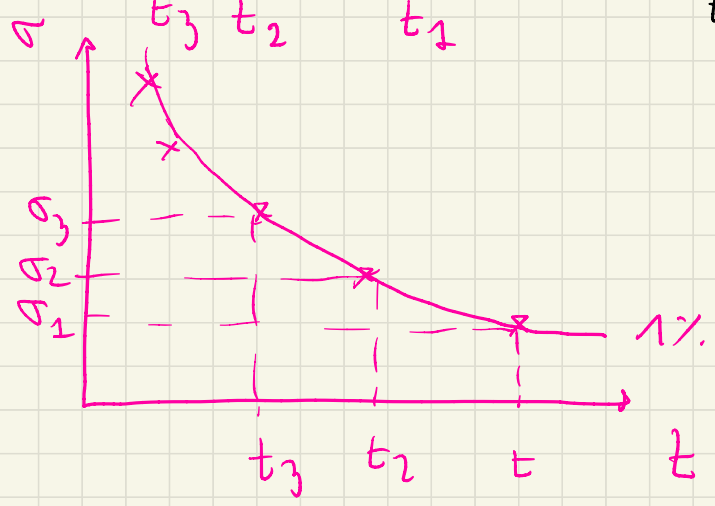
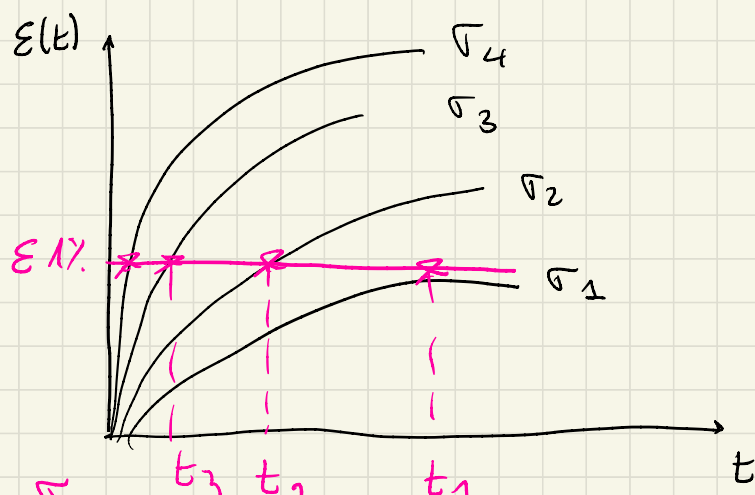


ESERCIZI

PRINCIPIO DI SOVRAPPOSIZIONE DI BOLTZMANN

CURVE ISOMETRICHE da CURVE di CREEP

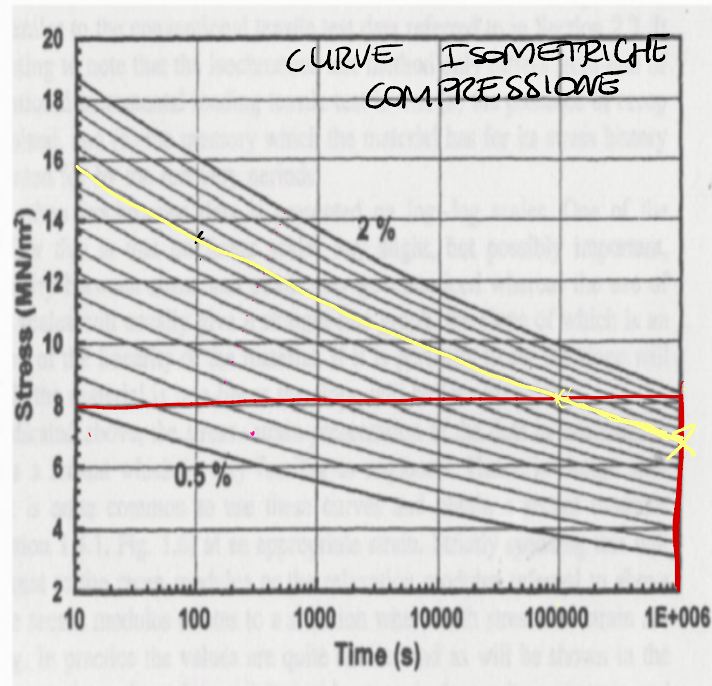


Esercizi

5. Applicazione delle curve isometriche di rilassamento degli sforzi

Una guarnizione in materiale polimerico, una volta montata in sede, vede una riduzione dello spessore da 2 cm a 1.97 cm.

Verificare se la guarnizione riesce a garantire una pressione di almeno 8 MPa dopo 300 ore di funzionamento.



$$t = 300 \text{ h} = 300 \times 3600 \text{ s} \approx 1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}$$

$$\sigma_0 = 8 \text{ MPa}$$

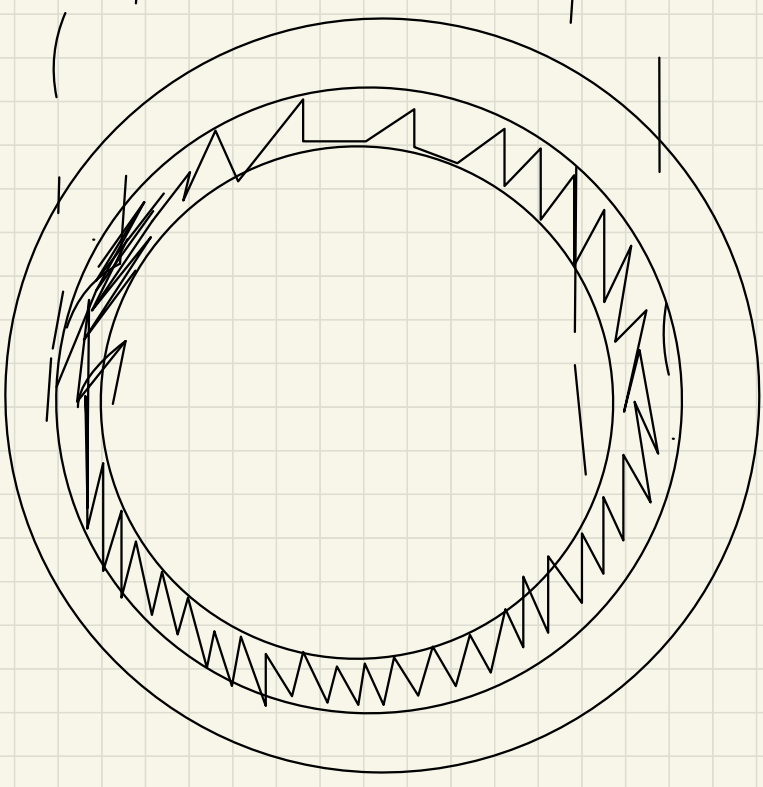
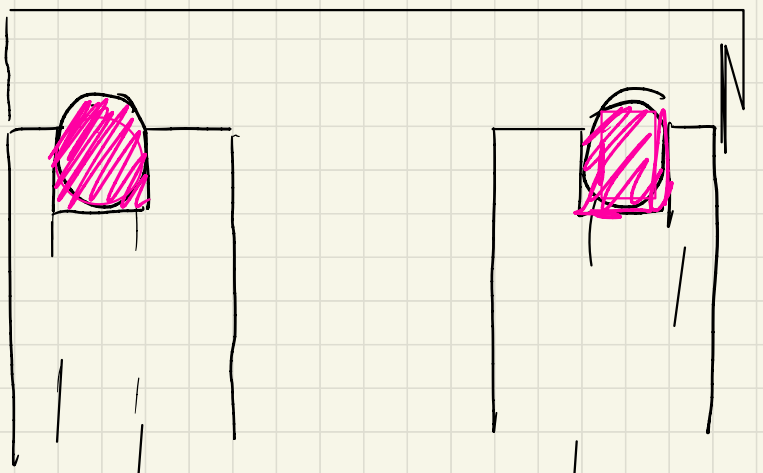
$$\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{-t/t_r}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l_0} = \frac{1.97 - 2}{2} = -\frac{0.03}{2} = -1.5\%$$

$$\text{Per } t = 300 \text{ h} \quad \sigma < \sigma_0$$

$$\text{Per } t \leq 10^5 \text{ s} \quad \sigma \geq \sigma_0$$

ESERCIZIO 2 (Rilassamento)



$$\varepsilon_0 = 0.2$$

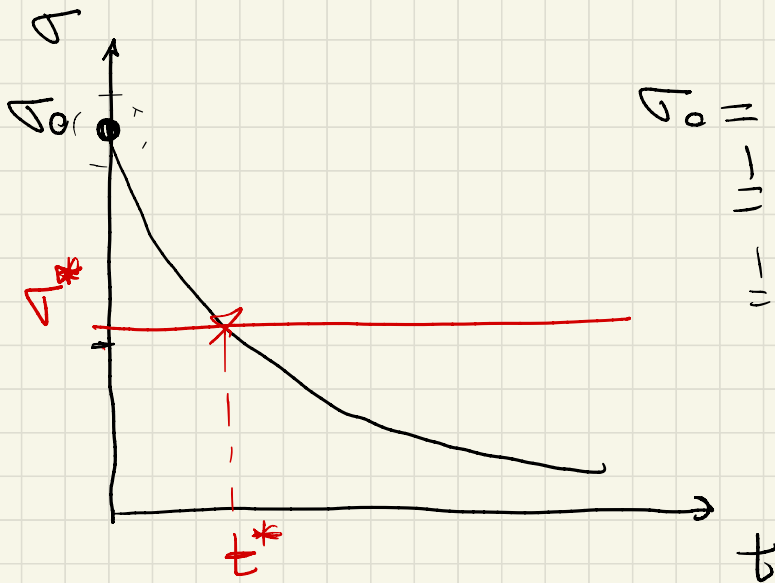
$$\sigma^* = 0.3 \text{ MPa}$$

TROVARE il TEMPO t PRIMA che
la guarnizione cada per effetto delle
pressioni.

$$\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{-t/t_R}$$

$$t_R = 300 \text{ gg}$$

$$E = 3 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\sigma_0 = \varepsilon_0 E$$

$$\hat{=} 0.2 \times 3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\hat{=} 0.6 \text{ MPa}$$

PER $t > t^*$ $\sigma < \sigma^*$

$$0.3 \times 10^6 = 0.6 \times 10^6 e^{-t/300}$$

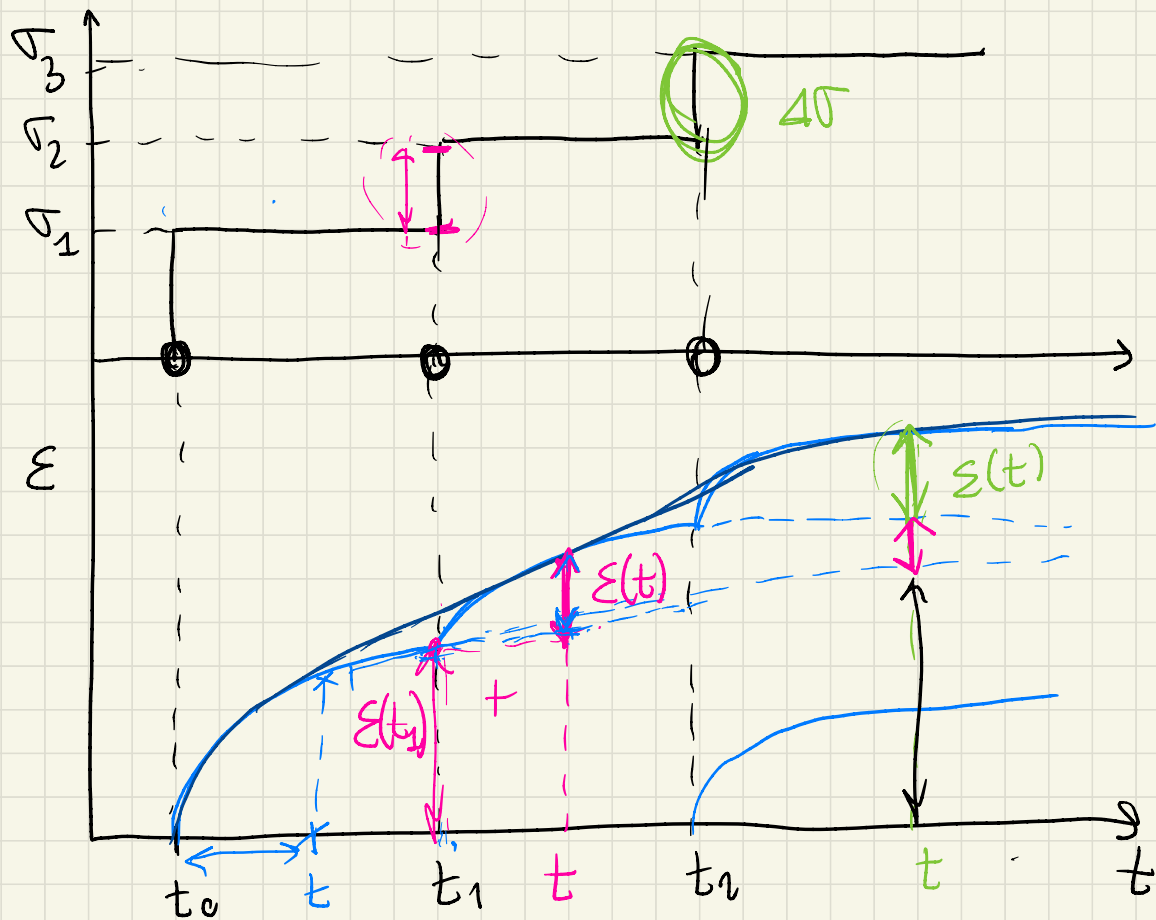
$$e^{-t/300} = \frac{0.3}{0.6}$$

$$e^{-t/300} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{t/300}} = 0.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{t^* = 90 \text{ gs}}$$

PRINCIPIO di SOVRAPPOSIZIONE di BELTZMANN



$$\epsilon(t) = \sigma_1 D(t - t_0) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \epsilon(t) = \sigma_1 D(t) \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Modulo di LEDEVOLEZZA} \end{array} \right.$$

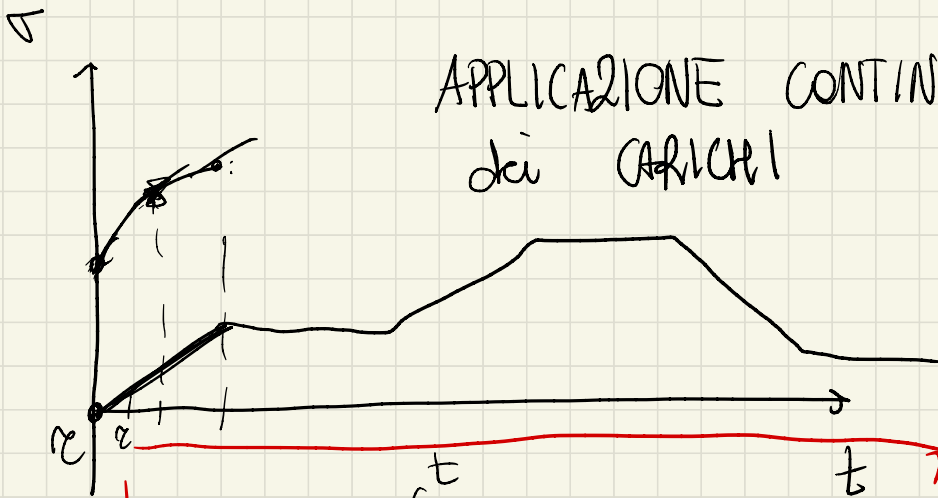
$t_0 = 0$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon(t_1) + \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\stackrel{!}{=} \underbrace{\sigma_1 D(t - t_0)} + (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1) D(t - t_1)$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta \sigma_{\tilde{t}_i} \cdot D(t - \tilde{t}_i)$$

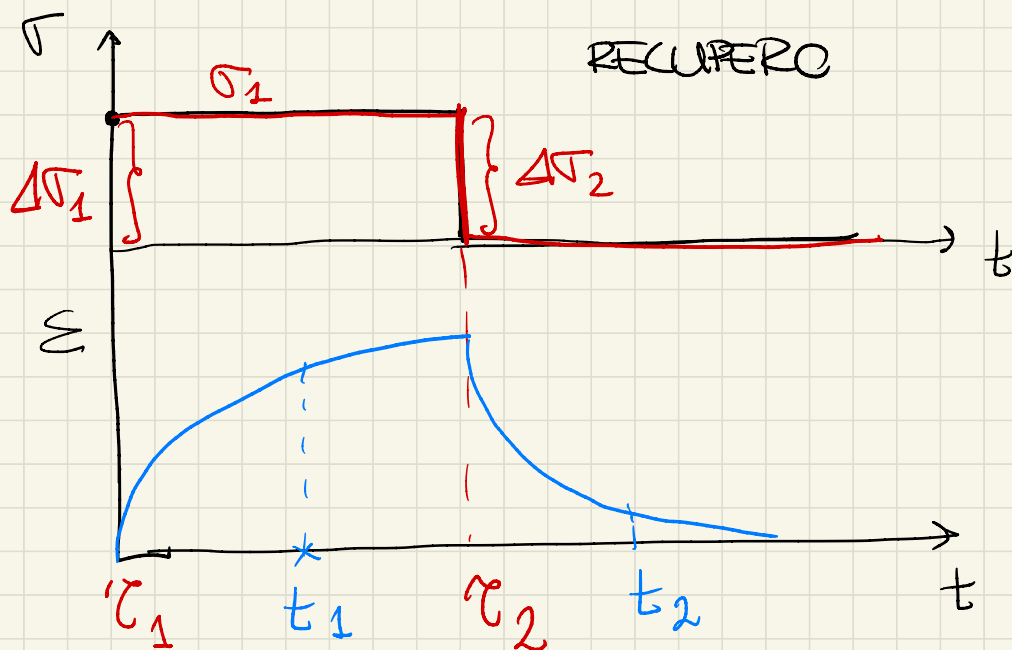
APPLICAZIONE
DISCRETA
dei
CARICHI



$$\varepsilon(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t D(t - \tau) d\sigma(\tau)$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \int_{-\infty}^0 D(t-\tau) \frac{d\sigma(\tau)}{d\tau} d\tau$$

ESEMPIO 1



$$\varepsilon(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} D(t-\tau_i) \Delta\sigma_i$$

$$\Delta\sigma_1 = \sigma_1 - 0 = \sigma_1$$

$$\Delta\sigma_2 = 0 - \sigma_1 = -\sigma_1$$

$$\varepsilon(t_1) = \sigma_1 D(t_1 - \tau_1)$$

$$\varepsilon(t_2) = \Delta\sigma_1 D(t_2 - \tau_1) +$$

$$| \Delta\sigma_2 D(t_2 - \tau_2)$$

$$= \sigma_1 \cdot D(t_2 - \tau_1) + \sigma_1 D(t_2 - \tau_2)$$

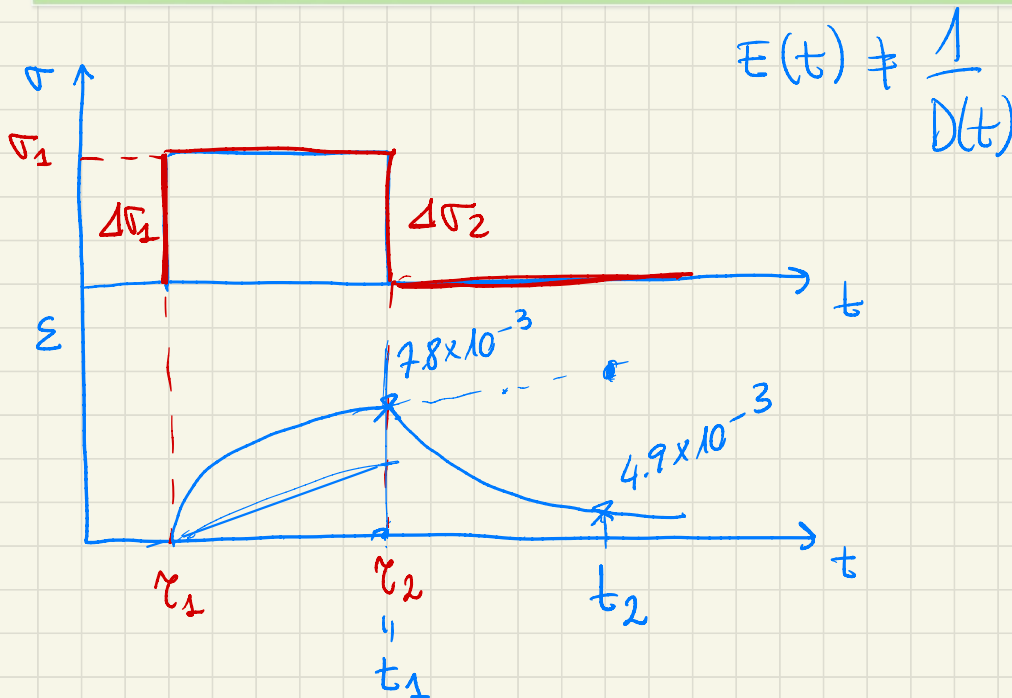
Un polimero viscoelastico che segue il principio di sovrapposizione di Boltzmann è soggetto alla seguente storia di carico: al tempo $t=0$ è applicato uno sforzo di trazione pari a 10 MPa ed è mantenuto per 100 secondi.

Lo stress è quindi rimosso istantaneamente. Se il modulo di creep del materiale è dato da:

$$D(t) = D_0(1 - \exp(-t/\tau_0))$$

dove $D_0 = 2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ GN}^{-1}$ e $\tau_0 = 200 \text{ s}$.

- 1) Quale è la deformazione di creep netta dopo 100 secondi e 200 secondi?
- 2) Qual è la deformazione a creep predetta dal modello di Kelvin Voigt a 100s e 200s se $E = 10 \text{ GPa}$?



$$\Delta\sigma_1 = \sigma_1 - 0 = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Delta\sigma_2 = 0 - \sigma_1 = -10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(t_1) &= \Delta \sigma_1 D(t_1 - \tau_1) \\ &= 10 \times 10^6 \times 2 \times 10^{-9} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{100}{200}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

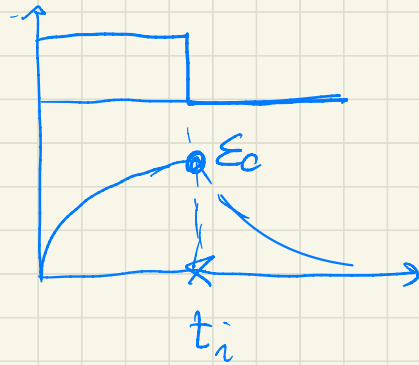
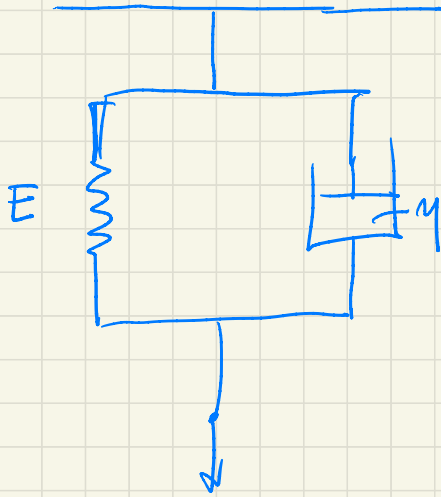
$$D(t_1 - \tau_1) = D_0 \left[1 - \exp\left(\frac{-t_1 + \tau_1}{t_R}\right) \right]$$

$\tau_1 = 0$ -100

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(t_1 = 100 \text{ s}) &= 10 \times 10^6 \times 0,78 \times 10^{-9} \\ &= 7,8 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(t_2) &= \Delta \sigma_1 D(t_2 - \tau_1) + \Delta \sigma_2 D(t_2 - \tau_2) \\ &= 10 \times 10^6 \times 2 \times 10^{-9} \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{200}{200}\right)} \right] - 10 \times 10^6 \times 2 \times 10^{-9} \times \\ &\quad \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{100}{200}\right)} \right] \\ &= 20 \times 10^{-3} [-0,36 + 0,6] = 4,9 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

RIPETO IL CALCOLO con KELVIN-VOLT



$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{EL} = \varepsilon_V$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_{EL} + \sigma_V$$

$$\sigma_E = E\varepsilon$$

$$\sigma_V = C \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt}$$

$$\sigma = E\varepsilon + C \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{C} = \frac{E\varepsilon}{C} + \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_0$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_0 \left(1 - e^{-t \frac{E}{C}} \right)$$

$$\sum \sigma = 0$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} + \frac{E}{C} \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_0 e^{-\left(t \frac{E}{C}\right)}$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \frac{I_0}{E} \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau} \right)$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 10^6}{10 \times 10^9} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{100}{200}} \right)$$

$$= 10^{-3} \left(1 - e^{-1/2} \right) = 3.93 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon(200 \text{ s}) = \varepsilon_0 e^{-\frac{(200-100)}{200}}$$

$$= 3.93 \times 10^{-4} e^{-1/2} = 2.39 \times 10^{-4}$$

Si consideri una barra di PP lunga 1 m soggetta a trazione, secondo la seguente storia di carico :

$$\sigma = 0 \text{ MPa} \quad t < 0 \text{ s}$$

$$\sigma = 1 \text{ MPa} \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1000 \text{ s}$$

$$\sigma = 1.5 \text{ MPa} \quad 1000 < t \leq 2000 \text{ s}$$

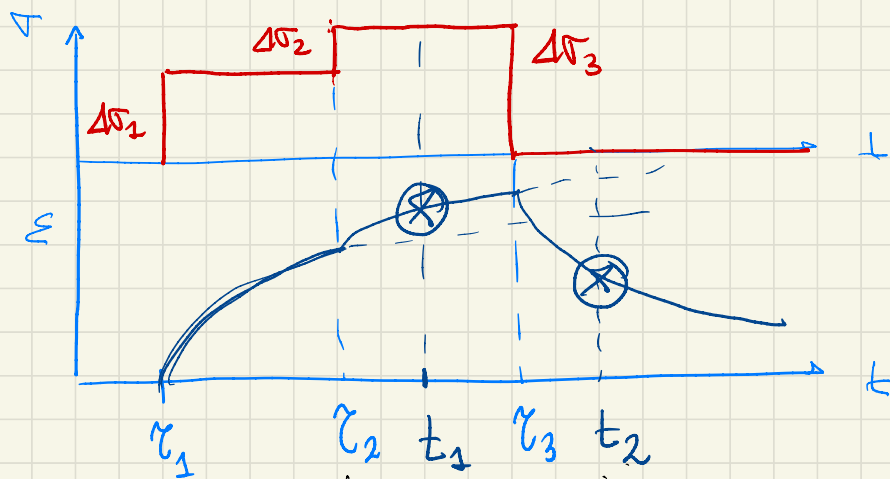
$$\sigma = 0 \text{ MPa} \quad t > 2000 \text{ s}$$

$$t = [s]$$

Sperimentalmente: $D(t) = 1.2t^{0.1} \text{ GPa}^{-1}$ e il $[t] = s$. Calcolare:

$$\varepsilon(1500 \text{ s})$$

$$\varepsilon(2500 \text{ s})$$



$$\Delta \sigma_1 = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Delta \sigma_2 = 0,5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Delta \sigma_3 = -1,5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Delta \sigma_i D(t - \tau_i)$$

$$\varepsilon(t_1) = \Delta \sigma_1 D(t_1 - \tau_1) + \Delta \sigma_2 D(t_1 - \tau_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{|}{=} 1 \times 10^6 \times 1.2 (1500)^{0.1} \times 10^{-9} + \\ & \quad 0.5 \times 10^6 \times 1.2 (500)^{0.1} \times 10^{-9} \\ & \stackrel{|}{=} 3.45 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon(t_2) = \Delta \sigma_1 D(t_2 - \tau_1) + \Delta \sigma_2 D(t_2 - \tau_2) + \Delta \sigma_3 D(t_2 - \tau_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{|}{=} 1 \times 10^6 \times 1.2 (2500)^{0.1} \times 10^{-9} + 0.5 \times 1.2 \times 10^3 (1500)^{0.1} - \\ & \quad 1.5 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-3} (500)^{0.1} \\ & \stackrel{|}{=} 0.528 \times 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$