

## 5. LINEARNO ELASTIČNA MEHANIKA LOMA

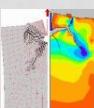
### 5.7 Analiza polja naprezanja i pomaka oko pukotine

Pristup analize napredovanja pukotine preko ravnoteže energije nailazi na velike probleme za većinu praktičnih situacija.

G. R. Irwin je 1957. godine formulirao uvjet za razvoj pukotine (kriterij lokalnog loma u vrhu pukotine) na osnovu intenziteta polja naprezanja u neposrednoj okolini vrha pukotine (uvjet je potpuno ekvivalentan Griffithovu energetskom uvjetu).

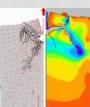
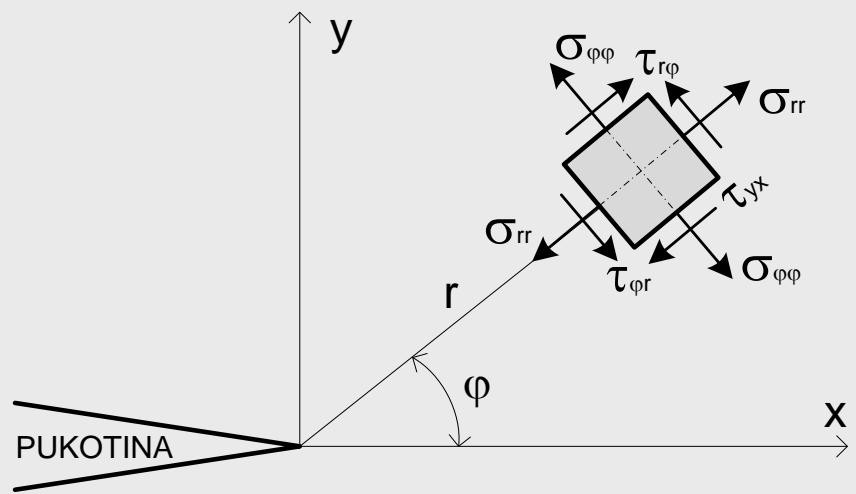
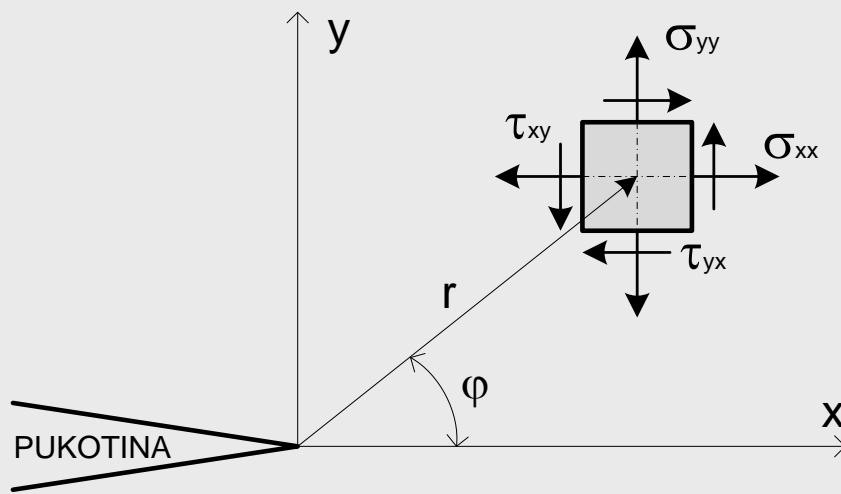
U LEFM-u se za određivanje polja naprezanja i deformacija u okolini pukotine **primjenjuju rješenja dobivena metodama linearne teorije elastičnosti**, na različite načine.

Najzastupljenija metoda je pomoću Mushelishvili-Kolosovljevih i Westergaardovih jednadžbi.

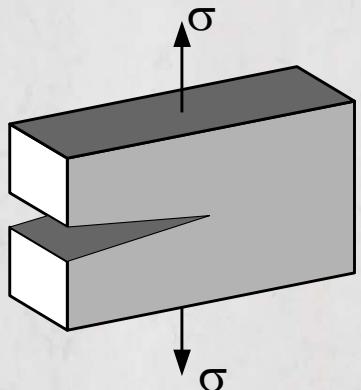


$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{K}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot f_{ij}(\varphi)$$

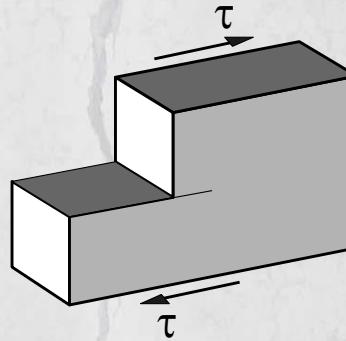
$K$  – koeficijent intenziteta naprezanja ( $MPa\sqrt{m}$ )



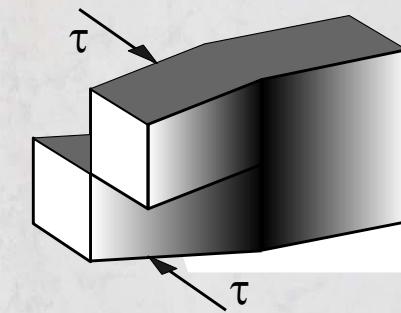
Raspodjela naprezanja u blizini vrha pukotine zavisi od **oblika razvoja pukotine.**



**I oblik**



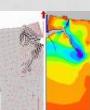
**II oblik**

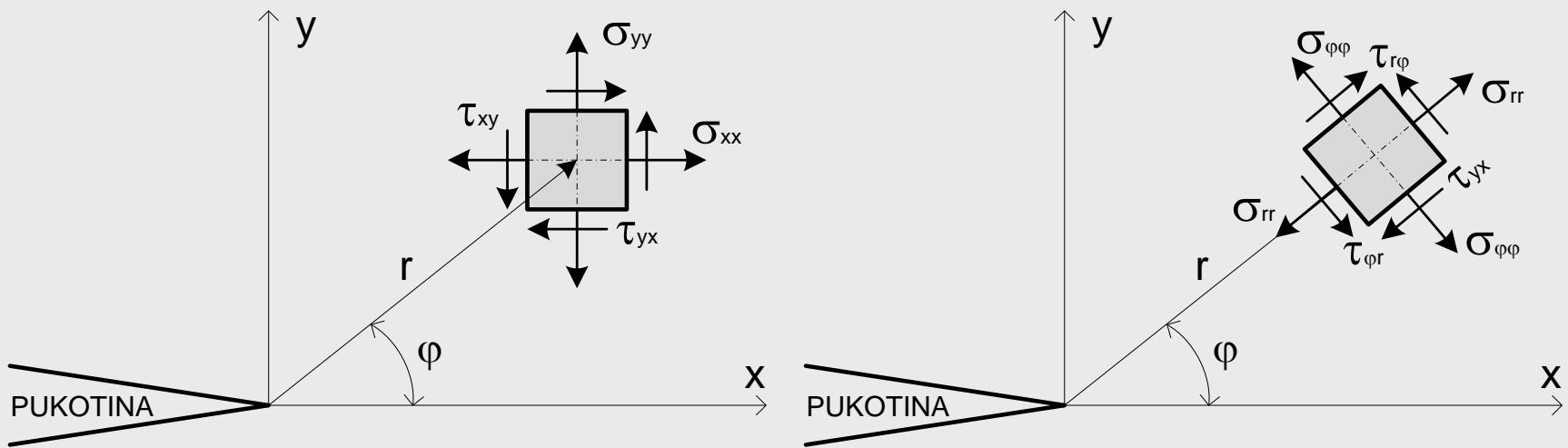


**III oblik**

Najopasniji lomovi nastaju pri razvoju pukotine otvaranjem (**I oblik**). Zbog toga se ovaj oblik i najviše proučava.

Svakom obliku razvoja pukotine odgovara faktor intenziteta naprezanja  $K_I$ ,  $K_{II}$  i  $K_{III}$ .



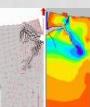


Riješiti neki **ravninski problem teorije elastičnosti, znači zadovoljiti diferencijalne jednadžbe ravnoteže:**

$$\sum_{i,j=x,y,z} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial i} + F_j = 0$$

**i uvjete kompatibilnosti deformacija:**

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_y}{\partial x^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y}$$

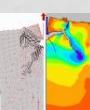


**Airy** je pokazao da postoji funkcija naprezanja  $\Phi(x, y)$  koja zadovoljava jednadžbe ravnoteže:

$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} \end{Bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Uvjet kompatibilnosti}$$
$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = \Delta (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = 0$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 \Phi}{\partial y^4} = 0$$
$$\nabla^4 (\Phi) = \nabla^2 [\nabla^2 (\Phi)] = 0$$

Uvodimo Westergaardovu kompleksnu funkciju naprezanja:

$$Z = Z(z)$$



**Airyeva** funkcija naprezanja  $\Phi(x, y)$

i kompleksna funkcija:  $Z = Z(z)$

Su povezane su preko integrala:

$$\Phi(x, y) = \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int (Z(z) dz) dz \right] + y \cdot \operatorname{Im} \left( \int Z(z) dz \right) = \operatorname{Re} \bar{Z}(z) + y \cdot \operatorname{Im} \bar{Z}(z)$$

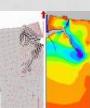
Upotrebom Cauchy-Riemannovih jednadžbi:

$$\frac{\partial [\operatorname{Re} Z(z)]}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial [\operatorname{Im} Z(z)]}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial [\operatorname{Re} Z(z)]}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial [\operatorname{Im} Z(z)]}{\partial x}$$

dobivamo:  $\sigma_x = \operatorname{Re} Z(z) - y \cdot \operatorname{Im} Z'(z)$

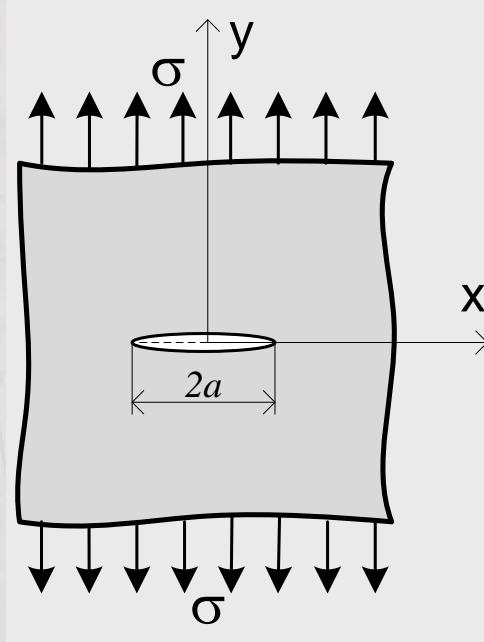
$$\sigma_y = \operatorname{Re} Z(z) + y \cdot \operatorname{Im} Z'(z)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -y \cdot \operatorname{Re} Z'(z)$$



Točna naprezanja za određeni problem dobiti ćemo upotrebom funkcije  $Z(z)$  koja ispunjava rubne uvjete.

Za primjer beskonačne opterećene ploče sa središnjom pukotinom duljine  $2a$  to je:



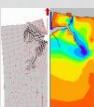
$$Z(z) = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{z^2}}}$$

Na kraju dobivamo:

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 1 - \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \right)$$

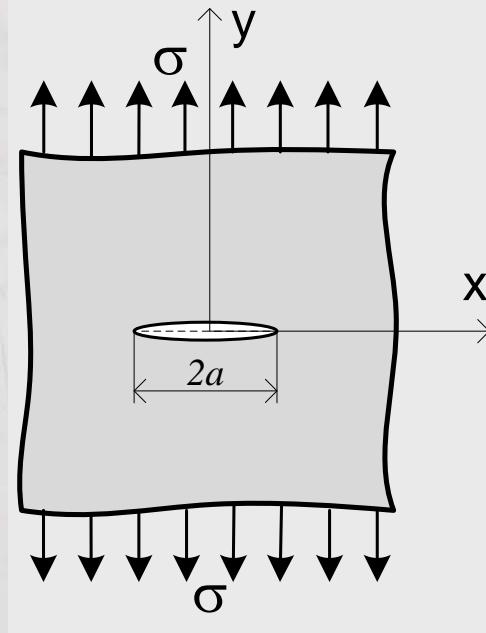
$$\sigma_y = \frac{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 1 + \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \frac{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2}$$

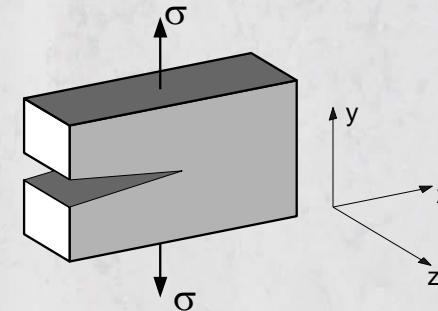


Naprezanja se dobiju umnoškom položaja  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot f(\varphi)$   
i faktora  $\sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$

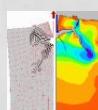
Taj faktor određuje veličinu elastičnih naprezanja u području korijena pukotine i zove se **koeficijent intenziteta naprezanja** I oblika razvoja pukotine i označava se:



$$K_I = \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$

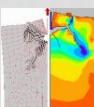
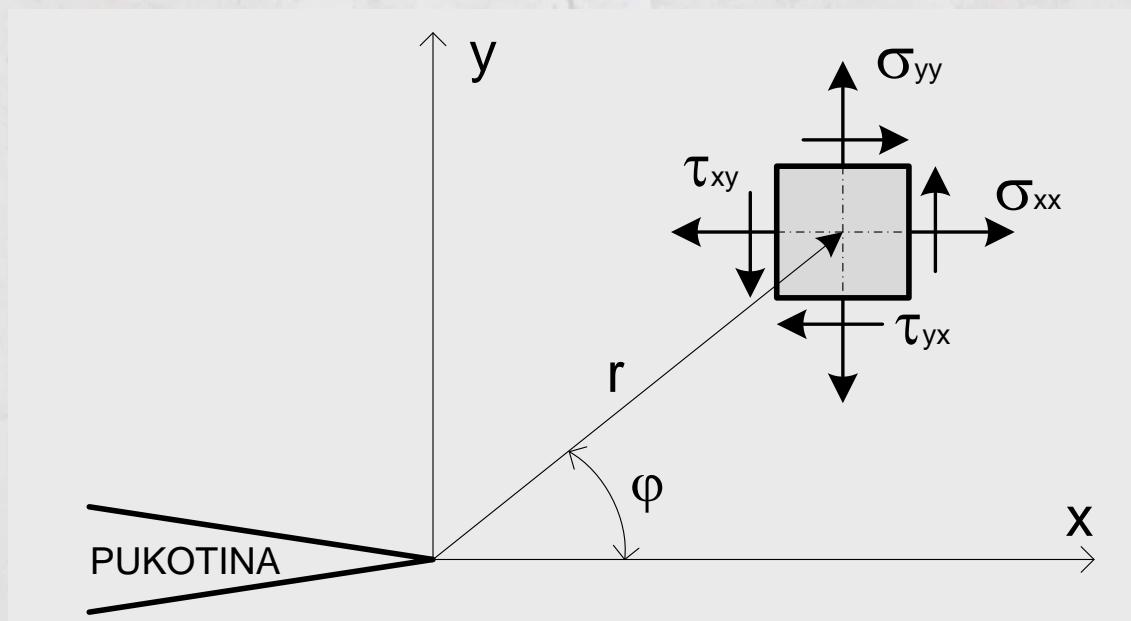


$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 1 - \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \right) \\ \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 1 + \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \right) \\ \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \end{Bmatrix}$$

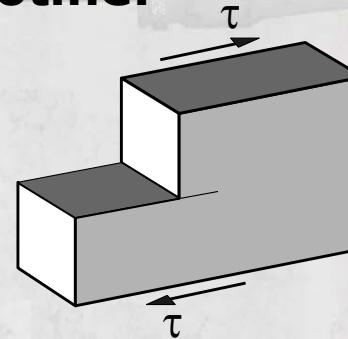


$$\varphi = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_y = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \quad \tau_{xy} = 0.$$

Od samo jednoosnog naprezanja u ploči s pukotinom dobivamo  
**dvoosno stanje naprezanja u vrhu pukotine.**

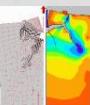


## U slučaju II oblika otvaranja pukotine:

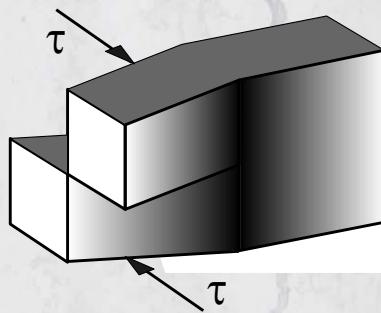


$$\begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{-K_{II}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \begin{Bmatrix} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 2 + \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \right) \\ -\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \right) \\ -\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 1 - \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3 \cdot \varphi}{2} \right) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$K_{II} = \tau \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$

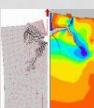


## U slučaju III oblika otvaranja pukotine:



$$\tau_{xz} = \frac{-K_{III}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \quad \tau_{yz} = \frac{K_{III}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \cos \frac{\phi}{2}$$

$$K_{III} = \tau \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$



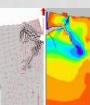
$$\sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)^2 + 4 \cdot \tau_{xy}^2}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 1 + \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( 1 - \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

$\sigma_3 = 0$  ravninsko naprezanje

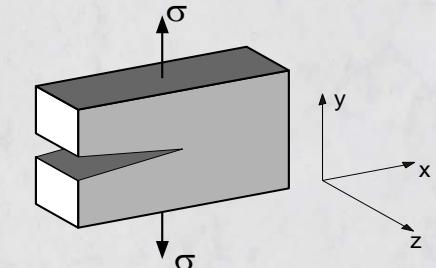
$\sigma_3 = \frac{2 \cdot \nu \cdot K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}$  ravninska deformacija



Izrazi za **elastično polje pomaka** omogućuju proračun akumulirane elastične energije, a pružaju osnovu za pomacima kontrolirane kriterije loma.

U slučaju **I oblika** otvaranja pukotine:

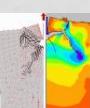
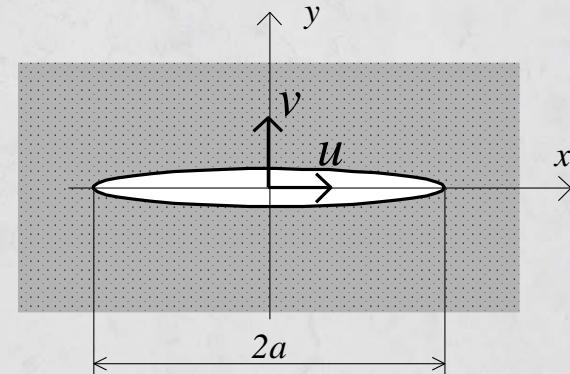
$$u = \frac{K_I \cdot (1 + \nu)}{E} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r}{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$



$$\nu = \frac{K_I \cdot (1 + \nu)}{E} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r}{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\kappa + 1}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$\kappa = 3 - 4 \cdot \nu \quad \text{ravninsko naprezanje}$$

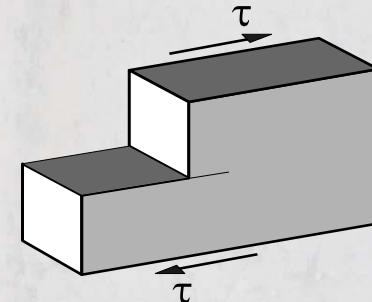
$$\kappa = \frac{3 - \nu}{1 + \nu} \quad \text{ravninska deformacija}$$



U slučaju **II oblika** otvaranja pukotine:

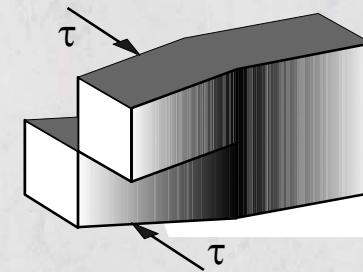
$$u = \frac{K_{II} \cdot (1 + \nu)}{E} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r}{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\kappa + 1}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{K_{II} \cdot (1 + \nu)}{E} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r}{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$



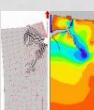
U slučaju **III oblika** otvaranja pukotine:

$$w = \frac{K_{III} \cdot (1 + \nu)}{E} \sqrt{\frac{r}{2 \cdot \pi}} \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$$



$$\kappa = 3 - 4 \cdot \nu \quad \text{ravninsko naprezanje}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{3 - \nu}{1 + \nu} \quad \text{ravninska deformacija}$$



## 5. LINEARNO ELASTIČNA MEHANIKA LOMA

### 5.7.1 Koeficijent intenziteta naprezanja

Tijelo s pukotinom može biti opterećeno sa svakim od **tri načina otvaranja pukotine ili kombinacijom dva ili tri oblika**.

Najopasniji lomovi nastaju pri razvoju pukotine otvaranjem (**I oblik**).

Polje naprezanja ispred vrha pukotine u izotropnom linearno elastičnom materijalu, možemo napisati i u slijedećem obliku:

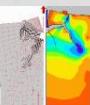
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sigma_{ij}^I = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot f_{ij}^I(\phi)$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sigma_{ij}^{III} = \frac{K_{III}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot f_{ij}^{III}(\phi)$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sigma_{ij}^{II} = \frac{K_{II}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot f_{ij}^{II}(\phi)$$

U slučaju kombinacije oblika otvaranja pukotine:

$$\sigma_{ij}^{ukupno} = \sigma_{ij}^I + \sigma_{ij}^{II} + \sigma_{ij}^{III}$$



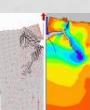
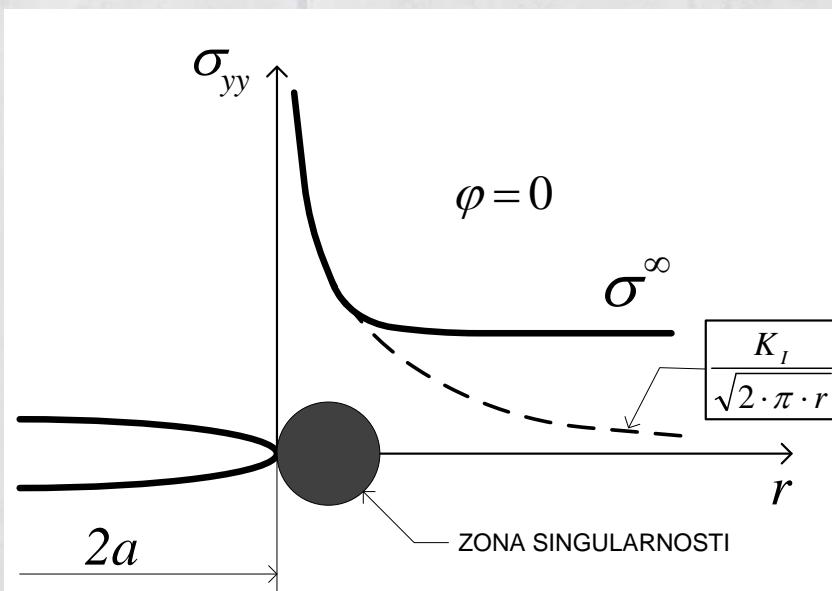
$$\varphi = 0 \quad \sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{yy} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}}$$

Gornji izraz vrijedi samo u uskom području uz pukotinu, gdje singularnost

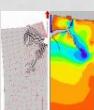
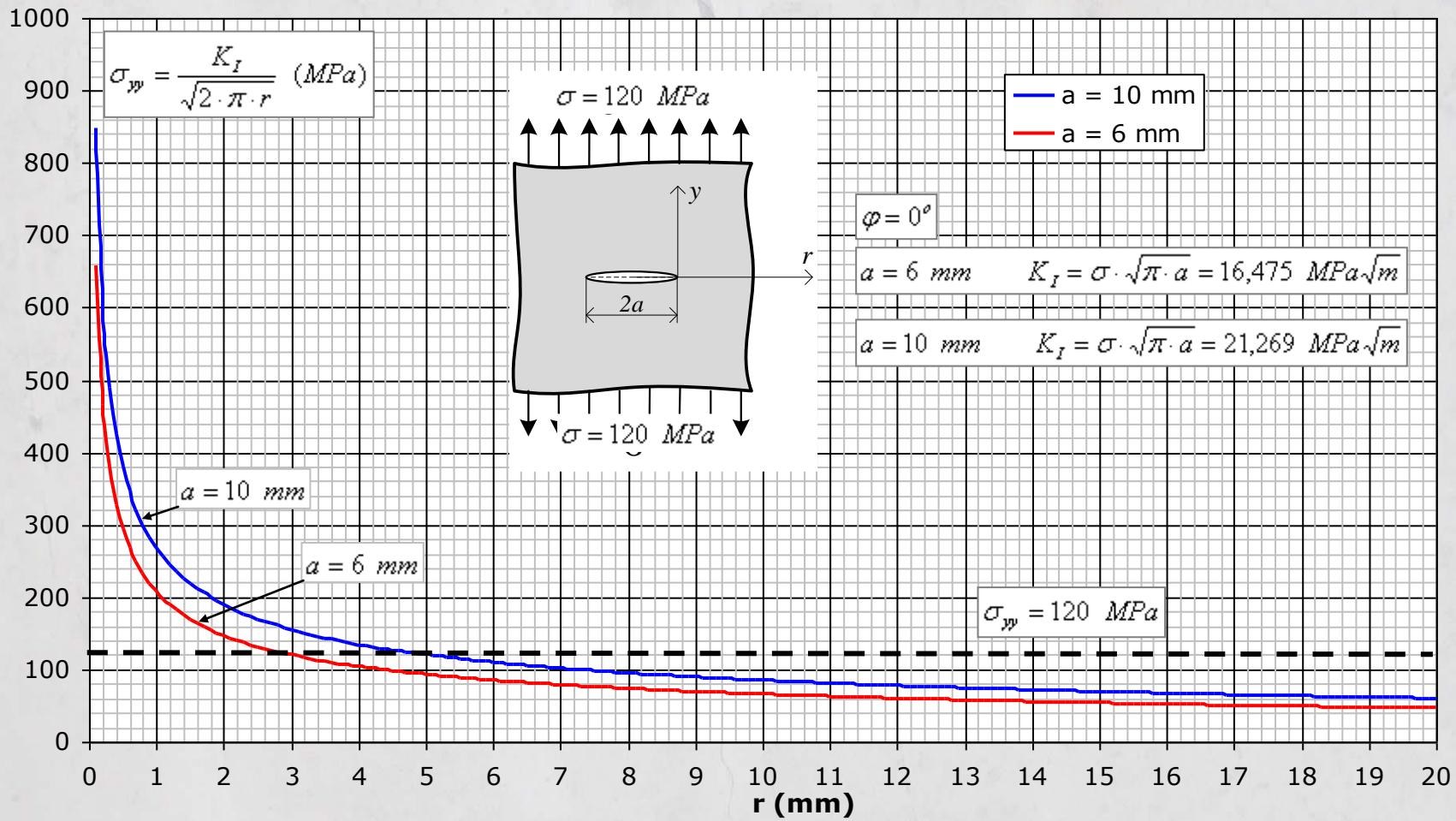
$$1/\sqrt{r}$$

dominira poljem naprezanja.

Koeficijent intenziteta naprezanja definira **amplitudu singularnosti** oko vrha pukotine, odnosno, naprezanja oko vrha pukotine su proporcionalni sa  $K$ .

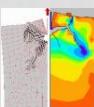
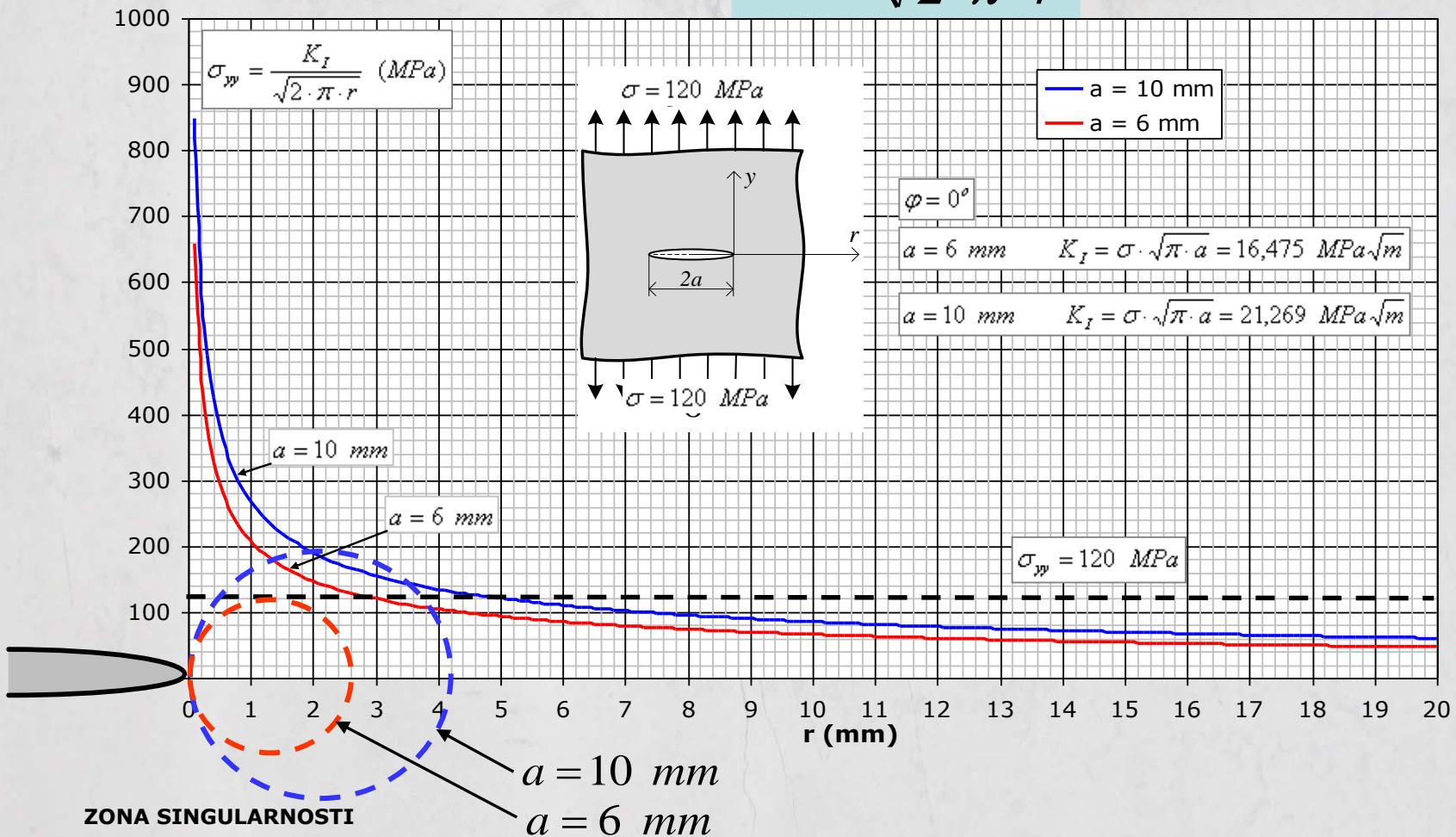


$$\varphi = 0 \quad \sigma_{yy} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}}$$



$$\varphi = 0$$

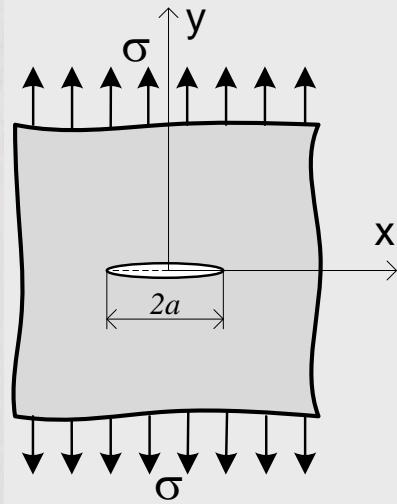
$$\sigma_{yy} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}}$$



Da bi koeficijent intenziteta naprezanja bio upotrebljiva veličina, mora biti **određen iz geometrije uzorka i naprezanja** koja djeluju na rubu dovoljno udaljenom od pukotine.

Rješenja u zatvorenom obliku postoje za jednostavne konfiguracije (oblike), dok se u složenijim slučajevima  $K_I$  određuje eksperimentalno ili numeričkom analizom.

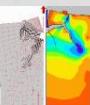
Jedan od slučajeva za koji postoji rješenje u zatvorenom obliku je pukotina u beskonačnoj ploči opterećena vlačnim naprezanjem.



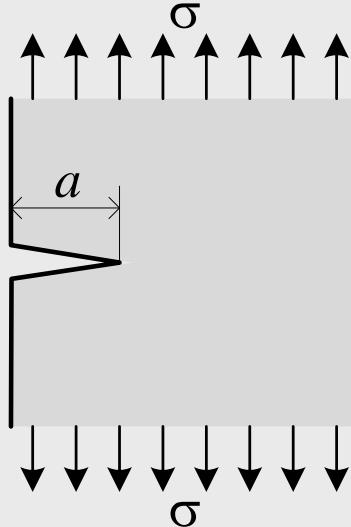
$$K_I = \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$

*(naprezanje · √dužine)*

$$K_I = K_I(\sigma, a)$$

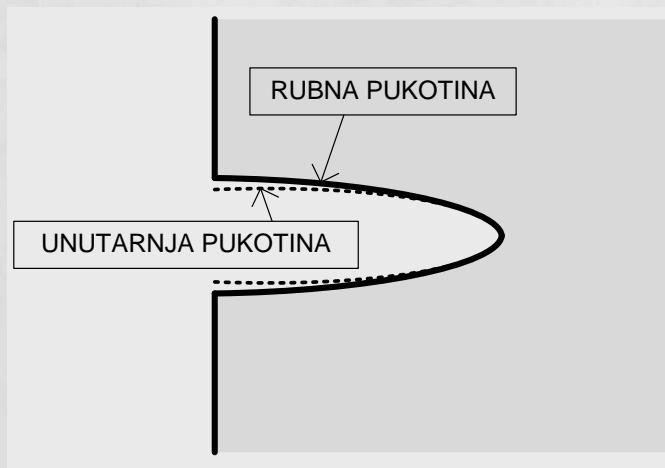


Slično je i u **slučaju polu-beskonačne ploče sa pukotinom na rubu**

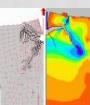


I u tom slučaju postoji rješenje za  $K_I$ , u zatvorenom obliku:

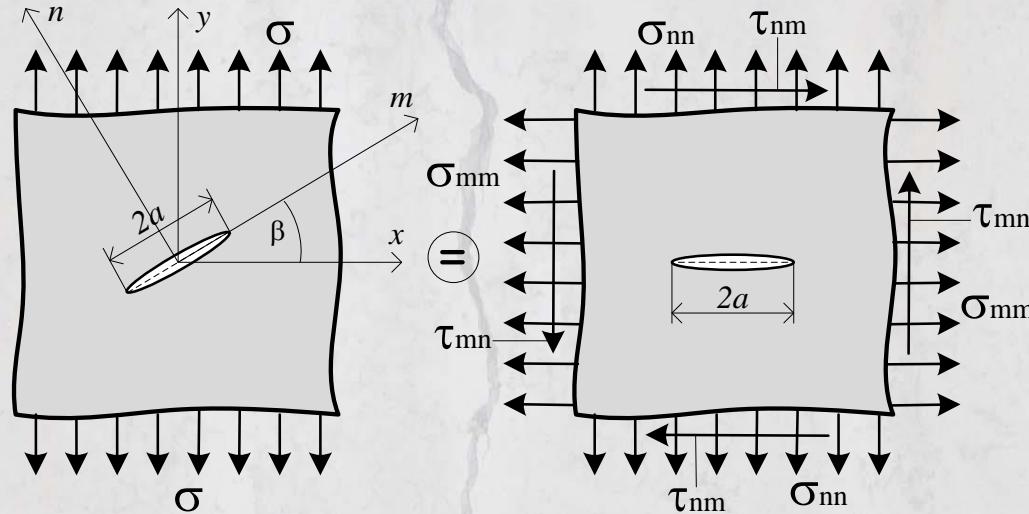
$$K_I = 1,122 \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$



**Pukotina u površinskom sloju koja izlazi na površinu opasnija je od unutarnje pukotine.**



## Nagnuta pukotina u beskonačnoj

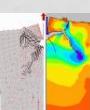


$$K_I = \sigma_{nn} \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a} = \sigma \cdot \cos^2 \beta \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$

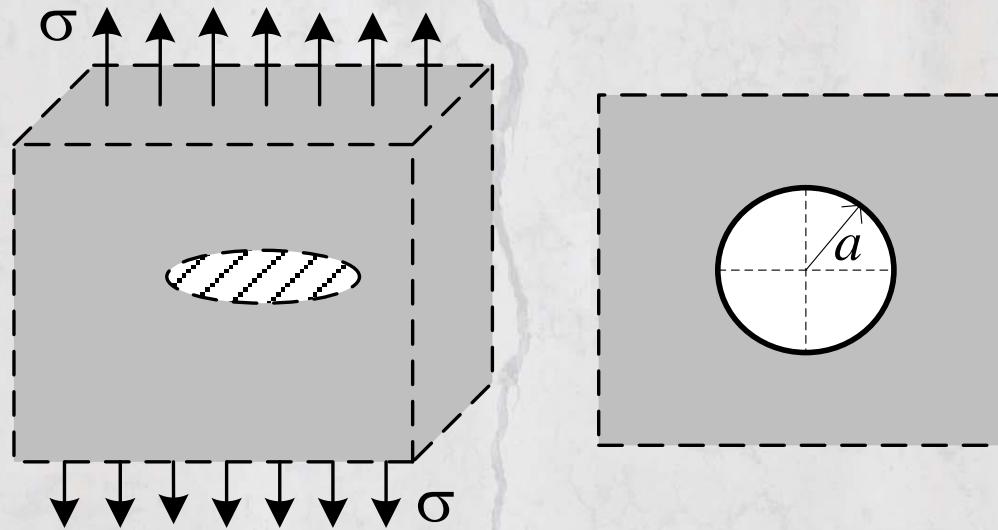
$$K_{II} = \tau_{mn} \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a} = \sigma \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$

$\beta = 0$  samo **I oblik**

$\beta = 45^\circ$   $K_{II}$  ima maksimalnu vrijednost

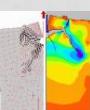


## Pukotina u obliku kruga u beskonačnom mediju



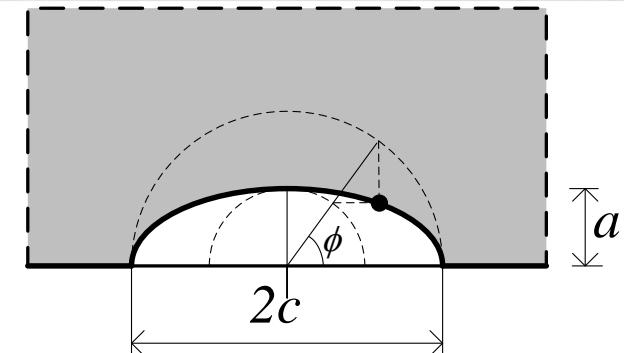
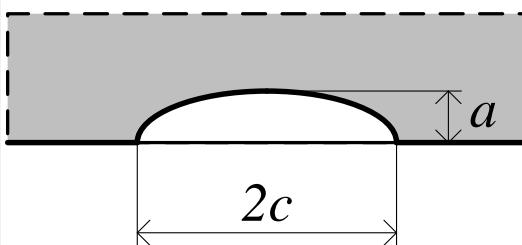
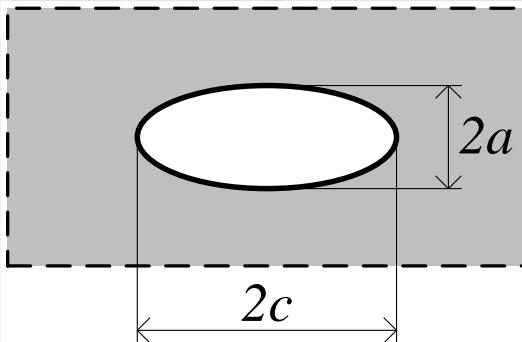
$K_I$  se može odrediti u zatvorenom obliku:

$$K_I = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$



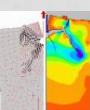
# Eliptična ili polu - eliptična pukotina

$$K_I = \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi \cdot a}{Q}} \cdot f(\phi)$$



$$f(\phi) = \left[ \sin^2 \phi + \left( \frac{a}{c} \right)^2 \cdot \cos^2 \phi \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

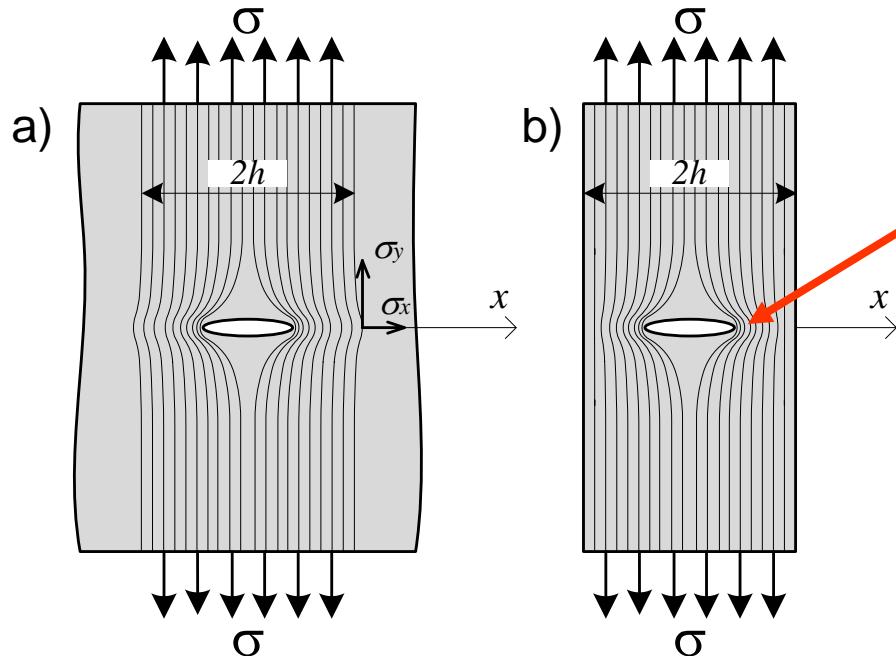
$$Q = 1 + 1,464 \cdot \left( \frac{a}{c} \right)^{1,65} \quad \lambda_s = \left( 1,13 - 0,09 \cdot \frac{a}{c} \right) \cdot \left[ 1 + 0,2 \cdot (1 - \sin \phi)^2 \right]$$



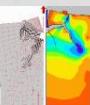
**Ako ploča u kojoj se nalazi pukotina nije „beskonačna“ nego ima konačne dimenzije, rješenje u zatvorenom obliku nije moguće.**

Dok su dimenzije pukotine male u odnosu na ploču, na stanje u vrhu pukotine ne utječu rubovi.

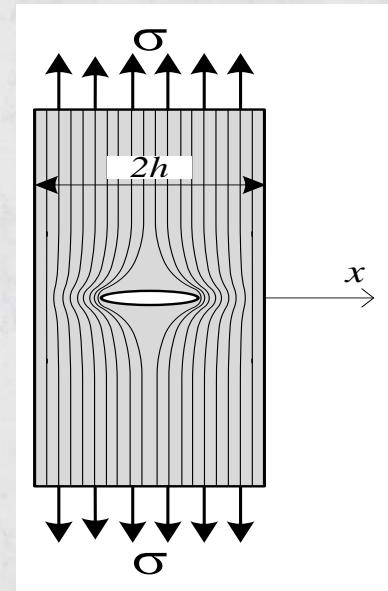
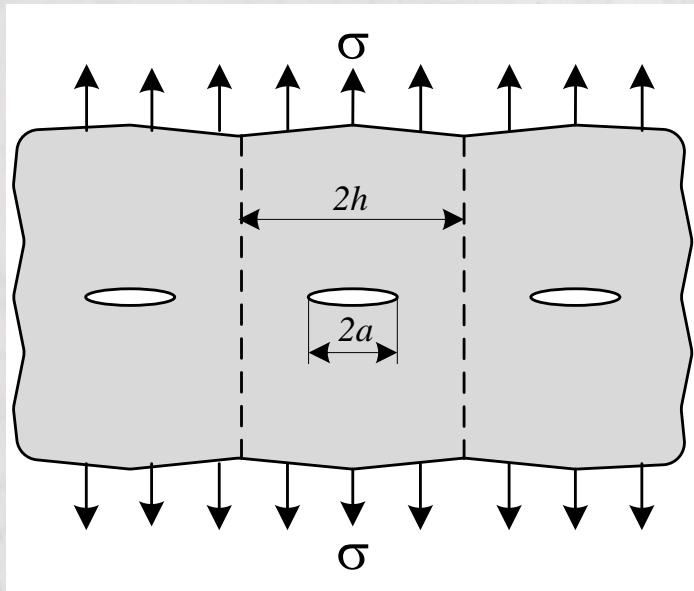
Ako se veličina pukotine povećava ili dimenzije ploče smanje, **vanjski rubovi počinju utjecati**.



TRAJEKTORIJE GUŠĆE  
VEĆA NAPREZANJA



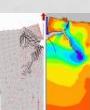
Jedna od tehnik za određivanje utjecaja ruba ploče konačne širine je da pretpostavimo **niz kolinearnih pukotina** u beskonačnoj ploči:



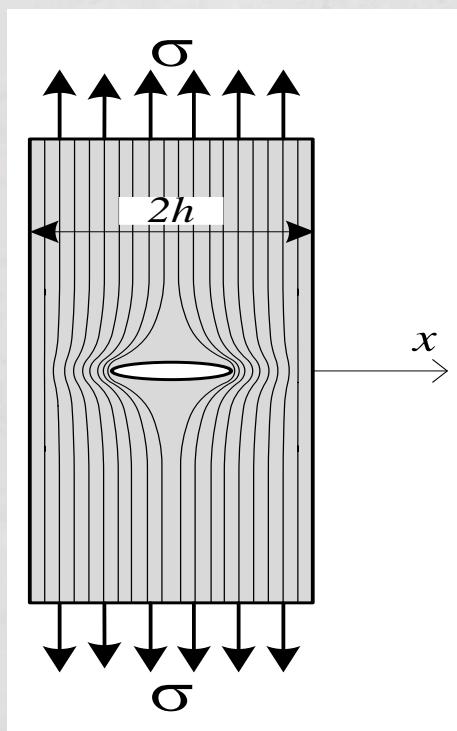
$$K_I = \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a} \cdot \left[ \frac{2 \cdot h}{\pi \cdot a} \cdot \tan\left(\frac{\pi \cdot a}{2 \cdot h}\right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$a/h = 0$  PUKOTINA U BESKONAČNOJ PLOČI

$$K_I = 1,0 \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$



Točna rješenja za pukotinu u ploči konačnih dimenzija mogu se dobiti metodom konačnih elemenata, evo jednog takvog rješenja, prikazanog polinomom:



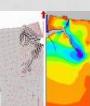
$$K_I = \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a} \cdot \left[ \sec\left(\frac{\pi \cdot a}{2 \cdot h}\right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ 1 - 0,025 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 + 0,06 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 \right]$$

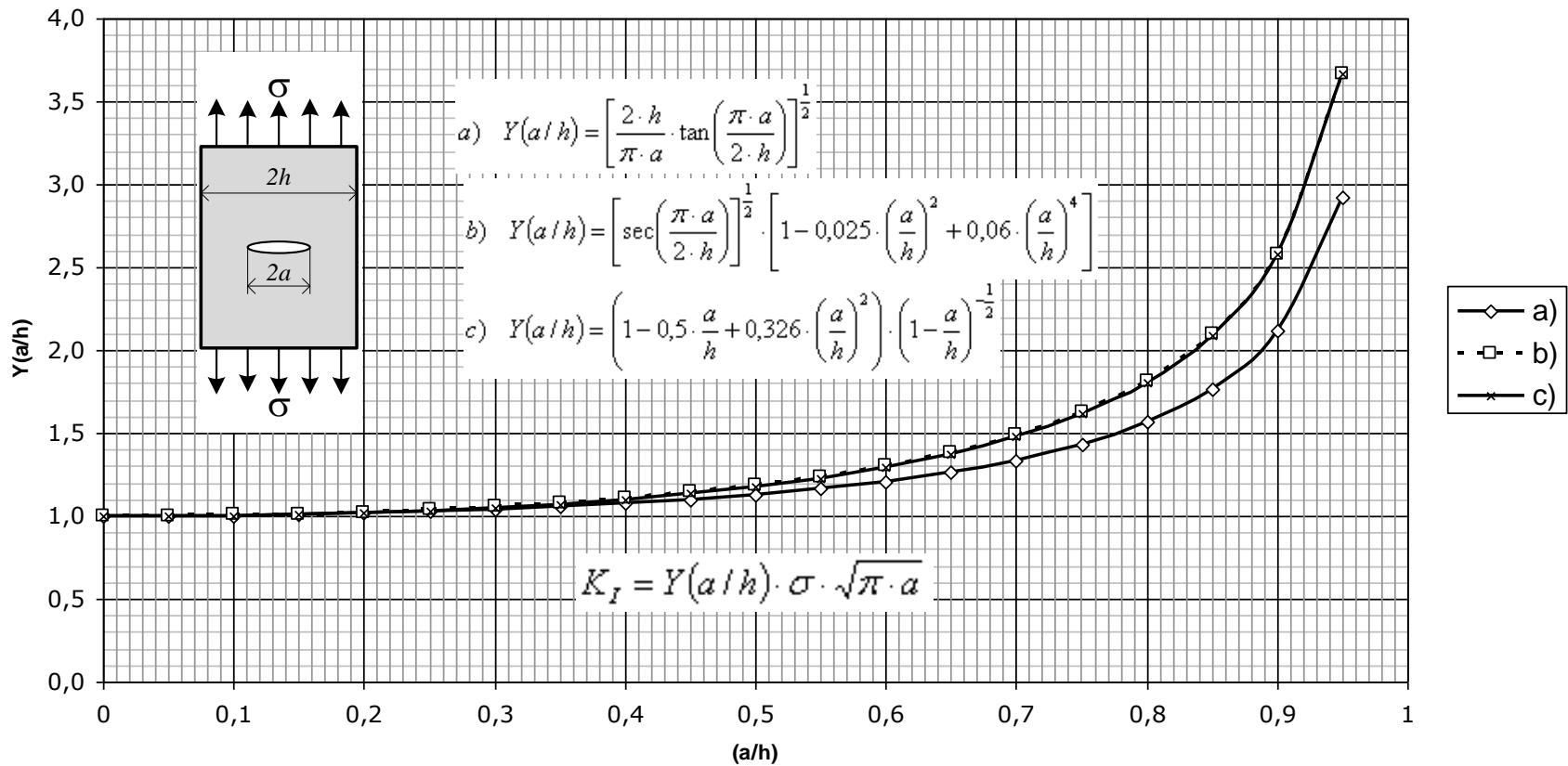
$K_I$  se može izračunati uvođenjem **popravnih funkcija** u različitim oblicima, on se može uvijek svesti na jedan oblik:

$$K_I = Y(a/h) \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$



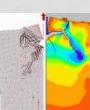
POPRAVNA FUNKCIJA



**POPRAVNE FUNKCIJE  $Y(a/h)$** 


$$K_I = Y(a/h) \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$

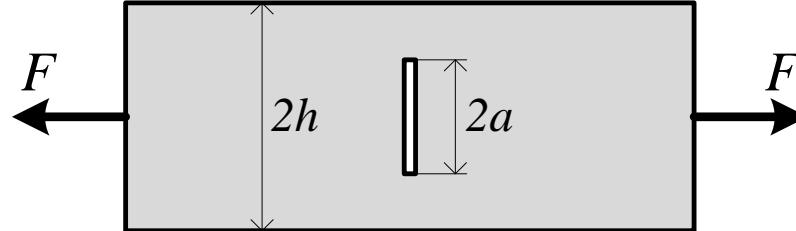
c) Koiter, 1965. godine  
Točnost 1 % za bilo koji  
odnos a/h



Koeficijent intenziteta naprezanja  $K_I$  može se izračunati i po izrazu slijedećeg oblika:

$$K_I = \frac{F}{b \cdot \sqrt{h}} \cdot f(a/h)$$

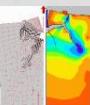
Za prethodni slučaj:



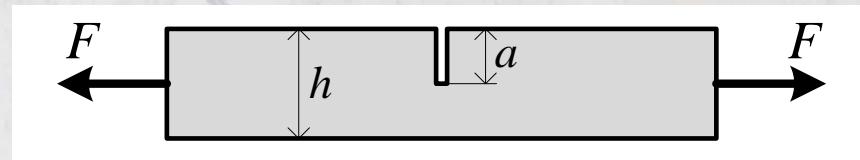
$$f(a/h) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi \cdot a}{4 \cdot h} \cdot \sec \frac{\pi \cdot a}{2 \cdot h}} \cdot \left[ 1 - 0,025 \cdot \left( \frac{a}{h} \right)^2 + 0,06 \cdot \left( \frac{a}{h} \right)^4 \right]$$

I uvijek se može svesti na oblik:

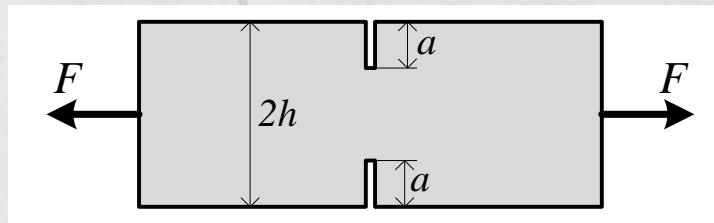
$$K_I = Y(a/h) \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}$$



Evo rješenja za nekoliko uobičajenih oblika tijela (uzorka) s pukotinom opterećenih vlačnom silom  $F$

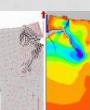


$$f(a/h) = \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot \tan \frac{\pi \cdot a}{2 \cdot h}}}{\cos \frac{\pi \cdot a}{2 \cdot h}} \cdot \left[ 0,752 + 2,02 \cdot \frac{a}{h} + 0,37 \cdot \left( 1 - \sin \frac{\pi \cdot a}{2 \cdot h} \right)^3 \right]$$

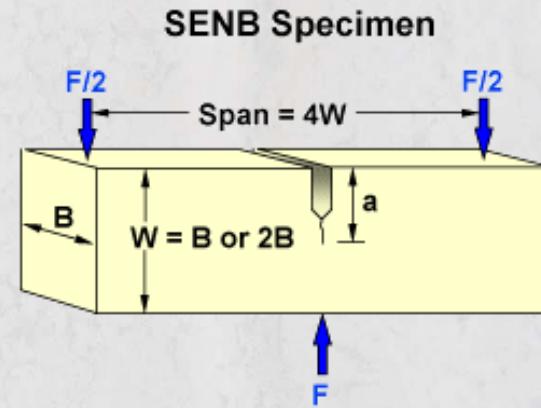
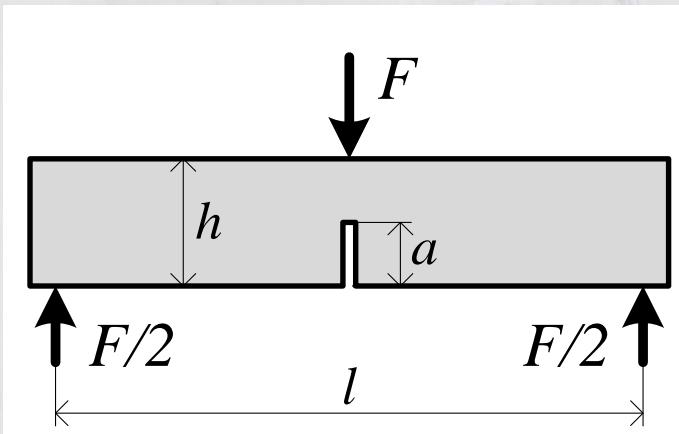


$$f(a/h) = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\pi \cdot a}{2 \cdot h}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{a}{h}}} \cdot \left[ 1,122 - 0,561 \cdot \frac{a}{h} - 0,205 \cdot \left( \frac{a}{h} \right)^2 + 0,471 \cdot \left( \frac{a}{h} \right)^3 + 0,19 \cdot \left( \frac{a}{h} \right)^4 \right]$$

$$K_I = \frac{F}{b \cdot \sqrt{h}} \cdot f(a/h)$$

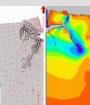


## Evo rješenja za tijelo (uzorak) s pukotinom opterećenog na savijanje u tri točke

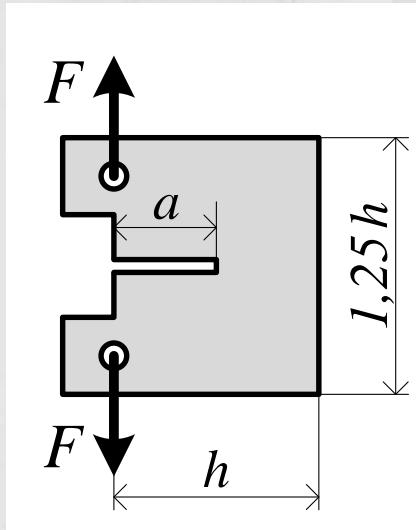


$$f(a/h) = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{l}{h} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a}{h}}}{2 \cdot \left(1 + 2 \cdot \frac{a}{h}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a}{h}\right)^2} \cdot \left\{ 1,99 - \frac{a}{h} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{a}{h}\right) \cdot \left[ 2,15 - 3,93 \cdot \frac{a}{h} + 2,7 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 \right] \right\}$$

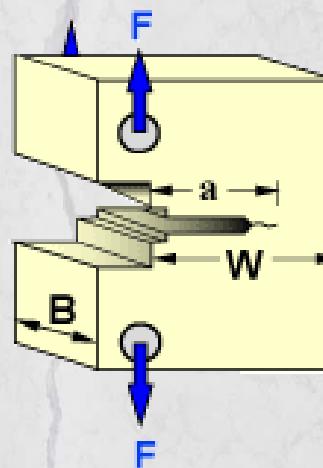
$$K_I = \frac{F}{b \cdot \sqrt{h}} \cdot f(a/h)$$



**Rješenje za tijelo** (uzorak) s pukotinom opterećenog silom  $F$  prema normi ASTM

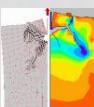


CT Specimen

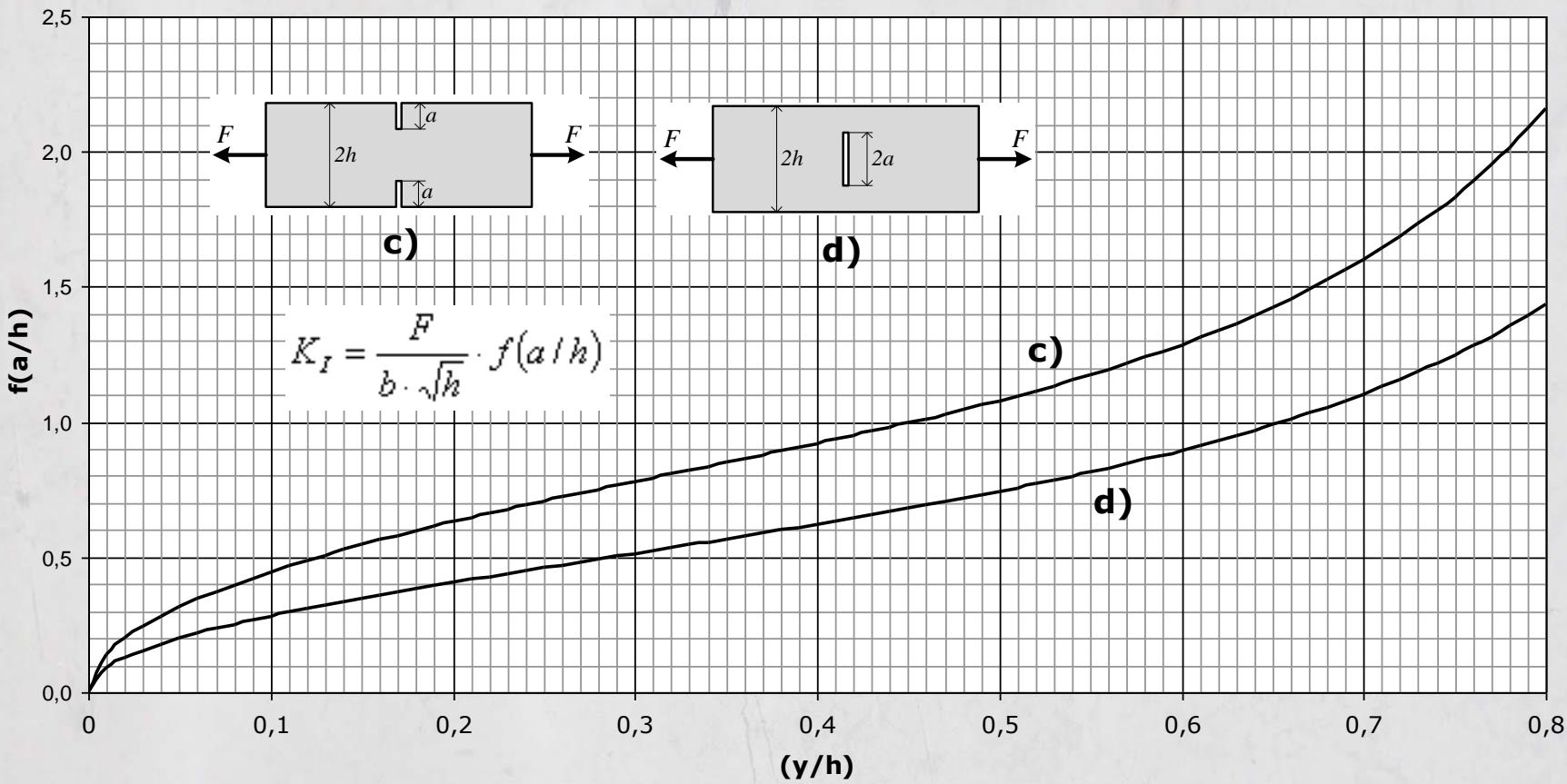


$$f(a/h) = \frac{2 + \frac{a}{h}}{\left(1 - \frac{a}{h}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \left[ 0,886 + 4,64 \cdot \frac{a}{h} - 13,32 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^2 + 14,72 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^3 - 5,6 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^4 \right]$$

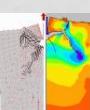
$$K_I = \frac{F}{b \cdot \sqrt{h}} \cdot f(a/h)$$

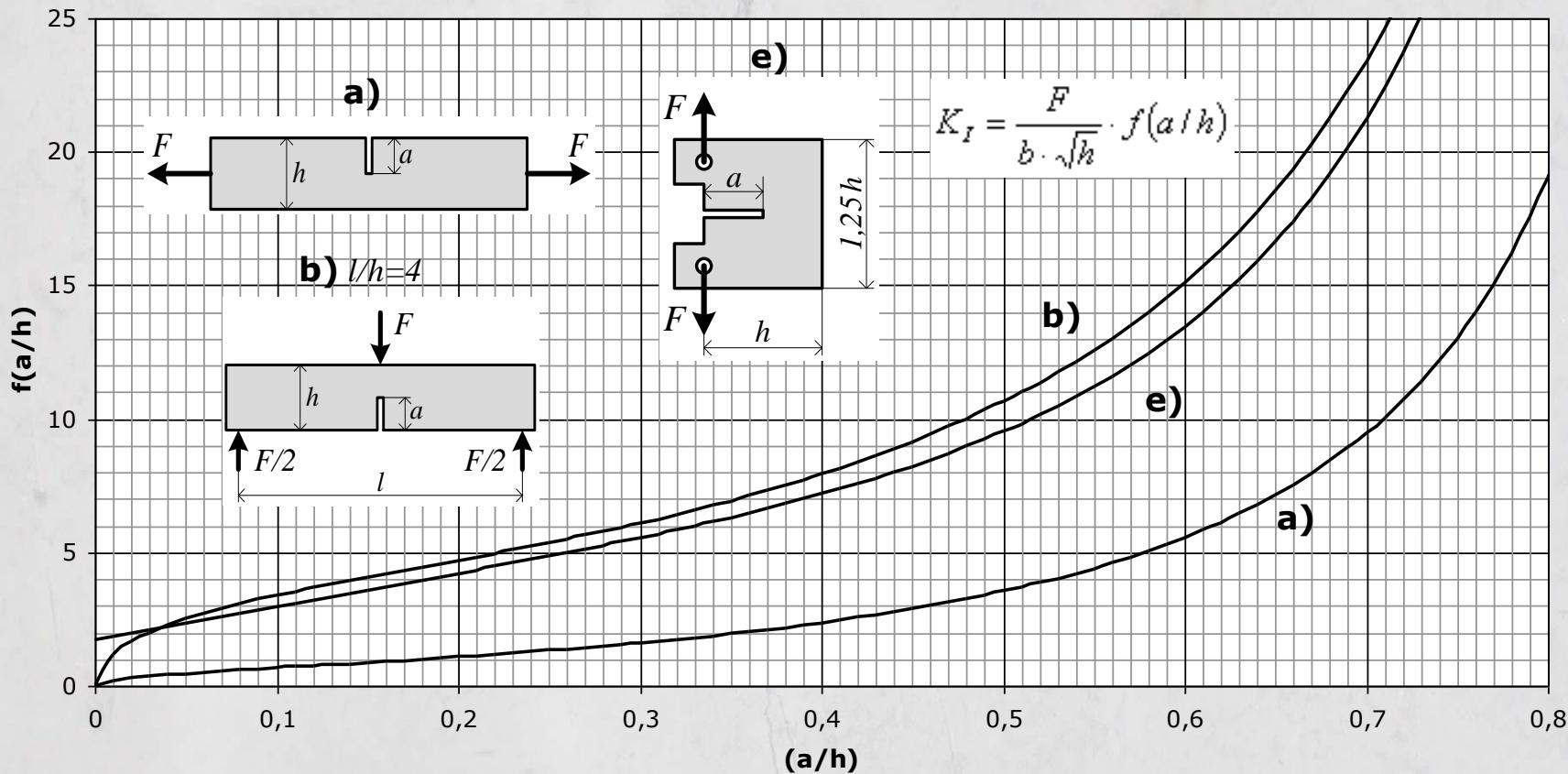


## POPRAVNE FUNKCIJE $f(a/h)$

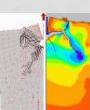


$$K_I = \frac{F}{b \cdot \sqrt{h}} \cdot f(a/h)$$



**POPRAVNE FUNKCIJE  $f(a/h)$** 


$$K_I = \frac{F}{b \cdot \sqrt{h}} \cdot f(a/h)$$



## 5.7.2 Princip superpozicije

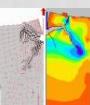
**Princip superpozicije vrijedi za koeficijente intenziteta čiji je oblik otvaranja pukotine jednak (npr. I oblik).**

Ukoliko se radi o različitim oblicima otvaranja pukotine tada princip superpozicije ne vrijedi (npr. I i II oblik)

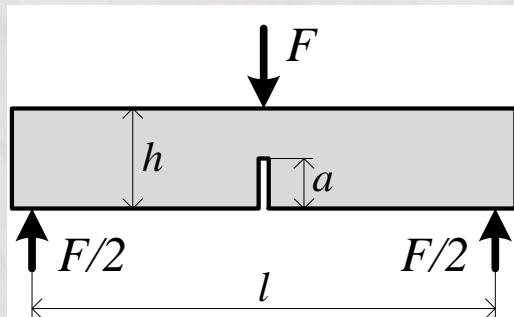
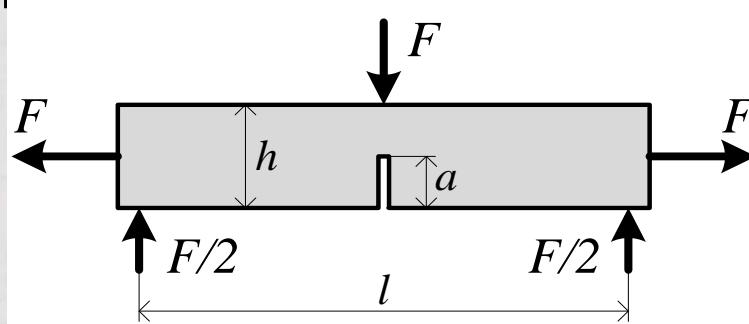
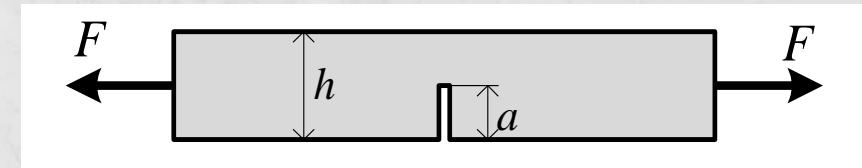
$$K_I^{ukupno} = K_I^{(A)} + K_I^{(B)} + K_I^{(C)} + \dots$$

ali

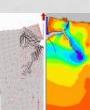
$$K^{ukupno} \neq K_I + K_{II} + K_{III}$$



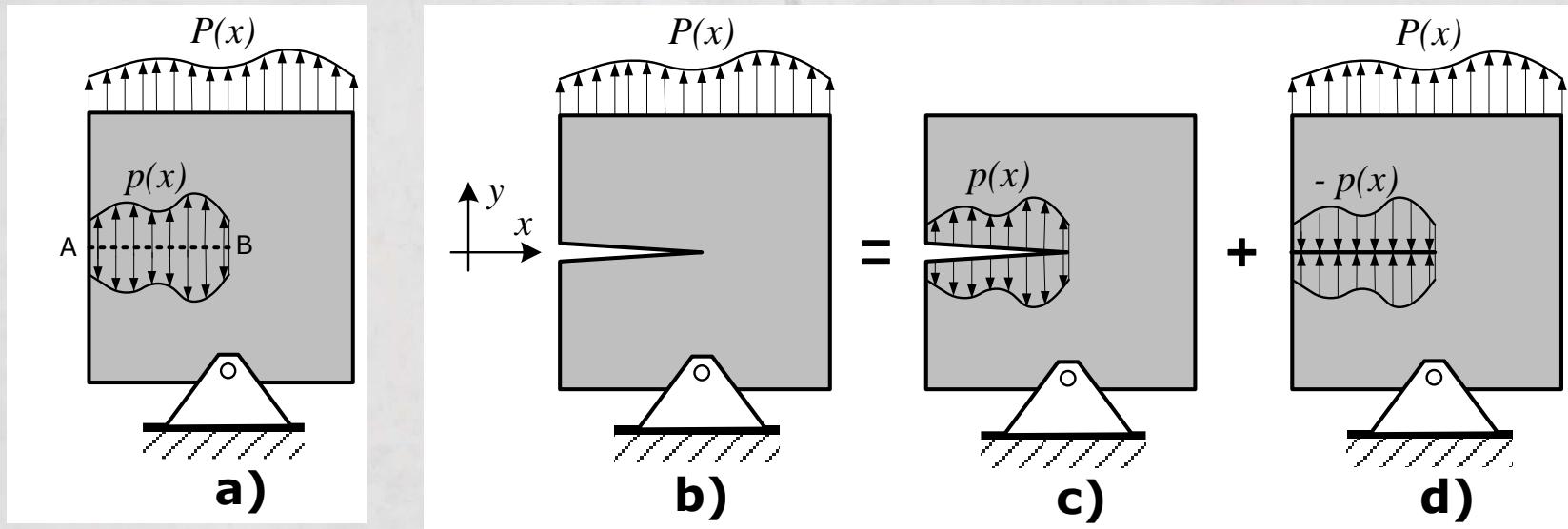
# Princip superpozicije

**a)** $=$   
 $+$ **b)**

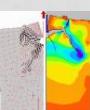
$$K_I^{ukupno} = K_I^{(a)} + K_I^{(b)} = \frac{1}{b\sqrt{h}} \cdot \left[ F_a \cdot f_a\left(\frac{a}{h}\right) + F_b \cdot f_b \cdot \left(\frac{a}{h}\right) \right]$$



# Princip superpozicije



$$K_I^{(b)} = K_I^{(c)} + K_I^{(d)} = K_I^{(c)} + 0 = K_I^{(c)}$$



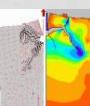
## 5. LINEARNO ELASTIČNA MEHANIKA LOMA

### 5.9 Plastičnost u vrhu pukotine

Teorija elastičnosti predviđa beskonačne vrijednosti naprezanja u vrhu pukotine.

U stvarnim materijalima to nije moguće, zato što je radius pukotine konačan i zato što plastičnost rezultira relaksacijom naprezanja oko vrha pukotine (**naprezanje ne može biti veće od granice tečenja**).

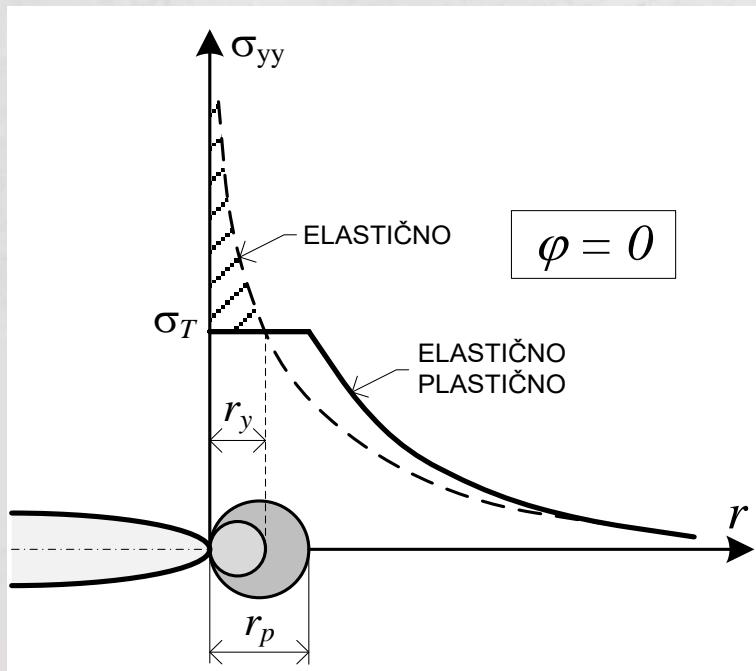
**LEFM vrijedi jedino ako je područje plastičnosti malo u odnosu na dimenzije elementa.**



## 5.9 Plastičnost u vrhu pukotine

### 5.9.1 Irwinov pristup

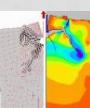
$$\varphi = 0 \quad \sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{yy} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot a}}$$



$$\sigma_{yy} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot a}} = \sigma_T \quad \rightarrow \quad r_y = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi} \cdot \left( \frac{K_I}{\sigma_T} \right)^2$$

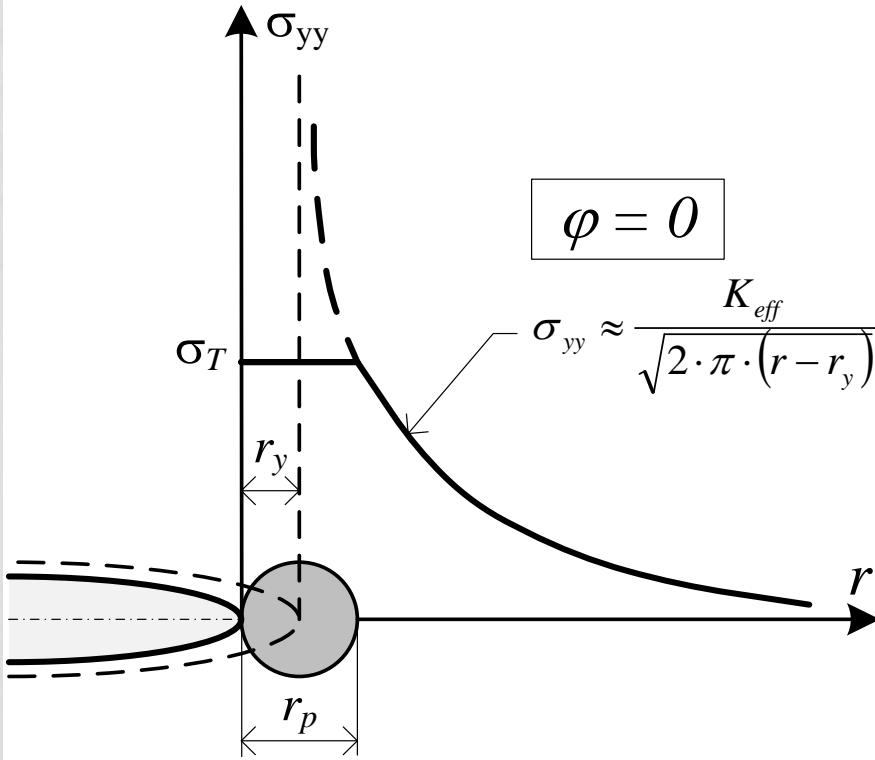
$$\sigma_T \cdot r_p = \int_0^{r_y} \sigma_{yy} \cdot dr = \int_0^{r_y} \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r}} \cdot dr$$

$$r_p = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left( \frac{K_I}{\sigma_T} \right)^2$$



Irwin je predložio koncept **efektivne duljine pukotine** (*effective crack length*), **kako bi se izbjegla elastoplastična analiza**

**On je našao dobar način određivanja koeficijenta intenziteta naprezanja premještanjem vrha pukotine u središte plastičnog područja.**

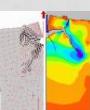


$$a_{eff} = a + r_y$$

$$K_{eff} = Y(a_{eff}) \cdot \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a_{eff}}$$

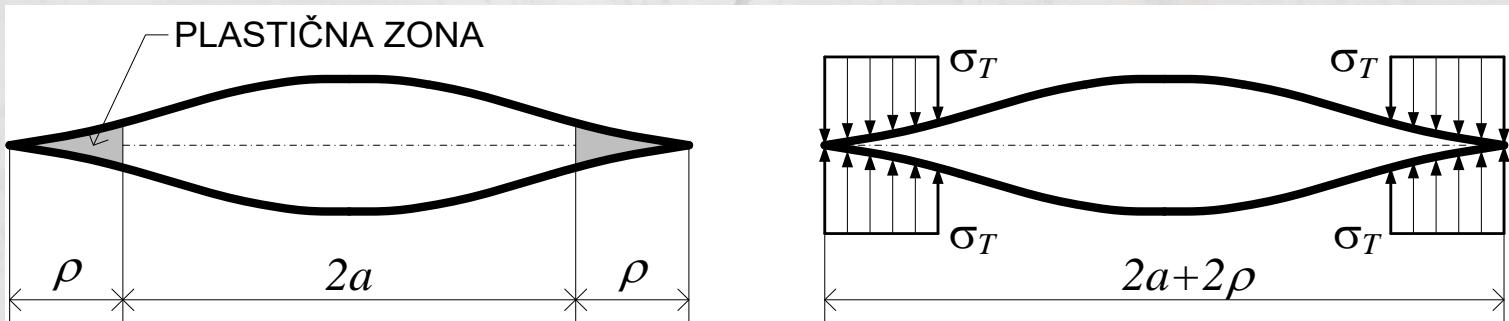
Za **I oblik:**

$$K_{eff} = \frac{\sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_T} \right)^2}}$$



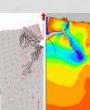
## 5.9.2 Dugdale-Barenblattov model

Prepostavili su dugačko, usko plastično područje u materijalu:

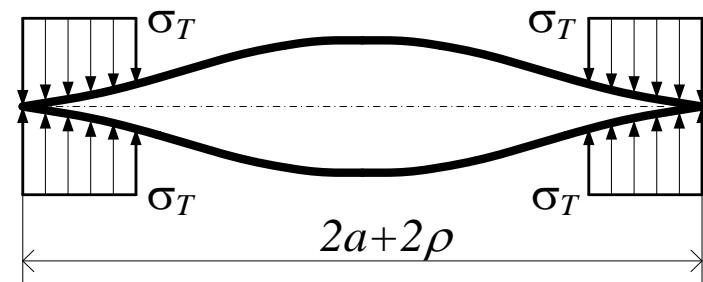
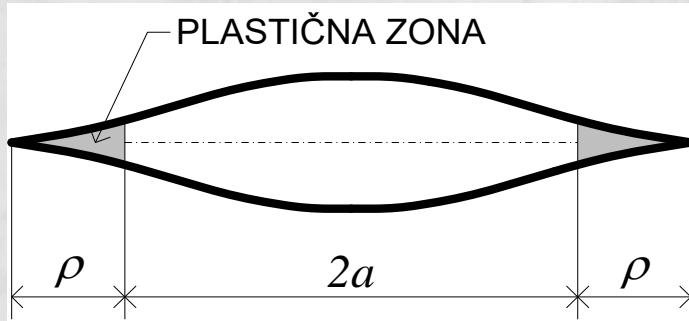


Elasto-plastično ponašanje aproksimirano je superpozicijom 2 poznata elastična rješenja:

1. Unutarnja pukotina je izložena djelovanju vlačnog naprezanja na udaljenom rubu
2. Unutarnja pukotina je izložena tlačnim naprezanjima oko vrha pukotine (koja zatvaraju pukotinu).



## 5.9.2 Dugdale-Barenblattov model

**Dugdale-Barenblatt**

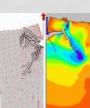
$$\rho = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot \sigma^2 \cdot a}{8 \cdot \sigma_T} = \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \left( \frac{K_I}{\sigma_T} \right)^2 \quad \pi/8 = 0,392$$

**Irwin**

$$r_p = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \left( \frac{K_I}{\sigma_T} \right)^2$$

slično  
↑↓

$$1/\pi = 0,318$$



## USPOREDBA KOREKCIJA PLASTIČNOG PODRUČJA

