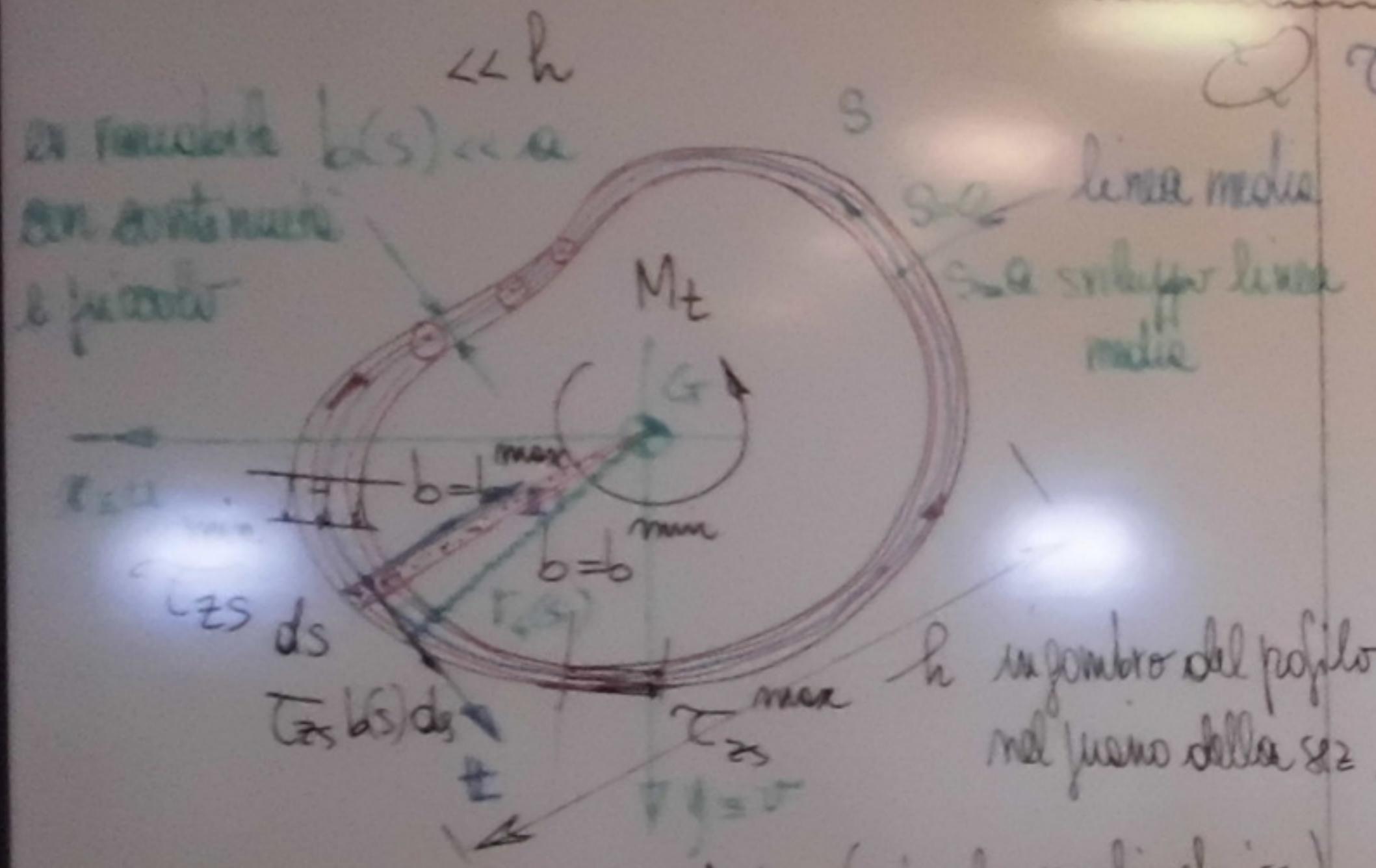


## Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi (monocellulari)



- Profilo in parete sottile chiuso (singola maglie chiuse) soggetto a torsione. Si presume che offra alta capacità resistente a torsione ( $T_{zs}$  con bracci di leva dell'ordine di  $h$ ), con  $T_{zs}$  all'inizio costanti sullo spessore e flusso di tensioni tangenz. costante

- Analogo ideodinamico

$\rightarrow v_s = \text{cost}$  sullo spessore

$$q(s) = v_s(s) b(s) = \text{cost lungo la linea media} \rightarrow Q = VA = \text{cost}$$

$q(s) = t_{zs}(s) b(s) = \text{cost} \Rightarrow \text{flusso delle tensioni tangenziali}$

$\Rightarrow$  alla trasl. int

$$q_1 dz = q_2 dz$$

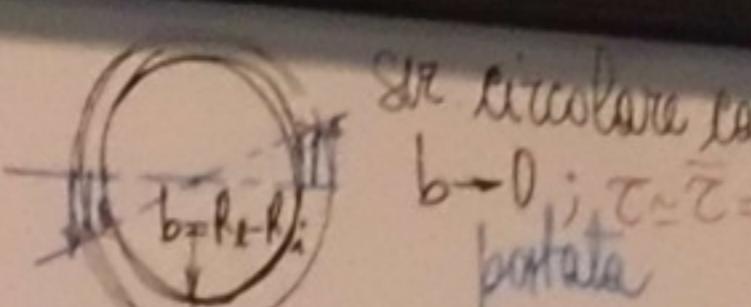
- Analogo della membrana end. lin.

$\leftrightarrow w = \text{const}$

$w=0$  all'interno della linea media

forza  $\frac{\partial N}{\partial n} \approx \text{const in } h$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{zs} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial n} \approx \text{const sullo spessore} \\ T_{zn} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \approx 0 \quad (\text{transversale}) \end{array} \right.$$



SL circolare liscia  
 $b \rightarrow 0; T = \bar{T} = \text{cost}$   
portata

- Formula di BREIT ( $\sim 18\%$ )

"Regolamento isotetico di spess. statica  
tra  $q = T_{zs}(s) b(s) = \text{cost}$  e  $M_t$

$$M_t = \int_T T_{zs}(s) b(s) ds \cdot \frac{r_2(s)}{2}$$

$$= 2q \Omega \Rightarrow q = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{zs}(s) = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega b(s)} \\ \Omega = \frac{2\pi R^2}{J} \end{array} \right.$$

- dirett. prop al raggio  $r$  (app)

- ANGOL. prop all'area  $\Omega$

- ANGOL. prop alle maglie  $b$

$$(T_{zs} \propto b^{-1})$$

- Doppio a torsione nella sezione  
È possibile soluz. 3 tratti P.V.

$$ds = M_t \cdot b = \sigma T_{zs} \cdot b \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{\sigma}{G} \cdot T_{zs} \cdot b \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$M_t = \frac{N_t}{J} = \frac{q}{2} \int ds \cdot \frac{M_t}{4\Omega^2} \cdot \frac{ds}{b}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{M_t}{\Omega^2} \cdot J = \frac{M_t}{\Omega^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{J}{J+2} = \frac{M_t}{\Omega^2} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{\Omega^2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{J}{J+2} = \frac{M_t}{\Omega^2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{J}{J+2}$$

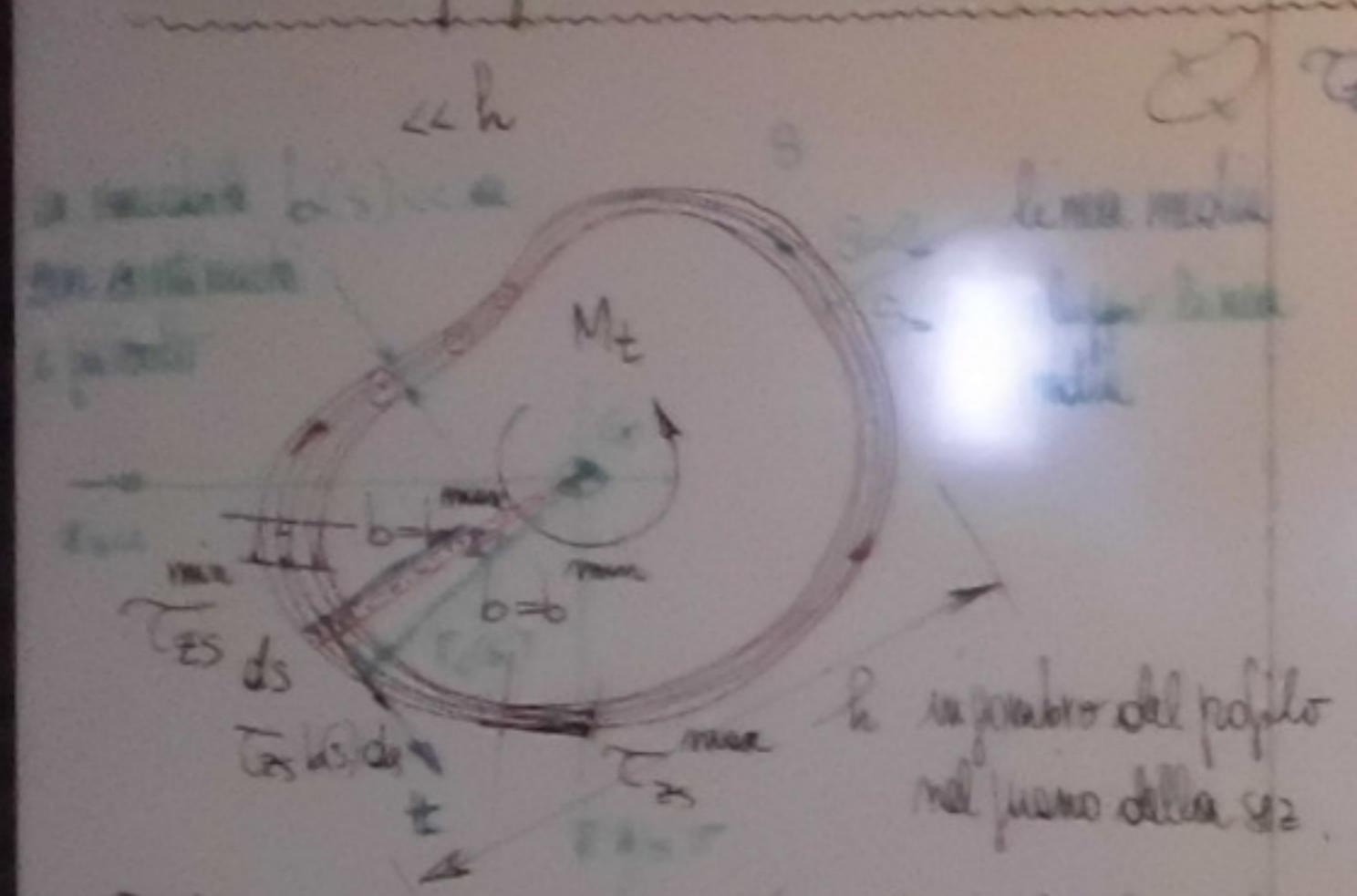
$$= \frac{M_t}{\Omega^2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{J}{J+2} = \frac{M_t}{\Omega^2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{J}{J+2}$$

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## Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi



- Profili di sezione sottili chiusi (maglie chiuse) rigide e simmetriche. Si presume che l'area sia costante rispetto al raggio. Si presume che l'area sia costante rispetto alla posizione della linea media di lunghezza.

### Analogia idrodinamica

$\rightarrow v_s = \text{cost}$  sullo spessore

$$q(s) = v_s(s)b(s) = \text{cost lungo la linea media} \rightarrow Q = VA = \text{cost}$$

$$q(s) = T_{2S}(s)b(s) = \text{cost} \rightarrow \text{flusso delle tensioni tangenziali}$$

$$\text{og alla trasl. int} \quad q_1 ds = \frac{1}{2} T_{2S} b ds \quad T_{2S} \quad b < 0$$

aperto vs. chiuso

$T_{2S}$

$\sim b(s)$

$v_h$

### Analogia della membrana

$\rightarrow w = \text{cost}$

$w=0$

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \approx \text{cost}$  in  $n$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{2S} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial n} \approx \text{cost sullo spess.} \\ T_{2n} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial S} \approx 0 \quad (\text{trascurabili}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$(T_{2S}^{\max} \text{ ore } b=b^{\min})$$

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- Deformabilità torsionale (a valle del calcolo delle  $T_{2S}$ )

È possibile valutare  $J$  tramite PLV:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dz} = \frac{M_t \cdot \beta}{GJ} = \int T_{2S} \frac{\delta_{2S}}{G} \frac{b(s)ds}{b(s)} = \frac{dL_1}{dz}$$

$$\frac{M_t}{J} = q^2 \int \frac{ds}{b(s)} = \frac{M_t^2}{4\Omega^2} \int \frac{ds}{b(s)}$$

Momento d'inerzia torsionale:

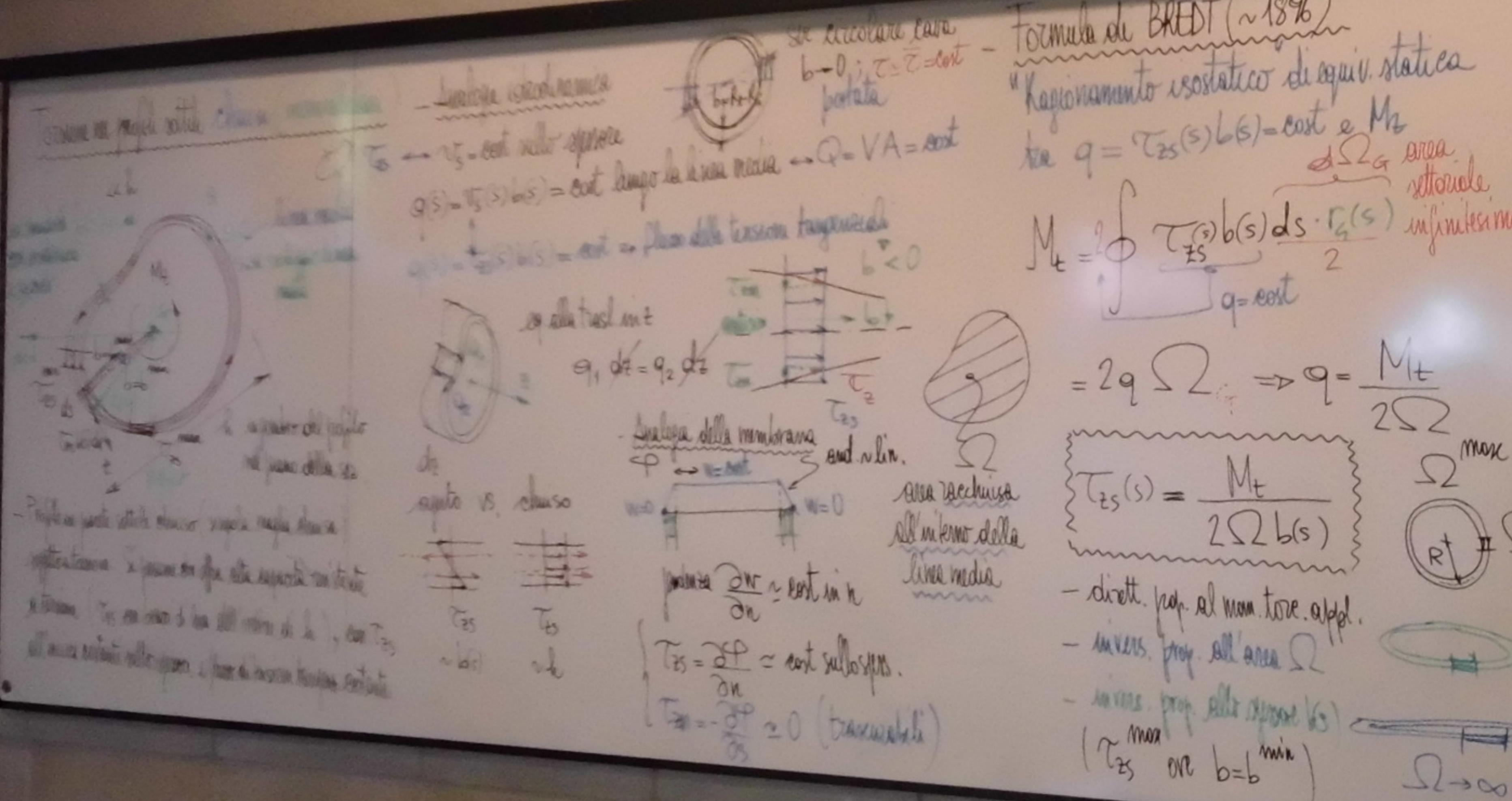
$$J = \frac{4\pi R^4 b}{2\pi R} = 2\pi b R^3$$

$$J = \frac{4\Omega^2}{\int \frac{ds}{b(s)}} \text{ sub } b = \text{cost} \quad \alpha \leftarrow \text{sviluppo linea media}$$

$$J \sim \Omega^2$$

Valutabile stima delle bontà di  
tale approssimazione circolare

$$J = J_4 = \frac{\pi}{2} (R_e^4 - R_i^4) \quad v.s. \quad J = 2\pi b R^3$$



Formula di BRENT (~18%)

"Ragionamento isostatico di equiv. statica"

$$b(s) = \frac{M_t \cdot \beta}{GJ} = \int T_{2S} \frac{\delta_{2S}}{G} \frac{b(s)ds}{b(s)} = \frac{M_t}{4\Omega^2} \int \frac{ds}{b(s)}$$

$$= 2q \Omega \Rightarrow q = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega}$$

$$T_{2S}(s) = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega b(s)}$$

- dirett. prop. al mom. tote. app.
- invers. prop. all'area  $\Omega$
- invers. prop. alla spessore  $b(s)$

$$(T_{2S}^{\max} \text{ ore } b = b^{\min})$$

$$\Omega = \pi R^2$$

$$J = \frac{4\pi R^4 b}{2\pi R} = 2\pi b R^3$$

$$\Omega^{\max} = \pi R^2$$

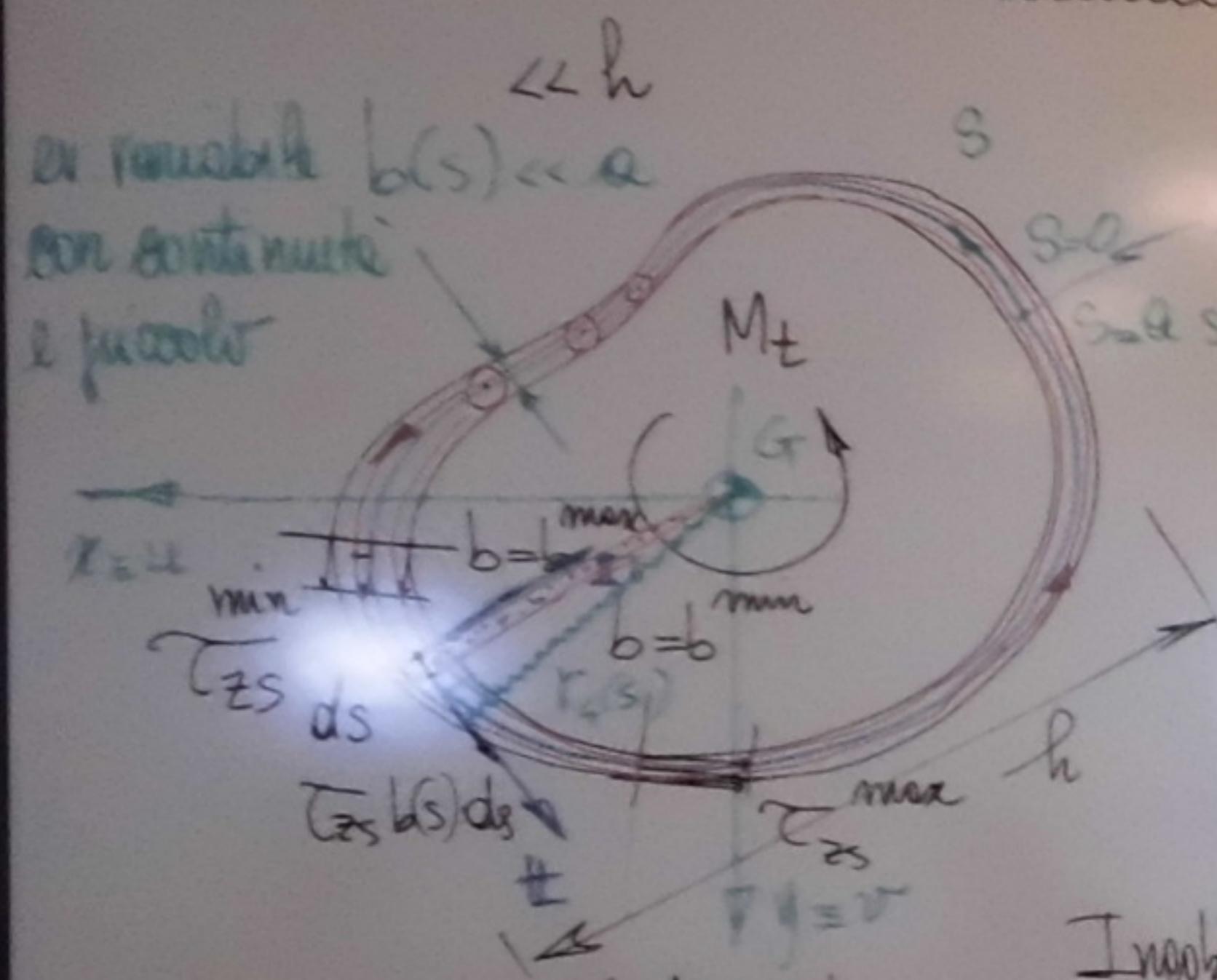
$$J = \frac{4\Omega^2}{\int \frac{ds}{b(s)}} \text{ sub } b = \text{cost}$$

$$J \sim \Omega^2$$

$$J = J_4 = \frac{\pi}{2} (R_e^4 - R_i^4)$$

$$J = 2\pi b R^3$$

## Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi (monocellulare)



Centro di torsione

$$\begin{cases} x_c = -\frac{1}{J_x} \int \psi_g(s) y(s) b(s) ds \\ y_c = \frac{1}{J_y} \int \psi_g(s) x(s) b(s) ds \end{cases}$$

C E ass. disimm retta

F. nel sol. ingobbamento:  $\psi_g(s)$

$$\begin{aligned} d\psi_g &= \frac{T_{2S}(s) ds}{G\beta} - 2d\Omega_g \\ &= \frac{M_t}{2\Omega b} \frac{ds}{J} - 2d\Omega_g \\ &= \frac{1}{2\Omega b} \frac{ds}{b(s)} - 2d\Omega_g \end{aligned}$$

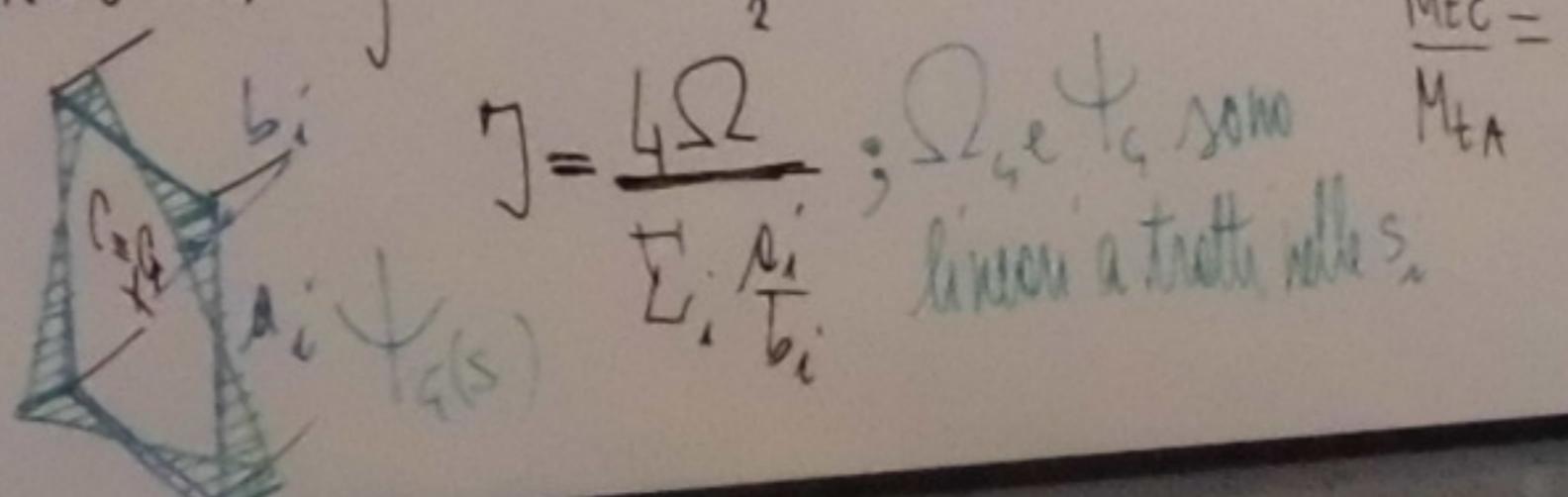
Integrando:

$$\psi_g = \psi_g(s) = \frac{2\Omega}{J} \int_0^s \frac{ds}{b(s)} - 2\Omega_g(s) + \psi_{g0}$$

Ingobb. medio nullo:

$$\bar{\psi}_g = \frac{1}{A} \int_A \psi_g da = 0 \Rightarrow \int \psi_g(s) b(s) ds = 0$$

Profilo sottili

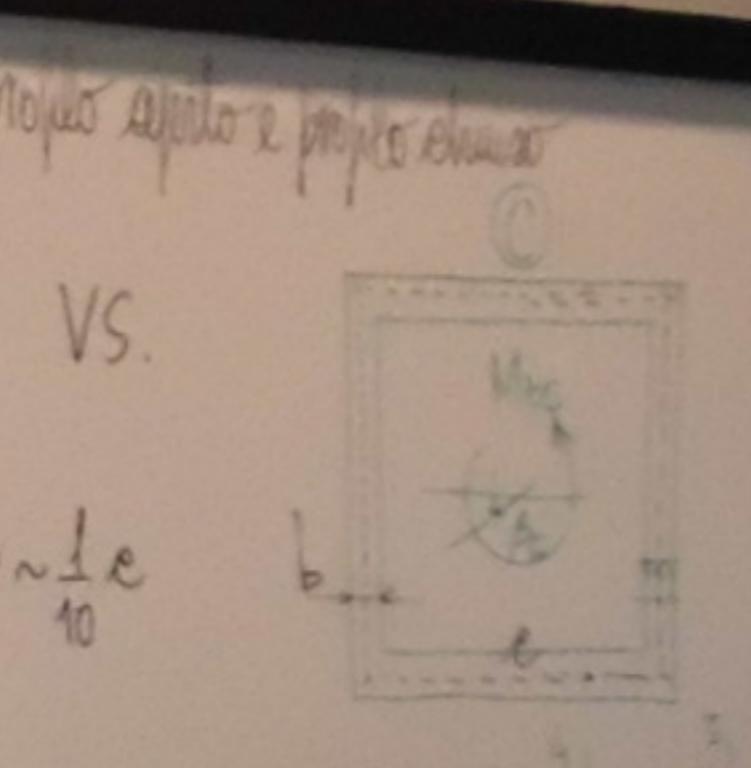
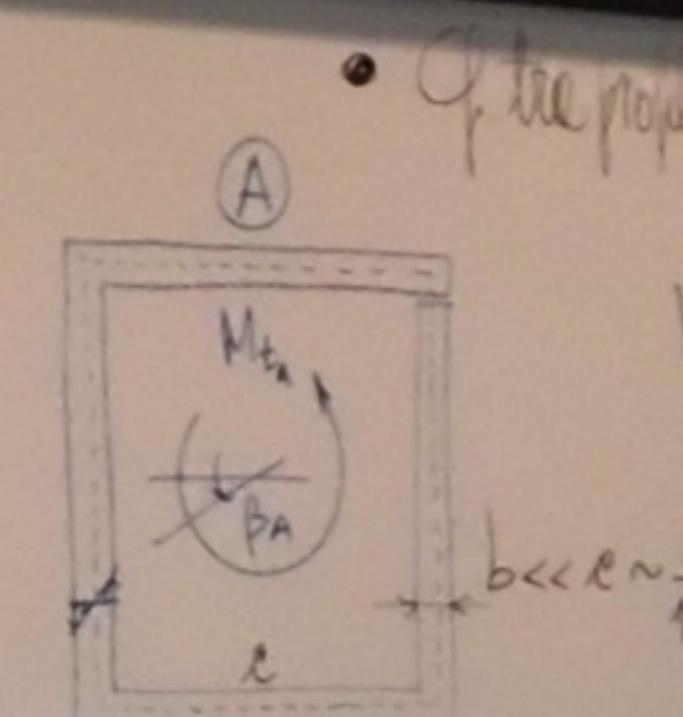


Resistenza:  
- A parità di  $M_t$  ( $M_{tA} = M_{tc}$ )

$$\frac{T_A}{T_C} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

- A parità di resist.  $T$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{4}{3} e b^3 \\ T_A &= \frac{M_{tA}}{J_A} = \frac{M_{tA} b}{4 e b^2} = \frac{2 M_{tA}}{4 e b^2} \\ \beta_A &= \frac{M_{tA}}{G J_A} = \frac{3 M_{tA}}{36 e b^3} \end{aligned}$$



$$J_C = \frac{1}{4} b e^3 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

$$T_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{J_C} = \frac{M_{tC}}{2 b e^2}$$

$$\beta_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{G J_C} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2}$$

$$J_C = \frac{3}{4} b e^3 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

$$T_C = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2}$$

$$\beta_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{G J_C} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2}$$

$$J_C = \frac{3}{4} b e^3 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

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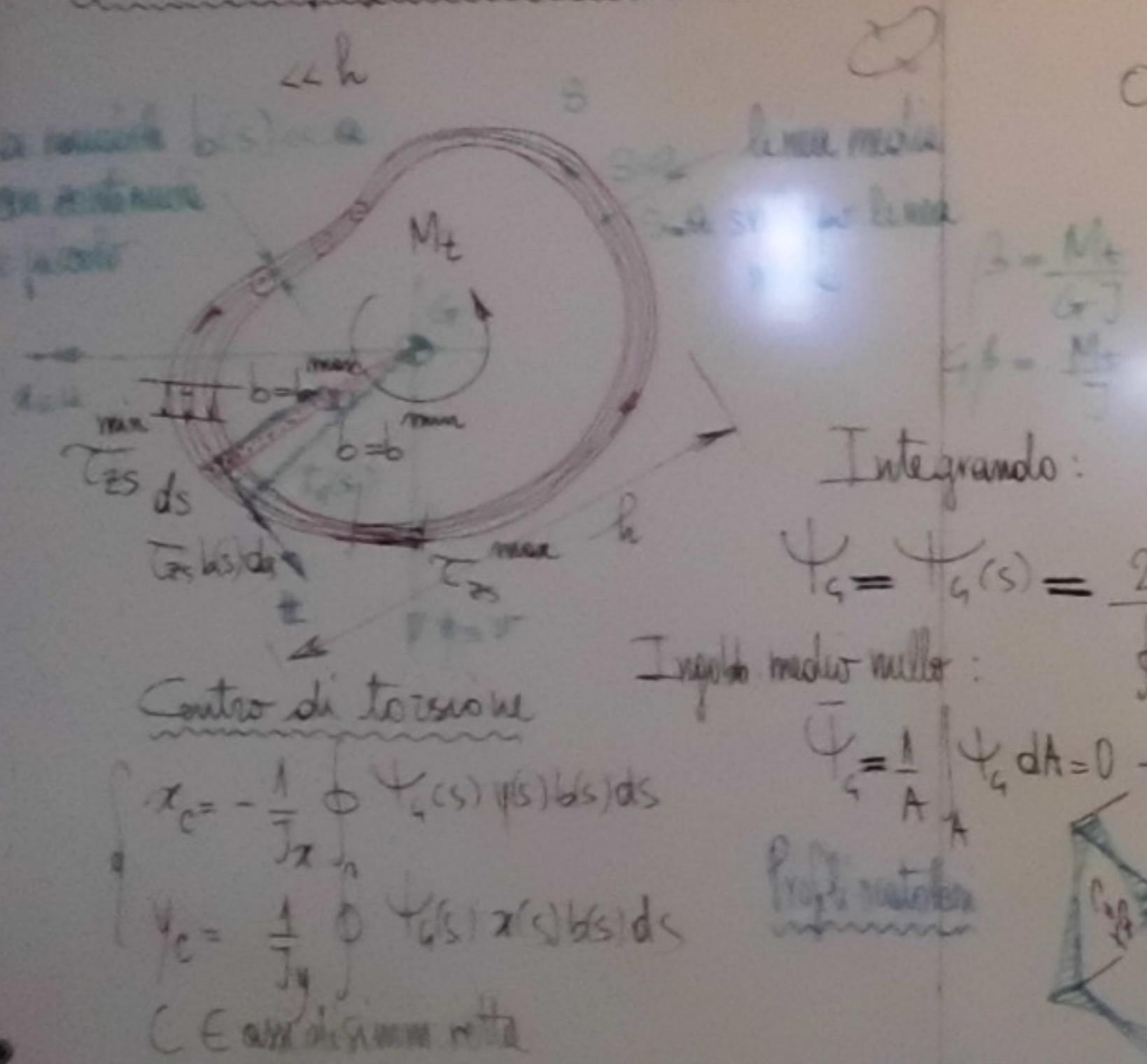
$$\beta_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{G J_C} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2}$$

$$J_C = \frac{3}{4} b e^3 = \frac{3}{4} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

$$T_C = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2}$$

$$\beta_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{G J_C} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{M_{tC}}{G e b^2}$$

Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi



F. ne del ingobbamento:  $\Psi_g(s)$

$$d\Psi_g = \frac{\tau_{2s}(s) ds}{GJ} - 2d\Omega_g$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{2\Omega b} \frac{ds}{GJ} - 2d\Omega_g$$

$$= \frac{4\Omega}{3} \frac{1}{b} \frac{ds}{GJ} - 2d\Omega_g$$

Integrando:

$$\Psi_g = \Psi_g(s) = \frac{2\Omega}{GJ} \int_0^s \frac{ds}{b(s)} - 2\Omega \Psi_g(s) + \Psi_{g0}$$

Integrandi:  
 Centro di torsione:  
 $x_c = -\frac{1}{J_A} \oint \Psi_g(s) y(s) b(s) ds$   
 $y_c = \frac{1}{J_A} \oint \Psi_g(s) x(s) b(s) ds$   
 $C \in$  asse di simmetria retta.

Resistenza:

- A parità di  $M_t$  ( $M_{tA}=M_{tc}$ )

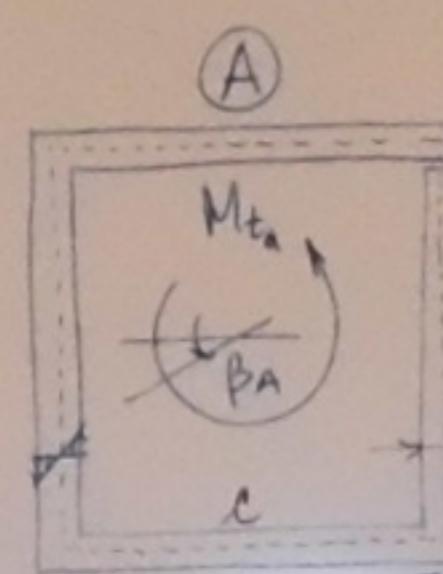
$$\frac{\tau_A}{\tau_c} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

- A parità di resist.  $\tau_0$

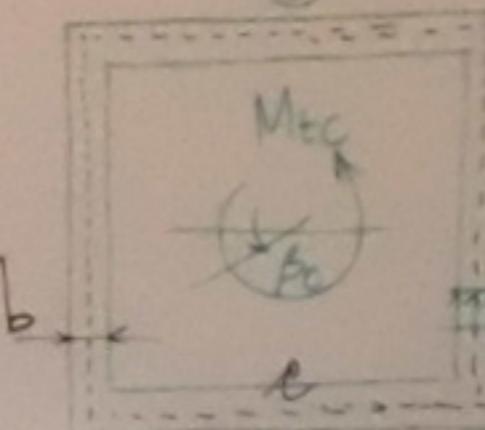
$$\frac{M_{tc}}{M_{tA}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

$$J = \frac{4\Omega}{3} \frac{1}{b} ; \quad \text{area a trapezio}$$

• Of the profile aperto e profilo chiuso



VS.



$$J_A = \frac{b^4}{4e}$$

$$\tau_A = \frac{M_{tA}}{J_A} = \frac{M_{tA} b}{4 e b^3} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{e b^2}$$

$$\beta_A = \frac{M_{tA}}{G J_A} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{G e b^3}$$

$$J_C = \frac{b^4}{3e}$$

$$\tau_C = \frac{M_{tc}}{J_C} = \frac{M_{tc}}{2e b^3}$$

$$\beta_C = \frac{M_{tc}}{G J_C} = \frac{M_{tc}}{G e b^3}$$

$$\frac{J_C}{J_A} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{b}{e} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2 \gg 1 \approx 0.75 \cdot 10 = 7.5 \sim 20\% \text{ di grandezza}$$

$$\frac{\tau_A}{\tau_C} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{e b^2} \frac{e b^3}{M_{tc}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tc}}$$

$$\frac{\beta_A}{\beta_C} = \frac{M_{tA}}{G J_A} \frac{G J_C}{M_{tc}} = \frac{J_C}{J_A} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tc}} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{b}{e} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tc}}$$

At the  
saturation?

Deformabilità

- A parità di  $M_t$  ( $M_{tA}=M_{tc}$ )

$$\frac{\beta_A}{\beta_C} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2 \gg 1$$

- A parità di  $\beta$  ( $\beta_A=\beta_C$ )

$$\frac{M_{tc}}{M_{tA}} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{c}{b}\right)^2 \gg 1$$

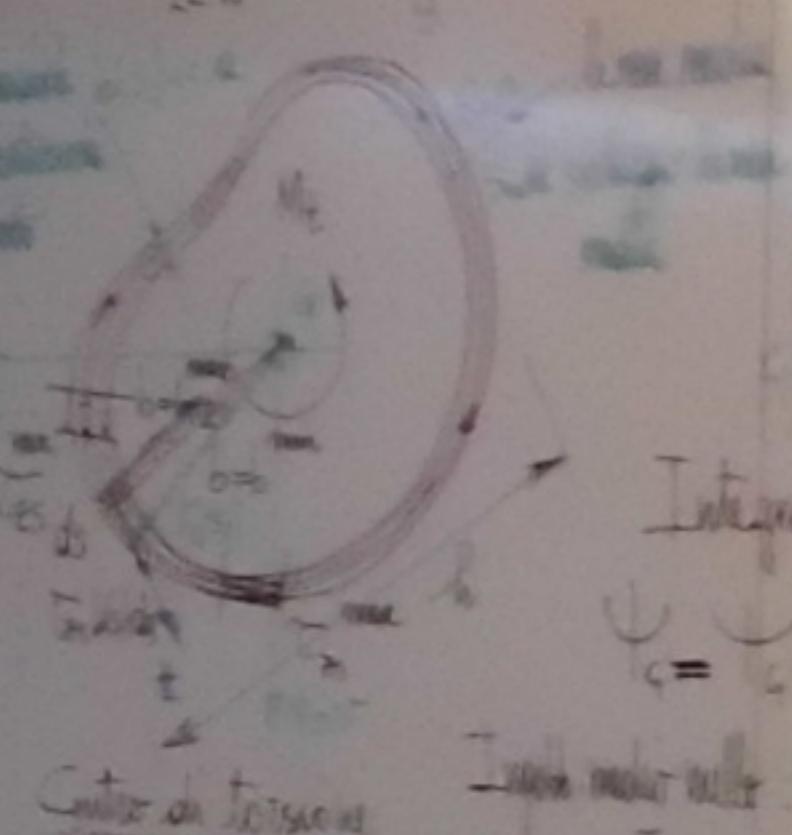
Torsione profilo rettangolare

F. di resistenza:

$$d\Psi = \frac{T(s)}{G} ds - 2d\Omega_A$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{2Gb} ds - 2d\Omega_A$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{2Gb} \cdot \frac{ds}{c} - 2d\Omega_A$$



Centro di torsione

Integrandi:

$$\Psi_c = \int c(s) = \frac{2\Omega}{G} \int \left( \frac{ds}{b(s)} - 2\Omega_c(s) \right)$$

Integrando:

$$\int \frac{ds}{b(s)} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \Psi_c(s) ds = 0$$

Integrando:

$$\int \Omega_c(s) ds = 0$$

Integrando:

$$\int \frac{ds}{b(s)} = 0$$

Integrando:

$$\int \Omega_c(s) ds = 0$$

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