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Associazione Italiana

Calcestruzzo Armato e Precompresso

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Aula Magna dell'Università di Pisa  
Facoltà di Ingegneria



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**GUIDA ALL'USO  
DELL'EUROCODICE 2  
NELLA PROGETTAZIONE  
STRUTTURALE**

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**EFFETTI DEL 2° ORDINE IN PRESENZA DI  
CARICO ASSIALE (SEZ.5)**

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## **GENERALITA'**

## **DEFINIZIONI**

- **Elementi o sistemi controventati**
- **Elementi o sistemi controventanti**
- **Elementi isolati**
- **Lunghezza effettiva**
- **Momenti nominali di secondo ordine**

## **GENERALITA'**

## **PRINCIPI**

**Analisi generale includente gli effetti legati a:**

- Non linearità meccanica**
- Non linearità geometrica**
- Imperfezioni**
- Interazione con strutture adiacenti**

**GLI EFFETTI DI SECONDO ORDINE  
POSSONO ESSERE TRASCURATI SE  
INFERIORI DEL 10% DEI  
CORRISPONDENTI DI PRIMO ORDINE**

## Criteri semplificati per stimare la sensibilità agli effetti del secondo ordine di elementi isolati

Valore limite per la snellezza

$$\lambda_{\lim} = 20 \cdot A \cdot B \cdot \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}}$$

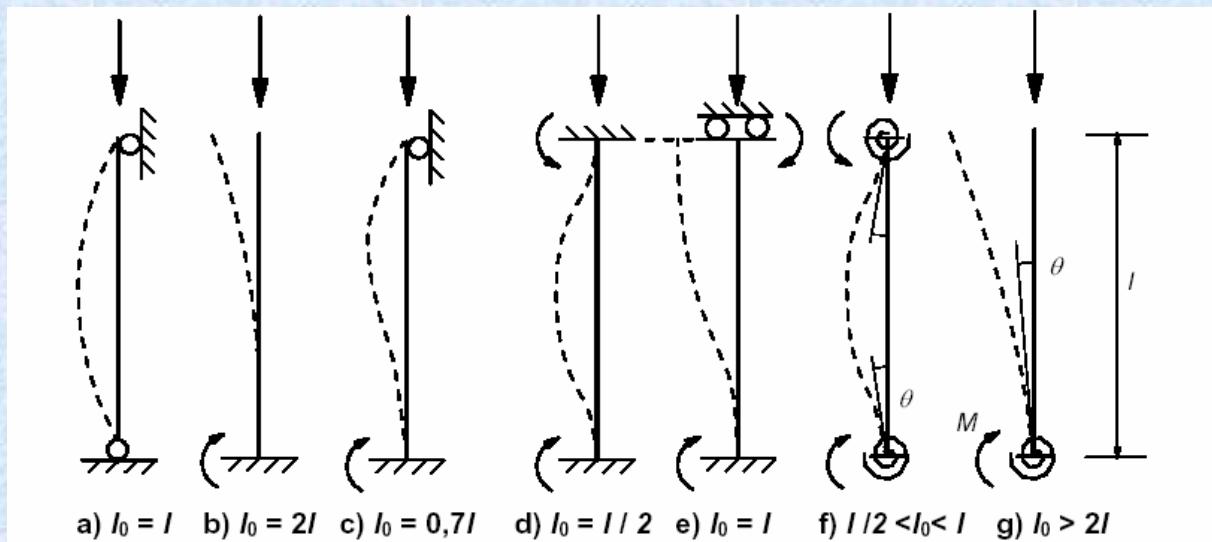
$$A = 1 / (1 + 0.2 \cdot \varphi_{ef}) \quad (A=0.7)$$

$$B = \sqrt{1 + 2\omega} \quad \omega = A_s f_{yd} / (A_c f_{cd}) \quad (B=1.1)$$

$$C = 1.7 - r_m \quad r_m = M_{01} / M_{02} \quad |M_{02}| \geq |M_{01}| \quad (C=0.7)$$

$$n = N_{Ed} / (A_c f_{cd})$$

## SNELLEZZA PER ELEMENTI ISOLATI



$$I_0 = 0.5 \cdot l \cdot \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{k_1}{0.45 + k_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{k_2}{0.45 + k_2}\right)}$$

$$I_0 = l \cdot \max \left\{ \sqrt{1 + \frac{10k_1 k_2}{k_1 + k_2}} ; \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{1 + k_1}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{k_2}{1 + k_2}\right) \right\}$$

## EFFETTI GLOBALI NEGLI EDIFICI

$$l_0 = \pi \sqrt{\frac{EI}{N_B}} \quad F_{V,Ed} \leq k_1 \frac{n_s}{n_s + 1.6} \frac{\sum E_{cd} I_c}{L^2}$$

## EFFETTI DELLA VISCOSITA'

$$\Phi_{ef} = \varphi(\infty, t_0) \frac{M_{0Eqp}}{M_{0Ed}}$$

$$\varphi(\infty, t_0) \leq 2$$

$$\lambda \leq 75$$

$$\frac{M_{0Ed}}{N_{Ed}} \geq h$$

# I METODI DI MISURA DELLA SICUREZZA

- **Metodo Generale (GM)**

(Analisi in presenza di non linearità geometrica e meccanica)

- **Metodo della Rigidezza Nominale (RN)**

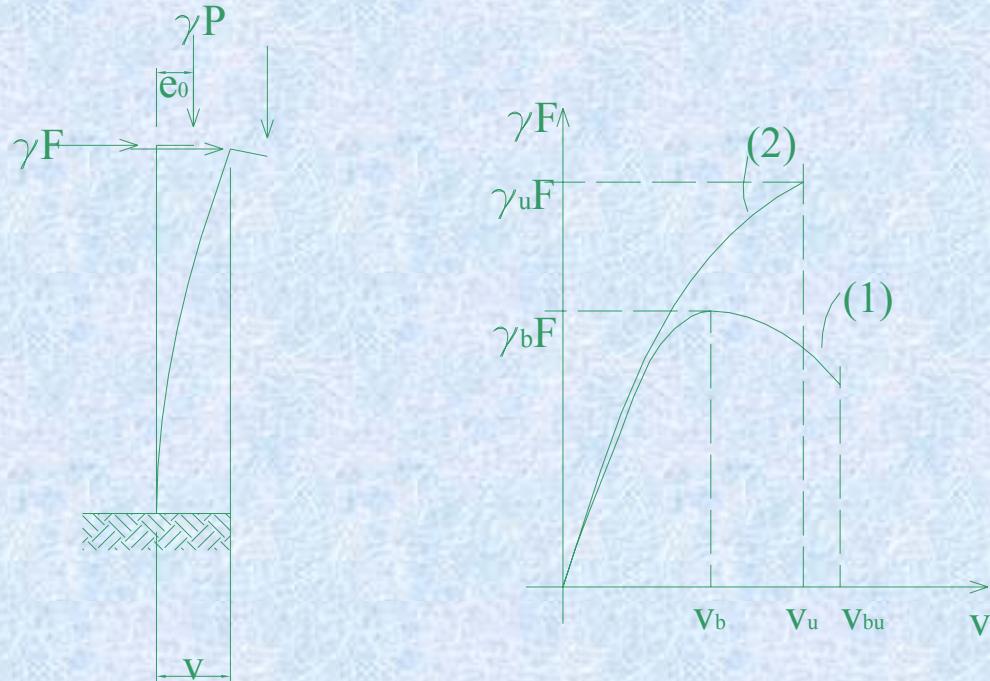
(Metodo P-D, valutazione dei fattori di amplificazione degli effetti di primo ordine secondo il metodo della colonna modello migliorato)

- **Metodo della Curvatura Nominale (CN)**

(Metodo del momento complementare)

# IL METODO GENERALE

- Non linearità meccanica e geometrica
- Nella legge s-e del calcestruzzo il parametro k deve valutarsi in corrispondenza a  $f_{cd}$  ed  $E_{cd}=E_{cm}/(g_{ce}=1.2)$
- Amplificazione delle deformazioni istantanee con  $(1+\phi_{ef})$
- Non considerazione del contributo irrigidente del calcestruzzo tesio



- (1) Crisi per instabilità  
(2) Crisi per collasso sezionale

# IL METODO DELLA RIGIDEZZA NOMINALE

- Non linearità geometrica
- Non linearità meccanica: stima della distribuzione delle rigidezze flessionali       $EI = K_c E_{cd} I_c + K_s E_s I_s$

$$\rho_s > 2\%$$

$$K_s = 1$$

$$K_c = \frac{k_1 k_2}{(1 + \varphi_{ef})}$$

$$k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{f_{ck}}{20}} \quad [\text{MPa}]$$

$$K_2 = \begin{cases} n \cdot \frac{\lambda}{170} \leq 0,2 \\ (0,30 \cdot n \leq 0,20) \end{cases}$$

$$1\% \leq \rho_s \leq 2\%$$

$$K_s = 0$$

$$K_c = \frac{0,3}{(1 + 0,5\varphi_{ef})}$$



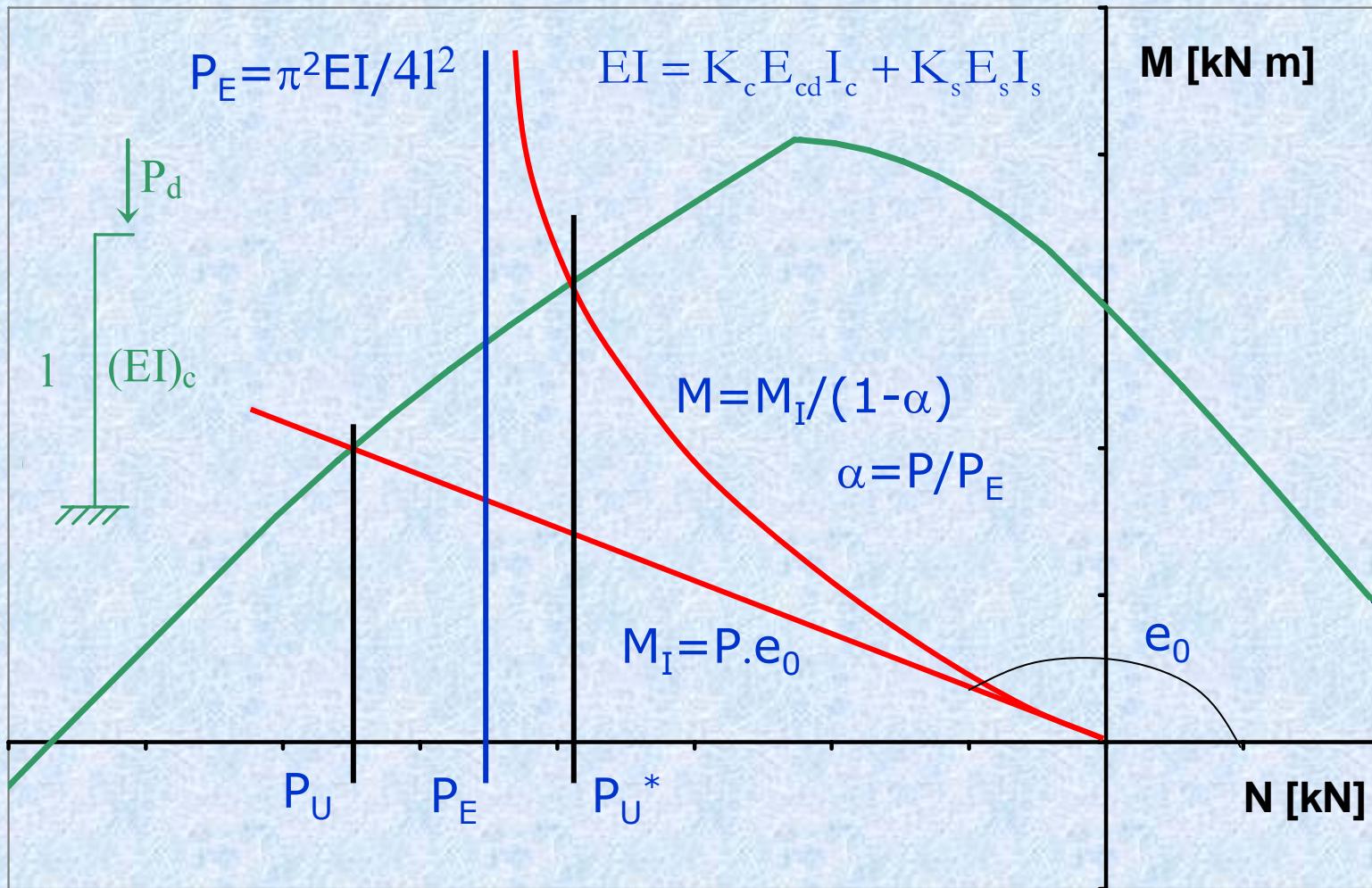
- Non linearità geometrica: metodi generali o approssimati

$$P(a_1 + a_2) = P \left[ \frac{kl^2}{EI} M_1 \right] + P(M - M_1) \frac{4}{\pi^2} \frac{l^2}{EI} = M - M_1$$

$$M = M_1 \left[ 1 + \frac{\beta}{1/\alpha - 1} \right] \quad \beta = k\pi^2/4 \quad \xrightarrow{a_1 \text{ sinusoidale}} \quad M = \frac{M_1}{1 - \alpha}$$

- Confronto fra le sollecitazioni agenti e quelle resistenti

# IL METODO DELLA RIGIDEZZA NOMINALE



# IL METODO DELLA CURVATURA NOMINALE

- Elementi singoli, forza normale costante, lunghezza di libera inflessione definita
- Confronto fra il momento agente e quello resistente ultimo

$$M_{Ed} = M_{0Ed} + M_2$$

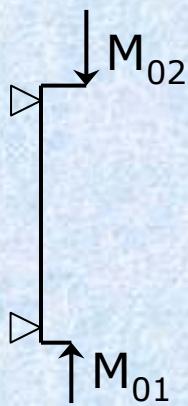
$$M_{0e} = 0,6M_{02} + 0,4M_{01} \geq 0,4M_{02} \quad (|M_{02}| \geq |M_{01}|)$$

Momento complementare

$$M_2 = N_{Ed} \cdot e_2$$

$$e_2 = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{l_0^2}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = K_r K_\phi \frac{1}{r_0}$$



- Stima della curvatura nella sezione critica

$$K_r = \frac{(n_u - n)}{(n_u - n_{bal})} \leq 1$$

$$n = \frac{N_{Ed}}{f_{cd} A_c}$$

$$n_u = 1 + \omega$$

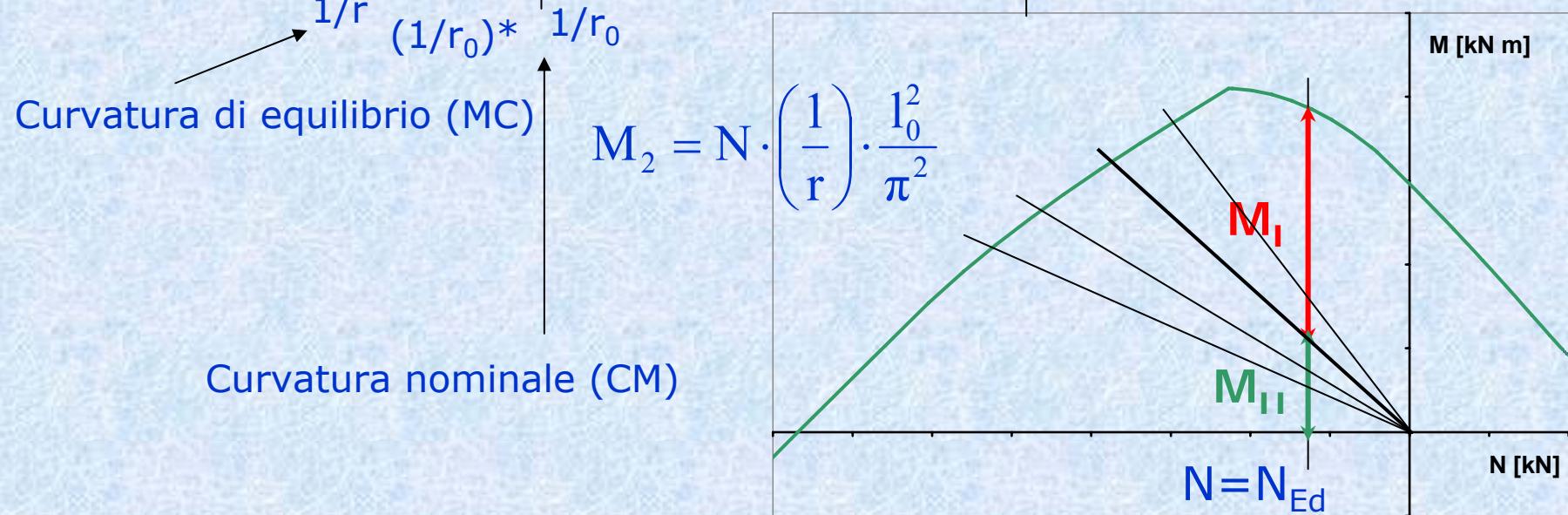
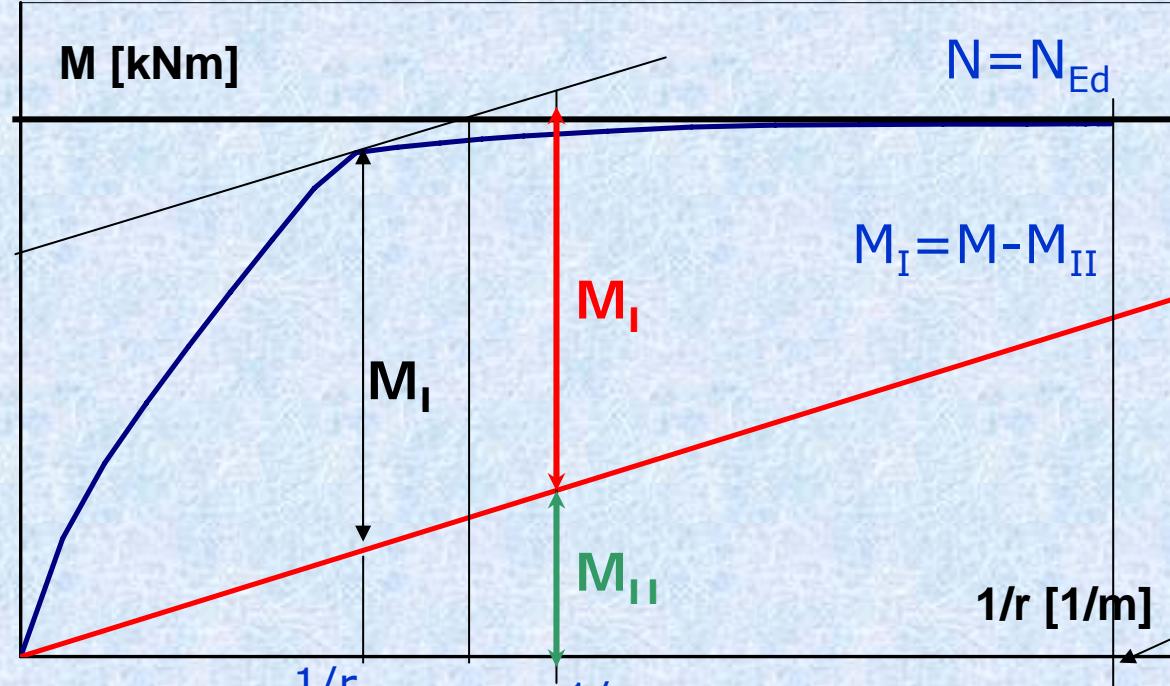
$$n_{bal} = 0,4$$

$$K_\phi = 1 + \beta \cdot \phi_{ef} \geq 1$$

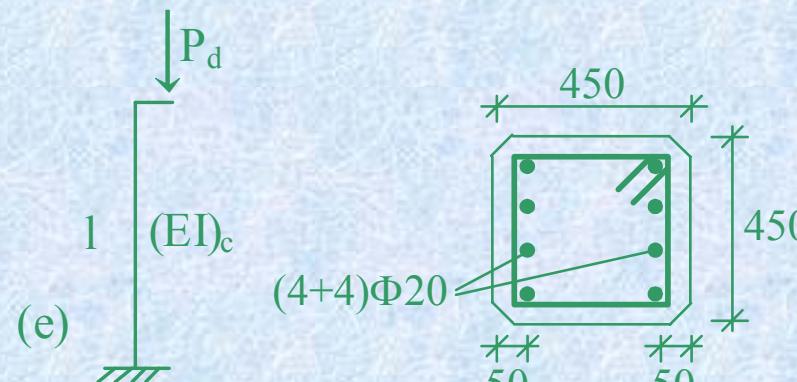
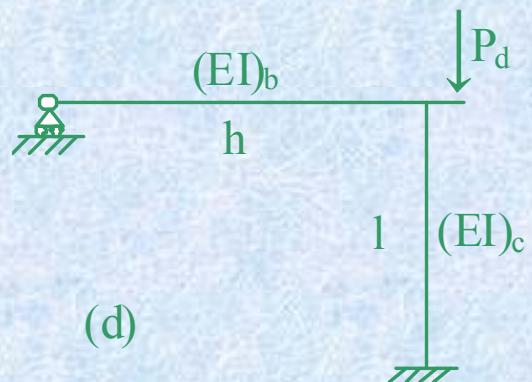
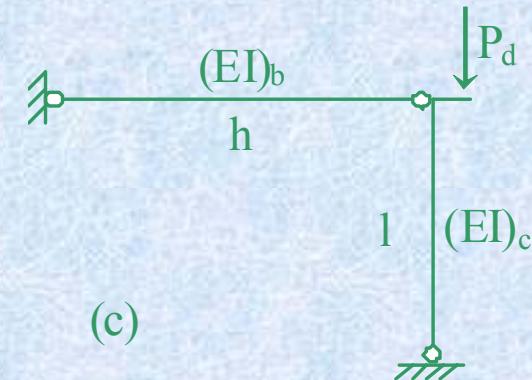
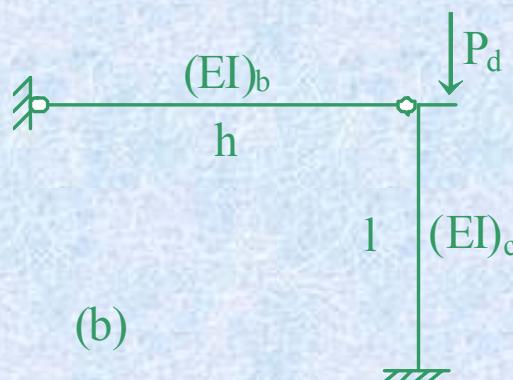
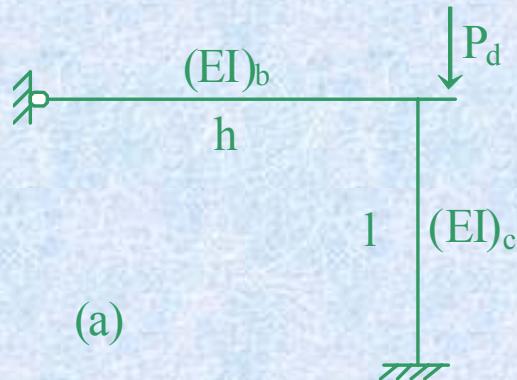
$$\beta = 0,35 + \frac{f_{ck}}{200} - \frac{\lambda}{150}$$

$$\frac{1}{r_0} = \frac{\epsilon_{yd}}{0,45d}$$

# IL METODO DELLA CURVATURA NOMINALE



# ESEMPIO 1 – Controllo della snellezza



$f_{ck} = 35 \text{ MPa}$   
 $f_{yk} = 450 \text{ MPa}$   
 $\varphi_{ef} = 2$   
 $\omega = 0.2446$   
 $P_d = 1.5 \text{ MN}$   
 $(EI)_b/(EI)_c = 2/3$   
 $h/l = 1.20$   
 $l = 6 \text{ m}$

$$r_m = -1/2 , C = 2.2 \text{ (caso (a))} , k_1 = [h/3(EI)_b] \cdot [(EI)_c/l] = 0.6 , k_2 = 0$$

$$r_m = -1/2 , C = 2.2 \text{ (caso (b))} , k_1 = \infty , k_2 = 0$$

$$r_m = 0 , C = 1.7 \text{ (caso (c))} , k_1 = \infty , k_2 = \infty$$

$$r_m = 1 , C = 0.7 \text{ (caso (d))} , k_1 = 0.6 , k_2 = 0$$

$$r_m = 1 , C = 0.7 \text{ (caso (e))} , k_1 = \infty , k_2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{\text{lim}} = \frac{20 \cdot 0.714 \cdot 1.22 \cdot 2.2}{\sqrt{0.373}} = 62.76$$

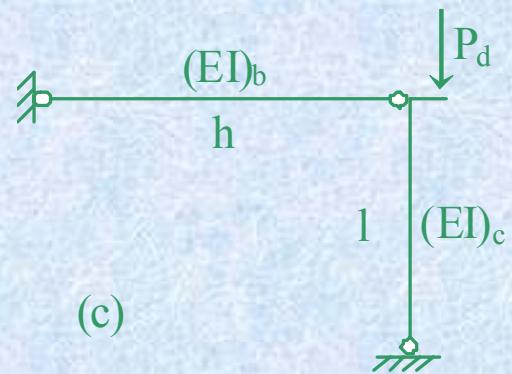
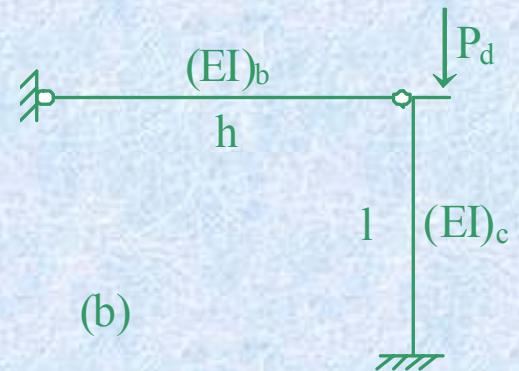
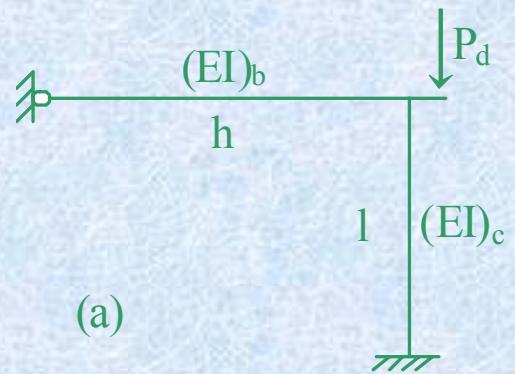
$$\lambda = 0.5 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{0.45} \sqrt{1 + \frac{0.6}{0.45 + 0.6}} = 28.95 < \lambda_{\text{lim}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{lim}} = \frac{20 \cdot 0.714 \cdot 1.22 \cdot 2.2}{\sqrt{0.373}} = 62.76$$

$$\lambda = 0.7 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{0.45} = 32.33 < \lambda_{\text{lim}}$$

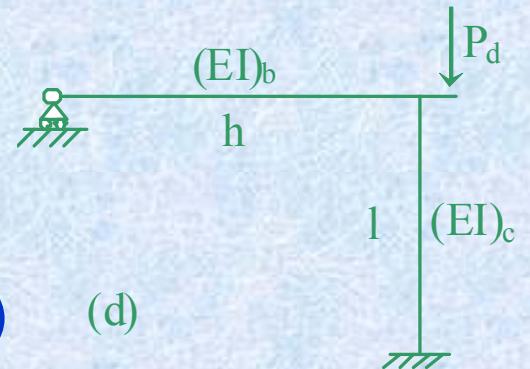
$$\lambda_{\text{lim}} = \frac{20 \cdot 0.714 \cdot 1.22 \cdot 1.7}{\sqrt{0.373}} = 48.49$$

$$\lambda = 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{0.45} = 46.18 < \lambda_{\text{lim}}$$



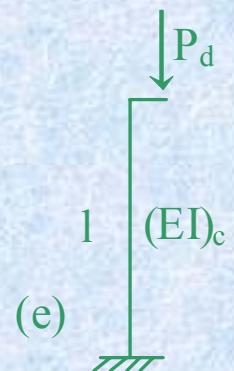
$$\lambda_{\text{lim}} = \frac{20 \cdot 0.714 \cdot 1.22 \cdot 0.7}{\sqrt{0.373}} = 19.97$$

$$\lambda = 6 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{0.45} \cdot \max \left\{ \sqrt{1 + \frac{10 \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2}{k_1 + k_2}}, \left( 1 + \frac{0.6}{1.6} \right) \right\} = 63.51 > \lambda_{\text{lim}}$$

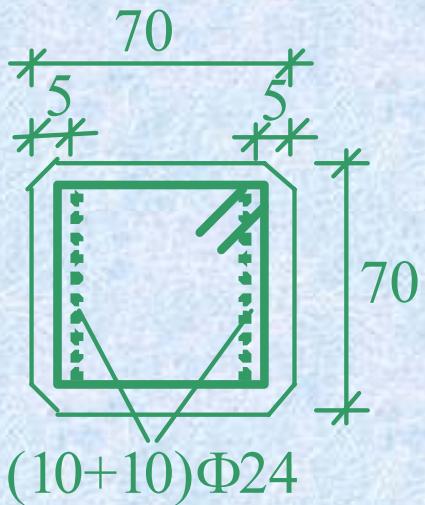
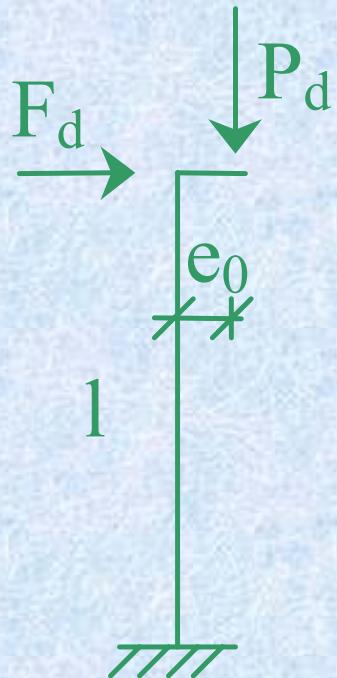


$$\lambda_{\text{lim}} = \frac{20 \cdot 0.714 \cdot 1.22 \cdot 0.7}{\sqrt{0.373}} = 19.97$$

$$\lambda = 6 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{12}}{0.45} = 92.38 > \lambda_{\text{lim}}$$

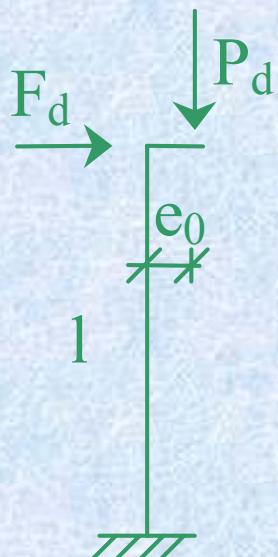


## ESEMPIO 2 – Misura della sicurezza allo stato limite di instabilità, applicazione dei metodi RN e CN



$I = 12000 \text{ mm}$   
 $e_0 = 400 \text{ mm}$   
 $f_{ck} = 40 \text{ MPa}$   
 $f_{cd} = 22.67 \text{ MPa}$   
 $f_{yk} = 450 \text{ MPa}$   
 $f_{sd} = 391 \text{ MPa}$   
 $e_{uk} = 75\%$   
 $\varphi_{ef} = 2.5$   
 $P_d = 1 \text{ MN}$   
 $F_d = 40 \text{ kN}$   
 $E_{cm} = 35 \text{ GPa}$

## ESEMPIO 2 - Metodo RN, analisi strutturale



$$I_0 = 2l = 24000 \text{ mm}$$

$$r = 202.07 \text{ mm}$$

$$l = 119$$

$$n = 0.09$$

$$K_s = 1 , k_1 = \sqrt{f_{ck}/20} = 1.41 , k_2 = 0.063$$

$$K_c = 0.0254$$

$$E_{cd} = 29.167 \text{ GPa} , E_s = 200 \text{ GPa}$$

$$EI = K_c \cdot E_{cd} \cdot I_c + K_s \cdot E_s \cdot I_s = 17.75 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ Nmm}^2$$

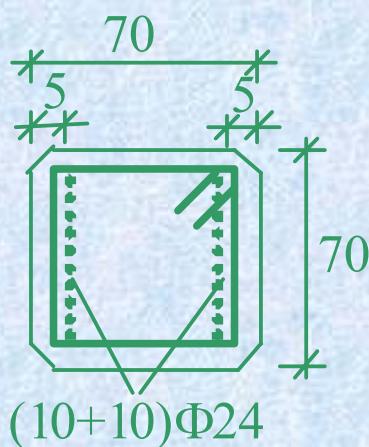
$$N_B = 3.04 \text{ MN}$$

$$N_B / N_{ed} = 1/\alpha = 3.04 \quad \alpha = 0.33$$

$$M_{Ed} = P_d \cdot e_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\beta_P \alpha}{1 - \alpha}\right) + F_d \cdot 1 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\beta_F \alpha}{1 - \alpha}\right)$$

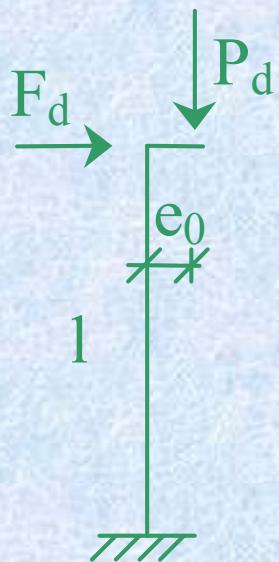
$$\beta_P = 10/8 ; \beta_F = 10/12$$

$$\boxed{M_{Ed} = 1321 \text{ kNm}}$$



$b_p, b_f$ , coefficienti di correzione dipendenti dalla distribuzione dei momenti di primo ordine

## ESEMPIO 2 - Metodo CN, analisi strutturale



$$\omega = 0.318$$

$$n_u = 1.318$$

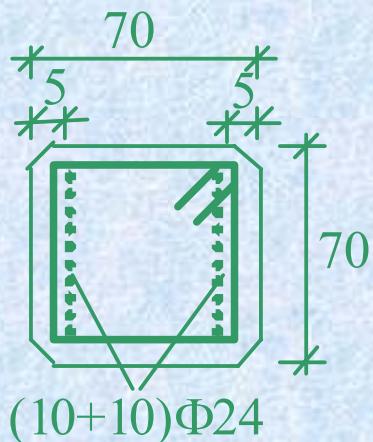
$$K_r = 1.338 > 1$$

essendo  $K_r > 1$ , si assume  $K_r = 1$ .

$$\beta = -0.243$$

$$K_\phi = 0.39$$

essendo  $K_\phi < 1$ , si assume  $K_\phi = 1$ .



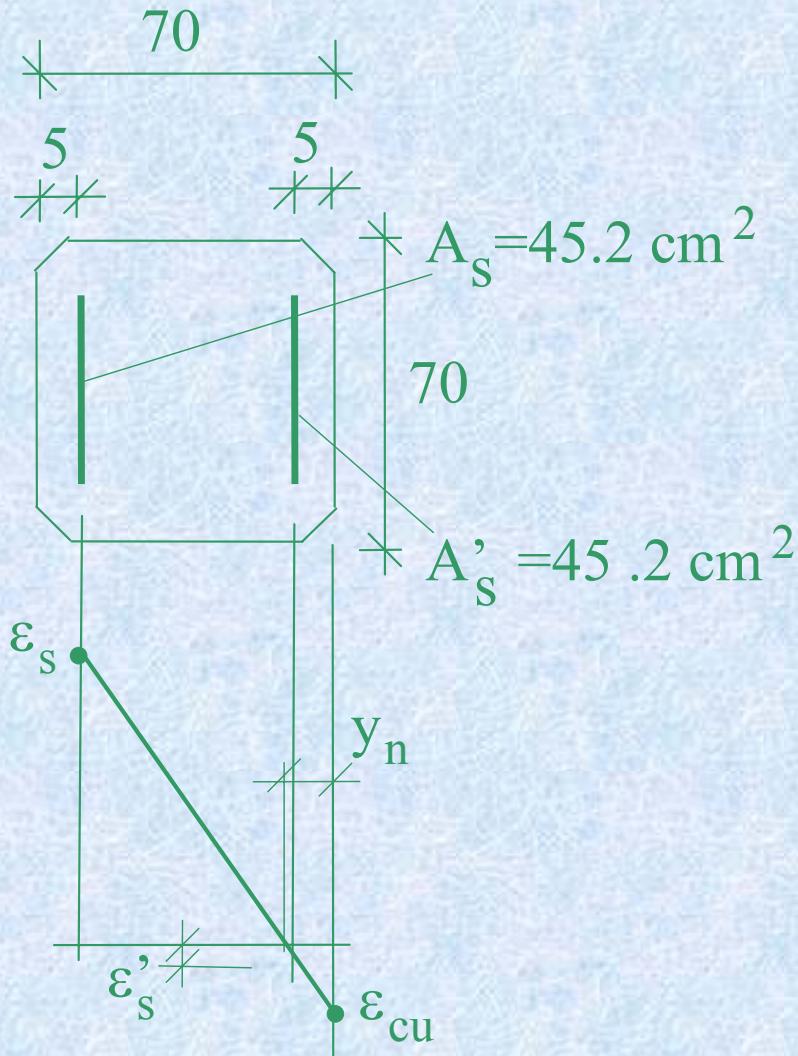
$$1/r = 1/r_0 = e_{yd}/(0.45d) = 6.69 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$e_2 = 4l^2/\pi^2 \cdot (1/r_0) = 390.44 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{Ed} = M_I + P \cdot e_2$$

$$\boxed{M_{Ed} = 1270 \text{ kNm}}$$

## ESEMPIO 2 – Analisi sezonale



$$\varepsilon_c = \varepsilon_{cu}$$

$$\varepsilon'_s = -1.70\%$$

$$\varepsilon_s = 19.94\%$$

$$\xi = y_n/h = 0.139$$

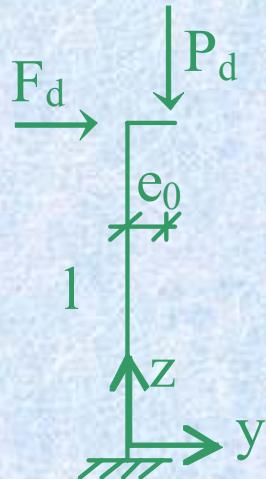
$$N = -1 \text{ MN}$$

$$M_R = 1374 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{Ed} (\text{RN}) = 1321 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{Ed} (\text{CN}) = 1270 \text{ kNm}$$

## ESEMPIO 3 - Progetto di una colonna



$I = 20210 \text{ mm}$   
 $P_d = -1450 \text{ kN}$   
 $e_0 = 200 \text{ mm}$   
 $F_d = 20 \text{ kN}$   
 $d' = 50 \text{ mm}$

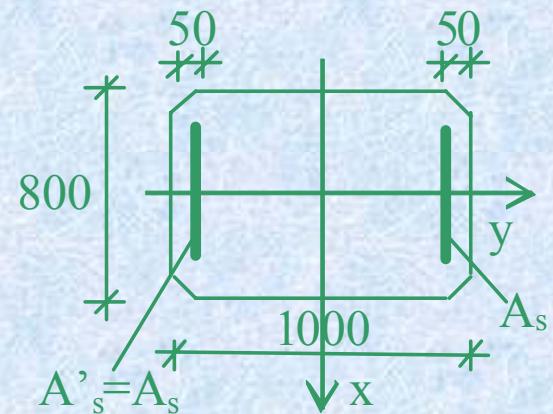
$f_{ck} = 40 \text{ MPa}$   
 $f_{cd} = 22.67 \text{ MPa}$   
 $f_{yk} = 450 \text{ MPa}$   
 $\varphi_{ef} = 1.5$

### CONDIZIONE DI PROGETTO

$$I=140 ; n=-0.08$$

$$\lambda = 2l\sqrt{12}/h = 140 \rightarrow h = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$n = P_d/(f_{cd} \cdot b \cdot h) \rightarrow b = 800 \text{ mm}$$



## ESEMPIO 3 - Metodo CN

si assume  $n_u = 1$

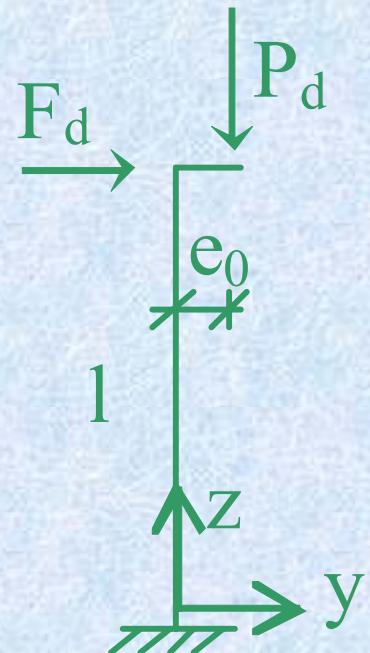
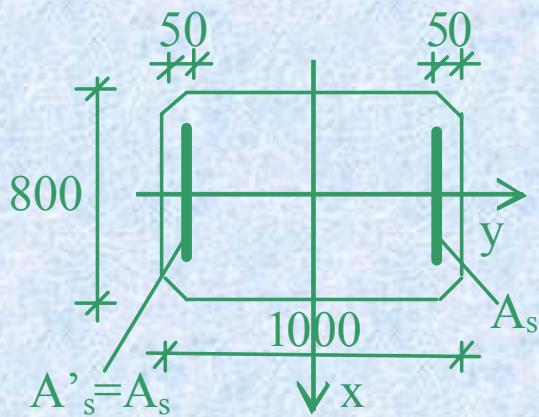
$$K_r = 1.53 > 1 \rightarrow K_r = 1$$

$$K_\phi = 0.425 < 1 \rightarrow K_\phi = 1$$

$$1/r_0 = \varepsilon_{yd}/(0.45 d)$$

$$e_2 = 4I^2/\pi^2 \cdot \varepsilon_{yd}/(0.45 d)$$

$$\mu = \mu_1 + n \cdot (I^2/54) \cdot \varepsilon_{yd}/d$$



## ESEMPIO 3 - Metodo CN, analisi sezionale

$$\omega_s = \frac{-n + 0.8\xi}{1 + g_s(\xi)} \quad g_s(\xi) = k_s^0 \frac{\delta' - \xi}{\xi}$$

$$0.8\xi \cdot (0.5 - 0.4\xi) + (0.8\xi - n) \cdot \frac{1 - g_s(\xi)}{1 + g_s(\xi)} \cdot (0.5 - \delta') = \mu_1 + \frac{n\lambda^2}{54} \frac{\varepsilon_{yd}}{\delta}$$

$$P_d = -1450 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{Ed} = 1781 \text{ kNm}$$

$$a = 0.749 \text{ m}$$

$$M_2 = 1086 \text{ kNm}$$

Soluzione teorica

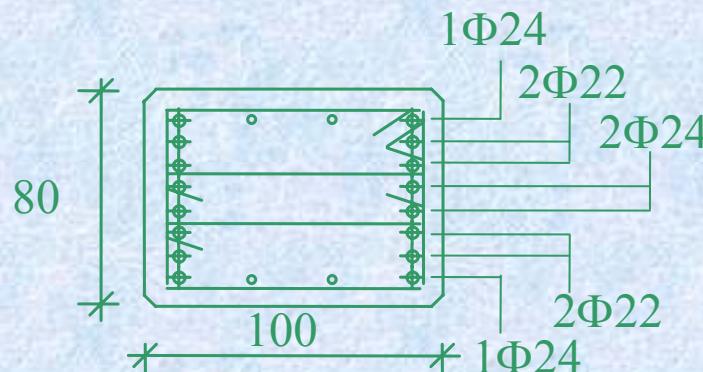
$$\xi = 0.1052$$

$$\omega_s = 0.0682$$

$$A_s = 3161 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$N_R = -1450 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_R = 1777 \text{ kNm}$$



Soluzione progettuale

$$\xi = 0.1053$$

$$\omega_s = 0.0717$$

$$A_s = 3328 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$N_R = -1450 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_R = 1834 \text{ kNm}$$

## ESEMPIO 3 - Metodo RN

$$M = M_{1,P} \left[ 1 + \frac{10}{8} \frac{1}{(1/\alpha - 1)} \right] + M_{1,F} \left[ 1 + \frac{10}{12} \frac{1}{(1/\alpha - 1)} \right]$$

$$M_1 = M_{1,P} + M_{1,F}$$

$$M = M_1 + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \left[ 1.25M_{1,P} + 0.83M_{1,F} \right]$$

$$N_{BE} = (EI) p^2 / 4l^2 \quad a = N_d / N_{BE}$$

$$EI = K_c E_{cd} I_c + K_s E_s I_s$$

$$EI = E_{cd} I_c \left[ K_c + \frac{E_s}{E_{cd}} \cdot 2A_s \left( \frac{h}{2} - d' \right)^2 \cdot \frac{12}{bh^3} \right]$$

$$\zeta_0 = \frac{E_s}{E_{cd}} \cdot \frac{f_{cd}}{f_{yd}} \cdot (1 - 2\delta')^2 \quad EI = E_{cd} I_c [K_c + 6 z_0 w_s]$$

$$K_c + 6 z_0 w_s = C(n, l, w_s) \quad EI = E_{cd} I_c C$$

$$K_c = k_1 k_2 / (1 + f_{ef}) \quad , \quad k_2 = n \cdot \lambda / 170 \leq 0.20, \quad k_1 = \sqrt{\frac{f_{ck}}{20}}$$

$$N_{BE} = \pi^2 E_{cd} I_c \chi / 4l^2, \quad \alpha = \frac{N_d \cdot 4l^2}{\pi^2 E_{cd} b h \cdot r^2 \chi} = \frac{n \cdot \lambda^2 f_{cd}}{10 E_{cd} \chi}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \frac{0.1218}{1.93\omega_s - 0.0852} = \frac{1}{15.84\omega_s - 0.7}$$

$$\mu = \mu_1 + \frac{1}{15.84\omega_s - 0.7} [1.25\mu_{1,P} + 0.83\mu_{1,F}]$$

$$\mu = 0.0383 + \frac{1}{15.84\omega_s - 0.7} [0.02 + 0.0185] = 0.0383 + \frac{0.0385}{15.84\omega_s - 0.7}$$

## ESEMPIO 3 - Metodo RN, analisi sezonale

$$\omega_s = \frac{-n + 0.8\xi}{1 + g_s(\xi)} \quad g_s(\xi) = k_s^0 \frac{\delta' - \xi}{\xi}$$

$$0.8\xi(0.5 - 0.4\xi) + (0.8\xi - n) \frac{1 - g_s(\xi)}{1 + g_s(\xi)} (0.5 - \delta') = 0.0383 + \frac{0.0385}{15.84\omega_s - 0.7}$$

$$P_d = -1450 \text{ kN}$$

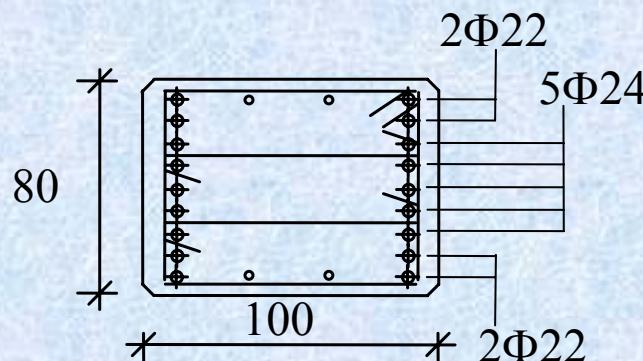
$$M_{Ed} = 1957 \text{ kNm}$$

$$a = 0.814 \text{ m}$$

$$M_2 = 1262 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{Rd} = 1994 \text{ kNm}$$

$\bar{\omega}_s$	$\xi$	$1 + g_s(\xi)$	$\omega_s$
0.075	0.10604	0.05402	0.0864
0.080	0.10557	0.05778	0.0771
0.079	0.10566	0.05706	0.0793
0.0791	0.10565	0.05714	0.0791



# CONFRONTO TRA I METODI

## Calcolo della forza orizzontale massima

-METODO CN

$$M_{1P} = 1450 \cdot 200 / 1000 = 290 \text{ kNm}$$

$$e_2 = 814 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_2 = P \cdot e_2 = 1450 \cdot 814 / 1000 = 1181 \text{ kNm}$$

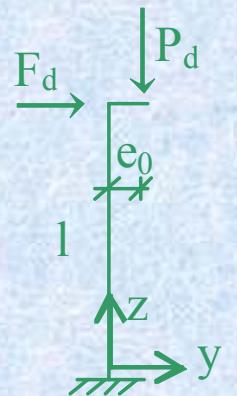
$$F_{\max}^{\text{RN}} = (1994 - (290 + 1181)) / 20.21 = 25.88 \text{ kN}$$

-METODO RN

$$e_2 = 749 \text{ mm}$$

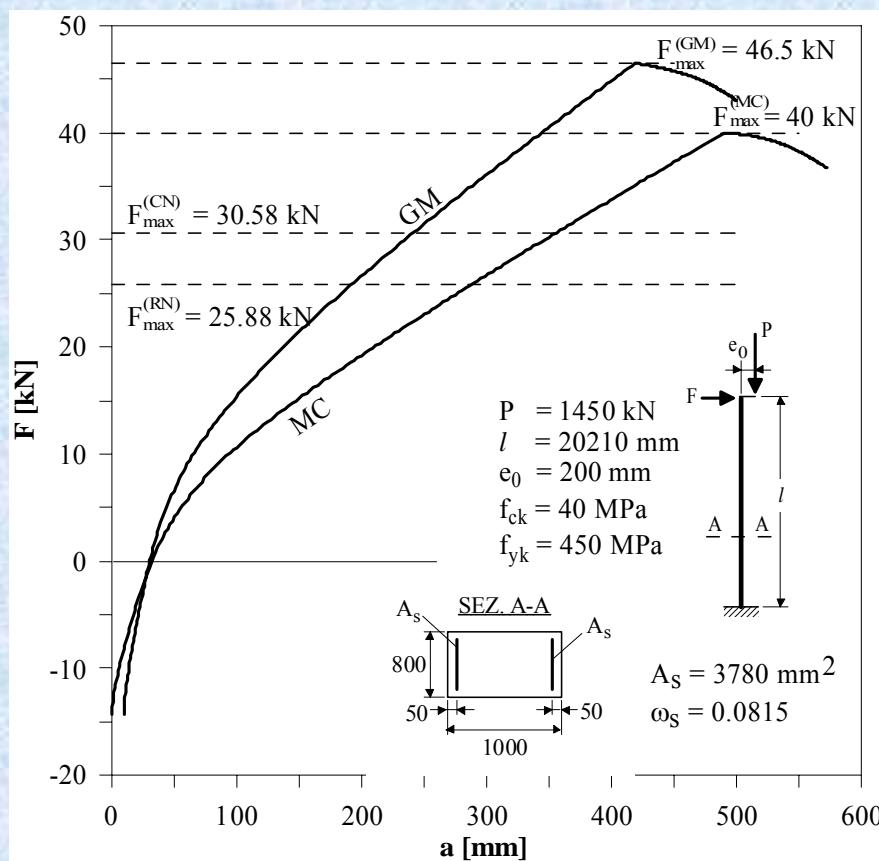
$$M_{Ed} = F_{\max}^{CN} \cdot l + P \cdot (e_0 + e_2) = F_{\max}^{CN} \cdot l + 1450 \cdot (200 + 749) / 1000 = F_{\max}^{CN} \cdot l + 1376$$

$$M_u = M_{Ed} = (1994 - 1376) / 20.21 = 30.58 \text{ kN}$$



# CONFRONTO CON IL METODO GENERALE E IL METODO DELLA COLONNA MODELLO

	$F_u$ (kN)	$e_2$ (mm)	$M_2 + M_{IP}$ (kNm)	$M_{E,d}$ (kNm)
CN	30.58	749	1376	$1994 = M_u$
RN	25.88	814	1471	$1994 = M_u$
MC	40.00	490	1000	$1808 < M_u$
GM	46.50	419	897	$1837 < M_u$



# CONFRONTO TRA I METODI DI ANALISI

## Criterio di equivalenza

Metodo della Rigidezza Nominale

$$M_2 = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} M_1$$

Metodo della Curvatura Nominale

$$M_2 = N_{Ed} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$M_2 (\text{RN}) \geq M_2 (\text{CN})$$

$$M_1 \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \geq N_{Ed} \cdot 4 \frac{l^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{N_{Ed}}{\left( \pi^2 E_c A_c \frac{r^2}{4l^2} \right) \chi} = \frac{n \cdot f_{cd} \lambda^2}{\pi^2 \chi E_c}$$

$$\frac{M_1}{M_0} \geq \chi - \frac{n \cdot f_{cd} \lambda^2}{10 E_c}$$

$$M_0 = E_c I_c / r_0 = E_c I_c \epsilon_{yd} / (0.45d)$$

# CONFRONTO TRA I METODI DI ANALISI

Metodo della Rigidezza Nominale

Metodo della Curvatura Nominale

