

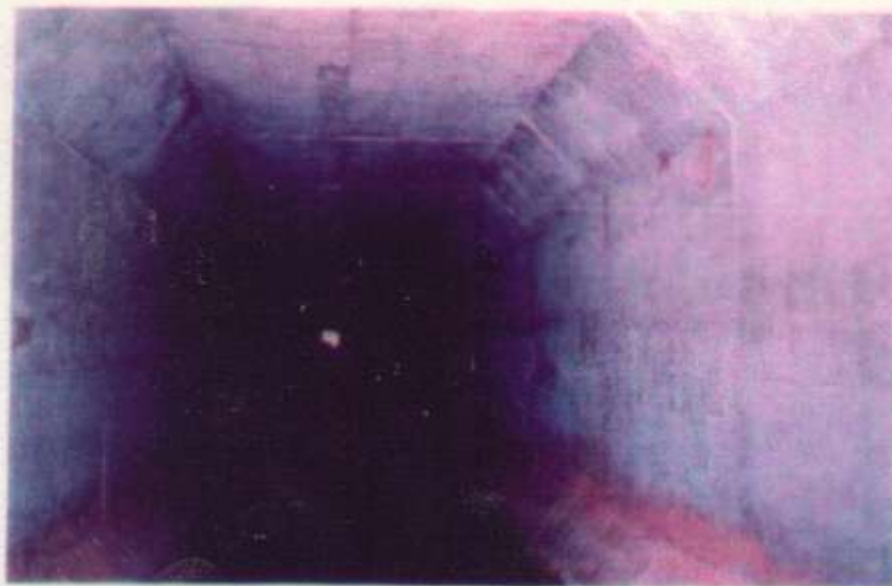
AULA

24-08-2012



GALERIA BSCC 3,00 x 3,00

ESTACA 11956







GALERIA BSCC 3,00 x 3,00

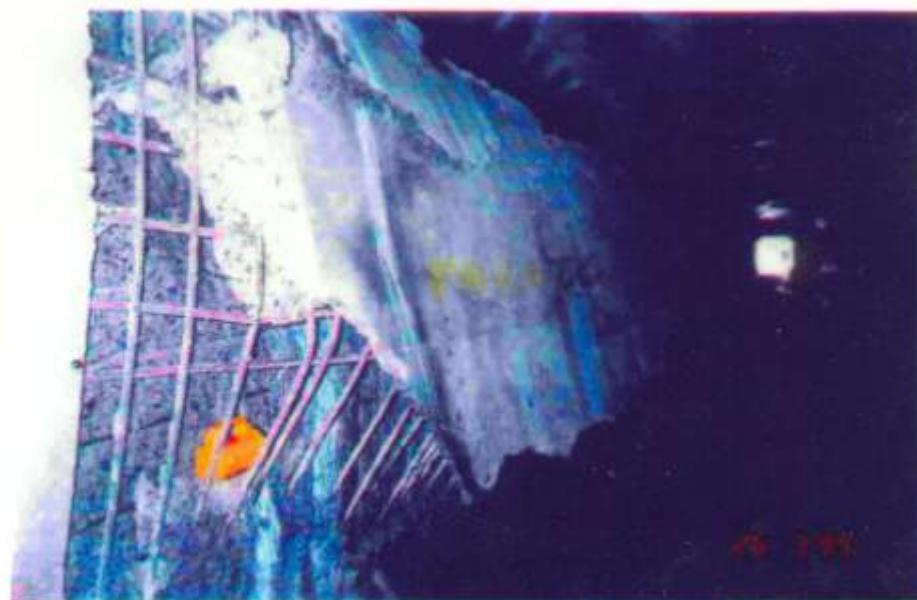
ESTACA 11956





vista por la galería
GALERIA BSCC 3,00 x 3,00

ESTACA 11956

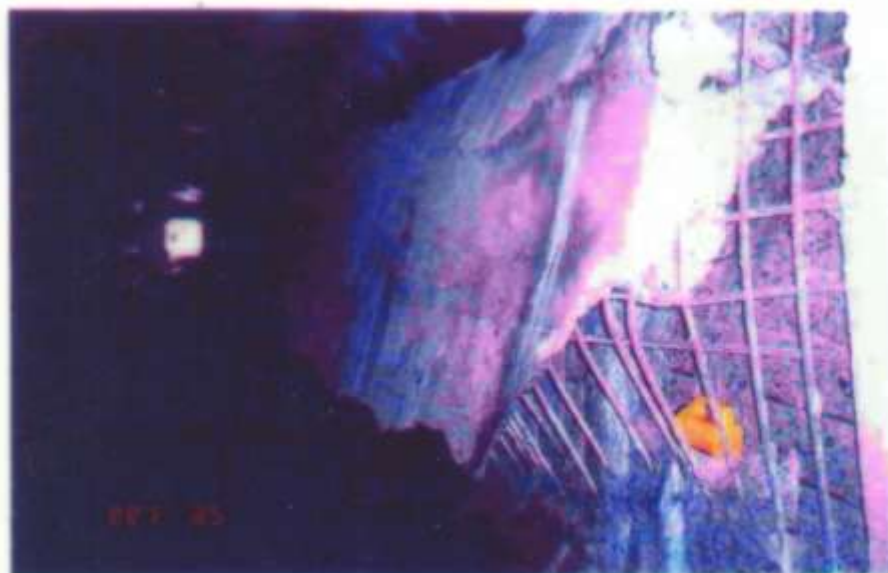




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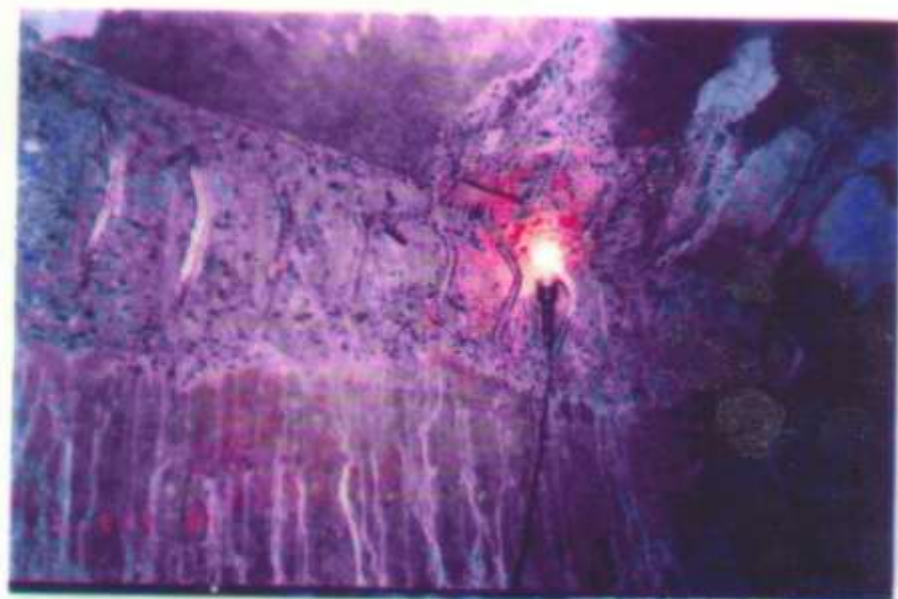
ESTACA 11956





GALERIA BSCC 3,00 x 3,00

ESTACA 11956





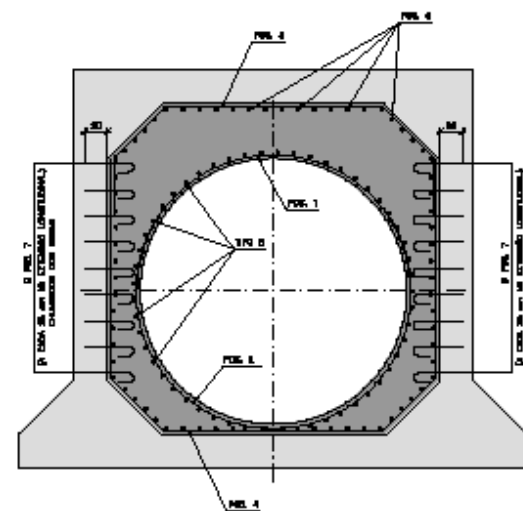
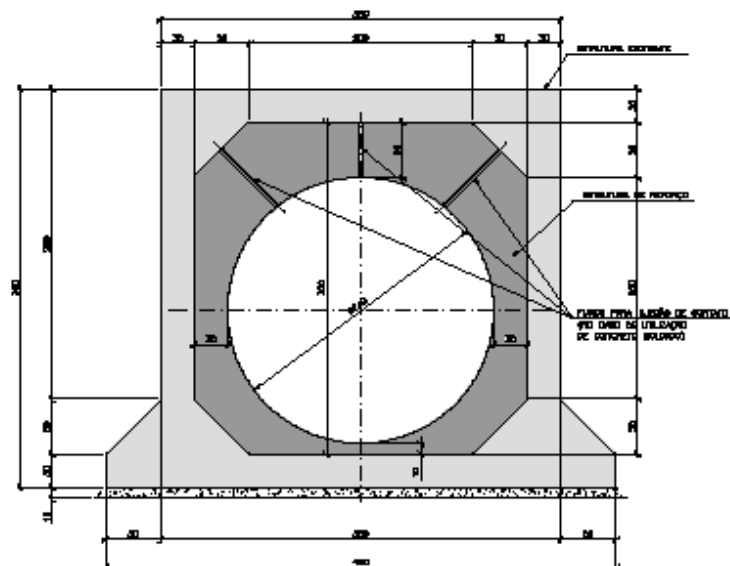
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ESTACA 11956

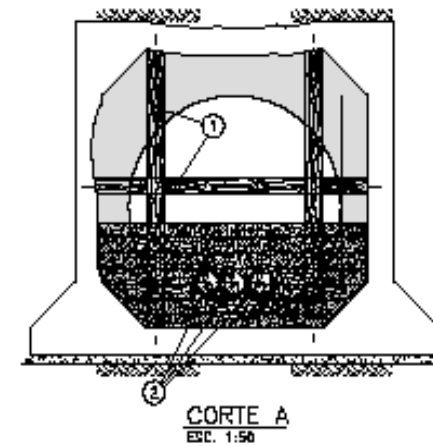
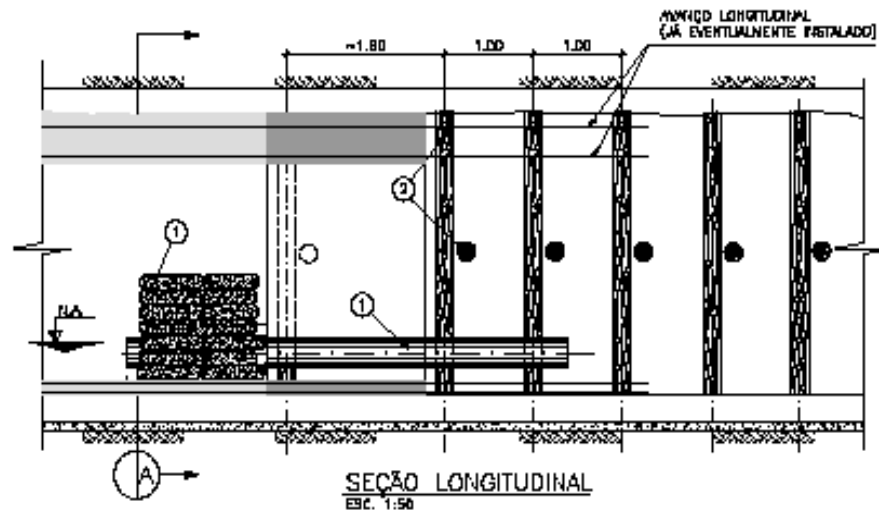


GALERIA BSCC 3,00 x 3,00

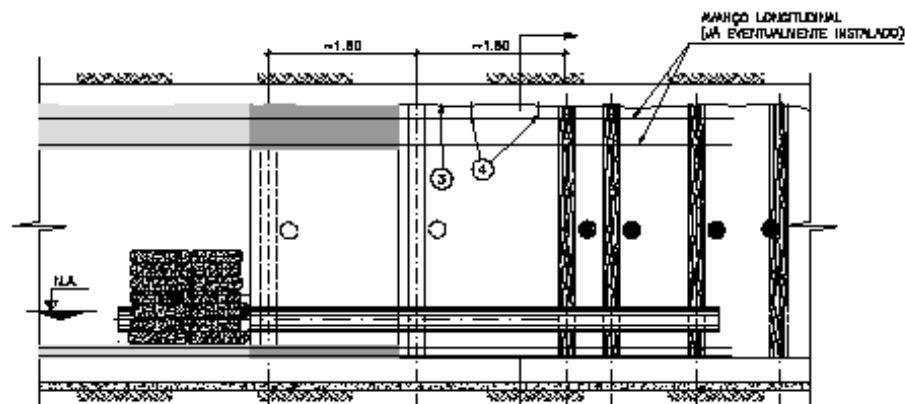
ESTACA 11956



1ª ETAPA

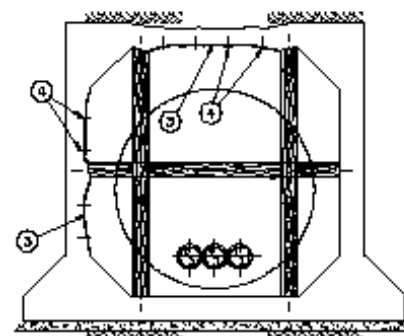


2ª ETAPA



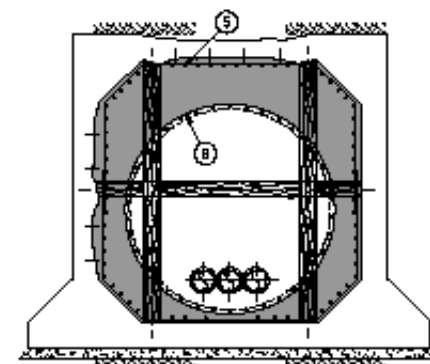
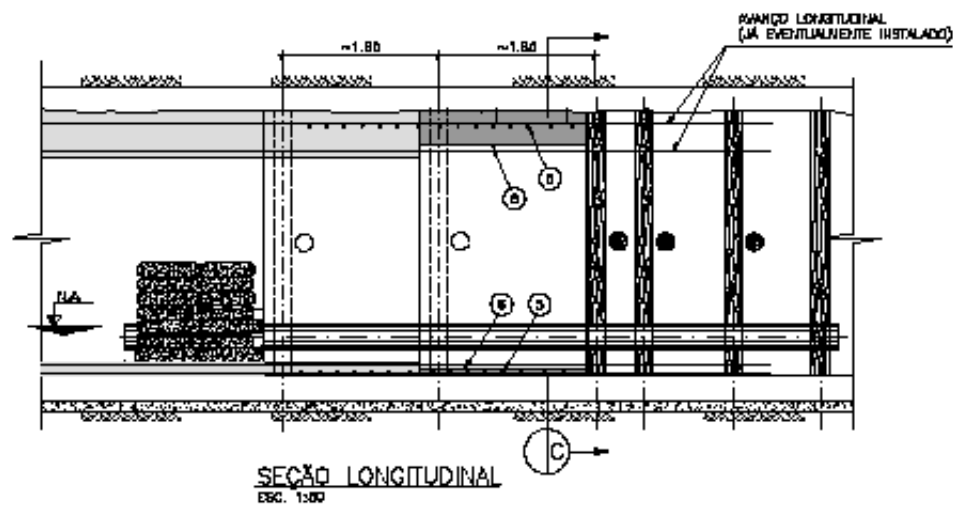
SEÇÃO LONGITUDINAL
ESC. 1:50

- ③ APOSIAMENTO DO CONCRETO NO ENTORNO DA GALERIA, MANTENDO-SE A ARMADURA EXISTENTE.
- ④ INSTALAÇÃO DOS CHUNCHORES.



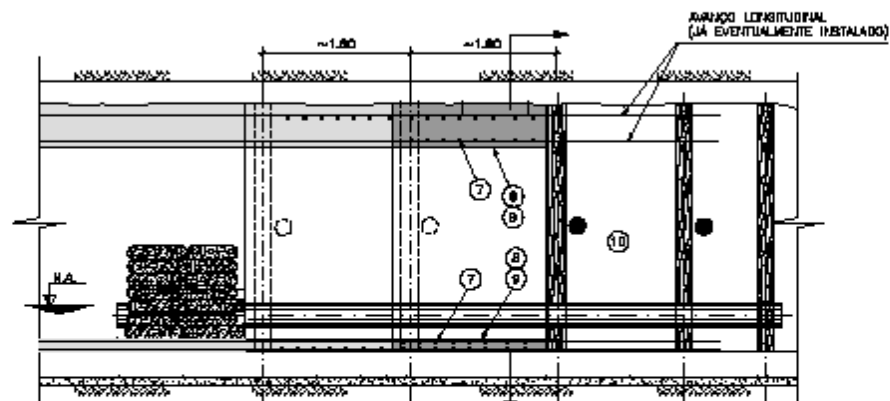
CORTE B
ESC. 1:50

3ª ETAPA

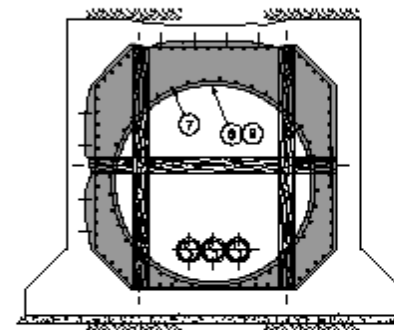


- ⑤ INSTALAÇÃO DA ARMADURA TRANSVERSAL DE REFORÇO (1ª CAMADA)
(A ARMADURA LONGITUDINAL E CORRIDA, PODENDO SER REMANESCENTE DA INSTALAÇÃO DA ARMADURA EM TRECHOS ANTERIORES).
- ⑥ PROJEÇÃO DE CONCRETO ATÉ 5 cm DA GEOMETRIA FINAL.

4ª ETAPA



SEÇÃO LONGITUDINAL
ESQ. 1:50



CORTE D
ESQ. 1:50

- ⑦ INSTALAÇÃO DA ARMAÇÃO TRANSVERSAL DE REFORÇO (2ª CAMADA)
(A ARMAÇÃO LONGITUDINAL É CORRIDA, PODENDO SER REMANESCENTE DA INSTALAÇÃO DA ARMAÇÃO EM TRECHOS ANTERIORES).
- ⑧ PROJEÇÃO DE CONCRETO ATÉ A CONCLUSÃO DA GEOMETRIA.
- ⑨ TRATAMENTO DA SUPERFÍCIE.
- ⑩ REPETIÇÃO DOS ITENS ⑦ A ⑨ PARA A EXECUÇÃO DO LANCE SEQUINTE.

CONTROLE DA ÁGUA

DRENAGEM
REBAIXAMENTO

-ESGOTAMENTO

-PONTEIRAS

- POÇOS PROFUNDOS

PI – INJETORES

PBS – BOMBA SUBMERSA

PBSV – VÁCUO

(DHP, DHPV) (*)

- ELETROOSMOSE

- INJEÇÕES (*)

- JET-GROUTING (*)

- CONGELAMENTO (*)

- OUTROS (*)

TRATAMENTO

(8) TÚNEIS

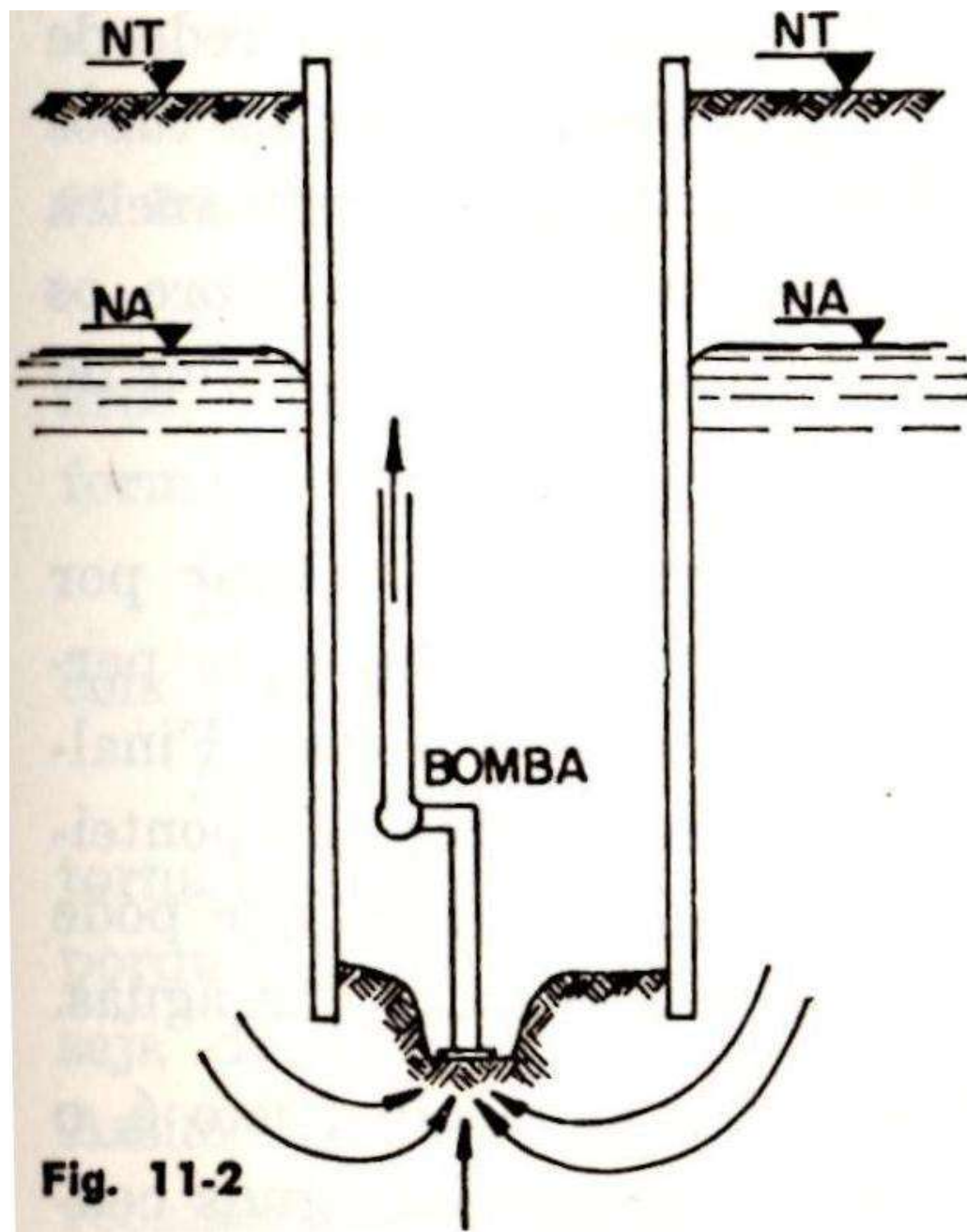
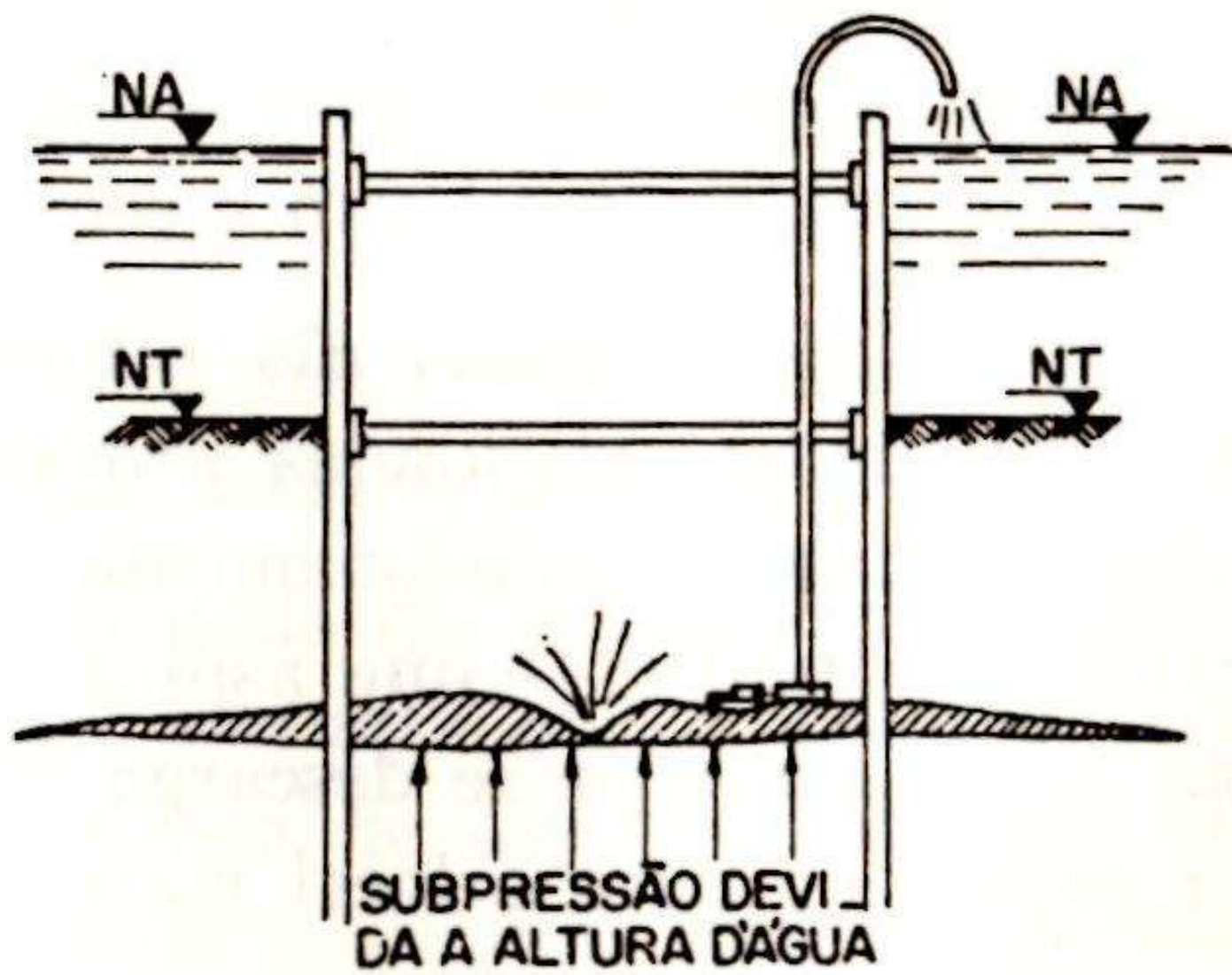
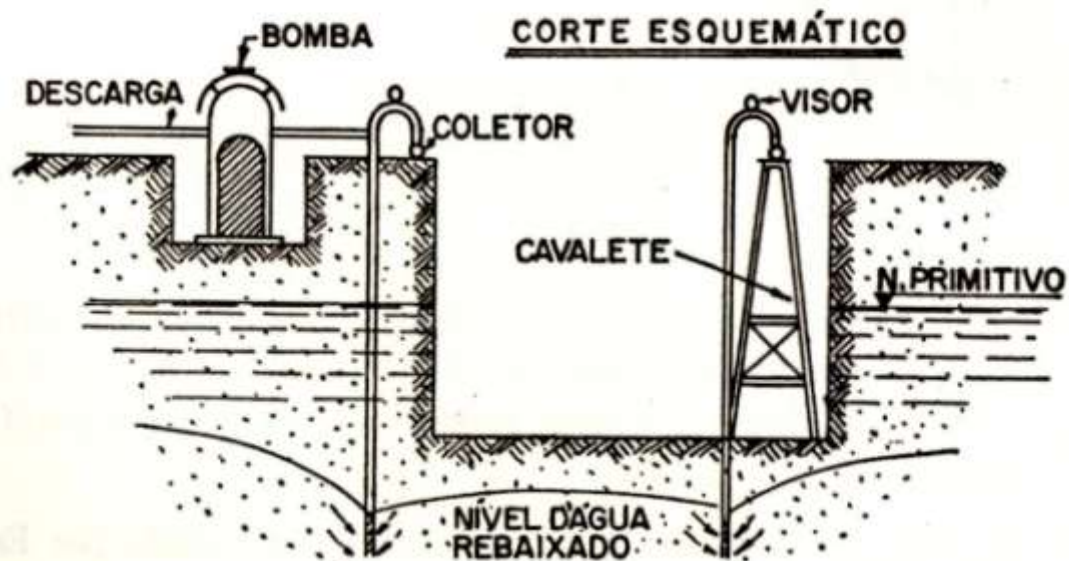
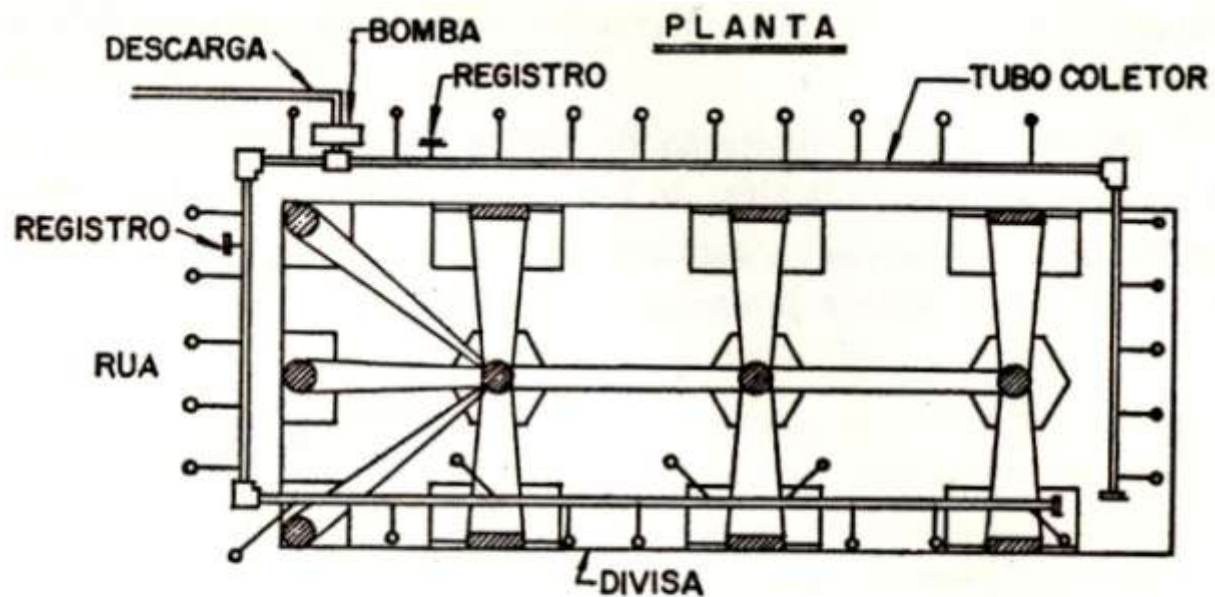
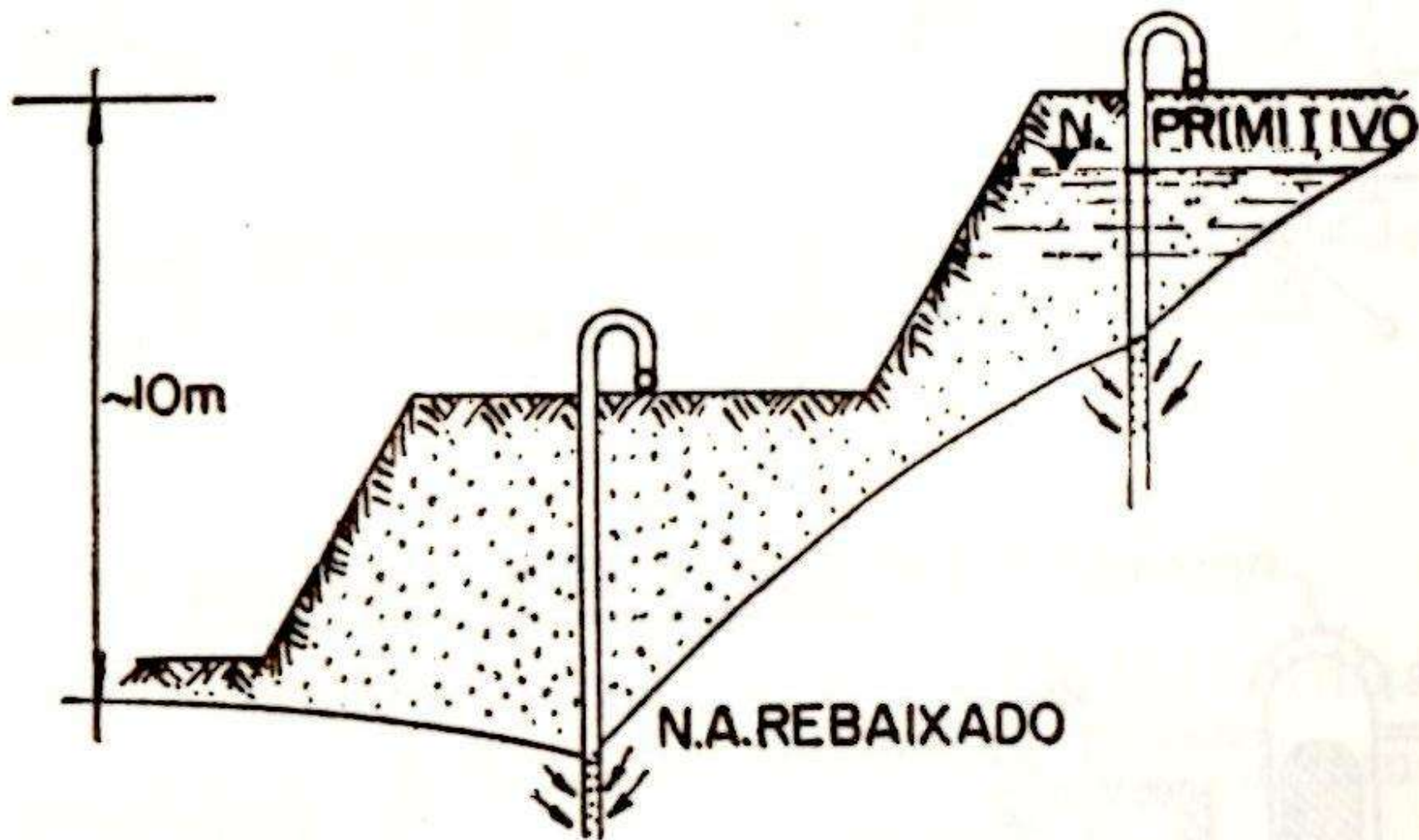
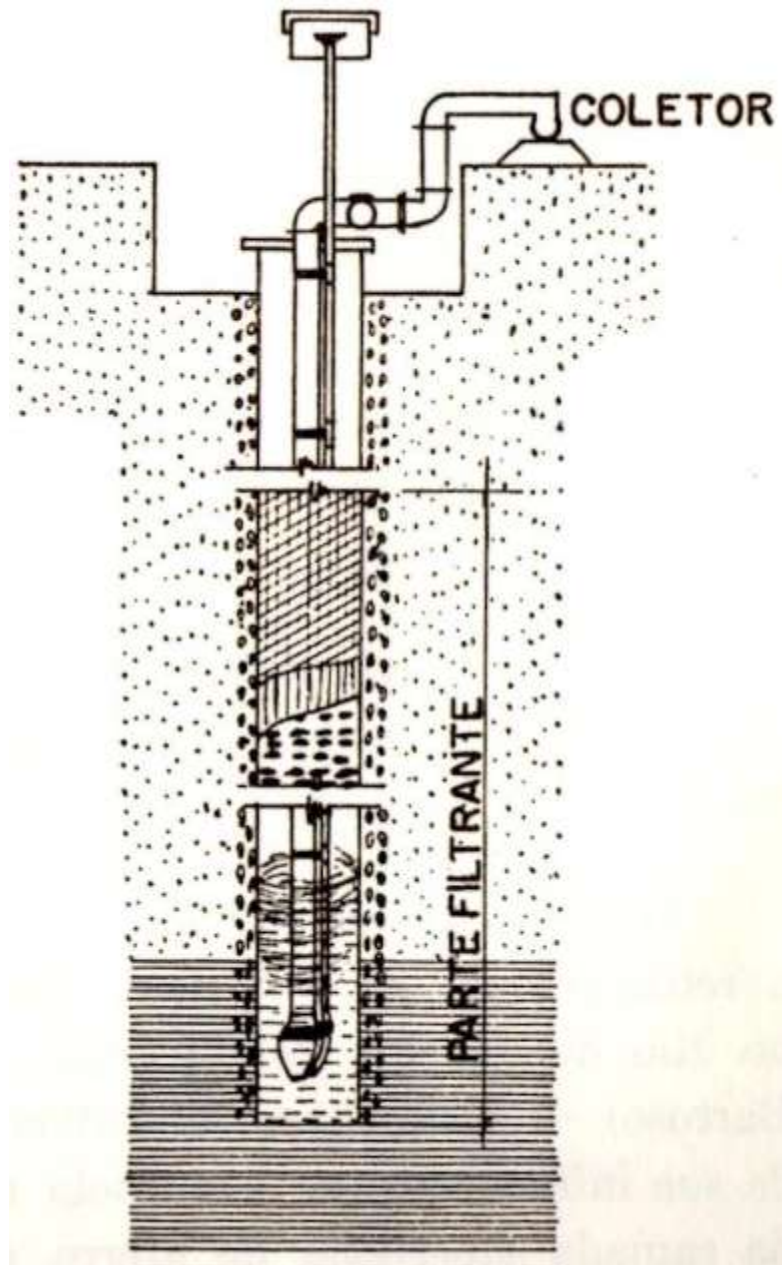


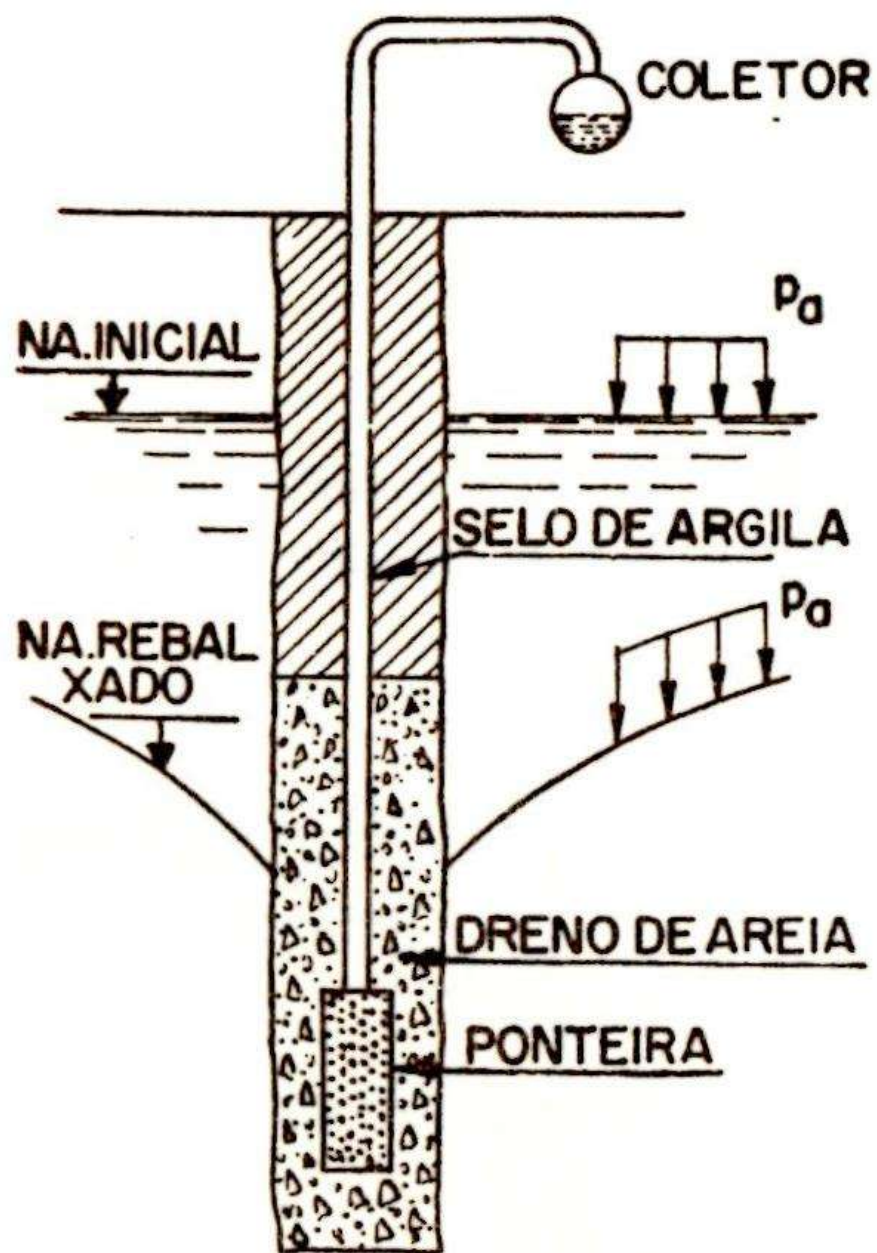
Fig. 11-2

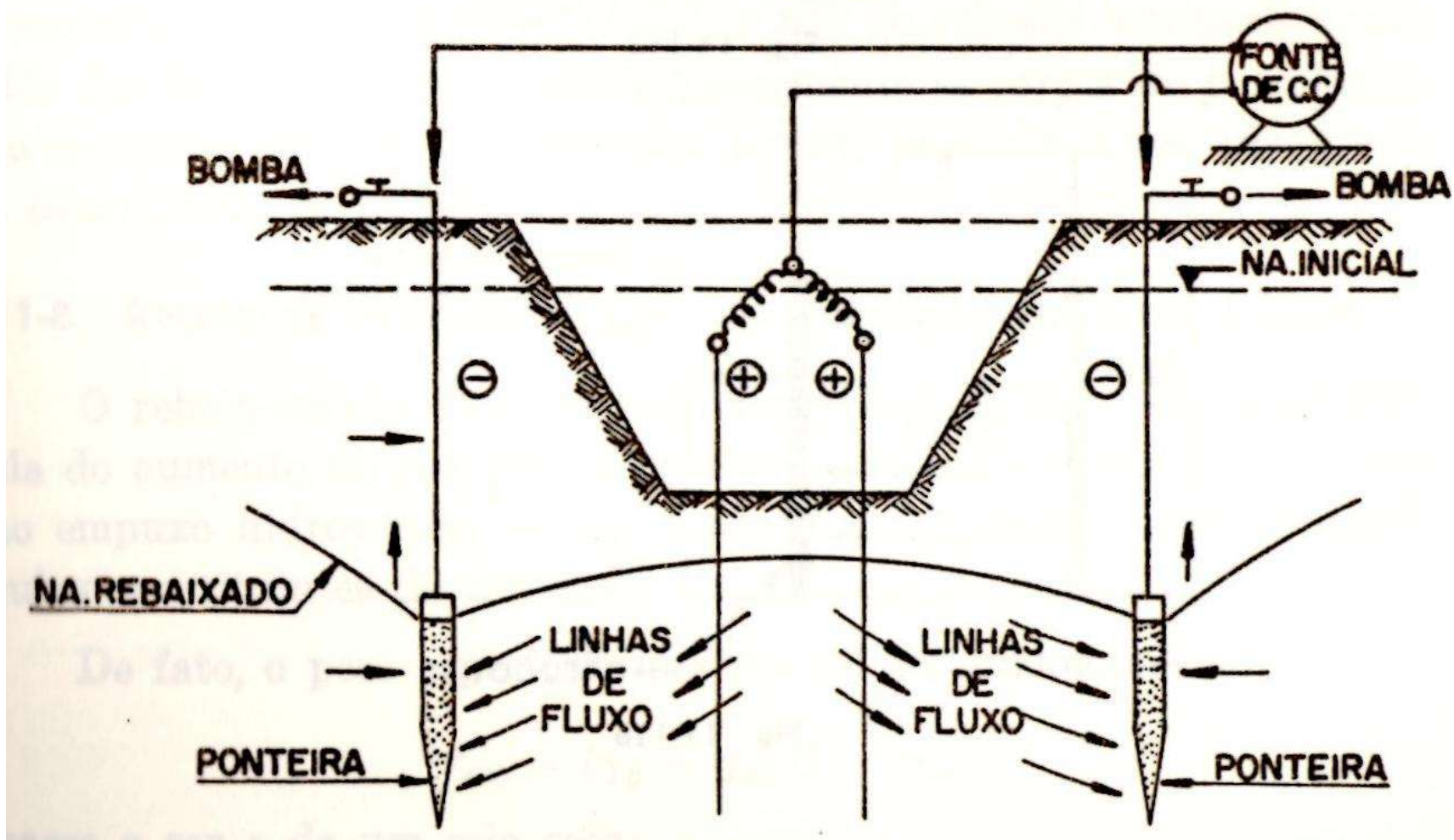












EMPUXOS

- TEORIA
- APLICAÇÃO DA TEORIA DA PLASTICIDADE
 - CÁLCULO PELO TEOREMA CINEMÁTICO OU PELO TEOREMA ESTÁTICO

(LAMBE & WHITMAM)

(FUNDAÇÕES – TEORIA E PRÁTICA – D. VELLOSO)

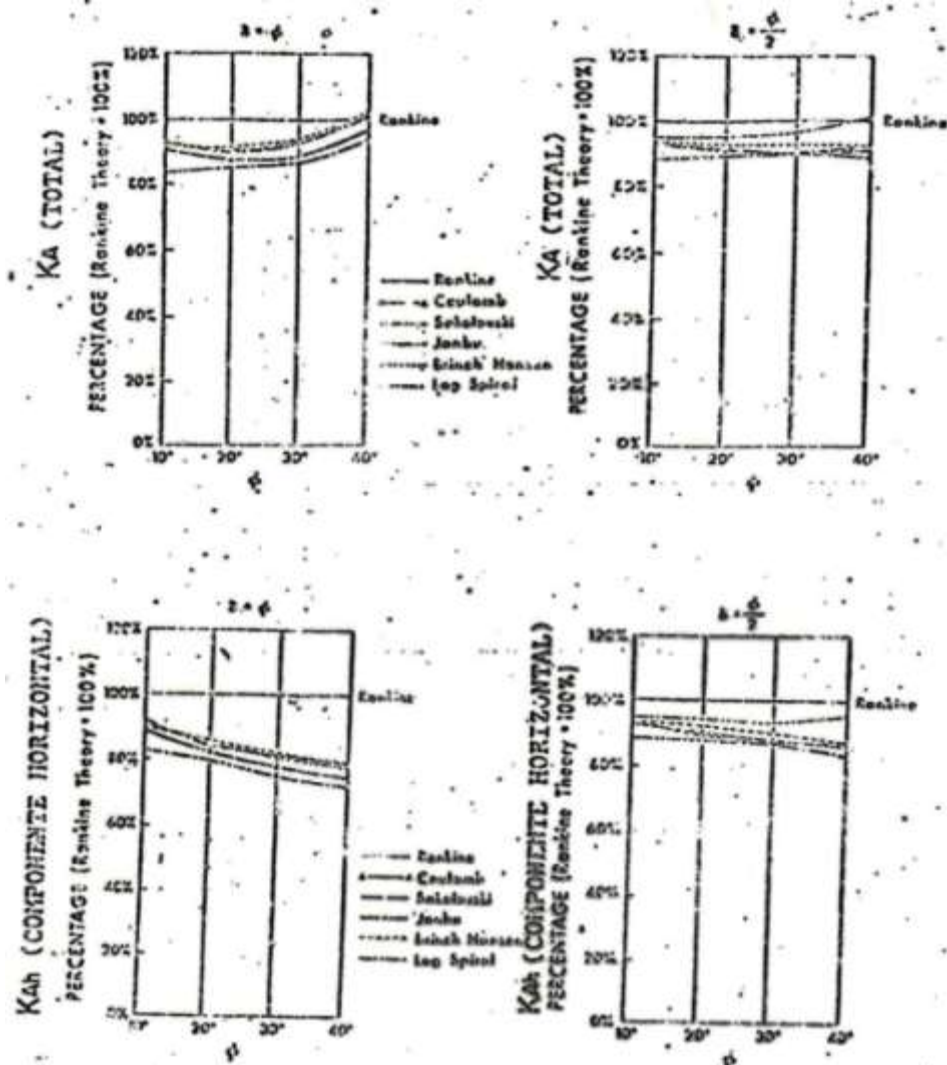


FIGURA E-1 (17) - COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE VALORES DE K_a
(COEFICIENTE DE EMPUXO ATIVO) OBTIDOS
POR DIVERAS TEORIAS

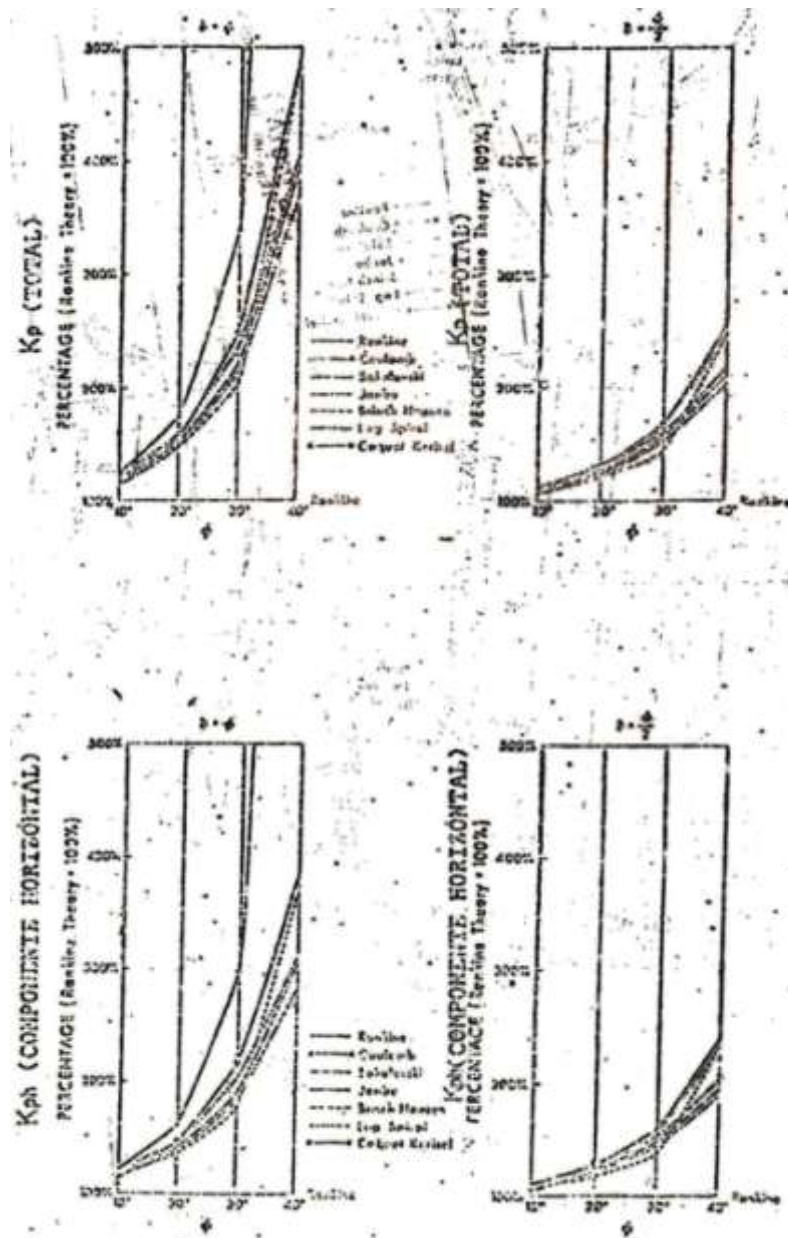
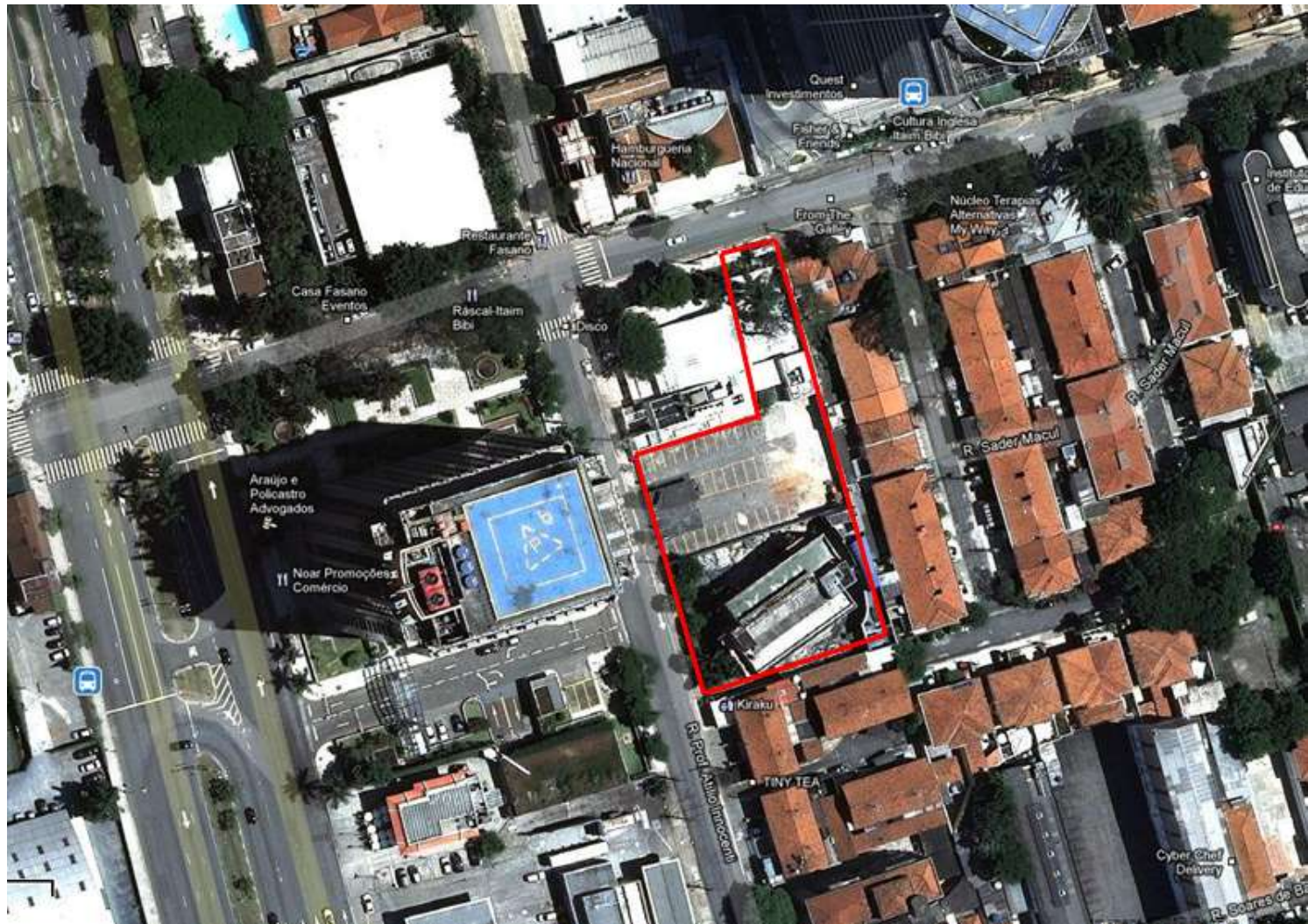


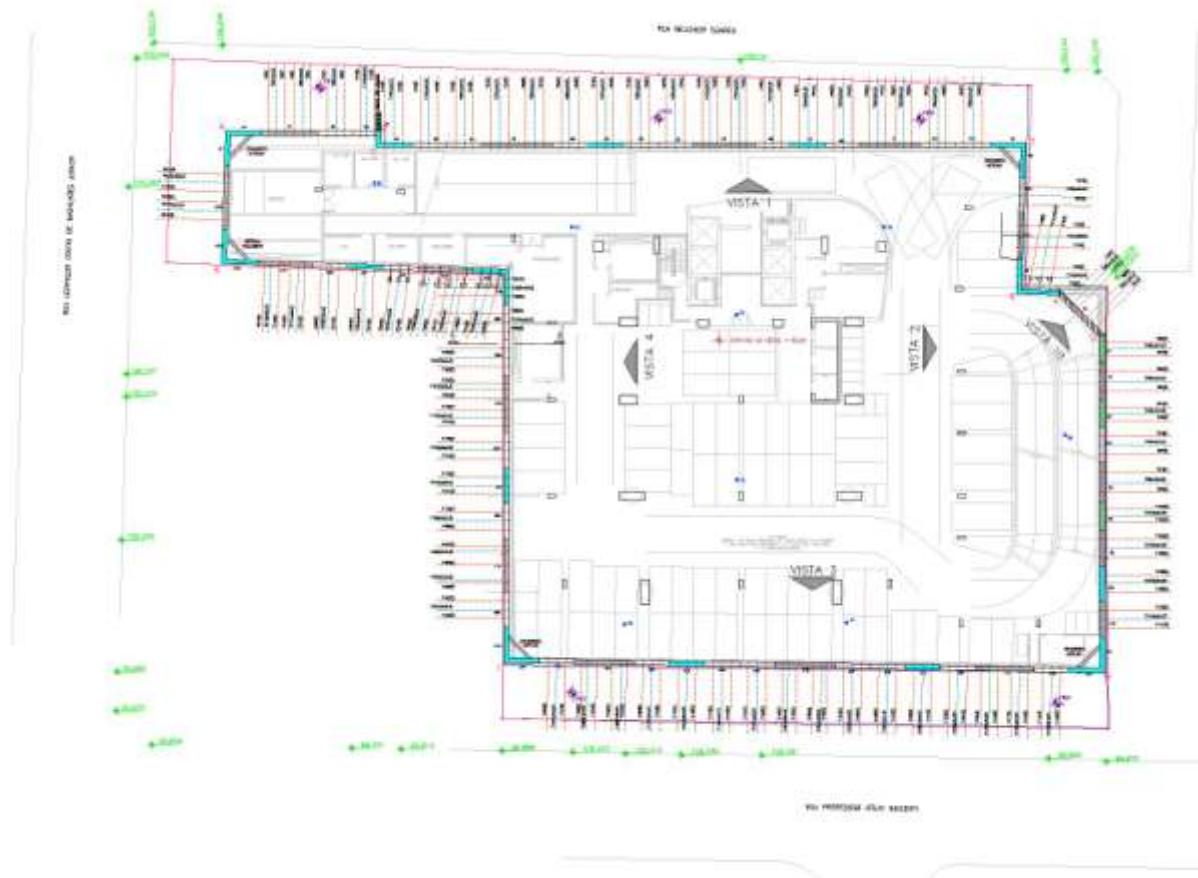
FIGURA 3-2 (17) - COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE VALORES DE K_p (COEFICIENTE DE EMPUXO PASSIVO) OBTIDOS POR DIVERSAS TEORIAS

Exemplo de “degradação” do solo residual jovem, silte arenoso micáceo, em virtude do alívio de tensões e gradiente hidráulico

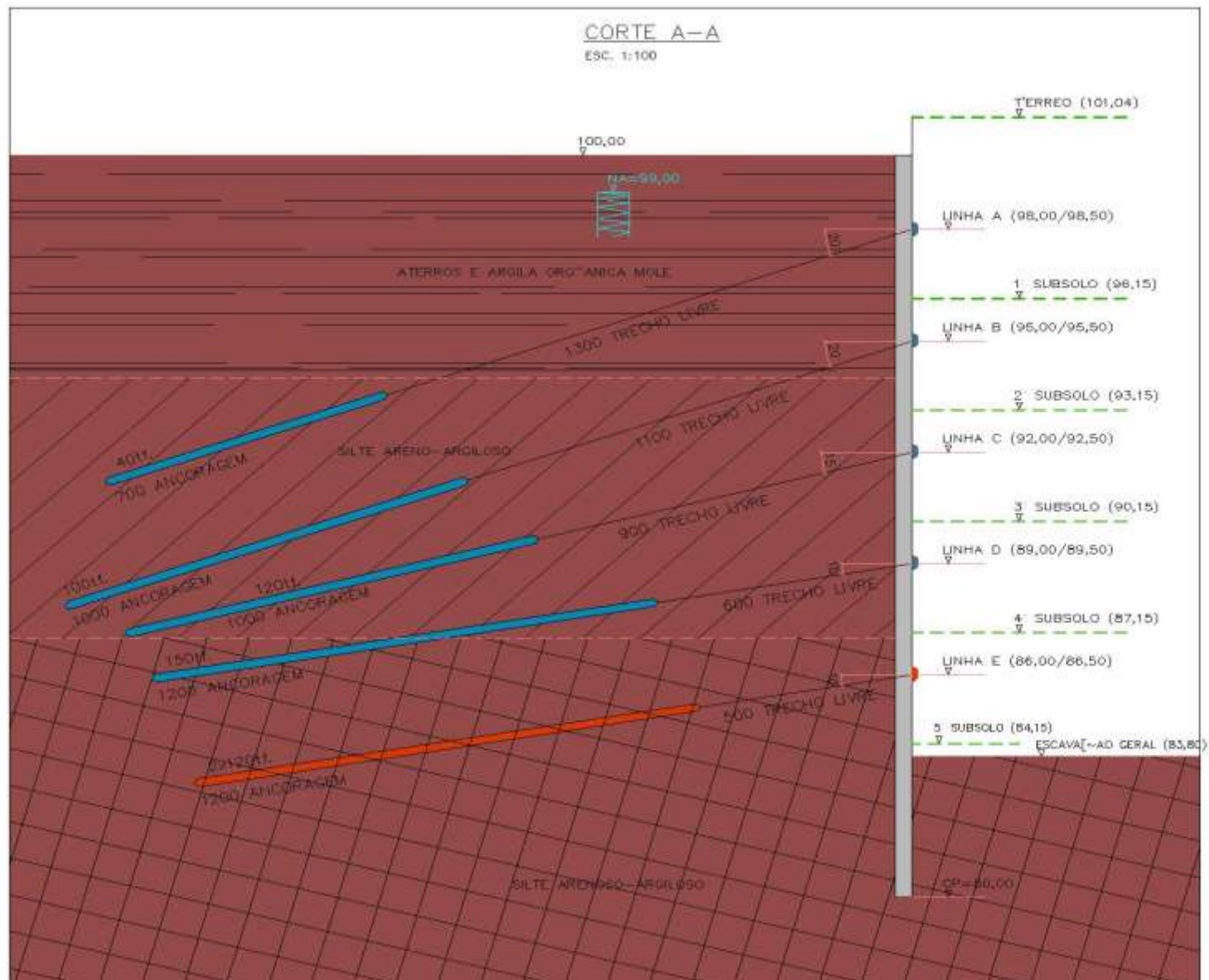
Mapa com a localização do empreendimento



Planta com a locação da contenção



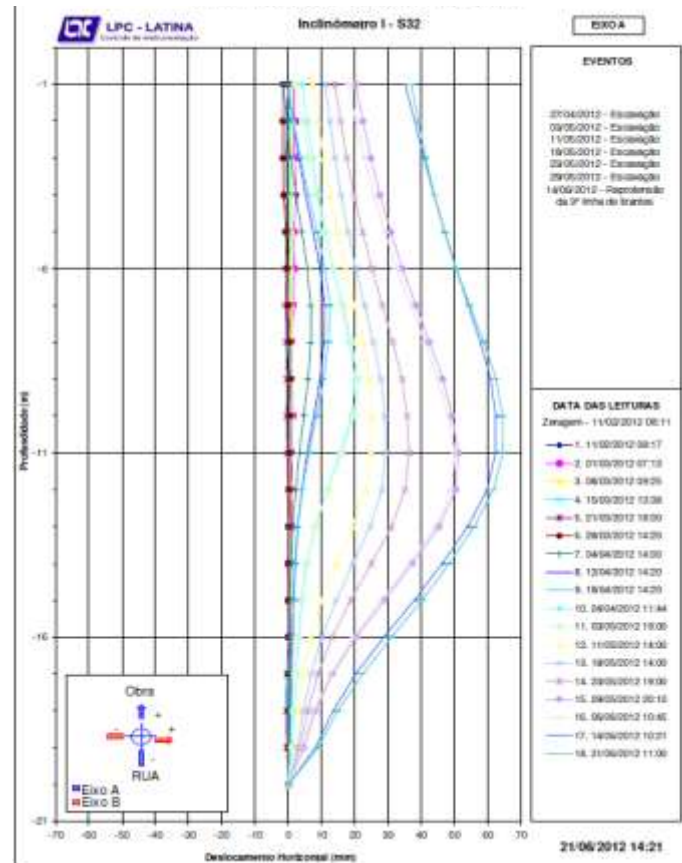
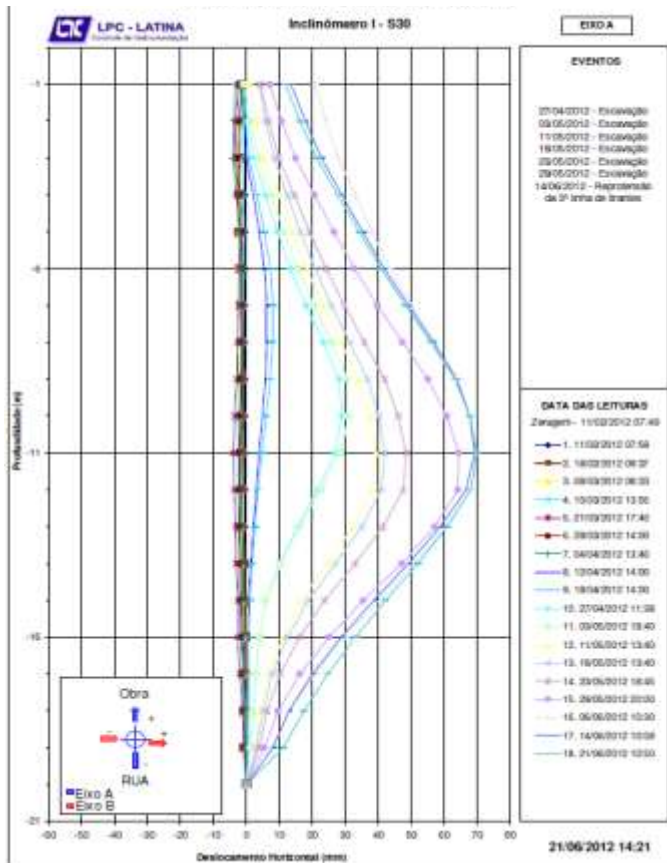
Corte típico da contenção



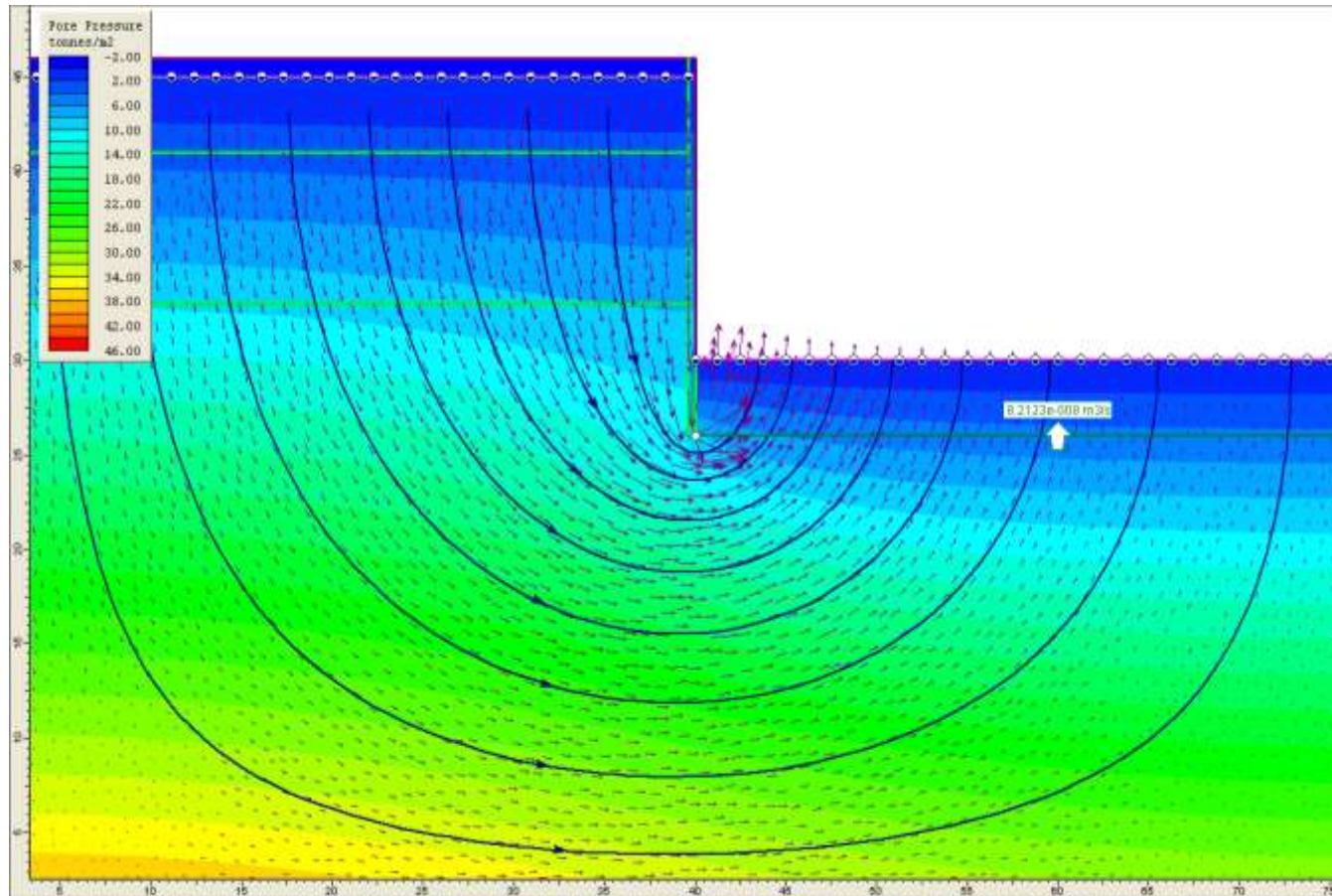
Fotos da contenção



Gráficos dos inclinômetros

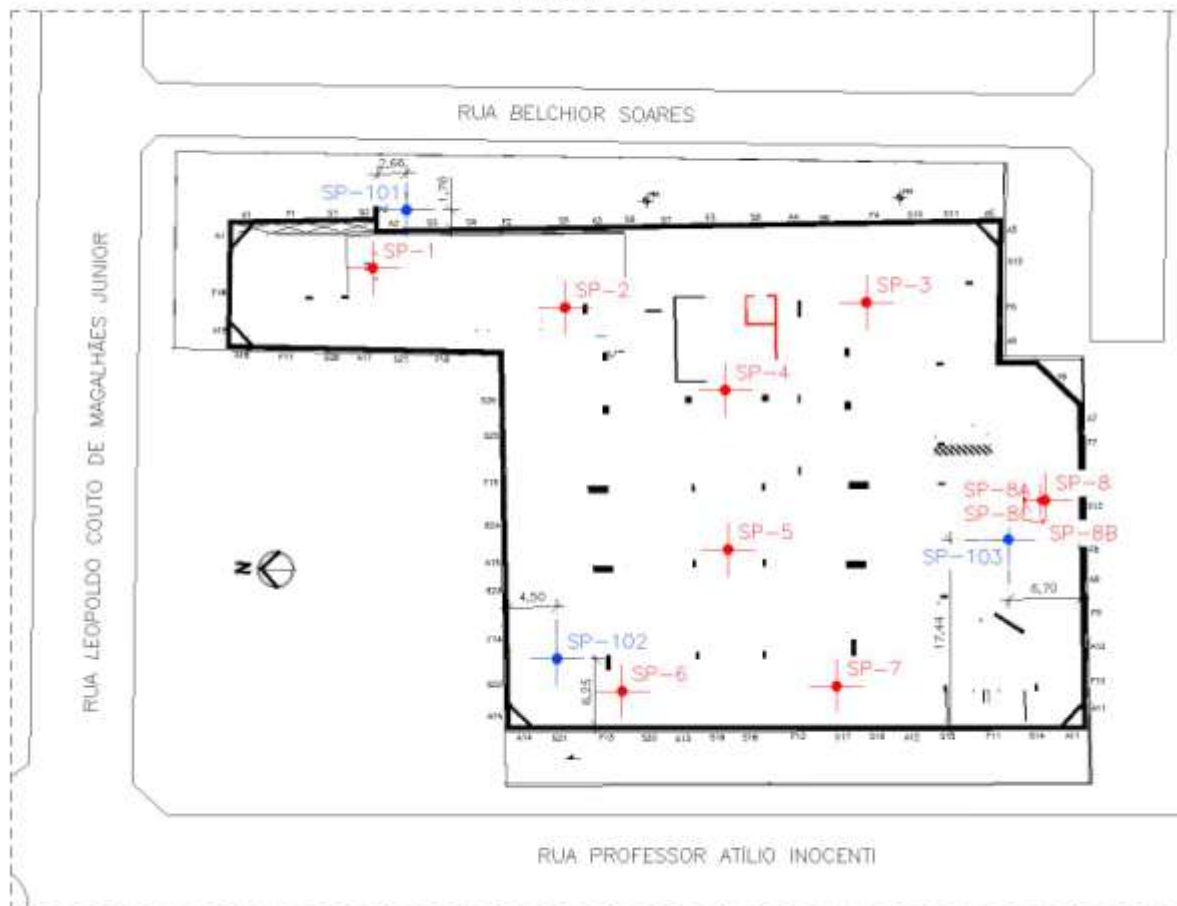


Rede de fluxo na contenção

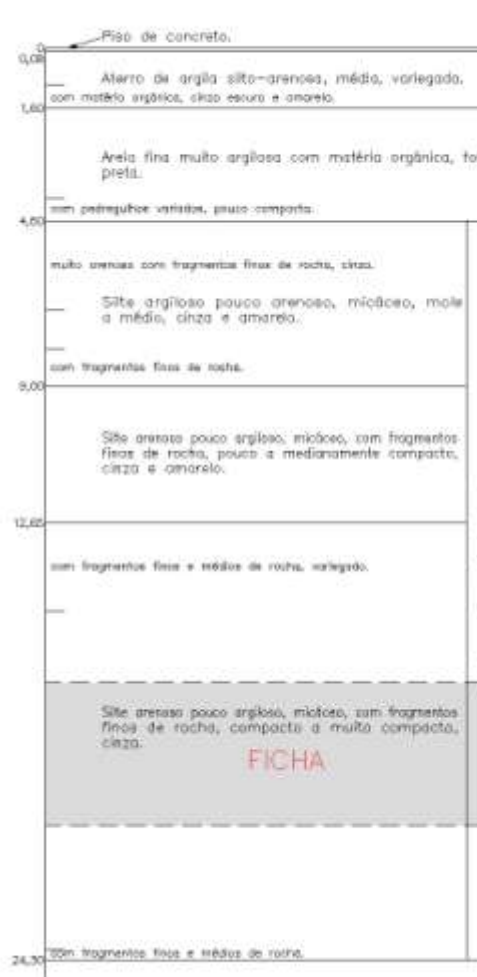


LOCAÇÃO DAS SONDAGENS

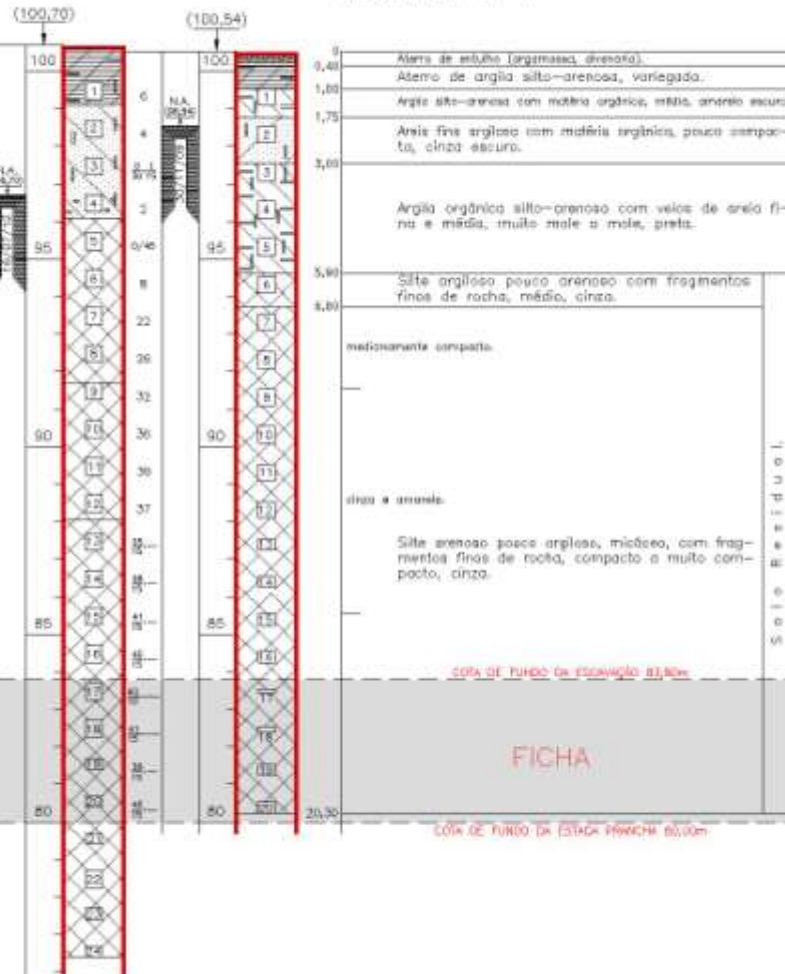
ESCALA 1:500



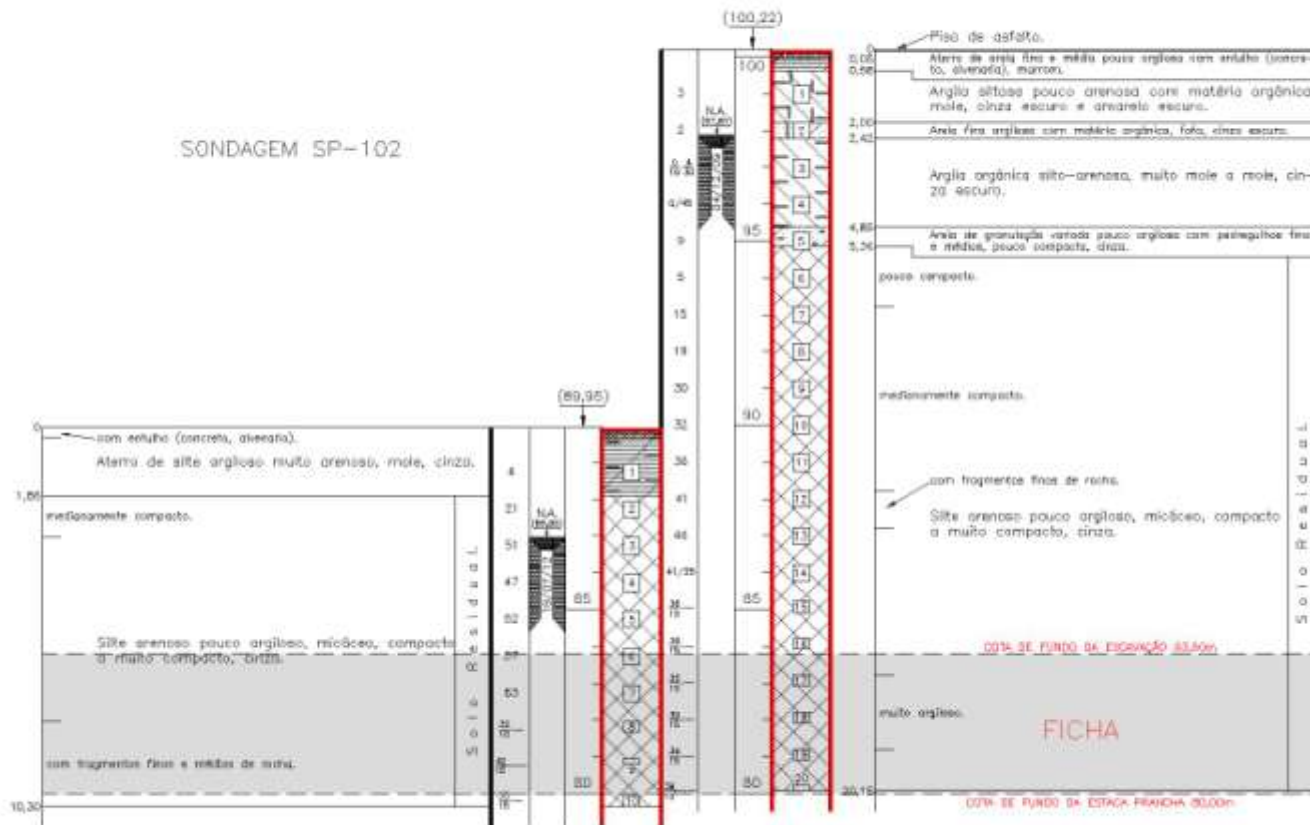
SONDAGEM SP-101



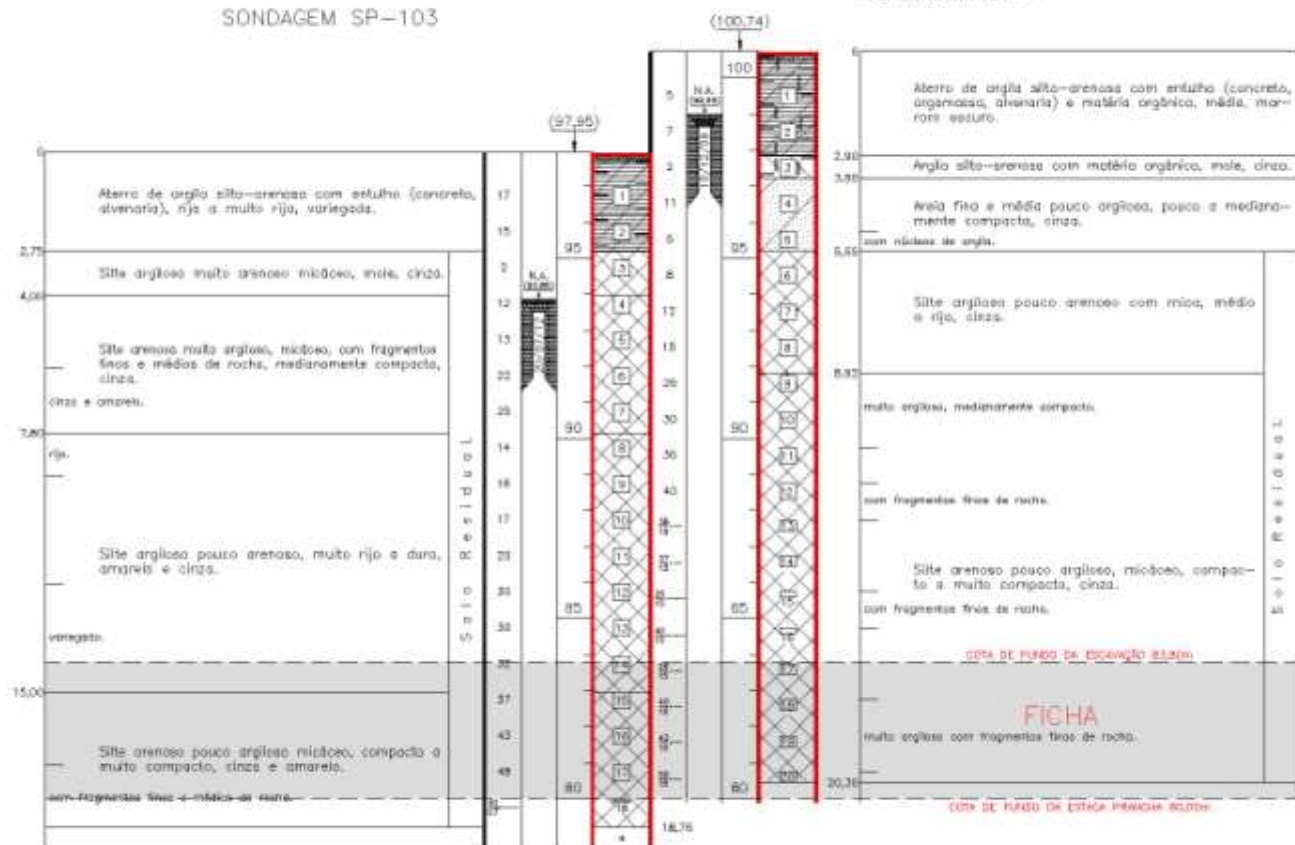
SONDAGEM SP-1



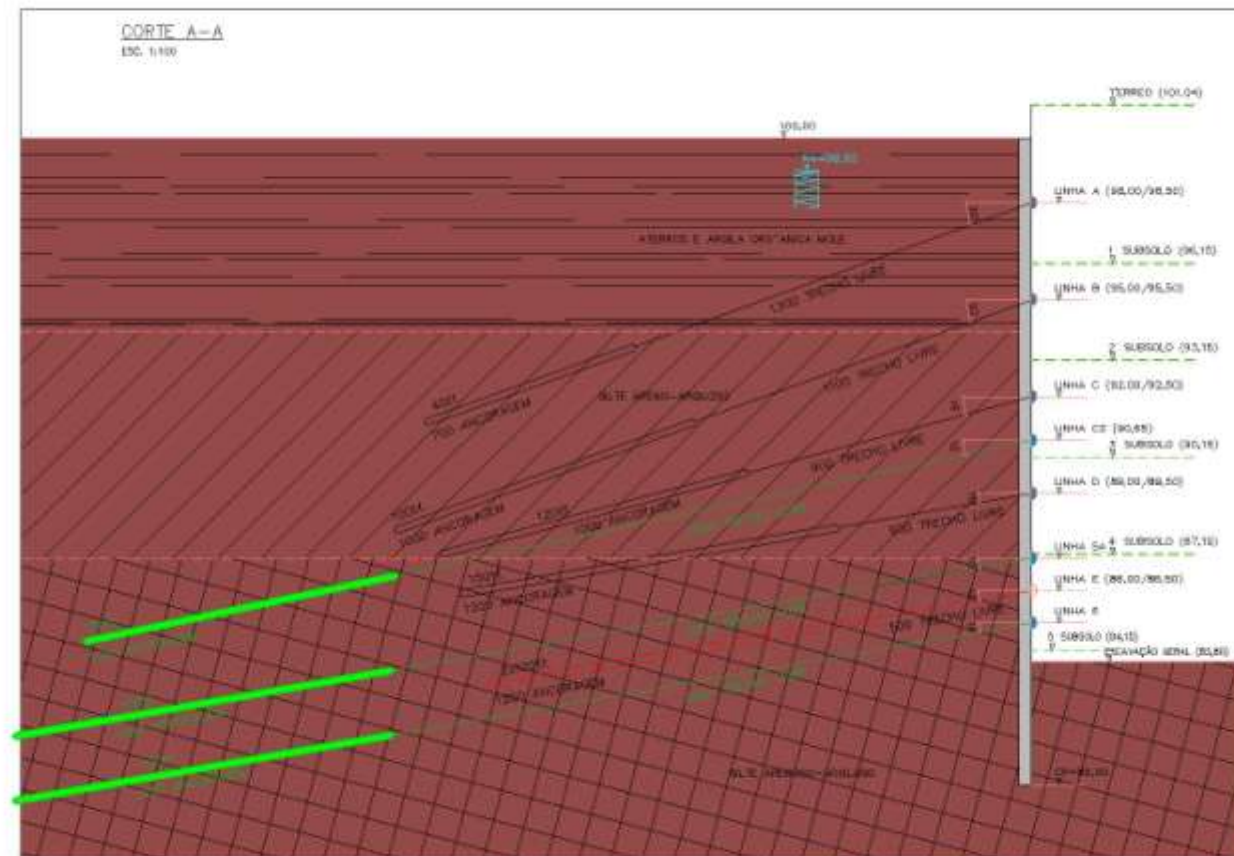
SONDAGEM SP-102



SONDAGEM SP-103

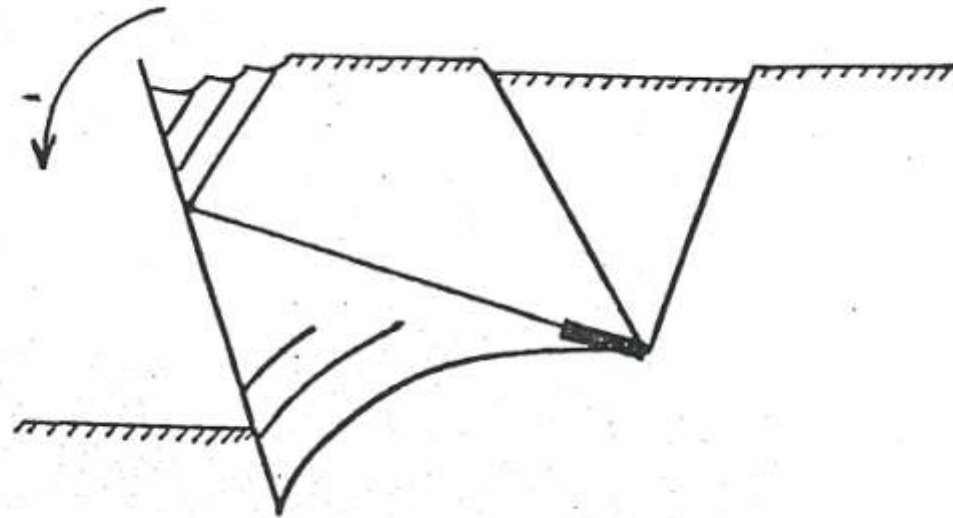


Reforço adotado



ASPECTOS RELACIONADOS AO PROJETO DE VALAS

1. MÉTODOS CONSTRUTIVOS – ESTRUTURAS DIFERENTES NÃO VALE A SUPERPOSIÇÃO.
2. DISTRIBUIÇÃO DOS EMPUXOS.
3. MODELOS – NÃO – EVOLUTIVOS/EVOLUTIVOS
NE – EMPÍRICOS
NE – VIGAS CONTÍNUAS APOIADAS
NE (E) - VIGAS SOBRE APOIOS ELÁSTICOS
NE (E) - VIGAS EM MEIO CONTÍNUO
4. VERIFICAÇÕES COMPLEMENTARES
 - FICHA DESCONTÍNUA
 - ESTABILIDADE GERAL (CONTÍNUA E DESCONTÍNUA)
 - ESTABILIDADE DE FUNDO
 - RUPTURA HIDRÁULICA
 - DESLOCAMENTOS
 - CAPACIDADE DE SUPORTE DAS PAREDES DE CONTENÇÃO
 - EFEITO DE TEMPERATURA E PRÉ-COMPRESSÃO
 - FORÇA LIMITE DE PROTENSÃO DOS TIRANTES



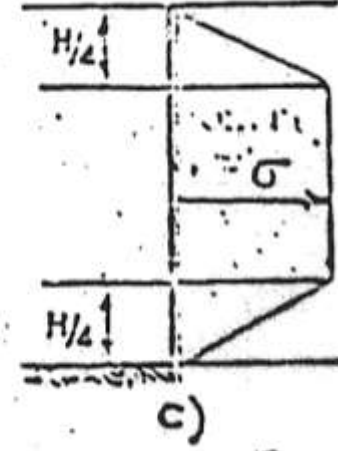
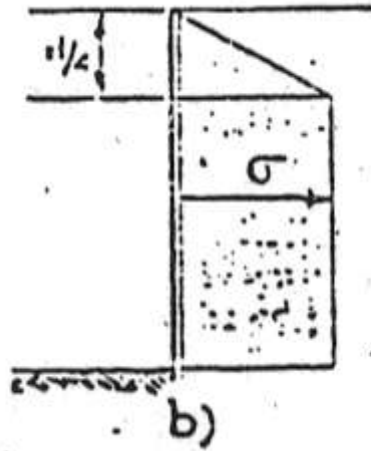
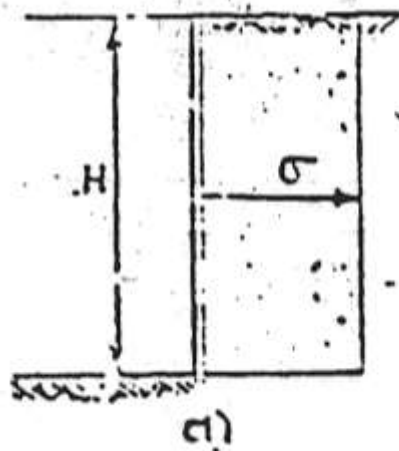


FIG. 15-8.

- a) Terrains sans cohésion $\sigma = 0,65 K_p \bar{\omega} H$
 b) Argiles plastiques $\sigma = \left(1 - m \frac{4C}{\bar{\omega} H}\right) \bar{\omega} H$
 c) Argiles raides $\sigma = (0,2 \text{ à } 0,4) \bar{\omega} H$

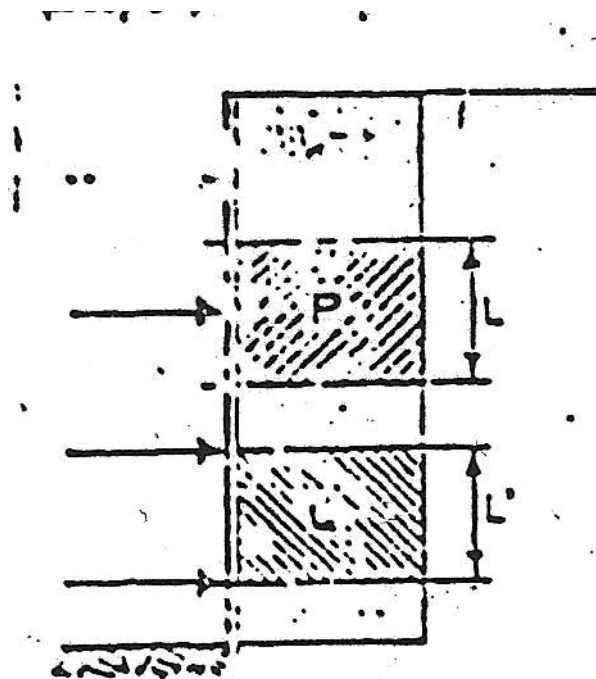
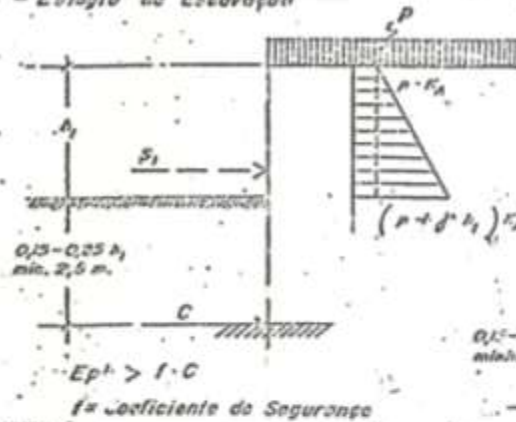


FIG. 15-5.

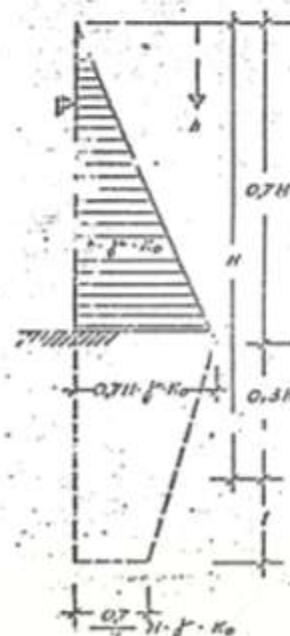
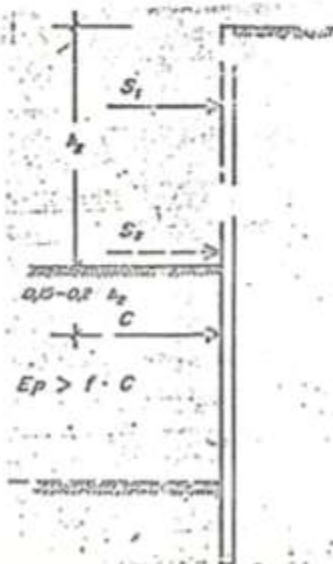
22 - Estágio de Escorço

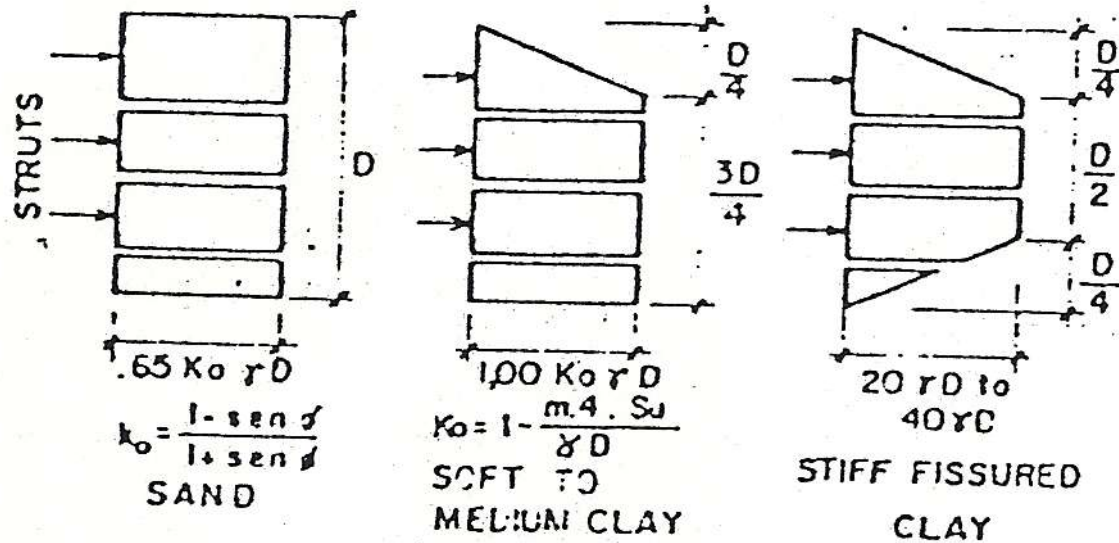
18 - *Estólio de Escorção*
$$E p^L \geq I \cdot G$$
f = Coeficiente de Segurança
$$E_{ph} \geq f \cdot C$$

Simulação dos estágios de escavação.

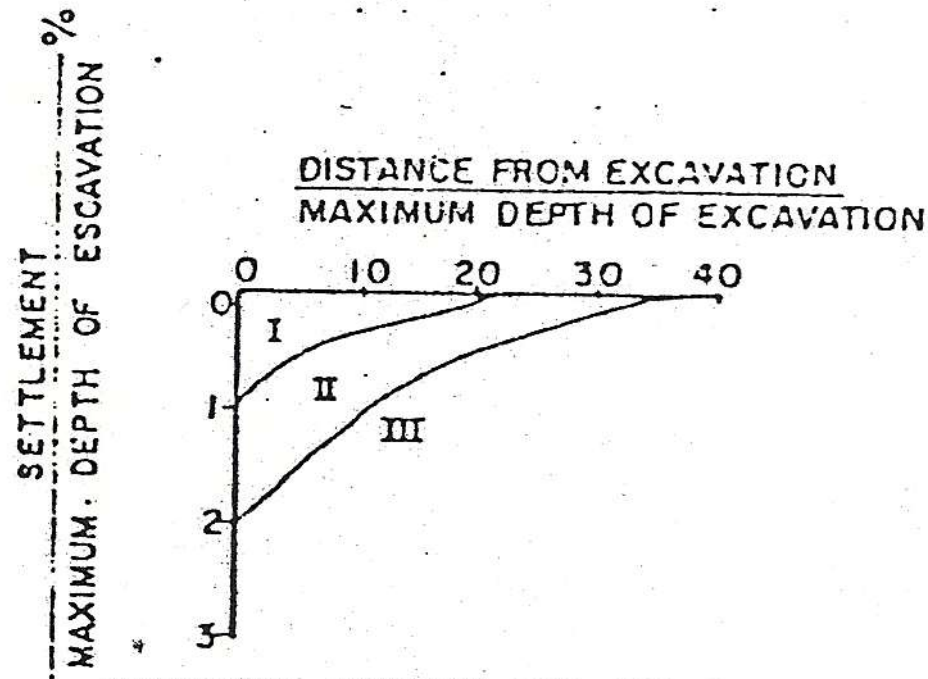
Paredes Rígidas

Método da Viga Contínua

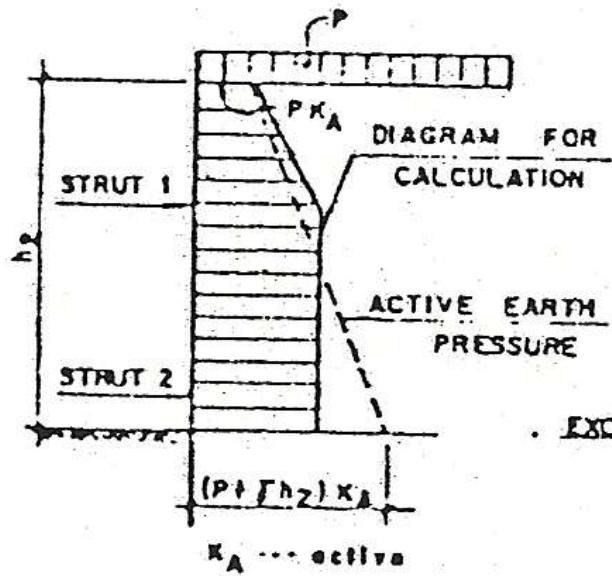




APPARENT LATERAL STRESS FOR COMPUTING
STRUT LOADS
from Peck (1969)

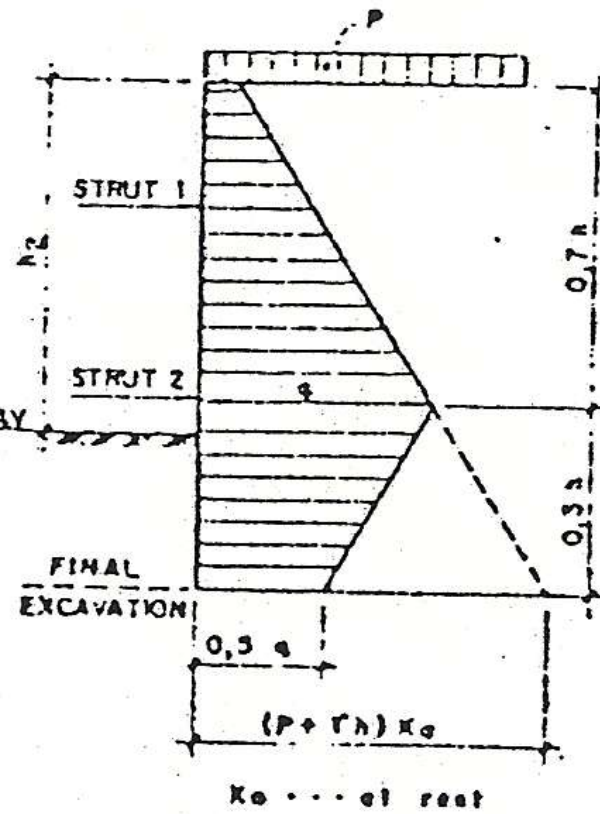


EMPIRICAL CRITERIA FOR ESTIMATING
SETTLEMENTS DUE TO EXCAVATION
from Peck (1969)



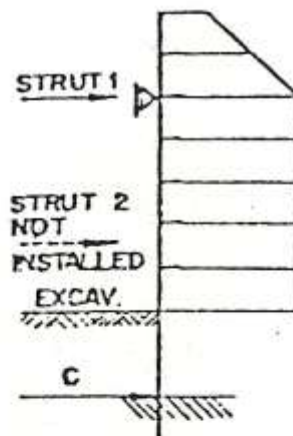
LOADING — FLEXIBLE WALLS

FIG. 3



LOADING — RIGID WALLS

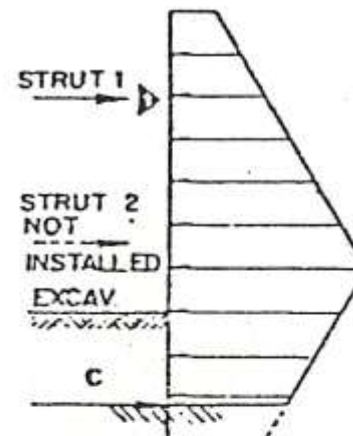
FIG. 4



C MUST BE COMPARED WITH
AVAILABLE PASSIVE PRESSURE

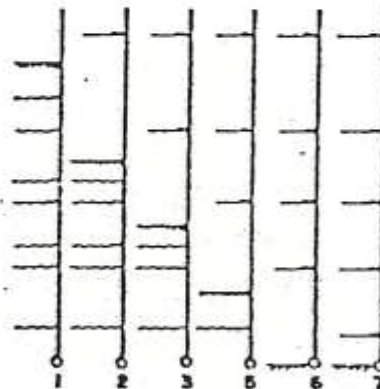
STATIC CALCULATION
FLEXIBLE WALLS

FIG. 5



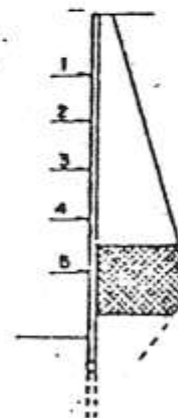
STATIC CALCULATION
RIGID WALLS

FIG. 6



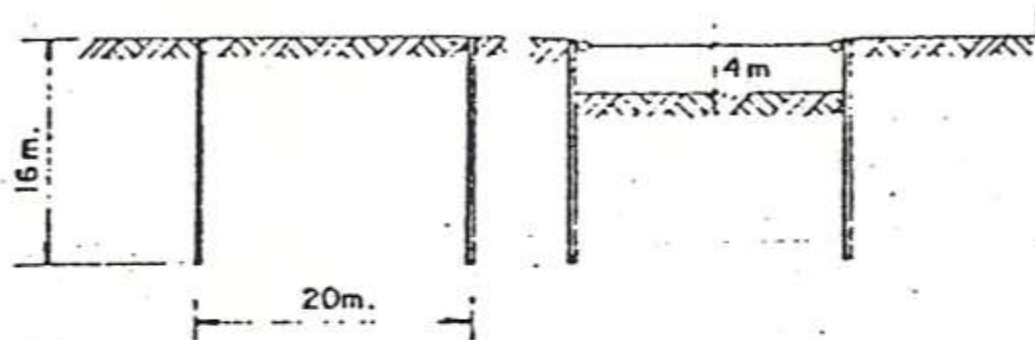
STATIC SYSTEM FOR
SEVERAL STAGES.
FROM LAMBE (1970)

FIG. 7



STATIC SYSTEM FOR
ESTIMATING AXIAL LOAD
ON STRUT # 5
FROM SWATEK (1972)

FIG. 8

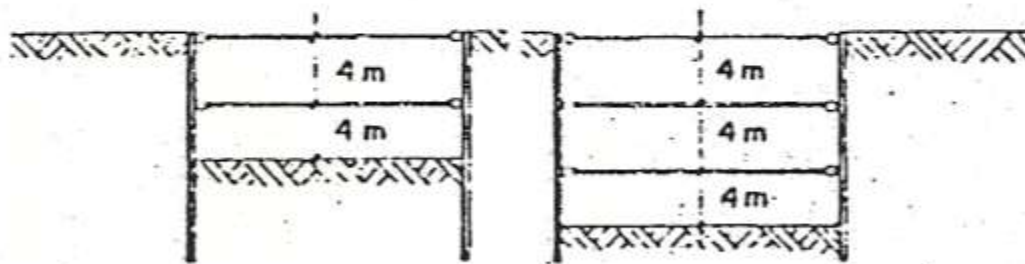


INITIAL STAGE

1st STAGE

FIG. 9^a

FIG. 9^b

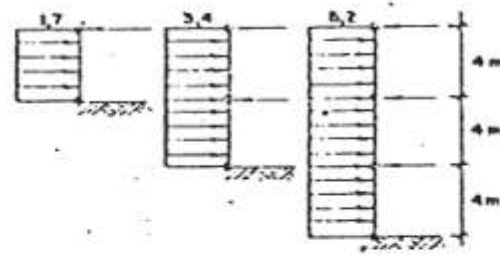


2nd STAGE

3rd STAGE

FIG. 9^c

FIG. 9^d



PRESSURES $\dots$ tf/m^2
APPLICATION OF
TERZAGHI-PECK ENVELOPE

FIG. 10

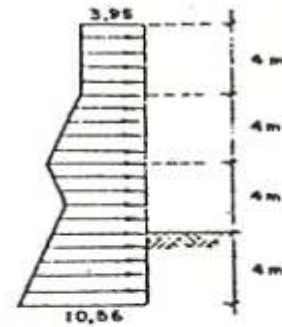


FIG. 11

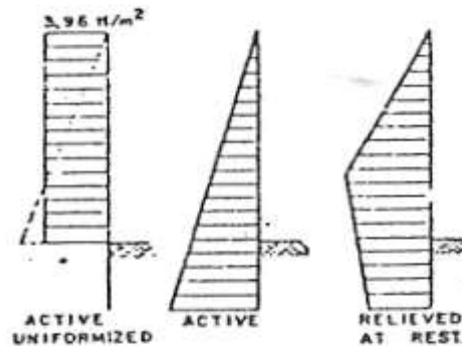


FIG. 12

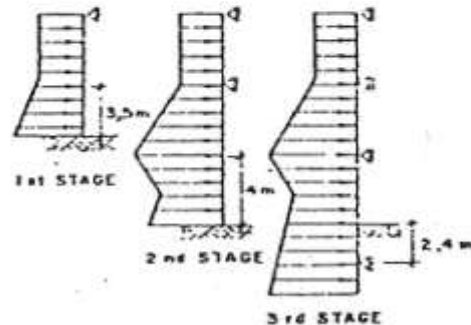


FIG. 13

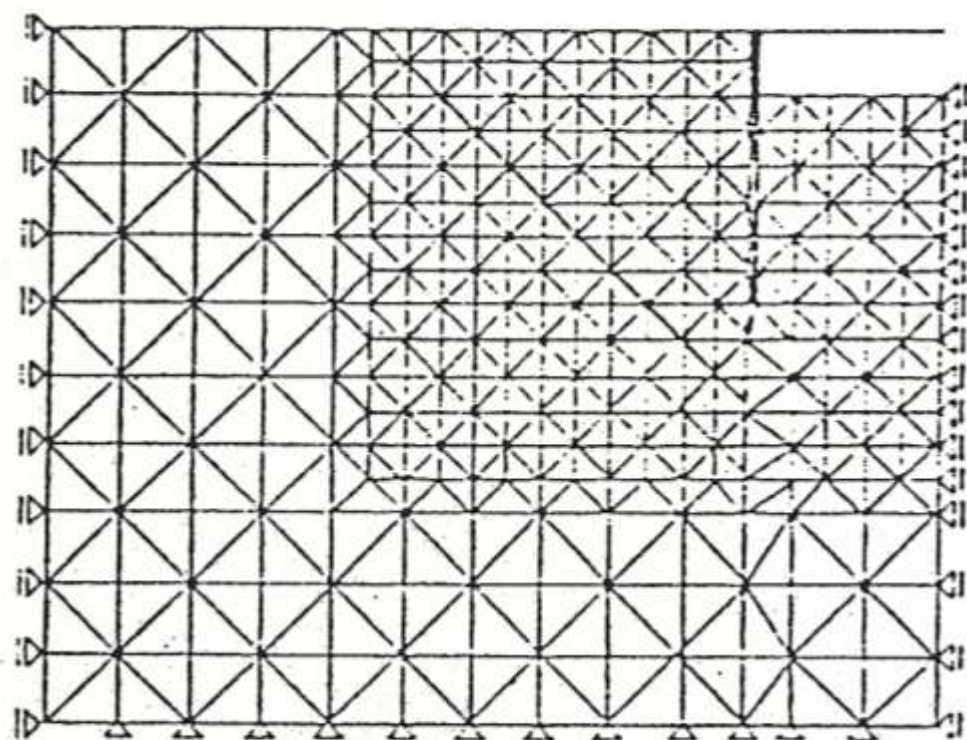


FIG. 14

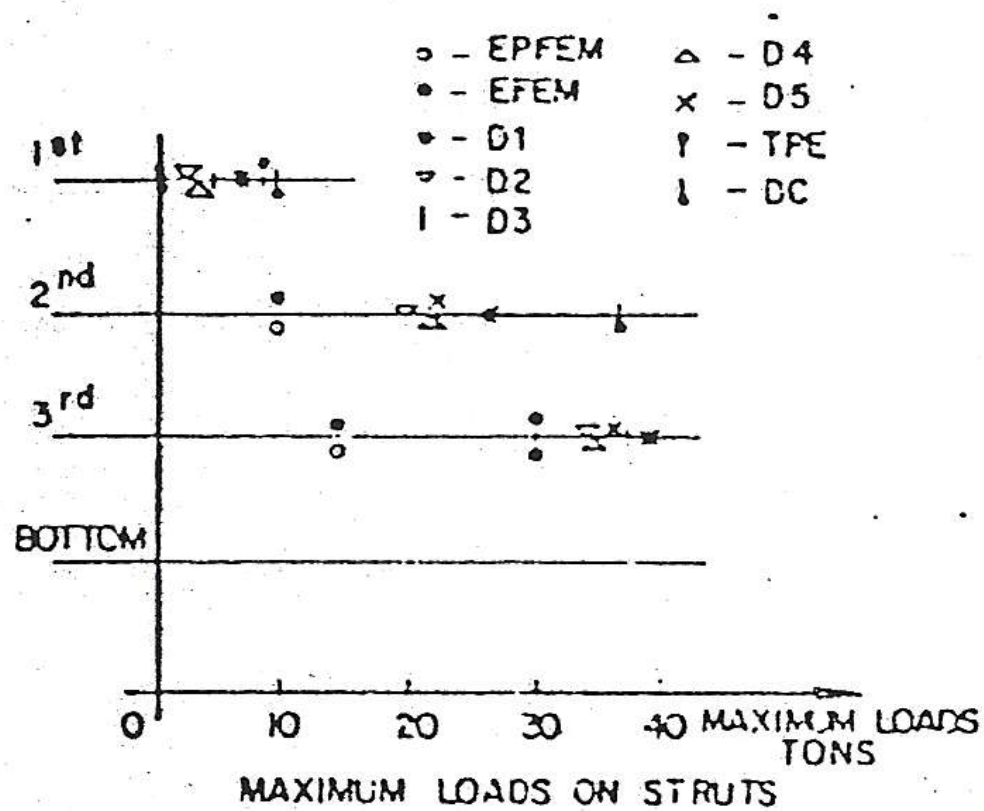


FIG. 15

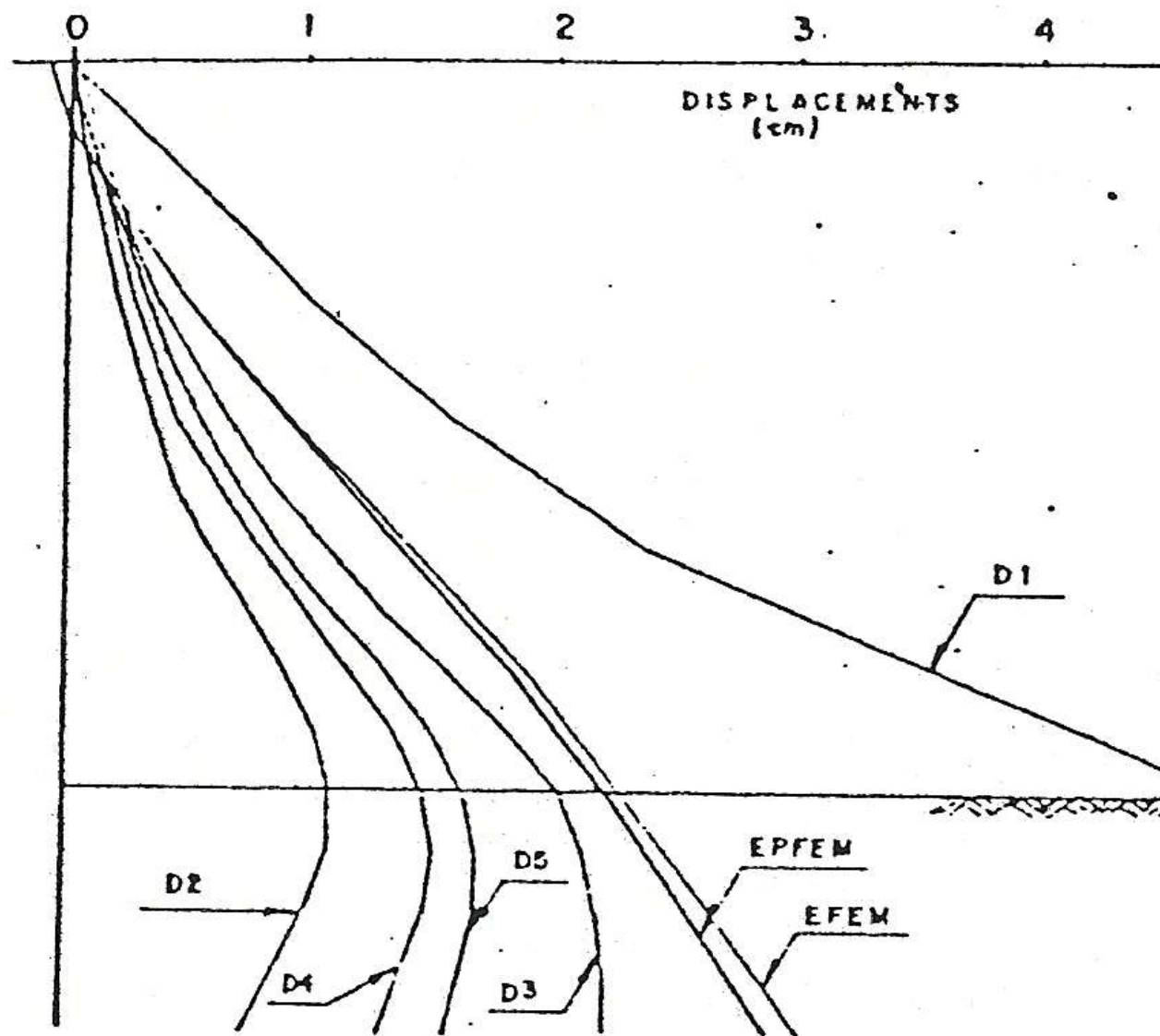


FIG. 16

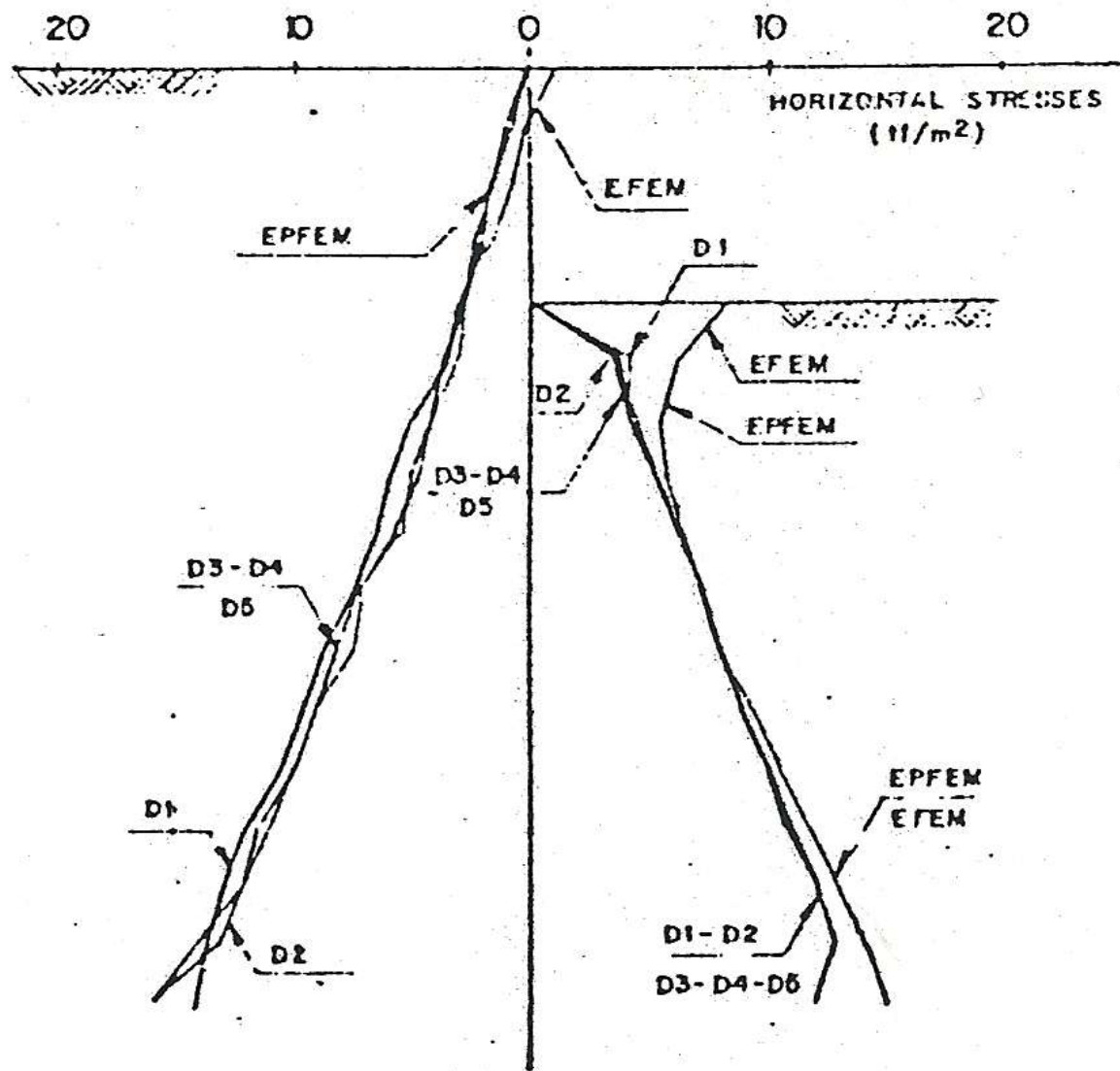


FIG. 17

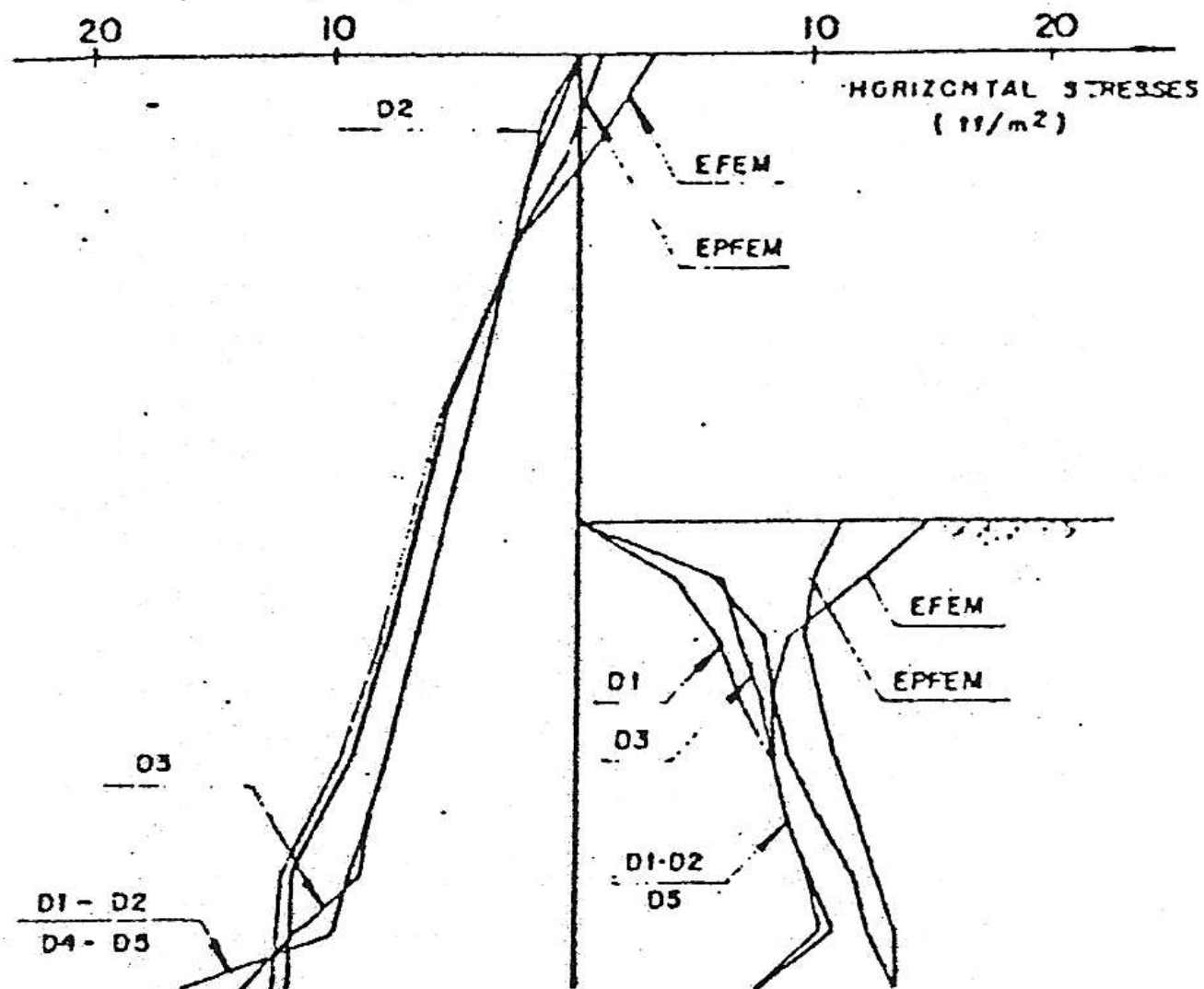


FIG. 18

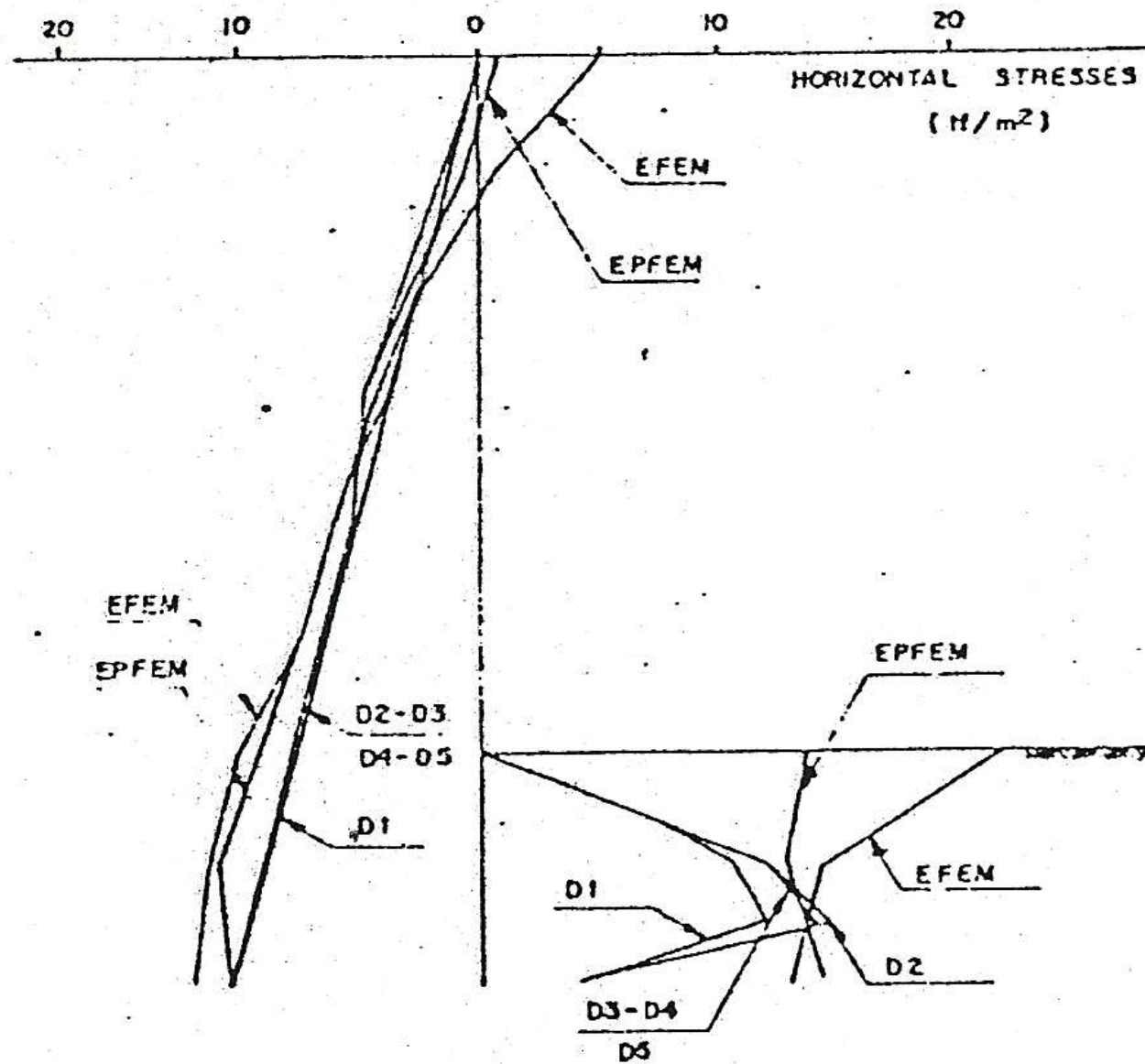
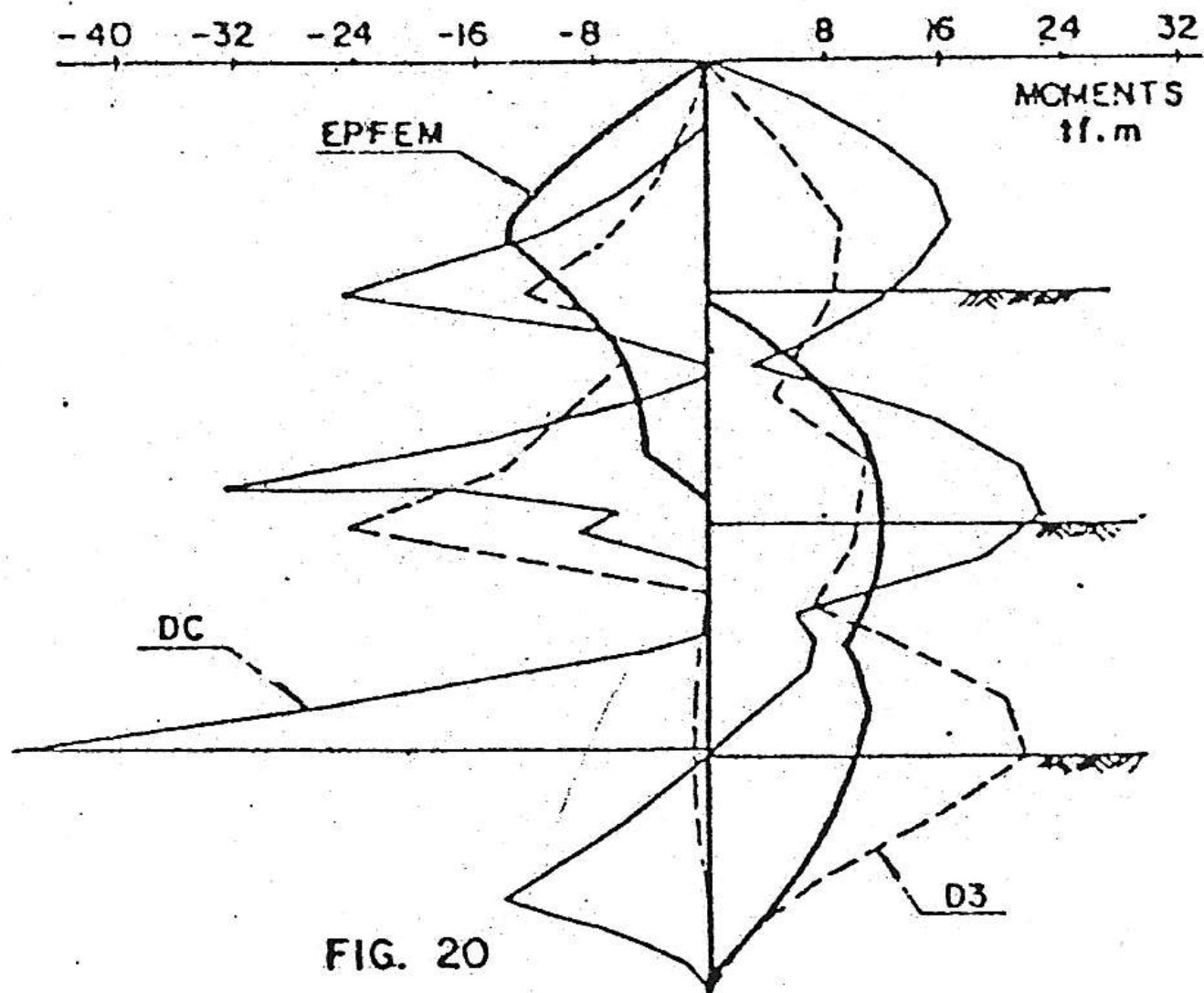
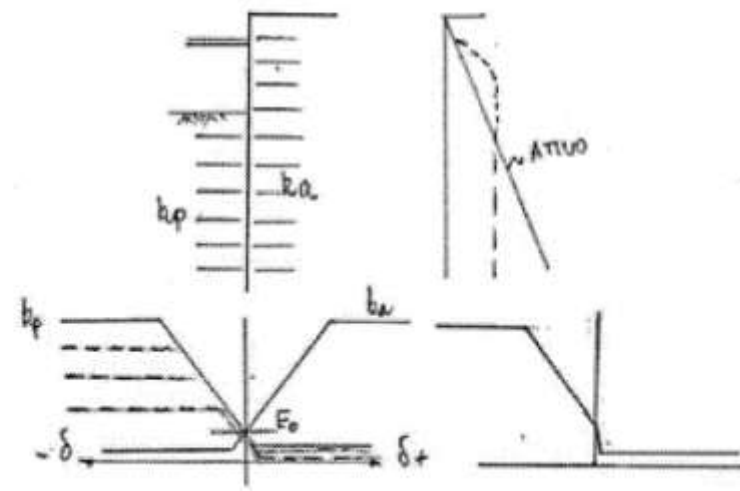
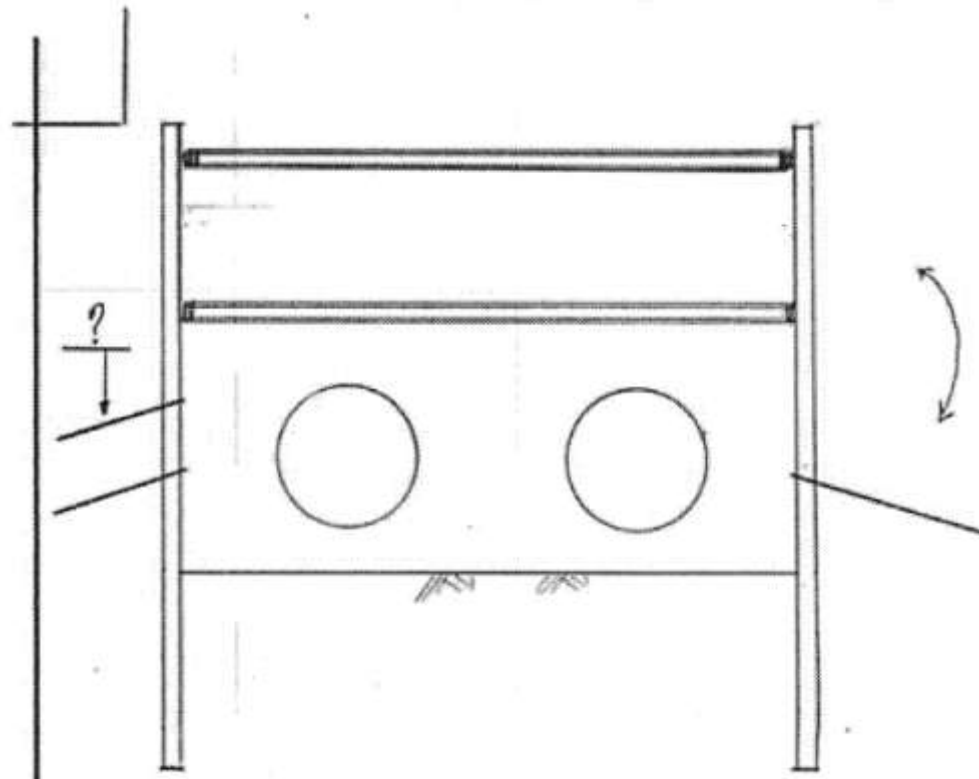
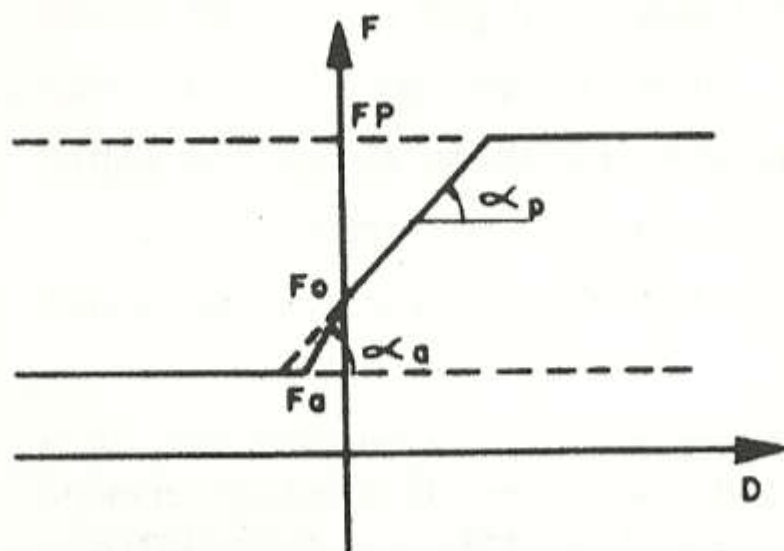


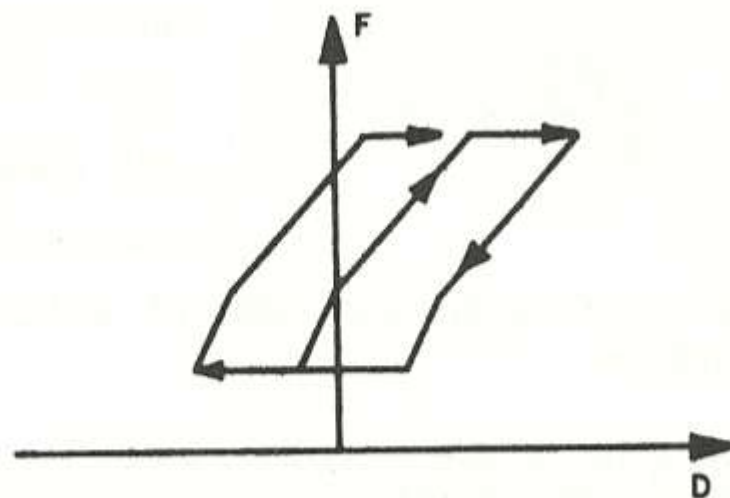
FIG. 19







FORCE x DISPLACEMENT



HYSTERESIS CICLE

F_p : PASSIVE FORCE
 F_a : ACTIVE FORCE
 F_o : AT REST FORCE

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

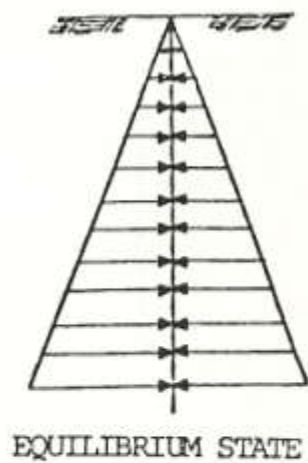


fig.3

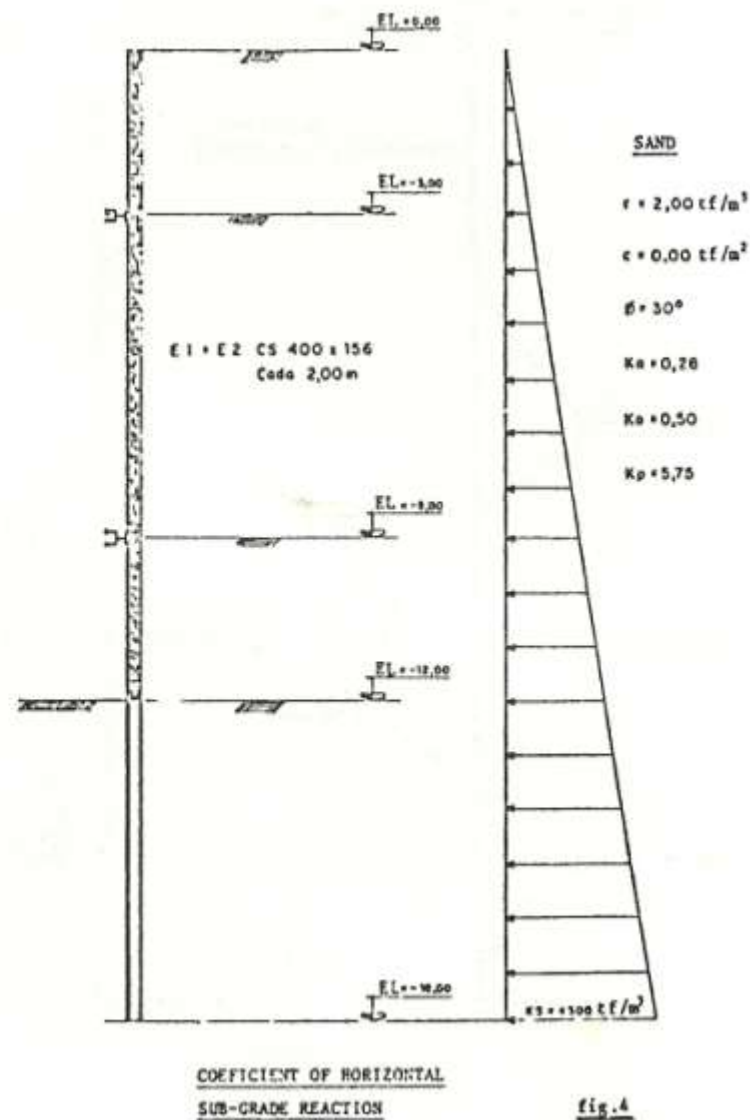


fig.4

FLEXIBLE WALL

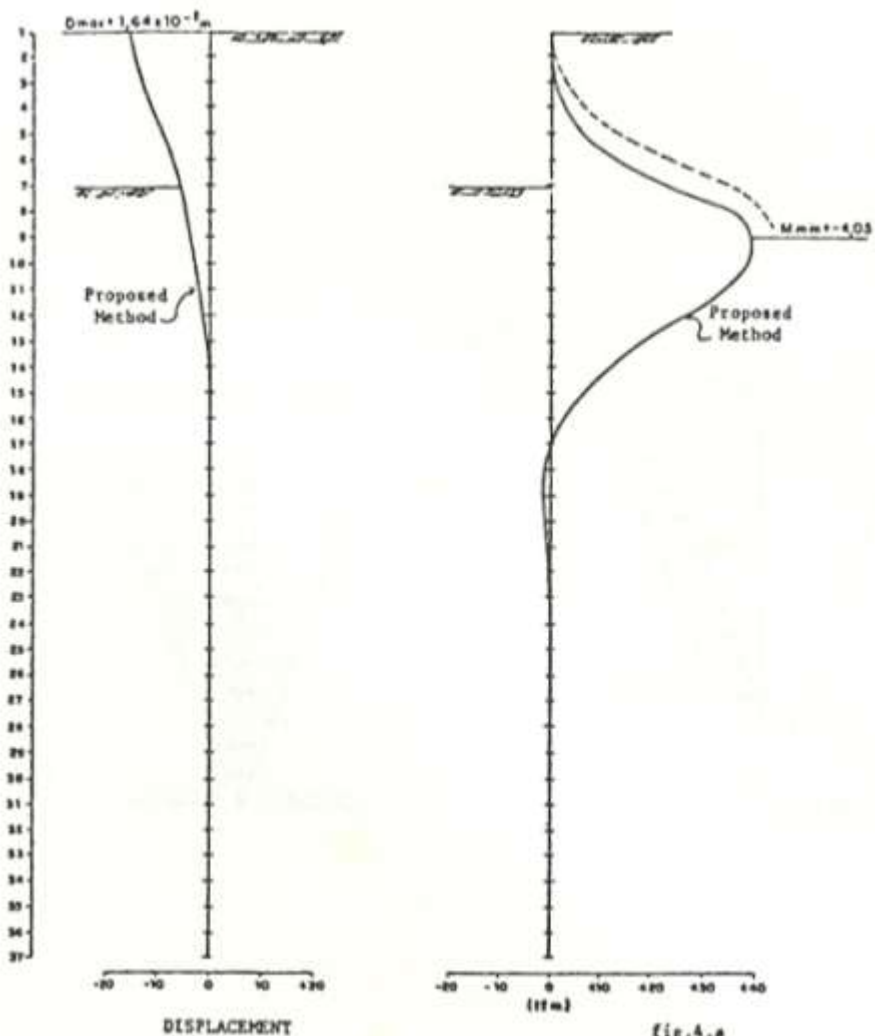


fig.4.a

Joint

FLEXIBLE WALL

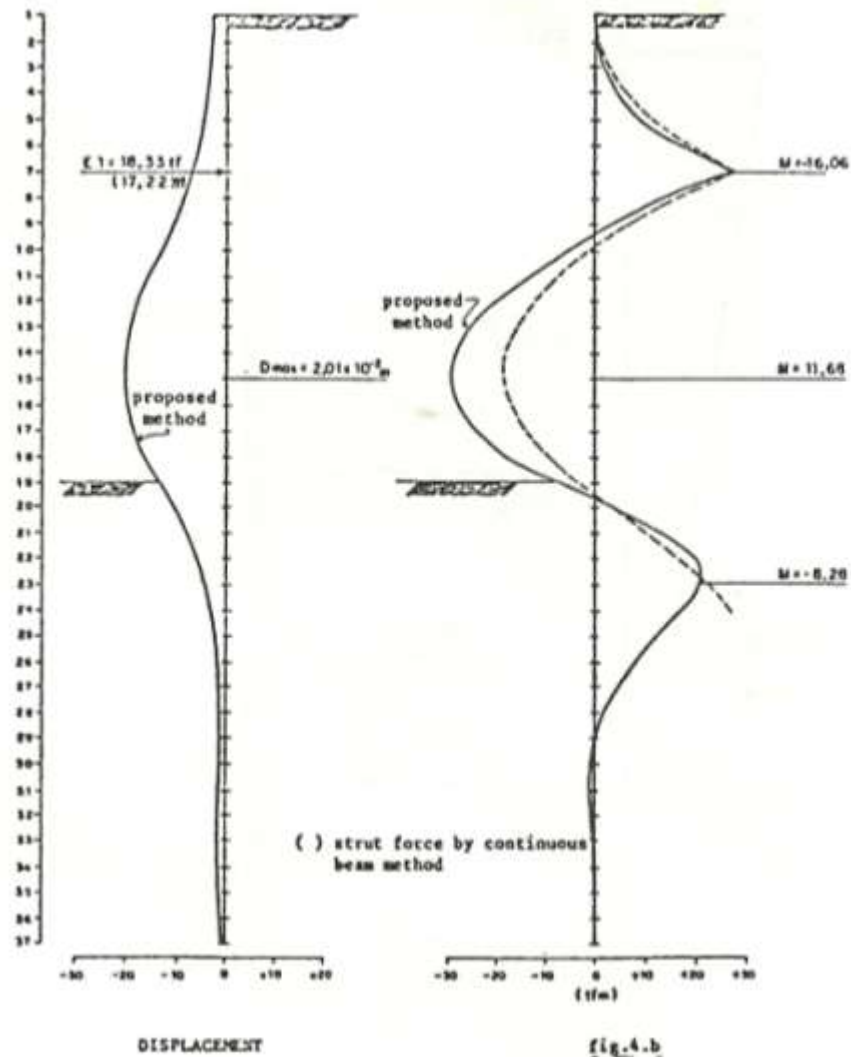


fig.4.b

