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چکیده

واژه های کلیدی :

مقدمه

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[] Wanheim Frederiksen

[] Bay

الگوریتم تحلیل معکوس

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[] Venugopal

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[] Shen .

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[] Bushhausen .

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[] Pietrzyk

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H. Cho .

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Cho

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الگوریتم تحلیل معکوس در تعیین تنش سیلان

$$\bar{\sigma} = k\bar{\epsilon}^n \quad (1)$$

در این رابطه $\bar{\sigma}$ تنش متوسط، $\bar{\epsilon}$ کرنش متوسط، k ضریب همبستگی و n ضریب سختی است. با فرض اینکه تنش و کرنش در تمام نقاط یکسان باشد، می‌توان نوشت:

$$\tau = \mu\sigma_n \quad (2)$$

با استفاده از معادله (2) و معادله (1) می‌توان تنش متوسط را به صورت زیر نوشت:

$$\tau_{max} = m_f \tau \quad (3)$$

Von Mises

$$\tau = m_f \tau_{max} = \frac{m_f}{\sqrt{3}} \sigma = f\sigma \quad (4)$$

که در آن m_f ضریب همبستگی تنش و کرنش و f ضریب همبستگی تنش و کرنش است. برای $m_f = 1$ و $m_f = 0$ داریم:

الگوریتم تحلیل معکوس در تعیین هم زمان تنش سیلان و فاکتور اصطکاک

$$\tau = m_f \tau_{max} = \frac{m_f}{\sqrt{3}} \sigma = f\sigma \quad (4)$$

() m_f k n ()

n (n,k) (m_f)

m_f k n
 m_f

آزمایش تجربی

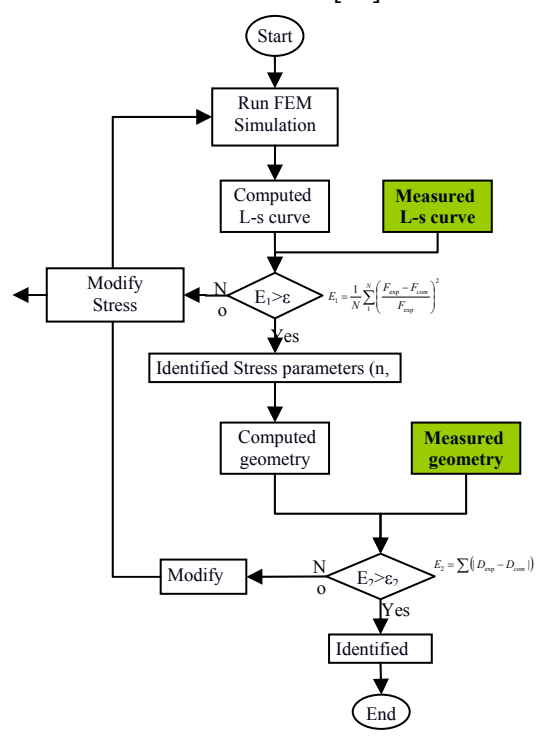
m_f

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(D_{exp})

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E_1, E_2 ϵ_2, ϵ_1 (-) L-S
 F_{exp} F_{com}
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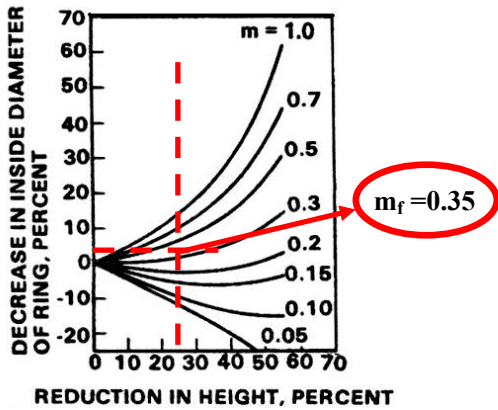
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$m_f = /$

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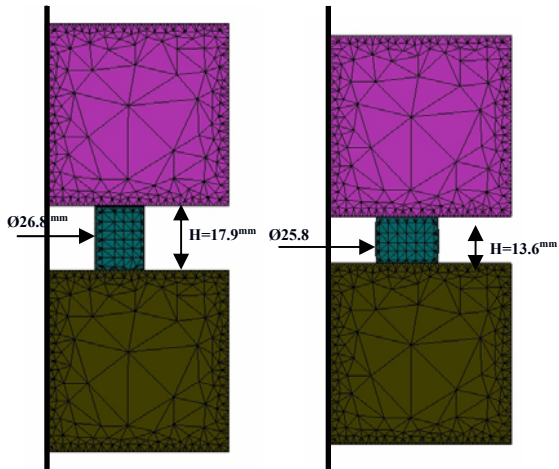


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نتائج

m_f

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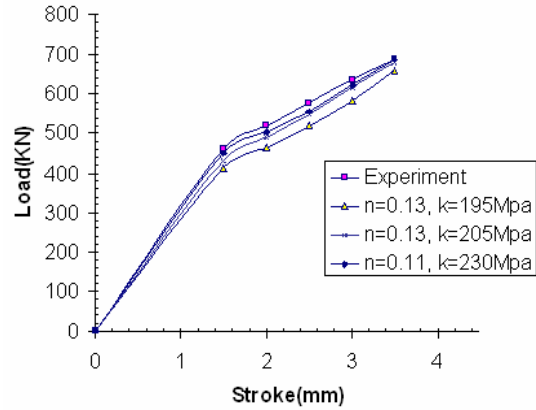
()

() m_f () $P_k = \{k, n\}$

$$m_f = / \quad k = \text{Mpa} \quad n = /$$

$$(\text{MPa} < k < \text{MPa} , / < n < /)$$

بحث و نتیجه گیری



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$$m_f \quad k \quad n$$

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واژه های انگلیسی به ترتیب استفاده در متن

- 1 - Direct problems
- 2 - Inverse problems
- 3 - Sticking friction law
- 4 - Adaptive