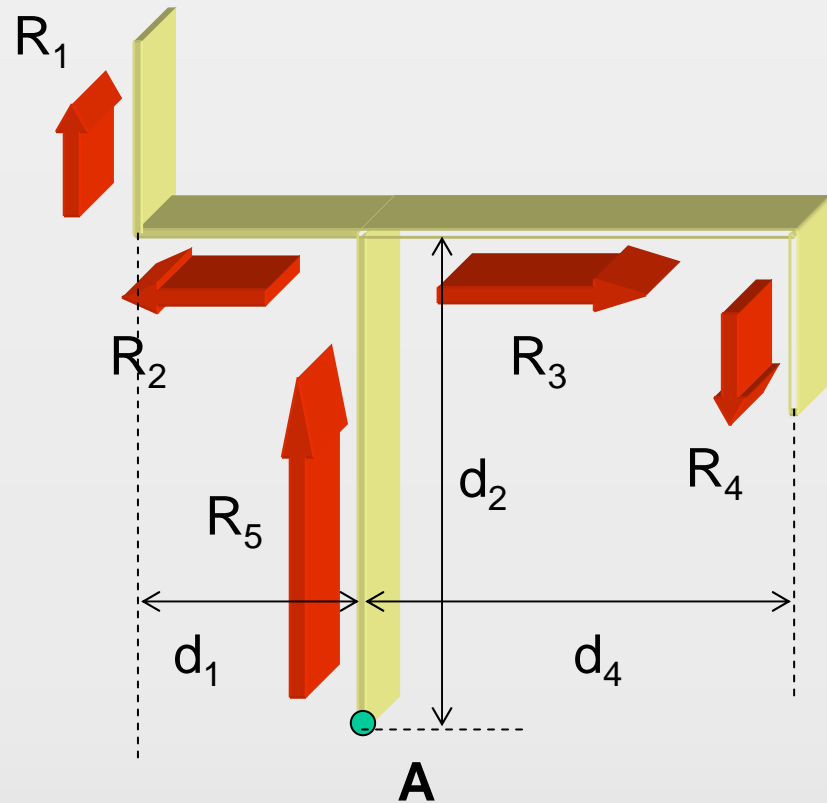
CENTRO DI TAGLIO (2)

$$\mathbf{M}_A = M_A \mathbf{e}_z = \int (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}) \wedge b \tau_{zs} \mathbf{e}_l ds$$

\mathbf{e}_l versore diretto come
la linea media

Ad esempio, sul tratto 1:

$$\mathbf{e}_l = (0, 1) \quad \longrightarrow \quad (\mathbf{P} - \mathbf{A}) \wedge \mathbf{e}_l = -d_1$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} M_A &= -d_1 b_1 \int_{a_1} \tau_{zs} ds + d_2 b_2 \int_{a_2} \tau_{zs} ds - d_3 b \int_{a_3} \tau_{zs} ds - d_4 b_4 \int_{a_4} \tau_{zs} ds = \\ &= -d_1 R_1 + d_2 R_2 - d_2 R_3 - d_4 R_4 \end{aligned}$$

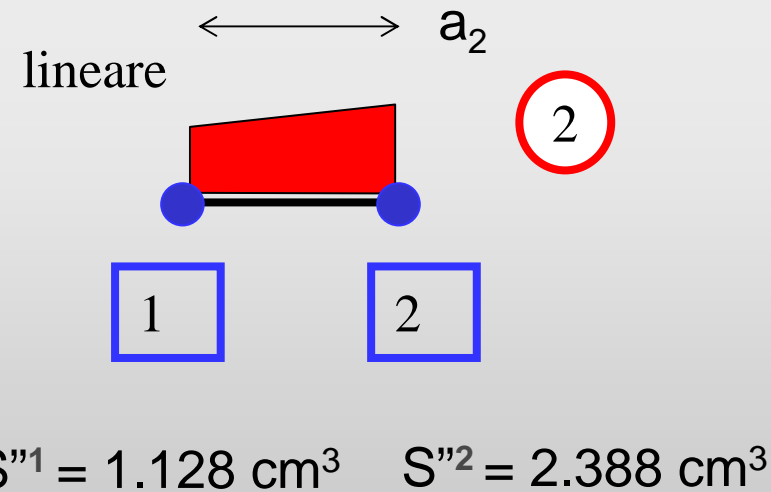
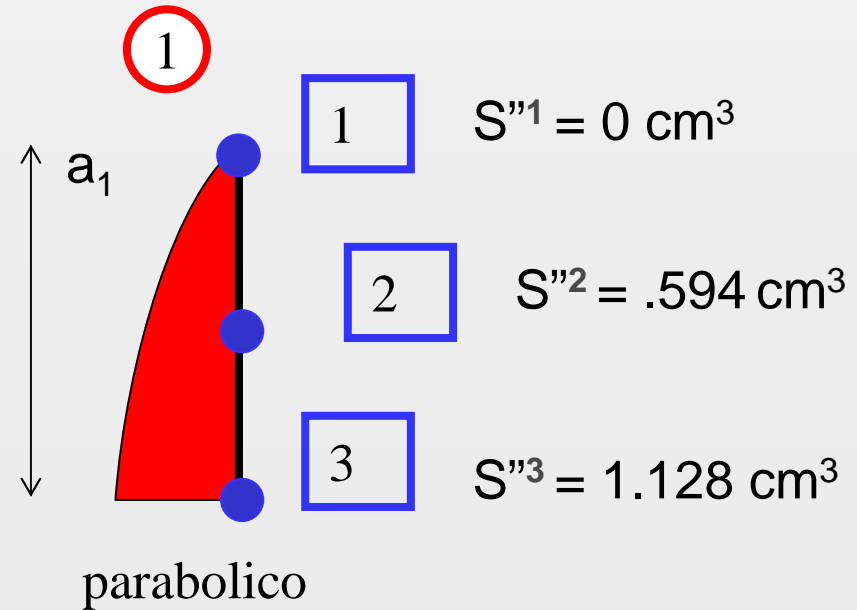
(R_1 risultante degli sforzi
sul rettangolo 1)



CENTRO DI TAGLIO (3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= b_1 \int_{a_1} \tau_{zs} ds \\
 &= b_1 a_1 / 6 (\tau_{zs}^1 + 4 \tau_{zs}^2 + \tau_{zs}^3) \\
 &= T a_1 / (6 J_x) (S''^1 + 4 S''^2 + S''^3) \\
 &= 0.00917 T
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_2 &= b_2 \int_{a_2} \tau_{zs} ds \\
 &= b_2 a_2 / 2 (\tau_{zs}^1 + \tau_{zs}^2) \\
 &= T a_2 / (2 J_x) (S''^1 + S''^2) \\
 &= 0.0414 T
 \end{aligned}$$



CENTRO DI TAGLIO (4)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}M_A &= -d_1b_1 \int_{a_1} \tau_{zs} ds + d_2b_2 \int_{a_2} \tau_{zs} ds - d_3b_3 \int_{a_3} \tau_{zs} ds - d_4b_4 \int_{a_4} \tau_{zs} ds = \\ &= -d_1R_1 + d_2R_2 - d_3R_3 - d_4R_4\end{aligned}$$

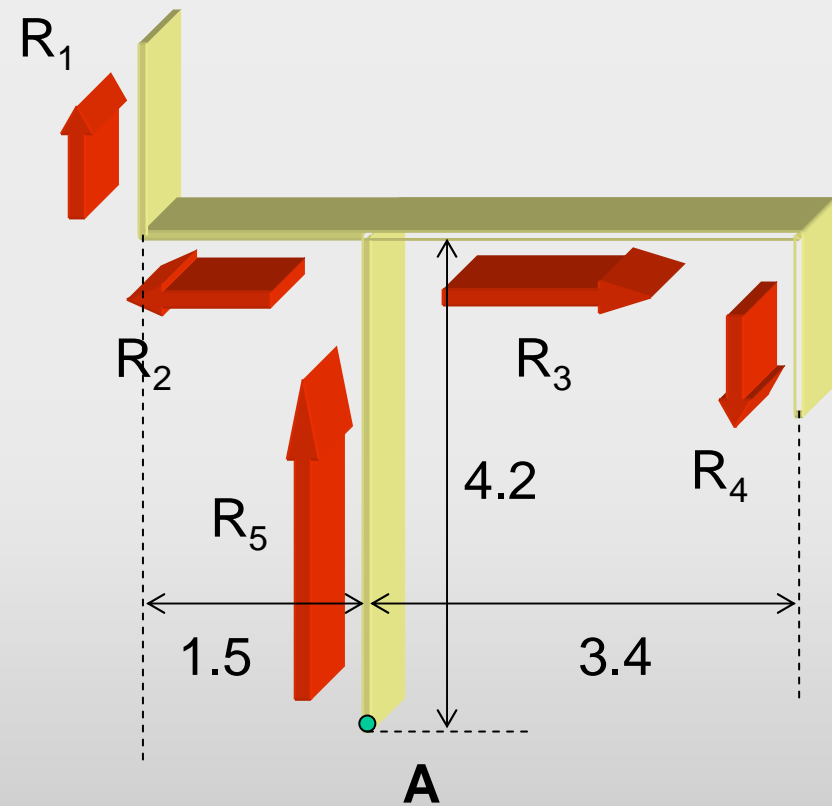
$$R_1 = 0.00917 \text{ T}$$

$$R_2 = 0.0414 \text{ T}$$

$$R_3 = 0.12365 \text{ T}$$

$$R_4 = 0.00666 \text{ T}$$

$$M_A = -.7663 \text{ T}$$



CENTRO DI TAGLIO (5)

La distribuzione delle τ_{zs} previste da Jourawsky genera rispetto ad **A** un momento $M_A = -.7663 T$.

Il punto del piano rispetto a cui esse generano momento nullo si chiama centro di taglio **C** = (x_C, y_C) .

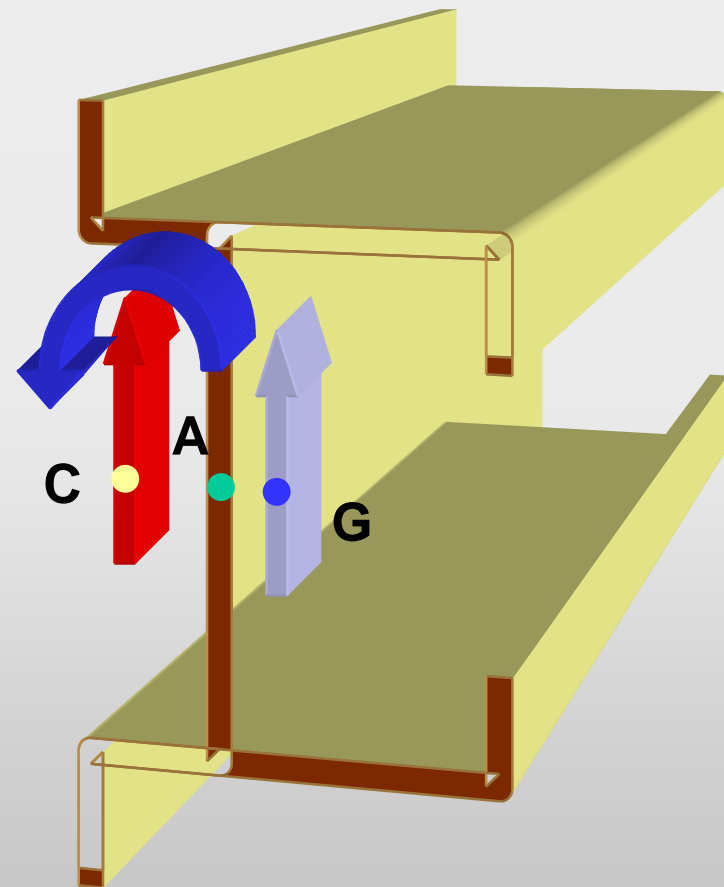
Poiche'

$$0 = M_C = M_A + T(x_A - x_C) :$$

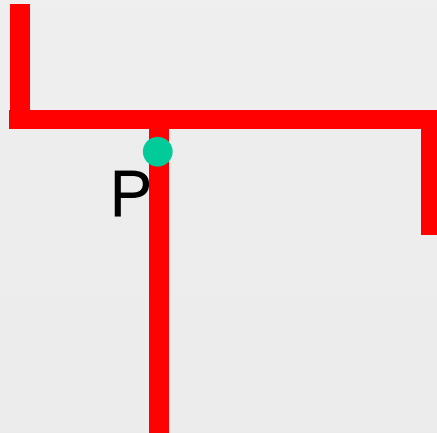
$$x_C = x_A + M_A/T = 1.5 - .7663 = .736 \text{ cm}$$

La distribuzione delle τ_{zs} di Jourawsky equivale dunque ad una forza T applicata nel centro di taglio.

Il problema assegna pero' una forza in **G**: Essa equivale ad una forza T in **C**, piu' un momento torcente parassita (di trasporto) $M_{TP} = T(x_G - x_C)$ i cui effetti devono essere considerati



EFFETTO MOMENTO DI TRASPORTO



$$\begin{aligned}\tau_{zs \max}^{\text{MTP}} &= M_{\text{TP}} b_P / J_t \\ &= T(x_G - x_C) b_P / J_t \\ &= 4966.72 \text{ N/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$(J_t = 1/3 \sum_i a_i b_i^3 = 0.0833 \text{ cm}^4)$$

SFORZI DI TAGLIO COMPLESSIVI IN P

Momento torcente

$$\tau_{zs \max}^{\text{MT}} = 7493.47 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

Momento parassita

$$\tau_{zs \max}^{\text{MTP}} = 4966.72 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

Taglio applicato in **C**

$$\tau_{zs}^{\text{T}} = 521.59 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

Da sommare:
i momenti torcenti
hanno
lo stesso segno

$$\tau^{\text{TOT}} = 12981.7 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

SFORZI NORMALI

$$\text{Azione assiale: } \sigma^N = N/A = 30000 / 4.936 = 6077.8 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

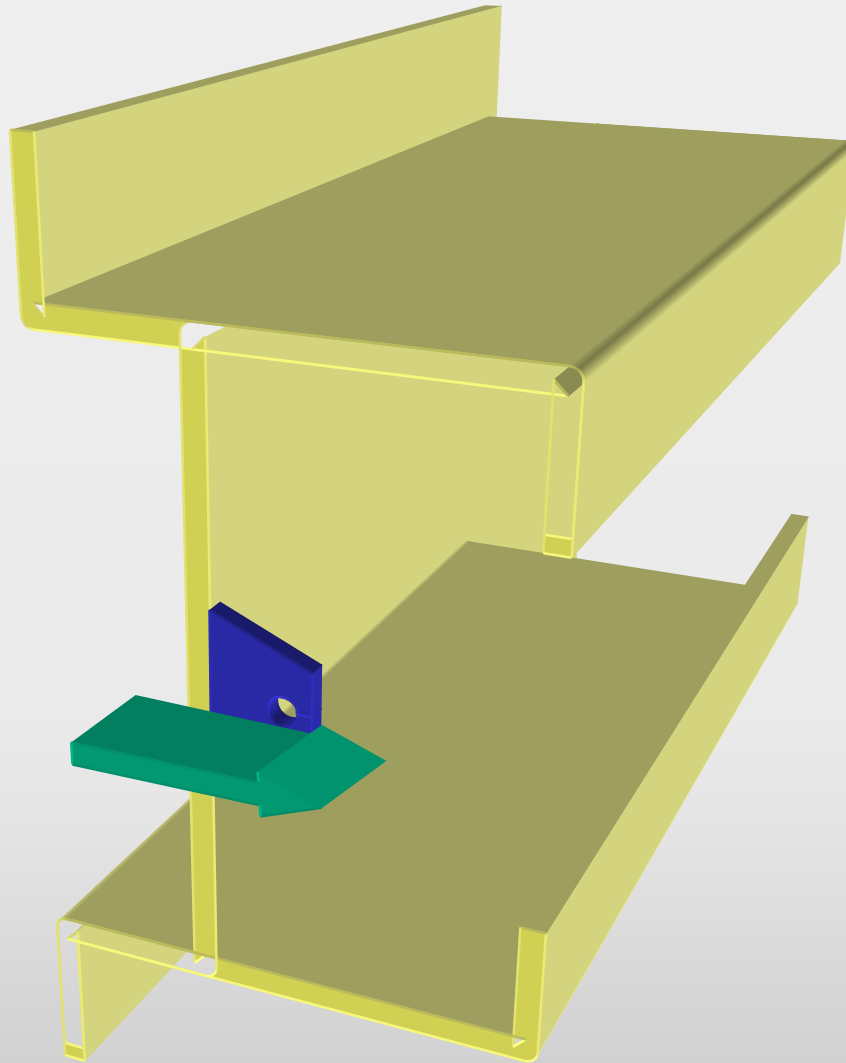
$$\text{Momento flettente: } \sigma^M = M_x y_P / J_x = 120000 \times 4.2 / 63.68 = 7914 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma^{\text{TOT}} = \sigma^N + \sigma^M = 13992 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

SFORZO EQUIVALENTE DI VON MISES

$$\sigma^{\text{VM}} = \sqrt{(\sigma^{\text{TOT}})^2 + 3(\tau^{\text{TOT}})^2} = 26482 \text{ N/cm}^2$$

RIFLESSIONE: TAGLIO ORIZZONTALE H IN $y=0$



Solo distribuzione di taglio alla Jourawsky

$$\tau_{zs}^H = HS_y''/(J_y b)$$

$$S_y'' = \int_{A''} (x - x_G) dA$$

$x-x_G$ coordinata baricentrica

