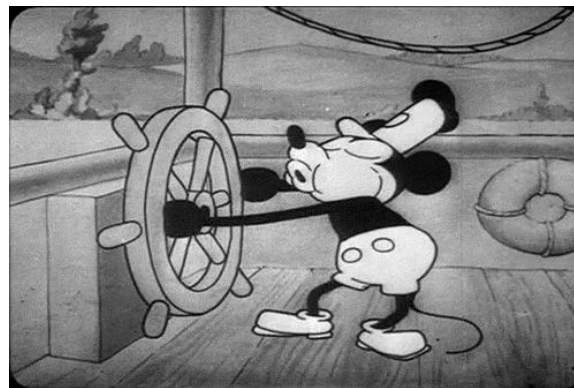


WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

STRESS ANALYSIS ES-2502, D'2020

We will get started soon...



30 March 2020



WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

STRESS ANALYSIS ES-2502, D'2020

We will get started soon...

Lecture 03:
Unit 3: definition of normal and shear
stress

30 March 2020



General information

Instructor: Cosme Furlong

HL-152

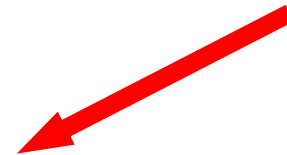
(508) 831-5126

Email: cfurlong @ wpi.edu

<http://www.wpi.edu/~cfurlong/es2502.html>

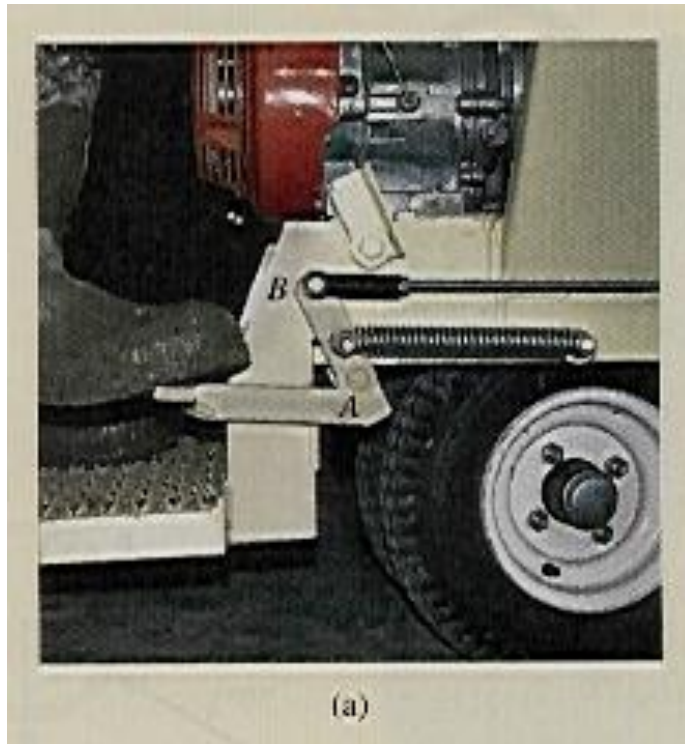
Teaching Assistant: Zachary Zolotarevsky

Email: zjzolotarevsky @ wpi.edu



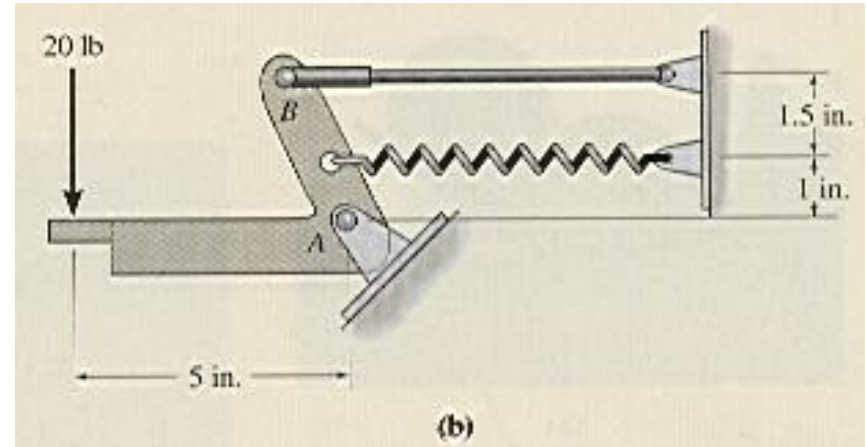
Free-body diagrams

Operator applies 20-lb to pedal stretching spring by 1.5 in.

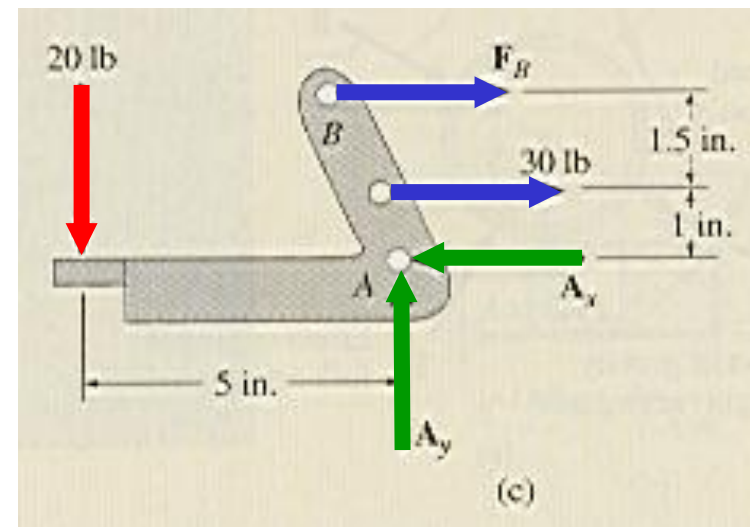


Actual mechanism

Schematic representation:



Free-body diagram:

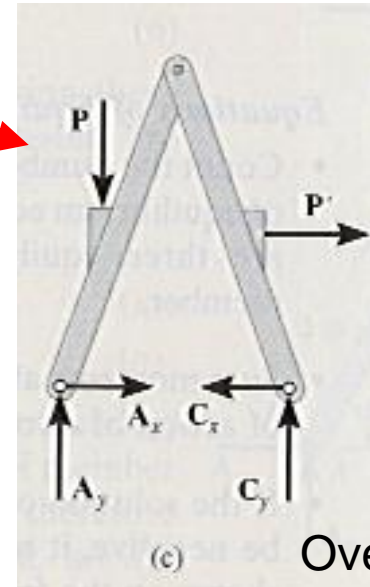
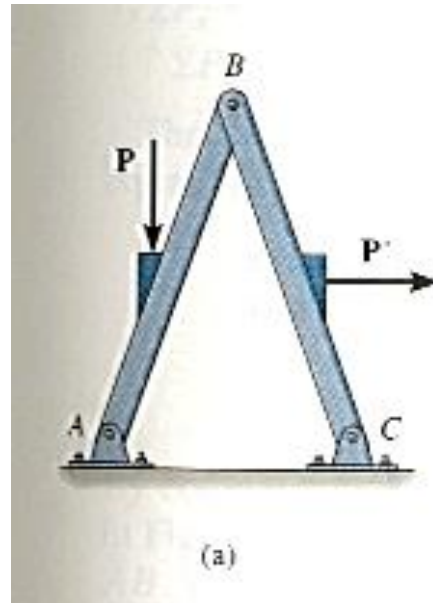


Force analysis. Free-body diagrams

Number of unknowns ?

Equilib. Equations ?

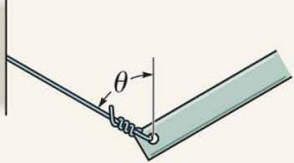
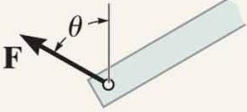








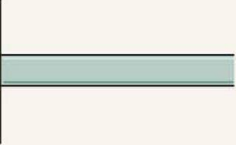
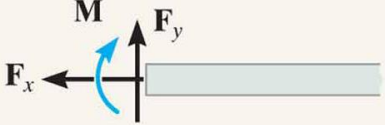
Is this a statically indetermined case ?



Overall FBD



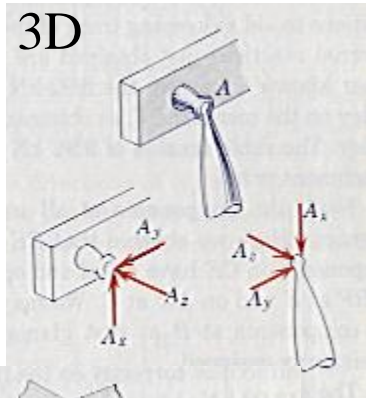
Force analysis. Free-body diagrams

Type of connection	Reaction	Type of connection	Reaction
 <p>Cable</p>	 <p>One unknown: F</p>	 <p>External pin</p>	 <p>Two unknowns: F_x, F_y</p>
 <p>Roller</p>	 <p>One unknown: F</p>	 <p>Internal pin</p>	 <p>Two unknowns: F_x, F_y</p>
 <p>Smooth support</p>	 <p>One unknown: F</p>	 <p>Fixed support</p>	 <p>Three unknowns: F_x, F_y, M</p>

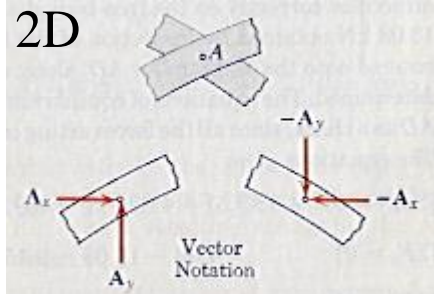


Force analysis. Free-body diagrams

3D

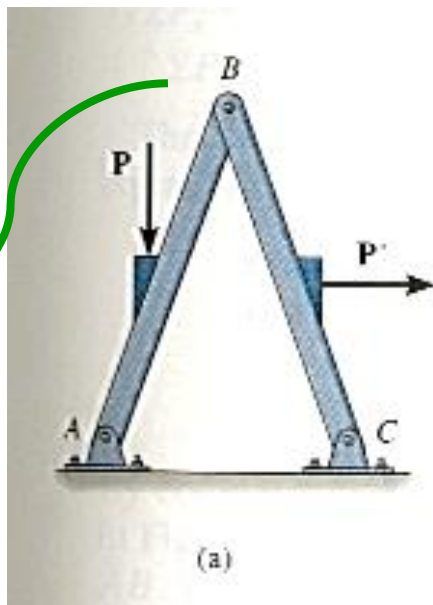


2D



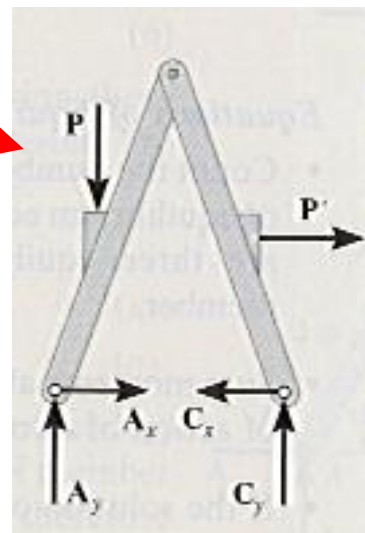
Number of unknowns ?

Equilib. Equations ?



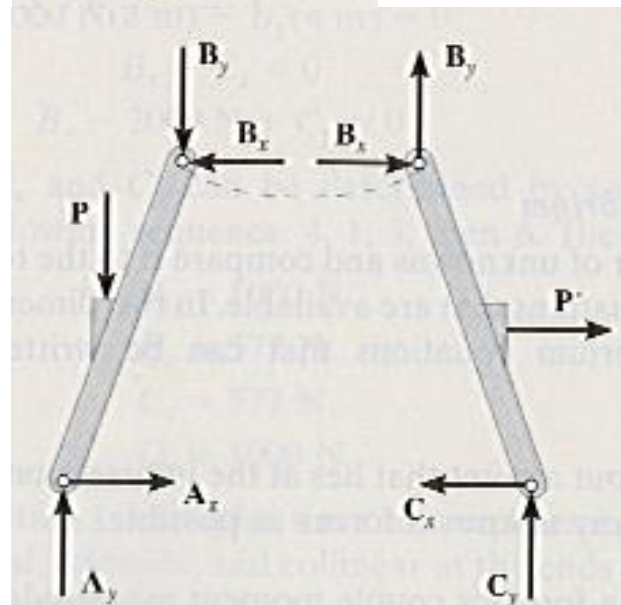
(a)

Individual FBD's



(c)

Overall FBD

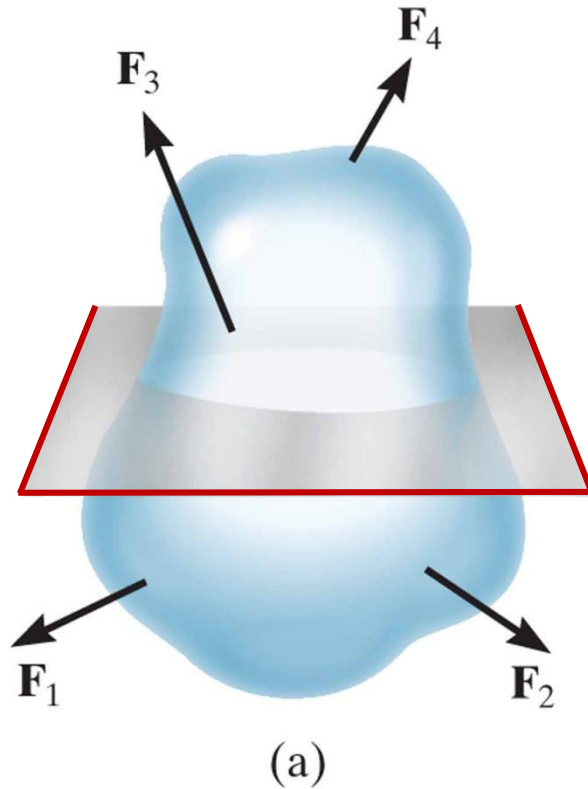


(b)



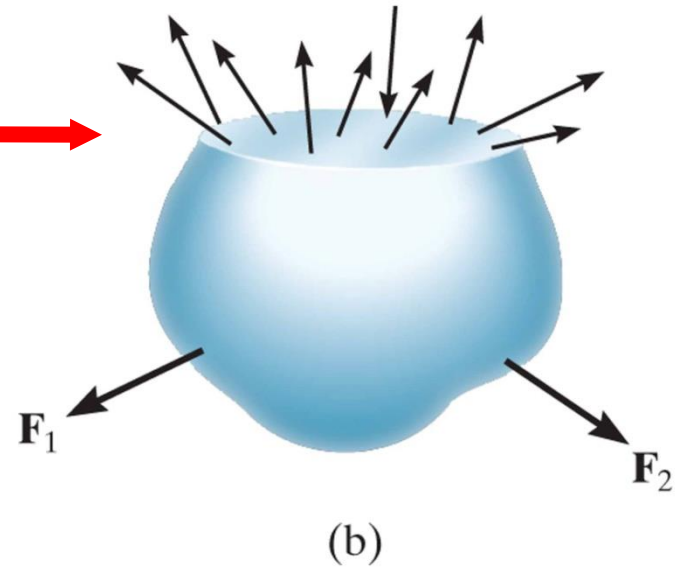
Internal resultant loading

Arbitrary component
under load



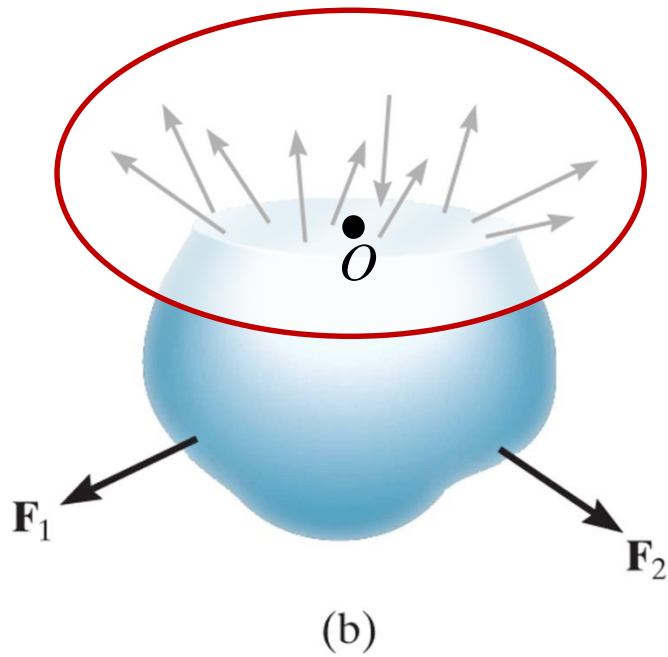
Component is in equilibrium

Virtual
section

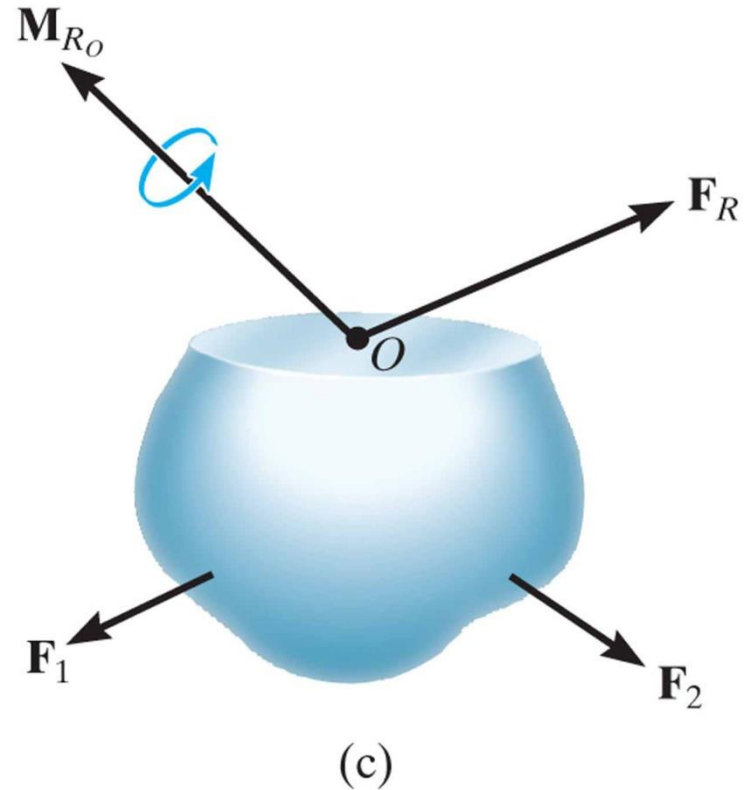


Internal resultant loading

$$\mathbf{F}_R = \sum \mathbf{F}$$
$$\mathbf{M}_{R_o} = \sum \mathbf{M}_o$$

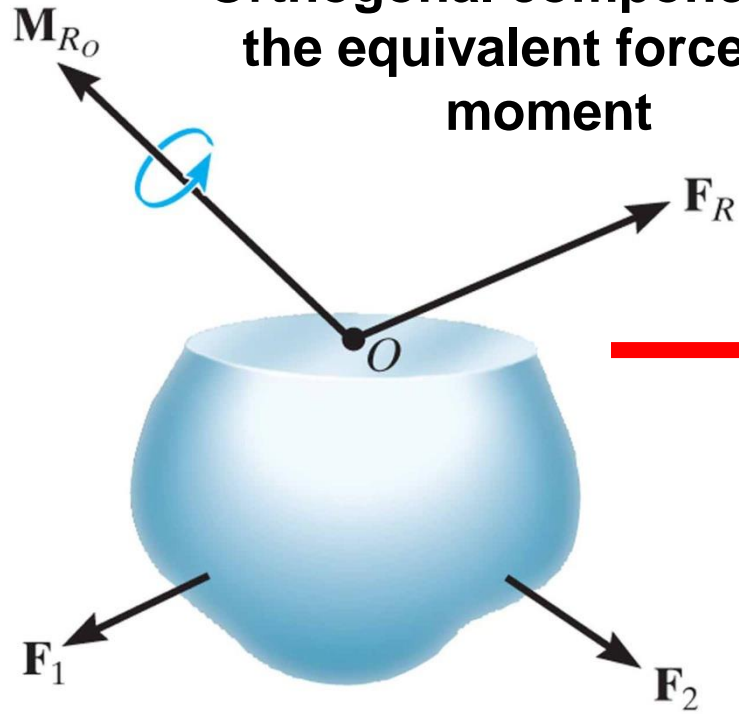


Equivalent
force and
moment at
the section



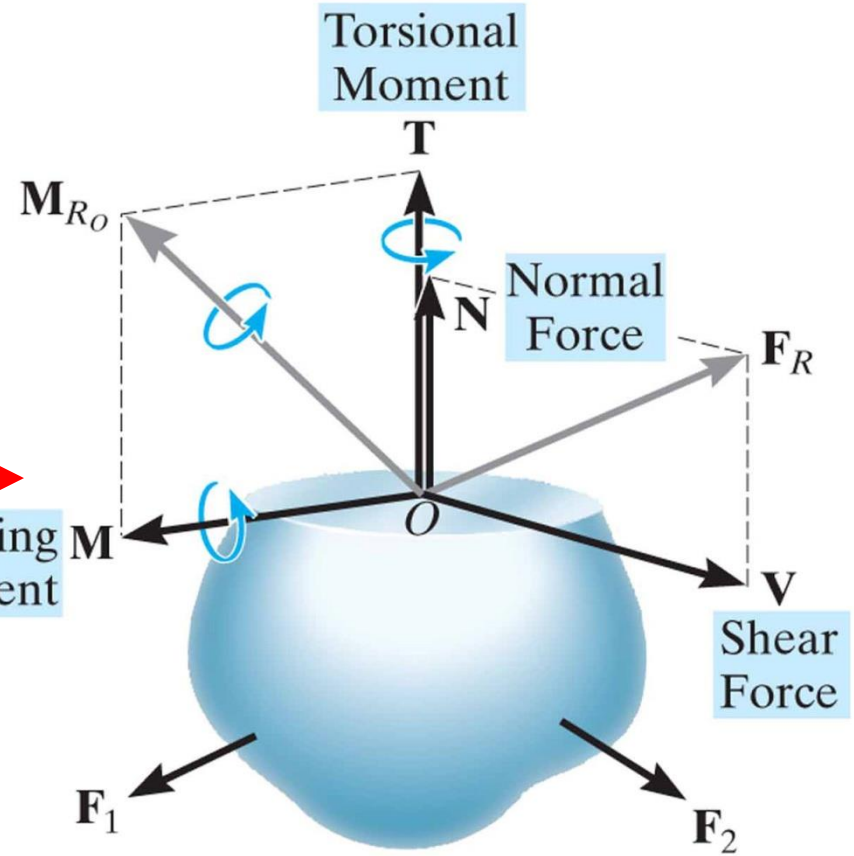
Internal resultant loading

Orthogonal components of the equivalent force and moment



(c)

Bending Moment M



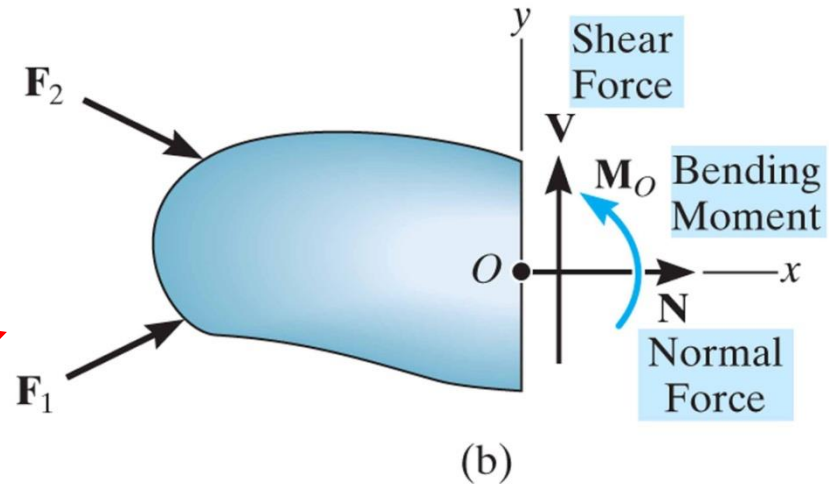
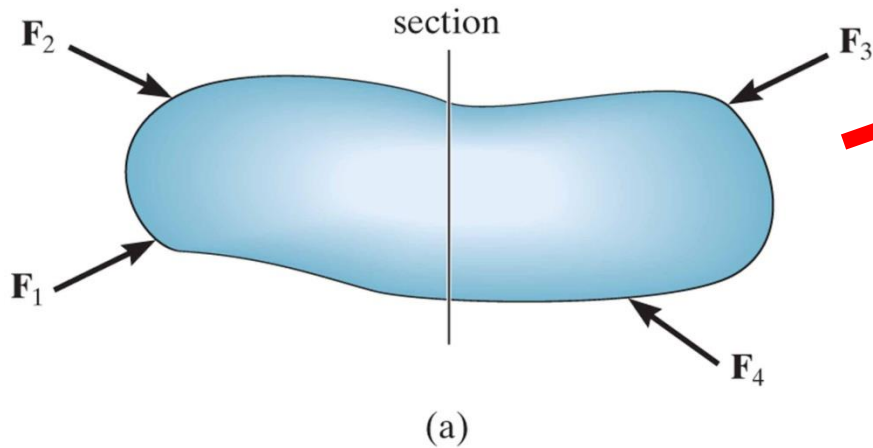
(d)



Internal resultant loading

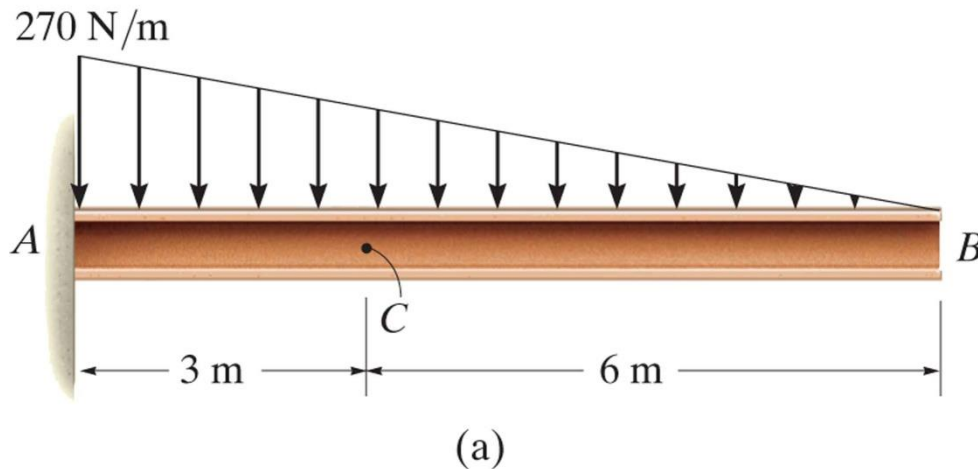
Equivalent forces and moments at the section

Component is in equilibrium



Internal resultant loading: example A

Determine resultant internal loading acting on the cross section at C of the cantilever shown:

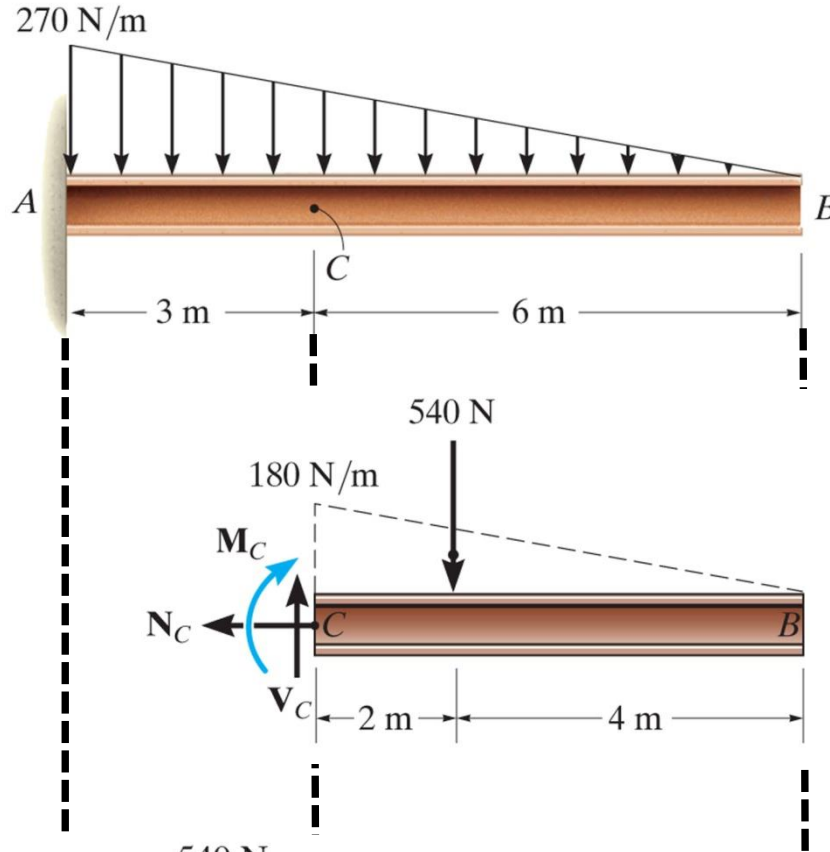


Approach:

- 1) Define free-body diagrams
- 2) Apply equilibrium equations



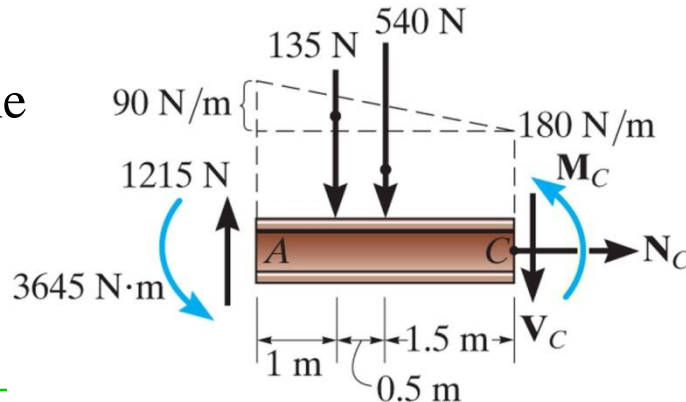
Internal resultant loading: example A



Free-body diagrams (FBDs):

Section to the right of C

Section to the left of C

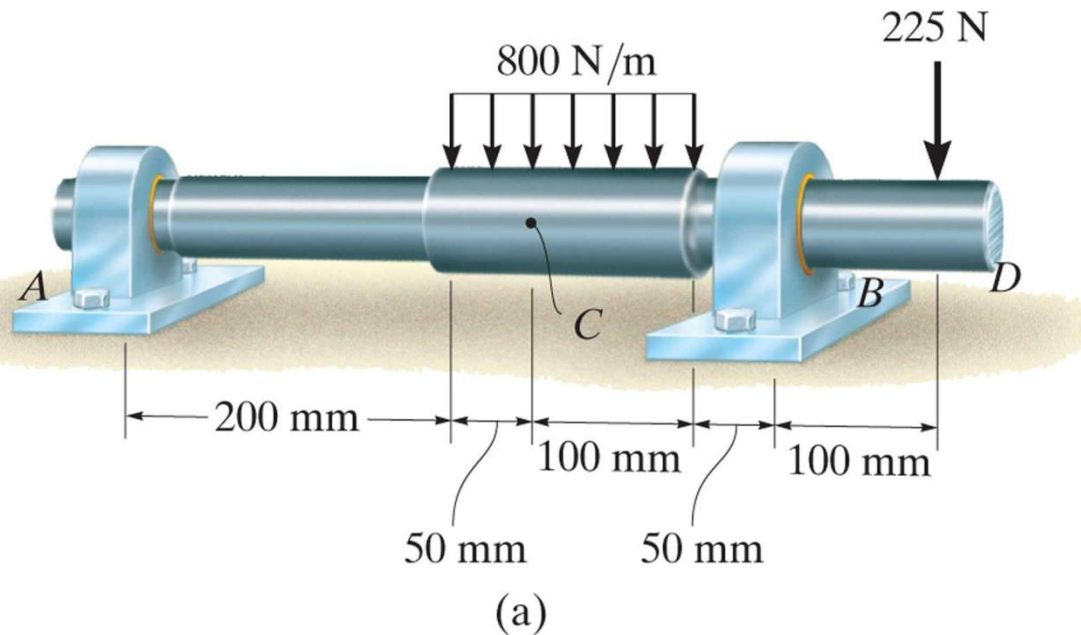


Use either section to determine internal loadings



Internal resultant loading: example B

Determine resultant internal loading acting on the cross section at C of the machine shaft shown. Shaft is supported by bearings at A and B , which only exert *radial forces* on the shaft



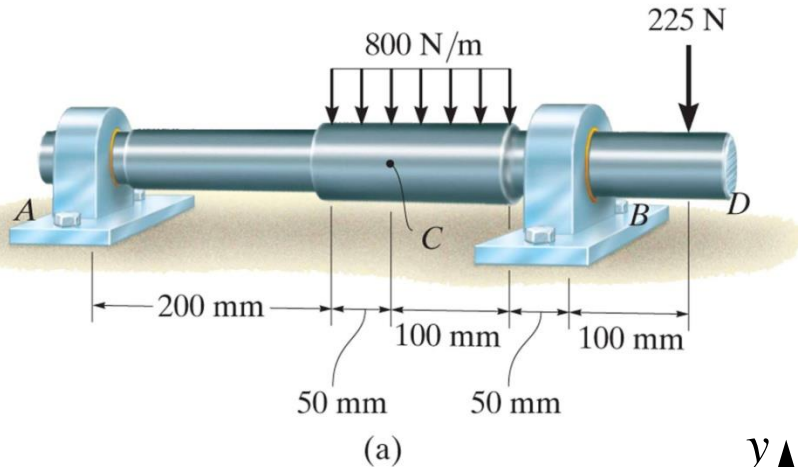
Approach:

- 1) Define free-body diagrams
- 2) Apply equilibrium equations: **reactions at bearings**
- 3) Apply equilibrium equations: **internal loading**

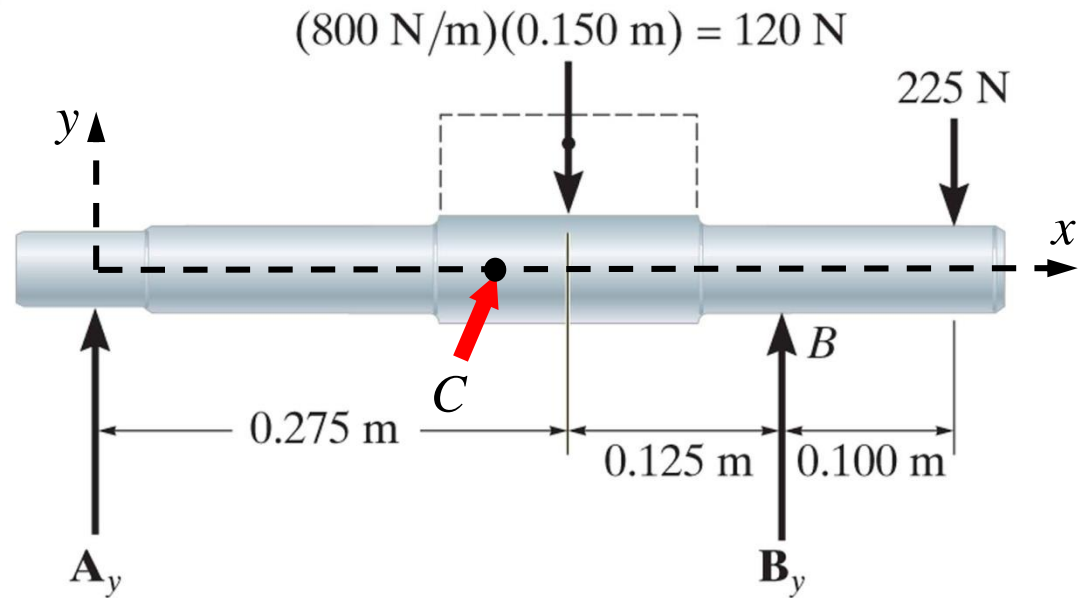


Internal resultant loading: example B

Overall free-body diagram
(FBD)

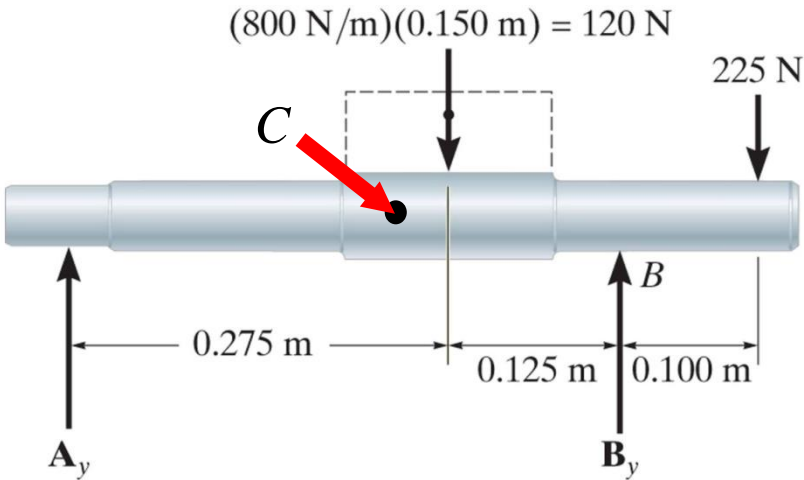


FBD is in 2D, why?

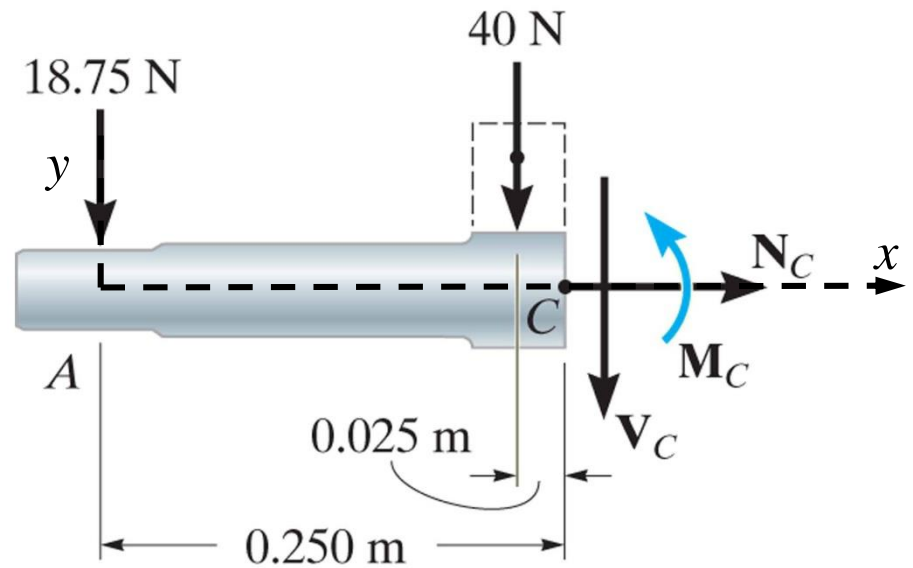


Internal resultant loading: example B

Select and define free-body diagram of section (FBD)

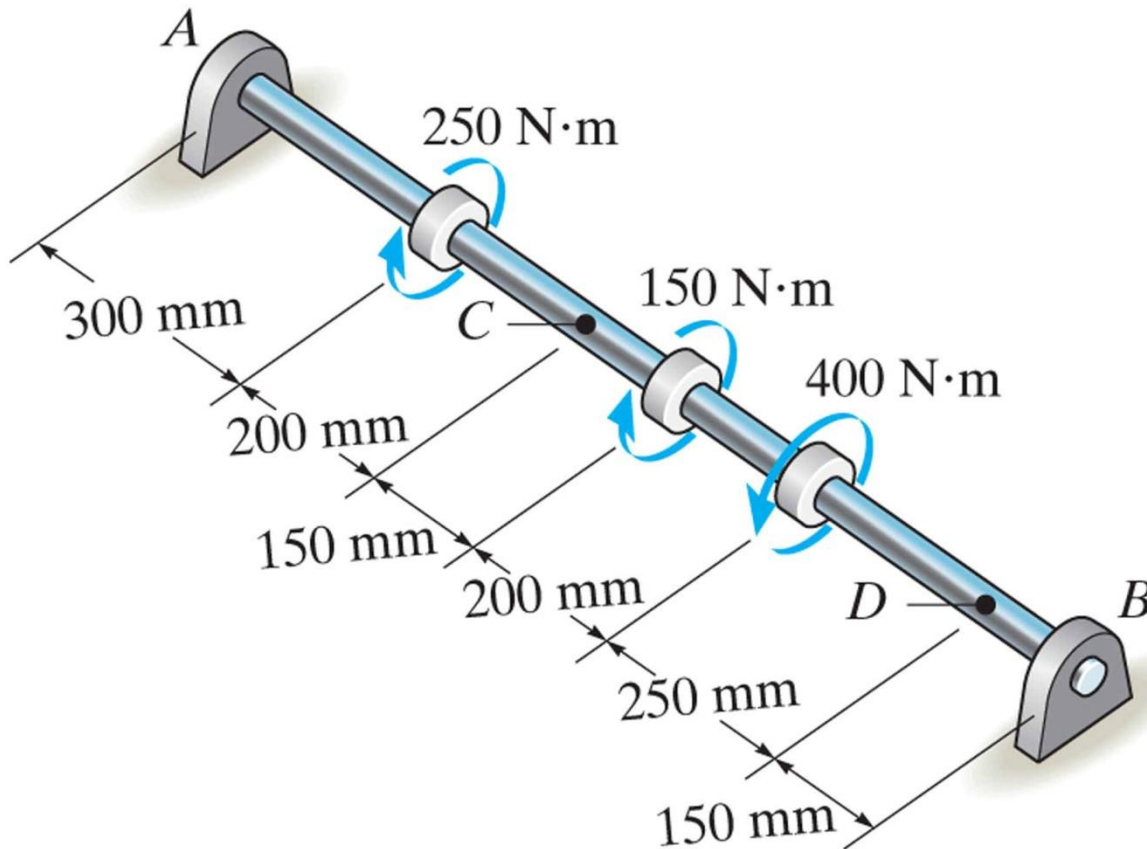


Compute internal loading



Internal resultant loading: example C

Determine the resultant internal torque acting on the cross sections through points C and D . Supports A and B allow free turning of the shaft



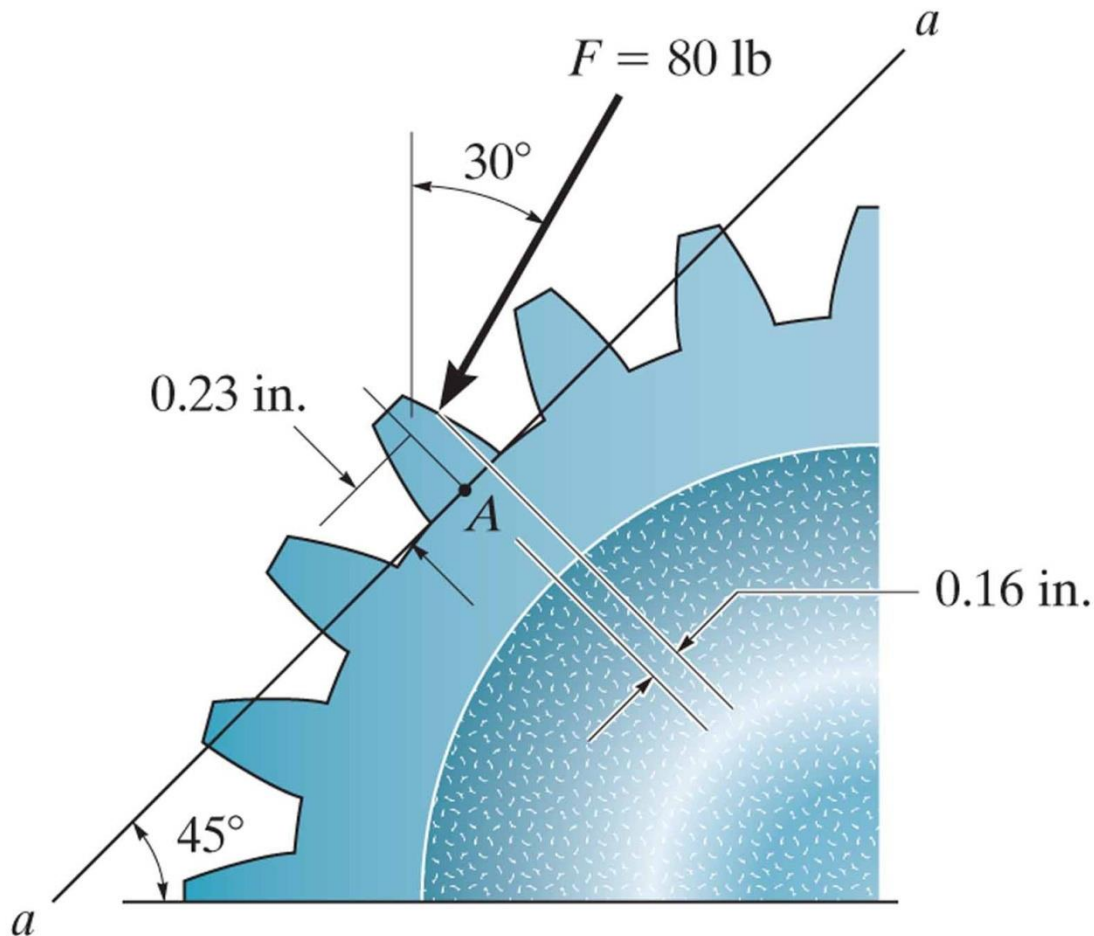
Approach:

- 1) Define free-body diagram
- 2) Apply equilibrium equations



Internal resultant loading: example D

The force $F = 80 \text{ lb}_f$ acts on the gear tooth. Determine the resultant internal loadings on the root of the tooth, i.e., at the centroid point A of section $a-a$



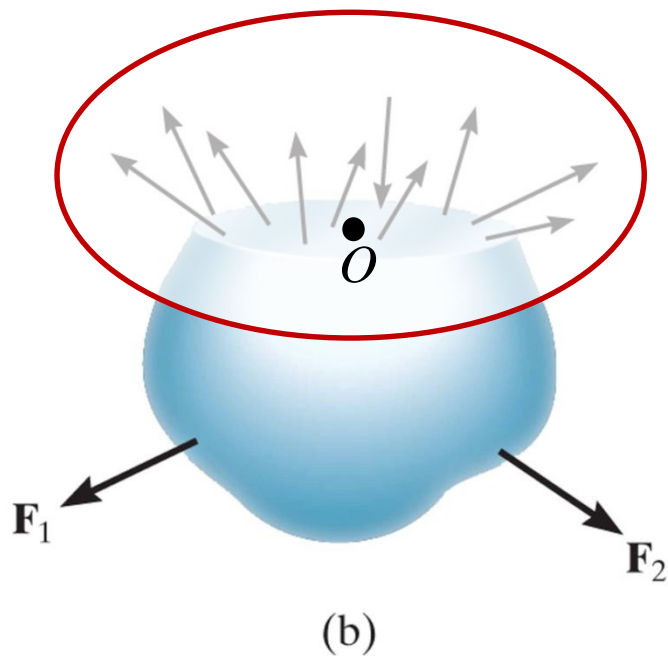
Approach:

- 1) Define free-body diagram
- 2) Apply equilibrium equations

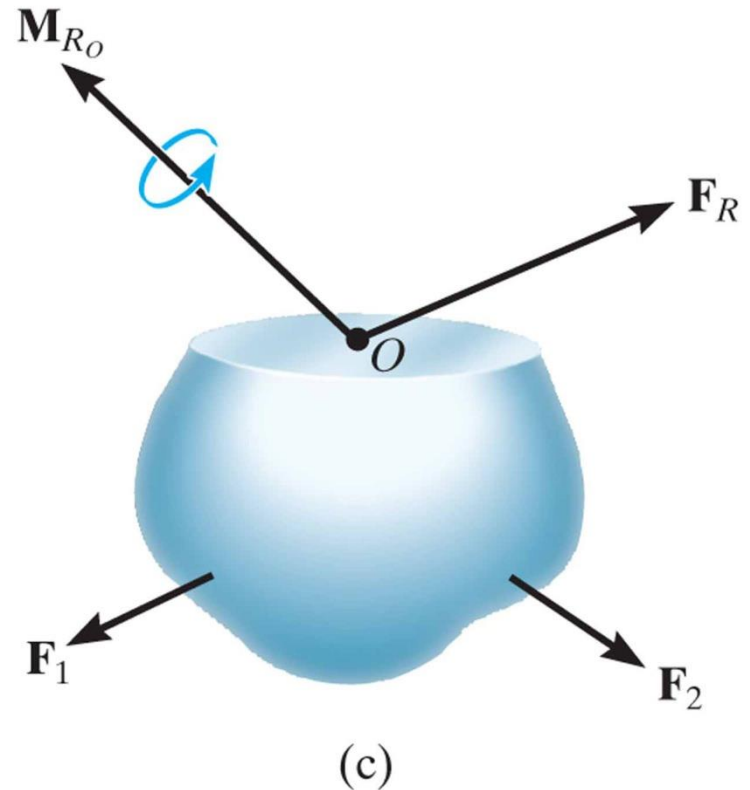


Stress. Definition: intensity of internal force: acting on a specific plane passing through a point

$$\mathbf{F}_R = \sum \mathbf{F}$$
$$\mathbf{M}_{R_o} = \sum \mathbf{M}_o$$

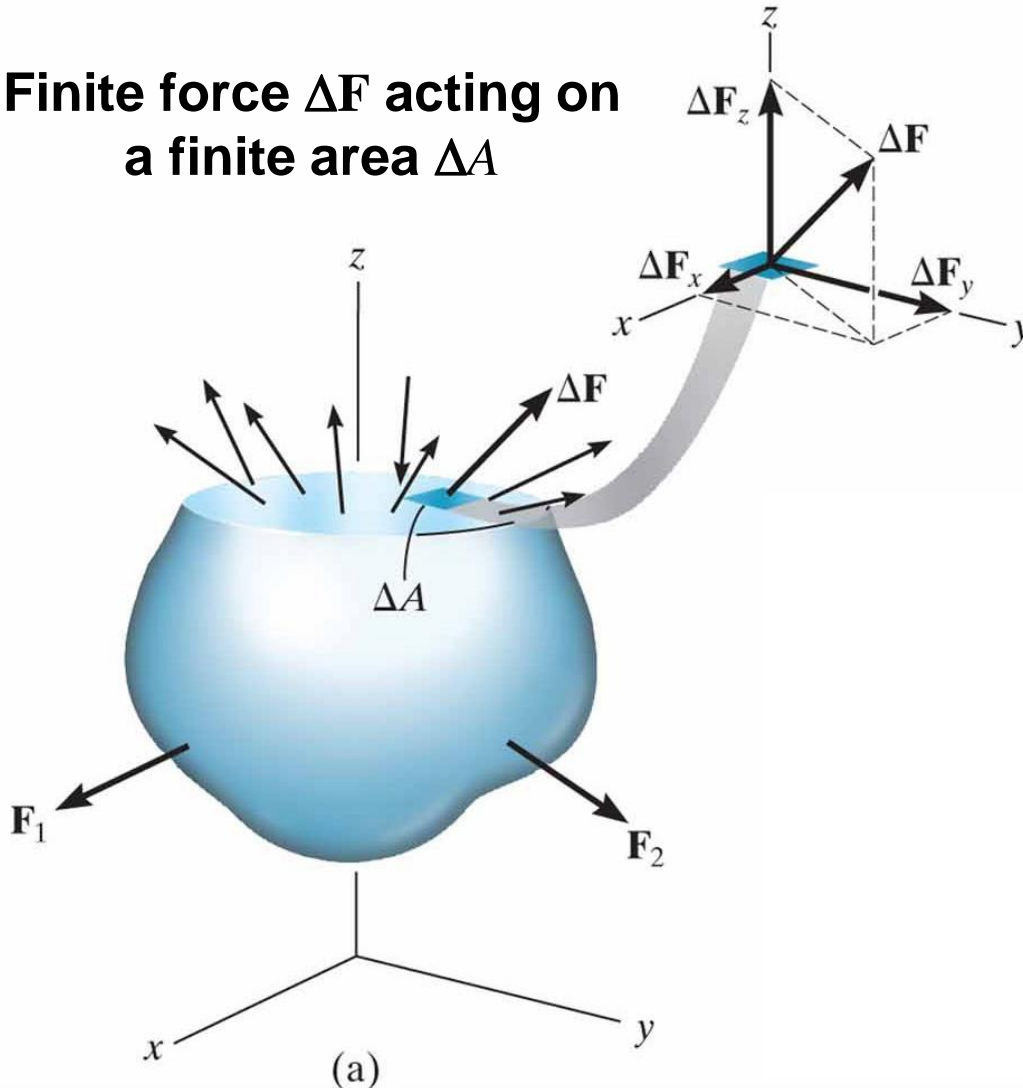


Equivalent
force and
moment at
the section



Stress. Definition: intensity of internal force: acting on a specific plane passing through a point

Finite force ΔF acting on a finite area ΔA



Definition

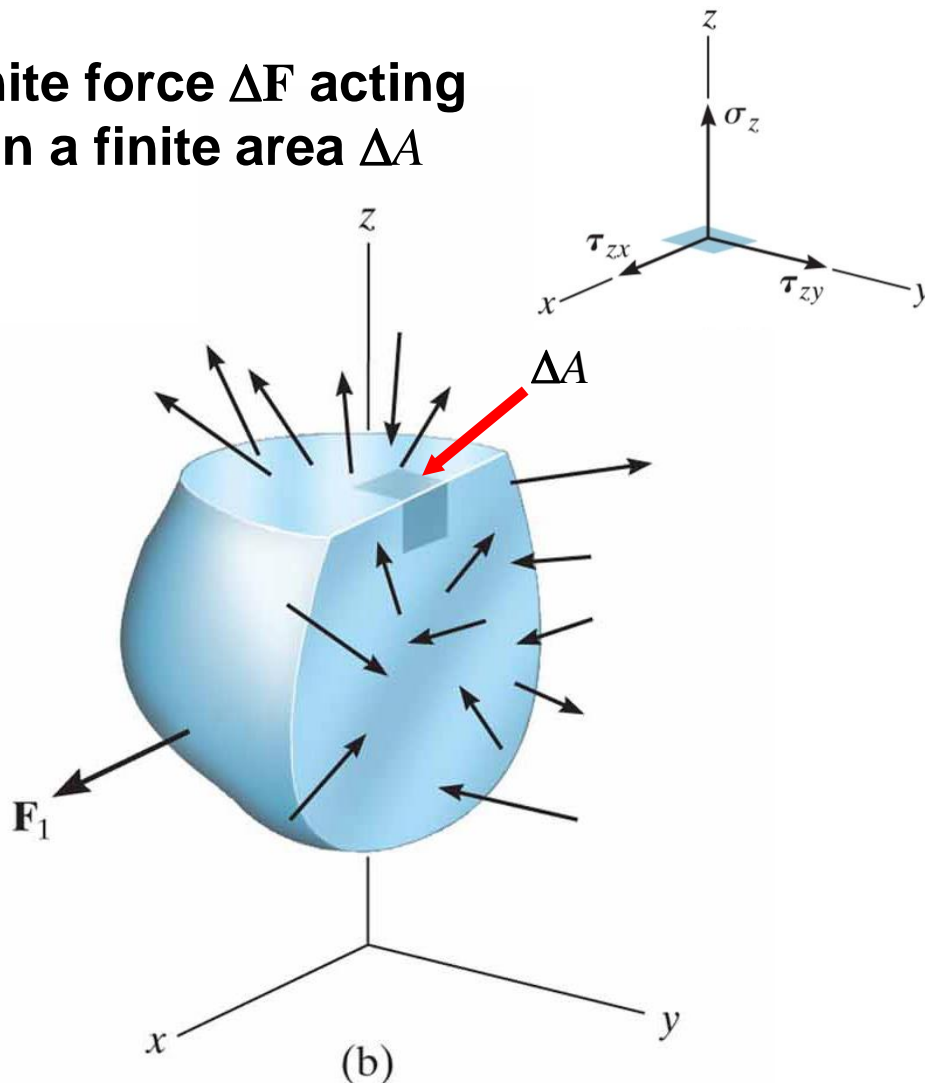
Normal stress:

$$\sigma_z = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F_z}{\Delta A}$$



Stress. Definition: intensity of internal force: acting on a specific plane passing through a point

Finite force ΔF acting on a finite area ΔA



Definitions

Shear stresses:

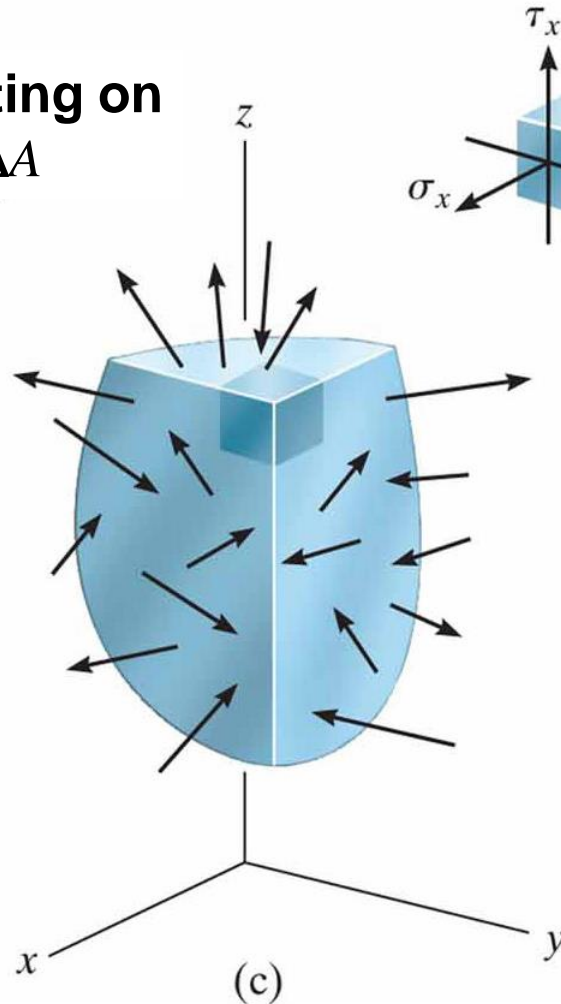
$$\tau_{zx} = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F_x}{\Delta A}$$

$$\tau_{zy} = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F_y}{\Delta A}$$



Stress. Definition: intensity of internal force: acting on a specific plane passing through a point

Finite force ΔF acting on a finite area ΔA

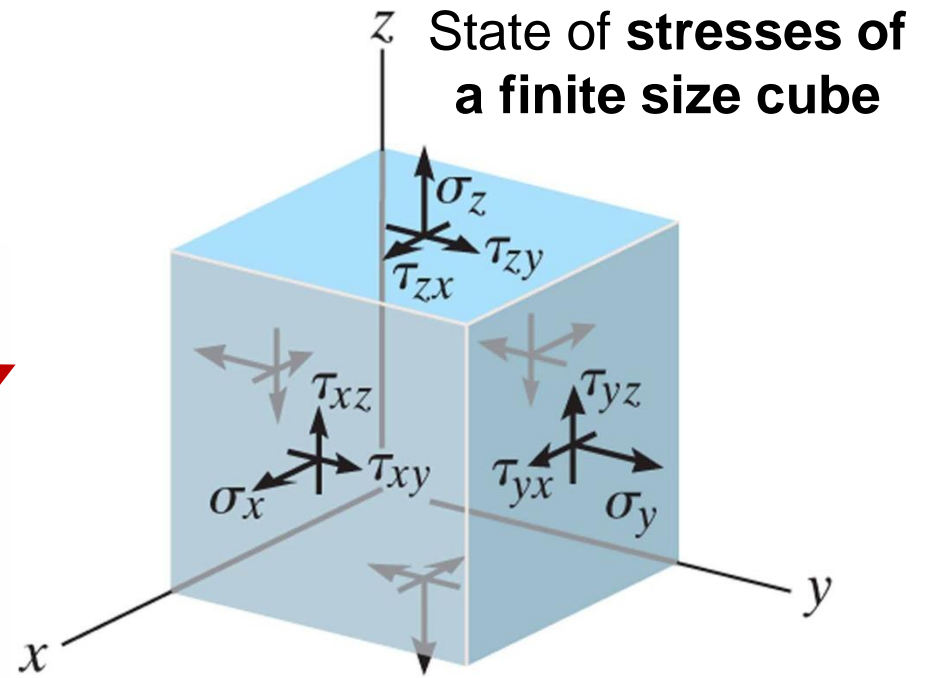
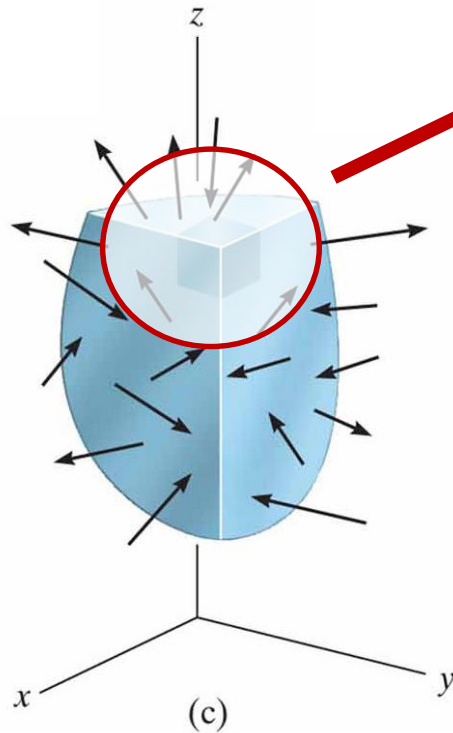


Normal and shear stresses on plane x



General state of stresses

Further sectioning leads to a “**stress cube**”



Average normal stress in an axially loaded bar

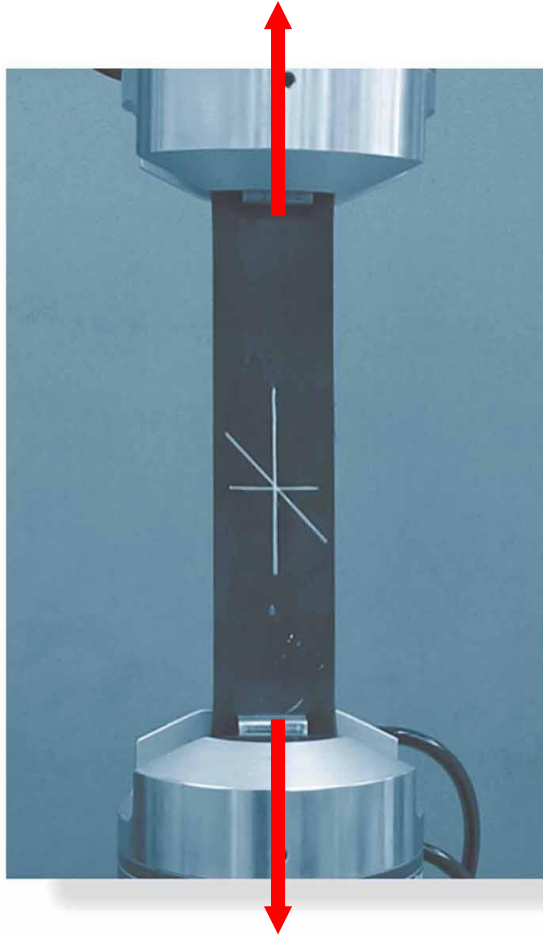


Figure: 02-01-A-UN

Note the before and after positions of three different line segments on this rubber membrane which is subjected to tension. The vertical line is lengthened, the horizontal line is shortened, and the inclined line changes its length and rotates.

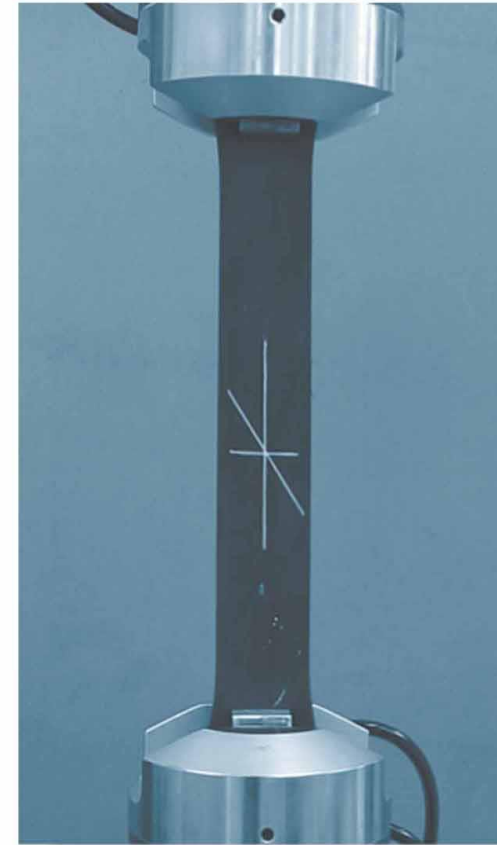


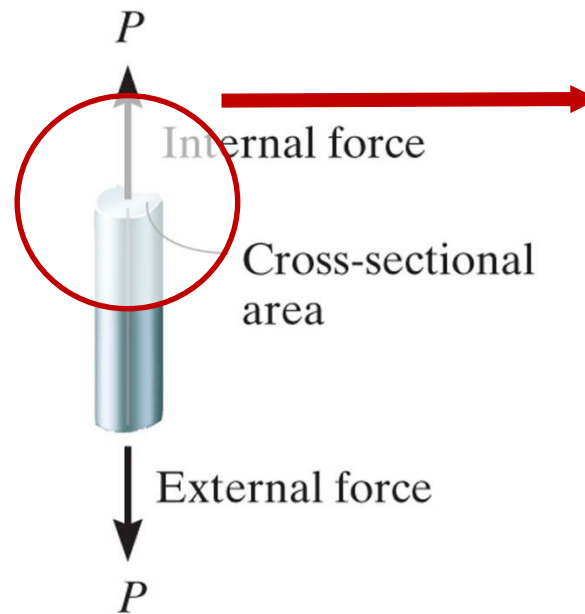
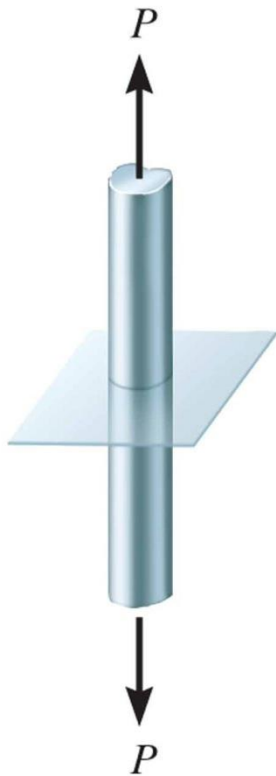
Figure: 02-01-B-UN

Note the before and after positions of three different line segments on this rubber membrane which is subjected to tension. The vertical line is lengthened, the horizontal line is shortened, and the inclined line changes its length and rotates.

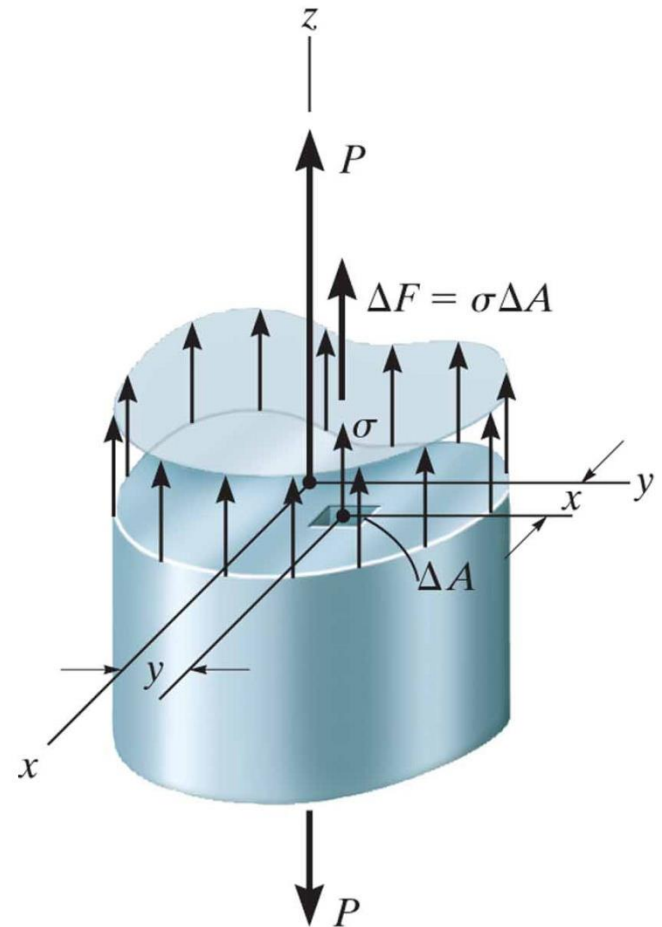


Average normal stress in an axially loaded bar

Bar subjected to axial load

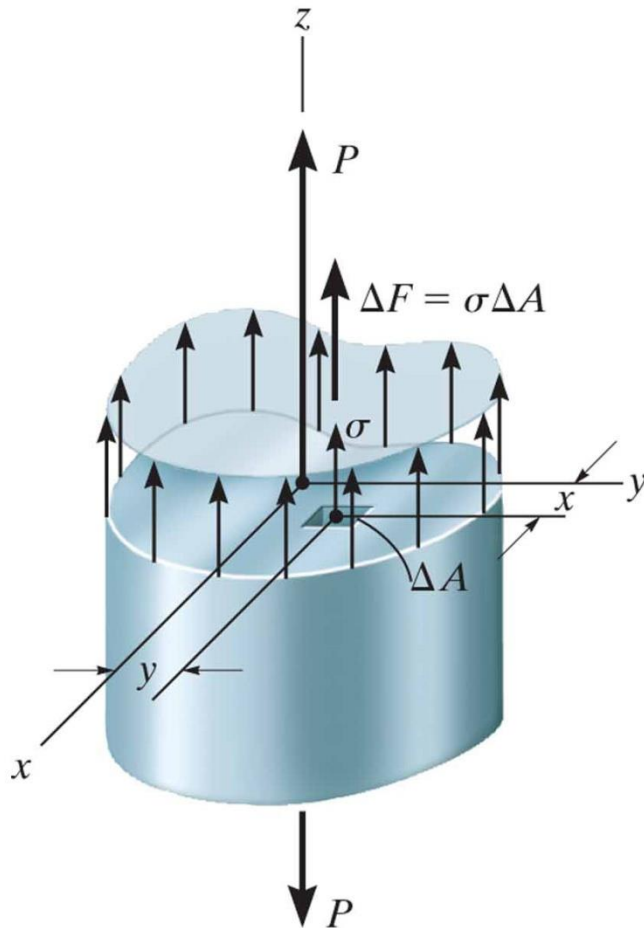


Internal distribution of forces



Average normal stress in an axially loaded bar

Internal distribution
of forces



$$+ \uparrow F_{Rz} = \sum F_z$$

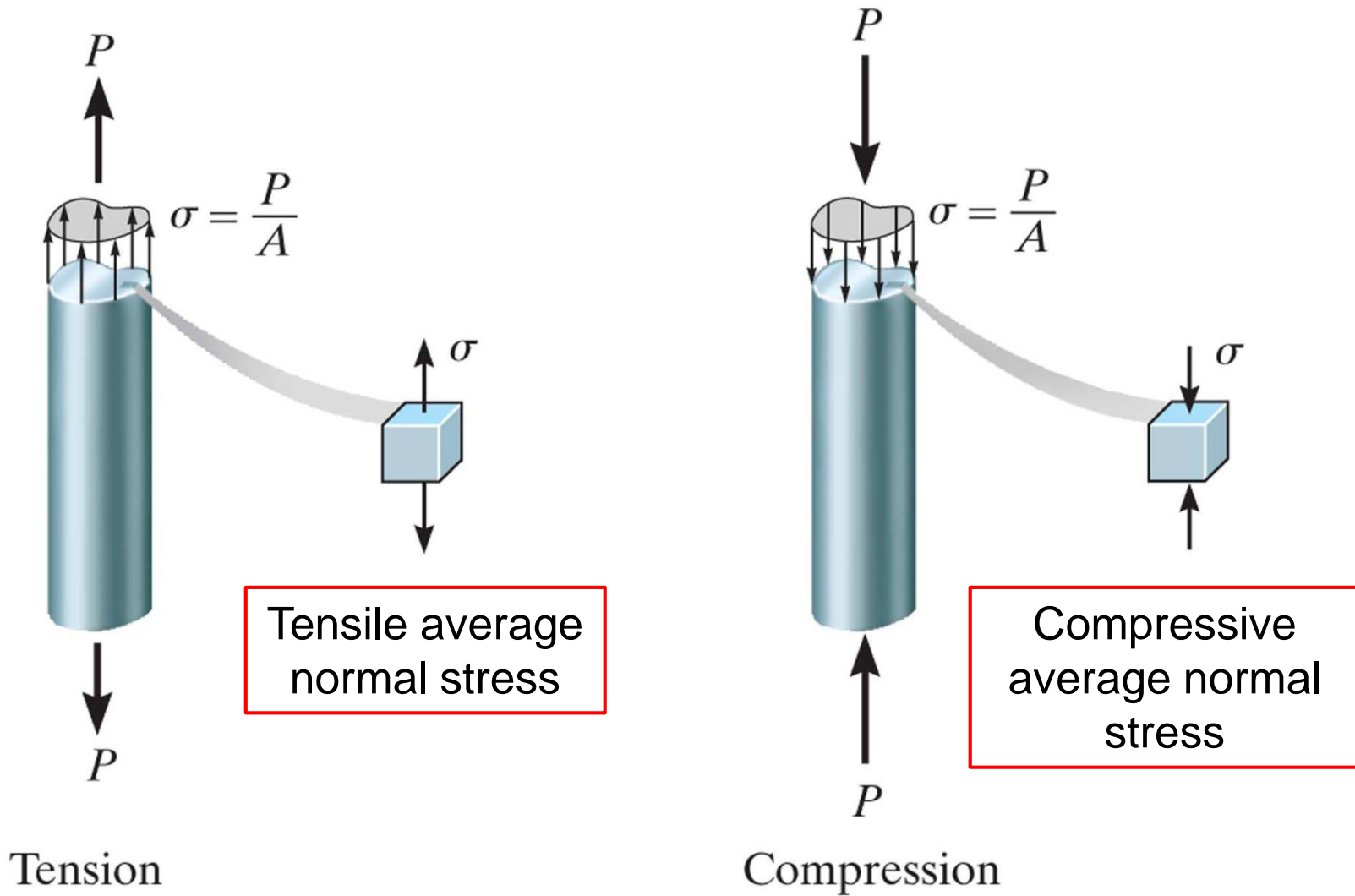
$$\int dF = \int_A \sigma dA$$
$$P = \sigma A$$

Average normal stress:

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A}$$



Average normal stress in an axially loaded bar



Reading assignment

- Chapter 1 of textbook
- Review notes and text: ES2001, ES2501



Homework assignment

- As indicated on webpage of our course

