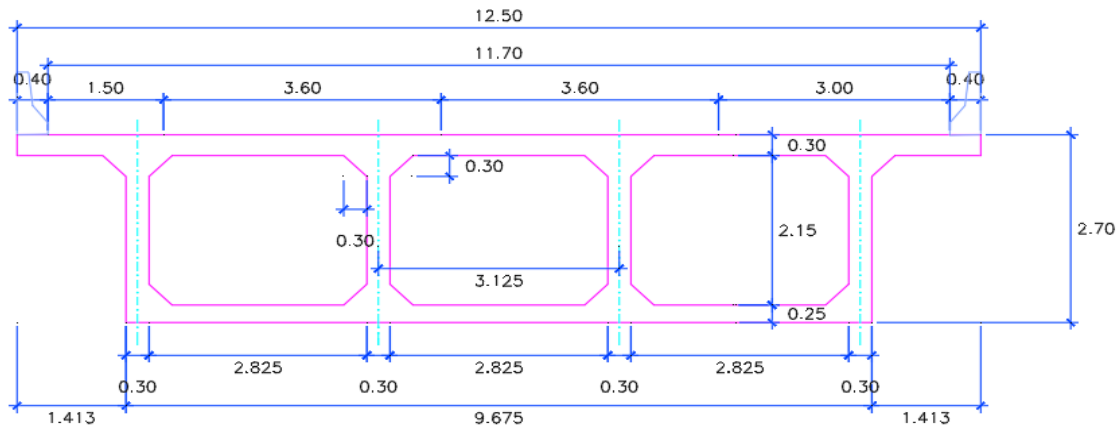


DISEÑO DE PUENTE POSTENSADO

PUENTE TIPICO SECCION CAJON

LUZ = 50 M

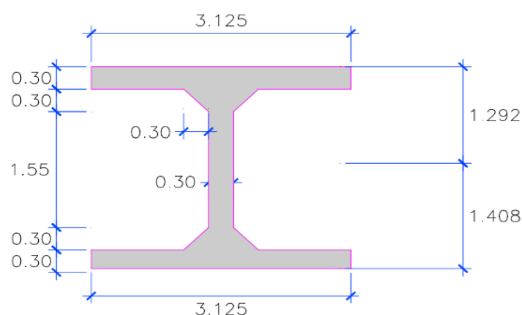


1.0.- INGRESO DE DATOS

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| $L =$ | 50 | m | Luz del Puente |
| $f'_c =$ | 420 | kg/cm ² | Resistencia a la compresion del concreto de vigas |
| $E_{Cp} =$ | 307408.523 | kg/cm ² | Modulo de Elasticidad Concreto de preesfuerzo |
| $f_{pu} =$ | 18,900.00 | kg/cm ² | Esfuerzo de rotura del acero de preesfuerzo |
| $f'_c =$ | 420 | kg/cm ² | Resistencia a la compresion del concreto de losa |
| $E_{Closa} =$ | 307408.523 | kg/cm ² | Modulo de Elasticidad Concreto de losa |
| $n =$ | 1.00 | | Relación de Módulos |
| $\beta_1 =$ | 0.75 | | Constante |
| $\gamma_c =$ | 2.40 | ton/m ³ | Peso específico del concreto |
| $\gamma_{asf} =$ | 2.25 | ton/m ³ | Peso específico del asfalto |
| $e_{asf} =$ | 0.050 | m | Espesor de la capa de asfalto |
| $N_v =$ | 4.00 | Und | Número de vigas |
| $S_v =$ | 3.125 | m | Separación de las vigas |
| $f_y =$ | 4200 | kg/cm ² | Esfuerzo de Fluencia del acero convencional |
| $t =$ | 0.30 | m | Espesor de losa |
| $W_{NJ} =$ | 0.55 | t/m | Peso promedio de barrera New Jersey |
| $N_c =$ | 3.00 | Und | Número de carriles |
| $bw =$ | 0.30 | m | Ancho del alma de viga |

2.0.- PROPIEDADES GEOMETRICAS

2.1.- GEOMETRIA DE VIGA TIPICA



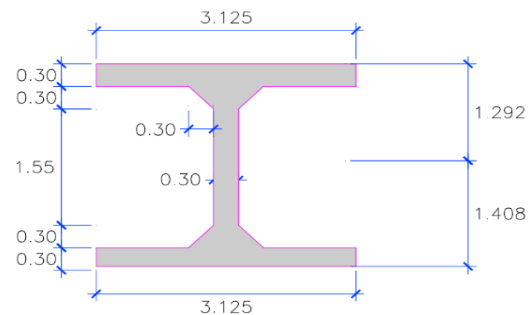
2.2.- PROPIEDADES DE VIGA

Ancho efectivo ala superior - inferior

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| $L/4=$ | 12.50 m |
| $12hf_{sup}+bw=$ | 3.90 m |
| $S=$ | 3.125 m |
| $b_{ef\ sup} / n$ | 3.125 m |

Propiedades Viga Compuesta

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| $A_{gc}=$ | 25,438.00 cm ² |
| $y_{bc}=$ | 140.80 cm |
| $y_{tc}=$ | 129.20 cm |
| $I_{gc}=$ | 294,590,000.00 cm ⁴ |
| $S_{bc}=$ | 2,092,258.52 cm ³ |
| $S_{tc}=$ | 2,280,108.36 cm ³ |
| $r_{gc}=$ | 107.61 cm |



3.0.- ANALISIS ESTRUCTURAL

3.1.- CARGAS

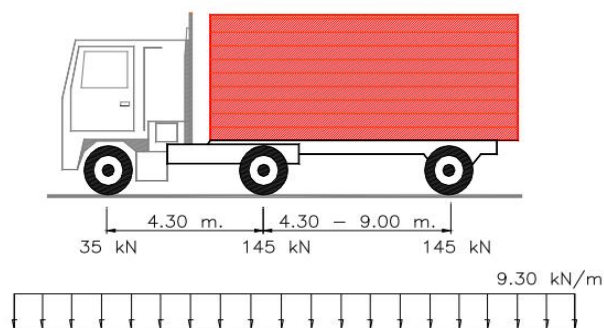
3.1.1.- CARGAS PERMANENTES

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|--|
| $W_{DCppviga}=$ | 6.11 t/m | Carga por peso de Viga sola |
| $W_{DCppviga + losa}=$ | 8.36 t/m | Carga por peso de Viga sola y Losa |
| $W_{DCdiaf}=$ | 0.30 t/m | Carga por peso de Diafragmas estimado |
| $W_{DC-NJ}=$ | 0.41 t/m | Carga por peso de barreras New Jersey por viga |
| $W_{DW}=$ | 0.35 t/m | Carga por peso de Asfalto |

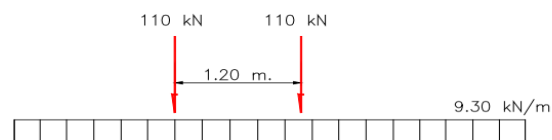
3.2.2.- CARGA VEHICULAR

SOBRECARGA HL-93 (AASHTO LRFD)

CAMION DE DISEÑO + CARGA DISTRIBUIDA



TANDEM DE DISEÑO + CARGA DISTRIBUIDA



FACTOR DE IMPACTO

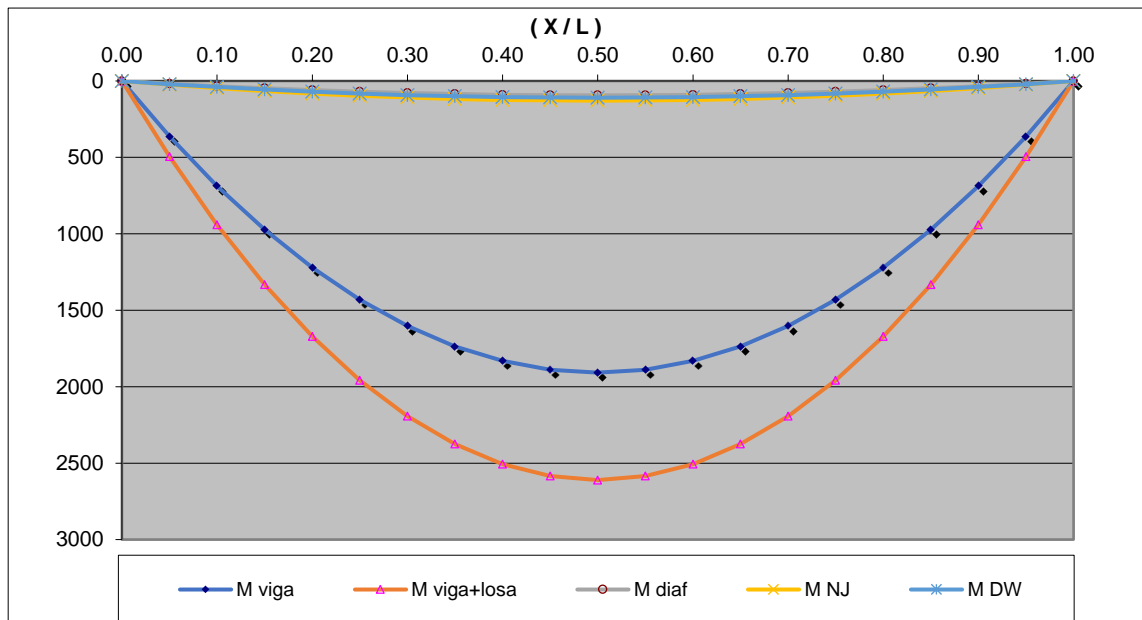
IM = 33%

3.2.- DETERMINACION DE MOMENTOS FLECTORES Y FUERZAS CORTANTES

3.2.1.- CARGAS PERMANENTES

MOMENTOS FLECTORES (Ton - m)

| (x / L) | M _{DC} Viga | M _{DC} Viga +Losa | M _{DC} Diafragma | M _{DC} New Jersey | M _{DW} Asfalto |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0.00 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 0.10 | 686.826 | 939.951 | 33.750 | 46.406 | 39.551 |
| 0.20 | 1221.024 | 1671.024 | 60.000 | 82.500 | 70.313 |
| 0.30 | 1602.594 | 2193.219 | 78.750 | 108.281 | 92.285 |
| 0.40 | 1831.536 | 2506.536 | 90.000 | 123.750 | 105.469 |
| 0.50 | 1907.850 | 2610.975 | 93.750 | 128.906 | 109.863 |
| 0.60 | 1831.536 | 2506.536 | 90.000 | 123.750 | 105.469 |
| 0.70 | 1602.594 | 2193.219 | 78.750 | 108.281 | 92.285 |
| 0.80 | 1221.024 | 1671.024 | 60.000 | 82.500 | 70.313 |
| 0.90 | 686.826 | 939.951 | 33.750 | 46.406 | 39.551 |
| 1.00 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |



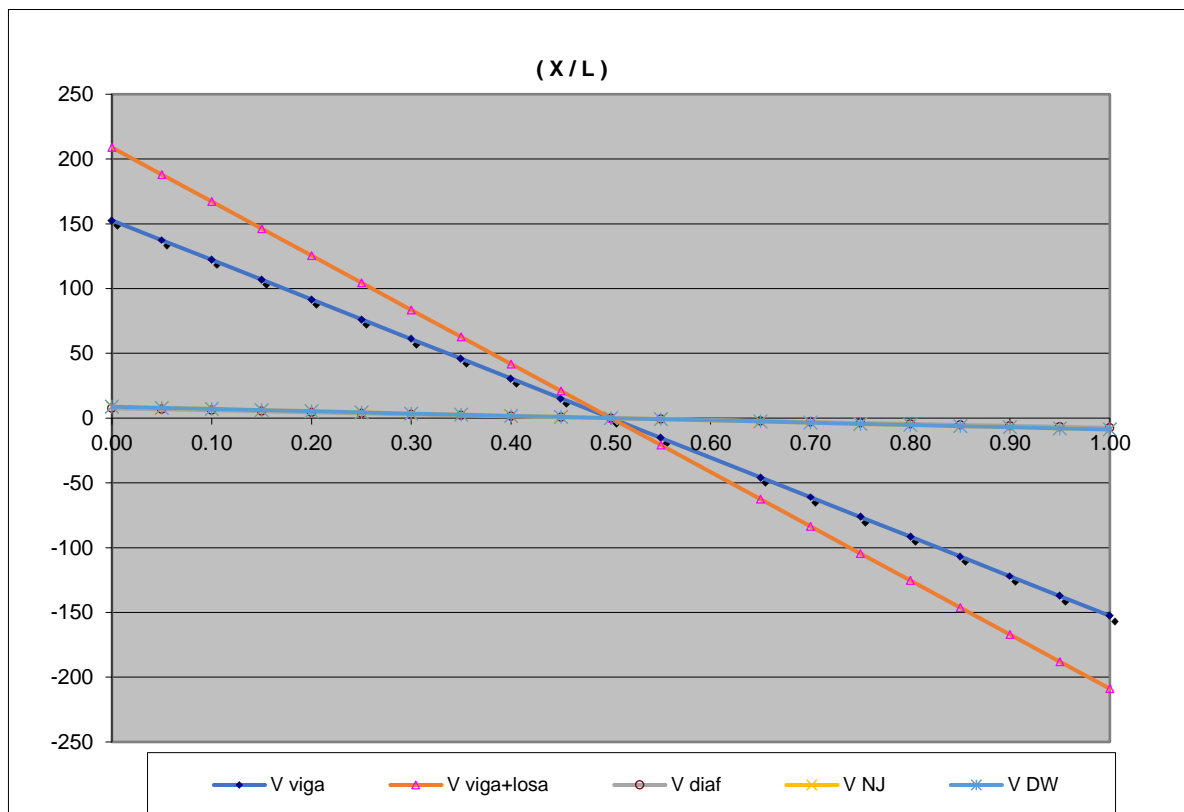
RESUMEN DE MOMENTOS FLECTORES

| | Max (+) Centro de Luz | | Mdv (+) (dv) | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| DC1 | M _{DCpp viga} = | 1907.85 | Ton-m | 285.17 | Ton-m |
| DC1 | M _{DCpp viga+losa} = | 2610.98 | Ton-m | 390.27 | Ton-m |
| DC1 | M _{DCdiaf} = | 93.75 | Ton-m | 14.01 | Ton-m |
| DC2 | M _{DC-NJ} = | 128.91 | Ton-m | 19.27 | Ton-m |
| | M _{DW} = | 109.86 | Ton-m | 16.42 | Ton-m |



FUERZAS CORTANTES (Ton)

| (x / L) | V _{DC} Viga | V _{DC} Viga +Losa | V _{DC} Diafragma | V _{DC} New Jersey | V _{DW} Asfalto |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0.00 | 152.628 | 208.878 | 7.500 | 10.313 | 8.789 |
| 0.10 | 122.102 | 167.102 | 6.000 | 8.250 | 7.031 |
| 0.20 | 91.577 | 125.327 | 4.500 | 6.188 | 5.273 |
| 0.30 | 61.051 | 83.551 | 3.000 | 4.125 | 3.516 |
| 0.40 | 30.526 | 41.776 | 1.500 | 2.063 | 1.758 |
| 0.50 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 0.60 | -30.526 | -41.776 | -1.500 | -2.063 | -1.758 |
| 0.70 | -61.051 | -83.551 | -3.000 | -4.125 | -3.516 |
| 0.80 | -91.577 | -125.327 | -4.500 | -6.188 | -5.273 |
| 0.90 | -122.102 | -167.102 | -6.000 | -8.250 | -7.031 |
| 1.00 | -152.628 | -208.878 | -7.500 | -10.313 | -8.789 |



RESUMEN DE FUERZAS CORTANTES

| | V _{max} Apoyo | | V _{dv} (dv) | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| V _{DCpp viga} = | 152.63 | Ton | 140.76 | Ton |
| V _{DCpp viga+losa} = | 208.88 | Ton | 192.64 | Ton |
| V _{DCdiaf} = | 7.50 | Ton | 6.92 | Ton |
| V _{DC-NJ} = | 10.31 | Ton | 9.51 | Ton |
| V _{DW} = | 8.79 | Ton | 8.11 | Ton |



3.2.2.- CARGA VEHICULAR HL - 93

Tabla 4.6.2.2b-1 – Distribución de las sobrecargas por carril para momento en vigas interiores

| Tipo de vigas | Sección transversal aplicable de la Tabla 4.6.2.2.1-1 | Factores de Distribución | Rango de aplicabilidad |
|---|---|---|--|
| Viga cajón de hormigón de múltiples células coladas in situ | d | <p>Un carril de diseño cargado:</p> $\left(1,75 + \frac{S}{1100}\right) \left(\frac{300}{L}\right)^{0,35} \left(\frac{1}{N_c}\right)^{0,45}$ <p>Dos o más carriles de diseño cargados:</p> $\left(\frac{13}{N_c}\right)^{0,3} \left(\frac{S}{430}\right) \left(\frac{1}{L}\right)^{0,25}$ | <p>$2100 \leq S \leq 4000$ $18.000 \leq L \leq 73.000$ $N_c \geq 3$</p> <p>Si $N_c > 8$ usar $N_c = 8$</p> |

Tabla 4.6.2.2.3a-1 – Distribución de la sobrecarga por carril para corte en vigas interiores

| Tipo de superestructura | Sección transversal aplicable de la Tabla 4.6.2.2.1-1 | Un carril de diseño cargado | Dos o más carriles de diseño cargados | Rango de aplicabilidad |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Vigas cajón de hormigón de múltiples células coladas in situ | d | $\left(\frac{S}{2900}\right)^{0,6} \left(\frac{d}{L}\right)^{0,1}$ | $\left(\frac{S}{2200}\right)^{0,9} \left(\frac{d}{L}\right)^{0,1}$ | <p>$1800 \leq S \leq 4000$ $6000 \leq L \leq 73.000$ $890 \leq d \leq 2800$ $N_c \geq 3$</p> |

n = 1.000

d = 270 cm [89 ≤ d ≤ 280] Ok

S = 313 cm [210 ≤ S ≤ 400] Ok

L = 5000 cm [1800 ≤ L ≤ 7300] Ok

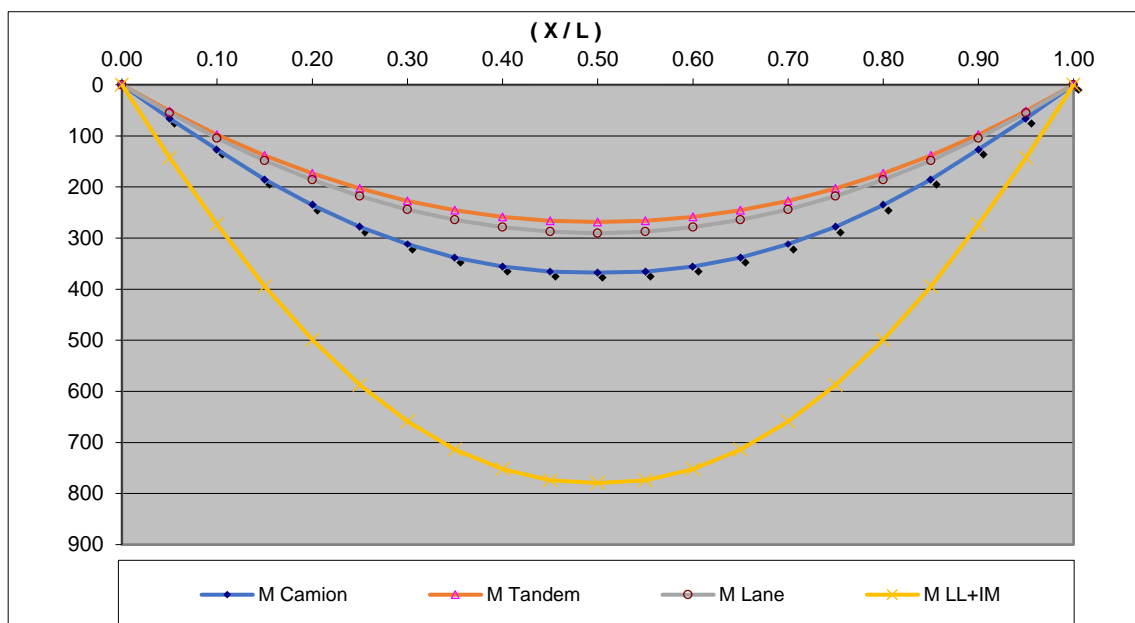
Nc = 3 cm [3 ≤ Nc] Ok

Viga Interior - g_{int}

| Estado Límite | Un carril cargado | | Dos ó más carriles. | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| | M | V | M | V | g_{int} | |
| | | | | | M | V |
| Todos | 0.467 | 0.781 | 0.755 | 1.024 | 0.755 | 1.024 |
| Fatiga | 0.389 | 0.651 | -- | -- | 0.389 | 0.651 |

MOMENTOS FLECTORES (Ton - m)

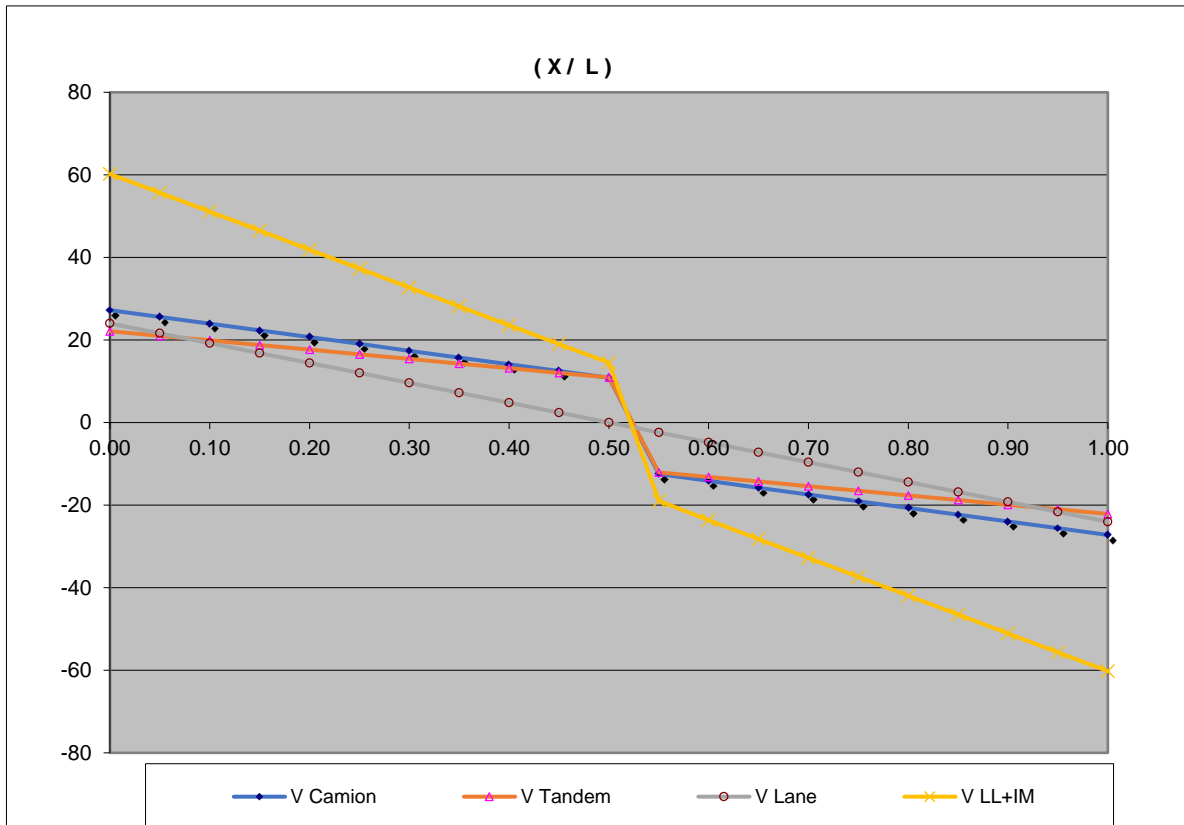
| (x / L) | $M_{HL-93 K}$ Camion | M_{HL-93M} Tandem | $M_{HL-93 Lane}$ Carga Repartida | M_{HL-93} LL+IM |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 0.00 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 0.10 | 126.470 | 97.680 | 104.625 | 272.830 |
| 0.20 | 235.490 | 173.360 | 186.000 | 499.202 |
| 0.30 | 312.010 | 227.040 | 244.125 | 659.098 |
| 0.40 | 356.030 | 258.720 | 279.000 | 752.520 |
| 0.50 | 367.550 | 268.400 | 290.625 | 779.467 |
| 0.60 | 356.030 | 258.720 | 279.000 | 752.520 |
| 0.70 | 312.010 | 227.040 | 244.125 | 659.098 |
| 0.80 | 235.490 | 173.360 | 186.000 | 499.202 |
| 0.90 | 126.470 | 97.680 | 104.625 | 272.830 |
| 1.00 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |



RESUMEN DE MOMENTOS FLECTORES

| | Max (+) Centro de Luz | | Mdv (+) (dv) | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| $M_{camion} =$ | 367.55 | Ton-m | 51.76 | Ton-m |
| $M_{tandem} =$ | 268.40 | Ton-m | 40.59 | Ton-m |
| $M_{carga\ repartida} =$ | 290.63 | Ton-m | 43.44 | Ton-m |
| $M_{LL+IM} =$ | 779.47 | Ton-m | 112.28 | Ton-m |
| $mg_{int} =$ | 0.755 | | 0.755 | |
| $M_{LL+IM} =$ | 588.14 | Ton-m | 84.72 | Ton-m |

| (x / L) | V _{HL-93 K} Camion | V _{HL-93M} Tandem | V _{HL-93 Lane} Carga Repartida | V _{HL-93} LL+IM |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 0.00 | 27.225 | 22.131 | 24.000 | 60.209 |
| 0.10 | 23.953 | 19.891 | 19.200 | 51.057 |
| 0.20 | 20.680 | 17.651 | 14.400 | 41.905 |
| 0.30 | 17.408 | 15.411 | 9.600 | 32.752 |
| 0.40 | 14.135 | 13.171 | 4.800 | 23.600 |
| 0.50 | 10.863 | 10.931 | 0.000 | 14.538 |
| 0.60 | -14.135 | -13.171 | -4.800 | -23.600 |
| 0.70 | -17.408 | -15.411 | -9.600 | -32.752 |
| 0.80 | -20.680 | -17.651 | -14.400 | -41.905 |
| 0.90 | -23.953 | -19.891 | -19.200 | -51.057 |
| 1.00 | -27.225 | -22.131 | -24.000 | -60.209 |



FUERZAS CORTANTES

| | V _{max} (+) Apoyo | | V _{dv} (+) (dv) | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| V _{camion} = | 27.22 | Ton | 25.95 | Ton |
| V _{tandem} = | 22.13 | Ton | 21.26 | Ton |
| V _{carga repartida} = | 24.00 | Ton | 22.13 | Ton |
| V _{LL+IM} = | 60.21 | Ton | 56.65 | Ton |
| mg _{int} = | 1.024 | | 1.024 | |
| V _{LL+IM} = | 45.43 | Ton | 42.75 | Ton |



3.2.3.- RESUMEN DE RESULTADOS

MOMENTOS FLECTORES ULTIMOS

| | | Max (+) Centro de Luz | | Mdv (+) (dv) | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| DC1 | $M_{DCpp\ viga} =$ | 1907.85 | Ton-m | 285.17 | Ton-m |
| DC1 | $M_{DCpp\ viga+losa} =$ | 2610.98 | Ton-m | 390.27 | Ton-m |
| DC1 | $M_{DCdiaf} =$ | 93.75 | Ton-m | 14.01 | Ton-m |
| DC2 | $M_{DC-NJ} =$ | 128.91 | Ton-m | 19.27 | Ton-m |
| | $M_{DW} =$ | 109.86 | Ton-m | 16.42 | Ton-m |
| | $M_{LL+IM} =$ | 588.14 | Ton-m | 84.72 | Ton-m |

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| $M_{ULT} =$ | 4736.08 | Ton-m |
| $M_{ULT\ dv} =$ | 702.34 | Ton-m |

FUERZAS CORTANTES ULTIMAS

| | Vmax Apoyo | | Vdv (dv) | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| $V_{DCpp\ viga} =$ | 152.63 | Ton | 140.76 | Ton |
| $V_{DCpp\ viga+losa} =$ | 208.88 | Ton | 192.64 | Ton |
| $V_{DCdiaf} =$ | 7.50 | Ton | 6.92 | Ton |
| $V_{DC-NJ} =$ | 10.31 | Ton | 9.51 | Ton |
| $V_{DW} =$ | 8.79 | Ton | 8.11 | Ton |
| $V_{LL+IM} =$ | 45.43 | Ton | 42.75 | Ton |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| $V_{ULT} =$ | 376.05 | Ton |
| $V_{ULT\ dv} =$ | 348.29 | Ton |



4.0.- CALCULO DE LA FUERZA TENSORA

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| L = | 50.00 m | Luz del Puente |
| t _{sup} = | 0.30 m | Espesor de losa superior del puente |
| hf _{inf} = | 0.25 m | Espesor de losa inferior del puente |
| S = | 3.125 m | Separación de vigas |
| bw = | 0.30 m | Ancho del alma de viga |

Excentricidad del cable respecto a la viga:

| Viga Sola | | | Viga Compuesta | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| En centro de Luz | | | En centro de Luz | | |
| ec = yb-yp | | | ec = yb-yp | | |
| yp = | 13.00 | cm | yp = | 13.00 | cm |
| ec= | 127.80 | cm | ec= | 127.8 | cm |

4.1.- CALCULO DE LA FUERZA DE PRECOMPRESION REQUERIDA

ESTADO LIMITE DE SERVICIO III

$$f_b = \frac{M_{DC1}}{S_b} + \frac{M_{DC2} + M_{DW} + 0.8M_{LL+IM}}{S_{bc}}$$

$$f_{bot} = 163.17 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_t = 16.19 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$P_e = \frac{(f_b - f_t)A_c S_b}{S_b + e_c A_c}$$

$$P_e = 1464.07 \text{ Ton}$$

$$P_e = \mathbf{1464.07 \text{ Ton}}$$

Considerando todas las pérdidas, se asume una fuerza inicial de tensado igual a:

$$P_j = 1722.43 \text{ Ton}$$

Considerando un límite de tracción en el preesfuerzo igual a:

$$f_{pj \text{ máx}} = 0.75f_{pu}$$

$$f_{pj \text{ máx}} = 14,175.00 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

Por lo tanto, el área mínima de preesfuerzo requerido es:

$$A_{ps \text{ min}} = P_j / f_{pj \text{ máx}}$$

$$A_{ps \text{ min}} = 121.51 \text{ cm}^2$$

Torones de 0.6"

$$At = 1.40 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 86.79$$

$$\text{Usar : } 90 \text{ torones de } 0.6''$$

$$A_{ps} = 126 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P_j = \mathbf{1,722.43 \text{ Ton}}$$



4.2.- GEOMETRIA DEL CABLE



Ecuación parabólica del cable

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y' = 2ax + b$$

$$f = e_c =$$

$$1.278 \text{ m}$$

$$L =$$

$$50.00 \text{ m}$$

$$a = \frac{4f}{L^2} = 0.002045$$

$$b = -a \cdot L = -0.102240$$

$$c = f = 1.278000$$

4.3.- CALCULO DE LAS PERDIDAS

4.3.1.- PERDIDAS POR FRICCION

$$\Delta f_{pF} = f_{pj} [1 - e^{-(Kx - \mu\alpha)}]$$

Donde:

$$\alpha_n = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} |\theta_i - \theta_{i-1}| \quad \wedge \quad \alpha_0 = 0 \text{ (extremo de tensado)}$$

$$K = 0.00000066 \text{ mm}^{-1}$$

$$\mu = 0.25$$

$$f_{pj} = 13,670.12 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

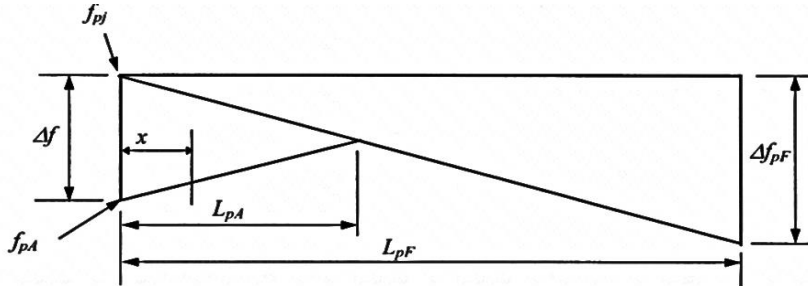
| (x/L) | α (rad) | x (m) | Δf_{pF} (Kg/cm ²) |
|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 0.00 | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.10 | 0.020 | 5.00 | 113.93 |
| 0.20 | 0.041 | 10.00 | 227.13 |
| 0.30 | 0.061 | 15.00 | 339.56 |
| 0.40 | 0.081 | 20.00 | 451.16 |
| 0.50 | 0.102 | 25.00 | 561.88 |
| 0.60 | 0.122 | 30.00 | 671.68 |
| 0.70 | 0.143 | 35.00 | 780.50 |
| 0.80 | 0.163 | 40.00 | 888.30 |
| 0.90 | 0.183 | 45.00 | 995.03 |
| 1.00 | 0.204 | 50.00 | 1100.67 |



4.3.2.- PERDIDAS POR DESLIZAMIENTO DE ANCLAJES

La perdida por deslizamiento de anclajes varia linealmente desde su maximo en el anclaje movil, hasta un valor igual a cero a una distancia L_{pA}

Se determinan considerando una variación lineal de las perdidas por fricción y deslizamiento.



$$\frac{\Delta f}{2} = E_p \left\{ \frac{\Delta L}{L_{pA}} \right\} \quad \wedge \quad \frac{\Delta f}{2} = L_{pA} \left\{ \frac{\Delta f_{pF}}{L_{pF}} \right\}$$

$$L_{pA} = \sqrt{\frac{E_p(\Delta L)L_{pF}}{\Delta f_{pF}}}$$

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|
| $\Delta L =$ | 6.00 | mm |
| $E_p =$ | 2000000.00 | Kg/cm ² |
| $L_{pF} =$ | 5000.00 | cm |
| $\Delta f_{pF} =$ | 1100.67 | Kg/cm ² |

| | | |
|------------|---------|----|
| $L_{pA} =$ | 2334.79 | cm |
| $L_{pA} =$ | 23.35 | m |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| $\Delta f =$ | 1027.93 | Kg/cm ² | |
| $\Delta f_{pA} =$ | 1027.93 (1-x/23.35) | Kg/cm² | Donde: x (m) |

| (x/L) | x (m) | Δf_{pA} (Kg/cm ²) |
|-------|-------|--|
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 1027.93 |
| 0.10 | 5.00 | 807.80 |
| 0.20 | 10.00 | 587.66 |
| 0.30 | 15.00 | 367.53 |
| 0.40 | 20.00 | 147.40 |
| 0.50 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.60 | 30.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.70 | 35.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.80 | 40.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.90 | 45.00 | 0.00 |
| 1.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |

4.3.3.- PERDIDAS POR ACORTAMIENTO ELASTICO DEL CONCRETO

$$\Delta f_{pES} = \frac{(FC_i) f_{pj} A_{ps} (r^2 + e_c^2) - e_c M_{pp}}{A_{ps} (r^2 + e_c^2) + (E_{ci} I_g / E_p) \{2N / (N - 1)\}}$$

$$\Delta f_{pES} = ((N-1) / 2N) (E_p / E_{ci}) f_{cgp}$$

$$f_{cgp} = (P_j / A) + (P_j e^2 / I) + (M_{DC1} e / I)$$

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| A = | 25,438.00 | cm ² |
| f _{pj} = | 13,670.12 | kg/cm ² |
| FC _i = | 0.96 | |
| A _{ps} = | 126.00 | cm ² |
| I = | 294,590,000.00 | cm ⁴ |
| E _{ci} = | 274,954.54 | kg/cm ² |
| E _p = | 2,000,000.00 | kg/cm ² |
| N = | 3.00 | |
| e _m = | 127.80 | cm |
| r ² = | 11,580.71 | cm ² |
| M _{pp} = | 1907.85 | Ton-m |

$$\Delta f_{pES} = 173.74 \quad \text{kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_{cgp} = 71.66 \quad \text{kg/cm}^2$$

$$\Delta f_{pES} = 173.74 \quad \text{kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{OK}$$

4.3.4.- PERDIDAS POR CONTRACCION DEL CONCRETO (SHRINKAGE)

Humedad relativa

$$H = 80 \%$$

$$\Delta f_{pSR} = 257.30 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

4.3.5.- PERDIDAS POR FLUENCIA LENTA DEL CONCRETO (CREEP)

$$\Delta f_{pCR} = 12 f_{cgp} - 7 \Delta f_{cdp}$$

Donde:

$$f_{cgp} = \frac{P_i}{A_g} + \frac{P_i (e_c^2)}{I_g} - \frac{M_{pp} (e_c)}{I_g}$$

$$\Delta f_{cdp} = \frac{(M_{DC1} - M_{pp} + M_{DC2} + M_{DW})(y_b - y_p)}{I_g}$$

$$\Delta f_{cdp} = 44.93 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_{cgp} = 71.66 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$\Delta f_{pCR} = 545.39 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$



4.3.6.- PERDIDAS POR RELAJACION DEL ACERO DE PREESFUERZO

Para torones de baja relajación :

$$\Delta f_{pR2} = 0.3 (1406 - 0.3\Delta f_{pF} - 0.4\Delta f_{pES} - 0.2 (\Delta f_{pSR} + \Delta f_{pCR}))$$

Solo se considera Δf_{pF} cuando :

$$f_{pj} - \Delta f_{pF} < 0.7 f_{pu}$$

$$f_{pj} - \Delta f_{pF} = 13108.24 < 13230 \text{ OK}$$

$$\Delta f_{pF} = 561.88 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$\Delta f_{pR2} = 302.22 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

4.4.- RESUMEN DE PERDIDAS Y ESFUERZOS FINALES EN EL CABLE DE PRESFUER

| x (m) | Δf_{pF} (Kg/cm ²) | Δf_{pA} (Kg/cm ²) | Esfuerzo Instantáneo | Δf_{pES} (Kg/cm ²) | Esfuerzo Inicial |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------|
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 1027.93 | 12642.19 | 173.74 | 12468.44 |
| 5.00 | 113.93 | 807.80 | 12748.40 | 173.74 | 12574.65 |
| 10.00 | 227.13 | 587.66 | 12855.32 | 173.74 | 12681.58 |
| 15.00 | 339.56 | 367.53 | 12963.03 | 173.74 | 12789.29 |
| 20.00 | 451.16 | 147.40 | 13071.56 | 173.74 | 12897.82 |
| 25.00 | 561.88 | 0.00 | 13108.24 | 173.74 | 12934.49 |
| 30.00 | 671.68 | 0.00 | 12998.44 | 173.74 | 12824.70 |
| 35.00 | 780.50 | 0.00 | 12889.62 | 173.74 | 12715.88 |
| 40.00 | 888.30 | 0.00 | 12781.82 | 173.74 | 12608.08 |
| 45.00 | 995.03 | 0.00 | 12675.09 | 173.74 | 12501.34 |
| 50.00 | 1100.67 | 0.00 | 12569.45 | 173.74 | 12395.71 |

| x (m) | Δf_{pSR} (Kg/cm ²) | Δf_{pCR} (Kg/cm ²) | Δf_{pR2} (Kg/cm ²) | Esfuerzo Final |
|--------------|--|--|--|-----------------|
| 0.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11363.53 |
| 5.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11469.74 |
| 10.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11576.67 |
| 15.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11684.38 |
| 20.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11792.91 |
| 25.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11829.58 |
| 30.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11719.79 |
| 35.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11610.97 |
| 40.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11503.17 |
| 45.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11396.43 |
| 50.00 | 257.30 | 545.39 | 302.22 | 11290.80 |

4.5.- FUERZAS EFECTIVAS Y PORCENTAJE DE PERDIDAS

| x (m) | Pi (Ton) | Pe (Ton) | %Pi | %Pe | %Ptot |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 0.00 | 1571.02 | 1431.81 | 8.79% | 8.08% | 16.87% |
| 5.00 | 1584.41 | 1445.19 | 8.01% | 8.08% | 16.10% |
| 10.00 | 1597.88 | 1458.66 | 7.23% | 8.08% | 15.31% |
| 15.00 | 1611.45 | 1472.23 | 6.44% | 8.08% | 14.53% |
| 20.00 | 1625.13 | 1485.91 | 5.65% | 8.08% | 13.73% |
| 25.00 | 1629.75 | 1490.53 | 5.38% | 8.08% | 13.46% |
| 30.00 | 1615.91 | 1476.69 | 6.18% | 8.08% | 14.27% |
| 35.00 | 1602.20 | 1462.98 | 6.98% | 8.08% | 15.06% |
| 40.00 | 1588.62 | 1449.40 | 7.77% | 8.08% | 15.85% |
| 45.00 | 1575.17 | 1435.95 | 8.55% | 8.08% | 16.63% |
| 50.00 | 1561.86 | 1422.64 | 9.32% | 8.08% | 17.41% |

5.0.- VERIFICACION DE ESFUERZOS

5.1.- VERIFICACION DE ESFUERZOS INICIALES EN EL CONCRETO

Esfuerzo permisible en compresión $0.6f'_{ci}$

$f'_{ci} = 336 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$f'_c = 420 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

0.5L Centro de Luz - Mmax (+)

Fibra inferior

$f_{inf} = 72.43 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 < 201.6 \text{ OK}$

Fibra superior

$f_{top} = 56.39 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 < 201.6 \text{ OK}$

En el extremo del tensado

Fibra inferior

$f_{inf} = 64.07 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 < 336 \text{ OK}$

5.2.- VERIFICACION DE ESFUERZOS FINALES EN EL CONCRETO

0.5L Centro de Luz - Mmax (+)

Caso I : DC+DW + Postensado

Esfuerzo permisible en compresión = $0.45f'_c$

$f'_c = 420 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Fibra superior

$f_{top} = 104.15 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 < 189 \text{ OK}$



Esfuerzo permisible en compresión = 0.40f'c

f'c= 420 kg/cm²

Fibra superior

$f_{top} = 77.87 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 < 168 \text{ OK}$

Caso III : DC + Postensado + LL+IM

Esfuerzo permisible en compresión = 0.60f'c

f'c= 420 kg/cm²

Fibra superior

$f_{top} = 129.94 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 < 252 \text{ OK}$

5.3.- VERIFICACION DE ESFUERZOS DE TRACCION FINALES EN EL CONCRETO

0.5L Centro de Luz - Mmax (+)

Caso I : DC+DW + Postensado

Fibra inferior

$f_{inf} = 8.95 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 > 0 \text{ OK}$

Caso II :Estado Limite de Servicio III

Esfuerzo permisible en tracción = 0.8vf'c

f'c= 420 kg/cm²

Fibra inferior

$f_{inf} = -13.53 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 > -16.40 \text{ OK}$

6.0- RESISTENCIA A LA FLEXION

$$\phi M_n \geq M_u$$

$$M_n = A_{ps}(f_{ps})\left(d_p - \frac{a}{2}\right) \quad f_{ps} = f_{pu} \left[1 - k\left(\frac{c}{d_p}\right)\right]$$

$$M_n = A_{ps}(f_{pu}) \left[1 - k\left(\frac{c}{d_p}\right)\right] \left(d_p - \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$c = \frac{A_{ps}(f_{pu})}{0.85f'c\beta_1 b + kA_{ps}(f_{pu}/d_p)} \quad a = \beta_1 c$$



Caso I : Estado Limite de Resistencia I

| | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|---|----------|-------|
| $M_u=$ | 4,736.08 Ton-m | | | |
| $A_{ps}=$ | 126.00 cm ² | | | |
| $k=$ | 0.28 | | | |
| $d_p=$ | 257.00 cm | | | |
| $\beta_1=$ | 0.75 | | | |
| $c=$ | 27.61 cm | | | |
| $a=$ | 20.70 cm | < | | 30 OK |
| $f_{ps}=$ | 18,331.57 kg/cm ² | | | |
| $M_n=$ | 5,697.02 Ton-m | | | |
| $\epsilon_T=$ | 0.025 | > | 0.005 | |
| $\phi=$ | 0.95 | | | |
| $\phi M_n=$ | 5,412.17 Ton-m | > | 4,736.08 | OK |

Caso II: Mínimo refuerzo

El menor de los siguientes valores:

$$1.2M_{cr}$$

$$1.33M_u$$

$$M_{cr}=S_c(f_r+f_{cpe})-M_{dnc}(S_c/S_{nc}-1) \geq S_c f_r$$

$$S_c=S_{nc}=I/\gamma_b= 2,092,258.52 \text{ cm}^3$$

Fibra superior

$$f_{cpe}= 149.64 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_r= 63.43 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$1.2M_{cr} \quad 5,349.52 \text{ Ton-m}$$

$$1.33M_u \quad 6,298.99 \text{ Ton-m}$$

$$M_{min}= 5,349.52 \text{ Ton-m}$$

$$\phi M_n= 5,412.17 \text{ Ton-m} \quad > \quad 5,349.52 \quad \text{OK}$$

Incluir el acero pasivo en la capacidad nominal

7.0.- RESISTENCIA AL CORTE

La resistencia nominal al corte, V_n , se deberá determinar como el menor valor entre:

$$V_n = V_c + V_s + V_p \quad (5.8.3.3-1)$$

$$V_n = 0,25 f'_c b_v d_v + V_p \quad (5.8.3.3-2)$$

DETERMINACION DE LA SECCION CRITICA "dv"

El valor de "dv" es el máximo de: " 0.72 h " " 0.9 de " " de - a/2 "

1) $dv = 0.72 h$

$h = 2.70 \text{ m}$

$dv = 1.944 \text{ m}$

2) $dv = 0.9 de$ Donde $de = dp...$ Cuando $As = 0$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$x = 1.944 \text{ m}$

$y = 1.087 \text{ m}$

$de = dp = 1.613 \text{ m}$

$dv = 1.452 \text{ m}$

3) $dv = (de - a / 2)$

$c = 0.271 \text{ m}$

$a = 0.203 \text{ m}$

$dv = 1.511 \text{ m}$

Luego

$dv = 1.944 \text{ m}$

CORTANTE ULTIMO

$V_u = 376.050 \text{ Ton}$

$V_{ud} = 348.292 \text{ Ton}$

CORTANTE POSTENSADO

$P_f = 1431.805 \text{ Ton}$

$V_p = 145.629 \text{ Ton}$

MOMENTO ULTIMO

$M_{ud} = 702.336 \text{ Ton-m}$

$|M_u| = 702.336 \text{ Ton-m}$



DEFORMACION UNITARIA

For sections containing at least the minimum amount of transverse reinforcement specified in Article 5.8.2.5, the value of β may be determined by Eq. 5.8.3.4.2-1:

$$\beta = \frac{4.8}{(1 + 750\varepsilon_s)} \quad (5.8.3.4.2-1)$$

$$\theta = 29 + 3500\varepsilon_s \quad (5.8.3.4.2-3)$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{\left(\frac{|M_u|}{d_v} + 0.5N_u + |V_u - V_p| - A_{ps}f_{po} \right)}{E_s A_s + E_p A_{ps}} \quad (5.8.3.4.2-4)$$

Nu= 0.000 Ton
 fpo= 13230 Kg/cm²

$\varepsilon_s =$ **-0.00438**

Recalculando

Ac= 4050 Area traccionada por flexión
 $\varepsilon_s =$ -0.00074

Considerar

$\varepsilon_s =$ **-0.00040**

Luego

$\beta =$ 6.857
 $\theta =$ 27.60 °

RESISTENCIA AL CORTE DEL CONCRETO "Vc"

Vc= 0.265 ($\sqrt{f'c}$) (bv) (dv)

Considerando diámetro del ducto

Dducto= 8.2 cm

bv= 25.9 cm

Vc= **187.469 Ton**

REQUERIMIENTO DE REFUERZO POR CORTE

5.8.2.4—Regions Requiring Transverse Reinforcement

Except for slabs, footings, and culverts, transverse reinforcement shall be provided where:

- $V_u > 0.5\phi(V_c + V_p)$ (5.8.2.4-1)

$\phi =$ 0.9

Vu= **348.29** > **149.89** REQUIERE ESTRIBOS



RESISTENCIA AL CORTE DEL ACERO TRANSVERSAL "Vs"

$$V_s = \frac{A_v f_y d_v (\cot \theta + \cot \alpha) \sin \alpha}{s} \quad (5.8.3.3-4)$$

where $\alpha = 90$ degrees, Eq. 5.8.3.3-4 reduces to:

$$V_s = \frac{A_v f_y d_v \cot \theta}{s} \quad (C5.8.3.3-1)$$

$$V_u \leq V_r = \phi V_n = \phi (V_c + V_s + V_p)$$

$$V_s = (A_v f_y d_v \cot \theta) / S \geq V_u / \phi - V_c - V_p$$

$$S \leq (A_v f_y d_v \cot \theta) / (V_u / \phi - V_c - V_p)$$

Refuerzo Transversal

| | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| $\phi =$ | 1/2 pulg | Diámetro de refuerzo transversal |
| $A_v =$ | 2.534 cm ² | $A_v = 2A\phi_v$ |
| $S =$ | 73.42 cm | |

Espaciamiento Máximo

5.8.2.5—Minimum Transverse Reinforcement

Where transverse reinforcement is required, as specified in Article 5.8.2.4, the area of steel shall satisfy:

$$A_v \geq 0.0316 \sqrt{f'_c} \frac{b_v s}{f_y} \quad (5.8.2.5-1) \quad \text{in}^2$$

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| $A_v \geq$ | $0.265 (\sqrt{f'_c}) (b_v) (S) / f_y$ | cm ² |
| $S \leq$ | $A_v f_y / (0.265 \sqrt{f'_c} b_v)$ | cm |
| $S \leq$ | 75.65 cm | |

5.8.2.7—Maximum Spacing of Transverse Reinforcement

The spacing of the transverse reinforcement shall not exceed the maximum permitted spacing, s_{max} , determined as:

- If $v_u < 0.125 f'_c$, then:

$$s_{max} = 0.8d_v \leq 24.0 \text{ in.} \quad (5.8.2.7-1)$$

- If $v_u \geq 0.125 f'_c$, then:

$$s_{max} = 0.4d_v \leq 12.0 \text{ in.} \quad (5.8.2.7-2)$$

where:

v_u = the shear stress calculated in accordance with Article 5.8.2.9 (ksi)

d_v = effective shear depth as defined in Article 5.8.2.9 (in.)



5.8.2.9—Shear Stress on Concrete

The shear stress on the concrete shall be determined as:

$$v_u = \frac{|V_u - \phi V_p|}{\phi b_v d_v} \quad (5.8.2.9-1)$$

$$v_u = 47.94 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$0.125f'_c = 52.5 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$S_{max} = 60 \text{ cm}$$

Entonces

$$S = 60.00 \text{ cm}$$

Usar estribos

[] $\phi = 1/2"$ 20@0.15, 20 @ 0.20, 20@0.25, Resto @0.30 c/c

$$S = 0.15 \text{ m}$$

$$V_s = 263.789 \text{ Ton}$$

VERIFICACION POR CORTE

$$\phi V_n \geq V_u$$

$$\phi V_n = 537.198 > 348.292 \text{ OK}$$

8.0.- REFUERZO LONGITUDINAL MINIMO

$$A_s f_y + A_{ps} f_{ps} \geq \frac{|M_u|}{d_v \phi_f} + 0.5 \frac{N_u}{\phi_c} + \left(\left| \frac{V_u}{\phi_v} - V_p \right| - 0.5 V_s \right) \cot \theta$$

V_s shall not be taken greater than V_u / ϕ .

$$\text{Considerando } 4\phi = 1 \text{ pulg}$$

$$A_s = 20.268 \text{ cm}^2$$

En el centro de luz

$$A_s f_y + A_{ps} f_{ps} = 2394.905 \text{ Ton} > 2183.967$$

9.0.- VERIFICACION DE DEFLEXIONES

9.1.- DEFLEXION POR CARGAS PERMANENTES

$$\delta_{MAX} = \frac{5wL^4}{384E_{ci}I_g}$$

DEFLEXION INICIAL EN EL CENTRO DE LUZ

POSTENSADO INICIAL

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| Pi = | 1629.75 Ton | |
| Wpi = | 6.67 Ton/m | |
| δ_{pi} = | 6.70 cm | (+) ↑ |

PESO PROPIO VIGA

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------|
| Wpp = | 6.11 Ton/m | |
| δ_{pp} = | 6.13 cm | (-) ↓ |

Deflexión Inicial

| | | |
|--------------|---------|-------|
| δ_i = | 0.56 cm | (+) ↑ |
|--------------|---------|-------|

DEFLEXION FINAL EN EL CENTRO DE LUZ

POSTENSADO FINAL

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| Pe = | 1490.53 Ton | |
| Wpe = | 6.10 Ton/m | |
| δ_{pe} = | 5.48 cm | (+) ↑ |

PESO PROPIO VIGA + LOSA + DIAFRAGMAS

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------|
| W _{DC} = | 7.13 Ton/m | |
| δ_{DC} = | 6.40 cm | (-) ↓ |

PESO BARRERA NEW JERSEY

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------|
| W _{NJ} = | 0.41 Ton/m | |
| δ_{NJ} = | 0.37 cm | (-) ↓ |

PESO ASFALTO

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|-------|
| W _{DW} = | 0.35 Ton/m | |
| δ_{DW} = | 0.32 cm | (-) ↓ |

Deflexión Final

| | | |
|--------------|----------|-------|
| δ_F = | -1.61 cm | (+) ↑ |
|--------------|----------|-------|

No requiere contra flecha



9.2.- DEFLEXION POR CARGAS MOVIL

Acorde con los requisitos AASHTO LRFD :

$$\delta_{LL+IM} \leq \frac{L}{800}$$

En nuestro caso:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= && 50 \text{ m} \\ \delta_{LL+IM} &\leq && 6.25 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Conservadoramente se asume la carga vehicular concentrada en el centro de luz

La carga camión es repartida para cada viga considerando que todas sufren la misma deformación.

$$\delta_{LL+IM} = \frac{PL^3}{48E_c I_c}$$

$$P = 22.08 \text{ Ton}$$

$$\delta_{LL+IM} = 0.63 \text{ cm} \quad \text{OK}$$

