



UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS GEOLÓGICAS

MECÁNICA DE ROCAS

TEMA IX

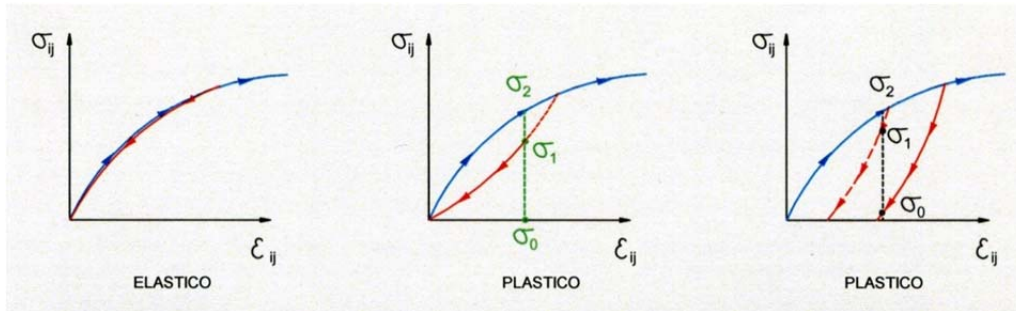
ELASTICIDAD

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ELASTICIDAD

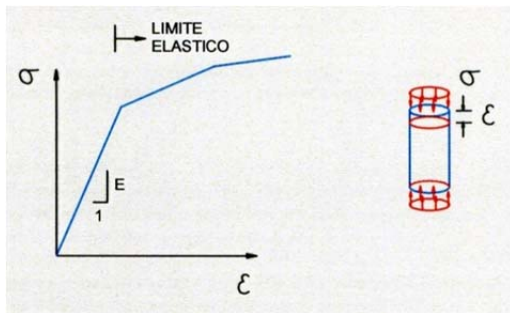


Material elástico \longleftrightarrow Hay una correspondencia biunívoca entre deformaciones y tensiones.

↓
Conocidas deformaciones

↓
Pueden obtenerse tensiones \implies Independiente de historia.

ELASTICIDAD LINEAL



$$\epsilon = \frac{\sigma}{E}$$

E= Modulo de Young

Las formulas generales son:

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{1}{E}\sigma_x - \frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_y - \frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_z$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G}$$

$$\epsilon_y = -\frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_x + \frac{1}{E}\sigma_y - \frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_z$$

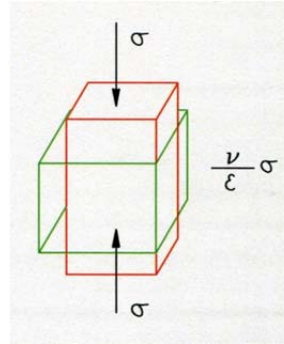
$$\gamma_{xz} = \frac{\tau_{xz}}{G}$$

$$\epsilon_z = -\frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_x - \frac{\nu}{E}\sigma_y + \frac{1}{E}\sigma_z$$

$$\gamma_{yz} = \frac{\tau_{yz}}{G}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \nu)} \quad \text{Módulo de rigidez o elasticidad transversal}$$

ν =coeficiente de Poisson



Si llamamos:

$$e = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z \quad \lambda = \frac{\nu E}{(1 + \nu) + (1 - 2\nu)}$$

Se obtiene:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \lambda e + 2G\varepsilon_x \\ \sigma_y &= \lambda e + 2G\varepsilon_y \\ \sigma_z &= \lambda e + 2G\varepsilon_z \\ \tau_{xy} &= G \times \gamma_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} &= G \times \gamma_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} &= G \times \gamma_{xz} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \lambda e + 2G\varepsilon_x \\ \sigma_y &= \lambda e + 2G\varepsilon_y \\ \sigma_z &= \lambda e + 2G\varepsilon_z \\ \tau_{xy} &= G \times \gamma_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} &= G \times \gamma_{yz} \\ \tau_{xz} &= G \times \gamma_{xz} \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{ECUACIONES DE LAME'} \\ &\lambda, G : \text{Constante de Lame'} \end{aligned}$$

Sumando las tres primeras ecuaciones:

$$(3\lambda + 2G)x e = \sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z = E_1 \quad (1^{er} \text{ invariante en tensiones})$$

\Downarrow
 Dilatación cubica o esférica \longleftrightarrow Constante \longleftrightarrow Tensión octaédrica constante

$$\text{Módulo de compresion.} \quad k' = 3\lambda + 2G = \frac{E}{1 - 2\nu}$$

Módulo volumétrico, $k = \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)} = \frac{k'}{3}$ $\varepsilon_{vol} = \frac{p'}{k}$ $p' = \text{octaédrica}$

de bulbo o isotropico. $\varepsilon_s = \frac{q'}{3G}$ $q' = \text{octaédrica}$

En forma diferencial

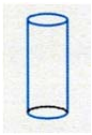
$$d\varepsilon_{vol} = \frac{dp'}{k'} + 0 \times dq'$$

$$d\varepsilon_s = 0 \times dp' + \frac{dq'}{3G}$$

Sí $\nu = 0,5 \Rightarrow k = \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)} \rightarrow \infty$ y $\varepsilon_{vol} = 0$ Independiente de tensión

En material incomprensible $\nu=0,50$

Problema (triaxial).



$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_3 = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = 6\% \qquad \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = -1\%$$

Obtener ε_{vol} , ε_s , E, ν , G y k.

$$\varepsilon_v = \varepsilon_1 + 2\varepsilon_3 = 0,06 + 2(-0,01) = 0,04 \rightarrow 4\%$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{2}{3}(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_3) = \frac{2}{3}(0,06 + 0,01) = \frac{0,14}{3} = 0,0466 \rightarrow 4,67\%$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0,06 &= \frac{300}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(100 + 100) \\ -0,01 &= \frac{100}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(300 + 100) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} E &= 3800 \text{ kPa} \\ \nu &= 0,35 \end{aligned}$$

Problema (Triaxial).



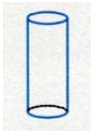
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= 280 \text{ kPa} & \sigma_2 &= \sigma_3 = 0 \\ \varepsilon_1 &= 6\% & \varepsilon_2 &= \varepsilon_3 = -1,5\% \\ \text{Obtener} & & E, \nu, G & \text{ y } k \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0,06 &= \frac{280}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(0 + 0) \\ -0,015 &= \frac{0}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(280 + 0) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} E &= 4667 \text{ kPa} \\ \nu &= 0,25 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \frac{E}{3(1 - 2\nu)} = \frac{4667}{3(1 - 2 \times 0,25)} = 3111 \text{ kPa}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1 + \nu)} = \frac{4667}{2(1 + 0,25)} = 1867 \text{ kPa}$$

Problema (Triaxial)

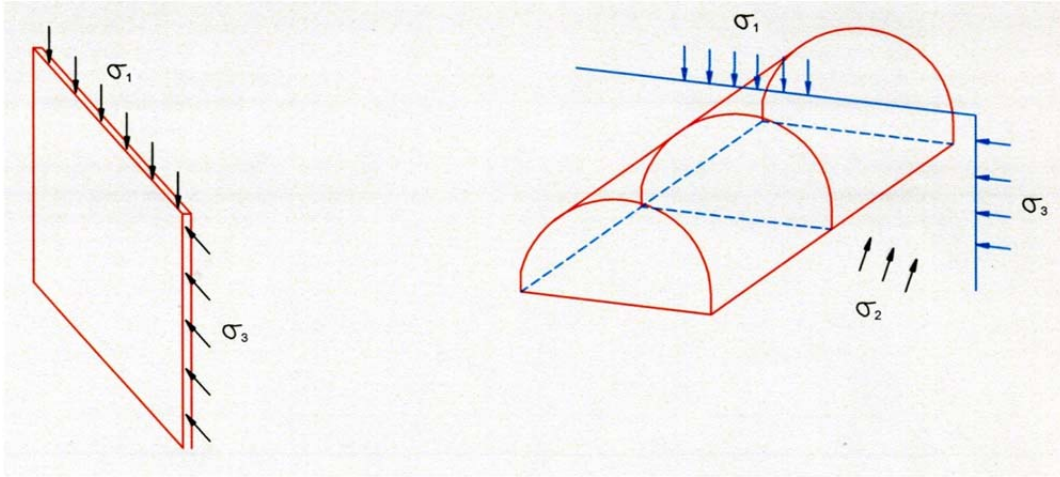


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se mantiene volumen constante} & & \varepsilon_{\text{vol}} &= \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 = 0 \\ \varepsilon_1 &= 5\% & \varepsilon_2 &= \varepsilon_3 \end{aligned}$$

Obtener $\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, E, \nu, G$ y k

CASO PLANO

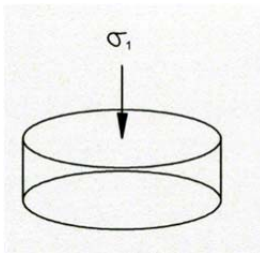
$$\begin{aligned} \text{En tensión plana} & & \sigma_2 &= 0 & \varepsilon_2 &= \frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) \\ \text{Deformación plana} & & \varepsilon_2 &= 0 & \sigma_2 &= \nu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) \end{aligned}$$



Tensión plana

Deformación plana

EDÓMETRO O COMPRESIÓN EDOMÉTRICA



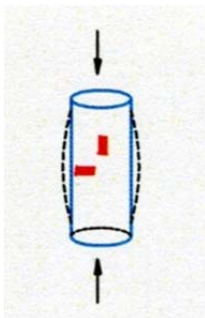
$\varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_3 = 0$ (Confinamiento en célula)

$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{D}$

$D = \frac{E(1 - \nu)}{(1 + \nu)(1 - 2\nu)}$

OBTENCIÓN PARÁMETROS ELÁSTICOS

Módulo de elasticidad E

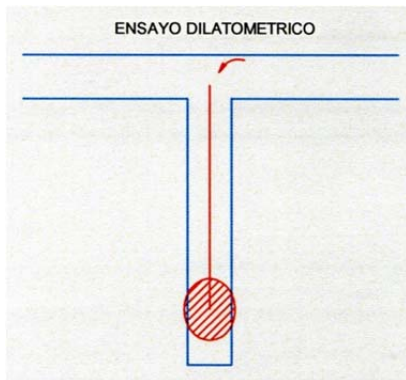


Ensayo de compresión en prensa con medida de deformaciones

$\sigma_1, \varepsilon_1 \rightarrow E = \frac{\sigma_1}{\varepsilon_1}$

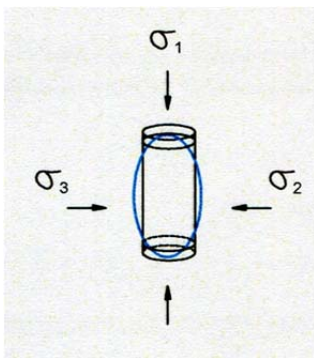
Sí medimos además $\varepsilon_r \rightarrow \nu = \frac{\varepsilon_r}{\varepsilon_1}$

ENSAYO DILATOMÉTRICO



$Pr, \varepsilon_r \rightarrow E$

ENSAYO TRIAXIAL CON MEDIDA DEFORMACIONES

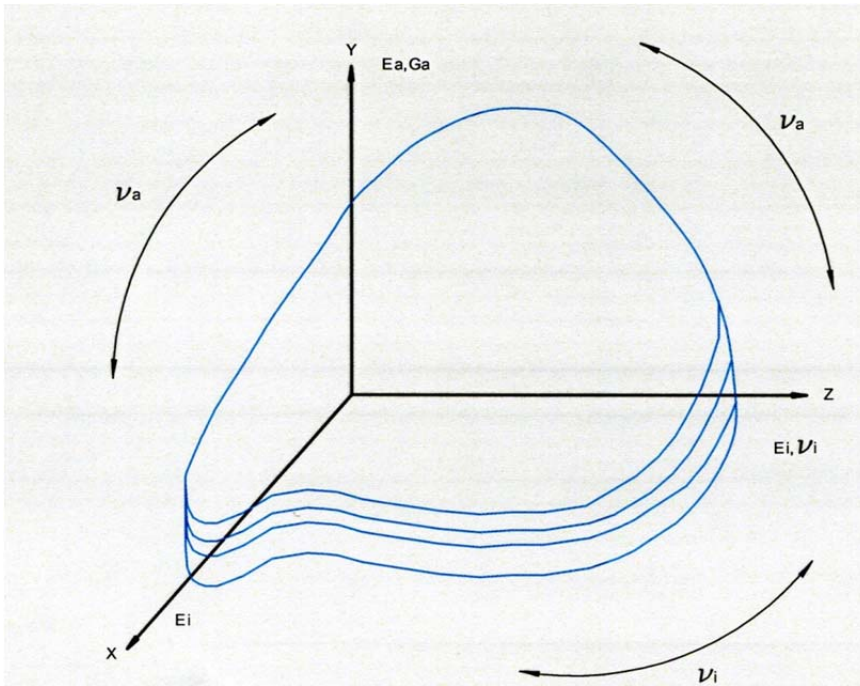


$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\sigma_1}{E} - \frac{2\nu}{E} \sigma_3$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = \frac{\sigma_3}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)$$

El valor de E puede variar con σ_3 .

TERRENO ANISÓTROPO



$$\begin{Bmatrix} \epsilon_x \\ \epsilon_y \\ \epsilon_z \\ \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{xy} \\ \gamma_{yz} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{E_1} & -\frac{\nu_a}{E_a} & -\frac{\nu_1}{E_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\nu_a}{E_a} & \frac{1}{E_a} & -\frac{\nu_a}{E_a} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{\nu_i}{E_i} & -\frac{\nu_a}{E_a} & \frac{1}{E_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \frac{2(1+\nu_1)}{E_i} & 0 & 0 & \\ & & & \frac{1}{G_a} & 0 & \\ & & & & \frac{1}{G_a} & \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \sigma_z \\ \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{xy} \\ \tau_{yz} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$-1 < \nu_i < 1$$

$$\nu_a^2 < \frac{1 - \nu_i}{2} \times \frac{E_a}{E_i}$$

Según Lekhnitskii (1963) y Amadei (1983)

$$\frac{1}{Ga} = \frac{1}{E_a} + \frac{1}{E_i} + \frac{2\nu_a}{E_a}$$