

Paso 4: Factor Profundidad

$$F_{at} = 1.29 - \frac{1 - 1.29}{10.68 \tan(14.50)} = 1.39$$

$$F_{qd} = 1 + 2 \tan(14.50) (1 - \sin(14.50)) \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1.50}{1.00} \right) \\
+ (0.29) (\tan^{-1}(1.50)) \\
+ 0.29 (56.31) \\
+ 0.29 \left(56.31 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \right) \\
+ 0.29 (0.98)$$

$$10 \text{ kN/m}^3 = \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$F_{qd} = 1.29$$

$$F_{yd} = 1.00$$

Paso 5: Inclinación

$$F_{ci} = 1$$

$$F_{qi} = 1$$

$$F_{yi} = 1$$

Paso 6: 'q'

$$q = 0.60 \text{ m} (14.20 \text{ kN/m}^3) + (1.50 \text{ m} - 0.60 \text{ m}) (18.70 \text{ kN/m}^3 - 10 \text{ kN/m}^3)$$

$$D_2 = D_f - D_1$$

$$q = 16.35 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Paso 7: 'Y'

$$Y = 18.70 \text{ kN/m}^3 - 10 \text{ kN/m}^3 = 8.70 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

Paso 8: 'q_u'

$$q_u = 2450 \text{ kN/m}^2 (10.68) (1.35) (1.39) (1) + 16.35 \text{ kN/m}^2 (3.77) (1.26) (1.29) (1) +$$

$$0.5 (8.70 \text{ kN/m}^3) (8) (2.47) (0.6) (1) (1)$$

$$q_u = 491.00 \text{ kN/m}^2 + 100.19 \text{ kN/m}^2 + 6.45 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_u = 591.19 \text{ kN/m}^2 + 6.45 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Paso 9:

$$\frac{660.30 \text{ kN}}{B^2 \text{ m}^2} = \left(\frac{591.19 \text{ kN/m}^2 + 6.45 B \text{ kN/m}^2}{3} \right)$$

$$198090 = 591.19 B^2 + 6.45 B^3$$

$$0 = 6.45 B^3 = 591.19 B^2 + 0B - 198090$$

$$B_1 = -91.62 \text{ m}$$

$$B_2 = 1.81 \text{ m} \approx \underline{1.85 \text{ m}}$$

$$B_3 = -1.84 \text{ m}$$

Ejemplo 1.

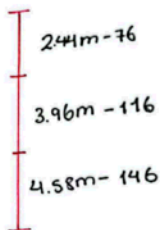
Considere una cimentación cuadrada rígida de $2.44\text{m} \times 2.44\text{m}$ en planta ($D_f = 1.22\text{m}$) sobre un estrato de arena normalmente consolidada. Un estrato de roca se ubica en $z = 10.98\text{m}$. La siguiente es una aproximación del número de penetración estándar (N_{60}) con z .

Datos:

$\mu_s = 0.3$ y $q_0 = 167.7\text{ kN/m}^2$. Estime el asentamiento elástico de la cimentación.

$$E_s = P_a \propto N_{60}$$

z (m)	N_{60}
0.00m - 2.44m	7
2.44m - 6.40m	11
6.40m - 10.98m	14



Paso 1: Datos

$$B = 2.44\text{m}$$

$$L = 2.44\text{m}$$

$$D_f = 1.22\text{m}$$

$$z = 10.98\text{m}$$

$$\mu_s = 0.3$$

$$q_0 = 167.70\text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$S_e = ??$$

Paso 2: 'z'

$$H < 5B$$

$$10.98\text{m} < 5(2.44\text{m}) = 12.20\text{m}$$

Paso 3:

z	A_z	N_{60}	E_s
0m - 2.44m	2.44m	7	$100 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} (10)(7) = 7000 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$
2.44m - 6.40m	3.96m	11	$100 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} (10)(11) = 11000 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$
6.40m - 10.68m	4.58m	14	$100 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} (10)(14) = 14000 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$

$$P_a = 100 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Paso 4:

$$E_s = \frac{(7000 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} (2.44\text{m}) + 11000 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} (3.96\text{m}) + 14000 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} (4.58))}{10.98\text{m}}$$

$$E_s = 11,362.48 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Paso 5: Revisar la formula

$$S_e = 90(\alpha B^1) \frac{1 - \mu_s^2}{E_s} I_s I_f$$

$$m^1 = \frac{2.44 \text{ m}}{2.44 \text{ m}} = 1$$

$$n^1 = \frac{10.98\text{m}}{\left(\frac{2.44\text{m}}{2}\right)} = 9$$

$$F_1 = 0.491$$

$$F_2 = 0.017$$

F_1

Formula tabla 3

$$I_s = 0.491 + \left(\frac{1 - 2(0.3)}{1 - 0.3}\right)^2 0.017$$

$$I_s = 0.5$$

F_2

hay dos α

$$\alpha = 10$$

$$\alpha = 4$$

Paso 6: I_f

$$\frac{D_f}{B} ; \mu_s ; \frac{L}{B}$$

\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow
$\frac{1.22\text{m}}{2.44\text{m}}$	0.3	$\frac{2.44\text{m}}{2.44\text{m}}$
\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow
0.5	0.3	1.

tabla

B^1 :

$$I_f = \frac{0.6 - 0.5}{0.5 - 0.4} = \frac{0.74 - X}{X - 0.81} = 0.78$$

Paso 7:

$$S_e = 167.70 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} (4) \left(\frac{2.44 \text{ m}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1 - 0.3^2}{11.362.48 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}} \right) (0.5) (0.78)$$

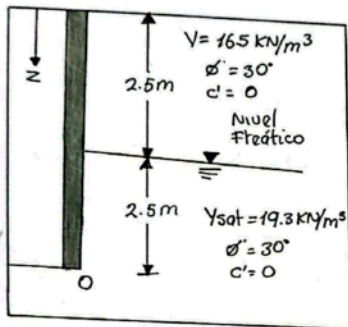
$$S_e = 0.0256 \text{ m} \quad \text{2.56 cm}$$

Paso 8:

$$S_{e(\text{rigido})} = 0.93 (2.56) = 2.38 \text{ cm} < 1" \text{ si cumple !!}$$

Ejercicio N° 01

Para el muro de retención que se muestra en la figura determine la fuerza lateral en reposo de la tierra por longitud unitaria del muro. También determine la ubicación de la Fuerza resultante. Suponga $OCR = 1$



$OCR =$

Paso 1: " K_0 "

$$K_0 = (1 - \sin \phi') = 0.5$$

Paso 2: Si NF; $z < H$

$$\text{En } z = 0, \quad \sigma'_h = K_0 \sigma'_v = K_0 \gamma z$$

$$\text{En } z = 2.50 \text{ m}; \quad \sigma'_v = 16.5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^3} \times 2.5 \text{ m} = 41.25 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\sigma'_h = 0.5 \left(41.25 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} \right) = 20.63 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\text{En } z = \frac{5.00 \text{ m}}{H_1 + H_2}; \quad \sigma'_v = 41.25 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} + \left(19.3 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^3} - 10 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^3} \right) (2.50 \text{ m}) = 64.5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\sigma'_h = 0.5 \left(64.5 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} \right) = 32.25 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Paso 3: Distribución de la presión hidrostática

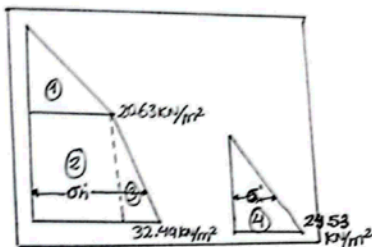
De $z=0$ a $z=2.5\text{m}$; $\mu=0$

$z=2.5\text{m}$ a $z=5.0\text{m}$; $\mu = \left(\frac{10\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3}\right)(2.5\text{m}) = 25\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}$

Paso 4: P_0 (fuerza total x longitud de área)

$$P_0 = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 = \underbrace{20.63\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}(2.5\text{m})\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{A_1} + \underbrace{20.63\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}(2.5\text{m})}_{A_2} + \underbrace{\left(32.25\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} - 20.63\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}\right)(2.5)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{A_3} + \underbrace{25\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}(2.5)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}_{A_4}$$

$P_0 = 123.14\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$



Paso 5: Ubicación del centro de presión \bar{z}

$\bar{z} = \frac{\sum A_i z_i}{P_0}$

$\bar{z} = \left(\left(H_2 + \frac{H_1}{2} \right) A_1 + \frac{H_2}{2} (A_2) + \frac{H_2}{3} (A_3) + \frac{H_2}{3} (A_4) \right) / P_0$

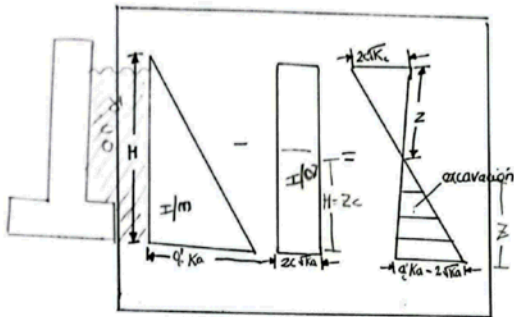
$\bar{z} = \left(\left(2.5\text{m} + \frac{2.5\text{m}}{2} \right) (25.79\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}) + \left(\frac{2.5\text{m}}{2} (51.58\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}) + \frac{2.5\text{m}}{3} (14.53\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}) + \frac{2.5\text{m}}{3} (31.25\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}) \right) \right) / 123.15\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$

$\bar{z} = 1.53\text{m}$

$123.15\frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$

Ejercicio N° 2

Un muro de retención de 6m de altura soportará un suelo con un peso específico $\gamma = 17.4 \text{ kN/m}^3$, ángulo de fricción $\phi = 26^\circ$ y cohesión $c' = 14.36 \text{ kN/m}^2$. Determine la fuerza activa de Rankine por longitud unitario del muro antes y después de que ocurra la grieta de tensión y determine la línea de acción de la resultante en los dos casos.



K_a = constante activa

Paso 1: Datos.

$$\gamma = 17.4 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\phi = 26^\circ$$

$$c' = 14.36 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_a = ? \text{ kN/m}$$

$$z_c = ?$$

Paso 2: K_a

$$K_a = \tan^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{\phi}{2}\right); K_a = \tan^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{26^\circ}{2}\right)$$

$$K_a = 0.39$$

Paso 3: Esfuerzo Horizontal

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma \cdot H \cdot K_a - 2c'\sqrt{K_a}$$

$$\text{En } z = 0 \text{ m}$$

$$\sigma'_a = -2c'\sqrt{K_a}; \sigma'_a = -2(14.36 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2})(\sqrt{0.39}) = -17.94 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\text{En } z = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\sigma'_a = \gamma \cdot H \cdot K_a - 2c'\sqrt{K_a}; \sigma'_a = 17.4 \text{ kN/m}^3 \times 6 \text{ m} \times 0.39 - 2(14.36 \text{ kN/m}^2)(\sqrt{0.39})$$

$$\sigma'_a = 22.78 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

Paso 4: Fuerza activa (antes de la grieta)

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a - 2c' H \sqrt{K_a}$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} 17.4 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} \times (6\text{m})^2 \times 0.39 - 2 \times 14.36 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} \times 6\text{m} \times \sqrt{0.39}$$

$$P_a = 14.53 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$$

Paso 5: Línea de acción Resultante

$$P_a \bar{z} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma H^2 K_a \left(\frac{H}{3} \right) - 2c' H \sqrt{K_a} \left(\frac{H}{2} \right)$$

\bar{z} = busca la altura a partir del punto "C"

$$P_a \bar{z} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 17.4 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3} \times (6\text{m})^2 \times 0.39 \right) \left(\frac{6\text{m}}{3} \right) - \left(2 \times 14.36 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} \times 6\text{m} \times \sqrt{0.39} \right) \left(\frac{6\text{m}}{2} \right)$$

$$P_a \bar{z} = -78.54 \text{ KN}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{-78.54 \text{ KN}}{14.53 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}} = -5.41 \text{ m}$$

Paso 6: Fuerza activa (después de la grieta)

$$z_c = \frac{2c'}{\gamma \sqrt{K_a}} ; z_c = \frac{2 \times 14.36 \text{ KN/m}^2}{17.4 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times \sqrt{0.39}} = 2.64 \text{ m}$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} (H - z_c) (\gamma H K_a - 2c' \sqrt{K_a})$$

$$P_a = \frac{1}{2} (6\text{m} - 2.64\text{m}) (17.4 \text{ KN/m}^3 \times 6\text{m} \times 0.39 - 2 \times 14.36 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times \sqrt{0.39})$$

$$P_a = 38.27 \text{ KN/m}$$

Paso 7: Línea de acción resultante

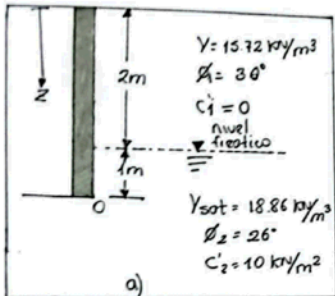
$$\bar{z} = \left(\frac{H - z_c}{3} \right) ; \bar{z} = \frac{6 - 2.64\text{m}}{3} = 1.12 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{a \max} = 38.27 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}} \times 1.12 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{a \max} = 42.86 \text{ KN}$$

Ejercicio N° 3

En la figura se muestra un muro de 3m de altura.
 Determine la fuerza pasiva de Rankine por longitud unitaria del muro.



Paso 1: Determinar $K_p(1)$ constante pasiva (K_p)

$$K_p(1) = \tan^2\left(45^\circ + \frac{\phi}{2}\right); \tan^2\left(45^\circ + \frac{30^\circ}{2}\right) = 3$$

Paso 2: $K_p(2)$

$$K_p(2) = \tan^2\left(45^\circ + \frac{\phi}{2}\right); \tan^2\left(45^\circ + \frac{26^\circ}{2}\right) = 2.56$$

Paso 3: Fuerza pasiva V_p'

$$V_p' = \frac{\gamma_0'}{\gamma_H} K_p + 2c' \sqrt{K_p}, \quad \gamma_0' = \gamma_H$$

Paso 4: Análisis en Z'

$Z = 0.2 \rightarrow \gamma_0' = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c' = 0 \\ V_p' = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow V_p' = \gamma_0' K_p + 2(0) \sqrt{3} = 0$
 $Z = 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_0' = (15.72 \text{ kN/m}^3)(2 \text{ m}) \\ \gamma_0' = 31.44 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c' = 0 \\ V_p' = 31.44 \text{ kN/m}^2 \times 3 + 2(0) \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow V_p' = 94.32 \text{ kN/m}^2$
 $Z = 2 \text{ m} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma_0' = (15.72 \text{ kN/m}^3)(2 \text{ m}) = 31.44 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ \gamma_0' = 31.44 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c' = 0 \\ V_p' = 31.44 \text{ kN/m}^2 (2.56) + 2(10 \text{ kN/m}^2) \sqrt{2.56} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow V_p' = 112.44 \text{ kN/m}^2$