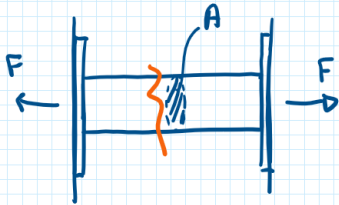


RESISTENZA A TRAZIONE

PROVA DI TRAZIONE DIRETTA



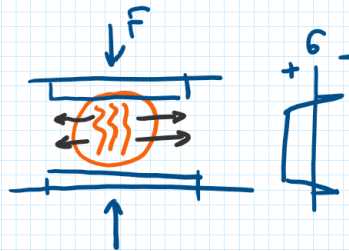
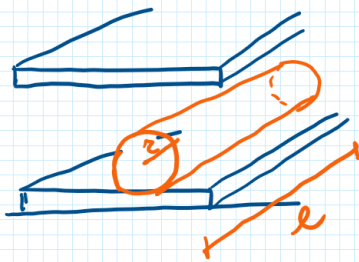
$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

ACCRESCO F

ROTTURA DEL PROVINO F_{ROTT}

$$\sigma_{ct, ax} = \frac{F_{ROTT}}{A}$$

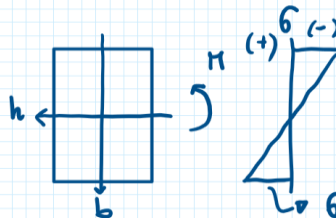
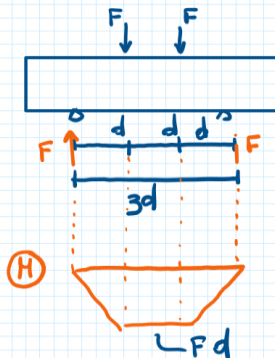
PROVA DI TRAZIONE INDIRETTA = SPÖITTING TEST



$$\sigma_{ct, sp} = \frac{F_{ROTT}}{\pi d e}$$

$$\sigma_{ct, ax} = 0.9 \sigma_{ct, sp}$$

PROVA A FLESSIONE



$$\sigma = \frac{M}{I} y$$

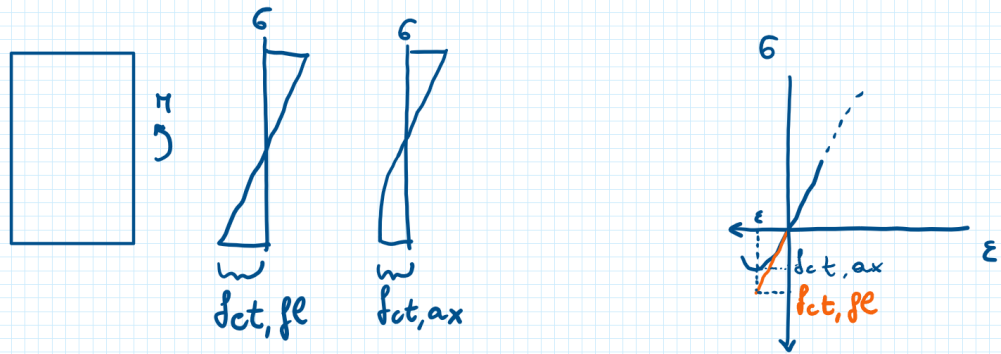
$$\sigma_{MAX}^+ = \frac{M}{b h^3} \frac{h}{2} = \frac{6M}{b h^2}$$

$$\sigma_{MAX}^+ = \frac{6M}{b h^2}$$

$$F_{ROTT} \rightarrow M_{ROTT} = F_{ROTT} \cdot d$$

$$\sigma_{ct, fl} = \frac{6 M_{ROTT}}{b h^2}$$

$$f_{ct,ax} = 0.5 f_{ct,fe} \Rightarrow \text{PERCHÉ?}$$



DEFINIZIONE DELLE CARATTERISTICHE DI UN ELS

Data la classe di resistenza del cls

$$\begin{aligned} &\hookrightarrow f_{cm} \\ &\quad R_{ck} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{cm} = f_{ck} \text{ (MPa)} + 8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E_c = 22000 \left(\frac{f_{cm}}{10} \right)^{0.3}$$

$$R_{cm} = R_{ck} \text{ (MPa)} + 9.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{ctm} = 0.3 \sqrt[3]{f_{ck}^2}$$

$$f_{ctk,5\%} = 0.7 f_{ctm}$$

$$f_{ctk,95\%} = 1.3 f_{ctm}$$

$$f_{cd} = \alpha_{cc} \frac{f_{ck}}{\gamma_c}$$

$$f_{ctd} = \frac{f_{ctk}}{\gamma_c}$$

$$f_{cfm} = 1.2 f_{ctm}$$

$$f_{cfk,5\%} = 1.2 f_{ctk,5\%}$$

$$f_{cfk,95\%} = 1.2 f_{ctk,95\%}$$

$$\gamma_c = \text{coeff di sicurezza parziale} = 1.5$$

$$\alpha_{cc} = 0.85$$

e 25/30

$$f_{ck} = 25 \text{ MPa} \quad R_{ac} = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{cm} = 25 + 8 = 33 \text{ MPa} \quad R_{cm} = 30 + 9.6 = 39.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E_c = 22000 \left(\frac{33}{10} \right)^{0.3} = 31475 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{ctm} = 0.3 \sqrt[3]{25^2} = 2.56 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{cfm} = 1.2 \times 2.56 = 3.07 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{ctk, 5\%} = 0.7 \cdot 2.56 = 1.79 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{cfk, 5\%} = 1.2 \times 1.79 = 2.15 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{ctk, 95\%} = 1.3 \cdot 2.56 = 3.33 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{cfk, 95\%} = 1.2 \times 3.33 = 4.0 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{cd} = 0.85 \times \frac{25}{1.5} = 14.17 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{ctd} = \frac{1.79}{1.5} = 1.19 \text{ MPa}$$

MIX DESIGN

CLASSE DI RESISTENZA

\Rightarrow d INERTI

CLASSE DI CONSISTENZA

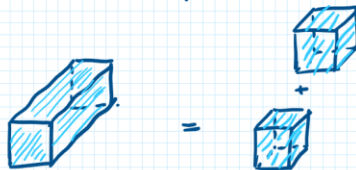
$\frac{q}{c}$

ORIENTATIVAMENTE $\frac{q}{c} \approx 0.2 \div 0.3 \rightarrow 0.5$ PER ESSERE SICURI CHE TUTTE LE REAZ. CHIMICHE AVVENGANO

Regola di Lyse \Rightarrow acqua

Hp 1: Fix d \Rightarrow classi di consistenza più alte richiedono più acqua

Hp 2: Fix S \Rightarrow più grande è il d inerte meno acqua richiede



Regola di Lyse

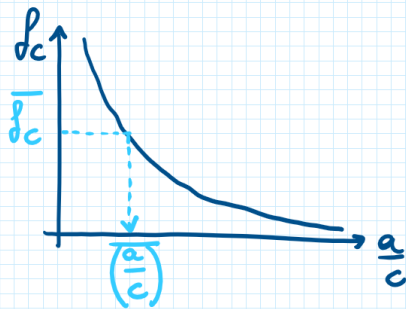
- Per un dato diametro massimo dell'aggregato, maggiore è la classe di consistenza richiesta per il calcestruzzo fresco, maggiore deve essere la quantità d'acqua nell'impasto
- Per una data classe di consistenza, maggiore è il diametro massimo dell'aggregato, minore è la richiesta d'acqua per conseguire la consistenza prefissata

RICHIESTA D'ACQUA PER CLASSE DI CONSISTENZA

Diametro (mm)	Richiesta d'acqua (kg/m³)				
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
8	195	210	230	250	255
16	185	200	220	240	245
20	180	195	215	225	230
25	175	190	210	215	225
32	165	180	200	210	220
63	140	155	175	185	190
125	125	140	155	165	170
160	120	135	150	160	165

I valori vanno ridotti di 10kg/m³ per inerti alluvionali tondeggianti ed aumentati per inerti da frantumazione

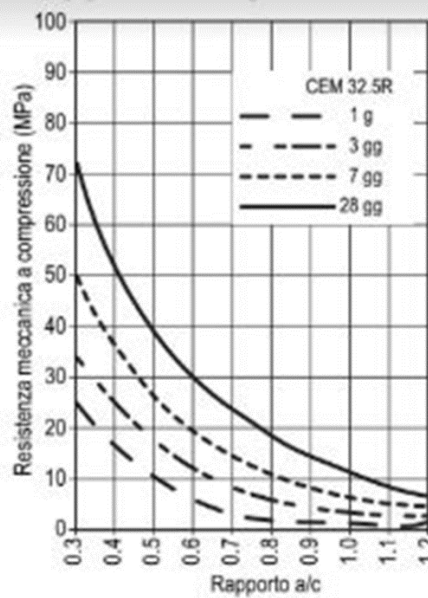
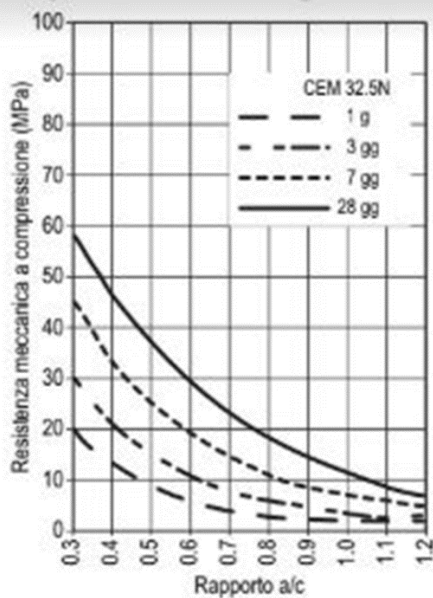
Regola di Abrams $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{c}$

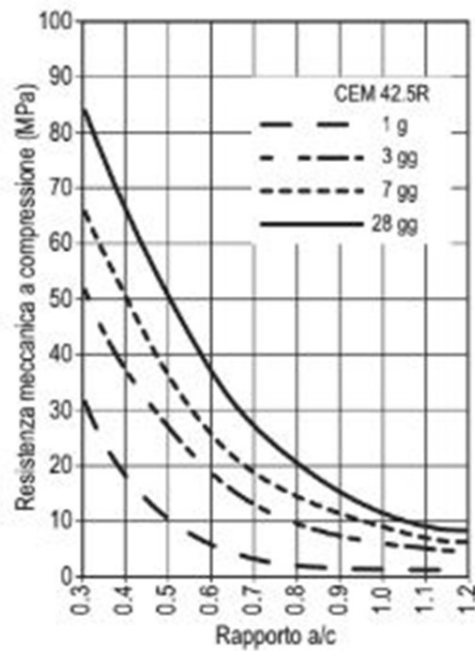
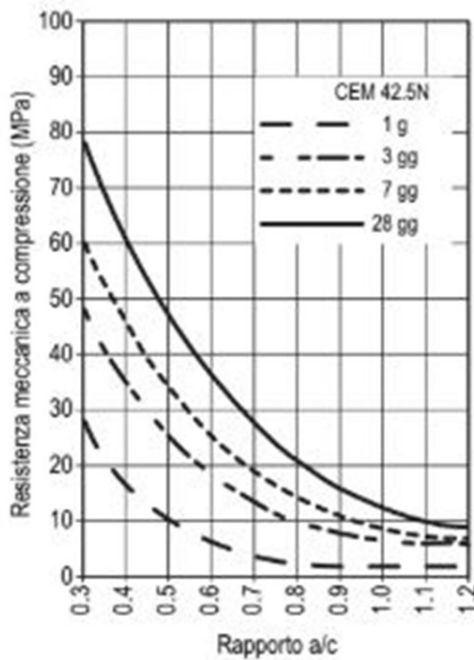


$$f_c = \frac{k_1}{(k_2)^{a/c}}$$

\Rightarrow Ricavo $\frac{a}{c}$

dalla Regola di Lyse } $\Rightarrow c$
conoscendo acqua





Esempio :

$$d_{max} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

S4



$$\text{acqua} = 215 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\text{CEMENTO } 42.5 \text{ N}$$

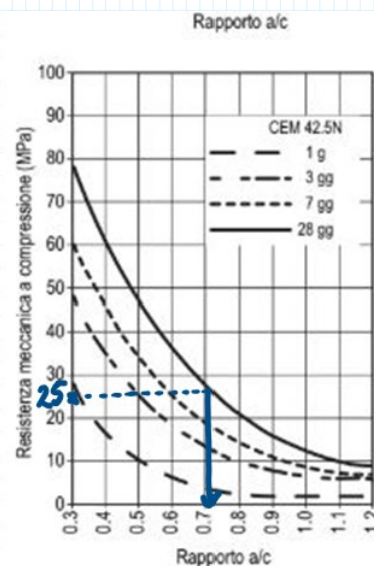
$$f_{ck} = 25 \text{ MPa}$$



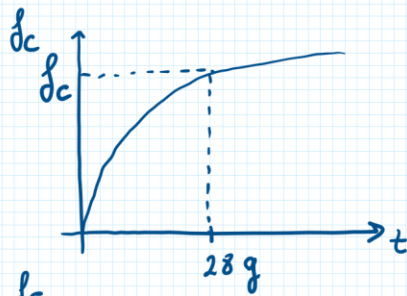
$$\frac{a}{c} = 0.71 \Rightarrow c = \frac{a}{0.71} = \frac{215}{0.71} = 302.82 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

RICHIESTA D'ACQUA PER CLASSE DI CONSISTENZA

Diametro (mm)	Richiesta d'acqua (kg/m ³)				
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
8	195	210	230	250	255
16	185	200	220	240	245
20	180	195	215	225	230
25	175	190	210	215	225
32	165	180	200	210	220
63	140	155	175	185	190
125	125	140	155	165	170
160	120	135	150	160	165

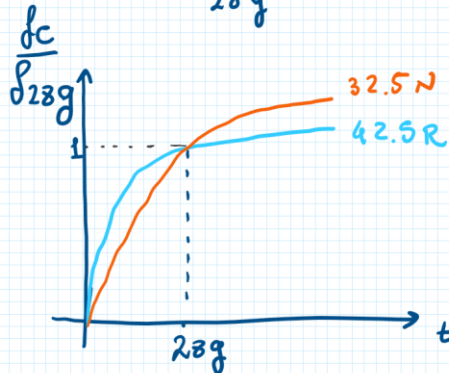


CLS NEL TEMPO



$$f_c(t) = f_{c,28g} e^{\lambda \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{28}{t}}\right)}$$

$$t = 28g \Rightarrow f_c(t) = f_{c,28g}$$



$$\lambda = 0.38 \quad 32.5 N$$

$$0.25 \quad 32.5 R, 42.5 N$$

$$0.20 \quad 42.5 R, 52.5 N, 52.5 R$$

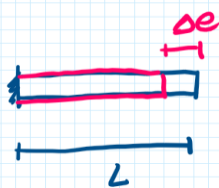
$$(0.10 \text{ PREFABBRICAZIONE})$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad f_c(t) \rightarrow f_{c,28g} e^{\lambda} : \lambda = 0.38 \quad f_c(t) \rightarrow f_{c,28g} \times 1.46$$

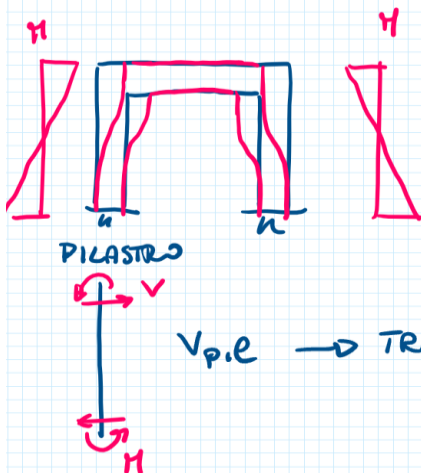
$$\lambda = 0.20 \quad f_c(t) \rightarrow f_{c,28g} \times 1.22$$

RITIRO

- Ritiro da essiccamento
- Ritiro autogeno



STRUTT. ISOSTATICA



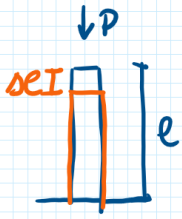
STRUTT. IPERSTATICHE

↳ incremento di sollecitazioni

↳ nascita di trazione in elementi strutturali

$V_{p.e} \rightarrow$ TRAZ. TRAVE

VISCOSITA'



$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \quad \epsilon = \frac{\Delta e}{e}$$

P = carico di lunga durata

↳ ϵ continuano a crescere

↳ $\epsilon_{viscose}$

Se ho carichi di lunga durata $\sigma_c \leq 0.45 f_{ck}$

E_c^* ridotto per tenere conto delle def. viscose

