DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL OF AN EQUAL STRESS CYLINDER BASED ON MOHR'S STRENGTH THEORY

The authors have employed analytical methods to identify the nature of dependence of the elastic modulus distribution over the thickness of a cylinder, loaded by internal pressure p, if the equivalent stress is the same in all points, according to Mohr's theory of strength. The problem in which dependence of an elastic modulus is to be identified along the radius, and the stress value is available, is called the inverse problem. The idea of the method is that if a certain area of a body has the value of its elastic modulus lower than the one in the homogeneous material, stresses in this area are also reduced. The problem is solved for the case of plane strain and plane stress in the elastic formulation. It is proven that assurance of artificial heterogeneity reduces the maximal equivalent stress. Therefore, we have taken two variants of shells: one having inner radius a = 1 m and outer radius b = 2 m, the other one having inner radius a = 1 m and outer radius a = 1 m

Key words: thick-walled cylinder, optimization, Mohr's strength theory, inverse elastic problem.

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