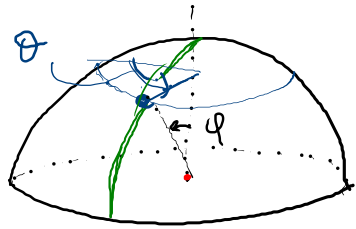


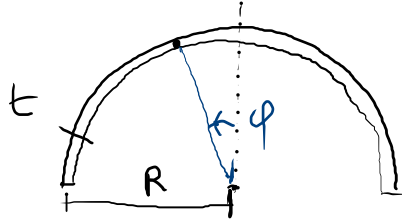
# ALCUNI ASPETTI DELLA STATICA DELLE CUPOLE (IN MURATURA)

16/05/24

BELLUZZI, vol III ; TIMOSHENKO, PLATES AND SHELLS



PARALLELO  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$



MERIDIANO:  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{t}{R}$  piccolo

CONDIZ DI CARICO: PESO PROPRIO

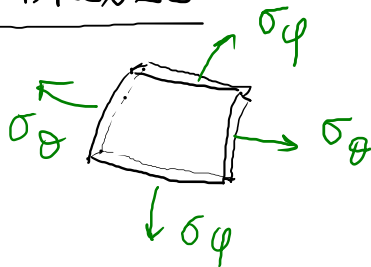
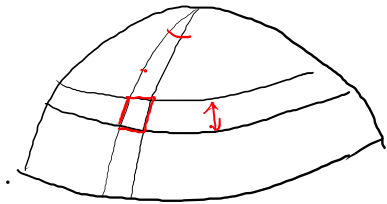
$\gamma$ : PESO SPECIFICO DEL MATERIALE  
( $18 \div 20 \text{ kN/m}^3$ )

$\Rightarrow$  CARICO ASSIALESIMMETRICO  $\Rightarrow$

STATO TENSIONALE È INDIPENDENTE  
DA  $\theta$  (DIPENDE SOLO DA  $\varphi$ )

• STATO DI SOLLECITAZ. PER MATERIALE ELASTICO  
LINEARE (TRAZIONE E COMPRESIONE)

NEI GUSCI ASSIALESIMMETRICI LO STATO DI SOLLECITAZ. FONDAMENTALE È COSTITUITO  
DAGLI SFORZI MEMBRANALI



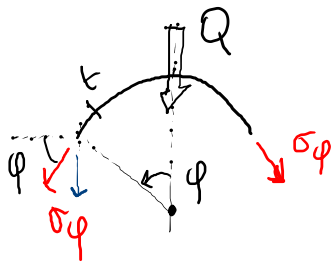
$\sigma_\varphi, \sigma_\theta$ : TENSIONI MEMBRANALI  $\rightarrow \sigma_\varphi(\varphi), \sigma_\theta(\varphi)$

(EFFETTI FLESSIONALI, TAGLIANTE  
E TORCENTI SONO TRASCURABILI)

PROBL. MEMBRANALE: 2 INCOGNITE STATICHE,  $\sigma_\theta(\varphi), \sigma_\varphi(\varphi)$ .

QUALI SONO LE EQUAZIONI PER DETERMINARLE?  $\Rightarrow$  EQUAZ. DELLA STATICA

1) EQUILIBRIO GLOBALE:



$$Q(\varphi) = \gamma V(\varphi)$$

$$\int_{\text{parallelo}} \sigma_\varphi \sin \varphi \dots + Q = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_\varphi(\varphi)$$

$\Sigma$  DELLE COMPONENTI VERTICALI DELLE TENSIONI  $\sigma_\varphi$  SUL PARALLELO

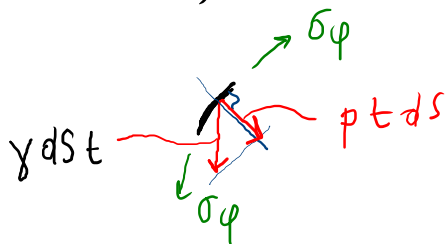
$$(\sigma_\varphi < 0)$$

I MERIDIANI SONO SEMPRE COMPRESSI  
 $0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

2) EQUILIBRIO LOCALE (IN OGNI PUNTO DELLA SUPERFICIE)

$$\frac{\sigma_\varphi}{R} + \frac{\sigma_\theta}{R} = \frac{p}{t}$$

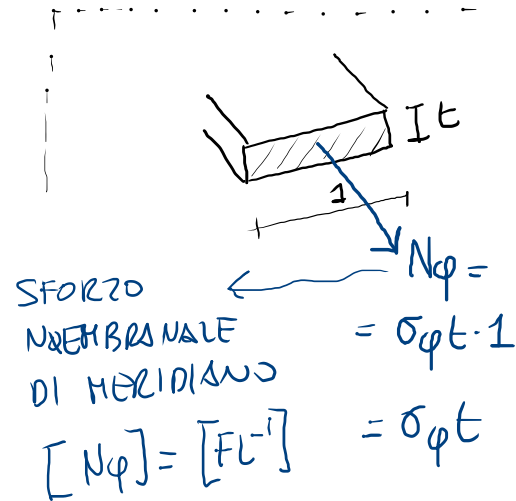
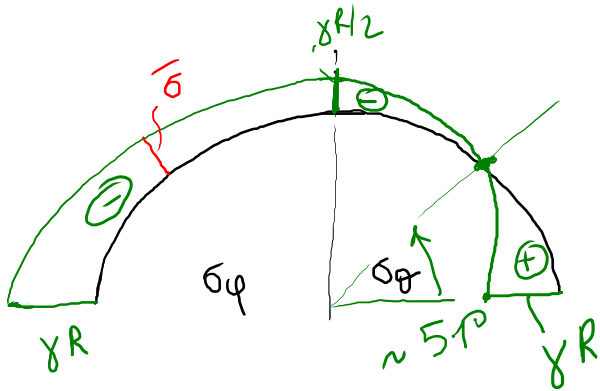
$\rightarrow$  PRESSIONE  $p(\varphi)$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sigma_\varphi(\varphi) \\ \sigma_\theta(\varphi) \end{cases}$$

OTTENGO DA QUI:  $\sigma_\theta(\varphi)$

DIAGRAMMI  $\sigma_\varphi, \sigma_\theta$



• STATO TENSIONALE NEL PROBLEMA CON MATERIALE CHE NON RESISTE A TRAZIONE

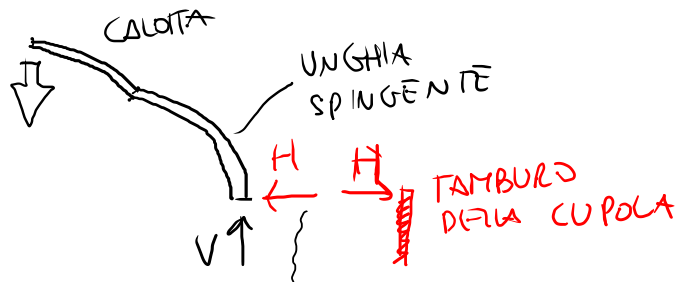
CALOTA OMOGENEA  
(STATO DI TENSIONE MEMBRANALE)

$$\sigma_\theta, \sigma_\varphi < 0$$

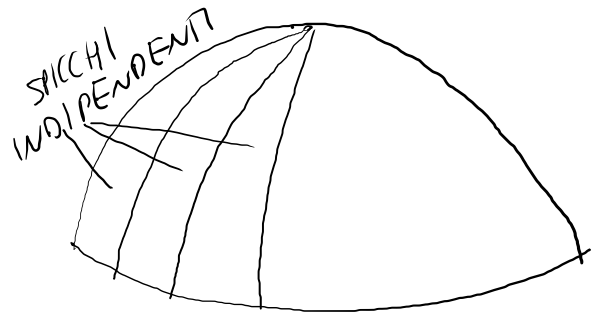


$$\frac{N_\theta}{R} + \frac{N_\varphi}{R} = p$$

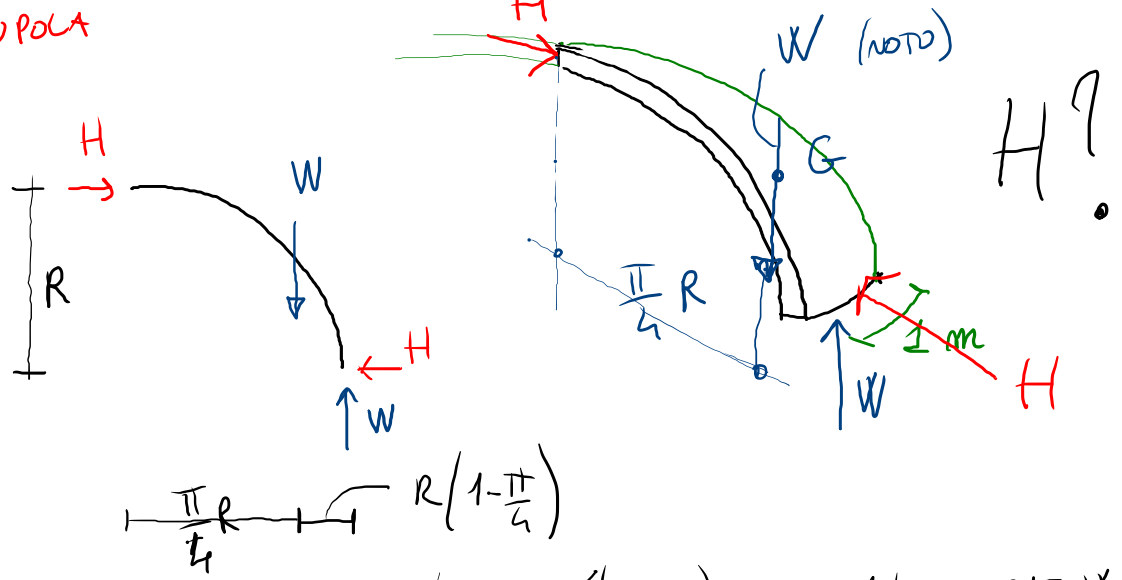
EQUIV. ALL'EQ. 2



SPINTA DELLA CUPOLA (FORZA x UNITA' DI LUNGHEZZA)



STIAMO CON UN MODELLO IN FAVORE DI SICUREZZA LA SPINTA DELLA CUPOLA FESSURATA



EQUIL MOMENTI:  $H R = W R \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow H \approx 0,215 W$

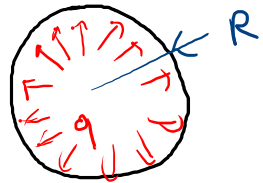
$W = \gamma \frac{2\pi R^2 t}{2\pi R} = \gamma R t$  ; PESO PER UNITA' DI LUNGHM. CIRC. DI BASE.

ES :  $R = 10 \text{ m}$  ;  $t = 20 \text{ cm}$  ;  $\gamma = 20 \text{ KN/m}^3$

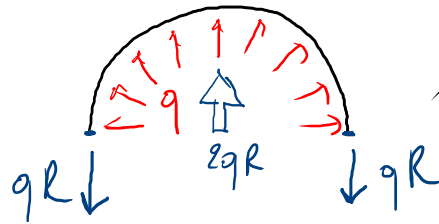
$W = \gamma R t = 20 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,2 = 40 \cdot 1000 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}} = 40 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$

$H = W \cdot 0,215 = 8,6 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$

COMPORTAMENTO DI UNA TRAVE AD ANELLO CON FORZE DISTRIBUITE RADIALI



CARICO  $q$  INTERNO  
 $\Rightarrow$  AUTOEQUILIBRATO  
 ( $q$  COSTANTE)



$N = +qR$   
 $T, M = 0$

PROBL STRUTTURALE POLARSIMMETRICO  
 QUALI SONO LE CDS  $\neq 0$  ?

DIMENSIONAMENTO DI UN RINFORZO ALLA  
 BASE DELLA CUOLA PER L'ASSORBIMENTO

DELLA SPINTA



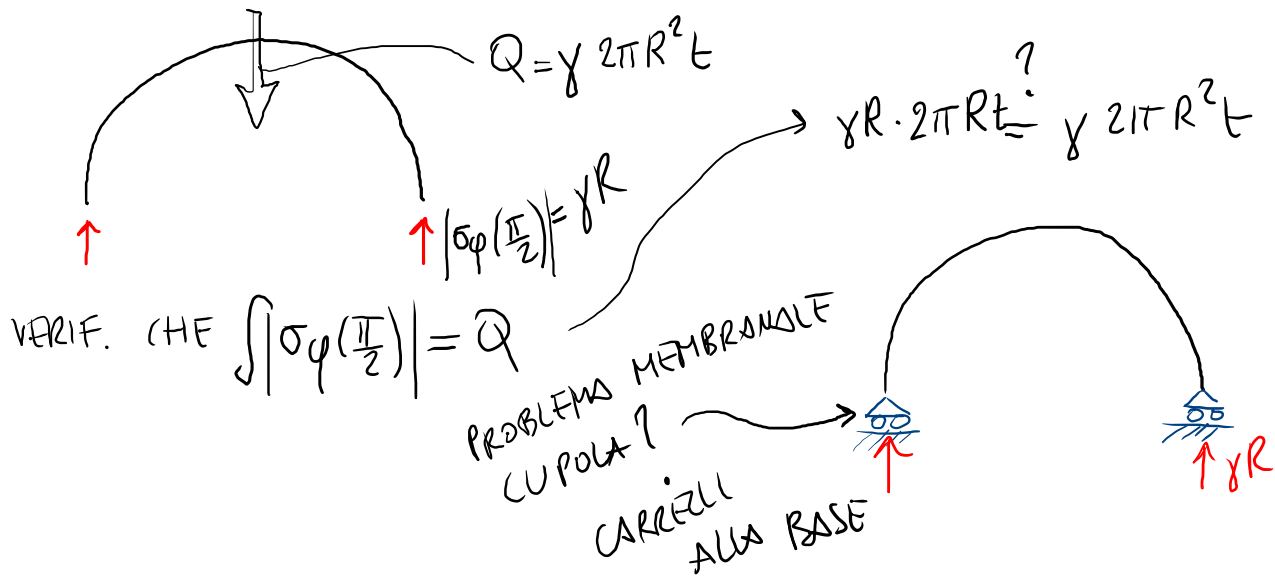
$H$  simile a  $q$   
 ANELLO IN ACCIAIO

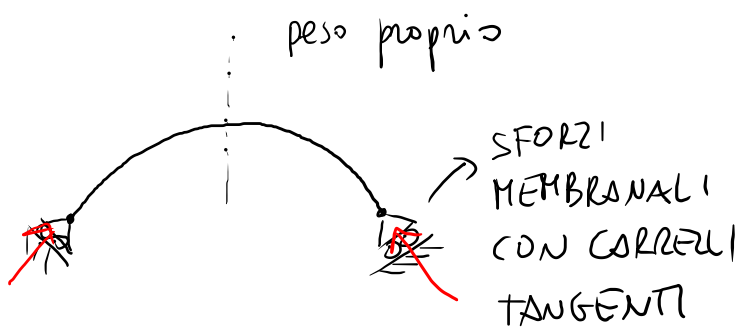
(ES: DIMENSIONAMENTO  
(TRAFAL)

$$f_{yd} = 1200 \text{ N/mm}^2 \quad ; \quad A = \frac{N}{f_{yd}}$$

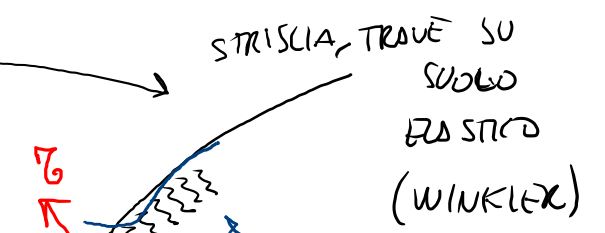
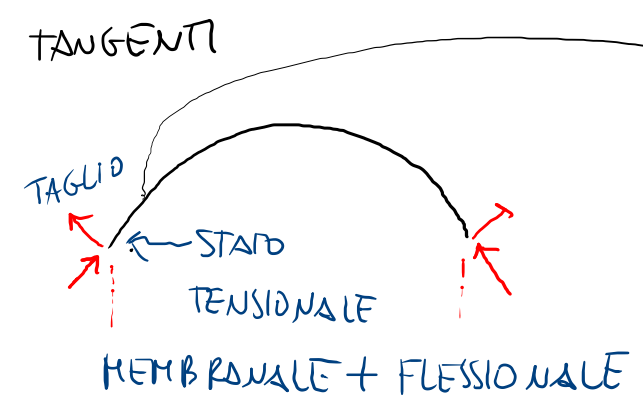
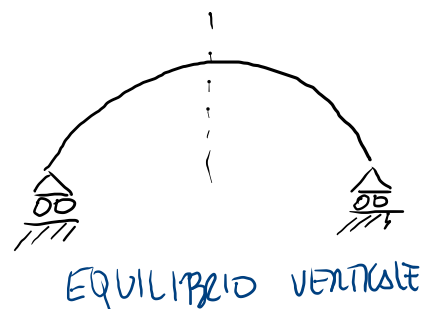
$$N = HR \Rightarrow A = \frac{HR}{f_{yd}} = \frac{8600 \cdot 10}{1200 \cdot 10^6} = 7,17 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 = 71,7 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{AREA DI PROGETTO})$$

OSSERVAZIONI: EQUILIBRIO CUPOLA CLASSICA CON MATERIALE CHE REAGISCE SIA A TRAZ. CHE A COMPR.

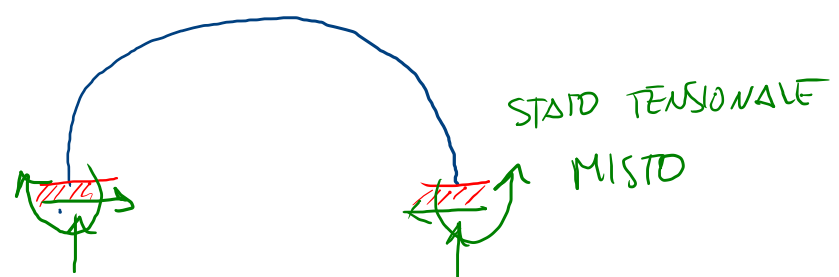




GLI STATI TENSIONALI "FLESSIONALI" RIMANGONO LOCALIZZATI IN PROSSIMITA' DEL VINCOLO



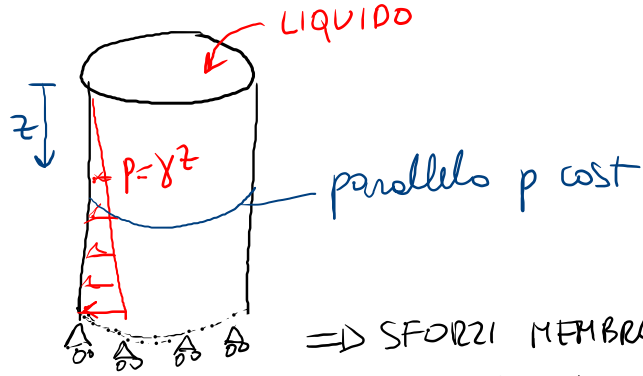
OLTRE UNA CERTA DISTANZA  $\lambda$  GLI EFFETTI DELLA FORZA  $\gamma$  SONO TRASCURABILI CAUSA LO



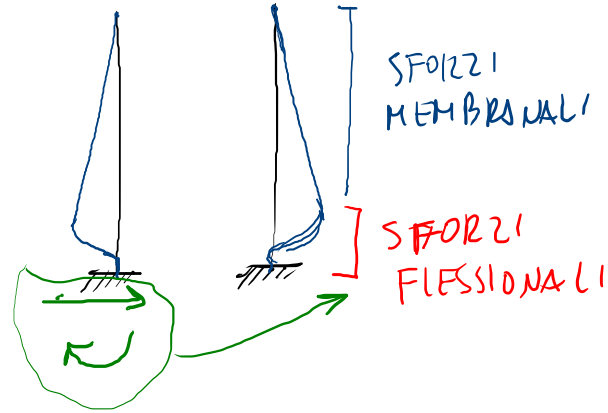
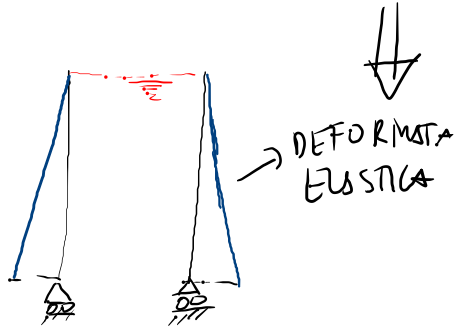
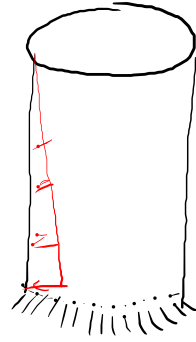
SMORZAMENTO TIPICO DELLE TRAVI SU SUOLO ELASTICO

GECKLER

# CENNI AL PROBLEMA FLESSIONALE NEI SERBATOI CILINDRICI

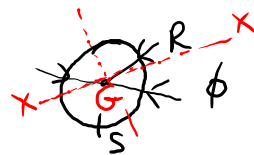
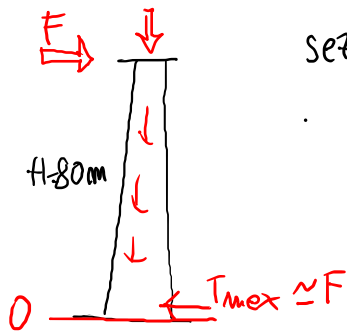


⇒ SFORZI MEMBRANALI  
NEL SERBATOIO





# SOLLECITAZIONI E VERIFICA DI UNA SEZIONE DI UNA TORRE PER IMPIANTO EOLICO



sez 0 :  $\phi = 5.66 \text{ m}$   
 $s = 17 \text{ mm}$

$A = 2\pi R s \approx 300'000 \text{ mm}^2$

SOLLECITAZ - A  
 FORZA NORMALE

$M_{max} = 60'000 \text{ KNm}$

$M_{z_{max}} = 3'250 \text{ KNm}$

$\sigma = \frac{N}{A} = \frac{2816'000}{300'000} \approx 9.4 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$

$T_{max} = 865 \text{ KN}$

$N_{max} = -2816 \text{ KN}$

## VERIFICA A FLESSIONE

modulo  
 di resistenza  $\rightarrow W$

$\sigma = \frac{M_{max}}{W} = \frac{M_{max}}{\pi R^2 s} = \frac{60'000'000'000}{\pi \left(\frac{5660}{2}\right)^2 17}$

$\approx 140 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}^2}$

$W? = \frac{I_x}{R}$

$I_x = \frac{2\pi R s R^2}{2} = \frac{I_G}{2} = \pi R^3 s$

$W = \frac{\pi R^3 s}{R} = \pi R^2 s$

60'000 KNm?

