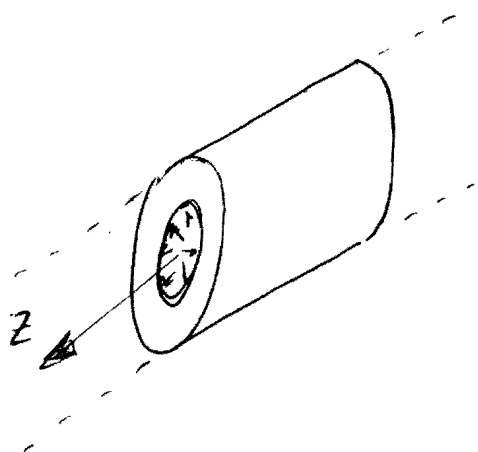


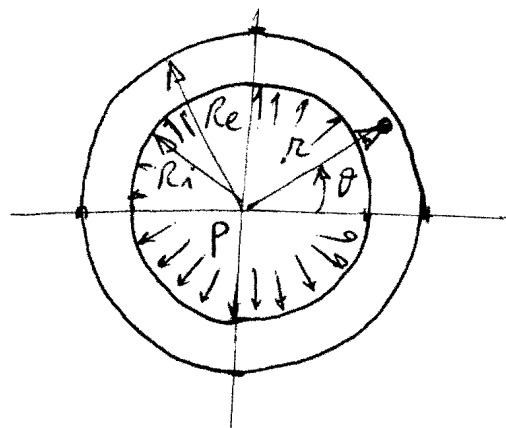
Tubo in pressione : Teoria ed Esercizi

Caratteristiche del problema:

- 1) Cilindro cavo in materiale elastico lineare omogeneo ed isotropo
- 2) Pressione interna $P_i = P$, pressione esterna $P_e = 0$
- 3) Forze di volume trascurabili
- 4) Condizione di "deformazione piana" (No spostamenti assiali).
- 5) Obiettivo: calcolare gli sforzi nel cilindro



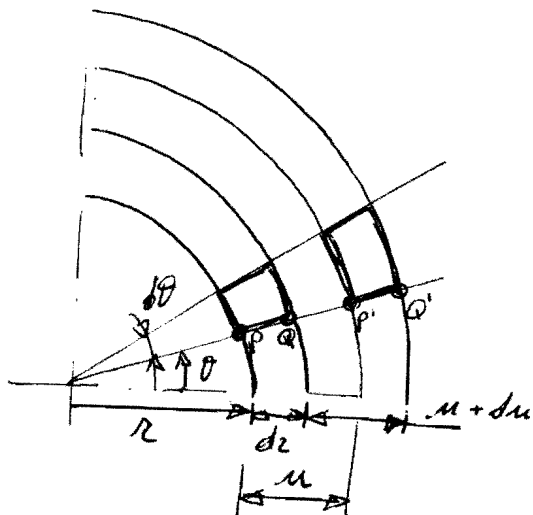
Problema Assialsimmetrico:
Sistema di Riferimento CILINDRICO
(r - θ - z)



Trattazione Teorica di LAMÉ:

Modello

Cinematico:



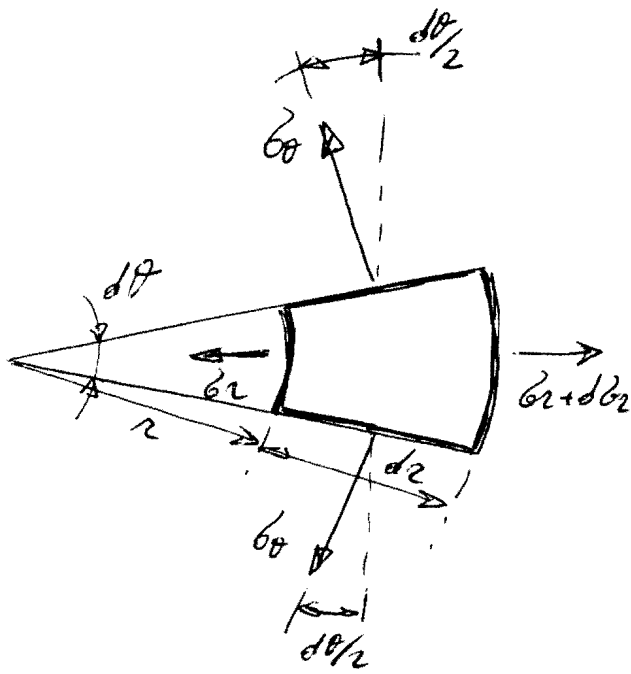
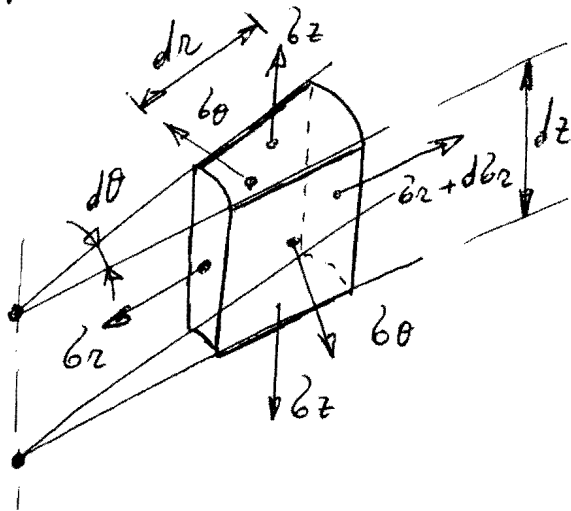
u è lo spostamento radiale

$$\epsilon_r(r) = \frac{P'Q' - PQ}{PQ} = \frac{du}{dr}$$

$$\epsilon_\theta(r) = \frac{2\pi(r+u) - 2\pi r}{2\pi r} = \frac{u}{r}$$

$$\epsilon_z = \gamma_{xy} = \gamma_{xz} = \gamma_{yz} = 0$$

Rapporto tra le
varie componenti di
Sforzo:



Equazione di Equilibrio in
direzione radiale:

$$-\sigma_r \cdot r \cdot d\theta + (\sigma_r + d\sigma_r)(r + dr) \cdot d\theta - 2\sigma_\theta \cdot dr \cdot \sin\left(\frac{d\theta}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} = 0$$

Modello di Legge
Costitutivo elastico
(Costanti di Lamé λ e G)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_r(r) = (\lambda + 2G) \cdot \epsilon_r + \lambda \epsilon_\theta \\ \sigma_\theta(r) = (\lambda + 2G) \cdot \epsilon_\theta + \lambda \epsilon_r \\ \sigma_z(r) = \lambda (\epsilon_r + \epsilon_\theta) \end{array} \right.$$

Sostituendo le equazioni del legge elastico e del modello cinematico nella equazione di equilibrio si ottiene:

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 2G) \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \lambda \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{u}{r} \right) + 2G \left(\frac{du}{dr} - \frac{u}{r} \right) = 0$$

La soluzione di questa equazione differenziale è:

$$u(r) = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot r + \frac{b}{r}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon_r = \frac{du}{dr} = \frac{1}{2} a - \frac{b}{r^2} \\ \epsilon_\theta = \frac{u}{r} = \frac{1}{2} a + \frac{b}{r^2} \end{array} \right.$$

CONDIZIONI AL CENTRO

$$\sigma_r = (\lambda + 2G) \left(\frac{1}{2} a - \frac{b}{r^2} \right) + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{b}{r^2} \right) \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \sigma_r(r=R_i) = -P \\ \sigma_r(r=R_e) = 0 \end{array}$$

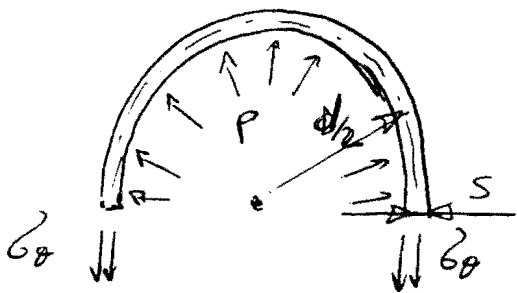
a, b

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_z = - \frac{p_i (\beta^2 - \rho^2)}{(\beta^2 - 1) \cdot \rho^2} \\ \sigma_\theta = \frac{p_i (\beta^2 + \rho^2)}{(\beta^2 - 1) \rho^2} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \beta = \frac{R_e}{R_i} \\ \rho = \frac{r}{R_i} \end{array}$$

Trattazione Approssimata di MARIOTTE:

Ipotesi Assuntiva: Sforzi CIRCONFERENZIALI COSTANTI
SULLO SPESSORE.

OSS: l'ipotesi è verosimile solo in caso di:
Tubo SOTTILE ($s \ll \frac{D}{20}$).



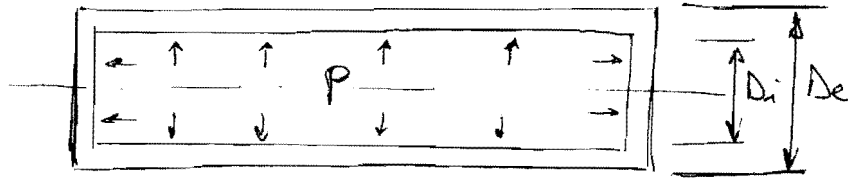
Equazione di equilibrio in
direzione verticale:

$$p \cdot d_i - \sigma_\theta \cdot 2s = 0$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_\theta = \frac{p d_i}{2s}}$$

Osservazione: In caso di Tubo sottile $d_i \approx d_e \approx d_m = \frac{d_i + d_e}{2}$

ESEMPIO 1: Verifica di Resistenza



DATI :

$$D_i = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_e = 1500 \text{ mm}$$

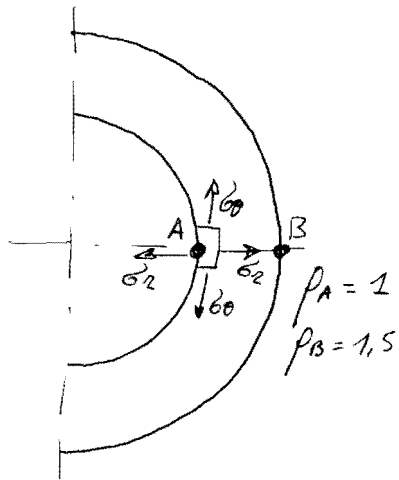
$$P = 500 \text{ bar} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

Materiale

S235

$$\beta = 1,5$$

$$\sigma_{lim} = \frac{\sigma_s}{1,3} = \frac{235}{1,3} \approx 180 \text{ MPa}$$



Formule di LAMÉ

$$\sigma_{\theta A} = \frac{P \cdot (\beta^2 + \rho^2)}{(\beta^2 - 1) \cdot \rho^2} = \frac{50 \cdot (1,5^2 + 1^2)}{(1,5^2 - 1) \cdot 1^2} = 130 \text{ MPa}$$

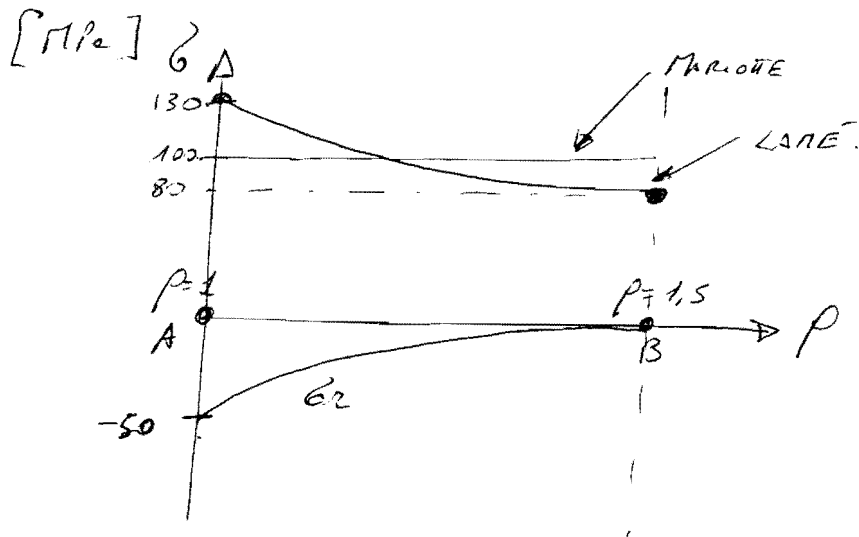
$$\sigma_{\theta B} = \frac{P \cdot (1,5^2 + 1,5^2)}{(1,5^2 - 1) \cdot 1,5^2} = 80 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{rA} = -50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{rB} = 0$$

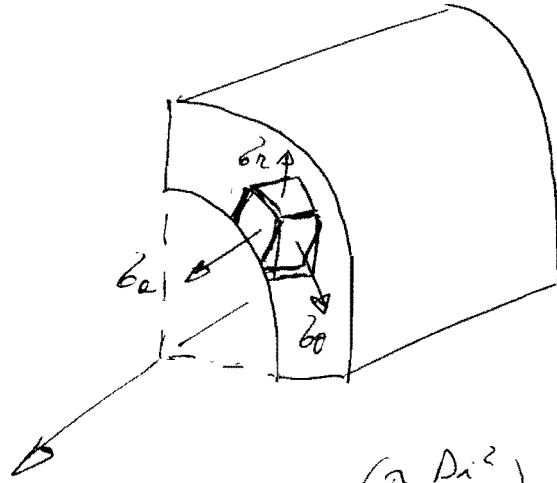
Formule di MARIOTTE

$$\sigma_r = \frac{P \cdot D_i}{2s} = \frac{50 \cdot 1000}{2 \cdot 250} = 100 \text{ MPa}$$



OSSERVAZIONE : Per grosso spessore Mariotte è troppo a sfavore di Sicurezza.

Sforz. Assiali:



$$\sigma_a = \frac{P \cdot \left(\pi \frac{D_i^2}{4} \right)}{\left(\frac{\pi D_o^2}{4} - \frac{\pi D_i^2}{4} \right)} = \frac{50 \cdot 1000^2}{1500^2 - 1000^2} = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

Verifica di Resistenza Secondo Von Mises:

INTRADOSSO : PUNTO A

$$\sigma_r = -50 \text{ MPa} ; \sigma_\theta = 130 \text{ MPa} ; \sigma_a = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{VM,A} &= \sqrt{\sigma_r^2 + \sigma_\theta^2 + \sigma_a^2 - \sigma_r \cdot \sigma_\theta - \sigma_r \cdot \sigma_a - \sigma_\theta \cdot \sigma_a} \\ &= \sqrt{50^2 + 130^2 + 40^2 + 50 \cdot 130 + 50 \cdot 40 - 130 \cdot 40} \\ &= 155,8 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_{VM,A} < \sigma_{AM} \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

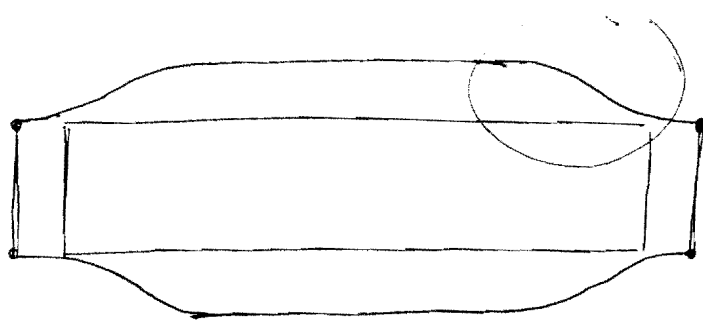
ESTRADOSSO : PUNTO B :

$$\sigma_r = 0 ; \sigma_\theta = 80 \text{ MPa} ; \sigma_a = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{VM,B} = \sqrt{\sigma_\theta^2 + \sigma_a^2 - \sigma_\theta \cdot \sigma_a} = \sqrt{80^2 + 40^2 - 80 \cdot 40} = 69,3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{VM,B} < \sigma_{VM,A} < \sigma_{AM} \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

Attenzione la verifica è valida solo nella zona centrale, distante dagli effetti di bordo.



Sforzi Flessionali
Assiali

Esercizio 2: Dimensionamento Tubo in pressione

Il dimensionamento si basa sull'osservazione che la componente di sforzo maggiore è la σ_{θ} all'interno!

$$P = 200 \text{ bar} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$D_{est} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_{amm} = 210 \text{ MPa} \quad (S275, \nu = 1,3)$$

D_{int} ?

$$\sigma_{\theta, int} = 150 \text{ MPa};$$

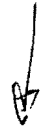
$$\sigma_{\theta, A} = \frac{P \cdot (\beta^2 + 1)}{(\beta^2 - 1)} \rightarrow \sigma_{\theta, int} = \frac{P \cdot \beta^2 + P}{\beta^2 - 1}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta, int} \cdot \beta^2 - \sigma_{\theta, int} = P \cdot \beta^2 + P$$

$$\beta^2 (\sigma_{\theta, int} - P) = P + \sigma_{\theta, int}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{P + \sigma_{\theta, int}}{\sigma_{\theta, int} - P}} = \sqrt{\frac{170}{130}} = 1,143$$

$$\Delta_{int \max} = \frac{\Delta_{ext}}{\beta} = 437,44 \text{ mm}$$



$$\Delta_i = 430 \text{ mm}$$



$$D_e = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_i = 430 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta = 1,162$$

Verifica: (INTRADOSO)

$$\sigma_{\theta, A} = 20 \cdot \frac{(1,162^2 + 1)}{(1,162^2 - 1)} = 134,2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{r, A} = -20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{c, A} = \frac{p \cdot D_i^2}{D_e^2 - D_i^2} = 56,8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{VM, A} = \sqrt{134,2^2 + 20^2 + 56,8^2 + 20 \cdot 134,2 + 20 \cdot 56,8 - 134,2 \cdot 56,8}$$

$$\sigma_{VM, A} = 133,5 \text{ MPa} < \sigma_{adm} \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

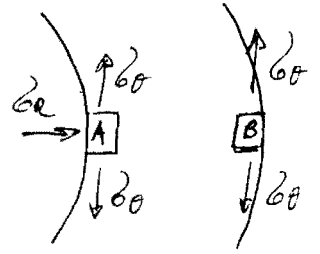
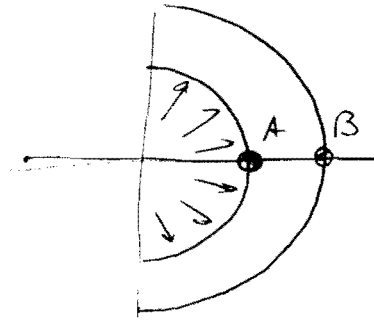
ESEMPIO NUMERICO: AGGIUNTIVO

1) TUBO di GROSSO SPESSORE:

$$R_i = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_e = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$P = 100 \text{ bar} = 10 \text{ MPa}$$



$$\beta = \frac{R_e}{R_i} = 1,2$$

$$\rho = \frac{r}{R_i} \rightarrow \rho_A = 1$$

$$\rho_B = 1,2$$

FORMULE DI LAMÉ:

$$\sigma_r(A) = -P = -10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_r(B) = 0$$

$$\sigma_r = - \frac{P(\beta^2 - \rho^2)}{(\beta^2 - 1) \cdot \rho^2}$$

$$\sigma_\theta(A) = \frac{P(\beta^2 + \rho^2)}{(\beta^2 - 1) \cdot \rho^2} = \frac{10 \cdot (1,2^2 + 1^2)}{(1,2^2 - 1) \cdot 1^2} = 55,45 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_\theta(B) = \frac{P(\beta^2 + \rho^2)}{(\beta^2 - 1) \cdot \rho^2} = \frac{10 \cdot (1,2^2 + 1,2^2)}{(1,2^2 - 1) \cdot 1,2^2} = 45,45 \text{ MPa}$$

FORMULA DI MARIOTTE

$$\sigma_\theta = \frac{P \cdot D_i}{2S} = \frac{10 \cdot 50}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{500}{10} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

