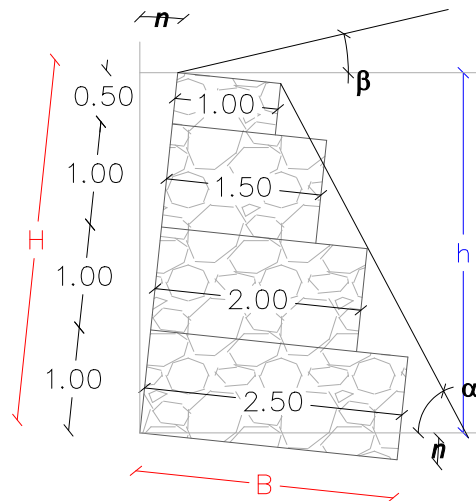


Statički proračun gabionskog zida visine 3.5m
(zid oslonjen na aluvijalno tlo)



Fizičko-mehanički parametri tla:

Aluvijon:

zapreminska težina: $\gamma = 21 \text{ kN/m}^3$

zapreminska težina u potopljenom stanju: $\gamma = 11 \text{ kN/m}^3$

ugao unutrašnjeg trenja: $\phi = 33^\circ$

kohezija: $c = 0 \text{ kN/m}^2$

Zasip iza zida:

zapreminska težina: $\gamma = 21 \text{ kN/m}^3$

ugao unutrašnjeg trenja: $\phi = 35^\circ$

kohezija: $c = 0 \text{ kN/m}^2$

zapreminska težina: gabiona $\gamma_g = 17 \text{ kN/m}^3$

Geometrijske karakteristike zida:

$A_1 = 0,5 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}$

$A_2 = 1,5 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}$

$A_3 = 2,0 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}$

$A_4 = 2,5 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}$

$\Sigma A = 6,5 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}$

Položaj težišta:

$$x_t = \frac{0,5 \cdot 0,5 + 1,5 \cdot 0,75 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2,5 \cdot 1,25}{6,5} = 1,00 \text{ m}$$

$$z_t = \frac{0,5 \cdot 3,25 + 1,5 \cdot 2,5 + 2 \cdot 1,5 + 2,5 \cdot 0,5}{6,5} = 1,48 \text{ m}$$

C (1,0;1,48)

Analiza opterećenja

1. Vertikalne sile

1.1. Sopstvena težina zida:

$$G_1 = A_1 \cdot \gamma_g = 0,5 \cdot 17 = 8,50 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$G_2 = A_2 \cdot \gamma_g = 1,5 \cdot 17 = 25,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$G_3 = A_3 \cdot \gamma_g = 2 \cdot 17 = 34,00 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$G_4 = A_4 \cdot \gamma_g = 2,5 \cdot 17 = 42,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\Sigma G = 110,5 \text{ kN/m}$$

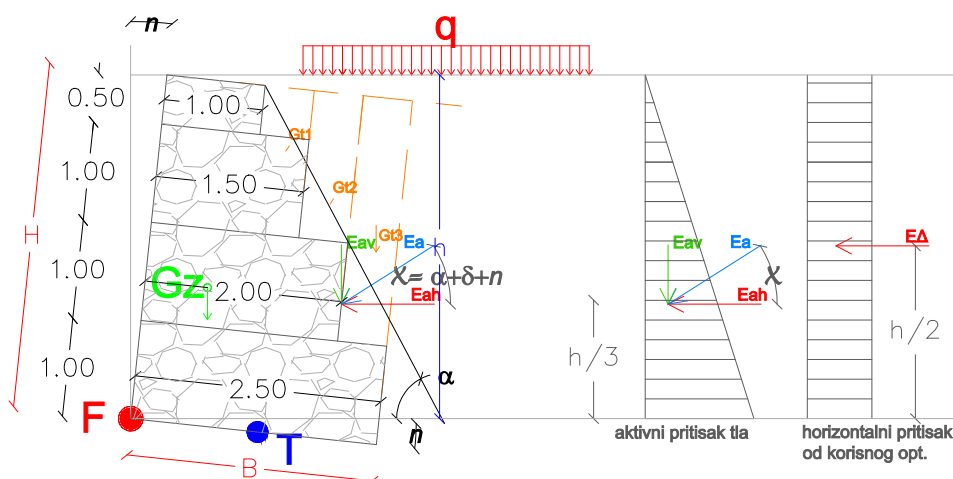
1.2. Težina tla iza zida:

$$G_{tla1} = 0,5 \cdot 0,5 \cdot \gamma_{tla} = 0,5 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 21 = 5,25 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$G_{tla2} = 0,5 \cdot 1,5 \cdot \gamma_{tla} = 0,5 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 21 = 15,75 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$G_{tla3} = 0,5 \cdot 2,5 \cdot \gamma_{tla} = 0,5 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 21 = 26,25 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\Sigma G_{tla} = 47,25 \text{ kN/m}$$



2.Horizontalne sile

2.1. Aktivni pritisak tla po Coulomb-u

$$k_a = \frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \phi)}{\sin^2 \alpha \sin(\alpha - \delta) \times \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\phi + \delta) \sin(\phi - \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \delta) \sin(\alpha + \beta)}} \right]^2}$$

ϕ -ugao nutrašnjeg trenja zasipa iza zida

α - nagib zida prema nasipu

β -ugao nasipa iza zida

η - nagib lica zida u odnosu na vertikalnu

δ - ugao trenja na kontaktu zida i tla

Za $\phi = 35^\circ$; $\alpha = 80^\circ$; $\beta = 0^\circ$; $\delta = 1/2 \phi = 17.5^\circ$; $\eta = 6^\circ$ dobija se

$$k_a = \frac{\sin^2(80 + 35)}{\sin^2 80 \sin(80 - 17,5) \times \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(35 + 17,5) \sin(35 - 0)}{\sin(80 - 17,5) \sin(80 + 0)}} \right]^2} = 0,3224$$

$$E_a = 0,5 \cdot h^2 \cdot \gamma \cdot k_a = 0,5 \cdot 3,48^2 \cdot 21 \cdot 0,3224$$

$$E_a = 40,945 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_{ah} = E_a \cdot \cos X = E_a \cdot \cos(\delta + \alpha + \eta) = 40,945 \cdot \cos 33,5^\circ$$

$$E_{ah} = 34,143 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$E_{av} = E_a \cdot \sin X = E_a \cdot \sin(\delta + \alpha + \eta) = 40,95 \cdot \sin 33,5^\circ$$

$$E_{av} = 22,599 \text{ kN/m}$$

2.2. Horizontalni pritisci od korisnog (saobraćajnog opterećenja)

$$E_q = q \cdot h \cdot k_a = 33,33 \cdot 3,48 \cdot 0,3224$$

$$E_q = 37,348 \text{ kN/m}$$

3. Provjera stabilnosti zida

3.1. I kombinacija opterećenja: stalno +korisno

3.1.1. Stabilnost na preturanje

$$\text{---} > 1,5$$

$$M_s = G_z \cdot 1,00 + G_{t1} \cdot 1,25 + G_{t2} \cdot 1,75 + G_{t3} \cdot 2,25 + E_{av} \cdot 2$$
$$M_s = 110,5 \cdot 1,00 + 5,25 \cdot 1,25 + 15,75 \cdot 1,75 + 26,25 \cdot 2,25 + 22,59 \cdot 2$$
$$M_s = 248,867 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$M_p = E_{ah} \cdot H/3 + E_q \cdot H/2 = 34,143 \cdot 1,166 + 37,348 \cdot 1,75$$
$$M_p = 104,96 \text{ kNm/m}$$

$$F_{SP} = \frac{248,867}{104,96} = 2,37 > 1,5 \rightarrow \text{Stabilnost na preturanje je zadovoljena}$$

3.1.2. Stabilnost na klizanje

$$F_{SK} = \frac{\sum V \times tg \phi}{\sum H} > 1,5$$

$$\Sigma V = G_z + G_{t1} + G_{t2} + G_{t3} + E_{av} = 110,5 + 5,25 + 15,75 + 26,25 + 22,599$$
$$\Sigma V = 180,349 \text{ kN/m}$$
$$\Sigma H = E_{ah} + E_q = 34,134 + 37,348$$
$$\Sigma H = 71,491 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$F_{SK} = \frac{180,349 \times tg 33}{71,491} = 1,63 > 1,5 \rightarrow \text{Stabilnost na klizanje je zadovoljena}$$

3.1.3. Kontrola napona u tlu

Uticaji svedeni na težište temeljne spojnice

Ukupno vertikalno opterećenje temelja

$$\Sigma V = G_z + G_{t1} + G_{t2} + G_{t3} + E_{av} = 110,5 + 5,25 + 15,75 + 26,25 + 22,599$$
$$\Sigma V = 180,349 \text{ kN/m}$$

Ukupno horizontalno opterećenje temelja

$$\Sigma H = E_{ah} + E_q = 34,134 + 37,348$$
$$\Sigma H = 71,491 \text{ kN/m}$$

Ukupan moment

$$M = G_z \cdot 0,25 - G_{t1} \cdot 0 - G_{t2} \cdot 0,5 - G_{t3} \cdot 1,00 - E_{ah} \cdot 1,166 - E_{av} \cdot 0,75 + E_q \cdot 1,74$$

$$M = 110,5 \cdot 0,25 - 5,25 \cdot 0 - 15,75 \cdot 0,5 - 26,25 \cdot 1,00 - 34,143 \cdot 1,166 - 22,599 \cdot 0,75 + 37,348 \cdot 1,74$$

$$M = 81,347 \text{ kNm/m'}$$

Naponi u temeljnoj spojnici

$$\sigma_{1/2} = \frac{\Sigma V}{B} \pm \frac{M}{W}$$

$$W = \frac{B^2}{6} = \frac{2,5 \cdot 2,5}{6} = 1,041$$

$$\sigma_{1/2} = \frac{180,349}{2,5} \pm \frac{81,347}{1,041}$$

$$\sigma_1 = 150,282 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_2 = -6,00 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$e = \frac{M}{V} = \frac{81,347}{180,349} = 0,45 \text{ m}$$

$$B' = B - 2 \cdot e = 2,5 - 2 \cdot 0,45$$

$$B' = 1,6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\sigma' = \frac{\Sigma V}{B'} = \frac{180,349}{1,6} = 112,7 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Dozvoljeno opterećenje po pravilniku

$$\sigma_{dop} = 0,5 \cdot B' \cdot \gamma' \cdot N_\gamma \cdot S_\gamma \cdot i_\gamma + (c_m + q_o \cdot \text{tg} \phi_m) N_c \cdot S_c \cdot d_c \cdot i_c + q_o$$

B'-redukovana širina temeljne spojnice

$$B' = 1,6 \text{ m}^2$$

γ-efektivna zapreminska težina tla ispod nivoa temeljne spojnice tj. zapreminska težina umanjena za veličinu uzgona ukoliko uzgon postoji

$$\gamma' = 11 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

q_o – najmanje vertikalno opterećenje u nivou temeljne spojnice

$$q_o = \gamma D_f \rightarrow q_o = 21 \cdot 0,7 = 14,7 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

N_q, N_γ, N_c, faktori nosivosti ikoji zavise samo od φ i oblika mehanizma loma tla

Za faktore nosivosti u našoj zemlji primjenjuju se izrazi koje je predložio Hansen, a mogu se aproksimirati izrazima:

$$N_q = e^{\pi \text{tg} \phi_m} (45 + \phi_m/2) \rightarrow N_q = e^{\pi \text{tg} 28,42} (45 + 28,42/2) = 15,47$$

$$N_\gamma = 1,80(N_q - 1) \text{tg} \phi_m \rightarrow N_\gamma = 1,80(15,47 - 1) \text{tg} 28,42 = 14,043$$

$$N_c = (N_q - 1) \text{ctg} \phi_m \rightarrow N_c = (15,47 - 1) \text{ctg} 28,42 = 26,64$$

S_γ, S_c – faktori oblika

$$S_\gamma = 1 - 0,4 \frac{B'}{L'} \rightarrow S_\gamma = 1 - 0,4 \frac{1,6}{1} = 0,36$$

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$$S_c = 1 + 0,2 \frac{B'}{L'} \rightarrow S_c = 1 + 0,2 \frac{1,6}{1} = 1,32$$

d_c -faktor dubine

$$d_c = 1 + 0,35 \frac{Df}{B'} \leq 1,35 \rightarrow d_c = 1 + 0,35 \frac{0,7}{1,6} = 1,1$$

i_γ, i_c -faktori nagiba (inklinacije) sile zavise od ugla ϕ_m i odnosa χ

$$\chi = \frac{H}{A' c_m + V t g \phi_m} \rightarrow \chi = \frac{65,672}{1,6 * 0 + 180,349 t g 28,42}$$

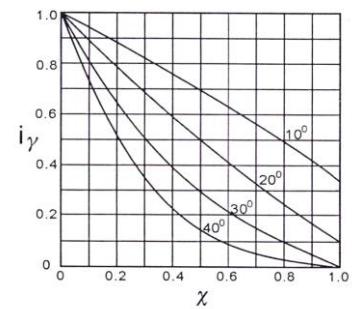
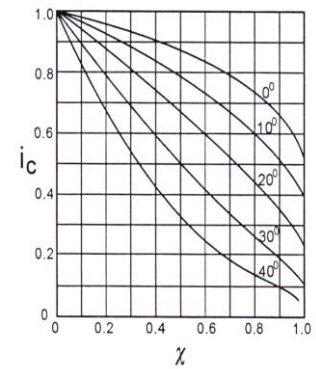
$$\chi = 0,60 \rightarrow i_\gamma = 0,39; i_c = 0,54$$

c_m – dozvoljena mobilisan kohezija ($F_{sc} = 2,00$)

$$c_m = 0$$

ϕ_m – dozvoljeni mobilisani ugao smičuće otpornosti ($F_{s\phi} = 1,20$)

$$t g \phi_m = \frac{t g \phi}{F_{s\phi}} \rightarrow t g \phi_m = \frac{t g 33}{1,20} \rightarrow \phi_m = 28,42$$



$$\sigma_{dop} = 0,5 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 11 \cdot 14,05 \cdot 0,36 \cdot 0,39 + (0 + 14,7 \cdot t g 28,42) 26,64 \cdot 1,32 \cdot 1,1 \cdot 0,54 + 14,7$$

$$\sigma_{dop} = 197,403 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\sigma' = 112,7 \text{ kN/m}^2 \leq \sigma_{dop} = 197,403 \text{ kN/m}^2 \rightarrow \text{kontrola napona je zadovoljena}$$