



2

Reforço em Vigas CISALHAMENTO

Ver.3

Modelo de Cálculo I ($\theta = 45^\circ$) – NB1/2003

1. Capacidade da Biela Comprimida

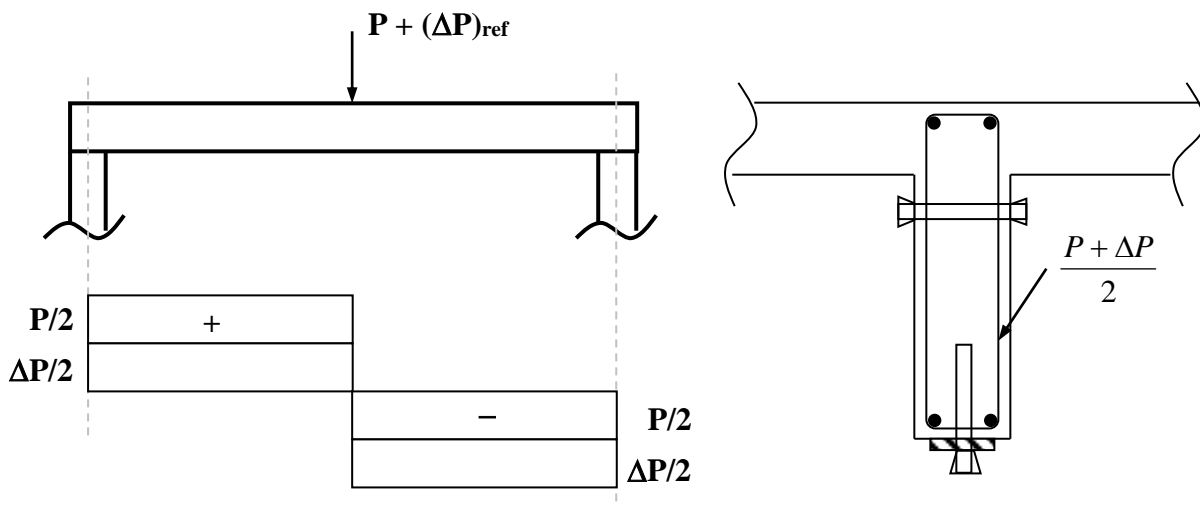
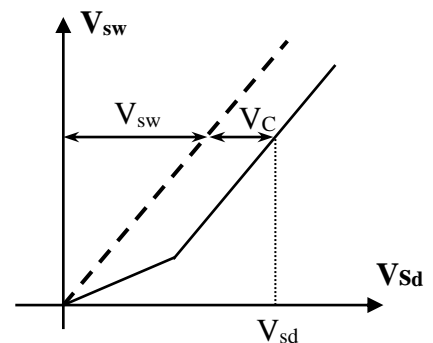
$$V_{Rd2} = 0,27 \cdot \alpha_v \cdot f_{cd} [kN/m^2] \cdot b_w \cdot d \quad ; \quad \alpha_v = \left(1 - \frac{f_{ck}}{250}\right) MPa$$

2. Estribos Verticais

$$V_{Rd3} = \left(\frac{A_{sw}}{s}\right) \cdot f_{ywd} \cdot 0,9 \cdot d + V_C + \left(\frac{A_{sw}}{s}\right)_{ref} \cdot \Delta\sigma_{wdREF} \cdot 0,9 \cdot d_{ref}$$

a) Para Flexão Simples

$$V_C = 0,6 \cdot f_{ctd} \cdot b_w \cdot d \quad c/ \quad f_{ctd} = \frac{f_{ctk}}{\gamma_c} = \frac{0,21 \cdot f_{ck}^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\gamma_c}$$



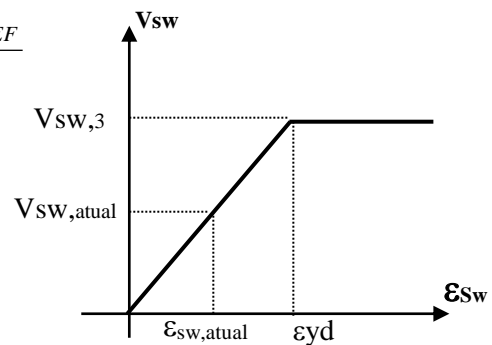
Pode-se adotar como altura útil após o reforço o valor ponderado por:

$$d = \frac{d_{s,EX} \cdot A_{s,EX} \cdot f_{yd,EX} + d_{s,REF} \cdot A_{s,REF} \cdot f_{yd,REF}}{A_{s,EX} \cdot f_{yd,EX} + A_{s,REF} \cdot f_{yd,REF}}$$

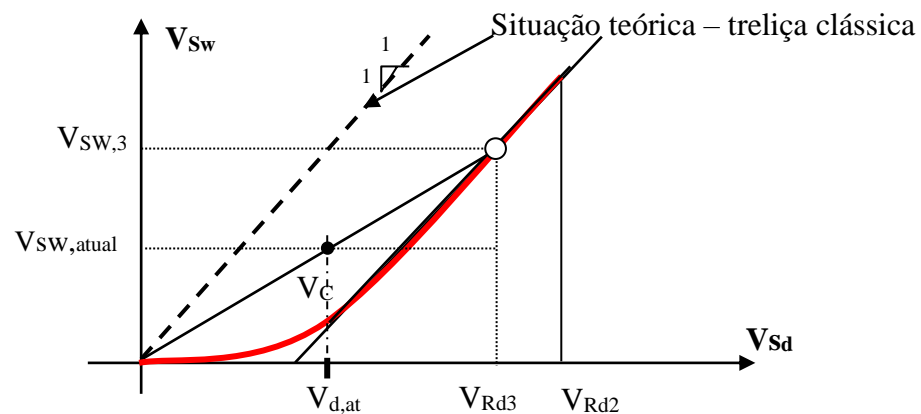
Deve-se atender às condições:

$$V_{Sd} \leq V_{Rd2}$$

$$V_{Sd} \leq V_{Rd3}$$



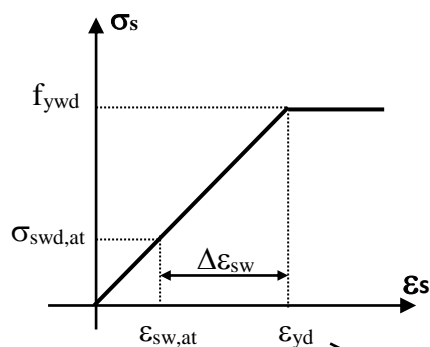
Abaixo se pode visualizar o diagrama de força absorvida pela armadura (V_{sw}) relacionada a cortante solicitante (V_{sd}), note-se a diferença entre comportamento teórico da treliça clássica e o resultado efetivo dos ensaios (em vermelho):



$$V_{S_{w,at}} = \frac{A_{sw}}{s} \cdot 0,9 \cdot d \cdot \sigma_{swd,ATUAL}$$

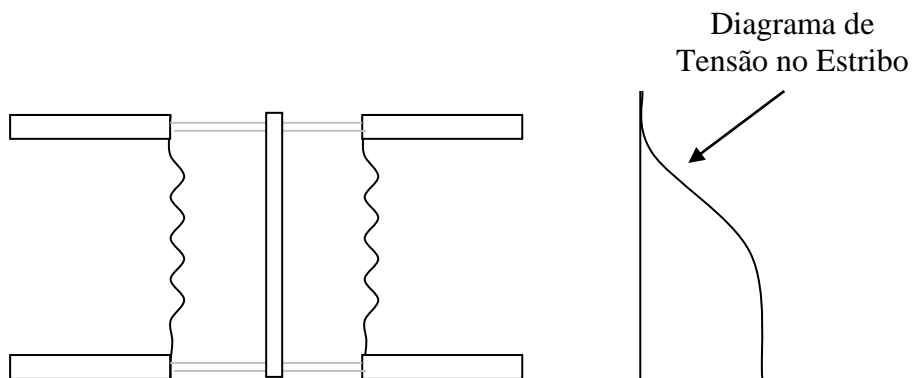
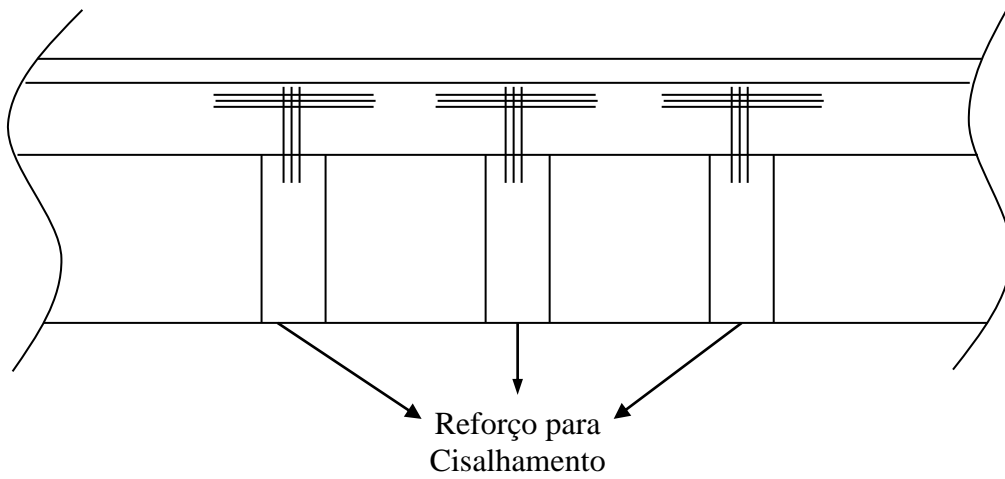
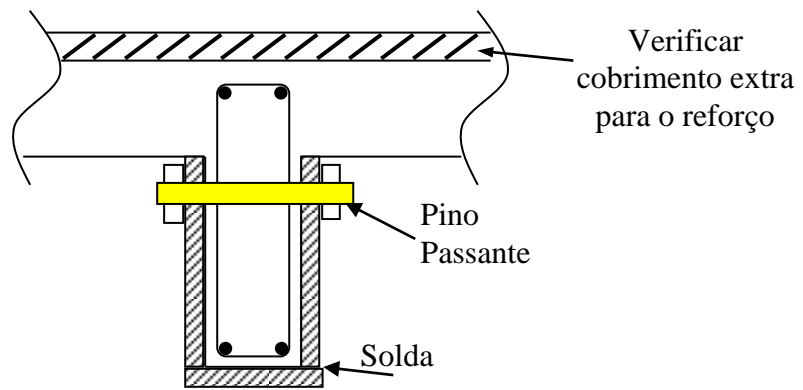
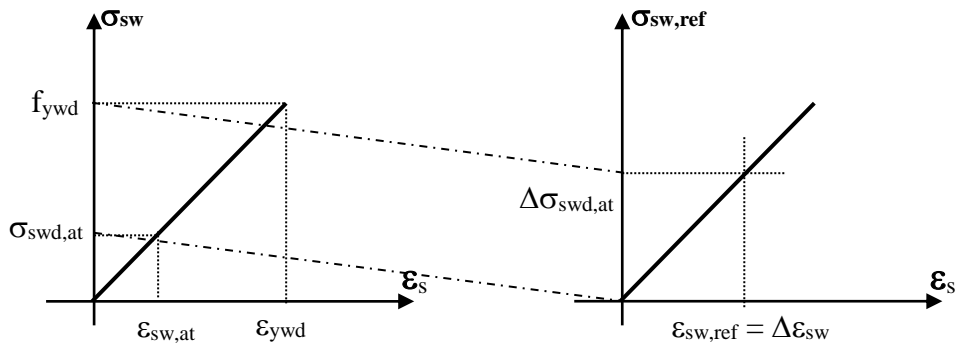
$$\Delta V_{S_w} = \frac{A_{sw}}{s} \cdot 0,9 \cdot d \cdot \Delta \sigma_{swd,ATUAL}$$

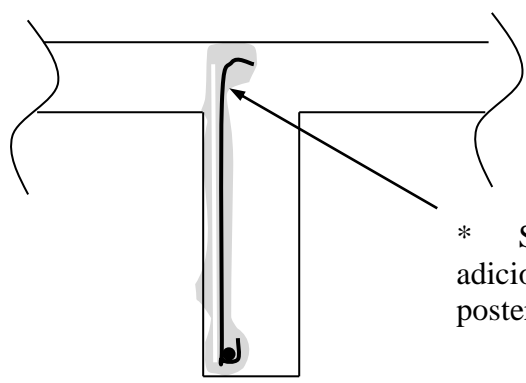
$$\Delta \sigma_{swd,REF} = f_{ywd} - \sigma_{swd,ATUAL} \quad (\text{é o quanto falta para levar o aço ao escoamento})$$



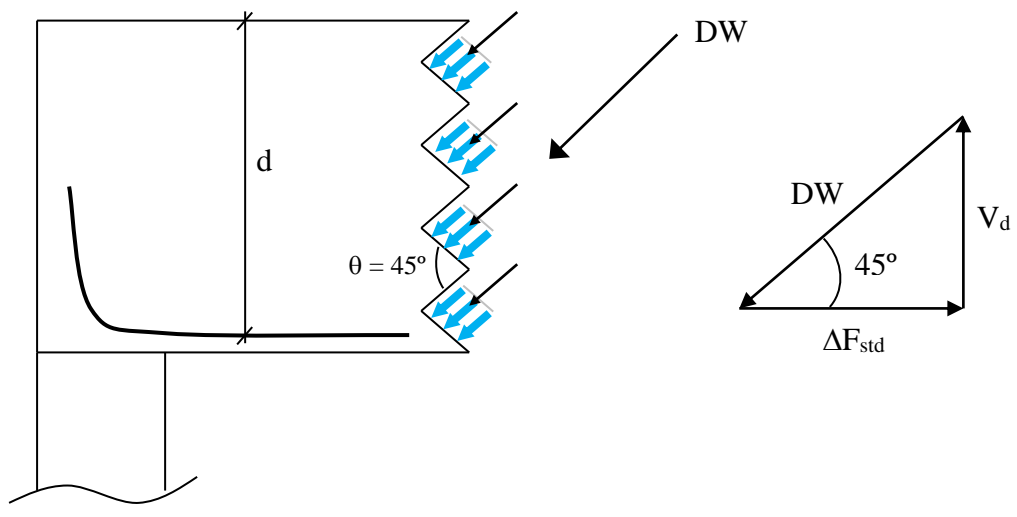
$\Delta \epsilon_{sw}$ = Quanto poderia deformar o estribo até chegar na tensão de escoamento

CA 25 / CA 50 /
outro

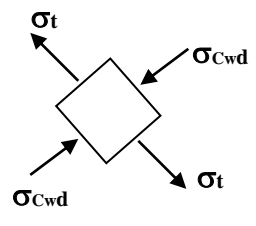
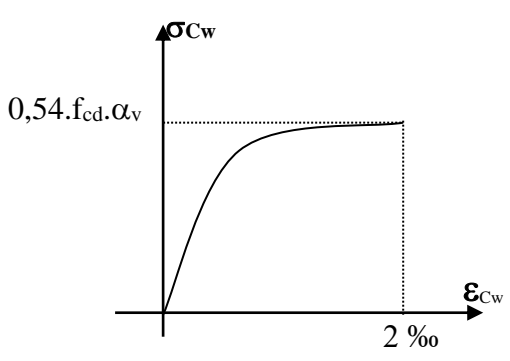




* Sulcos para estribos adicionais. Preenchidos, posteriormente com graute.



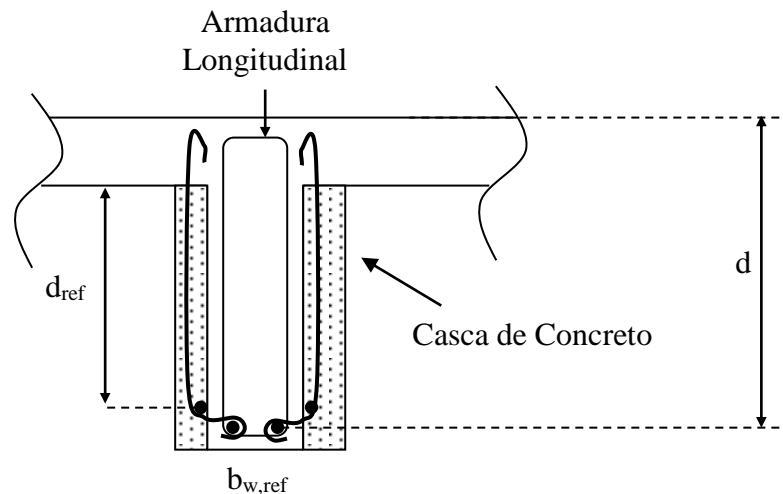
$$D_{wd} = (b_w \cdot d \cdot \sin \theta) \cdot \sigma_{cd} \quad ; \quad V_d = b_w \cdot d \cdot \sin^2 \theta \cdot \sigma_{cd}$$



$$\frac{\sigma_{cd}}{0,54 \cdot f_{cd} \cdot \alpha_v} = k = \frac{\epsilon_{cw}}{2} \cdot \left(2 - \frac{\epsilon_{cw}}{2} \right) \quad (\epsilon_{cw} \text{‰})$$

$$\frac{V_{Sd,at}}{V_{Rd2}} = k$$

$$\varepsilon_{atual} = 2(1 - \sqrt{1 - k})\text{‰}$$



$$V_{Rd2} = 0,27 \cdot b_w \cdot d \cdot \alpha_v \cdot f_{cd} + 0,27 \cdot (b_w \cdot d)_{ref} \cdot \alpha_{v,ref} \cdot f_{cd,ref}^*$$

$$f_{cd,ref}^* = f_{cd,ref} \cdot k_{ref}$$

$$k_{ref} = \frac{\Delta \varepsilon_{cw}}{2} \cdot \left(2 - \frac{\Delta \varepsilon_{cw}}{2} \right) ; \quad \Delta \varepsilon_{cw} = 2\text{‰} - \varepsilon_{cw,atual}$$

($\Delta \varepsilon_{cw}$ tem o significado da medida do quanto se pode encurtar o concreto da diagonal comprimida após a situação atual, situação que caracteriza a estrutura a ser reforçada no momento da incorporação do reforço)