

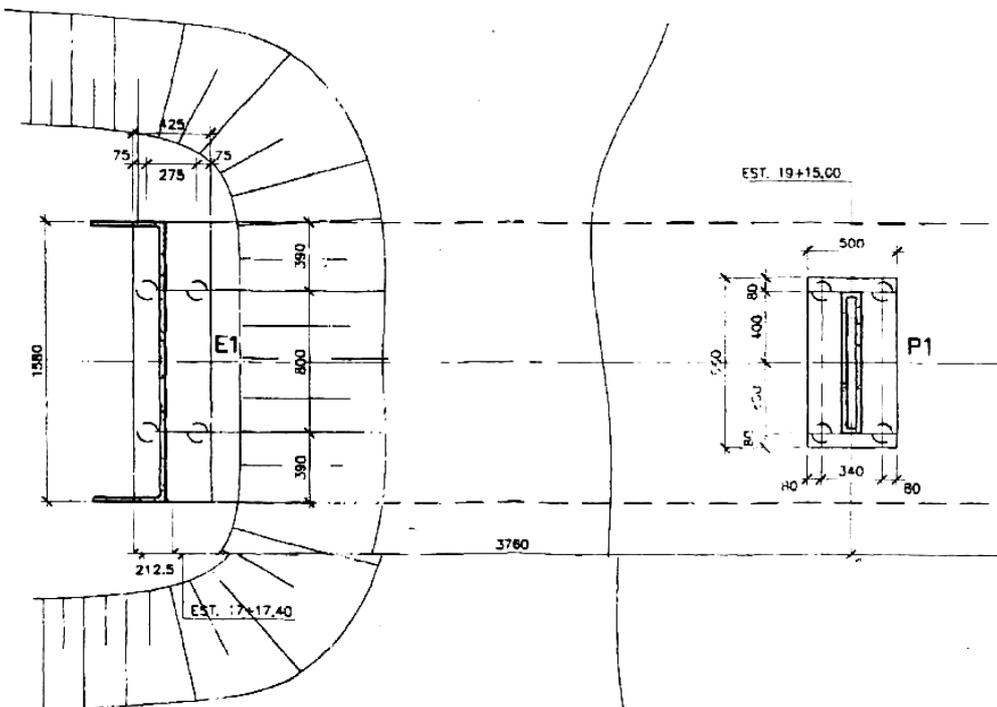
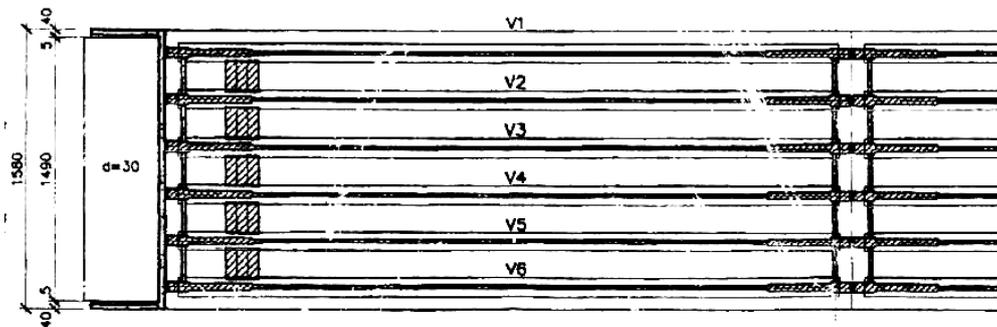
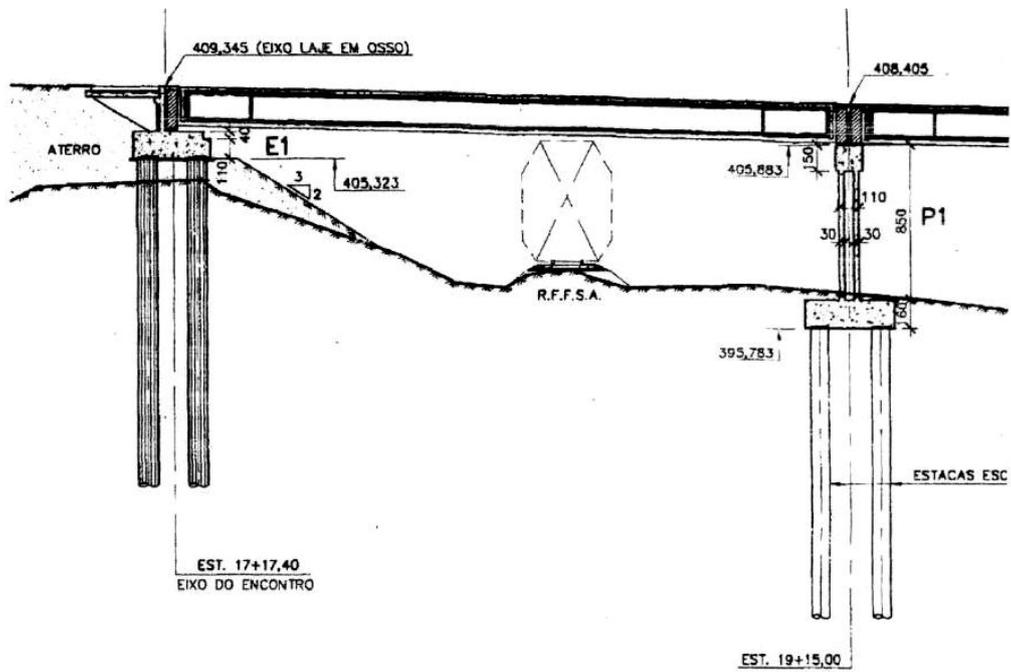
Concreto Protendido

Ponte rodoviária com vigas pré-moldadas

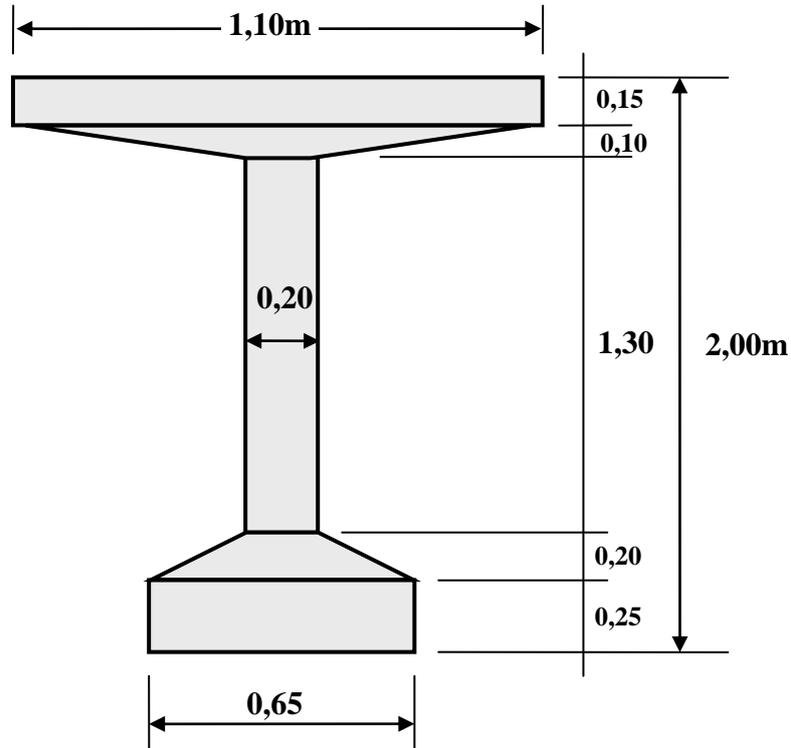
Exercício de cálculo

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5º Ano

Rio de Janeiro, 11 de maio de 2001.



Viga Prémoldada



Programa **DEGEP** para Determinação de Propriedades Geométricas
Versão 5 em Pascal, Revisão 0, 15 de Dezembro de 1991
ESCOLA DE ENGENHARIA / UFRJ

Designação da secção
S2 S3 S4 S5

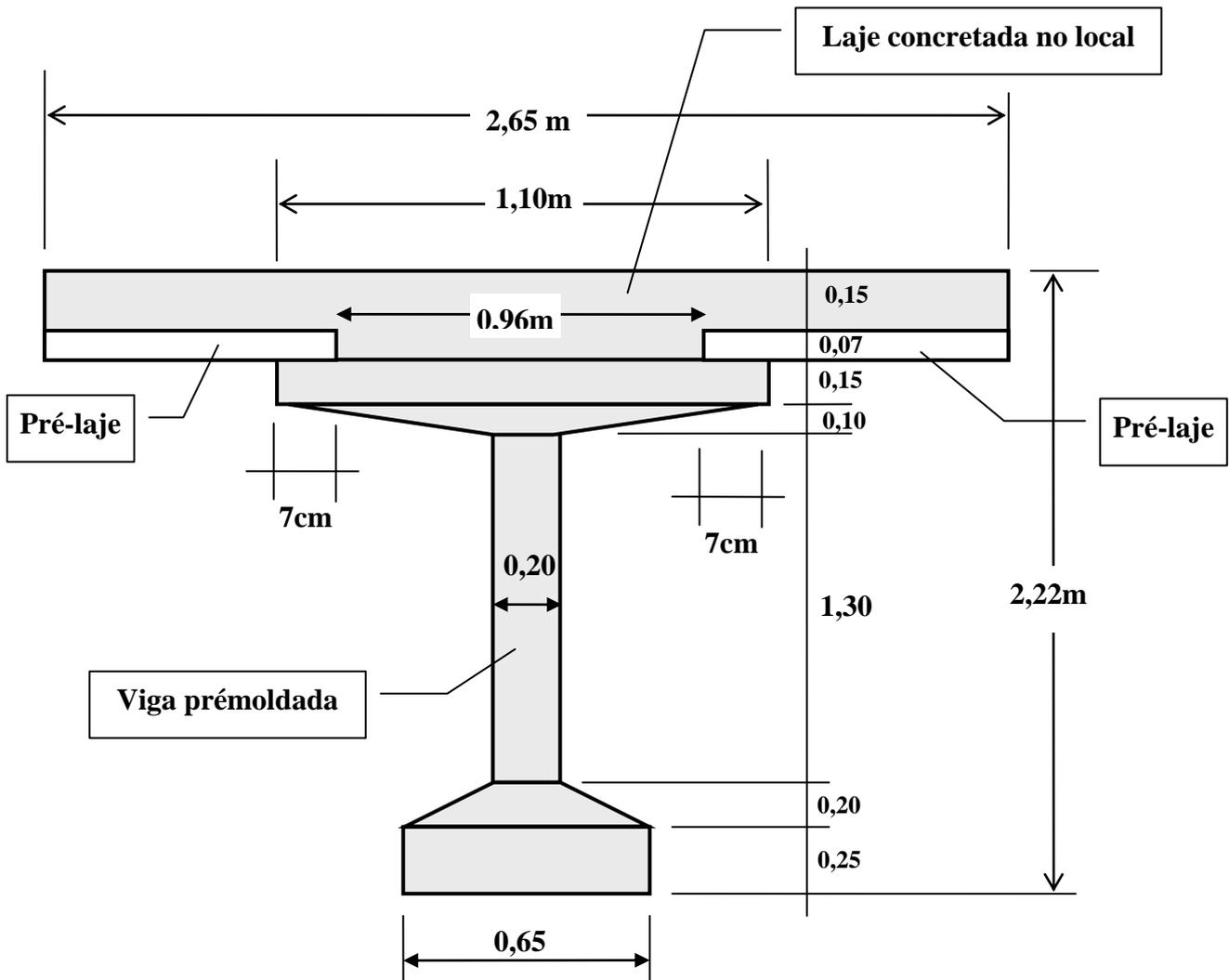
Unid	Larg_Super.	Num_trap.	Num_discont.	Alt.	Cal_M_Est.	Cal_Ef_Temp.
[L]	[L]	[]	[]	[L]	s n	s n
m	1.10 m	5	0	2.00m	n	n

Alturas e Larguras

h1	b1	h2	b2	h3	b3	h4	b4	h5	b5
0.15	1.10	0.10	0.20	1.30	0.20	0.20	0.65	0.25	0.65

H = 2.00000 m	ZS =0.95602m	ZI =1.04398 m
A = 0.73750 m ²	WS =0.40328 m ³	WI =0.36930 m ³ IY =0.38554

Seção final da viga = viga pré-moldada + laje concretada no local

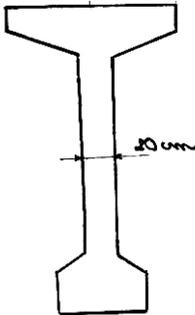


Entre as pré-lajes existem juntas secas transversais e elas não têm continuidade longitudinal. Não fazem parte da seção resistente.

Seção no meio do vão

* Peso próprio da viga:

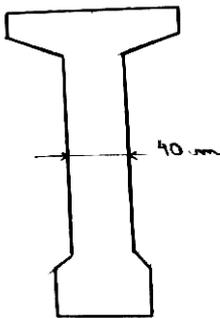
- Trecho 1:



$$A = 0,43750 \text{ m}^2$$

$$q_g = 0,4375 \text{ m}^2 \times 25 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} = 10,94 \text{ KN/m}$$

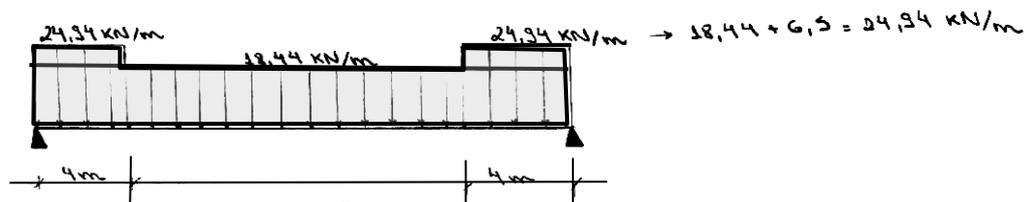
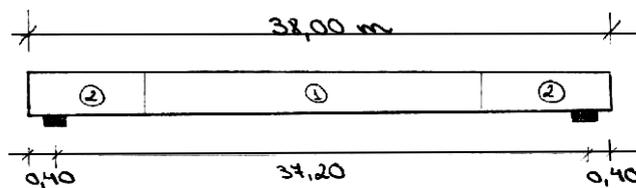
- Trecho 2



Diferença em relação ao Trecho 1:

$$\Delta A = 1,30 \times 0,20 = 0,26 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Delta q_g = 0,26 \times 25 = 6,5 \text{ KN/m}$$



→ Momento no meio do vão:

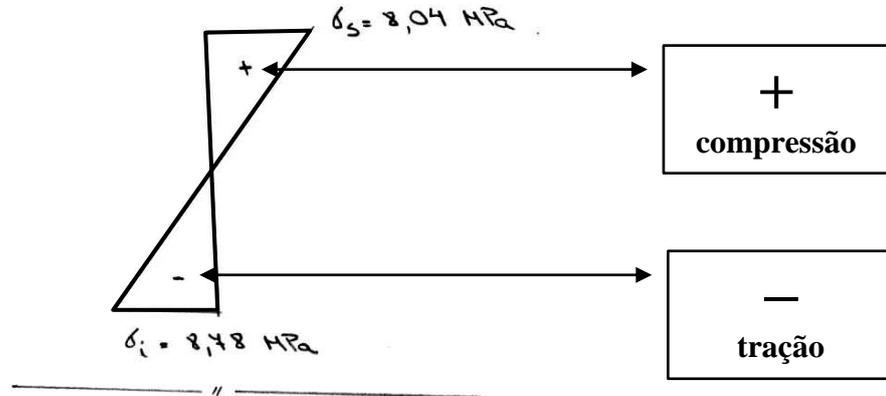
$$M_g = \frac{10,94 (37,2)^2}{8} + 6,5 \times 4 \times 2 =$$
$$= 3189,8 + 52 \approx 3242 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$$

→ Tensões do peso próprio no meio do vão:

$$\sigma_s = \frac{M}{W_s} = \frac{3242}{0,40328} \approx 8039 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_i = \frac{M}{W_i} = \frac{3242}{0,36930} \approx 8749 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Assim:



* 1ª Protensão:

- Protensão total de 4 cabos (C1, C2, C3, C4)
- Perda de protensão no meio do vão:

adotando:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu &= 0,25 \\ K &= 90025 / \text{m} \\ N &= N_0 \cdot e^{-(\mu\alpha + Kx)} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{NBR 7197/1989}$$

• $N_0 = 1680 \text{ KN}$

Perda de protensão - Seção 1/2 do vão

Cabo	α°	x	$\mu\alpha + Kx$	$e^{-(\mu\alpha + Kx)}$	$N = N_0 \cdot e^{-(\mu\alpha + Kx)}$ (KN)
C1	8,5	18,8	0,084	0,919	1544,5
C2	7,5	18,8	0,080	0,923	1551,3
C3	4,5	18,8	0,067	0,936	1571,7
C4	1,5	18,8	0,054	0,948	1592,4
Total:					6259,9

→ cálculo do momento:

$$z_i = 1,04398 \text{ m} \approx 1,04 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{1/2 \text{ Prot}} = (1,04 - 0,25) \times 1544,5 + (1,04 - 0,10) \times (1551,3 + 1571,7 + 1592,4) = 5652,6 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$N = 6259,9 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_{\text{Prot}} = 5652,6 \text{ KN.m}$$

→ Tensões da 1ª Protensão no meio do vão:

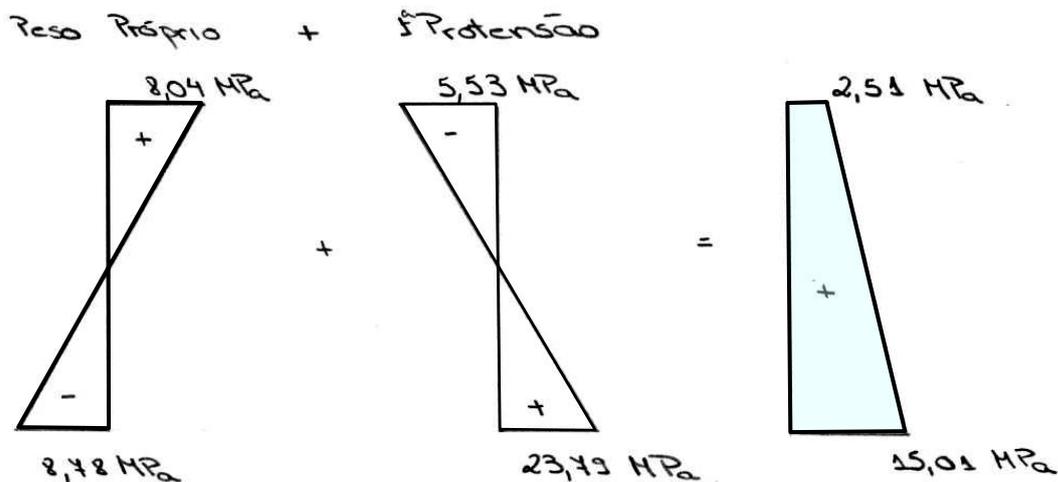
$$\sigma_s = \frac{N}{S} - \frac{M}{W_s}$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{6259,9}{0,7375} - \frac{5652,6}{0,40328} = -5528,56 \text{ KN/m}^2 = -5,53 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_i = \frac{N}{S} + \frac{M}{W_i}$$

$$\sigma_i = \frac{6259,9}{0,7375} + \frac{5652,6}{0,36930} = +23794,26 \text{ KN/m}^2 = 23,79 \text{ MPa}$$

Assim:



No dia da primeira etapa da protensão, deve-se ter:

$$15,01 \text{ MPa} \leq 0,6 f_{c, \text{dia da protensão}}$$

O projeto especifica que a primeira protensão deverá ser aplicada 20 dias após a concretagem da viga desde que $f_{c, 20 \text{ dias}} \geq 18 \text{ MPa}$

ESCOLA DE ENGENHARIA / UFRJ
 Programa DEGEP para
 Determinação de Propriedades Geométricas
 Versão 4 em Pascal, Revisão 0, 26 de Maio de 1991

Designação da seção
 seção 01 ≡ S2 S3 S4 S5 = viga pré-moldada

Unid	Larg_Superior	Num_trapez	Num_discont	Altura	Cal_Mom_Esta
t(s n)					
m	1.10 m	5	0	2.00 m	n

Alturas e Larguras

h1	b1	h2	b2	h3	b3	h4	b4	h5	b5	h6	b6	h7	b7...
	0.15		1.10		0.10		0.20		1.30		0.20		0.20
	0.25		0.65										0.65

H=	2.00000	m	ZS=	0.95602	m	ZI=	1.04398
m							
A=	0.73750	m ²	WS=	0.40328	m ³	WI=	0.36930
m ³							
IY=	0.38554	m ⁴					

Designação da seção
 seção 02 ≡ S2 S3 S4 S5 = viga pré-moldada + laje superior concretada no local

Unid	Larg_Superior	Num_trapez	Num_discont	Altura	Cal_Mom_Esta
t(s n)					
m	2.65 m	7	2	2.22 m	n

Alturas e Larguras

h1	b1	h2	b2	h3	b3	h4	b4	h5	b5	h6	b6	h7	b7...
	0.15		2.65		0.00		0.96		0.07		0.96		0.00
	0.15		1.10		0.10		0.20		1.30		0.20		0.20
	0.25		0.65										0.65

H=	2.22000	m	ZS=	0.75658	m	ZI=	1.46342
m							
A=	1.20220	m ²	WS=	0.95518	m ³	WI=	0.49382
m ³							
IY=	0.72267	m ⁴					

* Colocação das lajes pré-moldadas + Concretagem da laje:

→ peso da laje pré-moldada + laje: $0,22 \text{ m} \times 25 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} = 5,5 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}$

Para 1 viga:

$$q = 2,65 \text{ m} \times 5,5 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} = 14,58 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$$

→ Momento no meio do vão:

$$M = \frac{q l^2}{8} = \frac{14,58 \times (37,20)^2}{8}$$

$$M_{\text{viga}} = 2522,05 \text{ KN.m}$$

→ Tensões na viga devido à carga da laje:

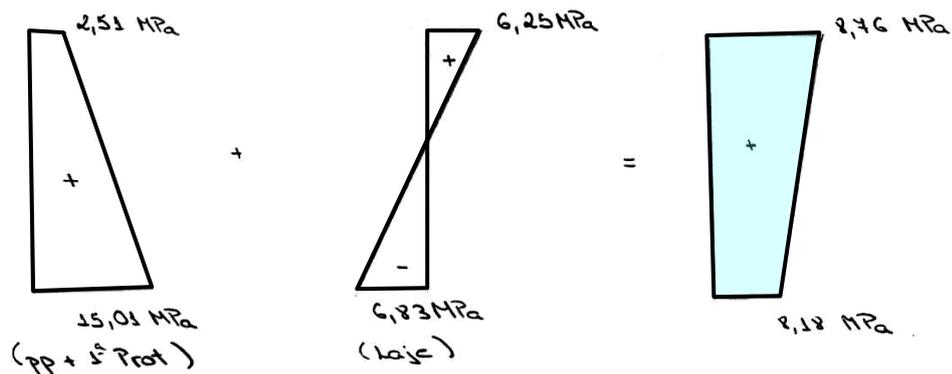
$$\sigma_s = \frac{M}{W_s}$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{2522,05}{0,40328} = 6253,84 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} = +6,25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_i = -\frac{M}{W_i}$$

$$\sigma_i = -\frac{2522,05}{0,36930} = -6829,27 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} = -6,83 \text{ MPa}$$

Assim:



* 2ª Protensão:

→ Protensão dos cabos C5, C6

→ Perda de protensão no meio do vão:

$$\mu = 0,25$$

$$k = 0,0025/\text{m}$$

Para 1 viga:

$$q = 2,65 \text{ m} \times 5,5 \text{ KN/m}^2 = 14,58 \text{ KN/m}$$

→ Momento no meio do vão:

$$M_{\text{viga}} = \frac{q l^2}{8} = \frac{14,58 \times (34,20)^2}{8}$$

$$M_{\text{viga}} = 2522,05 \text{ KN.m}$$

→ Tensões na viga devido à carga da laje:

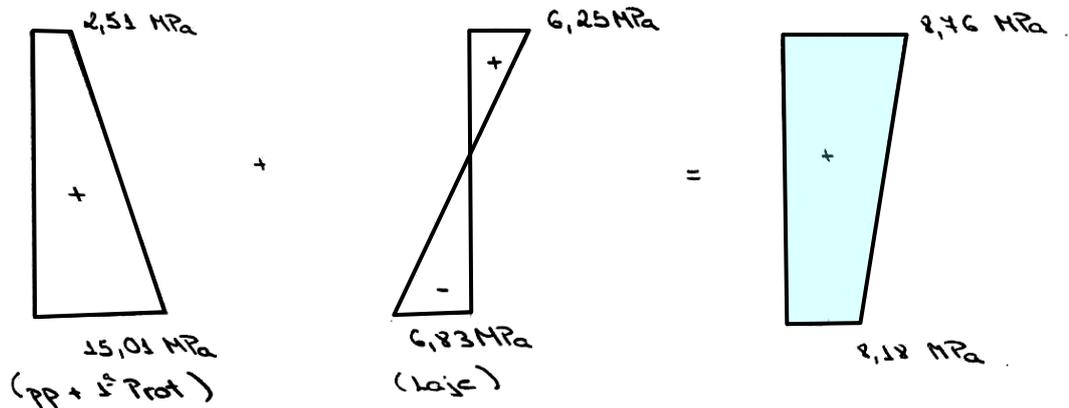
$$\sigma_s = \frac{M}{W_s}$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{2522,05}{0,40328} = 6253,84 \text{ KN/m}^2 = +6,25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_i = -\frac{M}{W_i}$$

$$\sigma_i = -\frac{2522,05}{0,36930} = -6829,24 \text{ KN/m}^2 = -6,83 \text{ MPa}$$

Assim:



* 2ª Protensão:

→ Protensão dos cabos C5, C6

→ Perda de protensão no meio do vão:

$$\mu = 0,25$$

$$k = 0,0025/\text{m}$$

Perda de protensão - Seção 1/2 do vão

Cabo	α°	x	$\mu\alpha + kx$	$e^{-(\mu\alpha + kx)}$	$N = N_0 \cdot e^{-(\mu\alpha + kx)}$ (KN)
C5	25	14,02	0,144	0,866	1454,5
C6	25	12,02	0,139	0,870	1461,8
Total:					2916,3

$N = 2916,3 \text{ KN}$

→ cálculo do momento

$z_i = 1,46342 \text{ m} \approx 1,46 \text{ m}$

$M_{z_i} = (1,46 - 0,25) \times (1454,5 + 1461,8) = 3528,72 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$

→ Tensões da 2ª Protensão:

$\sigma_{s_{c/c}} = \frac{2916,3}{1,20220} - \frac{3528,72}{0,35518} = -1268,50 \text{ KN/m}^2 = -1,27 \text{ MPa}$

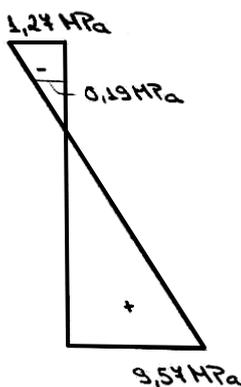
$\sigma_{s_{viga}} = \frac{2916,3}{1,20220} - \frac{3528,72}{1,3468} = -194,27 \text{ KN/m}^2 = -0,19 \text{ MPa}$

$z_s = 0,75658 \text{ m}; W_{s_{viga}} = \frac{I}{y} = \frac{0,72267}{(0,75658 - 0,22)} = 1,3468 \text{ m}^3$

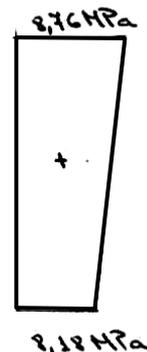
$\sigma_i = \frac{2916,3}{1,20220} + \frac{3528,72}{0,49382} = 9571,56 \text{ KN/m}^2 = 9,57 \text{ MPa}$

Assim:

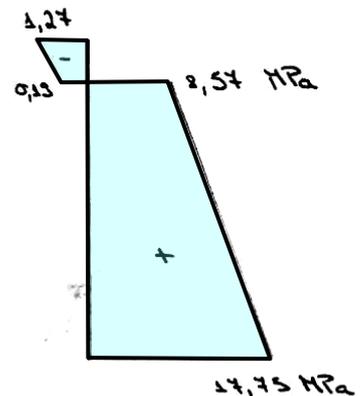
2ª Protensão



+



=



A NBR 7187, item 7.1.2, manda considerar também uma carga de 2kN/m² de recapeamento.

* Pavimentação : 4 cm

Usar 24kN/m²

$$\rightarrow q = 2,65 \text{ m} \times 0,04 \text{ m} \times 22 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} = 4,08 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\rightarrow M = \frac{q l^2}{8}$$

$$M = \frac{4,08 \times (37,2)^2}{8} = 705,93 \text{ KN.m}$$

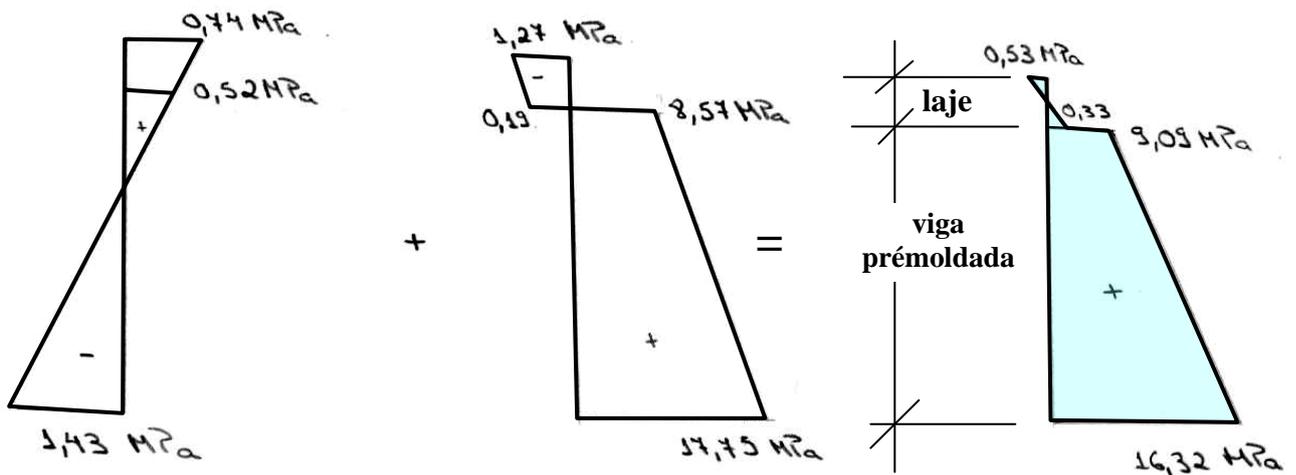
→ Tensões :

$$\sigma_{s, \text{laje}} = \frac{705,93}{0,95518} = 739,05 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} = 0,74 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{s, \text{viga}} = \frac{705,93}{1,3468} = 524,15 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} = 0,52 \text{ MPa}$$

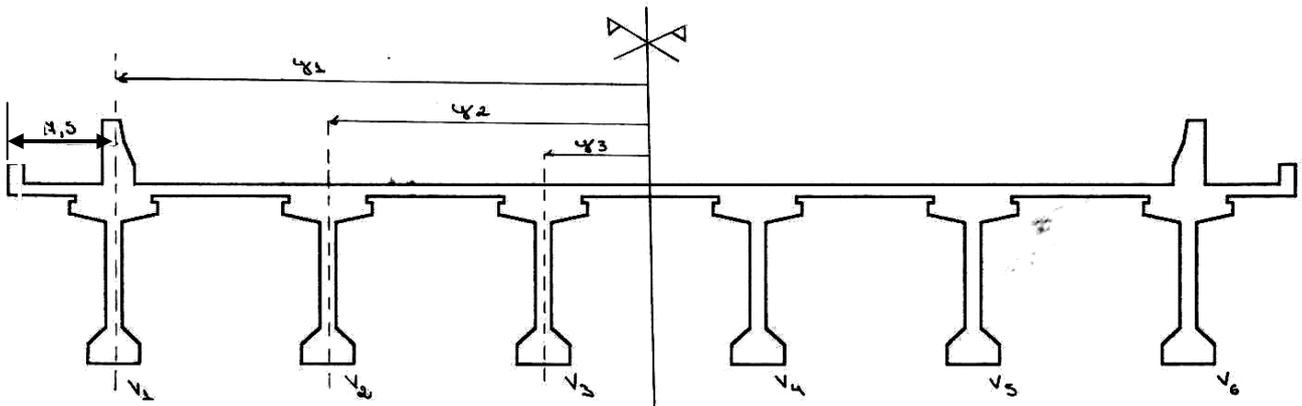
$$\sigma_i = -\frac{705,93}{0,49382} = -1429,53 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} = -1,43 \text{ MPa}$$

Assim :



Carga Móvel – Método de Courbon

* Carga móvel:



→ Método de Courbon:

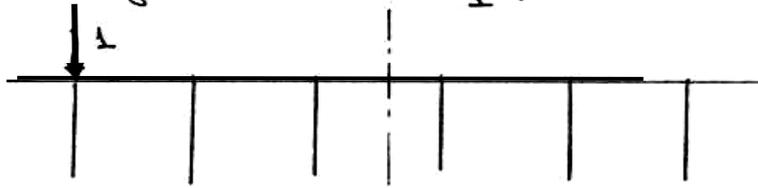
$$\sum y_i^2 = y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2 + y_4^2 + y_5^2 + y_6^2$$

$$\sum y_i^2 = 2 \left[(1,325)^2 + (3,975)^2 + (6,625)^2 \right] = 122,89 \text{ m}^2$$

→ Linha de Influência de V_1 :

$$R = \frac{V}{n} + M \frac{y_i}{\sum y_i^2}$$

- Carga sobre V_1 :

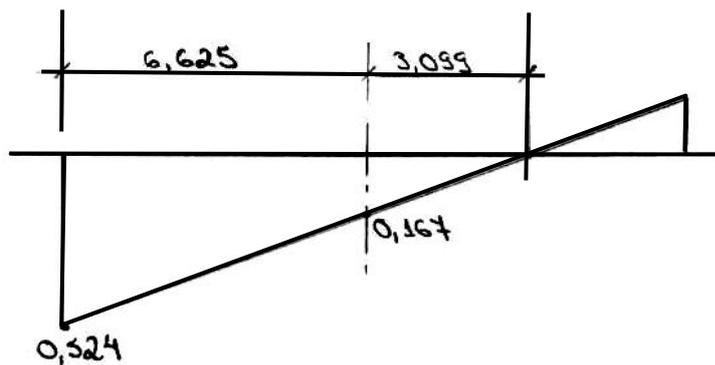


$$R_1 = \frac{1}{6} + 1 \times 6,625 \times \frac{6,625}{122,894} = 0,524$$

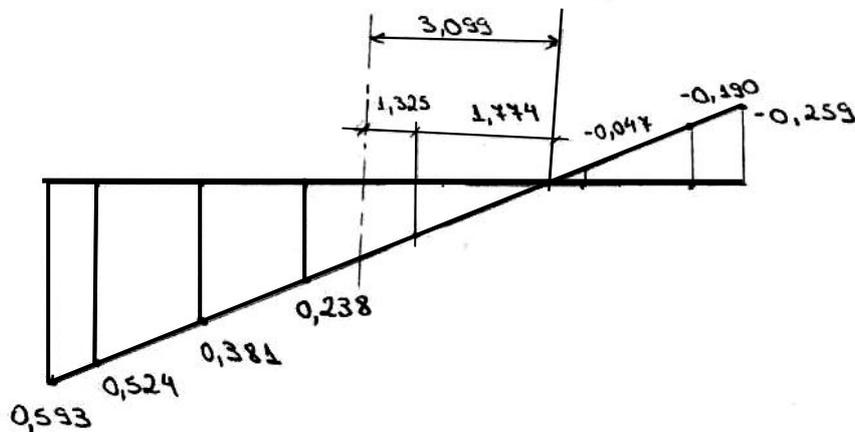
- Carga no meio do vão:

$$R_{1/2} = \frac{1}{6} = 0,167$$

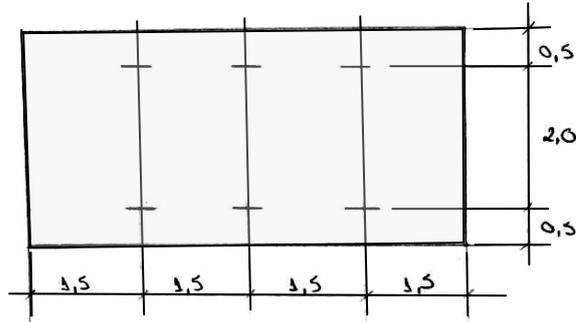
- Linha de influência:



- Por semelhança de triângulos:



→ Trem-tipo:



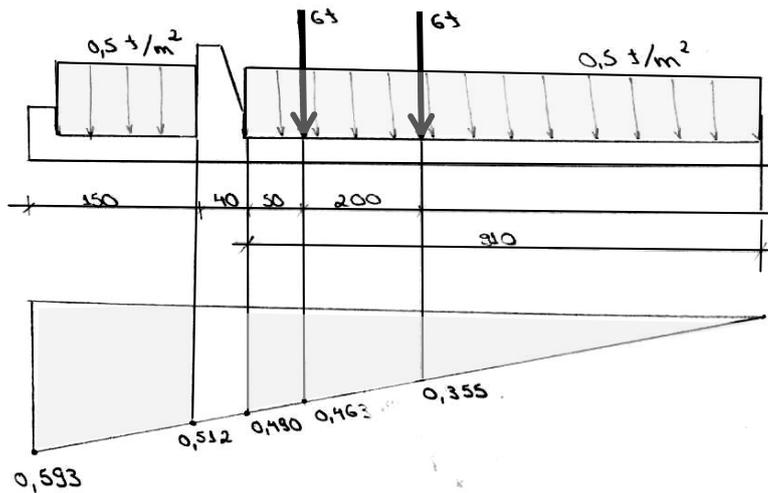
$$p = 500 \text{ kgf/m}^2$$

Caminhão 45t

$$\text{Área do caminhão: } 6 \times 3 = 18 \text{ m}^2$$

Carga reduzida do caminhão:

$$45 - 18 \times 0,5 = 36 \text{ t} \rightarrow 3 \text{ eixos de } 12 \text{ t}$$



→ Multidão de veículos:

$$\left(\frac{0,490 \times 9,10}{2} \right) \times 0,5 = 1,11 \text{ t/m} \times \varphi_{\text{impacto}}$$

→ Multidão de pessoas:

$$\left(\frac{0,593 + 0,512}{2} \right) \times 1,5 \times 0,5 = 0,41 \text{ t/m}$$

(Sem impacto)

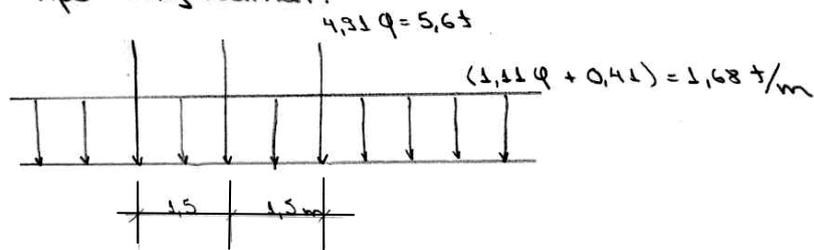
→ Cargas concentradas (1 eixo):

$$6 \times (0,463 + 0,355) = 4,91 \text{ t} \times \varphi$$

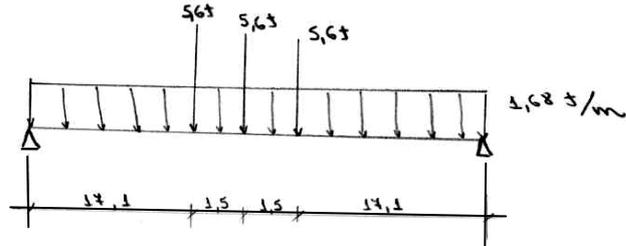
$$\varphi = 1,4 - 0,07 \times 2$$

$$\varphi = 1,4 - 0,07 \times 37,2 = 1,14$$

→ Trem tipo longitudinal:



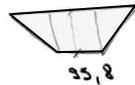
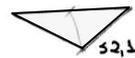
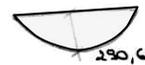
→ Momento máximo positivo no meio do vão:



$$\bullet \frac{qL^2}{8} = \frac{1,68 (34,2)^2}{8} = 290,6 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\bullet \frac{Pl}{4} = \frac{5,6 \cdot 34,2}{4} = 52,1 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\bullet 5,6 \times 14,1 = 95,8 \text{ t.m}$$



$$M = 438,5 \text{ t.m}$$

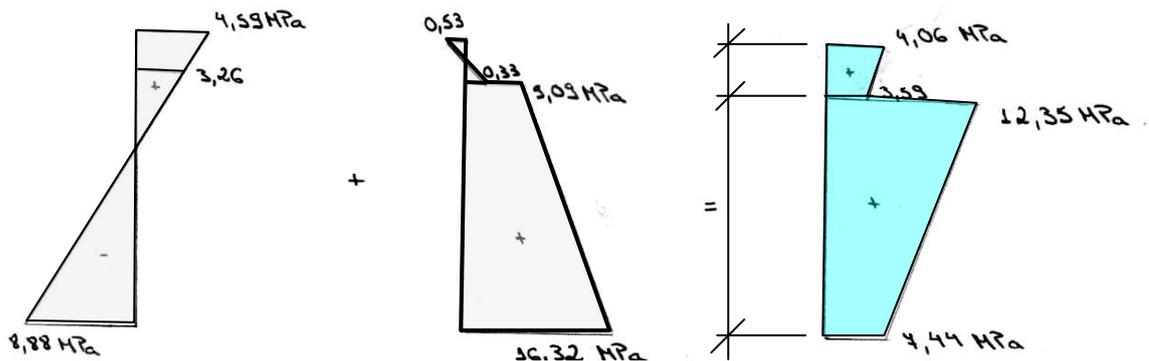
→ Tensões

$$\sigma_{s_{loje}} = \frac{438,5}{0,95518} = 459,08 \text{ t/m}^2 = 4,59 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{s_{viga}} = \frac{438,5}{1,3468} = 325,93 \text{ t/m}^2 = 3,26 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_i = -\frac{438,5}{0,49382} = -887,98 \text{ t/m}^2 = -8,88 \text{ MPa}$$

Assim, as tensões de serviço (sem perdas lentas de protensão) são:



Comentário : Método Direto para Momento Fletor de Carga Móvel

Dois Caminhões se cruzando na ponte



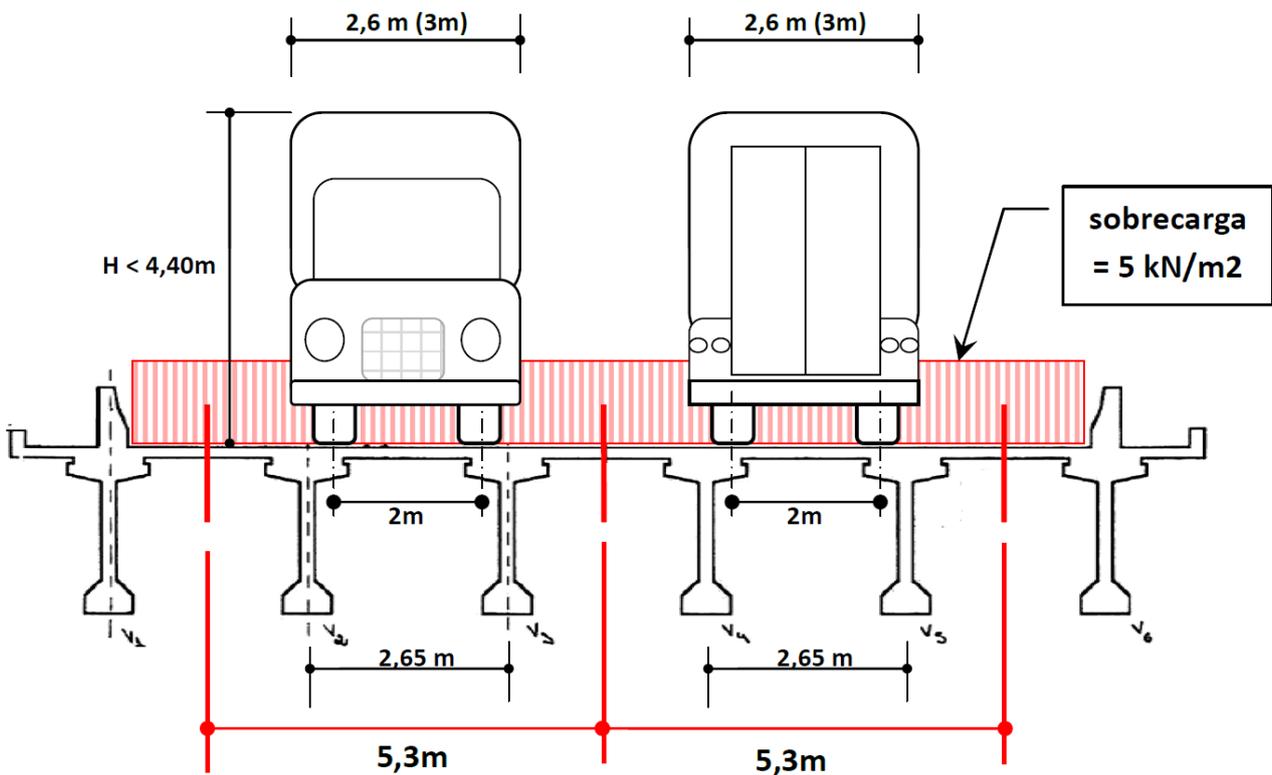
MÉTODO DIRETO - CARGA DE UM CAMINHÃO SOBRE 2 VIGAS

Dimensões Máximas: Resolução CONTRAN nº 12/98 artigo 1º

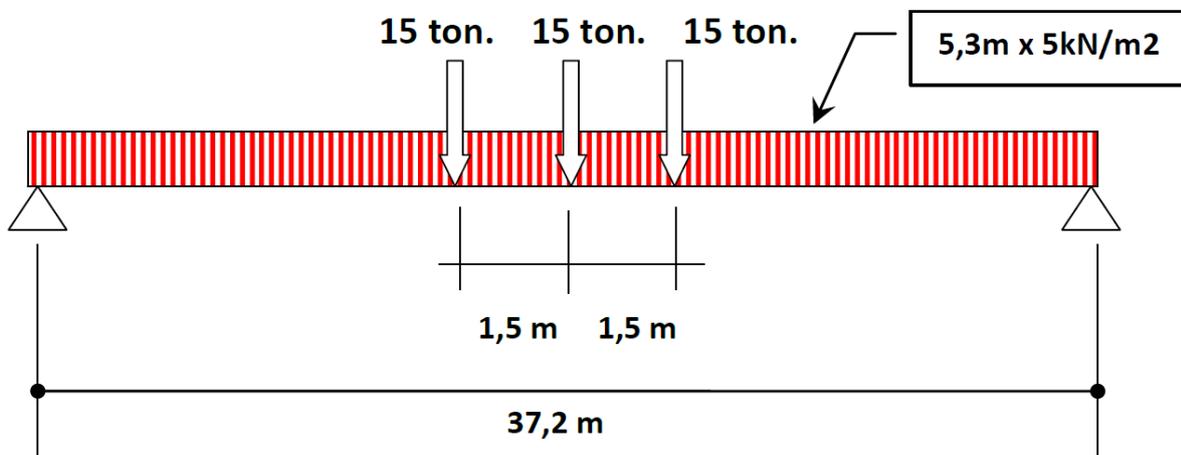
Largura : 2,60 m Altura : 4,40 m

A lei 7.408/85 determinou que fosse atribuída uma tolerância de 5% ao limite de 45.000 kg para o **PBT**, passando o limite para a autuação para **47.250 kg**.
Através da Resolução nº 104 de 21/12/99, o CONTRAN alterou a tolerância para o **excesso de peso por eixo de 5% para 7,5%**. **PBT= 48 ton**

TRANSVERSAL



LONGITUDINAL



Comentário : Método Direto para momento fletor de Carga Móvel

UM CAMINHÃO DE 45 ton = 3 eixos x 15 ton/eixo

$$M = 15t \times 37,2m / 4 = 139,5 \text{ tm}$$

$$+ 15t \times (37,2m/2 - 1,5m) = 256,5 \text{ tm}$$

$$\underline{M \text{ de 1 caminhão} = 396 \text{ tm}}$$

CARGA DISTRIBUIDA DE $0,5 \text{ t/m}^2$

$$q = (2 \times 2,65m=5,3m) \times 0,5 \text{ t/m}^2 = 2,65 \text{ t/m}$$

$$M = 2,65 \text{ t/m} \times (37,2m)^2 / 8 = 458,4 \text{ tm}$$

$$\underline{M \text{ carga distribuida} = 458,4 \text{ tm}}$$

$$\underline{M \text{ total de carga móvel (2 vigas)} = 396 + 458,4 = 854,4 \text{ tm}}$$

$$\underline{M \text{ carga móvel em 1 viga} = 854,4 / 2 = 427,2 \text{ tm}}$$

$$\text{Coeficiente de Impacto} = 1,4 - 0,007 \times L = 1,4 - 0,007 \times 37,2 = 1,14$$

$$M \text{ carga móvel com } \underline{2 \text{ Caminhões}} \text{ lado a lado} = 427,2 \times 1,14 = \underline{487,01 \text{ tm}}$$

$$\text{Com Courbon e apenas } \underline{1 \text{ Caminhão}} : M = \underline{438,5 \text{ tm}}$$

- O Momento Fletor com os dois caminhões centrados é maior que o momento fletor com um caminhão excêntrico.

+ + +

* Verificação da segurança à ruptura à flexão (ELU)

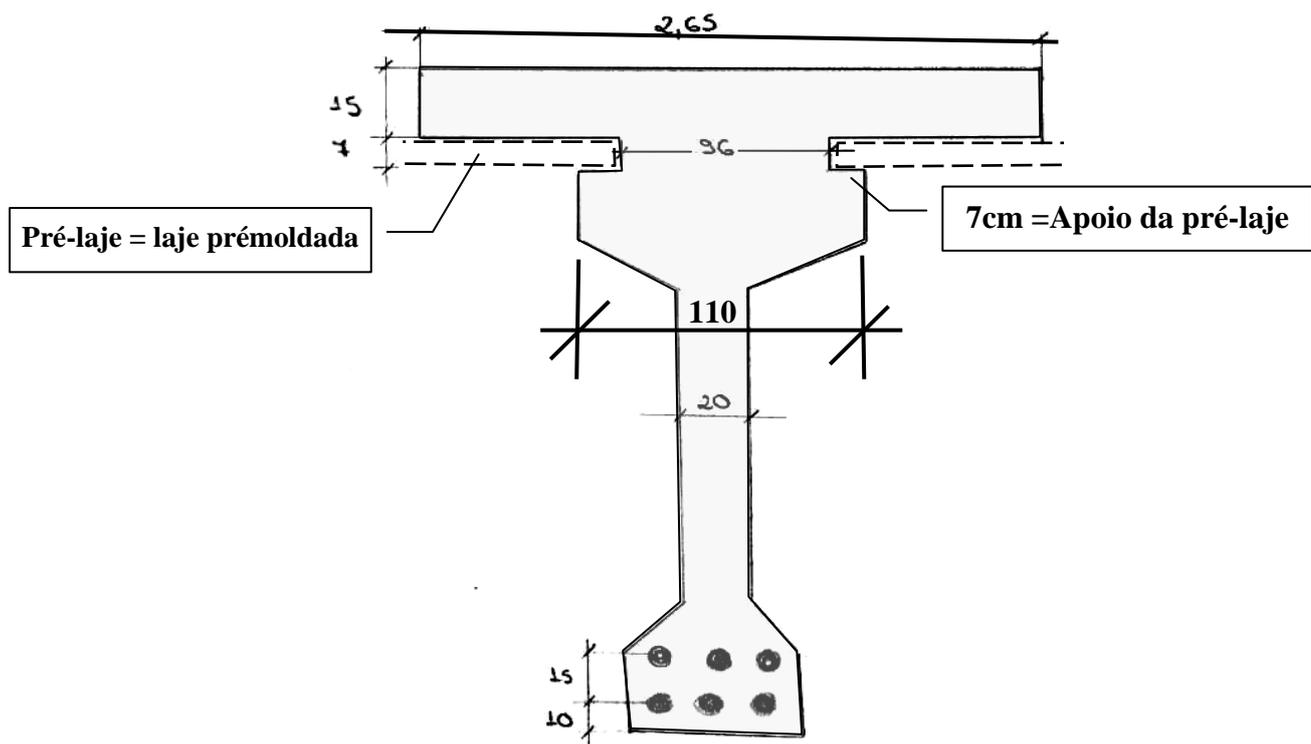
$$M_{\text{permanente}} = 3242 + 2522 + 706 = 6470 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$$

(viga) (laje) (pavimentação)

$$M_{\text{carga móvel}} = 4385 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m} \gg \gg \text{USAR } 4870 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$M_{d \text{ (atvante)}} = 1,35 \times 6470 + 1,50 \times 4385 = 15312 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$$

→ Momento Fletor último (Resistente):



$$f_{ck} = 35 \text{ MPa}$$

Cabos com 12 cordoalhas de 12,7 mm

Aço CP 190 - RB

- Aço escoando: $f_{yd} = \frac{f_{yk}}{1,15} = \frac{17000}{1,15} = 14783 \text{ Kgf/cm}^2$

- $R_{td} = 6 \text{ (cabos)} \times 12 \text{ (cordoalhas)} \times 1,0 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (área da cordoalha)} \times 14783 \text{ Kgf/cm}^2 = 1064 \text{ t}$

Tentativas de equilíbrio ($R_t = R_c$)

1) $R_{c1} = 2,65 \times 0,15 \times \left(\frac{0,85 \times 3500}{1,5} \right) = 788 \text{ t} < 1064 \text{ t}$

2) $R_{c2} = 0,96 \times 0,07 \times \left(\frac{0,85 \times 3500}{1,5} \right) = 133 \text{ t}$
 $788 + 133 = 921 \text{ t} < 1064 \text{ t}$

3) $R_{c3} = 1,10 \times 0,15 \times \left(\frac{0,85 \times 3500}{1,5} \right) = 327 \text{ t}$
 $921 + 327 = 1248 > 1064 \text{ t}$

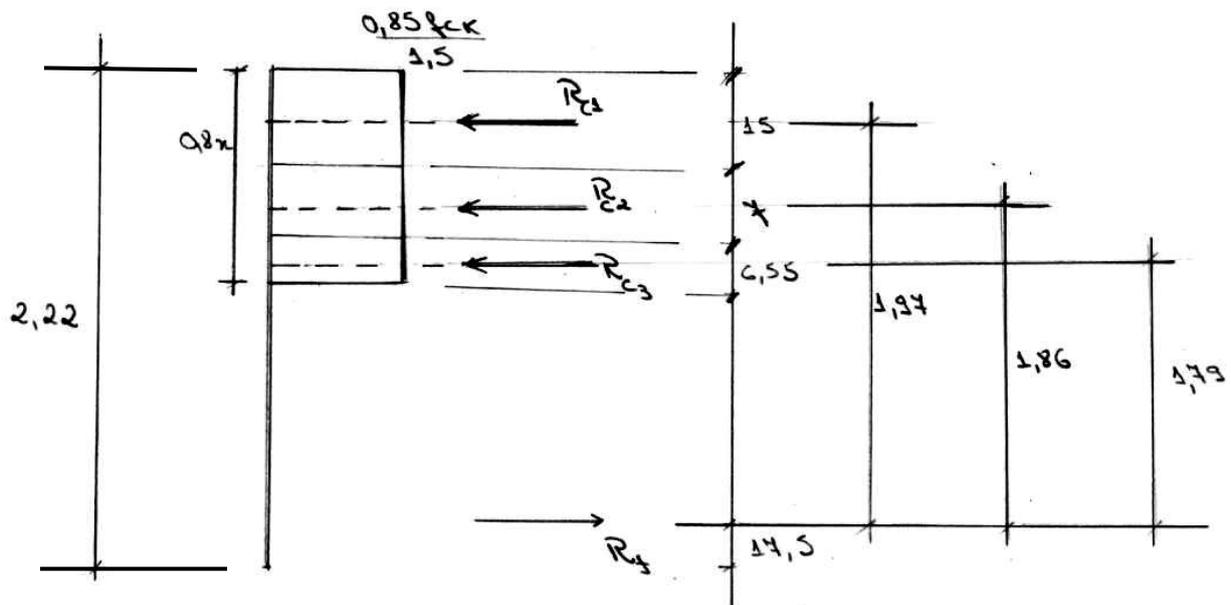
$$1064 - 488 - 133 = 143 \text{ t}$$

$$1,10 \times a \times \left(\frac{0,85 \times 3500}{1,5} \right) = 143$$

$$a = 0,0655 \text{ m}$$

$$0,8x = 15 + 7 + 6,55 = 28,55 \text{ cm}$$

$$x = 35,69 \text{ cm}$$



$$M_u = 488 \times 1,97 + 133 \times 1,86 + 143 \times 1,79$$

$$M_u = 2056 \text{ t.m} = 20560 \text{ KN.m}$$

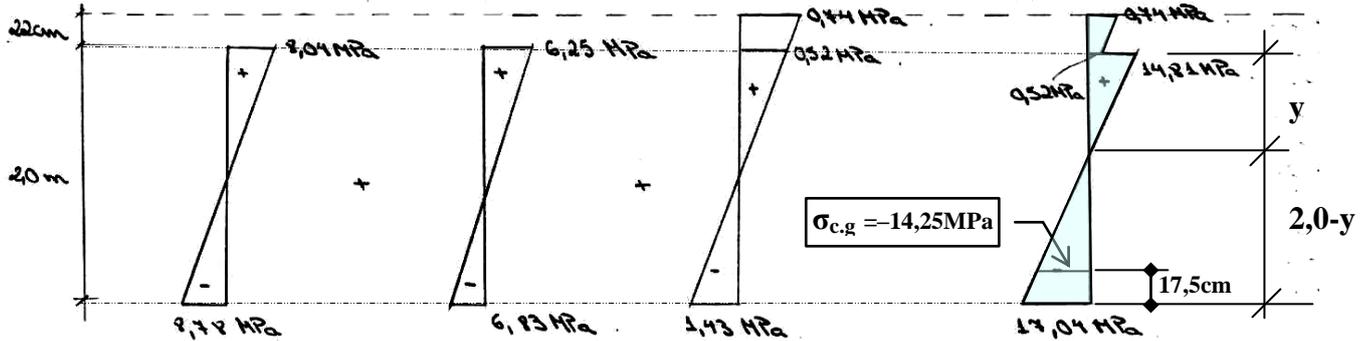
$$M_d < M_u$$

$$15312 < 20560 \text{ KN.m} \rightarrow \text{OK!}$$

Perdas lentas de Protensão no 1/2 do vão

- Tensão no concreto devido às cargas permanentes na altura do cabo (CG dos 6 cabos):

peso próprio + laje + pavimentação = carga permanente



A 17,5 cm do fundo (altura do CG dos cabos):

$$\frac{14,81}{y} = \frac{17,04}{2-y} \Rightarrow 29,62 - 14,81y = 17,04y$$

$$y = 0,93 \text{ m}$$

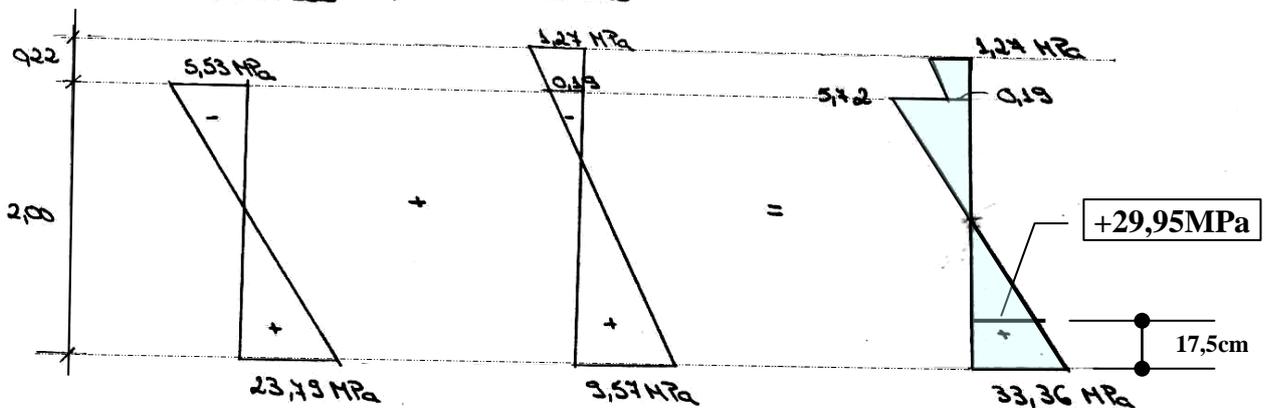
$$2-y = 1,07 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{17,04}{1,07} = \frac{\sigma}{1,07 - 0,175}$$

$$\sigma_y = -14,25 \text{ MPa}$$

- Tensão no concreto devido à protensão na altura do cabo (CG dos 6 cabos):

1ª Protensão + 2ª Protensão



A 17,5 cm do fundo:

$$\sigma_{prot}^c = +29,95 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \sigma_{\text{protensão}}}{\sigma_{\text{protensão}}(t=0)} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{retração}} \times E_{\text{aço}} + \left(\frac{E_{\text{aço}}}{E_c}\right) \times \psi \times \left(\sigma_g^c + \sigma_{\text{prot } t=0}^c\right)}{\left(\frac{E_{\text{aço}}}{E_c}\right) \times \sigma_{\text{prot } t=0}^c \times \left(1 + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) + \sigma_{\text{prot } t=0}^{\text{aço}}}$$

no altura do CG dos cabos

$$\sigma_{\text{pontão do cabo macaco}} = \frac{168000}{12 \text{ (cordoalhas)}} = 14000 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

→ com perdas por atrito:

$$\text{perda média} = \frac{0,919 + 0,923 + 0,936 + 0,948 + 0,966 + 0,970}{6} = 0,910$$

$$91\% \times 14000 = 12740 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta \sigma_{\text{protensão}}}{12740} = \frac{24 \times 10^{-5} \times 1950000 + \left(\frac{1950000}{300000}\right) \times 2,2 \times (-142,5 + 299,5)}{\left(\frac{1950000}{300000}\right) \times 299,5 \times \left(1 + \frac{2,2}{2}\right) + 12.740}$$

$$\Delta \sigma_{\text{protensão}} = 0,161 \times 12740 = 2051 \text{ Kgf/cm}^2$$

Relaxação:

$$\Delta \sigma_{\text{na viga real}} = \Delta \sigma_{\text{relaxação pura na bancada de ensaio}} \times \left(1 - 2 \frac{\Delta \sigma_{\text{protensão}}(t=0 \rightarrow t_{\infty})}{\sigma_{\text{protensão } t=0}}\right)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{prot } t=0}}{\text{ruptura}} = \frac{12740}{19000} = 0,67$$

↳ Do gráfico da BEMA = 6%

$$\Delta \sigma_{\text{na viga real}} = 6\% \times 12740 \left(1 - \frac{3 \times 2051}{12740}\right) = 395,22 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

Perda lenta:

$$2051 + 395 = 2446 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

- Efeito da perda lenta no concreto:

$$\Delta\sigma_{\text{aço}} = 2446 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$$

$$12 \text{ cordoalhas} \times 6 \text{ cabos} \times 1 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2446 \text{ kgf/cm}^2 = 176112 \text{ kgf} = 176 \text{ tf}$$

Considerando uma força de 176 tf atuando no sentido contrário da protensão:

$$N = -1760 \text{ KN}$$

$$M = -1760 \times (1,46 - 0,475) = -2261,6 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$$

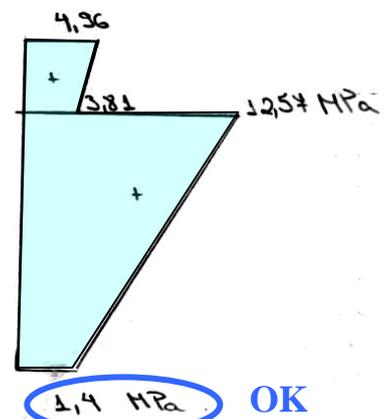
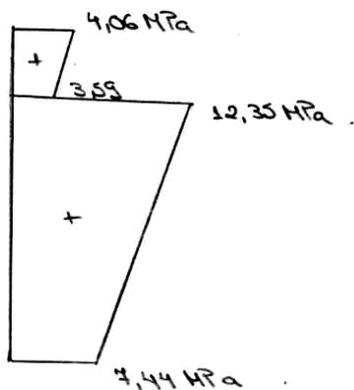
$$\sigma_{s, \text{cjc}} = \frac{-1760}{1,20220} + \frac{2261,6}{0,95518} = +303,7 \text{ KN/m}^2 = +0,90 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{s, \text{viga}} = \frac{-1760}{1,20220} + \frac{2261,6}{1,3468} = +215,3 \text{ KN/m}^2 = +0,22 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_i = \frac{-1760}{1,20220} - \frac{2261,6}{0,49382} = -6043,8 \text{ KN/m}^2 = -6,04 \text{ MPa}$$

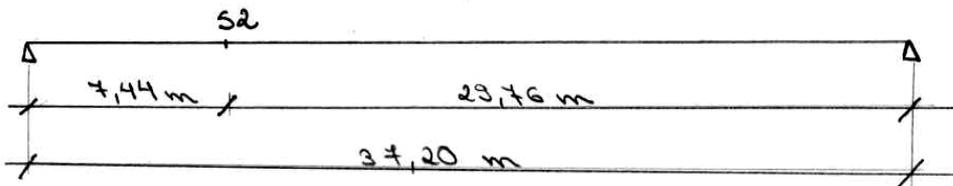
Tensões de serviço
(sem perdas lentas)

+ Perda lenta =

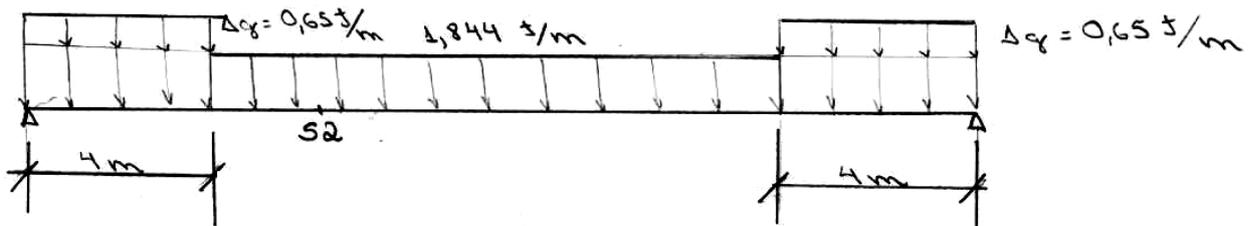


OK

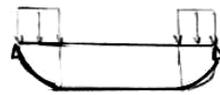
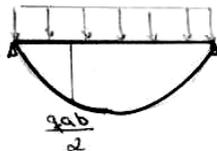
Sacção S2



* Peso própria da viga:



$$M_{S2} = \frac{1,844 \times 7,44 \times 29,76}{2} + 0,65 \times 4 \times 2 = 209,34 \text{ t.m}$$



$$V_{S2} = \left(\frac{1,844 \times 37,20}{2} + 0,65 \times 4 \right) - (1,844 \times 7,44 + 0,65 \times 4)$$

$$V_{S2} = 20,58 \text{ t.}$$

* Laje:

$$q = 0,22 \times 2,5 \times 2,65 = 1,458 \text{ t/m}$$

$$M_{S2} = \frac{1,458 \times 7,44 \times 29,76}{2} = 161,41 \text{ t.m}$$

$$V_{S2} = 1,458 \left(\frac{37,20}{2} - 7,44 \right) = 16,27 \text{ t.}$$

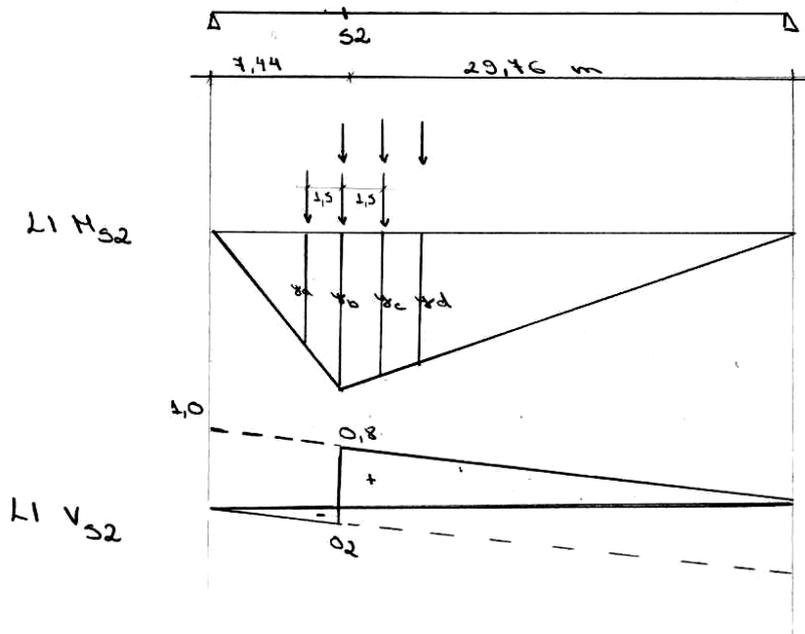
* Pavimentação:

$$q = 0,07 \times 2,2 \times 2,65 = 0,408 \text{ t/m}$$

$$M_{S2} = \frac{0,408 \times 7,44 \times 29,76}{2} = 45,17 \text{ t.m}$$

$$V_{S2} = 0,408 \left(\frac{37,2}{2} - 7,44 \right) = 4,55 \text{ t}$$

* Carga móvel:



$$x_b = \frac{P_{ab}}{l} = \frac{1 \times 7,44 \times 29,76}{37,2}$$

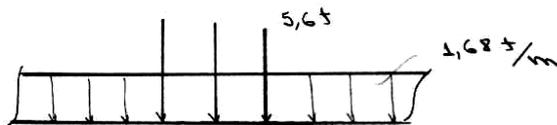
$$x_b = 5,952$$

$$x_a = \frac{x_b}{7,44} \times (7,44 - 1,50) = 4,752$$

$$x_c = \frac{x_b}{29,76} \times (29,76 - 1,50) = 5,652$$

$$x_d = \frac{x_b}{29,76} \times (29,76 - 3,00) = 5,352$$

Trem tipo:



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} M_{\text{máx}} &= 5,6 (5,952 + 5,652 + 5,352) + 1,68 \times \frac{37,2 \times 5,952}{2} \\ M_{\text{máx}} &= 280,94 \text{ t.m} \\ V_{\text{correspondente}} &= 5,6 (0,80 + 0,76 + 0,72) + \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$+ 1,68 \left(\frac{0,8 \times 29,76}{2} - \frac{0,2 \times 7,44}{2} \right) = 31,52 \text{ t}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_{\text{máx}} &= 5,6 (0,80 + 0,76 + 0,72) + 1,68 \times \frac{0,8 \times 29,76}{2} = 32,47 \text{ t} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} M_{\text{correspondente}} &= 5,6 (5,952 + 5,652 + 5,352) + 1,68 \times \frac{29,76 \times 5,952}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} M_{\text{correspondente}} &= 243,74 \text{ t.m} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Esforços Solicitantes

Carregamento	Momento fletor	Força Cortante
Peso próprio	209,34	20,58
Laje	161,41	16,27
Pavimentação	45,17	4,55
Carga móvel	280,94 (Máx)	31,52 (corresp)
	243,74 (corresp)	32,77 (Máx)

1º caso: Momento fletor máximo:

$$M_d = 1,35 (209,34 + 161,41 + 45,17) + 1,50 \times 280,94 = 982,90 \text{ t.m}$$

$$V_d = 1,35 (20,58 + 16,27 + 4,55) + 1,50 \times 31,52 = 103,17 \text{ t}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_d = 982,90 \text{ t.m} \\ V_d = 103,17 \text{ t} \end{cases}$$

2º caso: Força cortante máxima:

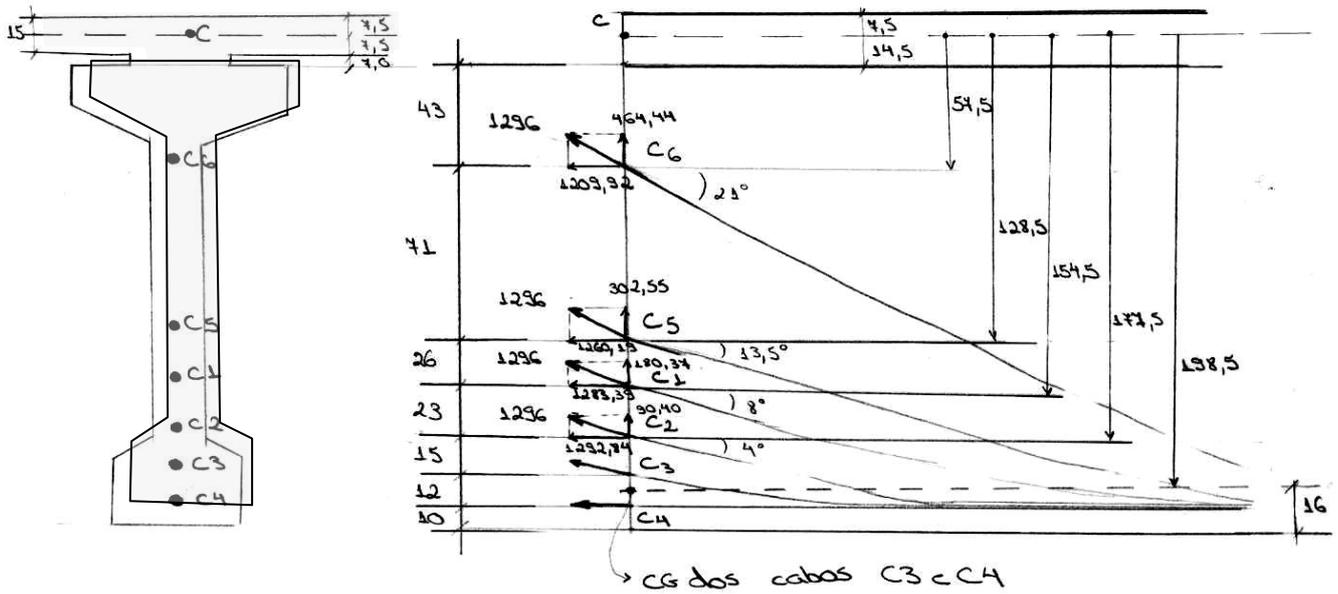
$$V_d = 1,35 (20,58 + 16,27 + 4,55) + 1,50 \times 32,77 = 105,05 \text{ t}$$

$$M_d = 1,35 (209,34 + 161,41 + 45,17) + 1,50 \times 243,74 = 927,10 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_d = 927,10 \text{ t.m} \\ V_d = 105,05 \text{ t} \end{cases}$$

* Verificação à ruptura - Estado Limite Último.

→ adotando o centro de compressão no meio da mesa:



- Esforços devido aos cabos da alma (C6, C5, C1, C2)

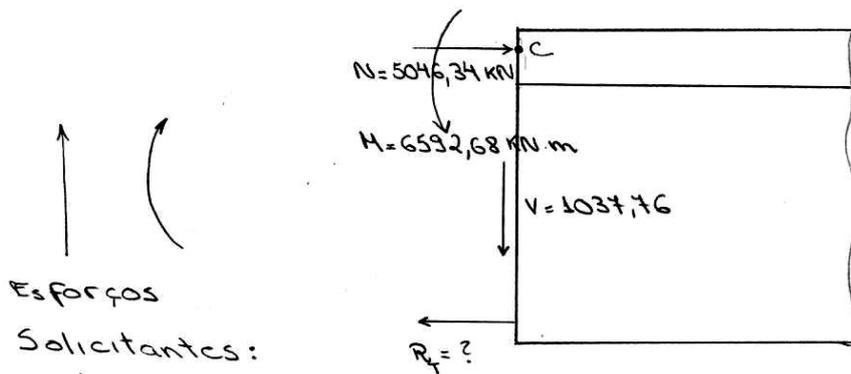
$$\sum M_c = 1209,92 \times 0,575 + 1260,19 \times 1,285 +$$

(reduzido)

$$+ 1283,39 \times 1,545 + 1292,84 \times 1,775 = 6592,68 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\sum N = 1209,92 + 1260,19 + 1283,39 + 1292,84 = 5046,34 \text{ KN}$$

$$\sum V = 464,44 + 302,55 + 180,37 + 90,40 = 1037,76 \text{ KN.}$$



1º caso

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_d = 9829,0 \text{ KN.m} \\ V_d = 1031,7 \text{ KN} \end{array} \right.$$

2º caso

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_d = 9271,0 \text{ KN.m} \\ V_d = 1050,5 \text{ KN} \end{array} \right.$$

1º caso:

$$\sum M_c = 0$$

$$1,985 \times R_T = 9829 - 6532,68$$

$$R_T = \frac{3236,32}{1,985} = 1630,39 \text{ KN} \quad (2 \text{ cabos})$$

$$R_c = 1630,39 + 5046,34 = 6676,73 \text{ KN}$$

- Área de aço necessária:

$$f_{yd} = 14783 \text{ Kgf/cm}^2$$

$$R_{T,d} = 1 \times 12 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2 \times 14783 \text{ Kgf/cm}^2 \times 10^{-3} = 177,40 \text{ t}$$

(cabo) (cordalhos)

Força que 1 cabo pode suportar: 1774 KN

Força atuante: $R_T = 1630,39 \text{ KN}$

$$12 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ — } 1774 \text{ KN}$$

$$A_s \text{ — } 1630,39 \text{ KN}$$

$$A_s = 11,03 \text{ cm}^2$$

necessária

Como existem 2 cabos $\rightarrow A_{s \text{ existente}} = 24 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow \text{OK!}$

- Área de concreto:

$$A_c \times \frac{0,85 \times 3500}{1,5} = 667,67$$

necessária

$$A_{c \text{ necessária}} = 0,3366 \text{ m}^2$$

- Pela hipótese inicial:

$$A_c = 2,65 \times 0,15 = 0,3975 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow \text{OK!}$$

- Utilização do programa SHEARDES

$$f_{cd} = \frac{35000}{1,5} = 23333,33 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$f_{cd1}/f_{cd} = 0,85 \left[1 - \frac{35}{250} \right] = 0,731$$

$$f_{cd2}/f_{cd} = 0,6 \left[1 - \frac{35}{250} \right] = 0,516$$

$$f_{yd} = 1478260 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$f_{ywd} = 4347$$

Program Sheardes for shear design of beams according to the CEB-90 MC

Version 0.1, Modification 6 of 08/sept/1991

This program determines the compression force, the tensile force, the concrete web thickness and the amount of steel stirrups for flanged beams subjected to Axial force, Bending moment and Shear force.

This program was prepared by B. Ernani Diaz for the students of the Engineering School of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

Project Designation

Verificacao da S2 lo caso

Design stresses of the beam elements(item 6.2.2.2)

Flange_Concr, fcd1/fcd, Flange_Steel, Web_Concr, fcd2/fcwd, Stirr_Steel

	fcd	fcd1/fcd	fyd	fcwd	fcd2/fcwd	fyw
d	23333.3	0.7310	1478260.0	23333.3	0.5160	434782.0

Designation of the section

S2

Z coordinates for the location of the flanges and beam axis

Upper Fl. Lower Fl. Beam Axis

0.075 2.060 0.757

Angles [degrees] of the Upper Flange and Lower Flange

Upper_Flange Lower_Flange

0.00 0.00

Angles in degrees of the concrete struts and stirrups in the web

Concrete Struts Steel Stirrups

45.00 90.00

Number of Prestressing Cables in the Web

4

Cable Design Force(items 1.4.3.2,1.6.2.4), Z-coordinate and Angle

Cable_Force(positive value) Z_Coord. Angle[degree]

1296.00 0.65 -21.00

1296.00	1.36	-13.50
1296.00	1.62	-8.00
1296.00	1.85	-4.00

Number of loadings
1

Loading Designation
carga total

Design Internal Forces (multiplied by safety factors)

Axial_Force	Shear_Force	Bend_Moment	Addit_Upper_Force	Addit_Lower_Force
Nd	Vd	Md	design value	design value
0.00	1031.70	9829.00	0.00	0.00

Design Distributed Forces (multiplied by safety factors)

Up_Dist_Force	Lo_Dist_Force
0.00	0.00

carga total
Computed Forces and Design

Upper flange
Force Necess. Area Material
-6679.76 0.391622 concrete

Lower flange
Force Necess. Area Material
1627.36 0.001101 steel

Distributed forces in the web [force/length] and Design

Z_Coord	Strut_Forc	Stirr_Forc	Long_Forc	Shear_Forc	Web_Thickn	Steel
As/s						
0.075	6.11	-3.05	3.05	-3.05	-0.00	-0.
000007						
1.068	6.11	-3.05	3.05	-3.05	-0.00	-0.
000007						
2.060	6.11	-3.05	3.05	-3.05	-0.00	-0.
000007						

The presented results are INCONSISTENT
The concrete struts are subjected to tensile forces

The presented results are INCONSISTENT
The stirrups are subjected to compressive forces

The sign of the concrete strut angle will be MODIFIED
and a NEW calculation will be performed

carga total

Computed Forces and Design

Upper flange			
Force	Necess. Area	Material	
-6673.70	0.391266	concrete	

Lower flange			
Force	Necess. Area	Material	
1633.42	0.001105	steel	

$A_{s\text{ necessária}} = 11,05 \text{ cm}^2 < 24 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow \text{OK!}$
 $\hookrightarrow A_{\text{existente}}$

Distributed forces in the web [force/length] and Design

Z_Coord	Strut_Forc	Stirr_Forc	Long_Forc	Shear_Forc	Web_Thickn	St
eel As/s						
0.075	-6.11	3.05	-3.05	-3.05	0.00	0.
000007						
1.068	-6.11	3.05	-3.05	-3.05	0.00	0.
000007						
2.060	-6.11	3.05	-3.05	-3.05	0.00	0.
000007						

↓ ↓
 Todo o cortante
 Solicitante é equilibrado
 Pelo cortante dos
 cabos da alma.

Designation of the section

Project Designation
Verificacao da S2 2o caso

Design stresses of the beam elements (item 6.2.2.2)

Flange_Concr, fcd1/fcd, Flange_Steel, Web_Concr, fcd2/fcwd, Stirr_Steel

d	fcd	fcd1/fcd	fyd	fcwd	fcd2/fcwd	fyw
	23333.3	0.7310	1478260.0	23333.3	0.5160	434782.0

Designation of the section
S2

Z coordinates for the location of the flanges and beam axis

Upper_Fl.	Lower_Fl.	Beam_Axis
0.075	2.060	0.757

Angles [degrees] of the Upper Flange and Lower Flange

Upper_Flange	Lower_Flange
0.00	0.00

Angles in degrees of the concrete struts and stirrups in the web

Concrete_Struts	Steel_Stirrups
45.00	90.00

Number of Prestressing Cables in the Web
4

Cable Design Force (items 1.4.3.2, 1.6.2.4), Z-coordinate and Angle

Cable_Force (positive value)	Z_Coord.	Angle [degree]
1296.00	0.65	-21.00

1296.00	1.36	-13.50
1296.00	1.62	-8.00
1296.00	1.85	-4.00

Number of loadings

1

Loading Designation
carga total

Design Internal Forces (multiplied by safety factors)

Axial_Force	Shear_Force	Bend_Moment	Addit_Upper_Force	Addit_Lower_Force
N _d	V _d	M _d	design value	design value
0.00	1050.50	9271.00	0.00	0.00

Design Distributed Forces (multiplied by safety factors)

Up_Dist_Force	Lo_Dist_Force
0.00	0.00

carga total

Computed Forces and Design

Upper flange

Force	Necess. Area	Material
-6389.25	0.374590	concrete

Lower flange

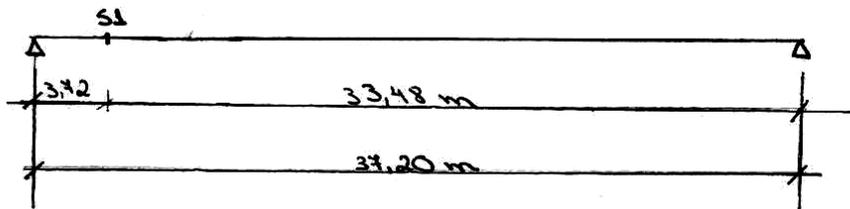
Force	Necess. Area	Material
1355.65	0.000917	steel

$$A_s = 3,17 \text{ cm}^2 < 24 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

Distributed forces in the web [force/length] and Design

Z_Coord	Strut_Forc	Stirr_Forc	Long_Forc	Shear_Forc	Web_Thickn	Steel
As/s						
0.075	-12.83	6.42	-6.42	6.42	0.00	0.
000015						
1.068	-12.83	6.42	-6.42	6.42	0.00	0.
000015						
2.060	-12.83	6.42	-6.42	6.42	0.00	0.
000015						

Seção S1



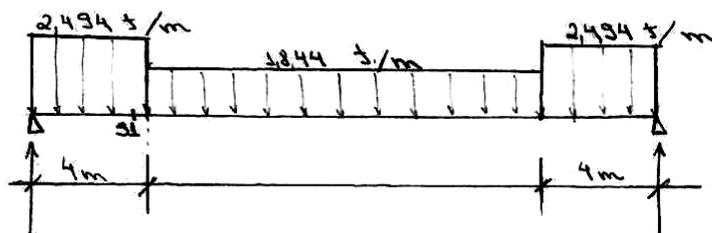
* Peso Próprio da viga:

- Trecho 1: $A = 0,1345 \text{ m}^2$

$$q = 0,1345 \times 2,5 = 1,844 \text{ t/m}$$

- Trecho 2: $\Delta A = 0,16 \text{ m}^2$

$$\Delta q = 0,65 \text{ t/m}$$



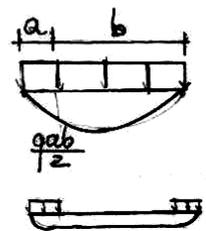
→ Momento devido ao peso próprio:

$$M_{S1} = \frac{1,844 \times 3,72 \times 33,48}{2} = 114,83 \text{ t.m.}$$

$$+ \frac{0,65 \times 3,72^2}{2} = 4,50 \text{ t.m.}$$

$$119,33 \text{ t.m.}$$

$$V_{S1} = \left(\frac{1,844 \times 37,20}{2} + 0,65 \times 4 \right) - (2,494 \times 3,72) = 27,62 \text{ t}$$



* Laje:

$$q = 0,22 \times 2,5 \times 2,65 = 1,458 \text{ t/m}$$

$$M_{S1} = \frac{1,458 \times 3,72 \times 33,48}{2} = 90,79 \text{ t.m.}$$

$$V_{S1} = \frac{1,458 \times 37,2}{2} - 1,458 \times 3,72 = 21,70 \text{ t}$$

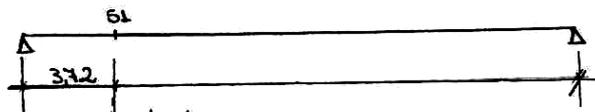
* Pavimentação:

$$q = 0,07 \times 2,2 \times 2,65 = 0,408 \text{ t/m}$$

$$M_{s1} = \frac{0,408 \times 37,2 \times 33,48}{2} = 25,41 \text{ tm}$$

$$V_{s1} = \frac{0,408 \times 37,2}{2} - 0,408 \times 3,72 = 6,07 \text{ t}$$

* Carga móvel:



LI M_{s1}



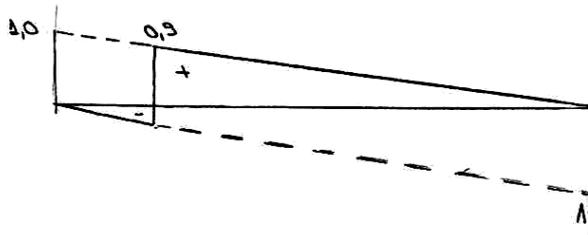
$$y_b = \frac{P \cdot a \cdot b}{l} = \frac{1 \times 37,2 \times 33,48}{61} = 3,348$$

$$y_a = \frac{y_b}{3,72} \cdot (3,72 - 1,50) = 1,998$$

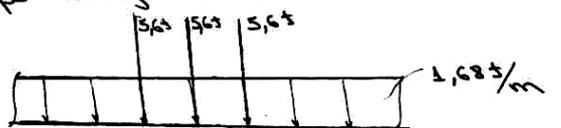
$$y_c = \frac{y_b}{33,48} \cdot (33,48 - 1,50) = 3,198$$

$$y_d = \frac{y_b}{33,48} \cdot (33,48 - 3,00) = 3,048$$

LI V_{s1}



Trem tipo longitudinal:



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} M_{\text{máx}} &= 5,6 (3,348 + 3,198 + 3,048) + 1,68 \times \frac{3,348 \times 37,2}{2} = 158,34 \text{ tm} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_{\text{correspondente}} &= 5,6 \cdot (0,90 + 0,86 + 0,82) + \\ &+ 1,68 \left(\frac{0,90 \times 33,48}{2} - \frac{0,10 \times 3,72}{2} \right) = 39,45 \text{ t} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} V_{\text{máx}} &= 5,6 (0,90 + 0,86 + 0,82) + 1,68 \left(\frac{0,90 \times 33,48}{2} \right) = 39,46 \text{ t} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} M_{\text{correspondente}} &= 5,6 (3,348 + 3,198 + 3,048) + 1,68 \times \frac{3,348 \times 33,48}{2} \\ &= 147,88 \text{ tm} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Esforços Solicitantes

Carregamento	Momento fletor	Força Cortante
Peso próprio	119,33	27,62
Laje	90,79	21,70
Pavimentação	25,41	6,07
Carga Móvel	158,34 (Máx)	39,45
	147,88	39,76 (Máx)

1º caso: Momento fletor máximo:

$$M_d = 1,35 (119,33 + 90,79 + 25,41) + 1,50 \times 158,34 = 555,48 \text{ t.m}$$

$$V_d = 1,35 (27,62 + 21,70 + 6,07) + 1,50 \times 39,45 = 133,95 \text{ t}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_d = 555,48 \text{ t.m} \\ V_d = 133,95 \text{ t} \end{cases}$$

2º caso: Força cortante máxima:

$$V_d = 1,35 (27,62 + 21,70 + 6,07) + 1,50 \times 39,76 = 134,42 \text{ t}$$

$$M_d = 1,35 (119,33 + 90,79 + 25,41) + 1,50 \times 147,88 = 539,79 \text{ t.m}$$

$$\begin{cases} M_d = 539,79 \text{ t.m} \\ V_d = 134,42 \text{ t} \end{cases}$$

ESCOLA DE ENGENHARIA / UFRJ
 Programa DEGEP para
 Determinação de Propriedades Geométricas
 Versão 4 em Pascal, Revisão 0, 26 de Maio de 1991

Designação da seção
 seção 01

Unid	Larg_Superior	Num_trapez	Num_discont	Altura	Cal_Mom_Esta
t(s n)					
m	1.10 m	5	0	2.00 m	n

Alturas e Larguras

h1	b1	h2	b2	h3	b3	h4	b4	h5	b5	h6	b6	h7	b7...
	0.15		1.10		0.10		0.40		1.30		0.40		0.20
	0.25		0.65										0.65

H=	2.00000	m	ZS=	0.94751	m	ZI=	1.05249
A=	1.02750	m ²	WS=	0.46136	m ³	WI=	0.41534
IY=	0.43714	m ⁴					

Designação da seção
 seção 02

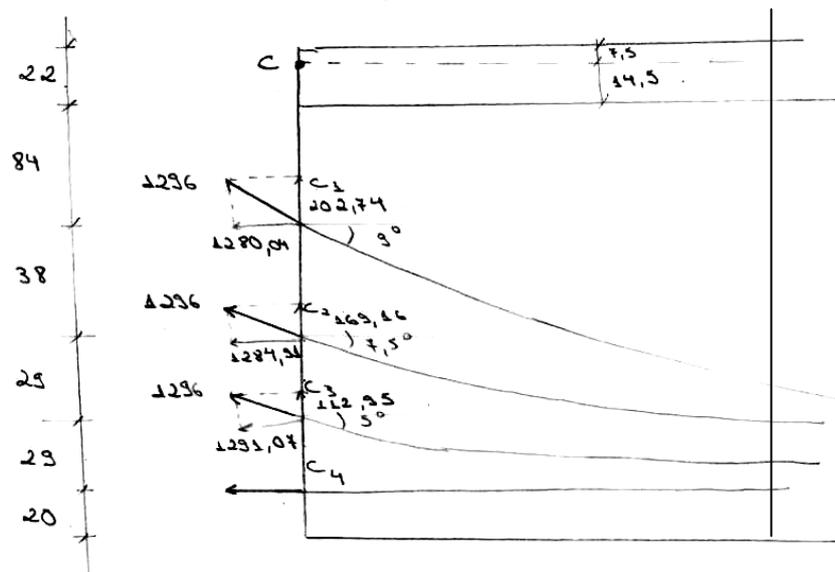
Unid	Larg_Superior	Num_trapez	Num_discont	Altura	Cal_Mom_Esta
t(s n)					
m	2.65 m	7	2	2.22 m	n

Alturas e Larguras

h1	b1	h2	b2	h3	b3	h4	b4	h5	b5	h6	b6	h7	b7...
	0.15		2.65		0.00		0.96		0.07		0.96		0.00
	0.15		1.10		0.10		0.40		1.30		0.40		0.20
	0.25		0.65										0.65

H=	2.22000	m	ZS=	0.83223	m	ZI=	1.38777
A=	1.49220	m ²	WS=	0.97268	m ³	WI=	0.58330
IY=	0.80949	m ⁴					

Verificação à ruptura - Estado limite último:



$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_c \text{ (reduzido)} &= 1280,04 \times 0,985 + 1284,91 \times 1,365 + \\ &+ 1291,07 \times 1,655 = 5151,46 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum N = 3856,02 \text{ KN}$$

$$\sum V = 484,85 \text{ KN}$$

Para: $M_d = 5554,8 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$

$$V_d = 1339,5 \text{ KN}$$

$$1,945 \times R_T = 5554,8 - 5151,46$$

$$R_T = 207,37 \text{ (1 cabo)}$$

$$R_C = 3856,02 + 207,37 = 4063,39 \text{ KN}$$

- Área de aço necessária

$$12 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ — } 1774 \text{ KN}$$

$$A_s \text{ — } 207,37$$

$$A_s = 1,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow A_s < A_{s \text{ existente}} = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

\hookrightarrow OK!

Program Sheardes for shear design of beams according to the CEB-90
MC

Version 0.1, Modification 6 of 08/sept/1991

This program determines the compression force, the tensile force,
the concrete web thickness and the amount of steel stirrups
for flanged beams subjected to Axial force, Bending moment and
Shear force.

This program was prepared by B. Ernani Diaz for the students of th
e
Engineering School of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

Project Designation

Verificacao da secao S1

Design stresses of the beam elements(item 6.2.2.2)

Flange_Concr, fcd1/fcd, Flange_Steel, Web_Concr, fcd2/fcwd, Stirr_
Steel

	fcd	fcd1/fcd	fyd	fcwd	fcd2/fcwd	fyw
d	23333.3	0.7310	1478260.0	23333.3	0.5160	434782.0

Designation of the section

S1 lo caso

Z coordinates for the location of the flanges and beam axis

Upper_Fl. Lower_Fl. Beam Axis

0.075 2.020 0.832

Angles [degrees] of the Upper Flange and Lower Flange

Upper_Flange Lower_Flange

0.00 0.00

Angles in degrees of the concrete struts and stirrups in the web

Concrete_Struts Steel_Stirrups

45.00 90.00

Number of Prestressing Cables in the Web

3

Cable Design Force(items 1.4.3.2,1.6.2.4), Z-coordinate and Angle

Cable_Force(positive value) Z_Coord. Angle[degree]

1296.00 1.06 -9.00

1296.00	1.44	-7.50
1296.00	1.73	-5.00

Number of loadings
1

Loading Designation
carga total

Design Internal Forces (multiplied by safety factors)

Axial_Force	Shear_Force	Bend_Moment	Addit_Upper_Force	Addit_Lower_Force
Nd	Vd	Md	design value	design value
0.00	1339.50	5554.80	0.00	0.00

Design Distributed Forces (multiplied by safety factors)

Up_Dist_Force	Lo_Dist_Force
0.00	0.00

carga total

Computed Forces and Design

Upper flange

Force	Necess. Area	Material
-3636.07	0.213176	concrete

Lower flange

Force	Necess. Area	Material
634.69	0.000429	steel

$A_s = 4,29 \text{ cm}^2 < A_s = 12 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow \text{OK!}$
necesária existente

Distributed forces in the web [force/length] and Design

Z_Coord	Strut_Forc	Stirr_Forc	Long_Forc	Shear_Forc	Web_Thickn	Steel
As/s						
0.075	-878.81	439.41	-439.41	439.41	0.07	0.
001011						
1.048	-878.81	439.41	-439.41	439.41	0.07	0.
001011						
2.020	-878.81	439.41	-439.41	439.41	0.07	0.
001011						

$10,11 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$

Designation of the section
S1 2o caso

Z coordinates for the location of the flanges and beam axis

Upper_Fl.	Lower_Fl.	Beam_Axis
0.075	2.020	0.832

Angles [degrees] of the Upper Flange and Lower Flange

Upper_Flange	Lower_Flange
0.00	0.00

