

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين
كلية الهندسة التكنولوجية
دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية

مشروع التخرج بعنوان:
التصميم الإنشائي والمعماري لمراكز خدماتية ومرافقها

فريق العمل:

- محمد الزير

- تسنيم الجعبة

- أحمد أبو زينة

- معتز زاهدة

- محمود الشعراوي

إشراف:

د. محمد طه السيد أحمد

الخليل - فلسطين

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بناءً على نظام كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا وإشراف ومتابعة المشرف المباشر على المشروع وموافقة أعضاء اللجنة الممتحنة تم تقديم هذا المشروع إلى دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية وذلك للوفاء بمتطلبات درجة البكالوريوس في الهندسة تخصص هندسة مباني

توقيع المشرف

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توقيع اللجنة الممتحنة

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الاهداء:

الى روح الحبيب المصطفى (صلى الله عليه وسلم) الذي قال: " من سلك طريقاً يلتمس به علماً
سهّل الله له به طريقاً الى الجنة".
الى من تشكل على جبينه معنى الحياة وغلقتها لآلئ الألماس، الى من أفنى وقته وجهده وقدم لنا ثمرة
فؤاده وجهده "والدي الكريم"
الى من كان دعاؤها في جوف الليل نوراً يضيء السماوات والأرض، وترانيم مقدسة تشفي سقم الروح
الهشة، الى صاحبة القلب النقي " أمي العزيزة".
الى سر قوتنا وقدوتنا يوماً بعد يوم "اخوتي".
الى من عايشناهم أياماً طويلة، الى من شاركونا الفرح والحزن الى من أضاء ضيائهم قلوبنا وغمروها
بكل الحب، الى كل "الأصدقاء"
الى من يضحون باللحم أطناناً من أجل كرامتنا "أسرانا البواسل".
الى من اصطفاهم الله ليكونوا في كنفه ورعايته "شهادتنا الأبرار".

الى الكادر الاكاديمي في جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين، الذي ما زال يخرج ثلة متميزة في شتى الميادين
الأكاديمية والعملية.

اليكم جميعاً ...

فريق العمل

الشكر:

بعد شكر الله والثناء عليه سبحانه .
الى كلية الهندسة في جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين، التي فيها زرعنا بذرة الأمل واسقيناها بماء الاجتهاد
وها نحن نحصد ثمرتها اليوم.
الى دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية ممثلة برئيسها " م. فيضي شبانه " الذي كان معنا يداً بيد
لتحقيق الهدف.
الى المشرف "الدكتور القدير محمد طه السيد أحمد"، شكرٌ خالصٌ معطرٌ بكلّ معاني الحبّ والود،
الذي أفاض علينا من بحر علمه، وأفنى معنا وقته وجهده، وكان بمثابة الأب والصديق، الى قلبه النقيّ
كل الحبّ والإحترام.
الى الدكتور الفاضل نصر عبوشي والدكتور سفيان الترك، الذين قدّمنا لنا النصيحة والمشورة في
النواحي الإنشائية والمخططات.
الى الكادر التعليمي في تخصص هندسة المباني اللذين كان لهم الدور الأكبر في وصلنا الى ما نحن
عليه.

فريق العمل

ملخص المشروع

تتلخص فكرة المشروع في إنشاء مجموعة من العناصر الخدمائية، التي تهدف الى تلبية احتياجات المواطن، وهذه العناصر عبارة عن مبنى المركز الثقافي، والمسجد، ومبنى العيادة الطبية، وخزان ماء أرضي، بالإضافة إلى سور بارتفاع ثلاثة أمتار مع مظلة موصولة به، وتم إعداد المخططات المعمارية بكافة تفاصيلها. وتم تصميمها لتكون في مدينة الخليل في وادي الزرزير على أرض تبلغ مساحتها 12,000 متر مربع.

ومن عناصر المشروع المركز الثقافي الذي يمتاز بقاعاته الواسعة والتي تخلو من الأعمدة في وسطها، إضافة إلى قاعة الاحتفالات الكبيرة التي تمتاز بتصميمها المميز و القبة ذات القطر الكبير التي تعطي مظهراً في غاية الجمال وتقدر مساحته بحوالي 5,800 متر مربع ، ومن العناصر أيضا المسجد الذي يمتاز بجمال تصميمه و مأذنته التي تصل ارتفاعها إلى 32 متر ، ويتكون من طبقتين تقدر مساحته ب 1,000 متر مربع ، ويوجد أيضا مبنى العيادة الطبية التي تتكون من ثلاث طبقات بمساحة 750 متر مربع والتي تحتوي على غرف للمرضى ومصعد وما يساعد على خدمة المواطن ، والسور ذو المظلة الموصولة معه ، وآخر عنصر لدينا هو الخزان الذي يتسع ل 8,000 متر كعب من الماء .

ومن الجدير بالذكر أنه تم تصميم العناصر بواسطة كود الأحمال الأردني بالإضافة إلى الإصدار الأحدث من الكود الأمريكي للتصميم وكود الأبنية الموحد لعام 1997

(ACI 318M-14, UBC 1997)

Abstract

This project aims at creating four service entities that are designed to meet the needs of the citizens. These service entities are designed to be located in Hebron City in " the Zerzir Valley. The total land area is 12,000 square meters. These service utilities are cultural center, mosque, medical clinic, underground water reservoir, three-meter wall, and wall mounted pergola. The architectural plans were drawn in details.

The cultural center is characterized by its large halls. The halls don't have columns in the middle. In addition, it has a large celebration hall which is characterized by its distinctive design and by its dome. The dome, which is characterize by its large diameter, is very beautiful. The land area of the cultural center is about 5,800 square meters. Moreover, the mosque is characterized by the beauty of its design. Its minaret is 32 meters in height. The mosque consists of two floors. The land area of the mosque is about 1,000 square meters. Furthermore, the medical clinic consists of three floors. Its land area is 750 square meters. It includes patient rooms, elevator, and wall mounted pergola. Finally, the underground water reservoir has a total storage capacity of 8,000 cubic *meters*.

It is worth mentioning that the utilities were designed by the Jordanian building code, the latest version of the American design code, and the unified building code ,1997, (ACI 318M-14, UBC 1997).

In the introduction, the architectural plans for the utilities were drawn. In addition, the constructive designs for the medical clinic and the wall mounted pergola were prepared. After the completion of the project, the secure, economical, and detailed constructive designs for the other utilities will be prepared.

May Allah grant us success.

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List of Abbreviations

- A_c = Area of concrete section resisting shear transfer.
- A_s = Area of non – prestressed tension reinforcement.
- A_s' = Area of non – prestressed compression reinforcement.
- A_g = Gross area of section.
- A_v = area of shear reinforcement within a distance (S).
- A_t = area of one leg of a closed stirrup resisting tension within a (S).
- b = width of compression face of member.
- b_w = web width, or diameter of circular section.
- C_c = compression resultant of concrete section.
- C_s = compression resultant of compression steel.
- DL = dead loads.
- d = distance from extreme compression fiber to centroid of tension reinforcement.
- E_c = modulus of elasticity of concrete.
- f_c' = compression strength of concrete.
- f_y = specified yield strength of non – prestressed reinforcement.
- h = overall thickness of member.
- L_n = length of clear span in long direction of two – way construction, measured face – to – face of supports in slabs without beams and face to face of beam or other supports in other cases.
- L = length of clear span in long direction of two – way construction, measured center – to – center of supports in slabs without beams and center to center of beam or other supports in other cases.
- LL = live loads.
- L_w = length of wall.
- M = bending moment.
- M_u = factored moment at section.
- M_n = nominal moment.
- P_n = nominal axial load.
- P_u = factored axial load
- S = Spacing of shear or in direction parallel to longitudinal reinforcement.

- V_c = nominal shear strength provided by concrete.
- V_n = nominal shear stress.
- V_s = nominal shear strength provided by shear reinforcement.
- V_u = factored shear force at section.
- W_c = weight of concrete. (Kg/m^3).
- W = width of beam or rib.
- W_u = factored load per unit area.
- ϕ = strength reduction factor.
- ϵ_c = compression strain of concrete
- ϵ_s = strain of tension steel.
- ϵ'_s = strain of compression steel.
- ρ = ratio of steel area .

الفصل الأول

المقدمة العامة ومشكلة البحث وأهدافه

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1.1 المقدمة

تتلخص فكرة المشروع في إنشاء مجموعة من العناصر الخدمائية، التي تهدف الى تلبية احتياجات المواطن، وهذه العناصر عبارة عن مبنى المركز الثقافي، والمسجد، ومبنى العيادة الطبية، وخزان ماء أرضي، بالإضافة إلى سور بارتفاع ثلاثة أمتار مع مظلة موصولة به، وتم إعداد المخططات المعمارية بكافة تفاصيلها. وتم تصميمها لتكون في مدينة الخليل في وادي الزرزير على أرض تبلغ مساحتها 12,000 متر مربع.

ومن عناصر المشروع المركز الثقافي الذي يمتاز بقاعاته الواسعة والتي تخلو من الأعمدة في وسطها، إضافة إلى قاعة الاحتفالات الكبيرة التي تمتاز بتصميمها المميز و القبة ذات القطر الكبير التي تعطي مظهراً في غاية الجمال وتقدر مساحته بحوالي 5,800 متر مربع ، ومن العناصر أيضا المسجد الذي يمتاز بجمال تصميمه و مأذنته التي تصل ارتفاعها إلى 32 متر ، ويتكون من طبقتين تقدر مساحته ب 1,000 متر مربع ، ويوجد أيضا مبنى العيادة الطبية التي تتكون من ثلاث طبقات بمساحة 750 متر مربع والتي تحتوي على غرف للمرضى ومصعد وما يساعد على خدمة المواطن ، والسور ذو المظلة الموصولة معه ، وآخر عنصر لدينا هو الخزان الذي يتسع ل 8,000 متر كعب من الماء .

ومن الجدير بالذكر أنه تم تصميم العناصر بواسطة كود الأحمال الأردني بالإضافة إلى الإصدار الأحدث من الكود الأمريكي للتصميم وكود الأبنية الموحد لعام 1997

(ACI 318M-14, UBC 1997)

2.1) أسباب اختيار المشروع :

تم اختيار هذا المشروع للتمكن من تصميم عناصر انشائية مختلفة لم يتم دراستها من ضمن مساقات الجامعة و ليكون تحدي في تصميمها وزيادة القدرة في البحث عن المراجع المختلفة .

وتأتي أهمية اختيار هذا المشروع بالتحديد الي الضرورة الملحة لاكتساب الخبرة والمهارة لعملية التصميم للعناصر الإنشائية المختلفة كونه مشروع يتميز بتنوع العناصر الإنشائية وكذلك المشاكل الإنشائية التي يعرضها المشروع مما يساهم في اكتساب خبرات ومهارات لربما لم نتعرض لها من قبل طوال فترة الدراسة وهي فرصة للاصطدام بالواقع العملي المتمثل لبعض من المشاكل التي سوف تواجهنا في سوق العمل حال الالتحاق بها إن شاء الله.

3.1) أهداف المشروع:

نأمل بعد الانتهاء من إعداد بحثنا أن نكون قد حقننا أهدافنا التالية:

1. القدرة على ربط المعلومات التي تمت دراستها في المساقات المختلفة وتطبيقها بشكل عملي على أرض الواقع.
2. القدرة على تصميم العناصر الإنشائية المختلفة، والتعامل مع حالات هندسية مختلفة.
3. القدرة على اختيار النظام الإنشائي المناسب، بحيث يحقق سلامة وأمان المبنى، والحفاظ على الطابع المعماري، مع الحرص على التنفيذ بأعلى جودة وأقل تكلفة ممكنة.
4. إدخال أنظمة جديدة على أنظمة البناء الموجودة في فلسطين.
5. إتقان استخدام برامج التصميم الإنشائي، ومقارنتها مع الحل اليدوي.
6. القدرة على تصميم مساحات كبيرة (ذات بحور واسعة)، دون الحاجة إلى أعمدة.
7. القدرة على تصميم عدة أنواع من المنشآت، سواء التي تتعرض إلى ضغوط جانبية نتيجة الرياح أو التربة أو المياه بأنواعها.

4.1 مشكلة المشروع:

تتمثل مشكلة المشروع في تحديد الأنظمة المراد تطبيقها للمباني المختلفة التي سيتم تصميمها إنشائياً، وذلك بعد تحديد الأحمال الواقعة عليها، وتحديد أبعادها، مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار عامل الأمان للمنشأ، ليتم تحديد طريقة التصميم المناسبة، إضافة إلى حساب السماكات المطلوبة وتصميم الحديد المناسب لها، ومن ثم تجهيز المخططات التنفيذية للعناصر الإنشائية التي تم تصميمها، لإخراج هذا المشروع من حيز الاقتراح إلى حيز التنفيذ.

5.1 نطاق وحدود المشروع :

سوف تقتصر الدراسة على إعداد المخططات الإنشائية الهندسية المطلوبة لمختلف العناصر الإنشائية الموجودة في المبنى بشكل يوائم التصميم المعمارية الموجودة.

6.1 المسلمات:

- اعتماد الكود الأمريكي في التصميم الإنشائية المختلفة (ACI 318M-14)
- استخدام برامج التحليل والتصميم الإنشائي، مثل (Etabs ، Stad pro ، Atir) وغيرها .

7.1 محتويات المشروع :

يحتوي هذا المشروع على خمسة فصول وهي:

1. الفصل الأول: المقدمة العامة ومشكلة البحث وأهدافه
2. الفصل الثاني: الوصف المعماري للمشروع
3. الفصل الثالث: وصف العناصر الإنشائية للمبنى
4. الفصل الرابع: التحليل والتصميم الإنشائي للعناصر الإنشائية
5. الفصل الخامس: النتائج والتوصيات

8.1 اجراءات المشروع:

1. دراسة المخططات المعمارية وذلك للتأكد من صحتها من النواحي المعمارية وتوافقها مع أهداف المشروع
2. دراسة العناصر الإنشائية المكونة للمبنى والآلية الأنسب لتوزيع هذه العناصر كالأعمدة والجسور والأعصاب بشكل لا يصطدم مع التصميم المعماري الموضوع ويحقق الجانب الاقتصادي وعامل الأمان .
3. اختيار العناصر الإنشائية وتحديد الأحمال المؤثرة عليها
4. تصميم العناصر الإنشائية بناء على نتائج التحليل
5. التصميم عن طريق برامج التصميم المختلفة
6. إنجاز المخططات التنفيذية للعناصر الإنشائية التي تم تصميمها ليخرج المشروع بشكله النهائي والتمتاكل والقابل للتنفيذ.

9.1 المخطط الزمني لمراحل العمل بالمشروع:

يبين الجدول الملحق رقم (1-1) المخطط الزمني لمراحل العمل بالمشروع وفق الخطوات المقترحة خلال الفصل الدراسي الثاني

المرحلة الزمنية المقترح (اسبوعيا)	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	٣١	٣٢				
اختيار المشروع																																				
دراسة الموقع																																				
جمع المعلومات حول المشروع																																				
دراسة المبنى معاريا																																				
دراسة المبنى ثنائيا																																				
اعداد مقدة المشروع																																				
عرض مقدة المشروع																																				
التحليل الإنشائي																																				
التصميم الإنشائي																																				
اعداد مخططات المشروع																																				
كتابة المشروع																																				
عرض المشروع																																				

الفصل الثاني

الوصف المعماري للمشروع

مقدمة	1.2
لمحة عن المشروع	2.2
موقع المشروع	3.2
أهمية المشروع	4.2
عناصر الحركة في المبنى	5.2
حركة الشمس والرياح	6.2
وصف المساقط والواجهات مبنى المركز الطبي	7.2
وصف المساقط والواجهات المسجد	8.2
وصف المساقط والواجهات مبنى المركز الثقافي	9.2

1.2) المقدمة:

يعتبر فن العمارة أحد الفنون الهندسية القديمة التي عرفها الإنسان منذ حاجته لبناء مأوى له، ويعرف فن العمارة أيضاً بأنه الفن الذي يهتم بتطبيق مجموعة من التصميم الهندسية، التي تعتمد على رسم الهيكل التخطيطي لبناء المباني، والمعالم الحضارية الخاصة بمكان أو بمدينة ما، وعادة ما يهتم فن العمارة بعكس طبيعة الثقافة العامة والتراث السائد في المنطقة.

تمتلك فلسطين أسلوباً معمارياً واسعاً ومتنوعاً لا يمكن تصنيفه ببساطة وفقاً للفترات التاريخية فحسب، وإنما حسب طبيعة المواد المستخدمة أيضاً، حيث يعتبر الحجر الطبيعي مادة البناء الأساسية في فلسطين، يعود ذلك لتوفره في مناطق عديدة هناك، ووجود أصناف وأنواع عديدة منه. كما وأن هذه العمارة غنية بموروثها من المباني والمفردات المعمارية، بالإضافة إلى دور العديد من الدول التي حكمت البلاد واحتلتها، حيث امتزج الطابع المحلي مع الأجنبي.

إن بساطة المبنى ليست دليلاً على بساطة العمل المعماري، بل إن المبنى على الرغم من بساطته قد يخبئ لنا بين ثناياه من الجمال والفن المعماري في أجزائه الداخلية ما يجعله يتفوق على الكثير من الأبنية الأخرى، فالمبنى مهما كانت وظيفته يكون قد حقق الشروط المعمارية تماماً عندما يمزج بين الجمال الحقيقي في واجهات وشكل المبنى والوظيفة التي سيؤديها وبذلك يكون قد نجح معمارياً، لأن المفهوم المعماري لا يقتصر على الشكل فحسب كما يظن البعض، وإنما يحقق الوظيفة أيضاً.

إن عملية البدء بأي مشروع هندسي لا بد أن تمر بعدة مراحل حتى يتم إنجازه على أتم وجه، ابتداءً بعملية التصميم المعماري حيث يتم في هذه المرحلة تحديد شكل المنشأ، وفقاً للوظائف والمتطلبات المرجو تحقيقها، ثم يقوم المعماري بتوزيع أولي لمرافق المبنى بهدف تحقيق الفراغات والأبعاد المطلوبة وتحديد مواقع الأعمدة والمحاور، إضافة إلى دراسة التهوية والحركة والتنقل وغيرها من متطلبات الوظيفة.

وهنا تكون قد انتهت مرحلة التصميم المعمارية وتحضير المخططات المعمارية الأولية، وعندها تبدأ عملية التصميم الإنشائي، حيث يتم تقدير الأحمال المختلفة الواقعة على المبنى وتحديد أبعاد العناصر الإنشائية وخصائصها وبالتالي إعداد جميع المخططات الإنشائية الآمنة والأكثر اقتصاداً.

تتلخص فكرة مشروعنا في إنشاء مجموعة من العناصر الخدمانية التي يحتاجها المجتمع في عصرنا الحالي، وقد تم تصميمها على قطعة أرض في وادي الزرزير في منطقة عيسى في مدينة الخليل، والتي تبلغ مساحتها 12,000 متراً مربعاً، وتشمل مبنى المركز الثقافي ذو القاعات الخاصة بالأنشطة الشبابية ومدرجات واسعة لإقامة الاحتفالات الكبيرة والتي صممت لتخلو من الأعمدة من وسطها، وتم تغطيتها بقبة كبيرة ليزيد المبنى جمالاً، وتقدر مساحته بحوالي 5,800 متراً مربعاً، ومبنى العيادة الطبية الذي يتكون من ثلاثة طبقات بمساحة تصل إلى 750 متراً مربعاً، بالإضافة إلى المسجد المجاور ذو المئذنة المرتفعة التي يصل ارتفاعها إلى 40 متراً. أما ما يحد تلك العناصر فتم تصميم سور مع مظلة موصولة به، وأخيراً خزان الماء التابع لتلك المباني والذي يتسع لـ 8,000 متراً مكعباً من الماء.

2.2) لمحة عن المشروع:

تتلخص فكرة المشروع في إنشاء مجموعة من العناصر الخدمانية في الخليل - مبنى المركز الثقافي، ومبنى العيادة الطبية، ومبنى المسجد، وما يتبعهم من بئر للماء، وسور ذو مظلة متصلة به - وقد تم تصميمها بشكل معماري جميل ومراعاة المحافظة على تلاءمها مع الفكرة التي أنشأت لأجلها.

تم تصميم ذلك تحت إشراف الدكتور محمد طه سيد أحمد، حيث قام بتزويدنا ببعض الأفكار لمشاريع هندسية متعددة، وتم اختيار هذه المجموعة من العناصر، وعملنا على تجهيز كافة المخططات المعمارية الأولية بشكل بسيط يتلاءم مع الوظائف المرجوة لكل وحدة والمساحة المقررة لها.

3.2 موقع المشروع:

إن اختيار موقع أي مشروع سواء كان صناعيًا، أو تجاريًا، أو خدميًا، يُعد من أهم العوامل التي قد تحدد نجاحه، لذا فإنه يجب دراسة عناصر الموقع من طبيعة الأرض المقترحة للبناء وارتباطها بالشوارع الرئيسية لتلك المنطقة، ومن ناحية أخرى يجب الأخذ بعين الاعتبار وضع المبنى بالنسبة لحركة الشمس وطبيعة الرياح واتجاهها، إضافةً إلى طبيعة المباني المحيطة بالموقع ومدى ارتفاعها.

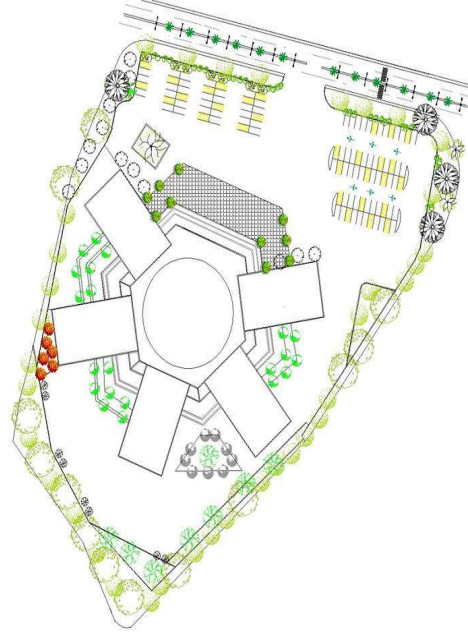
يقع هذا المشروع في منطقة عيسى في الخليل وتم التأكد من أن البنية التحتية من طرق وكهرباء واتصالات تصل إلى ذلك الموقع، وتلبي ما يحتاج إليه مع الحاجة إلى بعض التطوير. شكل رقم 1.2 / 2.2 / 3.2 يوضح الموقع العام للمشروع.



شكل رقم(1.2) : موقع المدينة المقام فيها المشروع



شكل رقم (3.2) : الموقع العام للمسجد والمركز الطبي



شكل رقم (2.2) : الموقع العام للمركز الثقافي

4.2 أهمية المشروع:

بعد التحدث والنقاش مع المشرف الدكتور محمد طه سيد أحمد، تم اعتماد قطعة الأرض للمشروع في منطقة وادي الزرزير في عيسى في مدينة الخليل، وذلك لعدة أسباب:

1. تفتقر مدينة الخليل لوجود مركز ثقافي كبير، يتسع لأعداد كبيرة من الجماهير في الحفلات الكبيرة.
2. أن منطقة عيسى تقع على الحد الشمالي لمدينة الخليل وتبتعد عن وسط المدينة وعن الاكتظاظات السكانية والمرورية.
3. توفر قطع أراضٍ في المنطقة، حيث يمكن العمل على التوسعة المستقبلية للمشروع.
4. توفر تمديدات الماء والكهرباء وغيرها من الخدمات اللازمة.
5. إمكانية الحصول على التراخيص اللازمة للمشروع بدون قيود.

5.2 عناصر الحركة في المشروع:

تعتبر عناصر الحركة في المبنى أحد أهم العناصر المعمارية، لما لها من أهمية كبيرة في التنقل بين المساحات المختلفة في المباني، وقد برز لدينا في هذا المشروع مجموعة من تلك العناصر تتلخص في:

1. الأدرج:

تم استخدام الأدرج كعنصر أساسي للحركة في كل من مبنى العيادة الطبية للتنقل بين الطوابق الثالث، وكذلك في مبنى المسجد، بينما تم استخدامها في مبنى المركز الثقافي بشكل بسيط لمراعاة الاختلاف في المناسيب حسب ما هو مطلوب.

2. المصاعد الكهربائية:

تم استخدام المصعد الكهربائي في مبنى العيادة الطبية فقط، لما توفره من سرعة الحركة بين الأقسام كلها، وتخفيف العبء الملقى على الأدرج، وسهولة وصول المرضى وكبار السن وغيرهم من الفئات العاجزة إلى مختلف الأقسام.

3. الممرات:

تم استخدام الممرات في كل من مباني العيادة الطبية والمسجد والمركز الثقافي، مع مراعاة شكل المبنى ومساحته في كل منها، وعدد الأشخاص المحتمل تواجدهم في أوقات مختلفة، لتوفر الحركة الأفقية في المبنى وصولاً إلى الأدرج والمصاعد.

6.2 حركة الشمس والرياح:

تعتبر الشمس من أهم العوامل المؤثرة على المباني والعمارة، لذلك يجب دراسة حركة الشمس بالموقع وتحديد مدة الإشعاع الشمسي وشدته، ومعرفة الاتجاه المطلوب للحصول على الإضاءة المناسبة وتجنب الأشعة الحادة، فالتصميم المعماري يعتمد بشكل كبير على حركة الشمس طوال العام، لما توفره من إضاءة طبيعية وتقلل من التكلفة الاقتصادية للمبنى في تقليل الطاقة الكهربائية المستهلكة.

يصل معدل الإشعاع السنوي في مدينة الخليل إلى 8.3 ساعة/يوم، ويختلف هذا من شهر لآخر، فبينما يزداد معدل الإشعاع الشمسي في شهر تموز ليصل إلى 11.8 ساعة/يوم، فإنه وصل أيضاً إلى معدل 4.7 ساعة/يوم في شهر كانون الأول، وهو أدنى معدل وصلت له. (جهاز الإحصاء الفلسطيني، 2010).

أما من ناحية الرياح، فتهب على الموقع أنواع عدة منها تتلخص فيما يلي:

- في فصل الشتاء:

الرياح الجنوبية الغربية التي تجلب المطر.

الرياح الشرقية، وهي رياح جافة لقدمها من المناطق الشرقية الباردة.

- في فصل الصيف:

رياح غربية وشمالية غربية، حيث تلتف حرارة شهور الصيف.

رياح شرقية وشمالية شرقية، وهي جافة حارة نسبياً.

الرياح الخماسينية، التي تهب من المناطق الجنوبية وتكون حارة جافة محملة بالغبار.

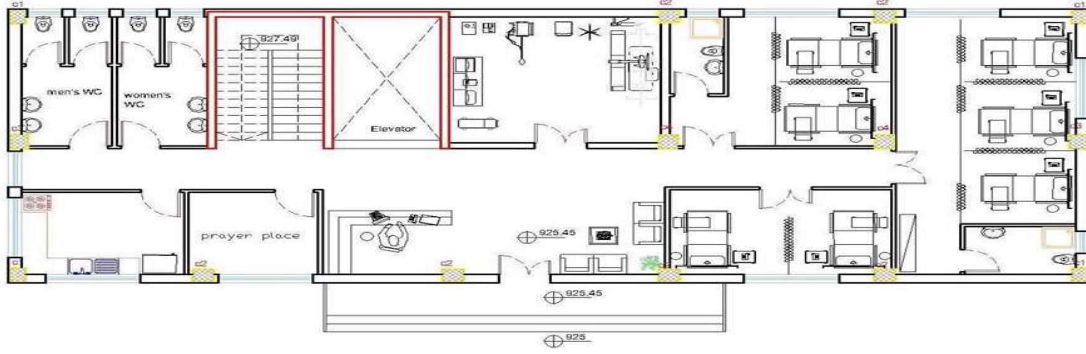
7.2 مبنى المركز الطبي

(1-7-2) وصف المساقط

تم تصميم المساقط الأفقية بشكل بسيط يتيح للمواطن الوصول إلى جميع المرافق بسهولة، كما وتم استغلال جميع الفراغات قدر الإمكان، وقد احتوى مبنى المركز الصحي على ثلاث طوابق متماثلة الشكل، وتبلغ مساحة كل منها (250) متراً مربعاً، واعتمدنا عنصر الحركة بينهما كل من المصعد الكهربائي والدرج؛ وقد تم تقسيم كل من الطوابق الثلاثة بالشكل التالي:

(1-1-7-2) الطابق الأرضي

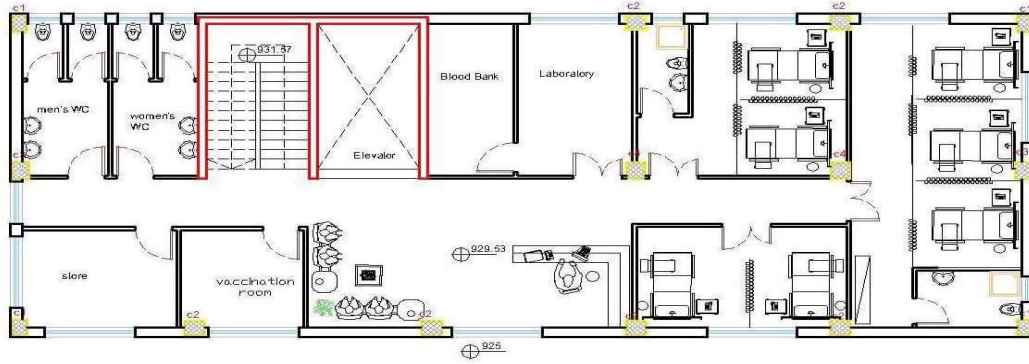
ويحتوي على منطقة الاستقبال وغرف المرضى للحالات الطارئة، و غرفة الأشعة، و قسم الخدمات الذي يحتوي على المصلى و المطبخ و الحمامات. شكل رقم (2-4) يوضح المسقط الأفقي للطابق الأرضي للمركز الطبي.



شكل رقم (4-2) : المسقط الأفقي للطابق الأرضي للمركز الطبي

(2-1-7-2) الطابق الأول :

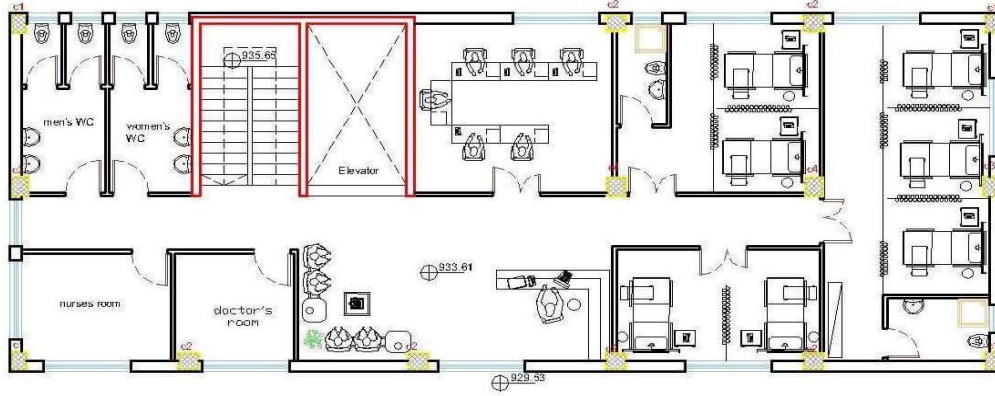
يحتوي على منطقة تسجيل المرضى، و غرف المرضى، و المختبر الطبي، و بنك الدم، و غرفة التطعيم، و المخزن و الحمامات. شكل رقم (5-2) يوضح المسقط الأفقي للطابق الأول للمركز الطبي.



شكل رقم (5-2) : المسقط الأفقي للطابق الأول للمركز الطبي

(3-1-7-2) الطابق الثاني :

يحتوي على منطقة تسجيل المرضى، و غرف المرضى، و غرفة الاجتماعات، و غرفة الأطباء، و غرفة الممرضين، و الحمامات. شكل رقم (6-2) يوضح المسقط الأفقي للطابق الثاني للمركز الطبي.



شكل رقم (6-2) : المسقط الأفقي للطابق الثاني للمركز الطبي

(2-7-2) وصف الواجهات :

صممت الواجهات بشكل يتناسب مع الناحية الوظيفية للمبنى، واستخدام عدة عناصر تجميلية مثل الأشعة لتعطي مظهراً حيويًا للواجهات، بالإضافة إلى التنوع والاختلاف في شكل كل واجهة عن الأخرى، وتم وضع المدخل بحيث يكون رحباً ويراعي سهولة حركة المواطن و وصوله إلى المكان، وقد كان كل ذلك بشكل مريح و متناسق يحقق الهدوء لعين الناظر للمبنى.

(1-2-7-2) الواجهة الشمالية:

تطل هذه الواجهة على الشارع الرئيسي كما وتحتوي الواجهة على العناصر التجميلية مثل الزجاج والأشعة بأشكال هندسية مختلفة، وتظهر فيها المدخل ذات الإطلالة المميزة. شكل رقم (7-2) يوضح الواجهة الشمالية للمركز الطبي.



شكل رقم (7-2) : الواجهة الشمالية للمركز الطبي

(2-2-7-2) الواجهة الجنوبية:

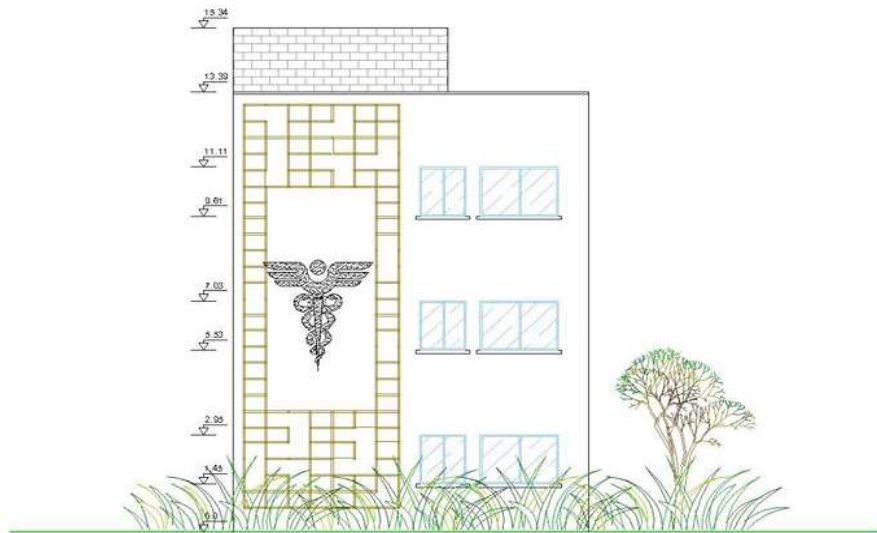
تطل هذه الواجهة على الحديقة الخارجية كما وتحتوي الواجهة على العناصر التجميلية مثل الزجاج، وتظهر فيها الجلوسات الخارجية ذات الإطلالة المميزة. شكل رقم (8-2) يوضح الواجهة الجنوبية للمركز الطبي.



شكل رقم (8-2): الواجهة الجنوبية للمركز الطبي

(3-2-7-2) الواجهة الشرقية:

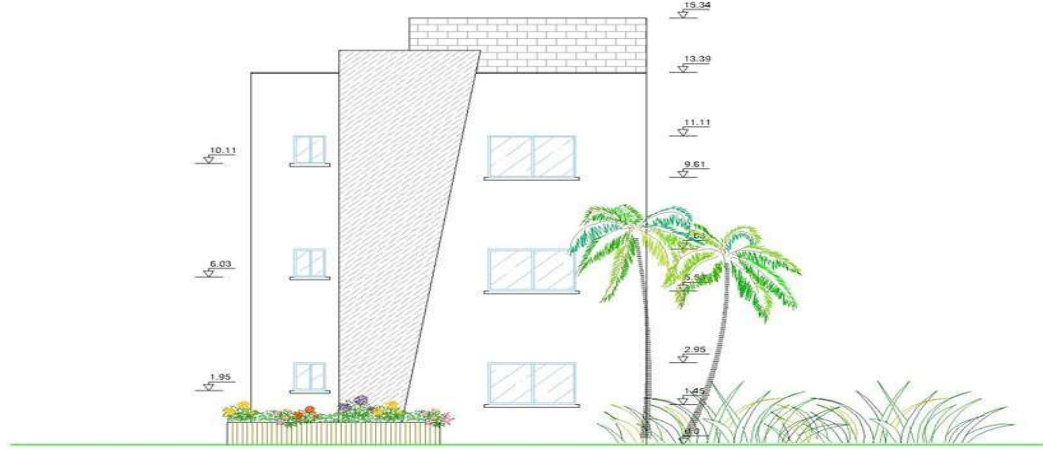
وهي الواجهة التي تطل عليها الشمس والمطللة على الحديقة الخارجية، كما وتحتوي الواجهة على العناصر التجميلية مثل الزجاج والأشعة، وتظهر فيها الجلوسات الخارجية ذات الإطلالة المميزة. شكل رقم (9-2) يوضح الواجهة الشرقية للمركز الطبي.



شكل رقم (9-2): الواجهة الشرقية للمركز الطبي

(4-2-7-2) الواجهة الغربية:

تطل هذه الواجهة على المسجد المجاور كما وتظهر فيها العناصر الجمالية من زجاج وساحات خضراء. شكل رقم (10-2) يوضح الواجهة الغربية للمركز الطبي.

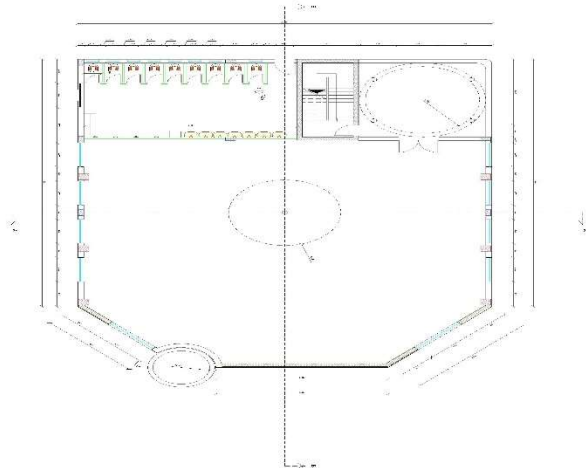


شكل رقم (10-2) : الواجهة الغربية للمركز الطبي

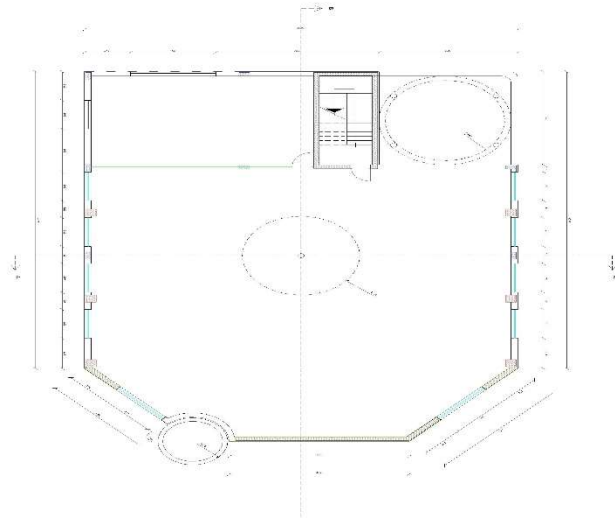
(8.2) المسجد

(1-8-2) وصف المساقط

تم تصميم المساقط الأفقية على النمط الاسلامي ، كما وتم وضع قسم للمرافق - المتوضأ والحمامات - في الجهة الجنوبية من المسقط، وقد احتوى المسجد على طابقين متماثلة الشكل، وتبلغ مساحة كل منها (500) متراً مربعاً، وتم وضع الدرج كعنصر للحركة بينهما وقد تم تقسيم كل من الطابقين كما يظهر في شكل رقم (2-11-2-12).



شكل رقم (11-2) : المسقط الأفقي للطابق الأرضي للمسجد



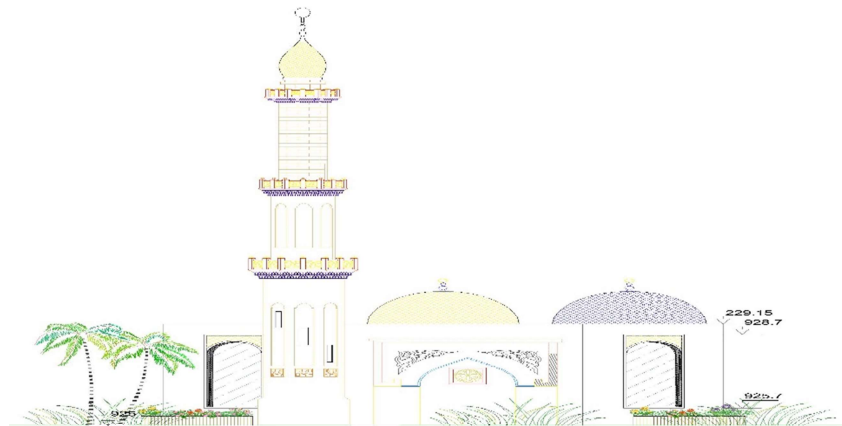
شكل رقم (2-12) : المسقط الأفقي للطابق الأول للمسجد

(2-8-2) وصف الواجهات :

صممت الواجهات حسب النسق الإسلامي الشائع، و استخدام عدة عناصر تجميلية مثل القباب والمئذنة المرتفعة لتعطي مظهراً دينياً و حيويّاً للواجهات، إضافة إلى الأقواس التي استخدمت في كل من الشبابيك والأبواب، و الناظر يرى التنوع و الاختلاف في شكل كل واجهة عن الأخرى.

(1-2-8-2) الواجهة الشمالية:

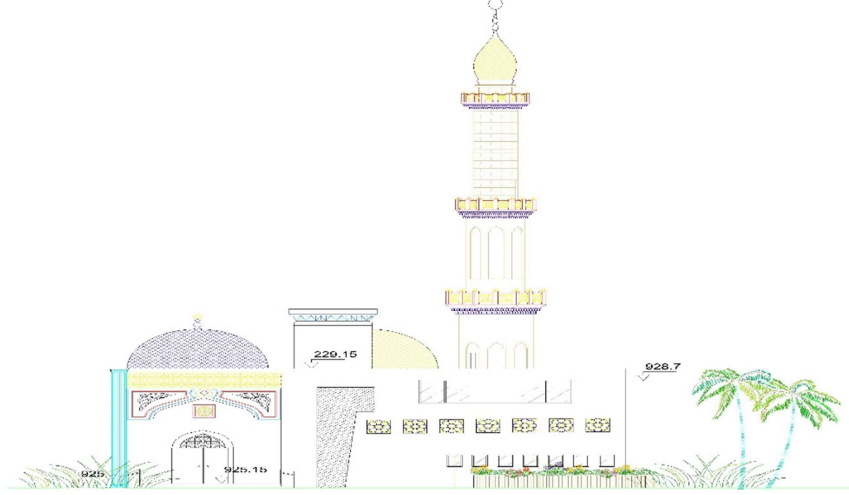
تطل هذه الواجهة على الشارع الرئيسي كما وتحتوي الواجهة على المئذنة المرتفعة ذات الطراز الإسلامي، وتظهر فيها القبتان الجانبيتان. شكل رقم (2-13) يوضح الواجهة الشمالية للمسجد .



شكل رقم (2-13) : الواجهة الشمالية للمسجد

(2-2-8-2)الواجهة الجنوبية:

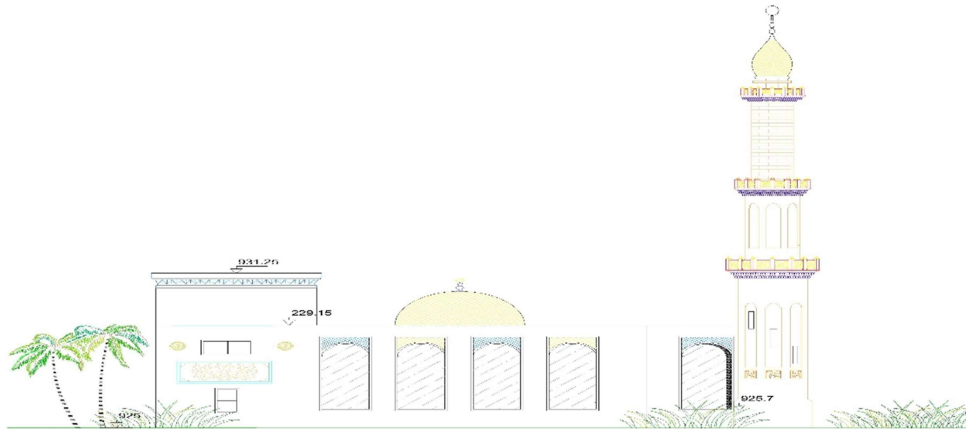
تطل هذه الواجهة على الحديقة الخارجية كما وتحتوي الواجهة على العناصر التجميلية مثل الزجاج، وتظهر فيها الجلسات الخارجية ذات الإطلالة المميزة. شكل رقم (2-14) يوضح الواجهة الجنوبية للمسجد .



شكل رقم (2-14) : الواجهة الجنوبية للمسجد

(3-2-8-2)الواجهة الشرقية:

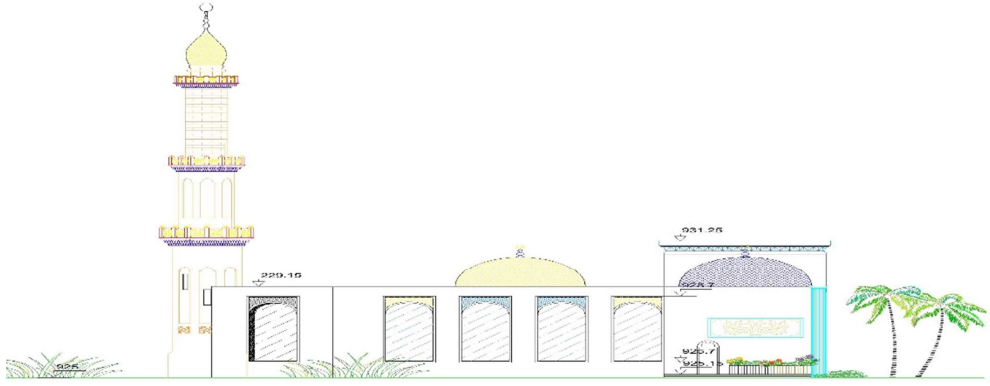
وهي الواجهة التي تطل عليها الشمس والمطللة على الحديقة الخارجية وتطل أيضاً على مبنى المركز الصحي، كما وتحتوي الواجهة على العناصر التجميلية مثل الشبايك ذات الأقواس، وتظهر فيها المئذنة والقبة الكبيرة بوضوح. شكل رقم (2-15) يوضح الواجهة الشرقية للمسجد .



شكل رقم (2-15) : الواجهة الشرقية للمسجد

(4-2-8-2) الواجهة الغربية:

تطل هذه الواجهة على الشارع الرئيسي كما وتظهر فيها العناصر المختلفة مثل المئذنة والقباب ولوحات الزخارف الإسلامية والأعمدة ذات الطراز الإسلامي. شكل رقم (2-16) يوضح الواجهة الغربية للمسجد .

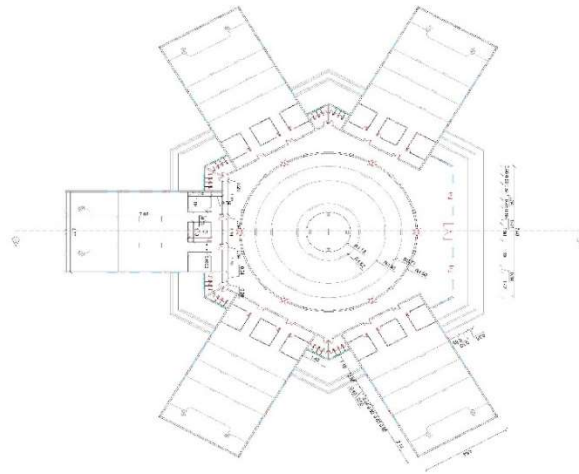


شكل رقم (2-16) : الواجهة الغربية للمسجد

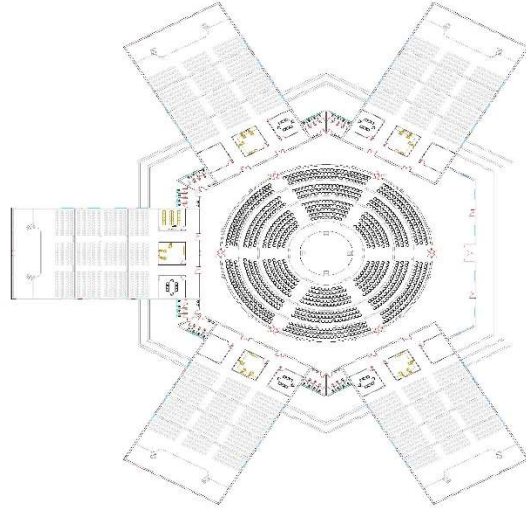
9.2 مبنى المركز الثقافي

(1-9-2) وصف المساقط

يتكون المركز الثقافي من طابق واحد فقط ويحتوي على خمسة قاعات للاحتفالات مستطيلة الشكل مساحة كل منها 45 متراً مربعاً، تحتوي كل منها على غرفة الاجتماعات وغرفة الأرشيف و غرفة التحكم، إضافة إلى قاعة الاحتفالات الدائرية التي يخلو وسطها من الأعمدة و تعلوها قبة كبيرة، وقد تم اختيار الممرات كعنصر للحركة بينهما. شكل رقم (2-17+2-18) يوضح المساقط الأفقية للمركز الثقافي .



شكل رقم (2-17) : المسقط الأفقي والأبعاد للمركز الثقافي



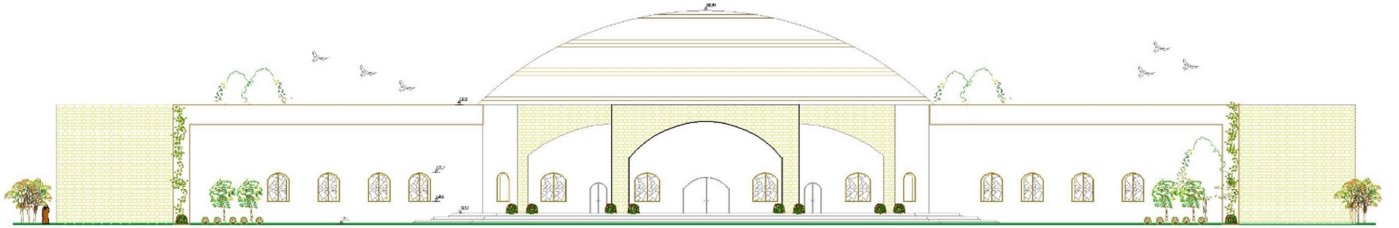
شكل رقم (2-18) : المسقط الأفقي والأثاث للمركز الثقافي

(2-9-2) وصف الواجهات :

صممت الواجهات بحيث تجمع بين الطراز الماضي والحاضر، وتم استخدام عدة عناصر تجميلية مثل القبة الوسطية، إضافة إلى الأقواس التي استخدمت في كل من الشبابيك والأبواب، والناظر للمبنى يرى التنوع والاختلاف في شكل كل واجهة عن الأخرى.

(1-2-9-2) الواجهة الشمالية :

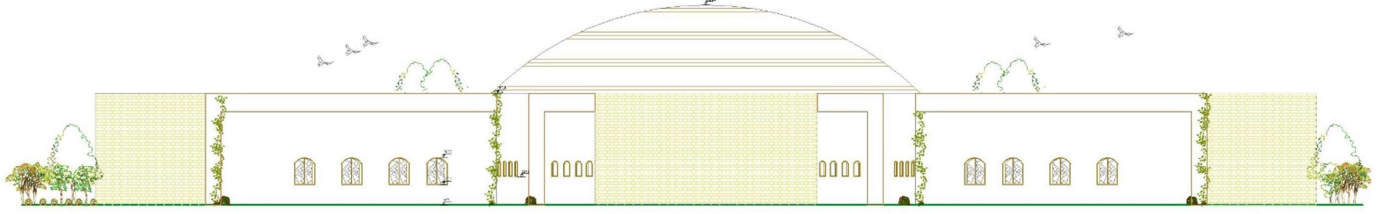
تطل هذه الواجهة على الشارع الرئيسي كما وتحتوي الواجهة على الأشرطة التي تأخذ شكل الأقواس لتتناغم مع شكل القبة التي تعلوها، ويظهر فيها المدخل الرئيسي للمبنى. شكل رقم (2-19) يوضح الواجهة الشمالية للمركز الثقافي.



شكل رقم (2-19) : الواجهة الشمالية للمركز الثقافي

(2-2-9-2) الواجهة الجنوبية :

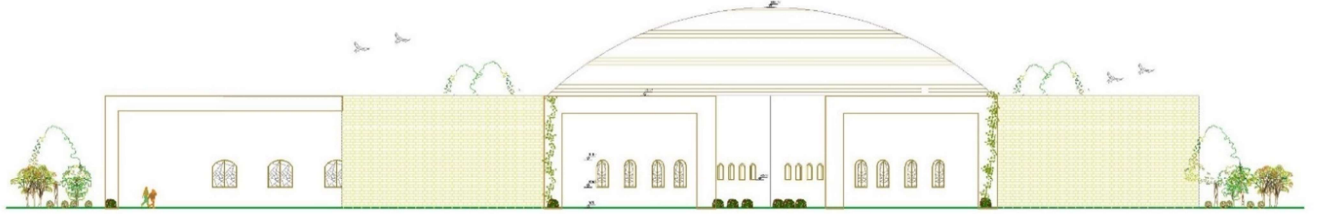
تطل هذه الواجهة على الحديقة الخارجية كما وتحتوي الواجهة على العناصر التجميلية مثل الأشرعة، وتظهر فيها الجلسات الخارجية ذات الإطلالة المميزة. شكل رقم (20-2) يوضح الواجهة الجنوبية للمركز الثقافي.



شكل رقم (20-2) : الواجهة الجنوبية للمركز الثقافي

(3-2-9-2) الواجهة الشرقية :

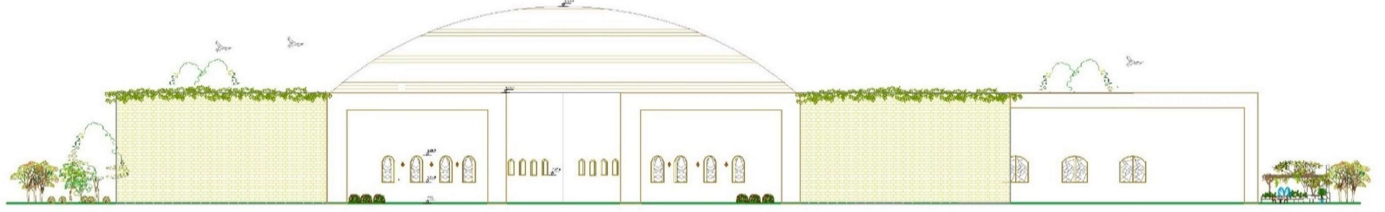
وهي الواجهة التي تطل عليها الشمس والمطلة على الحديقة الخارجية، كما وتحتوي الواجهة على العناصر التجميلية مثل الشبابيك ذات الأقواس. شكل رقم (21-2) يوضح الواجهة الشرقية للمركز الثقافي.



شكل رقم (21-2) : الواجهة الشرقية للمركز الثقافي

(4-2-9-2) الواجهة الغربية :

يظهر التشابه في هذه الواجهة مع الواجهة الشرقية، لما يحويه المبنى من تجانس إلى حد معقول وغير ممل لعين الناظر، وتم أيضاً استخدام الأشرعة والأقواس . شكل رقم (22-2) يوضح الواجهة الغربية للمركز الثقافي.



شكل رقم (22-2) : الواجهة الغربية للمركز الثقافي

الفصل الثالث

الوصف الإنشائي للمشروع

مقدمة	1.3
الهدف من التصميم الإنشائي	2.3
الدراسات النظرية والتحليل وطريقة العمل	3.3
الإختبارات العملية	4.3
الأحمال	5.3
العناصر الإنشائية	6.3
البرامج الحاسوبية المستخدمة	7.3

1.3 المقدمة

بعد الانتهاء من تجهيز جميع المخططات المعمارية الأولية، وعمل كل المتطلبات السابقة لإقامة المشروع نصل إلى مرحلة من أهم المراحل التي تمر خلال تنفيذ أي مشروع، وهي مرحلة التصميم الإنشائي.

إن أي عملية وصف لا تقتصر على جانب معين من جوانبه، وإنما يكون بالوصف والتعمق في جميع تفاصيله الداخلية التي تعتبر جزء لا يتجزأ منه. فبعد التجوال الموجز في الجانب المعماري للمشروع، والتعرف على مقتضياته الجمالية، كان لابد من توجيه الدراسة للتعرف على جانبه الإنشائي، ليصبح بالإمكان تشغيله مع مراعاة السلامة والأمان. إذ يعتمد التصميم الإنشائي بشكل أساسي على تصميم كافة العناصر الإنشائية بحيث تقاوم كافة الأحمال التي تؤثر عليها وبالتالي يجب وصف كافة هذه العناصر وصفاً دقيقاً يلبي متطلبات الحسابات الهندسية لهذا المشروع بالإضافة للحفاظ على التصميم المعماري وعدم تغييره.

2.3 الهدف من التصميم الإنشائي

يهدف التصميم الإنشائي بشكل أساسي إلى إنتاج منشأ متقن ومتزن من جميع النواحي الهندسية والإنشائية ومقاوم لجميع المؤثرات الخارجية من أحمال ميتة وحية وأيضاً أحمال بيئية من تأثير الزلازل والرياح والثلوج. وبالتالي يتم تحديد العناصر الإنشائية بناء على:

• الأمان (safety):

يتم تحقيقه عبر اختيار مقاطع للعناصر الإنشائية قادرة على تحمل القوى والإجهادات الناتجة عنها.

• التكلفة (cost):

يتم تحقيقها عن طريق مواد البناء ومقاطع مناسبة التكلفة وكافية للغرض الذي ستستخدم من أجله.

• حدود صلاحية المبنى للتشغيل (Serviceability) من حيث تجنب أي هبوط زائد (Deflection) وتجنب التشققات (Cracks) التي تؤثر سلباً على المنظر المعماري المطلوب.

3.3 الدراسات النظرية والتحليل وطريقة العمل:

تعتبر الدراسة النظرية جزء رئيسي ومهم يجب القيام به لإتمام عملية التحليل والتصميم، حيث أنه من

خلالها يمكن الوصول إلى أفضل ما يكون من عمليات التحليل، لذلك يجب دراسة العناصر الإنشائية بشكل جيد وتحديد الأحمال الواقعة على كل عنصر للوصول إلى التصميم المطلوب والآمن وطريقة العمل المناسبة.

4.3 الاختبارات العملية:

من أهم الاختبارات العملية اللازمة قبل القيام بتصميم أي مشروع إنشائي هو إجراء فحوصات للتربة لمعرفة قوة تحملها ومواصفاتها ونوعها، ومعرفة منسوب المياه الجوفية وعمق الطبقة التأسيسية المناسبة لوضع الأساسات، ويتم ذلك بعمل ثقب استكشاف في التربة بأعداد وأعماق مدروسة، وأخذ العينات المستخرجة من أرض الموقع لعمل فحوصات التربة اللازمة عليها. ومن أهم النتائج التي نحتاجها من هذه الاختبارات مقدار قوة تحمل التربة للأعمال الواقعة عليها من المبنى.

5.3 الأحمال:

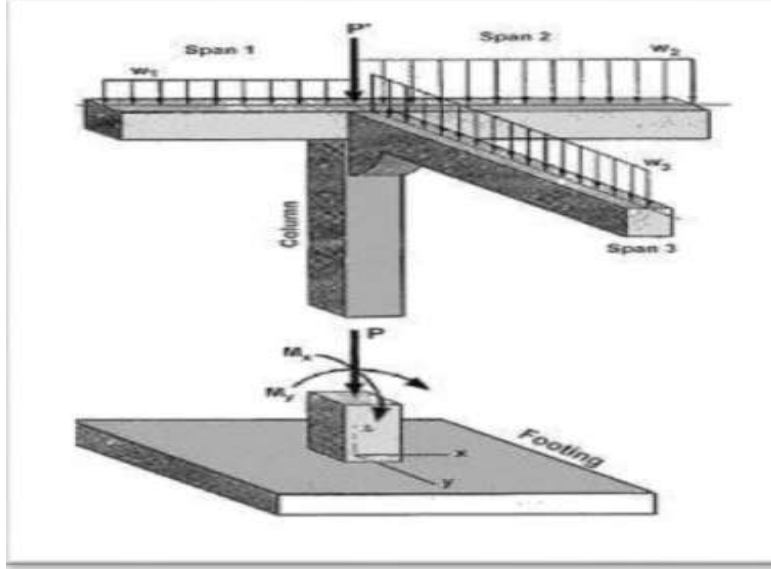
الأحمال هي مجموعة القوى التي تؤثر على المنشأ ويتم تصميم المنشأ ليتحملها، إن أي مبنى يتعرض لعدة أنواع من الأحمال يجب حسابها بدقة عالية لان أي خطأ في عملية حساب الأحمال ينعكس سلباً على التصميم الإنشائي للعناصر الإنشائية المختلفة، وفي هذا الفصل سوف نتطرق إلى كل حمل من هذه الأحمال على حدة لنبين تأثيره على المنشأ وكيفية التعامل معه.

ويمكن تصنيف الأحمال المؤثرة على أي منشأ كالتالي:

1. الأحمال الرئيسية
2. الأحمال الثانوية

1.5.3 الأحمال الرئيسية (Main Loads)، ومنها:

1. الأحمال الميتة (Dead Loads –DL)
2. الأحمال الحية (Live Load –LL) وهي الأحمال الناتجة من طبيعة الاستخدام لهذه المباني وحملها بالسكان والأثاث المتنوع.
3. الأحمال البيئية.



الشكل رقم (٣-١) انتقال الأحمال .

1.1.5.3 (الأحمال الميتة :-

هي الأحمال الناتجة دائماً عن وزن العناصر الإنشائية (عن الجاذبية), كالأوزان على مختلف أنواعها سواء الأوزان الذاتية للمنشأ, أو أوزان العناصر الثابتة فوقها, وتعتبر هذه الأحمال ذات تأثير دائم على المبنى, أو القوى الجانبية الناتجة عن قوى خارجية كقوة دفع التربة للجدران الإستنادية مثلاً, ويتم معرفة هذه الأحمال من خلال أبعاد وكثافات المواد المستخدمة في العناصر الإنشائية. ويدخل ضمن هذا التعريف الأوزان الذاتية للمنشأ كالخرسانة المستخدمة و حديد التسليح و الجدران الخارجية, و أعمال الأرضيات, و مواد العزل, و الحجارة المستخدمة في تغطية المبنى من الخارج, و القصارة و التمديدات الكهربائية والصحية و الأتربة المحمولة. و الجدول رقم (1.3) يوضح الكثافات النوعية لكل المواد المستخدمة حسب كود الأحمال والقوى الأردني.

رقم البند	المادة (Material)	S. Weight (KN/m ³) الكثافة النوعية
1	البلاط (Tile)	23
2	المونة الأسمنتية (Mortar)	22
3	الرمل (Sand)	17
4	الخرسانة المسلحة (Reinforced Concrete)	25
5	القصارة (Plaster)	22

جدول (1.3) يبين الكثافة النوعية للمواد المستخدمة في العناصر الإنشائية .

2.1.5.3 (الأحمال الحية:

هي الأحمال التي تتعرض لها الأبنية و الإنشاءات بحكم استعمالها المختلفة, أو استعمالات أي جزء منها, بما في ذلك الأحمال الموزعة و المركزة, وأحمال القصور الذاتي.

ويمكن تصنيفها كالتالي :

- 1- أحمال الديناميكية: مثل الأجهزة التي ينشأ عنها اهتزازات تؤثر على المنشأ.
- 2- الأحمال الساكنة: والتي يمكن تغيير أماكنها من وقت إلى آخر, كأثاث البيوت, والقواطع, والأجهزة الكهربائية, والآلات الاستاتيكية غير المثبتة, و المواد المخزنة.
- 3- أحمال الأشخاص: وتختلف باختلاف استخدام المبنى ويؤخذ بعين الاعتبار العامل الديناميكي في حالة وجوده, مثلاً في الملاعب والصالات والقاعات العامة.
- 4- أحمال التنفيذ: وهي الأحمال التي تكون موجودة في مرحلة تنفيذ المنشأ مثل المشدات الخشبية والرافعات.

3.1.5.3 (الأحمال البيئية :

وهي الأحمال الناتجة عن العوامل البيئية, وتشمل أحمال الثلوج وأحمال الهزات الأرضية وأحمال التربة, وهذه الأحمال تعتبر أحمالاً متغيرة من ناحية المقدار و الموقع. وأحمال الرياح تكون متغيرة في الاتجاه, وتعتمد على وحدة المساحة التي تواجهها, بحيث تقوم دوائر الأرصاد الجوية بتحديد سرعة الرياح القصوى. والعناصر التي يعتمد عليها في تحديد هذه الأحمال هي السرعة, والارتفاع للمبنى, وموقعه بالنسبة للأبنية المحيطة به, وأهمية هذا المبنى بالإضافة إلى عوامل أخرى لها علاقة بالموضوع.

2.5.3 (الأحمال الثانوية (غير المباشرة) (Secondary Loads) :

وتشتمل على الانكماش الناتج عن الجفاف للخرسانة و التمدد الناتج عن التأثير الحراري و الزحف و الهبوط لتربة الأساس وقد تم أخذهن بعين الاعتبار .

1. أحمال الثلوج:

يمكن حساب أحمال الثلوج من خلال معرفة الارتفاع عن سطح البحر و باستخدام الجدول رقم (3.2) (حسب كود الأحمال والقوى الأردني):

رقم البند	أحمال الثلوج (Snow Loads) (KN /m ²)	ارتفاع المنشأ عن سطح البحر (h) بالمتر (m)
1	0	250>h
2	(h-250) /1000	500 > h > 250
3	(h-400) / 400	1500 > h > 500
4	(h - 812.5)/ 250	2500 > h > 1500

جدول (2.3) قيم أحمال الثلوج حسب الارتفاع عن سطح البحر

2. أحمال الرياح:

أحمال الرياح تؤثر بقوى أفقية على المبنى, ولتحديد أحمال الرياح تم الاعتماد على سرعة الرياح القصوى التي تتغير بتغير ارتفاع المنشأ عن سطح البحر وموقعه من حيث إحاطته بمباني مرتفعة أو وجود المنشأ نفسه في موقع مرتفع أو منخفض و العديد من المتغيرات الأخرى.

والشكل (2.3) يوضح تأثير سرعة الرياح على قيمة الضغط الواقع في المبنى والشكل (3.3) يوضح تأثير اتجاه الرياح على قيمة الضغط الواقع على المبنى

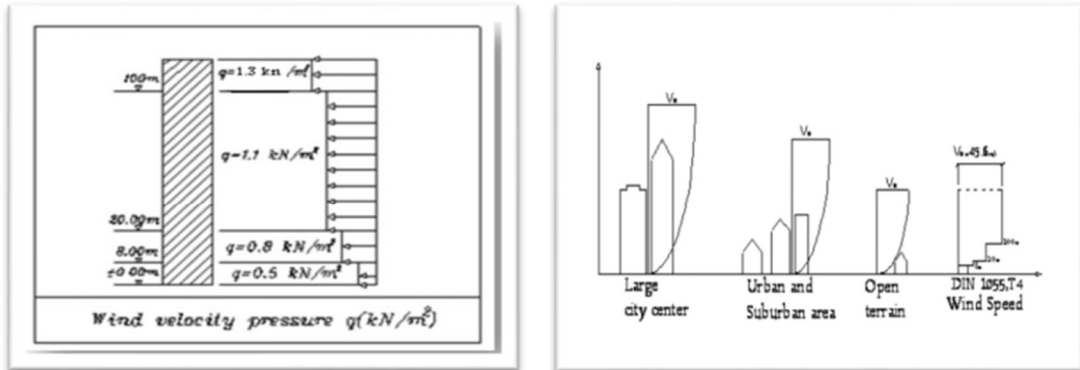
ولتحديد هذه الأحمال سوف يتم استخدام (U.B.C-97) وذلك وفق هذه المعادلة:

$$P = C_e * C_q * q_s * I_w$$

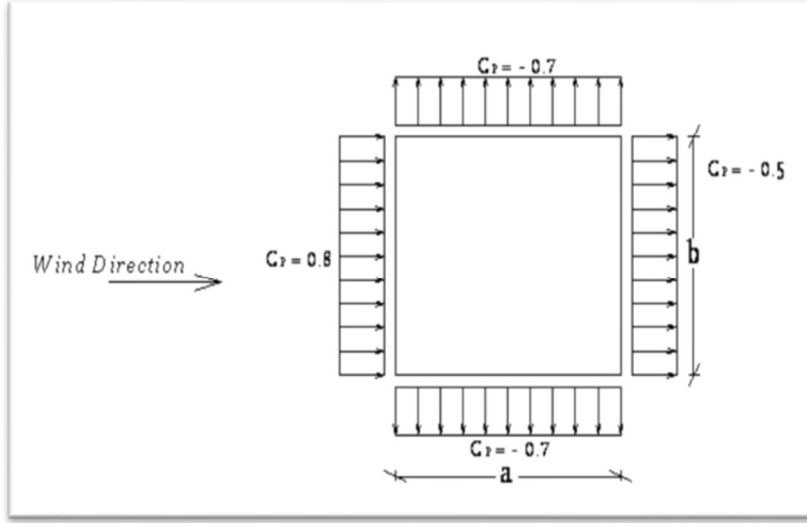
C_e : combine height.

C_q : pressure coefficient of structure.

I_w : importance factor.



شكل (2.3) تأثير سرعة الرياح على قيمة الضغط الواقع على المبنى



شكل (3.3) تأثير إتجاه الرياح على قيمة الضغط الواقع على المبنى

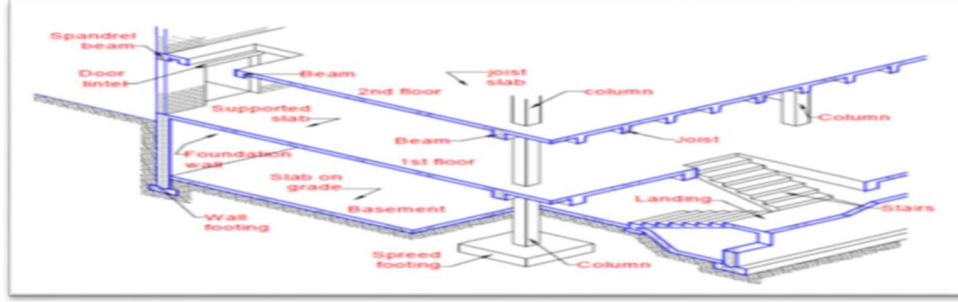
3. أحمال الزلازل:

وهي عبارة عن أحمال رأسية وأفقية تؤثر على المنشأ، وتؤدي إلى تولد عزوم على المنشأ مثل العزوم معروفة بعزم الانقلاب وعزم اللي، وأما القوى الأفقية وهي قوى القص فهي تُقاوم بجدران القص الموجودة في منشأ، وتتخذ هذه الأحمال بعين الاعتبار في منطقة الخليل، ذلك أن هذه المنطقة تعرف أنها نشطة زلزالياً.

6.3 العناصر الإنشائية:

1. العقدات Slabs
2. الجسور Beams
3. الاعمدة Columns
4. جدران القص Shear Walls
5. الاساسات Foundations
6. الادراج Stairs

والشكل (4.3) يوضح العناصر الإنشائية



الشكل 4.3 رسم توضيحي للعناصر الإنشائية .

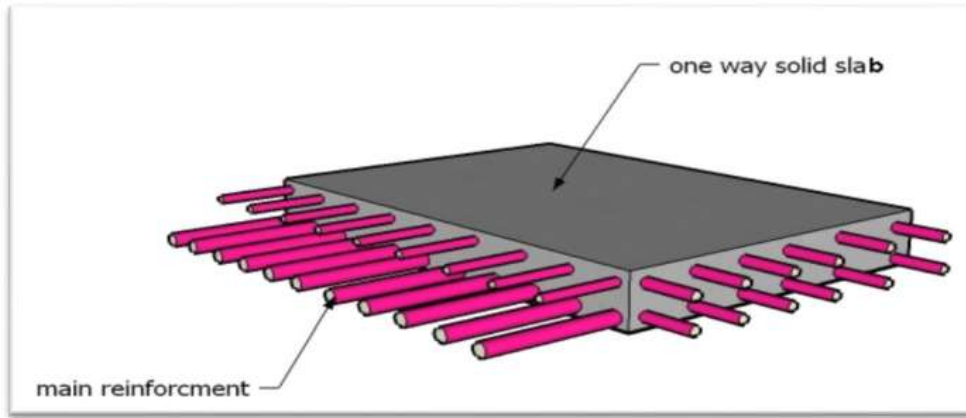
1.6.3 العقدات (البلاطات) :

العقدات عبارة عن العناصر الإنشائية القادرة على نقل القوى الرئيسية بسبب الأحمال المؤثرة عليها إلى العناصر الإنشائية الحاملة في المبنى مثل الجسور والجدران والأعمدة, دون تعرضها إلى تشوهات. ونظرا لوجود العديد من الفعاليات في هذا المشروع، وتنوع المتطلبات المعمارية تم اختيار نوعين من العقدات كل حسب ما هو ملائم لطبيعة الاستخدام، والذي سيوضح في التصاميم الإنشائية في الفصول اللاحقة، وفيما يلي بيان لهذه الأنواع:

1.1.6.3 العقدات المصمتة Solid Slabs :

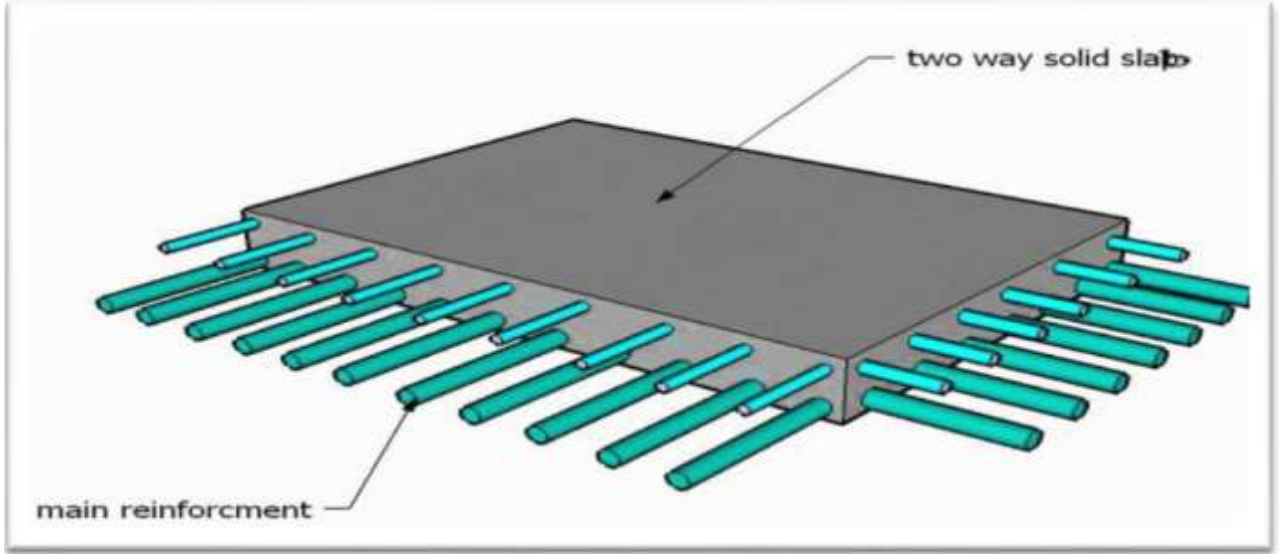
وينقسم هذا النوع إلى قسمين وهما:

1.1.1.6.3 العقدات المصمتة في اتجاه واحد One Way Solid Slabs



الشكل (٣-٥) عقدة مصمتة باتجاه واحد .

2.1.1.6.3 . Two-Way Solid Slabs العقدة المصمتة في اتجاهين



الشكل (٣ - ٦) عقدة مصمتة باتجاهين .

2.1.6.3 العقدة المفرغة (Ribbed Slabs): -

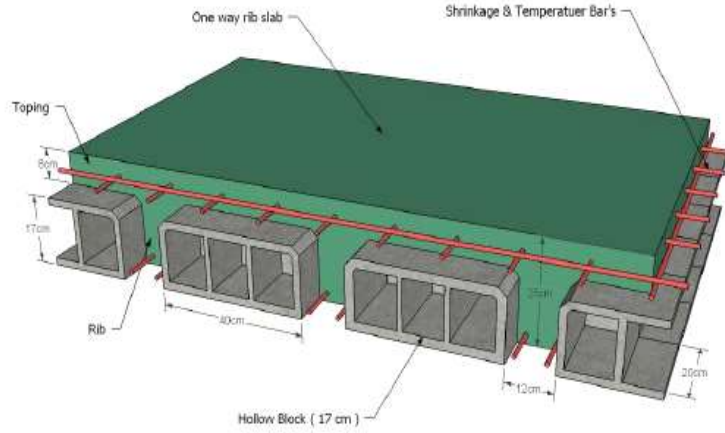
أما العقدة المفرغة فتقسم إلى قسمين هما: -

· عقدة عصب في اتجاه واحد (One Way Ribbed Slabs) .

· عقدة عصب في اتجاهين (Two Way Ribbed Slabs) .

1.2.1.6.3 أ عقدة العصب ذات الاتجاه الواحد (One Way Ribbed Slabs): -

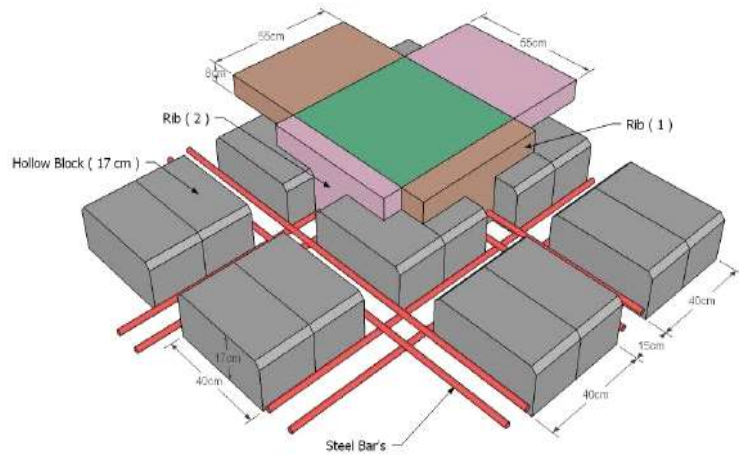
تستخدم هذه العقدة عندما يراد تغطية مساحات بدون جسور ساقطة، وتستخدم لبحور طويلة، ويتم استخدام هذه البلاطات في جميع طوابق هذا المشروع، وذلك لخفة وزنها وفعاليتها.



الشكل (7.3) عقود العصب ذات الاتجاه الواحد.

2.2.1.6.3 عقود العصب ذات الاتجاهين (Two Way Ribbed Slabs) :-

عقود العصب ذات الاتجاهين تستخدم في حالة المساحات الكبيرة نسبيا خاصة عندما تكون مسافات البحور للعقدة متقاربة وتكون المسافات أكثر من 5 متر



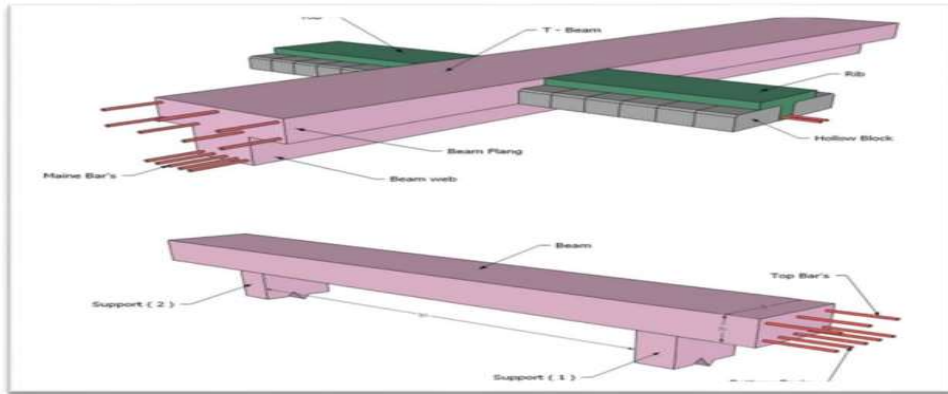
الشكل (8.3) عقود العصب ذات الاتجاهين.

2.6.3 الجسور:

وهي عناصر إنشائية أساسية في نقل الأحمال من الأعصاب والعقدات المصمتة، وهي نوعان، خرسانية ومعدنية، اما الخرسانية فهي:

- 1- الجسور المسحورة: عبارة عن الجسور المخفية داخل العقدة بحيث يكون ارتفاعها يساوي ارتفاع العقدة.
- 2- الجسور الساقطة (Dropped Beam)

عبارة عن تلك الجسور التي يكون ارتفاعها أكبر من ارتفاع العقدة ويتم إبراز الجزء الزائد من الجسر في أحد الاتجاهين السفلي (Down Stand Beam) أو العلوي (Up stand Beam) بحيث تسمى هذه الجسور L-section, T-section .
ونظرا للتوزيع الجيد للقوى المؤثرة على السطح ومن ثم على الأعمدة والجسور، فقد تم استخدام الجسور الساقطة مع مراعاة عامل التقوس (الانحناء) (Limitation of Deflection)



الشكل (٣ - ٩) أشكال الجسور .

تستخدم الجسور في المباني للأغراض التالية:

- 1- توضع الجسور تحت الحوائط لتحميل الحائط عليها تجنباً لتحميله مباشر على البلاطة الخرسانية الضعيفة.
- 2- توضع الجسور أعلى الحوائط للتعريب عليها وفي هذه الحالة يكون عمق الجسر كافٍ للنزول حتى منسوب الأعتاب ويمكن أن تكون مساوية أو أكبر من سمك الحائط.
- 3- تقليل طول الانبعاج للأعمدة.

- 4- تقسيم البلاطات الخرسانية ذات المساحات الواسعة إلى أجزاء كل جزء منها بمساحة يمكن تصميمها لتصبح بسمك وتسليح اقتصادي.
- 5- تربيط الأعمدة مع بعضها وذلك لعمل مفعول الإطارات (Frame) بين الجسور والأعمدة للحصول على أفضل توزيع لعزوم الانحناء في الجسور.

3.6.3 الأعمدة:

تعتبر الأعمدة العنصر الرئيسي في نقل الأحمال من العقدات والجسور ونقلها إلى الأساسات، وبذلك فهي عنصر إنشائي ضروري في نقل الأحمال وثبات المبنى.

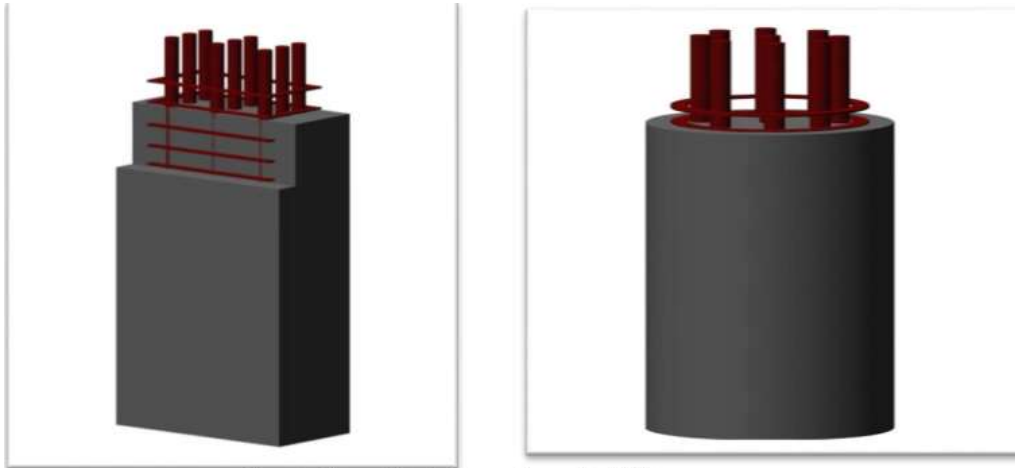
لذلك يجب تصميمها بحيث تكون قادرة على نقل وتوزيع الأحمال الواقعة عليها

بالنسبة إلى أنواع الأعمدة فهي على نوعين:

الأعمدة القصيرة والأعمدة الطويلة. ولمقاطع الأعمدة أشكال عديدة، منها المستطيل والدائري والمضلع والمربع والمركب. وهناك تصنيف آخر للأعمدة من حيث طبيعة المادة المستخدمة فمنها الخرسانية والمعدنية والخشبية.

وأما بالنسبة إلى الأعمدة المستخدمة في هذا المبنى فهي متنوعة من حيث الطول، فهناك الأعمدة الطويلة، بالإضافة إلى الأعمدة القصيرة، ومن حيث طبيعتها، ومن حيث الشكل فمنها ما هو دائري وأخرى مستطيلة الشكل، ويبين الشكل

(10.3) عدد من مقاطع الأعمدة .



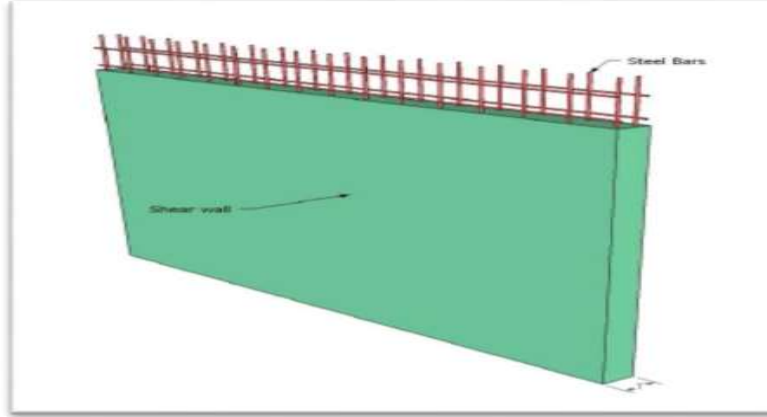
الشكل (٣ - ١٠) يبين أنواع الأعمدة المستخدمة.

4.6.3 جدران القص Shear Wall :

وهي عناصر إنشائية حاملة تقاوم القوى العمودية والأفقية الواقعة عليها وتستخدم بشكل أساسي لمقاومة الأحمال الأفقية مثل قوى الرياح والزلازل وتسمى جدران القص (shear wall) وهذه الجدران تسليح بطبقتين من الحديد حتى تزيد من كفاءتها على مقاومة القوى الأفقية.

وتعمل هذه الجدران على تحمل الأوزان الرأسية المنقولة إليها كما تعمل على مقاومة القوى الأفقية التي يتعرض لها المنشأ، ويجب توفرها في الاتجاهين مع مراعاة أن تكون المسافة بين مركز المقاومة الذي تشكله جدران القص في كل اتجاه ومركز الثقل للمبنى أقل ما يمكن.

وان تكون هذه الجدران كافية لمنع أو تقليل تولد العزوم وآثارها على جدران المبنى المقاومة للقوى الأفقية، وقد تم تحديد جدران القص في المبنى وتوزيعها بشكل مدروس في كامل المبنى وذلك لنتمكن من تصميمها في الفصول القادمة، وتتمثل هذه الجدران، بجدران بيت الدرج، وجدران المصاعد، والجدران الأخرى التي تبدأ من أساسات المبنى.



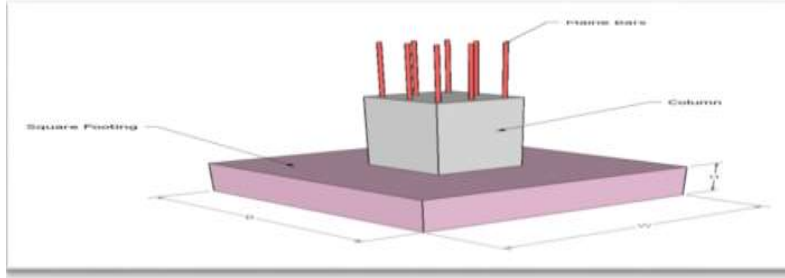
الشكل (٣ - ١١) جدار القص

5.6.3 الأساسات:

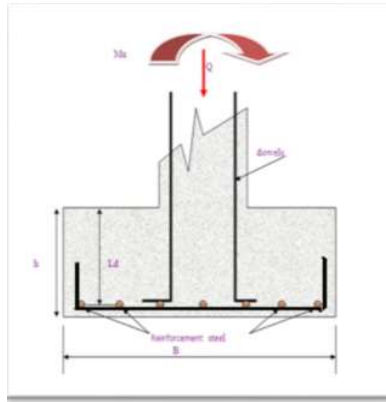
وبالرغم من أن الأساسات هي أول ما نبدأ بتنفيذها عند بناء المنشأ، إلا أن تصميمها يتم بعد الانتهاء من تصميم كافة العناصر الإنشائية في المبنى. تعتبر الأساسات حلقة الوصل بين العناصر الإنشائية في المبنى والأرض، ولمعرفة الأوزان والأحمال الواقعة عليها، فإن الأحمال الواقعة على العقدة تنتقل إلى الجسور ثم إلى الأعمدة وأخيراً إلى الأساسات إلى التربة ويكون الأساس مسؤول عن تحمل الأحمال الميتة للمبنى وأيضا الأحمال الديناميكية الناتجة عن الرياح والثلوج والزلازل وأيضا الأحمال الحية داخل المبنى وتكون هذه الأحمال هي الأحمال التصميمية

للأساسات, وبناء على الأحمال الواقعة عليها وطبيعة الموقع يتم تحديد نوع الأساسات المستخدمة, ومن المتوقع استخدام أساسات من أنواع مختلفة وذلك تبعا لقوة تحمل التربة والأحمال الواقعة على كل أساس. والأساس قد يكون قريبا من سطح الأرض ويسمى بالأساس السطحي (Shallow Foundation) وهذا النوع يكون بعدة صور كأن يكون اساسات لقواعد شريطية، أو اساسات لقواعد منفصلة، أو اساسات لبشة او حصيرة.

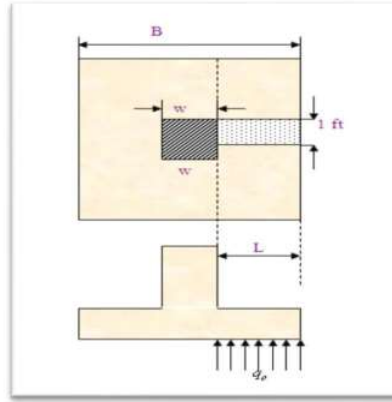
وقد يكون عميقا داخل التربة لنقل أحمال المنشأ إلى طبقات التربة العميقة الأقوى، أو توزيعها على الطبقات بطريقة تدريجية ويسمى هذا النوع بالأساس العميق (Deep Foundation) حيث يتم اللجوء اليها عندما يتعذر الحصول على طبقة صالحة للتأسيس بالقرب من سطح الأرض لذلك يتم اللجوء الى اختراق التربة الى اعماق كبيرة للحصول على السطح الصالح للتأسيس مثل الأوتاد الخرسانية.



الشكل (١٢-٣): شكل الأساس المنفرد .



الشكل (١٤-٣) توزيع الحديد بالأساس



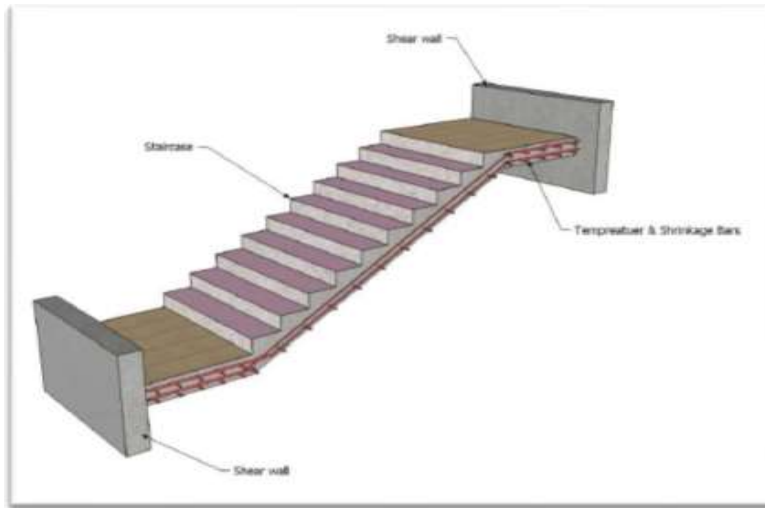
الشكل رقم (١٣-٣) مقطع طولي في الأساس

في الشكلين (13-3)، (14-3) يتم توضيح كيفية نقل الأحمال من المبنى إلى الأساس عن طريق العمود، وتوضيح عملية مقاومة التربة للأحمال الواقعة عليها من المبنى وأيضا توضح عملية توزيع حديد التسليح في الأساس.

6.6.3 الأدرج:

الأدرج عبارة عن العنصر المعماري والإنشائي المسؤول عن الانتقال الراسي بين الطبقات في المبنى حيث يتم تقسيم ارتفاع الطابق إلى ارتفاعات صغيرة تمثل ارتفاع الدرجة الواحدة.

ويتم تصميم الدرج إنشائيا باعتباره عقدة مصمتة في اتجاه واحد، وتم استخدامها في مشروعنا بشكل واضح موزعة على أرجاء المشروع، وكذلك اخذ في عين الاعتبار في التصميم الإنشائي الأحمال الناتجة عن وزن المصعد الكهربائي.



الشكل (٣- ١٥) مقطع توضيحي في الدرج .

7.3 البرامج الحاسوبية المستخدمة:

1. AutoCAD 2007 for doing the detailing for structure element
2. Atir (Beam and Strap) for structure Design
3. Etabs
4. Safe
5. AutoDesk Robot analysis Structure
6. Staad pro V8i

Chapter 4

Structural Analysis & Design

- 4.1. Introduction.**
- 4.2. Factored load.**
- 4.3. Slabs thickness calculation.**
- 4.4. Design of Topping.**
- 4.5. Load Calculation.**
- 4.6. Design of Rib (1).**
- 4.7. Design of Rib (2).**
- 4.8. Design of Rib (3).**
- 4.9. Design of beam (B4).**
- 4.10. Design of column (C4).**
- 4.11. Design of isolated Footing (F4).**
- 4.12. Design of Strip Footing.**
- 4.13. Design of staircase.**
- 4.14. Design of Cantilever**
- 4.15. Design of Ground Water Tank**
- 4.16. Analysis and Design of Dome**
- 4.17. Analysis and Design of Ring Beam**
- 4.18. Design the ring beam for Torsion**
- 4.19. Analysis and Design of Post-Tension Beam**
- 4.20. Analysis and Design of Mosque (Frames)**
- 4.21. Check the thickness of two-way slab in the Mosque**
- 4.22. Design of minaret**

➤ 4.1 Introduction.

Concrete is the only major building material that can be delivered to the job site in a plastic state. This unique quality makes concrete desirable as a building material because it can be molded to virtually any form or shape.

Concrete used in most construction work is reinforced with steel. When concrete structure members must resist extreme tensile stresses, steel supplies the necessary strength. Steel is embedded in the concrete in the form of a mesh or roughened or twisted bars. A bond forms between the steel and the concrete, and stresses can be transferred between both components.

In this project, all of design calculation for all structural members would be made upon the structural system which was chosen in the previous chapter.

So, in this project, there are two types of slabs (one-way ribbed slab & solid slab). They would be analyzed and designed by using finite element method of design, with aid of a computer program called "ATIR- Software " to find the internal forces, deflections and moments for beams, and then handle calculation would be made to find the required steel for all members.

The design strength provided by a member, its connections to other members, and its cross – sections in terms of flexure, and load, shear, and torsion is taken as the nominal strength calculated in accordance with the requirements and assumptions of ACI-318-14 code.

Note:

Compressive strength of concrete $f_c' = 24 \text{ Mpa}$

Yield strength of Steel $f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$

➤ 4.2 Factored Loads.

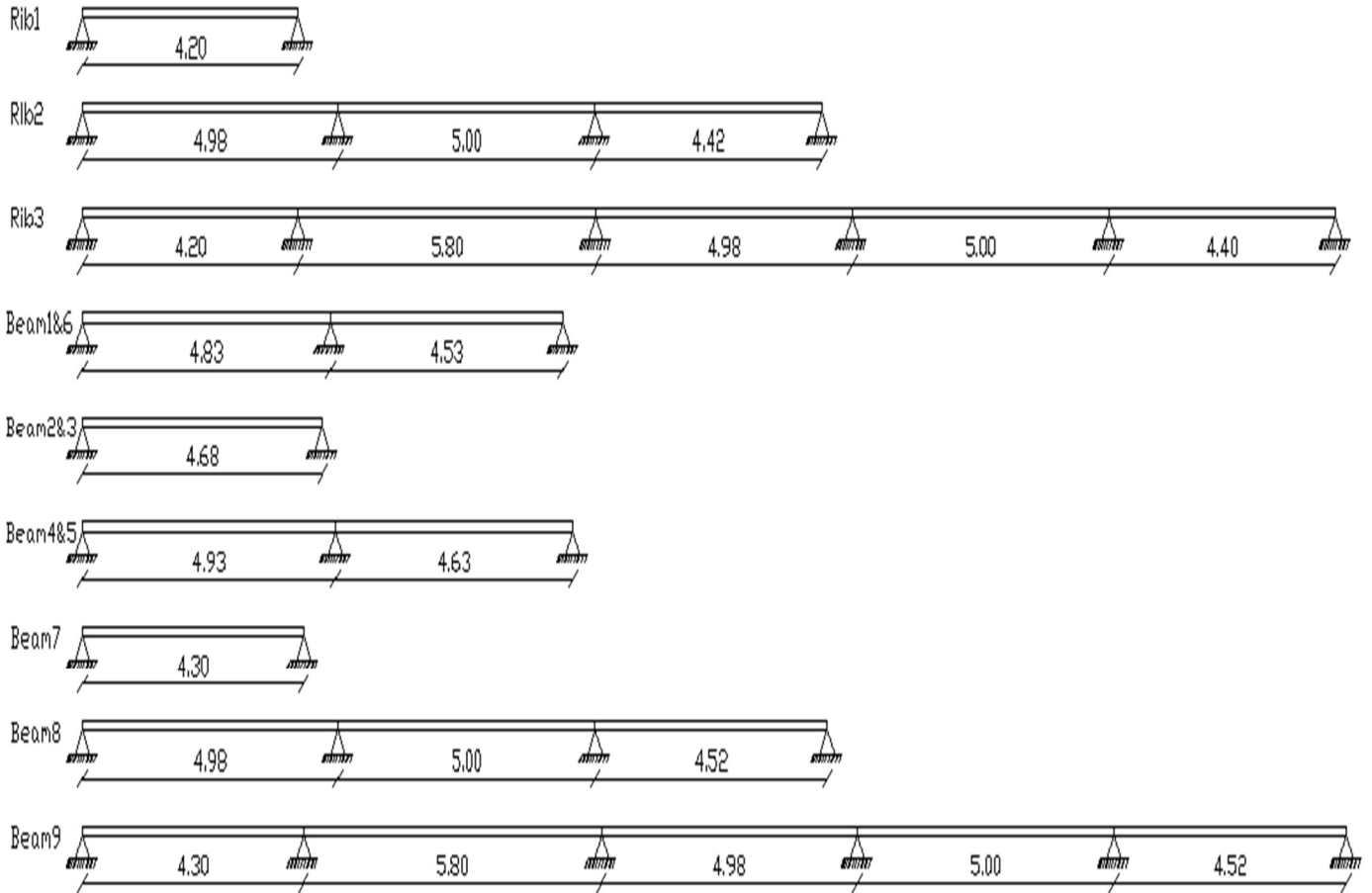
The factored loads on which the structural analysis and design is based for our project members, is determined as follows:

$$qu = 1.2D.L + 1.6L.L$$

4.3 Slab Thickness Calculation.

For Health Clinic Center

- Minimum thickness (Deflection requirements)



The maximum span length for Simply supported (for rib) $l = 4.20 \text{ m}$

$$h_{min} = \frac{l}{16} = \frac{4200}{16} = 262.5 \text{ mm}$$

The maximum span length for one-end-continuous (for rib & beam) $l = 4.98 \text{ m}$

$$h_{min} = \frac{l}{18.5} = \frac{4980}{18.5} = 268.8 \text{ mm}$$

The maximum span length for both-end-continuous (for rib & beam) $l = 5.80 \text{ m}$

$$h_{min} = \frac{l}{21} = \frac{5800}{21} = 276.2 \text{ mm}$$

The maximum span length for Simply supported (for beam) $l = 4.68 \text{ m}$

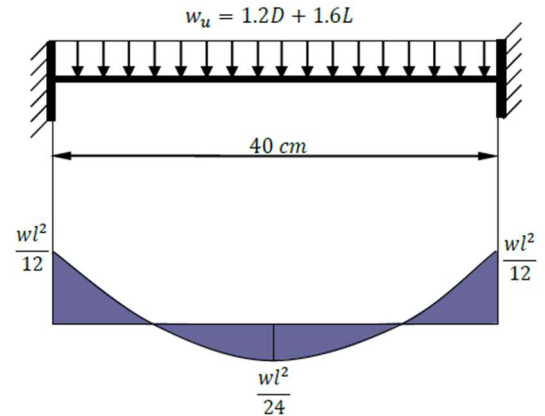
$$h_{min} = \frac{l}{16} = \frac{4680}{16} = 292.5 \text{ mm}$$

The minimum ribbed slab thickness will be $h_{min} = 292.5 \text{ mm}$
 Take slab thickness $h = 320 \text{ mm} > h_{min} = 292.5 \text{ mm}$
 $h = 32 \text{ cm}$ (24 cm Hollow block + 8 cm Topping)

➤ 4.4 Topping Design.

Dead load calculation:

Dead load from	$\Delta x y x l$	KN/m^2
Tiles	25×0.03	0.75
mortar	22×0.03	0.66
Coarse Sand	17×0.07	1.19
Topping	25×0.08	2
Interior Partition	2.3	2.3
$\Sigma =$		6.9



Live load calculation : $2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ KN/m}$

Total factored loads = $1.2 \times 6.9 + 1.6 \times 2$
 = 11.48 KN/m .

$$M_u = \frac{Wl^2}{12} = \frac{11.48 \times 0.4^2}{12} = 0.1531 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m/m of strip width} .$$

$\phi M_n \geq M_u$ – strength condition , where $\phi = 0.55$ for plain concrete .

$$M_n = 0.42 \lambda^2 \sqrt{f'c'} S_m , \quad S_m = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{1000 \times 80^2}{6} = 1066666.667 \text{ mm}^3$$

where S_m for rectangular section of the slab

$$M_n = 0.42 \times 1 \times \sqrt{24} \times 1066666.667 \times 10^{-6} = 2.19 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi M_n = 2.19 \times 0.55 = 1.20 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m} \gg M_u = 0.1531 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

No Reinforcement is required by analysis, but in the ACI code 2014 provide $A_{s,min}$ for slabs as shrinkage and temperature reinforcement.

$$A_{s,min} = \rho b t = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 80 = 144 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m strip}$$

$$\text{Use } \phi 8 \text{ with } A_s = 50.27 \text{ mm}^2 , n (\text{bar number}) = \frac{A_s}{A_{s\phi 8}} = \frac{144}{50.274} = 2.87 \text{ bar}$$

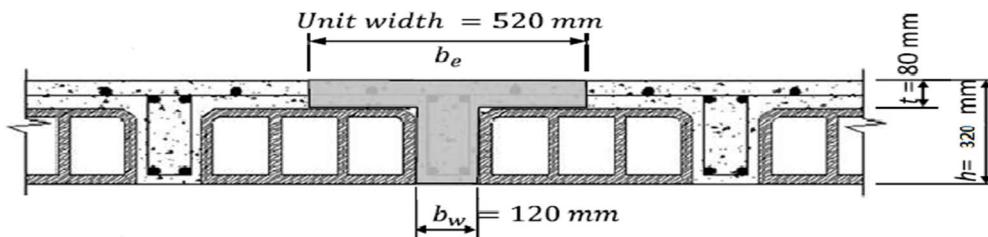
Take $3\phi 8 A_s = 150.8 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m strip}$ or $8 \phi 300 \text{ mm}$ in both directions

Step (s) is the smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 \times 80 = 240\text{mm}$ -control
2. 450 mm
3. $S = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} \times 400} \right) - 2.5 \times 20 = 349\text{ mm}$

But $S \leq 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} \times 400} \right) = 315\text{ mm}$

Take $\emptyset 8 @ 200\text{ mm}$ in both direction $S = 200 < S_{max} = 240\text{ mm}$ (Ok)



From geometry of T section:

$$b_w = 120\text{ mm} \quad h = 320\text{ mm} \quad t = h_f = 80\text{ mm}$$

➤ The Effective Flange width (b_e) According to ACI code 2014

b_e is the smallest of:

L is taken here as the smallest clear span of the rib, $L=4200-600=3600\text{ mm}$

1. $b_e \leq \frac{L}{4} = \frac{3600}{4} = 900\text{ mm}$
2. $b_e \leq b_w + 16h_f = 120 + 16 \times 80 = 1400\text{ mm}$
3. $b_e \leq \text{center to center spacing between adjacent beam} = 400 + 120 = 520\text{ mm}$

take here $b_e = 520\text{ mm}$

➤ 4.5 Load Calculation.

Live load calculation:

$$LL = 2 \times 0.52 = 1.04 \text{ KN/m}$$

Dead Load / rib: $DL = 5.85 \text{ KN/m}$

Live Load / rib: $DL = 1.04 \text{ KN/m}$

Dead Load calculation:

Dead Load from	$\delta \times y \times b$	KN/m
Tiles	$0.03 \times 25 \times 0.52$	0.39
mortar	$0.03 \times 22 \times 0.52$	0.34
Coarse Sand	$0.07 \times 17 \times 0.52$	0.62
Topping	$0.08 \times 25 \times 0.52$	1.04
RC Rib	$0.24 \times 25 \times 0.12$	0.72
Hollow block	$0.24 \times 12.5 \times 0.4$	1.20
plaster	$0.03 \times 22 \times 0.52$	0.34
Interior Partition	2.3×0.52	1.20
$\Sigma =$		5.85

➤ 4.6 Design of Rib (1).

4.6.1 Design of Rib 1 for positive moment.

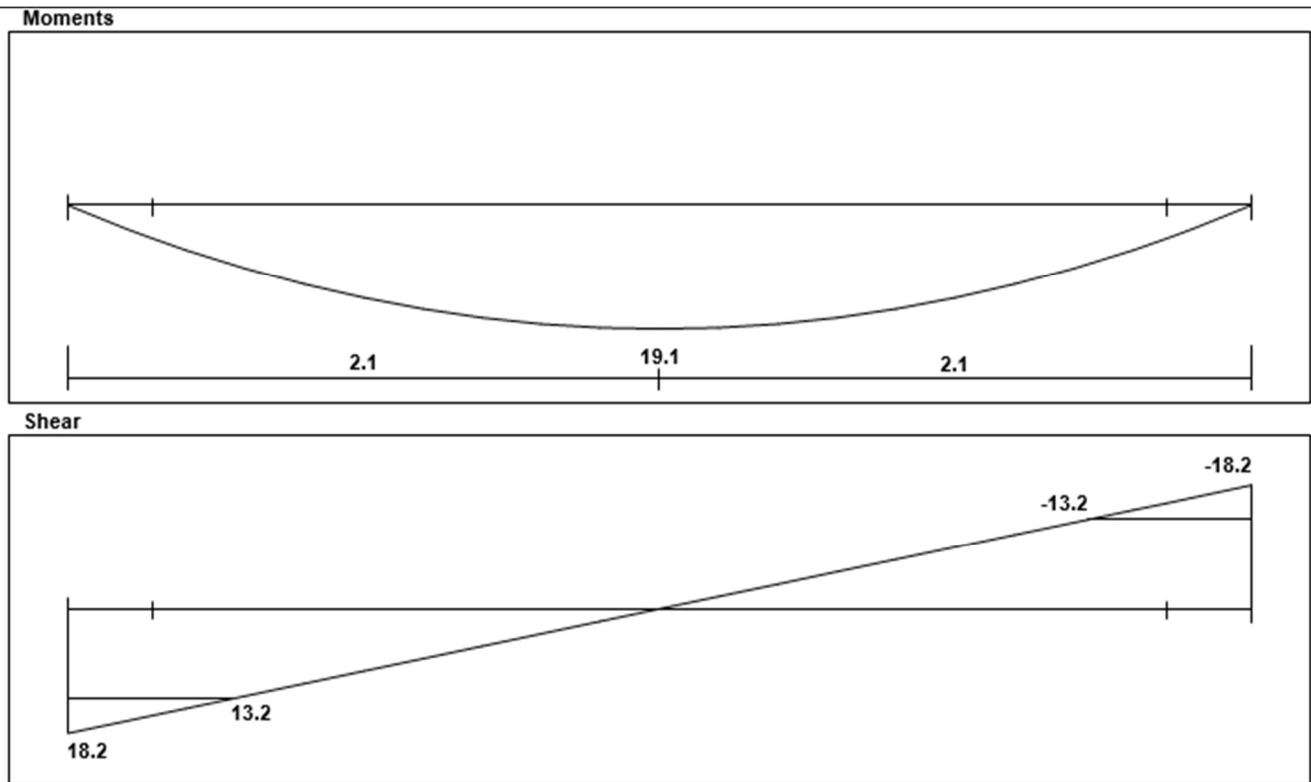
Assume bar diameter $\emptyset 12$ for main positive reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{db}{2} = 320 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 284 \text{ mm} \cdot$$

$$W_u = 1.2 \times 5.85 + 1.6 \times 1.04 = 8.684 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$M_u = \frac{w_u L^2}{8} = \frac{8.684 \times 4.2^2}{8} = 19.15 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

Moment & Shear Diagram



The maximum positive moment in all spans of Rib 1 $M_u = +19.15 \text{ KN.m}$

Check if $a > h_f$

$$M_n = 0.85 f_c' b h_f \left(d - \frac{h_f}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 520 \times 80 \left(284 - \frac{80}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} = 207.06 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{nf} = 207.06 \text{ KN.m} \gg \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{19.15}{0.9} = 21.278 \text{ KN.m} \rightarrow a < h_f$$

The section will be designed as rectangular section with $b = 520 \text{ mm}$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{21.278 \times 10^6}{520 \times 284^2} = 0.507 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.507 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.001225$$

$$A_{s \min} = \rho b d = 0.001225 \times 520 \times 284 = 180.908 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \min}$

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 99.38 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 180.908 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 2\emptyset 12 \text{ with } A_s = 226 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 180.908 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{226 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 520} = 8.95 \text{ mm}, \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.95}{0.85} = 10.53 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (283 - 10.53)}{10.53} = 0.0776 > 0.005 \text{ (ok)}$$

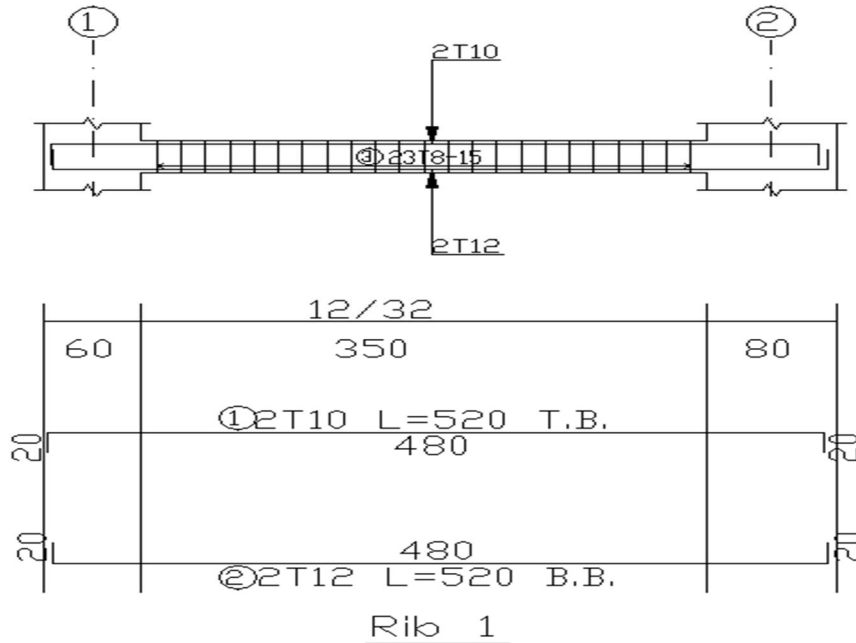
4.6.2 Design of Rib 1 for shear.

The maximum shear in the rib at distance d from the face of support $V_u = 13.2 \text{ KN}$

$$V_c = 1.1 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = 1.1 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \cdot 120 \cdot 284 = 30.61 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 30.61 = 22.96 \text{ KN}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \phi V_c < V_u < \phi V_c \rightarrow 11.48 < 13.2 < 22.96$$

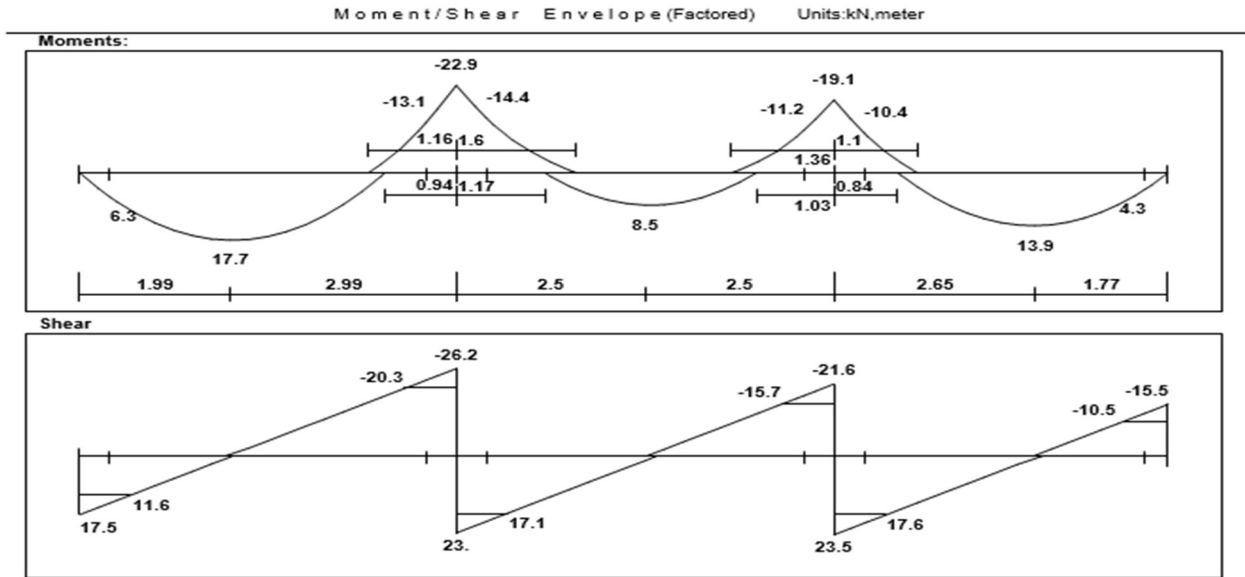
Minimum shear reinforcement is required **except** for concrete joist construction. So, no shear reinforcement is provided, but use @8/20cm for execution



➤ 4.7 Design of Rib (2).

4.7.1 Design of Rib 2 for positive moment.

Moment & Shear Diagram



The maximum positive moment in all spans of Rib 2 $M_u = +17.7 \text{ KN.m}$

Assume bar diameter $\text{Ø}12$ for main positive reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{db}{2} = 320 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 284 \text{ mm}$$

Check if $a > h_f$

$$M_n = 0.85 f_c' b h_f \left(d - \frac{h_f}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 520 \times 80 \left(284 - \frac{80}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} = 207.06 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{nf} = 207.06 \text{ KN.m} \gg \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{17.7}{0.9} = 19.67 \text{ KN.m} \rightarrow a < h_f$$

The section will be designed as rectangular section with $b = 520 \text{ mm}$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{19.67 \times 10^6}{520 \times 284^2} = 0.469 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.469 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00123$$

$$A_{S \min} = \rho b d = 0.00123 \times 520 \times 284 = 181.65 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{S, \min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 99.38 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 181.65 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 2\text{Ø}12 \text{ with } A_s = 226 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 181.65 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{226 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 520} = 8.95 \text{ mm} , c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.95}{0.85} = 10.53 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (283 - 10.53)}{10.53} = 0.0776 > 0.005 \text{ (ok)}$$

4.7.2 Design of Rib 2 for negative moment.

Assume bar diameter Ø12 for main negative moment

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{db}{2} = 320 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 284 \text{ mm}$$

The maximum negative moment in all spans of Rib 2 $M_u = -14.4 \text{ KN.m}$

According to ACI code 2014 — for beams built integrally with supports, design on the basis of moments at faces of support shall be permitted.

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{b_w d^2} = \frac{14.4 \times 10^6}{120 \times 284^2} = 1.488 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.488 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.003682$$

$$A_{s,min} = \rho b d = 0.003682 \times 120 \times 284 = 125.483 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 99.38 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 125.483 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 2Ø10 with $A_s = 157.01 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 125.483 \text{ mm}^2$ – ok

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f'_c b} = \frac{157.1 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 120} = 26.95 \text{ mm}, c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{26.95}{0.85} = 31.71 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (285 - 31.71)}{31.71} = 0.02396 > 0.005 \text{ (ok)}$$

4.7.3 Design of Rib 2 for Shear.

The maximum shear in the rib at distance d from the face of support $V_u = 20.3 \text{ KN}$

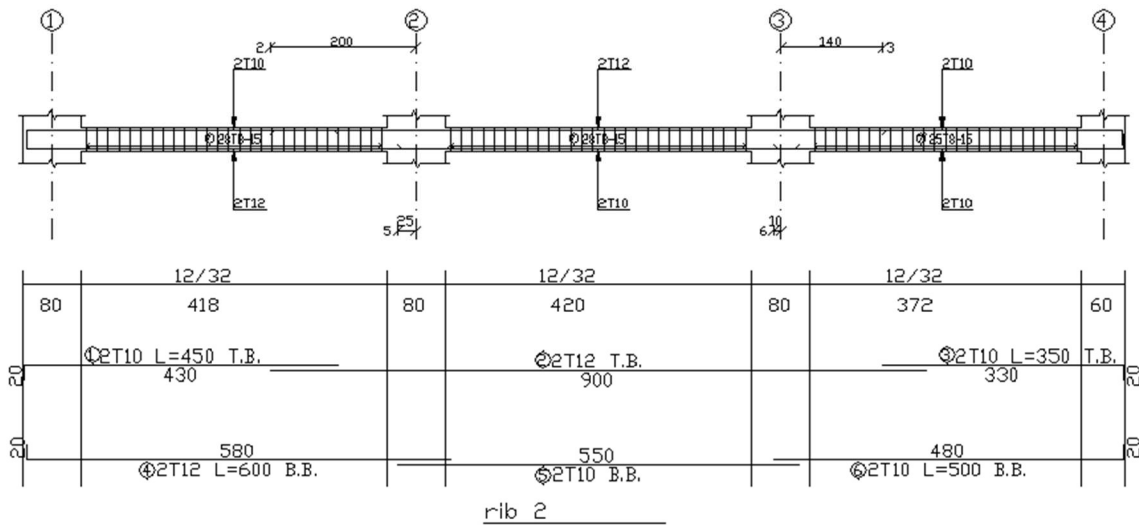
Shear strength V_c , provided by concrete for the ribs may be taken greater than 10% that for beams. This is mainly due to the interaction between the slab and the closely spaced ribs (ACI Code 2014)

$$V_c = 1.1 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 1.1 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \cdot 120 \cdot 284 = 30.61 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 30.61 = 22.96 \text{ KN}, \frac{1}{2} \phi V_c < V_u < \phi V_c \rightarrow 11.48 < 20.3 < 22.96$$

Minimum shear reinforcement is required **except for concrete joist construction. So, no shear reinforcement is provided, but use @8/15cm for execution.**

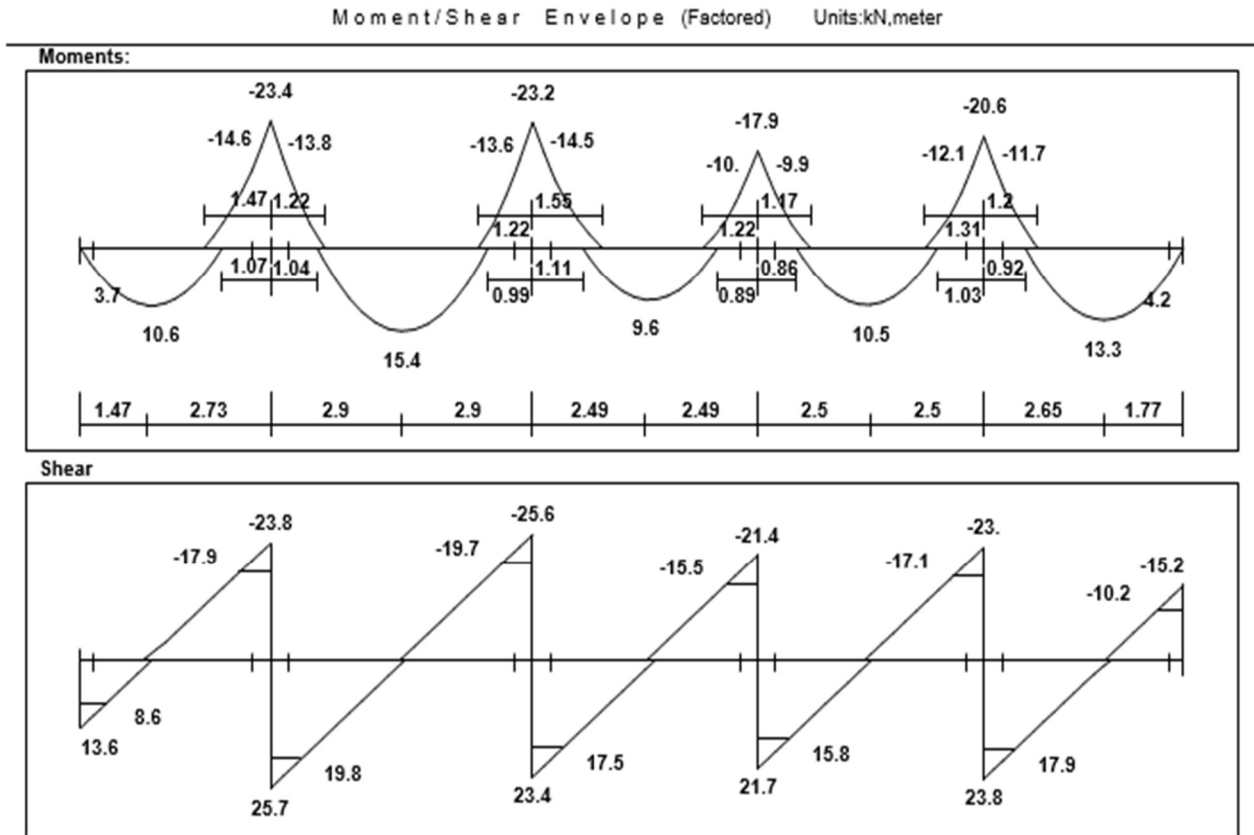
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➤ 4.8 Design of Rib (3).

4.8.1 Design of Rib 3 for positive moment.

Moment & Shear Diagram



Assume bar diameter $\emptyset 12$ for main positive reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{db}{2} = 320 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 284 \text{ mm}$$

The maximum positive moment in all spans of Rib 3 $M_u = +15.4 \text{ KN.m}$

Check if $a > h_f$

$$M_n = 0.85 f_c' b h_f \left(d - \frac{h_f}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 520 \times 80 \left(284 - \frac{80}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} = 207.06 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{nf} = 207.06 \text{ KN.m} \gg \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{15.4}{0.9} = 17.11 \text{ KN.m} \rightarrow a < h_f$$

The section will be designed as rectangular section with $b = 520 \text{ mm}$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{17.11 \times 10^6}{520 \times 284^2} = 0.408 \text{ MPa} \qquad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.408 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00098$$

$$A_{S_{min}} = \rho b d = 0.00098 \times 520 \times 284 = 131.44 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{S_{min}}$

$$A_{S_{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{S_{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 99.38 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S_{min}} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_S = 131.44 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{S_{min}} = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 2Ø10 with $A_S = 158 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{S_{min}} = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2$ – ok

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_S f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{158 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 520} = 6.26 \text{ mm} , c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{6.26}{0.85} = 7.36 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_S = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (287 - 7.36)}{7.36} = 0.114 > 0.005 \text{ (ok)}$$

4.8.2 Design of Rib 3 for negative moment.

Assume bar diameter Ø12 for main negative moment

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{db}{2} = 320 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 284 \text{ mm}$$

The maximum negative moment in all spans of Rib 2 $M_u = -14.6 \text{ KN.m}$

According to ACI code 2014 — for beams built integrally with supports, design on the basis of moments at faces of support shall be permitted.

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{b_w d^2} = \frac{14.6 \times 10^6}{120 \times 284^2} = 1.508 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.508 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.003734$$

$$A_{S_{min}} = \rho b d = 0.003734 \times 120 \times 284 = 127.255 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 99.38 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 120 \times 284 = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 127.255 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 113.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use $2\emptyset 10$ with $A_s = 157.01 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 127.255 \text{ mm}^2$ – ok

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{157.01 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 120} = 26.95 \text{ mm}, c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{26.95}{0.85} = 31.71 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (285 - 31.71)}{31.71} = 0.02396 > 0.005 \text{ (ok)}$$

4.8.3 Design of Rib 3 for Shear.

The maximum shear in the rib at distance d from the face of support $V_u = 19.8 \text{ KN}$

$$V_c = 1.1 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = 1.1 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \cdot 120 \cdot 284 = 30.61 \text{ KN}$$

$$\emptyset V_c = 0.75 \times 30.61 = 22.96 \text{ KN}, \frac{1}{2} \emptyset V_c < V_u < \emptyset V_c \rightarrow 11.48 < 19.8 < 22.96$$

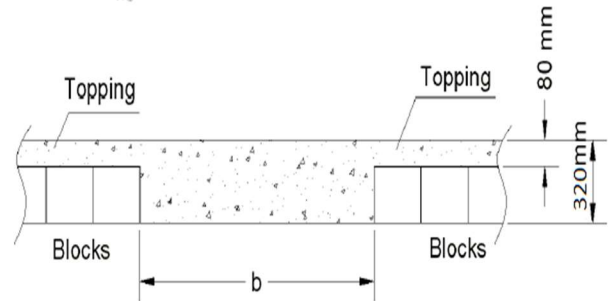
Minimum shear reinforcement is required **except for concrete joist construction. So, no shear reinforcement is provided, but use @8/15cm for execution.**

Rib 3 in Detailing will show you in structural drawing

➤ 4.9 Design of Beam (B4).

4.9.1 Load Calculation.

The distributed Dead and Live loads acting upon the Beam 4 can be defined from the support reactions of the rib 1 and rib 2.



Reaction from Rib 2

Reactions					
Factored					
DeadR	13.84	39.32	35.78	12.15	
LiveR	3.69	9.93	9.34	3.38	
Max R	17.53	49.25	45.13	15.53	
Min R	13.43	43.24	39.57	11.65	
Service					
DeadR	11.53	32.76	29.82	10.12	
LiveR	2.31	6.21	5.84	2.11	
Max R	13.84	38.97	35.66	12.24	
Min R	11.28	35.22	32.18	9.81	

Reaction from Rib 3

Reactions						
Factored						
DeadR	10.35	39.58	38.66	33.55	37.28	11.86
LiveR	3.24	9.97	10.33	9.61	9.53	3.35
Max R	13.6	49.56	48.99	43.17	46.81	15.21
Min R	9.56	43.22	42.05	36.64	41.19	11.32
Service						
DeadR	8.63	32.98	32.22	27.96	31.07	9.88
LiveR	2.03	6.23	6.46	6.01	5.96	2.1
Max R	10.66	39.22	38.68	33.97	37.02	11.98
Min R	8.13	35.26	34.33	29.89	33.51	9.55

Dead Load calculations:

The maximum support reaction (Service) from Dead Loads and live loads on the beam 4:

$$W_{\text{Dead load servie from rib2}} = \frac{32.76}{0.52} = 63.00 \text{ KN/m} \quad , \quad W_{\text{live load servie from rib2}} = \frac{6.21}{0.52} = 11.94 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$W_{\text{Dead load servie from rib}} = \frac{27.96}{0.52} = 53.77 \text{ KN/m} \quad , \quad W_{\text{live load servie from rib}} = \frac{6.01}{0.52} = 11.56 \text{ KN/m}$$

Assume the width of the beam $b = 1 \text{ m}$, then the own weight of the beam can be calculated:

Note

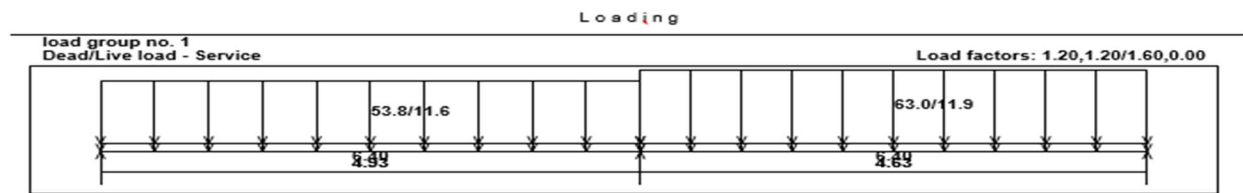
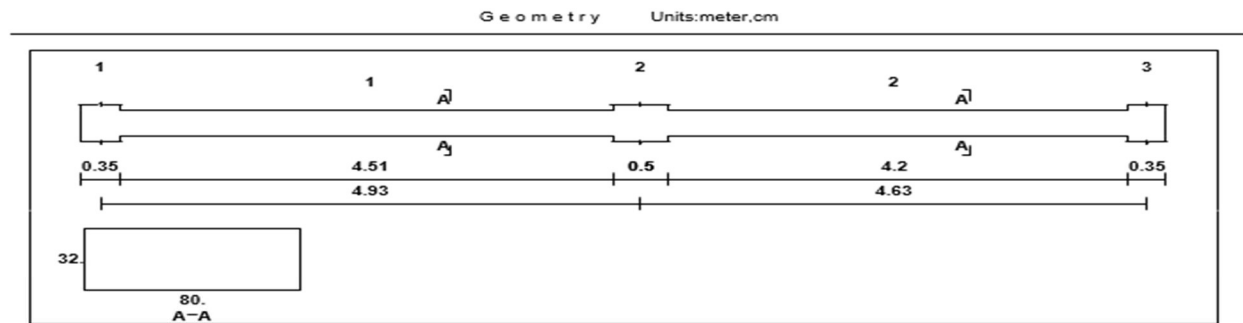
$$\text{Total factored Dead load from rib 2} = 1.2(63.00+8) = 85.2 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Total factored Live load from rib 2} = 1.6 (11.94) = 19.104 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Total factored Dead load from rib 3} = 1.2(53.77+8) = 74.124 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Total factored Live load from rib 3} = 1.6 (11.56) = 18.496 \text{ KN/m}$$

Using the structural analysis and design programs, we obtain the Envelope Moment diagram for Beam 4

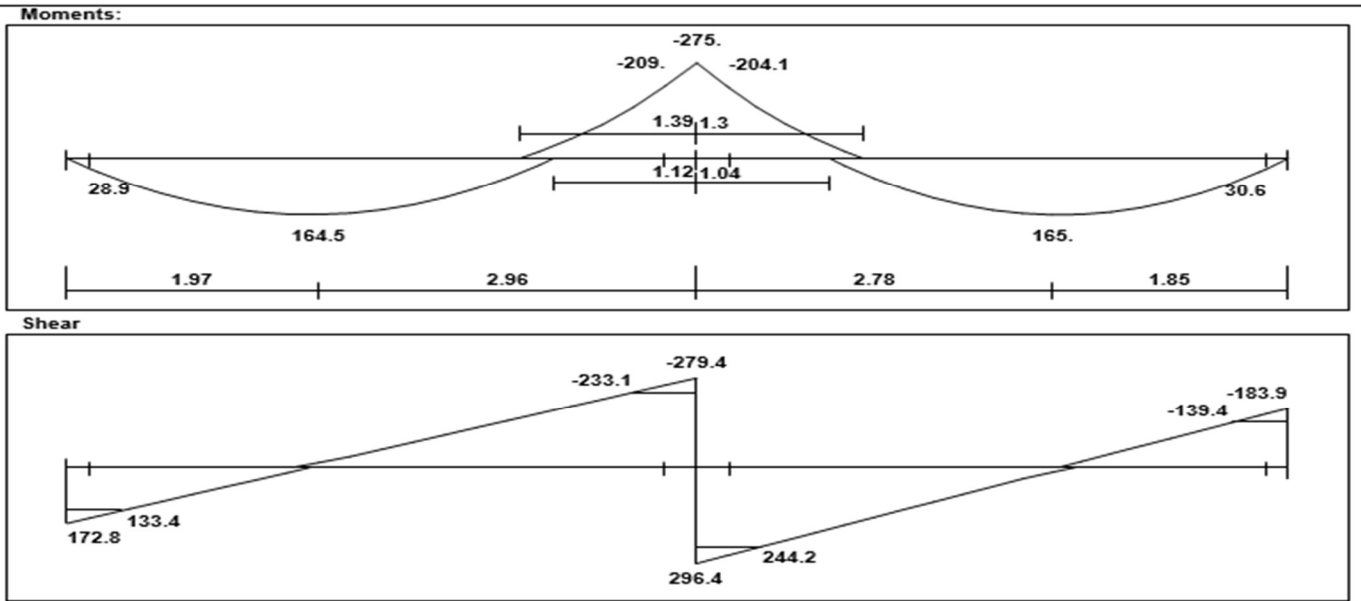


Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units:kN,meter

Reactions

Factored

DeadR	133.11	463.42	145.02
LiveR	39.71	112.34	38.87
Max R	172.83	575.76	183.89
Min R	128.09	518.03	138.76
Service			
DeadR	110.93	386.18	120.85
LiveR	24.82	70.21	24.29
Max R	135.75	456.4	145.14
Min R	107.79	420.31	116.94



4.9.2 Check of the section as doubly.

Assume bar diameter $\varnothing 20$ for main positive reinforcement.

$$d = h - cover - d_{stirrup} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 320 - 40 - 10 - \frac{20}{2} = 260 \text{ mm}$$

The width of the Beam 4 can be defined from the maximum factored moment.

The maximum factored moment in Beam 4 $M_u = 204.1 \text{ KN.m}$

Note that according to ACI code 2014 — for beams built integrally with supports, design on the basis of moments at faces of support shall be permitted.

Take $\phi = 0.9$ for flexure as tension – controlled section.

Assume $\rho = 0.4 \rho_b$, Take $\beta_1 = 0.85$ ($f_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}$)

$$\rho_b = 0.85 \frac{f_c}{f_y} \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = 0.85 \times \frac{24}{420} \times 0.85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420} \right) = 0.0243$$

$$\rho = 0.4 \rho_b = 0.4 \times 0.0243 = 0.009714$$

$$R_n = \rho f_y \left(1 - \frac{\rho m}{2} \right) = 0.009714 \times 420 \times \left(1 - \frac{0.009714 \times 20.59}{2} \right) = 3.67 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$bd^2 = \frac{M_u}{\phi R_n} = \frac{204.1}{0.9 \times 3.67} = b \times 260^2 \rightarrow b = \frac{204.1 \times 1000000}{0.9 \times 3.67 \times 260^2} = 914.09 \text{ mm}$$

Usually in construction the maximum width of the beams is 120 cm. Here, take $b = 80$ cm and no need to recalculate the loads acting on the beam.

Check whether the section will be act as singly or doubly reinforced section:

Maximum nominal moment strength from strain condition $\varepsilon_s = 0.004$

$$C = \frac{3}{7}d = \frac{3}{7} \cdot 260 = 111.43 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C\beta_1 = 111.43 \times 0.85 = 94.71 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85f_c'ab \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 94.71 \times 800 \times \left(260 - \frac{94.71}{2} \right) = 328.68 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82$$

$$M_u = 204.1 < \phi M_{n,max} = 328.68 \times 0.82 = 269.52 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{204.1 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 800 \times 260^2} = 4.19 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 4.19 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.01129$$

$$A_{s,min} = \rho b d = 0.01129 \times 800 \times 260 = 2348.32 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 800 \times 260 = 606.54 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 800 \times 260 = 693.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 2348.32 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 693.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 8\emptyset 20 \text{ with } A_s = 2513.27 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 2348.32 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{2513.27 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 800} = 64.38 \text{ mm} , \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{64.38}{0.85} = 75.74 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (260 - 75.74)}{75.74} = 0.0072984 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \text{No.}(\emptyset)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{800 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 8(20)}{7} = 77.14 > 25 > 20 \text{ ok}$$

4.9.3 Design the maximum positive moment.

Maximum positive moment $M_u = 165 \text{ KN.m} =$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{165 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 800 \times 260^2} = 3.39 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3.39 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00878$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = \rho b d = 0.00878 \times 800 \times 260 = 1826.24 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \text{min}}$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 800 \times 260 = 606.54 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 800 \times 260 = 693.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 1826.24 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{min}} = 693.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 6\emptyset 20 \text{ with } A_s = 1884 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{req}} = 1826.24 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{1884 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 800} = 48.49 \text{ mm} \quad , \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{48.49}{0.85} = 57.05 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (260 - 57.05)}{57.05} = 0.01067 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \text{No.}(\emptyset)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{800 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 6(20)}{5} = 116 > 25 > 20 \text{ ok}$$

4.9.5 Design of Beam for Shear.

Critical section at distance $d=260$ mm from the face from support. $V_{u,max} = 243.7$ KN

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{24} \times 800 \times 260 = 169.83 \text{ KN}$$

Check the section dimensions:

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{244.2}{0.75} - 169.83 = 155.77 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{24} \times 800 \times 260 = 679.33 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = 679.33 > V_s = 155.77 \text{ KN} - \text{the section is large enough}$$

Cases: -

Case (I): $V_u \leq \frac{1}{2}\phi V_c \rightarrow$ No shear reinforcement is required .

Case (II): $\frac{1}{2}\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c \rightarrow$ Minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v,min}$) except (in ACI).

Case (III): $\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,min})$ - Minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v,min}$)

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{A_{v,min}d f_y}{s} \rightarrow \text{then } V_{s,min} \text{ is the maximum of } V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd \text{ and } V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3}b_wd.$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 600\text{mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2}$$

Case (IV): $\phi(V_c + V_{s,min}) < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s'})$ - stirrups are required

$$V_{s,min} \leq V_s \leq V_{s'} \rightarrow V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c \rightarrow V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd \text{ \& } V_s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{S}$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 600\text{mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2}$$

Case (V): $\phi(V_c + V_{s'}) < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,max})$ - stirrups are required

$$V_{s'} \leq V_s \leq V_{s,max} \rightarrow V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c \rightarrow V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd \text{ \& } V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd \text{ \& } V_s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{s}$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 300\text{mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{4}$$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{24} \times 800 \times 260 = 63.69 \text{ KN}$$

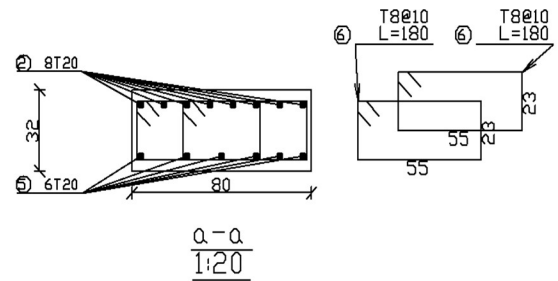
$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3} b_w d = \frac{1}{3} \times 800 \times 260$$

$$= 69.33 \text{ KN} \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{24} \times 800 \times 260 = 339.66 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{24} \times 800 \times 260$$

$$= 679.33 \text{ KN}$$



Find the maximum stirrups spacing for 243.7 KN:

$$V_u \leq \frac{1}{2} \phi V_c \rightarrow 243.7 \leq 63.69 \text{ Not ok}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c \rightarrow 63.69 < 243.7 \leq 127.37 \text{ not ok}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi (V_c + V_{s,min}) \rightarrow 127.37 < 243.7 \leq 179.37 \text{ not ok}$$

$$\phi (V_c + V_{s,min}) < V_u \leq \phi (V_c + V_{s'}) \rightarrow 197.37 < 243.7 \leq 382.118 \text{ ok use case IV}$$

$$S_{max} \leq 600 \text{ mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{260}{2} = 130 \text{ mm} - \text{ control}$$

Use stirrups $\phi 8$ with 4 leg $A_v = 4 \cdot 50.27 = 201.08 \text{ mm}^2$

$$s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{V_s} = \frac{201.08 \times 260 \times 420}{155.1} = 141.57 \text{ mm}$$

Compute the stirrups spacing required to resist the shear forces:

Take 2U-shape 4 leg stirrups $\phi 8$ at $s = 100 \text{ mm} < s_{max} = 130 \text{ mm}$

For 100 cm and then use $2\phi 8$

support	Vu	Vs	case	s	AV	s take
suport1	133.4	8.037	case III	130	2Ø8	125
suport2 left	233.1	140.97	case IV	142	4Ø8	100
suport2 right	244.2	155.77	case IV	142	4Ø8	100
suport3	139.4	16.04	case III	130	2Ø8	125

➤ 4.10 Design of Column (C4).

The length in the both direction is $L = 3.83$ m

1. Check for Slenderness:

$$\frac{kl_u}{r} \leq 34 - 12 \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) \leq 40$$

$$\left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) = 1.0 \text{ Braced frame with } M_{min}$$

$k = 1.0$ – for columns in nonsway frames .

$$\frac{kl_u}{r} \leq 34 - 12(1.0) = 22 \leq 40$$

$$\frac{kl_u}{r_x} = \frac{1.0 \times 3.83}{0.3 \times 0.50} = 25.53 > 22, \text{ Long column for bending about } x - \text{axis}$$

$$\frac{kl_u}{r_y} = \frac{1.0 \times 3.83}{0.3 \times 0.45} = 28.37 > 22, \text{ Long column for bending about } y - \text{axis}$$

2. Calculate the minimum eccentricity e_{min} and the minimum moment M_{min} :

$$e_{min,y,axis} = (15 + 0.03h) = 15 + 0.03 \times 450 = 28.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$e_{min,x,axis} = (15 + 0.03h) = 15 + 0.03 \times 500 = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_u = 1.2dl + 1.6ll = 1.2 \times 1240 + 1.6 \times 208 = 1820.8 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_{min,Y-axis} = e_{min,y,axis} \times P_u = 1820.8 \times 0.0285 = 51.893 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{min,X-a} = e_{min,x,axis} \times P_u = 1820.8 \times 0.03 = 54.624 \text{ KN.m}$$

In the Y -axis

3. Compute EI :

$$EI = \frac{E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_{dns}}, E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 \times \sqrt{28} = 24870 \text{ Mpa}, I_g = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{500 \times 450^3}{12} = 3.797 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\beta_{dns} = \frac{1.2 \text{ DL (sustained)}}{1.2 \text{ DL} + .6 \text{ LL}} = \frac{1.2 \times 1240}{1.2 \times 1240 + 1.6 \times 208} = 0.817, EI = \frac{E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_{dns}} = \frac{24870 \times 3.797}{1 + 0.817} = 51971.05 \text{ KN.m}^2$$

4. Determine the Euler buckling load, P_c :

$$P_c = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(kl_u)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 51971.05}{(1 \times 3.83)^2} = 34967.43 \text{ KN}$$

5. Calculate the moment magnifier factor δ_{nc} :

$$C_m = 0.6 + 0.4 \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) = 0.6 + 0.4 \times 1 = 1.0$$

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0.75P_c}} = \frac{1.0}{1 - \frac{1820.8}{0.75 \times 34967.43}} = 1.075 > 1.0$$

Normally, if δ_{ns} exceeds 1.4, a larger cross section should be selected.

The magnified eccentricity and moment:

$$e = e_{min} \times \delta_{ns} = 28.5 \times 1.075 = 30.64 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_c = \delta_{ns} M_{min} = 1.075 \times 51.893 = 55.78 \text{ KN.m}$$

The magnified moments are less than 1.4 times the first-order moments, as required by ACI Code 2014

- Compute the ratio e/h :

$$e/h = 30.64/450 = 0.068$$

To construct $\frac{e}{h}$ the line, take value 0.068 on $\frac{\phi M_n}{bh^2}$ axis and value 1.0 on $\frac{\phi P_n}{bh}$ axis.

- Compute the ratio γ :

γ - the ratio of the distance between the centers of the outside layers of bars to the overall depth of the column. Assume $\phi 25$ for bars.

$$\gamma = \frac{d - d'}{h} = \frac{450 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 10 - 25}{450} = 0.72$$

Using the interaction diagram trying $\rho_g = 0.01$:

$$\text{Diagram A-9b (for } \gamma = 0.75 \text{) } \rightarrow \frac{P_u}{A_g} = 2.08$$

$$\text{Diagram A-9a (for } \gamma = 0.6 \text{) } \rightarrow \frac{P_u}{A_g} = 2.03$$

User interpolation to compute the value for $\gamma = 0.72$

$$\frac{P_{u.x}}{A_g} = 2.07 \rightarrow P_{u.x} = \frac{2.07 \times 500 \times 450}{1000 \times 0.145} = 3212.07 \text{ KN}$$

In the X -axis

3.. Compute EI :

$$EI = \frac{E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_{dns}}, E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 x \sqrt{28} = 24870 \text{ Mpa}, I_g = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{450 \times 500^3}{12} = 4.6875 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\beta_{dns} = \frac{1.2 DL (\text{sustained})}{1.2 DL + .6 LL} = \frac{1.2 \times 1240}{1.2 \times 1240 + 1.6 \times 208} = 0.817, EI = \frac{E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_{dns}} = \frac{24870 \times 4.6875}{1 + 0.817} = 64159.67 \text{ KN.m}^2$$

4.. Determine the Euler buckling load, P_c :

$$P_c = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(kl_u)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 64159.67}{(1 \times 3.83)^2} = 43168.24 \text{ KN}$$

5.. Calculate the moment magnifier factor δ_{nc} :

$$C_m = 0.6 + 0.4 \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) = 0.6 + 0.4 \times 1 = 1.0$$

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0.75 P_c}} = \frac{1.0}{1 - \frac{1820.8}{0.75 \times 43168.24}} = 1.06 > 1.0$$

Normally, if δ_{ns} exceeds 1.4, a larger cross section should be selected.

The magnified eccentricity and moment:

$$e = e_{min} \times \delta_{ns} = 30.0 \times 1.06 = 31.8 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_c = \delta_{ns} M_{min} = 1.06 \times 54.624 = 57.901 \text{ KN.m}$$

The magnified moments are less than 1.4 times the first-order moments, as required by ACI Code 2014

- Compute the ratio e/h :

$$e/h = 31.8/500 = 0.0636$$

To construct $\frac{e}{h}$ the line, take value 0.0636 on $\frac{\phi M_n}{bh^2}$ axis and value 1.0 on $\frac{\phi P_n}{bh}$ axis.

- Compute the ratio γ :

γ - the ratio of the distance between the centers of the outside layers of bars to the overall depth of the column. Assume $\phi 25$ for bars.

$$\gamma = \frac{d - d'}{h} = \frac{500 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 10 - 25}{500} = 0.75$$

Using the interaction diagram trying $\rho_g = 0.01$:

$$\frac{P_{u,Y}}{A_g} = 2.08 \rightarrow P_{u,Y} = \frac{2.08 \times 500 \times 450}{1000 \times 0.145} = 3227.06 \text{ KN}$$

Determine $P_{u.o}$ for the selected dimensions: $h = 500 \text{ mm}$, $b = 450 \text{ mm}$ and $\rho_g = 0.01$

$$P_{u.o} = \phi A_g [0.85 f'_c (1 - \rho_g) + \rho_g f_y] =$$

$$0.65 \times 500 \times 450 [0.85 \times 28 (1 - 0.01) + 0.01 \times 414] \times 10^{-3} = 4051.4175 \text{ KN}$$

Substituting $P_{u.y}$, $P_{u.x}$, $P_{u.o}$ in Bresler equation :

$$\frac{1}{\phi P_n} = \frac{1}{P_{u.y}} + \frac{1}{P_{u.x}} - \frac{1}{P_{u.o}} = \frac{1}{3227.06} + \frac{1}{3212.07} - \frac{1}{4051.4175} =$$

$$2671.096 \text{ KN} > P_u = 1820.8 \text{ KN} \quad \text{ok}$$

- Select the reinforcement:

$$A_{st} = \rho_g \times A_g = 0.010 \times 500 \times 450 = 2250 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 12@16 with $2412.74 > 2250 \text{ ok}$

Use interaction diagrams

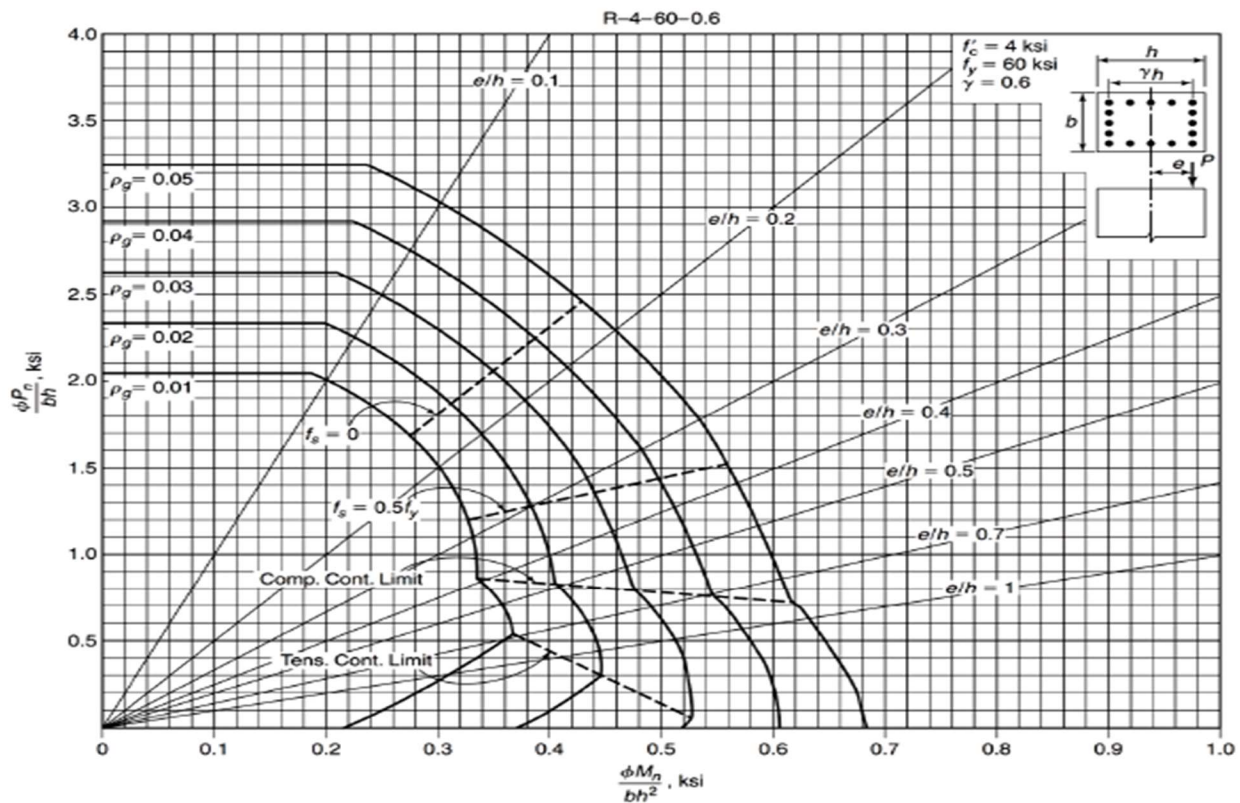


Fig. A-9a
Nondimensional interaction diagram for rectangular tied column with bars in four faces: $f'_c = 4000 \text{ psi}$ and $\gamma = 0.60$.

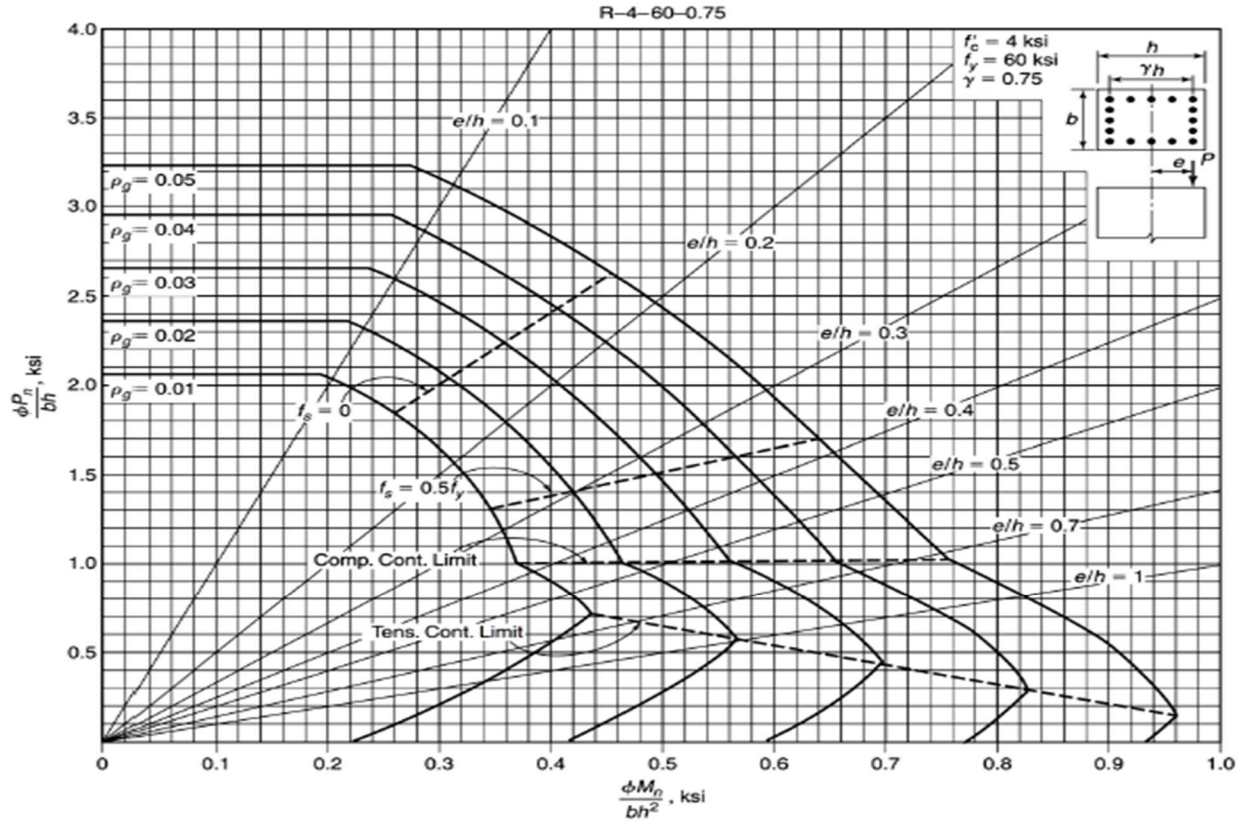


Fig. A-9b
 Nondimensional interaction diagram rectangular for tied column with bars in four faces: $f'_c = 4000 \text{ psi}$ and $\gamma = 0.75$.

➤ 4.11 Design of Isolated footing.

This report includes the results of the laboratory tests results and recommendations to choose the type and depth of foundations.

“For shallow foundation, the bearing capacity calculations from shear test results using conservative values are 3.2 and 2.9 kg/cm² for isolated and strip footings respectively at a minimum depth of -2.0 meters from current ground level. “allowable *bearing capacity of the soil for isolated footing is 314 KN/m² for minimum depth of 2 meter below the ground level.*

4.11.1 Determine the base area and overall thickness.

Determine the base area and overall thickness for a square spread footing with the following design conditions:

Service Dead load DL = 1230.3 KN and service Live load LL = 210.6 KN.

Assume Service surcharge 5 KN/m² , , Permissible (allowable)soil pressure q_a = 314 KN/m²

Soil density γ_{soil} = 16 KN/m³

Calculating the weight of footing, soil, and the surcharge floor load:

*Assume h_{footing} = 60 cm, W_{footing} = 0.6x25 = 15 KN/m² , W_{soil} = 1x16 = 16 KN/m²
Net soil pressure q_{a.net} = 314 – 15 – 16 – 5 = 278 KN/m²*

4.11.2 Required sizes of footing.

$$A = \frac{P_n}{q_{a.net}} = \frac{1230.3+210.6}{278} = 5.18 \text{ m}^2, A = L^2 \rightarrow L = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{5.18} = 2.28 \text{ m}, \text{ take } L = 2.3 \text{ m}$$

4.11.3 Depth of footing and shear design.

$$P_u = 1.2dl + 1.6ll = 1.2x1230.3 + 1.6x210.6 = 1813.32 \text{ KN}$$

$$q_u = \frac{1813.32}{2.3^2} = 342.78 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

4.11.3.1 One-way shear (Beam Shear).

$$V_u = q_u b \left(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{a}{2} - d \right) = 342.78 x 2.3 \left(\frac{2.3}{2} - \frac{0.45}{2} - d \right), \text{ Let } V_u = \phi V_c \text{ (}\phi = 0.75\text{)}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} x 2300 x d$$

$$\frac{342.78 \times 2.3}{0.75} \left(\frac{2.3}{2} - \frac{0.45}{2} - d \right) = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 2300 \times d \rightarrow d = 0.332 \text{ m}$$

Assume cover 75 mm, and steel bars of $\emptyset 20$

Generally, the thickness of spread footing is governed by two-way shear. The shear will be checked on the critical perimeter at $d/2$ from the face of the column and, if necessary, the thickness will be increased or decreased. Because there is reinforcement in both directions, the average d will be used:

$$h = 332 + 75 + 20 = 427 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{take } h = 500 \text{ mm, then } d = 500 - 75 - 20 = 405 \text{ mm}$$

4.11.3.2 Two-way shear (Punching Shear).

$$\text{Let } V_u = \phi V_c \quad (\phi = 0.75)$$

$$V_u = qu(bl - (h. \text{column} + d)(b. \text{column} + d)) =$$

$$V_u = 342.78(2.3 \times 2.3 - (0.45 + 0.405)(0.5 + 0.405)) = 1548.07 \text{ KN}$$

$$\beta = \frac{500}{450} = 1.11 \quad , \beta = \text{Ratio of long side to short side of the rectangular column}$$

b_0 is perimeter of the critical section taken at $\frac{d}{2}$ from the loaded area .

$$b_0 = 2(h. \text{column} + d) + 2(b. \text{column} + d) = 2(0.45 + 0.405) + 2(0.5 + 0.405) = 3.52 \text{ m}$$

α_s is assumed to be :

- $\alpha_s = 40$ for interior columns – control
- $\alpha_s = 30$ for edge columns
- $\alpha_s = 20$ for corner columns

the ACI code , section – allows a shear strength , V_c in footings without shear reinforcement for two way shear action , the smallest of

$$\bullet \quad V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta} \right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{1.11} \right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.467 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN}$$

$$\bullet \quad V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_0} + 2 \right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{40 \times 0.405}{3.52} + 2 \right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.5502 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN}$$

$$\bullet \quad V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.333 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \quad \text{Control}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = \frac{1}{3} \times 1.0 \times \sqrt{24} \times 3520 \times 405 = 2327.995 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 2327.995 = 1745.996 > V_u = 1548.07 \text{ KN its OK}$$

The thickness of 50 cm is adequate enough

Check again for One-way shear and the result is $\phi V_c = 570.42 \text{ KN} > V_u = 409.96 \text{ KN}$ it OK

4.11.4 Depth for flexure in long direction.

Take steel bar of $\phi 20$

$$b = 2.3 \text{ m}, h = 500 \text{ mm}, d = 500 - 75 - \frac{20}{2} = 415 \text{ mm}$$

$$f'_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}, f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$M_u = \frac{wl^2}{2} = 342.78 \times 2.3 \times 0.925 \times \frac{0.925}{2} = 337.285 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{337.285 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 2300 \times 415^2} = 0.946 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.59 \times 0.946}{420}} \right) = 0.002307$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.002307 \times 2300 \times 415 = 2202.205 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 2300 \times 500 = 2070 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 2202.205 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 2070 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 12\phi 16 \text{ with } A_s = 2412 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 2202.205 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Using bars of $\phi 16$ instead of $\phi 20$ as assumed before makes the effective depth d larger. So, no need to check for M_n :

$$S = \frac{2300 - 75 \times 2 - 12 \times 16}{11} = 178 \text{ mm}$$

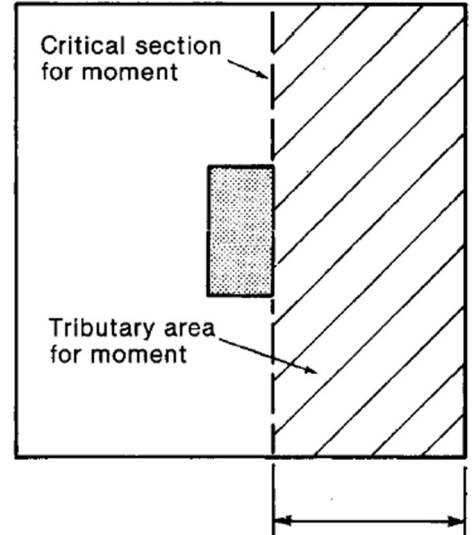
Step (s) is the smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 \times 500 = 1500 \text{ mm}$

2. 450 mm

3. $s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 75 = 192.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$

$$S = 178 \text{ mm} < S_{max} = 192.5 \text{ mm} \text{ ok}$$



4.11.5 Depth for flexure in Short direction.

Take steel bar of $\emptyset 16$

$$h = 500 \text{ mm}, d = 500 - 75 - 16 - 16/2 = 401 \text{ mm}$$

$$f'_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}, f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$M_u = \frac{wl^2}{2} = 342.78 \times 2.3 \times 0.9 \times \frac{0.90}{2} = 319.3 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{319.3 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 2300 \times 401^2} = 0.959 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.59 \times 0.959}{420}} \right) = 0.0023397$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.0023397 \times 2300 \times 401 = 2157.91 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 2300 \times 500 = 2070 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 2157.91 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 2070 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 12\emptyset 16 \text{ with } A_s = 2412 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 2157.91 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Using bars of $\emptyset 16$ instead of $\emptyset 20$ as assumed before makes the effective depth d larger. So, no need to check for M_n :

$$S = \frac{2300 - 75 \times 2 - 12 \times 16}{11} = 178 \text{ mm}$$

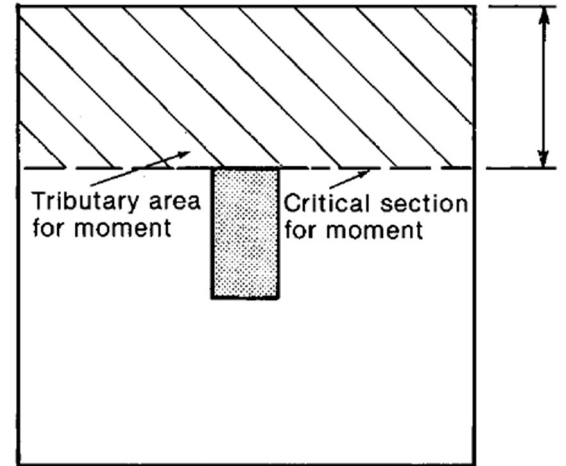
Step (s) is the smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 \times 500 = 1500 \text{ mm}$

2. 450 mm

3. $s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 75 = 192.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$

$$S = 178 \text{ mm} < S_{max} = 192.5 \text{ mm} - \text{ok}$$



➤ 4.12 Design of Strip footing:

Estimate the size of the footing by consider 1 m strip of footing and wall, allowable soil pressure is $2.9 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 = 285 \text{ KN/m}^2$, Soil density $\gamma_{soil} = 16 \text{ KN/m}^3$.

Because the thickness of the footing is not known at these stages, it is necessary to guess the thickness for first trial, S try a 30 cm thick footing.

4.12.1 Loads on strip footing.

Service Dead load DL from Rib 1 = $12.28 \times 3 / 0.52 = 35.28 \text{ KN/m}$

service Live load LL form Rib 1 = $2.18 \times 3 / 0.52 = 12.58 \text{ KN/m}$

Self – weight of wall = $3 \times 3.83 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 57.45 \text{ KN/m}$

Total Dead Load Service = $35.28 + 57.45 = 92.73 \text{ KN/m}$

Total Live Load service = 12.58 KN/m

Calculating the weight of footing, soil, and the surcharge floor load:

Assume $h_{footi} = 30 \text{ cm}$, $W_{footing} = 0.3 \times 25 = 7.5 \text{ KN/m}^2$, $W_{soil} = 0.7 \times 16 = 11.2 \text{ KN/m}^2$
Net soil pressure $q_{a.net} = 285 - 7.5 - 11.2 = 266.3 \text{ KN/m}^2$

4.12.2 Required sizes of footing.

$A = \frac{P_n}{q_{a.net}} = \frac{92.73 + 12.58}{266.3} = 0.3955 \text{ m}^2$, $A = 1 \times b \rightarrow b = 39.55 \text{ cm}$ So take $b = 100 \text{ cm}$

4.12.3 Depth of footing and Shear Design.

$$P_u = 1.2dl + 1.6ll = 1.2 \times 92.73 + 1.6 \times 12.58 = 131.5 \text{ KN}$$

$$q_u = \frac{131.5}{1 \times 1} = 131.5 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

One-way shear (Beam shear).

Shear usually governs the thickness of footings. only one-way shear is significant in a wall footing. V_u at a distance d from the face of column (wall).

$$V_u = q_u b \left(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{a}{2} - d \right) = 131.5 \times 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{0.2}{2} - d \right), \text{ Let } V_u = \phi V_c \quad (\phi = 0.75)$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times d$$

$$131.5 \times 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{0.2}{2} - d \right) = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times d \rightarrow d = 0.0707 \text{ m}$$

Assume cover 75 mm, and steel bars of $\phi 20$

$$h = 70.7 + 75 + 20 = 165.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{take } h = 250 \text{ mm, then } d = 250 - 75 - 20/2 = 165 \text{ mm}$$

4.12.4 Design for flexure.

$$d = 250 - 75 - 20/2 = 165 \text{ mm}, f'_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}, f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$M_u = \frac{wl^2}{2} = 131.5 \times 1 \times 0.4 \times \frac{0.4}{2} = 10.52 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{10.52 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 165^2} = 0.429 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.429 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.001032$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.001032 \times 1000 \times 165 = 170.58 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 250 = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 170.58 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{s,min} = 450 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{Not ok}$$

$$\text{Take } A_{s,min} = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 6\phi \frac{10}{m} \text{ or } \phi 10/15 \text{ cm with } A_s = 474 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 450 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Using bars of $\phi 10$ instead of $\phi 20$ as assumed before makes the effective depth d larger. So, no need to check for M_n :

$$S = \frac{1000}{6} = 166.67 \text{ mm}$$

Step (s) is the smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 \times 250 = 750 \text{ mm}$

2. 450 mm

3. $s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 75 = 192.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm} < S_{max} = 192.5 \text{ mm} - \text{ok}$$

4.12.6 Temperature reinforcement.

Select the minimum (temperature) reinforcement By ACI code, we require the following reinforcement along the length of the footing.

$$A_{S,min} = 0.0018bh = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 250 = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 6Ø10 with $A_s = 474 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 450 \text{ mm}^2$ – ok , for shrinkage reinforcement.

➤ 4.13 Design of Staircase:

➤

4.13.1 Minimum slab thickness.

Minimum slab thickness for deflection is (for simply supported one-way solid slab):

$$h_{min} = \frac{L}{20} = \frac{4.78}{20} = 23.9 \text{ cm}$$

Minimum slab thickness for deflection is (for the slab end are cast with supporting beam):

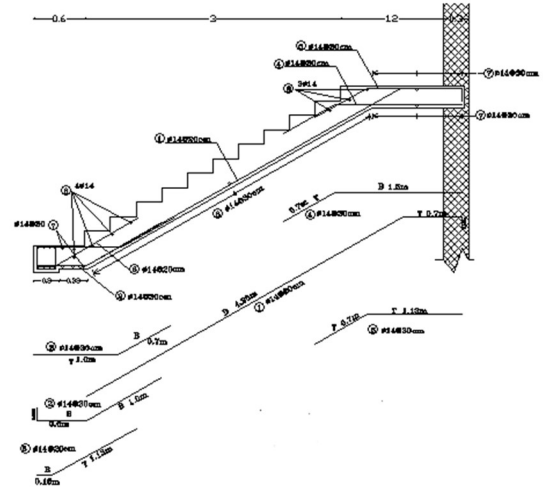
$$h_{min} = \frac{L}{24} = \frac{4.78}{24} = 19.92 \text{ cm}$$

Take the Thickness equal 25 cm

4.13.2 Load Calculation.

Load: the applied live loads are based on the plan area (horizontal) projection, while the dead load is based on the sloped length to transfer the dead load into horizontal projection

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{riser}}{\text{run}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0.17}{0.3} \right) = 29.54$$



Flight Dead load computation:

Material	Quality Density KN/m ³	W KN/m
Tiles	25	$25x[(0.17 + 0.35)/0.3]x0.03x1 = 1.3$
Mortar	22	$22x[(0.17 + 0.30)/0.3]x0.03x1 = 1.034$
Stair steps	25	$25x[(0.17x0.30)/(2x0.3)]x1 = 2.125$
RC solid slab	25	$(25x0.25x1)/\cos(29.54) = 7.184$
plaster	22	$(22x0.03x1)/\cos(29.54) = 0.7586$
Total dead load		12.4 KN/m

Landing dead load computation

Material	Quality Density KN/m ³	$\gamma \cdot h \cdot l$
Tiles	25	$25 \times 0.03 \times 1 = 0.75$
Mortar	22	$22 \times 0.03 \times 1 = 0.66$
Reinforcement concrete	25	$25 \times 0.25 \times 1 = 6.25$
Plaster	22	$22 \times 0.03 \times 1 = 0.66$
Total dead load		8.32

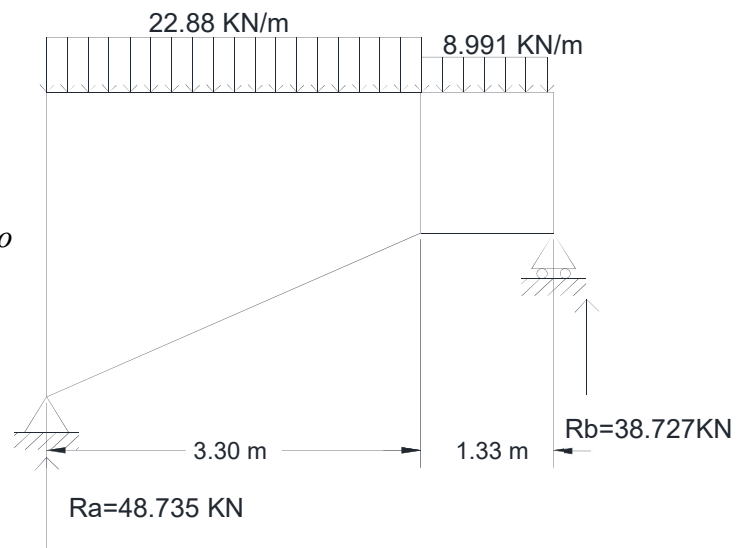
Assume Live load LL= 5 KN/m²

Total factored load $w = 1.2Dl + 1.6ll$

For flight $W = 1.2x12.4 + 1.6x5$
 $= 22.88 \text{ KN/m}$

For landing $W = 1.2x8.32 + 1.6x5 = 17.984$

Because the load on landing is carried into two directions, $17.982/2 = 8.991 \text{ KN/m}$ on the landing



$$M_{Rb} = 0 \rightarrow +22.88x3.30x\left(\frac{3.3}{2} + 1.33\right) + 8.991x1.33\left(\frac{1.33}{2}\right) - R_A(0.15 + 3.3 + 1.33) = 0$$

$$R_A = 48.735 \text{ KN}, R_B = 75.504 + 11.958 - 48.735 = 38.727 \text{ KN}$$

$$-V_{max} - 22.88x(X - 1.33) - 11.958 + 38.727 = 0 \rightarrow X = 2.5 \text{ m maximum moment at 2.5 from } R_B$$

$$-M_{max} + 38.727(2.5) - 11.958\left(\frac{1.33}{2} + 1.17\right) - 26.7696\left(\frac{1.17}{2}\right) = 0 \rightarrow M_{max} = 59.214 \text{ KN.m}$$

4.13.3 Check for shear strength.

Assume initial bar diameter $\phi 14$ for main reinforcement , $\phi = 0.75$ for shear

$$d = h - cover - \frac{d_b}{2} = 250 - 20 - \frac{14}{2} = 223 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 223 \times 10^{-3} = 136.56 \text{ KN/m strip}$$

$$V_u = 38.727 - 8.991(0.125 + 0.223) = 35.598 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c > V_u \quad \text{So, the thickness of the slab is adequate enough.}$$

4.13.4 Design steel reinforcement for the flight.

Assume $\phi 14$ for main reinforcement

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{59.214 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 223^2} = 1.323 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.59 \times 1.323}{420}} \right) = 0.00326$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00326 \times 1000 \times 223 = 726.84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 250 = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 726.84 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 450 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{A_{s\phi 14}} = \frac{726.84}{153.9} = 4.7197 = 5 \text{ bars} \quad s = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

take $\phi 14$ At 200 mm , or $5\phi 14/m$, $200 < 300 \text{ mm}$ ok

Steps is smallest of: -

1. $3h = 3 \times 250 = 750 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm

$$3. \quad s = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 420} \right) = 330 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 20 = 300 \text{ mm} \quad \text{Control}$$

4.13.5 Design steel reinforcement for the Landing.

Assume $\emptyset 14$ for main reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 250 - 20 - 14 - \frac{14}{2} = 209 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = \frac{W L^2}{8} = \frac{8.991 \times 2.7^2}{8} = 8.193 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{8.193 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 209^2} = 0.208 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.59 \times 0.208}{420}} \right) = 0.000498$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.000498 \times 1000 \times 209 = 104.04 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 250 = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 104.04 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{s,min} = 450 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{take } A \text{ min}$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{A_{s\emptyset 14}} = \frac{450}{153.9} = 2.922 = 3 \text{ bars}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.333 \text{ m} < 0.3 \text{ m} \quad \text{take } s = 300 \text{ mm}$$

take $\emptyset 14$ At 300 mm , or 3 $\emptyset 14$ /m

Steps is smallest of: -

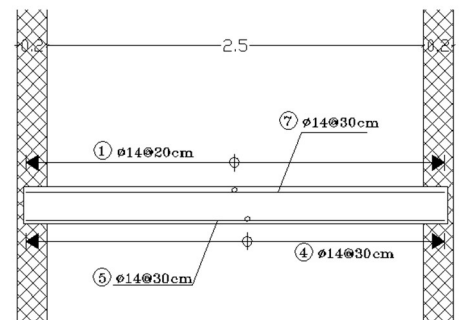
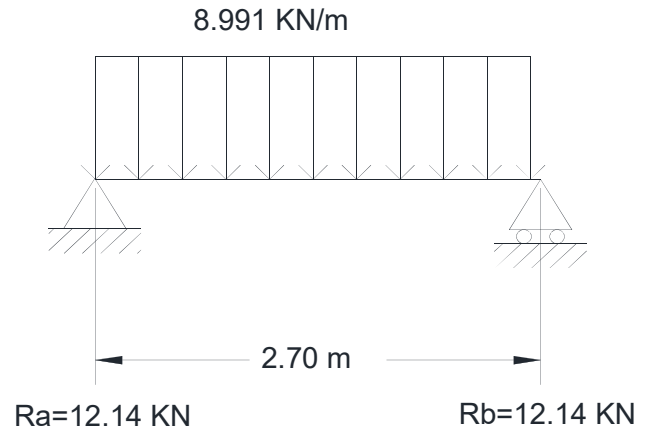
$$1. \quad 3h = 3 \times 250 = 750 \text{ mm}$$

$$2. \quad 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$3. \quad s = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 420} \right) = 330 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 20$$

$$= 300 \text{ mm} \quad \text{Control}$$



4.13.6 Design Temperature and shrinkage reinforcement.

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018bh = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 250 = 450 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{As}{A_{s\phi 14}} = \frac{450}{153.9} = 2.922 = 3 \text{ bars} \quad s = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.333 \text{ m} < 0.3 \text{ m} \quad \text{take } s = 300 \text{ mm}$$

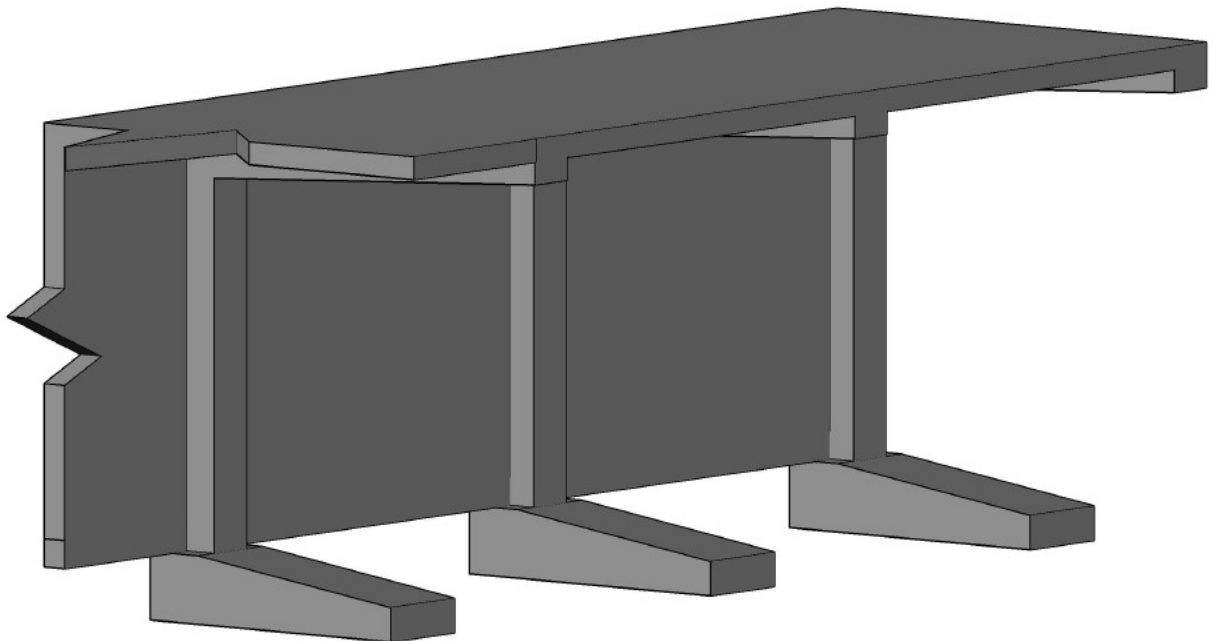
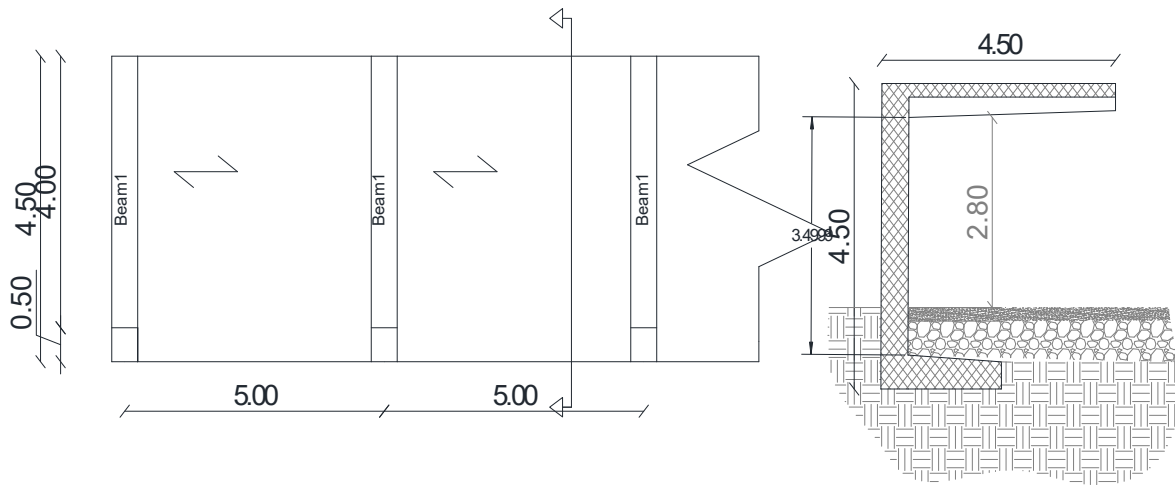
take $\phi 14$ At 300 mm , or 3 $\phi 14$ /m

Steps is smallest of: -

1. $5h = 3 \times 250 = 1250 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm Control

4.14 Structural Design for Cantilever:

Plan and 3D shape:



Design slab as one way: -

Thickness of slab

The minimum thickness of slab as 7.3.1 ACI code: -

$$h = \frac{l}{24} \text{ for one end continuous} = \frac{5000}{24} = 208.33 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = \frac{l}{28} \text{ for both end continuous} = \frac{5000}{28} = 178.57 \text{ mm}$$

Take $h = 210 \text{ mm} > 208.33 \text{ mm}$

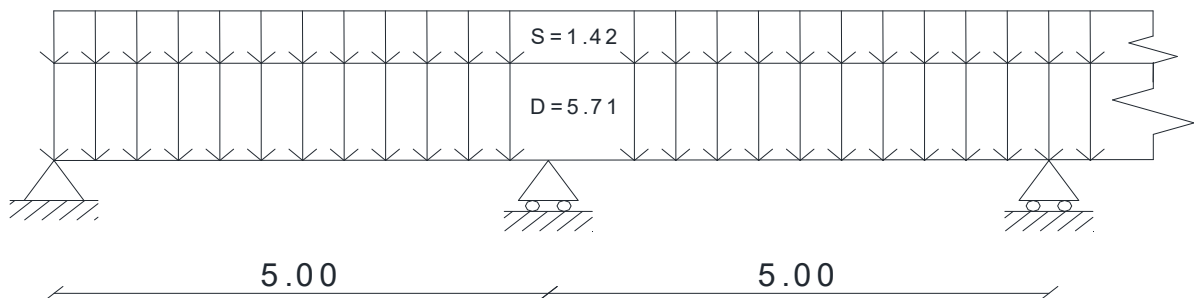
Load Calculation

$$\text{Dead load} = \text{Self weight} + \text{plaster} = 0.21 \times 25 \times 1 + 0.02 \times 23 \times 1 = 5.71 \text{ KN/m}$$

The calculation of Snow load depending on Jordanian load code: -

For $h = 900 \text{ m}$ over sea level $\rightarrow S = \frac{h-400}{350}$, when $1500 > h > 500$

$$S = \frac{900 - 400}{350} = 1.42 \text{ KN/m}^2$$



Service load on slab

The possible Load Combination that can be used: -

1. $U = 1.4D = 1.4 \times 5.71 = 8 \text{ KN/m}$
2. $U = 1.2D + 0.5S = 1.2 \times 5.71 + 0.5 \times 1.42 = 7.562 \text{ KN/m}$
3. $U = 1.2D + 1.6S = 1.2 \times 5.71 + 1.6 \times 1.42 = 9.124 \text{ KN/m}$

So, the ultimate load combination is $W_u = 9.124 \text{ KN/m}$

Structural Analysis

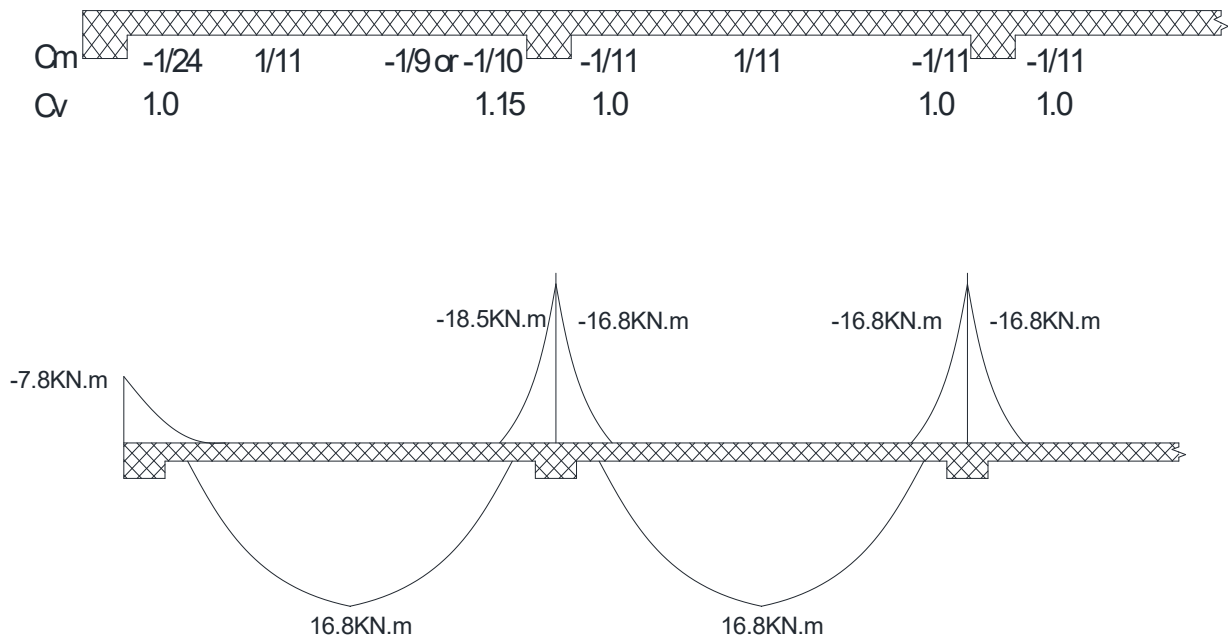
We use Simplified method for non-prestressed continuous beams and one-way slab as ACI code 2014

And we check for condition for this method 6.5.1 ACI code: -

- Members are prismatic.
- Load are uniformly.
- $L \leq 3D$.
- There are at least two spans.
- The longer of two adjacent spans does not exceed the shorter by more than 20 percent.

The moment equation is $M_u = C_m(W_u l_n^2)$

The shear equation is $V_u = C_v \left(\frac{W_u l_n}{2} \right)$



Check if the thickness is adequate for shear: -

Assume $\phi 10$, $d = 210 - 20 - \frac{10}{2} = 185 \text{ mm}$

$$V_{u,max} = 1.15 \times \frac{W_u l_n}{2} = 1.15 \times \frac{9.124 \times 4.5}{2} = 23.61 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} b d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 185 = 113.288 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$V_u < \frac{1}{2} V_c \rightarrow 23.61 \text{ KN/m} < 66.64 \text{ KN/m} \quad \text{SO, the thickness is adequate enough}$$

Design Slab for negative moment: -

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{18.5 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 185^2} = 0.601 \text{ MPa}, \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.601 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.001453$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.001453 \times 1000 \times 185 = 268.81 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = \rho_{min} \cdot b h = 0.0018 \times 210 \times 1000 = 378 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 378 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 268.81 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

$$\text{Use } \phi 10 @ 20 \text{ cm}, \quad A_s = 392 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > 378 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

Steps is smallest of: -

$$1. \quad 3h = 3 \times 210 = 630 \text{ mm}$$

$$2. \quad 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$3. \quad s = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 420} \right) = 300 \text{ mm} \quad \text{Control}$$

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$$

Check for strain:

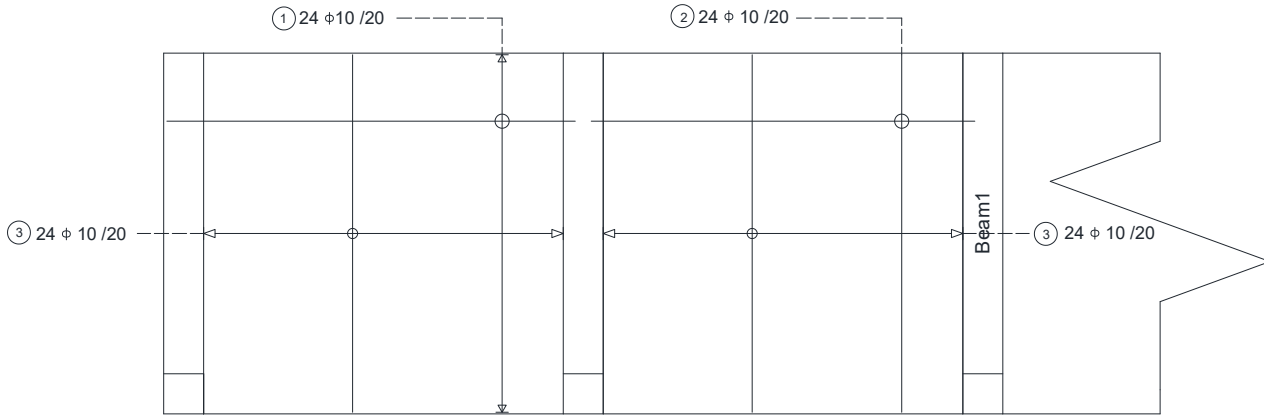
$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f'_c b} = \frac{392 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 8.07 \text{ mm}, \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.07}{0.85} = 9.49 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (180 - 9.96)}{9.96} = 0.0538 > 0.005 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

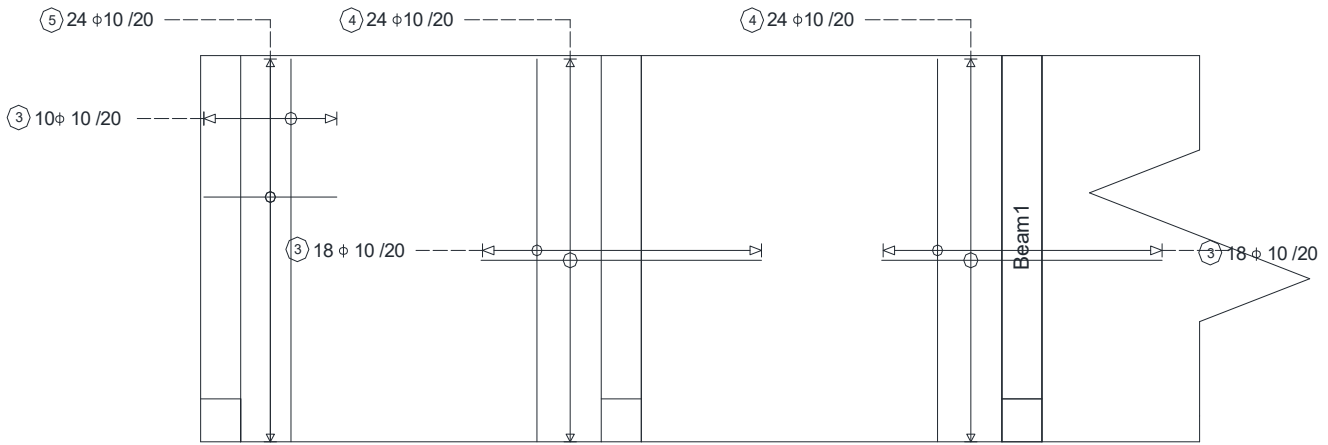
Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A_{s,min} = \rho_{min} \times bh = 0.0018 \times 210 \times 1000 = 378 \text{ mm}^2 ,$$

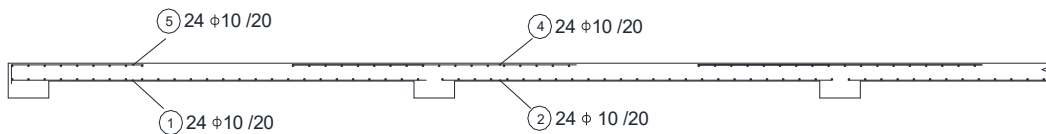
$$\text{Use } \phi 10 @ 20 \text{ cm} , A_s = 392 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m} > 378 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}$$



Bottom reinforcement



Top reinforcement

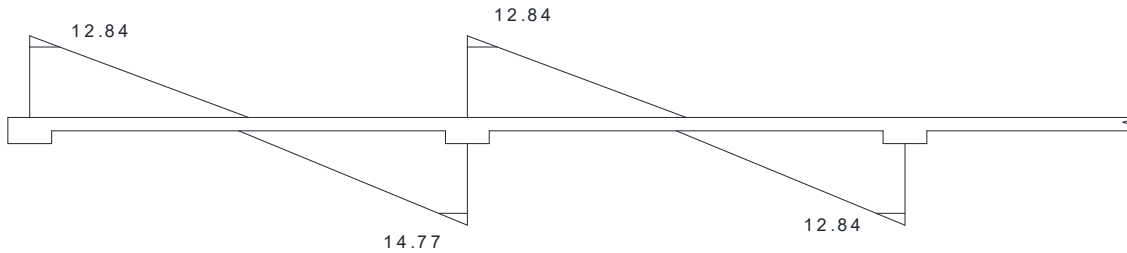


Calculation the Reaction on beam:

Shear from service Dead load (DL) $\rightarrow V = 1 \times \frac{W_n l_n}{2} = 1 \times \frac{5.71 \times 4.5}{2} = 12.85 \text{ KN/m}$

$V = 1.15 \times \frac{W_n l_n}{2} = 1.15 \times \frac{5.71 \times 4.5}{2} = 14.77 \text{ KN/m}$

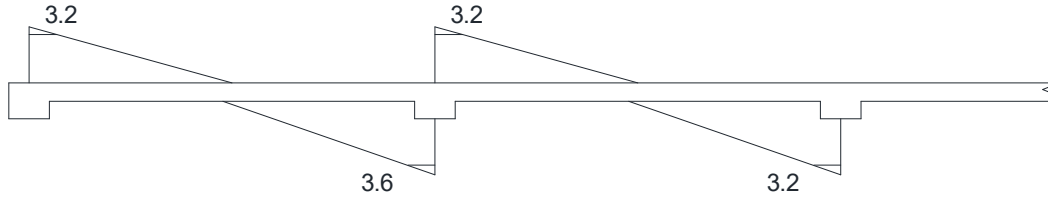
Total dead load factored: $V = 1.2 \times (12.85 + 14.77) = 33.14 \text{ KN/m}$



Shear from service Snow load : $V = 1 \times \frac{W_n l_n}{2} = 1 \times \frac{1.41 \times 4.5}{2} = 3.2 \text{ KN/m}$

$V = 1.15 \times \frac{W_n l_n}{2} = 1.15 \times \frac{1.41 \times 4.5}{2} = 3.6 \text{ KN/m}$

Total snow load factored : $V = 1.6 \times (3.2 + 3.6) = 10.88 \text{ KN/m}$



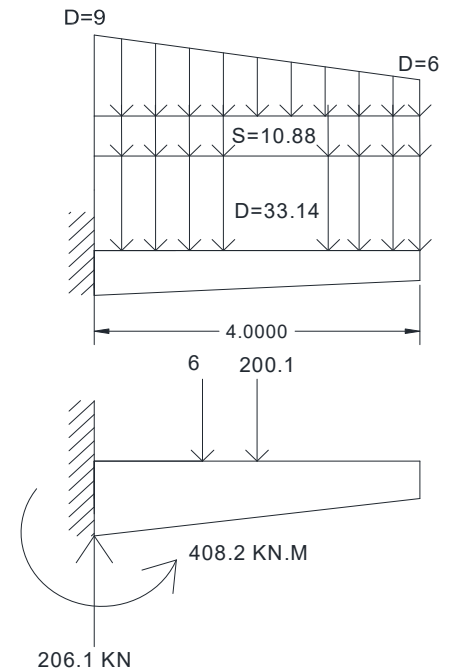
Thickness of beam:

The minimum thickness of beam as 9.3.1 ACI code:

$h = \frac{l}{8} \text{ for Cantilever} = \frac{4.3}{8} = 537.5 \text{ mm}$

Take $h = 600 \text{ mm} > 537.5 \text{ mm}$

The loads on the beam as shown on the figure: -



Check whether the section will be act as singly or doubly reinforced section:

Assume bar diameter $\emptyset 25$.

$$d = h - cover - d_{stirrup} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 600 - 40 - 10 - \frac{25}{2} = 537.5 \text{ mm}$$

Maximum nominal moment strength from strain condition $\varepsilon_s = 0.004$

$$C = \frac{3}{7}d = \frac{3}{7} \times 537.5 = 230.36 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C\beta_1 = 230.36 \times 0.85 = 195.81 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85f_c'ab \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 195.81 \times 500 \times \left(537.5 - \frac{195.81}{2} \right) = 877.97 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82$$

$$M_u = 408.2 < \phi M_{n,max} = 877.97 \times 0.82 = 719.94 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

Design the negative moment on support = $-408.2 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{408.2 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 537.5^2} = 3.14 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00816$$

$$A_{s,min} = \rho b d = 0.00816 \times 500 \times 537.5 = 2193 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 783.69 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 895.833 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 2193 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 895.833 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

Use $8\emptyset 20$ in two layer with $A_s = 2513.3 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 2193 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ ok}$

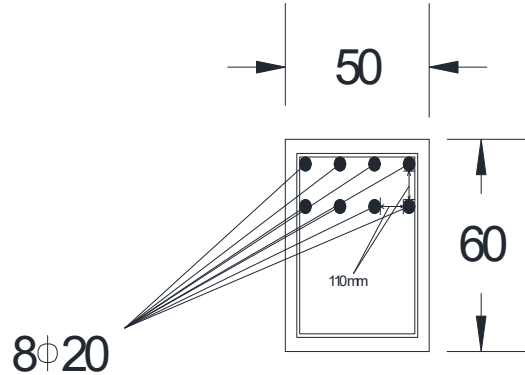
Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{2513.3 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 500} = 103.49 \text{ mm} \quad , \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{103.49}{0.85} = 121.75 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (537.5 - 121.75)}{121.75} = 0.010 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{stirrups} - \text{No.}(\phi)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{500 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 4(20)}{3} = 107 > 25 > 18 \text{ ok}$$



Design of Beam for Shear.

Critical section at distance $d = 537.5 \text{ mm}$ from the face from support. $V_{u,max} = 178.4 \text{ KN}$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 219.43 \text{ KN}$$

Check the section dimensions:

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{178.4}{0.75} - 219.43 = 18.43 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 877.73 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = 877.73 > V_s = 18.43 \text{ KN} - \text{the section is large enough}$$

Cases: -

Case (I): $V_u \leq \frac{1}{2} \phi V_c \rightarrow$ No shear reinforcement is required .

Case (II): $\frac{1}{2} \phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c \rightarrow$ Minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v,min}$) except (in ACI).

Case (III): $\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,min})$ - Minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v,min}$)

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{A_{v,min} d f_y}{s} \rightarrow \text{then } V_{s,min} \text{ is the maximum of } V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d \text{ and } V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3} b_w d.$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 600 \text{ mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2}$$

Case (IV): $\phi(V_c + V_{s,min}) < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s'})$ – stirrups are required

$$V_{s,min} \leq V_s \leq V_{s'} \rightarrow V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c \rightarrow V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd \text{ \& } V_s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{S}$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 600mm \text{ or } S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2}$$

Case (V): $\phi(V_c + V_{s'}) < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,max})$ – stirrups are required

$$V_{s'} \leq V_s \leq V_{s,max} \rightarrow V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c \rightarrow V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd \text{ \& } V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd \text{ \& } V_s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{S}$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 300mm \text{ or } S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{4}$$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 82.29 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3}b_wd = \frac{1}{3} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 89.58 \text{ KN} \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f_c'}b_wd = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 438.87 \text{ KN}$$

Find the maximum stirrups spacing for 178.4 KN:

$$V_u \leq \frac{1}{2}\phi V_c \rightarrow 178.4 \leq 82.29 \text{ Not ok}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c \rightarrow 82.29 < 178.4 \leq 164.58 \text{ not ok}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,min}) \rightarrow 164.58 < 178.4 \leq 231.76 \text{ ok} \quad \text{Case 3}$$

$$S_{max} \leq 600mm \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{537.5}{2} = 268.75 \text{ mm} - \text{ control}$$

Use stirrups $\emptyset 8$ with 2 leg $A_v = 2 \times 50.27 = 100.54 \text{ mm}^2$

$$s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{V_{s,min}} = \frac{100.54 \times 537.5 \times 420}{89.58} = 253.37 \text{ mm}$$

Compute the stirrups spacing required to resist the shear forces:

Take U-shape 2 leg stirrups $\emptyset 8$ at $s = 250 \text{ mm} < 253.37 \text{ mm} < s_{max} = 268.75 \text{ mm}$

Wind calculation:

As Jordanian code the velocity of wind = 126 Km/h in location that haven't Data about wind velocity = 126 Km/h.

As UBC 97 the Hebron is exposure B

$$P = C_e C_Q q_s I_w$$

The pressure

$$q_s = 0.00256 V^2$$

$$q_s = 0.00256 \times \left(\frac{126}{1.61} \right)^2 = 15.67 \text{ Psf} = 0.751 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$C_e = 0.62 \text{ exposure B}, \quad C_q = 1.3, \quad I_w = 1$$

$$p = 0.751 \times 0.62 \times 1.3 \times 1 = 0.61 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

As one Way Slab the Wind Will transfer

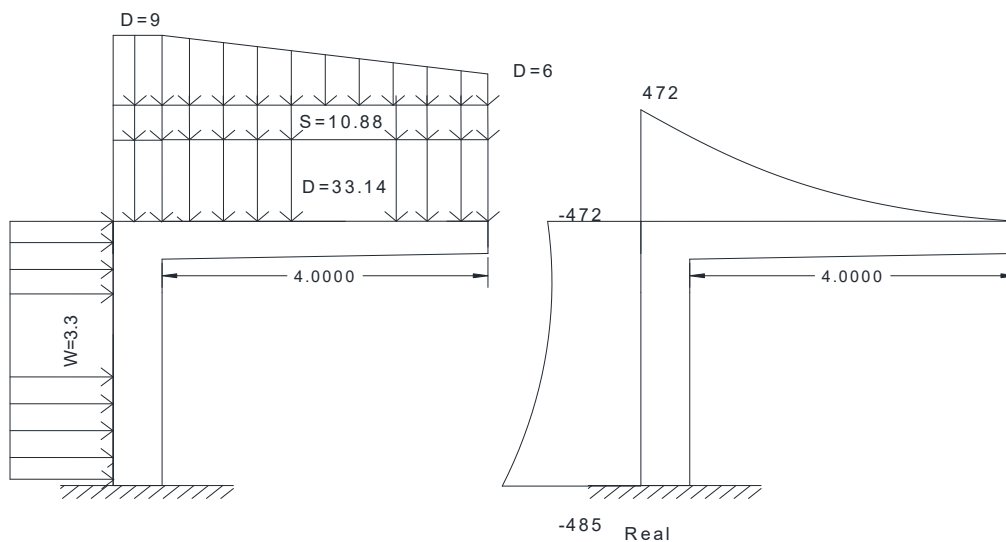
$$\text{The shear equation is } V_u = C_v \left(\frac{W_u l_n}{2} \right)$$

$$V_u \text{ for Frame} = 1.15 \times \frac{0.61 \times 4.5}{2} = 1.6 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$V_u = 1 \times \frac{0.61 \times 4.5}{2} = 1.4 \text{ KN/m}$$

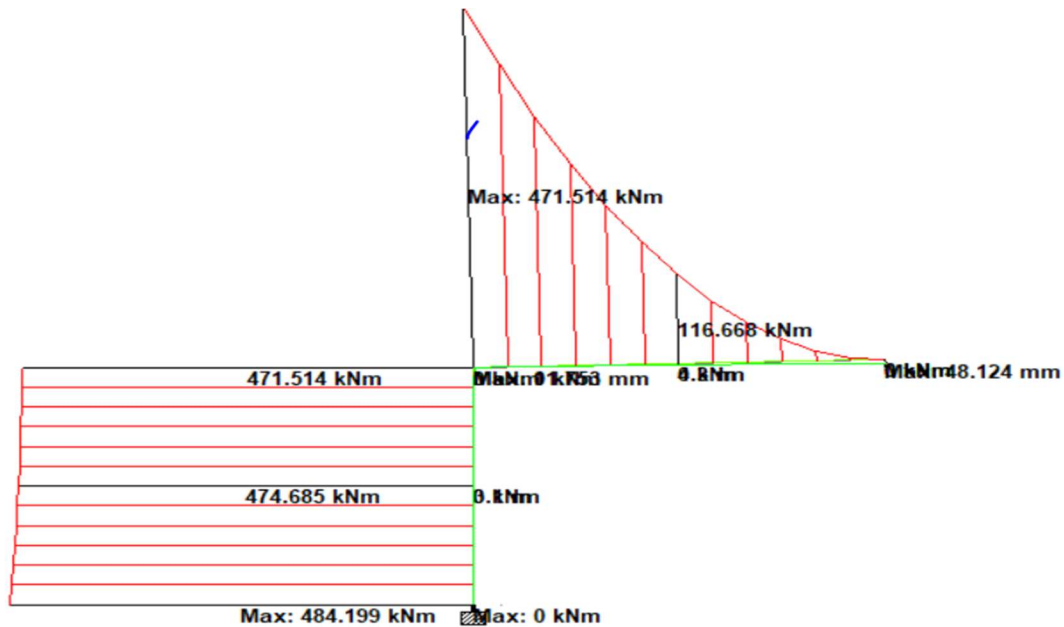
$$\text{The loads on the frame} = 1.6 + 1.4 + 0.61 \times 0.5 = 3.3 \text{ KN/m}$$

The loads on the frame from the wall



Design of the column:

1. $0.1 f_c' A_g = 0.1 \times 24 \times (600 \times 500) = 720 \text{ KN} > P_u = 222 \text{ KN}$ Section design as beam.
2. By using STAAD Pro software, M_u due to vertical load and wind load equal = 485 KN.m



Check whether the section will be act as singly or doubly reinforced section:

Assume bar diameter $\phi 25$.

$$d = h - cover - d_{stirrup} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 600 - 40 - 10 - \frac{25}{2} = 537.5 \text{ mm}$$

Maximum nominal moment strength from strain condition $\epsilon_s = 0.004$

$$C = \frac{3}{7}d = \frac{3}{7} \times 537.5 = 230.36 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C\beta_1 = 230.36 \times 0.85 = 195.81 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85 f_c' a b \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 195.81 \times 500 \times \left(537.5 - \frac{195.81}{2} \right) = 877.97 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82$$

$$M_u = 408.2 < \phi M_{n,max} = 877.97 \times 0.82 = 719.94 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

Design the negative moment on the center of the support = $-485 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{485 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 537.5^2} = 3.73 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3.73 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.01$$

$$A_{S \min} = \rho b d = 0.01 \times 500 \times 537.5 = 2687.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{S, \min}$

$$A_{S, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{S, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 783.69 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S, \min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 500 \times 537.5 = 895.833 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 2687.5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{S, \min} = 895.833 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 8\emptyset 22 \text{ with } A_s = 3041.1 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{req}} = 2687.5 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{3041.1 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 500} = 125.22 \text{ mm} , \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{125.22}{0.85} = 147.3 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (537.5 - 147.3)}{147.3} = 0.00790 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

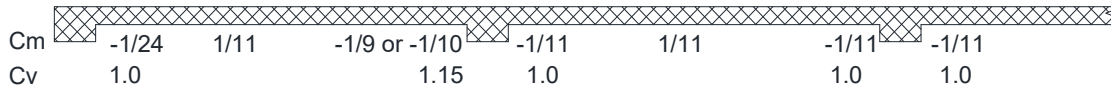
$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \text{No.}(\emptyset)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{500 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 4(22)}{3} = 104 > 25 > 22 \text{ ok}$$

Ground Beam Design

$$\text{Weight of Wall} = 25 \times 0.25 \times 3.3 = 20.625 \text{ KN/m}$$

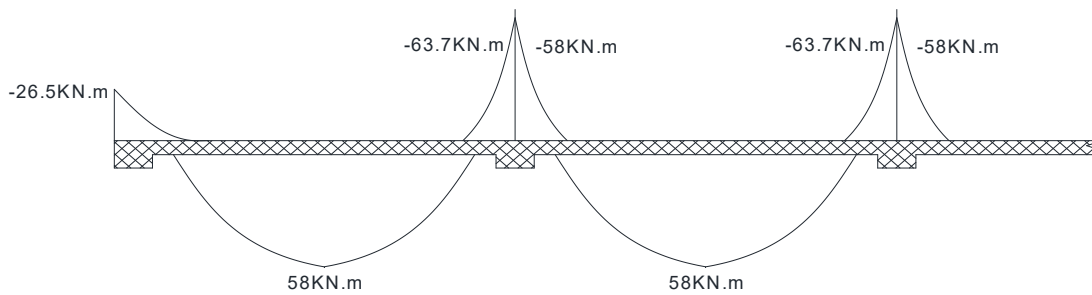
$$\text{Self Weight of beam} = 0.3 \times 0.25 \times 25 = 1.875 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$W_u = 1.4 \times 22.5 = 31.5 \text{ KN/m}$$



Positive moment = $\frac{1}{11} \times (31.5) \times 4.5^2 = 58 \text{ KN.m}$

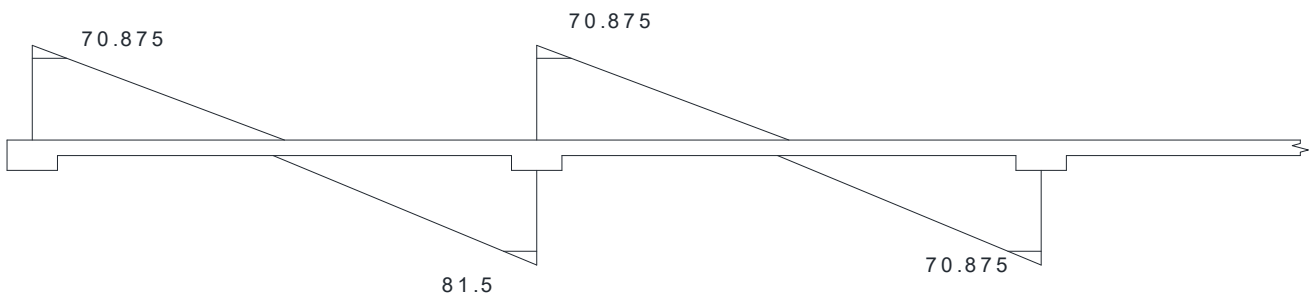
Negative moment = $-\frac{1}{10} \times (31.5) \times 4.5^2 = 63.7 \text{ KN.m}$



Shear Value

$V_u = 1 \times 31.5 \times \frac{4.5}{2} = 70.875 \text{ KN}$

$V_u = 1.15 \times 31.5 \times \frac{4.5}{2} = 81.5 \text{ KN}$



Check whether the section will be act as singly or doubly reinforced section:

Assume bar diameter $\emptyset 25$.

$$d = h - cover - d_{stirrup} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 300 - 40 - 10 - \frac{16}{2} = 242 \text{ mm}$$

Maximum nominal moment strength from strain condition $\epsilon_s = 0.004$

$$C = \frac{3}{7}d = \frac{3}{7} \times 242 = 103.7 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C\beta_1 = 103.7 \times 0.85 = 88.16 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85f_c'ab \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 250 \times 242 \times \left(242 - \frac{88.16}{2} \right) = 244.27 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82$$

$$M_u = 63.7 < \phi M_{n,max} = 244.27 \times 0.82 = 200.3 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m} \quad \text{-Design as singly}$$

Design the negative moment on the support = - 63.7 KN · m

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{53.7 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 250 \times 242^2} = 4.83 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 4.83 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.01338$$

$$A_{S,min} = \rho b d = 0.01338 \times 250 \times 242 = 809.485 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{S,min}$

$$A_{S,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{S,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 250 \times 242 = 176.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{S,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 250 \times 242 = 201.67 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{- control}$$

$$A_s = 809.485 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{S,min} = 201.667 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{- ok}$$

Use $8\emptyset 12$ in the two layers with $A_s = 904.7 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 809.485 \text{ mm}^2$ - ok

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{904.7 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 250} = 74.51 \text{ mm} , c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{74.51}{0.85} = 87.65 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (243 - 87.65)}{87.65} = 0.0053 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \text{No.}(\emptyset)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{250 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 4(12)}{3} = 34 > 25 > 12 \text{ ok}$$

Design the positive moment on the support = 58 KN · m

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{58 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 250 \times 242^2} = 4.4 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 4.4 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.012$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = \rho b d = 0.012 \times 250 \times 242 = 722.98 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \text{min}}$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 250 \times 242 = 176.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 250 \times 242 = 201.67 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 722.98 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{min}} = 201.667 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Use 7Ø12 in the two layers with $A_s = 791.68 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{req}} = 722.98 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{791.68 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 250} = 65.19 \text{ mm} , \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{65.19}{0.85} = 76.7 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (244 - 76.7)}{76.7} = 0.006543 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \text{No.}(\emptyset)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{250 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 4(12)}{3} = 34 > 25 > 12 \text{ ok}$$

Shear Design: -

Critical section at distance $d = 244 \text{ mm}$ from the face from support. $V_{u, \text{max}} = 81.5 \text{ KN}$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 250 \times 244 = 49.80 \text{ KN}$$

Check the section dimensions:

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{81.5}{0.75} - 49.80 = 58.860 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{24} \times 250 \times 244 = 199.22 \text{ KN}$$

$V_{s,max} = 199.22 > V_s = 58.860 \text{ KN}$ – the section is large enough

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{24} \times 250 \times 244 = 18.67 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3} b_w d = \frac{1}{3} \times 250 \times 244 = 20.166 \text{ KN} \quad \text{– control}$$

$$V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{24} \times 250 \times 244 = 99.6125 \text{ KN}$$

Find the maximum stirrups spacing for 81.5 KN:

$$V_u \leq \frac{1}{2} \phi V_c \rightarrow 81.5 \leq 18.69 \text{ Not ok}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c \rightarrow 18.69 < 81.5 \leq 37.36 \text{ not ok}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,min}) \rightarrow 37.36 < 81.5 \leq 52.47 \text{ not ok}$$

$$\phi(V_c + V_{s,min}) < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s'}) \rightarrow 52.47 < 81.5 \leq 112.06 \text{ ok use case IV}$$

$$S_{max} \leq 600 \text{ mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{244}{2} = 122 \text{ mm} \text{ – control}$$

Use stirrups $\emptyset 10$ with 2 leg $A_v = 2 \times 79 = 157.08 \text{ mm}^2$

$$s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{V_s} = \frac{157.08 \times 244 \times 420}{58.86} = 273.49 \text{ mm}$$

Compute the stirrups spacing required to resist the shear forces:

Take U-shape 2 leg stirrups $\emptyset 10$ at $s = 120 \text{ mm} < s_{max} = 122 \text{ mm}$

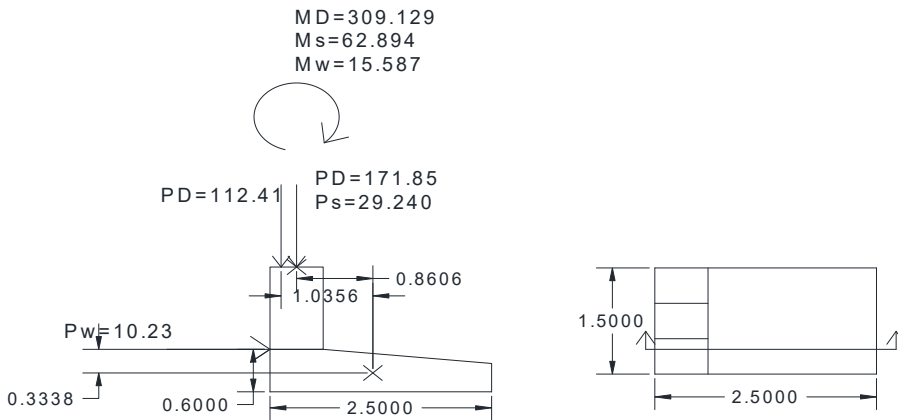
support	Vu	Vs	case	s	AV	s take
support1	70.87	44.68704	case Iv	357.0941222	2 \emptyset 10	120
support2 left	81.5	58.86038	case Iv	271.1073441	2 \emptyset 10	120
support2 right	70.875	44.69371	case Iv	357.0408568	2 \emptyset 10	120
support3 right	70.875	44.69371	case Iv	357.0408568	2 \emptyset 10	120

The Reaction from ground beam: -

The reaction on foundation = $81.5 + 70.875 = 152.375 \text{ KN/m}$ factored
 $= 157.375 / 1.4 = 112.41 \text{ KN/m}$ services

The values on the figure are service loads

Analysis and design foundation



The soil capacity calculation service load

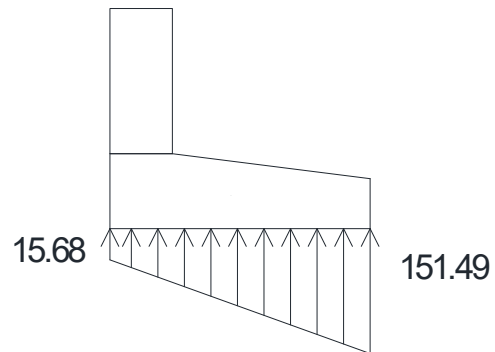
$$Pu = 171.85 + 29.240 + 112.41 = 313.49 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_{uc} = 309.1 + 63 + 15.6 + 10.23 \times 0.33 - 112.4 \times 1 - 171.85 \times 0.86 - 29.24 \times 0.86 = 106.13 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$e = \frac{106.13}{313.49} = 0.338\text{m} < \frac{B}{6} = \frac{2.5}{6} = 0.416$$

$$Q = \frac{P}{Bl} \pm \frac{6M}{Bl^2} = \frac{313.49}{2.5 \times 1.5} \pm \frac{6 \times 106.13}{2.5^2 \times 1.5}$$

$$Q_{max} = 151.52 \text{ KN/m}, \quad Q_{min} = 15.67 \text{ KN/m}, \quad Q_{max} < Q_{all} = 313.92$$



Analysis and Design

$$P_u = 1.2 \times (171.85) + 29.240 \times 1.6 = 253 \text{ KN}$$

$$P_{u2} = 1.2 \times 112.41 = 134.892 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_u = 1.2 \times 309.2 + 1.6 \times 62.9 + 0.8 \times 15.587 = 485 \text{ KN.m}$$

The value of moment At the Center

$$M_{uc} = 485 - 253 \times 0.86 - 134.892 \times 1 + 0.8 \times 10.23 \times 0.33 = 135.23 \text{ KN.m}$$

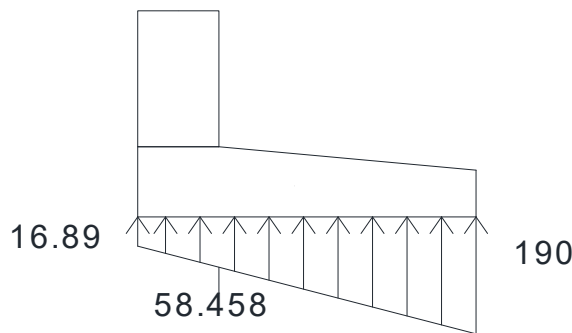
$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{135.23}{387.89} = 0.35 < \frac{B}{6} = \frac{2.5}{6} = 0.417$$

$$Q = \frac{P}{BL} \pm \frac{6M}{BL^2} = \frac{387.89}{2.5 \times 1.5} \pm \frac{6 \times 135.23}{2.5^2 \times 1.5}$$

$$Q_{max} = 189.98 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$Q_{min} = 16.8901 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$M_u = 58.458 \times \frac{1.9^2}{2} \times 1.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times (190 - 58.458) \times 1.9 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1.9 \times 1.5 = 395.7 \text{ KN.m}$$



Design the positive moment on support = 58 KN · m

$$d_{avg} = 500 - 75 - \frac{16}{2} = 417 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{395.7 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1500 \times 417^2} = 1.68 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$, m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.68 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00419$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00419 \times 525 \times 1500 = 2623.659 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s, min :

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018bh = 0.0018 \times 500 \times 1500 = 1350 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 2623.66 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 1350 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{take } 14\phi 16 \text{ for one layer } , S = \frac{1500 - 75 \times 2 - 14 \times 16}{13} = 86.61 \text{ mm}$$

Steps is smallest of: -

1. $3h = 3 \times 500 = 1500 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm Control

Check for one-way shear: -

The critical section for checking one-way shear strength is shown, to simplify this Check, it is conservative to assume that the maximum factored soil pressure of 189.98 KN/m^2 acts on the entire shaded region.

$$D_{avg} = 600 - 75 - 20 = 505 \text{ mm}$$

the factored shear force to resisted at the critical section is:

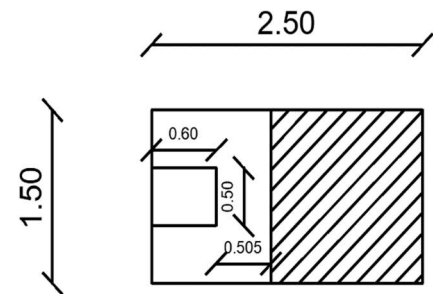
V_u at a distance (d) from the face of support .

$$V_u = q_u b(l - a - d) = 189.98 \times 1.5 \times (2.5 - 0.6 - 0.505) = 397.53 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Let } V_u = \phi V_c \quad (\phi = 0.75),$$

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{24} \times 1500 \times 505 \times 10^{-3} = 463.87 \text{ KN}$$

$\phi V_c > V_u$ SO, the footing is ok for one-way shear



Check footing thickness for Two-way shear (Punching shear):

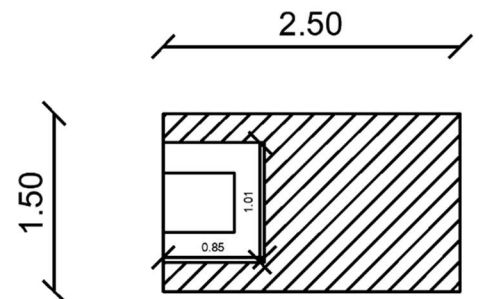
The critical shear perimeter is located $d/2$ away from each column face, as Shown. Assume the average effective depth for the footings is $D_{avg} = 600 - 75 - 20 = 505 \text{ mm}$

By using the average factored shear stress inside the critical perimeter

$$q_{avg} = \frac{16.89 + 1.98}{2} = 103.435 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$V_u = q_u (bl - (h_{.column} + d)(b_{.column} + d)) =$$

$$V_u = 103.435 (1.5 \times 2.5 - (0.6 + 0.505/2)(0.5 + 0.505)) = 325.12 \text{ KN}$$



$$\beta = \frac{600}{500} = 1.2 \quad , \beta = \text{Ratio of long side to short side of the rectangular column}$$

b_0 is perimeter of the critical section taken at $\frac{d}{2}$ from the loaded area .

$$b_0 = (h. \text{column} + d) + 2(b. \text{column} + d) = 2(0.6 + 0.505/2) + (0.5 + 0.505) = 2.71 \text{ m}$$

α_s is assumed to be :

- $\alpha_s = 40$ for interior columns
- $\alpha_s = 30$ for edge columns – control
- $\alpha_s = 20$ for corner columns

the ACI code , section – allows a shear strength , V_c in footings without shear reinforcement for two way shear action , the smallest of

- $V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{1.2}\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.444 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN}$
- $V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_0} + 2\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{30 \times 0.505}{2.71} + 2\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.6325 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN}$
- $V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.333 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \quad \text{Control}$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = \frac{1}{3} \times 1.0 \times \sqrt{24} \times 2710 \times 505 \times 10^{-3} = 2234.8 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Let } V_u = \phi V_c \quad (\phi = 0.75)$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 2234.8 = 1676.12 > V_u = 325.12 \text{ KN its OK}$$

The thickness of 60 cm is adequate enough

Check for factor of safety for Sliding:

The force resisting sliding, $F = \mu R$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} (15.68 + 151.49) = 1187.68$$

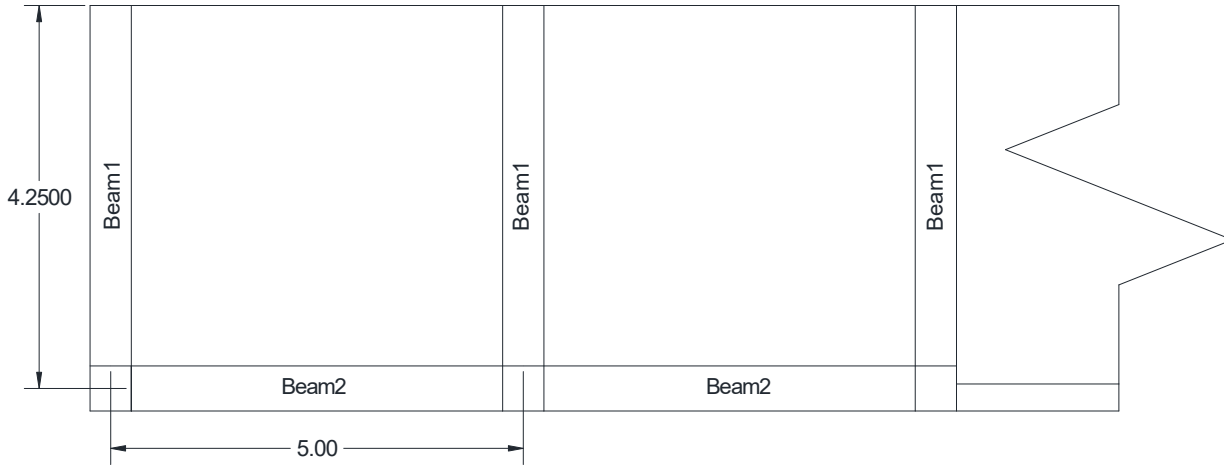
$\mu = 0.5$ between concrete and soil

$$F = 1187.68 \times 0.5 = 593.84 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{The factor of safety against sliding is } \frac{F}{H_a} \quad , F.s = \frac{593.84}{10.23} = 58.04 > 4 \text{ ok}$$

Design as two-way solid slab: -

Take the thickness of slab cheek take the thickness is =15 cm



Take the edge plat for the check of thinness

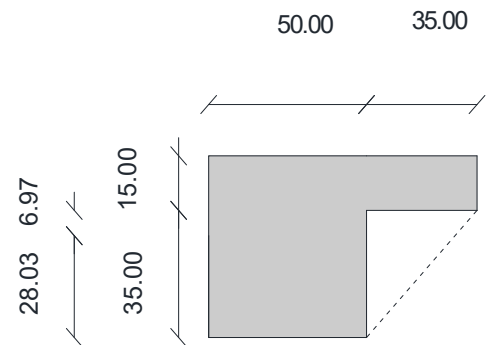
Exterior Beam

$$h_w = 35 \text{ cm} < 4h = 6 \times 15 = 60$$

$$y_c = \frac{15 \cdot (50 + 35) \cdot \left(35 + \frac{15}{2}\right) + 50 \cdot 35 \cdot \frac{35}{2}}{15 \cdot (35 + 50) + 35 \cdot 50} = 28.03 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_b = \frac{(50 + 35) \cdot (15 + 6.97)^3}{3} - \frac{35 \cdot 6.97^3}{3} +$$

$$\frac{50 \cdot 28.03^3}{3} = 313474.18 \text{ cm}^4$$



Interior Beam:

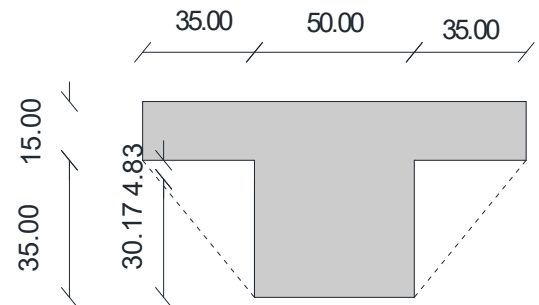
$$b_w + 2h_w = 50 + 2 \cdot 35 = 120$$

$$b_w + 8h = 50 + 8 \cdot 16 = 178$$

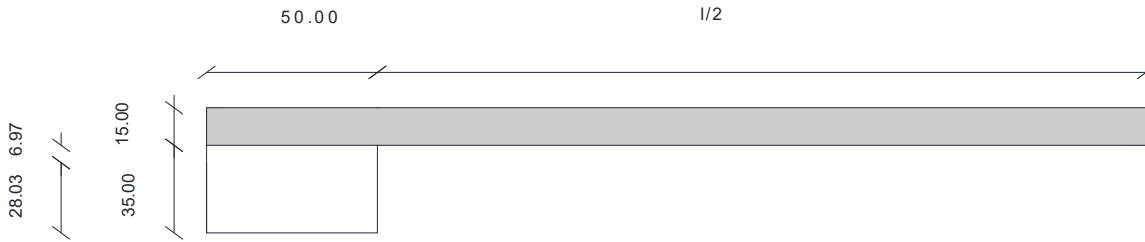
$$b_w + 2h_w = 120 < 178 \text{ ok}$$

$$y_c = \frac{15 \cdot (35 + 50 + 35) \cdot \left(35 + \frac{15}{2}\right) + 50 \cdot 35 \cdot \frac{35}{2}}{15 \cdot (50 + 35 + 35) + 50 \cdot 35} = 30.17 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_b = \frac{(50 + 35 \cdot 2)(15 + 4.83)^3}{3} - \frac{2 \cdot 35 \cdot 4.83^3}{3} + \frac{50 \cdot 30.17^3}{3} = 766973.42 \text{ cm}^4$$



Slab section whit exterior beam



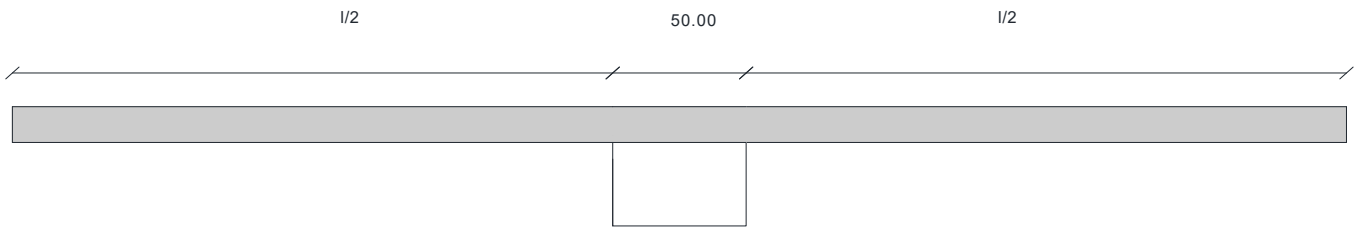
Long direction $l = 4.5\text{ m}$

$$I_s = \frac{\left(\frac{450}{2} + 50\right) \cdot 15^3}{12} = 77343.75\text{ cm}^4$$

Short direction $l = 4$

$$I_s = \frac{\left(\frac{400}{2} + 50\right) \cdot 15^3}{12} = 70312.5\text{ cm}^4$$

Slab section for interior beam



Long direction $l = 4.5$

$$I_s = \frac{(450 + 50) \cdot 15^3}{12} = 140625$$

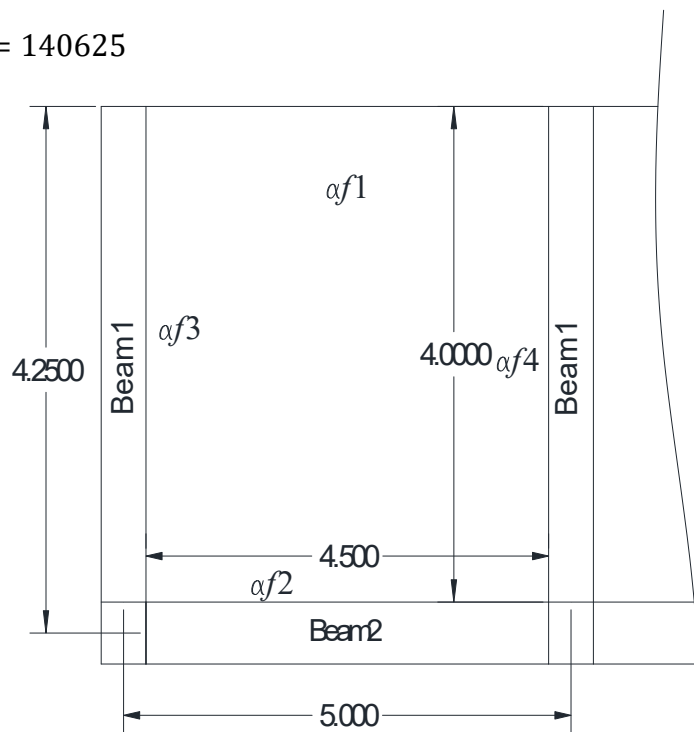
$$\alpha_{f1} = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{0}{I_s} = 0$$

$$\alpha_{f2} = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{313474.18}{70312.5} = 4.45$$

$$\alpha_{f3} = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{313474.18}{77343.75} = 4.05$$

$$\alpha_{f4} = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{766973.42}{140625} = 5.45$$

$$\alpha_{fm} = \frac{\sum \alpha_{fm}}{4} = \frac{0 + 4.45 + 4.05 + 5.45}{4}$$



$\alpha_{fm} = 3.49 > 2$ The minimum slab thickness will be

$$h = \frac{l_n \left(0.8 + \frac{f_y}{1400} \right)}{36 + 9\beta} = \frac{4.5 \left(0.8 + \frac{420}{1400} \right)}{36 + 9 \cdot \frac{4.5}{4}} = 10.7 \text{ cm} < 15 \text{ cm} \quad ,$$

The thickness is adequate

Calculate the moment on the slab

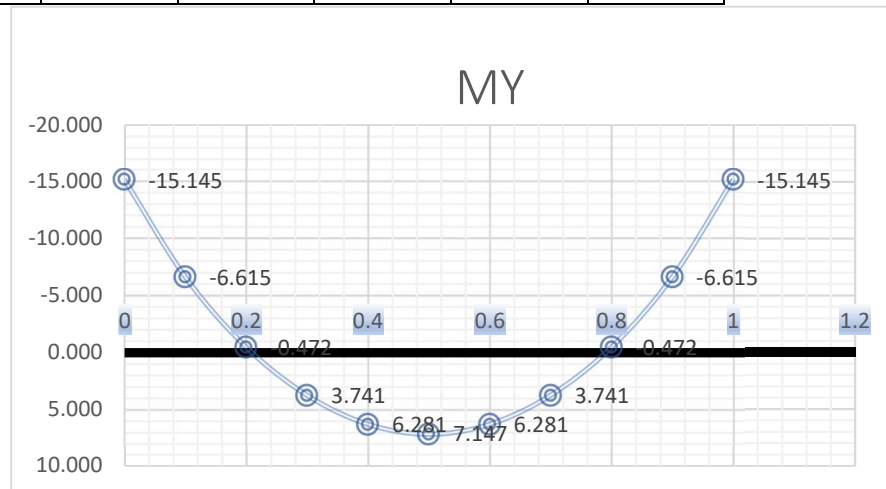
Total load on slab

$$D = 0.15 \times 25 = 3.75 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Snow load} = 1.43 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W_u = 1.2D + 1.6S = 1.2 \times 3.75 + 1.6 \times 1.43 = 6.8 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

My	end	0.1b	0.2b	0.3b	0.4b	0.5
		0.9b	0.8b	0.7b	0.6b	
top	-13.395	-7.087	-0.609	3.938	6.615	7.482
0.9a	-15.145	-6.615	-0.472	3.741	6.281	7.147
0.8a	-14.355	-6.357	-0.411	3.741	6.083	6.890
0.7a	-13.779	-6.100	-0.274	3.604	5.886	6.632
0.6a	-13.264	-5.705	-0.214	3.483	5.628	6.374
0.5a	-12.474	-5.173	-0.077	3.286	5.233	5.842
0.4a	-11.349	-4.580	0.121	3.088	4.778	5.249
0.3a	-9.753	-3.576	0.258	2.693	3.971	4.383
0.2a	-7.487	-2.573	0.335	2.024	2.968	3.242
0.1a	-4.322	-1.218	0.335	1.218	1.629	1.827
bot	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000



Check the shear

$$Vu = Cs \times q \times a$$

$$Vu = 0.668 \times 6.8 \times 5 = 23 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$d = 150 - 20 - \frac{10}{2} = 125 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c} b_w d = 0.75 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 125 \times 10^{-3} = 76.54 \text{ KN}$$

Mx	end	0.1b	0.2b	0.3b	0.4b	0.5
		0.9b	0.8b	0.7b	0.6b	
top	-2.737	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.9a	-3.072	-1.141	-0.137	0.395	0.730	0.806
0.8a	-2.874	-1.338	0.077	0.730	1.201	1.399
0.7a	-2.737	-1.201	0.060	1.064	1.596	1.794
0.6a	-2.677	-1.081	0.258	1.322	1.991	2.189
0.5a	-2.479	-0.883	0.592	1.657	2.326	2.523
0.4a	-2.282	-0.609	0.790	1.931	2.600	2.798
0.3a	-1.947	-0.411	1.004	2.068	2.677	2.874
0.2a	-1.552	-0.137	1.064	1.947	2.479	2.616
0.1a	-0.883	0.137	0.943	1.415	1.750	1.827
bot	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$Vu < \frac{1}{2} \phi V_c \text{ The thickness is adequate enough}$$

Design of Y maximum negative moment on y direction $M = -15.145 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$Rn = \frac{Mu}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{15.145 \times 10^6}{0.9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 125^2} = 1.1 \text{ MPa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.89} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1.1 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00277$$

$$As = \rho b d = 0.00277 \times 1000 \times 125 = 346.59 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for As, min

$$As, \text{min} = \rho_{\text{min}} \cdot b h = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 150 = 270 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As, \text{req} = 346.6 \text{ mm}^2 < As, \text{min} = 270 \text{ mm}^2$$

Take $\phi 10 @ 20 \text{ cm } A_s = 392 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > 346.6 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Check of steep: Step should be the smallest of

1. $3h = 3 \times 150 = 450 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm

$$3. S = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5Cc = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3}(420)} \right) - 2.5 \times 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{But } s \leq 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3}420} \right) = 300 \text{ Control}$$

$$S = 200 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm}$$

Check Strain

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f'_c b} = \frac{392 \cdot 420}{0.85 \cdot 24 \cdot 1000} = 8.07 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.07}{0.85} = 9.49 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(180 - 9.96)}{9.96} = 0.036 > 0.005 \text{ - ok}$$

Design of Y maximum positive moment on y direction $M = 7.482 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$R_n = \frac{Mu}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{7.482 \times 10^6}{0.9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 125^2} = 0.53 \text{ MPa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.89} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.53 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.0013$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.0013 \times 1000 \times 125 = 168.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \min}$

$$A_{s, \min} = \rho_{\min} \cdot b h = 0.0018 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 = 270 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \min} = 270 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{req}} = 168.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Take $\phi 10 @ 20 \text{ cm } A_s = 392 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > 270 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Check of steep: Step should be the smallest of

1. $3h = 3 \times 150 = 450 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm

$$3. S = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5Cc = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3}420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{But } s \leq 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3}4200} \right) = 300 \text{ Control}$$

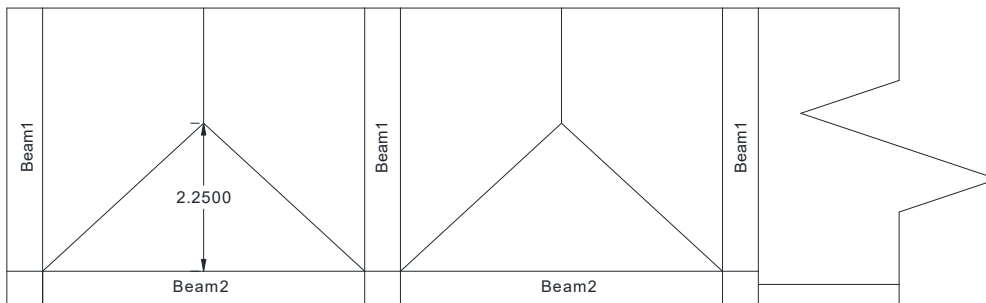
$$S = 200 \text{ mm} < 300 \text{ mm}$$

Check Stain

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f'_c b} = \frac{392 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 8.07 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.07}{0.85} = 9.49 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(180 - 9.96)}{9.96} = 0.036 > 0.005 \text{ - ok}$$



$$\text{Service Dead load from slab} = 3.75 \times 2.25 = 8.43 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Service snow from the slab} = 1.43 \times 2.25 = 3.21 \text{ KN/m}$$

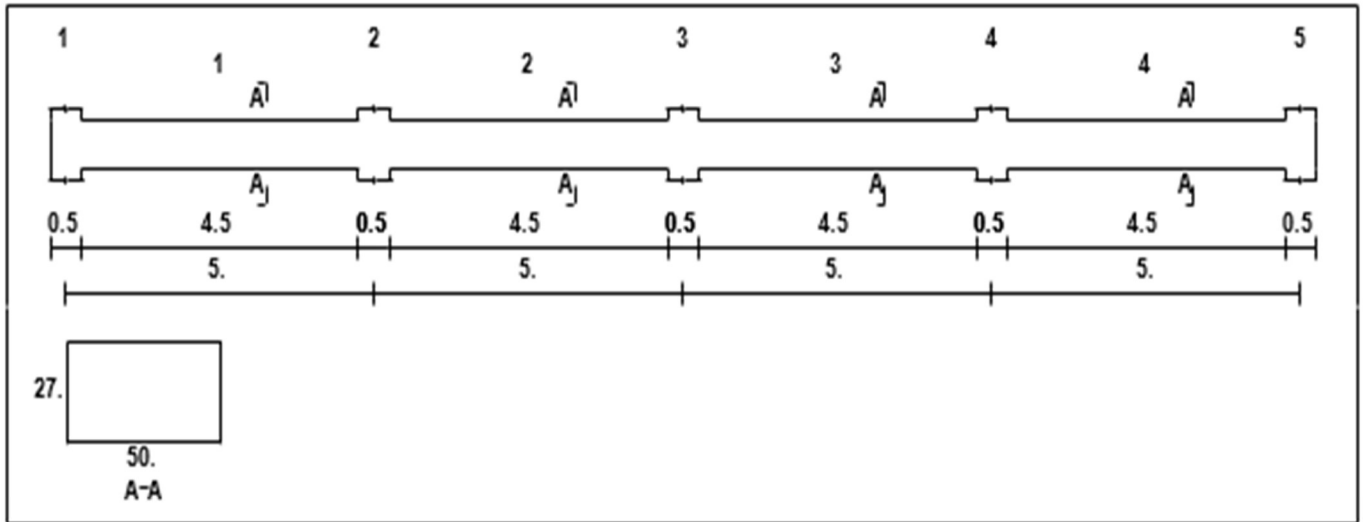
The load on beam 2

$$W_u = 1.2 \times 8.43 + 0.6 \times 3.21 = 15.252 \text{ KN/m}$$

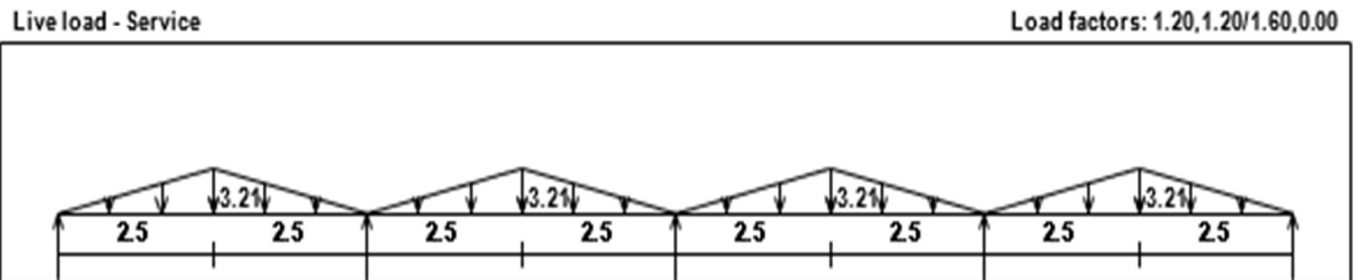
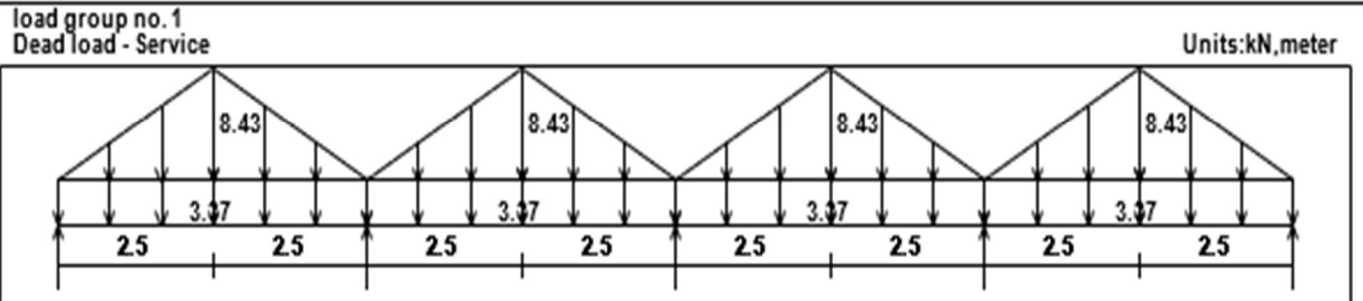
Design Beam 2:

$$\text{The minimum thickness as ACI 9.3.1.1} = \frac{L}{18.5} = \frac{5000}{18.5} = 270 \text{ mm}$$

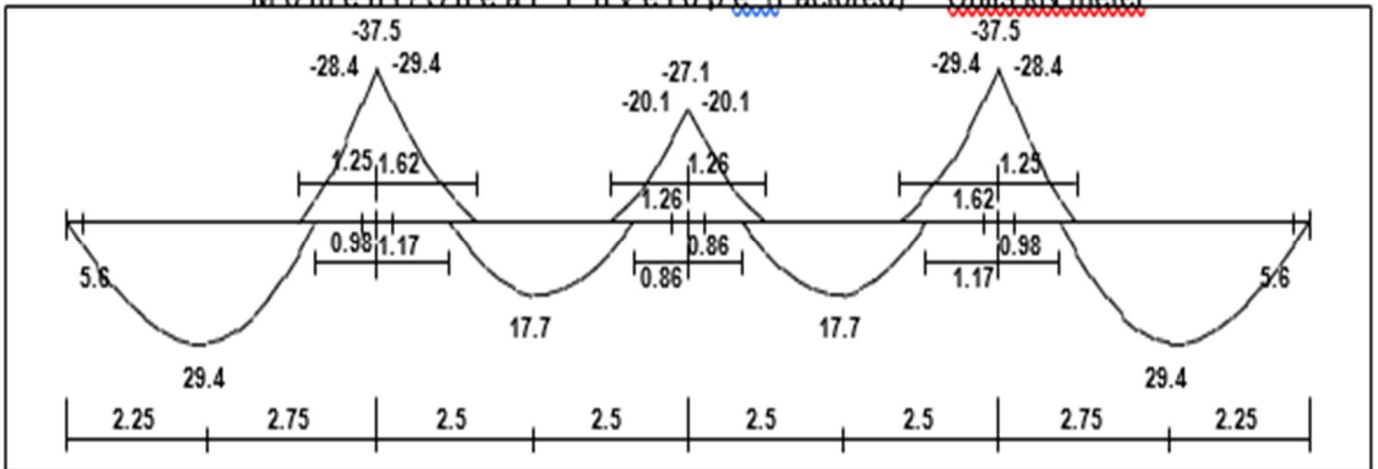
Geometry Units: meter, cm



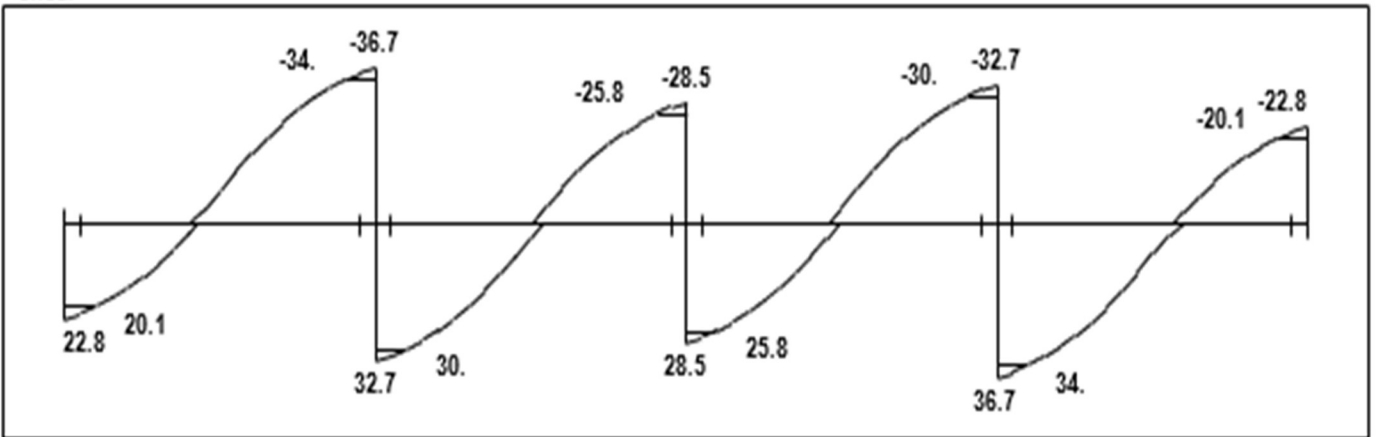
Loading



Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units: kN meter



Shear



Reactions

	Span 1 (29.4m)	Span 2 (17.7m)	Span 3 (17.7m)	Span 4 (29.4m)	
Factored					
DeadR	17.21	52.95	41.84	52.95	17.21
LiveR	5.56	16.42	15.13	16.42	5.56
Max R	22.77	69.37	56.97	69.37	22.77
Min R	16.35	58.8	45.96	58.8	16.35
Service					
DeadR	14.34	44.12	34.86	44.12	14.34
LiveR	3.48	10.26	9.46	10.26	3.48
Max R	17.82	54.39	44.32	54.39	17.82
Min R	13.81	47.78	37.44	47.78	13.81

Design beam on the maximum positive moment $M_u = 29.4 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$

$$d = 270 - 40 - 10 - \frac{16}{2} = 212 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{bd^2} = \frac{29 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 212^2} = 1.434 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.89} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 4.75 \cdot 20.89}{420}} \right) = 0.00354$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00355 \cdot 500 \cdot 212 = 375.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s, min

$$A_s, \text{min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_s, \text{min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 500 \cdot 212 = 309.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s, \text{min} = \frac{1.4}{400} 500 \cdot 212 = 353.3 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 375.8 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s, \text{min} = 353.3 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{OK}$$

Take 4 ϕ 12 in one layer $A_s = 452.4 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req}} = 375.8$

$$d = 270 - 40 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 214 \text{ mm}$$

Check Strain

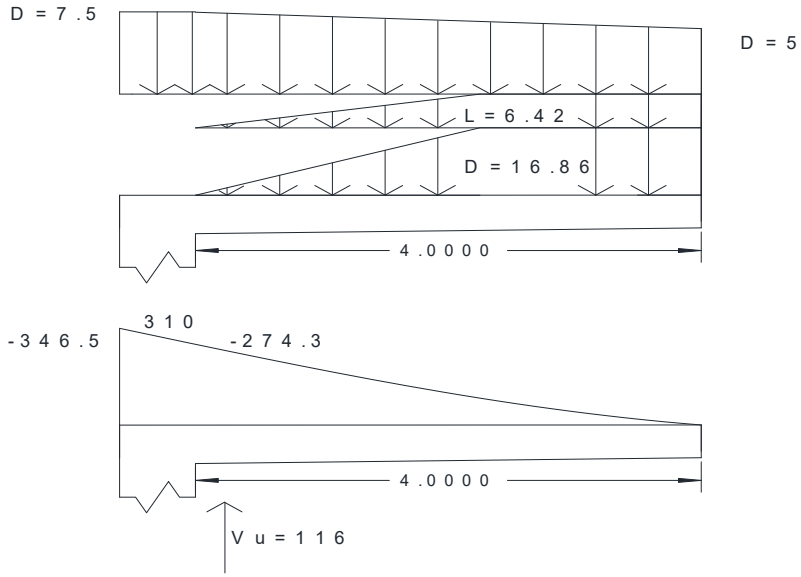
$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{3694.5 \cdot 400}{0.85 \cdot 24 \cdot 500} = 18.62 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{21.91}{0.85} = 21.913 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(214 - 21.913)}{21.913} = 0.026 > 0.005 \quad - \text{ok}$$

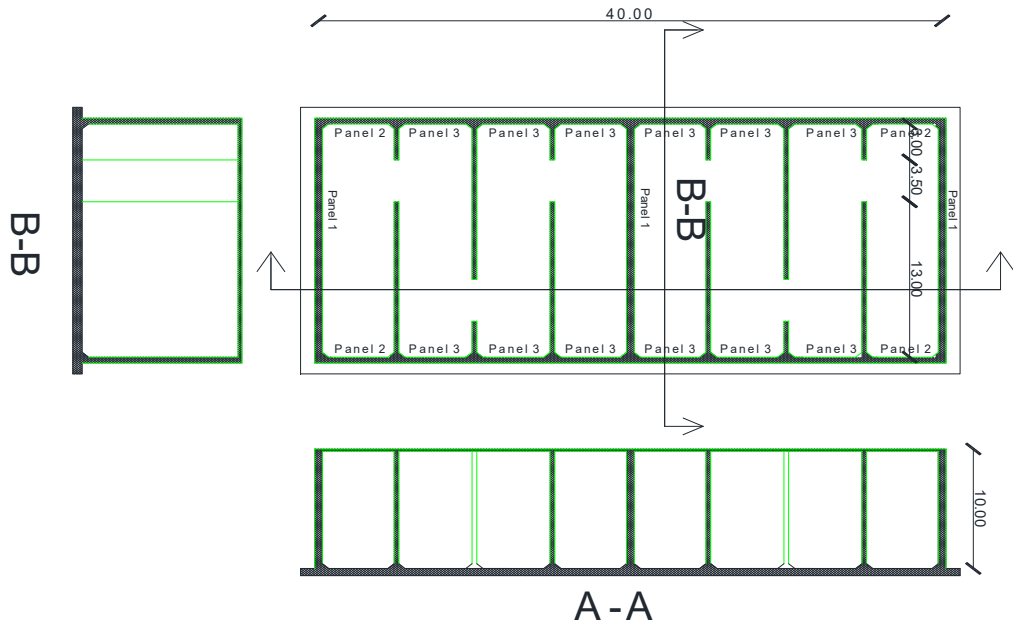
$$s_b = \frac{500 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 2 - 12 \cdot 4}{3} = 117.33 \text{ mm} > d_b = 12 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \quad - \text{OK}$$

So, take 4 ϕ 12 in all spans



4.14 Ground Water Tank Design:

The dimension of Ground Water Tank:



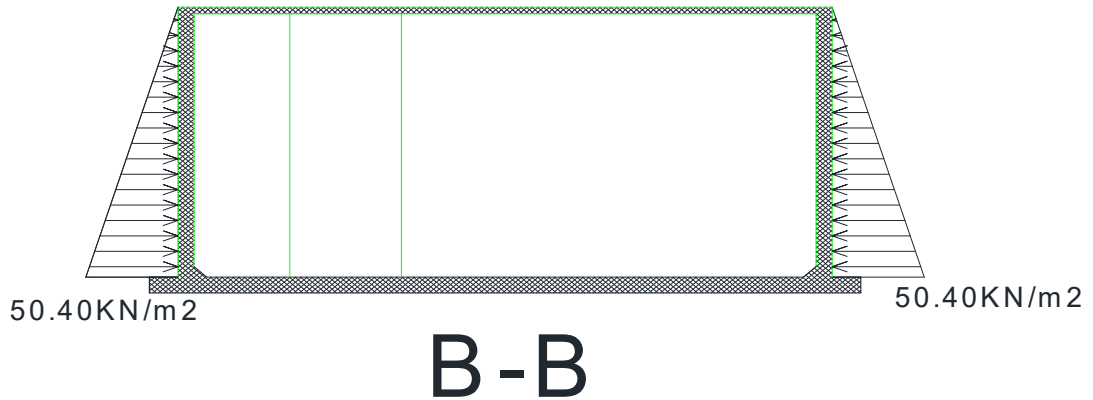
The Load Cases:

First case of load the tank is empty and the load is come just from the soil pressure:

The ϕ of soil = 34 and $c = 0$ and the $\gamma = 18\text{KN/m}^3$

$$\text{The active pressure coefficient } K_a = \frac{1 - \sin \phi}{1 + \sin \phi} = \frac{1 - \sin 34}{1 + \sin 34} = 0.28$$

$$\text{The pressure soil is equal } = K_a \gamma h = 0.28 \times 10 \times 18 = 50.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$$



We use the program to analysis the water tank and we use the robot structural analysis to make all analysis and we will use the manual calculation to determine the good section

Table 3.1 Approximate minimum thickness h (mm) of R. C. Cantilever wall subjected to water pressure.

Height of wall (m)	Minimum wall thickness h (mm)
8	800
6	700
4	450
2	250

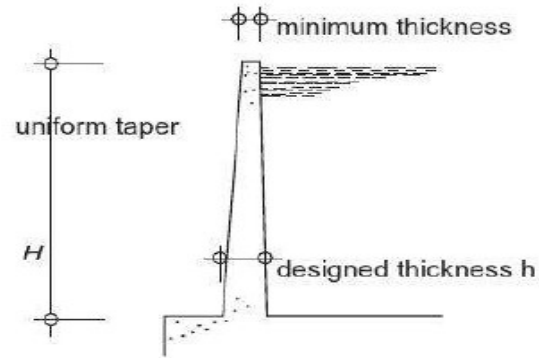
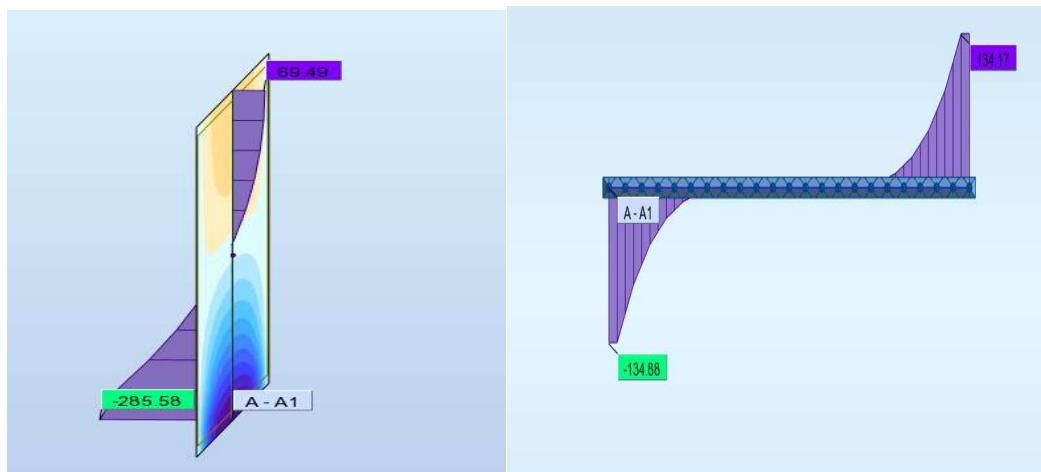


Figure 3.1 Typical section through a wall.

Firstly, we assume that the thickness of wall outer is equal = 600 at top and 1000 mm
The increment of thickness come from Haunch 400 mm x 400 mm

Panel 1

Check for Shear



Y shear

X shear

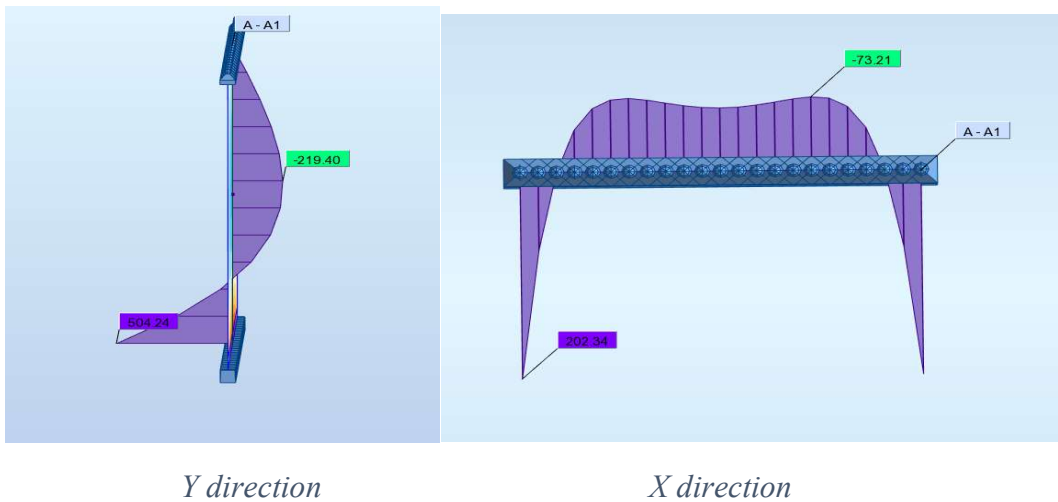
$$d = 1000 - 75 - \frac{16}{2} = 917 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 917 = 561.54 \text{ KN}$$

$V_u < \phi V_c$ but we must but the minimum share reinforcement

The thinness is adequate enough for all panel in this case

Design of panel:



In y direction

Design the positive moment in y direction = 504.24 KN.m

$$d = 600 - 75 - 16 - \frac{16}{2} = 501 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9 b d^2} = \frac{504.24 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 501^2} = 2.23 \text{ Mpa}, \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2.23 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00564$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.0064 \times 1000 \times 501 = 2826.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \min}$:

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \times 501 = 1460.9 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s, \min = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \times 501 = 1670 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 2826.8 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > A_s, \min = 1670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} \quad \text{ok}$$

Take $\phi 20 @ 11\text{cm}$ $A_s = 2856 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

$$S = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5Cc = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 75 = 192.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{Control}$$

$$\text{But } s \leq 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3}(420)} \right) = 300$$

Check strain :

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{2826.8 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 58.2 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{58.2}{0.85} = 68.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(499 - 68.5)}{68.5} = 0.01886 > 0.005 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Design the negative moment in y direction = 219.4 KN.m

$$d = 600 - 20 - \frac{16}{2} = 572 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{219.4 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 572^2} = 0.745 \text{ Mpa} \quad , \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.745 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00180$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00180 \times 1000 \times 572 = 1033.69 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s, \min :

$$A_s, \min = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \times 572 = 1668 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \times 572 = 1906.7 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 1033.69 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} < A_{s, \min} = 1906.7 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} \text{ not ok , Take the minimum}$$

$$\text{Take } \phi 16 @ 10\text{cm } A_s = 2010.61 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5Cc = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{But } s \leq 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} 420} \right) = 300 \text{ Control}$$

Check strain :

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{2010.61 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 41.4 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{41.4}{0.85} = 48.39 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(572 - 48.39)}{48.39} = 0.3032 > 0.005 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

In x direction

Design the negative moment in y direction = 202.34 KN.m

$$d = 600 - 75 - \frac{16}{2} = 517 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9 b d^2} = \frac{202.34 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 517^2} = 0.841 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.841 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00204$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00204 \times 1000 \times 517 = 1057.652 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \min}$:

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \cdot 517 = 1507.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \cdot 517 = 1723.3 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 1057.652 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} < A_{s, \min} = 1723.33 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} \quad \text{take the minimum}$$

$$\text{Take } \phi 16 @ 12.5 \text{ cm } A_s = 1748.36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

Check strain :

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{1608.5 \cdot 420}{0.85 \cdot 24 \cdot 1000} = 36 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{36}{0.85} = 42.4 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(517 - 42.4)}{42.4} = 0.033 > 0.005 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

Design the positive moment in X direction = 73.1KN.m

$$d = 600 - 20 - 16 - \frac{16}{2} = 556 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{Mu}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{202.34 \times 10^6}{0.9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 556^2} = 0.262 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.262 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00063$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00063 \times 1000 \times 526 = 350.08 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \min}$:

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s, \min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \times 526 = 1621.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \times 556 = 1853.3 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 350.08 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} < A_{s, \min} = 1853.3 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} \quad \text{not ok, take the minimum}$$

Take $\phi 16 @ 10.5 \text{ cm}$ $A_s = 1914.875 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Check strain :

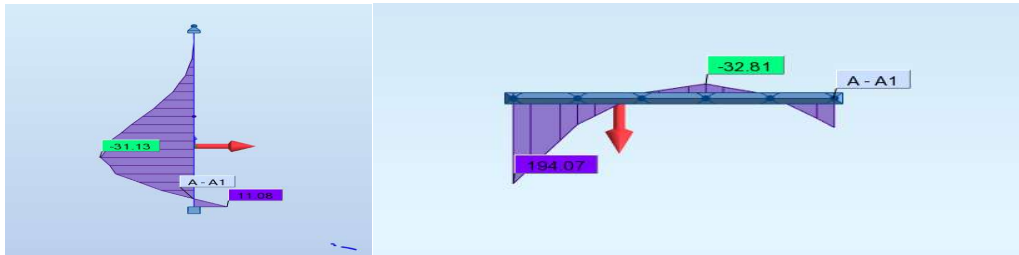
$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f'_c b} = \frac{1914.875 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 39.42 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{39.42}{0.85} = 46.4 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(526 - 46.4)}{46.4} = 0.033 > 0.005 \text{ - ok}$$

Panel 2:

Moment:



Y direction

X Direction

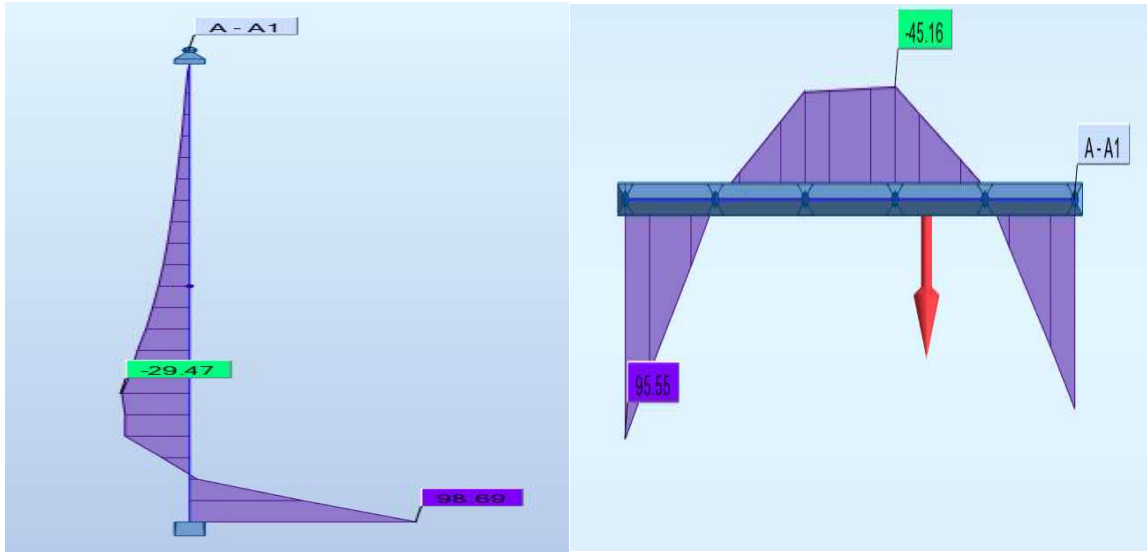
In Y direction

1. $M_u = 31.13 \text{ KN.m}$, need the minimum Take $\phi 16 @ 12.5 \text{ cm}$ $A_s = 1748.36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$
2. $M_u = 11.08 \text{ KN.m}$, need the minimum Take $\phi 16 @ 10 \text{ cm}$ $A_s = 2010.61 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

In x direction

3. $M_u = 194.07 \text{ KN.m}$, need the minimum Take $\phi 16 @ 12.5 \text{ cm}$ $A_s = 1748.36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$
4. $M_u = 32.81 \text{ KN.m}$, need the minimum Take $\phi 16 @ 10.5 \text{ cm}$ $A_s = 1914.875 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Panel 3:



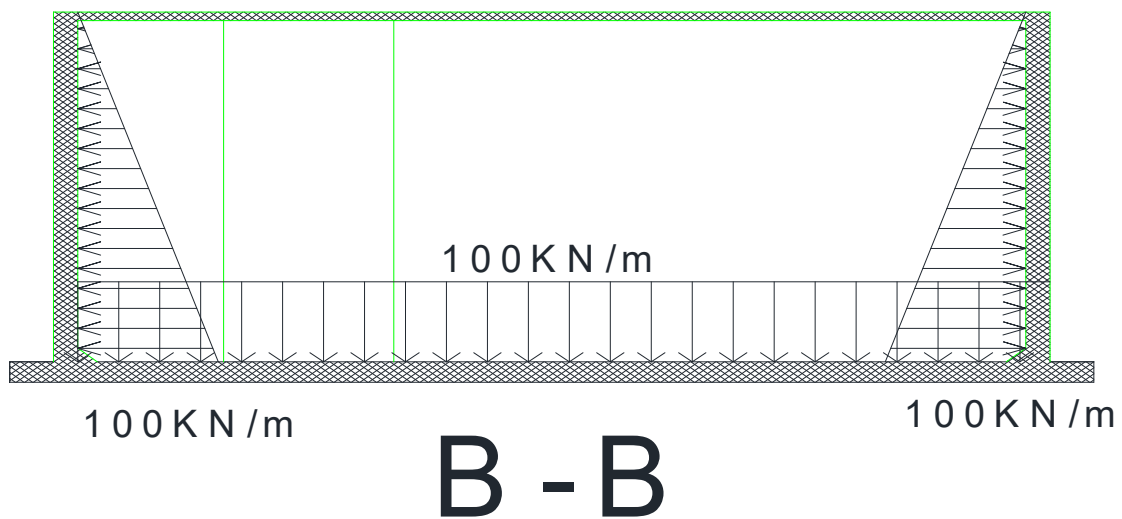
In y direction

1. $M_u = 98.69 \text{ KN.m}$, need the minimum Take $\phi 16 @ 12.5\text{cm}$ $A_s = 1748.36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$
2. $M_u = 29.47 \text{ KN.m}$, need the minimum Take $\phi 16 @ 10\text{cm}$ $A_s = 2010.61 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

In x direction

3. $M_u = 95.55 \text{ KN.m}$, need the minimum Take $\phi 16 @ 12.5\text{cm}$ $A_s = 1748.36 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$
4. $M_u = 45.16 \text{ KN.m}$, need the Take $\phi 16 @ 10.5\text{m}$ $A_s = \frac{1914.875 \text{ mm}^2}{\text{m}}$

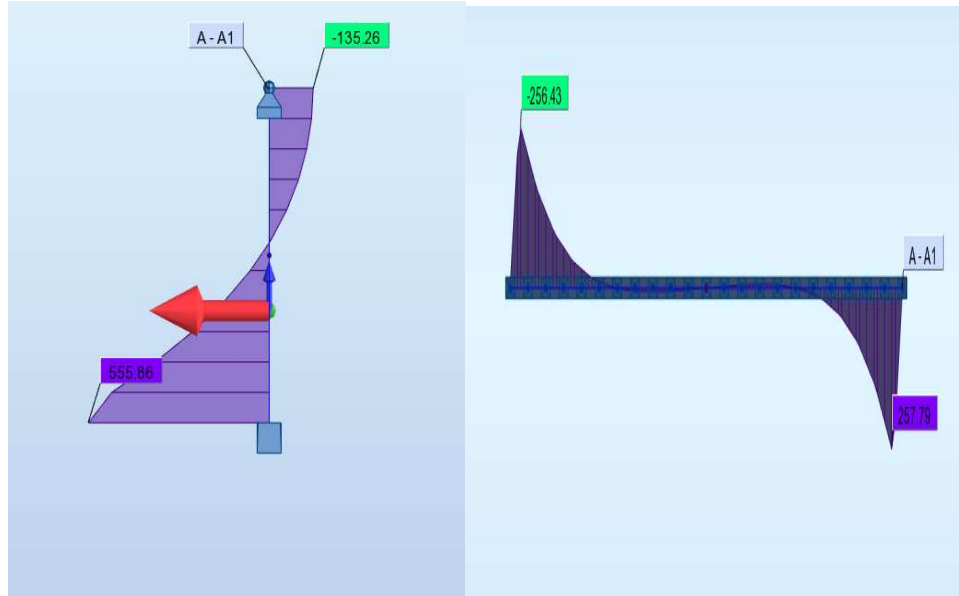
Case 2 the tank is will be fill



The load is come from the Water is :

$$P = \gamma h = 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Check of the shear:



$$d = 1000 - 75 - \frac{16}{2} = 917 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 917 = 561.54 \text{ KN}$$

$V_u < \phi V_c$ but we must but the minimum share reinforcement case 2

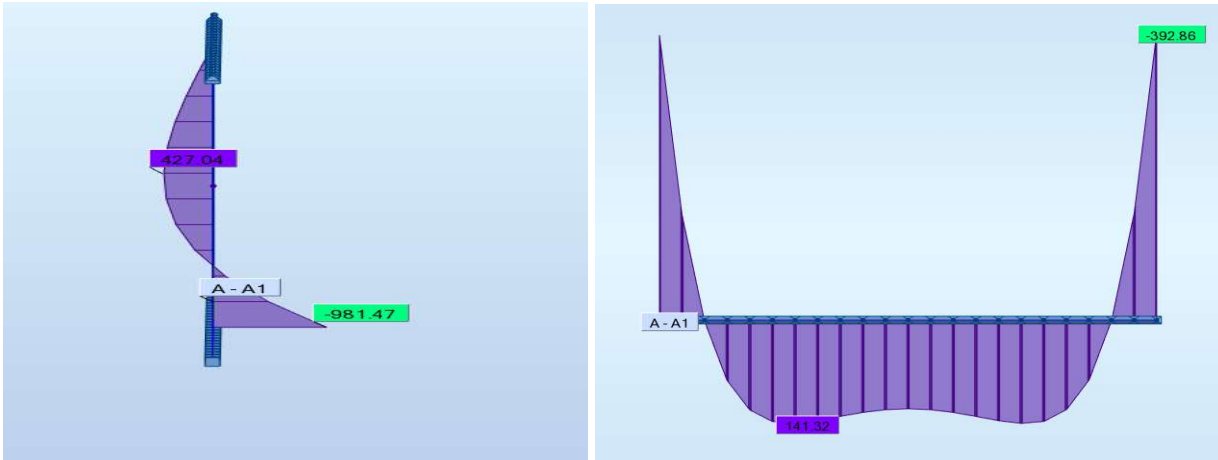
$$A_{v,min} = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{f_c'} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} \geq \frac{1}{3} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}}$$

take 4 legs $\phi 10 = 314.15 \text{ mm}^2$, $S = 430 \text{ mm}$ or $s = 395.829 \text{ mm}$

Take 4 legs on 30 cm so the shear reinforcement for tank = $1047.166 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{m}^2$

Moment design

Panel 1



In y direction

Design the negative moment in y direction = - 981.47 KN.m

Check if the section as doubly

Assume initial bar $\varnothing 25$

$$d = 600 - 20 - \frac{25}{2} = 567.5 \text{ mm}$$

Maxima nominal moment a strength from strain condition $\epsilon = 0.004$

$$C = \frac{3}{7}d = \frac{3}{7} \cdot 567.5 = 243.21 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C\beta_1 = 243.21 \cdot 0.85 = 206.73 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = 0.85f_c'ab \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \cdot 24 \times 206.73 \times 1000 \times \left(567.5 - \frac{206.73}{2} \right) = 1957.39 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82 \quad , M_u = 257 > \phi M_n = 1957.39 \times 0.82 = 1605.06 \text{ KN}$$

The section design as singly

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{981.47 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 567.5^2} = 3.4 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 3.4 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00887$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00887 \times 1000 \times 567.5 = 5035 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s, \min :

$$A_s, \min \text{ oi} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_s, \min = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \times 565.5 = 1654 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s, \min = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \times 567.5 = 1891.6 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 5035 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > A_s, \min = 1891.6 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} \quad \text{ok}$$

Need $\phi 28 @ 12\text{cm}$ $A_s = 5131.26 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{1608.5 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 105.64 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{36}{0.85} = 124.286 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(566 - 124.286)}{124.286} = 0.0106 > 0.005 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

Design the positive moment in y direction = -427.04 KN.m

$$d = 600 - 75 - 16 - \frac{16}{2} = 501 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9 b^2} = \frac{427 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 501^2} = 1.9 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1.9 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.0047$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.0047 \times 1000 \times 501 = 2370.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s, \min :

$$A_s, \min = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_s, \min = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \times 501 = 1460.94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s, \min = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \times 501 = 1670 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 2289.51 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > A_{s, \text{min}} = 1670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} \quad \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Take } \phi 20 @ 13\text{cm } A_s = 2416.6 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f'_c b} = \frac{2416.6 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 49.753 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{49.75}{0.85} = 58.53 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(501 - 58.53)}{58.53} = 0.022 > 0.005 \quad \text{ok}$$

In X direction

Design the negative moment in x direction = 392.86 KN.m

$$d = 600 - 20 - 16 - \frac{16}{2} = 556 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9 b d^2} = \frac{392.86 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 556^2} = 1.41 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1.41 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00348$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.0032 \times 1000 \times 556 = 1938.9 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s, \text{min}}$:

$$A_{s, \text{min oi}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \times 556 = 1621.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \times 556 = 1853.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{-- control}$$

$$A_s = 1938.9 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} > A_{s, \text{min}} = 1853.33 \frac{\text{mm}^2}{\text{m}} \quad \text{not ok, Take the minimum}$$

$$\text{Need } \phi 16 @ 10\text{cm } A_s = 2010.61 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f'_c b} = \frac{2010.61 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 41.4 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{41.4}{0.85} = 48.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(556 - 48.7)}{48.7} = 0.0106 > 0.005 \text{ - ok}$$

Design the positive moment in y direction = 141 KN.m

$$d = 600 - 75 - 16 - \frac{16}{2} = 501 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{141 \times 10^6}{0.9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 517^2} = 0.62 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.62 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00151$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00151 \times 1000 \times 501 = 756.29 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s, min :

$$A_s, \text{min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_s, \text{min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 1000 \times 501 = 1460.9 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s, \text{min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 1000 \times 472 = 1670 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{- control}$$

$$A_s = 756.29 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} < A_s, \text{min} = 1670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} \quad \text{ok}$$

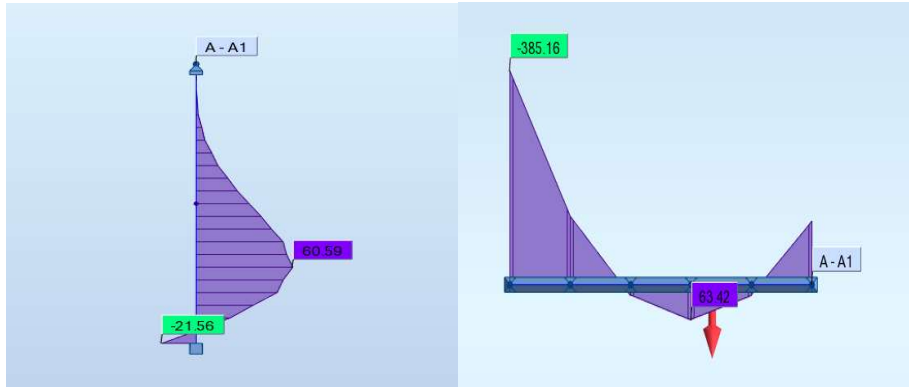
$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{2416.6 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 49.753 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{49.75}{0.85} = 58.53 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(515 - 58.53)}{58.53} = 0.026 > 0.005 \text{ - ok}$$

Panel2



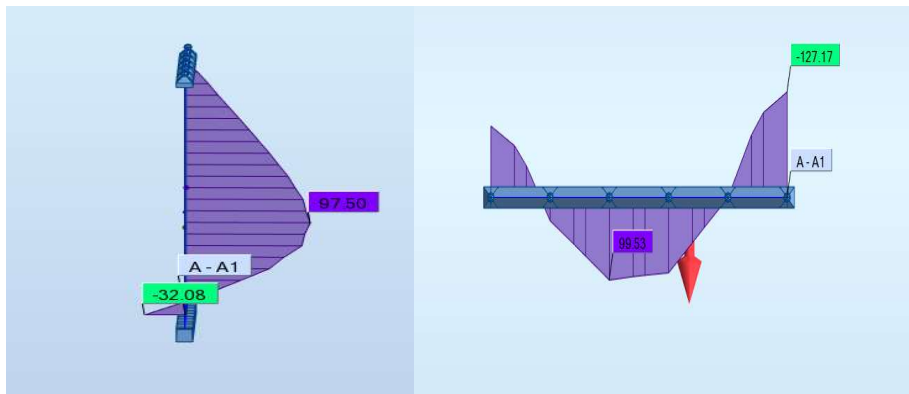
In y direction

1. Take the minimum for bending $M_u = 21.56 \text{ KN.m}$, $A_s = 1891.6 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$
2. Take the minimum for bending $M_u = 60.59 \text{ KN.m}$, $A_s = 1670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

In x direction

1. Take $A_s = 1898.7 \text{ mm}^2$ for bending $M_u = 385.16 \text{ KN.m}$,
2. Take the minimum for bending $M_u = 63.42 \text{ KN.m}$, $A_s = 1670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Panel 3:



In y direction

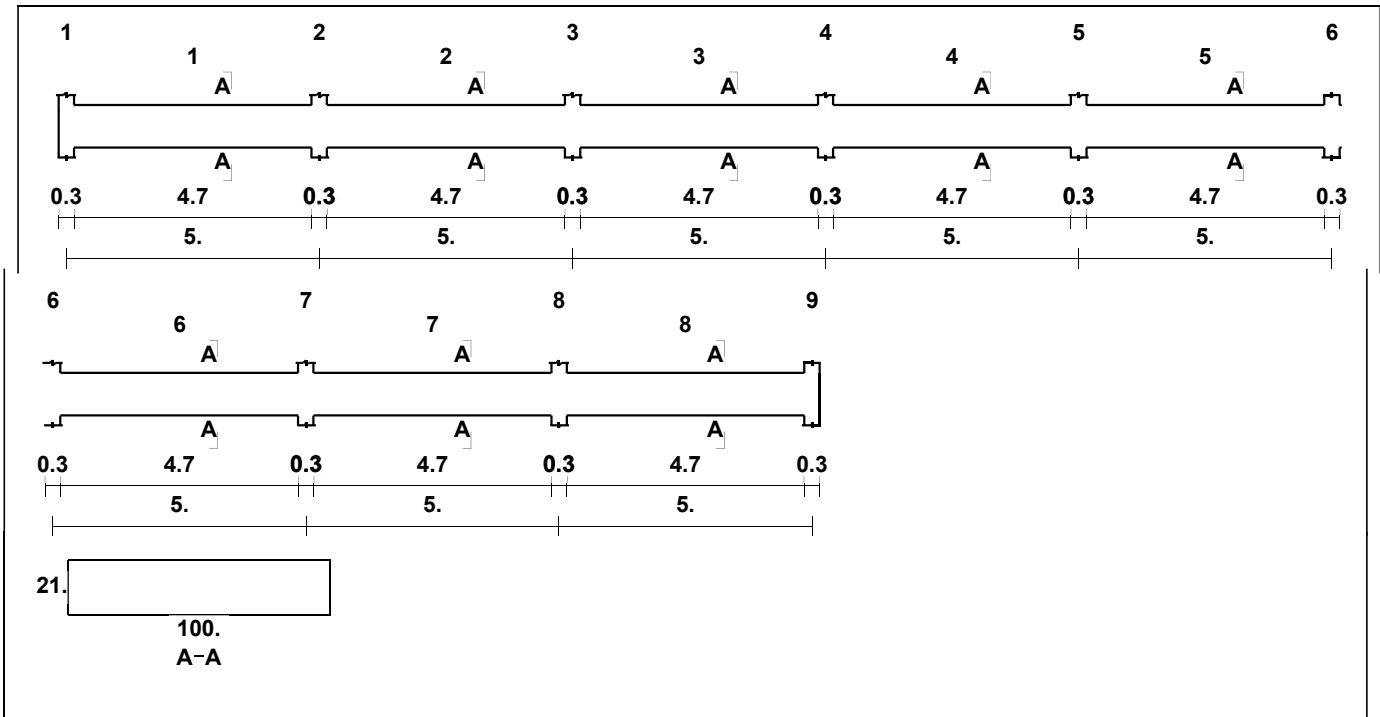
3. Take the minimum for bending $M_u = 32.08 \text{ KN.m}$, $A_s = 1891.6 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$
4. Take the minimum for bending $M_u = 97.50 \text{ KN.m}$, $A_s = 1670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

In x direction

3. Take the minimum for bending $M_u = 127.17 \text{ KN.m}$,
4. Take the minimum for bending $M_u = 63.42 \text{ KN.m}$, $A_s = 1670 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

Slab Design

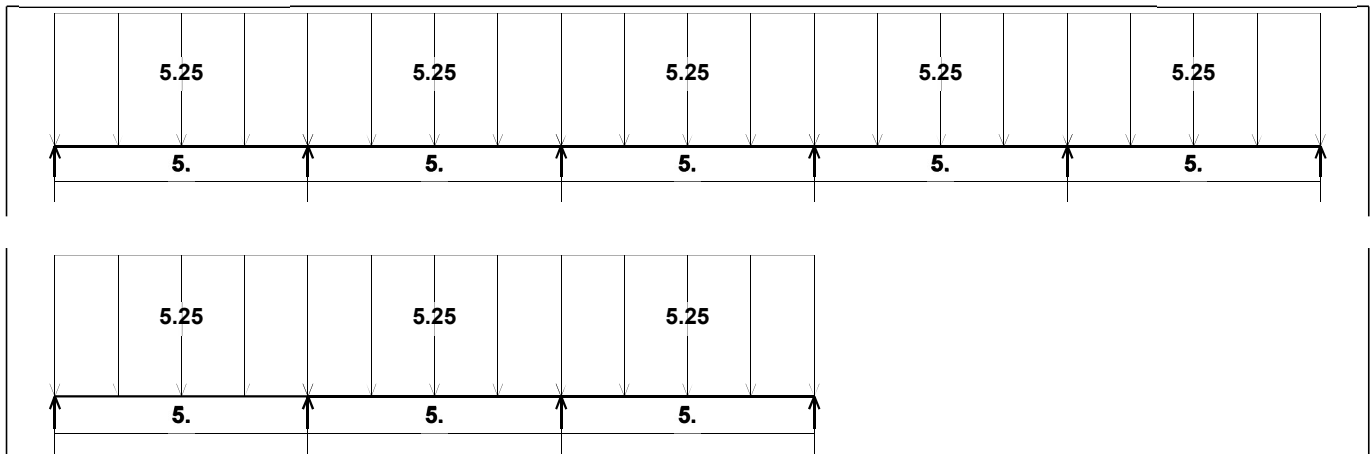
Geometry Units: meter, cm



Loading

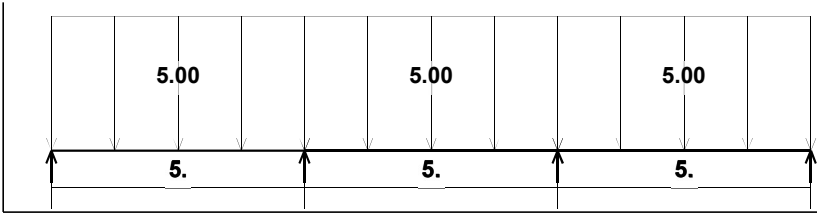
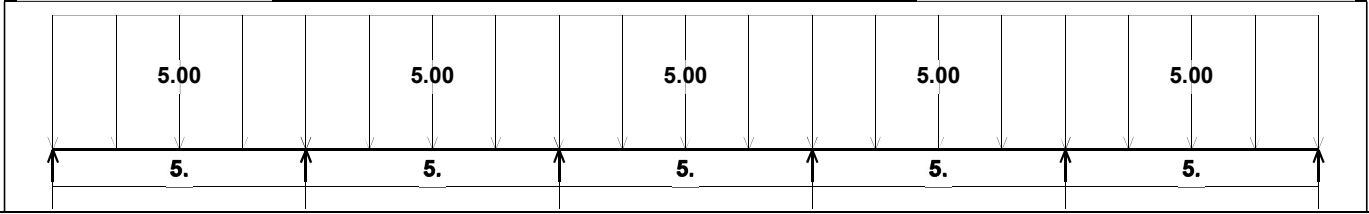
load group no. 1
Dead load - Service

Units: kN, meter



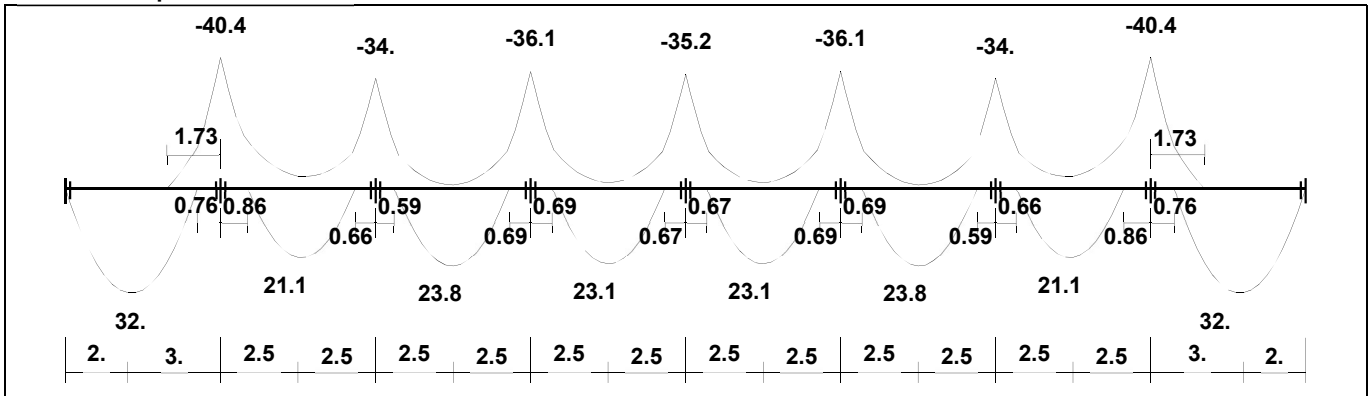
Live load - Service

Load factors: 1.20,1.20/1.60,0.00

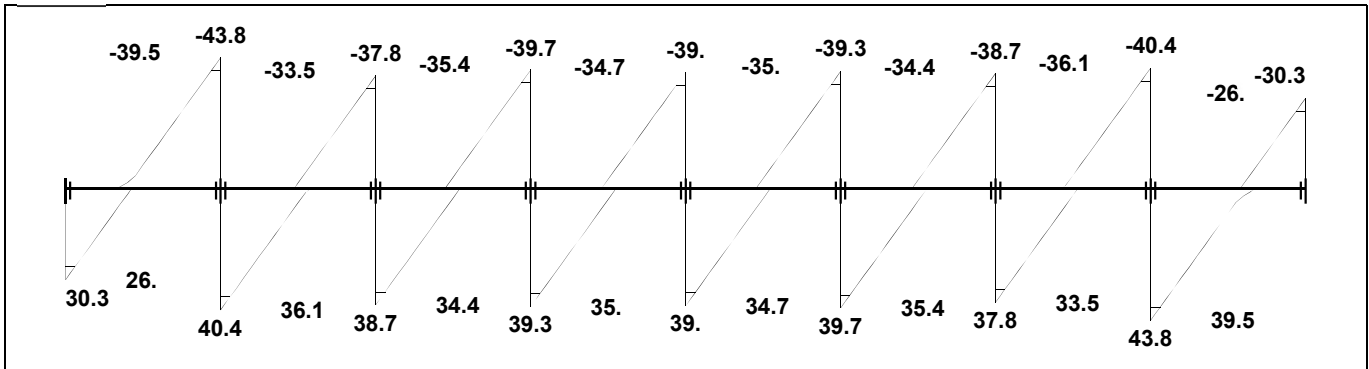


Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units:kN,meter

Moments: spans 1 to 8



Shear



Minimum thicknesses:

$$\text{One end continuous} = \frac{l}{24} = \frac{5000}{24} = 208.33 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Both end continuous} = \frac{l}{28} = \frac{5000}{28} = 178.57 \text{ mm}$$

Take the thicknesses = 21 cm

Check of shear:

$$d = 210 - 20 - \frac{12}{2} = 184 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} b d \quad , \quad 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 184 = 112.67 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_u < \phi V_c$$

Thickness is adequate enough

The flexures design for moment:

Design the positive moment in y direction = 23..8 KN.m

$$d = 210 - 20 - \frac{12}{2} = 184 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{Mu}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{23.8 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 184^2} = 0.781 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0.781 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.001897$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00189 \times 1000 \times 184 = 349.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = .0018bh = 0.0018 \cdot 1000 \cdot 210 = 378 \text{ mm}^2$$

Take the minimum

$$\text{Take } \phi 10 @ 20 A_s = 395 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5Cc = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{But } s \leq 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} 420} \right) = 300 \text{ Control}$$

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{395 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 8.13 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.13}{0.85} = 9.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(185 - 9.6)}{9.6} = 0.055 > 0.005 \text{ - ok}$$

Design the negative moment in y direction = 40.6 KN.m

$$d = 210 - 20 - \frac{12}{2} = 184 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{Mu}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{40.6 \times 10^6}{0.9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 184^2} = 1.33 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1.33 \cdot 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.0034$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.0034 \times 1000 \times 184 = 604.32 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 210 = 378 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Take } \phi 10 @ 12 A_s = 395 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{But } s \leq 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} 420} \right) = 300 \text{ Control}$$

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{658.3 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 1000} = 13.55 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{13.55}{0.85} = 15.9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{0.003(d - c)}{c} = \frac{0.003(185 - 15.9)}{15.9} = 0.031 > 0.005 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Bearing Wall (internal Wall)

Maximum load on bearing $D = 29.8\text{KN/m}$ and $L = 30.28\text{KN/m}$ service

We will take the Slices 1000 mm meter of wall width

$$P_d = 29.8 \cdot 1 = 29.8\text{KN} \quad P_L = 30.28 \cdot 1 = 30.28\text{KN}$$

$$P_u = 1.2 \cdot 29.8 + 30.28 \cdot 1.6 = 84.208\text{KN}$$

After using Sp column to design bearing wall

$$AS_{req} = 3216 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$AS_{min} = 0.0012 \cdot 1000 \cdot 300 = 360 \text{ mm}^2$$

Take $\phi 16$ At 10 cm in two layer

Mat Foundation:

Mat foundation we use Stad pro program

The reinforcement requires

FY: 422 MPA FC: 24.000 Mpa COVER: 19.050 MM TH: 600.000 MM

TOP: Longitudinal direction – Only minimum steel required.

BOTT: Longitudinal direction – Only minimum steel required.

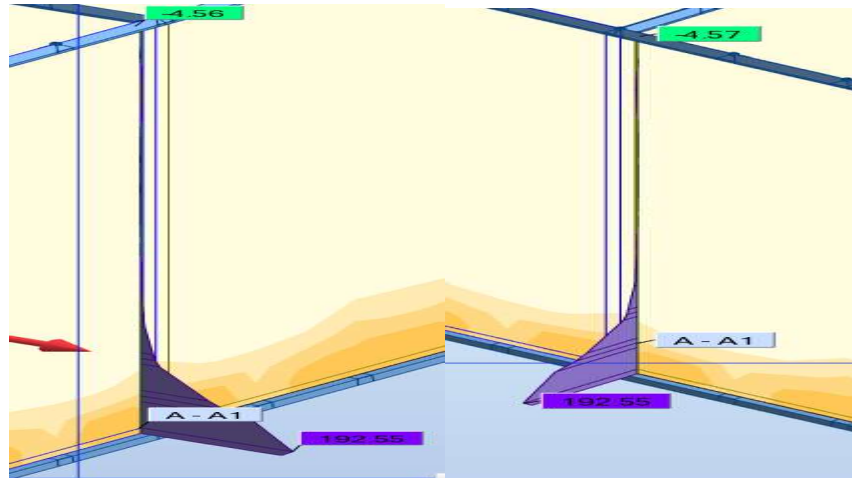
TOP: 1.064 77.60 / 4 2.180 444.59 / 4

BOTT: 1.064 96.97 / 10 2.699 544.97 / 10

Take $\phi 16$ @ 10 cm top and botom bar

Axial force effect on the join of Wall:

Shear at join in x Axis



Left

right

The axial for on join = $192.55 + 192.55 = 385.1$ KN

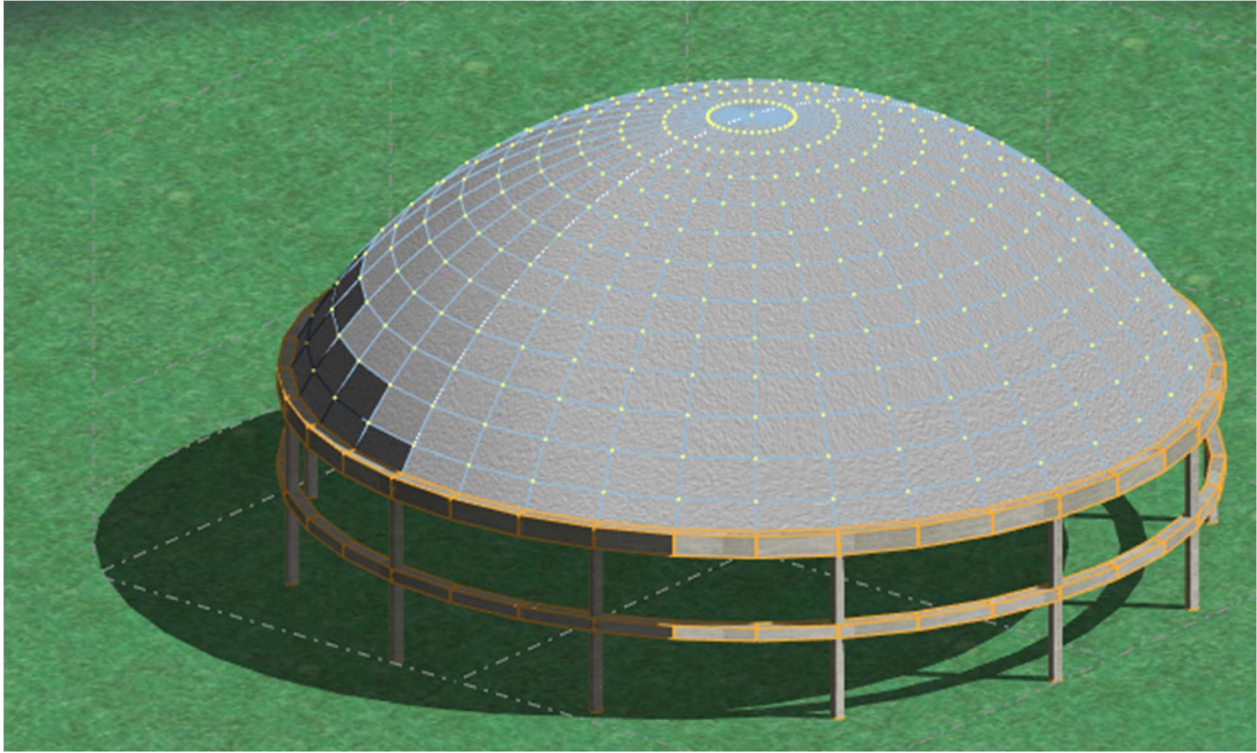
As for tension = $\frac{p}{0.9f_y} = \frac{385.1 \times 10^3}{0.9 \times 420} = 1018.8$ mm²

we develop $\phi 16 @ 10$ cm which is greater than require

OK

4.16 Analysis and Design of Dome: -

Geometry and structural system



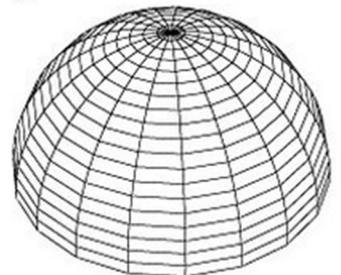
The Dome is 40 m diameter and the height of the dome is 8 m depending on the equation $D/5$ to 8 where the D is the diameter of the dome, So $D/5 = 40/5 = 8 m$.

We used the Membrane Theory of Shells of Revolution to analysis the Dome roof, the membrane theory assumes that equilibrium in the shell is achieved by having the in-plane membrane forces resist all applied loads without any bending moments. The theory gives accurate results as long as the applied loads are distributed over a large area of the shell such as pressure and wind loads. The membrane forces by themselves cannot resist local concentrated loads. Bending moments are needed to resist loads,

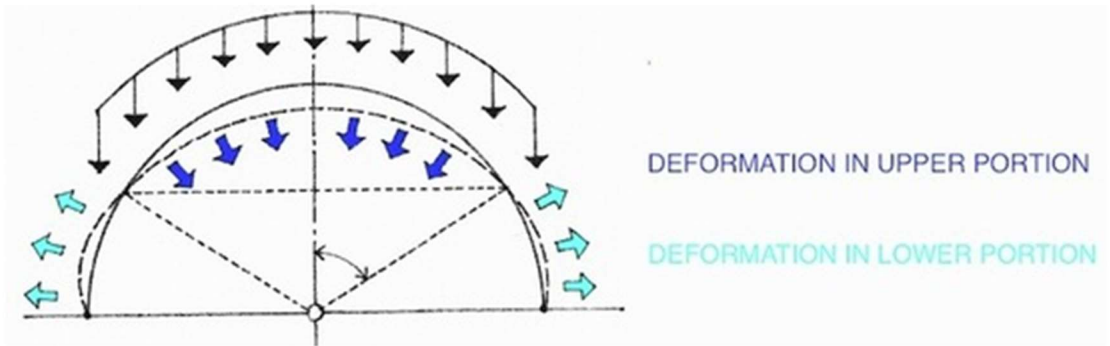
The basic assumptions made in deriving the membrane theory (Gibson 1965) are

1. The shell is homogeneous and isotropic
2. The thickness of the shell is small compared to its radius of curvature
3. The bending strains are negligible and only strains in the middle surface are considered
4. The deflection of the shell due to applied loads is small

(a)



The hoop stresses in the upper portion of a dome are compressive, but in the lower portion of the dome they become tensile, where they are sometimes called peripheral thrust. The reason why can be seen by examining the deformation of the dome under loading.



Material Properties:

Use B300 ($F_c' = 24 \text{ Mpa}$) for concrete and 420 Mpa for Steel reinforcement.

Thickness of the Dome:

The thickness of a thin shell shall be proportioned for the required strength, concrete cover over reinforcement, durability and serviceability.

The Minimum shell thickness shall be 10 cm according to ACI 350-06 code.

Thickness (cm)	12
Cover (cm)	2

Take the thickness equal to 12 cm, Take the cover equal to 2 cm

Calculation of Loads:

The loads subjected to a dome will be in Force per unit area (KN/m^2)

Self-weight (SW) = Thickness of shell x unit weight of concrete = $0.12 \text{ m} \times 25 \text{ KN/m}^3 = 3 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Assume the weight of cladding = 0.5 KN/m^2

Snow Load (SL) By Jordanians Code for Loads and forces.

SL depending on the height from the sea level (H) and equal to 900 m

$1500 > H > 500$	$S_0 = (H - 400) / 320$
$H = 900 \text{ m}$	$= 1.5625 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Reduction factor $\mu = 0.8$ for spherical shape, $SL = 1.5625 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 0.8 = 1.25 \text{ KN/m}^2$

The Load combination is ULS

$$1.4DL = 1.4(3+0.5) = 4.9 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$1.2DL + 1.6LL = 1.2(3+0.5) + 1.6(1.25) = 6.2 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (Control)}$$

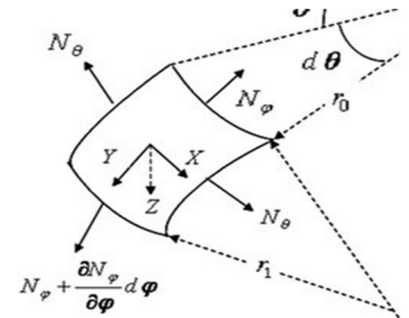
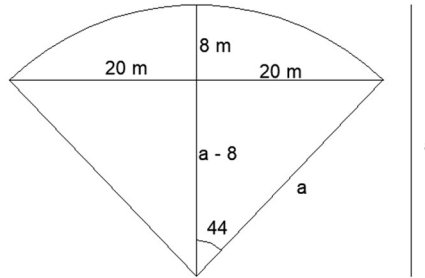
The analysis of the Dome: -

$$a^2 = (a - 8)^2 + 20^2$$

$$a^2 = a^2 + 64 + 16a + 400$$

$$16a = 464 \rightarrow a = 29 \text{ m}$$

The angle is $\phi = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{20}{29}\right) = 43.60^\circ$



$$-N_\phi (\text{Circumferential force}) = -W a \cos(\phi) + \frac{W a}{1+\cos(\phi)}$$

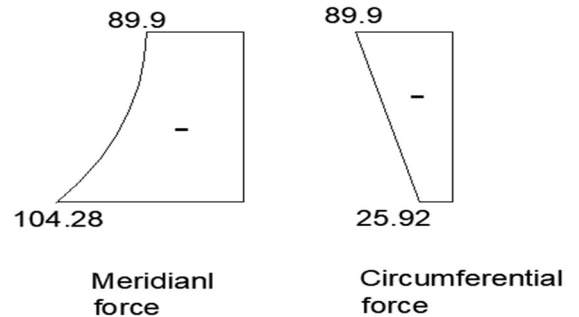
$$-N_\phi (\text{meridional force}) = -\frac{W a}{1+\cos(\phi)}$$

(-) sign refer to Compression

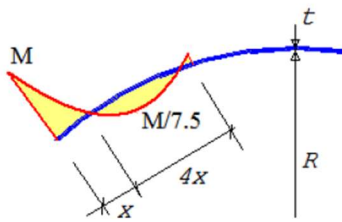
ϕ	N_ϕ	N_ϕ
0	-89.9	-89.9
15	-82.22	-91.46
25	-68.64	-94.32
43.6	-25.92	-104.28

The meridional force is Compressive along the meridian of the dome, increasing from the apex to the to the bottom of the dome, the circumferential compressive force near the crown, decreases gradually with the increase of ϕ and changes sign, because $\phi < 51.82^\circ$ the circumferential force is compressive while the ring beam is tensile (T) for all.

The diagram of the internal forces is: -



Calculation the Bending moment:

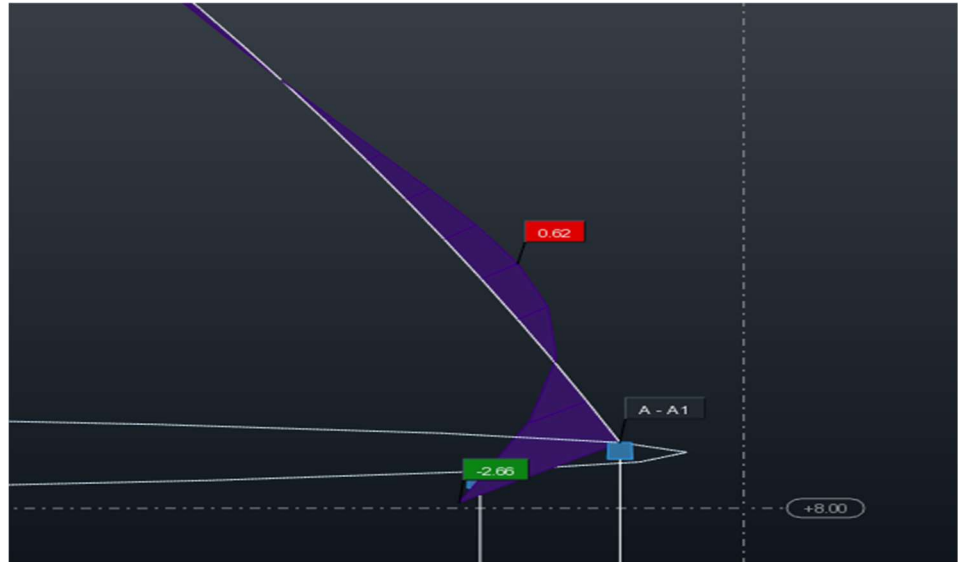


$$X = 0.6 \sqrt{at} = 0.6 \sqrt{29 \times 0.12} = 1.12 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Negative Moment} \rightarrow M = \frac{W_u X^2}{2} = \frac{6.2 \times 1.12^2}{2} = 3.89 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\text{Positive Moment} \rightarrow M = \frac{\text{Negative } M}{7.5} = \frac{3.89}{7.5} = 0.52 \text{ KN.m}$$

By Robot Structural Analysis: -



Design the reinforcement for Dome.

In the direction of meridional.

$$d = 120 - 20 - 10/2 = 95 \text{ mm}, f'_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}, f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{3.89 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 9^2} = 0.479 \text{ Mpa}, m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.479 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 1.154 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 1.154 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000 \times 95 = 109.65 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 120 = 216 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 109.65 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{s,min} = 216 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{Not ok}$$

$$\text{Take } A_{s,min} = 216 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 3\phi 10 / \text{m or } \phi 10 / 30 \text{ cm with } A_s = 235.62 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 216 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Step (s) is the smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 \times 120 = 360 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm
3. $s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$
4. $s = 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) = 300 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)420} \right) = 300 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$

$$S = 300 \text{ mm} \leq S_{max} = 300 \text{ mm} - \text{ok}$$

In the direction of circumferential (minimum)

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018bh = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 120 = 216 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use $3\emptyset 10 /m$ or $\emptyset 10/30 \text{ cm}$

4.17 Analysis and design of ring beam.

Transfer loads on ring beam

$$\text{Horizontal Force on ring beam} \rightarrow W = N_\phi \cos(\phi) = 104.29 \times \cos(43.6) = 75.52 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$T = W r = 75.52 \times 20 = 1510.5 \text{ KN}$$

$$A_s = \frac{T}{0.9 f_y} = \frac{1510.5 \times 10^3}{0.9 \times 420} = 3996 \text{ mm}^2, \text{ use } 16\emptyset 18 \text{ with } A_s = 4071.5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 3996 \text{ mm}^2$$

With beam $100 \times 25 \text{ cm}$

$$\text{Vertical Force on ring beam} \rightarrow W = N_\phi \sin(\phi) = 104.29 \times \sin(43.6) = 71.92 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Another Method to find vertical load } P = 2 \pi a H W u = 2 \times \pi \times 29 \times 8 \times 6.2 = 9038 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{Load per unit meter on ring beam} = P / 2 \pi r = \frac{9038}{2 \times \pi \times 20} = 71.92 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Another method to find horizontal load} = \text{Vertical load per unit area} / \tan \phi = \frac{71.92}{\tan(43.6)} = 75.52 \text{ KN/m}$$

Analysis ring beam by manual method

Table 21.1 Force Coefficients of Circular Beams

Number of Supports, n	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{n}$	K_1	K_2	K_3	α° for T_u (max)
4	90	0.215	0.110	0.0330	19.25
5	72	0.136	0.068	0.0176	15.25
6	60	0.093	0.047	0.0094	12.75
8	45	0.052	0.026	0.0040	9.50
9	40	0.042	0.021	0.0029	8.50
10	36	0.034	0.017	0.0019	7.50
12	30	0.024	0.012	0.0012	6.25

$$\text{Negative moment at any support} = K_1 w_u r^2 \quad (21.7)$$

$$\text{Positive moment at midspan} = K_2 w_u r^2 \quad (21.8)$$

$$\text{Maximum torsional moment} = K_3 w_u r^2 \quad (21.9)$$

Number of supports = 12 supports

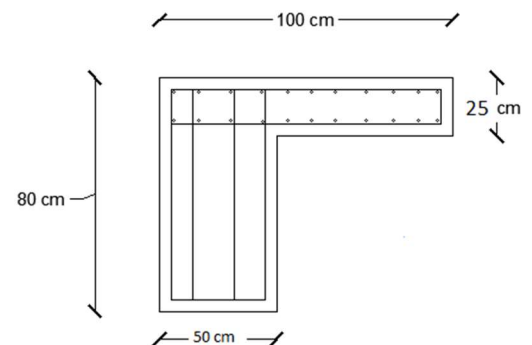
Assume the dimension of ring beam

$$L\text{-Section } 1 \times 0.25 + 0.55 \times 0.5 = 0.525 \text{ m}^2$$

The self-weight of ring beam is $0.525 \times 25 = 13.125 \text{ KN/m}$

The factored self-weight = $13.125 \times 1.2 = 15.75 \text{ KN/m}$

$$W_u = 15.75 + 71.92 = 87.67 \text{ KN/m}$$



$$\text{Negative Moment at any support} = K_1 W_u r^2 = 0.024 \times 87.67 \times 20^2 = 841.632 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\text{Positive Moment at midspan} = K_2 W_u r^2 = 0.012 \times 87.67 \times 20^2 = 420.816 \text{ KN.m}$$

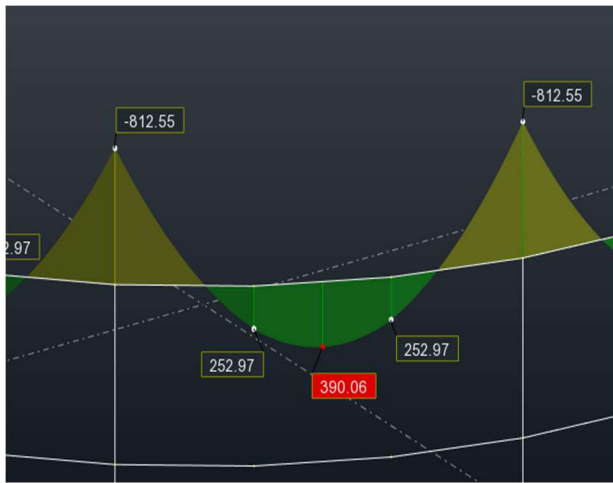
$$\text{Maximum torsional Moment} = K_3 W_u r^2 = 0.0012 \times 87.67 \times 20^2 = 42.0816 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$.P_u(\text{Loads on each Column}) = W_u r \left(\frac{2\pi}{n} \right) = 87.67 \times 20 \times \left(\frac{2\pi}{12} \right) = 918.078 \text{ KN}$$

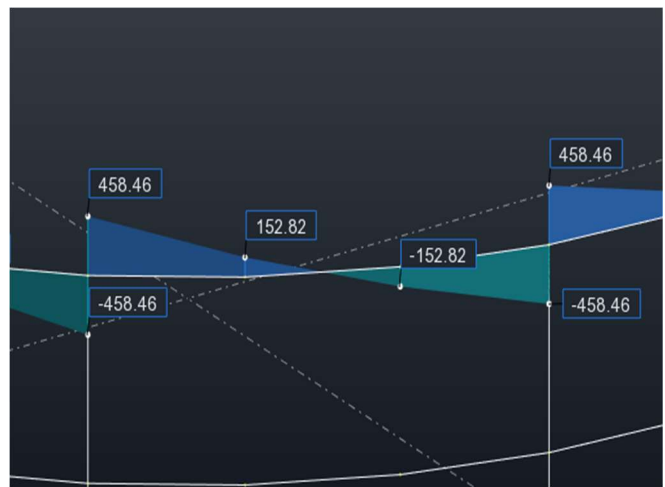
$$.V_u(\text{Maximum Shear force}) = \frac{P_u}{2} = \frac{918.078}{2} = 459.039 \text{ KN}$$

Analysis Ring beam by Robot Structural Analysis.

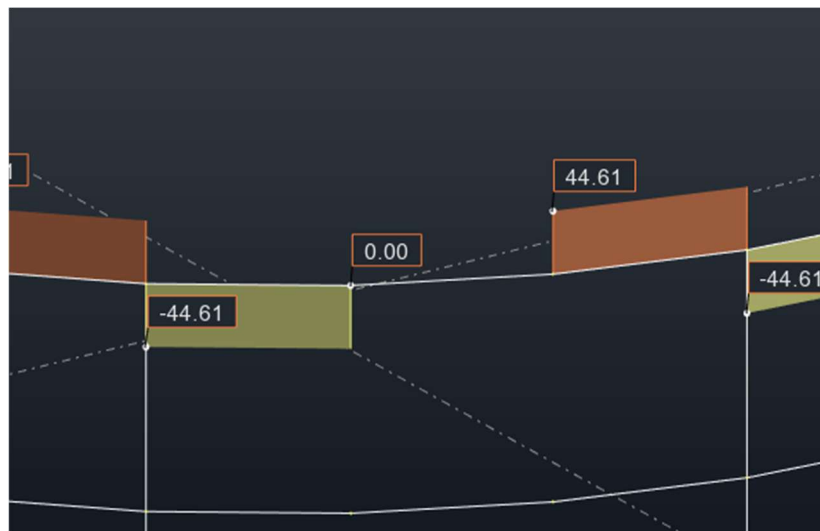
Moment (-Ve 812.55, +Ve 390.06 KN.m)



Shear (458.46 KN)



Torsion (44.61 kN.m)



Analysis Ring beam by Atir Beamd.

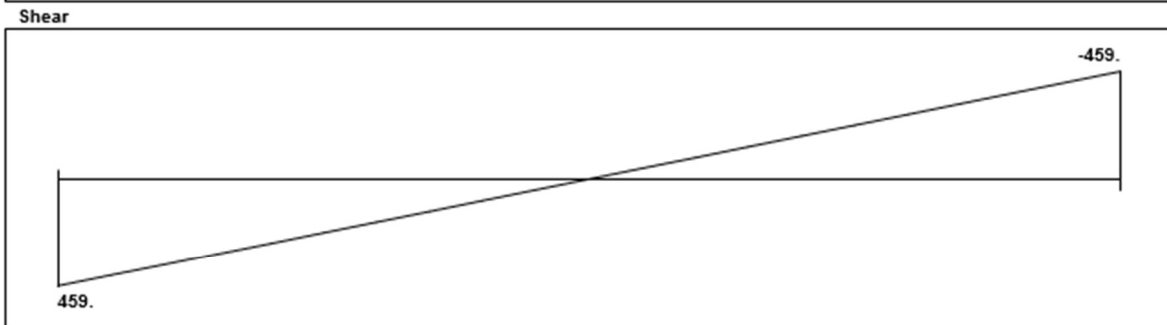
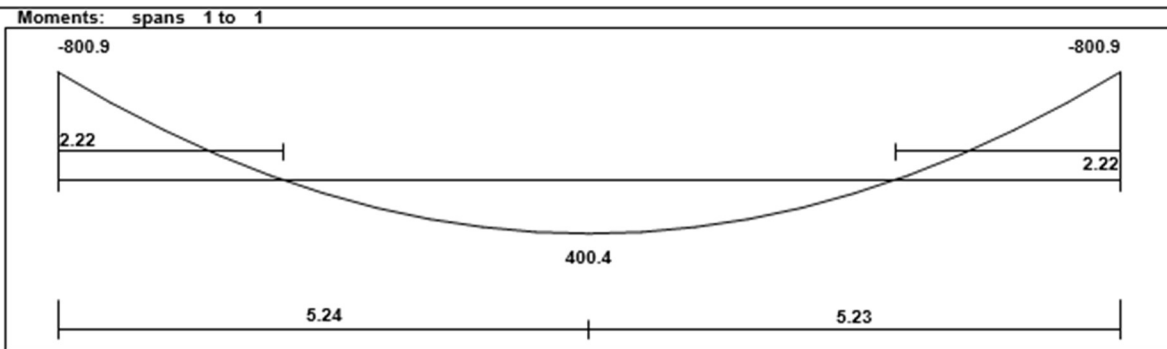
$$L \text{ span} = \frac{2\pi r}{(\text{No of supports})} = \frac{2 \times \pi \times 20}{12} = 10.47 \text{ m}$$

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Reinforced Concrete Beam Design

Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units:kN,meter



Reactions

Factored		
DeadR	458.95	458.95
LiveR	0.	0.
MaxR	458.95	458.95
MinR	458.95	458.95

□

Used the values by manual analysis

Check if the depth of the compression block within the thickness of the flange.

Let $a = h_f$, then compute M_{nf} the total moment capacity of the flange.

$$M_{nf} = 0.85 f'_c b h_f \left(d - \frac{h_f}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 1000 \times 250 \left(740 - \frac{250}{2} \right) = 3136.5 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{nf} = 3136.5 \text{ KN.m} \gg \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{841.632}{0.9} = 935.16 \text{ KN.m} \rightarrow a < h_f$$

The section will be designed as rectangular section with $b = 1000 \text{ mm}$

Check of the section as doubly.

Assume bar diameter $\phi 20$ for main positive reinforcement.

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{stirrup} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 800 - 40 - 10 - \frac{20}{2} = 740 \text{ mm}$$

The width of the ring Beam can be defined from the maximum factored moment.

The maximum factored moment in ring beam $M_u = 841.632 \text{ KN.m}$

Take $\phi = 0.9$ for flexure as tension – controlled section.

Assume $\rho = 0.4 \rho_b$, Take $\beta_1 = 0.85$ ($f_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}$)

$$\rho_b = 0.85 \frac{f_c}{f_y} \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = 0.85 \times \frac{24}{420} \times 0.85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420} \right) = 0.0243$$

$$\rho = 0.4 \rho_b = 0.4 \times 0.0243 = 0.009714$$

$$R_n = \rho f_y \left(1 - \frac{\rho m}{2} \right) = 0.009714 \times 420 \times \left(1 - \frac{0.009714 \times 20.59}{2} \right) = 3.67 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$bd^2 = \frac{M_u}{\phi R_n} = \frac{841.632}{0.9 \times 3.67} = b \times 740^2 \rightarrow b = \frac{841.632 \times 1000000}{0.9 \times 3.67 \times 740^2} = 465.32 \text{ mm}$$

Usually in construction the maximum width of the beams is 120 cm. Here, take $b = 50 \text{ cm}$ and no need to recalculate the loads acting on the beam.

Check whether the section will be act as singly or doubly reinforced section:

Maximum nominal moment strength from strain condition $\epsilon_s = 0.004$

$$C = \frac{3}{7} d = \frac{3}{7} \times 740 = 317.14 \text{ mm} \qquad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C \beta_1 = 317.14 \times 0.85 = 269.57 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85f_c'ab \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 269.57 \times 500 \times \left(740 - \frac{269.57}{2} \right) = 1664.11 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82$$

$$M_u = 841.632 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m} < \phi M_{n,max} = 1664.11 \times 0.82 = 1364.568 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{841.632 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 740^2} = 3.42 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3.42 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00897$$

$$A_{s,min} = \rho b d = 0.00897 \times 500 \times 740 = 3651.9 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 500 \times 740 = 1078.94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 500 \times 740 = 1233.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 3651.9 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 1233.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 15\emptyset 18 \text{ with } A_s = 3817.04 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 3651.9 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{3817.04 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 500} = 157.17 \text{ mm} , \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{157.17}{0.85} = 184.91 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (740 - 184.91)}{184.91} = 0.009 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Design the maximum positive moment.

Maximum positive moment $M_u = 420.816 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m} =$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{420.816 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 740^2} = 1.71 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.71 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00426$$

$$A_{s,min} = \rho b d = 0.00426 \times 500 \times 740 = 1575.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 500 \times 740 = 1078.94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 500 \times 740 = 1233.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$A_s = 1575.5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 1233.33 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ ok}$$

Use 8Ø16 with $A_s = 1608.5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 1511.89 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ ok}$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{1608.5 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 500} = 66.23 \text{ mm} , c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{66.23}{0.85} = 77.92 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (740 - 77.92)}{77.92} = 0.0255 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{stirrups} - \text{No.}(\phi)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{500 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 8(16)}{7} = 38.86 > 25 > 16 \text{ ok}$$

Design of Beam for Shear.

The maximum torsional moment is $T_u = 42.0816 \text{ KN.m}$ and it occurs at an angle $\alpha = 6.25^\circ$ from the support, Shear at the point of Maximum torsional moment is equal to the shear at the support minus $W_u r \alpha$ and the Maximum shear at the Support is 459.039 KN

$$V_u = 459.039 - 87.67 \times 20 \frac{6.25}{180} \pi = 267.77 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = 0.75 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 740 = 226.58 \text{ KN} , \phi \frac{1}{2} V_c = 113.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \phi V_c < \phi V_c \leq V_u \rightarrow \text{Shear Reinforcement is required minimum}$$

Check the section dimensions:

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{267.77}{0.75} - 302.11 = 54.92 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 740 = 1208.4 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = 1208.4 > V_s = 54.92 \text{ KN} - \text{ the section is large enough}$$

Cases for shear: -

Case (I): $V_u \leq \frac{1}{2}\phi V_c \rightarrow$ No shear reinforcement is required .

Case (II): $\frac{1}{2}\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c \rightarrow$ Minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v,min}$) except (in ACI).

Case (III): $\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,min})$ - Minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v,min}$)

$V_{s,min} = \frac{A_{v,min}d f_y}{S} \rightarrow$ then $V_{s,min}$ is the maximum of $V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{f'c'}b_wd$ and $V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3}b_wd$.

Then $S_{max} \leq 600mm$ or $S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2}$

Case (IV): $\phi(V_c + V_{s,min}) < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s'})$ - stirrups are required

$V_{s,min} \leq V_s \leq V_{s'} \rightarrow V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c \rightarrow V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f'c'}b_wd$ & $V_s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{S}$

Then $S_{max} \leq 600mm$ or $S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2}$

Case (V): $\phi(V_c + V_{s'}) < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,max})$ - stirrups are required

$V_{s'} \leq V_s \leq V_{s,max} \rightarrow V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c \rightarrow V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f'c'}b_wd$ & $V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{f'c'}b_wd$ & $V_s = \frac{A_v d f_y}{S}$

Then $S_{max} \leq 300mm$ or $S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{4}$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{f'c'}b_wd = \frac{1}{16}\sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 740 = 113.29 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3}b_wd = \frac{1}{3} \times 500 \times 740 = 123.33 \text{ KN} \quad - \text{ control}$$

$$V_{s'} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{f'c'}b_wd = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 740 = 604.21 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,max} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{f'c'}b_wd = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 740 = 1208.41 \text{ KN}$$

Find the maximum stirrups spacing for 257.84 KN:

$$V_u \leq \frac{1}{2}\phi V_c \rightarrow 267.77 \leq 113.3 \text{ Not ok}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c \rightarrow 113.3 < 267.77 \leq 226.58 \text{ not ok}$$

$\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi(V_c + V_{s,min}) \rightarrow 226.58 < 267.77 \leq 319.08$ ok use case III, Minimum shear reinforcement is required.

Compute the stirrups spacing required to resist the shear forces:

$$\text{Use stirrups } \phi 8 \text{ with 4 leg } A_v = 4 \cdot 50.27 = 201.08 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{A_{v,min} d f_y}{S} \rightarrow S = \frac{A_{v,min} d f_y}{V_{s,min}} = \frac{201.08 \times 740 \times 420}{123.33 \times 1000} = 506.74 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 600 \text{ mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{740}{2} = 370 \text{ mm control}$$

Take 2U-shape 4 leg stirrups $\phi 8$ at $s = 300 \text{ mm} < s_{max} = 370 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{For one stirrup every } S = \frac{A_{v,min}}{4 S} = \frac{201.08}{4 \times 300} = 0.1676 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

4.18 Design the Ring Beam for torsion: -

Torsional reinforcement is required when: -

The procedure for calculate of the shear and torsional moment for $T_u = 42.0816 \text{ KN.m}$ and $V_u = 267.77 \text{ KN}$ is

$$T_u > T_a = 0.083 \phi \sqrt{f'c'} \left(\frac{A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \right)$$

It shall be permitted to neglect torsion effects when the factored torsional moment is less than T_a

Where A_{cp} = Area enclosed by out side perimeter of concrete cross section (mm^2)

P_{cp} = Out side perimeter of the concrete cross section (mm)

Take effective width for flange $H_w \leq 4hf$, $4hf = 0.55 \text{ m}$

A_{cp} for L – section = Web area (Bwh) + area of effective flange = $(0.5 \times 0.8 + 0.55 \times 0.25) \times 10^6 = 537500 \text{ mm}^2$

$$P_{cp} = (2 \times 0.5 + 0.8 + 3 \times 0.55 + 0.25) \times 1000 = 3700 \text{ mm}$$

$$T_u > T_a = 0.083 \times 0.75 \sqrt{24} \left(\frac{537500^2}{3700} \right) \times 10^{-6} = 23.81 \text{ KN.m} \rightarrow \text{There is a torsion}$$

Design for a torsion: -

Check the adequacy of the size of the section.

the cross-section dimensions shall be for solid section equal to.

$$\left[\left(\frac{V_u}{b_w d} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{T_u P_h}{1.7 A_{oh}^2} \right)^2 \right]^{0.5} \leq \phi \left(\frac{V_c}{b_w d} = 0.66 \sqrt{f'c'} \right)$$

Choose 4 stirrups and concrete cover 4 cm.

Calculate A_{oh} , P_h

$$A_{oh} = (500 - 80 - 8) \times (800 - 80 - 8) = 412 \times 712 = 293344 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_h = 412 \times 2 + 712 \times 2 = 2248 \text{ mm}$$

A_{oh} > area of closed by centerline of the outer most closed transverse torsional reinforcement

P_h > Perimeter of centerline of outer most closed transverse torsional reinforcement.

Where ϕ shall be determined by analysis except that it shall be permitted to take A_o equal to $0.85 A_{oh}$

And it shall be to take ϕ equal to 45 for non-prestressed.

$$\left[\left(\frac{V_u}{b_w d} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{T_u P_h}{1.7 A_{oh}^2} \right)^2 \right]^{0.5} = \left[\left(\frac{267.77 \times 1000}{500 \times 740} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{42.0816 \times 1000 \times 2248}{1.7 (293344)^2} \right)^2 \right]^{0.5} = 0.7237$$

$$\phi \left(\frac{V_c}{b_w d} + 0.66 \sqrt{f'c'} \right) = 0.75 \left(\frac{302.11 \times 1000}{500 \times 740} + 0.66 \sqrt{24} \right) = 3.037$$

The Right side is larger than the left side, so the dimension is adequate

Determine the required closed stirrups due to T_u .

$$T_n = \frac{2 A_o A_t f_{yv}}{S} \cot(\phi).$$

Where A_t > area of one leg of a closed stirrups resisting torsion within a distance S (mm^2)

f_{yv} > yield strength of closed stirrups (Mpa)

$$A_o = 0.85 A_{oh} = 0.85 \times 293344 = 249342.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\frac{A_t}{S} = \frac{T_n}{2 f_{yv} A_o \cot(\phi)} = \frac{\frac{42.0816}{0.75} \times 10^6}{2 \times 420 \times 249342.2 \cot(45)} = 0.2679 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

the combined area of stirrup reinforcement for shear and torsion

$$=(A_v + 2A_t) = (0.1676 + 2 \times 0.2679) = 0.7034 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Where torsional moment reinforcement is required, the minimum area of transverse closed stirrups

$$\text{shall be computed by } (A_v + 2A_t) \leq 0.062 \sqrt{f'c'} \frac{b_w S}{f_{yv}} \leq \frac{0.35 w S}{f_{yv}}$$

Where $A_v \rightarrow$ area of shear reinforcement within a distance S or area of shear reinforcement perpendicular to flexural torsion reinforcement within a distance S for deep flexural member (mm^2)

$A_t \rightarrow$ area of one leg of a closed stirrups resisting torsion within a distance S (mm^2)

$$\leq 0.062 \sqrt{24} \frac{500}{420} = 0.362 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \leq \frac{0.35 \times 500}{420} = 0.417 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$0.7034 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} > 0.417 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \quad \text{ok}$$

For No. 4 of stirrups $4 \phi 8 = 201.06 \text{ mm}^2$

The spacing of closed spacing is $S = 201.06/0.7034 = 285.84 \text{ mm}$

The spacing of transverse spacing of stirrups not exceed the smallest of $\frac{P_h}{8} = 281$ or 300 mm

Use $4\phi 8/25 \text{ cm}$.

The additional longitudinal reinforcement bars required for torsion not less than

$$A_l = \frac{A_t}{s} P_h \left(\frac{f_{yv}}{f_{yl}} \right) \cot^2 \phi$$

$\frac{A_t}{s}$ take from shear reinforcement in torsion $\frac{A_t}{s} = 0.2679 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$ for one leg

$$A_l = \frac{A_t}{s} P_h \left(\frac{f_{yv}}{f_{yl}} \right) \cot^2 \phi = 0.2679 \times 2248 \times \left(\frac{420}{420} \right) \times \cot^2(45) = 602.2392 \text{ mm}^2$$

Minimum Torsional reinforcement

A minimum area of torsion reinforcement shall be provided in all regions where the factored torsional moment T_u exceed the values specified $T_a = 0.083 \phi \sqrt{f'c'} \left(\frac{A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \right)$

When the torsional reinforcement is required, the minimum total area of longitudinal torsional reinforcement shall be computed as

$$A_{L,min} = \frac{0.42 \sqrt{f'c'} A_{cp}}{f_{yl}} - \left(\frac{A_t}{s} \right) P_h \left(\frac{f_{yv}}{f_{yl}} \right) \text{ Where } \left(\frac{A_t}{s} \right) \leq \frac{0.175 b_w}{f_{yv}}$$

$$0.2679 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \leq \frac{0.175 \times 500}{420} = 0.208 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$A_{L,min} = \frac{0.42 \sqrt{24} 537500}{420} - (0.2679) \times 2248 \times \left(\frac{420}{420}\right) = 2030.96 \text{ mm}^2$$

The minimum longitudinal reinforcement is not less than the value of 602.2392 mm^2

Use $A_{L,required} = 2030.96 \text{ mm}^2$ with one-third at the top, one-third at middle, and one-third at the bottom

at the top = $2030.96/3 + 3651.9 = 4328.89 \text{ mm}^2$

at the bottom = $2030.96/3 + 1575.5 = 2252.5 \text{ mm}^2$

at middle = $2030.96/3 = 676.99 \text{ mm}^2$

Locations	Area of steel (mm^2)	Steel	Required area (mm^2)
Top	4328.89	-	In Detailing
Middle	676.99		In Detailing
Bottom	2252.5		In Detailing

Notes:

- ❖ the longitudinal reinforcement required for torsion shall be distributed around the perimeter of the closed stirrups with a maximum spacing of 300 mm.
- ❖ there shall be at least one longitudinal bar in each corner of the stirrups.
- ❖ bars shall have a diameter at least $1/24$ of the stirrup spacing, but not less than $\emptyset 10$

Analysis and design of ring beam at the middle of column.

Analysis ring beam by manual method

Table 21.1 Force Coefficients of Circular Beams

Number of Supports, n	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{n}$	K_1	K_2	K_3	α° for T_u (max)
4	90	0.215	0.110	0.0330	19.25
5	72	0.136	0.068	0.0176	15.25
6	60	0.093	0.047	0.0094	12.75
8	45	0.052	0.026	0.0040	9.50
9	40	0.042	0.021	0.0029	8.50
10	36	0.034	0.017	0.0019	7.50
12	30	0.024	0.012	0.0012	6.25

$$\text{Negative moment at any support} = K_1 w_u r^2 \quad (21.7)$$

$$\text{Positive moment at midspan} = K_2 w_u r^2 \quad (21.8)$$

$$\text{Maximum torsional moment} = K_3 w_u r^2 \quad (21.9)$$

Number of supports = 12 supports

Assume the dimension of ring beam, Section $0.5 \times 0.5 = 0.25 \text{ m}^2$

The self-weight of ring beam is $0.25 \times 25 = 6.25 \text{ KN/m}$

The factored self-weight = $6.25 \times 1.4 = 8.75 \text{ KN/m}$

$W_u = 8.75 \text{ KN/m}$

Negative Moment at any support = $K_1 W_u r^2 = 0.024 \times 8.75 \times 20^2 = 84 \text{ KN.m}$

Positive Moment at midspan = $K_2 W_u r^2 = 0.012 \times 8.75 \times 20^2 = 42 \text{ KN.m}$

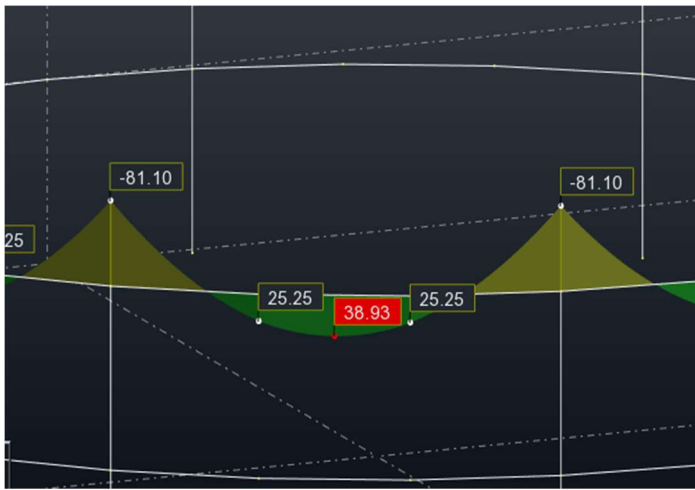
Maximum torsional Moment = $K_3 W_u r^2 = 0.0012 \times 8.75 \times 20^2 = 4.2 \text{ KN.m}$

P_u (Loads on each Column) = $W_u r \left(\frac{2\pi}{n} \right) = 8.75 \times 20 \times \left(\frac{2\pi}{12} \right) = 91.63 \text{ KN}$

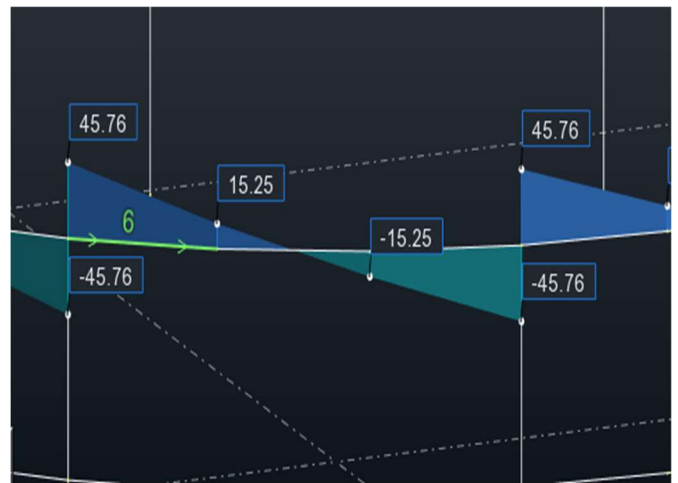
V_u (Maximum Shear force) = $\frac{P_u}{2} = \frac{91.63}{2} = 45.815 \text{ KN}$

Analysis Ring beam by Robot Structural Analysis.

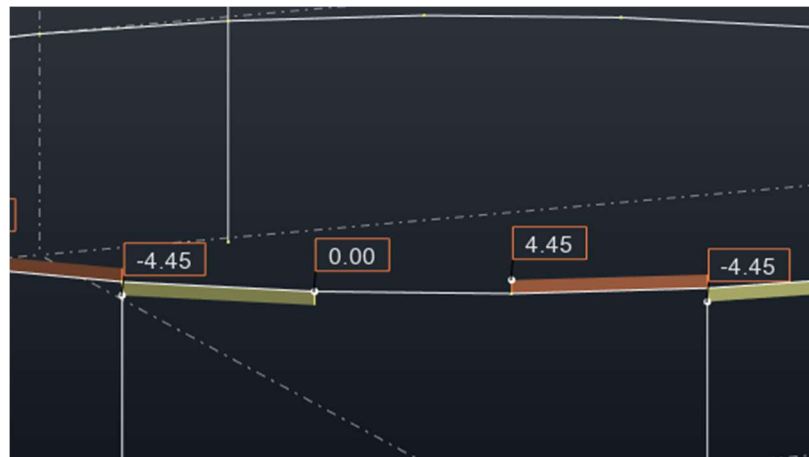
Moment (-Ve 81.10, +Ve 38.93 KN.m)



Shear (45.76 KN)



Torsion (4.45 kN.m)



Analysis Ring beam by Atir Beamd.

$$L \text{ span} = \frac{2\pi r}{(\text{No of supports})} = \frac{2 \times \pi \times 20}{12} = 10.47 \text{ m}$$

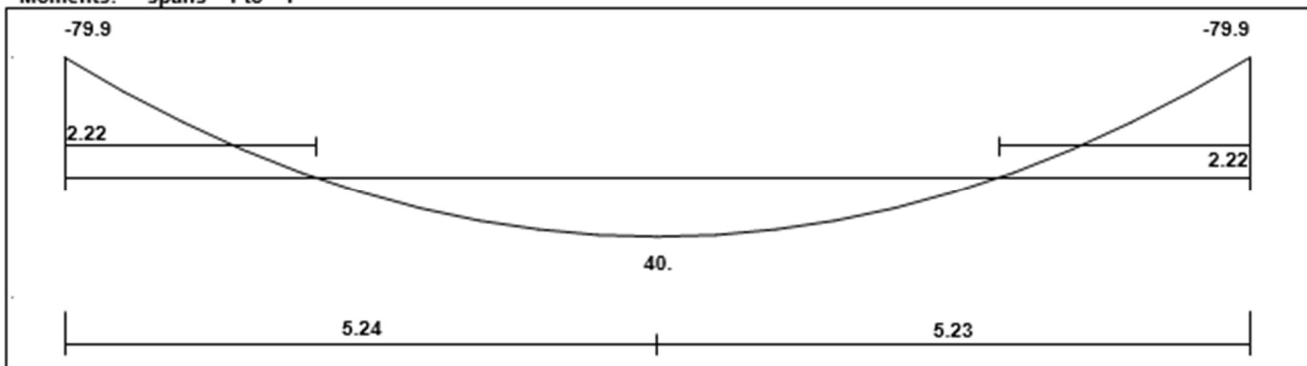
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Reinforced Concrete Beam Design

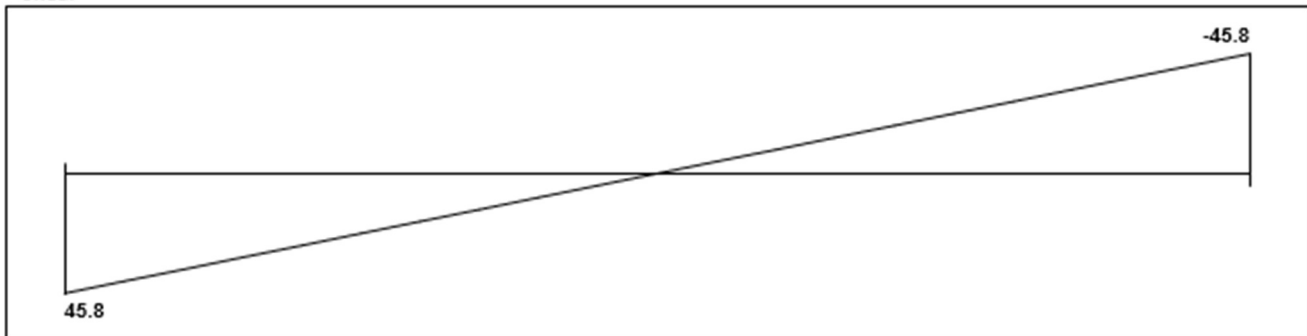


Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units:kN, meter

Moments: spans 1 to 1



Shear



Reactions

Factored		
DeadR	45.81	45.81
LiveR	0.	0.
MaxR	45.81	45.81
MinR	45.81	45.81

Used the values by manual analysis

Check of the section as doubly.

Assume bar diameter $\emptyset 20$ for main positive reinforcement.

$$d = h - cover - d_{stirrup} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 500 - 40 - 10 - \frac{20}{2} = 440 \text{ mm}$$

The width of the ring Beam can be defined from the maximum factored moment.

The maximum factored moment in ring beam $M_u = 84 \text{ KN.m}$

Take $\phi = 0.9$ for flexure as tension – controlled section.

Assume $\rho = 0.4 \rho_b$, Take $\beta_1 = 0.85$ ($f_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}$)

$$\rho_b = 0.85 \frac{f_c}{f_y} \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) = 0.85 \times \frac{24}{420} \times 0.85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420} \right) = 0.0243$$

$$\rho = 0.4 \rho_b = 0.4 \times 0.0243 = 0.009714$$

$$R_n = \rho f_y \left(1 - \frac{\rho m}{2} \right) = 0.009714 \times 420 \times \left(1 - \frac{0.009714 \times 20.59}{2} \right) = 3.67 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$bd^2 = \frac{M_u}{\phi R_n} = \frac{84}{0.9 \times 3.67} = b \times 440^2 \rightarrow b = \frac{84 \times 1000000}{0.9 \times 3.67 \times 440^2} = 131.86 \text{ mm}$$

Usually in construction the maximum width of the beams is 120 cm. Here, take $b = 50 \text{ cm}$ and no need to recalculate the loads acting on the beam.

Check whether the section will be act as singly or doubly reinforced section:

Maximum nominal moment strength from strain condition $\epsilon_s = 0.004$

$$c = \frac{3}{7} d = \frac{3}{7} \times 440 = 188.57 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C \beta_1 = 188.57 \times 0.85 = 160.29 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85 f_c' a b \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 160.29 \times 500 \times \left(440 - \frac{160.29}{2} \right) = 588.35 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82$$

$$M_u = 84 \text{ KN.m} < \phi M_{n,max} = 588.35 \times 0.82 = 482.45 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{84 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 440^2} = 0.964 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.964 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.00235$$

$$A_{S\ min} = \rho b d = 0.00235 \times 500 \times 440 = 517.5\ mm^2$$

Check for $A_{S,min}$

$$A_{S,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{S,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 500 \times 440 = 641.53\ mm^2$$

$$A_{S,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 500 \times 440 = 733.3\ mm^2 \quad -\ control$$

$$A_s = 517.5\ mm^2 > A_{S,min} = 733.3\ mm^2 \quad -\ not\ ok$$

Take $A_{S,min} = 733.3\ mm^2$

Use 10Ø12 with $A_s = 1130.97\ mm^2 > A_{s,req} = 733.3\ mm^2 \quad -\ ok$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{1130.97 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 500} = 46.57\ mm, \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{46.57}{0.85} = 54.8\ mm \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (440 - 54.8)}{54.8} = 0.0211 > 0.005\ ok$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{stirrups} - No.(\emptyset)}{No. - 1} = \frac{500 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 10(12)}{9} = 31.11 > 25$$

$> 12\ ok$

Design the maximum positive moment.

Maximum positive moment $M_u = 42\ KN.m$

the $A_{S,min} = 733.3\ mm^2$ is the control

Use 10Ø12 with $A_s = 1130.97\ mm^2 > A_{s,req} = 733.3\ mm^2 \quad -\ ok$

Design of Beam for Shear.

The maximum torsional moment is $T_u = 4.2\ KN.m$ and it occurs at an angle $\alpha = 6.25^\circ$ from the support, Shear at the point of Maximum torsional moment is equal to the shear at the support minus $W_u r \alpha$ and the Maximum shear at the Support is 45.815 KN

$$V_u = 45.815 - 8.75 \times 20 \frac{6.25}{180} \pi = 26.73 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c} b_w d = 0.75 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 440 = 134.72 \text{ KN} \quad , \quad \phi \frac{1}{2} V_c = 67.36 \text{ KN}$$

$\phi V_c > \phi \frac{1}{2} V_c > V_u \rightarrow$ no Shear Reinforcement is required , use the minimum

$$V_{s,min}, = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{f_c} b_w d = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{24} \times 500 \times 440 = 67.36 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{1}{3} b_w d = \frac{1}{3} \times 500 \times 440 = 73.33 \text{ KN} \quad - \text{ control}$$

Compute the stirrups spacing required to resist the shear forces:

Use stirrups $\phi 8$ with 4 leag $A_v = 2 \cdot 50.27 = 100.54 \text{ mm}^2$

$$V_{s,min} = \frac{A_{v,min} d f_y}{S} \rightarrow S = \frac{A_{v,min} d f_y}{V_{s,min}} = \frac{100.54 \times 440 \times 420}{73.33 \times 1000} = 253.37 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Then } S_{max} \leq 600 \text{ mm} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{440}{2} = 220 \text{ mm control}$$

Take closed stirrups -shape 2 leg stirrups $\phi 8$ at $s = 200 \text{ mm} < s_{max} = 220 \text{ mm}$

$$\text{For one stirrup every } S = \frac{A_{v,min}}{2 S} = \frac{100.54}{2 \times 200} = 0.25135 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{mm}$$

Torsional reinforcement is required when: -

The procedure for calculate of the shear and torsional moment for $T_u = 4.2 \text{ KN.m}$ and $V_u = 45.815 \text{ KN}$ is

$$T_u > T_a = 0.083 \phi \sqrt{f_c} \left(\frac{A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \right)$$

It shall be permitted to neglect torsion effects when the factored torsional moment is less than T_a

$$A_{cp} \text{ for L - section} = 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 10^6 = 250000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_{cp} = (4 \times 0.5) \times 1000 = 2000 \text{ mm}$$

$$T_u > T_a = 0.083 \times 0.75 \sqrt{24} \left(\frac{250000^2}{2000} \right) \times 10^{-6} = 9.53 \text{ KN.m} \rightarrow \text{There is a torsion}$$

Design for a torsion: -

Check the adequacy of the size of the section.

the cross-section dimensions shall be for solid section equal to.

$$\left[\left(\frac{V_u}{b_w d} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{T_u P_h}{1.7 A_{oh}^2} \right)^2 \right]^{0.5} \leq \phi \left(\frac{V_c}{b_w d} + 0.66 \sqrt{f'c'} \right)$$

Choose 4 stirrups and concrete cover 4 cm.

Calculate A_{oh} , P_h

$$A_{oh} = (500 - 80 - 8) \times (500 - 80 - 8) = 412 \times 412 = 169744 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_h = 412 \times 4 = 1648 \text{ mm}$$

Where ϕ shall be determined by analysis except that it shall be permitted to take A_o equal to $0.85 A_{oh}$

And it shall be to take ϕ equal to 45 for non-prestressed.

$$\left[\left(\frac{V_u}{b_w d} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{T_u P_h}{1.7 A_{oh}^2} \right)^2 \right]^{0.5} = \left[\left(\frac{26.73 \times 1000}{500 \times 440} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{4.2 \times 1000 \times 1648}{1.7 (169744)^2} \right)^2 \right]^{0.5} = 0.1215$$

$$\phi \left(\frac{V_c}{b_w d} + 0.66 \sqrt{f'c'} \right) = 0.75 \left(\frac{179.630 \times 1000}{500 \times 440} + 0.66 \sqrt{24} \right) = 4.05$$

The Right side is larger than the left side, so the dimension is adequate

Determine the required closed stirrups due to T_u .

$$T_n = \frac{2 A_o A_t f_{yv}}{S} \cot(\phi).$$

$$A_o = 0.85 A_{oh} = 0.85 \times 169744 = 144282.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\frac{A_t}{S} = \frac{T_n}{2 f_{yv} A_o \cot(\phi)} = \frac{\frac{4.2}{0.75} \times 10^6}{2 \times 420 \times 144282.4 \cot(45)} = 0.0462 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

the combined area of stirrup reinforcement for shear and torsion

$$=(A_v + 2A_t) = (0.25125 + 2 \times 0.0462) = 0.34365 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Where torsional moment reinforcement is required, the minimum area of transverse closed stirrups

$$\text{shall be computed by } (A_v + 2A_t) \leq 0.062 \sqrt{f'c'} \frac{b_w S}{f_{yv}} \leq \frac{0.35 w S}{f_{yv}}$$

$$\leq 0.062\sqrt{24}\frac{500}{420} = 0.362 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \leq \frac{0.35 \times 500}{420} = 0.417 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$0.34365 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} < 0.417 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \quad \text{not ok}$$

For No. 2 of stirrups $2 \phi 8 = 100.53 \text{ mm}^2$

The spacing of closed spacing is $S = 100.53/0.417 = 241.079 \text{ mm}$

The spacing of transverse spacing of stirrups not exceed the smallest of $\frac{P_h}{8} = 206$ or 300 mm

Use $2\phi 8/20 \text{ cm}$

The additional longitudinal reinforcement bars required for torsion not less than

$$A_l = \frac{A_t}{s} P_h \left(\frac{f_{yv}}{f_{yl}} \right) \cot^2 \phi$$

$\frac{A_t}{s}$ take from shear reinforcement in torsion $\frac{A_t}{s} = 0.0462 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$ for one leg

$$A_l = \frac{A_t}{s} P_h \left(\frac{f_{yv}}{f_{yl}} \right) \cot^2 \phi = 0.0462 \times 1648 \times \left(\frac{420}{420} \right) \times \cot^2(45) = 76.1376 \text{ mm}^2$$

Minimum Torsional reinforcement

the minimum total area of longitudinal torsional reinforcement shall be computed as

$$A_{L,min} = \frac{0.42 \sqrt{f'c} A_{cp}}{f_{yl}} - \left(\frac{A_t}{s} \right) P_h \left(\frac{f_{yv}}{f_{yl}} \right) \text{ Where } \left(\frac{A_t}{s} \right) \leq \frac{0.175 b_w}{f_{yv}}$$

$$0.0462 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \leq \frac{0.175 \times 500}{420} = 0.208 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$A_{L,min} = \frac{0.42 \sqrt{24} 250000}{420} - (0.0462) \times 1648 \times \left(\frac{420}{420} \right) = 1148.62 \text{ mm}^2$$

The minimum longitudinal reinforcement is not less than the value of 76.1376 mm^2

Use $A_{L,required} = 1148.62 \text{ mm}^2$ with one-third at the top, one-third at middle, and one-third at the bottom

$$\text{at the top} = 1148.62/3 + 733.3 = 1116.17 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{at the bottom} = 1148.62/3 + 733.3 = 1116.17 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{at middle} = 1148.62/3 = 382.87 \text{ mm}^2$$

Locations	Area of steel (mm^2)	Steel	Required area (mm^2)
Top	1116.17	10Ø12	1130.97
Middle	382.87	4Ø12	452.39
Bottom	1116.17	10Ø12	1130.97

Design of Column

The length in the X direction is $L = 4.65$ m, And the length in Y direction is $L = 2.48$ m

The factored Load from L-section Ring Beam is 919 KN and the Factored load form Square ring beam is 92 KN, and the Factored self-weight of Column is

$$\pi r^2 \times \text{Height} \times \text{Density} = \pi \times 0.25 \times 0.25 \times 4.65 \times 25 \times 1.2 = 28 \text{ KN}$$

Total Factored Load = $919 + 92 + 28 = 1039$ KN

6. Check for Slenderness:

$$\frac{kl_u}{r} \leq 34 - 12 \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) \leq 40$$

$$\left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) = 1.0 \text{ Braced frame with } M_{min}$$

$k = 1.0$ – for columns in nonsway frames .

$$\frac{kl_u}{r} \leq 34 - 12(1.0) = 22 \leq 40$$

$$\frac{kl_{ux}}{r_x} = \frac{1.0 \times 5.65}{0.25 \times 0.50} = 45.2 > 22, \text{ Long column for bending about } x - \text{axis}$$

$$\frac{kl_{uy}}{r_y} = \frac{1.0 \times 2.48}{0.25 \times 0.50} = 19.84 > 22, \text{ Short column for bending about } y - \text{axis}$$

7. Calculate the minimum eccentricity e_{min} and the minimum moment M_{min} :

$$e_{min,axis} = (15 + 0.03h) = 15 + 0.03 \times 500 = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_u = 1.2dl + 1.6ll = 1.2 \times 649.375 + 1.6 \times 162.344 = 1039 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_{min,-axi} = e_{min,axis} \times P_u = 1039 \times 0.03 = 31.17 \text{ KN.m}$$

3.. Compute EI :

$$EI = \frac{E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_{dns}}, E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 \times \sqrt{28} = 24870 \text{ Mpa}, I_g = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} = \frac{\pi \times 500^4}{64} = 3.068 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\beta_{dns} = \frac{1.2 DL (sustained)}{1.2 DL + 1.6 LL} = \frac{1.2 \times 649.375}{1.2 \times 649.375 + 1.6 \times 162.344} = 0.75, EI = \frac{E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_{dns}} = \frac{24870 \times 3.068}{1 + 0.75} = 43600.67 \text{ KN.m}^2$$

4.. Determine the Euler buckling load, P_c :

$$P_c = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(kl_u)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 43600.67}{(1 \times 5.65)^2} = 13480.19 \text{ KN}$$

5.. Calculate the moment magnifier factor δ_{nc} :

$$C_m = 0.6 + 0.4 \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right) = 0.6 + 0.4 \times 1 = 1.0$$

$$\delta_{ns} = \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0.75 P_c}} = \frac{1.0}{1 - \frac{1039}{0.75 \times 13480.19}} = 1.115 > 1.0$$

Normally, if δ_{ns} exceeds 1.4, a larger cross section should be selected.

The magnified eccentricity and moment:

$$e = e_{min} \times \delta_{ns} = 30.0 \times 1.115 = 33.45 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_c = \delta_{ns} M_{min} = 1.115 \times 31.17 = 34.74 \text{ KN.m}$$

The magnified moments are less than 1.4 times the first-order moments, as required by ACI Code 2014

- Compute the ratio e/h :

$$e/h = 33.45/500 = 0.0669$$

To construct $\frac{e}{h}$ the line, take value 0.0669 on $\frac{\phi M_n}{bh^2}$ axis and value 1.0 on $\frac{\phi P_n}{bh}$ axis.

- Compute the ratio γ :

γ - the ratio of the distance between the centers of the outside layers of bars to the overall depth of the column. Assume $\phi 25$ for bars.

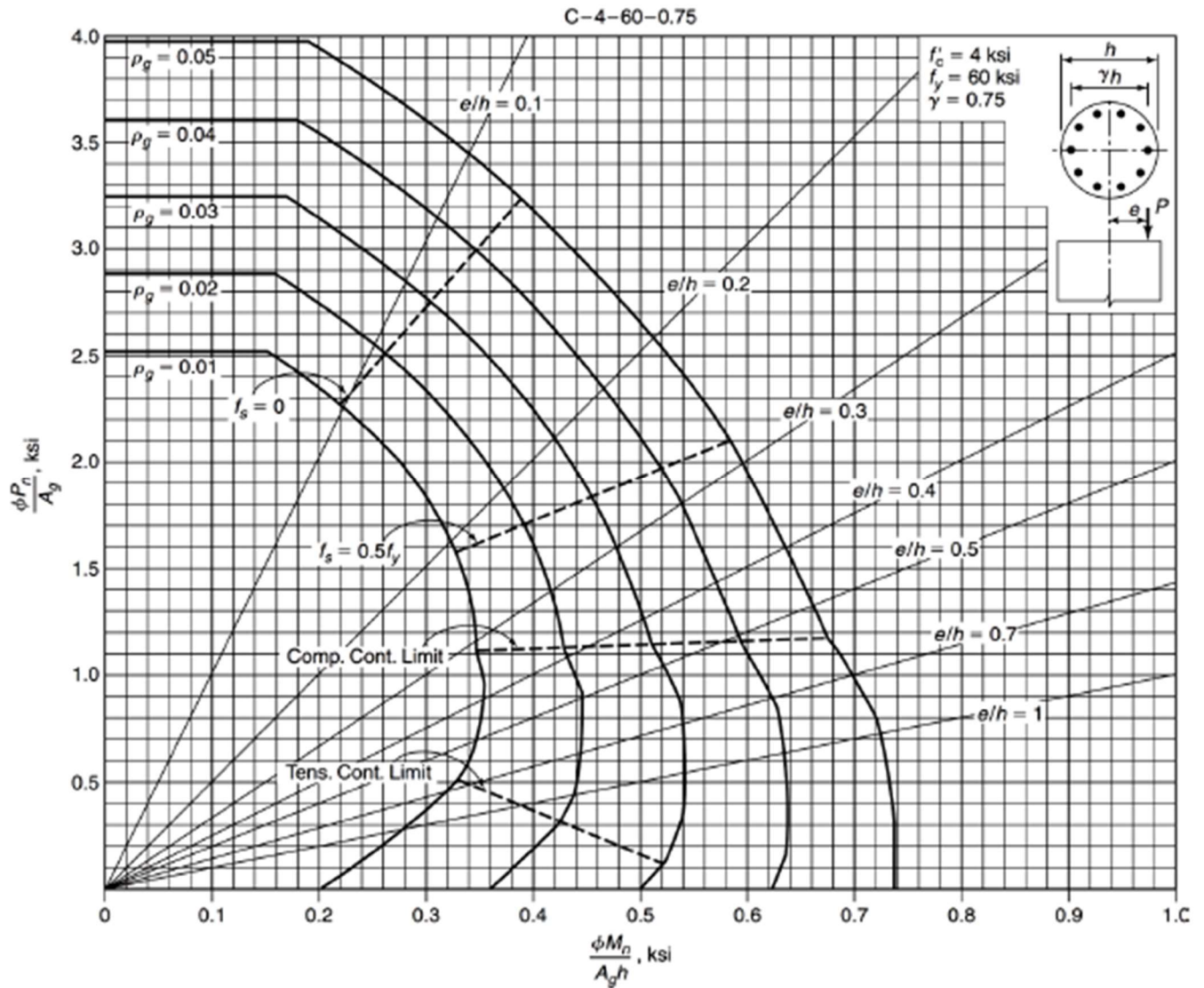
$$\gamma = \frac{d - d'}{h} = \frac{500 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 10 - 25}{500} = 0.75$$

Using the interaction diagram trying $\rho_g = 0.023$:

$$\frac{P_{u,x}}{A_g} = 0.89 \rightarrow P_{u,x} = \frac{0.89 \times \pi \times 250 \times 250}{1000 \times 0.145} = 1205.2 \text{ KN}$$

dimensions: D = 500 mm, and $\rho_g = 0.023$

Use interaction diagrams



- Select the reinforcement:

$$A_{st} = \rho_g \times A_g = 0.023 \times \pi \times 250 \times 250 = 4516 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 15@20 with 4712.4 > 4516 ok

Design of spiral reinforcement: -

Use Spiral $\phi 10$ With $a_s = 78.54 \text{ mm}^2$.

$$D_{ch} = D - 2\text{Cover} = 500 - 2 \times 50 = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_g = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 500^2}{4} = 196349.5408 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{ch} = \frac{\pi D_{ch}^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 400^2}{4} = 125663.7061 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho_s = 0.45 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \frac{f'_c}{f_{yt}} = 0.45 \left(\frac{196349.5408}{125663.7061} - 1 \right) \frac{28}{420} = 0.016875$$

$$\rho_s = \left(\frac{4a_s(D_{ch} - d_s)}{SD_{ch}^2} \right) = \left(\frac{4 \times 78.54(400 - 10)}{S(400)^2} \right) = 0.016875 \rightarrow S = 45.379 \text{ mm}$$

Take $S = 50 \text{ mm}$

Check for code requirements

1. Clear Spacing between longitudinal bars.

Diameter of centroidal circle of bars = $500 - 2 \times 50 - 2 \times 10 - 20 = 360 \text{ mm}$

Clear spacing = $\frac{\pi \times 360 - 15 \times 2}{15} = 55.4 \text{ mm} > 40 \text{ mm} > 1.5d_b = 1.5 \times 20 = 30 \text{ mm}$ *ok*

2. Gross Reinforcement ratio

$$0.01 < \rho_g = 0.023 < 0.08 \quad \text{ok}$$

3. Number of Bars

$15 > 6$ for circle members enclosed by spirals *ok*

4. Minimum Spiral diameter $\emptyset 10$ *ok*

5. Clear Spacing for one loop *Clear spacing* = $S - d_s = 50 - 10 = 40 \text{ mm}$

$$25 \text{ mm} < 40 \text{ mm} < 75 \text{ mm} \quad \text{ok}$$

Design of Isolated footing.

This report includes the results of the laboratory tests results and recommendations to choose the type and depth of foundations.

“For shallow foundation, the bearing capacity calculations from shear test results using conservative values are 3.2 and 2.9 kg/cm² for isolated and strip footings respectively at a minimum depth of -2.0 meters from current ground level. “allowable bearing capacity of the soil for isolated footing is 314 KN/m² for minimum depth of 2 meter below the ground level.

Determine the base area and overall thickness.

Determine the base area and overall thickness for a square spread footing with the following design conditions:

Service Dead load $DL = 649.375 \text{ KN}$ and service Live load $LL = 162.344 \text{ KN}$.

Assume Service surcharge 5 KN/m^2 , , Permissible (allowable) soil pressure $q_a = 314 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Soil density $\gamma_{soil} = 16 \text{ KN/m}^3$

Calculating the weight of footing, soil, and the surcharge floor load:

Assume $h_{footing} = 60 \text{ cm}$, $W_{footing} = 0.6 \times 25 = 15 \text{ KN/m}^2$, $W_{soil} = 1 \times 16 = 16 \text{ KN/m}^2$
Net soil pressure $q_{a.net} = 314 - 15 - 16 - 5 = 278 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Required sizes of footing.

$$A = \frac{P_n}{q_{a.net}} = \frac{162.344 + 649.375}{278} = 2.92 \text{ m}^2, A = L^2 \rightarrow L = \sqrt{A} = \sqrt{2.92} = 1.708 \text{ m}, \text{ take } L = 1.8 \text{ m}$$

Depth of footing and shear design.

$$P_u = 1.2dl + 1.6ll = 1.2 \times 649.375 + 1.6 \times 162.344 = 1039 \text{ KN}$$

$$q_u = \frac{1039}{1.8^2} = 320.68 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

One-way shear (Beam Shear).

$$V_u = q_u b \left(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{a}{2} - d \right) = 320.68 \times 1.8 \left(\frac{1.8}{2} - \frac{0.5}{2} - d \right), \text{ Let } V_u = \phi V_c \text{ (}\phi = 0.75\text{)}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1800 \times d$$

$$\frac{320.68 \times 1.8}{0.75} \left(\frac{1.8}{2} - \frac{0.5}{2} - d \right) = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1800 \times d \rightarrow d = 0.223 \text{ m}$$

Assume cover 75 mm, and steel bars of $\phi 20$

Generally, the thickness of spread footing is governed by two-way shear. The shear will be checked on the critical perimeter at $d/2$ from the face of the column and, if necessary, the thickness will be increased or decreased. Because there is reinforcement in both directions, the average d will be used:

$$h = 223 + 75 + 20 = 318 \text{ mm}$$

take $h = 350 \text{ mm}$, then $d = 350 - 75 - 20 = 255 \text{ mm}$

Two-way shear (Punching Shear).

$$\text{Let } V_u = \phi V_c \quad (\phi = 0.75)$$

$$V_u = qu(bl - (h.\text{column} + d)(b.\text{column} + d)) =$$

$$V_u = 320.68(1.8 \times 1.8 - (0.5 + 0.255)(0.5 + 0.255)) = 856.2 \text{ KN}$$

$$\beta = \frac{500}{500} = 1.0 \quad , \beta = \text{Ratio of long side to short side of the rectangular column}$$

b_0 is perimeter of the critical section taken at $\frac{d}{2}$ from the loaded area .

$$b_0 = 2(h.\text{column} + d) + 2(b.\text{column} + d) = 2(0.5 + 0.255) + 2(0.5 + 0.255) = 3.02 \text{ m}$$

α_s is assumed to be :

- $\alpha_s = 40$ for interior columns – control
- $\alpha_s = 30$ for edge columns
- $\alpha_s = 20$ for corner columns

the ACI code , section – allows a shear strength , V_c in footings without shear reinforcement for two way shear action , the smallest of

- $V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{1}\right) \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.5 \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN}$
- $V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_0} + 2\right) \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{40 \times 0.255}{3.02} + 2\right) \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.448 \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN}$
- $V_c = \frac{1}{3} \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{3} \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.333 \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \quad \text{Control}$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \phi \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = \frac{1}{3} \times 1.0 \times \sqrt{24} \times 3020 \times 255 = 1257.56 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 1257.56 = 943.18 > V_u = 856.2 \text{ KN its OK}$$

The thickness of 35 cm is adequate

Depth for flexure in long direction.

Take steel bar of $\phi 20$

$$b = 1.8 \text{ m}, h = 350 \text{ mm}, d = 350 - 75 - \frac{20}{2} = 265 \text{ mm}$$

$$f'_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}, f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$M_u = \frac{wl^2}{2} = 320.68 \times 1.8 \times 0.65 \times \frac{0.65}{2} = 121.94 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{121.94 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1800 \times 265^2} = 1.072 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.59 \times 1.072}{420}} \right) = 0.00262$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.00262 \times 1800 \times 265 = 1249.74 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 1800 \times 350 = 1134 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 1249.74 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 1134 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 12\phi 12 \text{ with } A_s = 1357.18 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 1249.74 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Using bars of $\phi 12$ instead of $\phi 20$ as assumed before makes the effective depth d larger. So, no need to check for M_n :

$$S = \frac{1800 - 75 \times 2 - 12 \times 12}{11} = 136.91 \text{ mm}$$

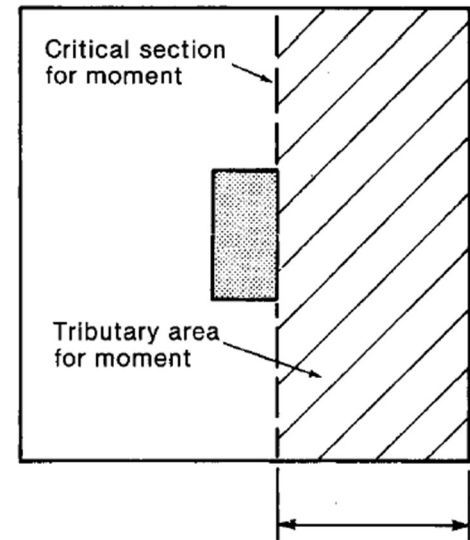
Step (s) is the smallest of:

$$4. \quad 3h = 3 \times 350 = 1050 \text{ mm}$$

$$5. \quad 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$6. \quad s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 75 = 192.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$$

$$S = 136.91 \text{ mm} < S_{max} = 192.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{ok}$$



Depth for flexure in Short direction.

Take steel bar of $\emptyset 12$

$$h = 400 \text{ mm}, d = 350 - 75 - 12 - 12/2 = 257 \text{ mm}$$

$$f'_c = 24 \text{ Mpa}, f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$M_u = \frac{wl^2}{2} = 320.68 \times 1.8 \times 0.65 \times \frac{0.65}{2} = 121.94 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\emptyset b d^2} = \frac{121.94 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1800 \times 257^2} = 1.14 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.59 \times 1.14}{420}} \right) = 0.002795$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.002795 \times 1800 \times 257 = 1292.82 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 \times 1800 \times 350 = 1134 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 1292.82 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 1134 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Use } 12\emptyset 12 \text{ with } A_s = 1357.18 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 1292.82 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Using bars of $\emptyset 12$ instead of $\emptyset 20$ as assumed before makes the effective depth d larger. So, no need to check for M_n :

$$S = \frac{1800 - 75 \times 2 - 12 \times 12}{11} = 136.91 \text{ mm}$$

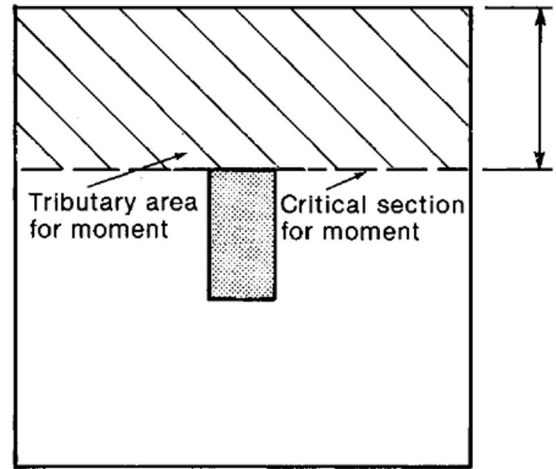
Step (s) is the smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 \times 350 = 1050 \text{ mm}$

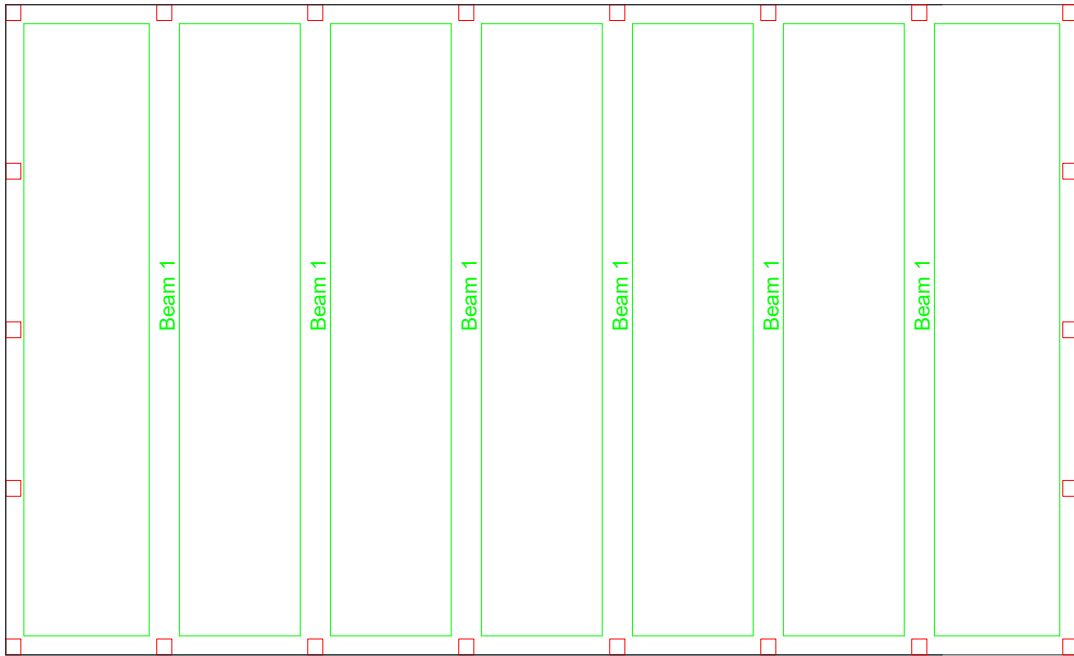
2. 450 mm

3. $s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5 C_c = 380 \left(\frac{280}{\left(\frac{2}{3} \right) 420} \right) - 2.5 \cdot 75 = 192.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$

$$S = 136.91 \text{ mm} < S_{max} = 192.5 \text{ mm} \text{ ok}$$



4.19 Analysis and Design of Post-Tension Beam: -



Slab design

To design the Solid slab, we need to follow these steps: -

1. Check the thickness of the slab

The one end continues span is 5 m $h_{\min} = \frac{l}{24} = \frac{5000}{24} = 208 \text{ mm}$

Both end continuous span also is $h_{\min} = \frac{l}{28} = \frac{5000}{28} = 178 \text{ mm}$

We take the $h = 210 \text{ mm}$

2. Load on slab

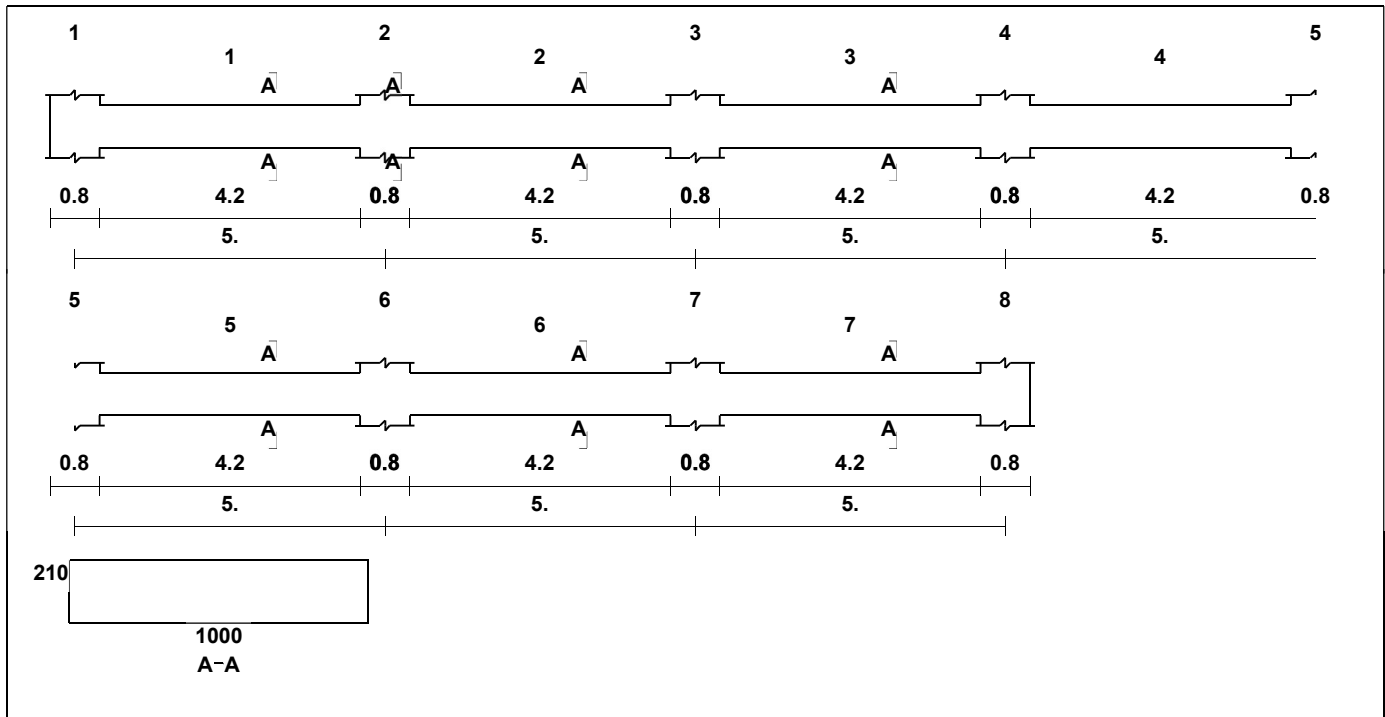
$$DL = 25 \times 0.21 \times 1 = \frac{5.25 \text{ KN}}{\text{m}}$$

$$\text{Live load} = 1.5 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Snow load} = 1.42 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Take the live and dead

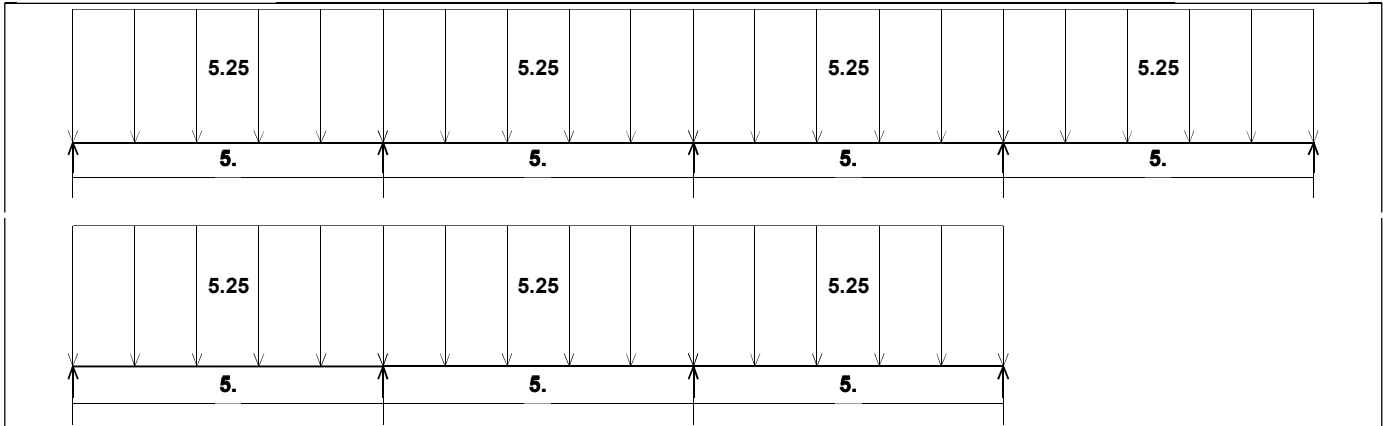
Geometry Units: meter, mm



Loading

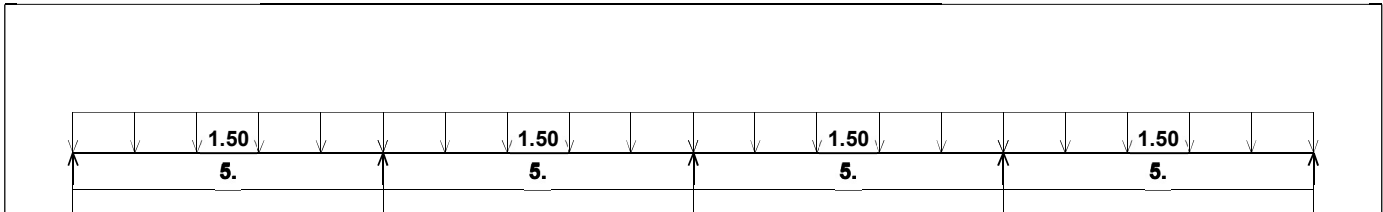
load group no. 1
Dead load - Service

Units:kN,meter



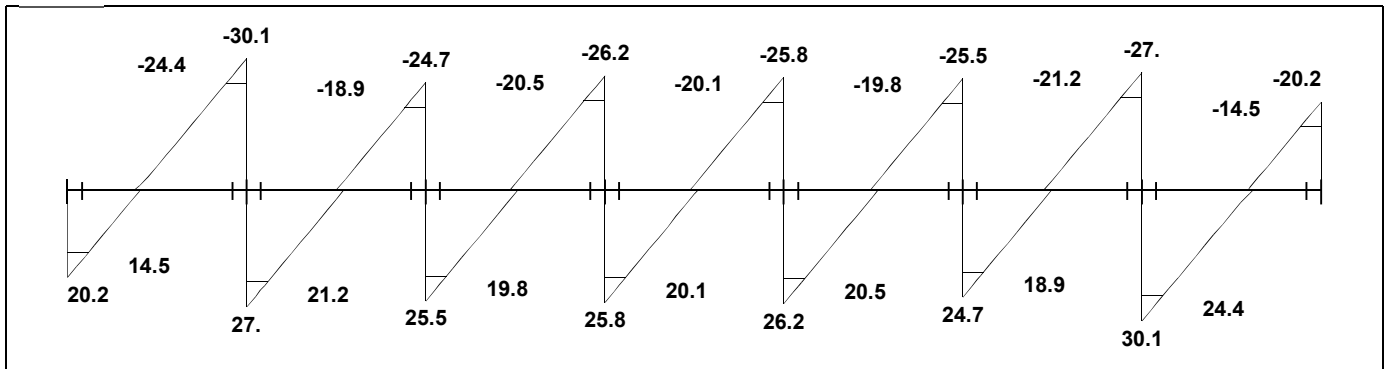
Live load - Service

Load factors: 1.40,1.40/1.70,0.00

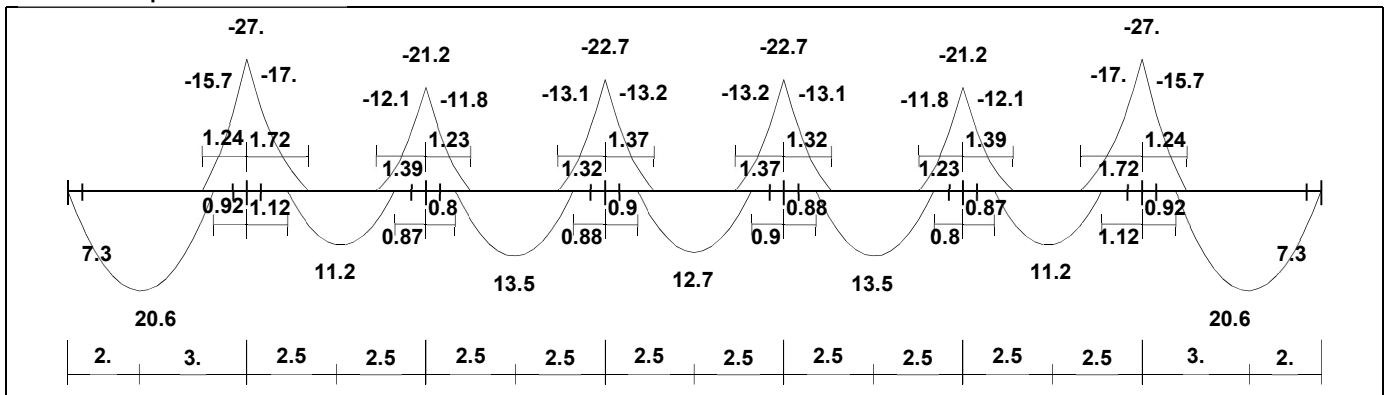


Loading

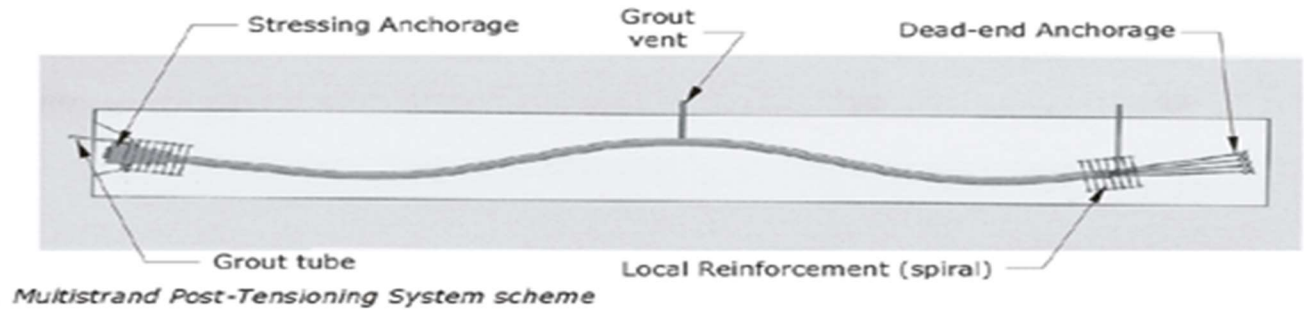
She



Moments: spans 1 to 7



Design of post tension beam:



We chose the property of material

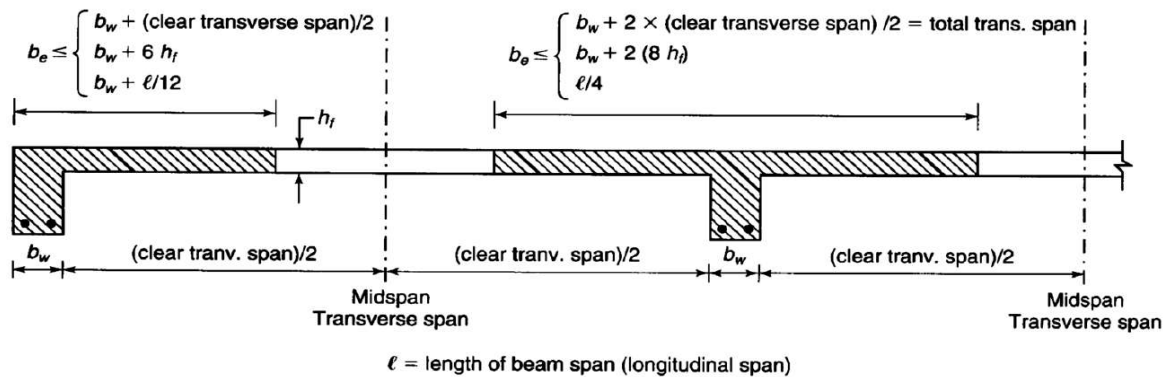
$$f_{c'} = 35 \text{ MPa and } f_{ci'} = 2800 \text{ } \gamma_c = 25 \text{ KN } Fy = 420$$

Dead load from Slab = 35.72 KN/m

Live load = 48.45 KN/m

Section profile of beam :-

The beam flange width is determining as ACI 318-14 section 9.2.4.4



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Reactions

Factored								
DeadR	14.49	41.67	35.46	37.01	37.01	35.46	41.67	14.49
LiveR	5.7	15.44	14.73	15.03	15.03	14.73	15.44	5.7
MaxR	20.19	57.11	50.18	52.04	52.04	50.18	57.11	20.19
MinR	13.82	47.55	40.16	42.32	42.32	40.16	47.55	13.82
Service								
DeadR	10.35	29.76	25.33	26.43	26.43	25.33	29.76	10.35
LiveR	3.35	9.08	8.66	8.84	8.84	8.66	9.08	3.35
MaxR	13.71	38.85	33.99	35.27	35.27	33.99	38.85	13.71
MinR	9.96	33.22	28.09	29.56	29.56	28.09	33.22	9.96

Interior Beam

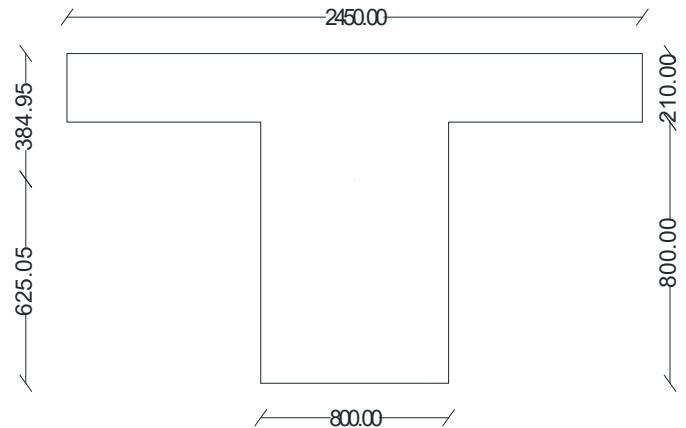
$$b_w = 800\text{mm} \quad h_b = 800$$

$$b_w + 2c_{\text{clear}_{\text{span}}} = 800 + 2 \times \frac{5000}{2} = 5800\text{mm}$$

$$b_w + 8h_f = 800 + 8 \times 210 = 2480$$

$$\frac{l}{4} = \frac{20000}{4} = 5000\text{mm}$$

We take $b_e = 2450$ mm



T section property

$$A = 11545 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_{\text{gross}} = 1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ mm}^4$$

$$y_t = 384.95 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_b = 625.05 \text{ mm}$$

Flexure Design External moment and stress

Load Type	Load (KN/m)	$Wl^2/8$	Top stress(mpa)	Bottom stress
Dead load slab	29.77KN/m	1488.5	-5.209	8.2
Live load Slab	9.09KN/m	454.5	-1.59	2.58
Weight of beam	28.86 KN/m	1443	-5.04	8.2
Total		3386	11.839	18.98

The value of excentrecte

$$e = y_b - \text{cover} = 625.05 - 40 = 585.05$$

Design beam as class U design as uncrack section

$$f_t = 0.62\sqrt{f'_c} = 0.62\sqrt{35} = 3.667$$

$$f_t = -\frac{P}{A} - \frac{P \cdot E \cdot y_b}{I} + \frac{M_t \cdot y_b}{I}$$

$$3.667 \times 10^3 = -\frac{P}{11545 \times 10^{-4}} - \frac{P \cdot 585.05 \cdot 625.05 \times 10^{-6}}{1.1 \times 10^{11} \times 10^{-12}} + \frac{3386 \times 625.05 \times 10^{-3}}{1.1 \times 10^{11} \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$P = 3716\text{KN}$$

The number of tendon

Prestressing Steel	f_{pu} ksi (MPa)	f_{py} ksi (MPa)	E_p ksi (MPa)	% Elongation [Gauge Length]	Relaxation
Low-Relaxation 7-Wire Strand Grade 270 per ASTM A416/416M	270 (1860)	0.90 f_{pu}	28,500 (196,500)	3.5 [24 in. (610mm)]	[2.5% @ 70% MUTS] or [3.5% @ 80% MUTS]

$$F_{ups} = 1860 \text{ MPa} \quad Dt = 12 \text{ mm} \quad At = 113.09 \text{ mm}^2$$

Assume initial effective force = $1860 \times .8 = 1488 \text{ Mpa}$

Assume the losses in pre-stress will be 5% $F_e = 1488 - 75 = 1413 \text{ Mpa}$

$$A_{ps} = \frac{P}{F_e} = \frac{3716}{1413 \times 10^3} = 2.63 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 = 2630 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$N = \frac{2630}{113.09} = 23.25 \approx 24 \text{ tendo}$$

Check allowable mid span stresses at critical load stage

Prestress internal stress at initial

$$f_t = -\frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ei}}{A} + \frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ei} \cdot e \cdot y_t}{I}$$

$$= -\frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1488}{11545 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1488 \times 585.05 \times 384.95}{1.1 \times 10^{11} \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 4.77 \text{ MPA}$$

$$f_b = -\frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ei}}{A} - \frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ei} \cdot e \cdot y_t}{I}$$

$$= -\frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1488}{11545 \times 10^{-4}} - \frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1488 \times 625.05 \times 585.05}{1.1 \times 10^{11} \times 10^{-12}}$$

$$= -16.92 \text{ MPA}$$

Initial load

Load	Top stress (Mpa)	bottom stress(Mpa)
Dead load	-5.209	8.2
Beam weight	-5.04	8.2
Prestress load	4.77	-16.92
Total	-5.479	-0.52

Under permanent load

The losses will take

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_t &= -\frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ef}}{A} + \frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ef} \cdot e \cdot y_t}{I} \\
 &= -\frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1413}{11545 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1413 \times 585.05 \times 384.95}{1.1 \times 10^{11} \times 10^{-6}} \\
 &= 4.53 \text{ MPA} \\
 f_b &= -\frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ef}}{A} - \frac{A_{ps} \cdot f_{ef} \cdot e \cdot y_t}{I} \\
 &= -\frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1413}{11545 \times 10^{-4}} + \frac{24 \times 113.09 \times 1488 \times 625.05 \times 585.05}{1.1 \times 10^{11} \times 10^{-12}} \\
 &= -16.07 \text{ MPA}
 \end{aligned}$$

Load	Top stress (Mpa)	Bottom stress(Mpa)
Dead load	-5.209	8.2
Beam weight	-5.04	8.2
Prestress load	4.53	-16.07
total	-5.479	0.33

Under Permanent loads

load	Top stress (Mpa)	Bottom stress(Mpa)
Total from prewise	-5.479	0.33
Live load	-1.59	2.58
total	-7.1	2.91

$$f_t = 0.62\sqrt{f'_c} = 0.62\sqrt{35} = 3.667 > 2.91 \text{ OK}$$

Cheek Flexural strength

Factor moment

$$M_u = 1.2M_D + 1.6M_L = 1.2 \times (1488.5 + 1443) + 1.6 \times 454.5 = 4245 \text{ KN.m}$$

Compute nominal moment, ϕM_n , assuming rectangular

Section behavior. In order to compute ϕM_0 , the stress in the bonded posttensioning tendons at nominal strength, f_{ps} ,

$$f_{ps} = f_{pu} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\gamma_p}{\beta_1} \left[\rho_p \frac{f_{py}}{f'_c} + \frac{d}{d_p} (\omega - \omega') \right] \right\}$$

$$A_s = A_s' = 0$$

$$\omega = \omega' = \frac{\rho f_y}{f'_c} = 0$$

Table 20.3.2.3.1—Values of γ_p for use in Eq. (20.3.2.3.1)

f_{py}/f_{pu}	γ_p
≥ 0.80	0.55
≥ 0.85	0.40
≥ 0.90	0.28

$$\frac{f_{py}}{f_{pu}} = 0.9 \gamma_p = .028$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.85 - 0.007(f'_c - 28) = 0.85 - .007(35 - 28) = 0.801$$

$$\rho_p = \frac{A_{s_{ps}}}{bd} = \frac{24 \times 113.09}{2450 \times 960} = 0.0012$$

$$f_{ps} = 1860 \left(1 - \frac{0.28}{0.8} \left\{ 0.0012 \times \frac{1860}{35} \right\} \right) = 1818.48 \text{ MPa}$$

$$a = \frac{2714.16 \times 1818.48}{0.85 \times 35 \times 2450} = 67.69 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 \times 2714.16 \times 1818.48 \times \left(960 - \frac{207.38}{2} \right) = 4571 < 4245 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

Check reinforcement limits

Check Strain

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{207.38}{0.8} = 259.225$$

$$\varepsilon_t = \frac{0.003(960 - 259.225)}{259.225} = 0.008 > 0.005$$

Minimum reinforcement

Check minimum reinforcing:

In order for the amount of prestressed and non-prestressed reinforcement to be adequate. The section must develop a factored load of at least 1.2 M_{cr};

$$M_{cr} = F \left(e + \frac{I}{y_b A} \right) + \frac{f_r I}{y_b}$$

$$f_{cr} = 0.62\sqrt{f_c'} = 0.62\sqrt{35} = 3.667$$

$$A = 11545 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_{gross} = 1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ mm}^4$$

$$y_b = 625.05$$

$$M_{cr} = 24 \times 113.09 \times 1488 \left(585.05 + \frac{1.1 \times 10^{11}}{625.05 \times 1154500} \right) + 3.667 * \frac{1154500}{625.05}$$

$$= 3623.797 \text{ KM} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$1.2M_{cr} = 4348.55 < 4571 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m OK}$$

Shear Design

$$W_u = 1.2(29.8 + 29.9) + 1.6 \times 9.1 = 85$$

$$V_u = 85 \left(\frac{20}{2} - .92 \right) = 771.8$$

$$V_c \leq (0.05\sqrt{f_c'} + 4.8)b_w d = 3913.55 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_c = \left(0.05\sqrt{f_c'} + 4.8 \frac{V_u d_p}{M_u} \right) b_w d$$

$$\frac{V_u d}{M_u} = \frac{d(L - 2X)}{X(L - n)} \leq 1 = \frac{960(20000 - 2 * 960)}{960(20000 - 960)} = 0.94$$

$$V_c = (0.05\sqrt{35} + 4.8 * 0.94)800 \times 960 = 3692.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{c \max} = 0.42\sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = 0.42\sqrt{35} 800 * 960 = 1908.29 \text{ KN control}$$

$$< 771.8 \text{ KN OK}$$

$$\frac{\phi V_c}{2} = 0.75 * \frac{1908.29}{2} = 715.608 < 771.8$$

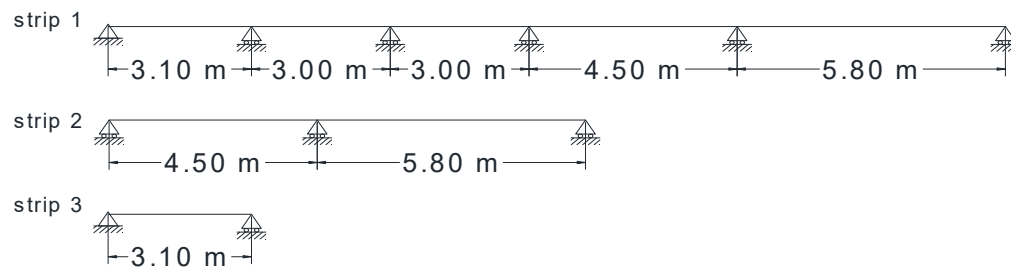
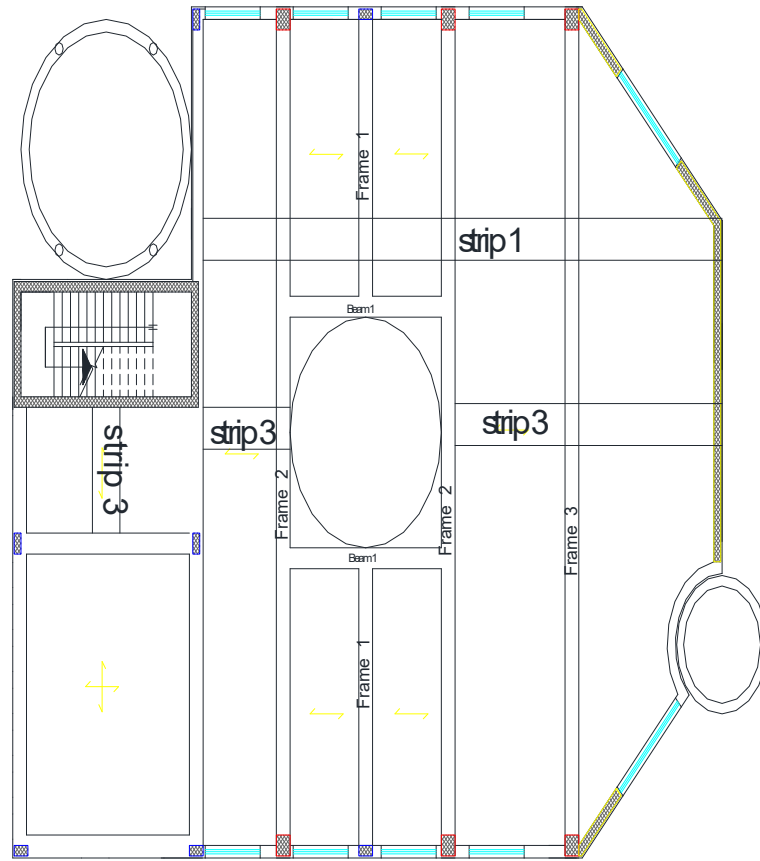
We must but the minimum shear reinforcement

Take $2\phi 8 A_s = 100\text{mm}^2$

$$\frac{A_c}{s} = \frac{0.062\sqrt{f'_c}b_w}{fy} = \frac{0.062 \times \sqrt{35} \times 800}{420 * 100} = \frac{1}{s} = s = 143.13 \text{ mm}$$

4.20 Analysis and Design of Mosque (Frame):-

This figure illustrates the structure system that was used



CODE

Table 7.3.1.1—Minimum thickness of solid nonpre-stressed one-way slabs

Support condition	Minimum h ^[1]
Simply supported	$\ell/20$
One end continuous	$\ell/24$
Both ends continuous	$\ell/28$
Cantilever	$\ell/10$

^[1]Expression applicable for normalweight concrete and $f_y = 420$ MPa. For other cases, minimum h shall be modified in accordance with 7.3.1.1.1 through 7.3.1.1.3, as appropriate.

Check the Slab thicknesses:

$$\text{Simply supported} = \frac{l}{20} = \frac{3100}{20} = 155 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{one end continuous} = \frac{l}{24} = \frac{5800}{24} = 241.66 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$$

$$\text{both end continuous} = \frac{l}{28} = \frac{4500}{28} = 160 \text{ mm}$$

We will take the thickness equal to 16 cm and check the deflection requirement as ACI-318-14 code 7.3.2

4.21 Check the thickness of Two-Way solid slab in the mosque: -

Minimum thickness (deflection requirements)

For the Slab of this type the first trial thickness is often taken equal to

$$h_{min} = \frac{\text{Panel Perimeter}}{180} = \frac{2(6.7)+2(5.93)}{180} = \frac{25.26}{180} = 0.14 \text{ m} \rightarrow h_{min} = 16 \text{ cm}$$

Check for the minimum thickness of the Slab:

Exterior beam:

$$h_w = 34 \text{ cm} < 4h = 4 \times 16 = 64 \quad \text{ok}$$

$$y_c = \frac{16 \times (50 + 34) \times \left(34 + \frac{16}{2}\right) + 50 \times 34 \times \frac{34}{2}}{16 \times (50 + 34) + 34 \times 50} = 28.04 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_b = \frac{(50 + 34) \times (16 + 5.96)^3}{3} - \frac{34 \times 5.96^3}{3} + \frac{50 \times 5.96^3}{3} = 297649.83 \text{ cm}^4$$

Slab section with the exterior beam:

$$\text{Long direction } l = 6.7 \text{ m} \rightarrow I_s = \frac{\left(\frac{670}{2} + 50\right) \times 16^3}{12} = 131413.33 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\text{Short direction } l = 5.93 \text{ m} \rightarrow I_s = \frac{\left(\frac{593}{2} + 50\right) \times 16^3}{12} = 118272 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\alpha_{f1} = \alpha_{f3} = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{297649.83}{131413.33} = 2.265$$

$$\alpha_{f2} = \alpha_{f4} = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{297649.83}{118272} = 2.517$$

$$\alpha_{fm} = \frac{\sum \alpha_{fm}}{4} = \frac{2(2.265) + 2(2.517)}{4} = 2.391$$

$\alpha_{fm} = 2.391 > 2$ The minimum slab thickness will be

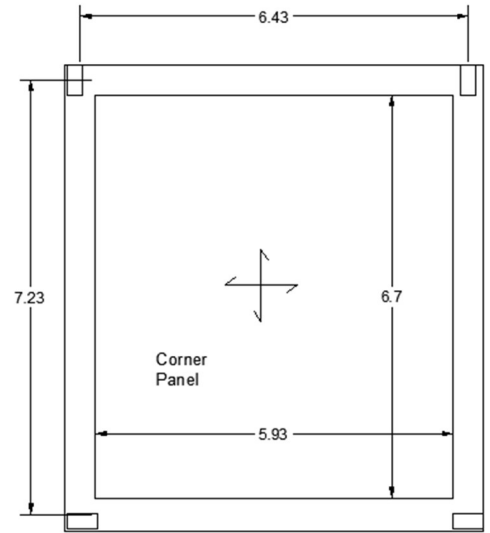
$$h = \frac{l_n \left(0.8 + \frac{f_y}{1400}\right)}{36 + 9\beta} = \frac{670 \times \left(0.8 + \frac{420}{1400}\right)}{36 + 9 \times \frac{6.7}{5.93}} = 15.96 < 16 \text{ cm} \quad , \text{The thickness is adequate}$$

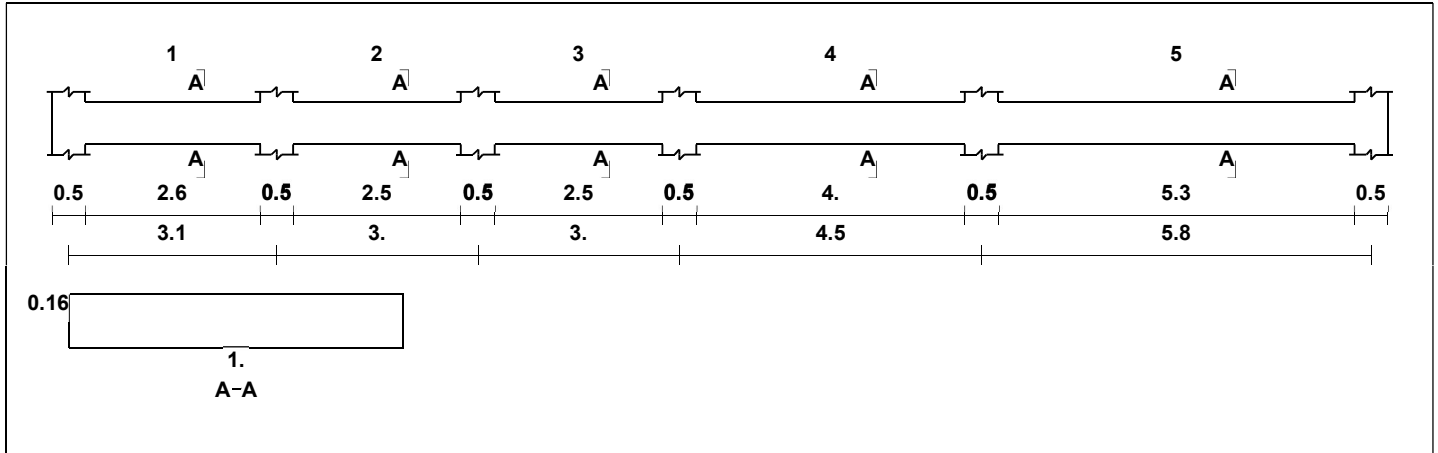
Take the Slab Thickness equal to $h_{min} = 16 \text{ cm}$

Load Calculation:

Dead load from	$\Delta \cdot \gamma \cdot 1$	KN/m^2
Tiles	$23 \times 0.03 \times 1$	0.69
mortar	$22 \times 0.03 \times 1$	0.66
Coarse Sand	$17 \times 0.07 \times 1$	1.19
slab	$25 \times 0.16 \times 1$	4
Plaster	$25 \times 0.03 \times 1$	0.75
Σ		$= 7.3 \text{ KN/m}^2$

And the Live load from Jordanian code = 3 KN/m^2

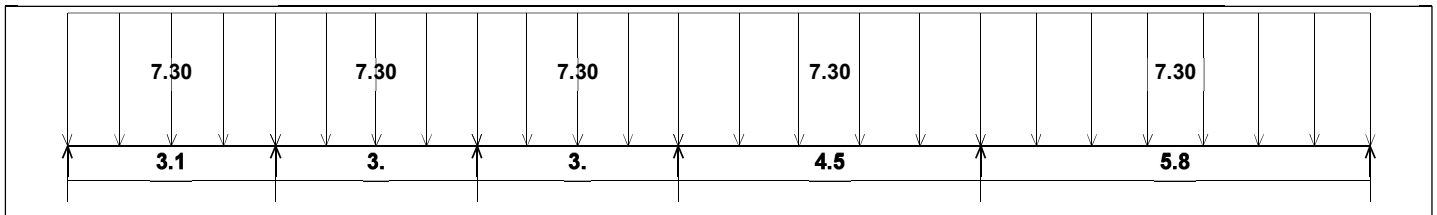




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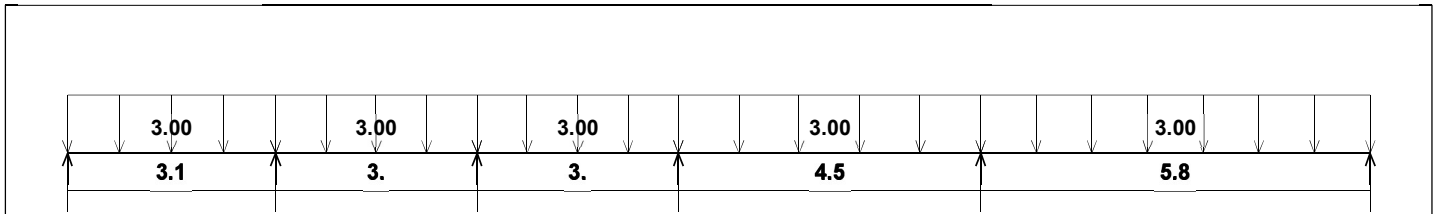
load group no. 1
Dead load - Service

Units: kN, meter



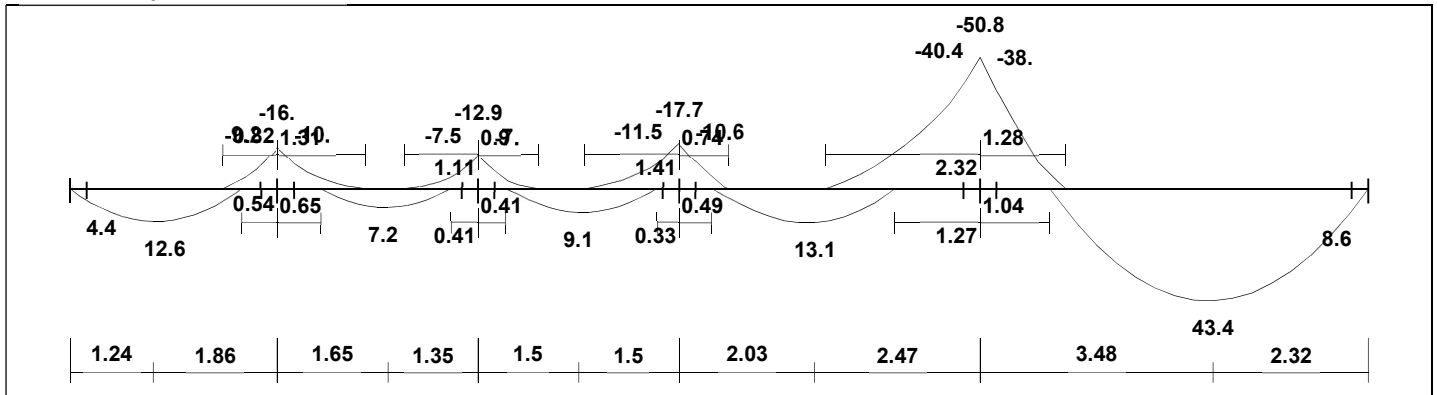
Live load - Service

Load factors: 1.40, 1.40/1.70, 0.00



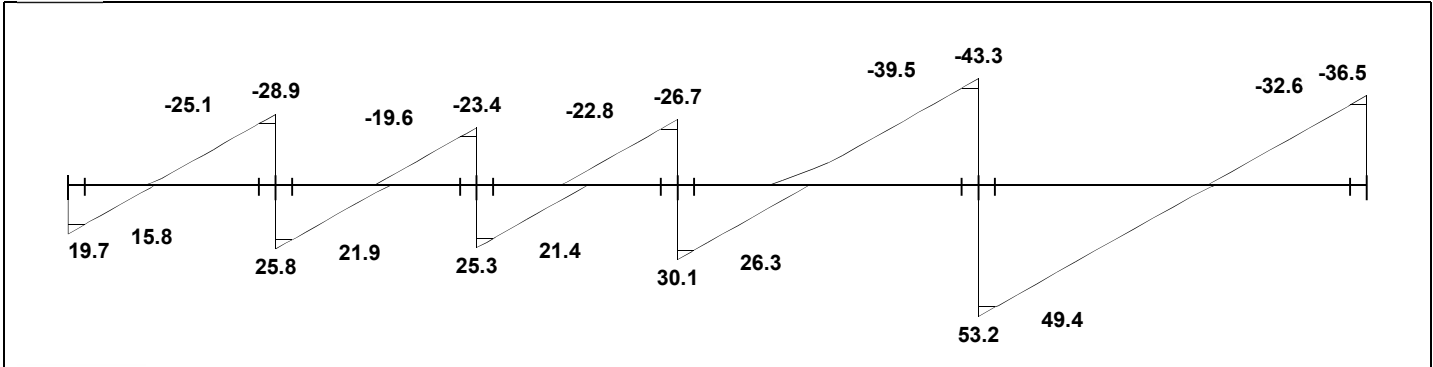
Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units: kN, meter

Moments: spans 1 to 5



Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units:kN,meter

Shear



Reactions

Factored						
	Span 1	Span 2	Span 3	Span 4	Span 5	Span 6
DeadR	12.54	35.62	28.87	33.43	63.96	23.84
LiveR	7.12	19.04	19.82	23.34	32.51	12.63
MaxR	19.66	54.66	48.69	56.77	96.47	36.48
MinR	11.68	42.11	32.37	34.72	74.9	23.11
Service						
DeadR	8.96	25.45	20.62	23.88	45.69	17.03
LiveR	4.19	11.2	11.66	13.73	19.12	7.43
MaxR	13.15	36.64	32.28	37.61	64.81	24.46
MinR	8.45	29.26	22.68	24.64	52.12	16.6

Reinforcement (mm²)

Concrete: b300

Main reinforcement fy = 420

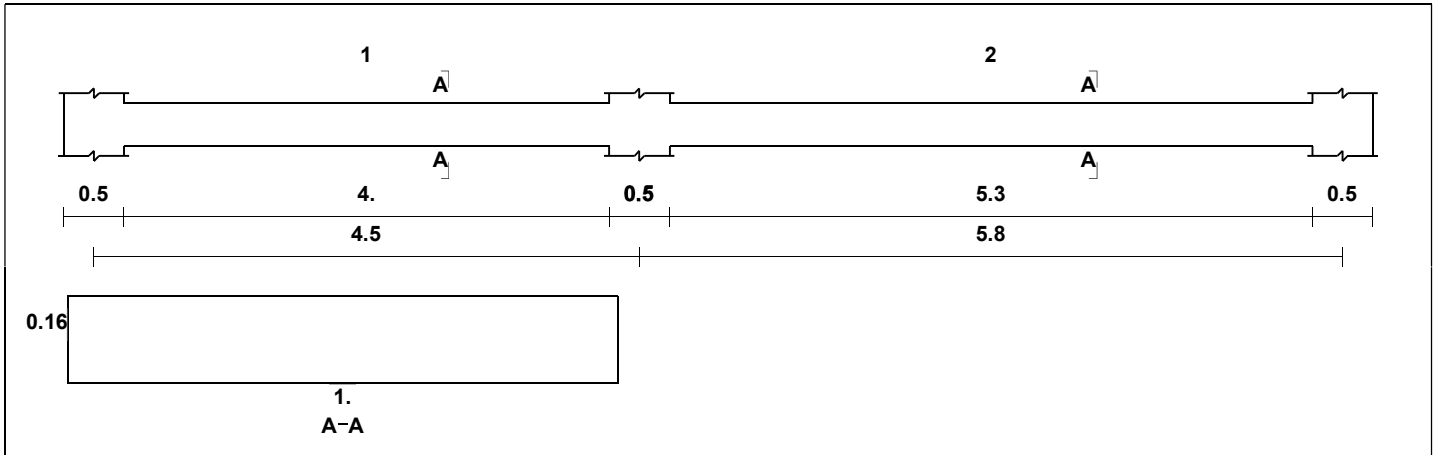
Moment redistribution: No

Support moment at: Face

	Span 1	Span 2	Span 3	Span 4	Span 5	Span 6
Top Cover	30	30	30	30	30	30
As top = *minimum		275*	205*	317*	885	
As bot =	104	349*	197*	251*	362*	955 286
Bot Cover	30	30	30	30	30	30
a/d	0%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%
As/bd	0.00%	0.27%	0.21%	0.15%	0.16%	0.19%
						0.24%
						0.28%
						0.68%
						0.73%
						0.00%

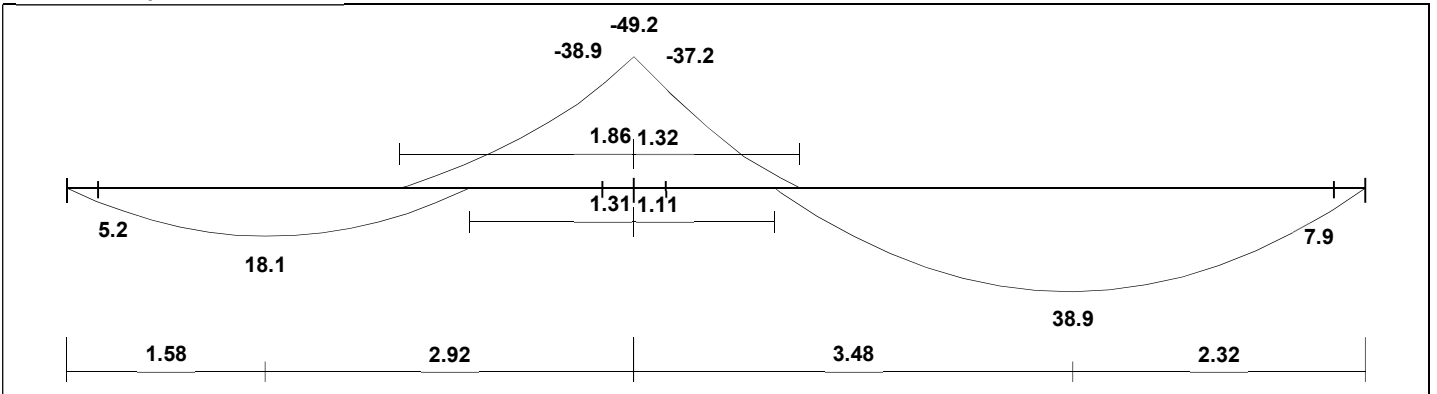
Deflections (mm) (Standard)

(ai+at),t2-t1 L/ 2769 L/ 7333 L/ 4844 -L/ 2911

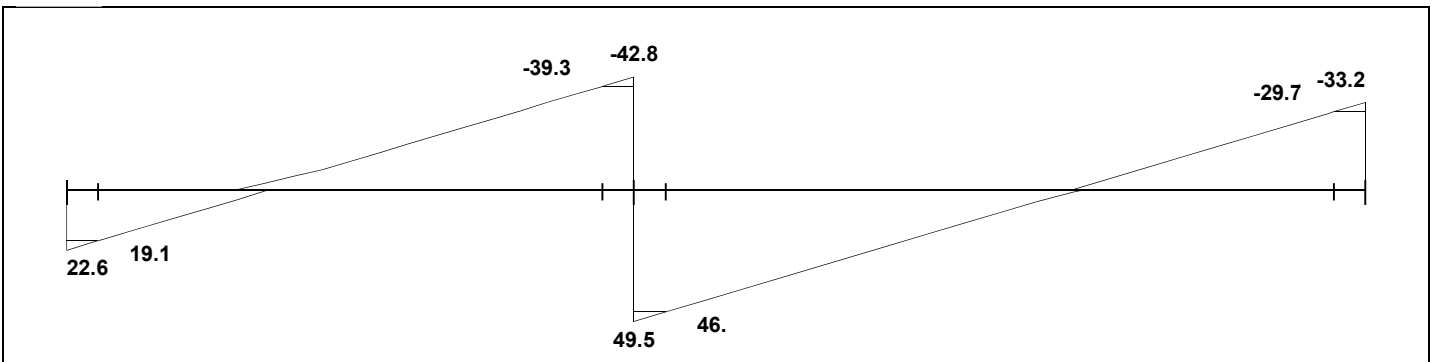


Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units:kN,meter

Moments: spans 1 to 2



Shear



Factored

DeadR	13.01
LiveR	9.62
MaxR	22.63
MinR	14.44
Service	
DeadR	11.53
LiveR	6.01
MaxR	
MinR	

Selecting reinforcement in the structural Drawing (Frame 1 analysis)

Wind calculation:

As Jordanian code the velocity of wind =126 Km/h in location that haven't Data about wind velocity =126 Km/h.

As UBC 97 the Hebron is exposure B

$$P = C_e C_Q q_s I_w$$

The pressure

$$q_s = 0.00256V^2$$

$$q_s = 0.00256 \times \left(\frac{126}{1.61}\right)^2 = 15.67 \text{ Psf} = 0.751 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$C_e = 0.76 \text{ exposure B}, C_Q = 1.3, I_w = 1$$

$$p = 0.751 \times 0.76 \times 1.3 \times 1 = 0.74 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

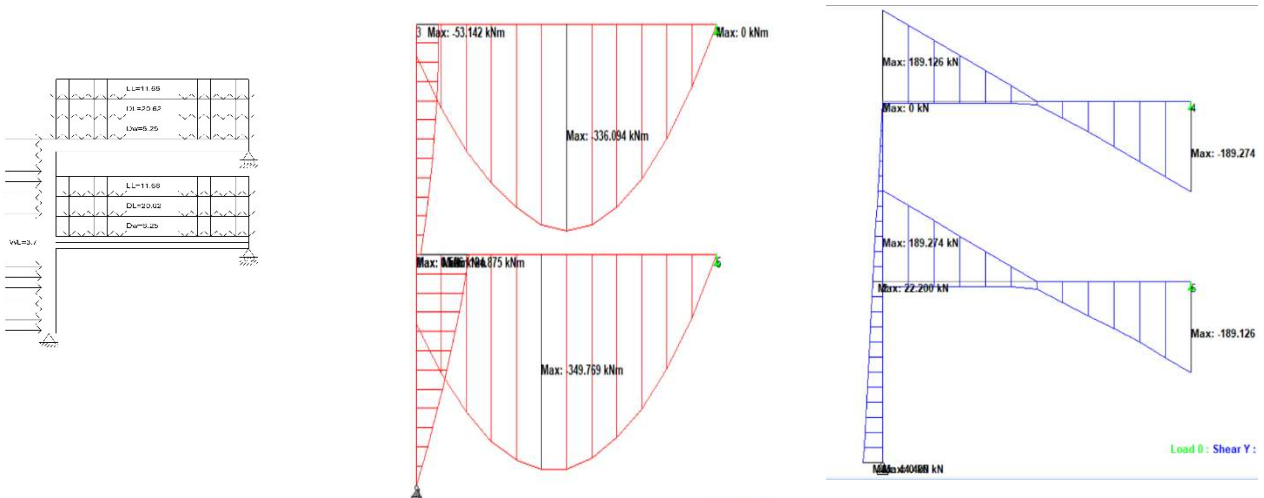
As one Way Slab the Wind Will transfer

The shear equation is $V_u = C_v \left(\frac{W_u l_n}{2}\right)$

$$V_u \text{ for Frame} = 1.15 \times \frac{0.75 \times 4.5}{2} = 1.6 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$V_u = 1 \times \frac{0.75 \times 4.5}{2} = 1.7 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{The Total loads on the frame} = 1.6 + 1.7 + 0.61 \times 0.5 = 3.7 \text{ KN/m}$$



Beam 2 analysis

Code: ACI318(Ap.C)

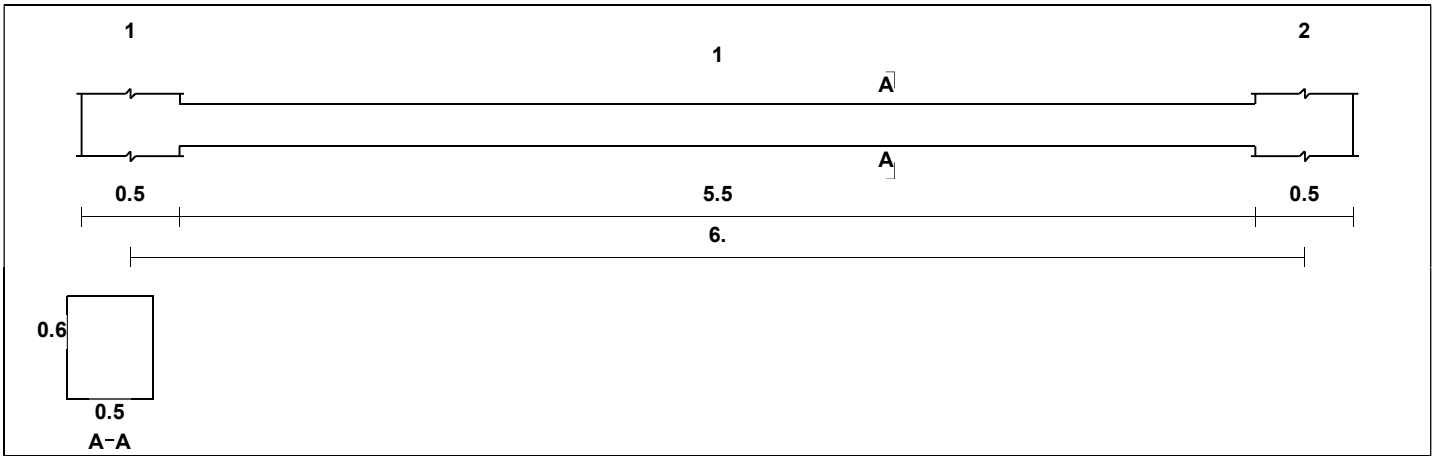
Project:

Page: 176

Designed by:

Date: 18/07/21

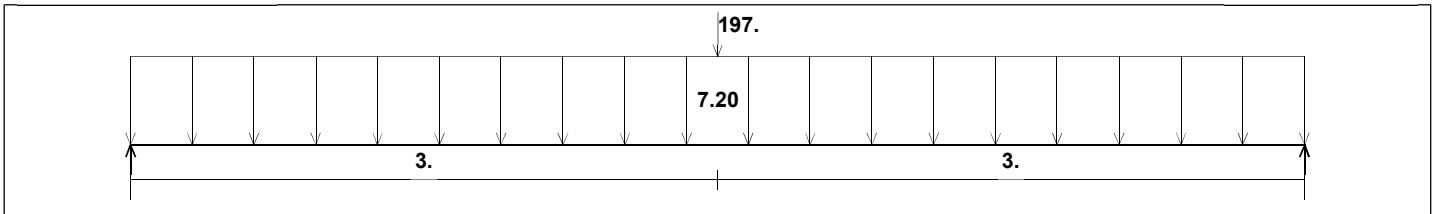
Geometry Units: meter



Loading

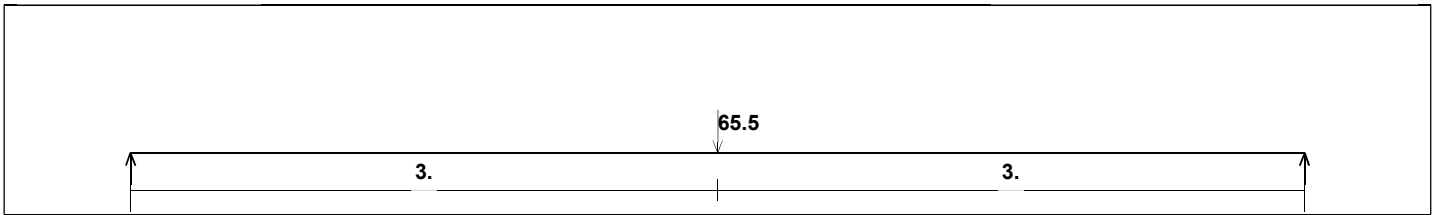
load group no. 1
Dead load - Service

Units: kN, meter



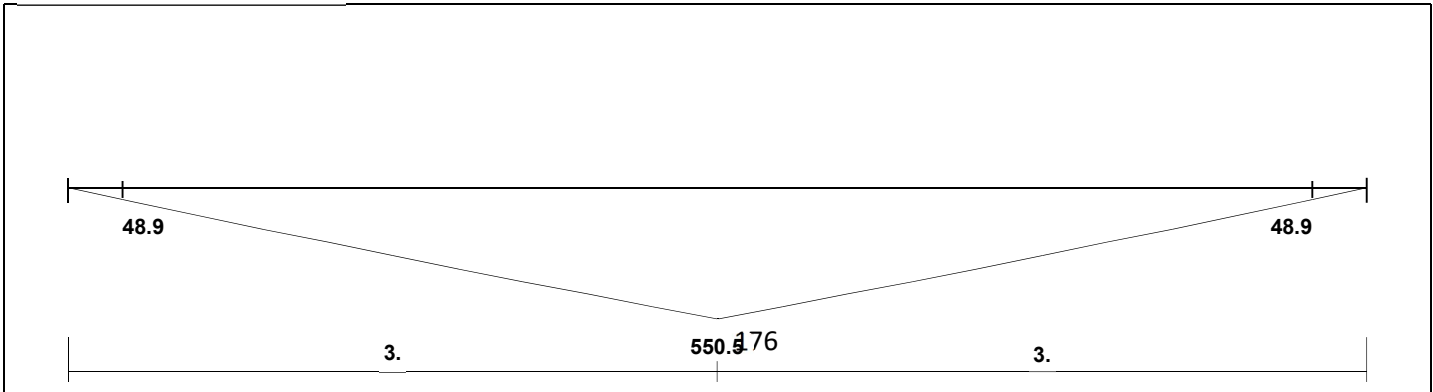
Live load - Service

Load factors: 1.20, 1.40/1.60, 0.00



Moment/Shear Envelope (Factored) Units: kN, meter

Moments: spans 1 to 1



Beam 2 analysis

Code: ACI318(Ap.C)

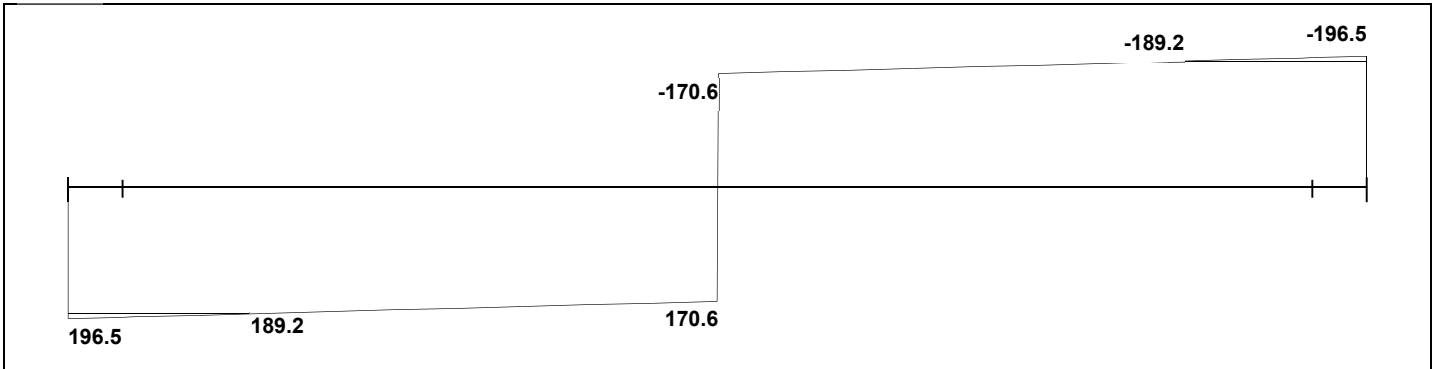
Project:

Page: 177

Designed by:

Date: 18/07/21

Shear



Reactions

Factored			
DeadR	144.12		144.12
LiveR	52.4		52.4
MaxR	196.52		196.52
MinR	168.14		168.14
Service			
DeadR	120.1		120.1
LiveR	32.75		32.75
MaxR	152.85		152.85
MinR	120.1		120.1

Reinforcement (mm²)

Concrete: 5000

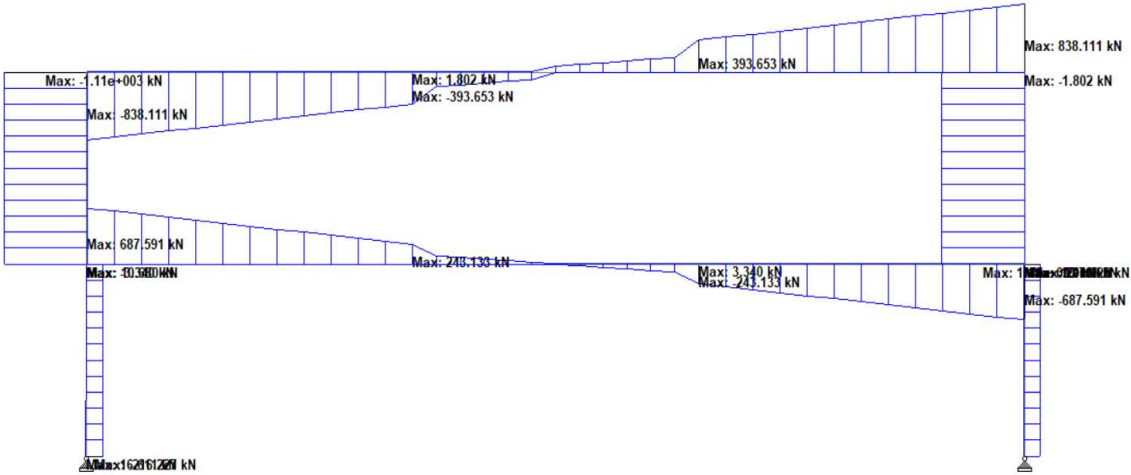
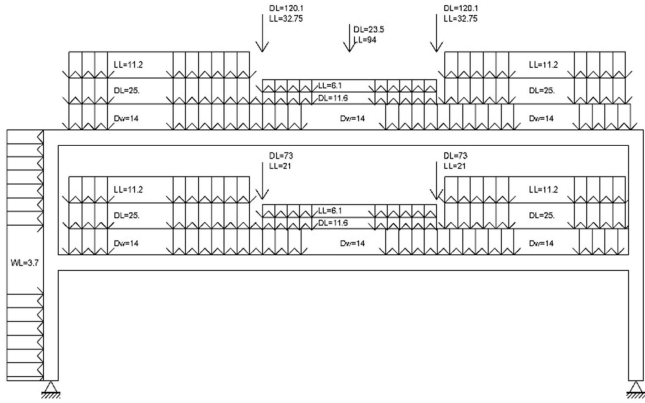
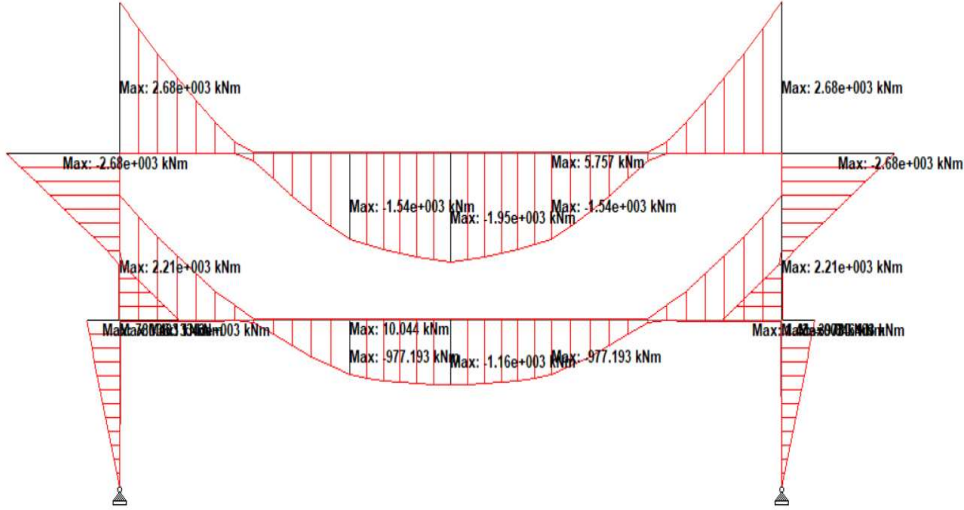
Main reinforcement $f_y = 420$

Moment redistribution: No

Support moment at: Face

Top Cover		6	
As top = *minimum			
As bot =	785	2617	785
Bot Cover		6	
a/d	0%	13%	0%
As/bd	0.00%	0.88%	0.00%

Analysis and design of Frame 2:



Design the upper beam on flexure

Design positive moment $M_u = 1950 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$

Assume bar diameter $\emptyset 28$.

$$d = 1000 - 40 - 10 - \frac{28}{2} = 936 \text{ mm}$$

Maximum nominal moment strength from strain condition $\varepsilon_s = 0.004$

$$C = \frac{3}{7}d = \frac{3}{7} \times 936 = 401 \text{ mm} \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$a = C\beta_1 = 401.12 \times 0.85 = 341 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85f_c'ab \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = 0.85 \times 24 \times 341 \times 600 \times \left(936 - \frac{341}{2} \right) = 3194 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 0.82$$

$M_u = 1995 < \phi M_{n,max} = 3194 \times 0.82 = 2619 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$ -Design as singly on positive design doubly on negative

Design the positive moment on the support = - 1950 KN · m

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{1950 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 600 \times 936^2} = 4.12 \text{ Mpa} \quad m = \frac{F_y}{0.85 F_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 4.12 \times 20.59}{420}} \right) = 0.011071$$

$$A_{s,min} = \rho b d = 0.011071 \times 600 \times 936 = 6220 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} b d = 0.25 \times \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} \times 600 \times 936 = 1637. \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w d = \frac{1.4}{420} \times 936 \times 600 = 1872 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{control}$$

$$A_s = 6620 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,min} = 1872 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$$

Use $8\emptyset 32$ in the two layers with $A_s = 6433.9 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,req} = 809.485 \text{ mm}^2 \quad - \text{ok}$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b} = \frac{6434 \times 420}{0.85 \times 24 \times 250} = 220 \text{ mm} , \quad c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{220}{0.85} = 260 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{where: } \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{0.003(d-c)}{c} = \frac{0.003 \times (936 - 260)}{260} = 0.00778 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

Check for bar placement:

$$d_s = \frac{b - 2(\text{cover}) - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \text{No.}(\phi)}{\text{No.} - 1} = \frac{600 - 2 \times 40 - 2(10) - 8(32)}{7} = 34 > 25 > 32 \text{ ok}$$

Design the negative moment on the support = - 2680 KN · m

$$M_{ns} = \frac{M_u}{\phi} - M_{nc} = \frac{2680}{0.82} - 3194 = 74.29 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$d' = 40 + 10 + 32 = 82$$

$$M_{ns} = C_s(d - d') = A_s'(f_s' - 0.85f_c')(d - d') \quad A_s' =$$

$$\frac{M_{ns}}{(f_s' - 0.85f_c')(d - d')}$$

$$f_s' = 600 \left(\frac{c - d'}{c} \right) = 600 \left(\frac{260 - 82}{260} \right) = 410.77 \text{ Mpa} < f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

Compression steel does not yield.

$$A_s' = \frac{M_{ns}}{(f_s' - 0.85f_c')(d - d')} = \frac{74.29 \times 10^6}{(410.77 - 0.85 \times 24)(936 - 82)} = 222.84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T = C_c + C_s = 0.85f_c'ab + A_s'(f_s' - 0.85f_c') = [0.85 \times 24 \times 220 \times 600 + 222.84(410.77 - 0.85 \times 24)] \times 10^{-3} = 2779.8 \text{ KN}$$

$$A_s = \frac{T}{f_y} = \frac{2779.8 \times 10^3}{420} = 6618.55 \text{ mm}^2$$

Design column in frame:

Maximum lateral Deformation equal = 20 mm

1. The frame is unbraced against sides way the stability index

$$Q = \frac{\sum P_u \Delta_o}{V_{us} l_c} \leq 0.05$$

$$Q = \frac{1651 * .020}{210} = 0.15 > 0.05$$

The frame is unbraced as given

2. Check slenderness column

$$\frac{kl_u}{r} \leq 22$$

$$r = 0.3h = 0.3 \times 1 = 0.3 \quad l_u = 3.75$$

$$\psi = \frac{\sum E_c I_c / l_c}{\sum E_b I_b / l_b}$$

Because is the same for Column and beam $E_c = E_b$

$$I_c = 0.7I_g = 0.7 \frac{bh^3}{12} = 0.7 \frac{0.6 \times 1^3}{12} = 0.035 \text{ m}^4$$

The beam moment of inertia

$$I_b = 0.35I_g = 0.35 \frac{bh^3}{12} = 0.35 \frac{6 \times 1}{12} = 0.0175$$

$$\psi = \frac{\frac{0.035}{3.75} \times 2}{\frac{0.0175}{20}} = 21.32$$

At bottom $\psi = \infty$

$$K=7.1$$

$$\frac{kl_u}{r} = 88.75 \geq 22$$

The column is long and the slenderness must be considered

$$\text{Compute } EI = \frac{0.4E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_{ds}}$$

$\beta_{ds} = 0$ since wind load act short time

$$E = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 \sqrt{24} = 23025.2 \text{ MPA}$$

$$I_g = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{600 \times 1000^3}{12} = 50 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$EI = 0.4 \times 23025 \times 50 = 460500 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

3. Determine Euler buckling

$$P_c = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{(Kl_u)^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 460500}{(7.1 \times 3.75)^2} = 6411.4$$

$M_{ns} = 780.403 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$ end top moment due to gravity loads only (no sway condition).

$M_{2s} = 63.758 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$ End top moment due to lateral wind loads only (sway condition).

$$\delta_s = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\sum p_u}{0.75 \sum P_c}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1506}{0.75 \times 6411.4}} = 1.45$$

the magnified moment at top

$$M_2 = M_{ns} + \delta_s M_{2s} = 780.403 + 63.758 \times 1.45 = 872.29$$

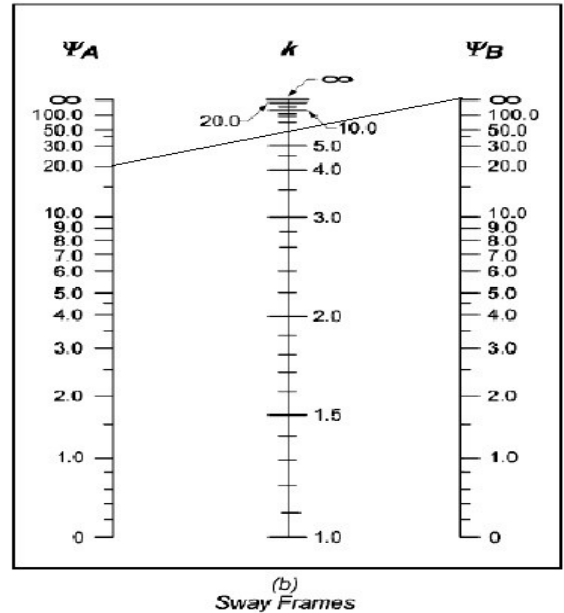
$$M_2 < M_{2,min}$$

$$e_{min} = 15 + 0.03 \times 1000 = 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{2,min} = 1506 \times 0.045 = 67.77 \text{ KN} \cdot \text{m}$$

8. Check to verify that the maximum moment does not occur between ends of column:

$$\frac{l_u}{r} > \frac{35}{\sqrt{\frac{p_u}{f'_c A_g}}}$$



$$\frac{l_u}{r} = \frac{3.75}{0.3 \times 1000} = 10.33 < \frac{35}{\sqrt{\frac{1506 \times 10^3}{24 \times 1000 \times 600}}} = 108.22$$

then, maximum moment envelopes at top of column.

Design column $M_c = M_2 = 872.29$ and $P_u = 1505$ KN

$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{872.29}{1505} = 0.58 \text{ m}$$

- Compute the ratio e/h :

$$\frac{e}{h} = \frac{580}{1000} = 0.58$$

To construct $\frac{e}{h}$ the line, take value 0.58 on $\frac{\phi M_n}{bh^2}$ axis and value 1.0 on $\frac{\phi P_n}{bh}$ axis.

- Compute the ratio γ :

γ - the ratio of the distance between the centers of the outside layers of bars to the overall depth of the column. Assume $\phi 25$ for bars.

$$\gamma = \frac{d - d'}{h} = \frac{1000 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 10 - 25}{1000} = 0.875$$

Using the interaction diagram trying $\rho_g = 0.0104$:

Diagram A-9b (for $\gamma = 0.75$) $\rightarrow \frac{P_u}{A_g} = 0.76$

Diagram A-9a (for $\gamma = 0.9$) $\rightarrow \frac{P_u}{A_g} = 0.85$

User interpolation to compute the value for $\gamma = 0.875$

$$\frac{P_{u,x}}{A_g} = 0.835 \rightarrow P_{u,x} = \frac{0.835 \times 1000 \times 600}{1000 \times 0.145} = 3455.17 \text{ KN}$$

- Select the reinforcement:

$$A_{st} = \rho_g \times A_g = 0.0104 \times 1000 \times 600 = 6240 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 20@20 with 6286 > 6240 ok

Use interaction diagrams

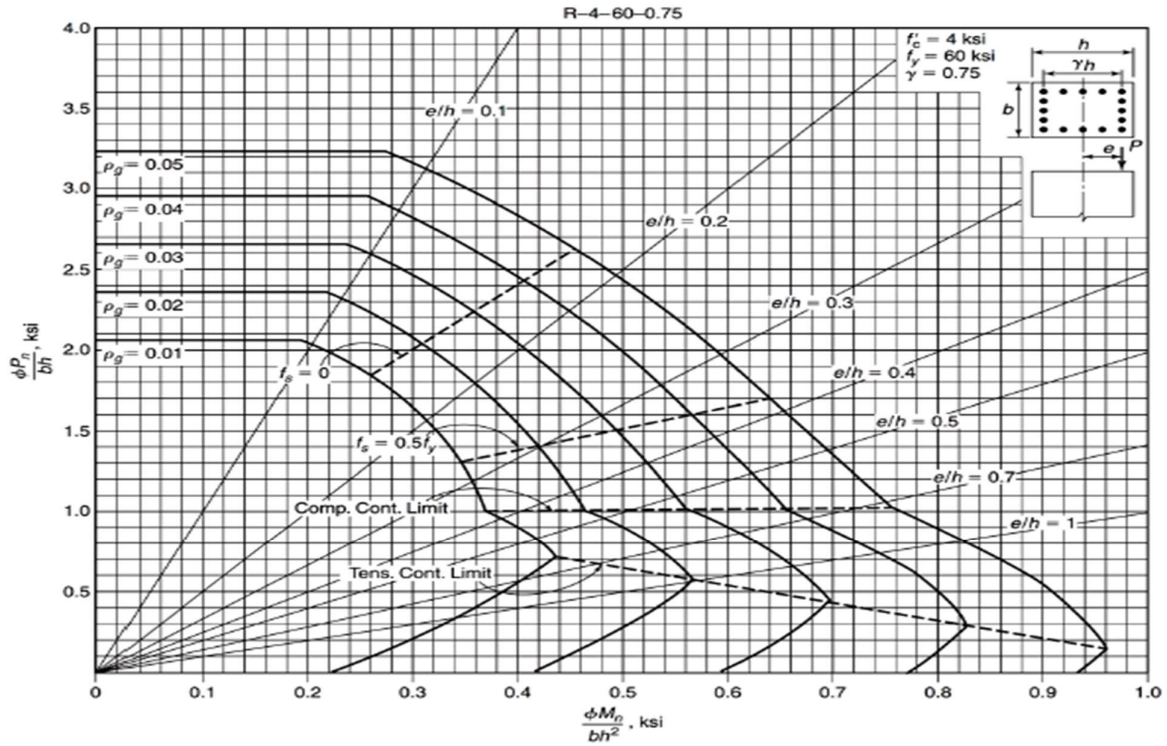


Fig. A-9b
Nondimensional interaction diagram rectangular for tied column with bars in four faces: $f'_c = 4000$ psi and $\gamma = 0.75$.

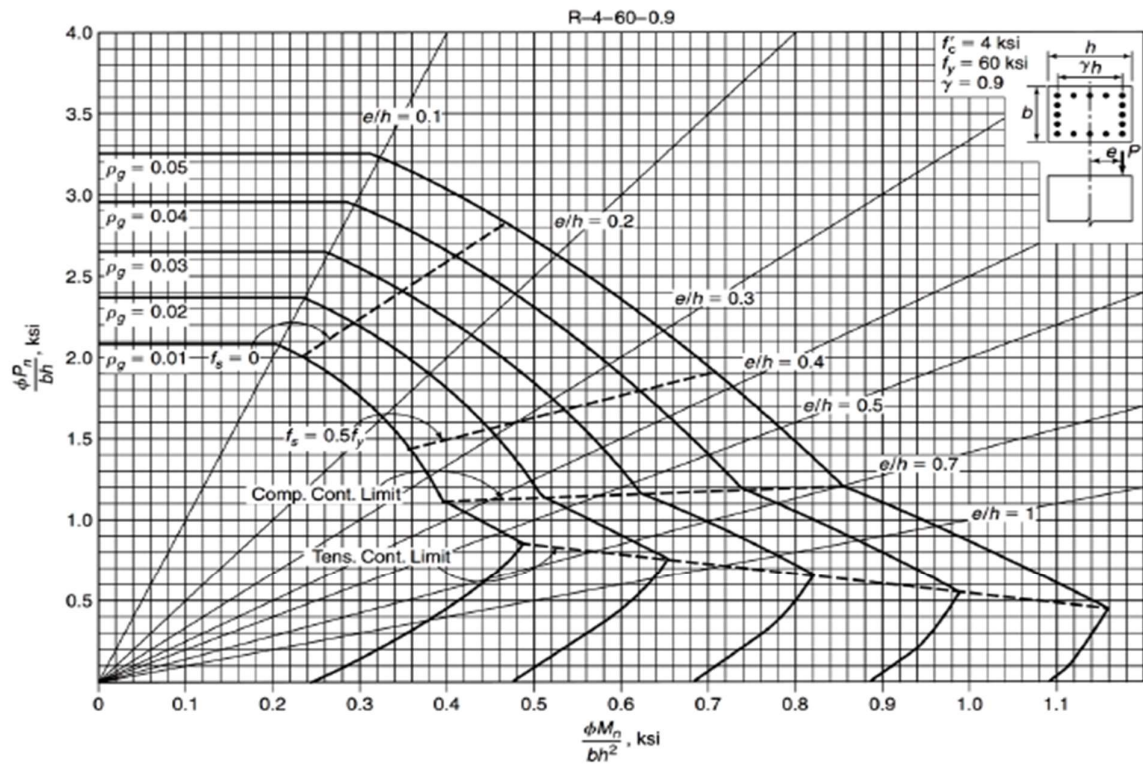
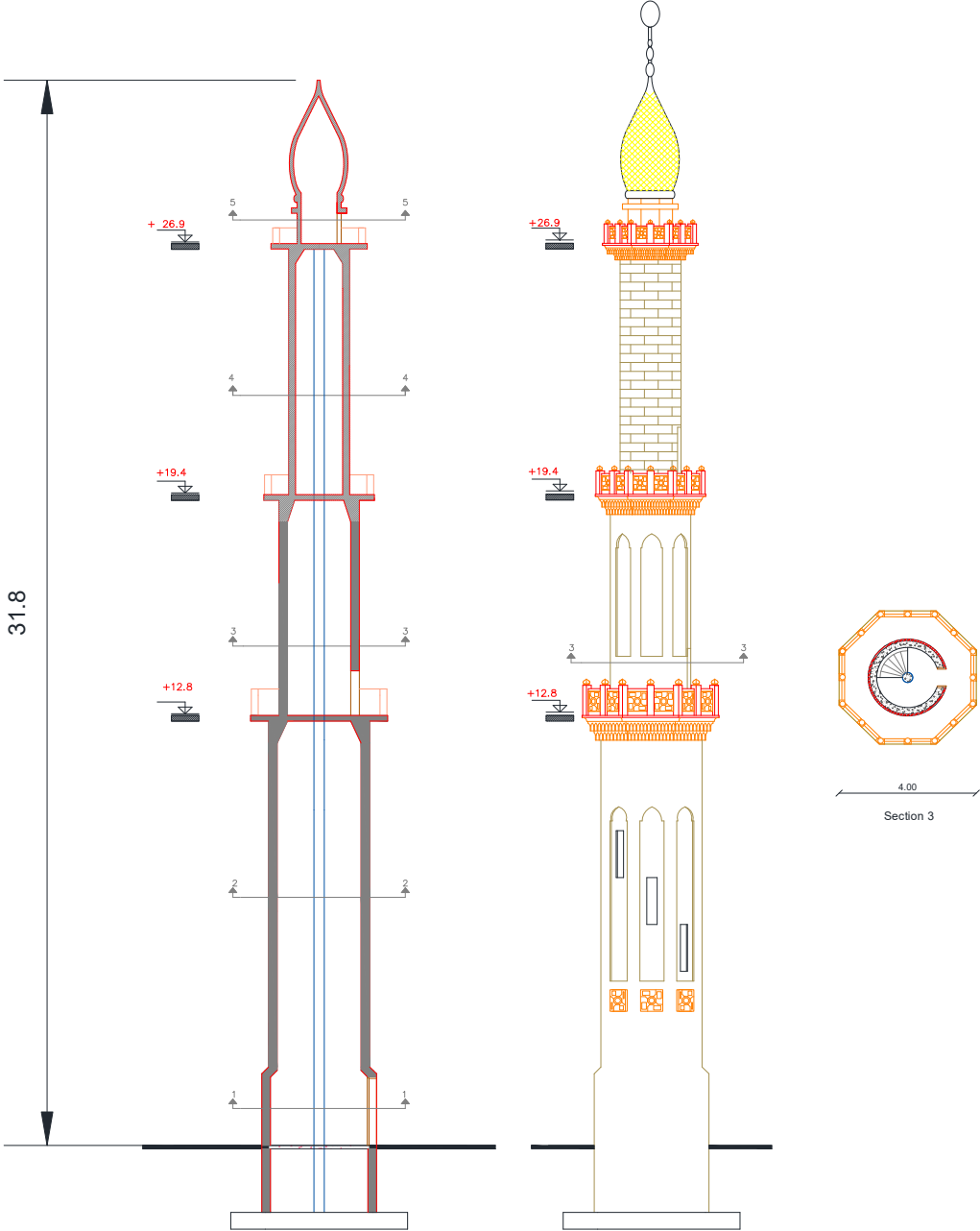


Fig. A-9c
Nondimensional interaction diagram for rectangular tied column with bars in four faces: $f'_c = 4000$ psi and $\gamma = 0.90$.

4.22 Design of minaret:

Geometry:

The figure below shows the longitudinal section in the minaret and the cross section will be shown when start calculate the self-weight of each section.



Longitudinal section in minaret

Analysis and Design:

We should calculate the base shear from the wind and the earthquake load respectively And decide about the load combination which will be used in analysis and design procedure.

Calculation of the base shear from the wind load:

1- Calculate design wind pressure According to UBC97 Code. As following:

As Jordanian code the velocity of wind =126 Km/h in location that haven't Data about wind velocity =126 Km/h.

As UBC 97 the Hebron is exposure B

$$P = C_e C_Q q_s I_w$$

The pressure:

$$q_s = 0.00256V^2$$

$$q_s = 0.00256 \times \left(\frac{126}{1.61}\right)^2 = 15.67 \text{Psf} = 0.751 \text{KN/m}^2$$

→ For chimneys and solid towers: $C_q = 0.8$ for any direction , exposure B , $I_w = 1$

Height above average level of adjoining ground(m)	C_e for EXPOSURE B	P (KN/m ²)
0.0	0.62	0.372
1.0	0.62	0.372
2.0	0.62	0.372
3.0	0.62	0.372
4.0	0.62	0.372
4.57	0.62	0.372
6.09	0.67	0.403
7.62	0.72	0.433
9.14	0.76	0.457
12.19	0.84	0.505
18.29	0.95	0.571
24.38	1.04	0.625
30.48	1.13	0.679
36.58	1.2	0.721

Design wind pressure for exposure B

2- Distribute the wind pressure for range of height as following:

Height Range(m)	Outer Diameter(m)	Pressure (KN/m ²)	Distribution force (KN/m')
0 - 2.1	3.3	0.372	1.23
2.1 - 12.8	2.9	0.571	1.66
12.8 -19.4	2.3	0.625	1.44
19.4 - 26.9	1.8	0.679	1.22
26.9- 28.4	1.3	0.679	0.88

Design wind pressure distribution over the range of height

3- Calculation of the Base shear:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 1.23 \times (2.1 - 0) + 1.66 \times (12.8 - 2.1) + 1.44 \times (19.4 - 12.8) + 1.22 \times (26.9 - 19.4) \\
 &\quad + 0.88 \times (28.4 - 26.9) \\
 &= 40.32 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

After calculating the earthquake base we should decide about the load combination which will be used in analysis and design procedure, because according to UBC97 criteria, we should use the greatest of wind or earthquake load.

Calculation of the base shear from earthquake load:

1- Calculate the weight of the structure:

The minaret will be divided to more than one section according to the varying in the section area at each elevation as follow:

Assume the footing is at elevation -2 below the ground level.

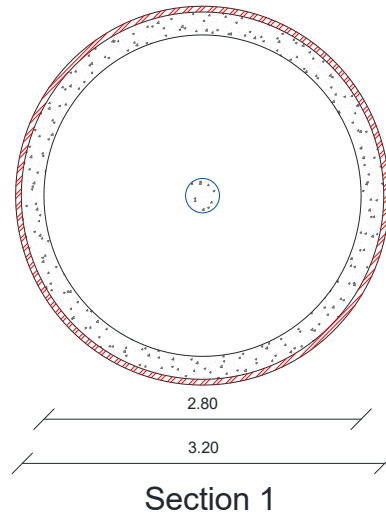
Section No.1

Elevation from -2m to 2.1m

From the architectural drawing thickness of the stone facing = 5 cm.

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_1 &= W_{\text{concrete}} + W_{\text{stone}} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{concrete}} \times \gamma_{\text{concrete}} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{stone}} \times \gamma_{\text{stone}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [3.2^2 - 2.8^2] \times 25 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [3.3^2 - 3.2^2] \times 23 \\
 &= 58.84 \text{ KN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (D_{\text{out}}^4 - D_{\text{in}}^4) = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (3.2^4 - 2.8^4) = 2.13 \text{ m}^4$$



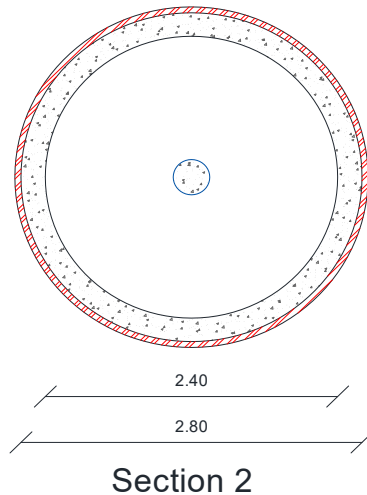
Section No.2

Elevation from 2.1m to 12.8m

From the architectural drawing thickness of the stone facing = 5 cm.

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_1 = W_{\text{concrete}} + W_{\text{stone}} &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{concrete}} \times \gamma_{\text{concrete}} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{stone}} \times \gamma_{\text{stone}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [2.8^2 - 2.4^2] \times 25 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [2.9^2 - 2.8^2] \times 23 \\
 &= 51.1 \text{ KN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (D_{\text{out}}^4 - D_{\text{in}}^4) = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (2.8^4 - 2.4^4) = 1.39 \text{ m}^4$$



Section No.3

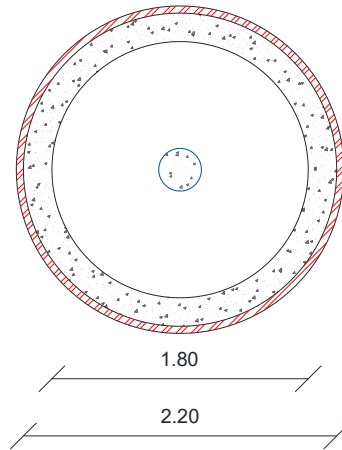
Elevation from 12.8 m to 19.4 m

From the architectural drawing thickness of the stone facing = 5 cm.

$$W_1 = W_{\text{concrete}} + W_{\text{stone}} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{concrete}} \times \gamma_{\text{concrete}} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{stone}} \times \gamma_{\text{stone}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [2.2^2 - 1.8^2] \times 25 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [2.3^2 - 2.2^2] \times 23 = 39.52 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (D_{out}^4 - D_{in}^4) = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (2.2^4 - 1.8^4) = 0.63 \text{ m}^4$$



Section 3

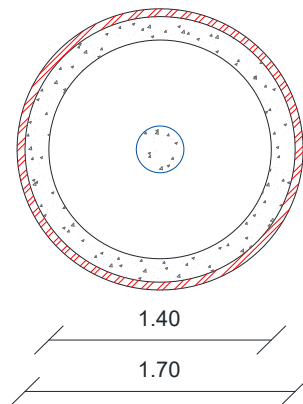
Section No.4

Elevation from 19.4 m to 26.9 m

From the architectural drawing thickness of the stone facing = 5 cm.

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 = W_{concrete} + W_{stone} &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{out}^2 - D_{in}^2]_{concrete} \times \gamma_{concrete} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{out}^2 - D_{in}^2]_{stone} \times \gamma_{stone} \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [1.7^2 - 1.4] \times 25 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [1.8^2 - 1.7^2] \times 23 \\ &= 24.57 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (D_{out}^4 - D_{in}^4) = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (1.7^4 - 1.4^4) = 0.22 \text{ m}^4$$



Section 4

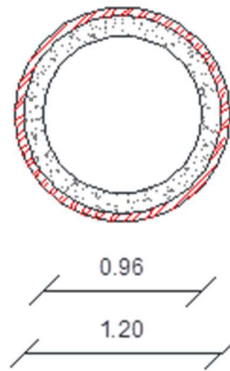
Section No.5

Elevation from 26.9 m to 31.8 m

From the architectural drawing thickness of the stone facing = 5 cm.

$$\begin{aligned}W_1 = W_{\text{concrete}} + W_{\text{stone}} &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{concrete}} \times \gamma_{\text{concrete}} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{\text{out}}^2 - D_{\text{in}}^2]_{\text{stone}} \times \gamma_{\text{stone}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [1.2^2 - 0.96^2] \times 25 + \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [1.3^2 - 1.2^2] \times 23 \\ &= 14.69 \text{ KN/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (D_{\text{out}}^4 - D_{\text{in}}^4) = \frac{\pi}{64} \times (1.2^4 - 0.96^4) = 0.06 \text{ m}^4$$



Section 5

Total gravity loads:

$$\begin{aligned}W_{\text{gravity}} &= 58.84 \times (2.1 - (-2)) + 51.1 \times (12.8 - 2.1) + 39.52 \times (19.4 - 12.8) \\ &\quad + 24.57 \times (26.9 - 19.4) + 14.69 \times (31.8 - 26.9) \\ &= 1305.1 \text{ KN}\end{aligned}$$

2- Quake force parameters:

- a) From Palestine seismic map, Hebron is on the 3 zone and for this zone get Seismic zone factor $Z = 0.3$.
- b) There is no enough information about the soil, so use SA soil profile type.
- c) The important factor $I = 1$.
- d) Response modification factor R : for Building frame system shear wall concrete continuous to the foundations $R = 5.5$.

e) Seismic coefficient C_a and C_v : based on the soil profile type and the seismic zone factor $C_a = 0.24$ and $C_v = 0.24$.

f) Fundamental period T : for the non-building structure (self-supporting structure) like chimney, silo, minaret, we should use method 1 as an initial fundamental period. The initial fundamental period:

$$T = C_t (h_n)^{3/4} = 0.0488 \times (31.8)^{3/4} = 0.653 \text{ sec}$$

3- Quake force initial base shear:

Based on the initial fundamental period $T = 0.75$ second

$$V = \left(\frac{C_v I}{RT} \right) \times W = \left(\frac{0.24 \times 1}{5.5 \times 0.653} \right) \times 1305.1 = 87.21 \text{ KN}$$

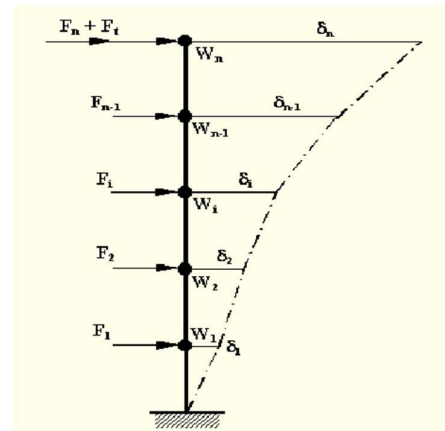
$$V_{min} = (0.11 C_a I) \times W = (0.11 \times 0.24 \times 1) \times 1305.1 = 34.45 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{max} = \left(\frac{2.5 C_a I}{R} \right) \times W = \left(\frac{2.5 \times 0.24 \times 1}{5.5} \right) \times 1305.1 = 142.34 \text{ KN}$$

The Extra load F_t at the top may be considered as zero where $T \leq 0.7 \text{ sec}$.

This base initial base shear (V) will be initially distributed over the height as shown in figure below :

according to the following equation:
$$F_x = \frac{(V - F_t) w_x h_x}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i h_i}$$



Lateral force distributed

Mass No.	Weight (KN/m')	Wi(KN)	Accumulative Wi(KN)	I(m ⁴)	Elevation (m)	Hi (m)	Wi*Hi	Fx (KN)	Accumulative Fx (KN)	Moment (KN.m)	Accumulative Moment (KN.m)	
0	0.0	0.0	1246.79	2.13	-2	0.0	0.00	0	87.3	0	1697.02	
1	58.84	117.68	1246.79	2.13	0	2.0	235.36	1.2	87.3	2.4	1694.62	
2	58.84	117.68	1129.11	2.13	2	4.0	470.72	2.4	86.1	9.6	1685.02	
3	51.1	102.2	1011.43	1.39	4	6.0	613.2	3.1	83.7	18.6	1666.42	
4	51.1	102.2	909.23	1.39	6	8.0	817.6	4.12	80.6	32.96	1633.46	
5	51.1	102.2	807.03	1.39	8	10.0	1022	5.15	76.5	51.5	1581.96	
6	51.1	102.2	704.83	1.39	10	12.0	1226.4	6.18	71.31	74.16	1507.8	
7	51.1	51.1	602.63	1.39	11	13.0	664.3	3.35	65.13	43.55	1464.25	
8	39.52	39.52	551.53	0.63	12	14.0	553.28	2.8	61.78	39.2	1425.05	
9	39.52	79.04	512.01	0.63	14	16.0	1264.64	6.37	59	101.92	1323.13	
10	39.52	79.04	432.97	0.63	16	18.0	1422.72	7.17	52.61	129.06	1194.07	
11	39.52	79.04	353.93	0.63	18	20.0	1580.8	8	45.44	160	1034.07	
12	24.57	49.14	274.89	0.22	20	22.0	1081.08	5.44	37.44	119.68	914.39	
13	24.57	49.14	225.75	0.22	22	24.0	1179.36	5.94	32	142.56	771.83	
14	24.57	49.14	176.61	0.22	24	26.0	1277.64	6.43	26.06	167.18	604.65	
15	24.57	24.57	127.47	0.22	25	27.0	663.39	3.34	19.63	90.18	514.47	
16	14.7	14.7	102.9	0.06	26	28.0	411.6	2.07	16.3	57.96	456.51	
17	14.7	29.4	88.2	0.06	28	30.0	882	4.44	14.22	133.2	323.31	
18	14.7	29.4	58.8	0.06	30	32.0	940.8	4.74	9.78	151.68	171.63	
19	14.7	29.4	29.4	0.06	32	34.0	999.6	5.04	5.04	171.63	0	
Sum							17306.5					

From the table in previous page the accumulative Fx = 87.3 KN
Compare to the wind load base shear = 40.32 KN the quake force will be used in analysis and design procedure.

Compute the safety factor against overturning:

*Over turning moment =1697.02 KN.m

→Restoring moment = restoring force x half the base width

*Self-weight of the minaret (total gravity load) = 1305.1 KN

► Assume footing dimension = 5 m x 5m x 0.5m

Weight of the soil surround by the minaret:

$$W = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [D_{out}^2 - D_{in}^2] \times 16 \times 2 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \times [3.2^2 - 2.8^2] \times 16 \times 2 = 60.3 \text{ KN}$$

Self-Weight of column = $(0.3^2 \times \pi) / 4 \times 25 \times 28.67 = 50.64 \text{ KN}$

Total restoring weight = $1305.1 + 5 \times 5 \times 0.5 \times 25 + 60.3 + 50.64 = 1728.54 \text{ KN}$

Restoring moment = $1728.54 \times 2.5 = 4321.35 \text{ KN.m}$

Factor of safety against overturning = $\frac{\text{Restoring moment}}{\text{overturning moment}} = \frac{4321.35}{1697.02} = 2.5 > 1.5 \text{ ok}$

► Design of minaret sections:

From the table we got the moment at each elevation and we will check the stresses and calculate the reinforcement required for each section as follow:

Note:

Allowable tensile strength of concrete = $0.5\sqrt{f'c} = 0.5\sqrt{28} = 2.64 \text{ MPa}$

Allowable compressive strength of concrete = $0.45 f'c = 0.5 \times 28 = 14 \text{ MPa}$

Allowable shear strength of concrete (V) = $0.09\sqrt{f'c} = 0.09\sqrt{28} = 0.48 \text{ MPa}$

Elevation from -2m to 2.1m:

Vertical reinforcement:

Maximum Moment (M) = 1697.02 KN.m. at elevation -2 below the ground.

Weight above elevation -2 (W) = 1305.1KN.

Eccentricity (e) = $M / W = 1697.02 / 1305.1 = 1.3 \text{ m}$

$$\sigma = \frac{W}{A} \mp \frac{M \times c}{I} = \frac{1305.1}{1.88} \mp \frac{1697.02 \times 1.6}{2.13} = 694.2 \mp 1274.76$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 1968.96 = 1.97 \text{ MPa} < 14 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \text{ok}$$

$$\sigma_{min} = -580.56 = -0.580 \text{ MPa "Tension stress"}$$

There is a Tension stress and it is less than the allowable tensile strength of concrete So minimum reinforcement will be provided.

$$A_s = 0.0015A_g = 0.0015 \times (1000 \times 250) = 375 \text{ mm}^2$$

The steel will be arranged into one layer.

A_s for one layer = 375 mm² Choose $\emptyset 14$

Spacing = $\frac{154}{375} \times 1000 = 410 \text{ mm}$

► Take $\emptyset 14 @ 250 \text{ mm}$

Horizontal reinforcement:

$$\text{Applied shear stress} = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{87.3}{1.88} = 46.44 \frac{KN}{m^2} = 0.05 \text{ MPa}$$

This is smaller than the shear strength of concrete, so minimum horizontal reinforcement will be provided:

$$A_s = 0.002A_g = 0.002 \times (1000 \times 250) = 500 \text{ mm}^2$$

A_s will be arranged into one layer.

A_s for one layer = 500 mm² Choose $\emptyset 14$

$$\text{Spacing} = \frac{154}{500} \times 1000 = 308 \text{ mm}$$

► Take $\emptyset 14 @ 200 \text{ mm}$

► Elevation from 2.1m to 12.8 m:

Vertical reinforcement:

Maximum Moment (M) = 1685.02 KN.m. at elevation -2 below the ground.

Weight above elevation -2 (W) = 1129.11 KN.

Eccentricity (e) = M / W = 1685.02 / 1129.11 = 1.5 m

$$\sigma = \frac{W}{A} \mp \frac{M \times c}{I} = \frac{1129.11}{1.63} \mp \frac{1685.02 \times 1.4}{1.39} = 692.7 \mp 1697.14$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 2389.84 = 2.4 \text{ MPa} < 14 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \text{ok}$$

$$\sigma_{min} = -1004.44 = -1 \text{ MPa "Tension stress"}$$

There is a Tension stress and it is less than the allowable tensile strength of concrete So minimum reinforcement will be provided.

$$A_s = 0.0015A_g = 0.0015 \times (1000 \times 250) = 375 \text{ mm}^2$$

The steel will be arranged into one layer.

A_s for one layer = 375 mm² Choose $\emptyset 14$

$$\text{Spacing} = \frac{154}{375} \times 1000 = 410 \text{ mm}$$

► Take $\emptyset 14 @ 250 \text{ mm}$

Horizontal reinforcement:

$$\text{Applied shear stress} = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{86.1}{1.63} = 52.8 \frac{KN}{m^2} = 0.053 \text{ MPa}$$

This is smaller than the shear strength of concrete, so minimum horizontal reinforcement will be provided:

$$A_s = 0.002A_g = 0.002 \times (1000 \times 250) = 500 \text{ mm}^2$$

A_s will be arranged into one layer.

A_s for one layer = 500 mm² Choose $\phi 14$

$$\text{Spacing} = \frac{154}{500} \times 1000 = 308 \text{ mm}$$

► Take $\phi 14 @ 200 \text{ mm}$

► Elevation from 12.8 m to 19.4m:

Vertical reinforcement:

Maximum Moment (M) = 1464.25 KN.m. at elevation -2 below the ground.

Weight above elevation -2 (W) = 602.63 KN.

Eccentricity (e) = M / W = 1464.25 / 602.63 = 2.43 m

$$\sigma = \frac{W}{A} \mp \frac{M \times c}{I} = \frac{602.63}{1.3} \mp \frac{1464.25 \times 1.1}{0.63} = 463.56 \mp 2556.6$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 3020.16 = 3.02 \text{ MPa} < 14 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \text{ok}$$

$$\sigma_{min} = -2093.04 = -2.1 \text{ MPa "Tension stress"}$$

There is a Tension stress and it is less than the allowable tensile strength of concrete So minimum reinforcement will be provided.

$$A_s = 0.0015A_g = 0.0015 \times (1000 \times 250) = 375 \text{ mm}^2$$

The steel will be arranged into one layer.

A_s for one layer = 375 mm² Choose $\phi 12$

$$\text{Spacing} = \frac{113.1}{375} \times 1000 = 302 \text{ mm}$$

► Take $\phi 12 @ 250 \text{ mm}$

Horizontal reinforcement:

$$\text{Applied shear stress} = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{65.13}{1.3} = 50.1 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2} = 0.05 \text{ MPa}$$

This is smaller than the shear strength of concrete, so minimum horizontal reinforcement will be provided:

$$A_s = 0.002A_g = 0.002 \times (1000 \times 250) = 500 \text{ mm}^2$$

A_s will be arranged into one layer.

A_s for one layer = 500 mm^2 Choose $\phi 12$

$$\text{Spacing} = \frac{113.1}{500} \times 1000 = 226 \text{ mm}$$

► Take $\phi 12 @ 200 \text{ mm}$

Note:

Use these horizontal Reinforcements for all other sections.

► Elevation from 19.4 m to 26.9 m :

Vertical reinforcement:

Maximum Moment (M) = 914.39 KN.m. at elevation -2 below the ground.

Weight above elevation -2 (W) = 274.89 KN.

Eccentricity (e) = $M / W = 914.39 / 274.89 = 3.33 \text{ m}$

$$\sigma = \frac{W}{A} \mp \frac{M \times c}{I} = \frac{274.89}{0.73} \mp \frac{914.39 \times 0.85}{0.22} = 376.56 \mp 3532.87$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 3909.43 = 3.91 \text{ MPa} < 14 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \text{ok}$$

$$\sigma_{min} = -3156.31 = -3.1 \text{ MPa "Tension stress"}$$

The tensile stress is slightly greater than the allowable tensile strength of concrete And the minimum reinforcement will be ok.

$$= 0.0015 A_g = 0.0015 \times (1000 \times 200) = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

The steel will be arranged into one layer.

A_s for one layer = 300 mm^2 Choose $\phi 12$

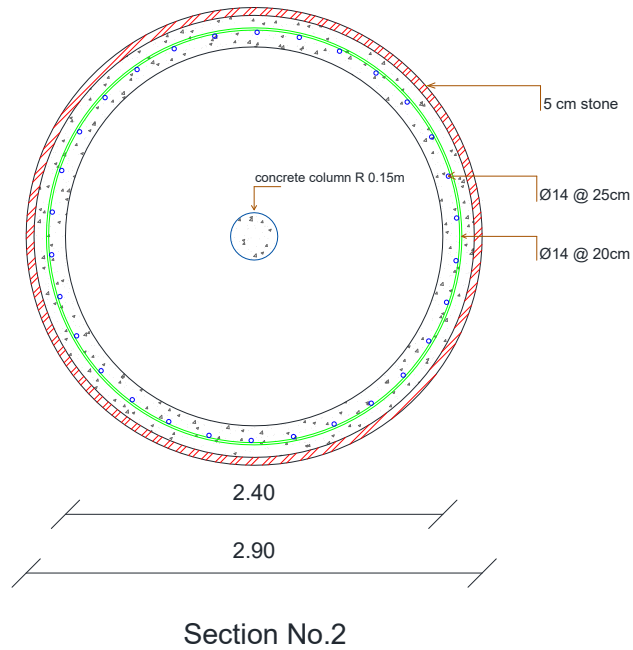
$$\text{Spacing} = \frac{113.1}{300} \times 1000 = 370 \text{ mm}$$

► Take $\phi 12 @ 250 \text{ mm}$

Reinforcement Details:

Section No.	Dimension		Vertical Reinforcement	Horizontal Reinforcement
	Outer Diameter (m)	inner Diameter (m)		
1	3.2	2.8	1layer $\phi 14 @ 250 \text{ mm}$	1layer $\phi 14 @ 200 \text{ mm}$
2	2.8	2.4	1layer $\phi 14 @ 250 \text{ mm}$	1layer $\phi 14 @ 200 \text{ mm}$
3	2.2	1.8	1layer $\phi 12 @ 250 \text{ mm}$	1layer $\phi 12 @ 200 \text{ mm}$
4	1.7	1.4	1layer $\phi 12 @ 250 \text{ mm}$	1layer $\phi 12 @ 200 \text{ mm}$
5	1.2	0.96	1layer $\phi 12 @ 250 \text{ mm}$	1layer $\phi 12 @ 200 \text{ mm}$

sample of the Reinforcement of the section (section No.2) :



Reinforcement of section No.2

Design of footing for minaret:

The footing maybe subjected to moment from all direction, so the footing will be designed to resist this moment by choosing square footing.

► We assumed the footing dimension to be 5m x 5m x 0.5m

Loads:

$$P_D = 1728.54 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_E = 1697.02 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$1697.02 = 1697.02 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$P_u = 1.4 \times 1728.54 = 2420 \text{ KN}$$

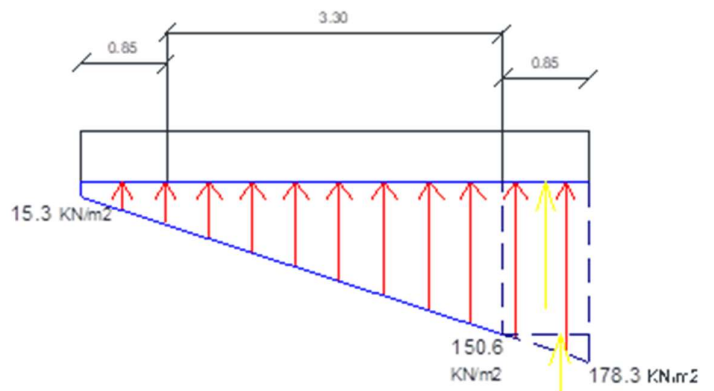
$$M_u = 1 \text{ x}$$

Check Stress:-

$$e = \frac{M}{P} = \frac{1697.02}{2420} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{L}{6} = \frac{5}{6} = 0.83 \text{ m}$$

Because $e < L/6$, So no tension stress will be occurred



$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \mp \frac{MC}{I} = \frac{2420}{25} \mp \frac{1697.2 \times 2.5}{52.08} = 96.8 \mp 81.47$$

$$\sigma_{max} = 178.3 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{min} = 15.33 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{max} < \sigma_{all} = 314 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^2}$$

► Design the moment at critical section $q = 150.6 \text{ KN/m}^2$:-

$$M_u = 150.6 \times 0.85 \times 5 \times \frac{0.85}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times (178.3 - 150.6) \times 0.85 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 0.85 \times 5 = 305.6 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d_{avg} = 500 - 75 - \frac{16}{2} = 417 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9bd^2} = \frac{305.6 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 5000 \times 417^2} = 0.4 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$, m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 28} = 17.64$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2R_n m}{f_m}} \right) = \frac{1}{17.64} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.4 \times 17.64}{420}} \right) = 0.001$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.001 \times 5000 \times 417 = 2085 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s, min :

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018bh = 0.0018 \times 500 \times 5000 = 4500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 2085 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{s,min} = 4500 \text{ mm}^2 \rightarrow \text{take } A_{s,min}$$

$$S = \frac{5000 - 75 \times 2 - 23 \times 16}{22} = 203.7 \text{ mm} \dots \text{Take } \emptyset 16/20 \text{ all direction}$$

Steps is smallest of: -

1. $3h = 3 \times 500 = 1500 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm Control

Note: By SAFE program (analysis footing) At the top Take $\emptyset 12/10$ all direction.

Check for one-way shear: -

The critical section for checking one-way shear strength is shown, to simplify this Check, it is conservative to assume that the maximum factored soil pressure of 178.3 KN/m^2 acts on the entire shaded region.

$$D_{avg} = 500 - 75 - 20 = 405 \text{ mm}$$

the factored shear force to resisted at the critical section is:

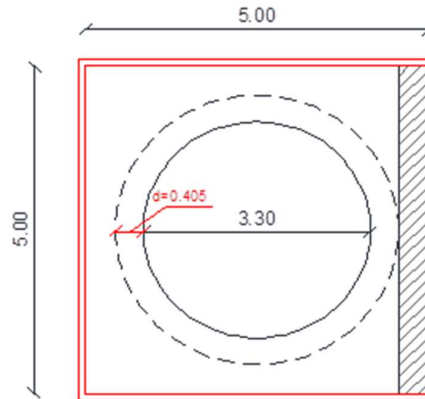
V_u at a distance (d) from the face of support .

$$V_u = q_u b(l - a - d) = 178.3 \times 5 \times \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3.3}{2} - 0.405 \right) = 396.71 \text{ KN}$$

Let $V_u = \phi V_c$ ($\phi = 0.75$)

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{28} \times 5000 \times 405 \times 10^{-3} = 1339.4 \text{ KN}$$

$\phi V_c > V_u$ SO, the footing is ok for one-way shear



Check footing thickness for Two-way shear (Punching shear):

The critical shear perimeter is located $d/2$ away from each column face, as Shown. Assume the average effective depth for the footings is $D_{avg} = 500 - 75 - 20 = 405 \text{ mm}$

By using the average factored shear stress inside the critical perimeter

$$q_{avg} = \frac{15.3 + 178.3}{2} = 96.8 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$V_u = q_u \left(bl - \frac{\pi}{4} (D + d)^2 \right) =$$

$$V_u = 96.8 \left(5 \times 5 - \frac{\pi}{4} (3.3 + 0.405)^2 \right) = 1377 \text{ KN}$$

$$\beta = \frac{3300}{3300} = 1.0 \quad , \beta = \text{Ratio of long side to short side of the rectangular column}$$

b_0 is perimeter of the critical section taken at $\frac{d}{2}$ from the loaded area .

$$b_0 = \pi(D + d) = \pi(3.3 + 0.405) = 11.6 \text{ m}$$

α_s is assumed to be :

- $\alpha_s = 40$ for interior columns – control
- $\alpha_s = 30$ for edge columns
- $\alpha_s = 20$ for corner columns

the ACI code , section

– allows a shear strength , V_c in footings without shear reinforcement

for two way shear action , the smallest of

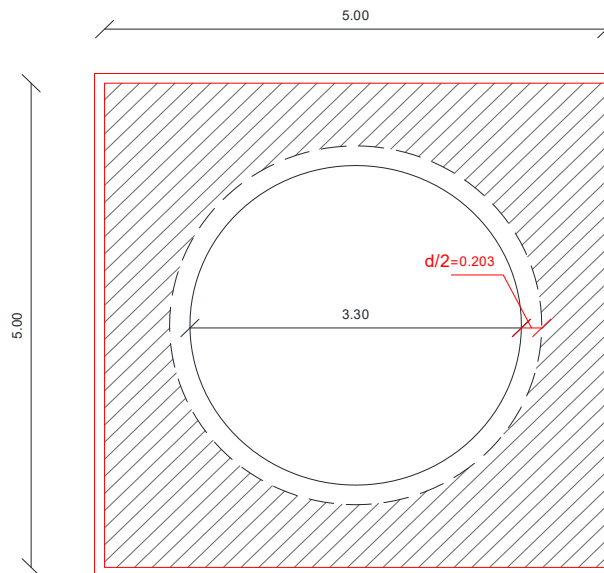
- ▶ $V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{1}\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.5 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN}$
- ▶ $V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_0} + 2\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{40 \times 0.405}{11.6} + 2\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.28 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \text{ KN} \dots \dots \text{Control}$
- ▶ $V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d \rightarrow V_c = \frac{1}{3} \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.333 \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_0} + 2\right) \partial \sqrt{f'_c} b_0 d = 0.28 \times 1.0 \times \sqrt{28} \times 11633.7 \times 405 \times 10^{-3} = 6980.87 \text{ KN}$$

Let $V_u = \phi V_c$ ($\phi = 0.75$)

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 6980.87 = 5235.65 > V_u = 1377 \text{ KN its OK}$$

The thickness of 50 cm is adequate enough.



Check for factor of safety for Sliding:

The force resisting sliding, $F = \mu R$

$\mu = 0.5$ between concrete and soil

$$F = 0.5 \times (1728.54) = 864.27 \text{KN}$$

The factor of safety against sliding is $\frac{F}{Ha}$

$$F.s = \frac{864.27}{87.21} \approx 10 > 4 \dots \dots \text{ok}$$

الفصل الخامس

النتائج والتوصيات

النتائج	1.5
التوصيات	2.5
قائمة المصادر والمراجع	3.5

1.5 النتائج

من خلال هذا التجوال في هذا البحث، و التعرف على معطياته و جوانبه، تم الخروج بخلاصة هذا البحث من خلال نتائج تتمثل فيما يلي :

1. إن فهم المخططات المعمارية له دور كبير في إيجاد الحلول الإنشائية الملائمة لنوع الاستخدام في المبنى.
2. إن القدرة على الحل اليدوي ضرورية للمصمم الإنشائي للتأكيد على حل البرامج المحسوبة وفهم طريقة عملها.
3. التعرف على العناصر الإنشائية ، وكيفية التعامل معها، ومع آلية عملها، وذلك ليتم تصميمها تصميمًا جيدًا يحقق الأمان و القوة الإنشائية .

5.2 التوصيات

1. يجب أن يكون هنالك تنسيق بين المصمم المعماري والإنشائي خلال عملية التصميم حتى ينتج مبنى متكاملًا إنشائيًا ومعماريًا.
2. يوصى بتنفيذ المشروع حسب المخططات المرفقة بالمشروع بأقل تغييرات ممكنة.
3. ينصح بوجود مهندس مشرف للإشراف على التنفيذ وأن يلتزم بالمخططات والشروط لضمان التنفيذ الأفضل للمشروع.
4. يجب استكمال التصميم الكهربائي و الميكانيكي للمشروع قبل المباشرة في التنفيذ لإدخال أي تعديلات محتملة عليه من الناحية الإنشائية.

3.5 قائمة المصادر والمراجع

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