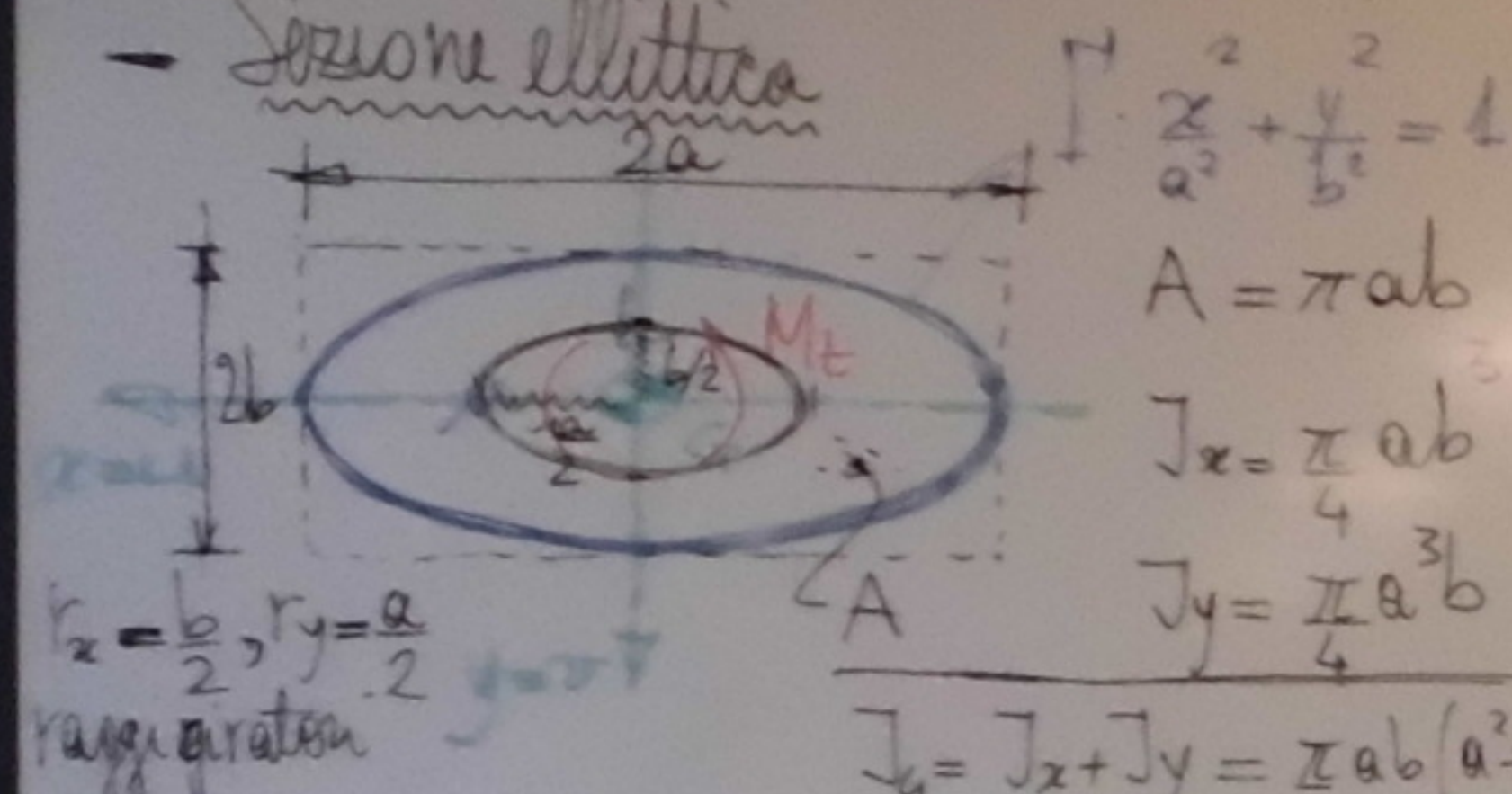


Soluzioni analitiche del p.o. della torsione

Sezione ellittica



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$A = \pi ab$$

$$J_x = \frac{\pi ab^3}{4}$$

$$J_y = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{4}$$

$$J_z = J_x + J_y = \frac{\pi ab}{4} (a^2 + b^2)$$

Equiv. statica:

$$M_t = 2 \int \phi dA$$

$$= 2K \int_A \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dA$$

$$= 2K \left(A - \frac{1}{a^2} J_y - \frac{1}{b^2} J_x\right)$$

$$= 2KA \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{a^2 b^3}{4} - \frac{1}{b^2} \frac{a^3 b}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2K \pi ab \frac{1}{2}$$

$$K = \frac{M_t}{A} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab}$$

Pertanto:

$$\phi(x, y) = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$$

$$J = \frac{\pi a^3 b^3}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{\pi ab}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}}$$

momento d'inerzia torsionale

Commenti

per $a=b=R$

$$J = J_c = \frac{\pi R^4}{2}$$

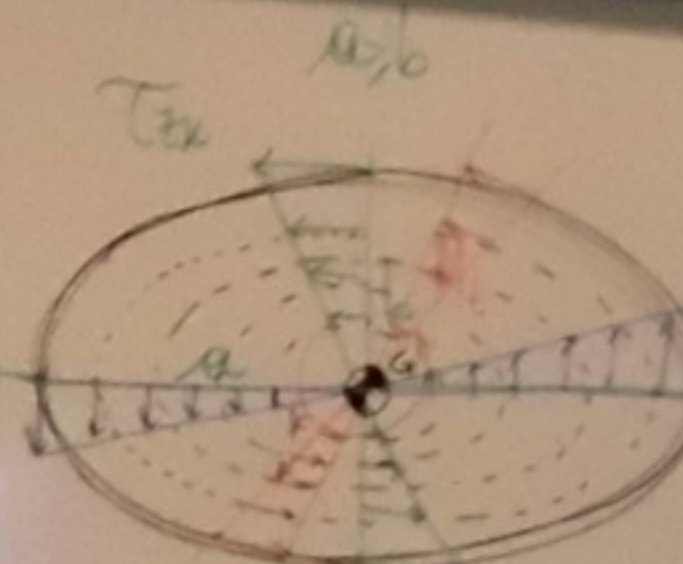
$$J = \frac{A}{4\pi^2 J_c} \approx \frac{A}{4\pi^2 J_c}$$

DSV ha dimostrato che tale formula può essere utilizzata per stimare il momento d'inerzia torsionale di set. compatte (set. ellittica equivalente di pari area A e max. d'inerzia polare J_p)

Campo delle tensioni tangenziali:

$$\tau_{zx} = \phi_{,y} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2}\right) = -\frac{2M_t}{\pi ab} \frac{y}{b^2}$$

$$\tau_{zy} = -\phi_{,x} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(\frac{2x}{a^2}\right) = \frac{2M_t}{\pi ab} \frac{x}{a^2}$$



Fattore di torsione

$$\beta = \frac{J_c}{J} = \frac{\pi R^4/2}{J} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}}$$

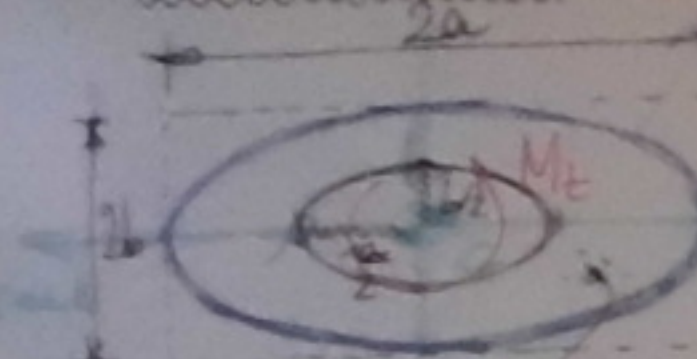
$$\beta = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}}$$

Sezioni analitiche che si può utilizzare

- Sezione ellittica



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$A = \pi ab$$

$$J_x = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{4}$$

$$J_y = \frac{\pi a b^3}{4}$$

$$J_z = J_x + J_y = \frac{\pi ab}{4} (a^2 + b^2)$$

Approssimazione a barre: $(e, \varphi(x, y))$

$$\nabla^2 \varphi(x, y) = -e \text{ in } A$$

$$\varphi = 0 \text{ su } \Gamma$$

$$M_t = 2 \int_A \varphi dA$$

$$\varphi = K \left(-\frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$= -2K \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2 b^2}$$

$$K = \frac{e}{2} \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab}$$

- Equiv. statica:

$$M_t = 2 \int_A \varphi dA$$

$$= 2K \int_A \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) dA$$

$$= 2K \left(A - \frac{1}{a^2} J_y - \frac{1}{b^2} J_x \right)$$

$$= 2KA \left(1 - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{a^2 b^3}{4} - \frac{1}{b^2} \frac{a^3 b^2}{4} \right)$$

$$= 2K \pi ab \frac{1}{4}$$

$$K = \frac{M_t}{A} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab}$$

Pertanto:

$$\varphi(x, y) = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$J = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{4} + \frac{\pi a b^3}{4} = \frac{\pi ab}{4} (a^2 + b^2)$$

momento d'inerzia torsionale

- Commenti

- per $a=b=R$

$$J = J_a = \frac{\pi R^4}{2}$$

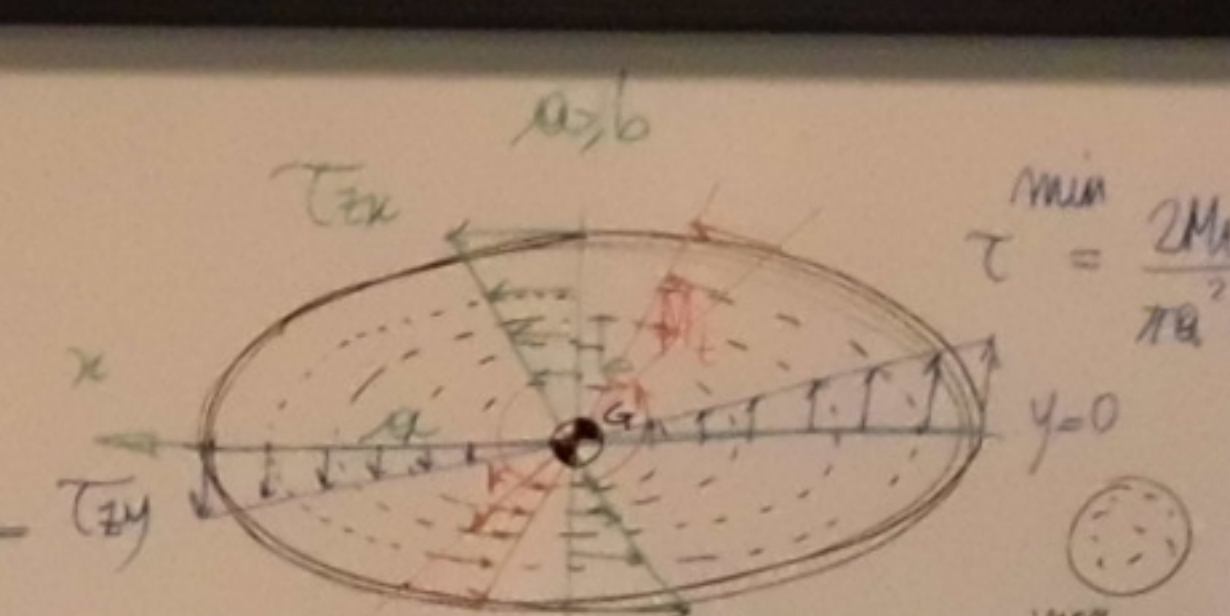
$$J = \frac{A}{4\pi^2 J_G} \approx \frac{A}{40 J_G}$$

DSV ha dimostrato che tale formula può essere utilizzata per stimare il momento d'inerzia torsionale di set. compatte (set ellittica equivalente di pari area A e max. d'inert. polare J_G)

- Campo delle tensioni tangenziali:

$$\tau_{zx} = \varphi_{,y} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2} \right) = -\frac{2M_t}{\pi ab^3} y$$

$$\tau_{zy} = -\varphi_{,x} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(\frac{2x}{a^2} \right) = \frac{2M_t}{\pi ab^3} x$$



$$\tau = \sqrt{\tau_{zx}^2 + \tau_{zy}^2} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \sqrt{\frac{4y^2}{b^4} + \frac{4x^2}{a^4}}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \sqrt{\frac{4}{b^4} \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \sqrt{\frac{4}{b^4} \left(\frac{a^2 y^2 + b^2 x^2}{a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \sqrt{\frac{4}{b^4} \left(\frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \frac{2r}{a} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^2 b^3} r$$

$$|\tau| = \sqrt{\tau_{zx}^2 + \tau_{zy}^2} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \sqrt{\frac{4}{b^4} \left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{x^2}{a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \sqrt{\frac{4}{b^4} \left(\frac{a^2 y^2 + b^2 x^2}{a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \sqrt{\frac{4}{b^4} \left(\frac{r^2}{a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\pi ab^3} \frac{2r}{a} = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^2 b^3} r$$

- Fattore di torsione

$$\beta = \frac{M_t}{GJ} = \eta \frac{M_t}{GJ_c}$$

$$\eta = \frac{J_c}{J} = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{4} \frac{4}{\pi ab (a^2 + b^2)} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{(a+b)^2}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{(a+b)^2}{4(a^2 + b^2)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{(a-b)^2}{4a^2 b^2} \geq 1$$

- Approssimazione agli spostamenti

$$\varphi_{,x} = \frac{1}{\varphi_{,y}} + y = \frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2} \right) + y = -\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{2y}{b^2} + y$$

$$\varphi_{,y} = -\frac{1}{\varphi_{,x}} - x = -\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(\frac{2x}{a^2} \right) - x = -\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{2x}{a^2} - x$$

$$d\varphi = \varphi_{,x} dx + \varphi_{,y} dy = -\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(\frac{2y}{b^2} dx + \frac{2x}{a^2} dy \right) - x dx - y dy$$

$$= -\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(\frac{2}{b^2} xy dx + \frac{2}{a^2} xy dy \right) - \frac{1}{2} d(x^2 + y^2)$$

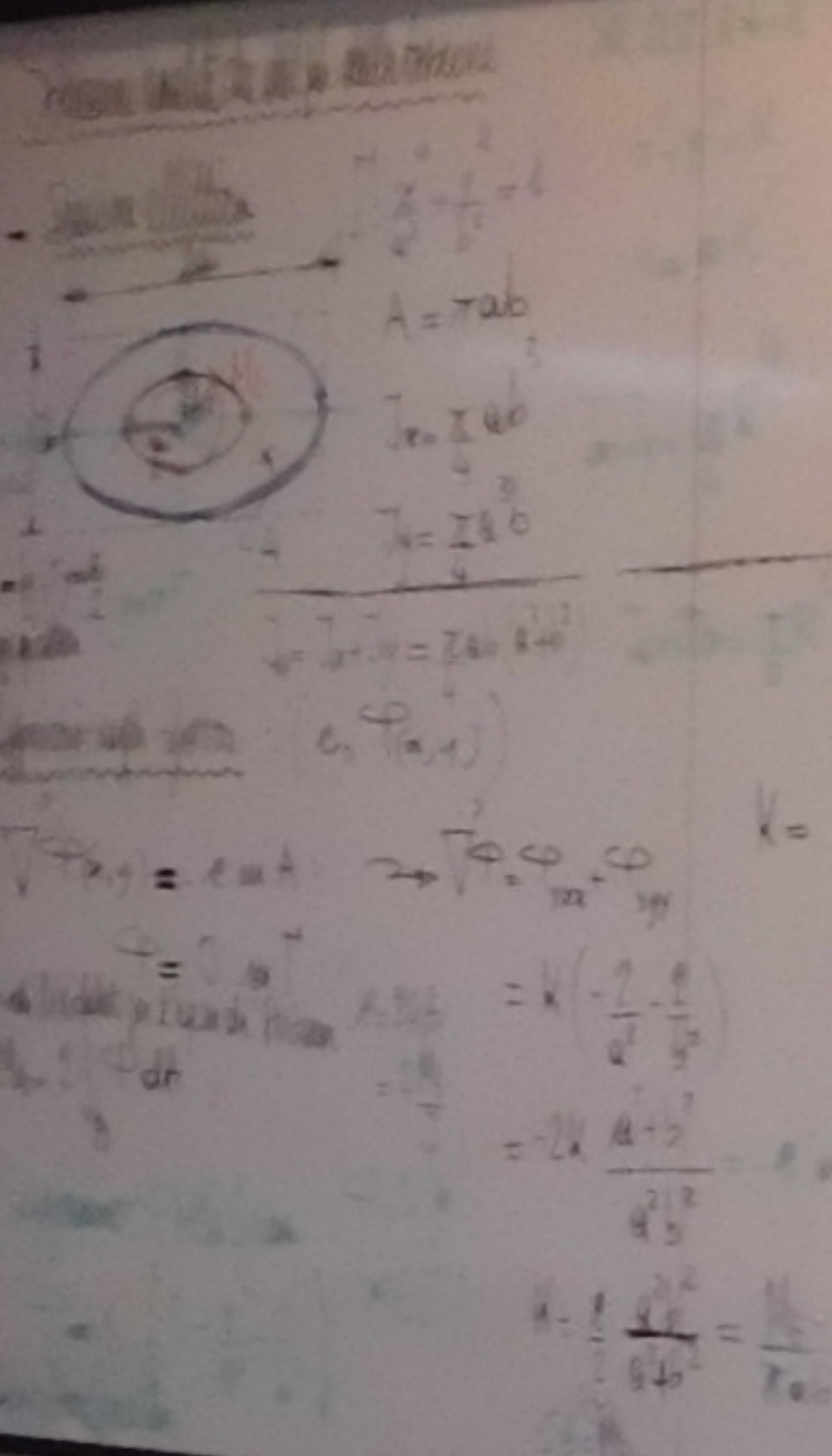
$$= -\frac{a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{2}{ab} d(xy) - \frac{1}{2} d(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= -\frac{2a^2 b^2}{a^2 + b^2} \frac{1}{ab} d(xy) - \frac{1}{2} d(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= -\frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} d(xy) - \frac{1}{2} d(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= -\frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} xy - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) + C$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2} xy - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2) + C$$



Equazioni statiche:

$$M_t = 2 \int \phi dA$$

$$A = \pi ab$$

$$J_x = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}$$

$$J_y = \frac{\pi b^4}{4}$$

$$J = \frac{\pi a^4}{4} + \frac{\pi b^4}{4}$$

$$K = \frac{M_t}{A} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab}$$

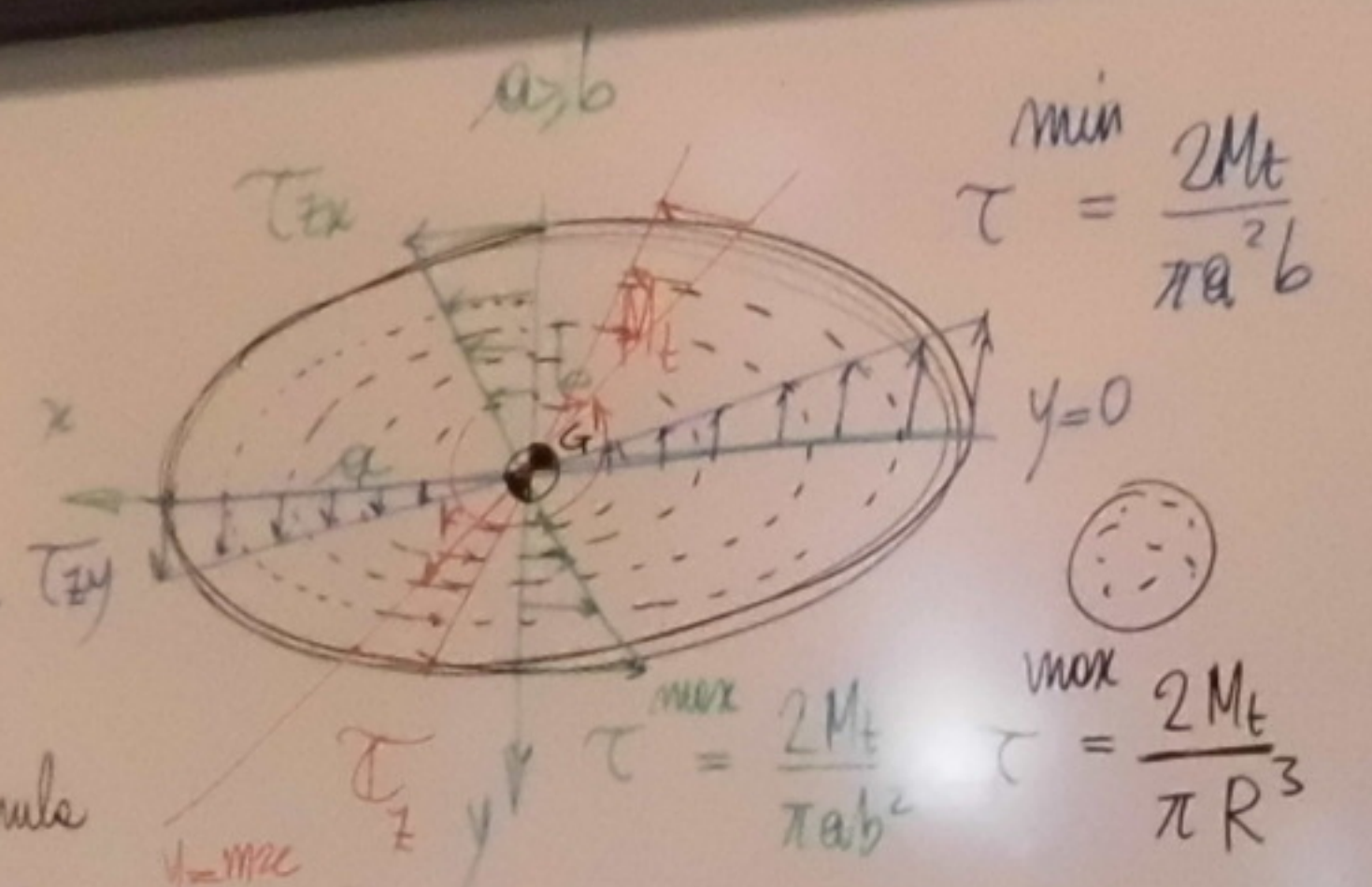
$$\phi_{x,y} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$J = \frac{\pi a^3 b}{3} + \frac{\pi a b^3}{3}$$

Comenti
 - per $a=b=R$
 $J = J_x = J_y = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$
 $J = \frac{A^2}{4\pi^2} = \frac{A^2}{40 J_G}$
 DSV ha dimostrato che tale formula può essere utilizzata per stimare il momento d'inerzia torsionale di set. compatte, se l'ellisse equivalente di pari area ha le stesse dimensioni J_G

Campos delle tensioni tangenziali:

$$\tau_{zx} = \phi_{,y} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2} \right) = -\frac{2M_t}{\pi ab^3} y$$

$$\tau_{zy} = -\phi_{,x} = \frac{M_t}{\pi ab} \left(\frac{2x}{a^2} \right) = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^3 b} x$$


lineari lungo r
 cond. radiale
 $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
 $\tau = \frac{2M_t}{\pi ab^3} y$
 $\tau = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^3 b} x$
 linear in r
 $\tau = \frac{2M_t}{\pi ab^3} y$
 $\tau = \frac{2M_t}{\pi a^3 b} x$
 linear in x
 linear in y
 lungo $y = mx$

Fattore di torsione:

$$\beta = \frac{M_t}{GJ} = \eta \frac{M_t}{GJ_G}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\pi ab^3(a^2+b^2)}{4(a^2+b^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{(a^2+b^2)}{a^2b^2} > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a^2+b^2}{ab} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a+b}{b} \right)^2 = \frac{(a-b)^2 + 2ab}{4a^2b^2} \geq 1$$

Approccio agli spostamenti

ϕ f. ne di ingobbamento

$$\phi_{,x} = \frac{1}{G\beta} \phi_{,yy} + y = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2} \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2} \right) + y = -\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2} y$$

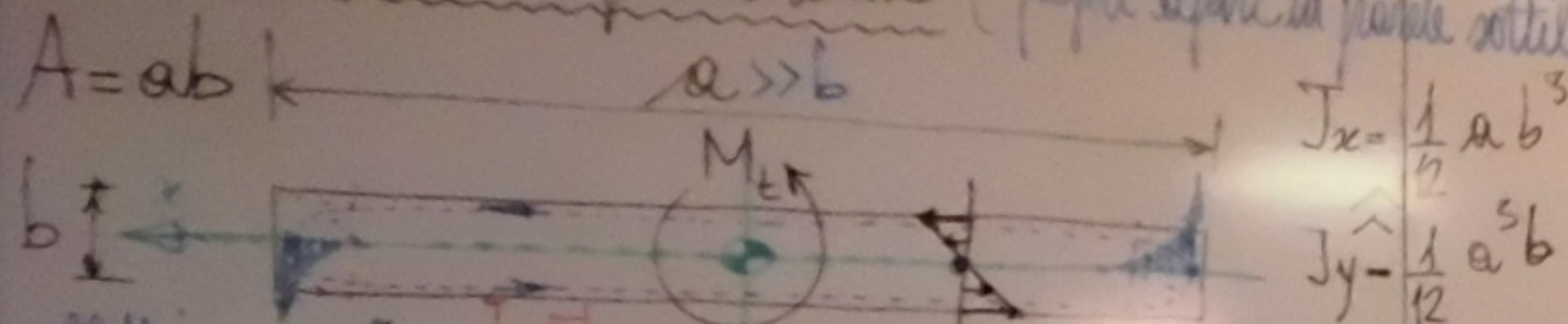
$$\phi_{,y} = -\frac{1}{G\beta} \phi_{,xx} - x = -\frac{a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2} \left(-\frac{2x}{a^2} \right) - x = -\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2} x$$

$$d\phi = \phi_{,x} dx + \phi_{,y} dy = -\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2} (y dx + x dy)$$

$$\phi(x,y) = -\frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2+b^2} xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{A} \int \phi dA = 0$$

Sezione rettangolare sottile (profilo aperto in parete sottile)



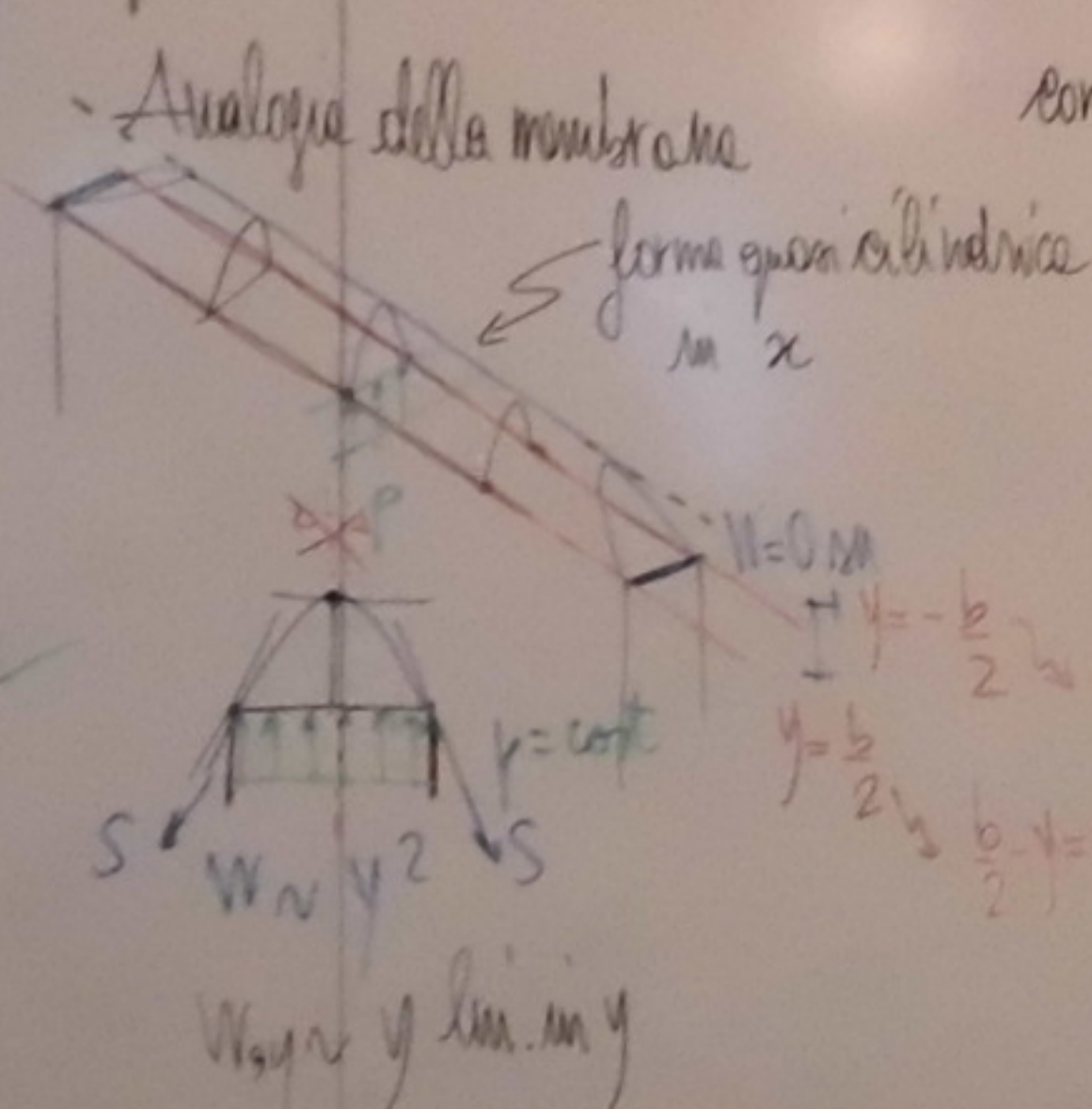
effetti di bordo
 $A-A^*$
 τ_{xz}
 A^*
 solari appross
 lineari a farfalla nullo
 spesse

Analogia idrodinamica:
 $\tau_{xz} = -cy$
 $\tau_{zy} = 0$

Eq. di equil. $\tau_{xz,x} + \tau_{xy,y} = 0$ ✓

Eq. di comp. $\tau_{xy,y} - \tau_{xz,x} = -c$ ✓

e.e. $\tau_{xz} \cdot n_x + \tau_{xy} \cdot n_y = 0$ ✓



Fun di Airy:

$$\Phi(x,y) = K \left(\frac{b}{2} + y \right) \left(\frac{b}{2} - y \right) = K \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right) = \frac{3M_t}{ab^3} \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right) = -\frac{2M_t}{J} y$$

✓ $\Phi = 0$ su $\Gamma - \Gamma^*$
 ✓ $\nabla^2 \Phi = -2K = -c$

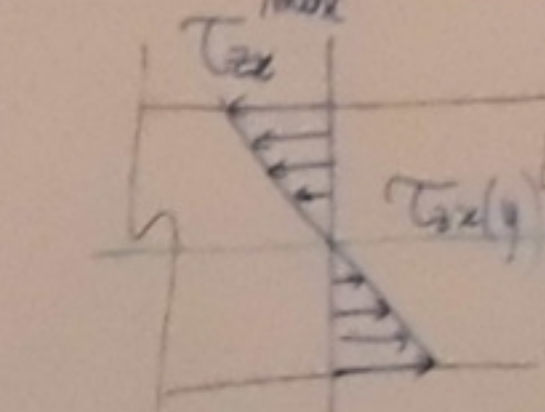
con $K = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{c\beta}{2} = \frac{M_t}{J}$

Equiv. statica

$$M_t = 2 \int_A \Phi dA$$

$$= 2K \int_A \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right) dA = 2K \left(\frac{b^2}{4} ab - \frac{1}{12} ab^3 \right) = K \frac{1}{6} ab^3 \Rightarrow K = \frac{M_t}{\frac{1}{6} ab^3} = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \Phi_{,y} = -\frac{6M_t}{ab^3} y = -\frac{2}{ab^3} \frac{M_t}{J} y = -2c\beta y$$

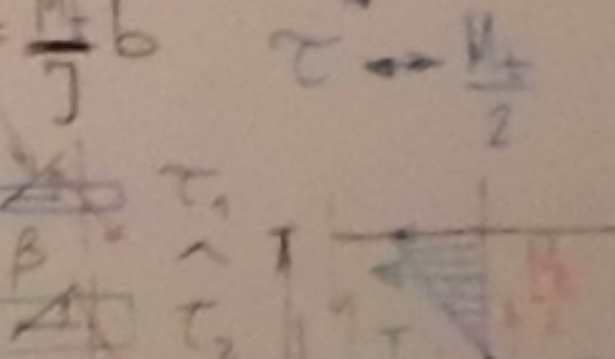


$$J = \frac{1}{3} ab^3 = 4J_x \ll J_y$$

- NB. la τ_{xz} con determinate "condizioni" staticamente equivalente a solo metà del momento torcente M_t

$$\int_A \tau_{xz} y dA = \int_A 2c\beta y^2 dA$$

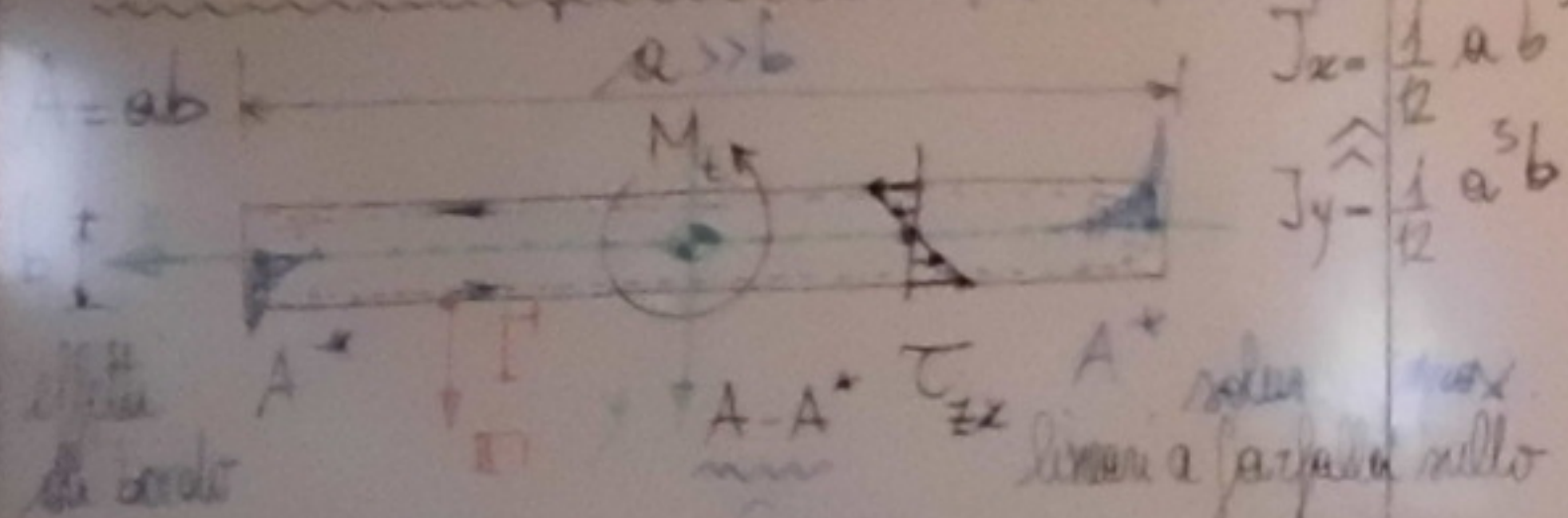
$$= 2c\beta J_x = 2 \frac{M_t}{J} J_x = \frac{M_t}{2} \frac{J_x}{J} = \frac{M_t}{2}$$



$$T = \frac{1}{2} \tau_{xz} A$$

$$M_t = T \frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \tau_{xz} A \frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \tau_{xz} ab = \frac{1}{4} \tau_{xz} J$$

Sezione rettangolare (profili aperti a parete sottile)



Analoga a derivata seconda: $\tau_{xz} = -cy$
 $\tau_{xy} = 0$

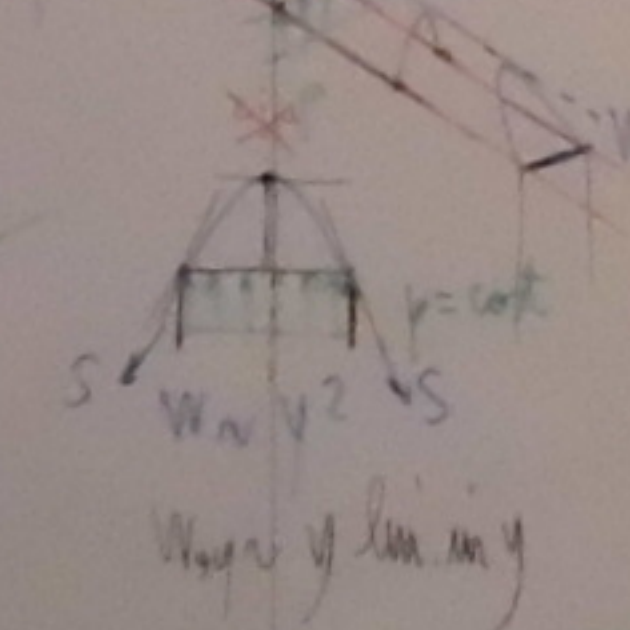
Eq. di equl. $\tau_{xz,x} + \tau_{xy,y} = 0$ ✓

da cui $\tau_{xz} = \tau_{xy} = c$ ✓

da cui $\tau_{xz} = \tau_{xy} = c$ ✓

Analoga della membrana

forma quasi cilindrica in x



Funzione di Airy:

$$\phi(x,y) = K \left(\frac{b}{2} + y \right) \left(\frac{b}{2} - y \right) = K \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right)$$

✓ $\nabla^2 \phi = -2K = -c$

con $K = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{q\beta}{2} = \frac{M_t}{J}$

Equiv. statica

$$M_t = 2 \int_A \phi dA$$

$$= 2K \int_A \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right) dA = 2K \left(\frac{b^2}{4} ab - \frac{1}{12} ab^3 \right) = \frac{2K}{3} ab^3 \Rightarrow K = \frac{M_t}{\frac{1}{3} ab^3} = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \phi_{,y} = -\frac{6M_t}{ab^3} y = -\frac{2M_t}{J} y$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \phi_{,x} = 0$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{3M_t}{ab^2} = q\beta b = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3} ab^3 = 4J_x < J_y$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3} ab^3 = 4J_x < J_y$$

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$$J = \frac{1}{3} ab^3 = 4J_x < J_y$$

N.B. Le τ_{xz} così determinate risultano staticamente equivalenti a solo metà del momento torcente M_t

$$\int_A \tau_{xz} y dA = \int_A 2q\beta y^2 dA$$

$$= 2q\beta J_x = 2 \frac{M_t}{J} J_x = \frac{8M_t}{4J} J_x = \frac{M_t}{2}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

Funzione di impedenza

$$\psi_{xz} = \frac{1}{4\beta} \phi_{,y} + y = -y$$

$$\psi_{xy} = \frac{1}{4\beta} \phi_{,x} = 0$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

$$\psi = -xy + \text{cost}$$

Fun di Lamy:

$$\varphi = k \left(\frac{b}{2} + y \right) \left(\frac{b}{2} - y \right)$$

$$= \frac{3M_t}{ab^3} \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right) = -\frac{2M_t}{J} y$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \varphi_{,y} = -\frac{6M_t}{ab^3} y = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{M_t}{ab^2} y = -2\varphi y$$

$$\tau_{zy} = -\varphi_{,x} = 0$$

con $k = \frac{E}{2} = \frac{G\beta}{2} = \frac{M_t}{J}$

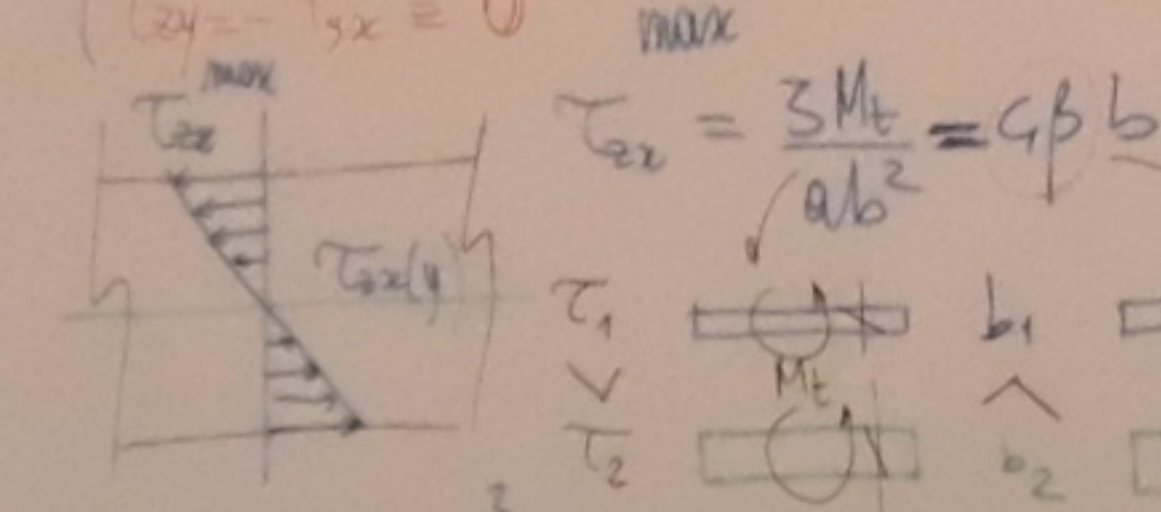
Equazioni statiche

$$M_t = 2 \int_A \varphi dA$$

$$= 2k \int_A \left(\frac{b^2}{4} - y^2 \right) dA$$

$$= 2k \left(\frac{b^2}{4} ab - \frac{1}{12} ab^3 \right) = k \frac{1}{6} ab^3 \Rightarrow k = \frac{M_t}{\frac{1}{6} ab^3} = \frac{M_t}{J}$$

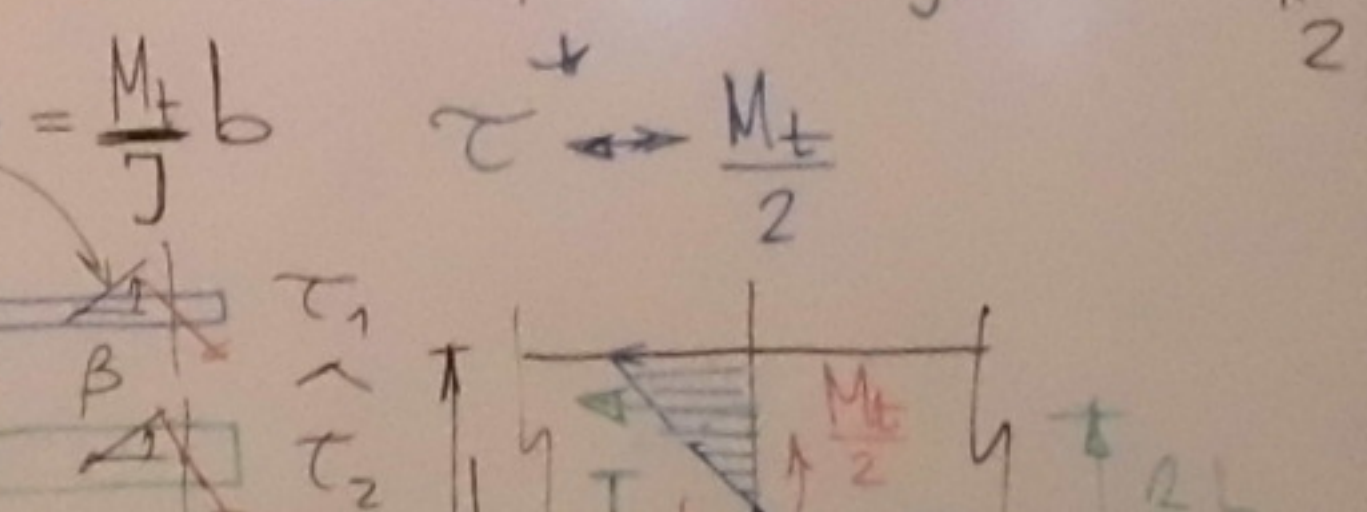
$J = \frac{1}{3} ab^3 = 4J_x < J_y$



- N.B. Le τ_{zx} così determinate risultano staticamente equivalenti a solo metà del momento torcente M_t

$$\int_A -\tau_{zx} y dA = \int_A 2\varphi y^2 dA$$

$$= 2\varphi J_x = 2 \frac{M_t}{J} J_x = \frac{M_t}{2}$$



$$T = \frac{1}{2} b \tau_{max} a$$

$$\frac{M_t}{2} = T \frac{2}{3} b = \frac{ab}{3} \tau_{max} \Rightarrow \tau_{max} = \frac{3M_t}{ab^2}$$

- F.ne di ingobbamento

$$\varphi_{G,x} = \frac{1}{4\beta} \varphi_{,y} + y = -y$$

$$\varphi_{G,y} = -\frac{1}{4\beta} \varphi_{,x} - x = -x$$

$$2 \rightarrow \varphi_G = -xy + cost$$

$$\varphi_G = \lim_{\frac{b}{a} \rightarrow 0} \varphi_{G,ell}$$

varia tra $-\frac{b}{2}$ e $\frac{b}{2}$ su piccolo spessore

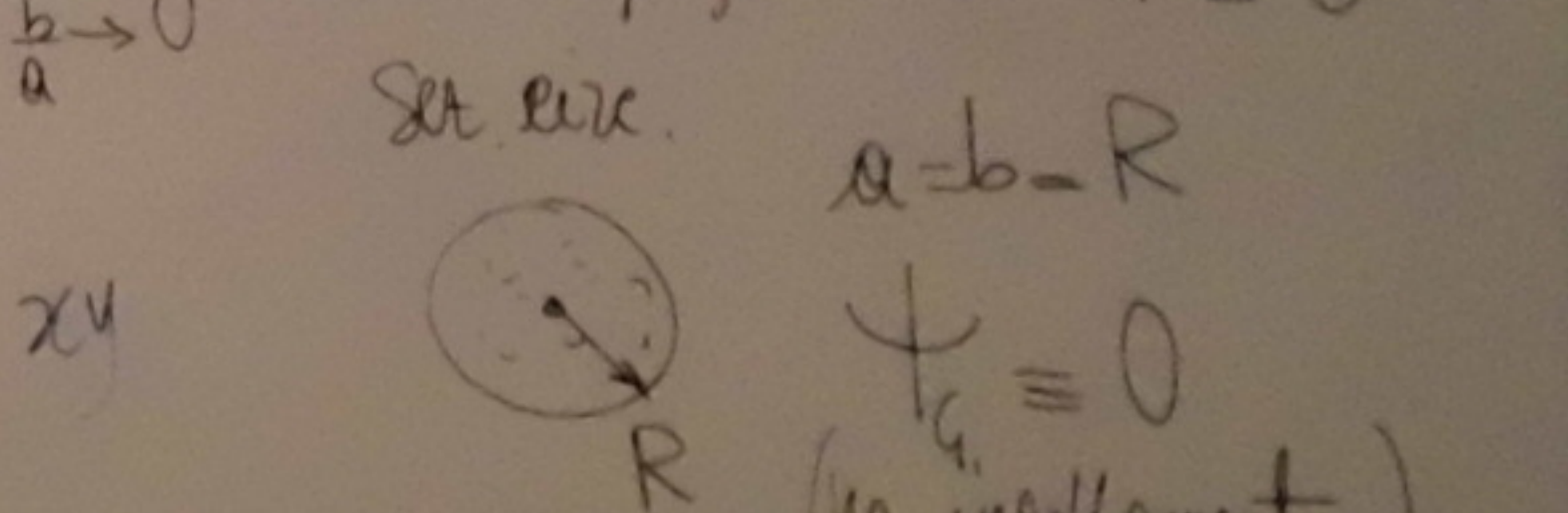
per $y=0 \Rightarrow \varphi_G = 0$

Set. circ. $a=b=R$

$$\varphi_G = 0$$

(no ingobbamento)

$$\eta = 1$$



$$\varphi_{G(2,y)} = -\frac{a-b^2}{a^2+b^2} xy$$