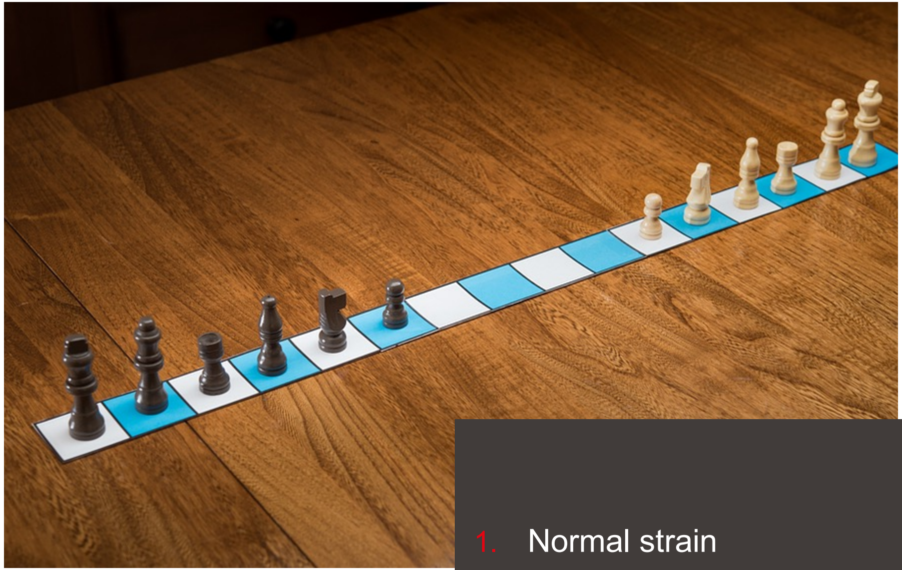


# Strain and stress in one dimension

1. Normal strain
2. Shear strain
3. Measurement of strain
4. Definition of normal and shear stress
5. Method of sections

# Stiffness vs Strength



Stiffness governs the amount a structure is deformed as a result of a load

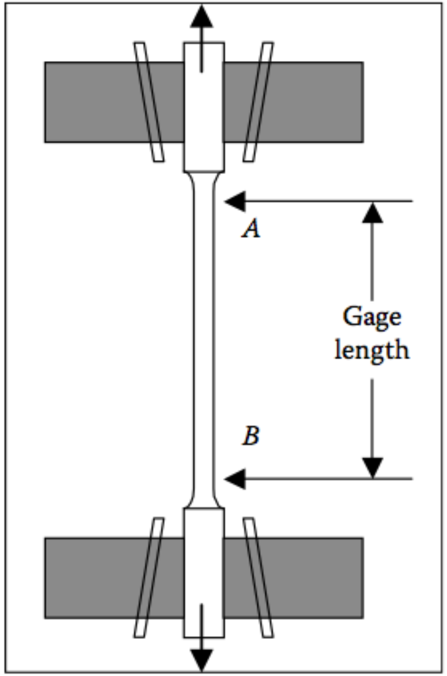
Strength governs how much load a structure can hold without failing

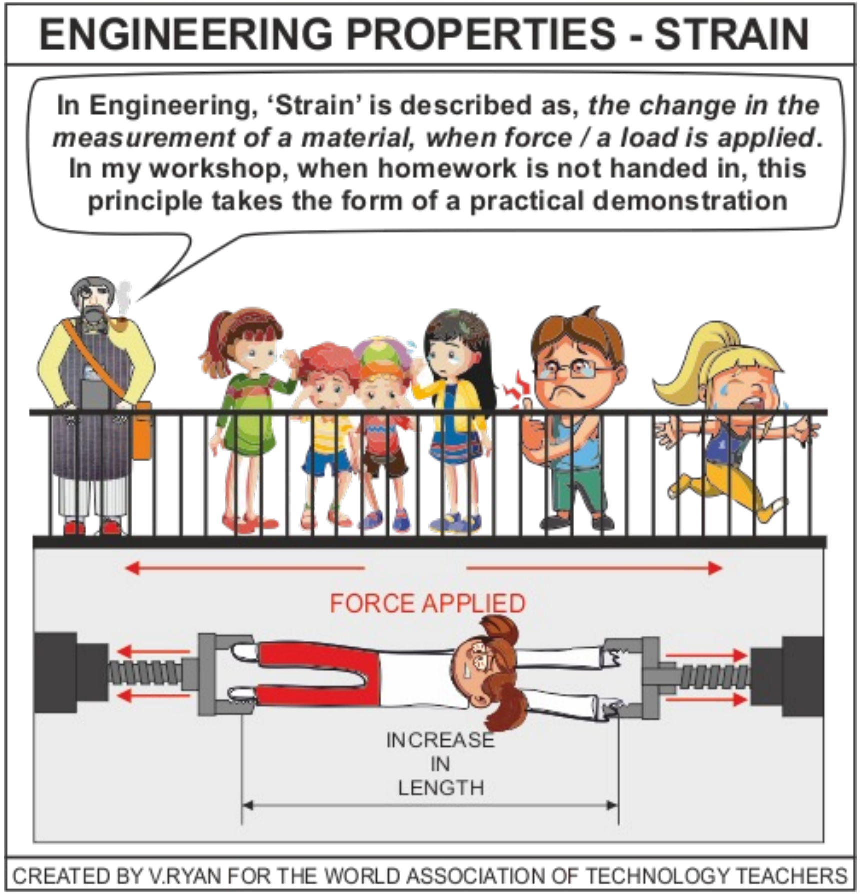
Strain: the deformation of a structure due to a load normalized to it's initial size and shape

Gauge length: initial, undeformed length on the structure of interest

Tensile forces: Forces that tend to stretch or elongate the structure

Compressive forces: Forces that tend to compress or shorten the structure



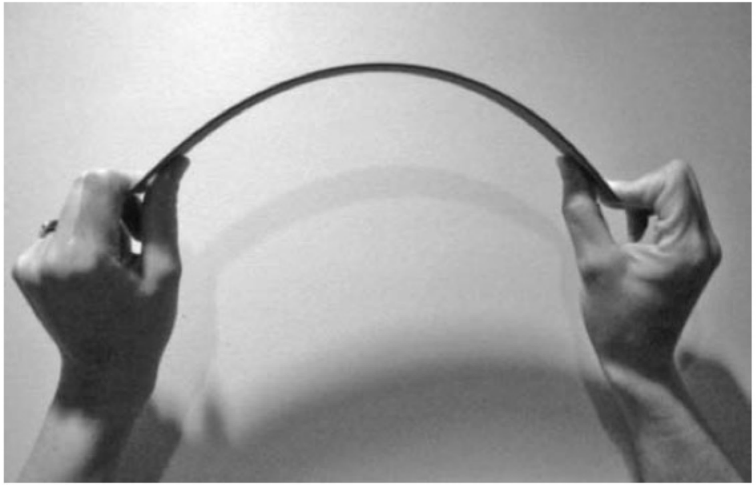



# Definition of macroscopic strain

$$\varepsilon = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0} = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$$

$\varepsilon > 0$ for tensile forces

$\varepsilon < 0$ for compressive forces



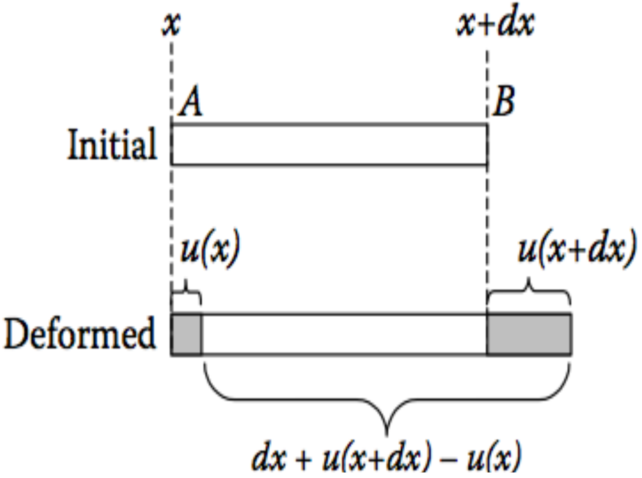
# Example: Strain in a bent ruler

A thin 12cm long ruler is deformed into a circular arc with radius 30cm. In the deformed state, the ruler makes an arc length encompassing 23degr. What is the (longitudinal) strain in the ruler?

Assumptions:
ruler length: 12cm
deformation into a circular arc r=30cm
enclosed angle = 23 degree
ruler is thin!
Asked:
find maximum normal strain in ruler

# Definition of microscopic strain

u(x):= the distance a planar section has moved in the direction of the  elongation due to the load




$$\varepsilon = \frac{\text{change in length}}{\text{original length}} = \frac{\left[dx + u(x+dx) - u(x)\right] - dx}{dx}$$

Taylor series expansion of u(x+dx)

$$\varepsilon \cong \frac{[u(x) + u'(x)dx - u(x)]}{dx} = u'(x) = \frac{du}{dx}$$

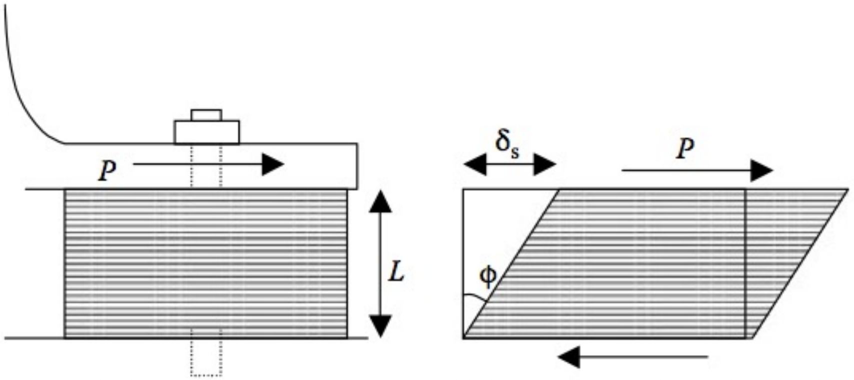
# Shear strain

- Shear strain: angular distortion as a result of an applied load

definitions:

Engineering shear strain: the angular change (phi) in an initially right angle due to an applied force

For small deformations we approximate phi by tan(phi)

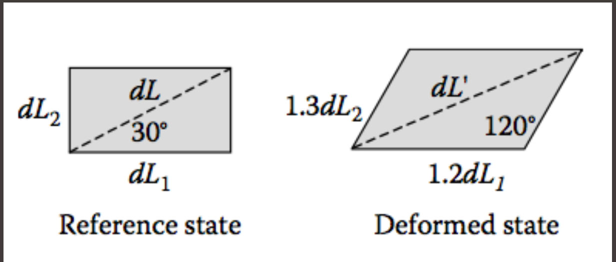



(a) Motor mount (b) Motor mount distorted in shear

$$\phi \cong \tan\phi = \frac{\delta_s}{L}$$

$$\boxed{\gamma \cong \frac{\delta_s}{L}}$$

# Example: Shear strain




An infinitesimal rectangle at a point in a reference state of a material becomes a parallelogram shown in ta deformed state. Determine:

a) The extensional strain in the $dL_2$ direction

B) The extensional strain in the $dL_2$ direction

C) The shear strain coresponding to the $dL_1$ and $dL_2$ directions.

# Measurement of strain: strain gauges

$$GF = \frac{\frac{\Delta R}{R}}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\frac{\Delta R}{R}}{\frac{\Delta L}{L_0}}$$

Strain gauges change their resistance as a function of strain

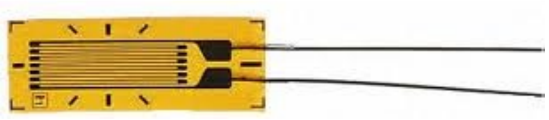
strain gauges can be made of different materials:

- metal wire
- metal thin film
- semiconductors (especially doped silicon)
- nanogranular materials
- …

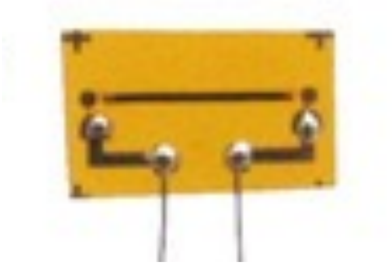
Gauge factor (GF): relative change in resistance due to strain

# Different types of strain gauges

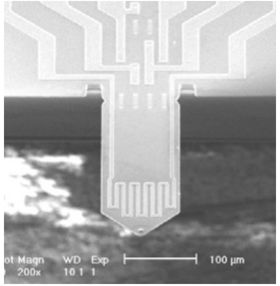
Foil strain gauge, GF=ca 2

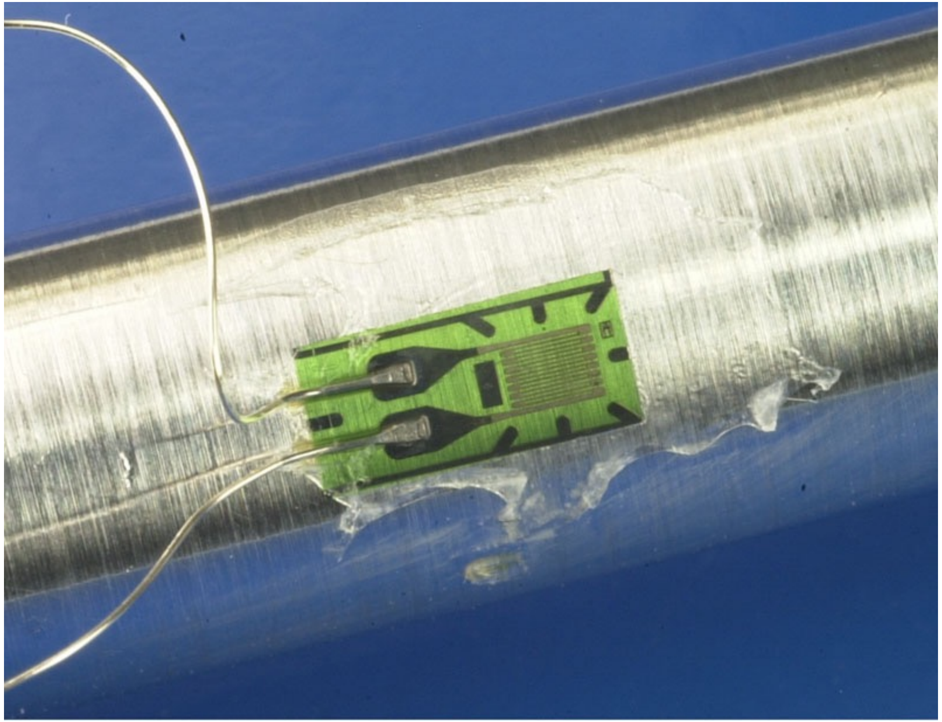


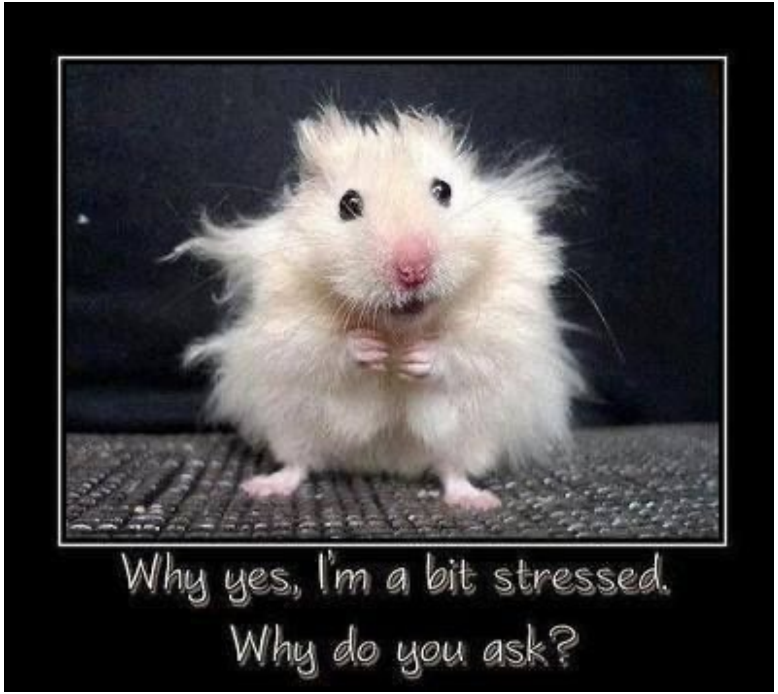
semiconductor strain gauge GF=ca 100



MEMS cantilever with embedded doped Si strain gauges GF=ca 30






# Stress

The internal response of structures to external loads

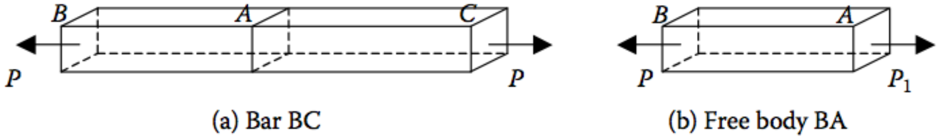
# Stress = force per unit area

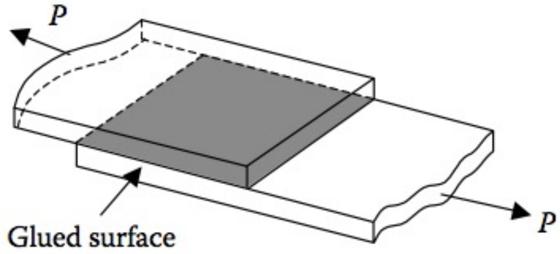
- Normal stress at cross section A:

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

- Shear stress at cross section A:

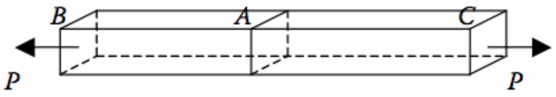
$$\tau \equiv \frac{P}{A_{||}}$$



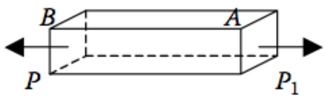



# Method of sections

- Free body diagram (FBD): a schematic drawing with all the forces that act on the structure, including reaction forces through supports
- Method of sections:
  - perform a “virtual cut” through the body
  - each of the remaining pieces needs to be by itself in equilibrium. The internal forces that counter the external forces at that section are also present inside the whole body.



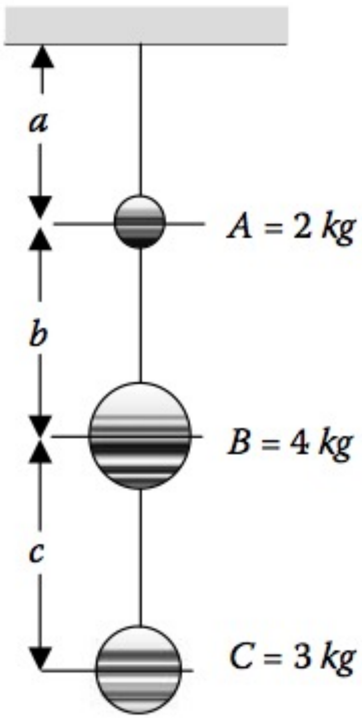
(a) Bar BC



(b) Free body BA

# Example: Stress in wires

- Three metal balls are suspended by three wires of equal length arranged in sequence as shown in the figure. The masses of the balls, starting at the top, are 2 kg, 4 kg, and 3 kg, respectively. In the same order, beginning at the top, the wires have diameters 2 mm, 1.5 mm, and 1 mm, respectively.
- (a) Determine the highest stressed wire, and
- (b) by changing the location of the balls, optimize the mass locations to achieve a system with minimum stresses.



# Example: Trusses

Let's consider a structure that might be part of an experimental set-up to hold up a large bioreactor, hanging on point D pulling down with 21kN. All members of the trusses have a cross-section of 500mm$^2$. Find the axial stresses (=normal stresses) in members BC and DE.