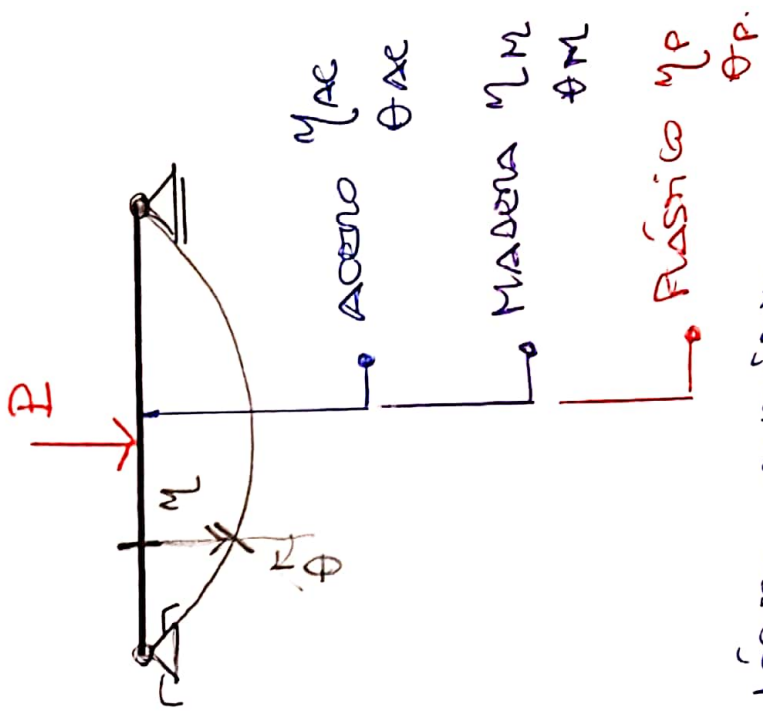
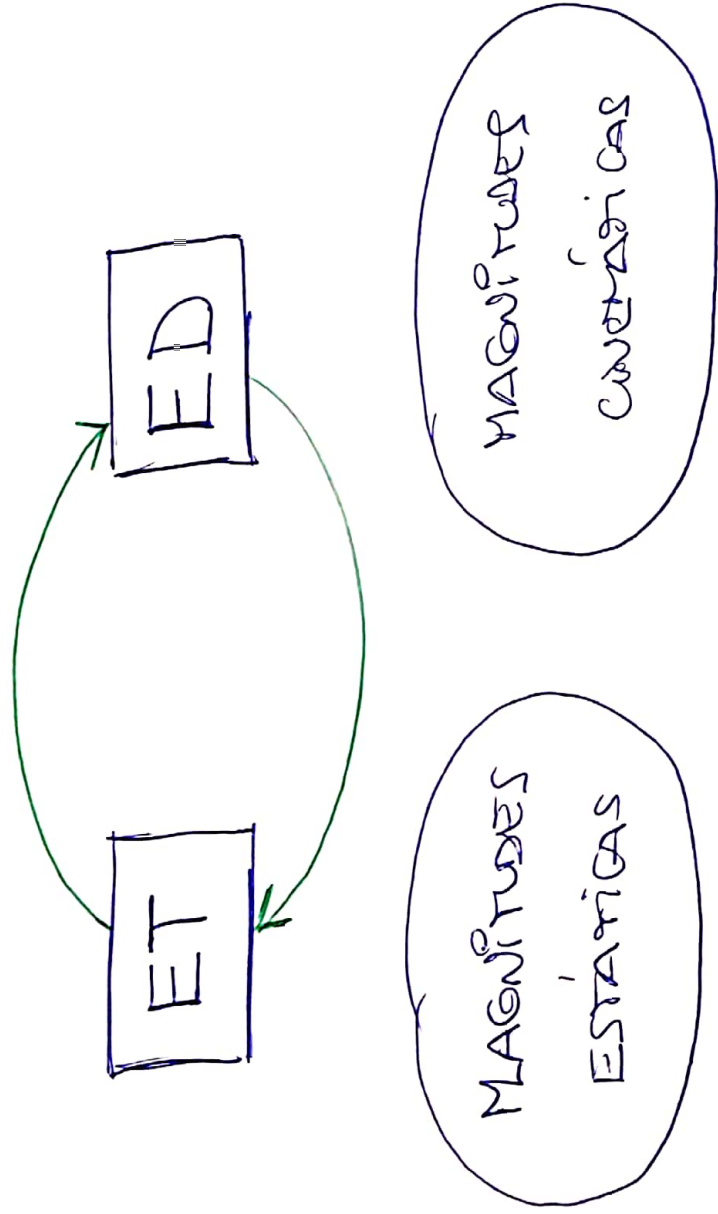


# RELACIONES ENTRE TENSIONES Y DEFORMACIONES:



- EL CAMINO DE ESTUDIO P | ET Y ED → LÓGICO - ANALÍTICO -  
 - DEDUCTIVO → **ACÁ NO VA A SER APLICABLE**
- EL CAMINO A SEGUIR P | RTyD →  
 EXPERIMENTAL  
 LÓGICO  
 ANALÍTICO  
 DEDUCTIVO

$[TT] \rightarrow 3 \times 3 \rightarrow 6$  simétrica.

$[ED] \rightarrow 3 \times 3 \rightarrow 6$  "

$$\left\{ \bar{\epsilon}_d \right\} = [B] \left\{ \bar{\sigma} \right\}$$

$\uparrow$   $[TD]$   $6 \times 6$   $\uparrow$   $[TT]$   
 $6 \times 1$   $6 \times 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} \\ \epsilon_{yy} \\ \epsilon_{zz} \\ \epsilon_{xy} \\ \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{16} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{61} & \dots & a_{66} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{pmatrix}$$

$6 \times 6$   $6 \times 1$

VAIROS A TUAZADA

- MATERIAL  $\rightarrow$  ISOTRÓFICO  $\rightarrow$  HOMOGENEO
- PERÍODO  $\rightarrow$  ELÁSTICO

• DE LA REALIZACIÓN DE LOS ENSAJOS Y EXPERIMENTOS OBSERVACIONES:

I) → POR ESTAR DENTRO DEL PERIODO ELÁSTICO → SE CUMPLE \* LEY DE BETTG " → LEY DE RECIPROCIDAD:

$$\boxed{a_{ij} = a_{ji}} \rightarrow [B] \rightarrow \text{SIMÉTRICA.}$$

II) → EXISTE INDEPENDENCIA. ENTONCE:

←  $\left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon_{ii} & \gamma_{ij} \end{matrix} \right]$   
DISOCIADAS

← LAS DEFORM. ESPECÍFICAS LONGITUDINALES Y LAS TENSIONES

←  $\left[ \begin{matrix} \epsilon_{ij} & \gamma_{ii} \end{matrix} \right]$   
DISOCIADAS.

← LAS DEFORM. ESPECÍFICAS TRANSV. Y LAS TENSIONES 'σ'.

• LA EXPRESIÓN MATEMÁTICA PUEDE SIMPLIFICAR :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} \\ \epsilon_{yy} \\ \epsilon_{zz} \\ \dots \\ \epsilon_{xy} \\ \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & & & & \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & & & & \\ \hline & & & a_{44} & a_{45} & a_{46} & \\ & & & a_{54} & a_{55} & a_{56} & \\ & & & a_{64} & a_{65} & a_{66} & \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \dots \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{pmatrix}$$

MATERICES CONSTITUTIVAS

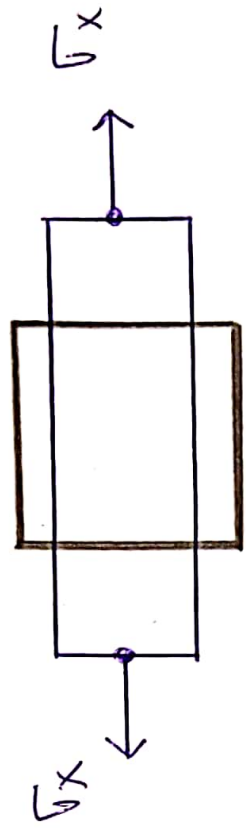
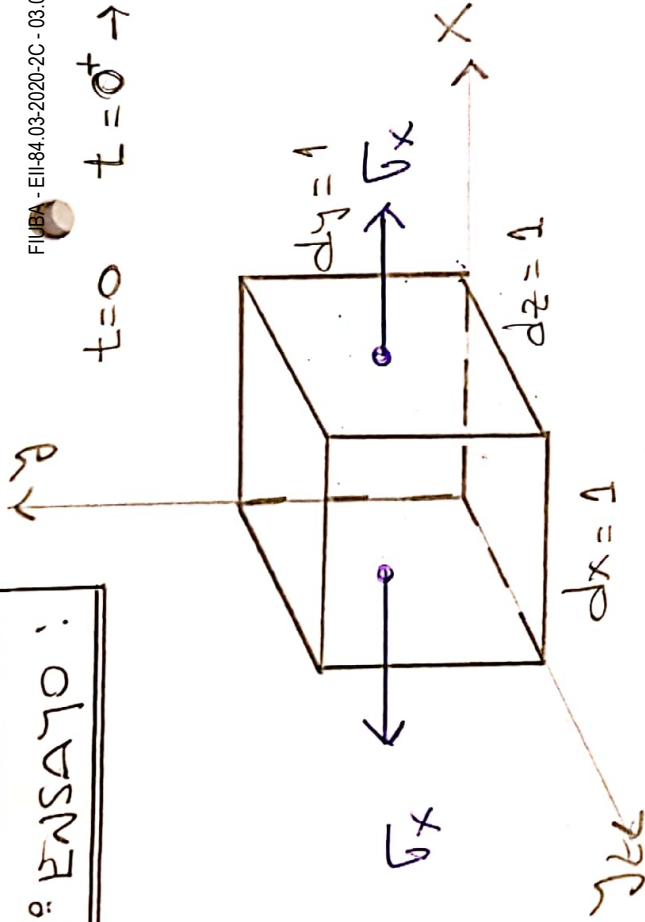
$$\{\bar{\epsilon}_d\} = [B] \{\bar{\sigma}\}$$

$$\{\bar{\sigma}\} = [E] \{\bar{\epsilon}_d\}$$

→ [B] y [E] → MATERICES DE ELASTICIDAD.

**1º ENSAYO :**

$t=0 \quad t=0^+ \rightarrow$  APLICÓ FBAS



$\epsilon_{ii} = \frac{\Delta L_i}{L_0, i=1} \rightarrow \epsilon_{xx} = \Delta L_{xx}$

**1º CASO!**  $\sigma_x \neq 0 \quad \sigma_y = \sigma_z = 0$

$\epsilon_{xx} = \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$

$\epsilon_{yy} = -\mu_{yx} \epsilon_{xx} = -\mu_{yx} \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$

$\epsilon_{zz} = -\mu_{zx} \epsilon_{xx} = -\mu_{zx} \frac{\sigma_x}{E}$

**2º CASO!**  $\sigma_y \neq 0 \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_z = 0$

$\epsilon_{yy} = \frac{\sigma_y}{E}$

$\epsilon_{xx} = -\mu_{xy} \epsilon_{yy} = -\mu_{xy} \frac{\sigma_y}{E}$

$\epsilon_{zz} = -\mu_{zy} \epsilon_{yy} = -\mu_{zy} \frac{\sigma_y}{E}$

**3º CASO!**  $\sigma_z \neq 0 \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0$

$\epsilon_{zz} = \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$

$\epsilon_{xx} = -\mu_{xz} \epsilon_{zz} = -\mu_{xz} \cdot \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$

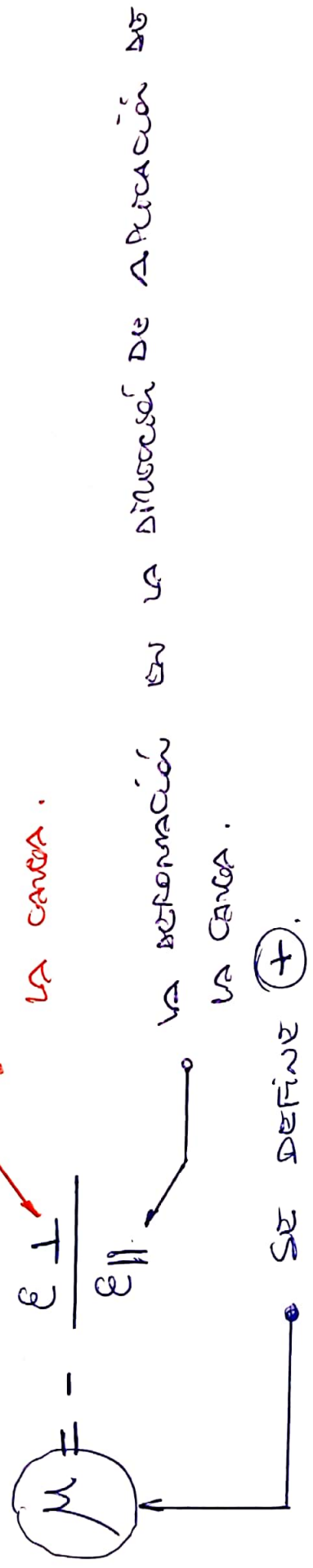
$\epsilon_{yy} = -\mu_{yz} \epsilon_{zz} = -\mu_{yz} \cdot \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$

**Mij**  $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}$

$\mu_{yx} = \mu_{xy} = \mu_{zx} = \mu_{xz} = \mu_{yz} = \mu_{zy} = \mu$  COEFICIENTE DE POISSON.

MATERIALES ISÓTROPOS

LA DEFORMACIÓN EN LA DIRECCIÓN  $\perp$  A LA APLICACIÓN DE LA CARGA.



QUÉ PASARÍA SI APLICAMOS  $\sigma_x \neq 0$ ,  $\sigma_y \neq 0$ ,  $\sigma_z \neq 0$  EN FORMA SIMULTÁNEA.

→ APLICAMOS PSE POR LA RELACIÓN LINEAL ENTRE LAS VARIABLES:

$$\epsilon_{xx} = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\mu}{E} \sigma_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_x - \mu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)].$$

$$\epsilon_{yy} = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\mu}{E} \sigma_x - \frac{\mu}{E} \sigma_z = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_y - \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)].$$

$$\epsilon_{zz} = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \frac{\mu}{E} \sigma_x - \frac{\mu}{E} \sigma_y = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_z - \mu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)].$$

LEY DE HOOKE GENERALIZADA

I)  $\mu_{ij}$  ES UNA CARACTERÍSTICA O PROPIEDAD DEL MATERIAL.

II) EN ANISÓTROPOS Y ORTÓTROPOS  $\rightarrow$  LOS  $\mu_{ij}$  <sup>SON</sup>  $\neq 0$ .

$$\mu_{yx} = - \frac{E_{11}}{E_{xx}}$$

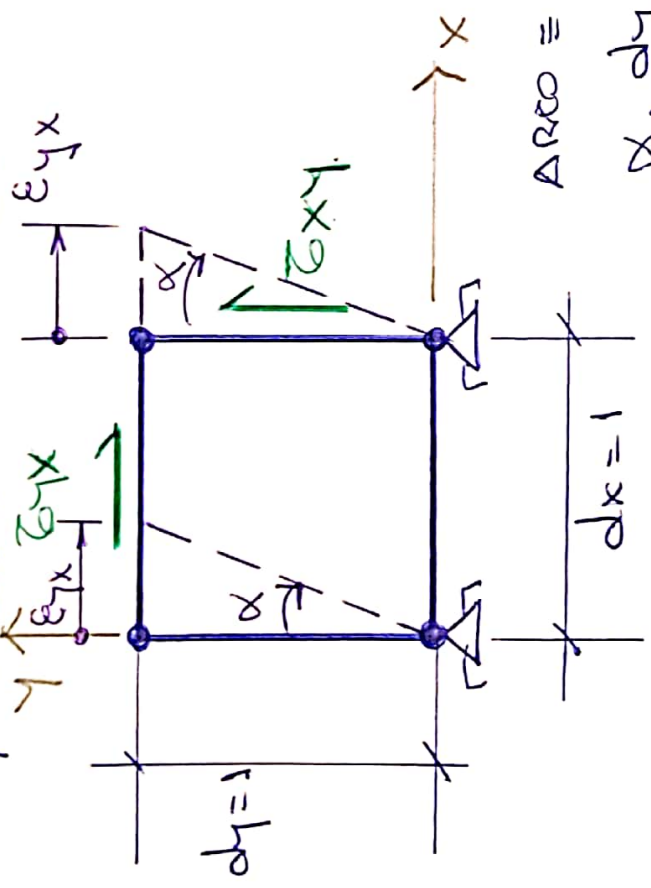
$$\mu_{zy} = - \frac{E_{22}}{E_{11}}$$

$$\mu_{ij} = - \frac{E_{ii}}{E_{jj}}$$

$\swarrow$  EFECTO
 $\nwarrow$  CAUSA

**2º ENSAYO:**

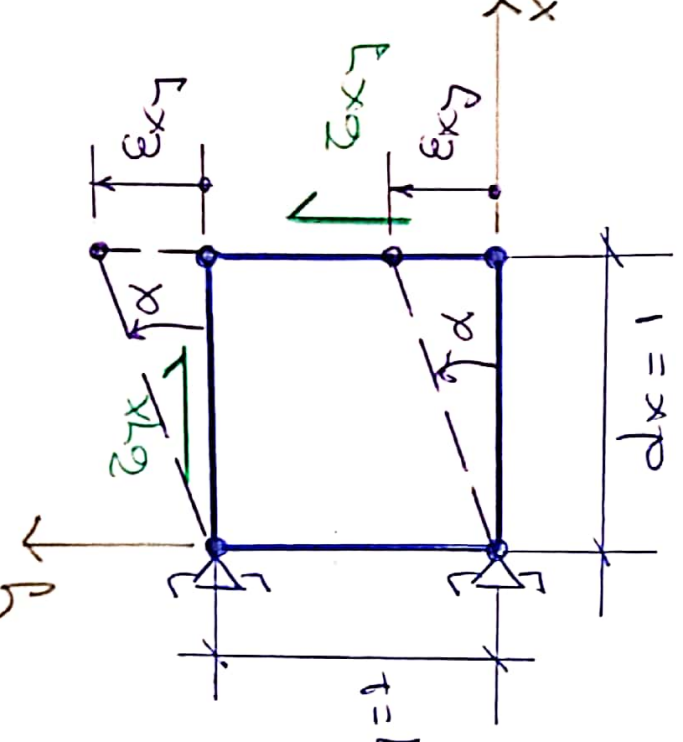
→ vincular a las tens. tangenciales con las deform. espee. transversales.



HIPOTESIS DE PEQUEÑOS DESPLAZAMIENTOS

ARCO  $\approx$  CUERVA  $\equiv$  TANGENTE

$$\alpha \cdot dy = \tau_{yx} \rightarrow \alpha = \tau_{yx} \quad (1)$$



ARCO  $\approx$  CUERVA  $\equiv$  TANGENTE

$$\alpha \cdot dx = \tau_{xy} \rightarrow \alpha = \tau_{xy} \quad (2)$$

$\tau_{ij}$

EL PLANO EN EL QUE ACTÚA

LA DIRECCIÓN DE LA TENSIÓN  $\sigma$ .



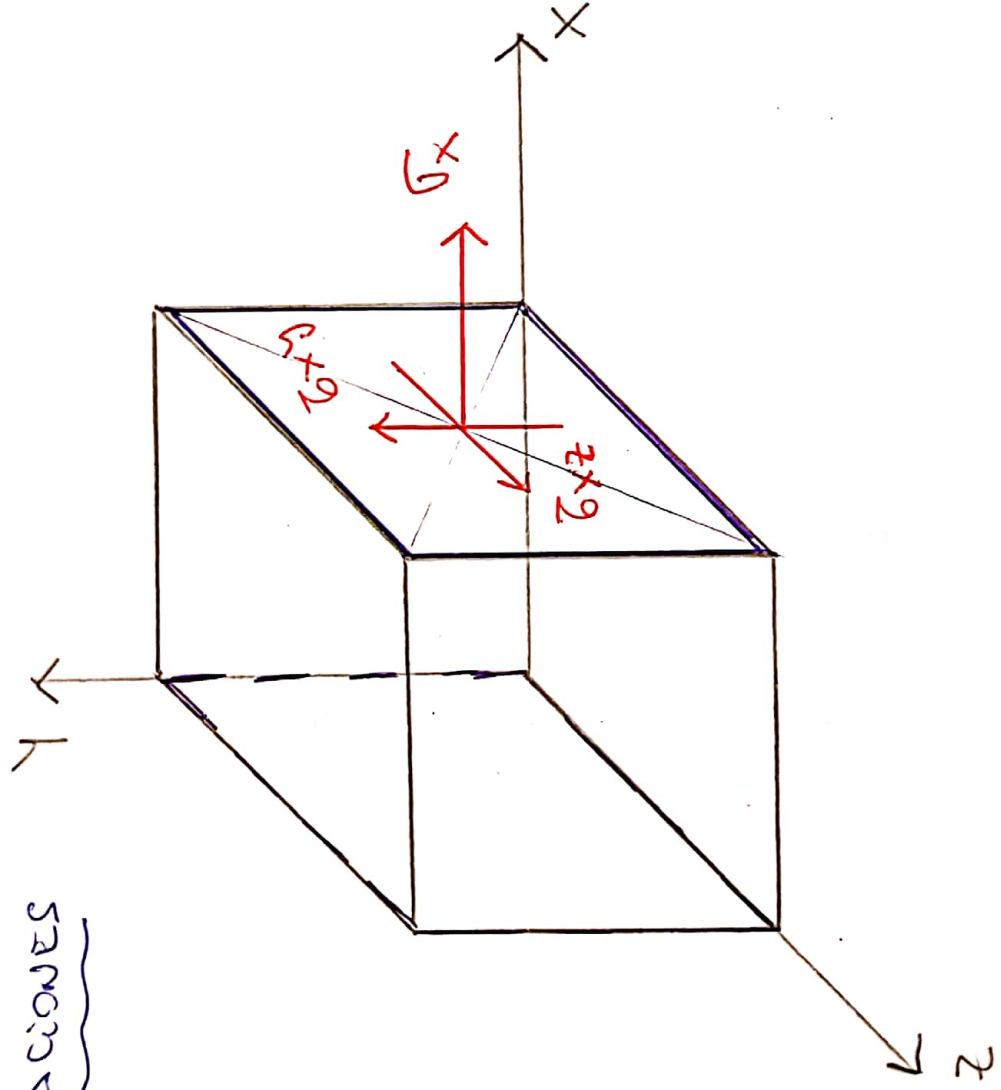
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ACUACIONES

$\sigma_{ij}$

$i=j \rightarrow$  NORMAL  
 $i \neq j \rightarrow$  TRANSGRESIVA

$\tau_{ij}$



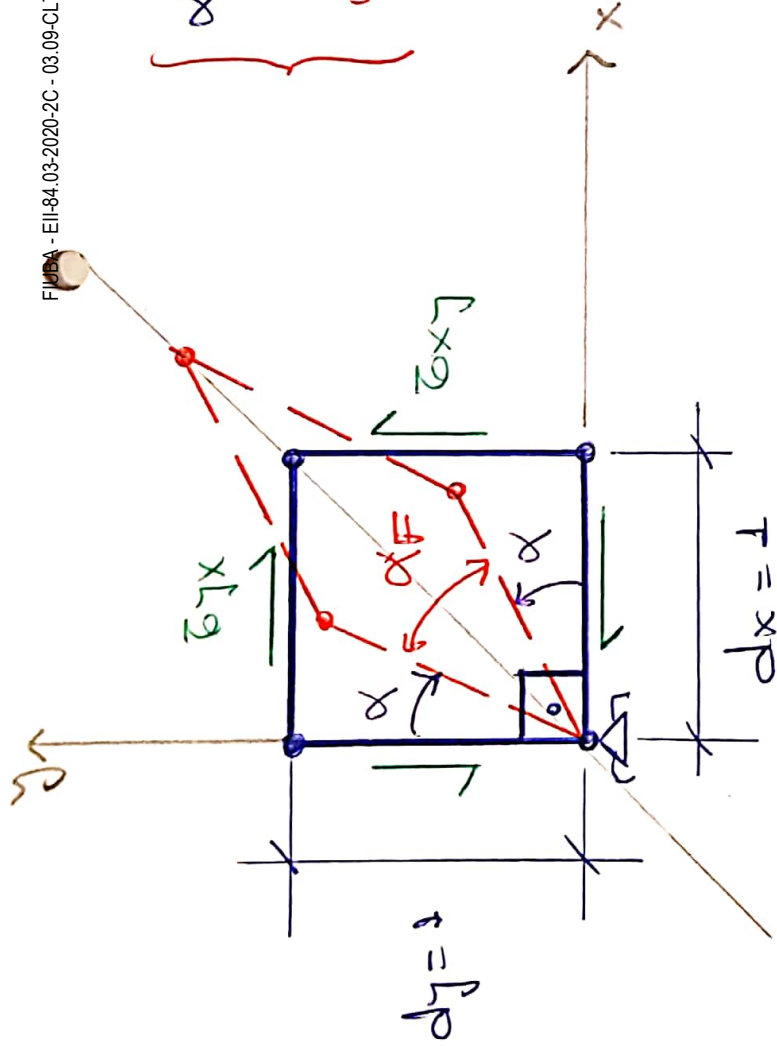
• DE ① y ②.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha &= \epsilon_{yx} & \textcircled{1} \\ \alpha &= \epsilon_{xy} & \textcircled{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon_{xy} = \epsilon_{yx}}$$

• SE HACE LO MISMO PARA LOS PARES  $\underline{\underline{XZ}}$  e  $\underline{\underline{YZ}}$ .

$$\epsilon_{xz} = \epsilon_{zx} \qquad \epsilon_{yz} = \epsilon_{zy}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji}}}$$



$\alpha_{ORIGINAL, xy} = \alpha_{FINAL, xy} = \frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$

$\alpha_F, xy$

$\alpha_{INIT.} - \alpha_F = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha_F = \gamma_{xy}$

$\gamma_{xy} = \alpha + \alpha = 2\alpha = 2\varepsilon_{xy}$

$\gamma_{xy} = 2\varepsilon_{xy} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2}$

$\gamma_{ij} = 2\varepsilon_{ij}$

$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{\gamma_{ij}}{2}$

$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G}$

$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{G}$

$\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\tau_{zx}}{G}$

$\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{2G}$

$\varepsilon_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{2G}$

$\varepsilon_{zx} = \frac{\tau_{zx}}{2G}$

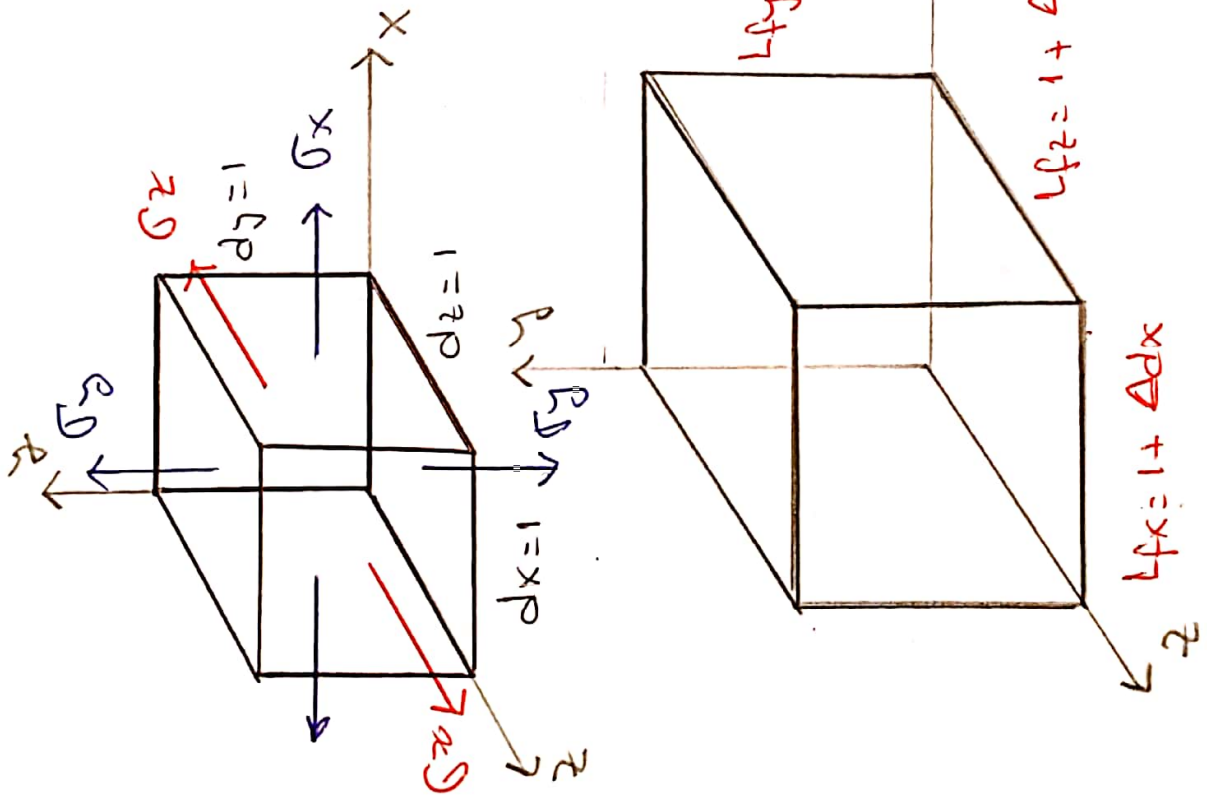
LEY DE HOOKE GENERALIZADA:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} \\ \epsilon_{yy} \\ \epsilon_{zz} \\ \hline \epsilon_{xy} \\ \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/E & -\mu/E & -\mu/E & & & \\ -\mu/E & 1/E & -\mu/E & & & \\ -\mu/E & -\mu/E & 1/E & & & \\ \hline & & & 1/2G & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 1/2G & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 1/2G \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \hline \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{pmatrix}$$

E : MÓDULO DE ELASTICIDAD LONGITUDINAL  
 G : " " " " TRANSVERSAL  
 μ : COEF. DE POISSON

CONSTANTES ELÁSTICAS DEL MATERIAL.

VARIACION ESPECÍFICA DE VOLUMEN:



$$V_0 = dx \, dy \, dz = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$Lfx = Lox + \Delta dx = dx + \Delta dx = 1 + \Delta dx$$

$$\Delta Lx = Lfx - Lox = Lfx - dx = 1 + \Delta dx - 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta Lx = \Delta dx}}$$

$$Exx = \frac{\Delta Lx}{Lox} = \frac{\Delta dx}{1} = \Delta dx$$

$$\underline{\underline{Exx = \Delta dx}}$$

$$Eyy = \Delta dy$$

$$Ezz = \Delta dz$$

$$V_f = k_f x \cdot k_f y \cdot k_f z = (1 + \Delta d_k)(1 + \Delta d_y)(1 + \Delta d_z) = (1 + \epsilon_{xx})(1 + \epsilon_{yy})(1 + \epsilon_{zz}) =$$

$$V_f = 1 + \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz} + \cancel{\epsilon_{xx} \cdot \epsilon_{yy}} + \cancel{\epsilon_{xx} \cdot \epsilon_{zz}} + \cancel{\epsilon_{yy} \cdot \epsilon_{zz}} + \cancel{\epsilon_{xx} \cdot \epsilon_{yy} \cdot \epsilon_{zz}}$$

• App. req. respuz, + MIP. REQ. DEFONRA CIENL. → Términos → infinitesimos de O.S.

$$\boxed{V_f = 1 + \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}}$$

$$\Delta V = V_f - V_0 = 1 + \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz} - 1 \rightarrow \Delta V = \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}.$$

$$E_V = \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \frac{\epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}}{1} \rightarrow E_V = \frac{\epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}}{\text{Traza del } [\epsilon_D]}$$

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

$$E_V = \frac{1}{E} [(\sigma_x - 2\mu\sigma_x) + (\sigma_y - 2\mu\sigma_y) + (\sigma_z - 2\mu\sigma_z)]$$

$$E_V = \frac{1}{E} [(1 - 2\mu)\sigma_x + (1 - 2\mu)\sigma_y + (1 - 2\mu)\sigma_z]$$

$$E_V = \frac{(1-2\mu)}{E} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z) = \frac{1-2\mu}{E} \cdot I_1[\sigma]$$

$$E_V = I_1[\sigma] = \frac{1-2\mu}{E} I_1[\sigma]$$

PARTICULARIDADES:

• I SUPONDAMOS QUE  $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = p > 0$

$$E_V = \frac{(1-2\mu)}{E} \cdot 3p > 0$$

$$1-2\mu > 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \mu < \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \mu < 0,5$$

II  $E_V = \frac{1-2\mu}{E} \cdot 3p.$

$$E_V = \frac{p}{E} \cdot \frac{3(1-2\mu)}{3} k$$

$$E_V = \frac{p}{k} \rightarrow p = k \cdot E_V$$

$$k = \frac{E}{3(1-2\mu)}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{si } \mu \rightarrow 0,5 \rightarrow k \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow E_V \rightarrow 0$$

si  $\mu \rightarrow 0,5 \rightarrow$  EL MATERIAL ES UNA VETE, MÀS MÓIDO. EN EL LÍMITE CUANDO  $\mu = 0,5 \rightarrow$  EL MATERIAL ES MÀS MÓIDO  $\rightarrow$  MATERIAL INFINITAMENTE MÓIDO.

→ Si  $\mu \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \frac{E}{3} \rightarrow$

$$E_v = \frac{3p}{E}$$

→ Si  $\mu \rightarrow -\infty \rightarrow K \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow$

$$E_v \rightarrow \infty$$

→ MÓDULO NULA.

$$0 \leq \mu < 0,5$$

→ AUMENTA LA RIGIDEZ

→ DISTINGUE LA AUMENTA.

→ Si  $\mu > 0,5 \rightarrow K < 0 \rightarrow$  UN

MATERIAL FRACCIONARIO DISMINUYA SU

SOLUCIÓN.

Autor: Ing. Luis Nelson SOSTI

RELACION ENTRE E, G y  $\mu$ :

MAT. ISÓTROPAS → 3 CEF PROPIAS ELÁSTICAS

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} E \\ G \\ \mu \end{matrix} \right\}$$

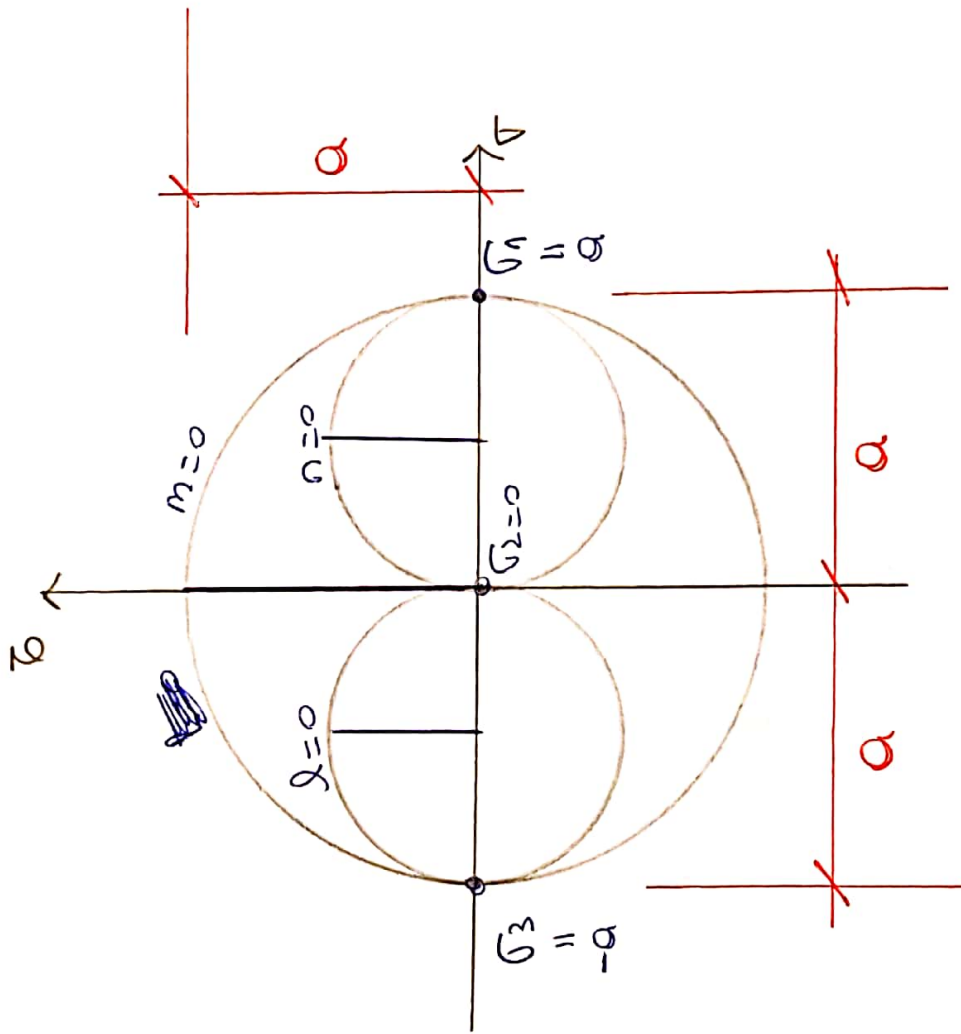
• VAMOS A RELACIONAR EL SÍSTEMA DE ESTADOS:

→ TENEMOS PPAL.

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} G_1 = a \\ G_2 = 0 \\ G_3 = -a \end{matrix} \right.$$

• MOSTRAMOS ESTA SITUACIÓN A TRAVÉS DE LAS CIRCUNF. MOHR.





$$E_3 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)] = \frac{1}{E} [-a - \mu(a + 0)]$$

$$E_3 = -\frac{(1+\mu)a}{E}$$

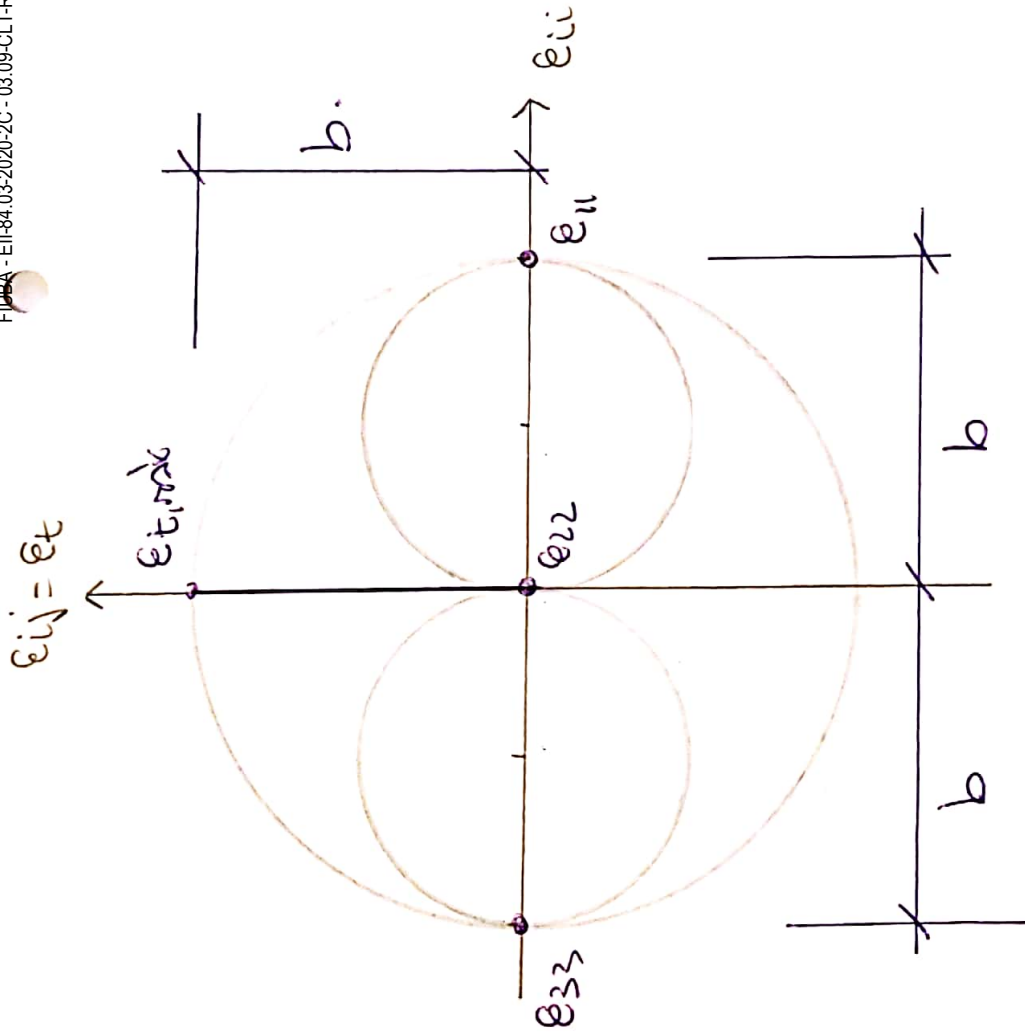
$$\sigma_{max} = a \rightarrow E_{t,max} = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{2G}$$

$$E_{t,max} = \frac{a}{2G} = b$$

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{1}{E} [a - \mu(0 - a)]$$

$$E_1 = \frac{1+\mu}{E} a$$

$$E_2 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_2 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{1}{E} [0 - \mu(a - a)] = 0$$



$$\frac{(1+\mu)\alpha}{E} = \frac{\alpha}{2G}$$

$E = 2 \cdot (1+\mu) G$
$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$
$\mu = \frac{E}{2G} - 1$

$$\epsilon_{11} = \frac{(1+\mu)\alpha}{E} \quad \text{LAS} \quad \bar{\epsilon}_{\text{aviso}}$$

$$\epsilon_{t,\text{máx}} = \frac{\alpha}{2G} = b$$

$$\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{2G} = \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{2 \cdot \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}} = \frac{1+\mu}{E} \sigma_{ij}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} \\ \epsilon_{yy} \\ \epsilon_{zz} \\ \epsilon_{xy} \\ \epsilon_{yz} \\ \epsilon_{zx} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{E} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\mu & -\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\mu & 1 & -\mu & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\mu & -\mu & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & (1+\mu) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (1+\mu) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (1+\mu) \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \end{pmatrix}$$