

# Criterios de Diseño en Postensado

Ing. Miguel Sebastián Morales

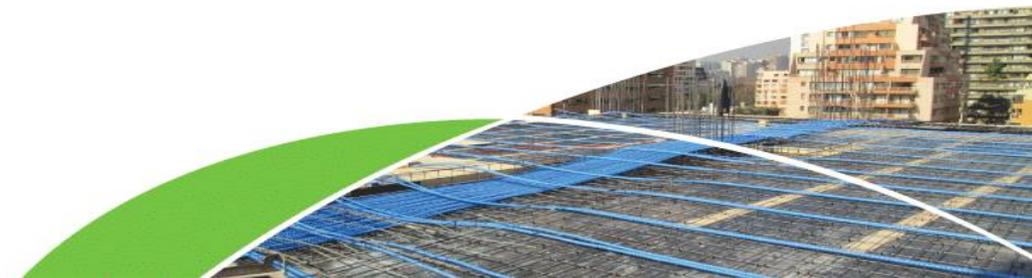
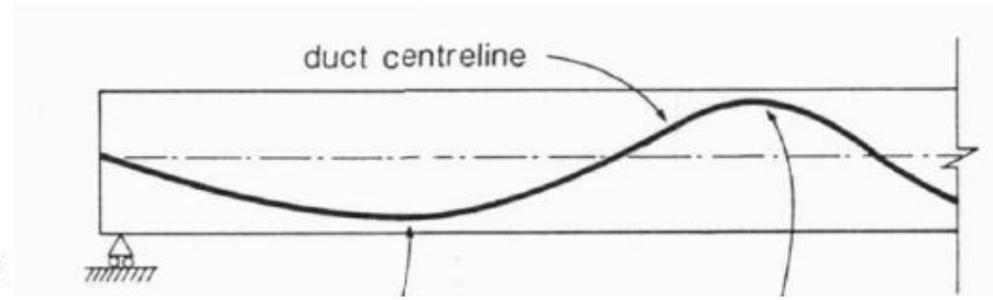
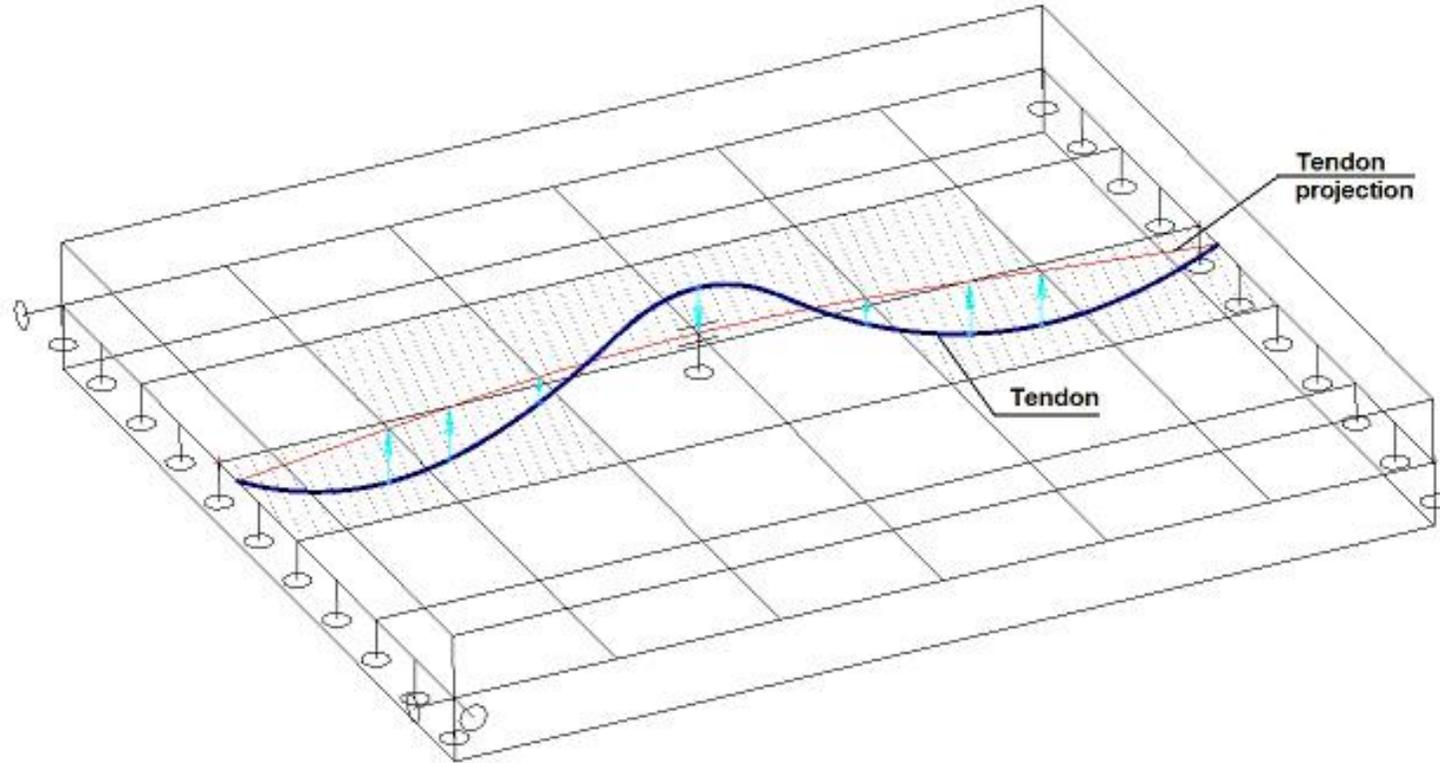
Master of Science in Structural Engineering

Fecha: 11 de Noviembre de 2017

Lugar: Cámara de la Industria de la Construcción -Desintecsa



El diseño se da por secciones



# Dispositivos de Postensado

- Anclajes



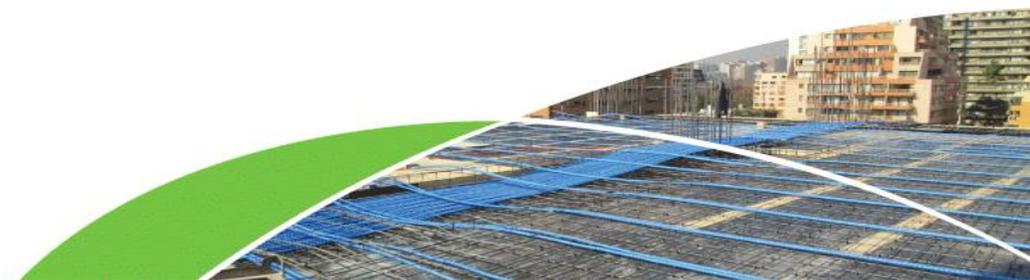
Cuñas



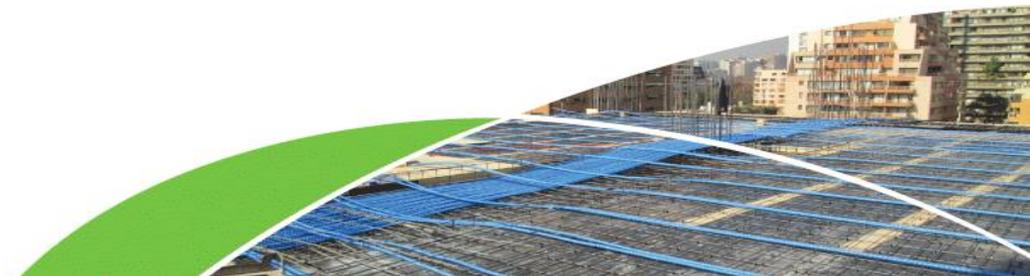
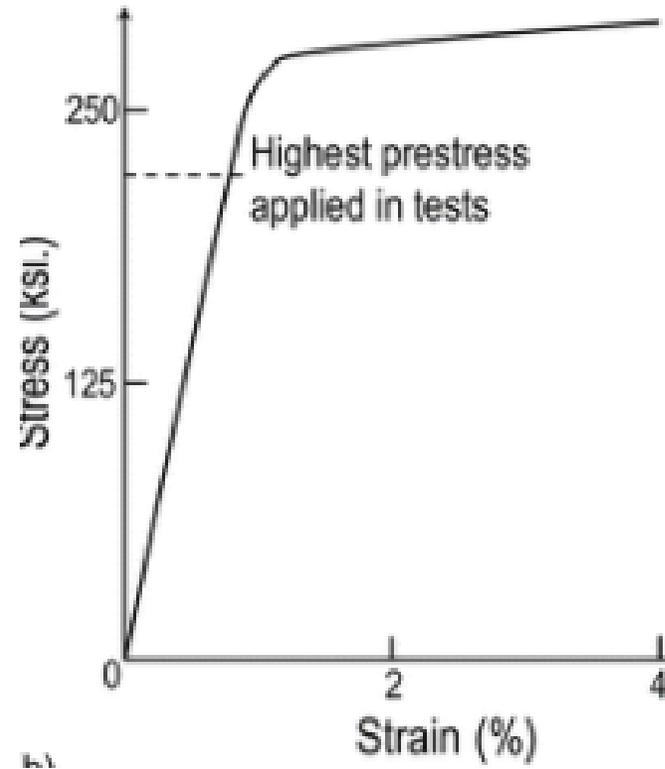
Prestressing Steel



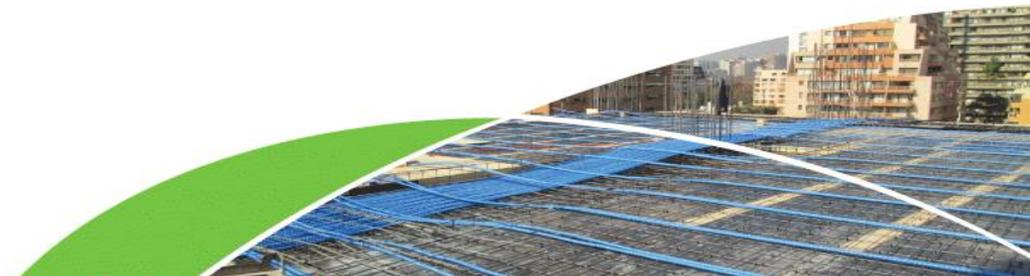
Sillas



# Prestressing Steel



# Equipos de Postensado

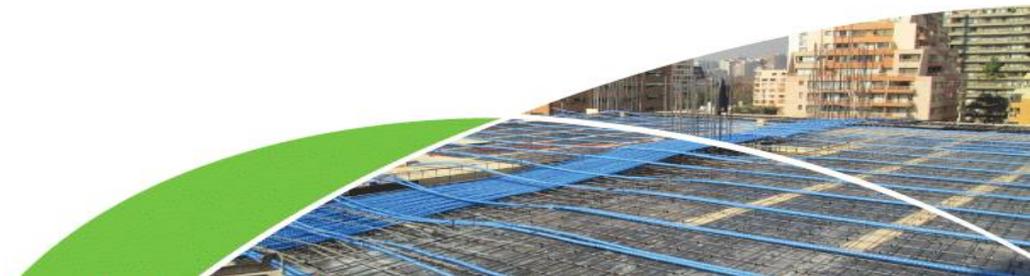


# Pérdidas de Presfuerzo

- Transferencia y asentamiento de cuñas
- Acortamiento elástico del hormigón
- Creep
- Shrinkage
- Relajación del acero
- Pérdidas por fricción

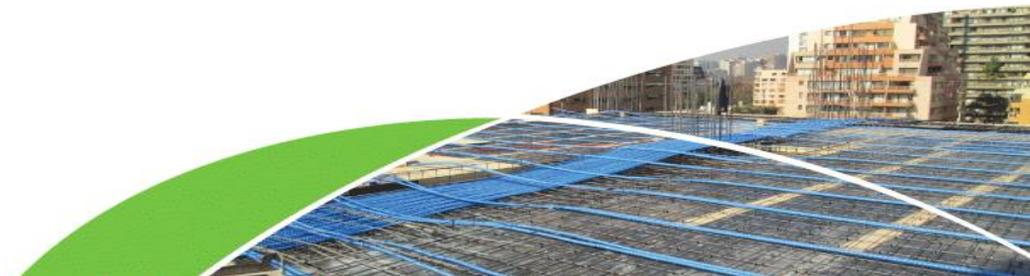
} Seating losses

} Effective



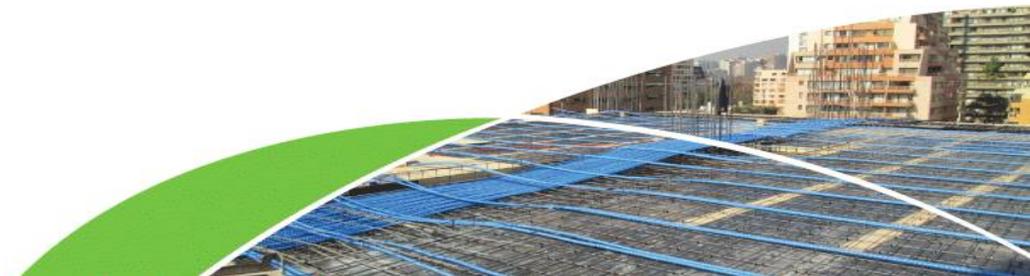
# Diferencia con el hormigón armado Convencional

- Hormigón Armado: Se calcula  $A_s$  con una fórmula.
- Postensado: Proceso Iterativo. Algunos Parámetros deben cumplirse.

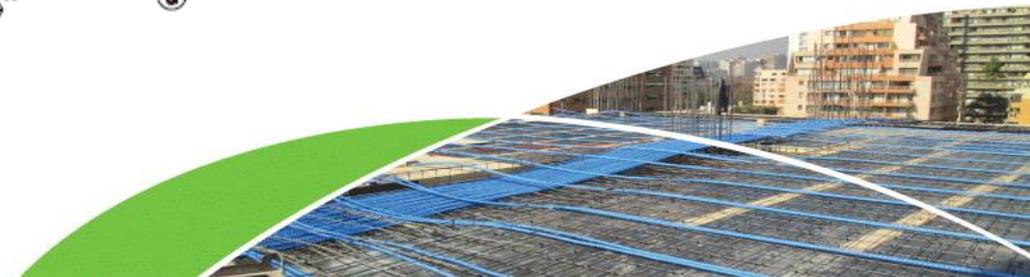
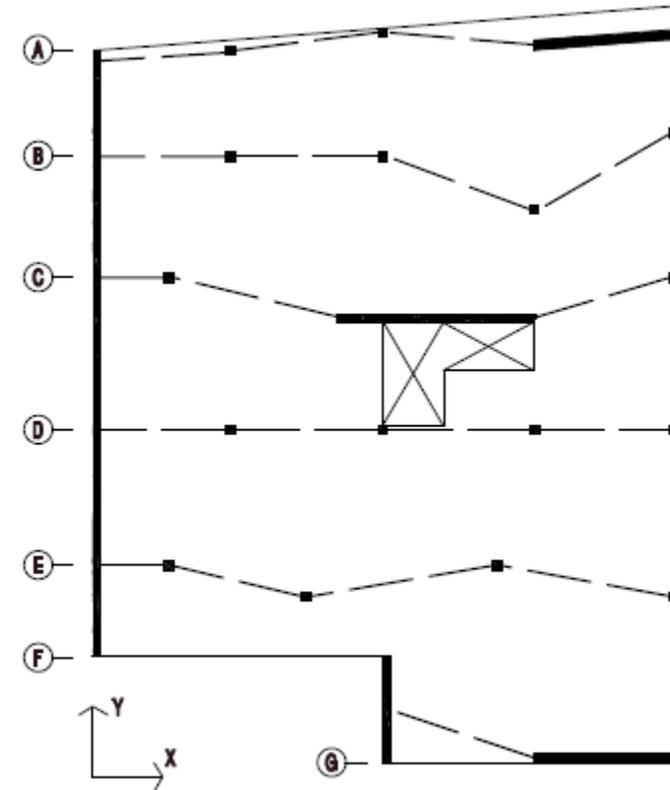
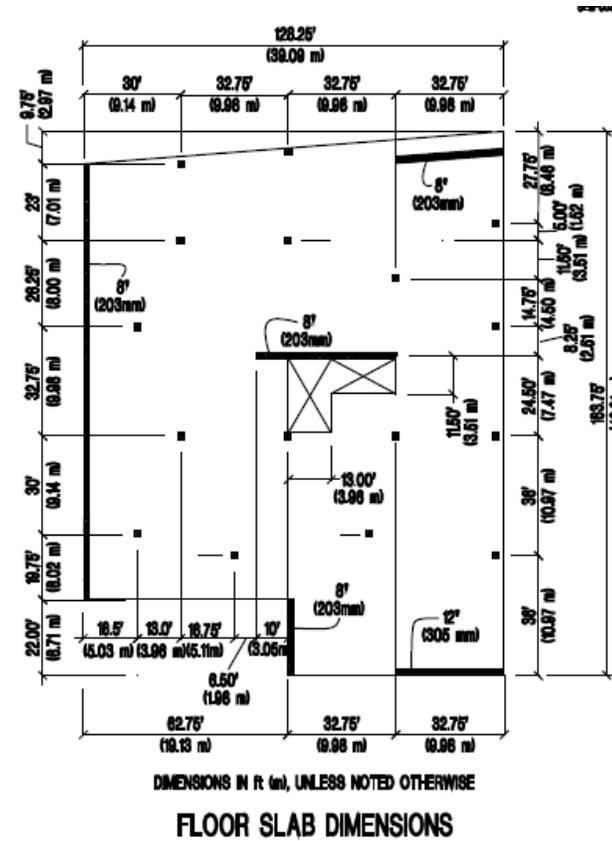


# Pasos y etapas de diseño

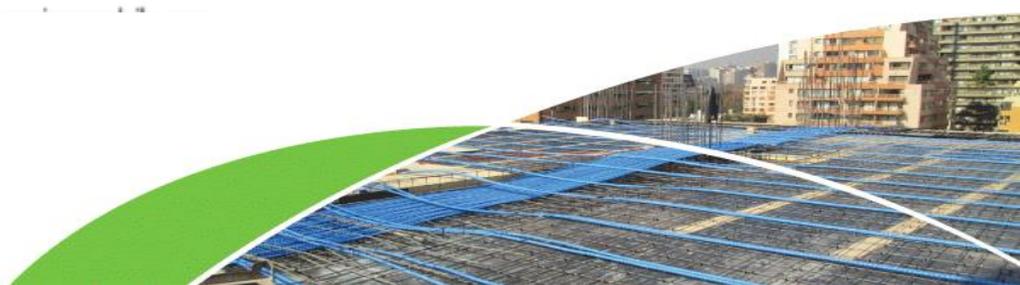
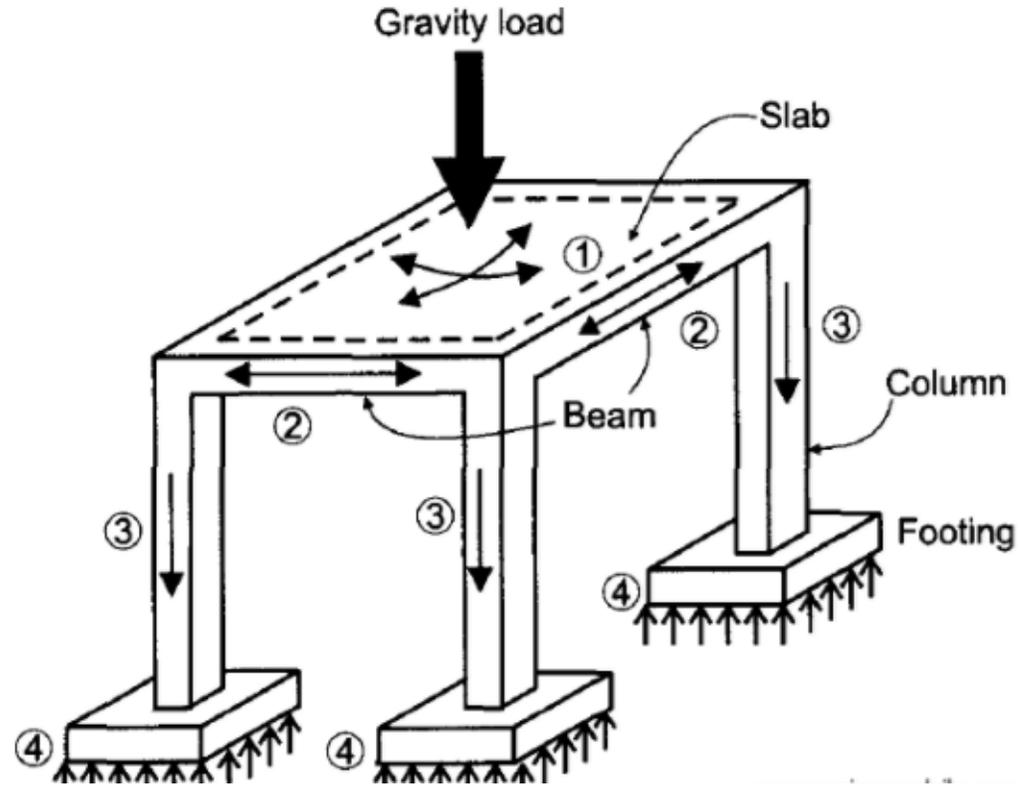
1. Geometría del sistema estructural (Boundary Conditions, material property )
2. Cargas
3. Parámetros de Diseño
4. Parámetros de Postensado
5. Revisión para servicio
6. Revisión para resistencia
7. Revisión para deflexiones
8. Planos



# Geometry, Material Properties, Geometry



# Cargas



# Parámetros : Normas requeridas

An ACI Standard and Report

Building Code Requirements  
for Structural Concrete  
(ACI 318-14)

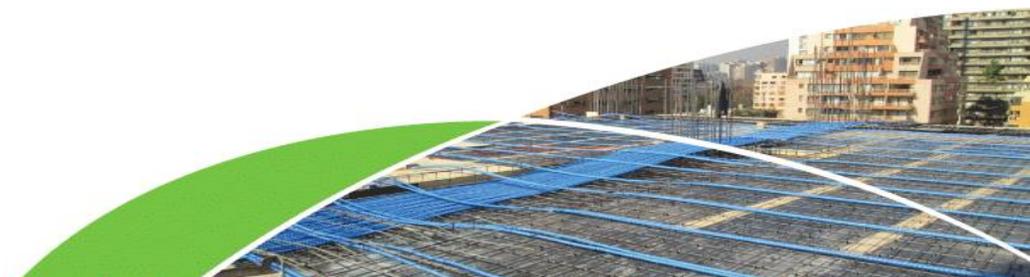
Commentary on  
Building Code Requirements  
for Structural Concrete  
(ACI 318R-14)

Reported by ACI Committee 318

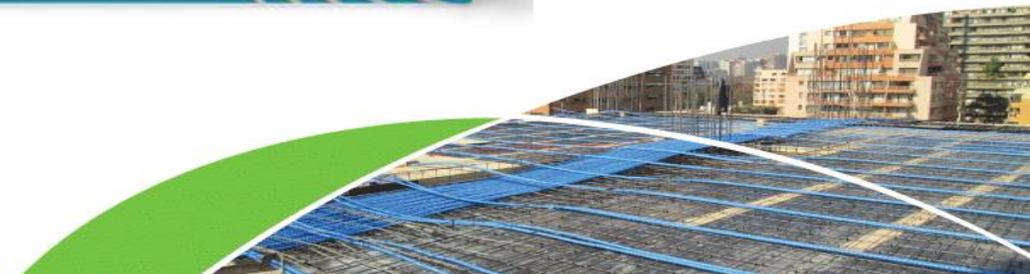
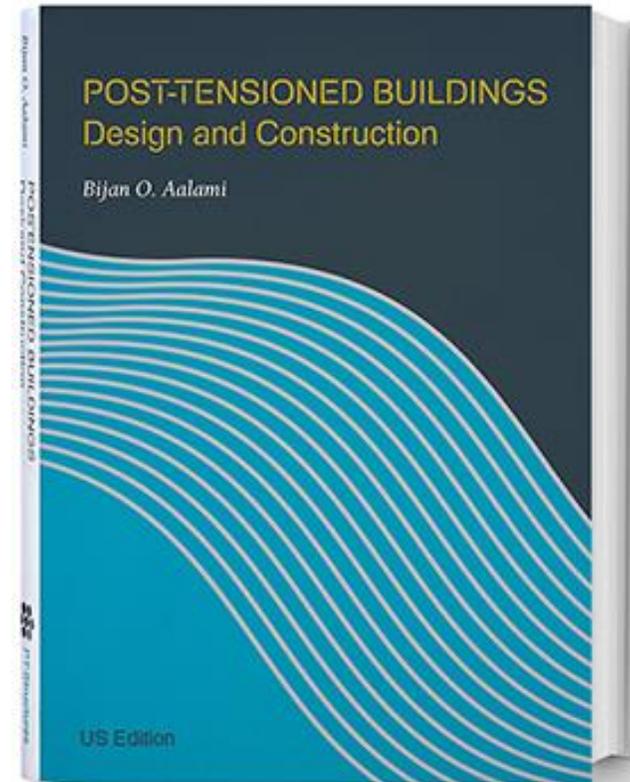
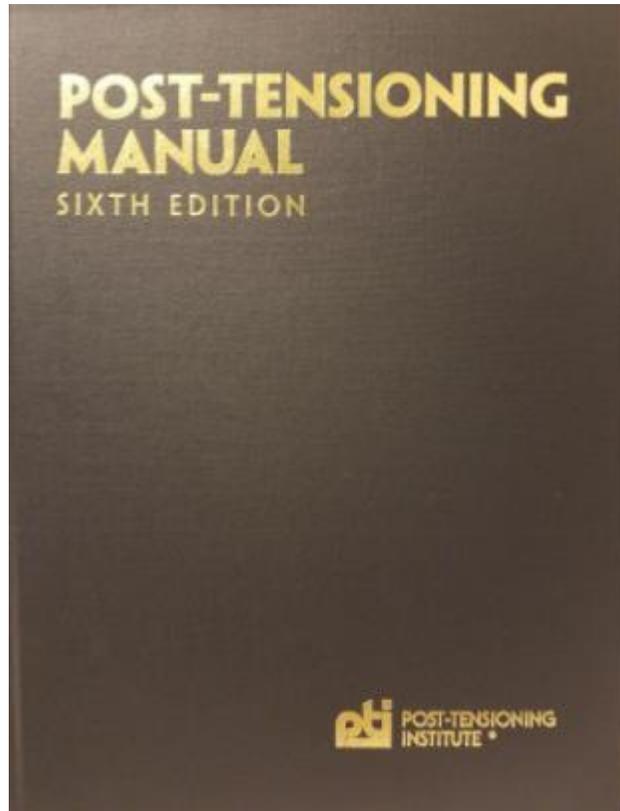
ACI 423.3R-05

**Recommendations for Concrete  
Members Prestressed with  
Unbonded Tendons**

Reported by ACI Committee 423

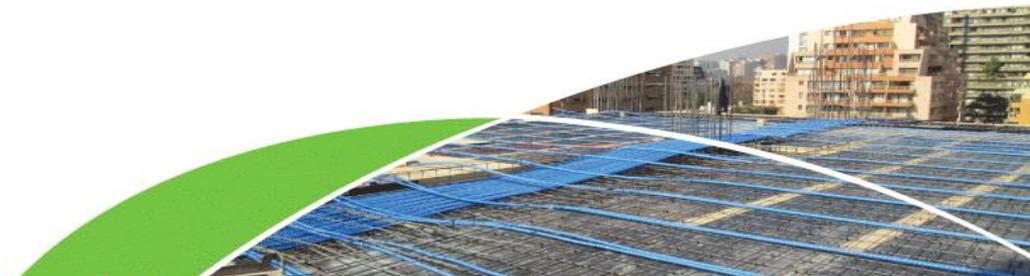


# SopORTE

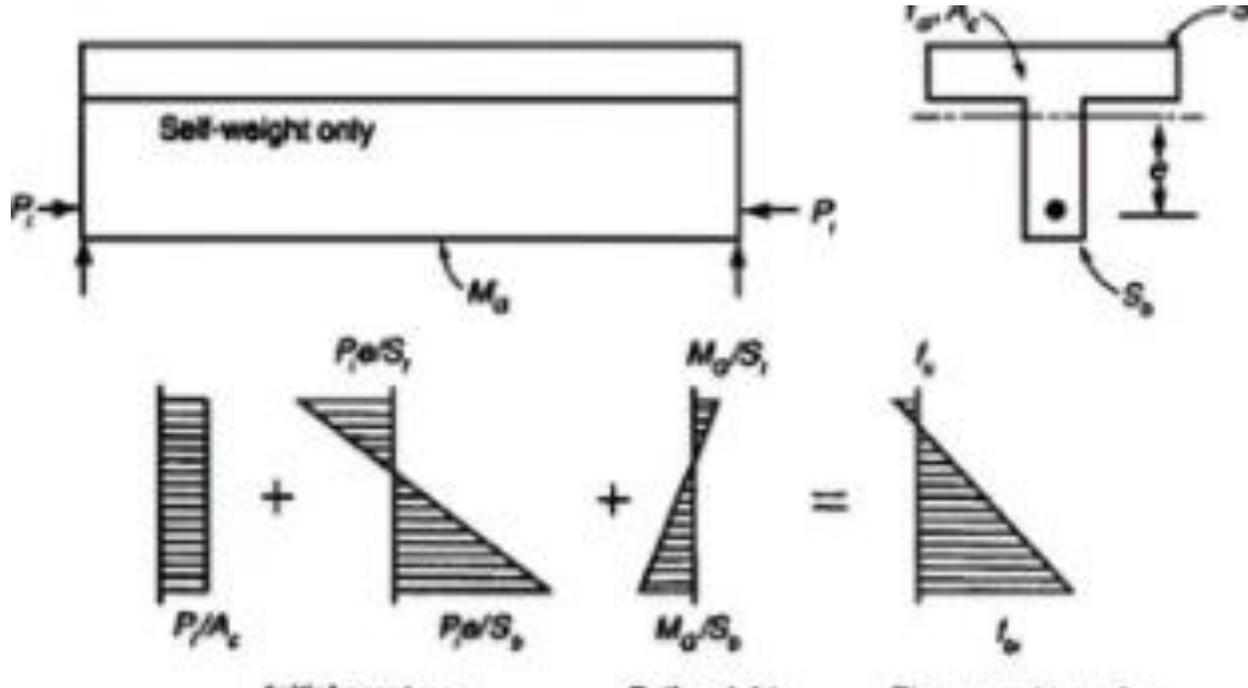


# Etapas del revisión -Servicio

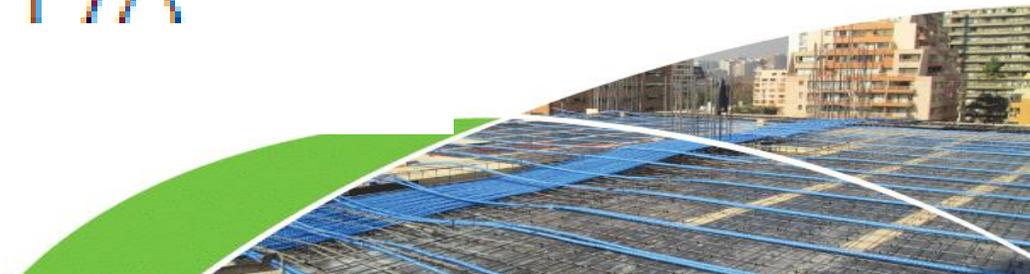
- Initial ( Jacking Stress)
  - Sustained
  - Total
- 
- Tomar en cuenta pérdidas



# Cálculo de esfuerzos



$$\sigma = (M_D + M_L + M_{PT})/S + P/A$$



# Esfuerzos -Initial Condition

**1.0\*D+0.0\*L+1.15PT**

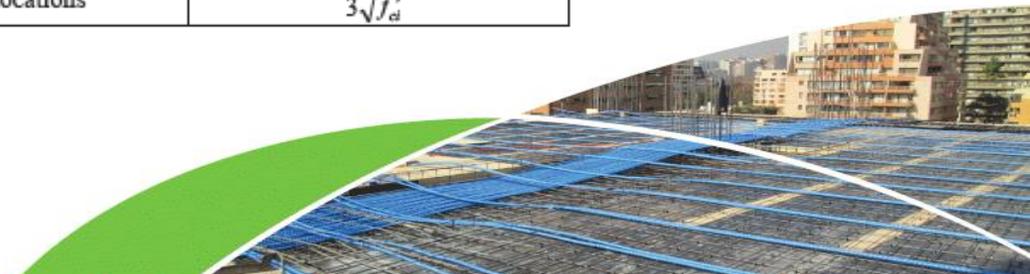


**Table 24.5.3.1—Concrete compressive stress limits immediately after transfer of prestress**

Location	Concrete compressive stress limits
End of simply-supported members	$0.70f'_{ci}$
All other locations	$0.60f'_{ci}$

**Table 24.5.3.2—Concrete tensile stress limits immediately after transfer of prestress, without additional bonded reinforcement in tension zone**

Location	Concrete tensile stress limits
Ends of simply-supported members	$6\sqrt{f'_{ci}}$
All other locations	$3\sqrt{f'_{ci}}$



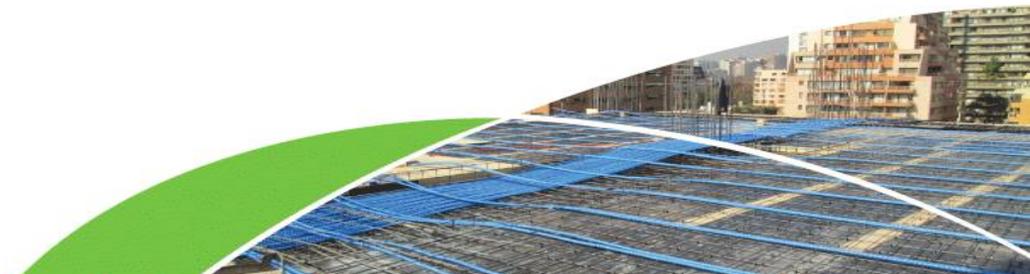
# Esfuerzos -Sustained

$1.0 \cdot D + 0.3 \cdot L + 1.0 \cdot PT$



**Table 24.5.4.1—Concrete compressive stress limits at service loads**

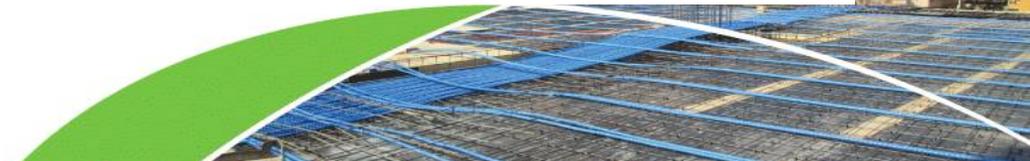
Load condition	Concrete compressive stress limits
Prestress plus sustained load	$0.45f'_c$
Prestress plus total load	$0.60f'_c$



# Parámetros: Esfuerzos permitidos-Carga Total

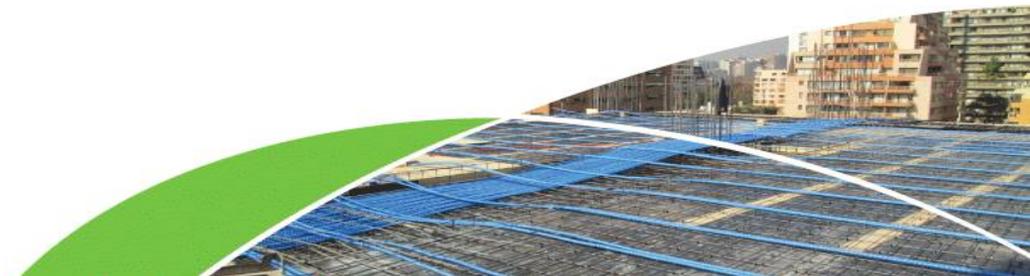
**Table R24.5.2.1—Serviceability design requirements**

	Prestressed			Nonprestressed
	Class U	Class T	Class C	
Assumed behavior	Uncracked	Transition between uncracked and cracked	Cracked	Cracked
Section properties for stress calculation at service loads	Gross section 24.5.2.2	Gross section 24.5.2.2	Cracked section 24.5.2.3	No requirement
Allowable stress at transfer	24.5.3	24.5.3	24.5.3	No requirement
Allowable compressive stress based on uncracked section properties	24.5.4	24.5.4	No requirement	No requirement
Tensile stress at service loads 24.5.2.1	$\leq 7.5\sqrt{f'_c}$	$7.5\sqrt{f'_c} < f_t \leq 12\sqrt{f'_c}$	No requirement	No requirement
Deflection calculation basis	24.2.3.8, 24.2.4.2 Gross section	24.2.3.9, 24.2.4.2 Cracked section, bilinear	24.2.3.9, 24.2.4.2 Cracked section, bilinear	24.2.3, 24.2.4.1 Effective moment of inertia
Crack control	No requirement	No requirement	24.3	24.3
Computation of $\Delta f_{ps}$ or $f_s$ for crack control	—	—	Cracked section analysis	$M/(A_s \times \text{lever arm})$ , or $2/3f_y$
Side skin reinforcement	No requirement	No requirement	9.7.2.3	9.7.2.3



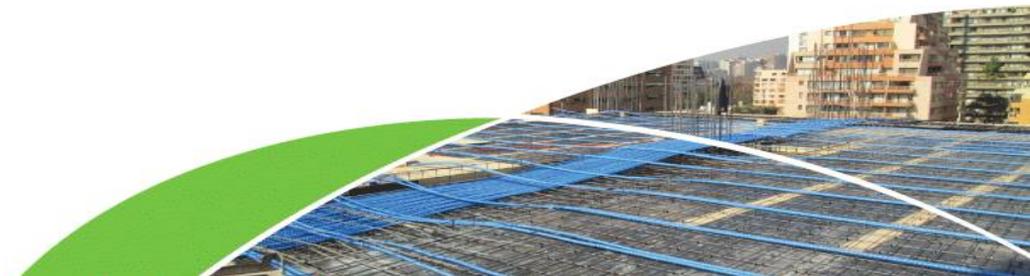
# Esfuerzos –Carga total

ACI 318-02 requires that two-way prestressed slab systems be designed as Class U, with a maximum permissible concrete flexural tensile stress of  $7.5\sqrt{f'_c}$  psi ( $0.62\sqrt{f'_c}$  MPa) under service loads. Before ACI 318-02, two-way prestressed slab systems were limited to a maximum service load concrete stress of  $6\sqrt{f'_c}$  psi ( $0.5\sqrt{f'_c}$  MPa). Designers should carefully evaluate the ramifications of increased service load cracking at the tops of columns in two-way prestressed slabs that may result from this 25% increase in permissible flexural tensile stress. Because of limited experience with slabs designed for service load tensile stresses of  $7.5\sqrt{f'_c}$  psi ( $0.62\sqrt{f'_c}$  MPa), Joint ACI-ASCE Committee 423 recommends limiting this value to  $6\sqrt{f'_c}$  psi ( $0.5\sqrt{f'_c}$  MPa), except in cases where live loads are infrequently applied, unrealistically high, or both. In these cases, the increase in the permissible service load tensile stresses to  $7.5\sqrt{f'_c}$  psi ( $0.62\sqrt{f'_c}$  MPa) may be appropriate.



# Parámetros de Postensado

1. Esfuerzo Efectivo
2. Average Precompression.
3. Porcentaje de Carga Balanceada.
4. Perfil del Tendón.



# Esfuerzo Efectivo

- Se le considera después de todas las pérdidas

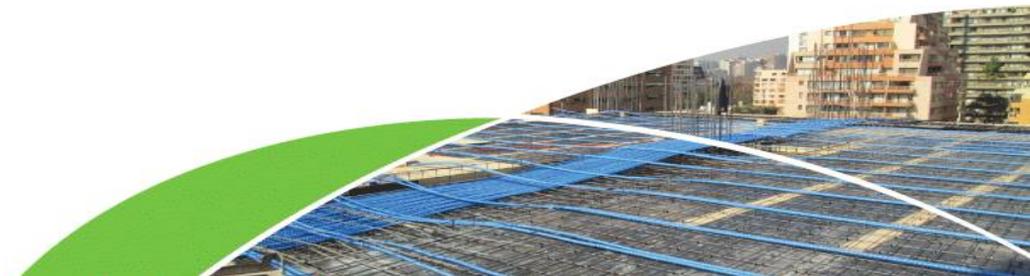
For unbonded tendons:

$$f_{se} = 175 \text{ ksi (1206.59 MPa)}$$

For unbonded tendons

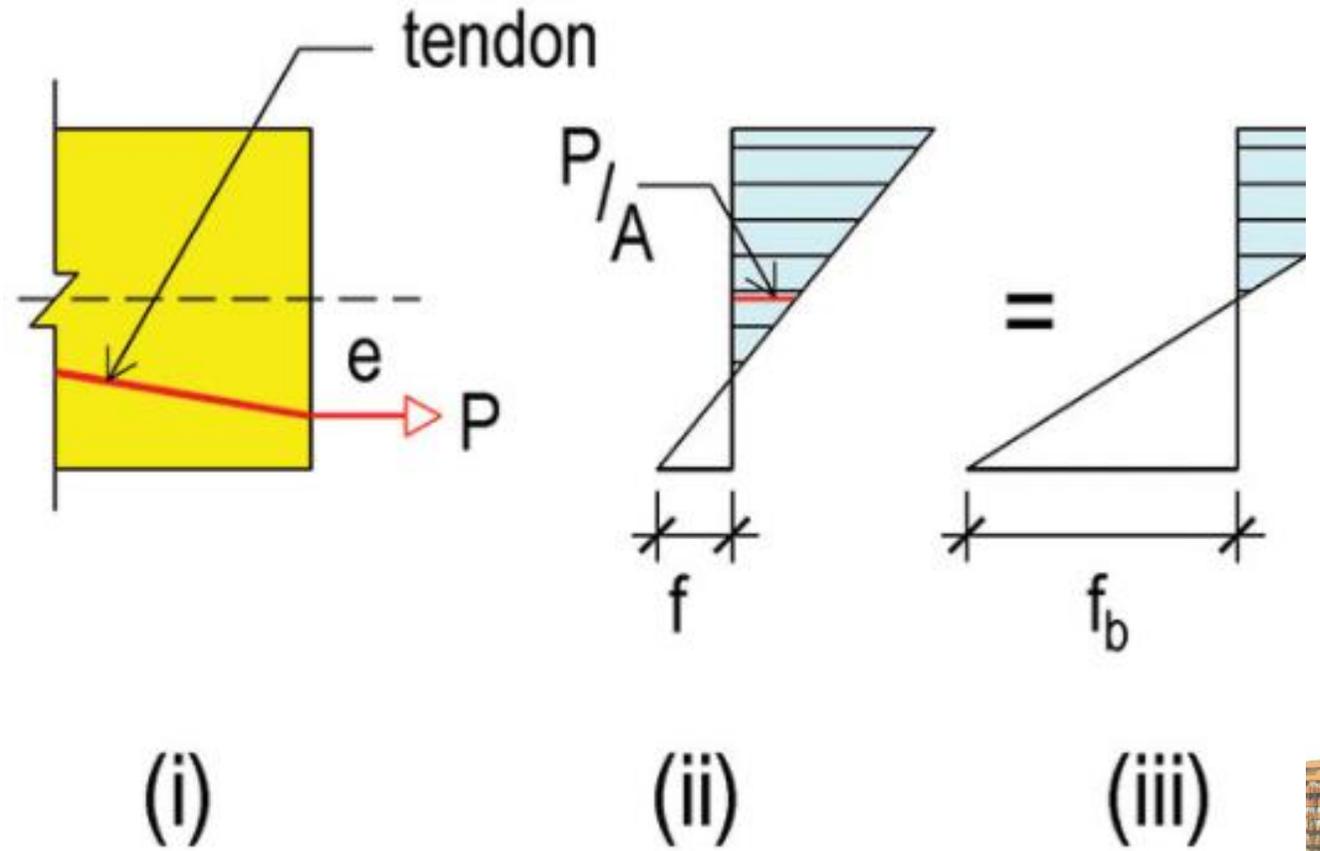
$$\text{Force per tendon} = 175 \text{ ksi} * 0.153 \text{ in}^2 = 26.77 \text{ kips/tendon (119.08 kN/tendon)}$$

Use multiples of 26.77 kips (119.08 kN) when selecting the post-tensioning forces for design.



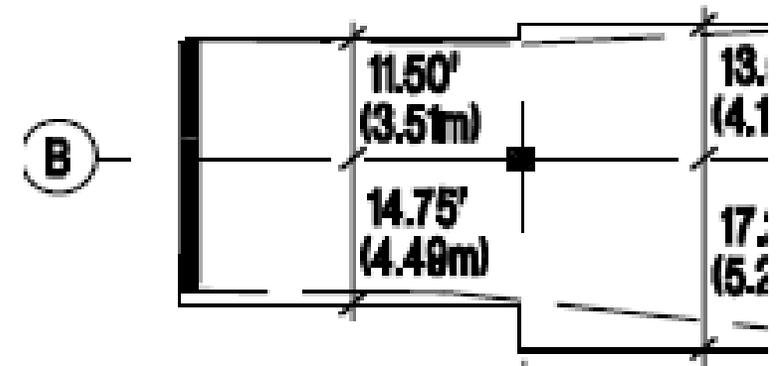
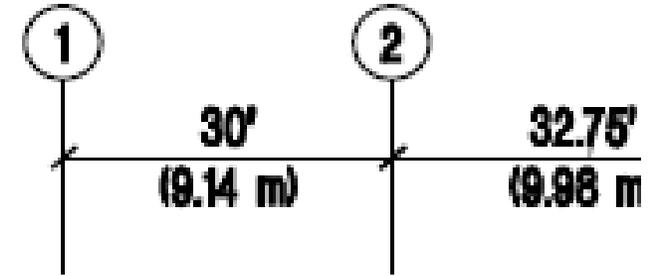
# Precompresión Media

- Fuerza total dividido para el área perpendicular a la fuerza.
- **Máximo 275 psi(2.50 MPa)**
- **Mínimo 125 psi (0.85MPa)**

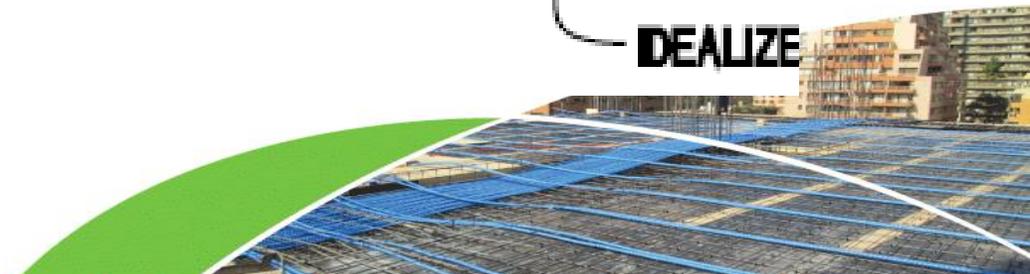


# Ejemplo: Cálculo de Número de tendones

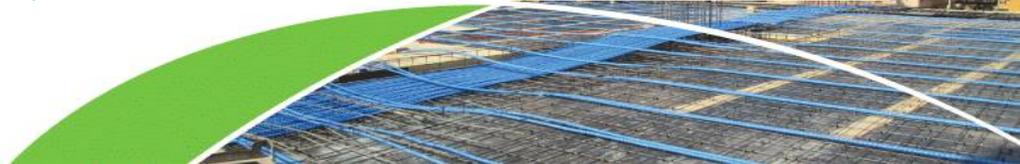
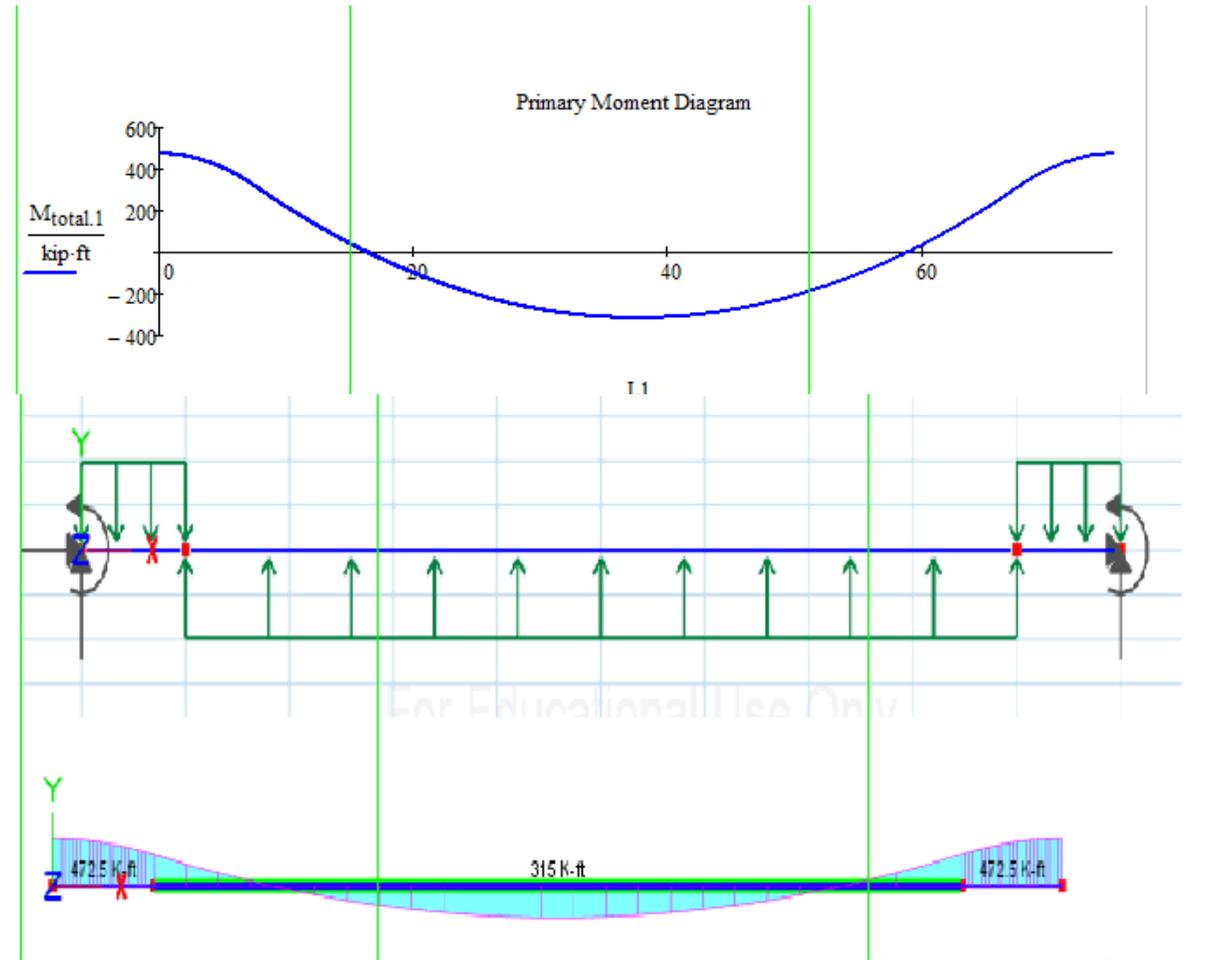
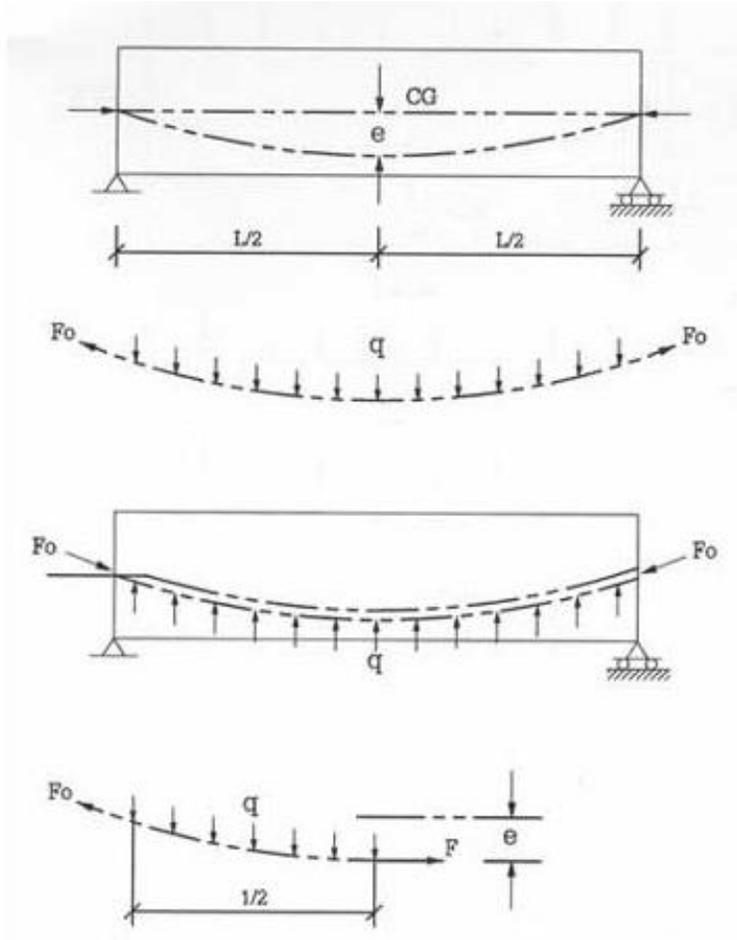
- Asumimos una precompresión: 150 psi
- Multiplicamos por el área de la sección transversal. Esa es la fuerza total.
- Fuerza total/ Fuerza de cada Tendon (26.77 kips)



**DEALIZE**

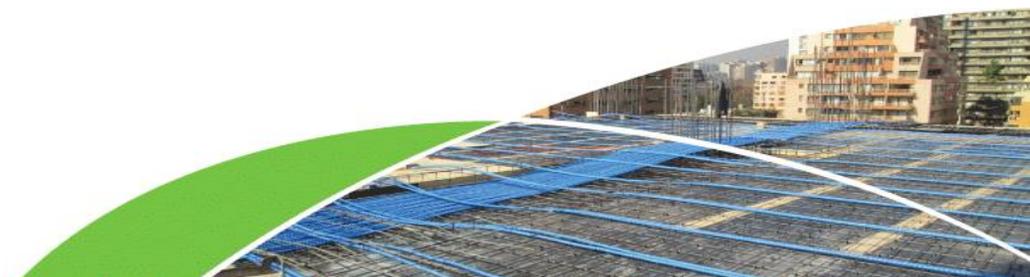
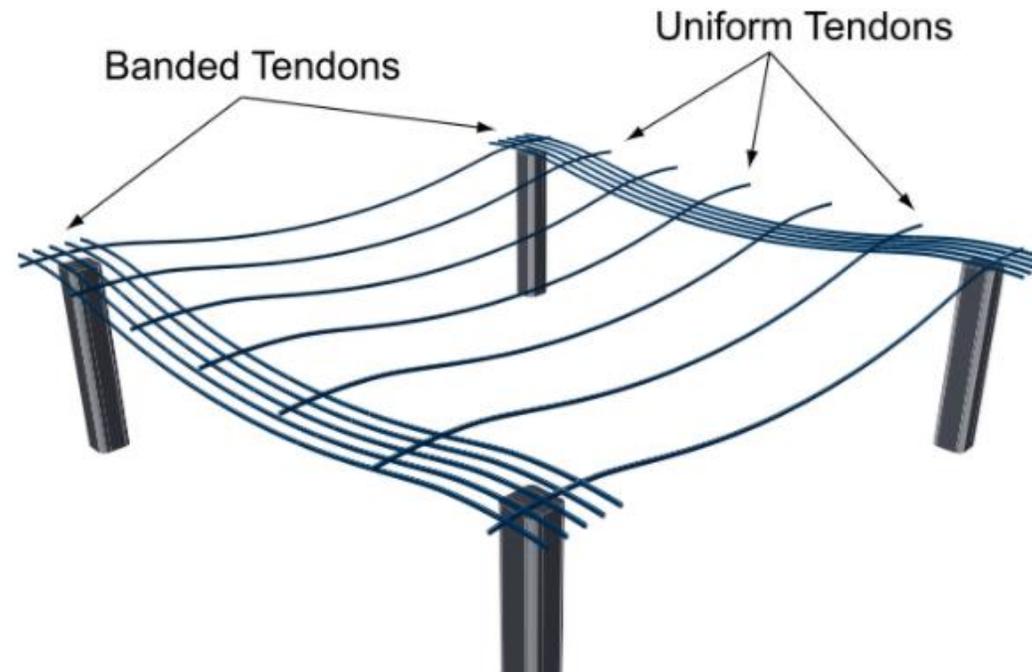


# Porcentaje de Carga Balanceada



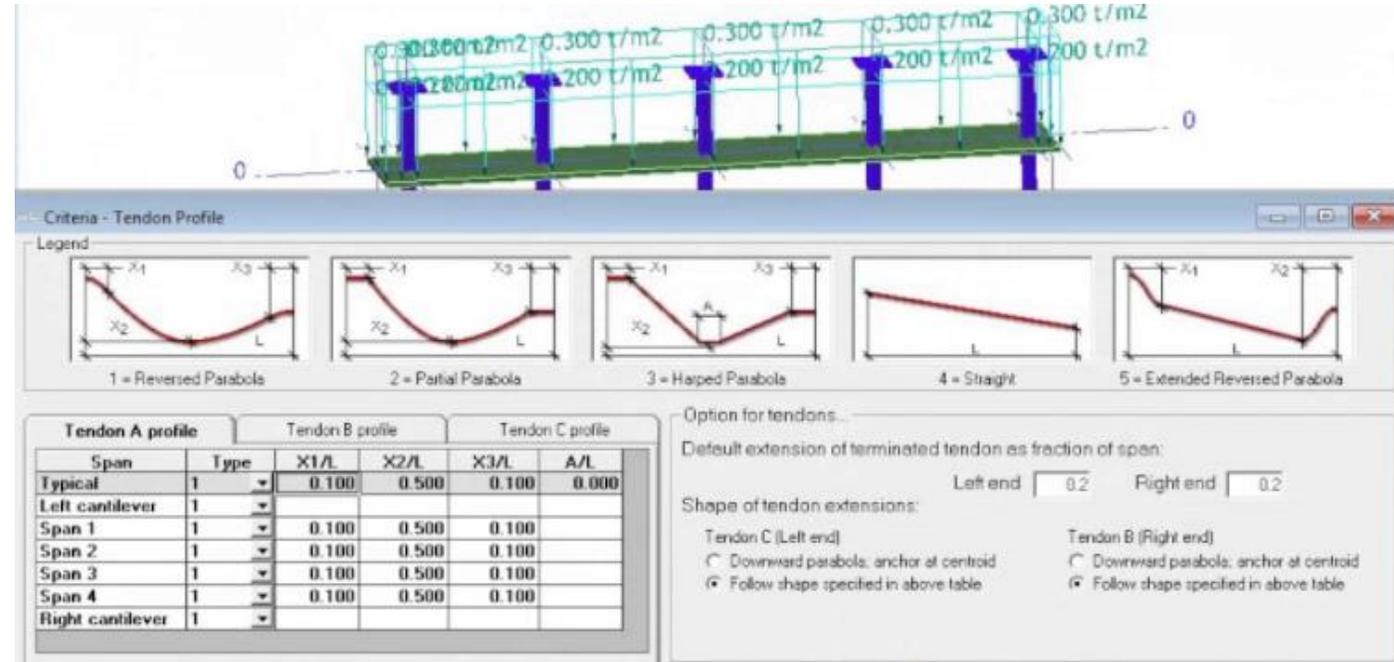
# Porcentaje de Carga Balanceada

- Para losas es normal tener entre un 60% y un 80 % de balanceo.



# Perfil del Tendón

- $L/10$
- Eccentricidad



Criteria - Tendon Profile

Legend

1 = Reversed Parabola    2 = Partial Parabola    3 = Haired Parabola    4 = Straight    5 = Extended Reversed Parabola

Tendon A profile		Tendon B profile		Tendon C profile	
Span	Type	X1/L	X2/L	X3/L	A/L
Typical	1	0.100	0.500	0.100	0.000
Left cantilever	1				
Span 1	1	0.100	0.500	0.100	
Span 2	1	0.100	0.500	0.100	
Span 3	1	0.100	0.500	0.100	
Span 4	1	0.100	0.500	0.100	
Right cantilever	1				

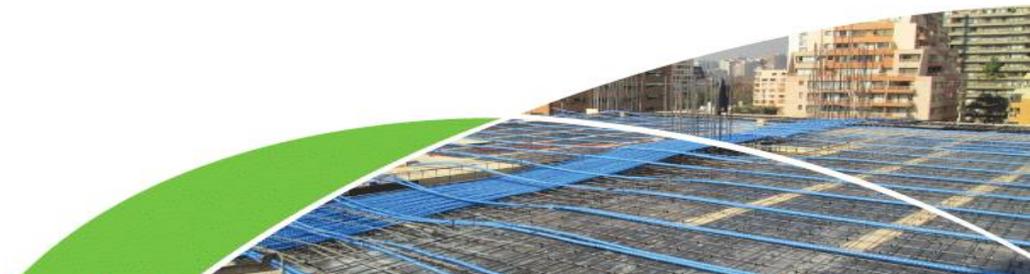
Option for tendons:

Default extension of terminated tendon as fraction of span:  
 Left end  Right end

Shape of tendon extensions:

Tendon C (Left end)    Tendon B (Right end)

Downward parabola; anchor at centroid     Downward parabola; anchor at centroid  
 Follow shape specified in above table     Follow shape specified in above table

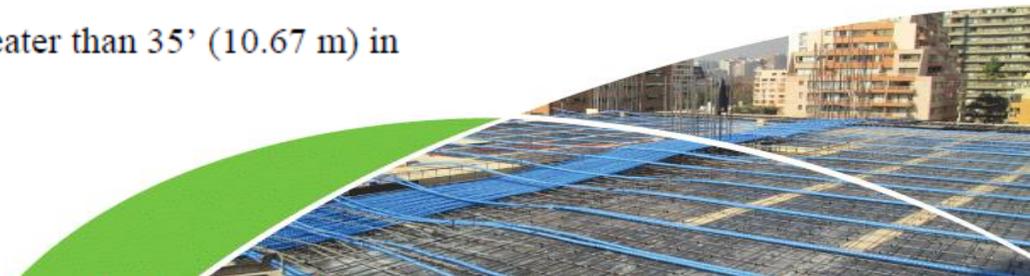


# Resistencia Flexión

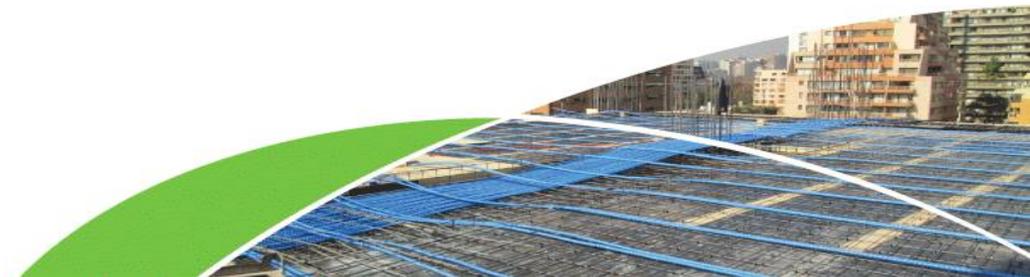
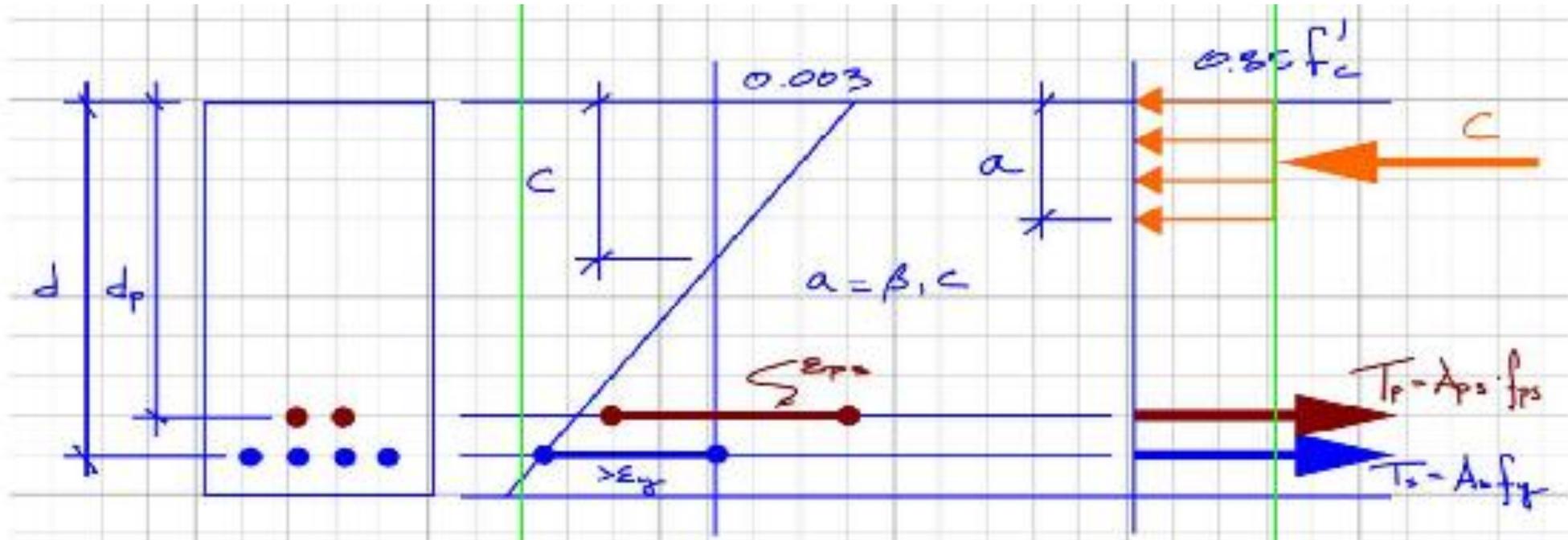
$$f_{ps} \text{ (psi)} = f_{se} + 10,000 + \frac{f'_c}{300\rho_p} \leq f_{se} + 30,000 \quad (3-6)$$

$$f_{ps} \text{ (MPa)} = f_{se} + 70 + \frac{f'_c}{300\rho_p} \leq f_{se} + 200 \quad (3-6) \text{ SI}$$

- $f_{ps}$  is conservatively assumed to be 215 ksi (1482 MPa) if span is less than 35' (10.67 m) in slabs  
 $f_{ps}$  is conservatively assumed to be 195 ksi (1344 MPa) if span is greater than 35' (10.67 m) in slabs  
 $f_{ps}$  is conservatively assumed to be 205 ksi (1413 MPa) if span is less than 35' (10.67 m) in beams  
 $f_{ps}$  is conservatively assumed to be 190 ksi (1310 MPa) if span is greater than 35' (10.67 m) in beams



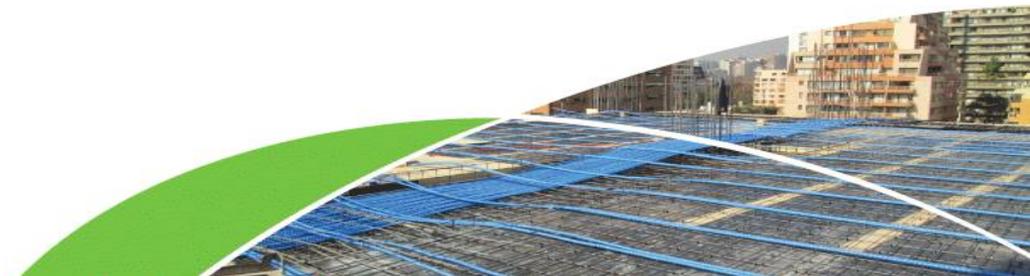
# Resistencia Flexión



# Fórmulas para Momento

$$a = \frac{f_{ps} \cdot A_{ps} + f_y \cdot A_s}{0.85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} :$$

$$\phi Mn = 0.9 \left[ f_{ps} \cdot A_{ps} \cdot \left( d_p - \frac{a}{2} \right) + f_y \cdot A_s \cdot \left( d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$



# Refuerzo Mínimo ( Acero corrugado)

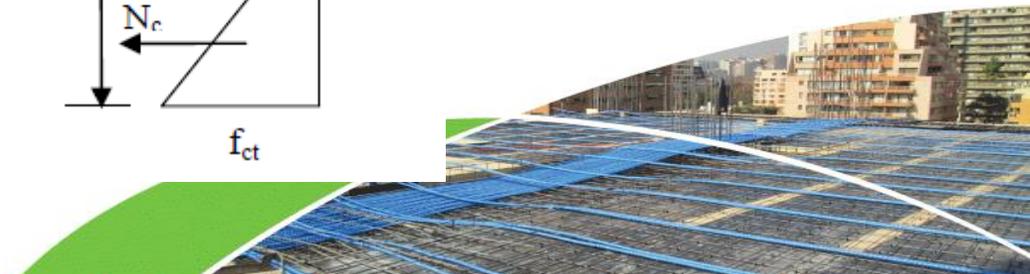
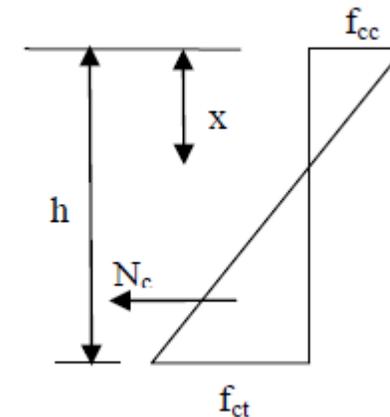
## Momento Negativo

$$A_s = 0.00075 * A_{cf}$$

Where,  $A_{cf}$  is the larger gross cross-sectional area of the design strips of the two orthogonal slab frames intersecting at the column in question.

## Momento Positivo

$$A_s = N_c / (0.5 * f_y)$$



# Deformación

Total deflection from Quasi Permanent load combination -  $L/250$

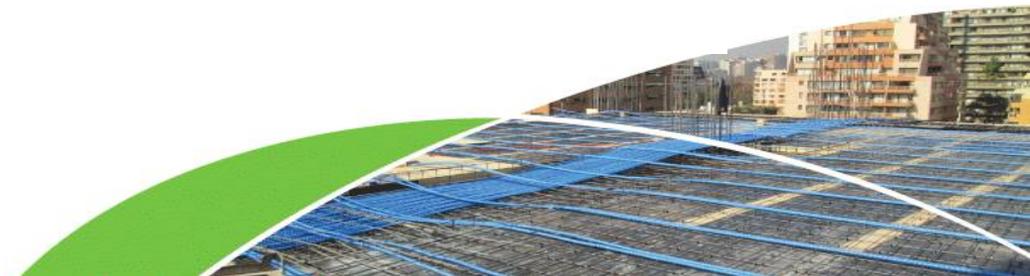
Where, L is the length of the span.

Deflection subsequent to installation of construction that can be damaged from load combination

Quasi-permanent  $L/500$

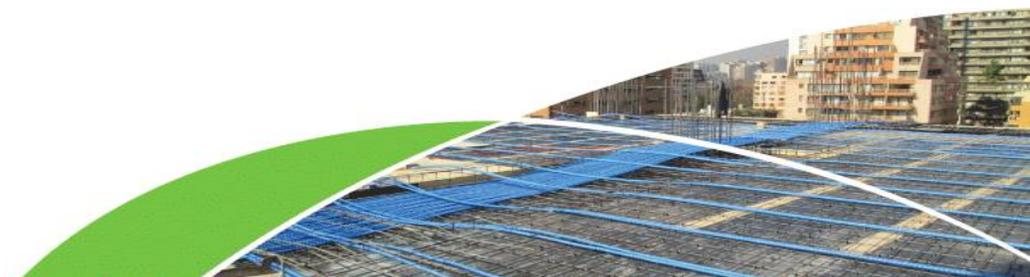
Brittle partitions are assumed to have been installed 60 days subsequent to date of casting the slab.

Deflection does not generally govern the design for members dimensioned within the limits of the recommended tables [PTI 1990] and balanced within the recommended range, and when subject to loading common in building construction. For such cases, deflections are practically always within the permissible code values.



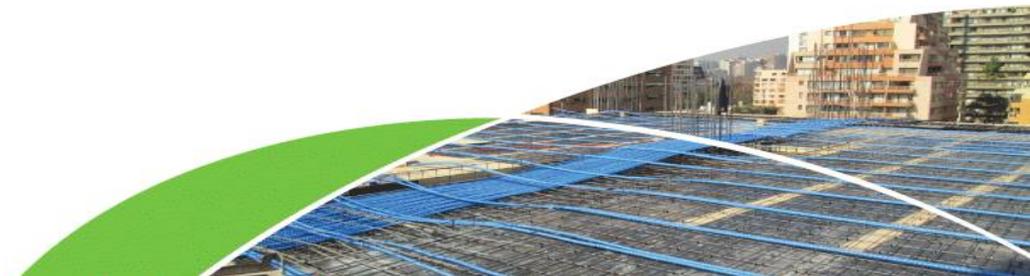
# Planos

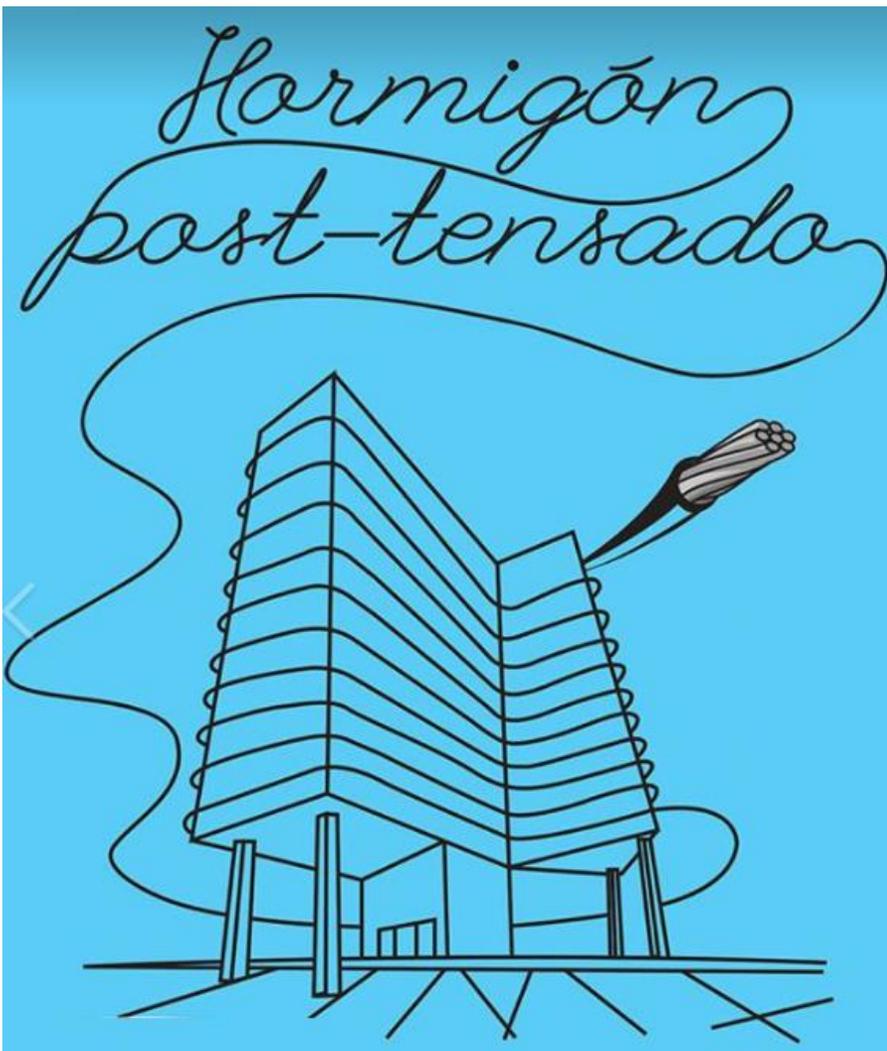
- Plano Estructural
- Plano de tendones
- Plano de trayectorias
- Plano de acero de refuerzo  $f_y:4200 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
- Planos de detalles



## Referencias

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- ACI 318-14. (2014). ACI 318-14. Farmington Hills: ACI.
- ACI 423-05. (2003). Recommendations for Concrete Members Prestressed with Unbonded Tendons. Farmington Hills: American Concrete Institute.
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- LIN, T. (1981). Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
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# Gracias

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