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**NUMERO: 2242A**

**ANNO: 2017**

# **A P P U N T I**

**STUDENTE: Faraci Alessio**

**MATERIA: Corso di Fondazioni + Esercitazioni - Prof. Costanzo**

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# FONDAZIONI

Alessio Faraci  
237719

POLITECNICO  
DI TORINO





**CORSO DI FONDAZIONI**

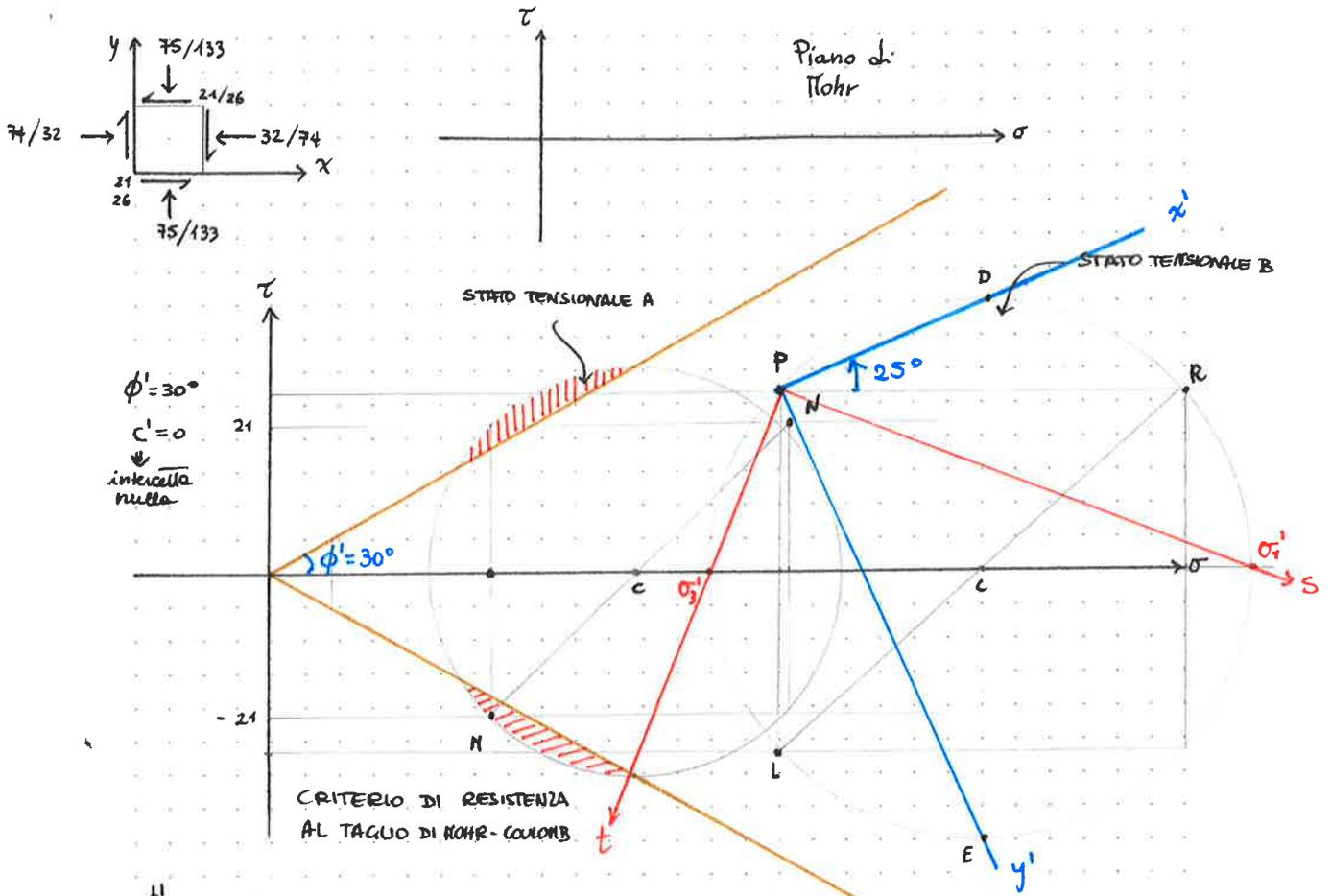
A.A. 2016/2017

Prof. Daniele Costanzo

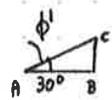
# **QUADERNO DELLE ESERCITAZIONI**

Studente: Alessio Faraci

Matricola: 237719

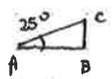


$\phi' = 30^\circ$   
 $C' = 0$   
 ↓  
 inclinazione nulla



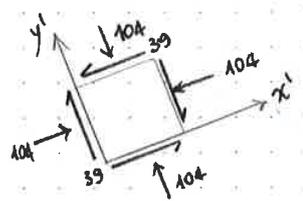
Se  $BC = 0.5 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow AB = BC \cdot \cotg 30^\circ = 0,87 \text{ mm}$

Il valori di  $[\sigma_B]$  non sono ammissibili (compatibile).  
 Il valori di  $[\sigma_A]$  non sono ammissibili (non compatibile).



se  $BC = 0.5 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow AB = BC \cdot \cotg 25^\circ = 1,07 \text{ mm}$

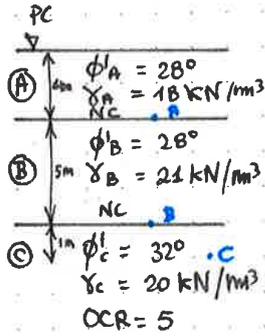
Graficamente in Nicava  $D(104, 39)$   $E(104, -39)$



$$[\sigma'_B] = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x'} & \tau_{x'y'} \\ \tau_{y'x'} & \sigma_{y'} \end{bmatrix}_B = \begin{bmatrix} 104 & 39 \\ 39 & 104 \end{bmatrix} \text{ kPa}$$

$(s, t)$  piani principali  $\rightarrow \sigma_1$  e  $\sigma_3$  tensioni principali  
 $\parallel$   $\parallel$   
 $143 \text{ kPa}$   $64 \text{ kPa}$

► ESERCIZIO A2 (b): Tensioni geostatiche in un terreno stratificato in anelli di falda



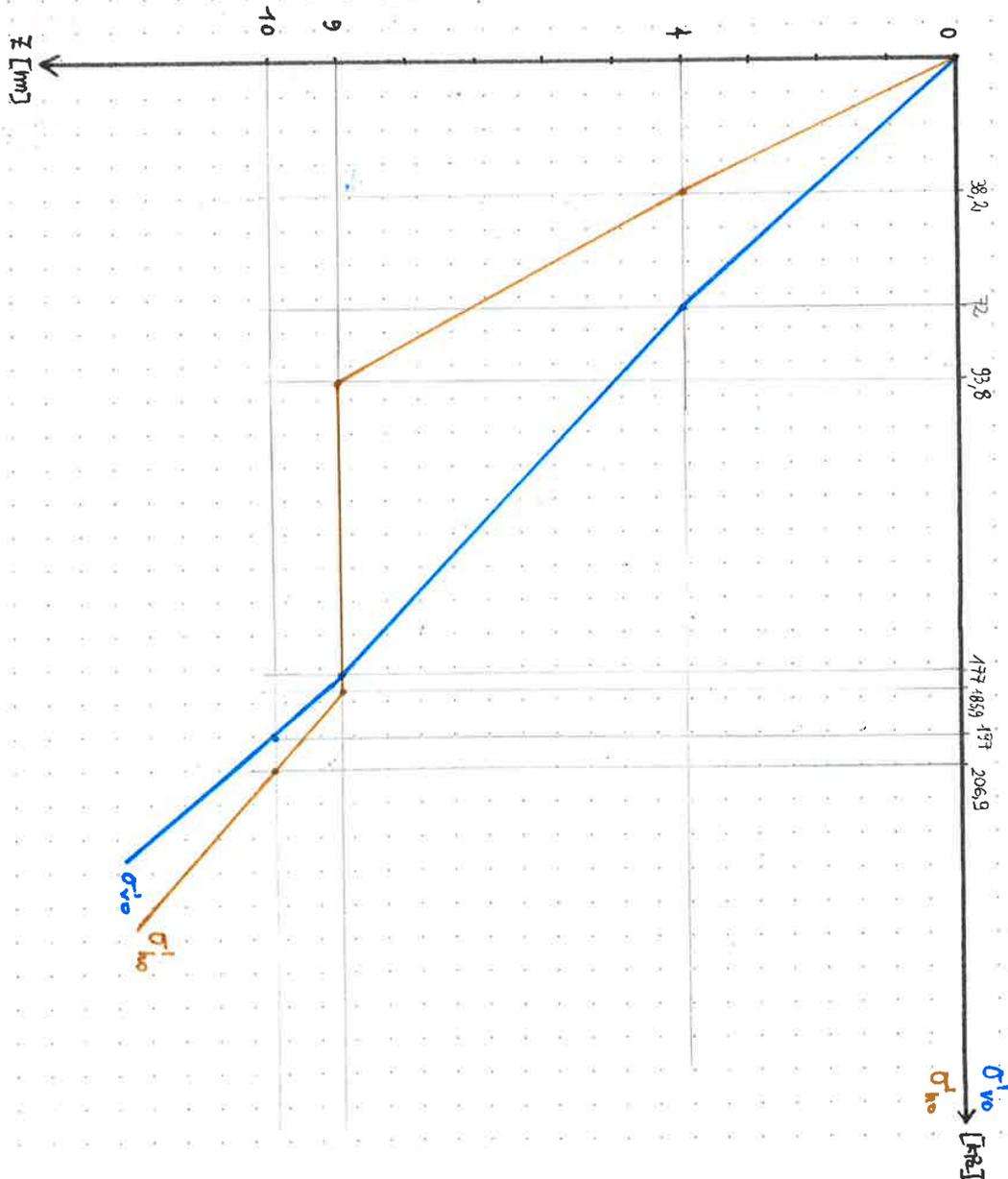
Calcolare e disegnare gli andamenti di  $\sigma'_{vo}$  e  $\sigma'_{ho}$

$K_{0,NC} = 1 - \text{sen } \phi'$       (A)    (B)    (C)  
 0.53    0.53    0.47

$K_{0,OC} = K_{0,NC} \cdot OCR^{0.5} \rightarrow 1,05 \leftarrow (C)$

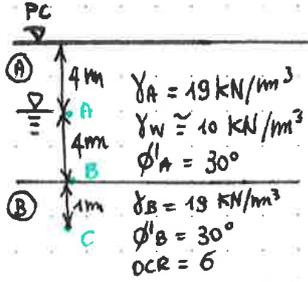
PUNTO	$\sigma'_{vo}$	$\sigma'_{ho}$
A	72	38,2
B	177	(↑) 93,8 (↓) 185,9
C	197	206,9

$\sigma'_{vo} = \gamma \cdot z$  [kPa]  
 $\sigma'_{ho} = K_0 \cdot \sigma'_{vo}$  [kPa]



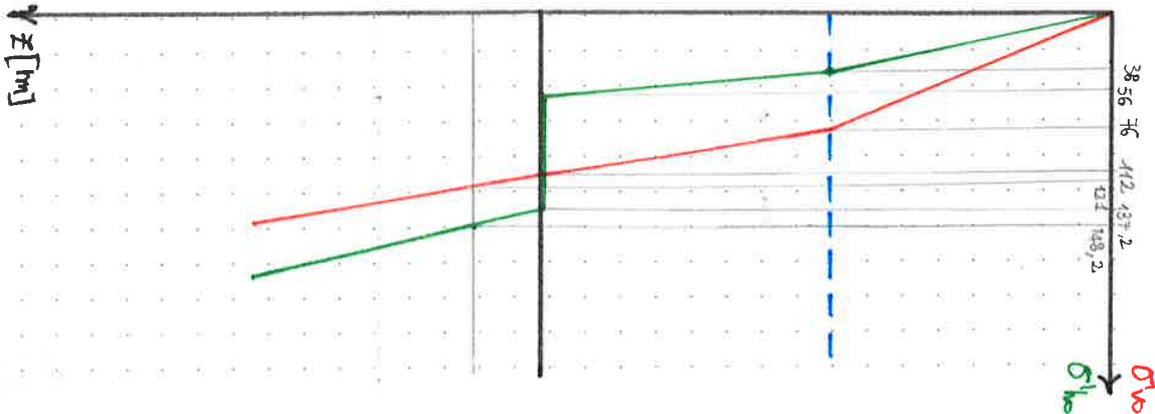
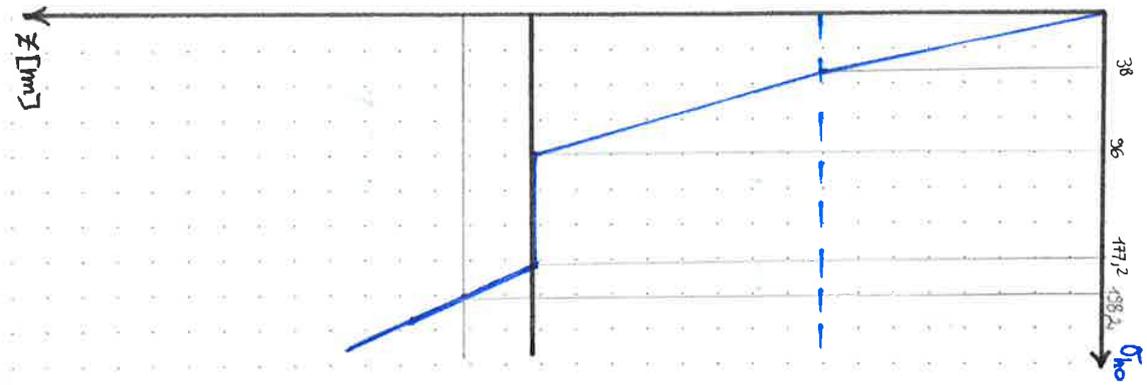
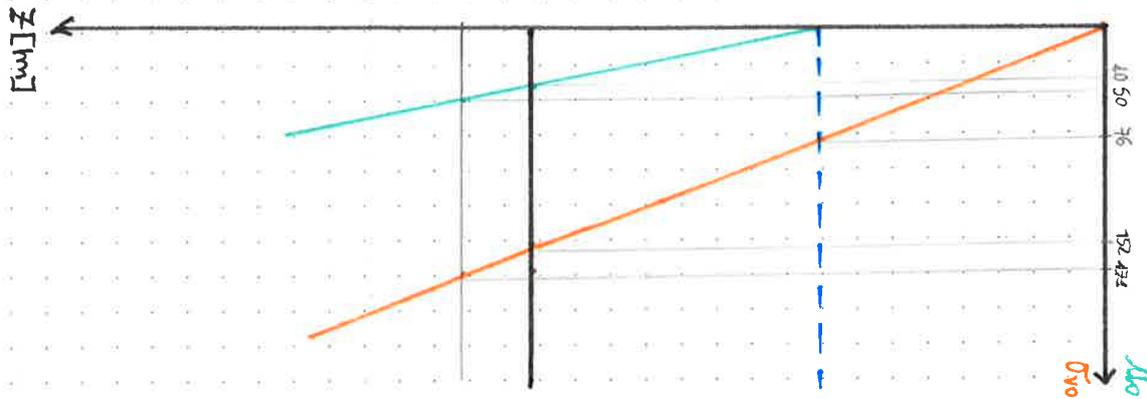
▷ ESERCIZIO A3(b): Terzoni geostatiche in terreno stratificato con falda

Disegnare i grafici delle tensioni e della pressione relativa dell'H<sub>2</sub>O



PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$u_o$	$\sigma'_{vo}$	$k_o$	$\sigma'_{ho}$	$\sigma_{ho}$
A	76	0	76	38	0.5	38
B	152	40	112	58	-137,2	0.5 · 122 = 61
C	171	50	121	148,2	-1,22	198,2

$\sigma_{vo} = \gamma \cdot z$        $u_o = \gamma_w \cdot z_w$        $k_o \rightarrow m_c = 1 - \sin \phi'$   
 $\sigma'_{ho} = k_o \sigma_{vo}$        $\sigma_{ho} = \sigma'_{ho} + u_o$        $\rightarrow q_c = k_o \cdot m_c \cdot OCR^{0.5}$   
 $\sigma'_{vo} = \sigma_{vo} - u_o$



$$q_{ES} = \frac{N_{ES}}{A_f} = \frac{20\,000 \text{ kN}}{\pi (7.5)^2 \text{ m}^2} = 170 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\Delta q = q_{ES} - q_0 = 170 - 57 = 113 \text{ kPa}$$

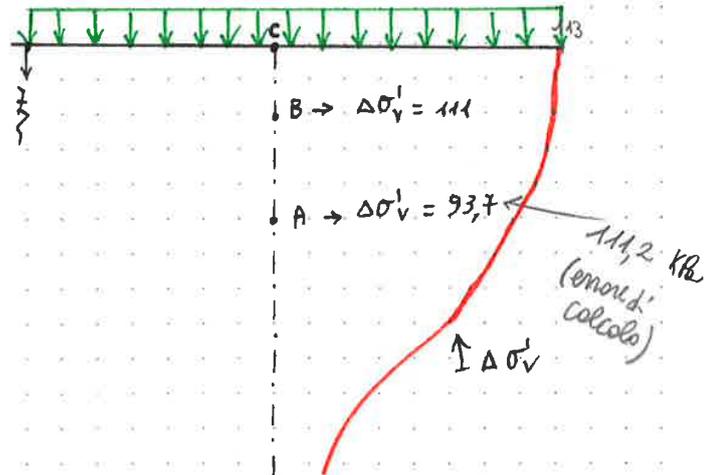
↑ carico netto in eccedenza della tensione che già esisteva



Per calcolare \$\Delta\sigma\_v\$ (variazione di tensione dovuta al carico) utilizziamo l'equazione di Boussinesq:

$$\Delta\sigma'_v (r=0) = \Delta q \left\{ 1 - \left[ \left( \frac{r}{z} \right)^2 + 1 \right]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right\}$$

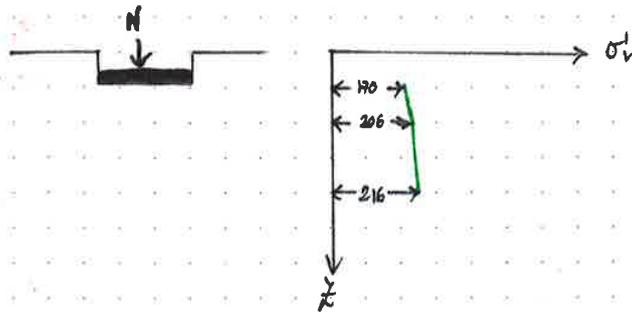
QUOTA \$z\$	\$\Delta\sigma'_v\$
1	112,4
2	111
3	107,2
4	104,2
5	93,7
6	85,5
7	77,1

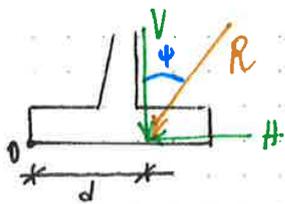


Quindi la tensione verticale efficace è data da:

$$\sigma'_v = \sigma'_{v0} + \Delta\sigma'_v \quad (\text{per ogni punto})$$

PUNTO	QUOTA \$z\$	\$\sigma'_v\$
D	-	0
C	0	170
B	1	206
	2	
	3	
A	4	216
	5	
	6	
	7	





$$V = W_{\text{TOT}} + P_{AV}$$

$$H = P_{AH}$$

$$M_{\text{stab}} = W_{\text{TOT}} \cdot b_0' + P_{AV} \cdot b_0'' = 887 + 46,3 \cdot 4 = 1072,2 \frac{\text{kN} \cdot \text{mm}}{\text{m}}$$

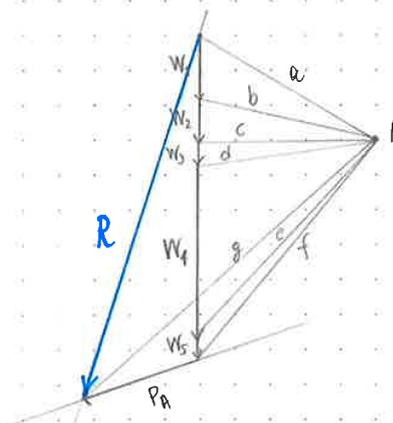
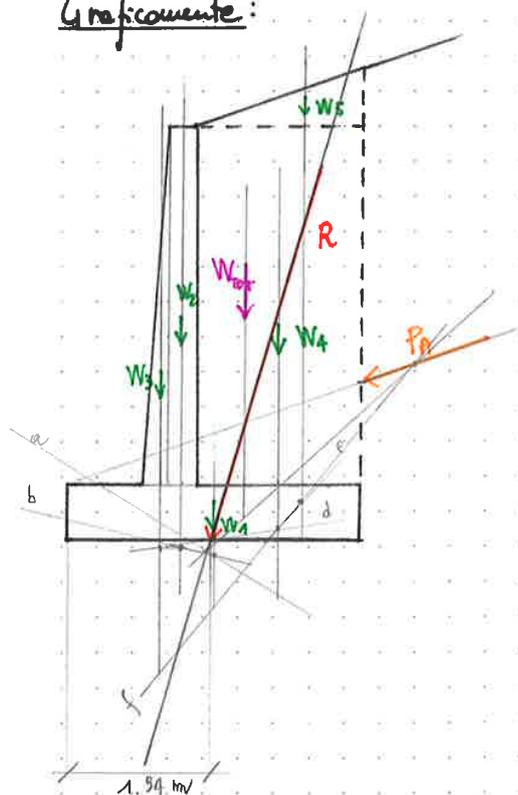
$$M_{\text{rib}} = P_{AH} \cdot b_0''' = 127,2 \cdot 2,2 = 280 \frac{\text{kN} \cdot \text{mm}}{\text{m}}$$

$$M_0 = M_{\text{stab}} - M_{\text{rib}} = 792,4 \frac{\text{kN} \cdot \text{mm}}{\text{m}}$$

$$d = \frac{M_0}{V} = \frac{792,4}{362,6 + 46,3} = 1,94 \text{ m}$$

$$\psi = \arctg \frac{H}{V} = 17,3^\circ$$

Graficamente:



(2b) per  $\phi' = 34^\circ$

	$N_\gamma$	$N_q$
$\phi' = 34^\circ$	41,06	29,44

$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma B N_\gamma + q N_q = 1231,8 + 588,8 = 1820,6 \frac{kN}{m^2}$$

$$N_{lim} = q_{lim} \cdot A_b = 1820,6 \frac{kN}{m^2} \cdot 3 \frac{m^2}{m} = 5461,8 \frac{kN}{m}$$

$$FS = \frac{N_{lim}}{N_{es}} = 3 \quad \text{VERIFICA OK}$$

Analisi dei risultati ottenuti:

(1) Il termine dovuto al sovraccarico porta ad un incremento di 755 kPa per la  $q_{lim}$ , ovvero

$$\frac{755}{1689,3} \cong 45\%$$

(2a) Se non ci fosse stato il sovraccarico  $q$

$$FS = 2,8 < 3 \rightarrow \text{VERIFICA NON SODDISFATTA}$$

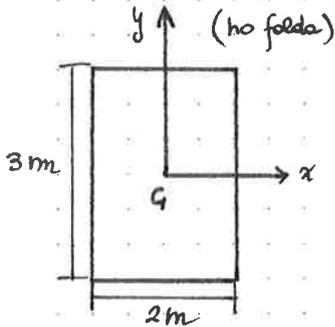
(ma posso accettare perché la condizione di rottura corrisponde a  $FS=1$ , dunque mi trovo 2,8 volte sopra tale condizione)

(2b) Se  $\phi' = 34^\circ$  il sovraccarico incide maggiormente:

$$\frac{588,8}{1231,8} \cong 48\%$$

Se non ci fosse  $q \Rightarrow FS = 2 \rightarrow \text{VERIFICA NON SODDISFATTA}$

► ESERCIZIO 3: Fondazione a plinto su terreno incoerente



Valutare il FS nei confronti della capacità portante del plinto rettangolare per un carico di esercizio avendo componenti (riferito a G) pari:

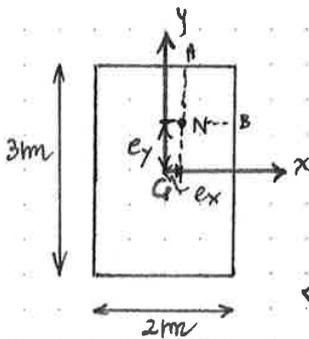
$$\begin{cases} N = 608 \text{ kN} \\ H_y = 44 \text{ kN} \\ M_x = 91 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \quad M_y = 426 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{cases}$$

Il terreno è incoerente e caratterizzato dai seguenti parametri:  $\begin{cases} \gamma_t = 19 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\ \phi' = 32^\circ \\ c' = 0 \end{cases}$   
 E per effetto del vento in fondazione si consideri la presenza di un sovraccarico ai lati della fondazione di  $q' = 10 \text{ kPa}$ .

CONVENZIONE PER I MOMENTI:  $\begin{cases} M_x = N \cdot e_x \\ M_y = N \cdot e_y \end{cases}$

$$M_x = N \cdot e_x \Rightarrow e_x = \frac{M_x}{N} = \frac{91}{608} = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

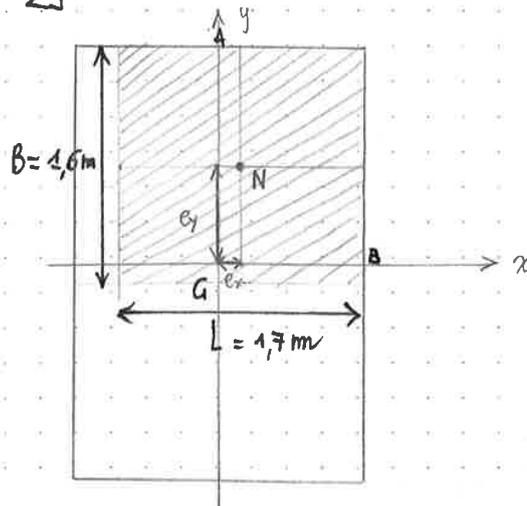
$$M_y = N \cdot e_y \Rightarrow e_y = \frac{M_y}{N} = \frac{426}{608} = 0,7 \text{ m}$$



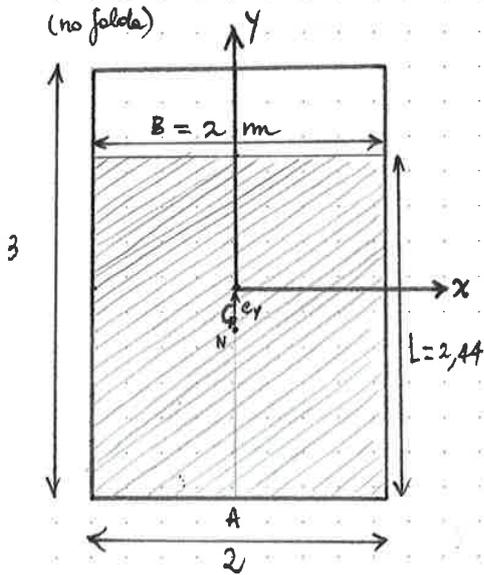
$$N_A = \frac{3}{2} - e_y = 0,8 \text{ m} \cdot 2 = 1,6 \text{ m} = B$$

$$N_B = \frac{2}{2} - e_x = 0,85 \text{ m} \cdot 2 = 1,7 \text{ m} = L$$

in scala:



► ESERCIZIO B4: Fondazione a plinto su terreno incassante



Valutare il FS nei confronti della capacità portante del plinto rettangolare per un carico di esercizio avente componenti (riferite a G) pari a:

$$N = 1100 \text{ kN}$$

$$H_x = 60 \text{ kN} \quad H_y = -80 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_x = 0 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \quad M_y = -310 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

Il terreno è incassante e caratterizzato dai seguenti parametri:

$$\gamma_t = 10 \text{ kN/m}^3 \quad \phi' = 34^\circ \quad c' = 0$$

Si consideri un sovraccarico  $q = 10 \text{ kPa}$

$$M_x = N \cdot e_x \Rightarrow e_x = \frac{M_x}{N} = 0$$

$$M_y = N \cdot e_y \Rightarrow e_y = \frac{M_y}{N} = -\frac{310}{1100} = -0,28 \text{ m}$$

$$N_A = \frac{3}{2} - e_y = 1,5 - 0,28 = 1,22 \text{ m} \Rightarrow 1,22 \cdot 2 = 2,44 \text{ m} = L$$

$$B = 2 \text{ m}$$

Composizione componente orizzontale:

Modulo di H:

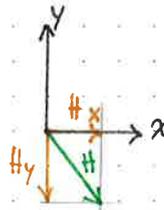
$$H = \sqrt{H_x^2 + H_y^2} = 100 \text{ kN}$$

$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma B N_\gamma S_\gamma i_\gamma + q N_q S_q i_q$$

$$\phi' = 34^\circ \quad \begin{array}{cc} N_\gamma & N_q \\ 41,06 & 29,44 \end{array}$$

$$S_\gamma = S_q = 1 + 0,1 \frac{1 + \sin \phi'}{1 - \sin \phi'} \frac{B}{L} = 1,3$$

$$m = \frac{2 + B/L}{1 + B/L} = 1,55$$



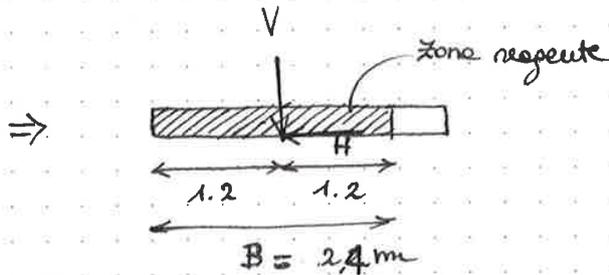
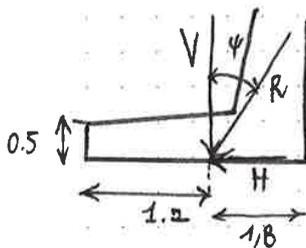
Per calcolare la distanza di R dal piede si fa un equilibrio di momenti:

$$M_{0,rib} = P_{AH} \cdot 1,8 = 351 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$M_{0,stab} = W \cdot (3 - 1,2) + P_{AV} \cdot 3 = 954 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$M_0 = M_{0,stab} - M_{0,rib} = 603 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$d = \frac{M_0}{V} = \frac{603}{500} = 1,2 \text{ m}$$



$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma B N_{\gamma} i_{\gamma} + q N_q i_q$$

$$\phi' = 36^\circ$$

$$N_{\gamma} = 56,31$$

$$N_q = 37,75$$

$$q = 20 \cdot 0,5 = 10 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

~~$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 2,4 \cdot 56,31 + \frac{20 \cdot 0,5}{1} \cdot 37,75 = 1238,82 + 377,5 = 1616,32 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$N_{lim} = q_{lim} \cdot A_b = 1616,32 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot 2,2 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{m}} = 3555,9 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$FS = \frac{N_{lim}}{N_{es}} = \frac{3555,9}{500} =$$~~

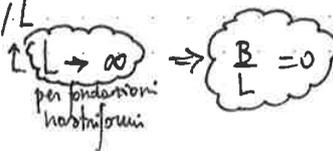
$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma B N_{\gamma} i_{\gamma} + q N_q i_q$$

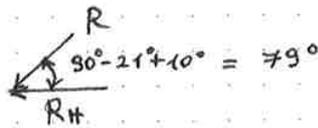
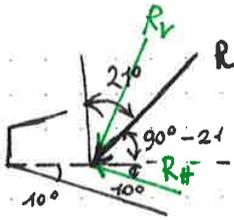
$$i_{\gamma} = \left(1 - \frac{H}{N}\right)^{m+1} = \left(1 - \frac{195}{500}\right)^3 = 0,23$$

$$i_q = \left(1 - \frac{H}{N}\right)^m = \left(1 - \frac{195}{500}\right)^2 = 0,37$$

**N.B.**

$$m = \frac{2 + B/L}{1 + B/L} = 2$$

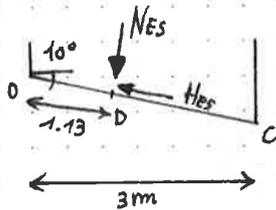




Donque  $R_H = R \cos 79^\circ = 102,41 \text{ kN/m}$   
 $R_V = R \sin 79^\circ = 526,84 \text{ kN/m}$

(1) Verifica di capacità portante

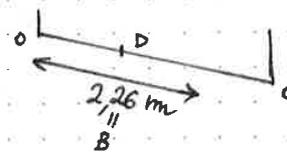
$$FS = \frac{N_{lim}}{N_{ES}} = \frac{q_{lim} \cdot A_b}{N_{ES}}$$



$$OC = 3 / \cos 10^\circ = 3,05 \text{ m}$$

$$DC = OC - OD = 1,92 \text{ m}$$

Donque la sezione ricoperta è →



$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma B N_\gamma i_\gamma b_\gamma + \gamma N_q i_q b_q$$

$$\phi' = 36^\circ \quad \begin{matrix} N_\gamma & N_q \\ 56,31 & 37,75 \end{matrix}$$

$$i_\gamma = \left(1 - \frac{H}{N}\right)^{m+1} = \left(1 - \frac{102,41}{526,84}\right)^3 = 0,52$$

con  $m = 2$

$$i_q = \left(1 - \frac{H}{N}\right)^m = \left(1 - \frac{102,41}{526,84}\right)^2 = 0,65$$

$$b_\gamma = b_q = \left(1 - \alpha \tan \phi'\right)^2 = \left(1 - 0,175 \tan 36^\circ\right)^2 = 0,76$$

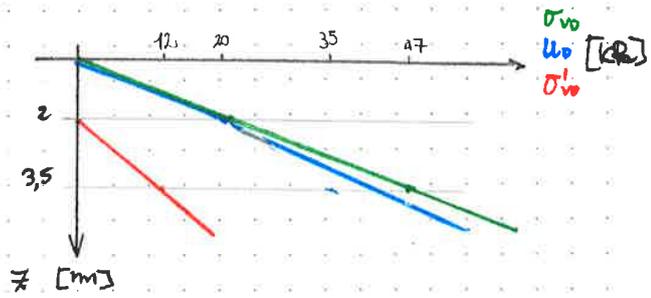
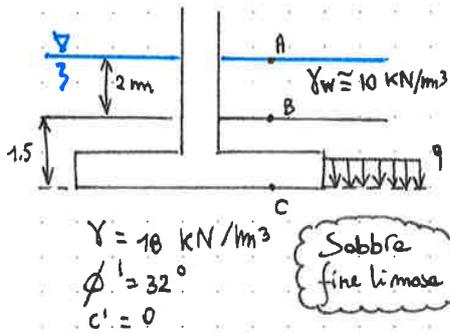
↑ in mod

$$30^\circ: \frac{\pi}{2} = 10^\circ: x \rightarrow x = \alpha \text{ mod} = 0,175$$

$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 2,26 \cdot 56,31 \cdot 0,52 \cdot 0,76 + 0,5 \cdot 20 \cdot 37,75 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,76 = 689,42 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

502,93                      186,5

► **ESEMPIO 86:** Verifica di Capacità portante di una fondazione in alveo



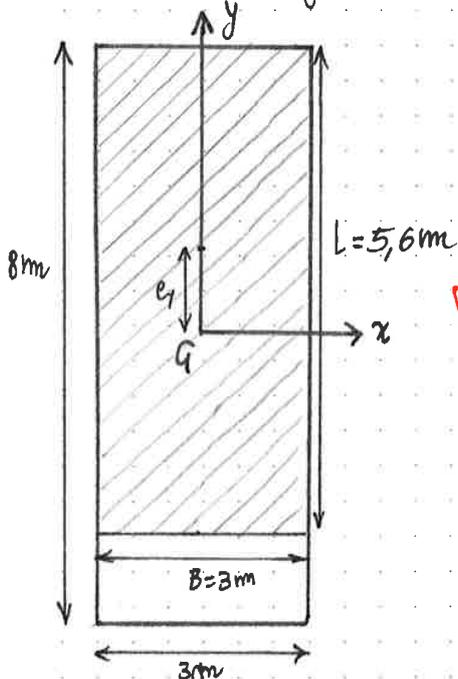
il sovranaccario coincide con la tensione geostatica alla profondità 3.5m

$q' = \sigma'_{vo,c}$        $\sigma_{vo} = \gamma \cdot z$        $u_o = \gamma_w \cdot z_w$        $\sigma'_{vo} = \sigma_{vo} - u_o$

PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$u_o$	$\sigma'_{vo}$
A	0	0	0
B	20	20	0
C	47	35	12

$\phi$	$N_s$	$N_q$
$32^\circ$	30,22	23,18

Le componenti (relative al baricentro G) del carico totale in esercizio agente sul piano di fondazione valgono

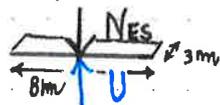


$N = 2870 \text{ kN}$

$H_x = 0$        $H_y = 487 \text{ kN}$

$M_x = 0$        $M_y = 2436 \text{ kNm}$

Il carico totale agente in fondazione deve essere applicato alla sottopinta U (da parte dell'acqua) agente in G



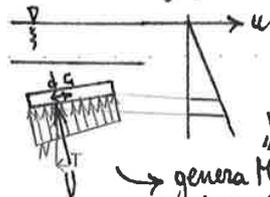
$U = u_{oc} \cdot A = 35 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 = 840 \text{ kN}$

Dunque  $N'_{es} = N_{es} - U = 2870 - 840 = 2030 \text{ kN}$  netto

in questo caso  $M_y = M'_y$  perché U è normale al piano di posa e passa per il baricentro G

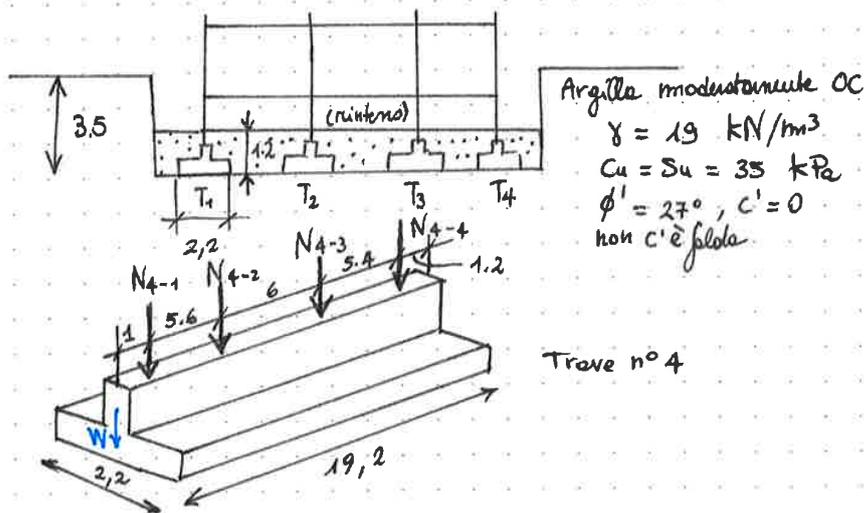
(U non modifica pertanto né  $H_y$  perché non ha componenti tangenziali né  $M_y$  perché baricentrico)

Se invece:



genera M e T  
 $\Rightarrow$  variaz. via M cheff!

► ESERCIZIO B7 : Trave di fondazione su argilla tenera



Valutare per la trave n° 4, il coefficiente di sicurezza nei confronti della capacità portante a breve e a lungo termine, sapendo che i carichi in esercizio nei pilastri valgono:

$$\rightarrow N_{4-1} = 457 \text{ kN} \quad N_{4-2} = 586 \text{ kN} \quad N_{4-3} = 564 \text{ kN} \quad N_{4-4} = 429 \text{ kN}$$

mentre il peso proprio della fondazione vale  $W_f = 580 \text{ kN}$

(1) CONDIZIONI non drenate (qualora a breve termine)

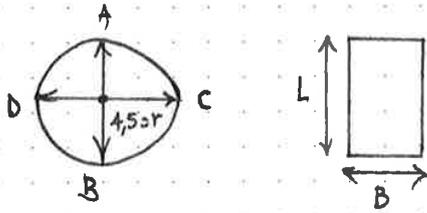
$$N_{ES} = \frac{N_{4-1} + N_{4-2} + N_{4-3} + N_{4-4} + W_f}{L} = \frac{2616}{19,2} = 136,3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$N_{lim} = q_{lim} \cdot B = 2,2 q_{lim} = 445,94 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$q_{lim} = S_u \cdot N_c + q = 35 \cdot 5,14 + 19,12 = 202,7 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$FS = \frac{N_{lim}}{N_{ES}} = \frac{445,94}{136,3} = 3,27 > 3 \quad \text{VERIFICA SODDISFATTA}$$

Per prima cosa mi riconduco ad una fondazione rettangolare equivalente (visto che siamo in presenza di una piastra)

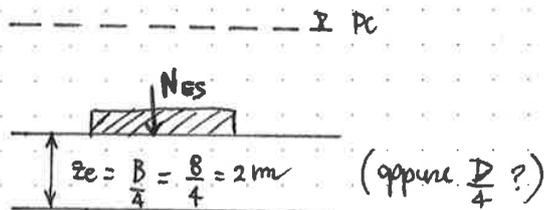
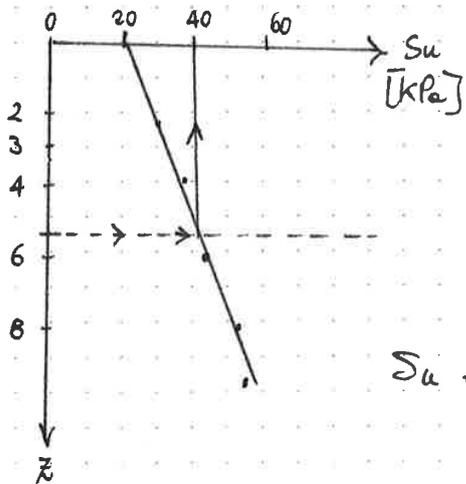
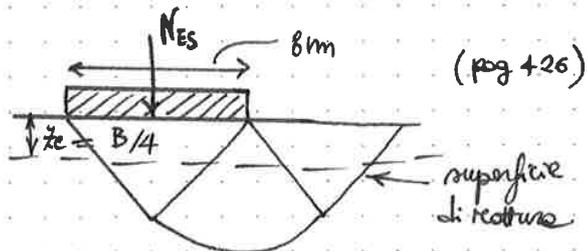
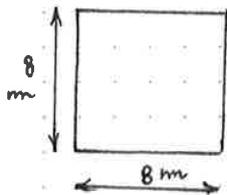


(1) Area circolare = Area rettangolo

(2)  $\frac{B}{L} = \frac{DC}{AB}$  (solo se presente eccentricità) altrimenti  $\frac{B}{L} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

di conseguenza si ha una fondazione quadrata

$B=L \rightarrow r^2 \cdot \pi = B^2 \Rightarrow B = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot r = 7,97 \approx 8 \text{ m}$



$S_u = 40 \text{ kPa}$

$q_{lim} = C_u \cdot N_c \cdot S_c^0 = 40 \cdot 5,14 \cdot 1,2 = 246,72 \text{ kPa}$

$S_c^0 = 1 + 0,2 \frac{B}{L} = 1 + 0,2 \cdot \frac{8}{8} = 1,2$

$N_{lim} = q_{lim} \cdot A_b = 246,72 \cdot 8^2 \approx 15790 \text{ kN}$

$N_{ES} = 510 \text{ t} \rightarrow FS = \frac{N_{lim}}{N_{ES}} = 3,1$  Verificato

$1 \text{ t} = 1000 \text{ kg} \rightarrow 5100 \text{ kN}$

$P = m \cdot g$

$N = \text{kg} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3 = 10^4 \text{ kg}$   
 $\text{kN} = 10 \text{ kg} \cdot 510$



(2) Nella materia di ogni strato si calcola:

(a)  $\sigma_{vo} = \gamma \cdot z$

(b)  $u_o = \gamma_w \cdot z_w$

(c)  $\sigma'_{vo} = \sigma_{vo} - u_o$

(d)  $\sigma'_p = \sigma'_{vo} \cdot OCR$

(3) Si calcola il carico netto (al netto delle tensioni geostatiche agente sul piano delle fondazioni).

Impronta circolare  $\rightarrow$  carico.  $N = 17520 \text{ kN}$

$$q = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{17520}{\pi \cdot 6^2} = 155 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} \text{ (kPa)}$$

$$q_N = q - \sigma'_{vo,L} = q - \gamma \cdot z_L = 155 - 18 \cdot 2,5 = 110 \text{ kPa}$$

(4) Per ogni punto si calcola l'incremento della tensione

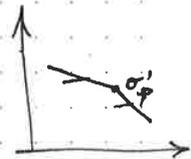
$$\Delta\sigma_z (t=0) = q_N \left\{ 1 - \left[ \left( \frac{z}{r} \right)^2 + 1 \right]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right\}$$

e la  $\sigma'_f = \sigma'_{vo} + \Delta\sigma_v$

(5)

$\sigma'_f < \sigma'_p$   
(tratto elastico)  
oc

$\sigma'_f > \sigma'_p$   
(tratto plastico)  
NC



$$SRR_i = \frac{\Delta H}{0,8} \cdot RR \log \frac{\sigma'_p}{\sigma'_{vo}}$$

$$SRR_i = \Delta H \cdot RR \log \frac{\sigma'_p}{\sigma'_{vo}}$$

$$SCR_i = [ ]$$

$$SCR_i = \Delta H \cdot CR \log \frac{\sigma'_f}{\sigma'_p}$$

(6)  $SRR = \sum SRR_i$        $SCR = \sum SCR_i$

$$S_{tot} = SRR + SCR$$

$$I_z(\max) = 0,5 + 0,1 \left( \frac{\Delta q'}{\sigma'_{vi}} \right)^{0,5} \leftarrow \text{shegħolo! } q$$

$$\sigma'_{v(\xi_{Imax} = 1,25 + 1,5 = 2,75)} = \gamma \cdot \xi = 18,5 \cdot 2,75 \approx 50,9 \text{ kPa}$$

Combinazione 1  $\rightarrow N = \sum N_i = 3492 \text{ kN}$

Combinazione 2  $\rightarrow N = \sum N_i = 3210 \text{ kN}$

Combinazione 3  $\rightarrow N = \sum N_i = 3693 \text{ kN} \rightarrow$  *condizione peggiore*

Peso propria cas  $\rightarrow G = \gamma_{cas} \cdot V = \gamma_{cas} \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 0,8 = 307,2 \text{ kN}$

$$q = \frac{N+G}{A} = \frac{3693 + 307,2}{4^2} = 250 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\Delta q_N = q - \sigma'_{vo(\text{piano d'posa})} = q - \gamma \cdot D = 250 - 18,5 \cdot 1,5 = 222,3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$E'_i = q_c \cdot 2,5$$

$$W = C_1 C_2 \Delta q \sum \left( \frac{I_z}{E} \right)_i \Delta z_i \rightarrow = 1 \text{ mm}$$

STRATO	$\xi$	$\xi_j$	$\sigma'_v$	$q_c$	$I_{z\max}$	$E'$	$\Sigma$
a	2	0,5	37	8	0,51	20	5,7
b	3	1,5	55,5	8	0,51	20	5,6
c	4	2,5	74	11	0,51	27,5	4,1
c	5	3,5	92,5	14	0,5	35	3,2
d	6	4,5	111	15	0,5	37,5	3
							21,6 mm

Cedimento iniziale

$$W = C_1 \Delta q \sum \left( \frac{I_z}{E} \right)_i \Delta z = 20,2 \text{ mm}$$

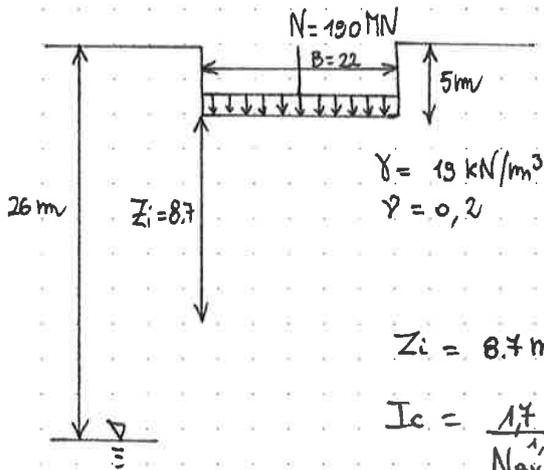
$$C_1 = 1 - 0,5 \left( \frac{\sigma'_{vo}}{\Delta q} \right) = 0,93 \leftarrow \text{nel piano di posa}$$

Cedimento a  $t = 30 \text{ anni}$

$$\xi = 1 + 0,2 \log \left( \frac{t}{0,1} \right) = 1,5$$

$$W = C_1 C_2 \Delta q \sum \left( \frac{I_z}{E} \right)_i \Delta z = 30 \text{ mm}$$

● METODO BURLAND - BURBIDGE



(osservazione la sabbia è quasi sempre NC)

$$\sigma'_{vo} = \gamma \cdot D = 19 \cdot 5 = 95 \text{ kPa}$$

$$W_i = f_s \left[ \left( q' - \frac{2}{3} \sigma'_{vo} \right) B^{0,7} I_c \right]$$

$$f_s = \left[ \frac{1,25 L/B}{L/B + 0,25} \right]^2 = 1,21$$

$$q' = \frac{N}{A_b} = \frac{190 \cdot 10^3 \text{ kN}}{22 \cdot 40 \text{ m}^2} = 216 \text{ kPa}$$

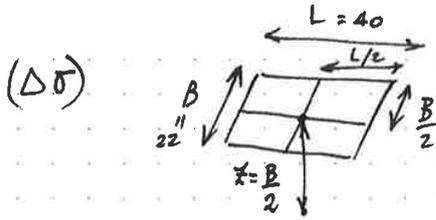
$$\sigma'_{vo} = 95 \text{ kPa}$$

$$W_i = 1,21 \left[ \left( 216 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 95 \right) 22^{0,7} \cdot 0,017 \right] \cong 27 \text{ mm}$$

al tempo  $t = 30$  anni

$$W = f_t W_i$$

$$f_t = 1,5 \quad \text{per } t = 30 \quad \Rightarrow \quad W \cong 41 \text{ mm}$$



( $\Delta\sigma$ )

$$m = \frac{B}{2} / \bar{x} = 1$$

$$n = \frac{L}{2} / \bar{x}$$

obaco trovato  
 $\downarrow$   
 $f = 0,95$

$$\Delta\sigma = 4f \cdot q_N$$

pressione atmosferica = 101,33 kPa

$$E_{0,1} = k_{e,01} \cdot f_a \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma'_{vo} + \frac{\Delta\sigma'_{vo}}{2}}{f_a}}$$

$\rightarrow$  calcolato per  $z = \frac{B}{2}$

$k_e = 600$

Trovo da tabella I

Calcolo  $W \rightarrow \frac{q_N}{E_{0,1}} = \frac{1}{125 I (1-\nu^2)} \left( \frac{W}{B} \right)^{0,3} \Rightarrow W \approx 7 \text{ mm}$

$\uparrow$   
in [mm]

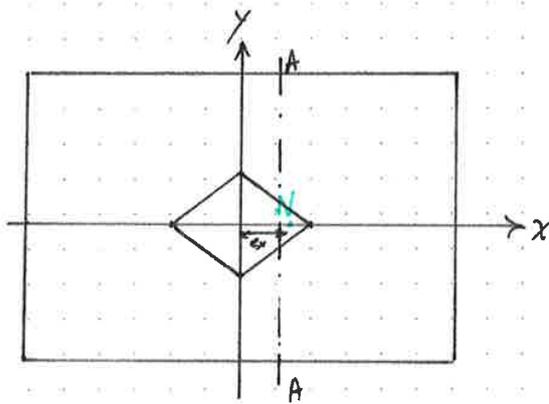
Si calcolano adesso le sollecitazioni corrispondenti alla sezione A-A

$$R = V_{A-A} = A_{ABCD} \quad (\text{ovvero risultante } r_t(x))$$

$$R = V_{A-A} = r_t(x) \cdot d_{AA} = 300 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{dm}} \cdot 1,2 \text{ dm} = 360 \text{ kN}$$

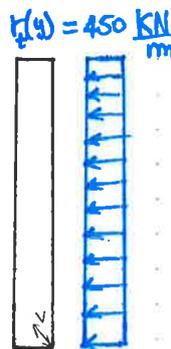
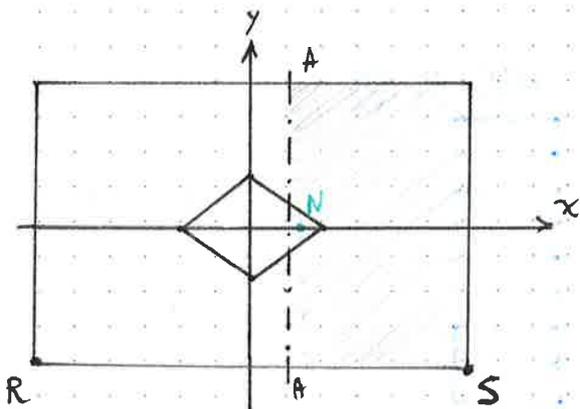
$$M_{A-A} = R \cdot x = 360 \cdot \frac{AB}{2} = 216 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

CASO 2:  $N_d = 900 \text{ kN}$   $M_{x,d} = 315 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$



$$e_x = \frac{M_{x,d}}{N_d} = 0,35 \text{ m} < \frac{L}{6}$$

Carico eccentrico e nocciolo centrale di inerzia  
 ↳ SEZIONE INTERAMENTE REAGENTE



$$r_t(x) = \frac{N}{L} + \frac{12 N e_x}{L^3} \cdot x$$

$$r_t(x)_{\text{max/min}} = \frac{N}{L} \pm \frac{6 N e_x}{L^2} = \frac{510}{90} \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

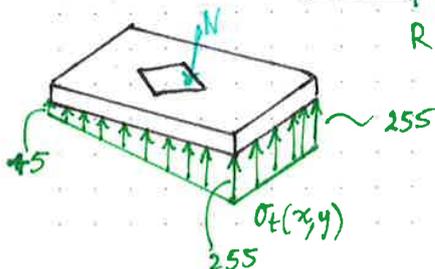
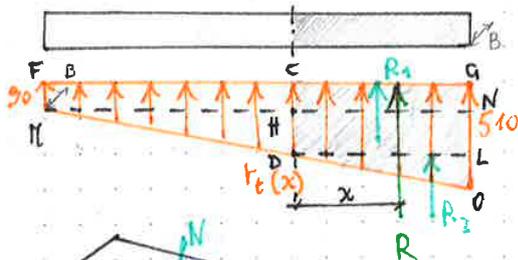
$$r_t(y) = \frac{N}{B} = 450 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

Allo spigolo S(+) e R(-)

$$\sigma_t(x,y) = \frac{N}{BL} \pm \frac{6 N e_x}{BL^2} \pm \frac{6 N e_y}{LB^2} = \frac{255}{45} \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

↳ si ottiene come

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_t = \frac{r_t(S)}{B} = 255 \\ \sigma_t = \frac{r_t(R)}{B} = 45 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \sigma_t = \frac{255 + 45}{2} = 150 = \frac{r_t(y)}{L}$$



Si calcolano adesso le sollecitazioni:

$$R = A_{BCDE} = V_{A-A} \quad AC:CE = AB:BD \rightarrow BD = 375 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$R = 675 \text{ KN} = V_{A-A} \quad R_1 = 450 \text{ KN} \quad R_2 = 225 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_B = M_{A-A} = R_1 \frac{BC}{2} + R_2 \frac{2}{3} BC = 450 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$$

Caso 4:  $N_d = 720 \text{ KN}$   $M_{x,d} = 432 \text{ KNm}$

$$M_{y,d} = 216 \text{ KNm}$$

$$e_y = \frac{M_{y,d}}{N_d} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$e_x = \frac{M_{x,d}}{N_d} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

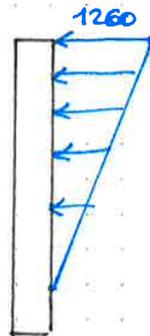
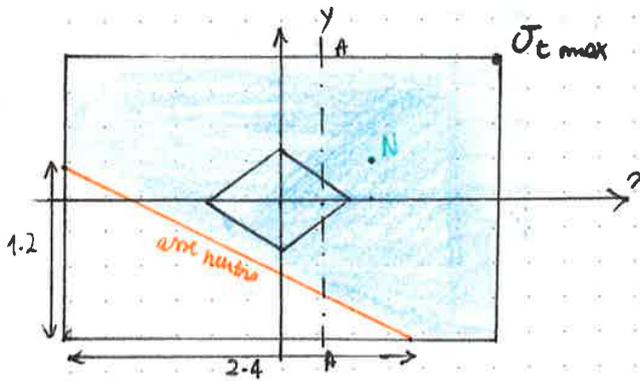
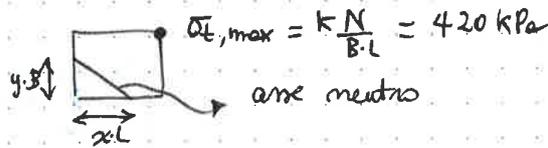
N fuori dal nocciolo centrale di inerzia  
 $\Rightarrow$  SEZIONE PARZIALIZZATA con eccentricità in entrambe le direzioni

uno abaco di  $T_{eq}$

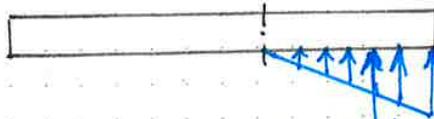
(1) entro con i valori

$$\begin{cases} \frac{e_x}{L} = \frac{0,6}{3} = 0,2 \\ \frac{e_y}{B} = \frac{0,3}{2} = 0,15 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{mi trovo nel caso II}$$

(2) trovo  $\begin{cases} k = 3,5 \\ x = 0,8 \\ y = 0,6 \end{cases}$

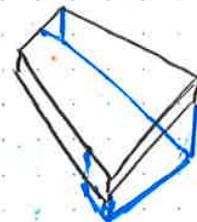


$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{t,max} &= 420 \text{ kPa} \\ r_{max}(y) &= \sigma_{t,max} \cdot L = 1260 \\ r_{max}(x) &= \sigma_{t,max} \cdot B = 840 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}} \end{aligned}$$

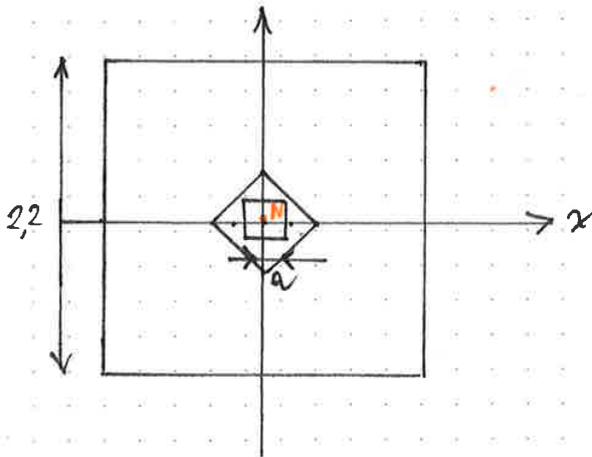


$$R = 504 \text{ KN} = V_{A-A}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{A-A} = 332,6$$



► ESERCIZIO D3: Dimensionamento strutturale di un pilastro quadrato



$N_d = 1250 \text{ kN}$

$a = 40 \text{ cm}$

CLS = C20/25

Dimensionare il pilastro

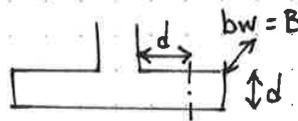
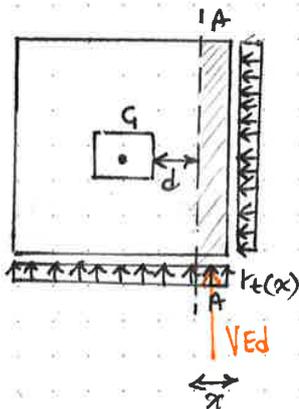
$f_{ck} = 20 \text{ MPa}$

$f_{cd} = 11,8 \text{ MPa}$

Casico centrato:

(1) Calcola la reazione del terreno

$$r_t(x) = r_t(y) = \frac{N}{B} = \frac{1250 \text{ kN}}{2,2 \text{ m}} = 568,2 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} = 568,2 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}}$$



$V_{Ed} \leq V_{Rd}$

$V_{Ed} = r_t(x) \cdot x$

$x = \frac{2,2}{2} - d - \frac{0,4}{2} = (0,9 - d)$

$x = (0,9 - d) \Rightarrow x = (900 - d) \text{ [mm]}$

$V_{Rd} = \sigma_{min} \cdot b_w \cdot d$

$\sigma_{min} = 0,035 K^{2,5} \sqrt{f_{ck}}$

$K = 1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}}$

$d$  in [mm] = incognite

donque:  $V_{Rd} = \left\{ 0,035 \left[ 1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}} \right]^{1,5} \sqrt{f_{ck}} \right\} \cdot B \cdot d \geq r_t(x) \cdot x = V_{Ed}$

$0,035 \cdot \left[ 1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}} \right]^{1,5} \cdot \sqrt{20} \geq 568,2 \cdot (900 - d)$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{2200 \cdot d}$

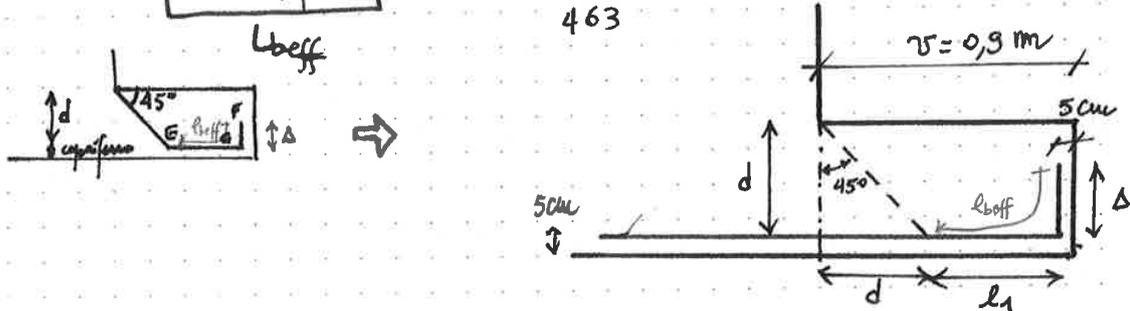
Ancoraggio struttura:

$$l_b = \frac{f_{yd}}{4f_{bd}} \phi = n \cdot \phi \quad (\text{BARRA DRITTA})$$

per C20/25  $\Rightarrow n \approx 40$

dunque  $l_b = 40 \cdot 12 = 480 \text{ mm}$

$$l_b^{\text{eff}} = l_b \cdot \frac{A_f^{\text{teor}}}{A_f^{\text{reale}}} \alpha = 480 \cdot \frac{1633,4}{1695,6} \cdot 0,7 = 323,7 \text{ mm} \approx 324 \text{ mm}$$



$$l_1 = v - d - c = 900 - 400 - 50 = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$l_1 \geq l_b$  ? NO  $\Rightarrow$  occorre prego

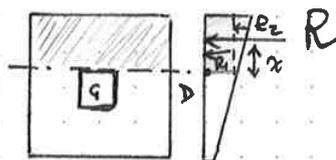
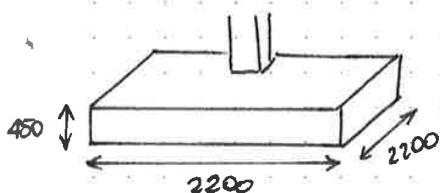
Quanto vale delta  $\Delta$  ?

$$\Delta = l_b^{\text{eff}} - l_1 = 463 - 450 = 13 \text{ mm} \approx 2 \text{ cm}$$

(Se prolungo  $\Delta = 10 \text{ cm} \rightarrow l_b^{\text{eff}}$  è OK? SI)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{Rd} &= \alpha_{min} \cdot b_w \cdot d \\
 &= 0,035 k^{1,5} \sqrt{f_{ck}} \cdot 2200 \cdot d \\
 &= 0,035 \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}} \right)^{1,5} \sqrt{20} \cdot 2200 \cdot d
 \end{aligned}$$

d	$V_{Rd} \geq V_{Ed}$
100	129 172,3    460 840
200	194 776,3    412 510
300	252 917,5    361 530
500	359 118,5    251 620
400	307 225,1    307 900
<b>450</b>	<b>333 419,8    280 091</b>



sezione di calcolo

Calcolo esattezza

$$R = 502,6 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$R_1 = 439,3 \cdot 0,9 = 395 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{238,7 \cdot 0,9}{2} = 107 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow M_D &= R_1 \cdot 0,45 + R_2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,9 \\
 &= 250 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \\
 &\parallel \\
 &M_D
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_s^{teorica} = \frac{M_D}{0,9 d f_{yd}}$$

$$= \frac{250 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}}{0,9 \cdot 450 \text{ mm} \cdot 391,3 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}} = \frac{250 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}^2}{0,9 \cdot 450 \cdot 391,3} = 1578 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\phi_{14} \Rightarrow A_s^{teorica} = \pi r^2 n_{bone} \Rightarrow n_{bone} = 11$$

$$A_s^{reale} = \pi r^2 n_{bone} = 1693 \text{ mm}^2$$

• Asse y:

$$x = \frac{B}{2} - \frac{a}{2} - d = \frac{2,4}{2} - \frac{0,3}{2} - d = 1,05 - d = 1050 - d \text{ [mm]}$$

$$r_t(y) = 333,4 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} = \frac{N}{\text{mm}}$$

$$V_{Ed} = r_t(y) \cdot x = 333,4 \cdot (1050 - d)$$

Verifica a taglio:

$$V_{Rd} \geq V_{Ed}$$

$$V_{Rd} = 0,035 \cdot k^{1,5} \sqrt{f_{cr}} \cdot b_w \cdot d$$

$$V_{Ed} = 0,035 \cdot \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}}\right)^{1,5} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 3000 \cdot d$$

d	$V_{Rd} \geq$	$V_{Ed}$
200	296 984,8	283 390
150	249 075,5	300 060

$\Rightarrow d = 200$

• Asse x:

$$x = \frac{L}{2} - \frac{b}{2} - d = 1,275 - d = (1275 - d) \text{ [mm]} = AB$$

$r_t(x) =$  lineare (triangolare)

$$V_{Ed} = A + BC$$

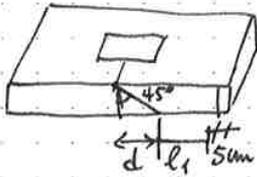
$$FB: BD = FA: AC \rightarrow AC = \frac{BD \cdot FA}{FB} = \frac{576,6 \cdot (a - x)}{a}$$

$$AC = 576,6 - \frac{576,6}{a} x = 576,6 - 0,21x$$

$$V_{Ed} = \frac{576,6 + 576,6 - 0,21x}{2} \cdot (1275 - d)$$

$$V_{Ed} = \frac{1153 - 0,21(1275 - d)}{2} (1275 - d) = \frac{885,3 - 0,21d}{2} (1275 - d)$$

$$l_b = \frac{f_{yd}}{4f_{bd}} \phi \approx n \phi = 36 \cdot 19 = 684 \text{ mm}$$



$l_1 \geq l_b$ ?  $1050 > 684$ ? Sì  $\Rightarrow$  struttura dritta

$$l_{\text{eff}} = l_b \frac{A^{\text{teo}}}{A^{\text{real}}} \cdot \alpha = 660 \text{ mm}$$

$\downarrow$   
prolungo l'armatura fino a  $l_1$ .

⑨  $R = 1,05 \cdot 333,4 = 350 \text{ kN}$

$$M_d = R \cdot x = 184 \text{ kNm}$$

$$A^{\text{teo}} = \frac{M_d}{0,9 d f_{yd}} = 1306 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \phi_{12} \quad n_{\text{barr.}} = 12$$

$$A^{\text{real}} = 1357 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$l_b \approx n \phi = 36 \cdot 12 = 432 \text{ mm}$$

$l_1 \geq l_b$  OK  $\rightarrow$  prolungo armatura (solo barre dritte)

$$d \quad \alpha \quad R_1 \quad R_2 \quad V_{Ed} \leq V_{Rd}$$

200	2575	472984	644565	1117549	237587
300	2475	218480	637188	855668,8	308476
400	2375	201182	628385	829567,4	374714

$$V_{Rd} = 0,035 \left( 1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}} \right)^{1,5} \sqrt{25} \cdot b_w \cdot d$$

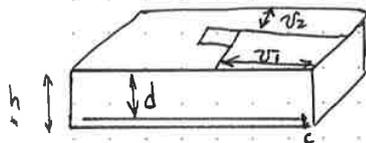
2400  
(2300)

d	$V_{ed} \leq V_{rd}$
200	247000    257386
300	209000    >
400	152000    >

$$V_{ed} = 380 \cdot (850 - d)$$

$$V_{rd} = 0,035 \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}}\right)^{1,5} \cdot \sqrt{25} \cdot 2600 d$$

$$d = \max(d_1, d_2) = 500 \text{ mm}$$

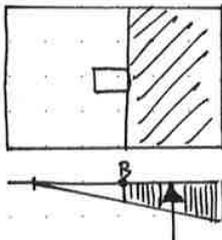


$$v_1 = 1,1 \text{ m} = 1100 \text{ mm} > 2d \Rightarrow \text{Plinto snello}$$

$$v_2 = 0,85 \text{ m} = 850 \text{ mm} < 2d \Rightarrow \text{Plinto tozzo}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 500 \text{ mm} \\ c &= 50 \text{ mm} \\ h &= 550 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Armatura plinto snello (in direzione x)



$$R = 541,6 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_1 = 343,3 \cdot 1,1 = 377,63 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1100 \cdot 298,1}{2} = \frac{327,9}{2} = 163,96 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_d = 377,63 \cdot 0,55 + 163,96 \cdot 0,43 = 328 \text{ kNm}$$

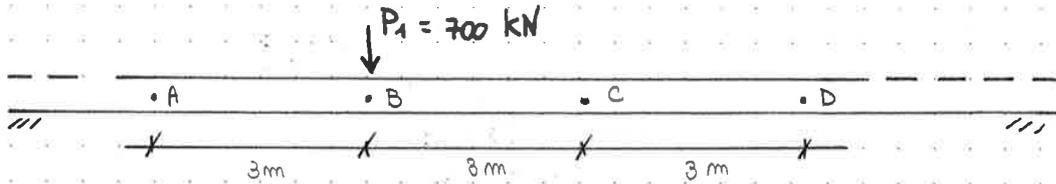
$$A_f^{teo} = \frac{M_d}{0,9 d f_{yd}} = \frac{328 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 500 \cdot 391,3} = 1863 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_f^{teo} = \pi r^2 n_{bone} \phi_{14} \rightarrow n_{bone} = 12$$

$$A_f^{real} = \pi r^2 n_{bone} = 1848 \text{ mm}^2$$

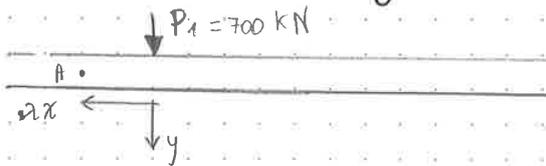
## ESERCITAZIONE E

► ESERCIZIO E1: Trave infinita su modo alla Winkler



$$\begin{cases} EJ = 4,4 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ Kg cm}^2 \\ K = k_1 \cdot B = 220 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{cases}$$

Calcolare il valore del momento flettente e taglio in A, B, C, D e tracciare i relativi diagrammi.



$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{4EJ}{K}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{4 \cdot 4,4 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ kg cm}^2}{220 \text{ kg/cm}^2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \cong 300 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3} = 0,33 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

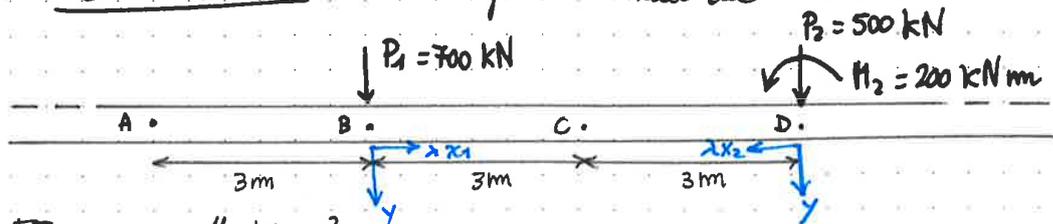
$$\textcircled{A} \quad \lambda x = 3 \cdot 0,33 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} A &= 0,508 \\ B &= 0,310 \\ C &= -0,111 \\ D &= 0,199 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_A = C \cdot \frac{P}{4\lambda} = -0,111 \cdot \frac{700 \text{ kN}}{4 \cdot 0,33 \text{ m}} = -58,3 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$V_A = \oplus D \frac{P}{2} = +0,199 \cdot \frac{700 \text{ kN}}{2} = +69,65 \text{ kN}$$

↓  
xke rivedere opposto alle formule

► ESERCIZIO E2: Trave infinita su ruolo delle Winkler



$EJ = 4,4 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ kgcm}^2$   
 $K = k_1 \cdot B = 220 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \approx 3 \text{ m} \quad \lambda = 0,33 \text{ m}$

Calcolare i valori di Momento flettente e Taglio in ABCD e disegnarne

PUNTO	$x_1$	$ \lambda x_1 $	$x_2$	$ \lambda x_2 $	$ \lambda x_1 $				$ \lambda x_2 $			
					$A_1$	$B_1$	$C_1$	$D_1$	$A_2$	$B_2$	$C_2$	$D_2$
A	-3	1	9	3	0,508	0,310	-0,111	0,199	-0,042	0,097	-0,056	-0,039
B	0	0	6	2	1	0	1	1	0,067	0,123	-0,179	-0,056
C	3	1	3	1	0,508	0,310	-0,111	0,199	0,508	0,310	-0,111	0,199
D	6	2	0	0	0,067	0,123	-0,179	-0,056	1	0	1	1

$V_A = D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} + D_2 \frac{P_2}{2} + A \frac{M_0}{2} \lambda$   
 69,65      12,25      1,4

FORMULA GENERALE:

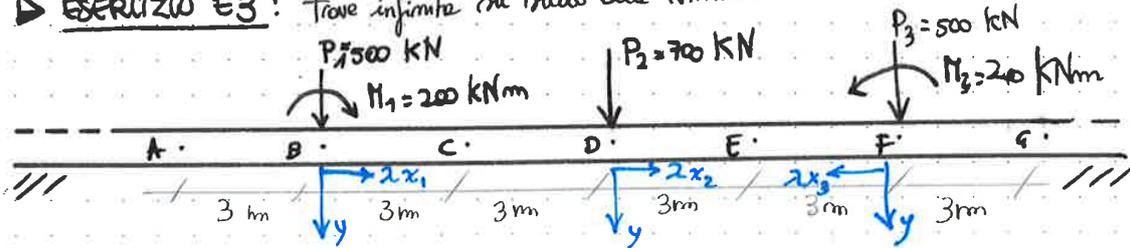
CARICO PUNTUALE:  $V = - \frac{DP}{2}$  (se considero punti a dx del carico) segno opposto se punti a sx.  
 CARICO COPPIA:  $V = - A \frac{\lambda}{2} M_0$  (se la coppia è oraria) (se è antioraria segno opposto)  
 Sovrapposizione degli effetti

$V_A = + D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} + D_2 \frac{P_2}{2} + A \frac{\lambda}{2} M_0$   
 $= 0,199 \cdot \frac{700}{2} - 0,049 \cdot \frac{500}{2} - 0,042 \cdot \frac{0,33}{2} \cdot 200 = 56 \text{ kN}$

$M_A = C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + D_2 \frac{M_0}{2}$   
 -58,3      -21      -4,9  
 $= -84,2 \text{ kNm}$

$M = D \frac{M_0}{2}$  vale se punto a dx e il  $\curvearrowright$   
 se punto a dx e il  $\curvearrowright$   $\ominus$   
 se punto a sx e il  $\curvearrowright$   $\oplus$   
 se punto a sx e il  $\curvearrowright$   $\ominus$

► **ESERCIZIO E3:** Trave infinita su ruolo alla Winkler



Struttura simmetrica caricate simmetricamente ⇒ taglio antisimmetrico } studio solo  
momento simmetrico } ABCD

$$\lambda = 0,33 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

Punto	$x_1$	$ \lambda x_1 $	$x_2$	$ \lambda x_2 $	$x_3$	$ \lambda x_3 $
A	-3	1	-9	3	15	5
B	0	0	-6	2	12	4
C	3	1	-3	1	9	3
D	6	2	0	0	6	2
E	9	3	3	1	3	1
F	12	4	6	2	0	0
G	15	5	9	3	-3	1

$$V_A = D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} - A_1 \frac{\lambda}{2} M_1 + D_2 \frac{P_2}{2} - D_3 \frac{P_3}{2} + A_3 \frac{\lambda}{2} M_3 = 10 \text{ kN}$$

+49,75    -16,9    -47,15    -0,5    -0,16

$$M_A = C_1 \left(\frac{P_1}{4\lambda}\right)^{3/5} + C_2 \left(\frac{P_2}{4\lambda}\right)^{5/25} + C_3 \left(\frac{P_3}{4\lambda}\right)^{3/5} - D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} = -87,2 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V_B^{sx} = + D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} + D_2 \frac{P_2}{2} - A_1 \frac{\lambda}{2} M_1 - D_3 \frac{P_3}{2} + A_3 \frac{\lambda}{2} M_3 = 200 \text{ kN}$$

250    -0,056 350    -0,33 200    +0,012 250    -0,026 0,33 200

$$V_B^{dx} = -D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} + D_2 \frac{P_2}{2} - A_1 \frac{\lambda}{2} M_1 - D_3 \frac{P_3}{2} + A_3 \frac{\lambda}{2} M_3 = -300,5 \text{ kN}$$

-250    -19,6    -33    +3    -0,9

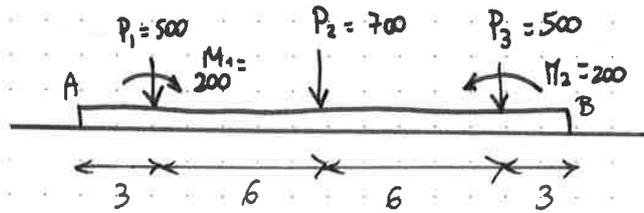
$$M_B^{sx} = C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + C_3 \frac{P_3}{4\lambda} - D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} = 102,9 \text{ kNm}$$

1    -9,3    0,75    -100    +12

$$M_B^{dx} = C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + C_3 \frac{P_3}{4\lambda} + D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} = 382,9 \text{ kNm/m}$$

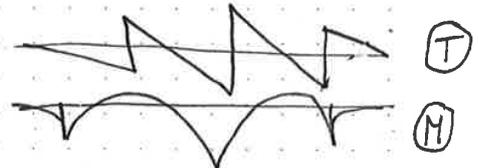
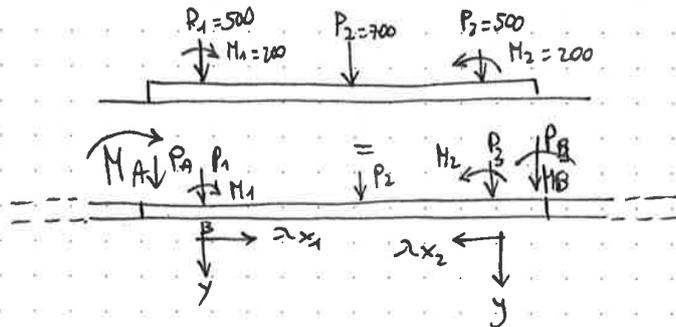
1    -0,119    0,002    -1    -0,012

► ESERCIZIO E4 : Trave alla Winkler



$\lambda = 0,33 \text{ m}^{-1}$

• Metodo esatto:

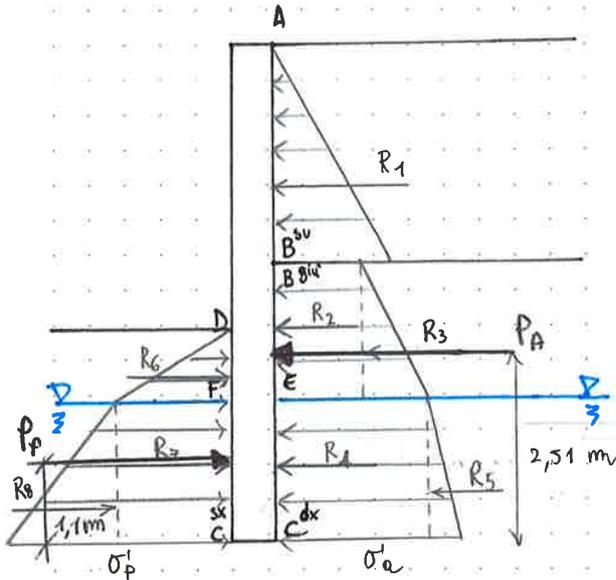


PUNTO	$x_1$	$ \lambda x_1 $	$x_2$	$ \lambda x_2 $
A	-3	1	15	5
B	15	5	-3	1

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_A^{dx} = 0 &= +D_A \frac{P_A}{2} - D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} + \frac{D_2 P_2}{2} - D_3 \frac{P_3}{2} - D_B \frac{P_B}{2} - D_3 \frac{P_3}{2} - \frac{M_1 A \lambda}{2} - \frac{M_2 B \lambda}{2} \\ M_A^{dx} = 0 &= C_A \frac{P_A}{4\lambda} + C_B \frac{P_B}{4\lambda} + C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + C_3 \frac{P_3}{4\lambda} - D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} - \frac{M_1 A \lambda}{2} + \frac{M_2 B \lambda}{2} = 0 \\ V_B^{dx} = 0 & \\ M_B^{dx} = 0 & \end{aligned} \right. \left. \begin{aligned} \text{uguali per simmetria} \\ P_A = P_B \\ M_A = M_B \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{P_A}{2} (D_A - D_B) - D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} + D_2 \frac{P_2}{2} - D_3 \frac{P_3}{2} - \left( \frac{A \lambda}{2} + \frac{B \lambda}{2} \right) M_A &= 0 \\ \frac{P_A}{4\lambda} (C_A + C_B) + C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + C_3 \frac{P_3}{4\lambda} - D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} - \frac{D_A M_A}{2} - \frac{D_B M_B}{2} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

▷ ESERCIZIO F2 : Spinta attiva e resistente per un punto verticale



PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$u_0$	$\sigma'_{vo}$	$K_a$	$\sigma'_a$	PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$u_0$	$\sigma'_{vo}$	$K_p$	$\sigma'_p$
A	0	0	0	0,31	0	D	0	0	0	4,2	0
B <sup>su</sup>	51	0	51	0,31	15,8	F	19	0	19	4,2	79,8
B <sup>giu</sup>	51	0	51	0,24	12,2	C <sup>dx</sup>	57	20	37	4,2	155,4
E	89	0	89	0,24	21,4						
C <sup>dx</sup>	127	20	107	0,24	25,7						

$R_1 = 23,7 \text{ kN}$

$R_2 = 24,4 \text{ kN}$

$R_3 = 9,2 \text{ kN}$

$R_4 = 42,8 \text{ kN}$

$R_5 = 4,3 \text{ kN}$

$R_6 = 39,9 \text{ kN}$

$R_7 = 159,6 \text{ kN}$

$R_8 = 75,6 \text{ kN}$

$P_A = 104,4 \text{ kN}$

$P_P = 275,1 \text{ kN}$

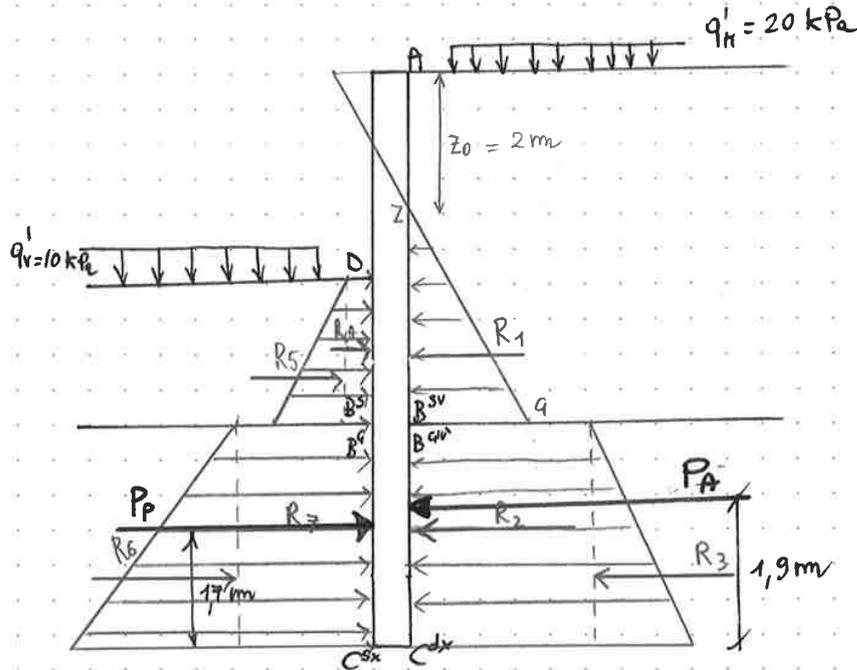
$M_C = 4,3 \cdot 0,67 + 42,8 \cdot 1 + 9,2 \cdot 2,67 + 24,4 \cdot 3 + 23,7 \cdot 5 = 262 \text{ kNm}$

$d = \frac{M_C}{P_A} = 2,51 \text{ m}$

$M_C = 39,9 \cdot 2,34 + 159,6 \cdot 1 + 75,6 \cdot 0,67 = 304 \text{ kNm}$

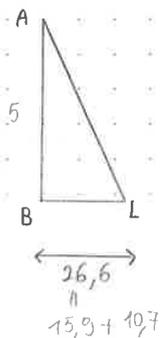
$d = \frac{M_C}{P_P} = 1,1 \text{ m}$

▷ ESERCIZIO F4: Spinta attiva e resistenza passiva lungo un pozzetto verticale



PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$K_a$	$\sigma_{vo} \cdot K_a$	$q' \cdot K_a$	$\sigma_a = \sigma_{vo} K_a + q' K_a - 2c' \sqrt{K_a}$	
A	0	0,31	0	6,2	-10,7	16,7
B <sup>sv</sup>	85	0,31	26,4	6,2	15,9	16,7
B <sup>sq</sup>	85	0,24	20,4	4,8	25,2	-
C <sup>dx</sup>	142	0,24	34,08	4,8	38,88	-

PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$K_p$	$\sigma_{vo} K_p$	$q' K_p$	$\sigma_p = \sigma_{vo} K_p + q' K_p$
D	0	3,25	0	32,5	32,5
B <sup>s</sup>	34	3,25	110,5	32,5	143
B <sup>q</sup>	34	4,2	142,8	42	184,8
C <sup>sx</sup>	91	4,2	382,2	42	424,2



$$x : 5 = 15,9 : 26,6$$

$$x = 2,98 \approx 3 \Rightarrow z_0 = 5 - x = 2 \text{ m}$$

• Analisi a breve termine ( $\sigma_{TOT}$ ) → condizioni non drenate

ARGILLA  $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_a &= \sigma_{vo} - 2S_u + q \\ \sigma_a &= \sigma'_{vo} \cdot K_a + q' \cdot K_a \end{aligned} \right.$

$K_a = K_p = 1$  poiché  $\phi' = 0$

PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$u_0$	$\sigma'_{vo}$	$K_a$	$q' \cdot K_a$	$2S_u$	$\sigma_a$
A	0	0	0	1	10	90	-80
F	60	0	60	1	10	90	-20
B <sup>su</sup>	100	20	80	1	10	90	20
B <sup>glu</sup>	100	20	80	0,26	2,6	—	23,4
C <sup>dx</sup>	154	50	104	0,26	2,6	—	29,64

PUNTO	$\sigma_{vo}$	$u_0$	$\sigma'_{vo}$	$K_p$	<del><math>q' \cdot K_p</math></del>	$2S_u$	$\sigma_p$
D	0	0	0	1	<del>10</del>	90	90
B <sup>su</sup>	40	20	20	1	<del>10</del>	90	130
B <sup>glu</sup>	40	20	20	3,85	<del>38,5</del>	—	77
C <sup>dx</sup>	94	50	44	3,85	<del>38,5</del>	—	169,4

ARGILLA  $\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_p &= \sigma_{vo} + 2S_u \\ \sigma_p &= \sigma'_{vo} \cdot K_p \end{aligned} \right.$

$R_1 = 9,7 \text{ kN}$   
 $R_3 = 70,2 \text{ kN}$   
 $R_2 = 5,1 \text{ kN}$  }  $P_A = 85 \text{ kN}$

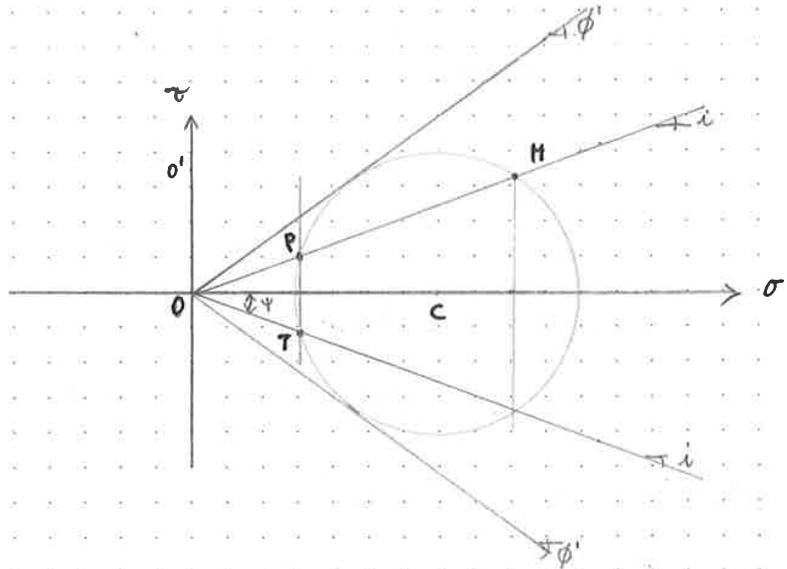
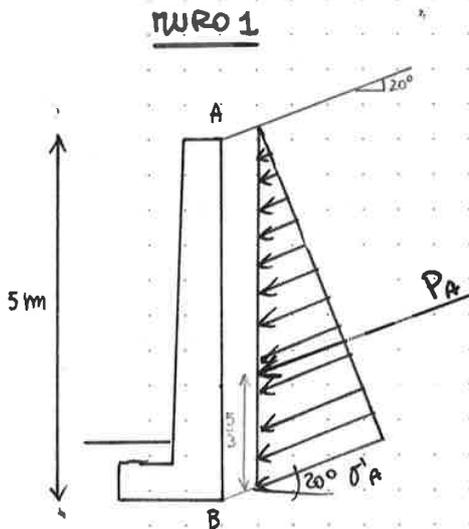
$M_c \curvearrowright 9,7 \cdot 3,32 + 70,2 \cdot 1,5 + 5,1 \cdot 1 = 107,5$   
 $d = 1,26 \text{ m}$

$R_7 = 180 \text{ kN}$   
 $R_6 = 40 \text{ kN}$   
 $R_5 = 232 \text{ kN}$   
 $R_4 = 138,6 \text{ kN}$  }  $P_p = 589,6 \text{ kN}$

$M_c \curvearrowright 180 \cdot 4 + 0,67 \cdot 40 + 1,5 \cdot 232 + 138,6 \cdot 1 = 1231,9$   
 $d = 2,1 \text{ m}$

► ESERCIZIO F6: Calcolo della spinta attiva con Rankine

Calcola e disegna la spinta attiva lungo AB e disegna  $P_A$  (traccia la potenziale superficie di rottura che delimita il cono)

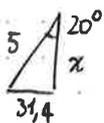


Si individua il punto H  $\rightarrow \sigma_H = \gamma \cdot z \cdot \cos^2 i = 20 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos^2 20^\circ = 88,3 \text{ kPa}$

$OT = 1,6 \text{ mm}$

$OT : x = O'H : \sigma_H$

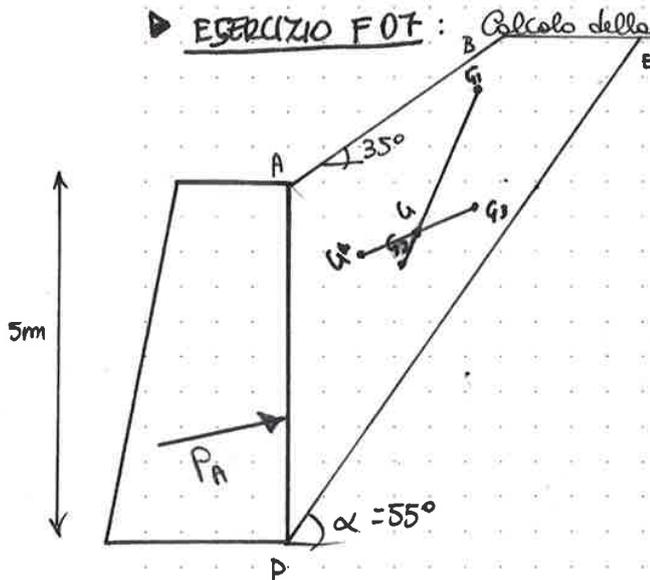
$1,6 : x = 45 : 88,3 \rightarrow x = \sigma'_a = 31,4 \text{ kPa}$  la sua inclinazione  $\psi = i = 20^\circ$



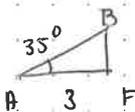
$x = 5 \cdot \cos 20^\circ = 4,7 \text{ m}$

$\Rightarrow P_A = A_{\text{triangolo}} = 73,8 \text{ kN}$

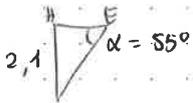
▶ ESERCIZIO F07: Calcolo della spinta attiva con Coulomb



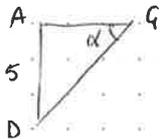
$$W_T = \gamma \cdot W = 18 \cdot A_{ADBE}$$



$$BF = 3 \tan 35^\circ = 2,1$$



$$HE = 1,47$$



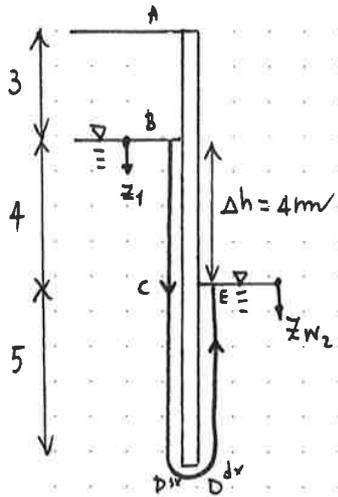
$$AG = 5 \cdot \cot \alpha = 3,5$$

$$FG = 0,5$$

$$W = 1,05 + 1,54 + 3,15 + 8,75 = 14,5$$

$$W_T = 18 \cdot 14,5 = 261 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

► ESERCIZIO FB : Calcolo delle pressioni dell'acqua su una paratia



$$i = \frac{\Delta h}{L} = \frac{4}{14} \approx 0,286$$

$$u = (\gamma_w + i \gamma_w) z \rightarrow \uparrow$$

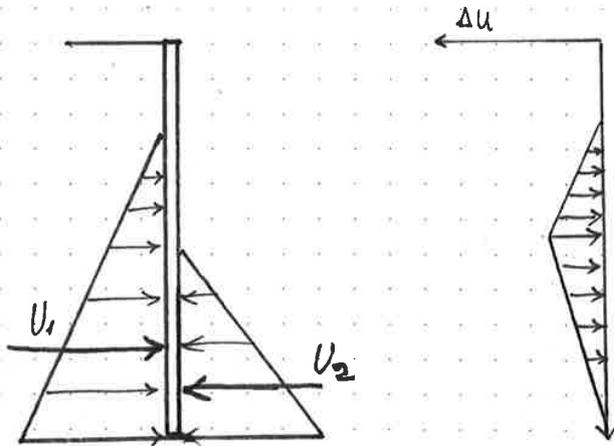
$$u = (\gamma_w - i \gamma_w) z \rightarrow \downarrow$$

PUNTO	z	u
A	-	-
B	0	0
C	4	28
D <sub>sx</sub>	9	63

PUNTO	u
E	0
D <sub>dx</sub>	50

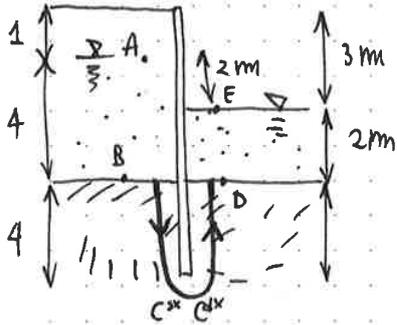
PUNTO	u
B	0
C	28,56
D <sub>sx</sub>	64,3

PUNTO	u
E	0
D <sub>dx</sub>	64,3



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_1 = 289,35 \\ U_2 = 160,75 \end{array} \right\} U = U_1 - U_2 = 128,6 \frac{kN}{m}$$

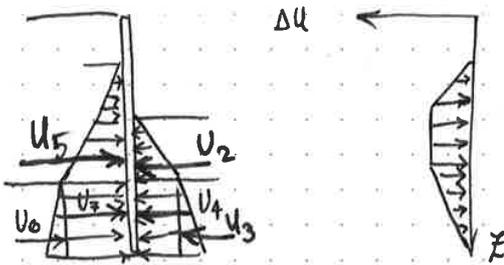
► ESERCIZIO F19: Calcolo delle pressioni dell'acqua su una paratia



$$i = \frac{\Delta h}{L} = \frac{2\text{m}}{8} = 0.25$$

Punto	$u$
A	0
B	40
Csx	70

Punto	$u$
E	0
D	20
Cdx	70



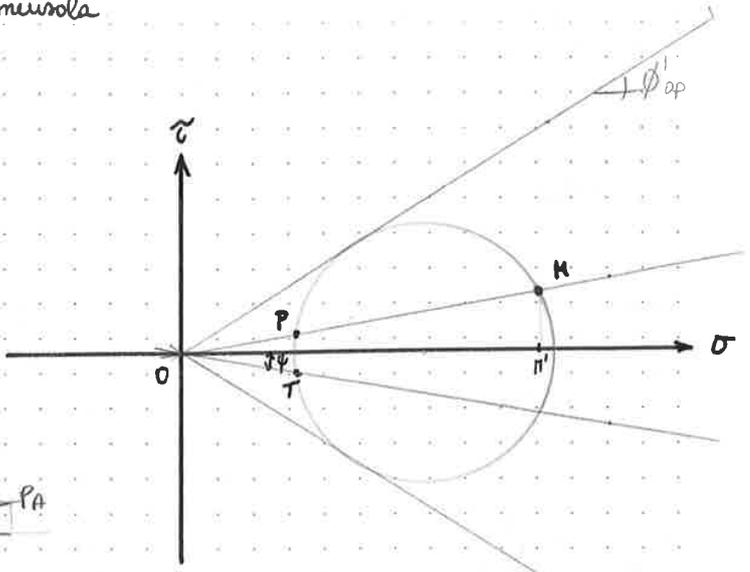
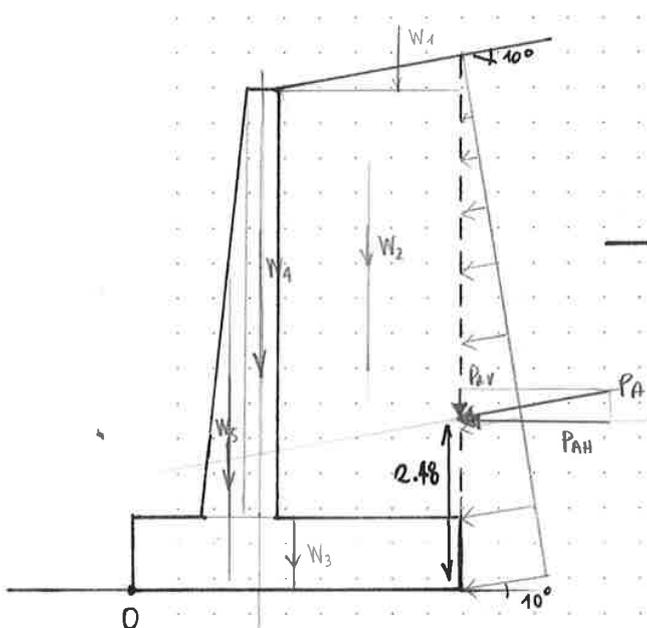
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_2 = 20 \\ U_3 = 100 \\ U_4 = 80 \end{array} \right\} U_v = 200 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow U = 100 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_5 = 80 \\ U_6 = 60 \\ U_7 = 160 \end{array} \right\} U_{vm} = 300 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

# ESERCITAZIONE G

## ▶ ESERCIZIO G1: Muro a mensola



$$\sigma'_A = OT = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$OH' = 50 \text{ mm} \quad 16:50 = x:122,2$$

$$OH' = \sigma_{vo} \cdot \cos^2 i = 8 \cdot 7 \cdot \cos^2 i = 122,2$$

$$\sigma'_A = 39,1 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_A = 143,85 \text{ kN}$$

$$\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\gamma_{cls} = 25 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\phi'_{op} = 32^\circ$$

$$\phi'_{cv} = 26^\circ$$

Verificare la stabilità e calcole

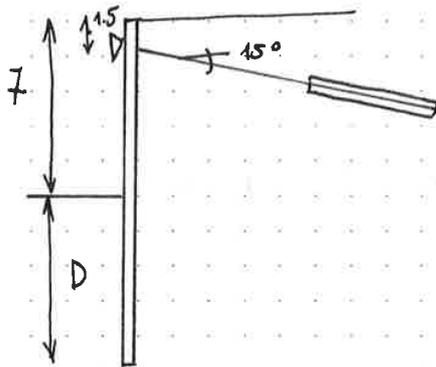
- FS ribaltamento
- FS scorrimento
- FS capacità portante

$$\left. \begin{matrix} W_1 = 0,55 \\ W_2 = 15 \end{matrix} \right\} W_T = 280 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} W_4 = 2,4 \\ W_5 = 1,3 \\ W_3 = 4,5 \end{matrix} \right\} W_{cls} = 217,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_{TOT} = 497,5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

► ESERCIZIO G2: Diefranca con tirante



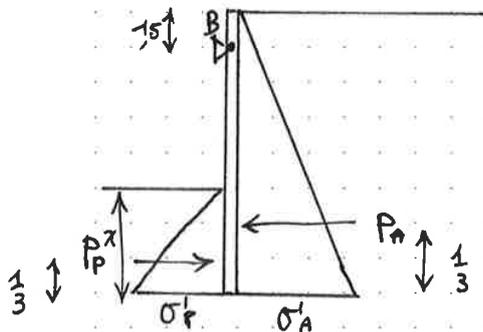
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{interassi tiranti } i = 1,5 \text{ m} \\ \gamma = 19 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\ \phi' = 36^\circ \\ k_{ph}(\delta) = 6,9 \end{array} \right.$$

FS<sub>min</sub> = 2

- ① D<sub>min</sub> = ?
- ② T<sub>min</sub> ? l<sub>t</sub> = ?
- ③ Diagramma M lungo il diefranca e trova M<sub>max</sub>

① Infissione minima, T<sub>min</sub>

$k_p^* = \frac{k_p h}{FS}$



Spinte attiva Rankine

$$K_a = \tan^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\phi'}{2} \right) = 0,26$$

$$\sigma'_a = \sigma'_{vo} \cdot K_a$$

$$\sum \rightarrow P_P \left( \frac{2}{3}x + 7 \right) - P_A \frac{2}{3} (7+x) = 0$$

~~si assume  $\delta \approx \frac{2}{3} \phi' = 24^\circ$~~

~~$K_a = \frac{0,655}{0,91 \left[ 1 + \sqrt{\frac{0,165}{0,914}} \right]^2} = 0,354$~~

$$P_A = \frac{\sigma'_{vo} \cdot k_a \cdot (7+x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\gamma \cdot k_a (7+x)^2}{2}$$

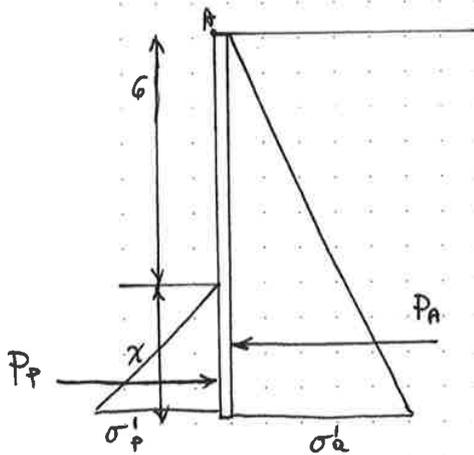
~~$k_p^d = \frac{k_p}{FS} = \frac{6,9}{2,5} = 2,76$~~

$$P_P = \frac{\sigma'_{vo} \cdot k_p^* \cdot (x)}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{2} \cdot k_p^* \cdot x$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{2} \cdot k_p^* \cdot x \cdot \left( \frac{2}{3}x + 5,5 \right) - \frac{\gamma}{2} k_a (7+x)^2 (x+5,5) = 0$$

$x \approx 2 \text{ m}$

► ESERCIZIO Q3: Dighe a mensola



Terreno incoerente omogeneo  
 $\phi' = 35^\circ$   
 $\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$   
 $K_{ph}(\delta) = 6,42$

$$K_A = \frac{1 - \sin \phi'}{1 + \sin \phi'} = 0,27$$

$$\sigma'_a = K_A \cdot \sigma'_{vo} = 0,27 \cdot \gamma \cdot (6+x) = 4,86 (6+x)$$

$$\sigma'_p = \frac{K_{ph}^*}{2} \cdot \sigma'_{vo} = \frac{6,42}{2} \cdot \gamma \cdot x = 3,21 \cdot 18 \cdot x = 57,8x$$

~~$$P_A \cdot \frac{2}{3} (6+x) - P_P (6 + \frac{2}{3}x) = 0$$

$$\frac{4,86 \cdot 2}{3} (6+x)^2 - 57,8x (6 + \frac{2}{3}x) = 0$$~~

$$P_A = \frac{\sigma'_a \cdot (6+x)}{2} = \frac{4,86}{2} (6+x)^2 = 2,43 (6+x)^2$$

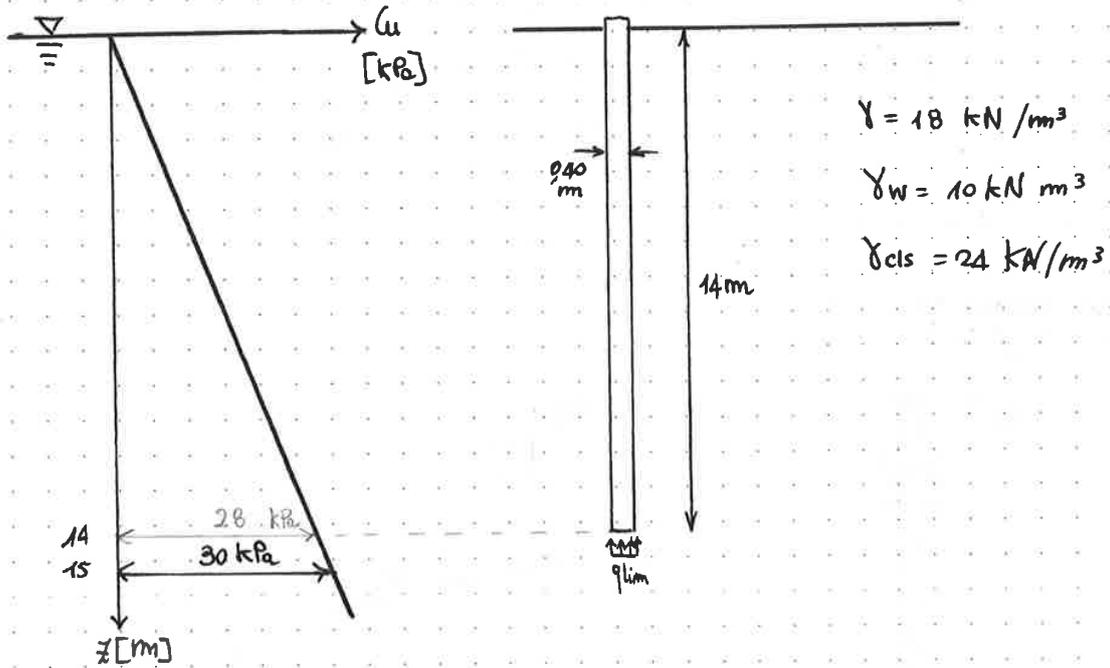
$$P_P = \frac{57,8x \cdot x}{2} = 28,9x^2$$

$$A) \quad 2,43 (6+x)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (6+x) - 28,9x^2 (6 + \frac{2}{3}x) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 1,5 \quad \rightarrow 228 \\ x = 3 \quad \rightarrow -1940,22 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x = 4,7 \text{ m}$$

# ESERCITAZIONE #

▷ ESERCIZIO #1: Polo infimo in argilla NC



Valutare la portata limite e quella ammissibile ammettendo del polo infimo utilizzando l'approccio  $\alpha$  e  $\beta$  (con  $\beta = 0,3$ )

① APPROCCIO  $\alpha$

$$Q_T + W = Q_b + Q_s$$

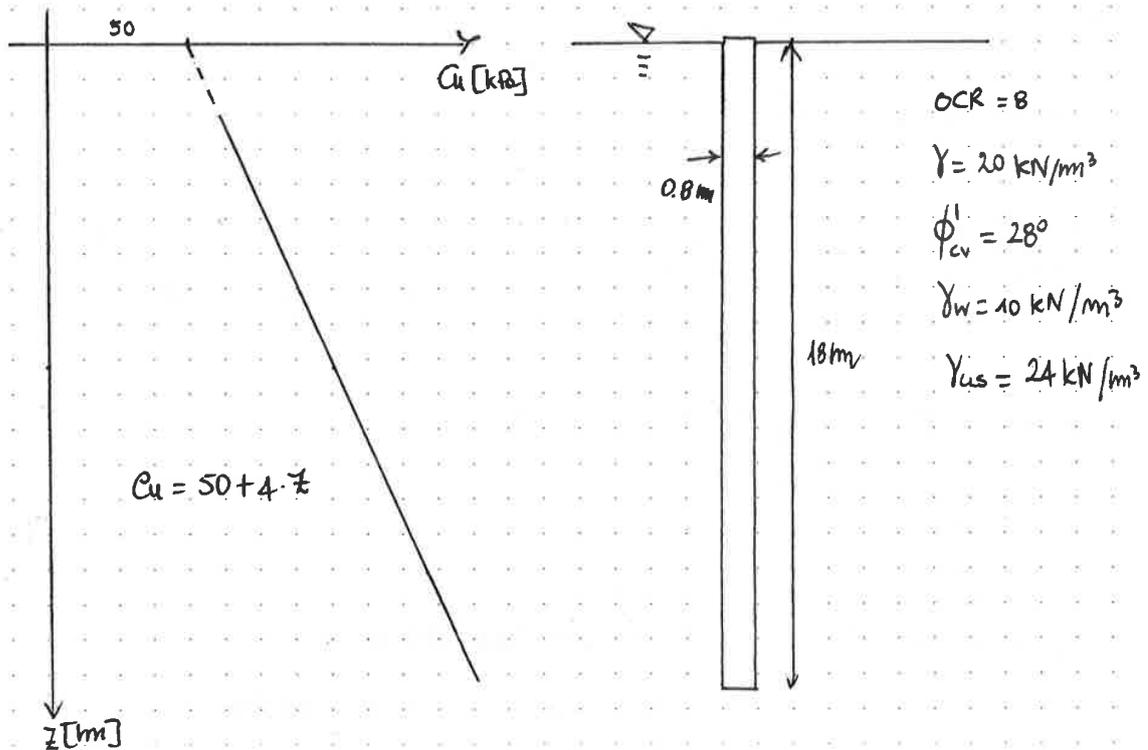
$$Q_b = q_{lim} \cdot A_b = (s_u N_c + \sigma_{vo}) A_b$$

$$\sigma_{vo} = \gamma \cdot z = 18 \cdot 14 = 252 \text{ kPa}$$

$$A_b = \pi r^2 = 0,125 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q_b = (27,5 \cdot 9 + 252) \cdot 0,125 = 63 \quad \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

► ESERCIZIO H2: Palo trivellato in argilla OC



Palo trivellato → metodo  $\beta$  e metodo Skempton:

metodo  $\beta$

$$\sigma'_{vo} (z=9\text{m}) = \sigma_{vo} (z=9\text{m}) - u_o (z=9\text{m}) = 180 - 90 = 90 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\beta = (1 - \sin \phi') \tan \phi' = 0,28$$

$$Q_s = f_s A_s = \beta \cdot \sigma'_{vo} \cdot A_s = 0,28 \cdot 90 \cdot 2r \cdot \pi \cdot h = 1139,4 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_b = q_{lim} \cdot A_b = (\bar{\sigma}_u \cdot N_c + \sigma'_{vo}) A_b = (122 \cdot 9 + 360) \cdot 0,5 = 729 \text{ kN}$$

metodo Skempton:

$$\alpha = 0,45$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_u = 50 + 4 \cdot 9 = 180 \text{ kPa}$$

$$Q_s = f_s A_s = (\alpha \cdot \bar{\sigma}_u) A_s = 1750 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_b = q_{lim} \cdot A_b = (\bar{\sigma}_u \cdot N_c + \sigma'_{vo}) A_b = (122 \cdot 9 + 360) \cdot 0,5 = 729 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_s = \bar{f}_s \cdot A_s = \frac{q_c}{150} A_s = 654 \text{ kN}$$

METODO  $\beta$

$$f_s = \beta \cdot \sigma'_{vo} = k \cdot \tan \delta \cdot \sigma'_{vo} = 1,5 (1 - \sin \phi') \cdot \tan \phi' \cdot 171 = 76,26$$

$$Q_s = f_s \cdot A_s = 76,26 \cdot 12 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 3,14 = 1150 \text{ kN}$$

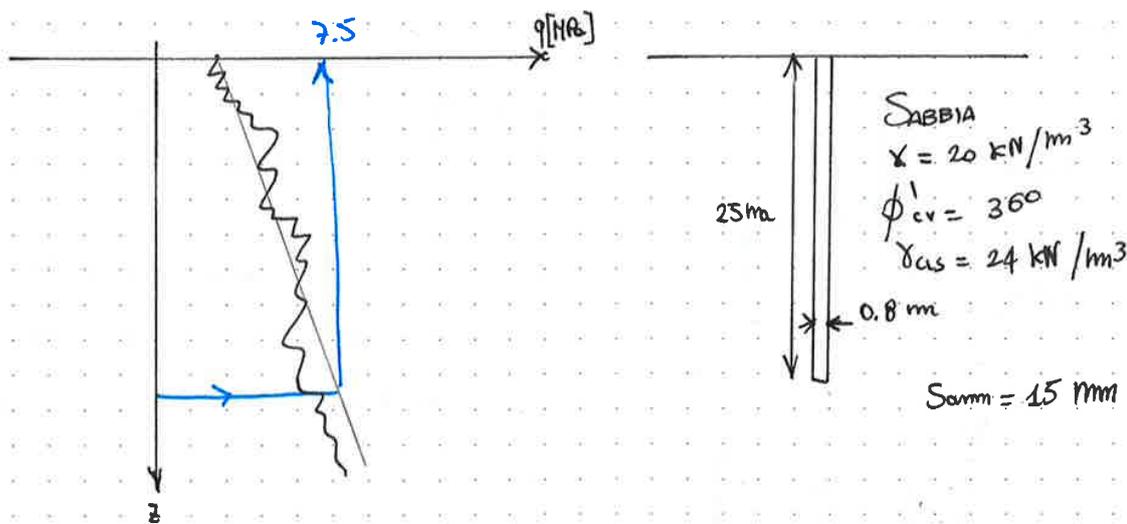
	METODO $\beta$	METODO De Beer
$Q_{lim}$	1984,8 kN	1408,8 kN
$Q_{ult}$	992,4 kN	563,5 kN

$$Q_{lim} = Q_b + Q_s - W$$

$$Q_{ult} = \frac{Q_{lim}}{FS} = 2,5$$

$$W = \gamma \cdot A_b \cdot h = 45,2$$

► ESERCIZIO 4: Polo trivellato in sabbia



$$q_{0,05} = 0,05 \Rightarrow 0,2 \cdot q_c = 1500 \text{ kPa}$$

$$Q_{b,0,05} = 0,2 \cdot q_c \cdot r^2 \cdot \pi = 750 \text{ kN}$$

↓ cedimento del 5%

nel  
portata  
con

$$\frac{s}{D} = \frac{15}{400} = 3,75\% \Rightarrow Q_{b,0,05} : 5 = Q_{b,0,0375} : 3,75$$

$$Q_{b,0,0375} = 562,5$$