

An Introduction to Mechanics of Materials

Mechanics I

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CAL POLY

An Introduction to Mechanics of Materials

Stress Concentrations

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Stress Concentrations

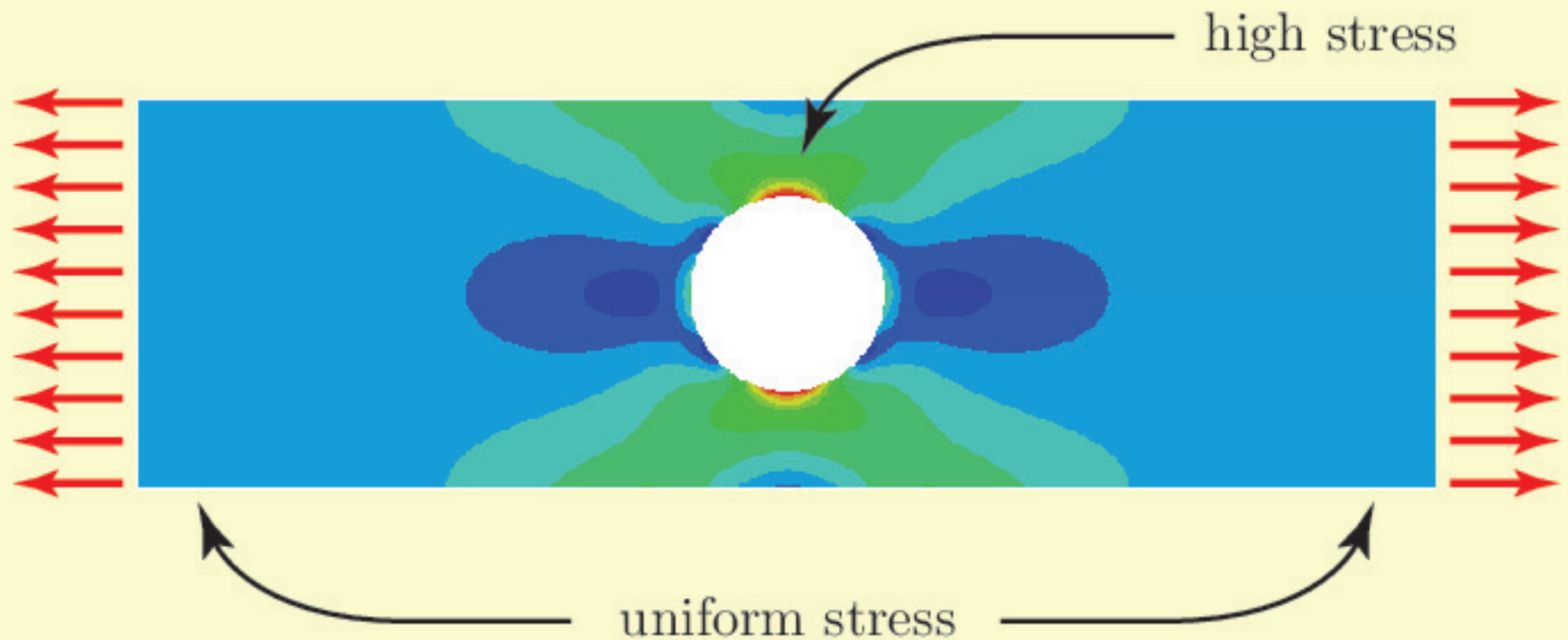
■ Axial Stress Concentrations

- High stress gradients exists when there are
 - Localized boundary/loading conditions
 - abrupt changes in geometry
 - holes/cutouts in geometry
- Basic stress relations do not apply, $\sigma \neq \frac{P}{A}$
- Example →

Stress Concentrations

■ Axial Stress Concentrations

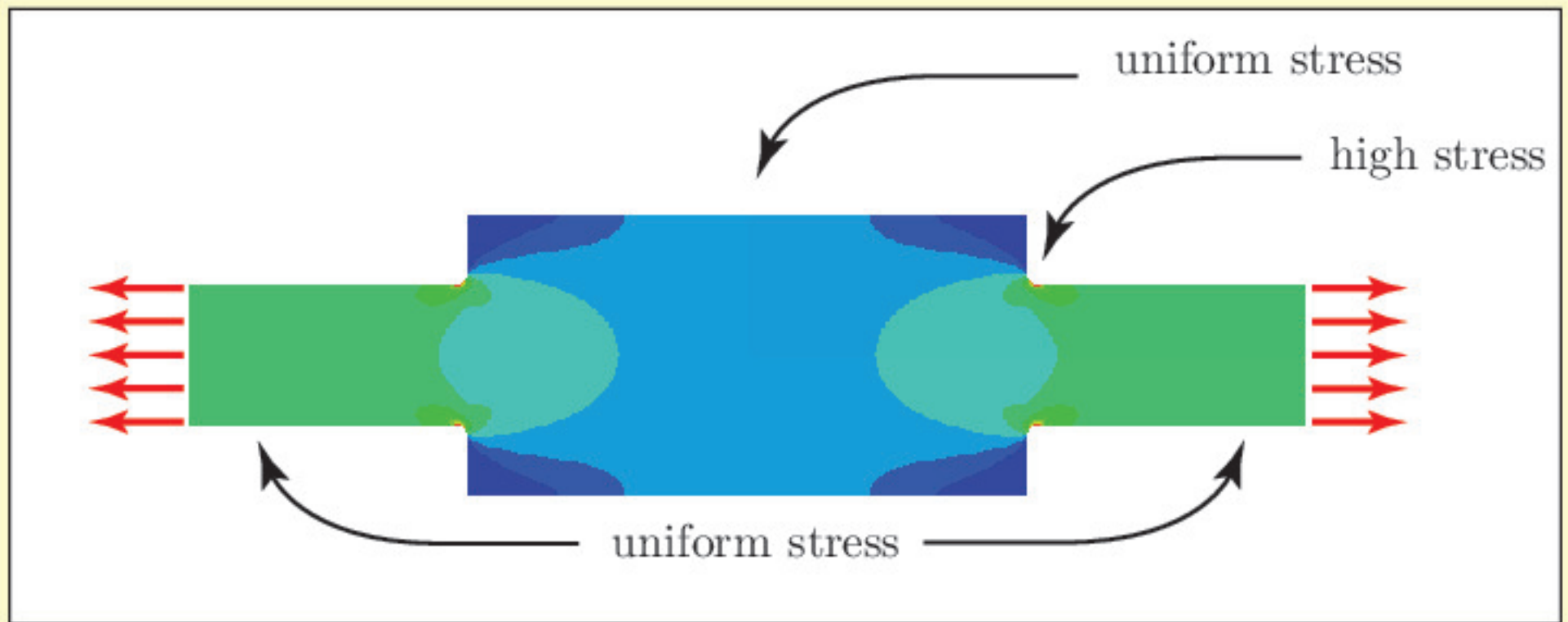
- Example - strip plate with hole



Stress Concentrations

■ Axial Stress Concentrations

- Example - stepped plate



Stress Concentrations

■ Axial Stress Concentrations

- Maximum stress can be determined via stress concentration factor, K ,

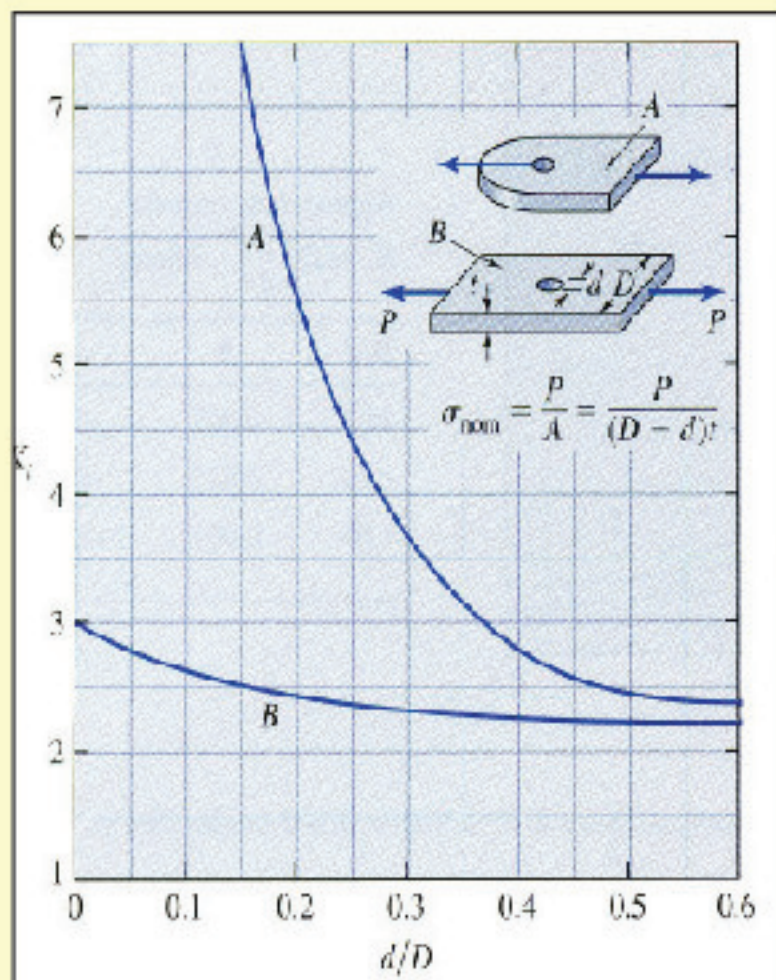
$$\sigma_{max} = K\sigma_{avg}$$

- K can be found experimentally or analytically
- High stress gradients are very important for brittle materials due to the nature of the material
- In ductile materials large stress gradients in local regions are important in
 - fatigue calculations
 - localization/plasticity problems

Stress Concentrations

■ Axial Stress Concentrations

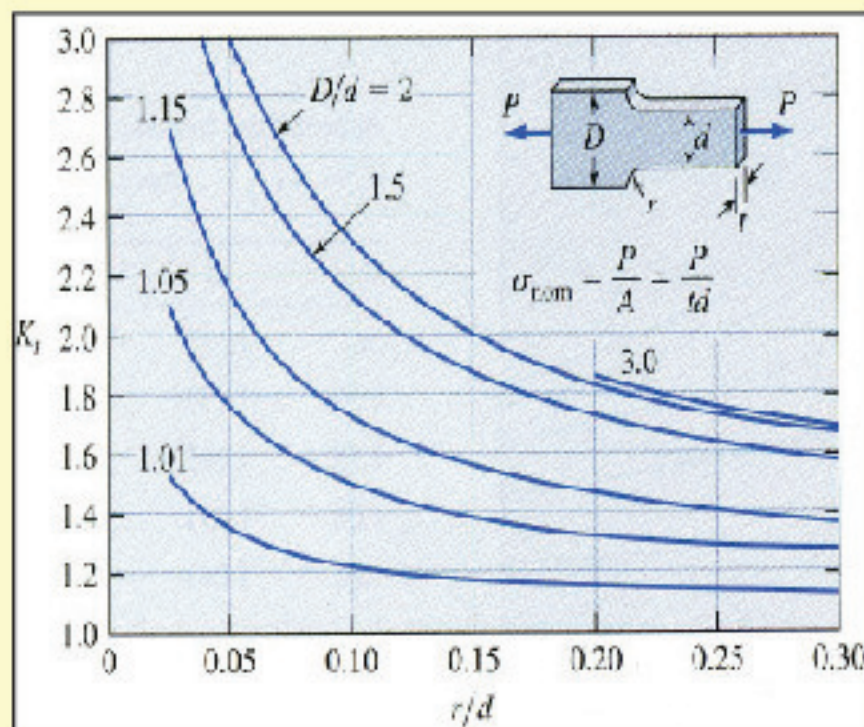
- Monograph for strip plate with hole



Stress Concentrations

■ Axial Stress Concentrations

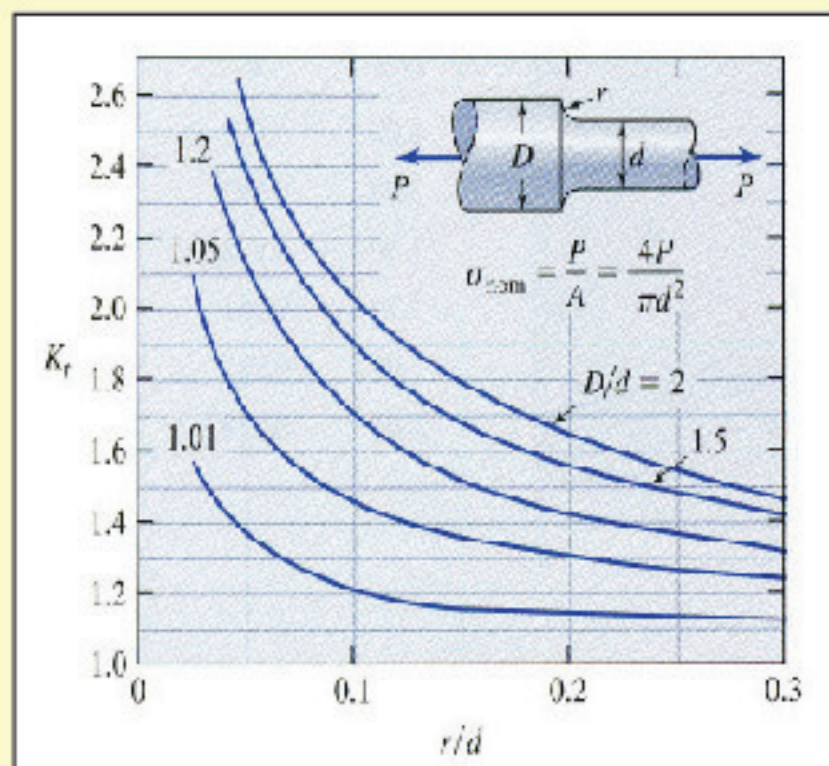
- Monograph for stepped strip plate



Stress Concentrations

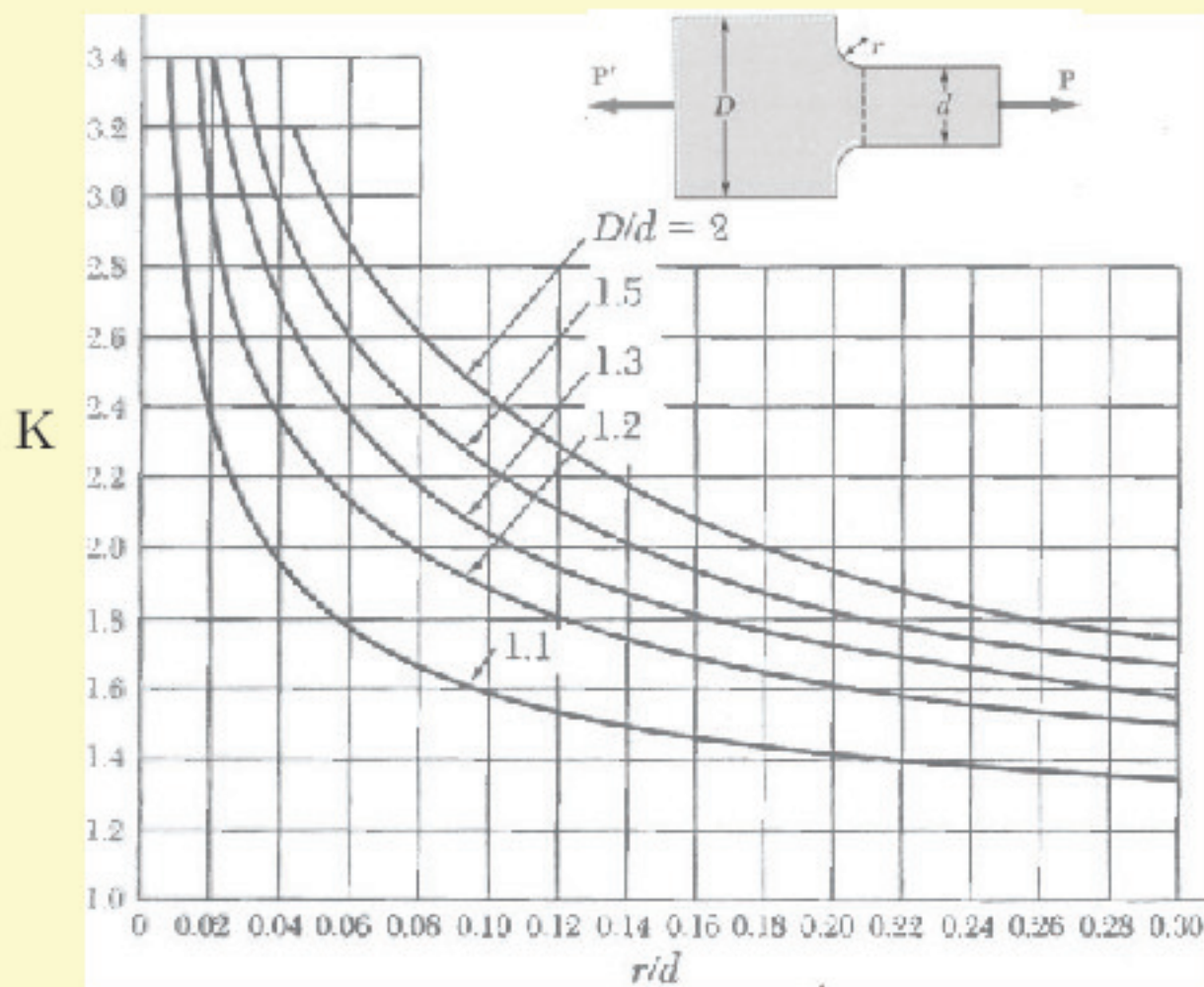
■ Axial Stress Concentrations

- Monograph for stepped circular bar



Stress Concentration Example: #1

○ Given:



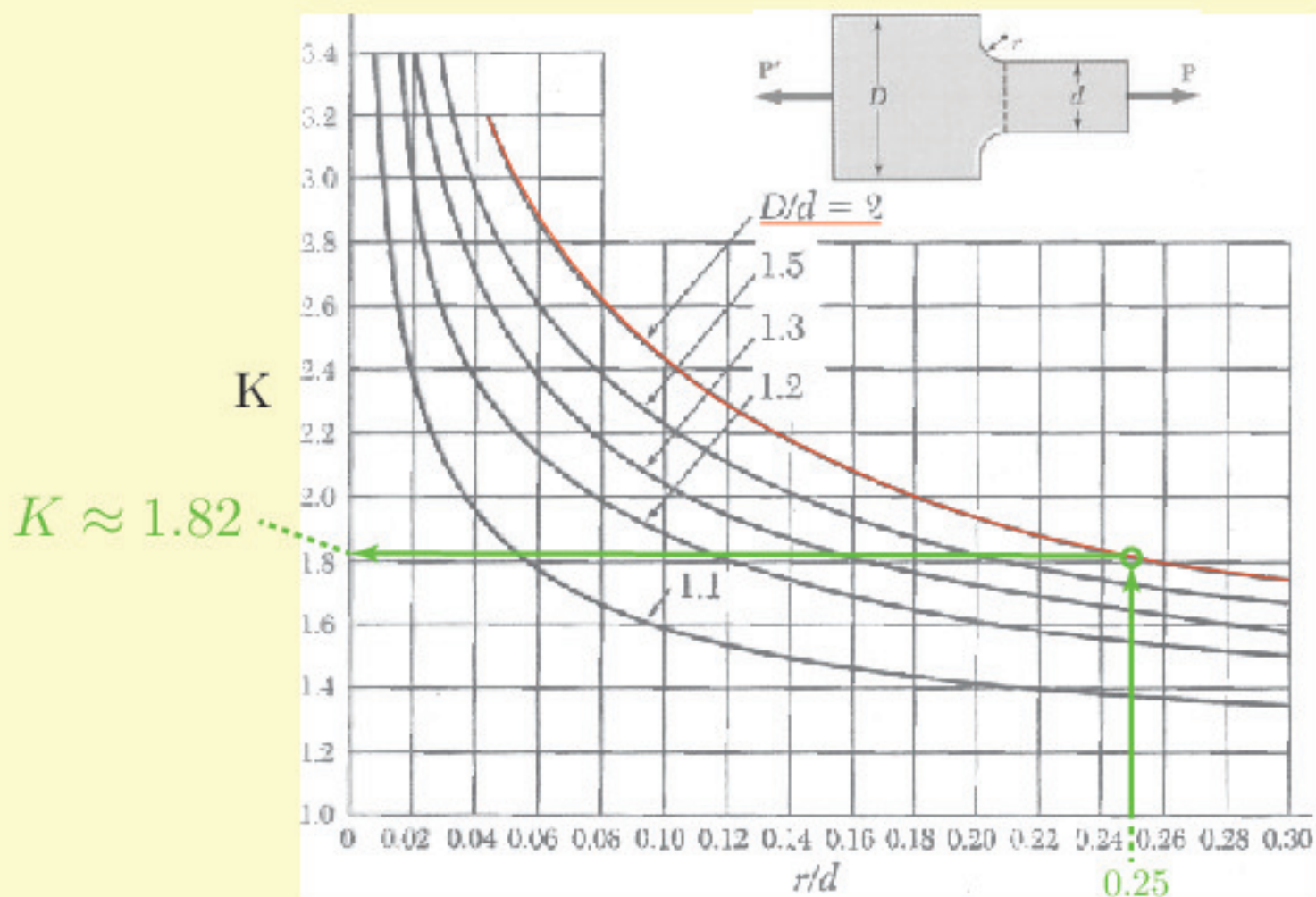
$D = 2 \text{ in}$, $d = 1 \text{ in}$, $r = 0.25 \text{ in}$, $t = 0.5 \text{ in}$ (thickness), and $\sigma_{all} = 16.2 \text{ ksi}$

○ Find: The maximum allowable value for P .

Stress Concentration Example: #1

○ Solution:

- Determine the stress concentration factor, K , given $r/d = 0.25$ and $D/d = 2.00$



Stress Concentration Example: #1

○ Solution:

- The stress concentration factor is $K \approx 1.82$

- Recall stress concentration factor is defined as:

$$K\sigma_{avg} = \sigma_{max}$$

rearrange and set $\sigma_{max} = \sigma_{all} = 16.2 \text{ ksi}$ to get:

$$\sigma_{avg} = \frac{\sigma_{max}}{K} = \frac{16.2}{1.82} = 8.9 \text{ ksi}$$

- Compute P

$$P = \sigma_{avg}A = (8.9)(1.0 \times 0.5) = 4.45 \text{ kips}$$

$$\boxed{P = 4.45 \text{ k}}$$