



Tecnologías modernas con geosintéticos aplicadas en obras civiles

Ing. Paulo Rocha













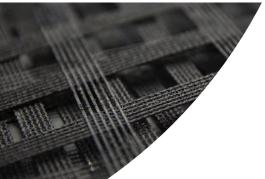














Parcería Brasil Paraguay

"hub" tecnológico capaz de ofrecer soluciones geotécnicas, hidráulicas y de protección ambiental, viables, para problemas recurrentes en los sectores de Infraestructura, Inmobiliario, Agroindustria, Minería, Medio Ambiente, Saneamiento y Energía.





Compartir Conocimiento, Distribuir Tecnología, Desarrollar Ingeniería!



Suporte Técnico

Construcción con calidad













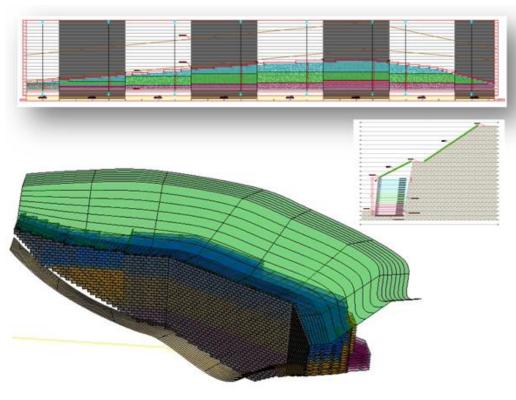






GeoQore – Software para diseño de Estructuras en Suelo Reforzado



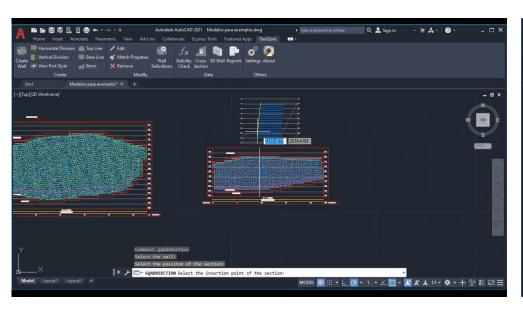


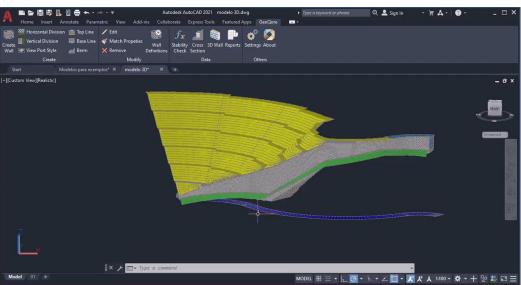






GeoQore - Software para diseño de Estructuras en Suelo Reforzado









Tecnologías modernas con **geosintéticos** aplicadas en obras civiles





Geosintéticos son productos poliméricos (sintéticos o naturales) industrializados, cuyas propiedades contribuyen a la mejora de las obras geotécnicas, hidráulicas y de protección del medio ambiente. ABNT NBR ISO 10318-1:2018 – Geossintéticos - Parte 1: Termos e definições



2022





Nuestra experiencia en diseño, especificación y aplicación de geosintéticos, nos permite suministra a nuestros clientes la mejor solución para sus proyectos, siempre con gran seguridad y

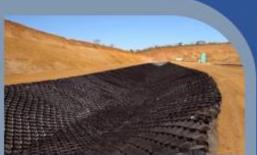
economía.





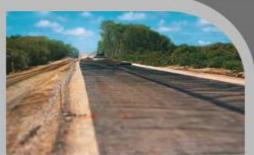






















Refuerzo de Suelos con Geomallas















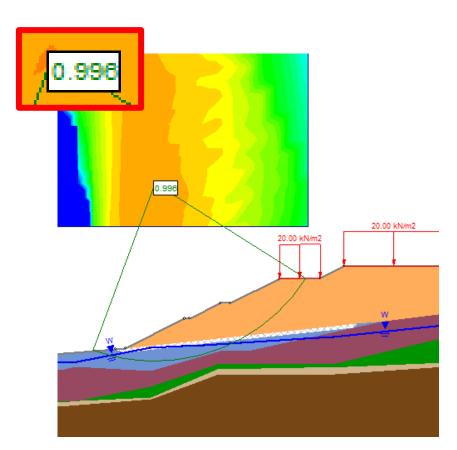


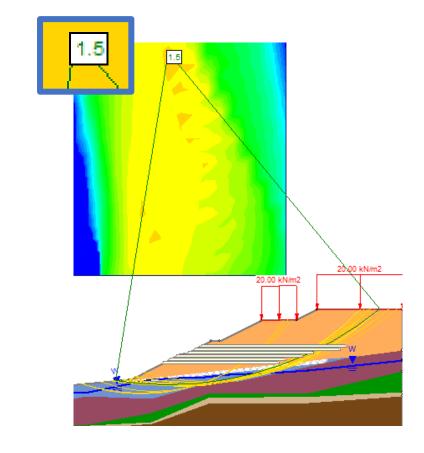






Refuerzo de Suelos con Geomallas

















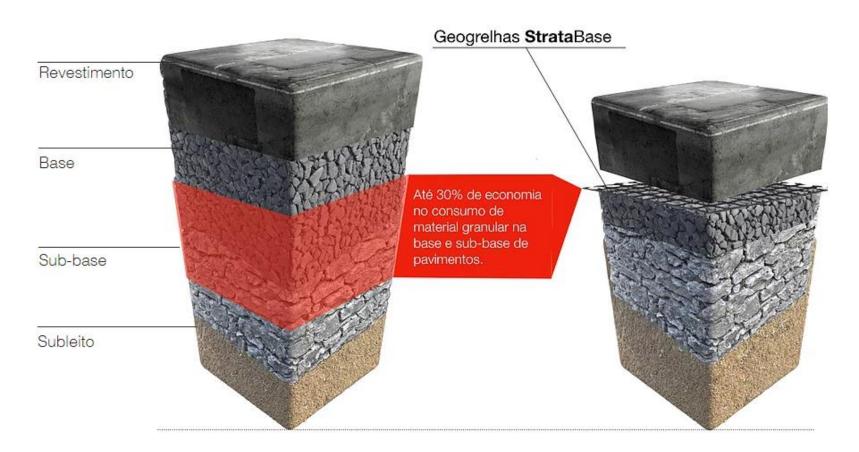
















Método de AASHTO

An empirical approach is one which is based on the results of experiments or experience. Many pavement design procedures use an empirical approach. This means that the relationship between design inputs (e.g., loads, materials, layer configurations and environment) and pavement failure were arrived at through experience, experimentation or a combination of both. The empirical equations used in the 1993 AASHTO Guide are largely a result of the original AASHO Road Test.

This equation is widely used and has the following form:

$$\log_{10}(W_{18}) = Z_R \times S_o + 9.36 \times \log_{10}(SN + 1) - 0.20 + \frac{\log_{10}(\frac{\Delta PSI}{4.2 - 1.5})}{0.40 + \frac{1094}{(SN + 1)^{5.19}}} + 2.32 \times \log_{10}(M_R) - 8.07$$
 (1)





Método de AASHTO

where:	W ₁₈	=	predicted number of 80 kN (18 kips) ESALs
	\mathbf{Z}_{R}	=	standard normal deviate (example: $Z_R = -1.645$ for 95 % reliability)
	S _o	=	combined standard error of the traffic prediction and performance prediction
	SN	=	Structural Number (an index that is indicative of the total pavement thickness required) [inches]
		=	$a_1D_1 + a_2D_2m_2 + a_3D_3m_3 +$
			a _i = i th layer coefficient
			$D_i = i^{th}$ layer thickness (inches)
			$m_i = i^{th}$ layer drainage coefficient
	ΔPSI	=	difference between the initial design serviceability index, $p_{\text{o}}\text{,}$ and the design terminal serviceability index, p_{t}
	M_R	=	subgrade resilient modulus (in psi)





Método de AASHTO

$$SN = a_1 \times D_1 + LCR \times a_2 \times D_2 \times m_2 + LCR \times a_3 D_3 m_3 + ...$$

where LCR is the Layer Coefficient Ratio, with a value higher than one.

LCR value is determined based on the results from laboratory testing on flexible pavement systems with and without geogrid:





Método de AASHTO

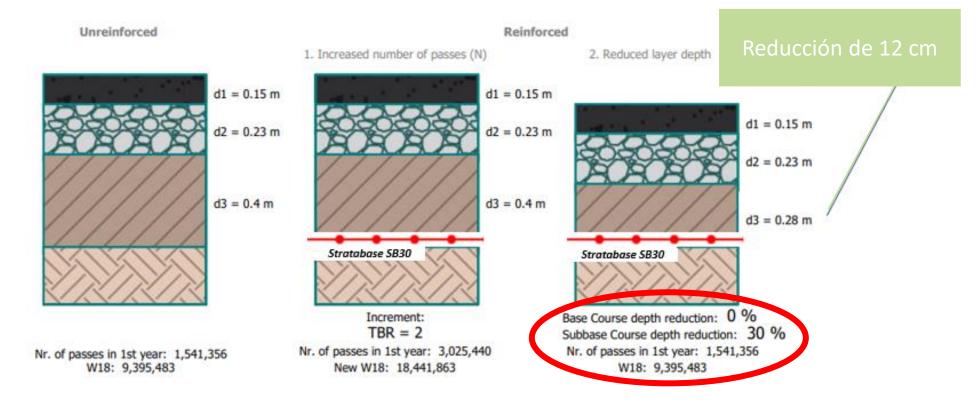
StrataBase 30 LCR = 1.413 Refuerzo de SubBase







Método de AASHTO







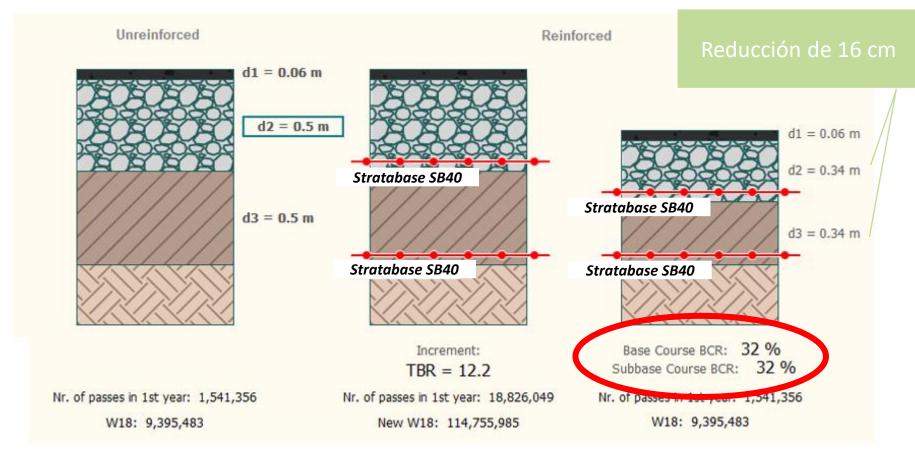
Método de AASHTO

StrataBase 40 LCR = 1.490 Refuerzo de Base Refuerzo de SubBase









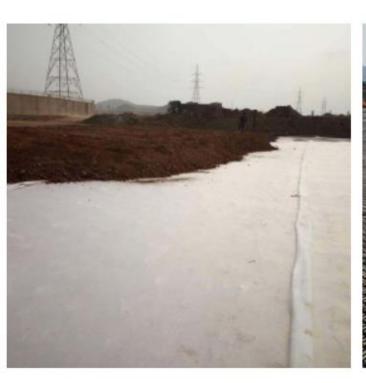
















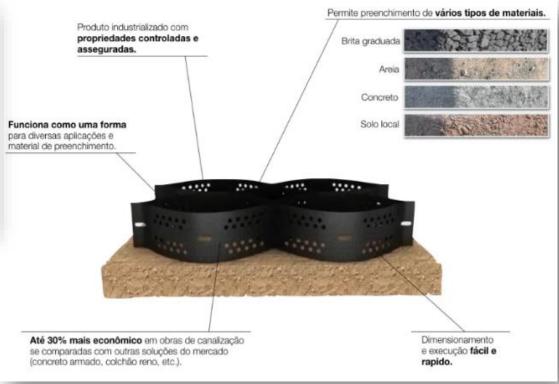




















IMPROVEMENT IN MODULUS OF SUBGRADE REACTION USING StrataWeb® GEOCELLS

Date: May 15, 2019

- This document provides the improvement in modulus of subgrade reaction for warehouse flooring using field plate load test data. The proposed improvement recorded with use of StrataWeb® geocells at the subgrade level. StrataWeb® geocells helps in distributing the load over a larger area.
- The StrataWeb® layer is provided at the subgrade level such that the modulus of subgrade reaction is increased.
- Several plate load tests were conducted on new factory construction site in Daheli, Gujarat; over
 conventional unreinforced section and StrataWeb® reinforced section of flooring to obtain
 modulus of subgrade reaction. The schematic of the test sections are shown in Fig. 1 below.

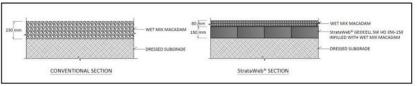


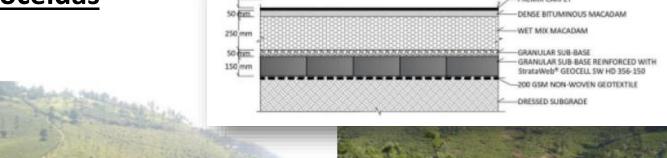
Fig. 1 Schematic of the test sections

















Refuerzo de Asfalto





Refuerzo de Asfalto con geomallas











Protección contra erosión con Hidromantos









Protección contra erosión con Hidromantos











Protección contra erosión con Hidromantos







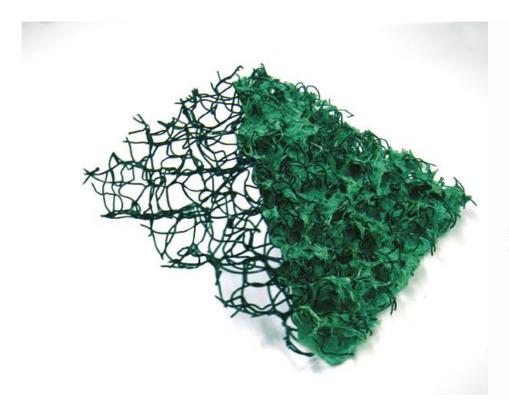








Protección contra erosión con Geomanta Tridimensional + Hidromanta









Protección contra erosión con Geomanta Tridimensional + Hidromanta















Canalizaciones y protección de márgenes

COLCHONES DE CONCRETO ENCAPSULADO

- Formaleta tejida de doble capa.
- Inyectado en sitio con concreto de agregado fino, superior a 4000 psi.
- Elaborado en el espesor necesario para enfrentar los desafíos presentes.
- Espesor entre los 25.4mm y más de 300mm
- Las funciones incluyen aliviación de presiones hidrostáticas, articulación y vegetación.















COLCHONES DE CONCRETO ENCAPSULADO



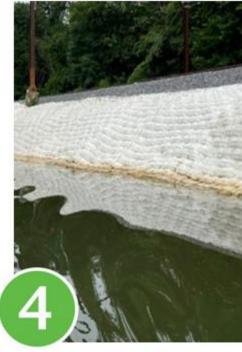
RÍOS Y CANALES NAVEGABLES



PUERTOS



PUENTES, ESCLUSAS Y PRESAS



COSTAS Y LINEAS
COSTERAS INTERIORES

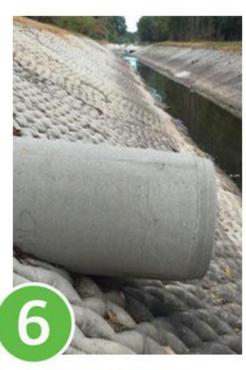




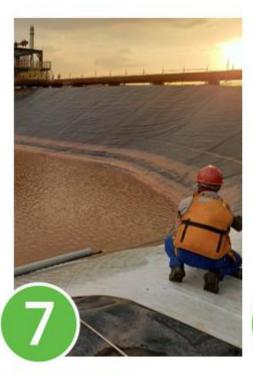
COLCHONES DE CONCRETO ENCAPSULADO



CANALES ARTIFICIALES
Y NATURALES



ALCANTARILLAS Y DESAGÜES



ESTANQUES INDUSTRIALES



CUBIERTA DE SEDIMENTOS CONTAMINADOS









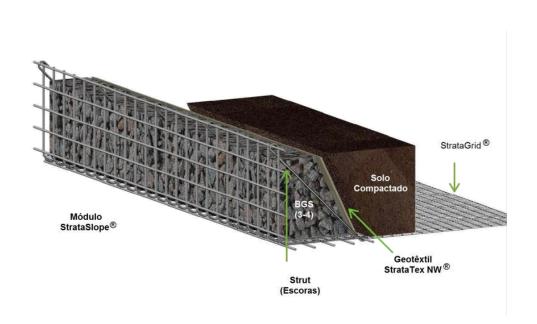
Estructuras de Contención

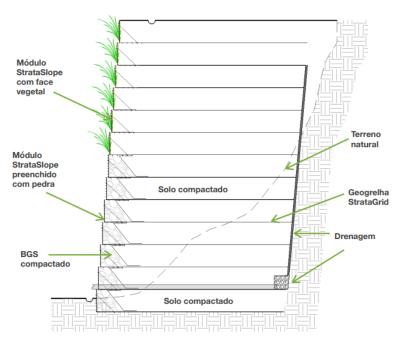






STRATA SLOPE

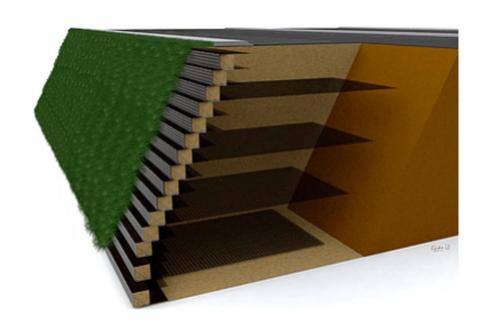








STRATA SLOPE













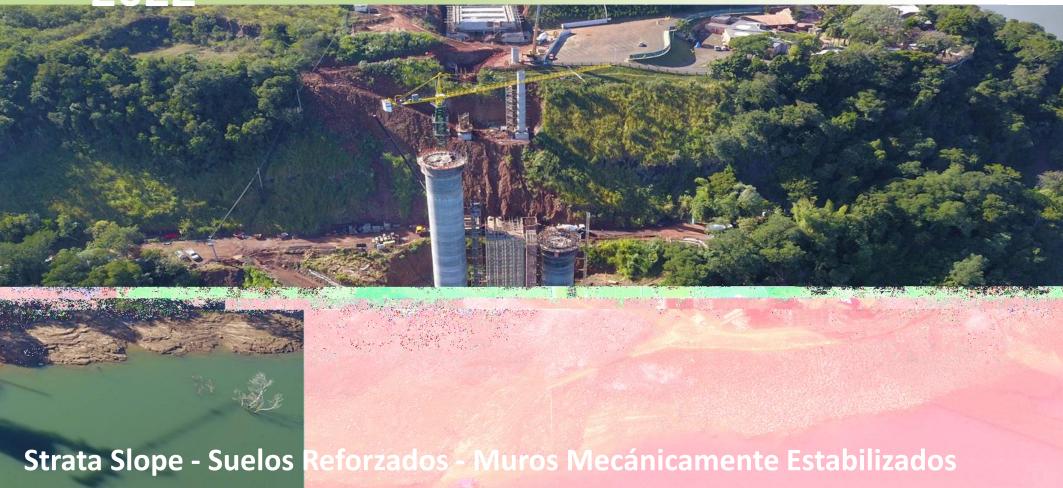


















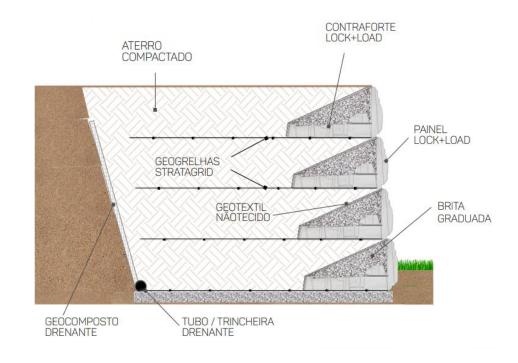






LOCK AND LOAD









LOCK AND LOAD

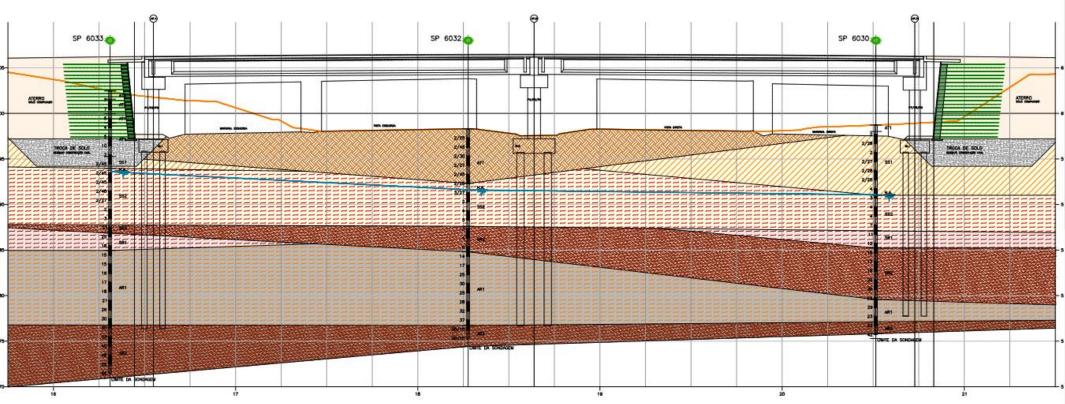








LOCK AND LOAD



























Lock and Load-Suelos Reforzados - Muros Mecánicamente Estabilizados













Muchas Gracias por la atención!!!

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