

Esforços Mecânicos

Elementos de Máquinas 1

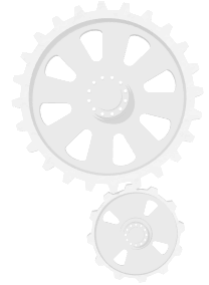
Prof. Alan Dantas



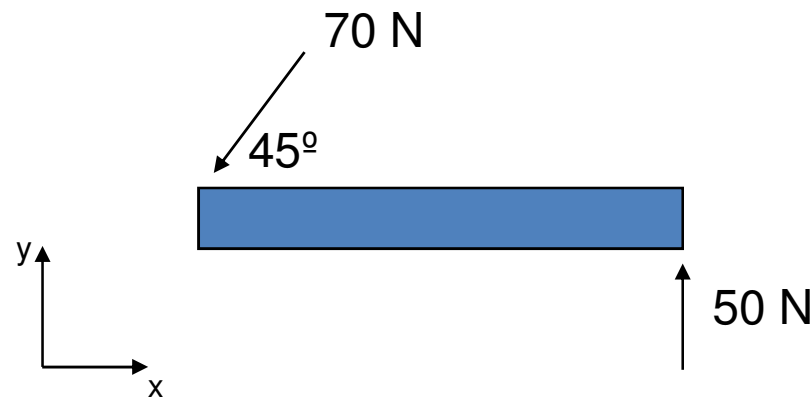
*Colegiado de
Engenharia Mecânica*



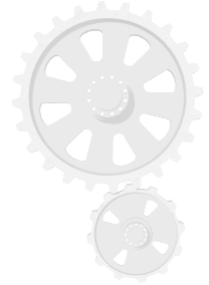
Diagrama de Corpo livre



- Esqema simplificado de um sistema onde estão apresentadas todas as forças que atuam sobre ele e suas características geométricas (ângulos, posição, etc.).



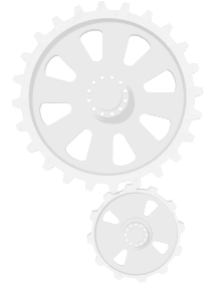
Análise do carregamento



- Tridimensional;
- Bidimensional;
- Análise estática do carregamento.



Análise Newtoniana



- Primeira lei de Newton:
 - Um corpo em repouso tende a permanecer em repouso e um corpo em movimento com velocidade constante tende a permanecer a esta velocidade, ao menos que seja aplicada uma força externa.
- Segunda lei de Newton:
 - A resultante da força que é aplicada sobre um corpo é igual à aceleração resultante deste corpo multiplicado por sua massa.



$$\Sigma F = ma$$

Análise Newtoniana aplicada às análises dos Carregamentos



- Na Análise Tridimensional

$$\Sigma F_x = ma_x \quad \Sigma F_y = ma_y \quad \Sigma F_z = ma_z$$

- Na Análise Bidimensional

$$\Sigma F_x = ma_x \quad \Sigma F_y = ma_y$$

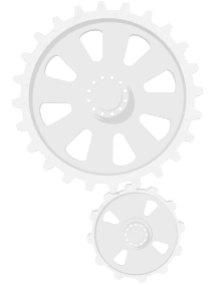
- Na Análise Estática do Carregamento

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \quad \Sigma F_y = 0 \quad \Sigma F_z = 0$$

$$\Sigma M_x = 0 \quad \Sigma M_y = 0 \quad \Sigma M_z = 0$$



Terceira lei de Newton

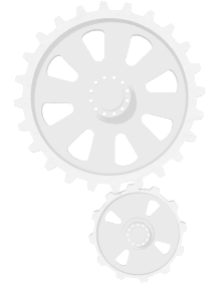


- Quando duas partículas interagem, um par de forças reativas, iguais e de sentidos opostos, existem em seu ponto de contato. Estas forças agem na mesma linha de ação.

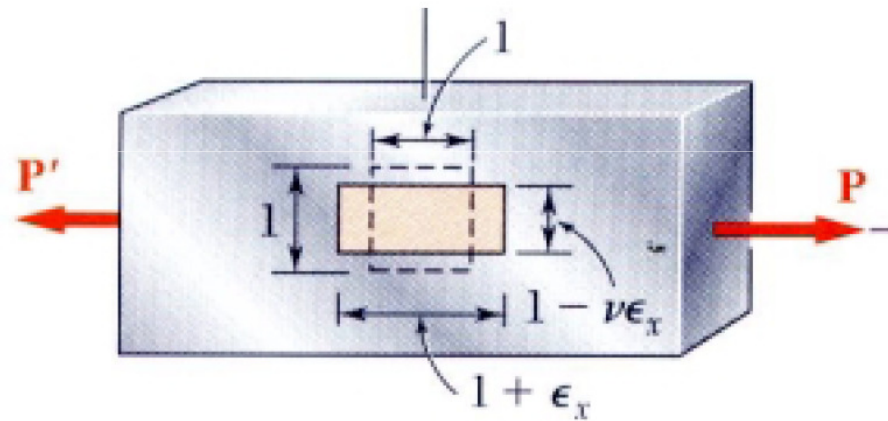
Utilizada quando ocorre contato e transmissão de movimento entre os corpos



Revisão dos Tipos de Esforços



- Tração – Tensão Normal

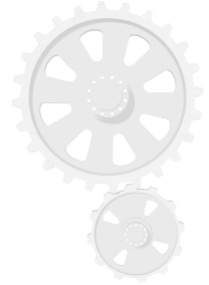


$$\sigma_x = P/A$$

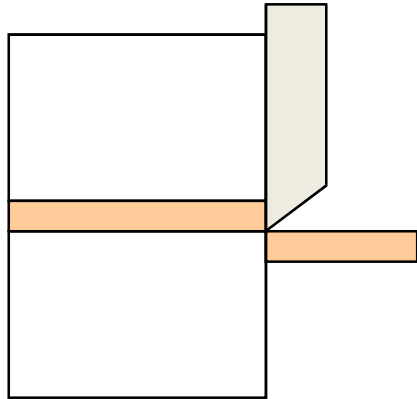
$$\Delta s = PL/EA$$



Cisalhamento

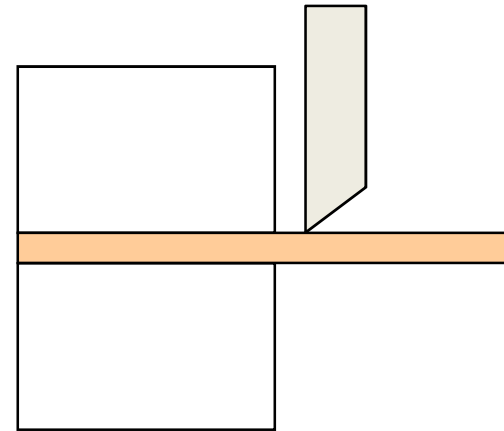


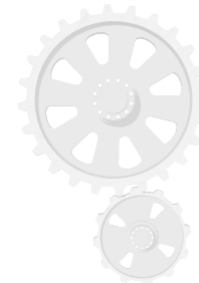
- Cisalhamento Puro



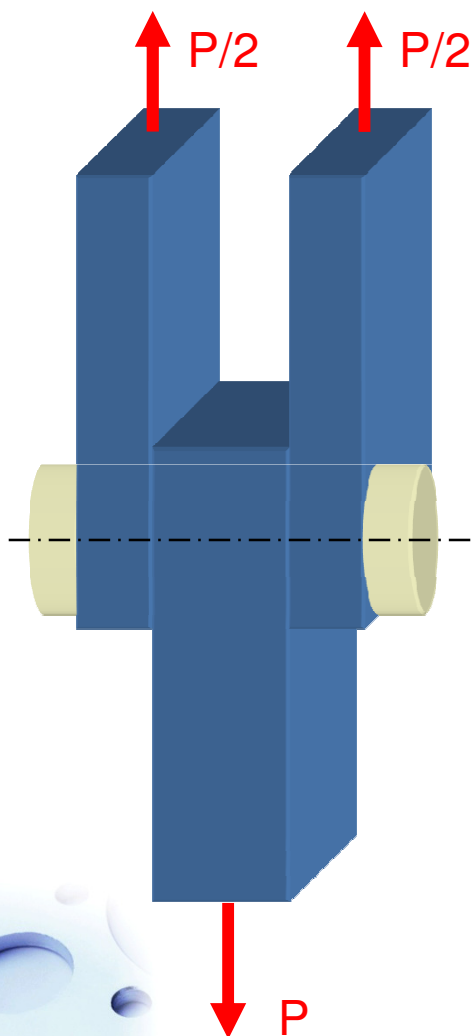
$$\tau_{xy} = P/A_{\text{CIS}}$$

- Cisalhamento com Flexão





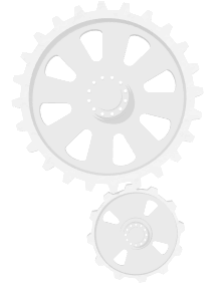
Formas de Falha



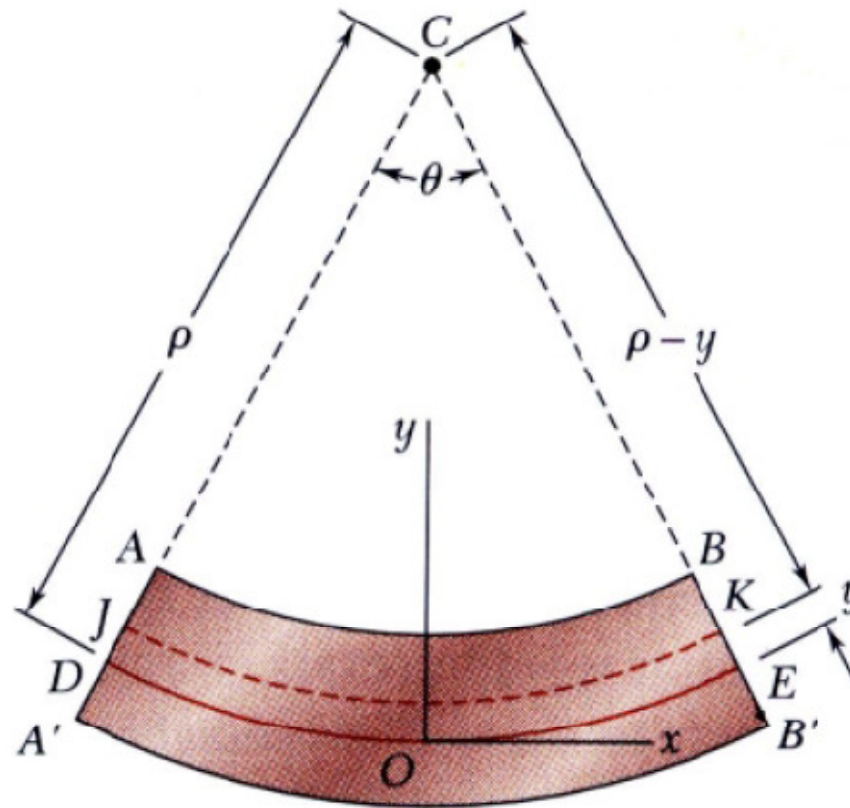
- Falha por tração;
- Falha por cisalhamento;
- Falha por esmagamento;
- Falha por rasgamento.



Revisão dos Tipos de Esforços



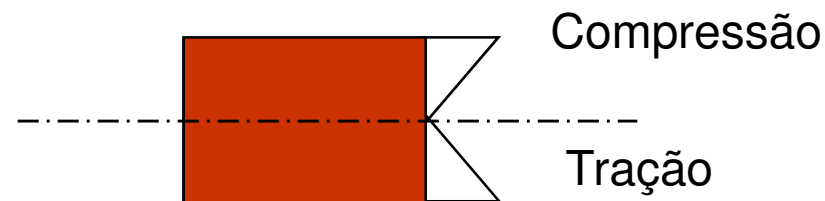
- Flexão



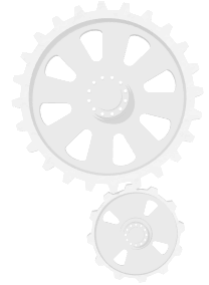
$$\sigma_x = My/I$$

$$\sigma_{max} = Mc/I = M/Z$$

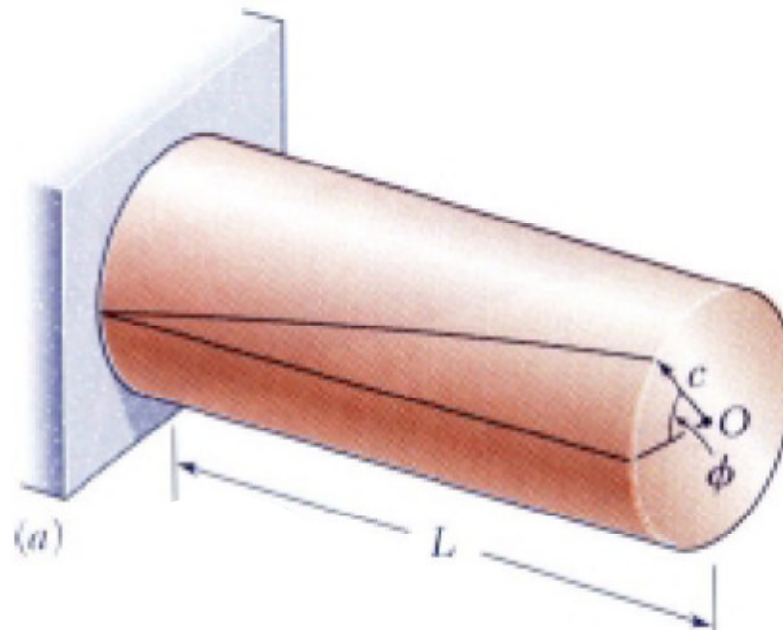
$$Z = I/c$$



Revisão dos Tipos de Esforços



- Torção



- Seções não circulares:

$$\tau_x = T\rho/J$$

$$\tau_{max} \rightarrow \rho = r$$

$$\theta = TI/JG$$

- Seções não circulares:

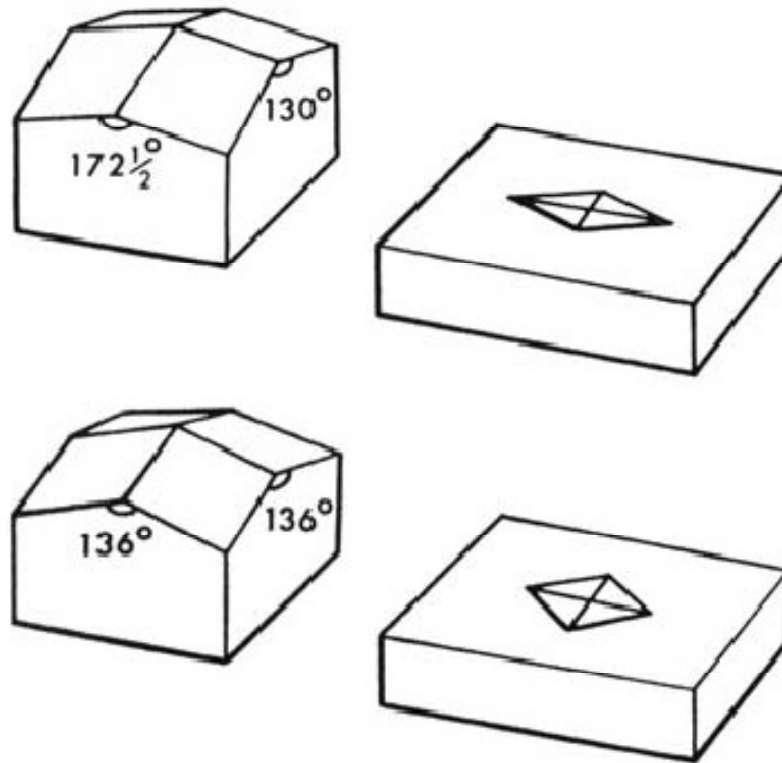
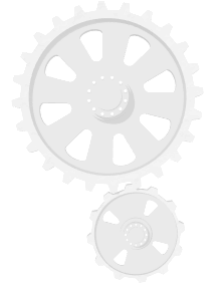
$$\tau_x = T/Q$$

$$\theta = TI/KG$$

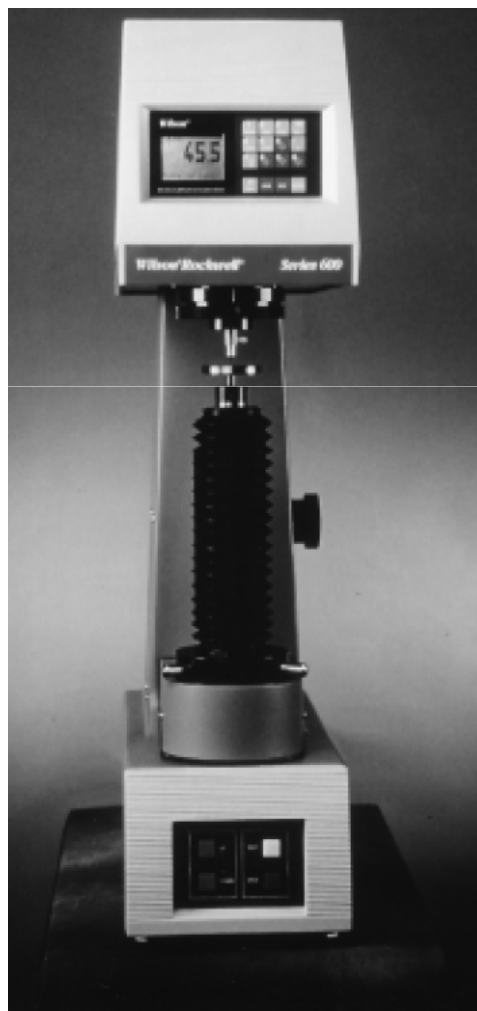
Q e K Tabelados



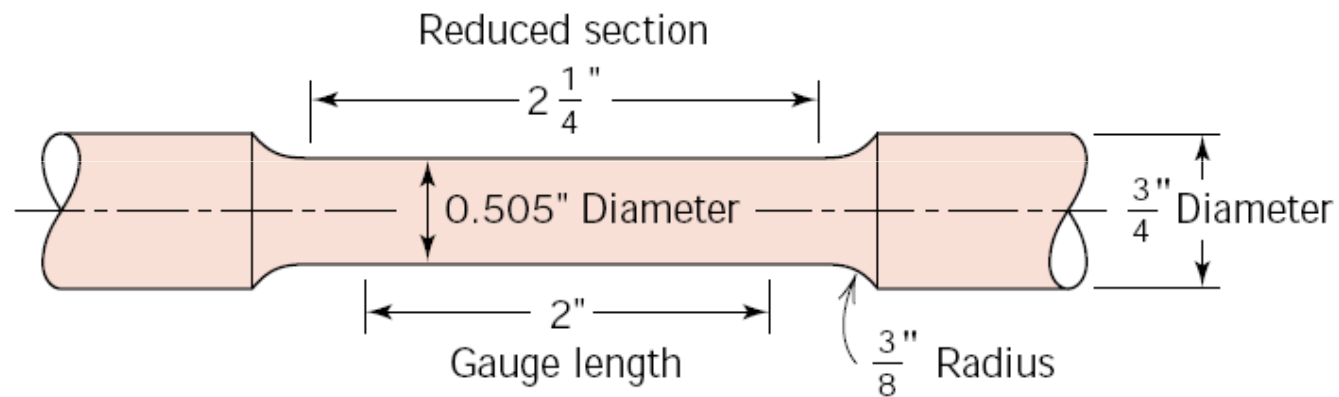
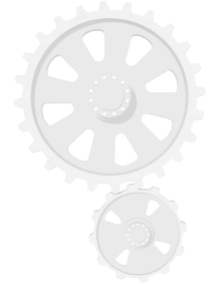
Ensaio de Dureza



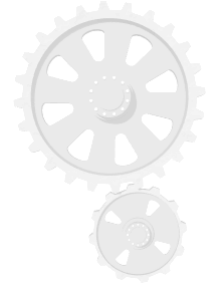
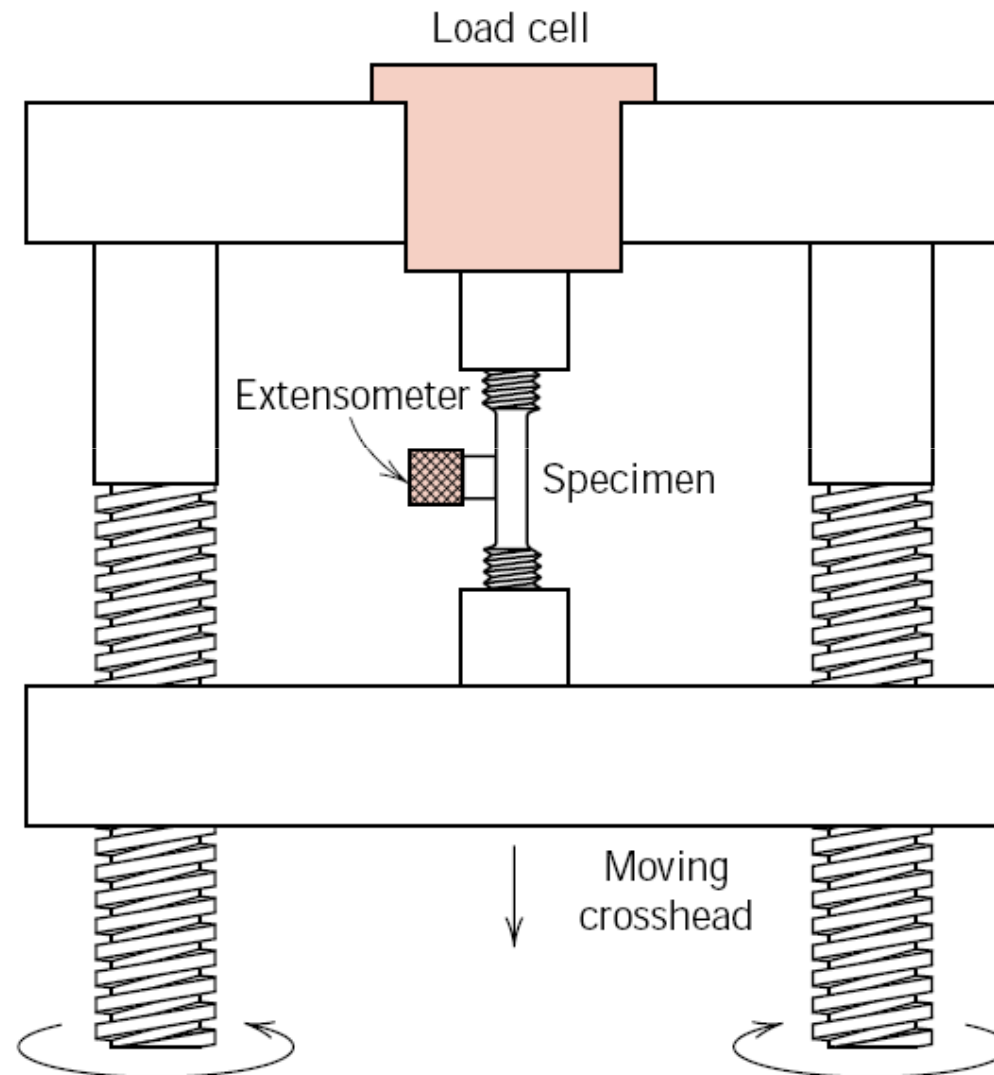
Durômetro



Corpo de prova de Tração



Máquina de Tração

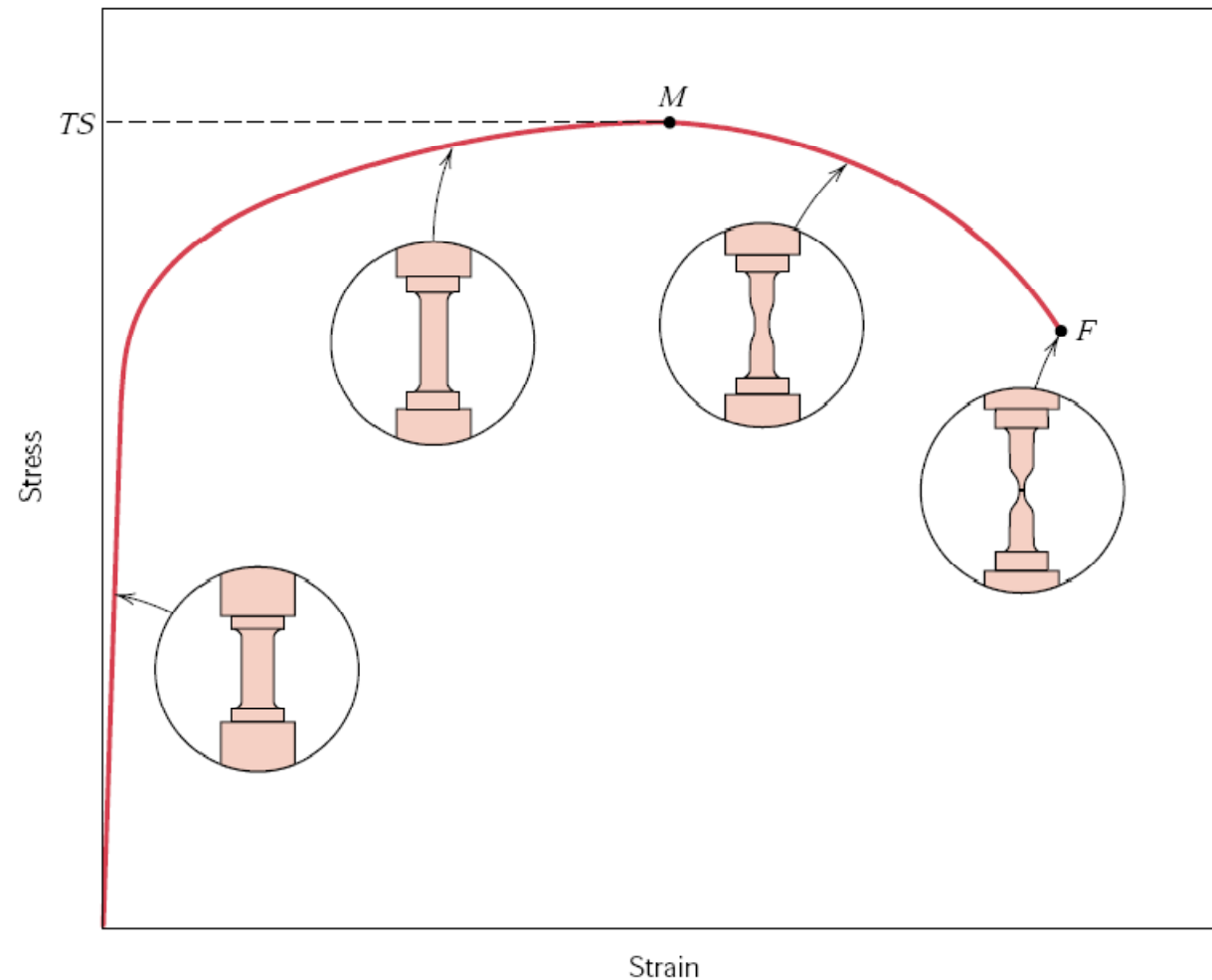


Comportamento mecânico

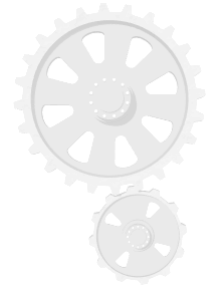
FIGURE 7.11

Typical engineering stress–strain behavior to fracture, point F . The tensile strength TS is indicated at point M .

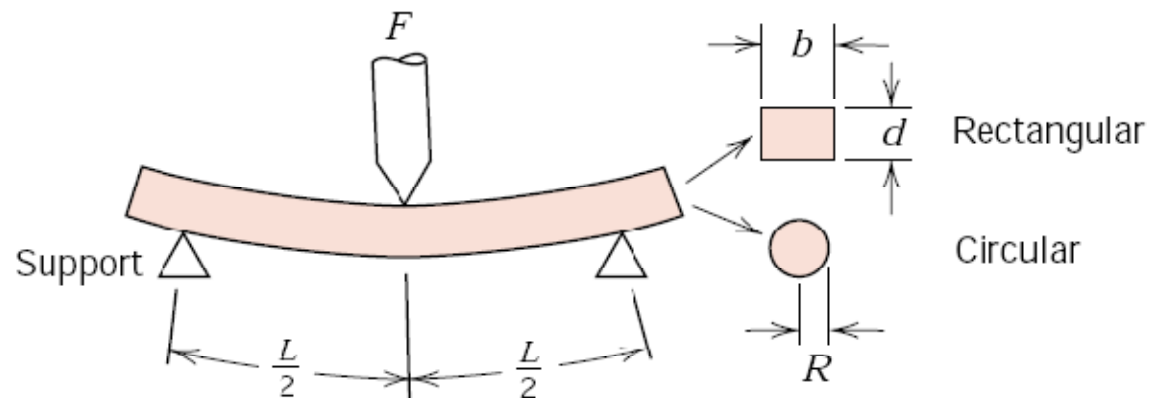
The circular insets represent the geometry of the deformed specimen at various points along the curve.



Ensaio de Flexão



Possible cross sections



$$\sigma = \text{stress} = \frac{Mc}{I}$$

where M = maximum bending moment

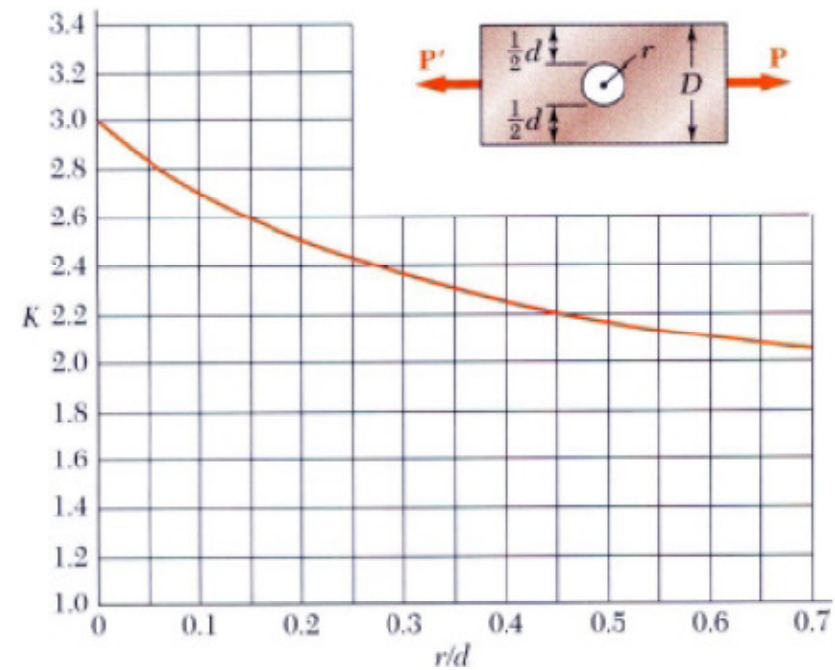
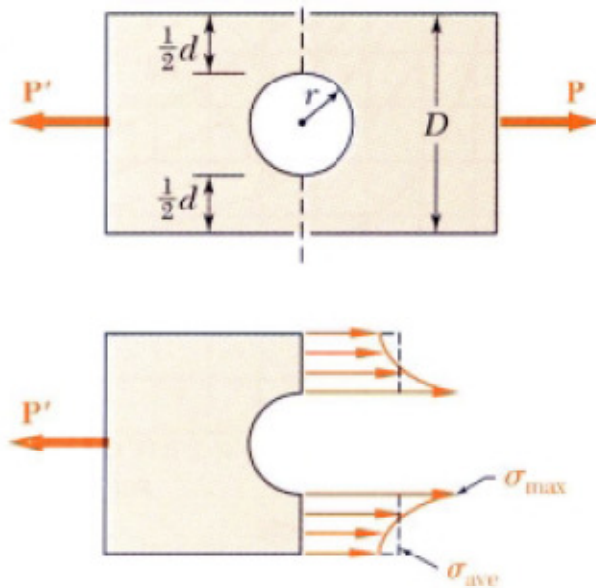
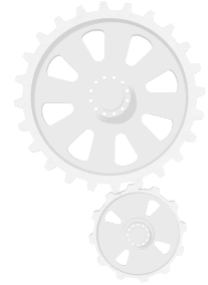
c = distance from center of specimen
to outer fibers

I = moment of inertia of cross section

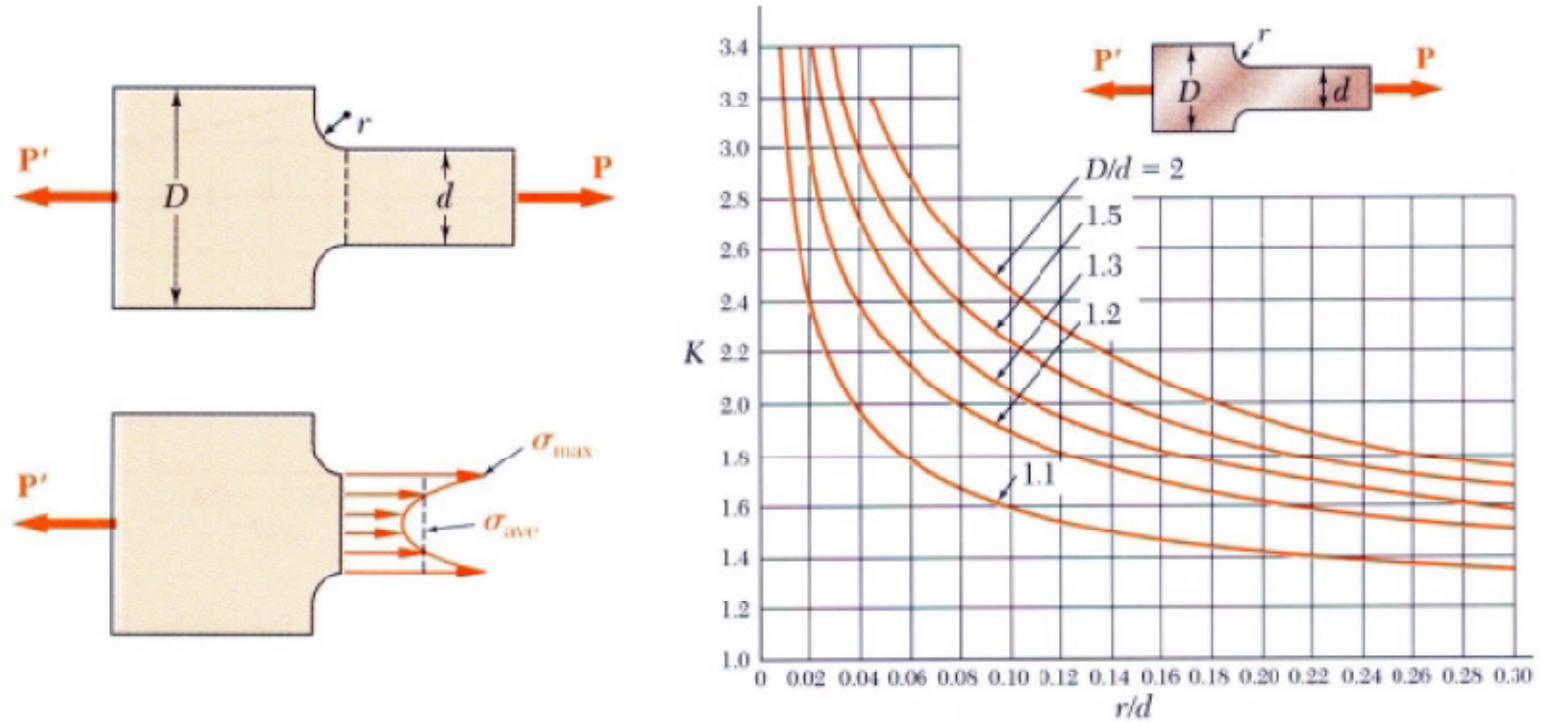
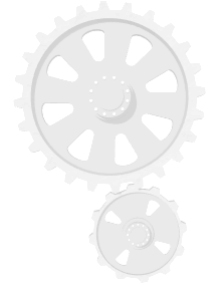
F = applied load



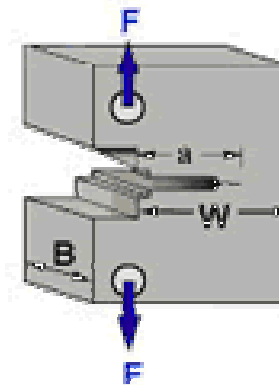
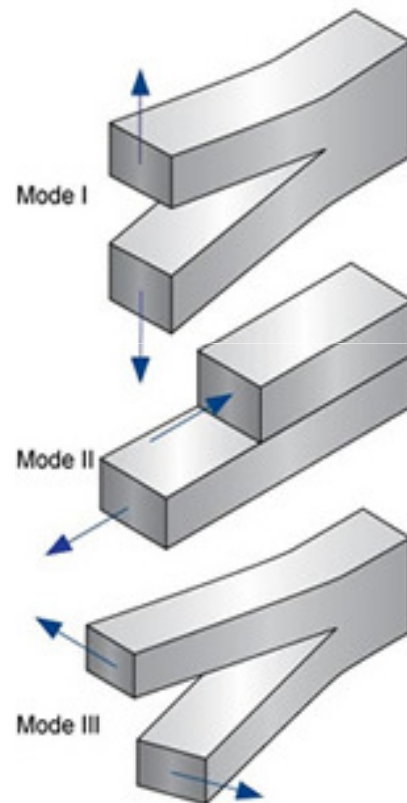
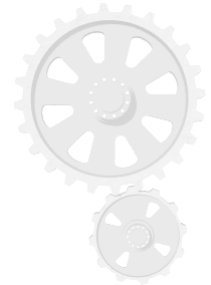
Tenacidade a fratura



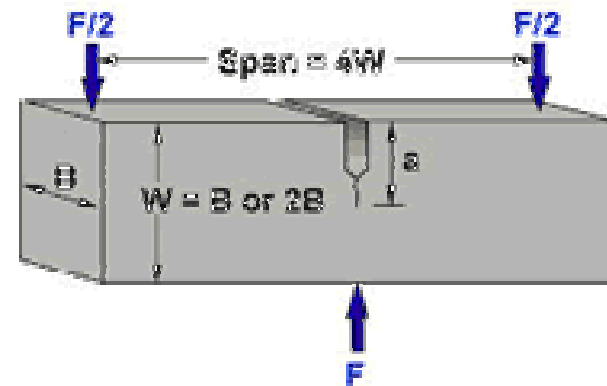
Tenacidade a fratura



Tenacidade a fratura



CT Specimen



SENB Specimen



Medidas de Tenacidade a fratura

