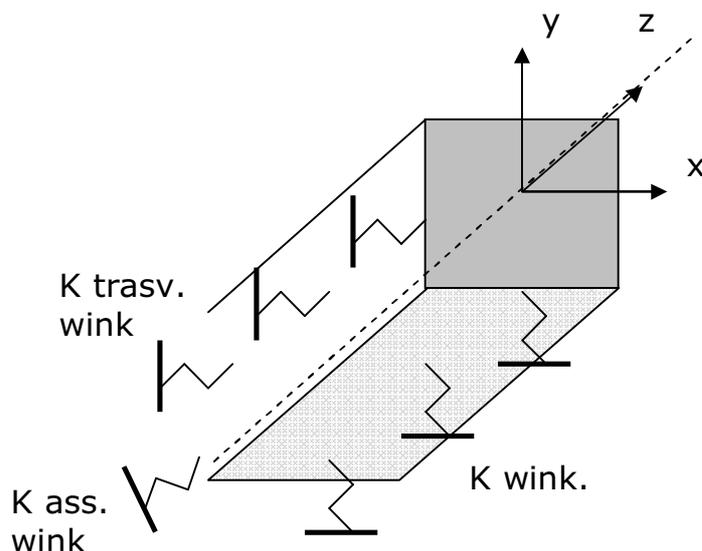


Modellazione di fondazione su pali

In questa pagina è riportato un test effettuato con Jasp relativo alla modellazione delle fondazioni su pali. In jasp è possibile modellare un palo di fondazione inserendo un elemento pilastro e applicando a questo le costanti di winkler nelle 3 direzioni (disponibile nella versione 3.5.20).



Sezioni Beam									
Sezione corrente									
N	descrizione	sezione	materiale	Criterio Progetto		k. Wink. [N/cm ²]	L.impr. [m]	kw Trasv./kw	kw Ass./kw
4	C 60; 300	4) C 60	2) C25/30	1) default	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60	0.6	1	3.1415
<input type="button" value="new"/> <input type="button" value="del"/> <input type="button" value="ok & New"/> <input type="button" value="ok"/> <input type="button" value="—"/>									
Sezioni Beam									
N	descrizione	sezione	materiale	Criterio Progetto		k. Wink. [N/cm ²]	L.impr. [m]	kw Trasv./kw	kw Ass./kw
1	R 30x30; 250	1) R 30x30	1) C20/25	1) default	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
2	R 30x50; 250	2) R 30x50	1) C20/25	1) default	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
3	R 50x30; 250	3) R 50x30	1) C20/25	1) default	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
4	C 60; 300	4) C 60	2) C25/30	1) default	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	60.0	0.6	1.0	3.1415
6	molla	6) molla	9) terreno	1) default	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
7	molla1	7) molla1	9) terreno	1) default	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0

Esempio

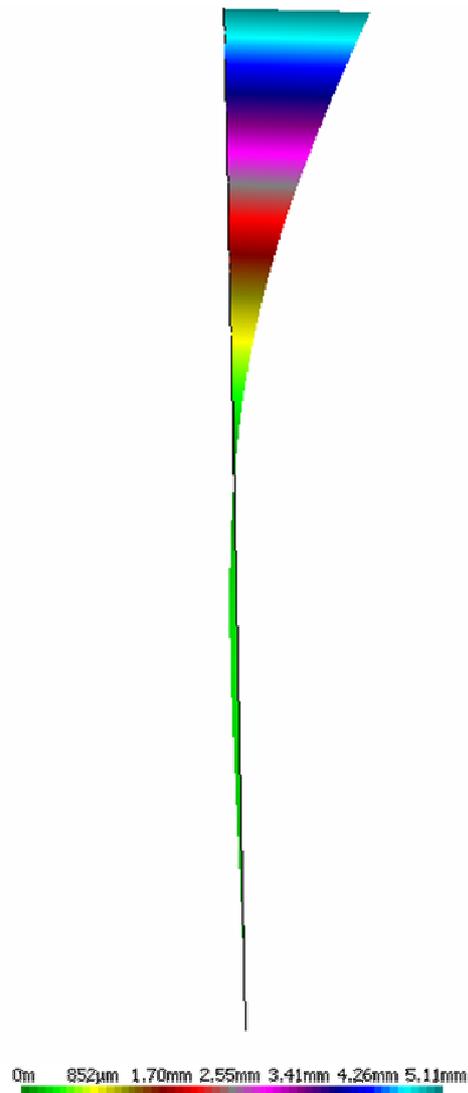
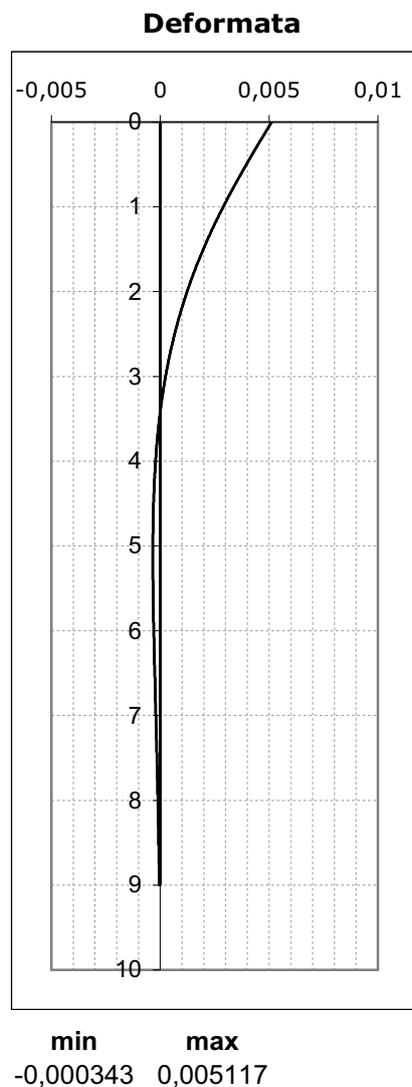
Palo in calcestruzzo armato lunghezza 9 m con sezione di diametro 60 cm, suolo di Winkler con $K_w = 60 \text{ N/cm}^3$ sottoposto a forze concentrate in testa di taglio e/o momento. La soluzione del software viene confrontata con la soluzione teorica per diverse combinazioni di forze.

Combinazione 1 $F_x=200000\text{N}$

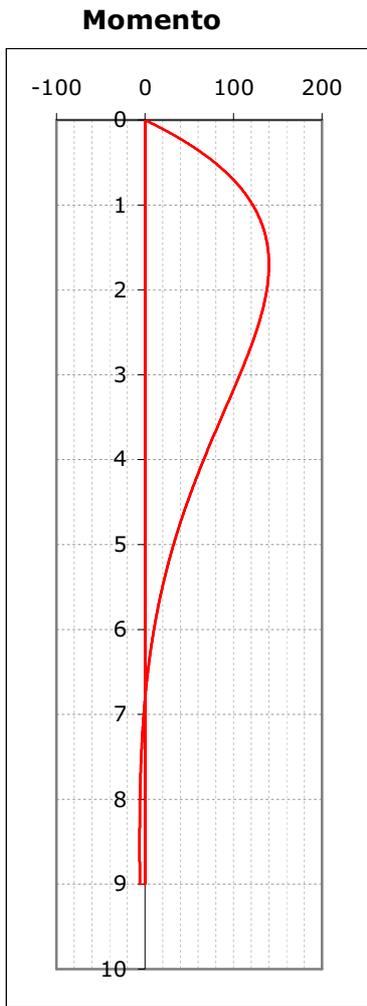
Rigidezza terreno	36000	kPa	L palo	9	m
Rigidezza palo EI	200058	kPa	α	0,46054	
lunghezza d'onda	13,6430		trave lunga		

Deformata teorica

Deformata Jasp

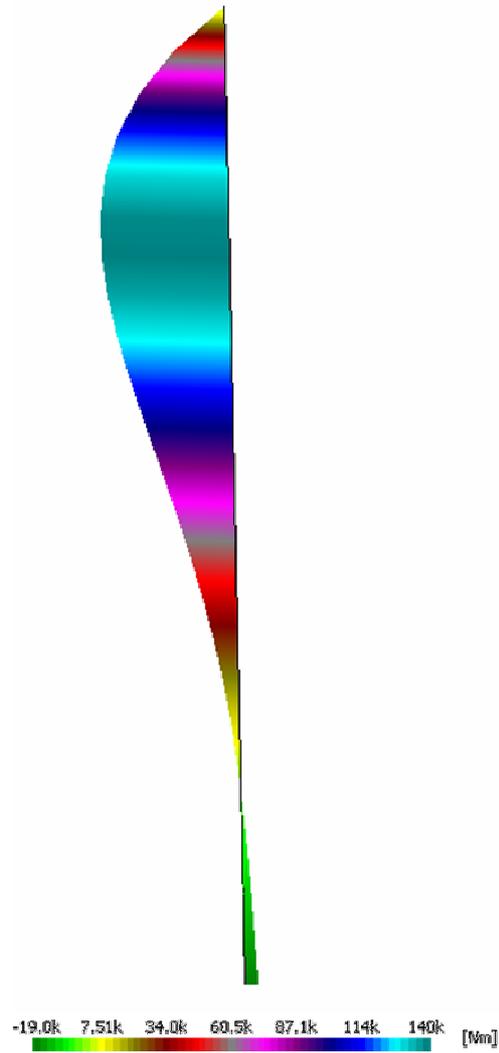


Momento teorico



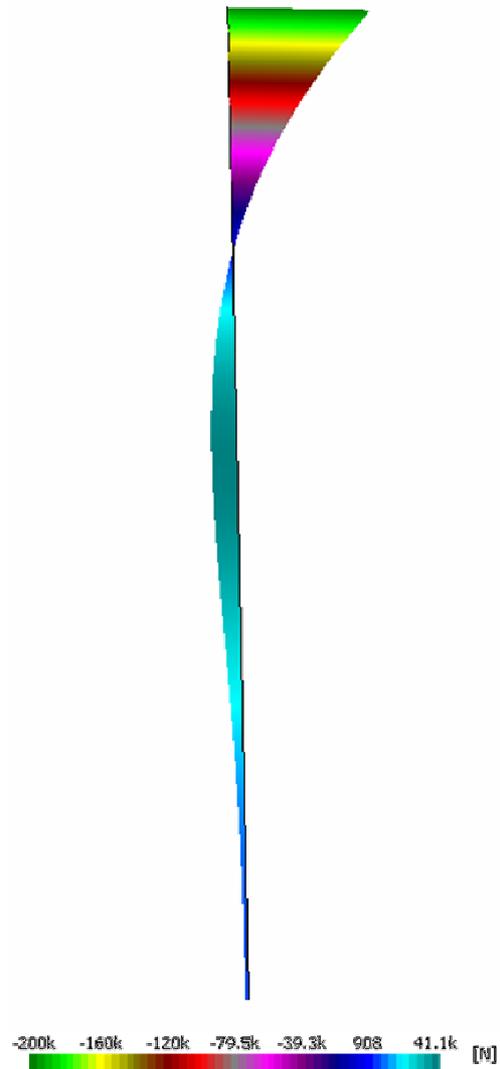
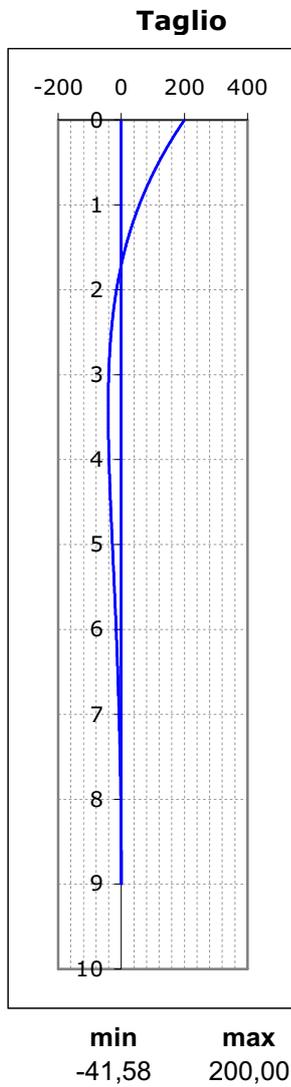
min **max**
-6,05 140,01

Momento Jasp



Taglio teorico

Taglio Jasp

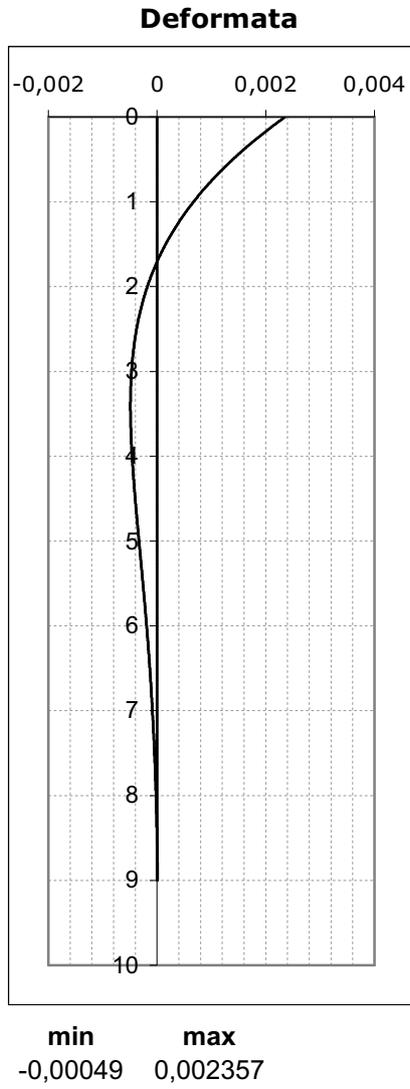


Combinazione 2 $F_y=200000N$

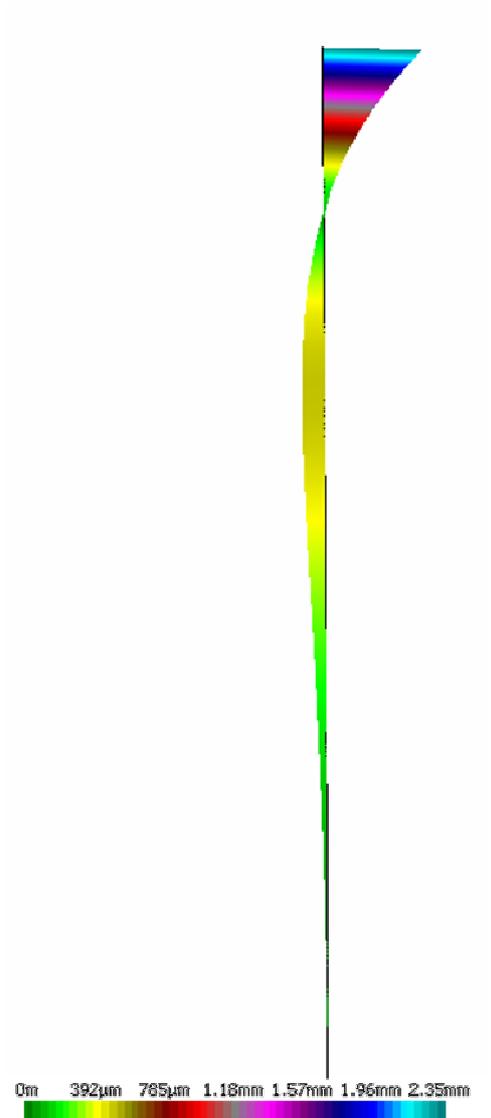
(si ottengono gli stessi risultati di F_x , essendo la sezione circolare quindi di stessa rigidezza in ogni direzione)

Combinazione 3 $M_x=200000Nm$

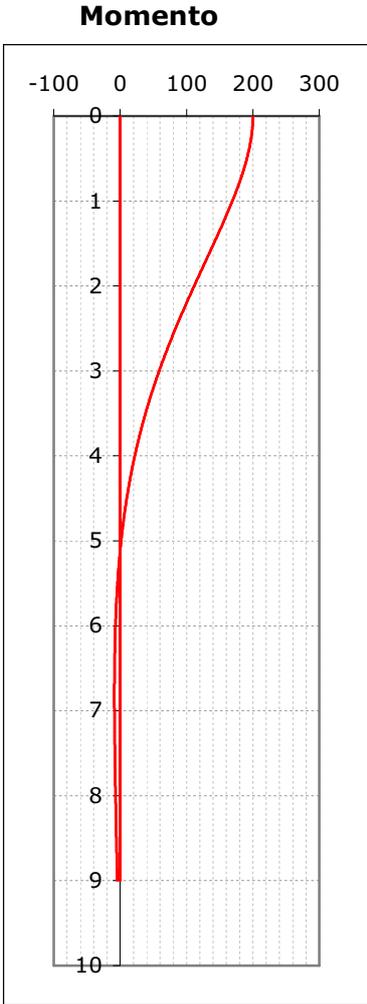
Deformata teorica



Deformata Jasp

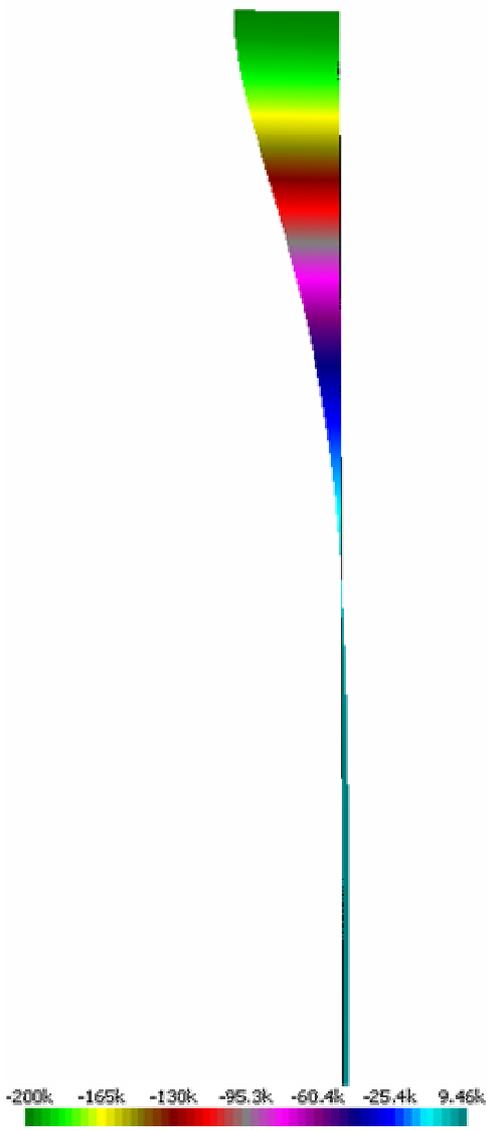


Momento teorico

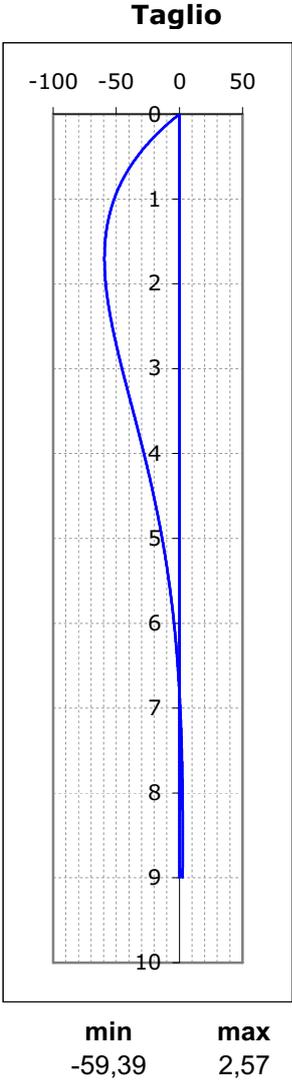


min -8,64 max 200,00

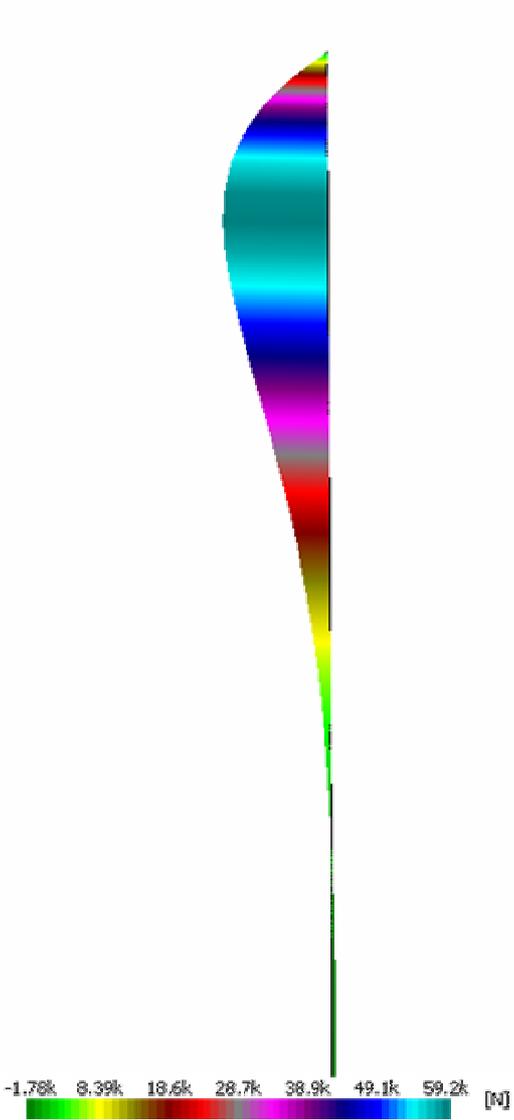
Momento Jasp



Taglio teorico

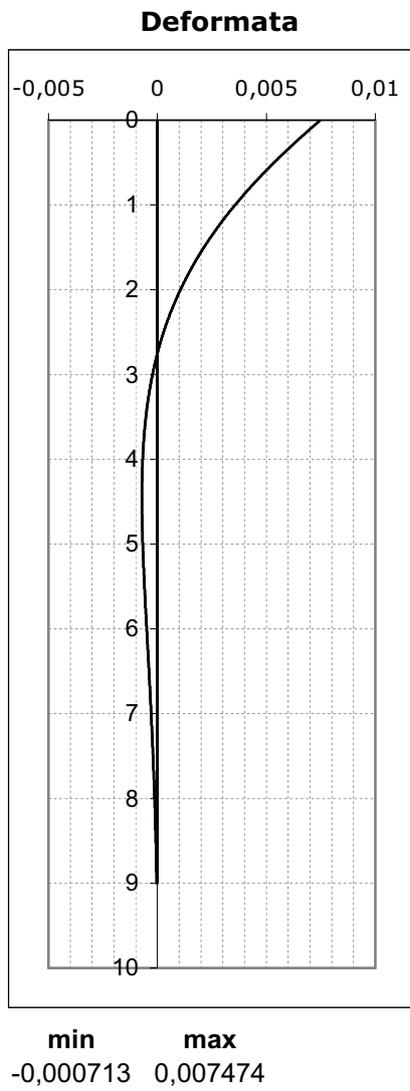


Taglio Jasp

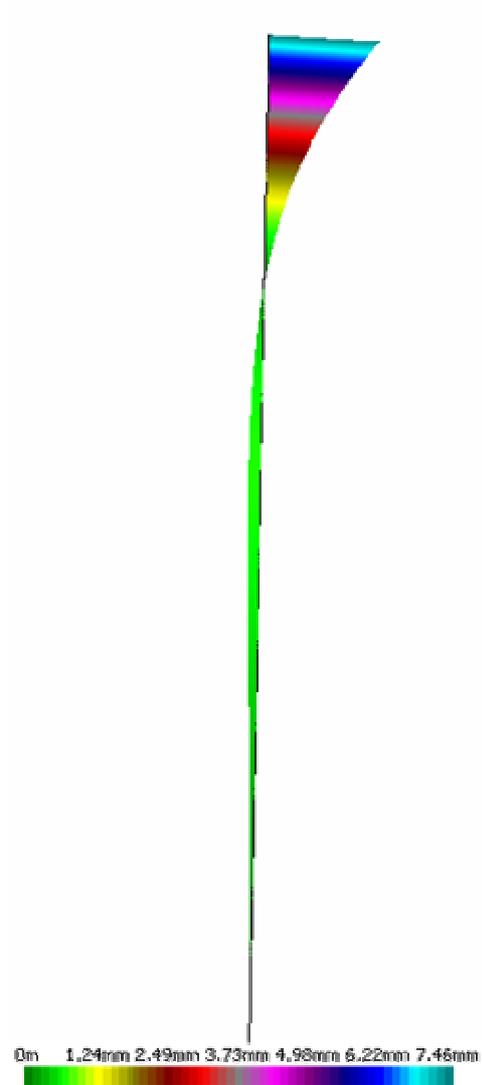


Combinazione 4 $M_x=200000\text{Nm}$ $T_y = 200000\text{N}$

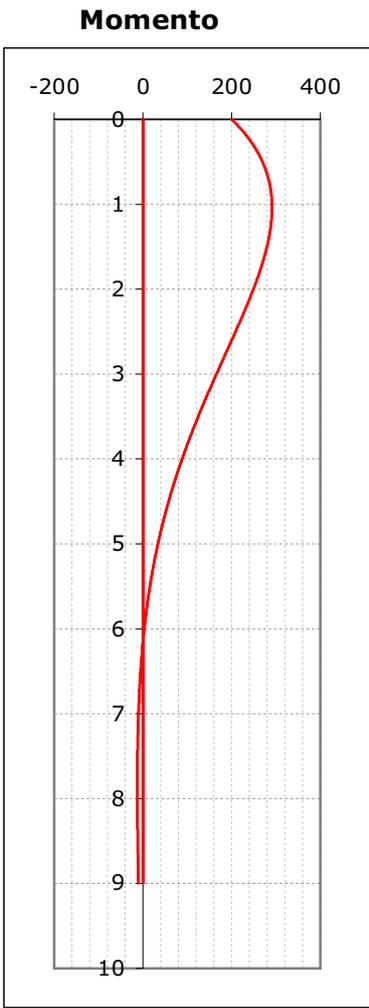
Deformata teorica



Deformata Jasp

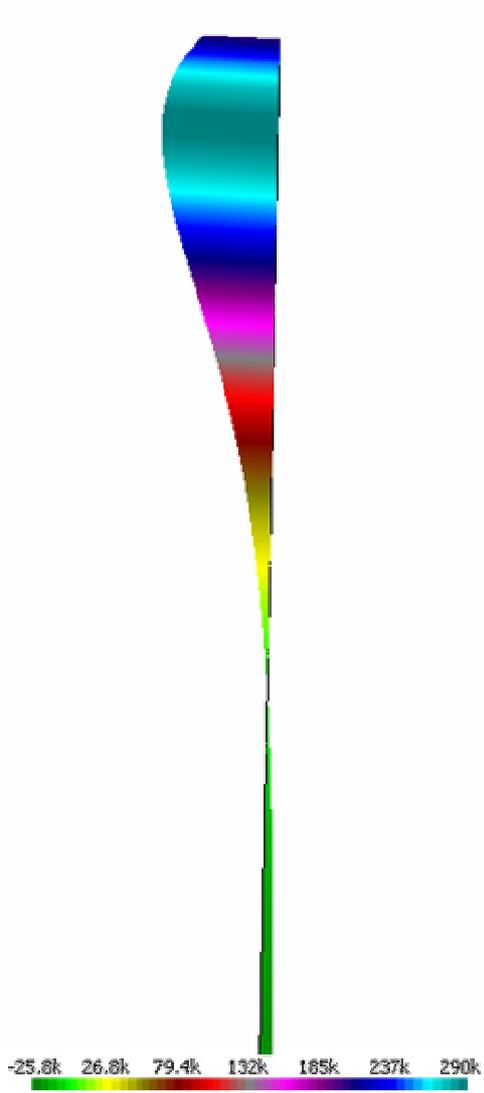


Momento teorico

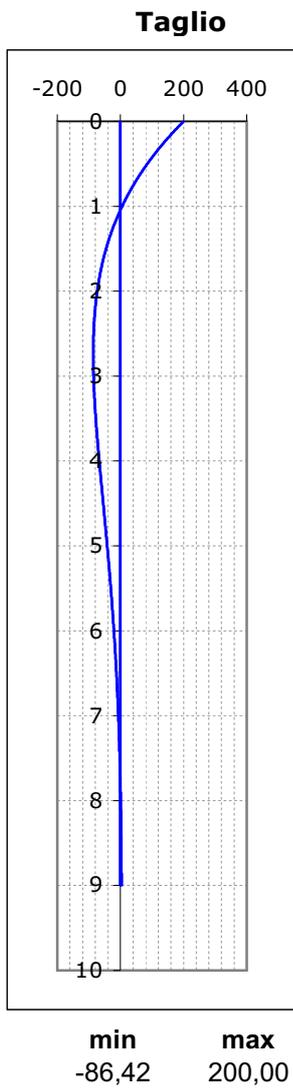


min -12,58 max 291,01

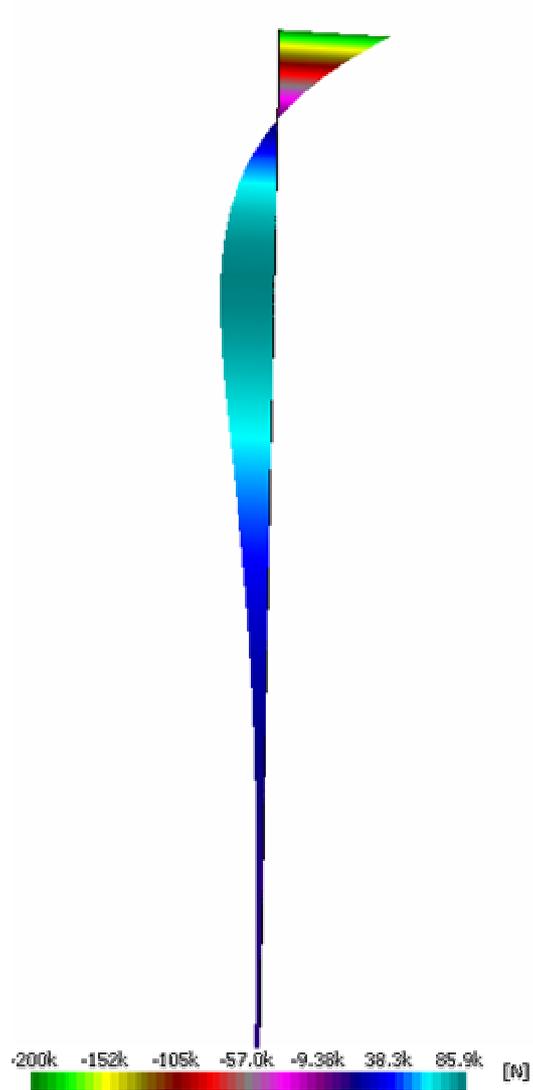
Momento Jasp



Taglio teorico



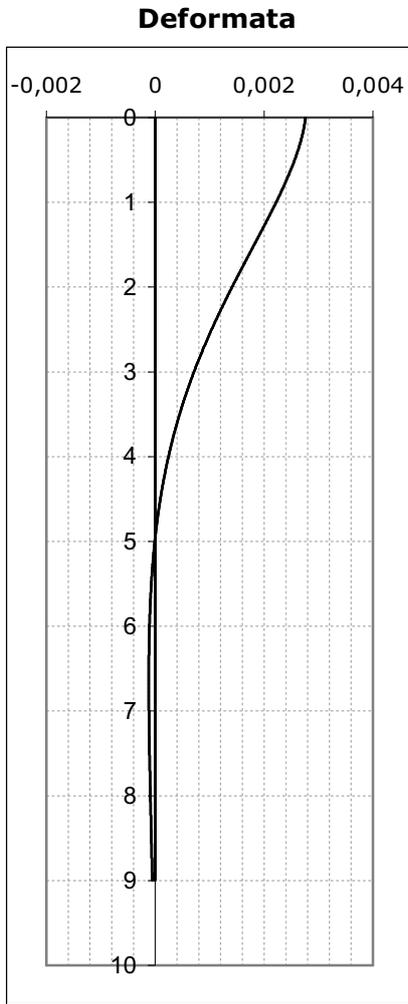
Taglio Jasp



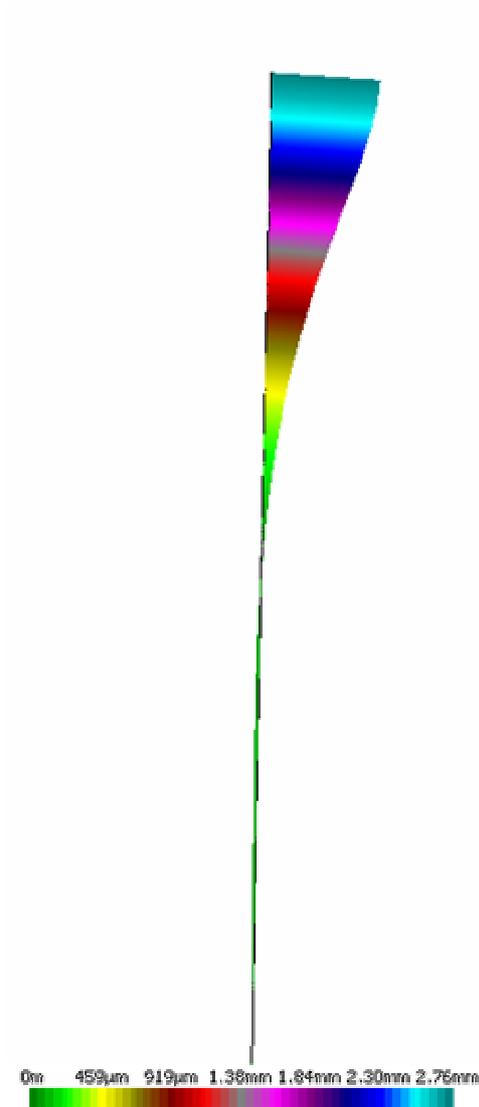
Combinazione 5 $M_x = -200000\text{Nm}$ $T_y = 200000\text{N}$

Deformata teorica

Deformata Jasp

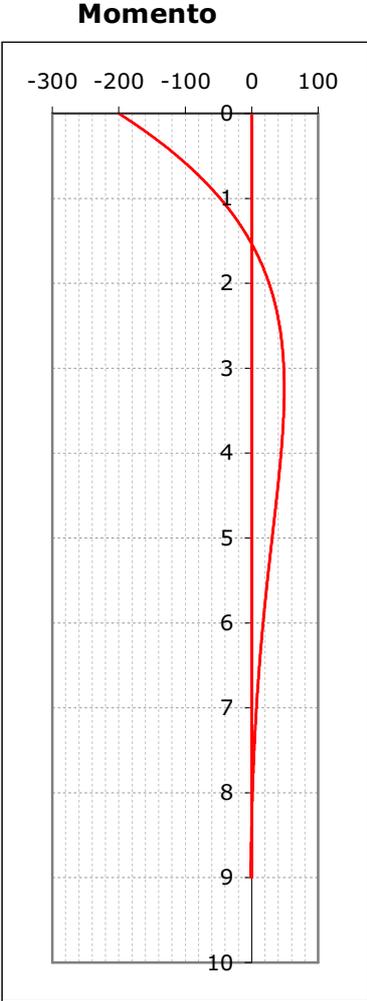


min **max**
-0,00012 0,00276

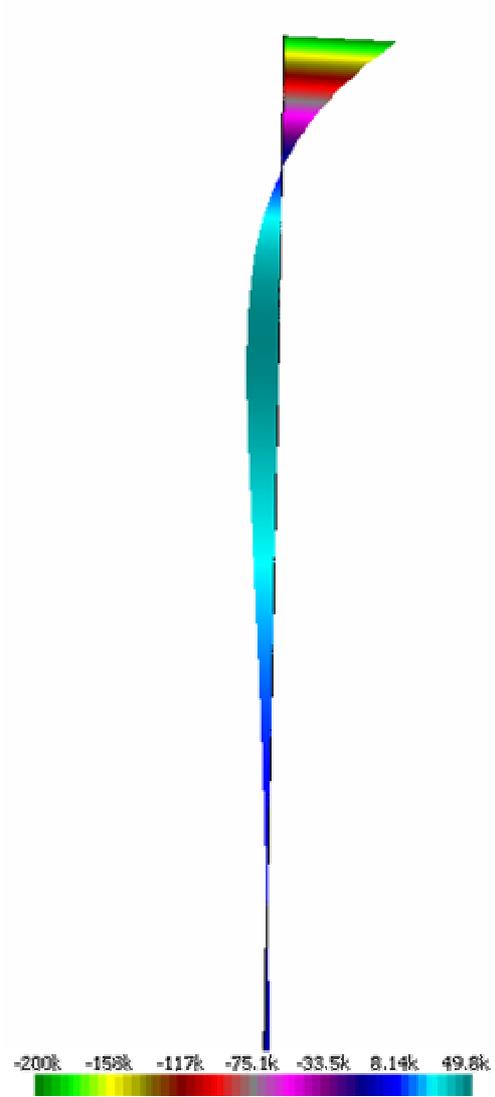


Momento teorico

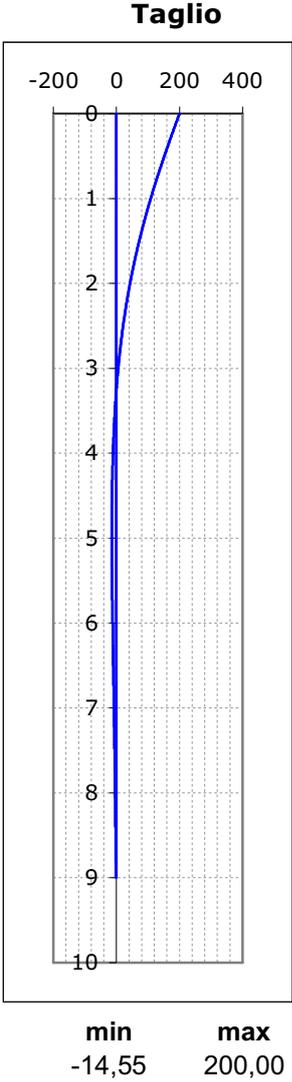
Momento Jasp



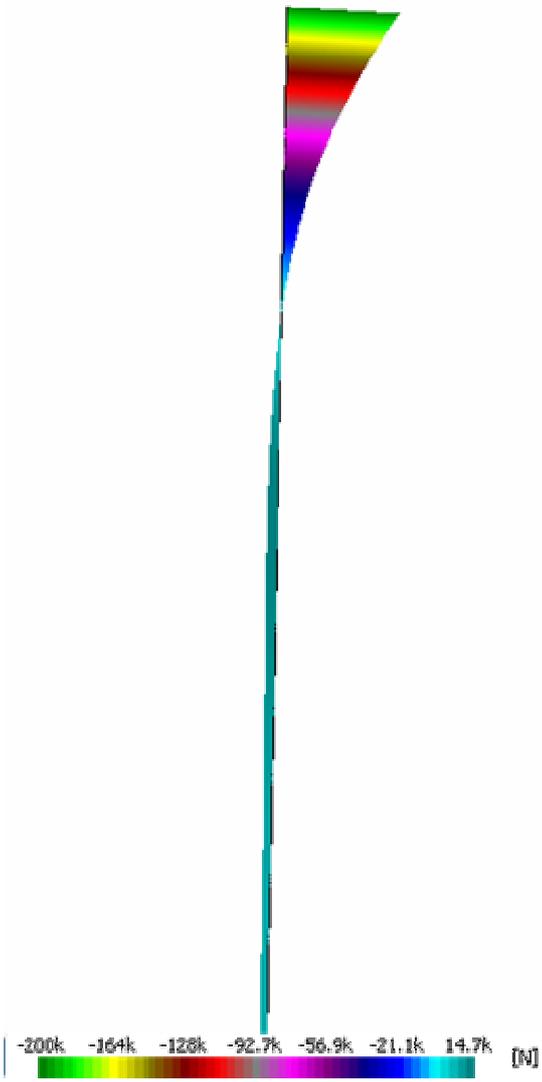
min -200,00
max 48,99



Taglio teorico



Taglio Jasp



Combinazione 6, carichi assiali

Rigidità molla assiale $k_{ass}/k_w = 3,1415$ (sezione circolare)

$k_w = 60 \text{ N/cm}^3 = 60000 \text{ kN/m}^3$

Rigidità molla assiale distribuita (SAP2000)

$K_d = 60000 \times (0,6 \times 3,1415) = 113094 \text{ kPa}$

Diagramma N sap2000

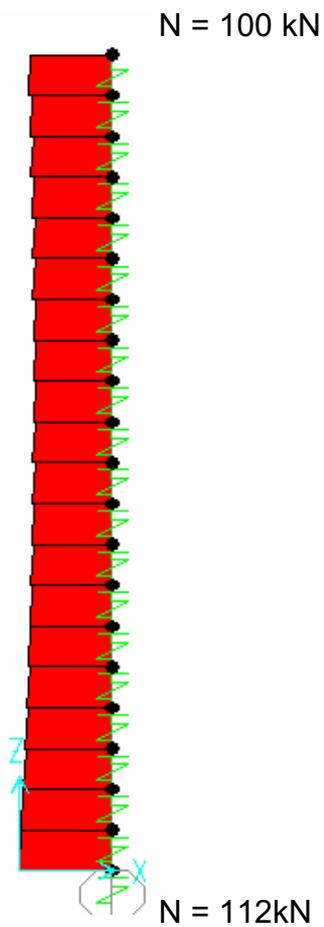


Diagramma N Jasp

