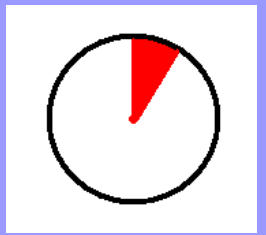


České vysoké učení technické  
v Praze  
Fakulta stavební

# Energetická metoda aplikace na ohýbané konstrukce

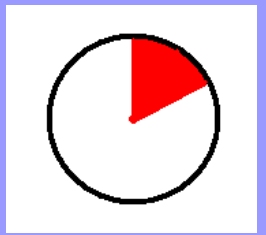
Miloš Hüttner



# OBSAH

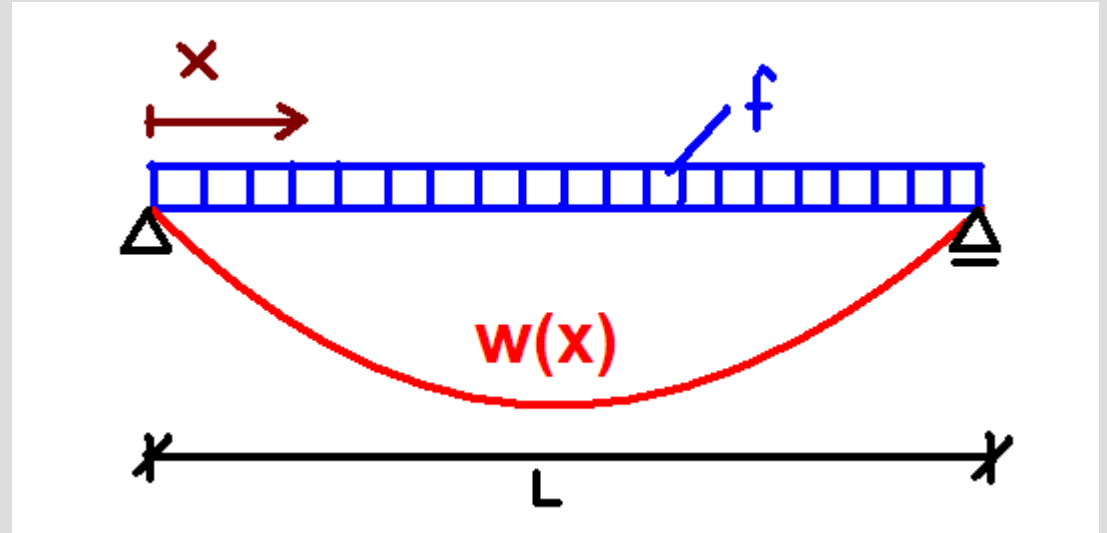
- Princip metody
- Příklad na nosníku
- Aplikace na desku
- Příklad na desce
- Shrnutí

# PRINCIP ENERGETICKÉ METODY



Zavedeme:

$$\hat{w}(x) = a \varphi(x)$$



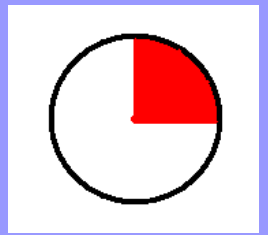
$\varphi(x)$

- Bázová funkce
- Dodržet **okr. kinematické** podmínky

$a$

- Koeficient
- Hledáme ho

# PRINCIP ENERGETICKÉ METODY



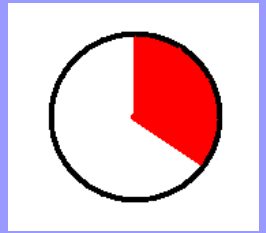
Pot. energie vnitřních sil  $E^i = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^L EI (\hat{w}''')^2 dx$

Pot. energie vnějších sil  $E^e = - \int_0^L f \hat{w} dx$

System si hledá stav s minimální potenciální energií

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} a^2 \int_0^L EI \left[ \frac{d^2 \varphi(x)}{dx^2} \right]^2 dx}_{\alpha} - \underbrace{a \int_0^L f \varphi(x) dx}_{\beta} \rightarrow \min$$

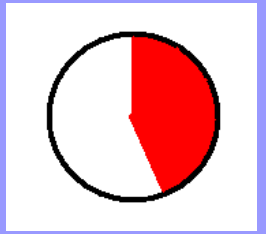
# PRINCIP ENERGETICKÉ METODY



$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_{ij} = \int_0^L EI \left( \frac{d^2 \varphi_i}{dx^2} \right) \left( \frac{d^2 \varphi_j}{dx^2} \right) dx$$
$$\beta_i = \int_0^L f \varphi_i dx$$

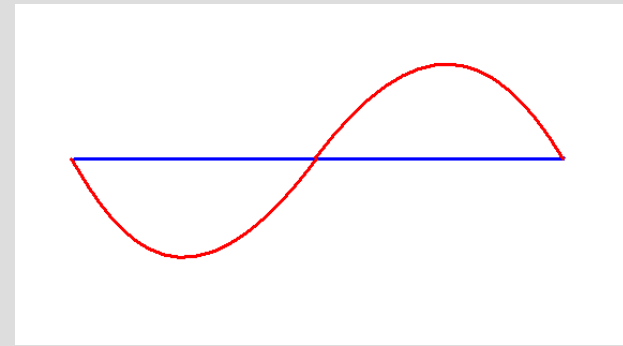
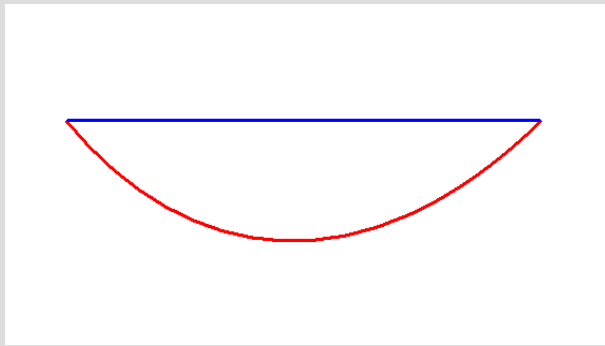
**Pro ortogonální systém**

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_i = \int_0^L EI \left[ \frac{d^2 \varphi_i}{dx^2} \right]^2 dx$$
$$\beta_i = \int_0^L f \varphi_i dx$$



# PŘÍKLAD - NOSNÍK

$$\hat{w} = a_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} + a_2 \sin \frac{2\pi x}{L}$$

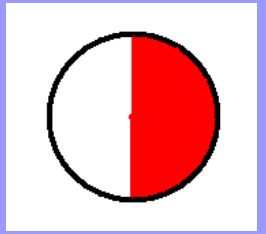


$$a_1 = \frac{4fL^4}{\pi^5 EI}$$

$$a_2 = 0$$

$$\hat{w}(x) = \frac{4fL^4}{\pi^5 EI} \sin \frac{\pi x}{L}$$

$$\frac{4}{\pi^5} - \frac{5}{384} \approx 0,00005$$

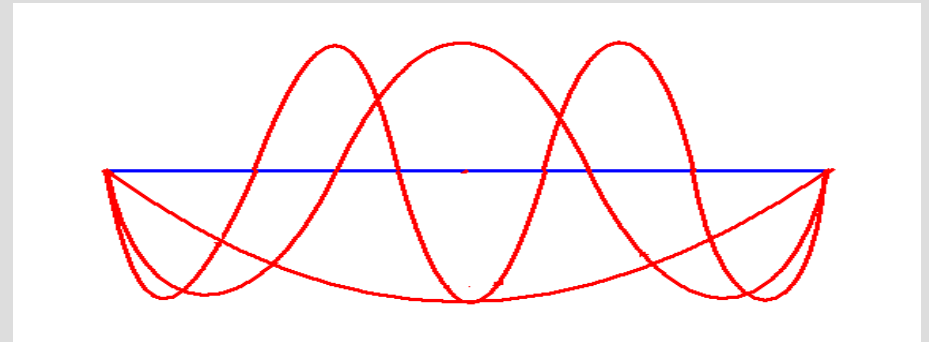


# PŘÍKLAD - NOSNÍK

Aproximace  $n$  sinovými funkcemi

$$\varphi(x)_i = \sin \frac{k_i \pi x}{L}$$

$$\hat{w}(x) = \sum_{k_i} \frac{4L^4}{(k_i \pi)^5 EI} \sin \frac{k_i \pi x}{L}$$

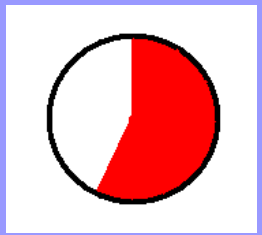


$$k_i = 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots, n$$

Pro průhyb uprostřed:

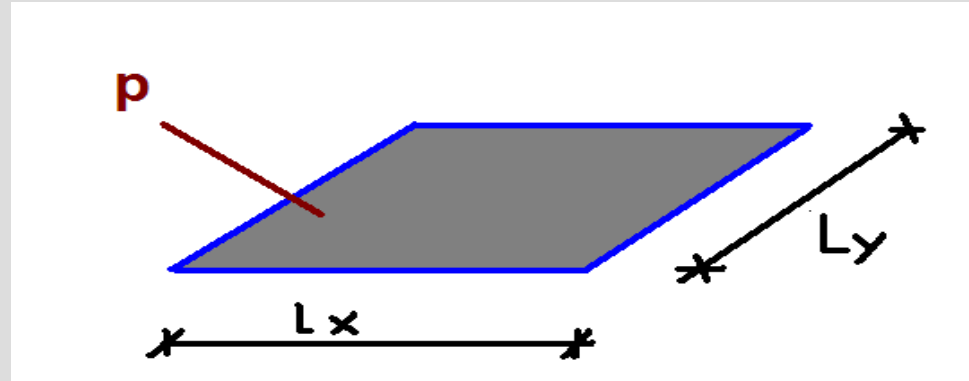
$$\hat{w} = \frac{4L^4}{\pi^5 EI} \left[ \frac{1}{k_1^5} - \frac{1}{k_2^5} + \frac{1}{k_3^5} - \frac{1}{k_4^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{k_n^5} \right]$$

$$\hat{w} = \frac{4L^4}{\pi^5 EI} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{243} + \frac{1}{3125} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right]$$



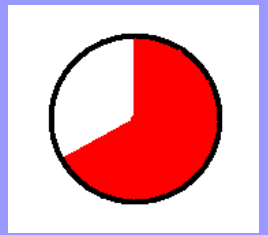
# DESKA

Co se mění?



Deska	Nosník
Desková tuhost $D = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)}$	Ohybová tuhost $EI$
Půhyb $w(x, y)$	Průhyb $w(x)$
Funkcionál potenciální energie $\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \iint D \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right]^2 dx dy - \iint p w dx dy$	Funkcionál potenciální energie $\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \int D \left[ \frac{d^2 w}{dx^2} \right]^2 dx - \int f w dx$





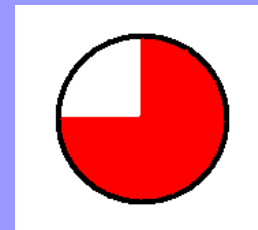
# DESKA - PŘÍKLAD

## Minimum potenciální energie

$$\Pi = \frac{D}{2} \iint \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right] \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] + \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right]^2 dx dy - \iint p w dx dy$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_i = D \int_0^{L_x} \int_0^{L_y} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial x^2} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial x^2} \right] \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial y^2} \right] + \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i}{\partial y^2} \right]^2 dy dx \quad \beta_i = p \int_0^{L_x} \int_0^{L_y} \varphi_i dy dx$$



# DESKA - PŘÍKLAD

$$\varphi_i = \sin \frac{k_i \pi x}{L_x} \sin \frac{m_i \pi y}{L_y}$$

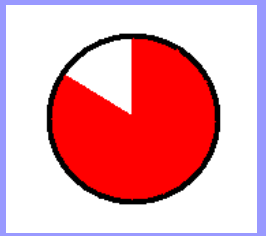
 $k_i$  $m_i$ 

Lichá čísla

$$a_i = \frac{16 p L_x^4 L_y^4}{k_i m_i \pi^6 D (k_i^2 L_x^2 + m_i^2 L_y^2)^2}$$

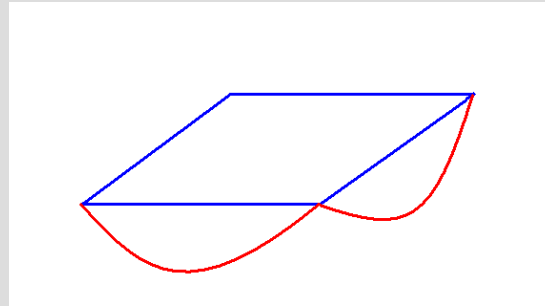
$$\hat{w}(x) = \frac{16 p L_x^4 L_y^4}{k_i m_i \pi^6 D (k_i^2 L_x^2 + m_i^2 L_y^2)^2} \sin \frac{k_i \pi x}{L_x} \sin \frac{m_i \pi y}{L_y}$$

$$\hat{w} = \frac{16 p L_x^4 L_y^4}{\pi^6 D} \left[ \pm \frac{1}{k_1 m_1 (k_1^2 L_x^2 + m_1^2 L_y^2)^2} \pm \frac{1}{k_2 m_2 (k_2^2 L_x^2 + m_2^2 L_y^2)^2} \pm \dots \pm \frac{1}{k_n m_n (k_n^2 L_x^2 + m_n^2 L_y^2)^2} \right]$$

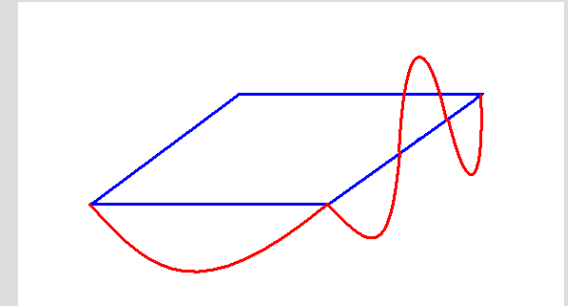


# DESKA - PŘÍKLAD

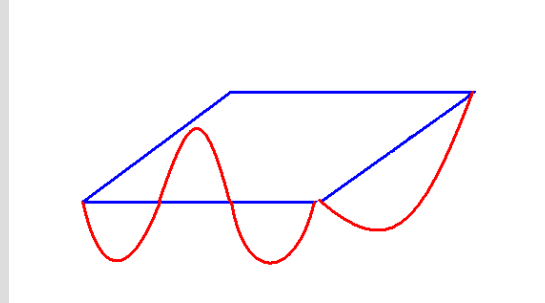
$$\varphi_1 = \sin \frac{\pi x}{L_x} \sin \frac{\pi y}{L_y}$$



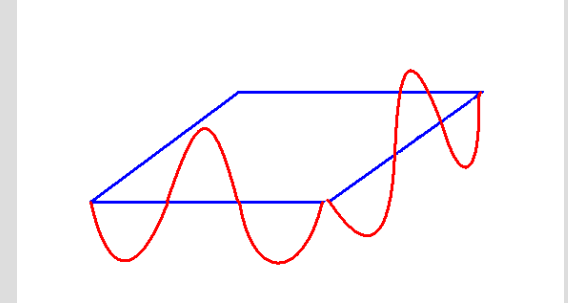
$$\varphi_2 = \sin \frac{\pi x}{L_x} \sin \frac{3\pi y}{L_y}$$



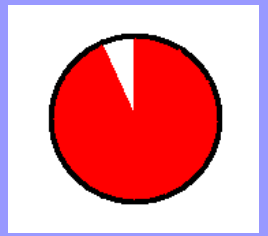
$$\varphi_3 = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{L_x} \sin \frac{\pi y}{L_y}$$



$$\varphi_4 = \sin \frac{3\pi x}{L_x} \sin \frac{3\pi y}{L_y}$$



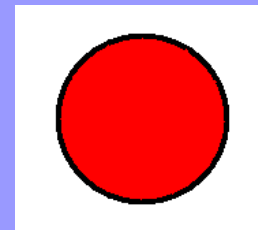
$$\hat{w} = \frac{16 * p * L_x^4 * L_y^4}{\pi^6 * D} \left[ \frac{1}{(L_x^2 + L_y^2)^2} - \frac{1}{3(L_x^2 + 3^2 * L_y^2)^2} - \frac{1}{3(3^2 * L_x^2 + L_y^2)^2} + \frac{1}{3 * 3(3^2 * L_x^2 + 3^2 * L_y^2)^2} \right]$$



# SHRNUTÍ

- + Elegantní způsob
- + Lze použít na desky
- + Lze zahrnout vliv kroutícího momentu
- + Lze zahrnout příčné deformace
- + Lze řešit numericky

# PODĚKOVÁNÍ



Ing. Jan Zeman, Ph.D. - Konzultace

Prof. Ing. Milan Jirásek, DrSc. - výběr tématu

Doc. Ing. Jitka Bittnarová – skripta PRPE 20

**DĚKUJI ZA POZORNOST**