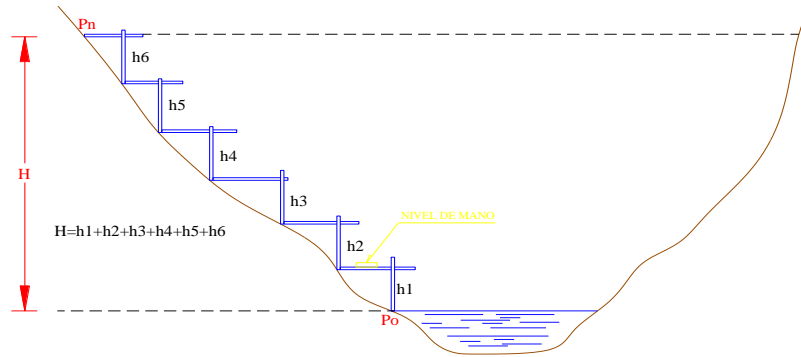


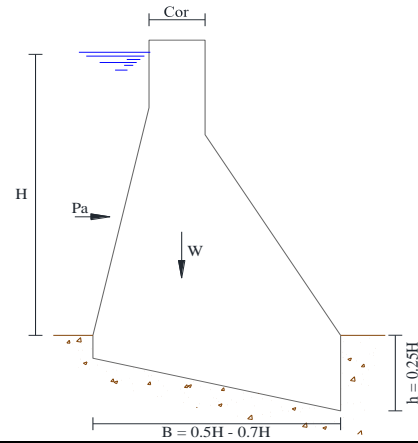
ANÁLISIS CALCULO DE PRESA

| TRAMO | LONG. HORIZONTAL "Lx" (m) | | ALTURA O CAIDA "H" (m) | |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Po - Po | Lo | 0 | Po | 0 |
| Po - P1 | L1 | 0.85 | h1 | 2.25 |
| P1 - P2 | L2 | 5.5 | h2 | 2.4 |
| P2 - P3 | L3 | 6 | h3 | 2.3 |
| P3 - P4 | L4 | 6 | h4 | 2.28 |
| P4 - P5 | L5 | 6 | h5 | 2.43 |
| P5 - P6 | L6 | 6 | h6 | 2.48 |
| P6 - P7 | L7 | 6 | h7 | 2.45 |
| P7 - P8 | L8 | 6 | h8 | 2.52 |
| P8 - P9 | L9 | 6 | h9 | 2.45 |
| P9 - P10 | L10 | 6 | h10 | 2.75 |
| P10 - P11 | L11 | 6 | h11 | 2.64 |
| P11 - P12 | L12 | 6 | h12 | 2.68 |
| P12 - P13 | L13 | 6 | h13 | 2.7 |
| P13 - P14 | L14 | 6 | h14 | 2.75 |
| P14 - P15 | L15 | 6 | h15 | 2.82 |
| P15 - P16 | L16 | 6 | h16 | 2.78 |
| P16 - P17 | L17 | 6 | h17 | 2.81 |
| P17 - P18 | L18 | 6 | h18 | 2.52 |
| TOTAL (m) | | 96.35 | | 46.01 |



DIMENSIONES TENTATIVAS DE PRESA DE GRAVEDAD

H = 45.00 m
 B = 22.50 m
 h = 11.25 m
 Cor = 7.50 m



ANÁLISIS DE ESTABILIDAD ESTÁTICA BAJO CARGAS HIDROSTÁTICAS, E HIDRODINÁMICAS

1. PESO PROPIO

Unidades: Fuerza: kgf
Longitud: m

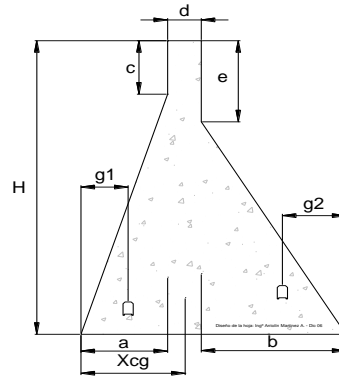
- H = 45.00 m
- a = 1.00 m
- b = 18.00 m
- c = 5.00 m
- d = 6.00 m
- e = 8.00 m
- g1 = 1.00 m
- g2 = 6.00 m
- $\gamma_c = 2,400.00 \text{ kgf/m}^3$

γ_c = peso específico del concreto ciclopeo.

PP por m de ancho de la sección transversal:

PP = 1,478,520 kgf/m

$X_{cg} = 8.71 \text{ m}$



2. PRESIONES HIDROSTÁTICAS

- hu = 45.00 m
- hd = 1.00 m
- du = 1.00 m
- dd = 6.00 m
- $\gamma_w = 1,000.00 \text{ kgf/m}^3$

γ_w = peso específico del fluido.

Reducción de subpresión en cortinas de drenaje:

En cortina 1 (aguas arriba): 90.00% = R₁

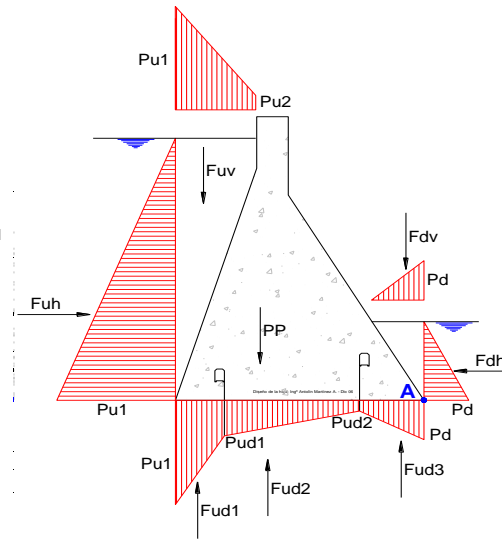
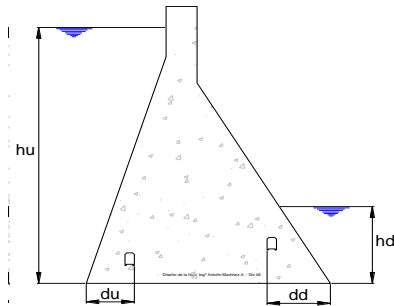
En cortina 2 (aguas abajo): 10.00% = R₂

Pud1 = (1-R₁)xPu1

Pud2 = (1-R₂)xPud1

Presiones y fuerzas por m de ancho de la sección transversal

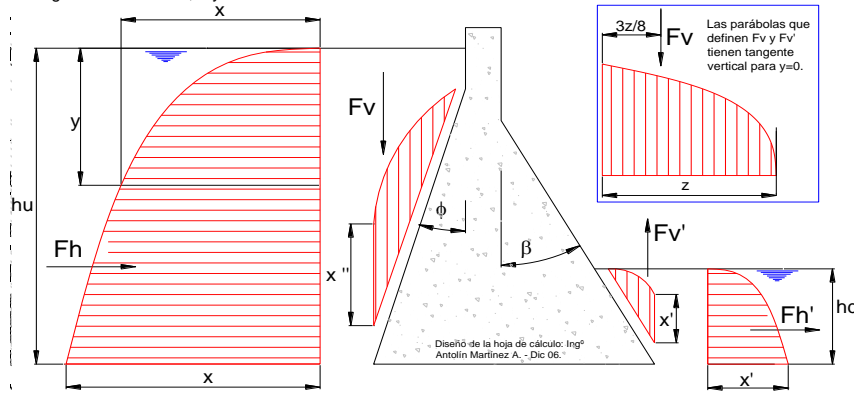
| Presiones | Fuerzas | Distancia al punto A | |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| Pu1 = 45,000 PP | 1,478,520 | 16.29 | |
| Pu2 = 5,000 Fuh | 1,012,500 | 15.00 | |
| Pd = 1,000 Fuv | 25,000 | 24.63 | |
| Pud1 = 4,500 Fdh | 500 | 0.33 | |
| Pud2 = 4,050 Fdv | 486 | 0.16 | |
| | Fud1 | 24,750 | 24.64 |
| | Fud2 | 76,950 | 15.16 |
| | Fud3 | 15,150 | 3.60 |



3. PRESIONES HIDRODINÁMICAS

Cargas hidrodinámicas por sismo según parábola de Westergaard. Ver Refs. a, b y c.

$\alpha = 0.98 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$
 $\alpha = \text{aceleración horizontal del sismo}$
 $g = \text{aceleración de la gravedad}$
 $\phi = 1.43^\circ \text{ sexagesimales}$
 $\beta = 25.94^\circ \text{ sexagesimales}$

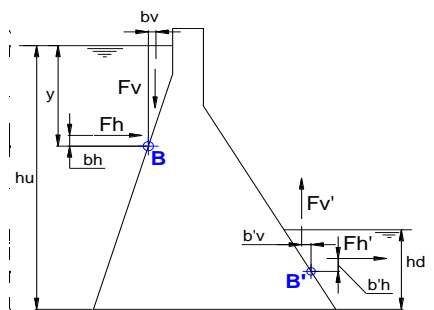


Presión en un punto cualquiera, B o B', que se requiere investigar:

Fj = Fuerza resultante a la profundidad y o y'; bj = ubicación.

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|------|
| Aguas arriba | x | x' | Fh | Fv | bh | bv |
| $y_B = 22.50$ | 2,784 | 2,784 | 41,763 | 1,044 | 8.44 | 0.16 |
| Aguas abajo | x' | | Fh' | Fv' | b' h | b' v |
| $y'_{B'} = 0.50$ | 62 | | 21 | 10 | 0.19 | 0.09 |

Nota: y ↓ +

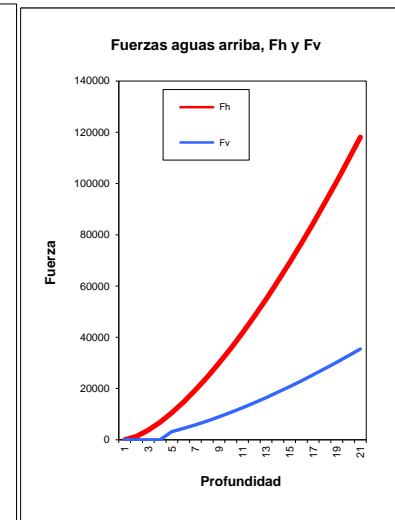
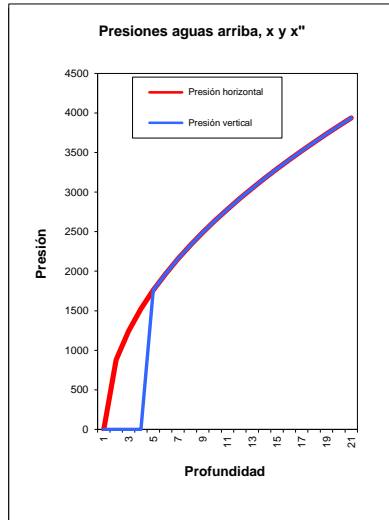


Diseño de la hoja de cálculo: Ing° Antolin Martinez A. - Dic 06.

Aguas arriba

Presiones y fuerzas para intervalos de H/20

| y | x | x'' | Fh | Fv |
|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.3 | 880 | 0 | 1,321 | 0 |
| 4.5 | 1,245 | 0 | 3,735 | 0 |
| 6.8 | 1,525 | 1,525 | 6,862 | 172 |
| 9.0 | 1,761 | 1,761 | 10,565 | 264 |
| 11.3 | 1,969 | 1,969 | 14,766 | 369 |
| 13.5 | 2,157 | 2,157 | 19,410 | 485 |
| 15.8 | 2,329 | 2,329 | 24,459 | 611 |
| 18.0 | 2,490 | 2,490 | 29,884 | 747 |
| 20.3 | 2,641 | 2,641 | 35,658 | 891 |
| 22.5 | 2,784 | 2,784 | 41,763 | 1,044 |
| 24.8 | 2,920 | 2,920 | 48,182 | 1,205 |
| 27.0 | 3,050 | 3,050 | 54,900 | 1,372 |
| 29.3 | 3,175 | 3,175 | 61,903 | 1,548 |
| 31.5 | 3,294 | 3,294 | 69,181 | 1,730 |
| 33.8 | 3,410 | 3,410 | 76,724 | 1,918 |
| 36.0 | 3,522 | 3,522 | 84,523 | 2,113 |
| 38.3 | 3,630 | 3,630 | 92,570 | 2,314 |
| 40.5 | 3,735 | 3,735 | 100,857 | 2,521 |
| 42.8 | 3,838 | 3,838 | 109,377 | 2,734 |
| 45.0 | 3,938 | 3,938 | 118,125 | 2,953 |

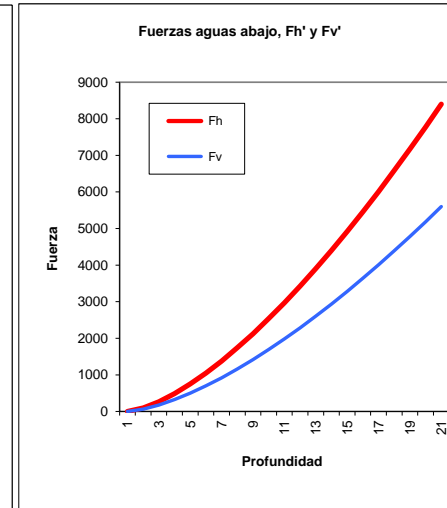
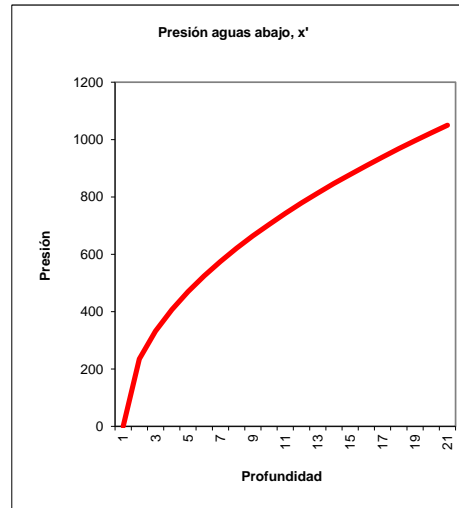


La variación de la presión vertical, que genera Fv, está determinada por una parábola que comienza en $y=hu-(H-c)$, en donde su tangente es vertical, a diferencia de la parábola que genera Fh, que comienza en $y=0$, donde su tangente es horizontal.

Aguas abajo

Presiones y fuerzas para intervalos de H/20

| y' | x' | Fh' | Fv' |
|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.1 | 20 | 1 | 0 |
| 0.1 | 28 | 2 | 1 |
| 0.2 | 34 | 3 | 2 |
| 0.2 | 39 | 5 | 3 |
| 0.3 | 44 | 7 | 4 |
| 0.3 | 48 | 10 | 5 |
| 0.4 | 52 | 12 | 6 |
| 0.4 | 55 | 15 | 7 |
| 0.5 | 59 | 18 | 9 |
| 0.5 | 62 | 21 | 10 |
| 0.6 | 65 | 24 | 12 |
| 0.6 | 68 | 27 | 13 |
| 0.7 | 71 | 31 | 15 |
| 0.7 | 73 | 34 | 17 |
| 0.8 | 76 | 38 | 18 |
| 0.8 | 78 | 42 | 20 |
| 0.9 | 81 | 46 | 22 |
| 0.9 | 83 | 50 | 24 |
| 1.0 | 85 | 54 | 26 |
| 1.0 | 88 | 58 | 28 |



Σ Fuerzas $\uparrow \rightarrow +$

Momentos, respecto al punto A, $\curvearrowright +$

Fuerzas en kgf, y Momentos en kgfxm

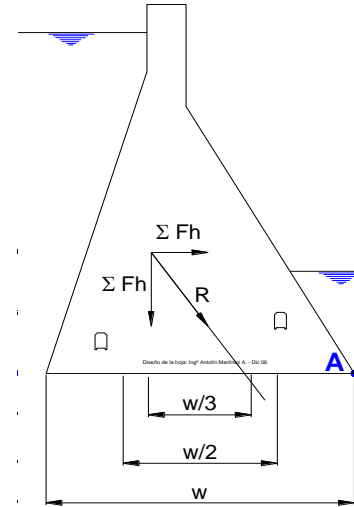
Caso 1: PP solamente

Caso 2: PP + cargas hidrostáticas

Caso 3: PP + cargas hidrostáticas + cargas hidrodinámicas por sismo.

| Dist. al pto A | | Caso 1 | Caso 2 | | Caso 3 | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Fuerzas horizontales | | F horiz. | F horiz. | M de f horiz. | F horiz. | M de f horiz. |
| Fuh | 1,012,500 | 15.00 | 1,012,500 | 15,187,500 | 1,012,500 | 15,187,500 |
| Fdh | -500 | 0.33 | -500 | -167 | -500 | -167 |
| Fh | 118,125 | 16.88 | | | 118,125 | 1,993,359 |
| Fh' | 58 | 0.38 | | | 58 | 22 |
| Resultante | 1,130,183 | 33 | 0 | 1,012,000 | 15,187,333 | 1,130,183 |
| Ubicación respecto al pto. A | | | 0 | | 15.01 | |

| Dist. al pto A | | Caso 1 | Caso 2 | | Caso 3 | |
|---|------------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Fuerzas verticales | | F vert. | F vert. | M de f vert. | F vert. | M de f vert. |
| PP | -1,478,520 | 16.29 | -1,478,520 | -24,083,536 | -1,478,520 | -24,083,536 |
| Fuv | -25,000 | 24.63 | -25,000 | -615,833 | -25,000 | -615,833 |
| Fdv | -486 | 0.16 | -486 | -79 | -486 | -79 |
| Fud1 | 24,750 | 24.64 | 24,750 | 609,750 | 24,750 | 609,750 |
| Fud2 | 76,950 | 15.16 | 76,950 | 1,166,400 | 76,950 | 1,166,400 |
| Fud3 | 15,150 | 3.60 | 15,150 | 54,600 | 15,150 | 54,600 |
| Fv | -2,953 | 24.95 | | | -2,953 | -73,690 |
| Fv' | 28 | 0.18 | | | 28 | 5 |
| Resultante | -1,390,081 | 110 | -1,478,520 | -1,387,156 | -22,868,698 | -1,390,081 |
| Ubicación respecto al pto. A | | | 16.29 | | 16.49 | |
| Fuerza resultante | | | 1,478,520 | 1,717,075 | 1,791,547 | |
| Momento resultante respecto a A. | | | -24,083,536 | -7,681,365 | -5,761,668 | |
| Criterio de estabilidad, intersección de resultante en la porción central de la base: | | | Ok | No verifica | No verifica | |
| | | | 2w/5 central | w/3 central | w/2 central | |



5. ESTABILIDAD AL DESLIZAMIENTO

Coefficiente de fricción concreto-roca: **0.75** adimensional
 Resistencia de cohesión del concreto o de la roca: **0.23** (expresado como fracción de $f'c$)
 Calidad del concreto, $f'c =$ **2,000,000** kgf/m²

| Caso 1 | Caso 2 | Caso 3 |
|--------|--------|--------|
| Ok | Ok | Ok |