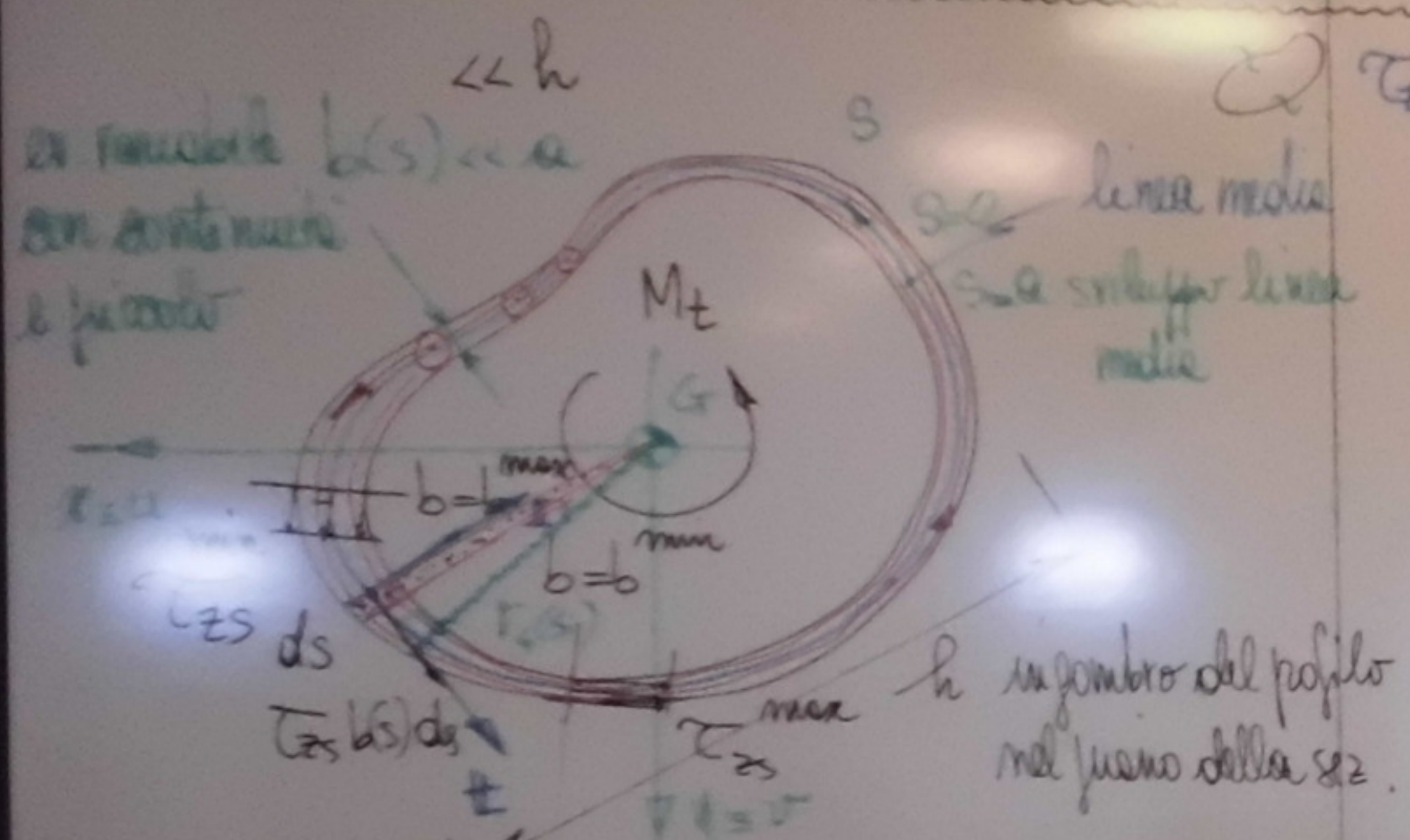


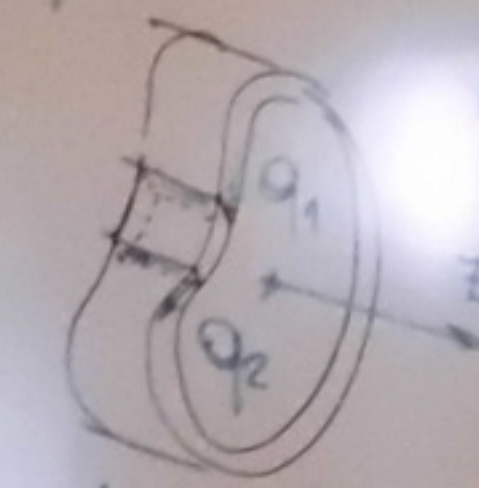
Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi (monocellulari)



- Profilo in parete sottile chiuso (singola maglia chiusa) soggetto a torsione. Si presume che offra alta capacità resistente a torsione (τ_{zs} con bracci di leva dell'ordine di h), con τ_{zs} all'incirca costante sullo spessore e flusso di tensioni tangenziali costante.

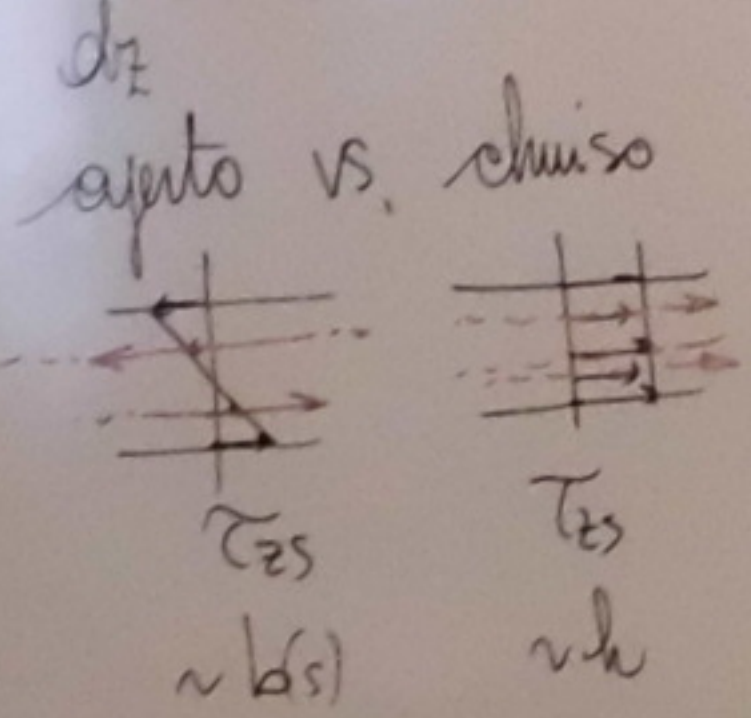
- Analogia idrodinamica

$v_s = \text{cost}$ sullo spessore
 $q(s) = v_s(s) b(s) = \text{cost}$ lungo la linea media $\leftrightarrow Q = VA = \text{cost}$
 $q(s) = \tau_{zs}(s) b(s) = \text{cost} \Rightarrow$ flusso delle tensioni tangenziali

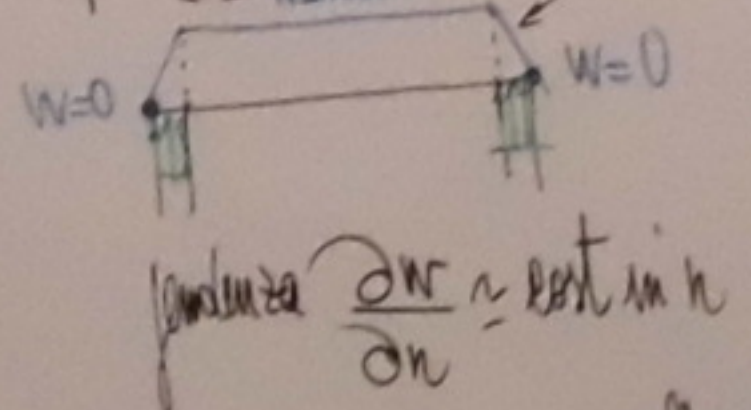


eq. alla trasl. in z

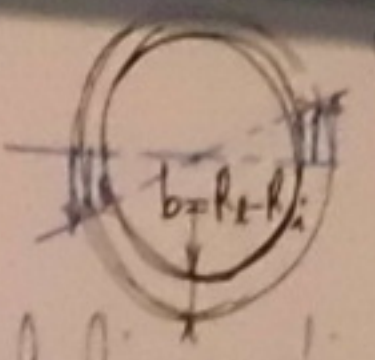
$q_1 dz = q_2 dz$



- Analogia della membrana



$\tau_{zs} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial n} \approx \text{cost}$ sullo spessore.
 $\tau_{zn} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial s} \approx 0$ (trascurabili)



Se circolare, $b \rightarrow 0$: $\tau_{zs} = \tau_{\theta z} = \text{cost}$ per tutta la circonferenza

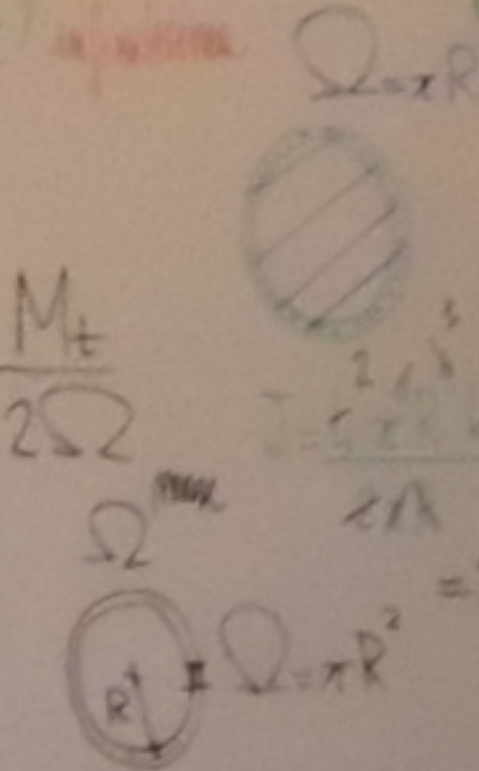
- Formula di BREDI (~1894)

Ragionamento statico di equ. statica tra $q = \tau_{zs}(s) b(s) = \text{cost}$ e M_t

$M_t = \oint \tau_{zs}(s) b(s) ds \cdot \frac{r_z(s)}{2}$
 $= 2q \Omega \Rightarrow q = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega}$

$\tau_{zs}(s) = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega b(s)}$

- diretta prop. al momento torz. appl.
- inversa prop. all'area Ω
- inversa prop. alla spessore $b(s)$



$J = \oint r^2 dA = 2\pi R^3$

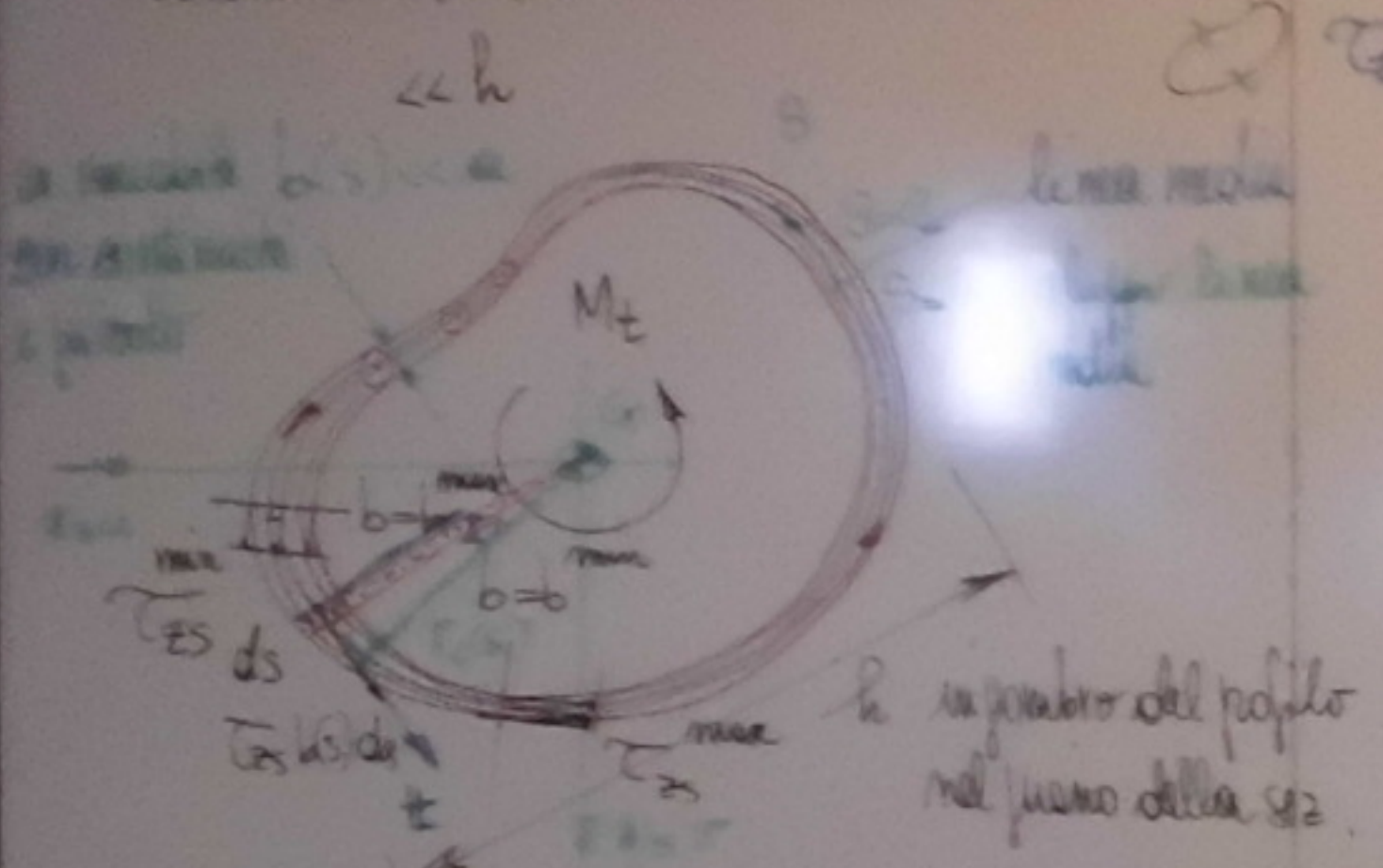
- Dipendenza torsionale J dalla geometria della sezione

$\frac{dM_t}{dz} = 0 \Rightarrow \tau_{zs} = \text{cost}$
 $M_t = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dM_t}{dz} = 0$

Momento d'inerzia torsionale
 $J = \oint r^2 dA$

$J = \oint r^2 dA$

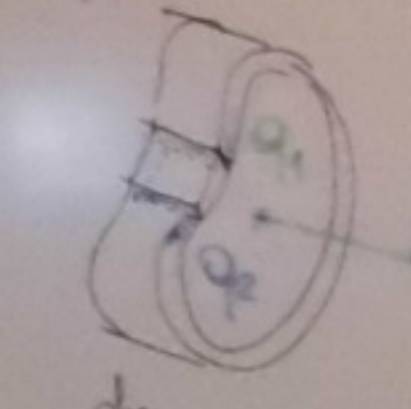
Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi



- Profilo a parete sottile chiusa (singola maglia chiusa) rispetto a torsione. Si possono dare alla parete spessori costanti o variabili. τ_{zs} con valori di ordine di h , con τ_{zs} all'incirca costante sulla spessore e flusso di tensioni tangenziali costante.

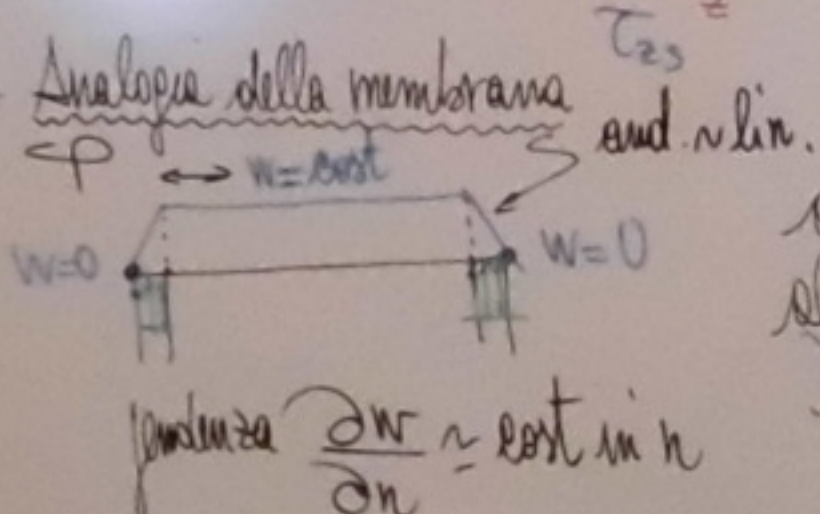
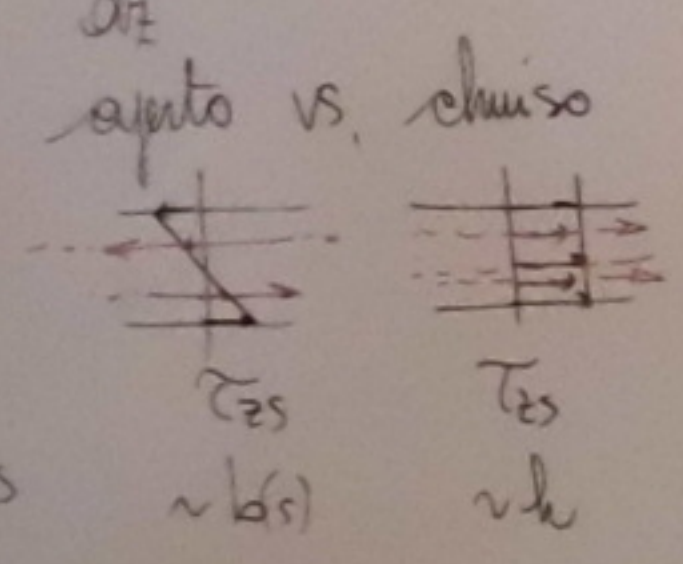
Analoga idrodinamica

$v_s = \text{cost}$ sullo spessore
 $q(s) = v_s(s) b(s) = \text{cost}$ lungo la linea media $\rightarrow Q = VA = \text{cost}$
 $q(s) = \tau_{zs}(s) b(s) = \text{cost} \Rightarrow$ flusso delle tensioni tangenziali

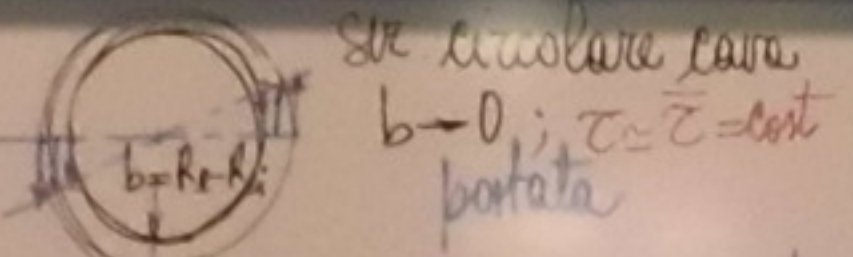


eq alla trasl. in z

$$q_1 dz = q_2 dz$$



funzione $\frac{\partial w}{\partial n} \approx \text{cost}$ in n
 $\tau_{zs} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial n} \approx \text{cost}$ sullo spessore.
 $\tau_{zn} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial s} \approx 0$ (trasversali)



Formula di BREDT (~1896)

"Ragionamento isostatico di equiv. statica tra $q = \tau_{zs}(s) b(s) = \text{cost}$ e M_t

$$M_t = \oint \tau_{zs}(s) b(s) ds \cdot r_g(s) = \oint q \cdot r_g(s) ds$$

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

$$\tau_{zs}(s) = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega b(s)}$$

- dirett. prop. al mom. torz. appl.
- invers. prop. all'area Ω
- invers. prop. allo spessore $b(s)$
- (τ_{zs} ovr $b=b$)

Deformabilità torsionale (avvolgimento della τ_{zs})

È possibile valutare J tramite PLV:

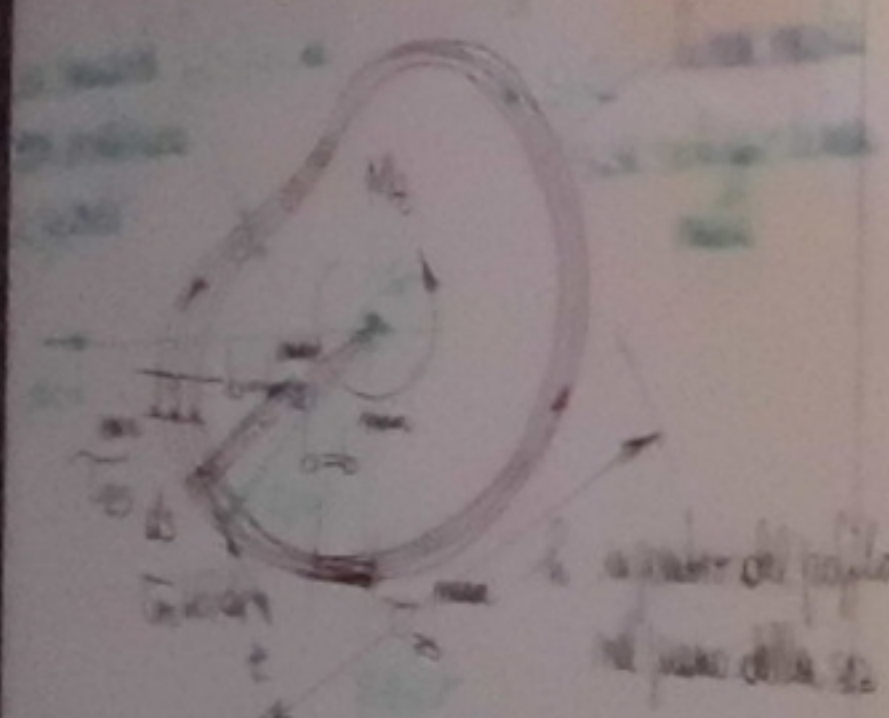
$$\frac{d\theta}{dz} = \frac{M_t}{GJ} = \oint \tau_{zs} \tau_{zs} b(s) ds = \oint \tau_{zs}^2 b(s) ds$$

$$\frac{M_t^2}{G^2 J^2} = \oint \tau_{zs}^2 b(s) ds = \frac{M_t^2}{4\Omega^2} \oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}$$

Momento d'inerzia torsionale.
 $J = \frac{4\Omega^2}{\oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}}$

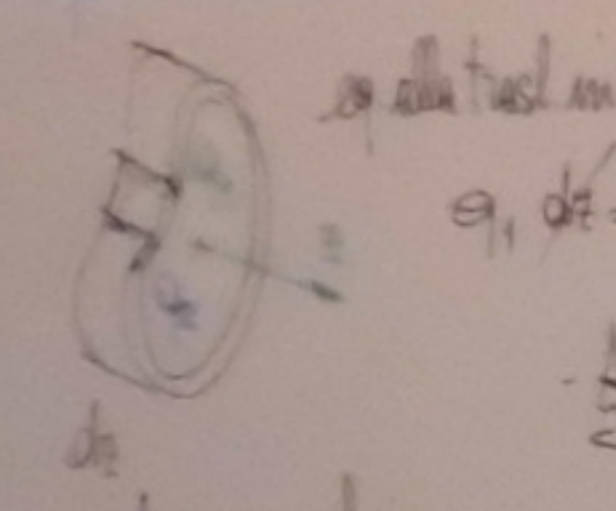
Valutazione della bontà di un profilo per quanto riguarda la torsione.
 $J = I_p = \frac{\pi R^4}{2}$ per un cerchio
 $J = I_p = \frac{\pi R^4}{2}$ per un cerchio

Stato di tensione nei profili sottili

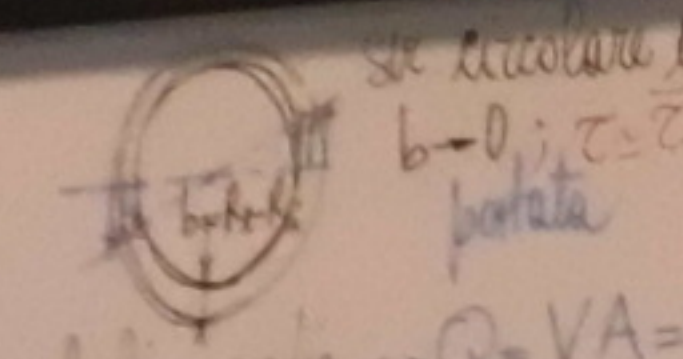


Profilo a parete sottile...
 - Profilo a parete sottile...
 - Profilo a parete sottile...
 - Profilo a parete sottile...

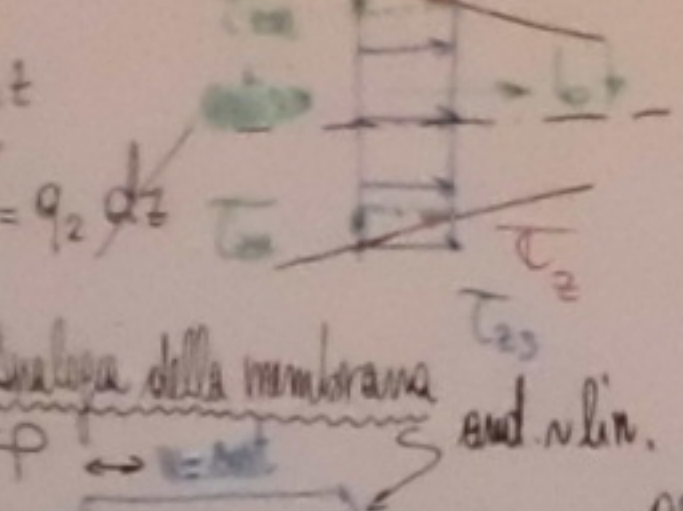
Linea isocrona
 $\tau_{zs} = \text{cost}$ nelle spesse
 $q(s) = \tau_{zs}(s)b(s) = \text{cost}$ lungo la linea media



Spesse vs. chiuso
 τ_{zs}
 $b(s)$



Se circolare e a parete sottile
 $b \rightarrow 0$; $\tau_{zs} = \text{cost}$
 portata
 $Q = VA = \text{cost}$



Analisi della membrana
 ϕ
 $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = \text{cost}$ in n
 $\tau_{zs} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} = \text{cost}$ sulle spesse
 $\tau_{zs} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} \geq 0$ (transversali)



Area racchiusa all'interno della linea media
 Ω

Formula di BREDT (~1896)

"Ragionamento isostatico di equiv. statica"
 tra $q = \tau_{zs}(s)b(s) = \text{cost}$ e M_t

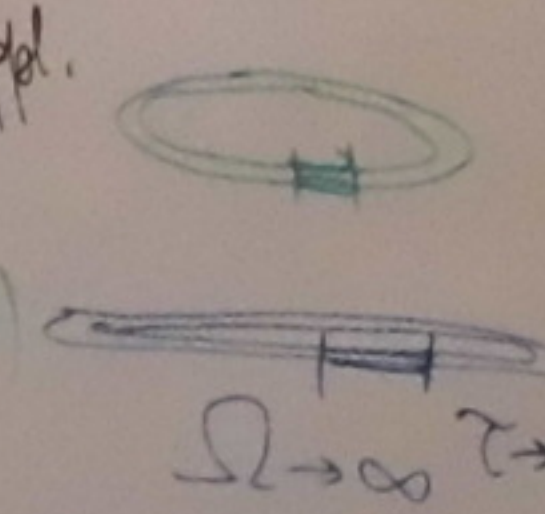
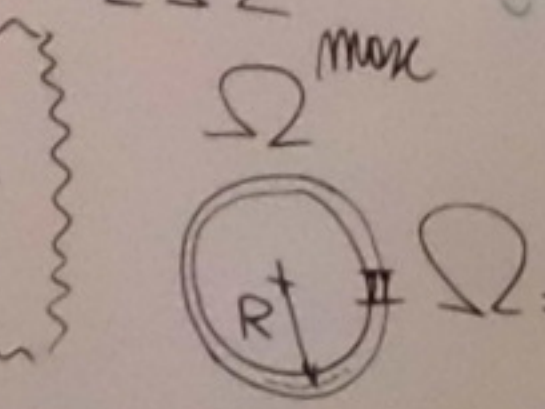
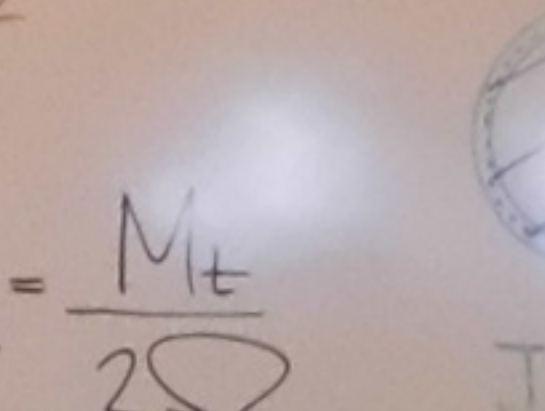
$$M_t = \oint \tau_{zs}(s)b(s)ds \cdot \frac{r_z(s)}{2}$$

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

$$\tau_{zs}(s) = \frac{M_t}{2\Omega b(s)}$$

- dirett. prop. al mom. tore. appl.
- invers. prop. all'area Ω
- invers. prop. alla spesse $b(s)$
- ($\tau_{zs}^{\max}$ ovv $b = b^{\min}$)

area reticolare infinitesima
 $d\Omega$



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

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

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

$$\tau \uparrow \text{ come } \frac{1}{\Omega}; J \downarrow \text{ come } \Omega^2$$

- Deformabilità torsionale (a valle del calcolo delle τ_{zs})
 È possibile valutare J tramite PLV:

$$\frac{d\ell_i}{dz} = \frac{M_t}{J} \beta = \oint \tau_{zs} \frac{\delta \tau_{zs}}{\tau_{zs}} \frac{b(s)ds}{b(s)} = \frac{d\ell_i}{dz}$$

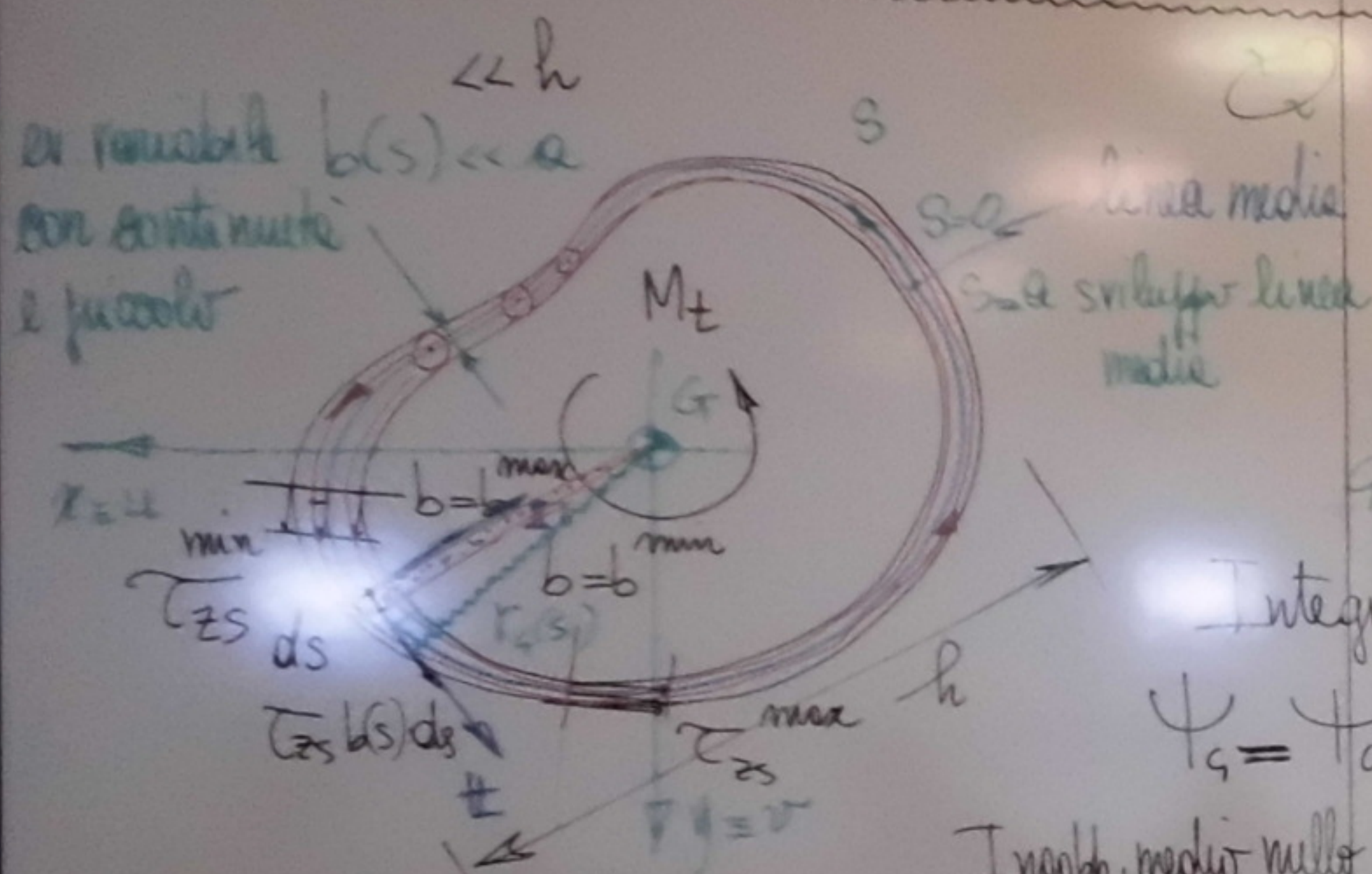
$$\frac{M_t^2}{J} = q^2 \oint \frac{ds}{b(s)} = \frac{M_t^2}{4\Omega^2} \oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}$$

$$J = \frac{4\Omega^2}{\oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}} = \frac{4\Omega^2 b}{\oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}} \leftarrow \text{sviluppo linea media}$$

$$J \sim \Omega^2$$

Valutabili stime della bontà di tale rapp. per sezione circolare e a parete sottile
 $J = J_c = \frac{\pi}{2} (R_o^4 - R_i^4)$ vs. $J = 2\pi bR^3$

Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi (monocellulari)



Centro di torsione

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

$C \in$ ass. di simm. retta

F. ne di ingobbamento: $\Psi_G(s)$

$$\begin{aligned} d\Psi_G &= \frac{\tau_{zs}(s) ds}{G\beta} - 2d\Omega_G \\ &= \frac{M_t}{2\Omega_G b} \frac{ds}{J} - 2d\Omega_G \\ &= \frac{1}{\oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}} \frac{ds}{2\Omega_G} - 2d\Omega_G \end{aligned}$$

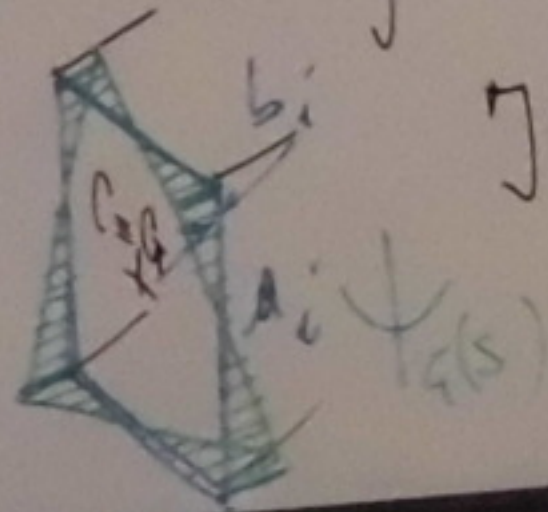
Integrando:

$$\Psi_G = \Psi_G(s) = \frac{2\Omega_G}{\oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}} \int_0^s \frac{ds}{b(s)} - 2\Omega_G(s) + \Psi_{G0}$$

Ingobb. medio nullo:

$$\bar{\Psi}_G = \frac{1}{A} \oint \Psi_G dA = 0 \Rightarrow \oint \Psi_G(s) b(s) ds = 0$$

Profili scatolari



$$J = \frac{4\Omega_G}{\sum_i \frac{A_i}{b_i}} ; \Omega_{Gi} \Psi_{Gi} \text{ sono lineari a tratti nella } s$$

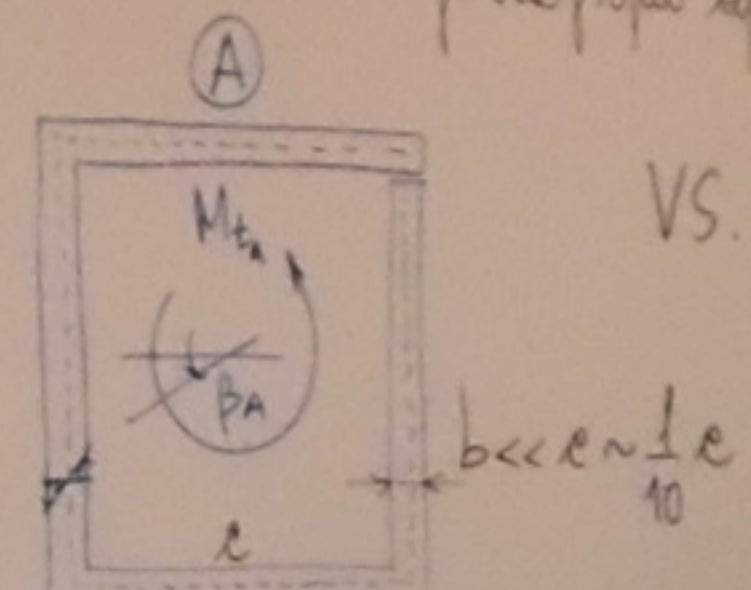
Resistenza:

- A parità di M_t ($M_{tA} = M_{tc}$)

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

- A parità di resist. τ_0

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



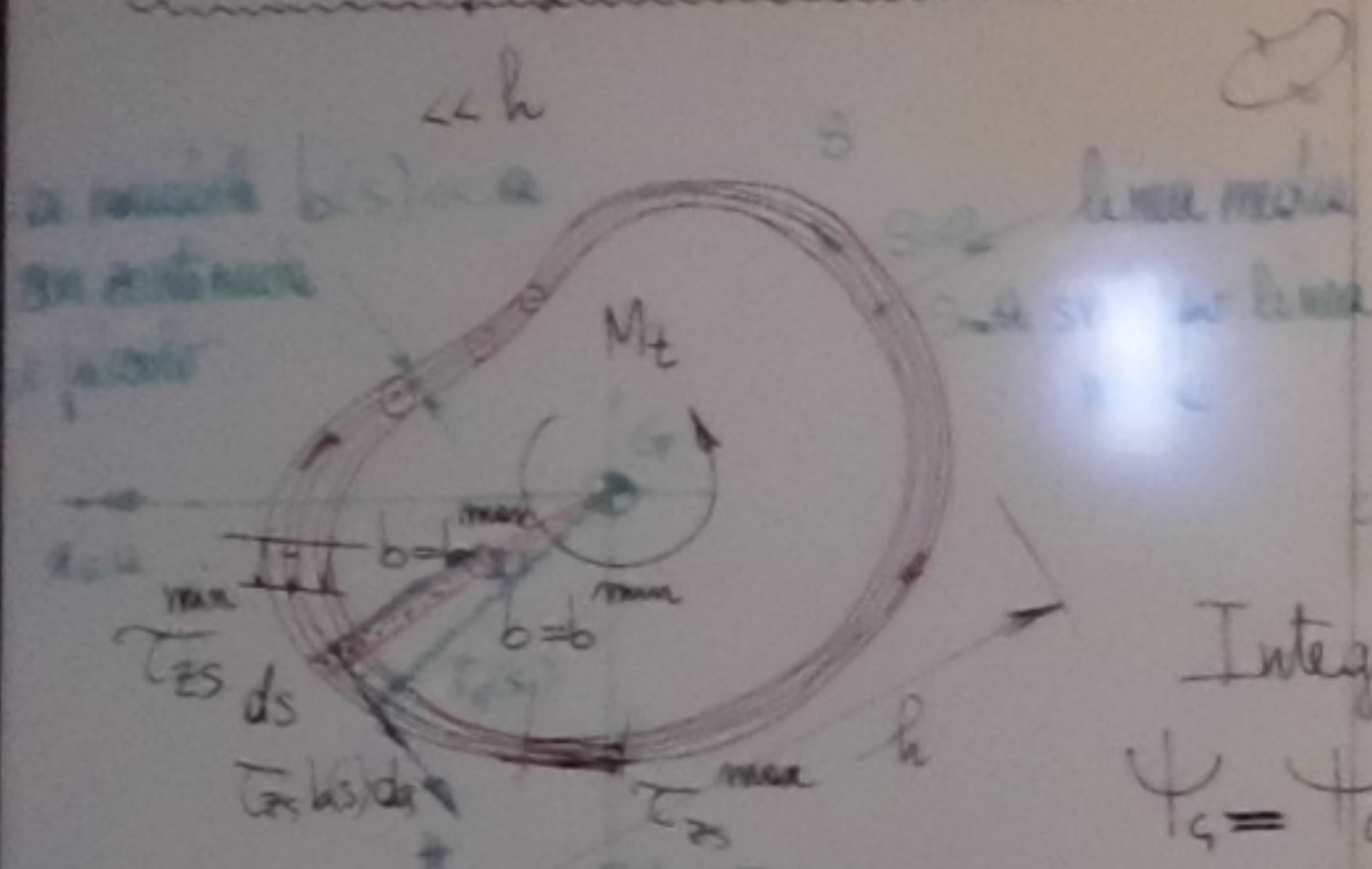
$$\begin{aligned} J_A &= \frac{4}{3} e^3 \\ \tau_A &= \frac{M_{tA} b}{J_A} = \frac{M_{tA} e}{\frac{4}{3} e^3} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{e^2} \\ \beta_A &= \frac{M_{tA}}{G J_A} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{G e^3} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} J_c &= \frac{4}{3} e^3 \\ \tau_c &= \frac{M_{tc} b}{J_c} = \frac{M_{tc} e}{\frac{4}{3} e^3} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tc}}{e^2} \\ \beta_c &= \frac{M_{tc}}{G J_c} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tc}}{G e^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J_c}{J_A} &= \frac{\frac{4}{3} e^3}{\frac{4}{3} e^3} = 1 \\ \frac{\tau_A}{\tau_c} &= \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{e^2}}{\frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tc}}{e^2}} = \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tc}} \\ \frac{\beta_A}{\beta_c} &= \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{G e^3}}{\frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tc}}{G e^3}} = \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tc}} \end{aligned}$$

Torsione nei profili sottili chiusi (monocellulari)



Centro di torsione

$$x_c = -\frac{1}{J_A} \oint \psi(s) y(s) b(s) ds$$

$$y_c = \frac{1}{J_A} \oint \psi(s) x(s) b(s) ds$$

$C \in$ asse di simmetria retta

Ingobbio medio nullo:

$$\bar{\psi} = \frac{1}{A} \oint \psi dA = 0 \Rightarrow \oint \psi(s) b(s) ds = 0$$

Profilo sottile

F. ne di ingobbamento: $\psi(s)$

$$d\psi = \frac{\tau_{\theta s}(s)}{G\beta} ds - 2d\Omega_\theta$$

$$= \frac{M_t}{2\Omega_\theta b} \frac{ds}{\beta} - 2d\Omega_\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}} \frac{ds}{\beta} - 2d\Omega_\theta$$

area settoriale

Resistenza:

- A parità di M_t ($M_{tA} = M_{tC}$)

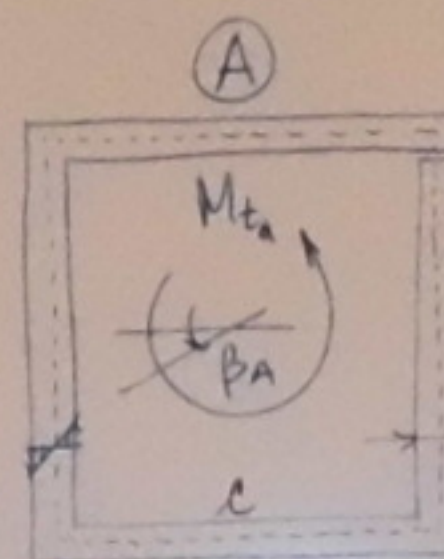
$$\frac{\tau_A}{\tau_C} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

- A parità di resist. τ_0

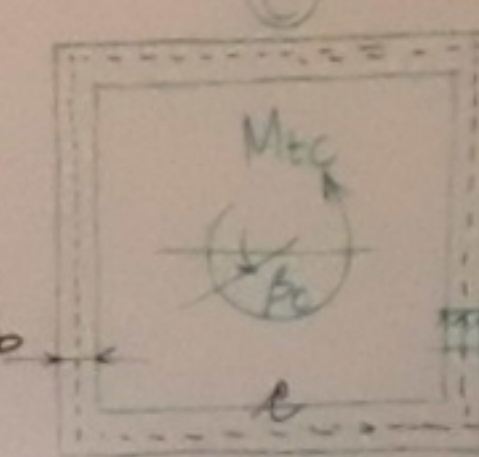
$$\frac{M_{tC}}{M_{tA}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1$$

$$J = \frac{4\Omega_\theta^2}{\oint \frac{ds}{b(s)}} ; \Omega_\theta \psi \text{ sono linee a tratto nullo}$$

• Cf. tra profilo aperto e profilo chiuso



VS.



$$J_A = \frac{1}{3} a b^3$$

$$\tau_A^{\max} = \frac{M_{tA} a b}{J_A} = \frac{M_{tA} b}{\frac{1}{3} a b^3} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{e b^2}$$

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

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

$$\tau_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{2\Omega_\theta b} = \frac{M_{tC}}{2 a^2 b}$$

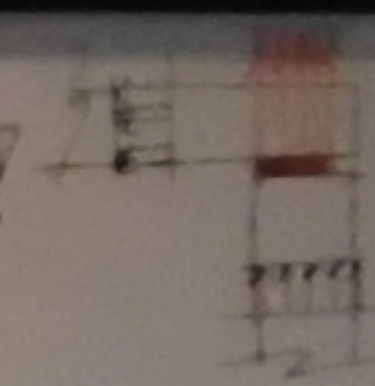
$$\beta_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{G J_C} = \frac{M_{tC}}{G \frac{1}{3} a^3 b} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tC}}{G a^3 b}$$

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

$$\frac{\tau_A}{\tau_C} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{e b^2} \frac{2 a^2 b}{M_{tC}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2}{b} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tC}} \sim \frac{3}{2} \frac{a}{b} \gg 1 \approx 1.5 \cdot 10 = 15 \sim 2 \text{ ord. di grand.}$$

$$\frac{\beta_A}{\beta_C} = \frac{M_{tA}}{G J_A} \frac{J_C}{M_{tC}} = \frac{J_C}{J_A} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tC}} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{a^3 b}{a b^3} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tC}} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tC}}$$

St. alle sollecitazioni?



Deformabilità

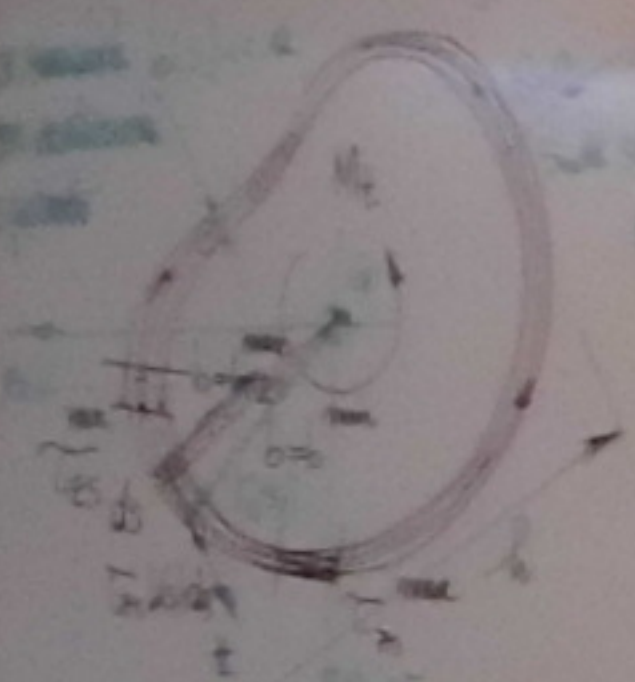
- A parità di M_t ($M_{tA} = M_{tC}$)

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

- A parità di β ($\beta_A = \beta_C$)

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

Tensione nei profili aperti e chiusi



Contorno di tensione
 $\tau = \frac{M}{J} \cdot \frac{y}{b}$
 $\tau = \frac{M}{J} \cdot \frac{y}{e}$

F. di deformamento: $\psi(s)$

$$d\psi = \frac{\tau(s) ds}{4b} - 2d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{M}{2\Omega b} ds - 2d\Omega$$

Integrando

$$\psi(s) = \frac{2\Omega}{4b} \int_0^s ds - 2\Omega(s) + \psi_0$$

$$\psi(s) = \frac{\Omega}{2b} s - 2\Omega(s) + \psi_0$$

$$\psi(s) = \frac{\Omega}{2b} s - 2\Omega(s) + \psi_0$$

$$\psi(s) = \frac{\Omega}{2b} s - 2\Omega(s) + \psi_0$$

Resistenza:

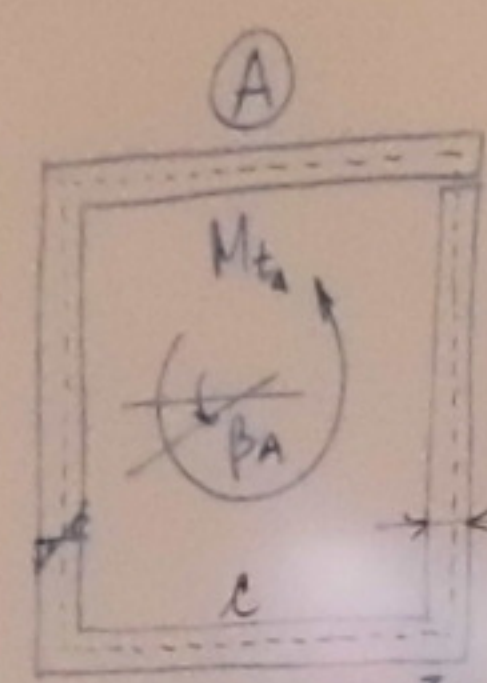
- A parità di M_t ($M_{tA} = M_{tC}$)

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

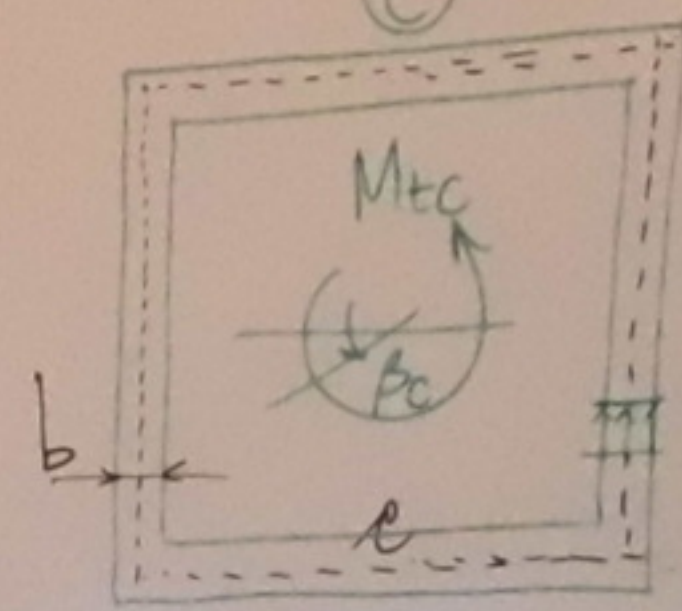
- A parità di τ

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

• Q. tra profilo aperto e profilo chiuso



VS.



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

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

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

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

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

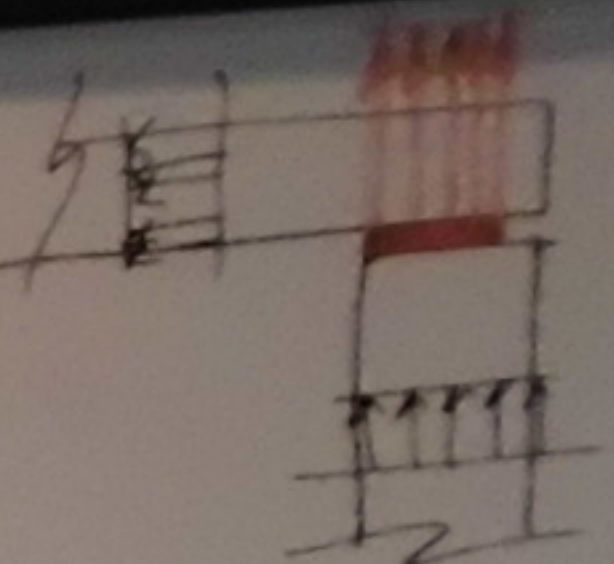
$$\beta_C = \frac{M_{tC}}{G J_C} = \frac{M_{tC}}{G e^3 b}$$

$$\frac{J_C}{J_A} = \frac{e^3 b}{\frac{4}{3} e b^3} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{e}{b}\right)^2 \gg 1 \approx 0.75 \cdot 10^2 = 75 \sim 2 \text{ ord. di grandezza}$$

$$\frac{\tau_A}{\tau_C} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{M_{tA}}{e b^2} \frac{e^2 b}{M_{tC}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tC}} \text{ dove } \frac{3}{2} \frac{e}{b} \gg 1 \approx 15 \cdot 10 = 15 \sim 1 \text{ ord di grand.}$$

$$\frac{\beta_A}{\beta_C} = \frac{M_{tA}}{G J_A} \frac{J_C}{M_{tC}} = \frac{J_C}{J_A} \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tC}} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{e}{b}\right)^2 \frac{M_{tA}}{M_{tC}}$$

At. alle saldature!



Deformabilità:

- A parità di M_t ($M_{tA} = M_{tC}$)

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

- A parità di β ($\beta_A = \beta_C$)

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