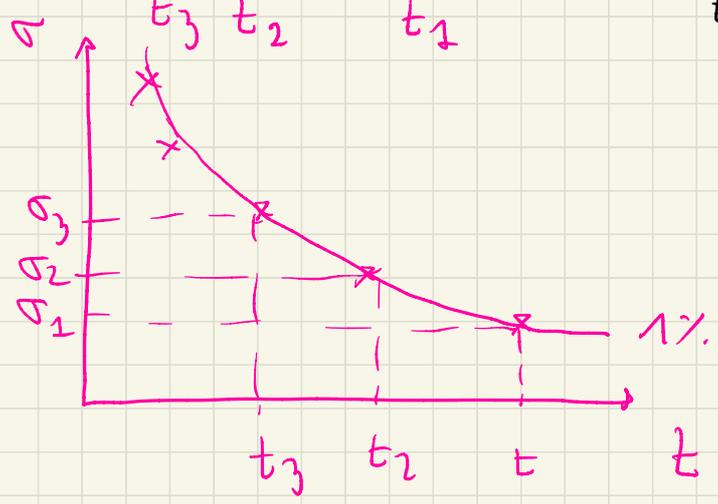
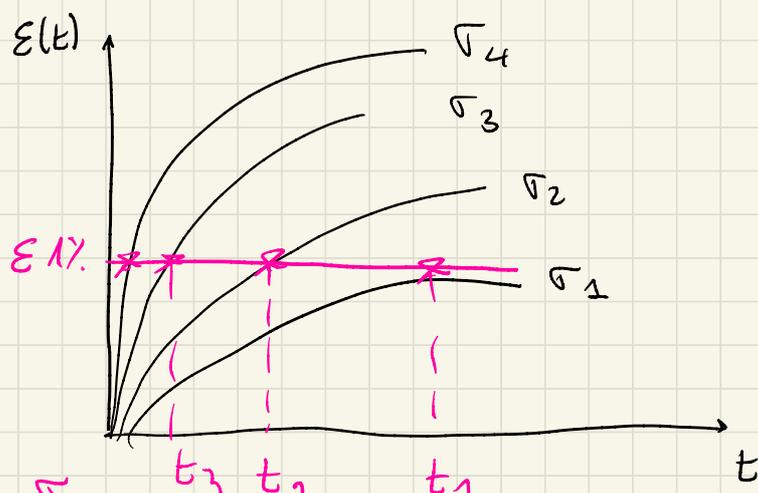


ESERCIZI

PRINCIPIO DI SOVRAPPOSIZIONE DI BOLTZMANN

CURVE ISOMETRICHE da CURVE di CREEP

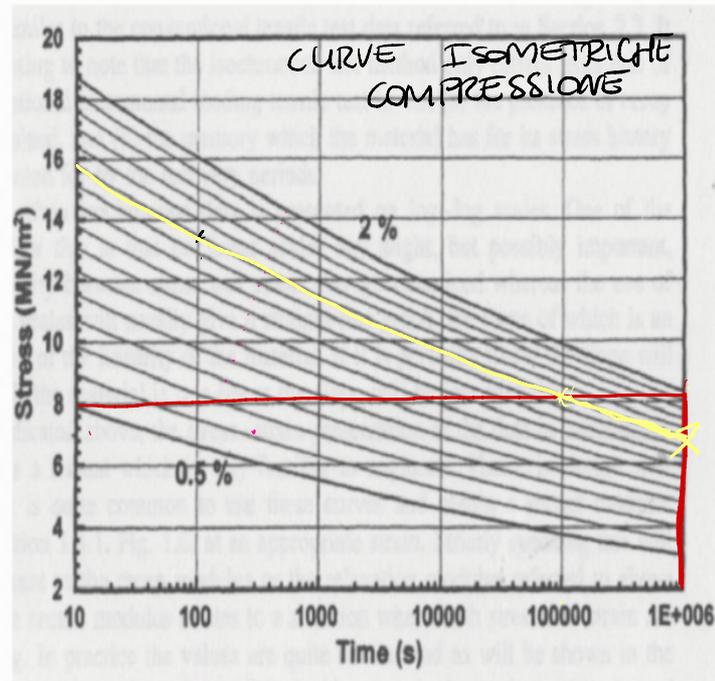


## Esercizi

### 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.



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

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

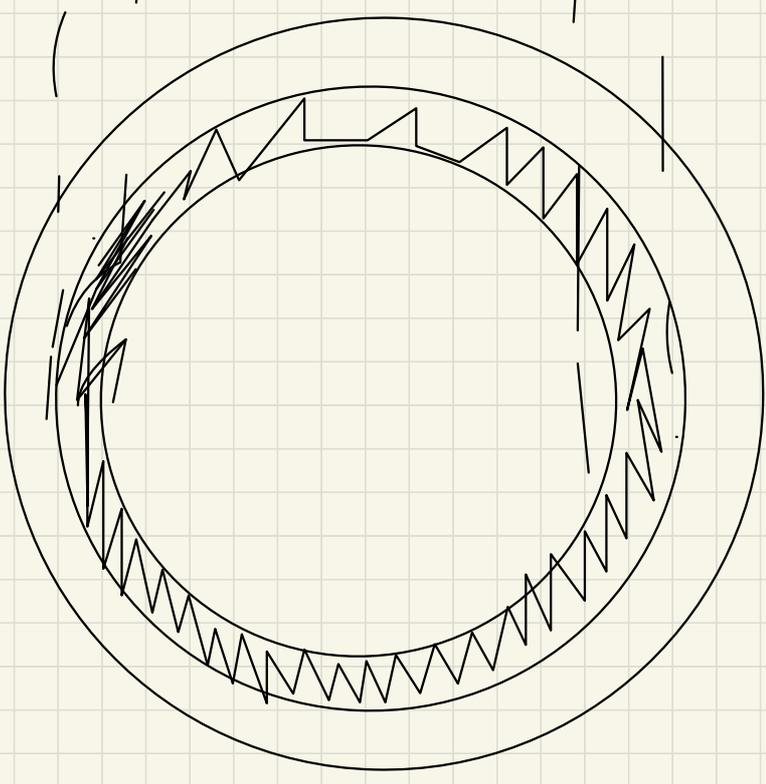
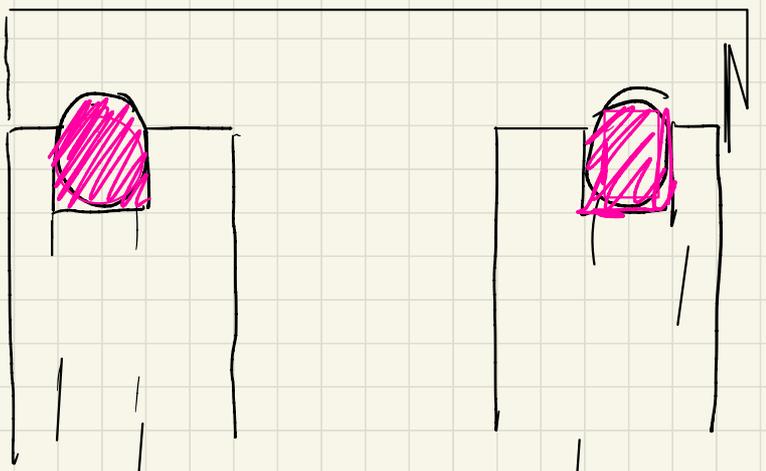
$$\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{-t/t_r}$$

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

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

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

# ESERCIZIO 2 (Rilassamento)



$$\varepsilon_0 = 0.2$$

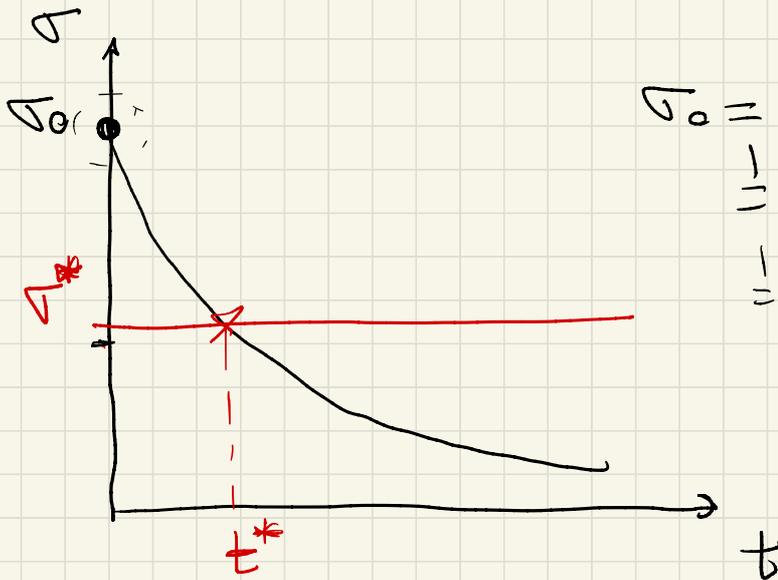
$$\sigma^* = 0.3 \text{ MPa}$$

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

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

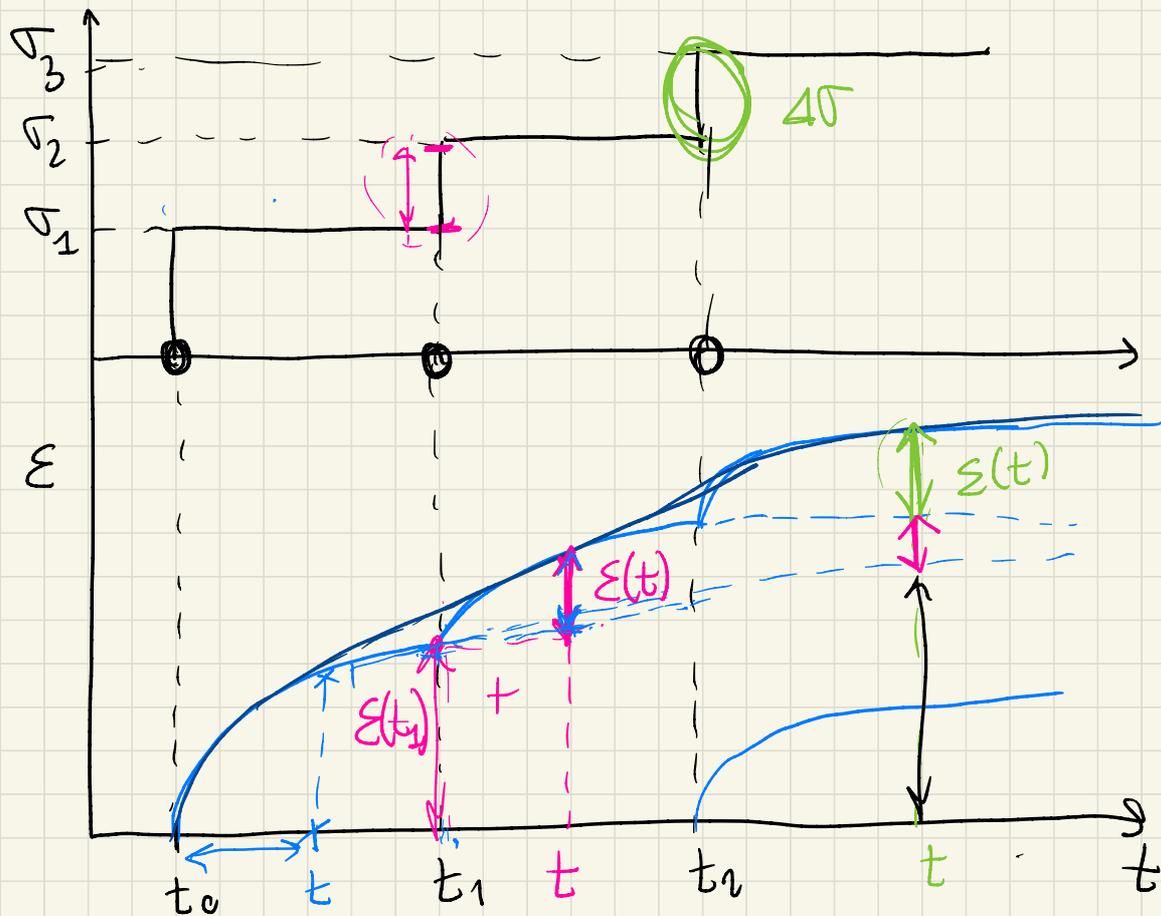
$$e^{-t/300} = \frac{0.3}{0.6}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{t = 90 \text{ s}}$$

# PRINCIPIO di SOVRAPPOSIZIONE di BELTZMANN



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

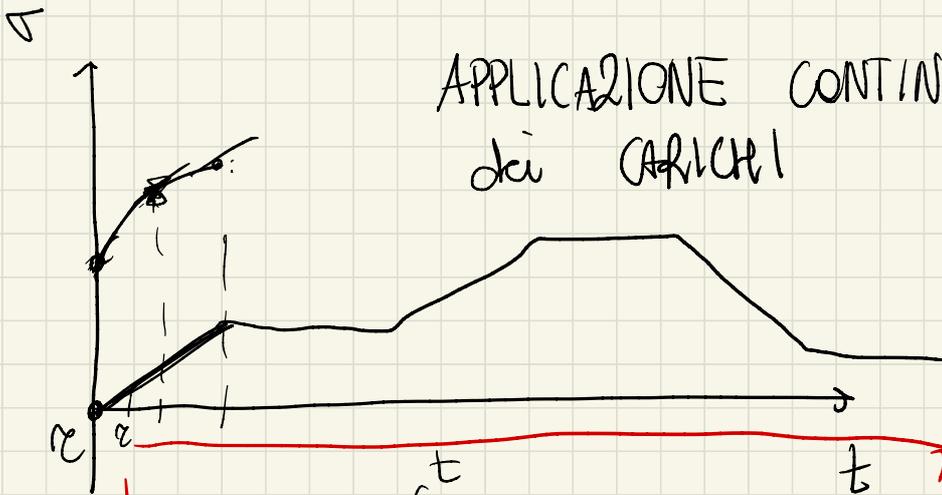
$t_0 = 0$

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

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

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

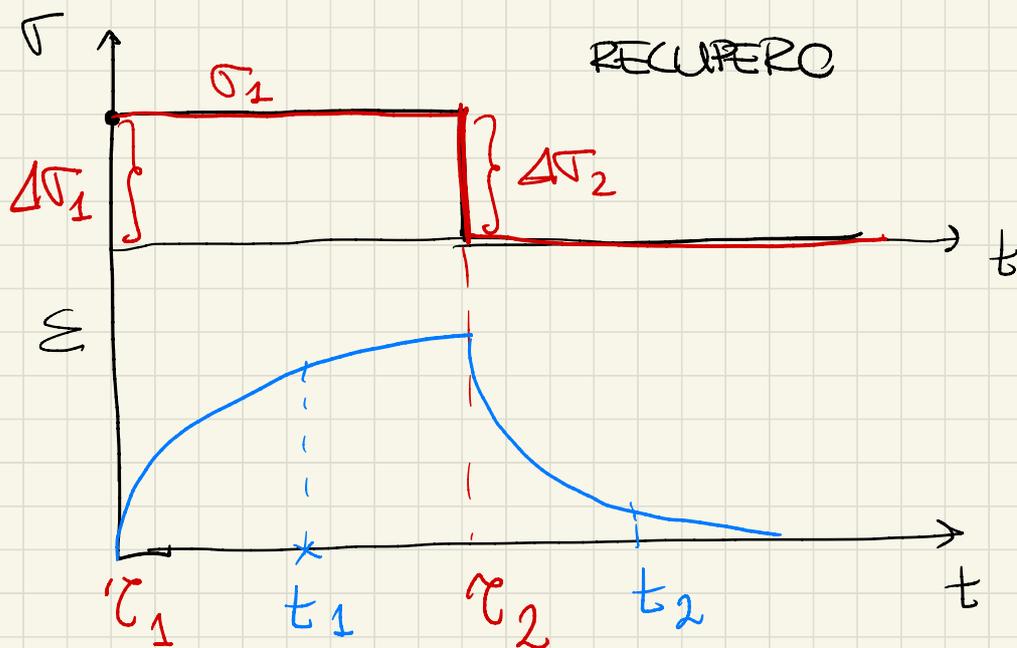
APPLICAZIONE  
DISCRETA  
dei  
CARICHI



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

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

ESEMPIO 1



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

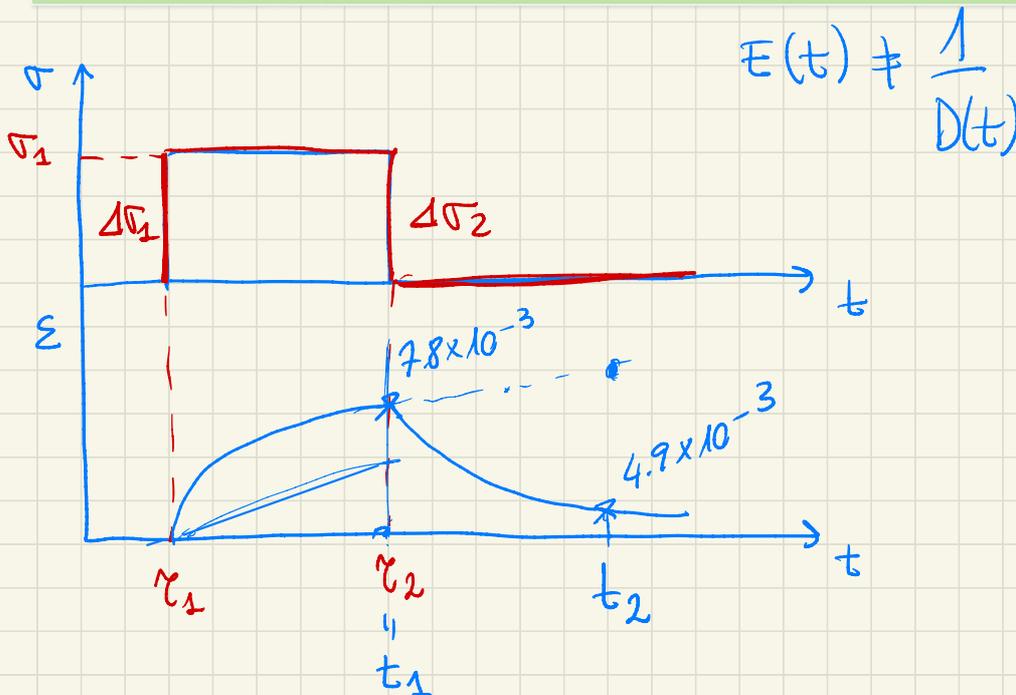
Un polimero viscoelastico che segue il principio di sovrapposizione di Boltzmann è soggetto alla seguente storia di carico: al tempo  $t=0$  è applicato uno sforzo di trazione pari a 10 MPa ed è mantenuto per 100 secondi.

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  $E = 10 \text{ GPa}$ ?



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

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

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

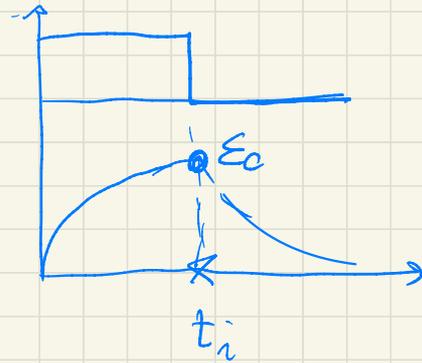
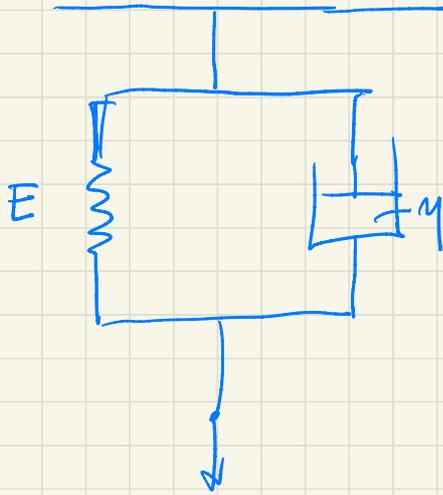
$$D(t_1 - \tau_1) = D_0 \left[ 1 - \exp\left(\underbrace{-t_1 + \tau_1}_{-100}\right) / \tau_r \right]$$

$\tau_1 = 0$

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

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

RIPETO IL CALCOLO con KELVIN-VOLT



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

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

$$\sigma_E = E \varepsilon$$

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

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

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

$$\sigma = \sigma_0$$

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

$$\sum \sigma = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

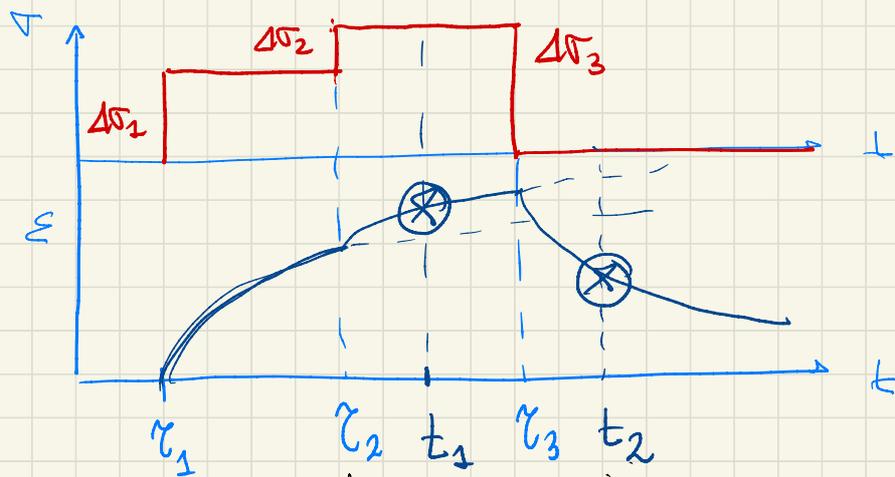
$$\sigma = 0 \text{ MPa} \quad t > 2000 \text{ s}$$

$$t = [s]$$

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

$$\varepsilon(1500s)$$

$$\varepsilon(2500s)$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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