



**Soportes y revestimientos de túneles en
concreto reforzado con fibras metálicas:
Principios – Experiencias – Perspectivas**

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Revestimientos de túneles en concreto reforzado con fibras metálicas: Principios – Experiencias – Perspectivas



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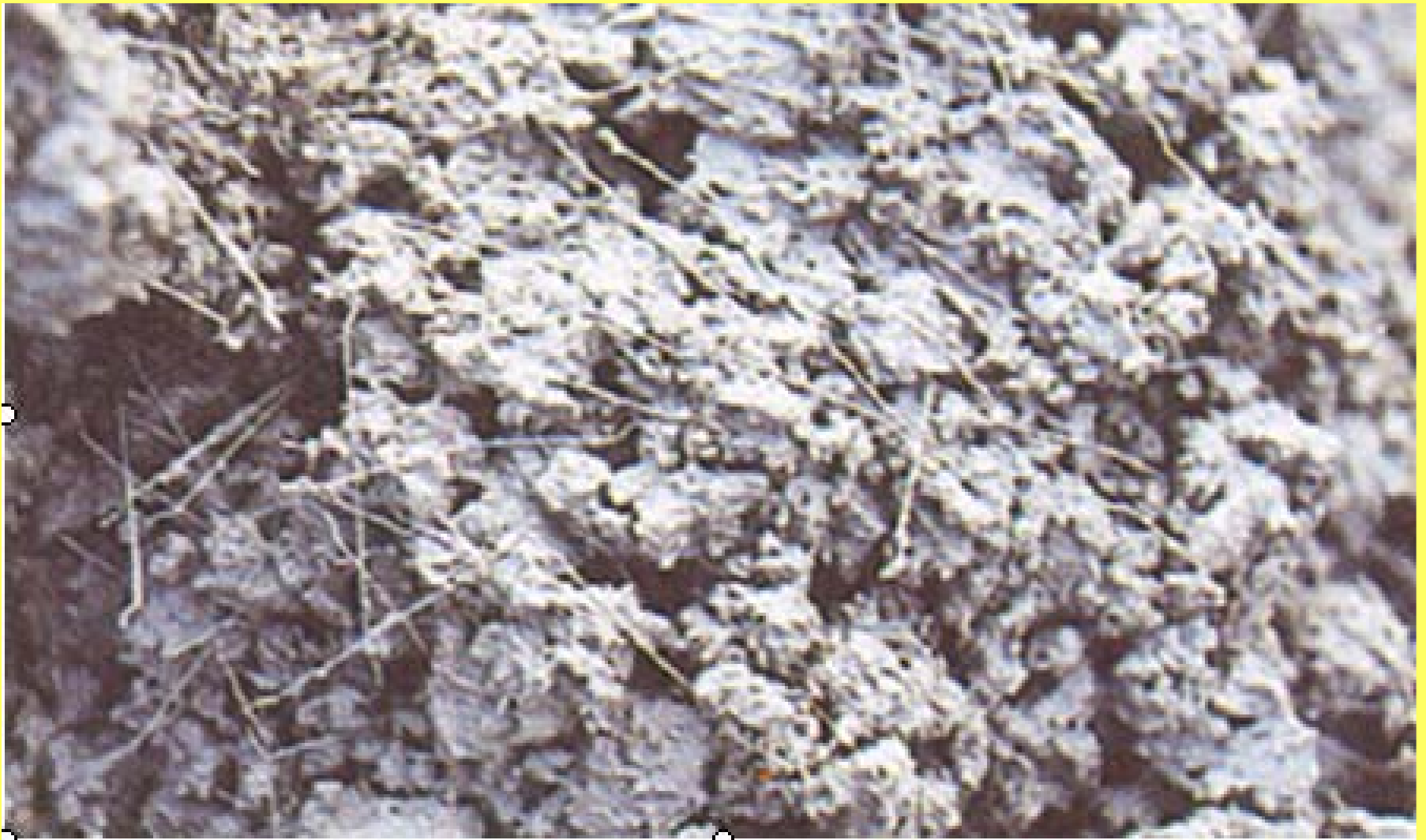
***SOCIEDAD VENEZOLANA DE GEOTECNIA
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**Soportes Revestimientos y Anillos
en concreto proyectado
en concreto vaciado y
en concreto prefabricado
reforzados con fibras metálicas**

Gianfranco Perri

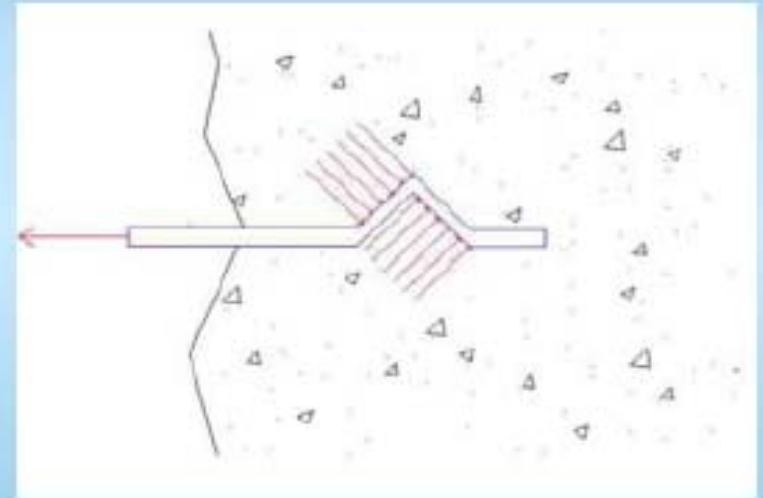
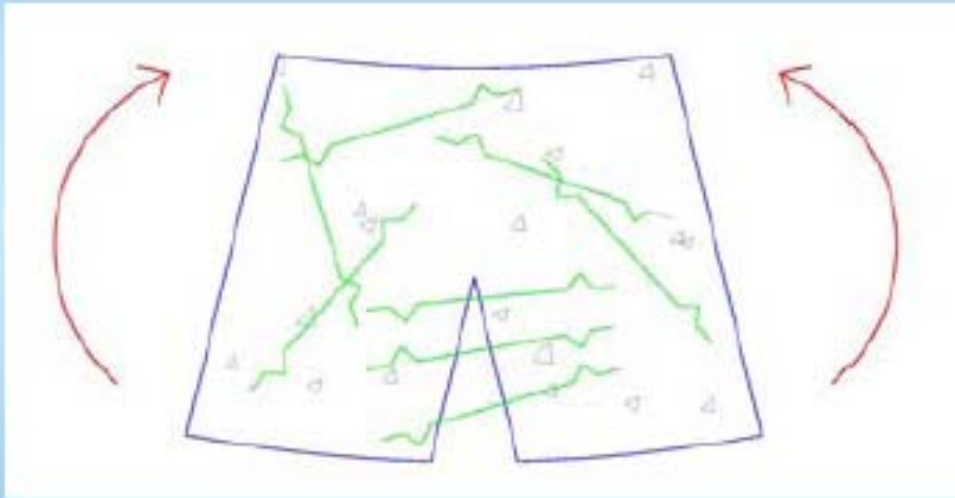


FIBRAS METÁLICAS PARA EL REFUERZO DEL CONCRETO

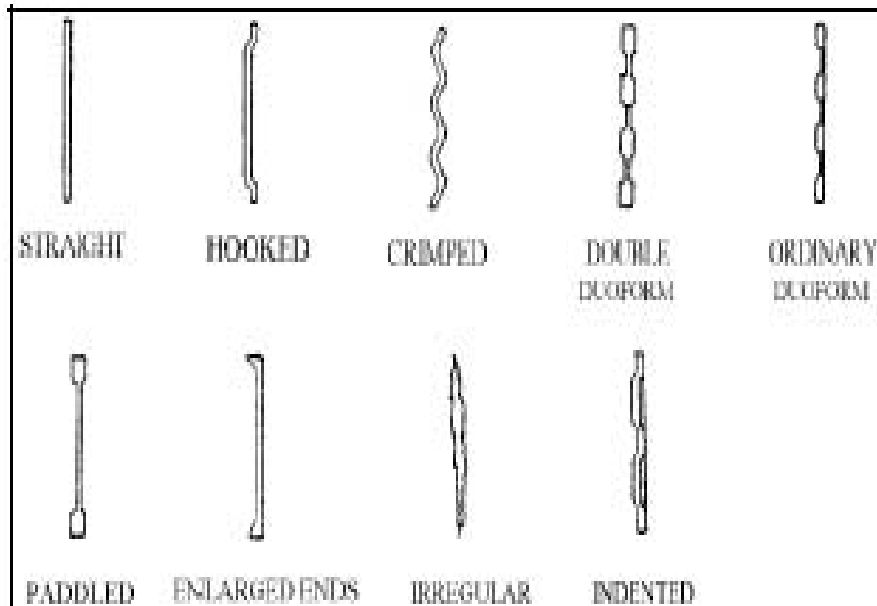


FIBRAS METÁLICAS PARA EL REFUERZO DEL CONCRETO

EFFECTO DE LAS FIBRAS EN EL CONCRETO



Las fibras se activan después de la fisuración del concreto



(a) Varie forme di fibre di acciaio.



(b) Tipi di sezioni trasversali.

CARACTERÍSTICAS BÁSICAS DE LAS FIBRAS METÁLICAS

LONGITUD (L)	5 - 70 mm
DIÁMETRO EQUIVALENTE (De)	0,1 - 1,5 mm
RELACIÓN DE ESBELTEZ (L/De)	30 - 60
FORMA	Recta - Otra
RESISTENCIA A TRACCION	1000 - 1500 MPa

CRITERIOS DE SELECCIÓN DE LAS FIBRAS METÁLICAS

ESPESOR MÍNIMO DE LA ESTRUCTURA (e) $1.5 L < e$
DIMENSIÓN MAX. DE LOS AGREGADOS (a) $0,5 L > a$
DIMENSIÓN MAX. DE LOS AGREGADOS (a) $a < 0,3 e$
DOSIFICACIÓN MÍNIMA 25 Kg/m^3

Ductilidad

es la capacidad de un material de poder soportar apreciables deformaciones conservando buena resistencia

Tenacidad

es la capacidad de un material de oponerse a la propagación de la fisuración disipando energía deformatoria

ENERGIA ASSORBITA

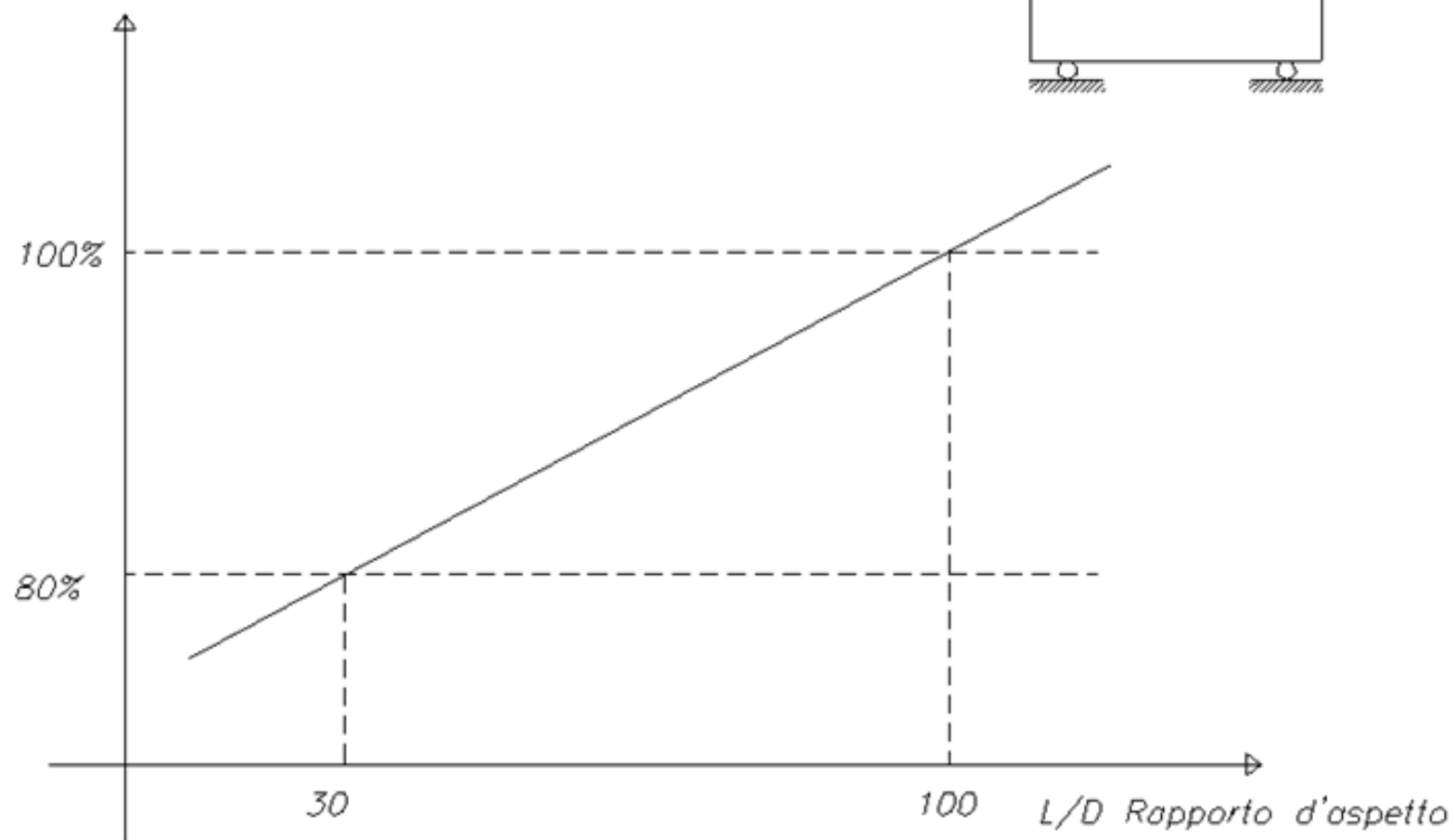
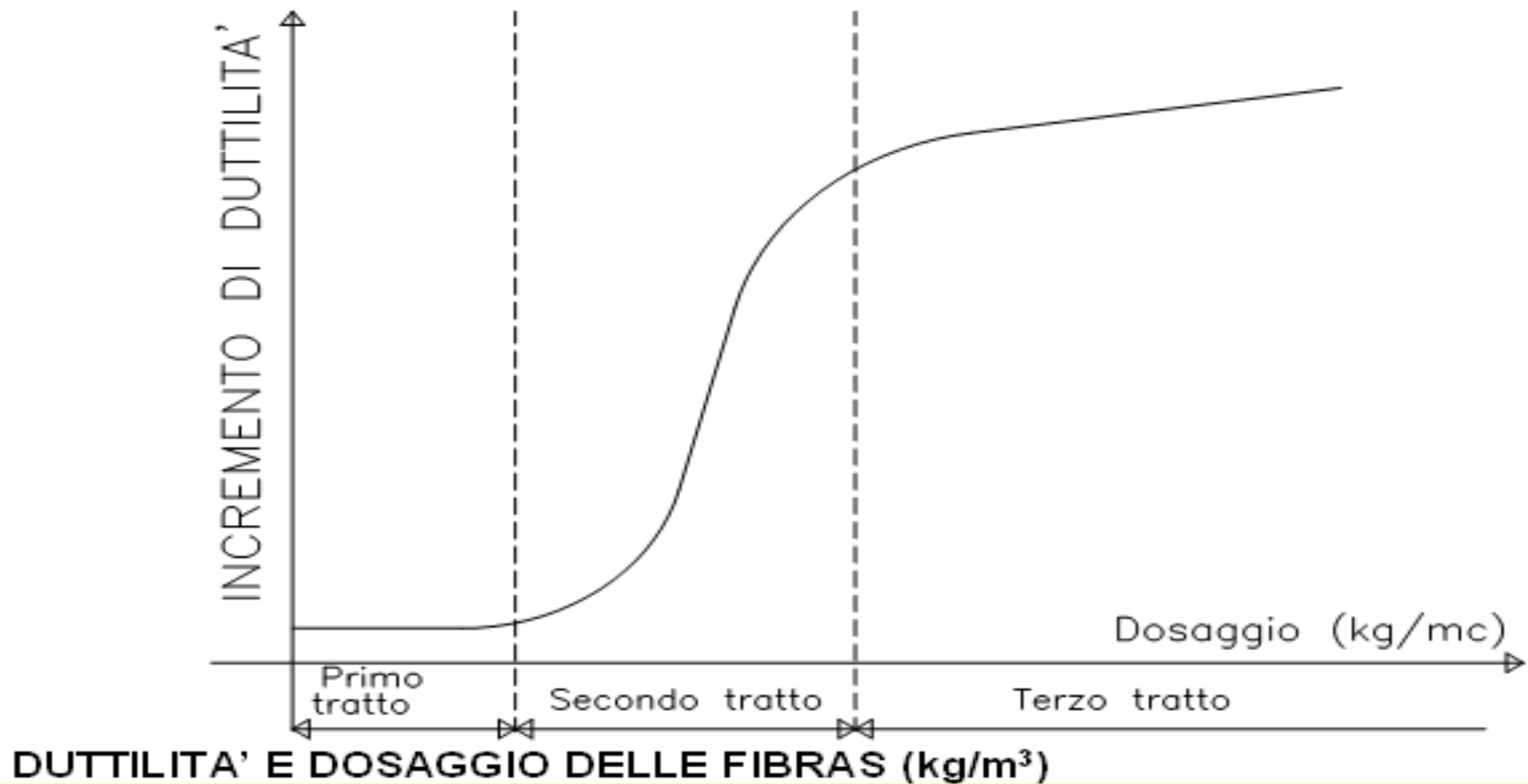


FIGURA 2 – Energia absorbida Vs relación de forma

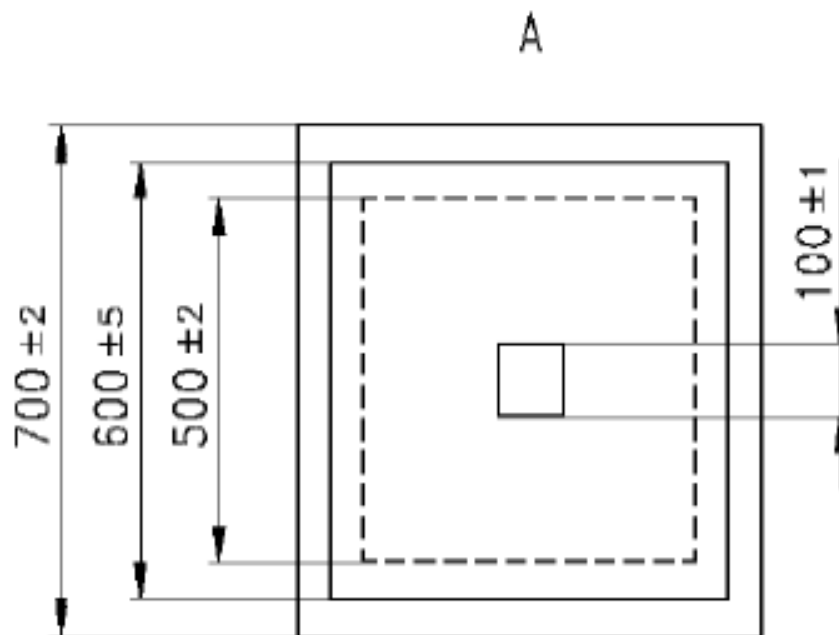
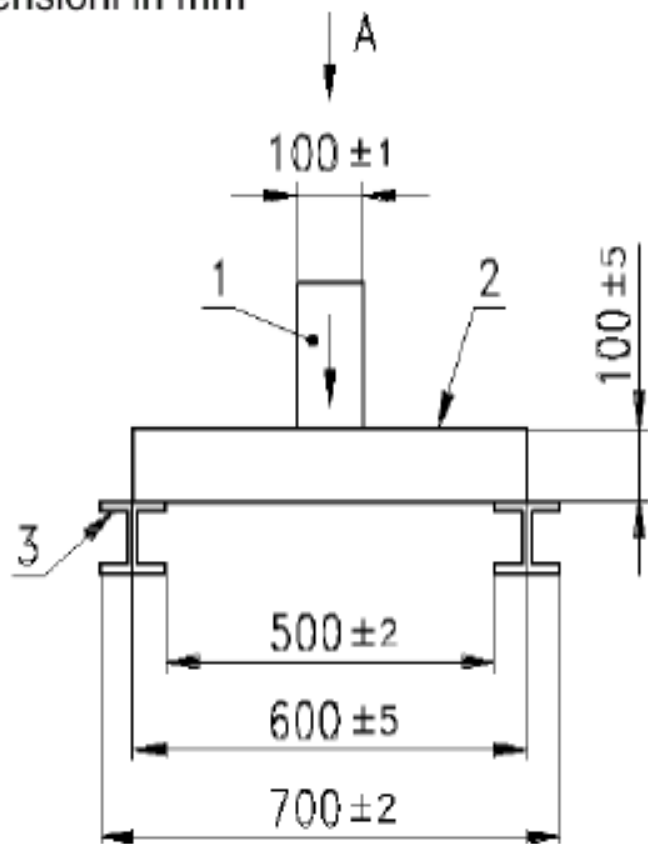
CONCRETO FIBROREFORZADO

COMPORTAMENTO DUTTILE



DETERMINACIÓN DE LA TENACIDAD DEL CONCRETO FIBRO-REFORZADO

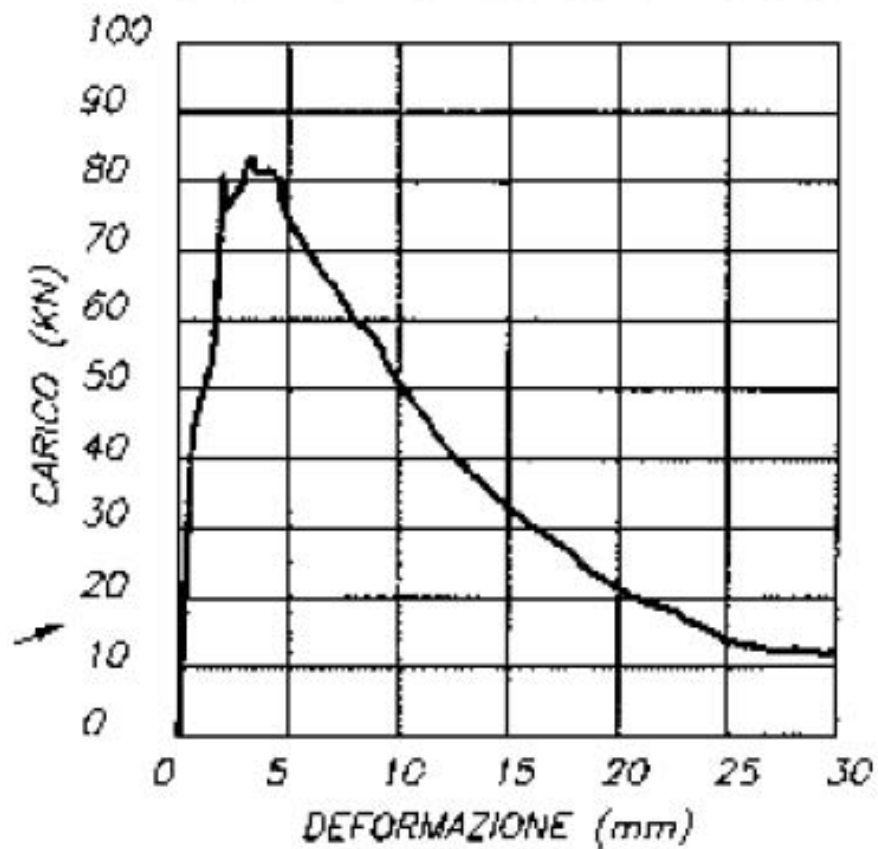
Dimensioni in mm



PRUEBA NORMALIZADA SOBRE PLANCHAS DE CONCRETO FIBRO-REFORZADO



TEST SOBRE CONCRETO CON FIBRAS
DIAGRAMMA: CARICO-DEFORMAZIONE



TEST SOBRE CONCRETO SIN FIBRAS
DIAGRAMMA: CARICO-DEFORMAZIONE

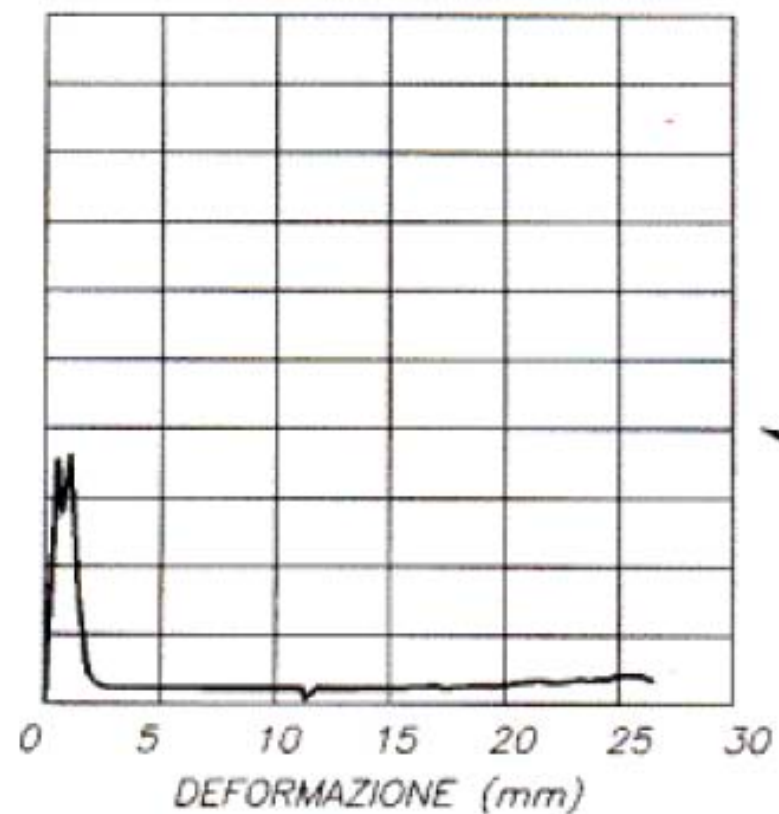


FIGURA12.B – Diagramas de tenacidad de concreto fibroreforzado y simple

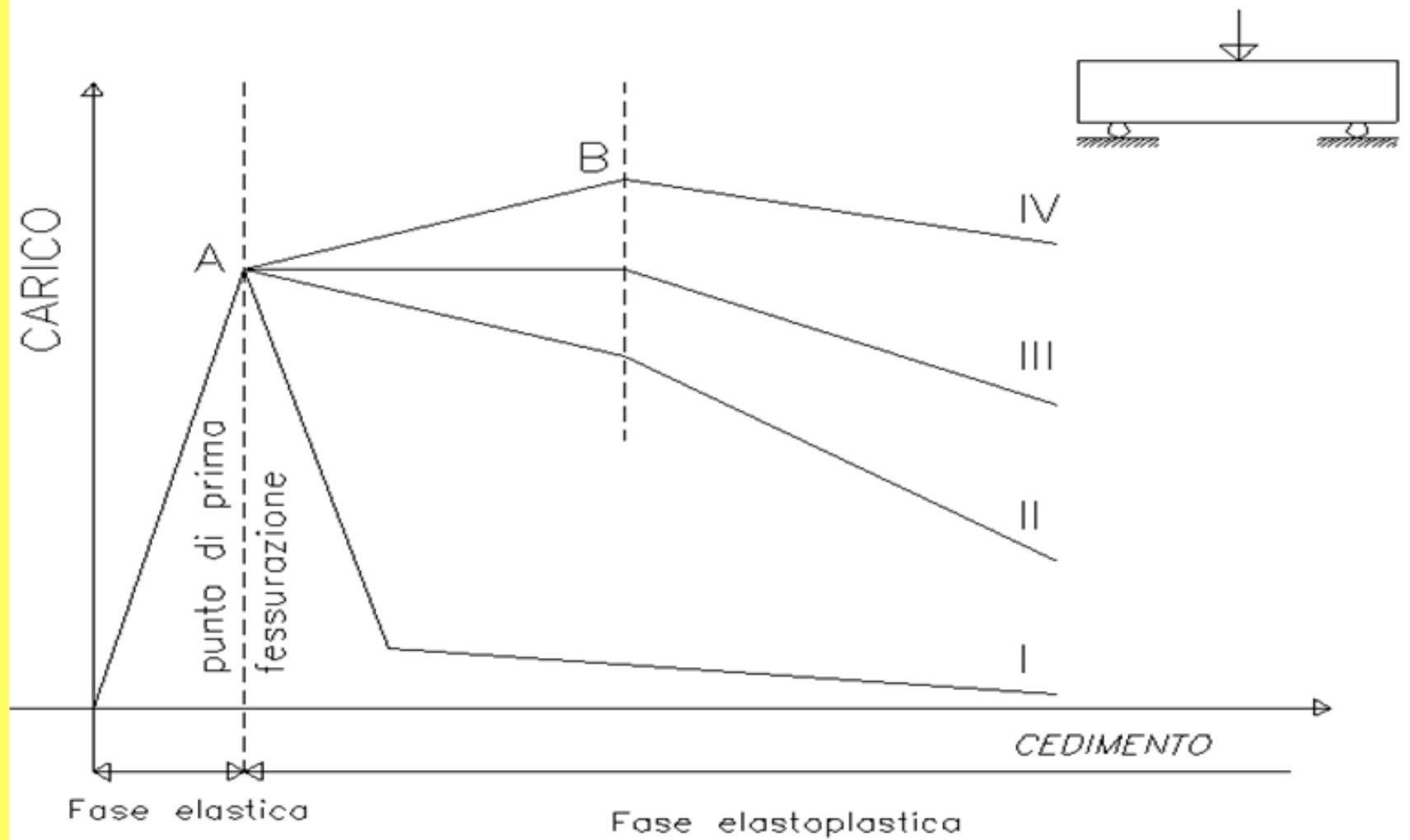


FIGURA 1 – Ensayos de flexión

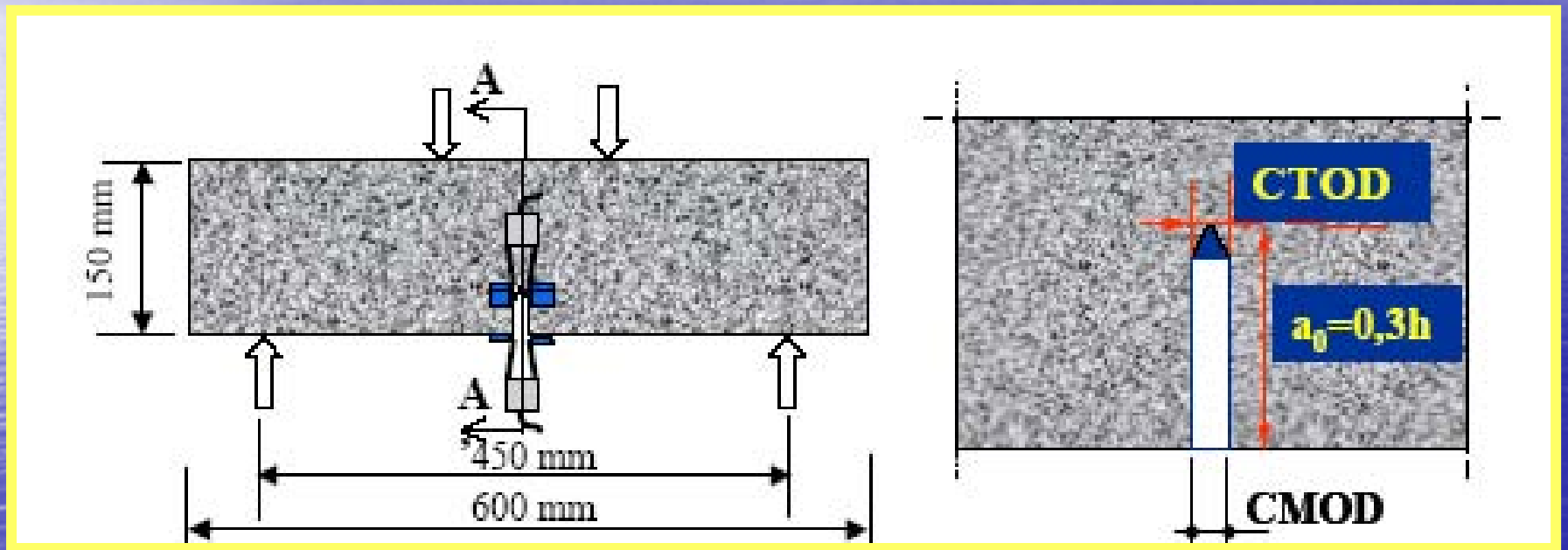


8-10-3

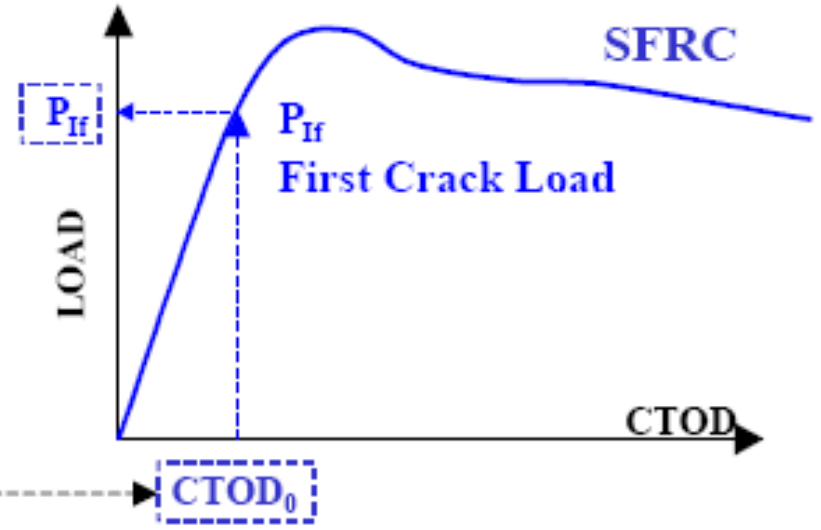
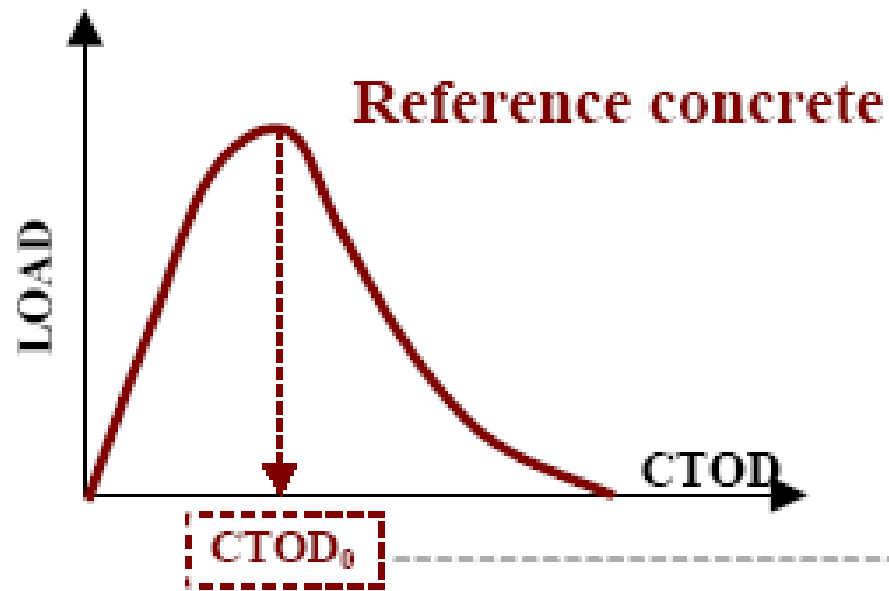
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1.10

DETERMINACIÓN DE LA RESISTENCIA EQUIVALENTE A FLEXIÓN



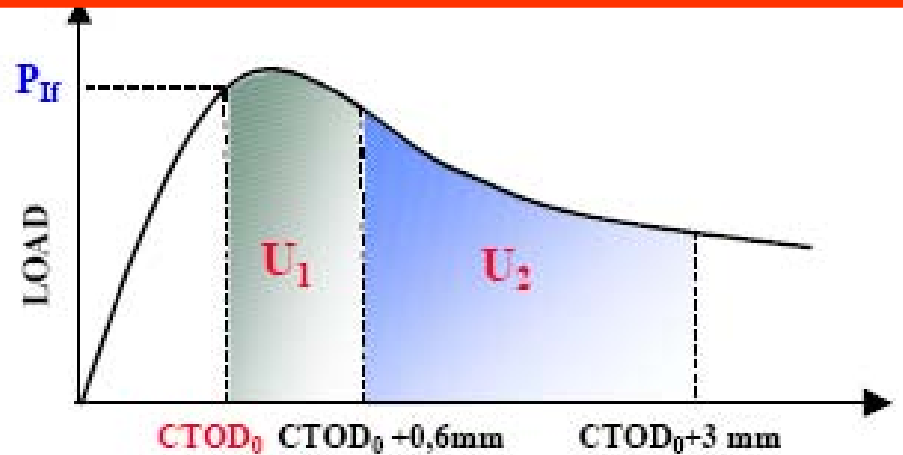
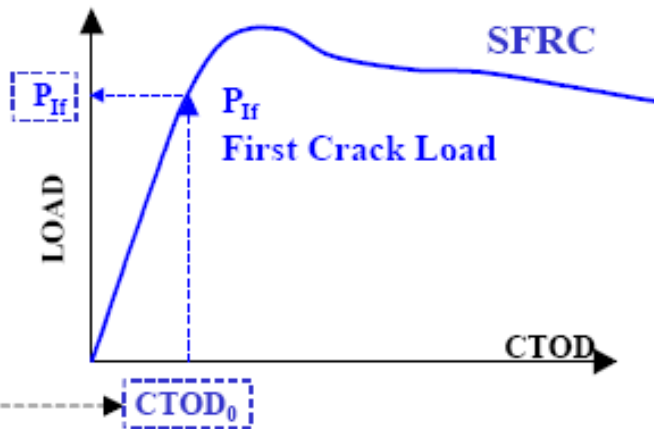
PRUEBA NORMALIZADA SOBRE VIGAS DE CONCRETO FIBRO-REFORZADO



TEST SOBRE CONCRETO CON FIBRAS

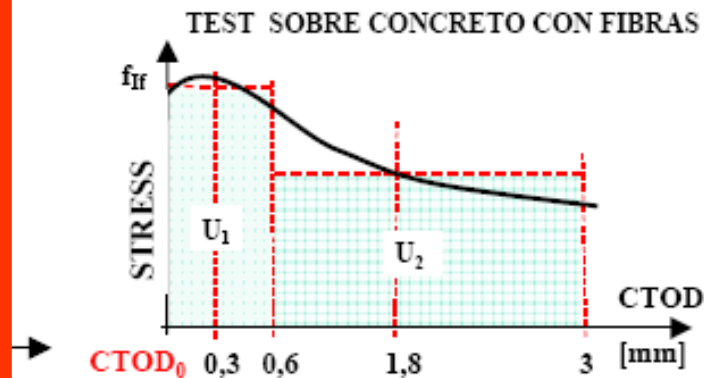
$$f_{If} = P_{If} l / b(h-a_0)^2$$

$$f_{If} = P_{If} l / b(h-a_0)^2$$



$$f_{eq(0-0,6)} = (U_1/0,6) l / b(h-a_0)^2$$

$$f_{eq(0,6-3)} = (U_2/2,4) l / b(h-a_0)^2$$



$$D_0 = f_{eq(0-0,6)} / f_{If}$$

$$D_1 = f_{eq(0,6-3)} / f_{eq(0-0,6)}$$

- **Clasificación en función de la ductilidad (UNI 11039):**

Indici di Duttilità (Valori caratteristici minimi)	Classi di duttilità						
	D_{S0}	D_{S1}	D_{S2}	D_P	D_{H0}	D_{H1}	D_{H2}
D_0	¹	$\geq 0,5$	$\geq 0,7$	$\geq 0,9$	$\geq 1,1$	$\geq 1,3$	$\geq 1,55$
D_1	$\geq 0,3$	$\geq 0,5$	$\geq 0,7$	$\geq 0,9$	$\geq 1,1$	$\geq 1,3^2$	$\geq 1,55^2$
	Comportamento Softening			Comportamento Plastico		Comportamento Hardening	
¹ Valori dell'indice di duttilità $D_0 < 0,5$ sono tipici di calcestruzzi non rinforzati con fibre di acciaio. ² La classi DH1 e DH2 dell'indice D1 sono caratteristiche di SFRC ad altissime prestazioni la cui formulazione richiede l'utilizzo di speciali rinforzi fibrosi opportunamente dosati e di calcestruzzi di base progettati ad hoc.							

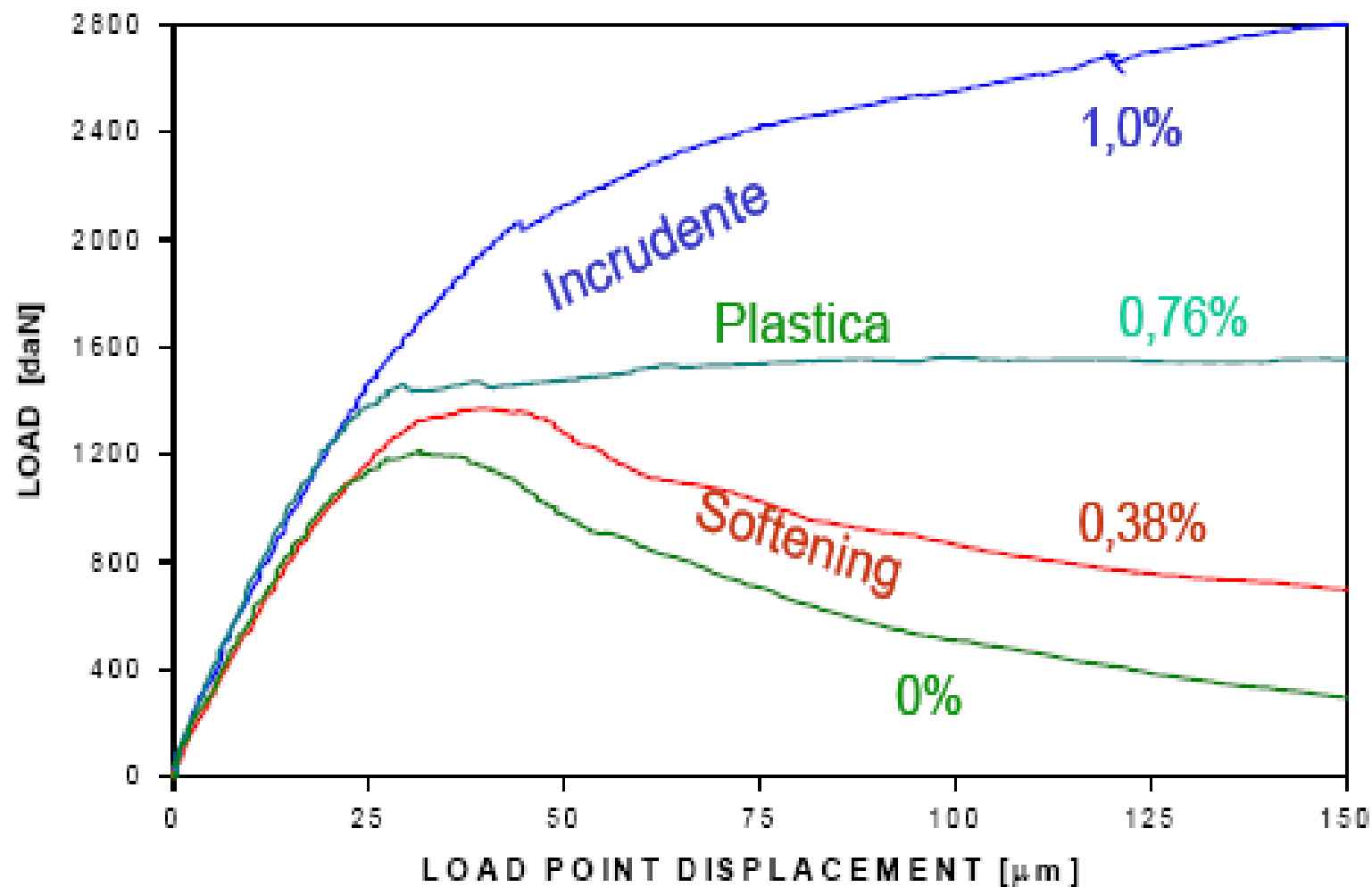
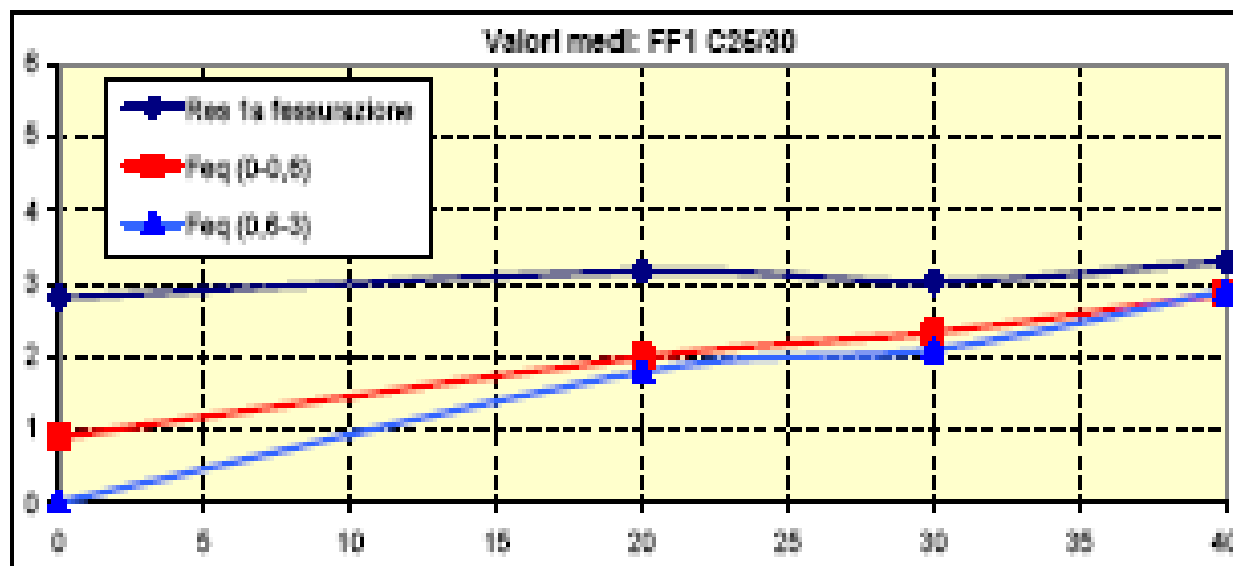


Figura 1 Posibles comportamientos a flexión del concreto fibro-reforzado



Clase de Concreto	C 24/30		C 28/35		C 32/40		C 36/45		C 40/50		C 45/55	
Resistencia a Flexión f_{if}	3.4 (MPa)		3.7 (MPa)		4.0 (MPa)		4.2 (MPa)		4.4 (MPa)		4.6 (MPa)	
Dosificación Fibras (Kg/m ³)	f_{eq}	f_{eqc}	f_{eq}	f_{eqc}	f_{eq}	f_{eqc}	f_{eq}	f_{eqc}	f_{eq}	f_{eqc}	f_{eq}	f_{eqc}
20	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.7	2.0	0.7	2.1	0.7
25	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.3	1.1	2.4	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.3
30	2.3	1.3	2.6	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.6	3.0	1.7	3.2	1.8
35	2.7	1.7	3.0	1.9	3.2	2.0	3.4	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.7	2.3
40	3.1	2.1	3.4	2.3	3.7	2.5	3.9	2.6	4.0	2.7	4.2	2.9
45	3.5	2.5	3.8	2.7	4.1	2.9	4.3	3.1	4.6	3.2	4.8	3.4
50	3.9	2.9	4.3	3.1	4.6	3.4	4.8	3.6	5.1	3.7	5.3	3.9

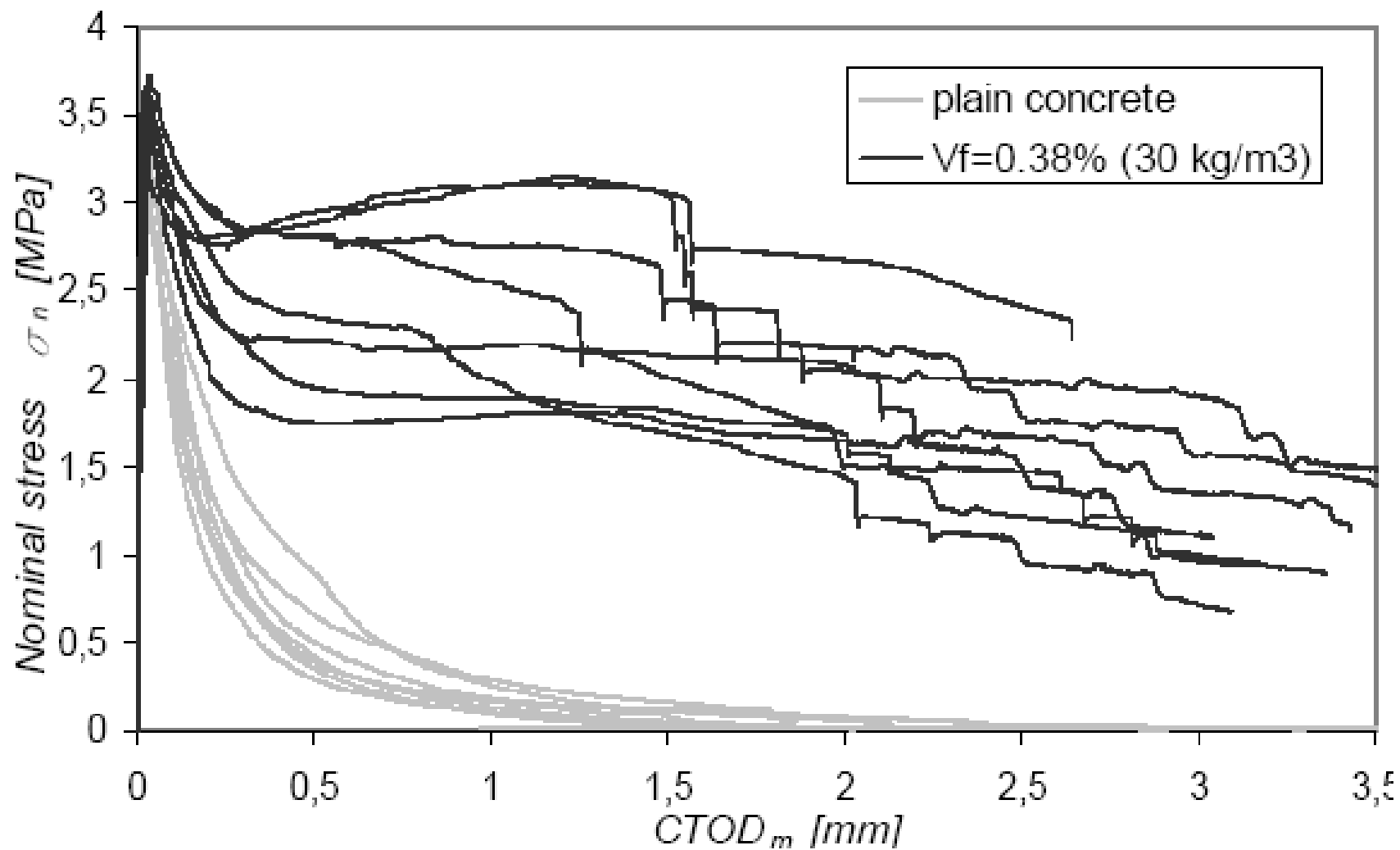
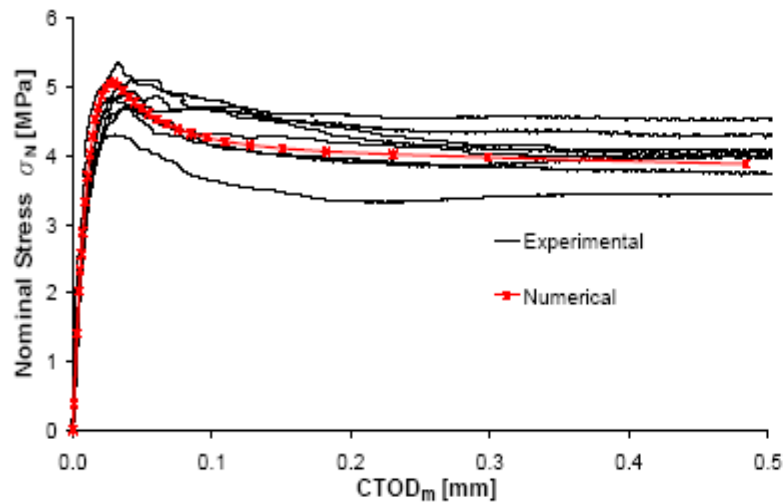
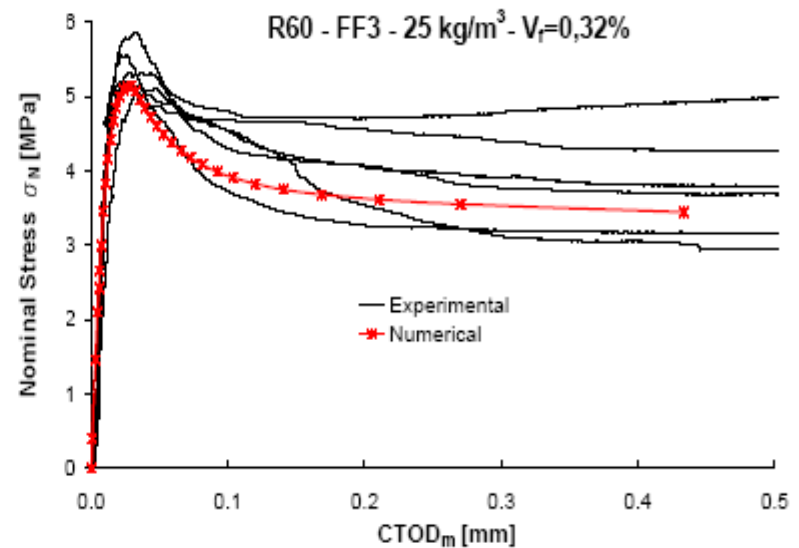


FIGURA 8 – Ejemplo de resultados de ensayos a flexión

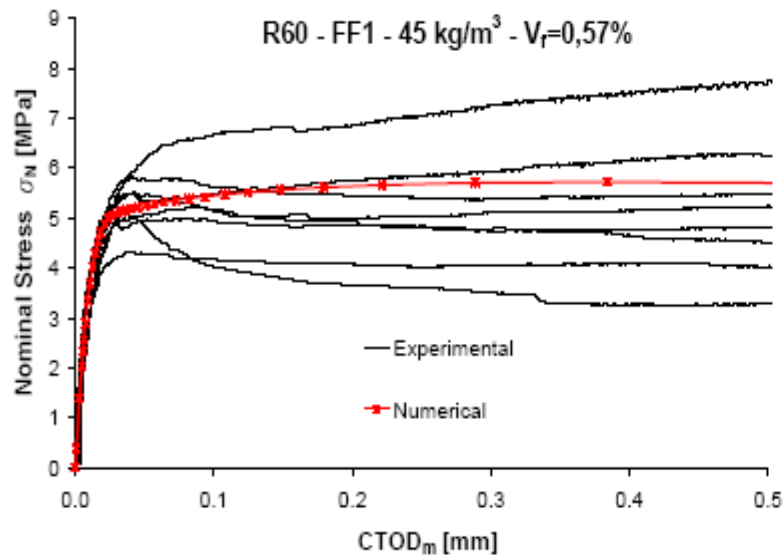
R60 - FF1 - 35 kg/m³ - V_r=0,45%



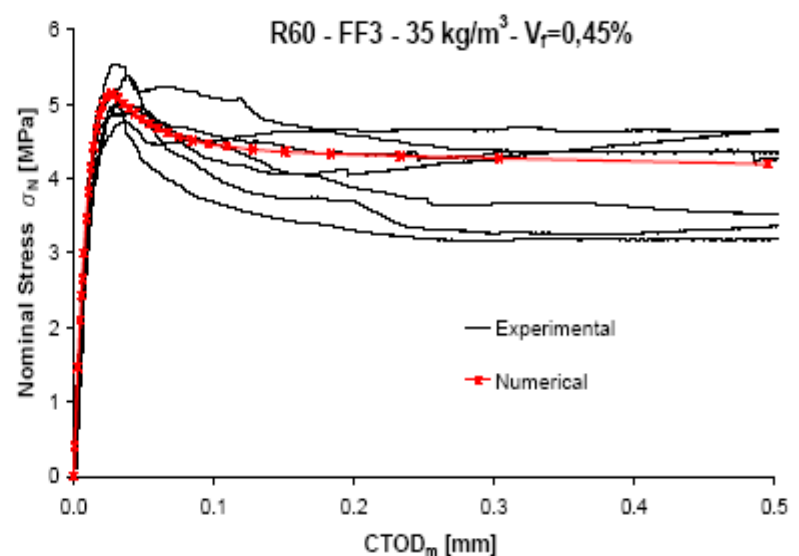
R60 - FF3 - 25 kg/m³ - V_r=0,32%



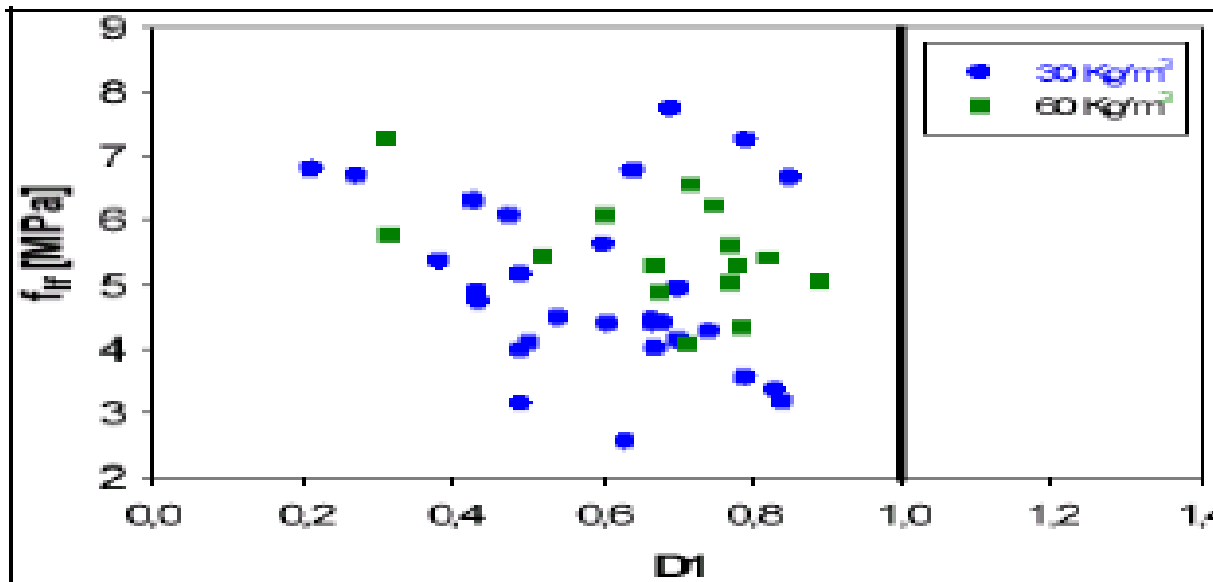
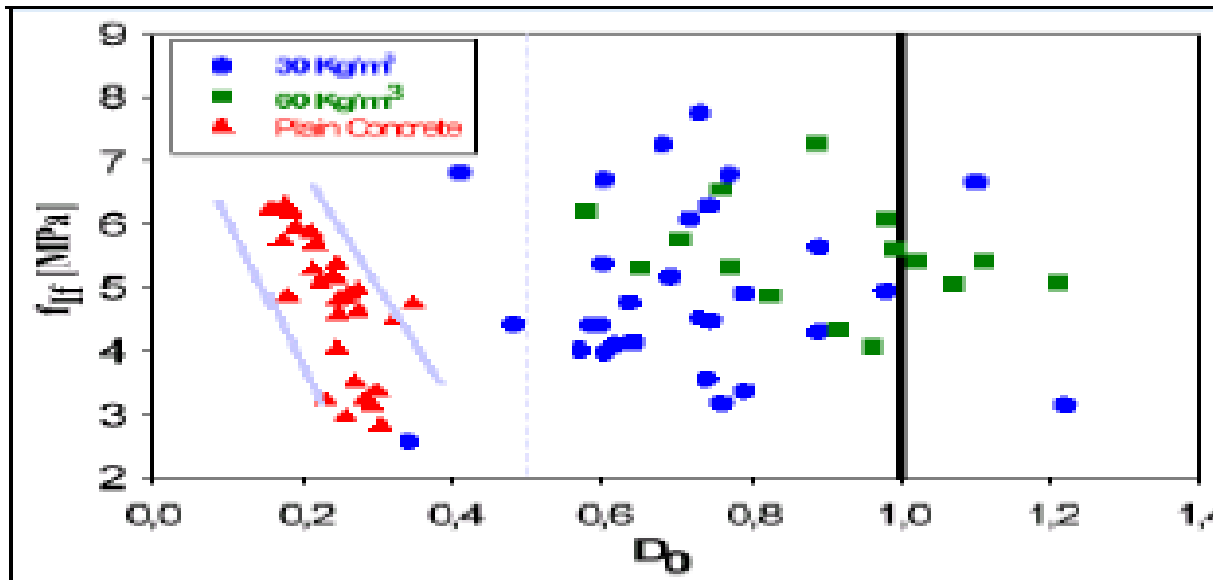
R60 - FF1 - 45 kg/m³ - V_r=0,57%



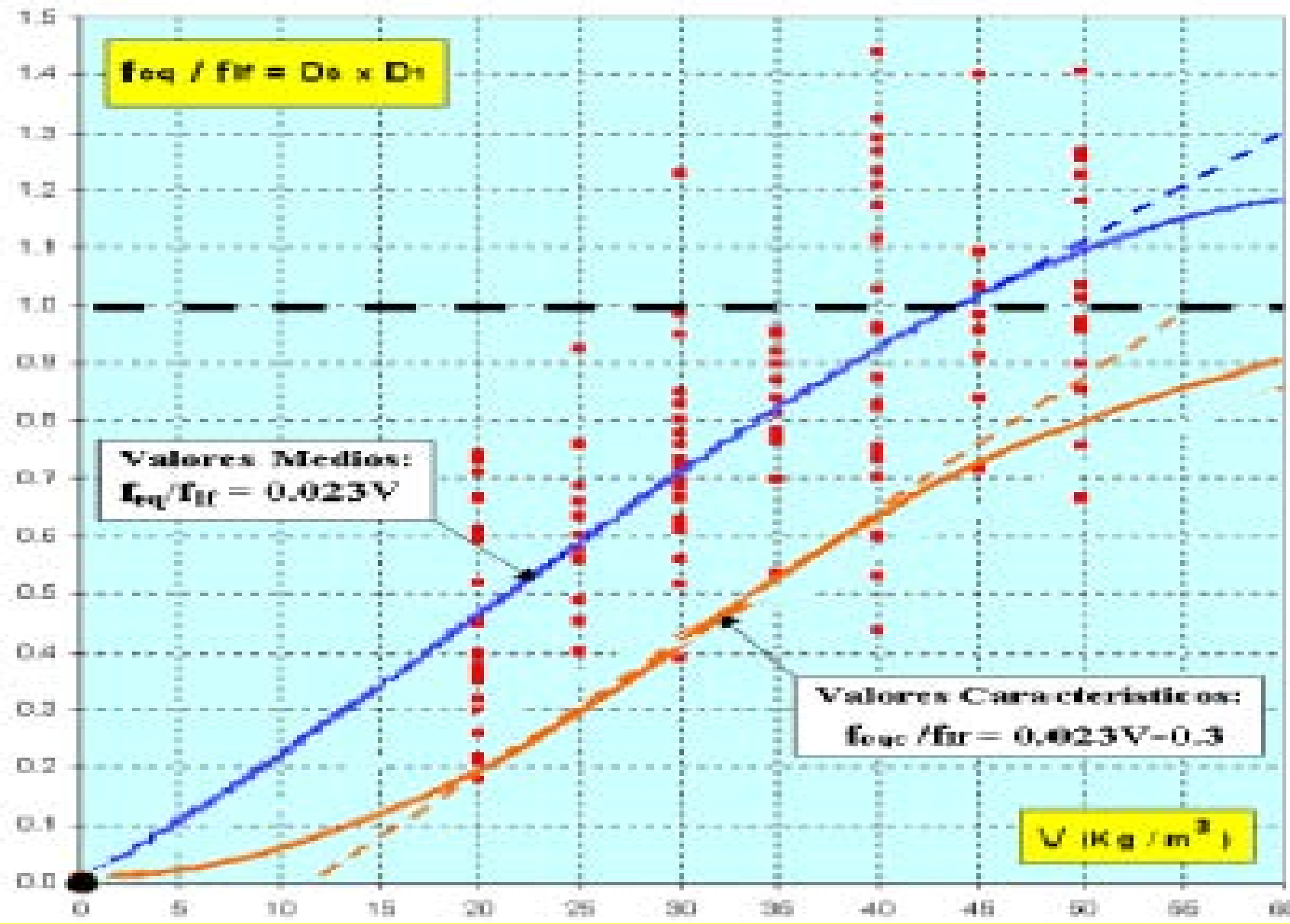
R60 - FF3 - 35 kg/m³ - V_r=0,45%



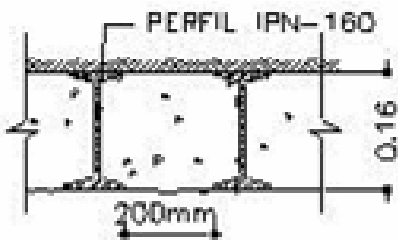
EJEMPLOS DE RESISTENCIA E ÍNDICES DE DUCTILIDAD



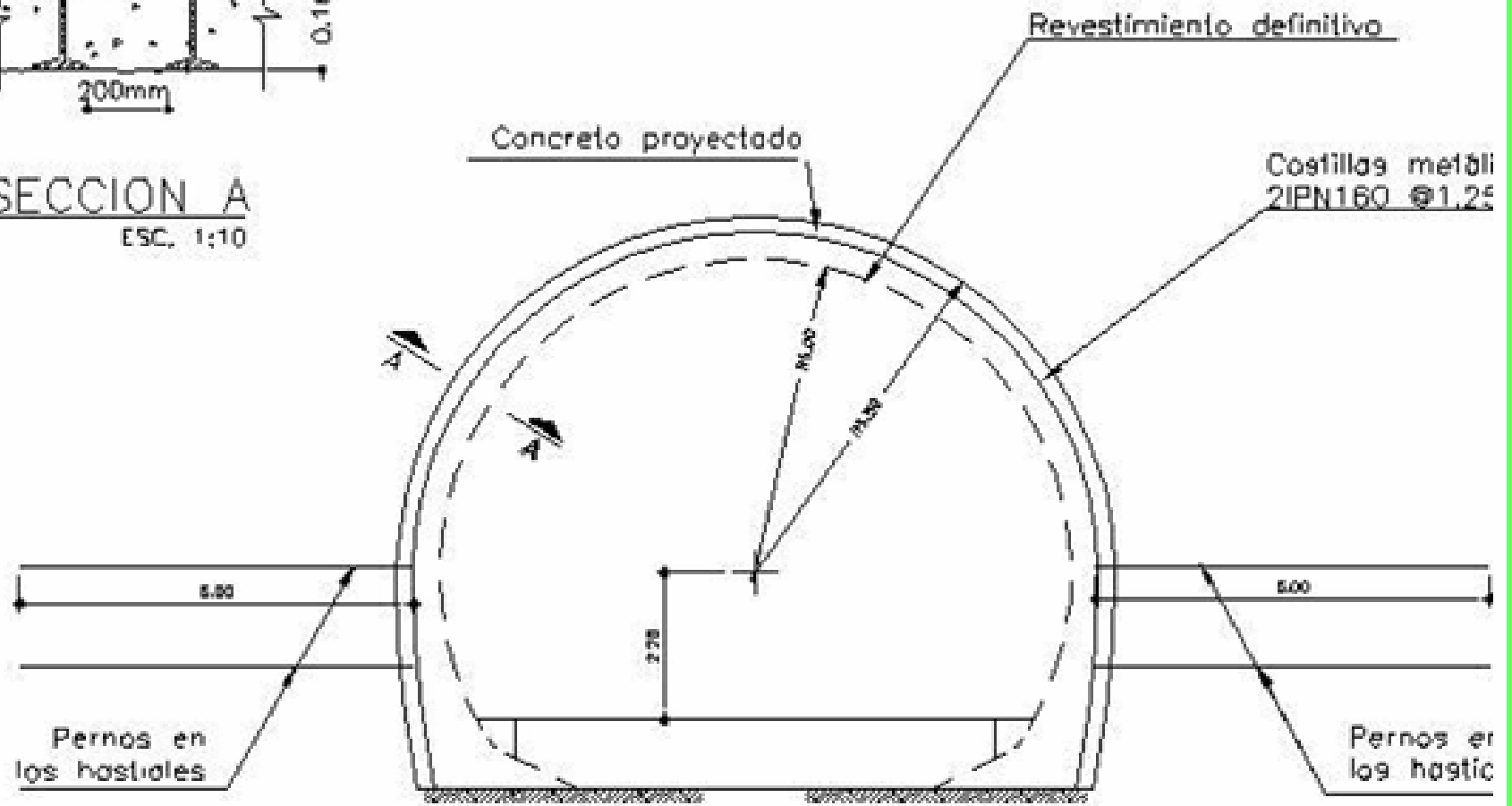
DUCTILIDAD VS DOSIFICACIÓN:



SOPORTE P-d1



SECCION A
ESC. 1:10



SECCIÒN EQUIVALENTE A FLEXIÒN: ARMADA Vs. FIBRO-REFORZADA

$$M_m = 0.9 S_m \sigma_{y'} d/2$$

$$M_f = f_{eq} 1000 d^2/6$$

$$M_m = M_f$$

$$f_{eq} = 0.0027 S_m \sigma_{y'}/d$$

$$d = 0.0027 S_m \sigma_{y'}/f_{eq}$$

DISEÑO CON EL MÉTODO DE LA EQUIVALENCIA A FLEXIÓN

A) Cálculo de la resistencia equivalente requerida		CONCRETO e = 10cm		CONCRETO e = 14cm		CONCRETO e = 16cm		CONCRETO e = 20cm	
		Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)	Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)	Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)	Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)
mm	Espesor (h) de la sección de concreto proyectado	100		140		160		200	
N/mm ²	Resistencia a tracción de la malla electrosoldada	414		414		414		414	
mm	Diametro de la malla electrosoldada	4		4		4		4	
mm	Lado de la malla electrosoldada	100		100		100		100	
mm ²	Area (As) de la malla en la sección de 1 metro de base	125,7		125,7		125,7		125,7	
kg/m ²	Peso de la malla/m ²	1,97		1,97		1,97		1,97	
kg/m ³	Peso de la malla/m ³	19,7		14,1		12,3		9,9	
mm	Espesor util (d) de la sección de concreto con malla	50		70		80		100	
Nmm	Momento Resistente a Flexión del concreto con malla	2.341.115		3.277.561		3.745.784		4.682.230	
Nmm	Momento Resistente a Flexión del concreto con fibras		2.341.115		3.277.561		3.745.784		4.682.230
mm	Espesor (h) de la sección de concreto con fibras		100		140		160		200
N/mm ²	Resistencia equivalente f_{eq} requerida del concreto con fibras		1,40		1,00		0,88		0,70

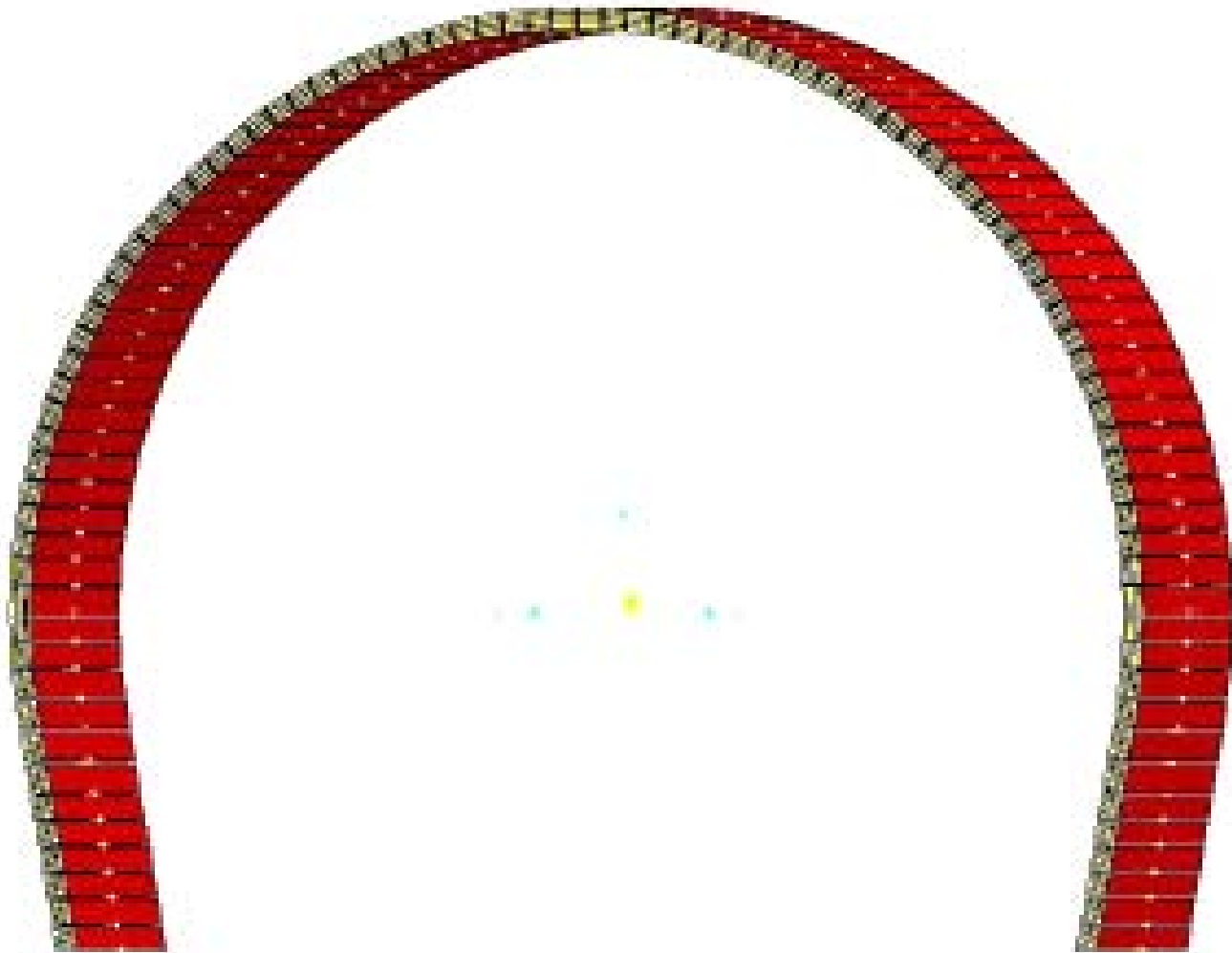
B) Determinación preliminar de la dosificación fibras		CONCRETO e = 10cm		CONCRETO e = 14cm		CONCRETO e = 16cm		CONCRETO e = 20cm	
		Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)	Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)	Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)	Malla (4/100)	Fibras (0.75x30)
N/mm ²	Resistencia equivalente f_{eq} mínima requerida		1,40		1,00		0,88		0,70
N/mm ²	Resistencia teórica por flexión f_{lf} del concreto base (C 24/30)		3,40		3,40		3,40		3,40
%	Ductilidad mínima requerida para el concreto con fibras		41		30		26		21
kg/m ³	Dosificación referencial empírica Vs ductilidad requerida		27		23		22		20
%	Rebote de las solas fibras		10		10		10		10
kg/m ³	Dosificación recomendada (≥ 25)		30		25		25		25

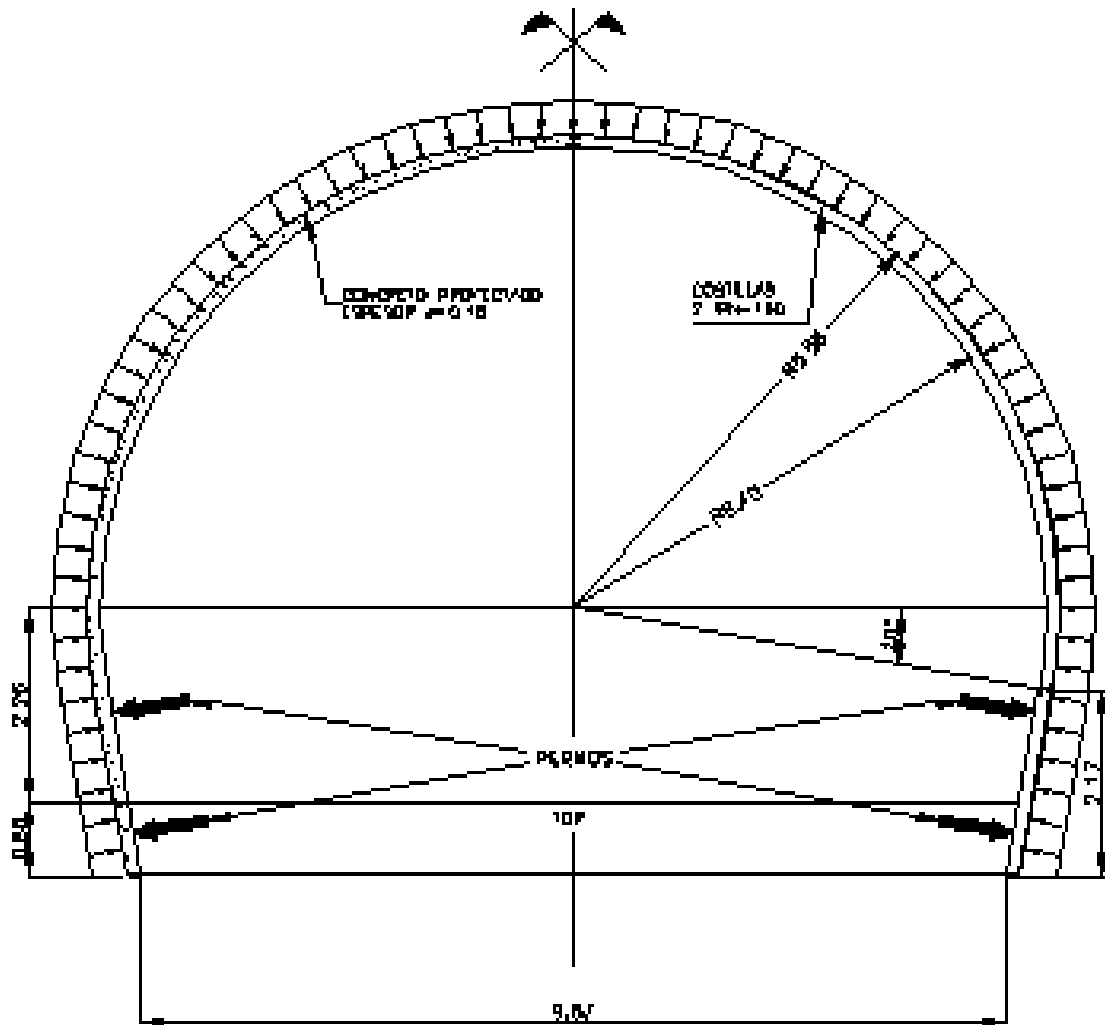
<i>Fibra FS3 (30/0.75)</i>		<i>Concreto C24/30</i>			<i>Dos. 30 Kg/m³</i>
<i>Ensayo</i>	<i>f_{ir} (MPa)</i>	<i>D₀</i>	<i>D₁</i>	<i>D₀ x D₁</i>	<i>f_{eq} (MPa)</i>
<i>Viga 4</i>	3.3647	0.70	0.69	0.48	1.63
<i>Viga 6</i>	3.6140	0.75	0.66	0.49	1.78
<i>Viga 7</i>	2.2316	0.85	0.55	0.47	1.04
<i>Viga 8</i>	2.7779	0.64	0.66	0.42	1.18
<i>Viga 9</i>	2.5218	0.72	0.74	0.53	1.35
<i>Viga 10</i>	2.6043	0.75	0.78	0.58	1.52
<i>Viga 11</i>	2.9640	0.76	0.83	0.63	1.86
<i>Viga 12</i>	3.3916	0.78	0.83	0.65	2.20
<i>Viga 13</i>	2.9491	0.75	0.73	0.55	1.62
<i>Viga 14</i>	3.5628	0.77	0.82	0.63	2.25
<i>Viga1</i>	3.4203	0.75	0.69	0.52	1.77
<i>Viga2</i>	3.3610	0.82	0.44	0.36	1.21
<i>Viga3</i>	3.7265	0.87	0.51	0.44	1.65
<i>Viga4</i>	3.5866	0.72	0.69	0.50	1.80
<i>Viga5</i>	2.9803	0.72	0.74	0.53	1.58
<i>Viga6</i>	2.6753	0.74	0.69	0.51	1.36
<i>Viga7</i>	3.1778	0.80	0.75	0.60	1.89
<i>Viga8</i>	2.9311	0.84	0.50	0.42	1.24
<i>Viga9</i>	2.3570	0.79	0.74	0.59	1.38
<i>Viga10</i>	2.6480	0.79	0.60	0.47	1.25
<i>Viga11</i>	2.6939	0.75	0.57	0.43	1.16
<i>Viga12</i>	3.2441	0.66	0.68	0.45	1.46
	<i>f_{im} (MPa)</i>	<i>D_{0m}</i>	<i>D_{1m}</i>	<i>(D₀ x D₁)_m</i>	<i>f_{eqm} (MPa)</i>
	3.0356	0.76	0.68	0.51	1.55

TABLA 10. Resultados de ensayos a flexión sobre vigas de concreto fibroreforzado

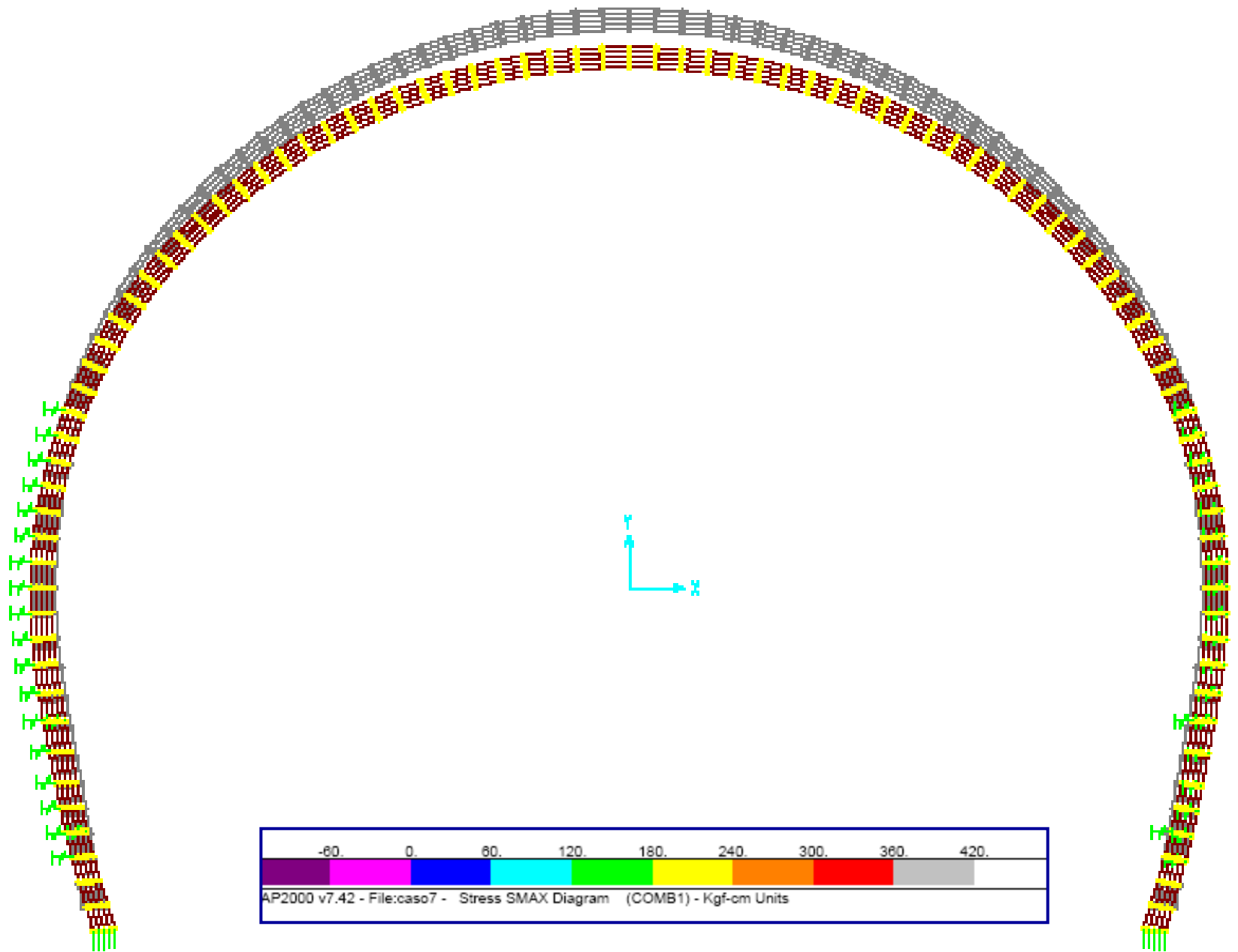
Fibra FS3 (30/0.75)		Concreto C24/30			Dos. 25 Kg/m ³	
Muestra	f_{fr} (MPa)	$D_0 \times D_1$	$f_{(0-0.6)}$ (MPa)	$f_{(0.6-3)}$ (MPa)	Dosificación (Kg/m ³)	f_{eqm} (MPa)
Sanchon Prueb 1A	4.5	0.3111	3.01	1.40	25	1.77
Sanchon_Prueb_1B	3.7	0.2620	2.47	0.97	25	1.27
Sanchon_Prueb_1C	4.3	0.3665	3.58	1.66	25	2.04
Sanchon_Prueb_4A	4.2	0.4074	3.88	1.71	26	2.15
Sanchon_Prueb_4B	2.6	0.3458	1.85	0.80	25	1.11
Sanchon_Prueb_4C	3.0	0.4418	2.21	1.33	25	1.50
Corona_Prueb_3A	3.5	0.3517	2.52	1.23	25	1.49
Corona_Prueb_3B	2.7	0.6726	1.04	1.82	25	1.66
Corona_Prueb_3C	2.8	0.3482	1.32	0.97	25	1.04
Pila 4-2 27-8-04	2.8	0.3881	1.87	1.08	30	1.26
Pila 4-4 27-8-04	2.6	0.4167	1.61	1.08	30	1.19
Pila 1-2A 01-9-04	2.8	0.4339	1.79	1.21	30	1.33
Pila 1-2B 01-9-04	3.1	0.4181	1.29	1.30	30	1.30
Pila 1-2C 01-9-04	2.5	0.5663	1.83	1.42	30	1.50
Promedio	3.22	0.39	2.44	1.33	25	1.47

MODELO SOPORTE PRIMARIO





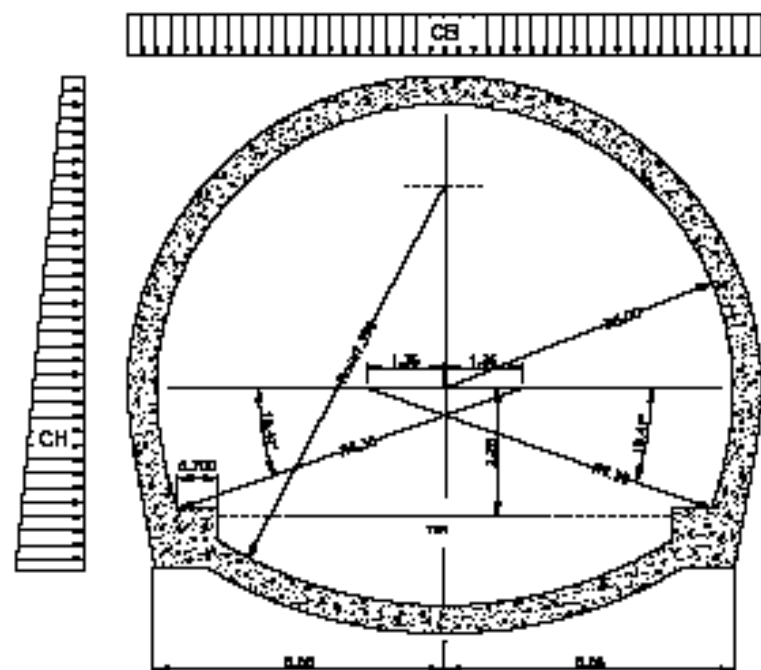
SOPORTE PRIMARIO P-d
Esquema de Cargas



MÁXIMAS TRACCIONES EN SOPORTES PRIMARIOS (Kg/cm²)

CASO Cargas	Terreno Más Rígido	Terreno Menos Rígido	Menor Presión Lateral		SOPORTE Tipo
	Tracción en Hastiales		Tracción Hastiales	Tracción Bóveda	
	(Kg/cm ²)	(Kg/cm ²)	(Kg/cm ²)	(Kg/cm ²)	
1	0.80	0.94	2.50	2.10	P-c
2	0.55	0.56	2.00	1.30	P-c
3	2.50	2.53	8.20	3.30	P-d
4	1.30	1.50	5.70	2.60	P-d
5	0.45	0.51	2.30	1.50	P-d
6	0.35	0.41	1.50	0.90	P-c
7	1.10	1.54	7.30	4.10	P-e
8	2.80	2.80	9.00	3.70	P-d
9	0.20	1.30	2.40	1.50	P-e
10	1.10	2.90	3.90	2.20	P-d

Coberturas Bajas



Coberturas Altas

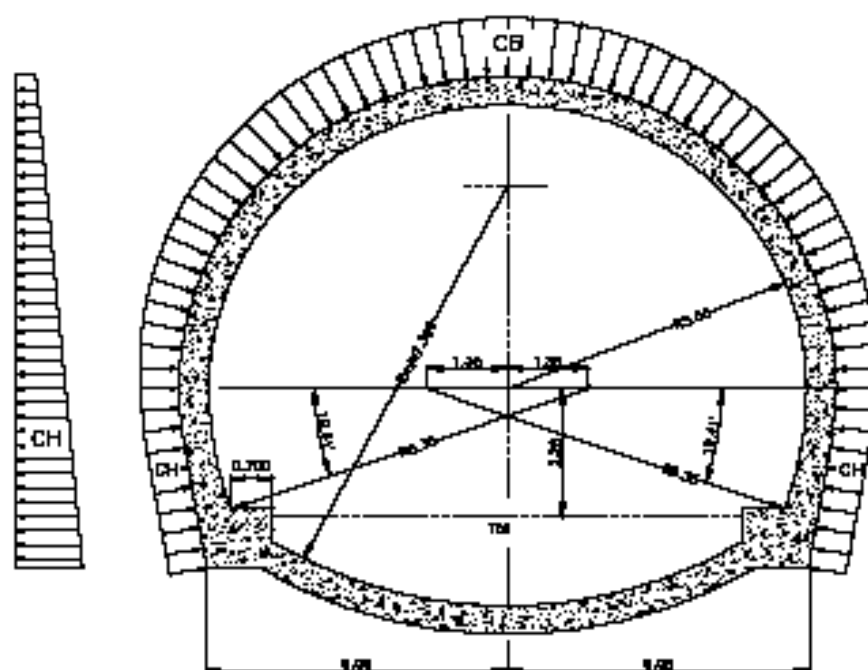


Figura 23 Esquemas de cargas de Bajas Coberturas y de Altas Coberturas

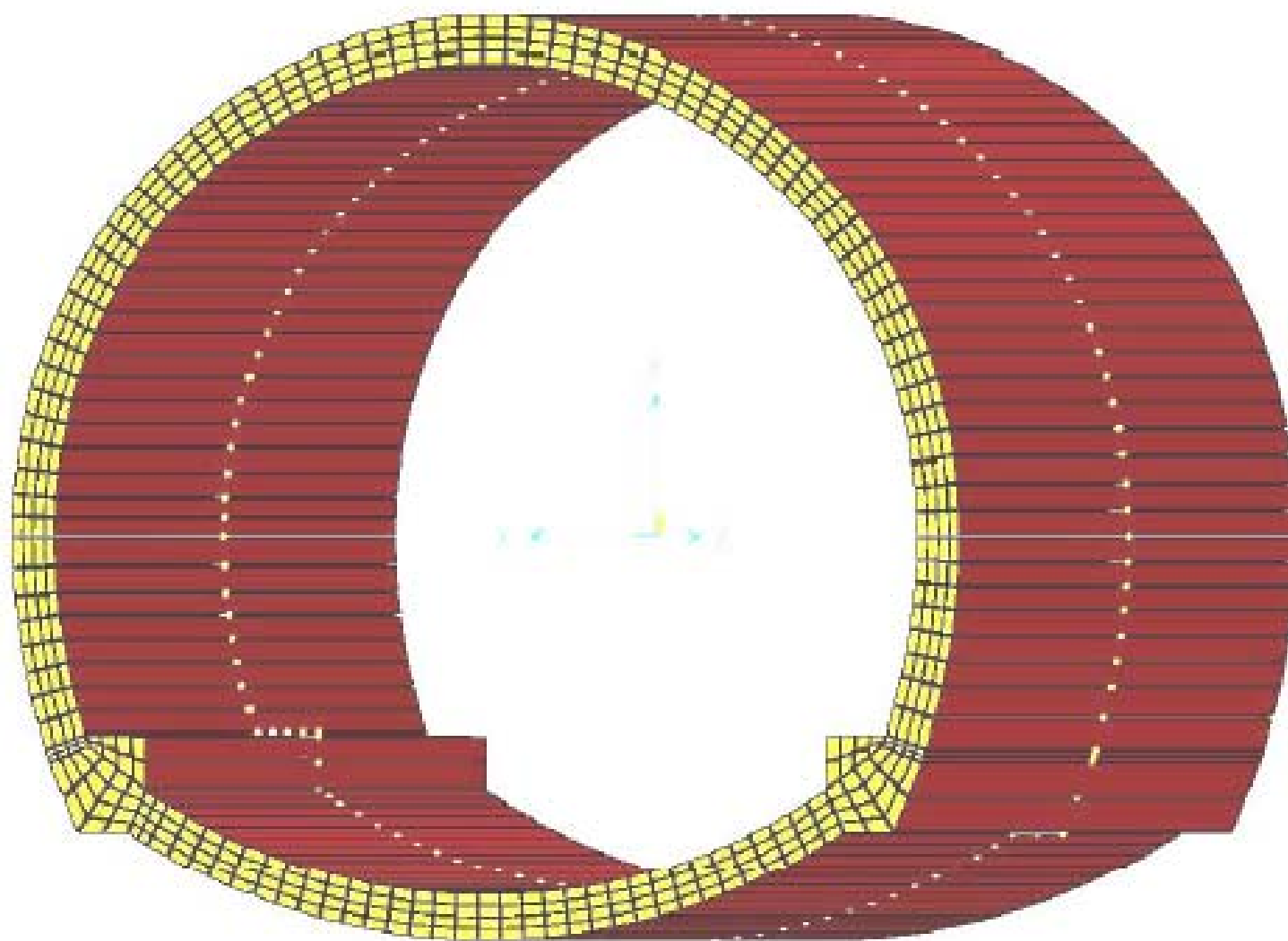


Figura 22 *Modelo numérico SAP para el revestimiento de los túneles*

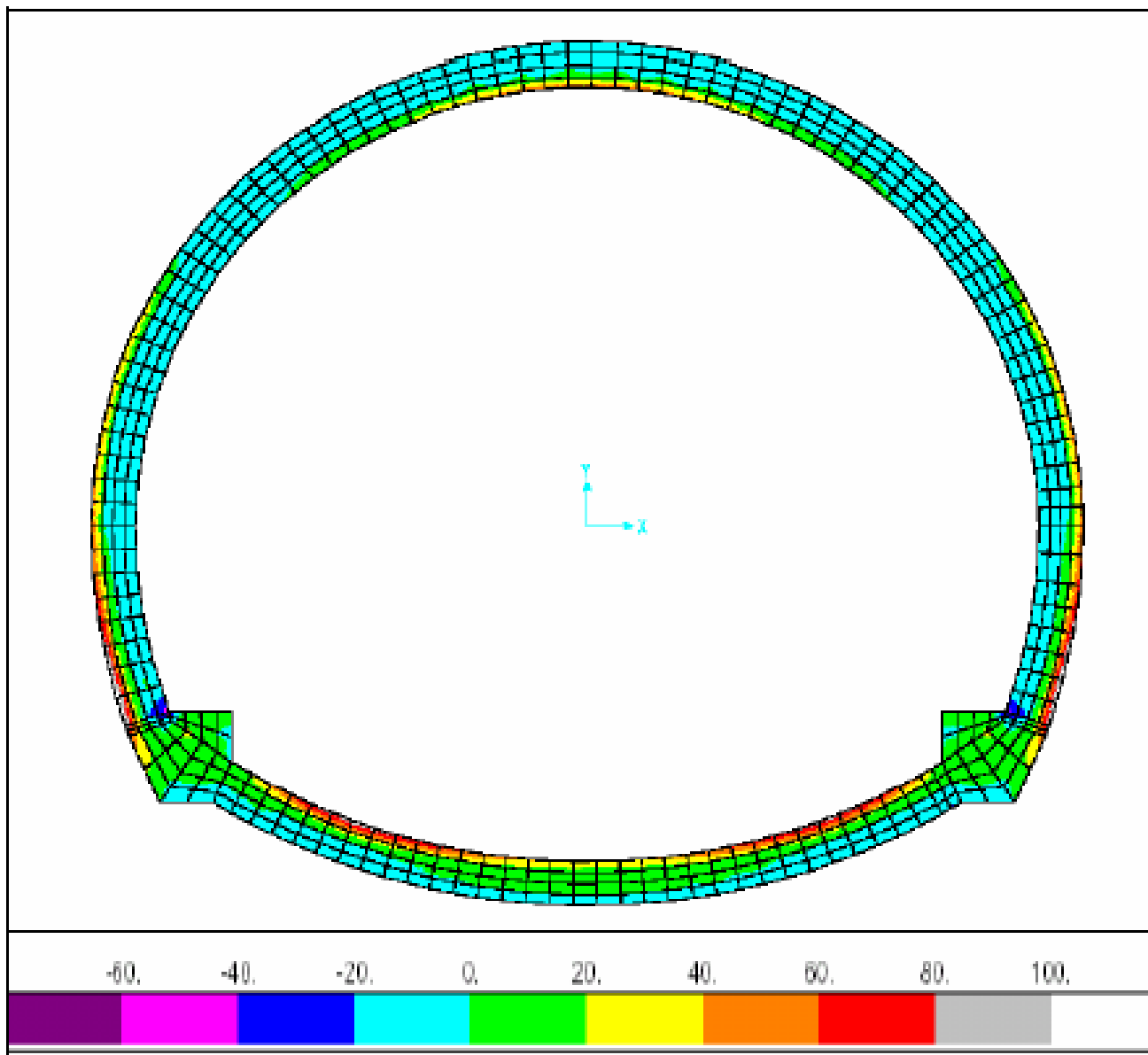


Figura 24 *Ejemplo gráfico de esfuerzos principales máximos en el revestimiento*

REVESTIMIENTOS EN BAJAS COBERTURAS

CASOS	Terreno Más Rígido		Terreno Menos Rígido		REVEST. Tipo
	Tracción Boveda (Kg/cm ²)	Tracción Hastiales (Kg/cm ²)	Tracción Boveda (Kg/cm ²)	Tracción Hastiales (Kg/cm ²)	
1	24.60	2.43	131.50	101.70	RF2-Pc
16	12.50	0.95	34.40	11.60	RF2-Pc
2	42.20	7.40	221.00	178.10	RF2-Pd
3	32.60	4.30	175.50	141.80	RF2-Pd
4	16.70	2.10	53.30	12.80	RF2-Pd
5	4.80	0.57	27.50	4.30	RF2-Pc
6	1.83	0.35	15.40	0.76	RF1
7	46.60	11.60	276.30	250.00	RF2*
8	44.95	10.80	165.30	216.70	RF2-Pd

REVESTIMIENTOS EN ALTAS COBERTURAS

CASOS	Terreno Más Rígido		Terreno Menos Rígido		REVEST. Tipo
	Tracción Boveda (Kg/cm ²)	Tracción Hastiales (Kg/cm ²)	Tracción Boveda (Kg/cm ²)	Tracción Hastiales (Kg/cm ²)	
9	0.60	0.40	1.52	1.90	RF1
10	1.20	0.70	6.60	0.83	RF2-Pc
11	0.29	0.16	0.70	0.75	RF1
12	2.40	4.20	20.50	1.60	RF2-Pd
13	0.65	0.31	2.60	0.00	RF2-Pc
14	4.20	1.65	55.40	1.80	RF2*
15	3.70	2.41	32.70	2.70	RF2-Pd

Esfuerzos máximos de tracción en el revestimiento obtenidos de los análisis numéricos

Máximas Tracciones en Bóveda y Hastiales (MPa)

<i>Revestimientos</i>	<i>Bajas Coberturas</i>		<i>Altas Coberturas</i>	
	<i>Terrenos Menos Rígidos</i>	<i>Terrenos Más Rígidos</i>	<i>Terrenos Menos Rígidos</i>	<i>Terrenos Más Rígidos</i>
RF1 (30 cm)	1.54	0.18	0.19	0.06
RF2 (40 cm)	22.1	4.49	3.27	0.37
RF2* (50 cm)	27.63	4.66	5.54	

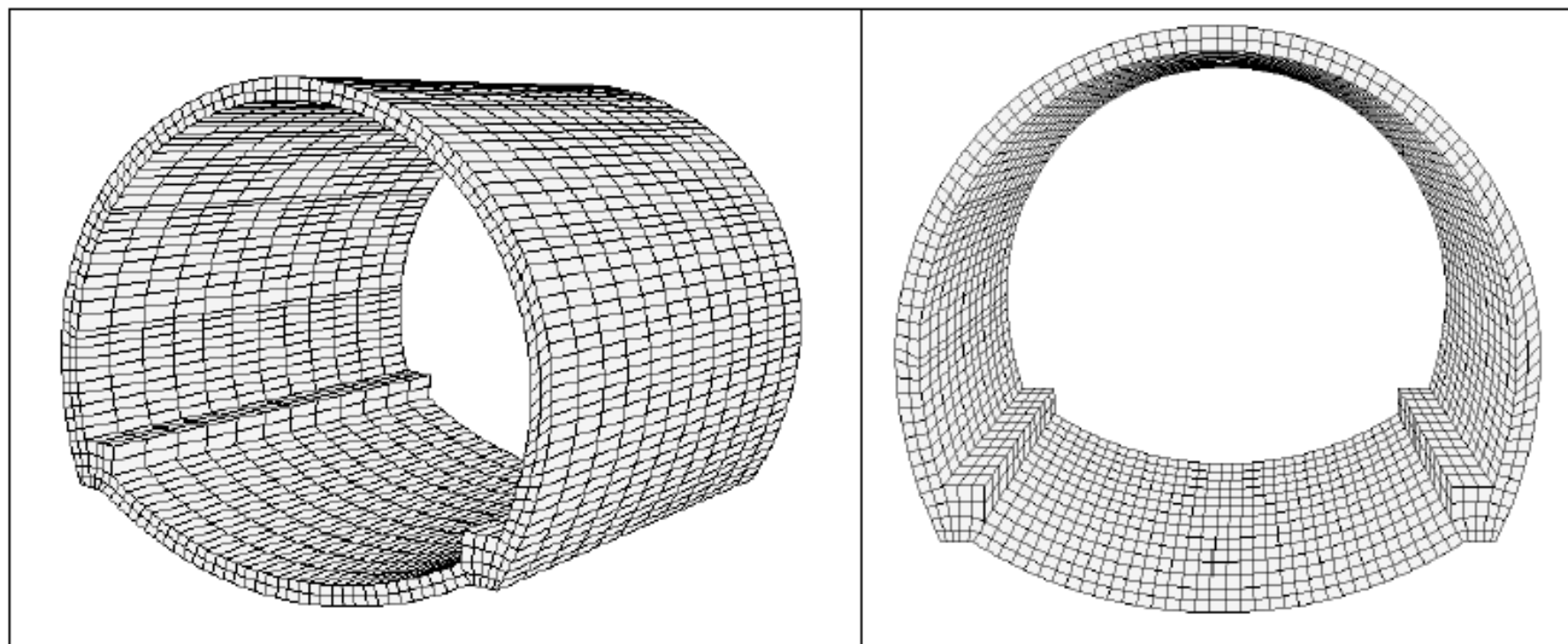


Figura 25 *Mesh tridimensional de 3072 elementos del modelo ABAQUS del revestimiento*

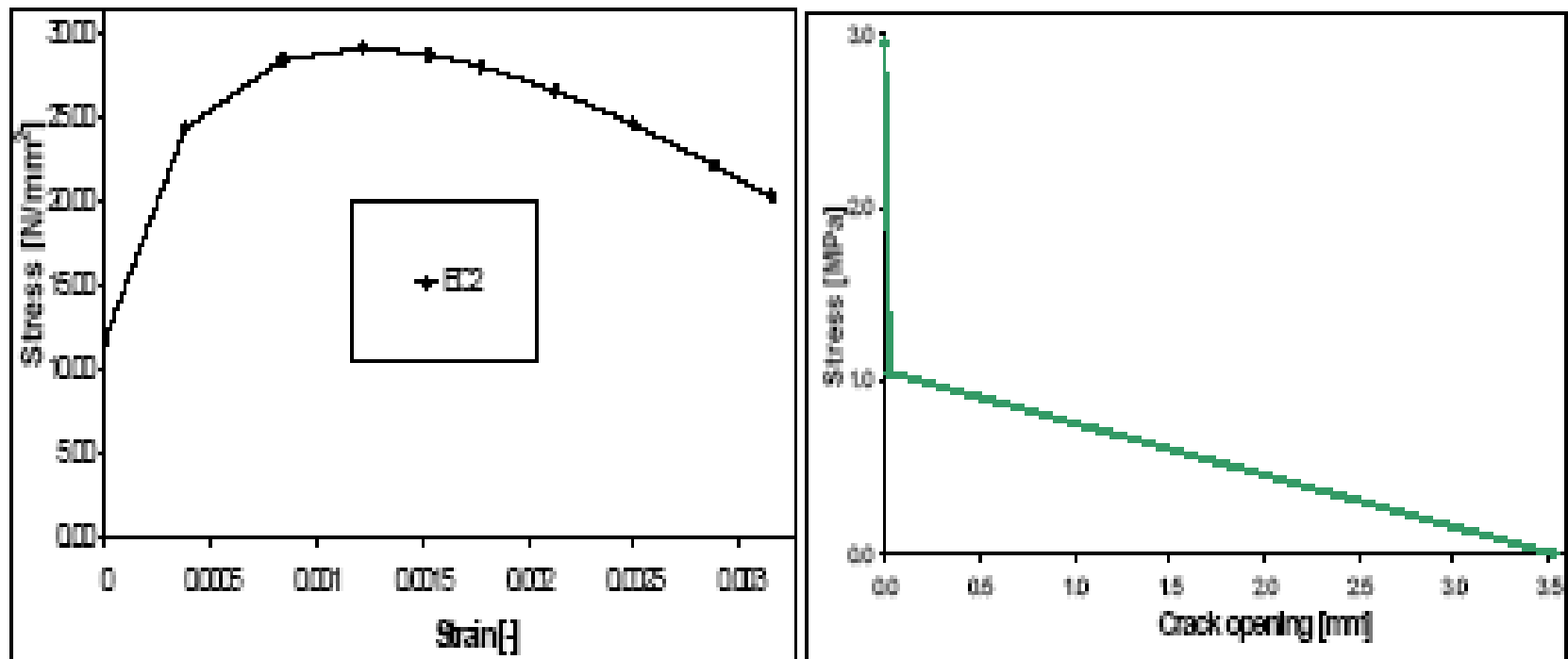
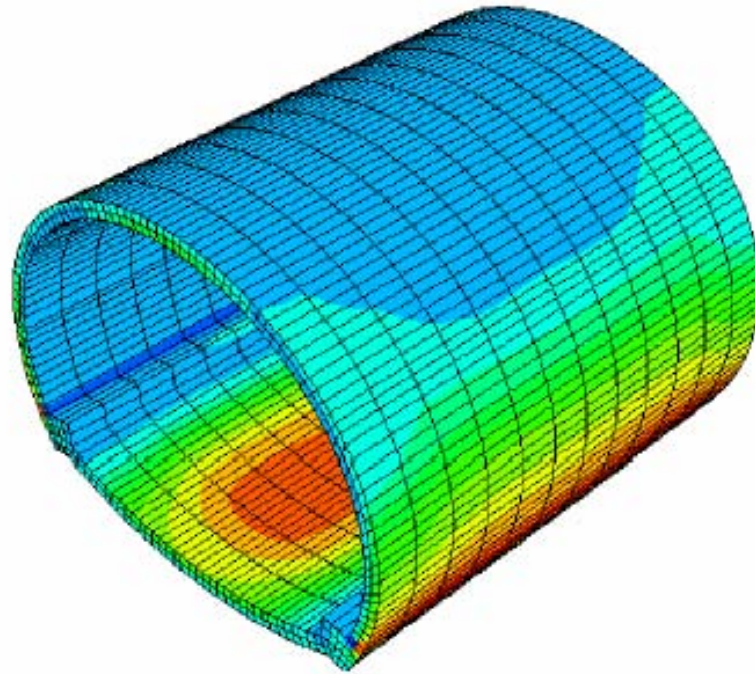
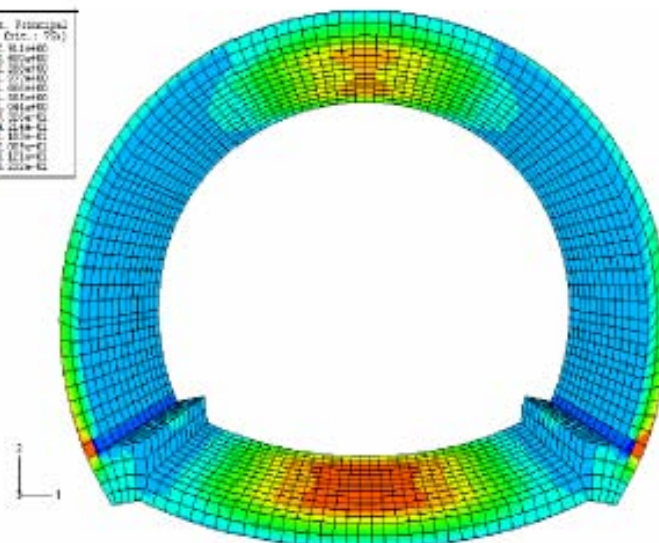
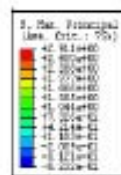


Figura 26 *Comportamientos a compresión y a tracción del concreto fibro-reforzado*



Figuras 28 - 29 *Solicitaciones principales máximas en el revestimiento fibro-reforzado*



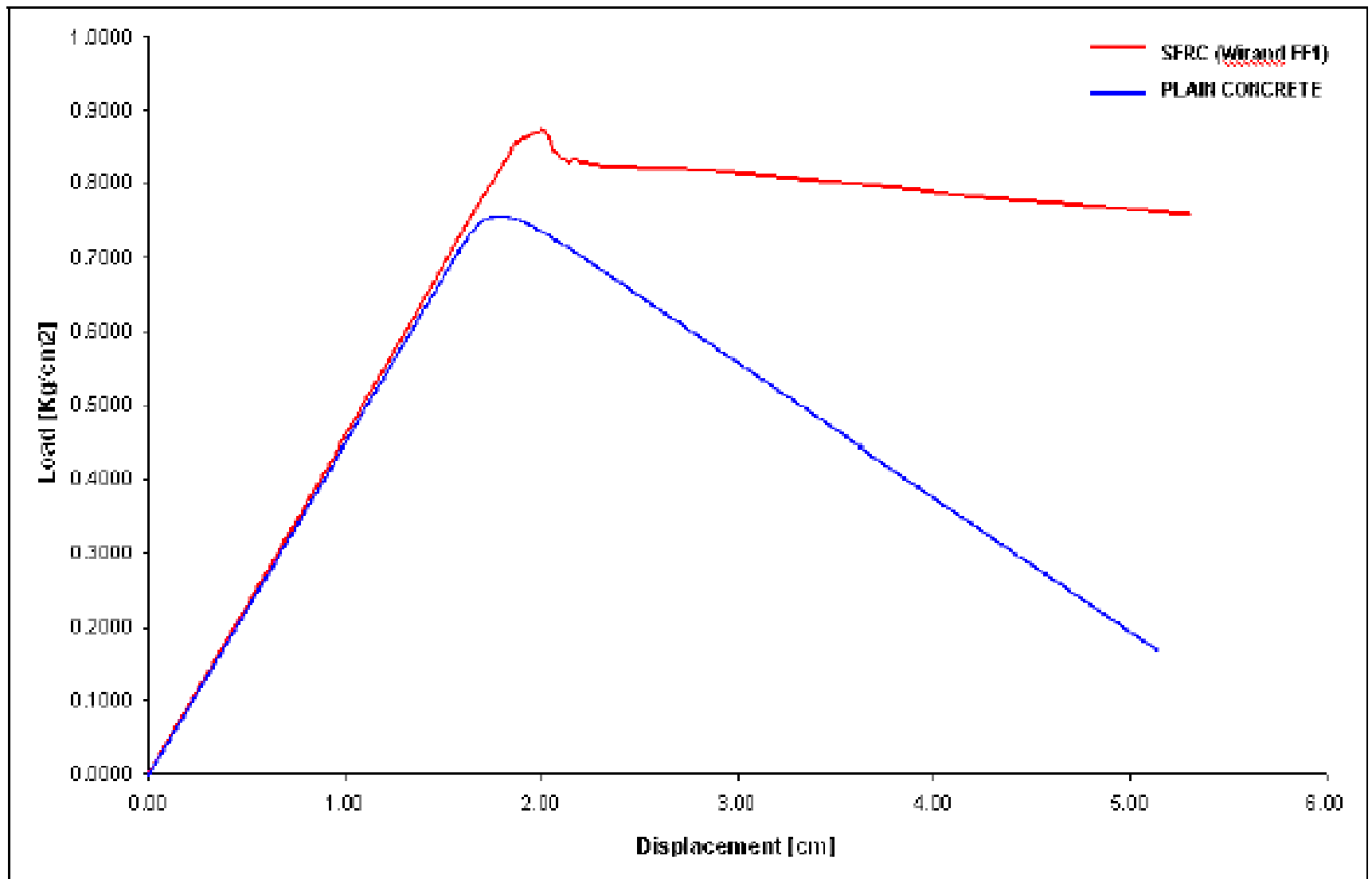
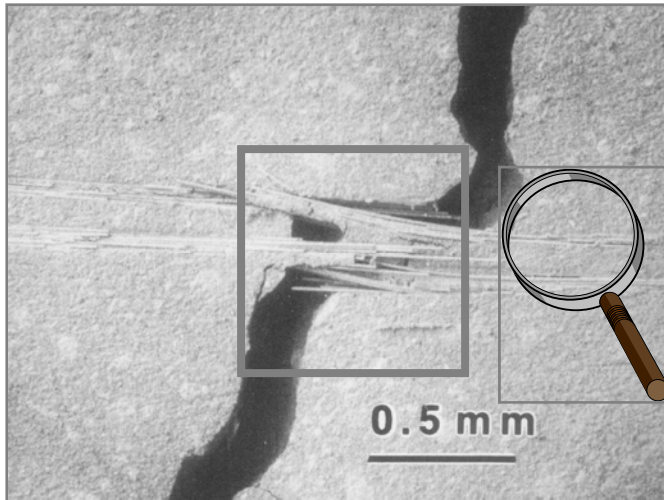
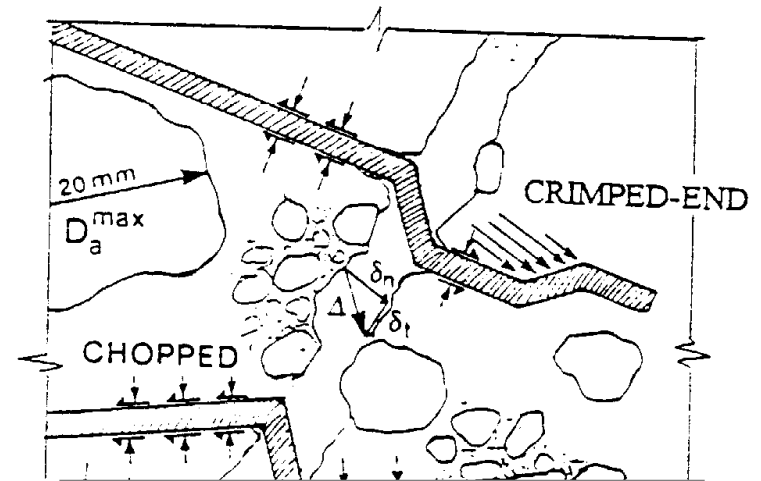
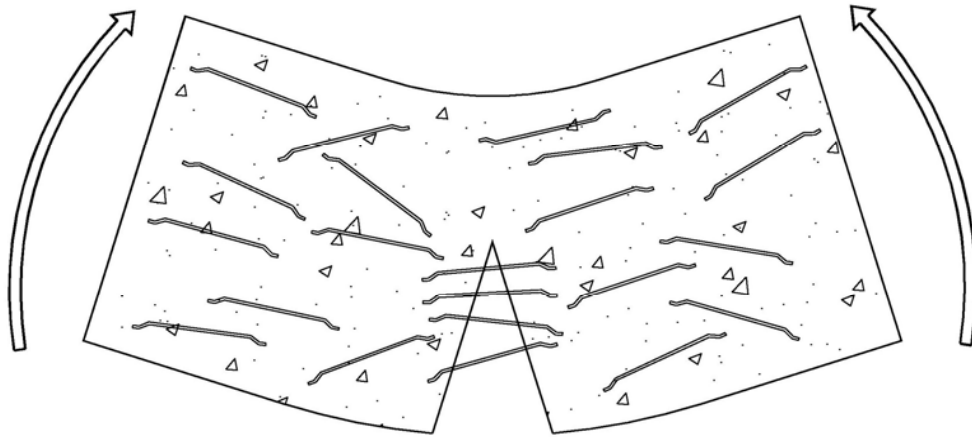


Figura 30 *Presión de bóveda Versus desplazamiento en la clave del revestimiento*

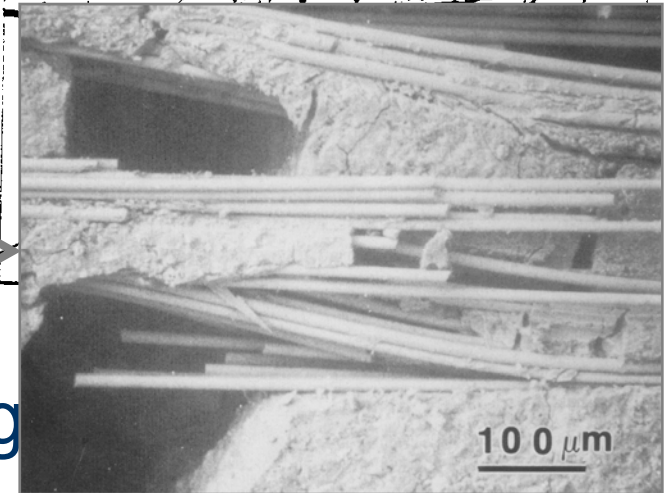


Fracture mechanics of concrete

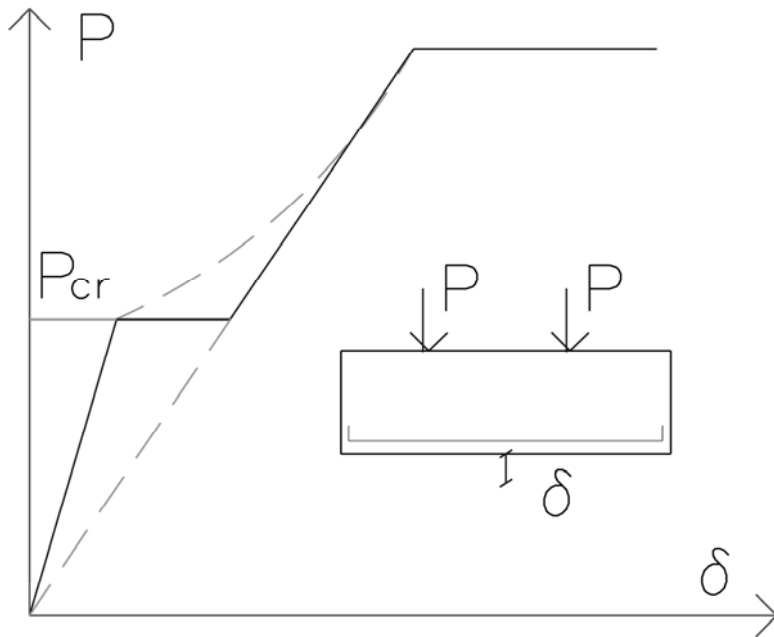
Fiber effects in concrete



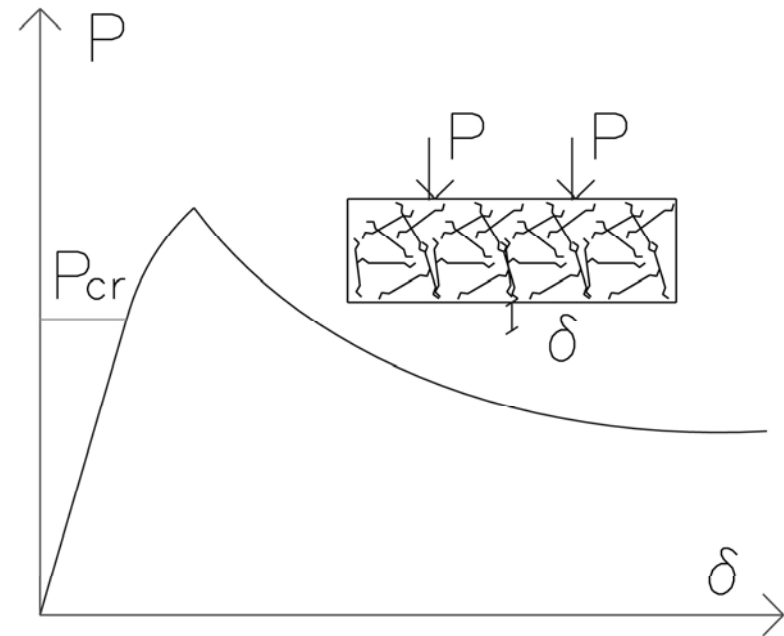
after cracking
matrix.



Confronto tra una struttura RC e FRC

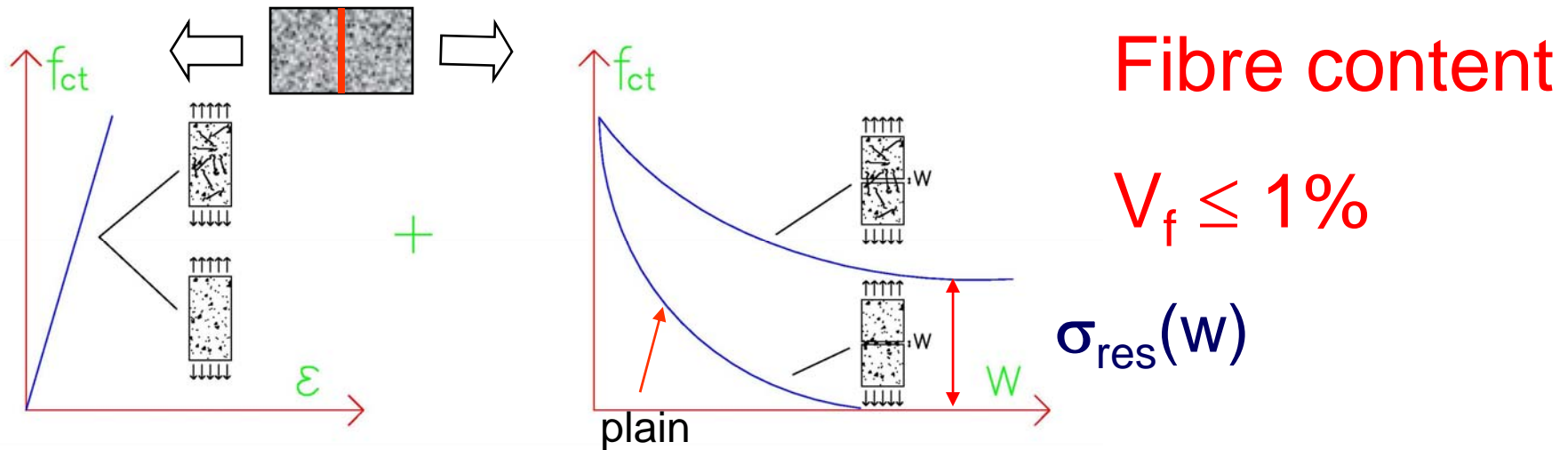


RC



FRC

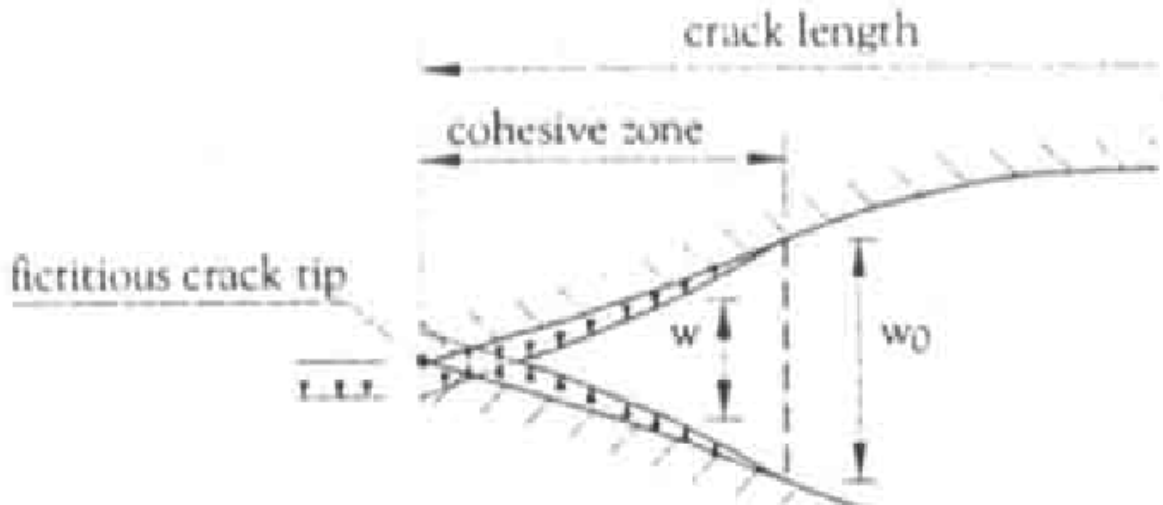
Overview



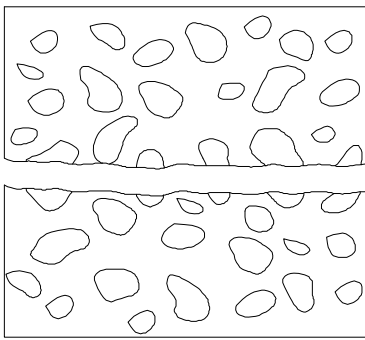
Fibre effects in concrete

- durability (cracking control)
- anchorage lengths
- deformability (tension stiffening)
- stress limits in P/C elements
- minimum reinforcements (N, M, V)
- fatigue
- shrinkage
- D regions (spalling, bursting, splitting)

Fracture process in concrete

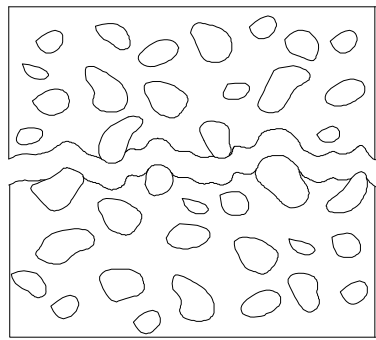


High
Strength
Concrete



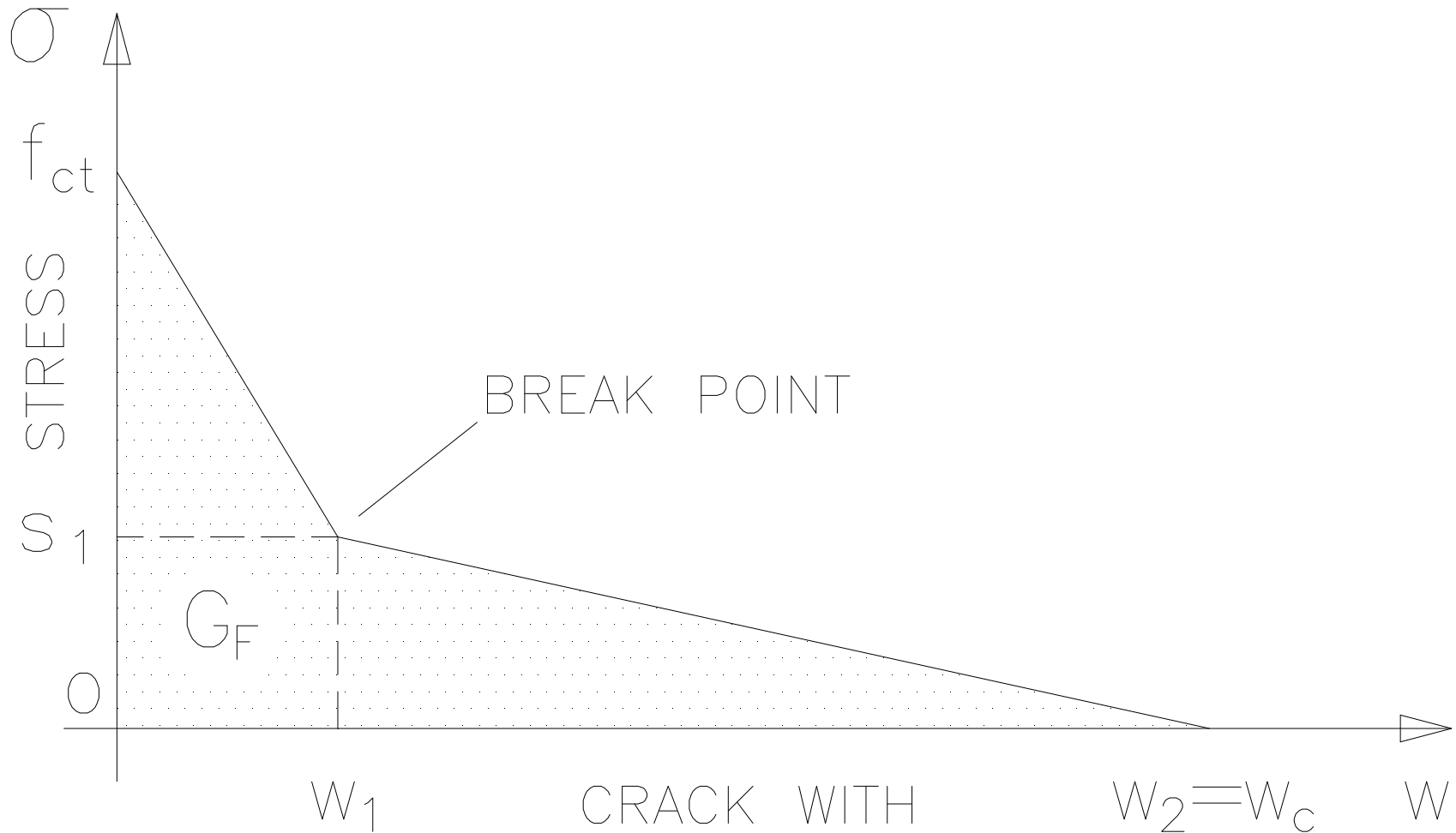
a) Fessura di tipo intragranulare

Normal
Strength
Concrete

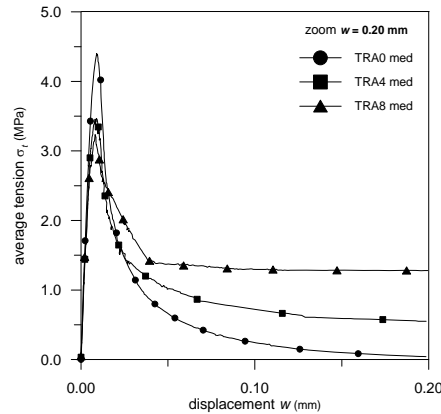


a) Fessura di tipo intergranulare

Typical Fibre Response



Material vs Structural response



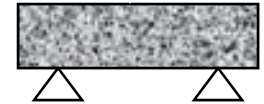
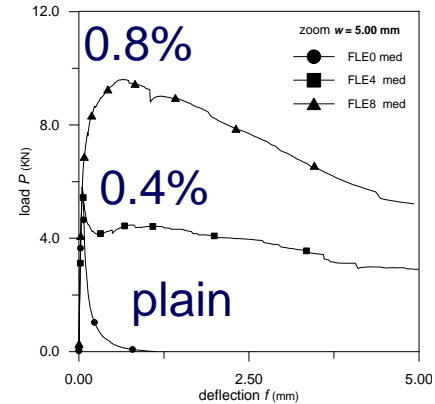
0.8%
0.4%
plain

statically determined

S.L.S. performance increase

Fibre content

$$V_f \leq 1\%$$



statically undetermined



stress redistribution



{ S.L.S. performance increase
+
S.L.U. mechanical contribution

$$?\sigma_{exp}(w) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sigma_d(w \text{ or } \epsilon)$$

Perché le fibre nella prefabbricazione?



- riduzione dello spessore (no limitazioni sul copriferro)
- maggior libertà nella scelta delle geometrie
- si evitano dettagli di armatura complessi
- maggior industrializzazione del processo produttivo (no posizionamento della rete)
- minori controlli sul corretto posizionamento dell'armatura

- messa a punto di un sistema per garantire una corretta lavorabilità dell'impasto
- controllo della dispersione delle fibre
- mancanza di regole di progettazione accettate internazionalmente



Vantaggi dell'uso del SFRC nei conci prefabbricati per gallerie



- 1) L'SFRC è un materiale tenace, aspetto di notevole importanza in relazione all'effettiva efficacia di alcune scelte progettuali
- 2) Permette di limitare l'ampiezza delle fessure
- 3) L'SFRC ha un'elevata resistenza agli urti, che si possono verificare durante i processi di trasporto e assemblaggio dei conci
- 4) Consente un miglior controllo dei concetti e delle porzioni di rivestimento
- 5) Consente un miglior controllo e gestione del processo produttivo dei conci



Obiettivi della ricerca

Valutazione delle possibilità di impiego del SFRC in sostituzione parziale o totale dell'armatura tradizionale



SULLA BASE DI:



Analisi numeriche non-lineari condotte sulle seguenti fasi transitorie:

- 1) Concio singolo con accumulo di sei conci in fase di stoccaggio
- 2) Spinta agente sull'anello di rivestimento per effetto dell'avanzamento dello scudo della TBM





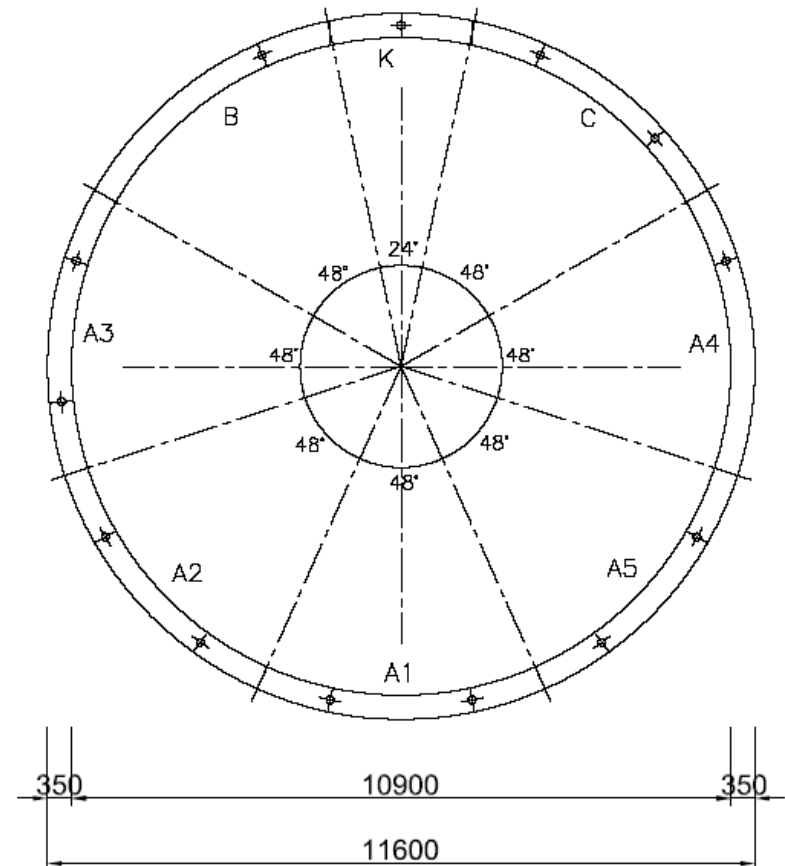
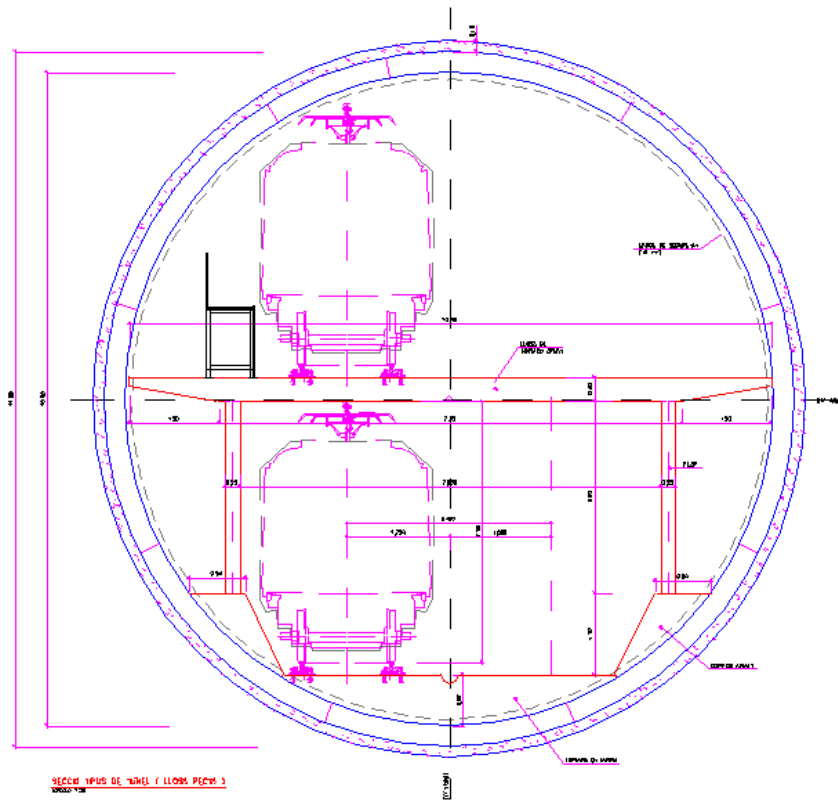
Sommario

- Problematiche e metodi di realizzazione dei tunnels in terreno
- Individuazione delle proprietà degli SFRC impiegati
- Validazione del modello numerico tramite le prove sperimentali svolte sulle stesse tipologie di conci
- Analisi numeriche delle fasi transitorie considerate
- Valutazione dell'armatura minima tradizionale da combinare al SFRC

Linea 9 della metropolitana di Barcellona



Sezione del tunnel



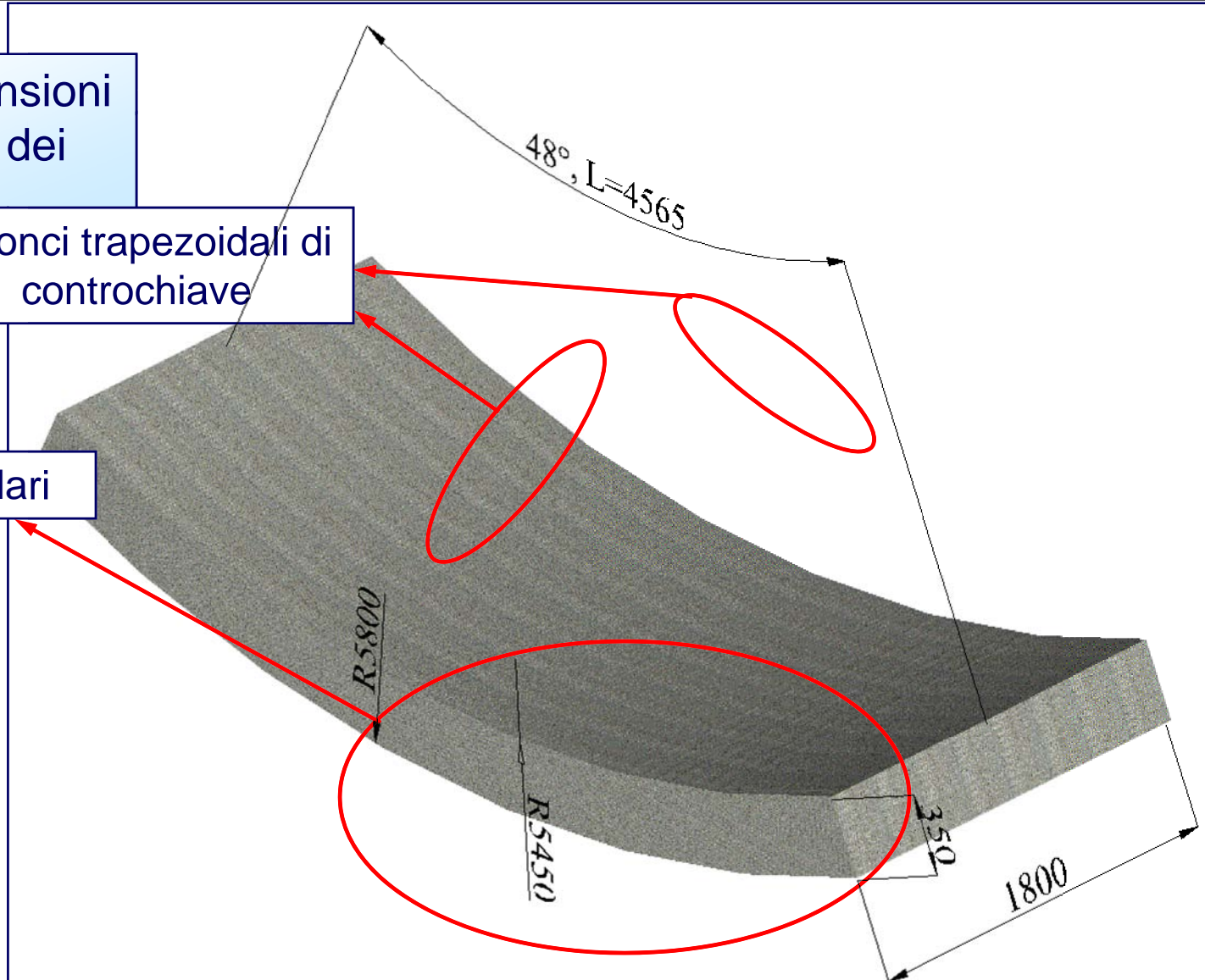
Tipologia di conci prefabbricati analizzata



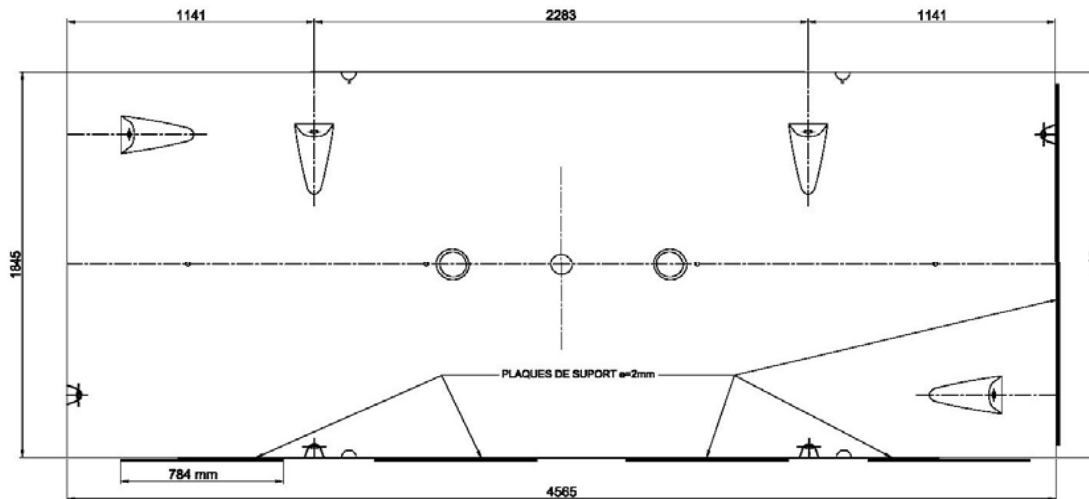
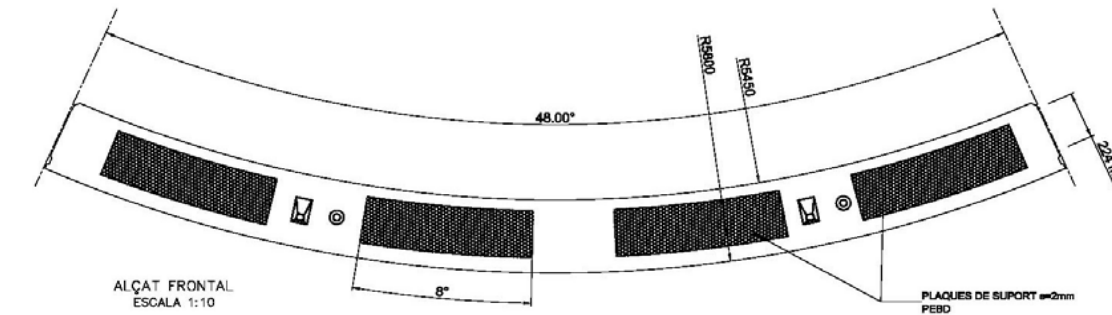
Principali dimensioni
geometriche dei
conci

2 conci trapezoidali di
controchiave

5 conci rettangolari



Tipologia di conci prefabbricati analizzata



PLANTA DESENVOLUPADA PER INTRADÓS
ESCALA 1:10

Caratteristiche delle fibre di acciaio

La matrice cementizia di tutti i provini è C50/60
 Si sono adottate due tipologie di fibre:

→ Wirand FF1



Shape	hooked
Ultimate tensile strength [MPa]	1100
Modulus of elasticity [MPa]	210000
Cross Section	circular
Length [mm]	50
Diameter [mm]	1
Aspect Ratio	50

Dosaggio

- 35 kg/m³
- 45 kg/m³

→ Wirand FF3

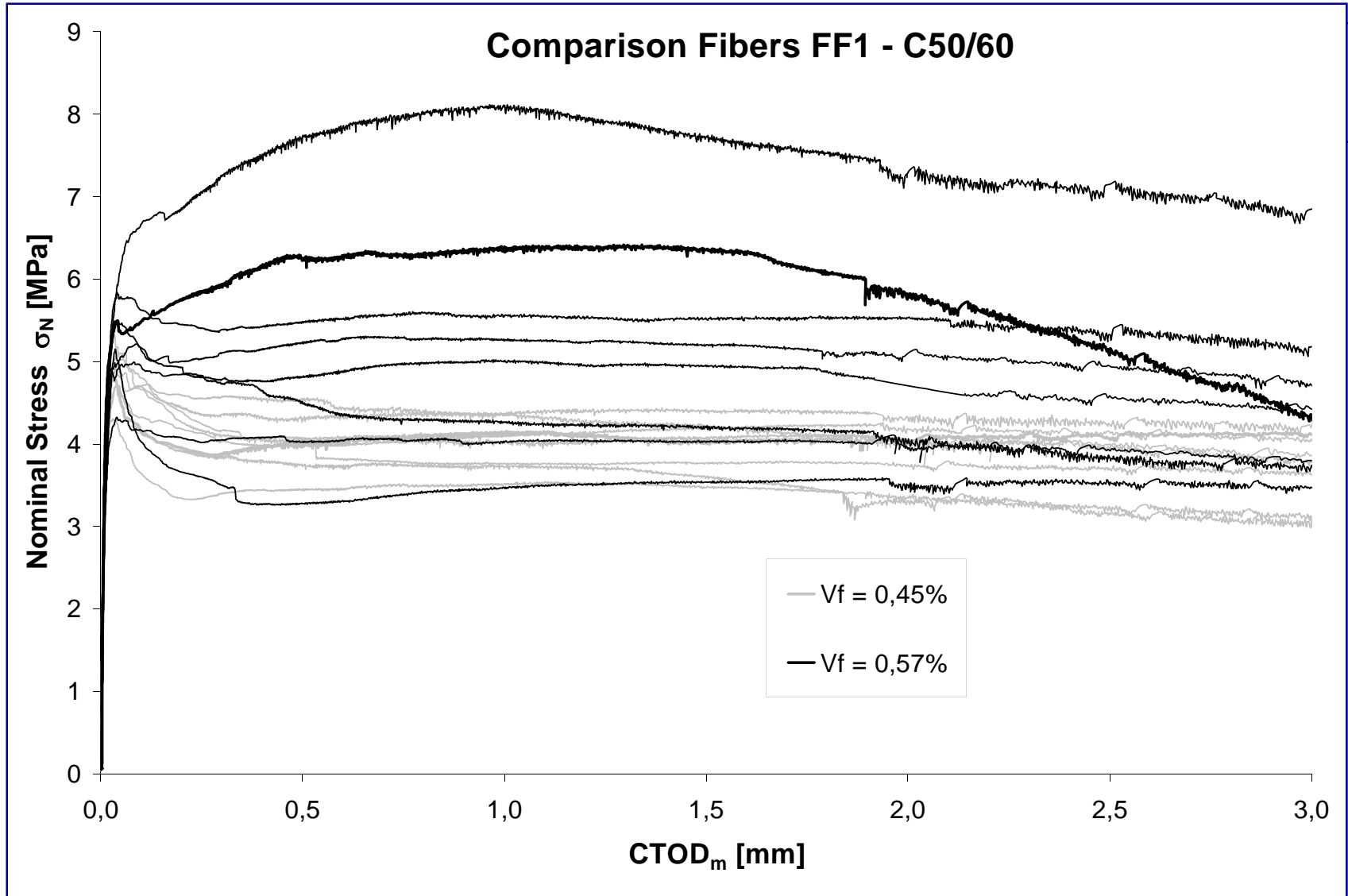


Shape	hooked
Ultimate tensile strength [MPa]	1100
Modulus of elasticity [MPa]	210000
Cross Section	circular
Length [mm]	50
Diameter [mm]	0,75
Aspect Ratio	67

Dosaggio

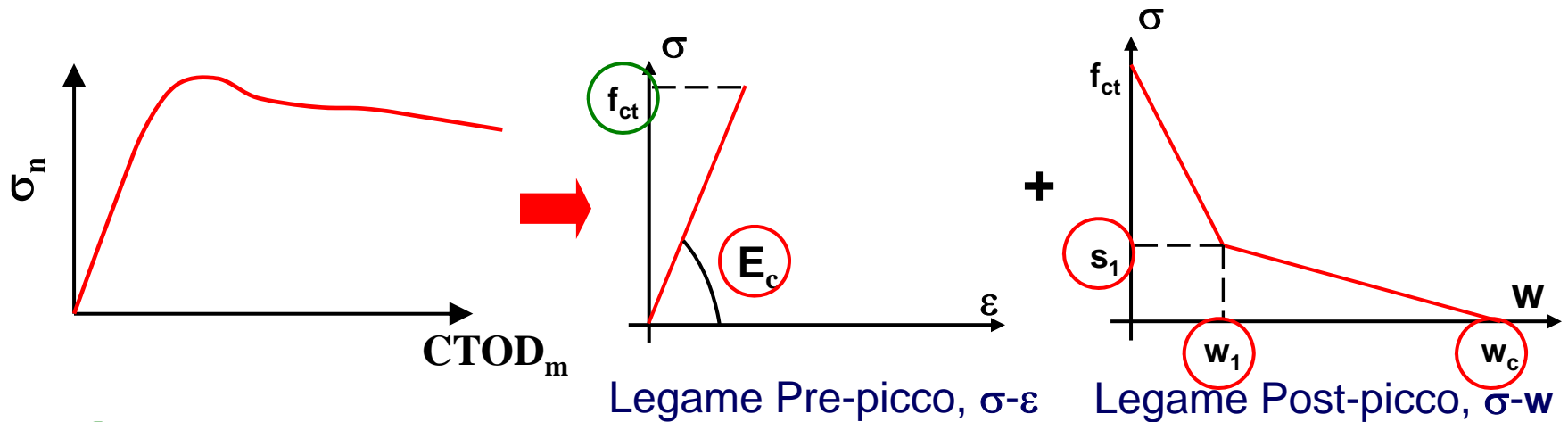
- 25 kg/m³
- 35 kg/m³

Caratterizzazione sperimentale del materiale



Determinazione del legame σ - w

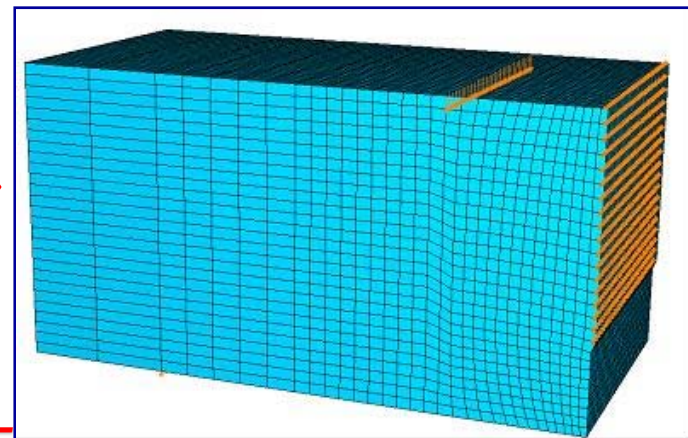
Dalle curve sperimentali σ_n -CTOD_m



○ Dalle prove sperimentali

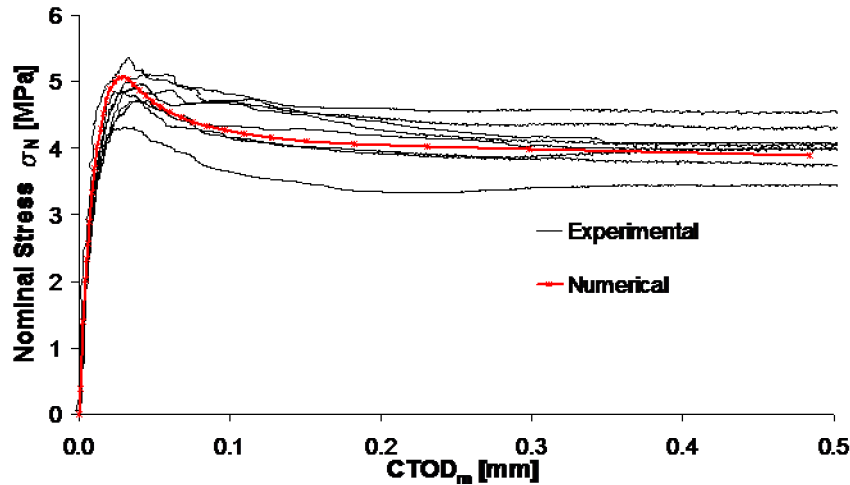
○ Analisi inverse

Le analisi numeriche sono state svolte con il programma Abaqus ➔

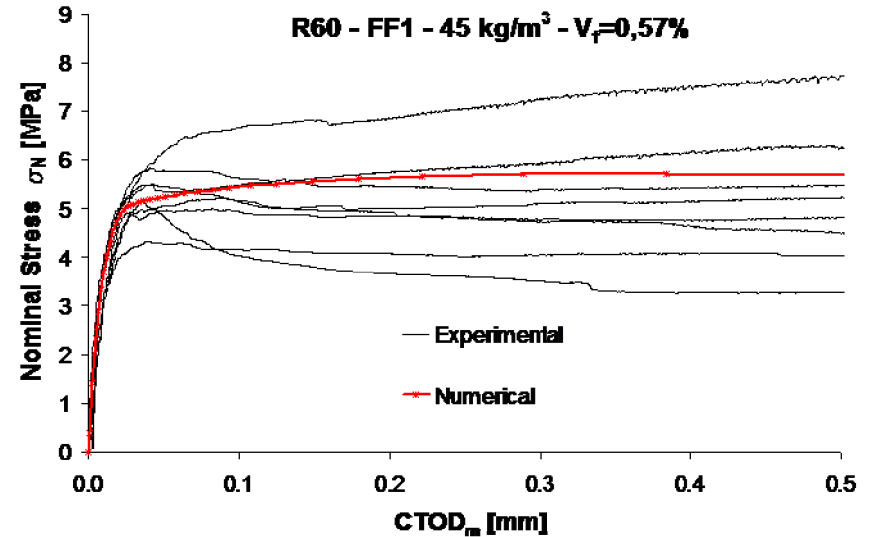


Confronto numerico-sperimentale

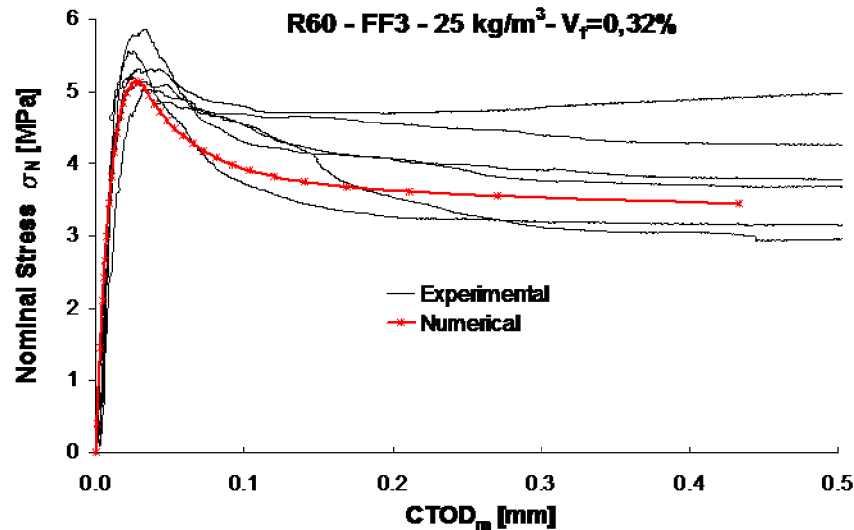
R60 - FF1 - 35 kg/m³ - V_r=0,45%



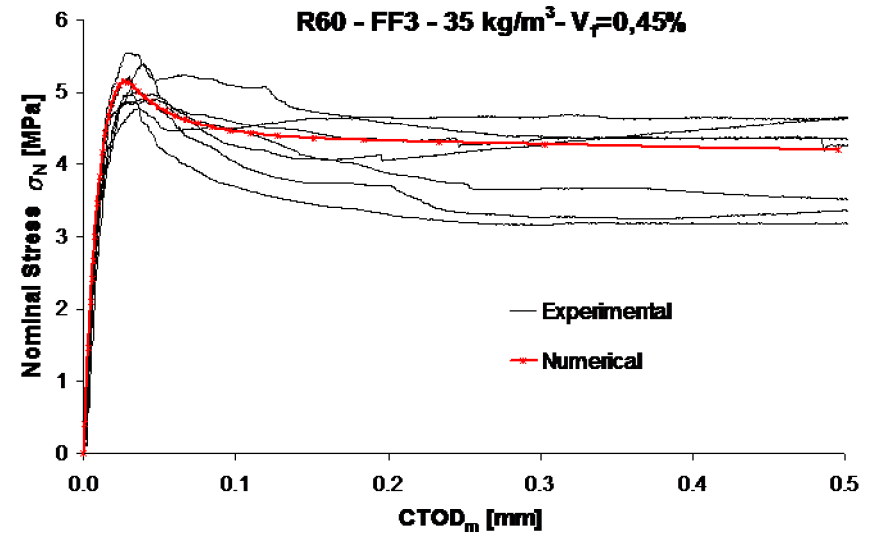
R60 - FF1 - 45 kg/m³ - V_r=0,57%



R60 - FF3 - 25 kg/m³ - V_r=0,32%



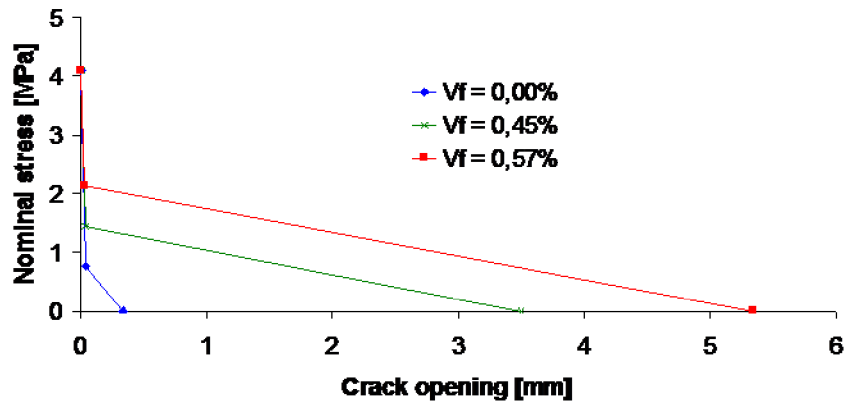
R60 - FF3 - 35 kg/m³ - V_r=0,45%



Legami σ -w

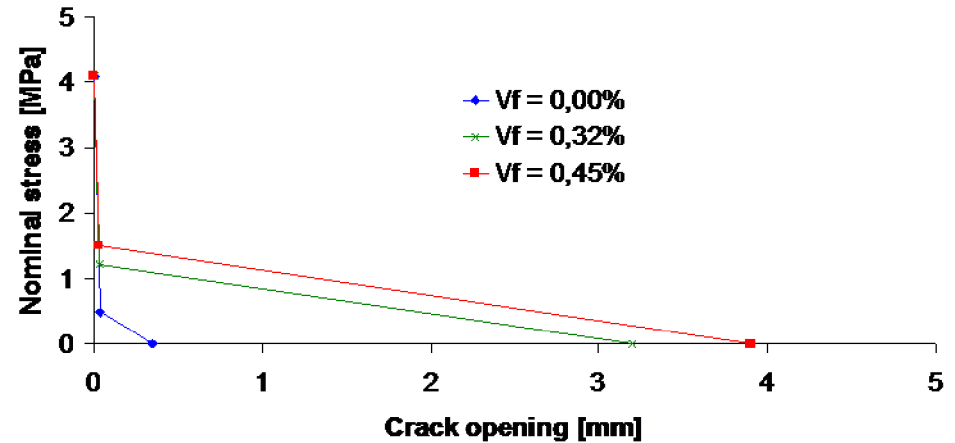
Wirand FF1

Bilinear laws Wirand FF1

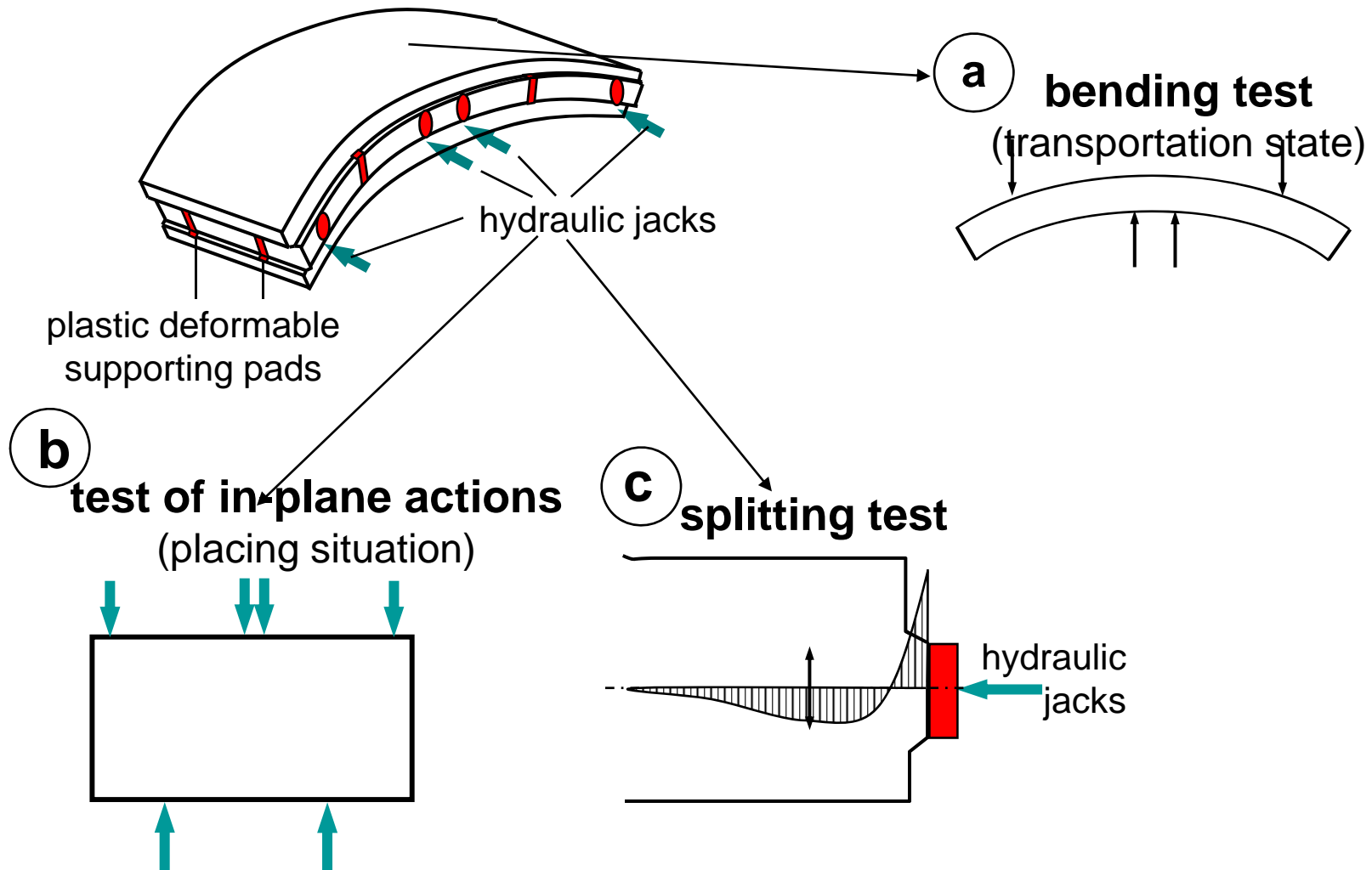


Wirand FF3

Bilinear laws Wirand FF3

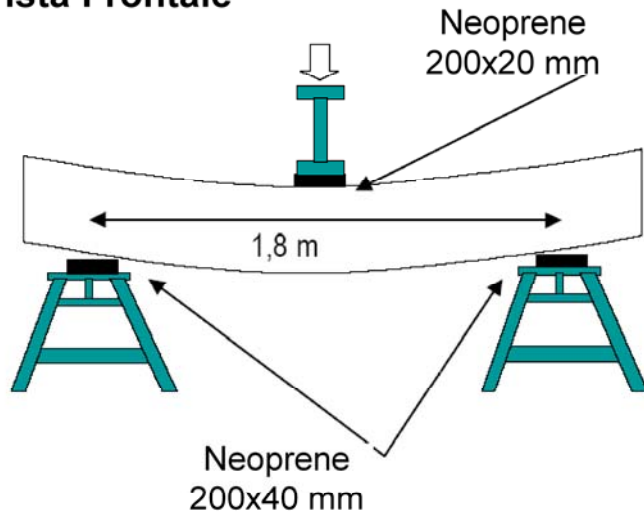


Condizioni di carico principali sui conci



Validazione del modello numerico

Vista Frontale



sità Po

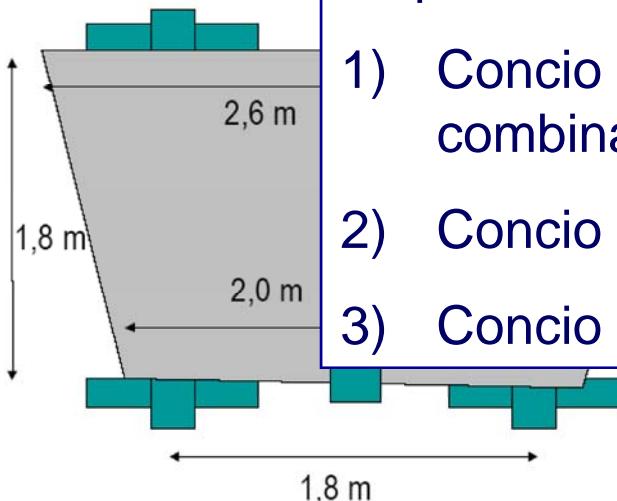
ano la

Inadde
fillin



Segmental
ring

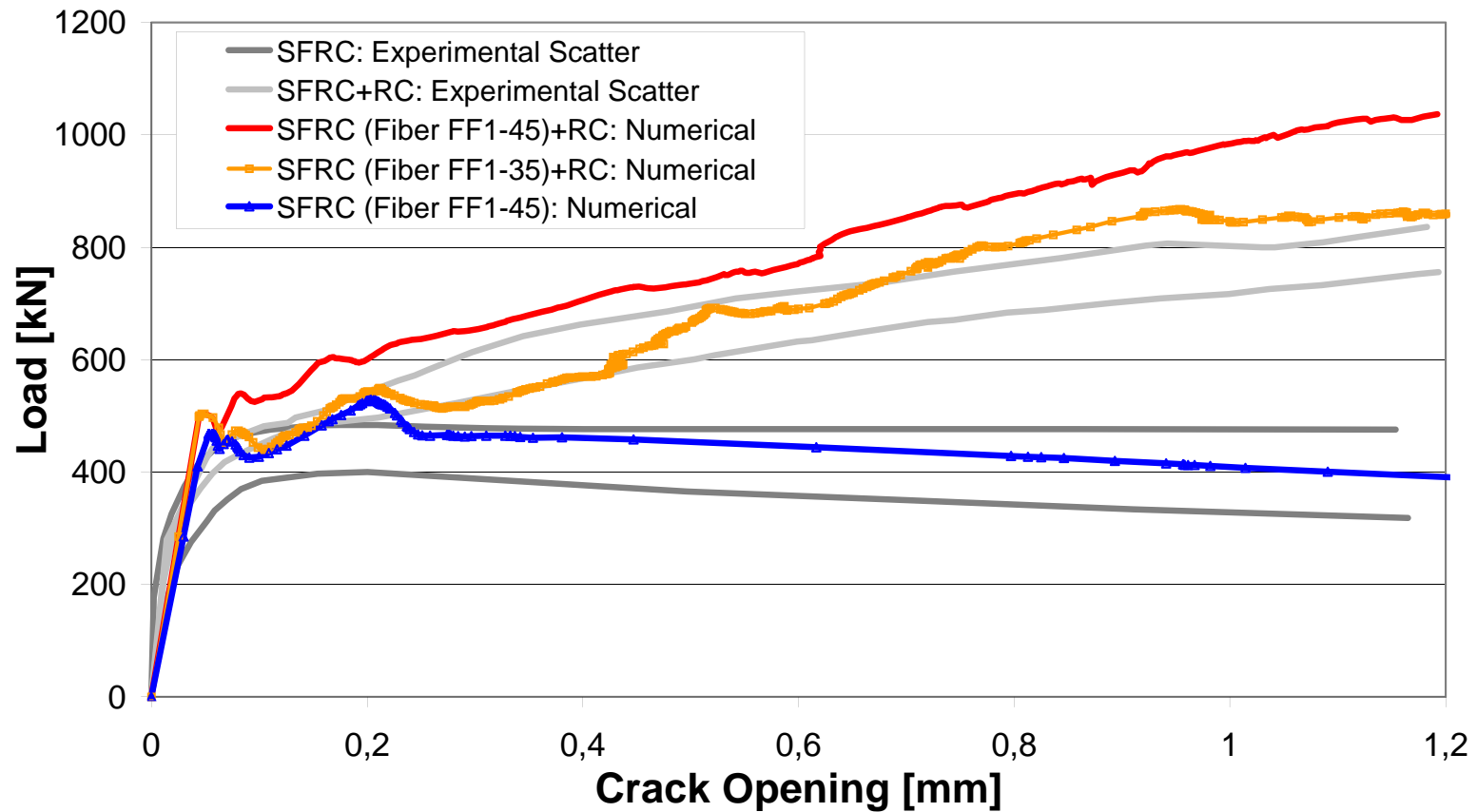
Pianta



Le prove sono state svolte:

- 1) Concio con armatura tradizionale (RC) combinata a 30 kg/m^3 di fibre di acciaio
- 2) Concio in SFRC, dosaggio di 45 kg/m^3
- 3) Concio in SFRC, dosaggio di 60 kg/m^3

Tunnel Segments, Non Linear Analyses, Flexure Testing



Fase di spinta

Nella fase di spinta l'anello di rivestimento assemblato deve garantire l'appoggio longitudinale per l'avanzamento della escavatrice, TBM

Si è analizzato un singolo concio

Si è assunto che l'appoggio dietro al concio sia uniforme

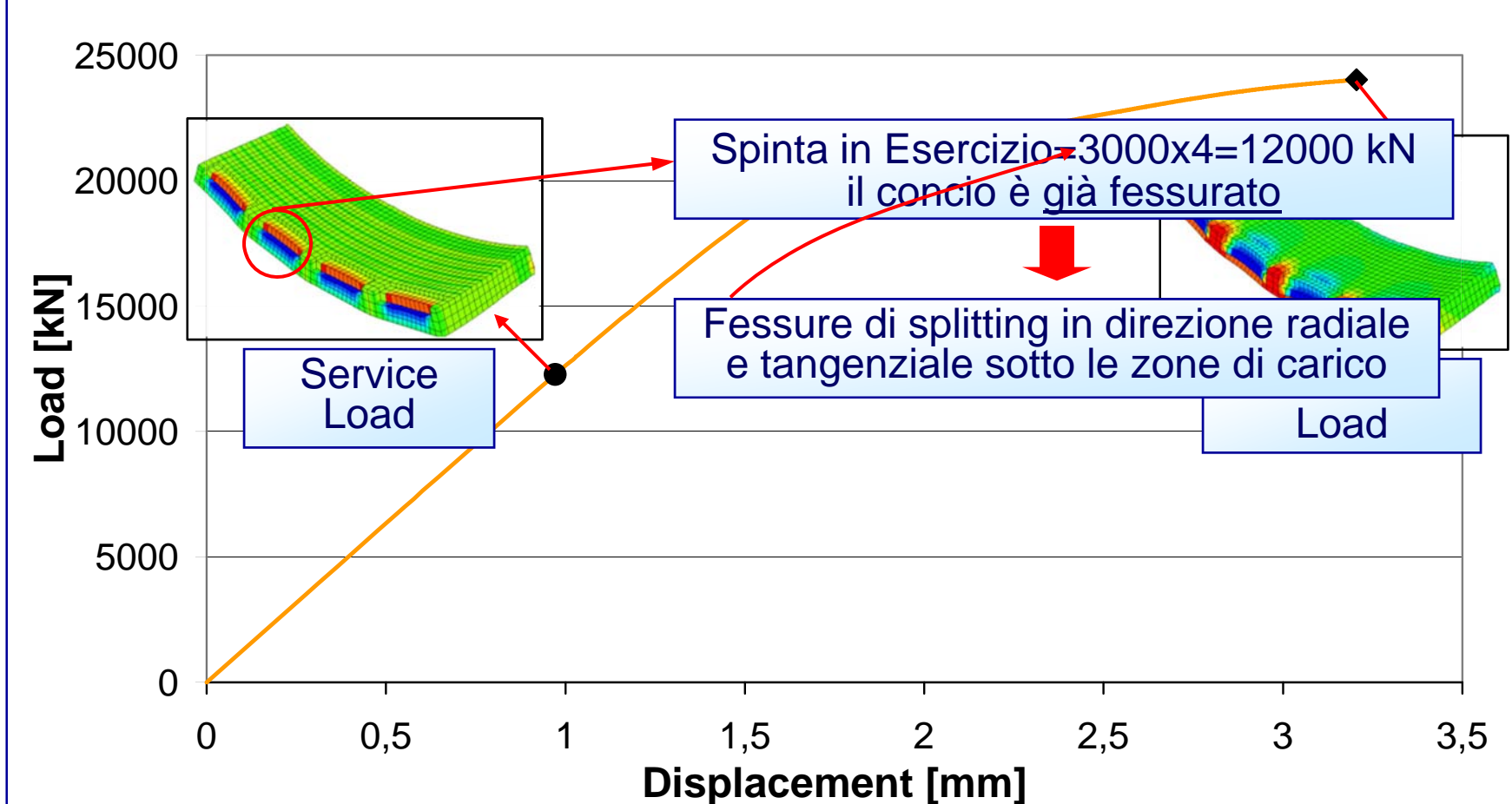
Si sono posizionate delle molle monolatero a compressione che simulano la deformabilità assiale degli anelli retrostanti

Direzione di scavo

I quattro martinetti agiscono tramite delle piastre d'acciaio

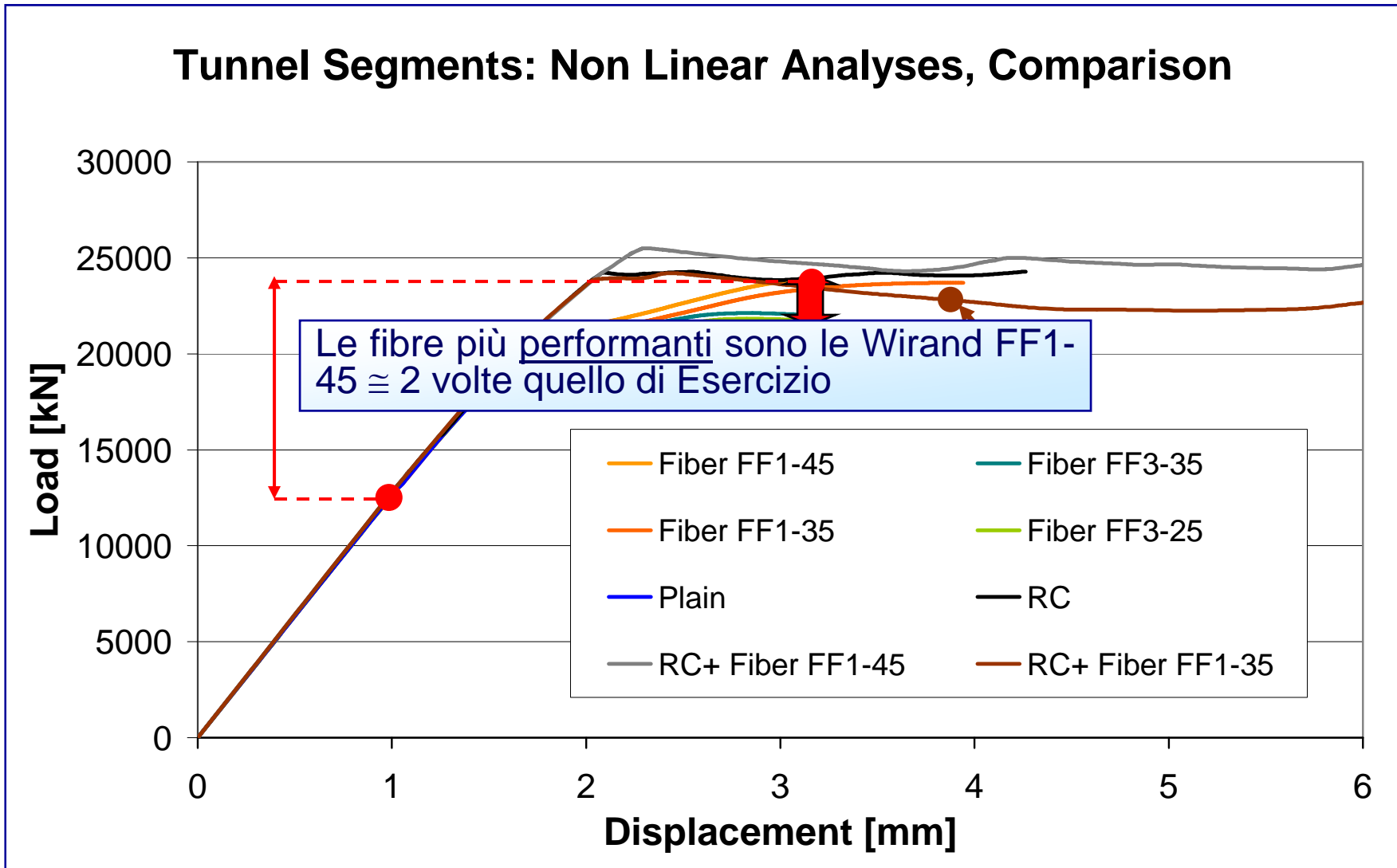
Si è modellata la spinta come pressione uniforme su 4 regioni

Tunnel Segments: Non Linear Analyses, Fiber FF1-45



Risultati delle analisi numeriche

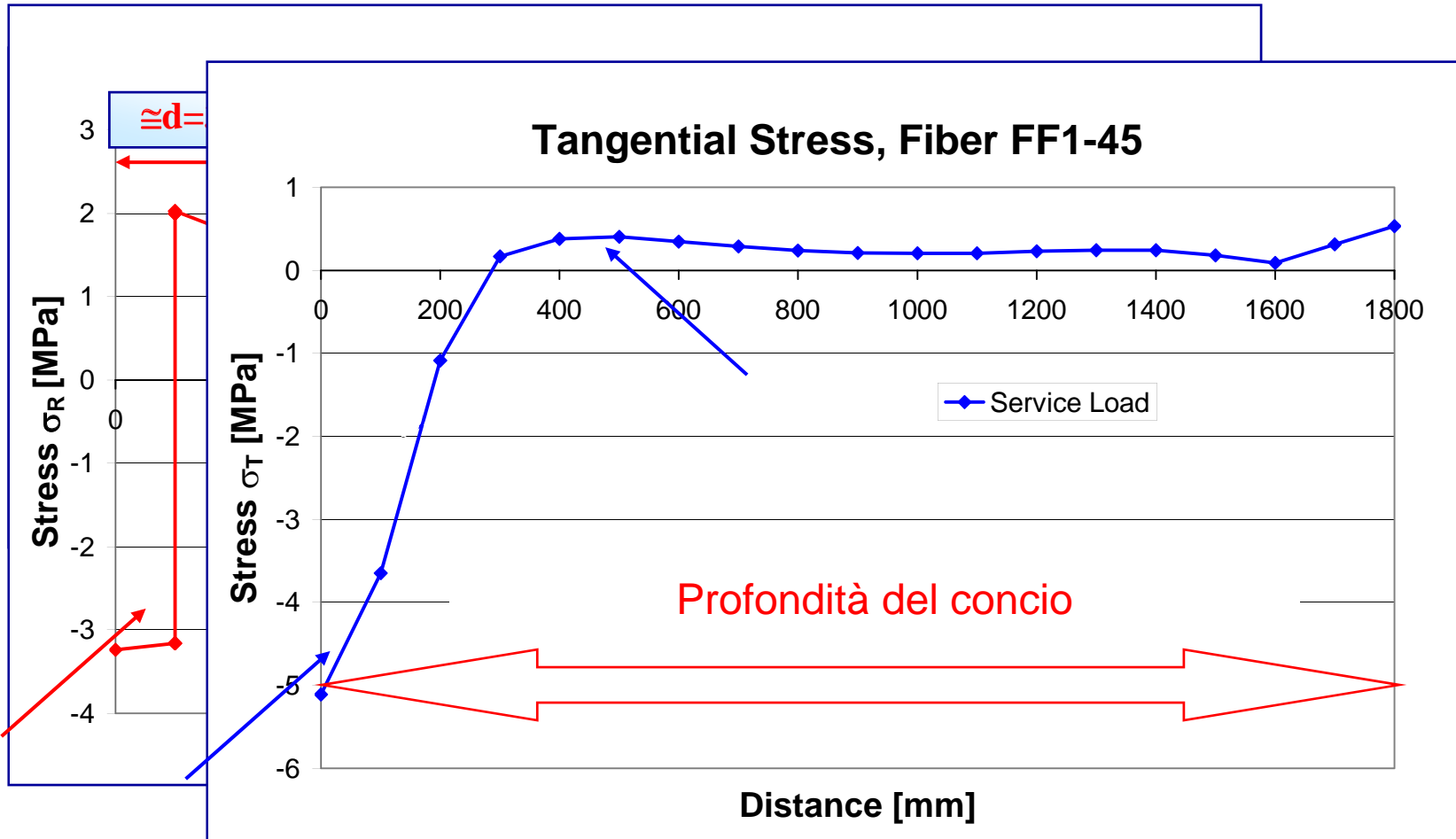
Tunnel Segments: Non Linear Analyses, Comparison



Comportamento nelle zone di carico

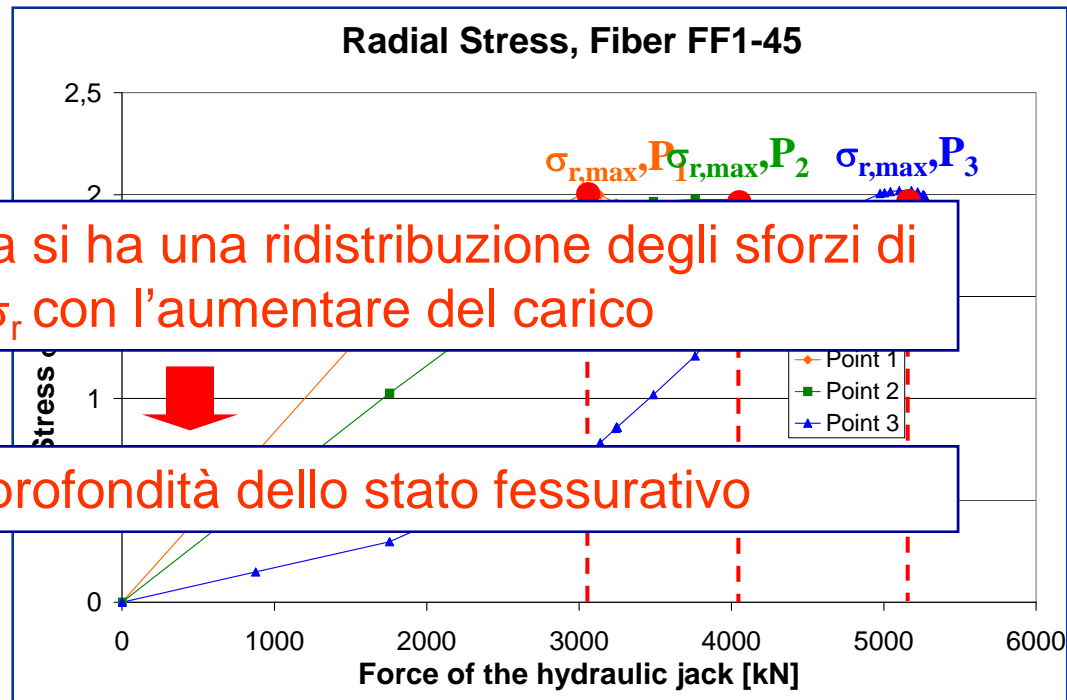
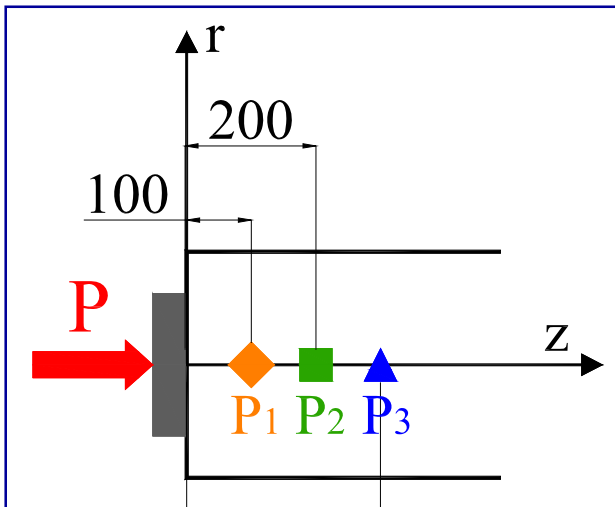


Al di sotto delle zone di carico si riscontra un comportamento analogo a quello tipico di lastra caricata da un carico concentrato.



Distribuzione degli sforzi radiali

Si sono considerati 3 punti di interesse al di sotto delle zone di carico



Nella zona analizzata si ha una ridistribuzione degli sforzi di trazione σ_r con l'aumentare del carico

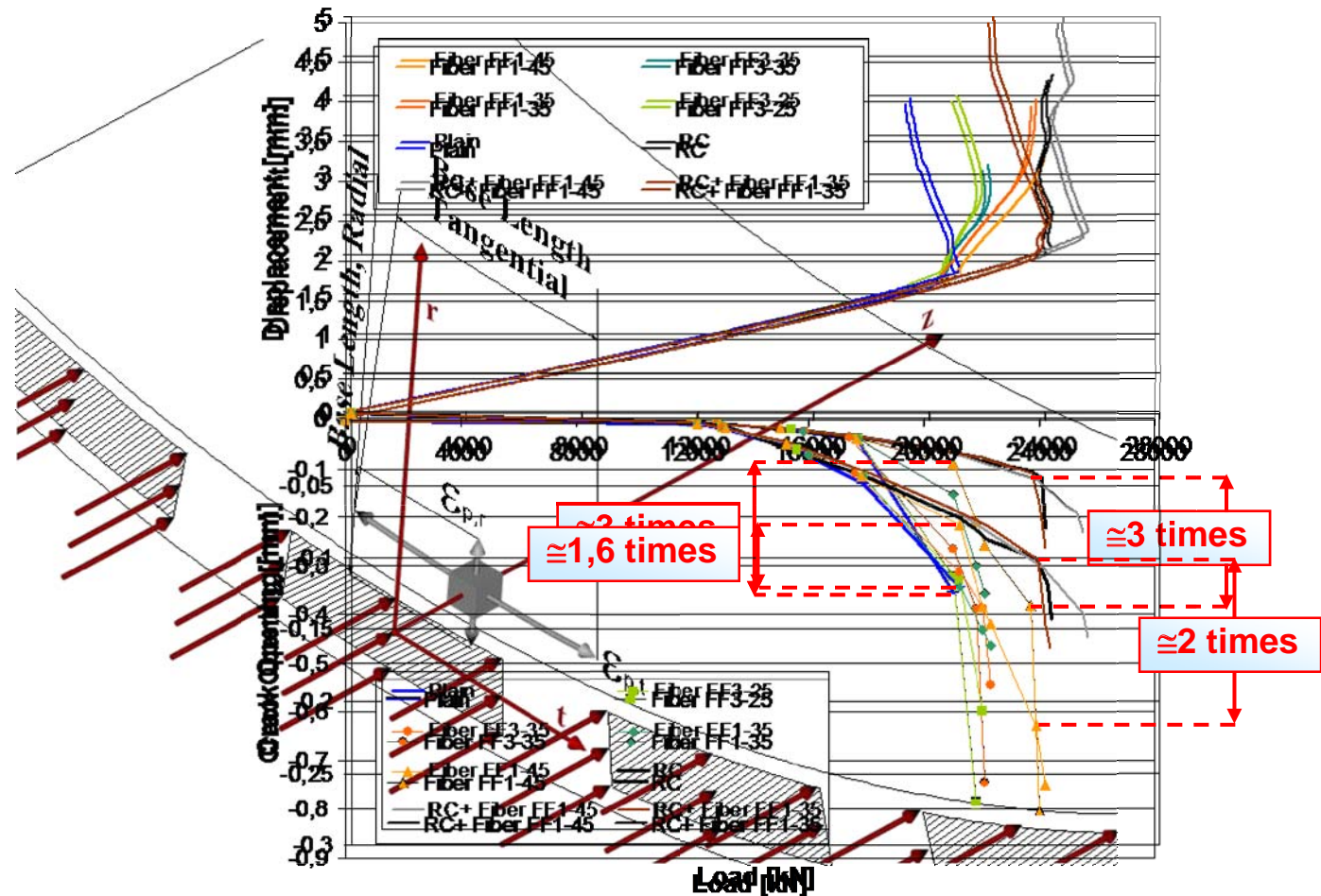
Diffusione in profondità dello stato fessurativo

Analisi dello stato fessurativo



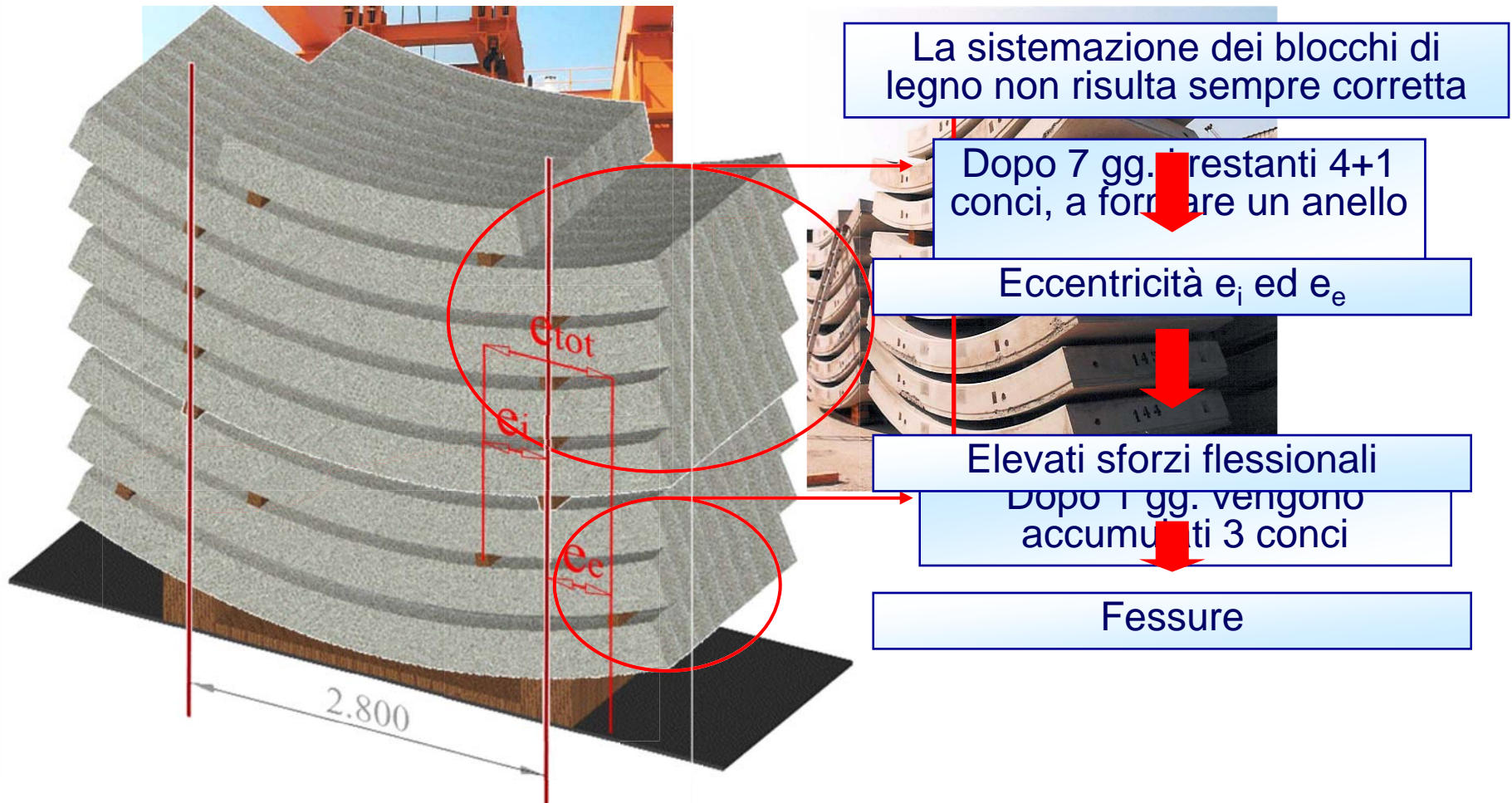
Si è analizzato lo stato fessurativo al di sotto della zona di carico dei martinetti di spinta

Tunnel Segments: Non Linear Analyses, Comparison



Fase di stoccaggio

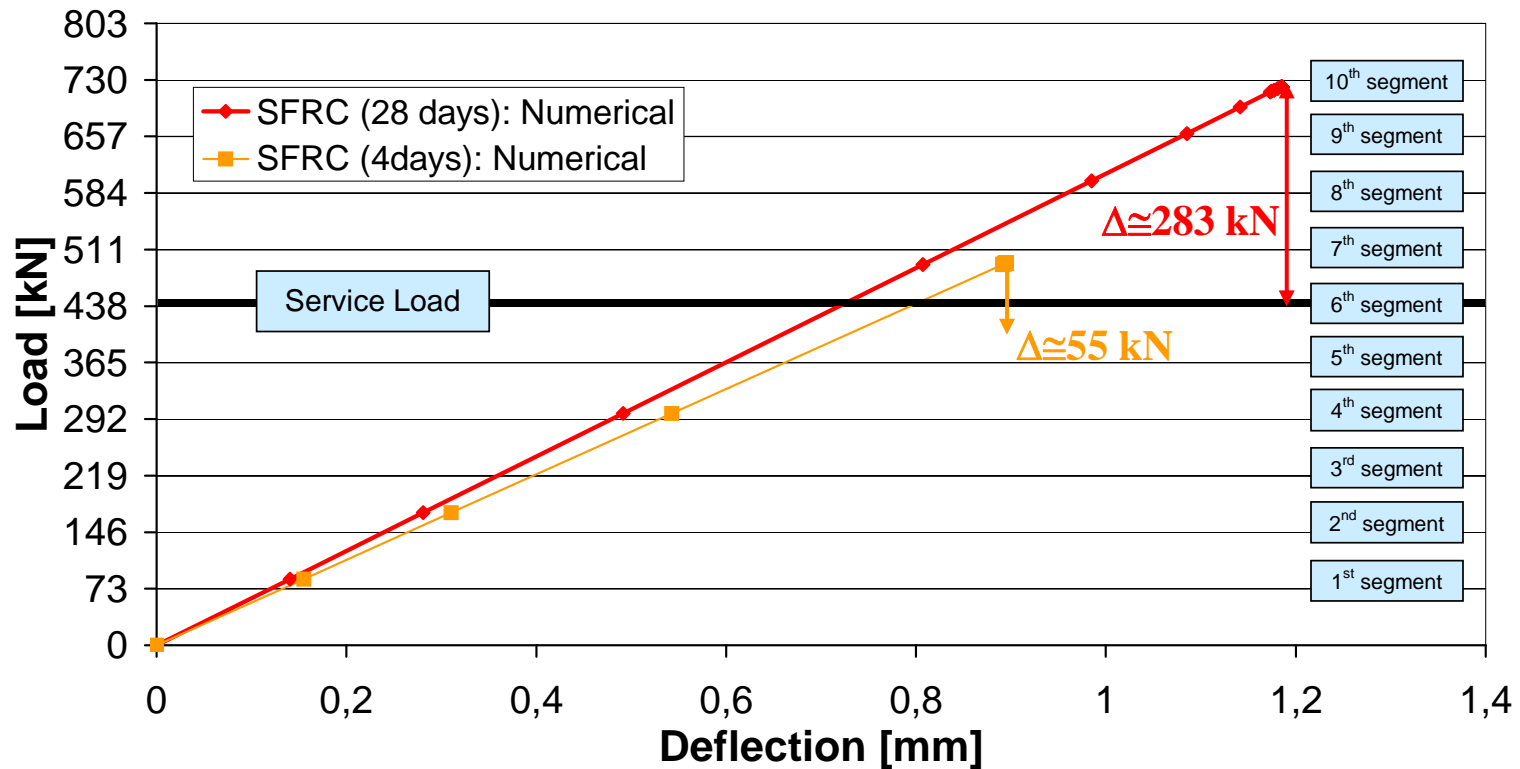
Dopo lo scasso i conci vengono impilati uno sopra l'altro mediante l'uso di blocchi di legno



Modellazione e risultati numerici

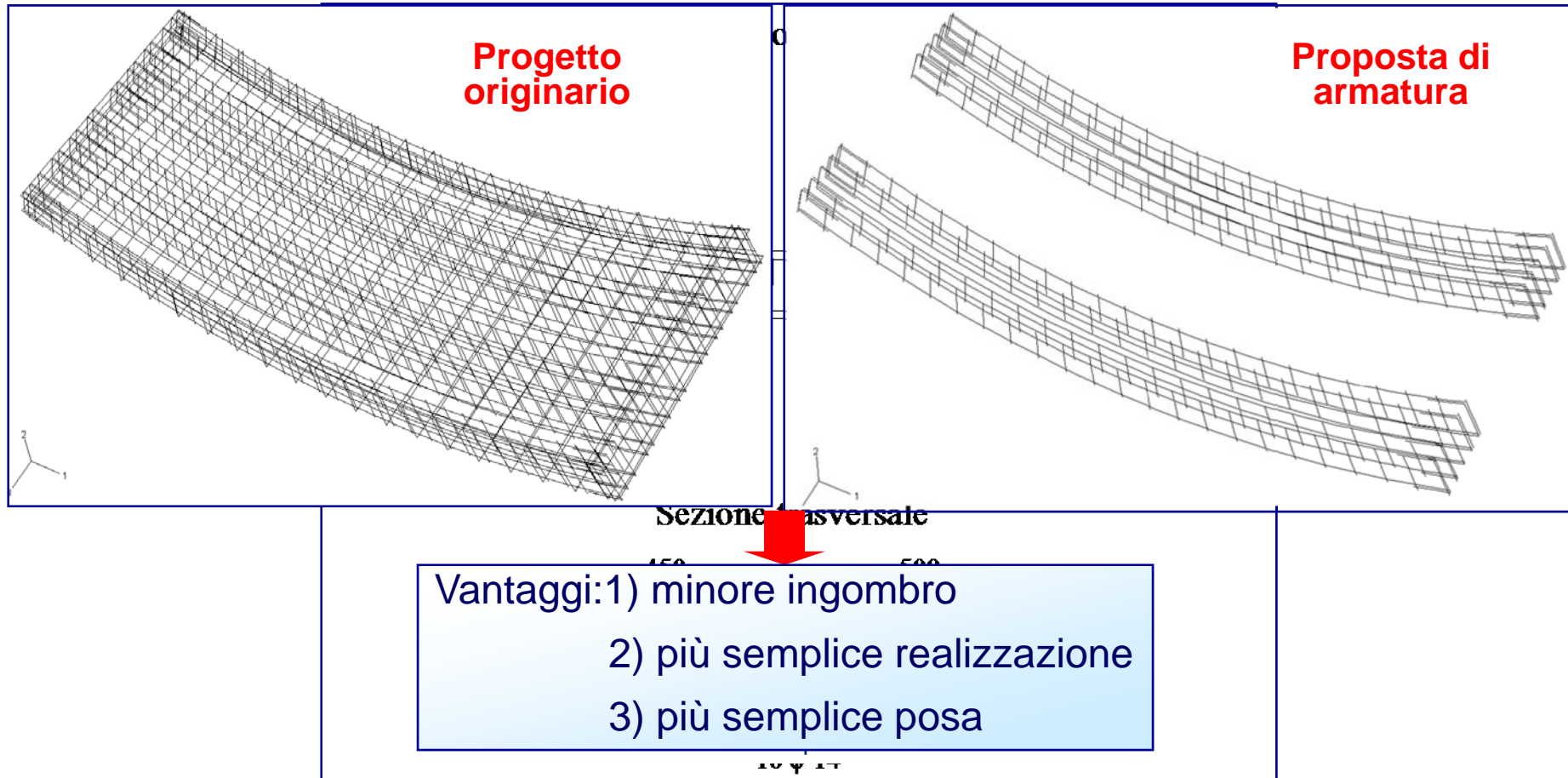
Le analisi numeriche sono state effettuate considerando

Tunnel Segments: Non Linear Analyses, Stacking Test, $e_i=e_e=250$ mm



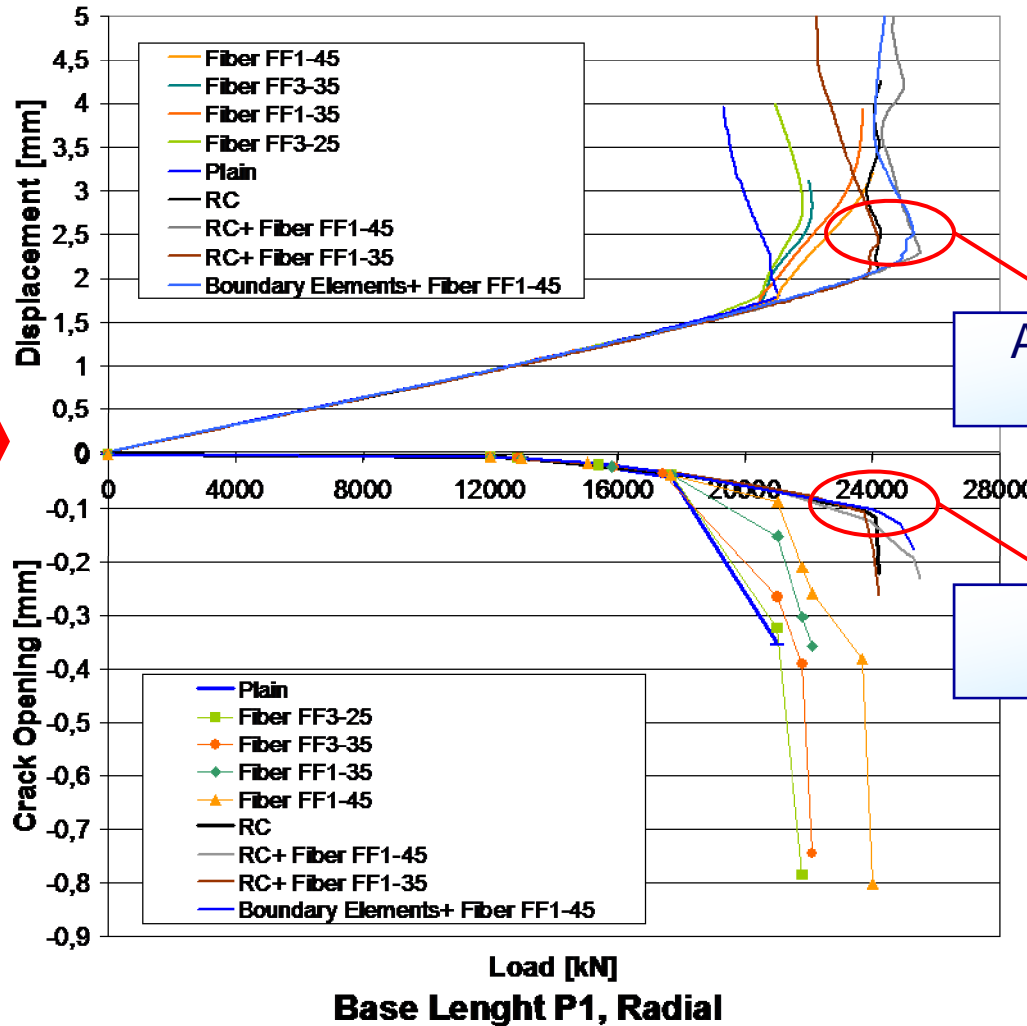
Proposta progettuale

Si propone l'impiego combinato nei conci di fibre Wirand FF1-45 e di un'armatura consistente in due elementi di contorno.



Proposta progettuale

Tunnel Segments: Non Linear Analyses, Comparison



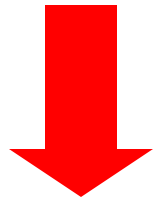
Analisi numeriche della fase di spinta

Analoga capacità portante

Analogo stato fessurativo

Considerazioni conclusive

L'impiego di sole fibre con un quantitativo superiore o uguale a 45kg/m^3 può risultare efficace e in grado di garantire una sufficiente capacità resistente se gli sforzi flessionali sono limitati



Risulta conveniente l'impiego combinato di fibre e armatura tradizionale



1) Le fibre sono adatte per situazioni di sforzo diffuso



riducono l'ampiezza delle fessure

2) L'armatura tradizionale è adatta per sforzi localizzati elevati



stati di sforzo flessionali elevati

Thank you for your attention!



XVIII SEMINARIO DE GEOTENIA, Caracas, 9-11 November, 2004