

Kroucení - vřtah z přednášky

vřpočet řasení pro malé natočení  $\theta_x$

řředpoklad - volné kroucení  
(bez deplavace)

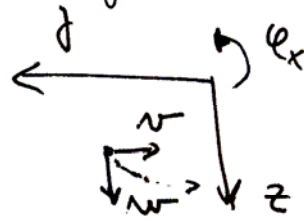
$$w = y \cdot \theta_x$$

$$w = -z \cdot \theta_x$$

$$f_{xy} = \frac{dw}{dy} + \frac{dw}{dz} = \theta + (-z) \frac{d\theta_x}{dx} = \theta$$

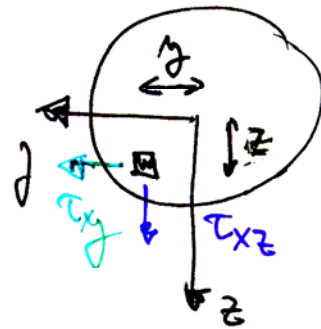
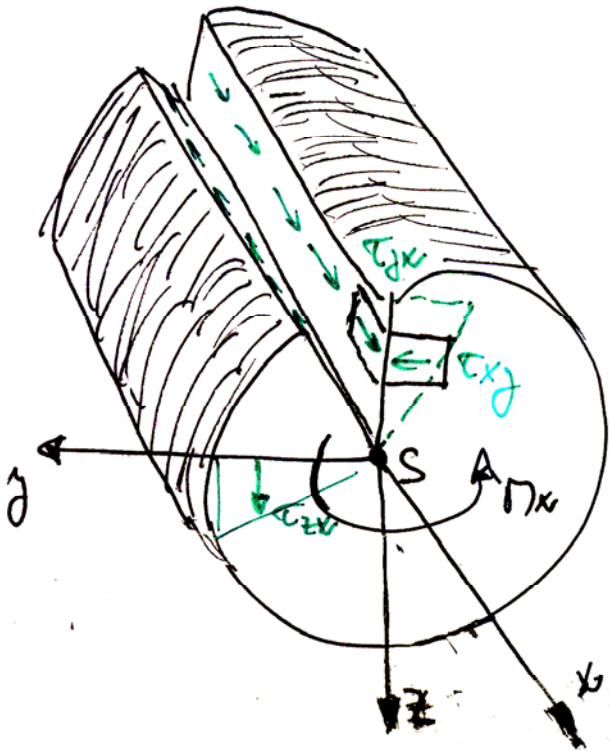
$$\rightarrow \tau_{xy} = G f_{xy} = -z \cdot G \theta$$

$$f_{xz} = \frac{dw}{dz} + \frac{dw}{dx} = \theta + \theta = 2\theta$$



$$\tau_{xz} = G f_{xz} = 2 G \theta$$

$$M_x = \int_A \tau_{xz} \cdot y - \tau_{xy} \cdot z \, dA$$



$$M_x = \int_A G \theta (y^2 + z^2) = G \theta \underbrace{(\int y^2 + \int z^2)}_{I_p \text{ [m}^4\text{]}}$$

$G I_p$  - toření tuhost  
 $\theta$  - zkroucení

Věty pro rovinnou deformaci kroucení ( $\theta = \text{konst}$ )

Úroveň:  $\theta = \frac{d\varphi}{dx}$  zvrácená metocem!

$$\frac{dM_K}{dx} = 0 = M_K$$

$$\rightarrow M_K = GI_Z \theta$$

$$GI_Z \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = 0$$

$I_Z$  - moment vzáhy ve vohuben kroucení

pro kroucení průřez  $\dots \frac{d}{dx} (GI_P \frac{d\varphi}{dx}) + M_K = 0$

Pro cvičení:

úřej obdelkuk

$$I_Z = \frac{1}{3} b^3 h \left( 1 - 0.63 \frac{b}{h} \right)$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_K}{I_Z} b$$

tenkostěnyj průřez

$$I_Z = \sum_i \frac{1}{3} \delta_i^3 h_i$$

$$\tau_{\max, i} = \frac{M_K}{I_Z} \delta_i$$

OTEVŘENÍ

$$I_Z = \frac{\Omega^2}{\int \frac{ds}{\delta(s)}}$$

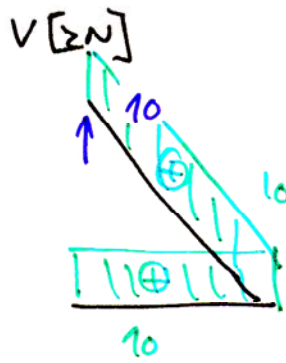
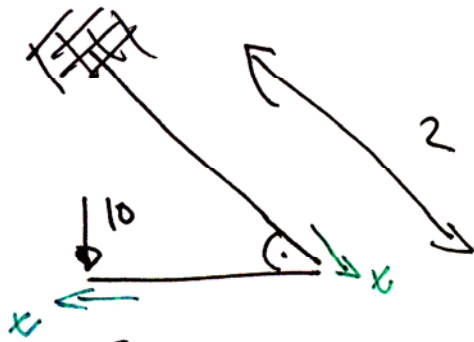
UZAVŘENÍ

$$\tau_{\max, i} = \frac{t_{rs}}{\delta_i}$$

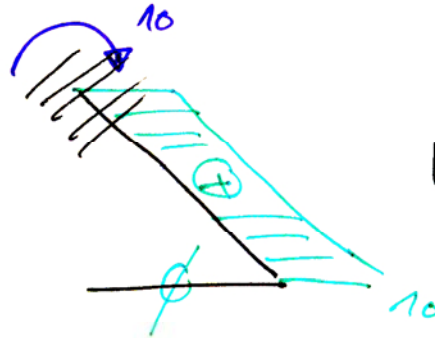
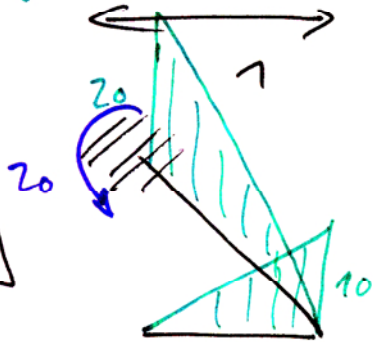
$$\rightarrow t_{rs} \text{ -- slykaj' t} \Omega = \frac{G \Omega \theta}{\int \frac{ds}{\delta s}} = \text{konst} \quad \text{!}$$

$$M_K = t_{rs} \Omega = \frac{G \theta \Omega^2}{\int \frac{ds}{\delta s}}$$

(P)

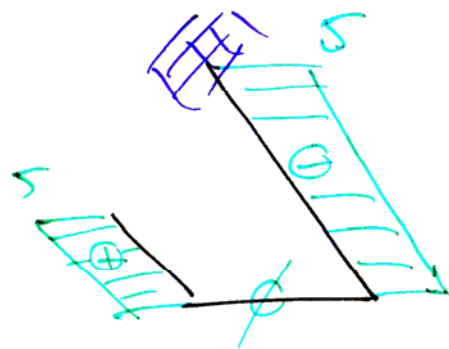
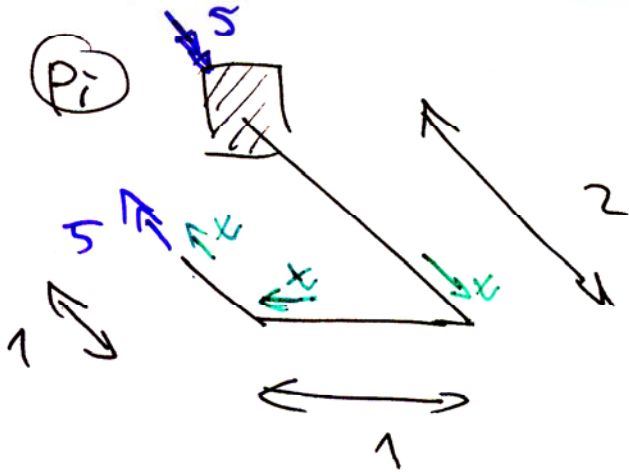


$M_y [kNm]$

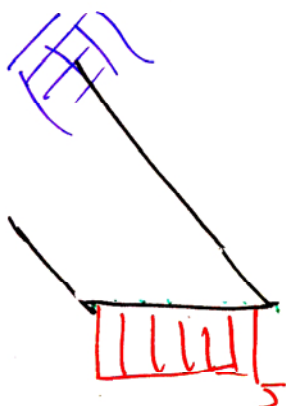


$\sigma_x [kN/m]$

(Pi)



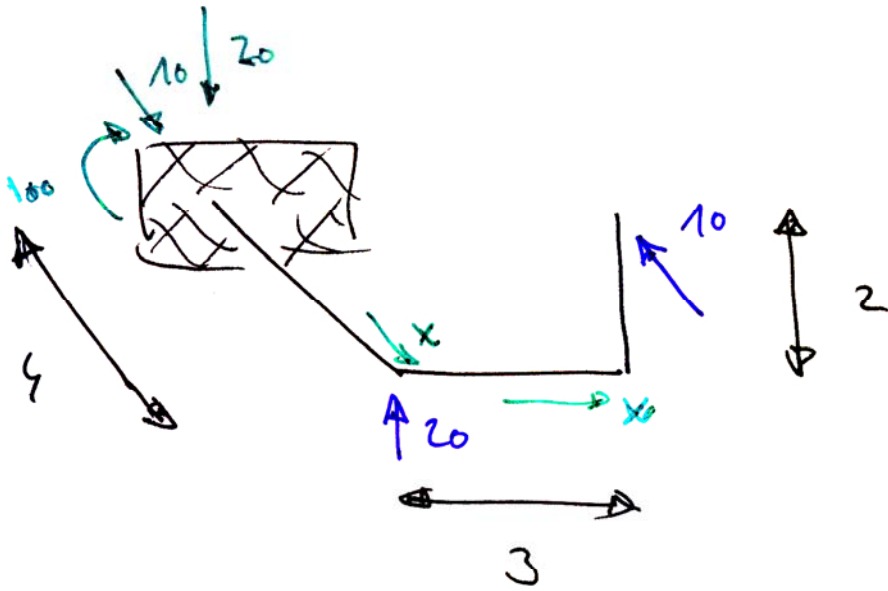
$M_y [kNm]$



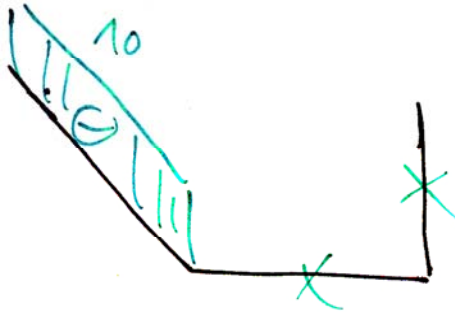
$\sigma_x [kN/m]$



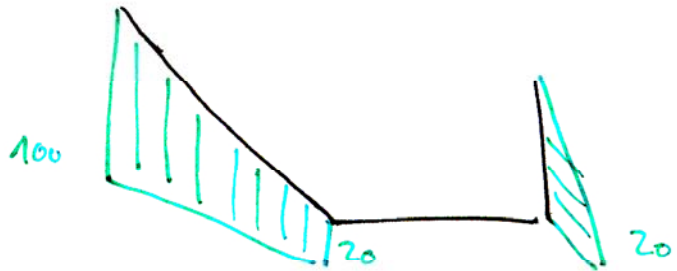
Pipe, w.  $u$ , str.  $\gamma$



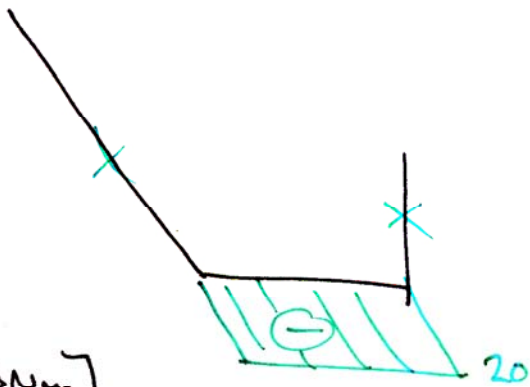
$N(x) [kN]$



$M_y [kNm]$



$T(x) [kNm]$

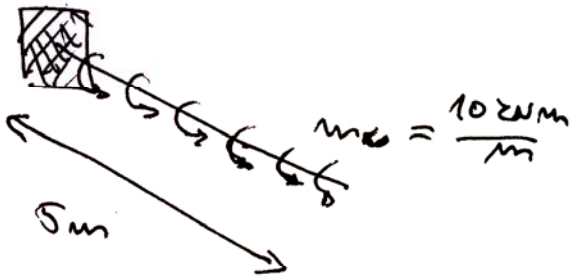


Pr. 1

Určete o průběh uvnitřní síly

o max. zkroutení a smykové napětí + vykreslení

o metodě na konci konzoly



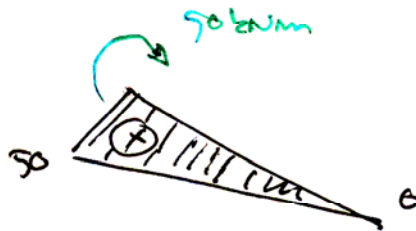
$$E = 30 \text{ GPa}, \nu = 0,2$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} = \frac{30}{2(1+0,2)} = 12,5 \text{ GPa}$$

$$\Phi = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_p = \frac{\pi R^4}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot 0,01^4}{2} = 0,000157 \text{ m}^4$$

1) Průběh uvnitřní síly



$$2) M_x = GI_p \theta$$

$$\rightarrow \text{max } \theta \text{ pro max } M_x \Rightarrow \theta_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_x}{GI_p} = \frac{50 \cdot 10^3}{12,5 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,000157} =$$

$$\text{jednotky: } \frac{\text{Nm}}{\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \text{m}^4} = \frac{1}{\text{m}} \quad = \underline{\underline{0,025478 \frac{1}{\text{m}}}}$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = r \cdot G \theta_{\text{max}} = 0,01 \cdot 12,5 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,025478 = 3,18 \cdot 10^7 = 31,8 \text{ MPa}$$

(beton nepřinese...)

3) metodou na konci?

$$\varphi = \int_0^L \theta \, dx = \frac{1}{GI_p} \int_0^L M_x(x) \, dx$$



$\sigma_{x1}, \sigma_{x2}, \tau_{xy}$

$$M_x(x) = 50 - 10 \cdot x$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{GI_p} \left[ 50x - \frac{10x^2}{2} \right]_0^L = \frac{(50L - 10L^2/2) \cdot 10^3}{GI_p} =$$

$$= \frac{(50 \cdot 5 - 5^2) \cdot 10^3}{12,5 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,000157} = 0,063684 \text{ rad} = \underline{\underline{63,7 \text{ mrad}}}$$

(Pr)

$$(kuk = p. 1 \dots S = \pi r^2 = 3,14 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2)$$

② Úřete max smykové napětí v průřezu, 2kg' ma' □ tvar

$$b = 52 \text{ mm} \quad h = 600 \text{ mm} \quad M_K = 50 \text{ kNm}$$

$$I_z = \frac{1}{3} b^3 h \left(1 - 0,63 \frac{b}{h}\right) = \frac{52^3 \cdot 600}{3} \left(1 - 0,63 \frac{52}{600}\right) = 2,659 \cdot 10^7 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{M_K}{I_z} \cdot b = \frac{50 \cdot 10^3}{2,659 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 10^{-12}} \cdot 52 \cdot 10^{-3} = 9,778 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Pa} = \underline{\underline{97,8 \text{ MPa}}}$$

... cca 2x větší napětí



(P)



ms.



průměr  $D$  (poloměr  $R$ ) tloušťka  $t$

0

$$I_k = \frac{D^2}{4}$$

$$D = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\int \frac{ds}{\sigma_s}$$

$$\oint \frac{ds}{\sigma_s} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2\pi \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)$$

$$I_k = \frac{4\pi^2 \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^4 \cdot t}{2\pi \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)} = 2\pi t \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^3 = I_k^1$$

$$M_x = t_{xs} \cdot D \Rightarrow t_{xs} = \frac{M_x}{D} = \frac{M_x}{2\pi \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\tau = t_{xs} / t = \frac{M_x}{2\pi t \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^2} = \tau_1$$

ZADÁNÍ: Urcete průměr tubozáti  $I_k$

a maximální tloušťku  $t_{ks}$

vzátažení a otažení křivky

0

$$I_k = \int \frac{1}{3} t^3 h = \frac{1}{3} t^3 2\pi \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right) = I_k^2$$

$$\frac{I_k^1}{I_k^2} = \frac{2\pi t \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^3}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi t^3 \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)} = \frac{3 \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^2}{t^2}$$

pro  $R = 0,2 \text{ m}, t = 0,005 \text{ m}$

$$\frac{I_k^1}{I_k^2} = 4680,75$$

pro  $R = 0,2 \text{ m}, t = 0,02 \text{ m}$

$$\frac{I_k^1}{I_k^2} = 270,75$$

$$\tau = \frac{M_x}{I_k} \cdot r = \frac{M_x t}{\frac{1}{3} t^3 2\pi \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot M_x}{2 t^2 \pi \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)} = \tau_2$$

pro  $R = 0,2 \text{ m}, t = 0,005 \text{ m}$

$$\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = 118,5$$

$R = 0,2 \text{ m}, t = 0,02 \text{ m}$

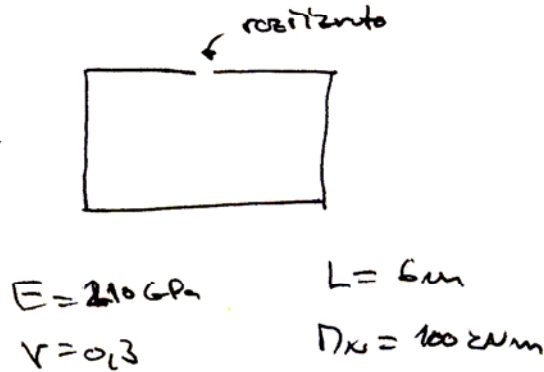
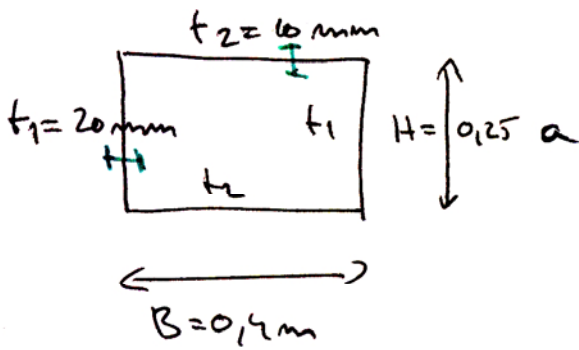
$$\frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} = 28,5$$

$$\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = \frac{\frac{3 M_x}{2 t^2 \pi \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)}}{\frac{M_x}{2\pi t \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{3 \left(R - \frac{t}{2}\right)}{t}$$

P11

kravcem' uzavreného a otvoreného tenkostenného  
pröřezu

Porovnejte:  $\tau_{max}$ ,  $\Delta\varphi$ , rozložení napětí pro poty:

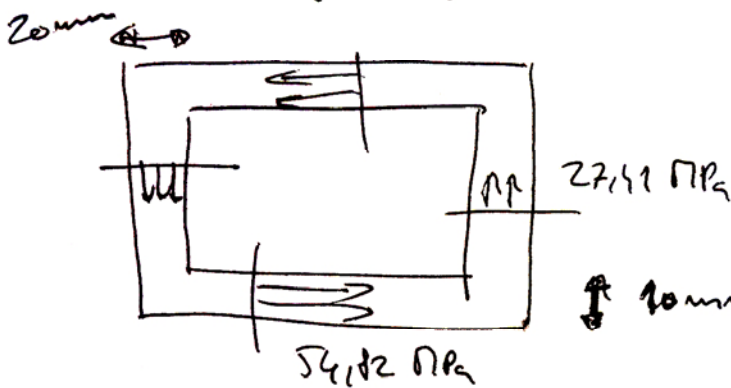


① uzavřený pröřez

a)  $T_x = \tau_{xy} \cdot \Omega$        $\Omega = (0,4 - 0,02)(0,125 - 0,01) \cdot 2 = 0,1824 \text{ m}^2$

$\rightarrow \tau_{xy} = \frac{T_x}{\Omega} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3}{0,1824} = 548246 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}$        $\tau_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{t_2} = \frac{548246}{0,01} = 54,82 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Pa}$

$\tau_{xz} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{t_1} = \frac{548246}{0,02} = 27,41 \cdot 10^7 \text{ Pa} = \underline{\underline{27,41 \text{ MPa}}}$        $\underline{\underline{= 54,82 \text{ MPa}}}$



$\Gamma_2 = \frac{\Omega^2}{\oint \frac{ds}{Gt}} = \frac{0,1824^2}{110} = 0,00302 \text{ m}^4$

↑ 10 mm NEJVETŘÍ NAPĚTÍ V NEJTENĚJŠÍ ČÁSTI

b)  $\Delta\varphi$

$\tau_{xy} = \frac{G \cdot \Delta\varphi}{\oint \frac{ds}{Gt}}$        $G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} = \frac{210 \cdot 10^9}{2(1+0,3)} = 80,77 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Pa}$

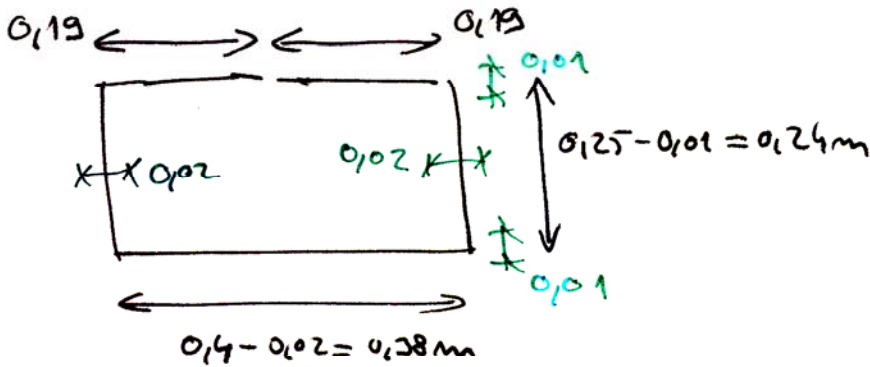
$\oint \frac{ds}{Gt} = 2 \cdot \left( \frac{0,42}{0,01} + \frac{0,26}{0,02} \right) = 110$

$\rightarrow \Delta\varphi = \frac{\tau_{xy} \oint \frac{ds}{Gt}}{G \cdot \Omega} = \frac{548246 \cdot 110}{80,77 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 0,1824} = 0,004093 \text{ 1/m}$

$\varphi = \Delta\varphi \cdot L = 0,004093 \cdot 6 = 0,024561 \text{ rad} = \underline{\underline{2,4561 \text{ mrad}}}$



② otevřený průřez



$$I_z = \sum \frac{1}{3} \sigma_i^3 h_i = \frac{2 \cdot 0,01^3 \cdot 0,19 + 2 \cdot 0,02^3 \cdot 0,24 + 0,01^3 \cdot 0,38}{3} = 1,53 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$$

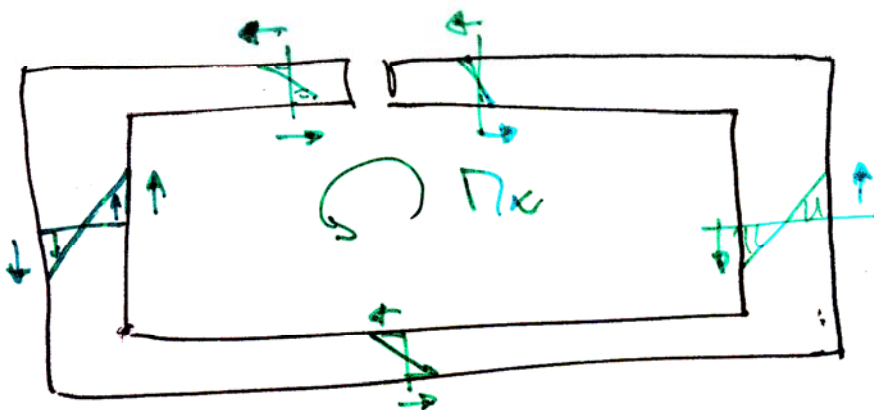
ve středě tl. 0,01 m

$$\tau = \frac{\sigma x}{I_z} \cdot \delta = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3}{1,53 \cdot 10^{-6}} \cdot 0,01 = 6,536 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Pa} = 653,6 \text{ MPa}$$

tl. 0,02

$$\tau = \frac{\sigma x}{I_z} \cdot \delta = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3}{1,53 \cdot 10^{-6}} \cdot 0,02 = 1,307 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Pa} = 1307 \text{ MPa}$$

$\tau \Rightarrow \tau_0$  (daný průřez při běžné hodnotě pevnosti oceli nemá schopnost namáhati prvek)



NEJVĚŠÍ NAPĚTÍ V NEJTĚŠNĚJŠÍ ČÁSTI PRŮŘEZU

$$M = G I_k \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{M}{G I_k} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3}{80,77 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 1,53 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 0,8092 \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\varphi = L \cdot \theta = 6 \cdot 0,8092 = 4,85523 \text{ rad} !!$$