



**CEIMRE
UPE**

*Prof. Carlos Wellington
Coordenador*

Colapso do edifício Champlain Towers, Miami Surfside

Lições Aprendidas

Recife, 22 de abril de 2025



**PhD
Engenharia**

Prof. Paulo Helene
*Diretor PhD Engenharia
 Diretor Vice-Presidente do IBRACON
 Prof. Titular Universidade de São Paulo
 Fundador e Ex Presidente ALCONPAT Internacional
 Deputy-Chairman fib (CEB-FIP) Model Code for Service Life Design
 Conselheiro da CNTU, SEESP, ABNT e PMSB*

1

Torres Champlain Towers South

8777 Collins Avenue, Miami Surfside

Inauguração 1981, investidor/construtor Nathan Reiber

Champlain Towers North, 1981 & Champlain Towers East, 1994

Formato L com 12 andares

Colapso 01h 30

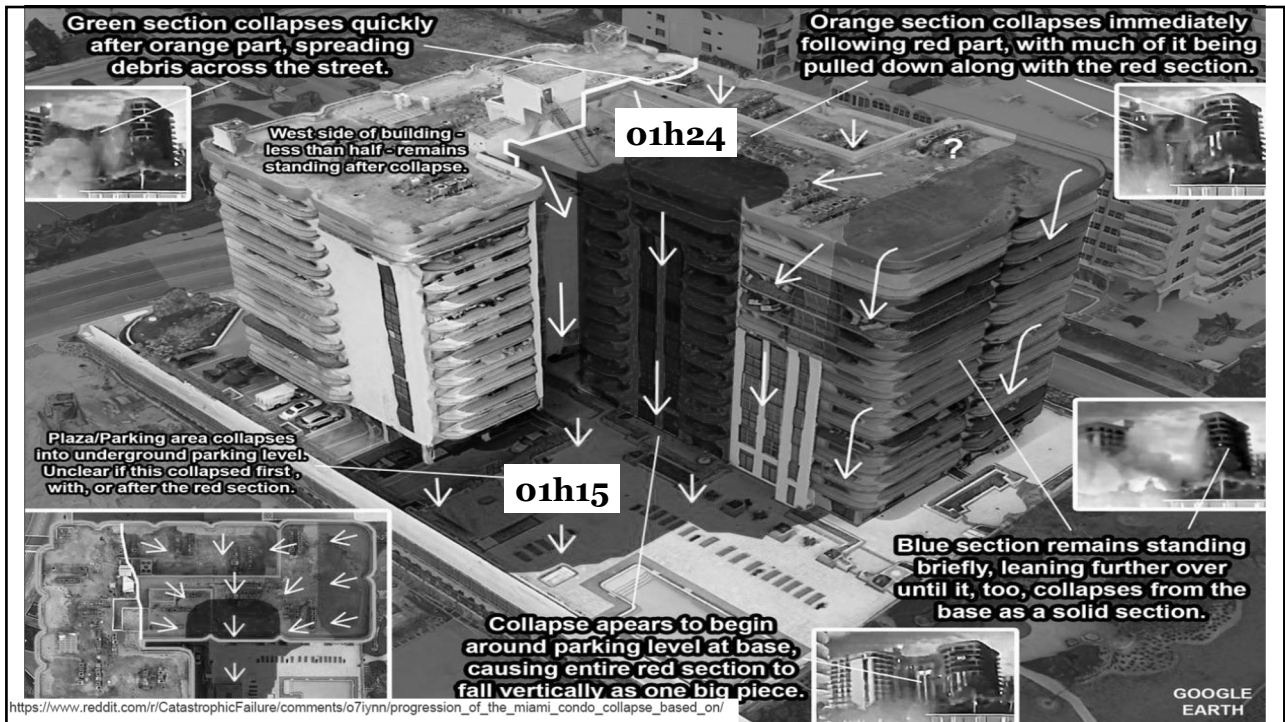
24 de Junho de 2021 40 anos de idade

98 mortos

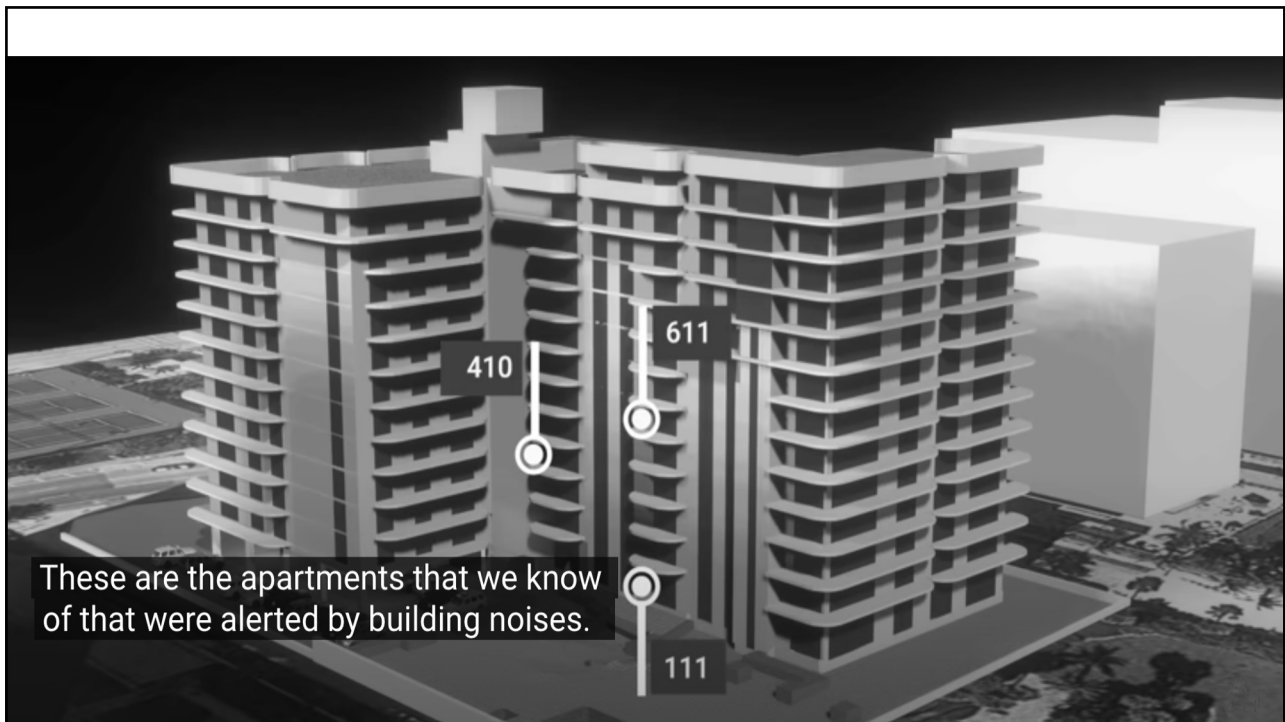
Ressalva: Esta apresentação é apenas para fins educacionais. As hipóteses, opiniões e pontos de vista expressos nesta apresentação representam a opinião do autor e não representam uma posição oficial ou legal do poder público, do IBRACON, da PhD Engenharia, da USP, da ALCONPAT, da UPE, ou de qualquer uma das partes envolvidas neste colapso. Também esta apresentação não é um aconselhamento jurídico e nem um laudo ou parecer técnico judicial. Também não pode ser reproduzida sem autorização do autor.

Descargo de responsabilidad: Esta presentación es solo para fines educativos. Las hipótesis, opiniones y puntos de vista expresados en esta presentación representan la opinión del autor y no representan una posición oficial o legal del gobierno, IBRACON, PhD Engenharia, USP, ALCONPAT, UPE, o cualquiera de las partes involucradas en este colapso. Además, esta presentación no es un asesoramiento legal ni un informe judicial. También no puede ser reproducida sin autorización del autor.

2



3

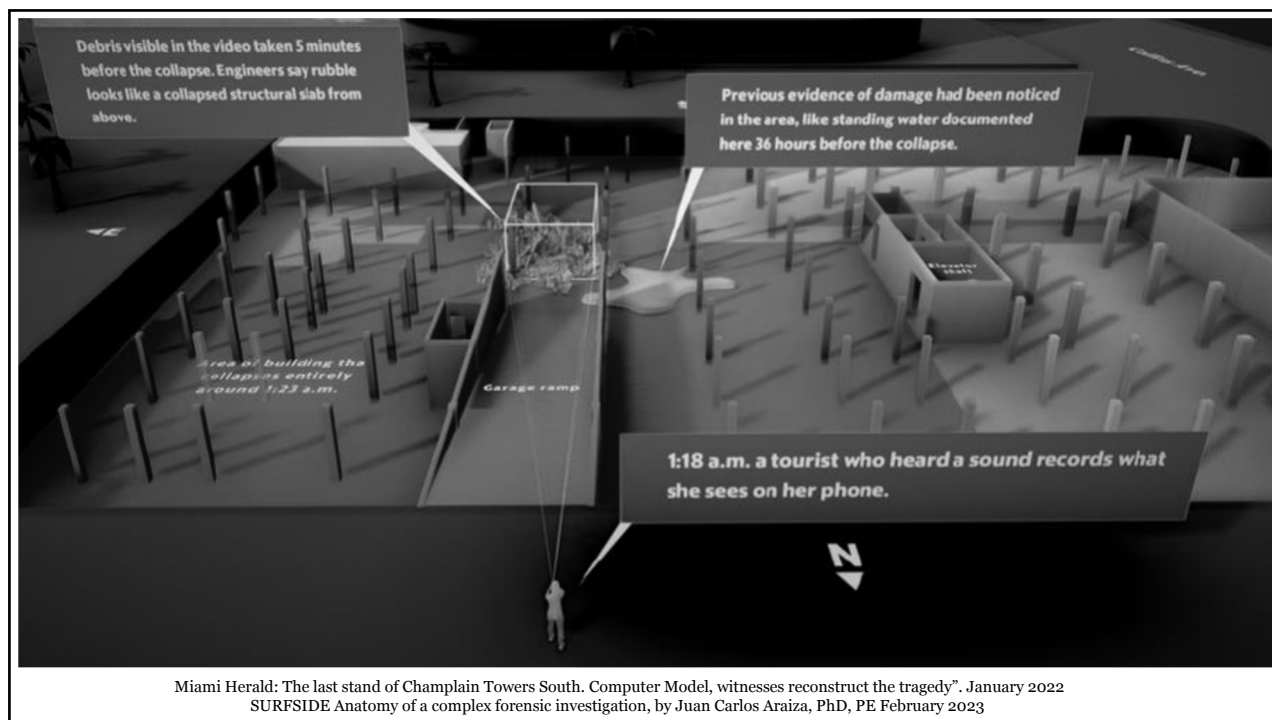


4

Una residente dijo a *The Post* que minutos antes de que se derrumbara **Champlain Towers South** en **Surfside**, se dio cuenta de que una sección de la cubierta de la piscina y una zona de aparcamiento a nivel de la calle se habían derrumbado. El marido de otra residente ha dicho que su esposa, que no ha sido vista desde el desastre, hizo una observación similar en una llamada telefónica poco antes del colapso.

Sara Nir, una residente, dijo a *The Post* que poco antes de la 1 de la madrugada notó fue ruidos de “golpes” que supuso eran causados por las obras de construcción. Alrededor de la 1:14 de la madrugada, oyó un ruido que le pareció el de un muro que se derrumbaba, y salió de su apartamento de la planta baja para quejarse a un guardia de seguridad en el vestíbulo.

5



6

Primeira Lição

Fique atento e escute os gritos da estrutura, pois podem ocorrer acidente graves e colapsos em qualquer idade da estrutura.

Todas as estruturas advertem que estão prestes a colapsar, e o desafio é saber interpretar os sinais da estrutura!

isamente aqueles que entenderam os avisos foram salvos!

7

CNN US Crime + Justice Energy + Environment Extreme Weather Space + Science

South Florida apartment building evacuated after engineers deem it structurally unsafe

By Amanda Musa and Melissa Alonso, CNN
🕒 Updated 1733 GMT (0133 HKT) April 5, 2022



More From CNN

-  Doja Cat stuns at Grammys red carpet in dreamy Versace gown
-  Rare black lion tamarin born at Jersey Zoo

REPERCUSSÕES

8

US
Crime + Justice
Energy + Environment
Extreme Weather
Space + Science

Related Article: After Surfside tower collapse, condo residents in Florida and beyond wonder if need to worry

belongings. The city will schedule a time for residents to come back later this week to pick up heavier furniture and large items," Cabrera said in an email to CNN.

In July, North Miami Beach ordered the evacuation of a 10-story building, Crestview Towers, after a report determined the building's structure to be unsafe. The residents have not yet returned, Cabrera said.

"The residents at Crestview have not been allowed back to the property because the structural repairs just started two weeks ago," Cabrera told CNN. "The electrical repairs have not started yet. Therefore, the building is still unsafe until the property completes the repairs needed for re-occupancy."

REPERCUSSÕES

PAID CONTENT

imediatas !

Smartfeed

9



10

NIST encourages members of the public to submit any information, including video, photos or other documentation

- ✓ June 24, 2021, Champlain Towers South, 12-floor condominium in Surfside, Florida, at 1:30 a.m.
- ✓ June 25, NIST began a team of six scientists and engineers to collect firsthand information on the collapse.
- ✓ June 30 decided full technical investigation of the collapse by National Construction Safety Team (NCST) Act
- ✓ NCST's work will not interfere with the ongoing search-and-rescue operation at the scene of the collapse.
- ✓ NCST's role is not to determine any culpability.
- ✓ NCST investigation is to determine the technical diagnose and cause of the collapse and, learning from that, to recommend changes to building codes, standards and practices, and appropriate actions to improve the structural safety of buildings.

11



12



Pilares

<https://www.nist.gov/disaster-failure-studies/champlain-towers-south-collapse/news-and-updates->

13



Pilares

<https://www.nist.gov/disaster-failure-studies/champlain-towers-south-collapse/news-and-updates->

14



Pilares

<https://www.nist.gov/disaster-failure-studies/champlain-towers-south-collapse/news-and-updates->

15



Lajes

<https://www.nist.gov/disaster-failure-studies/champlain-towers-south-collapse/news-and-updates->

16



Lajes

<https://www.nist.gov/disaster-failure-studies/champlain-towers-south-collapse/news-and-updates->

17

NIST

[View as a Web Page](#)

NEWS

May 31, 2023, Champlain Towers South Investigation Update: Second Warehouse Will Allow New Phase of Testing

On May 11, 2023, the Miami-Dade Police Department (MDPD) and the National Construction Safety Team (NCST) finished moving a portion of evidence retrieved from the Champlain Towers South building into a second warehouse. The move provides the team members with the space needed to safely access the specimens and begin the next phase of evidence analysis, which will include extracting samples of concrete and reinforcing steel from the specimens retrieved from the Surfside, Florida, collapse site. The challenging move of more than 300 building specimens was managed by MDPD contractors and subcontractors and overseen by NIST staff.

The first warehouse was not large enough to allow our staff members and others to safely conduct all of the analysis that needs to be done to help us understand the condition of the building materials at the time of the collapse, said Judith Mitrani-Reiser, co-lead of the investigation. This second, larger warehouse will allow us to create sufficient space around each specimen so that we can bring in equipment to safely manipulate, cut and core specimens to extract samples.

18



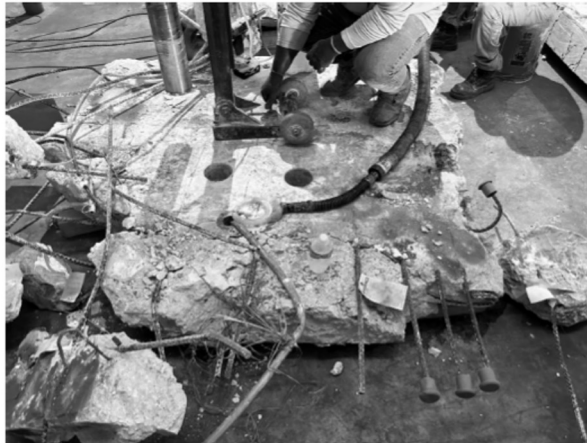
19

announced at the June 2023 NCST Advisory Committee meeting ([see that presentation here](#)).

Specifically, the team found that the number of slab reinforcing bars centered over vertical columns was inadequate and that the reinforcing bars in the top of the slab in the vicinity of the columns were spaced farther apart than the design required.

These deviations weakened the slab-column connections.

20



Cores of concrete and reinforcing steel are extracted from a pool deck slab specimen collected from the collapsed Champlain Towers South condominium, as part of the National Construction Safety Team investigation into the technical cause of the collapse (September 2023).
Credit: NIST

21

<https://www.nist.gov/news-events/news/2025/02/nist-report-congress-provides-update-champlain-towers-south-investigation>

NIST National Institute of
Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

NEWS (<https://www.nist.gov/news-events/news>)

NIST Report to Congress Provides Update on Champlain Towers South Investigation

February 5, 2025



In the weeks following the June 24, 2023, partial collapse of the Champlain Towers

22

NIST plans to provide its next technical presentation on the investigation in early June 2025.

To date, the investigation has included:

- Analysis of **more than 300** potential structural failure points using 25 hypotheses for failure.
- Review of **20,000 records** to establish the building's history and precollapse conditions.
- Receipt of **10s of thousands** of additional civil litigation records since March 2024.
- Archival research review of about **60 gigabytes** of data.
- Interviews with **58 individuals**, with **92 more interviews** and **10 focus groups** planned.
- Structural materials testing on **more than 1,000** concrete and reinforcement samples extracted from the building.
- Geotechnical materials testing completed or underway on **108** soil, rock, foundation and groundwater samples.

Buildings and Construction (<https://www.nist.gov/topic-terms/buildings-and-construction>), Building codes and standards (<https://www.nist.gov/topic-terms/building-codes-and-standards>), Building damage and repair (<https://www.nist.gov/topic-terms/building-damage-and-repair>)

[nist.gov/news-events/news/2025/02/nist-report-congress-provides-update-champlain-towers-south-investigation](https://www.nist.gov/news-events/news/2025/02/nist-report-congress-provides-update-champlain-towers-south-investigation)

23

Champlain Towers South Investigation Team Provides Update to Structural Engineers



On Thursday, April 10, three members of the National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST's) National Construction Safety Team (NCST) investigating the June 2021 partial collapse of the Champlain Towers South building in Surfside, Florida, shared technical details of the investigation's progress with members of the structural engineering professional community. This outreach will help ensure that

24

Segunda Lição

- ✓ Transparência → criar um portal de acesso público com todas as informações e fotos
- ✓ Valorizar a pesquisa tecnocientífica, junto com a polícia e bombeiros, desde o primeiro dia
- ✓ Nomear uma equipe multidisciplinar responsável, com poder e autonomia (*“Comitê de Crise do Buraco”*)

“públicas e privadas”

25

Sobre a sequência do colapso há consenso:

1. laje de recreação
2. 1ª parte da torre
3. 2ª parte da mesma torre
4. 3ª parte da mesma torre
5. parte lateral da torre



26

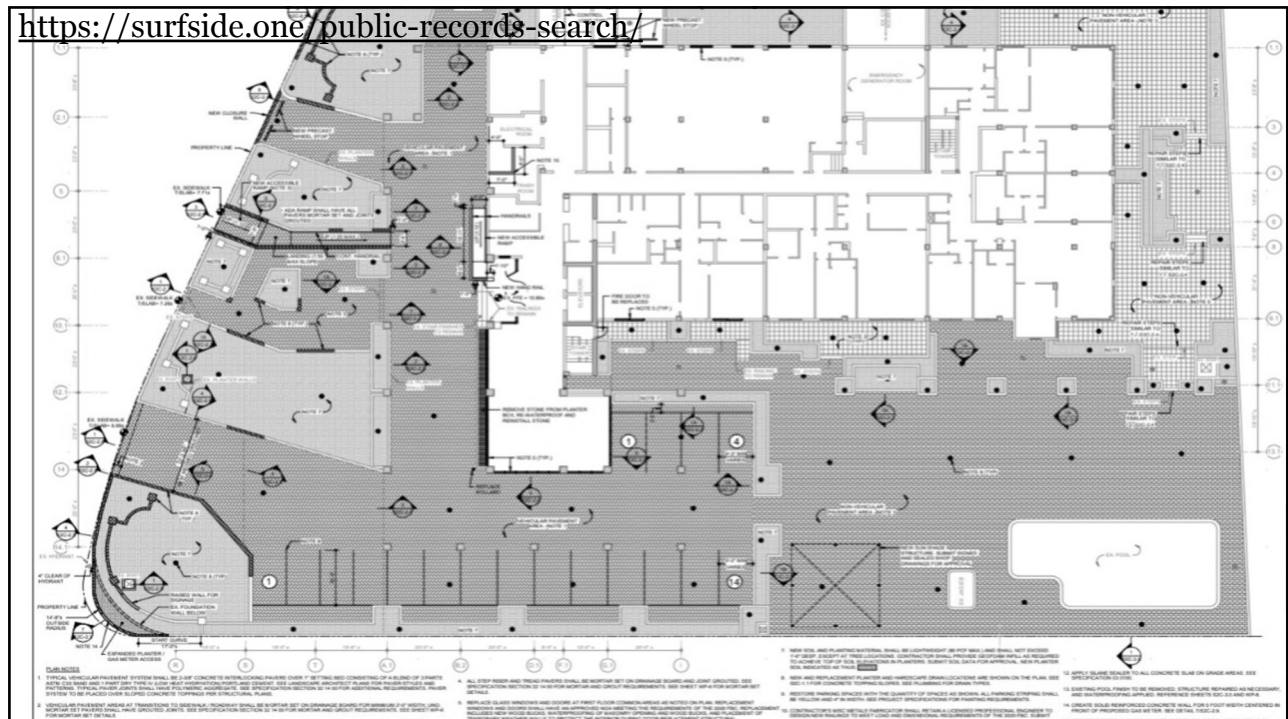
...então qual a dúvida?

Qual foi o gatilho?

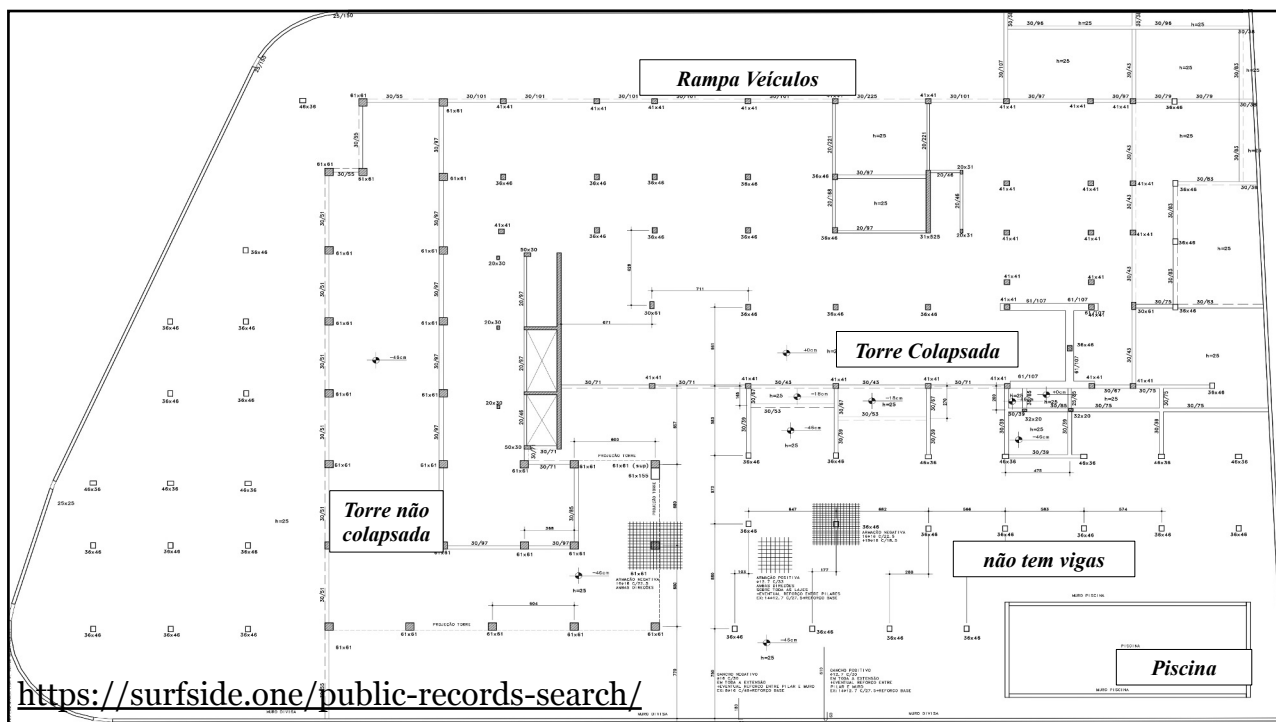
Porquê uma parte se propagou à outra?

Porquê depois de 40 anos?

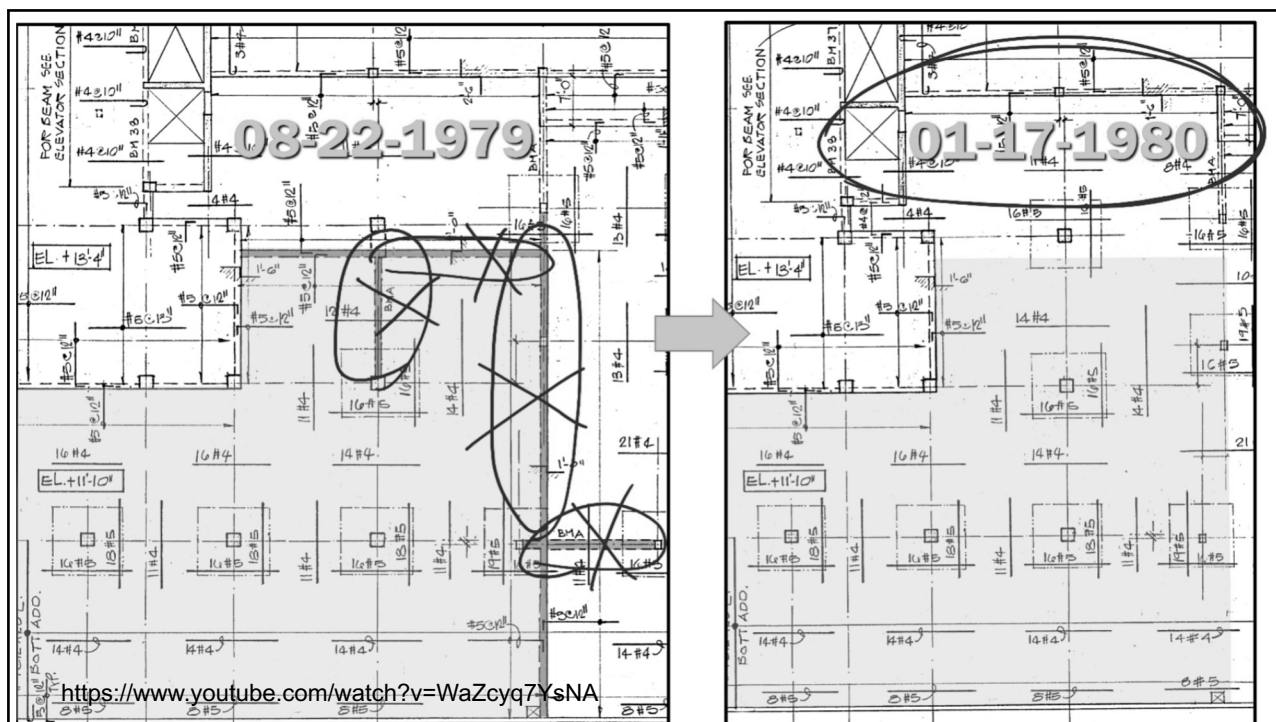
27



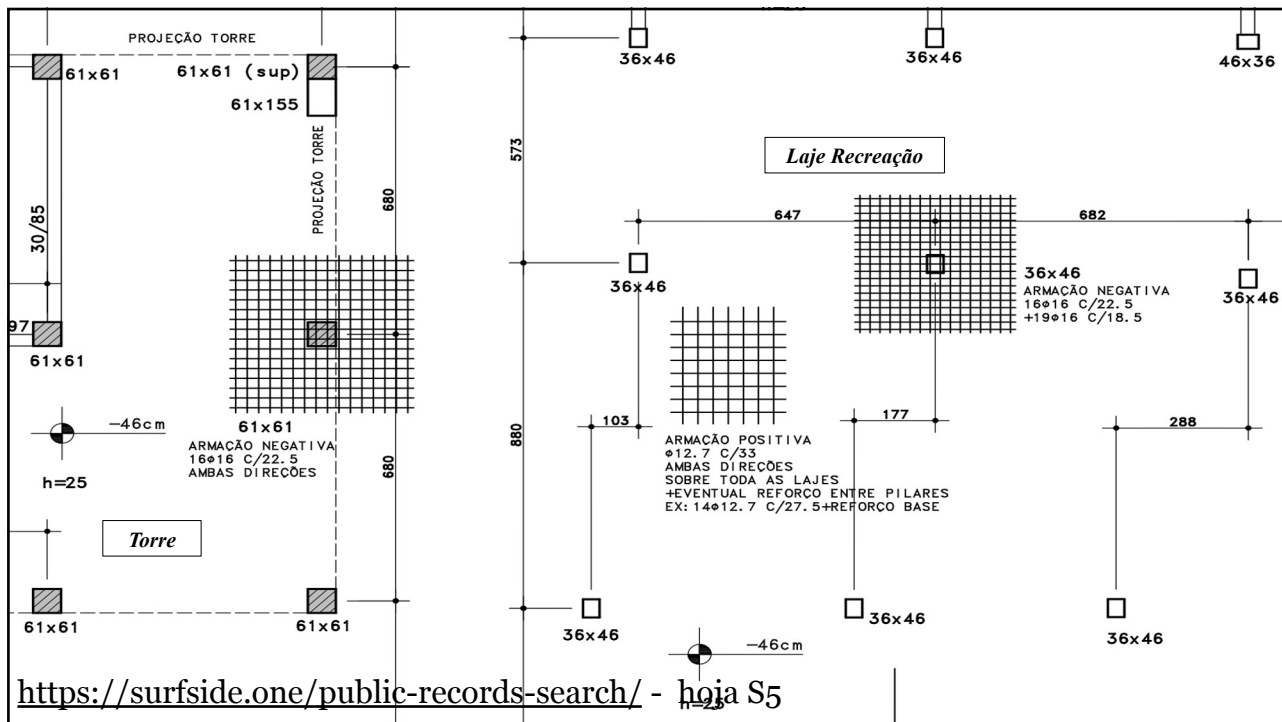
28



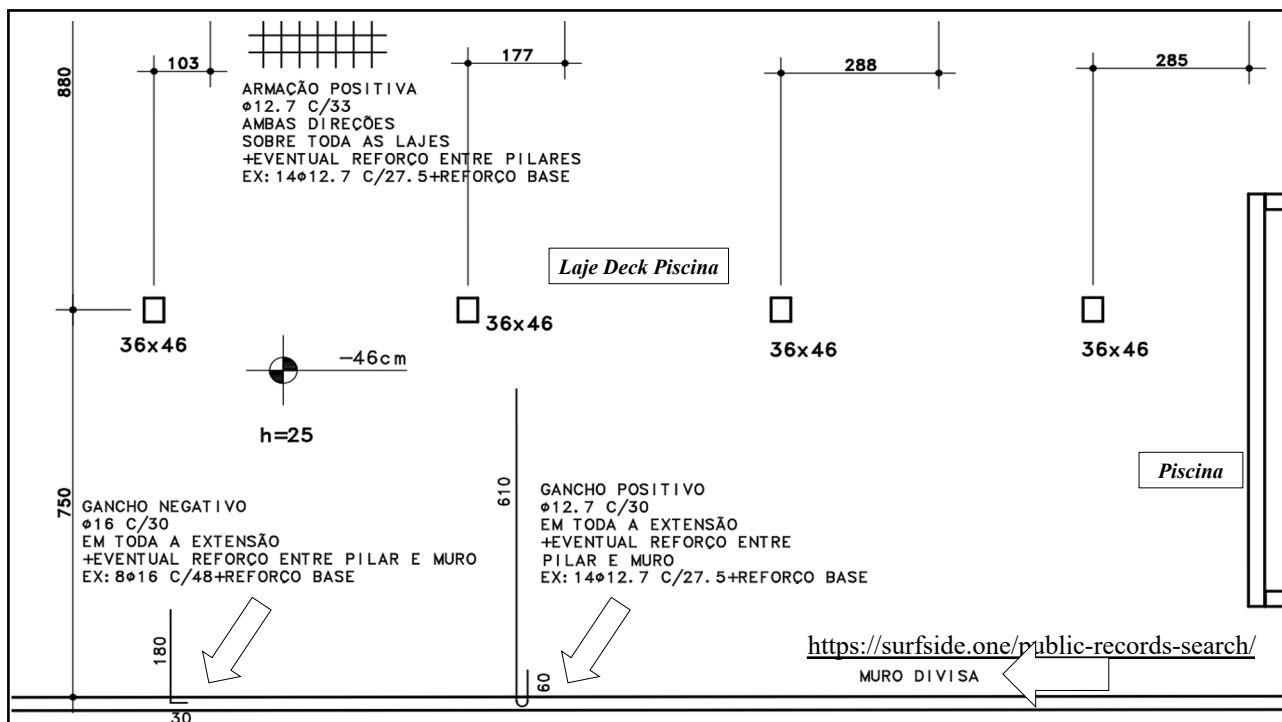
29



30



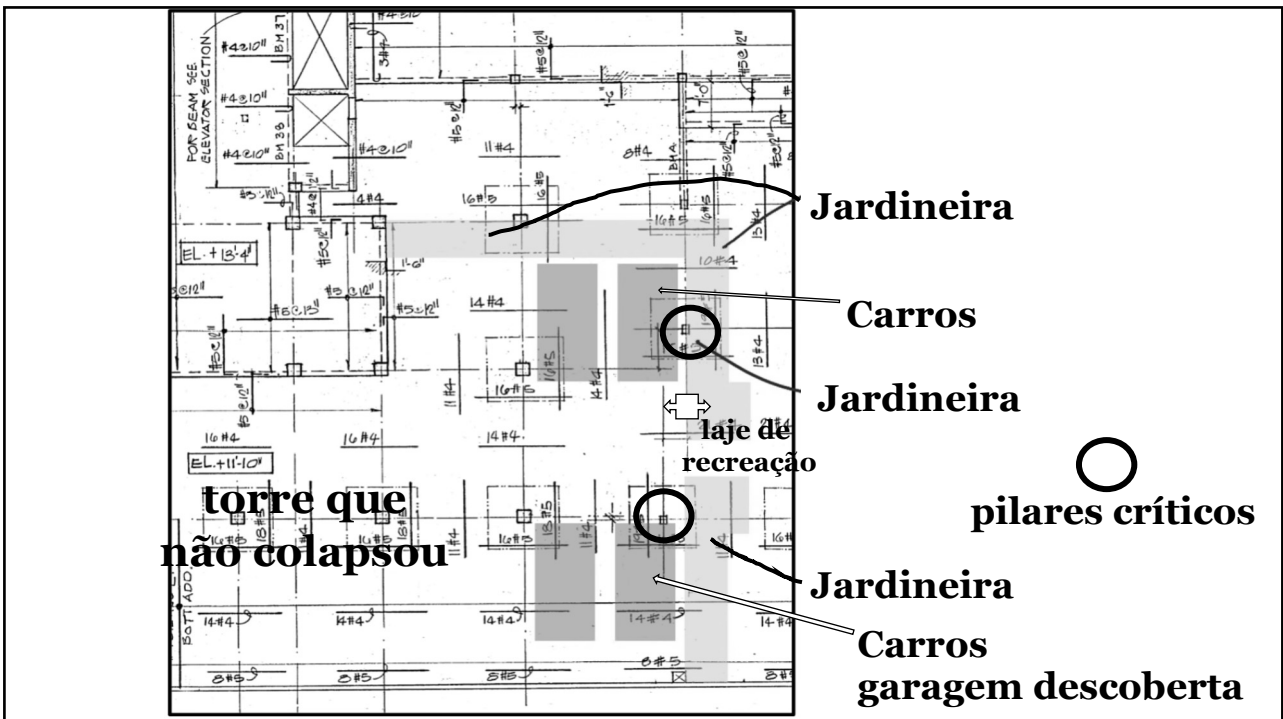
31



32

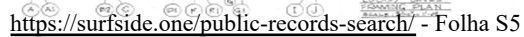


33

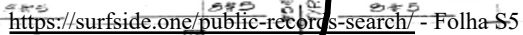


34

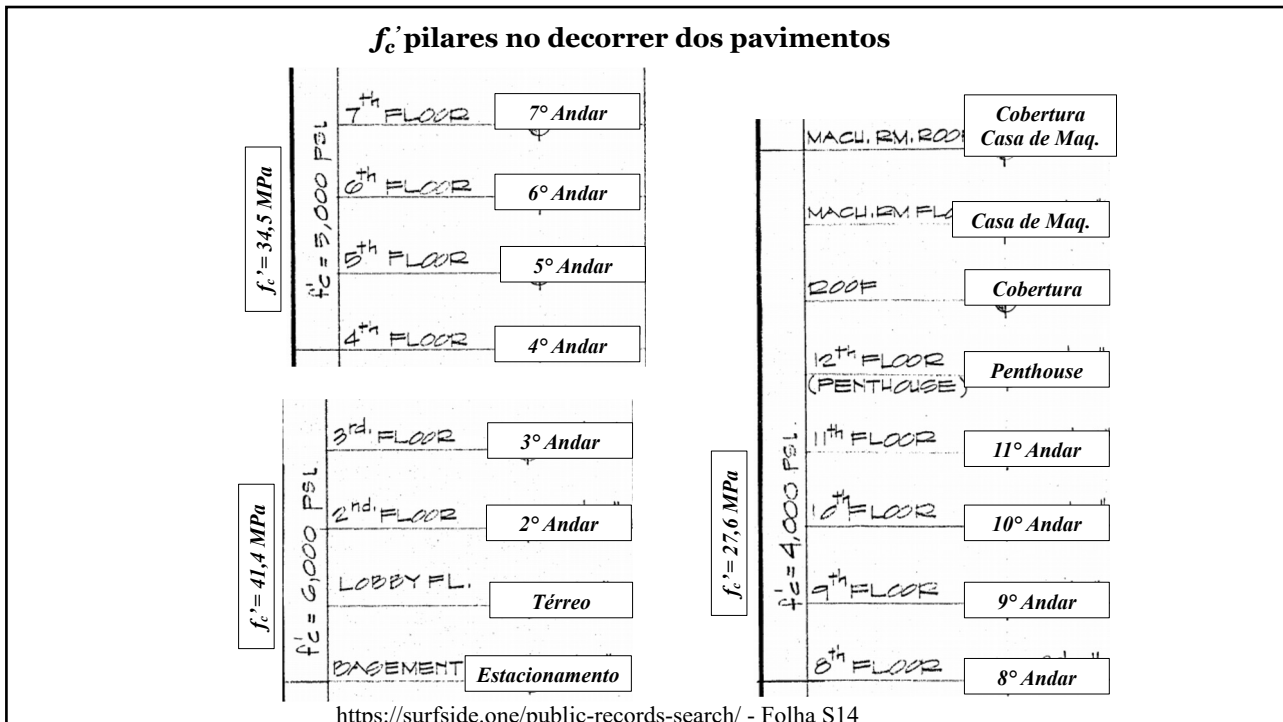
SurfSide MIAMI 2021 12 andares



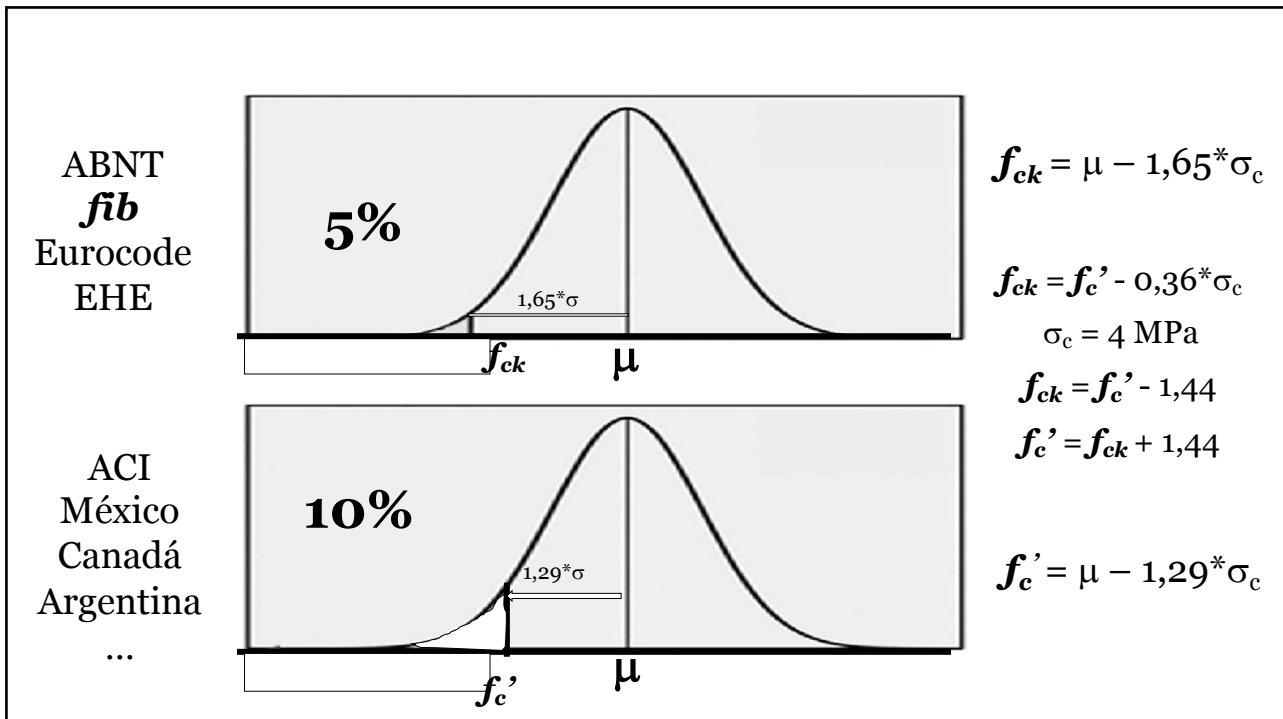
35



36



37



38

- ✓ Concreto pilares da garagem até o terceiro andar: 6.000psi (41,4 MPa)
- ✓ Concreto lajes até o 8 andar: 4.000psi (27,6 MPa)
- ✓ Armadura pilar 61x61cm : 12Ø32 → $A_s=98,28\text{cm}^2$ → $\rho=2,64\%$
- ✓ Armadura pilar 41x41 cm : 8Ø36 → $A_s=80,48\text{cm}^2$ → $\rho=4,79\%$
- ✓ Armadura pilar 36x46 cm: 10Ø32→ $A_s=81,9\text{cm}^2$ → $\rho=4,95\%$
- ✓ Espessura lajes: 25cm (térreo), 20cm (tipo)
- ✓ Armadura inferior lajes: Ø12,7 C/30cm→ $\rho=0,17\%$ (térreo), 0,19% (tipo)
- ✓ Não foi encontrado em projeto detalhe de armadura de punção

<https://surfside.one/public-records-search/> - Folhas S14 e S6

39

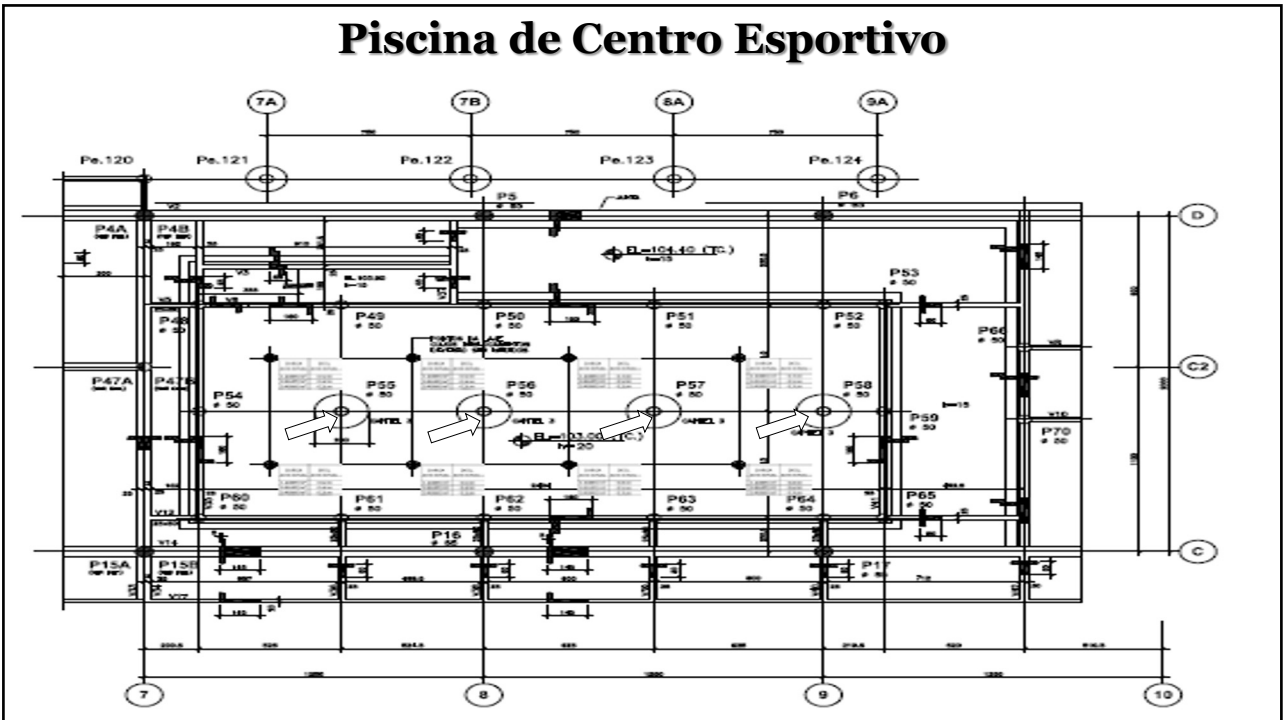
Punção

ilustração

40



41





43



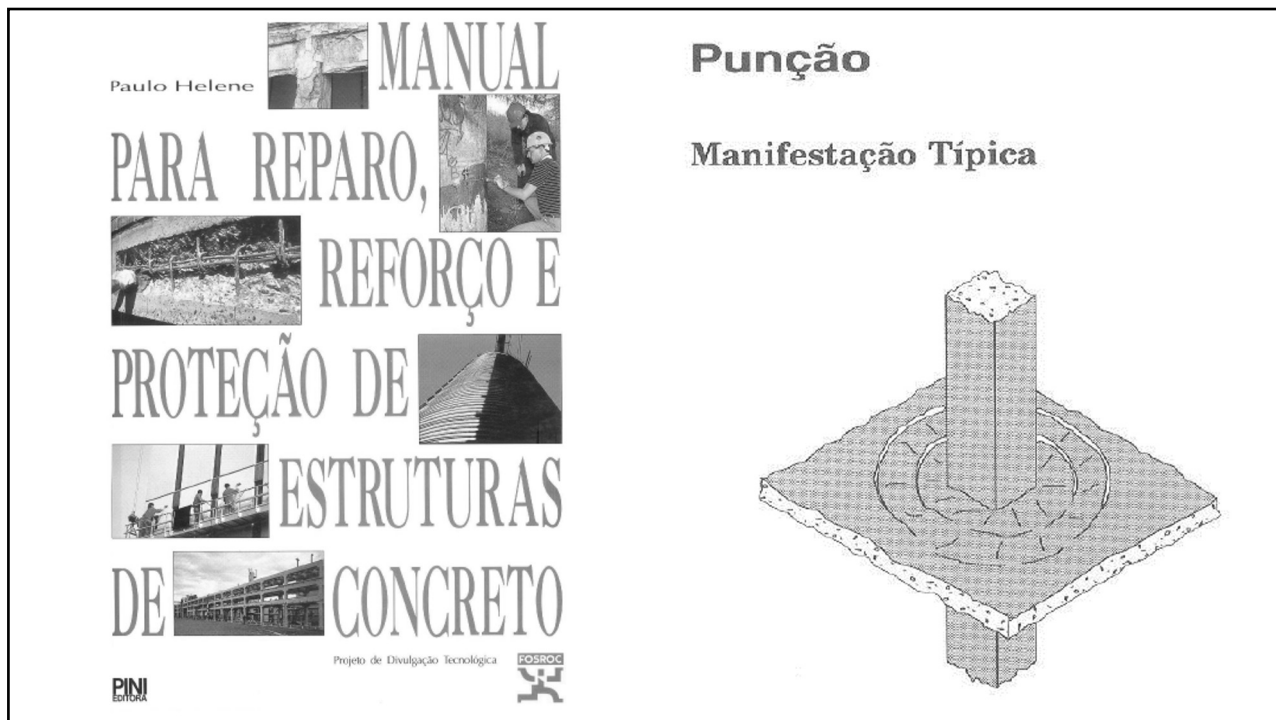
44



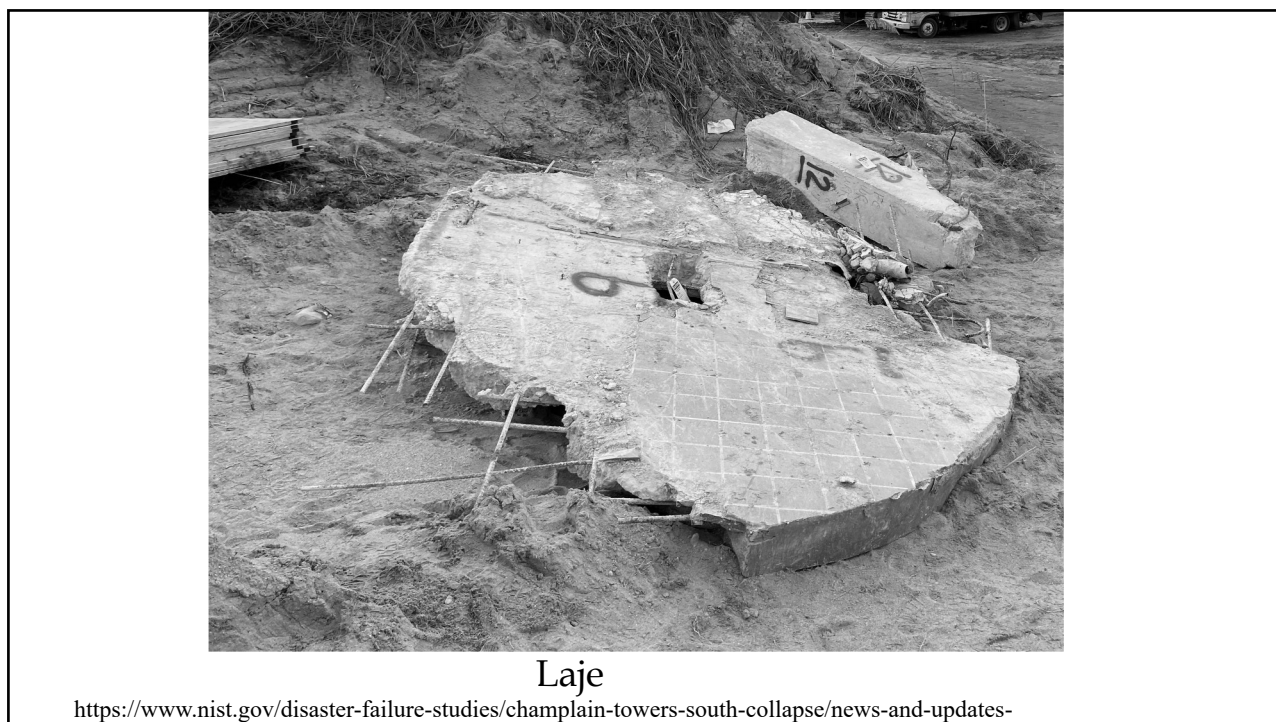
45



46



47



48

<http://g1.globo.com/espirito-santo/noticia/2016/07/desabamento-em-condominio-fere-3-e-deixa-desaparecido-em-vitoria-es.html>



51



52

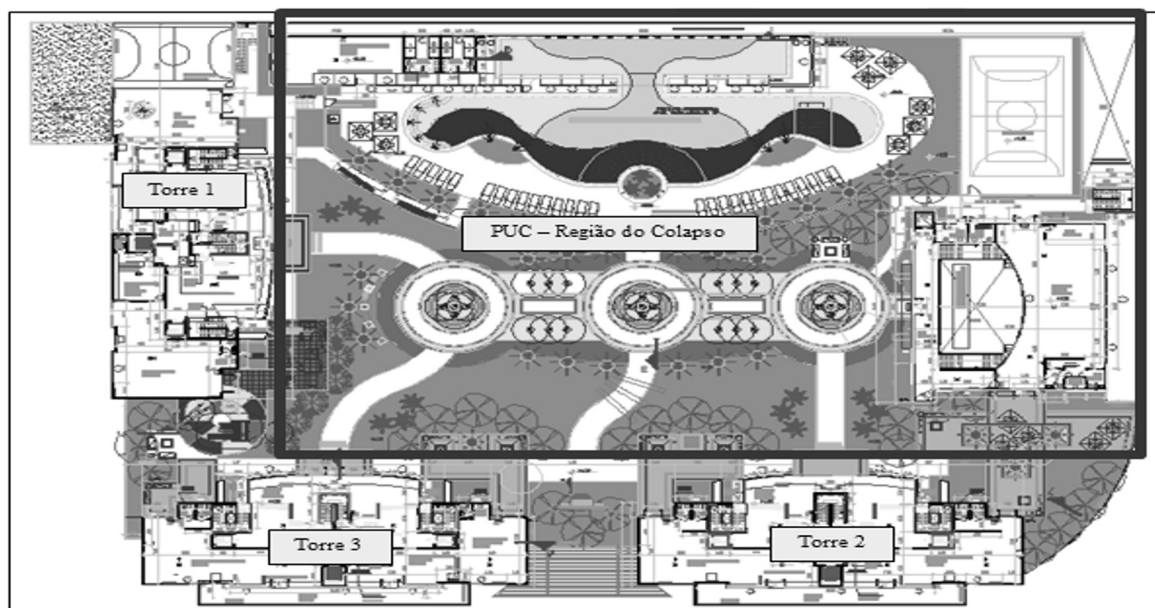


53

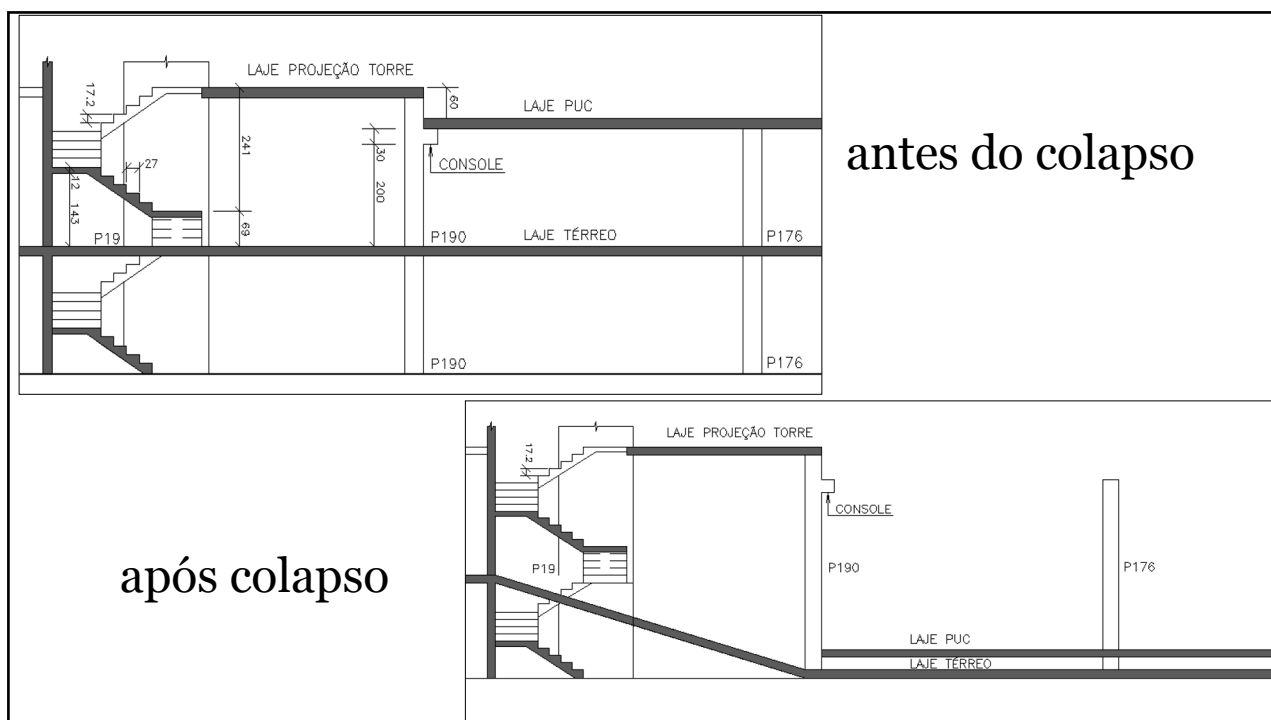


54

- 19.07.2016 (03 h)
- 6 anos de idade



55



56



57



58



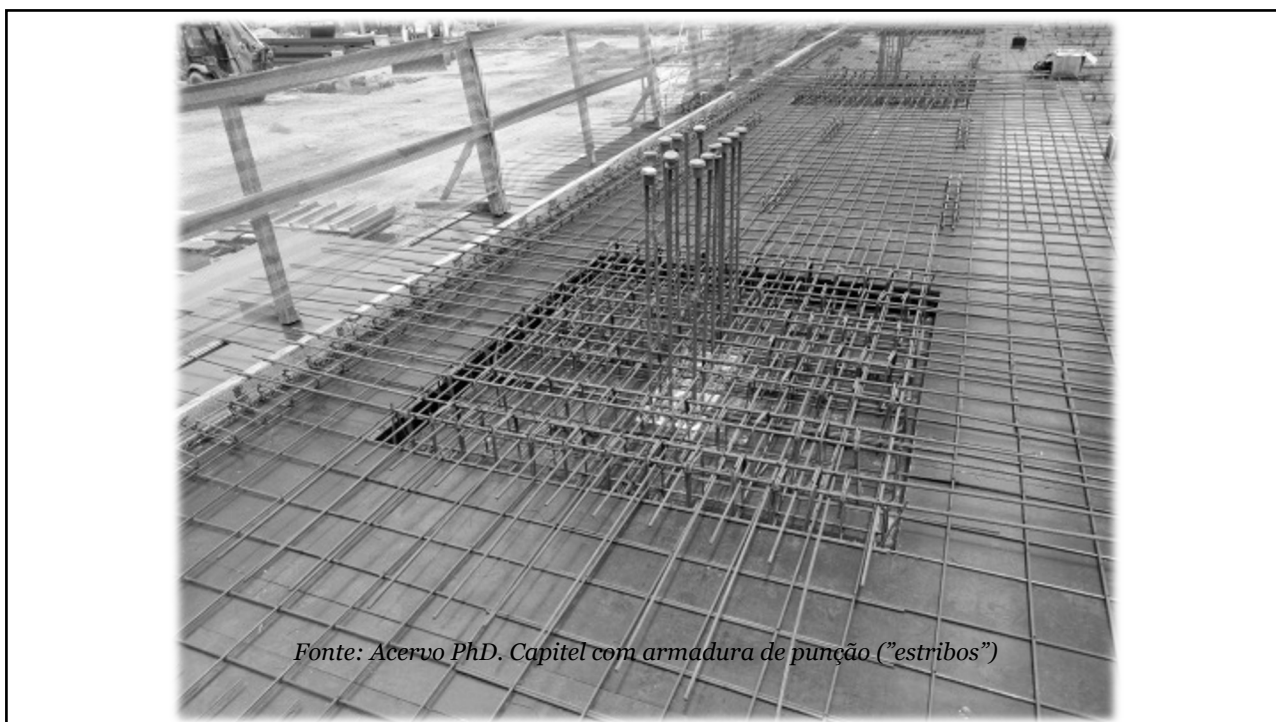
59



60

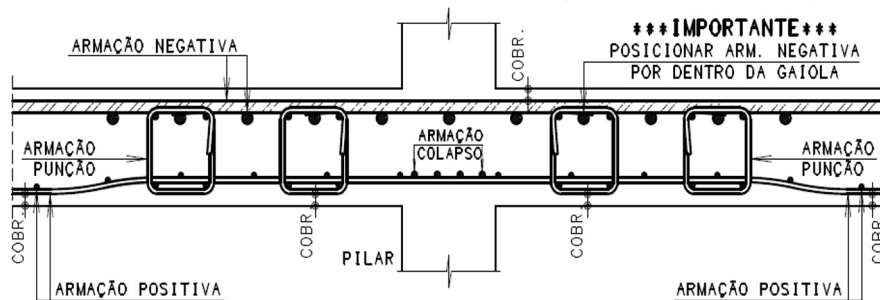


61



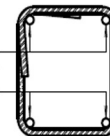
62

CORTE TÍPICO NAS ARMAÇÕES DE PUNÇÃO E COLAPSO PROGRESSIVO (SEM CAPITEL)



DETALHE DE AMARRAÇÃO NOS ESTRIBOS

AS BARRAS LONGITUDINAIS DEVEM ESTAR RIGOROSAMENTE ENCOSTADAS E AMARRADAS NOS QUATRO CANTOS DOS ESTRIBOS



Fonte: Ricardo França & Associados

63

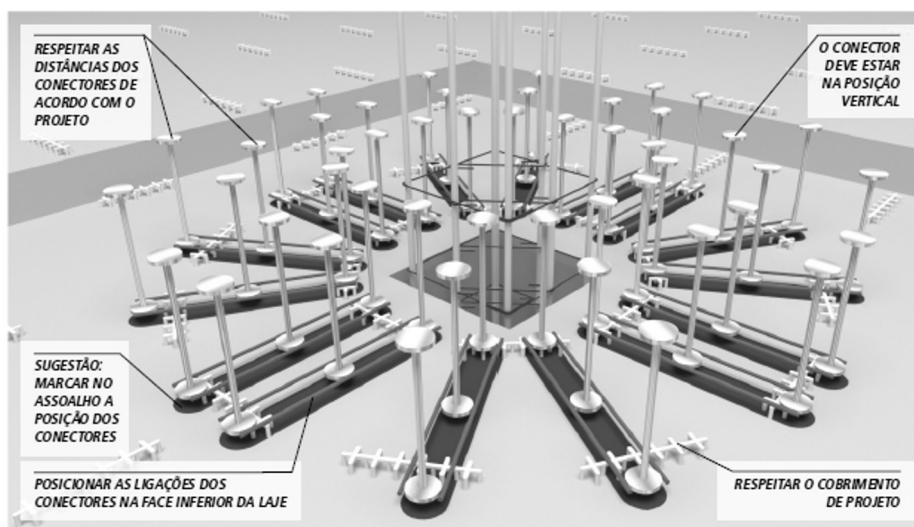
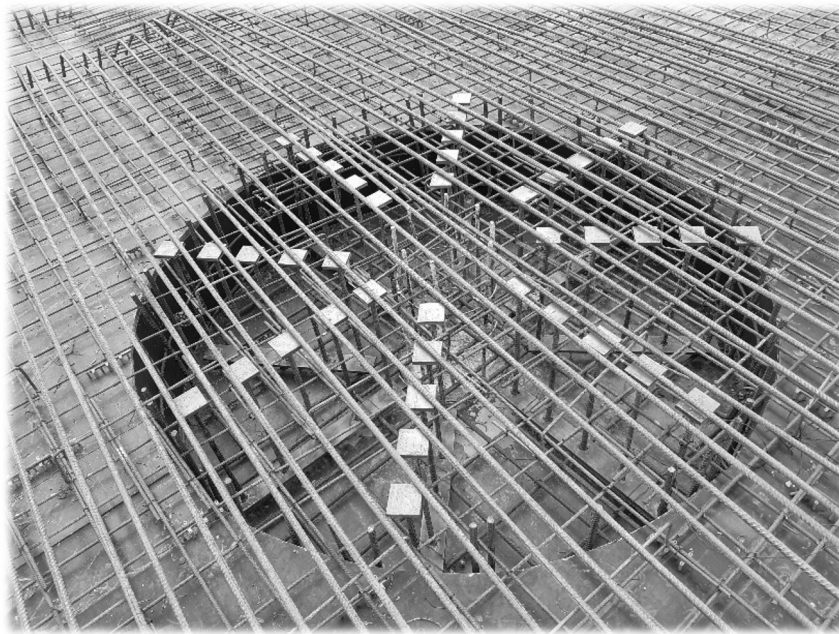


Figura 5.8
ETAPA 1 | Posicionamento dos conectores/studs

Fonte: Manual de Boas Práticas. Montagem das Armaduras de Estruturas de Concreto Armado. Jorge Nakashima (Sartoro) & Larissa Arakawa Martins. 2021

64



Fonte: Acervo PhD. Capitel com armadura de punção (“studs”).

65

“Falsas” hipóteses do “Gatilho”

1. Corrosão das armaduras dos pilares
2. Estrutura com lajes planas sem vigas
3. Efeitos ambientais de sumidouros
4. Corrosão de armadura da laje perto piscina

66

October 8, 2018

Re: *Champlain Towers South Condominium
Structural Field Survey Report
MC Job# 18217*

Page 8

O Relatório estrutural de Morabito, 2018, demonstra que a corrosão das armaduras nos pilares era inicial e jamais suficiente para justificar um colapso

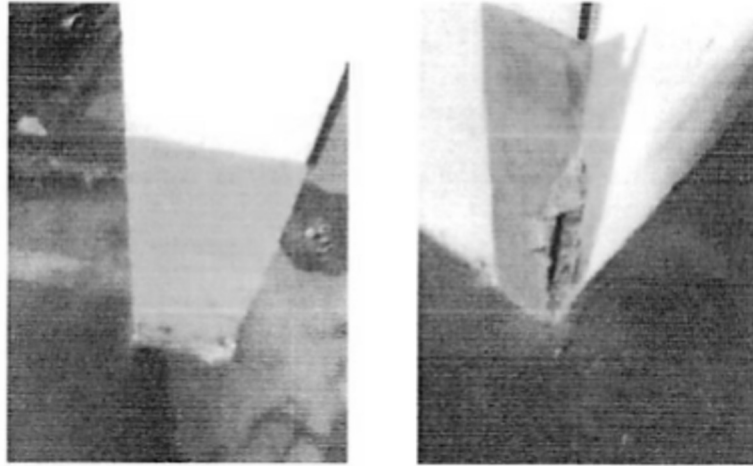


Figure J1: Typical cracking and spalling at parking garage columns

67



68



69

Falsas hipóteses do “Gatilho”

1. Corrosão das armaduras dos pilares → Negativo
2. Estrutura com lajes planas sem vigas → Negativo
3. Efeitos ambientais de sumidouros
4. Corrosão de armadura da laje perto piscina

70



71

The NIST Team, in September 2023, has been studying subsurface conditions of the site to determine if sinkholes or excessive settling of the pile foundations might have contributed to the collapse, concluding:

The preliminary evaluation of the data collected indicates that approximately one quarter of an inch or less of settling occurred in the pile foundations supporting the pool deck structure and basement, which would have had minimal impact on the pool deck structure.

The preliminary evaluation did not reveal evidence of sinkholes that could have created voids under the foundation.

72

O geofísico **Mika McKinnon** apontou uma série de falhas no plano de **Elon Musk** para cavar túneis em **Miami**, como a sua empresa **The Boring Company** tem feito em várias outras cidades dos **Estados Unidos**. Em entrevista ao site *Curbed*, McKinnon explicou que o solo embaixo da cidade da Flórida é composto de um cárstico de calcário altamente dissolúvel, que é cheio de cavidades e cavernas – assim como o solo do oceano.



Esse seria o motivo pelo qual Miami não possui um sistema de metrô, e também porque a grande maioria das casas da cidade não tem porões. Essa característica geográfica também faz com que a cidade seja particularmente suscetível a inundações.

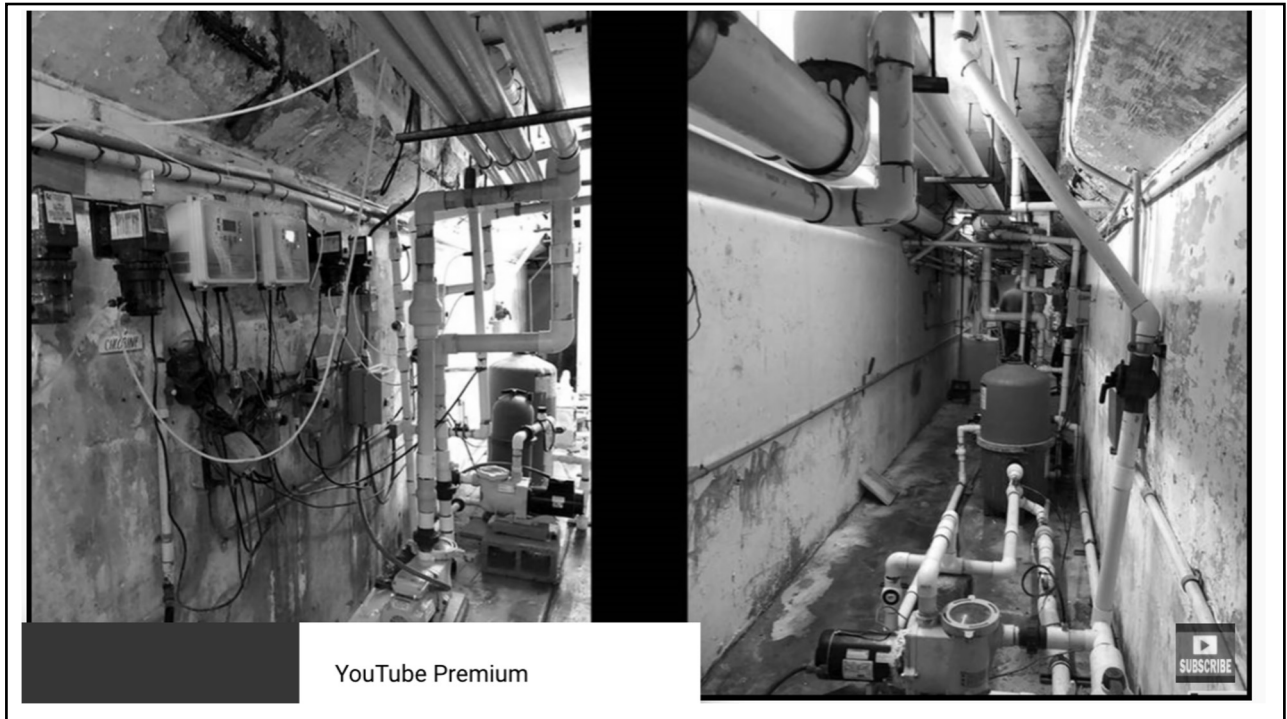
Por causa disso, ela necessita de um complexo sistema de bombeamento apenas para garantir que suas ruas são navegáveis por carros. Isso mesmo em épocas em que não há grandes tempestades na região.

73

Falsas hipóteses do “Gatilho”

1. Corrosão das armaduras dos pilares → Negativo
2. Estrutura com lajes planas sem vigas → Negativo
3. Efeitos ambientais de sumidouros → Negativo
4. Corrosão de armadura da laje perto piscina

74



75



76

Hipóteses FALSAS do “Gatilho”

1. Corrosão das armaduras dos pilares → Negativo
2. Estrutura com lajes planas sem vigas → Negativo
3. Efeitos ambientais de sumidouros → Negativo
4. Corrosão de armadura da laje perto piscina → Negativo

77

Terceira Lição

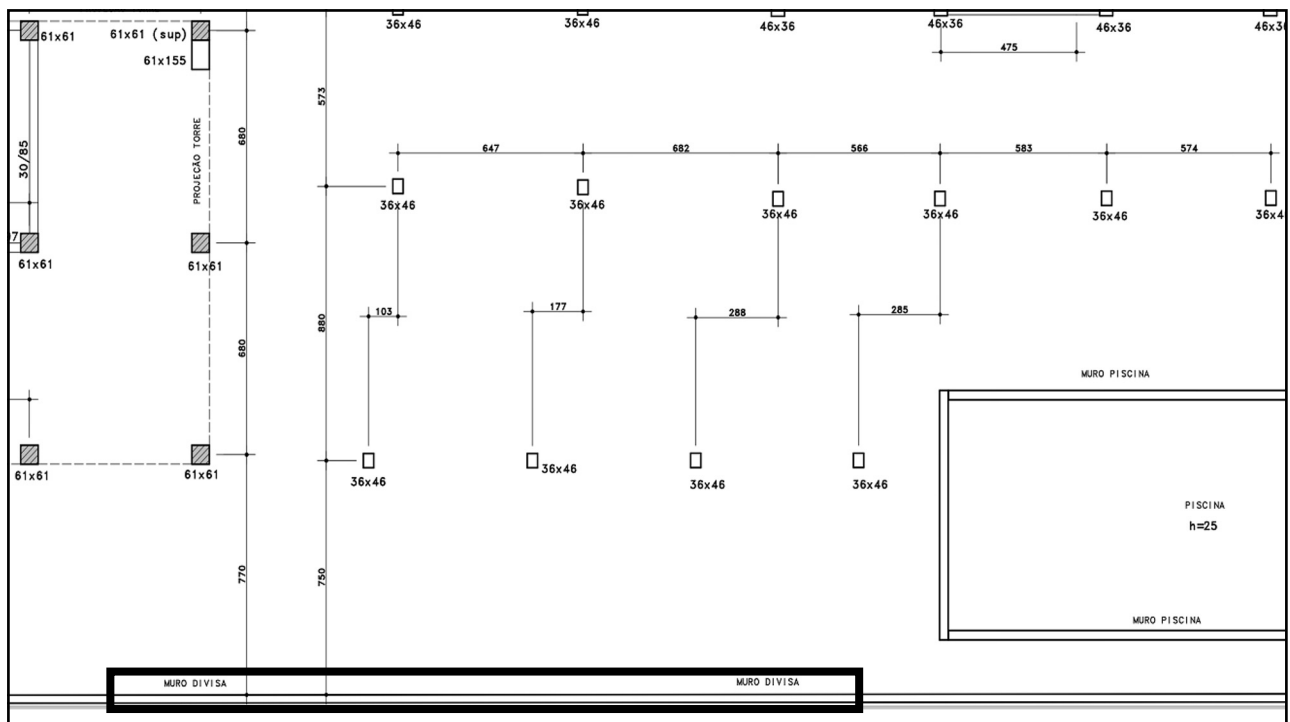
- ✓ Mantenha visão crítica das notícias na mídia por mais que pareçam verdadeiras

78

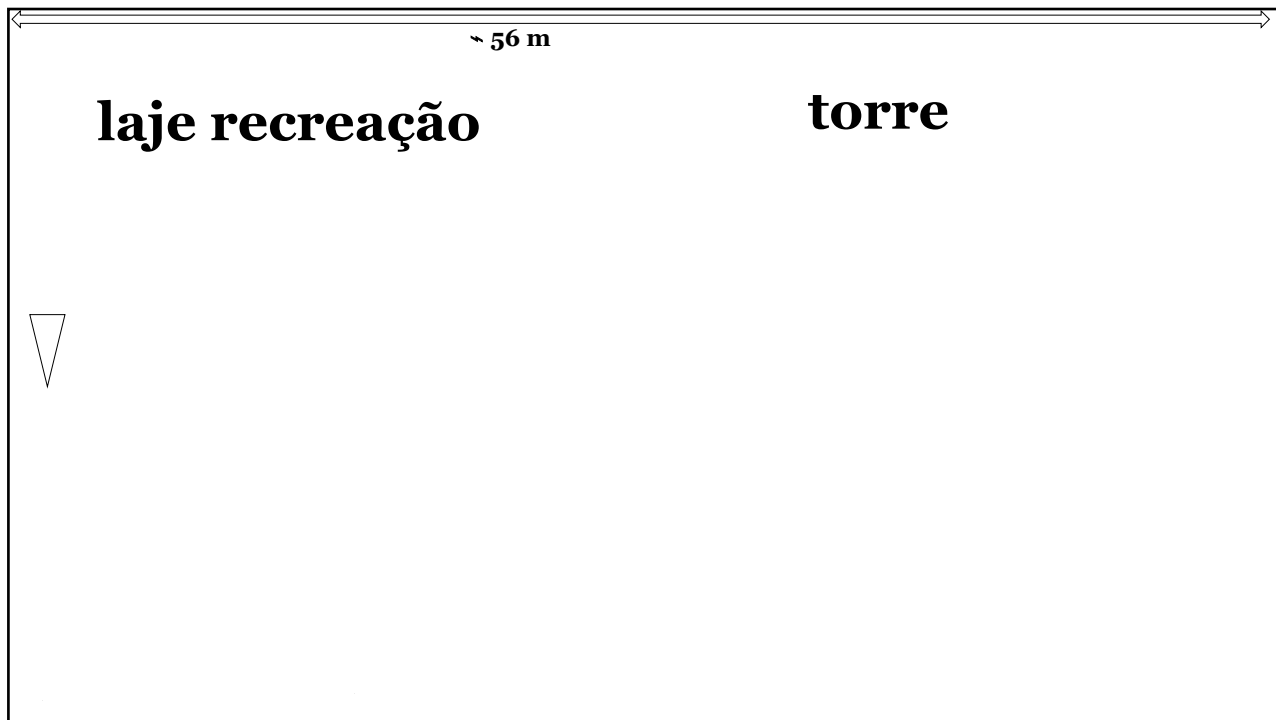
“Verdadeiras” hipóteses do “Gatilho”

- Fissura + corrosão + punção → muro de divisa
- Corrosão + punção → laje recreação
- Recalque diferencial + punção → laje recreação

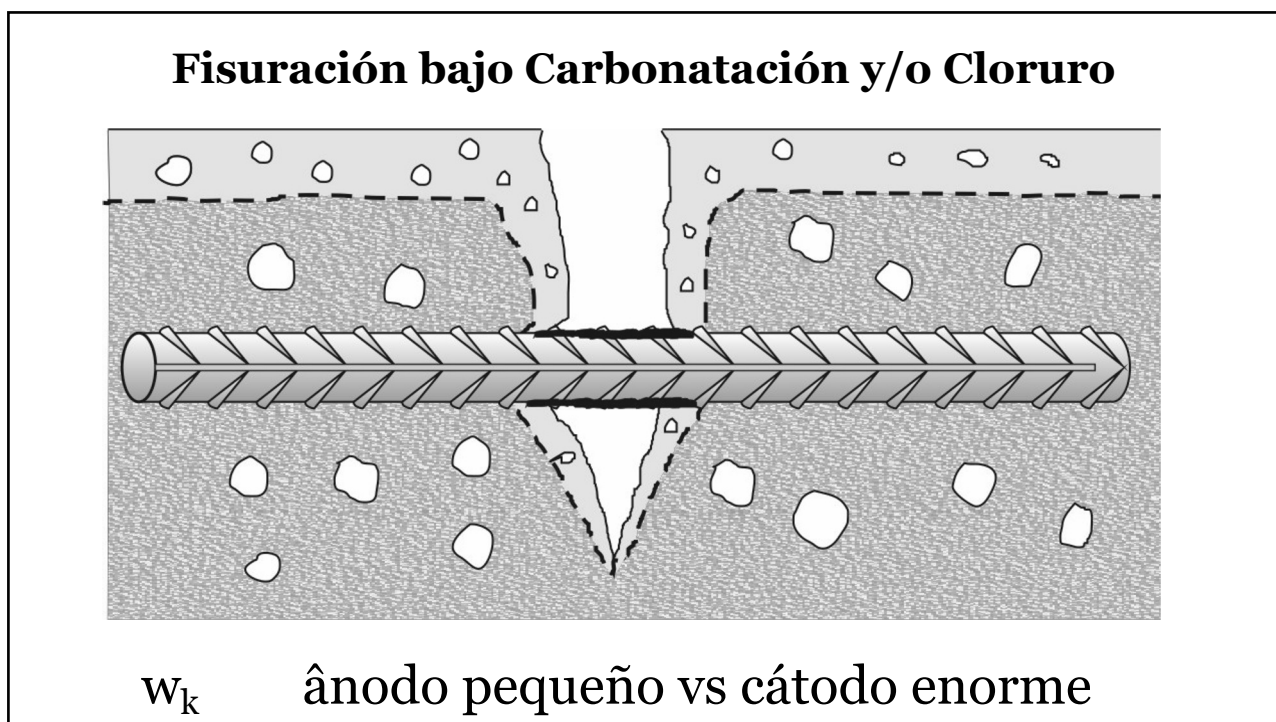
79



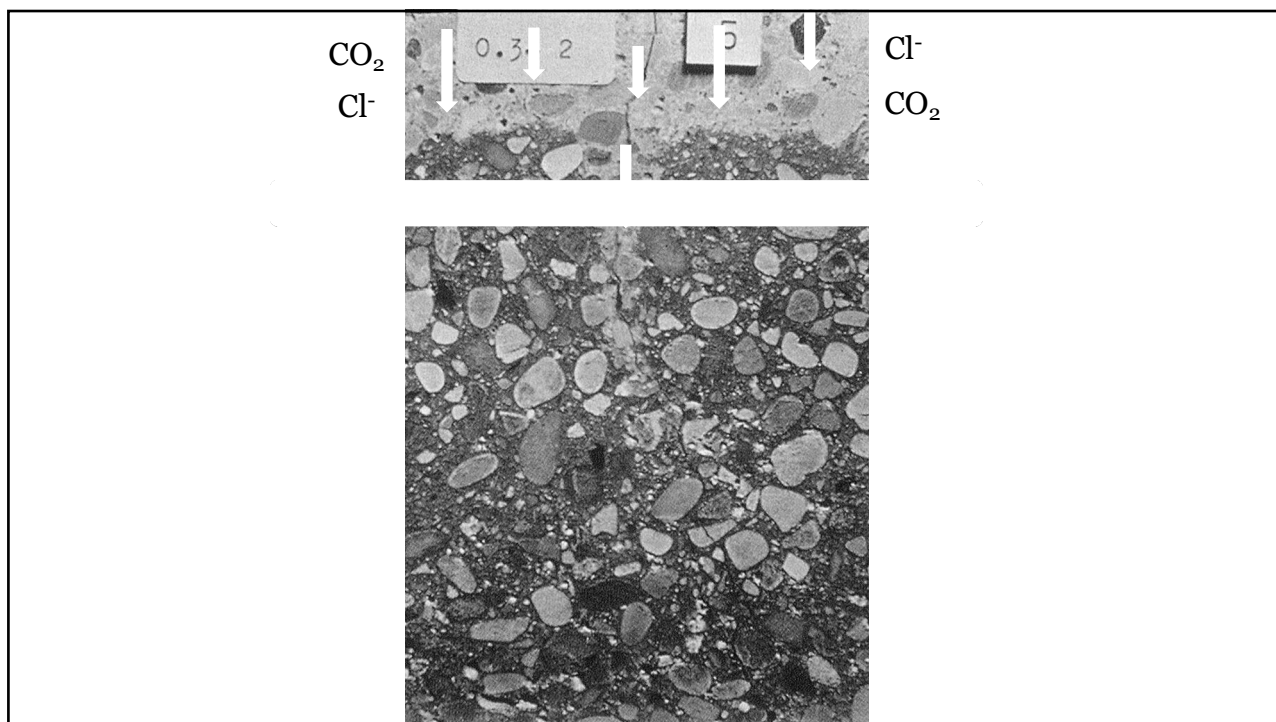
80



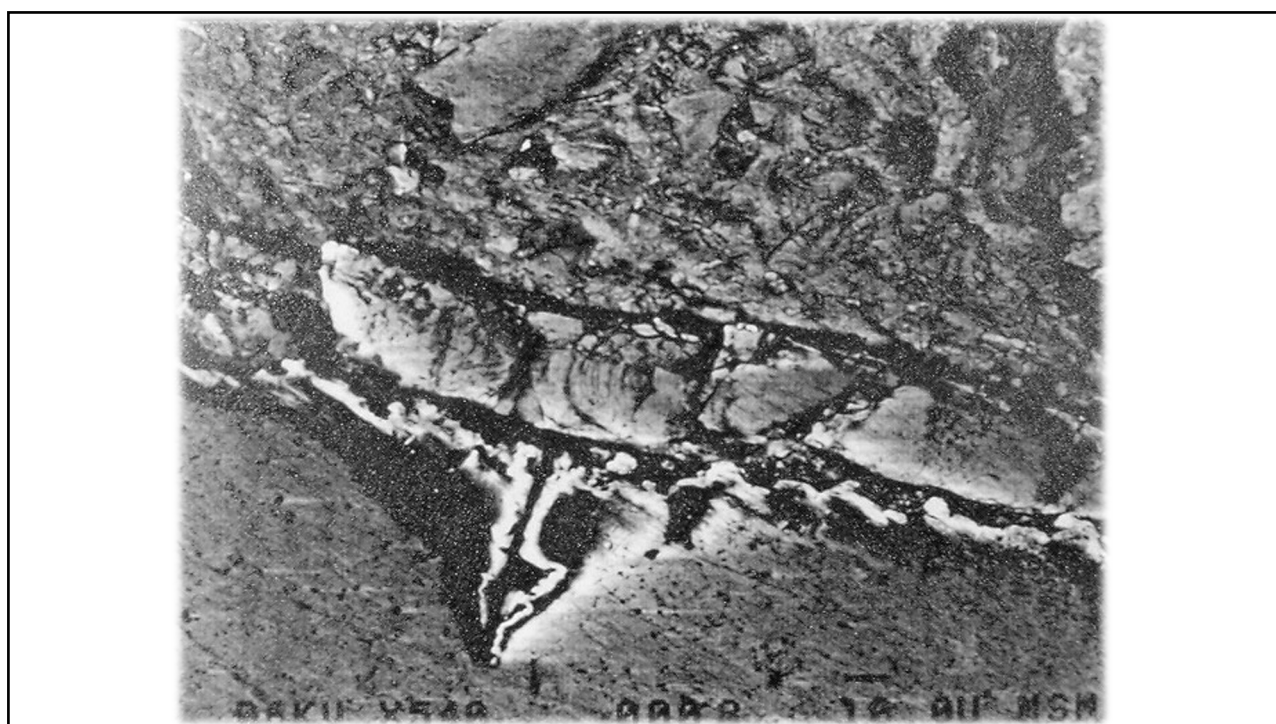
81



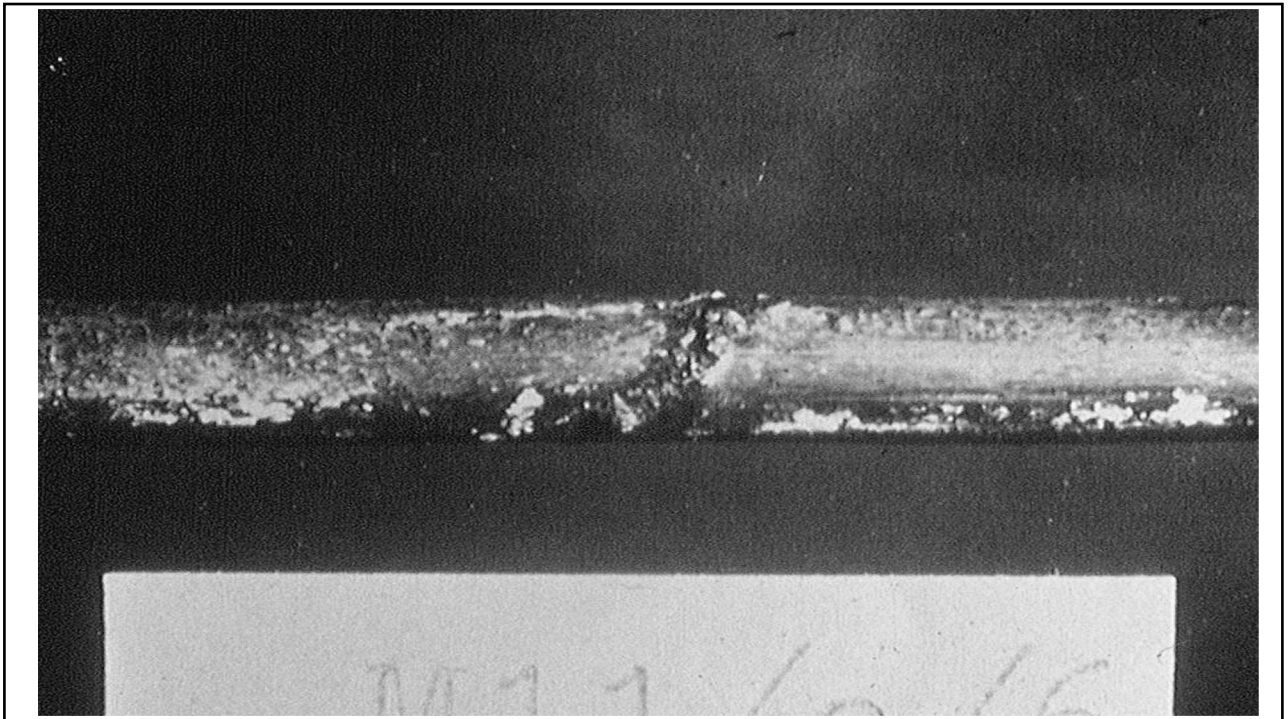
82



83



84



85



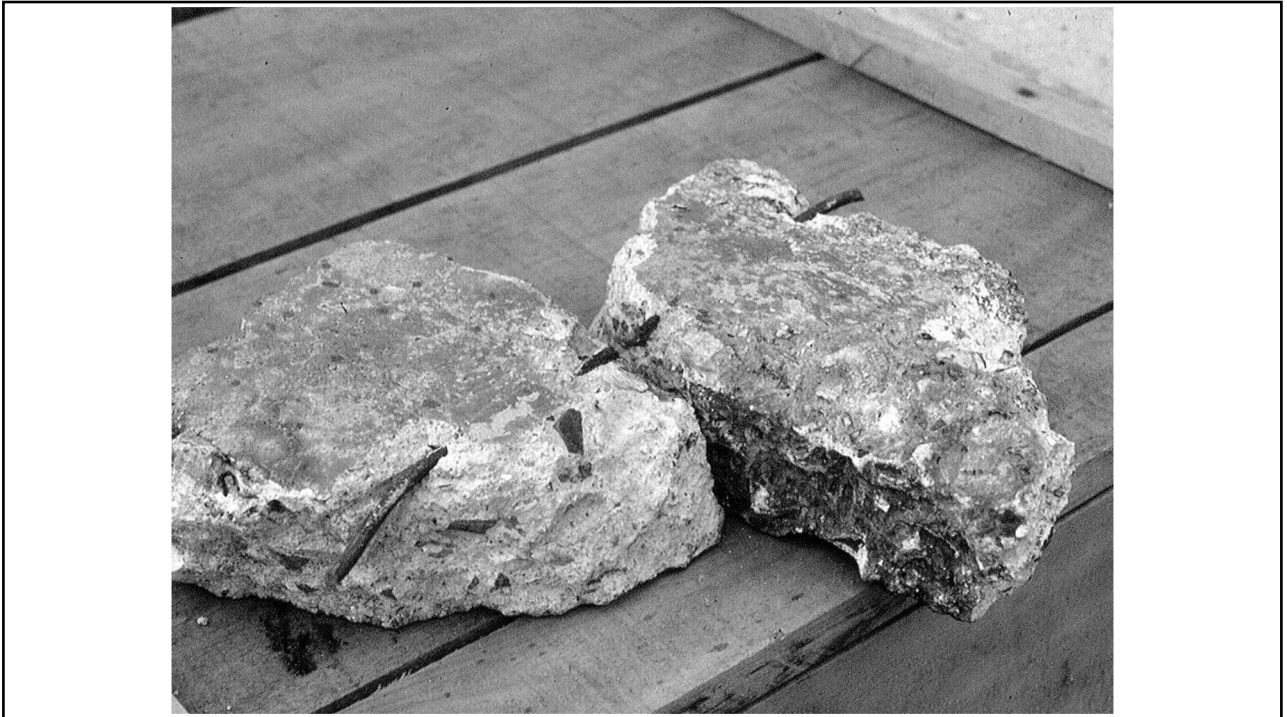
86



87



88



89



90



91



92



93



94

**Thursday
April 21, 2022**

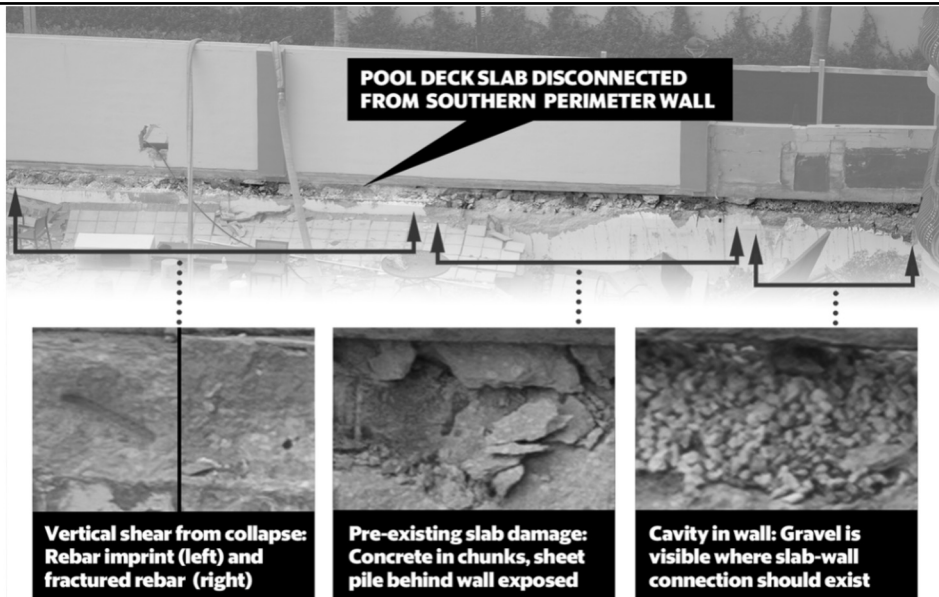
**MIAMI
HERALD**



A photo of the Champlain Towers South pool deck shows the slab disconnected from the southern wall during the June 24 collapse. Damage in the failure plain is not uniform, indicating pre-existing damage to portions of the slab at the connection, according to engineer Dawn Lehman. Robert Lisman

<https://www.miamiherald.com/news/special-reports/surfside-investigation/article260418037.html>

95



**Thursday
April 21, 2022**

**MIAMI
HERALD**

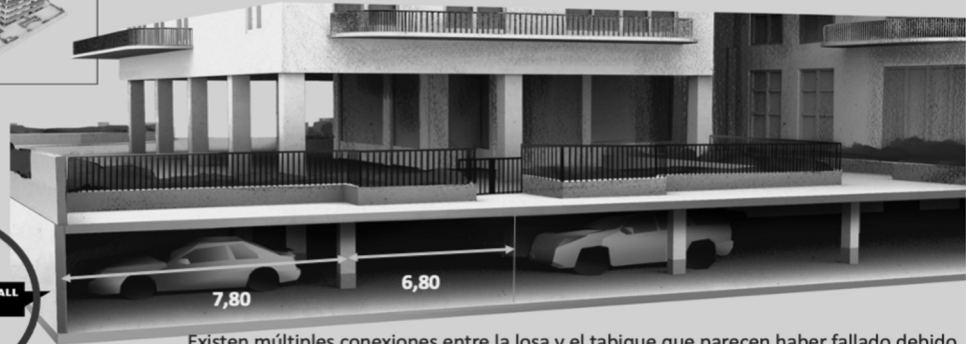
A July 1 photo of the collapse site shows distinct damage patterns in the area where the pool deck slab disconnected from the southern perimeter wall. EDUARDO ALVAREZ AND SARAH BLASKEY

<https://www.miamiherald.com/news/special-reports/surfside-investigation/article260418037.html>

96



UNDERGROUND GARAGE AND FIRST FLOOR ON TOWER'S SOUTH SIDE



Existen múltiples conexiones entre la losa y el tabique que parecen haber fallado debido a la degradación del apoyo en lugar del punzonamiento en forma aislada.

A cross-section of a prime area of the pool deck collapse that happened seven minutes before the tower fell on June 24. Rachel Handley Read more at: <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/special-reports/surfside-investigation/article260418037.html#storylink=cpy>

Footer

Fuente The Miami Herald 19 de Abril de 2022

97

~ 56 m

laje recreação

torre



98



October 8, 2018

Champlain Towers South
8777 Collins Avenue
Surfside, FL 33154

Attention: Ms. Maggie Manrara
Treasurer

**Re: Champlain Towers South Condominium
Structural Field Survey Report
MC Job# 18217**

Dear Ms. Manrara:

Morabito Consultants, Inc. (MC) is pleased to submit this structural engineering report of the Field Survey completed at the existing Champlain Towers South Condominium Complex (CTS) in Surfside, FL. The scope of this project includes a review of the existing 12 story plus penthouse 136-unit residential building, below-grade parking garage and at-grade exterior entrance drive, pool and recreation area. MC reviewed a representative sample of ~68 condominium units (half of the total units found in the building) along with the roof, exterior facade (observed from the balconies surveyed), parking garage,

99

https://www.townofsurfsidefl.gov/docs/default-source/default-document-library/town-clerk-documents/champlain-towers-south-public-records/8777-collins-ave---structural-field-survey-report.pdf?sfvrsn=882a1194_2

" The Pool Deck and Entrance Drive areas were reviewed

...

Many of the existing pavers on the pool deck are cracked

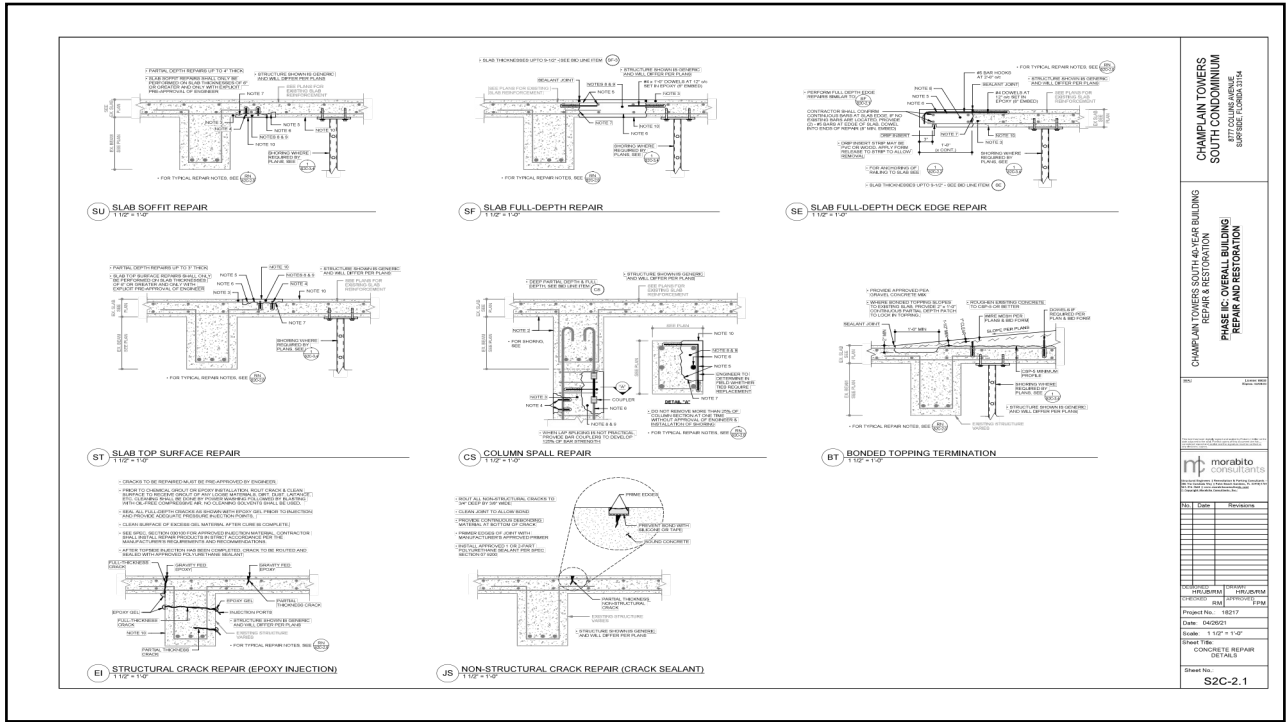
...

The joint sealant was observed to be beyond its useful life and are in need to complete replacement

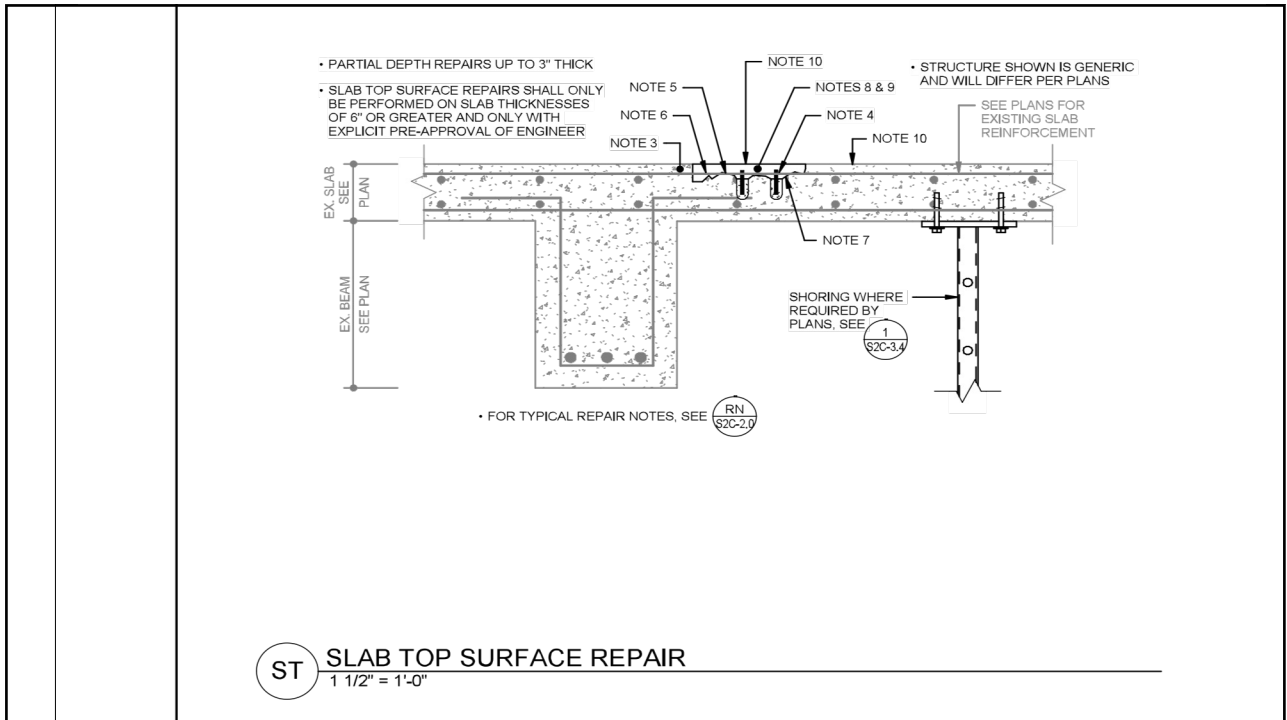
...

*The failed waterproofing is causing major structural damage to
the concrete structural slab below these areas "*

100



101



102

- ❖ Pacometria – posição das armaduras
- ❖ Esclerometria - dureza superficial
- ❖ Ultrassom – ninhos de concretagem
- ❖ Testemunhos - f_c e módulo do concreto
- ❖ Cobrimento
- ❖ Espessura de carbonatação
- ❖ Presença e perfil de cloreto
- ❖ Geometria de fissuras
- ❖ **Identificação de áreas problemáticas**



103

Quarta Lição

- ✓ É fundamental proceder a uma inspeção correta e detalhada, realizada por profissionais experientes e certificados que saibam identificar os pontos críticos da estrutura que está sendo inspecionada

“...tudo o que diz a Red DURAR, a ALCONPAT, os CTs do IBRACON, ABNT, ... anamênese, ensaios, conhecimento do projeto estrutural, cloretos, prospecção...”

104

“Verdaderas” hipóteses do “Gatilho”

- Fissura + corrosão + punção → muro de divisa OK
- Corrosão + punção → Laje recreação
- Recalque diferencial + punção

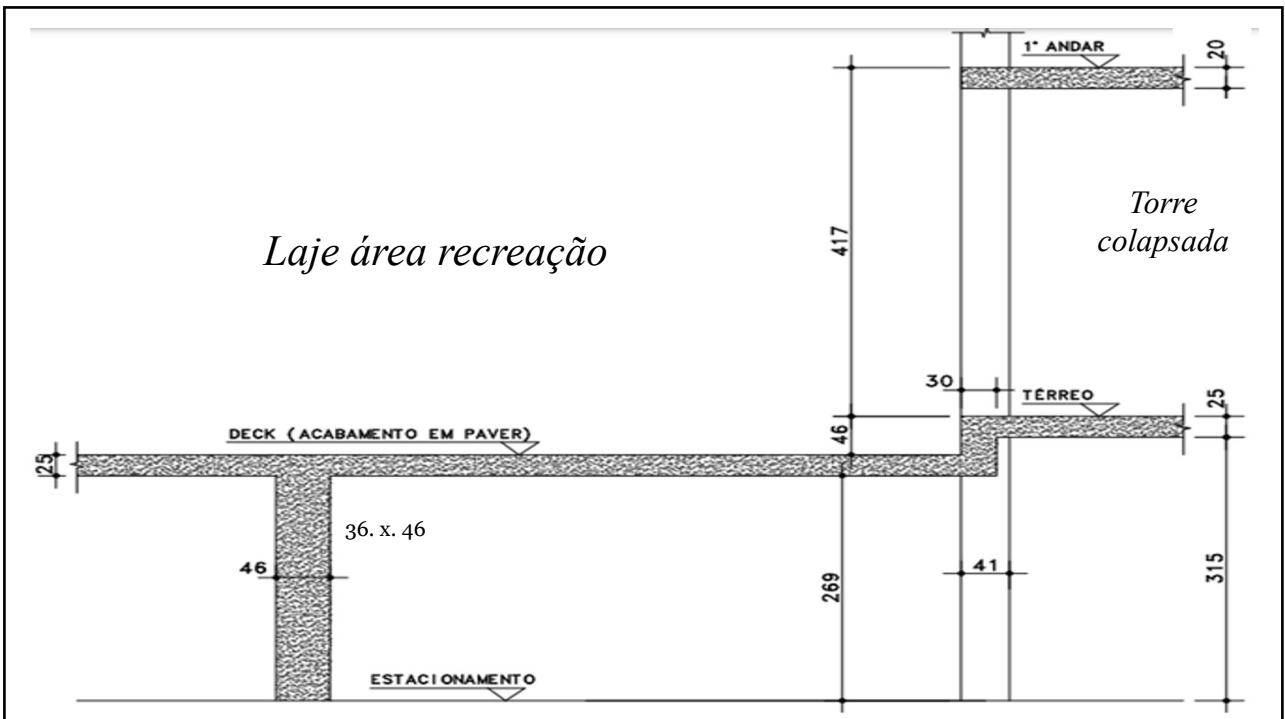
105



106

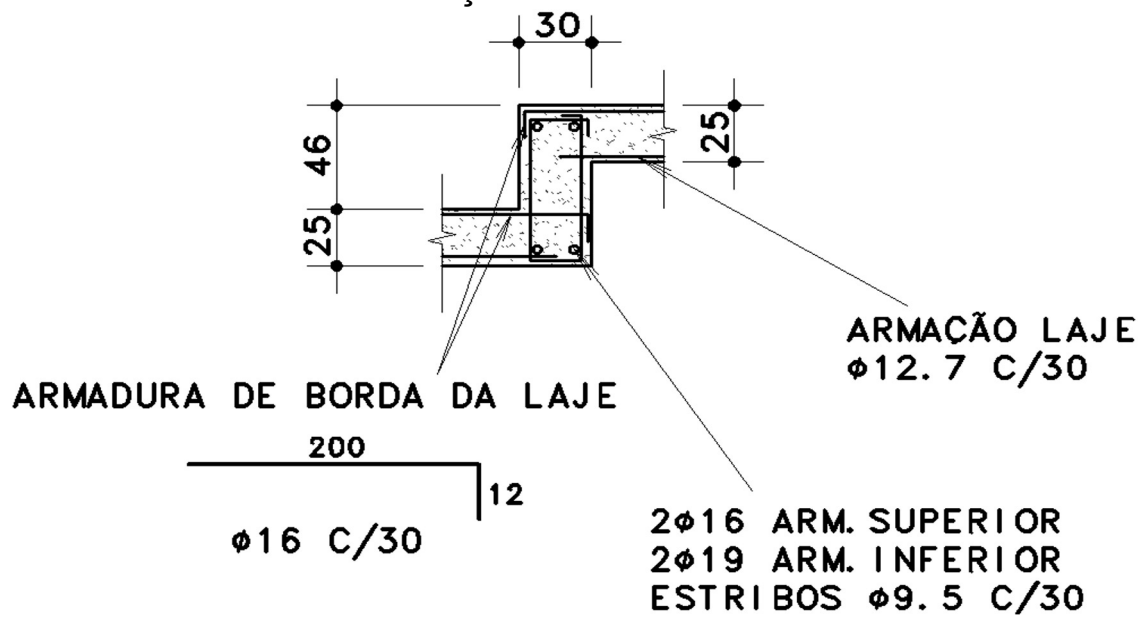


107



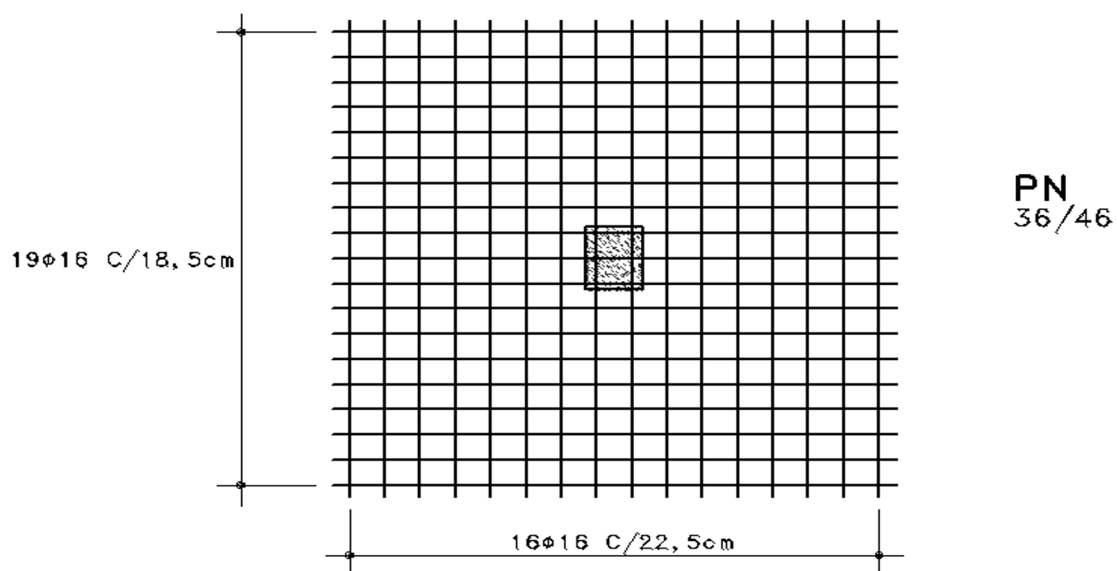
108

ARMADURA LAJE RECREAÇÃO com TÉRREO



109

Armadura SUPERIOR pilares 36x46 cm Laje área lazer, plana, sem capitel



110

Laje Recreação/Estacionamento → Punção

$e_{\text{nominal}} = 25 \text{ cm} \rightarrow \text{altura útil} \rightarrow d = 22 \text{ cm}$

Carga peso próprio = 625 kgf/m^2

Carga permanente = 325 kgf/m^2

Total : 1.200 kgf/m^2

Carga accidental = 250 kgf/m^2

“área de influencia” ou modelo

Carga no pilar = 50.000 kgf (50tf)

Nota: não foi considerado efeito de momento na cabeça do pilar, nem flexão, portanto uma verificação aproximada da realidade

111

Laje Recreação/Estacionamento → Punção

$f_{ck, \text{laje}} = 27,6 \text{ MPa (N/mm}^2\text{)}$

$f_{ck, \text{pilar}} = 41,4 \text{ MPa (N/mm}^2\text{)}$

Armadura em x = $\phi 16$ cada 15,3cm $\rho_x = 0,60\%$

Armadura em y = $\phi 16$ cada 17,5cm $\rho_y = 0,52\%$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\rho_x * \rho_y}$$

Taxa de Armadura = $0,0056 = 0,56\%$

112

Laje Recreação/Estacionamento → Punção *resumo*

$$f_{ck,laje} = 27,6 \text{ MPa (N/mm}^2\text{)}$$

$$f_{ck,pilar} = 41,4 \text{ MPa (N/mm}^2\text{)}$$

$$\text{Taxa armadura} = \rho = 0,0056 = 0,56\%$$

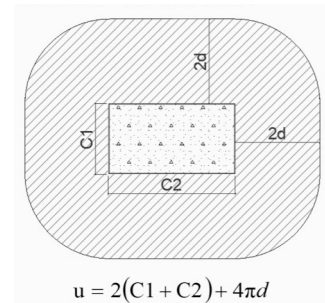
$$\text{Normal solicitante} \rightarrow F_{sd} = 500^* \gamma_f \quad (\text{kN})$$

$$\text{Perímetro crítico} \rightarrow \mu = 440 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Altura útil } d = 22 \text{ cm}$$

$$C1 = 36 \text{ cm} \quad C2 = 46 \text{ cm}$$

Contorno C'



113

apartado 20.12

“Punzonamiento” pág. 418 a 422

Hormigón Armado

14^o Edición

Refere-se a EHE

Publicada em 2000

Pedro Jiménez Montoya

Álvaro García Meseguer

Francisco Morán Cabre



114

EHE 2000 → Punção

$$\tau_{Rd} = 0,12 * \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{200}{d}}\right) * \sqrt[3]{(100 * \rho * f_{ck})}$$

Contorno C'

$$\tau_{sd} = \frac{\beta * F_{sd}}{\mu * d}$$



115

Norma Espanhola EHE 2000 → Punção

$$\tau_{Rd} = 0,12 * \left(1 + \sqrt{200/220}\right) * (100 * 0,0056 * 27,6)^{1/3} = \mathbf{0,58 \text{ MPa}}$$

$$\tau_{Rd} = 0,12 * \left(1 + \sqrt{200/220}\right) * (100 * 0,0056 * 41,4)^{1/3} = \mathbf{0,63 \text{ MPa}}$$

$$\tau_{sd} = \frac{\beta * F_{sd}}{u * d} = \frac{1,15 * 500kN * \gamma_f}{440cm * 22cm} = 0,59 \text{ MPa} * \gamma_f$$

116

EHE 2000 → Punção

$$\tau_{Sd} < \tau_{Rd}$$

$$\tau_{Rd} = 0,58 \text{ a } 0,63 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{Sd} = 0,59 * \gamma_f$$

$$\gamma_f = 0,98 \text{ a } 1,07$$

(1,5 ?!)

117

NBR 6118:2014 Cálculo da Solicitante à Punção

Pilar interno, carregamento simétrico (sem efeito de momento)

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{Rd} &= 0,13 * \left(1 + \sqrt{20/d}\right) * (100 * \rho * f_{ck})^{1/3} = \\ &= 0,13 * \left(1 + \sqrt{20/22}\right) * (100 * 0,56\% * 27,6)^{1/3} = 0,63 \text{ MPa} \\ &41,4 \rightarrow 0,72 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau_{Sd} = \frac{F_{Sd}}{u \times d} = \frac{500kN * \gamma_f}{440cm * 22cm} = 0,52 \text{ MPa} * \gamma_f$$

$$\gamma_f = 1,21 \text{ a } 1,38$$

(1,4 ?!)

118

ACI 318:14 Punção

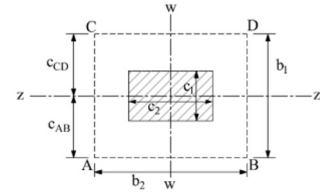
$$\tau_{Rd} = 0,25 * \sqrt{f_{ck}}$$

$$\tau_{Rd} = 0,25 * \sqrt{27,6} = 1,31 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{Rd} = 0,25 * \sqrt{41,4} = 1,60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{sd} = \frac{F_{sd}}{u_1 * d} + \frac{\gamma_v * M_{sd} * b_1 / 2}{J_c}$$

$$\tau_{sd} = \frac{F_{sd}}{u_1 * d} = \frac{500kN * y_f}{252cm * 22cm} = 0,90 \text{ MPa} * y_f$$



119

ACI 318:14 Punção

$$\tau_{Rd} = 1,31 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{Rd} = 1,60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau_{sd} = 0,90 \text{ MPa} * y_f$$

(1,4 ?!)

$$\gamma_f = 1,45 \text{ a } 1,77$$

Obs.: ACI é muito diferente. Neste caso não passa a armadura de flexão, por exemplo.

120

fib Model Code:2010 Punção

$$F_{Rd} = k_{\Psi} * \frac{\sqrt{f_{ck}}}{\gamma_c} * b_0 * d$$

$$F_{Rd} = 0,214 * \frac{\sqrt{27,6}}{1,5} * 2100mm * 220mm = 347 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{Rd} = 0,214 * \frac{\sqrt{41,4}}{1,5} * 2100mm * 220mm = 424 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{Sd} = 500 \text{ kN} * y_f$$

121

fib Model Code:2010 Punção

$$F_{Rd} = 347 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{Rd} = 424 \text{ kN}$$

$$F_{Sd} = 500 * y_f$$

(1,5 ?!)

$\gamma_f = 0,69 \text{ a } 0,85$

Obs.: comparativo de esforços resistente versus solicitante.

122

ACI 318:

$$\gamma_f = 1,45 \text{ a } 1,77$$

fib Model Code:2010:

$$\gamma_f = 0,69 \text{ a } 0,85$$

Norma Espanhola EHE.2000:

$$\gamma_f = 0,98 \text{ a } 1,07$$

NBR 6118:2014 → contorno C'

$$\gamma_f = 1,21 \text{ a } 1,38$$

+retração + efeitos térmicos + recalque diferencial + corrosão

123

Quinta Lição

- ✓ As normas não são iguais, evite usar só um pedaço de uma misturado com outra
- ✓ É essencial proceder com uma revisão por pares do projeto estrutural antes de começar a construir, realizada por especialistas que saibam identificar os pontos críticos da estrutura.

“...norma brasileira ABNT NBR 6118 prescreve ATP...”

124

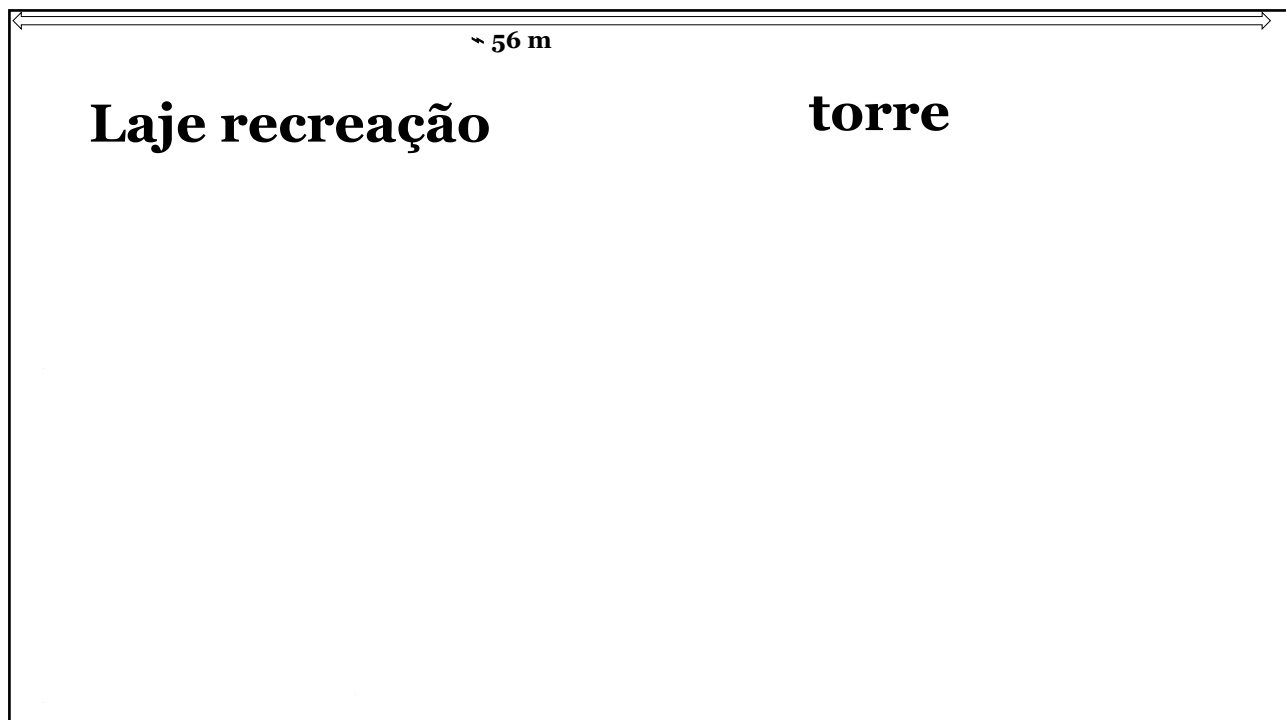
“Verdadeiras” hipóteses do “Gatilho”

→ Fissura + corrosão + punção → muro de divisa - OK

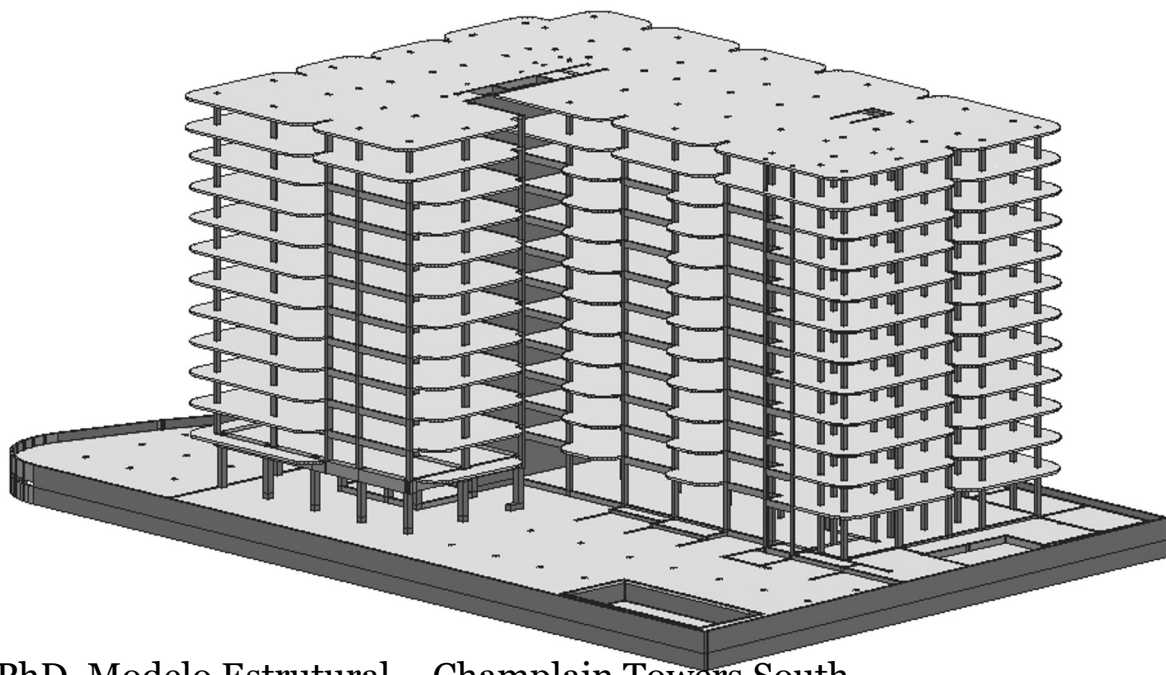
→ Corrosão + punção → laje recreação - OK

→ **Recalque diferencial + punção**

125

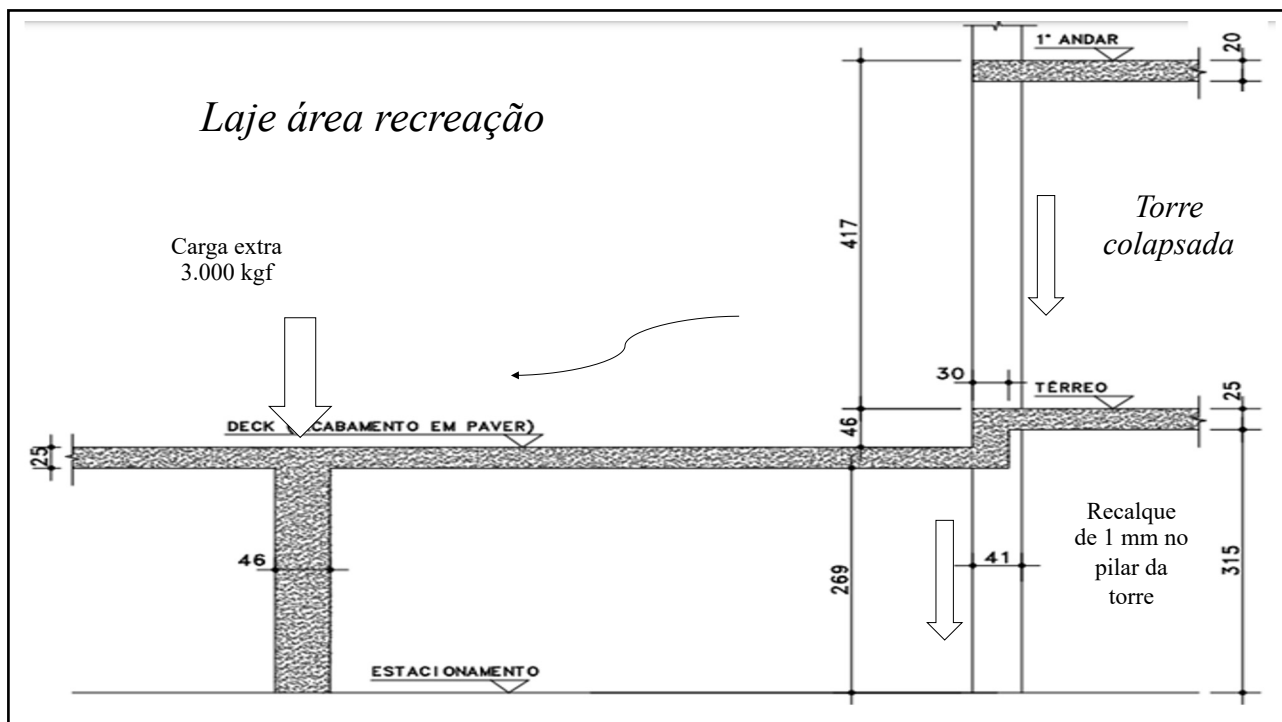


126



PhD. Modelo Estrutural – Champlain Towers South

127



128

EHE 2000 Recalque Diferencial

$$\gamma_f = 0,69; 0,98; 1,21 \text{ e } 1,45 = 1,09$$

Carga nos pilares = 50.000 kgf

Recalque 1 mm $\rightarrow$ carga extra $\approx$ 3.000 kgf

$$\gamma_f = 1,02$$

129

EHE 2000 Recalque Diferencial

$$\gamma_f = 0,69; 0,98; 1,21 \text{ e } 1,45 = 1,09$$

Carga no Pilar = 50.000 kgf

Recalque 2 mm $\rightarrow$ carga extra $\approx$ 6.300 kgf

$$\gamma_F = 0,97$$

130



131

O que recomendar à Champlain Towers North ??

1. Proibir estacionar carro
2. Revisar projeto
3. Inspeccionar fissuras (muro e cabeça pilar)
4. Promover junta dilatação (consoles)
5. Verificar conceito de robustez

132



Shoring is visible around at least 11 columns at Champlain Towers North, sister building to the Champlain Towers South condo that collapsed in June 2021.

133

Lições Aprendidas

- ❖ Transparência para a Sociedade e valorização da Engenharia
- ❖ ATP (análise técnica de projeto, revisão por pares)
- ❖ ATO (acompanhamento técnico de obra, supervisão e controle)
- ❖ ATU (acompanhamento técnico do uso, inspeção periódica)
- ❖ Obras de manutenção preventiva e corretiva – vida útil
- ❖ Cuidado com água e não menosprezar corrosão
- ❖ Escolher profissionais bem preparados (certificação, CV)

134



135



136