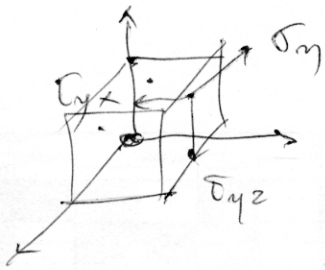


Hlavní napětí

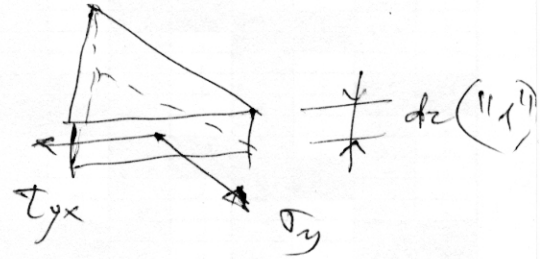
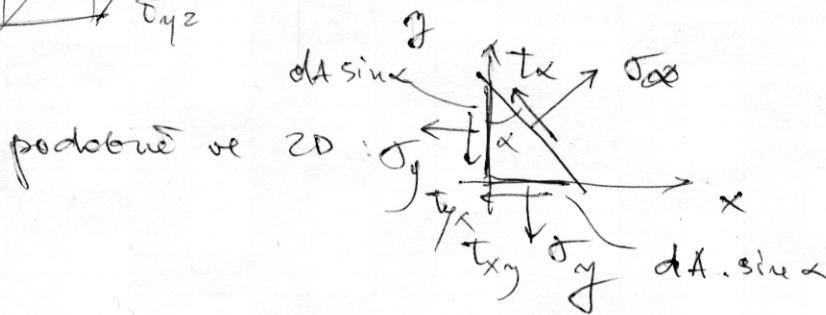
Martin Krejča, Lenka Lousova, V. Michal
 Pružnost a plasticita - VŠB & ZČU

Plastické přetvoření? - Hlavní napětí?

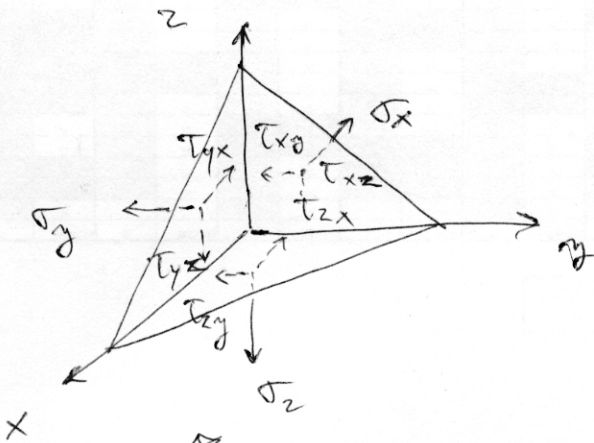


$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_z \end{bmatrix}$$

tenzor napětí



To same ve 3D:



Plochy jsou:

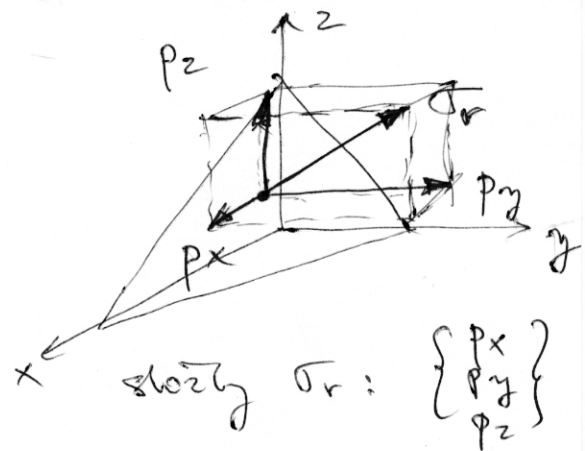
- $dA \cos \alpha$ (yz)
- $dA \cos \beta$ (xz)
- $dA \cos \gamma$ (xy)

(yz)
(xz)
(xy)

Hledáme roviny, na kterých
 současně napětí yuzí ($\tau_{ij} = 0$)

2 normálová usbydou
 maximálních hodnot

$(\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \sigma_3)$... Hl. napětí



středky σ_r : $\begin{Bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \end{Bmatrix}$

Rovnováha sil na čtyřstěně:

$$\leftarrow x : p_x dA - \sigma_x dA \cos \alpha - \tau_{zx} dA \cos \gamma - \tau_{yx} dA \cos \beta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow y : p_y dA - \tau_{xy} dA \cos \alpha - \sigma_y dA \cos \beta - \tau_{xz} dA \cos \gamma = 0$$

$$\uparrow z : p_z dA - \tau_{xz} dA \cos \alpha - \tau_{yz} dA \cos \beta - \sigma_z dA \cos \gamma = 0$$

momentové: pouze $\tau_{ij} = \tau_{ji}$ ✓

$$p_x = \sigma_x \cos \alpha + \tau_{xy} \cos \beta + \tau_{xz} \cos \gamma$$

$$p_y = \tau_{xy} \cos \alpha + \sigma_y \cos \beta + \tau_{zy} \cos \gamma$$

$$p_z = \tau_{xz} \cos \alpha + \tau_{yz} \cos \beta + \sigma_z \cos \gamma$$

$$\sigma_r^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2$$

LZE KESIT: ...

MATEMATICKY = σ_{ij} - TENZOR

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z \end{bmatrix}$$

každý stav

lze rozložit na 2 napjatosti:

- hydrostatický stav napjatosti:

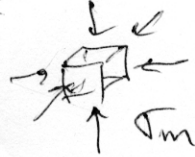
(značka objemu)

$$\sigma_m = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z)$$

m-mean

hydrostat. napj.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_m \end{bmatrix}$$

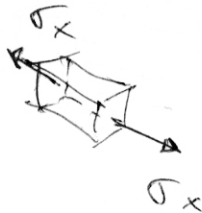


- deformační stav napjatosti:

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x - \sigma_m & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y - \sigma_m & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z - \sigma_m \end{bmatrix}$$

jednosměrná napj.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Hlavní napětí - systém souřadnic tak, aby cyklové napětí bylo rovné nule.

charakteristická rovnice:

$$\sigma^3 - I_1 \sigma^2 - I_2 \sigma - I_3 = 0$$

I_1, I_2, I_3 - invarianty tenzoru napětí. (uzadit se s.s.)

$$I_1 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_y \sigma_z - \tau_{yz}^2 + \sigma_x \sigma_z - \tau_{xz}^2 + \sigma_x \sigma_y - \tau_{xy}^2$$

$$= \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_x \sigma_z + \sigma_y \sigma_z - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{xz}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2$$

$$I_3 = \det(\sigma) = \begin{vmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z \end{vmatrix}$$

3-2

hlavní minor

= det submat

(i,j)

$\sigma_x \tau_{xy} \tau_{xz}$ (k,k)

$\tau_{xy} \sigma_y \tau_{yz}$ (r)

$\tau_{xz} \tau_{yz} \sigma_z$

Kořeny charakteristické rovnice $\sigma^3 - I_1 \sigma^2 - I_2 \sigma - I_3 = 0$ jsou

hlavní napětí: $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \sigma_3$.

Invarianty I_1, I_2, I_3 lze rovněž zapsat pomocí hl. napětí:

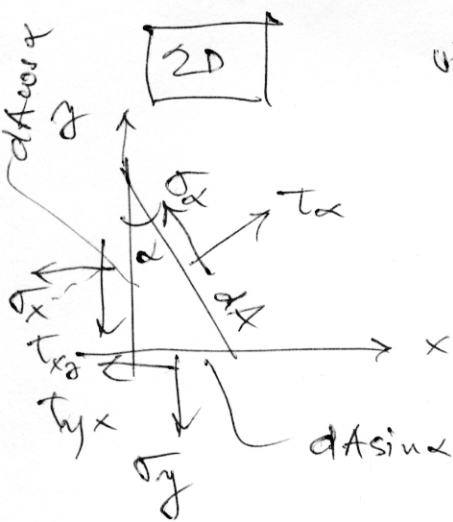
$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 \\ I_2 &= \sigma_2 \sigma_3 + \sigma_1 \sigma_3 + \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ I_3 &= \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \end{aligned}$$

Transformaci stavů tenzoru napětí lze zapsat maticově

$$[\sigma]' = [L][\sigma][L]^T$$

kde $[L]$ a $[L]^T$ jsou matice rotace (a matice transpon.)

Viz PP: hlavní napětí $\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$



viz $\sigma_1 > \sigma_2$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \pm \frac{\sigma_1 - \sigma_2}{2} \quad (\text{Mohr. O})$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sigma = \{\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \tau_{xy}\}^T \quad \sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tau_\alpha \cdot dA = \sigma_x dA \cdot \cos^2 \alpha + 2\tau_{xy} dA \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \sigma_y dA \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sigma_\alpha dA = \dots$$

Extremum:

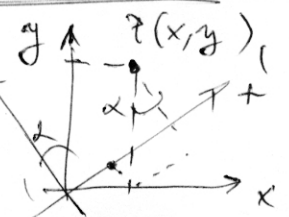
$$\frac{d\sigma_\alpha}{d\alpha} = 0 \rightarrow \sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma' = L \sigma L^T}} \quad \text{kde}$$

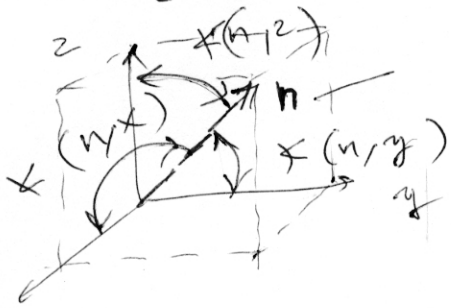
$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

[3-3]

transformační matice



matice [L] ve 3D?



normála:

$$n_x = \cos(n, x)$$

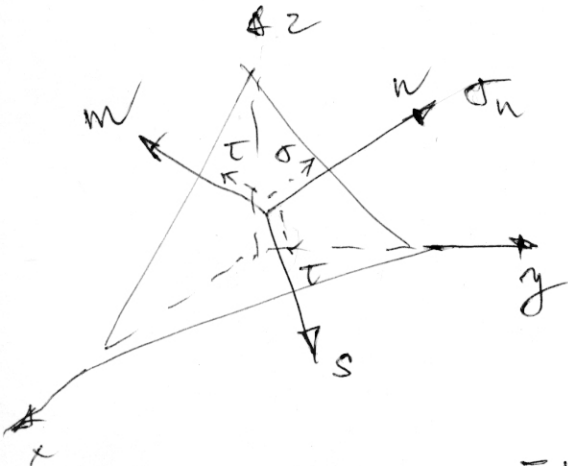
$$n_y = \cos(n, y)$$

$$n_z = \cos(n, z)$$

$$\underline{n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2 = 1}$$

source
směr.
cosinu

x $dA_x = dA n_x$ $dA_y = dA n_y$ $dA_z = dA n_z$



$$\sigma_n = p_{nx} n_x + p_{ny} n_y + p_{nz} n_z$$

$$m_x = \cos(m, x)$$

$$m_y = \cos(m, y)$$

$$m_z = \cos(m, z)$$

$$s_x = \cos(s, x)$$

$$s_y = \cos(s, y)$$

$$s_z = \cos(s, z)$$

$$\sigma = L \sigma L^T = \begin{bmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ m_x & m_y & m_z \\ s_x & s_y & s_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_x & m_x & n_z \\ m_y & m_y & s_y \\ n_z & m_z & s_z \end{bmatrix}$$

Pro teorie porušení bude potřebné ztít i invarianty deviatoru napětí. Deviator tenzoru napětí:

$$S_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x - \sigma_m & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} & \sigma_y - \sigma_m & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} & \tau_{yz} & \sigma_z - \sigma_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sigma_m = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z)$$

$$J_1 = S_{11} + S_{22} + S_{33}$$

$$J_2 = S_{11} S_{22} + S_{11} S_{33} + S_{22} S_{33} - S_{12}^2 + S_{13}^2 + S_{23}^2$$

$$J_3 = \det(S_{ij}) = |S_{ij}| = \begin{vmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} & S_{13} \\ & S_{22} & S_{23} \\ & & S_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

Proč: Pro teorie porušení, kdy g'ruaay je syk, bude nutné volit referenční J_2 (syk). Např. $\sqrt{J_2}$

UKÁŽEME
POŘADÍ

3-4

$$\sigma_{eff} = \sqrt{3J_2}$$

Pr. Normálová napětí ve 3 kolých směrech v daném bodě jsou: $\sigma_x = 60 \text{ MPa}$, $\sigma_y = -20 \text{ MPa}$, $\sigma_z = 40 \text{ MPa}$. Přesně tečné (slyk.) napětí je $\tau_{xy} = 30 \text{ MPa}$. $\tau_{xz} = \tau_{yz} = 0$. Urči $I_1, I_2, I_3, J_1, J_2, J_3$ a τ_{\max} .

Char. rovnice:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 60-\sigma & 30 & 0 \\ 30 & -20-\sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 40-\sigma \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Napjatost:

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 30 & 0 \\ 30 & -20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(60-\sigma)(-20-\sigma)(40-\sigma) - (40-\sigma) \cdot 30 \cdot 30 = 0$$

$$(40-\sigma) \left[(60-\sigma)(-20-\sigma) - 30^2 \right] = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\underline{\sigma_1 = 40}$$

$$-120 - 40\sigma + \sigma^2 - 900 = 0$$

$$\sigma_{2,3} = 20 \pm \sqrt{400 + 2100} = 20 \pm 50$$

$$= \begin{matrix} 70 \\ -30 \end{matrix}$$

$$\sigma_1 > \sigma_2 > \sigma_3 = \underline{\underline{70 > 40 > -30 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$\tau_{\max} = \pm \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) = \pm \frac{1}{2} (70 - (-30)) = \underline{\underline{\pm 50 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$I_1 = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z = 70 + 40 - 30 = 60 - 20 + 40 = \underline{\underline{80 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$I_2 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \sigma_2 \sigma_3 + \sigma_1 \sigma_3 = 70 \cdot 40 + 40 \cdot (-30) + 70 \cdot (-30) = 280 - 120 - 210 = \underline{\underline{-500 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$= \sigma_x \sigma_y + \sigma_y \sigma_z + \sigma_x \sigma_z - \tau_{xy}^2 - \tau_{xz}^2 - \tau_{yz}^2 = \dots = \underline{\underline{-500 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$I_3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 = 70 \cdot 40 \cdot (-30) = \underline{\underline{-84000 \text{ MPa}}}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 60 & 30 & 0 \\ 30 & -20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 40 \end{vmatrix} = \dots = \underline{\underline{-84000 \text{ MPa}}}$$

3-5

tenzor napětí v (xyz):

$$\begin{bmatrix} 60 & 30 & 0 \\ 30 & -20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

v hl. souřadnicích (hl. tenzor)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 70 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rozložení napětí na napjatost \sim $\begin{cases} \text{změny objemu} \\ \text{změny tvaru} \end{cases}$

$$\sigma_m = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{80}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{80}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{80}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_m = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z) = \frac{80}{3}$$

$$S_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 - \sigma_m & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 - \sigma_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_3 - \sigma_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 70 - \frac{80}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 40 - \frac{80}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -30 - \frac{80}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{130}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{40}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{170}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_1 = S_{11} + S_{22} + S_{33} = \frac{130}{3} + \frac{40}{3} + \left(-\frac{170}{3}\right) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

VĚDY NULOVY !

$$J_2 = S_{11} S_{22} + S_{22} S_{33} + S_{11} S_{33} = \frac{130}{3} \left(-\frac{170}{3}\right) + \frac{40}{3} \left(-\frac{170}{3}\right) + \frac{130}{3} \left(-\frac{170}{3}\right)$$

$$J_3 = S_{11} S_{22} S_{33} = \frac{130}{3} \cdot \frac{40}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{170}{3}\right)$$