



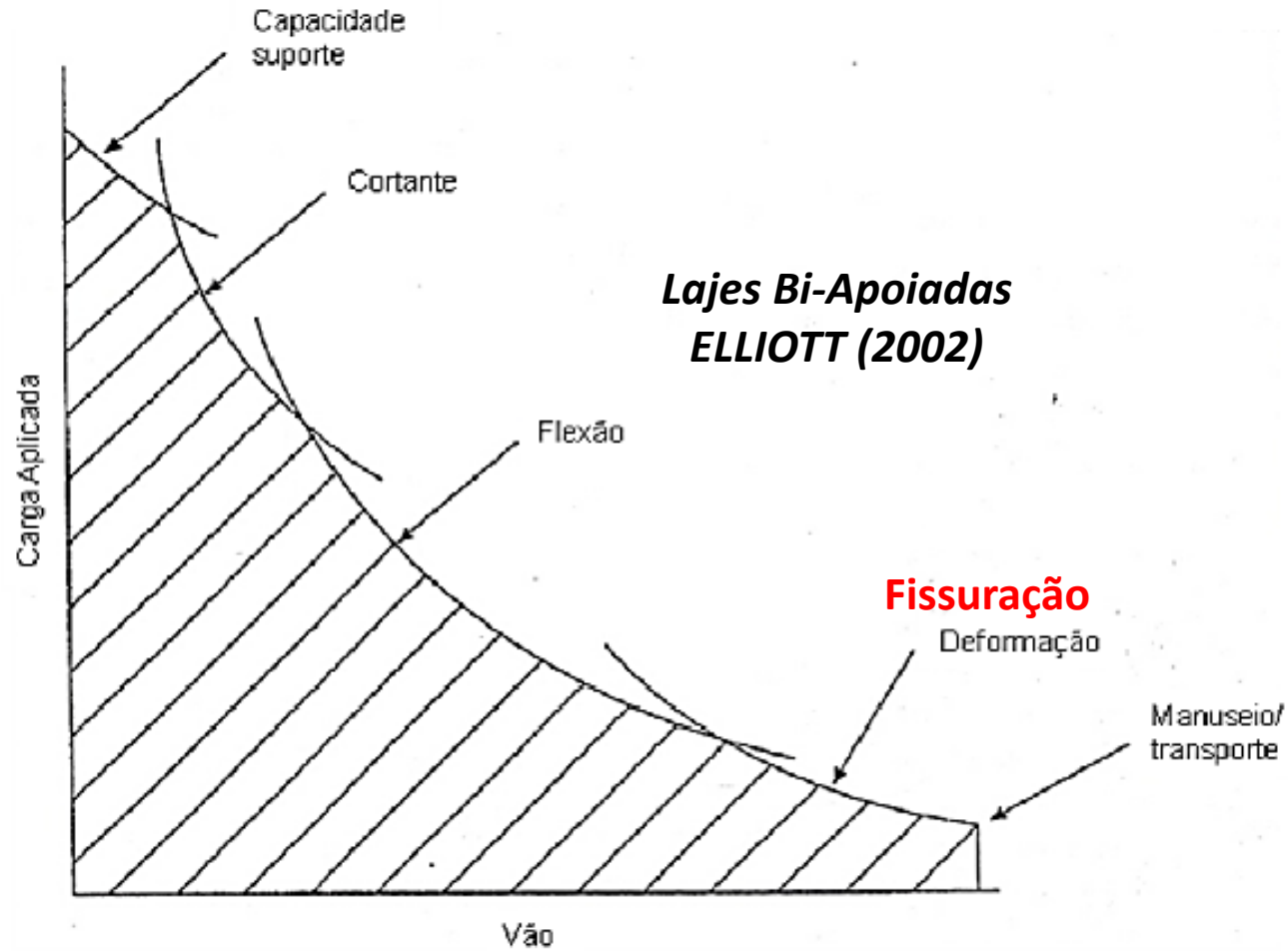
***AVANÇOS NA PESQUISA EM LAJES ALVEOLARES PROTENDIDAS:
MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO***

Marcelo de Araujo Ferreira
Professor Associado – Coordenador NETPRE

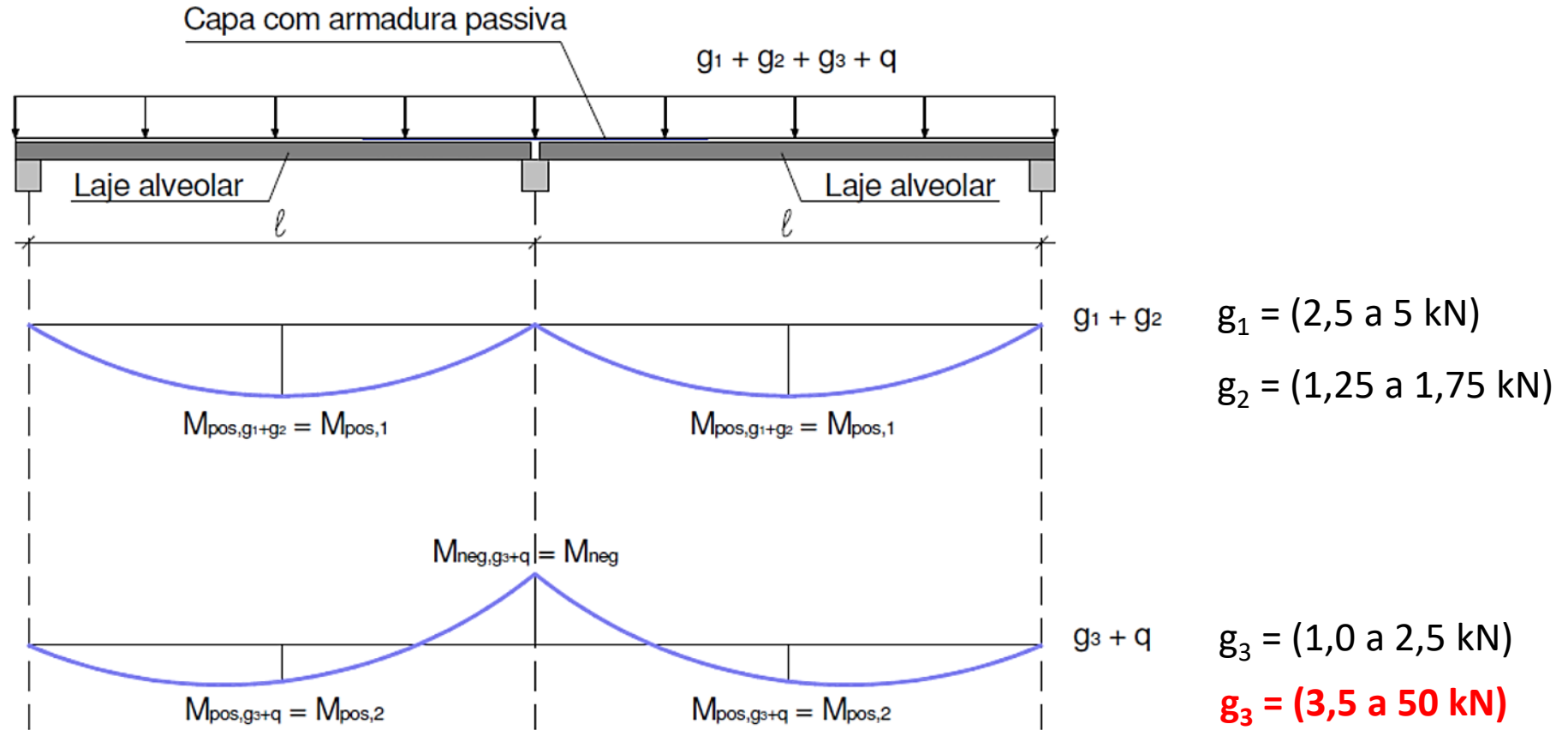


**AVANÇOS NA PESQUISA EM LAJES ALVEOLARES PROTENDIDAS:
MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO**



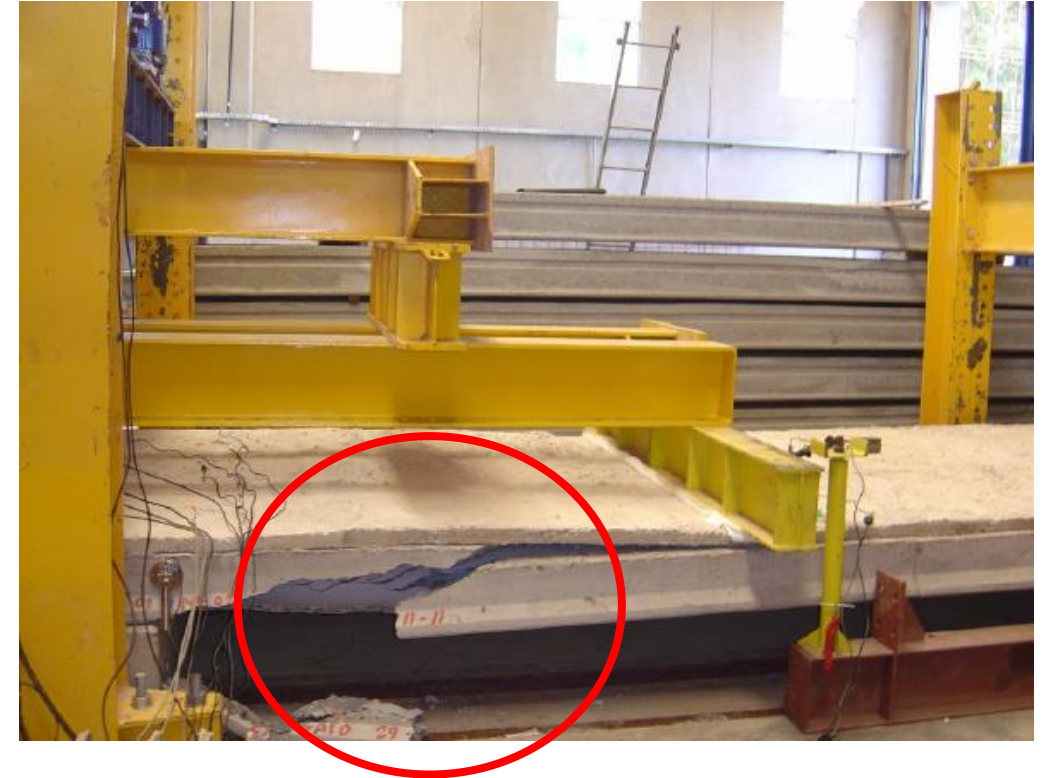


: Situações críticas variando conforme carga aplicada e vão (fonte: Elliott, 2002).

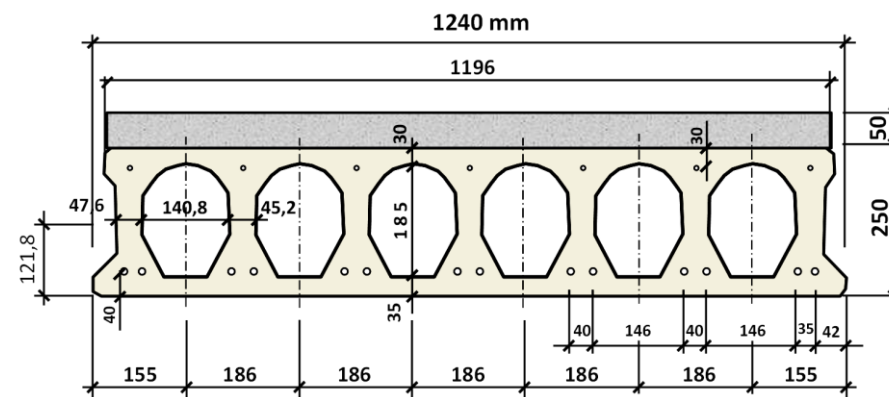
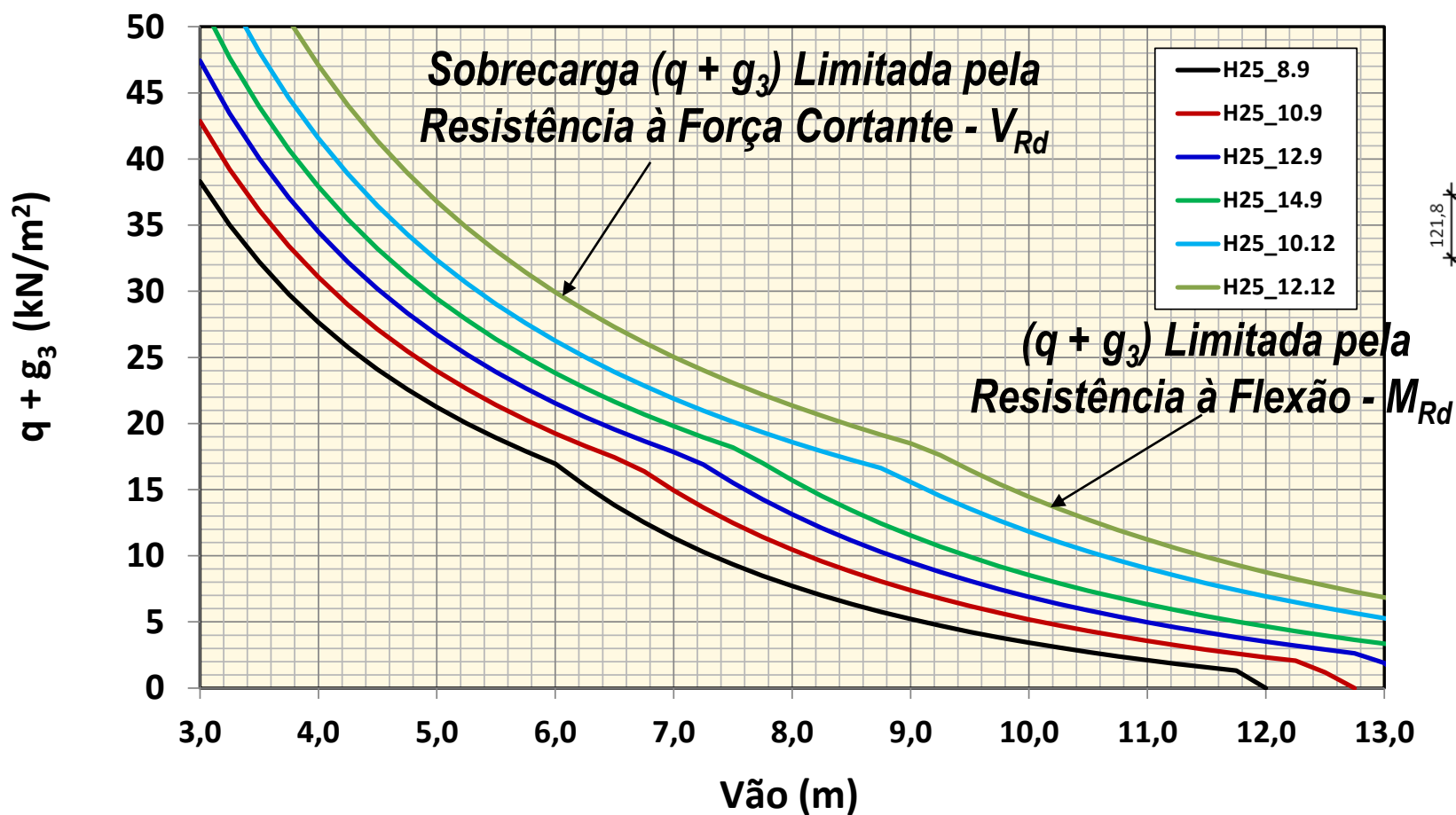


Esquemas estruturais com os diagramas de momento fletor das duas fases para dimensionamento de uma laje alveolar com continuidade.

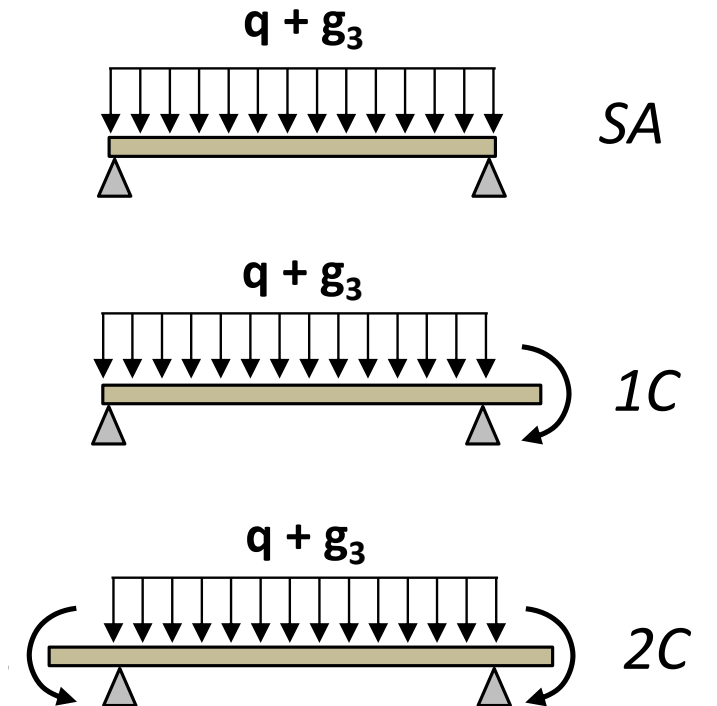
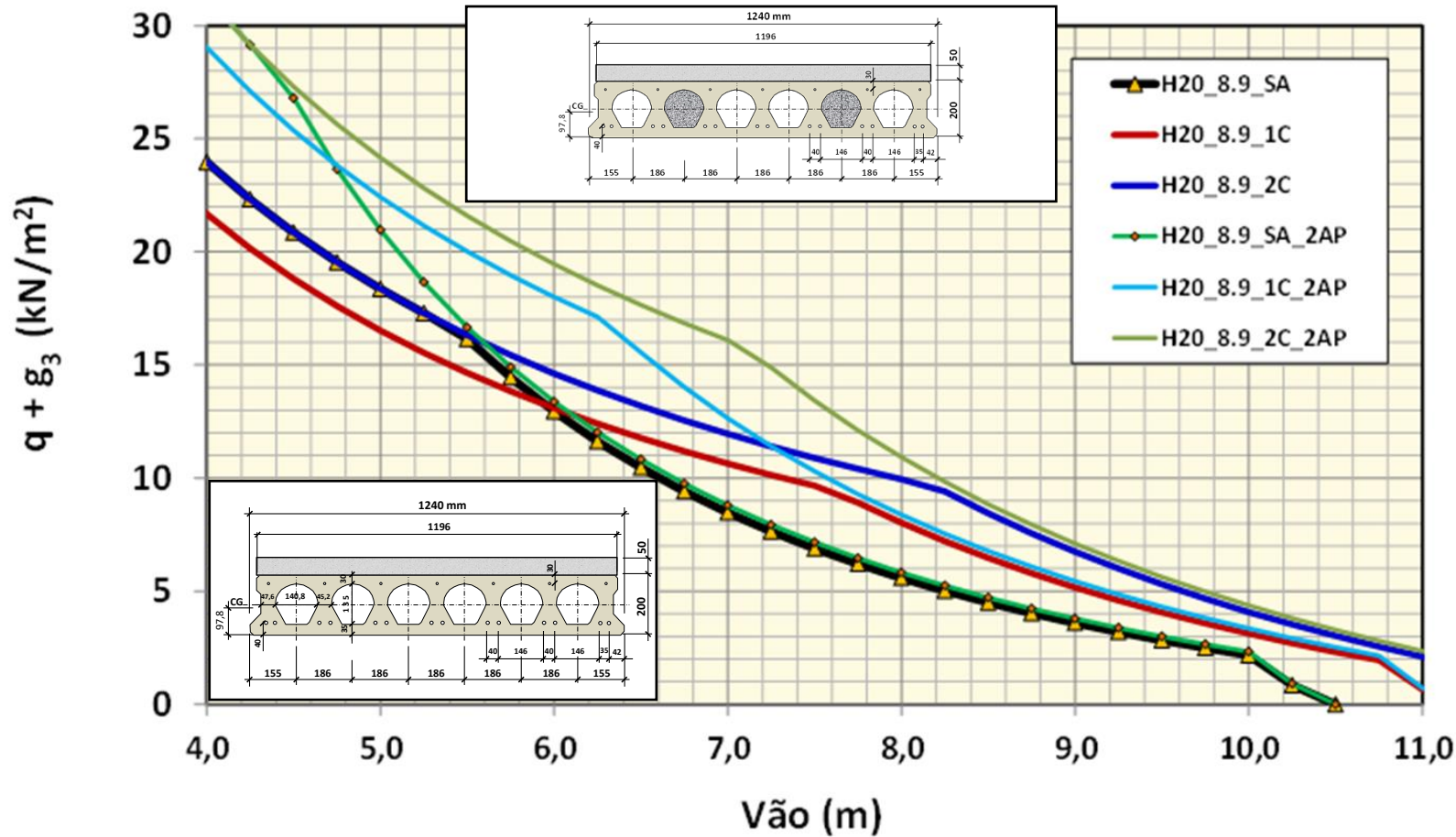




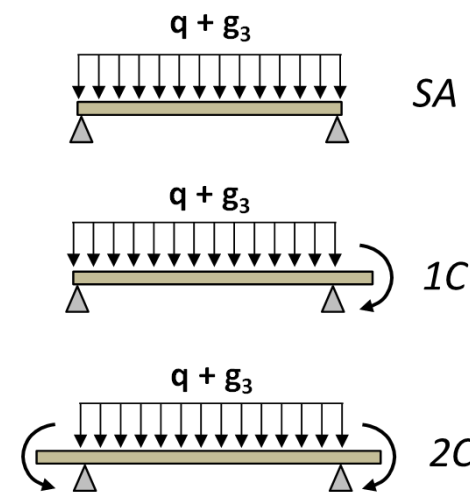
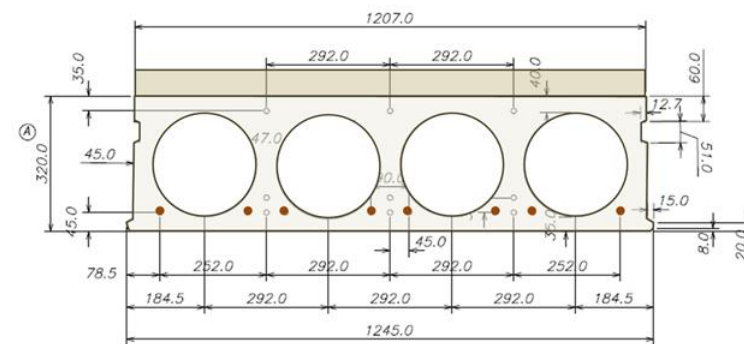
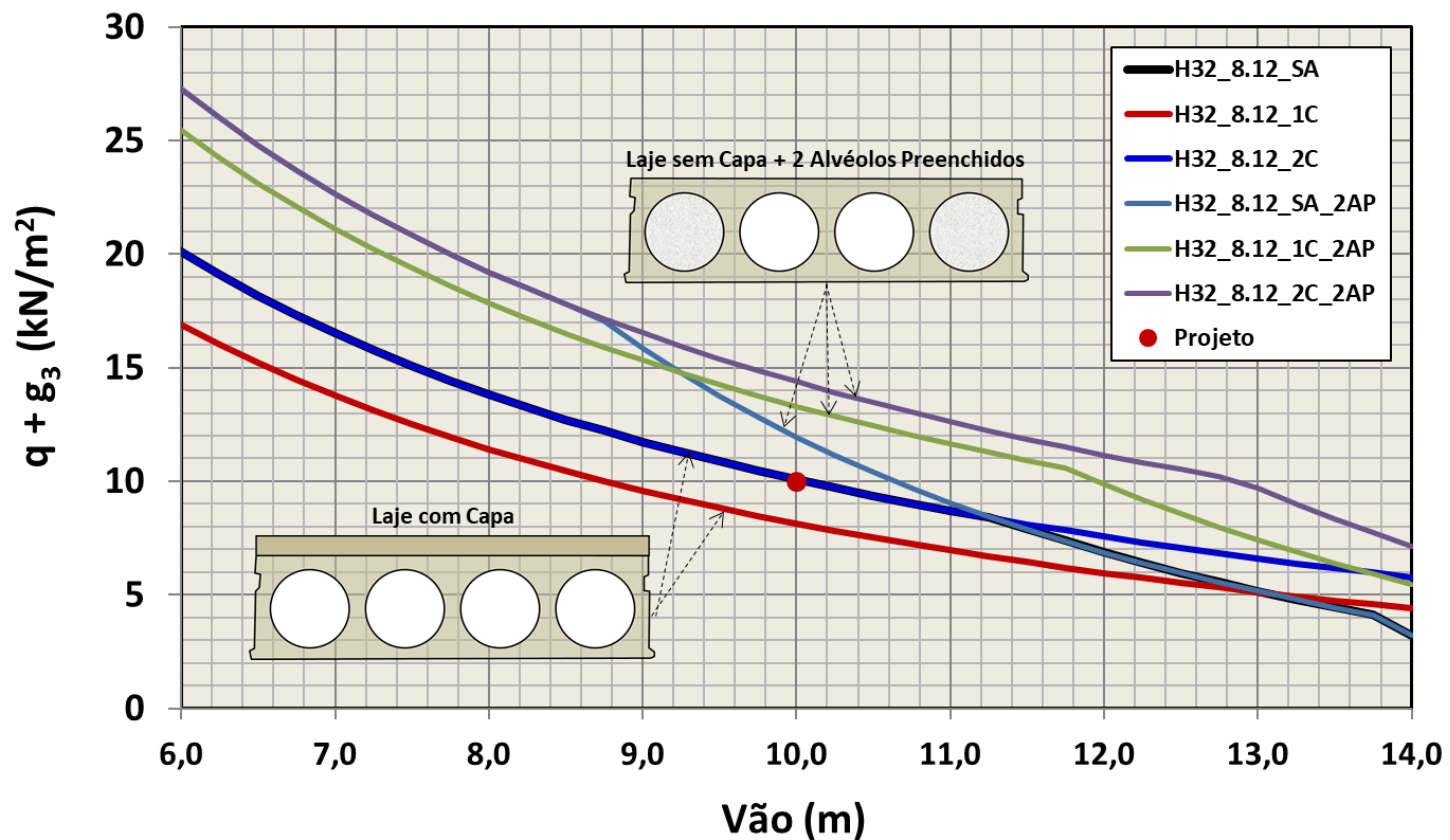
MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO (*Situações de Projeto*)



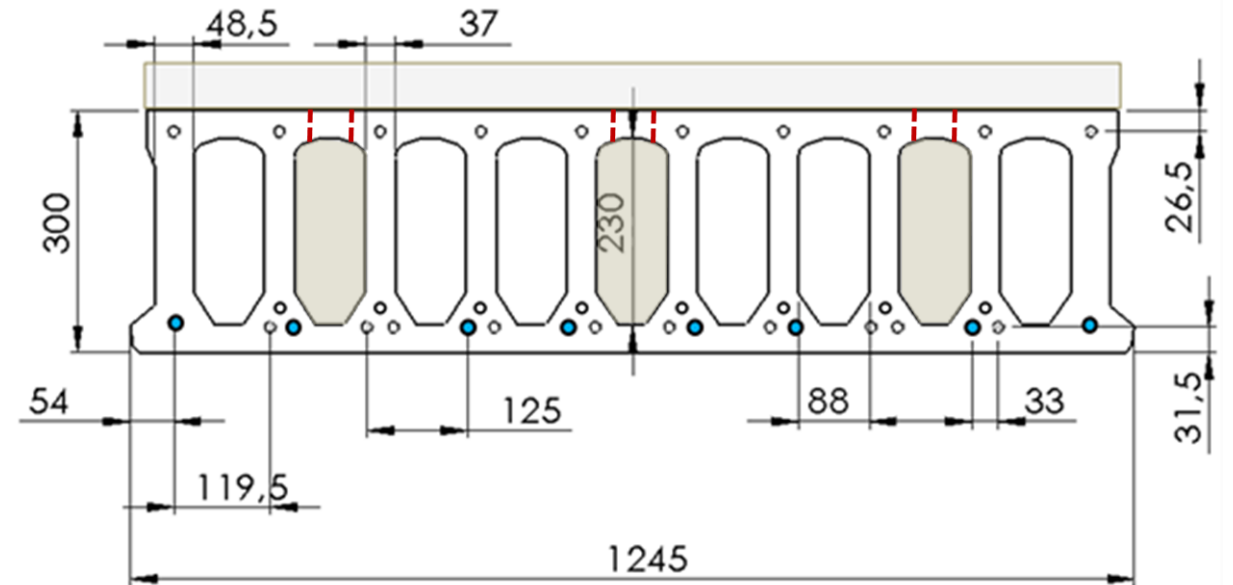
MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO *(Situações de Projeto – Continuidade)*



MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO (*Preenchimento de Alvéolos*)



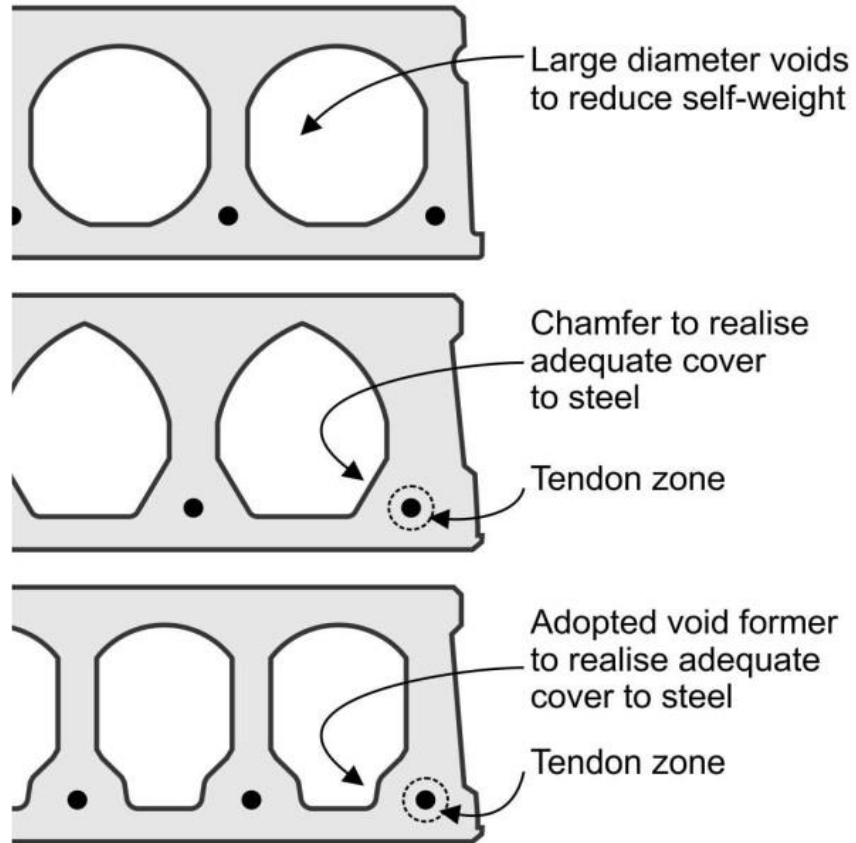
MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO (*Preenchimento de Alvéolos*)



MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO (*Preenchimento de Alvéolos*)



MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO (*Efeitos Localizados*)





$h \leq 200 \text{ mm}$

Flexure Shear Mechanism

NBR14861:2011

Pesquisas NETPRE 2007-2011

$h \geq 260 \text{ mm (300 mm)}$

Tension Shear Mechanism

EN1168:2005(2009)

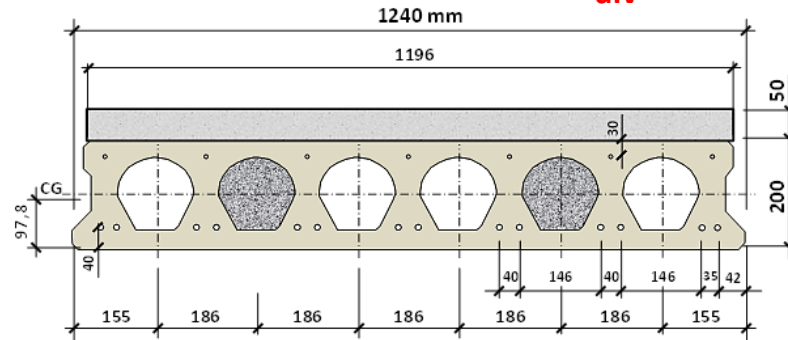
Pesquisas NETPRE 2013-2017



$h \leq 200 \text{ mm}$

Flexure Shear Mechanism

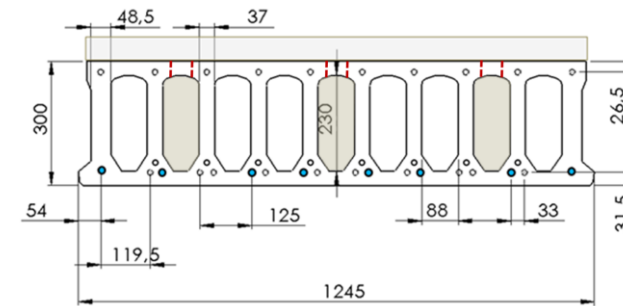
Baixa Eficiência
(NBR14861 - $50\%b_{alv}$)



$h \geq 260 \text{ mm (300 mm)}$

Tension Shear Mechanism

Melhor Eficiência
(FIB & EN1168 - $2/3b_{alv}$)

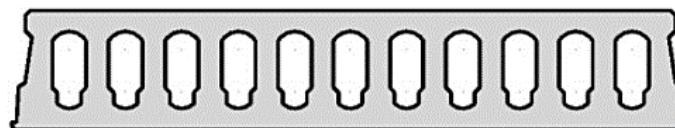
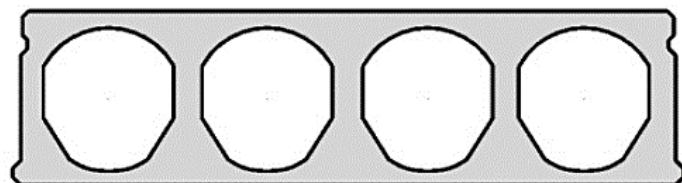
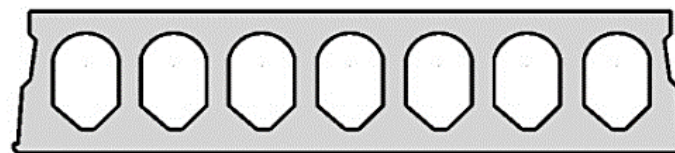
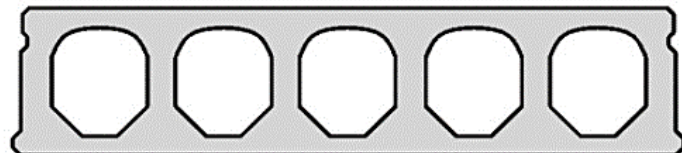


MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO EM LAJES ALVEORARES PROTENDIDAS

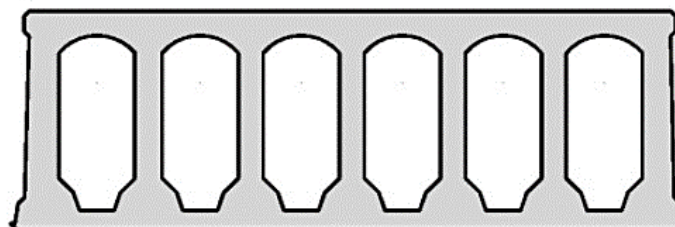
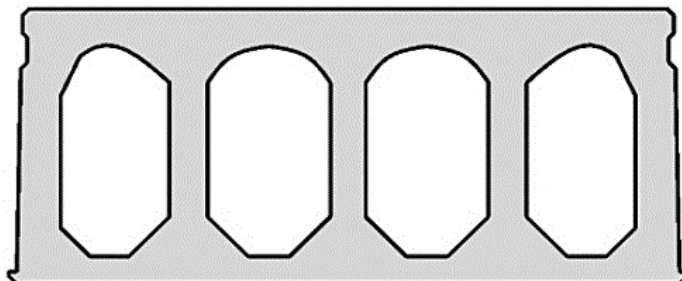
Alvéolo circular



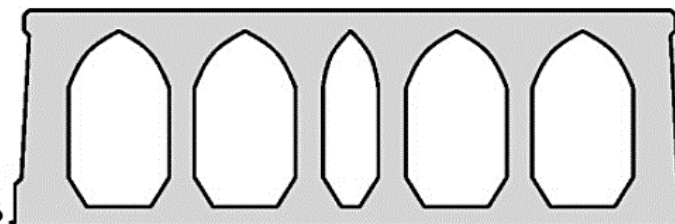
$h \leq 200 \text{ mm}$



Alvéolo oblongo

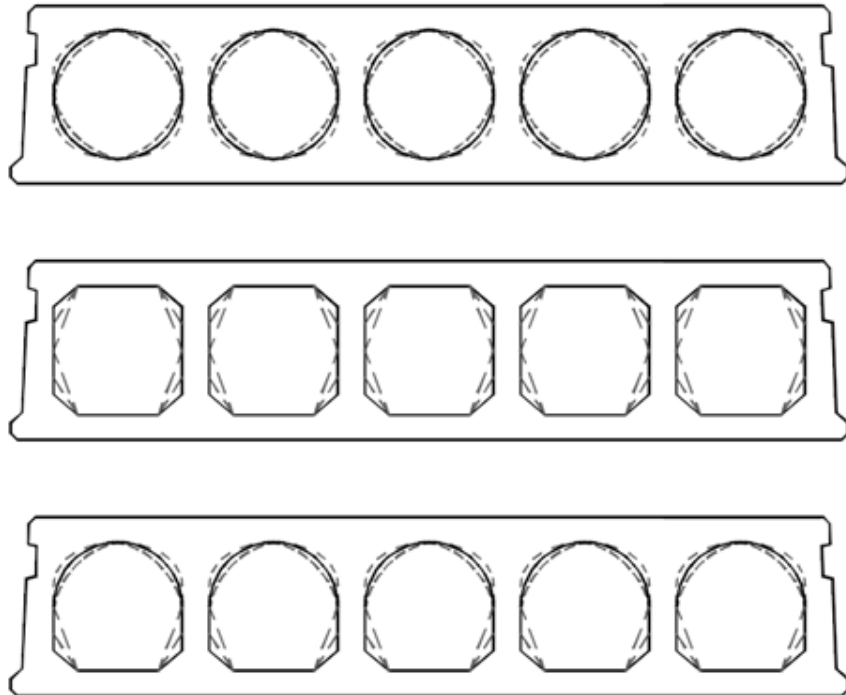


$h \geq 260 \text{ mm}$
(300 mm)

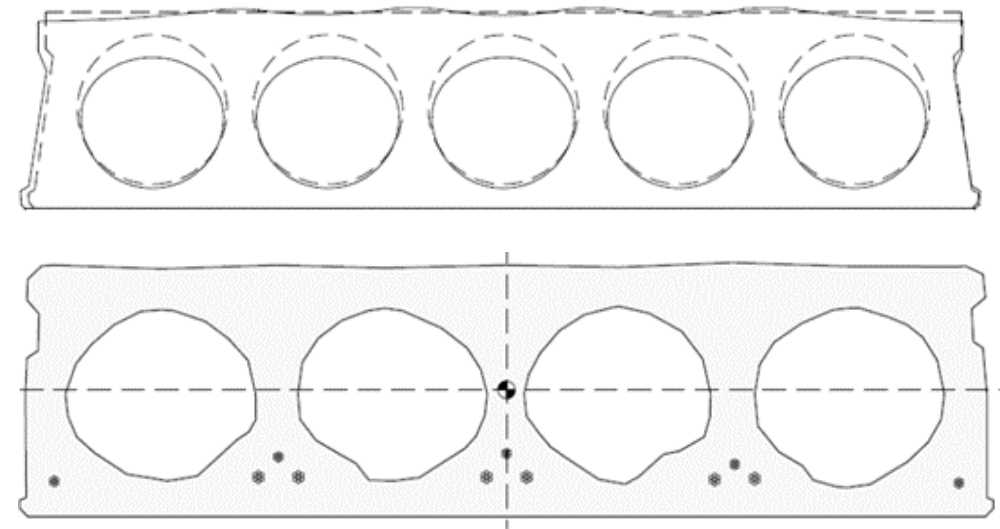


MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO – *Geometria dos Alvéolos*

Variações das Seções no Projeto



Falta de Conformidade na Produção



□ NBR14861:2011 (NBR6118:2014) – MECANISMO DE CISALHAMENTO EM REGIÃO FISSURADA

$$V_{Rd1} = V_{c,1} + V_{p,1}$$

$$V_{c,1} = 0,25 \cdot f_{ctd} \cdot k \cdot (1,2 + 40 \cdot \rho_1) \cdot \sum b_{w,1} \cdot d$$

$$V_{p,1} = \underline{0,15} \cdot \sigma_{cp,1} \cdot \sum b_{w,1} \cdot d$$

$$\sigma_{cp,1} = \frac{N_p}{A_c} \cdot \mathbf{X}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{l_x}{l_{pt2}} \leq 1$$

$$l_{pt} \cong 60\emptyset \quad l_{p2} \cong 1,4 \cdot l_{pt} = 85\emptyset$$

***** A NORMA BRASILEIRA NÃO RECONHECE A PRESENÇA DO MECANISMO DE RUPTURA POR TRAÇÃO DIAGONAL *****

$$V_{Rd,c} = 0,25f_{ctd}k(1,2 + 40\rho_1)b_wd + 0,15\sigma_{cp}b_wd \quad (3)$$

The theoretical characteristic shear resistance (calculated with $\gamma_c = 1,0$) can be defined by:

$$V_{R,k} = V_{c,k} + V_{p,k} \quad (4)$$

Where:

$$V_{c,k} = 0,25f_{ctk0,05}k(1,2 + 40\rho_1)b_wd \quad (5)$$

$$V_{p,k} = \alpha_l\sigma_{cp}b_wd \quad (6)$$

According to the EC2 Commentary (2008) *apud* Marquesi (2014), for the load span from the support varying between $2,5d \leq a \leq 4d$, $V_{p,k}$ is given by:

$$0,15\sigma_{cp}b_wd \leq V_{p,k} \leq 0,24\sigma_{cp}b_wd \quad (7)$$

$\alpha_l = 0,15$ is the minimum value for design according to FIB Bulletin 6

Catoia & Ferreira (2017)

Table 4 – Shear capacity of hollow core slabs for circular voids considering α_l obtained experimentally (NETPre-UFSCar)

Slab		$V_{r,exp}$ (kN)	V_{ck} (kN)	σ_{cp} (MPa)	$\alpha_{l,calc}$	Σb_w (mm)	d (mm)	x_{cp} (mm)	$L_{pt2,med}$	L_b (mm)	$V_{Rk,med}$	$\frac{V_{r,exp}}{V_{Rk,med}}$
HCS-01	H15_6.9	134,5	88,2	2,9	0,29	464	115	107	65 ϕ	75	134	1,01
HCS-02	H20_8.12	222,4	114,7	5,4	0,26	412	167	143	65 ϕ	75	213	1,04
HCS-03	H20_6.12	125,1	79,9	5,1	0,26	250	170	143	65 ϕ	75	137	0,91
HCS-04	H20_6.12	163,5	85,7	5,3	0,26	269	175	143	65 ϕ	75	151	1,08
HCS-05	H20_6.12	144,5	83,8	5,2	0,26	269	168	143	65 ϕ	75	147	0,99
HCS-06	H20_7.9	121,7	72,4	3,2	0,35	262	166	143	65 ϕ	75	122	1,00
HCS-07	H20_5.12	121,4	73,6	3,3	0,26	320	165	143	65 ϕ	75	120	1,01
HCS-08	H20_5.12	120,8	73,6	3,3	0,26	320	165	143	65 ϕ	75	120	1,01
HCS-09	H20_5.12	111,9	73,6	3,3	0,26	320	165	143	65 ϕ	75	120	0,93
Average					0,28							1,00

Comprimento de Transmissão (Dedução de Ensaio)

Coeficiente de tensão parcial de protensão

$$\alpha_l = \frac{L_x}{L_{pt2}} = \frac{L_x}{1,2L_{pt}}$$

Para alvéolos circulares

$$L_x = L_b + \frac{0,5h}{0,7} = L_b + \frac{h_{cp}}{0,7}$$

Onde:

L_x : *Distância entre a borda do apoio até a projeção da interseção do ponto crítico na linha de ruptura com 35°.*

L_b : *Comprimento de apoio*

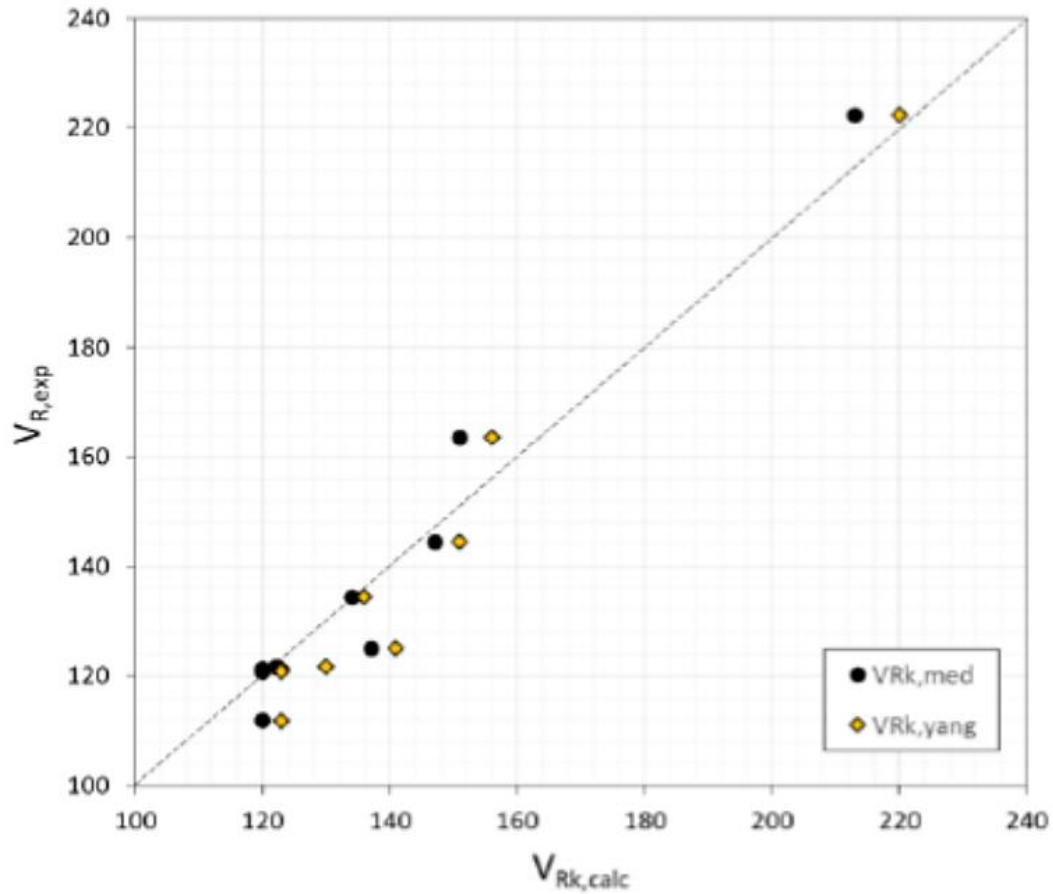
$$L_{pt2} = 1,2\beta\phi$$

Catoia & Ferreira (2017)

Table 4 – Shear capacity of hollow core slabs for circular voids considering α_l obtained experimentally (NETPre-UFSCar)

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Average					0,28							1,00

Flexure Shear Capacity

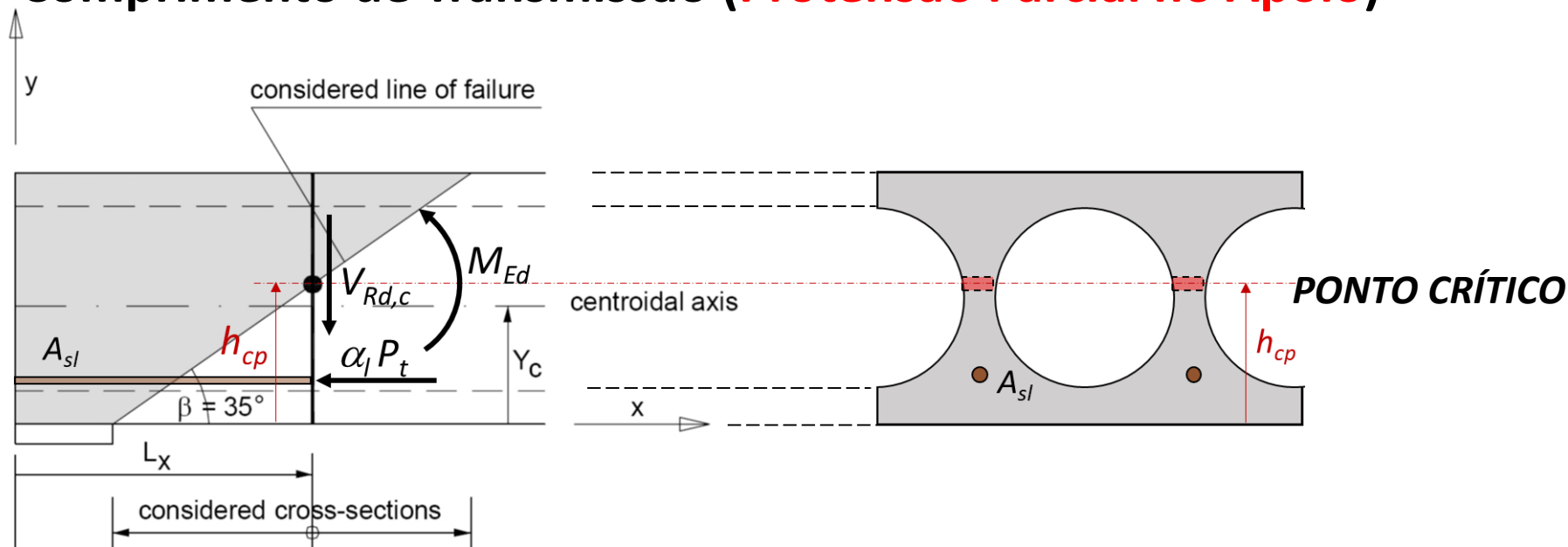


$$V_{Rd,c} = 0,25f_{ctd}k(1,2 + 40\rho_1)b_wd + 0,15\sigma_{cp}b_wd$$

0,25

Catoia & Ferreira (2017)

Comprimento de Transmissão (Protensão Parcial no Apoio)

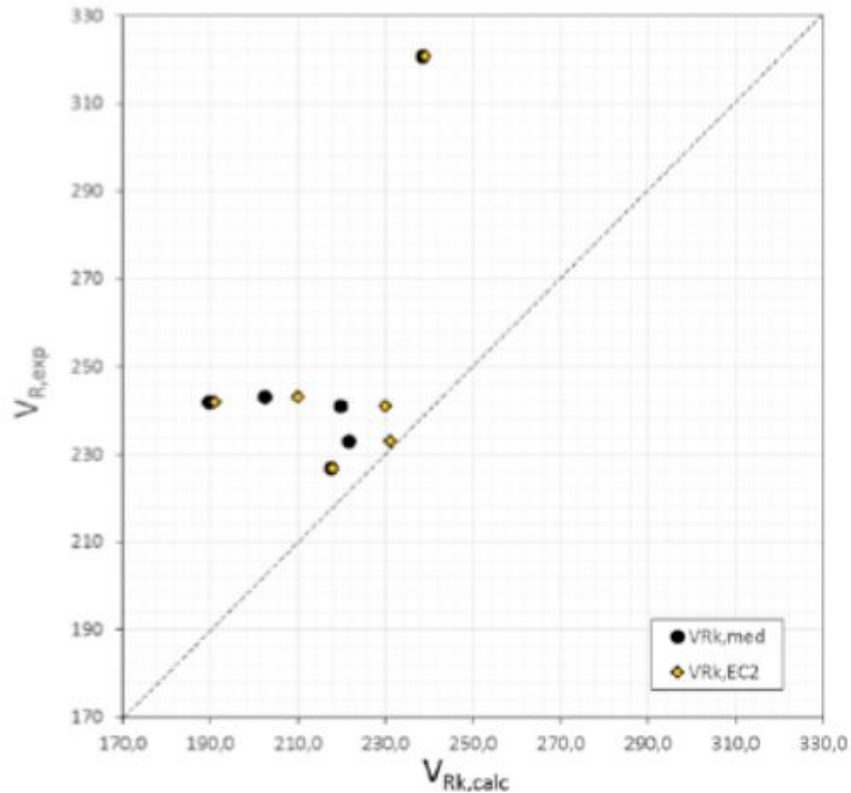


$$\alpha_l = L_x / L_{pt2} = L_x / (1,2 L_{pt1}) = L_x / (1,2 \beta \phi)$$

L_x – is the distance of the considered point on the line of failure from the starting point of the transmission length ($= x$)

Reference: PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT 3 CEN/TC229/WG1/N. 650bis
EN 1168:2005 Precast concrete products – Hollow core slabs

Tension Shear Capacity

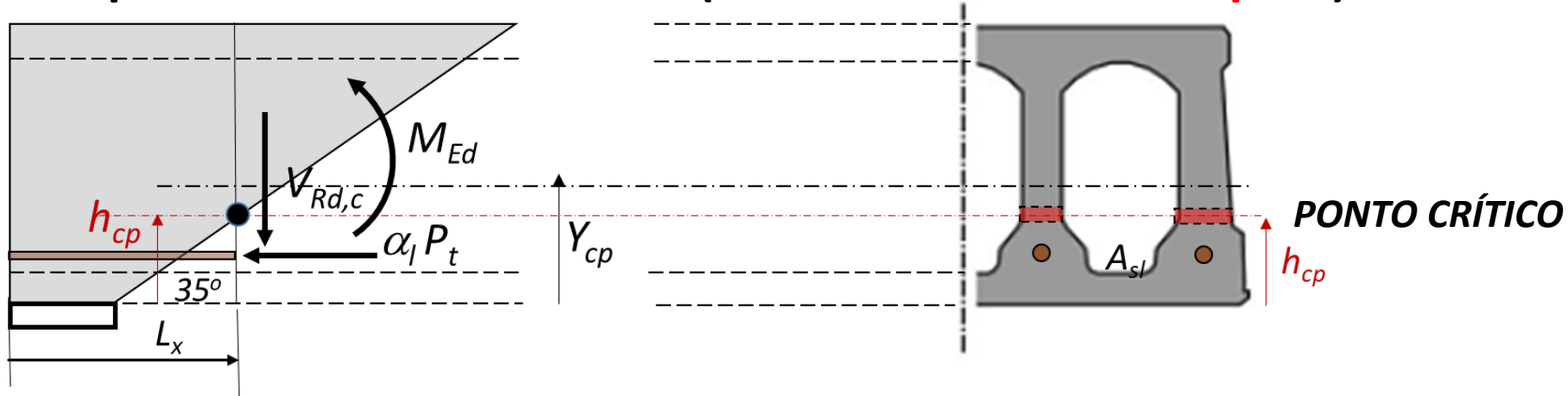


$$V_{Rd,c} = \frac{I \cdot b_w}{S} \cdot \sqrt{(f_{ctd})^2 + \alpha_1 \cdot \sigma_{cp} \cdot f_{ctd}}$$

$$\alpha_1 : L_x / L_{pt2}$$

Catoia & Ferreira (2017)

Comprimento de Transmissão (**Protensão Parcial no Apoio**)

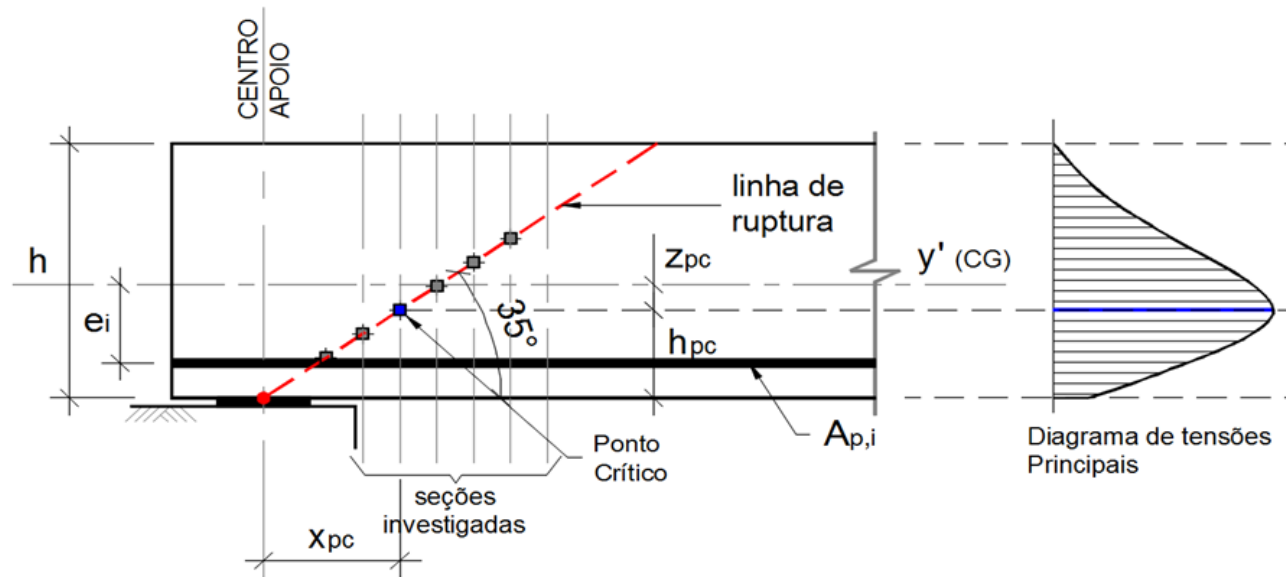
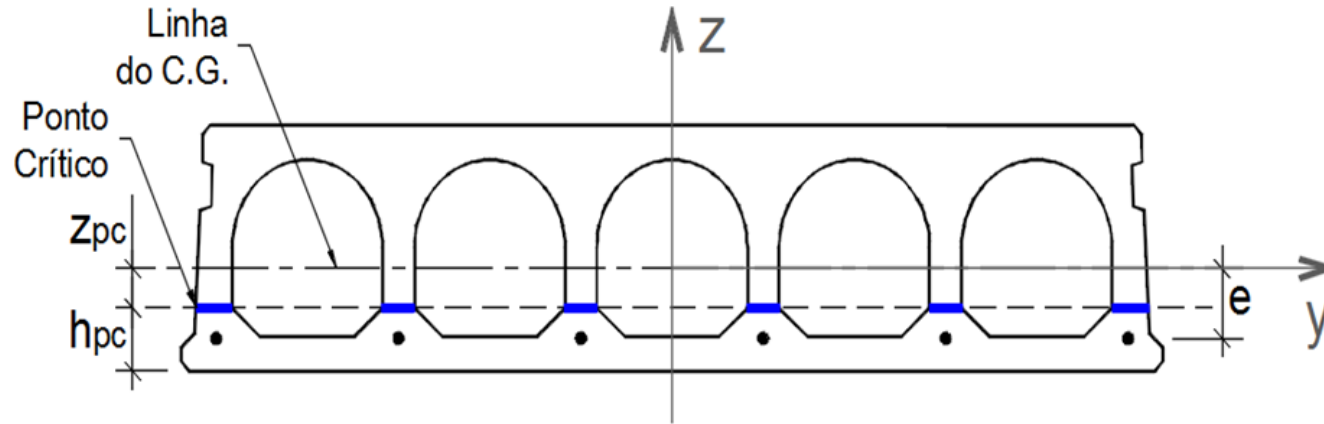


$$L_x = L_b + (h_{cp} / 0,7)$$

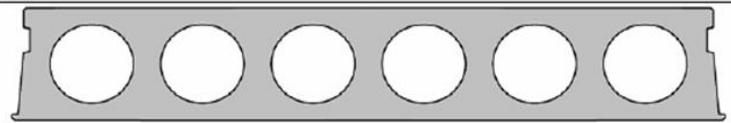






$$\alpha_l = L_x / L_{pt2} = L_x / (1,2L_{pt1}) = L_x / (1,2\beta\phi)$$

L_x – is the distance of the considered point on the line of failure from the starting point of the transmission length (= x)

**Reference: PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT 3 CEN/TC229/WG1/N. 650bis
EN 1168:2005 Precast concrete products – Hollow core slabs**



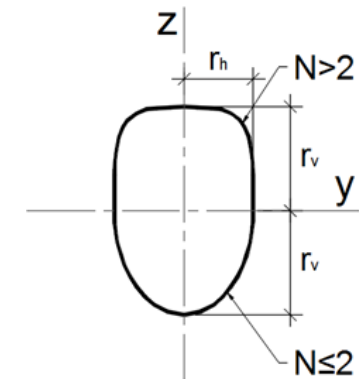
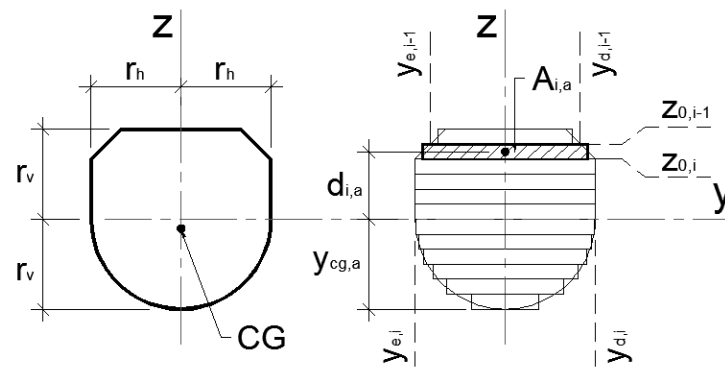
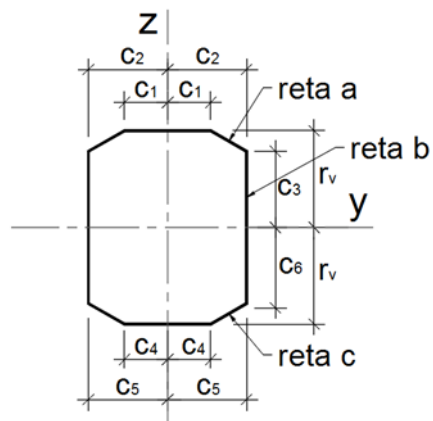
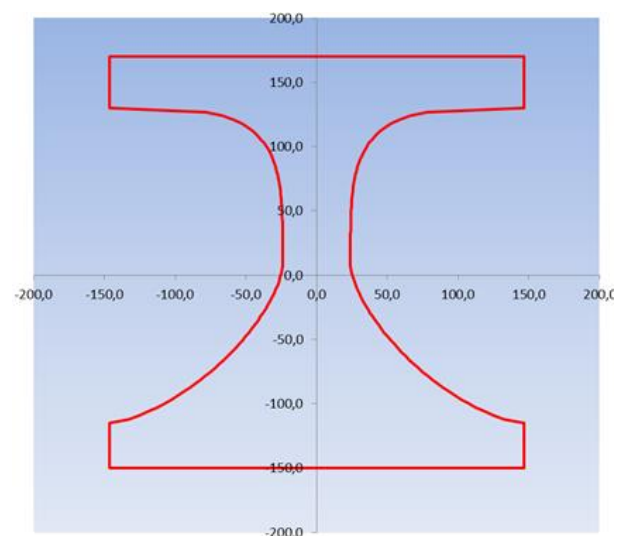
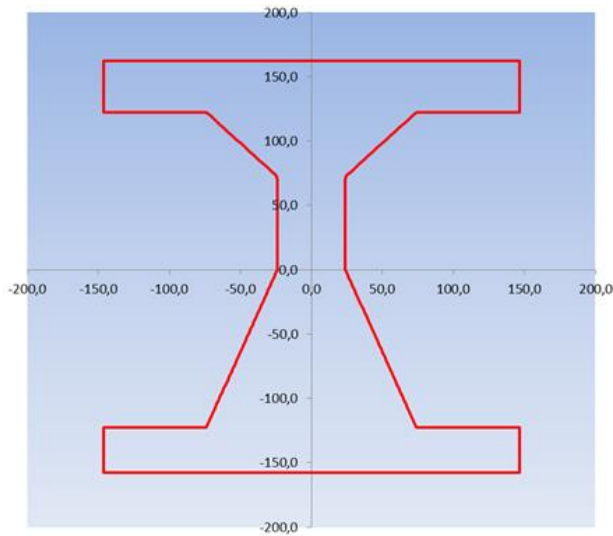
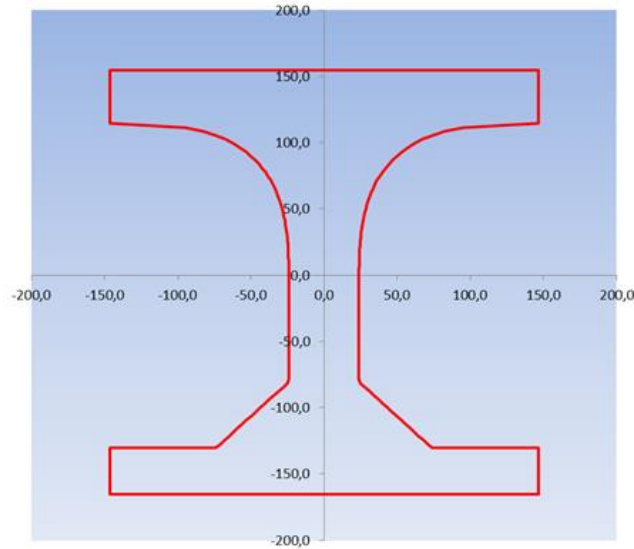
Estudo da Geometria da Seção Transversal – **LINDSTRON (2007) – C6-Fib-TG6.1**

	Height = 200 mm Tfl_top = 30 mm Tfl_bot = 30 mm Bw = 45.67 mm N _{top} = N _{bot} = 2
	N _{top} = 2 N _{bot} = 2.5
	N _{top} = 2 N _{bot} = 3
	N _{top} = 2 N _{bot} = 4
	N _{top} = 2 N _{bot} = 8
	N _{top} = 4 N _{bot} = 4
	N _{top} = 2.5 N _{bot} = 1.5

$$\left(\frac{x}{r_h}\right)^N + \left(\frac{z}{r_v}\right)^N = 1$$

MACIEL (2017)

Estudo Numérico da Geometria do Alvéolo – MACIEL (2007) + NETPRE (Chust & Ferreira)



MÉTODO NUMÉRICO PARA GERAÇÃO DAS SEÇÕES

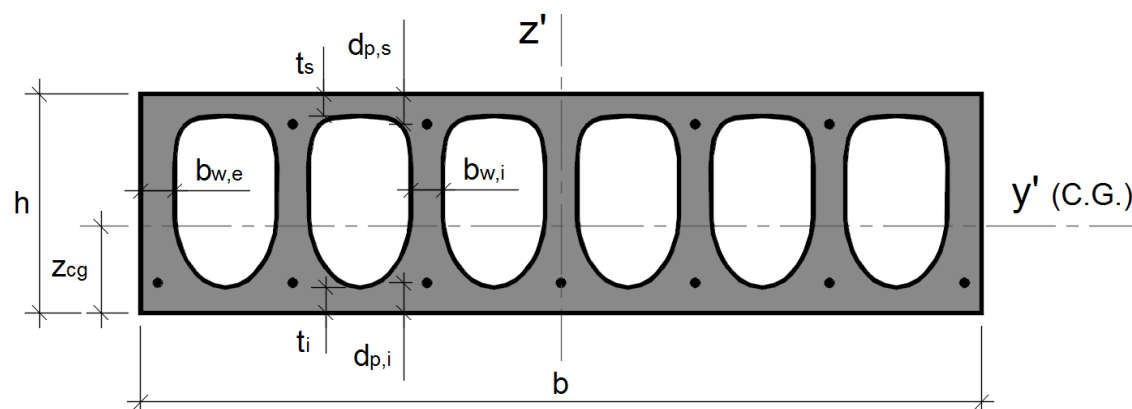
☐ ALVÉOLOS CURVOS

$$y = \sqrt{r_h \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{z}{r_v} \right)^N \right]}; y \geq 0 \text{ e } z \geq 0$$

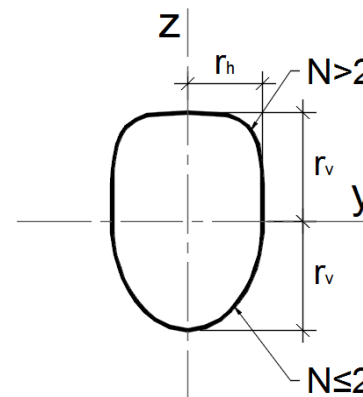
[Lindström (2007)]

$$r_h = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \frac{b - [(n-1) \cdot b_{w,i} + 2 \cdot b_{w,e}]}{n} \right\}$$

$$r_v = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [h - (t_s + t_i)]$$



[Fonte: O autor]



[Fonte: O autor]

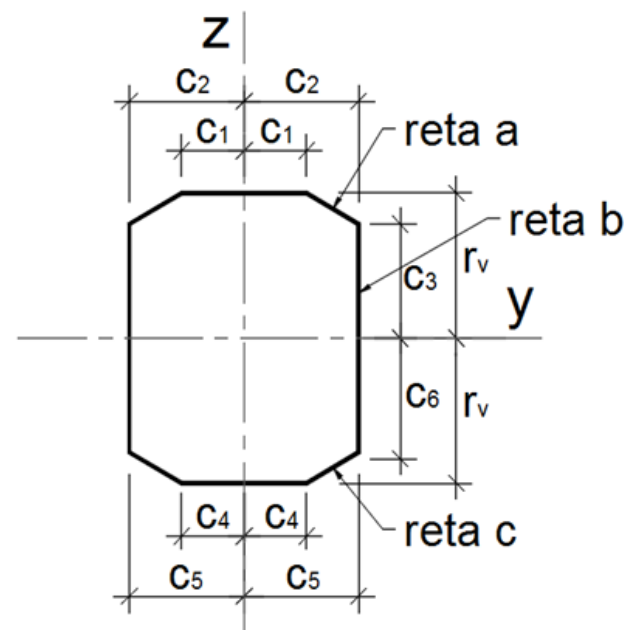
MÉTODO NUMÉRICO PARA GERAÇÃO DAS SEÇÕES

□ ALVÉOLOS POLIGONAIS

$$\bullet \quad c_3 \leq z \leq r_v \rightarrow y = \frac{(z - r_v) \cdot (c_2 - c_1)}{(c_3 - r_v)} + c_1$$

$$-c_6 < z < c_3 \rightarrow y = \frac{(z + c_6) \cdot (c_2 - c_5)}{(c_3 + c_6)} + c_5$$

$$-r_v \leq z \leq -c_6 \rightarrow y = \frac{(z + r_v) \cdot (c_5 - c_4)}{(-c_6 + r_v)} + c_4$$



[Fonte: O autor]

MÉTODO NUMÉRICO PARA GERAÇÃO DAS SEÇÕES

□ PROPRIEDADES GEOMÉTRICAS DOS ALVÉOLOS

$$A_{i,a} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [(y_{d,(i-1)} - y_{e,(i-1)}) + (y_{d,i} - y_{e,i})] \cdot |z_{(i-1)} - z_i|$$

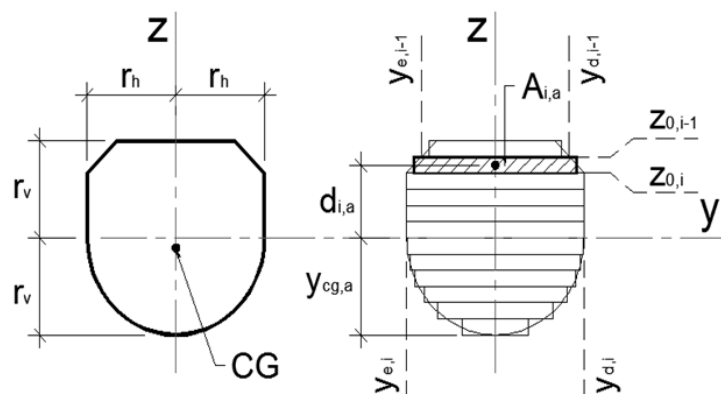
$$d_{i,a} = z_{(i-1)} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (z_{(i-1)} - z_i) \quad S_{i,a} = A_{i,a} \cdot d_{i,a}$$

$$z_{cg,a} = \frac{S_a}{A_a} + r_v \quad I_{y,i,a} = A_{i,a} \cdot (d_{i,a})^2$$

$$A_a = \sum_{i=1}^k A_{i,a}$$

$$S_a = \sum_{i=1}^k S_{i,a}$$

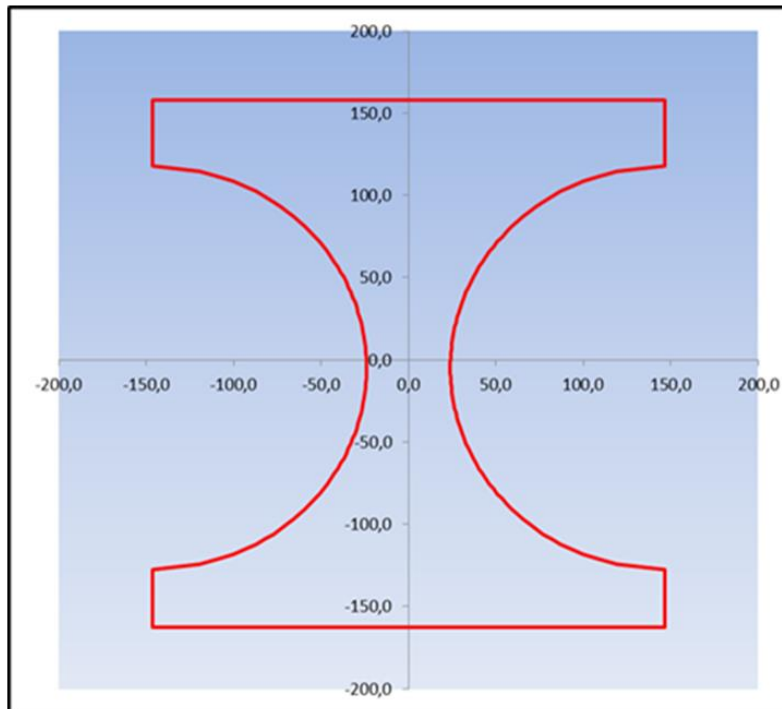
$$I_{y,a} = \sum_{i=1}^k I_{y,i,a}$$



[Fonte: O autor]

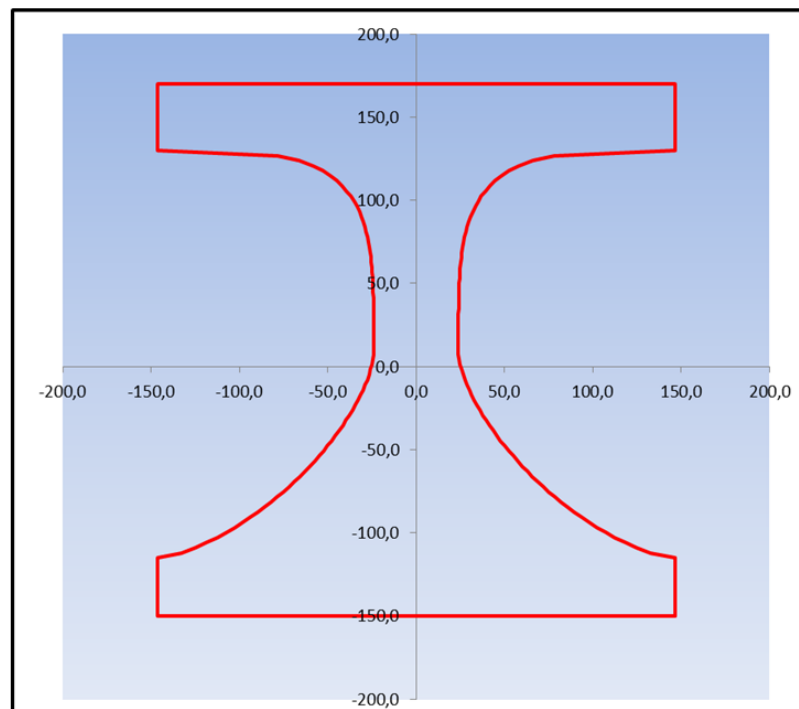
Alvéolo Curvo

$N_s = 2 / N_i = 2$



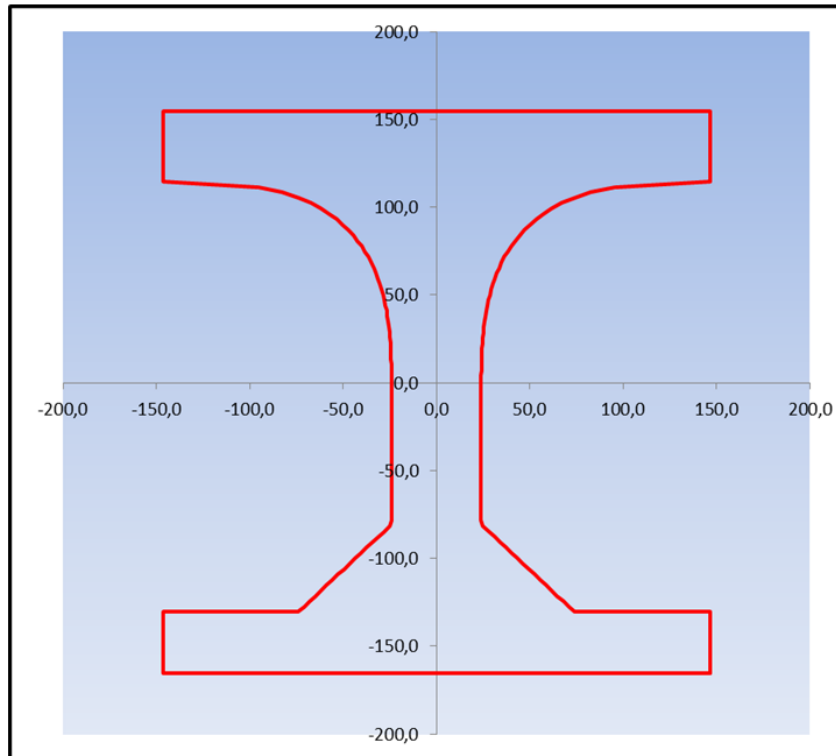
Alvéolo Curvo

$N_s = 4 / N_i = 1,5$



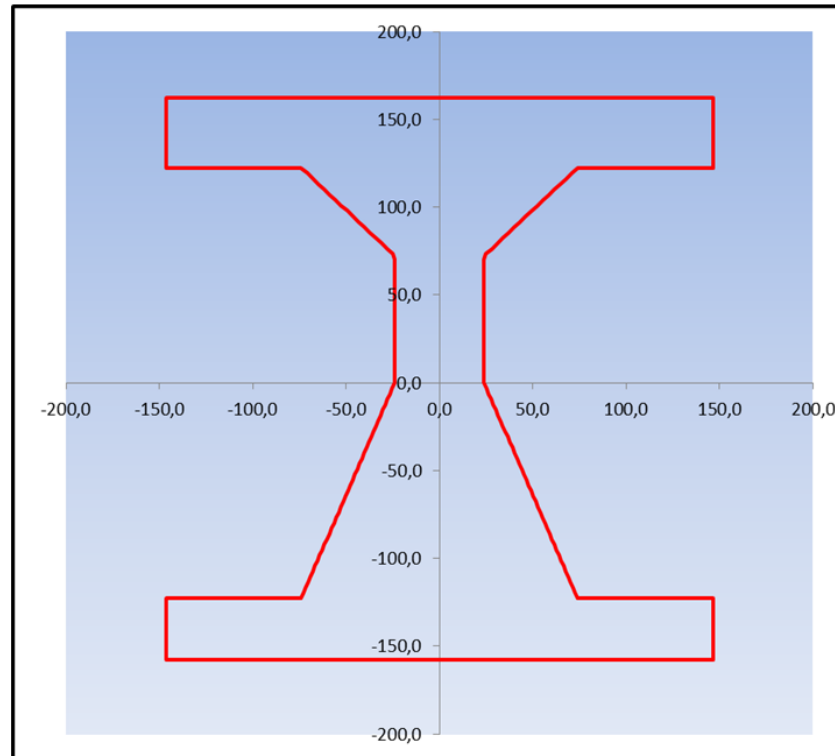
Alvéolo Misto

$N_s = 3$ / $C_4=C_6= 72,5\text{mm}$ / $C_5=112,5\text{mm}$

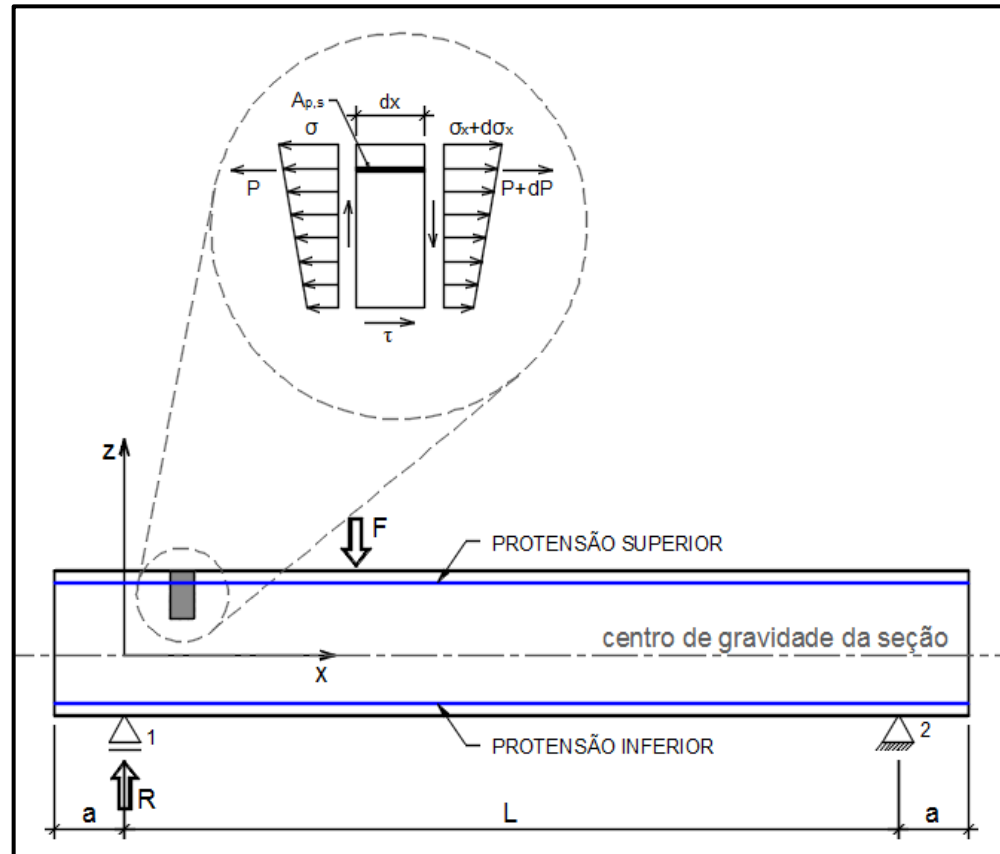


Alvéolo Poligonal

$C_1=C_3=C_4= 72,5\text{mm}$ / $C_6=0$ / $C_2=C_5=112,5\text{mm}$



ANÁLISE DA RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO EM REGIÕES NÃO FISSURADAS
CÁLCULO DA CORTANTE MÁXIMA RESISTENTE – PAJARI (2005)



[Fonte: Adaptado de PAJARI (2005)]

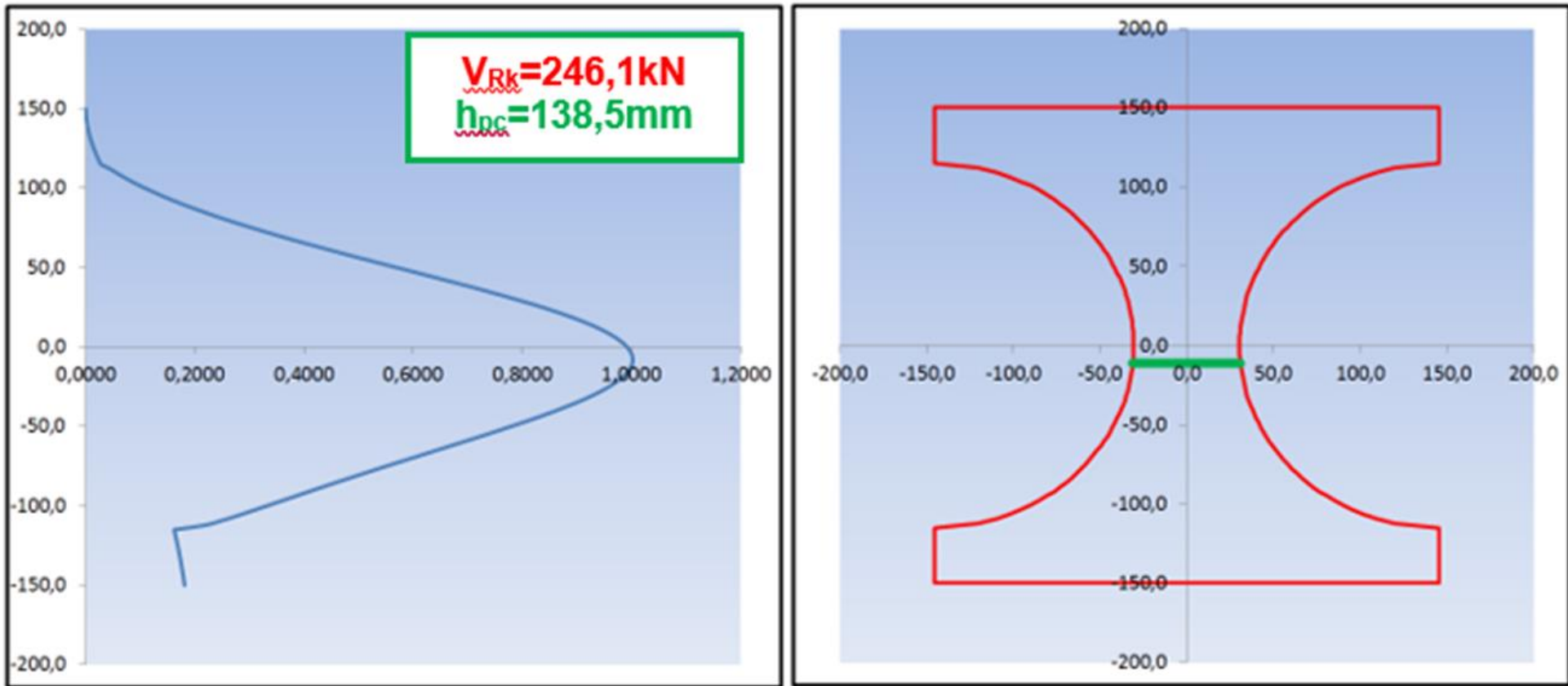
ANÁLISE DA RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO EM REGIÕES NÃO FISSURADAS

CÁLCULO DA CORTANTE MÁXIMA RESISTENTE – PAJARI (2005)

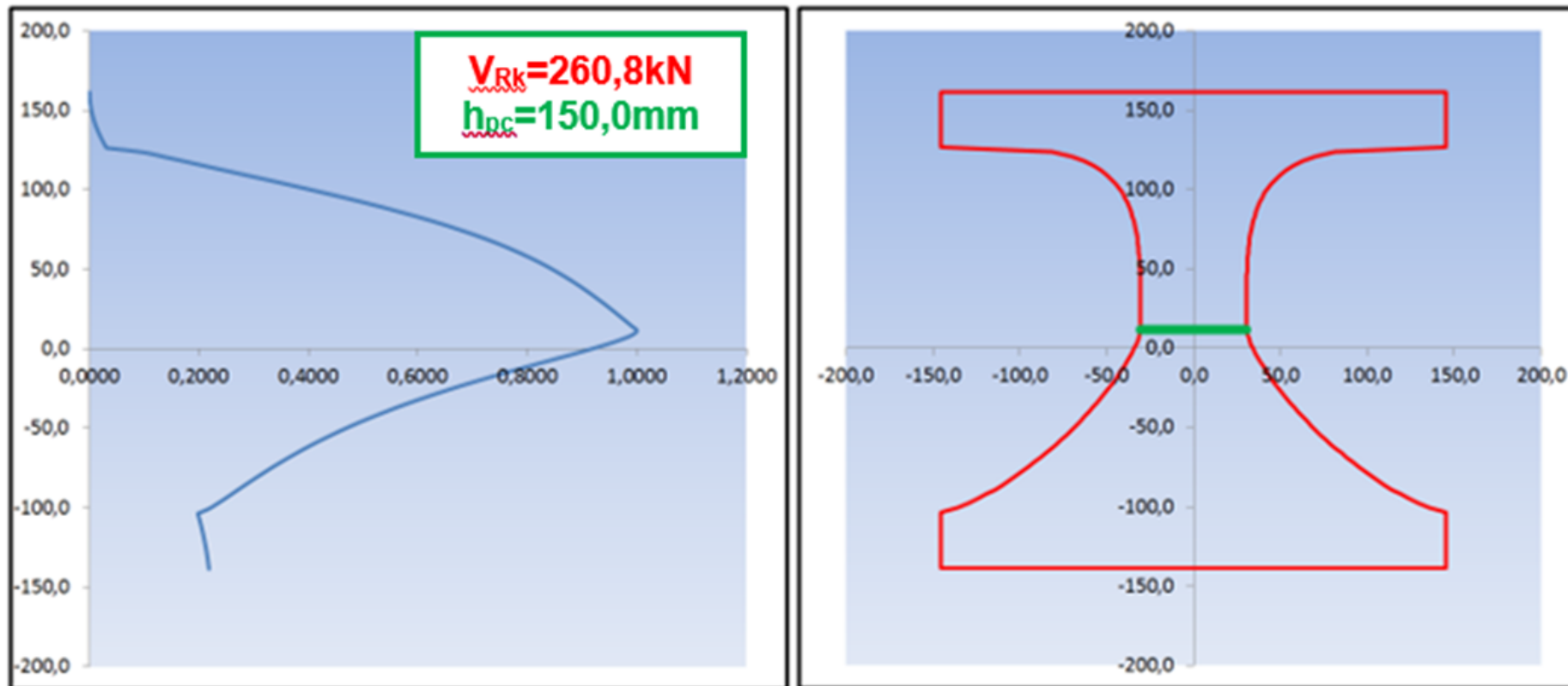
$$V_{z,máx} = \frac{b_{pc} \cdot I_y}{S_{pc}} \cdot \left\{ \left[\frac{S_{pc}}{b_{pc} \cdot I_y} \cdot \left(\frac{dP_1}{dx} \cdot e_1 - \frac{dP_2}{dx} \cdot e_2 \right) - \frac{A_{pc}}{b_{pc} \cdot A} \cdot \left(\frac{dP_1}{dx} + \frac{dP_2}{dx} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{b_{pc}} \cdot \frac{dP_2}{dx} + \frac{b_{pc}}{2 \cdot S_{pc}} \cdot f_{ct} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} \right\} + \frac{b_{pc} \cdot I_y}{S_{pc}} \cdot \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{dP_1}{dx} \cdot e_1 - \frac{dP_2}{dx} \cdot e_2 \right) - \frac{A_{pc} \cdot I_y}{A \cdot S_{pc}} \cdot \left(\frac{dP_1}{dx} + \frac{dP_2}{dx} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{f_{ct}}{I_y} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} + \frac{dP_2}{dx} \cdot \frac{f_{ct}}{S_{pc}} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} + \left(\frac{b_{pc}}{2 \cdot S_{pc}} \cdot f_{ct} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} \right)^2 + f_{ct} \right\}$$

$$V_{z,máx} = \frac{b_{pc} \cdot I_y}{S_{pc}} \cdot \left\{ \left[\frac{S_{pc}}{b_{pc} \cdot I_y} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{dP_i}{dx} \cdot e_i \right) - \frac{A_{pc}}{b_{pc} \cdot A} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{dP_i}{dx} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{b_{pc}} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{dP_j}{dx} \right) + \frac{b_{pc}}{2 \cdot S_{pc}} \cdot f_{ct} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} \right\} + \frac{b_{pc} \cdot I_y}{S_{pc}} \cdot \left\{ \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{dP_i}{dx} \cdot e_i \right) - \frac{A_{pc} \cdot I_y}{A \cdot S_{pc}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{dP_i}{dx} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{f_{ct}}{I_y} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} + \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{dP_j}{dx} \right) \cdot \frac{f_{ct}}{S_{pc}} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} + \left(\frac{b_{pc}}{2 \cdot S_{pc}} \cdot f_{ct} \cdot x_{pc} \cdot z_{pc} \right)^2 + f_{ct} \cdot \frac{1}{A} \right\}$$

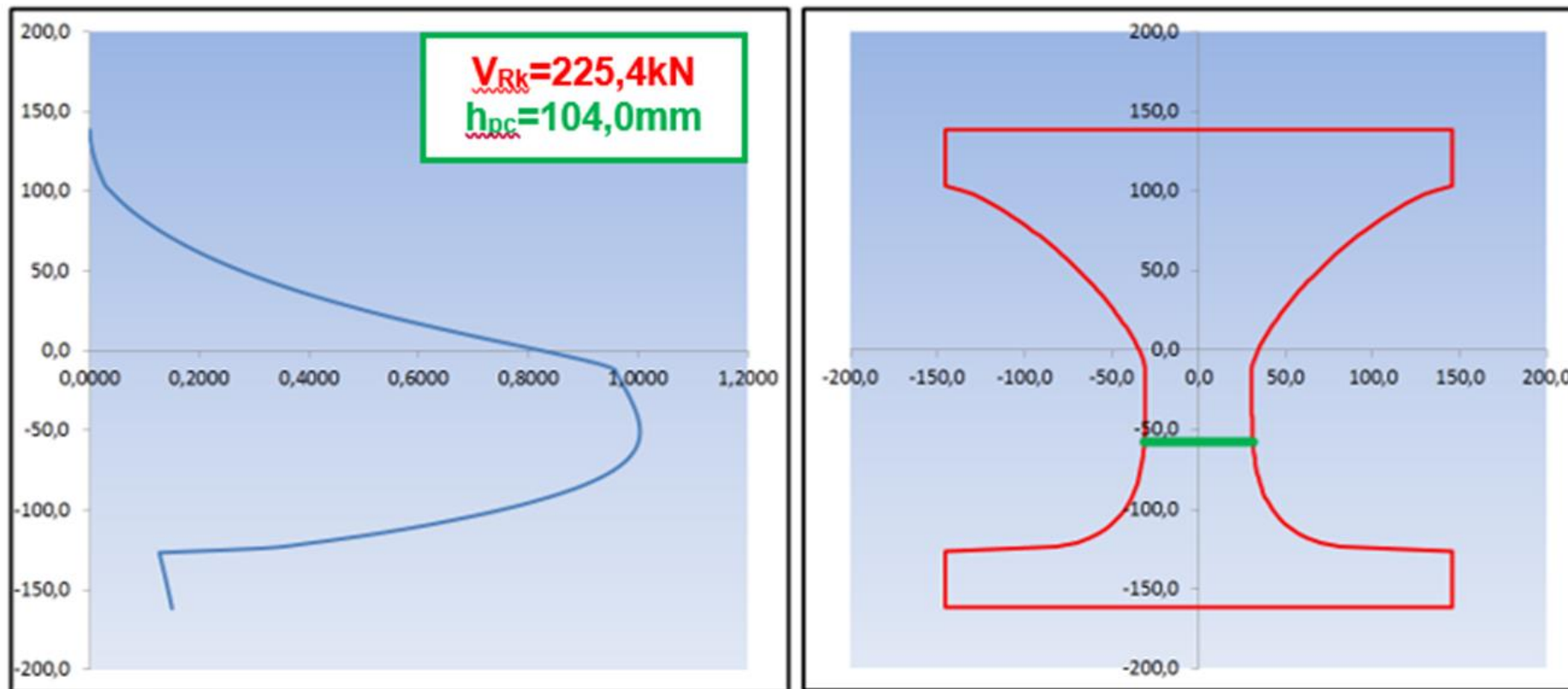
MACIEL (2017) – Proposta de Modificação do Modelo Geral para Resistência à Força Cortante (Tension Shear Capacity) segundo Pajari & Yang

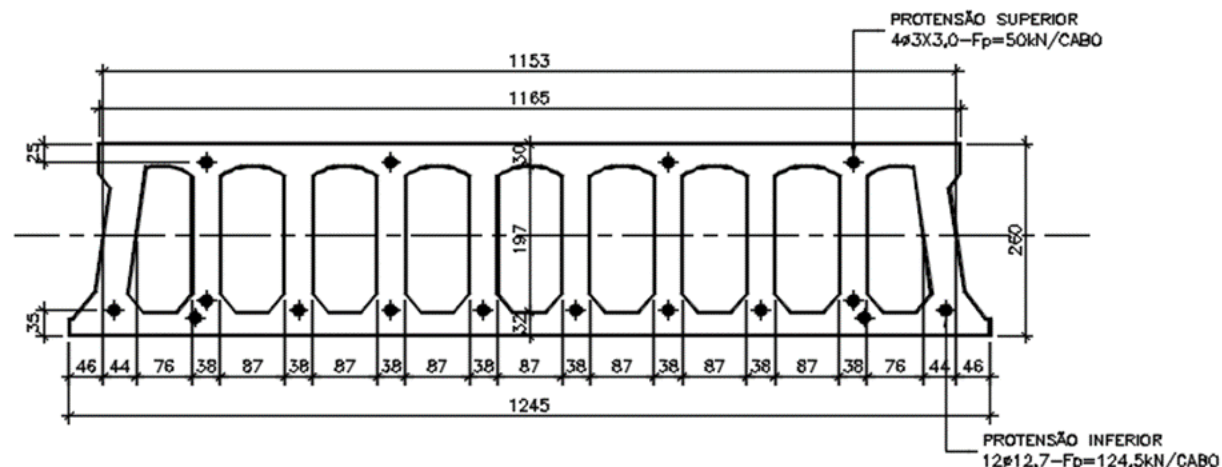
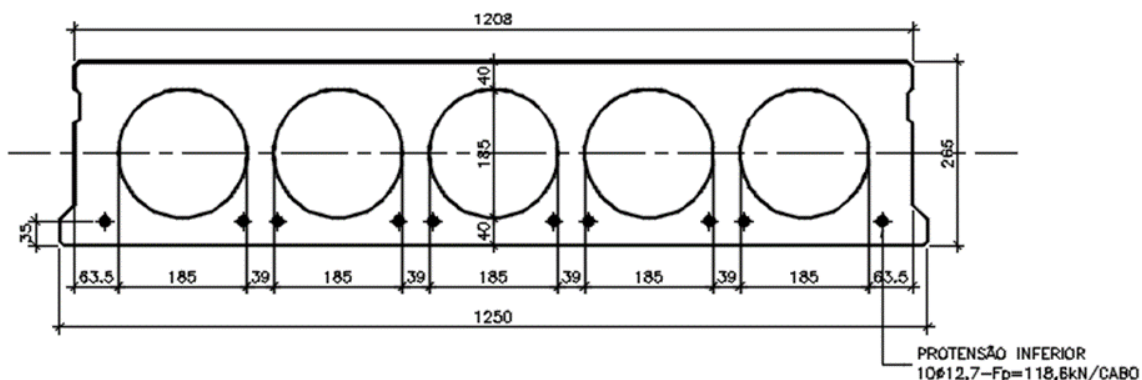


MACIEL (2017) – Proposta de Modificação do Modelo Geral para Resistência à Força Cortante (Tension Shear Capacity) segundo Pajari & Yang



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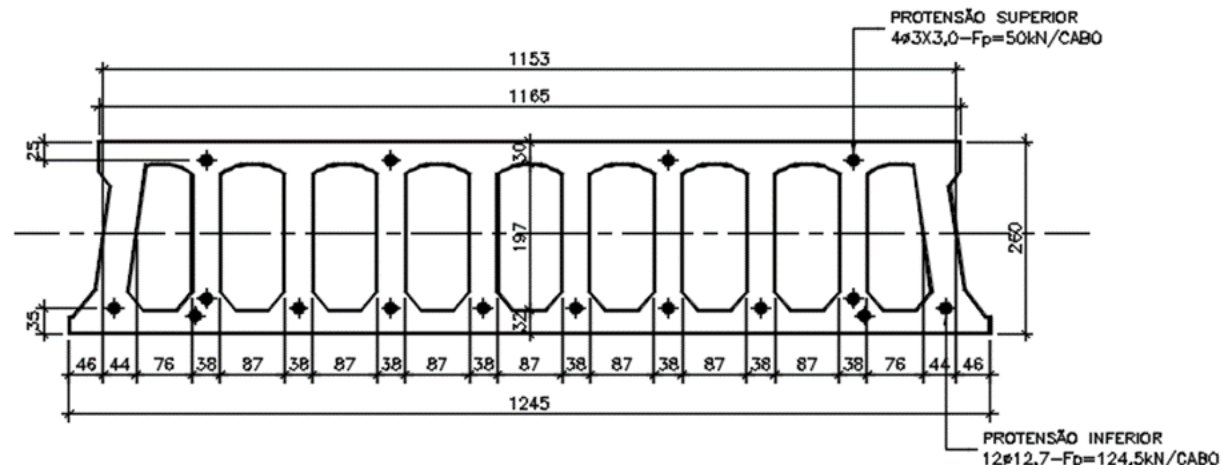
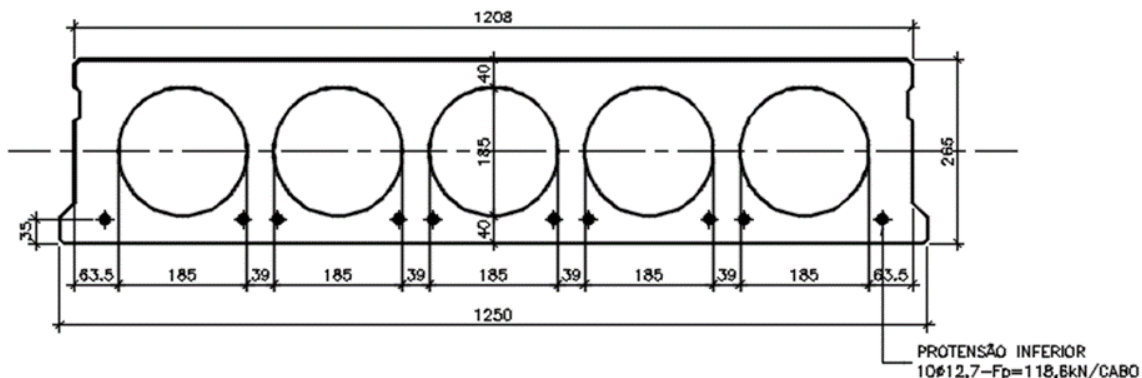




CORTANTE RESISTENTE ($\gamma_c = 1,0$)							
Protótipo	$h_{nominal}$ (mm)	$V_{R,exp}$ (kN)	$V_{R,cal}$ (kN)			$V_{R,exp}/V_{R,cal}$	
			(1)	(2)	Diferença	(1)	(2)
Protótipo A	265	233	163,4	172,2	5,4%	1,43	1,35
Protótipo B	260	244	264,2	259,7	1,7%	0,92	0,94

Protótipo A - Alvéolo Circular (LA02-C-A)
 (1) Seção transversal de projeto

Protótipo B - Alvéolo Misto (LA05-B)
 (2) Seção transversal real



Tension Shear – EC2

$$V_{Rd,c} = \frac{I \cdot b_w}{S} \cdot \sqrt{f_{ctd}^2 + \alpha_l \cdot \sigma_{cp} \cdot f_{ctd}}$$

Tension Shear – FIB & EN1168:2005 (improved)

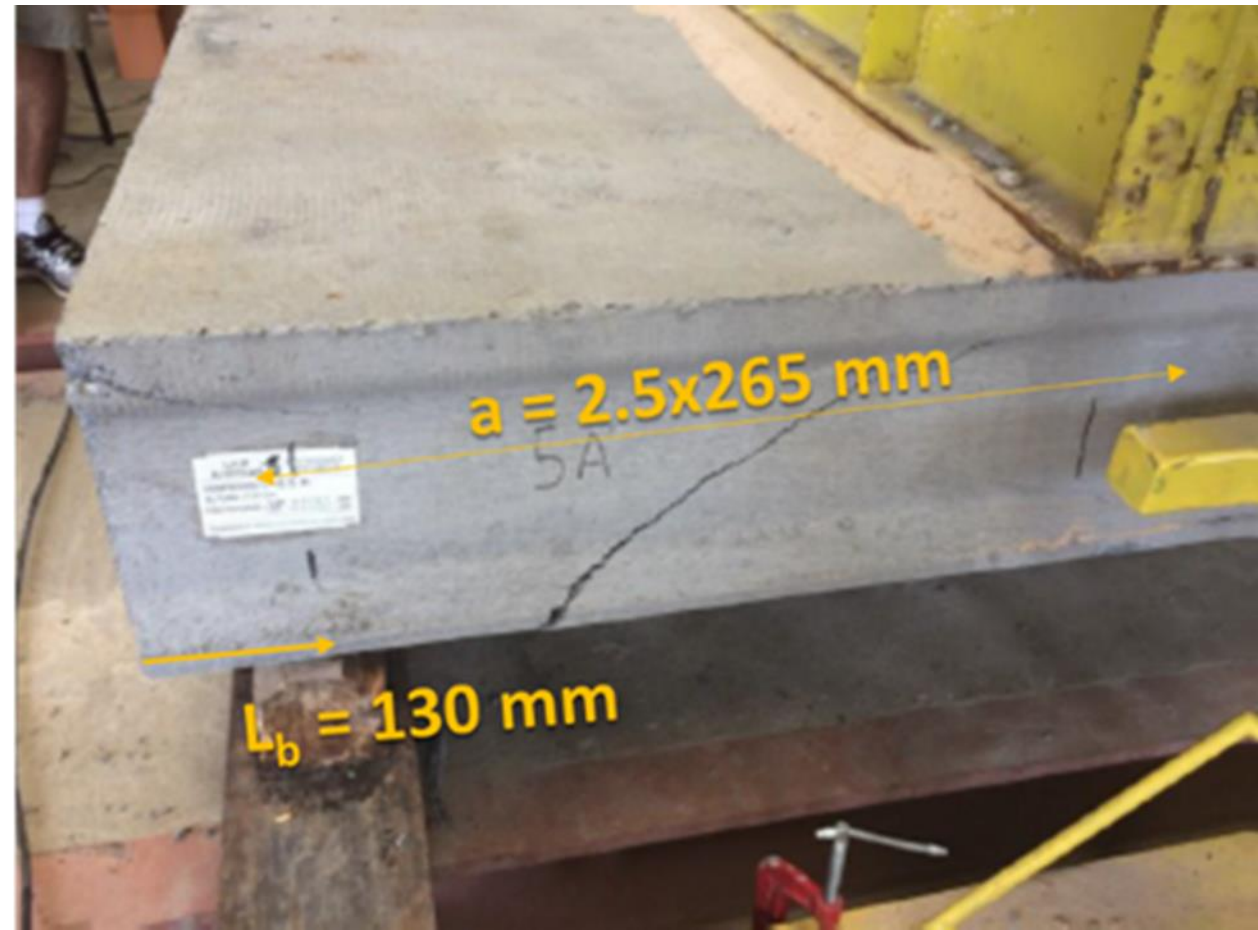
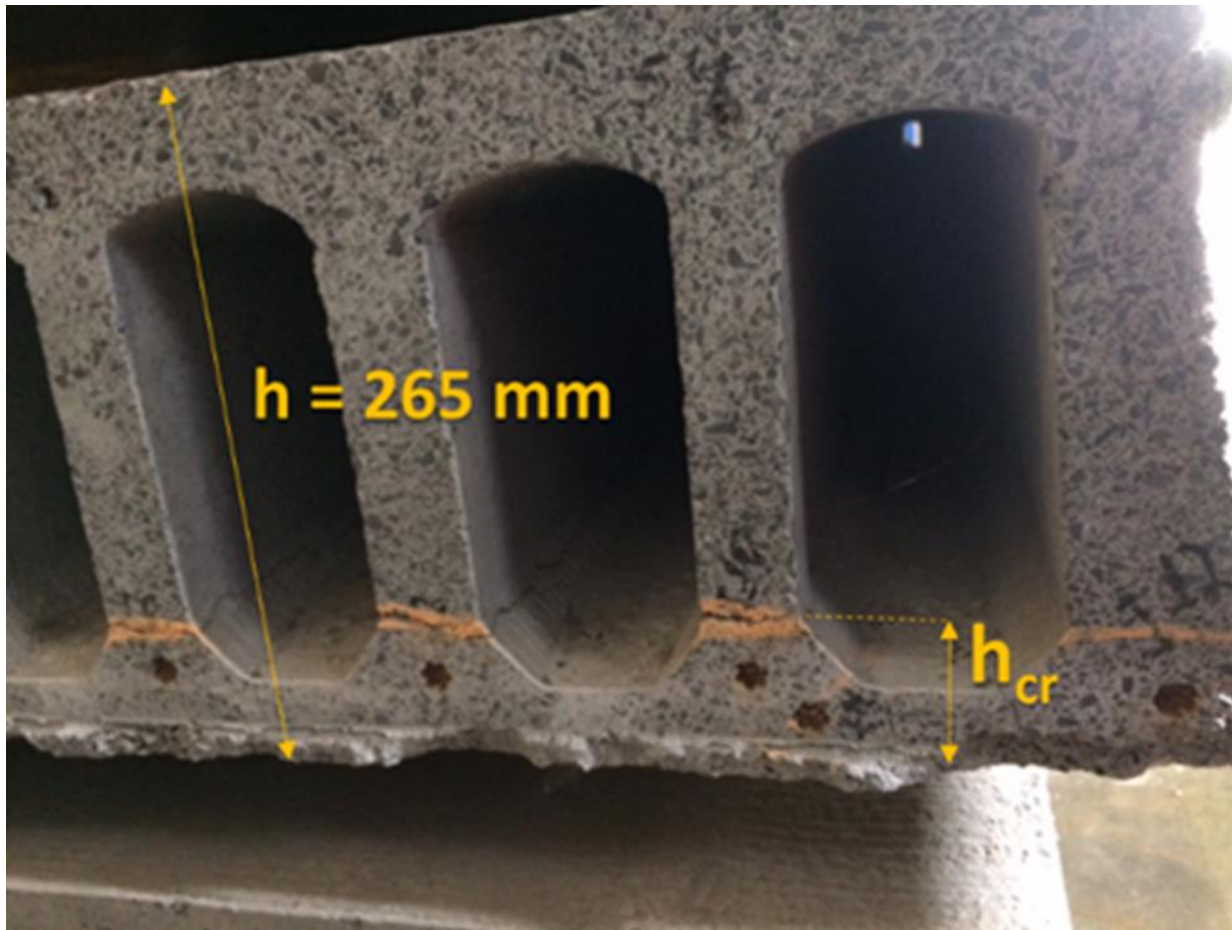
$$V_{Rd,c} = \varphi \cdot \frac{I \cdot b_w}{S_c} \cdot \sqrt{f_{ctd}^2 + \beta \cdot \alpha_l \cdot \sigma_{cp} \cdot f_{ctd}}$$

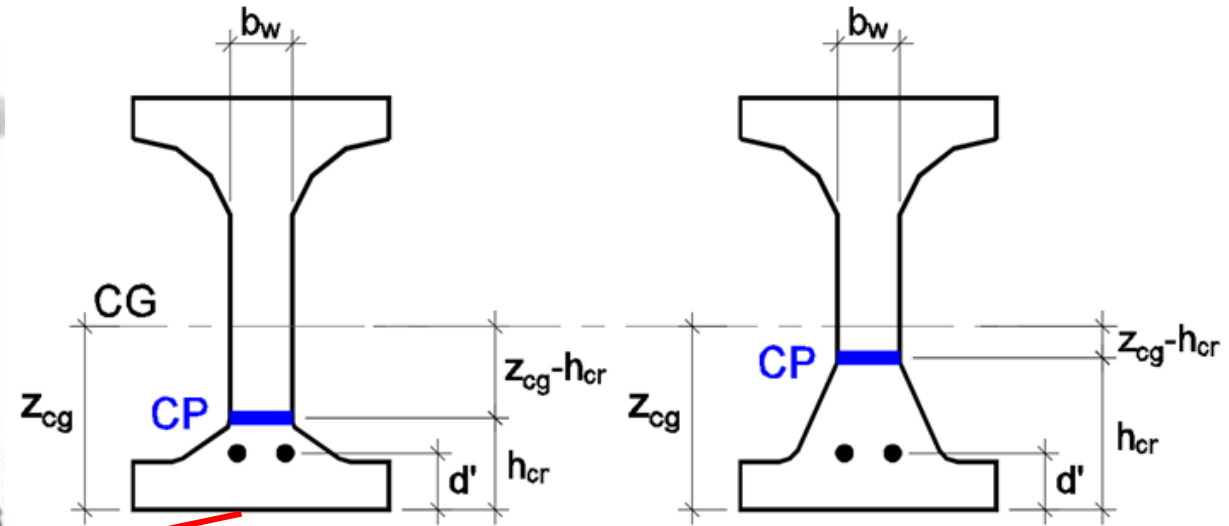
*** PARA LAJES COM ESPESSURA SUPERIOR A 450mm DEVE-SE

APLICAR FATOR REDUTOR GLOBAL DE 0,9 ***

$\varphi=0,8$

$\beta=0,9$





Aumentando h_{crit} aumenta a resistência à força cortante (Tension Shear Capacity)

MECANISMOS DE RESISTÊNCIA AO CISALHAMENTO *(Situações de Projeto)*

