

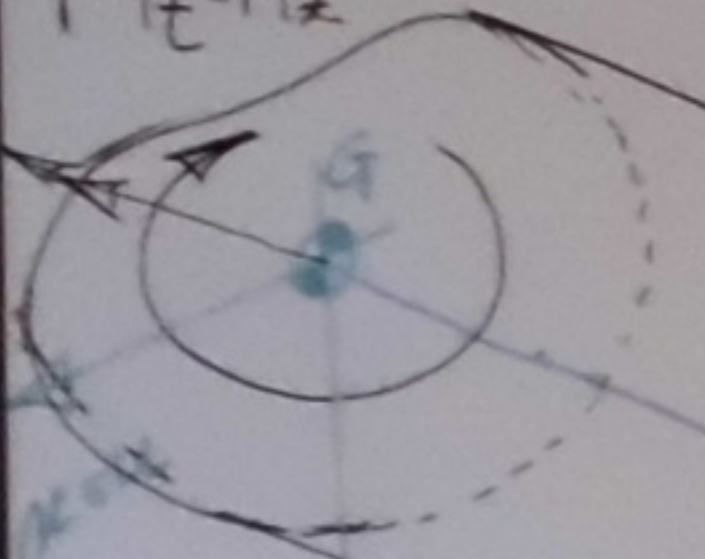
Caso di DSV:

Torsione

$$(N = T_x = T_y = 0; M_x = M_y = 0)$$

$$M_t = M_z \neq 0$$

$$M_t = M_z$$



$$y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$\tau_z \leftrightarrow M_t$$

Momento torcente costante, se per sezione statica, equivalente:

$$M_t = \int_A (\tau_{zy}x - \tau_{zx}y) dA \leftrightarrow e$$

$$\text{hp fond } \sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{yy} = \tau_{xy} = 0$$

$$\tau_z = \begin{Bmatrix} \tau_{zx} \\ \tau_{zy} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Eq equil. } \text{div } \tau_z = \tau_{zx,x} + \tau_{zy,y} = 0$$

$$\text{Eq comp. } -(\text{rot } \tau_z)_z = \tau_{zx,y} - \tau_{zy,x} = -e$$

$$\text{rot } \tau_z = \nabla \wedge \tau_z = \begin{vmatrix} -i & -j & -k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{zy,x} - \tau_{zx,y} \\ \tau_{zx,y} - \tau_{zy,x} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-K(\tau_{zy,x} - \tau_{zx,y})$$

$$= -(\tau_{zx,y} - \tau_{zy,x})K$$

$$\text{con e.e.}$$

$$\tau_z \cdot n = \tau_{zx}n_x + \tau_{zy}n_y = 0$$

$$\text{su } \Gamma (x \in \Gamma)$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \tau_{zy}$$

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Equazioni di campo
Eq equil. $\text{div } \tau_z = \tau_{zx,x} + \tau_{zy,y} = 0$
Eq comp. $-(\text{rot } \tau_z)_z = \tau_{zx,y} - \tau_{zy,x} = -e$
in $A (x \in A)$
angolo unitario di torsione
spostamenti in rotazione

Approccio agli spostamenti (proprio a priori da assegnare, in questo caso)
fondandosi sull'osservazione sperimentale a ipotesi di equità esempio di
spostamenti in rotazione

rotazione rigida della sezione
nel suo piano (osservare)

involucramento fuori piano
delle sezioni indip da z

Rotaz. rigida nel piano:

$$\epsilon_{xx} = \sigma_{x,x} = 0$$

$$\epsilon_{yy} = \sigma_{y,y} = 0$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 0 \leftrightarrow \gamma_{xy} = \sigma_{x,y} + \sigma_{y,x} = -\beta_z + \beta_z = 0$$

$$\tau_{zz} = 0 \leftrightarrow \epsilon_{zz} = \sigma_{z,z} = 0$$

$$\tau_{zx} = 0 \leftrightarrow \epsilon_{zx} = \sigma_{z,x} = 0$$

$$\tau_{zy} = 0 \leftrightarrow \epsilon_{zy} = \sigma_{z,y} = 0$$

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8.50 di DSV:

TORSIONE

$$(N=T_x=T_y=0; M_x=M_y=0)$$

$$\text{Eq. equl. } \text{div } \tau_z = \tau_{zx,x} + \tau_{zy,y} = 0$$

$$\text{Eq. comp. } -\text{rot } \tau_z = \tau_{xy,y} - \tau_{yx,x} = -e$$

$$\text{rot } \tau_z = \nabla \wedge \tau_z = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \tau_{xy,y} - \tau_{yx,x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -e \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-k(\tau_{xy,x} - \tau_{yx,y}) = -k \frac{d\theta}{dz} = -e$$

$$= -(\tau_{xy,y} - \tau_{yx,x})k \frac{d\theta}{dz} = -e$$

$$\text{con } e.e. \quad \tau_z = M_t$$

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Approccio agli spostamenti (paga a priori la congruenza, impongo l'equil.)

Si ipotizza il seguente campo di spostamenti in soluzione:

- rotazione rigida della sezione nel suo piano (osservazione)
- spostamento fuori piano della sezione indep. da z

Rotazione rigida nel piano:

$$\begin{cases} u_x = -\beta z \\ u_y = \beta z \end{cases}$$

spostamento fuori piano:

$$u_z = \beta \Psi(x, y)$$

funzioni di ingobbimento (punti giunti delle sezioni trasv.)

Incongnite $\beta, \Psi(x, y) \leftrightarrow M_t$

Campo di deformazione $\rightarrow$ Campo di sforzo (da eq. cost.)

$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_{xx} = u_{x,x} = -\beta \\ \epsilon_{yy} = u_{y,y} = \beta \\ \epsilon_{zz} = u_{z,z} = 0 \\ \gamma_{xy} = u_{x,y} + u_{y,x} = 0 \\ \gamma_{yz} = u_{y,z} + u_{z,y} = \beta(\Psi_{y,z} + \Psi_{z,y}) \\ \gamma_{zx} = u_{z,x} + u_{x,z} = \beta(\Psi_{x,z} + \Psi_{z,x}) \end{cases}$$

la facciata della z.m. Ψ

Eq. ne di congruenza ✓

$\tau_{zx,y} - \tau_{zy,x} = -c$

$G\beta(\Psi_{g,zy} - 1 - \Psi_{g,yx} - 1) = -c$

th. di Schwarz ✓

$+ 2G\beta = +c = 2G\beta = 2 \frac{M_t}{J}$

significato fisico alla cost. c, dirett. prop. alla torsione β

Imposizione dell'equil.

Eq. di equil.

$\tau_{zx,x} + \tau_{zy,y} = 0$

$G\beta(\Psi_{g,xx} + 0 + \Psi_{g,yy} + 0) = 0$

$\Delta \Psi = \Psi_{g,xx} + \Psi_{g,yy} = 0$ in A

Equazione di Laplace

$$P = P(x(s), y(s))$$

$$x \in \Gamma$$

$$n = \begin{pmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = P(s)$$

$$s \in \Gamma$$

$$t = \begin{pmatrix} t_x \\ t_y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tau_z$$

$$= \frac{dP(s)}{ds} = \begin{pmatrix} x'(s) \\ y'(s) \end{pmatrix} \text{ vettore tangente}$$

$$r = \frac{d}{ds}$$

$$n = \begin{pmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_y \\ -t_x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y'(s) \\ -x'(s) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{dx}{dn}$$

$$\bullet \text{ tale che } n \cdot t \equiv 0$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = \cos \beta$$

$$dy = ds \cos \beta$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{dx}{ds} = x'(s)$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{dy}{ds} = y'(s)$$

Equil. al contorno

$$\tau_z \cdot n = \tau_{zx} n_x + \tau_{zy} n_y = 0 \text{ su } \Gamma$$

$$G \int (\psi_{g,x} n_x - y n_x + \psi_{g,y} n_y + x n_y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_g}{\partial n} = \psi_{g,x} n_x + \psi_{g,y} n_y = -n_y x + n_x y \text{ su } \Gamma$$

e.e. di Neumann-Dini (flusso normale delle ψ_g)

$$\psi_{g,n} = -n_y x + n_x y \text{ su } \Gamma$$

$$= t_x x + t_y y$$

$$= t \cdot x$$

$$= x'(s) x(s) + y'(s) y(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} (r^2) = r(s) r'(s)$$

$$r(s) = R \quad \psi_{g,n} = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_g = 0$$

$$\nabla \psi_g = 0$$

$$(no \text{ inglobamento in sezioni circolari})$$

Equivalenza statica $\tau_z \leftrightarrow M_z$

$$M_z = \int (\tau_{zy} x - \tau_{zx} y) dA$$

$$= G \int (\psi_{g,y} x - \psi_{g,x} y) dA$$

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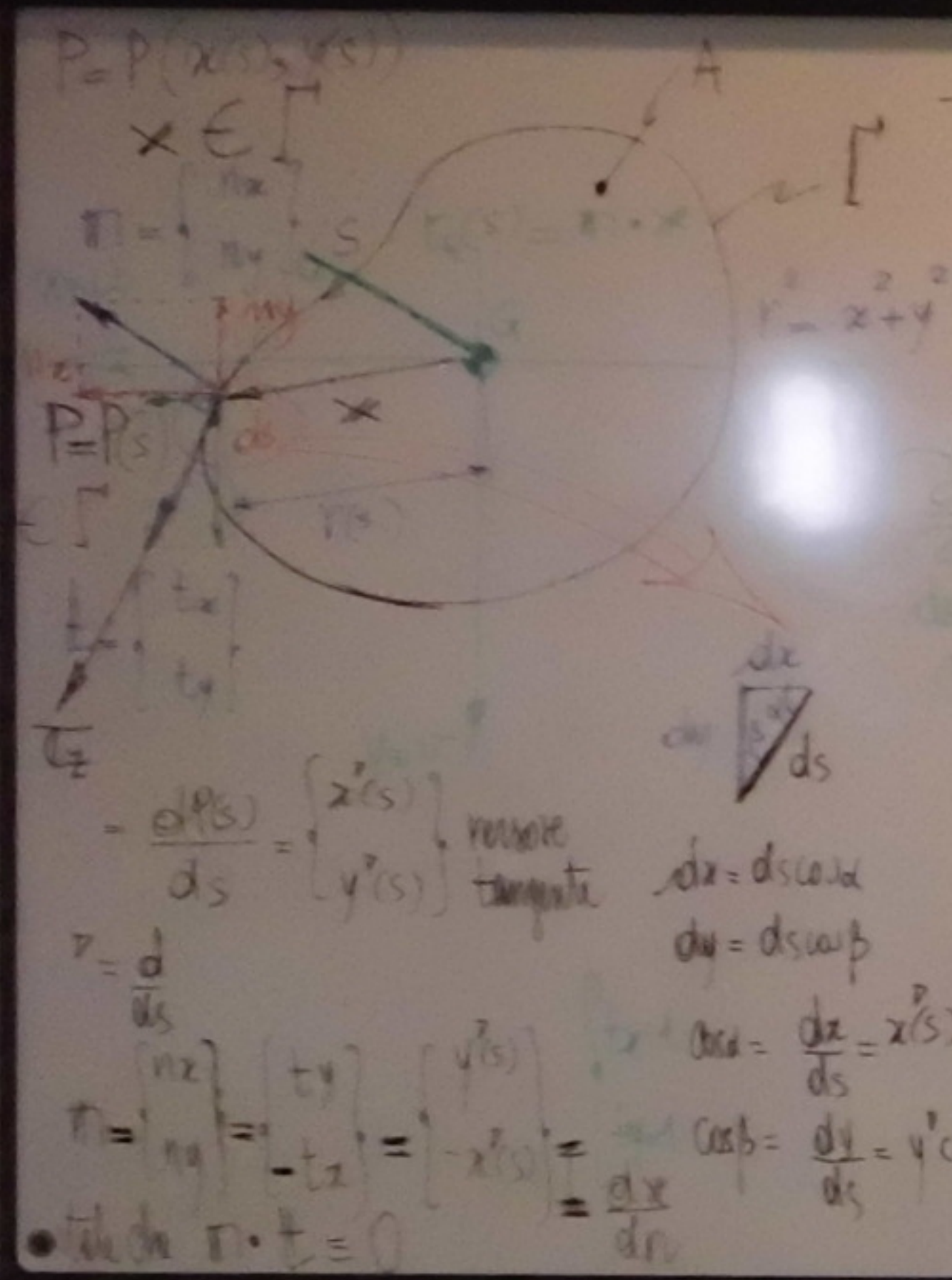
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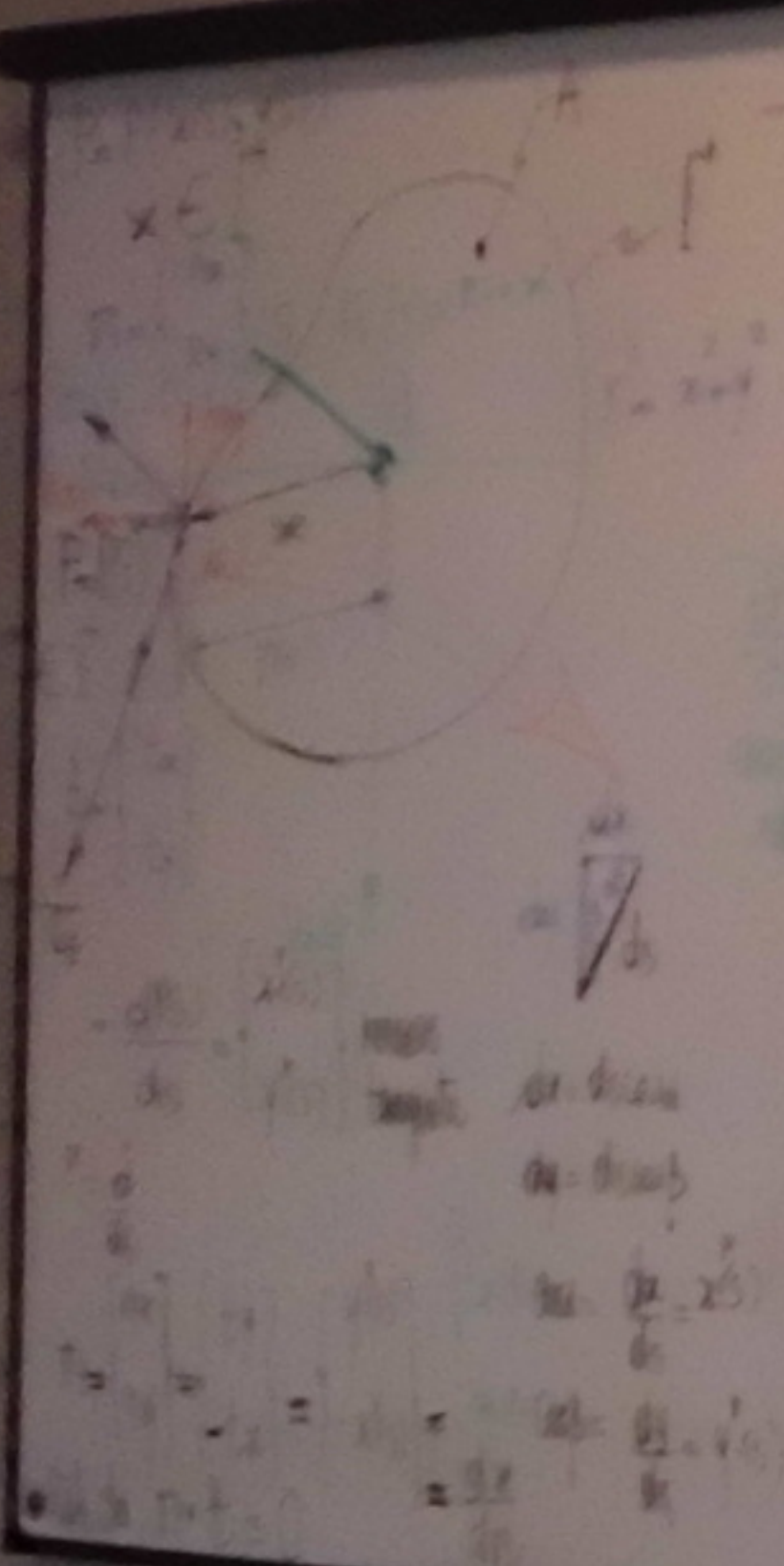
$$= G \int (\psi_{g,y} x - \psi_{g,x} y) dA$$

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- Equil al contorno
 $\tau_z \cdot n = \tau_{zx} n_x + \tau_{zy} n_y = 0$ su Γ
 $\oint_{\Gamma} (\tau_{zx} n_x - \tau_{zy} n_y + x n_y) = 0$
 $\tau_{zx} n_x + \tau_{zy} n_y = -n_y x + n_x y$ su Γ
 e.e. di Neumann-Dini (flusso normale della f.m. τ_z)
 $\tau_{z,n} = -n_y x + n_x y$ su Γ
 $= t_z x + t_z y$
 $= t_z \cdot x$
 E' configura un pb. di N-D. per l'equazione di Laplace
 Ser. circolare
 $r(s) = 0$
 $\tau_{z,n} = 0$
 $\tau_z = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \tau_z = 0$
 no impedenza in x e y in radiaz

- Equivalenza statica $\tau_z \leftrightarrow M_t$
 $M_t = \int_A (\tau_{zy} x - \tau_{zx} y) dA$
 $= G \beta \int_A (\tau_{zy} x + x^2 - \tau_{zx} y + y^2) dA$
 $J = \frac{M_t}{G \beta} = \int_A (x^2 + y^2) dA - \int_A (\tau_{zx} y - \tau_{zy} x) dA > 0$
 mom. d'inerzia J_G polare rispetto a G
 $J = \frac{J_G}{\eta}$
 $\eta = \frac{J_G}{J} = \frac{1}{1 - J^*/J_G}$
 fattore di prasside
 non proprieta geometrica della sezione trasversale
 $0 \leq J^* = \int_A (\tau_{zx}^2 + \tau_{zy}^2) dA < J_G$
 $d\theta = \beta dz = \frac{M_t}{G J} dz$
 $= \eta \frac{M_t}{G J_G} dz$
 $\eta = 1$, ser. circolare



- Equilibrio al contorno

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} \Rightarrow \tau_{xy} x - \tau_{yx} y = 0 \text{ su } \Gamma$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} (\psi_{,2} n_2 - \psi_{,1} n_1 + \psi_{,1} n_2 + \psi_{,2} n_1) = 0$$

$$= -n_1 x + n_2 y \text{ su } \Gamma$$

e.e. di Neumann-Dini (funzione nulla su Γ)

$$\psi_{,1} = -n_1 x + n_2 y \text{ su } \Gamma$$

$$= t_2 x + t_1 y$$

$$\text{Se } \psi = 0 \Rightarrow \psi_{,1} = 0, \psi_{,2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} (R^2) = R \frac{d}{ds} (R)$$

- Equivalenza statica $\tau_z \leftrightarrow M_t$

$$M_t = \int_A (\tau_{zy} x - \tau_{zx} y) dA$$

$$= G \beta \int_A (\psi_{,2} y - \psi_{,1} x) dA$$

$$\frac{M_t}{G \beta} = \int_A (x^2 + y^2) dA - \int_A (\psi_{,2} y - \psi_{,1} x) dA > 0$$

mom. d'inerzia J_G polare rispetto a G

$$J = J_G$$

$$0 \leq J_{\psi}^* = \int_A [(\psi_{,1})^2 + (\psi_{,2})^2] dA < J_G$$

$$d\theta = \beta dz = \frac{M_t}{G J} dz$$

$$= \eta \frac{M_t}{G J_G} dz$$

($\eta = 1$, se circolare)

$$\eta = \frac{J_G}{J_G + J_{\psi}^*} = \frac{1}{1 + J_{\psi}^*/J_G}$$