

Meccanica dei Solidi (Continui)

Sforzo (statica dei continui) V

Continuo (non polare) di Cauchy: ~ 1822

$$\lim_{\Delta \Sigma_n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta R_n}{\Delta \Sigma_n} = t_n = \sigma \cdot n = n \cdot \sigma \Leftrightarrow t_{ij} = n_i \sigma_{ij}$$

vettore sforzo di Cauchy

$$\lim_{\Delta \Sigma_n \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta M_n}{\Delta \Sigma_n} = 0$$

Da equil. alla rotaz. del tetraedro: $\sigma^T = \sigma \Leftrightarrow \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$

Equazioni indefinite di equil. (dei continui)

$$\int_V F dV + \int_{S'} t_n dS = 0$$

$$\int_{S'} m \cdot \sigma dS + \int_V F dV = 0$$

$$\int_V \text{div} \sigma dV + \int_V F dV = 0 \Rightarrow \text{div} \sigma + F = 0 \text{ in } V$$

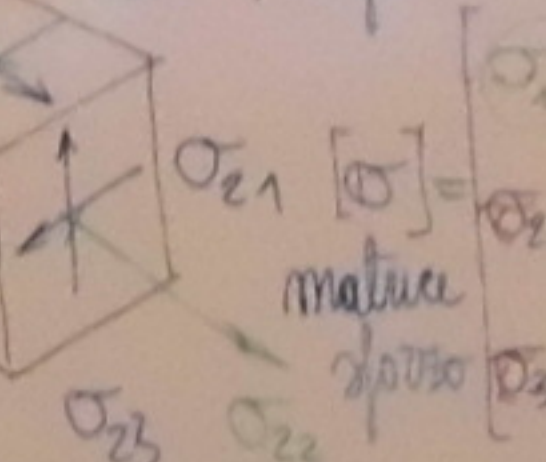
$$\sigma_{ij,j} + F_i = 0$$

$$\text{div} \sigma + F = 0 \text{ in } V$$

(T)

Tensor sforzo di Cauchy

Relazione di Cauchy (equil. del tetraedro di l.) (2° ord.)



Componenti

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \sigma_{13} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \sigma_{23} \\ \sigma_{31} & \sigma_{32} & \sigma_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Variazione del x.i. di σ

Tensor ortogonale Q di rotazione

$$Q \sigma Q^T = I$$

$$[t_n] = [Q][\sigma][n]$$

Principali di σ

$$t_n = \sigma \cdot n = \alpha n$$

$$(\sigma - \alpha I) \cdot n = 0$$

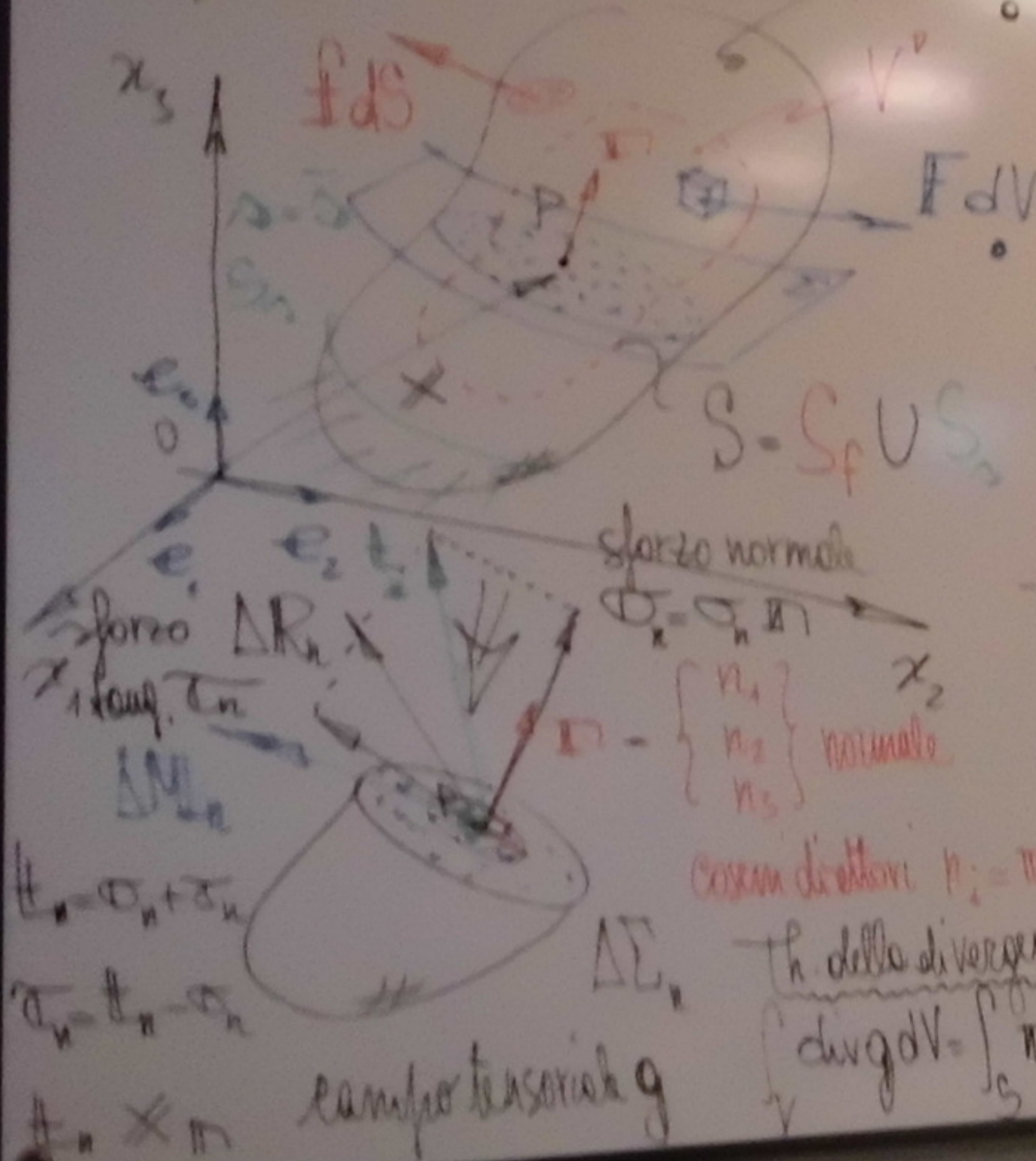
$$\det[\sigma - \alpha I] = 0$$

Principali di σ

$$t_n = \sigma \cdot n = \alpha n$$

$$(\sigma - \alpha I) \cdot n = 0$$

$$\det[\sigma - \alpha I] = 0$$



campo tensoriale σ

div $\sigma = \nabla \cdot \sigma$

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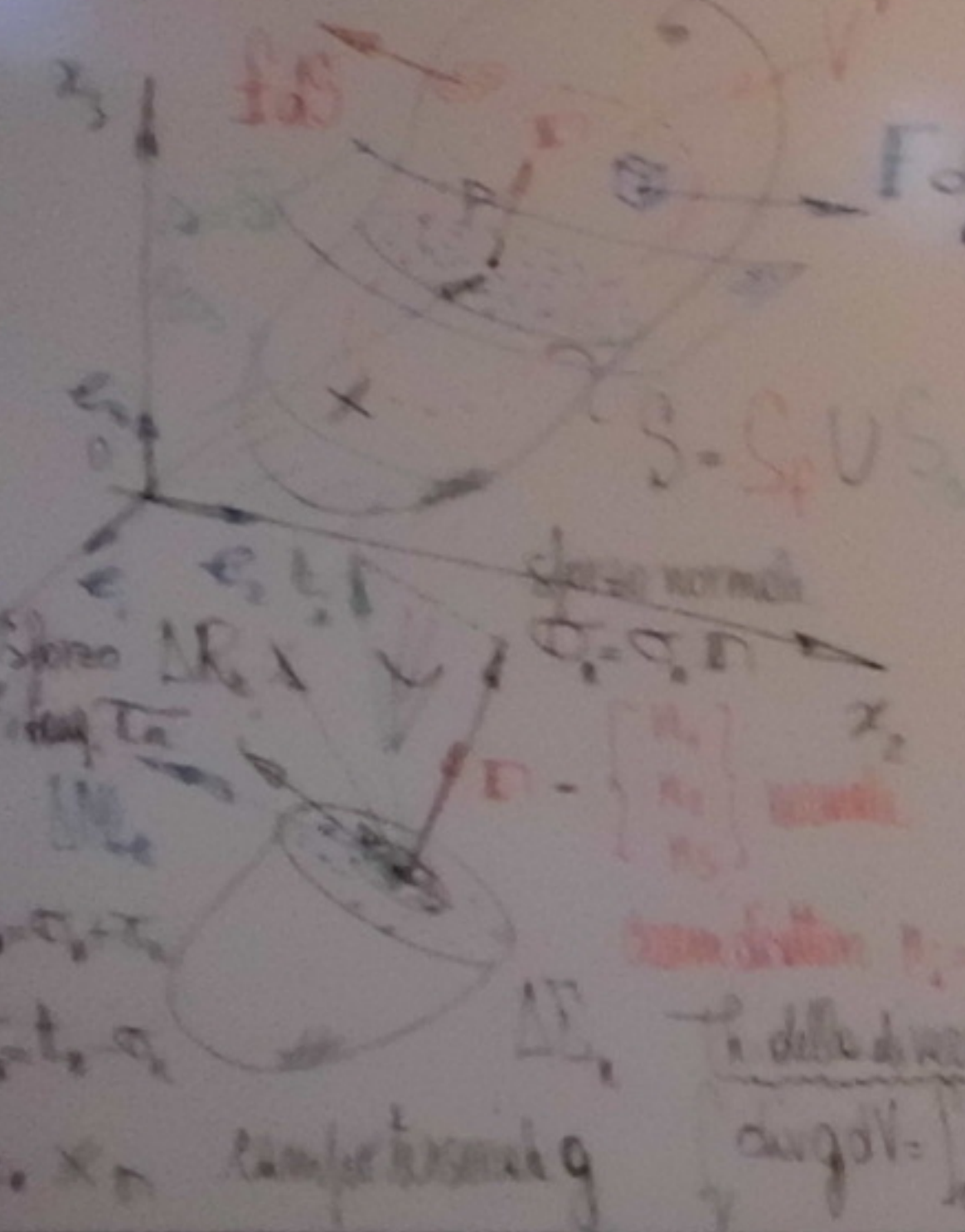
div $\sigma = \nabla \cdot \sigma$

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Mechanica dei Solidi (continua)

Sforzi statici da continuo V



Continuum per ipotesi di Cauchy: ~ 1822

$$\lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta R_n}{\Delta \Sigma_n} = t_n = \sigma \cdot n = n \cdot \sigma \Rightarrow t_{ij} = n_i \sigma_{ij}$$

lim $\frac{\Delta M_n}{\Delta \Sigma_n} = 0$

Da equil alla stat. del tetraedro: $\sigma^T = \sigma \Rightarrow \sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}$

Equazioni indefinite di equil. (dei continui)

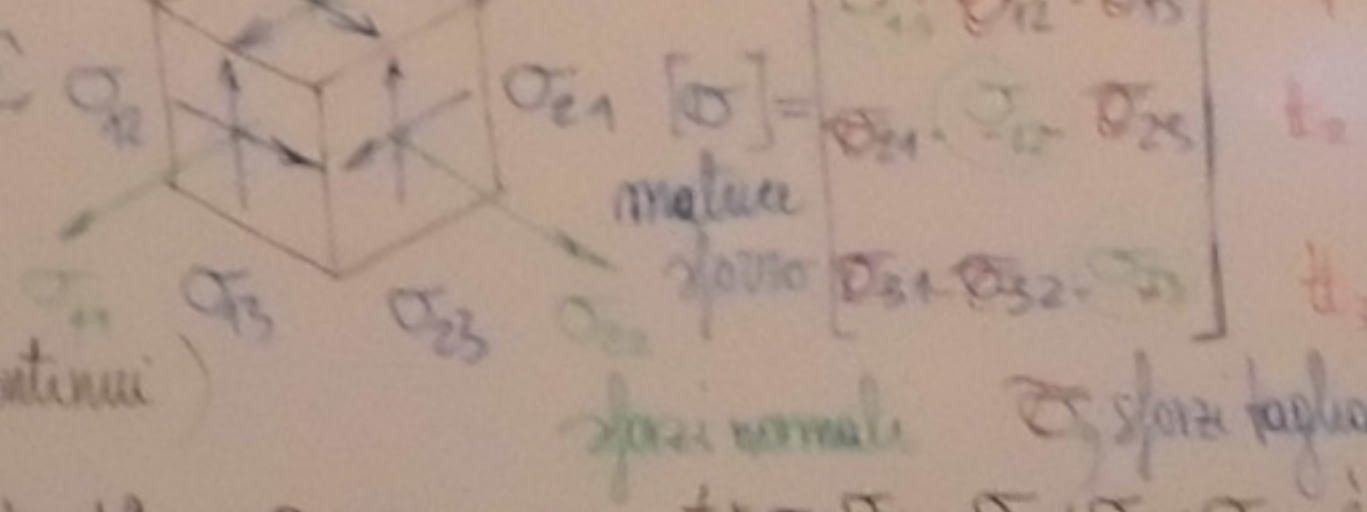
$$\int_V F dV + \int_S t_n dS = 0$$

$$\int_V n \cdot \sigma dS + \int_V F dV = 0$$

$$\int_V \text{div} \sigma dV + \int_V F dV = 0 \Rightarrow \text{div} \sigma + F = 0$$

$$t_{ij} = n_i \sigma_{ij}$$

Tensori sforzo di Cauchy (2° ord) σ_{ij} componenti $\sigma_{11}, \sigma_{12}, \sigma_{13}, \sigma_{21}, \sigma_{22}, \sigma_{23}, \sigma_{31}, \sigma_{32}, \sigma_{33}$



$$\sigma_{ij,j} + F_i = 0$$

$$\sigma_{ij,j} + F_i = 0$$

Variazioni del x1 di u

$$Q^T Q = I$$

$$Q = [Q_{ij}]$$

$$\{t_n\} = [Q] \{t_n\}$$

$$[Q] \{t_n\} = [Q] \{t_n\}$$

$$[Q] \{t_n\} = [Q] \{t_n\}$$

Dirizioni principali di sforzo

$$t_n = \sigma \cdot n = \sigma_n n$$

$$(\sigma - \sigma_n I) \cdot n = 0$$

$$\det [\sigma - \sigma_n I] = 0$$

$$= \sigma_n^3 - I_1 \sigma_n^2 - I_2 \sigma_n - I_3 = 0$$

$$I_1 = \text{tr} \sigma$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}^2 \sigma - \text{tr} \sigma^2)$$

$$I_3 = \det \sigma$$

autovalori $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$

$$\sigma_n = \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$$

$$I_1 = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \sigma_2 \sigma_3 + \sigma_3 \sigma_1$$

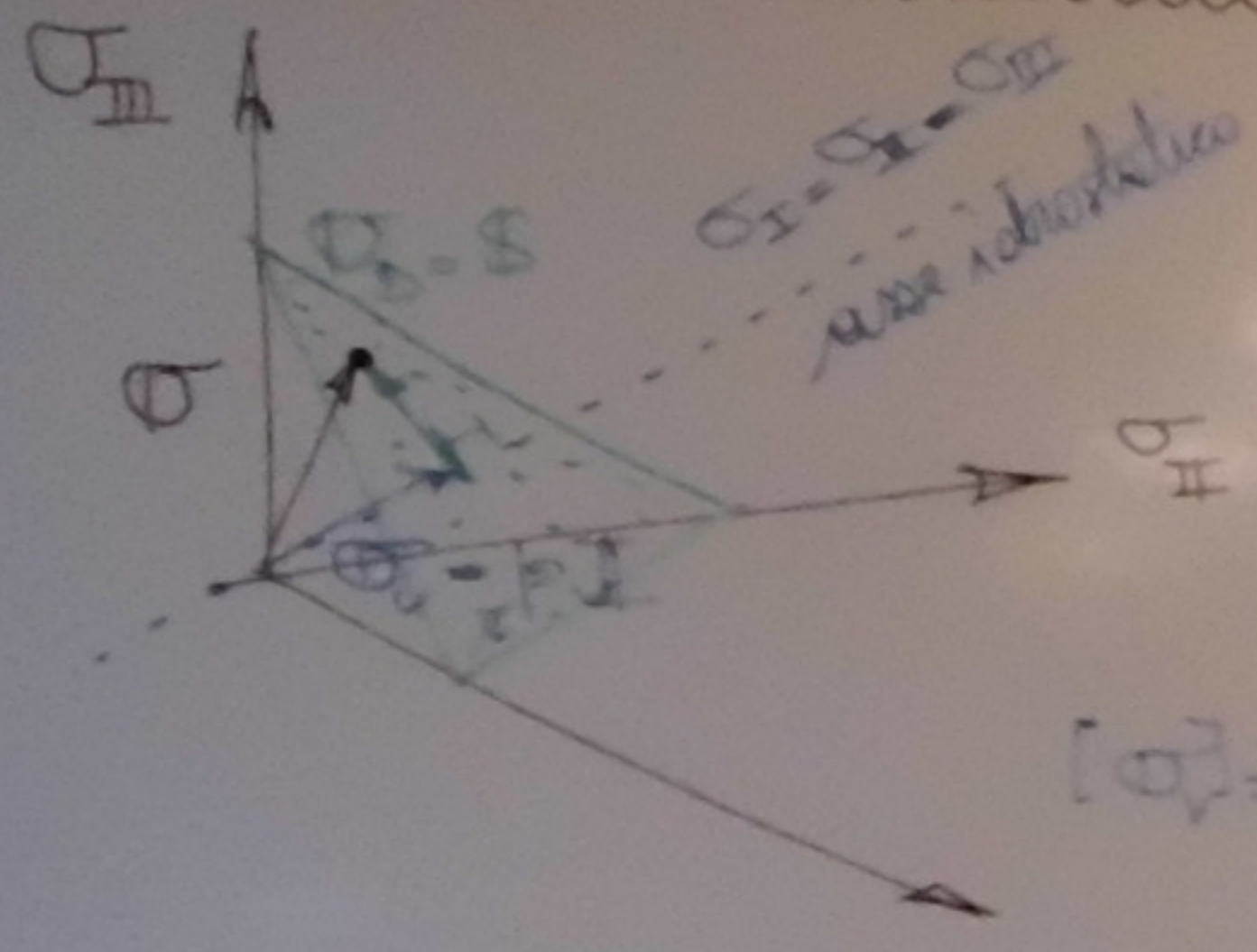
$$I_3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3$$

$$I_1 = \text{tr} \sigma$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}^2 \sigma - \text{tr} \sigma^2)$$

$$I_3 = \det \sigma$$

Componenti volumetrica e deviatorica.



$$\sigma = \sigma_D + \sigma_m I$$

$$= pI + s \Rightarrow s = \sigma - \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} \sigma I$$

pressione media $L = \frac{\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}}{3}$
 $= \frac{\text{tr} \sigma}{3} = \frac{I_1}{3}$

$$[II] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{tr} s = \text{tr} \sigma - \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} \sigma \text{tr} I \equiv 0$$

Pb agli autovalori

$$\sigma \cdot n = \sigma_D n$$

$$p I \cdot n = \sigma_D n$$

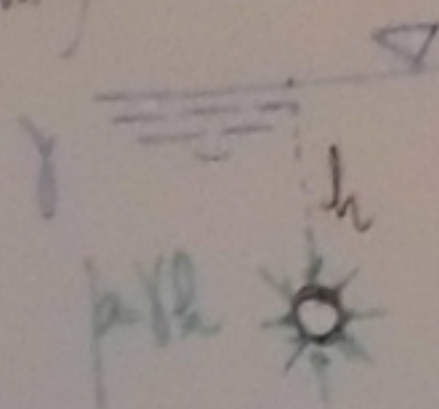
$$n \cdot n = 1$$

$$p = \sigma_D$$

- autovaleori pari a p

- autovettori arbitrari

Sfero sferico, idrostatico - volumetrico (uguale in tutte le direzioni)



Deviatore di sforzo

$$s \cdot n = s n$$

$$(\sigma - \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} \sigma I) \cdot n = s n$$

$$\sigma \cdot n - p n = s n$$

$$\sigma \cdot n = (s + p) n$$

- autovaleori shiftati di p

$$\sigma = s + p$$

$$s = \sigma - p$$

autovaleori = con quelli di sigma

Pb agli autov. 2 eq. in termini di s

$$s^3 - J_2 s - J_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} J_1 = \text{tr} s = 0 \\ J_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} s^2 \\ J_3 = \frac{1}{6} \text{tr} s^3 \end{cases}$$

Soluzioni analitiche

$$s = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{J_2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} J_2^{3/2} \cos^3 \alpha - J_2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \alpha = J_3$$

$$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} J_2^{3/2} (4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha) = J_3$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{J_3}{J_2^{3/2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3} \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{J_3}{J_2^{3/2}} \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ \alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

Calcolo autovaleori

- Pb agli autov. per s

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{5} I_1^2 + I_2$$

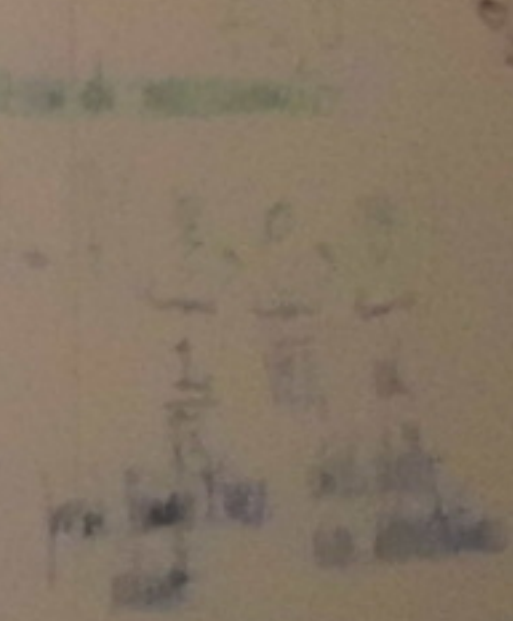
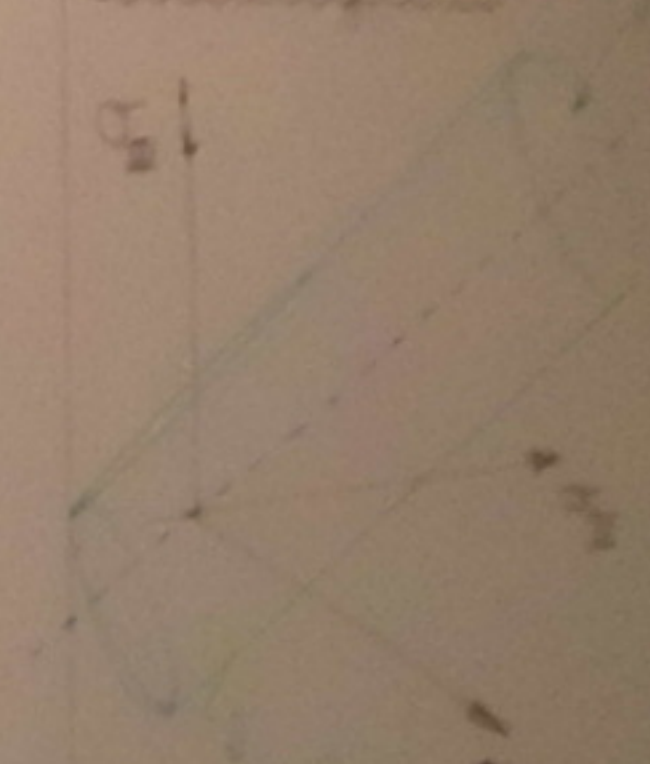
$$J_3 = \frac{2}{27} I_1^3 + \frac{1}{5} I_1 I_2 + I_3$$

Calcolo di

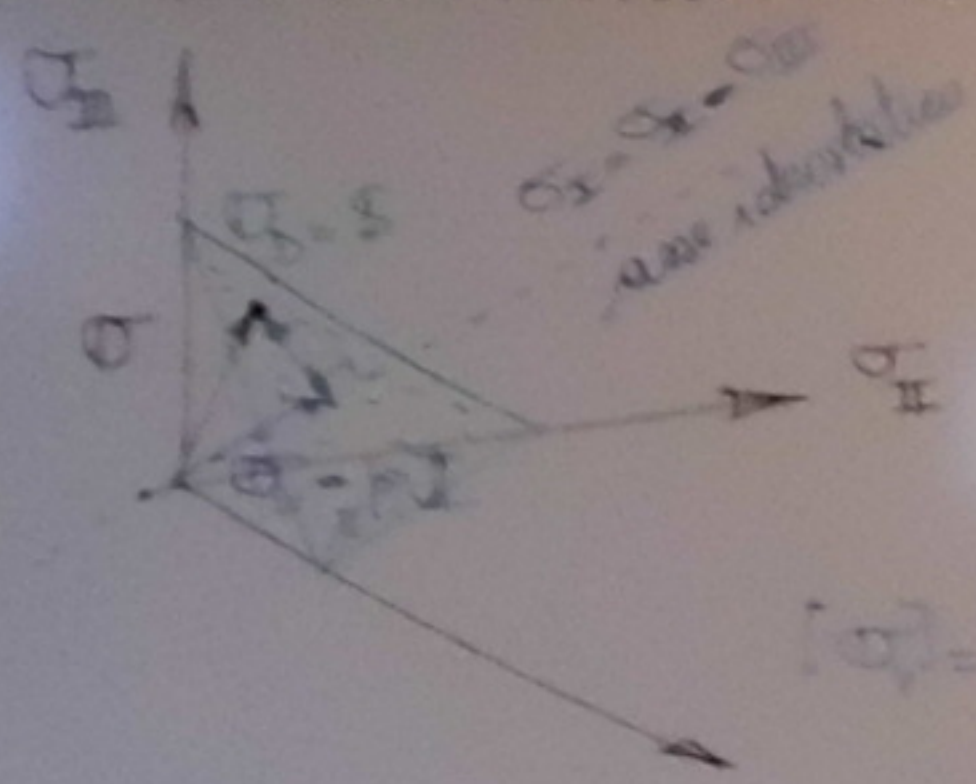
$$\text{Calcolo } s_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} J_2 \cos \alpha_1$$

$$\text{Trasformo } \sigma_i = s_i + p$$

Forma della deviatorica



Componenti volumetrica e deviatorica



$$\sigma = \sigma_v + \sigma_d$$

$$= pI + s \Rightarrow s = \sigma - \frac{\text{tr} \sigma}{3} I$$

traccia media

$$I = \frac{\sigma_{11} + \sigma_{22} + \sigma_{33}}{3}$$

$$[I] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{tr} s = \text{tr} \sigma - \frac{\text{tr} \sigma}{3} \text{tr} I = 0$$

Pb agli autovalori

$$\sigma \cdot n = \alpha n$$

$$pI \cdot n = \alpha n$$

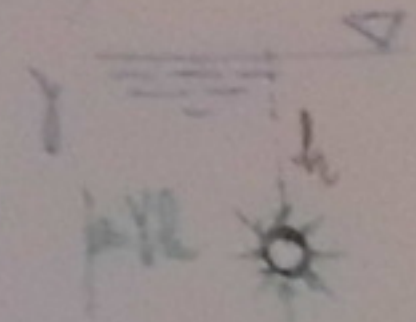
$$n \cdot n = 1$$

$$p = \alpha$$

- autovaleori pari a p

- autovettori arbitrari

Sfere sferica, idrostatica o volumetrica (uguale in tutte le direzioni)



Deviatore di sforzo

$$s \cdot n = s n$$

$$(\sigma - \frac{\text{tr} \sigma}{3} I) \cdot n = s n$$

$$\sigma \cdot n - p n = s n$$

$$\sigma \cdot n = (s + p) n$$

- autovaleori shiftati di p

$$\sigma = s + p$$

$$s = \sigma - p$$

autovettori = con quelli di σ

Pb agli autov. $\Rightarrow$ eq. in scelt. di s

$$s^3 - J_2 s - J_3 = 0$$

$$J_1 = \text{tr} s = 0$$

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} s^2$$

$$J_3 = \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} s^3$$

Soluzioni analitiche

$$s = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{J_2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} J_2^{3/2} \cos^3 \alpha - J_2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \alpha = J_3$$

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$$\cos 3\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{J_3}{J_2^{3/2}}$$

$$0 \leq \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3} \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{J_3}{J_2^{3/2}} \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

Calcolo autovaleori

- Pb agli autov. per s

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{5} I_1^2 + I_2$$

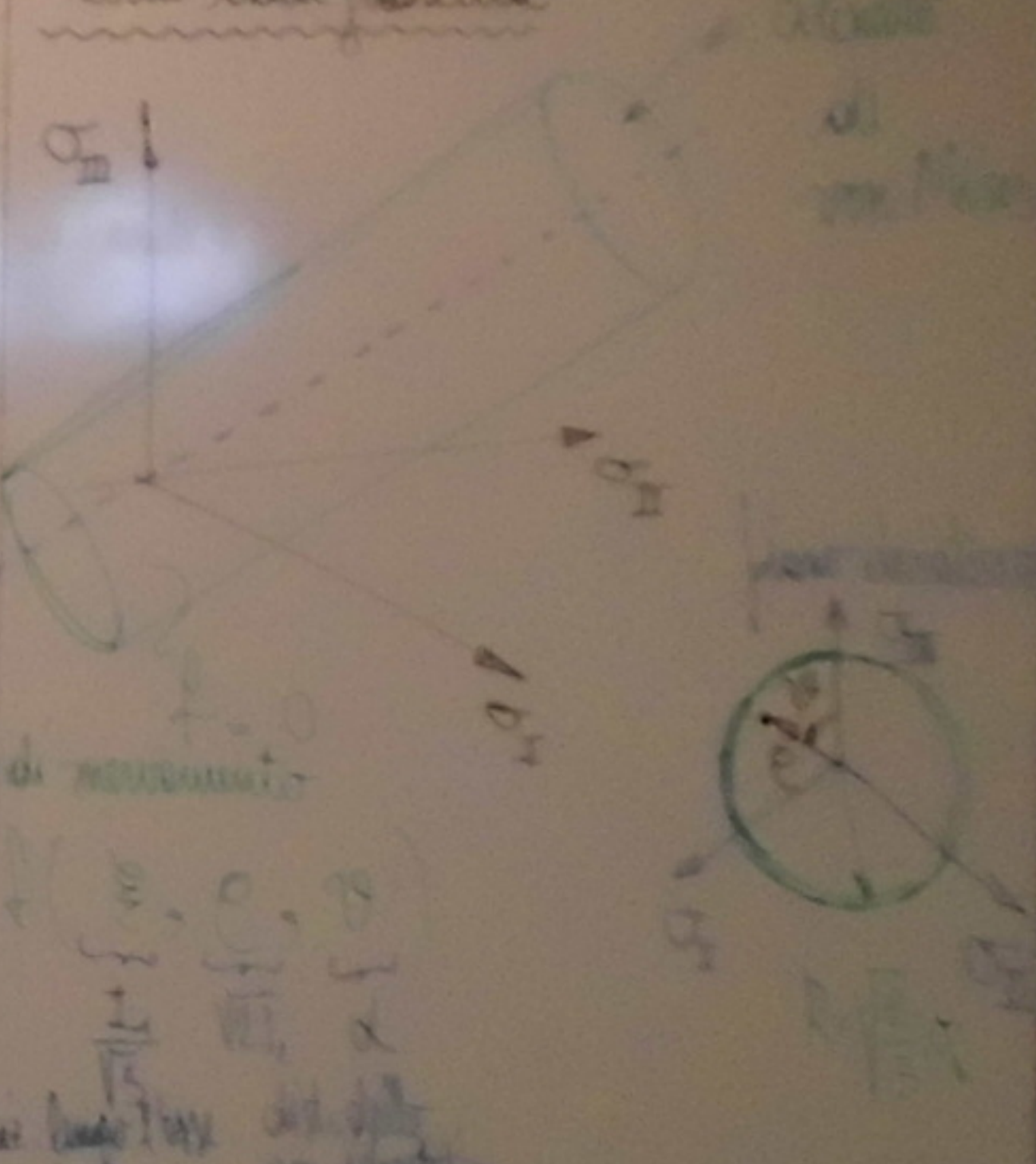
$$J_3 = \frac{2}{27} I_1^3 + \frac{1}{5} I_1 I_2 + I_3$$

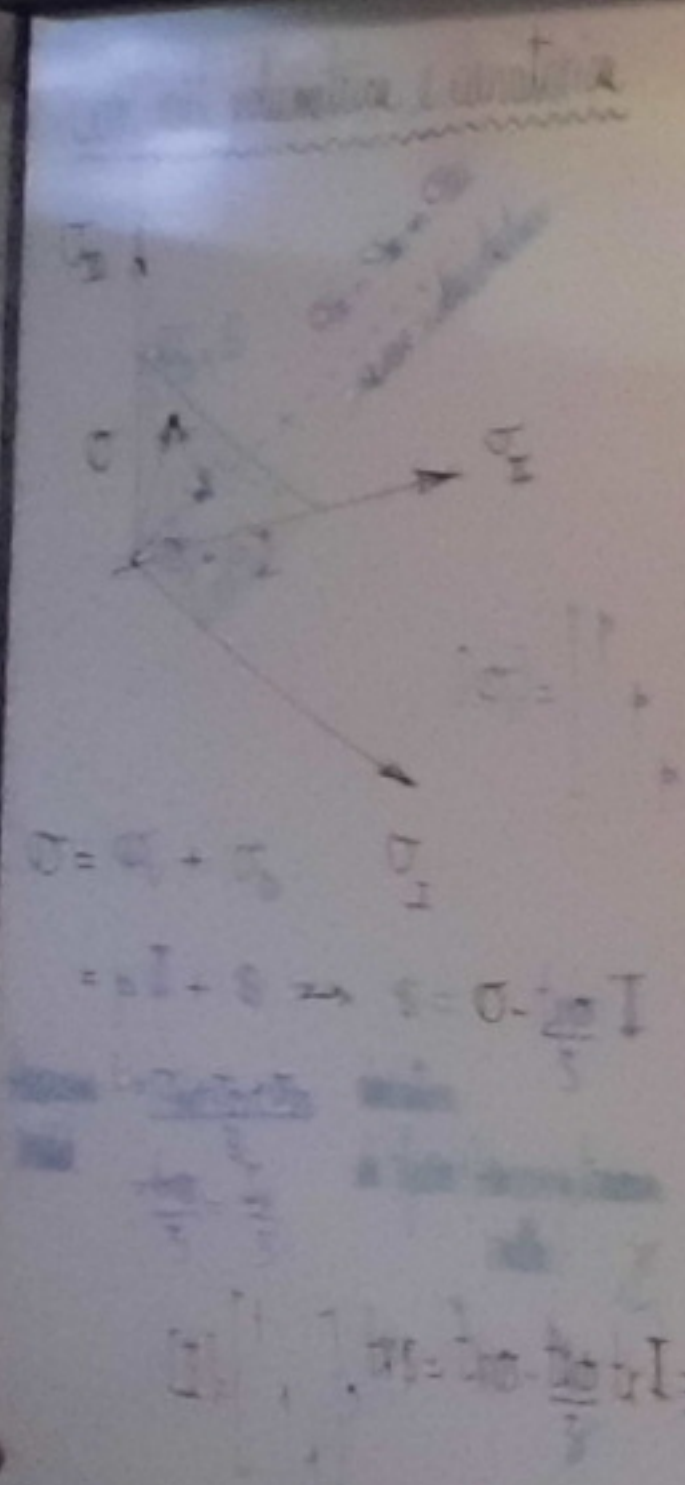
- Calcolo α

- Calcolo $s_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} J_2 \cos \alpha$

- Traccia princ. $\sigma_1 = s_1 + p$

Teoria della plasticità





Pb agli autovalori
 $\sigma \cdot n = \sigma \cdot n$
 $\sigma \cdot n = \sigma \cdot n$
 $p = \sigma$
 autovalori
 per σ
 autovalori
 per σ
 autovalori
 per σ

Lineare di forma
 $s \cdot n = s \cdot n$
 $\sigma \cdot n = s \cdot n$
 $\sigma \cdot n = p \cdot n$
 $\sigma \cdot n = (s+p) \cdot n$
 $s = \sigma$
 $s = \sigma$
 autovalori = in quella di σ
 Pb agli autovalori $\Rightarrow$ in un asse di s
 $s^3 - J_1 s^2 - J_3 = 0$
 $J_1 = \text{tr} s = 0$
 $J_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} s^2$
 $J_3 = \frac{1}{6} \text{tr} s^3$

Soluzioni analitiche

$$S = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{J_2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} J_2^{3/2} \cos^3 \alpha - J_2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} J_2^{1/2} \cos \alpha = J_3$$

$$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} J_2^{3/2} (4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha) = J_3$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{J_3}{J_2^{3/2}}$$

$$0 \leq \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3} \arccos \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{J_3}{J_2^{3/2}} \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

Calcolo autovalori

- Pb agli autovalori per s

$$J_2 = \frac{1}{5} I_1^2 + I_2$$

$$J_3 = \frac{2}{27} I_1^3 + \frac{1}{5} I_1 I_2 + I_3$$
- Calcolo α
- Calcolo $S_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} J_2 \cos \alpha$
- Tens. princ. $\sigma_1 = S_1 + p$

Teoria della plasticità

