

MECÂNICA COMPUTACIONAL
Licenciatura em Engenharia Biomédica

1ª Época

Ano Lectivo de 2006/2007

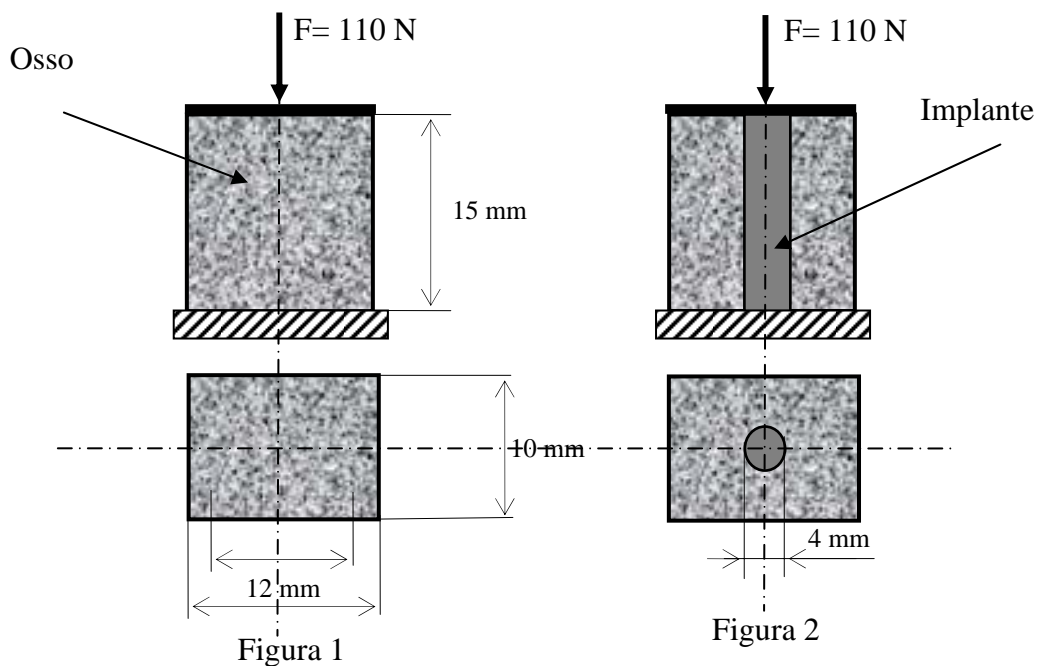
3/Julho/2006

- O Exame é sem consulta. O formulário está anexo a este exame.
- Não são permitidos computadores pessoais ou telemóveis.
- Todas as folhas do exame deverão ser identificadas.
- A duração do exame é de 2 horas e 30 minutos.

Problema I (4,5 val.)

A figura 1 representa uma parte de osso da mandíbula e a figura 2 representa a mesma mandíbula após a inserção de um implante dentário. Sabendo que a força de mastigação é 110 N, e que os módulos de Young do osso e implante são respectivamente $E_{\text{osso}}=10\text{GPa}$ e $E_{\text{imp}}=100\text{GPa}$ determine:

- a) A tensão normal no osso antes do implante. (0,5 val.)
- b) A tensão normal no osso depois do implante. (1,5 val.)
- c) A deformação axial do osso antes do implante. (1,0 val.)
- d) A deformação axial do osso depois do implante. (1,0 val.)
- e) Sabendo que a tensão e/ou deformação são estímulos mecânicos essenciais para a manutenção da massa de osso, comente os resultados obtidos. (0,5 val.)

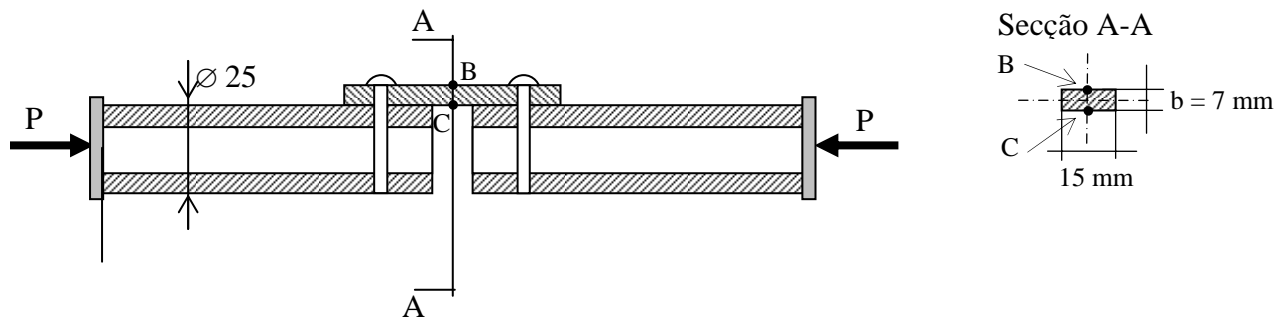


Problema II (4,5 val.)

Flexão na placa de osteossíntese

Considere um troço de osso longo no qual se colocou uma placa de osteossíntese de modo a estabilizar uma fractura. Admitindo que o osso está sujeito a esforço axial de $P = 1000 \text{ N}$ como mostra a figura determine:

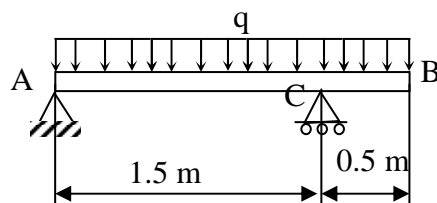
- A tensão no ponto B da placa de osteossíntese (secção A-A). (1,5 val.)
- A tensão no ponto C da placa de osteossíntese (secção A-A). (1,5 val.)
- Se a placa de osteossíntese for fabricada com um material cuja tensão admissível seja 200 MPa , determine a altura mínima da placa (dimensão b). Admita que a tensão admissível à tracção e à compressão são iguais. (1,5 val.)



Problema III (6 val.)

Considere um estrado de uma cama de hospital, modelado como uma viga feita de alumínio ($E = 70 \text{ GPa}$), com os apoios na posição indicada, como mostra a figura. O comprimento do estrado é $L = 2$ metros e a secção tem um momento de inércia de $I = 45 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^4$. O carregamento distribuído é de $q = 600 \text{ N/m}$.

- Calcule as reacções nos apoios. (1 val.)
- Trace os diagramas de esforço transversal e momento flector. (2 val.)
- Escreva a equação da curva elástica. (2,5 val.)
- Determine a deformada no ponto B. (1 val.)



Problema IV (5 val.)

Pretende-se resolver o problema III utilizando o método dos elementos finitos.

- Indique justificando que tipo de elemento utilizaria e qual o menor número de elementos necessário para resolver o problema. (1 val.)
- Determine a matriz global do sistema (antes das condições de fronteira). (1 val.)
- Determine o vector de cargas global. (1 val.)
- Imponha as condições de fronteira e determine o deslocamento vertical no ponto B. (1 val.)
- Comente a precisão da solução obtida para o diagrama de momento flector pelo Método dos Elementos Finitos. (1 val.)

FORMULÁRIO:

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \quad \sigma = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta A} \quad \tau = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta A} \quad \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} \quad \sigma = \frac{P}{A_0} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\tau = \frac{P}{A_0} \cos \theta \sin \theta \quad \varepsilon = \frac{d\delta}{dx} \quad \sigma = E\varepsilon \quad \varepsilon_T = \alpha \Delta T \quad \delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$$

$$\delta = \sum_i \frac{P_i L_i}{A_i E_i} \quad \delta = \int_0^L \frac{P}{AE} dx$$

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_z}{E} \quad \varepsilon_y = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} + \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_z}{E} \quad \varepsilon_z = -\nu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \nu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} + \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = G\gamma_{xy} \quad \tau_{yz} = G\gamma_{yz} \quad \tau_{xz} = G\gamma_{xz} \quad G = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\rho\phi}{L} \quad \tau = \frac{T\rho}{J} \quad \phi = \frac{TL}{JG} \quad \phi = \sum_i \frac{T_i L_i}{J_i G_i} \quad \phi = \int_0^L \frac{T}{JG} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI} \quad \frac{1}{\rho'} = \frac{\nu}{\rho} \quad \sigma_x = -\frac{My}{I} \quad \sigma_x = \frac{P}{A} - \frac{My}{I}$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{P}{A} - \frac{M_z y}{I_z} + \frac{M_y z}{I_y} \quad \tan \phi = \frac{I_z}{I_y} \tan \theta \quad \frac{dV}{dx} = -w \quad V_D - V_C = -\int_{x_C}^{x_D} w dx$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = V \quad M_D - M_C = \int_{x_C}^{x_D} V dx \quad \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M(x)}{EI} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{M(x)}{EI}$$

$$K_{ij}^e = \int_0^{h^e} EA \frac{d\phi_i}{dx} \frac{d\phi_j}{dx} dx \quad F_i^e = \int_0^{h^e} f \phi_i dx \quad [K_{ij}^e] = \frac{E^e A^e}{L^e} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \{F_i^e\} = \frac{f^e L^e}{2} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\phi_1 = 1 - \frac{x}{h^e} \quad \phi_2 = \frac{x}{h^e} \quad K_{ij}^e = \int_0^{h^e} EI \frac{d^2 \phi_i}{dx^2} \frac{d^2 \phi_j}{dx^2} dx \quad F_i^e = \int_0^{h^e} q \phi_i dx$$

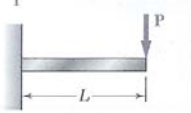
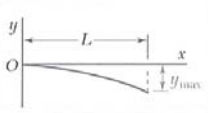
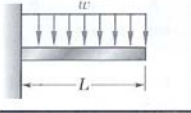
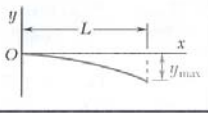
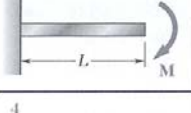
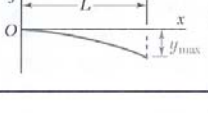
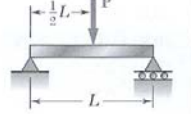
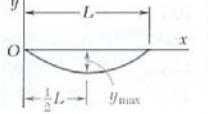
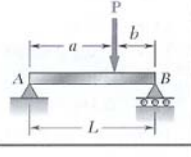
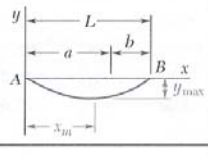
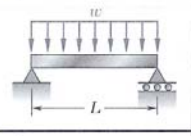
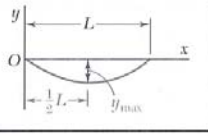
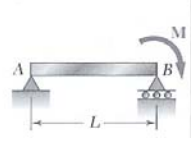
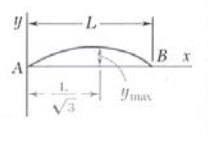
$$\phi_1 = 1 - 3\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{h^e}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{h^e}\right)^3 \quad \phi_2 = -\bar{x} \left(1 - \frac{\bar{x}}{h^e}\right)^2$$

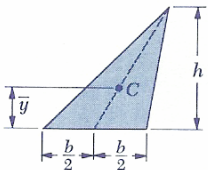
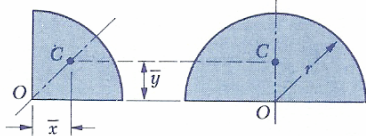
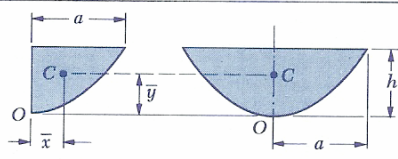
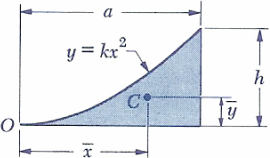
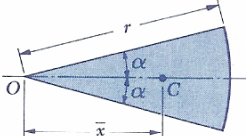
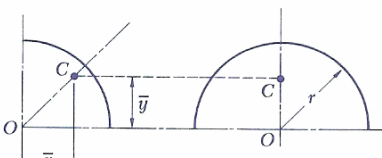
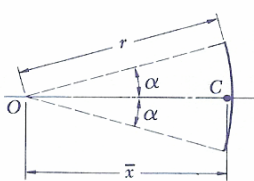
$$\phi_3 = 3\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{h^e}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{h^e}\right)^3 \quad \phi_4 = -\bar{x} \left[\left(\frac{\bar{x}}{h^e}\right)^2 - \frac{\bar{x}}{h^e} \right]$$

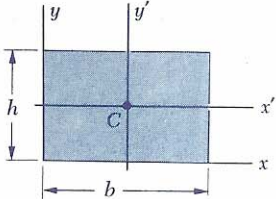
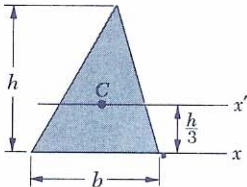
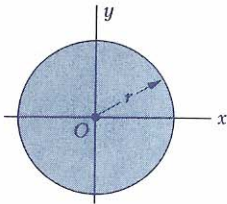
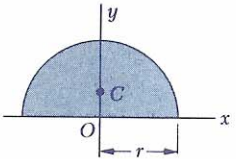
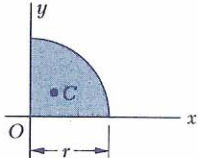
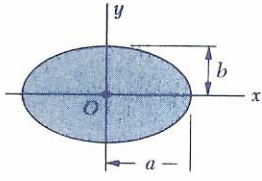
$$[K_{ij}^e] = \frac{2EI}{h_e^3} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -3h_e & -6 & -3h_e \\ -3h_e & 2h_e^2 & 3h_e & h_e^2 \\ -6 & 3h_e & 6 & 3h_e \\ -3h_e & h_e^2 & 3h_e & 2h_e^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \{F_i^e\} = \frac{qh_e}{12} \begin{Bmatrix} 6 \\ -h_e \\ 6 \\ h_e \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$K_{\alpha\beta}^e = \int_{\Omega^e} k_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi_\alpha}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial \phi_\beta}{\partial x_j} d\Omega \quad F_\alpha^e = \int_{\Gamma^e} q \phi_\alpha d\Gamma$$

$$\phi_1 = \frac{1}{4}(1-\xi)(1-\eta) \quad \phi_2 = \frac{1}{4}(1+\xi)(1-\eta) \quad \phi_3 = \frac{1}{4}(1+\xi)(1+\eta) \quad \phi_4 = \frac{1}{4}(1-\xi)(1+\eta)$$

Viga e carregamento	Linha elástica	Flèche máxima	Rotação na extremidade	Equação da linha elástica
1 		$\frac{PL^3}{3EI}$	$-\frac{PL^2}{2EI}$	$y = \frac{P}{6EI}(x^3 - 3Lx^2)$
2 		$\frac{pL^4}{8EI}$	$-\frac{pL^3}{6EI}$	$y = -\frac{P}{24EI}(x^4 - 4Lx^3 + 6L^2x^2)$
3 		$\frac{ML^2}{2EI}$	$-\frac{ML}{EI}$	$y = -\frac{M}{2EI}x^2$
4 		$\frac{PL^3}{48EI}$	$\pm \frac{PL^2}{16EI}$	Para $x \leq \frac{1}{2}L$: $y = \frac{P}{48EI}(4x^3 - 3L^2x)$
5 		Para $a > b$: $\frac{Pb(L^2 - b^2)^{3/2}}{9\sqrt{3}EIL}$ em $x_m = \sqrt{\frac{L^2 - b^2}{3}}$	$\theta_A = -\frac{Pb(L^2 - b^2)}{6EIL}$ $\theta_B = +\frac{Pa(L^2 - a^2)}{6EIL}$	Para $x < a$: $y = \frac{Pb}{6EIL}[x^3 - (L^2 - b^2)x]$ Para $x = a$: $y = \frac{Pa^2b^2}{3EIL}$
6 		$\frac{5pL^4}{384EI}$	$\pm \frac{pL^3}{24EI}$	$y = -\frac{P}{24EI}(x^4 - 2Lx^3 + L^3x)$
7 		$\frac{ML^2}{9\sqrt{3}EI}$	$\theta_A = +\frac{ML}{6EI}$ $\theta_B = -\frac{ML}{3EI}$	$y = -\frac{M}{6EIL}(x^3 - L^2x)$

Shape		\bar{x}	\bar{y}	Area
Triangular area			$\frac{h}{3}$	$\frac{bh}{2}$
Quarter-circular area		$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$
Semicircular area		0	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$
Semiparabolic area		$\frac{3a}{8}$	$\frac{3h}{5}$	$\frac{2ah}{3}$
Parabolic area		0	$\frac{3h}{5}$	$\frac{4ah}{3}$
Parabolic spandrel		$\frac{3a}{4}$	$\frac{3h}{10}$	$\frac{ah}{3}$
Circular sector		$\frac{2r \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}$	0	αr^2
Quarter-circular arc		$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r}{2}$
Semicircular arc		0	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	πr
Arc of circle		$\frac{r \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$	0	$2\alpha r$

Rectangle		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$ $\bar{I}_{y'} = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$ $I_x = \frac{1}{3}bh^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{3}b^3h$ $J_C = \frac{1}{12}bh(b^2 + h^2)$
Triangle		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$ $I_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$
Circle		$\bar{I}_x = \bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^4$
Semicircle		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$
Quarter circle		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$ $J_O = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$
Ellipse		$\bar{I}_x = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab^3$ $\bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi a^3b$ $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab(a^2 + b^2)$