فصل دوم: تنش و کرنش ناشی از نيروى محورى **Chapter 2: Stress and** strain-Axial loading

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+ Introduction

سمنِ از هید کر مس تعلیل وطاحن سازه^ک، مزان تغیر شکل نامتن از مزرد کمت ، اهت این مصوع دران ات که ان الاردام ديفر - الكرار رور در در در در ماده الد الكا هد و مراي ال طالع مده الد را نتراستر انام دهد، طوتر، مود: ب) تعلن تغريب كالم سي من رد م توالد درتصن تنس كد كام. بسرماین نکه ترص ترد ته همیشه این ادعان دحود ندارد به سران مزدار دردن تعسیس مرا با استاد. از توانن اساً تلب تعين مود. اين ار مأطراين ات د سان استا تلب مراين است مر سازه الل علب و تغيير شكن نامذير باستعذ میرس ۵۰ ت با تعلیل تغیر شکل در سازه کمی محمد من ، ن مرا بزرد در سازه کمی که از تقراب آتیکی کا معین ن ما ب شند را تقیین منرد . ابددت مود که توزیع سن در متسعفر از نظر استاتیکی نامین ما بتند می اثر مزرد در آن عفین مشخص انتکن دراین نقل، تغییر شراع اعفای ساره مشل ملم، تسر وصفه مردس می موند. استدا کرنس مزمال ، ع، تعییت ى مود . سم نودار من - ترف تسياد، تنسير ى تود. از ردى اين مودار ، تريز رور كار ماده مايد مرد الاستيسة ، د الله أما ما ده مرم يوتر داست ما بن تعين م طالعد علاده براين ، ابن مودار م مؤاند سر من كنر تر آما کرنش در سب ماده ، معدار مرداشتن مار ، حدث مرمود ما در آن ماین ما ماند 2.1) متدمه ای برش در ف 2.1) An introduction to stress and strain z.1A) كرنس مورى (برمال) نابش (زیار ارك قورى 2.1A) Normal strain under anial loading ملم <u>BC</u> ب طول <u>L</u> و سطح متعلم مليو (فت A راكه از أنتهاى <u>B</u> خود ا ديز (ن ات در تظريم مرير (على 1<u>a</u>). ار مراری 2 ملم ، سردی P اعال سور ملم مرامذار ، 5 تعمیر طول خداهدداد (مشکل طف) . آثر مزدار مزری P مرحب تغیر الم E (دن) رسم متود فوداری مرب من اید که شامل (طلاعات) است که مرای تولیل ملیر تحت مرزین میندین ایشد (- کل 2)، ۱ ما من تران لز این مزدار - برابر تحلیل ملی ار اجن مشابر اما العادت استناده موز. برمزان مثل ، اگر مزاهم در ملم دلگری با مسطح متطع 2A . تغیر سطی م اندازه طلم <u>BC</u> . معنى 5 ، أيما دمور بالدير م سلم 20 باطول م - بزدي م الذار و <u>PE</u> وارد با سم (شكل 3)



در شرا میل مدید از مردی مشره دارای سیط متطبح ملزداهنت در $Q \bullet$ سر کاسر طول سلم موده ارز . م هس دلیل فرهن می مود که مش <u>P</u> در سرام سر دادان تدار علماً المد. وزا ما مر الراس س $Q \bullet$ + $x + \delta \Rightarrow$ + $\Delta x + \Delta \delta$ تفير المركم ملم مرول ملم تومي مامود مامران تومي نوت مراي «منتظر از سلم منز حادق من طبعتد. اما مراب سلم اي كم دارا ب مسطح متعلم متغير ما بشد تنش ترمال در طول ملم تغرير ما لد ، م هن دلس ما بدر توس تنا دس مران تعين كرنش در هرنت مل بل ن مود د . دران دالت . تولان كرمد من مود د تغيير شكل أن مرار (عال مار F تعين م سود درارم (شكل ك) : برمول اراس ملا درانق كراني $\varepsilon = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta x} = \frac{dS}{dx}$ 2.1B) دماکرام منس - کرنش برای رئیسیم دیا رام کی تنت - ترنش ، از تهی کر کنش یا نشار استاده و بسود. 2.1B) stress_strain diagram A+ تست منس (Tensile test) مرار مبت آ دردن دمارام منس - مرنس مد ماده مسخس ، از تست ف مرود موند کمی از حسن مورد تعل استا ده می مسور معسمون راب از موند کمی مردار سناده در سب کس را عده می کند (- عل 6). حل از ا نأم ست كسن ، التبرا مساحت مسط معطم ما بن علم ، تصور ست دمين امدار مدين مرمشود . بر توسط در مبح (١٩٩٤) ادى سلم مراردازه Lo شامه گذاری فی مورد منونه نوق در داخل دستگاه ست قرار داره ی سود (- کل F) د تست مزدی P وار نگرد. به تدر به بزدی P اردامی داده می سود و در هر لحظ ، نامله سن دو نعظه ، انداز مکری و سبت رکور. (- كى 8). درتدىم معدس ، مَنا من ماول كحظرا مى مدار ، ولول أولى آن ۵-L-L مست ما امر ، با دارش ۲ مرون کرف ان کرف ان رامز ش مود (<u>ع</u>=ع). بادار شن مزر محطر اي ، مي توان سن لحظراي (A = ع) راميز تعين مود، لها ترا بارم دادهای (۲۷ ویوان دیارام تن سرت سر اده موه را رسم مود.









(b) Aluminum alloy

- در آرام کی تنبی - رئیس مواد میکون ، میکارت می ایسد و دی رام من - در من سب اده منف آثر درمرد ای م. ۱. رنداری منادت دد دای سیارت رسم رود نیم سلون را حاصل مرود. همان طور که مبلا بیان سر من از مواردی که از روی در در می تش - ترنس مای تستخص ن اس ترديا برم بون اده ورا رد. روزی دا در است روز مراد مرم عبارت است از: (] ما دبت سلم داريز. () ما دبت () (2) بسراز مشردع با راندار، مول موند اورائ من بادر . این منفقه ازدارا من - ترب ، تسليل تسييط راست دهر كم داران مك مترىات ، الترامين مير في لذارى . تسن م تب حدم ان مى رسد م م أن مَسْ سَلِم ما تُومند (٤٢) . «رست دراين نسط، تمت مدر ا دامن ، رسباً كرحد، تغير الل سناً بزر می درمذم ف هده ماسود که نامن از لترس در مسات مرب نامت از مدس برش ما ب س

(بارتارش باراری، ترش در نش داخل مد م اردارش من في عد (فصر ترش سخت (strain hardening) كانتيم ورتداري ماکزیم خددن رسد. دراین لحظه ، مسطح مقطع موم ، مستردع بر بارس مندن ولاد. این امرة رش از ناع بداری مصنی ات مربع مرد مر رون (necking) رام هرا، دارد. (سیل ۱۵). G مدراز ظاهر شرن بردر مطون سدن ، در اس کر حل سدن سطح متطبع ما يزدي كم تري سب م من وركان ارداس طول درمونه الطرونود ما طای كم موم و سفر. () معلى متطع تمكيت ادون · مزرج في طر تدى ات با زار موسى مجلع · هان طور كم تعلا ات ره مشد در صفات الزارم "45 ، مس مرش مكرم من مر مد ما مردن مرون مردن مرم رست كم مدهد مى ار حس موا درم . سنب بربش هاس بوده و در معامی در سند م ماكر مم المر (- على ١١٨). جد نيمة : . الت) لزرماً مذدار سن - كرت مواديزم ، شام سابشد (شيخ ر 9, ١٥) . ب) سبب تمتى (ز ديا مراس من - روش تر تعبيرت منظ داست م بالمدر نسان دهده مدول الاستيت (Young's madulus) . 2 10 ج) مديد أرنس مني ،









2) معيار درجد کا هش سطح مقطع

 $\frac{A_{\Theta} - A_{B}}{\Delta} = 100 \times \frac{A_{\Theta} - A_{B}}{\Delta}$ د م سطح معقل مذه می از با راداری د AB سطح معقلع مدونه در لحظه شده می اسد: ن ین داده ن رواد که مرار نولاد ار ساخان ، کاهش سطح معظم در لحظه تعمیت ، مرامدار و 60 کا 70 دارد.

(Compression test), Li=+B · دی وام نش - ترش مواد نزم حاص (ز تست نسار المتداي مودار منس - ترتش كالمشردع ليريد ورث سخب م المخبر از تت مش مست الدوات من العدد س سان دقر، سمس سلم مداد رم . درد معن دف ر عسان من ما دسد مرار ای مرمنی معدد ارتش - ترمین ماصل ارتست نشار، متعادت از نمودار من - مرس ست مشص ما ۲ سدر در ست ف ر ، مدمر الموى مركدن كاهده من مود (1)) مال الم Linear elastic range · دی قرام من - کرنس وراد ترد حاص از نست ن ر ما دمت روی درف ر مبتر از ما دمت روی درک میں می المر کر این ار ماط دحودترا د حاب میا ات که در موند دحو ددار د دسب صغيف مردن مونه درار مرتب كمش ومرور درطاليم كاليرم در ماديت موند تحت ف رندار ((معلى 15) · كدول الا ستيمة موا د ترد ، كمه از ردى سيب فاحيه خطى مزدار تن مرت سست مدار . درهرد در دار ام طعل از تست ت من رف ار عمدان اس . 2.1c) تنن حسِّن د مَرْض صَسِّ 2.1C) True stress and true strain در مذدار جن تعرف کر ماکنون کوفتی داده لنده مدار منتش وزنگ می مزری کمخان ۲ بر ساحت سط متعلع اولی مزنه (۵۰) جرب ۱۵ مر (۵۰ = ۳) خام این منت مرسب اوره . تنتش وارتکن من ما مسکه ملکم سر ان تنتش کارد من ی گرمد. این درهانه که در دادهت ، ما ازارش مزدی حرار ساعت سط متعلی کاهن می ماند د من رات علارت ا . 3, 1/A ;)



٢٠١٤) أمكار الاستب در مكاميم في أمكار بلا ستب ماده 2.1E) Elastic versas plastic behavior ر زمان عب ماده رسار الاستيب دارد كه تغير شلط أيجاد شده در حب مراز اعال شرد ، ما مردان من مزر از من ارد . of a material مزركترين متدار من مربرازان ، حب رمام الاستير دارد را حدالاستير ماده من فامد زمان سب ماده رفعار الإسب دارد كه من از توسي لل الحادث، در حب در اردا عال سرو ، ابرداش من مرد، در مسبع این • باز (شکل ک 19,20) . σ σ × Rupture Rupture E e



2.1F) Repeated Isadings and fatigue 2.1F) بارگذاری تکراری در در مد آنی کنون بین شد طلب عن از باراز اری مور که هم متدار د هم قد بارد اری هواره ناب موده ا اما حالت من وحود دارد م معسار و ما ماسمن باراز ارتها من ما متدار وجهت متعر اعال من مورد. مرمدوان مال مل تنك المسين مرازان ٥٥٥,000 مال رامتركن ، مرامدار من مليون (من مدير) درفته تحت ماركداري سفي قرار مريد . شال دنكر ، ملي ات ته با مور خدد د از ردى ان ، جار كدار ما م تعدير م ان اعال مريد د «رئيس سرايط كر تقدار مارلدار» تعقير ، حزاران ما يليون دينه »رس ، ارماش شان داده ات م براین برمره . مستی (Fatigue) یکومند. برار ترصيف مدين خستل درمني اده ، از نمزدار ۲۰-۵ (تنش-عم) استنا ده مرز د. 50 40 Steel (1020HR) Stress (ksi) 50 50 شکل (۲۲) Aluminum (2024)



 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8

Number of completely reversed cycles

10

 10^{3}

 10^{4}

شکل (۲۳)



$$\Rightarrow \delta_{F|A} = \delta_{F|E} + \delta_{E|A} + \delta_{D|C} + \delta_{C|B} + \delta_{B|A} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{P_i L_i}{\epsilon_i A_i}$$

$$E = E(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\circ}{,} P = P(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\circ}{,} A = A(\mathbf{x})$$
$$S = \int_{0}^{L} \frac{P(\mathbf{x})}{E(\mathbf{x}) A(\mathbf{x})} d\mathbf{x}$$





شکل (۲۶)

Concept Application 2.1





Fig. 2.19 (*a*) Axially-loaded rod. (*b*) Rod divided into three sections. (*c*) Three sectioned free-body diagrams with internal resultant forces P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 .

Determine the deformation of the steel rod shown in Fig. 2.19*a* under the given loads ($E = 29 \times 10^6$ psi).

The rod is divided into three component parts in Fig. 2.19b, so

$$L_1 = L_2 = 12$$
 in. $L_3 = 16$ in.
 $A_1 = A_2 = 0.9$ in² $A_3 = 0.3$ in²

To find the internal forces P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 , pass sections through each of the component parts, drawing each time the free-body diagram of the portion of rod located to the right of the section (Fig. 2.19*c*). Each of the free bodies is in equilibrium; thus

$$P_1 = 60 \text{ kips} = 60 \times 10^3 \text{ lb}$$

 $P_2 = -15 \text{ kips} = -15 \times 10^3 \text{ lb}$
 $P_3 = 30 \text{ kips} = 30 \times 10^3 \text{ lb}$

Using Eq. (2.10)

$$\begin{split} \delta &= \sum_{i} \frac{P_{i}L_{i}}{A_{i}E_{i}} = \frac{1}{E} \left(\frac{P_{1}L_{1}}{A_{1}} + \frac{P_{2}L_{2}}{A_{2}} + \frac{P_{3}L_{3}}{A_{3}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{29 \times 10^{6}} \left[\frac{(60 \times 10^{3})(12)}{0.9} + \frac{(-15 \times 10^{3})(12)}{0.9} + \frac{(30 \times 10^{3})(16)}{0.3} \right] \\ &+ \frac{2.20 \times 10^{6}}{29 \times 10^{6}} = 75.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ in.} \end{split}$$



Sample Problem 2.1

The rigid bar *BDE* is supported by two links *AB* and *CD*. Link *AB* is made of aluminum (E = 70 GPa) and has a cross-sectional area of 500 mm². Link *CD* is made of steel (E = 200 GPa) and has a cross-sectional area of 600 mm². For the 30-kN force shown, determine the deflection (*a*) of *B*, (*b*) of *D*, and (*c*) of *E*.

STRATEGY: Consider the free body of the rigid bar to determine the internal force of each link. Knowing these forces and the properties of the links, their deformations can be evaluated. You can then use simple geometry to determine the deflection of E.

MODELING: Draw the free body diagrams of the rigid bar (Fig. 1) and the two links (Fig. 2 and 3)

ANALYSIS:

Free Body: Bar BDE (Fig. 1)

$+\gamma \Sigma M_B = 0:$	$-(30 \text{ kN})(0.6 \text{ m}) + F_{CD}(0.2 \text{ m}) = 0$	
	$F_{CD} = +90 \text{ kN}$ $F_{CD} = 90 \text{ kN}$ tension	
$\gamma \Sigma M_D = 0:$	$-(30 \text{ kN})(0.4 \text{ m}) - F_{AB}(0.2 \text{ m}) = 0$	
	$F_{AB} = -60 \text{ kN}$ $F_{AB} = 60 \text{ kN}$ compression	

a. Deflection of **B**. Since the internal force in link *AB* is compressive (Fig. 2), P = -60 kN and

$$\delta_B = rac{PL}{AE} = rac{(-60 imes 10^3 \,\mathrm{N})(0.3 \,\mathrm{m})}{(500 imes 10^{-6} \,\mathrm{m}^2)(70 imes 10^9 \,\mathrm{Pa})} = -514 imes 10^{-6} \,\mathrm{m}^2$$

The negative sign indicates a contraction of member *AB*. Thus, the deflection of end *B* is upward:

 $\delta_B = 0.514 \text{ mm} \uparrow \blacktriangleleft$



Fig. 2 Free-body diagram of two-force member *AB*.



Fig. 3 Free-body diagram of two-force member *CD*.







Fig. 4 Deflections at *B* and *D* of rigid bar are used to find δ_{E} .

b. Deflection of D. Since in rod *CD* (Fig. 3), P = 90 kN, write

$$\delta_D = \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{(90 \times 10^3 \text{ N})(0.4 \text{ m})}{(600 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2)(200 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa})}$$

= 300 × 10⁻⁶ m δ_D = 0.300 mm \downarrow

c. Deflection of E. Referring to Fig. 4, we denote by B' and D' the displaced positions of points *B* and *D*. Since the bar *BDE* is rigid, points B', D', and E' lie in a straight line. Therefore,

$$\frac{BB'}{DD'} = \frac{BH}{HD} \qquad \frac{0.514 \text{ mm}}{0.300 \text{ mm}} = \frac{(200 \text{ mm}) - x}{x} \qquad x = 73.7 \text{ mm}$$
$$\frac{EE'}{DD'} = \frac{HE}{HD} \qquad \frac{\delta_E}{0.300 \text{ mm}} = \frac{(400 \text{ mm}) + (73.7 \text{ mm})}{73.7 \text{ mm}}$$

REFLECT and THINK: Comparing the relative magnitude and direction of the resulting deflections, you can see that the answers obtained are consistent with the loading and the deflection diagram of Fig. 4.



Sample Problem 2.2

The rigid castings *A* and *B* are connected by two $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.-diameter steel bolts *CD* and *GH* and are in contact with the ends of a 1.5-in.-diameter aluminum rod *EF*. Each bolt is single-threaded with a pitch of 0.1 in., and after being snugly fitted, the nuts at *D* and *H* are both tightened one-quarter of a turn. Knowing that *E* is 29 × 10⁶ psi for steel and 10.6 × 10⁶ psi for aluminum, determine the normal stress in the rod.

STRATEGY: The tightening of the nuts causes a displacement of the ends of the bolts relative to the rigid casting that is equal to the difference in displacements between the bolts and the rod. This will give a relation between the internal forces of the bolts and the rod that, when combined with a free body analysis of the rigid casting, will enable you to solve for these forces and determine the corresponding normal stress in the rod.

MODELING: Draw the free body diagrams of the bolts and rod (Fig. 1) and the rigid casting (Fig. 2).

ANALYSIS:

Deformations.

Bolts CD and GH. Tightening the nuts causes tension in the bolts (Fig. 1). Because of symmetry, both are subjected to the same

Fig. 1 Free-body diagrams of bolts and aluminum bar.

internal force P_b and undergo the same deformation δ_b . Therefore,

$$\delta_b = + \frac{P_b L_b}{A_b E_b} = + \frac{P_b (18 \text{ in.})}{\frac{1}{4} \pi (0.75 \text{ in.})^2 (29 \times 10^6 \text{ psi})} = +1.405 \times 10^{-6} P_b$$
(1)

Rod EF. The rod is in compression (Fig. 1), where the magnitude of the force is P_r and the deformation δ_r :

$$\delta_r = -\frac{P_r L_r}{A_r E_r} = -\frac{P_r (12 \text{ in.})}{\frac{1}{4}\pi (1.5 \text{ in.})^2 (10.6 \times 10^6 \text{ psi})} = -0.6406 \times 10^{-6} P_r \text{ (2)}$$

Displacement of D Relative to B. Tightening the nuts one-quarter of a turn causes ends *D* and *H* of the bolts to undergo a displacement of $\frac{1}{4}(0.1 \text{ in.})$ relative to casting *B*. Considering end *D*,

$$\delta_{D/B} = \frac{1}{4}(0.1 \text{ in.}) = 0.025 \text{ in.}$$
 (3)

But $\delta_D/_B = \delta_D - \delta_B$, where δ_D and δ_B represent the displacements of *D* and *B*. If casting *A* is held in a fixed position while the nuts at *D* and *H* are being tightened, these displacements are equal to the deformations of the bolts and of the rod, respectively. Therefore,

$$\delta_{D/B} = \delta_b - \delta_r \tag{4}$$

Substituting from Eqs. (1), (2), and (3) into Eq. (4),

$$0.025 \text{ in.} = 1.405 \times 10^{-6} P_b + 0.6406 \times 10^{-6} P_r$$
 (5)

Free Body: Casting B (Fig. 2)

$$\stackrel{+}{\rightarrow} \Sigma F = 0; \qquad P_r - 2P_b = 0 \qquad P_r = 2P_b \tag{6}$$

Forces in Bolts and Rod Substituting for P_r from Eq. (6) into Eq. (5), we have

0.025 in. =
$$1.405 \times 10^{-6} P_b + 0.6406 \times 10^{-6} (2P_b)$$

 $P_b = 9.307 \times 10^3 \text{ lb} = 9.307 \text{ kips}$
 $P_r = 2P_b = 2(9.307 \text{ kips}) = 18.61 \text{ kips}$

Stress in Rod

$$\sigma_r = \frac{P_r}{A_r} = \frac{18.61 \text{ kips}}{\frac{1}{4}\pi (1.5 \text{ in.})^2}$$
 $\sigma_r = 10.53 \text{ ksi}$

REFLECT and THINK: This is an example of a *statically indeterminate* problem, where the determination of the member forces could not be found by equilibrium alone. By considering the relative displacement characteristics of the members, you can obtain additional equations necessary to solve such problems. Situations like this will be examined in more detail in the following section.



Fig. 2 Free-body diagram of rigid casting.

2.2) statically indeterminate problems in and in (2.2) and indeterminate problems المخير تد مدر براي طانتن تغير سنا هر معتد دارواه از مت سازه مطرم مدر مراحم طار معاده از رسم د د مراس از د و معادلات معادل من وان سردای د اخلی در هر محس را مدست ورد. این در حالست که در سائل ساری این اطان دحود دزار در در تب مین سائلی ، با در ار اسط در اسعادد نمود در در ادامه منزين شال دراين رامط ارام ماسور. کامی ذمراست من از روش فر برای حل مسائل نامون اسکا متن مند ما اس اساد. از روش برهم خن (superposition method) می اسد. در این روش ، کامیر تحولات ، تصورت حداث در مقر تر متر می مود.



Fig. 2.21 (*a*) Concentric rod and tube, loaded by force *P*. (*b*) Free-body diagram of rod. (*c*) Free-body diagram of tube. (*d*) Free-body diagram of end plate.

Concept Application 2.2

A rod of length *L*, cross-sectional area A_1 , and modulus of elasticity E_1 , has been placed inside a tube of the same length *L*, but of cross-sectional area A_2 and modulus of elasticity E_2 (Fig. 2.21*a*). What is the deformation of the rod and tube when a force **P** is exerted on a rigid end plate as shown?

The axial forces in the rod and in the tube are P_1 and P_2 , respectively. Draw free-body diagrams of all three elements (Fig. 2.21*b*, *c*, *d*). Only Fig. 2.21*d* yields any significant information, as:

$$P_1 + P_2 = P \tag{1}$$

Clearly, one equation is not sufficient to determine the two unknown internal forces P_1 and P_2 . The problem is statically indeterminate.

However, the geometry of the problem shows that the deformations δ_1 and δ_2 of the rod and tube must be equal. Recalling Eq. (2.9), write

$$\delta_1 = \frac{P_1 L}{A_1 E_1} \qquad \delta_2 = \frac{P_2 L}{A_2 E_2} \tag{2}$$

Equating the deformations δ_1 and δ_2 ,

$$\frac{P_1}{A_1 E_1} = \frac{P_2}{A_2 E_2}$$
(3)

Equations (1) and (3) can be solved simultaneously for P_1 and P_2 :

$$P_1 = \frac{A_1 E_1 P}{A_1 E_1 + A_2 E_2} \qquad P_2 = \frac{A_2 E_2 P}{A_1 E_1 + A_2 E_2}$$

Either of Eqs. (2) can be used to determine the common deformation of the rod and tube.



Concept Application 2.3

A bar *AB* of length *L* and uniform cross section is attached to rigid supports at *A* and *B* before being loaded. What are the stresses in portions *AC* and *BC* due to the application of a load *P* at point *C* (Fig. 2.22*a*)?

Drawing the free-body diagram of the bar (Fig. 2.22b), the equilibrium equation is

$$R_A + R_B = P \tag{1}$$

Since this equation is not sufficient to determine the two unknown reactions R_A and R_B , the problem is statically indeterminate.

However, the reactions can be determined if observed from the geometry that the total elongation δ of the bar must be zero. The elongations of the portions *AC* and *BC* are respectively δ_1 and δ_2 , so

$$\delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2 = 0$$

Using Eq. (2.9), δ_1 and δ_2 can be expressed in terms of the corresponding internal forces P_1 and P_2 ,

$$\delta = \frac{P_1 L_1}{AE} + \frac{P_2 L_2}{AE} = 0$$
 (2)

Note from the free-body diagrams shown in parts *b* and *c* of Fig. 2.22*c* that $P_1 = R_A$ and $P_2 = -R_B$. Carrying these values into Equation (2),

$$R_A L_1 - R_B L_2 = 0 (3)$$

Equations (1) and (3) can be solved simultaneously for R_A and R_B , as $R_A = PL_2/L$ and $R_B = PL_1/L$. The desired stresses σ_1 in *AC* and σ_2 in *BC* are obtained by dividing $P_1 = R_A$ and $P_2 = -R_B$ by the cross-sectional area of the bar:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{PL_2}{AL} \qquad \sigma_2 = -\frac{PL_1}{AL}$$





Fig. 2.23 (*a*) Restrained axially-loaded bar. (*b*) Reactions will be found by releasing constraint at point *B* and adding compressive force at point *B* to enforce zero deformation at point *B*. (*c*) Free-body diagram of released structure. (*d*) Free-body diagram of added reaction force at point *B* to enforce zero deformation at point *B*.

Concept Application 2.4

Determine the reactions at *A* and *B* for the steel bar and loading shown in Fig. 2.23a, assuming a close fit at both supports before the loads are applied.

We consider the reaction at *B* as redundant and release the bar from that support. The reaction \mathbf{R}_{B} is considered to be an unknown load and is determined from the condition that the deformation δ of the bar equals zero.

The solution is carried out by considering the deformation δ_L caused by the given loads and the deformation δ_R due to the redundant reaction **R**_{*B*} (Fig. 2.23*b*).

The deformation δ_L is obtained from Eq. (2.10) after the bar has been divided into four portions, as shown in Fig. 2.23*c*. Follow the same procedure as in Concept Application 2.1:

$$P_1 = 0 \qquad P_2 = P_3 = 600 \times 10^3 \,\text{N} \qquad P_4 = 900 \times 10^3 \,\text{N}$$
$$A_1 = A_2 = 400 \times 10^{-6} \,\text{m}^2 \qquad A_3 = A_4 = 250 \times 10^{-6} \,\text{m}^2$$
$$L_1 = L_2 = L_3 = L_4 = 0.150 \,\text{m}$$

Substituting these values into Eq. (2.10),

 δ_{i}

$$\begin{split} P_{L} &= \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{P_{i}L_{i}}{A_{i}E} = \left(0 + \frac{600 \times 10^{3} \text{N}}{400 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^{2}} + \frac{600 \times 10^{3} \text{N}}{250 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^{2}} + \frac{900 \times 10^{3} \text{N}}{250 \times 10^{-6} \text{m}^{2}}\right) \frac{0.150 \text{ m}}{E} \\ &\delta_{L} = \frac{1.125 \times 10^{9}}{E} \end{split}$$
(1)

Considering now the deformation δ_R due to the redundant reaction R_B , the bar is divided into two portions, as shown in Fig. 2.23*d*

$$P_1 = P_2 = -R_B$$

$$A_1 = 400 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \qquad A_2 = 250 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$L_1 = L_2 = 0.300 \text{ m}$$

Substituting these values into Eq. (2.10),

$$\delta_R = \frac{P_1 L_1}{A_1 E} + \frac{P_2 L_2}{A_2 E} = -\frac{(1.95 \times 10^3) R_B}{E}$$
(2)

Express the total deformation δ of the bar as zero:

$$\delta = \delta_L + \delta_R = 0 \tag{3}$$

and, substituting for δ_L and δ_R from Eqs. (1) and (2) into Eqs. (3),

$$\delta = \frac{1.125 \times 10^9}{E} - \frac{(1.95 \times 10^3)R_B}{E} = 0$$



Solving for R_B ,

$$R_B = 577 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 577 \text{ kN}$$

The reaction R_A at the upper support is obtained from the freebody diagram of the bar (Fig. 2.23*e*),

+ ↑
$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$
: $R_A - 300 \text{ kN} - 600 \text{ kN} + R_B = 0$
 $R_A = 900 \text{ kN} - R_B = 900 \text{ kN} - 577 \text{ kN} = 323 \text{ kN}$

Once the reactions have been determined, the stresses and strains in the bar can easily be obtained. Note that, while the total deformation of the bar is zero, each of its component parts *does deform* under the given loading and restraining conditions.



Fig. 2.24 Multi-section bar of Concept Application 2.4 with initial 4.5-mm gap at point *B*. Loading brings bar into contact with constraint.

Concept Application 2.5

Determine the reactions at *A* and *B* for the steel bar and loading of Concept Application 2.4, assuming now that a 4.5-mm clearance exists between the bar and the ground before the loads are applied (Fig. 2.24). Assume E = 200 GPa.

Considering the reaction at *B* to be redundant, compute the defor-600 kN mations δ_L and δ_R caused by the given loads and the redundant reaction \mathbf{R}_B . However, in this case, the total deformation is $\delta = 4.5$ mm. Therefore,

$$\delta = \delta_L + \delta_R = 4.5 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{m} \tag{1}$$

Substituting for δ_L and δ_R into (Eq. 1), and recalling that E = 200 GPa $= 200 \times 10^9$ Pa,

$$\delta = rac{1.125 imes 10^9}{200 imes 10^9} - rac{(1.95 imes 10^3) R_B}{200 imes 10^9} = 4.5 imes 10^{-3} \, {
m m}$$

Solving for R_B ,

$$R_B = 115.4 \times 10^3 \text{ N} = 115.4 \text{ kN}$$

The reaction at *A* is obtained from the free-body diagram of the bar (Fig. 2.23*e*):

+ ↑
$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$
: $R_A - 300 \text{ kN} - 600 \text{ kN} + R_B = 0$
 $R_A = 900 \text{ kN} - R_B = 900 \text{ kN} - 115.4 \text{ kN} = 785 \text{ kN}$







Fig. 2.28 (*a*) Restrained bar. (*b*) Bar at $+75^{\circ}$ F temperature. (*c*) Bar at lower temperature. (*d*) Force R_B needed to enforce zero deformation at point B.

Concept Application 2.6

Determine the values of the stress in portions *AC* and *CB* of the steel bar shown (Fig. 2.28*a*) when the temperature of the bar is -50° F, knowing that a close fit exists at both of the rigid supports when the temperature is $+75^{\circ}$ F. Use the values $E = 29 \times 10^{6}$ psi and $\alpha = 6.5 \times 10^{-6}$ /°F for steel.

Determine the reactions at the supports. Since the problem is statically indeterminate, detach the bar from its support at *B* and let it undergo the temperature change

$$\Delta T = (-50^{\circ}\text{F}) - (75^{\circ}\text{F}) = -125^{\circ}\text{F}$$

The corresponding deformation (Fig. 2.28c) is

$$\delta_T = \alpha(\Delta T)L = (6.5 \times 10^{-6} / {}^{\circ}\text{F})(-125 \, {}^{\circ}\text{F})(24 \text{ in.})$$

= -19.50 × 10⁻³ in.

Applying the unknown force \mathbf{R}_B at end *B* (Fig. 2.28*d*), use Eq. (2.10) to express the corresponding deformation δ_R . Substituting

$$L_1 = L_2 = 12$$
 in.
 $A_1 = 0.6$ in² $A_2 = 1.2$ in²
 $P_1 = P_2 = R_R$ $E = 29 \times 10^6$ psi

into Eq. (2.10), write

$$\delta_R = \frac{P_1 L_1}{A_1 E} + \frac{P_2 L_2}{A_2 E}$$
$$= \frac{R_B}{29 \times 10^6 \text{ psi}} \left(\frac{12 \text{ in.}}{0.6 \text{ in}^2} + \frac{12 \text{ in.}}{1.2 \text{ in}^2}\right)$$
$$= (1.0345 \times 10^{-6} \text{ in./lb}) R_P$$

Expressing that the total deformation of the bar must be zero as a result of the imposed constraints, write

$$\delta = \delta_T + \delta_R = 0$$

= -19.50 × 10⁻³ in. + (1.0345 × 10⁻⁶ in./lb)R_B = 0

from which

$$R_B = 18.85 \times 10^3 \text{lb} = 18.85 \text{ kips}$$

The reaction at *A* is equal and opposite.

Noting that the forces in the two portions of the bar are $P_1 = P_2$ = 18.85 kips, obtain the following values of the stress in portions *AC* and *CB* of the bar:

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{P_1}{A_1} = \frac{18.85 \text{ kips}}{0.6 \text{ in}^2} = +31.42 \text{ ksi}$$
$$\sigma_2 = \frac{P_2}{A_2} = \frac{18.85 \text{ kips}}{1.2 \text{ in}^2} = +15.71 \text{ ksi}$$

It cannot emphasized too strongly that, while the *total deformation* of the bar must be zero, the deformations of the portions *AC* and *CB are not zero*. A solution of the problem based on the assumption that these deformations are zero would therefore be wrong. Neither can the values of the strain in *AC* or *CB* be assumed equal to zero. To amplify this point, determine the strain ϵ_{AC} in portion *AC* of the bar. The strain ϵ_{AC} can be divided into two component parts; one is the thermal strain ϵ_T produced in the unrestrained bar by the temperature change ΔT (Fig. 2.28*c*). From Eq. (2.14),

$$\epsilon_T = \alpha \Delta T = (6.5 \times 10^{-6} / {}^{\circ}\text{F})(-125 {}^{\circ}\text{F})$$

= -812.5 × 10⁻⁶ in./in.

The other component of ϵ_{AC} is associated with the stress σ_1 due to the force **R**_B applied to the bar (Fig. 2.28*d*). From Hooke's law, express this component of the strain as

$$\frac{\sigma_1}{E} = \frac{+31.42 \times 10^3 \text{psi}}{29 \times 10^6 \text{psi}} = +1083.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{in./in.}$$

Add the two components of the strain in AC to obtain

$$\epsilon_{AC} = \epsilon_T + \frac{\sigma_1}{E} = -812.5 \times 10^{-6} + 1083.4 \times 10^{-6}$$

= +271 × 10⁻⁶ in./in.

A similar computation yields the strain in portion *CB* of the bar:

$$\epsilon_{CB} = \epsilon_T + \frac{\sigma_2}{E} = -812.5 \times 10^{-6} + 541.7 \times 10^{-6}$$

= -271 × 10⁻⁶ in./in.

The deformations δ_{AC} and δ_{CB} of the two portions of the bar are

$$\delta_{AC} = \epsilon_{AC}(AC) = (+271 \times 10^{-6})(12 \text{ in.})$$

= +3.25 × 10⁻³ in.
$$\delta_{CB} = \epsilon_{CB}(CB) = (-271 \times 10^{-6})(12 \text{ in.})$$

= -3.25 × 10⁻³ in.

Thus, while the sum $\delta = \delta_{AC} + \delta_{CB}$ of the two deformations is zero, neither of the deformations is zero.



Fig. 1 Free-body diagram of rigid bar *ABCD*.



Fig. 2 Linearly proportional displacements along rigid bar *ABCD*.



Fig. 3 Forces and deformations in *CE* and *DF*.

Sample Problem 2.3

The $\frac{1}{2}$ -in.-diameter rod *CE* and the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.-diameter rod *DF* are attached to the rigid bar *ABCD* as shown. Knowing that the rods are made of aluminum and using $E = 10.6 \times 10^6$ psi, determine (*a*) the force in each rod caused by the loading shown and (*b*) the corresponding deflection of point *A*.

STRATEGY: To solve this statically indeterminate problem, you must supplement static equilibrium with a relative deflection analysis of the two rods.

MODELING: Draw the free body diagram of the bar (Fig. 1)

ANALYSIS:

Statics. Considering the free body of bar *ABCD* in Fig. 1, note that the reaction at *B* and the forces exerted by the rods are indeterminate. However, using statics,

+
$$\gamma \Sigma M_B = 0$$
: (10 kips)(18 in.) - $F_{CE}(12 \text{ in.}) - F_{DF}(20 \text{ in.}) = 0$
12 $F_{CE} + 20F_{DF} = 180$ (1)

Geometry. After application of the 10-kip load, the position of the bar is A'BC'D' (Fig. 2). From the similar triangles *BAA'*, *BCC'*, and *BDD'*,

$$\frac{\delta_C}{12 \text{ in.}} = \frac{\delta_D}{20 \text{ in.}} \qquad \delta_C = 0.6\delta_D \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\delta_A}{18 \text{ in.}} = \frac{\delta_D}{20 \text{ in.}} \qquad \delta_A = 0.9 \delta_D \tag{3}$$

Deformations. Using Eq. (2.9), and the data shown in Fig. 3, write

$$\delta_C = rac{F_{CE}L_{CE}}{A_{CE}E} \qquad \delta_D = rac{F_{DF}L_{DF}}{A_{DF}E}$$

Substituting for δ_C and δ_D into Eq. (2), write

$$\delta_{C} = 0.6\delta_{D} \qquad \frac{F_{CE}L_{CE}}{A_{CE}E} = 0.6\frac{F_{DF}L_{DF}}{A_{DF}E}$$
$$F_{CE} = 0.6\frac{L_{DF}}{L_{CE}}\frac{A_{CE}}{A_{DF}}F_{DF} = 0.6\left(\frac{30\text{ in.}}{24\text{ in.}}\right)\left[\frac{\frac{1}{4}\pi(\frac{1}{2}\text{ in.})^{2}}{\frac{1}{4}\pi(\frac{3}{4}\text{ in.})^{2}}\right]F_{DF} \quad F_{CE} = 0.333F_{DF}$$

Force in Each Rod. Substituting for F_{CE} into Eq. (1) and recalling that all forces have been expressed in kips,

$$12(0.333F_{DF}) + 20F_{DF} = 180 F_{DF} = 7.50 ext{ kips} \\ F_{CE} = 0.333F_{DF} = 0.333(7.50 ext{ kips}) F_{CE} = 2.50 ext{ kips} \\ \end{cases}$$

Deflections. The deflection of point *D* is

$$\delta_D = rac{F_{DF}L_{DF}}{A_{DF}E} = rac{(7.50 imes 10^3 \, {
m lb})(30 \, {
m in.})}{rac{1}{4}\pi (rac{3}{4} \, {
m in.})^2 (10.6 imes 10^6 \, {
m psi})} \qquad \delta_D = 48.0 imes 10^{-3} {
m in.}$$

Using Eq. (3),

$$\delta_A = 0.9 \delta_D = 0.9 (48.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ in.})$$
 $\delta_A = 43.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ in.}$

REFLECT and THINK: You should note that as the rigid bar rotates about *B*, the deflections at *C* and *D* are proportional to their distance from the pivot point *B*, but *the forces exerted by the rods at these points are not*. Being statically indeterminate, these forces depend upon the deflection attributes of the rods as well as the equilibrium of the rigid bar.



Fig. 1 Free-body diagram of bolt, cylinder and bar.

Sample Problem 2.4

The rigid bar *CDE* is attached to a pin support at *E* and rests on the 30-mm-diameter brass cylinder *BD*. A 22-mm-diameter steel rod *AC* passes through a hole in the bar and is secured by a nut that is snugly fitted when the temperature of the entire assembly is 20°C. The temperature of the brass cylinder is then raised to 50°C, while the steel rod remains at 20°C. Assuming that no stresses were present before the temperature change, determine the stress in the cylinder.

Rod AC: Steel	Cylinder BD:	Brass
E = 200 GPa	E = 105 G	Pa
$lpha = 11.7 imes 10^{-6} / ^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$	$\alpha = 20.9 >$	$< 10^{-6} / ^{\circ} C$

STRATEGY: You can use the method of superposition, considering \mathbf{R}_B as redundant. With the support at *B* removed, the temperature rise of the cylinder causes point *B* to move down through δ_T . The reaction \mathbf{R}_B must cause a deflection δ_1 , equal to δ_T so that the final deflection of *B* will be zero (Fig. 2)

MODELING: Draw the free-body diagram of the entire assembly (Fig. 1).

ANALYSIS:

Statics. Considering the free body of the entire assembly, write

$$+\gamma \Sigma M_E = 0$$
: $R_A(0.75 \text{ m}) - R_B(0.3 \text{ m}) = 0$ $R_A = 0.4R_B$ (1)

Deflection δ_T . Because of a temperature rise of $50^\circ - 20^\circ = 30^\circ \text{C}$, the length of the brass cylinder increases by δ_T . (Fig. 2*a*).

$$\delta_T = L(\Delta T)\alpha = (0.3 \text{ m})(30^{\circ}\text{C})(20.9 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}) = 188.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \downarrow$$

Deflection δ_1 . From Fig. 2*b*, note that $\delta_D = 0.4\delta_C$ and $\delta_1 = \delta_D + \delta_B/_D$.

 $\delta_{C} = \frac{R_{A}L}{AE} = \frac{R_{A}(0.9 \text{ m})}{\frac{1}{4}\pi(0.022 \text{ m})^{2}(200 \text{ GPa})} = 11.84 \times 10^{-9}R_{A} \uparrow$ $\delta_{D} = 0.40\delta_{C} = 0.4(11.84 \times 10^{-9}R_{A}) = 4.74 \times 10^{-9}R_{A} \uparrow$ $\delta_{B/D} = \frac{R_{B}L}{AE} = \frac{R_{B}(0.3 \text{ m})}{\frac{1}{4}\pi(0.03 \text{ m})^{2}(105 \text{ GPa})} = 4.04 \times 10^{-9}R_{B} \uparrow$

Recall from Eq. (1) that $R_A = 0.4R_B$, so

$$\delta_1 = \delta_D + \delta_{B/D} = [4.74(0.4R_B) + 4.04R_B]10^{-9} = 5.94 \times 10^{-9}R_B$$

But
$$\delta_T = \delta_1$$
: 188.1 × 10⁻⁶ m = 5.94 × 10⁻⁹ R_B R_B = 31.7 kN

Stress in Cylinder:
$$\sigma_B = \frac{R_B}{A} = \frac{31.7 \text{ kN}}{\frac{1}{4}\pi (0.03 \text{ m})^2}$$
 $\sigma_B = 44.8 \text{ MPa}$

REFLECT and THINK: This example illustrates the large stresses that can develop in statically indeterminate systems due to even modest temperature changes. Note that if this assembly was statically determinate (i.e., the steel rod was removed), no stress at all would develop in the cylinder due to the temperature change.



Fig. 2 Superposition of thermal and restraint force deformations (*a*) Support at *B* removed. (*b*) Reaction at *B* applied. (*c*) Final position.