

Important Loss due to Anchorage Slip, Friction Loss and General Geometric Properties Formulas PDF

Formulas Examples with Units

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Important Loss due to Anchorage Slip, Friction Loss and General Geometric Properties Formulas

1) Force Variation Diagram and Loss Due to Anchorage Slip Formulas ↻

1.1) Anchorage Slip given Settling Length Formula ↻

Formula

$$\Delta = 0.5 \cdot \Delta f_p \cdot \frac{l_{\text{set}}}{A_p \cdot E_s}$$

Example with Units

$$4.16 \text{ mm} = 0.5 \cdot 10 \text{ MPa} \cdot \frac{41.6 \text{ m}}{0.25 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot 200000 \text{ MPa}}$$

[Evaluate Formula ↻](#)

1.2) Area of Prestressing Steel given Settling Length Formula ↻

Formula

$$A_p = 0.5 \cdot \Delta f_p \cdot \frac{l_{\text{set}}}{\Delta \cdot E_s}$$

Example with Units

$$0.208 \text{ mm}^2 = 0.5 \cdot 10 \text{ MPa} \cdot \frac{41.6 \text{ m}}{5 \text{ mm} \cdot 200000 \text{ MPa}}$$

[Evaluate Formula ↻](#)

1.3) Loss of Prestress due to Slip Formula ↻

Formula

$$F = A_{\text{Tendon}} \cdot \frac{E_s \cdot \Delta}{PL_{\text{Cable}}}$$

Example with Units

$$4.2 \text{ E-6 kN} = 0.21 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \frac{200000 \text{ MPa} \cdot 5 \text{ mm}}{50.1 \text{ m}}$$

[Evaluate Formula ↻](#)

1.4) Pressure Drop given Setting Length Formula ↻

Formula

$$\Delta f_p = 2 \cdot P \cdot \eta \cdot l_{\text{set}}$$

Example with Units

$$9.989 \text{ MPa} = 2 \cdot 20.01 \text{ kN} \cdot 6 \cdot 41.6 \text{ m}$$

[Evaluate Formula ↻](#)

1.5) Pressure Drop when Anchorage Slip and Settling Length are Considered Formula ↻

Formula

$$\Delta f_p = \frac{\Delta \cdot A_p \cdot E_s}{l_{\text{set}} \cdot 0.5}$$

Example with Units

$$12.0192 \text{ MPa} = \frac{5 \text{ mm} \cdot 0.25 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot 200000 \text{ MPa}}{41.6 \text{ m} \cdot 0.5}$$

[Evaluate Formula ↻](#)

1.6) Prestressing Force after Immediate Loss when Reverse Friction Effect is Considered

Formula

[Evaluate Formula !\[\]\(3dfb8d66e81160ad61421a3452093d1b_img.jpg\)](#)

$$P = \left(\frac{P_x}{\exp(\eta \cdot x)} \right) + \Delta f_p$$

$$0.01 \text{ kN} = \left(\frac{96 \text{ kN}}{\exp(6 \cdot 10.1 \text{ mm})} \right) + 10 \text{ MPa}$$

1.7) Prestressing Force at distance x when Reverse Friction is Considered Formula

Formula

$$P_x = (P - \Delta f_p) \cdot \exp(\eta \cdot x)$$

Example with Units

$$21.2495 \text{ kN} = (20.01 \text{ kN} - 10 \text{ MPa}) \cdot \exp(6 \cdot 10.1 \text{ mm})$$

[Evaluate Formula !\[\]\(c50c8b7b2cc2cf9ff925edec0ee94c0d_img.jpg\)](#)

1.8) Settling Length given Pressure Drop Formula

Formula

$$l_{\text{set}} = \frac{\Delta f_p}{2 \cdot \eta \cdot P}$$

Example with Units

$$41.6458 \text{ m} = \frac{10 \text{ MPa}}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 20.01 \text{ kN}}$$

[Evaluate Formula !\[\]\(235bfe13ebf007ce2eea9e689707fac7_img.jpg\)](#)

1.9) Settling Length given Prestressing Force Immediately after Loss Formula

Formula

$$l_{\text{set}} = \sqrt{\Delta \cdot A_p \cdot \frac{E_s}{P \cdot \eta}}$$

Example with Units

$$0.0456 \text{ m} = \sqrt{5 \text{ mm} \cdot 0.25 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \frac{200000 \text{ MPa}}{20.01 \text{ kN} \cdot 6}}$$

[Evaluate Formula !\[\]\(f507db636256ac11a5525ef93ec6b8d7_img.jpg\)](#)

1.10) Slip of Anchorage Formula

Formula

$$\Delta = F \cdot \frac{PL_{\text{Cable}}}{A_{\text{Tendon}} \cdot E_s}$$

Example with Units

$$0.0005 \text{ mm} = 400 \text{ kN} \cdot \frac{50.1 \text{ m}}{0.21 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot 200000 \text{ MPa}}$$

[Evaluate Formula !\[\]\(b78e2d0769ad682766c36e077fde3d60_img.jpg\)](#)

2) Friction Loss Formulas

2.1) Coefficient of Friction given Px Formula

Formula

$$\mu_{\text{friction}} = \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) \cdot \left(1 - \left(\left(\frac{P_x}{P_{\text{End}}} \right) + (k \cdot x) \right) \right)$$

Example with Units

$$3.7042 = \left(\frac{1}{2^\circ} \right) \cdot \left(1 - \left(\left(\frac{96 \text{ kN}}{120 \text{ kN}} \right) + (0.007 \cdot 10.1 \text{ mm}) \right) \right)$$

[Evaluate Formula !\[\]\(7fc7a78d681c65e5eab75b70bb438816_img.jpg\)](#)

2.2) Prestress Force at Distance X by Taylor Series Expansion Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_x = P_{\text{End}} \cdot \left(1 - \left(\mu_{\text{friction}} \cdot a \right) - \left(k \cdot x \right) \right)$$

Example with Units

$$119.7109 \text{ kN} = 120 \text{ kN} \cdot \left(1 - \left(0.067 \cdot 2^\circ \right) - \left(0.007 \cdot 10.1 \text{ mm} \right) \right)$$

2.3) Prestress Force at Stressing End using Taylor Series Expansion Formula

Formula

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_{\text{End}} = \frac{P_x}{\left(1 - \left(\mu_{\text{friction}} \cdot a \right) - \left(k \cdot x \right) \right)}$$

Example with Units

$$96.2319 \text{ kN} = \frac{96 \text{ kN}}{\left(1 - \left(0.067 \cdot 2^\circ \right) - \left(0.007 \cdot 10.1 \text{ mm} \right) \right)}$$

2.4) Prestressing Force at Distance x from Stretching End for Known Resultant Formula

Formula

Example with Units

Evaluate Formula 

$$P_x = \frac{N}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$96.5926 \text{ kN} = \frac{50 \text{ kN}}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{30^\circ}{2}\right)}$$

2.5) Resultant of Vertical Reaction from Concrete on Tendon Formula

Formula

Example with Units

Evaluate Formula 

$$N = 2 \cdot P_x \cdot \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

$$49.6933 \text{ kN} = 2 \cdot 96 \text{ kN} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{30^\circ}{2}\right)$$

2.6) Subtended Angle given Resultant Reaction Formula

Formula

Example with Units

Evaluate Formula 

$$\theta = 2 \cdot \text{asin}\left(\frac{N}{2 \cdot P_x}\right)$$

$$30.1896^\circ = 2 \cdot \text{asin}\left(\frac{50 \text{ kN}}{2 \cdot 96 \text{ kN}}\right)$$



2.7) Wobble Coefficient k given Px Formula ↻

Formula

$$k = \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \left(1 - \left(\mu_{\text{friction}} \cdot a \right) - \left(\frac{P_x}{P_{\text{End}}} \right) \right)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

Example with Units

$$0.0196 = \left(\frac{1}{10.1 \text{ mm}} \right) \cdot \left(1 - \left(0.067 \cdot 2^\circ \right) - \left(\frac{96 \text{ kN}}{120 \text{ kN}} \right) \right)$$

3) General Geometric Properties Formulas ↻

3.1) Area of Concrete Section when Transformed Area is Calculated Formula ↻

Formula

$$A_T = A_t - (m \cdot A_s)$$

Example with Units

$$965.14 \text{ mm}^2 = 4500.14 \text{ mm}^2 - (175 \cdot 20.2 \text{ mm}^2)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

3.2) Area of Prestressing Steel given Transformed Area Formula ↻

Formula

$$A_s = \frac{A_t - A_T}{m}$$

Example with Units

$$20.0008 \text{ mm}^2 = \frac{4500.14 \text{ mm}^2 - 1000 \text{ mm}^2}{175}$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

3.3) Transformed Area of Prestressed Member Formula ↻

Formula

$$A_t = A_T + (m \cdot A_s)$$

Example with Units

$$4535 \text{ mm}^2 = 1000 \text{ mm}^2 + (175 \cdot 20.2 \text{ mm}^2)$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

3.4) Transformed Area of Prestressed Member given Gross Area of Member Formula ↻

Formula

$$A_t = A_g + (m - 1) \cdot A_s$$

Example with Units

$$4534.8 \text{ mm}^2 = 1020 \text{ mm}^2 + (175 - 1) \cdot 20.2 \text{ mm}^2$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

4) Losses due to Creep and Shrinkage Formulas ↻

4.1) Creep Coefficient given Creep Strain Formula ↻

Formula

$$\Phi = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{cr,ult}}}{\varepsilon_{\text{el}}}$$

Example

$$1.6 = \frac{0.8}{0.50}$$

Evaluate Formula ↻

4.2) Elastic Strain given Creep Strain Formula ↻

Formula

$$\varepsilon_{\text{el}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{cr,ult}}}{\Phi}$$

Example

$$0.5 = \frac{0.8}{1.6}$$

Evaluate Formula ↻



4.3) Loss in Prestress given Creep Strain Formula

Formula

$$\Delta f_{\text{loss}} = E_s \cdot \epsilon_{\text{cr,ult}}$$

Example with Units

$$160 \text{ GPa} = 200000 \text{ MPa} \cdot 0.8$$

Evaluate Formula 

4.4) Loss in Prestress given Shrinkage Strain Formula

Formula

$$\Delta f_{\text{loss}} = E_s \cdot \epsilon_{\text{sh}}$$

Example with Units

$$0.06 \text{ GPa} = 200000 \text{ MPa} \cdot 0.0003$$

Evaluate Formula 

4.5) Shrinkage Strain for Post tensioning Formula

Formula

$$\epsilon_{\text{sh}} = \frac{0.002}{\log_{10}(t + 2)}$$

Example with Units

$$0.0003 = \frac{0.002}{\log_{10}(28_d + 2)}$$

Evaluate Formula 

4.6) Ultimate Creep Strain Formula

Formula

$$\epsilon_{\text{cr,ult}} = \Phi \cdot \epsilon_{\text{el}}$$

Example

$$0.8 = 1.6 \cdot 0.50$$

Evaluate Formula 

4.7) Ultimate Shrinkage Strain given Loss in Prestress Formula

Formula

$$\epsilon_{\text{sh}} = \frac{\Delta f_{\text{loss}}}{E_s}$$

Example with Units

$$0.1 = \frac{20 \text{ GPa}}{200000 \text{ MPa}}$$

Evaluate Formula 



Variables used in list of Loss due to Anchorage Slip, Friction Loss and General Geometric Properties Formulas above

- **a** Cumulative Angle (Degree)
- **A_g** Gross Area of Cross-Section (Square Millimeter)
- **A_p** Steel Area in Prestress (Square Millimeter)
- **A_t** Transformed Area of Prestressed Member (Square Millimeter)
- **A_T** Transformed Area of Concrete (Square Millimeter)
- **A_{Tendon}** Tendon Area (Square Millimeter)
- **A_s** Area of Prestressing Steel (Square Millimeter)
- **E_s** Modulus of Elasticity of Steel Reinforcement (Megapascal)
- **F** Prestressing Force (Kilonewton)
- **k** Wobble Coefficient
- **l_{set}** Settling Length (Meter)
- **m** Modular Ratio
- **N** Vertical Resultant (Kilonewton)
- **P** Prestressing force after Immediate Losses (Kilonewton)
- **P_{End}** End Prestress Force (Kilonewton)
- **P_x** Prestress Force at a Distance (Kilonewton)
- **PL_{Cable}** Cable Length (Meter)
- **t** Age of Concrete (Day)
- **x** Distance from Left End (Millimeter)
- **Δ** Slip of Anchorage (Millimeter)
- **Δf_{loss}** Loss in Prestress (Gigapascal)
- **Δf_p** Prestress Drop (Megapascal)
- **ε_{cr,ult}** Ultimate Creep Strain
- **ε_{el}** Elastic Strain
- **ε_{sh}** Shrinkage Strain
- **η** Simplified Term
- **θ** Subtended Angle in Degrees (Degree)

Constants, Functions, Measurements used in list of Loss due to Anchorage Slip, Friction Loss and General Geometric Properties Formulas above

- **Functions: asin**, asin(Number)
The inverse sine function, is a trigonometric function that takes a ratio of two sides of a right triangle and outputs the angle opposite the side with the given ratio.
- **Functions: exp**, exp(Number)
an exponential function, the value of the function changes by a constant factor for every unit change in the independent variable.
- **Functions: log10**, log10(Number)
The common logarithm, also known as the base-10 logarithm or the decimal logarithm, is a mathematical function that is the inverse of the exponential function.
- **Functions: sin**, sin(Angle)
Sine is a trigonometric function that describes the ratio of the length of the opposite side of a right triangle to the length of the hypotenuse.
- **Functions: sqrt**, sqrt(Number)
A square root function is a function that takes a non-negative number as an input and returns the square root of the given input number.
- **Measurement: Length** in Millimeter (mm), Meter (m)
Length Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Time** in Day (d)
Time Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Area** in Square Millimeter (mm²)
Area Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Pressure** in Megapascal (MPa), Gigapascal (GPa)
Pressure Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Force** in Kilonewton (kN)
Force Unit Conversion 
- **Measurement: Angle** in Degree (°)
Angle Unit Conversion 



- μ_{friction} Prestress Friction Coefficient
- Φ Creep Coefficient of Prestress



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