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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

A	= Area
a	= Distance of length between upper to bottom slab
A_{plat}	= Sectional area of the upper plate
A_s	= Area of non – prestressed stress reinforce
A_{s1}	= Area of compression reinforcement
A_{st}	= Nominal expression of one strands
A_t	= Wide look of prestress steel
B_{total}	= Total width of the box
B_1	= Slab over middle section
B_2	= Slab over the edge
B_3	= Bottom slab
b	= Width of flange of flanged member or wifth of rectangular member
C	= Relaxation after 1000 hour at 70% breaking load
c	= Distance of high between upper slab to bottom slab
C_{c1}	= Internal presstress tendon
C_{EW}	= Drag coefficient (1.20)
C_f	= The residual creep factor
d	= Distance from extreme compressive fiber to cetroid of the prestressing force, or to centroid of reinforcing for precast giirder bridges made continous.
d'	= Distance from the extreme compressive fiber to the centroid of the non – prestressed stress reinforcement
e	= Natural number (2.7183)
e'	= Eccentricity of tendon
E_c	= Modulus elasticity of concrete
e_m	= Theoretical thickness
e_p	= Eccentricity of temperature
E_s	= Modulus elasticity of steel
e_s	= Eccentricity of tendon
f : e_s	= Eccentricity of tendon

f'_c	= Compressive strength of concrete
f_a	= Concrete stress in the upper fiber
f_{ar}	= Stress in the upper fiber for creep
f_b	= Concrete stress in the bottom fiber
$f_c; f_b$	= Concrete stress in the bottom fiber
f_{ci}'	= Compressive strength of initial state concrete
f_{eff}	= Effective stress of prestress steel
f_{ps}	= Strong yield stress prestress
f_{pu}	= Tensile strength of strength
f_{py}	= Yield stress of strands
f_y	= Tensile stress of reinforcing steel at the time of yield
G	= Modulus Shear
g	= Earth gravity acceleration (9.81 m/det2)
H	= High box girder
h	= High walls
i	= Fingers of inertia
I_b	= Inertia moment due to bottom of box girder
I_o	= Inertia moment
I_x	= Inertia moment to the line weight of box girder
K	= Circum ferece of box girder cross section
K_b	= Water cement ratio for high quality concrete with cement water 0.040 and cement
k_c	= Coefficient that depends on air humidity, for calculations taken dry conditions with
k_d	= Coefficients that depend on the degree of hardening of concrete when encumbered
K_e	= Coefficient that depend on the theoretical thickness ΔL
kN	= Kilo Newton
kNm	= Kilo Newton Meter
kN/m	= Kilo Newton per Meter

K_p	= Coefficients that depend on the extent of steel reinforcement extends non
kPa	= Kilo Pascal
k_{tn}	= Coefficients that depend on time where hardening occurs and theoretical thickness
L	= Long span of box girder
L_{max}	= Distance of critical influence of anchor slip from top
L_x	= Distance from top to the middle of span
m	= Meter
M_{bs}	= Maximum moment in the middle of span
M_{ET}	= Moment due to temperature
M_{EW}	= Maximum moment due to wind load
M_{LL}	= Maximum moment due to live load
mm	= Mile Meter
M_{MA}	= Maximum moment due to superimposed dead load
M_{MS}	= Maximum moment due to self-weight construction
M_n	= Nominal moment strength of setion
Mpa	= Mega Pascal
M_{PR}	= Moment due to prestress
M_R	= The moment due to creep
M_{RS}	= Moment due to shringkage and creep
M_S	= The moment due to shringkage
M_{uk}	= Ultimate moment capacity
M_{TD}	= The maximum moment on beam due to “D” line load
n	= Number of box girder p
p	= Line load
P'_{max}	= The prestress force due to jacking after stress loss due to anchorage friction (97% of P_j) is reduced by half of the voltage loss due to burial ($\Delta p / 2$)
P_{bs}	= load break at least one stand's / Minimal load break
P_{TD}	= The load is centered on the girder box

P_{bs1}	= Load break one strands
P_{bs1}	= A single drop of tendon / load break one stands
P_{eff}	= Prestress force at the end state
P_i	= Stress in the middle of the span
P_j	= Prestress force due to jacking
P_{max}	= Maximum nominal prestress voltage after stress loss due to elastic shortening
P_o	= Percentace of yield stress on steel prestress
P_s	= Internal forces arising from shringkage
P_t	= Prestress force at the initial state
P_x	= Loss of prestress due to friction wires
Q_{TD}	= Load evenly on the girder box
Q_{BS}	= Self weight of box girder
Q_{EW}	= Self weight due to wind load
Q_{MA}	= Self weight due to superimposed dead load
Q_{MS}	= Self weight construction
q	= Load evenly
S	= Longitudinal spacing of the web reinforcement
t_1	= Thickness Slab 1
t_5	= Thickness Slab 5
T	= Average temperature
t'	= Age of concrete hardening corrected when burdened
t_a	= Thickness of slab
T_a	= Uper temperature
T_b	= Bottom temperature
T_{EW}	= Wind load
th	= Thick puddle of rain
T_{ps}	= Internal force of prestressed steel tendon
UTS	= Stress due to load broken
v	= Poison number
V_{bs}	= Maximum shear force on the suport

V_{LL}	= Maximum shear force due to live load
V_{MA}	= Maximum shear force due to superimposed dead load
V_{MS}	= Maximum shear force due to self weight construction
V_W	= Wind speed plan
w'_c	= Reinforce concrete
w''_c	= Concrete
W_a	= Moment of section resistance from the upper fiber to the line weight
W_b	= Moment of section resistance from the bottom fiber to the line weight
w_c	= Concrete prestress
W_t	= Total weight of structure
w_w	= Rain water
X	= Distance prestress steel before loss of prestress
x_1	= The distance from the center to the short center of the closed spade
y	= Distance to the bottom fiber
Y	= Trajectory of the tendon
y_1	= Distance from the center to the long center of the closed span
y_a	= Distance of line weight from the upper fiber
y_b	= Distance of line weight from the bottom fiber
y_d	= Position of the tendon in the middle of span
y_d'	= Set
Z_o	= Distance from base
α	= Change in the total angel of the tendon
β	= Wobble coefficient
$\Delta\varepsilon_{su}$	= Influence shrinkage
Δ_L	= Entry length
Δ_P	= Loss of prestress due to an anchor
Δ_{Pe}	= Loss of prestress due to elastic shortening
$\Delta\sigma_{Pe}$	= Loss of prestress on steel by elastic shortening without self-weight influence
$\Delta\sigma_{Pe}'$	= Loss of prestress on steel by elastic strain with self-weight influence
$\Delta\sigma_{sc}$	= Stress due to creep and shringkage

ϵ_b	= Basic shrinkage strain for dry condition air with moisture
ϵ_{cr}	= Strain due to creep
μ	= Friction curvature coefficient
ρ_p	= Ratio of cross section of steel prestress
σ_1	= Service stress due to self weight construction
σ_2	= Service stress due to dead load and superimposed dead load
σ_{bt}	= Concrete stress at the steel level by the influence of the prestress force
σ_{cr}	= Stress due to creep
σ_{pi}	= Prestressed steel before loss of prestress
σ_r	= Stress due to creep
σ_{sh}	= Stress shrinkage
\mathcal{Q}	= Track

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