



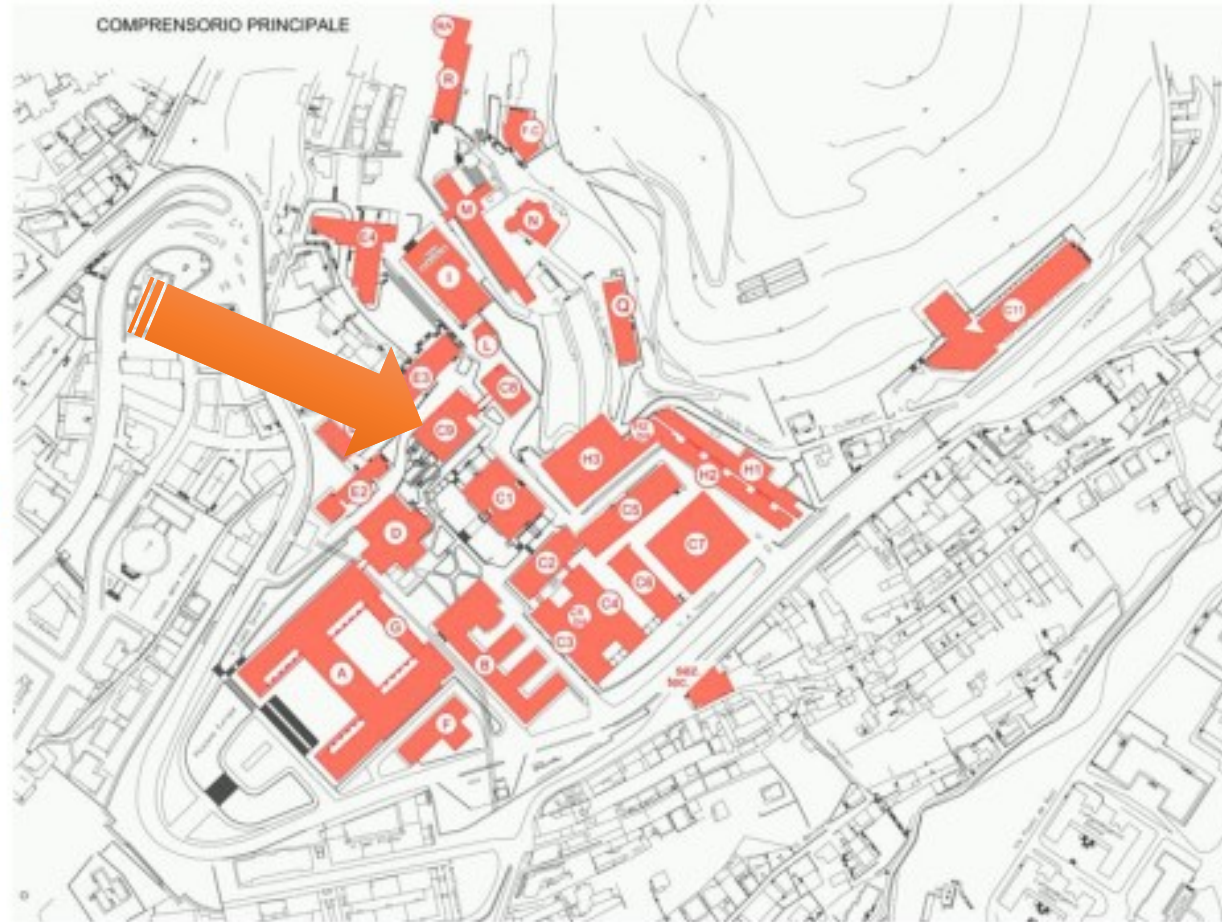
484MI – COSTRUZIONI IN ACCIAIO E VETRO

Informazioni generali

CONTATTI

Edificio C9 - Piazzale Europa 1 (5° piano)

email: chiara.bedon@dia.units.it



Ricevimenti:

- ✓ disponibili SEMPRE (durante tutto l'anno), ma solo su appuntamento (da concordare via mail),
- ✓ **Privilegiare modalità online (Teams)**
- ✓ altre informazioni o chiarimenti via mail, sempre disponibili

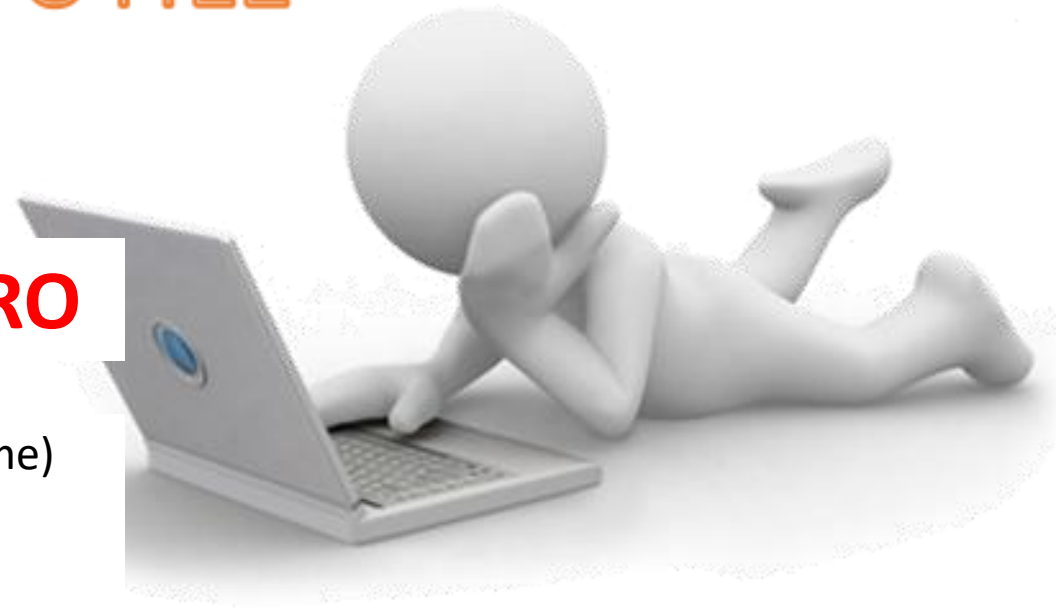


PROGRAMMA & MATERIALE UTILE

Moodle (in continuo aggiornamento)

484MI - COSTRUZIONI IN ACCIAIO E VETRO

- ✓ Informazioni generali (calendario, modalità d'esame)
- ✓ Slides delle lezioni (in anticipo)
- ✓ Altro materiale utile (es. video, ecc.)
- ✓ Dettagli progetto d'anno



PASSWORD
AcciaioVetro_2025



✓ **NEWS** = avvisi vari (in alternativa, chat Teams)

MS Teams

- ✓ Comunicazioni (chat)
- ✓ Richiesta ricevimenti / chiarimenti
- ✓ Revisione progetto
- ✓ Lezioni

ORARIO LEZIONI

Martedì (3h)
15.00 – 18.00

Mercoledì (2h)
8.00 – 10.00



- Introduzione / metodo d'esame / calendario / argomenti / progetto
- Analisi dei telai
- Vetro strutturale
- Giunti / tipologie / metodo per componenti (Appendice J)
- Tipologie costruttive e dettagli
- Edifici monopiano in acciaio
- Stabilità dell'equilibrio
- Torsione non uniforme (Vlasov)
- Stabilità laterale di travi inflesse
- Lastre sottili
- Strutture composte in acciaio-calcestruzzo
- Progetto d'anno

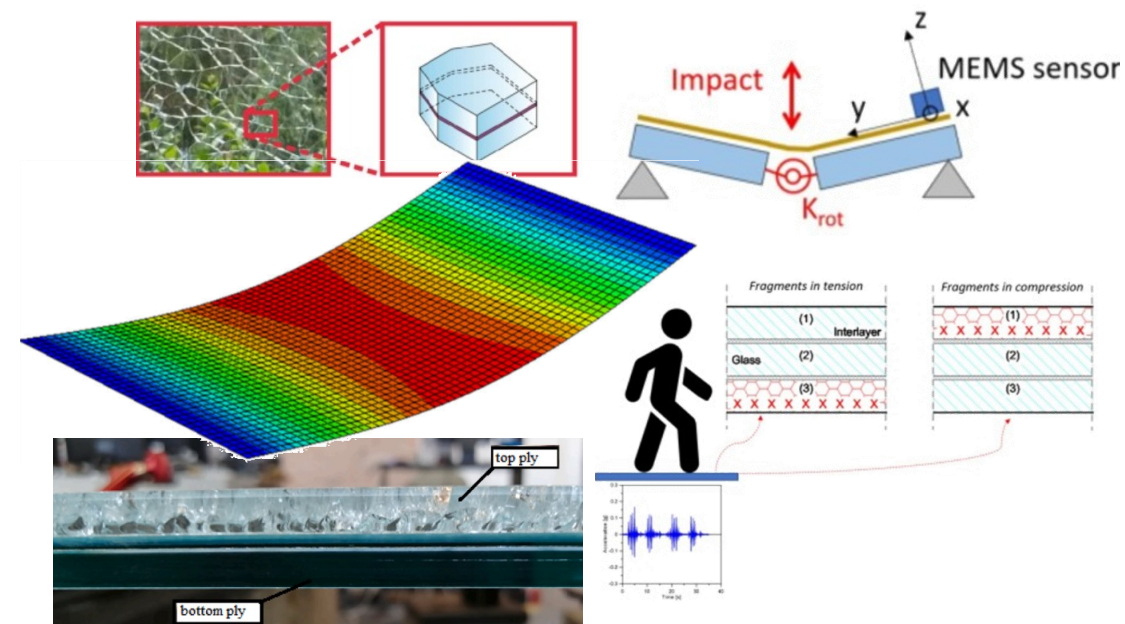
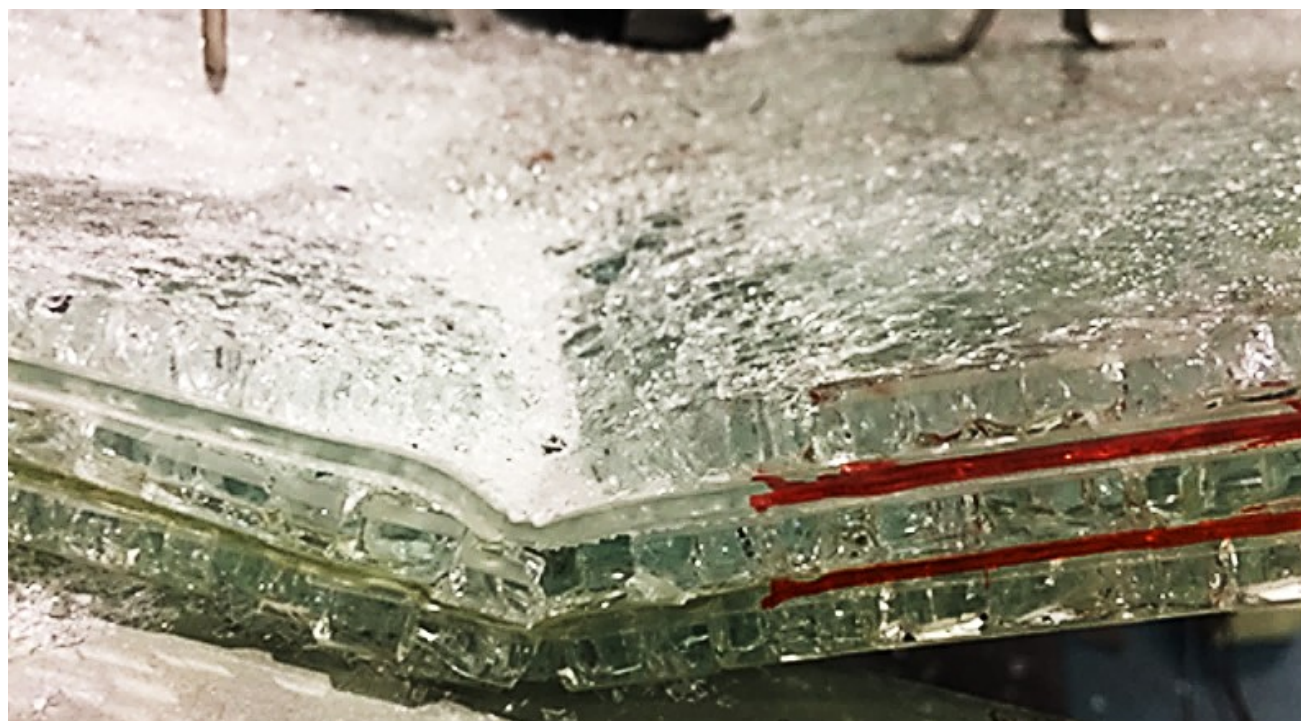


ARGOMENTI DELLE LEZIONI



HOPgLAz

Holistic post-breakage characterization for optimized safe design of glass under multi-hazard

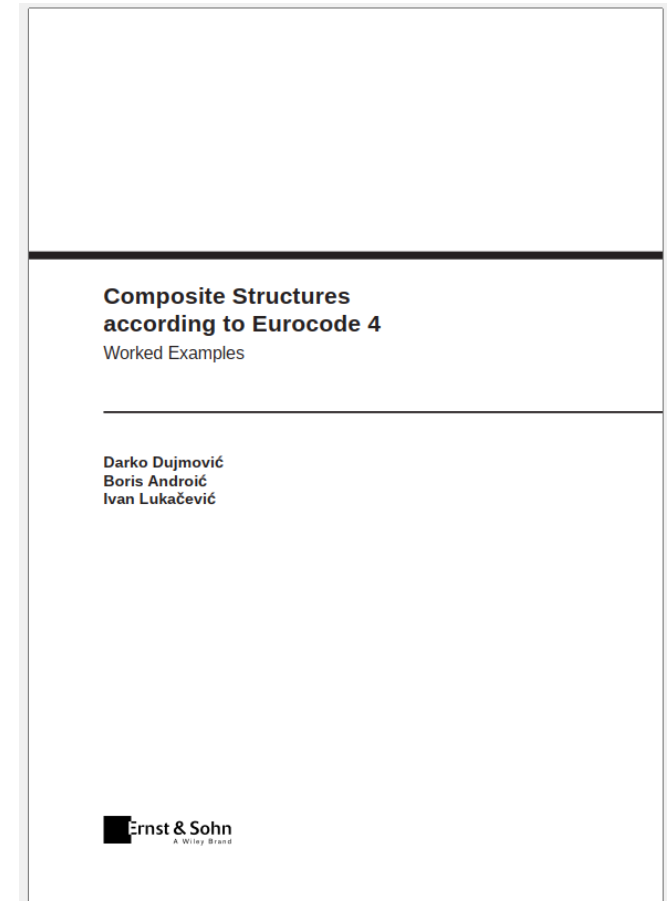
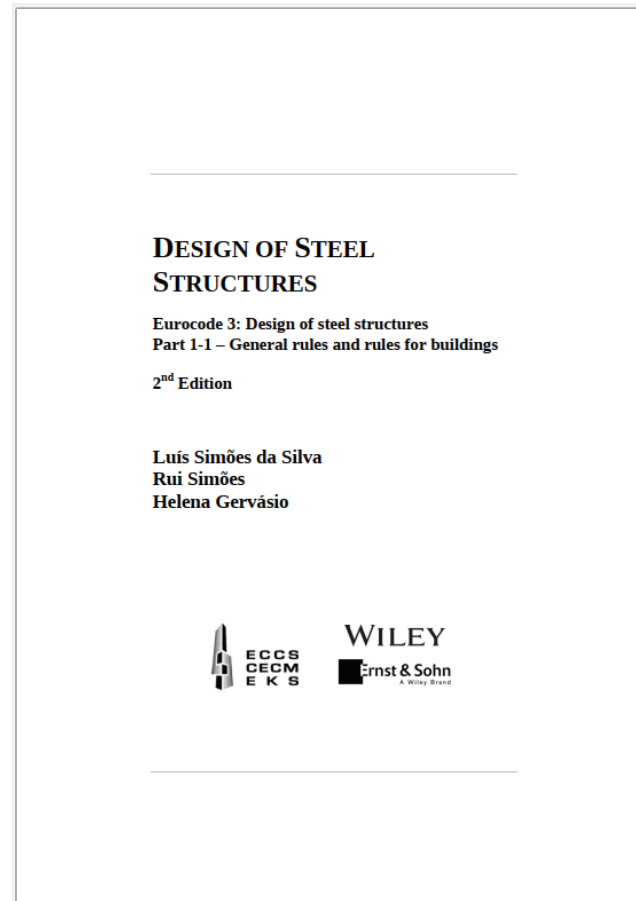
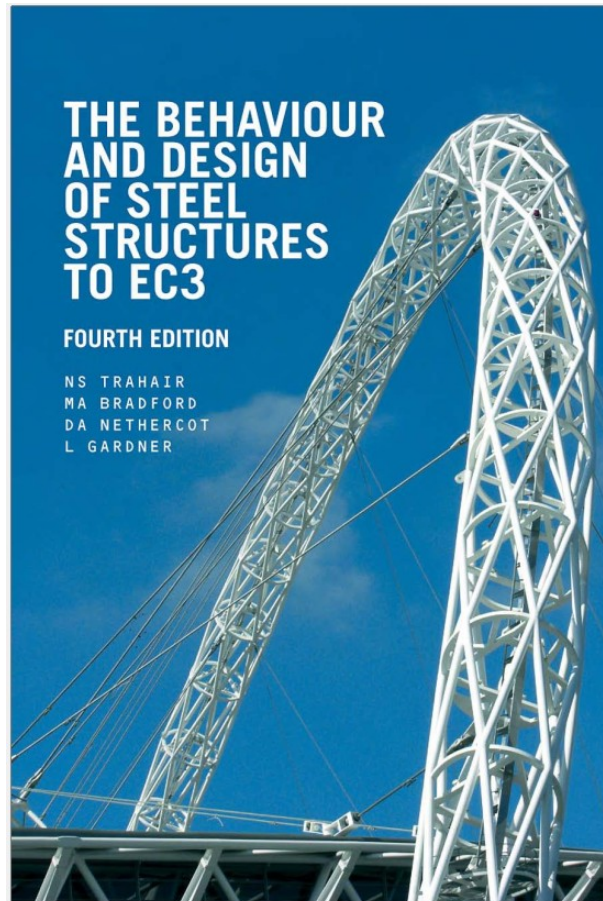


BIBLIOGRAFIA

✓ Appunti del corso



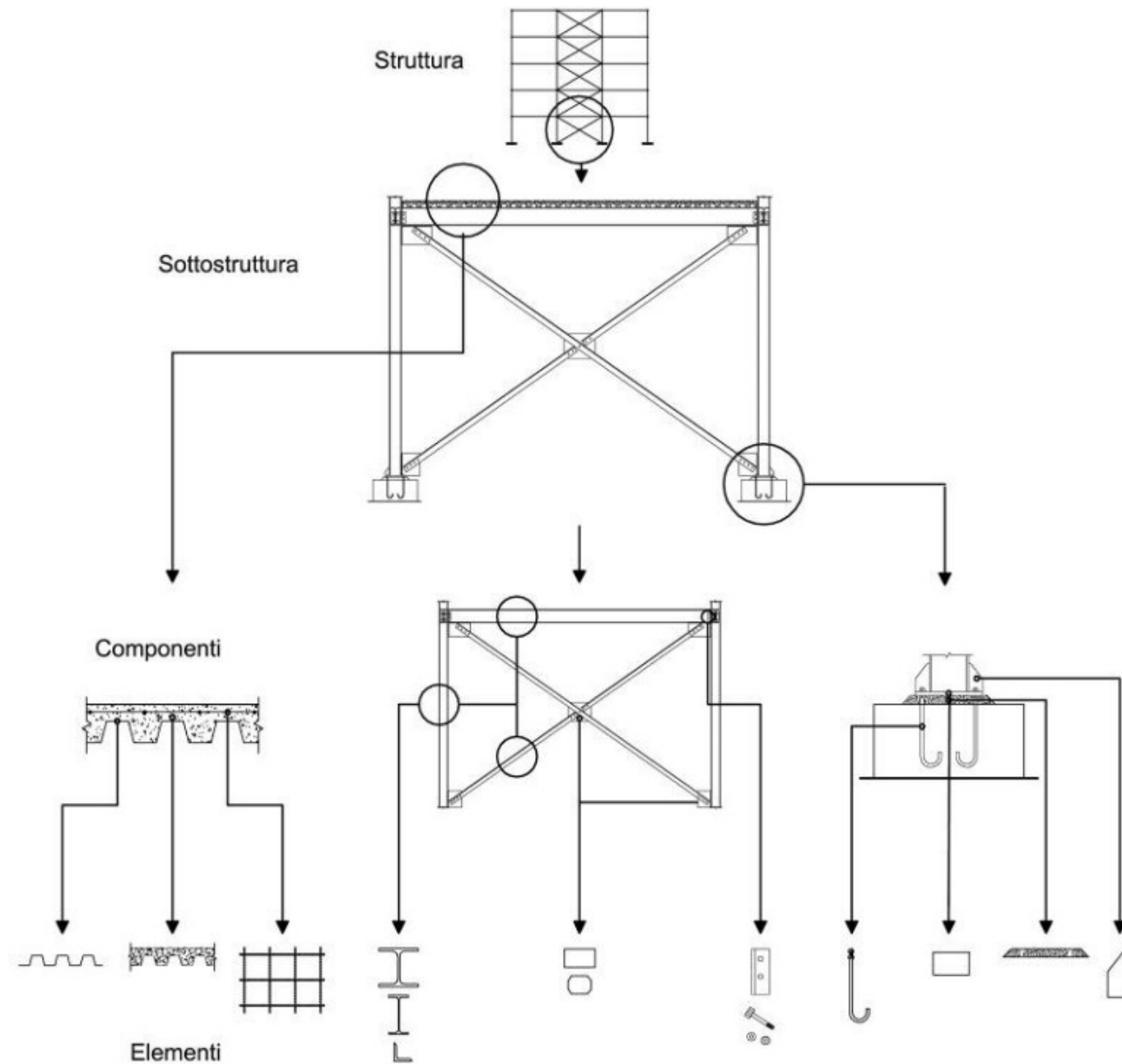
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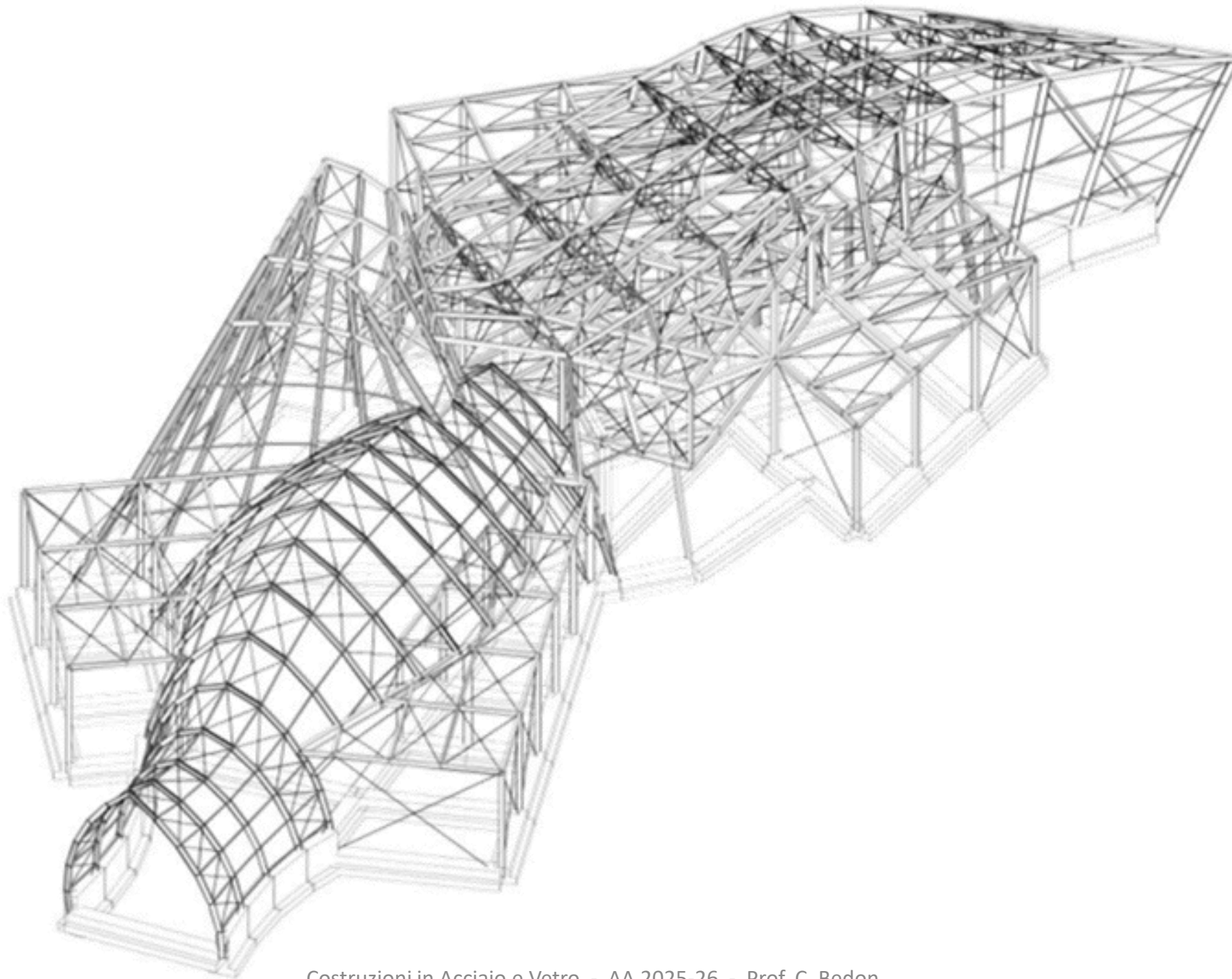


ESAME

- ✓ **Progetto / esercitazione**
- ✓ **Prova orale (min 7 date d'appello all'anno)**

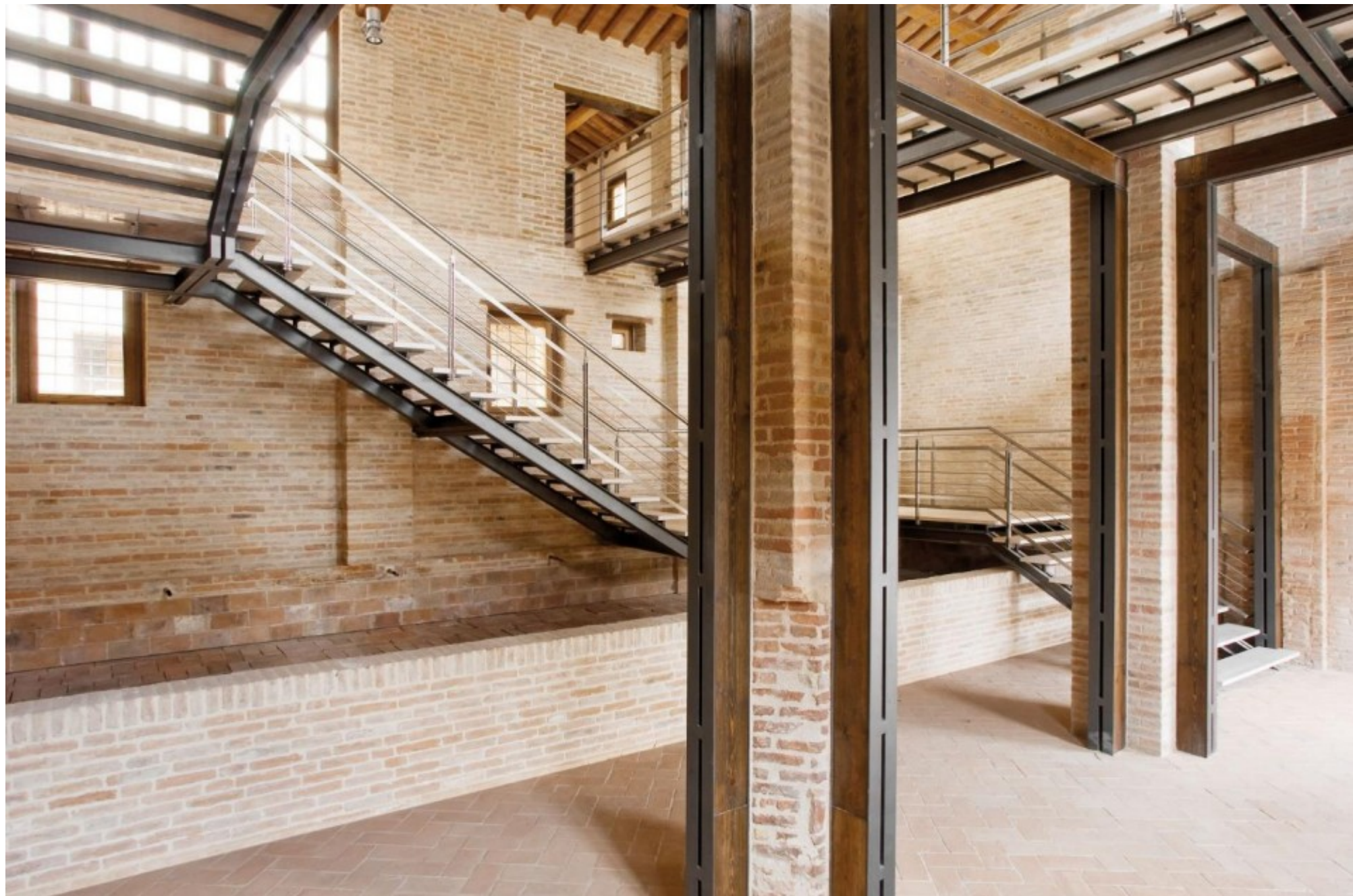








Costruzioni in Acciaio e Vetro - AA 2025-26 - Prof. C. Bedon







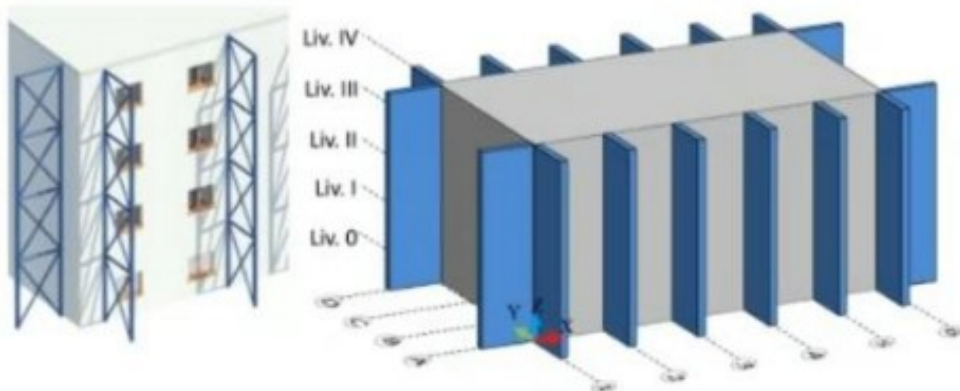
Costruzioni in Acciaio e Vetro - AA 2025-26 - Prof. C. Bedon



Costruzioni in Acciaio e Vetro - AA 2025-26 - Prof. C. Bedon

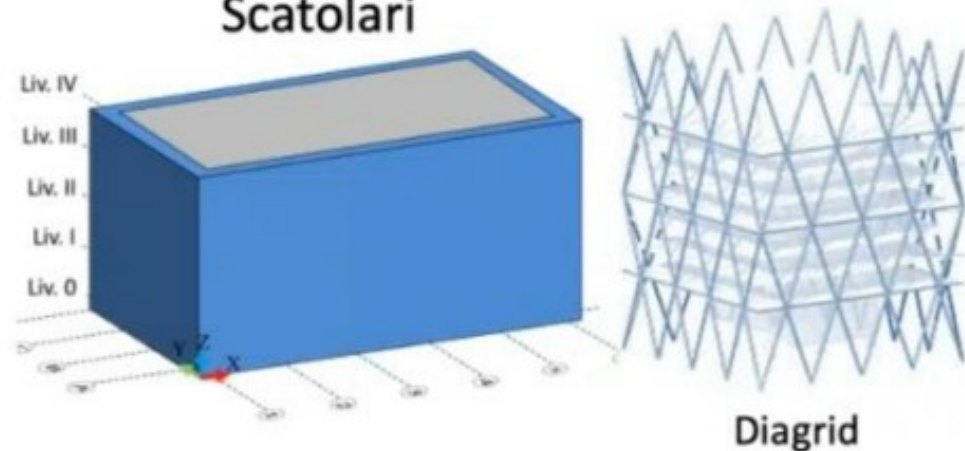
Esoscheletri 2D

Pareti di taglio $\perp$

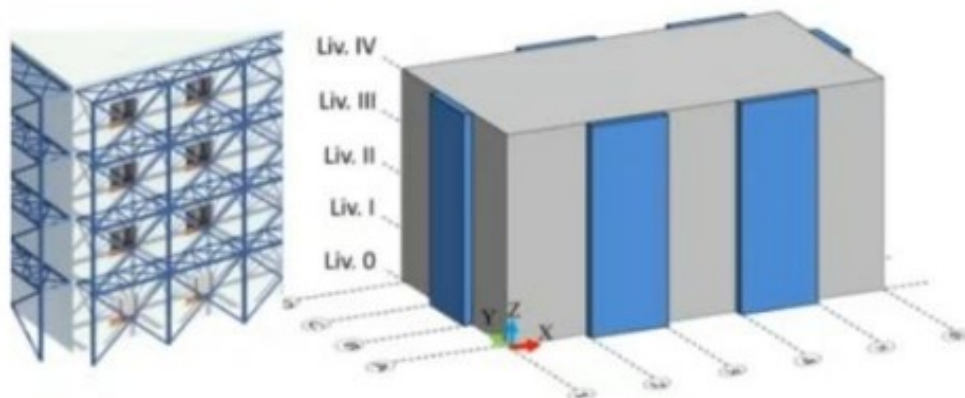


Esoscheletri 3D

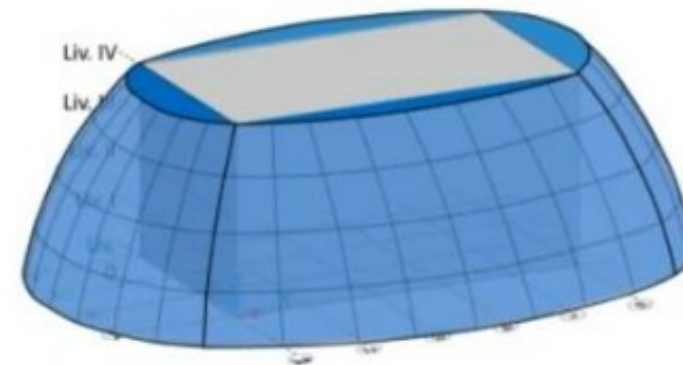
Scatolari



Pareti di taglio //



Gusci



Integrale se inviluppa integralmente la struttura, compresa la copertura

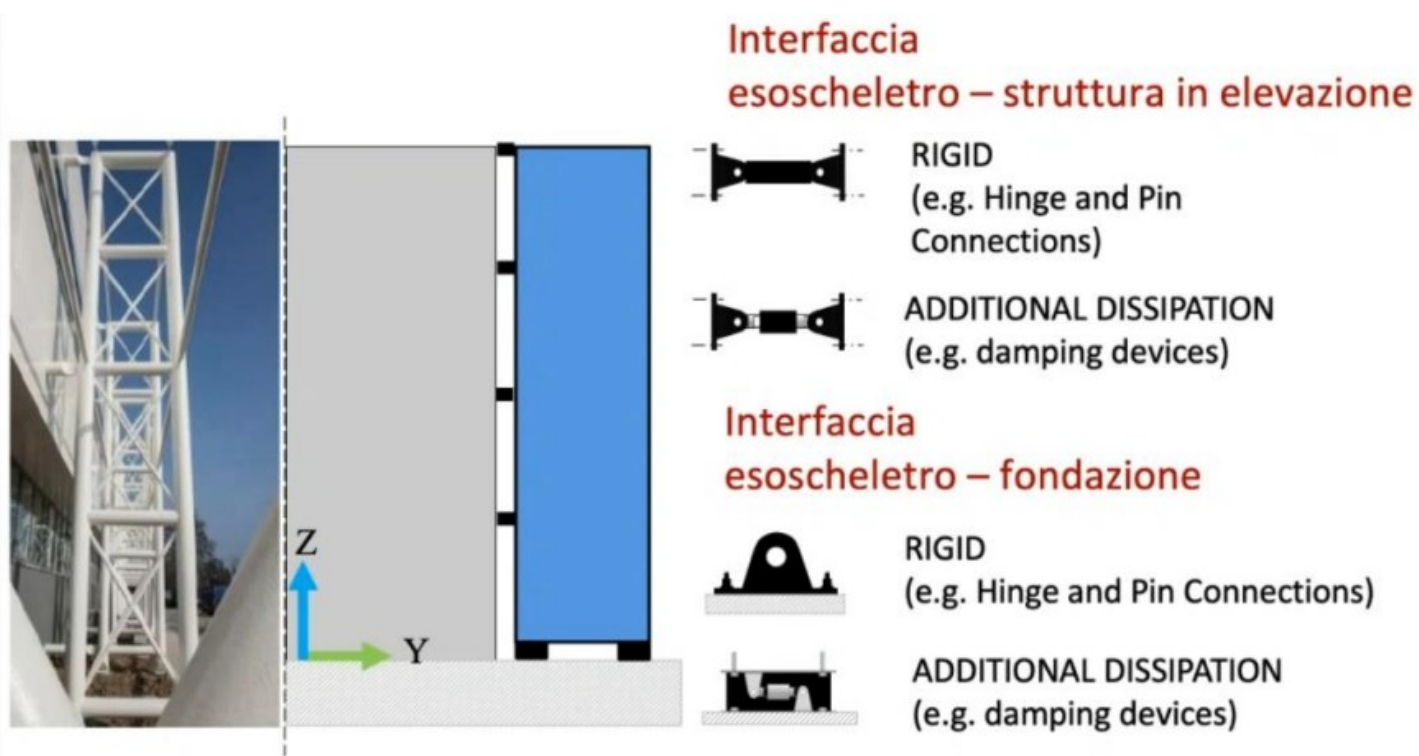
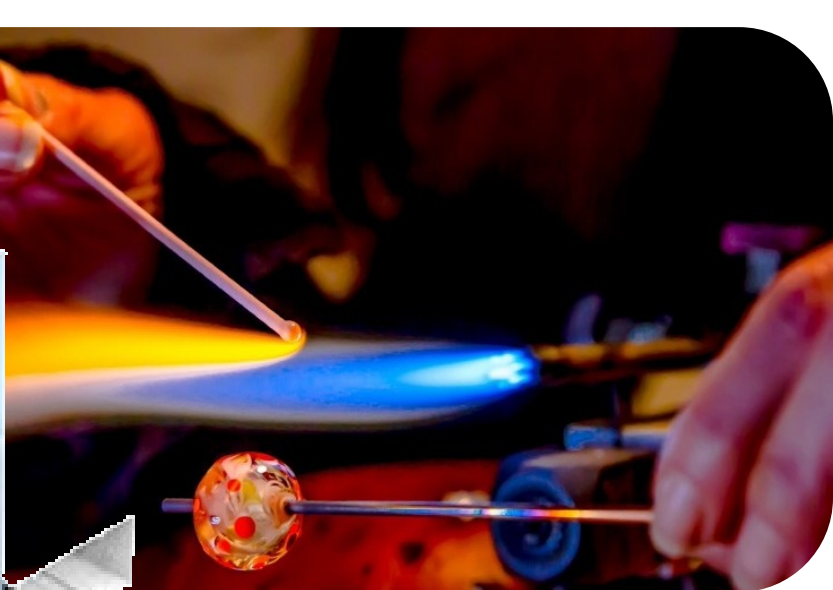


Fig. 24 – Interfaccia esoscheletro con struttura in elevazione e fondazione

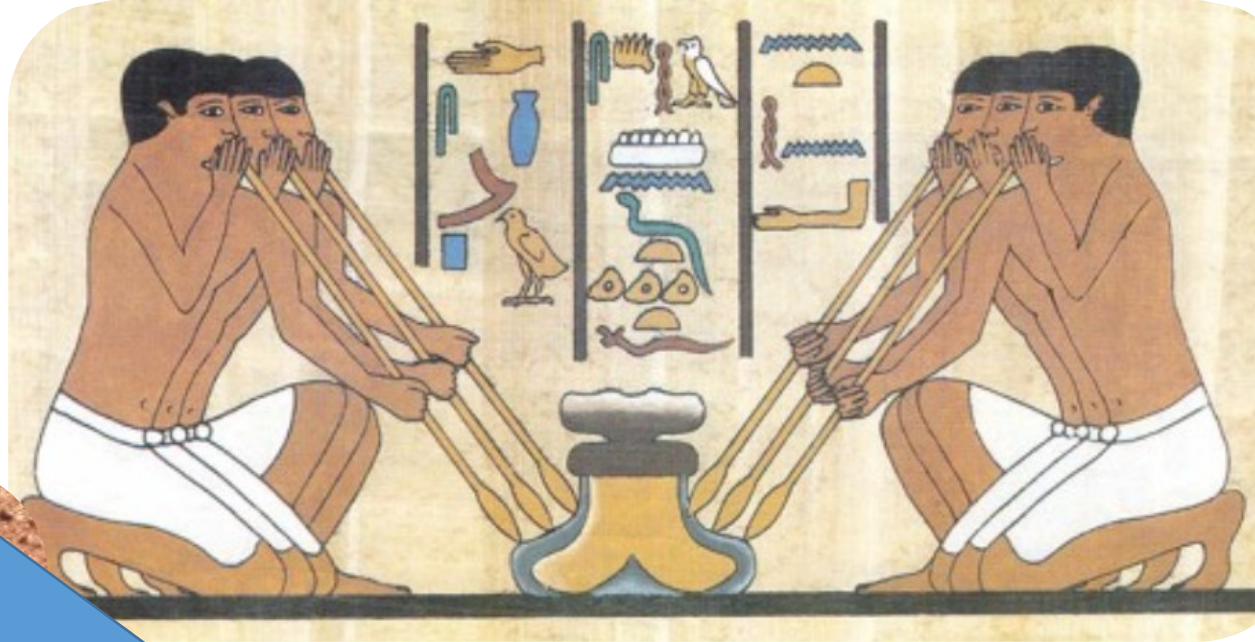


Fig. 25 – Esempio di impiego di esoscheletri nell'adeguamento sismico di un edificio esistente





4000 BC
Mesopotamia

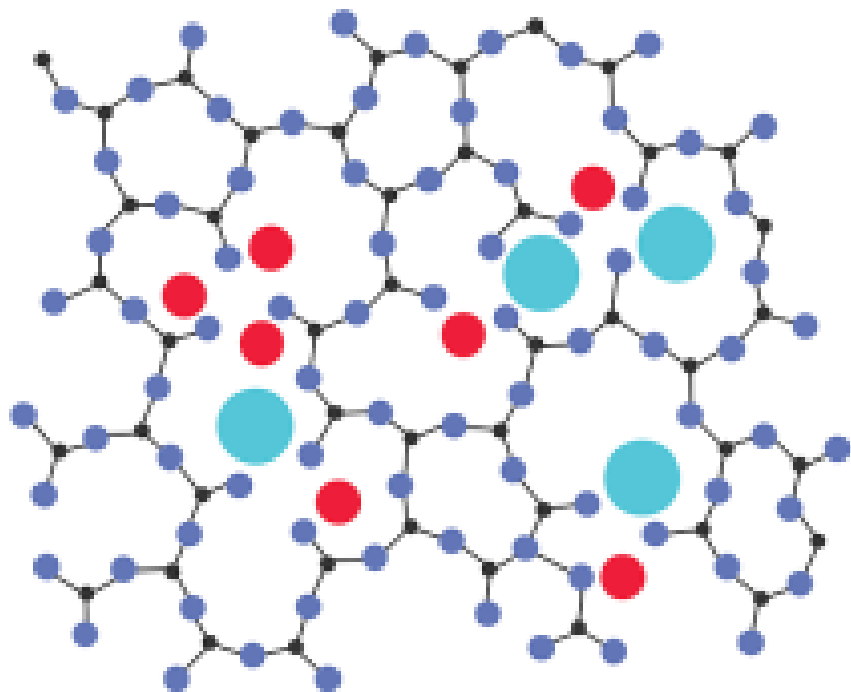


2000 BC
Egypt

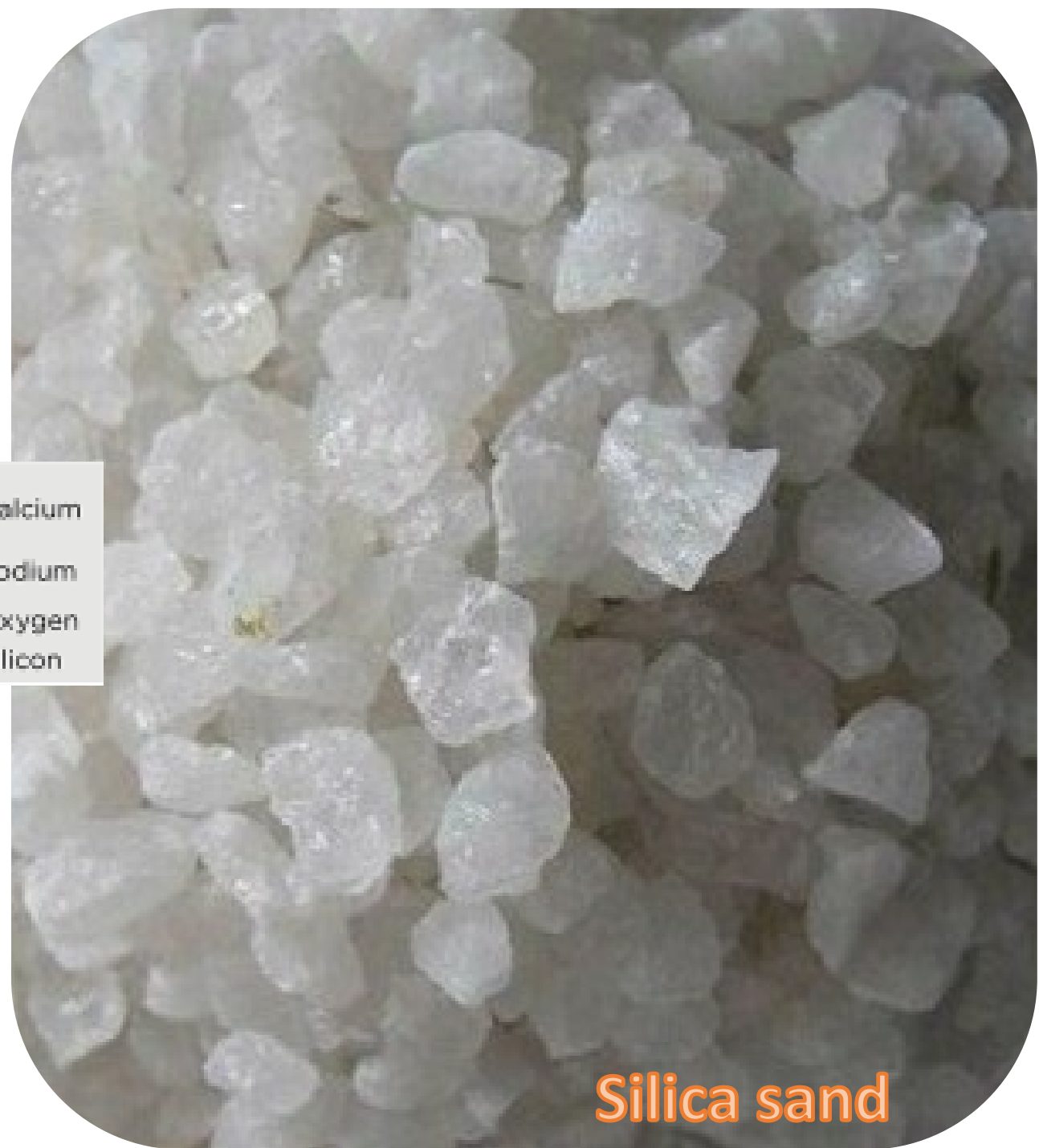
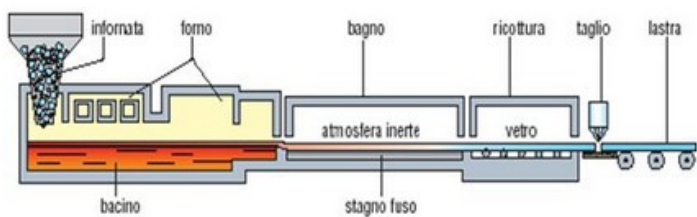


1688 Saint Gobain
Production of flat glass





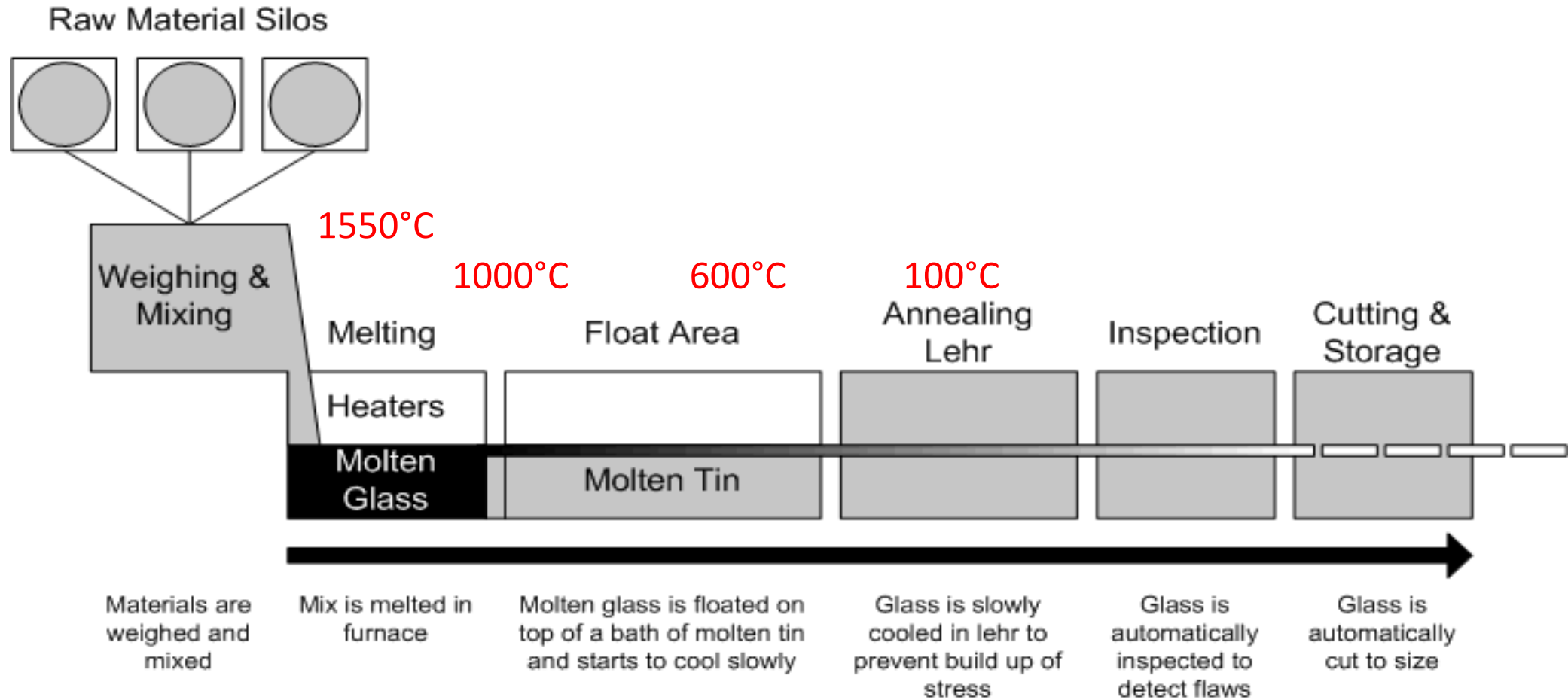
- Calcium
- Sodium
- Oxygen
- Silicon



Silica sand

Modern Float Glass production

(Pilkington Brothers 1959)



STRUCTURES



22mm

15mm

10mm

6mm

4mm

2mm

1mm

0.2mm

0.05mm

19mm

12mm

8mm

5mm

3mm

1.5mm

0.55mm

0.1mm

0.025mm

3.2m



6m





2010

Dusseldorf

EXTRA SIZE

18 x 3.3m

3x10mm (4,5 tons)

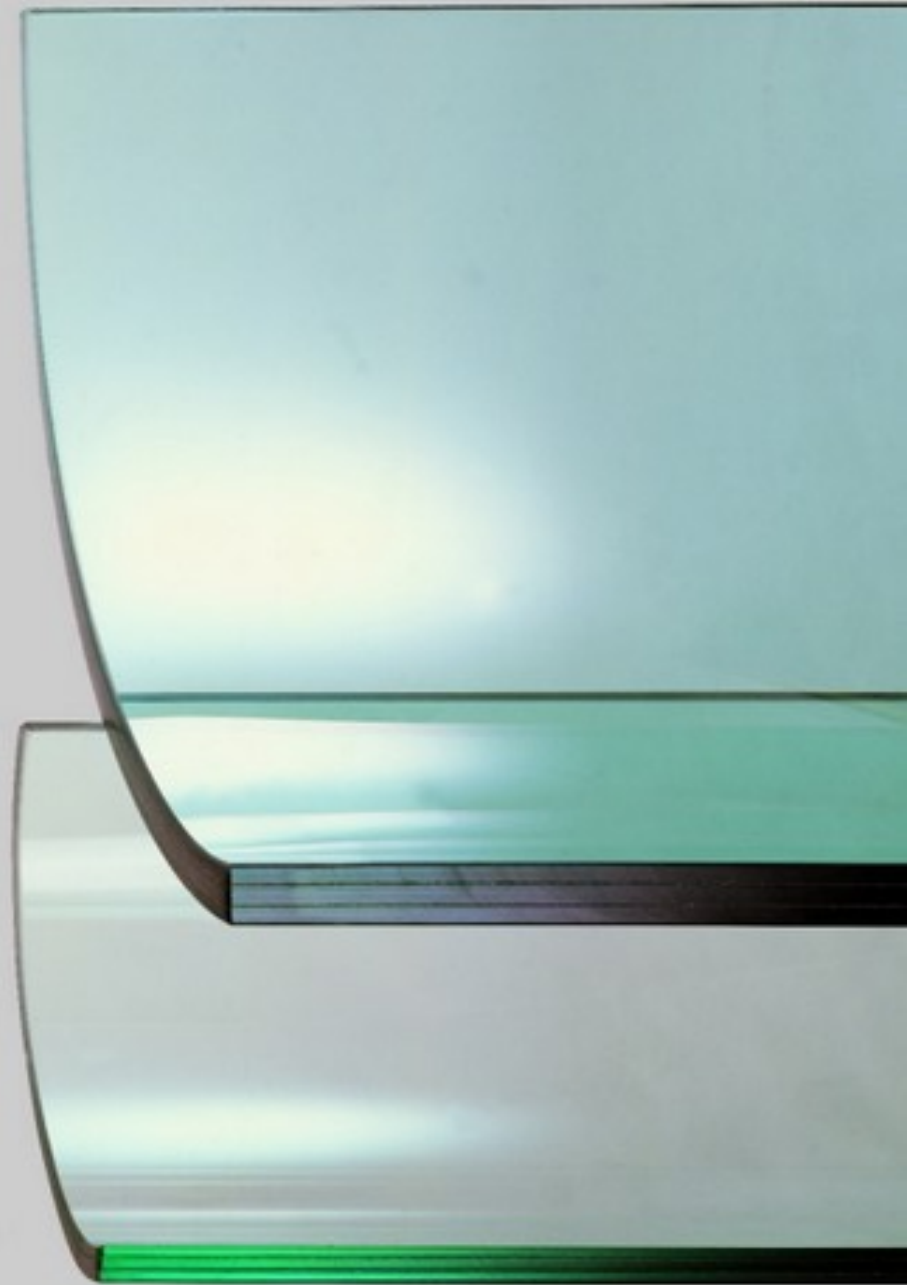


EXTRA SIZE
(China)
25m long

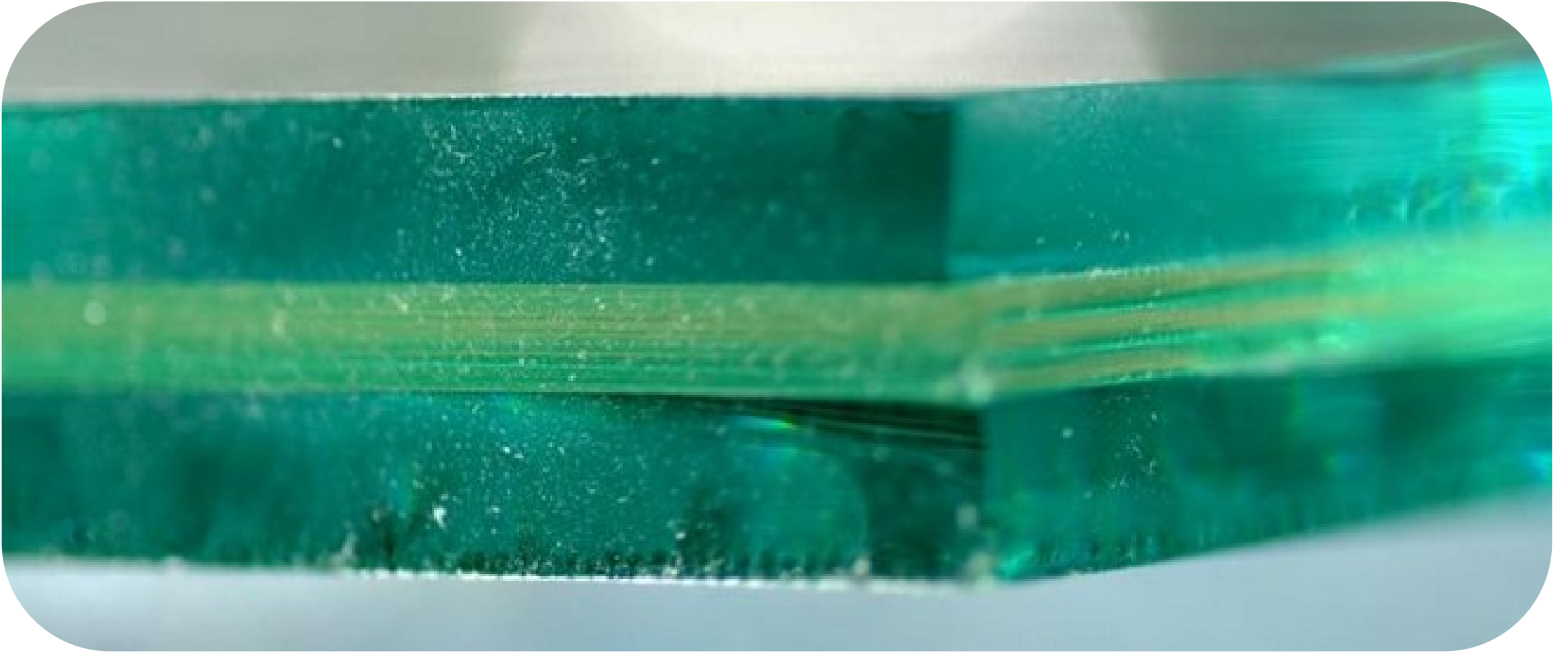
Curved glass



Curved glass



Laminated glass



1. PVB - Amorphous thermoplastic family (1930's – Monsanto/DuPont)

- ☐ Tough, resilient, durable with high penetration resistance, sound, solar
- ☐ Mechanical behavior is temperature / load duration dependent.
- ☐ The cheapest interlayer

2. TPU - Thermoplastic family (1937-Bayer)

- ☐ One of the most polyvalent plastic material & most expensive one
- ☐ Performances between rubbers and plastics materials
- ☐ Excellent mechanical and viscoelastic properties at extreme temperature

3. EVA - Thermoplastic family (1950-ICI)

- ☐ Properties are less Time / temperature dependent than PVB's due to the fully cross linked (3D)structure
- ☐ Performances and properties between LDPE, plasticized PVC and flexible rubbers

4. Ionoplast: Elasto-plastic family (1960)

- ☐ Semi-crystalline thermoplastic
- ☐ Superior mechanical and viscoelastic properties

5. CIP - Thermo-set plastic family (1980's)

- ☐ Multi-components (polyester + acrylic resin +styrene) for acoustic performances
- ☐ Mono-component (acrylic resin) for safety performances

Interlayers for laminated glass

Production steps for edge finiture, holes, cuts, etc.





Facades



Facades



Privacy

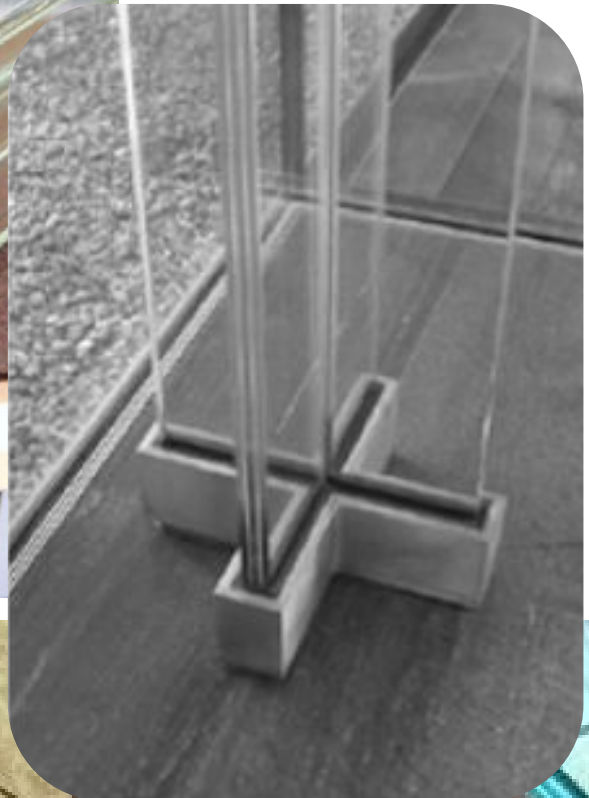
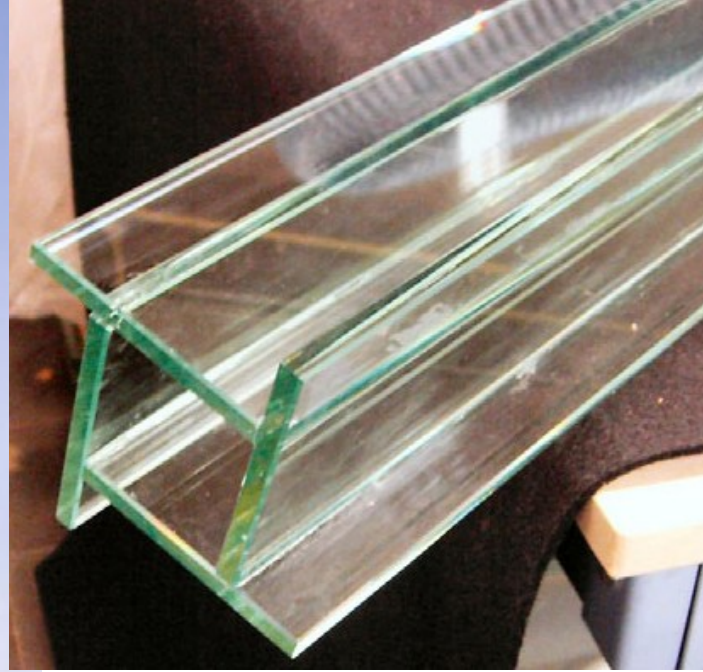
Acoustic Comfort

Thermal Comfort

Energy

Solar radiation

Load-bearing columns and beams



Stairs





Stairs



Chicago (USA)
Willis Tower – TILT
2009 (1000ft)



Glass bridge Lisbon (Portugal)
2011 (20m)

Glacier Skywalk (Canada)
2014 (35m, H=280m)



Grand Canyon Skywalk (Arizona)
2008 (H= 240m)

Shiniuzhai Glass Bridge (China)

2015 (L=300m, H= 180m)



Shiniuzhai Glass Bridge (China)

2015 (L=300m, H= 180m)









TU Delft

Glass bricks

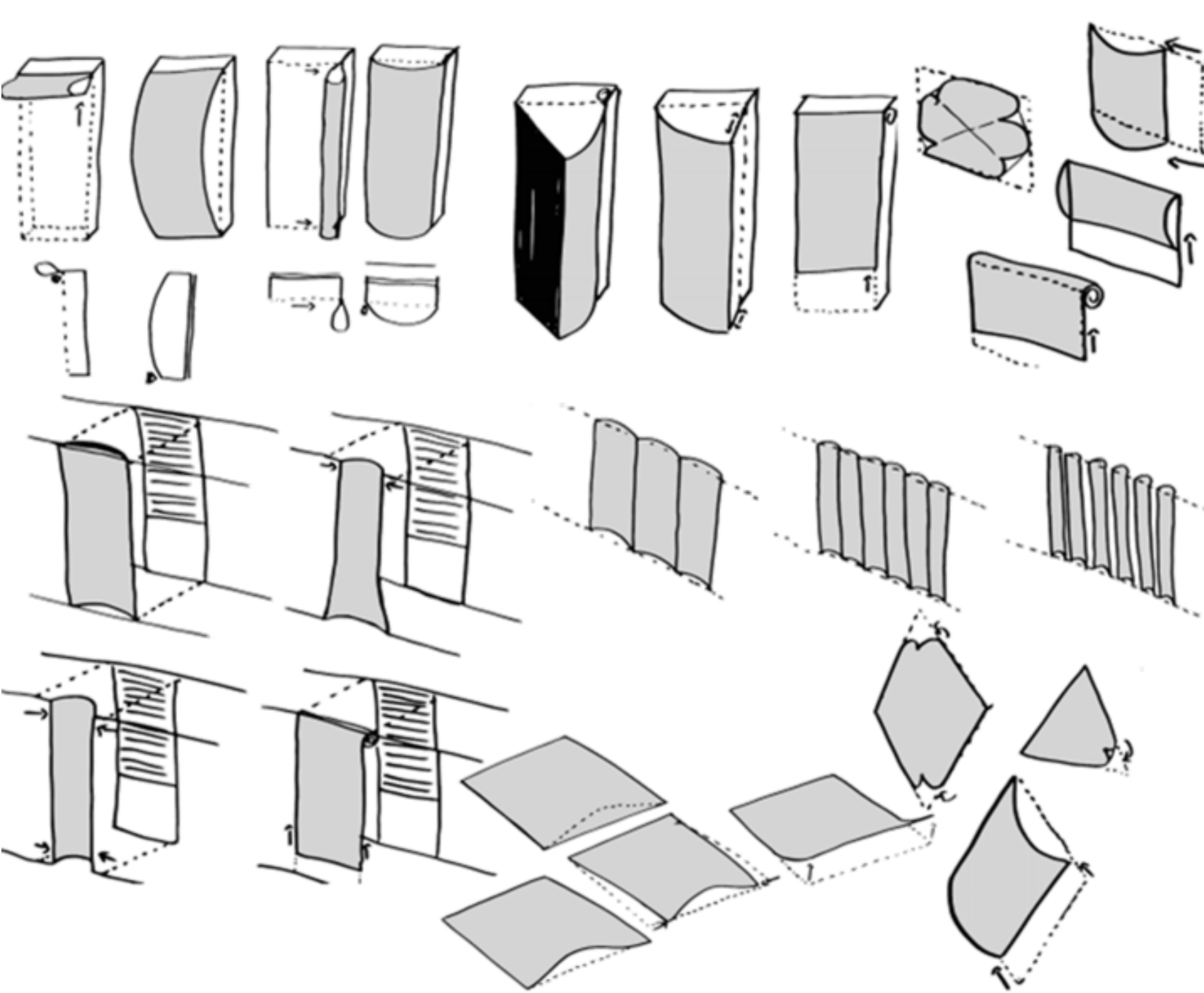


Glass bricks

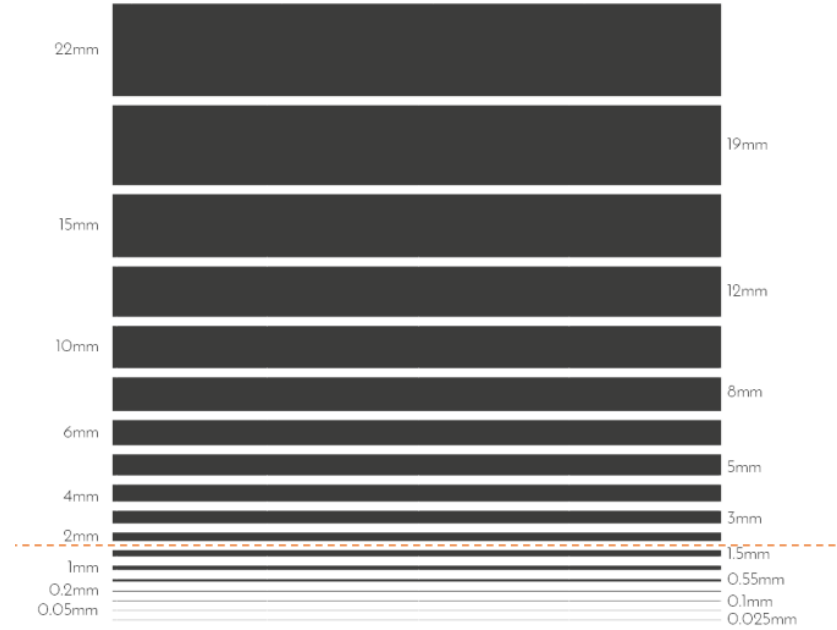


Chanel
Crystal Palace
Amsterdam



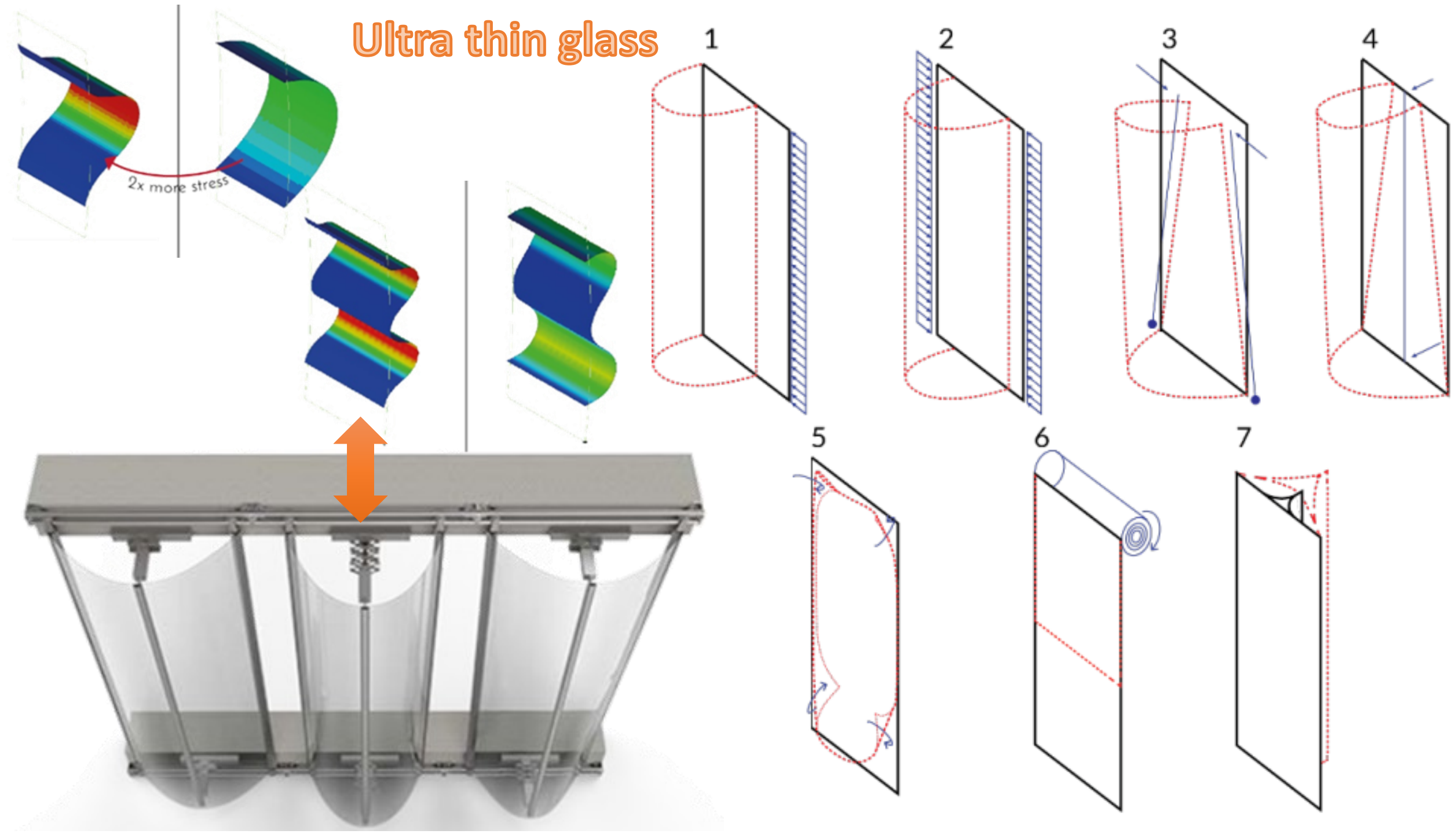


Ultra thin glass



Adaptive
facades

Ultra thin glass

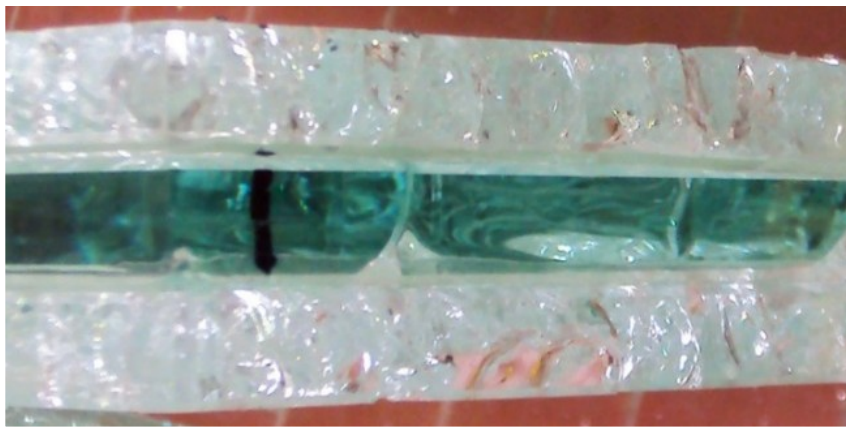


Glass



Glass







Extreme design loads

Natural hazards that glass structures
should be able to withstand



Extreme design loads
Explosions and impact
(human-induced or accidental)

Glass shards
are the first cause of injuries



Extreme design loads



Brussels Zaventem

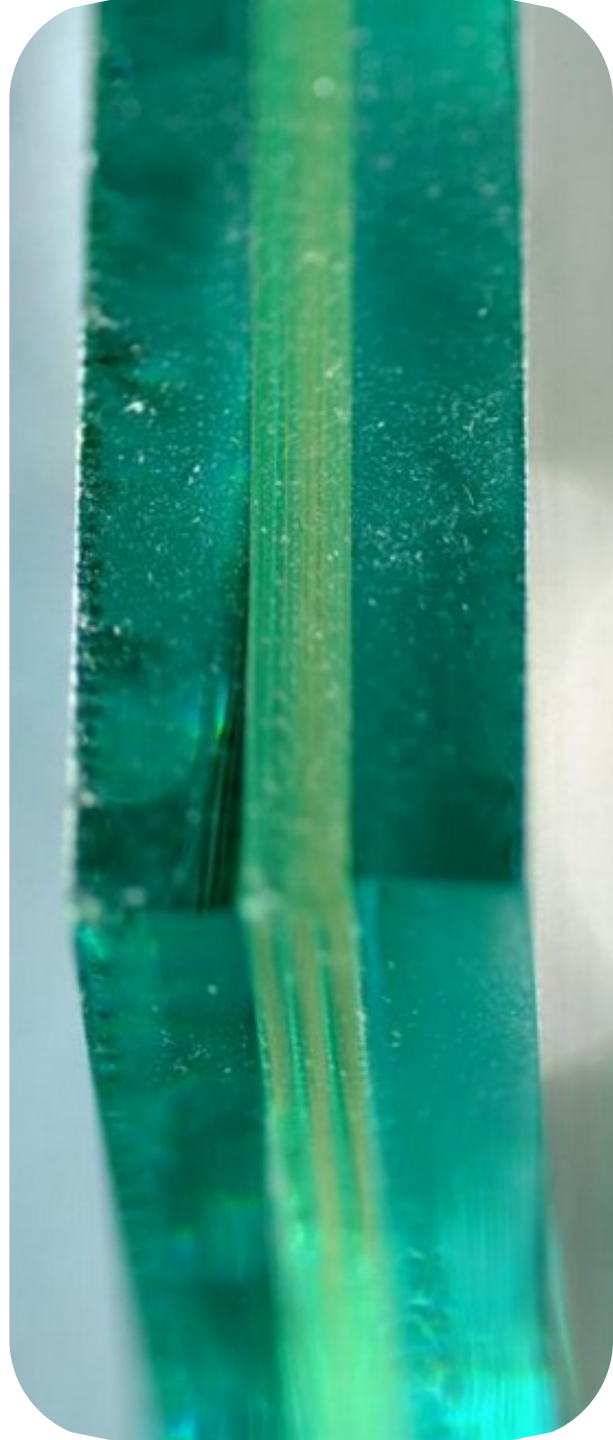
Extreme design loads

Impact

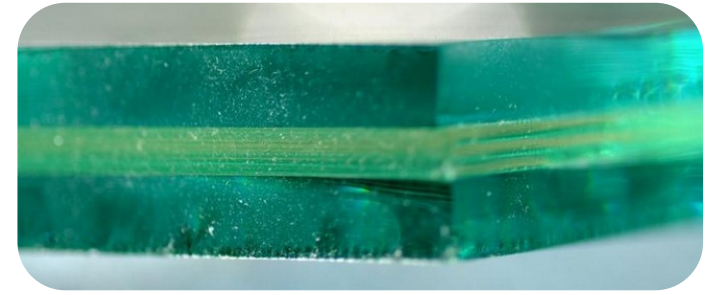
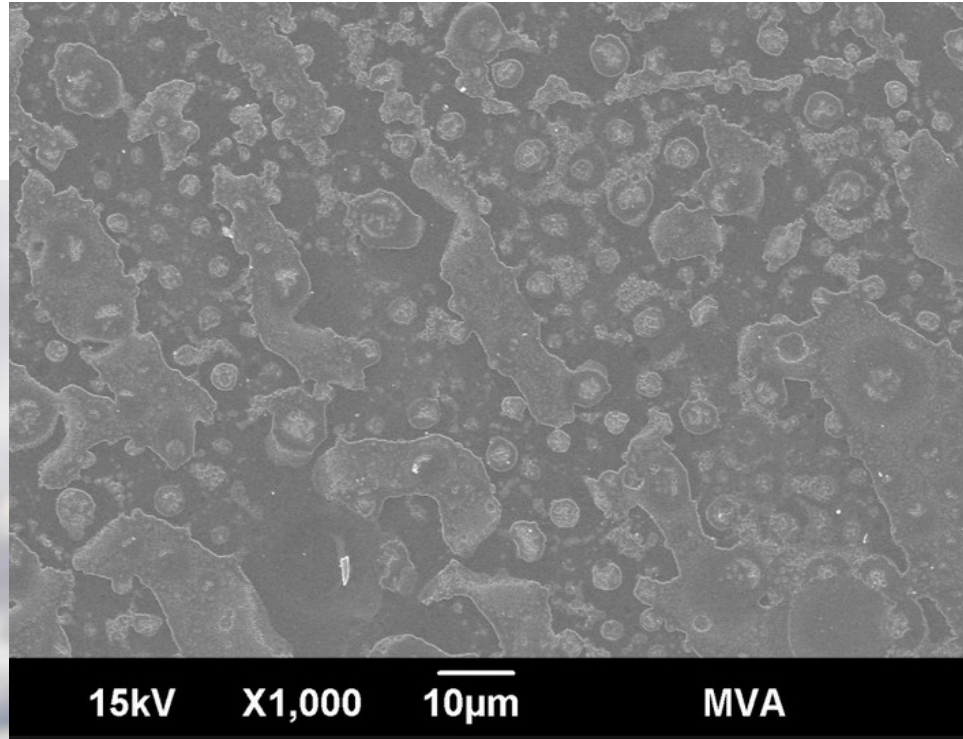


Post-cracked behaviour

- Residual stiffness?
- Tearing of interlayers?



Degradation

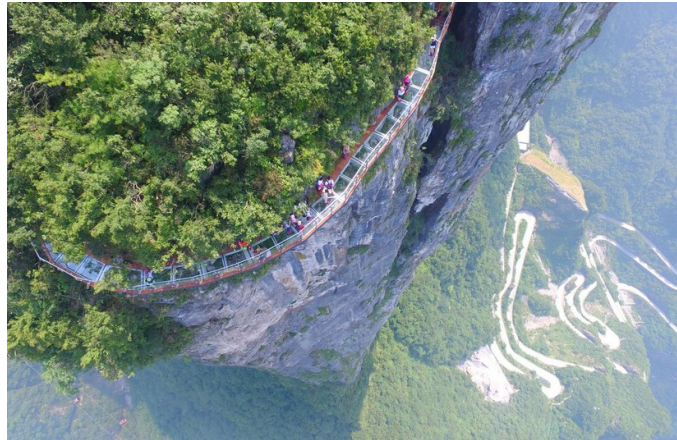


Delamination



Terror at 3,500 feet as glass walkway in China cracks

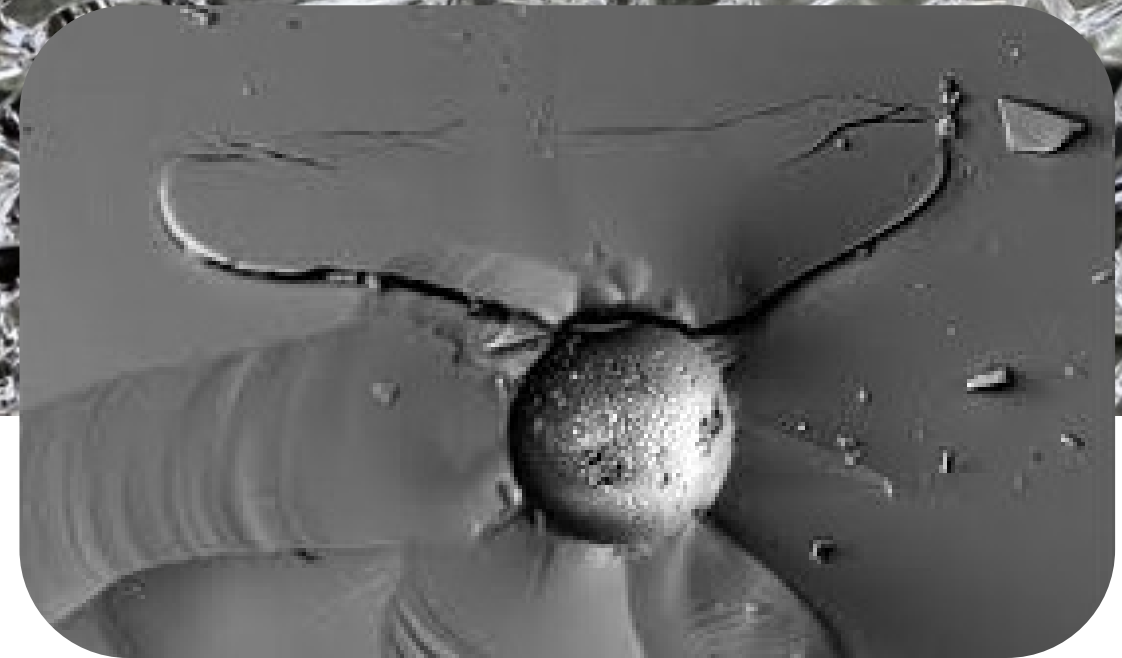
Mary Bowerman | USA TODAY Network
Updated 4:24 PM EDT Oct 7, 2015



Accidental failure



Accidental failure



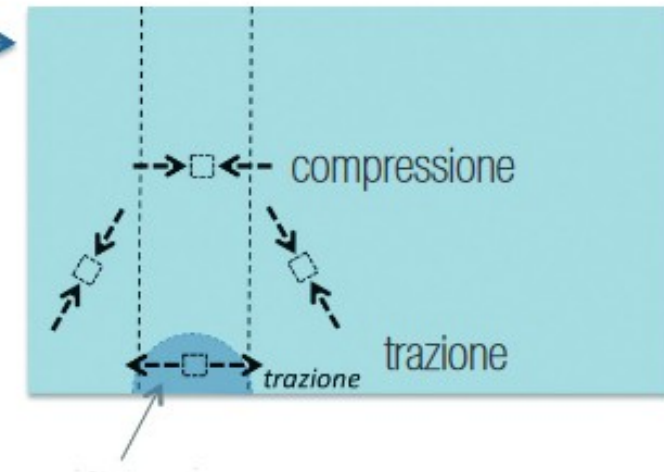
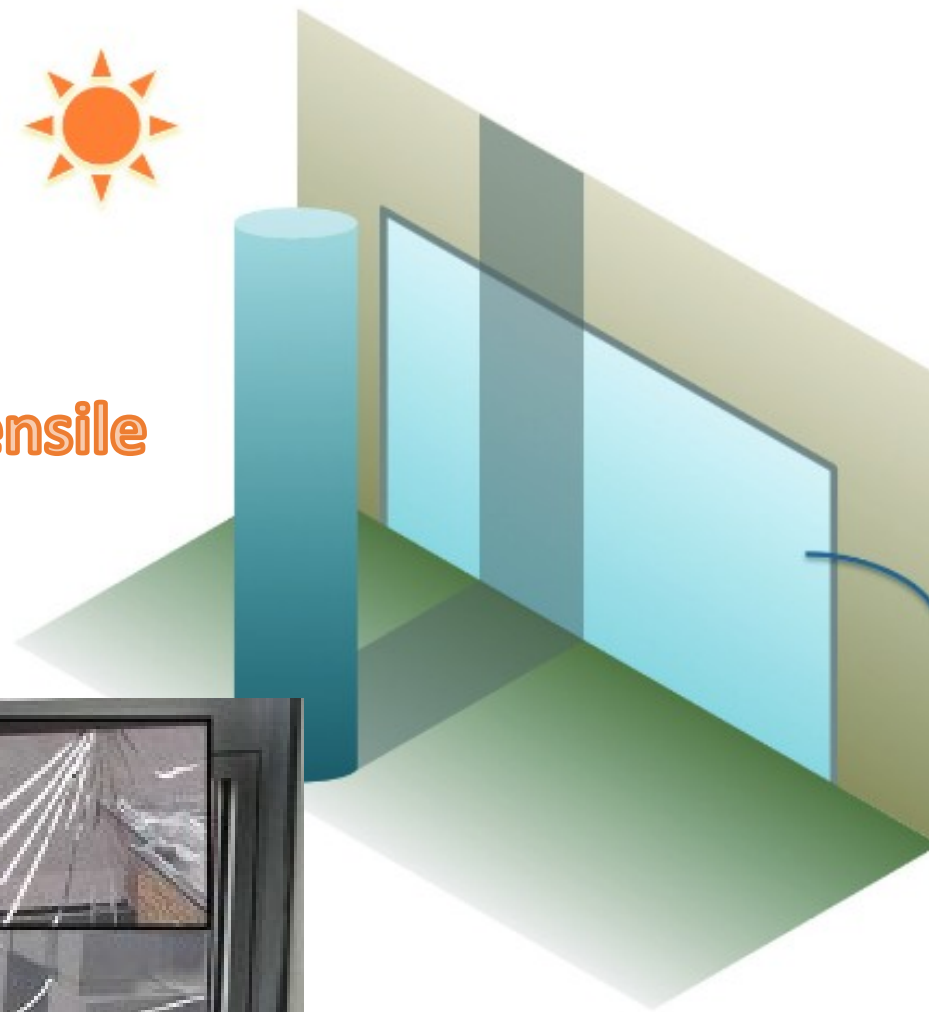
Nichel sulfide inclusions
in tempered glass

Accidental failure

Thermal shock



Depends on the limited tensile resistance and thermal conductivity of glass



Thermal gradients involve a differential expansion, thus stress peaks



FACADES= physical barrier

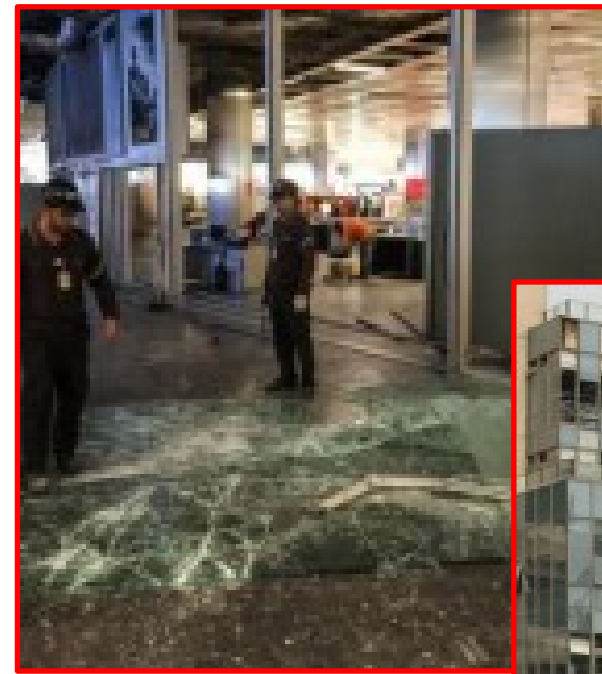
EARTHQUAKES



HURRICANES
& CLIMATE
EVENTS

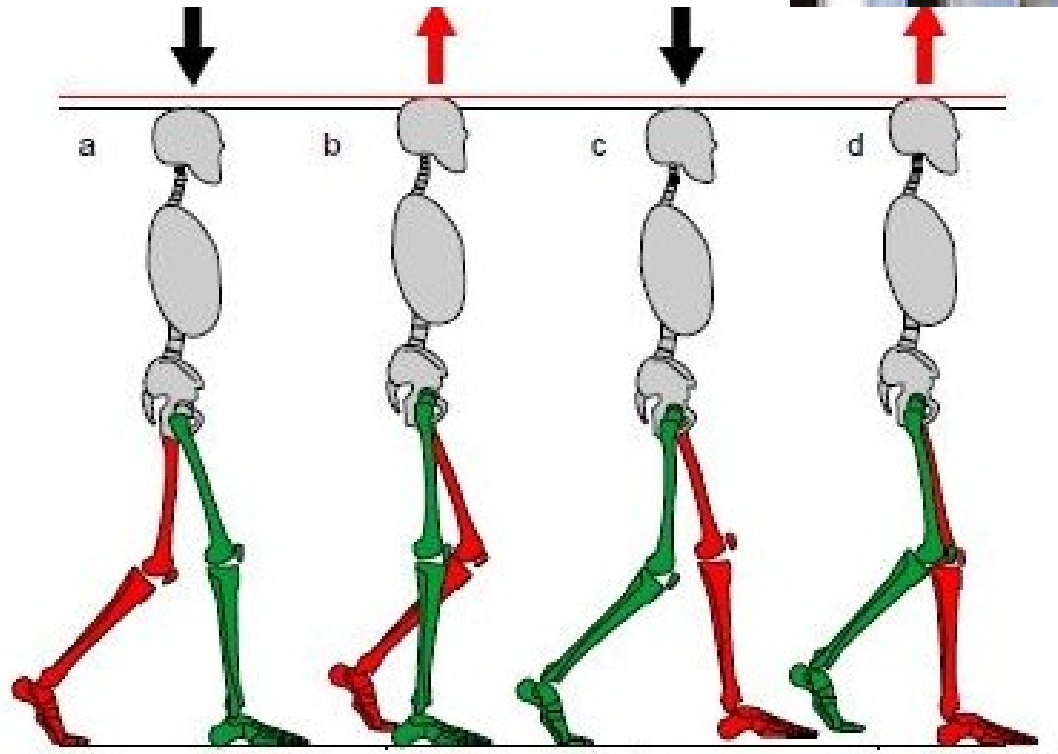


EXPLOSIONS
(ACCIDENTAL /
HUMAN-INDUCED)



Diagnostic of existing structures

Vibrations



Aquileia (UD, Italy)

UniTS-DIA

Vibration serviceability vs. degradation of in-service glass structures



Human-Structure Interaction phenomena (mass, stiffness, damping)