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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

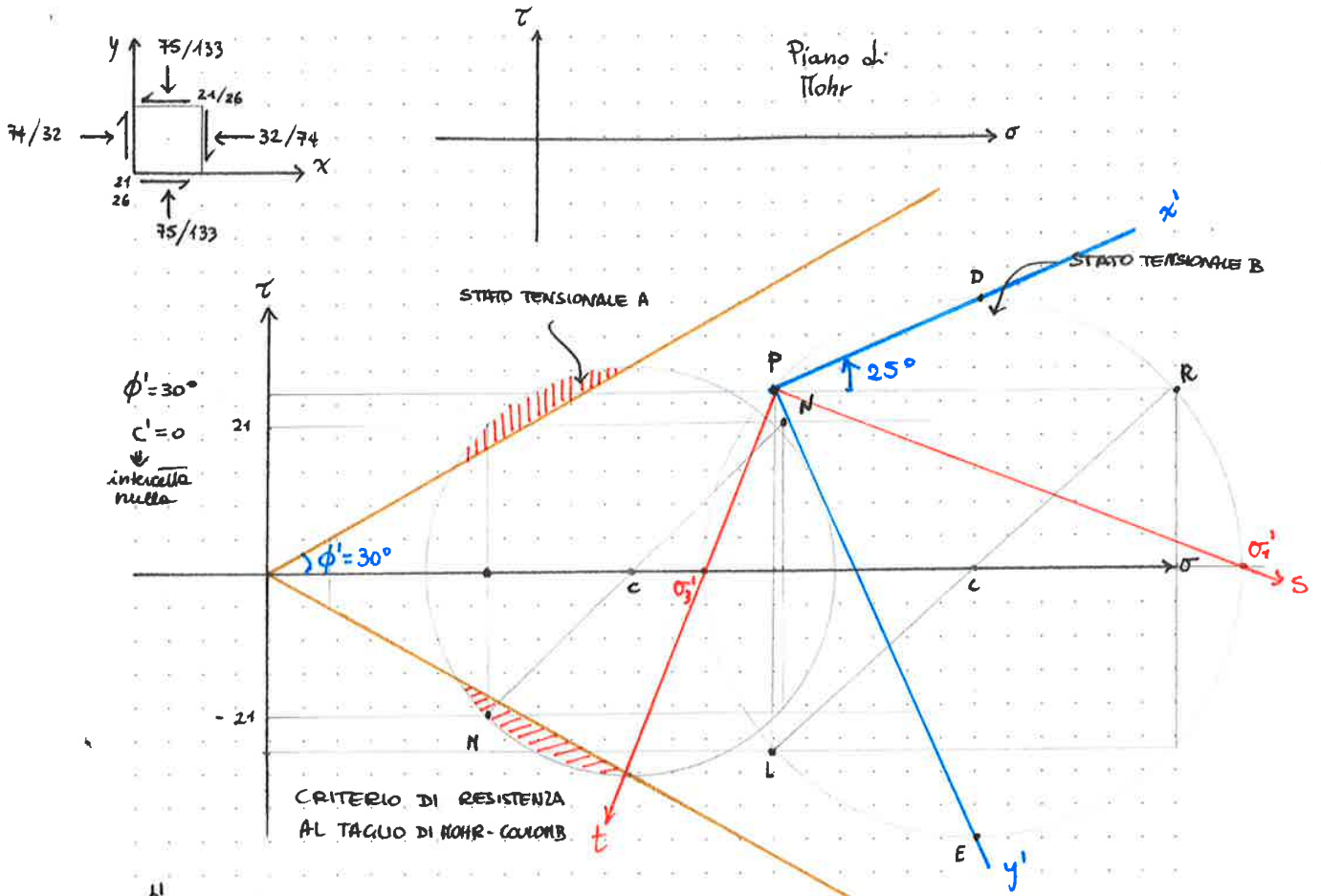
A.A. 2016/2017

Prof. Daniele Costanzo

QUADERNO DELLE ESERCITAZIONI

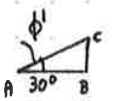
Studente: Alessio Faraci

Matricola: 237719

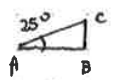


$\phi' = 30^\circ$
 $C' = 0$
 ↓
 inclinazione nulla

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

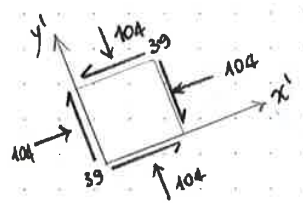


Il valori di $[\sigma_B]$ sono ammissibili (compatibile).
 Il valori di $[\sigma_A]$ non sono ammissibili (non compatibile).



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

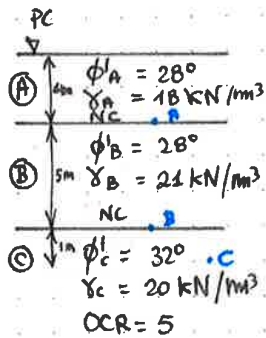
Graficamente in Nicava $D(104, 39)$ $E(104, -39)$



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

(s, t) piani principali $\rightarrow \sigma_1$ e σ_3 tensioni principali
 \parallel \parallel
 143 kPa 64 kPa

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



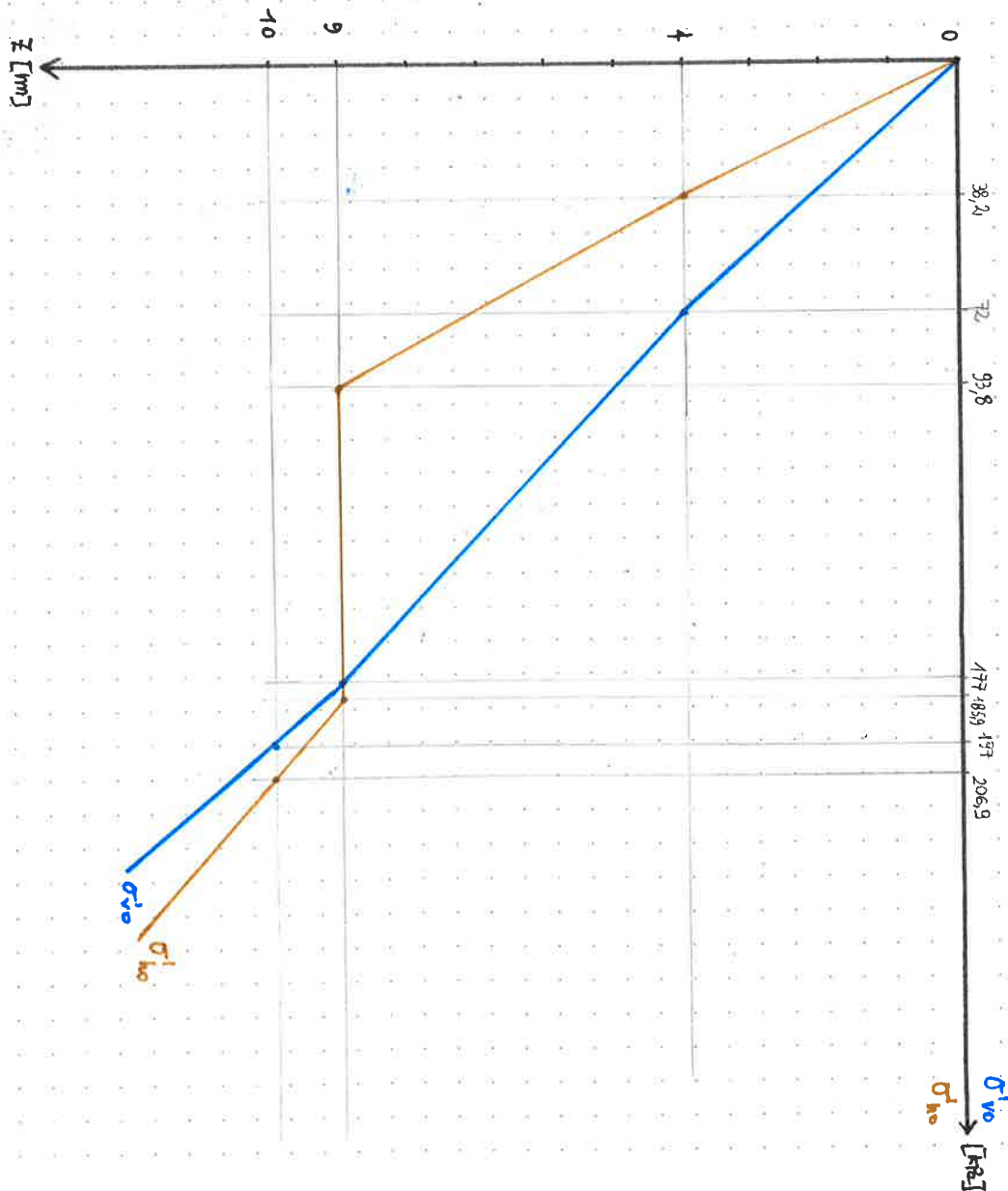
Calcolare e disegnare gli andamenti di σ'_{vo} e σ'_{ho}

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

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

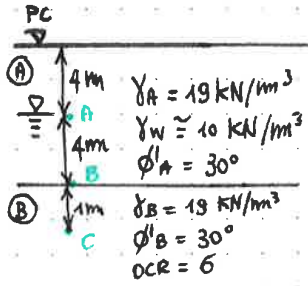
PUNTO	σ'_{vo}	σ'_{ho}
A	72	38,2
B	177	(↑) 93,8 (↓) 185,9
C	197	206,9

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



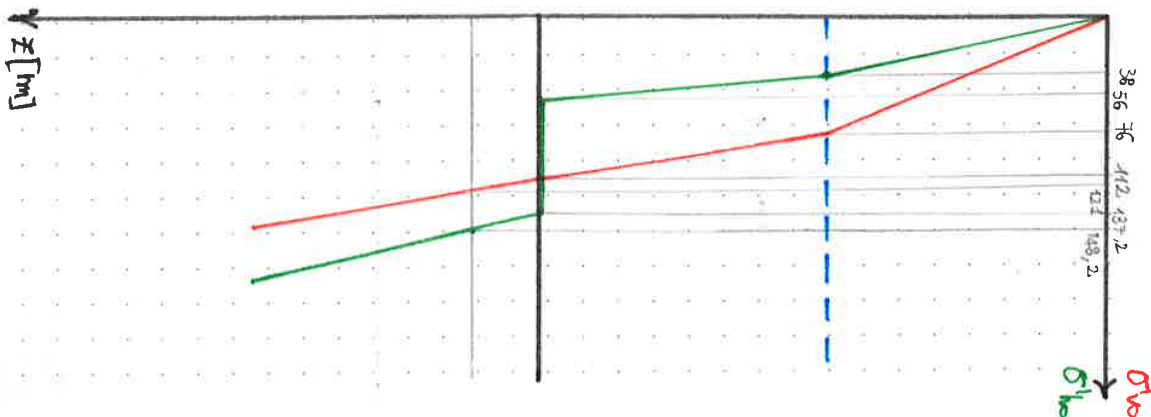
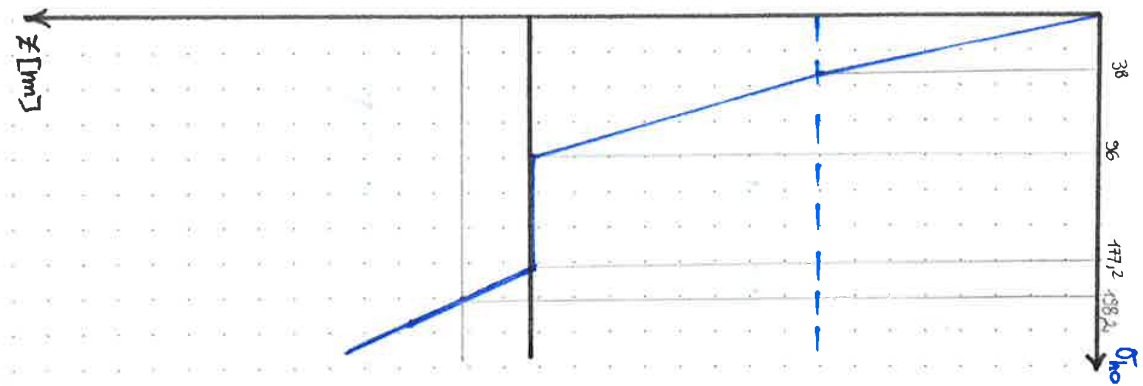
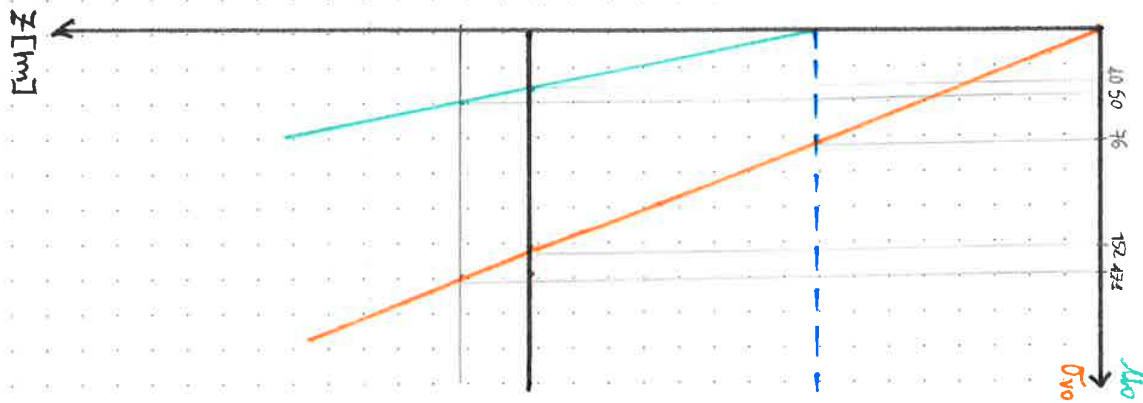
▷ ESERCIZIO A3(b): Terzoni geostatiche in terreno stratificato con falda

Disegnare i grafici delle tensioni e della pressione relativa dell'H₂O



PUNTO	σ_{vo}	u_o	σ'_{vo}	k_o	σ'_{ho}	σ_{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

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



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

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

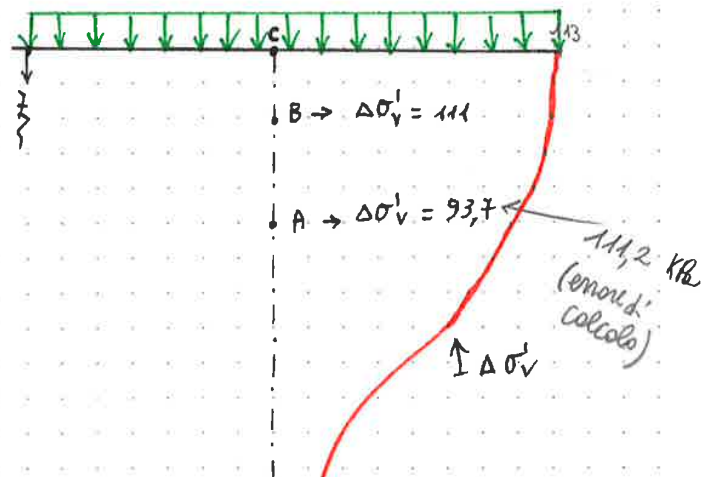
↑ carico netto in eccedenza della tensione che già esisteva



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

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

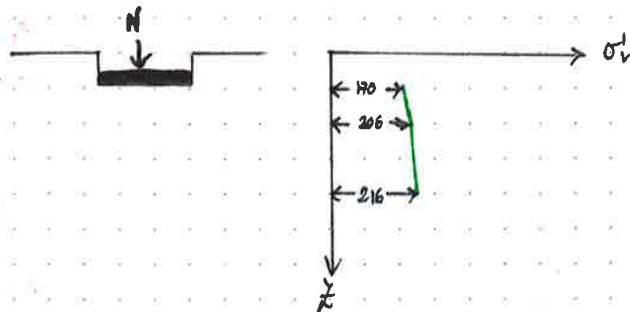
QUOTA z	$\Delta\sigma'_v$
1	112,4
2	111
3	107,2
4	101,2
5	93,7
6	85,5
7	77,1

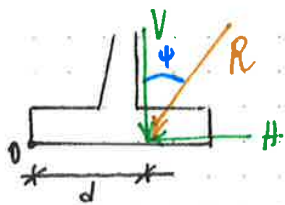


Quindi la tensione verticale efficace è data da:

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

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





$$V = W_{TOR} + P_{AV}$$

$$H = P_{AH}$$

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

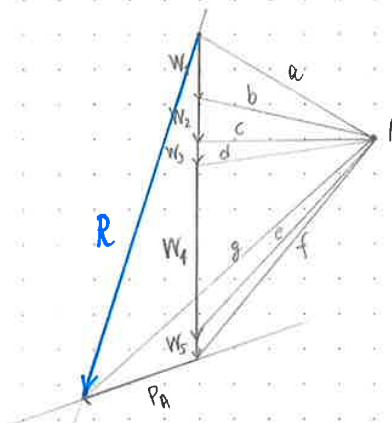
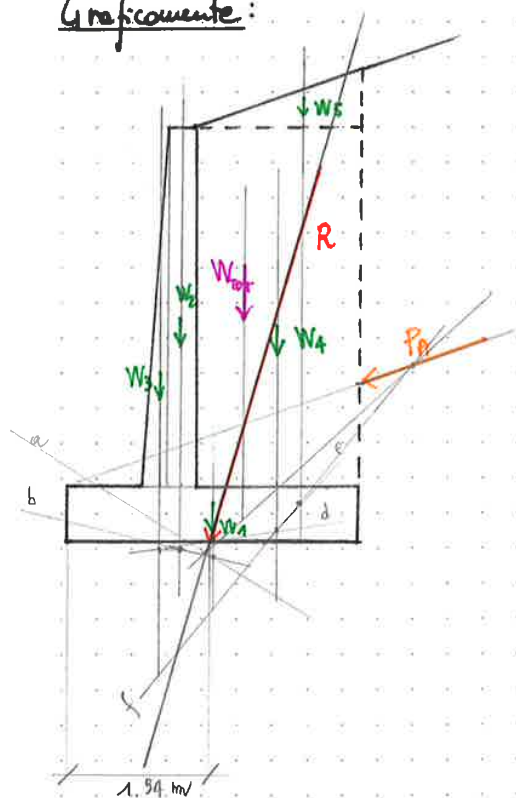
$$M_{rib} = P_{AH} \cdot b_0''' = 127,2 \cdot 2,2 = 280 \frac{kN \cdot m}{m}$$

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

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

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

Graficamente:



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

	N_γ	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

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

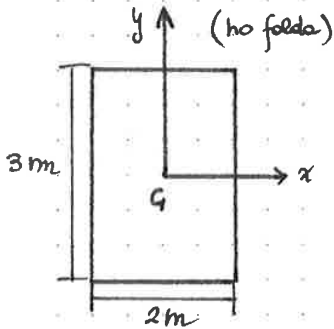
(ma posso accettare perché la condizione di rottura corrisponde a $FS=1$, dunque mi trovo 2,8 volte sopra tale condizione)

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

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

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

▷ 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:

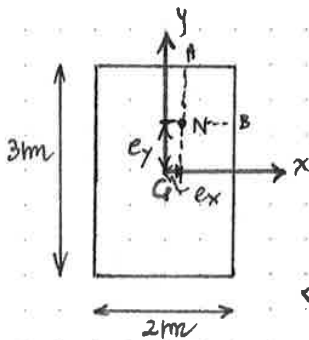
$$\begin{cases} N = 608 \text{ kN} \\ H_y = 44 \text{ kN} \\ M_x = 91 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \quad M_y = 426 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \end{cases}$$

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: $\begin{cases} M_x = N \cdot e_x \\ M_y = N \cdot e_y \end{cases}$

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

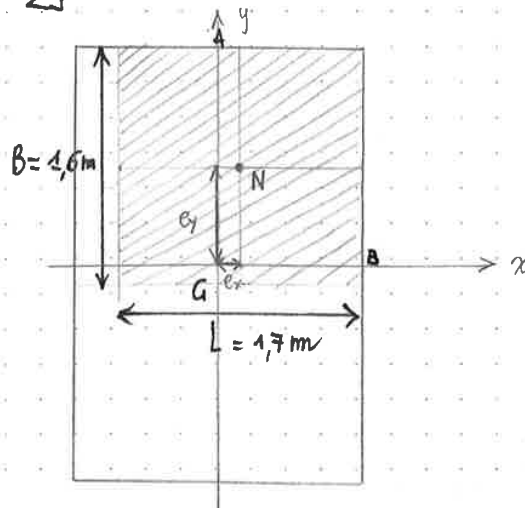
$$M_y = N \cdot e_y \Rightarrow e_y = \frac{M_y}{N} = \frac{426}{608} = 0,7 \text{ m}$$



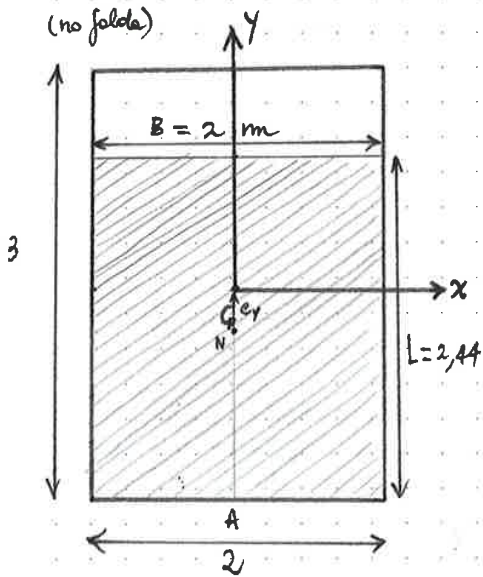
$$N_A = \frac{3}{2} - e_y = 0,8 \text{ m} \cdot 2 = 1,6 \text{ m} = B$$

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

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:

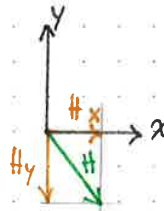
$$H = \sqrt{H_x^2 + H_y^2} = 100 \text{ kN}$$

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

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

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

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



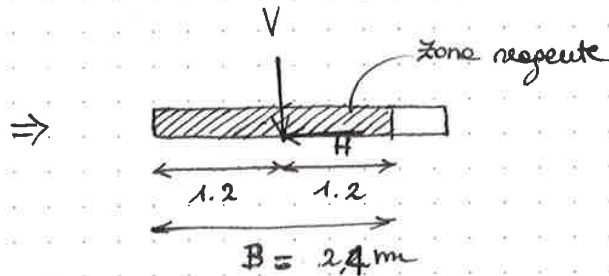
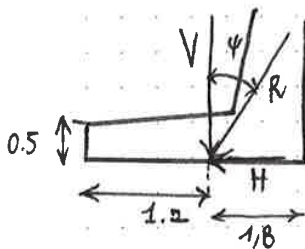
Per calcolare la distanza di R dal piede si fa un equilibrio di momenti:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$N_q = 37,75$$

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

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

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

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

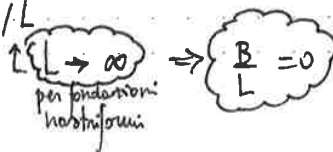
$$q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma B N_{\gamma} i_{\gamma} + q N_q i_q$$

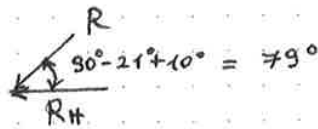
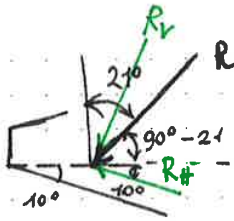
$$i_{\gamma} = \left(1 - \frac{H}{N}\right)^{m+1} = \left(1 - \frac{195}{500}\right)^3 = 0,23$$

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

N.B.

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

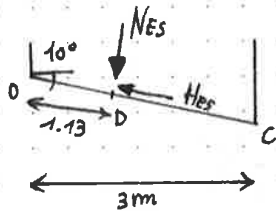




Donque $R_H = R \cos 79^\circ = 102,41 \text{ kN/m}$
 $R_V = R \sin 79^\circ = 526,84 \text{ kN/m}$

(1) Verifica di capacità portante

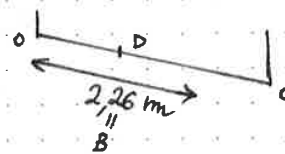
$$FS = \frac{N_{lim}}{N_{ES}} = \frac{q_{lim} \cdot A_b}{N_{ES}}$$



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

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

Donque la sezione ricoperta è →



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

$$\phi' = 36^\circ \quad N_\gamma = 56,31 \quad N_q = 37,75$$

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

con $m = 2$

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

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

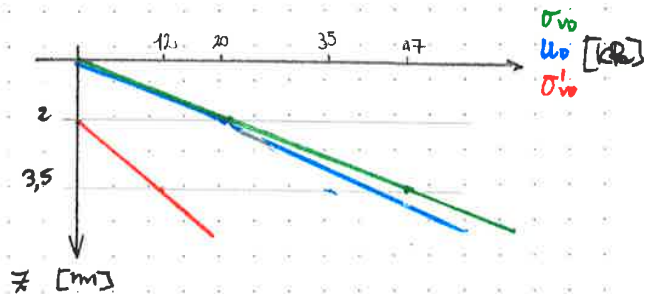
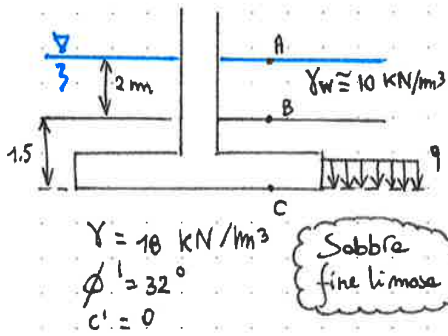
↑ in mod

$$90^\circ: \frac{\pi}{2} = 10^\circ: x \rightarrow x = \alpha \text{ mod} = 0,175$$

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

502,93 186,5

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



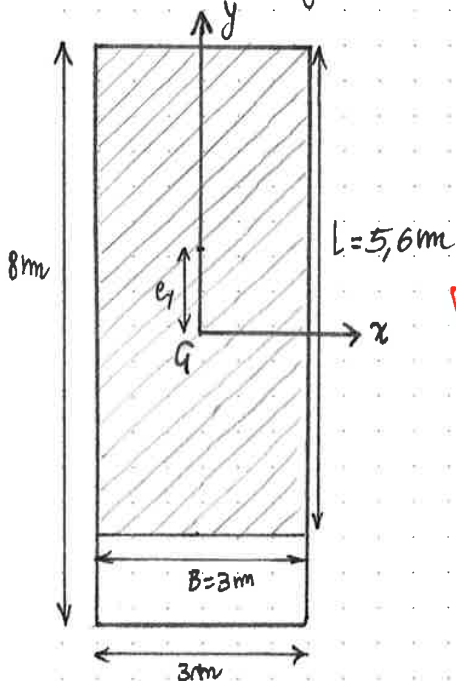
il sovranaccario coincide con la tensione geostatica alla profondità 3.5m

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

PUNTO	σ_{vo}	u_o	σ'_{vo}
A	0	0	0
B	20	20	0
C	47	35	12

ϕ	N_s	N_q
32°	30,22	23,18

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

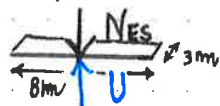


$N = 2870 \text{ kN}$

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

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

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



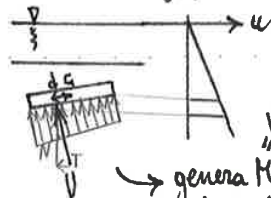
$U = u_{oc} \cdot A = 35 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 = 840 \text{ kN}$

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

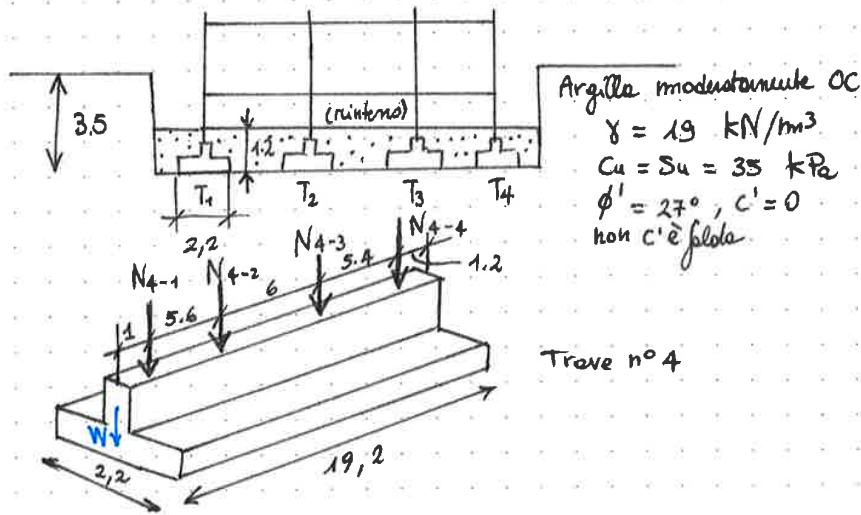
(U non modifica pertanto né H_y perché non ha componenti tangenziali né M_y perché baricentrico)

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:

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

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

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

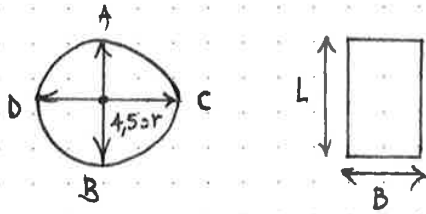
$$N_{ES} = \frac{N_{4-1} + N_{4-2} + N_{4-3} + N_{4-4} + W_F}{L} = \frac{2616}{19,2} = 136,3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

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

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

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

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

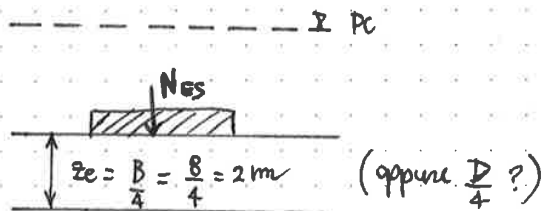
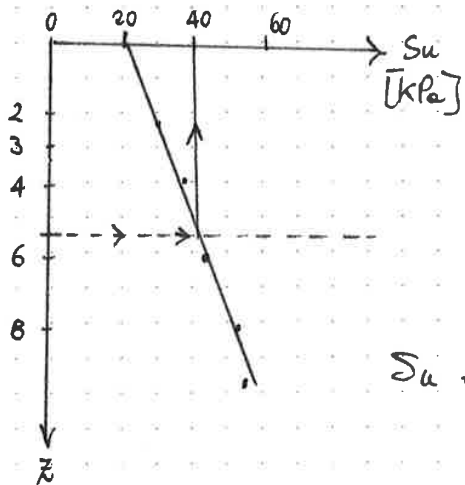
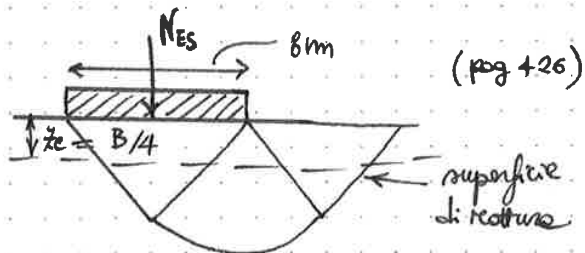
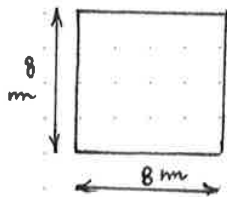


(1) Area circolare = Area rettangolo

(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

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



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

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

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

$N_{ES} = 510 \text{ t} \rightarrow PS = \frac{N_{lim}}{N_{ES}} = 3,1$ Verificato
 $1 \text{ t} = 1000 \text{ kg} \rightarrow 5100 \text{ kN}$
 $P = m \cdot g$
 $N = \text{kg} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^3 = 10^4 \text{ kg}$
 $\text{kN} = 10 \text{ kg} \cdot 510$

DA1-C2

A2 + M2 + R2

(A2) $E_d = \gamma_{G1} \cdot G_1 + \gamma_{G2} \cdot G_2 + \gamma_{Q1} \cdot Q_{K1}$
 $= 1 \cdot 440 + 1,3 \cdot 205 = 706,5 \text{ kN/m}$

(M2) $\gamma_H = 1,25 \quad \tan \phi'_d = \frac{\tan \phi'_k}{\gamma_H} = \frac{\tan 36^\circ}{1,25} = 0,58 \rightarrow \phi'_d = 30,2^\circ$

per $\phi'_d \Rightarrow \begin{cases} N_x = 22,4 \\ N_q = 78,4 \end{cases} \quad q_{lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_B N_x + q N_q = 800 \text{ kPa}$

$N_{lim} = q_{lim} \cdot B = 1200 \text{ kN/m}$

(R2) $R_d = \frac{N_{lim}}{\gamma_R} = \frac{1200}{1,8} = 666,7 \text{ kN/m}$

$E_d < R_d \Rightarrow 706,5 > 666,7 \Rightarrow \text{NON VERIFICATO}$

DA 2 (da preferire)

$\begin{cases} \gamma_{G1} = 1 / 1,3 \\ \gamma_{G2} = \gamma_Q = 0 / 1,5 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \gamma_R = 1 \\ \gamma_{R2} = 2,3 \end{cases}$

OSSERVAZIONE:
 non altero i parametri del terreno (dotati di un significato fisico) \rightarrow se $\gamma_H > 1 \rightarrow$ perde il significato fisico

$N_d = \gamma_{G1} \cdot N_{KG1} + (\gamma_G N_{KG2} + \gamma_Q \cdot N_Q) = 1,3 \cdot 440 + 1,5 \cdot 205 = 880 \text{ kN/m}$
 \parallel
Ed

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

$q_{lim} = 1781 \text{ kPa}$

$Q_{lim,d} = \frac{q_{lim} \cdot B}{\gamma_R} = \frac{1781 \cdot 1,5}{2,3} = 1161 \text{ kN/m} = R_d$

$E_d < R_d \quad \text{VERIFICATO}$

Confronto con FS globale ≈ 3

$0,68 \cdot 1,3 + 0,32 \cdot 1,5$

DA 2 $\gamma_H = 1$
 $\gamma_R = 2,3$

$\begin{cases} q_i \approx 68\% \\ G_i; Q_i = 32\% \end{cases}$

(A1) $\begin{cases} \gamma_{G1} = 1 / 1,3 \\ \gamma_{G2} = \gamma_Q = 0 / 1,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \gamma_F = 1,36$

$\phi'_d = \phi'_k$

$\bar{F}_s = \gamma_F \cdot \gamma_R = 2,3 \cdot 1,36 = 3,13$

(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. $N = 17520 \text{ kN}$

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

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

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

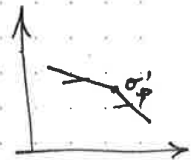
$$\Delta\sigma_z (t=0) = q_N \left\{ 1 - \left[\left(\frac{z}{r} \right)^2 + 1 \right]^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right\}$$

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

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

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

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

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	ξ	ξ_j	σ'_v	q_c	$I_{z\max}$	E'	Σ
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

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

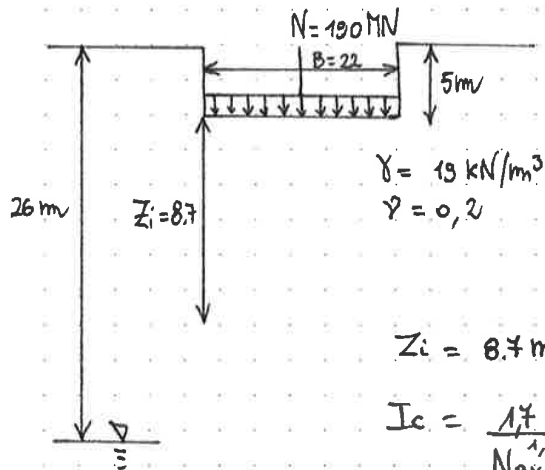
$$C_1 = 1 - 0,5 \left(\frac{\sigma'_{vo}}{\Delta q} \right) = 0,93 \leftarrow \text{nel piano di posa}$$

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)

$$Z_i = 8,7 \text{ m}$$

$$I_c = \frac{1,7}{N_{AV}^{1,4}} = \frac{1,7}{27^{1,4}} = 0,017$$

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

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

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

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

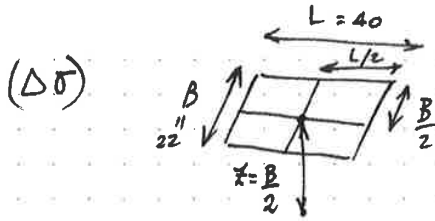
$$\sigma'_{vo} = 95 \text{ kPa}$$

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

al tempo $t = 30$ anni

$$W = f_t W_i$$

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



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

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

} obaco trovato
↓
f = 0,95

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

pressione atmosferica = 101,33 kPa

$$E_{0,1} = k_{e,01} \cdot p_a \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sigma'_{v0} + \frac{\Delta \sigma'_{v0}}{2}}{p_a}}$$

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

$k_E = 600$

Trovo da tabella I

Calcolo W →

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

↑
in [mm]

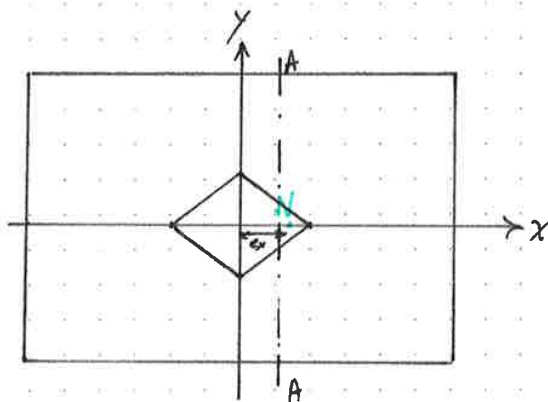
Si calcolano adesso le sollecitazioni corrispondenti alla sezione A-A

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

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

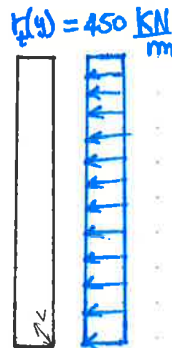
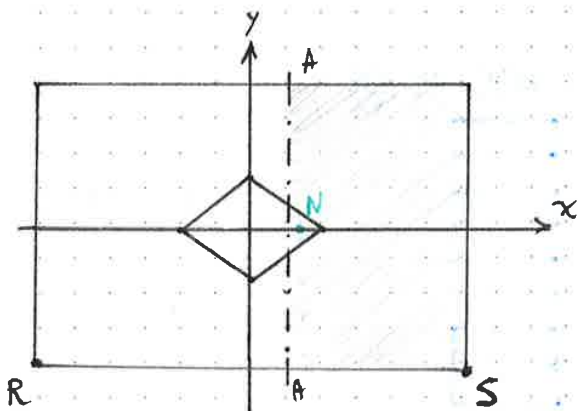
$$M_{A-A} = R \cdot x = 360 \cdot \frac{AB}{2} = 216 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

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



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

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

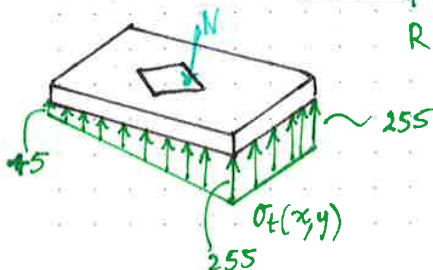
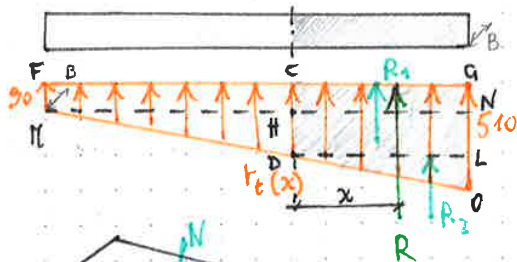
$$r_t(y) = \frac{N}{B} = 450 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

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

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



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

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

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

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

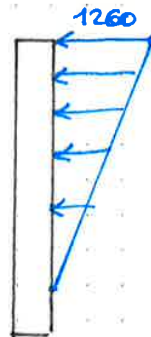
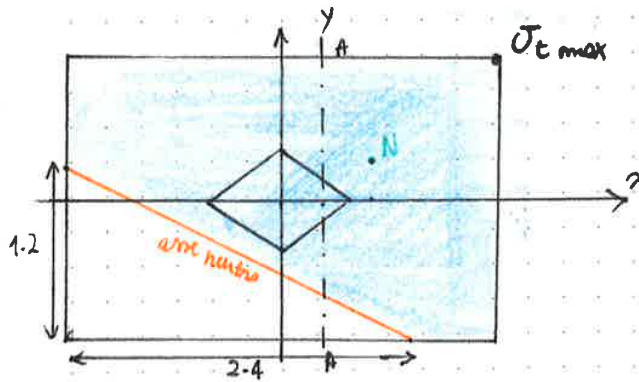
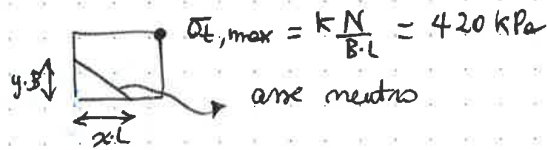
N fuori dal nocciolo centrale di inerzia
 ⇒ SEZIONE PARZIALIZZATA con eccentricità in entrambe le direzioni

↓
 uno abaco di T_{eq}

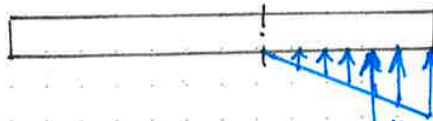
(1) entro con i valori

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

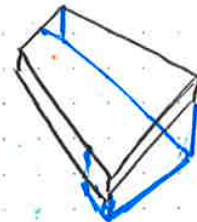
(2) trovo $\begin{cases} k = 3,5 \\ x = 0,8 \\ y = 0,6 \end{cases}$



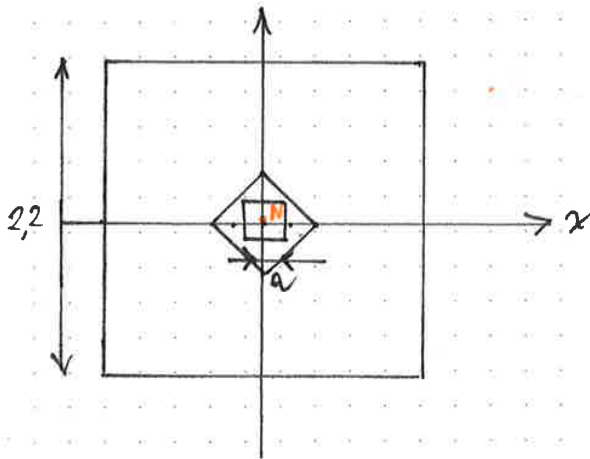
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{t,max} &= 420 \text{ kPa} \\ r_{max}(y) &= \sigma_{t,max} \cdot L = 1260 \\ v_{max}(x) &= \sigma_{t,max} \cdot B = 840 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} R &= 504 \text{ KN} = V_{A-A} \\ \Rightarrow M_{A-A} &= 332,6 \end{aligned}$$



► ESERCIZIO D3: Dimensionamento strutturale di un pilastro quadrato



$N_d = 1250 \text{ kN}$

$a = 40 \text{ cm}$

CLS = C20/25

Dimensionare il pilastro

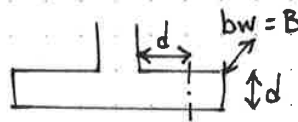
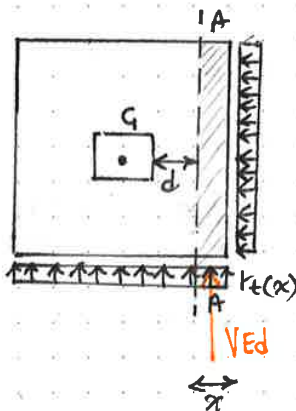
$f_{ck} = 20 \text{ MPa}$

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

Carico centrato:

(1) Calcola la reazione del terreno

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d in [mm] = incognite

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

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

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

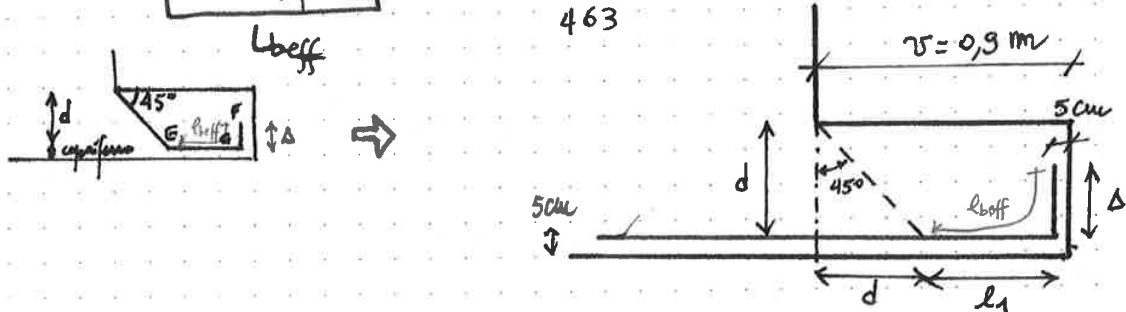
Ancoraggio struttura:

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

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

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

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



$$l_1 = l_b^{\text{eff}} + d + c = 324 + 400 + 50 = 774 \text{ mm}$$

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

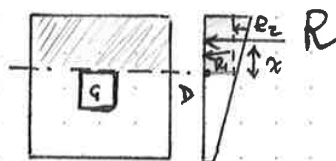
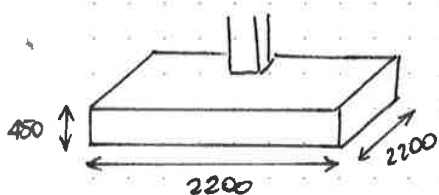
Quanto vale delta Δ ?

$$\Delta = l_b^{\text{eff}} - l_1 = 324 - 774 = -450 \text{ mm} \approx -45 \text{ cm}$$

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

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

d	$V_{Rd} \geq V_{Ed}$	
100	129 172,3	460 810
200	194 776,3	412 510
300	252 917,5	361 530
500	359 118,5	251 620
400	307 225,1	307 900
450	333 419,8	280 091



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:

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

$r_t(x) = \text{lineare (triangolare)}$

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

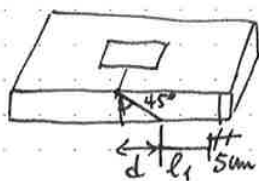
$$FB: BD = FA: AC \rightarrow AC = \frac{BD \cdot FA}{FB} = \frac{576,6 \cdot (a - x)}{a}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

\downarrow
prolungo l' struttura fino a l_1 .

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

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

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

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

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

$l_1 \geq l_b$ OK \rightarrow prolungo struttura (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

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

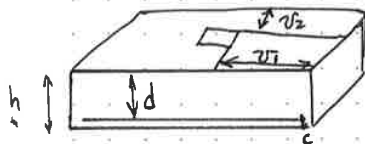
2400
(2300)

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

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

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

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

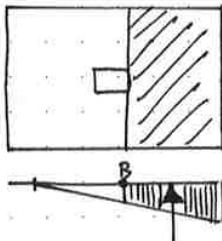


$$v_1 = 1,1 \text{ m} = 1100 \text{ mm} > 2d \Rightarrow \text{Plinto snello}$$

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

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

Armatura plinto nello (in direzione x)



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

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

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

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

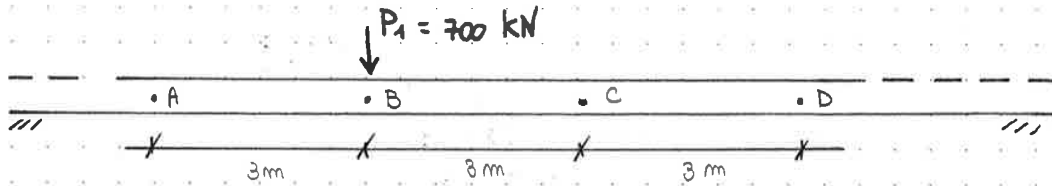
$$A_f^{teo} = \frac{M_d}{0,9 d f_{yd}} = \frac{328 \cdot 10^6}{0,9 \cdot 500 \cdot 391,3} = 1863 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

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

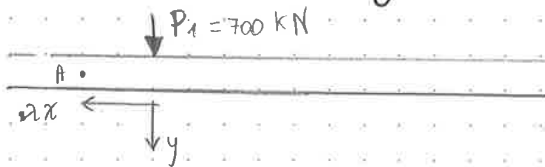
ESERCITAZIONE E

► 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.



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

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

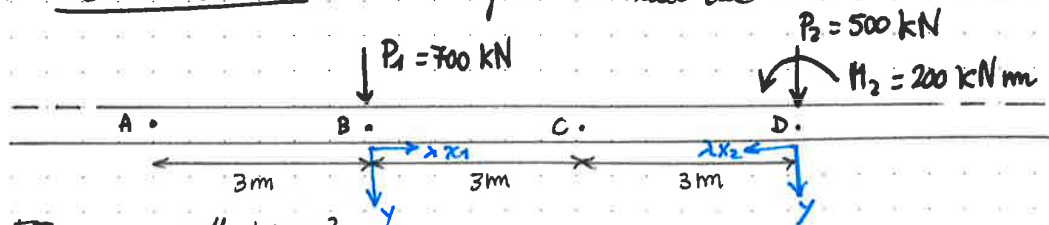
$$\textcircled{A} \quad \lambda x = 3 \cdot 0,33 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} A &= 0,508 \\ B &= 0,310 \\ C &= -0,111 \\ D &= 0,199 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

↓
xke rivedere opposto alle formule

► ESERCIZIO E2: Trave infinita su ruolo delle Winkler



$EJ = 4,4 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ kgcm}^2$

$K = k_1 \cdot B = 220 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \approx 3 \text{ m}$

$\lambda = 0,33 \text{ m}$

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	0,027	-0,056	-0,029
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:

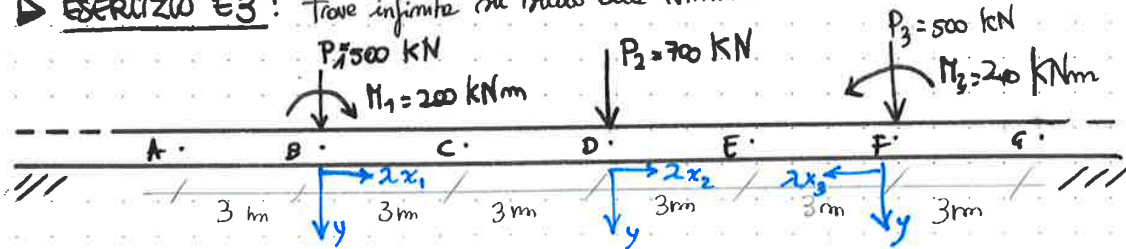
CARICO PUNTUALE: $V = - \frac{DP}{2}$ (se considero punti a dx del carico) segno opposto se punti a sx.
 CARICO COPPIA: $V = - A \frac{\lambda}{2} M_0$ (se la coppia è oraria) (se è antioraria segno opposto)
 Sovrapposizione degli effetti

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

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

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

► **ESERCIZIO E3:** Trave infinita su suolo 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

$$M_A = C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + C_3 \frac{P_3}{4\lambda} - D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} = -87,2 \text{ kNm}$$

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

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

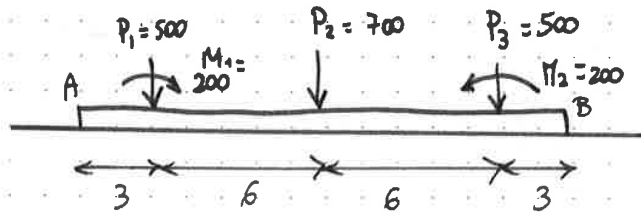
$$M_B^{sx} = C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + C_3 \frac{P_3}{4\lambda} - D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} = 102,9 \text{ kNm}$$

1 -9,3 0,75 -100 +12

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

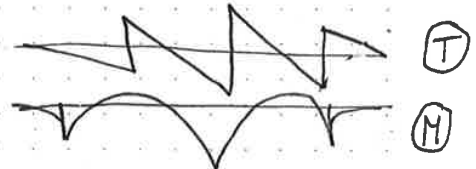
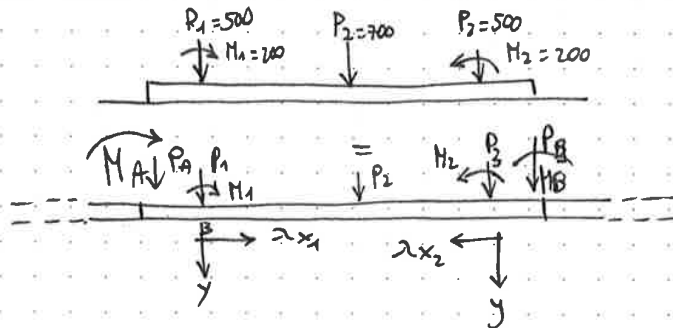
1 -0,119 0,002 -1 -0,012

► ESERCIZIO E4 : Trave alla Winkler



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

• Metodo esatto:

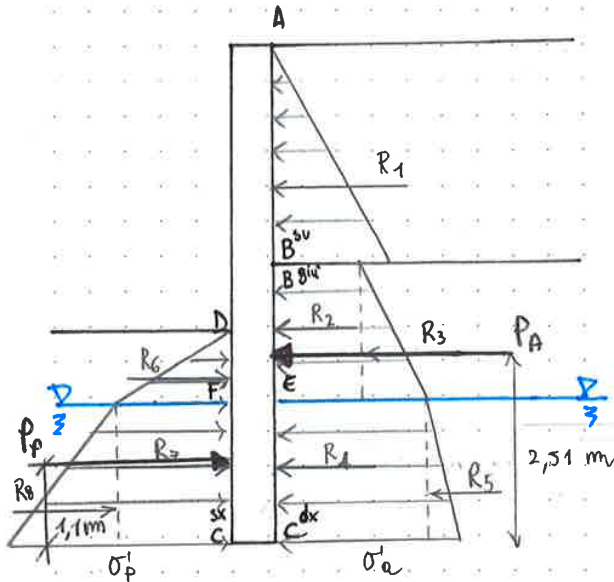


PUNTO	x_1	$ \lambda x_1 $	x_2	$ \lambda x_2 $
A	-3	1	15	5
B	15	5	-3	1

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

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{P_A}{2} (D_A - D_B) - D_1 \frac{P_1}{2} + D_2 \frac{P_2}{2} - D_3 \frac{P_3}{2} - \left(\frac{M_1 \lambda}{2} + \frac{M_2 \lambda}{2} \right) M_A &= 0 \\ \frac{P_A}{4\lambda} (C_A + C_B) + C_1 \frac{P_1}{4\lambda} + C_2 \frac{P_2}{4\lambda} + C_3 \frac{P_3}{4\lambda} - D_1 \frac{M_1}{2} - D_3 \frac{M_3}{2} - D_A \frac{M_A}{2} - D_B \frac{M_B}{2} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

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



PUNTO	σ_{vo}	u_0	σ'_{vo}	K_a	σ'_a	PUNTO	σ_{vo}	u_0	σ'_{vo}	K_p	σ'_p
A	0	0	0	0,31	0	D	0	0	0	4,2	0
B ^{su}	51	0	51	0,31	15,8	F	19	0	19	4,2	79,8
B ^{giu}	51	0	51	0,24	12,2	C ^{dx}	57	20	37	4,2	155,4
E	89	0	89	0,24	21,4						
C ^{dx}	127	20	107	0,24	25,7						

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$M_C = 4,3 \cdot 0,67 + 42,8 \cdot 1 +$$

$$9,2 \cdot 2,67 + 24,4 \cdot 3 + 23,7 \cdot 5$$

$$= 262 \text{ kNm}$$

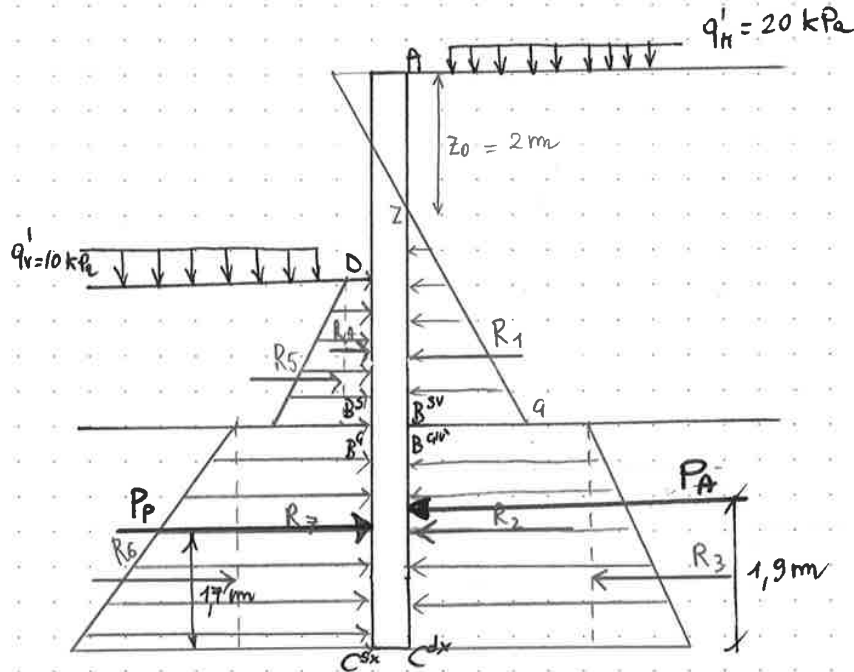
$$d = \frac{M_C}{P_A} = 2,51 \text{ m}$$

$$M_C = 39,9 \cdot 2,34 + 159,6 \cdot 1 + 75,6 \cdot 0,67$$

$$= 304 \text{ kNm}$$

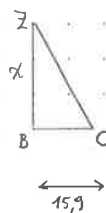
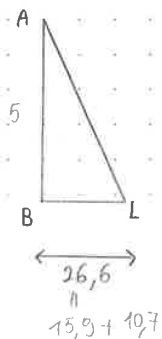
$$d = \frac{M_C}{P_P} = 1,1 \text{ m}$$

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



PUNTO	σ_{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 ^{SV}	85	0,31	26,4	6,2	15,9	16,7
B ^{SQ}	85	0,24	20,4	4,8	25,2	-
C ^{SX}	142	0,24	34,08	4,8	38,88	-

PUNTO	σ_{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 ^S	34	3,25	110,5	32,5	143
B ^Q	34	4,2	142,8	42	184,8
C ^{SX}	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 (σ_{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	σ_{vo}	u_0	σ'_{vo}	K_a	$q' \cdot K_a$	$2S_u$	σ_a
A	0	0	0	1	10	90	-80
F	60	0	60	1	10	90	-20
B ^{su}	100	20	80	1	10	90	20
B ^{glu}	100	20	80	0,26	2,6	—	23,4
C ^{dx}	154	50	104	0,26	2,6	—	29,64

PUNTO	σ_{vo}	u_0	σ'_{vo}	K_p	$q' \cdot K_p$	$2S_u$	σ_p
D	0	0	0	1	10	90	90
B ^{su}	40	20	20	1	10	90	130
B ^{glu}	40	20	20	3,85	38,5	—	77
C ^{dx}	94	50	44	3,85	38,5	—	169,4

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

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

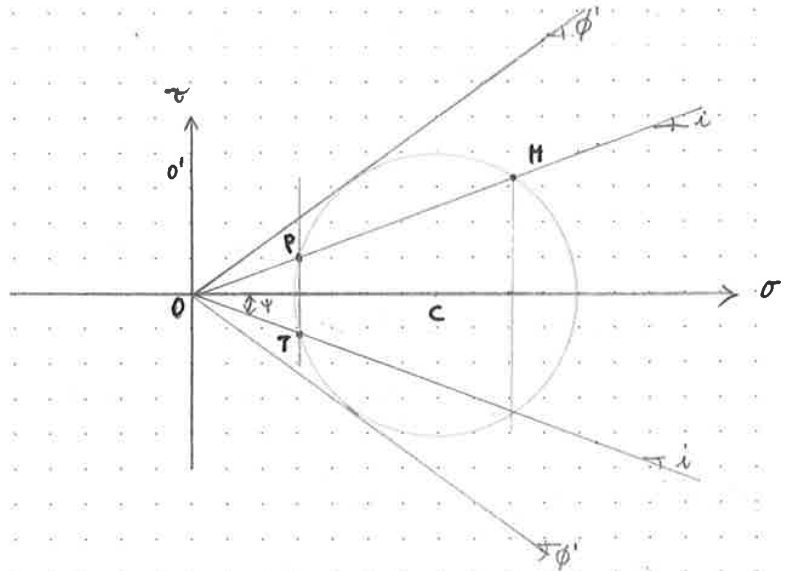
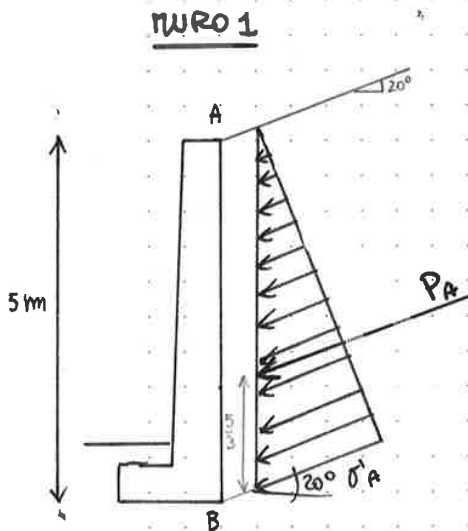
$M_c \curvearrowright 9,7 \cdot 3,32 + 70,2 \cdot 1,5 + 5,1 \cdot 1 = 107,5$
 $d = 1,26 \text{ m}$

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

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

► 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)

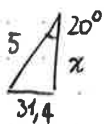


Si individua il punto $K \rightarrow \sigma_n = \gamma \cdot z \cdot \cos^2 i = 20 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos^2 20^\circ = 88,3 \text{ kPa}$

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

$OT : x = O'N : \sigma_n$

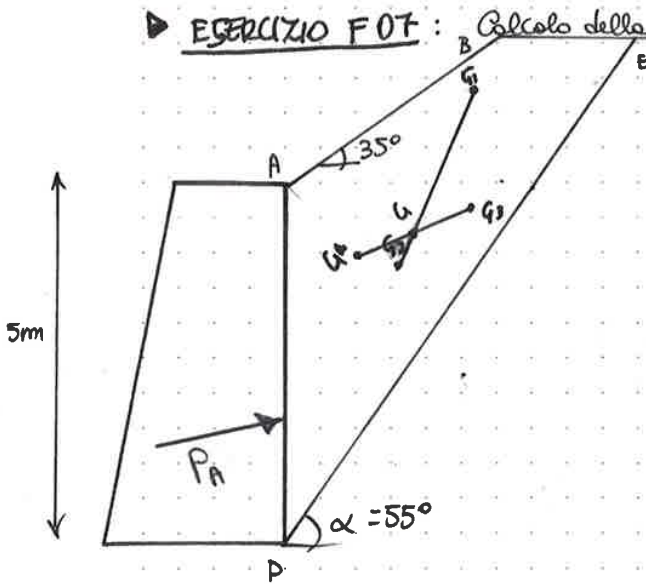
$1,6 : x = 45 : 88,3 \rightarrow x = \sigma'_a = 31,4 \text{ kPa}$ la sua inclinazione $\psi = i = 20^\circ$



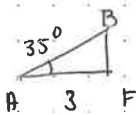
$x = 5 \cdot \cos 20^\circ = 4,7 \text{ m}$

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

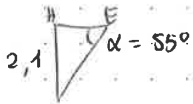
▶ ESERCIZIO F07: Calcolo della spinta attiva con Coulomb



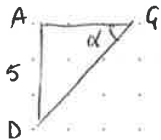
$$W_T = \gamma \cdot W = 18 \cdot A_{ADBE}$$



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



$$HE = 1,47$$



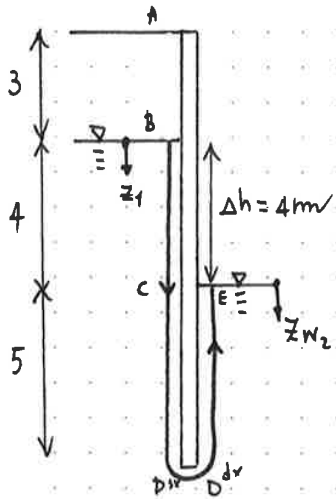
$$AG = 5 \cdot \cot \alpha = 3,5$$

$$FG = 0,5$$

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

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

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



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

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

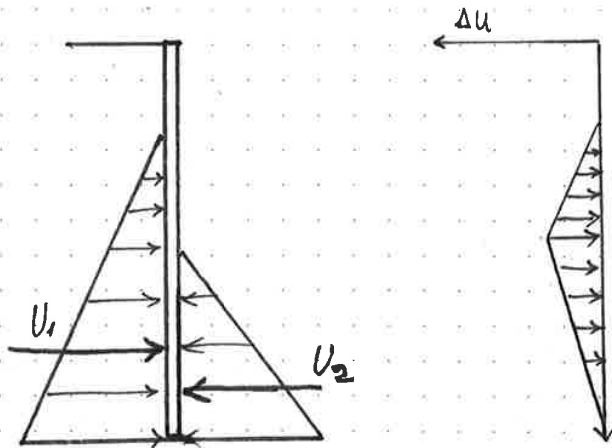
$$u = (\gamma_w - i \gamma_w) z \rightarrow \downarrow$$

PUNTO	z	u
A	-	-
B	0	0
C	4	28
D _{sx}	9	63

PUNTO	u
E	0
D _{dx}	50

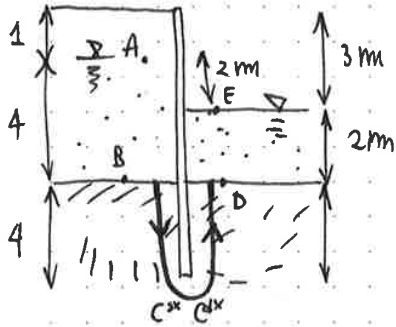
PUNTO	u
B	0
C	28,56
D _{sx}	64,3

PUNTO	u
E	0
D _{dx}	64,3



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_1 = 289,35 \\ U_2 = 160,75 \end{array} \right\} U = U_1 - U_2 = 137,6 \frac{kN}{m}$$

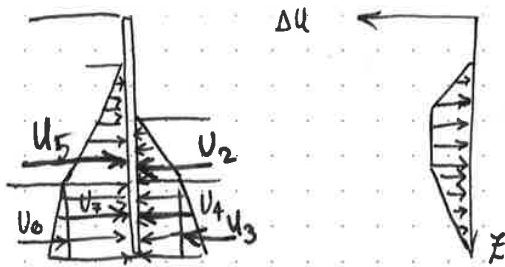
► ESERCIZIO F19: Calcolo delle pressioni dell'acqua su una paratia



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

Punto	u
A	0
B	40
Csx	70

Punto	u
E	0
D	20
Cdx	70

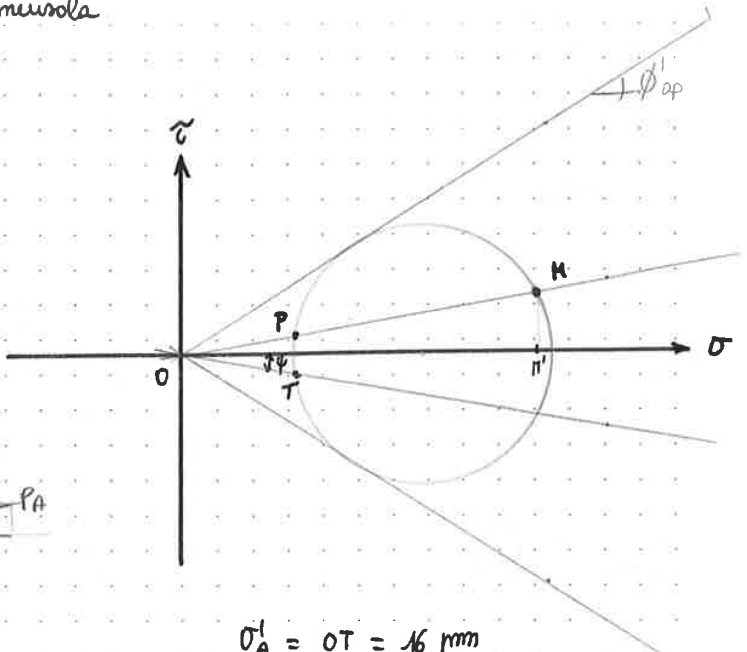
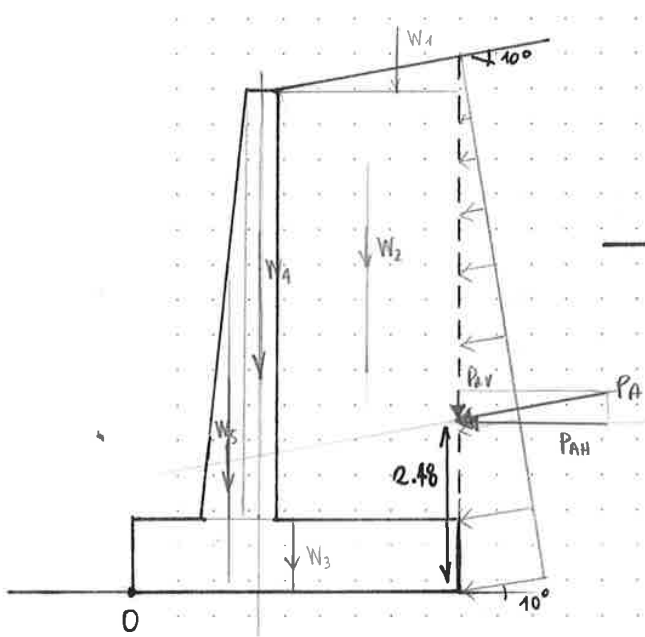


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_2 = 20 \\ U_3 = 100 \\ U_4 = 80 \end{array} \right\} U_v = 200 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \Rightarrow U = 100 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}}$$

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

ESERCITAZIONE G

▶ ESERCIZIO G1: Muro a mensola



$\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$
 $\gamma_{cls} = 25 \text{ kN/m}^3$
 $\phi'_{op} = 32^\circ$
 $\phi'_{cv} = 26^\circ$

$\sigma'_A = OT = 16 \text{ mm}$
 $OM' = 50 \text{ mm}$
 $16:50 = x:122,2$
 $OM' = \sigma_{vo} \cdot \cos^2 i = 8 \cdot 7 \cdot \cos^2 i = 122,2$
 $\sigma'_A = 39,1 \text{ kN}$
 $P_A = 143,85 \text{ kN}$

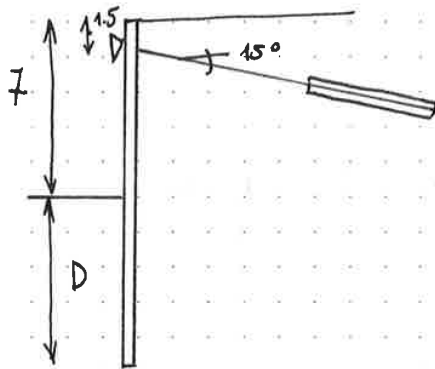
Verificare la stabilità e calcole

- FS ribaltamento
- FS scorrimento
- FS capacità portante

$W_1 = 0,55$
 $W_2 = 15$ } $W_T = 280 \text{ kN/m}$
 $W_4 = 2,4$
 $W_5 = 1,3$
 $W_3 = 4,5$ } $W_{cls} = 217,5 \text{ kN/m}$

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

► ESERCIZIO G2: Diaframma con tirante



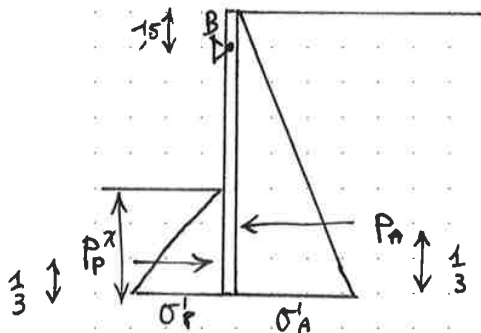
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{interassi tiranti } i = 1,5 \text{ m} \\ \gamma = 19 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\ \phi' = 36^\circ \\ k_{ph}(\delta) = 6,9 \end{array} \right.$$

FS_{min} = 2

- ① D_{min} = ?
- ② T_{min} ? l_t = ?
- ③ Diagramma M lungo il diaframma e trova M_{max}

① Inflessione minima, T_{min}

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



Spinte attiva Rankine

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

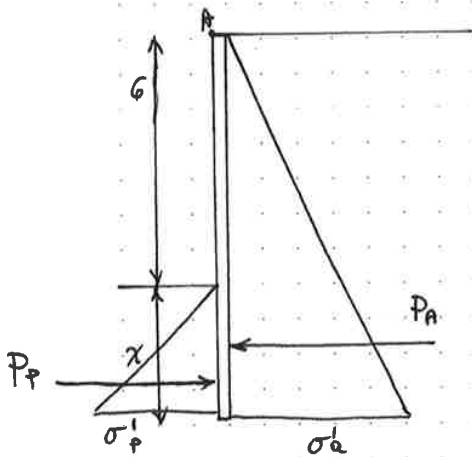
~~$k_p^* = \frac{k_p}{FS} = \frac{6,9}{2,5} = 2,76$~~

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

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

$x \approx 2 \text{ m}$

► ESERCIZIO Q3: Dighe a mensola



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

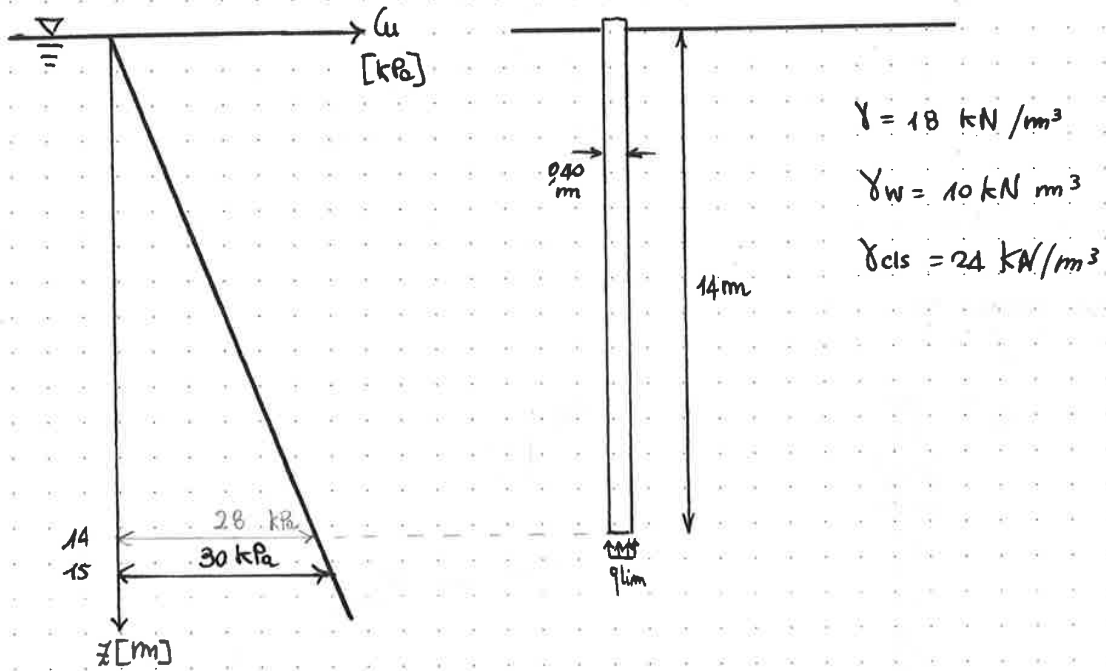
$$P_p = \frac{57,8x \cdot x}{2} = 28,9x^2$$

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

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

ESERCITAZIONE

▷ ESERCIZIO #1: Polo infimo in argilla NC



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

① APPROCCIO α

$$Q_T + W = Q_b + Q_s$$

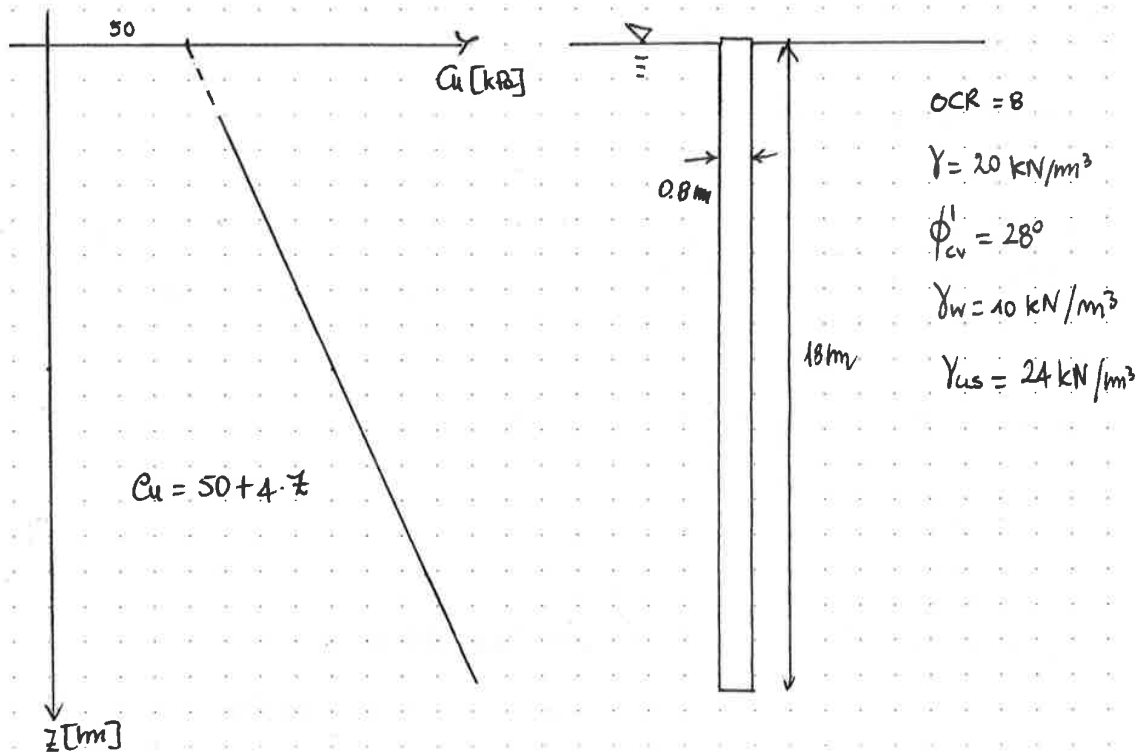
$$Q_b = q_{lim} \cdot A_b = (s_u N_c + \sigma_{vo}) A_b$$

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

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

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

► ESERCIZIO H2: Palo trivellato in argilla OC



Palo trivellato → metodo β e metodo Skempton:

metodo β

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

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

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

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

metodo Skempton:

$$\alpha = 0,45$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_u = 50 + 4 \cdot 9 = 1800 \text{ kPa}$$

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

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

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

METODO β

$$f_s = \beta \cdot \sigma'_{vo} = k \cdot \tan \delta \cdot \sigma'_{vo} = 1,5 (1 - \sin \phi') \cdot \tan \phi' \cdot 171 = 46,26$$

$$Q_s = f_s \cdot A_s = 46,26 \cdot 12 \cdot 0,4 \cdot 3,14 = 1150 \text{ kN}$$

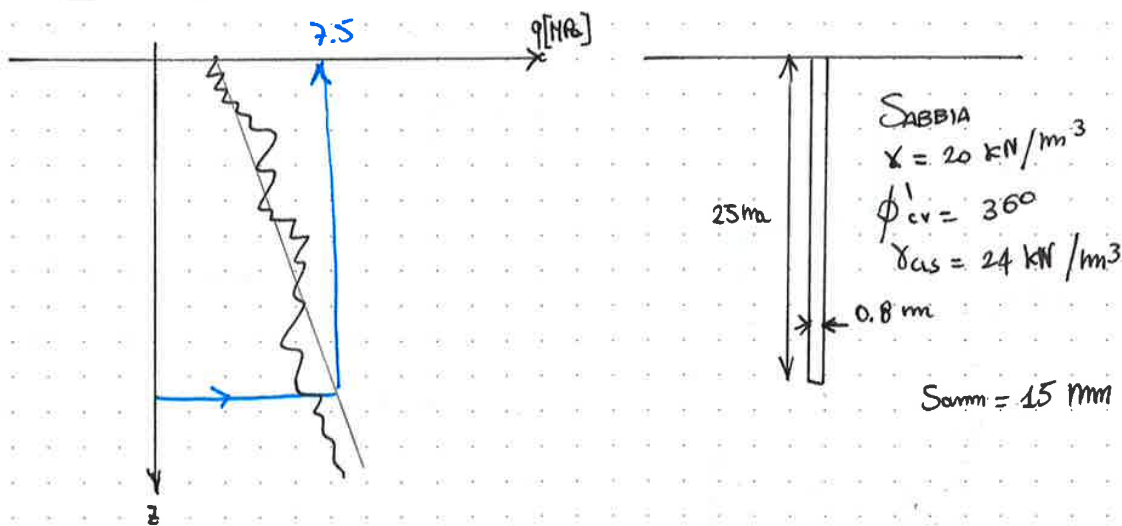
	METODO β	METODO De Beer
Q_{lim}	1984,8 kN	1408,8 kN
Q_{all}	992,4 kN	563,5 kN

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

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

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

► ESERCIZIO 4: Polo trivellato in sabbia



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

$$Q_{b,0,05} = 0,2 \cdot q_c \cdot r^2 \cdot \pi = 450 \text{ kN}$$

↓ cedimento del 5%

nel
ponte
cavo

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

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