



# ME323 LECTURE 35

**Alex Chortos**

# Combined Loading: Objectives

## Ch 13: Mohr's Circles

- Given the loading conditions at a point, what are the stress states at different angles?
- At what angle does the max normal stress and max shear stress occur?

## Ch 14: Combined Loading

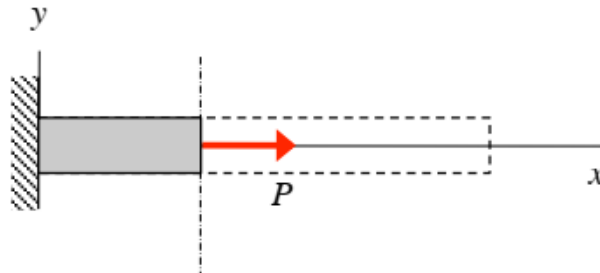
- What are the normal and shear stresses at points on a cross section due to combined axial, torsion, and bending loading?
- Determine the principal stresses and max shear stress at these points – use Mohr's circles.

## Ch 15: Failure Analysis

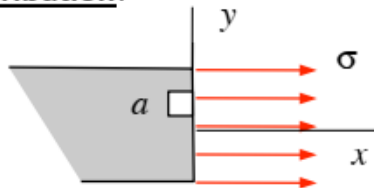
- Given the stress states at a point, under what condition will a 3D structure fail?

# Review of Types of Loading

## Internal loading:



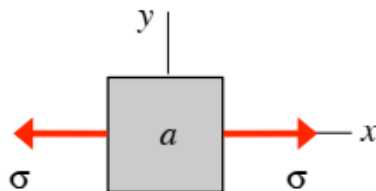
## Stress distribution:



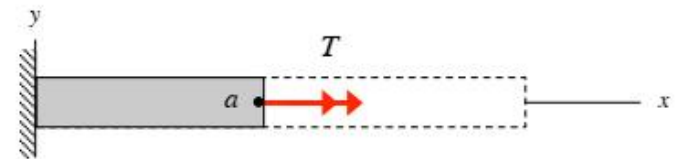
sign convention :  $\sigma$  positive OUTWARD on face (tension)

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} = \text{constant in } y \quad ; \quad A = \text{cross-sectional area}$$

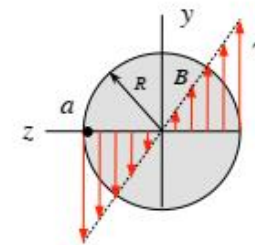
## Stress element:



## Internal loading:



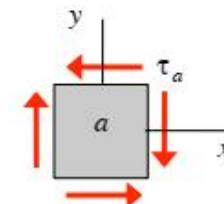
## Stress distribution:



sign convention :  $T$  positive OUTWARD on face (by right-hand rule)

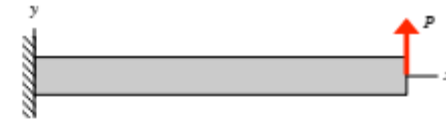
$$\tau_a = \frac{TR}{I_p} = \text{linear in radial position} \quad ; \quad I_p = \text{polar area moment}$$

## Stress element:

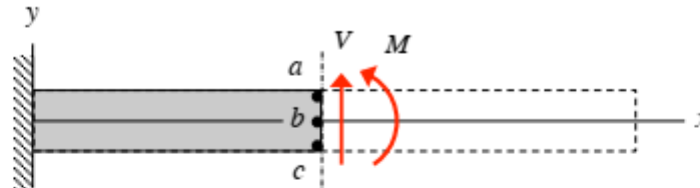


# Review of Types of Loading

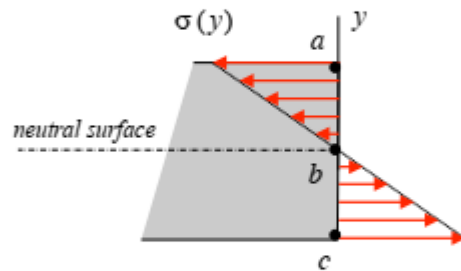
**TRANSVERSE LOADING (e.g., rectangular cross section)**



Internal loading:

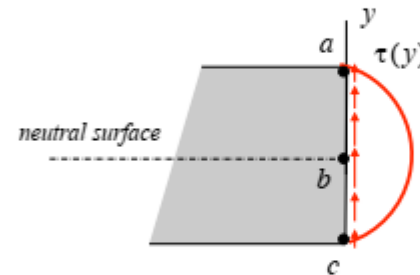


Normal stress distribution:



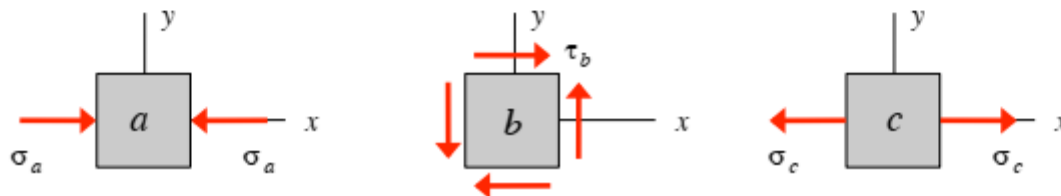
$$|\sigma_a| = \frac{M|y_a|}{I} \quad \sigma_b = 0 \quad |\sigma_c| = \frac{M|y_c|}{I}$$

Shear stress distribution:



$$\tau_a = 0 \quad |\tau_b| = \frac{3|V|}{2A} \quad \tau_c = 0$$

Stress element:

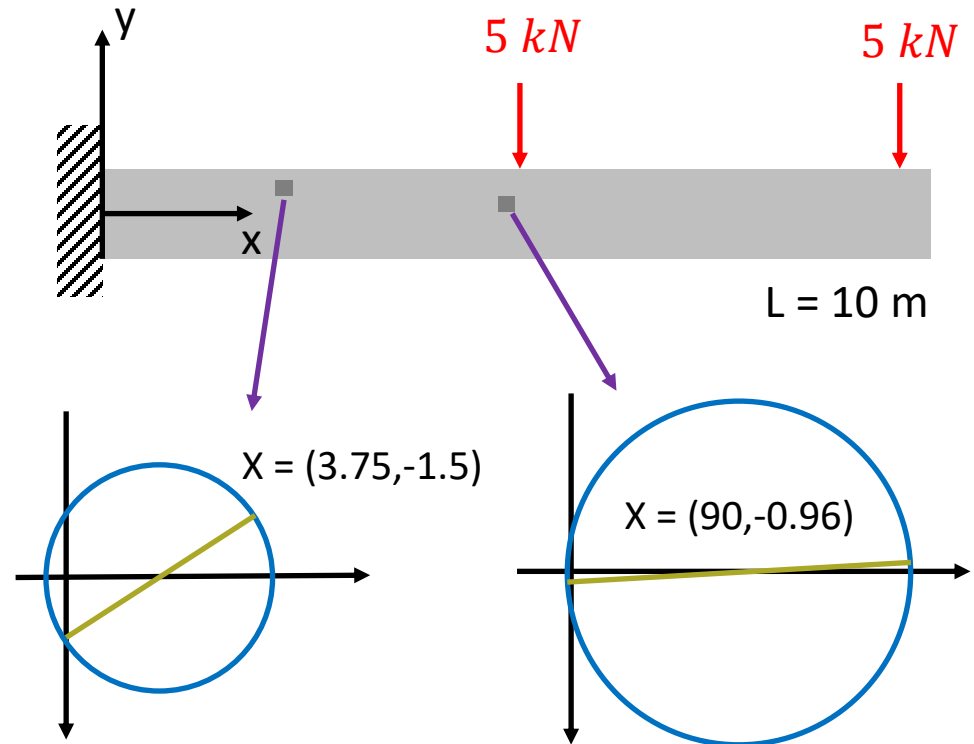
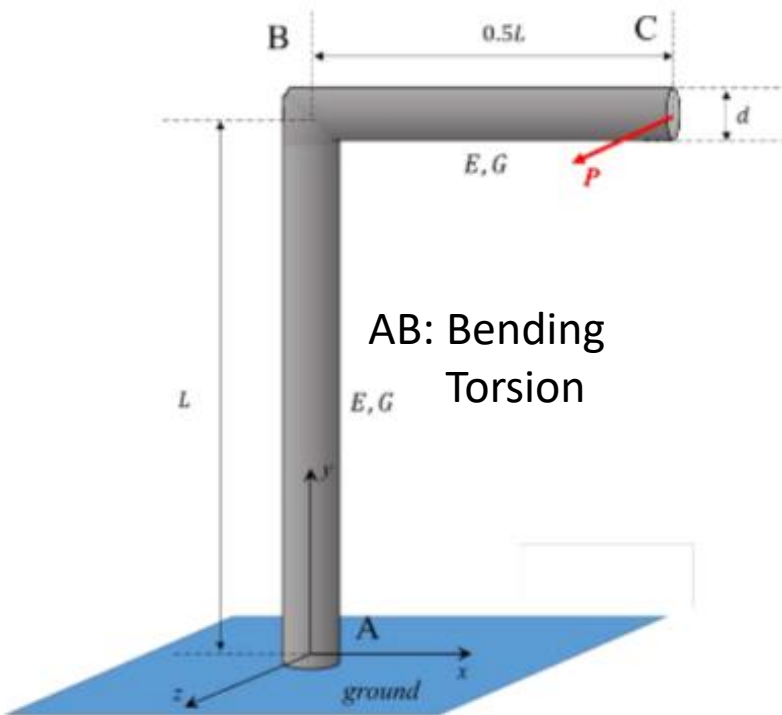


$\frac{E}{Y}$

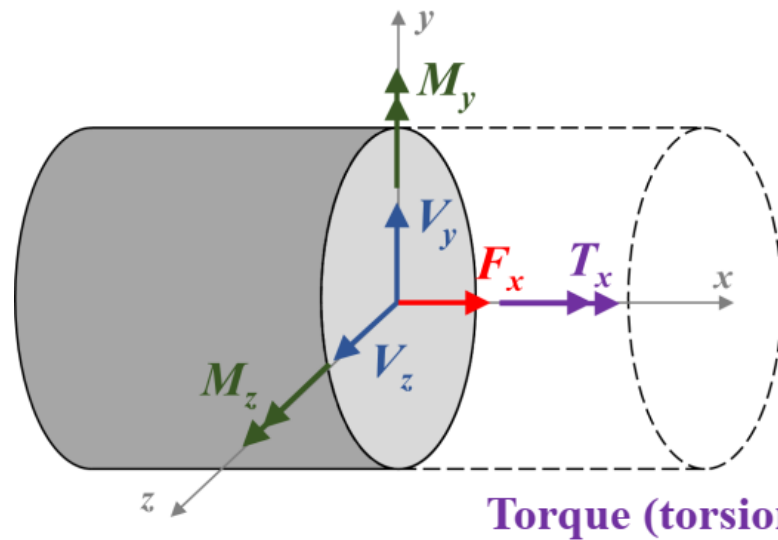
# Complex Load States

## HW 8

BC: Bending



# Summary of Loading Conditions



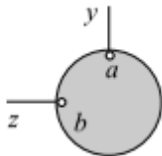
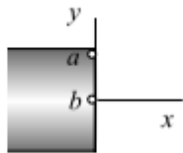
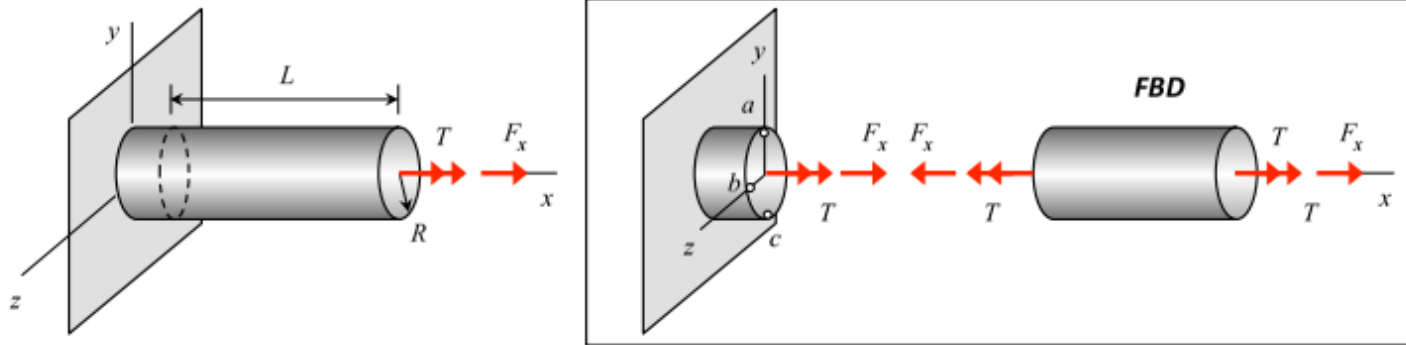
Torque (torsional moment)  $T_x$

Load	Type of stress	Stress distribution	Lecture book ch.
<b>Axial force <math>F_x</math></b>	<b>Normal</b>	$\sigma_x = F_x / A$	<b>Ch. 6</b>
<b>Shear force <math>V_y</math></b>	<b>Shear</b>	$\tau_{xy} = \frac{V_y Q}{I_{zz} t}$	<b>Ch. 10</b>
<b>Shear force <math>V_z</math></b>	<b>Shear</b>	$\tau_{xz} = \frac{V_z Q}{I_{yy} t}$	<b>Ch. 10</b>
<b>Torque (torsional moment) <math>T_x</math></b>	<b>Shear</b>	$\tau = T \rho / I_p$	<b>Ch. 8</b>
<b>Bending moment <math>M_y</math></b>	<b>Normal</b>	$\sigma_x = M_y z / I_{yy}$	<b>Ch. 10</b>
<b>Bending moment <math>M_z</math></b>	<b>Normal</b>	$\sigma_x = -M_z y / I_{zz}$	<b>Ch. 10</b>

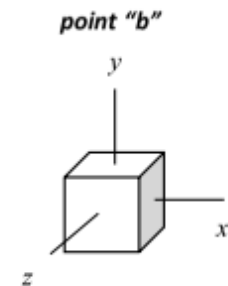
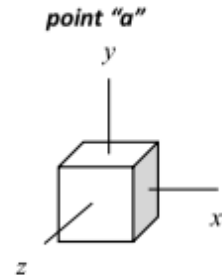
For combined loads, use superposition (possible because of the assumption of linearity).

# Axial + Torsion

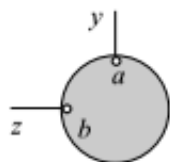
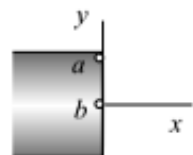
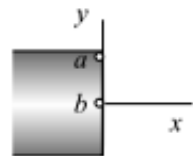
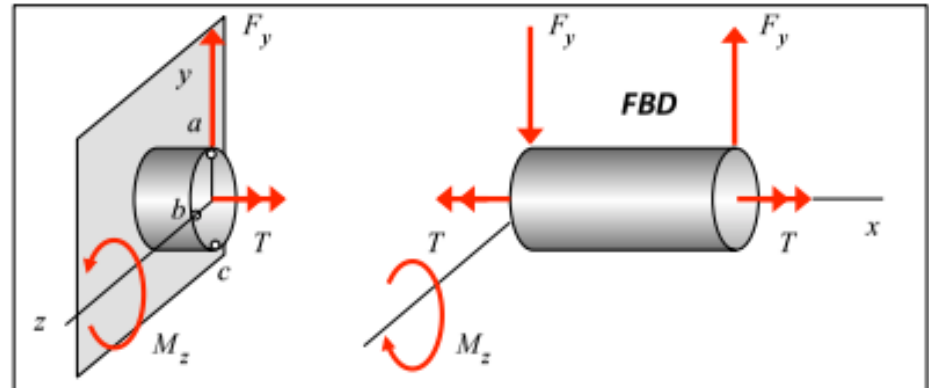
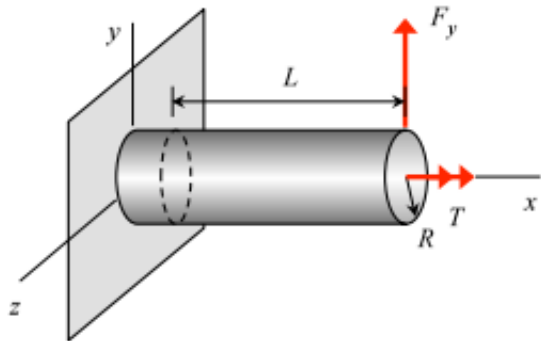
Example 1



loading	stress comp. @ "a"	stress comp. @ "b"



# Torsion + Bending



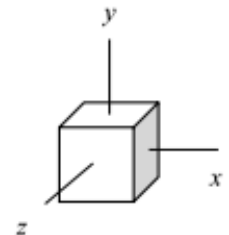
loading

loading

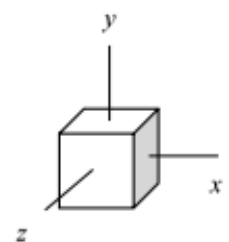
stress comp.  
@ "a"

stress comp.  
@ "b"

point "a"

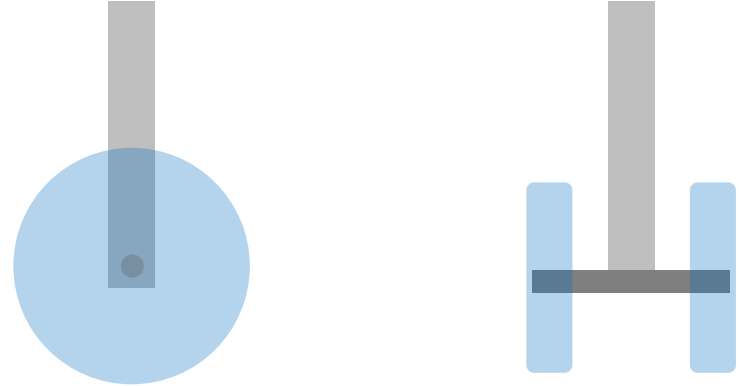


point "b"





# Group Activity (not graded)



What are the loading conditions on each component of the landing gear? What information would you need to determine the stresses?

## Example 14.2

A crane is made up of a vertical column AB with a boom pinned to the column at B. The column has a tubular cross section of thickness  $t$ , as shown below. The boom supports a block with a weight of  $W$ . Determine the maximum tensile stress and maximum compressive stress near the base cross section at A when the boom is in the position shown.

