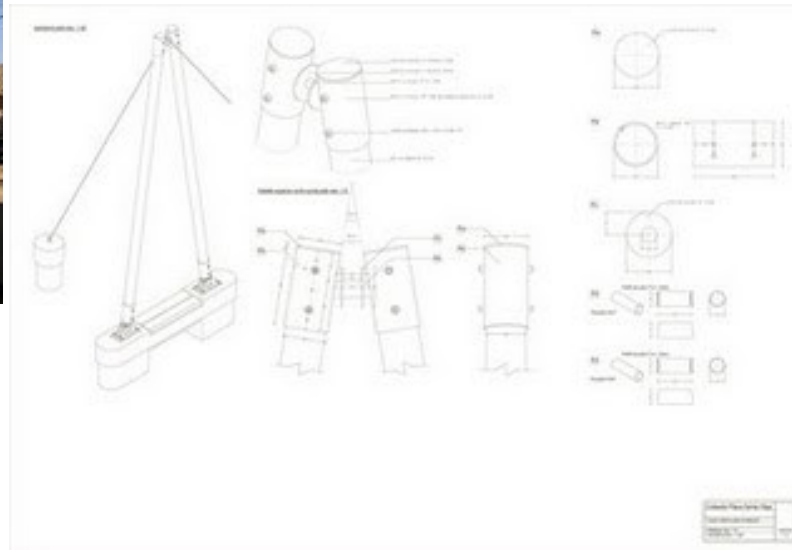
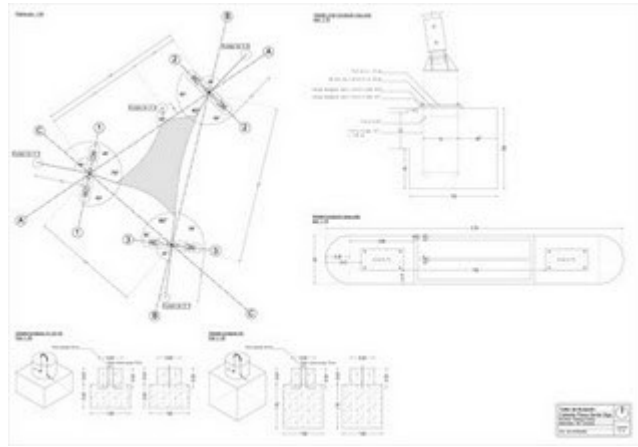


FUNDACIONES ESPECIALES

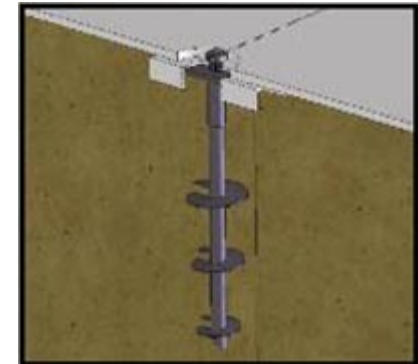
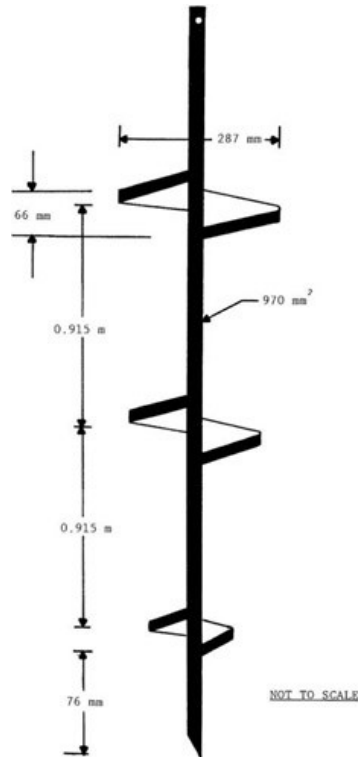


- Fundaciones de Tensoestructuras
- Fundaciones de estructuras en arco
- Ejemplos de diseño

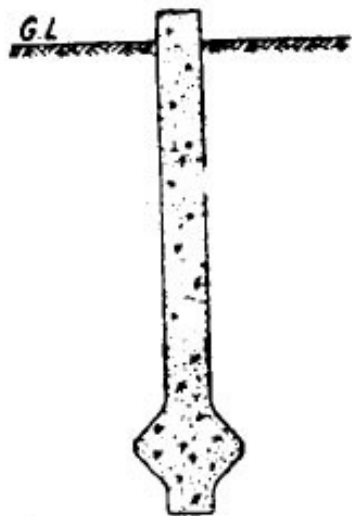
Fundaciones Tensoestructuras



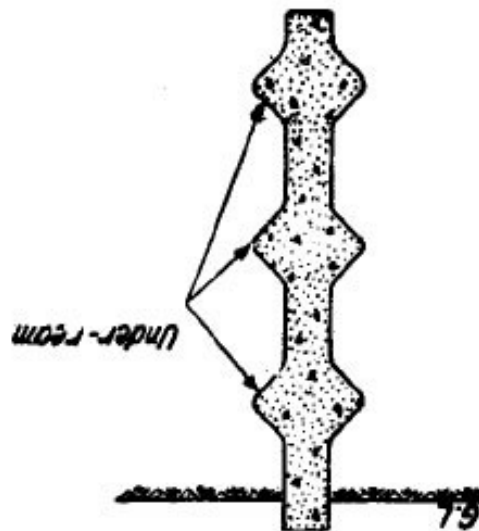
Tipos de anclajes



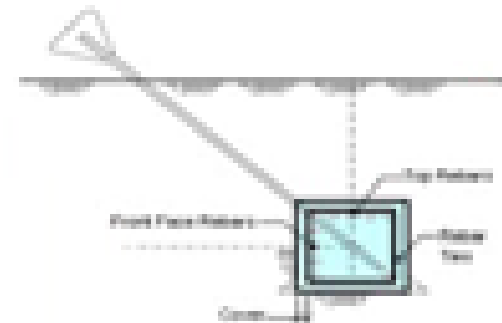
Tipos de anclajes



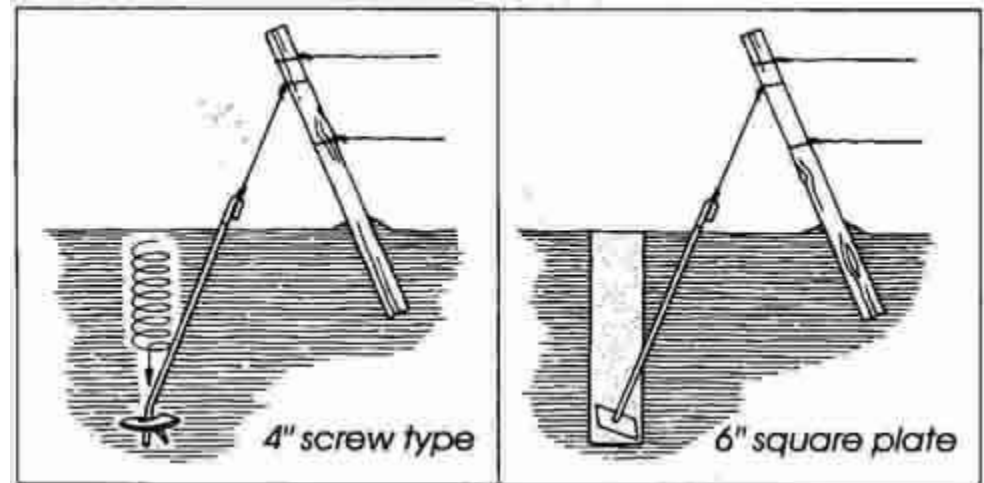
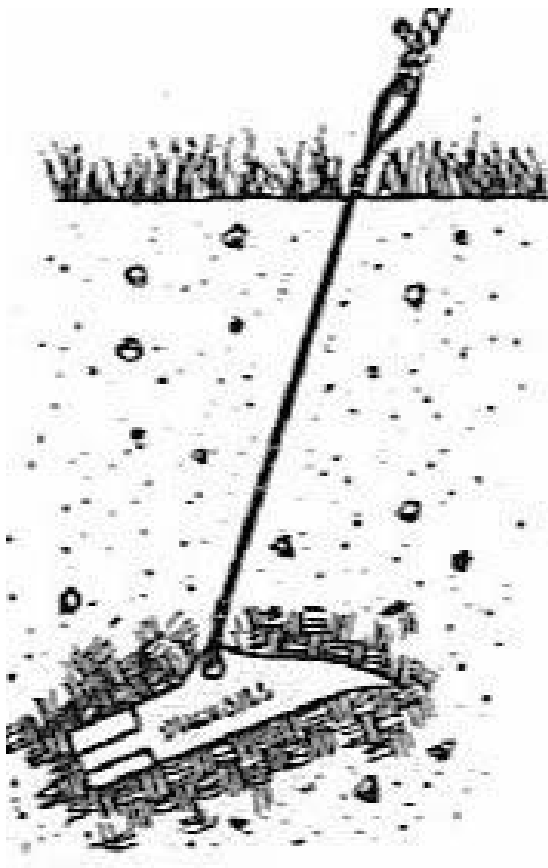
(a) Single-bulb cast
in-situ pile



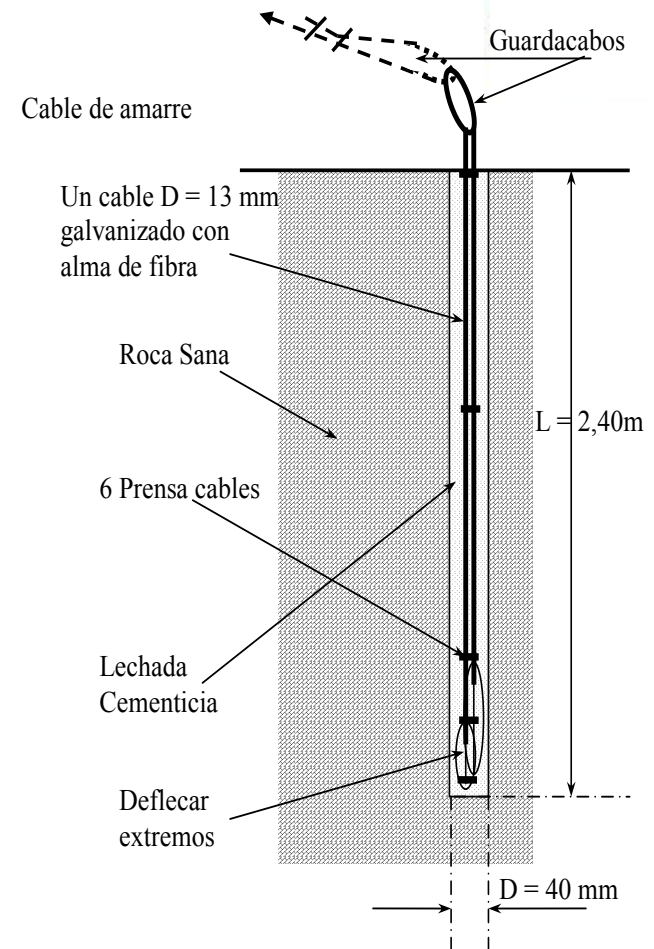
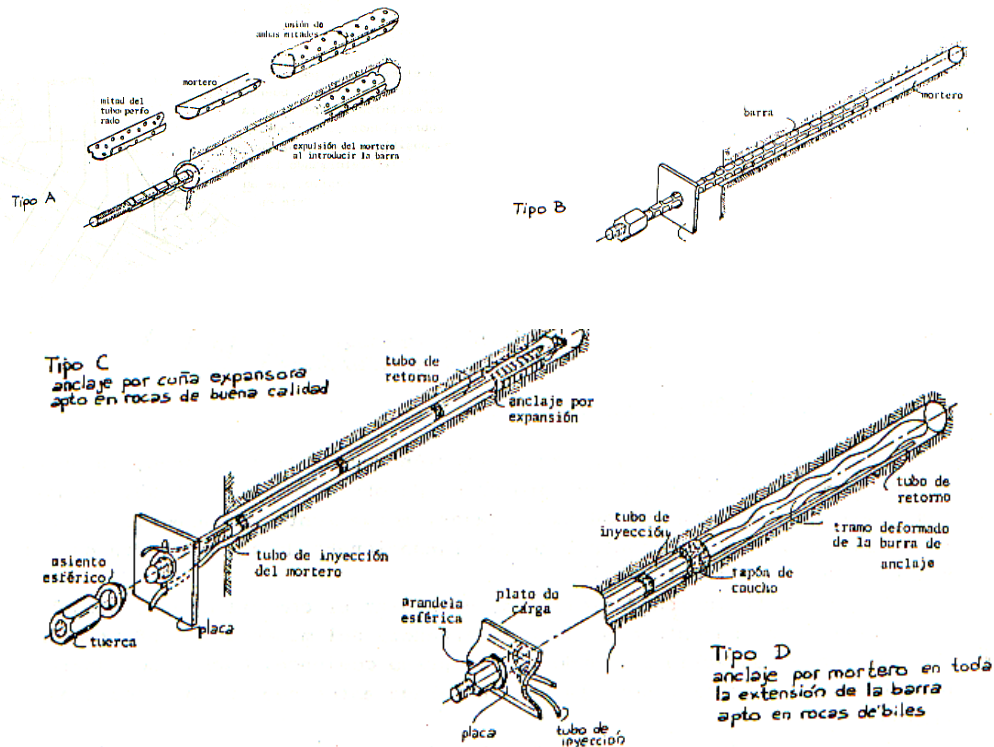
(b) Multi-bulb piles



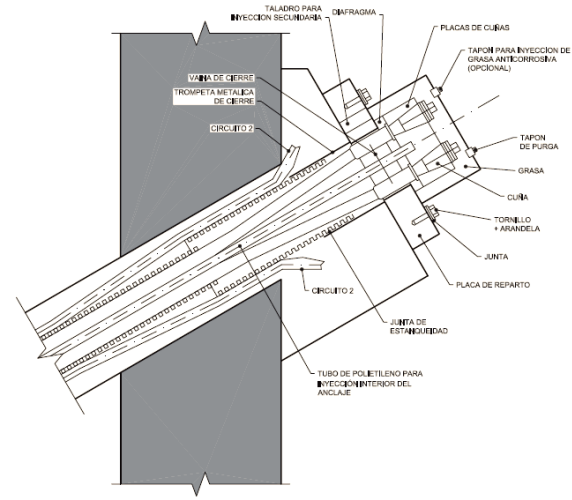
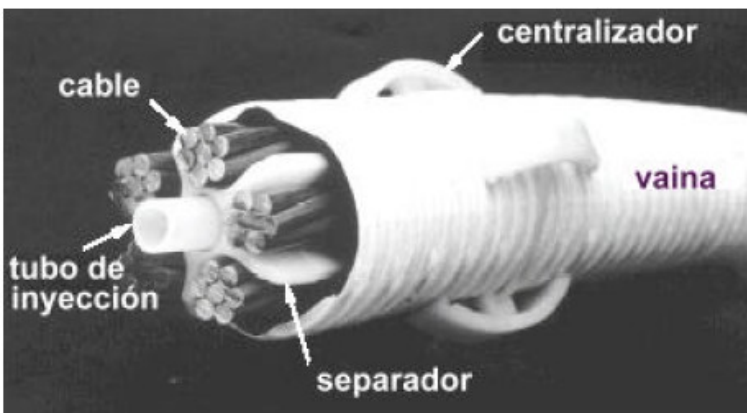
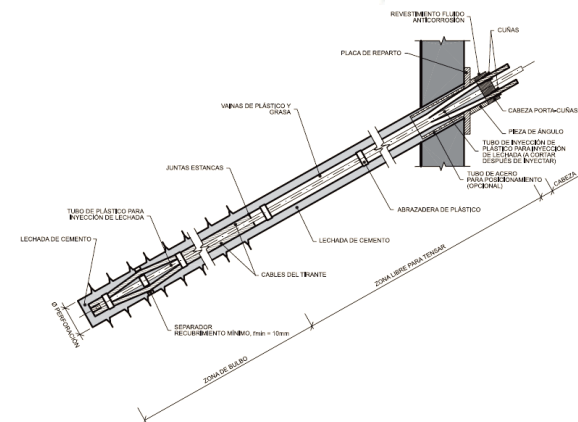
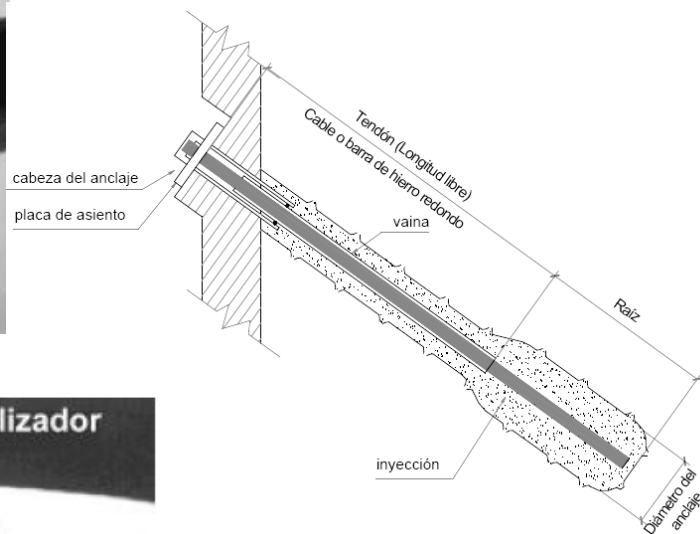
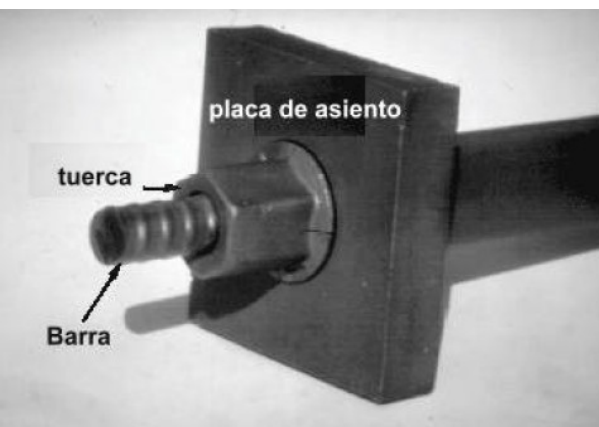
Tipos de anclajes



Tipos de anclajes



Tipos de puesta en carga



Longitud del Bulbo

Bulbos sin inyectar

$$l_b = (Fs.T_i) / (\pi.d.\tau_{max})$$

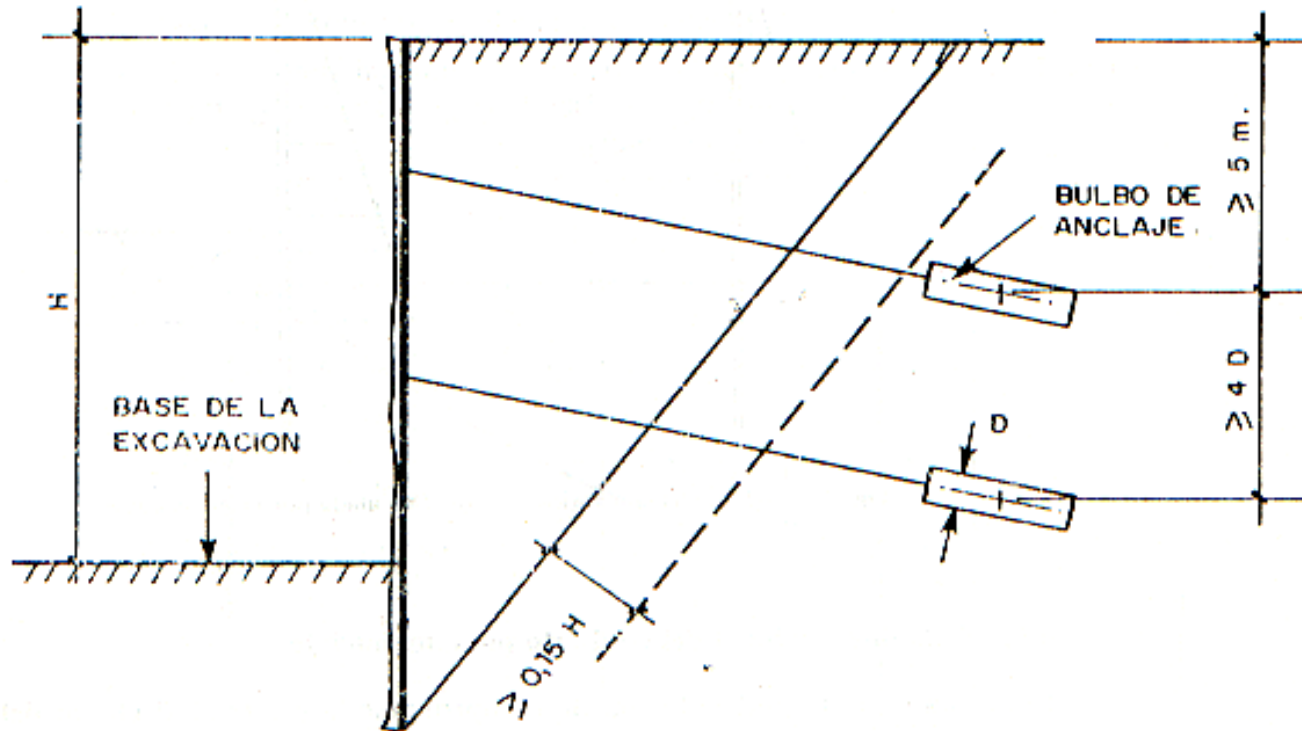
$$\tau_{max} = \psi \sqrt{q_u}$$

Bulbos inyectados

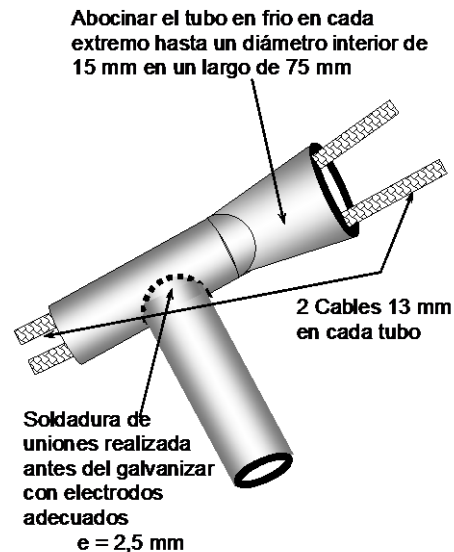
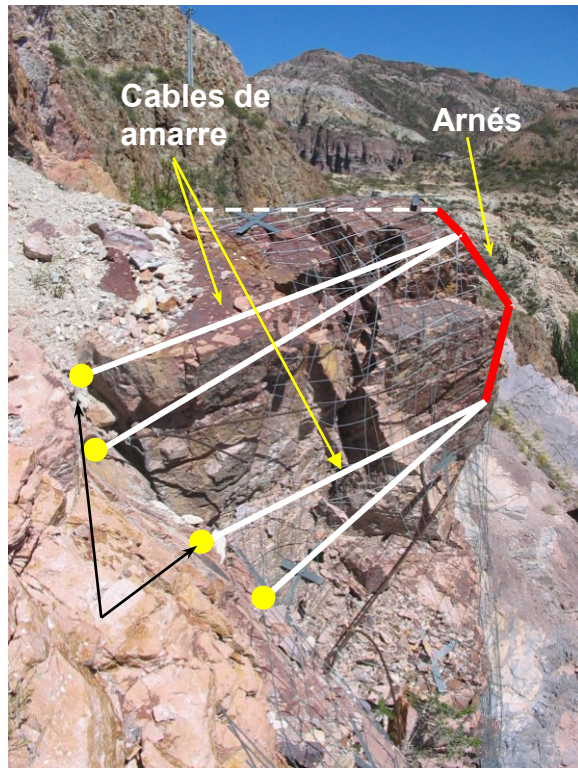
$$l_b = (Fs.T_i) / (\pi.d_s.q_{ad})$$

$d_s = \alpha . d$; $\alpha = 1,1$ (iny. en una etapa) ; $\alpha = 1,2$ (iny. en múlt. etapas)

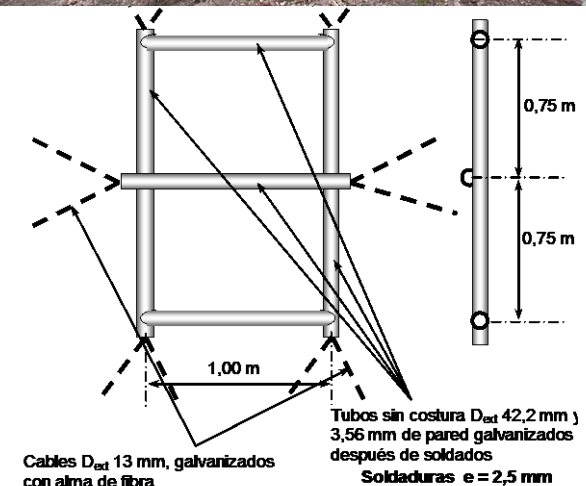
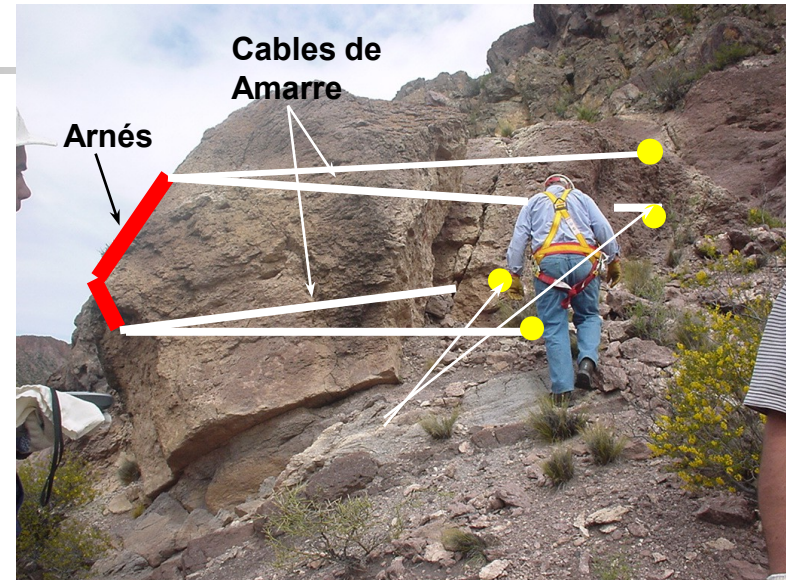
Estimación de profundidad de anclajes



Anclajes de Bloques de Roca



DETALLE DE SOLDADURA Y ABOCINADO DE TUBOS



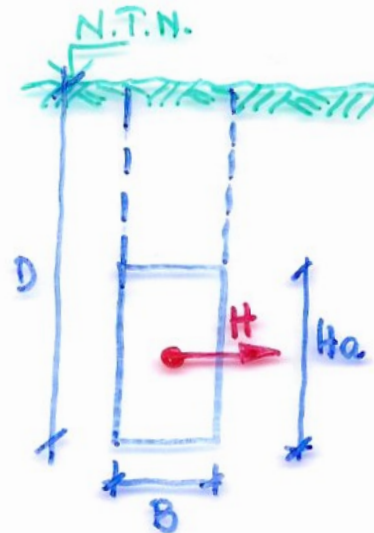
VER DETALLE DE ABOCINADO DE TUBOS

Anclajes ya colocados



Anclajes por Pilotes Cortos

* Se aplica la teoría de pilotes Cortos



$$K_p = \gamma^2 (45 + \varphi/2)$$

$$K_a = \gamma^2 (45 - \varphi/2)$$

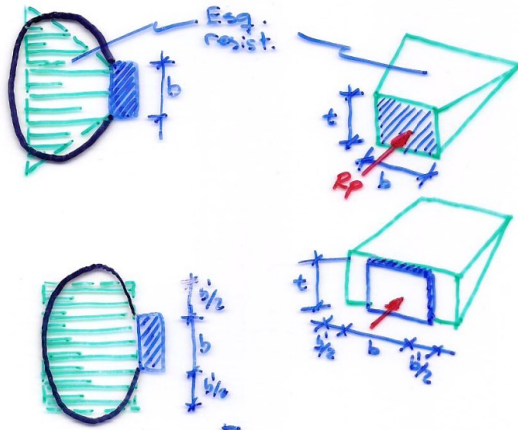
$C = \text{cohesión}$



$$H_u = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \gamma \cdot H_a^2 \cdot K_p B + \gamma \cdot K_p H_a \cdot B + 2c \cdot \sqrt{K_p} \cdot H_a \cdot B$$

Anclajes por Bloques

● ESQUEMAS RESISTENTES



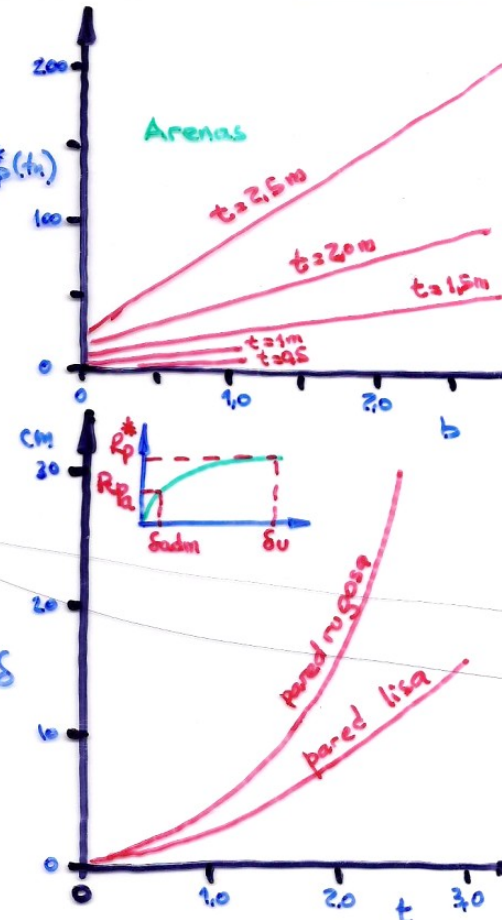
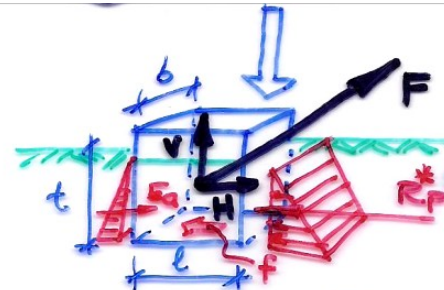
● FORMULACIONES

- 1) $V < \delta_H \times l \times t \times b$
- 2) $H + Ea < R_p + f \times l \times b$
 $\approx 0 \text{ (} V \approx W \text{)}$

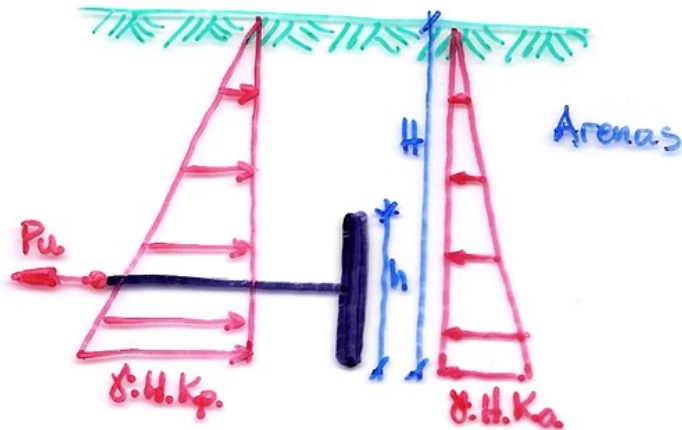
$$R_p = f(R_p^*, \delta); R_p^* \approx 0,75 R_p$$

$$R_{p adm} \approx 0,75 \cdot \alpha_R \cdot R_p \cdot b (1 + \xi t/b)$$

$$\xi \approx 0,3 \quad \alpha_R = \frac{R_{p adm}}{R_p^*} \approx 0,5$$

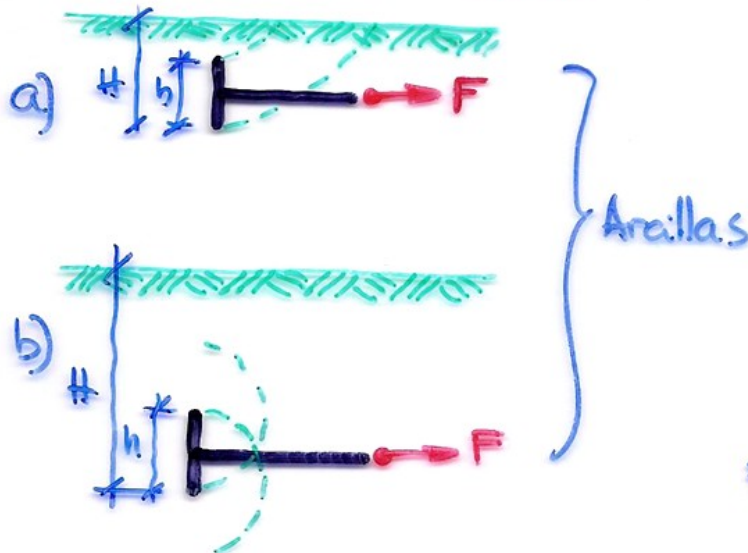


Anclajes por Placas



$$P_u = B \cdot (P_p - P_a) + \frac{1}{3} K_0 \delta (\sqrt{K_p} + \sqrt{K_a}) H^3 \gamma_s$$

para H/h entre 1,5 y 2



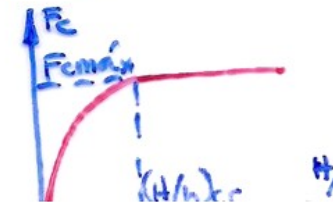
Caso b)

$$P_u = 9 B h c \left[0,825 + 0,175 \left(\frac{h}{B} \right) \right]$$

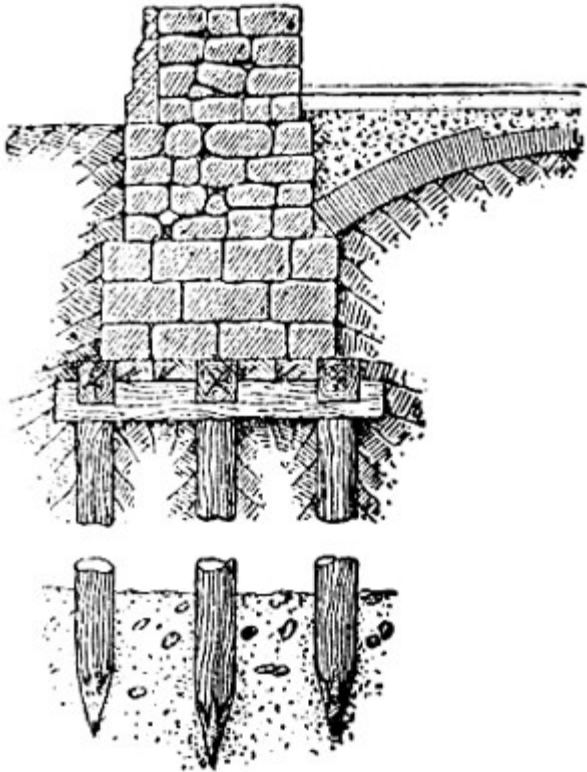
Caso a)

$$P_u = F_c \cdot B \cdot h \cdot c$$

$$F_c = f(H/h) c$$



Fundaciones de Arcos



Fundaciones de Arcos



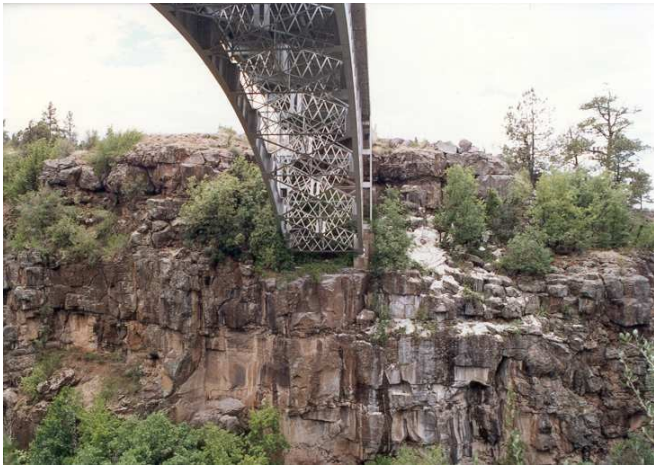
Fundaciones de Arcos

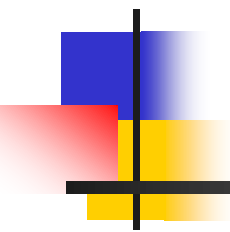


Fundaciones de Arcos



Fundaciones de Arcos





MUCHAS GRACIAS.....

Ing. Civil Roberto Terzariol