

# "FORMULARIO" ①

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## Fondazioni superficiali:

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DA1: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{comb. 1 (STR)} \rightarrow A_1 \ M_1 \ R_1 \\ \text{comb. 2 (GEO)} \rightarrow A_2 \ M_2 \ R_2 \end{array} \right. \\ \text{DA2: } \text{comb. (GEO)} \rightarrow A_1 \ M_1 \ R_3 \end{array} \right.$

**NB!** ragionare!!!

trovo la condizione più sfavorevole

- $N_{ed} =$
- $H_{ed} =$
- $M_{ed} =$

poi  $N'_{ed} \rightarrow$

- $e = \frac{M_{ed}}{N'_{ed}} \rightarrow$
- $B' = B - 2e$
- $L' = L - 2e$
- $\varphi'_{ed} = \frac{\varphi'}{\gamma_M} \rightarrow K_p$
- $N_q \rightarrow N_s \rightarrow N_c$
- $(S_d, i, j, c)$
- $R_{lim} (L.T.) \rightarrow R_{lim} (B.T.)$

Azioni ( $\gamma_F$ )

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G_k \\ Q_k \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{av} \\ s_{fav} \end{array} \right.$	$A_1$	$A_2$
		1	1
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{av} \\ s_{fav} \end{array} \right.$	2,3	1
		0	0
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{av} \\ s_{fav} \end{array} \right.$	2,5	2,3	

parametri di resistenza ( $\gamma_M$ )

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tg } \varphi' \\ c' \\ c_u \end{array} \right.$	$M_1$	$M_2$
	1	1,25
	1	2,25
	2	2,4

Capacità portante ( $\gamma_R$ )

$R_1$	$R_2$	$R_3$
1	2,8	2,3
1	2,1	2,1

verifica a schiacciamento

verifica a scorrimento

### parametri di capacità portante al L.T.:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_q = K_p \cdot e^{\pi \cdot \text{tg } \varphi'_{ed}} \\ N_s = \begin{cases} 1,5 (N_q - 1) \tan \varphi'_{ed} \\ 2 (N_q + 1) \tan \varphi'_{ed} \end{cases} \\ N_c = (N_q - 1) \cot \varphi'_{ed} \end{array} \right. ; K_p = \frac{1 + \sin \varphi'_{ed}}{1 - \sin \varphi'_{ed}}$$

**NB!**

$\text{tg } \varphi'_{ed} = \frac{\text{tg } \varphi'}{\gamma_R} \rightarrow \varphi'_{ed}!$

- parametri di capacità portante a B.T.:

$$N_c = 2 + \pi$$

- coef. SDIBG: per l'espressione generale del R<sub>Lim.</sub> a L.T

$$R_{Lim} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma' \cdot B' \cdot N_\gamma \cdot (S_{dibg})_\gamma + q' \cdot N_q \cdot (S_{dibg})_q + c' \cdot N_c \cdot (S_{dibg})_c$$

(S) 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_\gamma = S_q = 1 + 0,1 k_p \cdot \frac{B}{L} \\ S_c = 1 + 0,2 k_p \cdot \frac{B}{L} \end{array} \right. \quad : \text{ Meyerhof}$$

(S) 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_\gamma = 1 - 0,4 \frac{B}{L} \\ S_q = 1 + \frac{B}{L} \tan \varphi'_{ed} \\ S_c = 1 + \frac{B}{L} \cdot \frac{N_q}{N_c} \end{array} \right. \quad : \text{ De Beer}$$

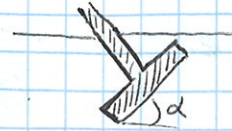
(d) 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d_\gamma = 1 \\ d_q = \begin{cases} 1 + (2 \tan \varphi'_{ed}) (1 - \sin \varphi'_{ed}) \frac{D}{B} & \text{se } \frac{D}{B} \leq 1 \\ 1 + (2 \tan \varphi'_{ed}) (1 - \sin \varphi'_{ed}) \arctan \left( \frac{D}{B} \right) & \text{se } \frac{D}{B} > 1 \end{cases} \\ d_c = d_q - \frac{1 - d_q}{N_c \cdot \tan \varphi'_{ed}} \end{array} \right.$$

(i) 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i_\gamma = \left[ 1 - \frac{H}{N + B L c' \tan \varphi'_{ed}} \right]^{m+1} \\ i_q = \left[ \quad \quad \quad \right]^m \\ i_c = i_q - \frac{1 - i_q}{N c' \tan \varphi'_{ed}} \end{array} \right.$$

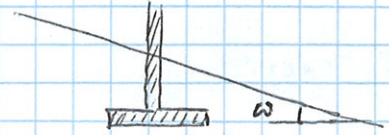
$m = m_B \sin^2 \theta + m_L \cos^2 \theta$   
 ove  $B < L$  sempre!!!

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

$$b) \begin{cases} b_g = b_q = 1 - \alpha \operatorname{tg} \varphi'_{ed} \\ b_c = b_q - \frac{1 - b_q}{N_c \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi'_{ed}} \end{cases}$$



$$g) \begin{cases} g_r = g_q = (1 - \operatorname{tg}(\omega))^2 \\ g_c = g_q - \frac{1 - g_q}{N_c \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi'_{ed}} \end{cases}$$



• R<sub>Lim</sub> a B.T.:

$$R_{Lim} = q + c_u \cdot N_c \cdot s_c \cdot d_c \cdot i_c \cdot b_c \cdot g_c$$

$$s_c = 1 + 0,2 \cdot \frac{B}{L}$$

$$d_c = \begin{cases} 1 + 0,4 \frac{D}{B} & \text{se } \frac{D}{B} \leq 1 \\ 1 + 0,4 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{D}{B} & \text{se } \frac{D}{B} > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$i_c = 1 - \frac{m \cdot H_{ed}}{\beta' \cdot L \cdot (c_u)_{ed} \cdot N_c = (R + \pi)}$$

ove m se sempre qua!

$$b_c = 1 - \frac{2 \cdot \omega}{2 + \pi}$$

$$m = \frac{2 + \beta' \cdot L}{1 + \beta' \cdot L}$$

NB! in caso aversi  $\omega \neq 0$  devo

$$R_{Lim} = q + c_u \cdot N_c (s_d i b g)_c + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \cdot B \left(1 - 0,4 \frac{B}{L}\right) \cdot (1 - 2\omega)$$

**SDI & G<sub>r</sub>**

- coef. di inclinazione del carico  $\circ$
- coef. dell'inclinazione del piano campagna!
- coef. dell'inclinazione della fondazione.
- coef. di forma della fondazione.
- coef. di profondità del piano di presa (che non si mette mai perché il terreno sopra è rimarrà sempre  $\Rightarrow$  non dà contributo ottimale!)

• Infine verifica con R.I. 2008 : i) Verifica a schiacciamento a.l.T.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{ed} = \frac{R_{Lim}}{\gamma_{R_{1,2,3}}} \\ E_{ed} = \frac{N'_{ed}}{B' \cdot L} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow R_{ed} \geq E_{ed}$$

ii) Verifica a scorrimento: a L.T.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_{ed} = E_{ed} \\ R_d = \frac{(N'_{ed} \cdot \gamma_g \cdot \gamma'_{ed})}{\gamma_{R_{1,2,3}}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow R_d \geq H_{ed}$$

iii) Verifica a scorrimento a B.T.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_{ed} = E_{ed} \\ R_d = \frac{\alpha \cdot c_u \cdot B' \cdot L'}{\gamma_{R_{1,2,3}}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$R_d \geq H_{ed}$$

procedura

- calcolo pesi (Gk)
- combinazione di carico per max. eccentricità.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{ed} = \\ H_{ed} = \\ M_{ed} = \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow e = \frac{M_{ed}}{N_{ed}} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} B' = B - 2e \\ L' = L - 2e \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$$

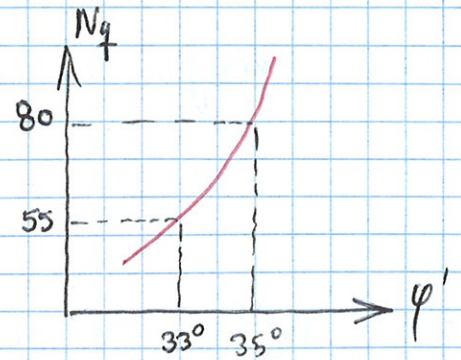
$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m = \frac{2 + B'/L'}{1 + B'/L'} \\ \gamma'_{ed} = \frac{\gamma'}{\gamma_{m,2}} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow K_p = \frac{1 + \sin \gamma'_{ed}}{1 - \sin \gamma'_{ed}}$$

-  $N_g, N_q, N_e, (\text{S.dibg})_{g,q,e} \rightarrow R_{Lim} = \dots \rightarrow$  Verifica a  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{schiacciamento} \\ \text{e} \\ \text{scorrimento} \end{array} \right\}$

PALI (FONDAZIONI PROFONDE):

a) PALI INFISSI IN SABBIA: (sempre a L.T.)

(i)  $R_B = q_B \cdot A_B$   
 $= \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \cdot (N_q \cdot \bar{\sigma}_{v0}')$



Berezantzer.

(ii)  $R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot \int_0^z \tau_{Lim} \cdot dz$

$= \pi \cdot D \cdot \int_0^z \bar{\sigma}_z' \cdot \text{tg}(\delta) \cdot dz$

$= \pi \cdot D \cdot K \cdot \bar{\sigma}_{v0}' \cdot \text{tg}(\delta)$

- $K = 1 \div 2$  e  $\delta = \frac{3}{4} \varphi'$  per fmr. opera
- $K = 1 \div 3$  e  $\delta = \varphi'$  per pali in opera
- $K = 0,7 \div 1$  e  $\delta = 20^\circ$  per pali in acciaio!

*1 se ↑ pre!*

b) PALI INFISSI IN ARGILLA:

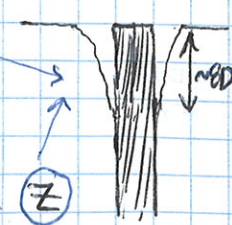
(i)  $R_B = A_B \cdot q_B$  (sempre a B.T.)

$= \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \cdot (\bar{\sigma}_{v0}' + c_u \cdot N_c)$   
 $\uparrow$   $q$  se  $Lim \geq (3 \div 4) D$ .

(ii)  $R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot \int_0^z \tau_{Lim} \cdot dz$  } metodo  $\alpha$  (sempre a B.T.) (I)  
 } metodo  $\beta$  (sempre a L.T.) (II)

(I)  $R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot \alpha \cdot c_u \cdot z$   
 $\rightarrow$  AGI:  $\alpha$  }  $1$  se  $c_u \leq 25$   
 $\quad \quad \quad$  }  $0,5$  se  $c_u \geq 70$

(II)  $R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot (1 - \sin \varphi') \cdot (OCR)^{0,5} \cdot \text{tg}(\varphi') \cdot \bar{\sigma}_{v0}' \cdot z$



- Verifica con DN'88:

$$R_{Lim} = R_B + R_L$$

$$R_{amm} = \frac{R_{Lim}}{F_s} = \frac{R_{Lim}}{2,5}$$

$$\text{verifica: } \begin{cases} R_{amm} > (Q_{app.} + W_{palo}) \\ W_p = 25 \left( \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \right) \cdot L_{palo} \end{cases}$$

- Verifica con R.I. 2008:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DA1} & \begin{cases} \text{Comb. 1 (STR)} : A_1 + M_1 + R_1 = 1 = \gamma_{TOT} R_1 \\ \text{Comb. 2 (GEO)} : A_2 + M_1 + R_2 = 1,45 = \gamma_{TOT} R_2 \end{cases} \\ \text{DA2} & \begin{cases} \text{Comb. (GEO)} : A_2 + M_2 + R_3 = 1,15 = \gamma_{TOT} R_3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

verifica  $E_d \leq R_d$

e.g.  $E_d = 1,3 (G_k + W_p) + 1,5 Q_k$

$$R_d = \frac{R_k}{\gamma_{R1}} = \frac{R_{BK}}{\gamma_B} + \frac{R_{LK}}{\gamma_L} = \frac{R_{Lim}}{\gamma_{TOT(R1, R2, R3)}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma_{TOT}} \frac{R_{Lim}}{1,7}$$

da metodi analitici e prove in sito.  $R_k = \min \left( \frac{R_{medio}}{\xi_3}; \frac{R_{min}}{\xi_4} \right)$

$$\frac{R_{Lim}}{\xi} = \frac{R_{Lim}}{1,7}$$

NB! - Se palo non e' ben immersato  $\Rightarrow R_B$  va abbattuto.

$L_{imm} \approx 8D$  } per pali triv

$L_{imm} \approx 10D$  } per pali infissi

Linearmente  
e.g.  $1m \sim 3D \leq 10D$

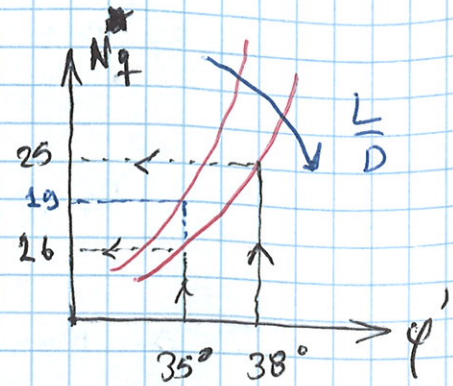
$$\Rightarrow R_B^a = \frac{3D}{10D} \cdot R_B$$

e.g.!

c) PALI TRIV. In Sabbia: (sempre a L.T.)

i)  $R_B = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot N_q \cdot \bar{\sigma}_{v_0}'$  (L.T.)

se  
grand D!  
cioe'  $D \geq 80\text{cm}$



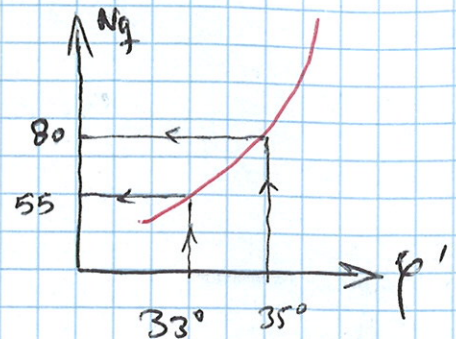
ii)  $R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot \int_0^z c_{lim} dz$  (L.T.)

$= \pi \cdot D \cdot K \cdot \bar{\sigma}_{v_0}' \cdot \tan(\delta)$

$\phi'$  per pali triv. o  
costruiti in opera  
cioe' molto sovrichi in surp.

AGI:  $(K=0,4 \div 0,5)$

$= \pi \cdot D \cdot (0,5) \bar{\sigma}_{v_0}' \cdot \tan(\phi')$



d) PALI TRIV. In argilla:

iii)  $R_B = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot (\bar{\sigma}_{v_0}' + c_u \cdot N_c)$  (sempre a B.T.)

g se Limm  $\alpha (3 \div 4) \cdot D$

iv)  $R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot \int_0^z c_{lim} dz$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{metodo } \alpha \text{ (sempre a B.T.) } \textcircled{I} \\ \text{metodo } \beta \text{ (sempre a L.T.) } \textcircled{II} \end{array} \right.$

$\textcircled{I} R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot \alpha \cdot c_u \cdot z$

AGI:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 0,9 \text{ se } c_u \leq 25 \text{ kPa} \\ \alpha = 0,4 \text{ se } c_u \geq 70 \text{ kPa} \end{array} \right.$

$\textcircled{II} R_L = \pi \cdot D \cdot (2 - \sin \phi') \cdot (c_u \cdot N_c)^{0,5} \cdot \tan(\phi') \cdot \bar{\sigma}_{v_0}' \cdot z$

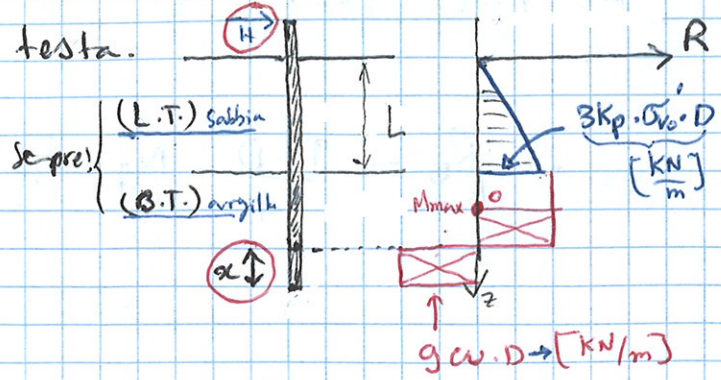
NB. se Limm non e' sufficiente  $\Rightarrow R_B$  va abbattuto!!! linearmente!

# PALI CARICATI ORIZZONTALMENTE :

a) palo libero di ruotare in testa.

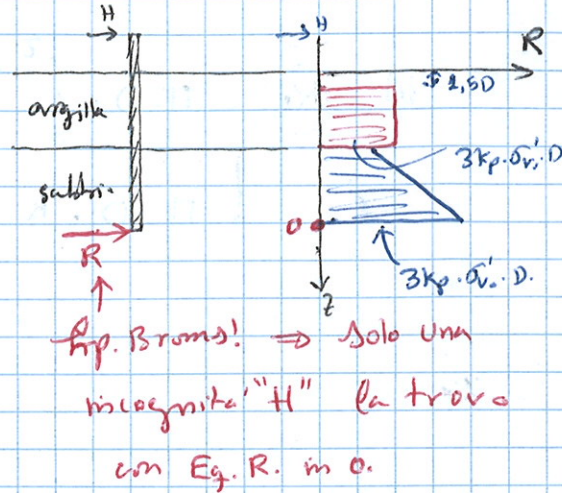
i) hp. palo corto:

incognite }  $\alpha$   
 }  $H$   
 Equazioni } Eq. T  
 } Eq. R.



ii) Se  $M_{max} > M_y \Rightarrow$  palo lungo:

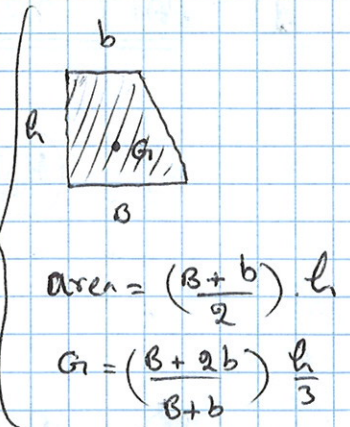
incognite }  $\varphi$   
 }  $H$   
 Equazioni } Eq. T  
 } Eq. R in  $M_y$ !



iii) }  $L_{transizione} = L + \varphi + 2 \cdot x$   
 }  $\alpha = x$  da  $(M_{max})_{palo\ corto} = M_y \Rightarrow \alpha = x$ !

iv) Se il palo ha punta in sabbia  $\Rightarrow$  hp. Broms!

$\Rightarrow$  l'unica incognita e'  $H$ . la trovo con l'eq. R. in 0! e per trovare la posizione di  $M_{max}$  faccio l'hp di cerniera plastica in argilla in una posizione "x".  $\Rightarrow H = 9cw \cdot D \cdot x$  si trovano  $x$  (ove  $T=0$ )  $\Rightarrow$  mi metto in  $x$  e faccio Eq. R. (sopra di "x")  $\Rightarrow M_{max} > M_y \Rightarrow$  palo lungo!



b) palo impedito di ruotare in testa.

i) hp. palo corto  $\rightarrow$  l'unica incognita "H" e la trovo con Eq. T.

ii) faccio l'eq. R. in "0" e trovo  $M_{max}$  se  $M_{max} > M_y \Rightarrow$  palo intermedio.

iii) nell'palo intermedio l'unica inc. e'  $H$ . faccio l'eq. R. in "p" e trovo  $H$ . con hp. ( $T=0$ ) in argilla!  $\Rightarrow M_{max}$

iv) Se  $M_{max} > M_y \Rightarrow$  palo lungo. nel palo lungo le inc. sono  $H$  e  $x$ . e ho due equazioni Eq. T e Eq. R (in  $M_{max}$ )!

