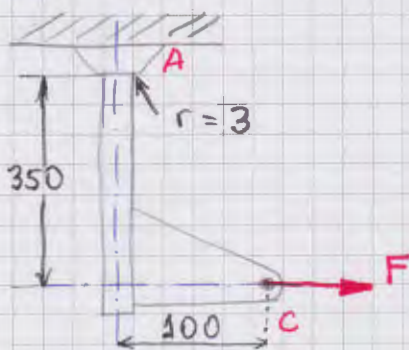


Diseño mecánico [9558]

Ingeniería de Ejecución Mecánica.

Problema 1.



Datos:

$$D = 40 \text{ mm}$$

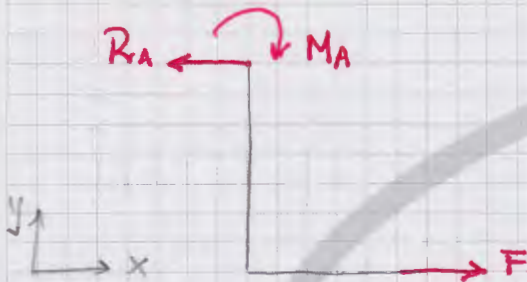
SAE 1045-CD

$$F_{\min} = 2 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{\max} = 5 \text{ kN}$$

A) Reacciones en A para la componente media y alternante 0,5 pts.

Del



Alternante: $F_a = \frac{F_{\max} - F_{\min}}{2} = \frac{5 - 2}{2} \text{ [kN]}$

$$\Rightarrow F_a = 1,5 \text{ [kN]}$$

Media

$$F_m = \frac{F_{\max} + F_{\min}}{2} = \frac{5 + 2}{2} \text{ [kN]}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_m = 3,5 \text{ [kN]}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow R_A = F ; \quad \sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow M_A = F \times 0,350 \text{ m}$$

Alternante: $R_a = 1,5 \text{ [kN]} \quad M_a = 0,525 \text{ [kN.m]}$

Media: $R_m = 3,5 \text{ [kN]} \quad M_m = 1,225 \text{ [kN.m]}$

B) Limite de resistencia a la fatiga. Considerando que no es rotatorio y su ambiente es a $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$, 0,5 pts.

Análisis Carga simple fluctuante

Material SAE 1045-CD: $S_{ut} = 630 \text{ MPa}$ $S_y = 530 \text{ MPa}$

$$S_e' = 0,5 S_{ut} \Rightarrow S_e' = 0,5 \cdot 630 \text{ MPa} \Rightarrow S_e' = 315 \text{ MPa}$$

$$S_e = K_a \cdot K_b \cdot K_c \cdot K_d \cdot K_e \cdot K_f \cdot S_e'$$

Coeff de Marin.

$$K_a = a S_{ut}^b, \text{ donde } \left. \begin{array}{l} a = 4,51 \\ b = -0,265 \end{array} \right\} \text{empirico} \Rightarrow K_a = 4,51 (630)^{-0,265}$$

$$K_a = 0,817$$

$$K_b = \left(\frac{d_e}{7,62} \right)^{-0,107} = 1,24 d_e^{-0,107} \Rightarrow K_b = 0,9294$$

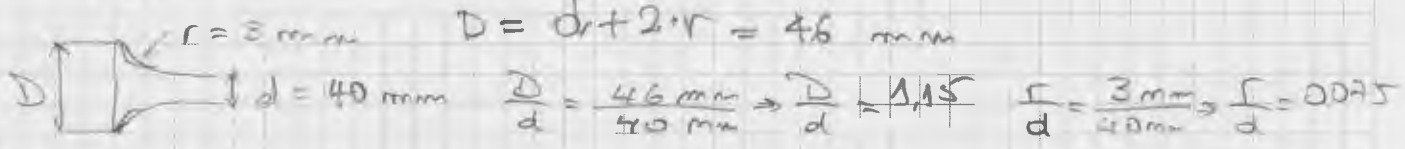
$$d_e = 0,37 d$$

$K_c = 1$ Flexión
 $K_d = 1$ 20°C
 $K_e = 1$
 $K_f = 1$

$\therefore J_e = 0,812 \cdot 0,9294 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot J_e^?$
 $J_e = 0,759548 \cdot 315 \text{ MPa}$
 $\Rightarrow J_e = 239,257 \text{ MPa}$

c) Esfuerzos máximos 1,0 pts.

Consideración de esfuerzos



De tabla: $K_t = 1,7$

$\sigma_{af} = \frac{32 M}{\pi d^3} = \frac{32 \cdot 0,525 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm}}{\pi \cdot (40 \text{ mm})^3} \Rightarrow \sigma_{af} = 83,556 \text{ MPa}$
 $\tau_{mf} = \frac{32 M}{\pi d^3} = \frac{32 \cdot 1,225 \times 10^6 \text{ Nmm}}{\pi \cdot (40 \text{ mm})^3} \Rightarrow \tau_{mf} = 194,965 \text{ MPa}$

$K_f = 1 + q(K_t - 1)$

Figura 6-20 \rightarrow Sensibilidad a la arista. $r = 3 \text{ mm}$, $S_{ut} = 630 \text{ MPa}$

$\Rightarrow q \approx 0,83 \Rightarrow K_f = 1 + 0,83(1,7 - 1) \Rightarrow K_f = 1,581$

$\sigma_a = K_f \cdot \sigma_{af} \Rightarrow \sigma_a = 132,1 \text{ MPa}$
 $\tau_m = K_f \cdot \tau_{mf} \Rightarrow \tau_m = 308,2 \text{ MPa}$

d) Factor de seguridad 1,0 pts.

Goodman modificado

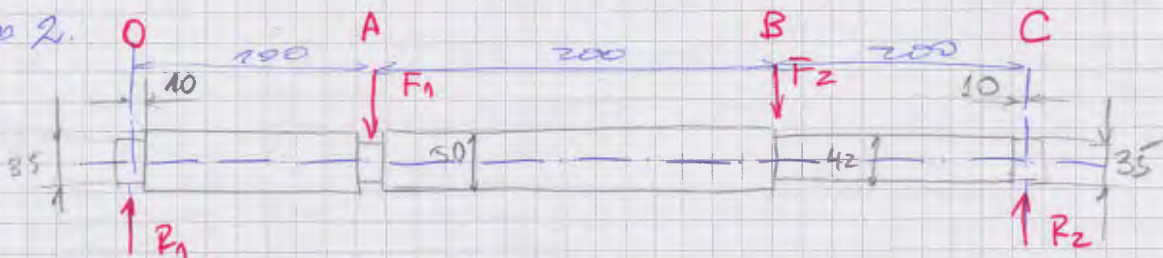
$n_f = \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma_a}{S_e} + \frac{\tau_m}{S_{ut}}} \Rightarrow n_f = \frac{1}{\frac{132,1}{239,257} + \frac{308,2}{630}} \Rightarrow n_f = 0,96 //$

Soderberg

$n_f = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{S_{ut}}{\tau_m} \right) \frac{\sigma_a}{S_e} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2 \tau_m S_e}{S_{ut} \sigma_a} \right)^2} \right]$
 $\Rightarrow n_f = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{630}{308,2} \right) \frac{132,1}{239,257} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2 \cdot 308,2 \cdot 239,257}{630 \cdot 132,1} \right)^2} \right]$
 $\therefore n_f = 1,19 //$

El criterio de falla más conservador corresponde a: El criterio de Goodman modificado

Problema 2.



SAE 1045-HR. $T_{cte} = 250 \text{ N/mm}$ $F_1 = F_2 = F$ $F_{max} = 8 \text{ kN}$
 $r_A = 3 \text{ mm} \rightarrow d = 44 \text{ mm}$ $F_{min} = 5 \text{ kN}$
 $r_B = 3 \text{ mm}$

A) Diagramas de fuerzas y momentos con las componentes medias y alternantes 0,5 pts.

Alternantes: $F_a = \frac{F_{max} - F_{min}}{2} = \frac{8 - 5}{2} \text{ [kN]} \Rightarrow F_a = 1,5 \text{ kN}$

Medio: $F_m = \frac{F_{max} + F_{min}}{2} = \frac{8 + 5}{2} \text{ [kN]} \Rightarrow F_m = 6,5 \text{ kN}$

DCL



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow R_1 + F_2 = 2F = 2F_1 + F_2$$

$$\sum M_O = 0 \Rightarrow F_1 \cdot 0,1 + F_2 \cdot 0,3 = R_2 \cdot 0,5 \Rightarrow F(0,1 + 0,3) = R_2 \cdot 0,5 \Rightarrow R_2 = 0,8 F \quad (2)$$

en (1) $\Rightarrow 2F = R_1 + 0,8F \Rightarrow R_1 = 1,2F$

Reacciones con carga alternante

$$R_1 = 1,2 \cdot F_a = 1,2 \cdot 1,5 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow R_1 = 1,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_2 = 0,8 \cdot F_a = 0,8 \cdot 1,5 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow R_2 = 1,2 \text{ kN}$$

Reacciones con carga media

$$R_1 = 1,2 \cdot F_m = 1,2 \cdot 6,5 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow R_1 = 7,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_2 = 0,8 \cdot F_m = 0,8 \cdot 6,5 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow R_2 = 5,2 \text{ kN}$$

Alternante

Medio

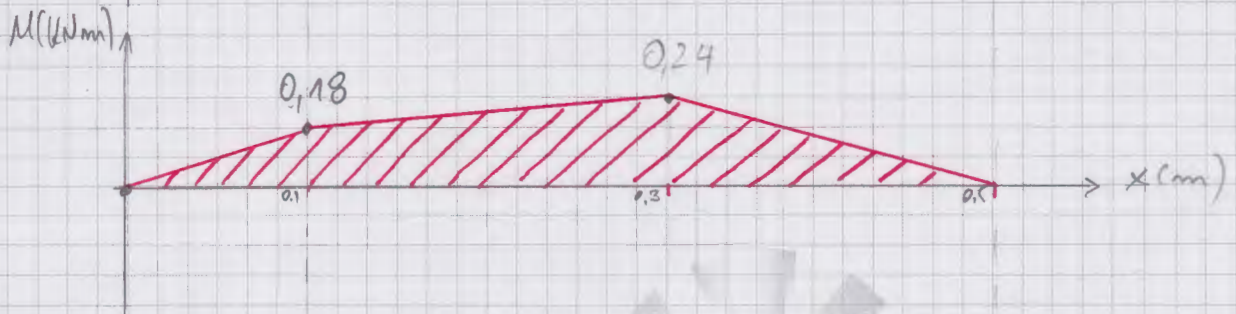
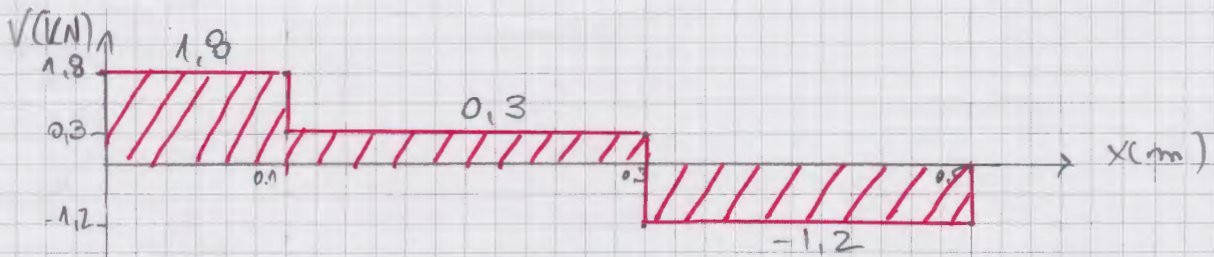
DCL con carga alternante



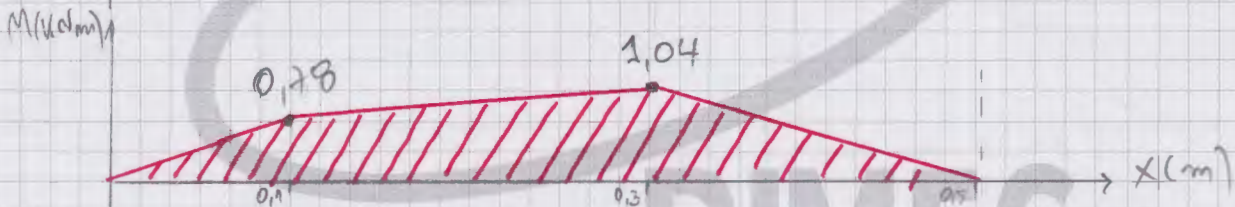
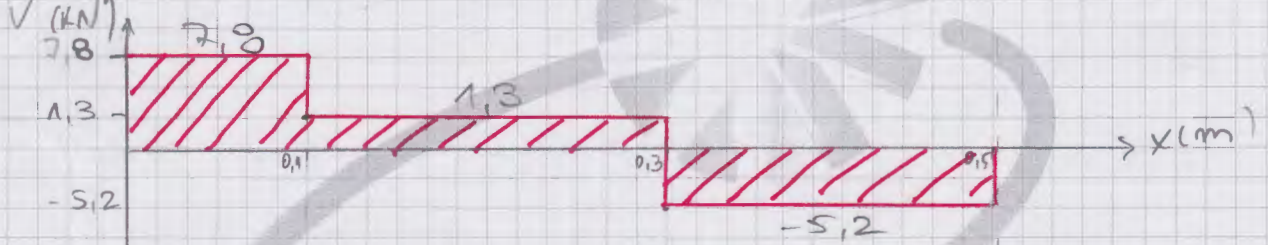
DCL con carga promedio



Carga Alternante



Carga media



b) ANÁLISIS ESFUERZOS COMBINADOS. 015
 Se, Si es mecanizado, normalizado y $T = 20^\circ C$.

Material SAE 1045-HR! $S_{ut} = 570 \text{ MPa}$ $S_y = 310 \text{ MPa}$

$$S_e' = 0.5 S_{ut} \Rightarrow S_e' = 0.5 \cdot 570 \text{ MPa} \Rightarrow S_e' = 285 \text{ MPa}$$

$$S_e = K_a \cdot K_b \cdot K_c \cdot K_d \cdot K_e \cdot K_f \cdot S_e'$$

Coeff. de Lamin.

$$K_a = a S_{ut}^b, \text{ donde } a = 4.51, b = -0.265 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Marginado} \\ K_e = 4.51^{(570)} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} K_e = 0.8392 \\ K_f = 0.8392 \end{array}$$

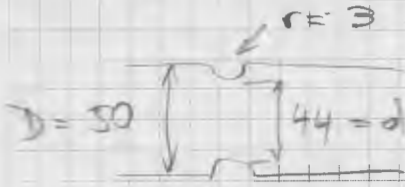
$$K_b = \left(\frac{d}{2.54} \right)^{-0.102} = 1.24 d^{-0.102} \Rightarrow K_b = 0.815891$$

$$K_c = 1 \text{ en von Mises} \quad K_d = 1 \quad 20^\circ C \quad \Rightarrow S_e = 0.8392 \cdot 0.815891 \cdot S_e'$$

$$K_e = 1 \quad K_f = 1 \quad \Rightarrow S_e = 145.14 \text{ MPa}$$

c) Estimaciones máximas

CONCENTRACION DE ESFUERZO A.



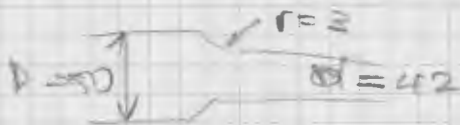
$$\frac{D}{d} = \frac{50}{44} \Rightarrow \frac{D}{d} = 1,14$$

$$\frac{r}{d} = \frac{3}{44} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{d} = 0,07$$

$$K_{tsA} = 1,5$$

$$K_{tA} = 2,0$$

CONCENTRACION EN B.



$$\frac{D}{d} = \frac{50}{42} \Rightarrow \frac{D}{d} = 1,2$$

$$\frac{r}{d} = \frac{3}{42} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{d} = 0,07$$

$$K_{tsB} = 1,5$$

$$K_{tB} = 1,79$$

$$K_{FE} = 1 + f(K_{ts} - 1)$$

$$K_{Ft} = 1 + f(K_t - 1)$$

Figura 6-20 \Rightarrow sensibilidad a la corrosión $r = 3 \text{ mm}$ $S_u = 570 \text{ MPa}$

Torsión $f = 0,98$; Flexión $f = 0,81$

$$K_{FEA} = 1,49$$

$$K_{FtB} = 1,49$$

$$K_{FA} = 1,81$$

$$K_{FB} = 1,64$$

PRO A

PRO B

$$\Sigma_{m\phi A} = \frac{16T}{\pi(44)^3} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{\phi A} = 14,9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{m\phi B} = \frac{16T}{\pi(42)^3} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{\phi B} = 17,2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{a\phi A} = \frac{32M}{\pi(44)^3} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{a\phi A} = 21,5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{a\phi B} = \frac{32M}{\pi(42)^3} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{a\phi B} = 33 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{m\phi t} = \frac{32M}{\pi(44)^3} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{m\phi t A} = 93,3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{m\phi t B} = \frac{32M}{\pi(42)^3} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{m\phi t B} = 143 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{m\sigma A} = 22,2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{m\sigma B} = 25,6 \text{ MPa}$$

$\circ =$ pto crítico

$$\Sigma_{\sigma A} = 39 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{\sigma B} = 54,1 \text{ MPa}$$

B.

$$\Sigma_{m\tau A} = 169 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{m\tau B} = 234,5 \text{ MPa}$$

d) NF ASME crítica, PRO B.

$$n_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\Sigma_{\sigma'}}{S_u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Sigma_{m\tau'}}{S_y}\right)^2}}$$

$$\Sigma_{\sigma'} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{\sigma}^2 + 3\Sigma_{\phi}^2} = \Sigma_{\sigma'} = 54,1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Sigma_{m\tau'} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{m\tau}^2 + 3\Sigma_{m\phi t}^2} \Rightarrow \Sigma_{m\tau'} = 238,7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$n_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{54,1}{570}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{238,7}{310}\right)^2}} \Rightarrow n_f = 1,21$$