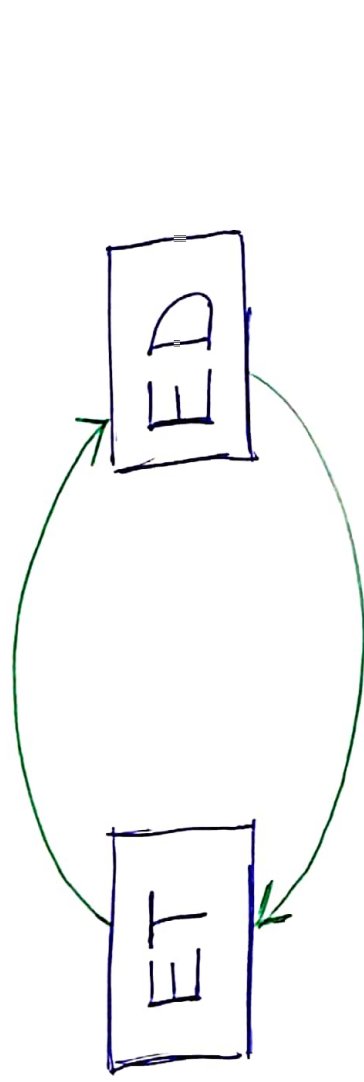
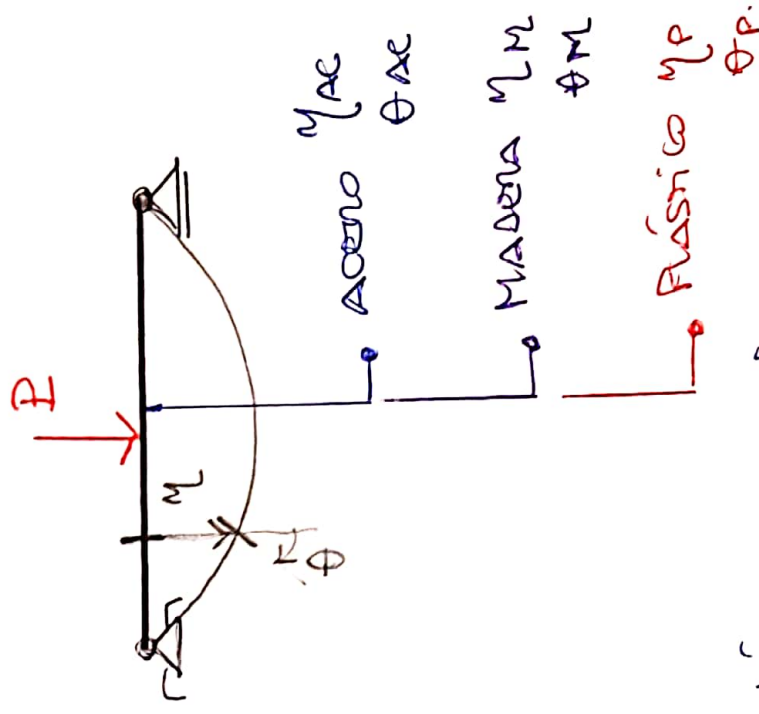


RELACIONES ENTRE TENSIONES Y DEFORMACIONES:



MAGNITUDES
ESTÁTICAS

MAGNITUDES
CONSTITUTIVAS



EL CAMINO DE ESTUDIO P/ ET Y ED $\rightarrow$ LÓGICO - ANALÍTICO -
- DEDUCTIVO $\rightarrow$ AQUÍ NO VA A SER APLICABLE

EL CAMINO A SEGUIR P/ RTyD $\rightarrow$ EXPERIMENTAL
lógico
analítico
deductivo

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$$[TT] \rightarrow 3 \times 3 \rightarrow 6 \text{ simétrico.}$$

$$[TD] \rightarrow 3 \times 3 \rightarrow 6$$

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

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

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

6×1 6×6 6×1

VARIOS A TENER EN CUENTA

- MATERIAL $\rightarrow$ ISOTRÓPICO $\rightarrow$ HOMOGÉNEO
- PERMEABILIDAD $\rightarrow$ ELÁSTICO

• DE LA REALIZACIÓN DE LOS ENSAYOS Y EXPERIMENTOS OBSERVACIONES:

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

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

II) → EXISTE INTERDEPENDENCIA. ENTONCE:

ϵ_{ij} y σ_{ij}
DISOCIADAS

← → LAS DEFORM. ESPECÍFICAS LONGITUDINALES Y LAS TENSIONES 'σ'

ϵ_{ij} y σ_{ij}
DISOCIADAS.

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

• LA EXPRESIÓN MATRICIAL PUEDE SIMPLIFICAR:

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

$\begin{matrix} \text{MATRICES CONSTITUTIVAS} \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \end{matrix}$

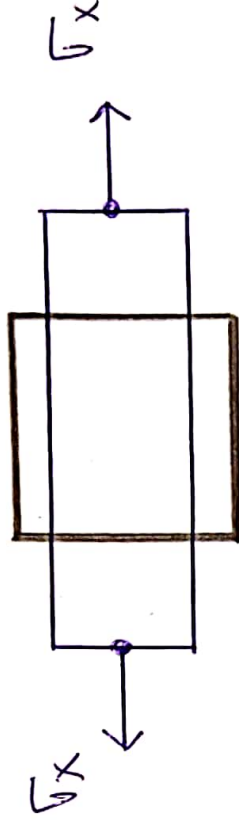
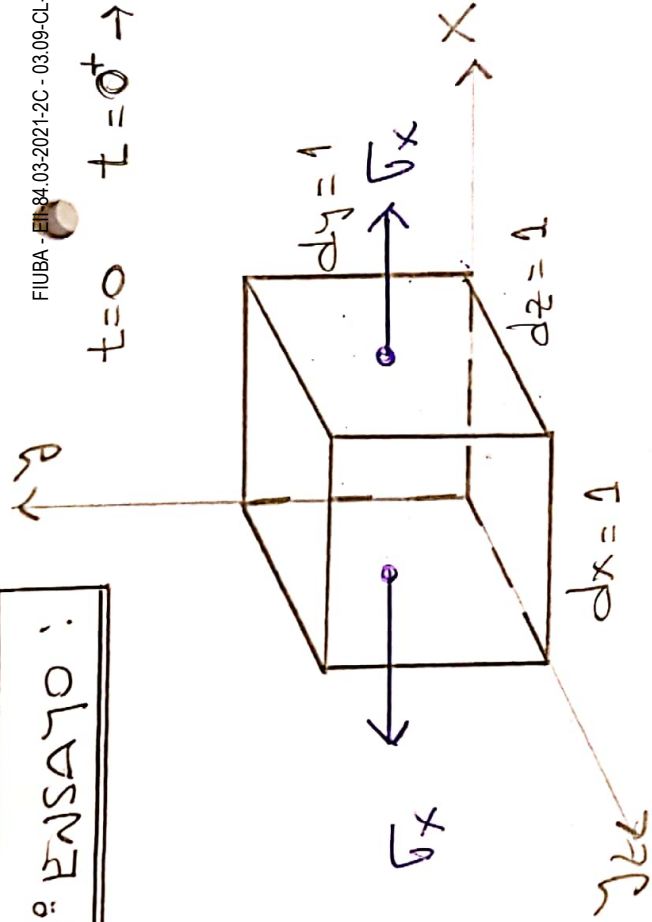
$\{\bar{\epsilon}_d\} = [B] \{\bar{\sigma}\}$

→ $[B]$ y $[E]$ → MATRICES DE ELASTICIDAD.

S19

$t=0 \quad t=0^+ \rightarrow \Delta p_{\text{úico}} \text{ FAS}$

1º ENSAYO :



$$\epsilon_{xx} = \frac{\Delta L}{L} \rightarrow \epsilon_{xx} = \frac{\Delta L}{L}$$

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

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

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

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

μ_{ij} $\rightarrow$ EFECTO POISSON

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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: $\sigma_z \neq 0 \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0$

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

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

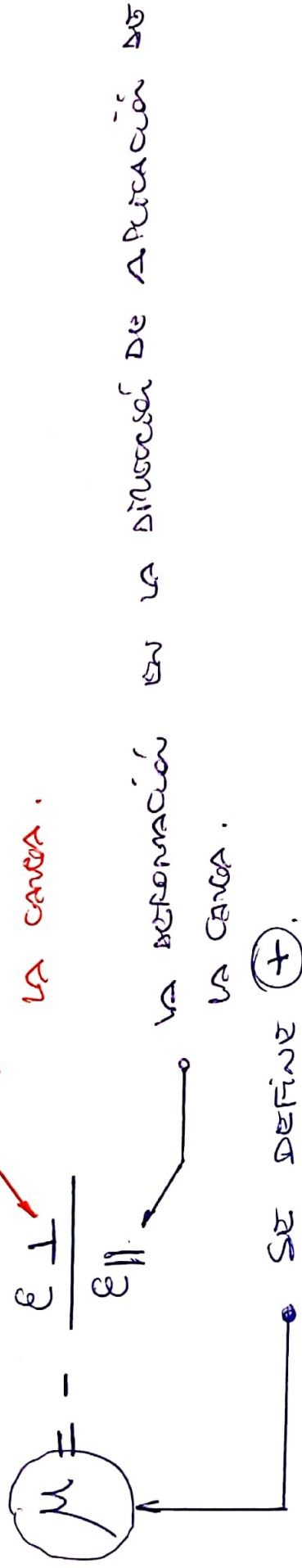
$$\epsilon_{yy} = -\mu_{yz} \epsilon_{zz} = -\mu_{yz} \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

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$\mu_{yx} = \mu_{xy} = \mu_{zx} = \mu_{xz} = \mu_{yz} = \mu_{zy} = \mu$ Coeficiente de Poisson.

MATERIALES ISÓTROPOS

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



¿QUÉ PASA 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:

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

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

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

I) μ_i ES UNA CARACTERÍSTICA O PROPIEDAD DEL MATERIAL.

II) EN ANISÓTROPOS Y ORTÓTROPOS $\rightarrow$ LOS $\mu_{ij}^{\text{son}} \neq 0$.

$$\mu_{yx} = - \frac{\epsilon_{17}}{\epsilon_{xx}}$$

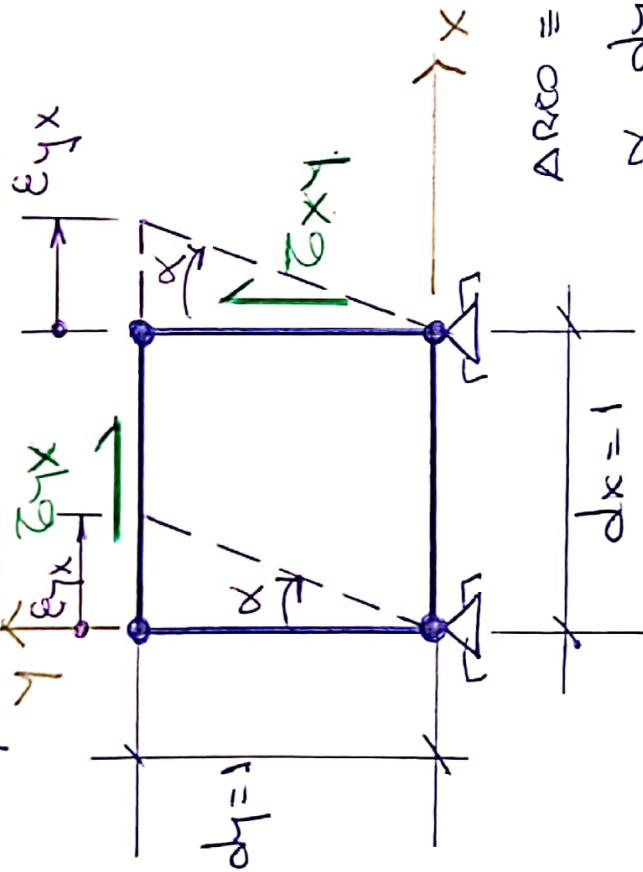
$$\mu_{zy} = - \frac{\epsilon_{22}}{\epsilon_{17}}.$$

$$\mu_{ij} = - \frac{\epsilon_{ii}}{\epsilon_{jj}} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{efecto} \\ \text{causa} \end{array}$$

2º ENSAYO:

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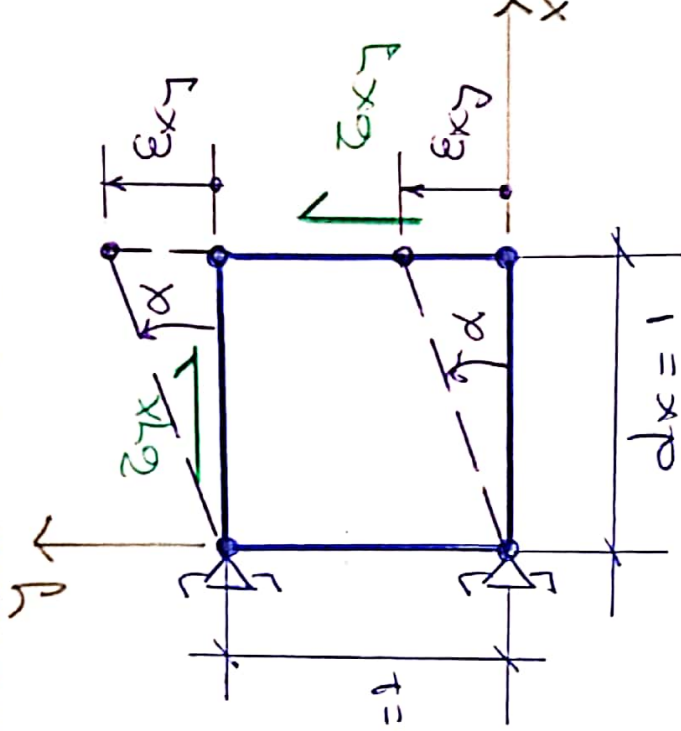
→ vincular a las tens. tangenciales con las deform. espe. transversales.



HIPOTESIS DE PEQUEÑOS DESPLAZAMIENTOS

ARCO ≡ CUERVA ≡ TANGENTE

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



ARCO ≡ CUERVA ≡ TANGENTE

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

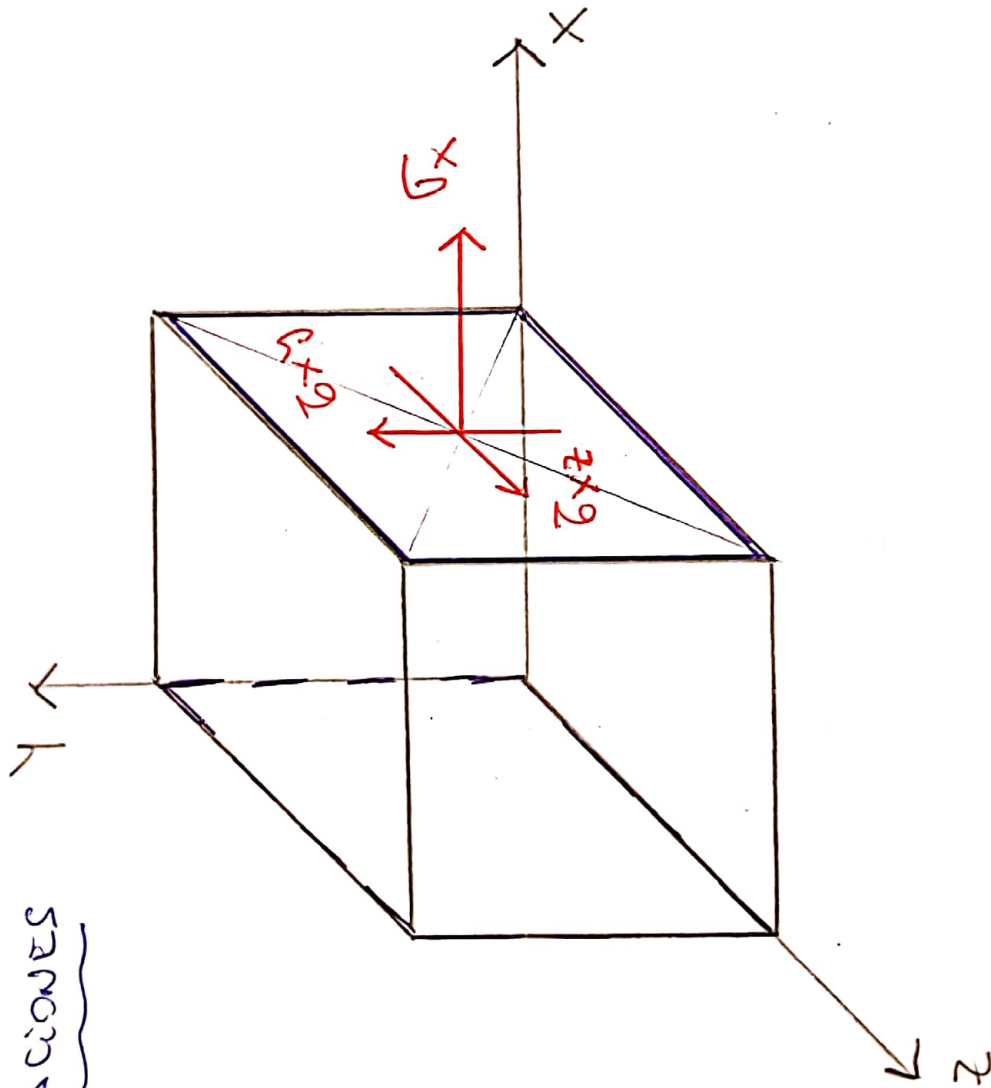
σ_{ij}

EL PLANO EN EL QUE ACTÚA

LA DIRECCIÓN DE LA TENSIÓN σ .

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ACUACIONES



σ_{ij}

→

$i=j$ →

Normal

σ_{ij}

$i \neq j$ →

Transversal

• de ① y ②.

① $\alpha = E_{yx}$

② $\alpha = E_{xy}$

$\rightarrow \boxed{E_{xy} = E_{yx}}$

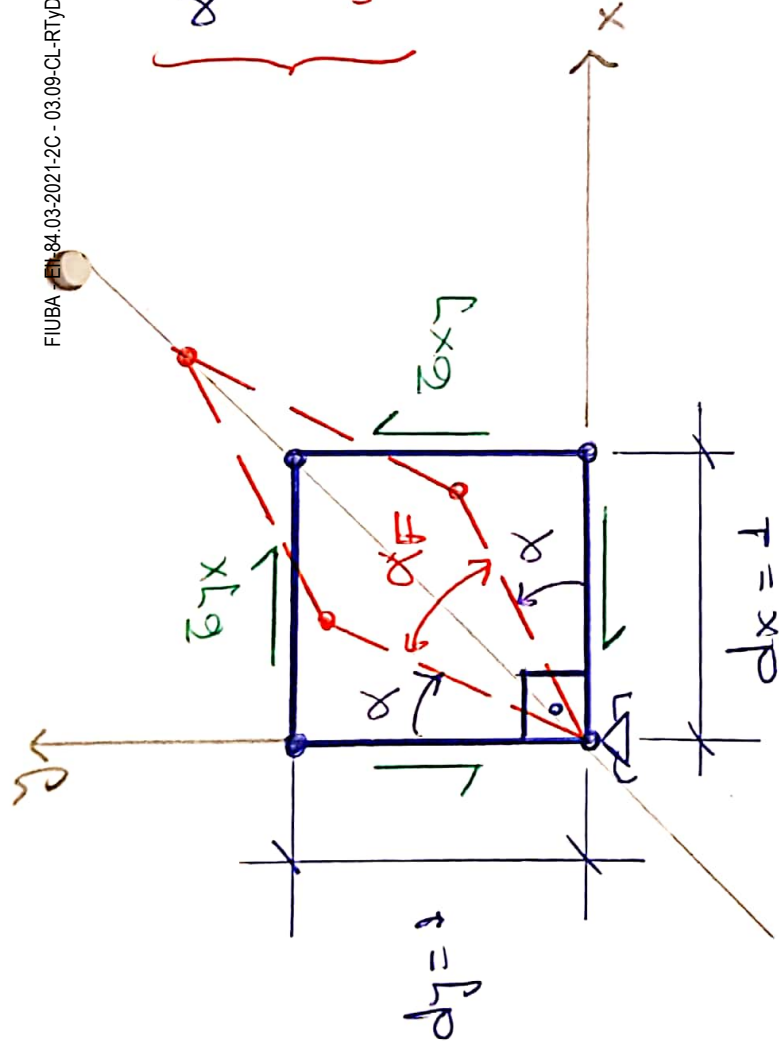
• Se hace lo mismo para los parámetros $\overline{XZ}$ e $\overline{YZ}$

$E_{xz} = E_{zx}$

$E_{yz} = E_{zy}$

$E_{ij} = E_{ji}$

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$\alpha_{\text{original}, xy} = \alpha_{\text{rotated}, xy} = \frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ.$

α_F, xy

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

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

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

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

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

$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{1} = 2\varepsilon_{xy}$
 $\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\gamma_{yz}}{1} = 2\varepsilon_{yz}$
 $\gamma_{zx} = \frac{\gamma_{zx}}{1} = 2\varepsilon_{zx}$

$\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2} = \frac{\gamma_{xy}}{2}$
 $\varepsilon_{yz} = \frac{\gamma_{yz}}{2} = \frac{\gamma_{yz}}{2}$
 $\varepsilon_{zx} = \frac{\gamma_{zx}}{2} = \frac{\gamma_{zx}}{2}$

LEY DE HOOKE GENERALIZADA:

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

E: MÓDULO DE ELASTICIDAD LONGITUDINAL

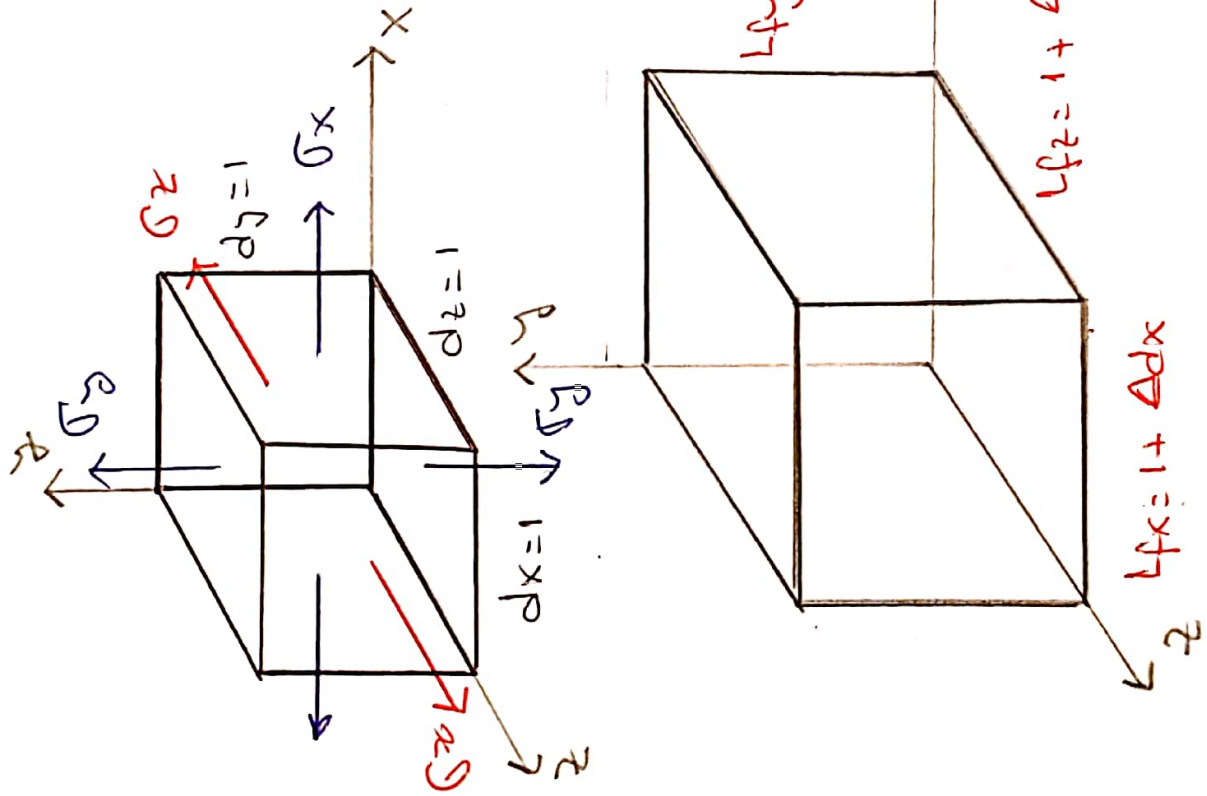
G: " " " TRANSVERSAL

 μ : COEF. DE POISSON

CONSTANTES ELÁSTICAS DEL MATERIAL.

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VARIACION ESPECÍFICA DE VOLUMEN:



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

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

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

$$\Delta Lx = \Delta dx$$

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

$$Exx = \Delta dx$$

$$Eyy = \Delta dy$$

$$Ezz = \Delta dz$$

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$$\psi_f = \psi_{fx} \cdot \psi_{fy} \cdot \psi_{fz} = (1 + \Delta \alpha_k)(1 + \Delta \alpha_l)(1 + \Delta \alpha_z) = (1 + \epsilon_{xx})(1 + \epsilon_{yy})(1 + \epsilon_{zz}) =$$

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

• App. req. respaz. + Hip. Req. deformación. → Tensiones → infinitesimales de D.S.

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

$$\Delta V = \psi_f - \psi_0 = 1 + \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz} - 1 \rightarrow \Delta V = \epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}.$$

$$\epsilon_V = \frac{\Delta V}{\psi_0} = \frac{\epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}}{1} \rightarrow \epsilon_V = \frac{\epsilon_{xx} + \epsilon_{yy} + \epsilon_{zz}}{\text{Traza del } [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}]}$$

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

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

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

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

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

PARTICULARIDADES:

- I supondremos que $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z = p > 0$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

si $\mu \rightarrow 0,5 \rightarrow$ se mantiene en una
vez, más nulo. En el límite cuando
 $\mu = 0,5 \rightarrow$ ^{EL} material ^{ES} inextensible
nulo.

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→ 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

DISMINUYE LA DEFORMACIÓN.

→ Si $\mu > 0,5 \rightarrow K < 0 \rightarrow$ UN MATERIAL ELÁSTICO DISMINUYE EN

SOLUCIÓN.

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RELACION ENTRE E, G y μ :

MAT. ISÓTROPAS → 3 CEF PROPIEDADES ELÁSTICAS

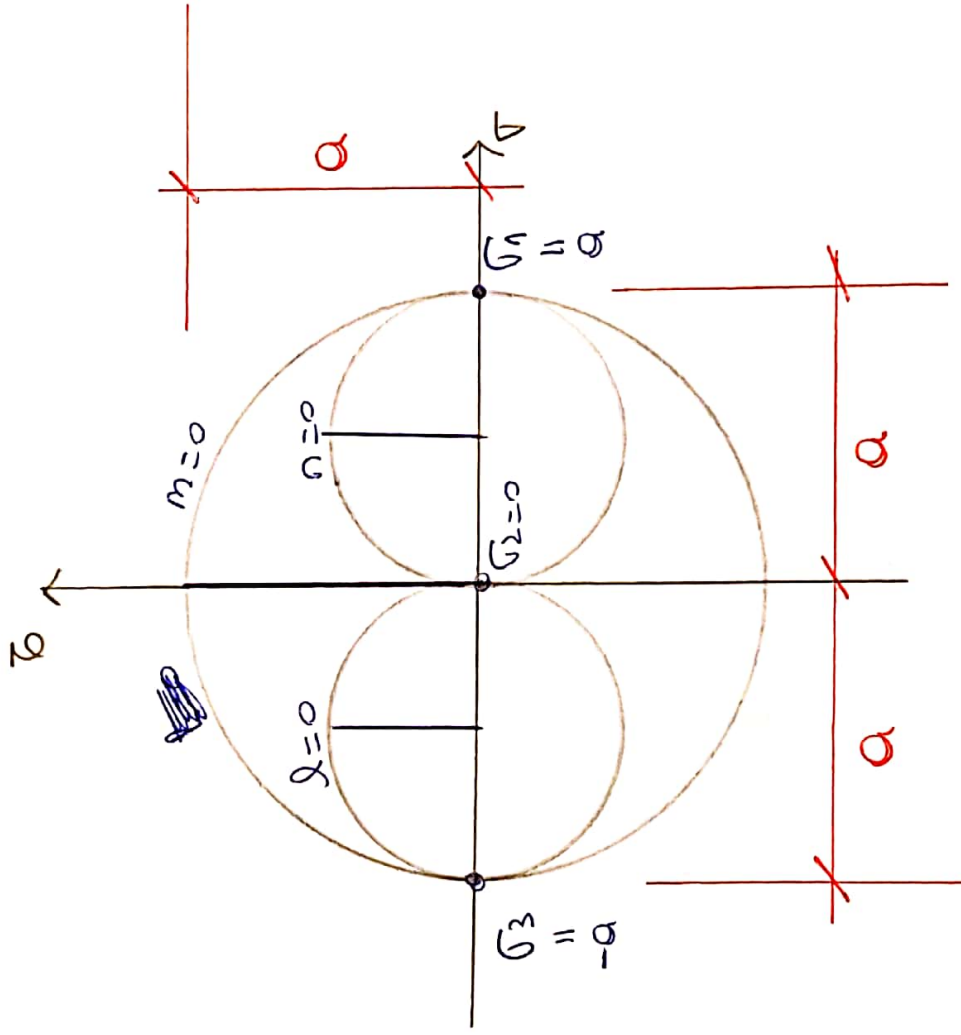
$$\begin{Bmatrix} E \\ G \\ \mu \end{Bmatrix}$$

• VAMOS A RELACIONAR EL SISTEMA ELÁSTICO:

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} G_1 = G \\ G_2 = 0 \\ G_3 = -G \end{cases}$$

• MOSTRAMOS ESTA SITUACIÓN A TRAVÉS DE LAS CONDICIONES.

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$$\epsilon_3 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_3 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)] = \frac{1}{E} [-a - \mu(a + 0)]$$

$$\epsilon_3 = -\frac{(1+\mu)a}{E}$$

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

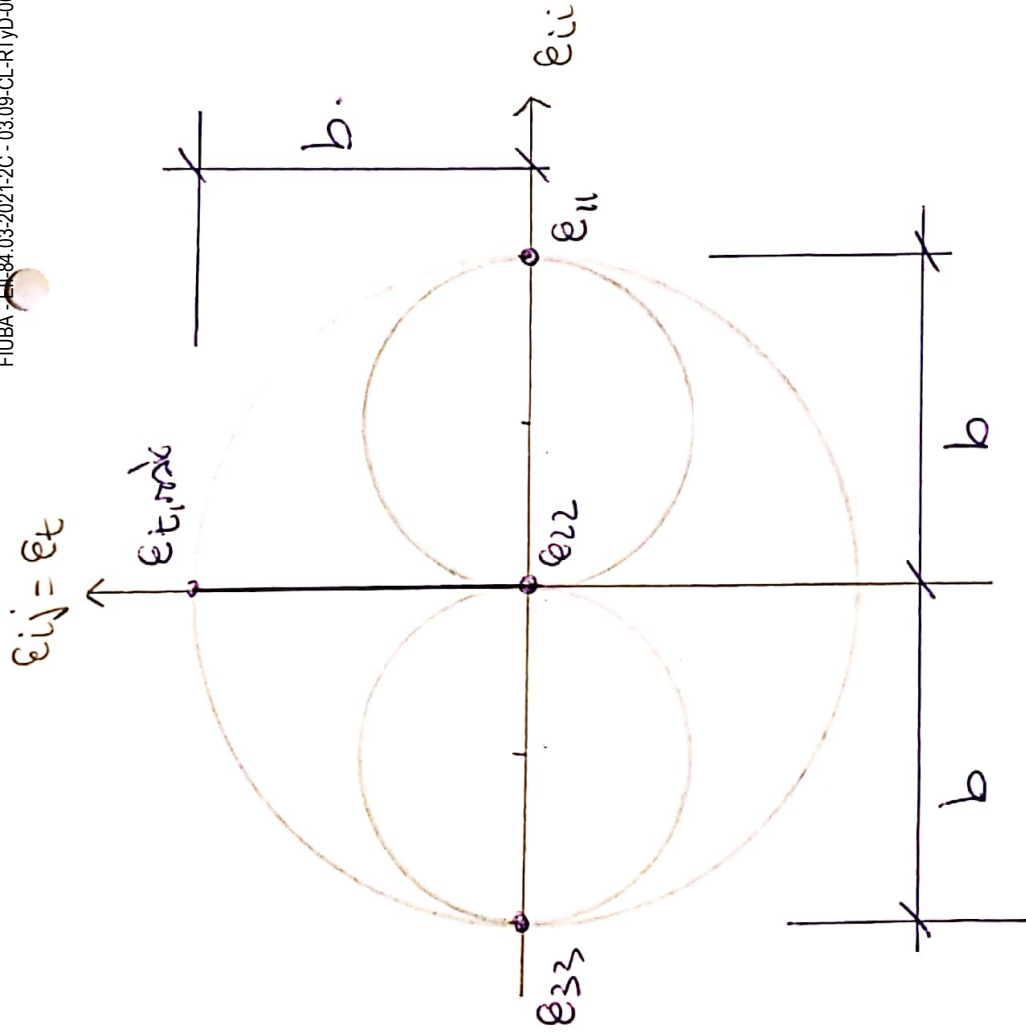
$$\epsilon_{t,max} = \frac{a}{2G} = b$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_1 - \mu(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{1}{E} [a - \mu(0 - a)]$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{1+\mu}{E} a$$

$$\epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E} [\sigma_2 - \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)] = \frac{1}{E} [0 - \mu(a - a)] = 0$$

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$$\left[\begin{array}{l} e_{11} = \frac{(1+\mu) \alpha}{2G} = b \\ e_{t, \max} = \frac{\alpha}{2G} = b \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{LAS} \\ \text{ICARUSO} \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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