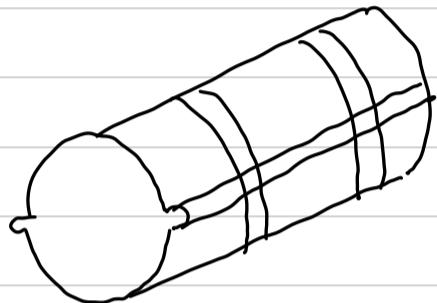


CEE 540

10/9/24 Lecture 2

Midterm 5/11/24

## ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 1 ΥΠΙΚΑ ΣΧΥΡΟΔΕΜΑΤΟΣ 1.1 ΧΑΛΥΒΑΣ ΔΙΠΛΙΣΜΟΥ



Ο πρώτος με συρροτή για ενίσχυμη της αυγάφτωσης



Συμμόρφωση 1992-1-1

Ο οπρώδης πρέπει να ακολουθεί τα πρωτότυπα EN 10080

Κατηγορία Χαλύβα . A, B, C  $f_yk = 400 - 600 \text{ MPa}$

Χαρ αντοχή

DLM  $\rightarrow$  B n C

DCH  $\rightarrow$  C

## Σχετικές τάσεις - Μηραφιορδώνια

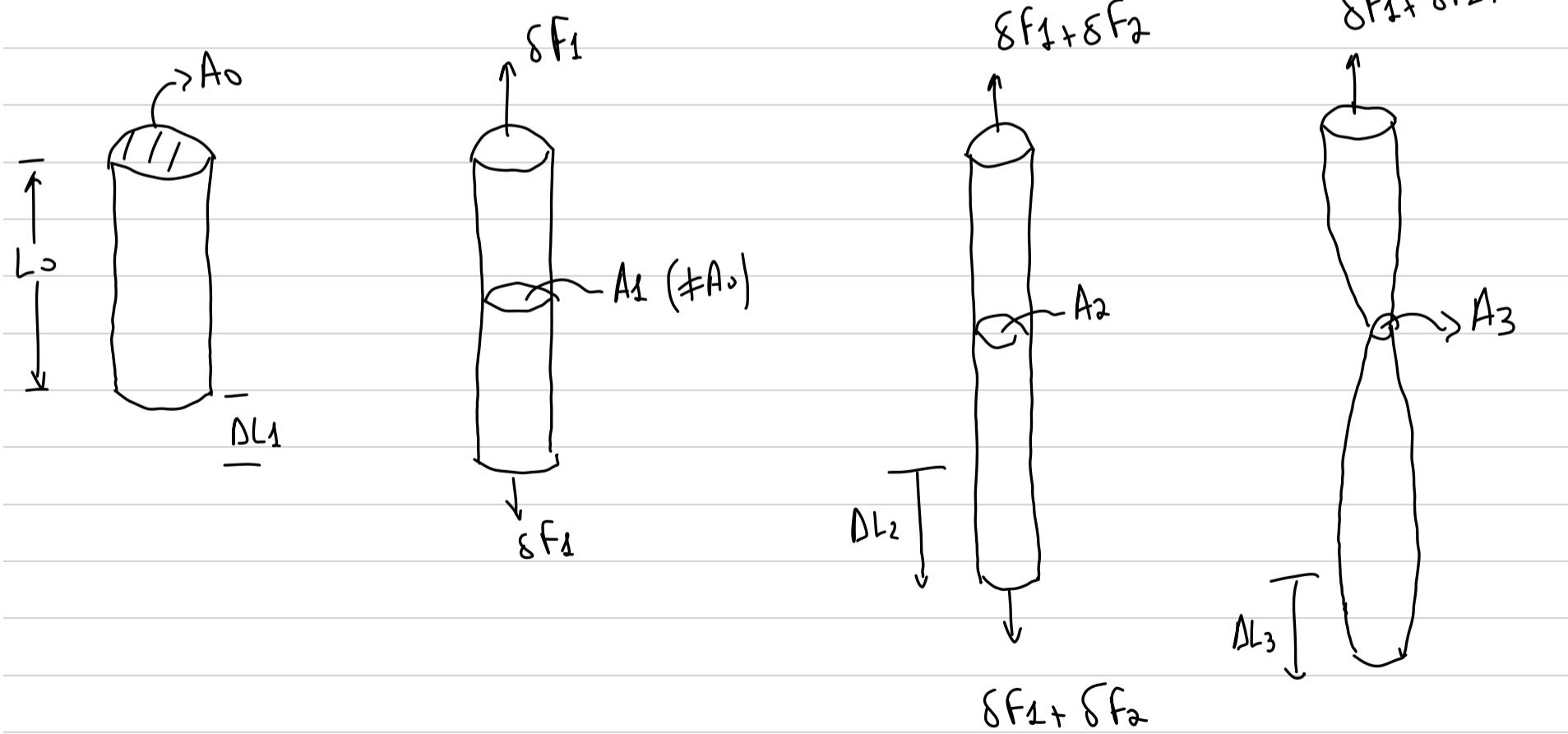
Engineering Stress ( $\sigma$ ), Engineering Strain ( $\epsilon$ )

True Stress ( $\sigma'$ ), True Strain ( $\epsilon'$ )

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AkX6JqlWRqc&list=PLEYqyrm-hQ3wtF34smyJSAOqUJqnf1ch&index=2>



$$\delta = \frac{F}{A_0}, \quad \epsilon = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0} = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$$



$\sigma'$

$$\frac{\delta F_1}{A_1}$$

$$\frac{\delta F_1 + \delta F_2}{A_2}$$

$$\frac{\delta F_1 + \delta F_2 + \delta F_3}{A_3}$$

$\varepsilon'$ 

$$\frac{\Delta L_1}{L_1 + \Delta L_1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta L_1 + \Delta L_2}{L_0 + \Delta L_1 + \Delta L_2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta L_1 + \Delta L_2 + \Delta L_3}{L_0 + \Delta L_1 + \Delta L_2 + \Delta L_3}$$

$V = L_0 A = L A$

Όρθιος Ηλίασμα Σταθερός

$$\lambda = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0} = \frac{L}{L_0} - 1$$

$$\sigma' = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{L_0 A_0} \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda+1} = \frac{F}{A_0} (\lambda+1) = \sigma (\lambda+1)$$

↳ Eng Stress      ↳ Eng Stress

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{L}{L_0} = \lambda+1$$

$$\sigma' = \sigma (\lambda+1)$$

$$\lambda' = \ln (\lambda+1)$$

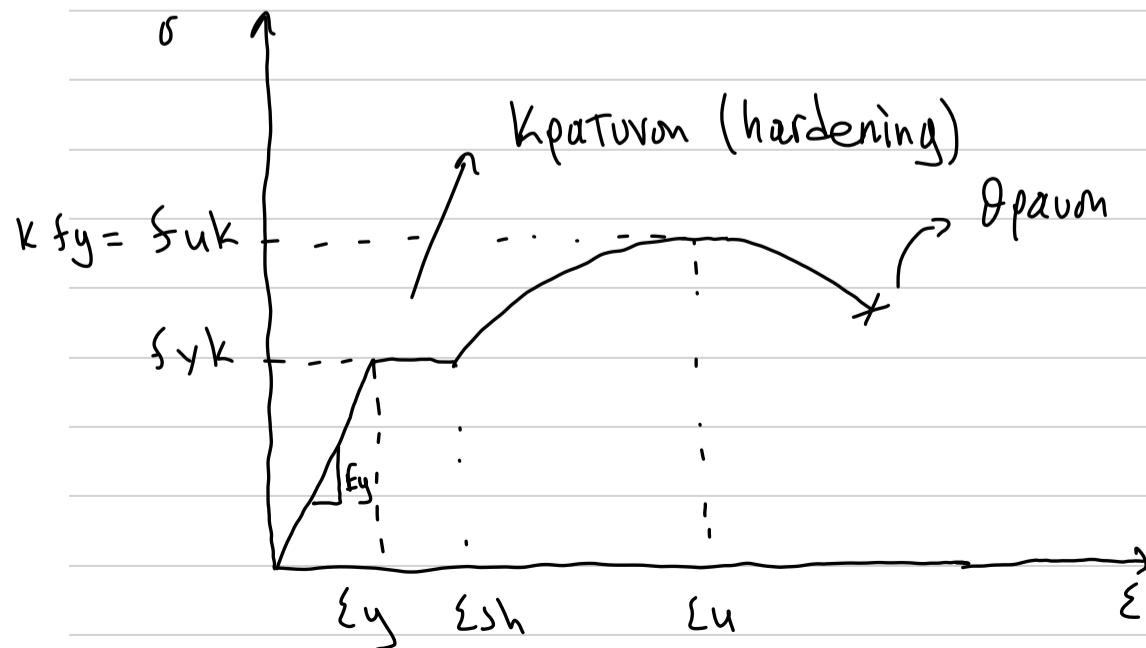
$$\lambda' = \sum \frac{\Delta L_i}{L} = \int_{L_0}^L \frac{dL}{L} = \ln \frac{L}{L_0} = \ln (\lambda+1)$$

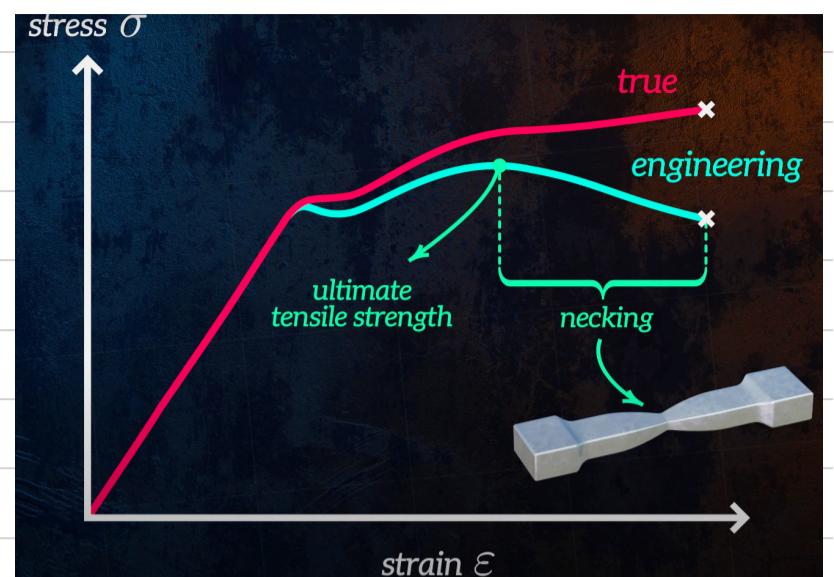
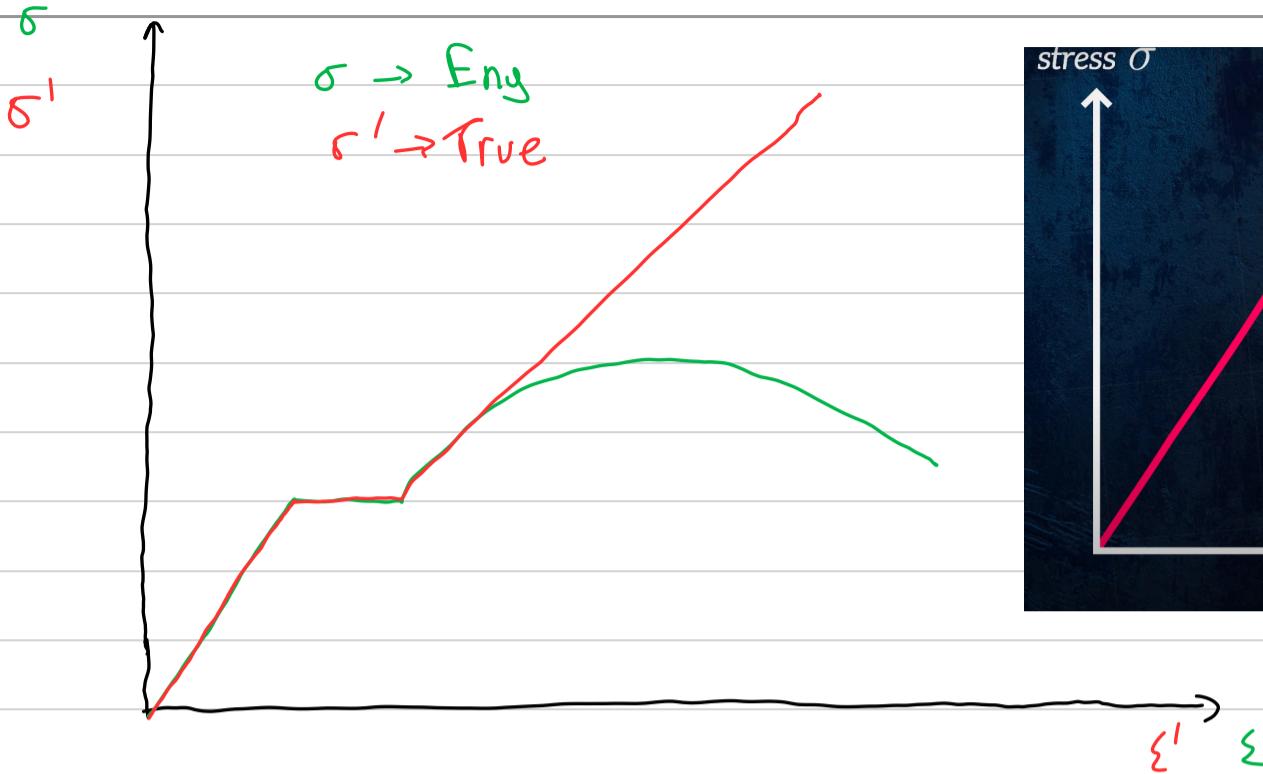
ήνικος ήνικος

εικαστικός

οχι στο αρχικό

Λογική γεωμετρίας, οι ράβδοι στρώσης καταπονούνται σε μονοαξονική θέση σε μονοαξονικό εφεδρικό

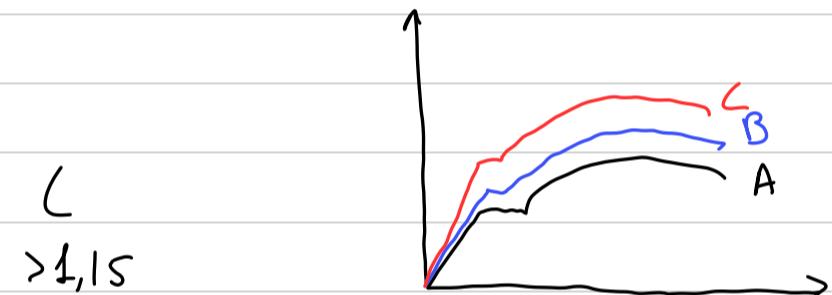




Στη πραγματικότητα η σύγραψη γίνεται με κόπτη

Kανγαρούς Χαλύβα

	A	B	C
K	>1,05	>1,08	>1,15
			<1,35



↪ Η κανονική γραφή της ικανότητας δεν είναι η ικανότητα που έχει ο συραγός της σύραψης αλλά της καταστροφής

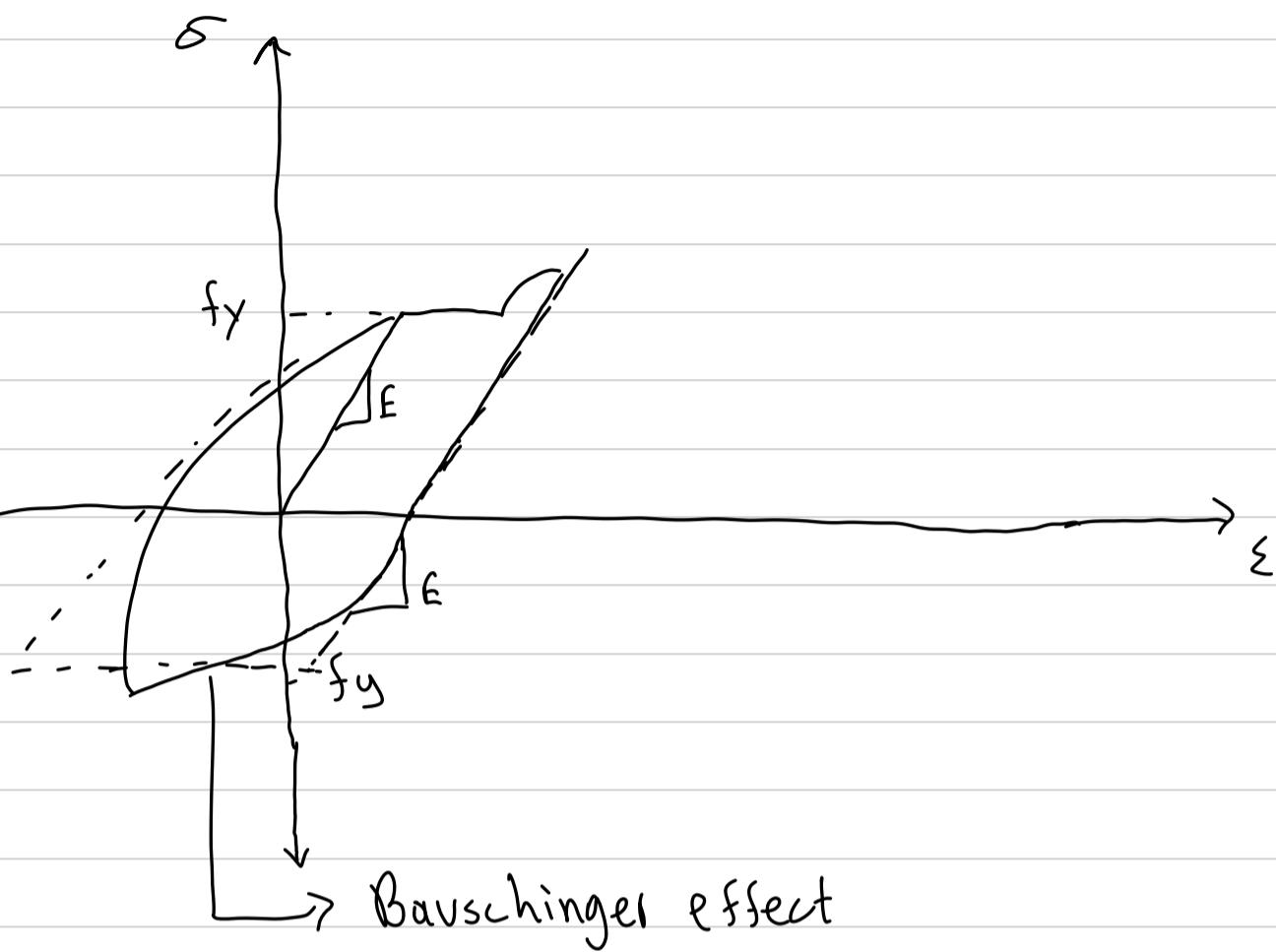
	A	B	C
εγκ.	>2,5%	>5,0%	>7,5%

↪ για να εγγυηθεί στην ασφαλή σύραψη

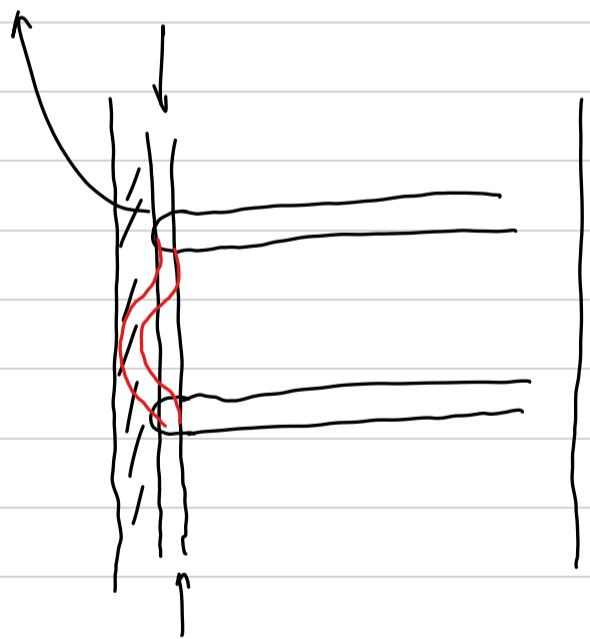
f<sub>yk</sub>

400 - 600 MPa

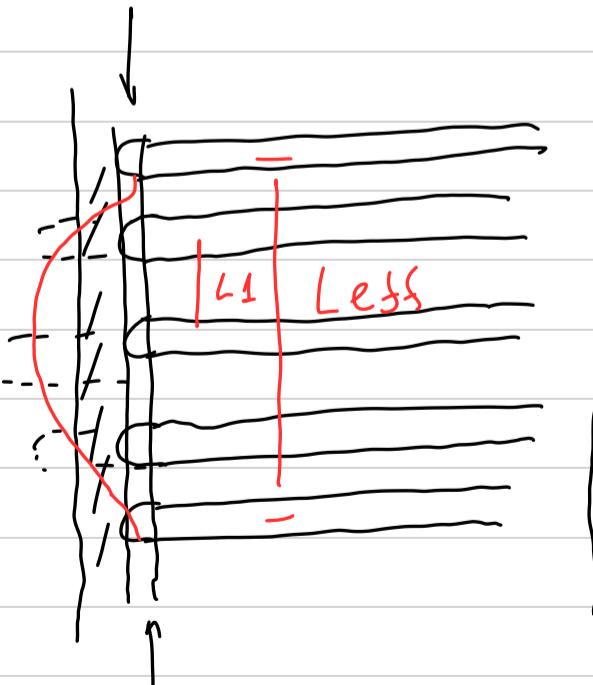
## Ανακύκλωση Συγκριφορά (Cyclic behavior)



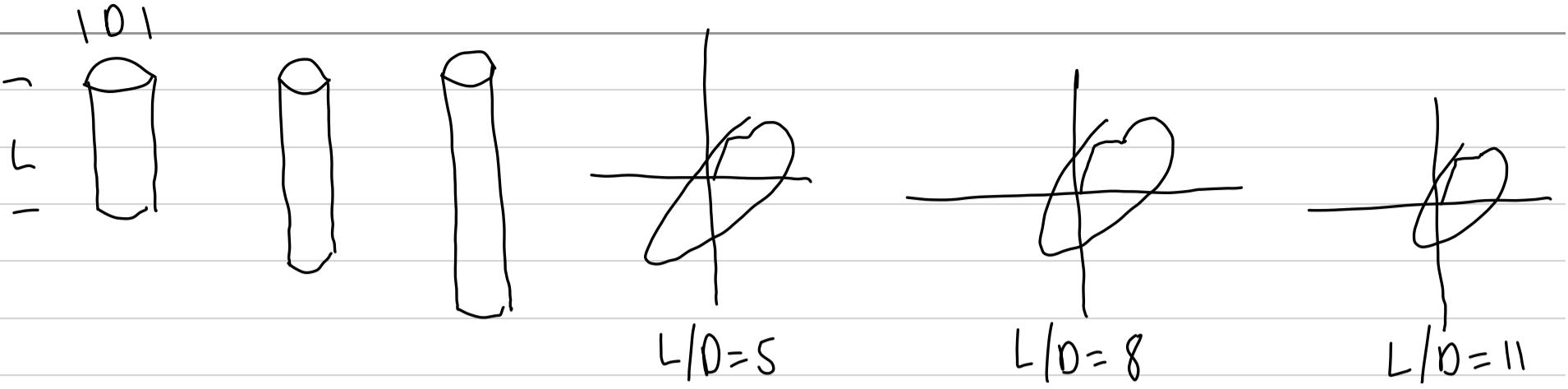
Xugnkt to cover



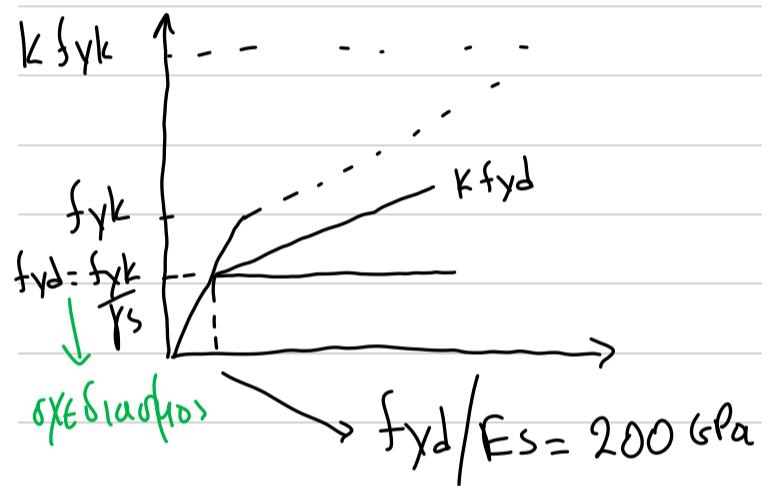
Στη διάρκεια της αντοχής πλατι εξω P-S  
effects



Πλατι συντριπτες

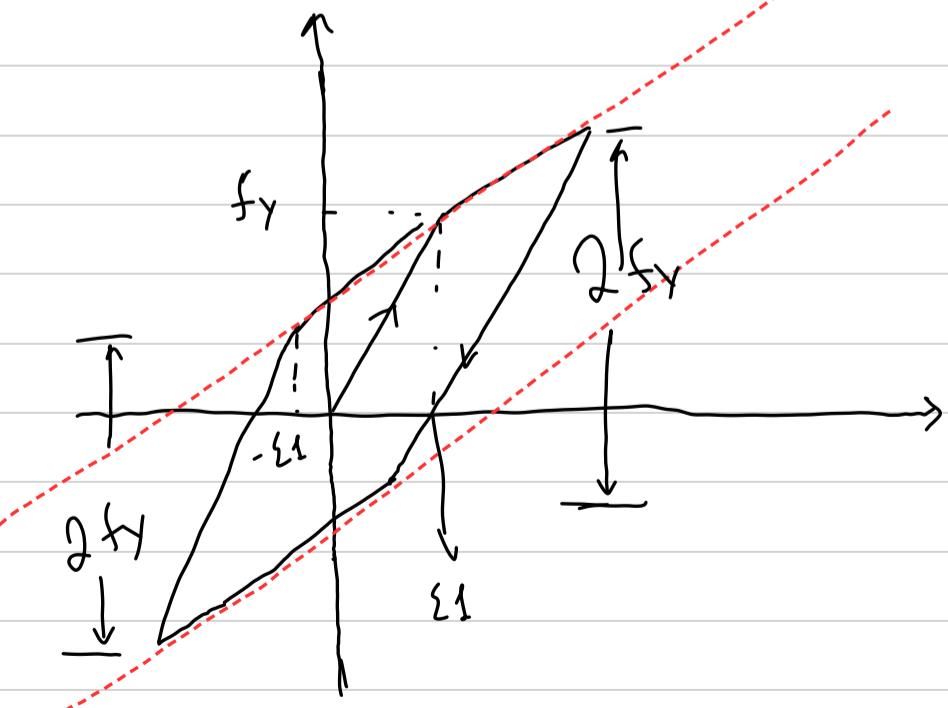


ΑΙΓΑΙΟΝ ΠΙΝΤΩΜΑ Μοντέλο EN 1992-1-1

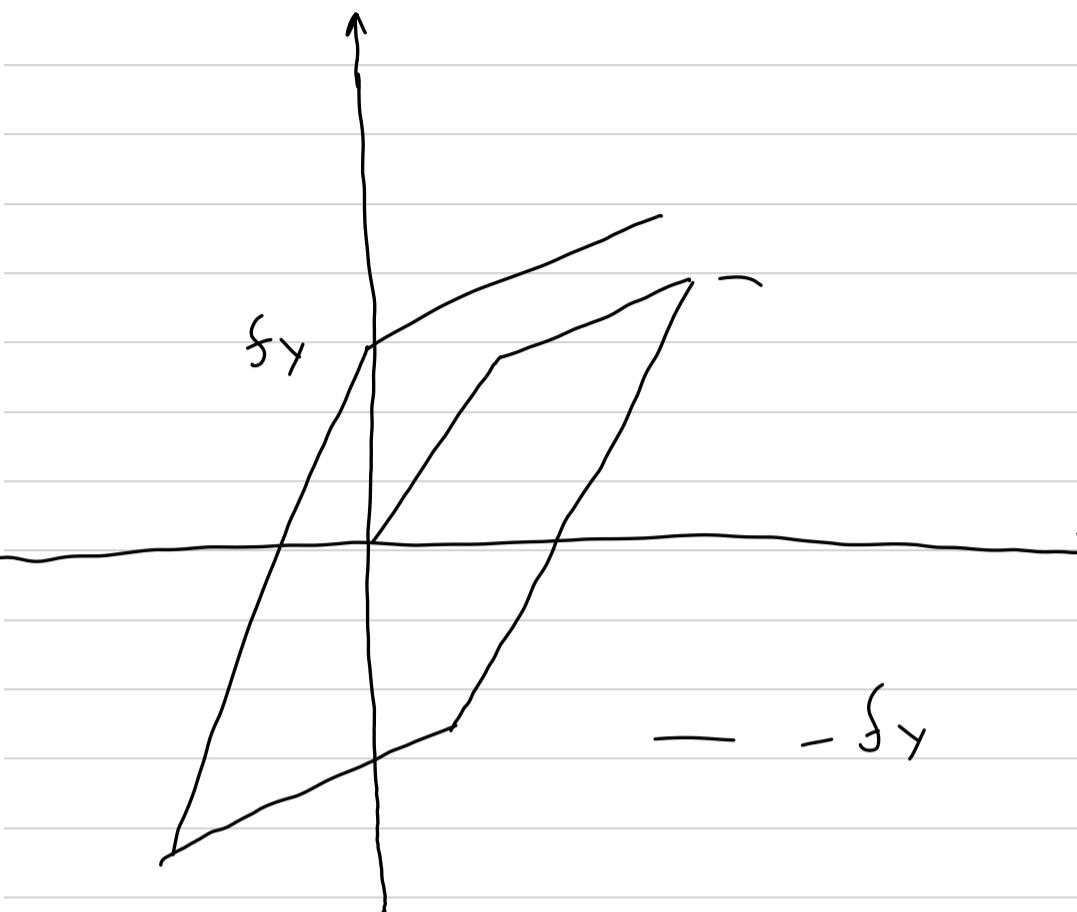


Kinematic Hardening

To σγ παραλίτει στάθμης

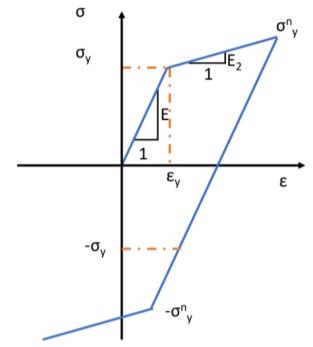


## Isotropic Hardening



## Isotropic Hardening

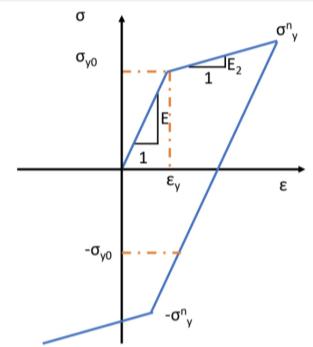
- Isotropic hardening is a type of plasticity in which the yield surface expands uniformly in all directions in stress space as plastic deformation progresses.
- After initial yielding the yield stress increases linearly
- The increase in one direction causes the increase in all directions (isotropy)



## Isotropic Hardening

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_y &= \sigma_{y0} + H\bar{\epsilon}_p \rightarrow \sigma_y^{n+1} = \sigma_{y0} + H\bar{\epsilon}_p^{n+1} \\ \bar{\epsilon}_p &= \int |d\epsilon_p| \rightarrow \bar{\epsilon}_p^{n+1} = \bar{\epsilon}_p^n + |\Delta\epsilon_p|\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_y^{n+1} = \sigma_{y0} + H(\bar{\epsilon}_p^n + |\Delta\epsilon_p|) = \sigma_y^n + H|\Delta\epsilon_p|$$



Mερβαλή στο fy οτι κάθε τύπο

## Giuffre - Menegotto - Pinto model

$$\sigma^* = \frac{\sigma}{f_y} \rightarrow 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon^* = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_y} \rightarrow 2\%$$

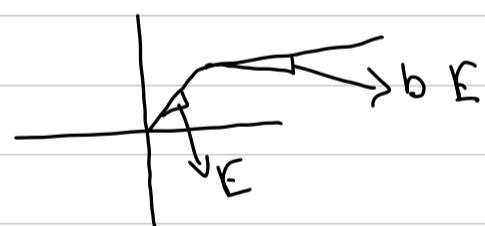
b → κίον κρατήσης

$$R_0 = 20$$

$$b = 0.04$$

$$a_1 = 1.8$$

$$a_2 = 0.15$$



$$\sigma^* = b \varepsilon^* + \frac{(1-b)\varepsilon^*}{(1+\varepsilon^{*R_n})^{1/R_n}}$$

$$\beta = \left| \frac{\varepsilon_0^{n+1} - \varepsilon_r^n}{\varepsilon_y} \right|$$

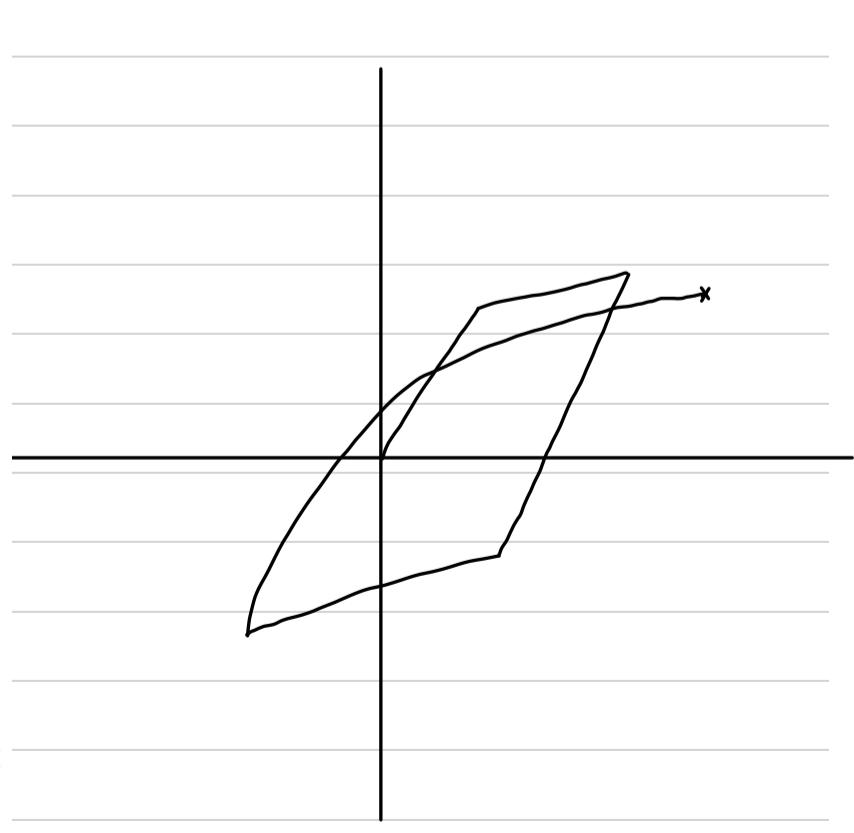
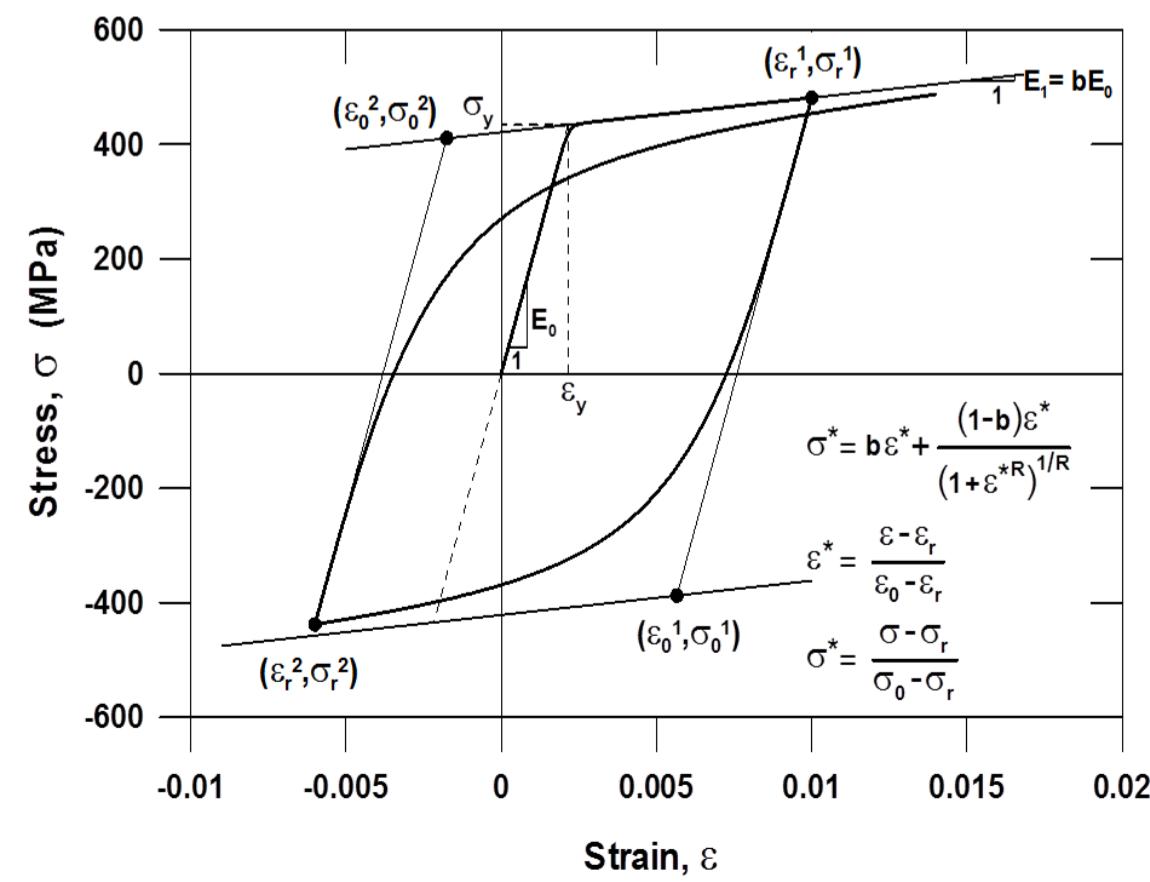
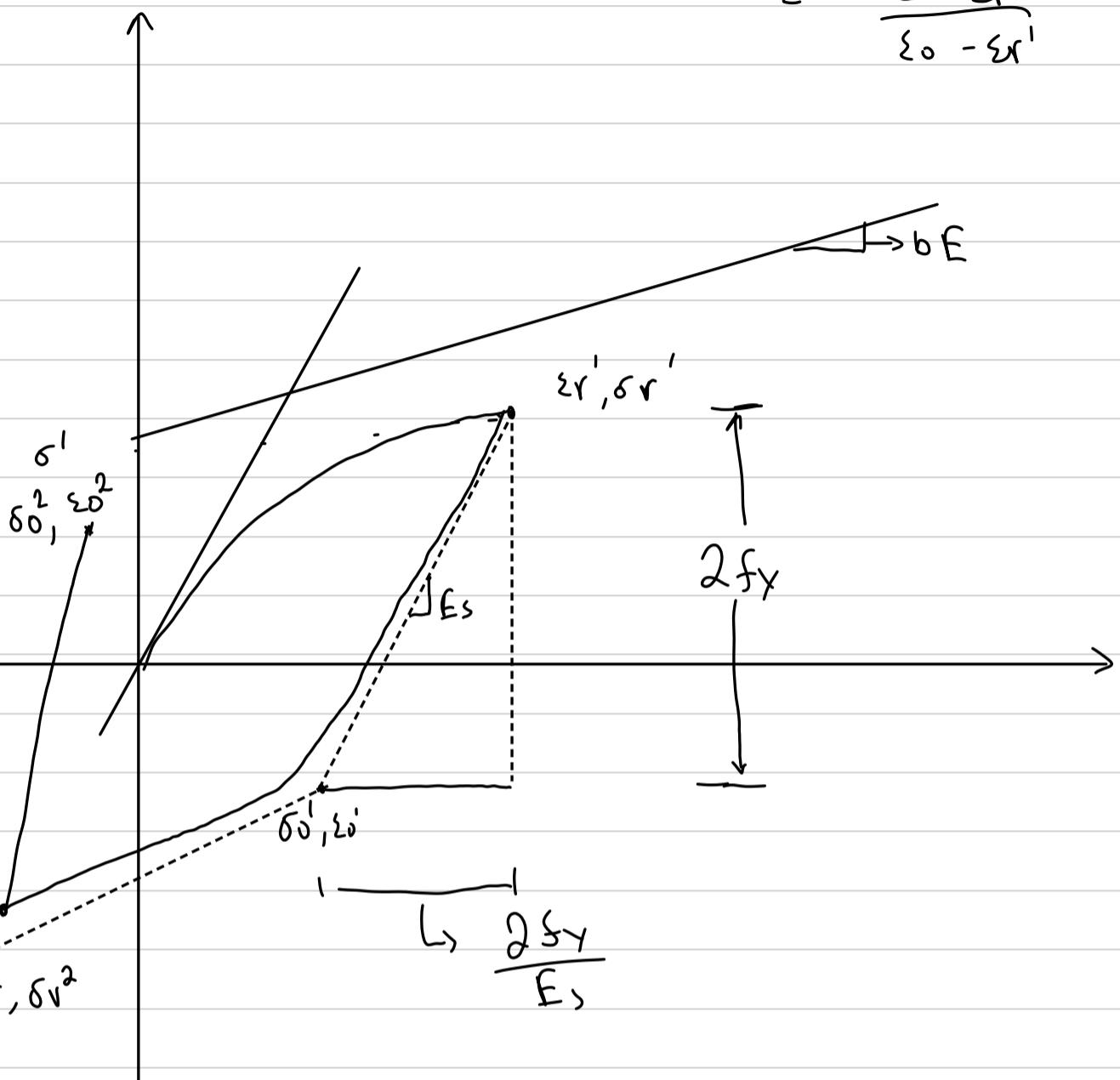
$$R_n = R_0 - \frac{a_1 \beta_{\max}}{a_2 + \beta_{\max}}$$

r → reversal

# Giuffre - Menegotto - Pinto model

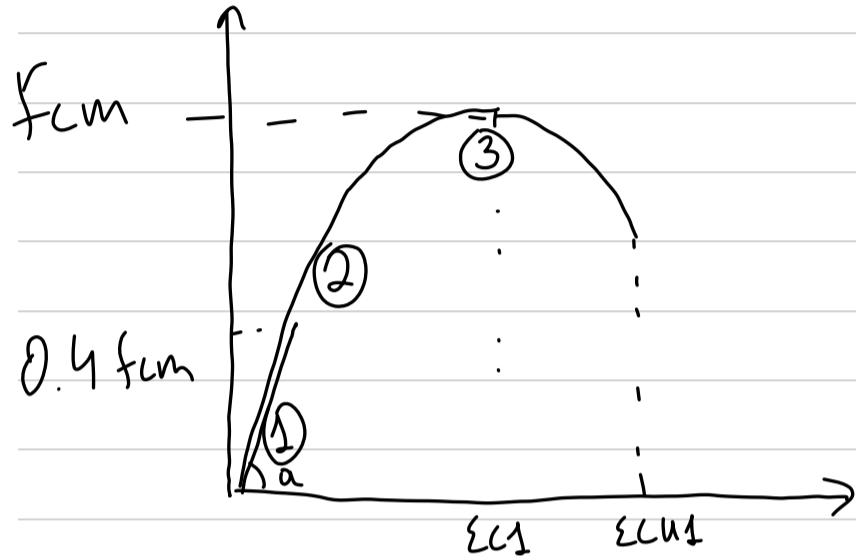
$$\delta^* = \frac{\sigma - \sigma_r^*}{\sigma_0^* - \sigma_r^*}$$

$$\varepsilon^* = \frac{\varepsilon - \varepsilon_r^*}{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_r^*}$$



## 1 2 ΣΚΥΡΟΔΕΜΑ

### Μοροζούκην Συμπεριφορά



- (1) → Γραμμικό Ελαστικό
- (2) → Πνηκτικόν τομέων - αδρανών
- (3) → Πνηκτικόν τομέων

ΤΙτανάς 31 1992-1-1

$f_{cm}, \epsilon_{c1}, \epsilon_{cu1}, E_{cm}$

$f_{ck} = 12-40 \text{ MPa}$

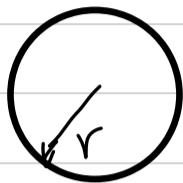
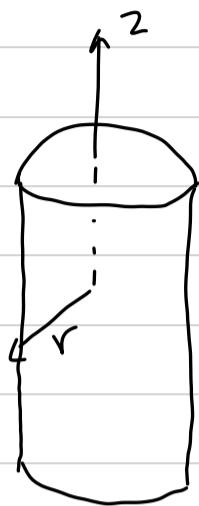
$$\tan(\alpha) = E_{cm} = 22 \left( \frac{f_{cm}}{10} \right)^{0.3} \approx 11 f_{cm}^{0.3} \text{ MPa}$$

Συνθήσιμη Σκυροδέμα,  $f_{ck} = 20-50 \text{ MPa}$   
 Σκυροδέμα υψηλών αντοχών  $f_{ck} > 50 \text{ MPa}$

$$\epsilon_{c1} = 1.8 - 2.45\% \quad \text{για } f_{ck} < 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\epsilon_{cu1} = 3.5\% \quad \text{για } f_{ck} < 50 \text{ MPa}$$

## Πλευρική Παραμέτρων (Διασπορά κατηγορία)



$$\Sigma v = \Sigma x + \Sigma y + \Sigma z$$

$$\Sigma r + \Sigma r + \Sigma z = 2\Sigma r + \Sigma z$$

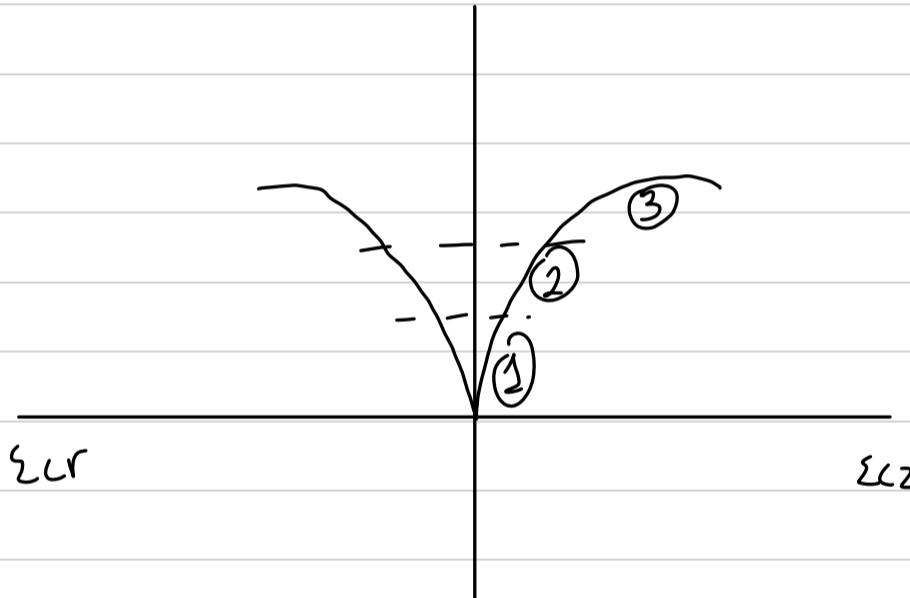
$$\Sigma r = -V \Sigma z$$

$$\Rightarrow -2v \Sigma z + \Sigma z$$

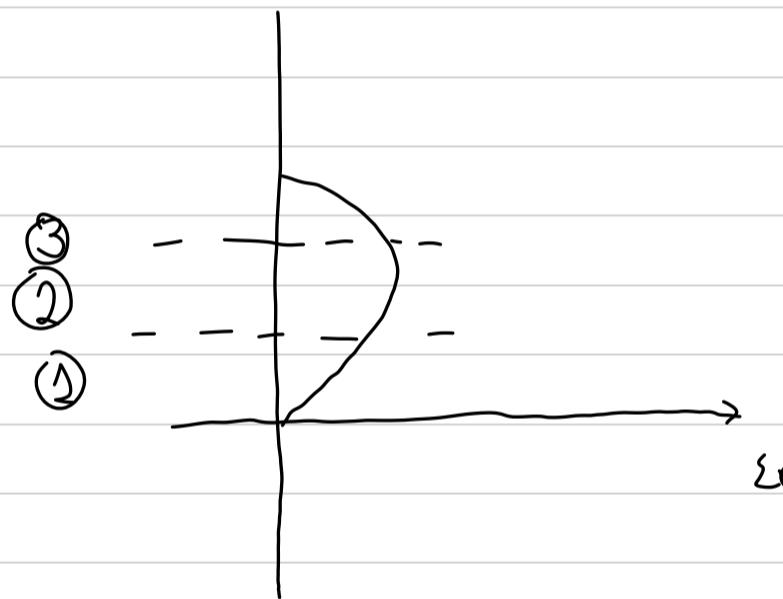
$$v=0,5$$

$\hookrightarrow$  ασύρματο  
υδάκω

$\Sigma z$



$\Sigma z$



$\Sigma z$

$$1 \rightarrow v = 0,15 - 0,20$$

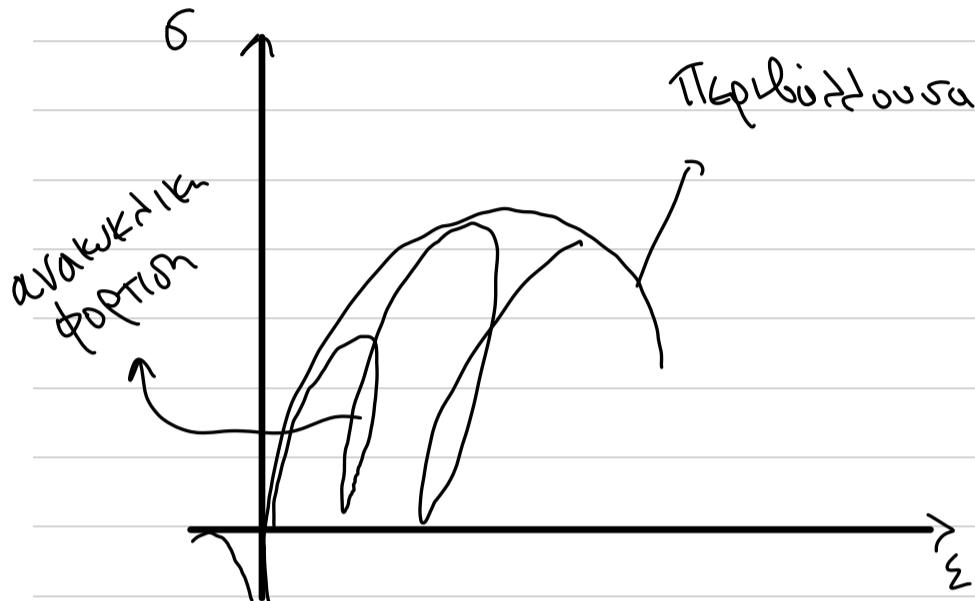
$$2 \rightarrow v = 0,15 - 0,20$$

$$3 \rightarrow v > 0,5$$

17/9/24

## Lecture 2

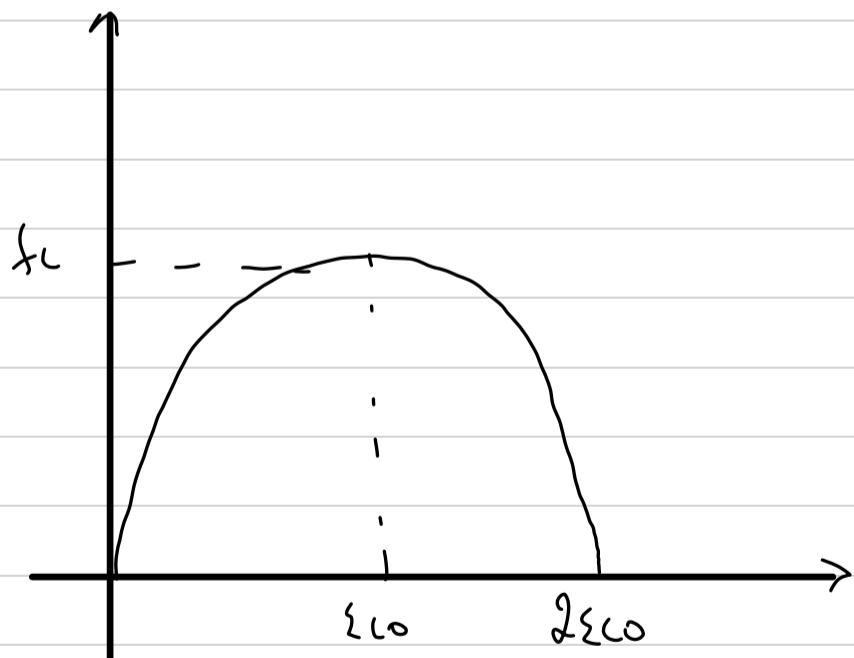
### Αρακυδίκην Συμπεριφορά Σκυρόδεματος



Η τρίτη πορτον απορροφάται  
ειναι μικρή σε σχέση με αυτή<sup>την</sup>  
του χαλύβα

### Αρακυδίκη Μοντέλα για κοροζοϊκή δριψη

#### Hongstad (παραβολή)



$$f_C = f_C \left[ \frac{2\sigma}{\sigma_{c0}} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{c0}} \right)^2 \right] \quad 0 < \sigma < 2\sigma_{c0}$$

$$f_C = 0 \quad \sigma > 2\sigma_{c0}, \quad \sigma < 0$$

Το  $\sigma$  κανονικά είναι  
αρνητικό  
Είναι θεωρητικό στοιχείο της δριψης

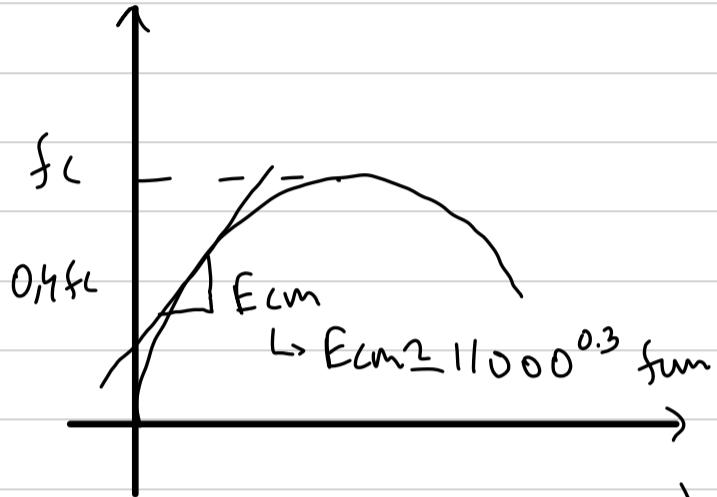
## EK 2

$$\frac{\sigma}{f_{cm}} = \frac{k n - n^2}{1 + (k-2) n}$$

$$n = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_{cl}}$$

$\varepsilon_{cl} \rightarrow \text{Tiraka } 31$

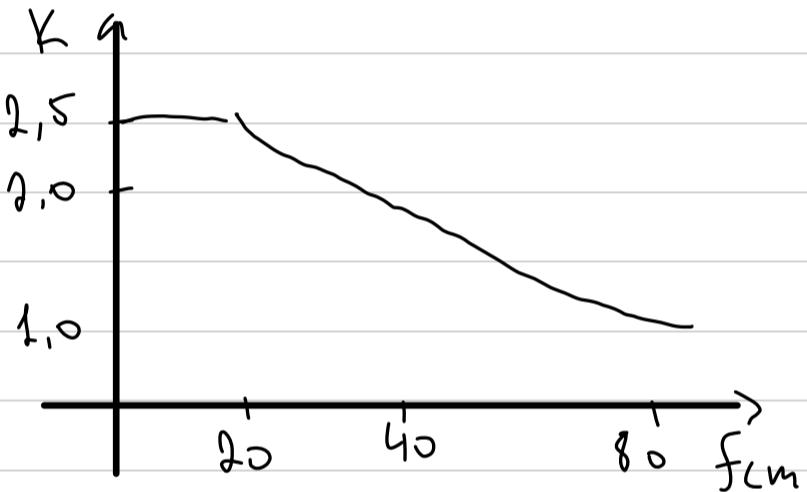
$$k = 1,05 f_{cm} |\varepsilon_{cl}| / f_{cm}$$



$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{f_{cm}}{E_{cm}} \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_{cl}} \left( k - \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_{cl}} \right)$$

$$1 + (k-2) \quad \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_{cl}}$$

$$k = 1,05 11000^{0,3} f_{cm} \frac{|\varepsilon_{cl}|}{f_{cm}} = 11550 \frac{|\varepsilon_{cl}|}{f_{cm}^{0,7}}$$

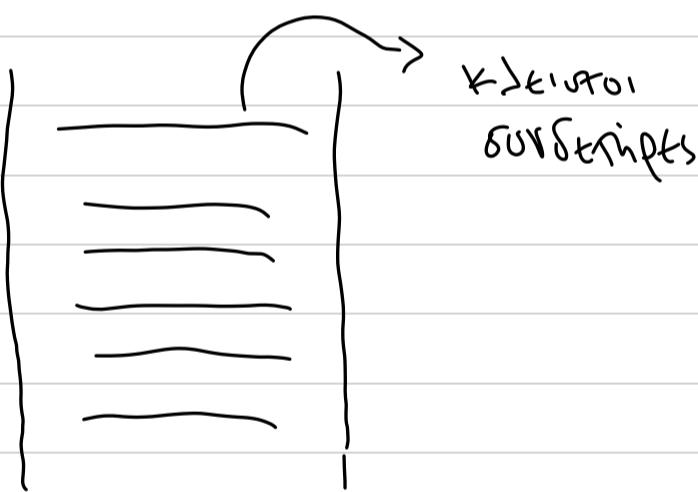
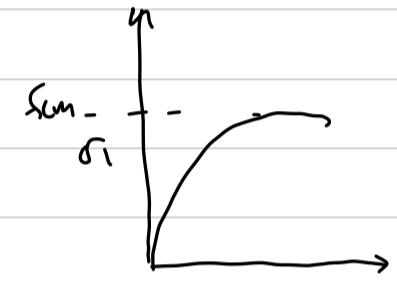
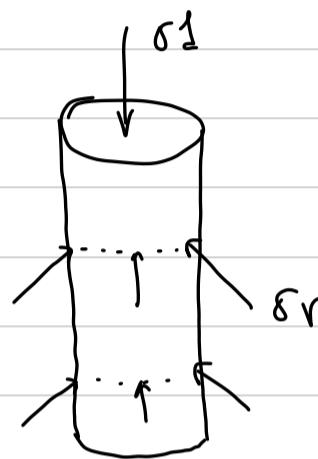
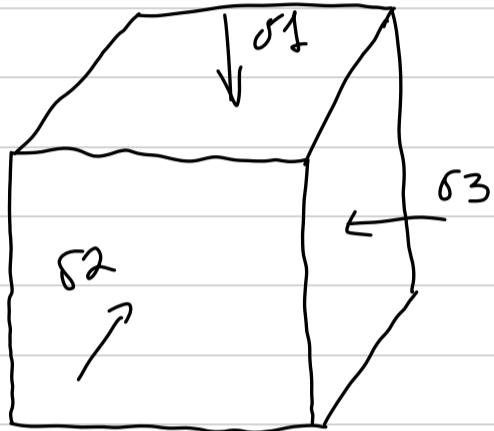


$$\text{f}_{10} \quad k = 2 \Rightarrow f_{cm} = 38 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma = f_{cm} \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_{cl}} \left( 2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_{cl}} \right)$$

## Συμπερίφορα Σκυροδέματα με περισφήγη (πλαζόνια θλίψη)

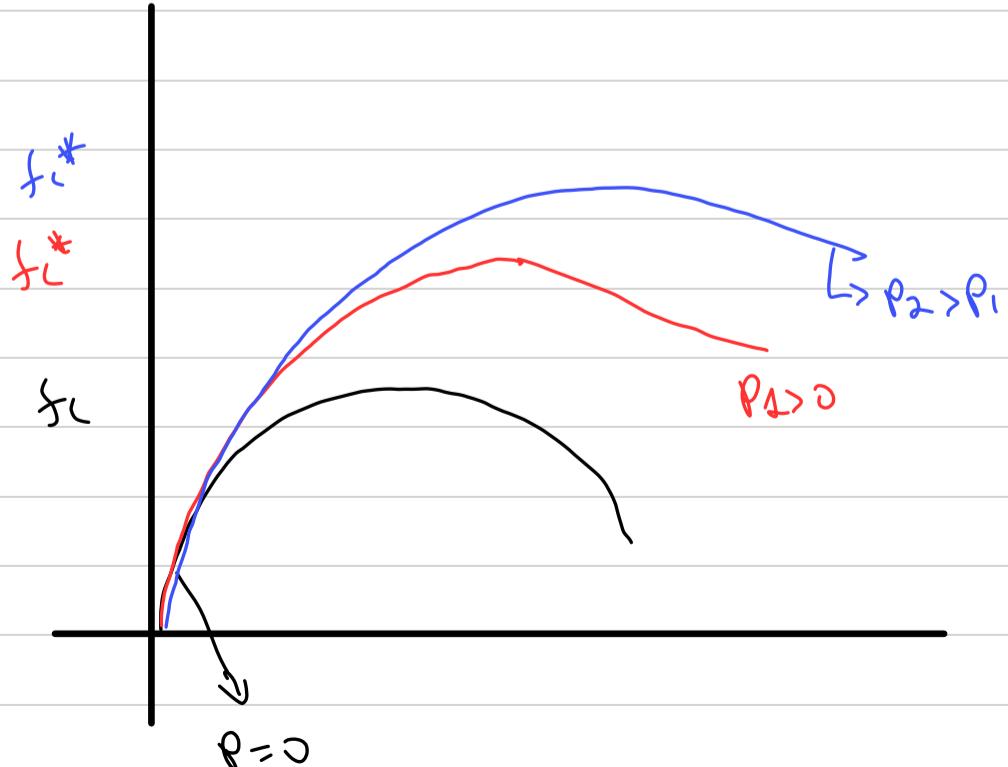
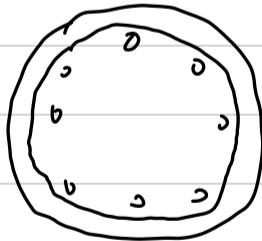
- Τέσσερα σημεία στενών ( $\delta_1$ ) θλίψης και υψηλή
- Τέσσερα σημεία 2 εγκάρσιες στενώσεις ( $\delta_2 \approx \delta_3$ ) θλίψης, μικρότερες από  $\delta_1$  από την οποία ιστούν τους  
 $\delta_2 \approx \delta_3 < \delta_1$



$$\text{Εφώ } \delta_2 = \delta_3 = P$$

$$f_c \rightarrow f_c^*$$

$$\varepsilon_{c0} (= 2\%) \rightarrow \varepsilon_{c0}^*$$



Av n arðupíku ritun eru eina óhófþófi ( $\sigma_2 > \sigma_3$ ) töz

$$P = \frac{\sigma_2 + \sigma_3}{2}$$

$$f_c^* = f_c (1 + K_c)$$

$$K_c = 3,7 \left( \frac{P}{f_c} \right)^{0,86}$$

↳ EC 8

$$\varepsilon_{c0}^* = \varepsilon_{c0} (1 + 5K_c)$$

$$K_c = 2,259 \left[ \sqrt{1 + 7,94 \frac{P}{f_c}} - 1 \right] - \frac{2P}{f_c}$$

↳ Ellos and Murray

$$Av P = 10\% f_c \rightarrow 20\% f_c$$

$$K_c = 0,510 \quad 0,927$$

Moritza  $\sum_{x \in \Sigma_{\text{elastico}}}$

$$\sigma_c = f_{cd} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{cu}}{\varepsilon_{c2}} \right)^n \right]$$

atkviraka 3.1

$0 < \varepsilon_c < \varepsilon_{c2}$

$$\sigma_c = f_{cd}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c2} < \varepsilon_c < \varepsilon_{cu2}$$

$$n=2$$

$$f_{ck} \leq 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{c2} = 2\%$$

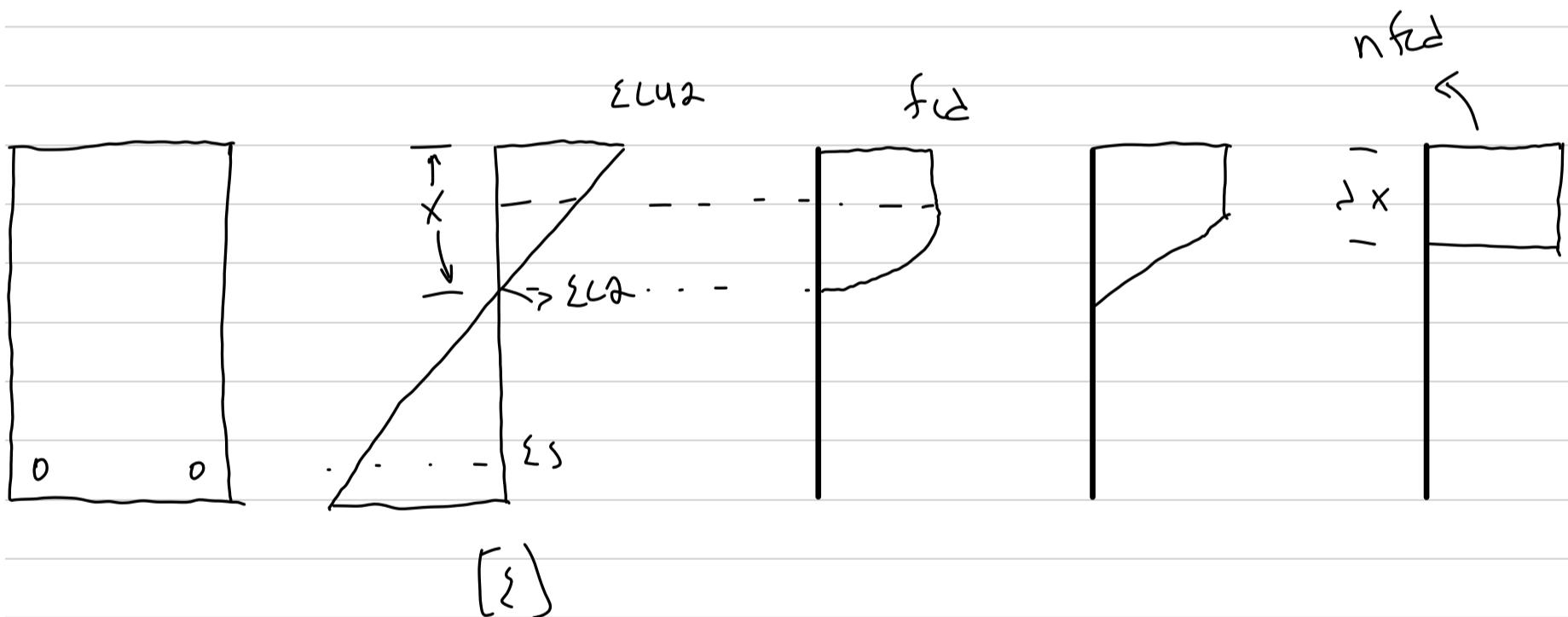
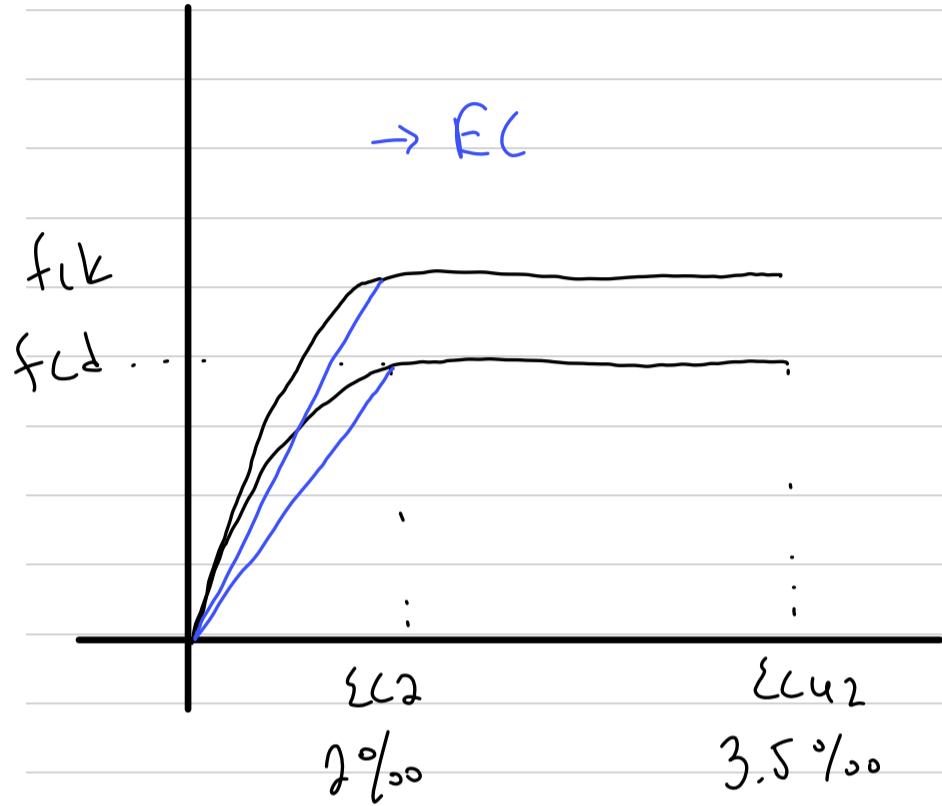
$$f_{ck} \leq 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_{cu2} = 3,5\%$$

$$f_{ck} \leq 50 \text{ MPa}$$

þá  $f_{ck} \uparrow$  tök  $n, \varepsilon_{c2}, \varepsilon_{cu2} \downarrow$

$$\sigma_c = f_{cd} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{cu}}{\varepsilon_{c2}} \right)^n \right]$$



$$n=1 \quad \gamma_{1u} \quad f_{ck} \leq 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\gamma = 0.8 \quad \gamma_{1u} \quad f_{ck} \leq 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$n=1 - \frac{f_{ck}-50}{200} \quad \gamma_{1u} \quad f_{ck} > 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\gamma = 0.8 - \frac{(f_{ck}-50)}{400} \quad \gamma_{1u} \quad f_{ck} > 50 \text{ MPa}$$

Για τηρίσθιτη σκυρόδεμα

$$f_{ck}^* = f_{ck} \left( 1 + \frac{5\rho}{f_{ck}} \right) \quad \text{av } \rho \leq 5\% \ f_{ck}$$

$$f_{ck}^* = f_{ck} \left( 1,125 + 2,5 \frac{\rho}{f_{ck}} \right) \quad \text{av } \rho > 5\% \ f_{ck}$$

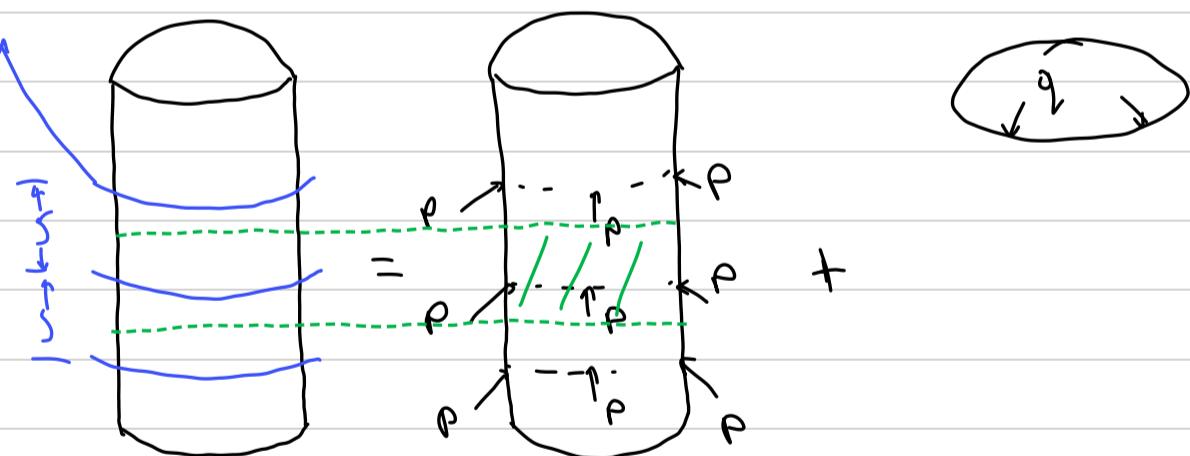
$$\varepsilon_{cu2}^* = \varepsilon_{cu2} \left( \frac{f_{ck}^*}{f_{ck}} \right)^2$$

$$\varepsilon_{cu2}^* = \varepsilon_{cu2} + 0.2 \frac{\rho}{f_{ck}}$$

Παραδειγμα Κυκλικοι Συρτηριοι

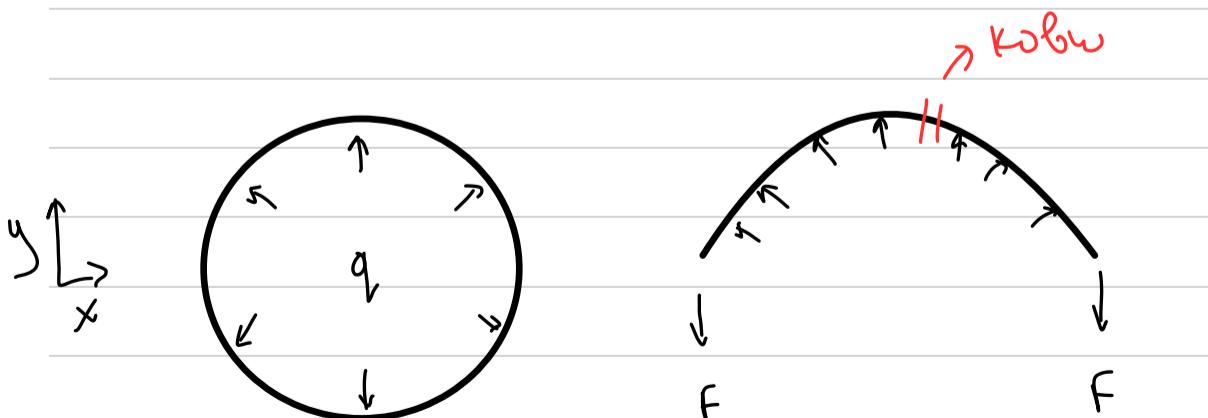
$\rho \rightarrow$  Πλευρα , ψηχνω +  $\rho$

συρτηριος



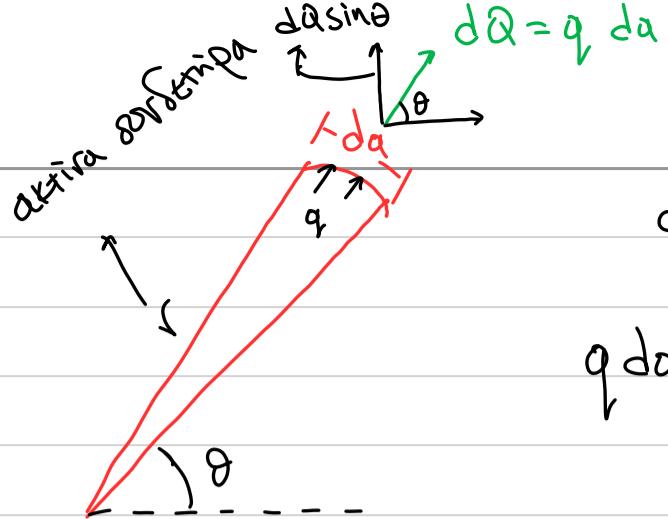
$$P_s = q$$

Συρθημ / μικρος



$$\sum F_y = 0$$

$$F = A_{sw} \sigma_s$$



$$da = r d\theta$$

$$q da = q r d\theta$$

$$dQ = qr d\theta \Rightarrow dQ \sin\theta = \sin\theta qr d\theta$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \\ 2F = \int_0^{180} \sin\theta qr d\theta$$

$$2F = -qr \cos\theta \Big|_0^{180}$$

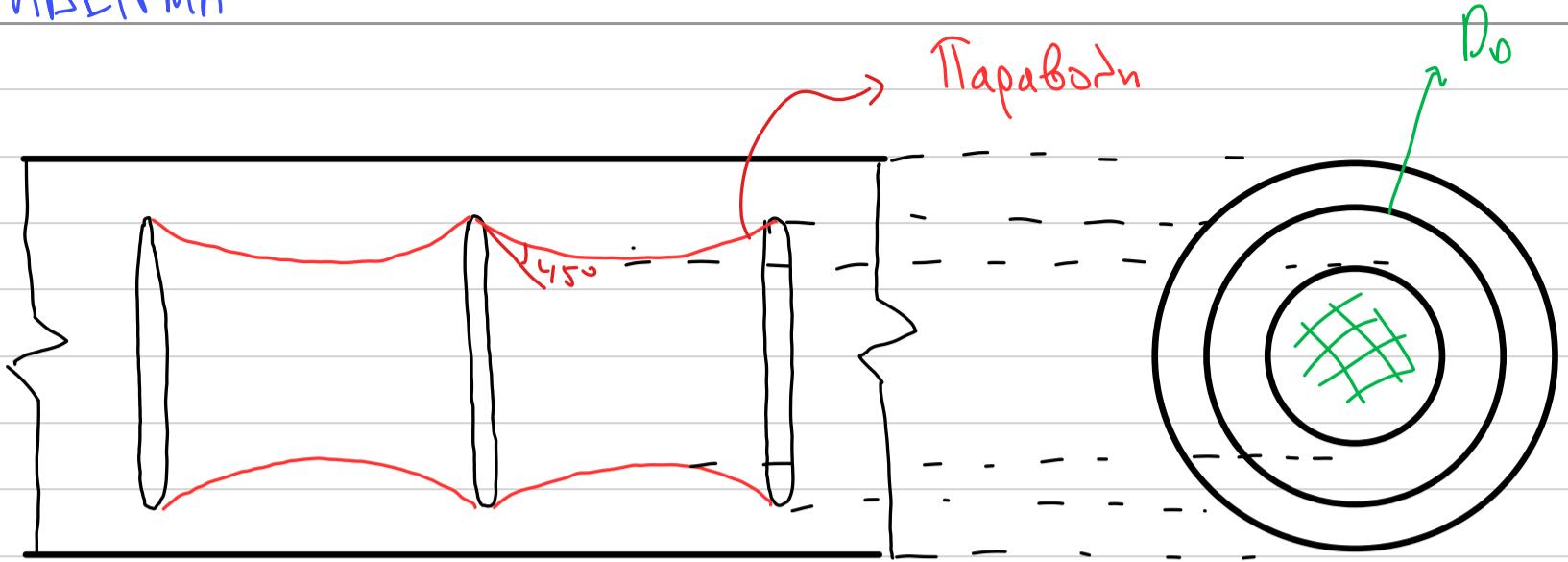
$$= qr + qr$$

$$2F = 2qr$$

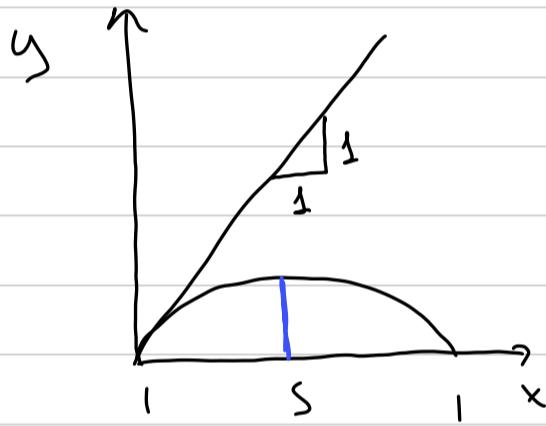
$$F = qr \Rightarrow A_{sw} \cdot \delta_s = P_s r$$

$$\hookrightarrow P = \frac{A_{sw} \delta_s}{s r}$$

# ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ



$\leftarrow S \rightarrow S \rightarrow 1$



$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y' = 2ax + b$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad c = 0$$

$$1 = b$$

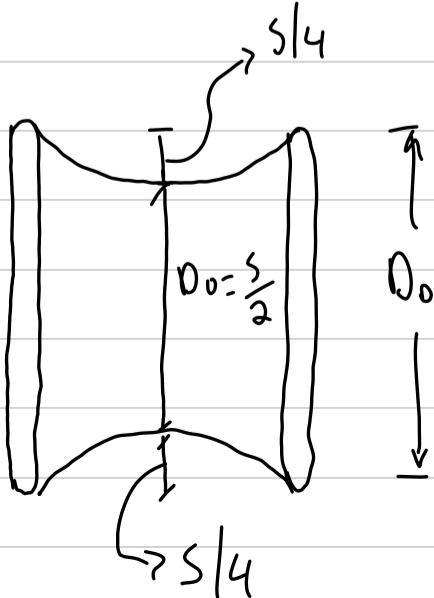
$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a}} \quad 0 = a s^2 + b s$$

$$a = -\frac{1}{s}$$

$$y = -\frac{x^2}{s} + x$$

$$y\left(x = \frac{s}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{s}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{s}{2}$$

$$y_{\max} = \frac{s}{4}$$



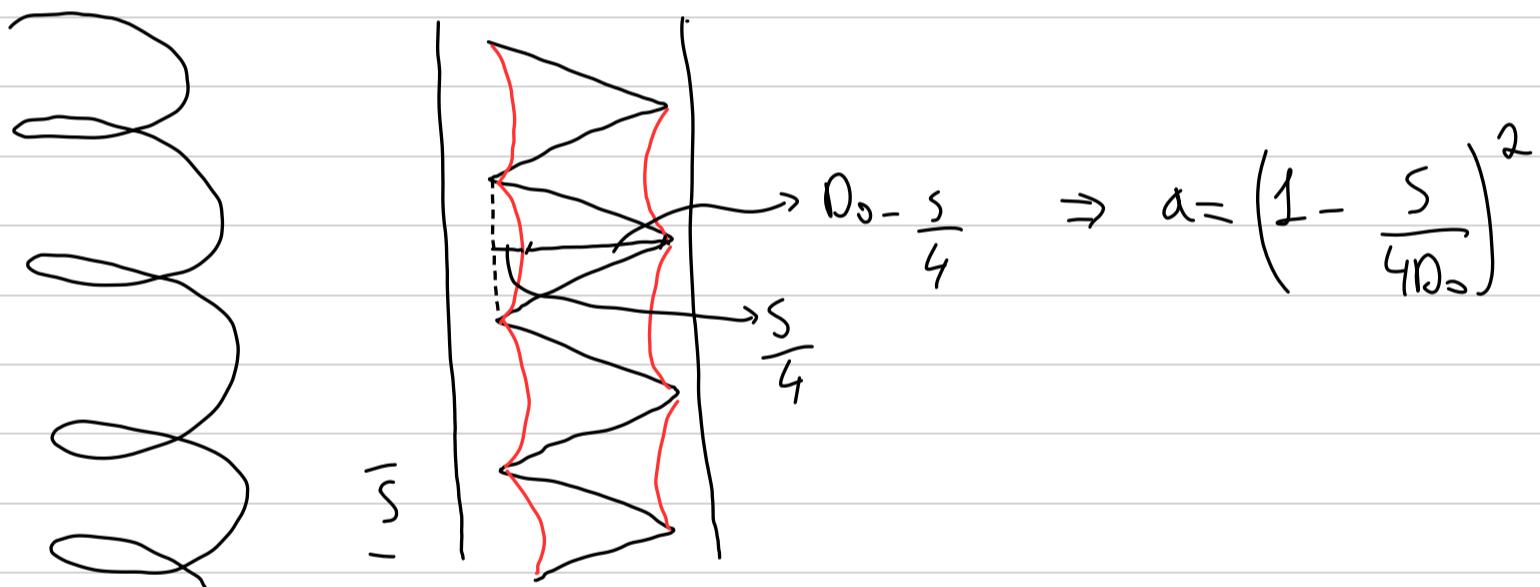
$$d = \frac{\pi \left(D_0 - \frac{s}{2}\right)^2 / 4}{\pi \frac{D_0^2}{4}} \Rightarrow d = \left(1 - \frac{s}{2D_0}\right)^2$$

Συρτεδονής απόστρας

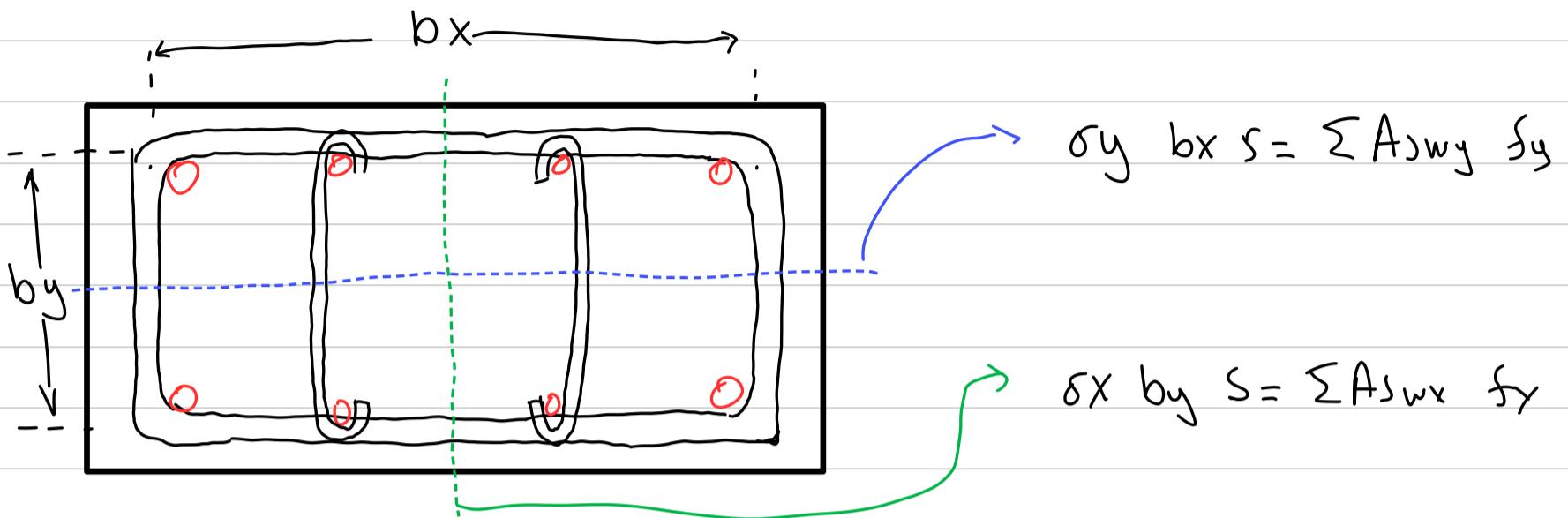
Ο κυκλικός συρτητής επηρεάζει την κατανομής  
πλατών εξωτικού & συρτεδονής απόστρας

Στριποείσης Συρτητής

†  $D_0 - 1$



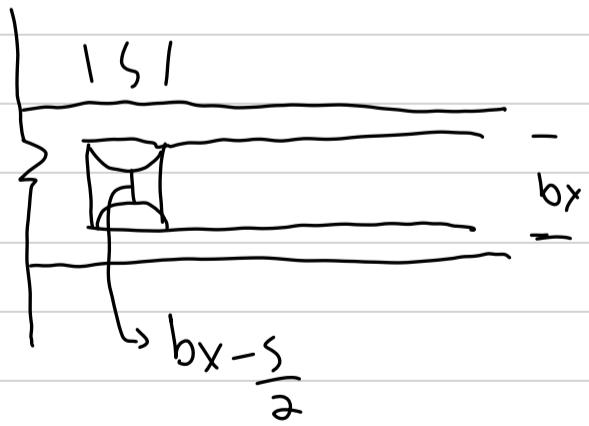
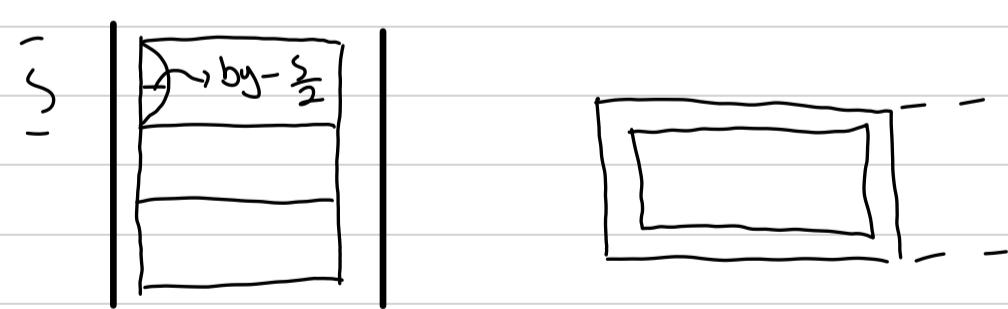
## Ορθογωνικοί Συρτήσεις



Συρτήσεις απόστρα στην ορθογωνική διατομή

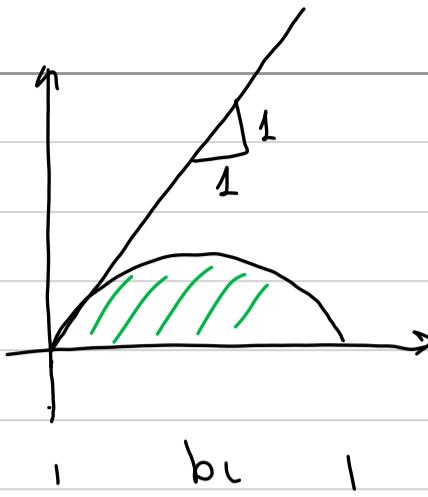
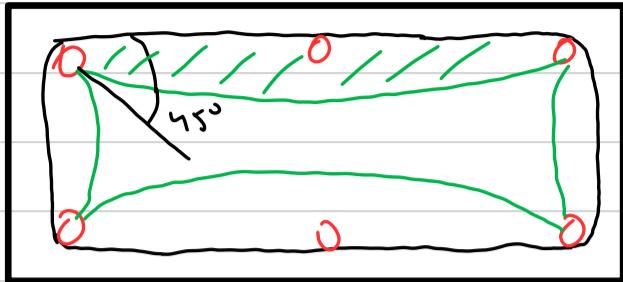
$$a = d_h - s$$

$$1 - \frac{s}{b_y}$$



$$as = \frac{\left(b_y - \frac{s}{2}\right) \left(b_x - \frac{s}{2}\right)}{b_y b_x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow as = \left(1 - \frac{s}{2b_y}\right) \left(1 - \frac{s}{2b_x}\right)$$

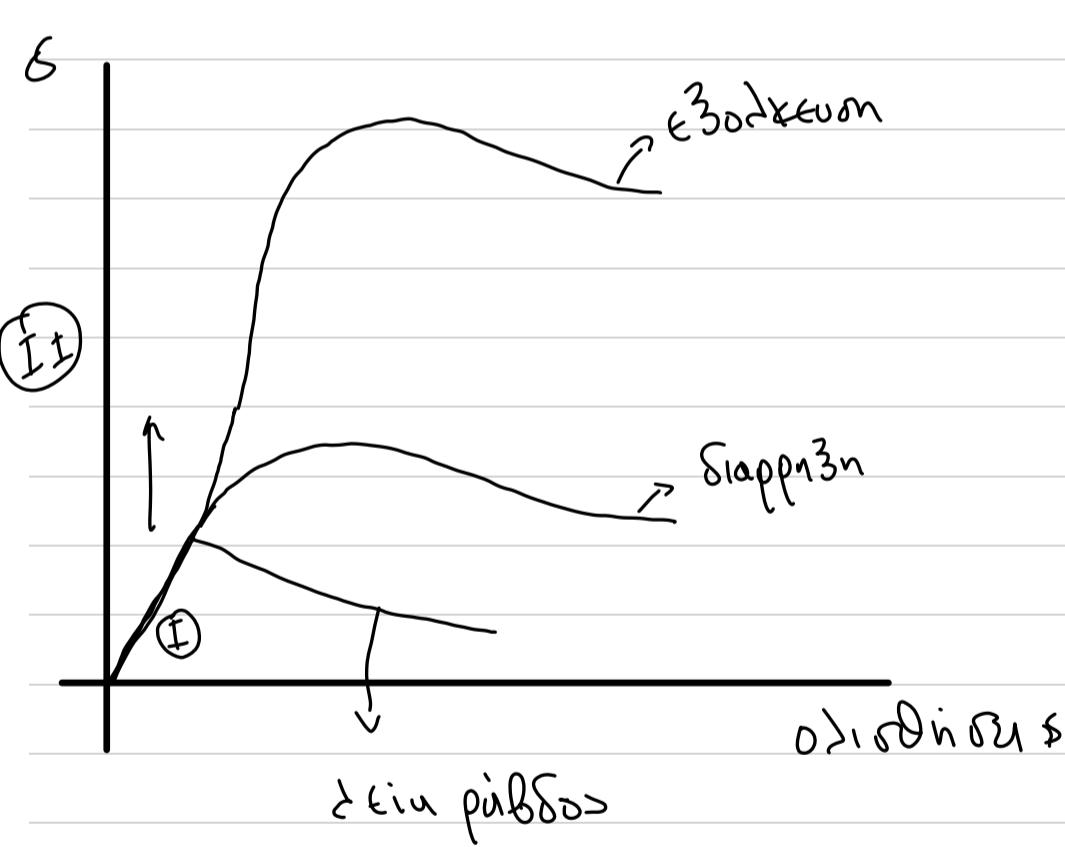
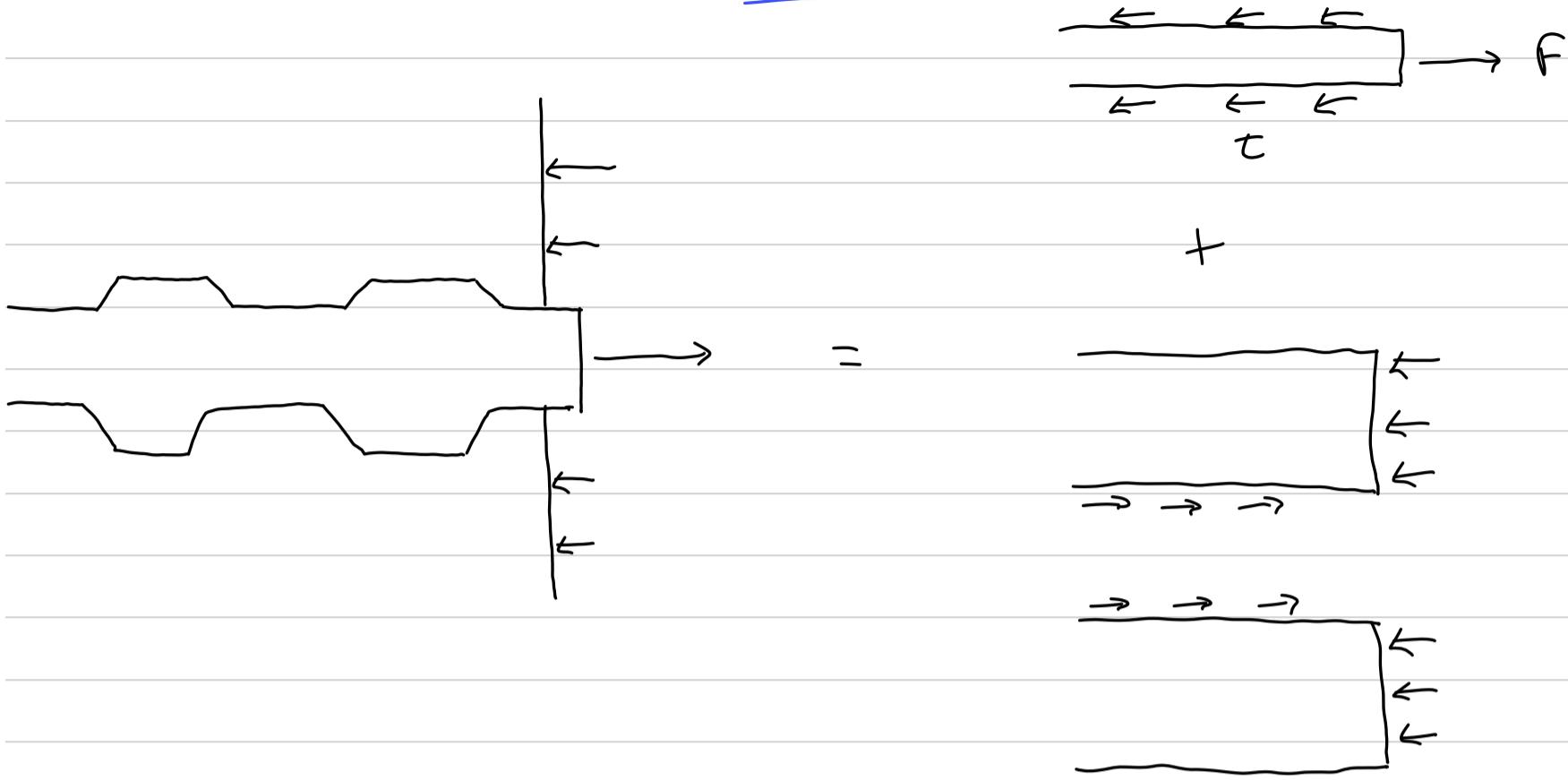


$$y = -\frac{x^2}{b_L} + x$$

$$\int_0^{b_L} y \, dx = -\frac{x^3}{3b_L} + \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{b_L} = \frac{b_L^2}{6}$$

$$ah = \frac{bx \cdot by - \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{b_l^2}{6}}{bx \cdot by} \Rightarrow ah = 1 - \frac{\sum b_l^2 / 6}{bx \cdot by}$$

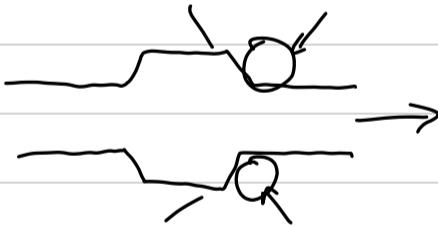
# ΣΥΝΑΦΕΙΑ



Συνάφεια οφείλεται

(I) Χημική προσφορά

(II) Νευρώσεις αρχιζουν ως αποκουν θριμμές τασεις



## Eurädeia

ΕΚ 2 8 4 2 Οριακον αντοχην ευραδειας

$$f_{bd} = 2,25 n_1 n_2 f_{ckd}$$

$$f_{ckd} = \underline{f_{ck}}$$

$$\gamma_c \rightarrow 1,5$$

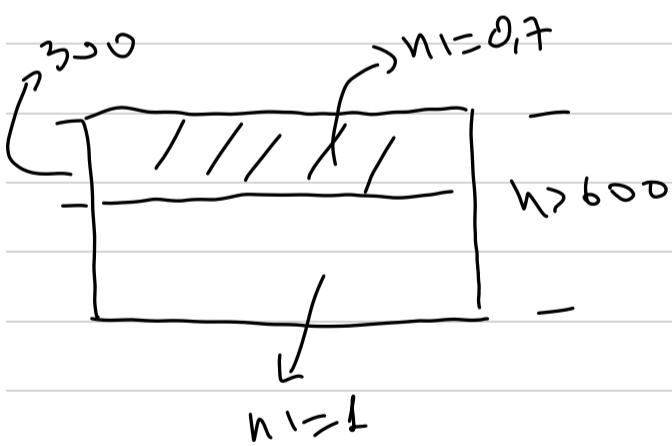
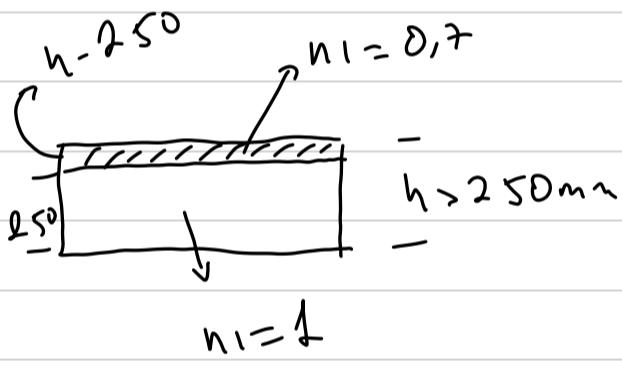
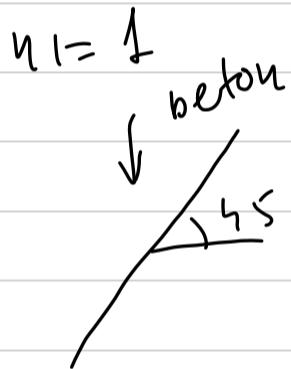
$$f_{ck} = 0,7 f_{ctm}$$

$$f_{ctm} = 0,3 f_{ck}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{bd} = 0,315 f_{ck}^{2/3} n_1 n_2$$

EUROKES συνθηκες  
σκυρόδεμνων

$f_{ck} \rightarrow$  χερ αντοχην φιλτρου



$$h_2 = 1 \text{ or } \phi < 32 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_2 = (132 - \phi) / 100 \text{ or } \phi > 32 \text{ mm}$$

24/9/24

## LECTURE 3

$$f_{bd} = 0,315 f_{ck}^{2/3} n_1 \cdot n_2$$

ε<sub>cr</sub> n<sub>1</sub>=n<sub>2</sub>=1

f<sub>ck</sub> 16 MPa - 35 MPa

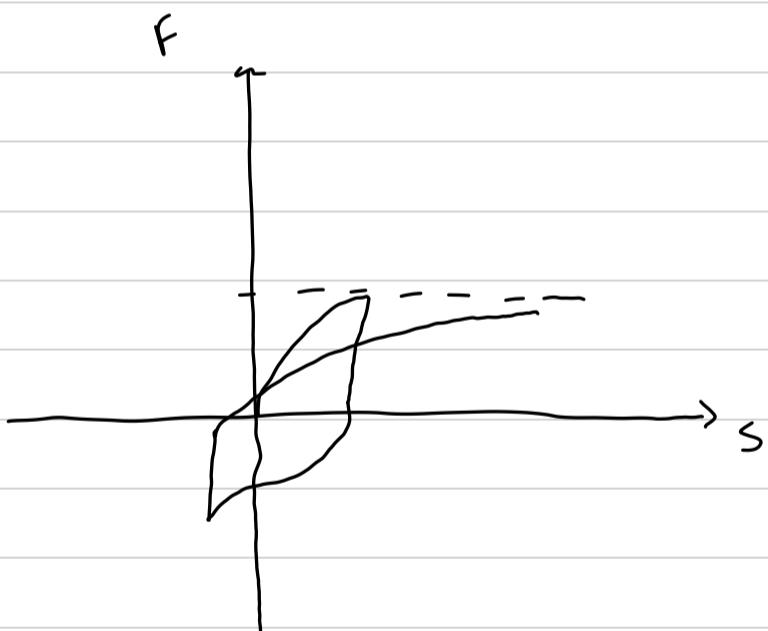
$$\hookrightarrow f_{bd} = 2 \text{ MPa} - 3 \text{ MPa}$$

ατο πηρόφαση  $f_{bd} = 7,5 \text{ MPa} - 13,5 \text{ MPa}$

αν διαρρέει σε πάθος το  $f_{bd}$  (από τη πηρόφαση πέτει από 20%)

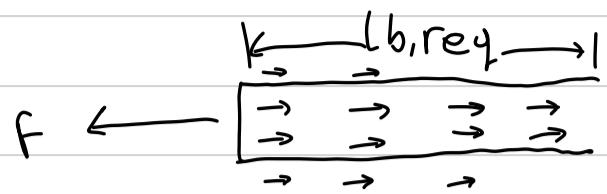
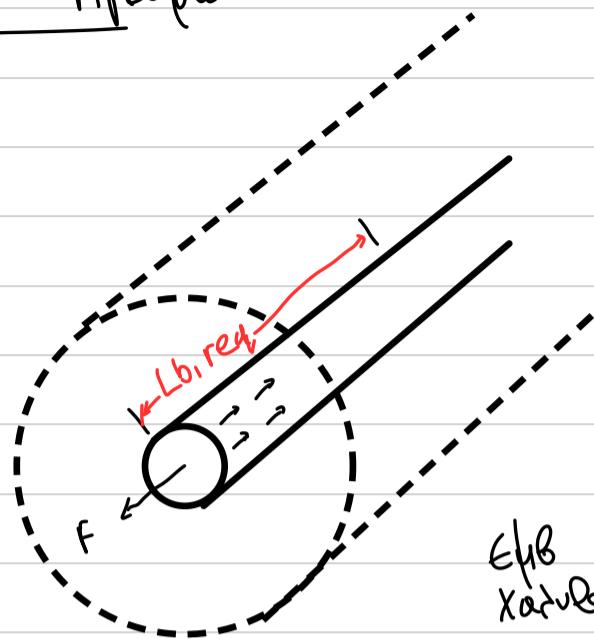
Αναλυτική φόρμουλα

$s \rightarrow \text{slip}$



ετ καθε λογισμό θέτω μεριδούς  
σ για να μπορώ να ισχίσω  $F$

## Mixos Atpwvons



$f_{bd}$

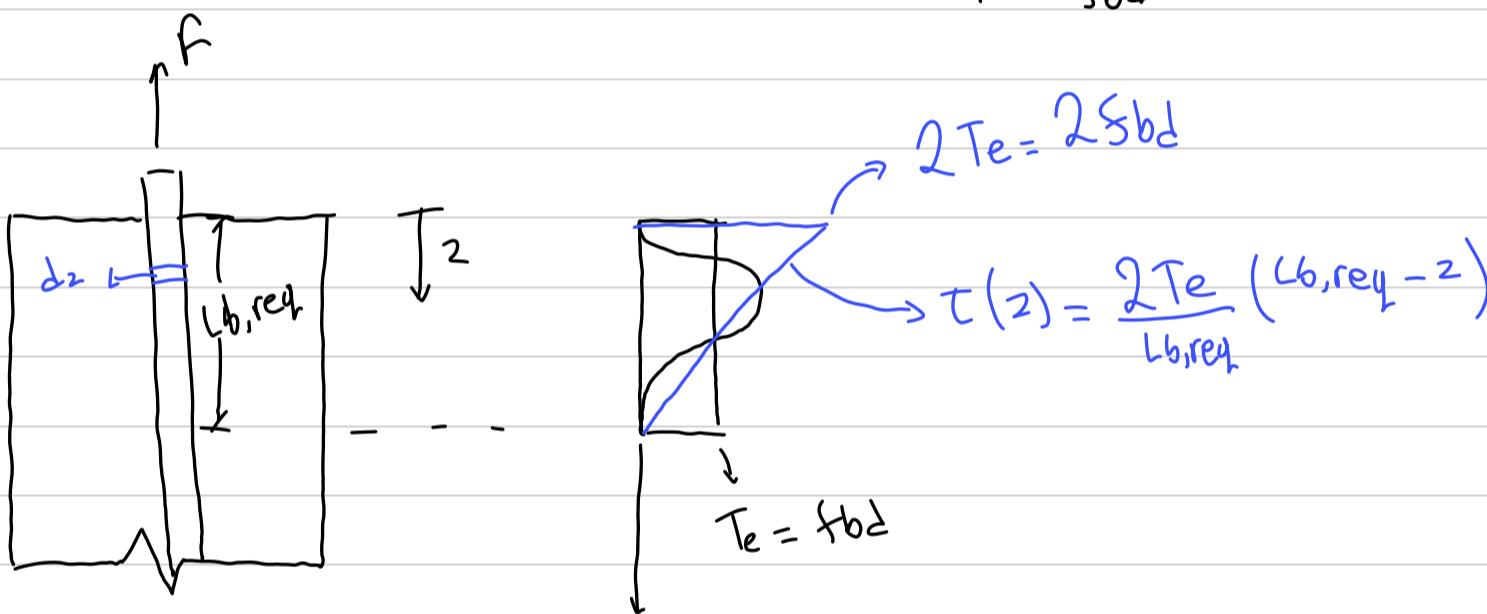
$$F = f_{bd} \cdot L_{b,req} \cdot \frac{\pi D}{4}$$

Περικεπτός πόλσων

$$\sigma_s = f_{bd} \cdot L_{b,req} \cdot \frac{\pi D}{4}$$

Τάση χύτωσα

$$L_{b,req} = \frac{D}{4} \cdot \frac{\sigma_s}{f_{bd}}$$



fourup  $\leftarrow$  us  
Lb,req

$$F = \sigma_s \cdot \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = \int_0^{L_b} \tau(z) \pi D \cdot dz$$

$$= \pi D \frac{2Te}{L_b} \int_0^{L_b} (L_b - z) dz$$

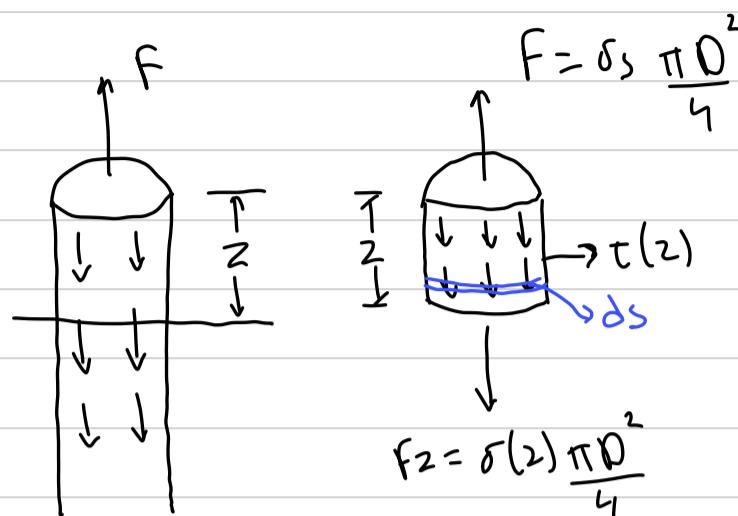
$$= \pi D \frac{2Te}{L_b} \left[ L_b z - \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^{L_b}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_s \pi D^2}{4} = \pi D Te \cdot L_b \Rightarrow L_{b,req} = \frac{\sigma_s D}{4 Te}$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{4 Te}{D}$$

## Stress distribution along the bar

$$L_e = L_b = L_{b,\text{req}}$$



$$F = F_2 + \int_0^2 \tau(z) \pi D \, dz$$

$$\sigma s \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = \sigma(z) \frac{\pi D^2}{4} + \int_0^2 \frac{2T_e}{L_e} (L_e - z) \pi D \, dz$$

$$\sigma(z) = \frac{T_e L_e}{D} - \frac{8T_e}{L_e D} \left( L_e z - \frac{z^2}{2} \right)$$

Karakoljin təsəvvür məqəbədə

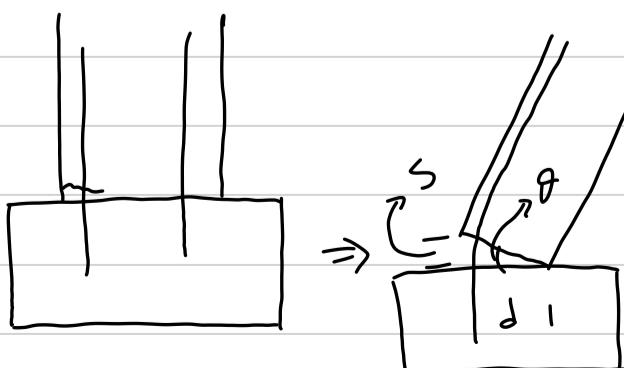
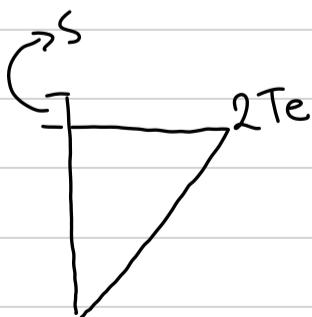
$$\Sigma(z) = \frac{\sigma(z)}{E_s}, \quad \text{slip} = \int_0^{L_e} \Sigma(z) \, dz = \int_0^{L_e} \frac{4T_e L_e}{D E_s} - \frac{8T_e}{L_e D E_s} \left( L_e z - \frac{z^2}{2} \right) \, dz$$

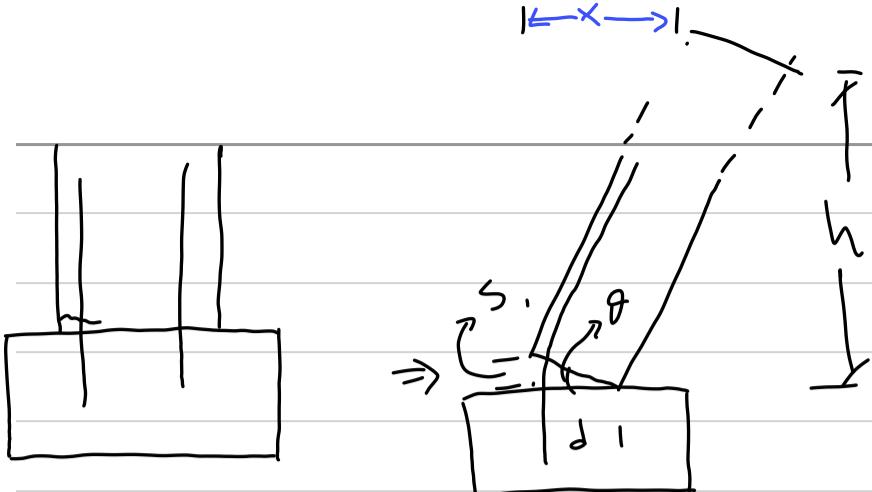
İndi biki  
əzəm nə qəbədəs

$$\text{slip} = \left[ \frac{4T_e L_e z}{D E_s} - \frac{8T_e}{L_e D E_s} \left( L_e \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^3}{6} \right) \right]_0^{L_e}$$

$$\text{slip} = \frac{4T_e L_e^2}{D E_s} - \frac{4T_e L_e^3}{D E_s} + \frac{8T_e L_e^2}{G D E_s}$$

$$\text{slip} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{T_e L_e^2}{D E_s} \Rightarrow$$



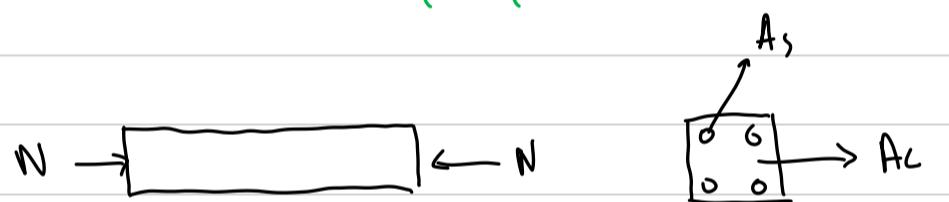


Με αυτον τη γραμμη  
να βρω τη οριζόντια διατάξιμη  
(x) σημ κορυφή του υποστρώματος

$$\tan \theta = \frac{s}{d - c}$$

## ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟ 2

### ΑΞΟΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΟΡΑ

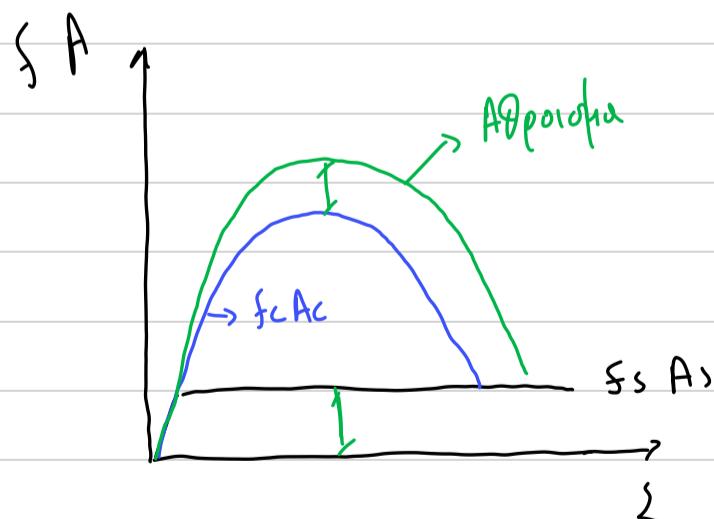
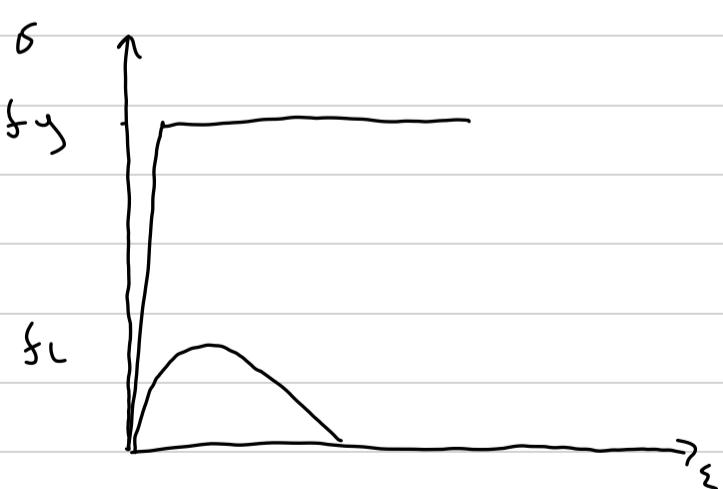


Θεωρητικη συγκειδια

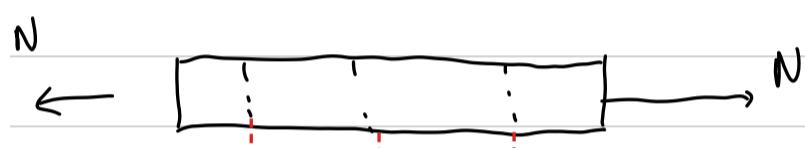
$$\Sigma c = \Sigma s = \Sigma$$

### ΑΠΠΟ Ισορροπία

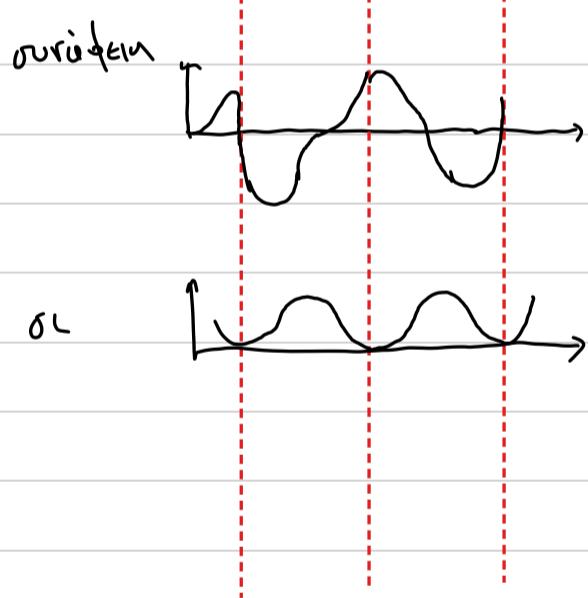
$$\sum f = 0 \rightarrow N = f_c A_c + f_s A_s$$



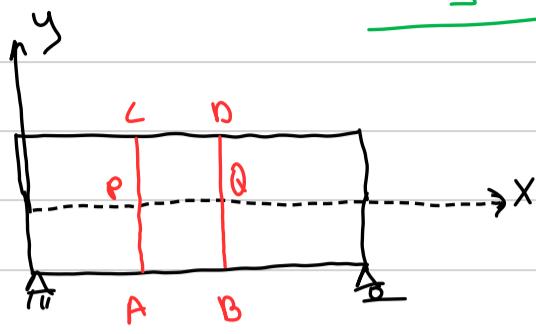
An exw Eckenknöpfs



$\sigma_s$   $\Rightarrow$  idr in Torsionspfeil m. Hilfe v. Xidvfas

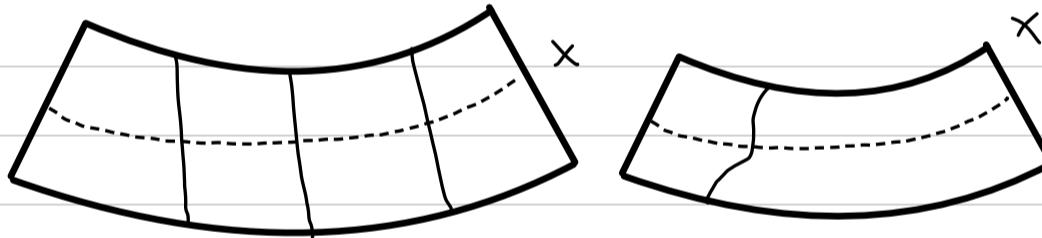
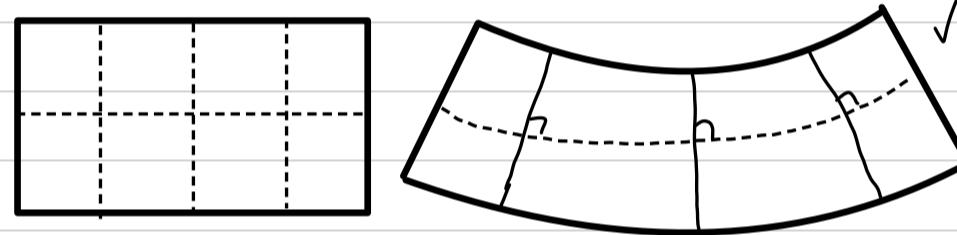
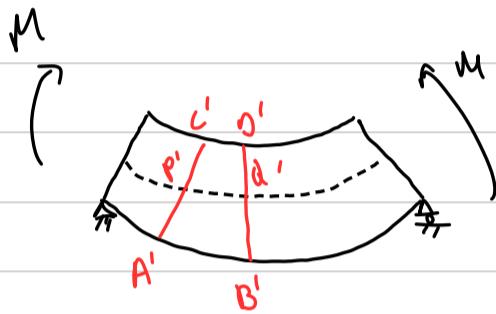


## Bending (KAMΨΗ)

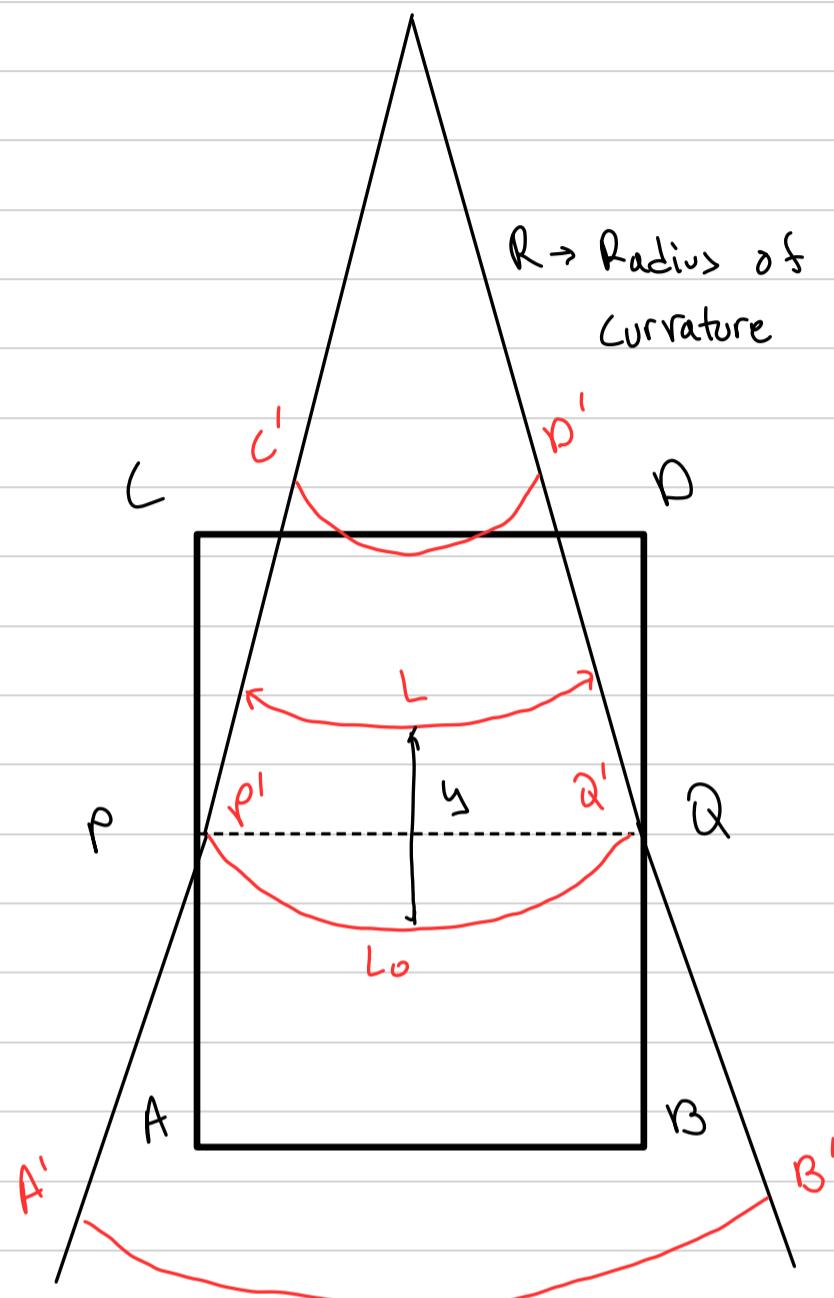


### Euler-Bernoulli beam theory

- The cross-section remains normal (κατίτες) to the deformed neutral axis
- The cross-section of a beam remains plain (απαλόπιστες) after deformation



$O \rightarrow$  center of curvature



$$C'D' < CD$$

$R \rightarrow$  Radius of curvature

$$A'B' > AB$$

$$P'Q' = PQ = L_0$$

$$L_0 = R \cdot d\theta$$

$$L = (R - y) d\theta$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0} = \frac{(R - y) d\theta - R d\theta}{R d\theta} = -\frac{y}{R}$$

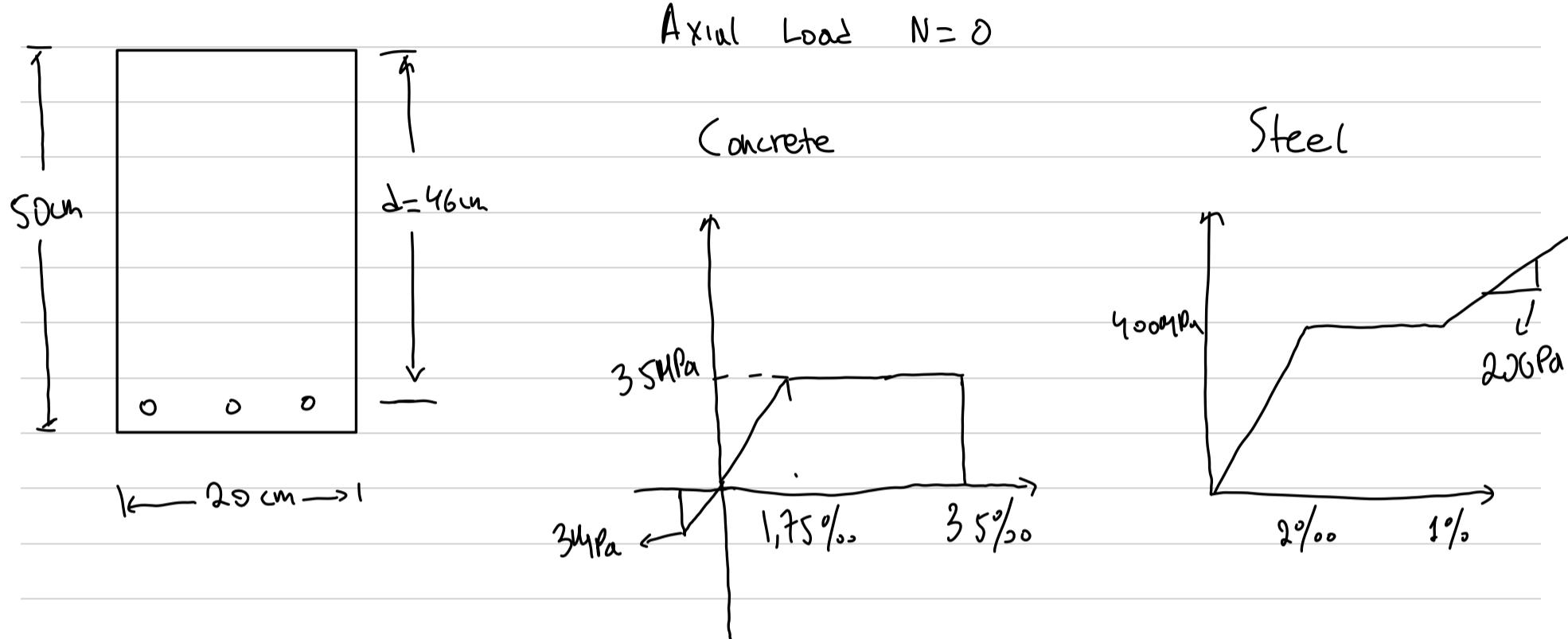
$$\Sigma = -\frac{y}{R} \quad \text{ofw} \quad \frac{1}{R} = \phi \rightarrow \text{Kraftliniometria}$$

$$\Sigma = -\phi y$$

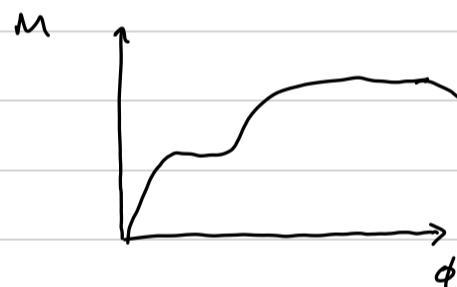
$$\text{while in elastic region} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{M}{EI}$$

# TAPADEIΓMA - Moment Curvature

Develop the moment - curvature relationship for the section below



$$\phi = \frac{M}{EI} \quad \epsilon = -\phi y$$



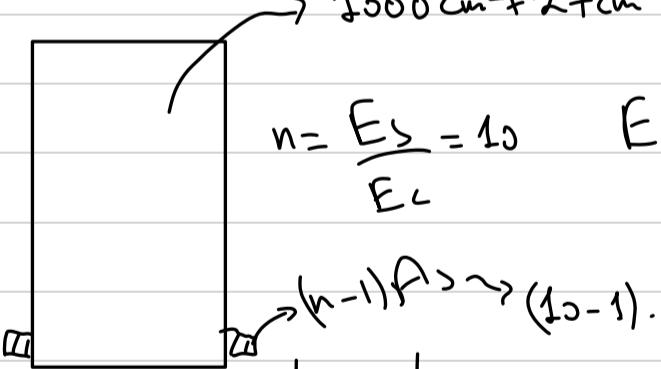
(a) Before cracking

(οριαν εξω επιφ απο μετατο 3 MPa)

ΔF

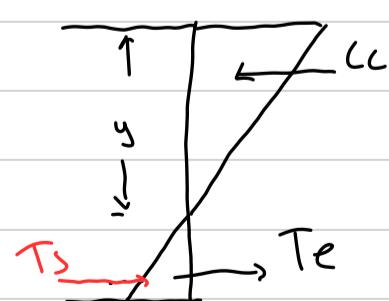
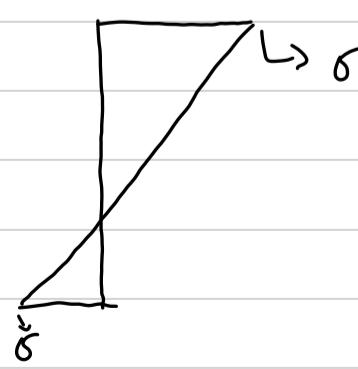
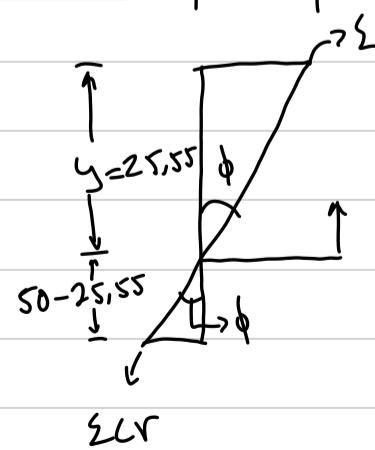


=

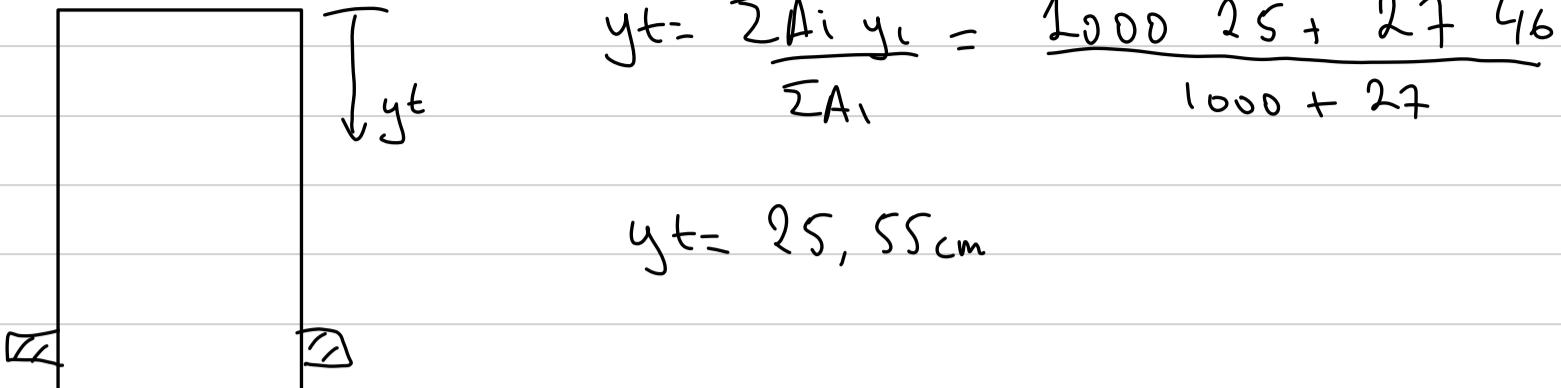


$$n = \frac{E_s}{E_c} = 10 \quad E_c = \frac{35 \text{ MPa}}{1.75 \times 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow E_c = 206 \text{ GPa}$$

$$0.997 \text{ m}^3 \times 3 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$\epsilon_{cr} = \frac{3 \text{ MPa}}{E_c} = \epsilon_{cr} \Rightarrow \epsilon_{cr} = \frac{3 \text{ MPa}}{206 \text{ GPa}} \Rightarrow \epsilon_{cr} = 0,15\%$$



$$y_t = \frac{\sum A_i y_i}{\sum A_i} = \frac{1000 \cdot 25 + 27 \cdot 46}{1000 + 27}$$

$$y_t = 25.55 \text{ cm}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 1000 \text{ cm}^2, 27 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Sigma = -\phi g \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{Lc_r}{50 - 25.5} \Rightarrow \phi = 6.135 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{cm}}$$

$$\Sigma = -6.135 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{cm}} \cdot 25.55 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varepsilon = -0.1567 \%$$

$$\sigma = \varepsilon E_L \Rightarrow \sigma = 3.135 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(c = \frac{0.2555 \cdot 3135}{2} 0.2 \Rightarrow c = 80.1 \text{ kN}) \text{ (0.7177 kN Surafin IDU arkestan oto hittet)}$$

$$T_c = \frac{(0.5 - 0.2555) 3000 \cdot 0.2}{2} \Rightarrow T_c = 73.35 \text{ kN} \text{ (0.7177 kN surafin oto hittet)}$$

Surafin IDU arkestan (ra baw m surafin)

$$\frac{3 \text{ MPa}}{50 - 25.55} = \frac{\sigma}{46 - 25.55} \Rightarrow \sigma = 2.51 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_s = 2.51 \text{ MPa} \cdot 27 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow T_s = 6.77 \text{ kN}$$

Oppotzial power

$$\hookrightarrow M = 80.1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} 0.255 + 73.35 (0.5 - 0.255) \frac{2}{3} + 6.77 (0.46 - 0.255)$$

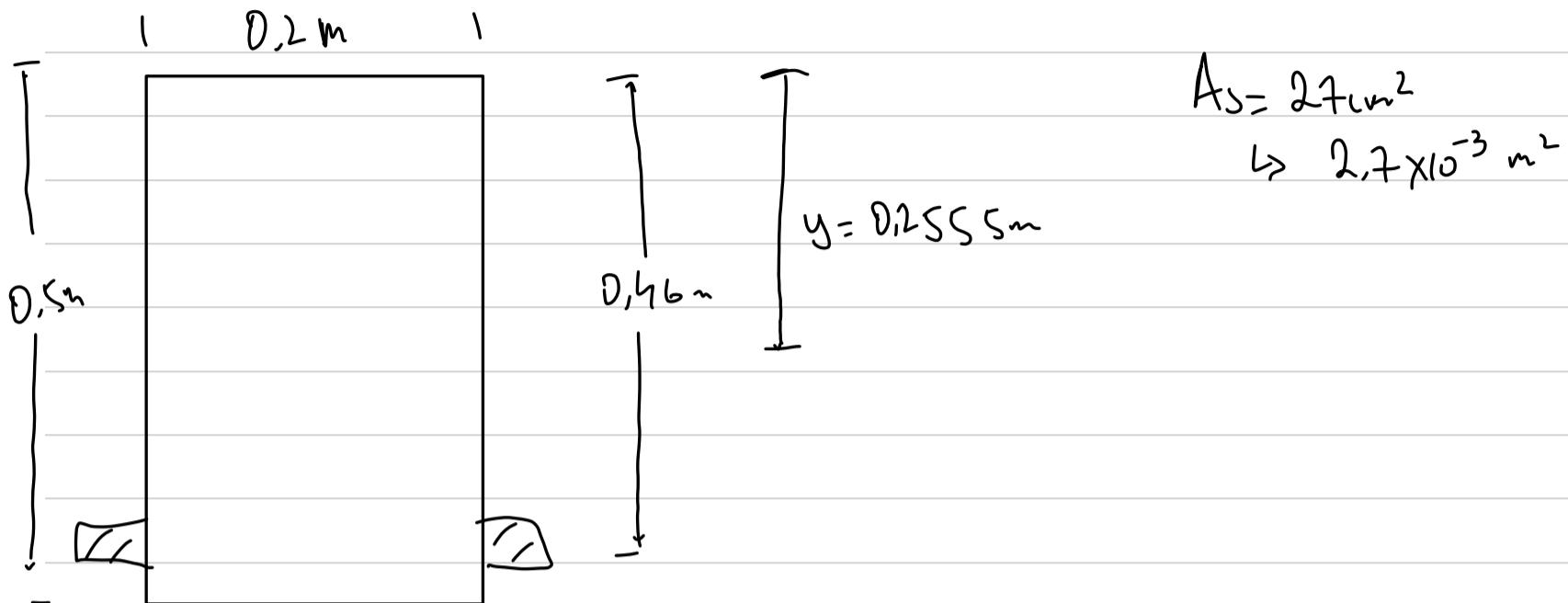
$$M = 26.52 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M = \phi E I$$

$\hookrightarrow$  1.0 Surafin

$$M = \phi E f \quad \phi = 6,135 \times 10^{-6} \text{ l/cm} \rightarrow \phi = 6,135 \times 10^{-9} \text{ l/m}$$

$$f_c = 206 \text{ Pa}$$



$$J = \frac{0.2 \cdot 0.5^3}{12} + 0.5 \cdot 0.2 (0.25 - 0.2555)^2 + 2.7 \times 10^{-3} (0.46 - 0.2555)^2$$

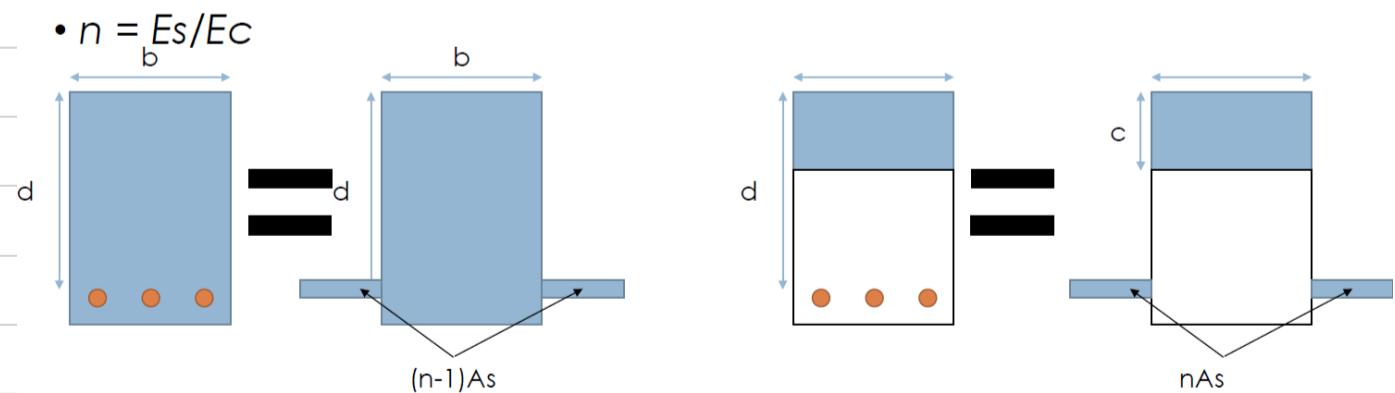
$$J = 2,199 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^4$$

$$M = 6,135 \times 10^{-9} \cdot 206 \text{ Pa} \cdot 2,199 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$M = 26981,73 \text{ Nm}$$

$$\hookrightarrow M = 26,98 \text{ kNm}$$

### Ροπή Αδρανείας Ισοδύναμης Διατομής



- Υπολογίζουμε το κέντρο βάρους της ισοδύναμης διατομής
- Υπολογίζουμε την ροπή αδρανείας ως προς το κέντρο βάρους

8/10/24

## Lecture 4

$$\varphi = -\phi y$$

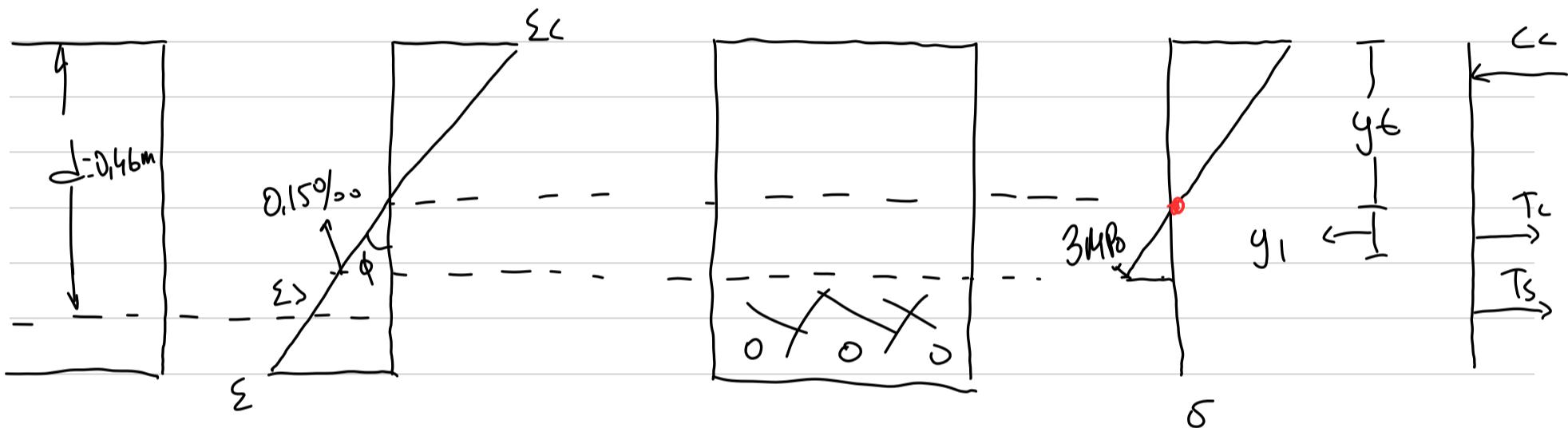
Συριγεία ΤΑΡΑΞΕΙΓΜΑΤΟΣ

M-φ καρπού

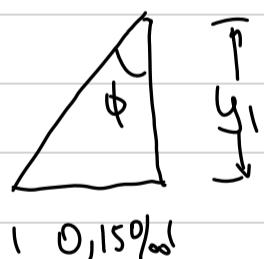
$\phi$ (1/cm)	M (kNm)
0	0
$6,135 \times 10^{-6}$	26,52
$12,26 \times 10^{-6}$	15,942

$$\text{ΓΙΑ ΕΥΡΕΣΗ } 2^{\circ} \text{ Συντήρηση } \quad \text{θέτω } \phi = 2 \phi_{cr}$$

$$b = 20 \text{ cm} \quad A_s = 3 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$\phi = 2 \cdot 6,13 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{cm}}$$



$$y_1 = \frac{0,15\%}{\phi} \Rightarrow y_1 = 12,22 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varepsilon_c = y_t \quad \phi = y_t \cdot 2 \phi_{cr}$$

$$e_c = \frac{y_t \cdot \varepsilon_c}{2} \quad b = \frac{y_t \cdot E_c \cdot \phi \cdot y_t}{2}$$

$$\delta_c = \varepsilon_c E_c$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \phi \cdot (d - y_t)$$

$$T_c = \frac{y_1 \cdot \varepsilon_c \cdot b}{2} = 36,675 \text{ kN}$$

$$\delta_s = \varepsilon_s E_s$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot E_s \cdot \phi \cdot (d - y_t)$$

για να δημ το γt

$$C_C = T_C + T_S$$

$$2454 \gamma t^2 \text{ kPa} = 36,6675 \text{ kN} + 33,865 - 73,62 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \cdot \gamma t$$

$$\hookrightarrow \gamma t = 0,1522 \text{ m} = 15,22 \text{ cm}$$

$$C_C = 59,11 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_C = 36,675 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_S = 22,439 \text{ kN}$$

Για NA βριζ M καιν ρεσπότια

$$M_{\text{NA}} = C_S \frac{2}{3} \gamma t + T_C \frac{2}{3} \gamma_1 + T_S (0,46 - \gamma t) \Rightarrow M = \underline{15,942 \text{ kNm}}$$

Σαρα οπο

Στις 11 ως προς αύτο ανθει,

Καιν ρεσπότια για να δυ σε πολύ κλείσις ειδικ

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Sigma C = \gamma t \quad \phi \Rightarrow \Sigma C = 0,190/00 \\ \Sigma S = \phi(46 - \gamma t) \Rightarrow \Sigma S = 0,376/00 \end{array} \right\} \text{και να δυ εργατικα}$$

Για τη επίλυση στοχείων excel

$\phi (1/cm)$	$2\phi_{cr}$	$3\phi_{cr}$	$4\phi_{cr}$	$8\phi_{cr}$	$20\phi_{cr}$
$y_t (cm)$	15,22	12,9	11,8	10,7	10,4
$C_c (kN)$	59,11	61,03	68	113	265
$T_L (kN)$	36,7	24,5	18,34	9,2	3,67
$T_s (kN)$	22,42	36,58	50,32	103	262
$M (kNm)$	15,94	18,68	23,35	44,9	111,73
$\varepsilon_c (\%)$	0,19	0,24	0,27	0,53	1,28
$\varepsilon_s (\%)$	0,374	0,61	0,83	1,73	4,36



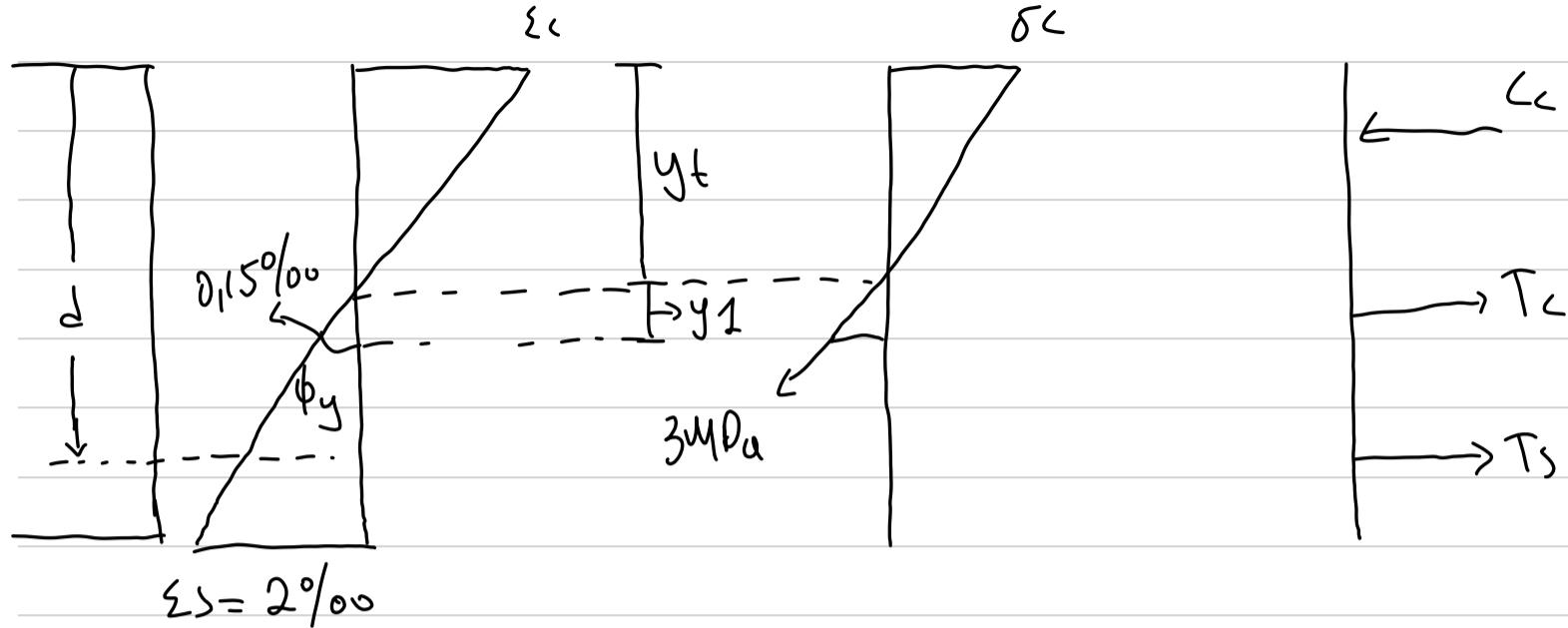
$\phi (1/cm)$	$M$
0	0
$6,13 \times 10^{-6}$	26,52
$12,26 \times 10^{-6}$	15,94
$3\phi_{cr}$	18,68
$4\phi_{cr}$	23,35
$8\phi_{cr}$	44,9

Δια μήπως να το  
θερμίσω σωστά σι.στι.  
εχω διαπροσ

Büro Σ = 2% tra ra δw τρού μι και φέχω

$$\Sigma = \phi_y$$

$$b = 20 \text{ cm}$$



$$\phi_y - \frac{\Sigma_s}{d - y_t} = \frac{2\%}{0,46 - y_t} = 56,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ 1/cm}$$

$$y_t = \frac{0,15\%}{\phi_y} = \frac{0,15\%}{2\%} (0,46 - y_t)$$

$$\Sigma_c = \phi_y y_t = \frac{2\%}{0,46 - y_t} y_t$$

$$\delta_c = E_c \Sigma_c$$

$$\delta_s = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$c_c = \frac{y_t \delta_c b}{2} \Rightarrow c_c = 4 \text{ } 10^3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} \cdot y_t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{0,46 - y_t} = 127,95$$

$$T_c = \frac{y_t 3 \text{ MPa } b}{2} \Rightarrow T_c = 22,5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} (0,46 - y_t) = 7,95$$

$$T_s = A_s \delta_s = 3 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 400 \text{ MPa} \Rightarrow T_s = 120 \text{ kN}$$

$$8 \phi_{ur} = 49,9 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$c_c = T_s + T_c \Rightarrow y_t = 0,106 \text{ m}$$

↳ Auslastungsfestigkeit

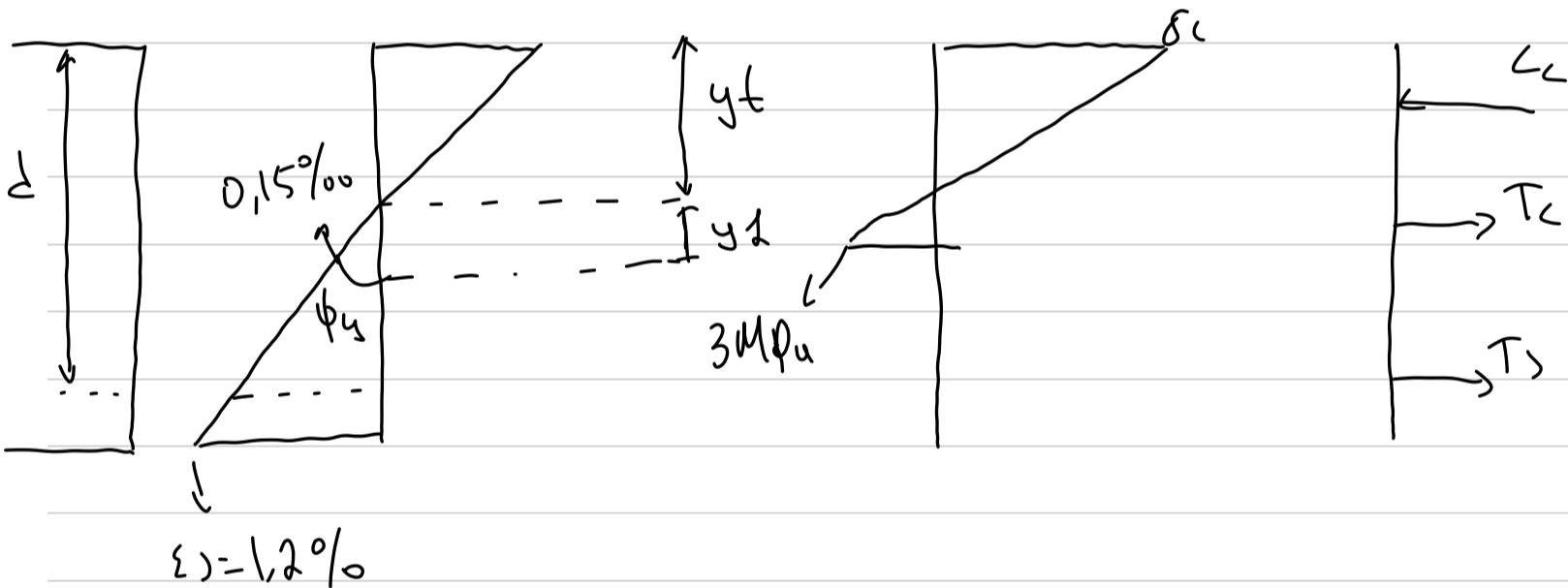
$$M = 51,65 \text{ kNm}$$

$\phi$	56,1	104,5	243,9	$\rightarrow f_{cu}$ va $\delta_w$ av slappesi to kieto
$m$	51,65	52,42	53,9	
$T$	8	4	1,8	
$\Sigma c$	0,6%			
$\Sigma s$	20%	4%	1%	

Auto additiv

$$\zeta = -\phi \gamma$$

Budžet  $\zeta = 1,2\%$   $f_{cu}$  va  $\delta_w$  + järjestä osto kieto av slappesi



$$\zeta = 1,2\%$$

$$\delta_s = 400 \text{ MPa} + 296 \text{ MPa} (1,2 - 1)\% \Rightarrow \delta_s$$

$$C_L = y_t \frac{\delta_c \cdot b}{2} = 4 \cdot 10^3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} y_t^2 \left. \frac{1}{0,46 - y_t} \right\} C_L = T_c + T_s$$

$$T_c = y_t \frac{3 \text{ MPa}_u b}{2} = 22,5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}} (0,46 - y_t)$$

lauru Episkew

$$y_t = 4,8$$

Kärm (soportia  
 $f_{cu}$  to M

$$T_s = A_s \cdot \delta_s$$

Aδδαζω ΣΣ

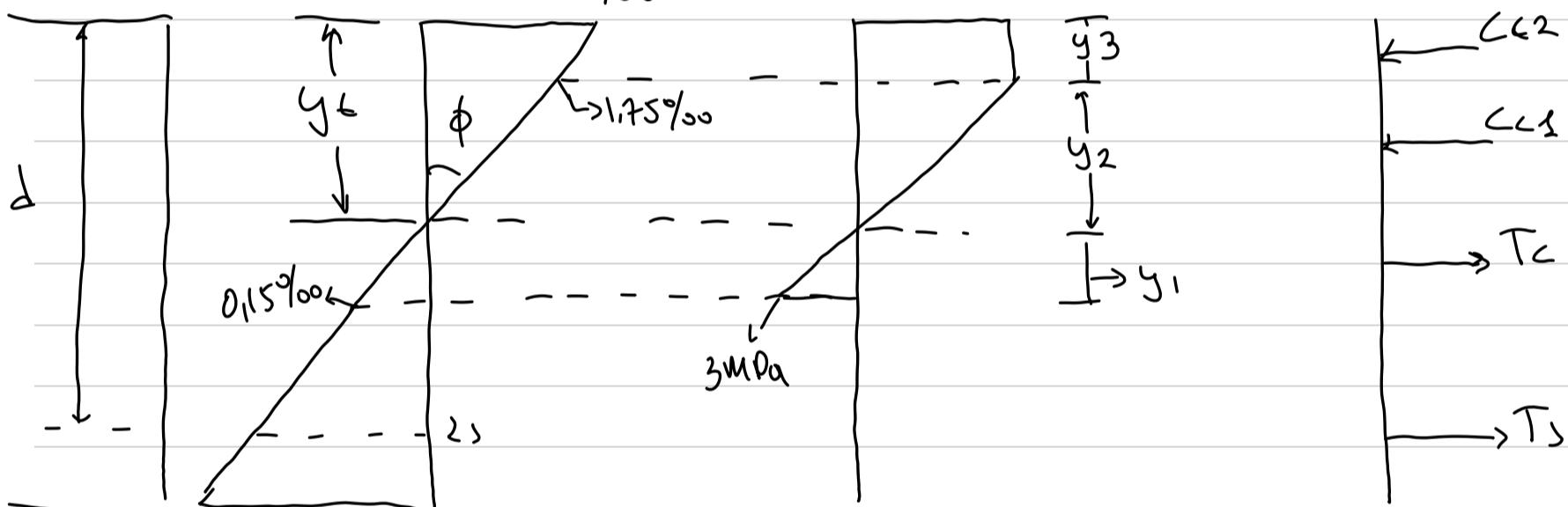
$\varepsilon_s$	1,2%	1,6%	1,9%
$\phi(1/c_w)$	$291 \times 10^{-6}$	$386 \times 10^{-6}$	
$T_c$	1,5	1,2	
$M$	58,7	64,47	
$\varepsilon_c (\%)$	1,39	1,74	1,91

Διαρροή μετέτοντος

Δεν μπορεί να το  
χρησιμοποιήσουμε

↗ εξτίση διαρροών στην κατάσταση

→ Βαζω  $\varepsilon = 2\%$  (Διαρροή μετέτοντος για NA λόγω  $M-\phi$ )



$$\phi = \frac{2\%}{y_t}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \phi(0,46 - y_t) = \frac{2\%}{y_t} (0,46 - y_t)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{0,15\%}{\phi} \quad y_2 = \frac{1,75\%}{\phi} \quad y_3 = y_t - y_2$$

$$C_C = C_1 + C_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y_2 \text{ 35 MPa } b + y_3 \text{ 35 MPa } b$$

$$T_C = \frac{y_1 \text{ 3 MPa } b}{2}$$

$$T_S = A_S \sigma_S = 3 \text{ cm}^2 \left[ 400 \text{ MPa} + 20 G_P e (\varepsilon_S - 1\%) \right]$$

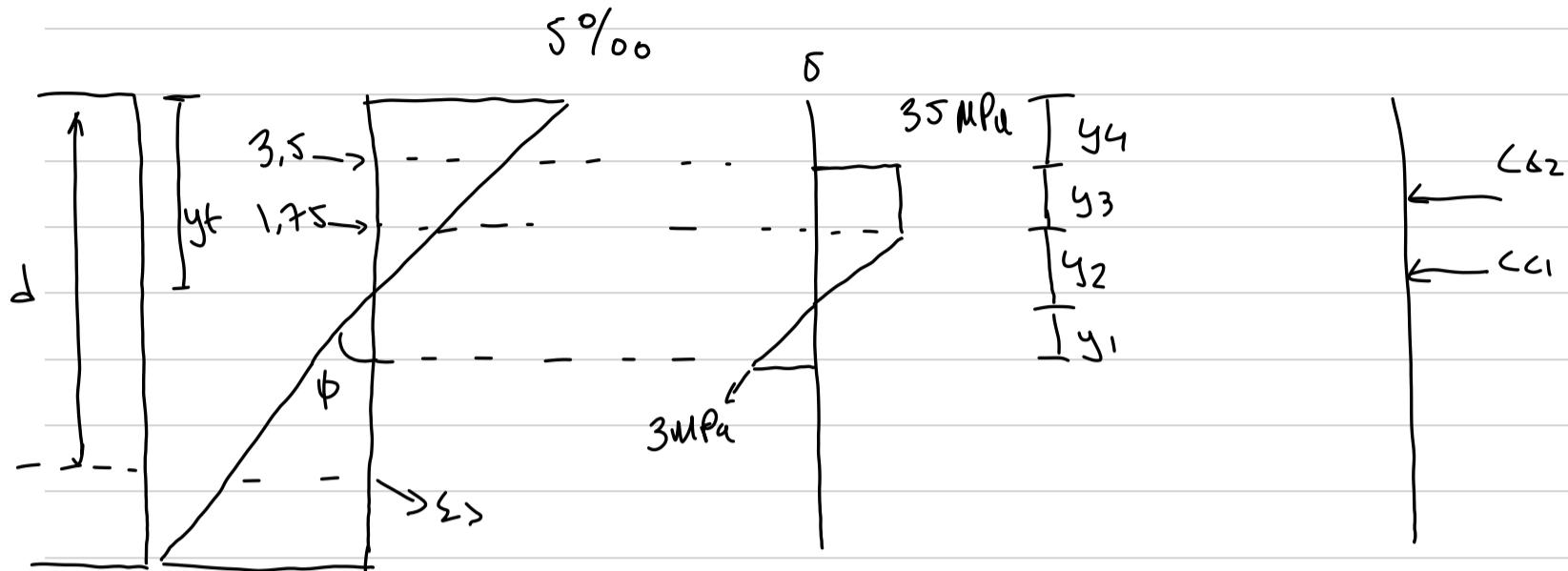
$$C_C = T_C + T_S \rightarrow \text{Numerical Solution for } y_C \text{ in cm}$$

Izopotnia Portwaju  $M = 77 \text{ kNm}$

	$\times 10^{-6}$		
$\Sigma_C$	2900	3000	3,1 %
$\phi$	452	660	742
$y$	4,4	4,5	4,7
$u$	77	99	108
$\varepsilon_S$	1,9 %	2,7 %	3,19 %

Βούλω ΣC > 3,5% (θα χίσει το μήκος Na δώ + γνήσια)  
Ο καρβός έχει διαρροές

$$\Sigma C = 5\%$$



$$\phi = \frac{5\%}{y_t}$$

$$\Sigma_s = \phi (0,46 - y_t) = \frac{5\%}{y_t} (0,46 - y_t)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{0,15\%}{\phi}, \quad y_2 = \frac{1,75\%}{\phi}, \quad y_3 = \frac{3,5\% - 1,75\%}{\phi}$$

$$y_4 = y_t - y_3 - y_2$$

$$C_c = C_{c1} + C_{c2} = \frac{1}{2} y_2 35 \text{ MPa} \cdot b + y_3 35 \text{ MPa} \cdot b$$

$$T_c = \frac{y_1 30 \text{ MPa}}{2} \delta$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot \sigma_s = 3 \text{ cm}^2 [400 \text{ MPa} + 20 \text{ GPa} (\varepsilon_s - 1\%)]$$

$$C_c = T_c + T_s \Rightarrow y_t = 6,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\phi = 762 \times 10^{-6} 1/\text{cm}$$

$$M = 101$$

$\Sigma c$	5%	10%	20%
$\phi$	762	814	931
$M$	101	82	52
$\Sigma s$	3%	2,7%	2,3%
$y_t$	6,6	12,3	21,5

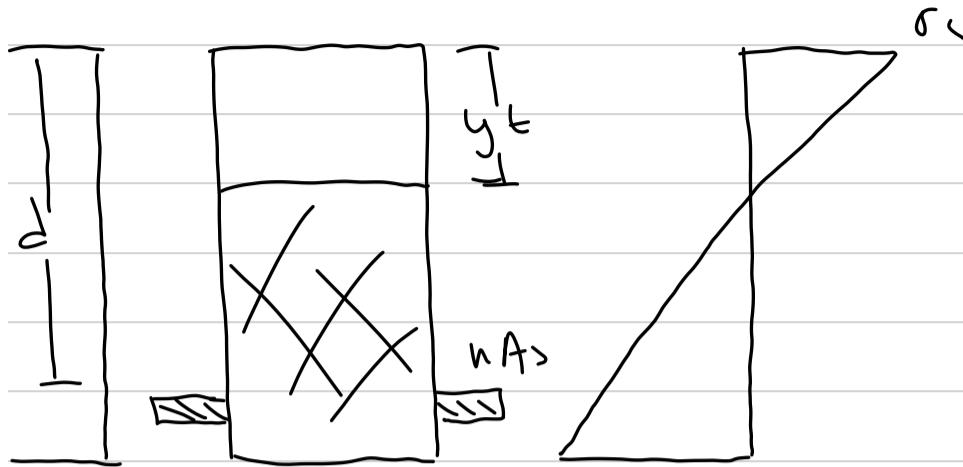
$$\phi \text{ (1/cm)} \times 10^{-6}$$

$$M \text{ (kNm)}$$

0	0
6,13	26,52
12,26	15,94
3φcr	18,68
4φcr	23,35
8φcr	44,9
5,6	51,65
104,5	52,42
243,9	53,3
291	58,7
386	69,42
452	77
660	99
747	108
762	101
814	82
931	52

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 26,52 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$  Δεν υπάρχει απλοποιημένη  
 μέθοδος για αυτα τα  
 σύγκειν

# Archimedes Method (Διεργαστής των ΜΗΤΕΡΩΝ στην ισχεί από αντοχή)



$$\frac{1}{2} y_t \sigma_L b = nAs \delta'_L \quad \hookrightarrow n=10$$

$$\sigma_L = E_L \varepsilon_L \rightarrow \varepsilon_L = \phi \varepsilon_y$$

Ισχυει υποθεση των  
μητρώων ειναι ελαστικά  
και έχουν πολλή ποσότητα

$$\sigma_S = E_S \varepsilon_S \rightarrow \varepsilon_S = \phi (d - y_t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} y_t^2 \phi b = 10 \cdot 3 \text{ cm}^2 \phi (d - y_t)$$

$$y_t = 10,3 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{Cr} = \frac{y_t^3 b}{12} + y_t b \left( \frac{y_t}{2} \right)^2 + nAs (d - y_t)^2$$

$$I_{Cr} = 4,552 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\phi = \frac{M}{E_L I_{Cr}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow I_{Cr} \text{ σταθερό } \mu \text{ εχφι } \varepsilon_L \leq 1,75 \% \\ y_t \text{ σταθερό } \varepsilon_S \leq 2 \% \quad \text{in}$$

Τώρα πρέπει να ελεγχθούμε τη διαρροή πρωτεί

$M_{\text{TE10}}$

$$\phi = \frac{1,75\%}{yt} = 169 \times 10^{-6}$$

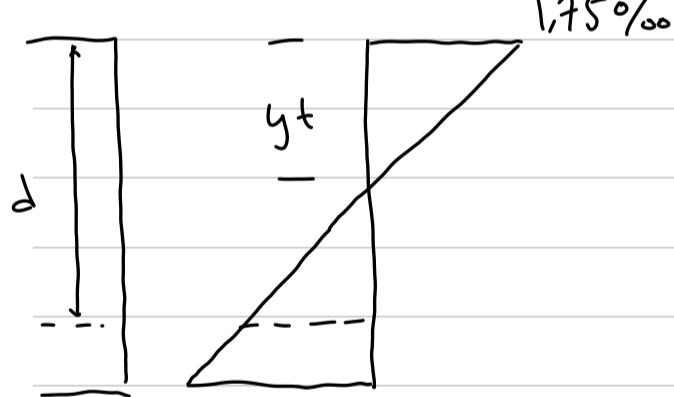
Χαροβάς

$$\phi = \frac{20\%}{0,46 - yt} = 56 \times 10^{-6}$$

→ Πρώτη διαρροή ο χαροβάς

$$\phi \rightarrow 56 \times 10^{-6} \Rightarrow M = \phi E_c I_{cr} = 51,06 \text{ kNm}$$

Υποδεικνύεται  $\Sigma = 1,7\%$  και χαροβάς στο πίστωτο ( $\Sigma < 1\%$ )



$$T_s = 3 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 400 \text{ MPa} = 120 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_c = yt \cdot 35 \text{ MPa} \cdot \frac{b}{2} = 120 \text{ kN}$$

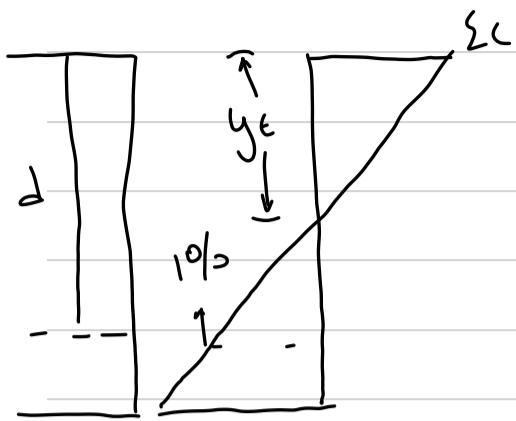
$$\phi = \frac{1,75\%}{3,4} =$$

$$\Sigma = \phi (0,46 - 0,034) = 2,2\% > 1\%$$

↪ Αιδος υπόσχεση

↪ Χαροβάς στη κρατήση

Beton  $\varepsilon_s = 1\%$



$$\phi = \frac{1\%}{0,46 - y_t}$$

$$M = 120 (0,46 - 0,05) + 120 \frac{2}{3} y_t \Rightarrow M = 53,215 \text{ kNm}$$

$$z_c = \phi y_t$$

$$\sigma_c = 20 \text{ GPa}$$

$$T_c = 120 \text{ kN} = \frac{y_t}{2} \cdot \sigma_c \cdot b$$

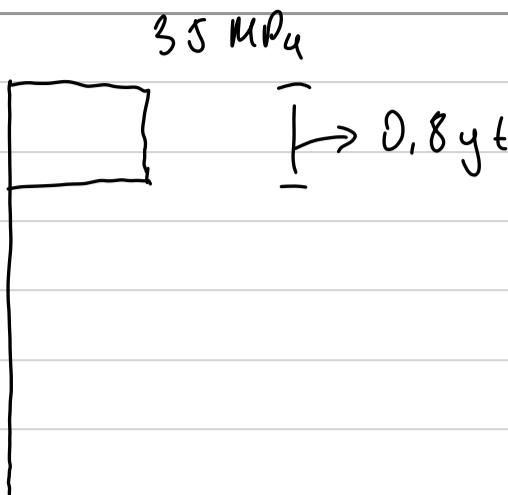
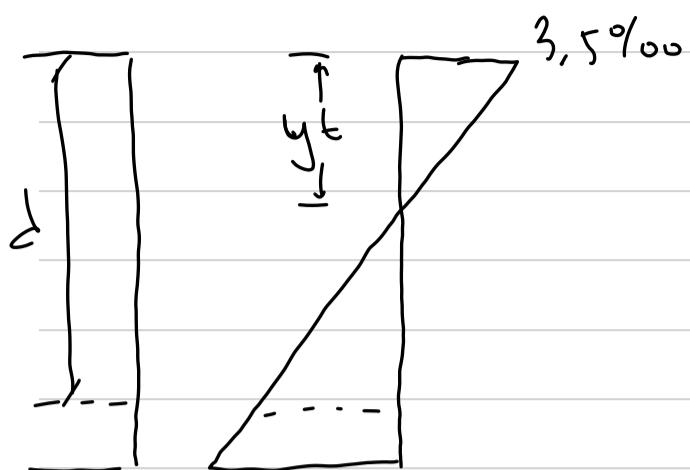
$$\hookrightarrow y_t = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$\phi = 243,7 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\varepsilon_c = 1,20^9 \text{ \%}$$

$Ba^3_w$   $\varepsilon_L = 3,5\%$

(Χαρακτηριστικά της χρήσης)



$$C = 35 \text{ MPa} \cdot 0,8 \text{ yt} \cdot b$$

$$T = 3 \text{ cm}^2 \left[ 400 \text{ MPa} + 26 \text{ Pa} (\varepsilon_s - 1\%) \right] = 252,29 \text{ kN}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \phi (0,46 - yt)$$

$$\phi = \frac{3,5\%}{yt} \quad yt = 0,045, \quad \phi = 775 \times 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{cm}} \Rightarrow \phi_u$$

$$C = 252,9 \text{ kN}$$

$$M = 252,9 \text{ kN} (0,46 - yt) + 252,9 \left( 0,6 \frac{yt - 0,84}{2} \right)$$

$M = 117,7 \text{ kNm} \Rightarrow M_u$  η μεγαλύτερη ποσό μετρώντας στην πλάτη

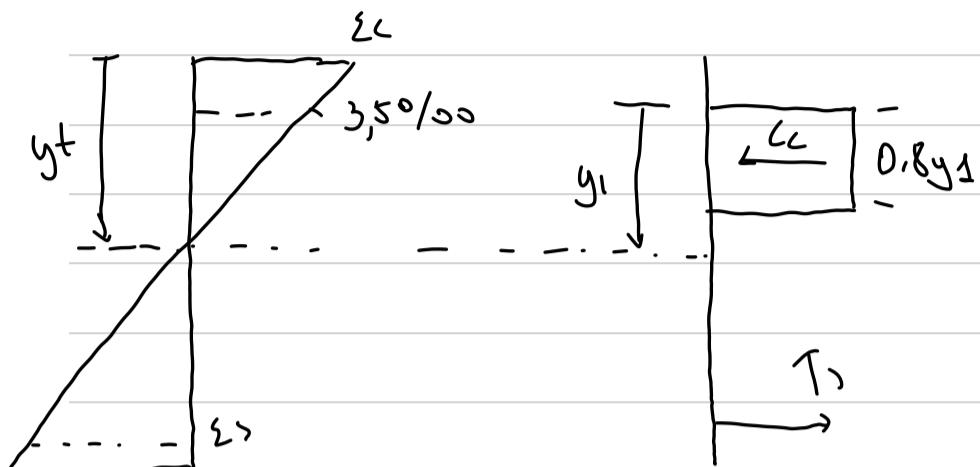
(A) Να δούμε για  $\phi = 100 \times 10^{-6}$  το block του μήκους  $\delta$  εργάζεται κατώ

(B) Να δούμε και για  $\phi = 100 \times 10^{-6}$  το  $\kappa_{\text{εντρ}}$  της διατομής ( $N = 600 \text{ kN}$ ) τη γέφυρα για  $\varepsilon_L = 3,5\%$

15|10|24

## Lecture 5

(A)  $\phi = 900 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N/cm}$



$$\phi = \frac{3,5\%}{y_1} \Rightarrow y_1 = 3,88 \text{ cm}$$

$$C_c = 0,8 \cdot 35 \text{ MPa} \cdot 20 \text{ cm} \cdot 3,88$$

$$C_c = 217,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_s = C_c - 3 \text{ cm}^2 [400 \text{ MPa} + 20 \text{ GPa} (\varepsilon_s - 1\%)]$$

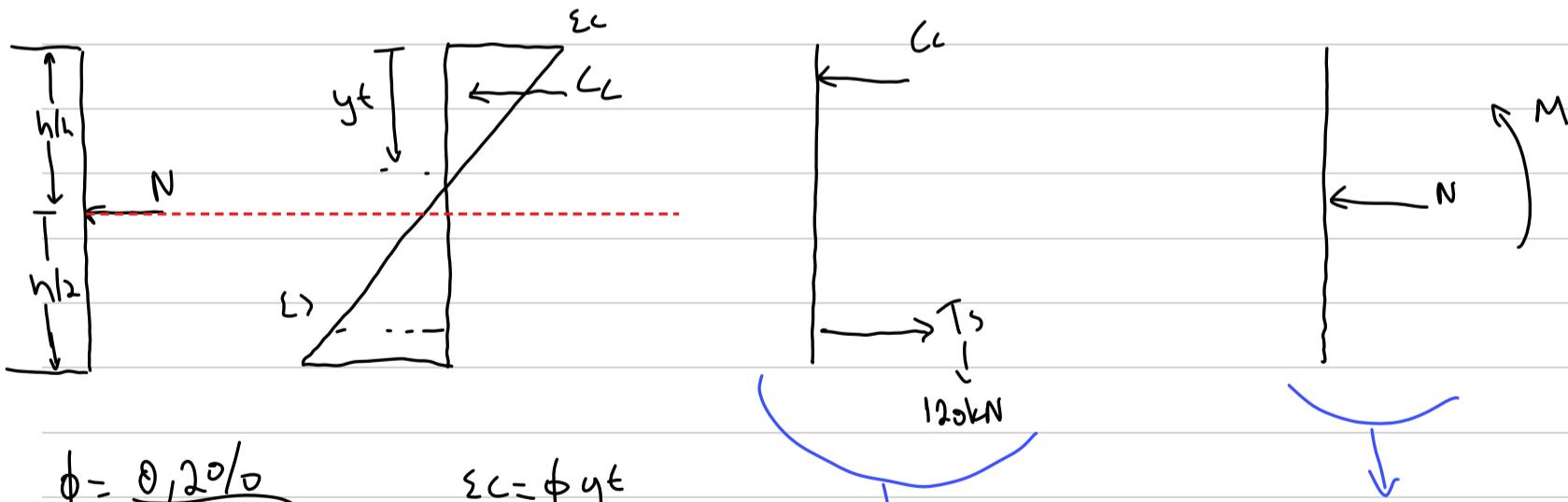
$$\varepsilon_s = \phi (0,46 - y_t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_t = 16,8 \text{ cm}$$

$$M = C_c \cdot 0,6y_1 + T_s (0,46 - y_t) \Rightarrow M = 68,71 \text{ kNm}$$

(B)  $N = 600 \text{ kN}$  find  $(M_y, \phi_y)$  and  $(M_u, \phi_u)$  Antidotoufem bedoes  
steel without hardening

$\Rightarrow$  Υποθέτω στήριξη κατάληξης σε πρόσθια



$$\phi = \frac{0,20\%}{0,46 - y_t}$$

$$\varepsilon_c = \phi y_t$$

$$C_c = T_s + N$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_c E_c y_t = 120 \text{ kN} + N$$

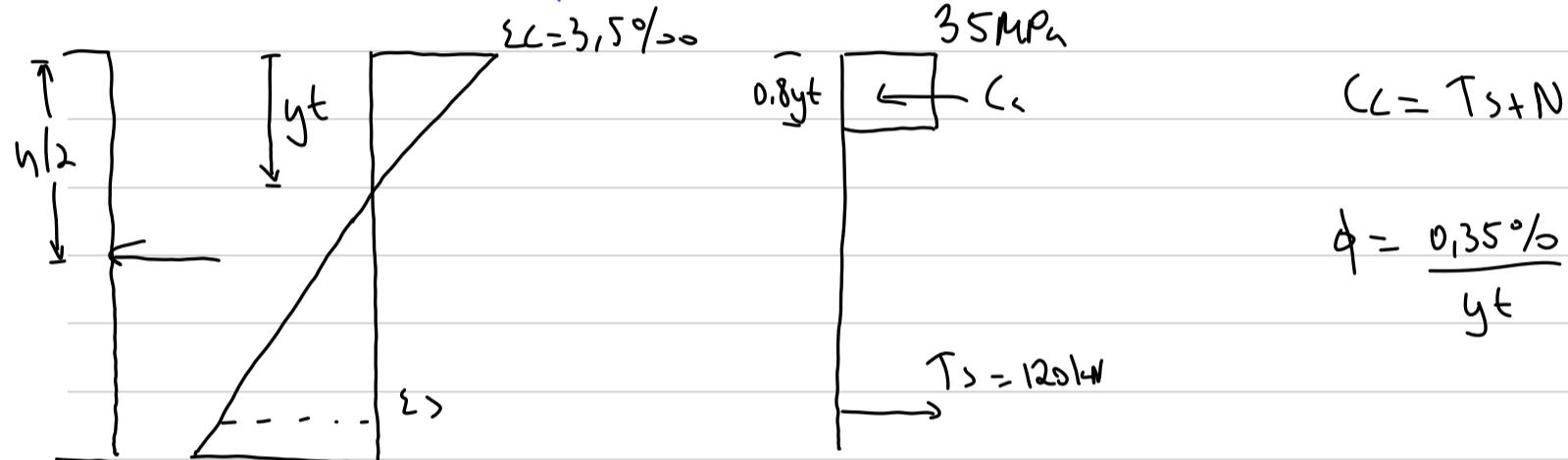
Euler-Bernoulli formules

Euler-Bernoulli

$$M_u = C_c \left( \frac{h}{2} - \frac{y_t}{3} \right) + T_s \left( 0,46 - \frac{h}{2} \right)$$

$N$ (kN)	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
$\Sigma_c (\%)$	0,58	0,82	1,02	1,21	1,38	1,55	1,71	1,85
$y_t$ (m)	0,10	0,13	0,156	0,173	0,188	0,201	0,211	
$M_y$ (kNm)	51	70,4	88,5	105,9	122,6	138,8	154	
$\phi_y$ ( $\times 10^{-6}$ cm)	56,1	61,3	65,8	69,8	73,5	77,1	80,79	

Fia va Bpw Mu, phi, Bi3v  $\Sigma_c = 0,35\%$   $\gamma_{\text{soil}} < \gamma_w$   $\rightarrow$  slipperzi o optimus



$$\Sigma_c = 0,8y_t \quad 35 \text{ MPa} \quad 0,2m = N + 120$$

$$y_t = \frac{N + 120}{0,8 \cdot 35 \text{ MPa} \cdot 0,2m}$$

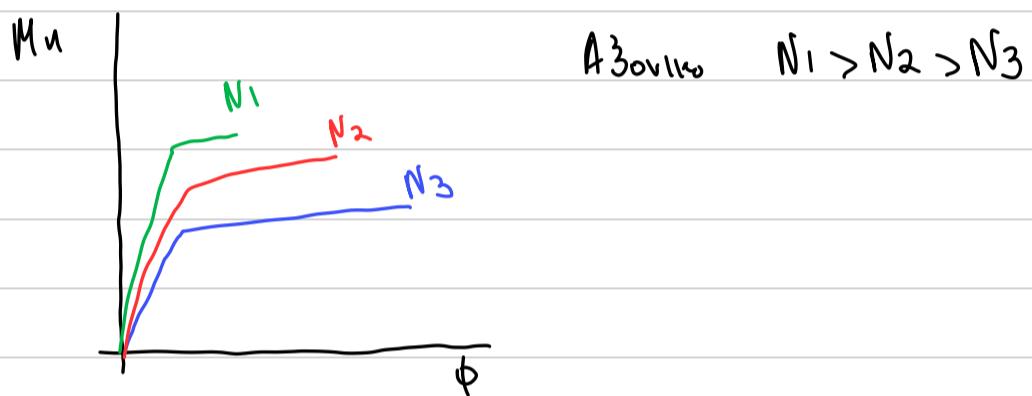
$$M_u = C_c \left( \frac{h}{2} - 0,4y_t \right) + T_s \left( 0,46m - \frac{h}{2} \right)$$

$N$ (kN)	0	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
$\Sigma_c (\%)$	7,2	3,7	2,5	1,8	1,4	1,1	0,9	0,7,5
$y_t$ (m)								
$M_y$ (kNm)	54,2	76,7	97,9	117,6	135,9	152,67	168,2	182
$\phi_y$ ( $\times 10^6$ cm)	1633	840	613	467	376	316	272	254

	1000	1300	1519
$\Sigma_c$	4,55	2,85	2
$y_t$			
$M_y$	215,6	236,2	243,1
$\phi_y$	175	138	117

Av θέλω να διώσω για μεταδυτήρα N το Ts στην έκρη 120kN  
 $T_s = \Sigma f_s$ ,  $\phi = ?$  Δευτεροβάθμια λύση

N	1600	1900	2500	3400
$\Sigma$	1,8	1	0,09	-0,8
$y_t$				
$M_u$	241	229	179	25
$\phi_y$	114	99	78	58



Τι γίνεται αν ωθήσω τον στρόφη

$$N = 100kN$$

$$A_s = 3cm^2 \Rightarrow p = \frac{3cm}{50 \cdot 20} \Rightarrow \varphi = 3\%$$

$\rho$	3%	5%	10%	20%	30%	3,85%	4%	5%
$z_s$	37	27	15	6,5	3,4	2	1,9	1,7
$M_u$	76,7	110,7	191	335	456	541	545	565
$\phi_u$	890	653	392	217	151	120	118	112
$\phi_y$	61	65	72	88	105	120		

Διαφορετικοί  
και μεταξύ  
δραυματικοί

δραυματικοί πριν  
τη διαφορετικότητα

Ουσού αυξάνεται το  $\varphi$  κατινεκτά σε πλαστικότητα δε υπόσχεται καμπυλωτός

ΕΚ8 σπιν ρ (ανθυγρή φασμάς ασύριος)

$$\rho_{max} = \rho' + \frac{0,0018 f_u}{M_f z_y d f_y} \quad DCH \text{ or } DCU$$

$$\rho_{max} = 0,04$$

$\rho_{max} \Rightarrow$  Πλούσιο τεχνικό μέτρο

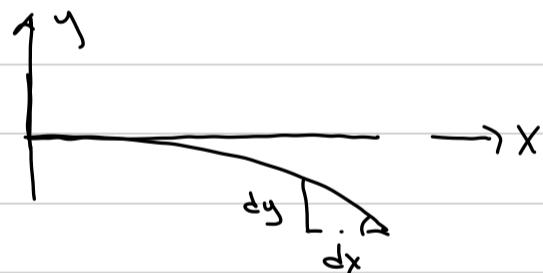
$\rho'$  = Πλούσιο διαβολικό μέτρο

$$M_f = 2q - 1 \quad T_1 > T_c$$

$$M_f = 1 + 2(q+1) \frac{T_c}{T} \quad T_1 < T_c$$

### BEAM DEFLECTION

$$\phi = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$



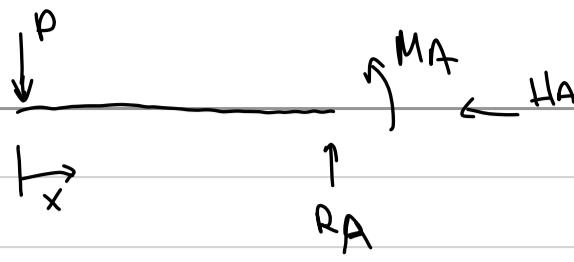
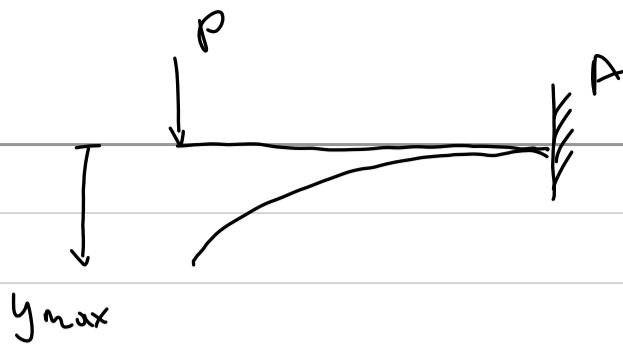
$$\theta = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\phi = \frac{M}{EI} = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

$$y = \iint \frac{M}{EI} dx dx$$

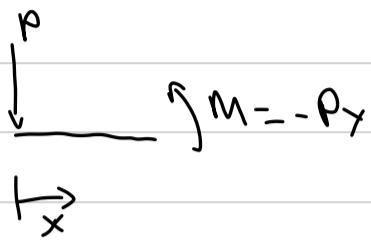
$$\theta = \frac{dy}{dx} = \int \frac{M}{EI} dx$$

Double Integration Point



$$R_A = P$$

$$M_A = -PL$$



$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{M}{EI}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy^1} = \frac{1}{EI} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -Px \, dx = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{Px^2}{2} + c_1 \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{Px^3}{6} + c_1 x + c_2 \right)$$

$$y(l) = 0$$

$$\theta = y'(l) = 0$$

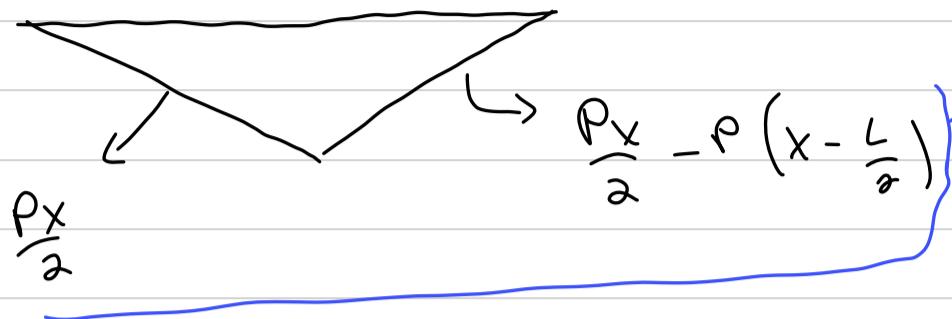
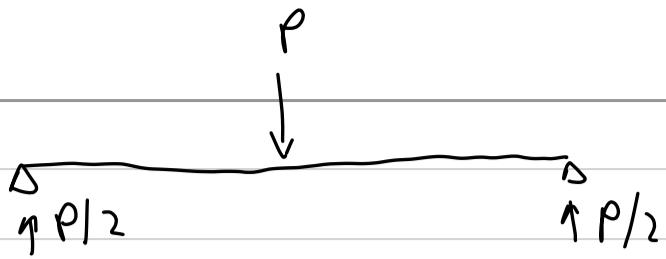
$$0 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{PL^2}{2} + c_1 \right) \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{PL^2}{2}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{PL^3}{6} + \frac{PL^2}{2} l + c_2 \right) \Rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{PL^3}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{Px^3}{6} + c_1 x + c_2 \right)$$

$$y_{max} = y(0) = -\frac{PL^3}{3EI}$$

| Section 1 | Section 2 |



Ο σιαφόρεντς απός  
μπορεί στα Macaulay Brackets

$$0 \rightarrow L/2$$

$$y_1\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = y_2\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( \frac{P}{12} x^3 + c_1 x + c_2 \right)$$

$$y_1'\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = y_2'\left(\frac{L}{2}\right)$$

$$L/2 \rightarrow L$$

$$y_1(0) = 0$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{EI} \left( -\frac{P}{12} x^3 + \frac{PL}{4} x^2 + c_3 x + c_4 \right)$$

$$y_2(L) = 0$$

### Macaulay Brackets

$$\langle x-a \rangle = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < a \\ x-a & \text{if } x > a \end{cases}$$

$$M(x) = \frac{P_x}{2} - P \langle x - \frac{L}{2} \rangle$$

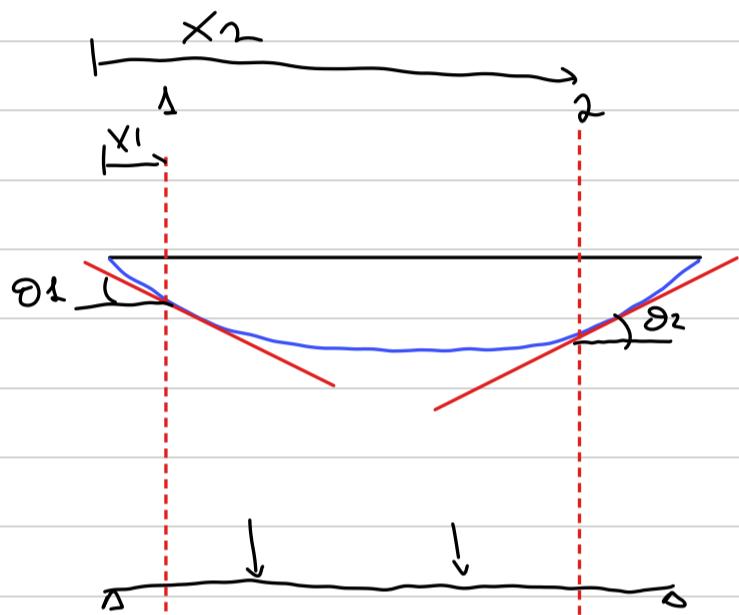
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{EI} \left( \frac{P_x}{2} - P \langle x - \frac{L}{2} \rangle \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{EI} \left( \frac{\rho x^2}{4} - \frac{\rho}{2} \langle x - \frac{L}{2} \rangle \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{EI} \left( \frac{\rho x^3}{12} - \frac{\rho}{6} \langle x - \frac{L}{2} \rangle^3 + c_1 x + c_2 \right)$$

$$c_2=0 \quad c_1 = -\frac{3\rho L^2}{48}$$

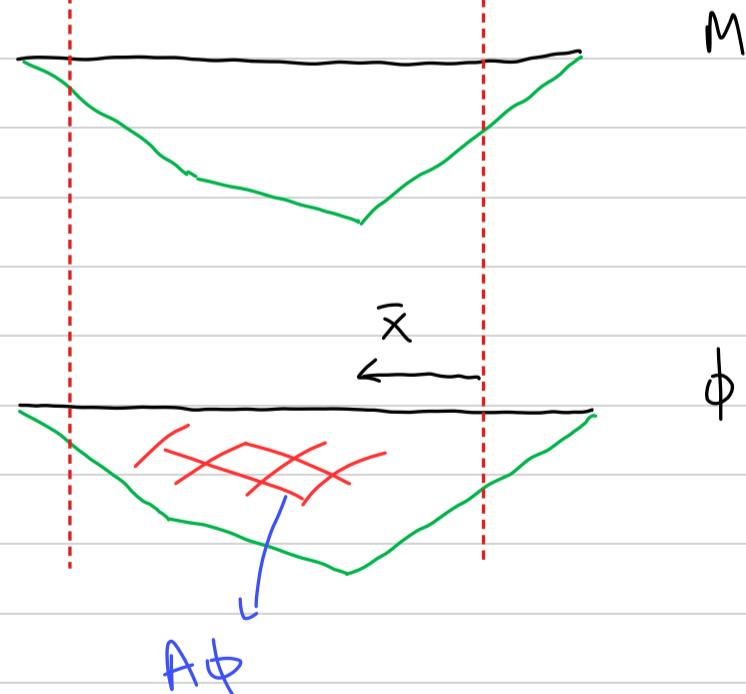
**Geometrische Position**



$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \phi = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x_1}^{x_2}$$

$$A\phi = \theta_2 - \theta_1$$



$y_1$

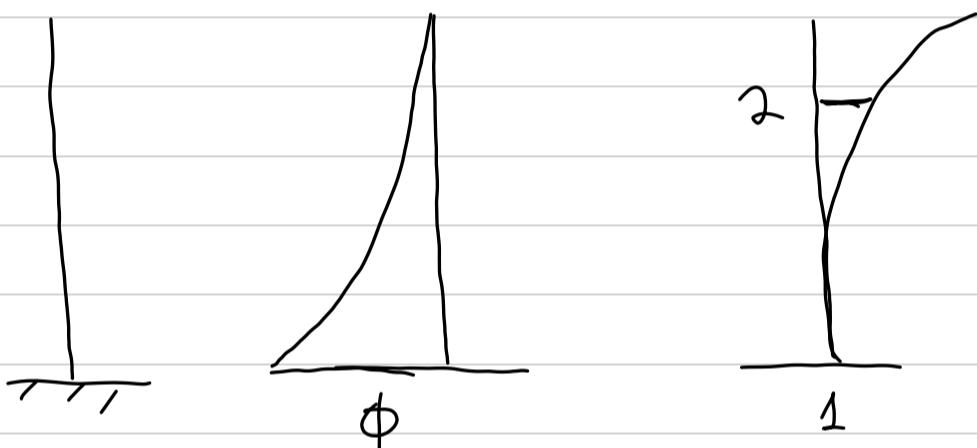
$y_2$



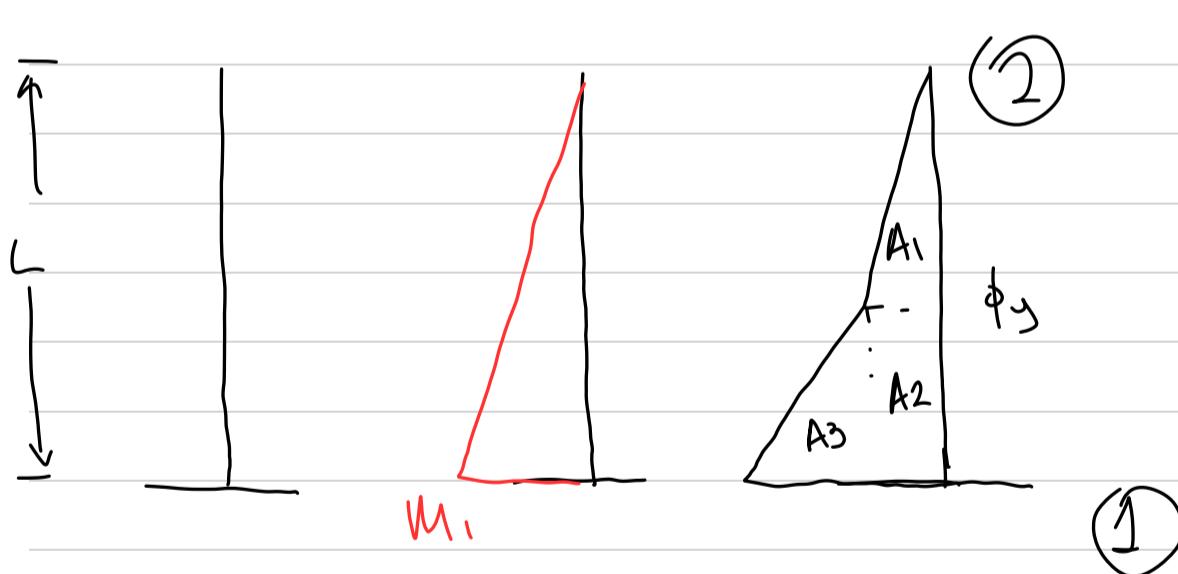
$$t_{2/1} = A\phi \bar{x}$$

$\bar{x} \rightarrow$  Απόσταση κέντρου βρούς  $A\phi$  από 2

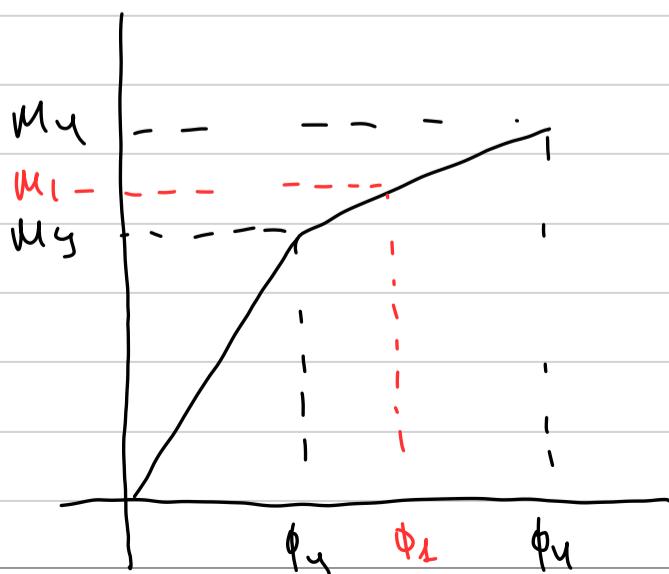
Παραβολή

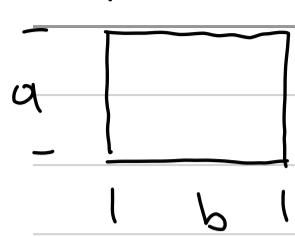


Σημείο 1 στη βάση  
Σημείο 2 στην θέση  
να βρω τη μετακίνηση



Μετακίνηση στο 2  
 $t_{2/1}$



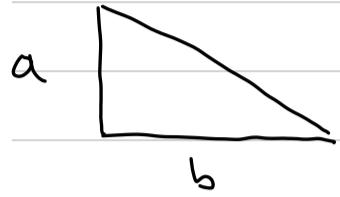
$\vec{x}$ 

Area

$$ab$$

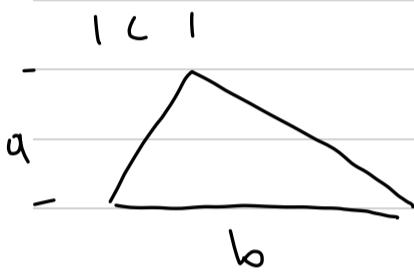
 $\vec{x}$ 

$$b/2$$



$$\frac{ab}{2}$$

$$\frac{b}{3}$$

 $|c|$ 

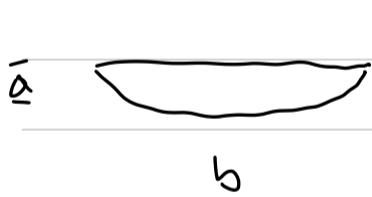
$$\frac{ab}{2}$$

$$\frac{b+c}{3}$$



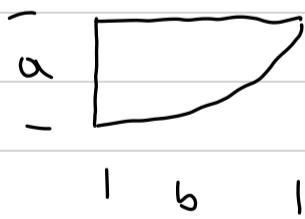
$$\frac{(a+c)b}{2}$$

$$\frac{b}{3} \left( \frac{2c+a}{c+a} \right)$$



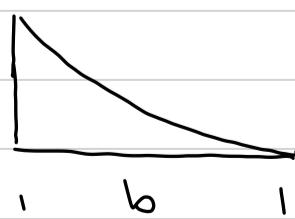
$$\frac{2}{3} ab$$

$$\frac{b}{2}$$



$$\frac{2}{3} ab$$

$$\frac{3b}{8}$$

 $|b|$ 

$$\frac{ba}{3}$$

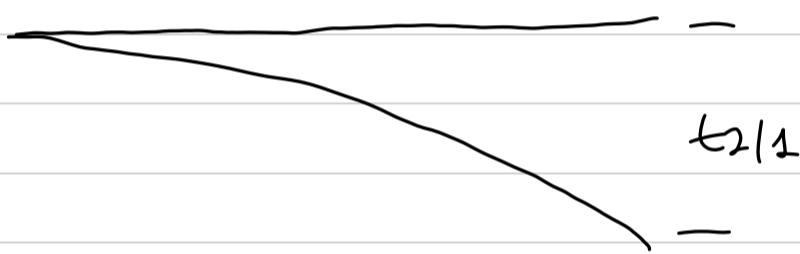
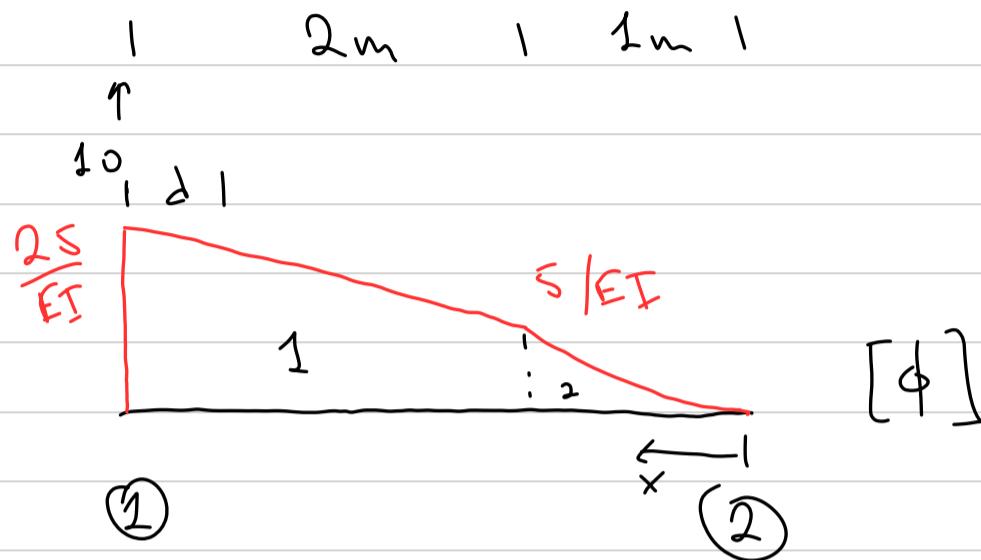
$$\frac{b}{4}$$

## EXAMPLE



$$EI = 22000 \text{ kNm}^2$$

$\hookrightarrow$  Το ΤΟ ΕΙ χρησιμοποιούμε?



$$A_1 = \frac{1}{EI} \frac{(5+2s)}{2} 2$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = 3\text{m} - d$$

$$d = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2,5 + 2s}{5 + 2s} \right)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{3} 1 \frac{s}{EI}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}s$$

$$t_{2/1} = 3,09 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

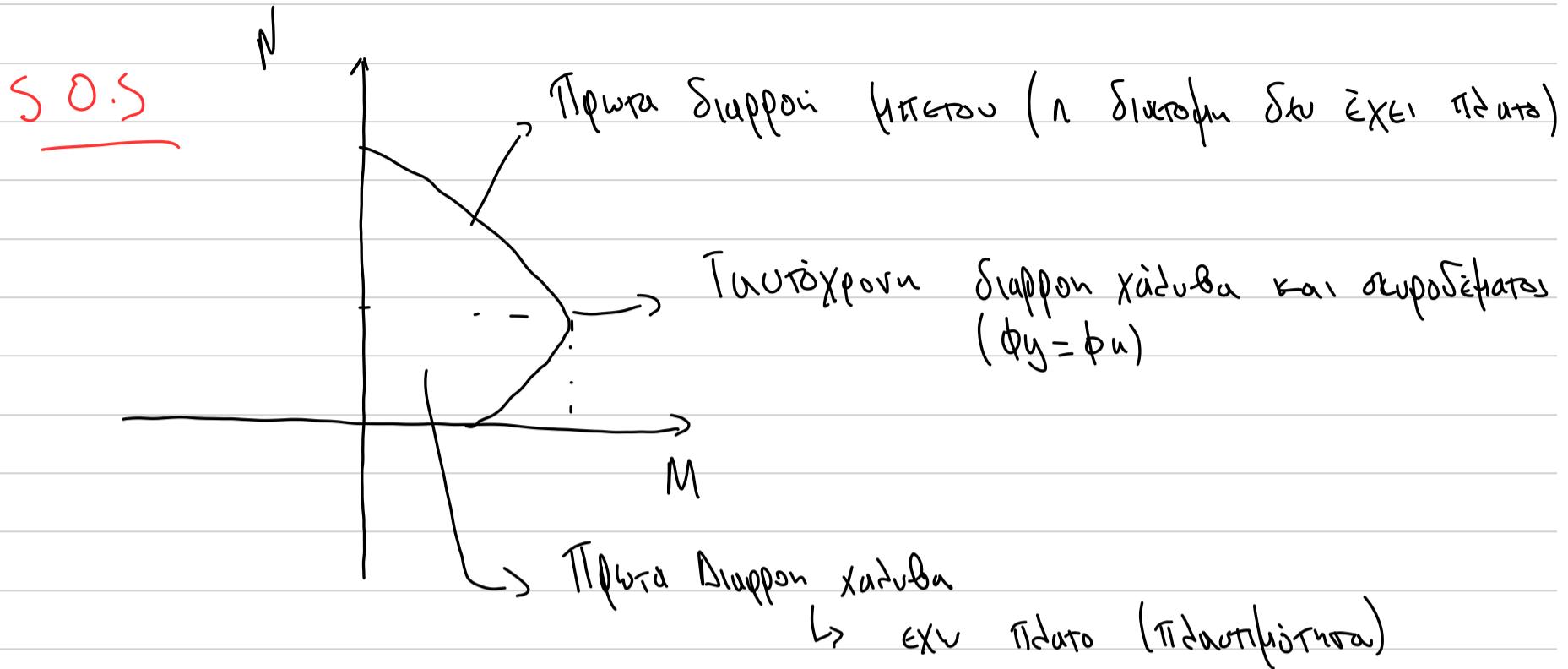
$$\bar{x}_2 = 0,75\text{m}$$

$$\Delta L = \frac{3s}{EI} 2,23 + \frac{s}{3EI} 0,75$$

$$\Delta L = \frac{1363 \text{ kNm}^3}{20EI} = \frac{1363 \times 10^3}{2022000 \times 10^3} \Rightarrow \Delta L = 3,09 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 3,097 \text{ mm}$$

# LECTURE 6

22/10/24



Όταν κανείς ικανοποιεί το αξονικό του θα έχει δύναται  
η μικρότερη ροτητική ποτή

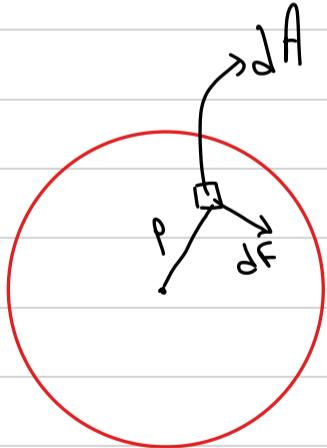
Από εδώ και κάτω (Στρέψη) εκτός τριών περιπτώσεων

## ΣΤΡΕΨΗ (TORSION)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1YTKedLQ0a0>

→ Υπάρχει διάτετο στο blackboard

→ Τα κυκλικά μέτρα είναι πιο εύκολα



$$dT = dF \rho$$

$$T = \int dT = \int \rho dF$$

$T_{\text{tot}}$

$dF = \tau$  (είναι η διάτηση στο μικρό κομμάτι)

$$dF = dA \Rightarrow T = \int \rho \tau dA$$

## Deformation due to torsion

$\phi \rightarrow$  angle of twist (γωνία στρέψης)

Momento τ  $\rightarrow$  μεμένο  $\phi$

Μεμένο μικρό μετανομάσιο  $\Rightarrow$  μεμένο  $\phi$

Shear Strain - γ Διατύπωμα Ταρακούρωμα (γ)



$$\gamma = \frac{r\phi}{L} \quad \gamma_{\max} = \frac{c\phi}{L}$$

$$r = r_{\max} \frac{\phi}{c}$$

Διατύπωμα Τάσης  $\rightarrow \tau$

$$\tau = G\gamma$$

$G \rightarrow$  μετρό διατύπωσης (shear modulus)

$$\tau = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{c} p$$

$J \rightarrow$  πολύκαρπος ασπάργος  $c_1 = 0$  αν και διατύπωμα δύναται να είναι κενό

$$J = \frac{1}{2} \pi (c_2^4 - c_1^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = \frac{L}{G} \cdot \frac{T}{J}$$

## Thin-walled sections

→ η τιμή κάρτης στην επιφύτην είναι μεγάλη

→ Εξω πόσο μικρή τιμή αυτή που είναι παρόμοια με την επιφύτην



$$df = \tau \, dA = \tau \, t \, ds = q \, ds$$

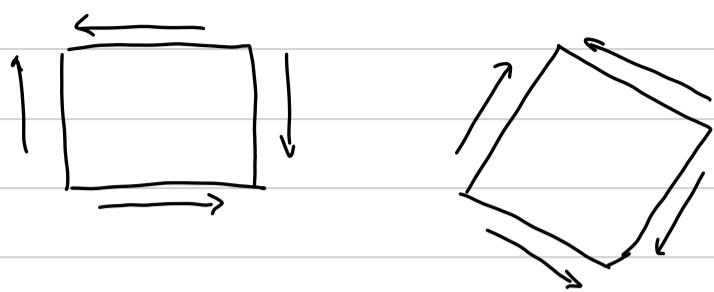


$$da = \frac{p \, ds}{2} \Rightarrow p \, ds = 2 \, da$$

$$\tau = \frac{T}{2t_a}$$

$t \rightarrow \text{τιμής}$   
 $a \rightarrow \text{αλογού}$

$$\tau t = q$$



Kurkos του Mohr → υλ το ζαβάσι

### TORSIONAL REINFORCEMENT EXAMPLE

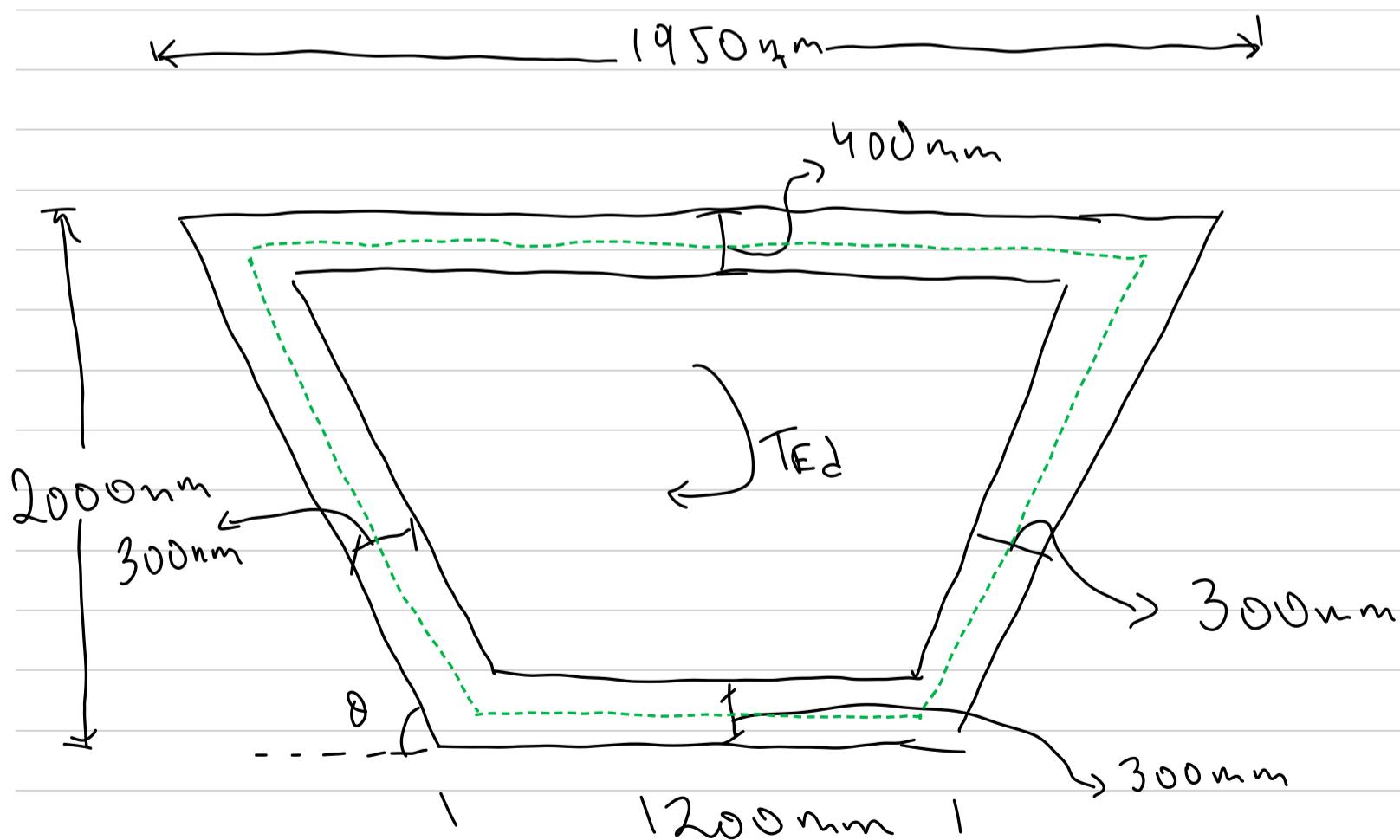
$$\frac{\sum A_{sl} f_{yd}}{U_L} = \frac{T_{Ed}}{2\pi k} \cot\theta$$

$$f_{ck} = 30 \text{ MPa} \quad f_{yk} = 500 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{yd} = \frac{30}{1.15} = 26.5 \text{ MPa} \quad f_{yd} = \frac{500}{1.15} = 435 \text{ MPa}$$

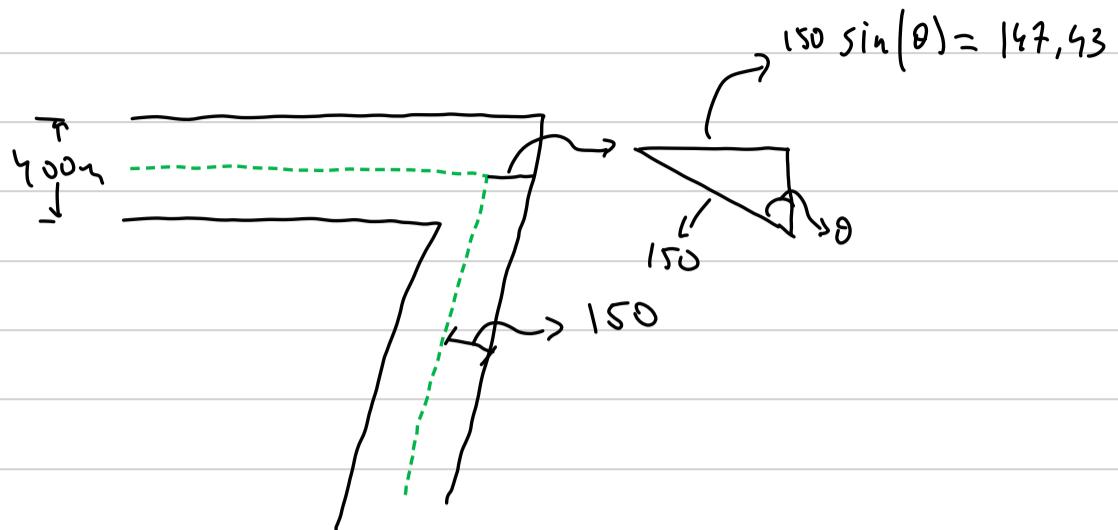
$$V_{Rd} = \frac{A_{sw}}{S} 2 f_{yw} \cot\theta$$

$$T_{Ed} = 5000 \text{ kNm}$$

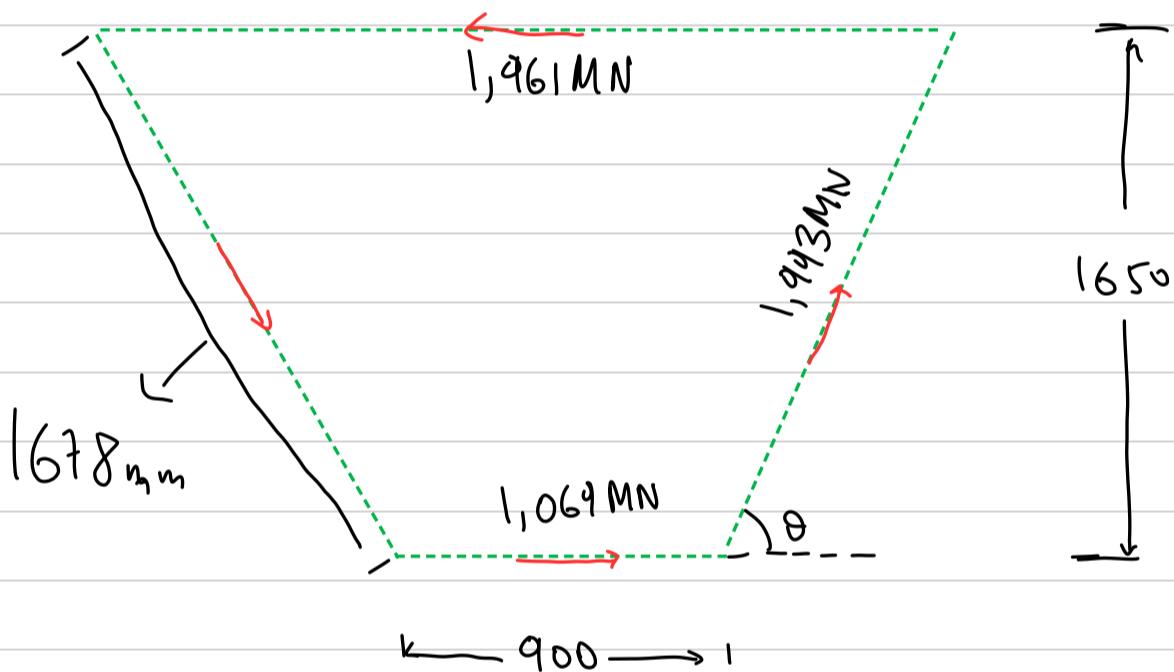


$$\theta = 79.38^\circ$$

$$\tau t = \frac{T_{Ed}}{2 Ak}$$



$k \quad 1650 \quad l$

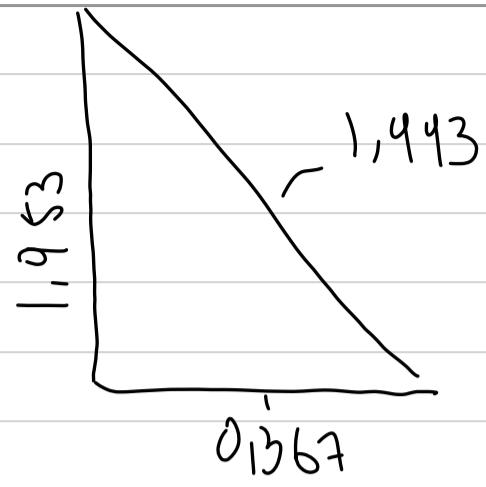


$$Ak = \frac{(1650 + 900)}{2} \cdot 1650 \Rightarrow Ak = 2,103 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^2$$

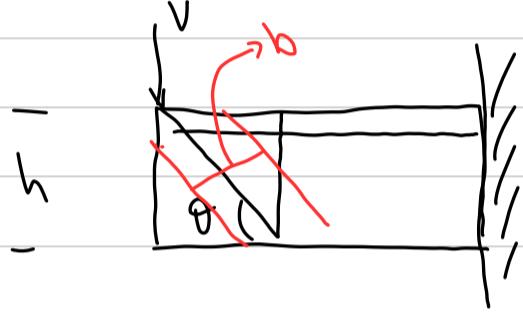
$$q = \frac{T_{Ed}}{2 Ak} = \frac{5 \times 10^9 \text{ N mm}}{2,103 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^2} \Rightarrow q = 1188 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{mm}}$$

Teknous kifte stoxeiou  $q_L$

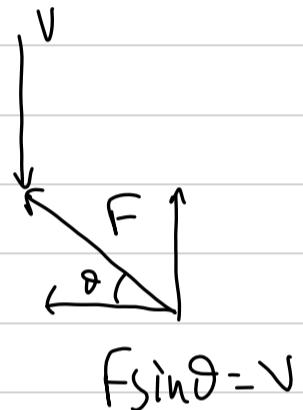
$$q = \tau t$$



$\cot \theta \rightarrow \theta \rightarrow$  punu  $\delta$  hirtipa



$$b = h \cos \theta$$



$$\delta = \sqrt{f_{cd}}$$

$$v = 0,6 \left( 1 - \frac{30}{250} \right)$$

$$F = t b \sqrt{f_{cd}}$$

$$b = h \cos \theta$$

$$1 < \cot \theta < 2,5$$

$$t h \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta \cdot f_{cd} = q h$$

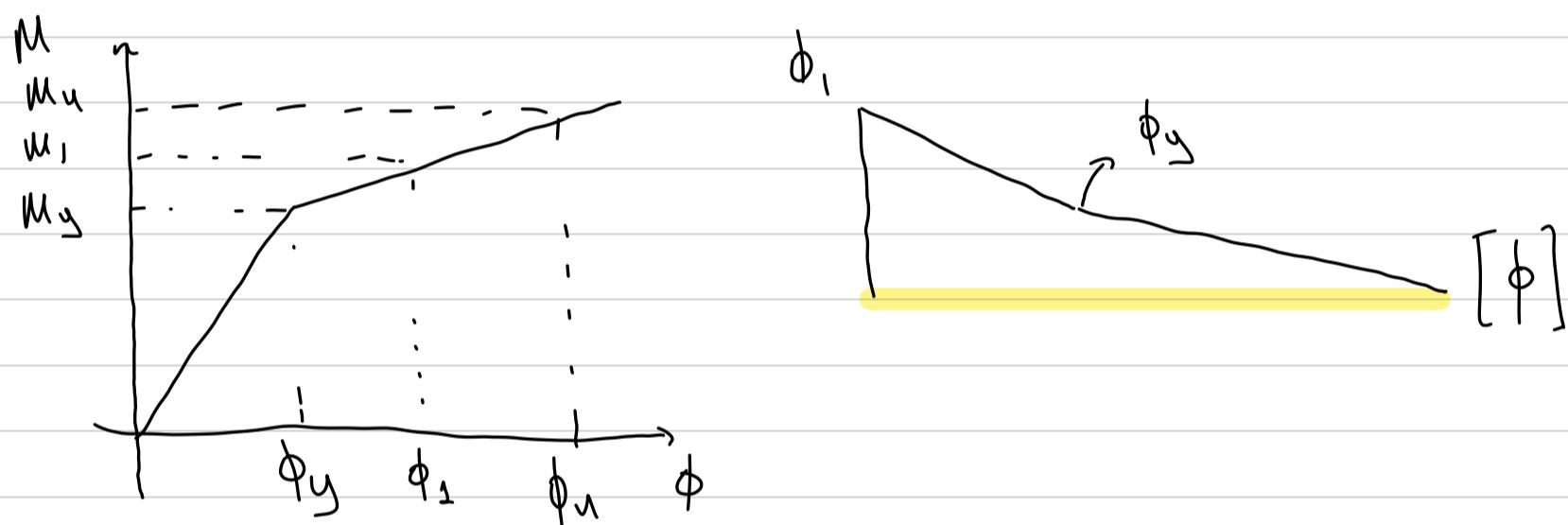
$$\hookrightarrow g =$$

29/10/24

## Lecture 6

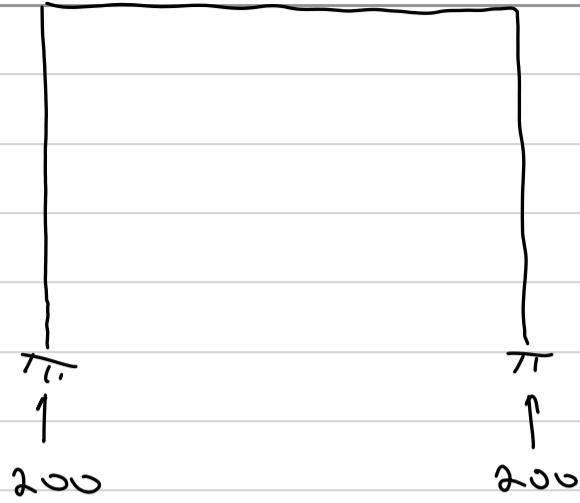
Δικό γου Τύπος φα ενίσχυση  
↪ Να διώσεις γου τύπους και την έβαρων

ΤΑΡΑΞΕΙΣΜΑ

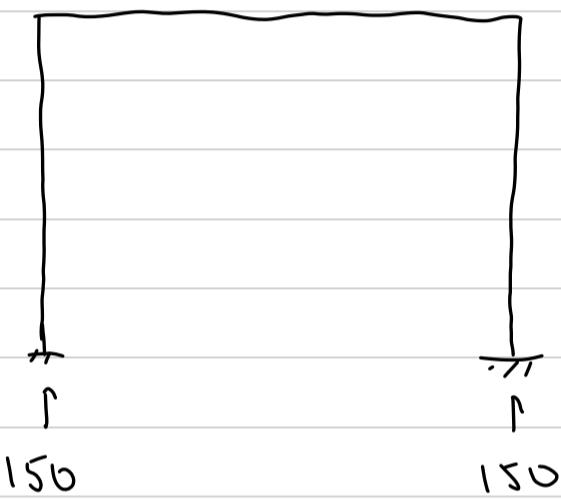


Av n forti cira om exartika tipeiroxh tote xronikotitoi  $\phi = \frac{M}{EI}$

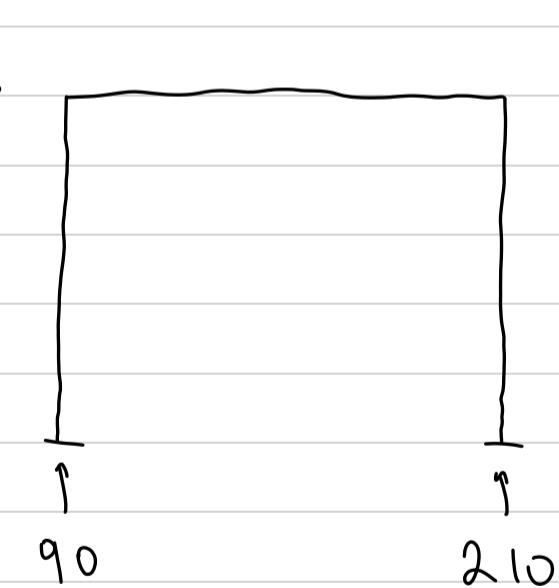
$EI \rightarrow$  isoειράφης



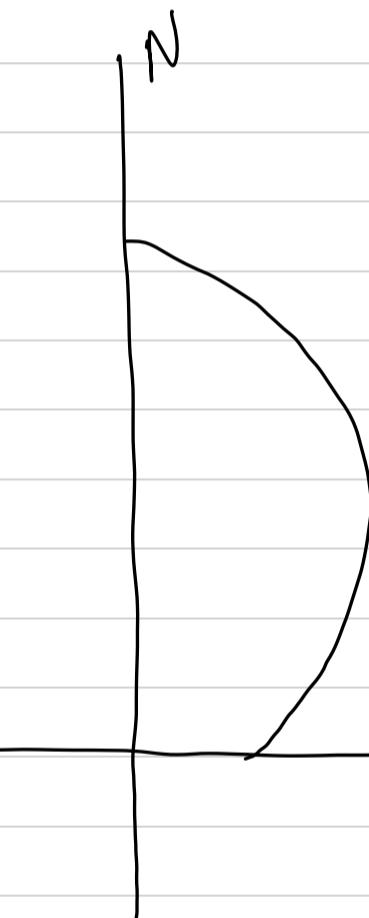
$$1,5Q + 1,5SG$$



$$G + g_2 Q$$



$$E + G + g_2 Q$$



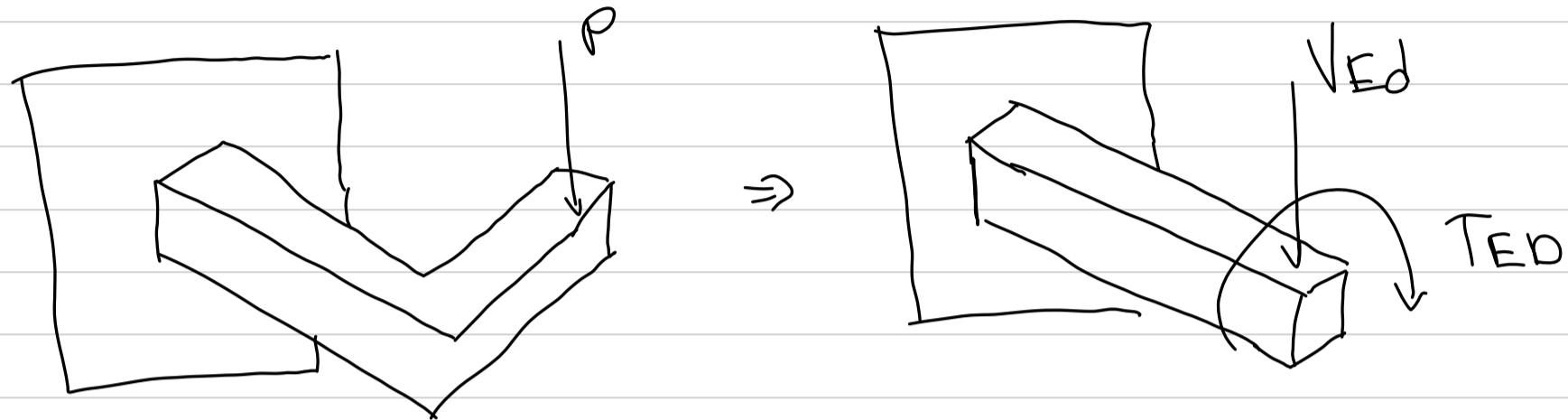
Εδώ θα χρησιμοποιήσω το  
Ν που θα ήνω σε  
το μηχανέρο Μ

$M \rightarrow \text{Ροτητικός Αριθμός } (M_n)$



# ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ ΠΡΟΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ

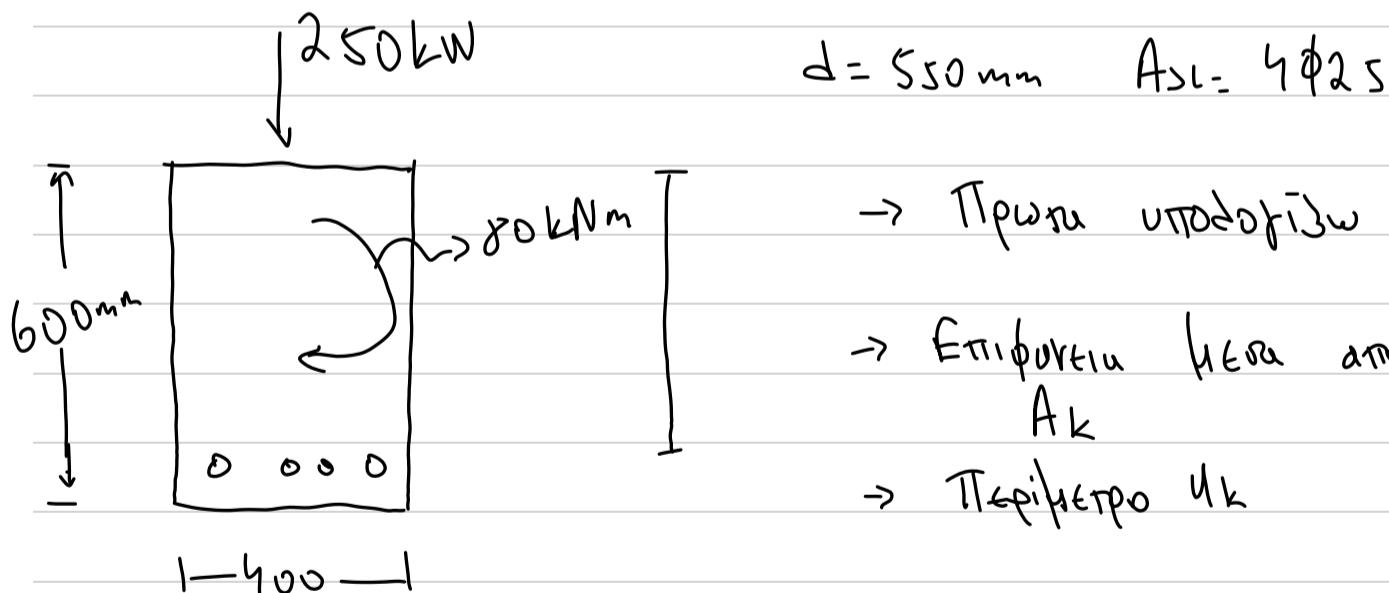
$$\frac{T_{Ed}}{T_{Rd,c}} + \frac{V_{Ed}}{V_{Rd,c}} \leq 1,0 \Rightarrow \text{Αν το χρήσιμο βάρος των εργαλείων οπιδών}$$



Εργαλείος στο ζυγό θλιπτηρά ή  $\Rightarrow$  Αν δεν λοχυεί απόβω διατούρη

## ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ (υπάρχει διατούρη)

$$4\phi 25 \quad f_{ck} = 28 \text{ MPa} \quad f_{yk} = 500 \text{ MPa}$$



→ Αποφασίζω ποιο ή θα χρησιμοποιήσω

$$1 < \lambda_{eff} < 2,5$$

Η φάση στον ζυγό θλιπτηρά λειπει ούτο η έκινηται

## Διατήρω ήτε βίαιον

$$\frac{T_{Ed}}{T_{Rd,c}} + \frac{V_{Ed}}{V_{Rd,c}} \leq 1.0 \Rightarrow \text{Διατήρω } \delta, \text{ που θα μην δισει} \\ \text{το λεπτότερο απότελεσμα από} \\ \text{μικρότερο από 1}$$

→ Torsional and shear resistance of the concrete

$$E \geq f_k > \text{het} \quad \frac{T_{Ed,max}}{T_{Rd,c}} + \frac{V_{Ed,max}}{V_{Rd,c}} \leq 1.0$$

Αν τινα λεπτότερο από 1  $\Rightarrow$  ΔΙΤΙΣΗ

→ Βρίσκω την ανώχη του αστράφου σωροδέματος

→ Βρίσκω επιπλέον οπίσθιο (extra από τα 4Φ25) ή ροή για  
τη σταύρωση στη στρέψη (Διαμήκην οπίσθιο)

Τα 4Φ25 είναι ήρος για τη κατήψη

→ Υποδογήσω εργασία οπίσθιο (σωροδέματα) για στρέψη και  
σιδήρων

Χρειωνοται και τα σινού

## TIME EFFECTS → Υποχει Διαδέζη

Εργούσα = Αυθόντη Παραμορφώσεων στην σύσταση τάσης (Creep)

Συστολή (shrinkage)

Αυθόντη Αυτοχώση

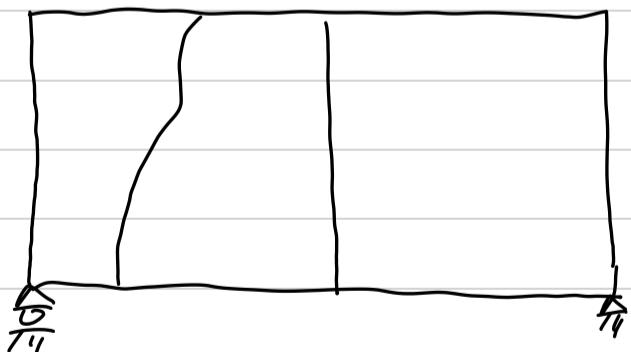
time effects συνέχεια σε τάση του μαζικού

12/11/24 Strad and Tie Models (STM) SOS

6x2 564 → Aratum

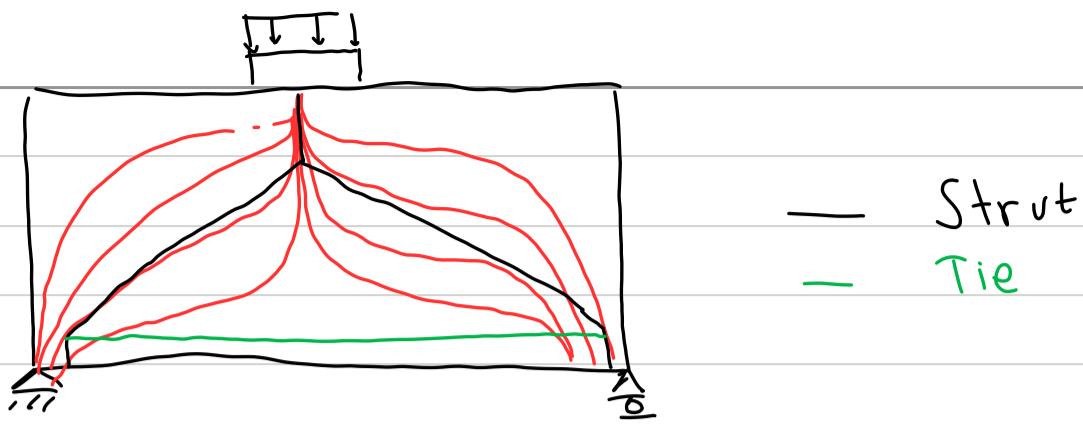
65 → Σχεδιασμός

Χρόνος σε μη συβατικές διαδόσεις



Διαδόση με λεγόμενο υψηλό προσ βάσης

Ιστού Μεταφορά φορτίων από σύριγκο εφαρμογής σε συνοπλικές συριγίες



19/12/24

## STM (Strut and Tie)

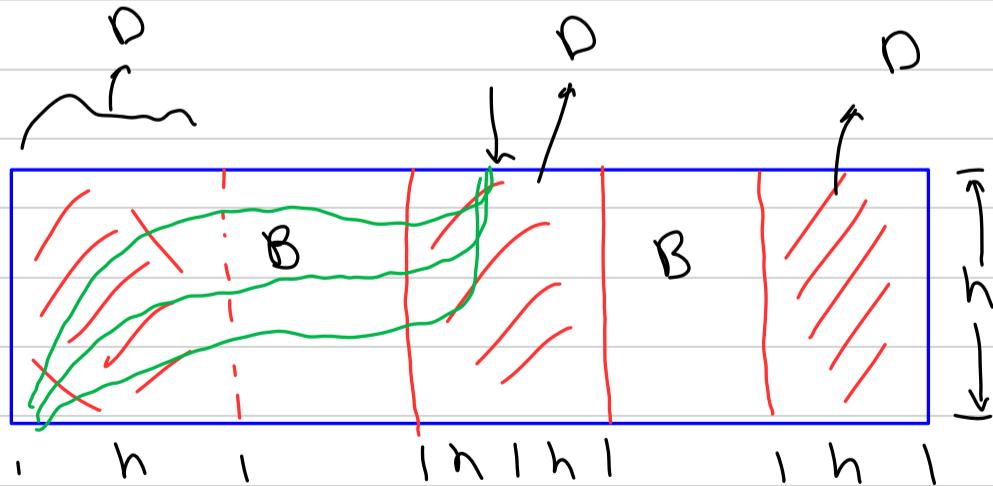
Χρησιμός για VLS

Τέριξες Β and Δ

Β: Ικανοποιεί την υπόθεση Bernoulli, ση μοι  
→ διατομή παραπλέων ετιττεύσεων

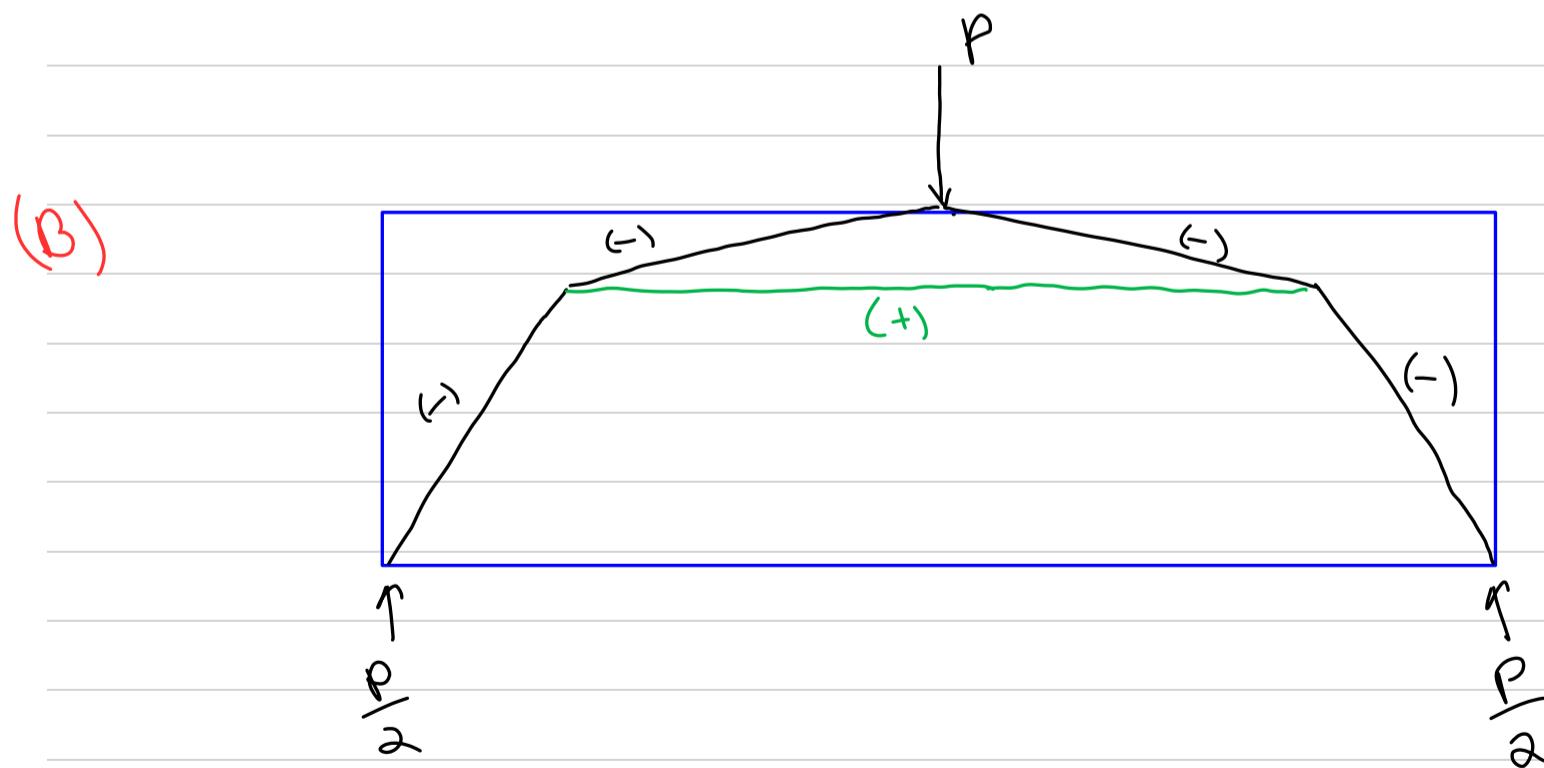
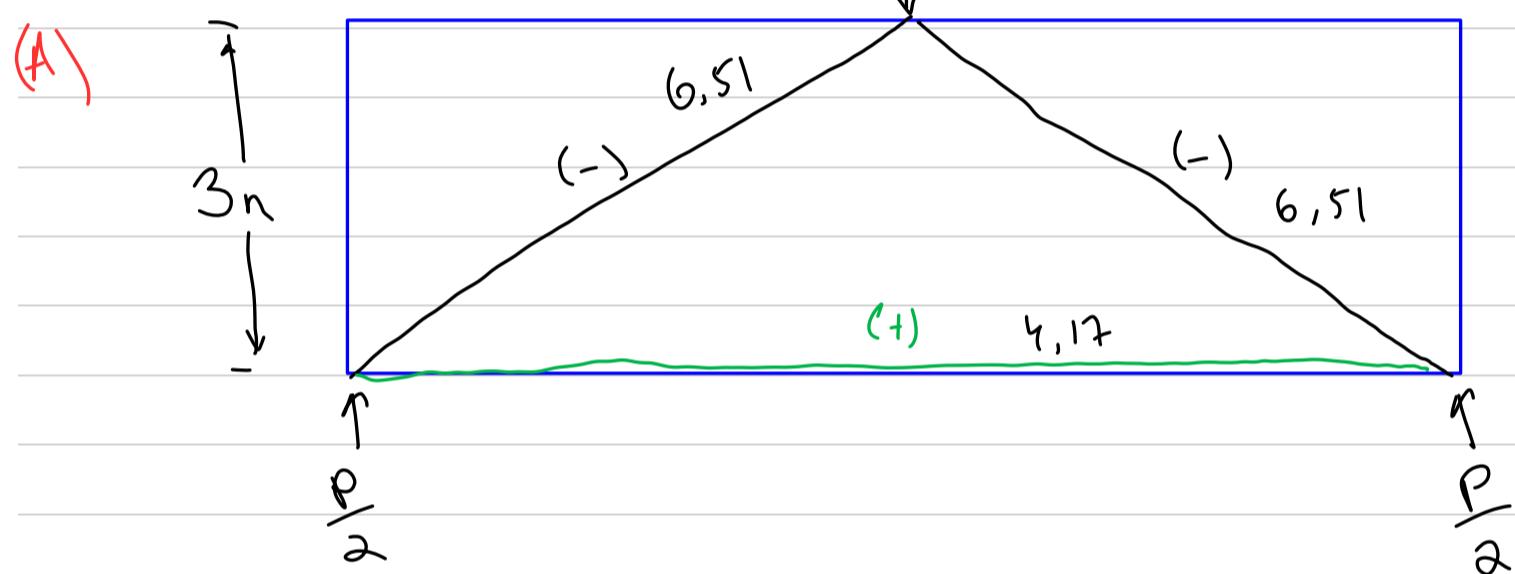
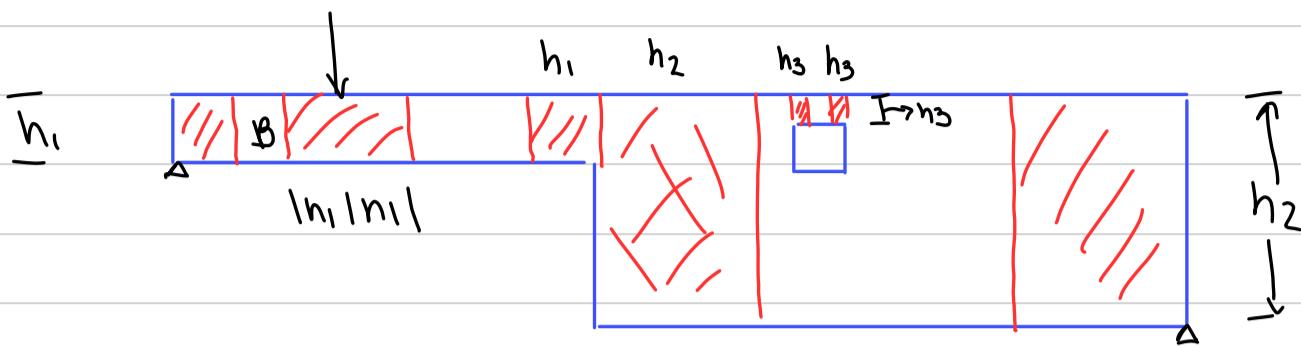
Δ Τέριξη Ασυνεχειας (Discontinuity) λόγω

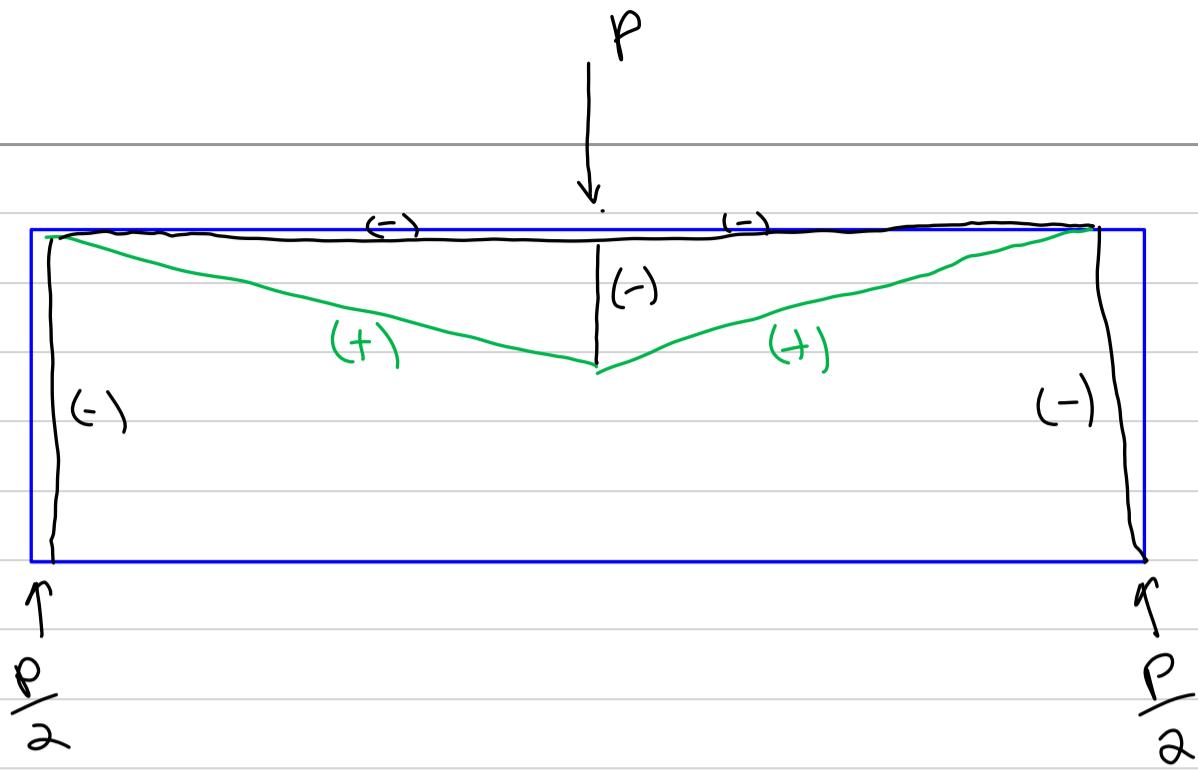
- συγκεντρωμένου φόρτου
- αριστερή γέωμετριας ↑
- αριστερή γέωμετριας ↓



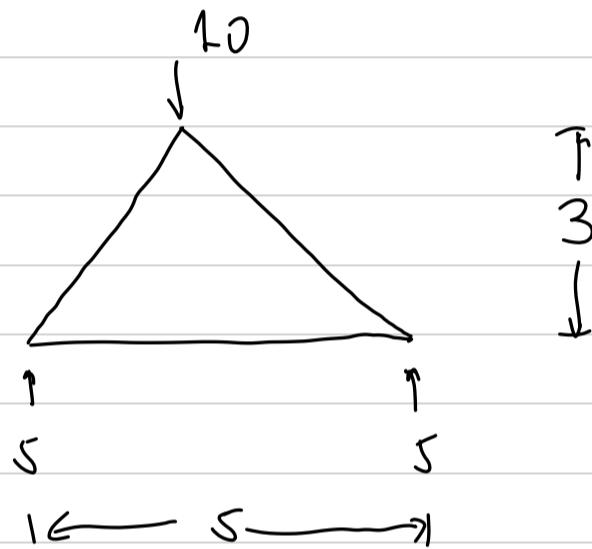
- ΤΑΞΕΙΣ

→ Трехфазный

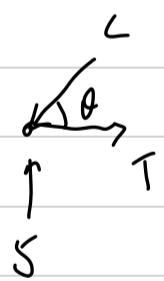




(A)  $\Rightarrow$



Iσopotita kofibou



$$c \sin \theta = S$$

$$T = \cos \theta \cdot c$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{2,5}$$

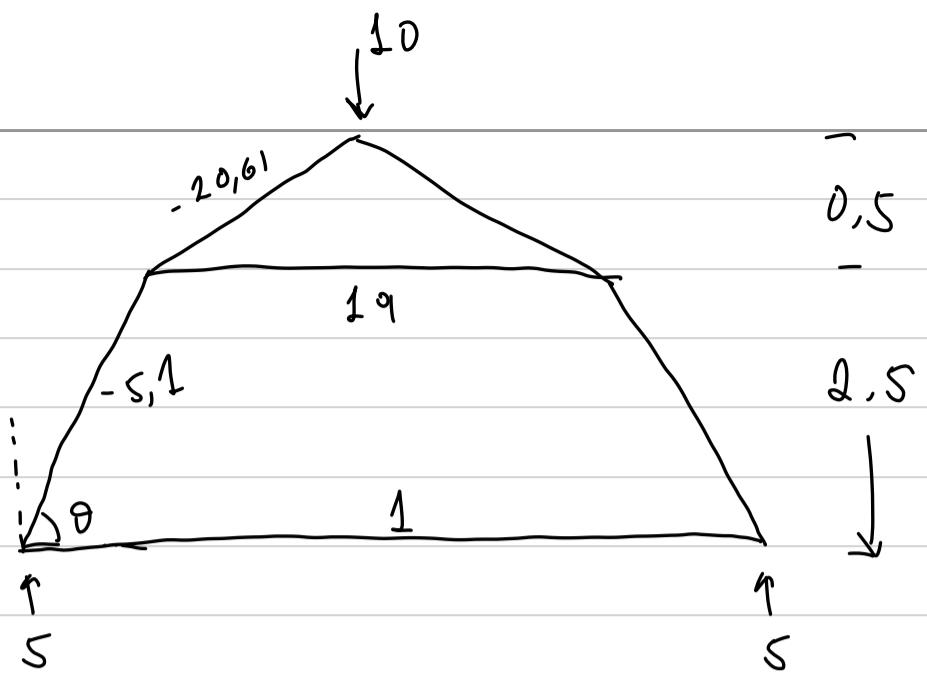
$$\theta = 50,19^\circ$$

$$c = \frac{S}{\sin \theta}$$

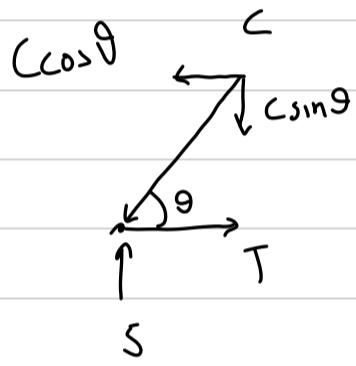
$$c = 6,51$$

$$T = \cos \theta \cdot 6,51 \Rightarrow T = 4,19$$

(B)



$$C = \sqrt{0^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$



$$T = C \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2,5}{0,5} \right)$$

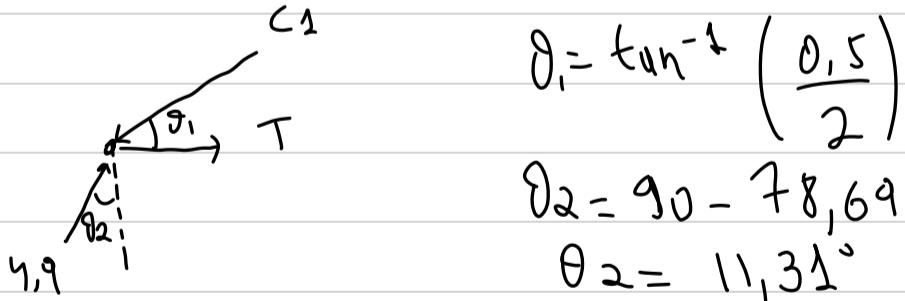
$$\theta = 78,69^\circ$$

$$C = \frac{5}{\sin 78,69}$$

$$C = 5,1$$

$$T = C \cos \theta$$

$$T = 1$$



$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{0,5}{2} \right)$$

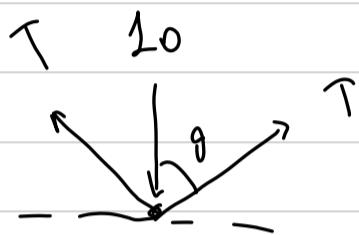
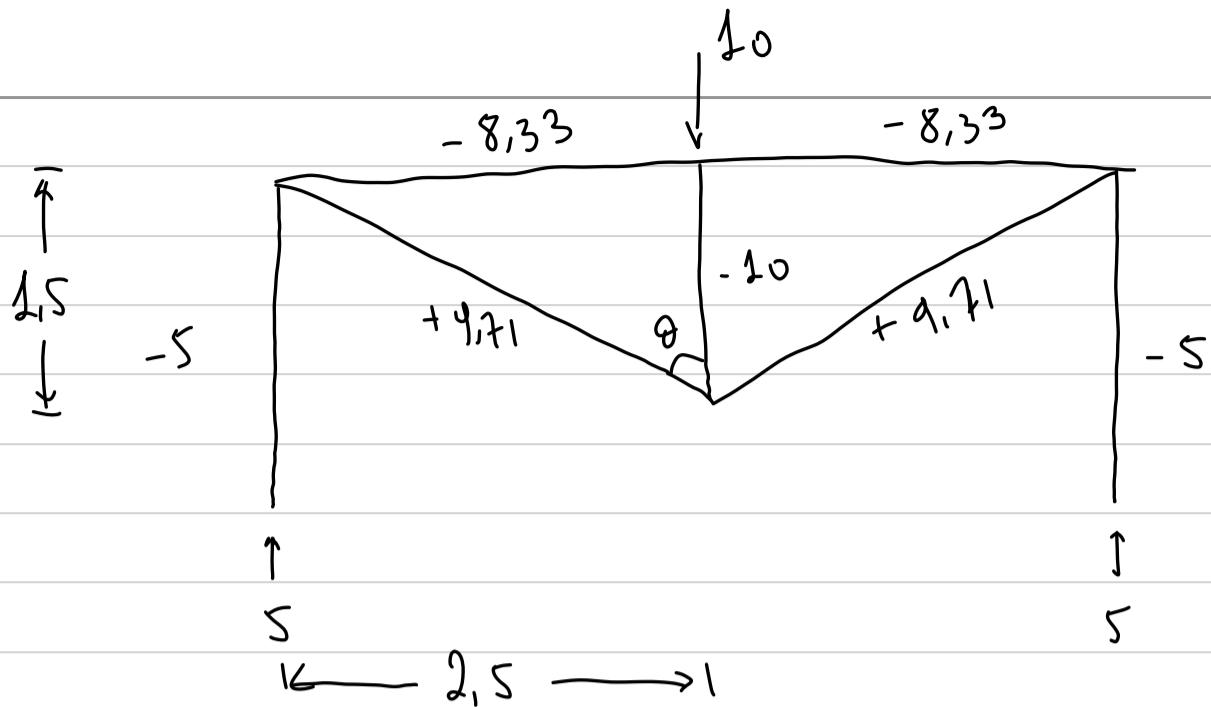
$$\theta_2 = 90 - 78,69$$

$$\theta_2 = 11,31^\circ$$

$$C_1 \sin \theta_1 = 5,1 \cos \theta_2 \Rightarrow C_1 = 29,61$$

$$4,9 \sin \theta_2 T = C_1 \cos \theta_1 \Rightarrow T = 19$$

(r)

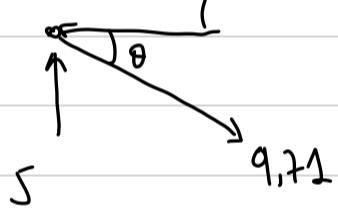


$$10 = 2T \cos \theta$$

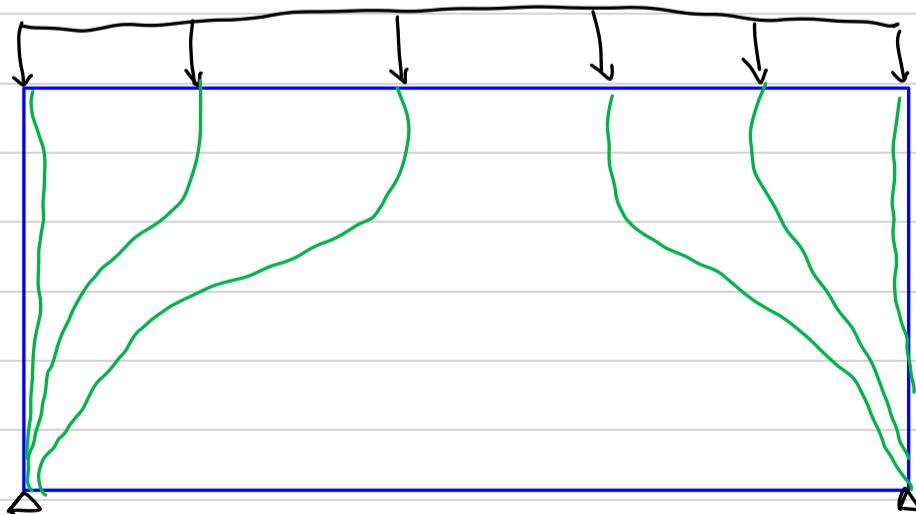
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2,5}{1,5} \right)$$

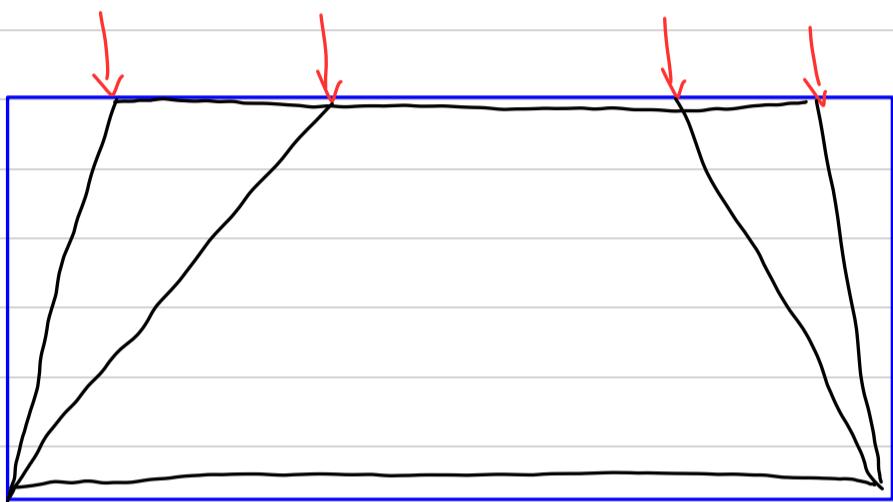
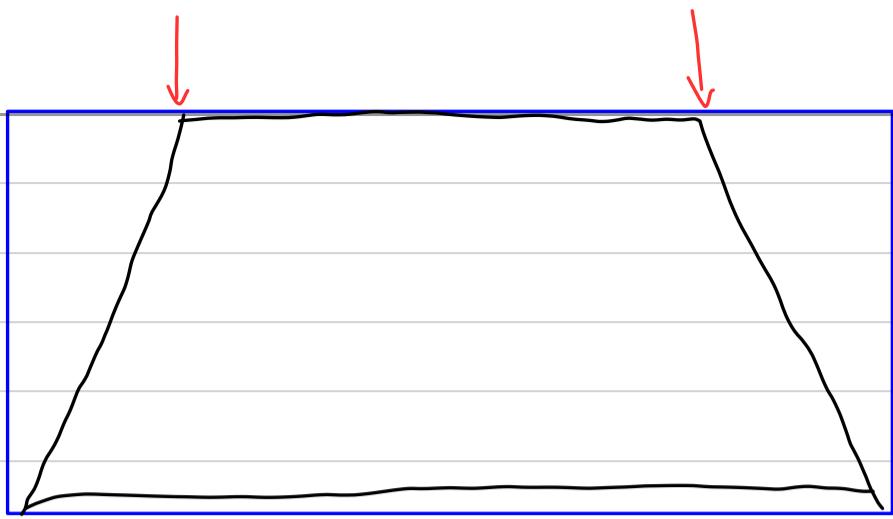
$$T = 9,71$$

$$9,71 \cos \theta = 8,33$$

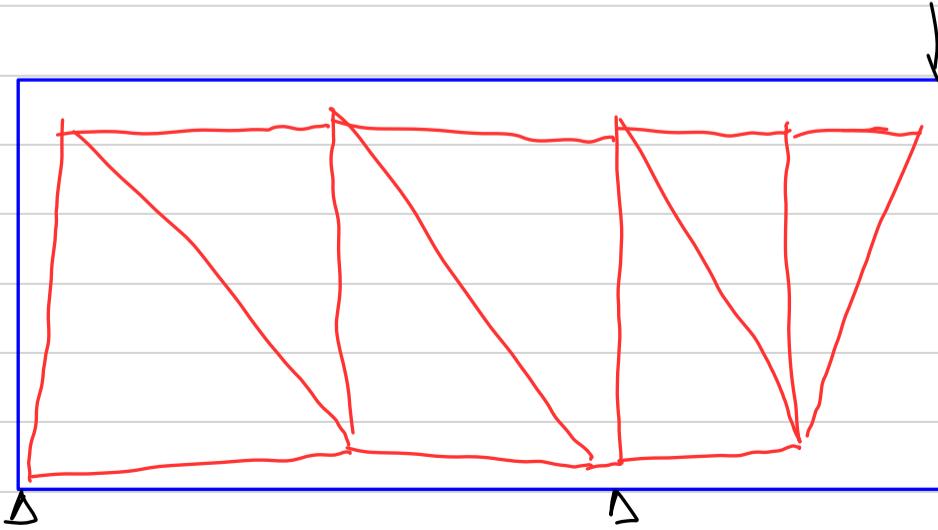
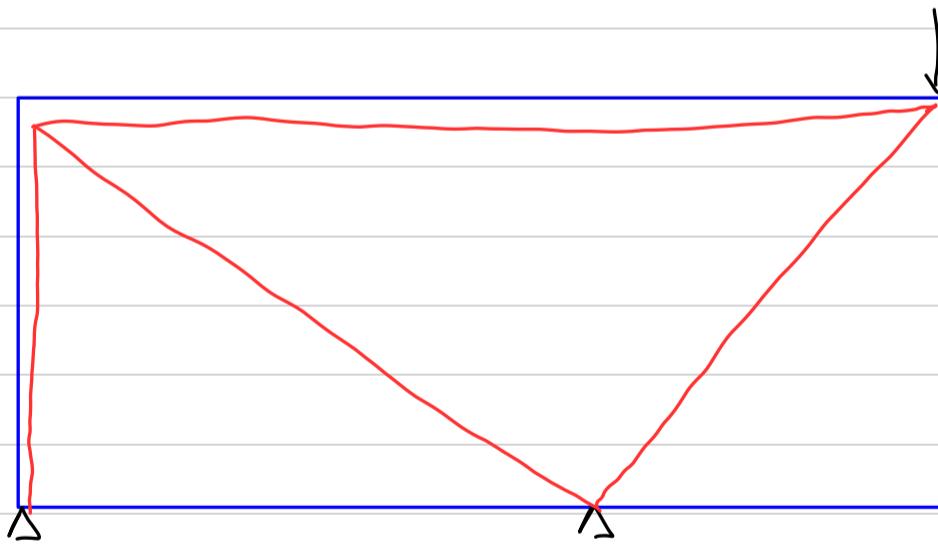


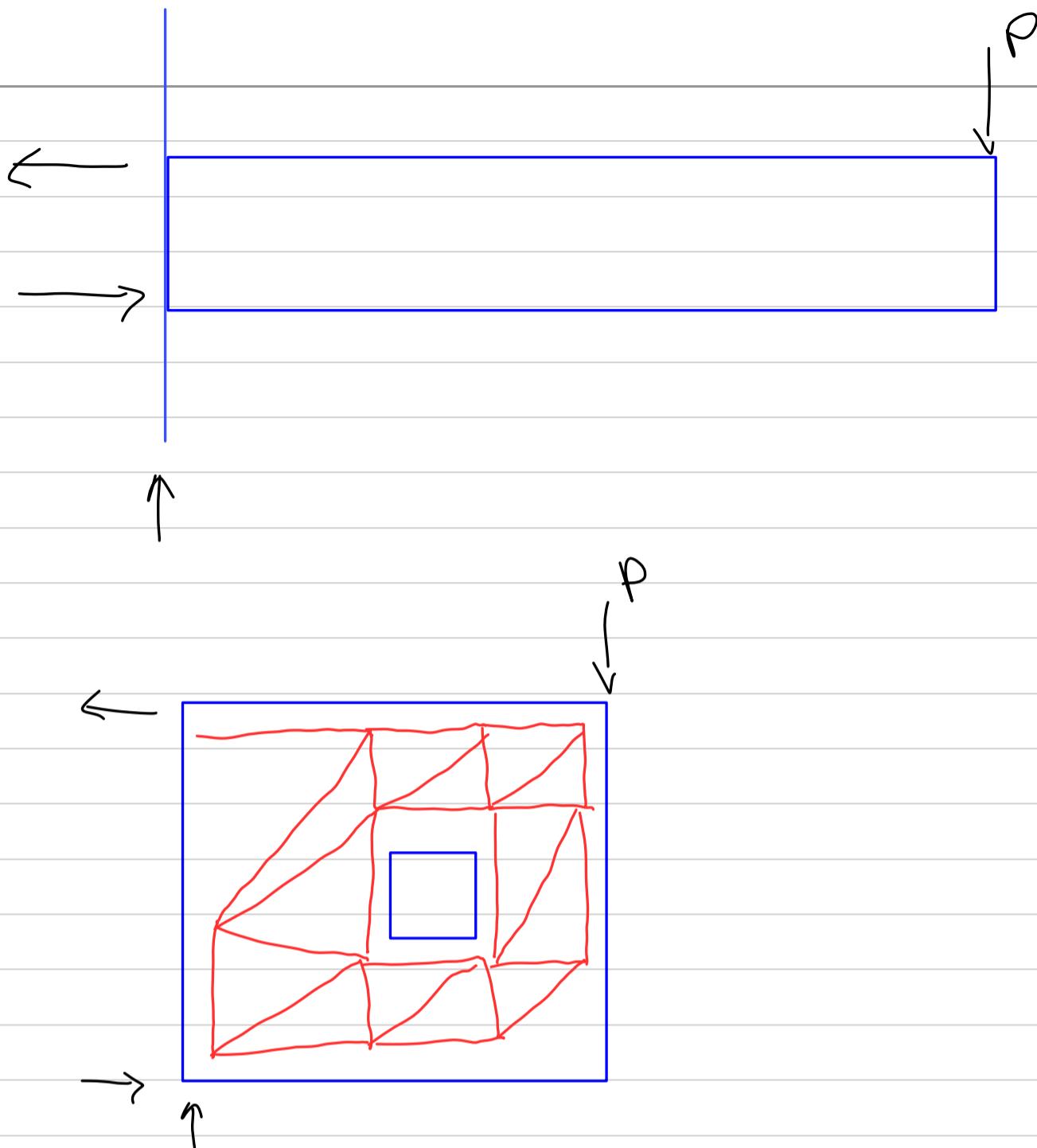
Παρατήρια για καταρεύνση (Σταθερό καταρεύνση)





ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ

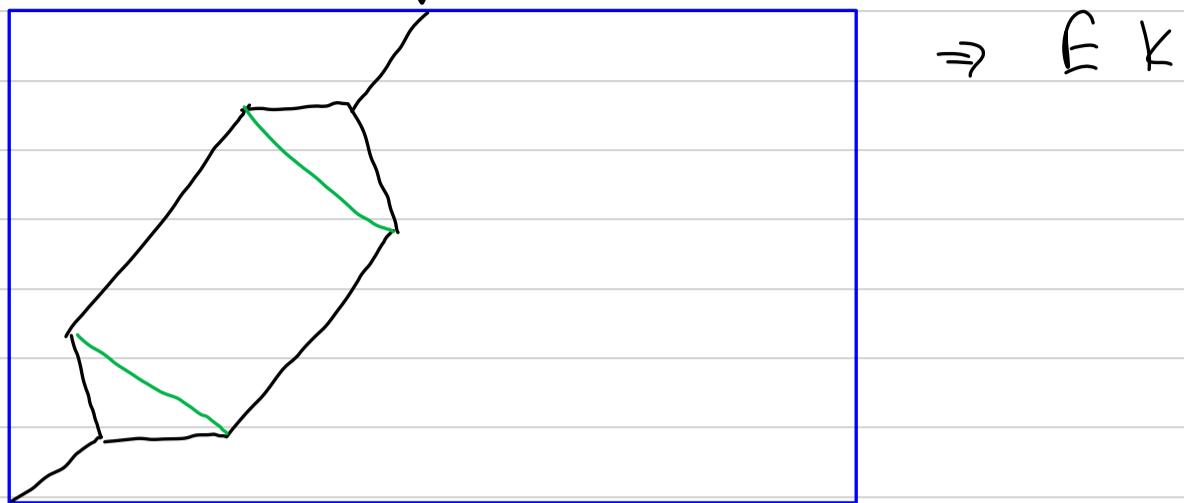




Για την επίδρωση του STM πρέπει να λεχουν τα ακόλουθα

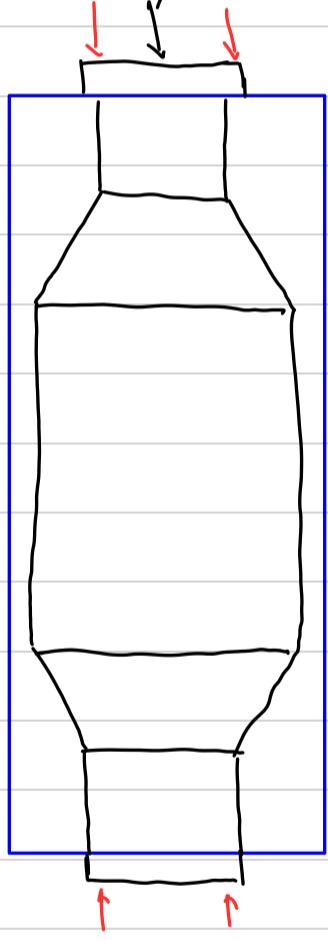
- 1) Ικανοποιεί λογοποιία
- 2) Θετικές και μη διασταύρωση
- 3) Οι εξκυμάτες (Ties) να μηπούν να αντικατασταθούν με οπήλυπο
- 4) Οι γωνίες μεταξύ θετικών και εξκυμάτων να φτιάχνουν 25°

# Eurocode

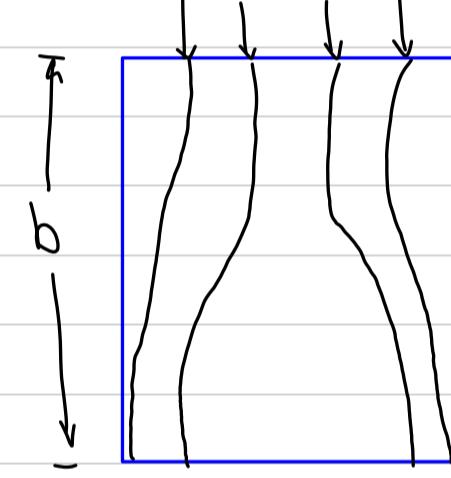


$\Rightarrow EK$

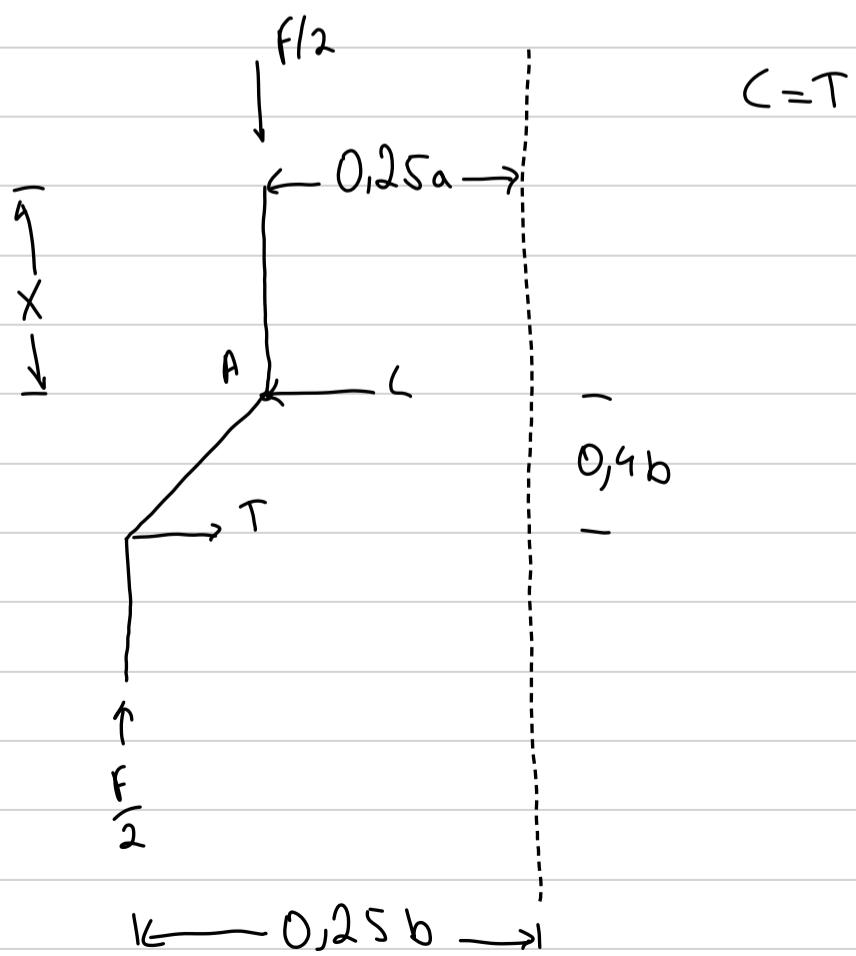
1 a 1  
χρήση της Διάραβης



$h$



1 a 1  
 $b$

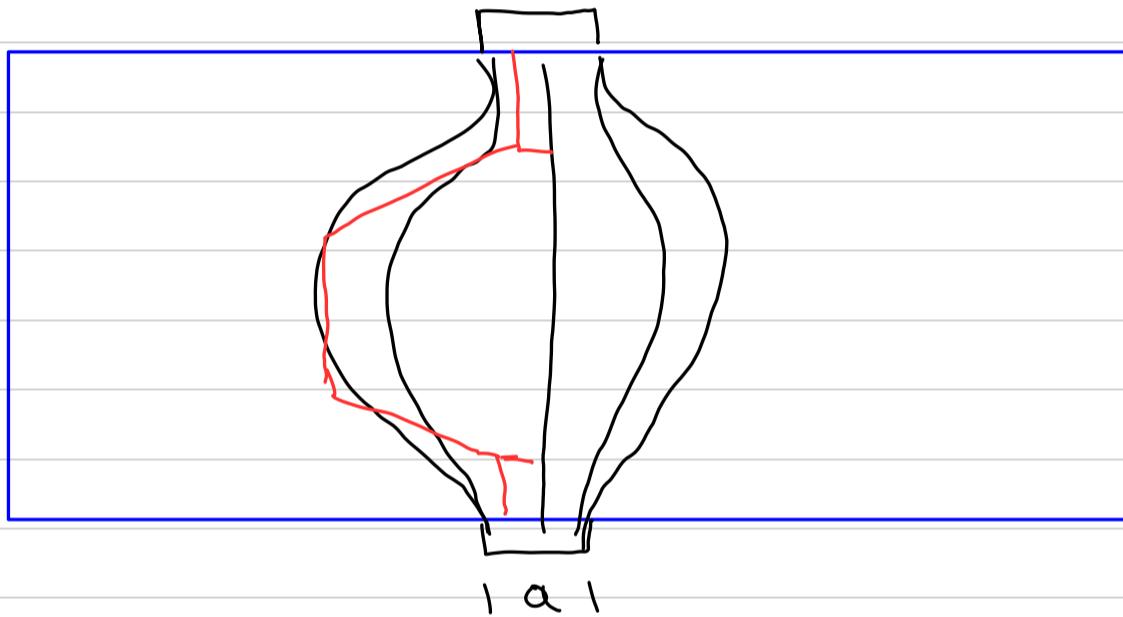
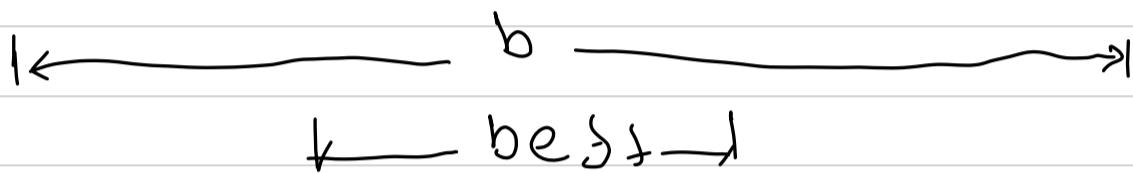


$\Sigma M_A$

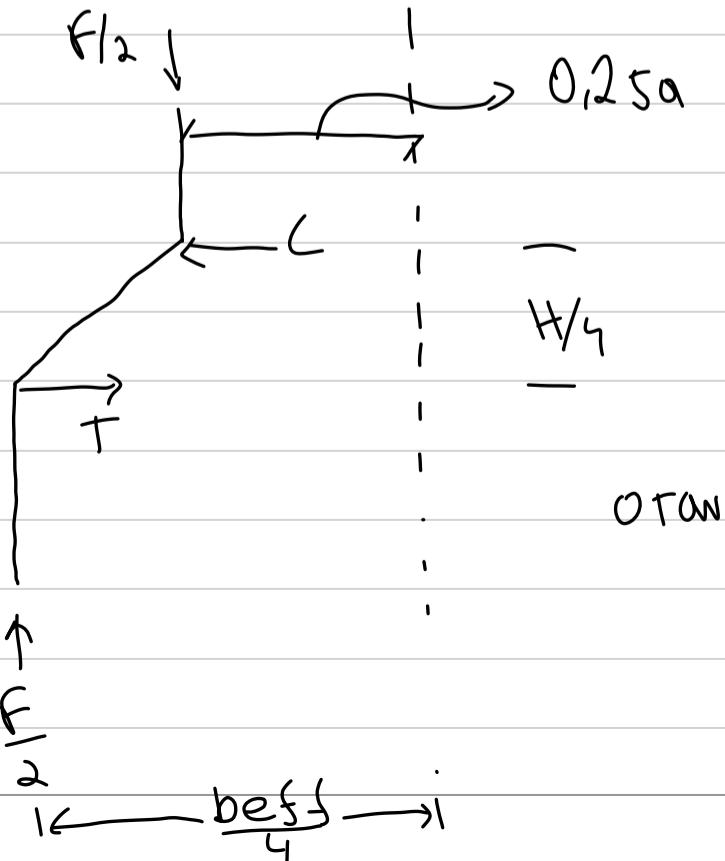
$$\hookrightarrow \frac{F}{2} (0,25b - 0,25a) + C_x = T (0,4b + x)$$

$$\frac{F}{2} (0,25b - 0,25a) + C_x = T 0,4b + Tx$$

$$T = \frac{F(b-a)}{4b} \quad \text{OTAN} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < b$$



$$\text{bef} = 0,5h + 0,65a$$

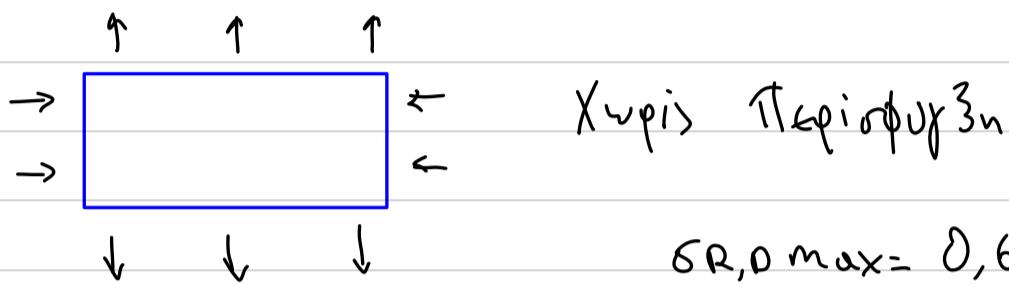
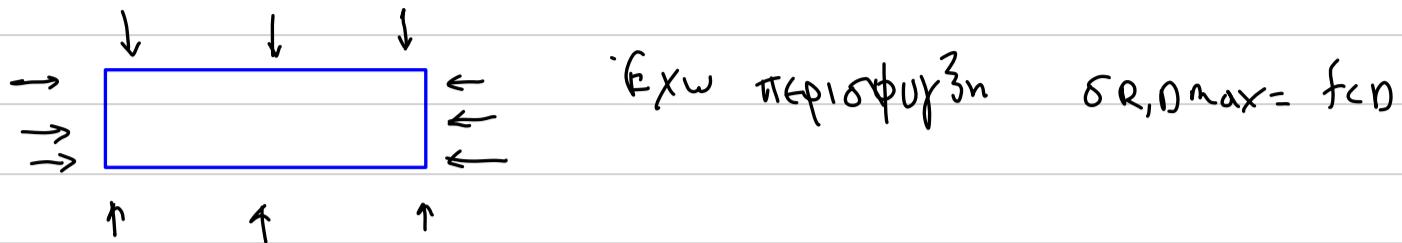


$$T = \frac{1}{4} F \left( 1 - \frac{0,7a}{H} \right)$$

$$b > \frac{H}{2}$$

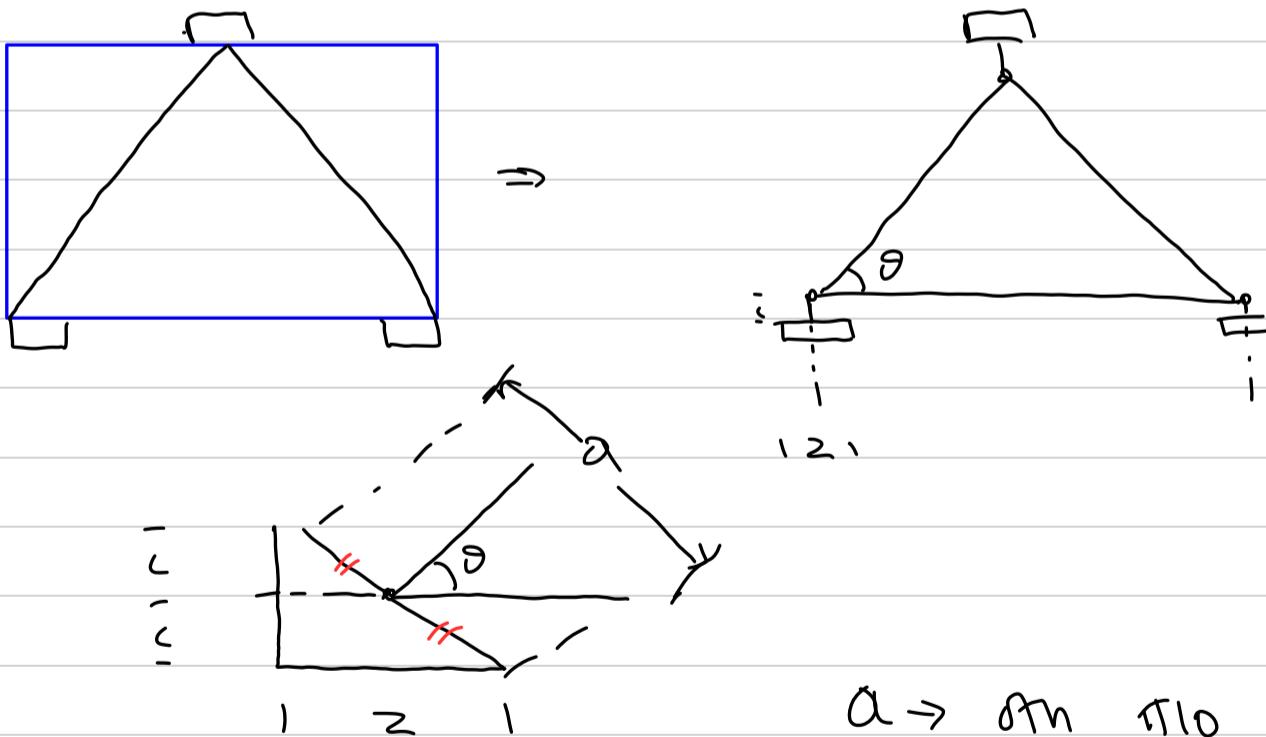
# Σχεδιαγράφος με Eurocode

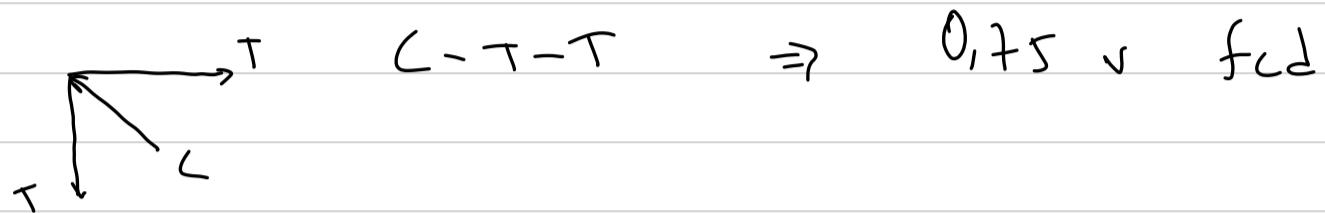
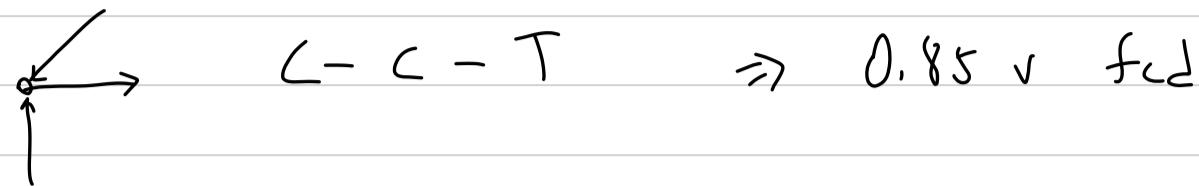
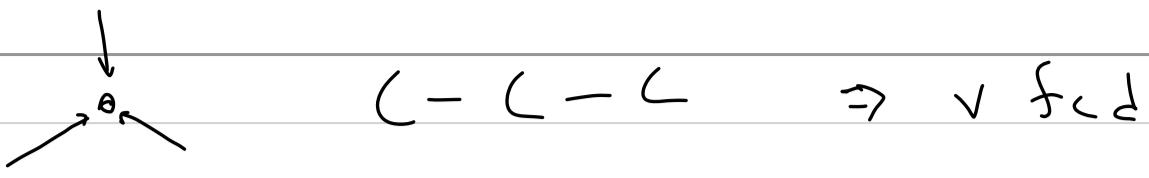
6.5.2



$$v = 1 - \frac{f_{ck}}{Q_{50}}$$

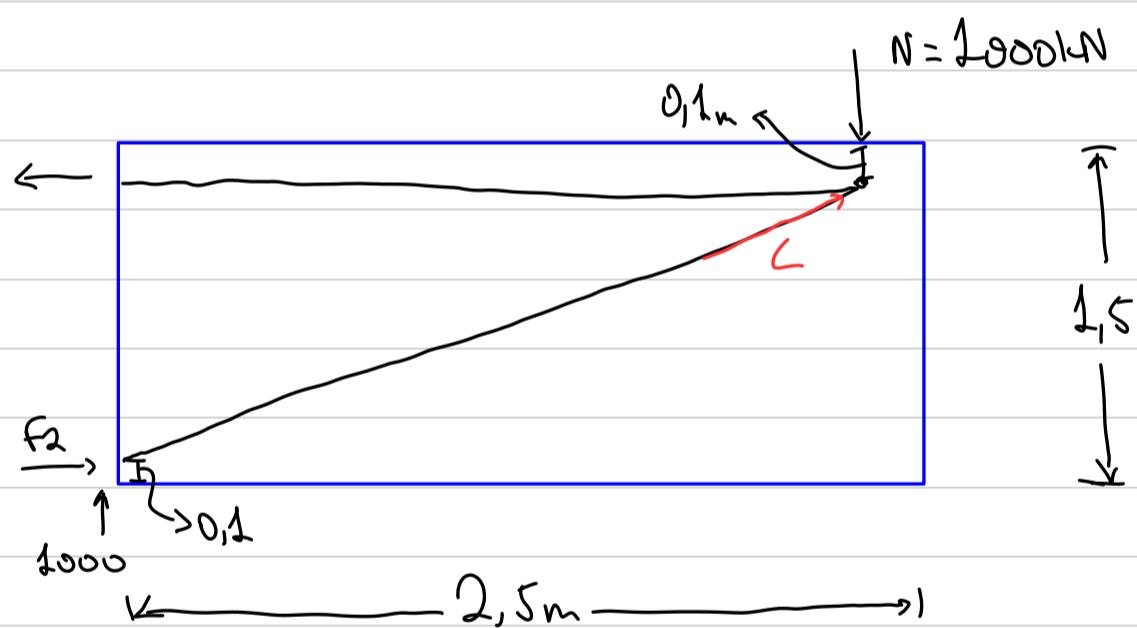
Kohäs





## ΤΙ ΑΠΑΔΕΙΣΜΑ

$\leftarrow 0,4m \rightarrow 1$

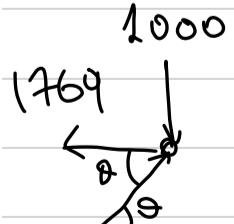


$$\sum M_2 = 0 \quad F_1 = F_2$$

$$\hookrightarrow N(2,5 - 0,2) = F_1(1,5 - 0,1 - 0,1)$$

$$F_1 = 1769 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_2 = 1769 \text{ kN}$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{1,3}{2,3}$$

$$C \sin \theta = 1000$$

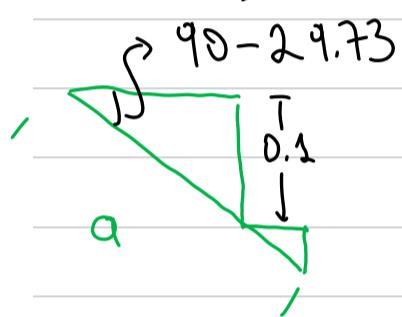
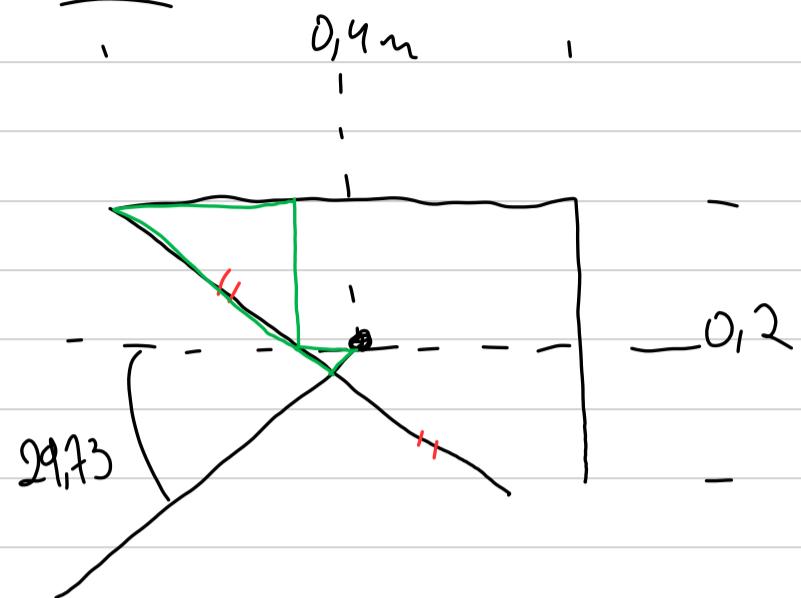
$n$

$$\Rightarrow C = 2031 \text{ kN}$$

$$\theta = 29,47^\circ$$

$$C \cos \theta = 1769$$

## Komb 02

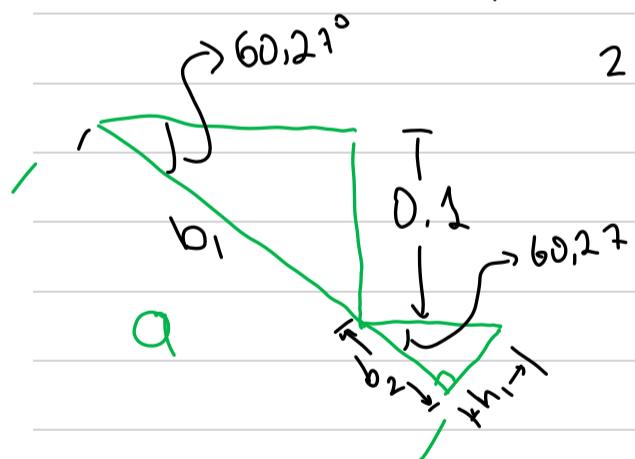


$$| \leftarrow 0,2 \rightarrow | \\ | \quad z_1 \quad | z_2 \quad |$$

$$z_1 = \frac{0,1}{\tan \theta} \Rightarrow z_1 = 0,057 \text{ m}$$

$$z_1 + z_2 = 0,2$$

$$\hookrightarrow z_2 = 0,143 \text{ m}$$



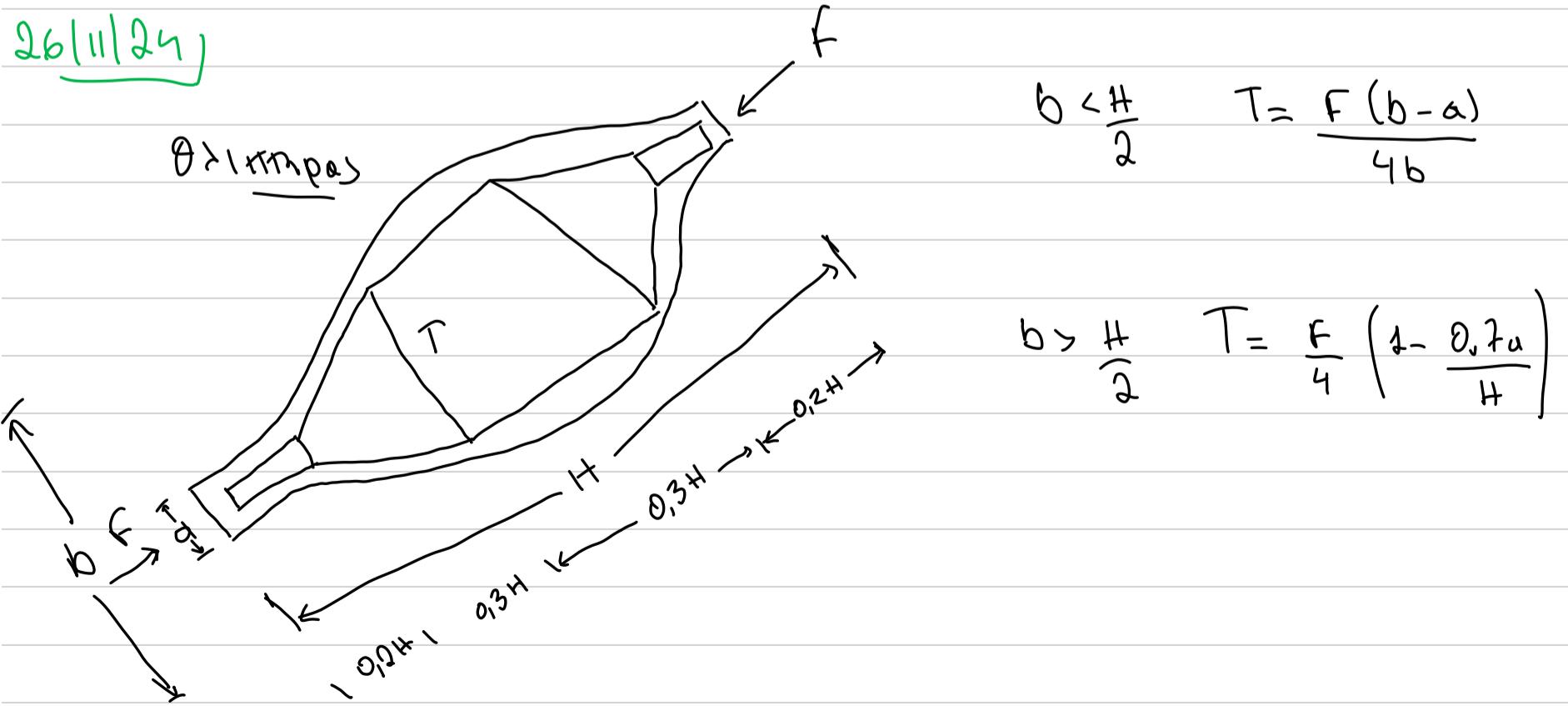
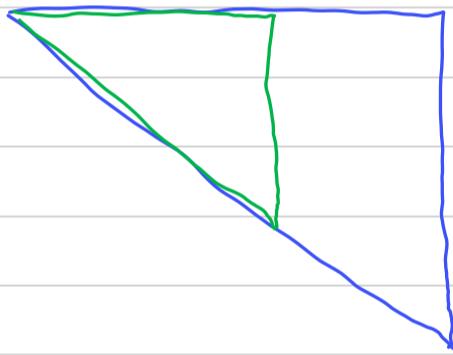
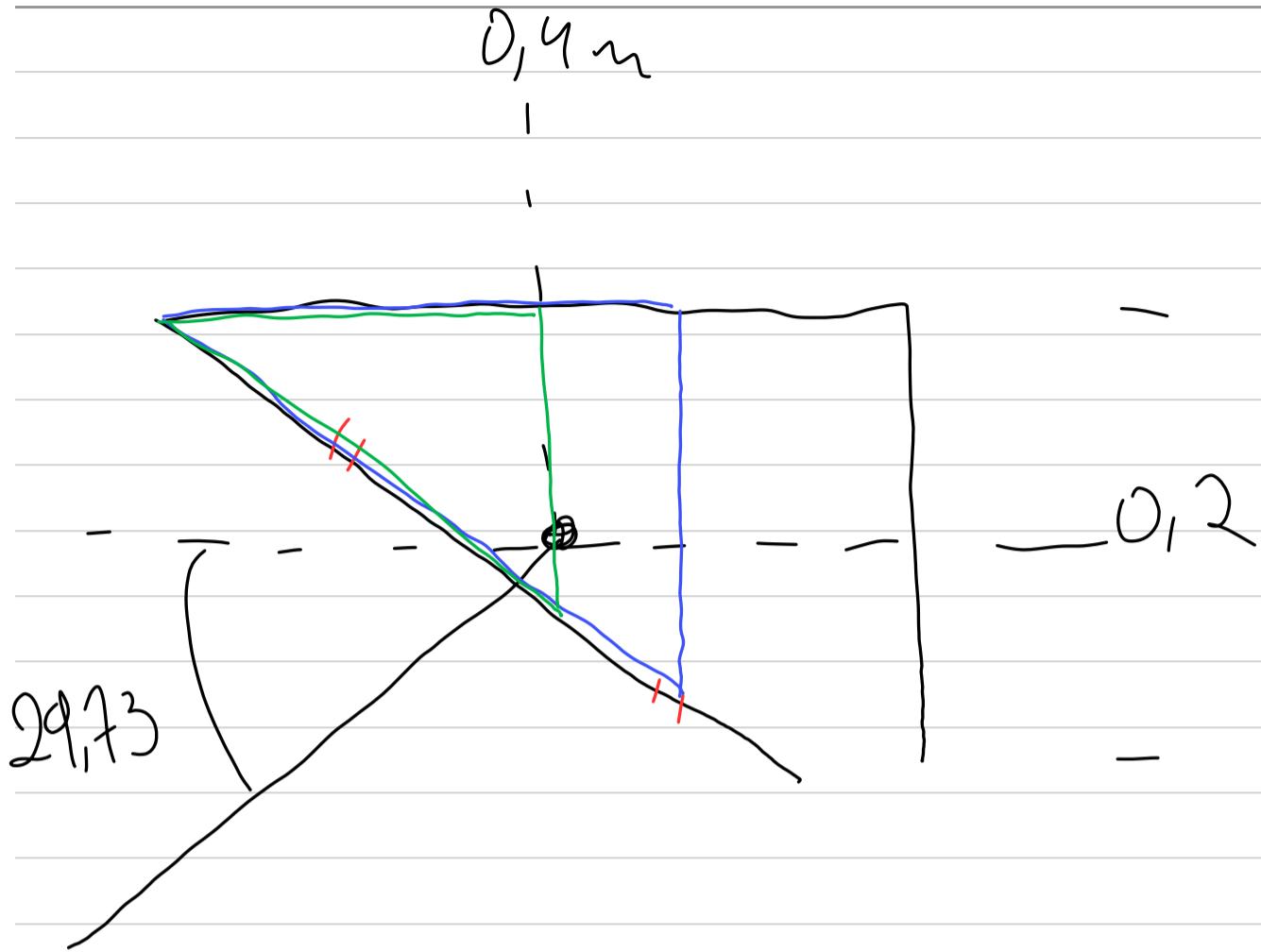
$$\sin \theta = \frac{h_1}{z_2} \Rightarrow h_1 = 0,143 \sin \theta \\ h_1 = 0,124 \text{ m}$$

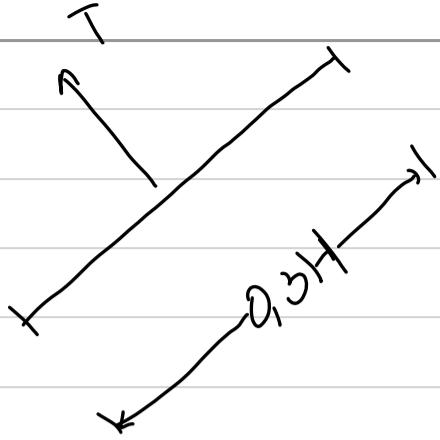
$$a = b_1 + b_2$$

$$b_1 = \sqrt{0,1^2 + 0,057^2} \Rightarrow b_1 = 0,115 \text{ m}$$

$$z_2^2 = b_2^2 + h_1^2 \Rightarrow 0,143^2 = b_2^2 + 0,124^2 \Rightarrow b_2 = 0,0712 \text{ m}$$

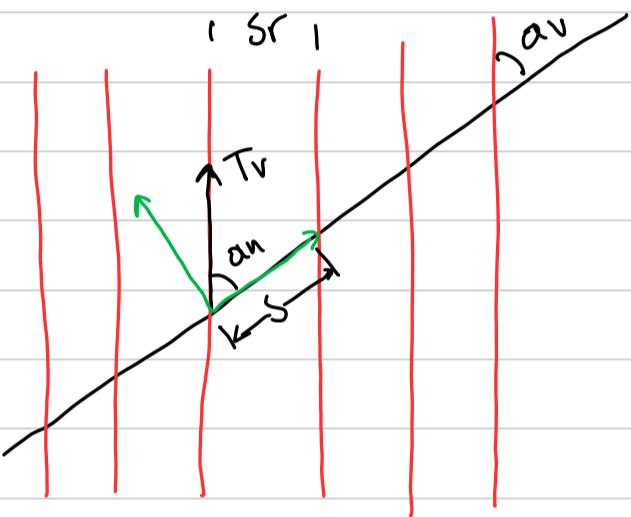
$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= 0,1862 \text{ m} \\ \Rightarrow & \end{aligned} \right\}$$





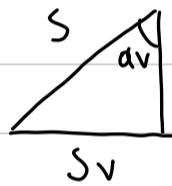
$$T = A_s f_y d$$

Βαθύς κατακόρυφος οπτικός



$$Tr = A_{sv} f_y d$$

$$Tr \sin \alpha_v = A_{sv} \cdot f_y d \sin \alpha_v$$

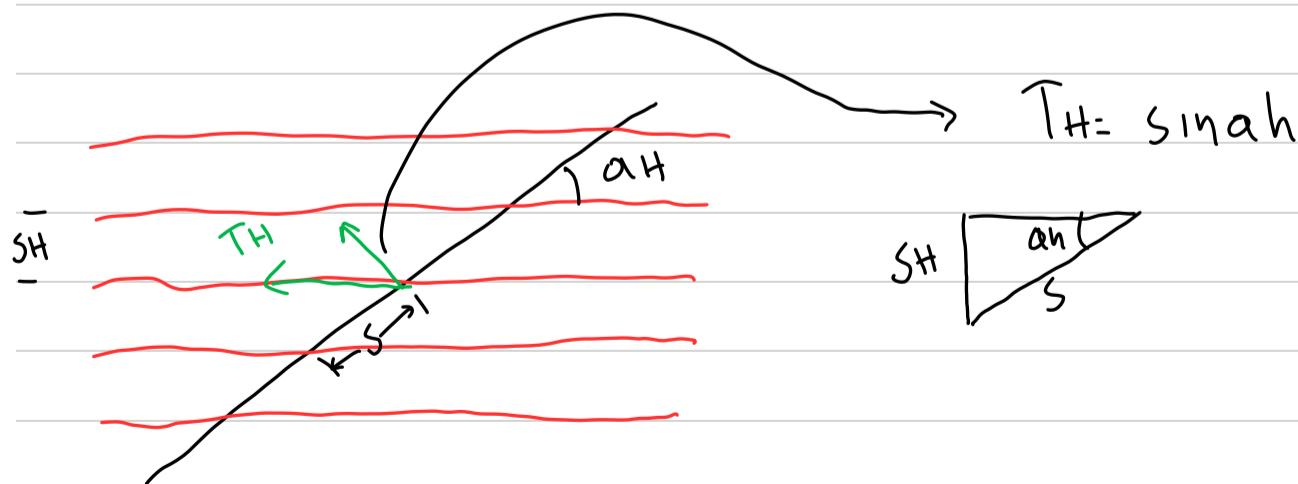


$$S = \frac{Sv}{\sin \alpha_v}$$

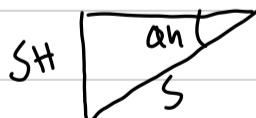
$$\frac{T}{0,3H} = \frac{Tr \sin \alpha_v}{S} = \frac{A_{sv} f_y d \sin \alpha_v}{Sv / \sin \alpha_v}$$

$A_{sv}$  = έβασι 1 πλευρα

$$\frac{T}{0,3H f_y d} = \frac{A_{sv} \sin^2 \alpha_v}{Sv} \Rightarrow \text{Κατακόρυφος οπτικός}$$



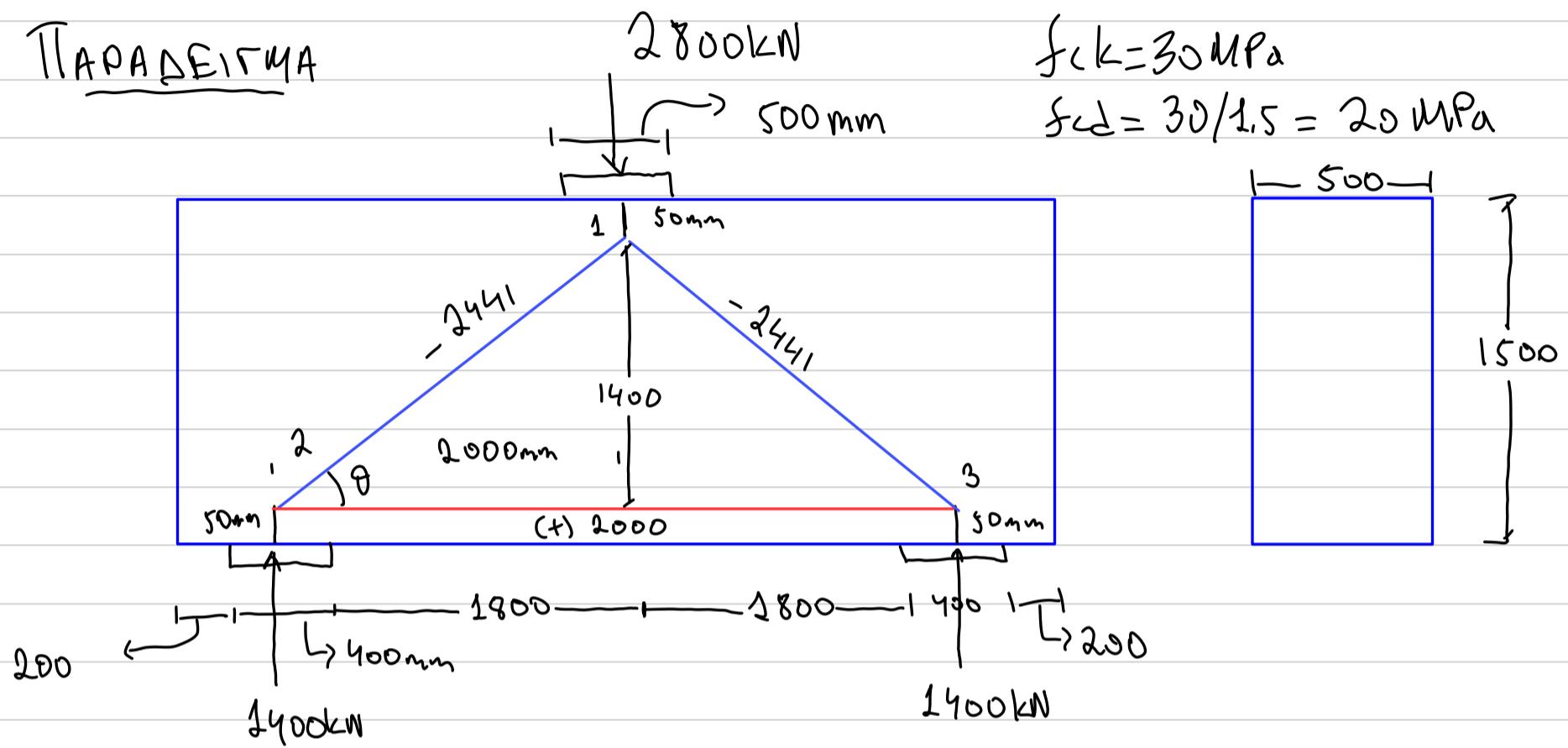
$$T_h = S \sin \alpha_h$$



$$\frac{T}{0,3H f_y d} = \frac{A_{sh} \sin^2 \alpha_h}{SH} \Rightarrow \text{Ορθογώνιος οπτικός}$$

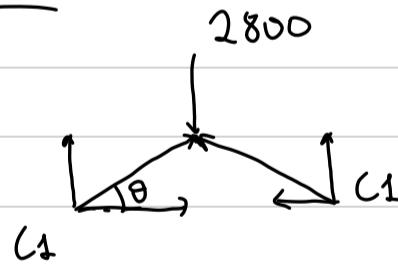
$$\frac{T}{0,3 f_{y,d}} = \frac{A_{sv} \sin^2 \alpha_v}{s_v} + \frac{A_{sh} \sin^2 \alpha_h}{s_h}$$

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ



$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1400}{2000} \right) \Rightarrow \theta = 35^\circ$$

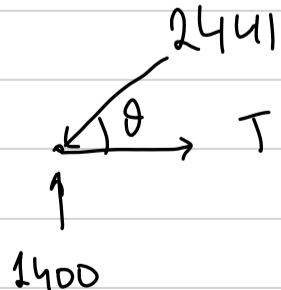
Kohäs 1



$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow Q_{c1} \sin \theta = 2800 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_1 = 2441 \text{ kN}$$

Kohäs 2



$$\sum F_x = 0$$

$$2441 \cos \theta = T$$

$$T = 2000 \text{ kN}$$

## Diagonalension

Artoxn Scapirion θd, ππιρu

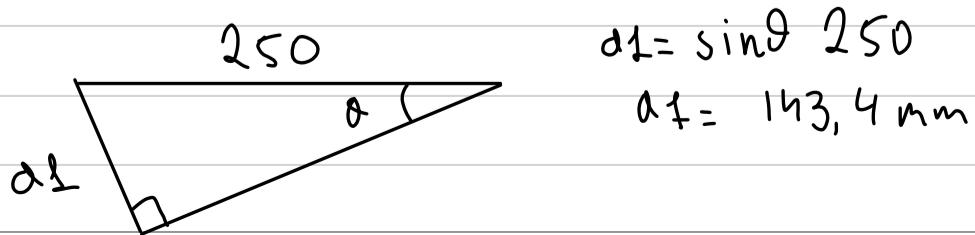
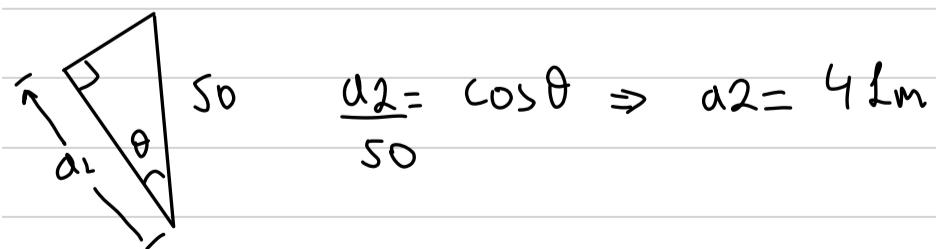
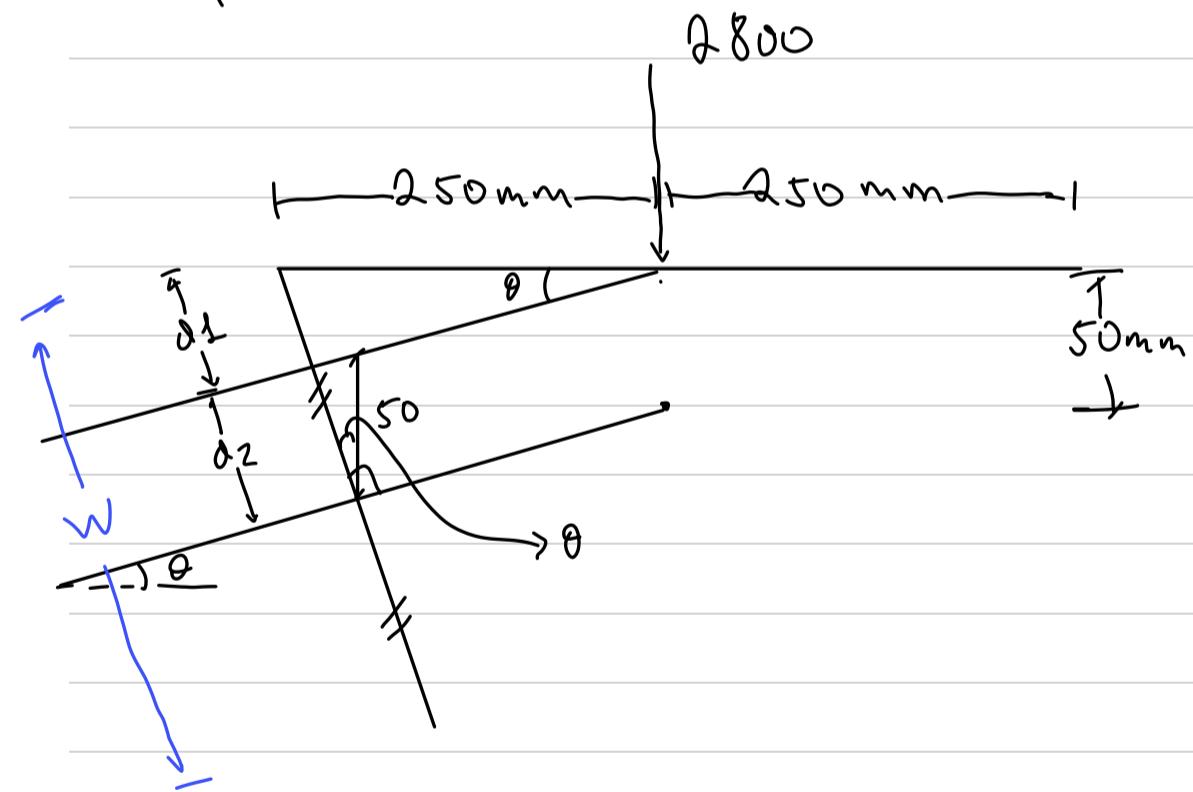
$$\sigma_{RD\max} = 0,6 \left( 1 - \frac{f_{ck}}{250} \right) f_{cd} = 10,56 \text{ MPa}$$

$$K1 \Rightarrow C-C-C \quad \sigma_{RD\max} = r f_{cd} = 17,6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$K2,3 \Rightarrow C-C-T \quad \sigma_{RD\max} = 0,85r f_{cd} = 14,96 \text{ MPa}$$

Τη περι τη εξεργασίας τους κινήσους, θέττημες και τη στάση

Kopfboss 1



$$W = 2(a_1 + a_2) = 368,7 \text{ m}$$

$\sigma_A \Rightarrow$  Τιμή Κούβου (προ μητριο που αρκεί για σωστό)

$$\sigma_A = \frac{Q 800 \times 10^3}{500 \cdot 500} = 11,2 \text{ MPa} < 17,6 \Rightarrow \text{check OK}$$

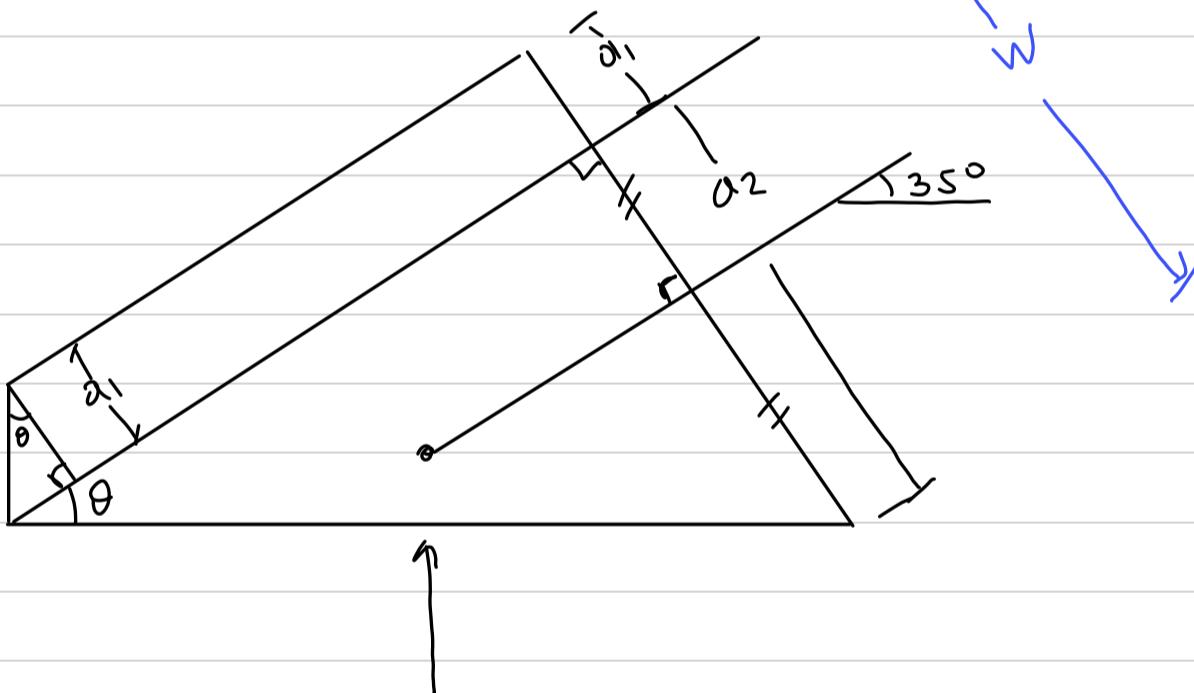
$\hookrightarrow L-L-L$

$\sigma_B \Rightarrow$  Τιμή Κούβου (εκτι η που είναι ο πρώτος) (επι φύση w)

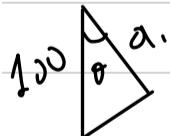
$$\sigma_B = \frac{Q 441 \times 10^3}{500 \cdot 368,7} = 13,24 \text{ MPa} < 17,6 \text{ MPa} \Rightarrow \text{check OK}$$

$\hookrightarrow C-C-C$

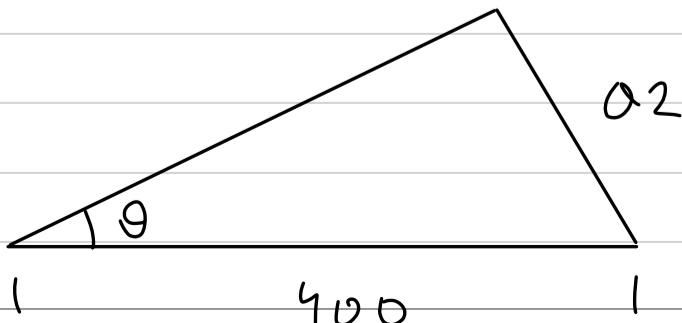
Kούβος 2



2400  
1 — 200 — 1 — 200 — 1



$$a_1 = 100 \cos 35 \Rightarrow a_1 = 82 \text{ mm}$$



$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 400 \sin 35 \\ a_2 = 229 \text{ mm}$$

$$w = a_1 + a_2 = 310,9 \text{ mm}$$

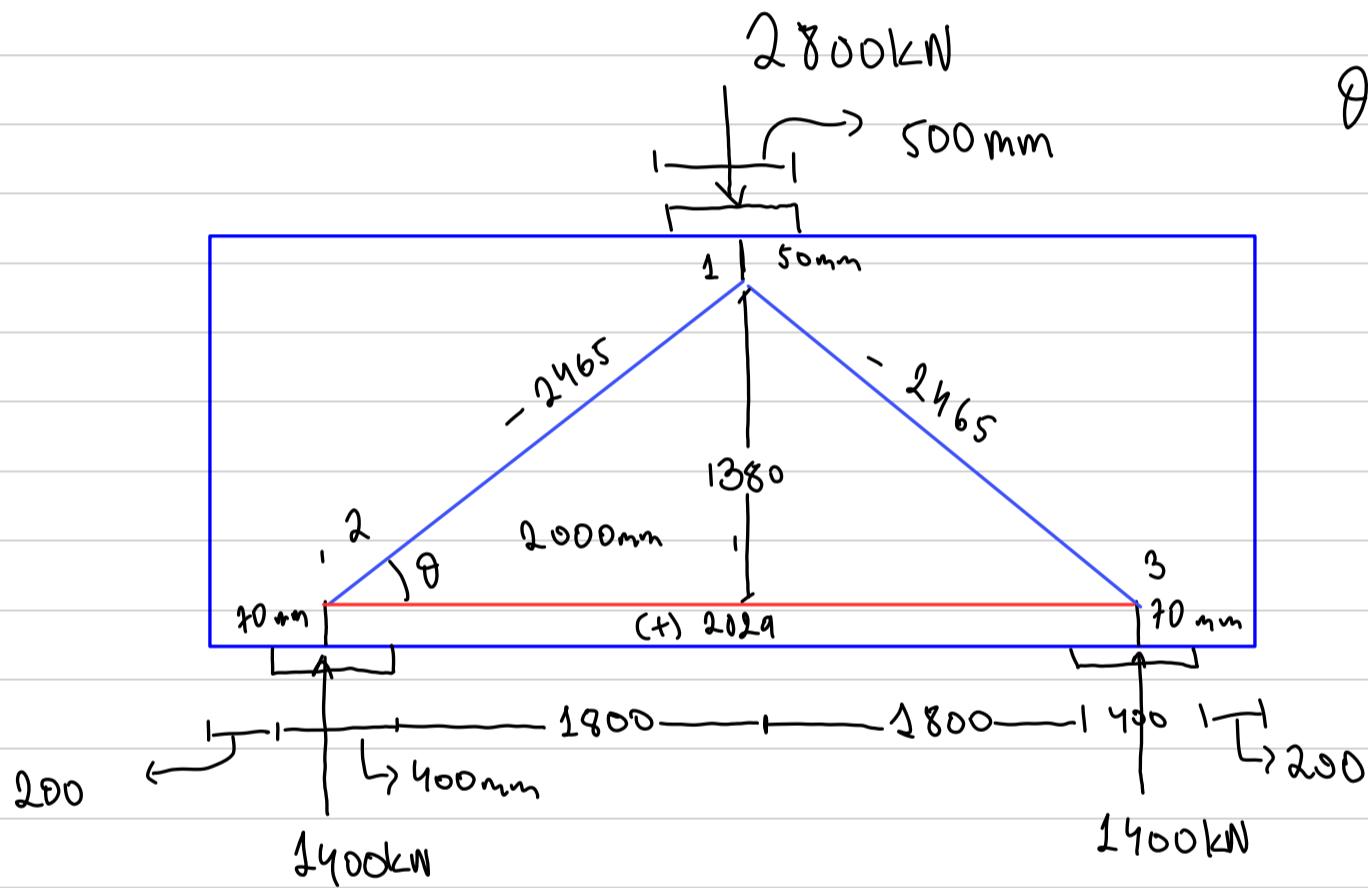
$$\delta A = \frac{2441 \times 10^3}{318,9 \text{ } 500} = 15,7 \text{ MPa} > 14,96 \text{ MPa} \text{ check not } \underline{\underline{OK}}$$

↪ Tίμηση της πλευράς είναι σταθερή

Πρέπει να αλλαξει κάτι

→ Αλλαγή σε αυξημένη της κούβας σε βάση  
από 50 mm → 70 mm

AOA ή DYNAMICΣ



Κάτια για την προβλέψη για την κούβα 2 (Να κάτια γίνεται σχηματικά)

$$a_1 = 140 \text{ } \cos 34,6 \Rightarrow a_1 = 115 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_2 = 400 \sin 34,6 \Rightarrow a_2 = 227,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta A = \frac{2465 \times 10^3}{342,1 \text{ } 500} \Rightarrow \sigma_A = 14,42 \text{ MPa} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{OK}}$$

↪ Από την πλευρά της σταθερή

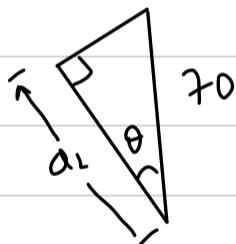
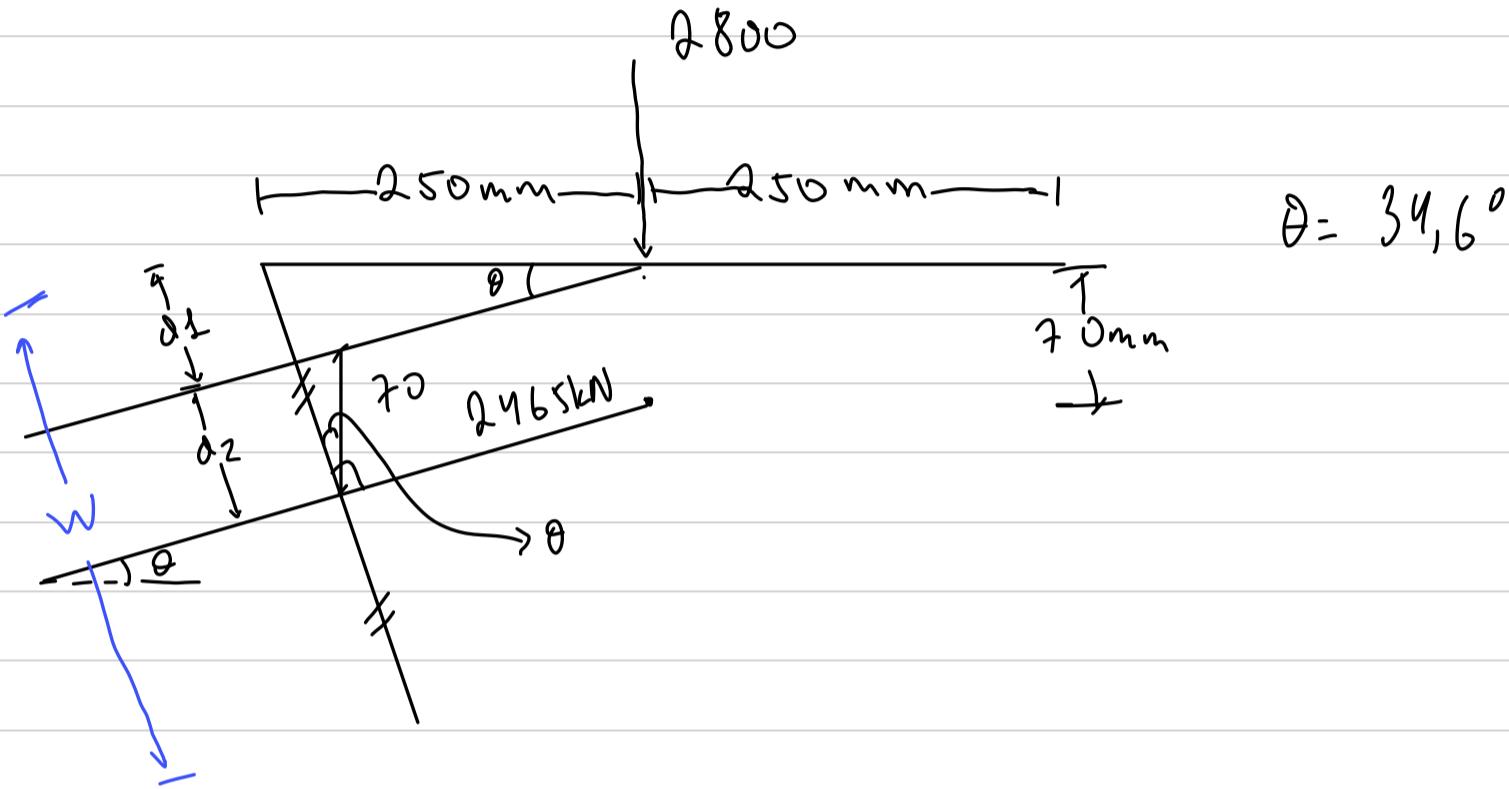
πλευρά της σταθερή

L-C-T

$$\sigma_B = \frac{1400 \times 10^3}{400 \text{ } 500} = 7 \text{ MPa} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sigma}} \quad (\perp \perp \top)$$

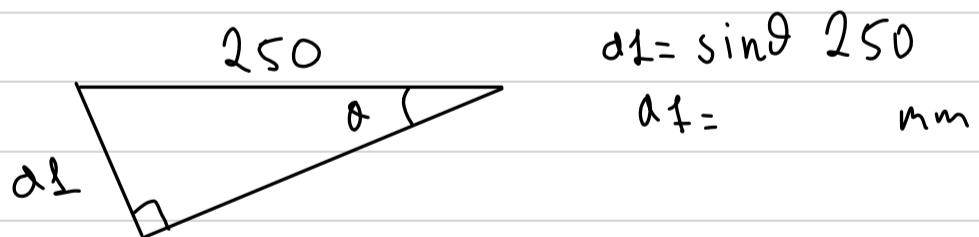
↪ check the safety of the Anchors

Tipetei vu jive 3 arvo o ierixos yia tw kofiba 1



$$\frac{\alpha_2}{70} = \cos \theta \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \text{m}$$

$$w = 366,4$$



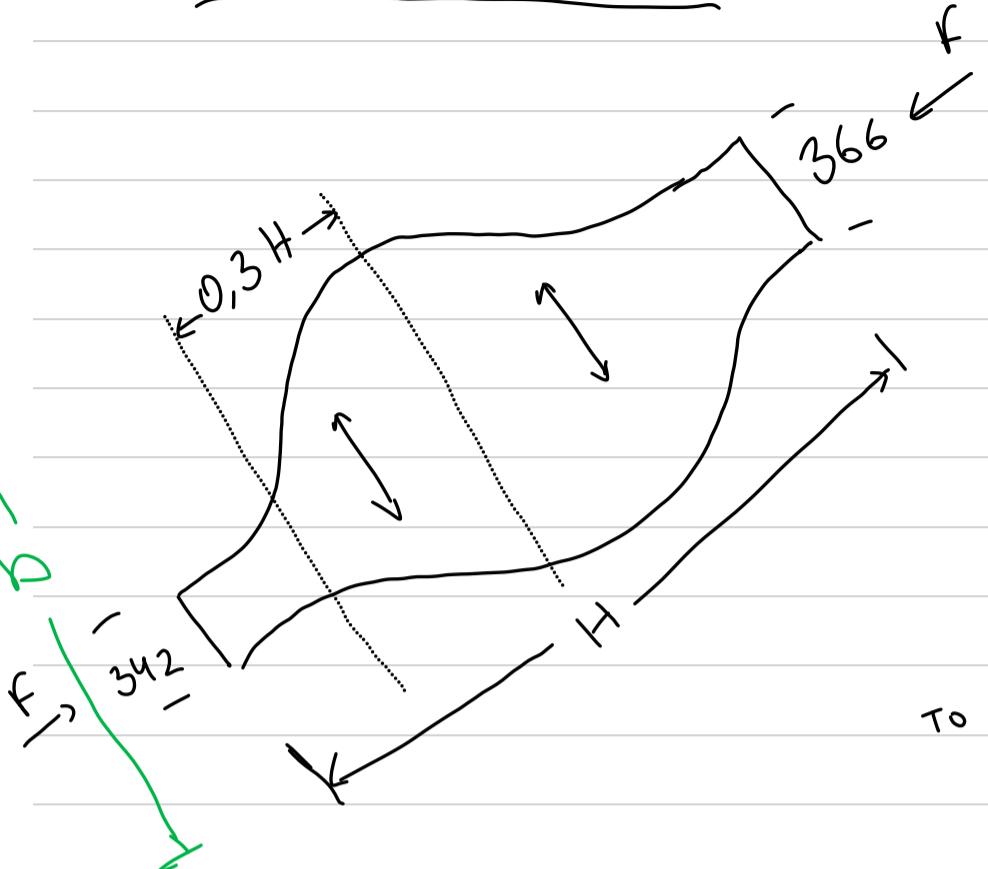
$$\delta = \frac{2465 \times 10^3}{366,4 \text{ } 500} < 17,6 \text{ MPa}$$

↪ check OK

$$\delta = \frac{2800 \times 10^3}{500 \text{ } 500} < 17,6 \text{ MPa}$$

↪ OK

# Eduktos TVU Optimum



$$H = \sqrt{1380^2 + 2000^2}$$

$$H = 2430 \text{ mm}$$

Axial  $\sigma_{\text{compression}} = 10,56 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma = \frac{2465 \times 10^3}{342500} = 14,42 \text{ MPa} < 10,56$$

To vero  $\sigma = \left( 1 - \frac{f_{ck}}{250} \right) f_{cd}$

$$\delta = 17,6 \text{ MPa} > 10,56$$

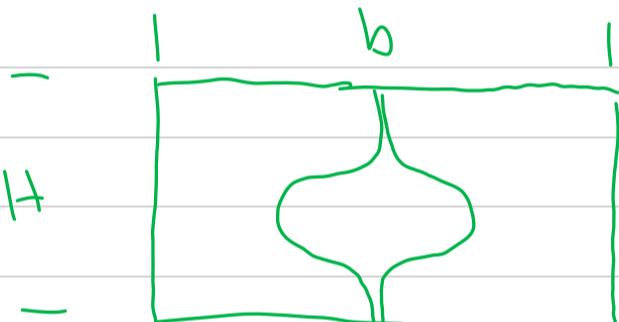
$$a = 342, F = 2465 \text{ kN}$$

Einheit ok mit  $\mu$  und  $\tau$

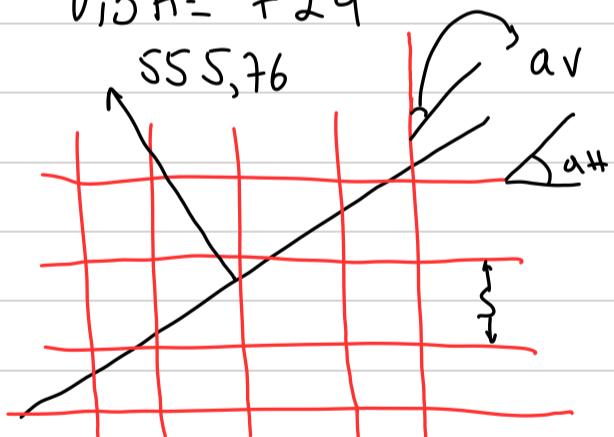
$$T = \frac{F}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{0,7a}{H} \right)$$

$$b > \frac{H}{2}$$

$$T = 555,76 \text{ kN}$$

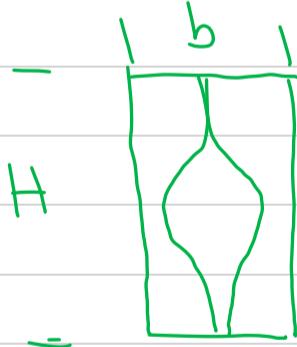


$$0,3H = 729$$



$$\alpha_v = 55,4^\circ$$

$$\alpha_h = 34,6^\circ$$



$$\frac{A_{sv}}{sr} \sin^2 \alpha_v + \frac{A_{sh}}{sh} \sin^2 \alpha_h \geq \frac{T}{0,3H f_{yd} Q}$$

$$8,765 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

Einheit exw 2 rechnen

$$\frac{A_{sv}}{sr} = \frac{A_{sh}}{sh}$$

$$B_0 3 \omega \frac{\phi 12}{120} = 9,42 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

Εγκατάσταση εφεκτικής τιμής

$$A = \frac{2029 \text{ kN}}{500000} = \frac{2029}{1,15} \Rightarrow A = 46,7 \text{ cm}^2$$

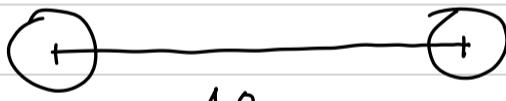
Τοποθέτηση οριδιόφου

15 ↑ ↓ 12



← 500 →

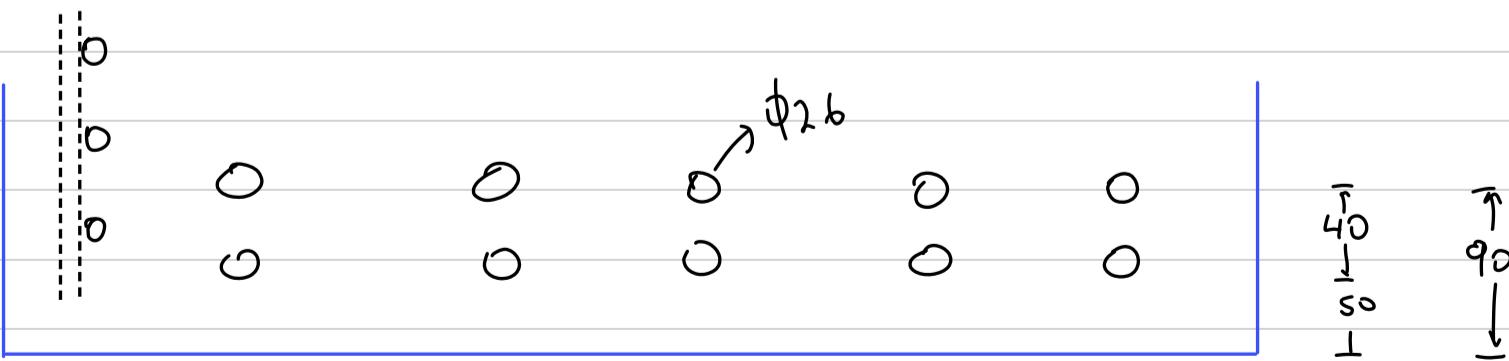
$$\phi 28 (6,16 \text{ cm}^2) = 8 \text{ bars}$$



18 mm

↳ Απόσταση Ρίζων

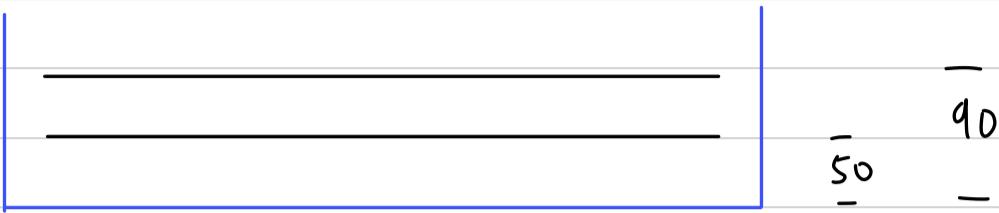
15 ↑ ↓ 12



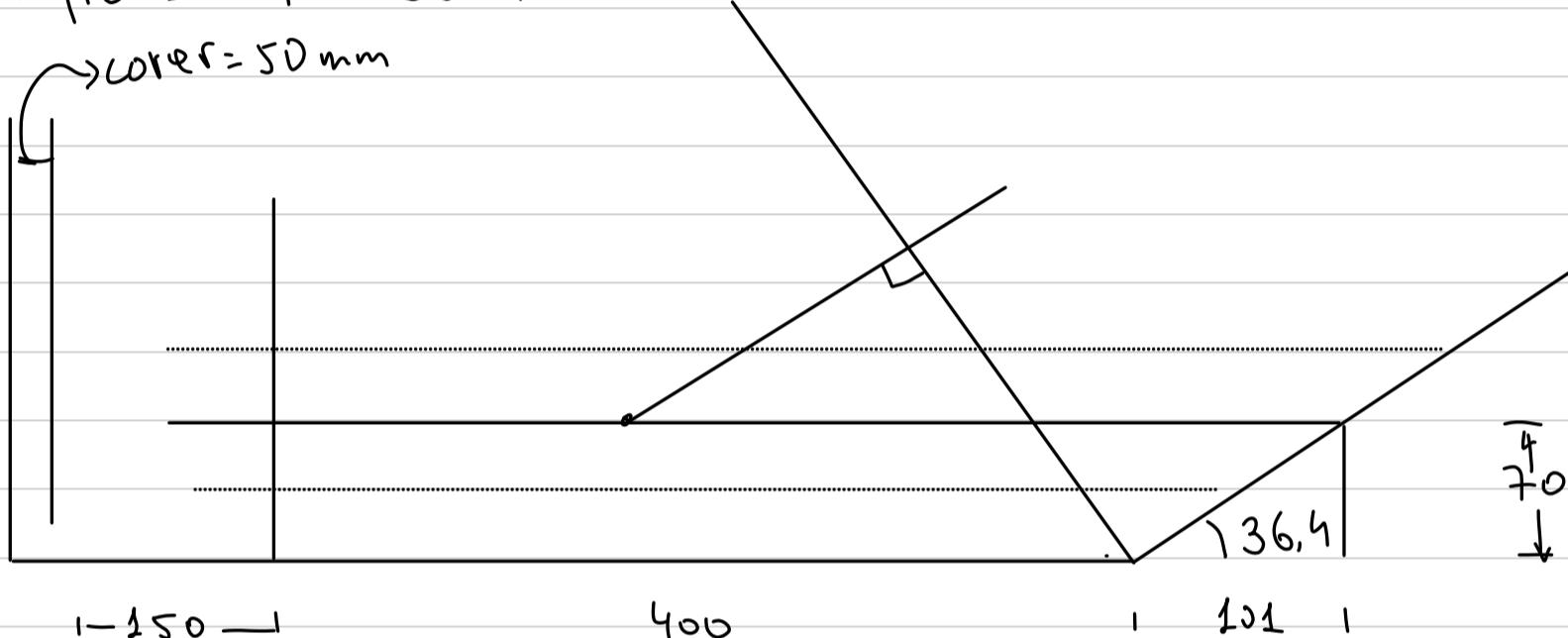
$\phi 26 \rightarrow 10 \text{ bars} \quad 5 \text{ μέτρων } 5 \text{ κατών}$

$$\frac{(10 + 50)}{2} = 70 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{0}}$$

# Ελλείψος Αρκυφών



Κομβός στη Βίση



$$L_{eff} = 150 + 400 + 101 = 651 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{BD} = a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 \quad L_{breq}$$

$$\zeta_{BD} = 2,25 \sqrt[4]{\frac{\sigma}{f_u}} \overset{2,9}{\sqrt[4]{1,5}}$$

$$L_{breq} = \frac{\phi}{4} \frac{\sigma_s d}{f_{bd}} = 4,35 \text{ MPa}$$

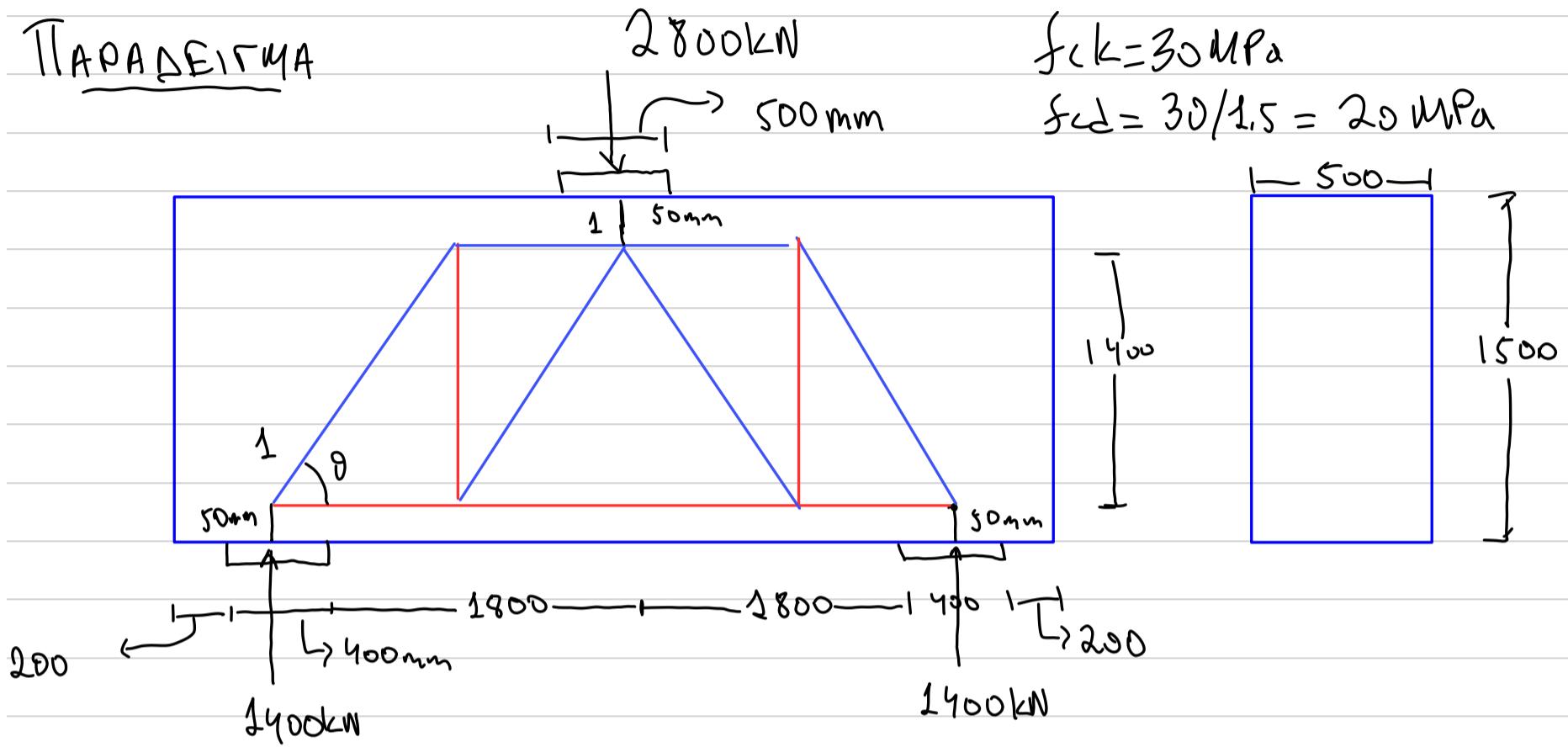
$$\sigma_s d = \frac{2029 \text{ kN}}{10 \pi \frac{0,026^2}{4}} = 382,16 \text{ MPa}$$

→ φ 26 ΔΙ

$$L_{breq} = 571 \text{ mm} < L_{eff} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{OK}}$$

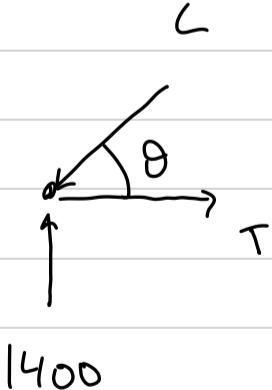
Нуру Заря то идио Типобанда же идио Гикнана

## ПАРАДЕИГМА



$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1400}{1000} \right) \Rightarrow \theta = 54,46^\circ$$

# Kohbos 1



$$(\sin \theta = 1400)$$

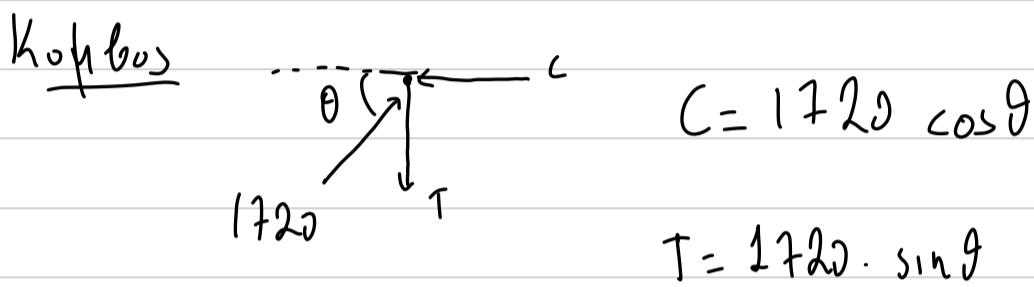
$$C_{S149} = 1400$$

$$C = 1720 \text{ kN}$$

$$T = 1000 \text{ kN}$$



$$Q_L \sin 54,46 = 2800$$



$$C = 1720 \cos \theta$$

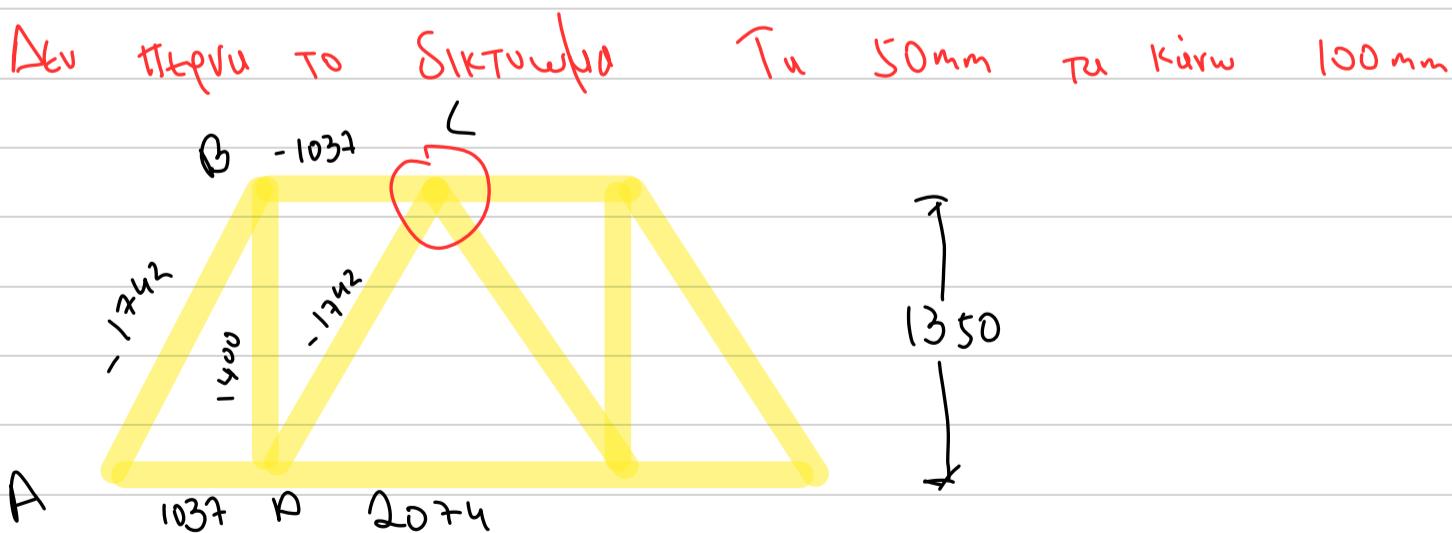
$$T = 1720 \cdot \sin \theta$$

Na duω την Ανάν.

Mono οι 3 κόμβοι εχουν γεωμετρία

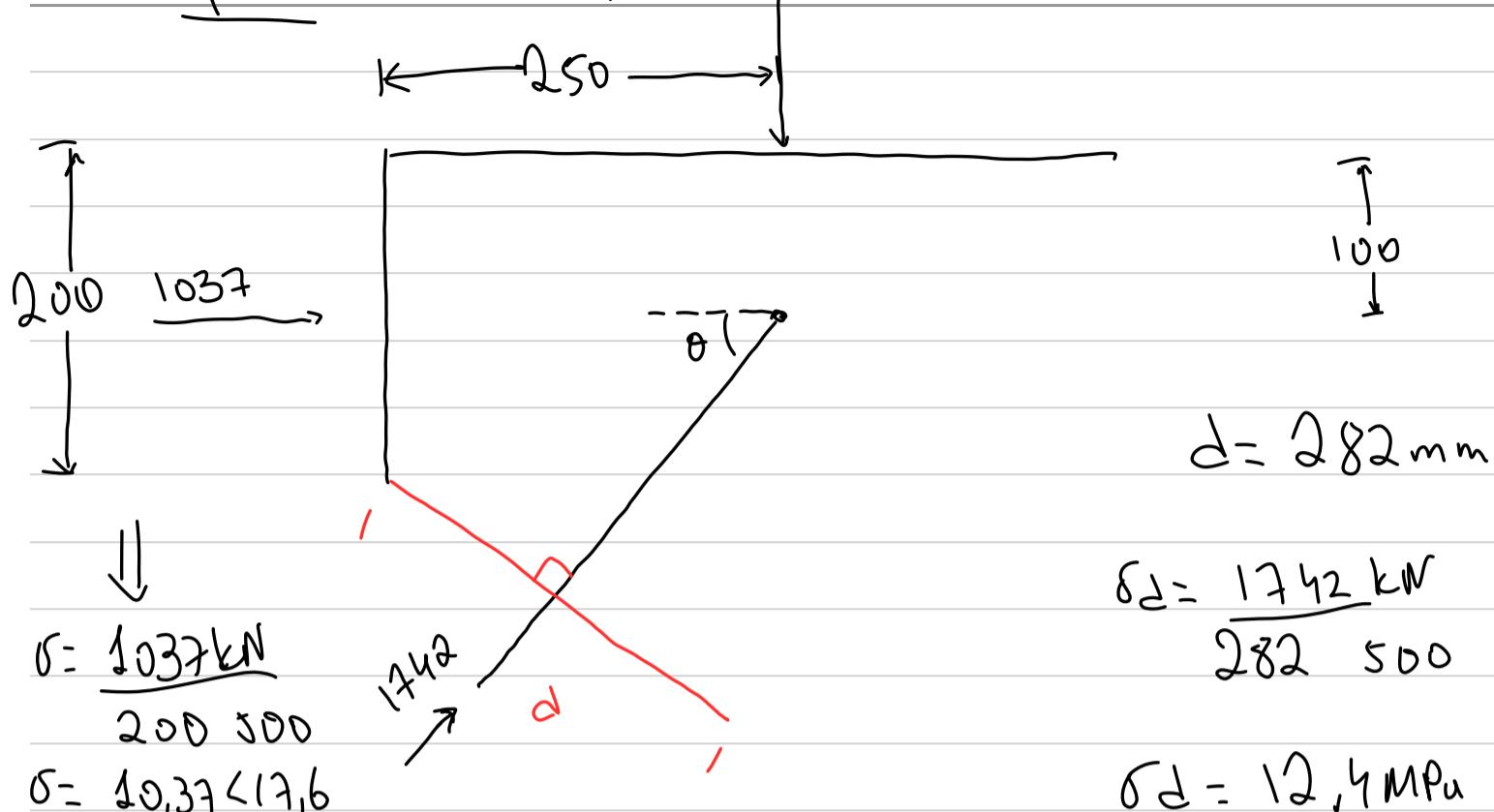
3|12|24)

$\Rightarrow$  Συρτεστική Παραδοσιακός



-1000-1000-1000-1000-

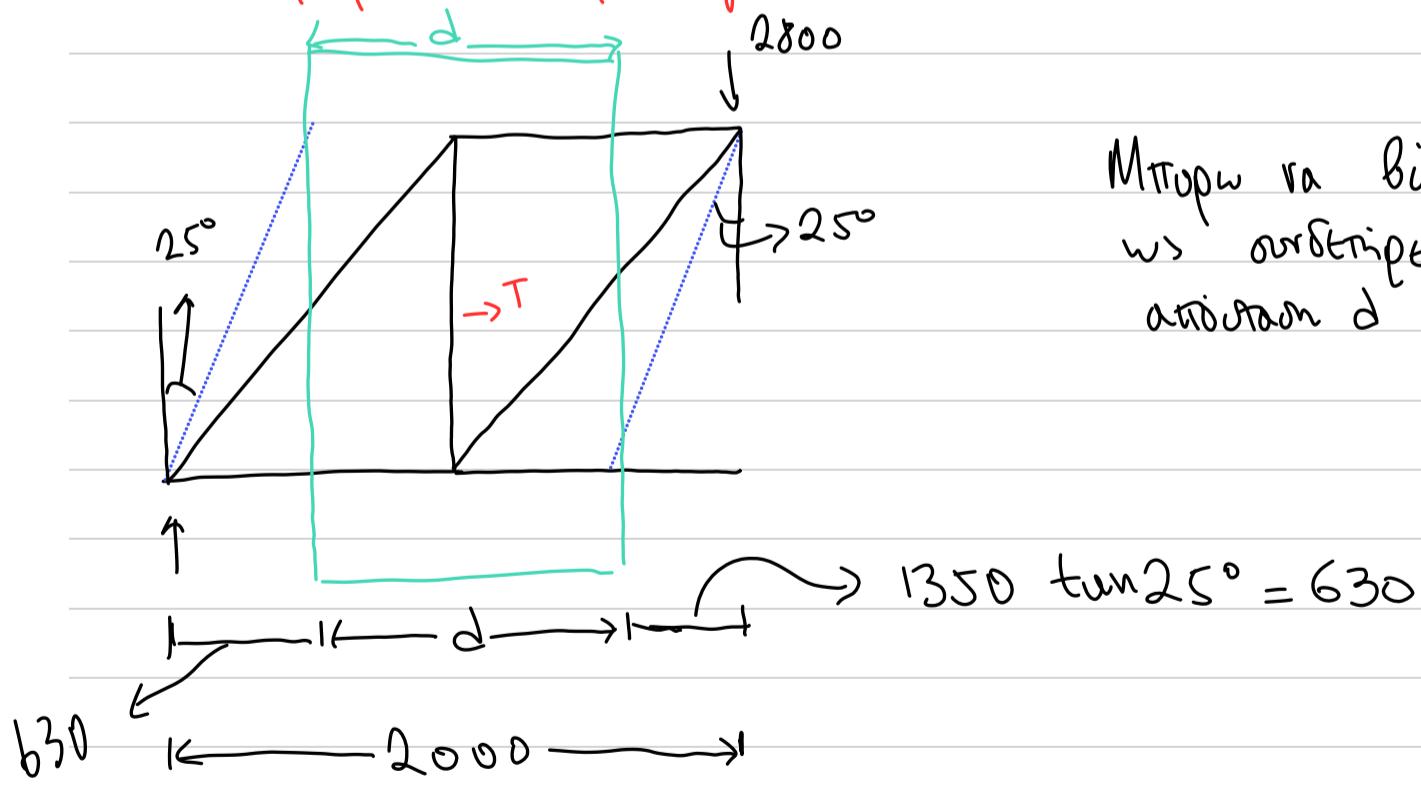
Kofbos C (30x0)  $F=2800$



$$r_F = \frac{2800}{500 \text{ mm}} = 11,2 \text{ MPa} < 17,6$$

Kavouka πρίπτει ρα εξεψω και σεν Kofbos A

Kastikorubos Διάστοις για AD



Mπουρα βιδω το T  
ws συστήματα μέσα σε  
ανάστροφη

Tίσσεις συστήματα θέρω για ρα πραγματικών T μέσα στο d

$$f_y d \frac{A_s}{s} = \frac{1400 \text{ kN}}{740 \text{ mm}} \Rightarrow \frac{A_s}{s} = 43,51 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\frac{\phi 18}{100 \text{ mm}} = 25,45 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\text{APA} \Rightarrow \frac{2\phi 18}{100} (\text{σιτύντος}) = 50,90 > 25,45$$

T101 → από τους 2 τρόπους είναι καλυτέος,

→ Το καλυτέο truss είναι αυτό με τη μικρότερη τρέπτηα

$$E = \sum f_i \Delta L_i$$

↙      ↘

δυνάμη      προβολή πλευρών

Αλγόριθμος υπολογής διάκυψης

$$E = \sum T_i \Delta L_i$$

$$\Delta L = \sum L_i$$

$$= \frac{\sigma}{E} L_i$$

$$= \frac{T}{AE} L_i$$

$$A = T_1 f_y d$$

$$E = \sum \frac{T_i T_i L_i}{T_1 f_y d E}$$

$$\bar{\Sigma} = \frac{T_1 L_1}{f_y d E}$$

$I^h = T_{\text{optimum}}$

$$F_1 = \frac{\sum T_1 L_1}{f_y d E_s} = \frac{2029 \cdot 4}{f_y d E_s} \Rightarrow F_1 = \frac{8116}{f_y d E_s}$$

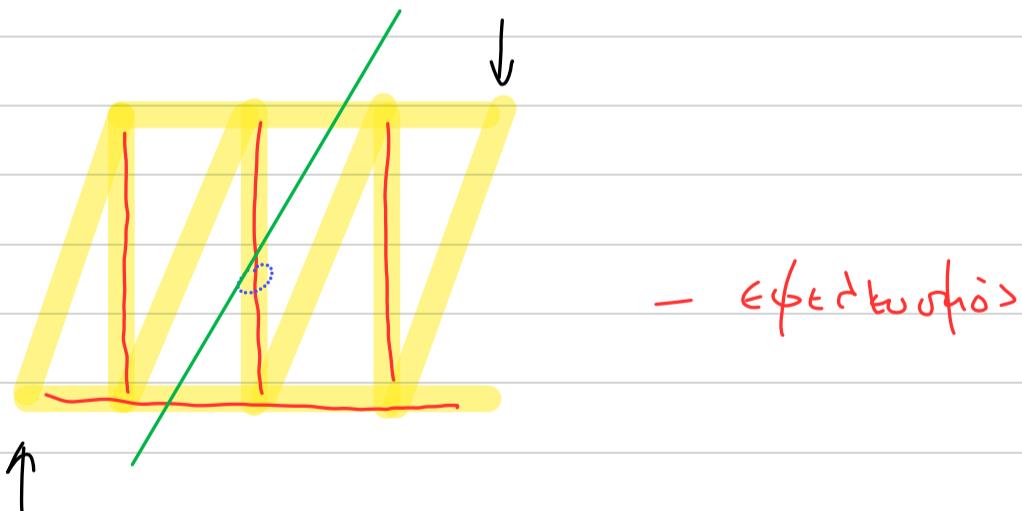
$J^h = T_{\text{optimum}}$

$$F_2 = \frac{\sum T_1 L_1}{f_y d E_s} = \frac{1400 \cdot 1.35 \cdot 2}{f_y d E_s} + \frac{1037 \cdot 1 \cdot 2}{f_y d E_s} + \frac{2074 \cdot 2}{f_y d \cdot E_s}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{10002}{f_y d E_s}$$

$F_2 > F_1 \Rightarrow T_0 \text{ 1: } \text{ειναι πιο αποστάτη}$

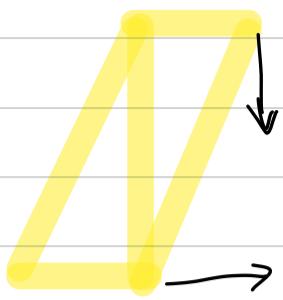
Av exw truss με μόνα μέρη



Εστια στη φύση της έφεσης

→ Kubw το truss

Λιβύη ή πρίονος



Λιβύη

Λιβύη ή δυνατή τεθω ψιχών

→ Εφαρμώσω τη λεθώσο τυρ τοπίον οχι των κούβων