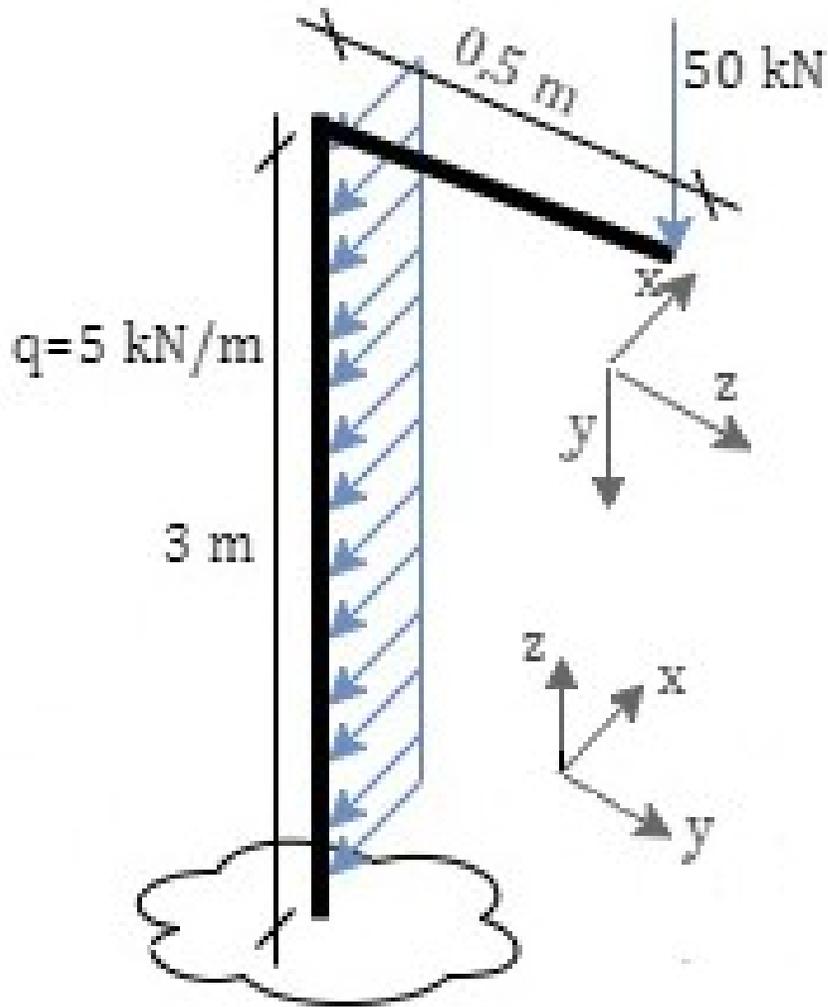
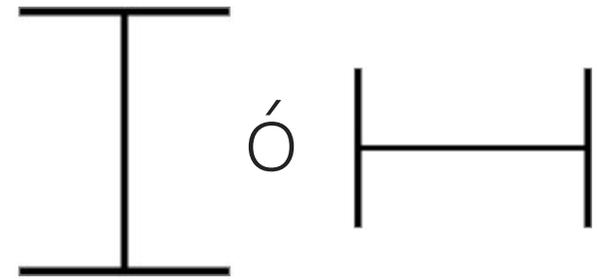


Dimensionamiento de estructura espacial

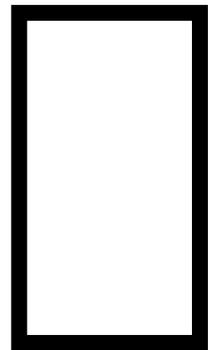


- $\sigma_{\text{adm}} = 15 \text{ kN/cm}^2$; $\tau_{\text{adm}} = 7 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

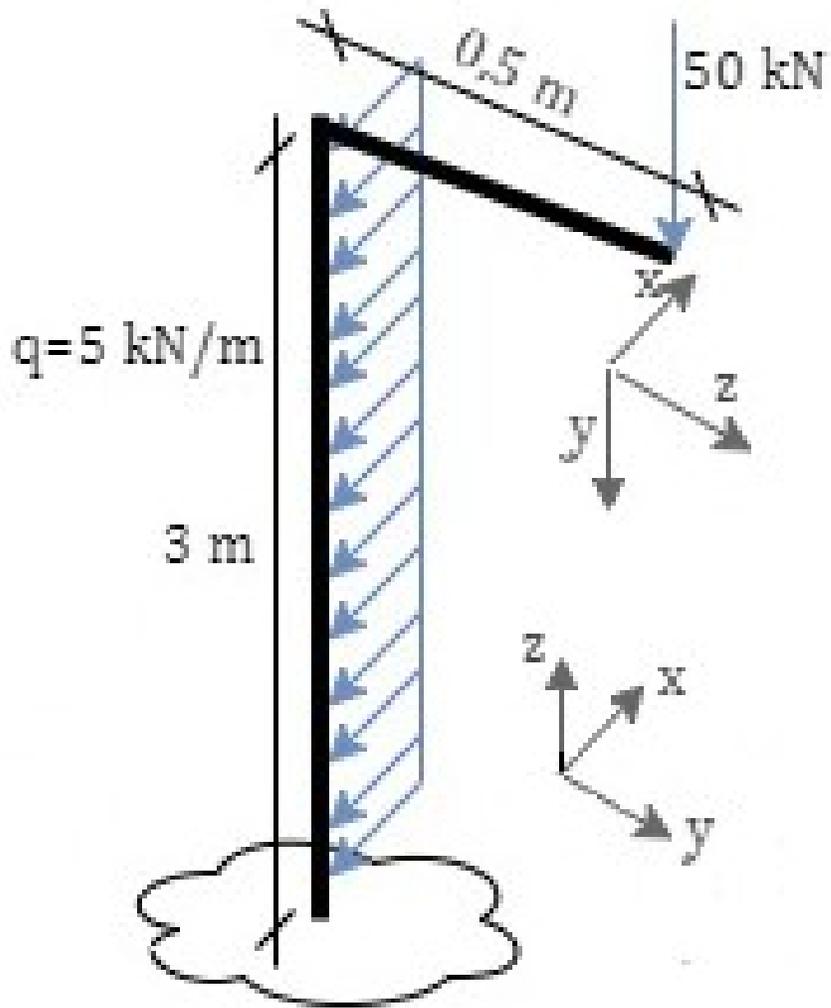
- Columna:
Perfil IPN
(posicionarlo correctamente)



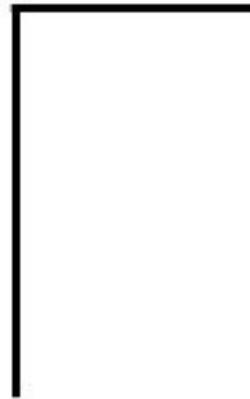
- Travesaño:
Tubo rectangular
(relación $h/b = 2$)



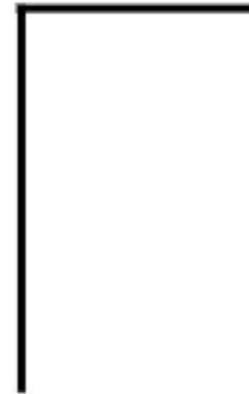
➔ 1. Diagramas de características



N



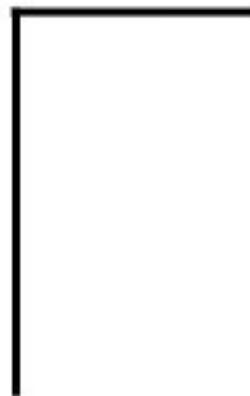
Q_x



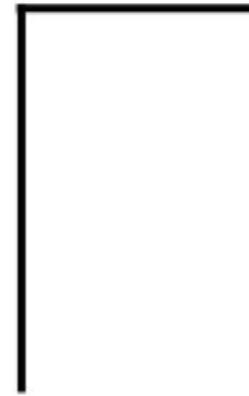
Q_y



M_t



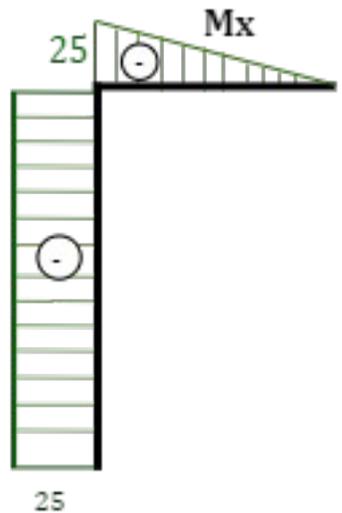
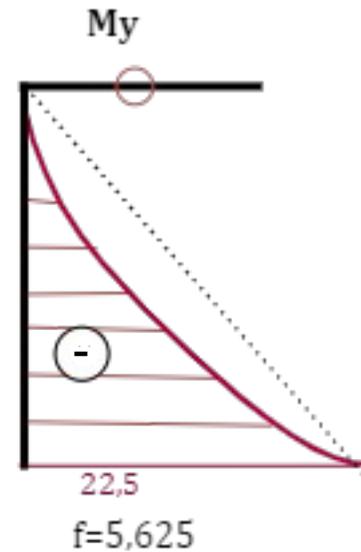
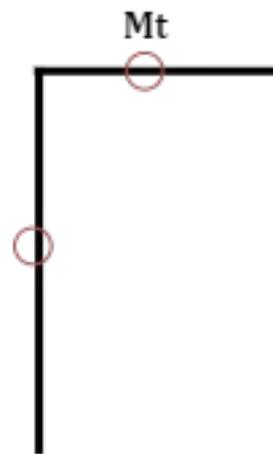
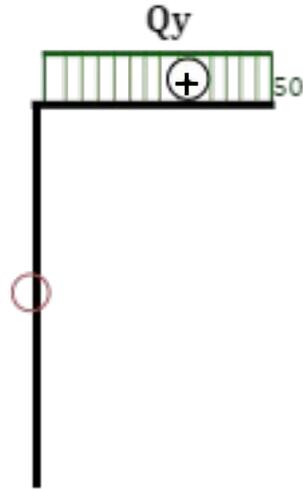
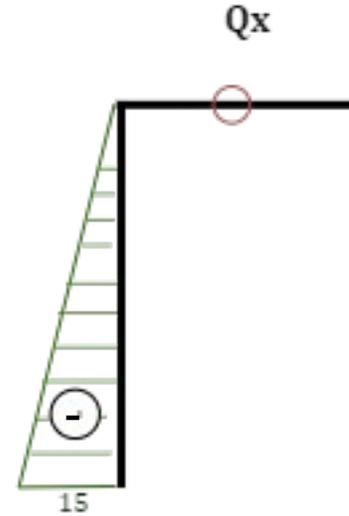
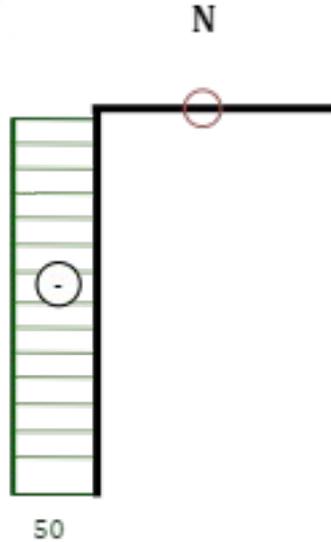
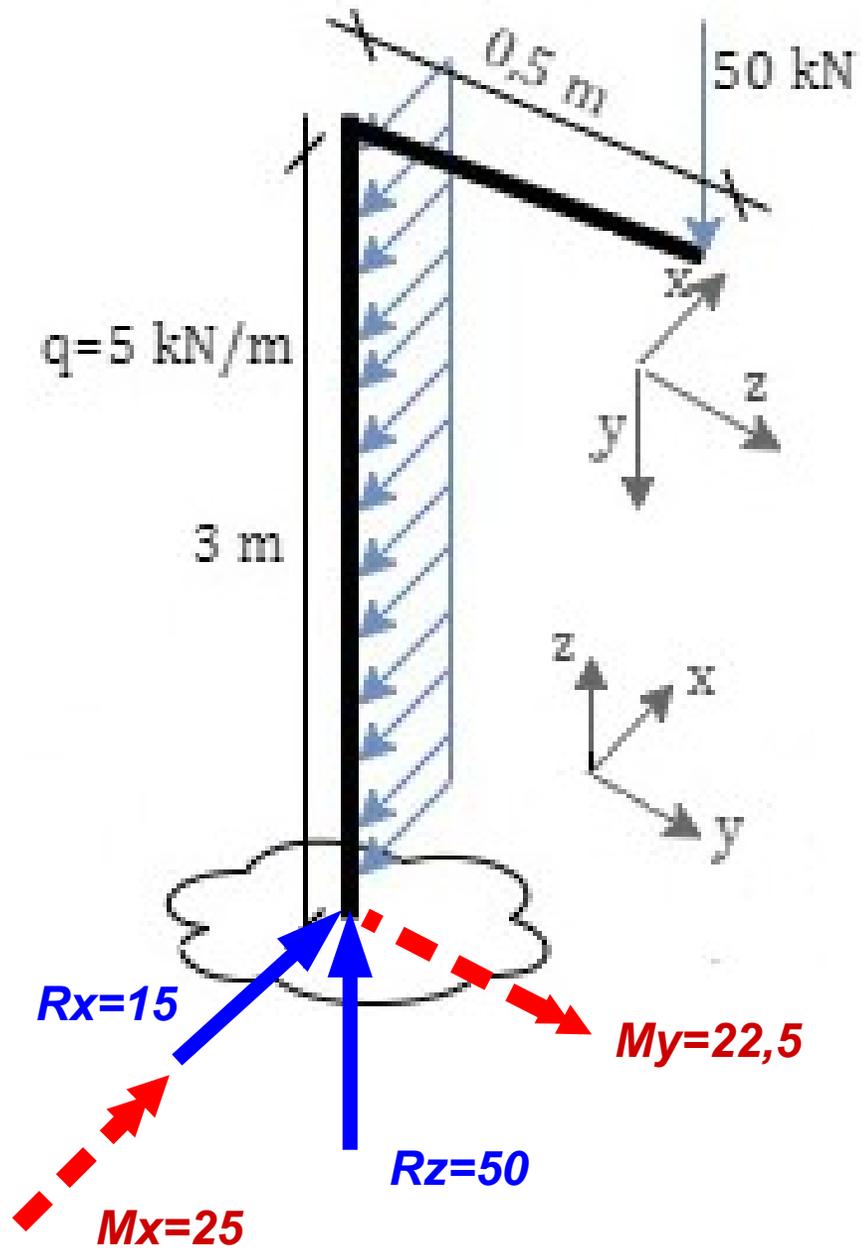
M_y



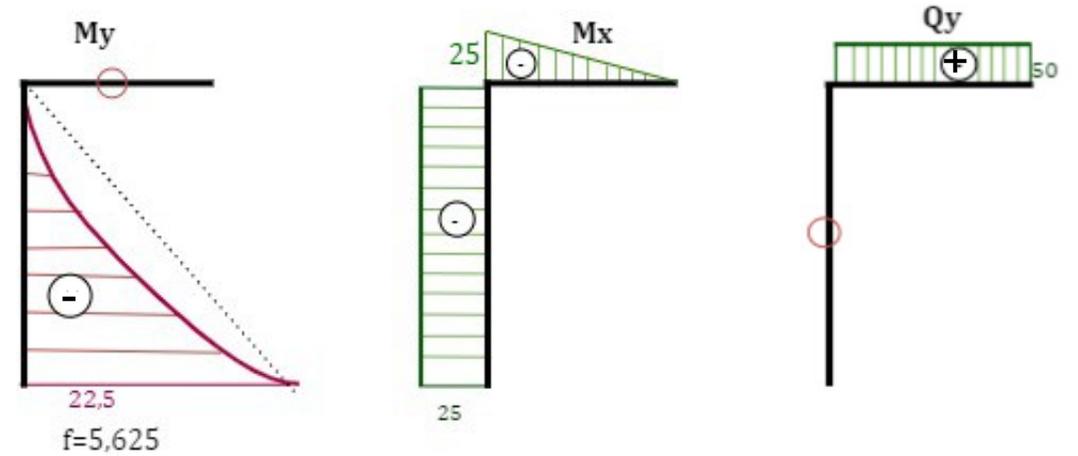
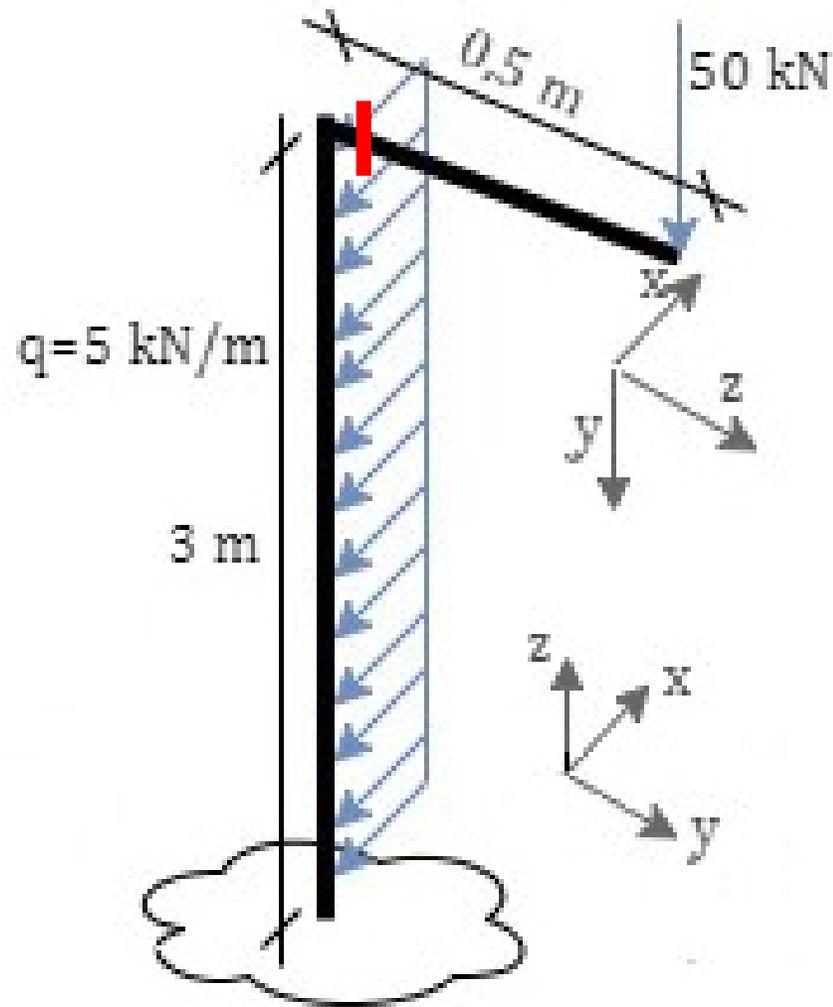
M_x



1. Diagramas de características



➔ 2. Análisis del travesaño



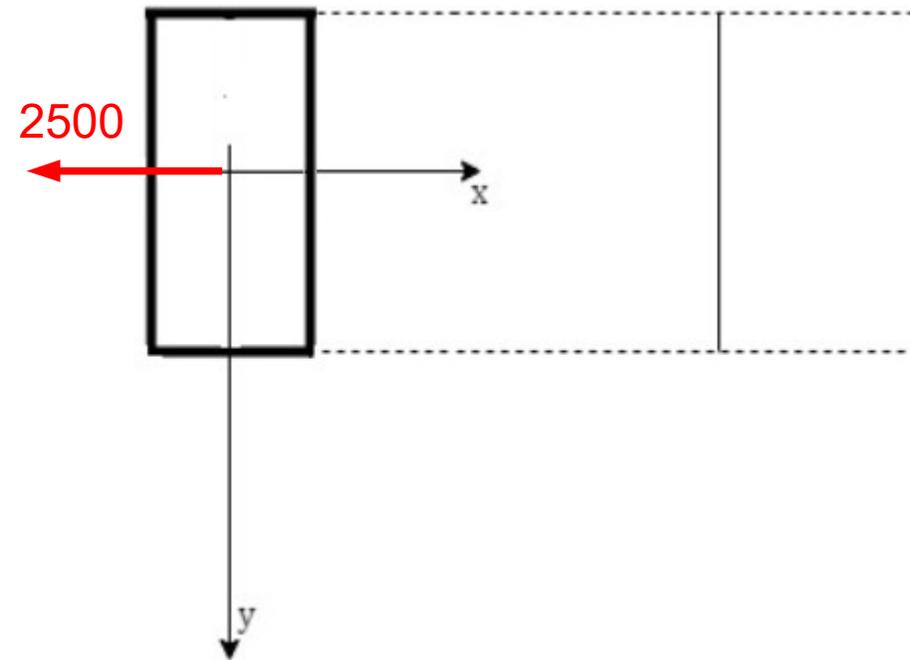
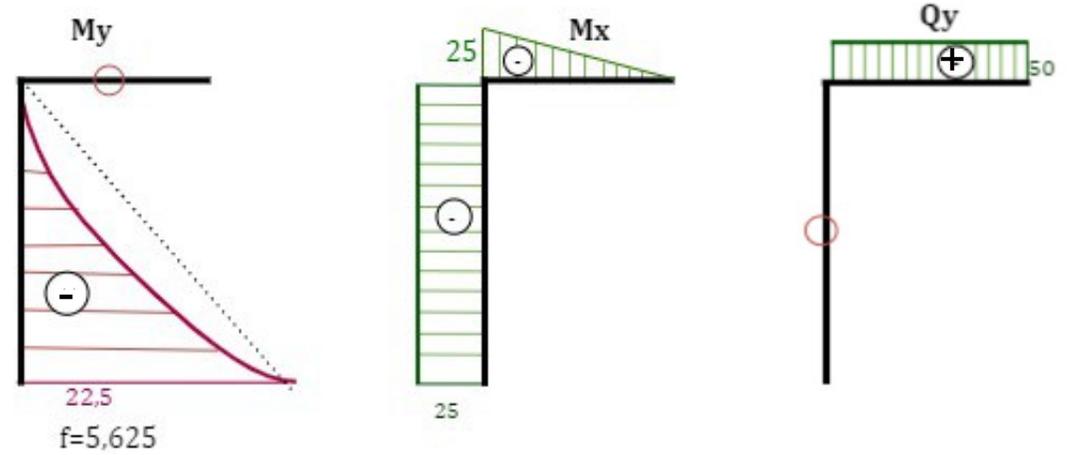
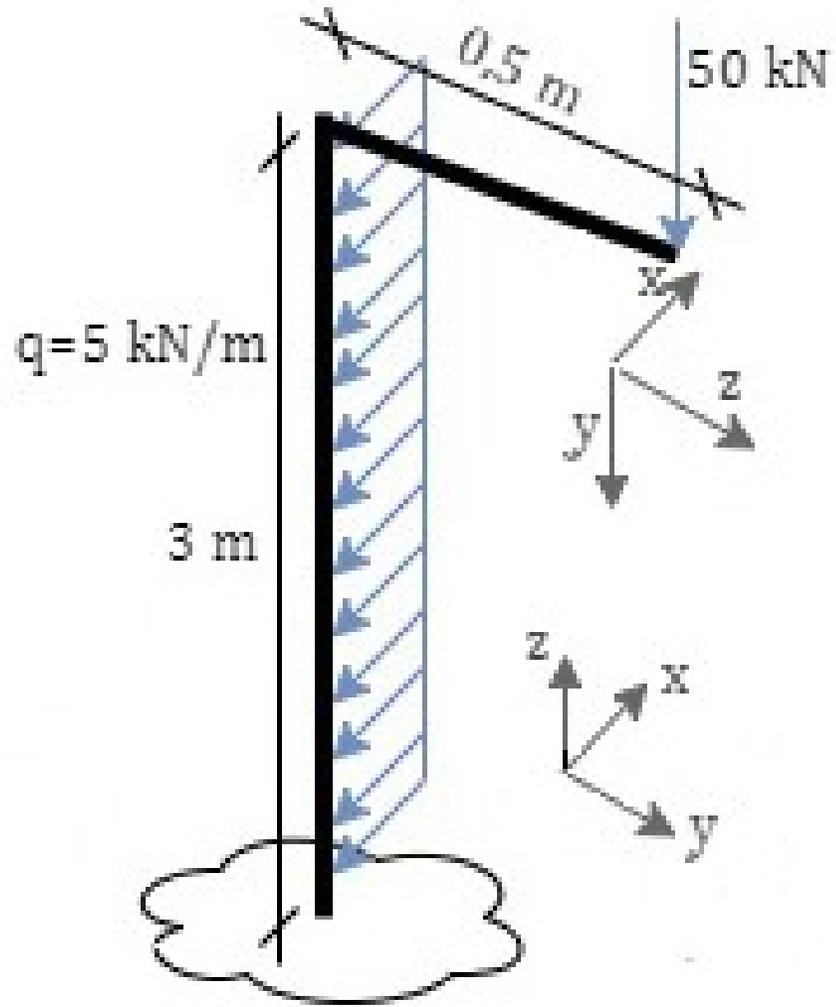
Sección más comprometida:

La sección infinitamente próxima a la columna

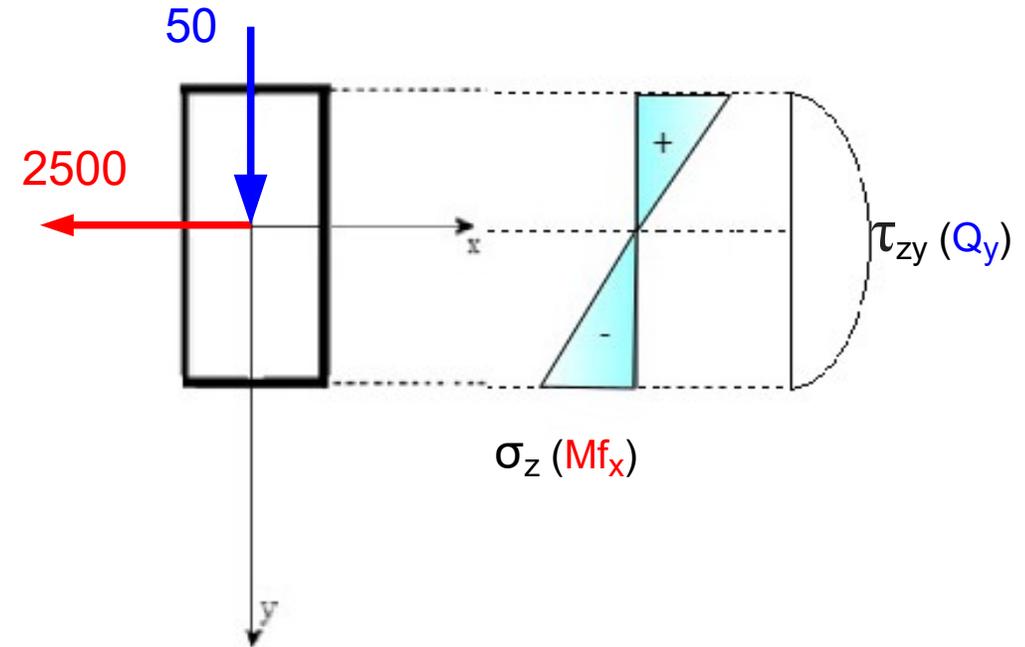
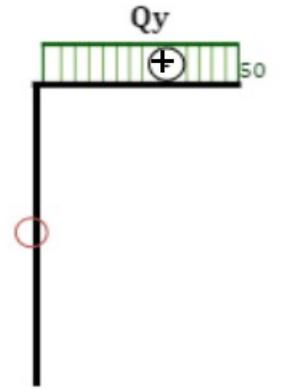
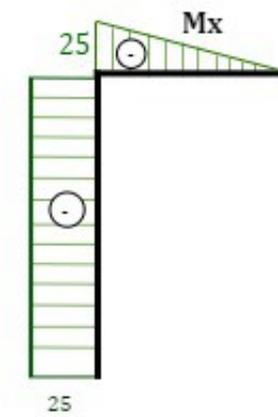
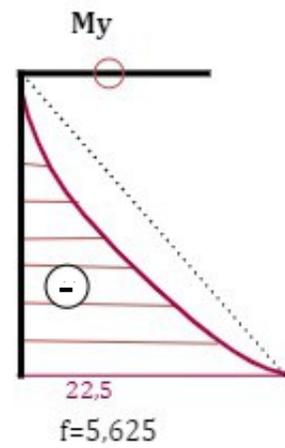
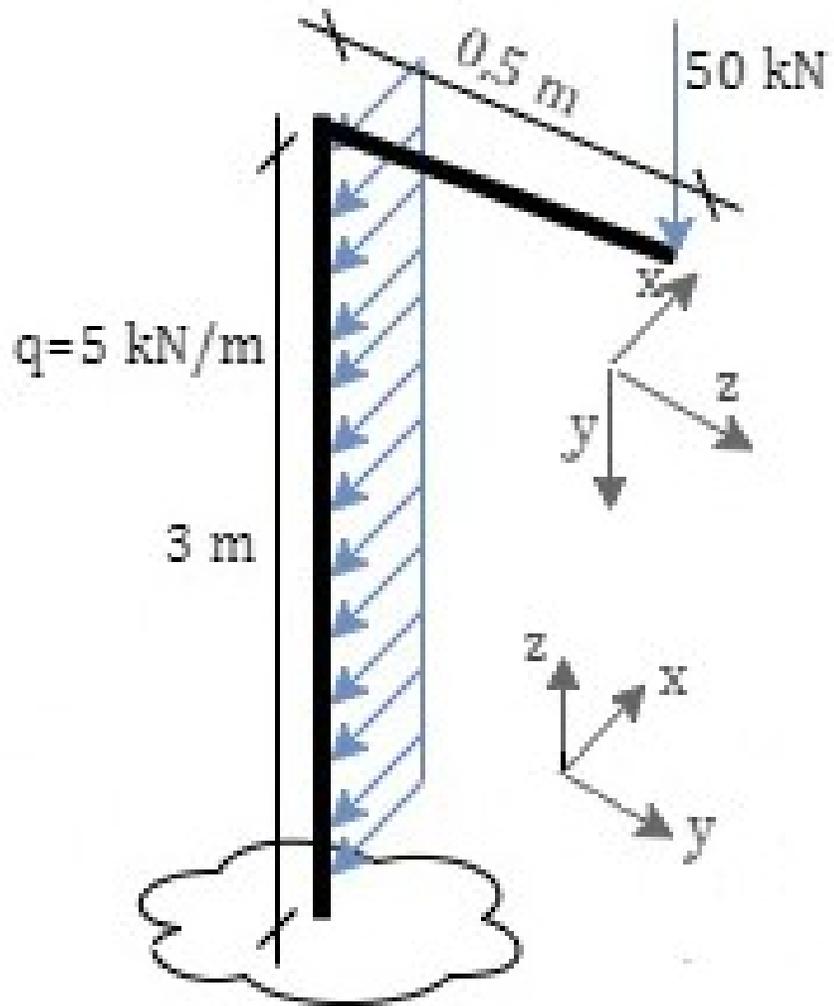
Tipo de sollicitación:

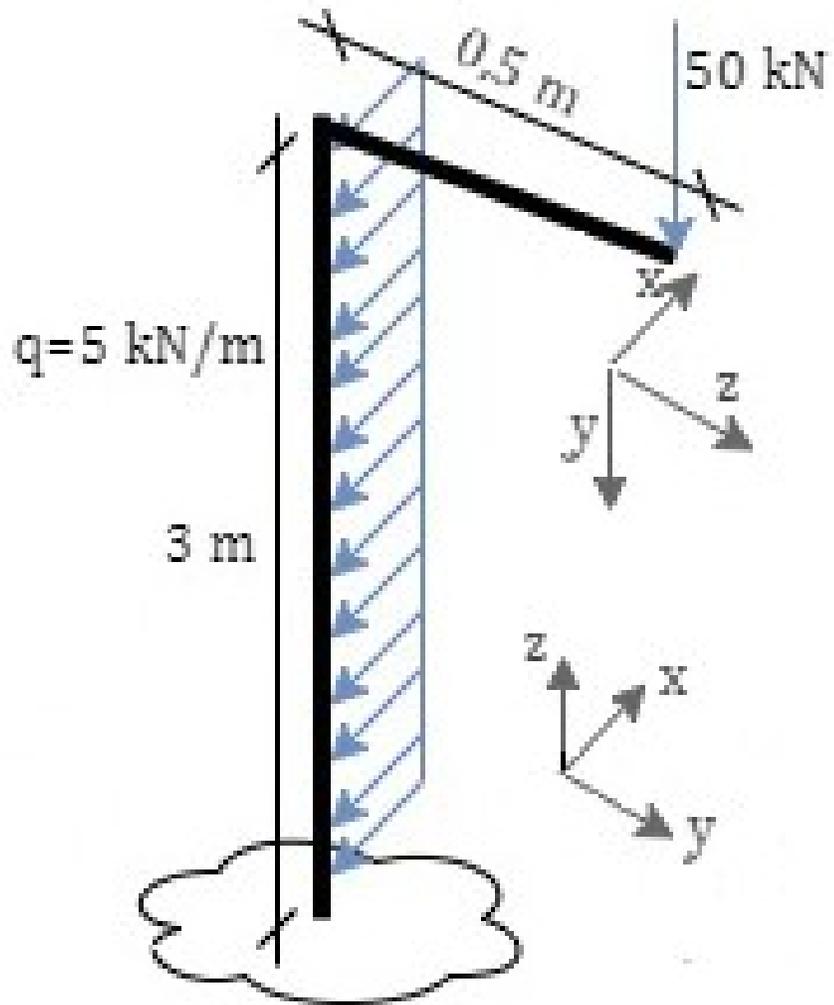
Flexión simple recta variable

2. Análisis del travesaño



2. Análisis del travesaño





3. Dimensión del travesaño

- $\sigma_{zadm} = 15 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

$$\sigma_{zMAX} \leq 15 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$$2500/Wx \leq 15 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$$Wx \geq 166,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

De tablas:

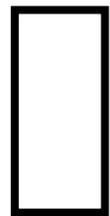
Caño 10x20

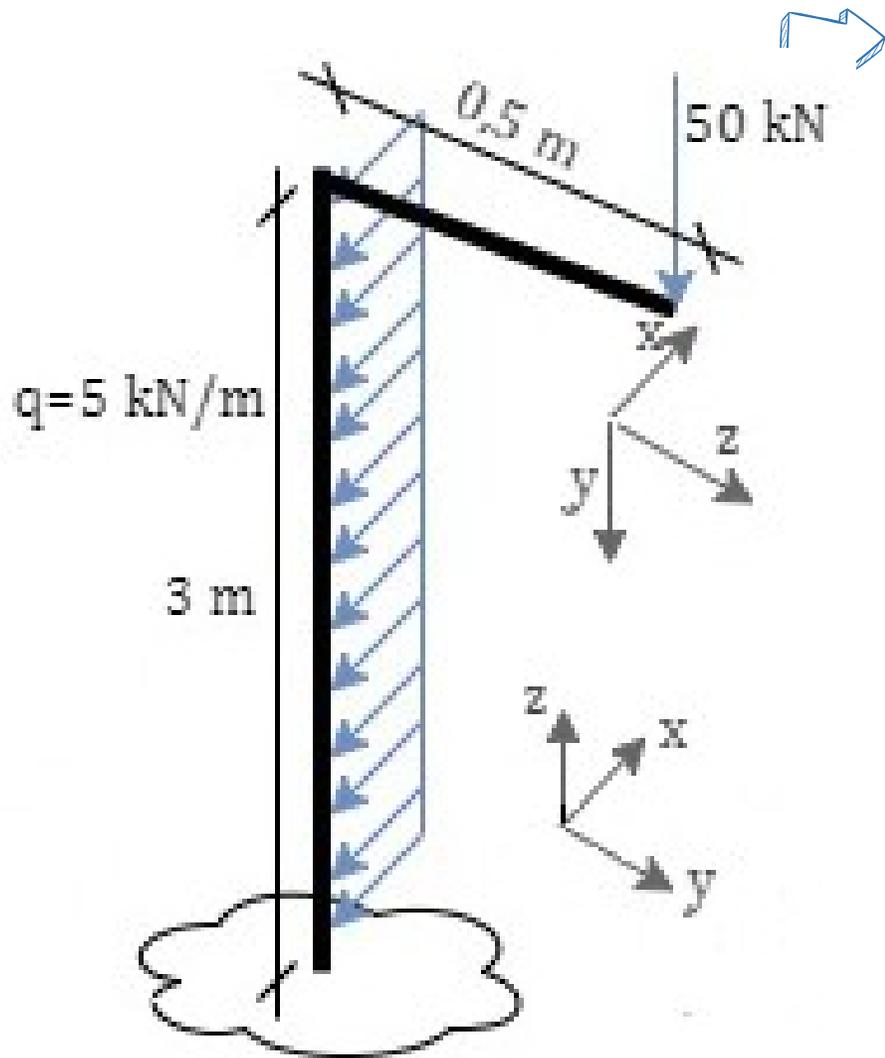
t=0,6; Wx=170,21

Girándolo 90° con Wy=167,57

Obtendríamos el mismo caño

Pero con t=1cm





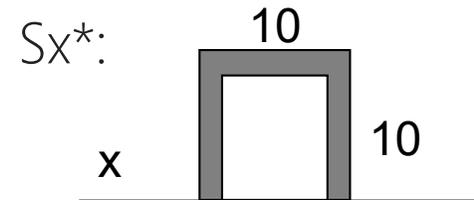
4. Verificación del travesaño al corte

Caño 10x20

$t=0,6\text{cm}$; $W_x=170,21\text{cm}^3$;

$J_x=1702,05\text{cm}^4$;

$$\tau_{adm} = 7 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$



$$\tau_{zy} = \frac{Q_{zy} S_x^*}{J_x b^*}$$

$$S_x^* = 10 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 2,5 + 8,8 \cdot 0,6 \cdot 9,7$$

$$S_x^* = 15 + 51,22$$

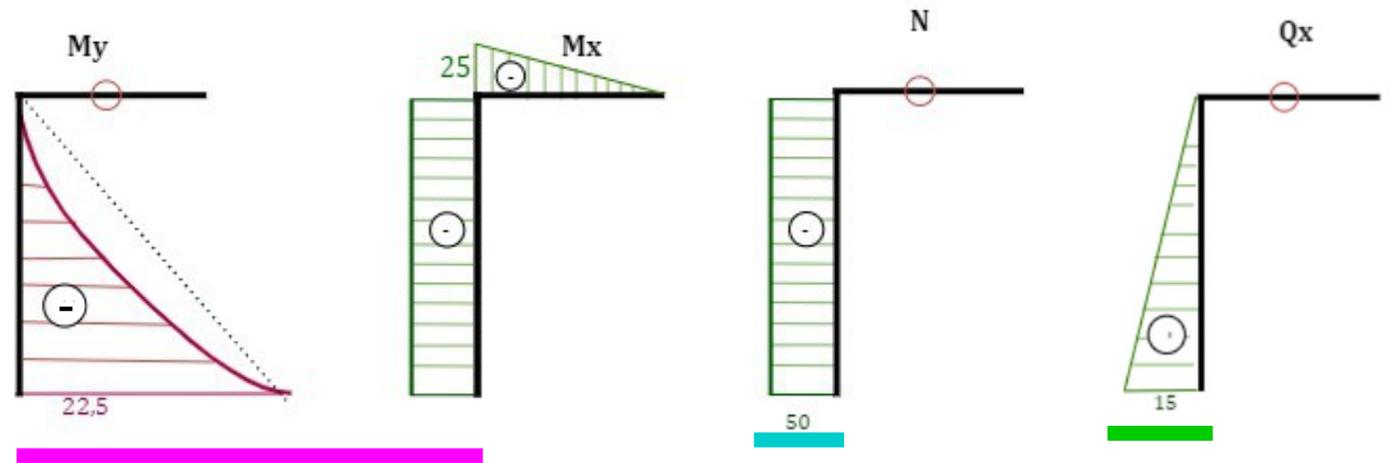
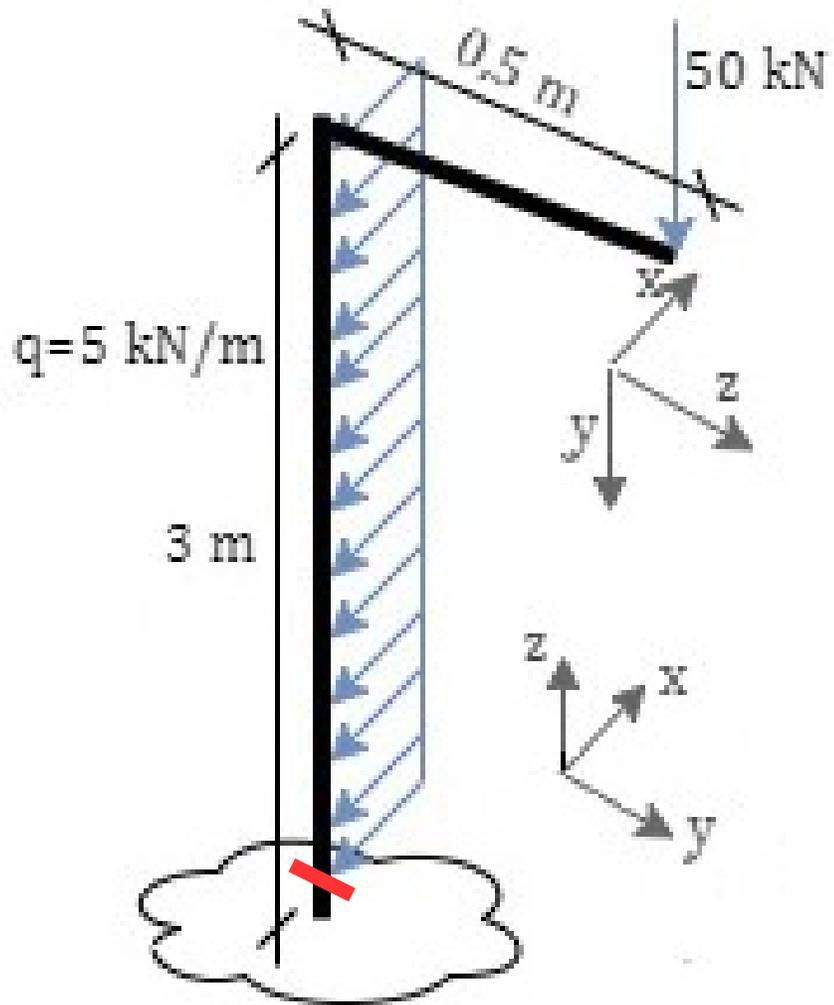
$$S_x^* = 66,22 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\tau_{zy} = \frac{50 \text{ kN} \cdot 66,22}{1702,05 \cdot 2(0,6)}$$

$$\tau_{zy} = 1,62 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

VERIFICA x Corte

5. Análisis de la columna



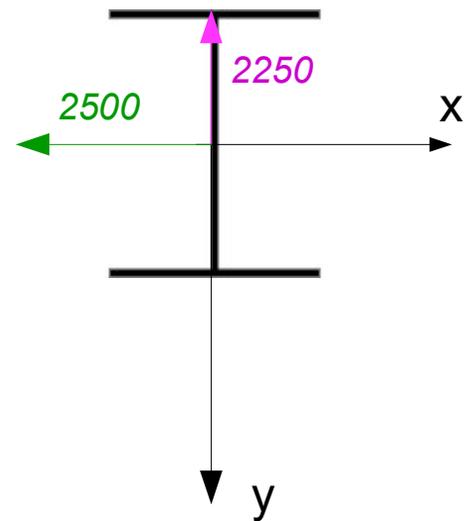
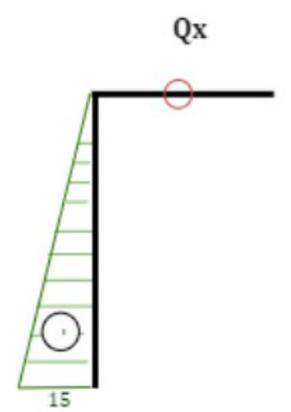
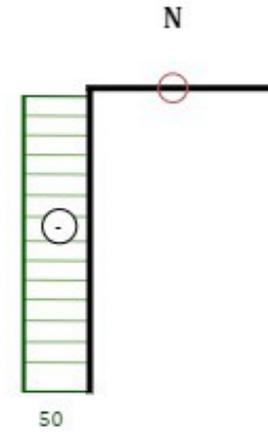
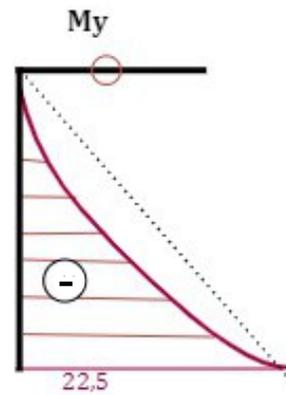
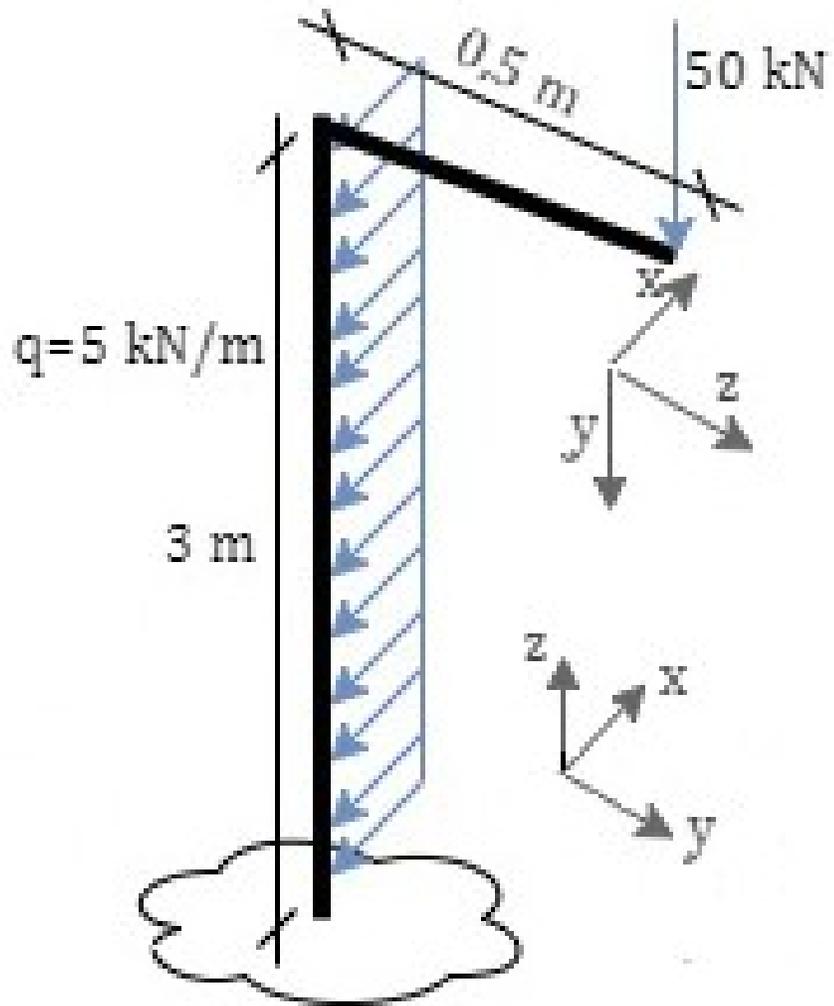
Sección más comprometida:

La sección infinitamente próxima al empotramiento

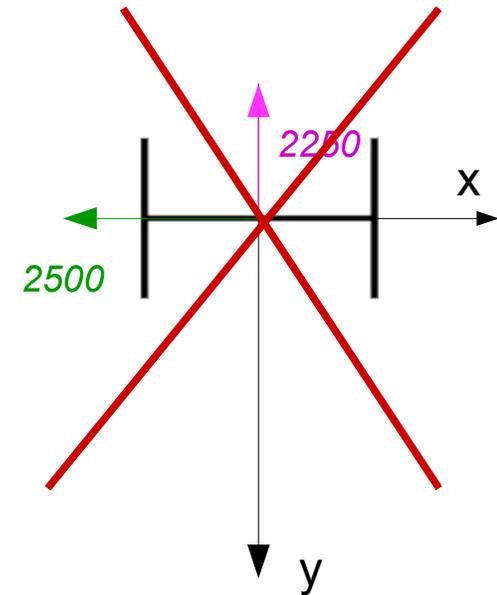
Tipo de sollicitación:

Flexión compuesta oblicua variable

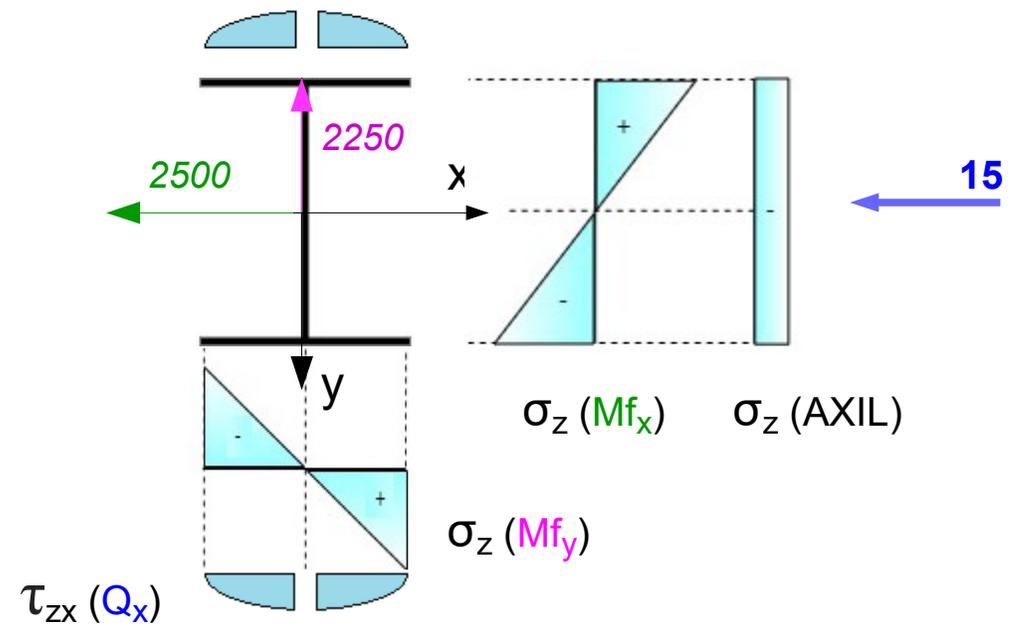
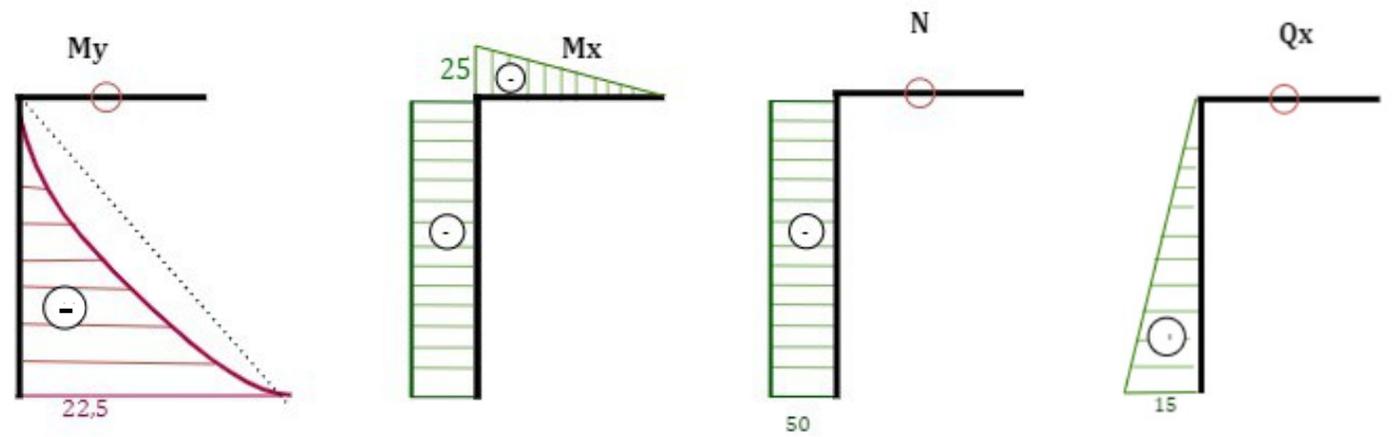
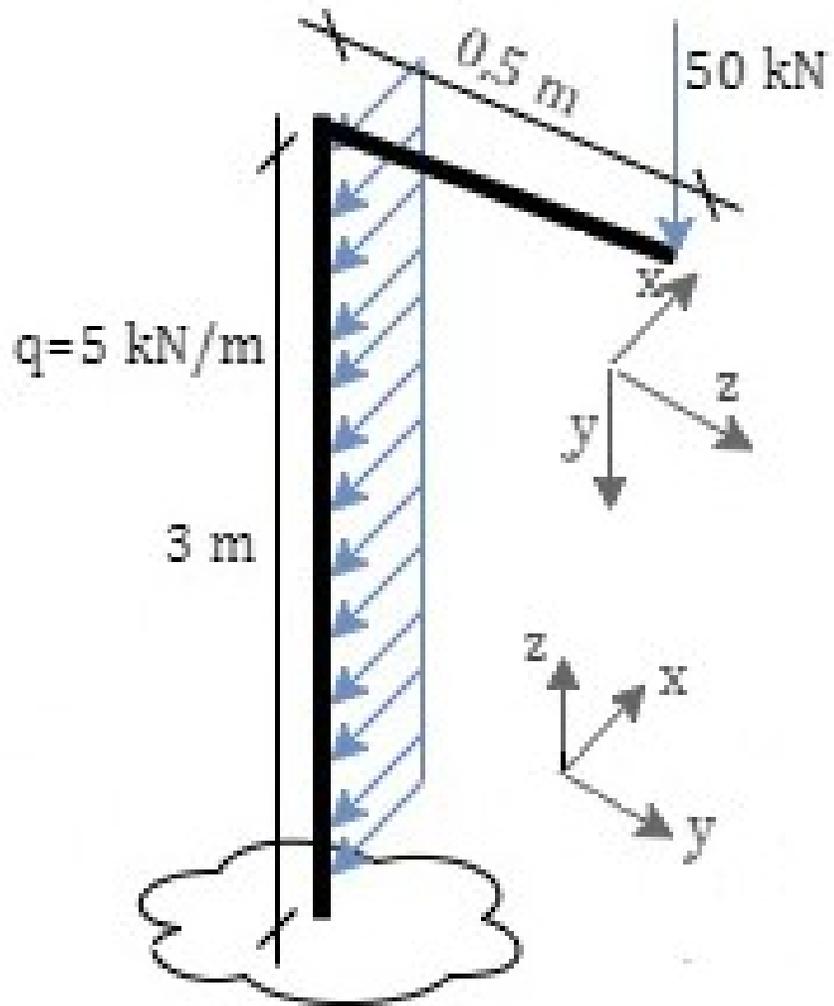
5. Posición del IPN más eficiente



ó

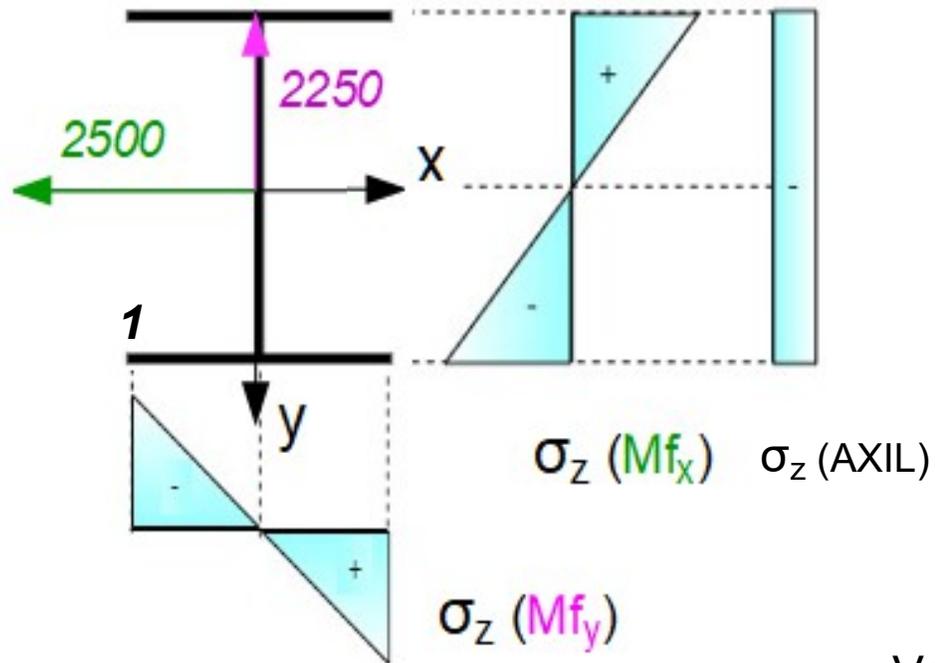


5. Posición del IPN más eficiente



➡ 6. Dimensionado de la columna

Superposición de efectos en Flexión compuesta oblicua $\longrightarrow \sigma_{zadm} = 15 \text{ kN/cm}^2$



El punto 1 es el más tensionado (compresión). Elijo un "k" de relación entre módulos resistentes $k=8$ para comenzar el tanteo y planteo el dimensionamiento sólo por flexión:

$$\sigma = \frac{M_x}{W_x} + \frac{M_y}{W_y} = \frac{M_x}{W_x} \left(1 + \frac{W_x}{M_x} \frac{M_y}{W_y}\right) \quad \text{llamando} \quad \frac{W_x}{W_y} = k$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_x}{W_x} \left(1 + k \frac{M_y}{M_x}\right) \leq \sigma_{adm}$$

$$A = 118 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$W_x \geq 2500/15 \times (1 + 8(2250/2500))$$

$$W_y = 149 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_x \geq 1367 \text{ cm}^3 \longrightarrow \text{IPN 400 con } W_x = 1460 \text{ cm}^3$$

Verifico $\sigma_{zmax} = -2500/1460 - 2250/149 - 50/118 \text{ [kN/cm}^2\text{]}$

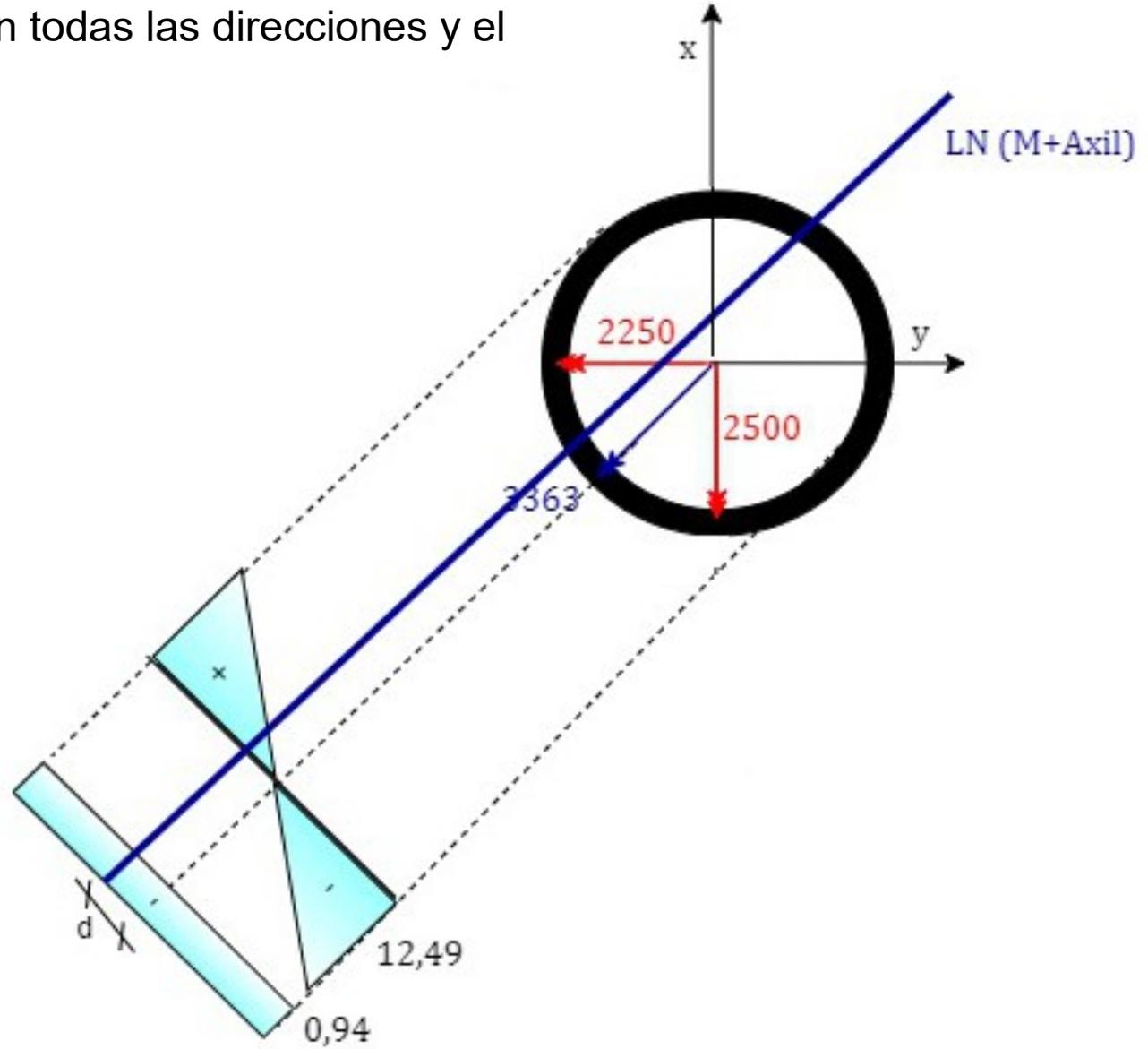
$$\sigma_{zmax} = -17,23 \text{ kN/cm}^2 \quad \text{No verifica}$$

Tomando IPN 425: $\sigma_{zmax} = -2500/1740 - 2250/176 - 50/132 \text{ [kN/cm}^2\text{]}$

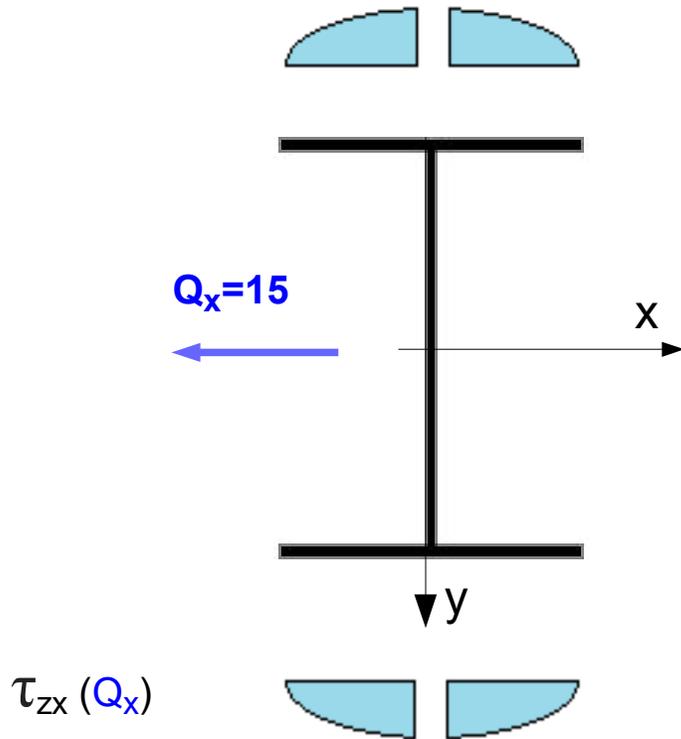
$$\sigma_{zmax} = -14,56 \text{ kN/cm}^2 \quad \text{Verifica!!}$$

Comparación con la estructura igualmente solicitada pero con columna central de caño redondo:
Nótese que el módulo resistente es igual en todas las direcciones y el valor es casi el doble del W_y del IPN!

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D=21,91 \text{ cm} \\ t=0,795 \text{ cm} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} W=269,18 \\ A=52,79 \end{array}$$



⇒ 7. Verificación al corte



IPN 425:

$$J_y=1440\text{cm}^4; t_{(\text{alas})}=2,3;$$

$$\tau_{adm}=7 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

$$h=42,5; b=16,3; t_w(\text{alma})=1,53$$

~~$$\tau_{zy} = \frac{Q_{zy} S_x^*}{J_x b^*}$$~~

Como la carga es sobre el eje "x", la fórmula es:

$$\tau_{zx} = \frac{Q_{zx} S_y^*}{J_y 2t}$$

$$S_y^*=2 \cdot [(b-t_w/2) \cdot t \cdot (b-t_w/4)]$$

$$S_y^*=2 \cdot [7,385 \cdot 2,3 \cdot 3,6925]$$

$$S_y^*=125,44 \text{ cm}^3$$

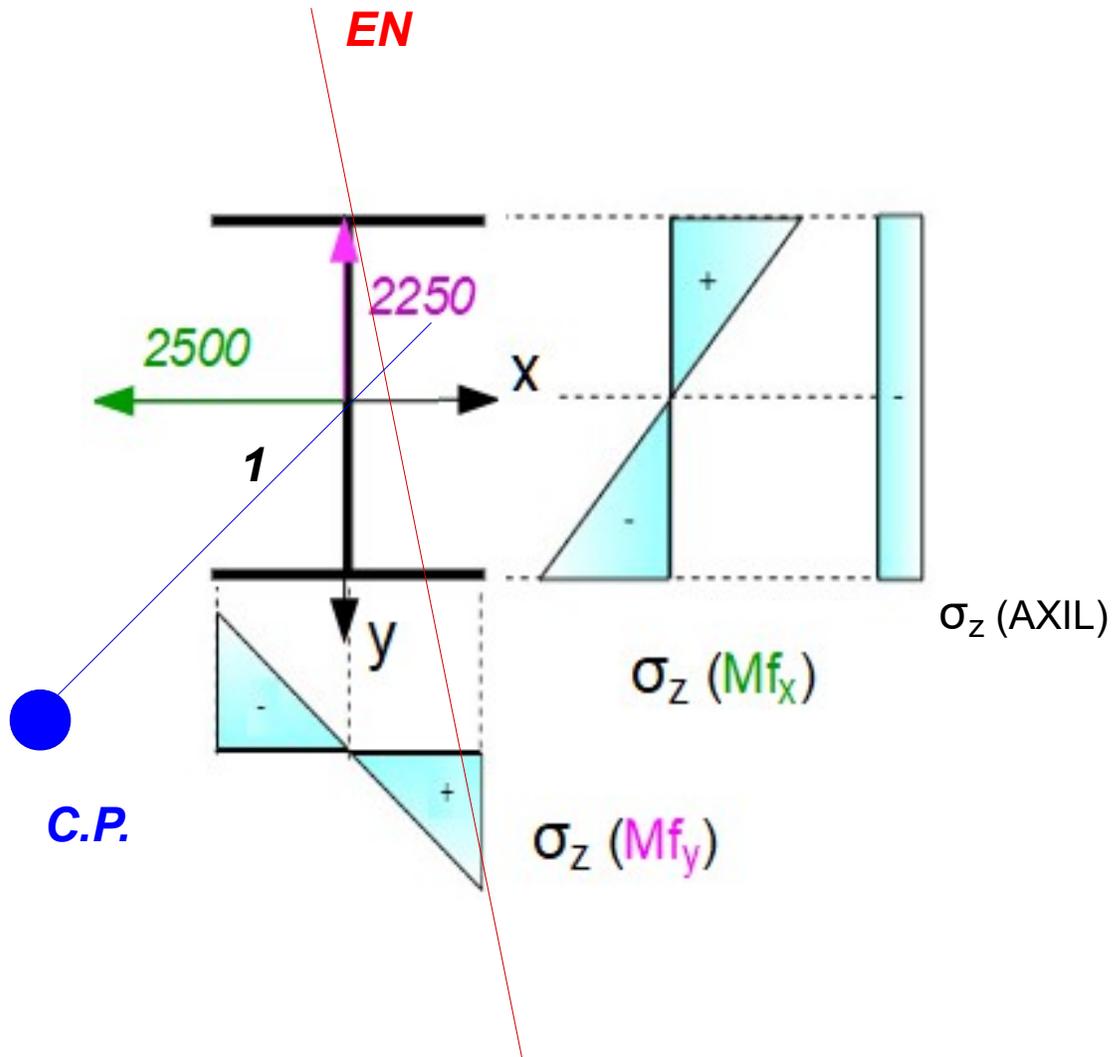
Nota: sobre el alma no hay tensiones ya que cualquier superficie de corte generará áreas cuyo momento estático es nulo respecto del eje y.

$$\tau_{zx} = \frac{15 \text{ KN} \cdot 125,44}{1440 \cdot 2(2,3)}$$

$$\tau_{zx} = 0,28 \text{ KN/cm}^2$$

VERIFICA x Corte

⇒ 8. Eje Neutro y Centro de Presión:



IPN 425:

$h=42,5$; $b=16,3$

$J_x=36970$; $J_y=1440$; $A=132$

$i_x=16,7$; $i_y=3,3$

$$\sigma_z = -2500y_N/36970 + 2250x_N/1440 - 50/132 = 0$$

$$-0,0677y_N + 1,5625x_N - 0,3788 = 0$$

$$\text{Con } y_N = 0 \rightarrow x_N = 0,242 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Con } x_N = 0 \rightarrow y_N = -5,595 \text{ cm}$$

$$i_x^2 = -e_y \cdot y_N \rightarrow e_y = -16,7^2 / -5,595 \rightarrow e_y = 49,85$$

$$i_y^2 = -e_x \cdot x_N \rightarrow e_x = -3,3^2 / 0,242 \rightarrow e_x = -45$$