

Muros y Taludes Reforzados

Mirafi® University 2020

GEOSYNTHETICS





U. S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Publication No. FHWA-NHI-10-024
FHWA GEC 011 – Volume I
November 2009

NHI Courses No. 132042 and 132043

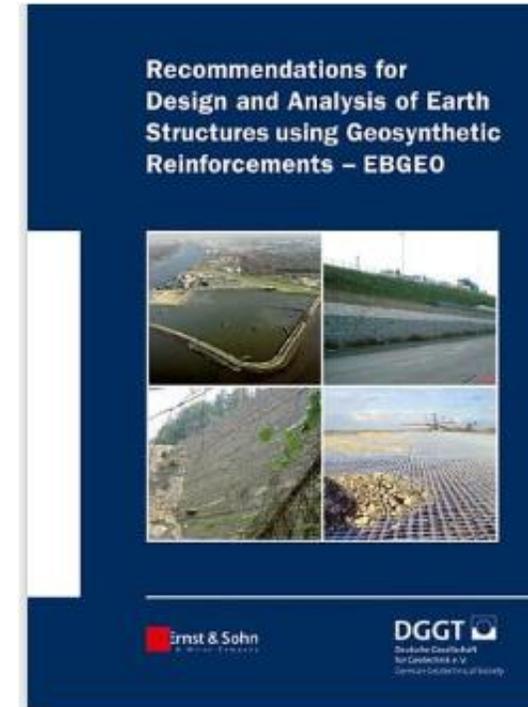
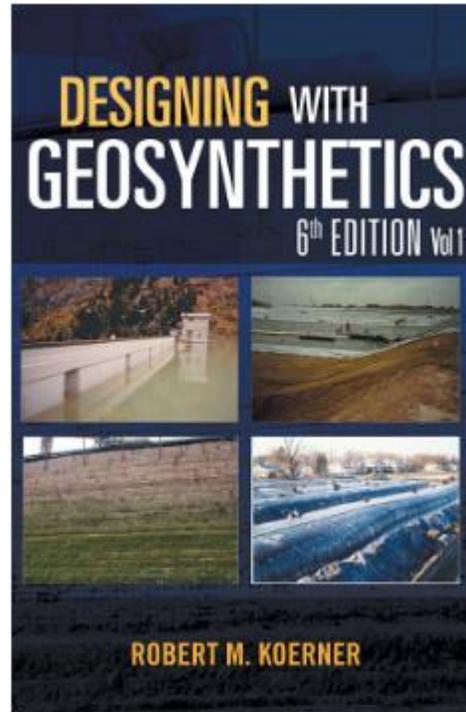
Design and Construction of Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls and Reinforced Soil Slopes – Volume I

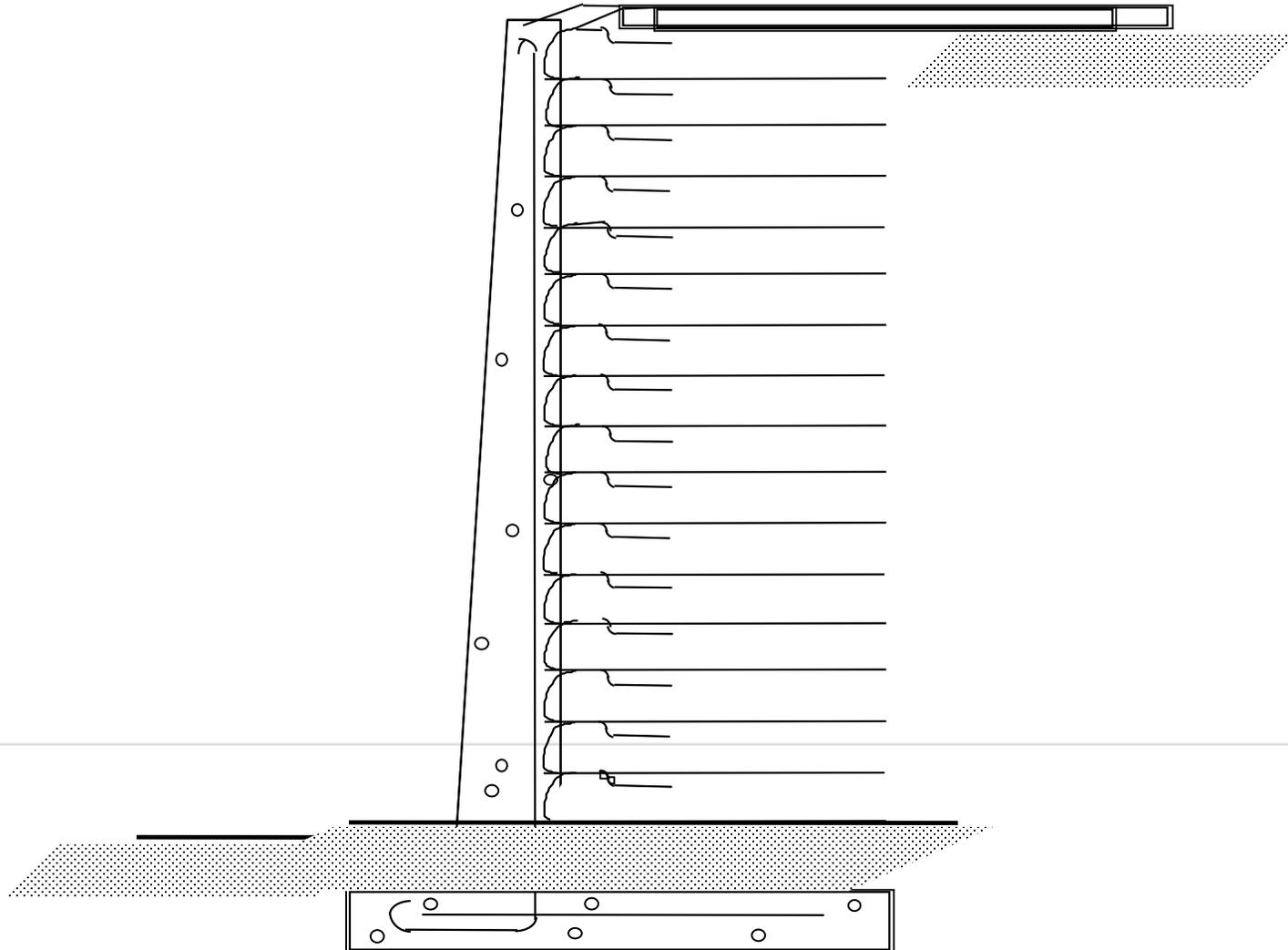
Developed following:

*AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design
Specifications, 4th Edition, 2007,
with 2008 and 2009 Interims.*

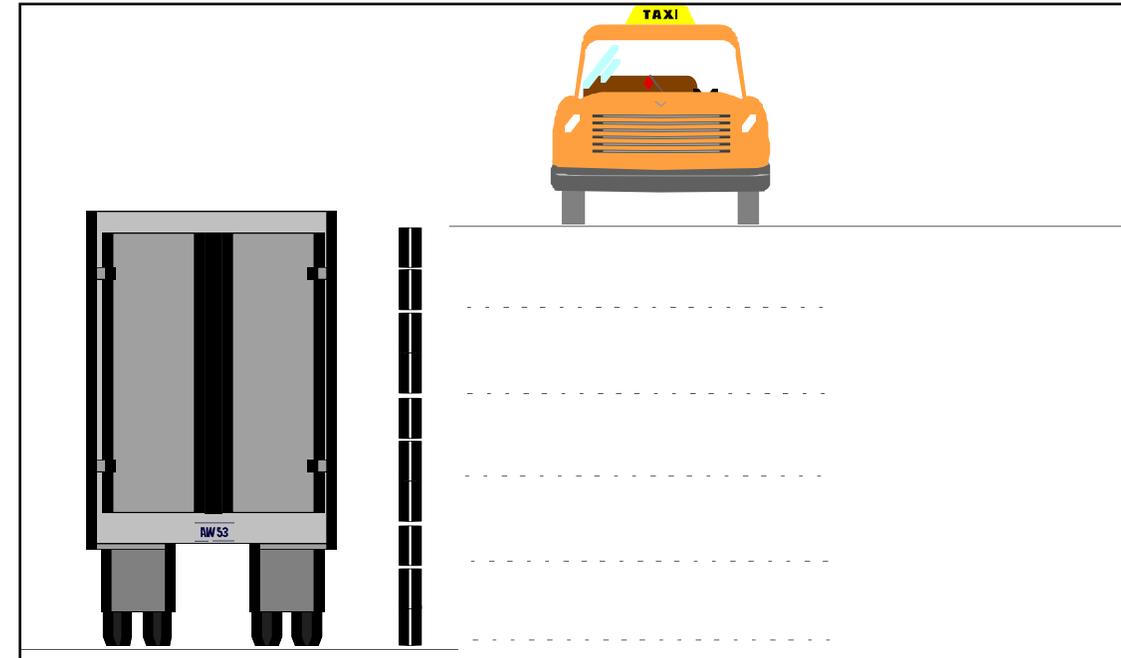
and

*AASHTO LRFD Bridge Construction
Specifications, 2nd Edition, 2004, with
2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 Interims.*





- Soluciones con Geosintéticos
 - Muros de Retención con Block
 - Muros de Fachada Verde
 - Muros Temporales
 - Taludes Reforzados
 - Terraplenes sobre Suelos Blandos
 - Terraplenes sobre pilas/pilotes



¿Cómo Nace el Concepto?

Henri Vidal - 1963

GEOSYNTHETICS

1968

Primer Muro Tierra Armada®

En la autopista A53 de Francia se construyen los primeros muros Tierra Armada® bajo el mando de la recién formada oficina de Francia. Rápidamente comienza una difusión de la tecnología a través de la creación de filiales dentro y fuera de Europa.



- Mejora la Resistencia a la Tensión del Suelo
- Resistencia al Corte del Suelo Generada por la Interacción Suelo-Geosintético

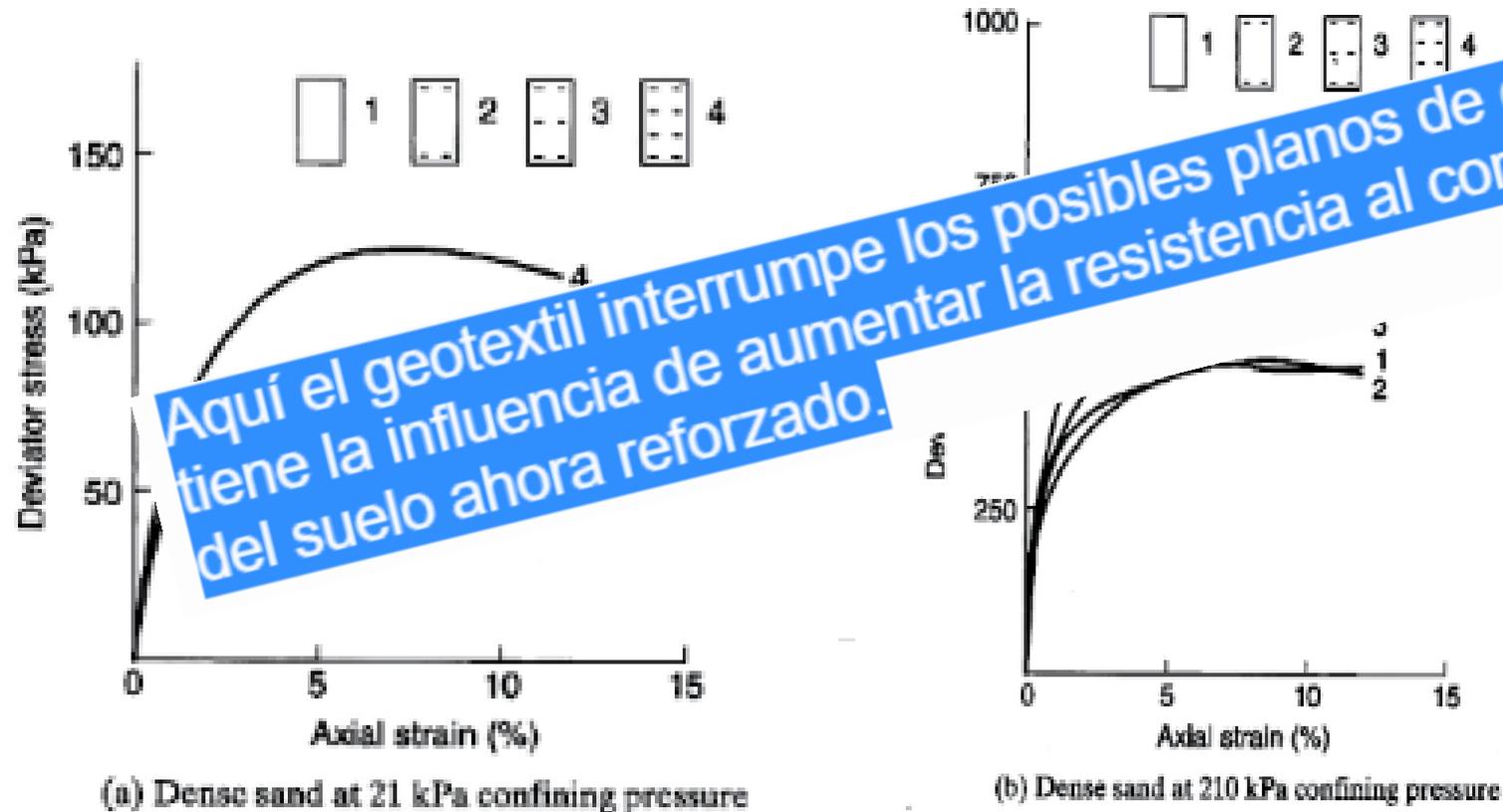


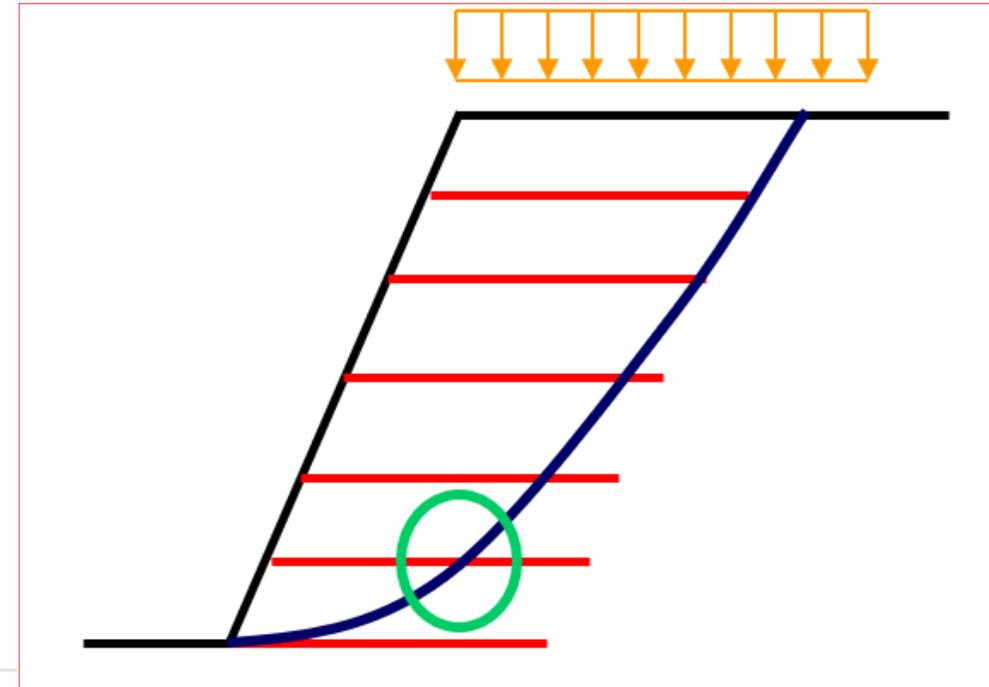
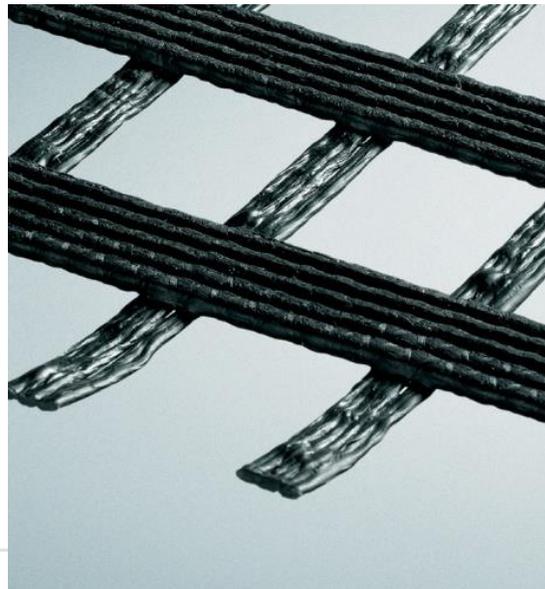
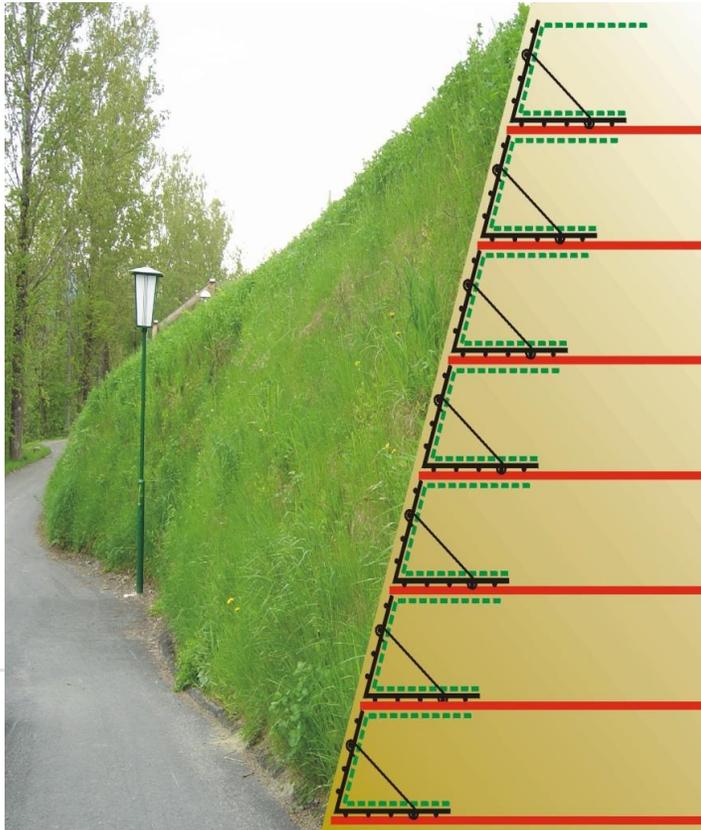
Figure 2.3 Triaxial test results showing influence of geotextiles placed at various locations within soil specimen (After Broms [1]).

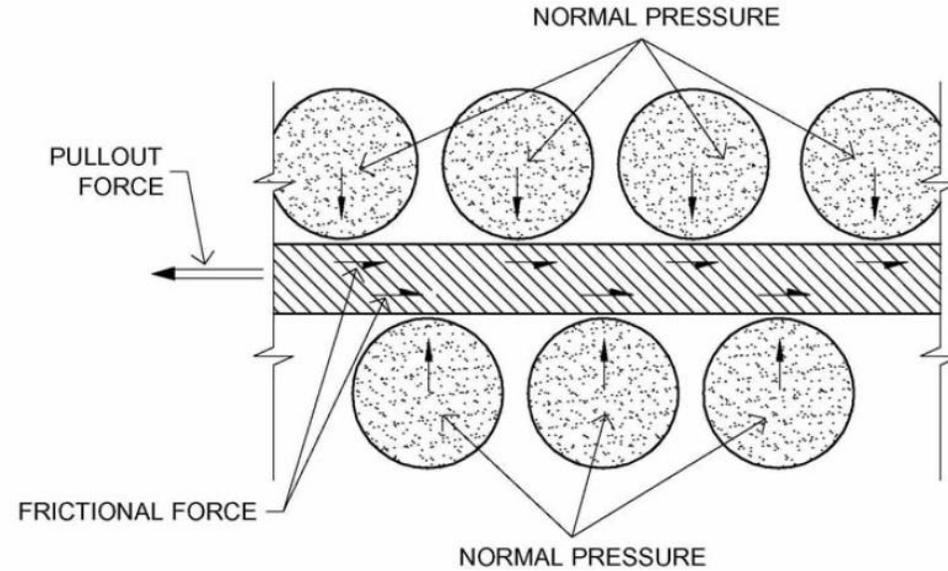
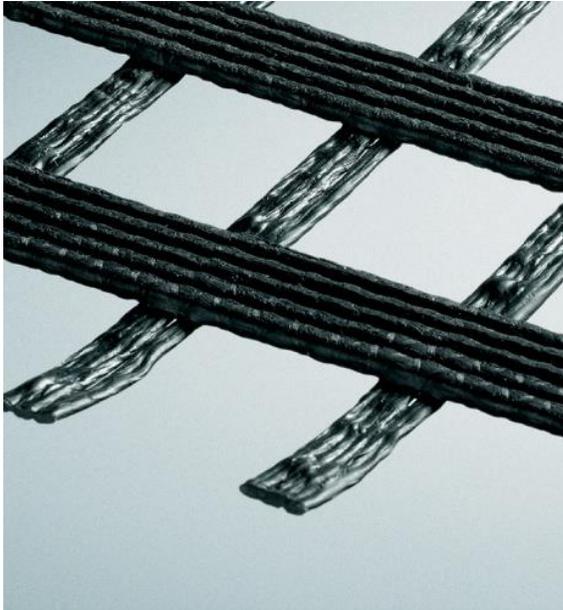
- El suelo genera una distribución de esfuerzos y lo transfiere al geosintético (refuerzos extensible)
- El Geosintético absorbe los esfuerzos a tensión brindando un mejoramiento al suelo (suelo reforzado) pasando la



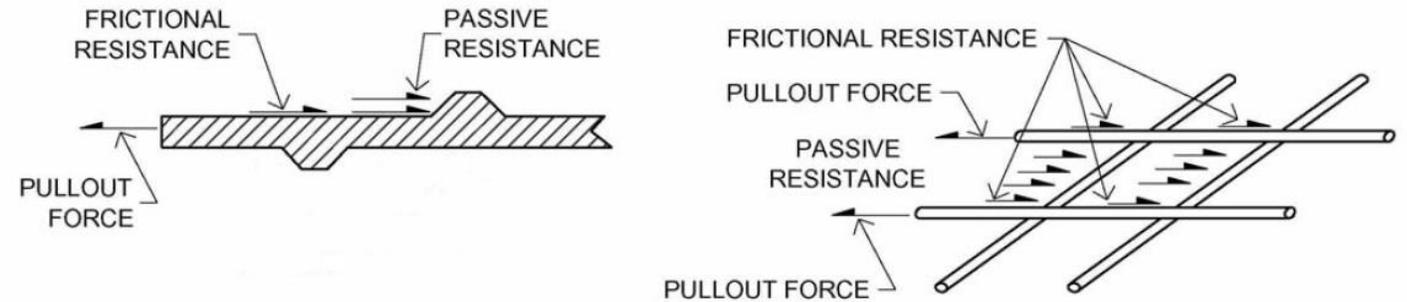
Mecanismo por Tensión

GEOSYNTHETICS





A) Frictional Stress Transfer Between Soil and Reinforcement Surfaces.



B) Soil Passive (Bearing) and Frictional Resistance on Reinforcement Surfaces.

Los Dos Mecanismos son Importantes

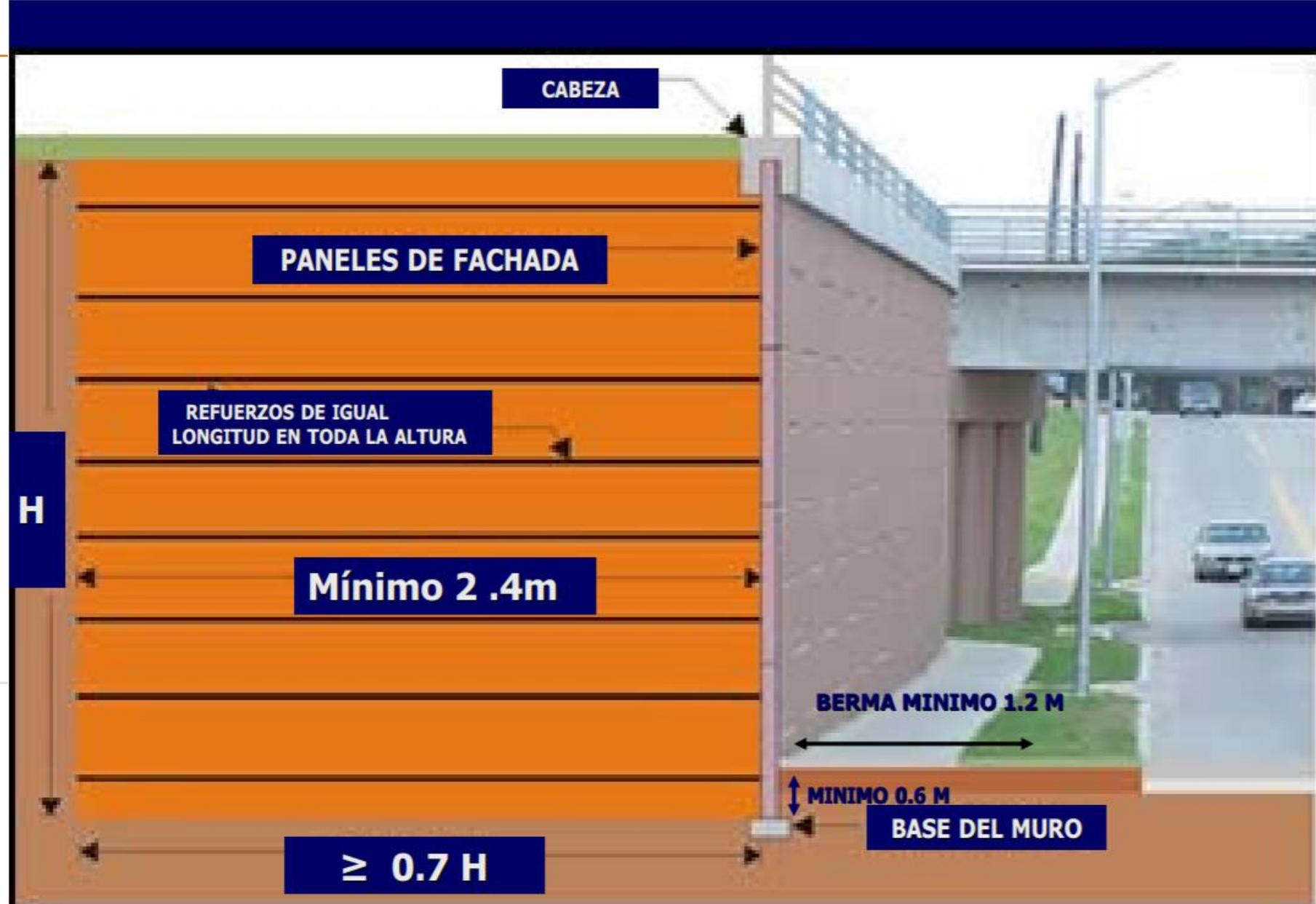
¿Qué es un muro reforzado
mecánicamente?

- Es una masa de suelo reforzada con geosintéticos (Geomallas o Geotextiles)
- Combinación suelo- geosintético **mejoramos el comportamiento a la tensión del suelo** resistiendo las presiones ubicadas detrás de la zona reforzada
- Fachada estable de 70° hasta 90° (Vertical completamente).

Muro Mecánicamente Estabilizado

Estandares AASHTO

GEOSYNTHETICS

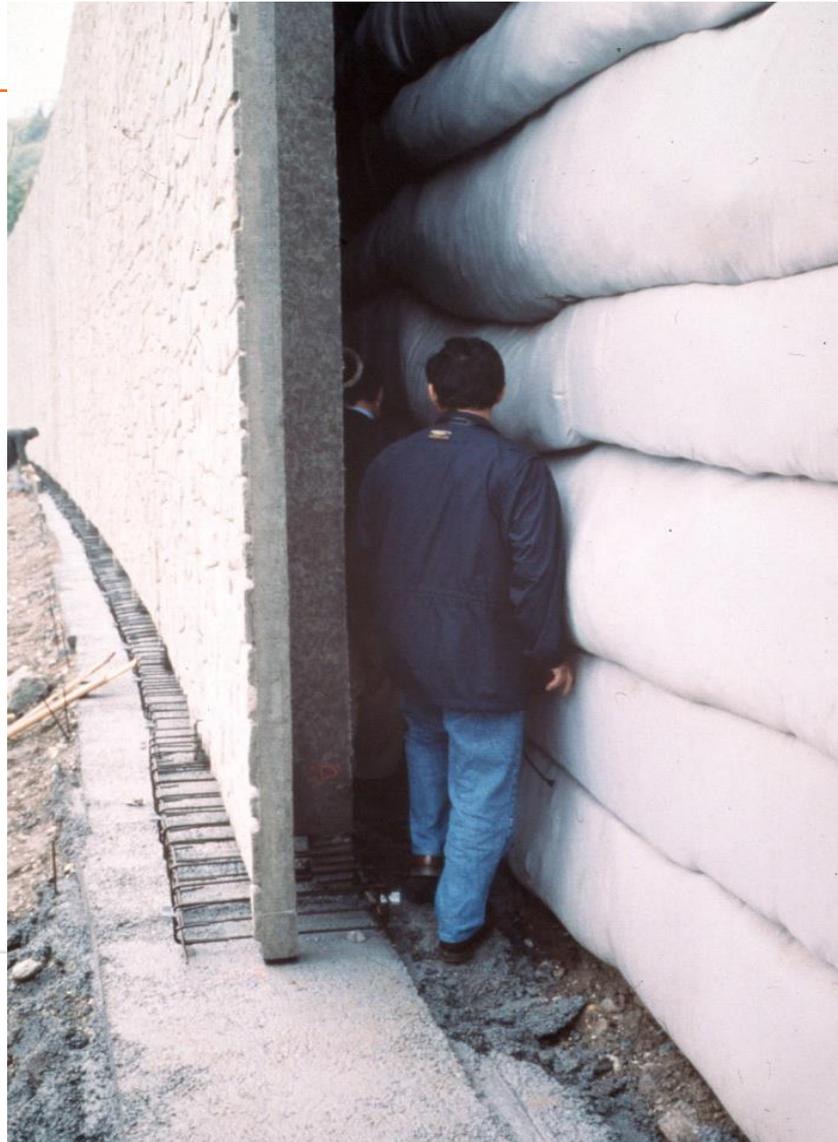


¿Por Qué Los Estándares?

Falla Interna por falta de extensión de Refuerzo

GEOSYNTHETICS





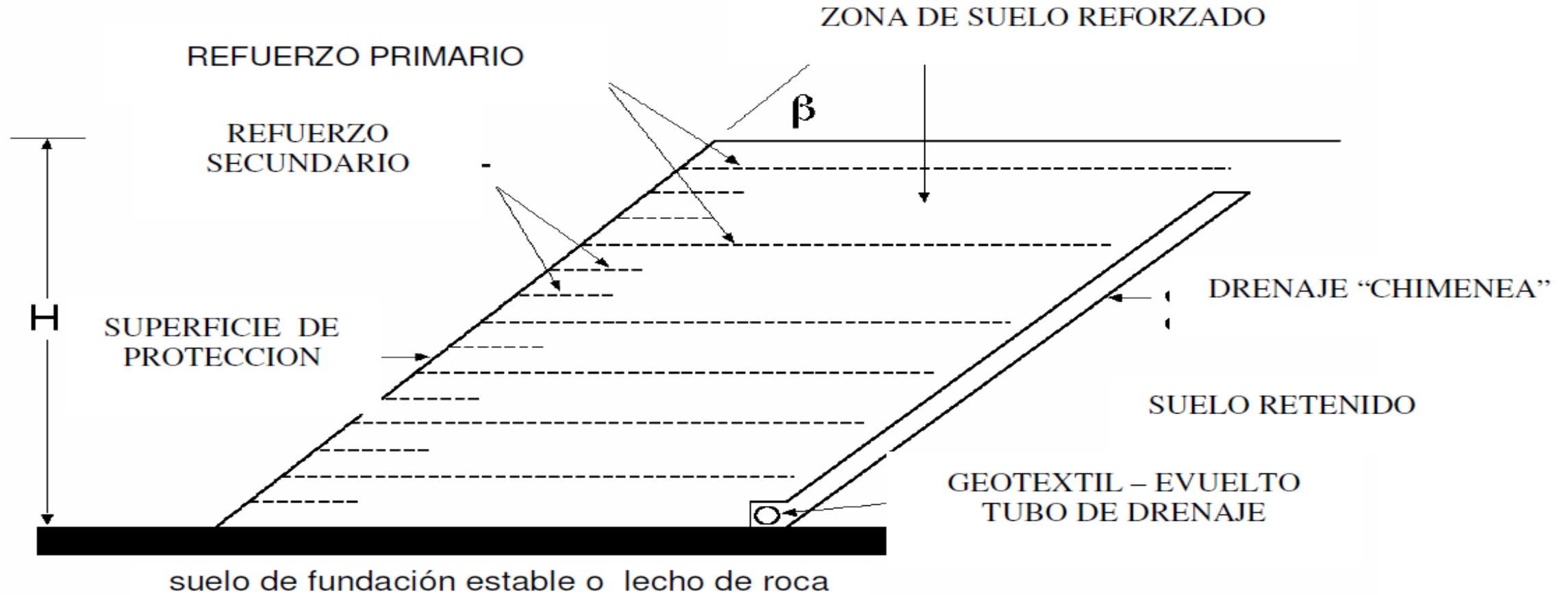
GEOTEXTIL

CON PARED MODULAR

Cortesia: Prof. R.J. Bathurst / Ennio Palmeira

¿Qué es un talud reforzado
mecánicamente?

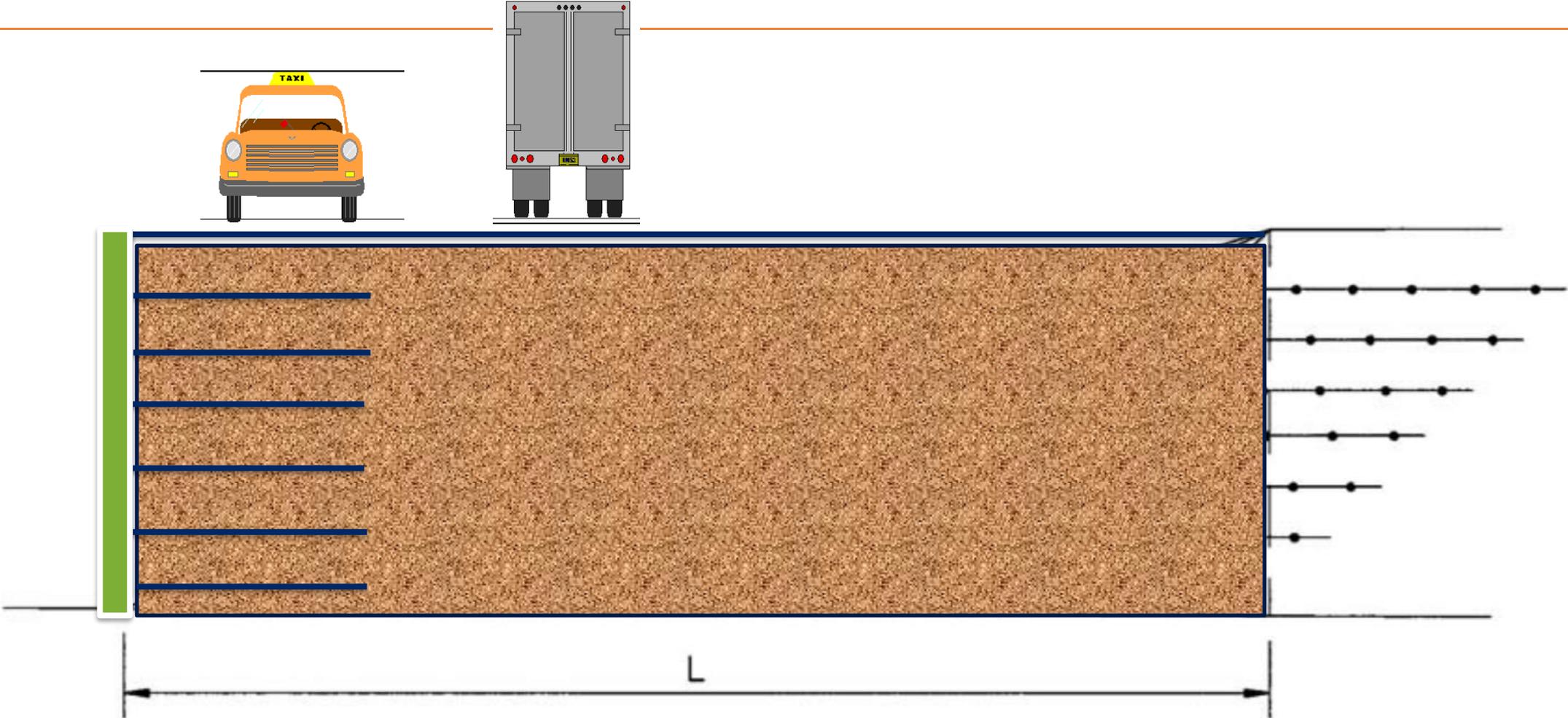
- Es una masa de tierra reforzada con geosintéticos
- Taludes que van del orden de ángulo de inclinación de 45° a 70°.
- Ayudan a generar extensión de terreno
- Disminuyen pateo de taludes



Talud reforzado con geosintético sobre fundación estable

Ejemplos Muro Mecánicamente Estabilizado ó Talud Reforzado Mecánicamente

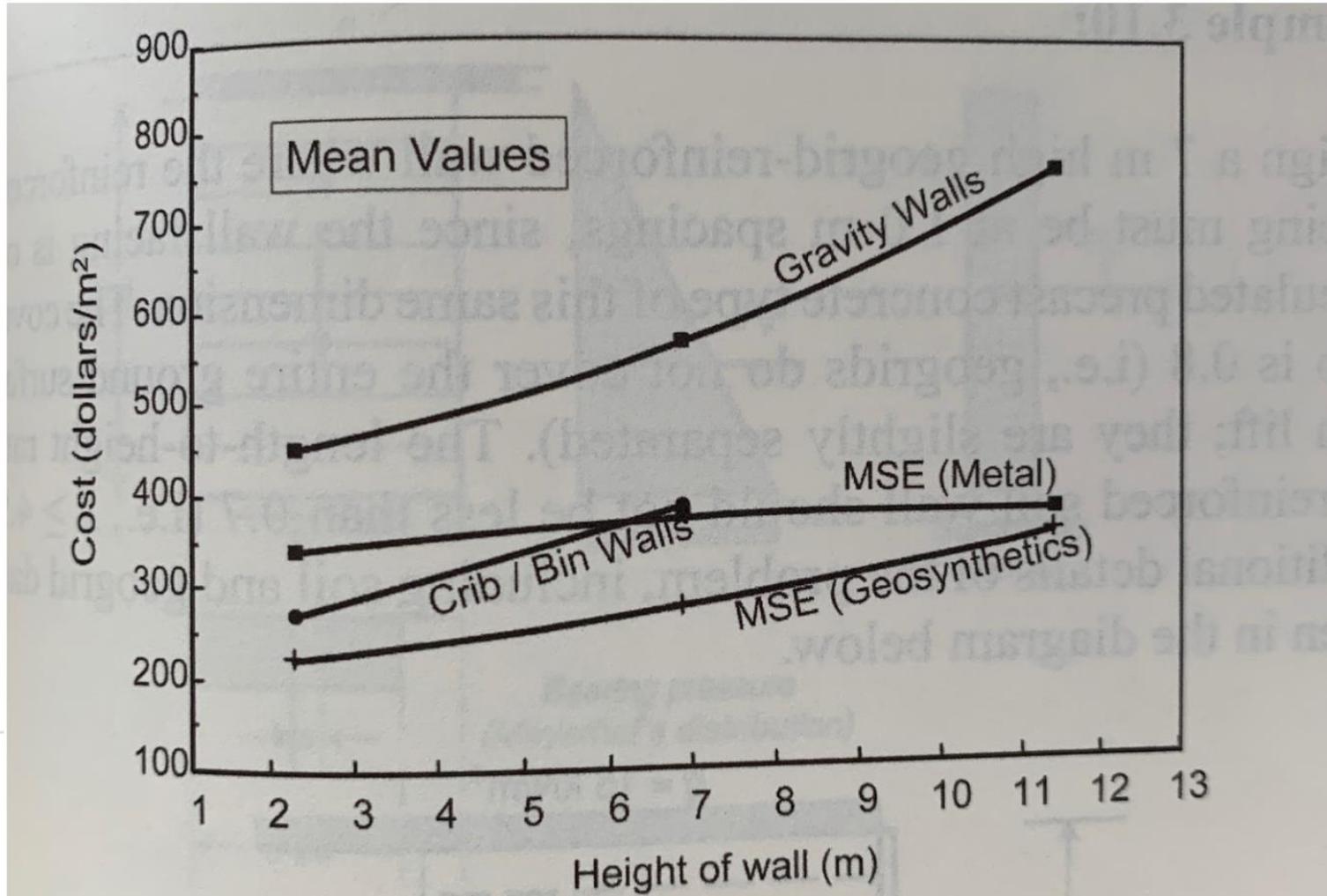
GEOSYNTHETICS



Costos X Cara de Muros

20 hasta 50% más económicos

GEOSYNTHETICS



- Working Stress Design (ASD)
- LRFD (Diseño por Factor de Carga y Resistencia)

ASD (Diseño por Esfuerzos Admisibles)

Información Teórica de Software de Diseño GEO5

GEOSYNTHETICS

Se analiza por factores de seguridad:

$$FS = \frac{X_{pas}}{X_{act}} > FS_{req}$$

X_{pas} Variable de resistente

X_{act} Variable de causa actuante

} Factor de Seguridad

- El análisis según LRFD introduce dos tipos de coeficientes de diseño:
 - Coeficientes que modifican la magnitud de la carga (Factores de carga)
 - Coeficiente de reducción de resistencia del suelo (Factores de resistencia).

[Geotechnical Engineering Circular No. 11 - Design and Construction of Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls and Reinforced Soil Slopes Vol. I](#)

[GEC No. 11 - Design and Construction of Mechanically Stabilized Earth Walls and Reinforced Soil Slopes Vol II](#)

- FHWA-NHI-10-024 → Muros
FHWA-NHI-10-025 → Taludes

- **Componentes**
- Diseño
- Instalación



Geomalla Miragrid XT



Geotextil Mirafi® PET



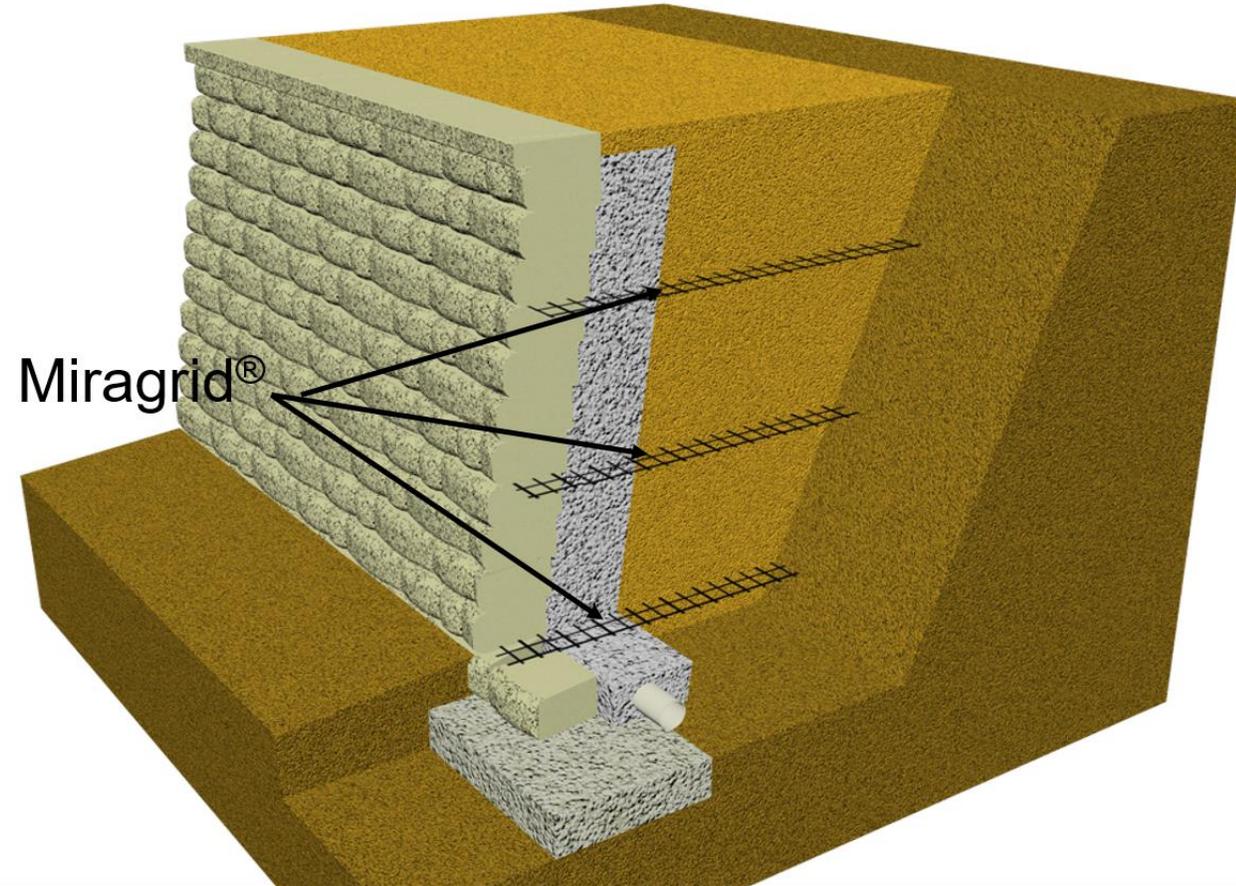
Geotextil Mirafi® HP



Componente de Refuerzo

Geomalla Miragrid® XT

GEOSYNTHETICS



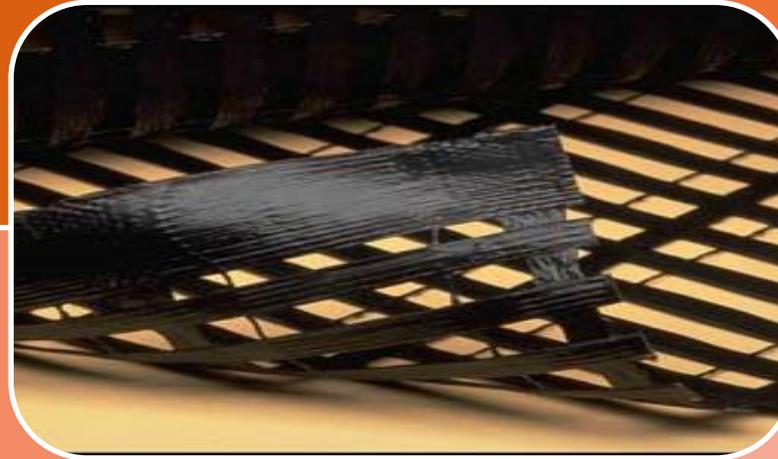
Propiedades Mecánicas

Miragrid® XT



Altas Resistencias
Tensión

Poca
Deformación



LTDS
(Resistencias Tensión
Última)

Resistente a Ácidos y
Alcális

$$\text{LTDS} = \frac{\text{Resistencia a la Tensión última}}{\text{RF}_{\text{ID}} \times \text{RF}_{\text{CR}} \times \text{RF}_{\text{D}}}$$

Type 3 Backfill (Silty Sand), 6-inch lift / 25,000-lb roller. $\text{RF}_{\text{CR}} = 1.45$; $\text{RF}_{\text{ID}} = 1.05$; $\text{RF}_{\text{D}} = 1.15$

Factor de Reducción Creep (Fluencia)



Factor de Reducción

Daño Instalación



NTPEP January 2012 Final Report
Report Expiration Date: 2018

REGEO(2011)-001-01

Table 6-2. NTPEP durability test results for the Miragrid XT geogrid product line and criteria to allow use of a default value for RFD.

Polymer Type	Property	Test Method	Criteria to Allow Use of Default RF*	Test Result Obtained as Part of NTPEP Program
PP and HDPE	UV Oxidation Resistance	ASTM D4355	Min. 70% strength retained after 500 hrs in weatherometer	NA
PET	UV Oxidation Resistance	ASTM D4355	Min. 50% strength retained after 500 hrs in weatherometer if geosynthetic will be buried within one week, 70% if left exposed for more than one week.	85% strength retained
PP and HDPE	Thermo-Oxidation Resistance	ENV ISO 13438:1999, Method A (PP) or B (HDPE)	Min. 50% strength retained after 28 days (PP) or 56 days (HDPE)	NA
PET	Hydrolysis Resistance	Inherent Viscosity Method (ASTM D4603 and GRI Test Method GG8)	Min. Number Average Molecular Weight of 25,000	34,855
PET	Hydrolysis Resistance	GRI Test Method GG7	Max. Carboxyl End Group Content of 30	15.2

Note: PP = polypropylene, HDPE = high density polyethylene, PET = polyester

Based on these test results, all products in the product line meet the minimum UV requirement shown in Table 6-2. Regarding hydrolysis resistance, these test results shown in Table 6-2 indicate that this product line has adequate long-term resistance to hydrolysis to justify the use of a default value for RFD, meeting the requirements in T925.

Inmagin Geogrids for Soil Reinforcement

Property	Test Method	Units	2XT ⁴	3XT	5XT	7XT	8XT	10XT	20XT	22XT	24XT
Polymer (coating)	–	–	PET (PVC)	PET (PVC)	PET (PVC)	PET (PVC)					
Tensile Strength @ Ultimate (MARV) ¹	ASTM D6637 (Method B)	lbs/ft (kN/m)	2000 (29.0)	3500 (51.1)	4700 (68.6)	5900 (86.1)	7400 (108.0)	9500 (138.6)	13705 (200.0)	20359 (300.0)	27415 (400.0)
Creep Rupture Strength ²	ASTM D5262/D6992	lbs/ft (kN/m)	1379 (20.0)	2414 (35.2)	3241 (47.3)	4069 (59.4)	5103 (74.5)	6552 (95.6)	9452 (137.9)	14179 (206.9)	18907 (275.9)
Long Term Design Strength ³		lbs/ft (kN/m)	1142 (17.0)	1999 (29.2)	2684 (39.2)	3370 (49.2)	3927 (57.3)	5042 (73.6)	7540 (110.0)	11311 (165.0)	15083 (220.1)
Packaging	Units		2XT ⁵	3XT ⁵	5XT ⁵	7XT ⁵	8XT ⁵	10XT ⁵	20XT ⁵	22XT ⁵	24XT ⁵
Roll Width	ft (m)		12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)	12 (3.6)
Roll Length	ft (m)		150 (46)	150 (46)	150 (46)	200 (61)	200 (61)	200 (61)	200 (61)	200 (61)	200 (61)
Estimate Roll Weight	lbs (kg)		109 (49)	115 (52)	135 (61)	179 (81)	205 (93)	255 (116)	360 (163)	470 (213)	595 (270)
Area	yd ² (m ²)		200 (167)	200 (167)	200 (167)	267 (220)	267 (220)	267 (220)	267 (220)	267 (220)	267 (220)

Tensión Última
108 Kn/m

Tensión Largo Plazo
57.3 Kn/m

- Cuando diseño o comparo una ficha técnica de geomallas uniaxiales para muros o taludes reforzados siempre debo comparar el Valor de ***Resistencia a la Tensión a largo plazo LTDS (Valor Para Diseño)***

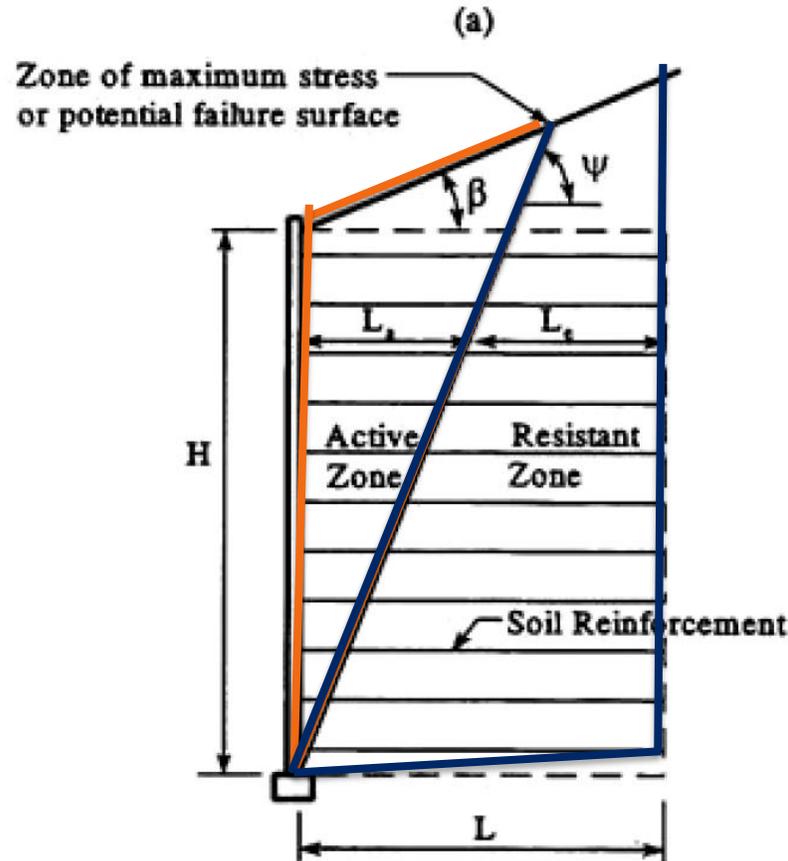
¿Cómo Influye LTDS en el Diseño?

Análisis Interno

Análisis Interno AASHTO – FHWA NHI-10-024

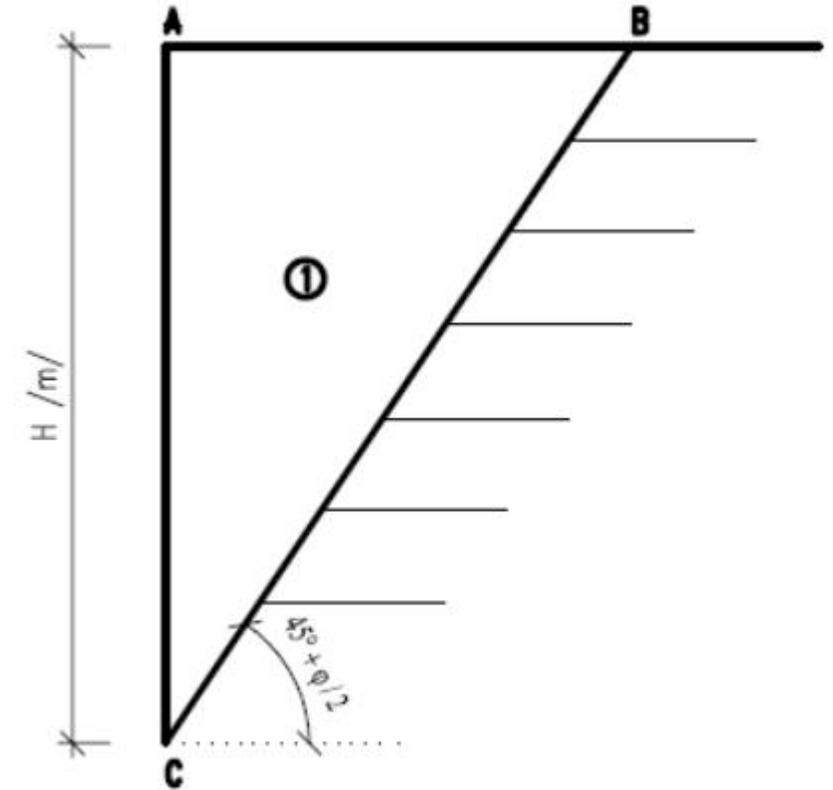
FHWA – Refuerzos Extensibles

GEOSYNTHETICS



For vertical face

$$\psi = 45 + \frac{\phi}{2}$$



① STANDARD, AASHTO – EXTENSIBLE, FHWA NHI-10-024

For walls with a face batter angle (θ) 10° or more from the vertical,

$$\tan(\psi - \theta) = \frac{-\tan(\phi - \beta) + \sqrt{\tan(\phi - \beta)[\tan(\phi - \beta) + \cot(\phi + \theta - 90)][1 + \tan(\delta + 90 - \theta)\cot(\phi + \theta - 90)]}}{1 + \tan(\delta + 90 - \theta)[\tan(\phi - \beta) + \cot(\phi + \theta - 90)]}$$

with $\delta = \beta$

θ = wall batter angle

(b)

For wall with a broken backslope, use $\delta = \beta_a$

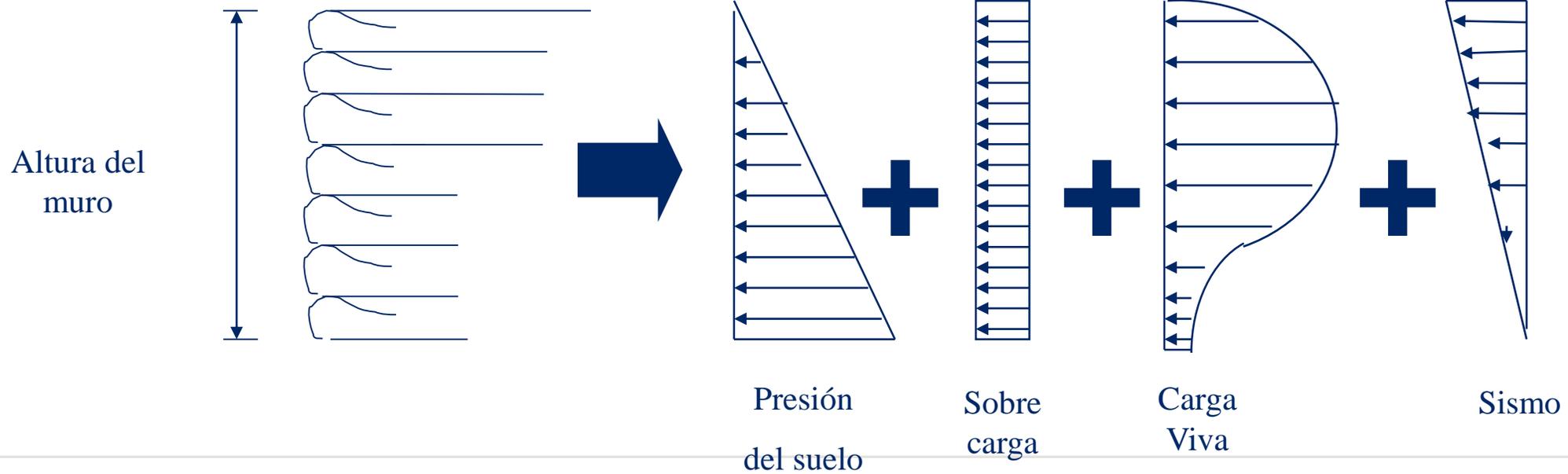
TENCATE
 Geotextiles that make a difference

- **Estabilidad Interna**
 - Tipo de Refuerzo y Resistencia de Diseño
 - Separación vertical de Capas de Refuerzo
 - Longitud de Desarrollo

Análisis Empujes

Whitcomb y Bell (1979)

GEOSYNTHETICS



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

▶ Coeficiente de presión activa del suelo

$$q = \gamma h$$

▶ Sobre Carga
h = Altura vertical

$$\sigma_{hs} = K_a \gamma z$$

- Empuje Lateral del Suelo

$$\sigma_{hq} = K_a q$$

- Empuje debido a la Sobre Carga

$$\sigma_{din} = \frac{2 \cdot C_s \cdot W}{H}$$

- Empuje por Sismo

$$\sigma_{hl} = \sigma_{hs} + \sigma_{hq} + \sigma_d$$

- Empuje Total

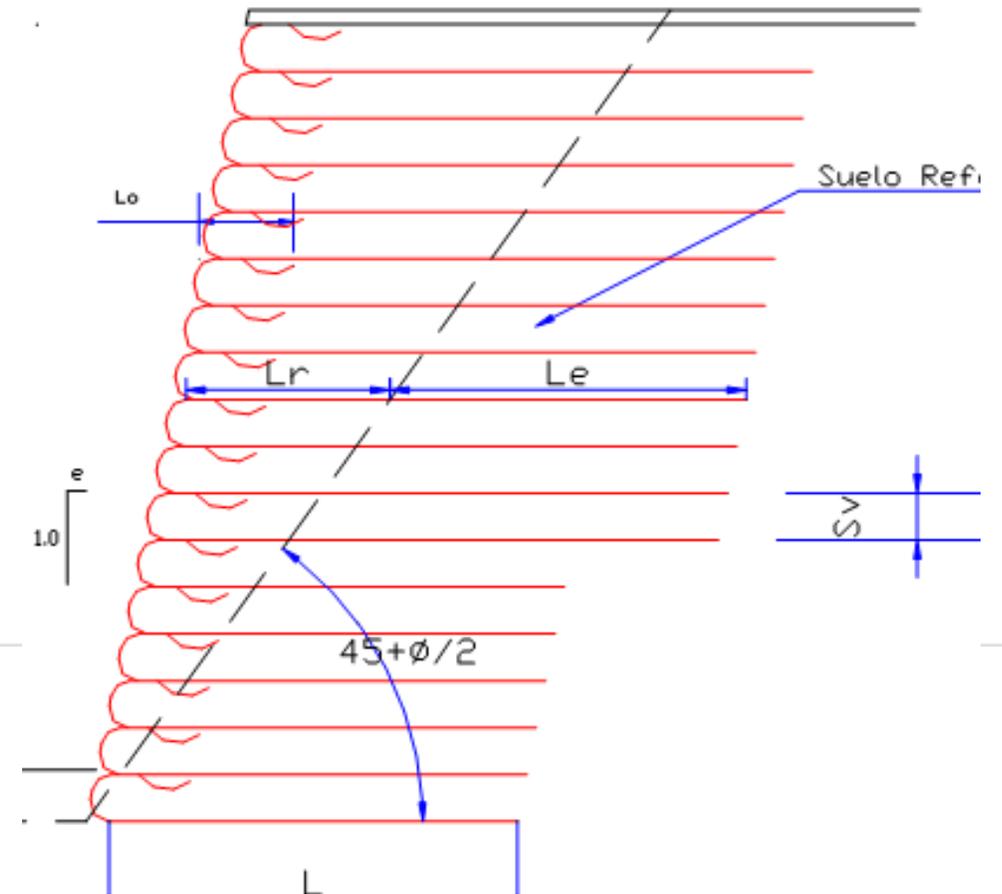
$$S_v = \frac{T_{allow}}{\sigma_h F \cdot S}$$

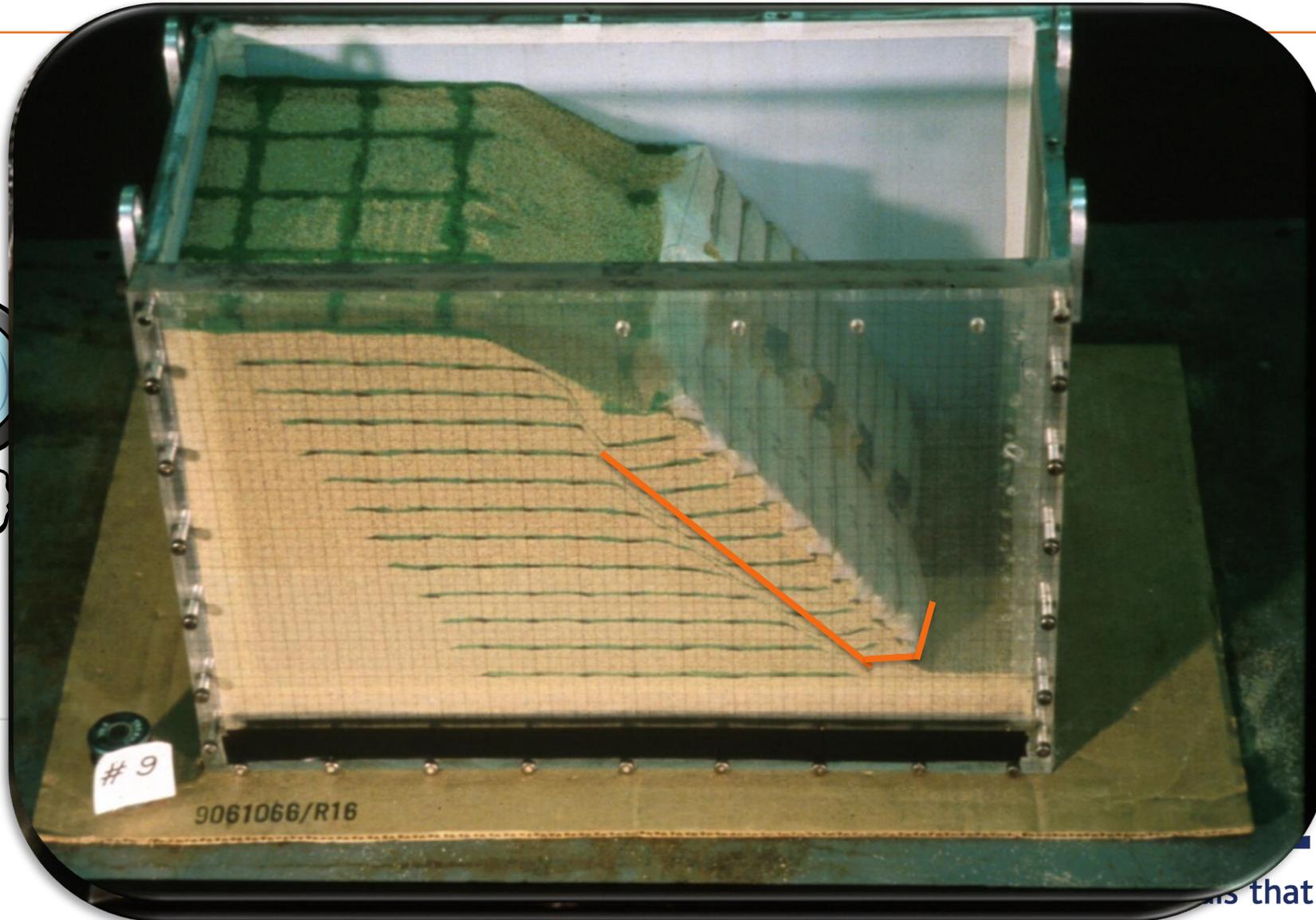
$$L = L_e + L_R$$

$$L_R = (H - z) \tan\left(45 - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

$$L_e = \frac{S_v \sigma_h F S}{2(c + \gamma z \tan \delta)}$$

$$L_o = \frac{S_v \sigma_h F S}{4(c + \gamma z \tan \delta)}$$





ENCATE

...s that make a difference

Considerar LTDS

GEOSYNTHETICS



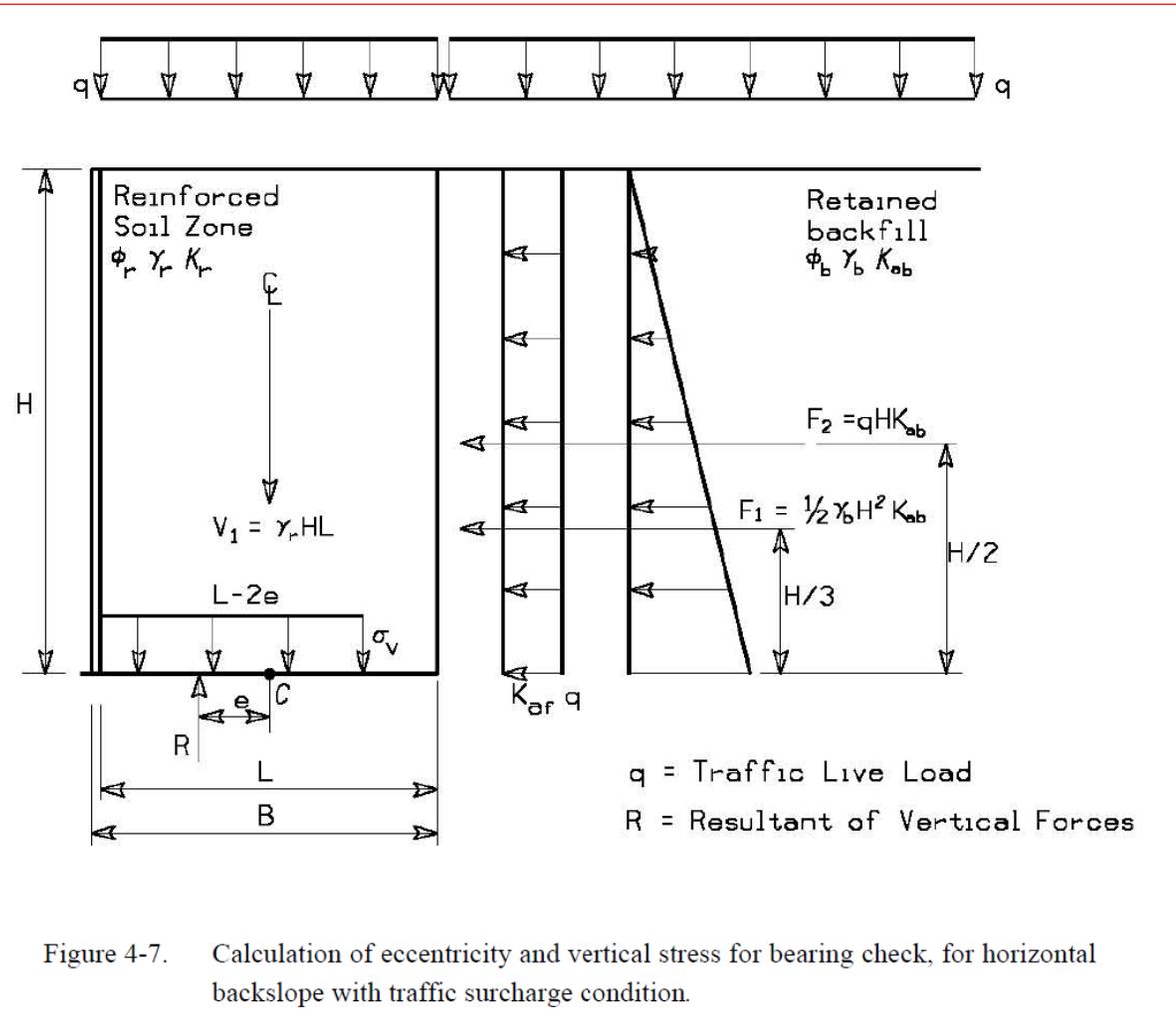
Los valores de RFID , RFCR , y RFD se presentan en la publicación FHWA SA-96-071 apéndice B, y FHWA SA-96-72.

TenCate Miragrid®
FRC = 1.44 (SM, GP, SP, GW)

Alta Tecnología!

Tipo de polímero	Factores de reducción por fluencia (Creep)
Poliéster	1.6 a 2.5
Polipropileno	4 a 5
Polietileno de alta densidad	2.6 a 5

Análisis Externo



Volteo

$$FSOT = \frac{\sum \text{momentos resistentes (Mr)}}{\sum \text{momentos de volteo (Mo)}} = \frac{V_1(L/2)}{F_1(H/3) + F_2(H/2)} \geq 2.0$$

Deslizamiento

$$FSSL = \frac{\sum \text{fuerzas horizontales resistentes}}{\sum \text{fuerzas horizontales actuantes}} = \frac{V_1(\tan \rho \sigma \tan \phi)}{F_1 + F_2} \geq 1.5$$

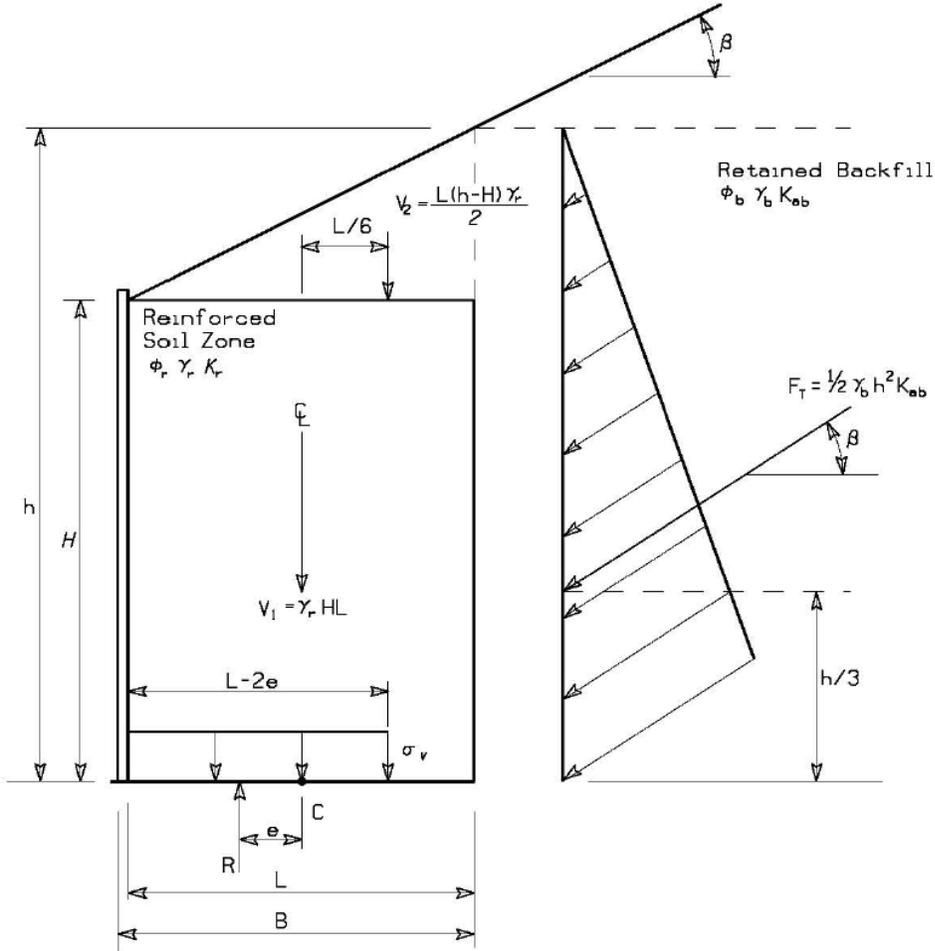


Figure 4-8. Calculation of eccentricity and vertical stress for bearing check, for sloping backslope condition.

Volteo

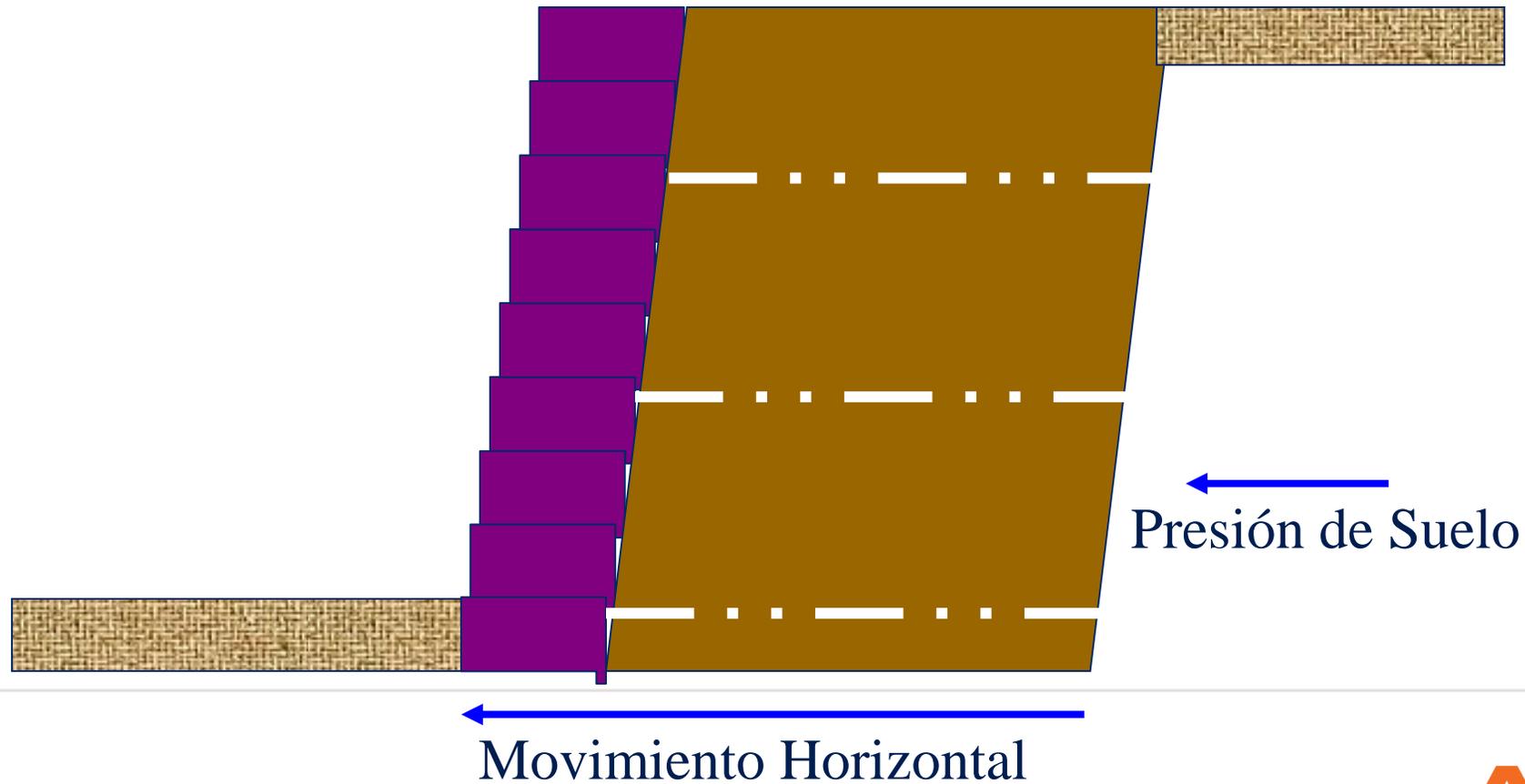
$$FS_{OT} = \frac{\sum \text{momentos resistentes } (Mr)}{\sum \text{momentos de volteo } (Mo)} = \frac{V_1(L/2) + V_2(2L/3) + F_v(L)}{FH(h/3)} \geq 2.0$$

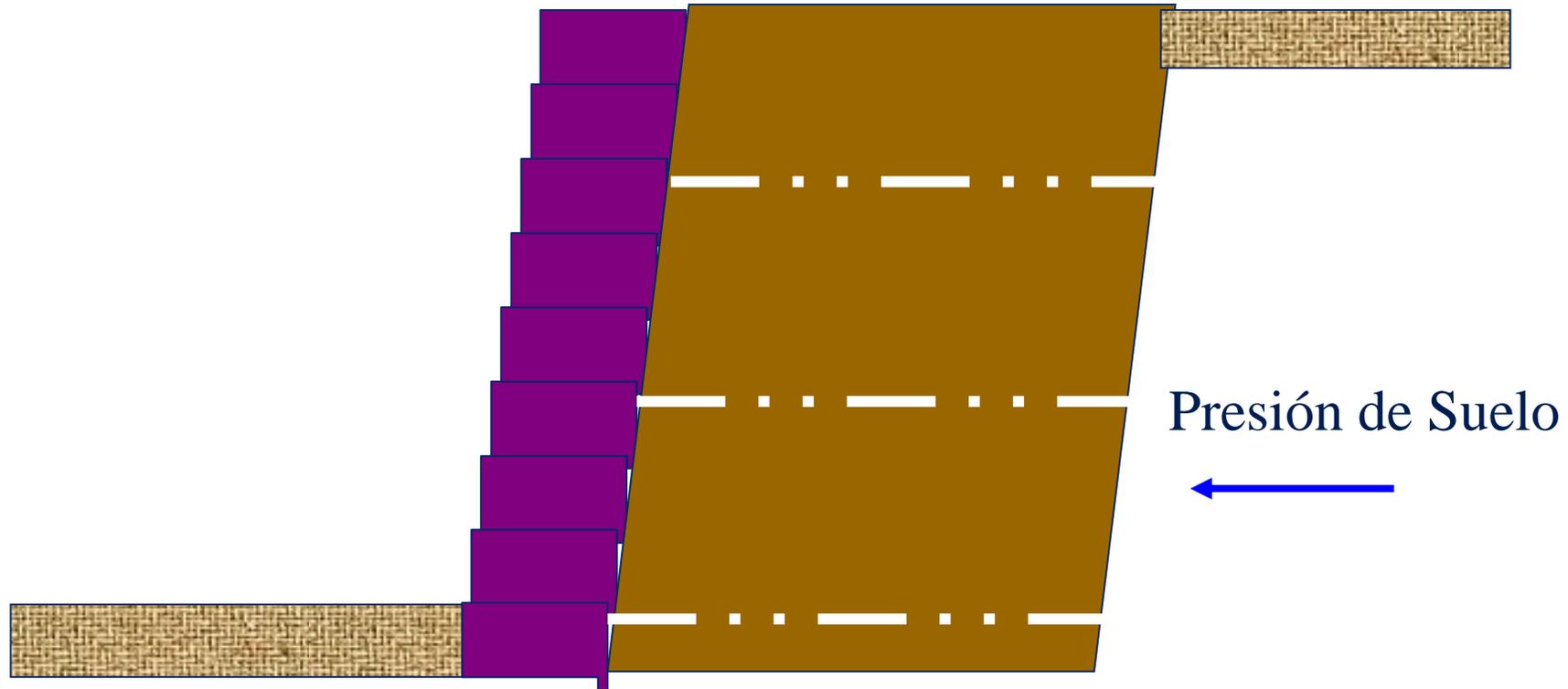
Deslizamiento

$$FS_{SL} = \frac{\sum \text{fuerzas horizontales resistentes}}{\sum \text{fuerzas horizontales actuantes}} = \frac{(V_1 + V_2 + F_v)(\tan \rho \sigma \tan \phi)}{FH} \geq 1.5$$

- Por deslizamiento, F.S. ≥ 1.50
- Por volteo, F.S. ≥ 2.0
- Por capacidad de carga, F.S. ≥ 2.0

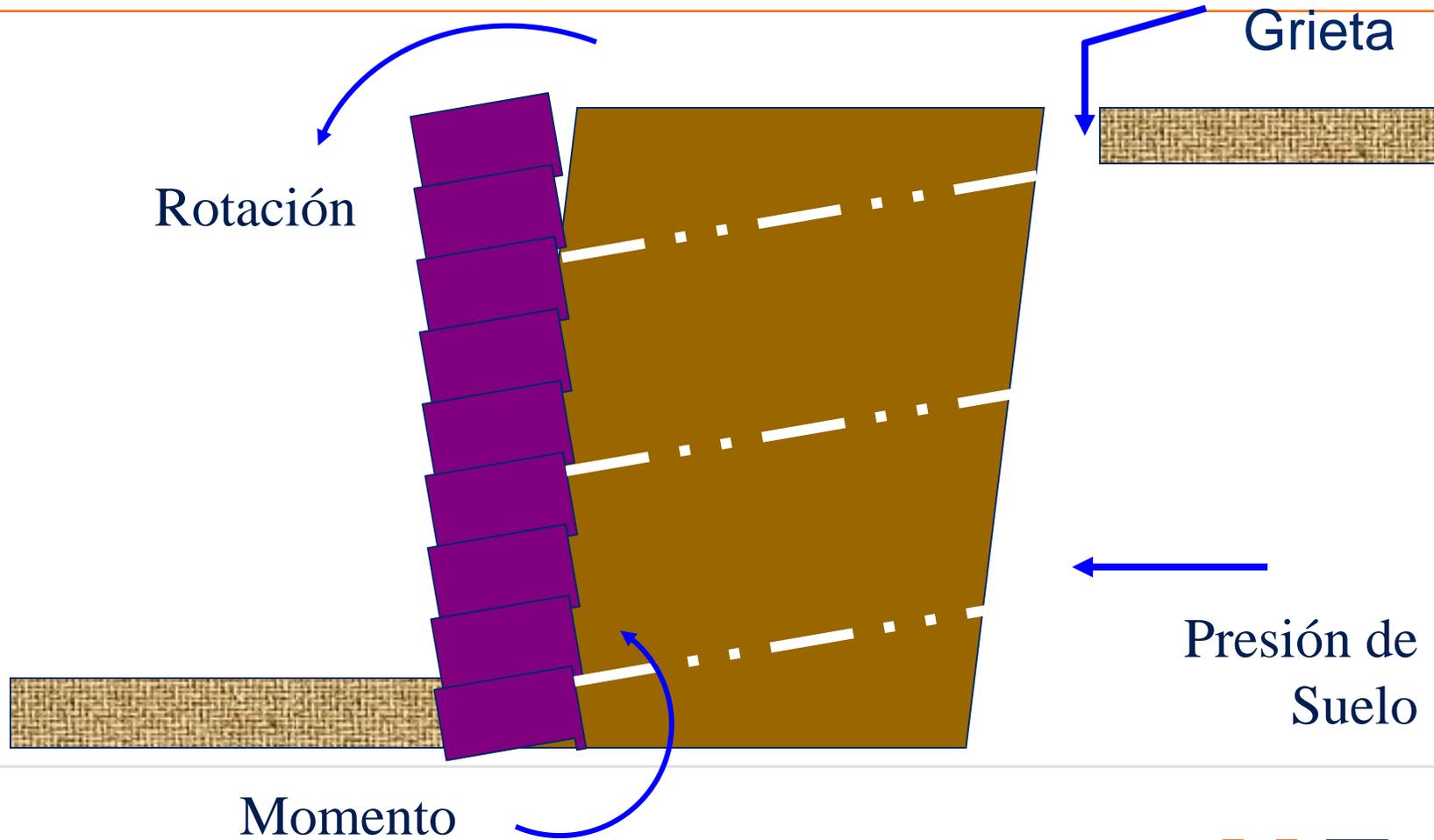
Deslizamiento



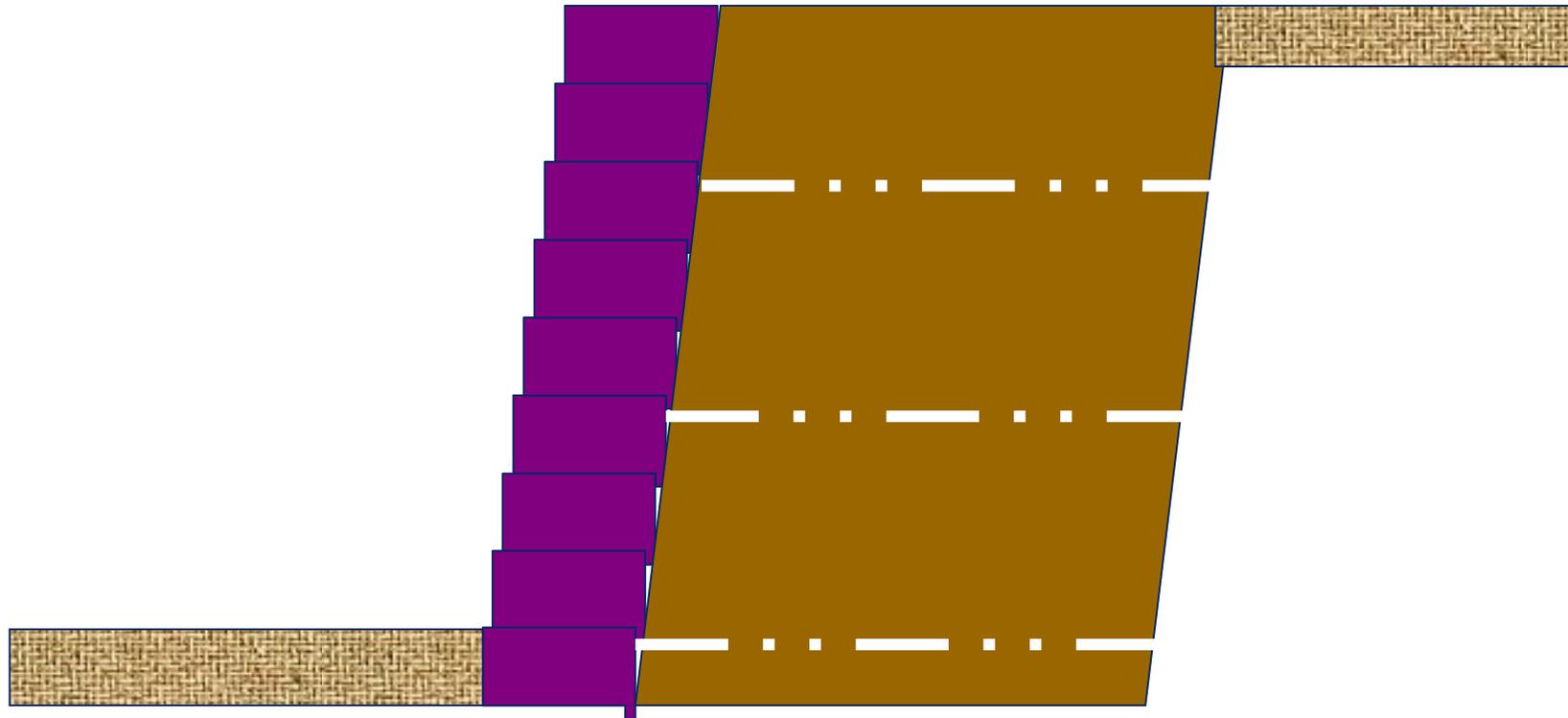


Volteo

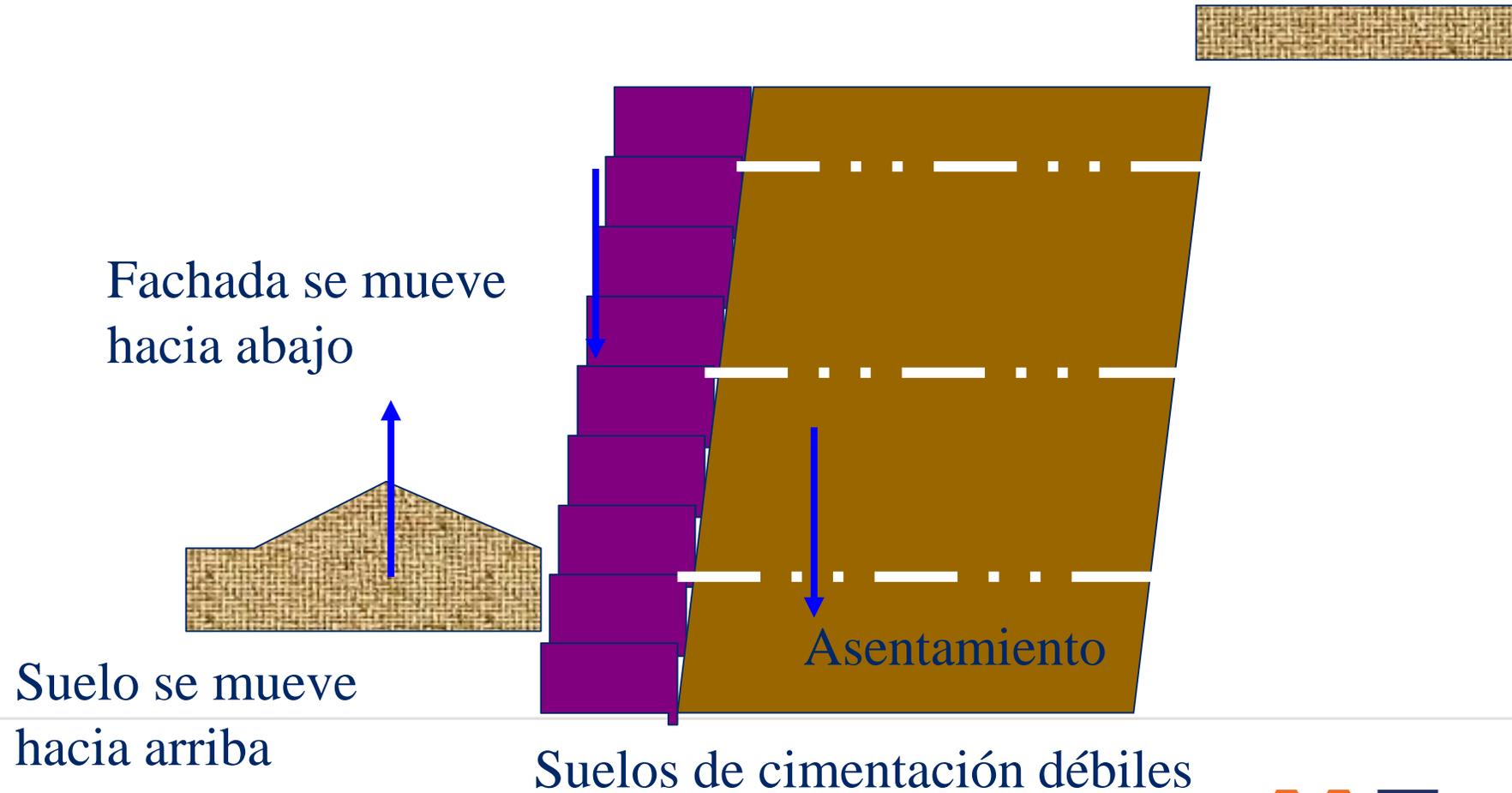
GEOSYNTHETICS







Suelos de cimentación débiles

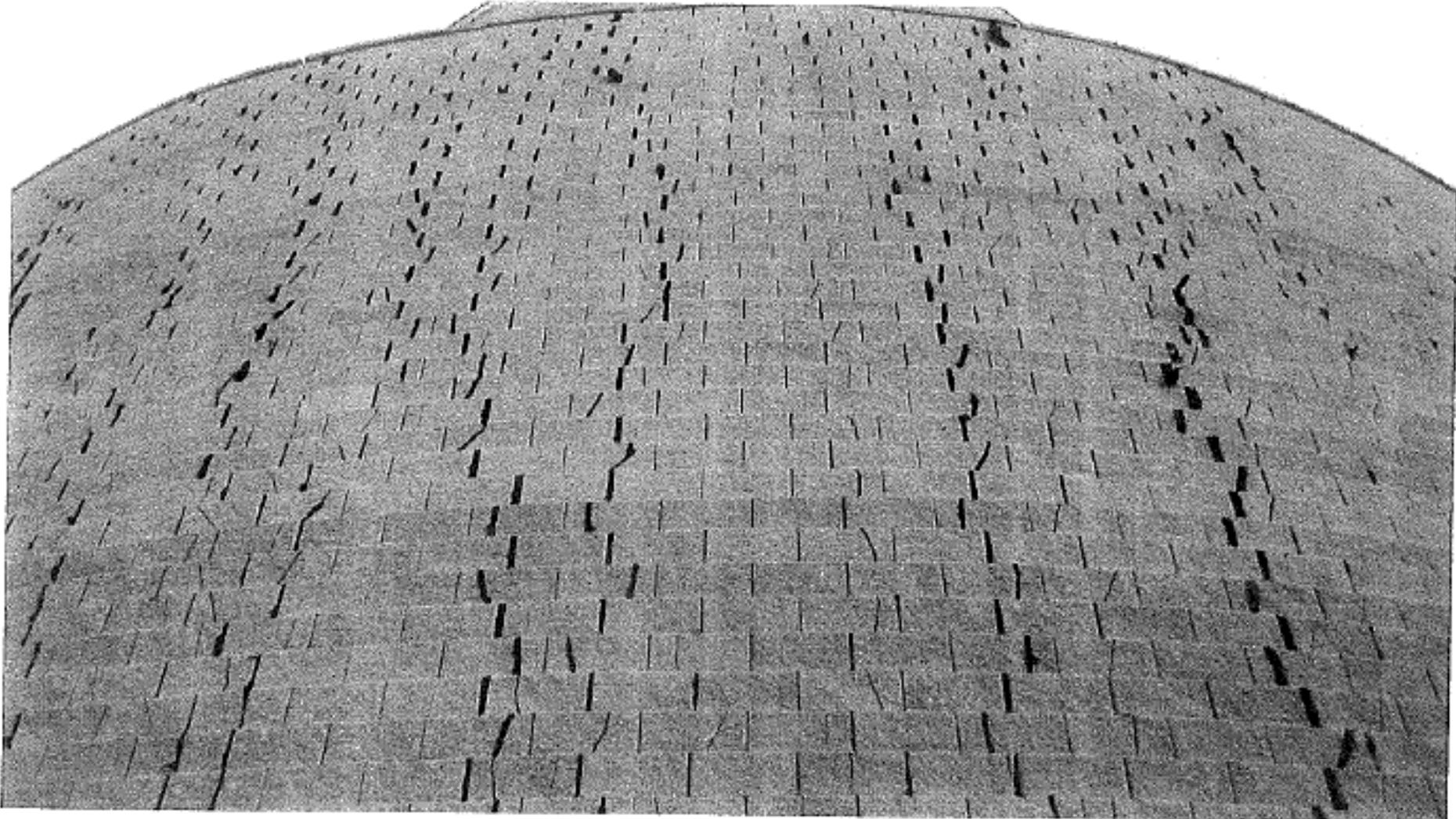


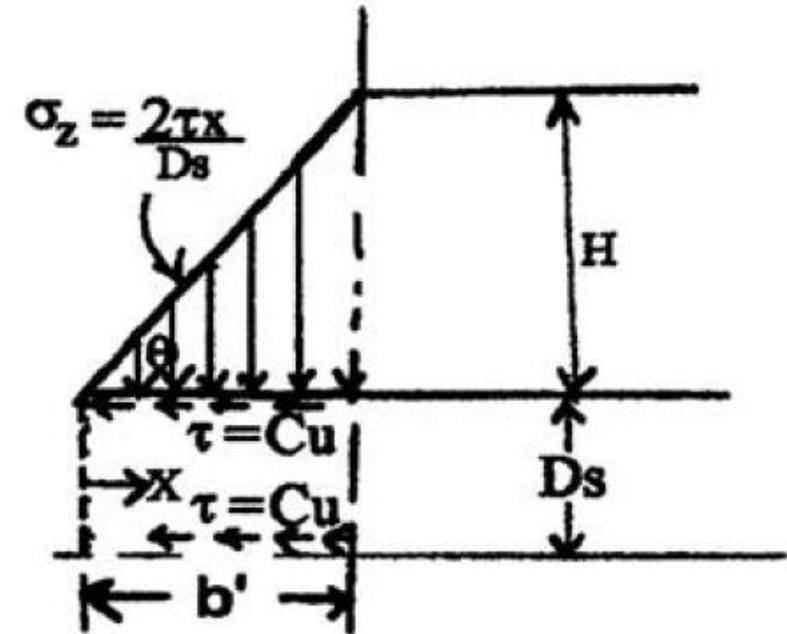
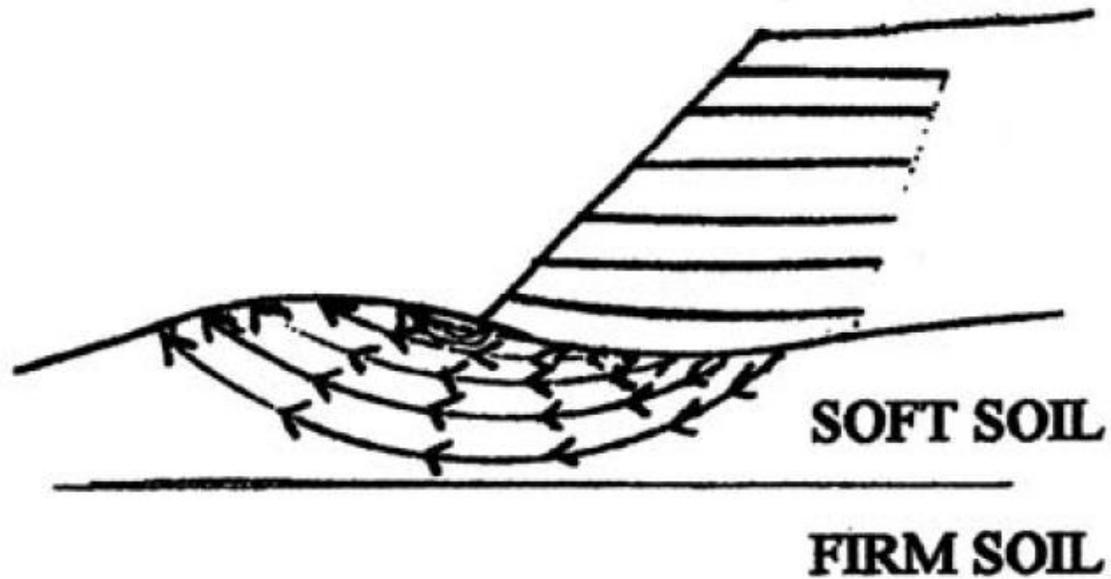
$$q_{ult} = CN_c + D_f N_q \gamma + \frac{1}{2} B N_\gamma \gamma$$

$$q_{act} = \gamma h + \text{Sobrecarga}$$

$$F.S.c.p = \frac{q_{ult}}{q_{act}} \geq 2.0$$

Falla por Capacidad de Carga



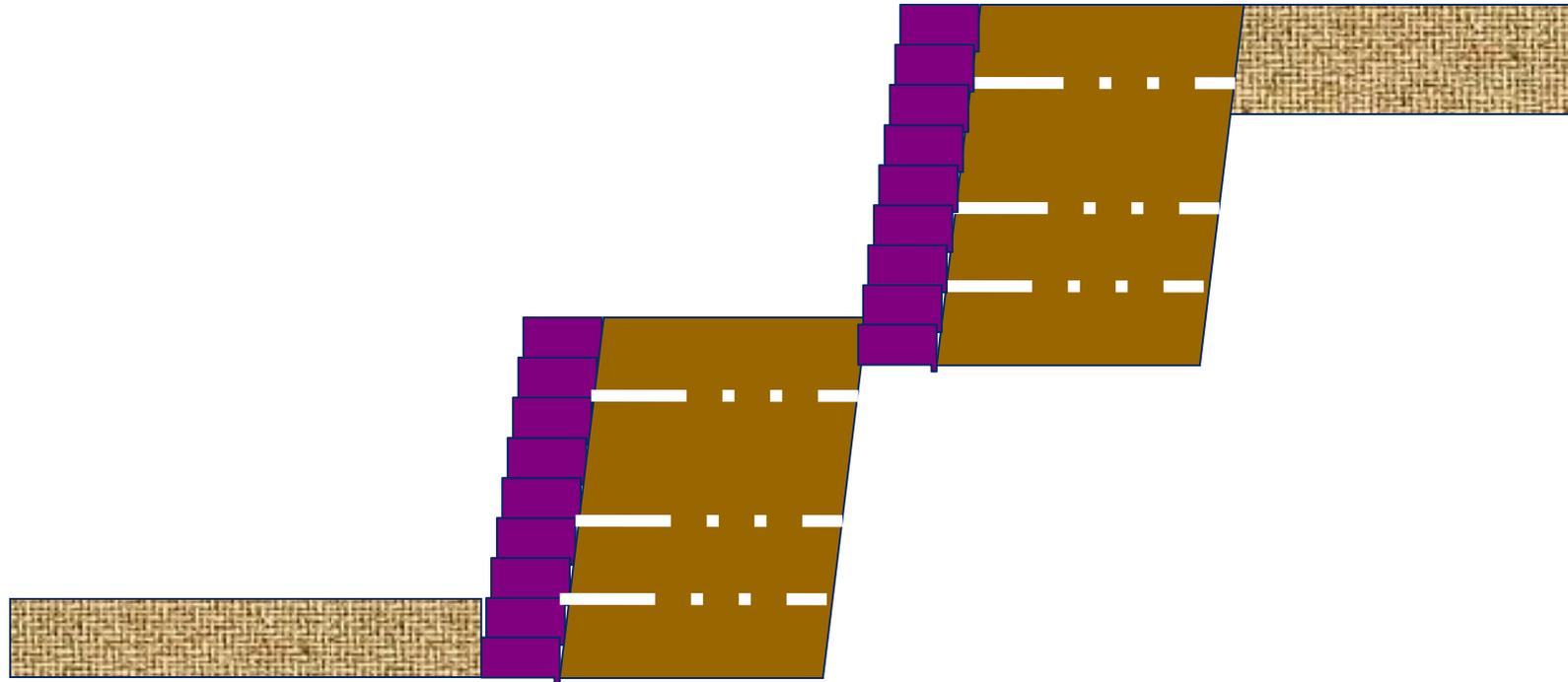


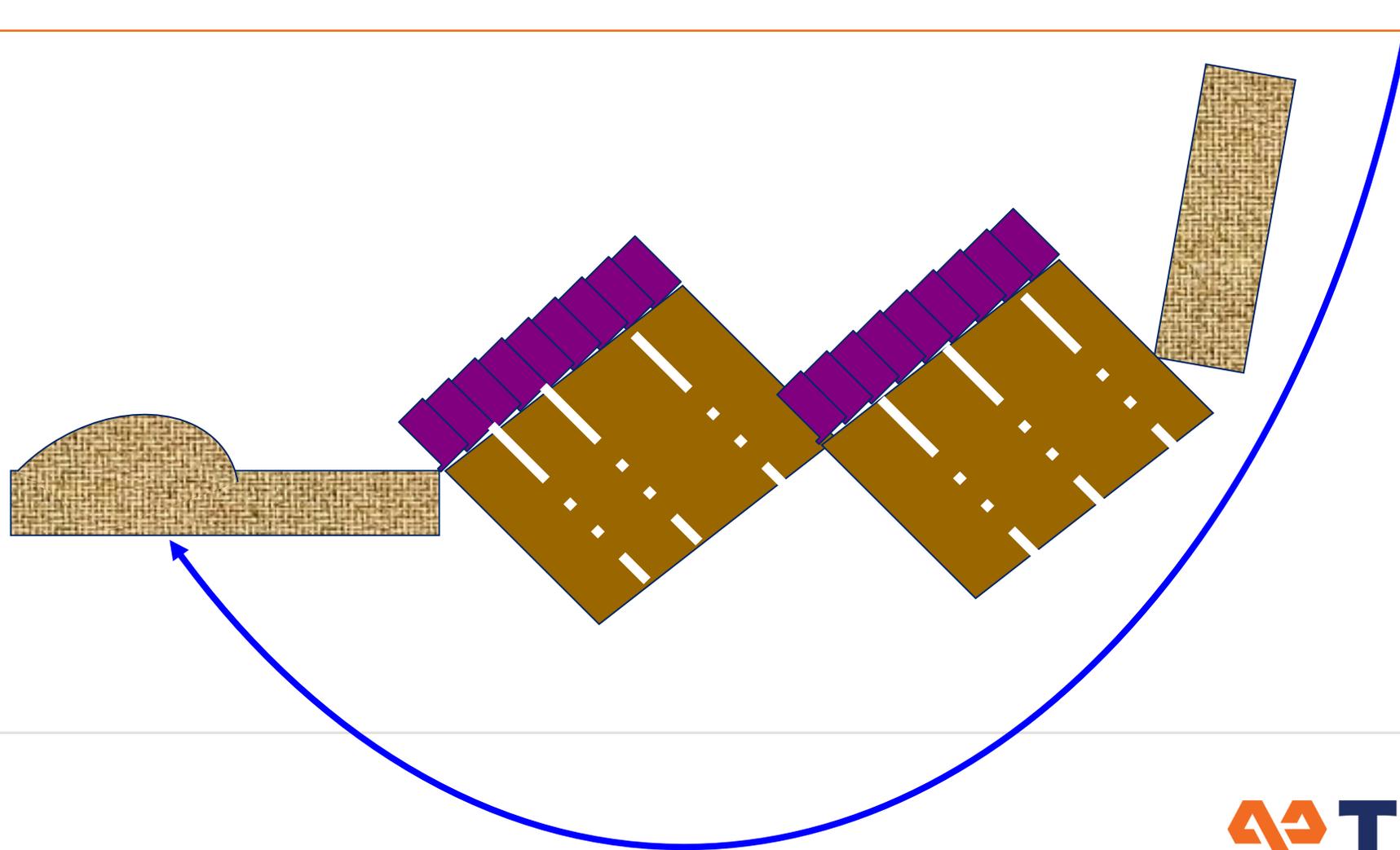
$$FS = \frac{2 c_u}{\gamma D_s \tan \theta} + \frac{4.14 c_u}{H \gamma}$$

b) Local bearing failure (lateral squeeze)

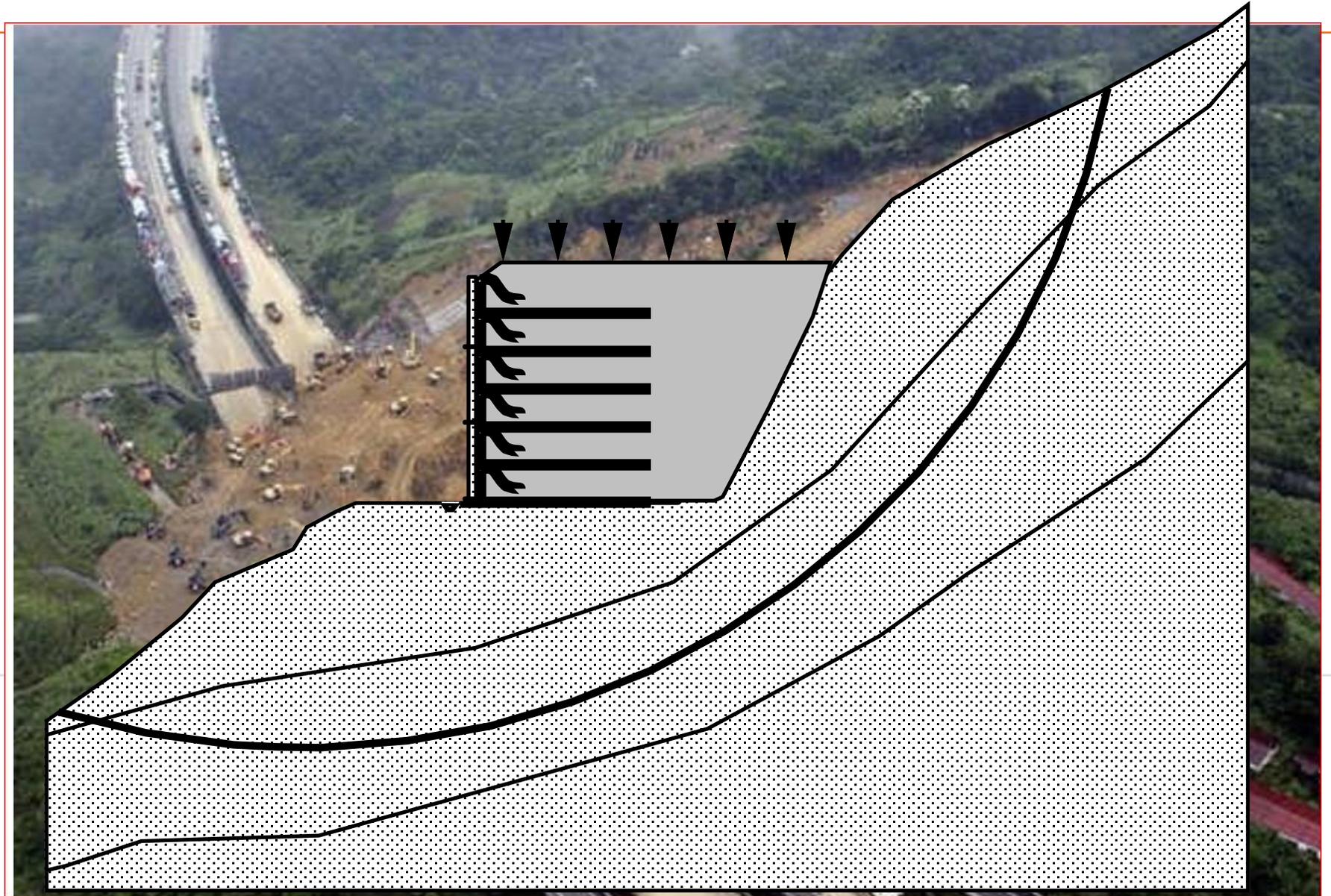


Estabilidad Global





$$FS = \frac{\text{Momentos Resistentes}}{\text{Momentos Actuantes}}$$
$$FS = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (N_i \tan \phi + c \Delta l_i) R + \sum_{i=1}^m T_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (w_i \text{sen } \theta_i) R}$$

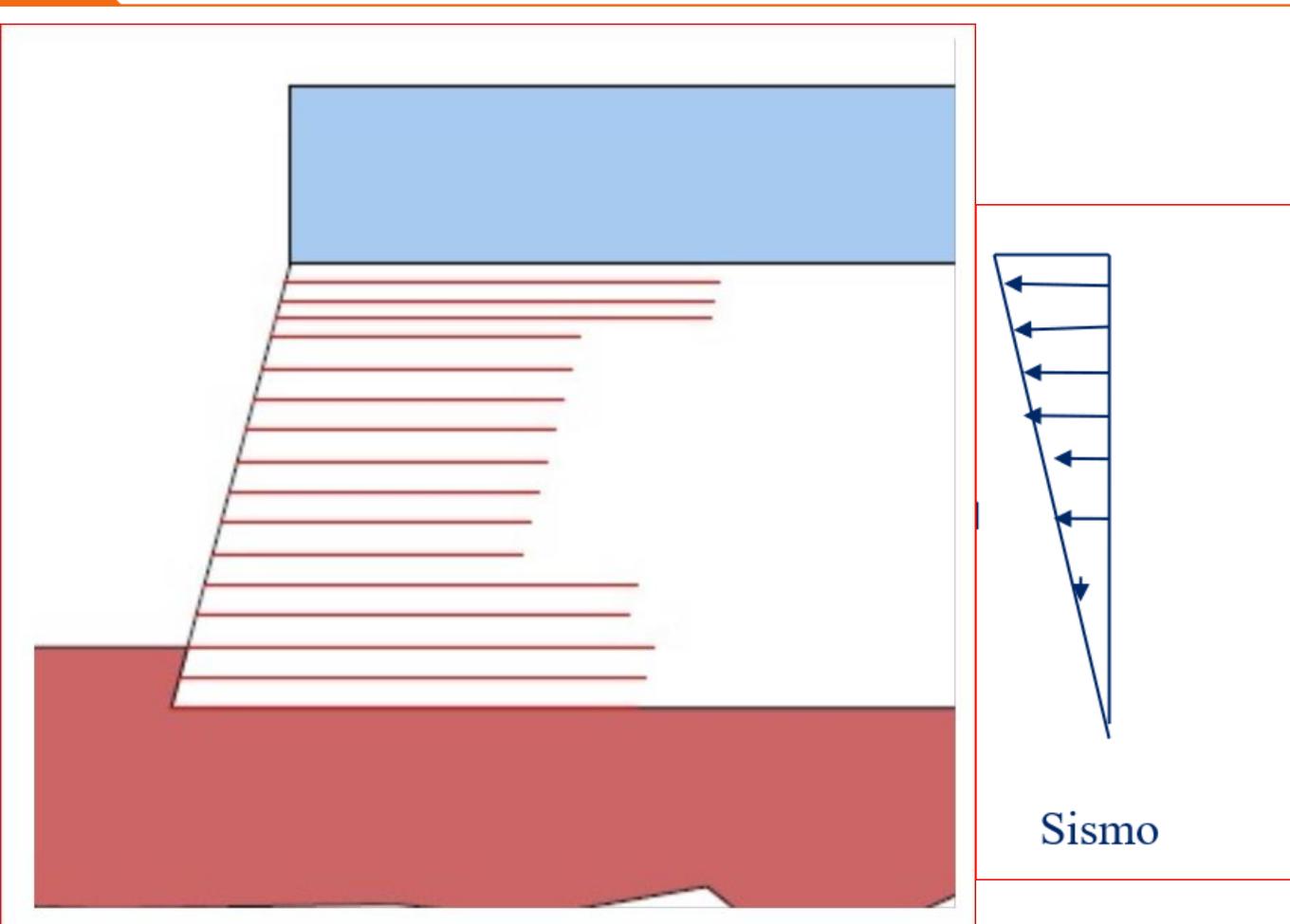


Sismo

Donde:

- s_{din} : Empuje total por acción de Sismo
- C_s : Coeficiente de Aceleración Sísmica
- W : Peso de la masa de Suelo de Influencia
- H : Altura del Muro

$$\sigma_{din} = \frac{2 \cdot C_s \cdot W}{H}$$



- Impacta en la parte superior del MME
- Se recomienda incrementar la longitud de capas
- Se recomienda disminuir el espaciado entre capas

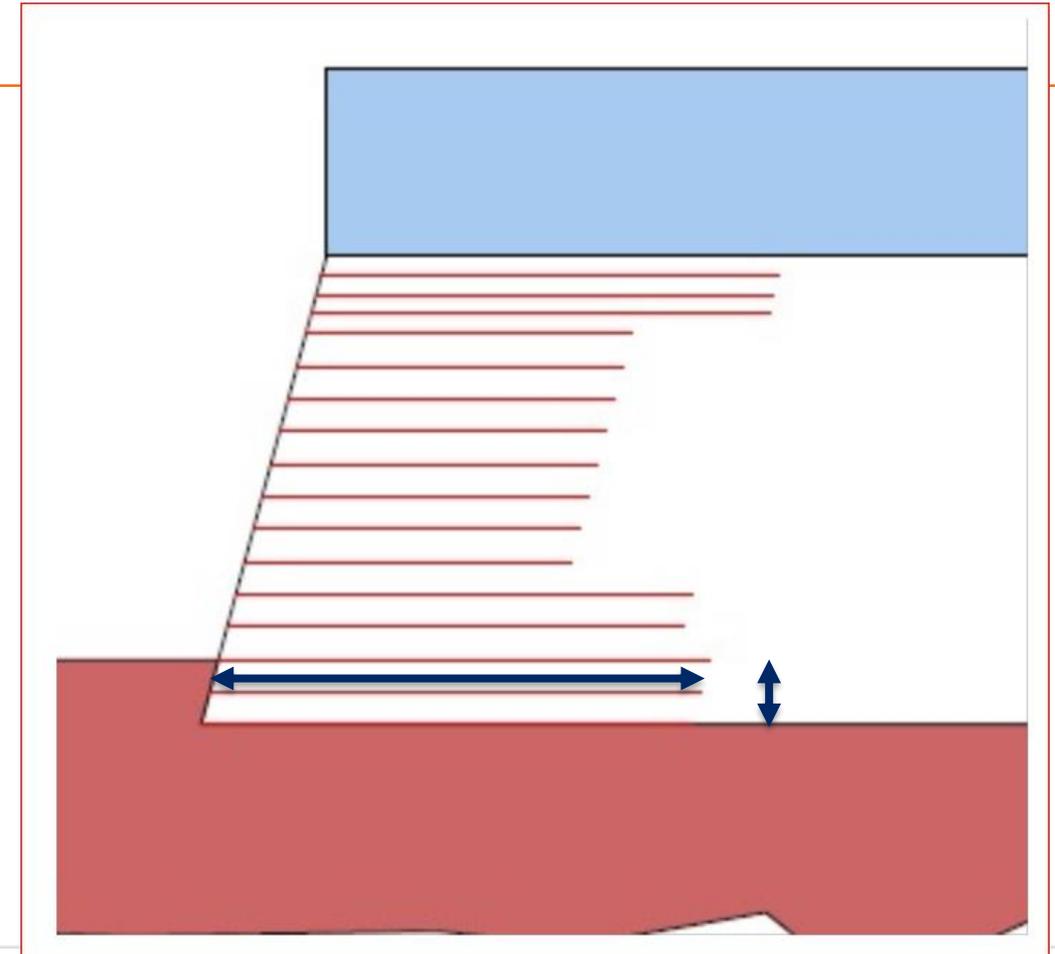
Table 2-1. Typical Minimum Length of Reinforcement.

Case	Typical Minimum L/H Ratio
Static loading with or with traffic surcharge	0.7
Sloping backfill surcharge	0.8
Seismic loading	0.8 to 1.1

Table 2-2. Minimum MSEW Embedment Depths.

Slope in Front of Wall	Minimum Embedment Depth to Top of Leveling Pad*
All Geometries	2 ft minimum
horizontal (walls)	H/20
horizontal (abutments)	H/10
3H:1V	H/10
2H:1V	H/7
1.5H:1V	H/5

* Minimum depth is the greater of applicable values listed, frost depth, or scour depth.



Consideraciones de Diseño

Información Requerida para el Diseño de Estructuras Reforzadas Mecánicamente

GEOSYNTHETICS

- Información de Suelos
- Información de la Fachada
- Información Técnica del Geosintético de Refuerzo
- Información Específica del Lugar de construcción



¿Qué se necesita conocer del suelo en estas zonas?

- Angulo de Fricción Interna (f)
- Peso Unitario (g), $[M]/[L^3]$
- Cohesión (C), $[M]/[L^2]$



¿Qué suelo es ideal para un muro, terraplén o talud reforzado?

GEOSYNTHETICS

Granulares vs. Cohesivos

- Más fáciles de colocar y compactar,
- Permeabilidad más alta, lo cual ayuda en el drenaje,
- Angulo de fricción más alto,
- Menos susceptibles al Creep.

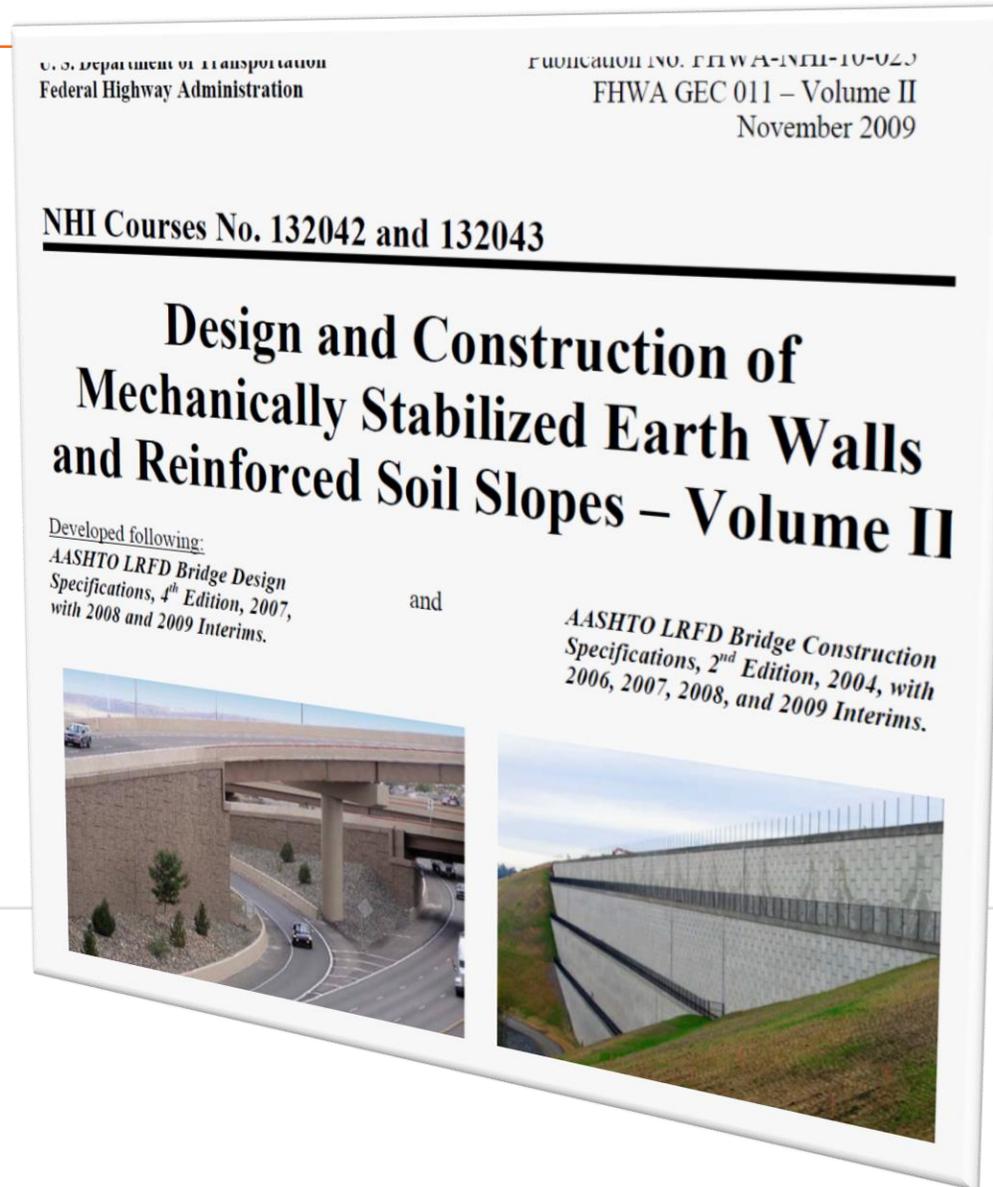


Table 3-1. MSE Wall Select Granular Reinforced Fill Requirements.

<u>Gradation:</u> (AASHTO T-27)	<u>U.S. Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing^(a)</u>
	4 in. (102 mm) ^(a,b)	100
	No. 40 (0.425 mm)	0-60
	No. 200 (0.075 mm)	0-15
<u>Plasticity Index, PI</u> (AASHTO T-90)	PI ≤ 6	
<u>Soundness:</u> (AASHTO T-104)	The materials shall be substantially free of shale or other soft, poor durability particles. The material shall have a magnesium sulfate soundness loss of less than 30 percent after four cycles (or a sodium sulfate value less than 15 percent after five cycles).	

Notes:

Recomendación Material de Relleno Estructural Taludes GEOSYNTHETICS

FHWA –NHI-10-02

Table 3-2. RSS Granular Reinforced Fill Requirements.

<u>Gradation:</u> (AASHTO T-27)	<u>U.S. Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing</u>
	4 in. (102 mm) ^(a,b) ¾-inch (20 mm) ^(a)	100
	No. 4 (4.76 mm)	100 – 20
	No. 40 (0.425 mm)	0-60
	No. 200 (0.075 mm)	0 – 50
<u>Plasticity Index, PI</u> (AASHTO T-90)	PI ≤ 20	
<u>Soundness:</u> (AASHTO T-104)	Magnesium sulfate soundness loss less than 30% after 4 cycles, based on AASHTO T-104 or equivalent sodium sulfate soundness of less than 15 percent after 5 cycles.	
<p>Note:</p> <p>(a) To apply default F* values, C_u, should be greater than or equal to 4.</p> <p>(b) As a result of recent research on construction survivability of geosynthetics and epoxy coated reinforcements, it is recommended that the maximum particle size for these materials be reduced to ¾-in. (19 mm) for geosynthetics, and epoxy and PVC coated steel reinforcements unless construction damage assessment tests are or have been performed on the reinforcement combination with the specific or similarly graded large size granular fill. Prequalification tests on reinforcements using standard agency fill materials should be considered.</p>		

- Asegúrese de instalar un sistema de drenaje adecuado,
- Atención especial al potencial de Creep de estos suelos.

Agua



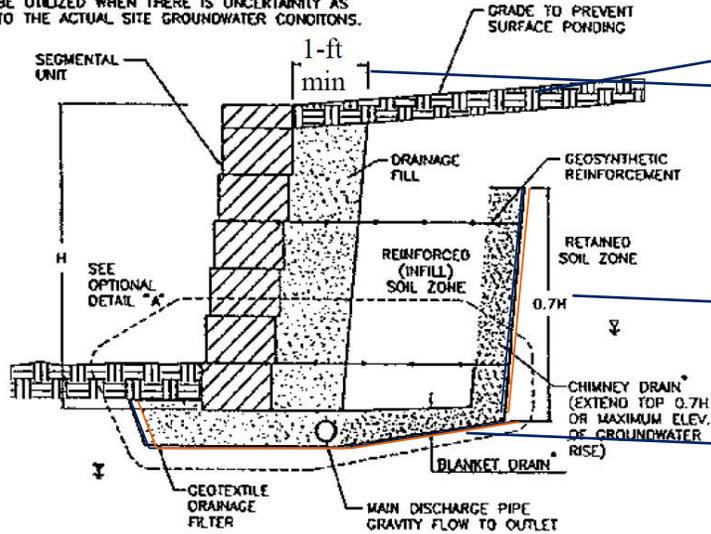
Problema de Empuje Hidrostático

GEOSYNTHETICS





1. GROUNDWATER TABLE NEAR BOTTOM OF WALL (▽) OR POSSIBLE LATERAL (HORIZONTAL) FLOW INTO REINFORCED (INFILL) SOIL AND RETAINED SOIL ON A SEASONAL BASIS (▽).
2. LATERAL (HORIZONTAL) GROUNDWATER FLOW INTO REINFORCED SOIL WILL OCCUR.
3. THIS COMPLETE DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROVIDES MAXIMUM PROTECTION FOR SRW's AND SHOULD BE UTILIZED WHEN THERE IS UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE ACTUAL SITE GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS.



Pendiente para evitar estancamiento

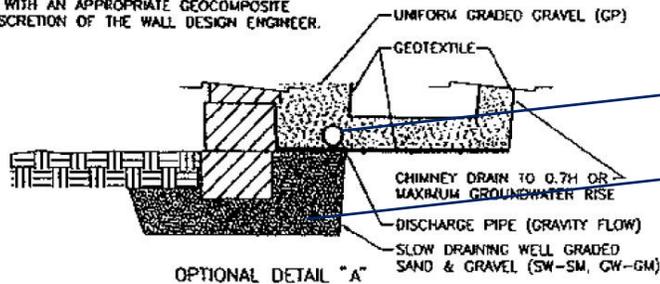
Mínimo 30 cm

Mínimo 70% H

Geotextil de Separación

Tubería Perforada

Material bien Graduado



Relleño Estructural Drenante

Nivel Freático

GEOSYNTHETICS

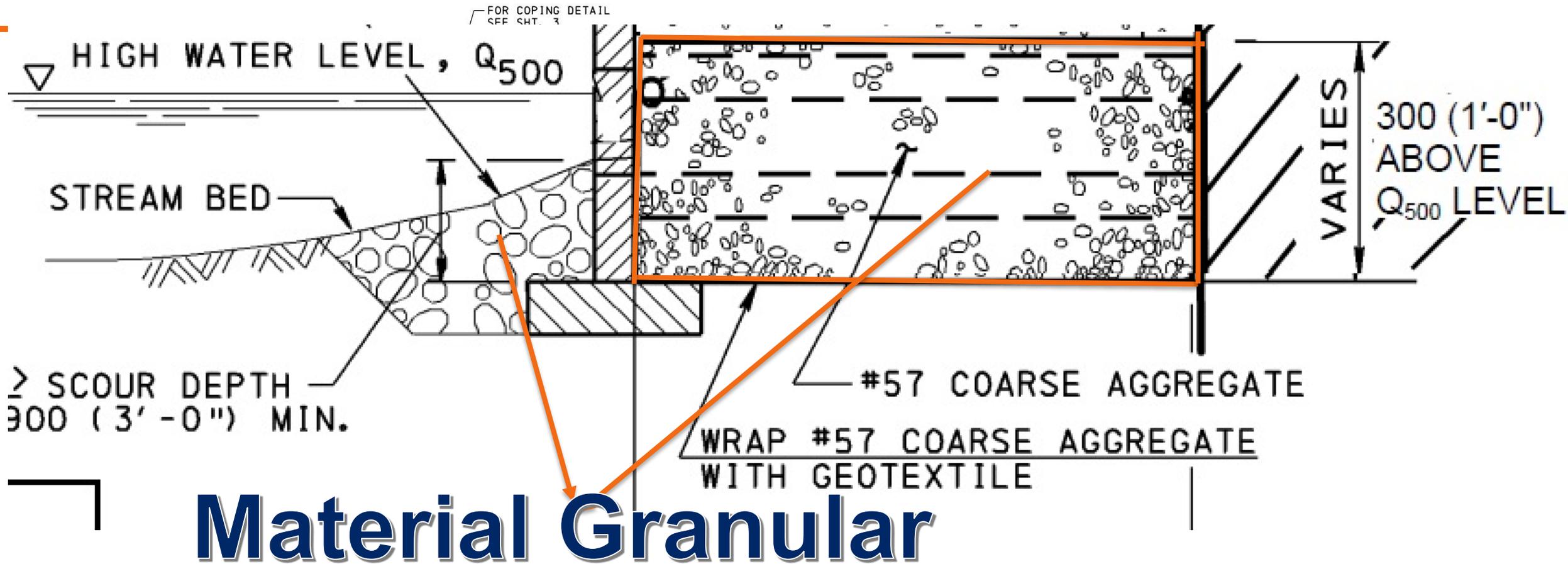
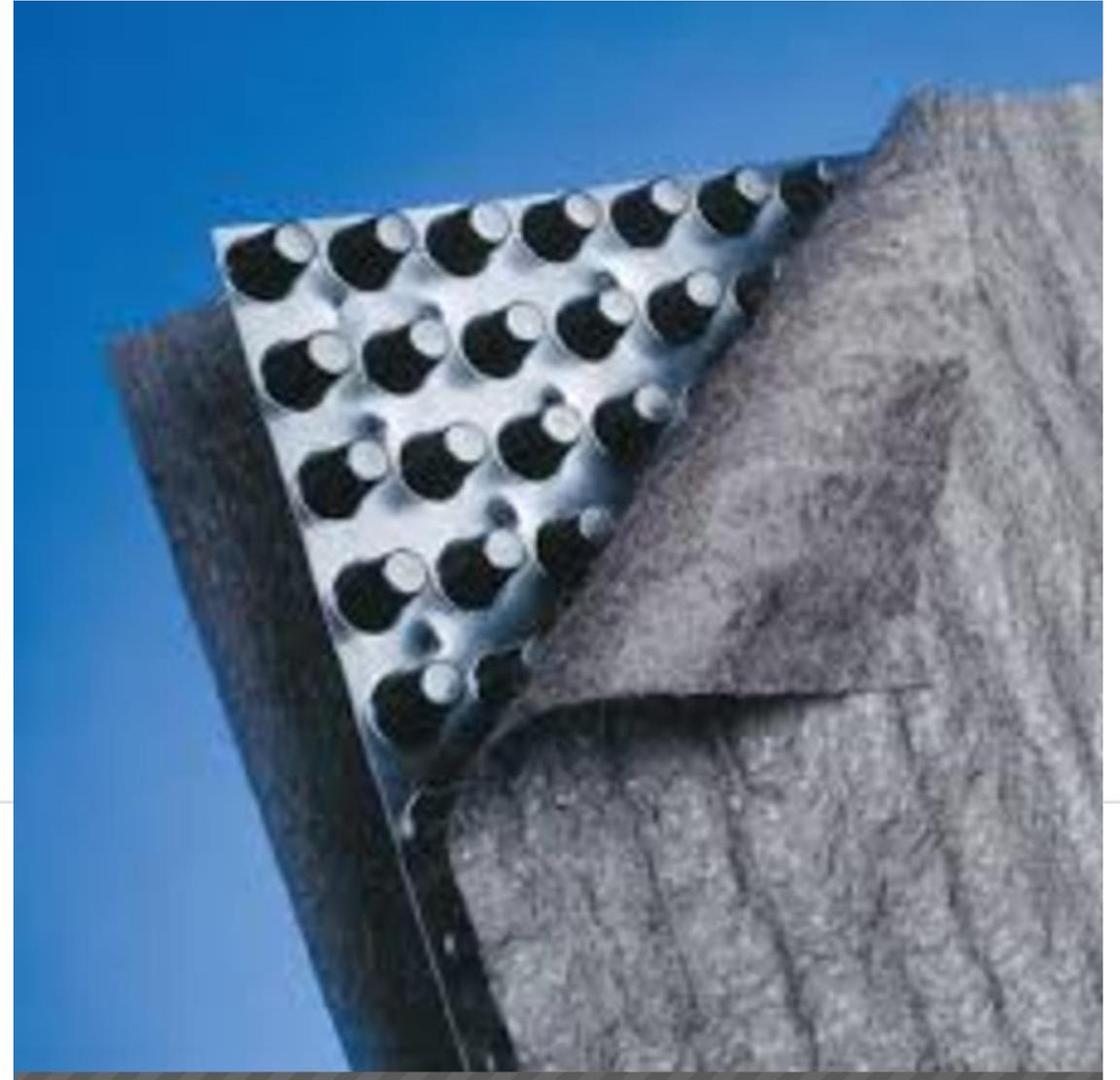


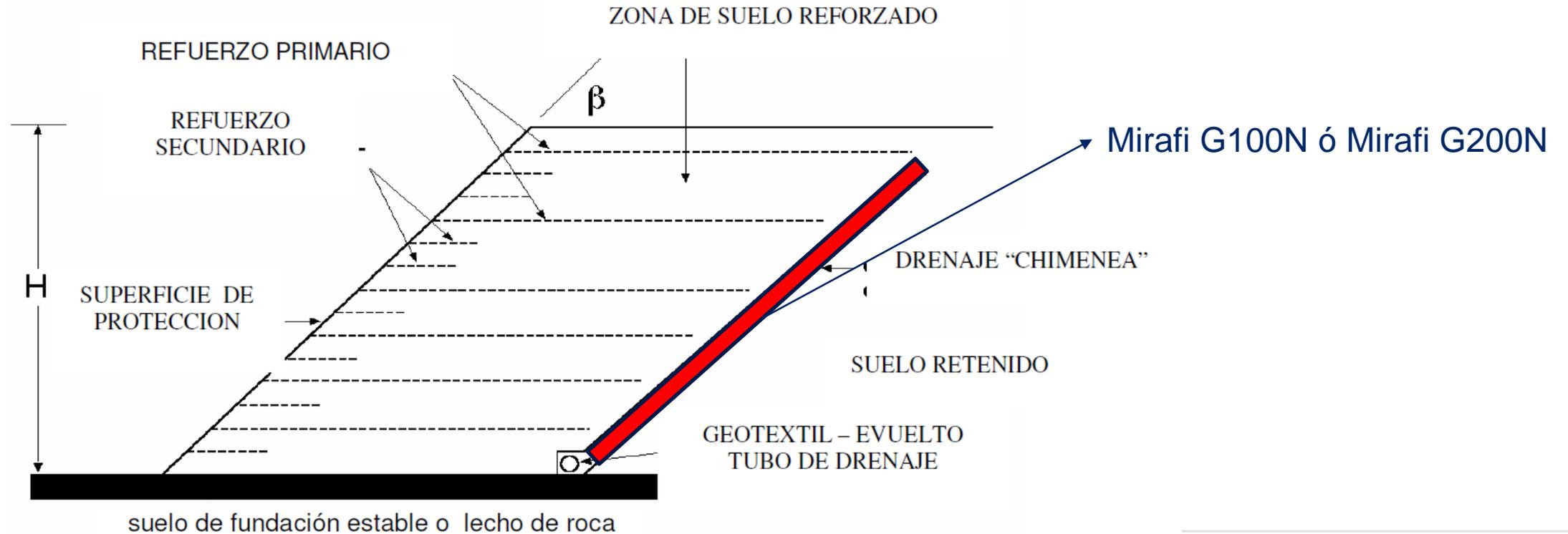
Figure 5-11. Example detail for wall that may experience inundation.

Componentes Mirafi® G-Series Drenaje

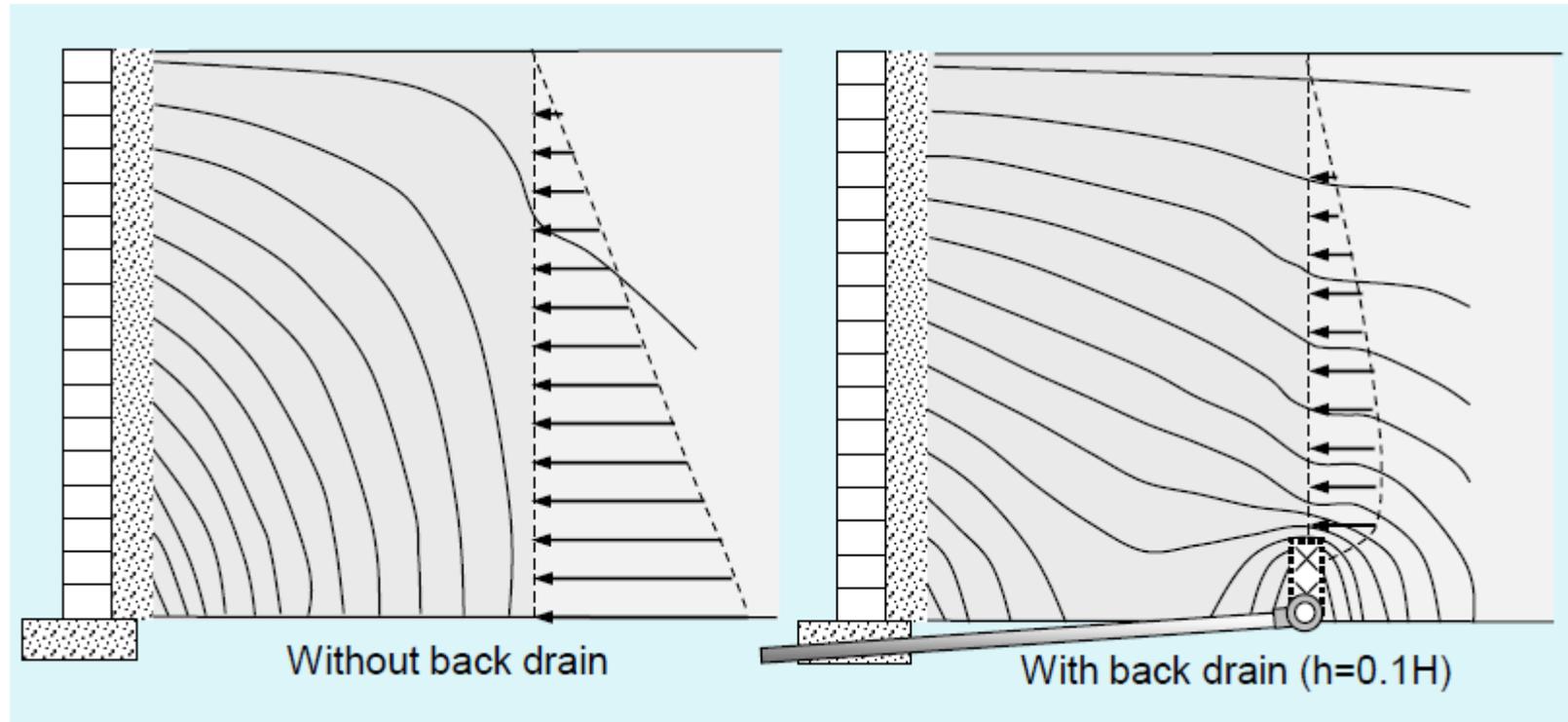


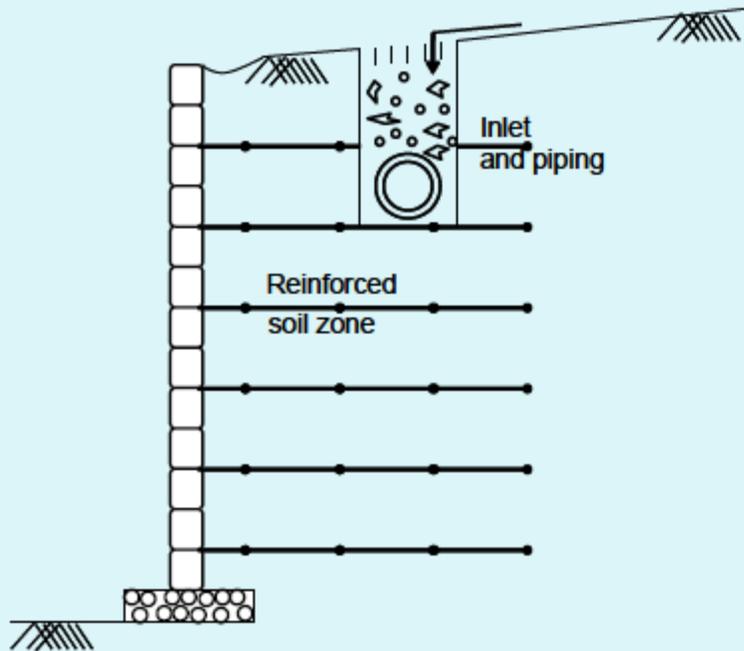
- Altos Rangos de Flujos
- Gran Resistencia a la Compresión
- Textil tejido y no tejido
- Drenaje de 1 lado ó 2 lados
- 1.2 metros de ancho
- **G100N**
- **G200N**
- **G100W**
- **G100NC**



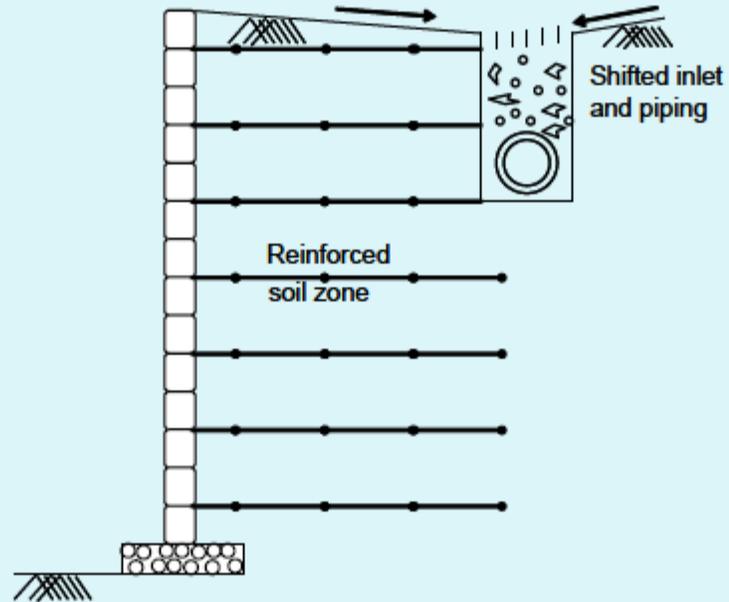


Talud reforzado con geosintético sobre fundación estable

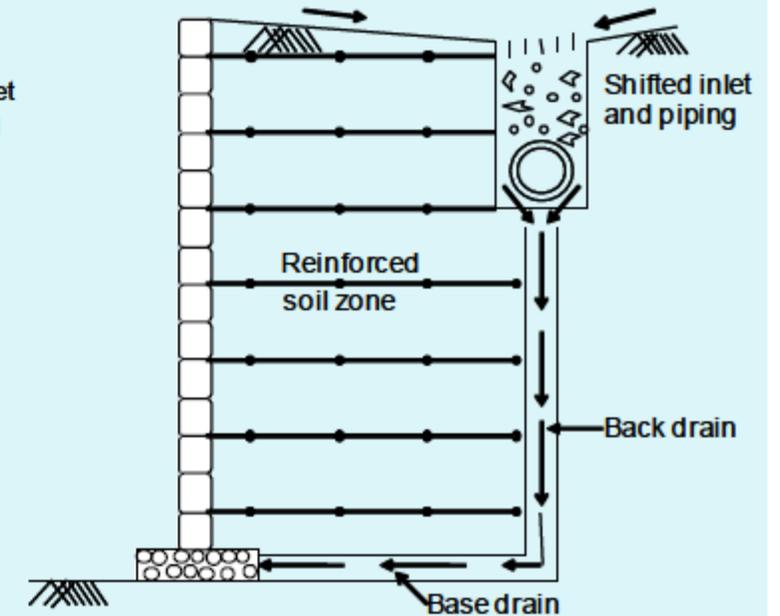




(a) Customary internal drainage for surface water within reinforced soil zone



(b) Recommended external drainage for surface water behind reinforced soil zone



(c) Recommended external drainage for surface water coupled with back/base drain

materials that make a difference



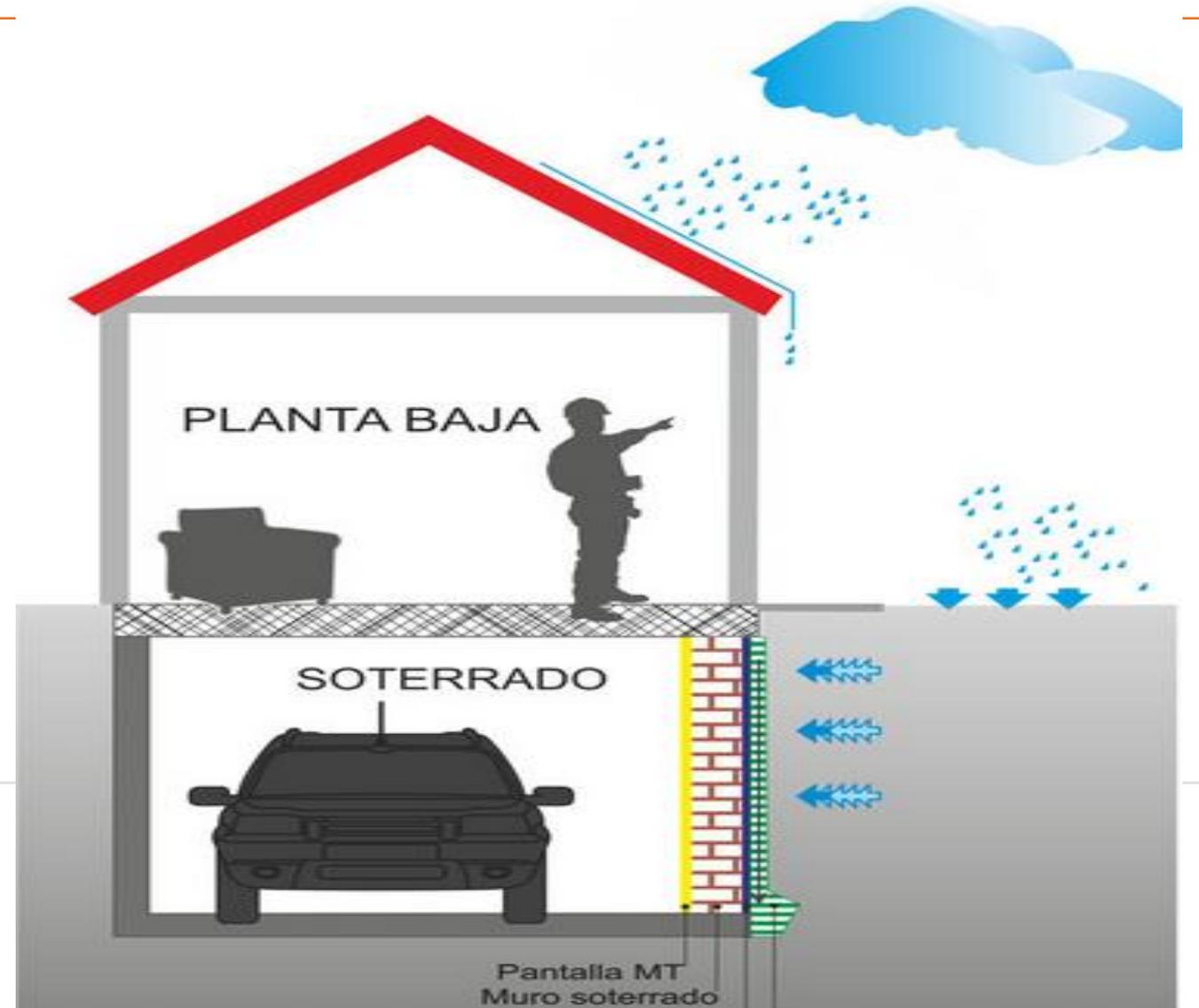
Aplicaciones Geocompuestos

Mirafi G100N

GEOSYNTHETICS



América T&S



Certificación AASHTO



Miragrid® 5XT



Miragrid® 5XT geogrid is composed of high molecular weight, high tenacity polyester multifilament yarns which are woven in tension and finished with a PVC coating. Miragrid® 5XT geogrid is inert to biological degradation and resistant to naturally encountered chemicals, alkalis, and acids.

Miragrid® 5XT geogrid is used as soil reinforcement in MSE structures such as; segmental retaining walls, precast modular block walls, wire faced walls, geosynthetic wrapped faced walls and steepened slopes. Miragrid® 5XT is also used in MSE stabilized platforms for voids bridging, embankments on soft soils, landfill veneer stability, reducing differential settlement and for foundation seismic stability.

TenCate Geosynthetics Americas is accredited by Geosynthetic Accreditation Institute – Laboratory Accreditation Program ([GAI-LAP](#)).

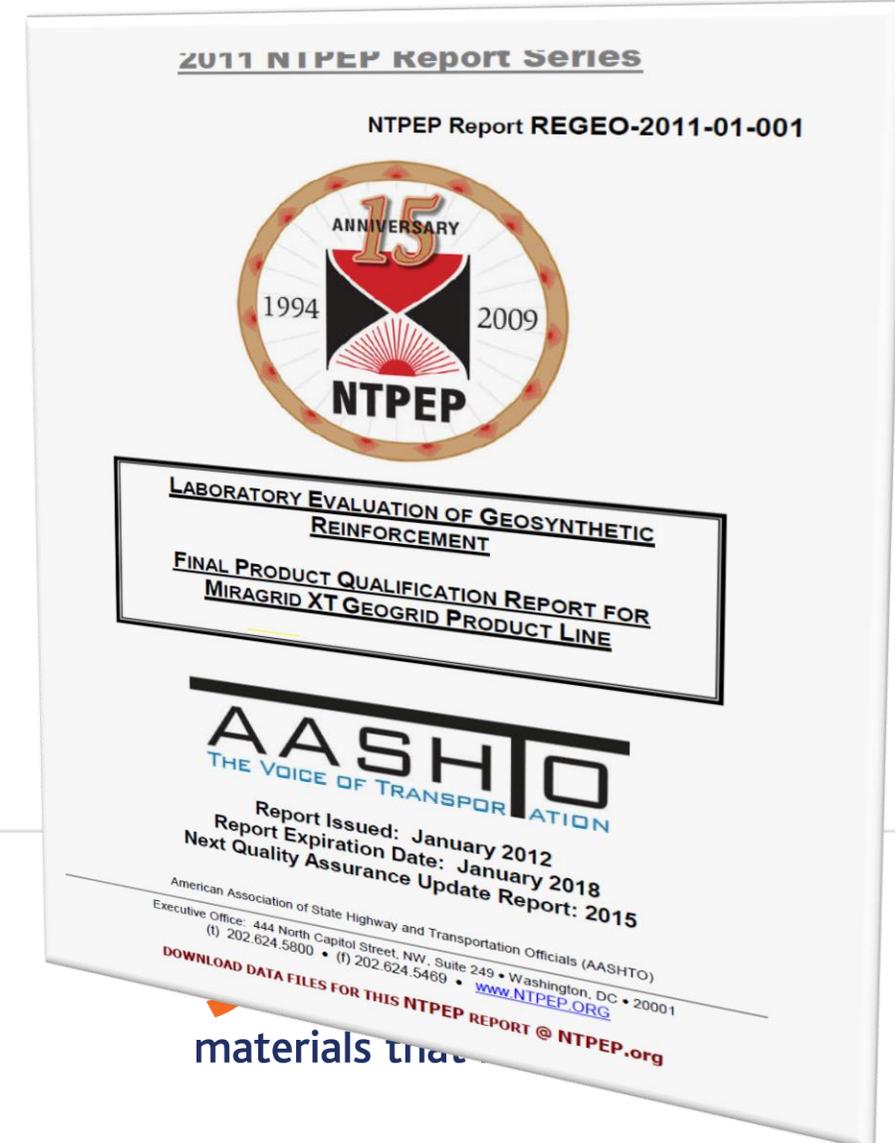
Mechanical Properties	Test Method	Unit	Machine Direction Value
Tensile Strength @ Ultimate (MARV ¹)	ASTM D6637 (Method B)	lbs/ft (kN/m)	4700 (68.6)
Tensile Strength @ 5% strain (MARV ¹)	ASTM D6637 (Method B)	lbs/ft (kN/m)	1740 (25.4)
Creep Rupture Strength ²	ASTM D5262/D6992	lbs/ft (kN/m)	3241 (47.3)
Long Term Design Strength ³		lbs/ft (kN/m)	2684 (39.2)

¹ Minimum Average Roll Values (MARV) shown above are based on QC Testing per a defined lot not to exceed 12 months. Testing Frequency follows ASTM D4354, Table 1.

² 75-year design life based on NTPEP Report [REGEO-2011-01-001](#) and [REGEO-2015-01-002](#).

³ Long Term Design Strength for Type 3 Backfill (Silty Sand), 6-inch lift / 25,000-lb roller. $RF_{CR} = 1.45$; $RF_{ID} = 1.05$; $RF_D = 1.15$ (Installation damage reduction factor for other soils available upon request).

Physical Properties	Unit	Roll Characteristic
Mass/Unit Area (ASTM D5261)	oz/yd ² (g/m ²)	9.3 (315)
Roll Dimensions ⁴ (width x length)	ft (m)	6 x 300 (1.8 x 91)
		12 x 150 (3.6 x 46)
		12 X 1000 (3.6 x 305)
Roll Area	yd ² (m ²)	200 (167)
		200 (167)
		1333 (1114)
Estimated Roll Weight	lbs (kg)	135 (61)
		135 (61)
		831 (376)



materials trade

Sistemas

- **Sistema Ecológico**

Sistemas MME Ecológicos

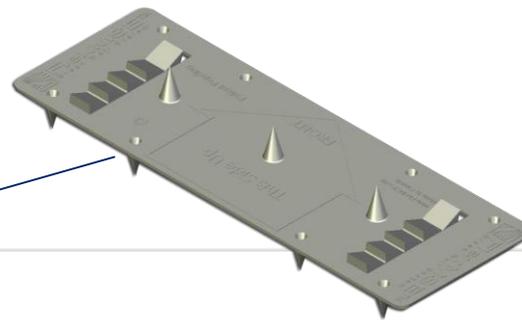
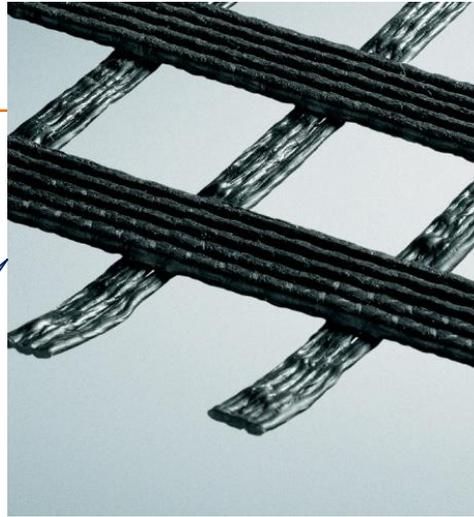
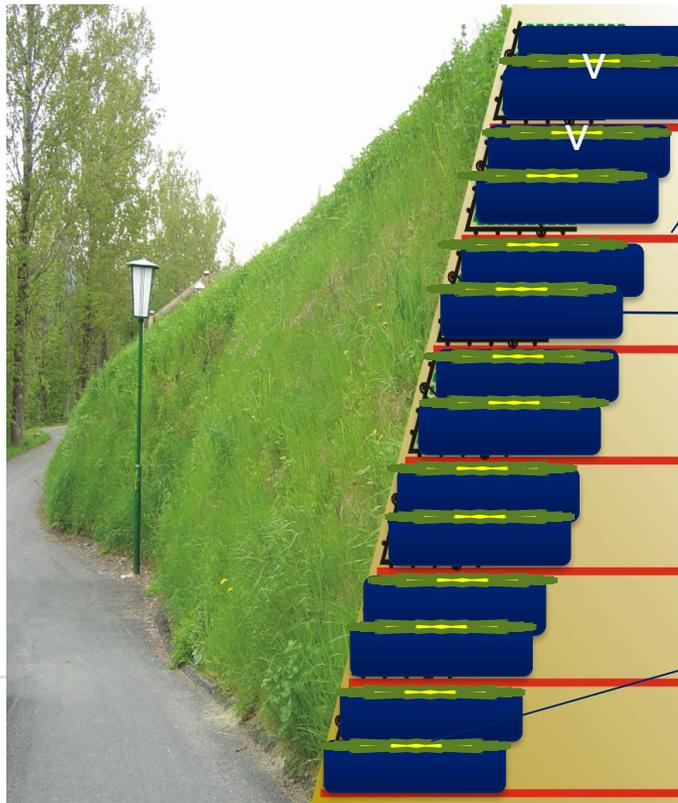
Los sistemas MME con Geocostal, Geomallas y Placas Son:

- Rápidos en Construcción
- Hasta 40% más económicos en promedio
- Ecológicos
- Sismo resistentes

¡Como todos los elementos de contención necesitan
Ingeniería!



Componentes



Concreto Vs. Sistema Ecológico

FLEX MSE

GEOSYNTHETICS



- Bloques Apilados de Pared

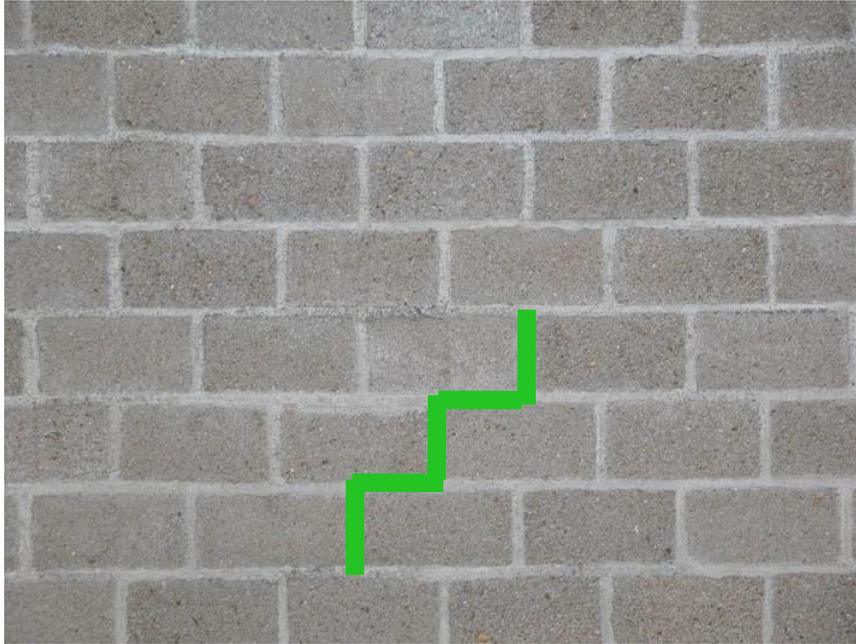


- Bolsas Apiladas de Pared

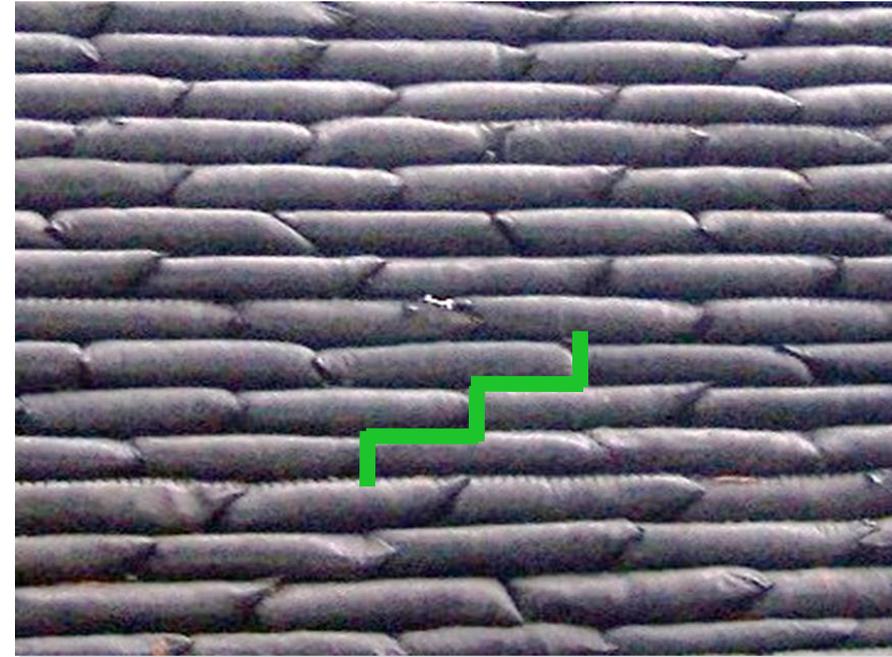
Concreto Vs. Sistema Ecológico

FLEX MSE

GEOSYNTHETICS



- Bloques Apilados de Pared



- Bolsas Apiladas de Pared



iHázlo Verde!

GEOSYNTHETICS



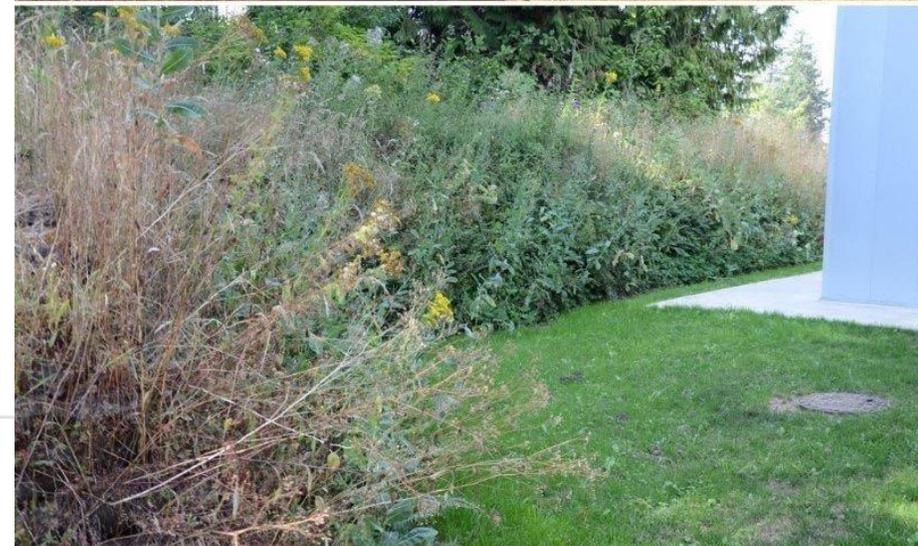
INCATE

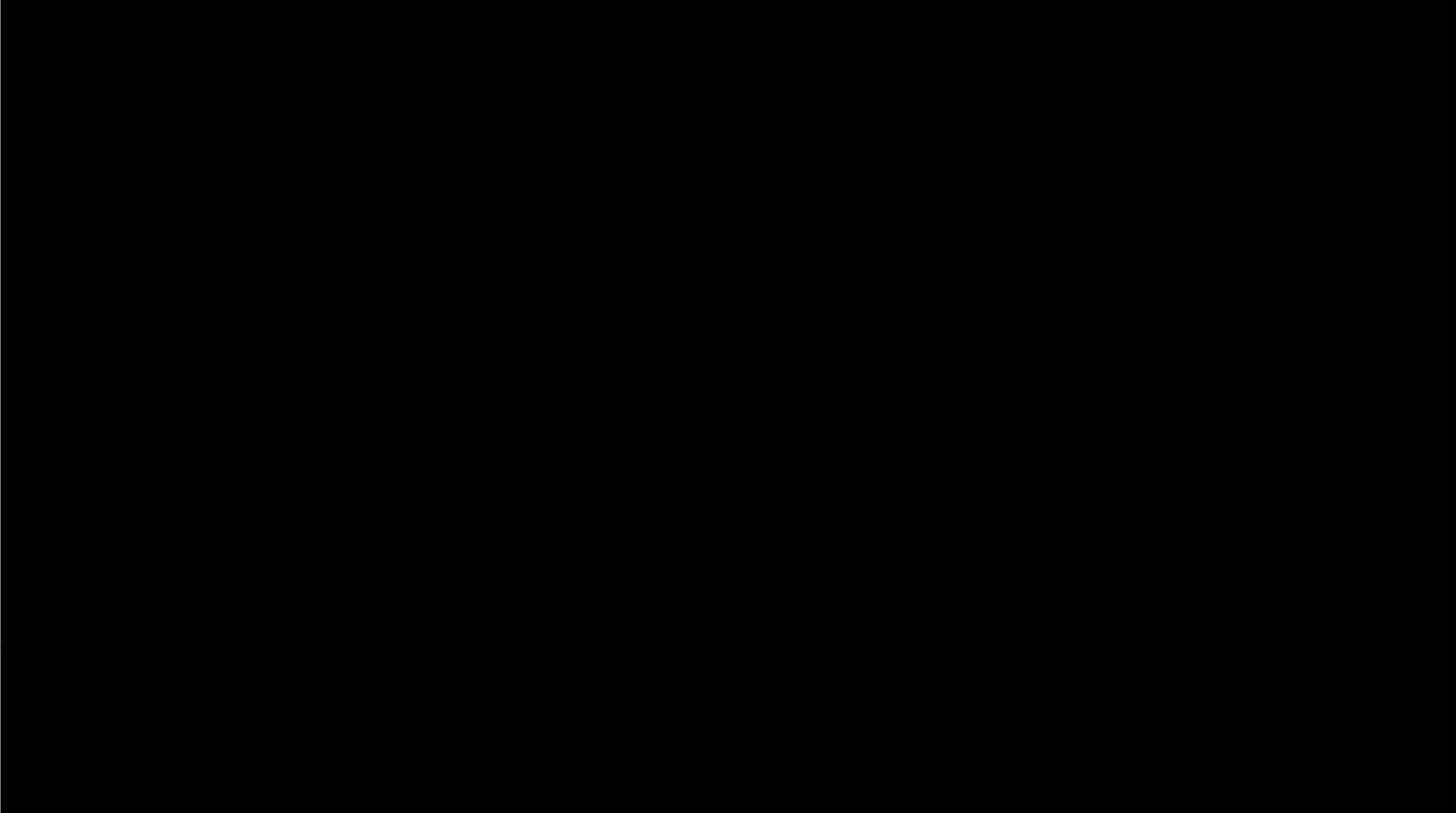
materials that make a difference

Sistema de Muros Verdes de Contención – Flex MSE



Ejemplo Muros de Contención para Nivel de Terrenos Elevados





ATE

materials that make a difference

Muro Extensión de Plataforma Ciclo Combinado

GEOSYNTHETICS

- Pocos Recurso
- Soportar Cargas y Eventos Sísmicos
- Rayos UV
- A un Lado de La Falla de San Andrés
- Agradecimiento Ing. Ángel Sánchez Iberdrola
- Agradecimiento G&G México, Ing. Ángel H Díaz

GEOSYNTHETICS



Instalación Costales

GEOSYNTHETICS



ENCATE
It make a difference

Obtención del Relleno Estructural

GEOSYNTHETICS



Costales Instalación

GEOSYNTHETICS



Costado del Muro Reforzado

GEOSYNTHETICS



Muro Permanente Tijuana

GEOSYNTHETICS



Muro Rooftec Quito, Ecuador

- Extensión de Plataforma
- De 45° a 75° de Inclinación
- Zona Sísmica
- Tiempo Limitado Para Ejecutar
- Agradecimiento IYG, Ing. Rodolfo Arroyo ,
Ing. Rodrigo Larrea

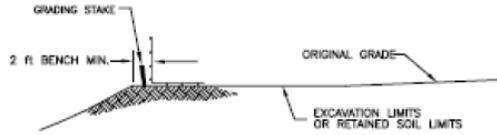
Talud Reforzado Rooftec, Quito IYG

GEOSYNTHETICS



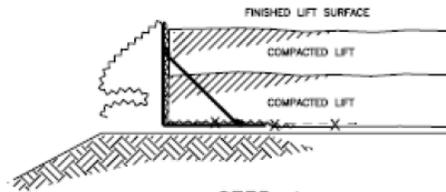
materials that make a difference

- PREPARE A LEVEL BASE TO A LENGTH ADEQUATE FOR REINFORCEMENT EMBEDMENT.
- SET GRADING STAKES AT A 6" OFFSET TO FACILITATE PROPER BASKET ALIGNMENT.
- PLACE BOTTOM BASKET AT FINISHED GRADE AT FRONT FACE OF SLOPE OR AS SHOWN ON PROJECT DRAWINGS



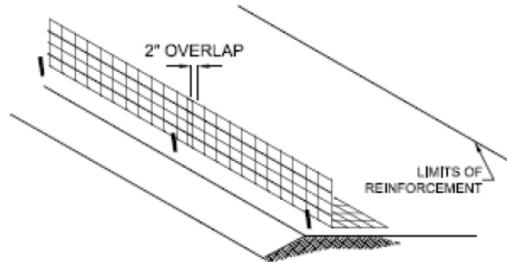
STEP 1

- PLACE FIRST LIFT OF BACKFILL ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF THE EXCAVATION OR AS REQUIRED BY PROJECT THE SPECIFICATIONS.
- COMPACT TO PROPER DENSITY AND MOISTURE CONTENT AS REQUIRED BY PROJECT THE SPECIFICATIONS.
- REPEAT ABOVE STEPS UNTIL DESIRED ELEVATION IS REACHED FOR PLACEMENT OF NEXT ROW OF BASKET FACING.



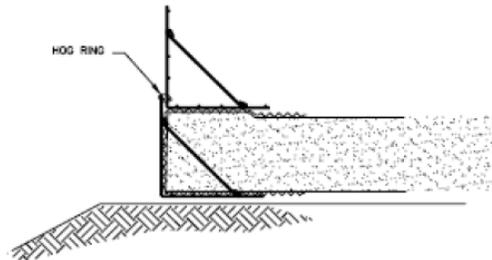
STEP 4

- FOR THE FIRST COURSE OF THE REINFORCED SOIL SLOPE, ALIGN BASKETS WITH A 2-INCH OVERLAP AND HOG RING TOGETHER.
- INSTALL STRUTS AT 24" (2 ft) SPACING ALONG BASKET FACING.



STEP 2

- PLACE THE REINFORCEMENT FACE WRAP OVER THE COMPACTED FILL AND ANCHOR WITH SOIL.
- SLIDE THE NEXT BASKET INTO POSITION RELATIVE TO THE TOP OF THE LOWER BASKET AND HOG RING (IF REQUIRED) USING RUNNING BOND (STAGGERED).
- ATTACH SUPPORT STRUTS AND HOG RINGS (IF REQUIRED) TO SECOND LIFT.



STEP 5





De 9 a 12 mts de Altura

GEOSYNTHETICS



Proyecto Manabí, Ecuador

- Falla por Sismo
- De 45° a 75° de Inclinación
- Zona Sísmica
- Tiempo Limitado Para Ejecutar
- Agua de Río
- Agradecimiento IYG, , Ing. Rodolfo Arroyo ,
Ing. Rodrigo Larrea, Ing. Guillermo Salazar



Preparación de Terreno y Compactación

GEOSYNTHETICS



 **TENCATE**
materials that make a difference

Zona de Estacionamiento

Área de Río

Zona de Berma y Pasaje

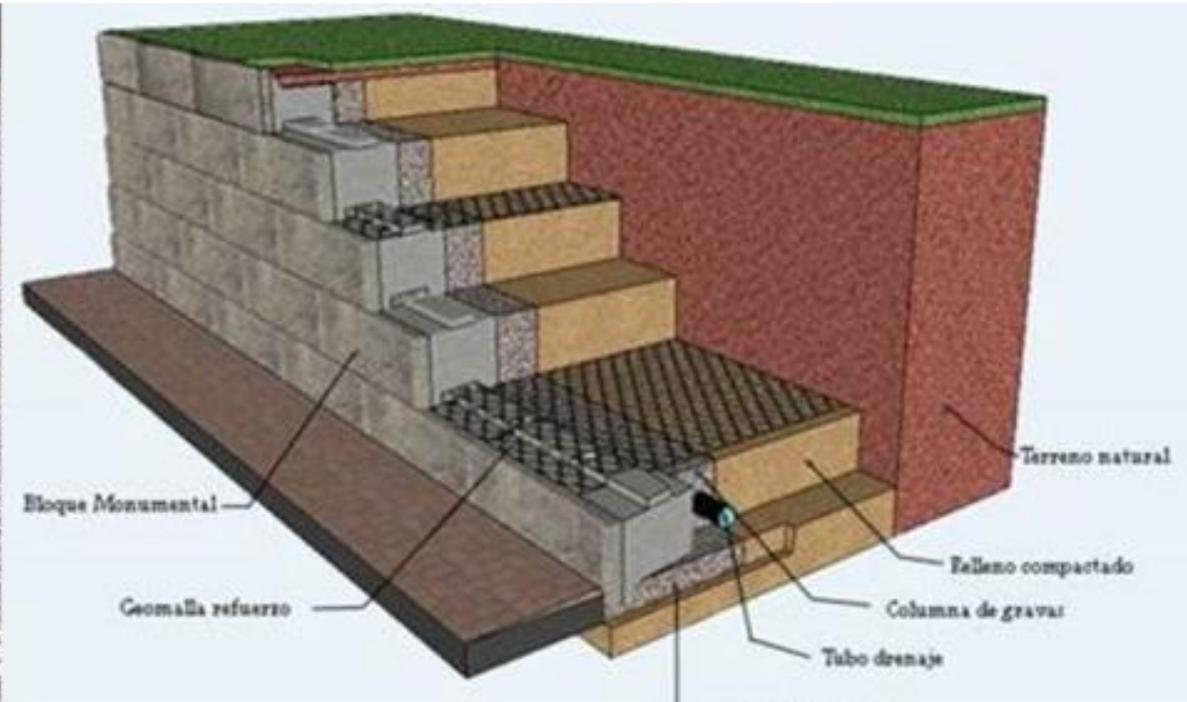






- **Sistema Residencial**

GEOSYNTHETICS

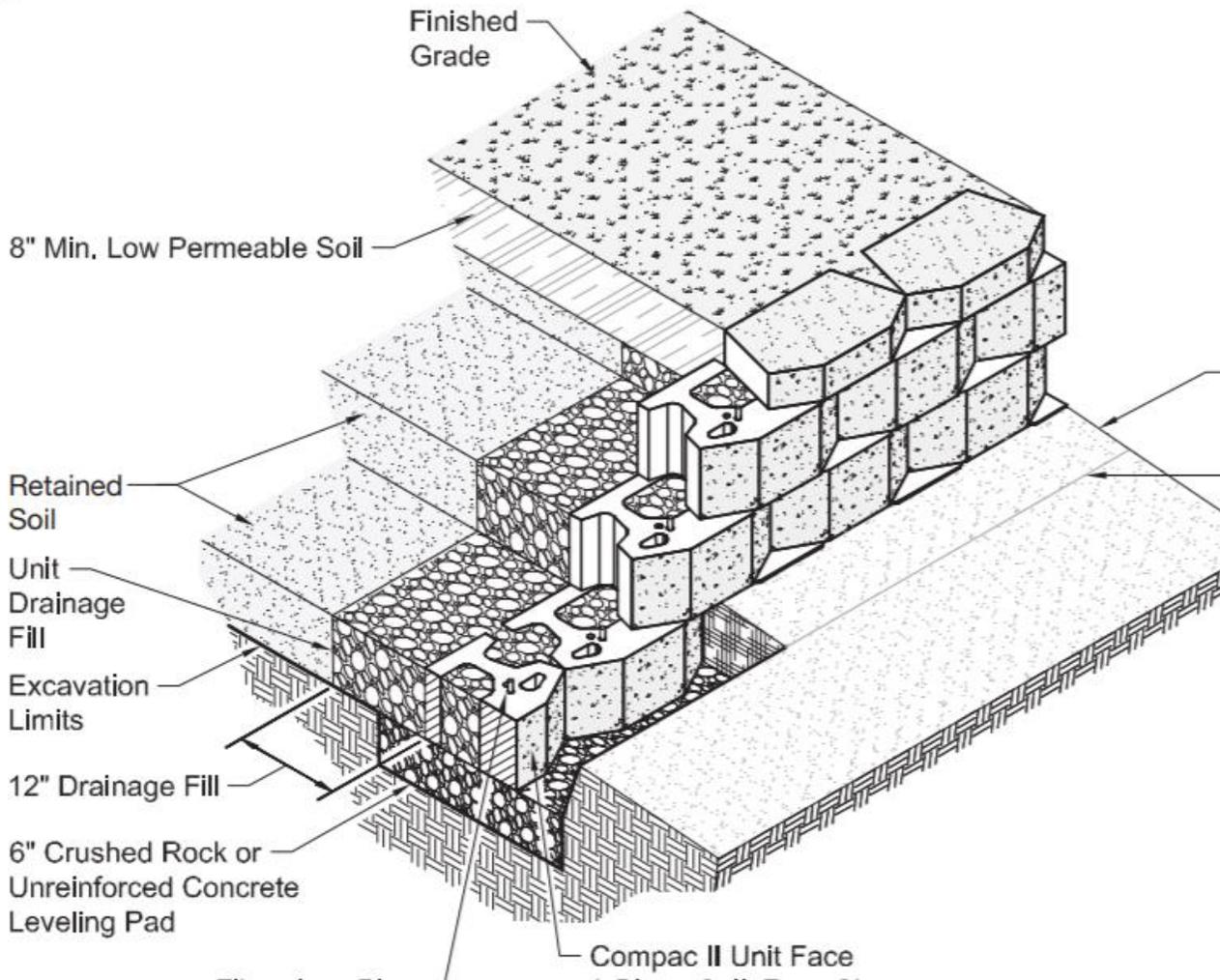


San Martin Obispo

- 20.5 mts Cara Vertical Keystone
- Contratista – Conret
- Dueño – CPA (Corporate Properties of America)
- Edificación por Encima
- Agradecimientos , Conret , Mr. Keystone y el Ing. Gilberto Jaramillo CPA

Sistema Keystone

GEOSYNTHETICS





Cortesía de Concret y Keystone

MME y Rampas de Maniobra NINOSHKA-Guatemala

GEOSYNTHETICS

- 9 a 11 mts Cara Vertical
- 150 ml
- Edificación por Encima
- Relleno por Debajo (Limo Arcilloso Contenido Orgánico y ripio)
- Agradecimientos a Urrea Geosintéticos
- Agradecimientos Dr. Semrau

ANÁLISIS DE SUELO

Estrato No. 1 - Limo arcilloso orgánico con trazas de arena media a fina, café oscuro, con poca piedra pómez pequeña a media y grava fina a regular, con ripio (fragmentos de losas, columnas, etc), basura, troncos, etc., suelto con partes medio compactas, medio plástico a muy plástico (Relleno de botadero).

Estrato No. 2 - Limo arcilloso con trazas de arena fina, café, con trazas de piedra pómez pequeña, poco a medio compacto, plástico.

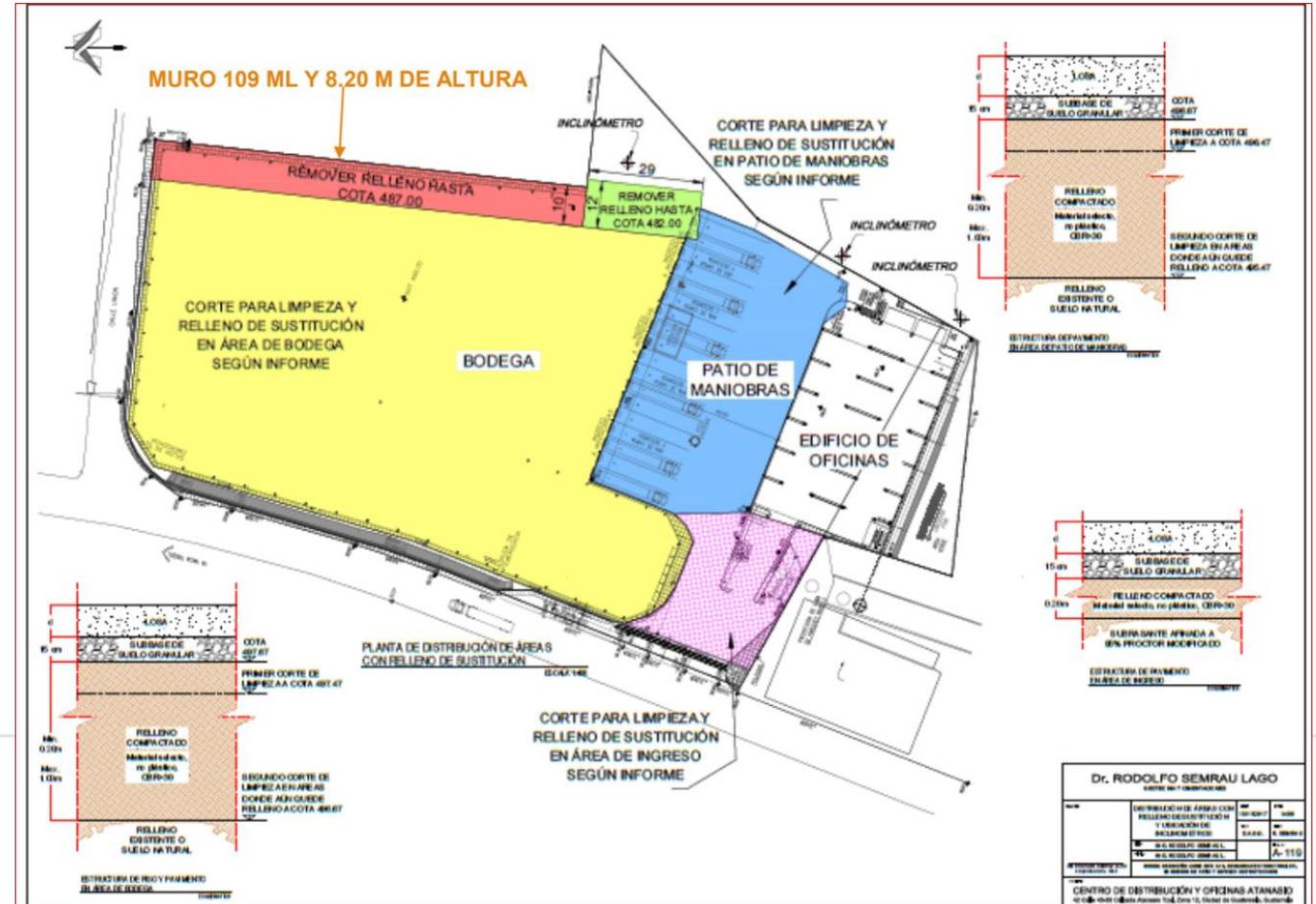
Estrato No. 3 - Arena pómez media a gruesa con trazas de limo, beige, con trazas de piedra pómez pequeña a media, medio denso, no plástico (Arena pómez).

Estrato No. 4 - Limo con poca arena fina a media y trazas de arcilla, café amarillento, con trazas de piedra pómez pequeña, medio compacto a compacto, ligeramente a no plástico (Talpetate).

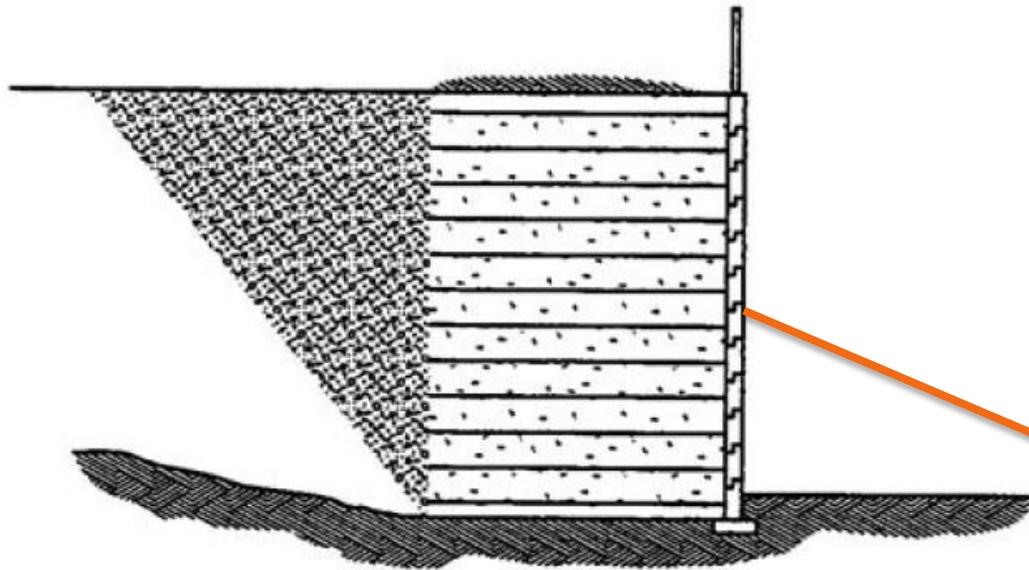
Estrato No. 5 - Arena pómez media a gruesa con trazas de limo, beige, con piedra pómez pequeña a media, medio denso, no plástico (Arena pómez).

• **Name:** Relleno • •
Unit Weight: 14.93 kN/m³
Cohesion: 9.68 kPa
Phi: 18 °

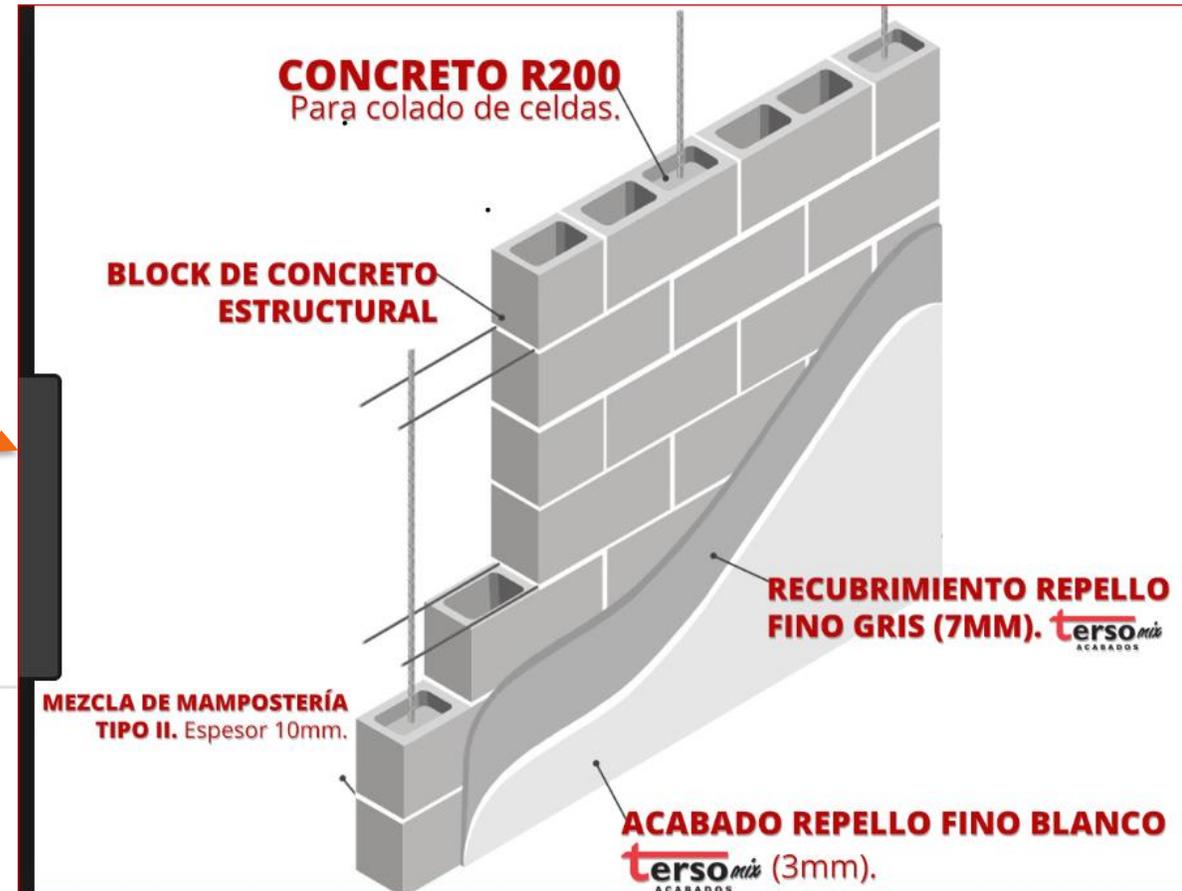
Name: Terreno natural
Unit Weight: 14.14 kN/m³
Cohesion: 33.52 kPa
Phi: 30 °



materials that make a difference



Segmental
Precast Concrete



materials that make a difference



Fase de movimiento de tierra e instalación de geomalla TenCate Mirafi 7XT y 10XT

Instalación de la Geomalla Miragrid XT

GEOSYNTHETICS



Capa con Geomallas Instaladas

GEOSYNTHETICS





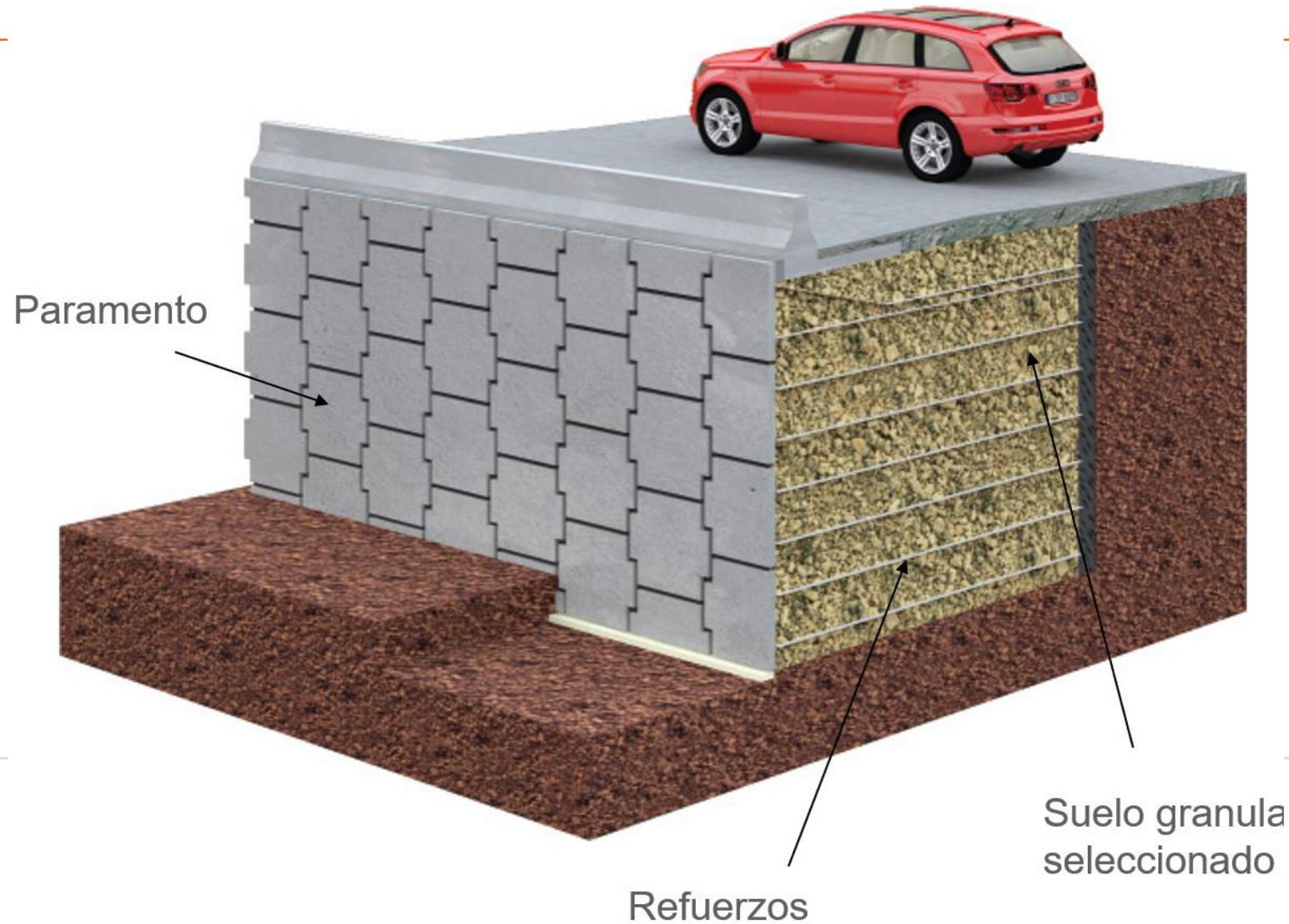
Muro Guatemala

GEOSYNTHETICS





- **Sistema Infraestructura**



- Imagen, Cortesía Tierra Armada , Perú

- 12 mts, Vertical
- Paramento Frontal Prefabricado de Concreto
- 3 veces más Económico que el Uso de Escamas de Acero
- Sin Problemas de Corrosión
- Tiempo de Ejecución en Menor Tiempo 20% más rápido (Este Caso)
- Agradecimientos a Arq. Raúl e Ing. Castillo

Terracerías



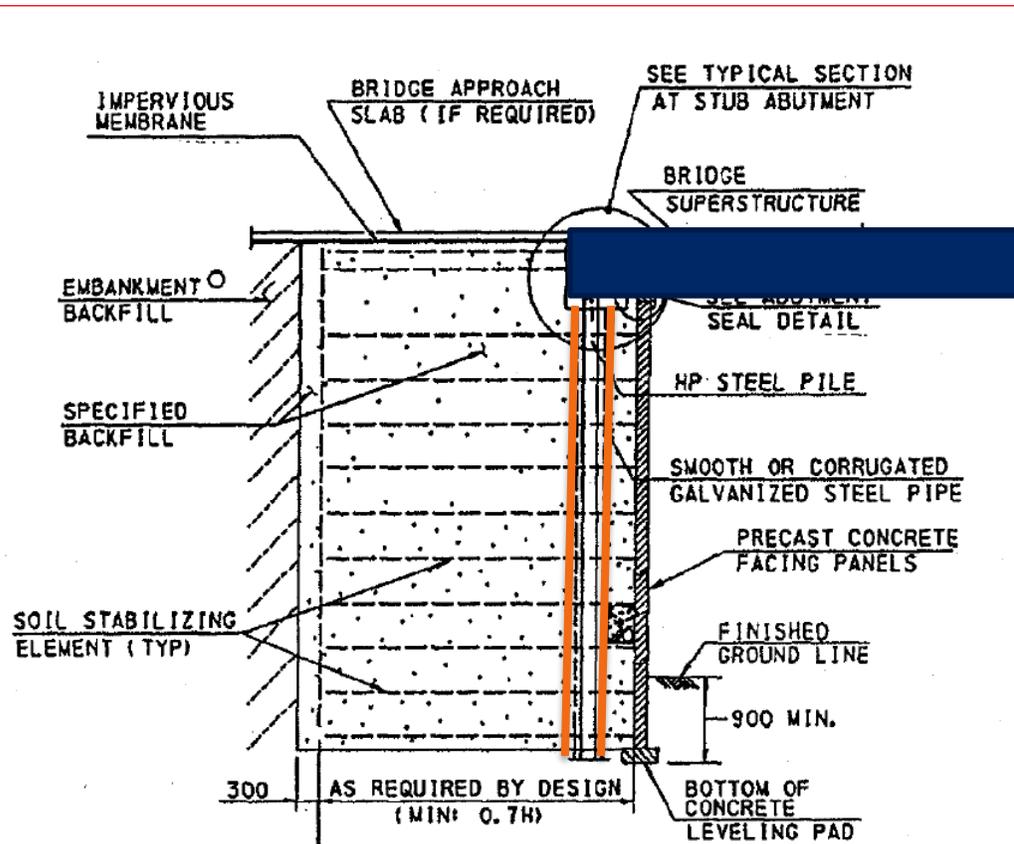
Compactación Instalación Geomalla

GEOSYNTHETICS

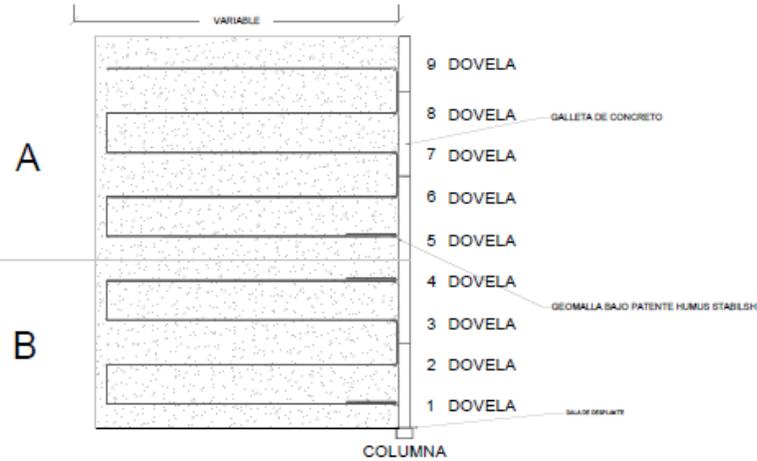


Armado de Pilotes Instalación Geomalla

GEOSYNTHETICS



DETALLES BAJO PATENTE HUMUS STABILISH

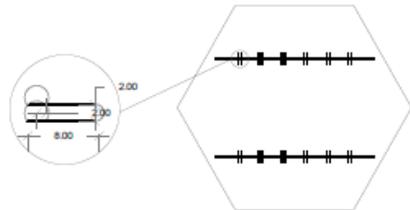


DETALLE A-001

- * GEOMALLA UNIAXIAL TIPO B .92M X LONGITUD VARIABLE, EN DOVELAS 1, 2, 3 Y 4.
- * GEOMALLA UNIAXIAL TIPO A 3.66 X LONGITUD VARIABLE, GEOMALLA UNIAXIALES CONSTANTE EN DOVELAS 5, 6, 7, 8 Y 9

GEOMALLA UNIAXIAL HUMUS STABILISH		
PROPIEDADES	UNIDAD	HUMUS STABILISH
POLIMERO (REVESTIMIENTO)		PET (PVC)
RESISTENCIA A TRACCION	KG/M	24554.705
FUERZA DE FLUENCIA REDUCIDA	KG/M	15540.896
FUERZA DE DISEÑO A LARGO PLAZO EN ARENA LIMO Y ARCILLA	KG/M	13455.98
DIMENSIONES	UNIDAD	HUMUS STABILISH
ANCHO DE ROLLO	M	3.6
LONGITUD DE ROLLO	M	61
PESO ESTIMADO	KG	166
AREA	M2	220

DETALLE A-002 HERRAJE HUMUS STABILISH



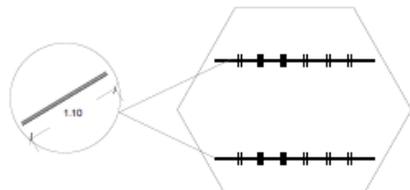
- * HERRAJE GALVANIZADO POR INMERSION EN CALIENTE RECUBIERTA EN ACERO CON CAPA DE ZINC UNIDO METALURGICAMENTE CON BASE A PATENTE HUMUS STABILISH
- * HERRAJE HUMUS STABILISH DE $\frac{1}{4}$ DESARROLLO DE .30M

PROPIEDADES MECANICAS DE HERRAJE HUMUS STABILISH

RESISTENCIA A LA TRACCION (KG/MM2)	66
LIMITE ELASTICO (KG/MM2)	32
ALARGAMIENTO 5D (%)	66
REDUCCION AREA (%)	76
DUREZA (HB)	156

DETALLE A-003

BASTON HUMUS STABILISH



- * BASTON GALVANIZADO POR INMERSION EN CALIENTE RECUBIERTA EN ACERO CON CAPA DE ZINC UNIDO METALURGICAMENTE CON BASE A PATENTE HUMUS STABILISH
- * BASTON HUMUS STABILISH DE $\frac{3}{8}$ DE LONGITUD 1.10M

PROPIEDADES MECANICAS DE BASTON HUMUS STABILISH

RESISTENCIA A LA TENCION MIN (KG/CM2)	7000
RESISTENCIA A LA FLUENCIA MIN (KG/CM2)	6000
ALARGAMIENTO A LA RUPTURA MIN	8%





Aproches de Puentes Celaya

GEOSYNTHETICS





materials that make a difference

Muro Antamina , Perú

- Minería
- Extensión Patio de Talleres
- 40 mts Altura (Talud Reforzado 1:1)
- Geomalla Miragrid XT
- Agradecimientos Tierra Armada Perú, Ing. Nelson Berrospid y Wilfredo Rodriguez

Muro Antamina , Perú



Main Menu

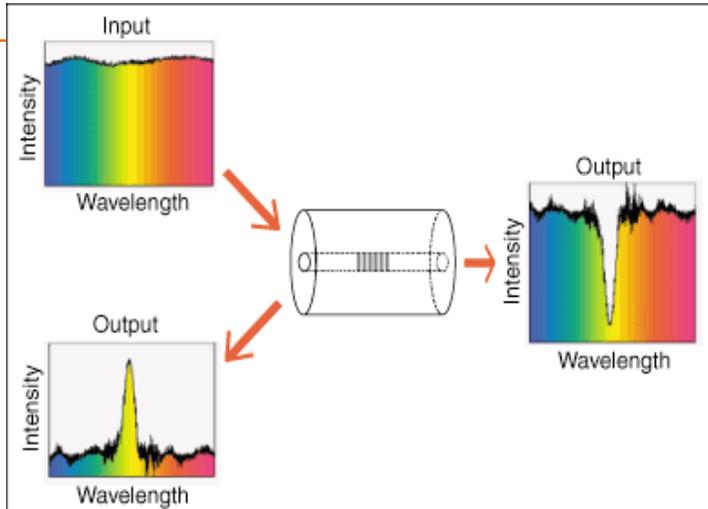
- Start Project or Modif
- Run MiraSlope: O reinforcement s
- Run M User specified re (elevation, strength + re
- View tabulated r
- View layout config

Mina Antamina, Perú Miragrid XT 38 mts altura

GEOSYNTHETICS

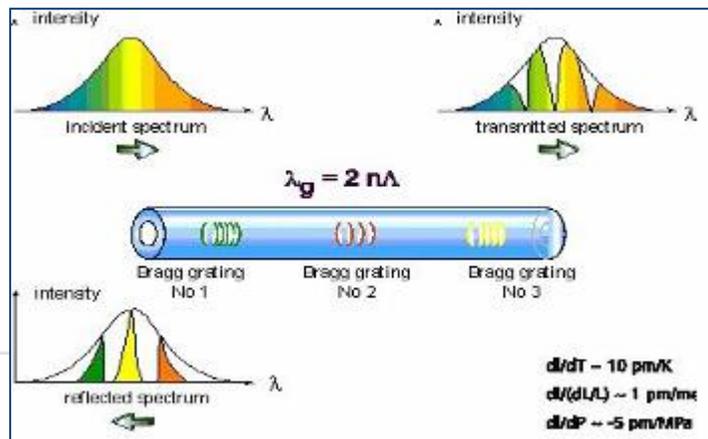


 **TENCATE**
materials that make a difference



La Fibra Óptica

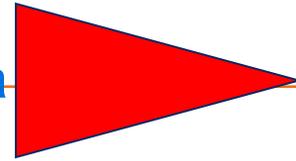
- Resistente a la Corrosión
 - No interferencia electromagnética
 - Resistente a la Radiación
 - No hay riesgo de explosión (no corriente eléctrica o chispas).
 - Resistente a las descargas
- Un Sistema apto para ambientes difíciles



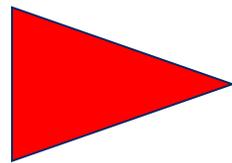
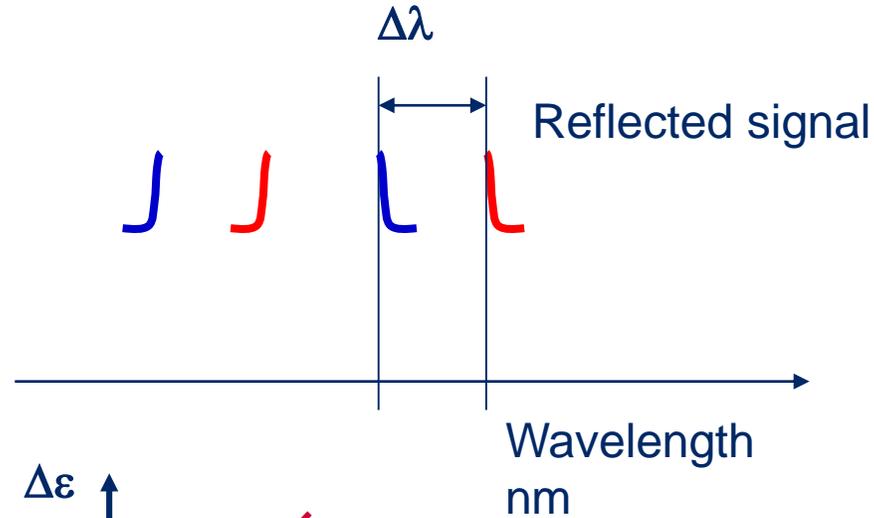
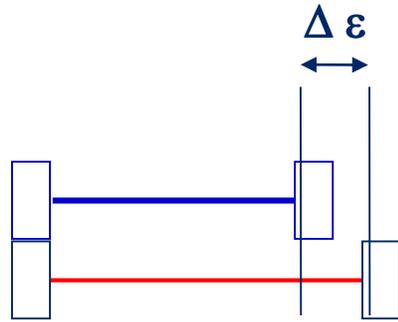
Tecnología Fibre Bragg Gratings (FBG)

FBG se basa en la variación periódica del índice de refracción (n) a lo largo del núcleo de la fibra óptica.

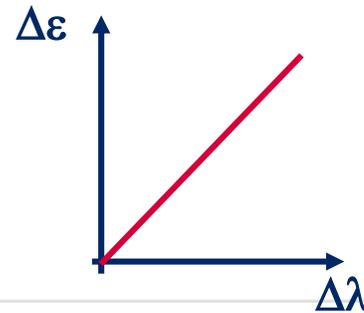
Tensión en la fibra
longitud de onda



Desplazamiento de la



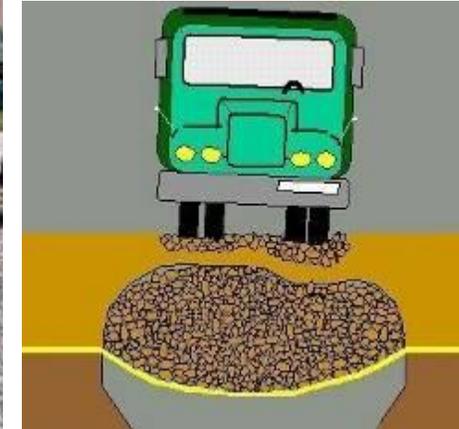
$$\Delta \varepsilon = \phi (\Delta \lambda)$$



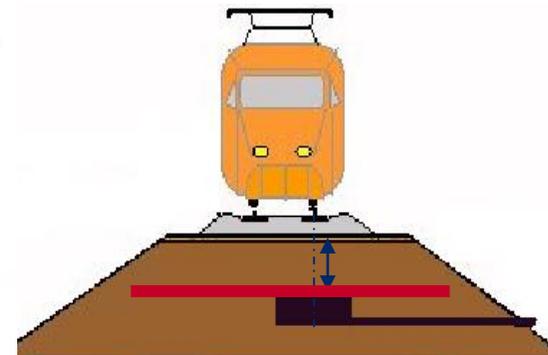
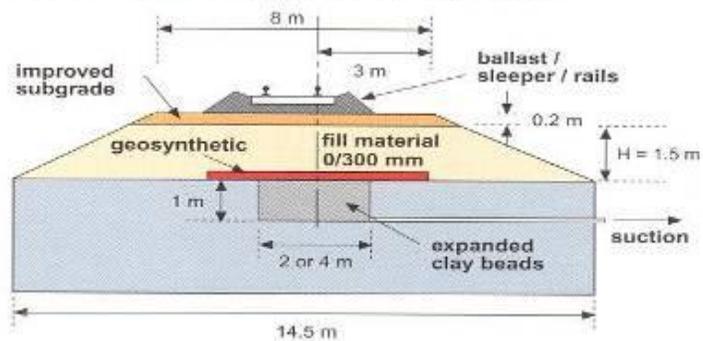
Debido a esta propiedad específica, la elongación de la fibra puede ser leída como el desplazamiento de la longitud de onda.

Aplicación: Terraplén sobre una Caverna

GEOSYNTHETICS

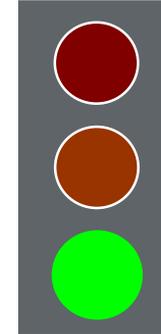
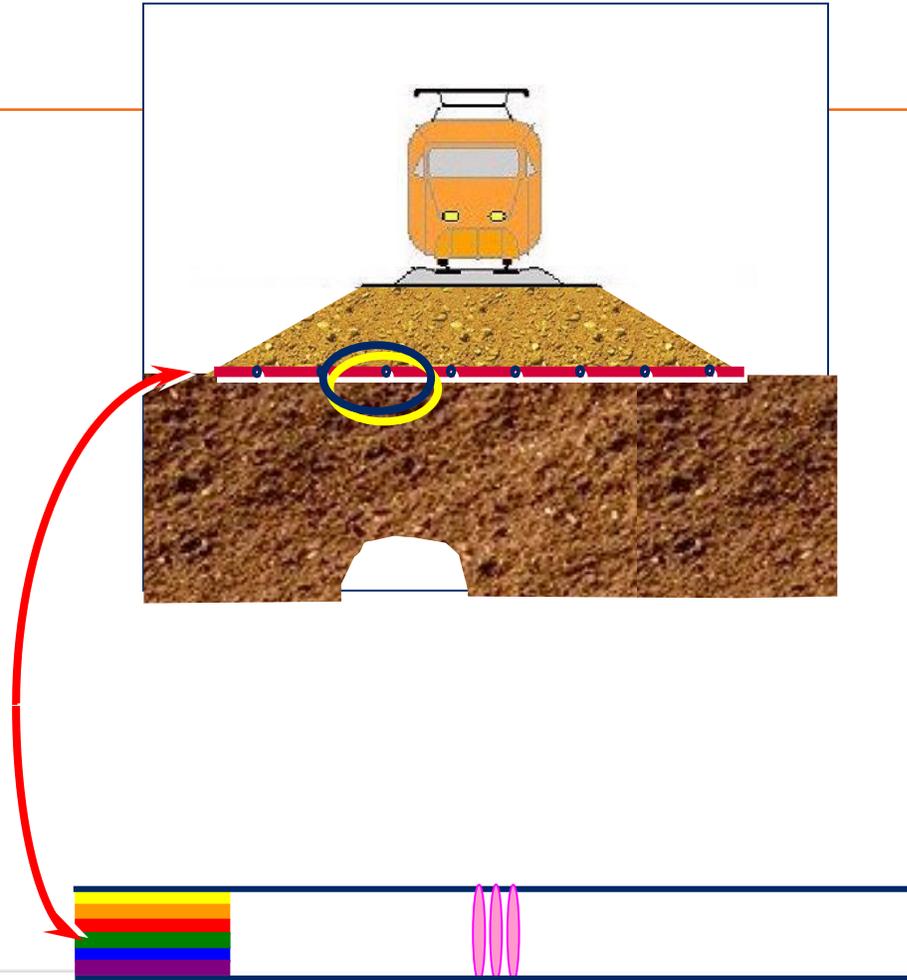


Geometry of R.A.F.A.E.L. railway tests

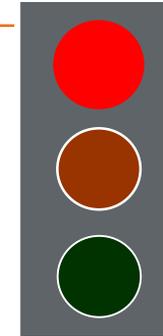
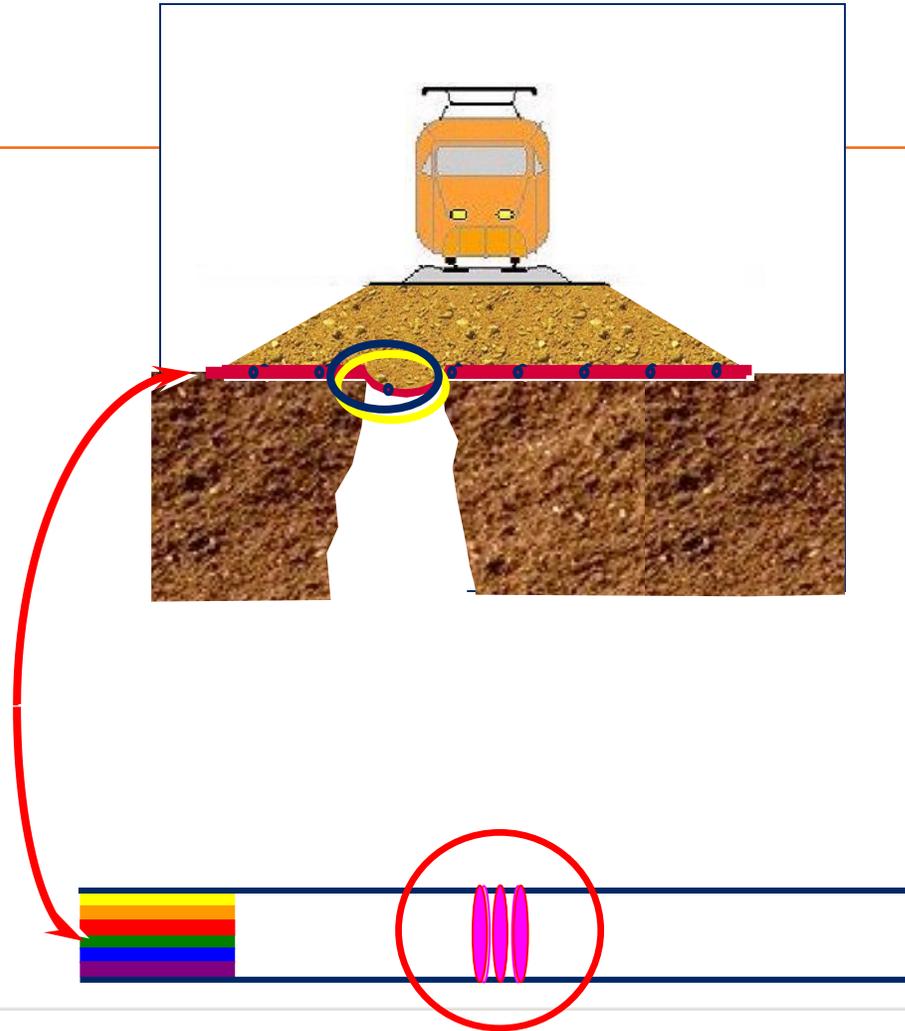


RAFAEL : proyecto de autopistas y ferrocarriles de Francia 1997

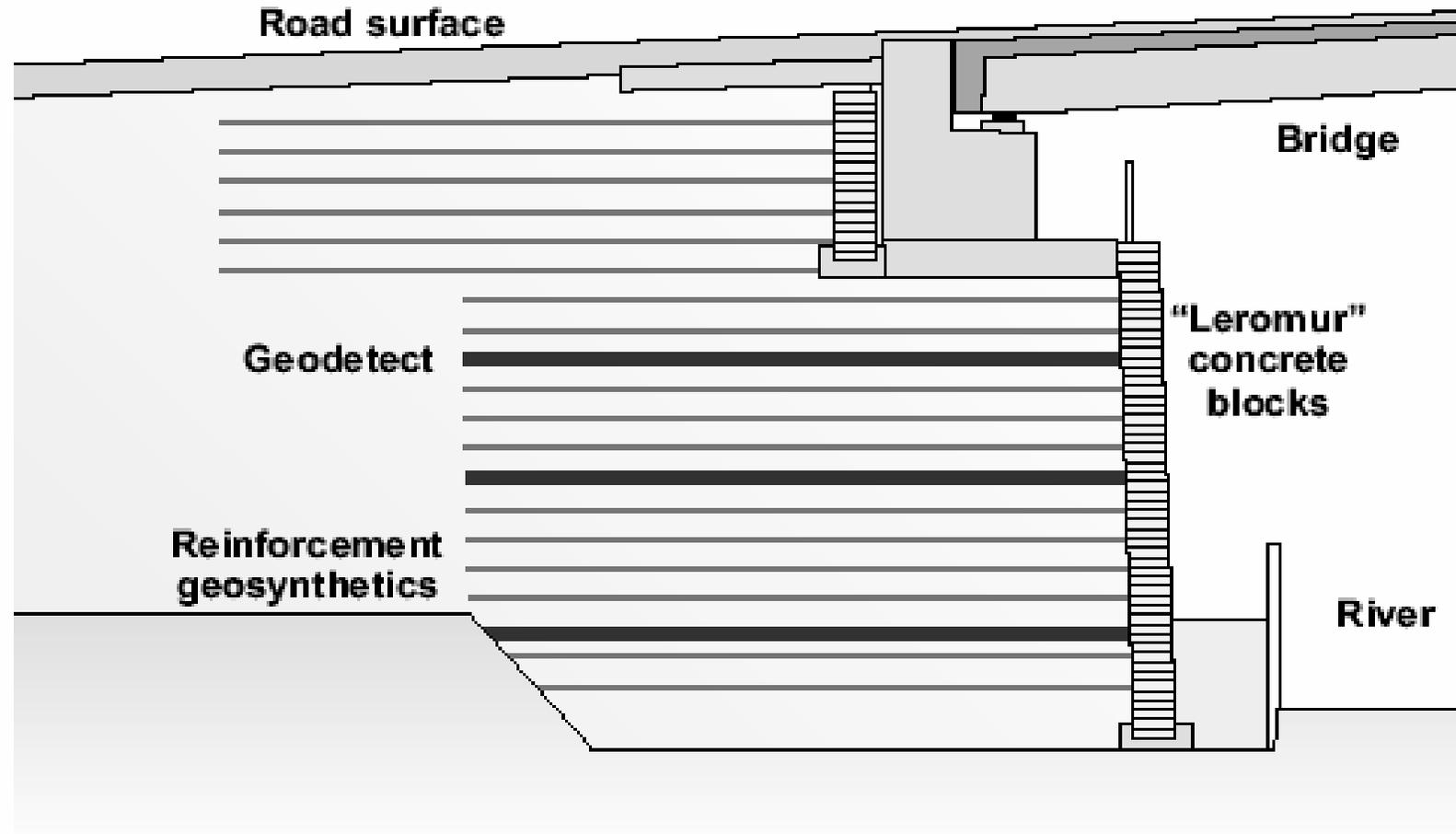
GEOSYNTHETICS



GEOSYNTHETICS



Saint Saturnin





ATE

make a difference

Software
www.miraslope.com

Title Muro Villa Chica

Date/Time Mon Oct 09 08:56:52 2017

Number [] - []

Client []

Designer's Name JPB

Save designer's name for future use

COMPANY :

Name TenCate Geosynthetics

Street []

[]

City Mexico State City Zip []

Country []

Phone []

Fax []

Email jp.broissin@tencate.com

Save Data for Future Runs

Station Number -91613229

Description : []



OK

Main Menu

Start Project or Modify Input Data



Project Identification

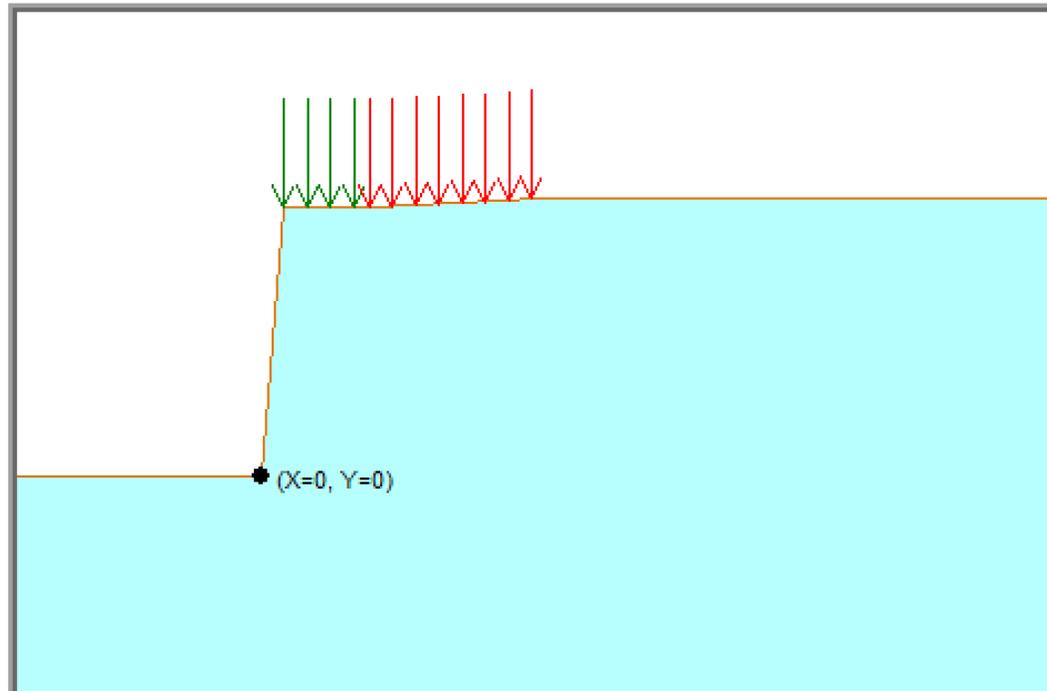
Units
Currency
Language



Modify
Soils' Colors

Run MiraSlope: Optimized
reinforcement search

Run MiraSlope:
User specified reinforcement
(elevation, strength + reduction factors)



View tabulated results

View layout configuration

GEOSYNTHETICS

Main Menu

Start Project or Modify

Run MiraSlope: Opt reinforcement se

Run Mir User specified rein (elevation, strength + redu

View tabulated res

View layout configur

Modify Input Data -- MiraSlope

Design Standard + Life of Structure

Slope Geometry and Surcharge

Water Pressure

Soil Data

Design Parameters

Seismic Parameters

Foundation Effects

Geosynthetic Design Data

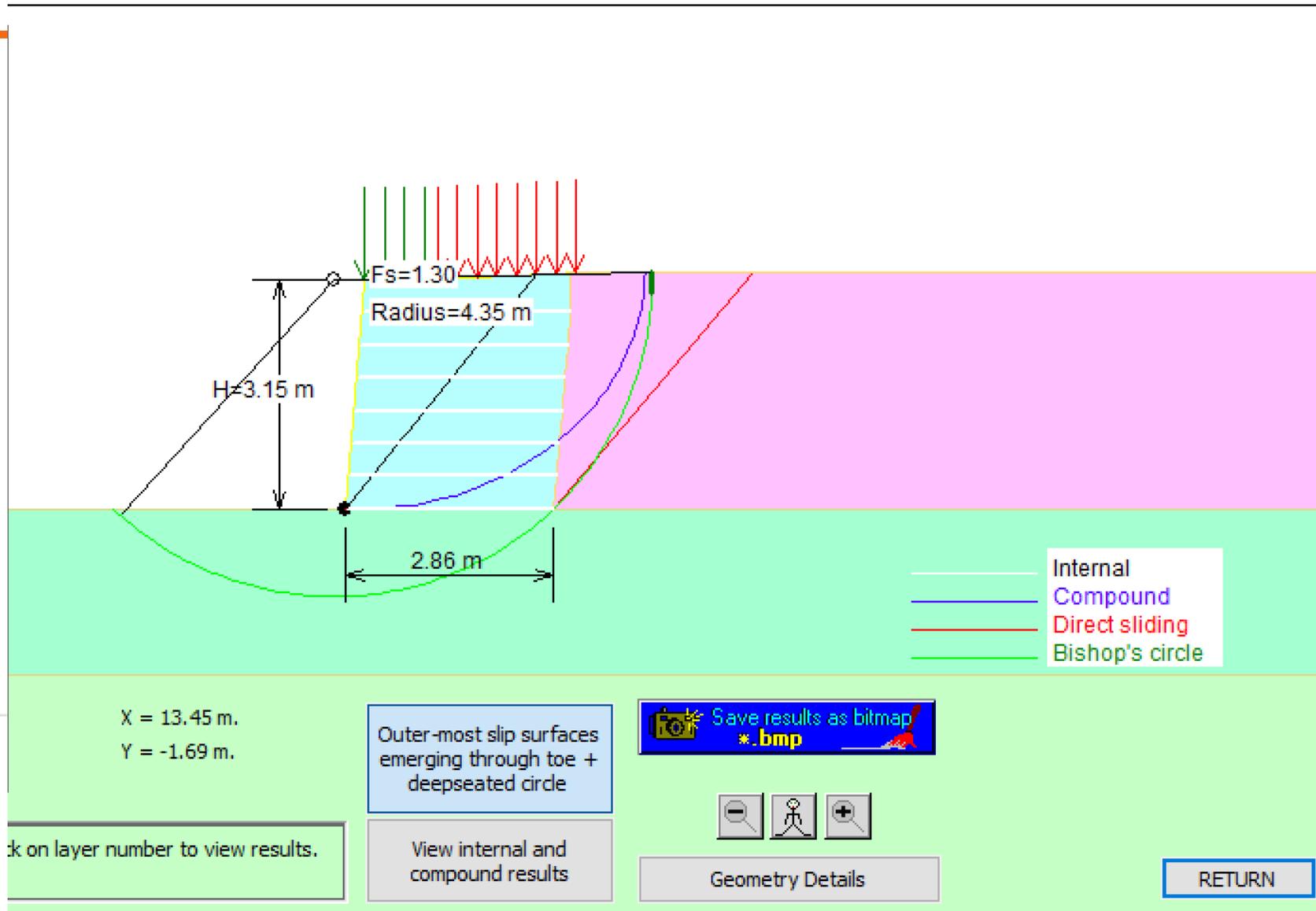
General Factors of Safety

TENCATE

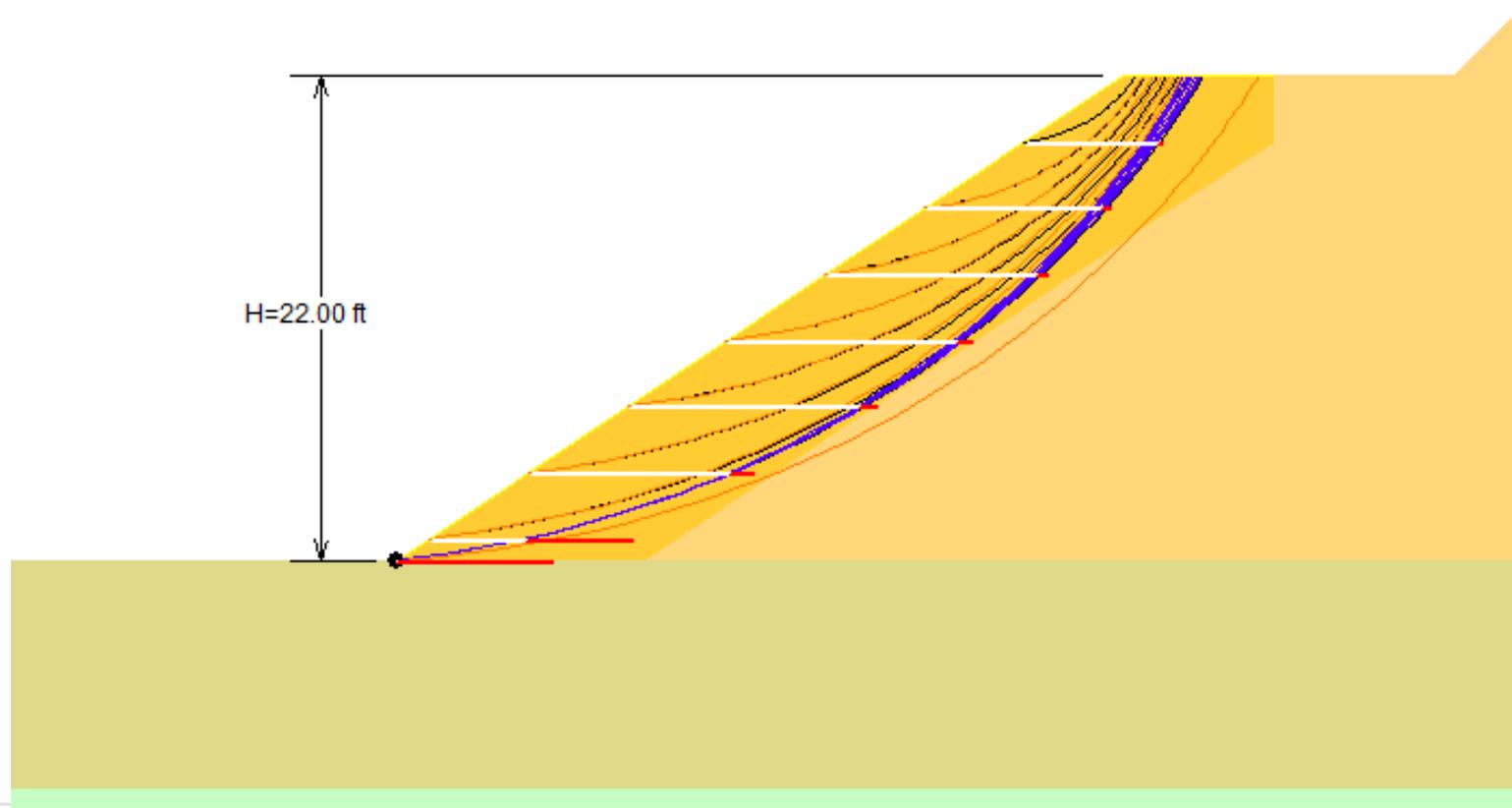
RETURN to MAIN MENU

Modify Soils' Colors

TENCATE



MSE Design - Reinforced Slope



MiraSlope software disponible desde 2012

- Talleres de diseño con Miraslope
 - jp.broissin@tencategeo.com
 - 5542631451

MUCHAS GRACIAS

¿Preguntas?