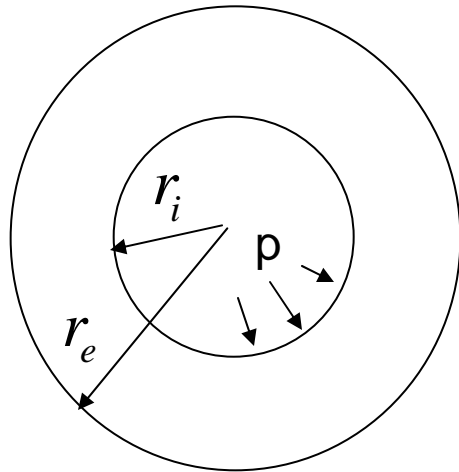
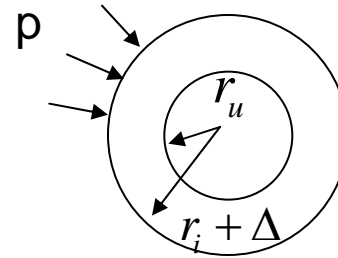


Shrink-fit Problems



cylinder 1



cylinder 2

Δ is called the interference

stresses are given by

$$\sigma_{rr} = A - \frac{B}{r^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = A + \frac{B}{r^2}$$

$$A = \frac{pr_i^2}{r_e^2 - r_i^2}$$

$$B = \frac{pr_i^2 r_e^2}{r_e^2 - r_i^2}$$

$$\sigma_{rr} = A' - \frac{B'}{r^2}$$

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} = A' + \frac{B'}{r^2}$$

$$A' = \frac{-pr_i^2}{r_i^2 - r_u^2}$$

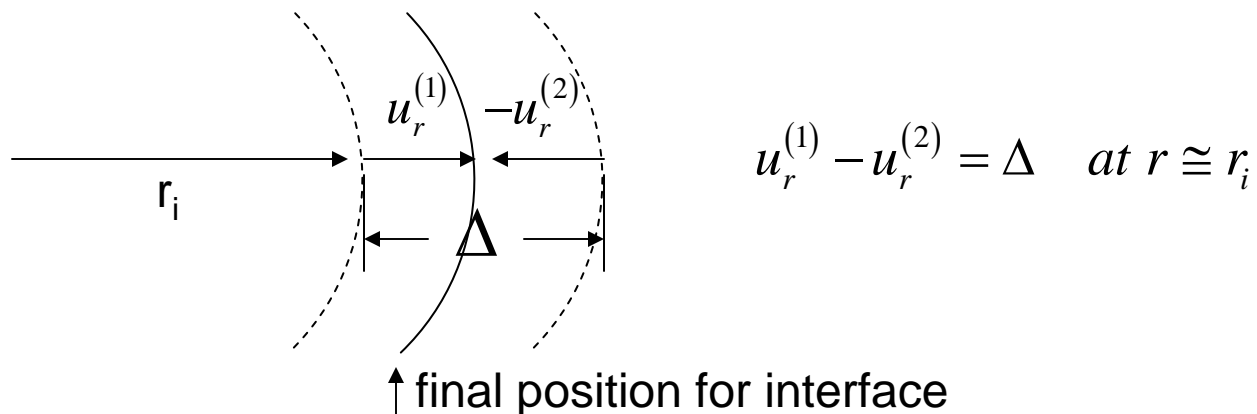
$$B' = \frac{-pr_i^2 r_u^2}{r_i^2 - r_u^2}$$

The stresses do not involve the material properties but the displacements do

cylinder 1
$$u_r = \frac{1}{E_1} \left[(1 + \nu_1) \frac{B}{r} + (1 - \nu_1) Ar \right]$$

cylinder 2
$$u_r = \frac{1}{E_2} \left[(1 + \nu_2) \frac{B'}{r} + (1 - \nu_2) A'r \right]$$

At the interface $r = r_i$ (actually at the radius somewhere between r_i , $r_i + \Delta$ but the interference is small so that we ignore this small difference)



$$u_r^{(1)} - u_r^{(2)} = \Delta \quad \text{at } r \cong r_i$$

If $E_1 = E_2 = E$

$$\nu_1 = \nu_2 = \nu$$

$$\frac{p}{E} \left[\frac{(1+\nu)r_e^2 r_i^2 + (1-\nu)r_i^3}{r_e^r - r_i^2} \right] - \frac{p}{E} \left[\frac{-(1+\nu)r_u^2 r_i^2 - (1-\nu)r_i^3}{r_i^r - r_u^2} \right] = \Delta$$

Solving for Δ in terms of p

$$\Delta = \frac{p}{E} \left[\frac{2r_i^3 (r_e^2 - r_u^2)}{(r_e^2 - r_i^2)(r_i^2 - r_u^2)} \right]$$

or vice-versa

$$p = E\Delta \left[\frac{(r_e^2 - r_i^2)(r_i^2 - r_u^2)}{2r_i^3 (r_e^2 - r_u^2)} \right]$$

Example: Let

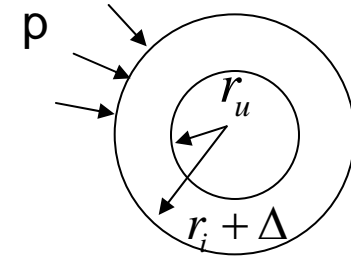
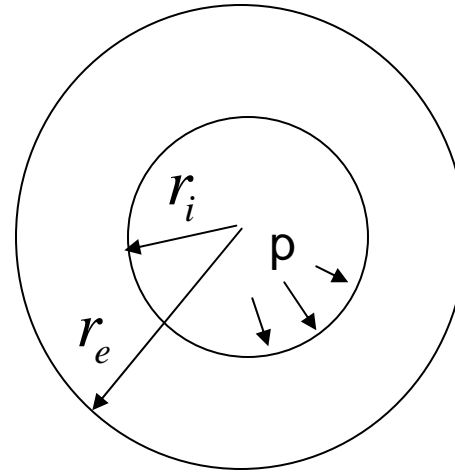
$$r_u = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_i = 60 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_e = 70 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta = 1 \text{ mm}$$

$$E = 200 \text{ GPa}$$



$$p = E\Delta \left[\frac{(r_e^2 - r_i^2)(r_i^2 - r_u^2)}{2r_i^3(r_e^2 - r_u^2)} \right]$$

MPa

$$p = (1)(2 \times 10^5) \frac{(70^2 - 60^2)(60^2 - 50^2)}{2(60^3)(70^2 - 50^2)}$$

$$= 276 \text{ MPa}$$

which is at or exceeding yield stress for steel