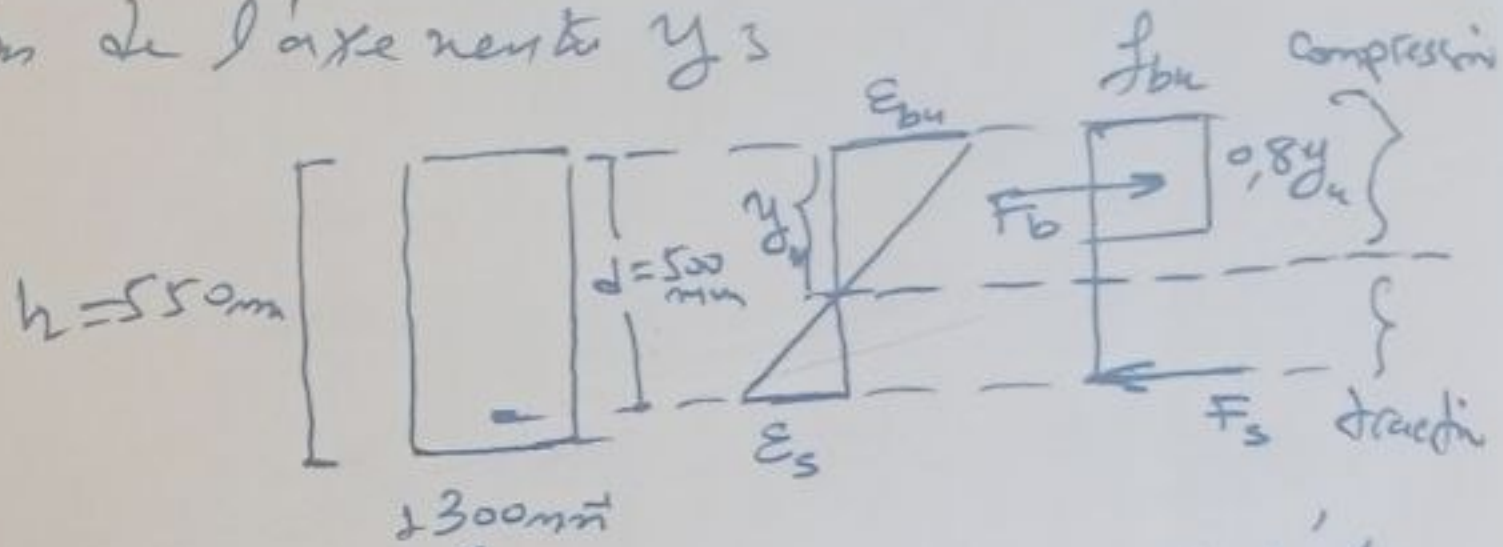


Solution TD. CHAP 2

ex 04 3 $b = 300 \text{ mm}; h = 550 \text{ mm}; d = 500 \text{ mm}$
 $f_{cj} = 30 \text{ MPa}; \gamma_b = 1,5; f_e = 500 \text{ MPa}; \gamma_s = 1,15$
 $A_s = 1800 \text{ mm}^2$

①. calcul de f_{bu} ? $f_{bu} = \frac{0,85 f_{cj}}{\gamma_b} = \frac{0,85 \cdot 30}{1,5} = 17 \text{ MPa}$

② calcul de la position de l'axe neutre y_s



équilibre des forces: $\underbrace{\text{traction du } \overset{\vec{b}}{b} \text{ béton}}_{F_b} = \underbrace{\text{compression du béton}}_{F_s}$

$$A_s \cdot f_{su} = 0,8 y_s \cdot b \cdot f_{bu}$$

$$F_b = F_s$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s f_{su} = 0,8 y_s \cdot b \cdot f_{bu} \Rightarrow y_s = \frac{A_s f_{su}}{0,8 y_s \cdot b \cdot f_{bu}}$$

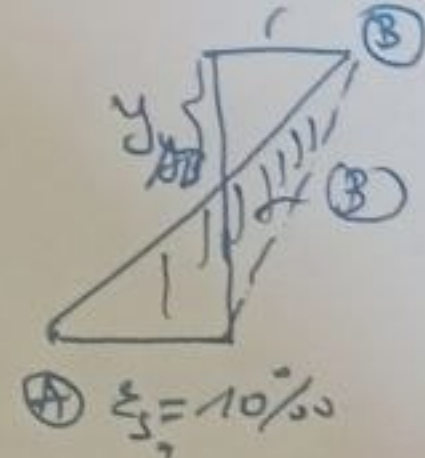
$$y_s = \frac{1800 f_{su}}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot 17}; f_{su} = \frac{f_e}{\gamma_s} = \frac{500}{1,15} = 434,78 \text{ MPa}$$

$$y_s = \frac{1800 \cdot 434,78}{0,8 \cdot 300 \cdot 17} = 191,8158 \text{ mm} \quad \varepsilon_{bu} = 3,5\%$$

③ vérification de type de Pivot

triangles semblables: $\frac{\varepsilon_{bu}}{y_{AB}} = \frac{\varepsilon_s}{d - y_{AB}}$

$$\Rightarrow y_{AB} = \left(\frac{3,5}{3,5 + 10} \right) \cdot d$$



$$y_{AB} = 129,629 \text{ mm} \Rightarrow y_{AB} < y = 191,8158$$

\Rightarrow Pivot (B)

- ④ - rupture par écrasement du béton
 - l'acier n'atteint pas la déformation maximale



Exo 5) $b = 300 \text{ mm}$; $h = 500 \text{ mm}$; $d = 50 \text{ mm}$

$A_s = 4\phi 20$; $f_y = 30 \text{ MPa}$; $f_c = 50 \text{ MPa}$

$\epsilon_{bu} = 3,5\%$; $\epsilon_{su} = 10\%$; $E_s = 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ MPa}$

b. Déformations max dans la béton pour chaque Pivote:

Pivote (A): voir figure 2.6 chap 2.

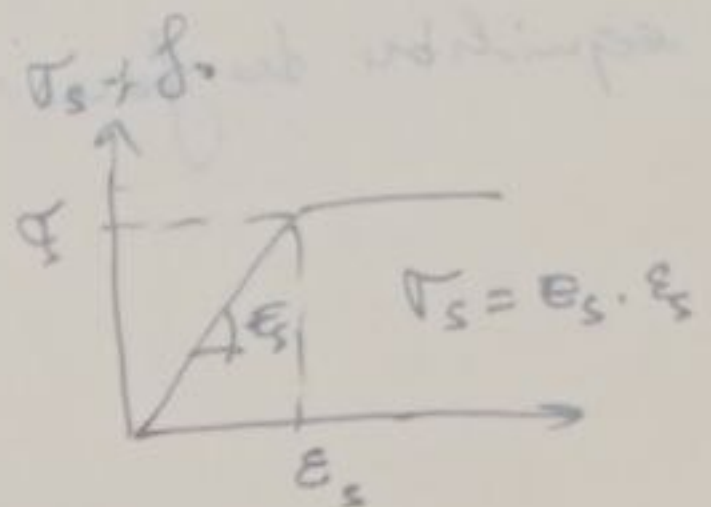
$\epsilon_{su} = 10\%$; $\epsilon_b < 3,5\%$

Pivote (B): $\epsilon_b = 3,5\%$; $0 < \epsilon_s < 10\%$

Pivote (C): $\epsilon_s < 0$

$2\% < \epsilon_b < 3,5\%$

②. $f_{su} = \frac{f_y}{\gamma_s} = \frac{550}{1,15} = 434,78 \text{ MPa}$



Pivote (A): $\epsilon_{su} = 10\%$ constant

$\Rightarrow \sigma_s = f_{su} = 434,78 \text{ MPa}$

Pivote (B): $\epsilon_s = \text{variable}$

①. $\sigma_s = E_s \cdot \epsilon_s = 2 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \epsilon_s$

②. $\sigma_s = \frac{f_y}{\gamma_s} = 434,78 \text{ MPa}$

Pivote (C): $\epsilon_s < 0$ \Rightarrow acier comprimé

$\sigma_s = E_s \epsilon_s \Rightarrow$ (contrainte négative)

Valeur extrême: $f_{su} = -434,78 \text{ MPa}$

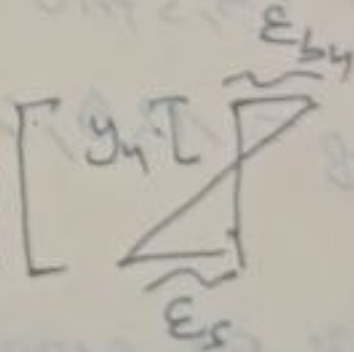
③ Mode de rupture:

Pivote (A): rupture ductile

Pivote (B): rupture fragile

Pivote (C): rupture très fragile

④ (A) $\frac{y_u}{d} = \frac{\epsilon_b}{\epsilon_b + \epsilon_s} \Rightarrow$ plage $0 \leq \frac{y_u}{d} \leq 0,9$



(B) $\frac{y_u}{d} = \frac{3,5}{3,5 + \epsilon_s} \Rightarrow$ plage $0,9 \leq \frac{y_u}{d} \leq 1$

(C) $\epsilon_s < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{y_u}{d} = \frac{2}{2 + \epsilon_s} \Rightarrow \frac{y_u}{d} < 1$