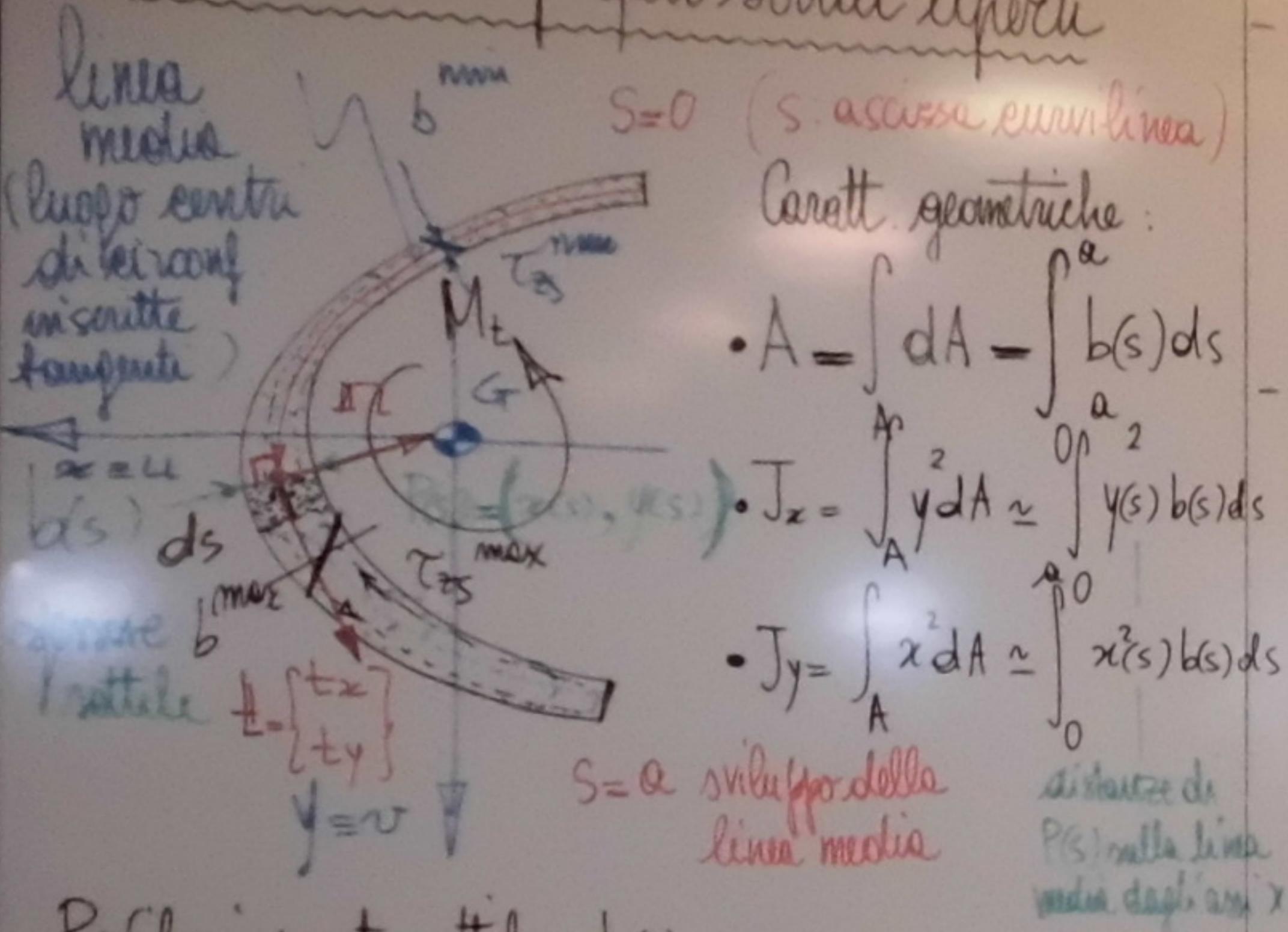


## Torsione nei profili sottili aperti

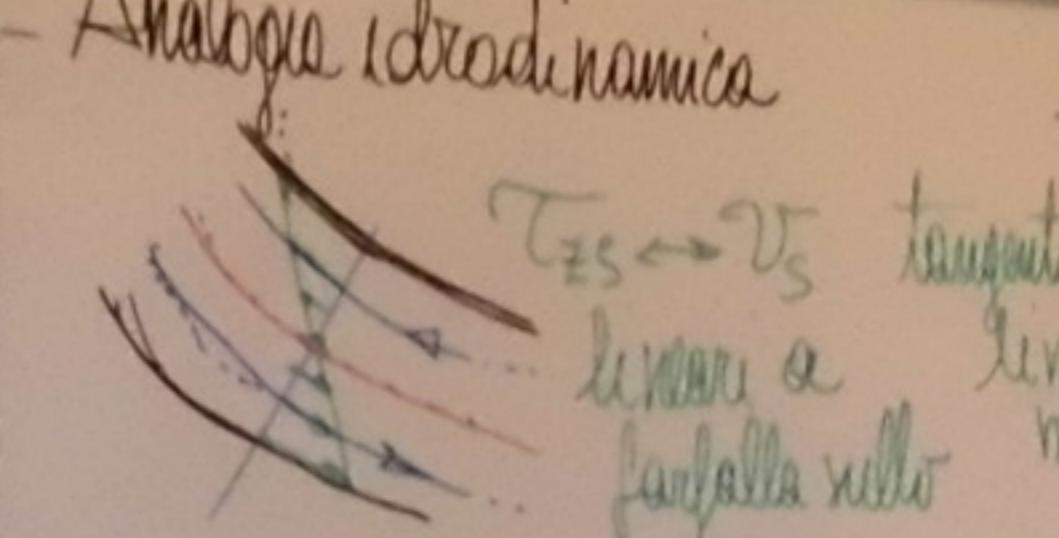


- Profilo in parte sottile:  $b(s) \ll a$

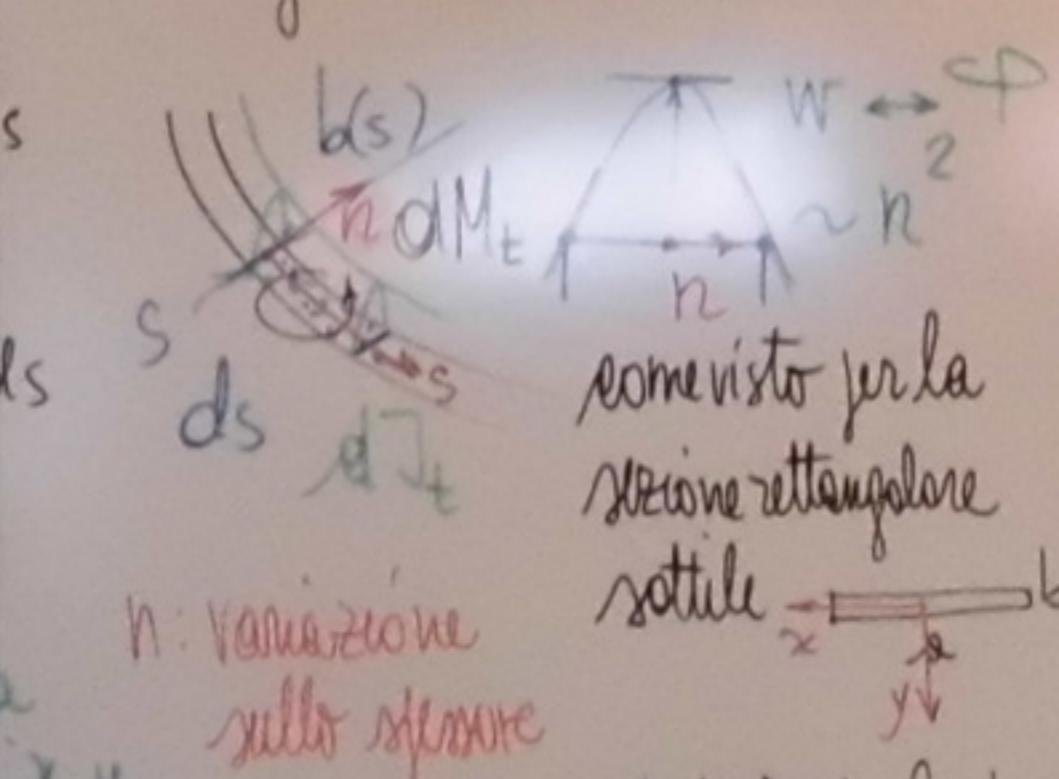
- Spessore sottile variabile con s ma non continuità e rimanendo puramente rettilineo:  $\frac{ds}{dx} = b'(s) \ll 1$

potenziali concentrazioni di tensione

### Analogia idrodinamica



### Analogia della membrana



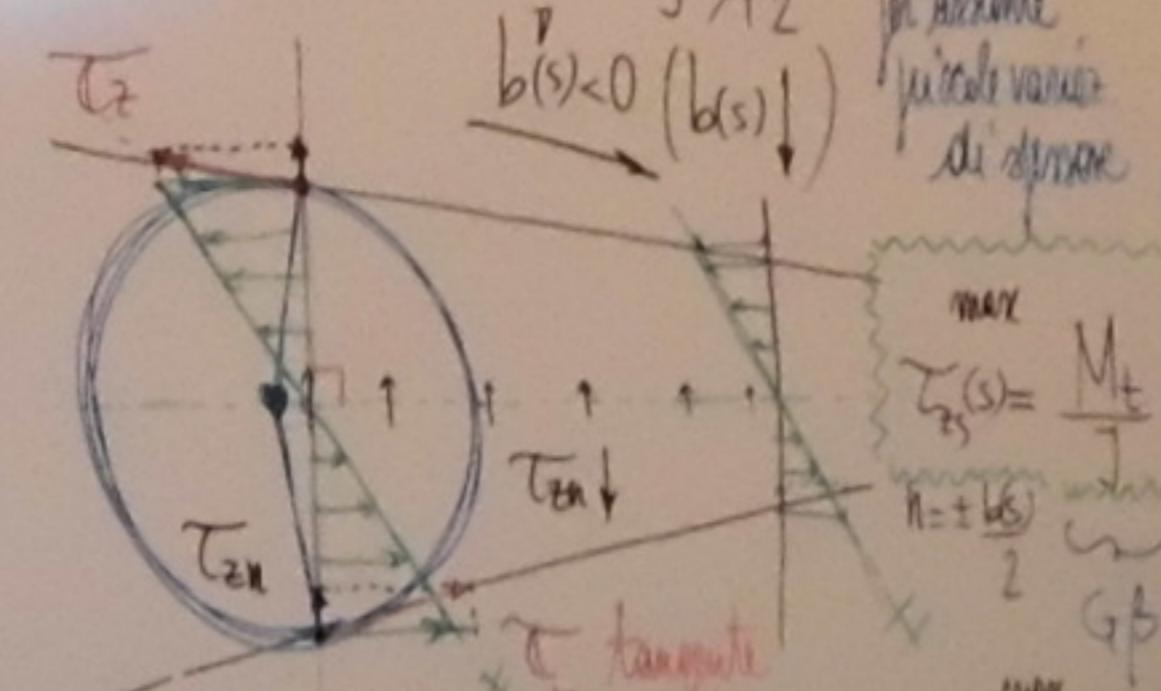
Si può ipotizzare di ricostruire le risposte dell'intero profilo come quella ottenibile dalla sovrapposizione dei contributi di infiniti rettangolini  $b(s) ds$  con soluzioni simili a quella vista per il profilo rettangolare sottile.

### Funzione di Airy locale

$$\varphi(s, n) = G \beta \left( \frac{b(s) - n}{4} \right)$$

$$\tau_{zs}(n) = \varphi_{,n} = \frac{M_t}{J} (-2n) = -\frac{2M_t n}{J} \quad J \approx 0$$

$$\tau_{zn}(s) = -\varphi_{,s} = \frac{M_t}{J} \frac{1}{4} (b(s) b'^2(s)) \approx 0$$



$$\tau_{zs}(s) = \frac{M_t L_s}{J} \quad n = \pm \frac{L_s}{2}$$

$\tau_{zn}$  tangente al rettangolo

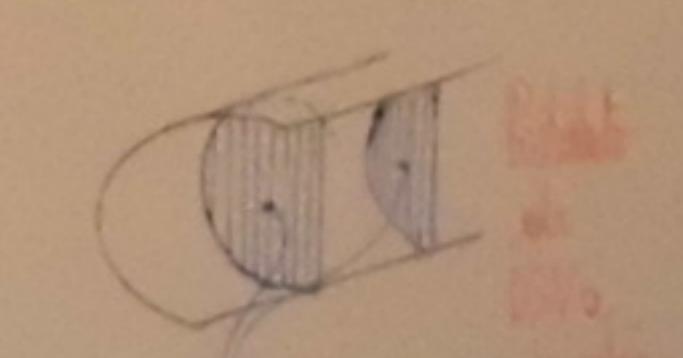
$\tau_{zn}$  tangente

$\tau_{zn}$  tangente al rettangolo

N.B.: La torsione si suppone costante per l'intera sezione (profilo sottile)

- Equazione statica

$$M_t = \frac{J}{2} \tau_{zs}$$



attivazioni di ingolamento del profilo  
sottile, in modo da garantire  
la stessa rotazione  $\frac{ds}{dx}$

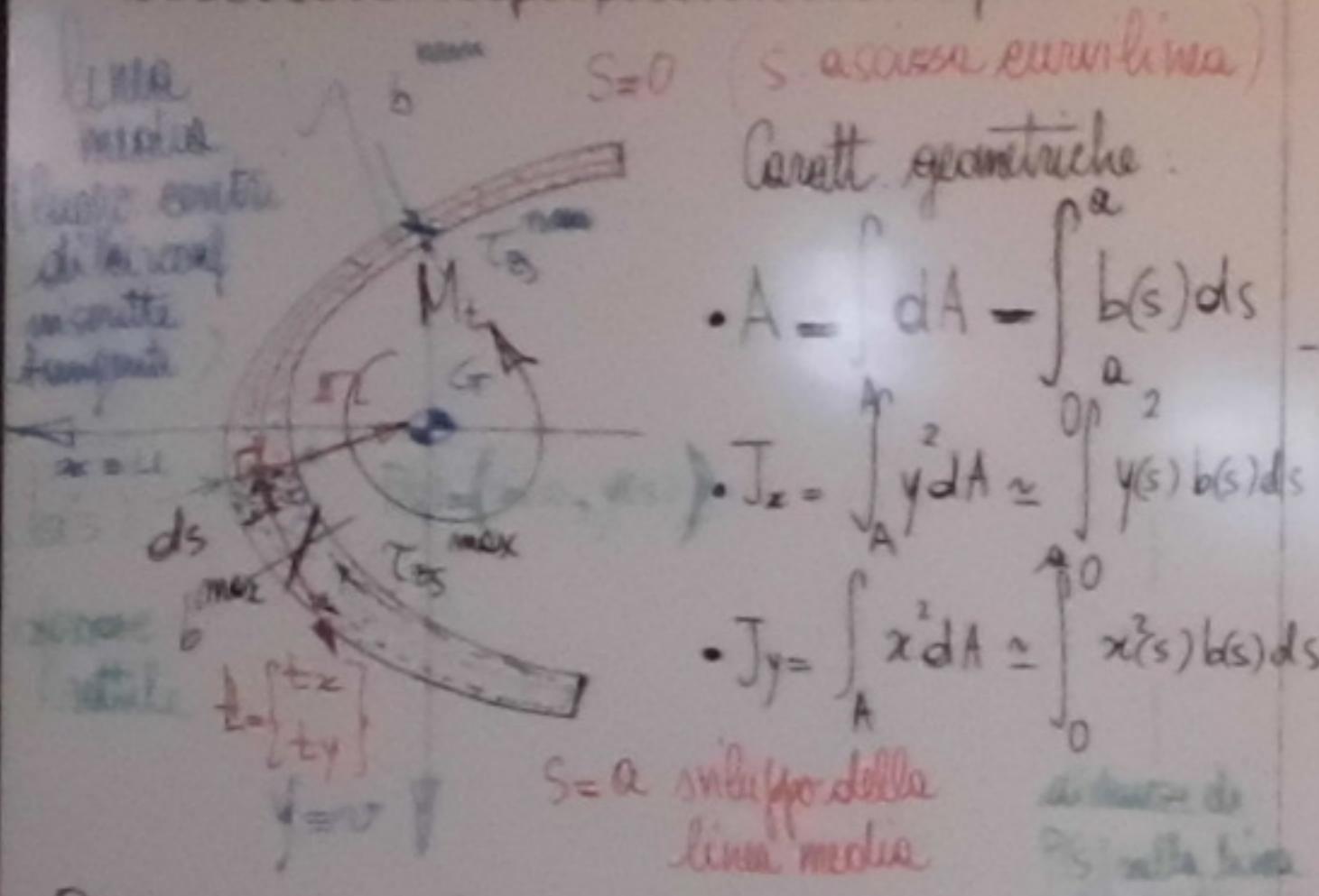
$$\tau_{zs} = \frac{M_t}{J} \frac{b}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{M_t}{G} = \frac{dM_t}{G dx}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{3} b^3$$

$$\tau_{zn} = \frac{M_t b}{J}$$

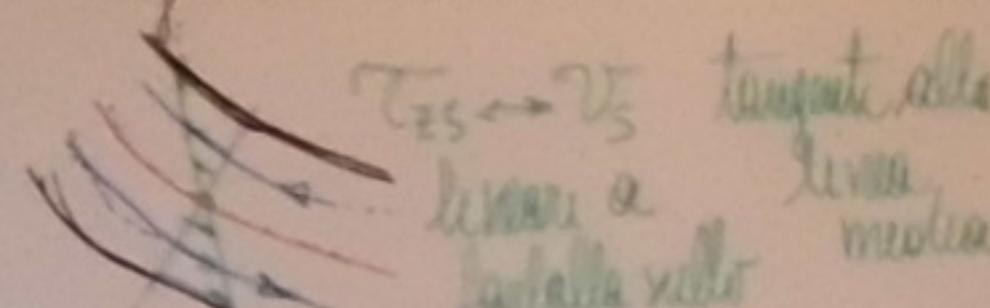
## Torsione nei profili sottili aperti



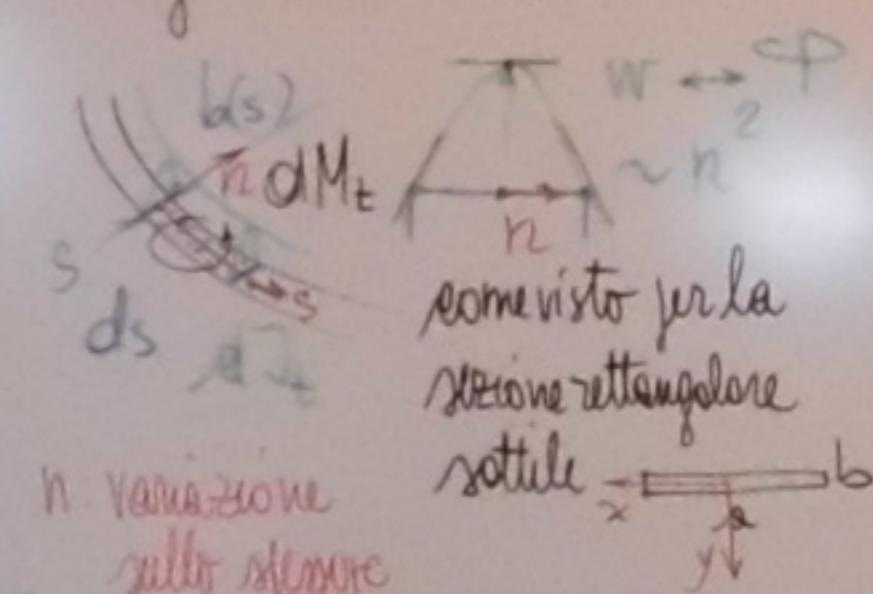
- Profilo in parte sottile:  $b(s) \ll a$

$\rightarrow$  potenziali concentrazioni di tensione

## Analogie idrodinamica



## Analogia della membrana

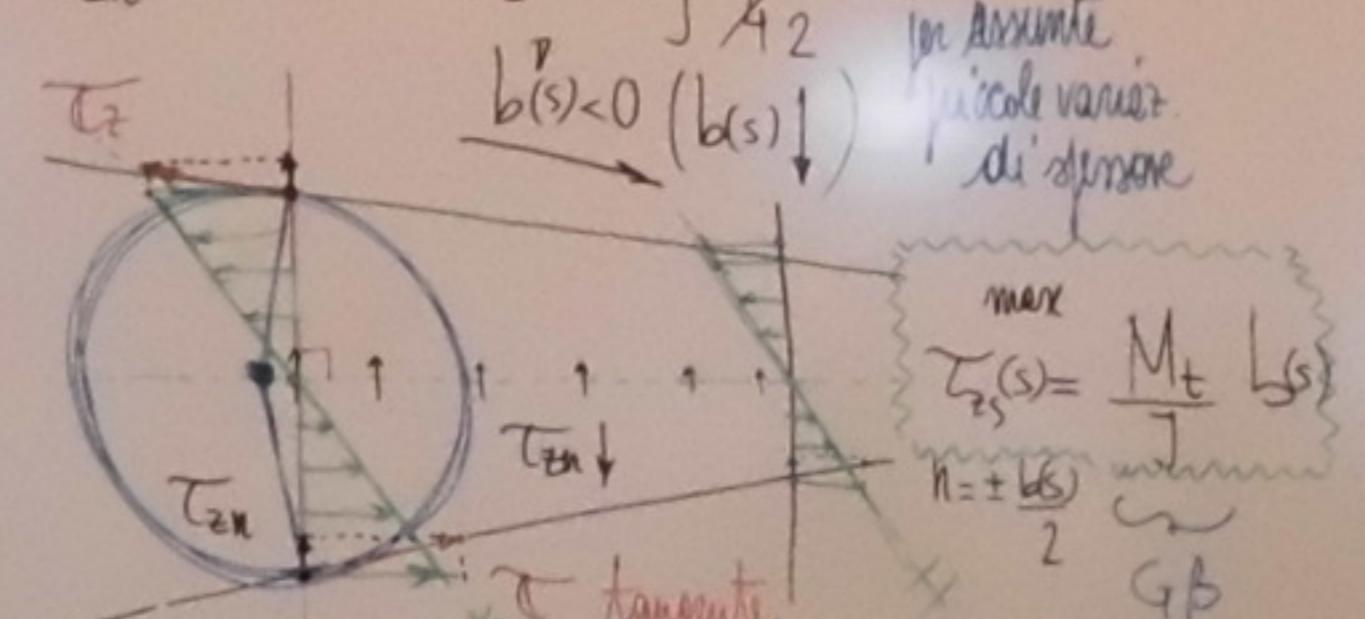


Si può ipotizzare di ricostruire la risposta dell'intere sezione come quella ottenuta dalla sovrapposizione dei contributi di infiniti rettangolini  $b(s)ds$  con soluzioni simili a quelle fatta per il profilo rettangolare sottile.

## Funzione di Airy locale:

$$\Phi(s, n) = \frac{M_t}{J} \left( \frac{b(s)}{4} - n^2 \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T_{zs}(n) = \Phi_{,n} = \frac{M_t}{J} (-2n) = -\frac{2M_t}{J} n(s) \\ T_{zn}(s) = -\Phi_{,s} = \frac{M_t}{J} \frac{1}{2} b(s) b'(s) \approx 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$T_{zs} = \frac{M_t L_s}{J}$$

$T_{zn}$

$T_{zn}$  el centro

$$T_{zs}(s) \text{ è max dove } b(s) \text{ è max}$$

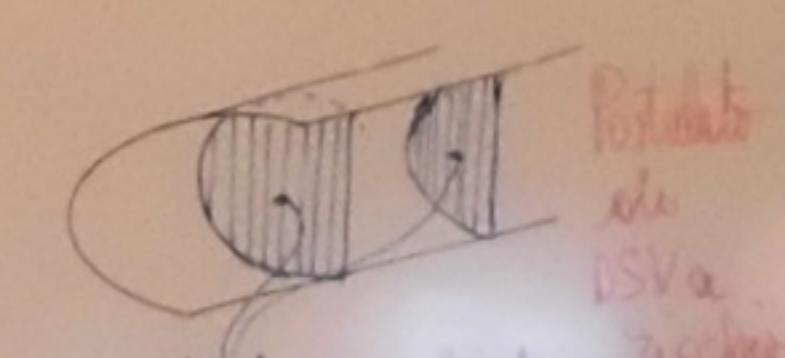
$$T_{zn}(s) \text{ presente, decrescente (in } b(s) \text{ decresce), è } \neq \text{ zero, ma trascurabile ai fini ingegneristici}$$

N.B.: La torsione  $\beta$  è suppose costante per l'intera sezione (profilo sottile)

## Equivalenza statica

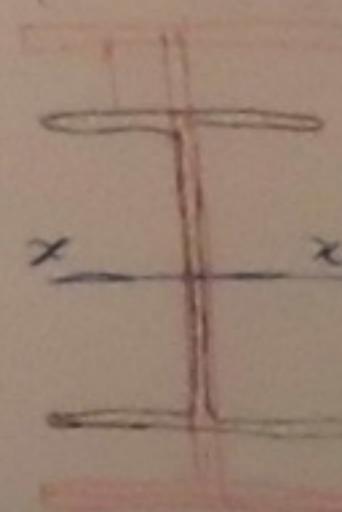
$$\begin{aligned} M_t &= 2 \int_A C dA \quad dA \rightarrow b(s) ds \\ &= 2 \int_A \frac{M_t}{J} \left( \frac{b^2}{4} - n^2 \right) dA \\ &= 2 \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^{a/2} \left( \frac{b^2}{4} - n^2 \right) dn ds \\ &= 2 \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^{a/2} \left[ \frac{b(s)}{4} - \frac{n}{3} \right] ds \quad \left( T_{zs} = \frac{M_t}{J} s \right) \\ &\beta = \frac{M_t}{GJ} = \frac{dM_t}{GdJ} \\ &dJ = \frac{1}{3} ds b(s)^3 \\ &\int_0^{a/2} dJ = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{a/2} b(s)^3 ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^{a/2} \frac{1}{3} b(s)^3 ds \quad J_{\text{dente}} \\ &\text{piede: } \sim b(s)^3 \end{aligned}$$

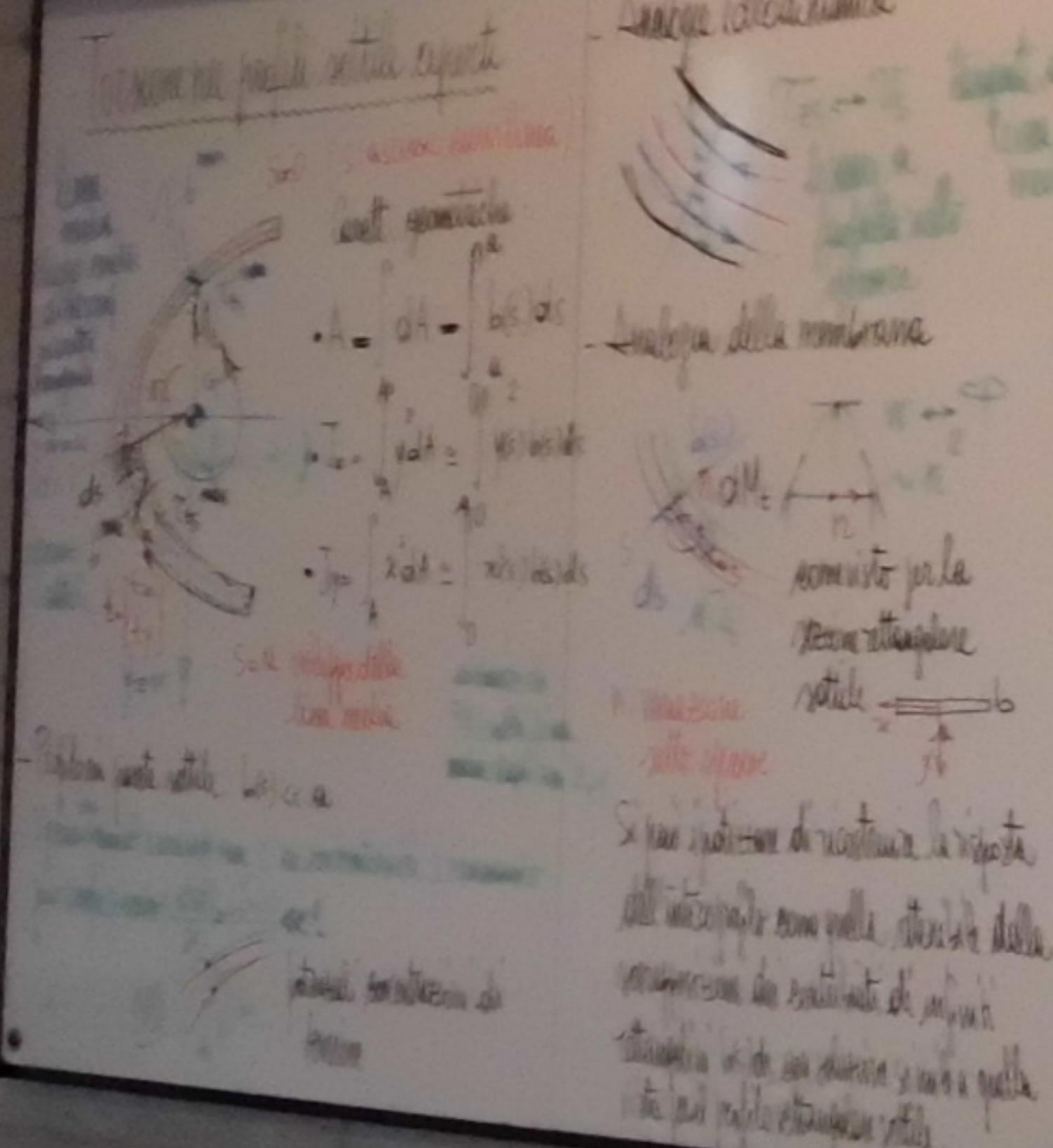


sette trascrizioni di  
irrigidimento del profilo nel  
piano, in modo da garantire  
la stessa rotazione  $\theta$

$$\left( T_{zs} = \frac{M_t}{J_z} s \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^{a/2} \frac{1}{3} b(s)^3 ds \\ &= \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^{a/2} \frac{1}{3} b(s)^3 ds \quad J_{\text{dente}} \\ &\text{piede: } \sim b(s)^3 \end{aligned}$$



- Funzione di Airy locale:

$$\varphi(s, n) = G \beta \left( \frac{b(s)}{4} - n^2 \right)$$

$$l'area sotto la curva$$

$$\int T_{z5}(n) = \varphi_{,n} = \frac{M_t}{J} (-2n) = -\frac{2M_t}{J} n(s) \quad J \approx 0$$

$$\int T_{z5}(s) = -\varphi_{,s} = \frac{M_t}{J} \frac{1}{2} b(s) b'(s) \approx 0$$

$$T_z \quad b'(s) < 0 \quad (b(s))$$

$$\max T_{z5}(s) = \frac{M_t}{J} L(s)$$

$$n = \pm \frac{L(s)}{2}$$

$$T_z \text{ tangente al contorno}$$

$$\max T_{z5} = \frac{M_t}{J} b \quad \max$$

$$T_z(s) \text{ crescente (o) decrescente, e' pu' quindi trasversale}$$

$$\text{e' un ipotesi di ricchezza, la risposta}$$

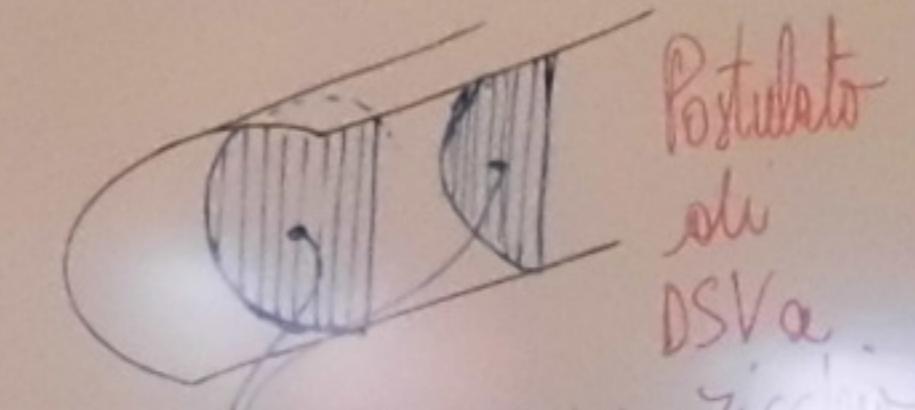
$$\text{della sezione con nulla ritardo delle}$$

$$\text{componenti dei contributi di superficie}$$

$$\text{della sezione si riduce a quella}$$

$$\text{dei contributi trasversali}$$

N.B.: La torsione  $\beta$  è supposta costante per l'intera sezione (profilo sottile):



setti trasversali di rigidoamento del profilo nel piano, in modo da garantire la stessa rotazione  $\theta$

$$\left( \theta_{zz} = \frac{M_x}{J_x} y \right)$$

$$\beta = \frac{M_t}{GJ} = \frac{\partial M_t}{GdJ}$$

$$dJ = \frac{1}{3} ds b(s)^3$$

$$J = \int dJ = \frac{1}{3} \int b(s) ds$$

- Equivalenze statica

$$M_t = 2 \int_A 4pdA \quad dn ds \rightarrow b(s)ds$$

$$= 2 \int_A \frac{M_t}{Ja} \left( \frac{b^2}{4} - n^2 \right) dA$$

$$= 2 \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^a \int_{-\frac{L(s)}{2}}^{\frac{L(s)}{2}} \left( \frac{b^2}{4} - n^2 \right) dn ds$$

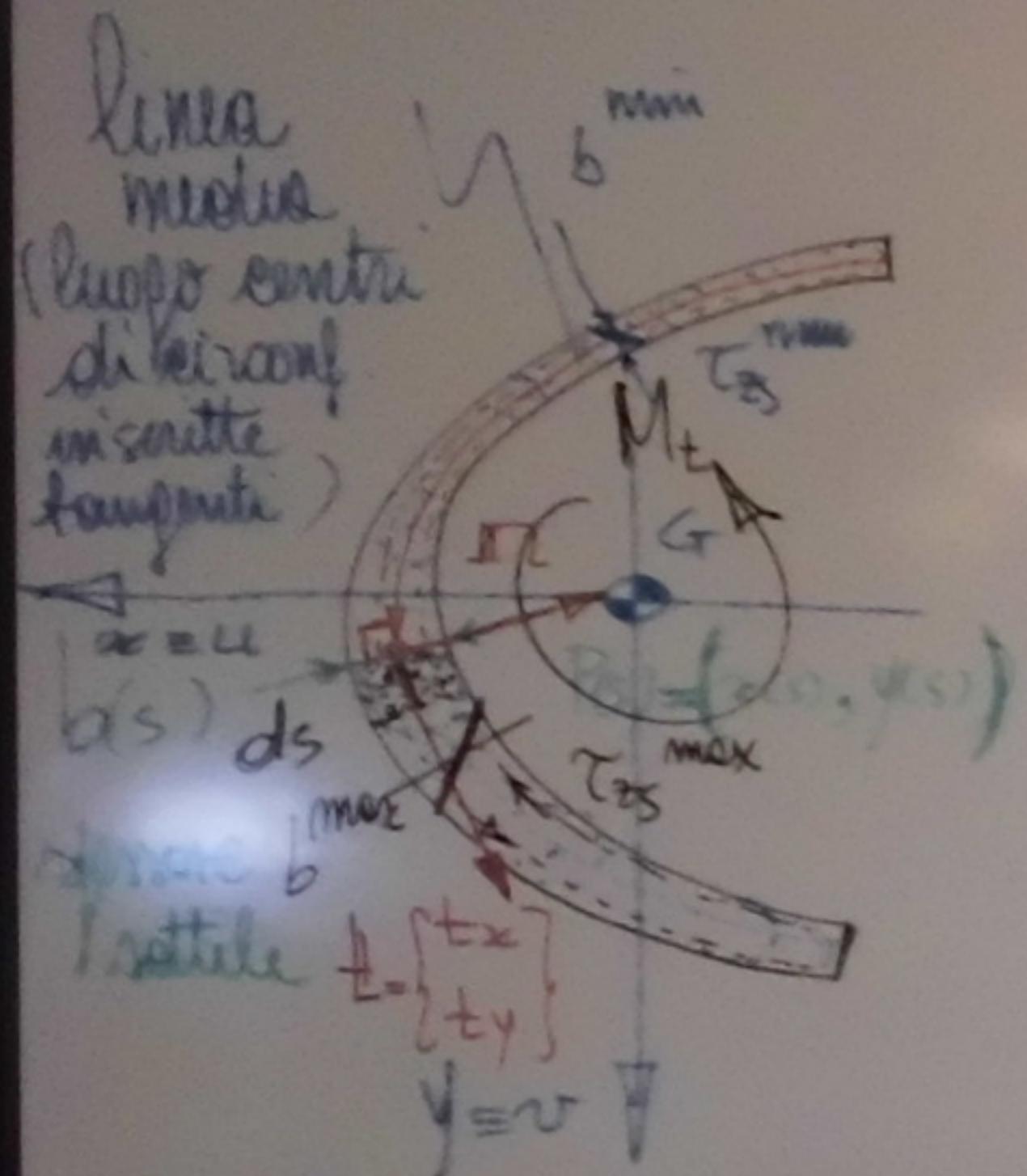
$$= 2 \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^a \left( \frac{b(s)}{4} - \frac{n}{3} \right) \Big|_{-b/2}^{+b/2} ds$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{J} \int_0^a \frac{1}{3} b(s)^3 ds = \frac{1}{42} b^3 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{6} b(s)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \int_0^a \frac{1}{3} b(s)^3 ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^a b(s)^3 ds$$

$$\text{piccolo: } \sim b(s)^3$$

$$\text{b=cost} \quad \frac{1}{3} ab^3$$



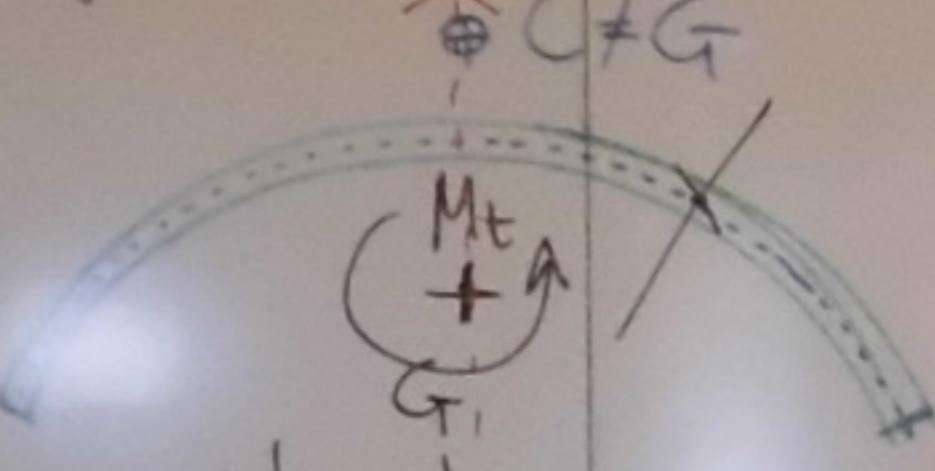
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\tau_y \\ \tau_x \end{bmatrix}$$

[det \Psi\_\zeta(s)]

Funzione di ingombro (rifitta alla linea media)

$$\Psi_\zeta = -xy = 0, y=0$$

ingombro nullo sulla linea media



$$\Psi_\zeta = \Psi_\zeta(s) \neq 0$$

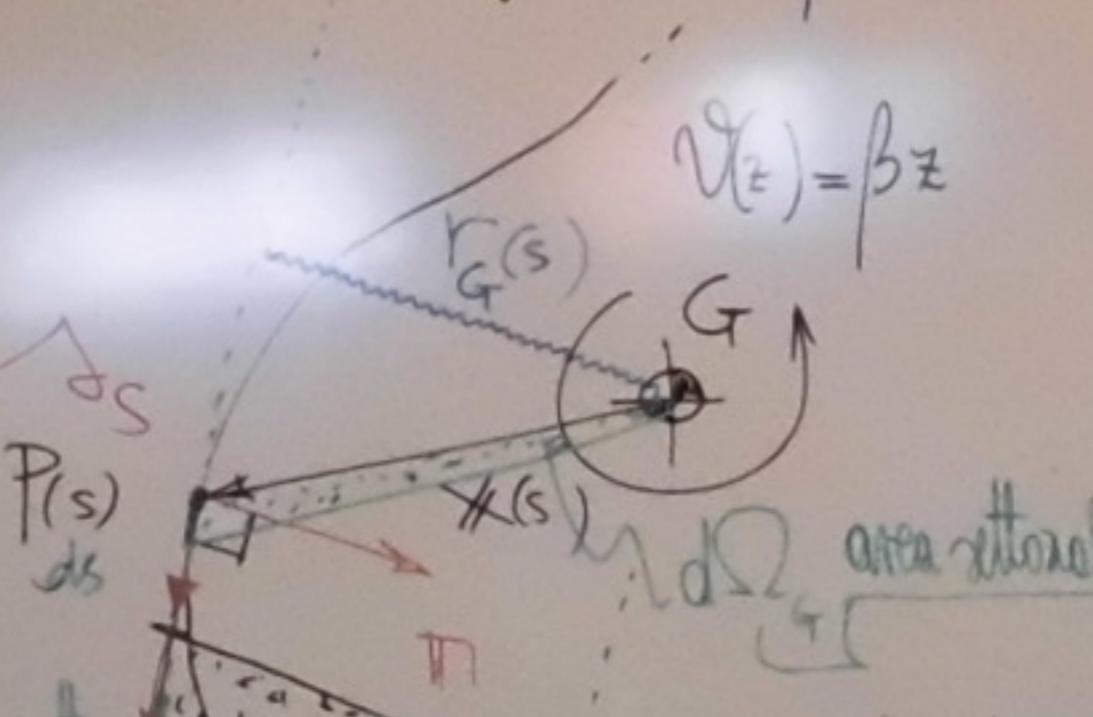
ingombro non nullo, rifitto  
alla linea media.

per una diretta  
approssimazione  
alla linea media  
della funzione  $\Psi_\zeta$

o per somma delle  $\tau_{2s}$   
conseguente

Campo di spost. (di  $P(s)=(x(s), y(s))$ )

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_x = -\beta z y(s) \\ \Delta_y = \beta z x(s) \\ \Delta_z = \beta \Psi_\zeta(s) \end{cases}$$

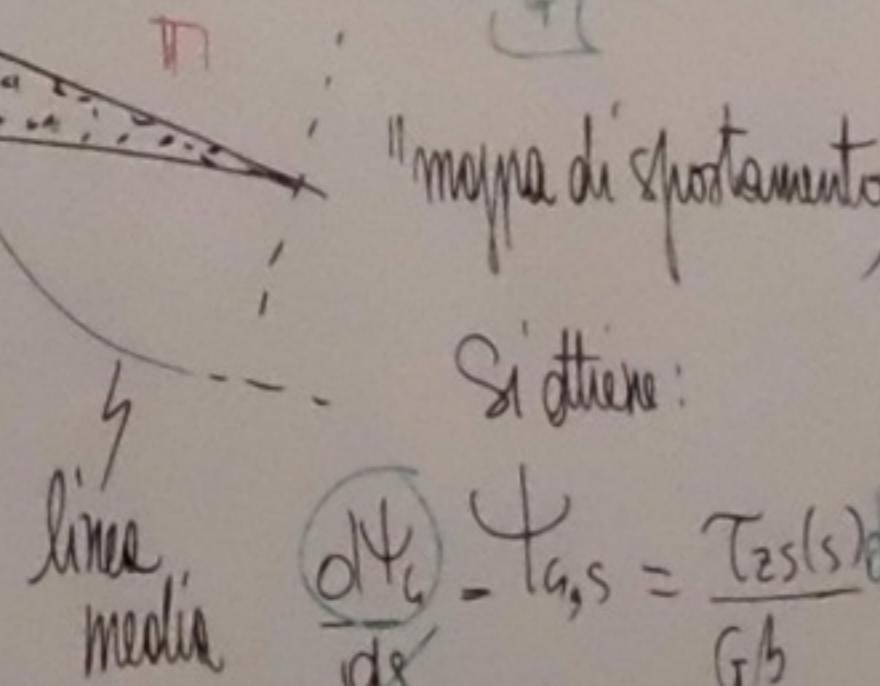


- Integrando:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_\zeta(s) &= -2(\bar{\Omega}_g(s) - \bar{\Omega}_{\zeta}(s)) \\ &= 2(\bar{\Omega}_g(s) - \bar{\Omega}_\zeta(s)) \\ &= \Delta_x t_x + \Delta_y t_y \\ &= \beta z (-y t_x + x t_y) \quad \bar{\Omega}_\zeta = \frac{1}{A} \int \Omega_\zeta(s) b(s) ds \\ &= \beta z (-y n_y - x n_x) \quad \text{valore medio della} \\ &= -\beta z (x n_x + y n_y) \quad \text{funzione area} \\ &= \beta z r_\zeta(s) \frac{x \cdot \pi}{-r_\zeta(s)} \quad \text{attivale} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi_\zeta(s) \sim \bar{\Omega}_\zeta(s)$$

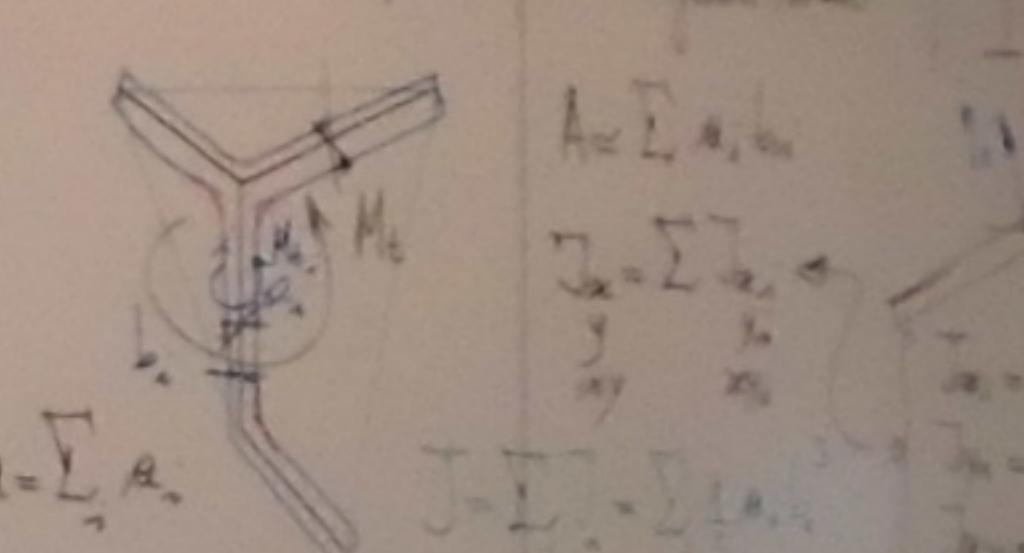
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{T_{2s}}{G} &= \bar{\Omega}_{2s} = \Delta_{z,s} + \Delta_{s,z} \\ \text{Si ottiene:} \quad \frac{d\Psi_\zeta}{ds} &= \beta (\bar{\Omega}_\zeta + r_\zeta(s)) \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{d\Psi_\zeta}{ds} = \frac{T_{2s}(s) ds - 1}{2} r_\zeta(s) ds$$

$$d\Psi_\zeta = \frac{T_{2s}(s) ds - 1}{2} r_\zeta(s) ds$$

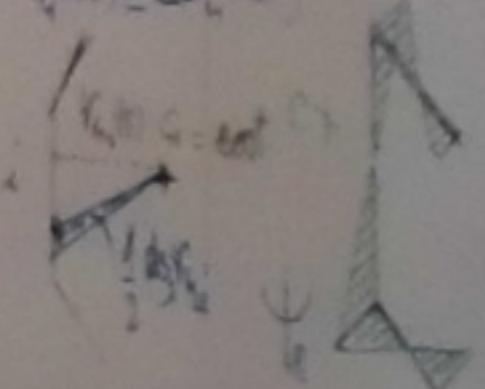
$$\begin{aligned} x_c &= -\frac{1}{J_z} \int_0^a \Psi_\zeta(s) r_\zeta(s) ds \\ y_c &= \frac{1}{J_y} \int_0^a \Psi_\zeta(s) t(s) ds \end{aligned}$$



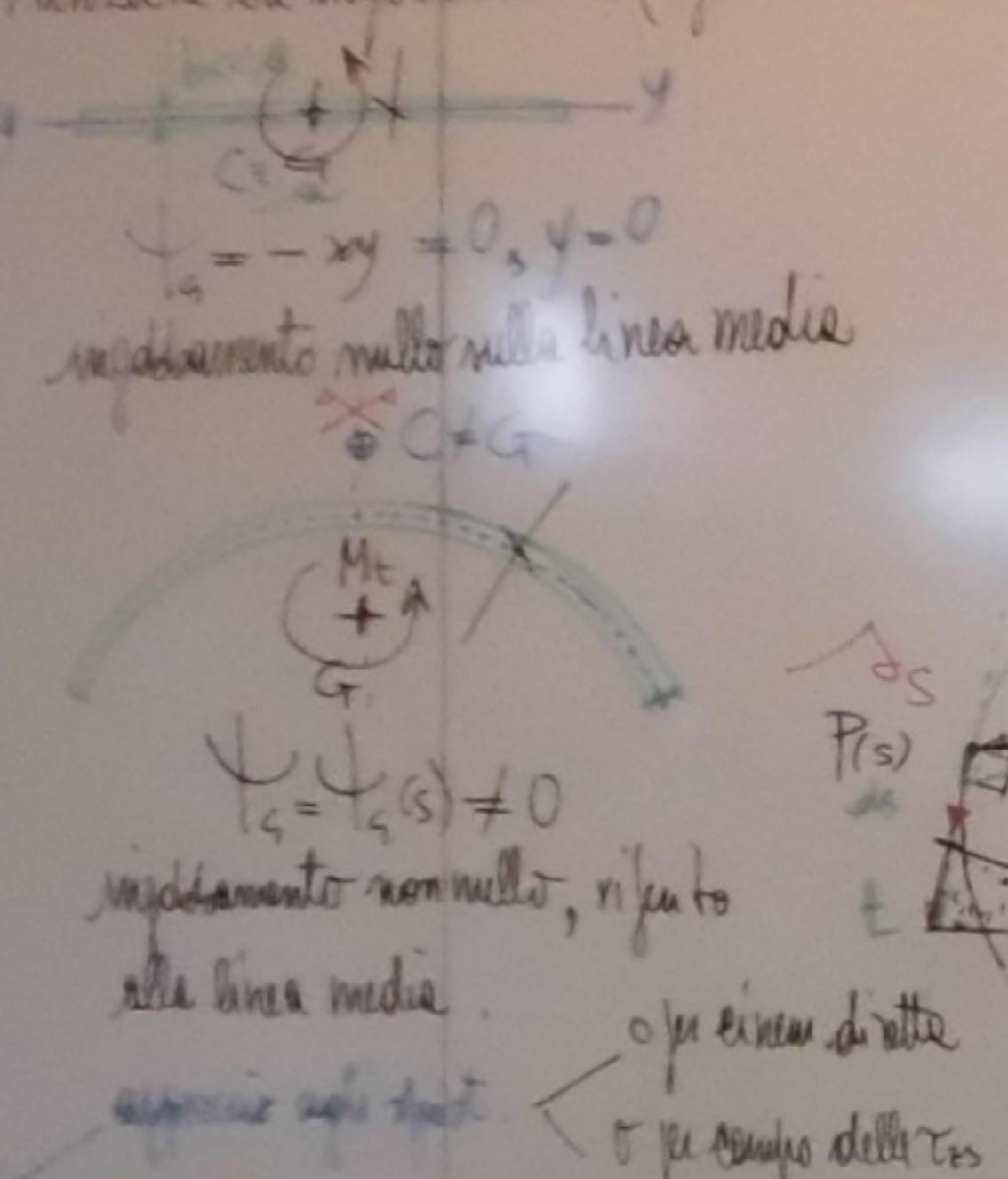
$$A = \sum a_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_x &= \sum I_{xx,i} \\ J_y &= \sum I_{yy,i} \\ I_{xx} &= I_{yy} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{2s}}{G} &= \frac{M_{2s}}{J_z} \cdot b_i = \frac{M_{2s}}{J_z} b_i \\ T_{2s} &= \frac{M_{2s}}{J_z} b_i \end{aligned}$$



Funzione di in gobramento (rifatta alla linea media) (di  $P(s) = (x(s), y(s))$ )



$$\begin{cases} \Delta_x = -\beta z y(s) \\ \Delta_y = \beta z x(s) \\ \Delta_z = \beta^2 \psi_g(s) \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} s &= \frac{\theta}{\theta_0} \cdot \frac{t}{t_0} \\ &= \Delta_x t_x + \Delta_y t_y \\ &= \beta z (-y t_x + x t_y) \end{aligned}$$

Integrando:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_g(s) &= -2 \left( \bar{\Omega}_g(s) - \bar{\Omega}_g \right) \\ &= 2 \left( \bar{\Omega}_g - \bar{\Omega}_g(s) \right) \quad \text{in gobamento nullo nello spazio} \\ \bar{\Omega}_g &= \frac{1}{A} \int_{s_0}^s \Omega_g(s) b(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

valore medio della funzione area settoriale

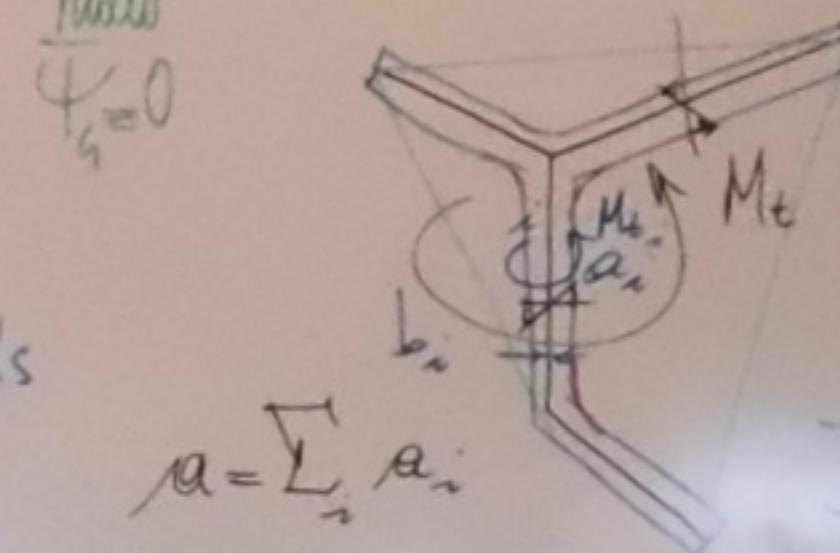
$$\Psi_g(s) \sim \bar{\Omega}_g(s) \quad \text{f.n area settoriale}$$

$$T_{2S} = \bar{\Omega}_{2S}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2S} &= \frac{M_{te}}{G J_i} \quad \text{lineare in } s, (k_{2S} = \text{cost}) \\ &= \frac{M_{te}}{G J_i} b \quad \text{C.T.O.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_c}{ds} - \Psi_g(s) &= T_{2S}(s) - \frac{1}{2} R_g(s) \quad \text{fondi simm.} \\ \Rightarrow d\Psi_g &= T_{2S}(s) ds - 2 d\bar{\Omega}_g \end{aligned}$$

- Profili sottili formati da rettangolini sottili



$$A = \sum a_i b_i$$

$$J_x = \sum J_{xi}$$

$$J_y = \sum J_{yi}$$

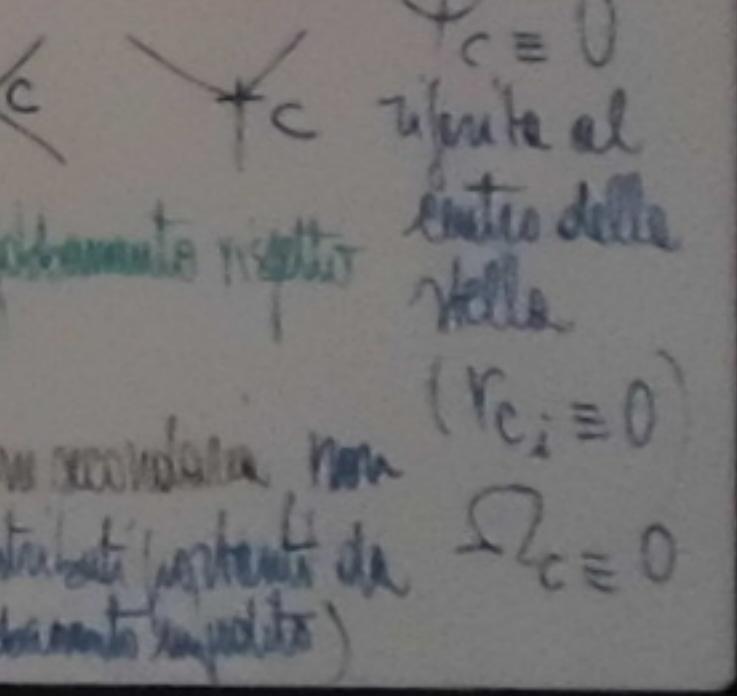
$$J_{xy} = \sum J_{xyi}$$

$$J = \sum J_i - \sum a_i b_i^2$$

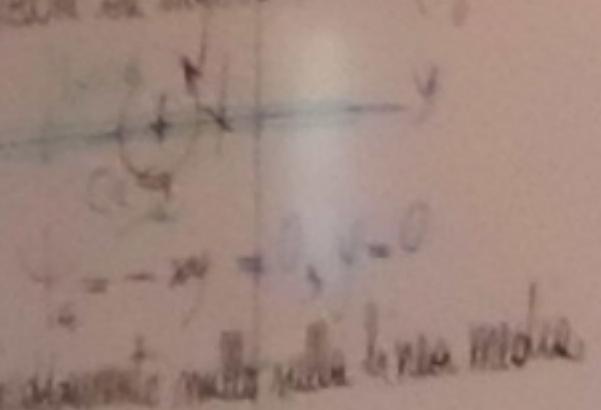
$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{M_{te}}{G J_i} = \frac{M_{te}}{G J_i} \Rightarrow M_{te} = \frac{J_i}{J} M_t \\ T_{2S,i} &= \frac{M_{te}}{J_i} b_i = \frac{M_t}{G} b_i \\ T_{2S} &= \frac{M_t}{G} b \quad \text{lineare in } s, (k_{2S} = \text{cost}) \end{aligned}$$

Profili sottili a stelle

~~Si~~  $\Psi_c = 0$  riguarda al centro delle stelle ( $R_{ci} = 0$ )



Funzione di spostamento (fatta alla linea media) Campo di spost. (di  $P(s) = (x(s), y(s))$ )



spostamento nullo sulla linea media

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_x = -\beta z y(s) \\ \Delta_y = \beta z x(s) \\ \Delta_z = \beta^2 r_g(s) \end{cases}, \quad s = \frac{x}{r_g(s)}$$

$$= \beta z t_x + \beta y t_y$$

$$= \beta z (-y t_x + x t_y) \quad \bar{\Omega}_g = \frac{1}{A} \int_s \Omega_g(s) b(s) ds$$

$$= \beta z (-y n_y - x n_x) \quad \text{Valore medio della}$$

$$= -\beta z (\underbrace{x n_x + y n_y}_{\text{f.n. area}})$$

$$= \beta z r_g(s) \quad \frac{x \cdot \Pi}{-r_g(s)}$$

$$\Psi_g(s) \sim \bar{\Omega}_g(s)$$

$$\text{f.n. area settoriale}$$

$$\frac{T_{2S}}{G} = \bar{\Omega}_{2S} = \Delta_{Z,S} + \Delta_{S,Z}$$

$$= \beta (\Psi_{c,i} + r_g(s))$$

$$= \frac{d\Psi_c}{ds} = \frac{T_{2S}(s)}{Gb} - \frac{1}{2} r_g(s) \frac{d\Omega_g}{ds}$$

$$\text{e con d' simm.}$$

$$\text{C.T.O.}$$

$$x_c = -\frac{1}{J_x} \int_0^a \Psi_g(s) y(s) b(s) ds$$

$$y_c = \frac{1}{J_y} \int_0^a \Psi_g(s) x(s) b(s) ds$$

$$\text{nella sezione}$$

$$\text{nei punti estremi}$$

$$\text{e con d' simm.}$$

- Integrando:

$$\Psi_g(s) = -2 \left( \bar{\Omega}_g(s) - \bar{\Omega}_g \right)$$

$$= 2 \left( \bar{\Omega}_g - \bar{\Omega}_g(s) \right)$$

$$= \beta z \left( -y t_x + x t_y \right) \quad \bar{\Omega}_g = \frac{1}{A} \int_s \Omega_g(s) b(s) ds$$

$$= \beta z (-y n_y - x n_x) \quad \text{Valore medio della}$$

$$= -\beta z (\underbrace{x n_x + y n_y}_{\text{f.n. area}})$$

$$= \beta z r_g(s) \quad \frac{x \cdot \Pi}{-r_g(s)}$$

$$\Psi_g(s) \sim \bar{\Omega}_g(s)$$

$$\text{f.n. area settoriale}$$

$$\frac{T_{2S}}{G} = \bar{\Omega}_{2S} = \Delta_{Z,S} + \Delta_{S,Z}$$

$$= \beta (\Psi_{c,i} + r_g(s))$$

$$= \frac{d\Psi_c}{ds} = \frac{T_{2S}(s)}{Gb} - \frac{1}{2} r_g(s) \frac{d\Omega_g}{ds}$$

$$\text{e con d' simm.}$$

$$\text{C.T.O.}$$

$$x_c = -\frac{1}{J_x} \int_0^a \Psi_g(s) y(s) b(s) ds$$

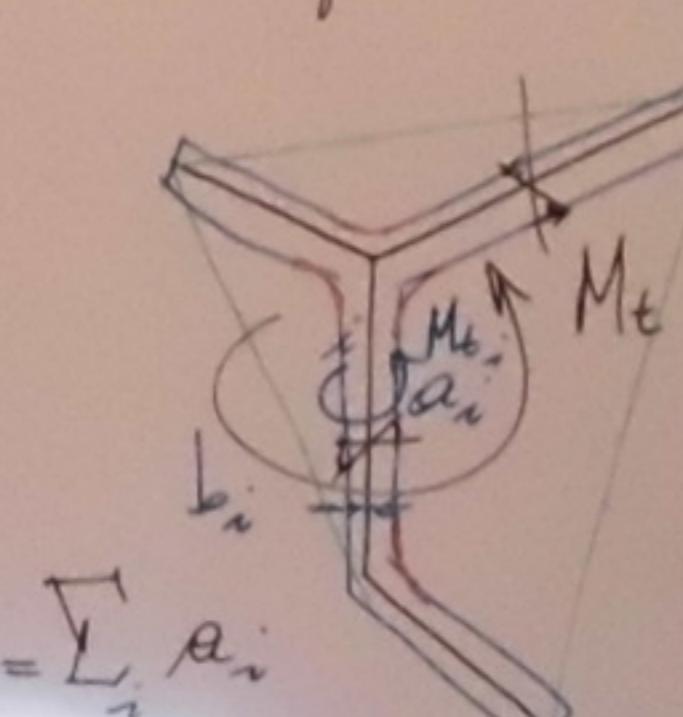
$$y_c = \frac{1}{J_y} \int_0^a \Psi_g(s) x(s) b(s) ds$$

$$\text{nella sezione}$$

$$\text{nei punti estremi}$$

$$\text{e con d' simm.}$$

- Profili sottili formati da rettangoli sottili



$$A = \sum_i a_i b_i$$

$$J_{x,i} = \sum_j J_{x,j}$$

$$J = \sum_i J_i = \sum_i \frac{1}{3} a_i b_i^3$$

$$\beta = \frac{M_t}{G J} = \frac{M_{t,i}}{G J_i} \Rightarrow M_{t,i} = \frac{J_i}{J} M_t$$

$$\begin{cases} T_{2S,i} = \frac{M_{t,i}}{J_i} b_i = \frac{M_t}{J} b_i \\ T_{2S} = \frac{M_t}{J} b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{l'asse in } s_i \quad (r_{c,i} = \text{cost})$$

$$\Psi_{c,i}(s_i) \sim \bar{\Omega}_g(s_i)$$

$$i \quad \frac{1}{2} ds r_{c,i}$$

$$\Psi_c$$

$$J_{x,i} = \frac{1}{12} a_i b_i^3$$

$$J_{y,i} = \frac{1}{12} a_i b_i^3$$

$$J_{x,i} = J_{y,i} \sin^2 \alpha_i$$

$$J_{y,i} = J_{y,i} \cos^2 \alpha_i$$

$$J_{x,y,i} = J_{y,i} \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_i$$

Profili sottili a stella:  $\Psi_c \equiv 0$

$\times c \quad \times c$  rigata al centro delle stelle

$\times c \quad \times c$  no spostamento rispetto a.c.

$\times c \quad \times c$  (torsione secondaria non ha contributi (esclusi da impiego ampio))

$\times c \quad \times c$  ( $r_{c,i} \equiv 0$ )

$\times c \quad \times c$   $\Omega_c \equiv 0$