

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

التصميم الإنشائي لمجمع أبحاث علمية تابع لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

فريق العمل

محمد عمرية

بسام نشوية

مقدم إلى دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية في كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا
جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

درجة البكالوريوس في الهندسة المدنية تخصص هندسة المباني



جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

الخليل- فلسطين

حزيران -

شهادة تقييم مشروع التخرج

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

الخليل – فلسطين

علمية تابع لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

التصميم الإنشائي

فريق العمل

محمد عمرية

بسام نشوية

- على توجيهات الأستاذ المشرف على - وبموافقة جميع أعضاء اللجنة
المتحنة، تم تقديم هذا المشروع لدائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية في كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا
لوفاء الجزئي بمتطلبات الدائرة لدرجة البكالوريوس تخصص هندسة المباني.

توقيع المشرف

.....

توقيع اللجنة المناقشة

.....

.....

توقيع رئيس الدائرة
هيثم عي

.....

حزيران -

إلى أول معلم لنا ... إلى الذي رسم لأمتنا
طريق العلم والهداية والرفعة ...
حبيبنا المصطفى عليه أفضل صلاة وأتم تسليم
إلى التي عشقت الشقاء من اجل راحتنا ... إلى
... إلى زهرة دنيانا

إلى مهجة القلب ...
الغالية

إلى الفلسطيني ... إلى الرجل الحر ... إلى
الرجل الطيب المعطاء ... الأب العزيز
إلى من هم الأسوة ... إلى من يبذر
نحن ...

إلى الرجال الرجال ... إلى شهدائنا الأبرار
... إلى الأسود الرابضة خلف القضبان ... إلى

إلى كل من ضحى من اجل دينه وأرضه وعرضه
إلى خنساوات العصر ... إليكن أمهات

إلى كل الأصدقاء الصاد
إلى كل من وقف إلى جانبنا

إليكم جميعا نهدي عملنا هذا

فريق العمل

الشكر والتقدير

يتقدم فريق العمل بالشكر الجزيل والعميق لكل من:
بيتنا الثاني جامعة بوليتيكنك فلسطين الموقرة وكلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا
الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية بكافة طاقمها العامل على تخريج أجيال الغد.

جميع الأساتذة بالجامعة ونخص بالذكر الدكتور ماهر عمرو الذي
كان خلالها مثال المدرس المخلص لعلمه و عمله والمثال الذي يحتذى به
الذي بذل كل جهد مستطاع للخروج بهذا العمل بالشكل

لمكتبة الجامعة والقائمين عليها لتعاونهم الكامل ومساعدتهم.

لكل من قدم يد المساعدة بأي شيء ولو كان بسيطاً.

فريق العما

التصميم الإنشائي لمجمع أبحاث علمية تابع لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

فريق

محمد عمرية

بسام نشوية

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين - 2008

لجميع العناصر الإنشائية التي يحتويها

هدف هذا المشروع هو التصميم

وغيرها من العناصر الإنشائية.

تم اختيار هذا المشروع نظرا للحاجة الماسة إليه، تم التخطيط له على . استيعاب عدد كبير من . بحيث يغطي هذا الم . العجز القائم في استيعاب . المتقدمين للدراسات العليا الأبحاث العلمية بشكل خاص ولبقية الطلاب بشكل عام .

يتكون المشروع من أبنية لها نفس التصميم المعماري لكن بتوجيهات مختلفة على أرض الموقع وتختلف هذه الأبنية حول المبنى الرئيسي وترتبط معه عبر ممرات زجاجية . يحتوي كل طابق على العديد من الفعاليات .
من الجدير بالذكر انه لتحديد . الحية . (UBC-97) .
بالنسبة للتحليل يتم تصميم المقاطع . الأمريكي .
(ACI_2005) . انه سيتم الاعتماد على بعض البرامج الحاسوبية مثل Autocade2006 , Atir , Microsoft Office 2007 , Staad-Pro وغيرها .

مع نهاية . يتوقع ن نكون قادرين على تقديم التصميم . لجميع العناصر الإنشائية .

Abstract

The Structural Design for Scientific Research Center In Palestine Polytechnic University

Project Team

Basam Nashwia

Mohammed Amreya

Waed AL-Adra

Palestine Polytechnic University

Supervisor

Dr. Naser Aboshy

The aim of this project is to perform the structural design for all structural elements such as ribs, beams, columns, and foundations and all other structural elements.

This project has been selected because of the necessity for such project In Palestine Polytechnic University, it was designed with a capacity that will cover the shortage in capacity for the pre-built building in *Scientific Research*.

The project consists of three buildings with the same architectural design guidance, but different on the ground and bypass the buildings around the main building and connected with him through the corridors of glass, each a three-storey building and each floor contains many of the different actors.

For structural design of this project, Jordanian Construction Code was used for determining live loads, UBC-97 was used for seismic loads determination, where ACI-05 code is to be used for structural analysis and design for all structural elements, and some of computer software will be used, such as Autocad2006, Staad-Pro, Atir, and Office2007....etc.

By the end of this project, the structural design for structural elements in this building will be done.

فهرس المحتويات

الصفحات التمهيدية

i	
ii	شهادة تقييم مشروع التخرج
iii	صفحة الإهداء
iv	صفحة الشكر والتقدير
v	
vi	Abstract
vii	فهرس المحتويات
x	فهرس الجداول
x	فهرس الأشكال والرسومات
xii	List of Abbreviations

2

- (-)
- (-)
- (3-1) سباب اختيار المشروع
- (4-1) الهدف من
- (5-1)
- (-) محتويات المشروع

21

24

- (2-1)
- (2-2)
- (2-3) أسباب وأهمية اختيار الموقع
- (-)
- (2-5) صف الواجهات
- (2-6) وصف موقف السيارات

- (3-1)
- (3-2) هدف التصميم الإنشائي

	(-)
	الأحمال الميتة (3-4-1)
	الأحمال الحية (3-4-2)
	الأحمال البيئية (3-4-3)
	أحمال الرياح (4-)
	(4-)
	(3-4-6)
30	الإنشائية المكونة للمبني (-)
31	(3-6-1)
	(3-6-2)
33	(3-6-3)
34	(3-6-4)
35	(3-6-5)
36	(3-6-6)
	جدران استنادية (3-6-6)

(3-7) برامج الحاسوب التي تم استخدامها

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis and Design

	Page
(4.1) Introduction	
(4.2) Determination of thickness of ribbed slabs (T section)	
(4.2.1) Calculation of dead load and live load for Topping	
(4.2.2)) Design of topping	
(4.2.3) limitation of spacing between bars	
(4.3) calculation of width of rib	
(4.3.1) Calculation of dead load and live load for Topping	
(4.4) Design of ribs (R1)	43
(4.4.1) Design of negative moment	43

(4.4.2) Design of Positive Moment	45
(4.4.3) Design of shear	46
(4.5) Design of Beam (1)	
(4.5.1) Design of Positive Moment	
(4.5.2) Design of negative moment	
(4.5.3) Design of shear	
(4.6) Design of column (C15)	
(4.6.1) Design of Cross Sectional Area	
(4.6.2)) Design of reinforcement	
(4.6.3)Design Of The Tie Reinforcement	
	57
(4.7) Design of Stairs	
(4.7.1) Design of the First Stair	57
(4.7.2) Design of positive moment	59
(4-7-3) Design of the Second Stair	
(4-7-4) Design of the third Stair	
(4.8) Design of Mat Foundation	
(4.8.1) Load calculation	
(4.8.2) Determination of Footing Depth	
(4.8.3) Design in x- Direction	69
(4-8-4) Design in Y- Direction	
(4.9) Design of combined footing	
(4.9.1) Load calculation	76
(4.9.2) Determination the dimension of the combined footing	
(4.9.3) Determine the Required depth of the Combined Footing	
(4-9-4) Design in x- Direction	

- (4.9.5) Design of Bending Moment about S3
- (4.9.6) Design of Bottom Reinforcement at S3
- (4-9-7) Design in y- Direction
- (4.9.8) Design Of Top Reinforcement

(4.10) Design of Strip Footing (Under the Shear Wall):

- (4.10.1) Load calculation
- (4.10.2) Determination of Footing Depth
- (4.10.3) Determination of Footing Width
- (4-10-4) Check of Shear
- (4.10.5) Design of Bending Moment
- (4.10.6) Development Length of main Reinforcement
- (4.10.7) Design of Secondary Bottom Reinforcement
- (4.10.) Design of Secondary Top & Bottom Reinforcement For The Top Layer:
- (4.10.9) Check Transfer of Load at Base of Column (Design of Dowels):

(4.10.10) Development Length of Dowels	89
(4.1) Design of solid slab	91
(4.1 .1) calculation	91
(4.11.2) calculation of load	91
(4.11.3) internal forces & moment for 1m strip in x& y direction	91
(4-11-4) Design of shear	92
(4.11.5) design of x direction	
(4.1) Design of Isolated footing (F5)	94
(4.1 .1) Determination of Loads & Area of footing	94
(4.1 .2) depth Determination by check of punching	95
(4.12.3) Determination of bearing pressure	
(4.12.4) Design of Bending	

(4.12.5) Design of Dowels

(4.1) Design of shear wall	98
(4.1 .1) Determination of location of shear centroied (So)	98
(4.1 .2) Part of Load of Each Shear wall	101
(4.13.3) Calculation of Floors Weight	
(4.13.4) Calculation of Shear Force on Shear Walls	
(4.13.5) Load Calculation of Wall (W1).	

فهرس الجداول

(-) الكثافة النوعية للمواد المستخدمة في العناصر الإنشائية
(-) الحية في المباني المختلفة

فهرس

(-):

(-):

(-):

(-) :الواجهة الجنوبية(الرئيسية) للمبنيين.

(-) :الواجهة الجنوبية (الرئيسية).

(-) :الواجهة الشمالية

(-) :الواجهة الشرقية

(-) :الواجهة الغربية

(3-1):

(3-) :العقدة ذات العصب باتجاهين

(3-):

(3-) :تجاهين.

(-):

(3-6):

(3-7): يبين أنواع الأعمدة المستخدمة.

(3-8): يبين جدار المقاومة لقوى القص.

(3-9):

List of Figures

Description

page

Fig. (4.1): Section of topping	
Fig. (4.2): Section of one-way ribbed slab	42
Fig. (4.3): moment in one-way ribbed slab	43
Fig. (4.4): Design of shear	46
Fig. (4.5): Design of Beam (1)	
Fig. (4.6): Design of moment of Beam (1)	49
Fig. (4.7): Design of shear of Beam (1)	52
Fig. (4.8): Interaction Diagram.	55
Fig. (4.9): Reinforcement of Column.	56
Fig. (4.11): Cross Section for Rib where positive moment is applied	
Fig. (4.12): Cross Section for Rib where negative moment is applied.	
Fig. (4.13): The Selected Beam	
Fig. (4.14): Selected Beam Spans	
Fig. (4.15): Moment Diagram for the Selected Beam	
Fig. (4.16): Shear Diagram for the Selected Beam	
Fig. (4.17): cross section for positive moment at span #1	
Fig. (4.18): cross section for negative moment between span (#1) & (#2)	
Fig. (4.19): cross section for positive moment at span #2	
Fig. (4.20): cross section for negative moment between span (#2) & (#3).	56
Fig. (4.21) Column section	
Fig. (4.22) Column ties	

List of Abbreviations

- **A_c** = area of concrete section resisting shear transfer.

- **As** = area of nonprestressed tension reinforcement.
- **Ag** = gross area of section.
- **Av** = area of shear reinforcement within a distance (S).
- **At** = area of one leg of a closed stirrup resisting tension within a (S).
- **b** = width of compression face of member.
- **bw** = web width, or diameter of circular section.
- **DL** = dead loads.
- **d** = distance from extreme compression fiber to centroids of tension reinforcement.
- **Ec** = modulus of elasticity of concrete.
- **Fy** = specified yield strength of non-prestressed reinforcement.
- **h** = overall thickness of member.
- **I** = moment of inertia of section resisting externally applied factored loads.
- **Ln** = 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.
- **LL** = live loads.
- **Ld** = development length.
- **M** = bending moment.
- **Mu** = factored moment at section.
- **Mn** = nominal moment.
- **Pn** = nominal axial load.
- **S** = Spacing of shear or in direction parallel to longitudinal reinforcement.
- **Vc** = nominal shear strength provided by concrete.
- **Vn** = nominal shear stress.
- **Vs** = nominal shear strength provided by shear reinforcement.
- **Vu** = factored shear force at section.
- **Wc** = weight of concrete. (Kg/m³).
- **Wu** = factored load per unit area.
- = strength reduction factor.



. (1-1)

. (2-1)

(3-1) أسباب اختيار المشروع.

. (4-1) الهدف من

. (5-1)

(6-1) محتويات المشروع .

(1-1) :

في ظل التطورات السريعة التي يشهدها عصرنا في الآونة الأخيرة أصبح أمرا ملحا على الإنسان بمواكبة هذه التطورات العلمية ، وبالتالي من الضروري وجود مباني متخصصة في كل مجالات الحياة التعليمية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية ، لذلك بدأ الإنسان بابتكار التصاميم المعمارية والإنشائية التي تخدم الإنسان والمجتمع لتحقيق الوظيفة المطلوبة .

منذ تأسيسها شهدت جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين تطورا مستمرا وتميزا فيما تطرحه من برامج أكاديمية تنسم بمواكبة متطلبات التنمية و التطور في المجتمع الفلسطيني مع التركيز على جودة و نوعية التعليم المقدم وربطه بالجوانب العلمية و الميدانية الأمر الذي ميز خريجها وانعكس بشكل ملموس على قدرتهم التنافسية وحصولهم على معدلات توظيف قياسية في سوق العمل. . . .

الأخيرة بدأت الجامعة تولي اهتماما متزايدا بالبحث العلمي لما له دور مهم في رفع مستوى الجامعة محليا و إقليميا.

وسعى لتحقيق رسالتها على أكمل وجه فقد أولت الجامعة الأبحاث العلمية أهمية خاصة، و لقد برز ذلك جليا في السنوات القليلة الماضية بإنشاء الجامعة لثلاث وحدات بحث وتطوير، وهذه الوحدات وحدة الطاقة البديلة و البيئة، وحدة التكنولوجيا الحيوية للتدريب و الأبحاث، وحدة الالكترونيات الصناعي .

ومن هذا المنطلق ارتأينا إلى اختيار مشروعنا وهو عبارة عن مجمع أبحاث علمية تابع لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين هو محور الدراسة في هذا المشروع ، وهو عبارة عن م سوف يتم ه في مدينة يحقق المنفعة والمتانة والاقتصاد، وهو مكون من ثلاث أبنية تـ .

حول المبنى الرئيسي وترتبط معه عبر ممرات زجاجية ، وهذا المشروع قام بتصميمه المهندس والمهندسة رهام عابدين .

(2-1)

:

تتلخص مشكلة المشروع في إعداد تصميم إنشائي متكامل لمجمع أبحاث علمية تابع لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين بحيث يراعي هذا التصميم الأهداف المعمارية والعناصر الجمالية ويتلخص التصميم الإنشائي في توزيع العناصر الإنشائية بما يتفق والمخططات المعمارية وتصميم هذه العناصر المتمثلة في الأساسات والجدران و الأعمدة و العقود بحيث يتم إعداد مخططات تنفيذية تمكن من تنفيذ المشروع .

(3-1) أسباب اختيار

:

انطلاقاً من أهمية نسان وجب علينا الاهتمام ببناء المراكز التعليمية بشتى أشكالها مجمعات الأبحاث العلمية حيث إن مثل هذه المشاريع توفر الوقت والجهد لعدد كبير من العلية إذ يتمكنون من تمام تجاربهم العملية والحصول على النتائج التي يرغبون بها .

ومن هذا المنطلق وتحقيقاً لهذا الهدف وقع اختيار فريق العمل على مشروع مجمع أبحاث علمية تابع لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين.

كما أن العمل على هذا المشروع وتصميمه من الناحية الإنشائية يكسب فريق العمل المهارات اللازمة للتصميم الإنشائي وربط النواحي النظرية بالعملية من خلال التحليل ونشائي وتصميمها بحيث تحمل عليها

(4-1) الهدف من إجراء المشروع:

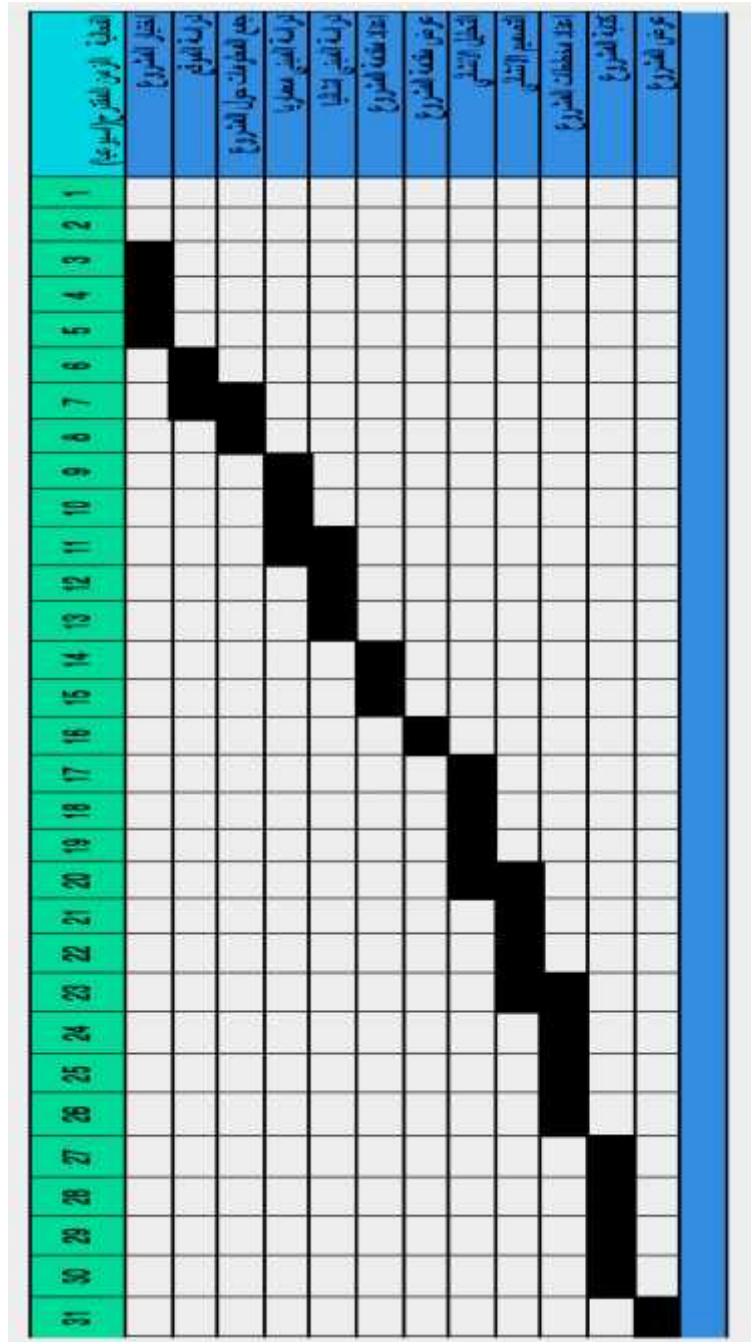
. يكمن هدف عمل التصميم الإنشائي الكامل للمبنى الذي سبق وبناءً عليه سيتم تجهيز المخططات التنفيذية الكاملة للمشروع.
. القيام بإعداد المخططات الإنشائية التنفيذية الكاملة لا

(5-1)

:

- يتلخص بالخطوات التالية:
- . دراسة المخططات المعمارية المتوفرة للمبنى مع إجراء كافة التعديلات المعمارية عليها
 - . النقص الموجود فيها
 - . مخطط الأرض من حيث الموقع
 - . لها للمشروع والمساحات التي توفرها والمستويات والقوانين التنظيمية التي تحكم المنطقة .
 - . دراسة الآلية الأنسب لتوزيع الأعمدة مع عدم تعارضها مع العناصر المعمارية المختلفة وتجنب التأثير عليها قدر الإمكان .
 - . دراسة المبنى إنشائياً بهدف تحديد أنواع العناصر الإنشائية ، وكذلك تحديد الأحمال وتحديد النظام الإنشائي الأنسب بناء على أسس علمية .
 - . عمل التحليل
 - . التصميم الإنشائي لهذه العناصر بما تحويه من إنشآت خرسانية .
 - . التأكد من صحة التصميم وذلك عن طريق الأمثلة اليدوية وبرامج التصميم.
 - . إعداد المخططات التنفيذية للمشروع.
 - . كتابة المشروع وإخراجه بصورة نهائية .

وكل خطوة من هذه الخطوات حددت بمدة زمنية مبينة في المخطط الزمني التالي :



(5-1)

(6-1) محتويات المشروع:

بعد القيام بأي دراسة، أو أي مشروع تكون هناك خطوات محددة لتحقيق الأهداف المطلوبة من هذه الدراسة، لذلك فقد تم ترتيب هذا المشروع على شكل خطوات منسقة ومرتببة لتحقيق الأهداف المطلوبة من إجراء هذه الدراسة، حيث يحتوي المشروع على خمسة فصول، وهي:

- . :
- . : وإيضاح متطلبات التصميم المعمارية للمشروع.
- . : الدراسة الإنشائية للمشروع بما يحتويه . عناصر إنشائية وأحمال واستقرارية
- . : التحليل والتصميم الإنشائي لكافة العناصر الإنشائية من عقدات وأعمدة
وأساسات وجدران قص وغيرها.
- . : يتناول النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها والتوصيات المستخلصة.



(2-1)

. (2-2)

(3-2) أسباب وأهمية اختيار الموقع.

. (4-2)

(5-2) الواجهات.

(6-2) وصف موقف السيارات.

(1-2) :

مهمة يجب تتم حتى تلي الوظيفة منه واحتياجات
في العصر الحالي وتتمثل هذه الشروط في الديمومة الوظيفية والجمال والاقتصاد ومن المهم في هذه الشروط
تتفاعل بين بعضها وتتناغم بحيث تحقق لدينا الرؤيا الواضحة للتصميم وبالتالي نحصل على عملية
تصميمية متكاملة وشاملة وهذا يتحقق بفهم الخطوات العملية للتصميم وصولاً
وذلك بمراعاة الوقت والجهد المبذول وبالتالي نحقق النتائج وعلاقتها الموضوعية.

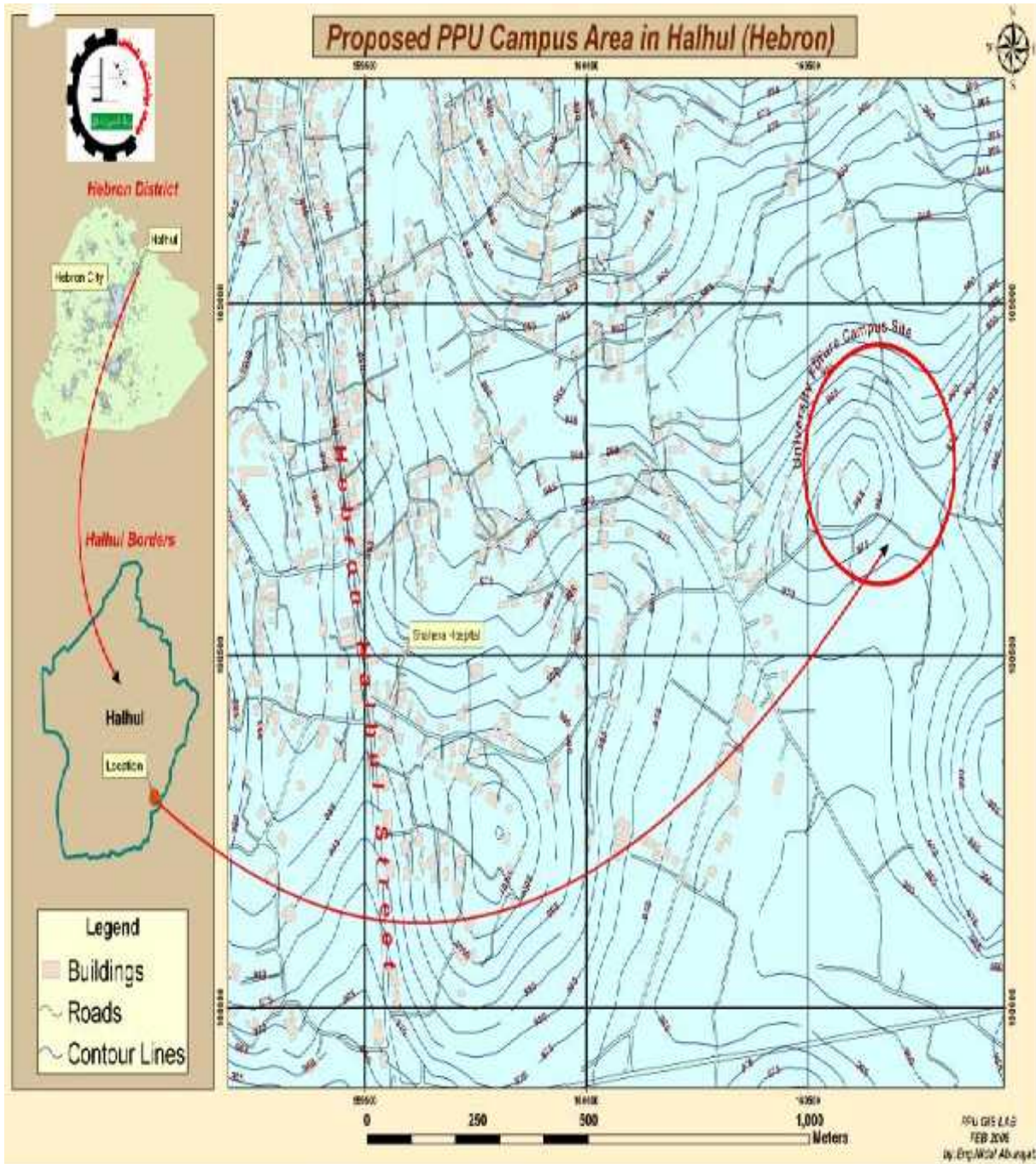
المهمة والضرورية التي تسبق إعداد الدراسات الإنشائية للمشروع الهندسي هي دراسة
المخططات المعمارية دراسة متعمقة وموضوعية بحيث يسهل التعامل معها وفهم الفعاليات المختلفة التي
يحتويها المبنى والعلاقات التي تربط بينها ووظيفة كل جزء وعددها وطبيعة الحركة واستخدام هذه الأجزاء
أهمية التي تعطي الصورة الواضحة للمشروع وبالتالي يكون بالإمكان تحديد أماكن الأعمدة
والعناصر الإنشائية الأخرى بحيث تتفاعل بشكل مناسب مع الشكل المعماري.

(2-2) :

لقد تم اختيار موقع المشروع في قطعة ارض تابعة لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين في مدينة حلد
شهيبة للنساء حيث تم اقتطاع مساحة كافية لبناء المشروع وتبلغ مساحة

ومخطط دليل الموقع يبين لنا موقع المشروع بالنسبة لمدينة الخليل حيث تم الحصول عليه من المهندس

:



بالنسبة لمدينة

(-)

(3-2) أسباب وأهمية اختيار الموقع :

- . في منطقة حيوية في مدينة
- . توفر مساحة كافية لعمل المشروع وأيضا هناك موقف سيارات خارجي تابع للمبنى .
- . توفر الخدمات والبنية التحتية .



(-)

(2-4)

:

مجمع أبحاث علمية تابع لجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين، وتكمن فكرة المشروع في تصميم المبنى على شكل وحدات مستقلة عن بعضها ومتكاملة في آن واحد، إذ يتكون المجمع م ثلاثة أبنية لها نفس التصميم المعماري لكنها تختلف في توجيهها على أرض الموقع وهذه الأبنية تلتف حول المبنى الرئيسي وترتبط معه بواسطة ممرات زجاجية تسهل الحركة والتنقل بين جميع

والهدف من تصميم المبنى على شكل وحدات مستقلة هو حتى تتمكن الجامعة من تنفيذ أي جزء ترغب في بنائه على حسب ميزانيتها دون التأثير على المباني الأخرى أو تعطيل عملها أثناء

*الوحدة الأساسية " المبنى الرئيسي"

يعتبر هذا المبنى حركة الوصل ما بين المباني الأخرى وهو يتوسطها جميعاً ويتكون من ثلاثة طوابق

(2-4 -)

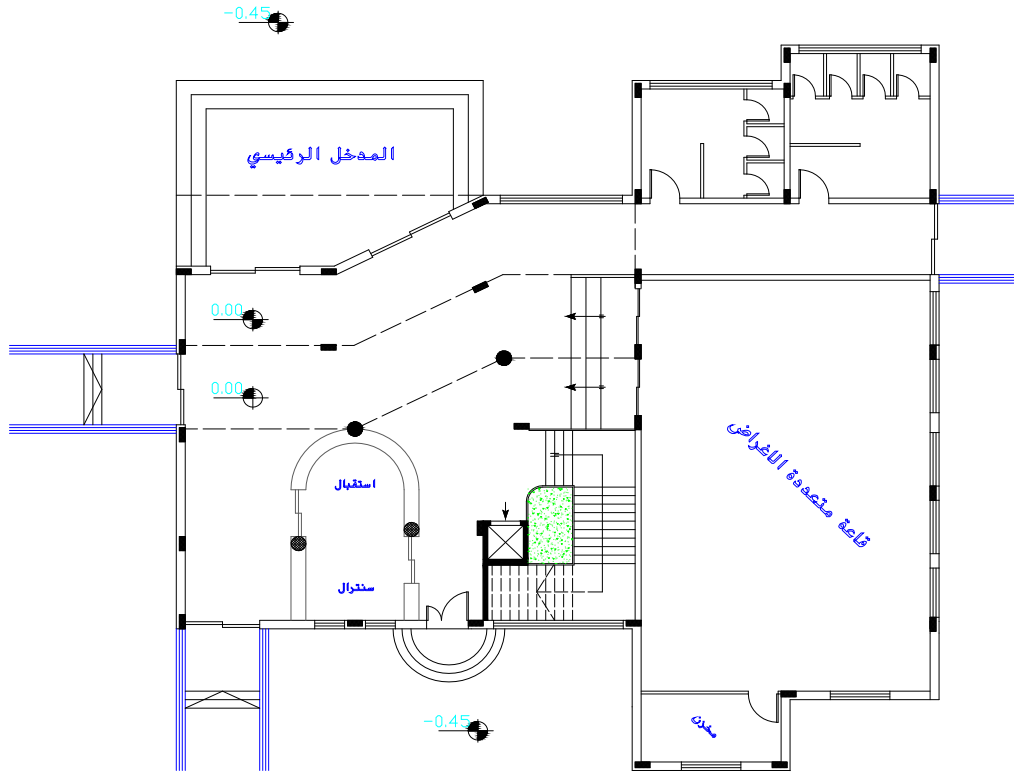
:

يتم الوصول إلى هذا الطابق عن طريق درج ومصعد كهربائي قريب من المدخل الرئيسي. تبلغ مساحة هذا الطابق . ويمتاز بسهولة الحركة بين فراغاته المختلفة فضلاً عن الملائمة بين وظائف الفراغات الموجودة في هذا الطابق والموزعة بشكل يضمن سهولة الحركة بين هذه الفراغات والتي

:

- المدخل الرئيسي للمشروع .
-
-
- (وحدات صحية).
- بيت الدرج والمصعد .
- ممرات تربط بين الوحدات المختلفة .

والشكل التالي يوضح :



للمبنى الرئيسي

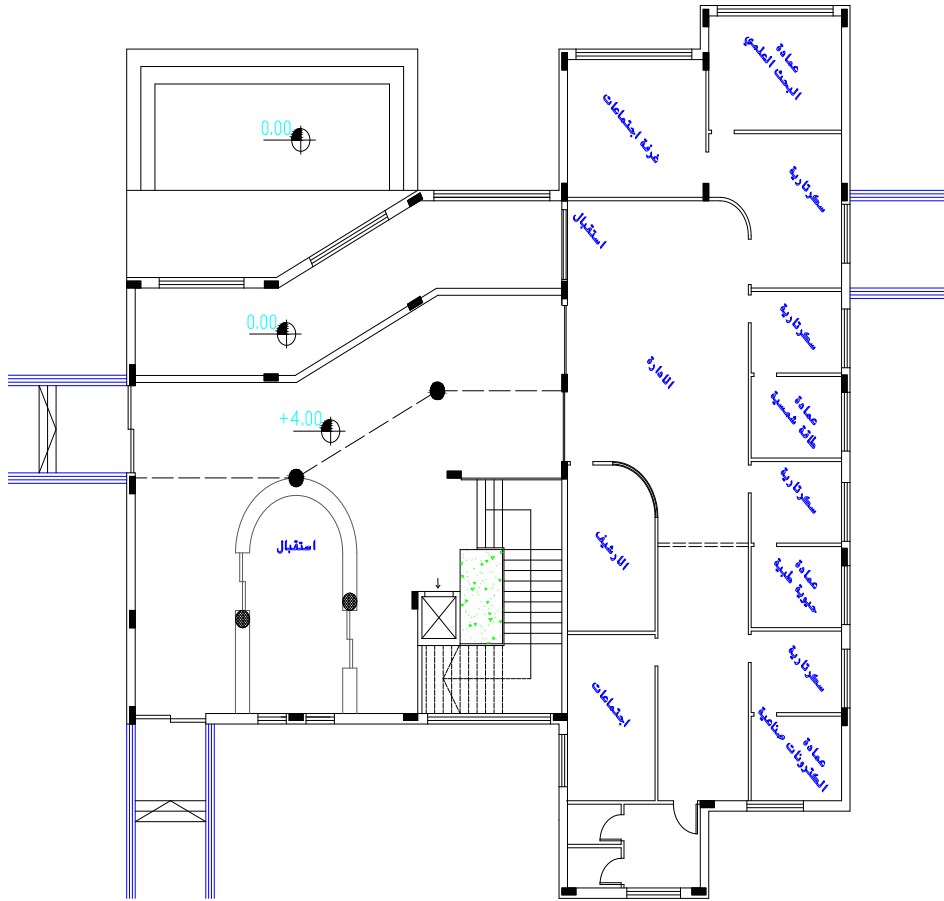
(-4 -2)

: (-4 -2)

: فيه

-
-
- أرشيف.
- سكرتارية

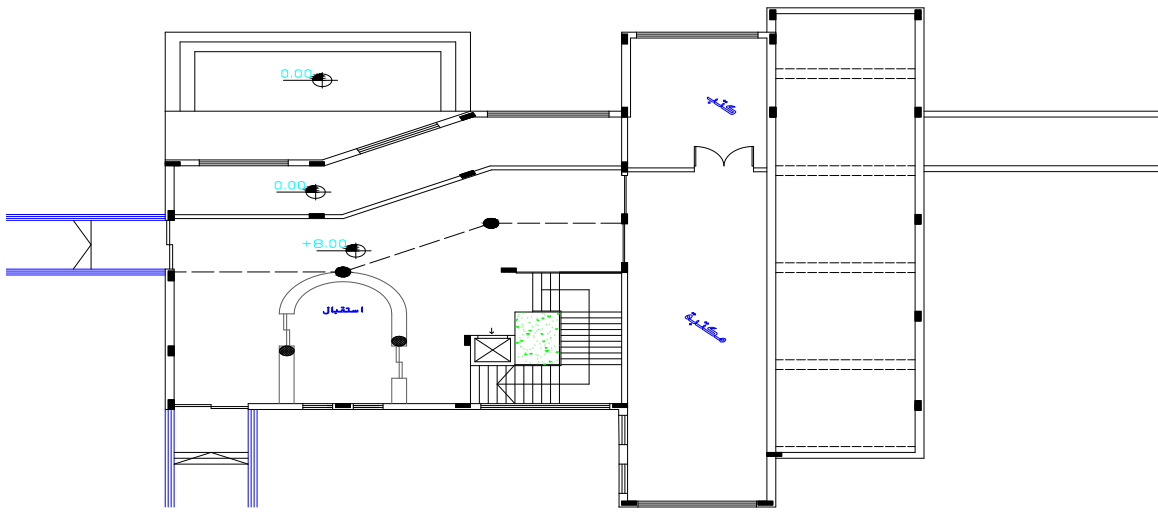
- عمادة الكترولنيات صناعية
- عمادة حيوية طبية
- عمادة طاقة شمسية
-
-
- بيت الدرج والمصعد



(-4 -2) :

ويتكون من

• مكتبة صغيرة للمجمع



(-4 -2)

*

وهو الوحدة الحيوية الزراعية ويتكون من طابقين فقط

(-4 -2) :

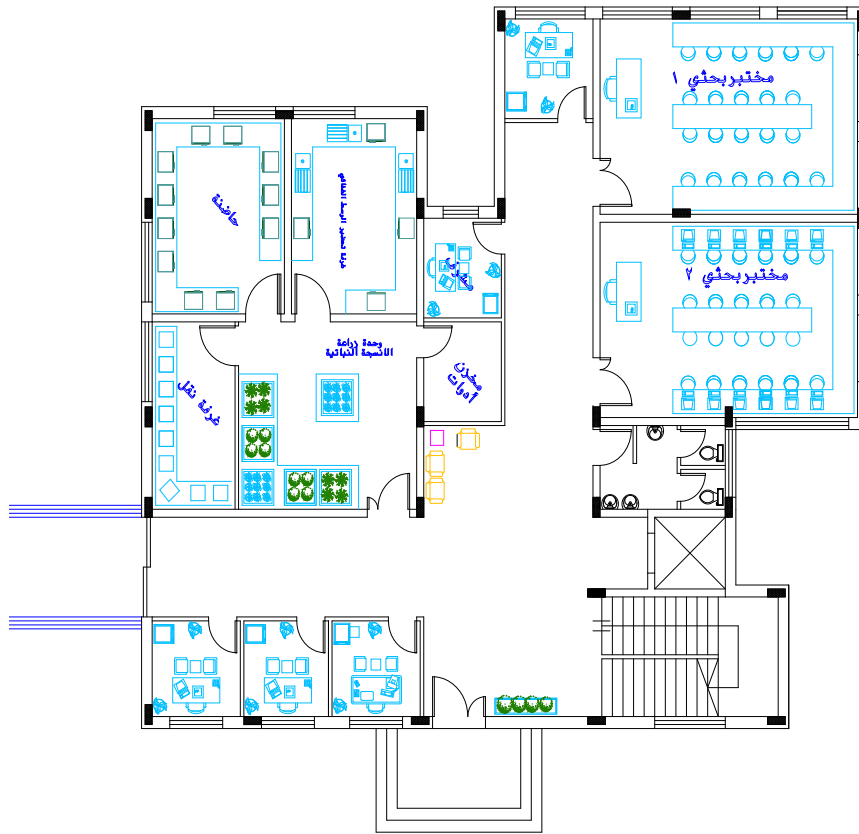
• غرف مشرفين وباحثين .

• ساحة حيوية وزراعية .

• وحدة زراعة الأنسجة النباتية .

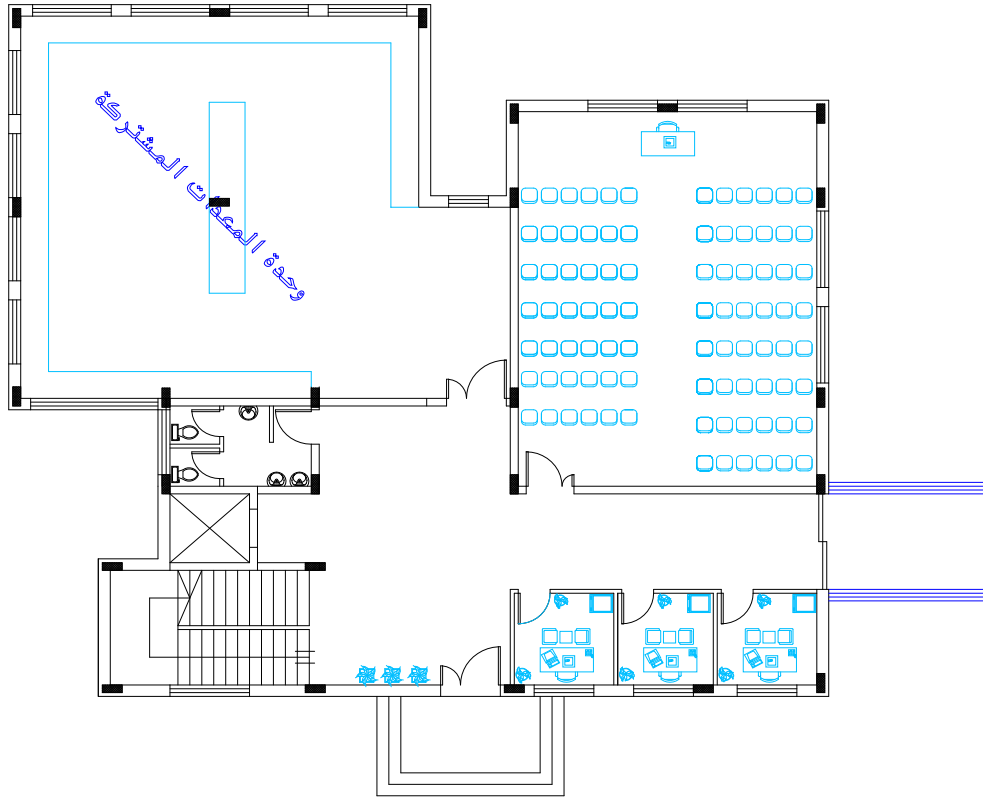
• غرفة تحضير الوسط الغذائي .

-
- مختبرات بحثية .
- وحدات صحية .
- بيت الدرج والمصعد .



(-4 -2)

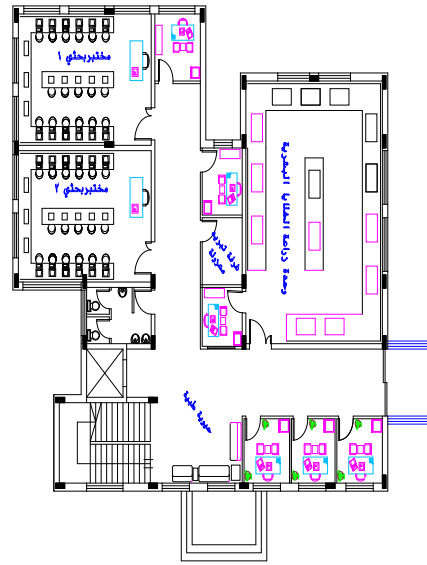
- : (-4 -2)
- عمادة الوحدة الحيوية الزراعية .
 - ساحة حيوية وزراعية .
 - سكرتارية .
 - أرشيف .
 -



(- 4 - 2)

(-4 -2) :

- وحدة زراعة الخلايا البشرية .
- غرف مشرفين وباحثين .
- وحدات صحية .

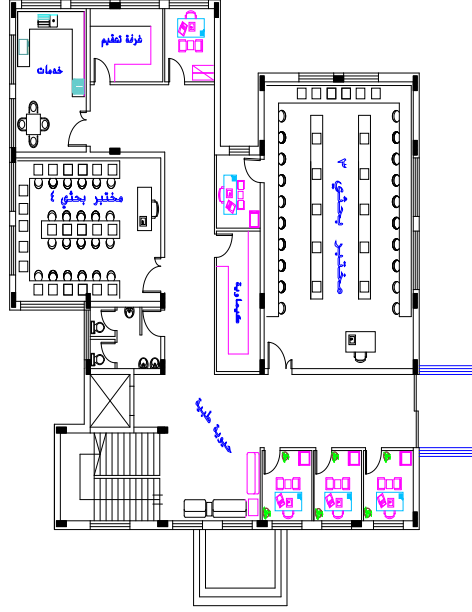


(-4 -2)

(-4 -2) :

وهو وحدة حيوية طبية ويتكون من

-
- مختبرات بحثية
- غرفة تعقيم
- وحدة مواد كيميائية
- غرف مشرفين وباحثين



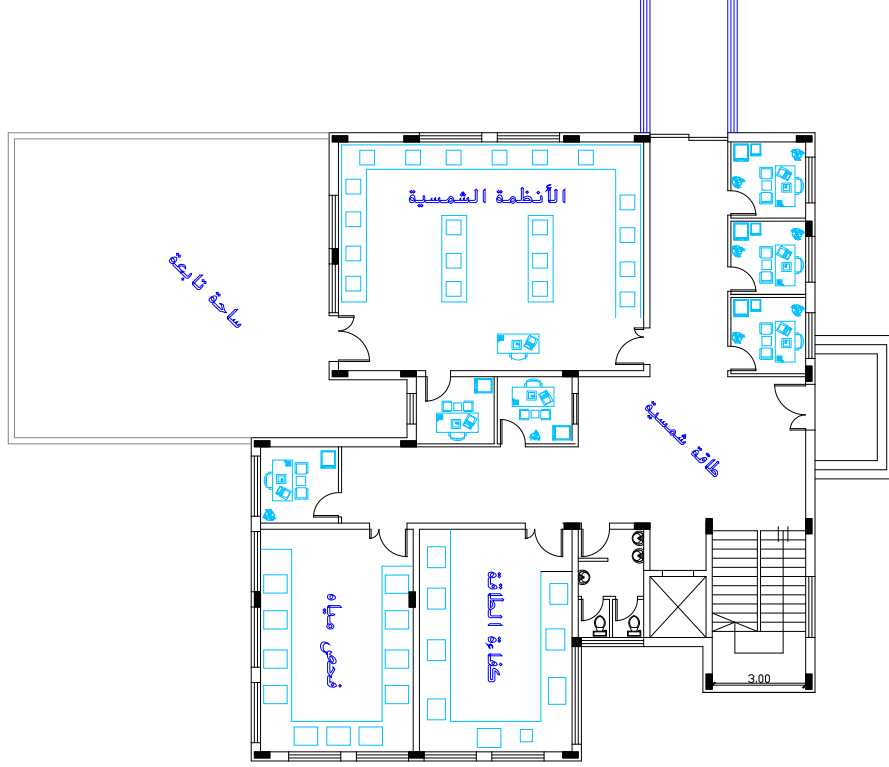
(- 4 - 2)

* :

وهو مبنى الطاقة الشمسية

: (- 4 - 2)

- غرف الأنظمة الشمسية .
- .
- غرفة فحص مياه .
- غرف باحثين ومشرفين .
- ة الشمسية .
- وحدات صحية .

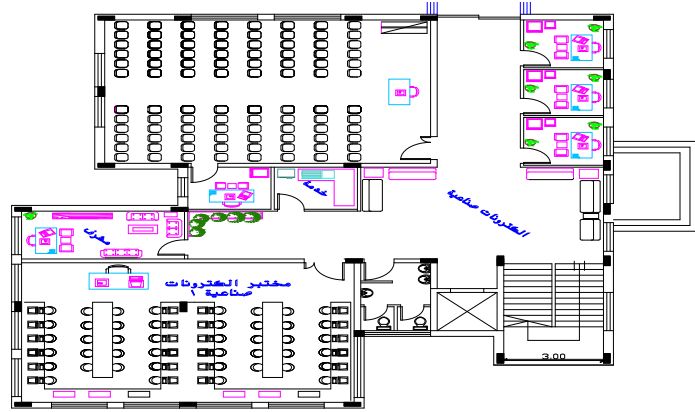


(-4 -2)

: (-4 -2)

وهولالالكترونيات الصناعية

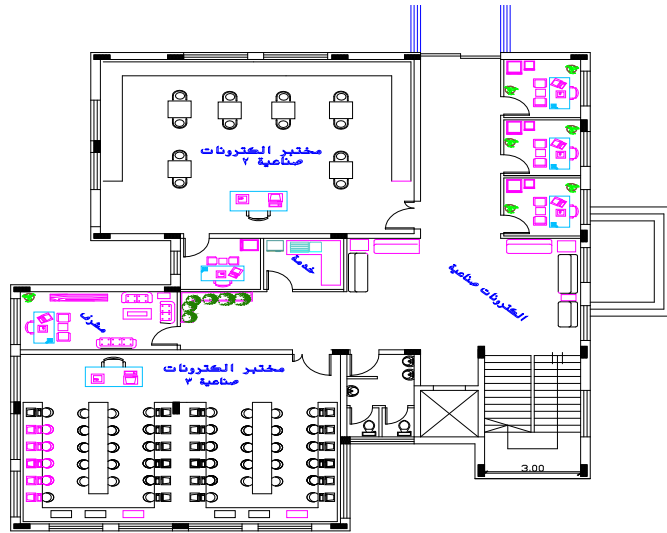
- مختبر الكترولنيات صناعية () .
- غرف باحثين ومشرفين .
- قاعة تدريس .
- .



(-4 -2)

: (-4 -2)

- مختبر الإلكترونيات صناعية () .
- مختبر الإلكترونيات صناعية () .
- غرف باحثين ومشرفين .



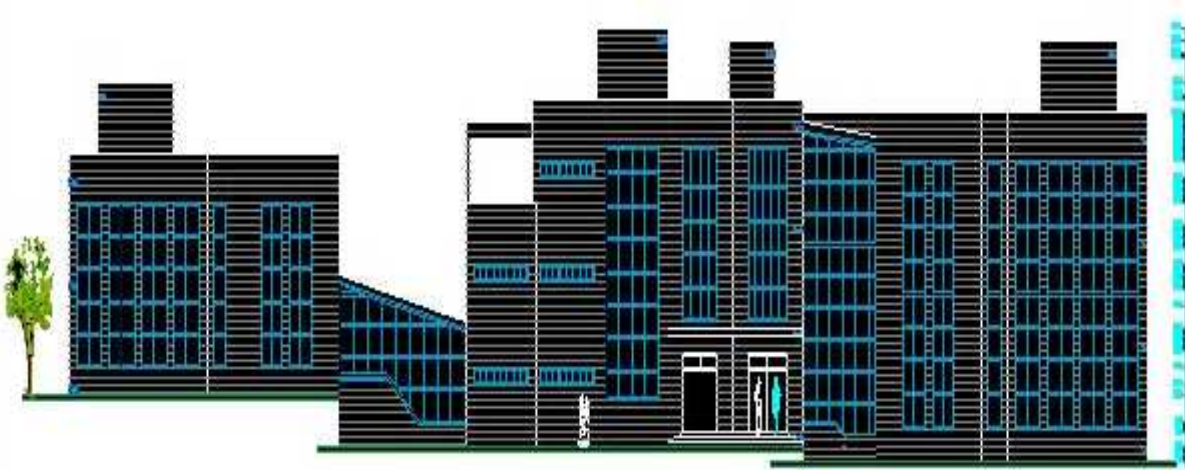
(-4 -2)

(5-2) الواجهات :

واجهات المشروع قد استخدم فيها حجر صور معين نخب والمواد الرئيسية التي تم استخدامها في عملية البناء هي الخرسانة المسلحة والخرسانة العادية وقد استخدم أيضا الملتش في الواجهات وحجر المطبه فوق الشبابيك لتوفير عنصر الجمال للمبنى .

(1-5-2) الواجه الغربية :

الواجهة الرئيسية للمبنى الشبابيك من حجر مطبه سم عن الواجهة تحتوي على كتل زجاجية واضحة تعطي منظرا جميلا للمبنى وتحتوي أيضا على المدخل الرئيسي للمبنى. ويظهر في الواجهة الفرق في المنسوب بين المباني المحيطة بالمبنى الرئيسي وذلك بسبب طبيعة ويوجد أيضا علاقة مباشرة بين المدخل الرئيسي للمبنى والشارع الرئيسي وهذا يظهر

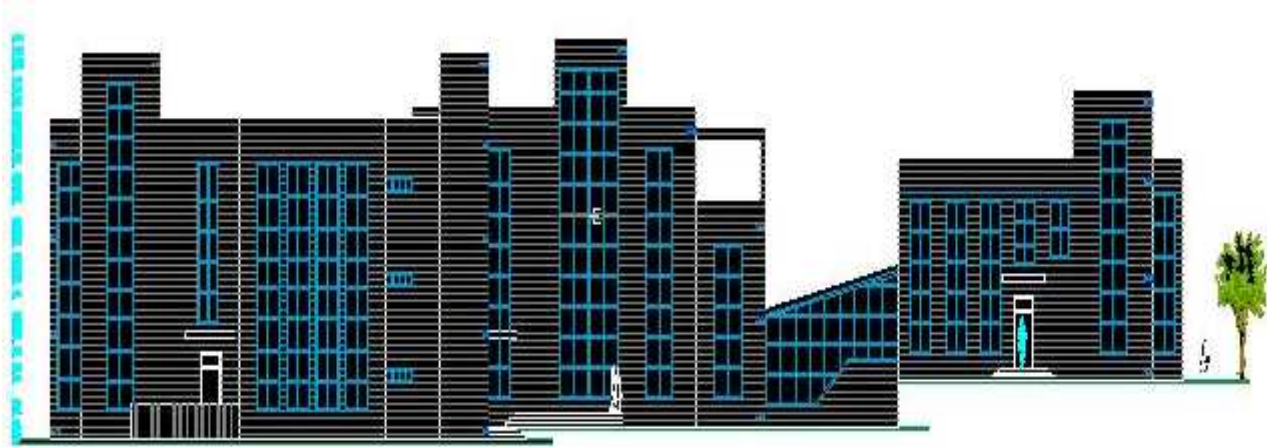


WEST ELEVATION

(1-5-2) الواجهة الغربية

(2-5-2) الواجهة الشرقية:

حيث يظهر في هذه الواجهة الشبابيك كما هو الحال في جميع الواجهات ويظهر الممر الزجاجي الذي يربط بين المباني المكونة للمشروع والشكل التالي يوضح :

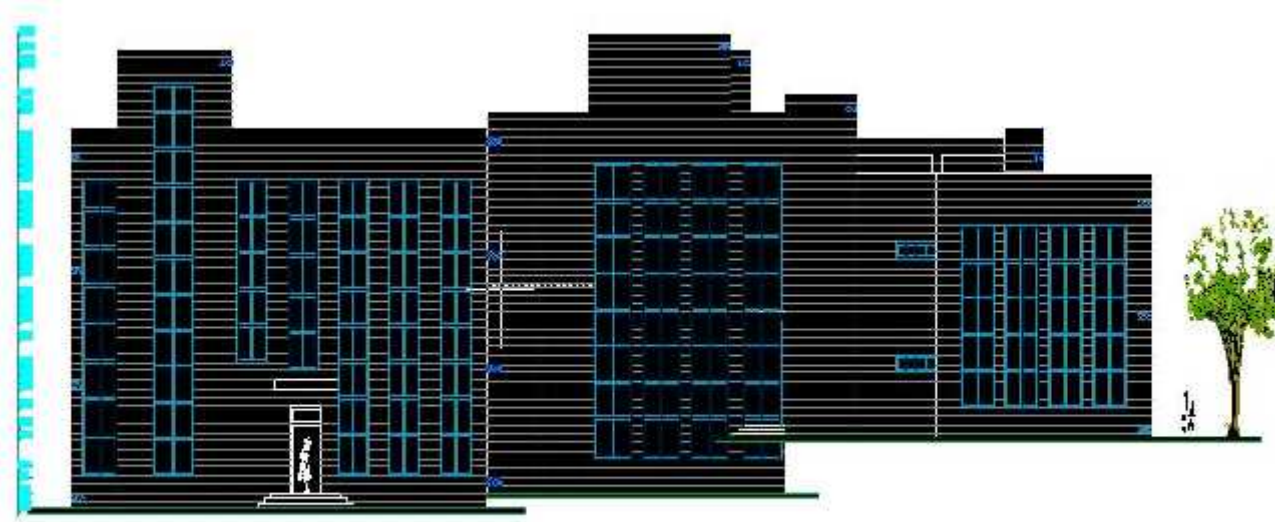


الواجهة الشرقية

(2-5-2) الواجهة الشرقية

(2-5-3) الواجهة الشمالية :

وتطل هذه الواجهة على مساحات خضراء تابعة للوحدة الحيوية الزراعية كما يوجد في الواجهة مدخل المبنى الشرقي الذي يحتوي على وحدة الطاقة الشمسية وكما هو الحال في جميع الواجهات تم استخدام الحجر الملتش الشبابيك لتعطي تناسق في شكل المبنى وتظهر المناسب أيضا .

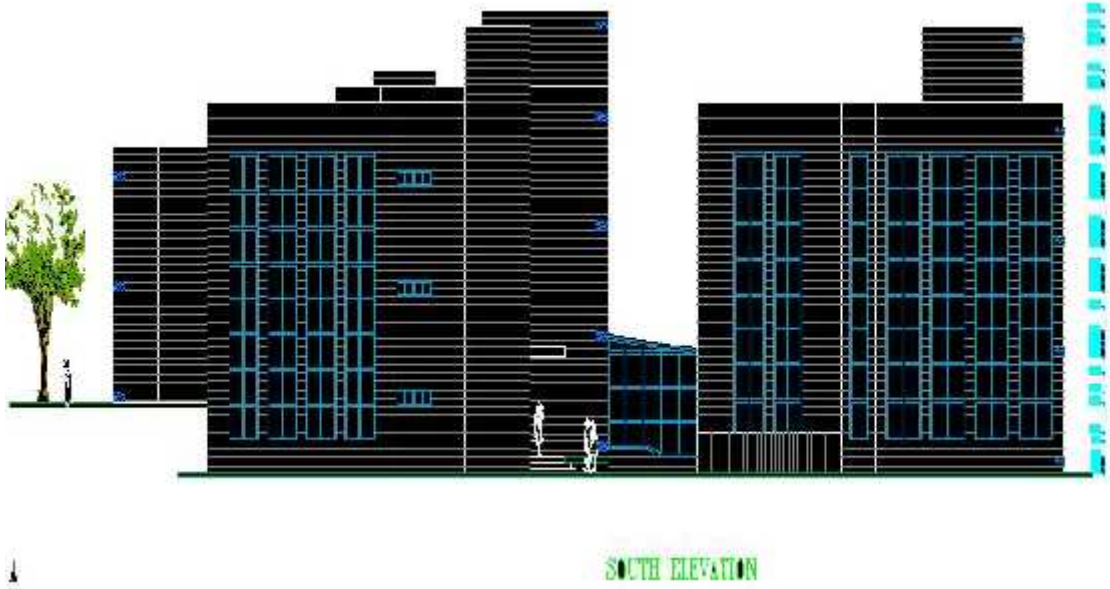


NORTH ELEVATION

(2-5-4) الواجهة الشمالية

(2-5-4) الواجهة الجنوبية :

حيث يظهر في هذه الواجهة فرق المنسوب بين الطابق وطابق التسوية وطريقة الربط بين المباني نفس شكل الشبابيك في الواجهات وتطل الواجهة على ساحة تابعة لوحدة الطاقة الشمسية .



(4-5-2) الواجهة الجنوبية

(6-2) وصف موقف السيارات :

حيث يوجد موقف للسيارات خاص بكل مبنى من مباني المجمع وكل موقف يتسع الى عشرة سيارات وهو موقف خارجي موجود .
وكما هو واضح أيضا سهولة دخول السيارات إلى موقف السيارات الخاص بالمباني .

الفصل الثالث

الوصف الإنشائي

. (-)

(-) هدف التصميم الإنشائي.

. (3-3)

(4-) العناصر الإنشائية المكونة للمبنى.

. (-)

(-) :

بعد الانتهاء من دراسة المخططات المعمارية نقوم في هذا الفصل بدراسة العناصر الإنشائية التي يحتويها المشروع من أعمدة وجسور وعقدات وغيرها ، وكذلك الأحمال الواقعة على المبنى وذلك باستخدام المعايير والكودات والمواصفات القياسية .

لأن معرفة العناصر الإنشائية المكونة لأي مشروع من الأمور الأساسية في تصميم المنشآت الخرسانية المسلحة ، وذلك مقارنة بين الأنواع المختلفة لهذه العناصر للحصول على النظام الإنشائي الأكثر أمنا والأوفر اقتصاديا .

(-) هدف التصميم الإنشائي:

الهدف من التصميم الإنشائي هو تصميم العناصر الإنشائية تحت تأثير الأحمال . عليها حيث يراعى في هذا التصميم عنصر كما يتم . المخططات التنفيذية للمشروع بحيث يصبح جاهزا للتنفيذ على ارض الواقع . وبالتالي يتم تحديد العناصر الإنشائية بناء على ما يلي :

- (factor of safety) : ويتم تحقيقه عبر اختيار مقاطع للعناصر الإنشائية قادرة على والإجهاد الناتجة عنها.
- التكلفة الاقتصادية (Economy) : ويتم تحقيقها عن طريق اختيار مواد البناء المناسبة ومقاطع
- صلاحية المبنى للتشغيل (serviceability) : من حيث تجنب الهبوط الزائد (deflection) (cracks) المثيرة لإزعاج المستخدمين .
- الانسجام بين التصميم الإنشائي والمعماري للمبنى.

(-) :

هي مجموعة القوى التي تؤثر على المبنى ويتم تصميمه بناء على

ميتة وحيه وبيئية وغيرها .

تأثيرها

ويجب معرفة نوع حتى يتم التصميم بناء عليها هي:

• الأحمال الميتة.

• الأحمال الحية.

• الأحمال البيئية.

• .

(- -) (الأحمال الميتة):

. هي الأحمال الناتجة من وزن العناصر الإنشائية وأوزان

التشطيب والقوى الجانبية كقوى دفع الأتربة للجدران الإستنادية . تتغير قيمتها مع

وهي عديدة ومتنوعة ومن أمثلتها وزن الخرسانة العادية المسلحة

وزن حجارة البناء البلاط - وزن قواطع الطوب أو الجبس -

..

ويتم معرفة هذه الأحمال أبعاد وكثافات المواد المستخدمة في العناصر الإنشائية .

(-) يوضح الكثافات النوعية للمواد المستخدمة:

(-) النوعية للمواد المستخدمة في العناصر الإنشائية

No.	Material	Specific Weight KN/m ³
1	(Tile)	2
2	(Sand)	
3	(Reinforced Concrete)	25
4	(Hollow Block)	
5	(Plaster)	22
6	المونة الإسمنتية (Mortar)	22

(- -) الأحمال الحية:

متوقعه

وهي الأحمال التي تتغير من حيث

:

- :

- وهي : استاتيكية .

- الأجهزة والمعدات : التنفيذ .

-

ويمكن الحصول على مقدار هذه الأحمال بعد تحديد نوع وطبيعة استخدام المبنى أو المنشأ من الجداول المعدة لهذا الغرض والتي تم الحصول عليها من الكود الأردني .

ويبين الجدول (-) قيم الأحمال الحية بناء على استخدام المنشأ:

الحية في المباني المختلفة (-)

الأحمال الحية (KN/m ²)		
-	المستشفيات • • • • غرف العمليات	
-	المباني الإدارية • • • غرف التخزين	
	الفصول الدراسية • • •	
	مباني سكنية الغرف السكنية •	
	• •	
	المحلات الصغيرة المحلات الكبيرة • •	
.	• •	

$$\text{KN/m}^2 = (\text{Partitions})$$

(- -) الأحمال البيئية:

وهي الأحمال الناتجة عن العوامل البيئية وتتضمن أحمال الهزات الأرضية والتلوج والرياح وهي متغيرة وفيما يلي بيان كل حمل على حدة:

(- - -) أحمال الرياح :

وتعد أحمال الرياح من الأحمال المرتبطة بارتفاع المبنى عن سطح الأرض وسرعة الرياح والموقع من حيث الإحاطة بمباني مرتفعة أو موقع مرتفع وهي عبارة عن أفقيه . . . ويتم

حسابه بالاستعانة

حيث سوف يتم حساب هذه

التصميم على الجانبية .

(- - -) :

حيث تم حسابها بالاعتماد على ارتفاع المبنى الموجود في منطقة بيت لـ

حيث تم حسابها :

$$SL = (h-400) / 400$$

$$(- 400) / 400$$

$$= .90 \text{ kN /m}^2$$

وبما أن أحمال الثلوج اصغر من الأحمال الحية للمبنى فقد تم استبدال حمل الثلوج هذا بالأحمال الحية وذلك بهدف توحيد التصميم الإنشائي لعقدات الأسقف والسطح .

(- - -) :

وهي عبارة عن أحمال تؤثر على المنشأ بقوى أفقية

بجدران القص الموجودة في المنشأ ، وسيتم استخدام (UBC)

(- - -) :

وتكون نتيجة الانكماش والتمدد للعناصر الخرسانية للمبنى بسبب التباين في درجات الحرارة خلال

حيث يتم تلافيها ومنع ظهورها باستخدام شبكة حديد

تتولد اجهادات تؤدي

وأیضا

(-) العناصر الإنشائية :

تتكون جميع المباني من مجموعة من العناصر الإنشائية التي تعتمد كل منها على

الرأسية والأفقية المؤثرة على المباني بحيث تحقق الأهداف التي من أجلها أنشئ المبنى.

ومن هذه العناصر :

(- -) :

وهو عبارة عن العنصر الإنشائي الذي يقوم بنقل الأحمال من المستوى العمودي إلى العناصر الحاملة

مثل الجدران والأعمدة ، وتوجد أنواع مختلفة وعديدة وشائعة الاستخدام من البلاطات الخرسانية المسلحة ،

وسوف يتم استخدام أنواع العقدات التالية في المشروع:

.(One way ribbed slab)

•

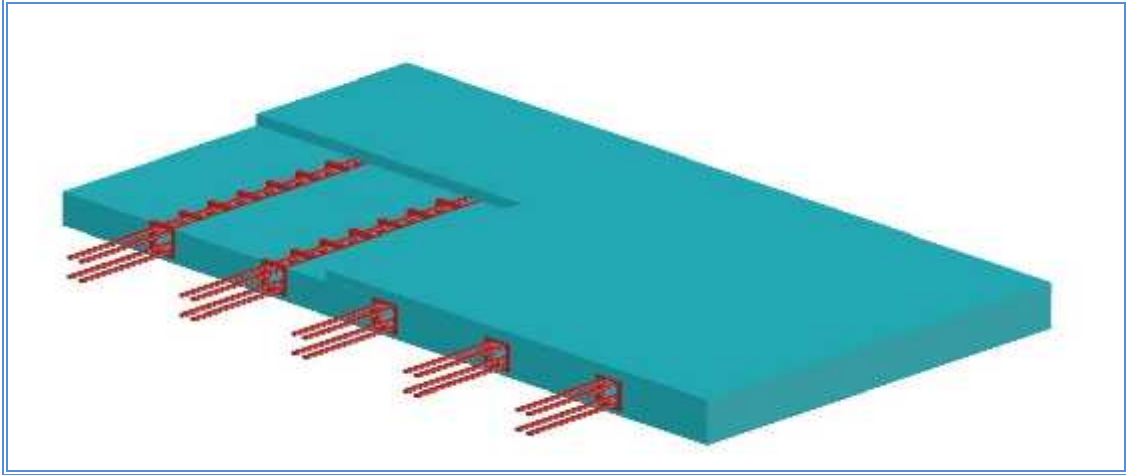
.(One way solid slab)

•

:(One way ribbed slab)

(- - -)

تستخدم في البجور التي تتراوح ما بين متر ويتم استخدام طوب إسمنتي أو أي مادة مألثة أخرى ما بين الأعصاب وهي إما باتجاه واحد أو باتجاهين وتتكون من صف من الطوب يليه العصب ويكون التسليح باتجاه واحد كما هو مبين في الشكل (-) .



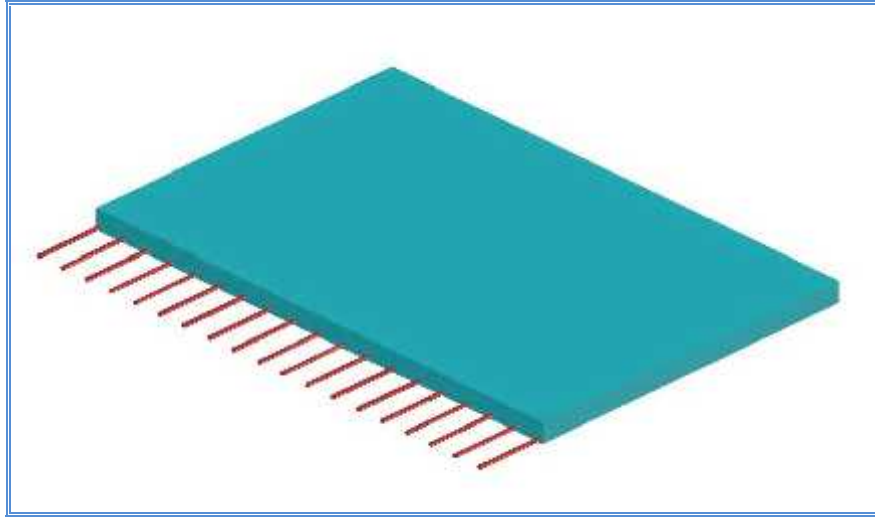
•

:(-)

(One way solid slab)

(- - -)

تستخدم في المناطق التي لا تتعرض كثيرا للأحمال الحية، وذلك تجنباً لحدوث اهتزاز نظراً للسماعة في عقدات بيت الدرج، والشكل (-) يوضح العقدات .



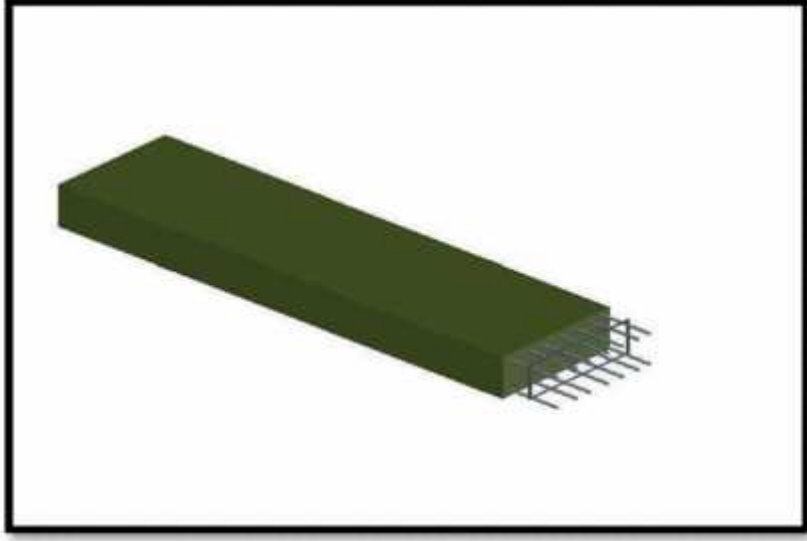
(-) :

(- -) :

وهي عناصر إنشائية تقوم بنقل الأحمال من العقدات إلى الأعمدة ولها أشكال مختلفة مثل مستطيلة أو T وهي نوعين: (أي مخفية داخل العقدات) المدلاة وهي التي تبرز عن ، ويكون التسليح بقضبان الحديد الأفقية لمقاومة العزم الواقع على الجسر وبالكانات لمقاومة قوى القص ونظرا للمسافات القريبة بين الأعمدة نسبيا لا تتجاوز الستة أمتار فضلا عن الأحمال غير العالية نسبيا

وتستخدم في المباني للأغراض التالية:

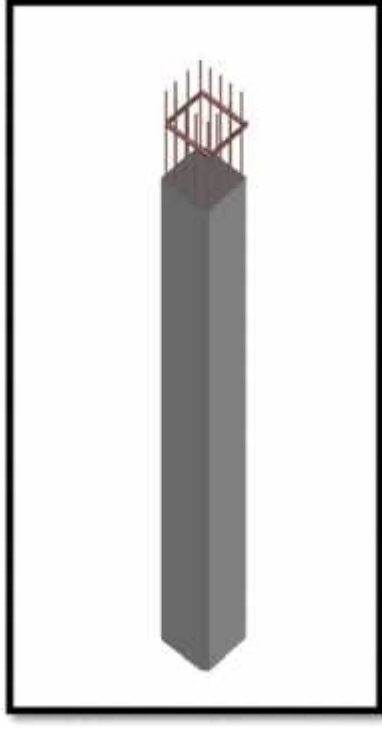
- توضع الجسور تحت الحوائط لتحميل الحائط عليها تجنباً لتحميله مباشر على البلاطة الخرسانية الضعيفة.
- تقليل طول الانبعاج للأعمدة.
- تقسيم البلاطات الخرسانية ذات المساحات الواسعة إلى أجزاء كل جزء منها بمساحة يمكن تصميمها لتصبح بسمك وتسليح اقتصادي.
- تريبط الأعمدة مع بعضها وذلك لعمل مفعول الإطارات (Frames)



(- -)

(- -) :

وهي عبارة عن العناصر الإنشائية الحاملة التي تأخذ الأحمال من العقدات والجسور وتنقل الأحمال دائرية.

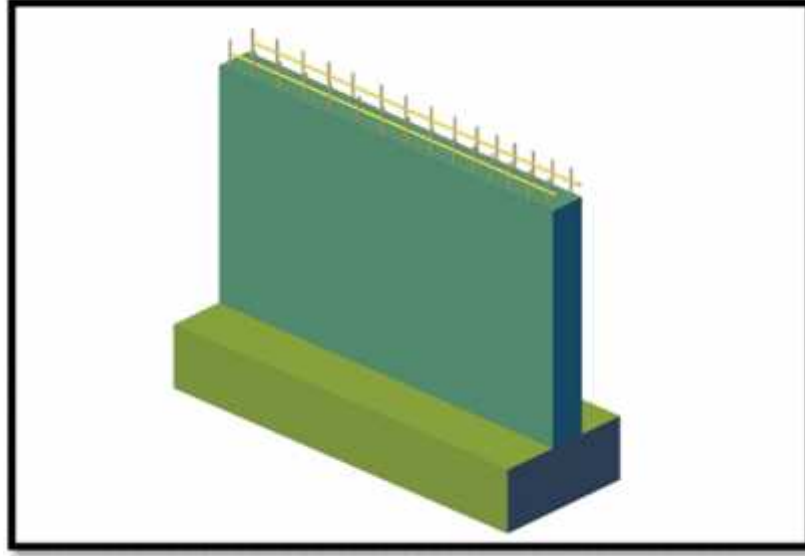


(- -) :

(- -) :

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 ، ويجب 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 .



(- -)

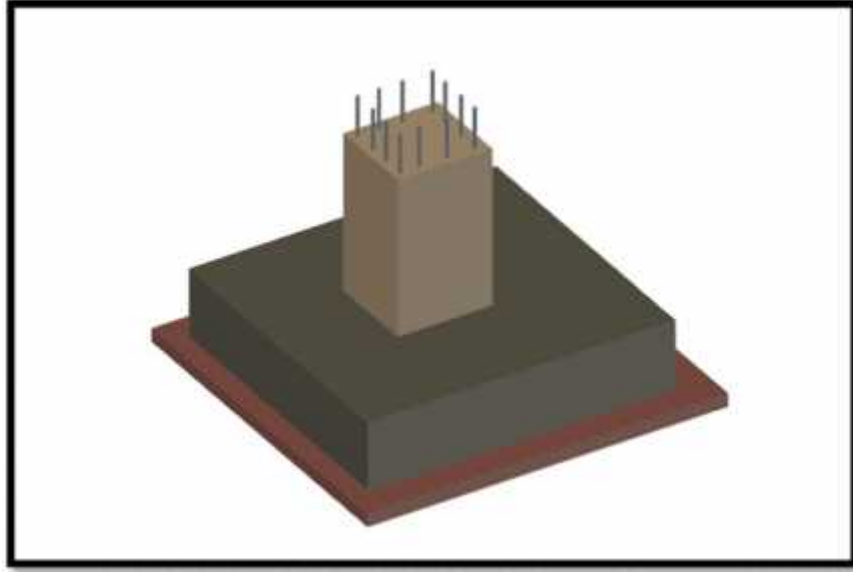
(- -) :

هي عبارة عن العناصر الإنشائية التي يتم من خلالها نقل جميع الأحمال والقوى من جدران و أعمدة إلى الأرض ، و الأساسات عدة أنواع مختلفة منها الأساسات السطحية (shallow foundation) و الأساسات العميقة (deep foundation) ويكون تصميم الأساسات آخر خطوة في عملية التصميم ويعتمد نوع الأساس على عوامل مختلفة و أهمها .

- نوع التربة من حيث قوة تحملها.

- المياه الجوفية أن وجدت .

و هنا سنستخدم أساسات سطحية (shallow foundation) .
سننظر لها لاحقا .

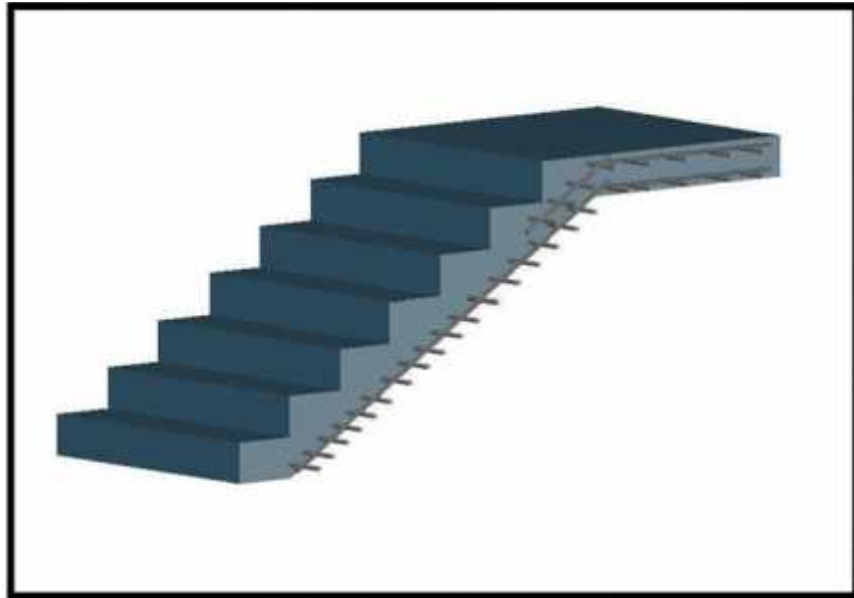


(- -)

: (- -)

، ويتم التعامل معها

الدرج هو عنصر إنشائي يستخدم للانتقال من مستوى إلى مستوى آخر في عملية التصميم كبلطة مصمتة.

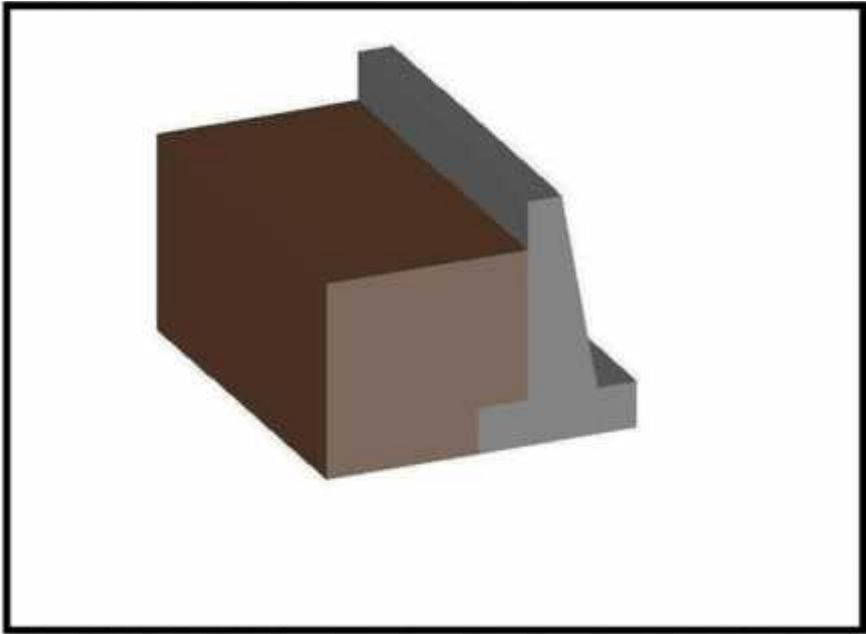


(- -)

(- -) الجدران الإستنادية :

تبنى هذه الحوائط لتسند التراب والماء الذي خلفها وما ينتج عن هذا التراب من ضغوط تحاول أن تقلب أو تحرك هذا الجدار ، وتصمم الجدران الإستنادية لمقاومة وزن التربة وضغوط التربة الأفقية وقوى الرفع من المياه الجوفية وهناك عدة أنواع من الجدران الإستنادية منها :

- جدران الجاذبية (gravity walls) التي تعتمد على وزنها .
- الجدران الكابولية (cantilever walls)
- (braced walls)



(- -)

(3-) برامج الحاسوب التي سيتم استخدامها:

.AutoCAD (2007) for Structural and Architectural Drawings .

.Microsoft Office (2007) For Text Edition .

.Atir Software for Structural Calculations .

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4.1 Introduction:

Concrete is reinforced to give it extra tensile strength; without reinforcement, many concrete buildings would not have been possible.

In this project there are several structural elements that will be designed according to the ACI code, and by using many computer software such as "ATIR" and "Prokon" .

To find the internal forces, deflections and moments in order to design the elements.

4.2 Determination of thickness of ribbed slabs (T section) :-

will be determinate according to the limitation of deflection

According to table value in ACI-Code-318-05,

$$*\text{Min } h \text{ for one-end continuous} = L/18.5$$

$$*\text{Min } h \text{ for both-end continuous} = L/21$$

$$*\text{Min } h \text{ for simply support} = L/16$$

$$\text{The } L_{\text{max}} \text{ for one-end continuous} = 5\text{m}$$

$$\text{The } L_{\text{max}} \text{ for both -end continuous} = 4.97\text{m}$$

$$\text{Min } h \text{ for one-end continuous} = L/18.5$$

$$= 500/18.5 = 27 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Min } h \text{ for both-end continuous} = L/21$$

$$= 497/21 = 23.66 \text{ cm}$$

Take $h = 32\text{cm}$. (24cm block+8 cm topping)

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.2.1) Calculation of dead load and live load for Topping:

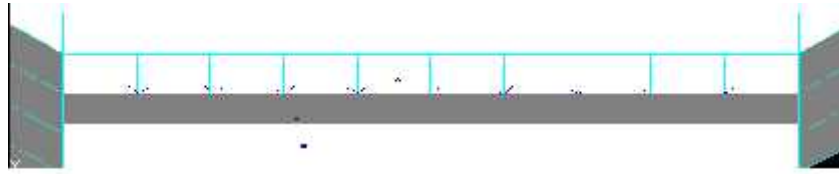


Fig. 4-1: Section of topping

1. Tiles and mortar = 2 kN/m²
2. Topping = (0.08) (25) = 2 kN/m²
3. Block = (0.24) (9) = 2.16 kN/m²
4. Plaster = (0.02) (22) = 0.44 kN/m²
5. Partion = (1.25) kN/m²

Total dead load for one way rib = 7.85 kN/m².

→ for one meter strip dead = 7.85 kN/m.

Total live load for one way rib = 5 kN/ m

(4.2.2) Design of topping:-

$$\begin{aligned}q_u &= 1.2 (\text{DL}) + 1.6 (\text{LL}) \\ &= 1.2(7.85) + 1.6 (5) \\ &= 17.42 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$M_u = \frac{q_u * L^2}{12}$$

$$M_u = \frac{17.42 * 0.4^2}{12} = 0.24 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$S = \frac{b * h^2}{6} = \frac{1 * (0.8)^2}{6} = 1.066 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$M_n = 0.42 \sqrt{f_{c'}} * \frac{b * h^2}{6}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$Mn = 0.42\sqrt{30} * \frac{1000 * (80)^2}{6} = 2.45 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$w Mn = 0.55 * Mn$$

$$w Mn = 0.55 * (2.45) = 1.347 \text{ kN.m} > 0.24 \text{ kN.m}$$

No reinforcement is required.

Minimum reinforcement of Shrinkage&temperture is required according to ACI cod:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s_{\min}} &= 0.0018 * b * d \\ &= 0.0018 * 100 * 8 = 1.44 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{➤Select } 8/25\text{cm} \rightarrow A_{s_{\text{prov.}}} = * (0.8^2/4)*100/25=2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 1.44 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

in both directions

(4.2.3) limitation of spacing between bars:-

$$S_{\max} = 5 * t = 5 * 8 = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Or } S = 45 \text{ cm}$$

$$\rightarrow 25 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ OK}$$

(4.2.4) shear design:-

$$w Vc > Vu$$

$$d = 8 - 2 - 0.4 = 5.6 \text{ cm for topping.}$$

$$(0.75)(1/6)(1000)(56)\sqrt{30}$$

$$= 38.34 \text{ kN} > 3.5 \text{ kN} = Vu$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.3) calculation of width of rib

$$b_e = L/4 = 5/4 = 1.25 \text{ m}$$

$$b_e = b_w + 16t = .12 + 16 * .08 = 1.4 \text{ m}$$

$$b_e = b_w + .5L_c1 + 0.5L_c2 = .12 + 0.5 * .4 + .5 * .4 = \underline{0.52 \text{ m}}$$

take $b_e = 0.52$ which smaller one.

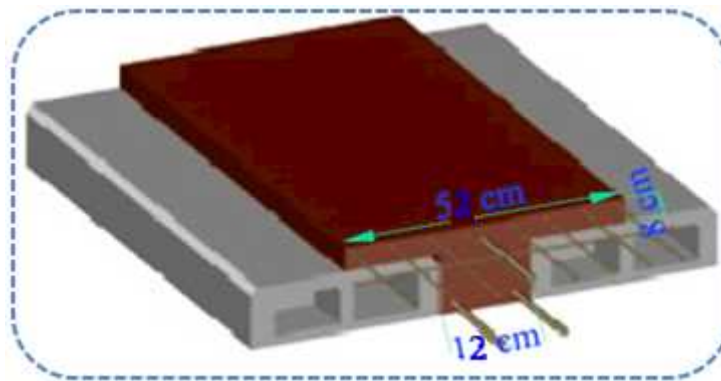


Fig. 4-2 Section of one-way ribbed slab

(4.3.1) Calculation of dead load and live load for Topping:

1. Tiles = $(0.52) (2) = 1.04 \text{ kN/m}$
2. Topping = $(0.52) (0.08) (25) = 1.04 \text{ kN/m}$
3. Block = $(0.4) (0.24) (9) = 0.864 \text{ kN/m}$
4. Plaster = $(0.52) (0.02) (22) = .228 \text{ kN/m}$
5. Partion = $(1.25)(0.52) = 0.65 \text{ kN/m}$
6. Rib = $= 0.12 * 0.24 * 25 = 0.72 \text{ kN/m}$

Total dead load for one way rib = 4.54 kN/m

Total live load for one way rib = $(5) * (0.52) = 2.6 \text{ kN/m}$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.4) Design of ribs (R1)

Load on rib

Total dead load for one way rib = 4.54 kN/m

Total live load for one way rib = (5)*(0.52)= 2.6 kN/ m

Moments: spans 1 to 2

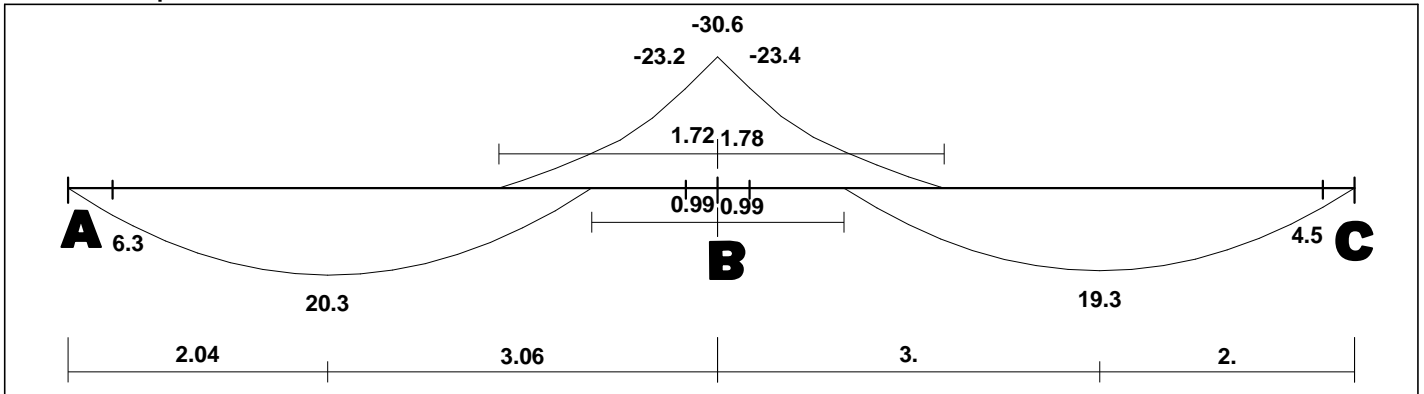


Fig. 4-3: moment in one-way ribbed slab

(4.4.1) Design of negative moment

Support B :-

$$M_u = - 23.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{23.4}{.9} = 26 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{26}{120(290)^2} = 2.57 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$req = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$... = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(2.5)}{412}} \right) = 0.0067$$

$$req = 0.0067$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = req * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0067 * 120 * 290 = 232.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25 / f_y) * b * d \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25 / f_y) \sqrt{24} * 120 * 290$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 103.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Not less than $1.4 * b * d / f_y = 1.4 * 120 * 290 / 412 = 118.25 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{min.}} = 118.25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 232.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

➤ Select 2 14 With $A_s = 307.7 \text{ mm}^2$

Check for Yielding:

T=C

$$\Rightarrow A_s * f_y = 0.85 * f_c' * a * b$$

$$(232.8) * 412 = 0.85 * 24 * 120 * a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 37.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a / .85 = 37.5 / .85 = 44.2$$

$$S = (d/x * .003) - .003 = ((290/44.2) * .003) - .003 = 0.02$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.02 > 0.005$$

⇒ Ok

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.4.2) Design of Positive Moment:

This design for 4.95 m , 4.96 m spans are as follows:-

Effective Flange width (b_E) according to ACI Code 8.10.2:

b_E For T- section is the smallest of the following:

$$b_E = L / 4 = 4.05 / 4 = 101\text{cm}$$

$$b_E = b_w + 16 t = 12 + 16 (8) = 140 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_E = b_w + .5L C1+.5LC2 = 52 \text{ cm} \dots\dots\dots \text{Control}$$

Span (1):

$$Mu = 19.1 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$Mn = Mu/\phi = \frac{19.1}{.9} = 21.2 \text{ KN.m}$$

Check if $a < t$:

Assume $a = t$

$$C = 0.85 * f_c' * t * b_E$$

$$C = 0.85 * 24 * 80 * 520 = 849 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$Mn = C * \left(d - \frac{t}{2} \right)$$

$$Mn = 849 * (29 - 8/2) = 212 \text{ KN}$$

$$23.11 < 212$$

$$\Rightarrow t < a$$

➤ Design of rectangular section with $b = b_e$:

$$Rn = Mn/bd^2 = 19.1/520*290^2$$

$$Rn = 0.44 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{fy}{0.85 * fc'} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$req = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{fy}} \right)$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.44)}{412}} \right) = 0.001$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.001 \cdot 520 \cdot 290 = 161.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.25 \frac{f_c \cdot b \cdot d}{F_y}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25/412) \cdot 24 \cdot 120 \cdot 290$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 103 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Not less than } 1.4 \cdot b \cdot d / f_y = 1.4 \cdot 120 \cdot 290 / 412 = 121.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

➤ Select 2 12 With $A_s = 226 \text{ mm}^2$

For all positive moment.

(4.4.3) Design of shear:

Shear

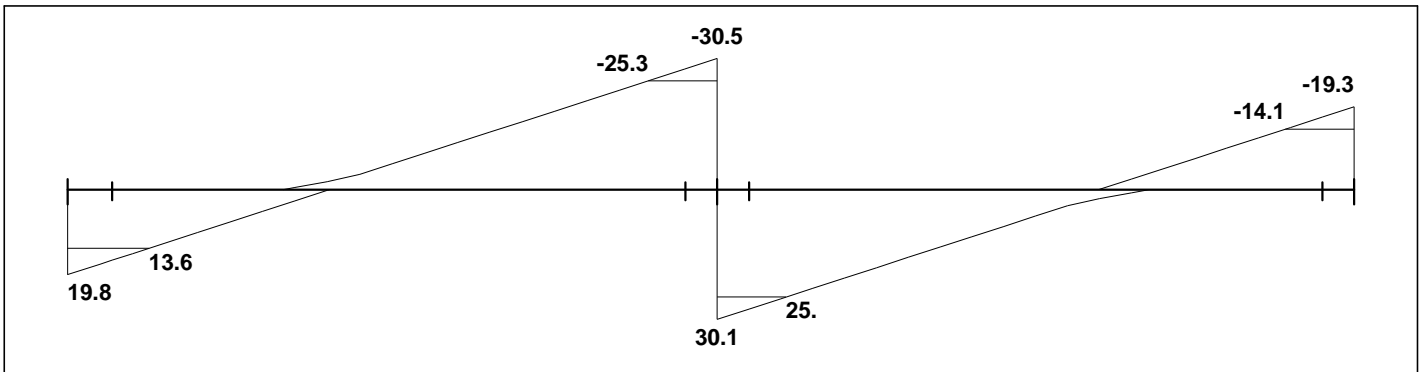


Fig. 4-4: Design of shear:

$$V_{u \text{ max}} = 25.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$0.5\Phi V_c = 0.5 \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b w \times d$$

$$= 0.5 \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 120 \times 290 = 10.7 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi \cdot V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 120 \times 290 = 21.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$\min \Phi \cdot V_s = 0.75 \cdot b w \cdot d / 3 = 0.75 \cdot 120 \cdot 290 / 3 = 8.7 \text{ KN}$$

*Min Shear reinforcement is required

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Select Ø8 with 2 legs

$$A_v = \frac{D^2}{4} * \text{No of legs}$$

$$A_v = 3.14 * \frac{8^2}{4} * 2$$

$$A_v = 100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\phi * V_s = 0.75 * A_v * d * f_y / s$$

$$S = 0.75 * 100 * 412 * 290 / 8700$$

$$S = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$(S) \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{29}{2} = 14.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$(S) \leq 60 \text{ cm}$$

We assume $s = 12.5 \text{ cm}$.

From ACI cod 11.5.6

$$A_{vmin} = (1/16 f_y) b_w * s * \bar{f}_c$$

$$A_{vmin} = (1/3) b_w * s / f_y$$

$$\rightarrow A_{vmin} = (1/16 * 412) * 120 * 125 * \frac{30}{412} = 12.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rightarrow A_{vmin} = (1/3) * 120 * 125 / 412 = 12 \text{ mm}^2$$

SO use the smallest of the three limitations

$$(s) = 14.5 \text{ cm}$$

Use 1Ø8 @ 100 mm

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.5) Design of Beam (1):

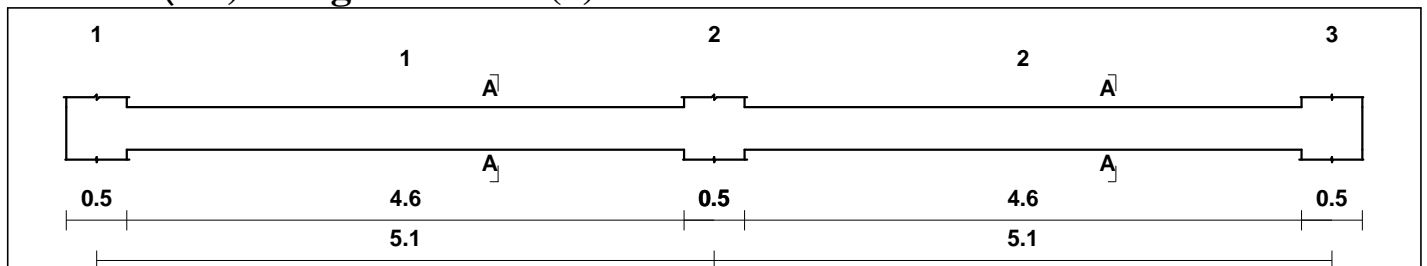


Fig. 4-5: Design of Beam (1):

Calculation of thickness and dimension:

Determination of beam width:

$$d = 32 - 4 - 1 - 1 = 26 \text{ cm}$$

$$y = \frac{Fy}{Es} = \frac{412}{20000} = 0.002$$

$$\frac{Xb}{0.003} = \frac{26}{0.005}$$

$$\text{➤ } Xb = 15.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$a_b = \text{max} \cdot Xb = 0.85 \cdot 15.5 = 13.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$T=C \text{ ➤ } 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a_b = b \times b \times d \times f_y$$

$$b = \frac{0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a_b}{b \times d \times f_y} = \frac{0.85 \times f_c' \times a_b}{d \times f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0.85 \times 24 \times 13.1}{26 \times 412} = 0.03$$

$$\text{but } \text{max.} = 0.63 \cdot b$$

$$\text{➤ } \text{max.} = 0.63 \times 0.03 = 0.0196$$

$$\text{➤ } = 0.5 \text{ max} = 0.375 \cdot b$$

$$\text{➤ } = 0.375 \cdot 0.03 = 0.011$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Moments: spans 1 to 2

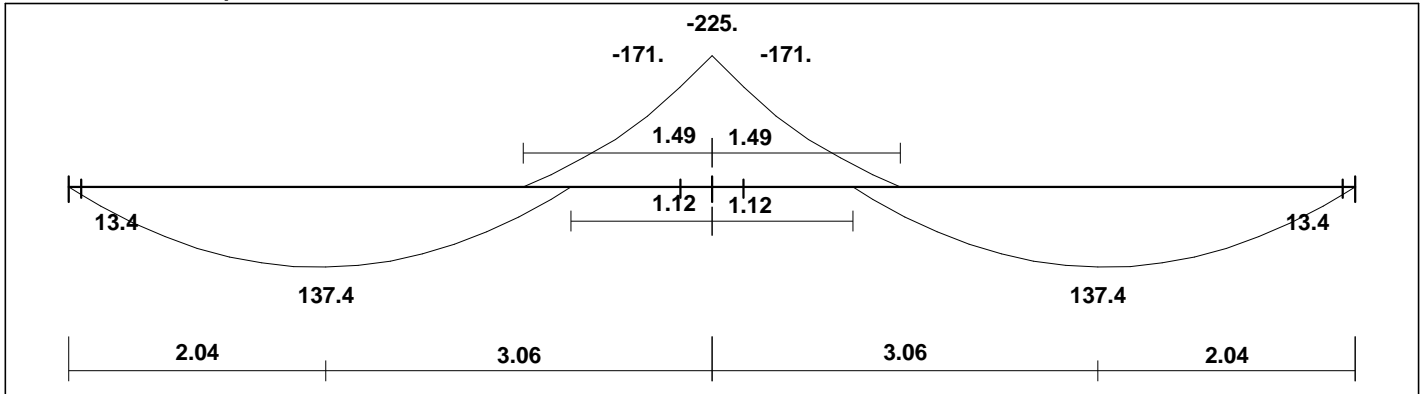


Fig. 4-6: Design of moment of Beam (1):

Max Dead reaction = 19.5 kN \rightarrow 19.5/0.52 = 37.5 kN/m. +21 kN/m from the wall

Max Live reaction = 9 kN \rightarrow 9/0.52 = 17 kN/m. this forces are factored

M_u max. = 171 kN.m from the fig (4.6)

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{171}{0.9} = 190 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \phi f_y (1 - 0.5 m)$$

$$R_n = 0.011 * 400 (1 - (0.5 * 0.011 * 20.2)) = 3.9 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2$$

$$3.9 = 171 * 10^6 / b (260)^2$$

$$\triangleright b = 64.8 \text{ cm}$$

take b = 65 cm.

(4.5.1) Design of Positive Moment:-

$$A_{s \min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} (b_w)(d)$$

$$A_{s \min} = (650)(260)(0.25) \frac{24}{412} \quad 1.4 * 560 * 260 / 412 \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Span (1):

$M_u = 137.4 \text{ KN.m}$ from fig (4.6)

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{137.4}{.9} = 152.6 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{152.6 \times 10^6}{650(260)^2} = 3.47 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.2$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times 3.5/412} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.009$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.009 \times 65 \times 26 = 15.2 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ min.}} = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ req.}} = 15.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Select 4 #25 With $A_s = 19.62 \text{ cm}^2$

Check of Strain:

Tension = Compression

$$\Rightarrow A_s \times F_y = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$1962 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 650 \times a$$

➤ $a = 62 \text{ mm}$

$$X = a / .85 = 62 / .85 = 73$$

$$S = (d/x \times .003) - .003 = ((290/73) \times .003) - .003 = 0.009$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.009 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

(4.5.2) Design of negative moment

$$M_u = - 171 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{171}{.9} = 190 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{190 \times 10^6}{650(260)^2} = 4.3 \text{ Mpa}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$Req = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mRn/Fy})$$

$$Req = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 4.3/412})$$

$$Req = 0.01$$

$$As_{req} = \rho * b * d$$

$$As_{req} = 0.01 * 65 * 26 = 16.9 \text{ cm}^2 > As_{min} = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow As_{req} = 16.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Select 4 25 With $As = 19.62 \text{ cm}^2$

Check $As_{req} < As_{max}$

T=C

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 650 = 1690 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 52.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 52.5/0.85 = 62 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 6.2/26 \rightarrow s = 0.009 > 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.5.3) Design of shear

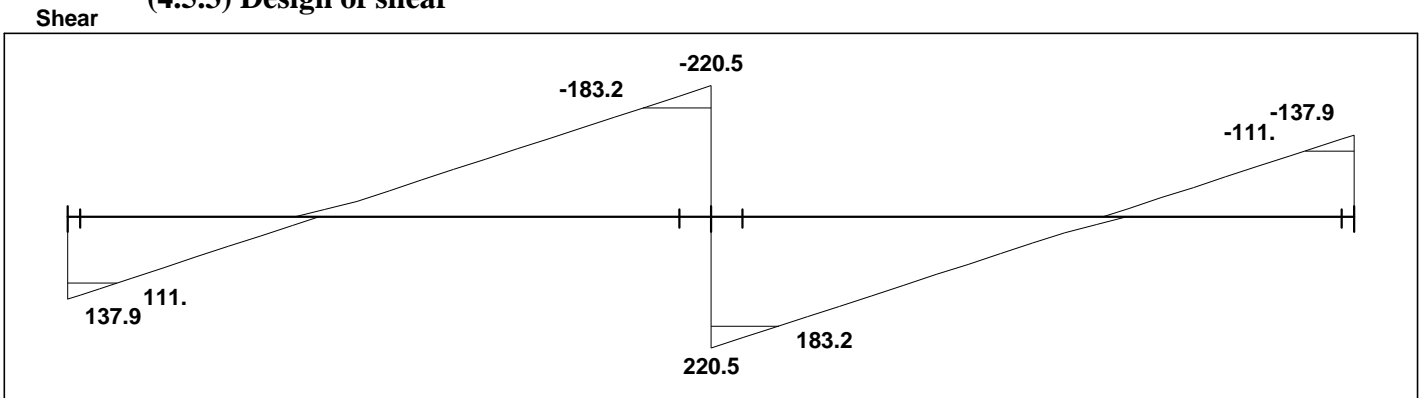


Fig. 4-7: Design of shear of Beam (1):

$V_u = 183$ KN.....As shown in Fig. (4.9)

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 * 650 * 260 * \frac{24}{6} = 103 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\min \Phi V_{s \min} = 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) bd$$

$$\min. \Phi V_{s \min} = 0.75 * 65 * 26 / 3 = 42 \text{ KN}$$

$$(\Phi V_c + \Phi V_{s \min}) = 103 + 42 = 145 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi \bar{f}_c b w d / 3 = 0.75 * \frac{24}{3} * 650 * 260 / 3 = 206 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{u \max} \leq (\Phi V_c + \Phi * b * d * \bar{f}_c / 3)$$

$$183 \leq 103 + 206 = 309 \text{ KN}$$

\therefore Category(4) Satisfy :

$$\Phi V_s = V_{u \max} - \Phi V_c .$$

$$\Phi V_s = 183 - 103 = 80 \text{ KN}$$

Select Av $\Phi 10$ stirrups with 2Legs

$$\Rightarrow A_v = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\Phi * V_s = \frac{* A_v * F_y * d}{S_{req}} \Rightarrow S_{req} = 0.75 * 157 * 412 * 260 / 80^3 = 157 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{But } S \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{260}{2} = 130 \text{ mm} \text{ \& } S \leq 60 \text{ cm}$$

➤ Select 10 @ 14 cm.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.6) Design of column (C15)

(4.6.1) Design of Cross Sectional Area:

The Max reaction = 483.4 KN.

own weight=14.4 KN.

$$\rightarrow q_u = 483.4 + 14.4 = 498.8$$

$$= 498.8 \times 3 = 1496 \text{ KN}$$

$$P_u = 1496 \text{ KN}$$

$$P_n \text{ req} = 1496 / 0.65 = 2302 \text{ KN}$$

Use ... = ... g = 1.5 %

$$2302 \times 10^3 = 0.8 A_g \{0.85 f_c' + \dots g (f_y - 0.85 (f_c'))\}$$

$$P_n = 0.8 * A_g \{0.85(24) + 0.015(412 - (0.85)(24))\}$$

$$A_g = 1180 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Try } 40\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm} \Rightarrow A_g = 1200\text{cm}^2 > A_{g\text{req.}} = 1180 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$L_u = 3.6\text{m}$$

$$M_1 = M_2 = 1$$

$$K = 1$$

$$r = 0.3 \times h = 0.3 \times 0.3 = 0.09$$

Check for Slenderness:

$$\left(\frac{K L_u}{r} \right) < (34 - 12) \frac{M_1}{M_2}$$

L_u : Actual unsupported (unbraced) length.

K : effective length factor ($K = 1$ for braced frame).

$$r: \text{radius of gyration} = 0.3 h = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$

M_1 : the smaller of end moment on the member.

M_2 : the larger of end moment on the member .

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{K L_u}{r} \right) = \left(\frac{1 \times 3.6}{0.3 \times 0.30} \right) = 38.88 > 22$$

☞ Long Column & Slenderness effect must be considered.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4-6-2) Design of reinforcement

$$EI = \left(\frac{0.4E_c I_g}{(1 + d)} \right)$$

Where:

I_g : Gross moment of inertia ignoring steel.

d : (Factored axial dead load)/(Factored axial total load).

$$E_c = 4750 \sqrt{f_c'} = 4750 \sqrt{24} = 23227.5 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = \frac{1.2 D_L}{1.2 D_L + 1.6 L_L}$$

$$Bd = 329/483 = .68$$

$$I_g = \frac{b \times h^3}{12} = \frac{0.50 \times (0.30)^3}{12} = 1.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\rightarrow EI = 0.4 \times 23227.5 \times 1.35 \times 10^3 / (1 + .68) = 7.46 \text{ MN.m}^2.$$

$$P_{\text{Critical}} = \frac{\pi^2 \times EI}{(K \times L_u)^2}$$

$$= 5.6 \text{ MN}$$

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

$$n_s = \left(\frac{C_m}{1 - (P_u / 0.75 P_{\text{Critical}})} \right) \geq 1$$

$$n_s = \left(\frac{1}{1 - (1632 / 0.75 \times 193.4)} \right) = 1.58 > 1$$

$$e_{\text{min}} = 15 + (0.03 \times h)$$

$$e_{\text{min}} = \frac{15 + (0.03 \times 300)}{1000} = 0.024 \text{ m}$$

$$e_{\text{req.}} = e \times n_s = 0.024 \times 1.58 = 0.038 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{e}{h} = \frac{0.038}{0.3} = 0.127$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

From Interaction Diagram(Fig. 4-8):

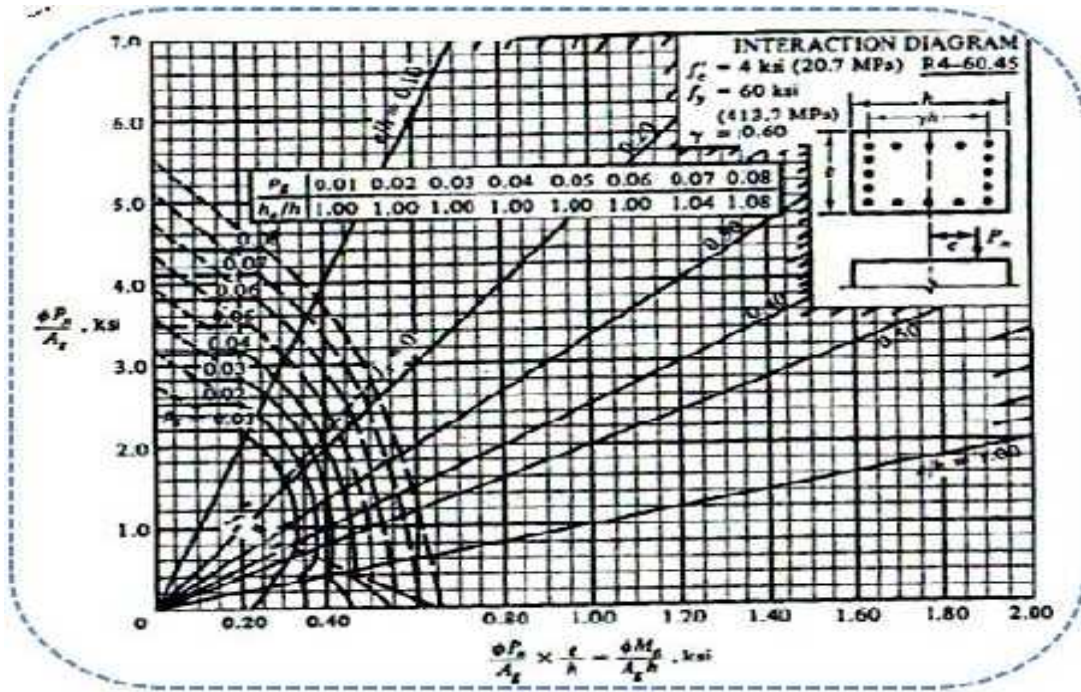


Fig. 4-8 Interaction Diagram.

$$\frac{\Phi P_n}{A_g} = \frac{2302 * 103}{0.5 * 0.3} * \frac{145}{1000} = 2 \text{ Psi}$$

$$f_c' = 30 \text{ Mpa} = 4.35 \text{ Ksi use } 4 \text{ Ksi}$$

$$f_y = 412 \text{ Mpa} = 60.9 \text{ Ksi use } 60 \text{ Ksi}$$

$$d' = 4 + 1 + 1 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$d = 30 - 6 = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \left(\frac{d - d'}{h} \right) = \left(\frac{24 - 6}{30} \right) = 0.6$$

From chart ... $g < \dots_{\min}$

$$\Rightarrow \dots_g = 0.01$$

$$2302 \times 10^3 = 0.8 \cdot 120000 \{0.85 f_c' + \dots_g (f_y - 0.85(f_c'))\}$$

$$P_n = 0.8 * 120000 \{0.85(24) + \dots_g (412 - (0.85)(24))\}$$

$$\rightarrow \dots_g = 0.01$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_s = \rho_g \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = .01 \times 40 \times 30 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use $\Phi 16$ with $A_s = 2.01 \text{ cm}^2$

$$\text{NO of bar} = (12/2.01) = 5.97 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check $\Phi P_n > P_u$

$$A_{s_{\text{provided}}} \text{ for } 8\Phi 16 = 16.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Phi P_n = 0.65 \times 0.8 [0.85 f_c' (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \times A_{st}]$$

$$\Phi P_n = 0.65 \times 0.8 [0.85 f_c' (150000 - 1608) + (420 \times 1608)]$$

$$\Phi P_n = 2318.8 \text{ KN} > 2302 \text{ KN}$$

OK.

4-6-3) Design Of The Tie Reinforcement:

Use $\Phi 10$ ties.

Spacing $16 \leq d_b$ (Longitudinal bar diameter)

$$= 16 \leq 1.6 = 25.6 \text{ cm.}$$

$$48 \leq d_t \text{ (ties bar diameter)} = 48 \leq 1.0 = 48 \text{ cm.}$$

Least dimension = 30 cm.

Use " $\Phi 10$ " ties @ 25 cm spacing.

Use **50 cm × 30 cm** with **8 $\Phi 16$ bars**. with **$\Phi 10$ ties @ 25 cm** spacing .

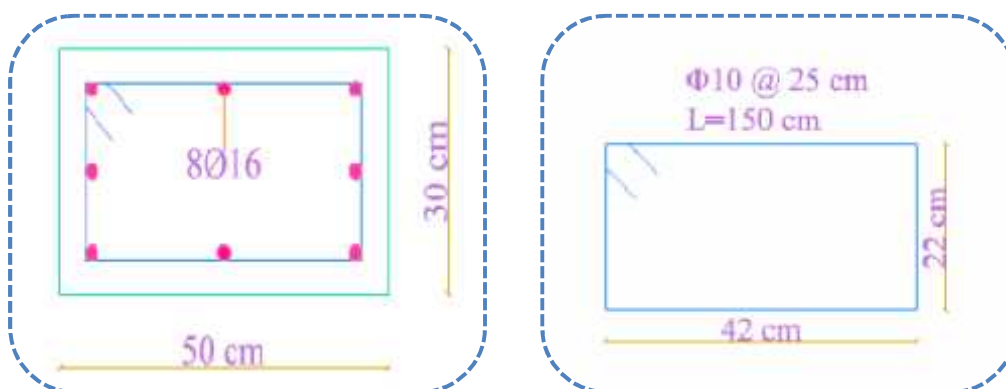


Fig. 4-9 Reinforcement of Column.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7 Design of Stairs:

(4-7-1) Design of the First Stair:

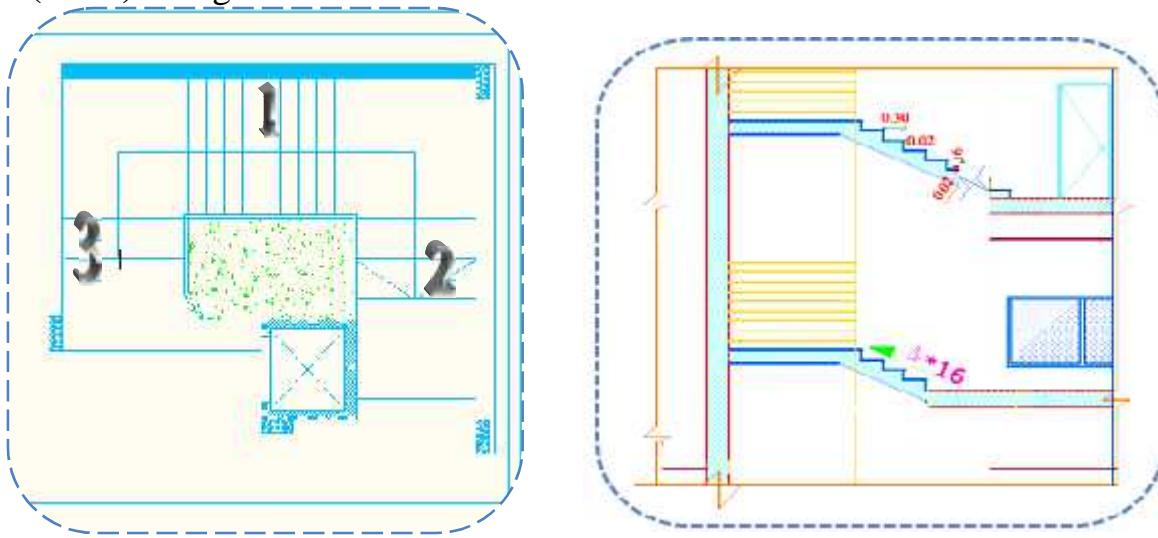


Fig. 4-11 Design of Stair.

4-7-1-1 Determination of Loads on Stair:

$$h = \frac{L}{20} = \frac{290}{20} = 14.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 150/20 = 7.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 300/20 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Select $h = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{16}{30} \right) = 28.8^\circ$$

$$\text{(DL) Plaster} = \frac{(0.03\text{m})(22\text{kN} / \text{m}^3)}{\cos 28.8} = 0.753\text{kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{(DL) H - plate} = 0.04 * 22 * \frac{0.33}{0.30} = 0.968 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{(DL) V - plate} = 0.03 * 22 * \frac{0.16}{0.30} = 0.363 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{(DL) Plate cover} = \frac{(0.15\text{m})(25\text{kN} / \text{m}^3)}{\cos 28.8} = 4.28\text{kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{(DL) Stair} = \left(\frac{0.16\text{m}}{2} \right) * 25\text{kN} / \text{m}^3 = 2.06\text{kN} / \text{m}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$(DL) \text{ H – mortar} = 0.03 * 22 = 0.66 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ V – mortar} = 0.03 * (0.165/0.3) * 22 = 0.363 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total dead load} = 12.6 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total live load} = 5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$W_u = \text{Factored dead load} + \text{Factored live load}$$

$$W_u = (1.2 \times 12.6) + (1.6 \times 5)$$

$$W_u = 23.12 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

for 1m of the stair slab

$$W_u = 23.12 \text{ kN/m}.$$

4-7-1-2 Determination of Loads on landing:

Dead Loads Of Landing:

$$(DL) \text{ Concrete Plat} = 0.15 \times 25 = 3.75 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ mortar} = 0.02 \times 22 = 0.44 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ Tiles} = 0.03 \times 22 = 0.66 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ Plaster} = 0.02 \times 22 = 0.44 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total Dead Loads of Landing} = 5.3 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W_u = \text{Factored dead load} + \text{Factored live load}$$

$$W_u = (1.2 \times 5.3) + (1.6 \times 5)$$

$$W_u = 14.3 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

for 1m of the stair slab

$$W_u = 14.3 \text{ kN/m}.$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-2 Design of positive moment:

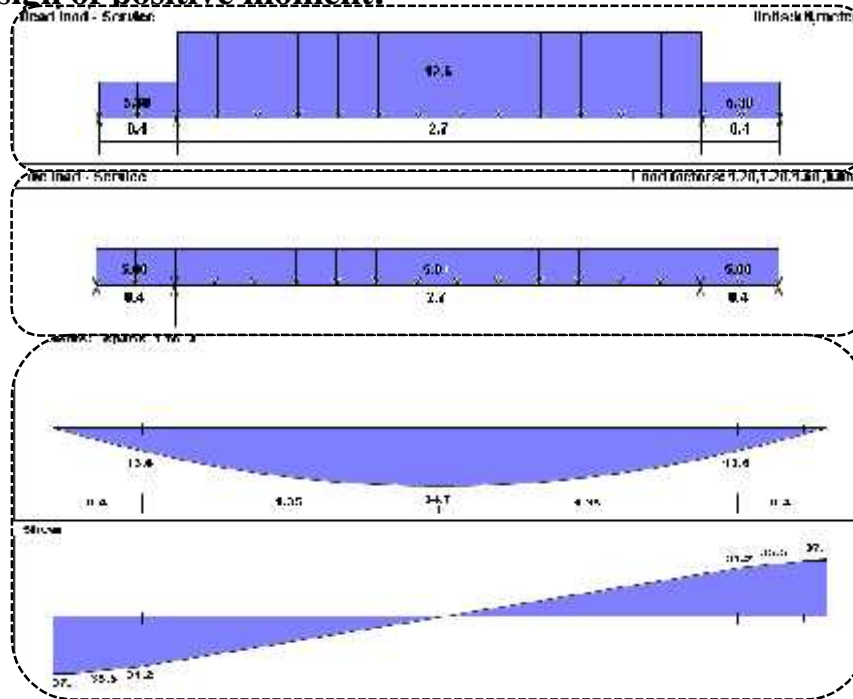


Fig. 4-12 Moment & Shear diagram of the First Stair.

From

Moment Diagram(Fig4-12)

$$M_u = 34.7 \text{ KN.m}$$

using 12bars

$$d = 15 - 2 - 0.6 = 12.4 \text{ cm.}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{34.7}{0.9} = 38.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{38.4 \times 10^6}{1000 (124)^2} = 2.66 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 m R_n}{F_y}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.2 * 2.66}{412}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.0069$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = R_{eq} * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0069 * 100 * 12.4 = 8.36 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (1000)(123)(0.25) \sqrt{\frac{24}{412}} \geq 1.4 * 1000 * 123 / 412 \text{ not less than.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 4.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

\triangleright Select 14/15cm

$$\text{With } A_s = \frac{* (1.4)^2}{4} * 100/15 = 10.25 \text{ cm}^2 > 8.36 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

4-7-2-1 Check of Strain:

Check $A_{s \text{ req}} < A_{s \text{ max}}$

T=C

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 1000 = 836 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 16.88 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 16.88/0.85 = 19.86 \text{ mm}.$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 19.86/124 \rightarrow s = 0.015 > 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

4-7-2-2 Development Length of Bars:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f'_c}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 14 bars:

$$L_d = \frac{412}{2 \cdot 24} * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1.4 = 58 \text{ cm} \text{ or } L_d = 40\Phi = 56 \text{ cm}$$

Use $L_d = 60 \text{ cm}$.

4-7-2-3 Lateral Reinforcement:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$0.2 \times A_s = 0.2 \times 8.68 = 1.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

\curvearrowright Select 8 with $A_s = 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S = \frac{0.5}{2.7} * 100 = 18$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s = \frac{0.5}{15} * 100 = 3.3$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-3 Design of the Second Stair:

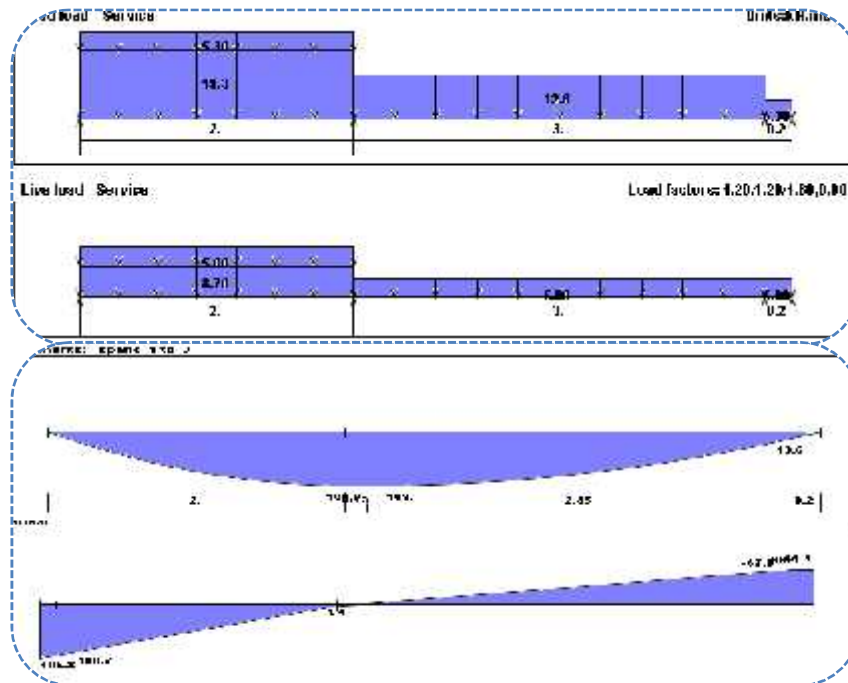


Fig. 4-13 Moment & Shear diagram of the second Stair.

Total un Factored dead Loads of Landing = $5.3+19.3 = 24.6$ kN/m.

Total un Factored live Loads of Landing = $5+8.7 = 13.7$ kN/m.

Un Factored Loads of Stairs as Shown in the First Stairs (For 1m Strip)
=12.6 kN/m.

$M_u = 109$ KN.m

using 20bars

$d = 15-2-1 = 12$ cm.

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{109}{.9} = 121 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{121 \times 10^6}{1000(120)^2} = 8.4 \text{ Mpa}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$Req = 1/m \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mRn/Fy} \right)$$
$$Req = 1/20.2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 8.4/412} \right)$$
$$Req = 0.028$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$
$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.028 * 100 * 12 = 34.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (1000)(120)(0.25) \frac{\sqrt{24}}{412} = 1.4 * 1000 * 120 / 412 \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\triangleright A_{s \text{ min}} = 4.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

➤ Select 28/15cm

$$\text{With } A_s = \frac{(2.8)^2}{4} * 100 / 15 = 41 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}$$

4-7-3-1 Check of Strain:

Check $A_{s \text{ req.}} < A_{s \text{ max}}$

$$T = C$$

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 1000 = 3467 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 70 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 70/0.85 = 82.37 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 82.37/120 \rightarrow s = 0.001 < 0.005 \quad \text{Not OK.}$$

4-7-3-1-1 Recalculate for stair:

$$\text{Take } h = 20 \text{ cm} \rightarrow d = 20 - 2 - 1 = 17 \text{ cm.}$$

$$M_n = 121 \text{ KN} \rightarrow R_n = 4.18 \rightarrow \rho = 0.01$$

$$A_s = 0.01 * 100 * 17 = 19.54 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}$$

4-7-3-1-2 Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$\triangleright A_{s \text{ min}} = 7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ \& } \triangleright A_{s \text{ for shrinkage}} = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Select 20/15cm

$$\text{With } A_s = \frac{(2.0)^2}{4} * 100 / 15 = 20.9 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m} > 19.54 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.} \quad \text{OK}$$

4-7-3-1-3 Recalculate of Strain:

$$\rightarrow s = 0.008 < 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-3-2 Development Length of Bars:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 20 bars:

$$L_d = \frac{412}{2 \cdot 24} * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1.2 = 83 \text{ cm or } L_d = 40\phi = 80 \text{ cm}$$

Use $L_d = 80 \text{ cm}$.

4-7-3-3 Lateral Reinforcement:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 20 = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$0.2 \times A_s = 0.2 \times 19.54 = 3.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 3.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

☞ Select 10 with $A_s = 0.785 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S = \frac{0.785}{2.7} * 100 = 29$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s = \frac{0.785}{15} * 100 = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-4 Design of the third Stair:

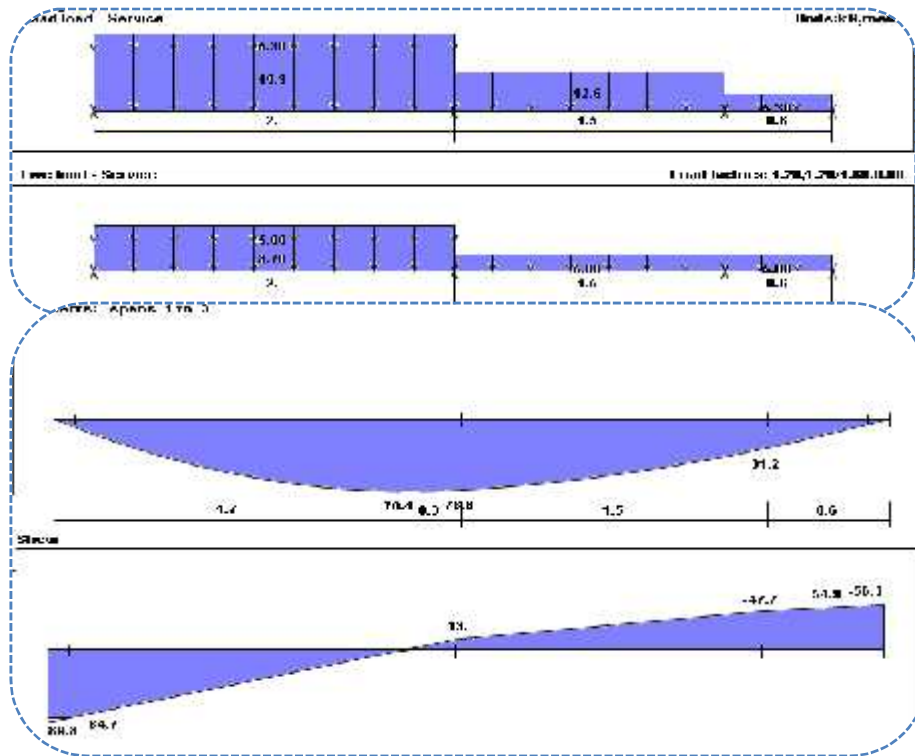


Fig. 4-27 Moment & Shear diagram of the Second Stair.

$$M_u = 78.2 \text{ KN.m}$$

using 20bars

$$d = 15 - 2 - 1 = 12 \text{ cm.}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{78.2}{0.9} = 86.85 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{86.85 \times 10^6}{1000 (124)^2} = 6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 m R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.2 * 6}{412}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.017$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = R_{eq} * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.017 * 100 * 124 = 21.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \min} = (1000)(120)(0.25) \frac{\sqrt{24}}{412} = 1.4 * 1000 * 120 / 412 \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 4.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\triangleright \text{Select } A_{s \text{ req}} = 21.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\triangleright \text{Select } 28/15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{With } A_s = \frac{(28)^2}{4} * 100 / 15 = 41 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m} > 33.48 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

4-7-4-1 Check of Strain:

$$\text{Check } A_{s \text{ req}} < A_{s \text{ max}}$$

$$T=C$$

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 1000 = 2140 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 43.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 43.2 / 0.85 = 50.8 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 50.8 / 120 \rightarrow s = 0.004 < 0.005 \quad \text{NOT OK.}$$

4-7-4-1-1 Recalculate for stair:

$$\text{Take } h = 20 \text{ cm} \rightarrow d = 20 - 2 - 1 = 17 \text{ cm.}$$

$$M_n = 86.85 \text{ KN} \rightarrow R_n = 3 \rightarrow \rho = 0.007$$

$$A_{s \text{ req}} = 0.007 * 100 * 17 = 13.4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}$$

4-7-4-1-2 Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 7 \text{ cm}^2 \ \& \ \triangleright A_{s \text{ for shrinkage}} = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\triangleright \text{Select } 16/15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{With } A_s = \frac{(16)^2}{4} * 100 / 15 = 13.4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m} = A_{s \text{ req}} \quad \text{OK}$$

4-7-4-1-3 Recalculate of Strain:

$$\rightarrow s = 0.012 < 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-4-3 Development Length of Bars:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 16 bars:

$$L_d = \frac{412}{2 \times 24} * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1.6 = 67 \text{ cm or } L_d = 40\phi = 64 \text{ cm}$$

Use $L_d = 70 \text{ cm}$.

4-7-4-4 Lateral Reinforcement:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 17 = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$0.2 \times A_s = 0.2 \times 3.5 = 0.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

☞ Select 8 with $A_s = 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S = \frac{0.5}{2.7} * 100 = 18$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s = \frac{0.5}{15} * 100 = 3.3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-8 Design of Mat Foundation:

4-8-1 Load calculation :

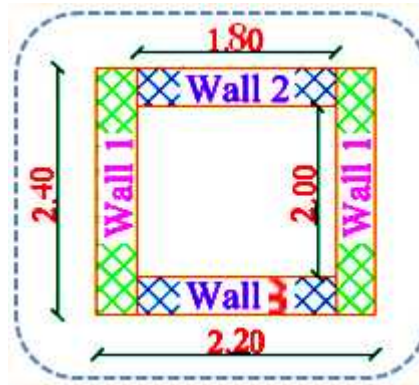


Fig. 4-28 Geometry of Mat Foundation.

Dead Loads of Wall (1) per meter = $H \times (W) \times c$
= $16.5 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 82.5 \text{ KN / m.}$

q_U from solid elevator slab on each wall = 21 KN/ m.

factored Load of wall = 99 KN/ m.

Load of wall (3) from beam & ribs = 112 KN/ m.

Total Factored Loads of wall (1) = $21+99 = 120 \text{ KN/ m.}$

Total Factored Loads of wall (2) = $21+99 = 120 \text{ KN/ m.}$

Total Factored Loads of wall (3) = $21+99+112 = 232 \text{ KN/ m.}$

P total on shere wall = $((120 \times 2.40 \times 2) + (120 \times 1.8) + (232 \times 1.8)) = 1209.6 \text{ KN.}$

$$A_{\text{Req.}} = \frac{\text{Total Factored Load}}{1.4 \times \text{Allowable Bearing Pressure}}$$

$$A_{\text{req}} = \frac{1209.6}{1.4 \times 500} = 1.8 \text{ m}^2$$

Use $A = 2.6 \times 2.4 \text{ m,}$

$$\varnothing A = 2.6 \times 2.4 = 6.24 \text{ m}^2 > A_{\text{Req.}} = 1.8 \text{ m}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

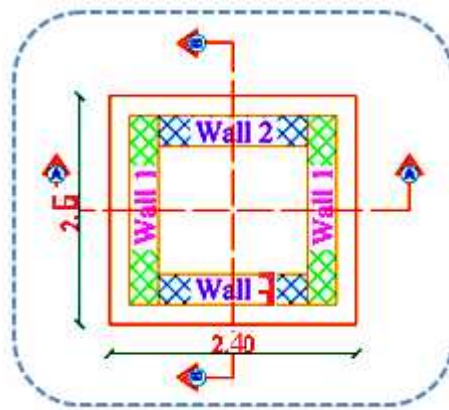


Fig. 4-29 Required Sections for Design.

4-8-2 Determination of Footing Depth:

$$\rightarrow (121 * 2 / 2.6 * 1) = 93 \text{ KN/ m}^2$$

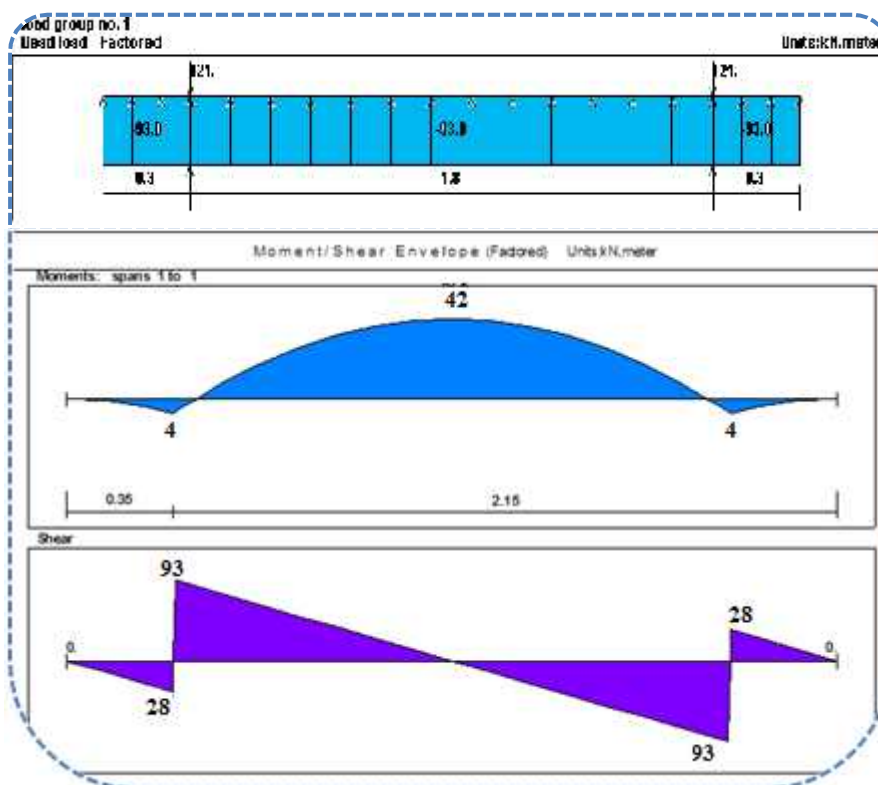


Fig. 4-30 Shear & Moment Envelope of Mat Footing Section A-A.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$V_u = 93 \text{ KN} \dots$ (From Fig. 4-24)

$$\times V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times d = 684.65d$$

Let $V_u = V_c$.

$$93 \times 1000 = 684.65 d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 14 \text{ cm}$$

Assume 10 for main reinforcement.

$$h_{\text{Req}} = 14 + 1 + 6 + 1 = 22 \text{ cm.}$$

take $h = 30 \text{ cm}$ & $d = 22 \text{ cm}$.

4-8-3 Design in X- Direction.

Bearing capacity for Section A-A.

$$\rightarrow (121 * 2 | 2.6 * 1) = 93 \text{ KN/ m}^2$$

$$\varnothing_1 = 167.7 \text{ KN/ m}^2 < 1.4 \times \text{B.C} = 700 \text{ KN/ m}^2$$

OK.

Section A-A:

By using atir software we found that the shear and the moment envelope of this section is as in figure(4-30).

4-8-3-1 Design of positive moment:

Bottom reinforcement (in X direction).

$M_u = 4 \text{ KN.m / meter strip}$, (At the Face of Support).

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \varnothing = \frac{4}{.9} = 4.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = 4.4^6 / 1000 (220)^2 = 0.1 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n / F_y} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 0.1 / 412} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.00024$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = * b * d$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0024 * 100 * 22 = 0.53 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (1000) (20) (0.25) \frac{\sqrt{24}}{412} = 1.4 * 1000 * \frac{20}{412} \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\triangleright A_{s \text{ min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$1.3 A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.3 \times 0.53 = 0.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select Ø 12 with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ "For Bottom Reinforcement"

$$S = \frac{1.13}{5.4} \times 100 = 20.9 \text{ cm}$$

Select S=20 cm

$$\Rightarrow A_s = \frac{1.13}{20} \times 100 = 5.65 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-8-3-2 Design of negative moment :-

Top reinforcement (in X direction).

$M_u = 42$ KN.m per meter strip "At the Face of Support "

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{42}{.9} = 46.6 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{46.6 \times 10^6}{1000(220)^2} = 0.96 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y})$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 0.96/412})$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.0024$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = R_{eq} * b * d$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = 0.0024 * 100 * 22 = 5.3 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s_{min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3A_{s_{req}} = 1.3 * 5.3 = 6.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 * b * h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 * 100 * 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 6.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select $\emptyset 12$ with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ " For Top Reinforcement "

$$S = \frac{1.13}{7.33} * 100 = 15.4 \text{ cm}$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = \frac{1.13}{15} * 100 = 7.53 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req}} = 7.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-8-4 Design in Y- Direction

4-8-4-1 Load calculation :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dead Loads of Wall (1) per meter} &= H \times (W) \times c \\ &= 16.5 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 82.5 \text{ KN / m.}\end{aligned}$$

$$q_U \text{ from solid elevator slab on each wall} = 21 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{factored Load of wall} = 99 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{Load of wall (3) from beam \& ribs} = 112 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{Total Factored Loads of wall (2)} = 21 + 99 = 120 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{Total Factored Loads of wall (3)} = 21 + 99 + 112 = 232 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

4-8-4-2 Eccentricity Calculations:

$$M_y = 0$$

$$M_y = 121 \times 1.1 + 232 \times 1.1 = 388.3 \text{ KN.}$$

$$P_u = 1209 \text{ KN as calculated before.}$$

$$e_y = \frac{M_y}{P_u} = \frac{388.3}{1208} = 0.32 \text{ m} < \frac{b_x}{6} = \frac{2.6}{6} = 0.43 \text{ m} \quad \text{OK.}$$

4-8-4-3 Bearing Pressure for Section B-B:

$$\sigma_1 = (P_u / A) + \frac{M_y}{I_y} * X.$$

$$\text{but } I_y = \frac{bh^3}{12}.$$

$$= (2.6 * 2.4^3 / 12) = 2.99.$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = (1209 / 2.6 * 2.4) + \frac{388.3}{2.99} * 1.2 = 349.5 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = (1209 / 2.6 * 2.4) - \frac{388.3}{2.99} * 1.2 = 38 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = 349.5 \text{ KN} < 1.4 * 500 = 700 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

From atir software we found that the shear and the moment envelope as in the following Figure(4-25).

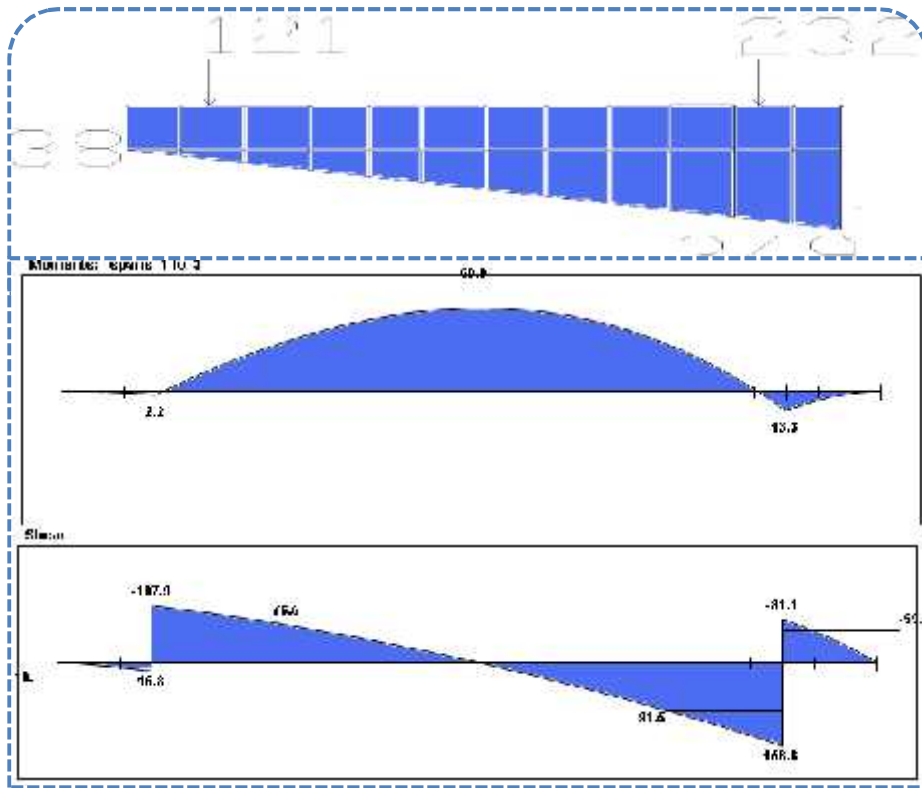


Fig. 4-31 Shear & Moment Envelope of Mat Footing Section B-B.

Use the same values of d and h as in section B-B;
($d=22$ cm & $h=30$ cm).

4-8-4-3 Design of positive moment:

Bottom reinforcement (in Y direction).

$M_u = 13.3$ KN.m per meter strip "At the Face of Support "

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{13.3}{0.9} = 14.7 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = 14.7^6 / 1000(220)^2 = 0.3 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 0.3/412} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.0007$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0007 * 100 * 22 = 1.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.6 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s \text{ min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.3 * 1.6 = 2.13 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 * b * h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 * 100 * 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select Ø 12 with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ "For Bottom Reinforcement"

$$S = \frac{1.13}{5.4} * 100 = 20.9 \text{ cm}$$

Select S=20 cm

$$\Rightarrow A_s = \frac{1.13}{20} * 100 = 5.65 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

4-8-4-4 Design of negative moment :-

Top reinforcement (in Y direction).

Mu = 68.9 KN.m per meter strip "At the Face of Support "

$$M_n = Mu / \phi = \frac{68.9}{.9} = 76.5 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{76.5 * 1000}{1000 * (220)^2} = 1.6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\rho_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{F_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.2 * 1.6}{412}} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\text{req}} = 0.004$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.004 * 100 * 22 = 8.8 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.3 * 8.8 = 11.44 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 8.8 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select Ø 14 with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ " For Top Reinforcement "

$$S = \frac{1.13}{7.33} \times 100 = 15.4 \text{ cm}$$

Select $S=15 \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = (1.53/15) \times 100 = 10.2 \text{ cm}^2 > 8.8 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-9 Design of Combined Footing (F5):

4-9-1 Loads Calculation:

Column C 1 (50 cm * 30 cm)

Factored Load = 1000 KN

Column C 1 (50 cm * 30 cm)

Factored Load = 1000 KN

Total Factored Load 1000+1000 = 2000 KN.

Soil weighting = 18 KN/m³

Allowable soil pressure = 500 KN/m²

Assume footing to be about 50 cm thick, in addition to about 15 cm of blinding concrete.

Footing weight = 1.2×25×0.5 = 15 kN/m²

Back Fill weight above the footing = 1.6 × (1.5-0.5) × 18 = 28.8 kN/m²

Blinding concrete weight = 1.2× 0.15× 25 = 4.5 kN/m²

P_{net} = 15+28.8+4.5 = 48.3 kN/m².

4-9-2 Determination the dimension of the combined footing :

$$\frac{P_u}{A_{s_{req}}} + P_{net} \leq 1.4 \times \text{Allowable Bearing Pressure}$$

$$\frac{2000}{A_{req}} + 48.3 \leq 1.4 * 500$$

$$A_{req} = \frac{2000}{651.7} = 3 \text{ m}^2.$$

Use L = 2.5 m, B = 1.5 m,

$$\therefore A = 2.5 \times 1.5 = 3.75 \text{ m}^2 > A_{s_{req}} = 3 \text{ m}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

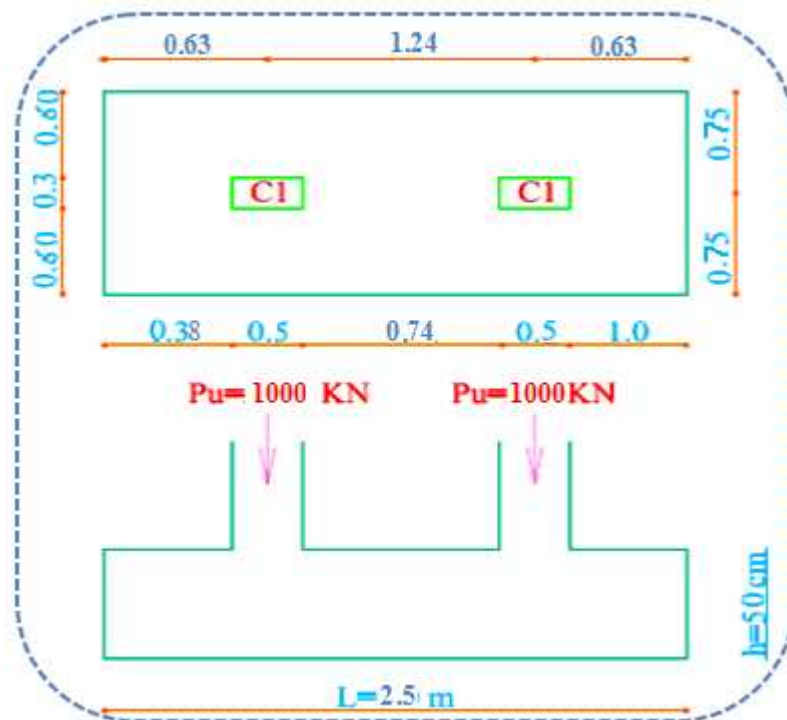


Fig. 4-32 Geometry of Combined Footing.

4-9-3 Determine the bearing pressure under Combined Footing

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_u &= (P_u/A) + P_{net} \pm (M_x/I_x) * Y \pm (M_y/I_y) * X \\
 &= (2000/3) + 48.3 + 0 = 715 \text{ KN/ m}^2 < 1.4 * 500 = 718 \text{ KN/ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

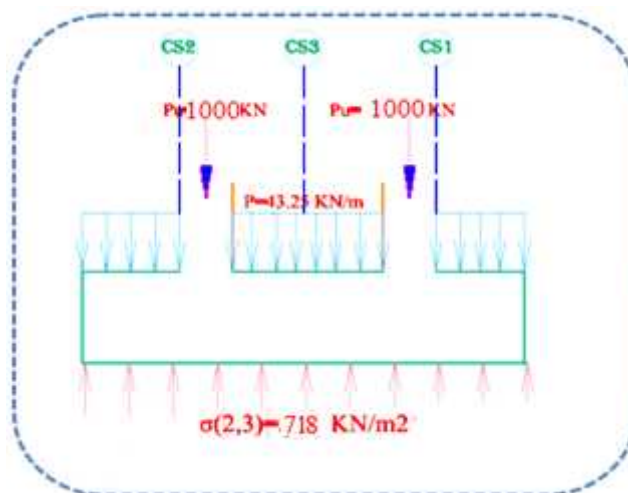


Fig. 4-33 bearing under Combined Footing.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-9-3 Determine the Required depth of the Combined Footing :

Assume $H = 50\text{cm}$

$$d = 50 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 40.5 \text{ cm}$$

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d \dots\dots\dots \text{Control}$$

Where:

$$s_c = a / b = 50 / 30 = 1.6$$

b_o = Perimeter of critical section taken at $(d/2)$ from the loaded area

$$= 2\{(500+405) + (300+405)\} = 3220 \text{ mm}$$

$r_s = 40$ for interior column

$$w V_c = 0.75 * \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{24} * 3220 * 405 = 1597.2 \text{ KN.}$$

$$V_u \text{ critical} = 715 * 1.5 * (1-.4) - 48.3 * 1.5 * (1-.4) = 600$$

Check $V_c \geq V_u$ (Critical)

$\rightarrow 1597.2 > 600$ ok.

OK. d'' to satisfy punching shear

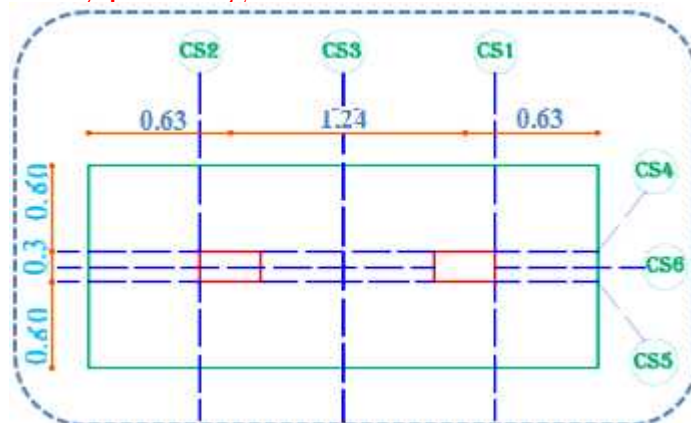


Fig. 4-34 Required Sections For Design.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-9-4 Design in X Direction:

$$\begin{aligned} MR_x &= \Sigma M_x + \text{[Diagram: curved arrow pointing right]} \\ M \text{ at CS1} &+ \text{[Diagram: curved arrow pointing right]} \\ &= 718 * 0.38 * 0.19 * 1.5 - 48 * 0.38 * 0.19 * 1.5 \\ \Rightarrow M_{CS1} &= 127 \text{ KN.m} \end{aligned}$$

4.9.4-1 Design of Bottom reinforcement

$$M_u = 127 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{127}{.9} = 141 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = 141 / (1500(405)^2) = 0.9 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$Req = 1/m \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y} \right)$$

$$Req = 1/20.2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 0.9/412} \right)$$

$$Req = 0.002$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = Req * b * d$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.002 * 150 * 40.5 = 13 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/f_y) * b * d \geq f_c$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/f_y) * 24 * 1500 * 405$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 1.4 * b * d / f_y$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$1.3A_{s_{req.}} = 1.3 * 13 = 17 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 * b * h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 * 200 * 40.5 = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 17 \text{ cm}^2.$$

☞ Select 20 12 with $A_s = 22 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 17 \text{ cm}^2$.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Check of Strain:

Tension = Compression

$$A_s \times f_y = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$1700 \times 412 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 1500 \times a$$

$$\rightarrow a = 23 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 27 \text{ mm.}$$

$$s = 0.004 < 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

4-9-4-2 Development Length of main Reinforcement:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 12 bars:

$$L_d = 40 = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 100 - 7.5 = 92.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$L_d = 48 > 92.5$$

Ok.

4.9.5 Design of Bending Moment about S3

M at CS2 + ↻

$$= (715 \times 1.25 \times 0.625) \times 1.5 - (48 \times 1.25 \times 0.625) \times 1.5 - (1000 \times 0.55) =$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{CS2} = -350 \text{ KN.m} + \curvearrowright$$

no top reinforcement .

Design of shrinkage and temperature reinforcement:

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 150 \times 40.5 = 10.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\curvearrowright \text{ Select } 15 \text{ } 12 \text{ with } A_s = 17 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4.9.6 Design of Bottom Reinforcement at S3

$$M_u = 350 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{350}{0.9} = 388 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{388 \times 10^6}{1500 (405)^2} = 1.1 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 m R_n}{F_y}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.2 * 1.1}{412}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.003$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = R_{eq} * b * d$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.003 * 150 * 40.5 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25 / f_y) * b * d \sqrt{f_c}$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25 / f_y) \sqrt{24} * 1500 * 405$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 1.4 * b * d / f_y$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$1.3 A_{s_{req.}} = 1.3 * 24 = 31 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 * b * h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 * 150 * 40.5 = 10.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 31 \text{ cm}^2.$$

☞ Select 16 #16 with $A_s = 32 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 31 \text{ cm}^2$.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4.9. 7 Design in y- Direction

$$MR_y = \sum My \quad \curvearrowright +$$
$$\Rightarrow MR_y = (715 \times 0.62 \times .31) \times 2 - (48.3 \times 0.62 \times .31) \times 2 = 256 \text{ KN.m}$$

4. .7-1 Design of Bottom Reinforcement

$$M_u = 256 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{256}{.9} = 284 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{284 \times 10^6}{1500(405)^2} = .8 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{F_y}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.2 \times .8}{412}} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.002$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = R_{eq} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.002 \times 200 \times 40.5 = 16.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/f_y) \times b \times d \times f_c$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/f_y) \times \frac{24}{24} \times 2000 \times 405$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 1.4 \times b \times d / f_y$$

$$= 23 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$1.3A_{s_{req.}} = 1.3 \times 16.2 = 21 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 200 \times 40.5 = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 21 \text{ cm}^2.$$

☞ Select 12 #16 with $A_s = 24 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 21 \text{ cm}^2$.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Check of Strain:

Tension = Compression

$$A_s \times f_y = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$2100 \times 412 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 2000 \times a$$

$$\rightarrow a = 22 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 25 \text{ mm.}$$

$$s = 0.004 < 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

4.9.7.2 Development length of main Reinforcement:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2 \sqrt{f_c'}} \times a \times B \times \gamma \times d_b$$

$$L_d = 40 \times 1.6 = 64 \text{ cm}$$

4.9.8 Design Of Top Reinforcement

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 200 \times 40.5 = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select 15 #12 with $A_s = 17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$.

4.12.8.1 Check Transfer of Load at Base of Column (Design of Dowels)

$$P_n = (0.85 f_c' A_g)$$

$$P_n = 0.65(0.85)(30)(600 \times 300) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = 2983.5 \text{ KN} > 2850 \text{ KN}$$

☞ Dowels are not required for load transfer.

But use the minimum reinforcement of dowels:

$$A_s = s_{min} \times A_g$$

$$A_s = 0.005 (50 \times 30) = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Use 6 14 dowels with $A_s = 9.24 \text{ cm}^2$

4-9-8-2 Development Length (L_d) of Dowels:

L_d for 14:

$$L_d = \frac{F_y}{4\sqrt{30}} \times d_b$$

$$L_d = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{30}} \times 1.4 = 26.84 \text{ cm}$$

But Not Less Than $0.044 \times F_y \times d_b = 25.87 \text{ cm}$

Available embedment = $50 - 7.5 - 2 - 2 = 54.5 \text{ cm} > 26.84 \text{ cm}$

∴ Ok.

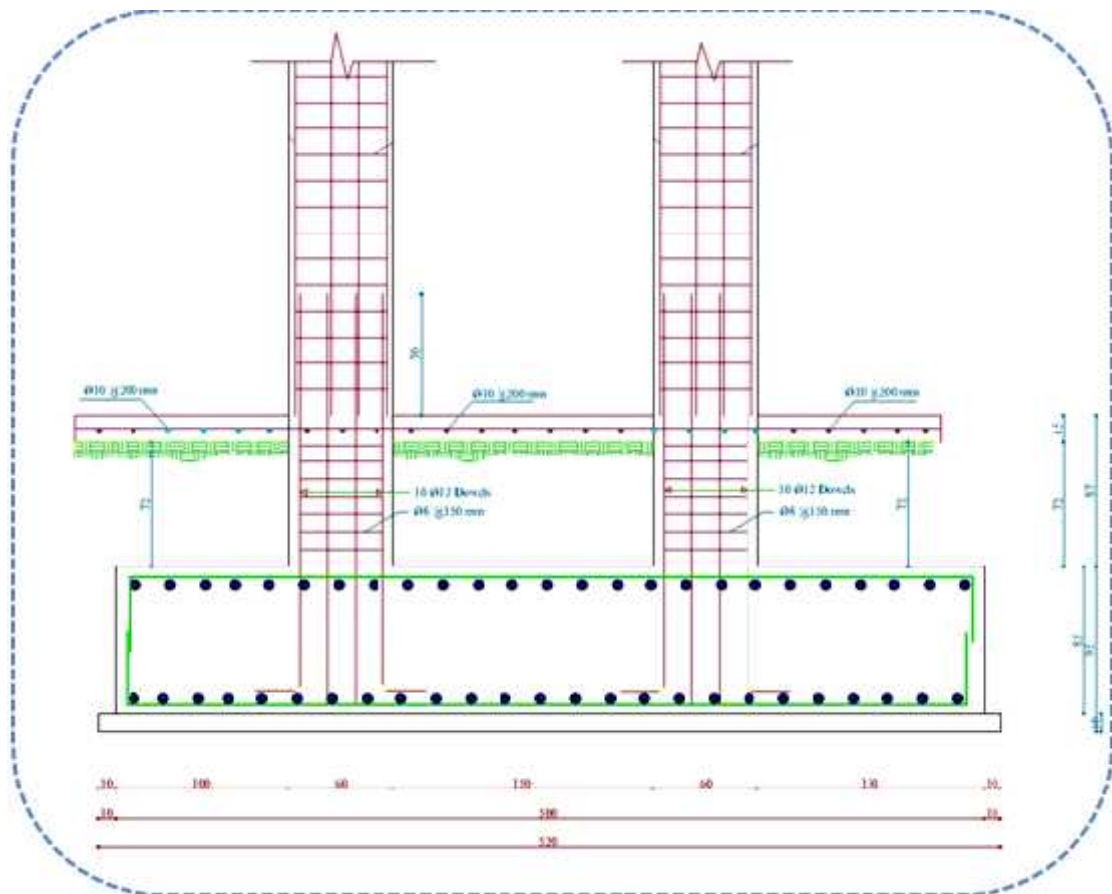


Fig. 4-35 Details of Combined Footing(F5).

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-10 Design of Strip Footing (Under the Shear Wall):

4-10-1 Load Calculations

Weight of wall (D.L.) = height \times thickness of wall \times 1m wide \times c

Weight of wall (D.L.) = $16.5 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 82.5$ KN / m.

Total Dead Load = 38 KN/m.

Total Live Load = 22 KN/m.

Weight of concrete footing = $0.5 \times 25 \times 1 \times bx = 12.5 bx$ KN

Weight of soil above footing = $18 \times 1 \times 1 \times bx = 18 bx$ KN

4-10-2 Determination of Footing Depth:

Assume footing thickness = 50 cm $>$ $h_{\min} = 25$ cm.

4-10-3 Determination of Footing Width:

Allowable soil pressure = 500 KN/m²

$\frac{P}{A} \leq$ allowable

$((38 \times 1) + (22 \times 1) + (12.5 bx + 18bx) / 1 \times bx) \leq 500$

$60 + 30.5 bx = 500bx$

$\rightarrow bx = 12.7$ cm

\rightarrow select $bx = 60$ cm

4-10-4 Check of Shear

Pu total = $(1.2 \times 38 \times 0.6) + (1.6 \times 22 \times 0.6) + (1.2 \times 0.5 \times 25 \times 0.6)$

$+ (1.6 \times 18 \times 1 \times 0.6)$

\rightarrow **Pu** total = 75 KN.

$Pu / \text{Area} = 75 / 1 \times 0.6 = 125$ KN/m

$125 < 1.4 \times 500 = 700$ KN/m

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

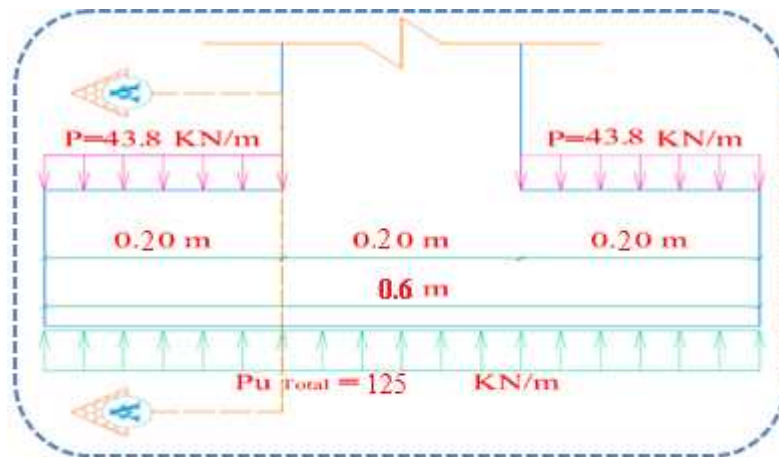


Fig. 4-36 Geometry of Strip Footing.

$$P_u \text{ per 1m strip} = (1.6 \cdot 18 \cdot 1) + (1.2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 25 \cdot 1) = 43.8 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_u = (125 \cdot 0.2) - (43.8 \cdot 0.2) = 16.3 \text{ kN.}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b \times d$$

$$d = 50 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 40.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 405 = 277.3 \text{ kN}$$

☞ The Depth of Footing is Satisfied.

4-10-5 Design of Bending Moment

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= (125 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.2/2) - (43.8 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.2/2) \\ &= 2 \text{ kN.m} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = 2/0.9 = 2.2 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 2 / 1000 \cdot 405^2$$

$$R_n = 0.01 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$req = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{f_y}} \right)$$
$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.01)}{412}} \right) = 0.00003$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$
$$A_{s_{req}} = 0.00003 \cdot 100 \cdot 40.5 = .13 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.25 \frac{f_c \cdot b \cdot d}{F_y}$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/412) \frac{24 \cdot 405 \cdot 1000}{1000}$$
$$A_{s_{min}} = 12 \text{ mm}^2$$
$$\text{Not less than } 1.4 \cdot b \cdot d / f_y = 1.4 \cdot 405 \cdot 1000 / 412 = 13.8 \text{ mm}^2$$
$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{min}} = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 A_{s_{req}} = 1.3 \times 0.75 = 0.98 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s_{min}} = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 50 = 9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Select 9 #12 With $A_s = 10.17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S_{req} = \frac{1.13}{10.17} \times 100 = 11 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Use } S_{req} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

So Select #12@10 cm.

4-10-6 Development Length of main Reinforcement:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times \dots \times db$$

$$L_d = \frac{420}{2\sqrt{30}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1.2 = 46 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Or } 40 \times 1.2 = 48$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Available Ld = 20 – 7.5 = 12.5 cm

Available Ld = 12.5 < Ld req = 46 cm

Available Ld = 12.5

Using Hook $\geq 16 \Phi = 16 \times 1.2 = 19.2$ cm

\Rightarrow Hook Length = 20 cm > 19.2 cm.

So Ld Total = 20 + 22.5 = 42.5 cm

4-10-7 Design of Secondary Bottom Reinforcement

$A_{s \text{ min}}$ For Shrinkage and Temperature is required

$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$

$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 50 = 9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$

$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

➤ Select 9 12 With $A_s = 10.17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{10.17} \times 100 = 11 \text{ cm}$

Use $S_{\text{req}} = 10 \text{ cm}$

So Select 12@10 cm.

4-10-8 Design of Secondary Top & Bottom Reinforcement For The

Top Layer:

$A_{s \text{ min}}$ For Shrinkage and Temperature is required

$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$

$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 50 = 9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$

$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

➤ Select 9 12 With $A_s = 10.17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{10.17} \times 100 = 11 \text{ cm}$

Use $S_{\text{req}} = 10 \text{ cm}$

So Select 12@10 cm.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-10-9 Check Transfer of Load at Base of Column (Design of Dowels):

$$P_n = \quad \times (0.85 \times f_c' \times A_g + A_{s_{req}} \times f_y) \geq P_u$$

$$P_u = (1.2 \times 25 \times 16.5 \times 2 \times 1) = 99 \text{ KN.}$$

$$0.65 \times ((.85 \times 24 \times 1000 \times 200) + (A_{s_{req}} \times 412)) = 99000$$

$$\rightarrow A_{s_{req}} =$$

$$0.65 \times [(0.85 \times 30 \times 1000 \times 300) + (A_{s_{req}} \times 420)] = 251.03 \times 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req}} = -62 \text{ cm}^2$$

So $A_{s_{min}}$ is required

$$A_{s_{min}} = .0012 \times A_g$$

$$= .0012 \times 100 \times 20 = 2.4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

Use 4 12 dowels with $A_s = 4.52 \text{ cm}^2$

4-10-10 Development Length of Dowels:

$$L_{d(1)req} = \frac{f_y}{4\sqrt{f_c'}} db = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{30}} \times 2 = 38.34 \text{ cm.}$$

$$L_{d(2)req} = 0.044 \times f_y \times db = 0.044 \times 420 \times 2 = 36.96 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{d_{req}} = 38.34 \text{ cm.}$$

$$h_{req} = L_{d_{req}} + 7.5 + 1.2 + 1.2$$

$$= 38.34 + 7.5 + 1.2 + 1.2 = 48.24 \text{ cm.}$$

☞ **Select $h_{req} = 50 \text{ cm}$**

$$\Rightarrow \text{Available } L_d = 50 - 7.5 - 1.2 - 1.2 = 40.1 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 40.1 \text{ cm} > L_{d(1)req} = 38.34 \text{ cm.}$$

☞ **Ok.80**

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

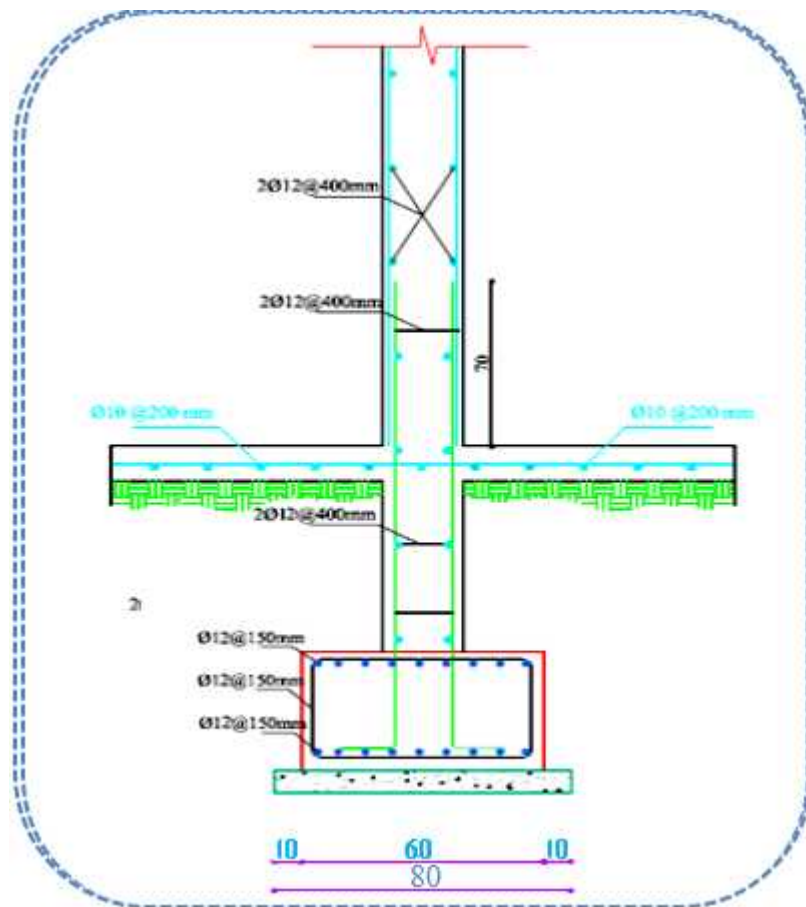


Fig. 4-37 Details of Strip Footing.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-11 (Design of solid slab):

4-11-1:(calculation)

Area of solid slab 2.4*2.2

$L_x/L_y = 2.4/2.2 = 1.1 < 2 \rightarrow$ 2way solid slab.

$h_{req} = L/20 = 11\text{cm} \rightarrow$ take $h = 15\text{ cm}$.

4-11-2:(calculation of load)

Dead load = $0.15*25 = 3.75\text{ KN/ m}^2$

Live load = 10 KN/ m^2 .

$q_u = 1.2D + 1.6L = 20.5\text{ KN/ m}^2$

4-11-3 (internal forces & moment for 1m strip in x& y direction by using table 6.6.

K_{fx} : moment parameter in x direction.

K_{fy} : moment parameter in y direction

K_{Ax} : support reaction in x direction.

K_{Ay} : support reaction in y direction.

by using $L_x/L_y = 1.1$

$\rightarrow K_{fx} = 22.4 \quad \& K_{fy} = 27.9 \quad \& K_{Ax} = K_{Ay} = 2.09$.

$M_{fx} = q_u * l_x^2 / K_{fx} = 4.43\text{ KN.m/m}$

$M_{fy} = q_u * l_x^2 / K_{fy} = 3.56\text{ KN.m/m}$

$A_y = A_x = q_u * l_x / K_{Ax} = 21.6\text{ KN /m}$.

By using table 6.9 $\rightarrow dx = 1.34 \quad \& dy = 1.34$.

to prevent the rotation of edge we increased fixed moment M_{fx} & M_{fy} .

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$M_{fy} \text{ become} = d_y * M_{fx} = 6 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_{fx} \text{ become} = d_x * M_{fx} = 4.6 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

4-11-4 (Designe of shere)

$$D = 15 - 2 - 1 = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_u \text{max} = 21.6 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_c > V_u$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 120 = 73.5 \text{ KN} > V_u$$

OK no shear is required.

4-11-5 (desgne of x direction)

$$M_u = 6 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{6}{.9} = 6.7 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{6.7}{120(290)^2} = .57 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$req = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.5)}{412}} \right) = 0.0012$$

$$req = 0.0012$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = req * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0012 * 100 * 120 = 1.44 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25 / f_y) * b * d * f_c'$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25 / f_y) * 100 * 120 \\ = 3.56 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$$\text{Not less than } 1.4 * b * d / f_y = 1.4 * 120 * 290 / 412 = 4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$$1.3 * A_{s \text{ req}} = 1.87 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

As for shrinkage&temp = .0018**12*100 = 2.16 cm² /m.

→As req = 2.16 cm² /m

➤ Select 8/15cm With As = 3.34 cm² /m

4-11-6(designe in y direction)

Mu =4.8 KN.m/m

Mn = Mu/Ø= 5.3 KN.m/m

$$Rn = \frac{Mn}{bd^2} = 5.3/120(290)^2 = .36 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{fy}{0.85 * fc} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$req = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{fy}}\right)$$

$$... = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.36)}{412}}\right) = 0.0012$$

req= 0.0012

As req. = * b * d

As req. = 0.001 * 100 * 120 = 1.2cm² /m

As min =(0.25/fy)*b*d \bar{fc}

As min =(0.25/fy) $\bar{24}$ * 100 * 120
= 3.56 cm² /m

Not less than 1.4*b*d/fy =1.4*120*290/412=4 cm²/m

1.3 *As req = 1.88 cm² /m

As for shrinkage&temp = .0018**12*100 = 2.16 cm² /m.

→As req = 2.16 cm² /m

➤ Select 8/15cm With As = 3.34 cm² /m

Ok.

→ Select 8/15cm in both direction with

Top reinforcement take as shrinkage & temperture c

8/15cm With As = 3.34 cm² /m

(4.12) Design of Isolated footing (F5):

(4.12.1) Determination of Loads & Area of footing:

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Total factored load for column C5= 2500 KN

Allowable soil pressure = 500 KN/m²

Determination of required area of footing:

$$A_{req.} = \frac{\text{total load}}{1.4 \uparrow_{allow}}$$
$$= \frac{2500}{1.4 \times 500} = 3.75m^2$$

$$a = b = \sqrt{3.75} = 1.89m$$

$$\text{select } 1.95 \times 1.95 = 3.803m^2 > A_{req.}$$

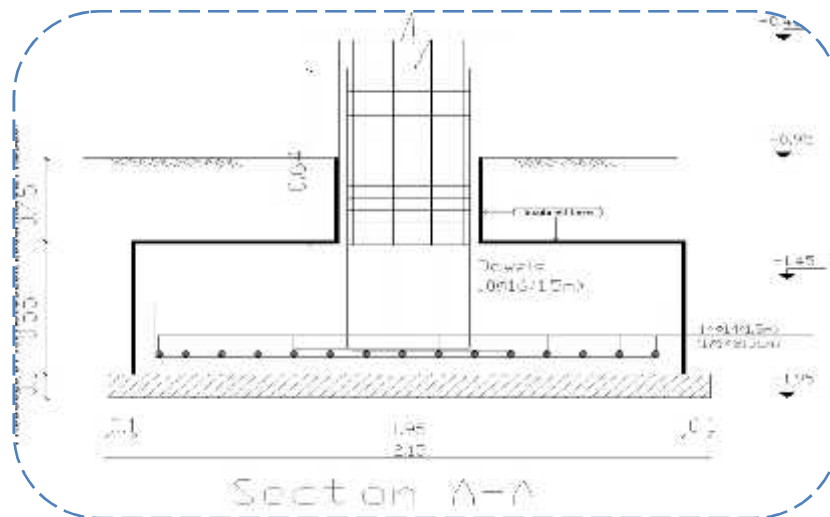


Fig. 4-38 Details of isolated Footing.

(4.12.2) depth Determination by check of punching:

$$P_{max} = 2500 \text{ KN}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$d = 55 - 7 - 1 - 1 = 46\text{cm}$$

$b_o \equiv$ Perimeter of critical section taken at
(d/2) from the loaded area

$$b_o = 364\text{cm}$$

$Bc \equiv$ proportion of column dimensions

$$Bc = \frac{50}{40} = 1.25$$

$r_s = 40$ interior column

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \sqrt{f'_c} \times \frac{b_o d}{3} = 0.75 \times \sqrt{24} \times \frac{3.64 \times 0.46}{3} \times 1000 = 2050.7\text{KN} \dots \text{controls}$$

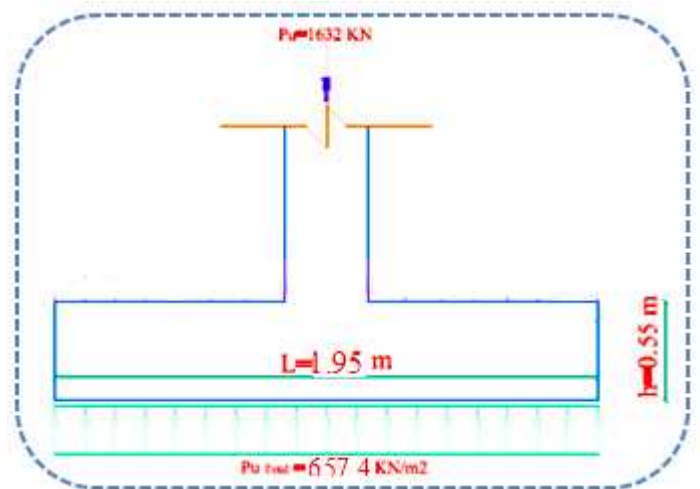
$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{S_c}\right) \sqrt{f'_c} \times \frac{b_o d}{6} = 0.75 \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{1.25}\right) \sqrt{24} \times \frac{3.64 \times 0.46}{6} \times 1000 = 2666\text{KN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c &= 0.75 \times \left(\frac{r_s}{b_o/d} + 2\right) \sqrt{f'_c} \times \frac{b_o d}{12} \\ &= 0.75 \times \left(\frac{40 \times 0.46}{3.64} + 2\right) \sqrt{24} \times \frac{3.64 \times 0.46}{12} \times 1000 = 3617\text{KN} \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\Phi V_c \geq V_{u_{critical}}$$

$$\dagger = \frac{P_u}{A} = \frac{2500}{1.95 \times 1.95} = 657.4\text{KN/m}^2$$



$$V_{u_{critical}} = \dagger (A - A_{critical})$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$V_{u_{critical}} = 657.4 \times ((1.95 \times 1.95) - (0.5 + 0.46) \times (0.4 + 0.46)) = 1957.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 2050.7 \text{ KN} > V_{u_{critical}} = 1957.3 \text{ KN} \quad \therefore \text{the selected depth is OK}$$

(4.12.3) Determination of bearing pressure :

Resultant moment around x - axis : -

$$M_{R_x} = 0$$

$$M_{R_y} = 0$$

$$\dagger = \frac{P_u}{A} = \frac{2500}{1.95 \times 1.95} = 657.4 \text{ KN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$657.4 \text{ KN} / \text{m}^2 < 1.3 * 1.4 * 500 = 900$$

(4. 2.4) Design of Bending:

- **design in plain concrete:**

$$\sum M_{(c.s)} = 657 \times 0.725 \times \frac{0.725}{2} \times 1.95 = 337 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\dagger_T \leq \dagger_{CT}$$

$$\dagger_T = 0.42 \times \sqrt{f_c'} = 0.42 \times \sqrt{24} = 2.06 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$w \times Mn = 0.55 \times \dagger_T \times \frac{bh^3}{6}$$

$$= 0.55 \times 2.06 \times \frac{1.95 \times 0.55^3}{6} \times 10^9 = 61 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$w \times Mn = 61 < Mu = 337 \text{ KN.m}$$

→ not satisfied Design in reinforced concrete

-

- **Design in reinforced Concrete**

$$Mu = 337 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$m = \frac{fy}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.1$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$R_n = \frac{Mn \div 0.9}{b \times d^2} = \frac{0.337 \div 0.9}{1.95 \times (0.46)^2} = 0.907 N / m^2$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{fy}}\right)$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.1} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.1)(0.907)}{412}}\right) = 0.002$$

$$As = (0.002) (1950) (460) = 1794 \text{ mm}^2$$

According to ACI-code (10.5.1):

$$As_{\min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{(412)} (1950)(460) \geq \frac{1.4}{412} (1950)(460)$$

$$As_{\min} = 26.08 \text{ cm}^2 < 30.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 \times As_{req} = 1.3 \times 17.94 = 23.3 \text{ cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{controls}$$

$$As_{\min} = 23.3 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$As_{req} < As_{\min} \Rightarrow As_{req} = As_{\min} = 23.3 \text{ cm}^2$$

Select 14 14/15 cm in both directions.

(4.12.5) Design of Dowels:

$$W \times P_n = W \times (0.85 \times fc' \times Ag) \geq pu$$

$$= 0.65 \times 0.85 \times 24 \times 0.5 \times 0.4 \times 1000 = 2652 \geq Pu = 2500 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Rightarrow As = 0.005 \times 500 \times 400 = 1000 \text{ mm}^2$$

\Rightarrow Select 7 16

4-13 Design of shear wall :

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

By analysis and calculation the magnitude of earthquake force is greater than wind force, so that the design used is to resist earthquake force.

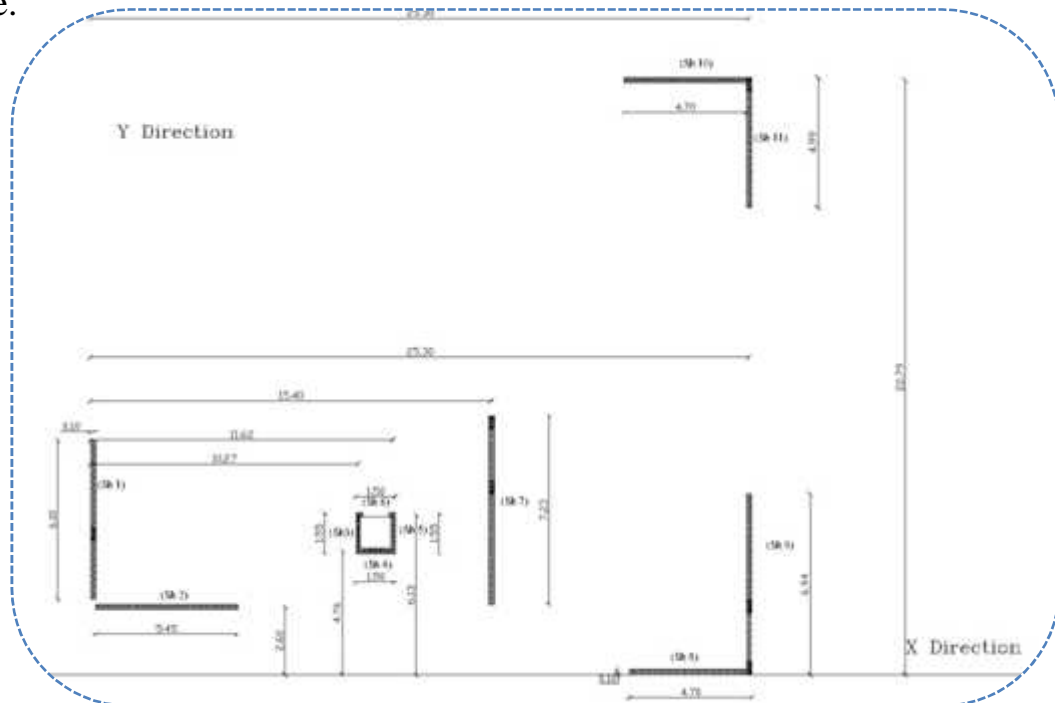


Fig. 4-40 Shear Walls.

4-13-1 Determination of location of shear centroid (So):

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X \times I_x}{\sum I_x}, \quad I_x = \frac{b \times h^3}{12}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum Y \times I_y}{\sum I_y}, \quad I_y = \frac{b \times h^3}{12}$$

Wall	I_x	X	$I_x \times X$	I_y	Y	$I_y \times Y$
------	-------	---	----------------	-------	---	----------------

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

1	1.6	7.25	11.600	0.009	16.3	0.147
2	0.0128	10.25	0.131	4.6298	18.15	84.031
3	1.6	13.25	21.200	0.009	16.3	0.147
4	0.171	9.35	1.599	0.0044	15.25	0.067
5	0.0045	5.52	0.025	0.2	28.05	5.610
6	0.0045	9.38	0.042	0.2	28.05	5.610
7	0.0053	1.17	0.006	0.3244	2.55	0.827
8	0.0053	5.32	0.028	0.3244	2.55	0.827
9	0.0047	9.35	0.044	0.2348	2.55	0.599
10	0.492	13.25	6.519	0.0061	1.35	0.008
11	100.49	28.85	2899.137	0.0358	10.35	0.371
	106.165		2969.712	6.0755		99.812

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum I_x \times X}{\sum I_x}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{2969.712}{106.165} = 27.973 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum I_y \times Y}{\sum I_y}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{99.812}{6.0755} = 16.428 \text{ m}$$

$$e_x = 13.473 \text{ m.}$$

$$e_y = 2.328 \text{ m.}$$

☞ 1. Part of Translation to FR_x & FR_y:

$$Q_{xi} = \frac{FR_x \times I_{yi}}{\sum I_y}$$

$$Q_{yi} = \frac{FR_y \times I_{xi}}{\sum I_x}$$

☞ 1.2 Part of rotation:

due to M_{xm} ⇒ q_x

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$Q_{xi} = -\frac{Mx_m \times I_Y \times Y_m^*}{I}$$

$$Q_{Yi} = \frac{Mx_m \times I_X \times X_m^*}{I}$$

Due to $M_{Ym} \Rightarrow q_y$

$$Q_{Xi} = Q_{xi} = -\frac{My_m \times I_Y \times Y_m^*}{I}$$

$$Q_{Yi} = \frac{My_m \times I_X \times X_m^*}{I}$$

$$I = I_X \times X_m^{*2} + I_Y \times Y_m^{*2}$$

Wall	lx	X*m	IX × X*m	IX × X* ² m	IY	Y*m	IY × Y*m	IY × Y* ² m
1	1.6	-20.72	-33.152	686.909	0.009	-0.13	-0.001	0.000
2	0.0128	-17.72	-0.227	4.019	4.6298	+1.72	7.963	13.697
3	0.171	-18.62	-3.184	59.286	0.0044	-1.18	-0.005	0.006
4	1.6	-10.82	-17.312	187.316	0.009	-0.13	-0.001	0.000
5	0.0045	-22.45	-0.101	2.268	0.2	+11.62	2.324	27.005
6	0.0045	-18.6	-0.084	1.557	0.2	+11.62	2.324	27.005
7	0.0053	-26.8	-0.142	3.807	0.3244	-13.88	-4.503	62.497
8	0.0053	-22.67	-0.120	2.724	0.3244	-13.88	-4.503	62.497
9	0.0047	-18.62	-0.088	1.630	0.2348	-13.88	-3.259	45.235
10	0.492	-14.72	-7.242	106.606	0.0061	-15.08	-0.092	1.387
11	100.49	+0.88	88.431	77.819	0.0358	-6.08	-0.218	1.323
	106.165			1530.072	6.0755			240.671

$$I = I_X \times X_m^{*2} + I_Y \times Y_m^{*2}$$

$$I = 1530.072 + 240.671 = 1770.743 \text{ m}^6$$

Torques due to q_x :

$$Mx_m = FR_x \times e_y$$

$$= 1 \times (-2.328) = -2.328 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$MY_m = FR_y \times e_x$$

$$= 1 \times (-13.473) = -13.473 \text{ KN.m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-13-2 Part of Load of Each Shear wall:

4-13-2-1 Loads in X- direction :

$$FR_x = 1 \text{ KN}, \quad M_{X_m} = 1.989 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\text{Part of translation} = \frac{FR_y \times I_{y_i}}{\sum I_y}$$

Wall	I_y	$FR_x \times I_y$	$(FR_x \times I_y) / \sum I_y$
1	0.009	0.009	0.001
2	4.6298	4.6298	0.762
3	0.0044	0.0044	0.001
4	0.009	0.009	0.001
5	0.2	0.2	0.033
6	0.2	0.2	0.033
7	0.3244	0.3244	0.053
8	0.3244	0.3244	0.053
9	0.2348	0.2348	0.039
10	0.0061	0.0061	0.001
11	0.0358	0.0358	0.006
	6.0755		1.000

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Part of rotation : Q_x due to M_x :

Wall	I_y	Y_m^*	$-(M_x / I\omega) \times I_y \times Y_m^*$
1	0.009	-0.13	0.000
2	4.6298	+1.72	0.010
3	0.0044	-1.18	0.000
4	0.0044	-1.18	0.000
5	0.009	-0.13	0.000
6	0.2	+11.62	0.003
7	0.3244	-13.88	-0.006
8	0.3244	-13.88	-0.006
9	0.2348	-13.88	-0.004
10	0.0061	-15.08	0.000
11	0.0358	-6.08	0.000
	6.0755		0.000

Part of rotation Q_y due to M_x :

Wall	I_x	X_m^*	$(M_x / I\omega) \times I_x \times X_m^*$
1	1.6	-20.72	-0.044
2	0.0128	-17.72	0.000
3	0.171	-18.62	-0.004
4	1.6	-10.82	-0.023
5	0.0045	-22.45	0.000
6	0.0045	-18.6	0.000
7	0.0053	-26.8	0.000
8	0.0053	-22.67	0.000
9	0.0047	-18.62	0.000
10	0.492	-14.72	-0.010
11	100.49	+0.88	0.116
	106.165		0.000

Part at Each Wall Due to q_x :

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$Q_{x_t} = \text{Part of Translation} + \text{Part of Rotation}$

For wall No. 1 $\Rightarrow Q_{X1}$	=	+0.001	+0.000	-0.044	=	-0.043
For wall No. 2 $\Rightarrow Q_{X2}$	=	+0.762	+0.010	+0.000	=	0.772
For wall No. 3 $\Rightarrow Q_{X3}$	=	+0.001	+0.000	-0.031	=	-0.030
For wall No. 4 $\Rightarrow Q_{X4}$	=	+0.001	+0.000	-0.004	=	-0.003
For wall No. 5 $\Rightarrow Q_{X5}$	=	+0.014	+0.000	+0.000	=	0.014
For wall No. 6 $\Rightarrow Q_{X6}$	=	+0.033	+0.003	+0.000	=	0.036
For wall No. 7 $\Rightarrow Q_{X7}$	=	+0.033	+0.003	+0.000	=	0.036
For wall No. 8 $\Rightarrow Q_{X8}$	=	+0.053	-0.006	+0.000	=	0.047
For wall No. 9 $\Rightarrow Q_{X9}$	=	+0.053	-0.006	+0.000	=	0.047
For wall No. 10 $\Rightarrow Q_{X10}$	=	+0.039	-0.004	+0.000	=	0.035
For wall No. 11 $\Rightarrow Q_{X14}$	=	+0.006	+0.000	+0.116	=	0.122

$$Q_x = 1 \text{ KN. } \approx \text{OK.}$$

4-13-2-2 Loads in Y-direction :

$$q_y \Rightarrow FR_y = 1 \text{ KN.}$$

Wall	I_x	$FR_y \times I_x$	$(FR_y \times I_x) / \sum I_x$
1	1.6	1.6	0.015
2	0.0128	0.0128	0.000
3	0.171	0.171	0.002
4	1.6	1.6	0.015
5	0.0045	0.0045	0.000
6	0.0045	0.0045	0.000
7	0.0053	0.0053	0.000
8	0.0053	0.0053	0.000
9	0.0047	0.0047	0.000
10	0.492	0.492	0.005
11	100.49	100.49	0.947
	106.165		1.000

Part of rotation : Q_x due to M_{yt} :

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Wall	I_y	Y_m^*	$-(My/l\omega) \times I_y \times Y_m^*$
1	0.009	-0.13	0.000
2	4.6298	+1.72	0.061
3	0.0044	-1.18	0.000
4	0.009	-0.13	0.000
5	0.2	+11.62	0.018
6	0.2	+11.62	0.018
7	0.3244	-13.88	-0.034
8	0.3244	-13.88	-0.034
9	0.2348	-13.88	-0.025
10	0.0061	-15.08	-0.001
11	0.0358	-6.08	-0.002
	6.0755		0.000

Part of rotation Q_Y due to M_y :

Wall	I_x	X_m^*	$(My/l\omega) \times I_x \times X_m^*$
1	1.6	-20.72	-0.252
2	0.0128	-17.72	-0.002
3	0.171	-18.62	-0.024
4	1.6	-10.82	-0.132
5	0.0045	-22.45	-0.001
6	0.0045	-18.6	-0.001
7	0.0053	-26.8	-0.001
8	0.0053	-22.67	-0.001
9	0.0047	-18.62	-0.001
10	0.492	-14.72	-0.055
11	100.49	+0.88	0.673
	106.165		0.001

For wall No. 1 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y1} = +0.015 + 0.000 - 0.252 = -0.237$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

For wall No. 2 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y2}$	=	+0.000	+0.061	-0.002	=	0.059
For wall No. 3 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y3}$	=	+0.015	+0.000	-0.179	=	-0.164
For wall No. 4 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y4}$	=	+0.002	+0.000	-0.024	=	-0.022
For wall No. 5 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y5}$	=	+0.000	+0.000	+0.000	=	0.000
For wall No. 6 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y6}$	=	+0.002	+0.000	-0.022	=	-0.020
For wall No. 7 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y7}$	=	+0.000	+0.018	-0.001	=	0.017
For wall No. 8 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y8}$	=	+0.000	-0.034	-0.001	=	-0.035
For wall No. 9 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y9}$	=	+0.000	-0.034	-0.001	=	-0.035
For wall No. 10 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y10}$	=	+0.000	-0.025	-0.001	=	-0.026
For wall No. 11 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y11}$	=	+0.947	-0.002	+0.673	=	1.618

$$Q_Y = 1.001 \text{ KN.}$$

OK.

4-13-3 Calculation of Floors Weight:-

Total Weight of the Ground Floor = 10574 KN.

Total Weight of the First Floor = 10574 KN .

Total Weight of the Second Floor = 10141 KN .

Total Weight of All Floors = 31289 KN

4-13-4 Calculation of Shear Force on Shear Walls:

From Uniform Building Code 1997 (UBC):

$$Z = 0.3 \text{ zone "3"}$$

$$R = 5.5$$

$$I = 1$$

$$C_a = 0.24$$

$$C_v = 0.24$$

$$h_n = 15.75 \text{ m}$$

$$C_t = 0.0488$$

Where:

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Z : seismic zone factor as given in Table 16-I.

R: numerical coefficient representative of the inherent over strength and global ductility capacity of lateral force resisting systems, as set forth in Table 16-N or

16-P.

I : importance factor given in Table 16-K.

Ca : seismic coefficient, as set forth in Table 16-Q.

Ct : numerical coefficient given in Section 1630.2.2.

Cv : seismic coefficient, as set forth in Table 16-R.

hi, hn, hx : height in feet (m) above the base to Level *i*, *n* or *x*, respectively.

$$T = C_t (h_n)^{3/4} \dots\dots\dots(\text{UBC})$$

$$T = 0.0488(15.75)^{3/4} = 0.386$$

$$V_1 = \frac{C_v \cdot I}{R \cdot T} W = \frac{0.24 \times 1}{5.5 \times 0.386} W = 0.113 W$$

$$V_1 = \frac{2.5 C_a \cdot I}{R} W = \frac{2.5 \times 0.24 \times 1}{5.5} W = 0.109 W \text{ control}$$

$$V_1 = 0.11 C_a \cdot I \cdot W = 0.11 \times 0.24 \times 1 \times W = 0.026 W$$

$$V = 0.109 W = 0.109 \times 31289 = 3410.5 \text{ control}$$

$$F_t = 0.07 \times T \times V = 0.07 \times 0.386 \times 3410.5 = 92.15 \text{ KN}$$

Floor	W (KN)	V(KN)	H (m)	Ft (KN)	(V-Ft)	(W×h)	Fx
Second Floor(1)	10141	3410.5	11.4	92.15	3318.35	115607.4	1628.87
First Floor(2)	10574	3410.5	7.58	92.15	3318.35	80150.92	2758.17
Ground Floor(3)	10574	3410.5	3.76	92.15	3318.35	39758.24	3318.35
Σ	31289					235516.6	

$$F_{xi} = \frac{(V - F_t) w_x h_x}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i h_i}$$

$$F_{xi} = \frac{(3318.35) \times 115607.4}{235516.6} = 1628.87$$

4-13-5 Load Calculation of Wall (W1).

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Part of load for wall (W1), due to(qy) = **0.237**

Load of Wall (W1):-

Floor	Fx (KN)	Vu (KN)	Mu (KN.m)
Second Floor(1)	1628.87	386.04	1474.68
First Floor(2)	2758.16	653.68	3971.75
Ground Floor(3)	3318.35	786.45	6928.80

$$\varnothing Vu = Fx \times 0.237$$

$$\varnothing Vu = 1628.87 \times 0.237 = 386.042 \text{ KN}$$

$$\varnothing Mu = Vu \times h$$

$$\varnothing Mu = 386.042 \times 3.82 = 1474.68 \text{ KN.m.}$$

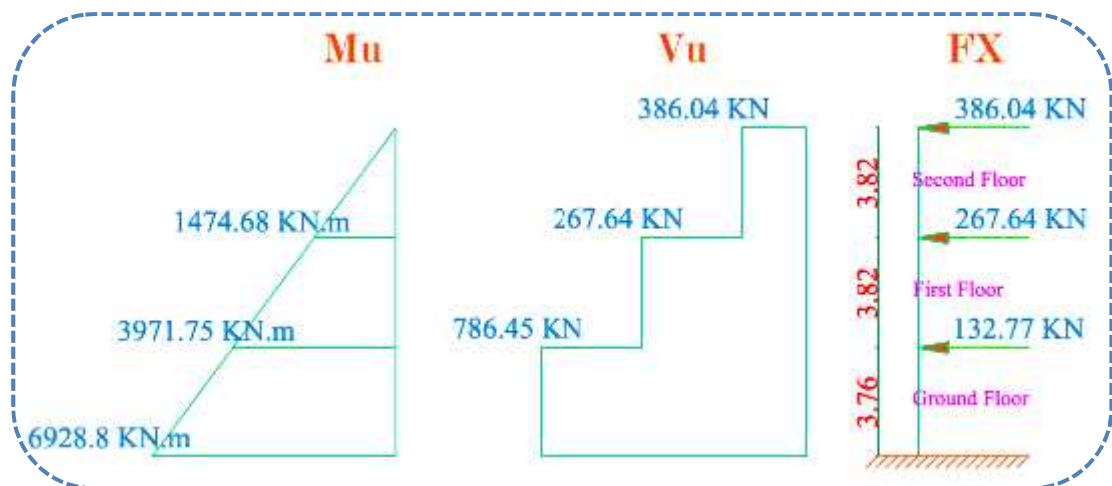


Fig. 4-41 Mu, Vu, & Fx Diagram.

4-13-5-1 Design of Reinforcement:-

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Internal Forces And Moments:

$$V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_u = 3971.75 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$P_u = 1.2 \times 11.4 \times 0.3 \times 4 \times 25 = 410.4 \text{ KN}$$

4-13-5-2 Design in plain Concrete:-

$$\Phi V_n \geq V_u$$

$$\Phi V_n = 0.55 \times 0.11 \sqrt{f_c'} \times b \times h$$

$$\text{Where } b = L_w \Rightarrow$$

(L_w : - is the length of shear wall in the direction of action).

$$\Phi V_n = 0.55 \times 0.11 \sqrt{30} \times 4000 \times 300 = 397.65 \text{ KN} < V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN}$$

☞ **Reinforcement must be provided.**

4-13-5-3 Design of Reinforced Concrete:-

4-13-5-3-1 Design of the Horizontal reinforcement:

$$V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN.}$$

$$d = 0.8 \times L_w = 0.8 \times 4000 = 3200 \text{ mm} = 3.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 300 \times 3200 = 657.27 \text{ KN.}$$

$$V_{s \text{ min}} = 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) b \times d$$

$$V_{s \text{ min}} = 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) 300 \times 3200 = 240 \text{ KN.}$$

$$V_c + \Phi V_{s \text{ min}} = 657.27 + 240 = 897.27 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_c = 657.27 \text{ KN} \leq V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN} \leq V_c + V_{s \text{ min}} = 897.27 \text{ KN}$$

➤ Category (3) Satisfy

$$V_c + V_s \geq V_u$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Req } V_s = V_u - V_c.$$

$$\text{Req } V_s = 786.45 - 657.27 = 129.18 \text{ KN}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{req.} = \frac{\Phi V_s}{0.75 \times F_y \times d}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{req.} = \frac{129.18 \times 10^3}{0.75 \times 420 \times 3200} = 0.128 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{min.} = 0.0025 \times h$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{min.} = 0.0025 \times 300 = 0.75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{min.} > \left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{req.}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{min.} = 0.75 \text{ mm} = 0.075 \text{ cm} \dots \text{ Controlled}$$

$$\text{Select } 2 \quad 12 \text{ As} = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} [1.2]^2 = 2.26 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{But } \frac{A_v}{S} = 0.075 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v}{0.075} = \frac{2.26}{0.075} = 30.13 \text{ cm}$$

☞ Select $S = 30 \text{ cm}$

$$\text{☞ } S_{used} < \frac{L_w}{5} \dots \dots \dots (\text{ACI-318-11.10.9.3}).$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \text{ cm} < \frac{400}{5} = 80 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

$$\text{☞ } S_{used} < 3 \times h \dots \dots \dots (\text{ACI-318-11.10.9.3}).$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \text{ cm} < 3 \times 30 = 90 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

$$\text{☞ } S_{used} < 45 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots (\text{ACI-318-11.10.9.3}).$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{A_v}{S} = \frac{2.26}{30} = 0.075 \text{ cm}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S}\right) = 0.0753 \text{ cm} > \left(\frac{A_v}{S_{req.}}\right)_{min.} = 0.075 \text{ cm}$$

☞ **Use 2 12 @ 30cm C/C for the reinforcement in two layer.**

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-13-5-3-2 Design of Vertical Reinforcement.

"Minimum Vertical Reinforcement"

$$A_{vn} = \left[0.0025 + \left[0.5 \left(2.5 - \frac{h_w}{L_w} \right) \right] \times \left[\left(\frac{A_v \cdot h}{S_2 \cdot h} \right) - 0.0025 \right] \cdot S_1 \times h \right]$$

$$\frac{h_w}{L_w} = \frac{11.4}{4.0} = 2.85 > 2.5$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{vn} = 0.0025 \times S_1 \times h$$

$$S_1 = \frac{L_w}{3} = \frac{400}{3} = 133.33 \text{ cm}$$

$$S_1 = 3 \times h = 3 \times 30 = 90 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Select } 2 \quad 12 A_s = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} [1.2]^2 = 2.26 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v}{0.0025 \times h} = \frac{2.26}{0.0025 \times 30} = 30.13 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{But } A_v = 0.0025 \times S_1 \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v}{0.0025 \times h} = \frac{2.26}{0.0025 \times 30} = 30.13 \text{ cm}$$

➤ Select $S = 30 \text{ cm} < S_1 = 90 \text{ cm} < S_1 = 133.33 \text{ cm}$

✎ Use **2 12 @ 30cm C/C** for the reinforcement in two layer.

4-13-5-3-2 Design of Moment:-

Design of light Loaded shear wall:

(Uniform Distributed vertical reinforcement will be neglected)

$$d = 0.8 \times L_w = 0.8 \times 4.0 = 3.2 \text{ m} = 3200 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 3971.75 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9} = \frac{3971.75}{0.9} = 4413.06 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{4413.06 \times 10^6}{300(3200)^2} = 1.44 \text{ MPa}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 30} = 16.47$$

$$a_{req.} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{F_y}} \right)$$

$$a_{req.} = \frac{1}{16.47} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16.47 \times 1.44}{420}} \right) = 0.0035$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.0035 \times 30 \times 320 = 33.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$C_w = h = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of Boundary} = C_w \times h = 30 \times 30 = 900 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{A_{s_{req.}}}{\text{Area of Boundary}} = \frac{33.6}{900} = 0.037$$

$$\text{But } \frac{A_{s_{req.}}}{\text{Area of Boundary}} \leq 8\%$$

$$\frac{A_{s_{req.}}}{\text{Area of Boundary}} = 0.037 < 0.08$$

☞ Safe

So Design as light Loaded shear wall:

☞ **Select 14 18**

$$\Rightarrow A_s(14 \ 18) = 35.56 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 33.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

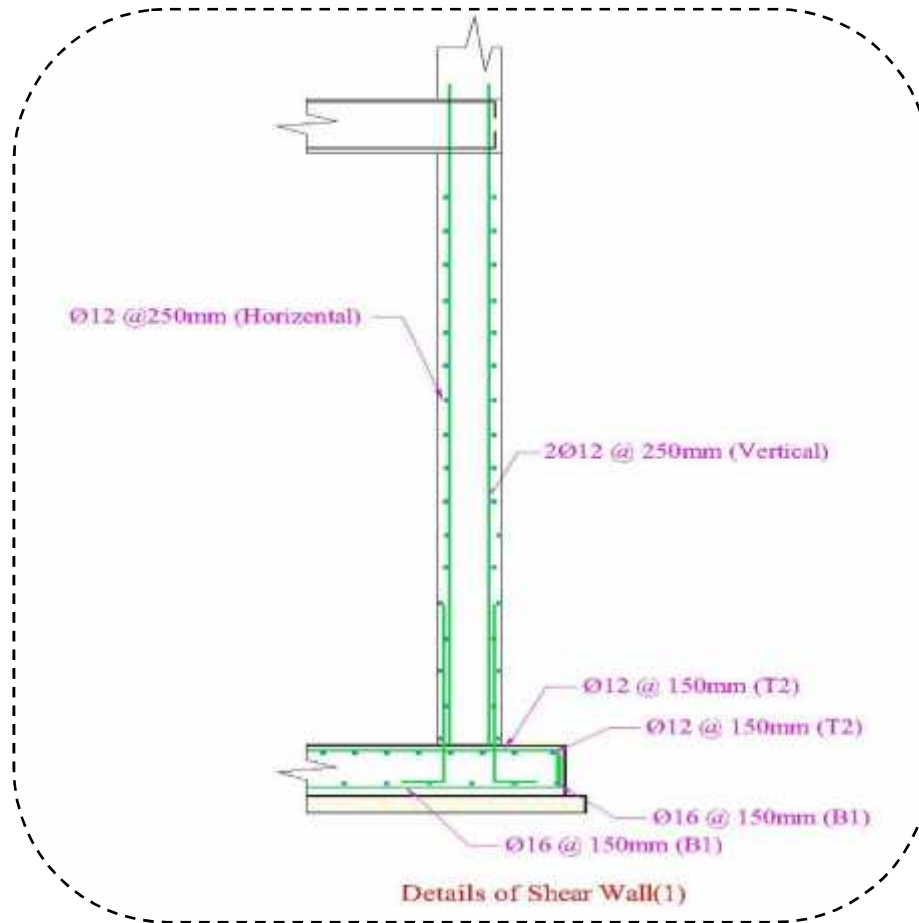


Fig. 4-43 Details of Shear Wall (1).

6.9.1 Zweiachsig gespannte Platten mit Eckbewehrung 25

k_{AV}	
1,72	
1,67	
1,63	
1,59	
1,56	
1,53	
1,51	
1,49	
1,47	
1,45	
1,44	
1,43	
1,42	
1,41	
1,40	
1,39	
1,39	
1,38	
1,38	
1,37	
1,37	

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

6.9.1 Zweiachsig gespannte Platten mit Eckbewehrung

k_{AY}	
1,72	
1,67	
1,63	
1,59	
1,56	
1,53	
1,51	
1,49	
1,47	
1,45	
1,44	
1,43	
1,42	
1,41	
1,40	
1,39	
1,39	
1,38	
1,38	
1,37	
1,37	

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4.1 Introduction:

Concrete is reinforced to give it extra tensile strength; without reinforcement, many concrete buildings would not have been possible.

In this project there are several structural elements that will be designed according to the ACI code, and by using many computer software such as "ATIR" and "Prokon" .

To find the internal forces, deflections and moments in order to design the elements.

4.2 Determination of thickness of ribbed slabs (T section) :-

will be determinate according to the limitation of deflection

According to table value in ACI-Code-318-05,

$$*\text{Min } h \text{ for one-end continuous} = L/18.5$$

$$*\text{Min } h \text{ for both-end continuous} = L/21$$

$$*\text{Min } h \text{ for simply support} = L/16$$

$$\text{The } L_{\text{max}} \text{ for one-end continuous} = 5\text{m}$$

$$\text{The } L_{\text{max}} \text{ for both -end continuous} = 4.97\text{m}$$

$$\text{Min } h \text{ for one-end continuous} = L/18.5$$

$$= 500/18.5 = 27 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Min } h \text{ for both-end continuous} = L/21$$

$$= 497/21 = 23.66 \text{ cm}$$

Take $h = 32\text{cm}$. (24cm block+8 cm topping)

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.2.1) Calculation of dead load and live load for Topping:

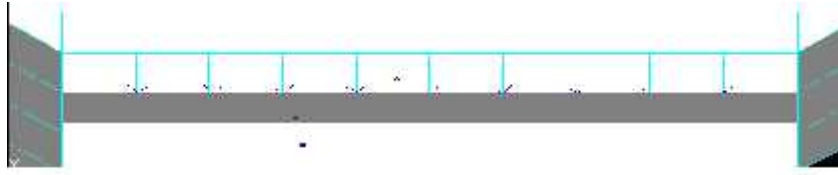


Fig. 4-1: Section of topping

1. Tiles and mortar = 2 kN/m²
2. Topping = (0.08) (25) = 2 kN/m²
3. Block = (0.24) (9) = 2.16 kN/m²
4. Plaster = (0.02) (22) = .44Kn/m²
5. Partion = (1.25) kN/m²

Total dead load for one way rib = 7.85 kN/m².

->for one meter strip dead = 7.85 kN/m.

Total live load for one way rib = 5 kN/ m

(4.2.2) Design of topping:-

$$\begin{aligned}q_u &= 1.2 (\text{DL}) + 1.6 (\text{LL}) \\ &= 1.2(7.85) + 1.6 (5) \\ &= 17.42 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$M_U = \frac{q_u * L^2}{12}$$

$$M_U = \frac{17.42 * 0.4^2}{12} = 0.24 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$S = \frac{b * h^2}{6} = \frac{1 * (0.8)^2}{6} = 1.066 * 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$M_n = 0.42 \sqrt{f_{c'}} * \frac{b * h^2}{6}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$Mn = 0.42\sqrt{30} * \frac{1000 * (80)^2}{6} = 2.45 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$w Mn = 0.55 * Mn$$

$$w Mn = 0.55 * (2.45) = 1.347 \text{ kN.m} > 0.24 \text{ kN.m}$$

No reinforcement is required.

Minimum reinforcement of Shrinkage&temperture is required according to ACI cod:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s_{\min}} &= 0.0018 * b * d \\ &= 0.0018 * 100 * 8 = 1.44 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{➤Select } 8/25\text{cm} \rightarrow A_{s_{\text{prov.}}} = * (0.8^2/4)*100/25=2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 1.44 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

in both directions

(4.2.3) limitation of spacing between bars:-

$$S_{\max} = 5 * t = 5 * 8 = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Or } S = 45 \text{ cm}$$

$$\rightarrow 25 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ OK}$$

(4.2.4) shear design:-

$$w Vc > Vu$$

$$d = 8 - 2 - 0.4 = 5.6 \text{ cm for topping.}$$

$$(0.75)(1/6)(1000)(56)\sqrt{30}$$

$$= 38.34 \text{ kN} > 3.5 \text{ kN} = Vu$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.3) calculation of width of rib

$$b_e = L/4 = 5/4 = 1.25 \text{ m}$$

$$b_e = b_w + 16t = .12 + 16 * .08 = 1.4 \text{ m}$$

$$b_e = b_w + .5Lc_1 + 0.5Lc_2 = .12 + 0.5 * .4 + .5 * .4 = \underline{0.52 \text{ m}}$$

take $b_e = 0.52$ which smaller one.

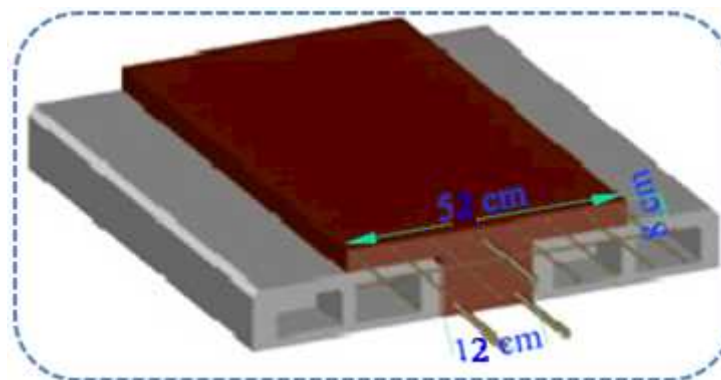


Fig. 4-2 Section of one-way ribbed slab

(4.3.1) Calculation of dead load and live load for Topping:

1. Tiles = $(0.52) (2) = 1.04 \text{ kN/m}$
2. Topping = $(0.52) (0.08) (25) = 1.04 \text{ kN/m}$
3. Block = $(0.4) (0.24) (9) = 0.864 \text{ kN/m}$
4. Plaster = $(0.52) (0.02) (22) = .228 \text{ kN/m}$
5. Partion = $(1.25)(0.52) = 0.65 \text{ kN/m}$
6. Rib = $0.12 * 0.24 * 25 = 0.72 \text{ kN/m}$

Total dead load for one way rib = 4.54 kN/m

Total live load for one way rib = $(5) * (0.52) = 2.6 \text{ kN/m}$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.4) Design of ribs (R1)

Load on rib

Total dead load for one way rib = 4.54 kN/m

Total live load for one way rib = (5)*(0.52)= 2.6 kN/ m

Moments: spans 1 to 2

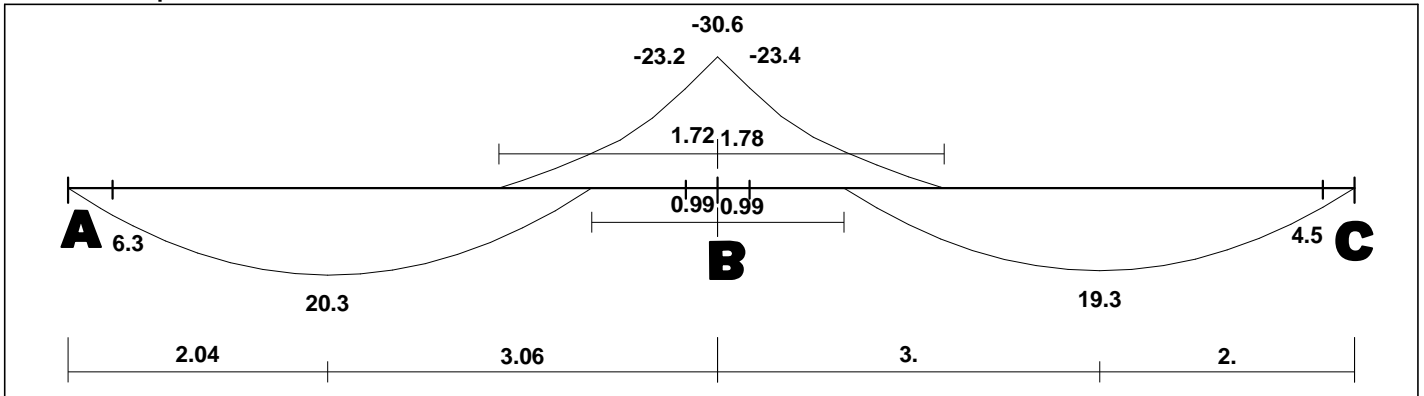


Fig. 4-3: moment in one-way ribbed slab

(4.4.1) Design of negative moment

Support B :-

$$M_u = - 23.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{23.4}{.9} = 26 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{26}{120(290)^2} = 2.57 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$req = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$... = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(2.5)}{412}} \right) = 0.0067$$

$$req = 0.0067$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = req * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0067 * 120 * 290 = 232.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25/f_y) * b * d * \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25/f_y) * \sqrt{24} * 120 * 290$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 103.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Not less than $1.4 * b * d / f_y = 1.4 * 120 * 290 / 412 = 118.25 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{min.}} = 118.25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 232.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

➤ Select 2 14 With $A_s = 307.7 \text{ mm}^2$

Check for Yielding:

T=C

$$\Rightarrow A_s * f_y = 0.85 * f_c' * a * b$$

$$(232.8) * 412 = 0.85 * 24 * 120 * a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 37.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a / .85 = 37.5 / .85 = 44.2$$

$$S = (d/x * .003) - .003 = ((290/44.2) * .003) - .003 = 0.02$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.02 > 0.005$$

⇒ Ok

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.4.2) Design of Positive Moment:

This design for 4.95 m , 4.96 m spans are as follows:-

Effective Flange width (b_E) according to ACI Code 8.10.2:

b_E For T- section is the smallest of the following:

$$b_E = L / 4 = 4.05 / 4 = 101\text{cm}$$

$$b_E = b_w + 16 t = 12 + 16 (8) = 140 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_E = b_w + .5L C1+.5LC2 = 52 \text{ cm} \dots\dots\dots \text{Control}$$

Span (1):

$$Mu = 19.1 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$Mn = Mu/\phi = \frac{19.1}{.9} = 21.2 \text{ KN.m}$$

Check if $a < t$:

Assume $a = t$

$$C = 0.85 * f_c' * t * b_E$$

$$C = 0.85 * 24 * 80 * 520 = 849 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$Mn = C * \left(d - \frac{t}{2} \right)$$

$$Mn = 849 * (29 - 8/2) = 212 \text{ KN}$$

$$23.11 < 212$$

$$\Rightarrow t < a$$

➤ Design of rectangular section with $b = b_e$:

$$Rn = Mn/bd^2 = 19.1/520*290^2$$

$$Rn = 0.44 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{fy}{0.85 * fc'} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$req = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{fy}} \right)$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.44)}{412}} \right) = 0.001$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.001 \cdot 520 \cdot 290 = 161.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.25 \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d / F_y$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25/412) \sqrt{24} \cdot 120 \cdot 290$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 103 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Not less than } 1.4 \cdot b \cdot d / f_y = 1.4 \cdot 120 \cdot 290 / 412 = 121.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

➤ Select 2 12 With $A_s = 226 \text{ mm}^2$

For all positive moment.

(4.4.3) Design of shear:

Shear

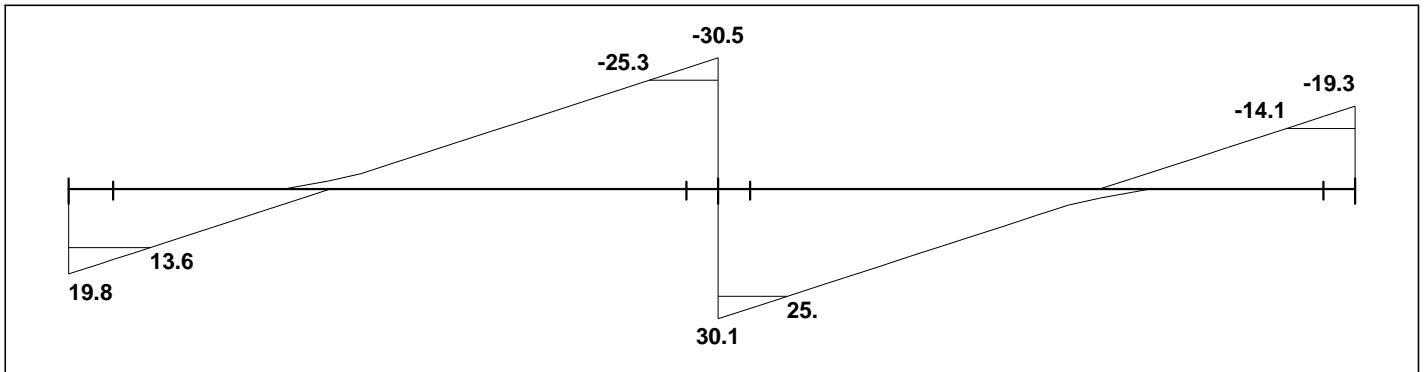


Fig. 4-4: Design of shear:

$$V_u \text{ max} = 25.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$0.5 \Phi V_c = 0.5 \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b w \times d$$

$$= 0.5 \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 120 \times 290 = 10.7 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi \cdot V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 120 \times 290 = 21.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$\text{min } \Phi \cdot V_s = 0.75 \cdot b w \cdot d / 3 = 0.75 \cdot 120 \cdot 290 / 3 = 8.7 \text{ KN}$$

*Min Shear reinforcement is required

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Select Ø8 with 2 legs

$$A_v = \frac{D^2}{4} * \text{No of legs}$$

$$A_v = 3.14 * \frac{8^2}{4} * 2$$

$$A_v = 100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\phi * V_s = 0.75 * A_v * d * f_y / s$$

$$S = 0.75 * 100 * 412 * 290 / 8700$$

$$S = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$(S) \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{29}{2} = 14.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$(S) \leq 60 \text{ cm}$$

We assume $s = 12.5 \text{ cm}$.

From ACI cod 11.5.6

$$A_{vmin} = (1/16 f_y) b_w * s * \sqrt{f_c}$$

$$A_{vmin} = (1/3) b_w * s / f_y$$

$$\rightarrow A_{vmin} = (1/16 * 412) * 120 * 125 * \sqrt{30} = 12.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rightarrow A_{vmin} = (1/3) * 120 * 125 / 412 = 12 \text{ mm}^2$$

SO use the smallest of the three limitations

$$(s) = 14.5 \text{ cm}$$

Use 1Ø8 @ 100 mm

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.5) Design of Beam (1):

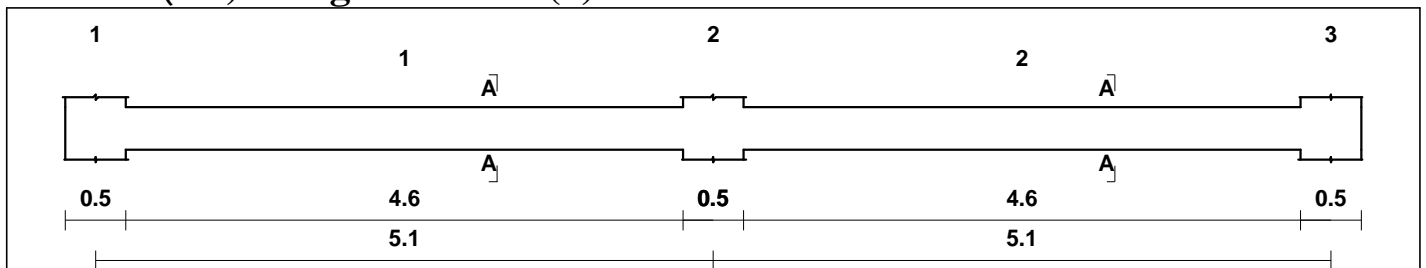


Fig. 4-5: Design of Beam (1):

Calculation of thickness and dimension:

Determination of beam width:

$$d = 32 - 4 - 1 - 1 = 26 \text{ cm}$$

$$y = \frac{F_y}{E_s} = \frac{412}{20000} = 0.002$$

$$\frac{X_b}{0.003} = \frac{26}{0.005}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_b = 15.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$a_b = \rho X_b = 0.85 \times 15.5 = 13.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = C \Rightarrow 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a_b = \rho \times b \times d \times f_y$$

$$\rho = \frac{0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a_b}{b \times d \times f_y} = \frac{0.85 \times f_c' \times a_b}{d \times f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0.85 \times 24 \times 13.1}{26 \times 412} = 0.03$$

$$\text{but } \rho_{\max} = 0.63 \times \rho$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho_{\max} = 0.63 \times 0.03 = 0.0196$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 0.5 \rho_{\max} = 0.375 \times \rho$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 0.375 \times 0.03 = 0.011$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Moments: spans 1 to 2

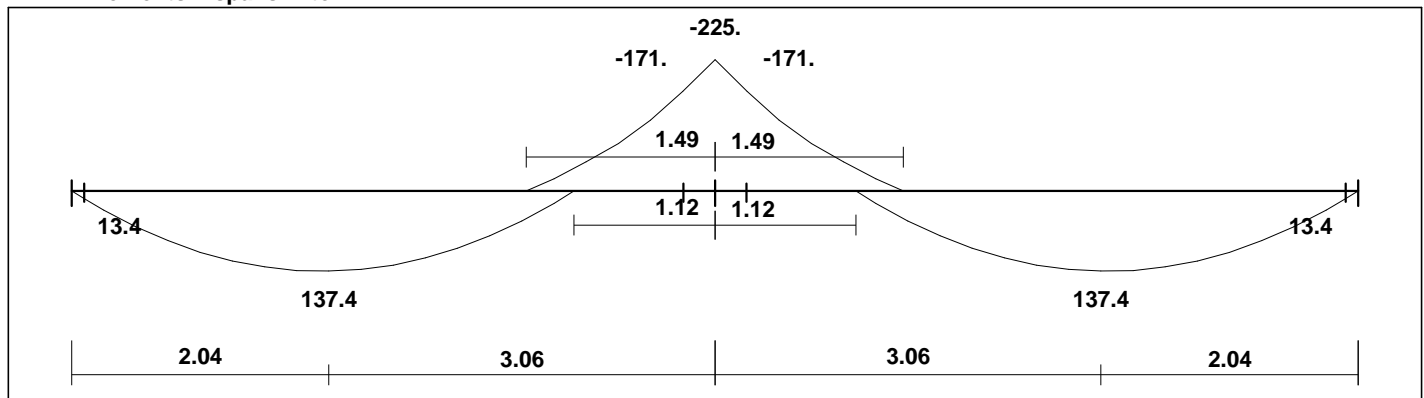


Fig. 4-6: Design of moment of Beam (1):

Max Dead reaction = 19.5 kN \rightarrow 19.5/0.52 = 37.5 kN/m. +21 kN/m from the wall

Max Live reaction = 9 kN \rightarrow 9/0.52 = 17 kN/m. this forces are factored

M_u max. = 171 kN.m from the fig (4.6)

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{171}{0.9} = 190 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \phi f_y (1 - 0.5 m)$$

$$R_n = 0.011 * 400 (1 - (0.5 * 0.011 * 20.2)) = 3.9 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2$$

$$3.9 = 171 * 10^6 / b (260^2)$$

$$\triangleright b = 64.8 \text{ cm}$$

take b = 65 cm.

(4.5.1) Design of Positive Moment:-

$$A_{s \min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} (b_w)(d)$$

$$A_{s \min} = (650)(260)(0.25) \sqrt{24} / 412 \quad 1.4 * 560 * 260 / 412 \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Span (1):

$M_u = 137.4 \text{ KN.m}$ from fig (4.6)

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{137.4}{.9} = 152.6 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{152.6 \times 10^6}{650(260)^2} = 3.47 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.2$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n / F_y} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times 3.5 / 412} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.009$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.009 \times 65 \times 26 = 15.2 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ min.}} = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ req.}} = 15.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Select 4 #25 With $A_s = 19.62 \text{ cm}^2$

Check of Strain:

Tension = Compression

$$\Rightarrow A_s \times F_y = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$1962 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 650 \times a$$

➤ $a = 62 \text{ mm}$

$$X = a / .85 = 62 / .85 = 73$$

$$S = (d/x \times .003) - .003 = ((290/73) \times .003) - .003 = 0.009$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.009 > 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

(4.5.2) Design of negative moment

$M_u = -171 \text{ KN.m}$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{171}{.9} = 190 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{190 \times 10^6}{650(260)^2} = 4.3 \text{ Mpa}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$Req = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mRn/Fy})$$

$$Req = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 4.3/412})$$

$$Req = 0.01$$

$$As_{req.} = \rho * b * d$$

$$As_{req.} = 0.01 * 65 * 26 = 16.9 \text{ cm}^2 > As_{min} = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow As_{req.} = 16.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Select 4 #25 With $As = 19.62 \text{ cm}^2$

Check $As_{req.} < As_{max}$

T=C

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 650 = 1690 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 52.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 52.5/0.85 = 62 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 6.2/26 \rightarrow \epsilon_s = 0.009 > 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.5.3) Design of shear

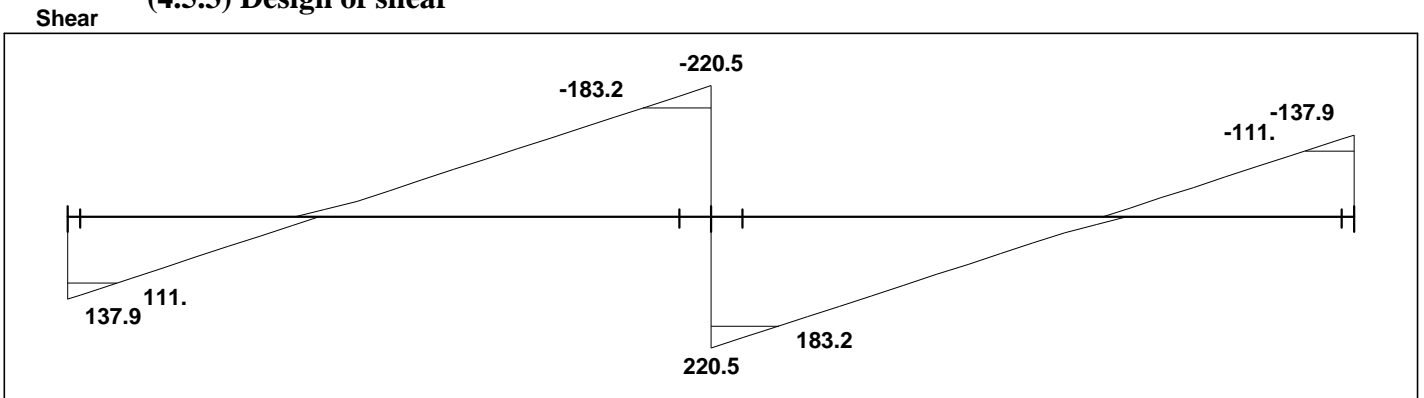


Fig. 4-7: Design of shear of Beam (1):

$V_u = 183$ KN.....As shown in Fig. (4.9)

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 * 650 * 260 * \sqrt{24} / 6 = 103 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\min \Phi V_{s \min} = 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) bd$$

$$\min. \Phi V_{s \min} = 0.75 * 65 * 26 / 3 = 42 \text{ KN}$$

$$(\Phi V_c + \Phi V_{s \min}) = 103 + 42 = 145 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi \sqrt{f_c} b w d / 3 = 0.75 * \sqrt{24} * 650 * 260 / 3 = 206 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{u \max} \leq (\Phi V_c + \Phi * b * d * \sqrt{f_c} / 3)$$

$$183 \leq 103 + 206 = 309 \text{ KN}$$

\therefore Category(4) Satisfy:

$$\Phi V_s = V_{u \max} - \Phi V_c .$$

$$\Phi V_s = 183 - 103 = 80 \text{ KN}$$

Select Av $\Phi 10$ stirrups with 2Legs

$$\Rightarrow A_v = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\Phi * V_s = \frac{* A_v * F_y * d}{S_{req}} \Rightarrow S_{req} = 0.75 * 157 * 412 * 260 / 80^3 = 157 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{But } S \leq \frac{d}{4} = \frac{260}{4} = 130 \text{ mm} \text{ \& } S \leq 60 \text{ cm}$$

➤ Select 2 $\Phi 10$ @ 14 cm.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.6) Design of column (C15)

(4.6.1) Design of Cross Sectional Area:

The Max reaction = 483.4 KN.

own weight=14.4 KN.

$$\rightarrow q_u = 483.4 + 14.4 = 498.8$$

$$= 498.8 * 3 = 1496 \text{ KN}$$

$$P_u = 1496 \text{ KN}$$

$$P_n \text{ req} = 1496 / 0.65 = 2302 \text{ KN}$$

Use ... = ... g = 1.5 %

$$2302 \times 10^3 = 0.8 A_g \{0.85 f_c' + \dots g (f_y - 0.85 (f_c'))\}$$

$$P_n = 0.8 * A_g \{0.85(24) + 0.015(412 - (0.85)(24))\}$$

$$A_g = 1180 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Try } 40\text{cm} \times 30\text{cm} \Rightarrow A_g = 1200\text{cm}^2 > A_{g\text{req.}} = 1180 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$L_u = 3.6\text{m}$$

$$M_1 = M_2 = 1$$

$$K = 1$$

$$r = 0.3 \times h = 0.3 \times 0.3 = 0.09$$

Check for Slenderness:

$$\left(\frac{K L_u}{r} \right) < (34 - 12) \frac{M_1}{M_2}$$

L_u : Actual unsupported (unbraced) length.

K : effective length factor ($K = 1$ for braced frame).

$$r: \text{radius of gyration} = 0.3 h = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}}$$

M_1 : the smaller of end moment on the member.

M_2 : the larger of end moment on the member .

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{K L_u}{r} \right) = \left(\frac{1 \times 3.6}{0.3 \times 0.30} \right) = 38.88 > 22$$

☞ Long Column & Slenderness effect must be considered.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4-6-2) Design of reinforcement

$$EI = \left(\frac{0.4E_c I_g}{(1 + d)} \right)$$

Where:

I_g : Gross moment of inertia ignoring steel.

d : (Factored axial dead load)/(Factored axial total load).

$$E_c = 4750 \sqrt{f_c'} = 4750 * \sqrt{24} = 23227.5 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d = \frac{1.2 D_L}{1.2 D_L + 1.6 L_L}$$

$$Bd = 329/483 = .68$$

$$I_g = \frac{b \times h^3}{12} = \frac{0.50 \times (0.30)^3}{12} = 1.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^4$$

$$\rightarrow EI = 0.4 * 23227.5 * 1.35 \times 10^3 / (1 + .68) = 7.46 \text{ MN.m}^2.$$

$$P_{\text{Critical}} = \frac{\pi^2 \times EI}{(K \times L_u)^2}$$

$$= 5.6 \text{ MN}$$

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

$$n_s = \left(\frac{C_m}{1 - (P_u / 0.75 P_{\text{Critical}})} \right) \geq 1$$

$$n_s = \left(\frac{1}{1 - (1632 / 0.75 \times 193.4)} \right) = 1.58 > 1$$

$$e_{\text{min}} = 15 + (0.03 \times h)$$

$$e_{\text{min}} = \frac{15 + (0.03 \times 300)}{1000} = 0.024 \text{ m}$$

$$e_{\text{req.}} = e \times n_s = 0.024 \times 1.58 = 0.038 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{e}{h} = \frac{0.038}{0.3} = 0.127$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

From Interaction Diagram(Fig. 4-8):

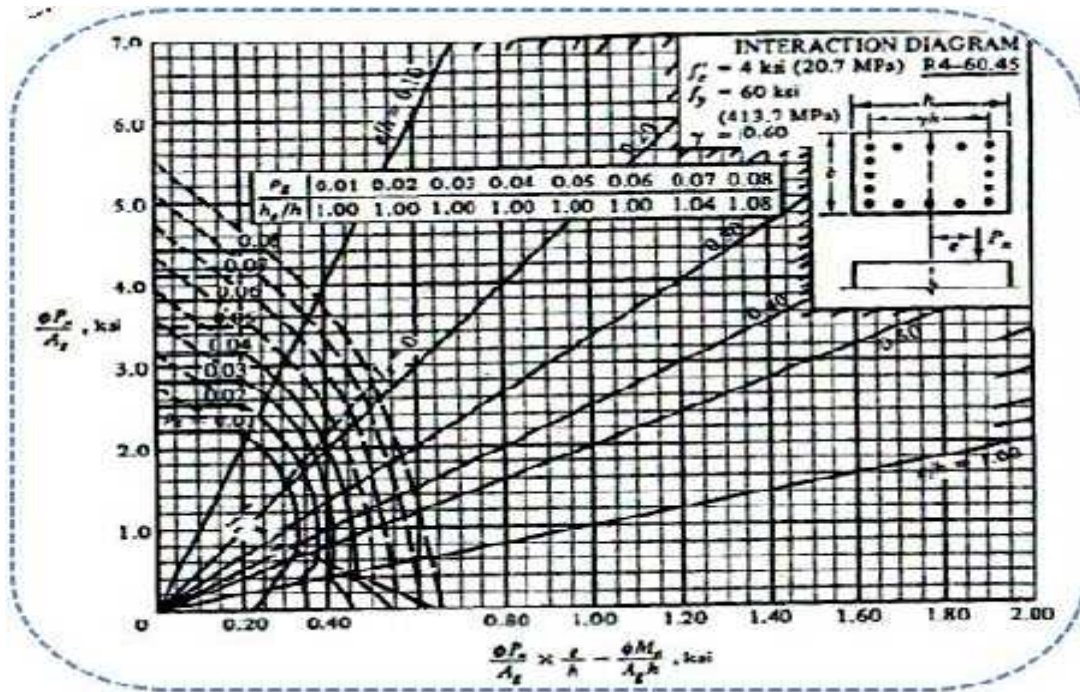


Fig. 4-8 Interaction Diagram.

$$\frac{\Phi P_n}{A_g} = \frac{2302 * 103}{0.5 * 0.3} * \frac{145}{1000} = 2 \text{ Psi}$$

$$f_c' = 30 \text{ Mpa} = 4.35 \text{ Ksi use } 4 \text{ Ksi}$$

$$F_y = 412 \text{ Mpa} = 60.9 \text{ Ksi use } 60 \text{ Ksi}$$

$$d' = 4 + 1 + 1 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$d = 30 - 6 = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \left(\frac{d - d'}{h} \right) = \left(\frac{24 - 6}{30} \right) = 0.6$$

From chart ... $g < \dots_{\min}$

$$\Rightarrow \dots_g = 0.01$$

$$2302 * 10^3 = 0.8 * 120000 \{ 0.85 f_c' + \dots_g (f_y - 0.85 (f_c')) \}$$

$$P_n = 0.8 * 120000 \{ 0.85(24) + \dots_g (412 - (0.85)(24)) \}$$

$$\rightarrow \dots_g = 0.01$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_s = \dots_g \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = .01 \times 40 \times 30 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use $\Phi 16$ with $A_s = 2.01 \text{ cm}^2$

$$\text{NO of bar} = (12/2.01) = 5.97 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check $\Phi P_n > P_u$

$$A_{s_{\text{provided}}} \text{ for } 8\Phi 16 = 16.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Phi P_n = 0.65 \times 0.8 [0.85 f_c' (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \times A_{st}]$$

$$\Phi P_n = 0.65 \times 0.8 [0.85 f_c' (150000 - 1608) + (420 \times 1608)]$$

$$\Phi P_n = 2318.8 \text{ KN} > 2302 \text{ KN}$$

OK.

4-6-3) Design Of The Tie Reinforcement:

Use $\Phi 10$ ties.

Spacing $16 \Xi d_b$ (Longitudinal bar diameter)

$$= 16 \Xi 1.6 = 25.6 \text{ cm.}$$

$$48 \Xi d_t \text{ (ties bar diameter)} = 48 \Xi 1.0 = 48 \text{ cm.}$$

Least dimension = 30 cm.

Use " $\Phi 10$ " ties @ 25 cm spacing.

Use **50 cm × 30 cm** with **8 $\Phi 16$ bars**. with **$\Phi 10$ ties @ 25 cm** spacing .

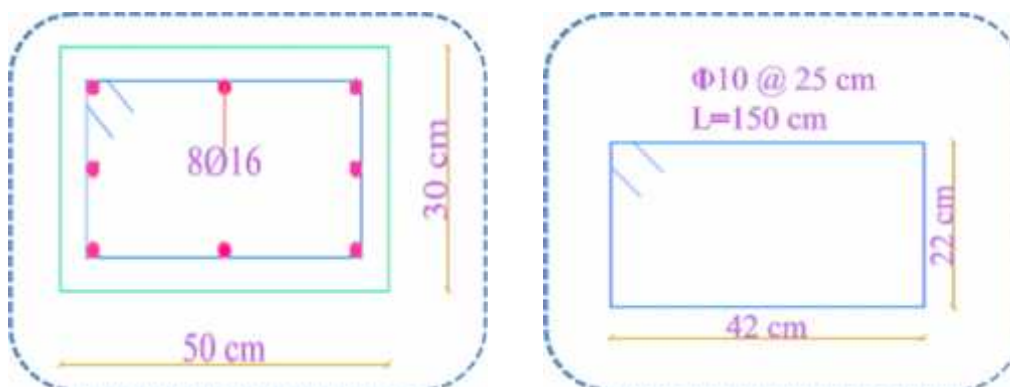


Fig. 4-9 Reinforcement of Column.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7 Design of Stairs:

(4-7-1) Design of the First Stair:

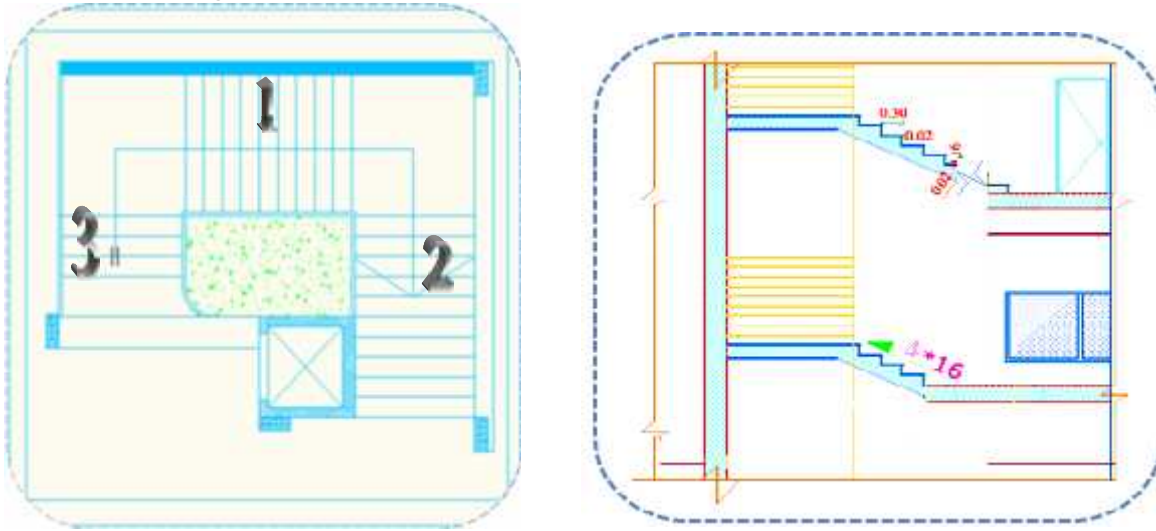


Fig. 4-11 Design of Stair.

4-7-1-1 Determination of Loads on Stair:

$$h = \frac{L}{20} = \frac{290}{20} = 14.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 150/20 = 7.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 300/20 = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Select $h = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{16}{30} \right) = 28.8^\circ$$

$$\text{(DL) Plaster} = \frac{(0.03\text{m})(22\text{kN} / \text{m}^3)}{\cos 28.8} = 0.753\text{kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{(DL) H - plate} = 0.04 * 22 * \frac{0.33}{0.30} = 0.968 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{(DL) V - plate} = 0.03 * 22 * \frac{0.16}{0.30} = 0.363 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{(DL) Plate cover} = \frac{(0.15\text{m})(25\text{kN} / \text{m}^3)}{\cos 28.8} = 4.28\text{kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$\text{(DL) Stair} = \left(\frac{0.16\text{m}}{2} \right) * 25\text{kN} / \text{m}^3 = 2.06\text{kN} / \text{m}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$(DL) \text{ H - mortar} = 0.03 * 22 = 0.66 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ V - mortar} = 0.03 * (0.165/0.3) * 22 = 0.363 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total dead load} = 12.6 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total live load} = 5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$W_u = \text{Factored dead load} + \text{Factored live load}$$

$$W_u = (1.2 \times 12.6) + (1.6 \times 5)$$

$$W_u = 23.12 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

for 1m of the stair slab

$$W_u = 23.12 \text{ kN/m}.$$

4-7-1-2 Determination of Loads on landing:

Dead Loads Of Landing:

$$(DL) \text{ Concrete Plat} = 0.15 \times 25 = 3.75 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ mortar} = 0.02 \times 22 = 0.44 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ Tiles} = 0.03 \times 22 = 0.66 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$(DL) \text{ Plaster} = 0.02 \times 22 = 0.44 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total Dead Loads of Landing} = 5.3 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W_u = \text{Factored dead load} + \text{Factored live load}$$

$$W_u = (1.2 \times 5.3) + (1.6 \times 5)$$

$$W_u = 14.3 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

for 1m of the stair slab

$$W_u = 14.3 \text{ kN/m}.$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-2 Design of positive moment:

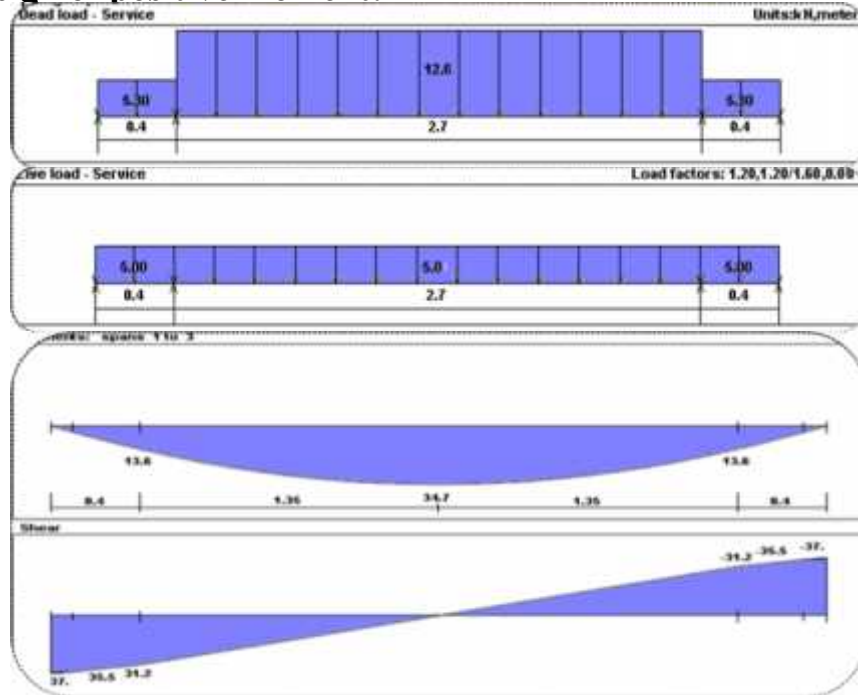


Fig. 4-12 Moment & Shear diagram of the First Stair.

From

Moment Diagram(Fig4-12)

$$M_u = 34.7 \text{ KN.m}$$

using 12bars

$$d = 15 - 2 - 0.6 = 12.4 \text{ cm.}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{34.7}{0.9} = 38.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{38.4 \times 10^6}{1000 (124)^2} = 2.66 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n / F_y})$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times 2.66 / 412})$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.0069$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = R_{eq} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0069 \times 100 \times 12.4 = 8.36 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (1000)(123)(0.25) \sqrt{24/412} \quad 1.4 \times 1000 \times 123/412 \text{ not less than.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 4.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

\triangleright Select 14/15cm

$$\text{With } A_s = \frac{14^2}{4} * 100/15 = 10.25 \text{ cm}^2 > 8.36 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

4-7-2-1 Check of Strain:

Check $A_{s \text{ req}} < A_{s \text{ max}}$

T=C

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 1000 = 836 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 16.88 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 16.88/0.85 = 19.86 \text{ mm}.$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 19.86/124 \rightarrow \epsilon_s = 0.015 > 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

4-7-2-2 Development Length of Bars:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f'_c}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 14 bars:

$$L_d = \frac{412}{2\sqrt{24}} * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1.4 = 58 \text{ cm} \text{ or } L_d = 40\Phi = 56 \text{ cm}$$

Use $L_d = 60 \text{ cm}$.

4-7-2-3 Lateral Reinforcement:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$0.2 \times A_s = 0.2 \times 8.68 = 1.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

\hookrightarrow Select 8 with $A_s = 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S = \frac{0.5}{2.7} * 100 = 18$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s = \frac{0.5}{15} * 100 = 3.3$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-3 Design of the Second Stair:

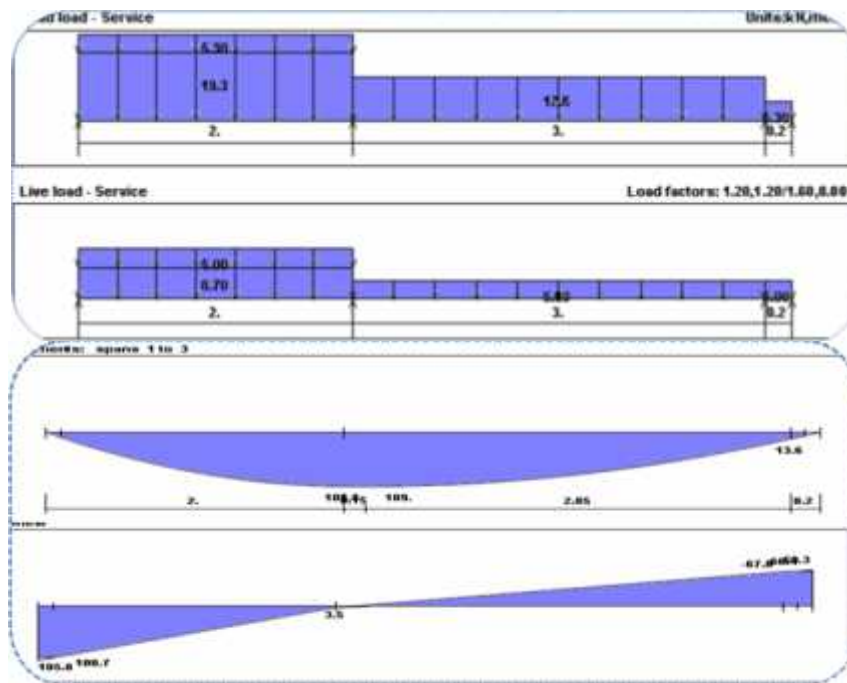


Fig. 4-13 Moment & Shear diagram of the second Stair.

Total un Factored dead Loads of Landing = $5.3+19.3 = 24.6$ kN/m.

Total un Factored live Loads of Landing = $5+8.7 = 13.7$ kN/m.

Un Factored Loads of Stairs as Shown in the First Stairs (For 1m Strip)
=12.6 kN/m.

$M_u = 109$ KN.m

using 20bars

$d = 15-2-1 = 12$ cm.

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{109}{.9} = 121 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{121 \times 10^6}{1000(120)^2} = 8.4 \text{ Mpa}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$Req = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mRn/Fy})$$

$$Req = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 8.4/412})$$

$$Req = 0.028$$

$$As_{req} = \rho * b * d$$

$$As_{req} = 0.028 * 100 * 12 = 34.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$As_{min} = (1000)(120)(0.25)\sqrt{24}/412 = 1.4 * 1000 * 120 / 412 \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\triangleright As_{min} = 4.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$As = 0.0018 * b * h$$

$$As = 0.0018 * 100 * 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

\triangleright Select 28/15cm

$$\text{With } As = \frac{2.8^2}{4} * 100 / 15 = 41 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}$$

4-7-3-1 Check of Strain:

Check $As_{req} < As_{max}$

T=C

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 1000 = 3467 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 70 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 70/0.85 = 82.37 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 82.37/120 \rightarrow \epsilon_s = 0.001 < 0.005 \text{ Not OK.}$$

4-7-3-1-1 Recalculate for stair:

Take $h = 20 \text{ cm} \rightarrow d = 20 - 2 - 1 = 17 \text{ cm.}$

$$Mn = 121 \text{ KN} \rightarrow Rn = 4.18 \rightarrow \rho = 0.01$$

$$As = 0.01 * 100 * 17 = 19.54 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}$$

4-7-3-1-2 Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$\triangleright As_{min} = 7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ \& } \triangleright As_{\text{for shrinkage}} = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

\triangleright Select 20/15cm

$$\text{With } As = \frac{2.0^2}{4} * 100 / 15 = 20.9 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m} > 19.54 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.} \quad \text{OK}$$

4-7-3-1-3 Recalculate of Strain:

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_s = 0.008 < 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-3-2 Development Length of Bars:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f'_c}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 20 bars:

$$L_d = \frac{412}{2\sqrt{24}} * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1.2 = 83 \text{ cm or } L_d = 40\phi = 80 \text{ cm}$$

Use $L_d = 80 \text{ cm}$.

4-7-3-3 Lateral Reinforcement:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 20 = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$0.2 \times A_s = 0.2 \times 19.54 = 3.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 3.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

☞ Select 10 with $A_s = 0.785 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S = \frac{0.785}{2.7} * 100 = 29$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s = \frac{0.785}{15} * 100 = 5.2 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-4 Design of the third Stair:

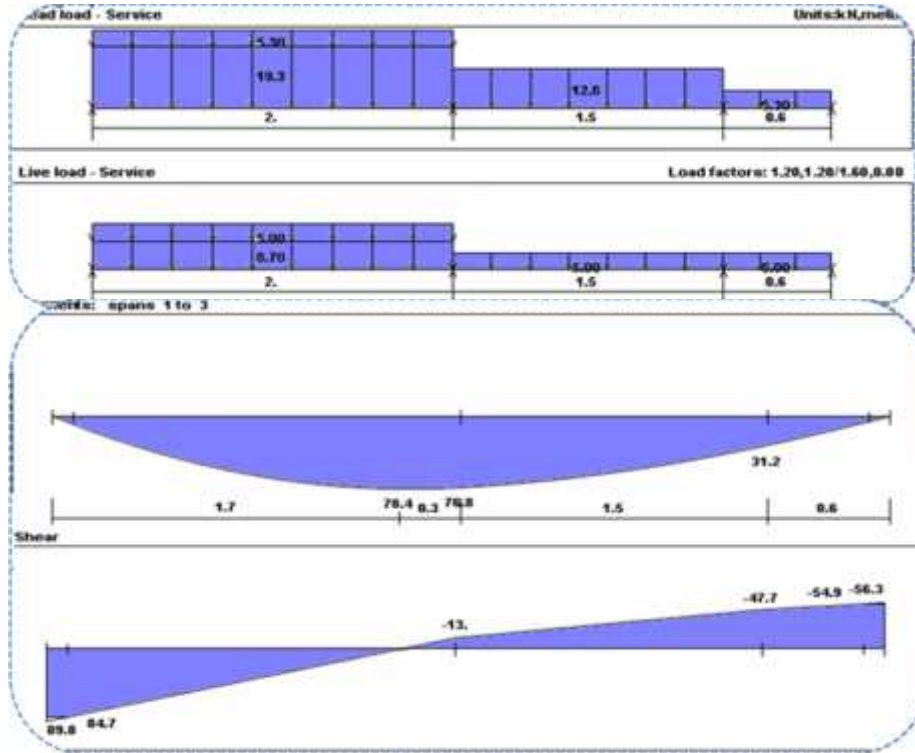


Fig. 4-27 Moment & Shear diagram of the Second Stair.

$$M_u = 78.2 \text{ KN.m}$$

using 20bars

$$d = 15 - 2 - 1 = 12 \text{ cm.}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{78.2}{0.9} = 86.85 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{86.85 \times 10^6}{1000 (124)^2} = 6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y})$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times 6/412})$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.017$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = R_{eq} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.017 \times 100 \times 124 = 21.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \min} = (1000)(120)(0.25)\sqrt{24}/412 = 1.4 * 1000 * 120 / 412 \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 4.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\triangleright \text{Select } A_{s \text{ req}} = 21.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\triangleright \text{Select } 28/15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{With } A_s = * \frac{(28)^2}{4} * 100/15 = 41 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 33.48 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

4-7-4-1 Check of Strain:

$$\text{Check } A_{s \text{ req}} < A_{s \text{ max}}$$

$$T=C$$

$$0.85 * 24 * a * 1000 = 2140 * 412$$

$$\rightarrow a = 43.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = a/B = 43.2/0.85 = 50.8 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{0.003}{0.003 + \epsilon_s} = 50.8/120 \rightarrow \epsilon_s = 0.004 < 0.005 \quad \text{NOT OK.}$$

4-7-4-1-1 Recalculate for stair:

$$\text{Take } h = 20 \text{ cm} \rightarrow d = 20 - 2 - 1 = 17 \text{ cm.}$$

$$M_n = 86.85 \text{ KN} \rightarrow R_n = 3 \rightarrow \rho = 0.007$$

$$A_{s \text{ req}} = 0.007 * 100 * 17 = 13.4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m.}$$

4-7-4-1-2 Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$\triangleright A_{s \min} = 7 \text{ cm}^2 \& \triangleright A_{s \text{ for shrinkage}} = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\triangleright \text{Select } 16/15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{With } A_s = * \frac{(16)^2}{4} * 100/15 = 13.4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} = A_{s \text{ req}} \quad \text{OK}$$

4-7-4-1-3 Recalculate of Strain:

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_s = 0.012 < 0.005 \quad \text{OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-7-4-3 Development Length of Bars:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f'_c}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 16 bars:

$$L_d = \frac{412}{2\sqrt{24}} * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1.6 = 67 \text{ cm or } L_d = 40\phi = 64 \text{ cm}$$

Use $L_d = 70 \text{ cm}$.

4-7-4-4 Lateral Reinforcement:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 17 = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$0.2 \times A_s = 0.2 \times 13.4 = 2.68 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 3.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

☞ Select 8 with $A_s = 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S = \frac{0.5}{2.7} * 100 = 18$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s = \frac{0.5}{15} * 100 = 3.3 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-8 Design of Mat Foundation:

4-8-1 Load calculation :

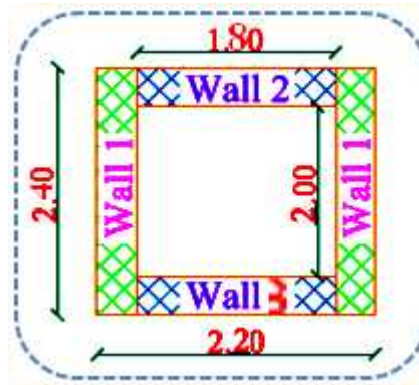


Fig. 4-28 Geometry of Mat Foundation.

Dead Loads of Wall (1) per meter = $H \times (W) \times c$
 $= 16.5 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 82.5 \text{ KN / m.}$

q_U from solid elevator slab on each wall = 21 KN/ m.

factored Load of wall = 99 KN/ m.

Load of wall (3) from beam & ribs = 112 KN/ m.

Total Factored Loads of wall (1) = 21+99 = 120 KN/ m.

Total Factored Loads of wall (2) = 21+99 = 120 KN/ m.

Total Factored Loads of wall (3) = 21+99+112 = 232 KN/ m.

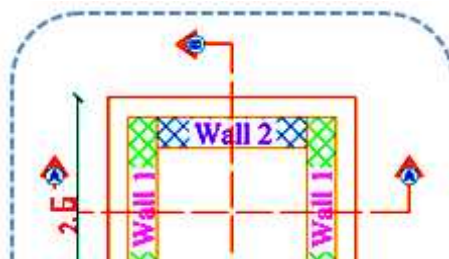
P total on shere wall = $((120 \times 2.40 \times 2) + (120 \times 1.8) + (232 \times 1.8)) = 1209.6 \text{ KN.}$

$$A_{\text{Req.}} = \frac{\text{Total Factored Load}}{1.4 \times \text{Allowable Bearing Pressure}}$$

$$A_{\text{req}} = \frac{1209.6}{1.4 \times 500} = 1.8 \text{ m}^2$$

Use $A = 2.6 \times 2.4 \text{ m,}$

$$\varnothing A = 2.6 \times 2.4 = 6.24 \text{ m}^2 > A_{\text{Req.}} = 1.8 \text{ m}^2$$



Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Fig. 4-29 Required Sections for Design.

4-8-2 Determination of Footing Depth:

$$\rightarrow (121 * 2 / 2.6 * 1) = 93 \text{ KN/ m}^2$$

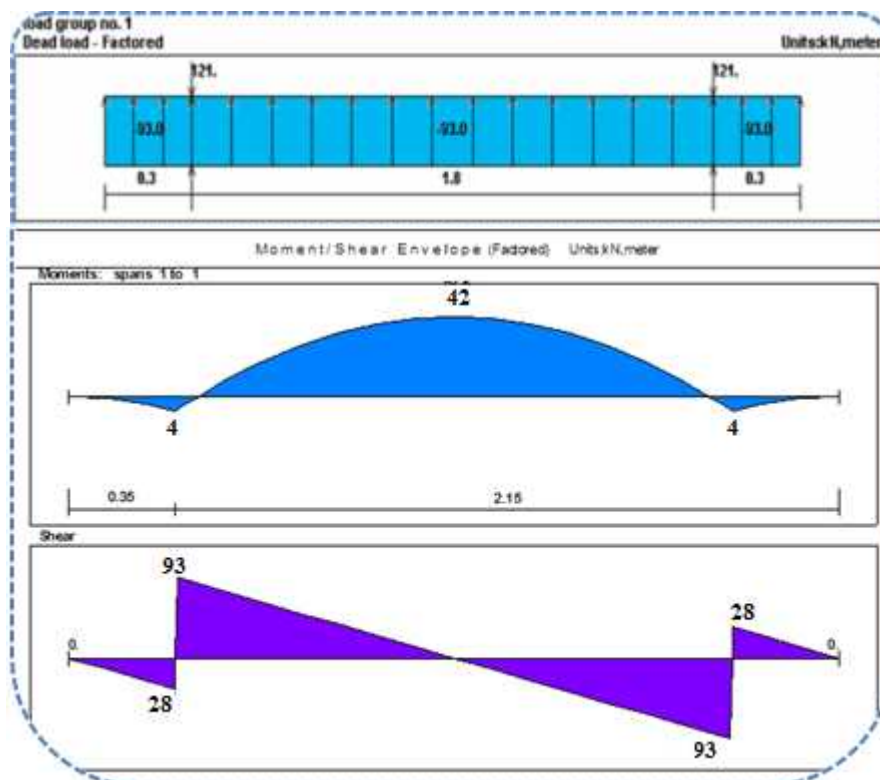


Fig. 4-30 Shear & Moment Envelope of Mat Footing Section A-A.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$V_u = 93 \text{ KN} \dots$ (From Fig. 4-24)

$$\times V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times d = 684.65d$$

Let $V_u = V_c$.

$$93 \times 1000 = 684.65 d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 14 \text{ cm}$$

Assume 10 for main reinforcement.

$$h_{\text{Req}} = 14 + 1 + 6 + 1 = 22 \text{ cm.}$$

take $h = 30 \text{ cm}$ & $d = 22 \text{ cm}$.

4-8-3 Design in X- Direction.

Bearing capacity for Section A-A.

$$\rightarrow (121 * 2 | 2.6 * 1) = 93 \text{ KN/ m}^2$$

$$\varnothing_1 = 167.7 \text{ KN/ m}^2 < 1.4 \times \text{B.C} = 700 \text{ KN/ m}^2$$

OK.

Section A-A:

By using atir software we found that the shear and the moment envelope of this section is as in figure(4-24).

4-8-3-1 Design of positive moment:

Bottom reinforcement (in X direction).

$M_u = 4 \text{ KN.m/ meter strip}$, (At the Face of Support).

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \varnothing = \frac{4}{.9} = 4.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{4.4 \times 10^6}{1000(220)^2} = 0.1 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n / F_y})$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 0.1 / 412})$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.00024$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0024 * 100 * 22 = 0.53 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (1000)(20)(0.25)\sqrt{24}/412 = 1.4 * 1000 * 20/412 \text{ not less than.}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

For Shrinkage & Temperature :

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15 = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$1.3A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.3 \times 0.53 = 0.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select Ø 12 with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ "For Bottom Reinforcement"

$$S = \frac{1.13}{5.4} \times 100 = 20.9 \text{ cm}$$

Select S=20 cm

$$\Rightarrow A_s = \frac{1.13}{20} \times 100 = 5.65 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

4-8-3-2 Design of negative moment :-

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Top reinforcement (in X direction).

$M_u = 42$ KN.m per meter strip "At the Face of Support "

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{42}{0.9} = 46.6 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{46.6 \times 10^6}{1000(220)^2} = 0.96 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y})$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times 0.96/412})$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.0024$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = R_{eq} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = 0.0024 \times 100 \times 22 = 5.3 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s_{min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3A_{s_{req}} = 1.3 \times 5.3 = 6.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 6.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select Ø 12 with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ " For Top Reinforcement "

$$S = \frac{1.13}{7.33} \times 100 = 15.4 \text{ cm}$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = \frac{1.13}{15} \times 100 = 7.53 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req}} = 7.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

4-8-4 Design in Y- Direction

4-8-4-1 Load calculation :

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Dead Loads of Wall (1) per meter} &= H \times (W) \times c \\ &= 16.5 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 82.5 \text{ KN / m.}\end{aligned}$$

$$q_U \text{ from solid elevator slab on each wall} = 21 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{factored Load of wall} = 99 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{Load of wall (3) from beam \& ribs} = 112 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{Total Factored Loads of wall (2)} = 21+99 = 120 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

$$\text{Total Factored Loads of wall (3)} = 21+99+112 = 232 \text{ KN/ m.}$$

4-8-4-2 Eccentricity Calculations:

$$M_y = 0$$

$$M_y = 121 \times 1.1 + 232 \times 1.1 = 388.3 \text{ KN.}$$

$$P_u = 1209 \text{ KN as calculated before.}$$

$$e_y = \frac{M_y}{P_u} = \frac{388.3}{1209} = 0.32 \text{ m} < \frac{b_x}{6} = \frac{2.6}{6} = 0.43 \text{ m} \quad \text{OK.}$$

4-8-4-3 Bearing Pressure for Section B-B:

$$\sigma_1 = (P_u / A) + \frac{M_y}{I_y} * X.$$

$$\text{but } I_y = \frac{bh^3}{12}.$$

$$= (2.6 * 2.4^3 / 12) = 2.99.$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = (1209 / 2.6 * 2.4) + \frac{388.3}{2.99} * 1.2 = 349.5 \text{ KN.}$$

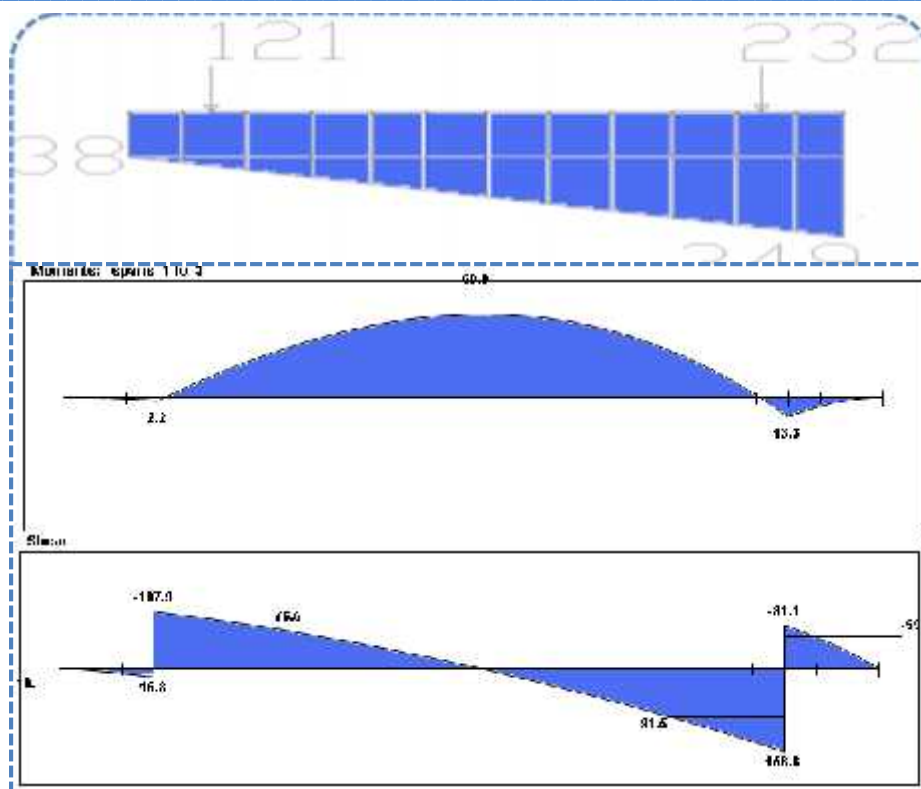
$$\sigma_{\text{min}} = (1209 / 2.6 * 2.4) - \frac{388.3}{2.99} * 1.2 = 38 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 349.5 \text{ KN} < 1.4 * 500 = 700 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad \text{OK.}$$

From atir software we found that the shear and the moment envelope as in the following Figure(4-25).

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design



Use

Fig. 4-31 Shear & Moment Envelope of Mat Footing Section B-B.

the same values of d and h as in section B-B;
($d=22$ cm & $h=30$ cm).

4-8-4-3 Design of positive moment:

Bottom reinforcement (in Y direction).

$M_u = 13.3$ KN.m per meter strip "At the Face of Support "

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = 20.2$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{13.3}{0.9} = 14.7 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = 14.7^6 / 1000(220)^2 = 0.3 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n / F_y})$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times 0.3 / 412})$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.0007$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0007 * 100 * 22 = 1.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.6 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s \text{ min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.3 \times 1.6 = 2.13 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select Ø 12 with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ "For Bottom Reinforcement"

$$S = \frac{1.13}{5.4} \times 100 = 20.9 \text{ cm}$$

Select S=20 cm

$$\Rightarrow A_s = \frac{1.13}{20} \times 100 = 5.65 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

4-8-4-4 Design of negative moment :-

Top reinforcement (in Y direction).

Mu = 68.9 KN.m per meter strip "At the Face of Support "

$$M_n = Mu/\phi = \frac{68.9}{.9} = 76.5 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{76.5 \times 10^6}{1000(220)^2} = 1.6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Req} = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y})$$

$$\text{Req} = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 * 20.2 * 1.6/412})$$

$$\text{Req} = 0.004$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \rho * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.004 * 100 * 22 = 8.8 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ min}} = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.3 \times 8.8 = 11.44 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30 = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 8.8 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select \emptyset 14 with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$ " For Top Reinforcement "

$$S = \frac{1.13}{7.33} \times 100 = 15.4 \text{ cm}$$

Select $S=15 \text{ cm}$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = (1.53/15) \times 100 = 10.2 \text{ cm}^2 > 8.8 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ OK.}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-9 Design of Combined Footing (F5):

4-9-1 Loads Calculation:

Column C 1 (50 cm * 30 cm)

Factored Load = 1000 KN

Column C 1 (50 cm * 30 cm)

Factored Load = 1000 KN

Total Factored Load 1000+1000 = 2000 KN.

Soil weighting = 18 KN/m³

Allowable soil pressure = 500 KN/m²

Assume footing to be about 50 cm thick, in addition to about 15 cm of blinding concrete.

Footing weight = 1.2×25×0.5 = 15 kN/m²

Back Fill weight above the footing = 1.6 × (1.5-0.5) × 18 = 28.8 kN/m²

Blinding concrete weight = 1.2× 0.15× 25 = 4.5 kN/m²

P_{net} = 15+28.8+4.5 = 48.3 kN/m².

4-9-2 Determination the dimension of the combined footing :

$$\frac{P_u}{A_{s_{req}}} + P_{net} \leq 1.4 \times \text{Allowable Bearing Pressure}$$

$$\frac{2000}{A_{s_{req}}} + 48.3 \leq 1.4 \times 500$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = \frac{2000}{651.7} = 3 \text{ m}^2.$$

Use L = 2.5 m, B = 1.5 m,

$$\therefore A = 2.5 \times 1.5 = 3.75 \text{ m}^2 > A_{s_{req}} = 3 \text{ m}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

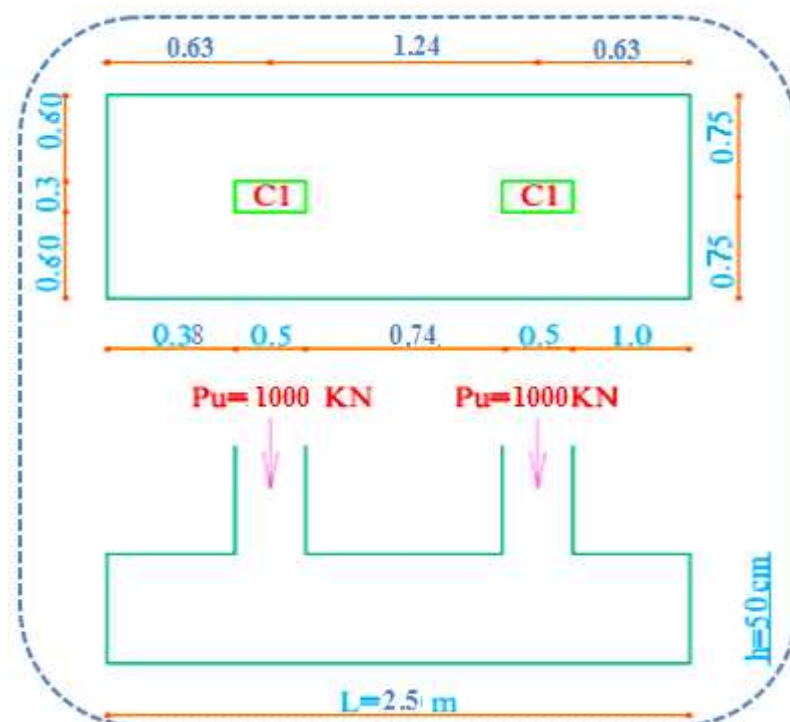


Fig. 4-32 Geometry of Combined Footing.

4-9-3 Determine the bearing pressure under Combined Footing

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_u &= (P_u/A) + P_{net} \pm (M_x/I_x) * Y \pm (M_y/I_y) * X \\
 &= (2000/3) + 48.3 + 0 = 715 \text{ KN/m}^2 < 1.4 * 500 = 718 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

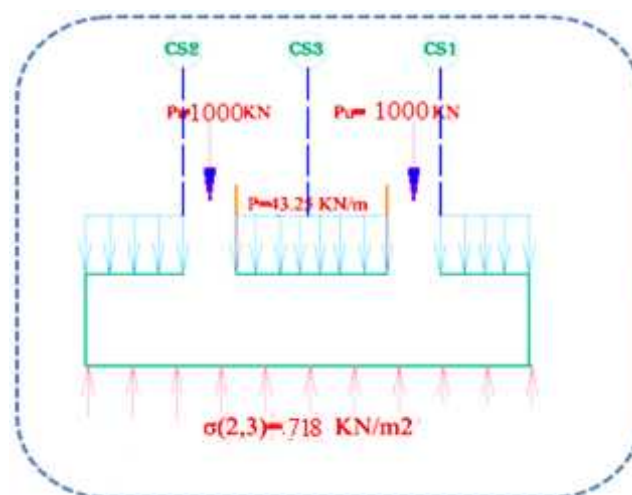


Fig. 4-33 bearing under Combined Footing.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-9-3 Determine the Required depth of the Combined Footing :

Assume $H = 50\text{cm}$

$$d = 50 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 40.5 \text{ cm}$$

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d \dots\dots\dots \text{Control}$$

Where:

$$s_c = a / b = 50 / 30 = 1.6$$

b_o = Perimeter of critical section taken at $(d/2)$ from the loaded area

$$= 2\{(500+405) + (300+405)\} = 3220 \text{ mm}$$

$r_s = 40$ for interior column

$$w V_c = 0.75 * \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{24} * 3220 * 405 = 1597.2 \text{ KN.}$$

$$V_u \text{ critical} = 715 * 1.5 * (1-.4) - 48.3 * 1.5 * (1-.4) = 600$$

Check $V_c \geq V_u$ (Critical)

$\rightarrow 1597.2 > 600$ ok.

OK. d'' to satisfy punching shear

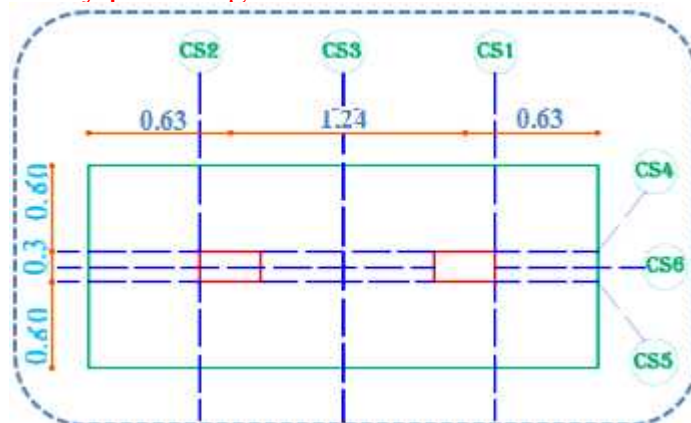


Fig. 4-34 Required Sections For Design.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-9-4 Design in X Direction:

$$\begin{aligned} MR_x &= \Sigma M_x + \text{[Diagram showing a curved arrow pointing right]} \\ M \text{ at CS1} &+ \text{[Diagram showing a curved arrow pointing right]} \\ &= 718 \cdot 0.38 \cdot 0.19 \cdot 1.5 - 48 \cdot 0.38 \cdot 0.19 \cdot 1.5 \\ \Rightarrow M_{CS1} &= 127 \text{ KN.m} \end{aligned}$$

4.9.4-1 Design of Bottom reinforcement

$$M_u = 127 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{127}{.9} = 141 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{141 \cdot 10^6}{1500(405)^2} = 0.9 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$Req = 1/m (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n/F_y})$$

$$Req = 1/20.2 (1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 20.2 \cdot 0.9/412})$$

$$Req = 0.002$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = \text{[Diagram showing a curved arrow pointing right]} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.002 \cdot 150 \cdot 40.5 = 13 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/f_y) \cdot b \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{f_c}$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/f_y) \sqrt{24} \cdot 1500 \cdot 405$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 1.4 \cdot b \cdot d / f_y$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$1.3A_{s_{req.}} = 1.3 \times 13 = 17 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 200 \times 40.5 = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 17 \text{ cm}^2.$$

☞ Select 20 12 with $A_s = 22 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot > A_{s_{req.}} = 17 \text{ cm}^2$.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Check of Strain:

Tension = Compression

$$A_s \times f_y = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$1700 \times 412 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 1500 \times a$$

$$\rightarrow a = 23 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 27 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\epsilon_s = .004 < 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

4-9-4-2 Development Length of main Reinforcement:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times \times \times d_b$$

For 12 bars:

$$L_d = 40 = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 100 - 7.5 = 92.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$L_d = 48 > 92.5$$

Ok.

4.9.5 Design of Bending Moment about S3

M at CS2 + ↻

$$= (715 \times 1.25 \times 0.625) \times 1.5 - (48 \times 1.25 \times 0.625) \times 1.5 - (1000 \times 0.55) =$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{CS2} = -350 \text{ KN.m} + \curvearrowright$$

no top reinforcement .

Design of shrinkage and temperature reinforcement:

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 150 \times 40.5 = 10.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\curvearrowright \text{ Select } 15 \text{ } 12 \text{ with } A_s = 17 \text{ cm}^2 \rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4.9.6 Design of Bottom Reinforcement at S3

$$M_u = 350 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{350}{0.9} = 388 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{388 \times 10^6}{1500 (405)^2} = 1.1 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n / F_y} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times 1.1 / 412} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.003$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = R_{eq} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.003 \times 150 \times 40.5 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25 / f_y) \times b \times d \times \sqrt{f_c}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25 / f_y) \sqrt{24} \times 1500 \times 405$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 1.4 \times b \times d / f_y$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$1.3 A_{s \text{ req.}} = 1.3 \times 24 = 31 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 150 \times 40.5 = 10.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ req.}} = 31 \text{ cm}^2.$$

☞ Select 16 16 with $A_s = 32 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 31 \text{ cm}^2$.

4.9.7 Design in y- Direction

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$MR_y = \sum M_y \quad \curvearrowright +$$
$$\Rightarrow MR_y = (715 \times 0.62 \times .31) \times 2 - (48.3 \times 0.62 \times .31) \times 2 = 256 \text{ KN.m}$$

4. .7-1 Design of Bottom Reinforcement

$$M_u = 256 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{256}{.9} = 284 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{284 \times 10^6}{1500(405)^2} = .8 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/m \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2mR_n / F_y} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 1/20.2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 20.2 \times .8 / 412} \right)$$

$$R_{eq} = 0.002$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = R_{eq} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.002 \times 200 \times 40.5 = 16.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for minimum reinforcement:

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25 / f_y) \times b \times d \times \sqrt{f_c}$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25 / f_y) \times \sqrt{24} \times 2000 \times 405$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 1.4 \times b \times d / f_y$$

$$= 23 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$1.3A_{s_{req.}} = 1.3 \times 16.2 = 21 \text{ cm}^2$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 200 \times 40.5 = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 21 \text{ cm}^2.$$

☞ Select 12 #16 with $A_s = 24 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 21 \text{ cm}^2$.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Check of Strain:

Tension = Compression

$$A_s \times f_y = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$2100 \times 412 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 2000 \times a$$

$$\rightarrow a = 22 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 25 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\epsilon_s = .004 < 0.005 \text{ ok}$$

4.9.7.2 Development length of main Reinforcement:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2 \sqrt{f_c'}} \times \alpha \times B \times \gamma \times d_b$$

$$L_d = 40 \times 1.6 = 64 \text{ cm}$$

4.9.8 Design Of Top Reinforcement

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 200 \times 40.5 = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

☞ Select 15 #12 with $A_s = 17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 14.5 \text{ cm}^2$.

4.12.8.1 Check Transfer of Load at Base of Column (Design of Dowels)

$$P_n = (0.85 f_c' A_g)$$

$$P_n = 0.65(0.85)(30)(600 \times 300) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_n = 2983.5 \text{ KN} > 2850 \text{ KN}$$

☞ Dowels are not required for load transfer.

But use the minimum reinforcement of dowels:

$$A_s = \rho_{min} \times A_g$$

$$A_s = 0.005 (50 \times 30) = 7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Use 6 14 dowels with $A_s = 9.24 \text{ cm}^2$

4-9-8-2 Development Length (L_d) of Dowels:

L_d for 14:

$$L_d = \frac{F_y}{4\sqrt{30}} \times d_b$$

$$L_d = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{30}} \times 1.4 = 26.84 \text{ cm}$$

But Not Less Than $0.044 \times F_y \times d_b = 25.87 \text{ cm}$

Available embedment = $50 - 7.5 - 2 - 2 = 54.5 \text{ cm} > 26.84 \text{ cm}$

∴ Ok.

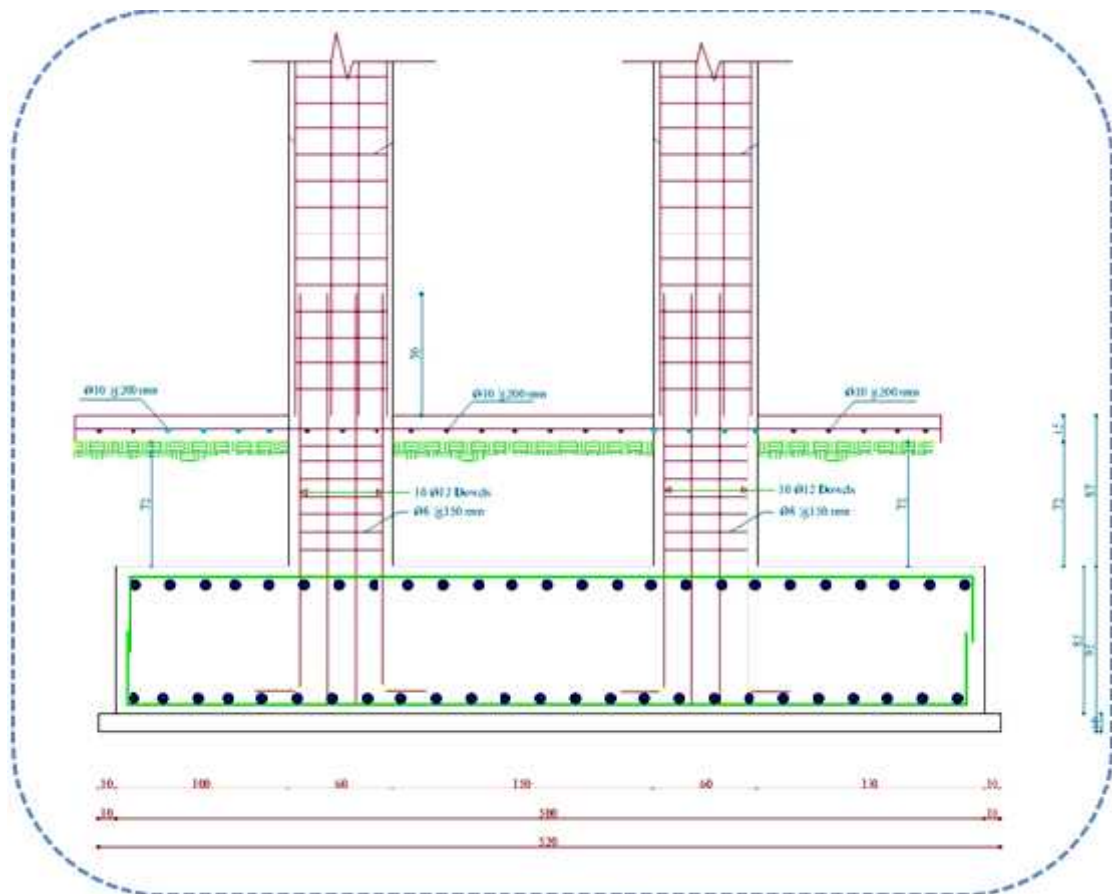


Fig. 4-35 Details of Combined Footing(F5).

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-10 Design of Strip Footing (Under the Shear Wall):

4-10-1 Load Calculations

Weight of wall (D.L.) = height \times thickness of wall \times 1m wide \times c

Weight of wall (D.L.) = $16.5 \times 0.2 \times 25 = 82.5$ KN / m.

Total Dead Load = 38 KN/m.

Total Live Load = 22 KN/m.

Weight of concrete footing = $0.5 \times 25 \times 1 \times bx = 12.5 bx$ KN

Weight of soil above footing = $18 \times 1 \times 1 \times bx = 18 bx$ KN

4-10-2 Determination of Footing Depth:

Assume footing thickness = 50 cm $>$ $h_{\min} = 25$ cm.

4-10-3 Determination of Footing Width:

Allowable soil pressure = 500 KN/m²

$$\frac{P}{A} \leq 6 \text{ allowable}$$

$$((38 \times 1) + (22 \times 1) + (12.5 bx + 18bx) / 1 \times bx) \leq 500$$

$$60 + 30.5 bx = 500bx$$

$$\rightarrow bx = 12.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{select } bx = 60 \text{ cm}$$

4-10-4 Check of Shear

$$P_u \text{ total} = (1.2 \times 38 \times 0.6) + (1.6 \times 22 \times 0.6) + (1.2 \times 0.5 \times 25 \times 0.6)$$

$$+ (1.6 \times 18 \times 1 \times 0.6)$$

$$\rightarrow P_u \text{ total} = 75 \text{ KN.}$$

$$P_u / \text{Area} = 75 / 1 \times 0.6 = 125 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$125 < 1.4 \times 500 = 700 \text{ KN/m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

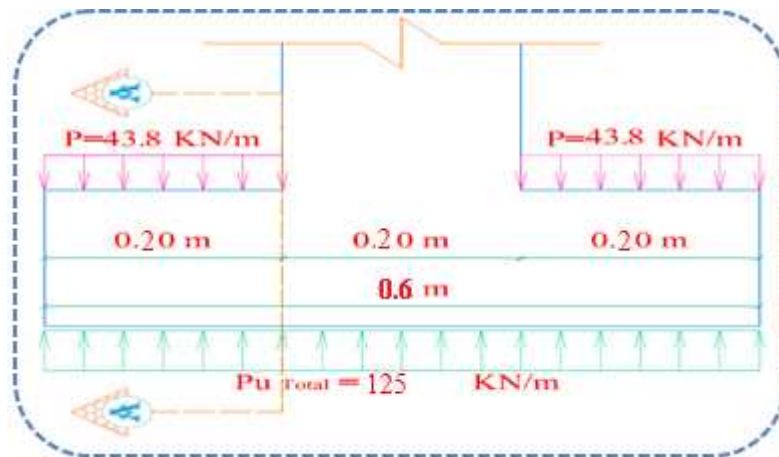


Fig. 4-36 Geometry of Strip Footing.

$$P_u \text{ per 1m strip} = (1.6 \cdot 18 \cdot 1) + (1.2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 25 \cdot 1) = 43.8 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_u = (125 \cdot 0.2) - (43.8 \cdot 0.2) = 16.3 \text{ kN.}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b \times d$$

$$d = 50 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 40.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 405 = 277.3 \text{ kN}$$

☞ The Depth of Footing is Satisfied.

4-10-5 Design of Bending Moment

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= (125 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.2/2) - (43.8 \cdot 0.2 \cdot 0.2/2) \\ &= 2 \text{ kN.m} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = 2/0.9 = 2.2 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 2 / 1000 \cdot 405^2$$

$$R_n = 0.01 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$r_{eq} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{f_y}} \right)$$
$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.01)}{412}} \right) = 0.00003$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = r_{eq.} \cdot b \cdot d$$
$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.00003 \cdot 100 \cdot 40.5 = .13 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.25 \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d / F_y$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = (0.25/412) \sqrt{24} \cdot 405 \cdot 1000$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 12 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Not less than } 1.4 \cdot b \cdot d / f_y = 1.4 \cdot 405 \cdot 1000 / 412 = 13.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{min}} = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 A_{s_{req.}} = 1.3 \times 0.75 = 0.98 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s_{min}} = 13.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

As For shrinkage and Temperature:

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 50 = 9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Select 9 12 With $A_s = 10.17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S_{req} = \frac{1.13}{10.17} \times 100 = 11 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Use } S_{req} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

So Select 12@10 cm.

4-10-6 Development Length of main Reinforcement:

$$L_d = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times \dots \times db$$

$$L_d = \frac{420}{2\sqrt{30}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1.2 = 46 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Or } 40 \times 1.2 = 48$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Available Ld = 20 – 7.5 = 12.5 cm

Available Ld = 12.5 < Ld req = 46 cm

Available Ld = 12.5

Using Hook $\geq 16 \Phi = 16 \times 1.2 = 19.2$ cm

\Rightarrow Hook Length = 20 cm > 19.2 cm.

So Ld Total = 20 + 22.5 = 42.5 cm

4-10-7 Design of Secondary Bottom Reinforcement

$A_{s \min}$ For Shrinkage and Temperature is required

$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$

$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 50 = 9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$

$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

➤ Select 9 12 With $A_s = 10.17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{10.17} \times 100 = 11 \text{ cm}$

Use $S_{\text{req}} = 10 \text{ cm}$

So Select 12@10 cm.

4-10-8 Design of Secondary Top & Bottom Reinforcement For The

Top Layer:

$A_{s \min}$ For Shrinkage and Temperature is required

$A_s = 0.0018 \times b \times h$

$A_s = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 50 = 9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$

$\Rightarrow A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

➤ Select 9 12 With $A_s = 10.17 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s \text{ req.}} = 9 \text{ cm}^2$

$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{10.17} \times 100 = 11 \text{ cm}$

Use $S_{\text{req}} = 10 \text{ cm}$

So Select 12@10 cm.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-10-9 Check Transfer of Load at Base of Column (Design of Dowels):

$$P_n = \quad \times (0.85 \times f_c' \times A_g + A_{s_{req}} \times f_y) \geq P_u$$

$$P_u = (1.2 \times 25 \times 16.5 \times 2 \times 1) = 99 \text{ KN.}$$

$$0.65 \times ((.85 \times 24 \times 1000 \times 200) + (A_{s_{req}} \times 412)) = 99000$$

$$\rightarrow A_{s_{req}} =$$

$$0.65 \times [(0.85 \times 30 \times 1000 \times 300) + (A_{s_{req}} \times 420)] = 251.03 \times 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req}} = -62 \text{ cm}^2$$

So $A_{s_{min}}$ is required

$$A_{s_{min}} = .0012 \times A_g$$

$$= .0012 \times 100 \times 20 = 2.4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

Use 4 12 dowels with $A_s = 4.52 \text{ cm}^2$

4-10-10 Development Length of Dowels:

$$L_{d(1)req} = \frac{f_y}{4\sqrt{f_c'}} db = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{30}} \times 2 = 38.34 \text{ cm.}$$

$$L_{d(2)req} = 0.044 \times f_y \times db = 0.044 \times 420 \times 2 = 36.96 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{d_{req}} = 38.34 \text{ cm.}$$

$$h_{req} = L_{d_{req}} + 7.5 + 1.2 + 1.2$$

$$= 38.34 + 7.5 + 1.2 + 1.2 = 48.24 \text{ cm.}$$

☞ **Select $h_{req} = 50 \text{ cm}$**

$$\Rightarrow \text{Available } L_d = 50 - 7.5 - 1.2 - 1.2 = 40.1 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 40.1 \text{ cm} > L_{d(1)req} = 38.34 \text{ cm.}$$

☞ **Ok.80**

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

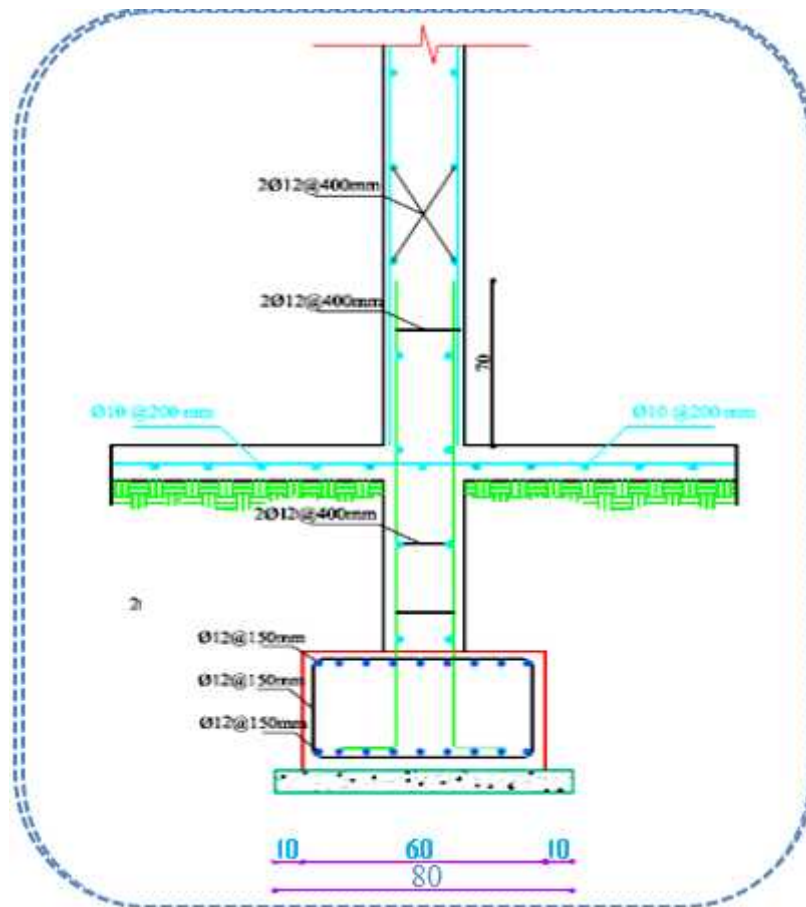


Fig. 4-37 Details of Strip Footing.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-11 (Design of solid slab):

4-11-1:(calculation)

Area of solid slab 2.4*2.2

$L_x/L_y = 2.4/2.2 = 1.1 < 2 \rightarrow$ 2way solid slab.

$h_{req} = L/20 = 11\text{cm} \rightarrow$ take $h = 15\text{ cm}$.

4-11-2:(calculation of load)

Dead load = $0.15*25 = 3.75\text{ KN/ m}^2$

Live load = 10 KN/ m^2 .

$q_u = 1.2D + 1.6L = 20.5\text{ KN/ m}^2$

4-11-3 (internal forces & moment for 1m strip in x& y direction by using table 6.6.

K_{fx} : moment parameter in x direction.

K_{fy} : moment parameter in y direction

K_{Ax} : support reaction in x direction.

K_{Ay} : support reaction in y direction.

by using $L_x/L_y = 1.1$

$\rightarrow K_{fx} = 22.4 \quad \& K_{fy} = 27.9 \quad \& K_{Ax} = K_{Ay} = 2.09$.

$M_{fx} = q_u * l_x^2 / K_{fx} = 4.43\text{ KN.m/m}$

$M_{fy} = q_u * l_x^2 / K_{fy} = 3.56\text{ KN.m/m}$

$A_y = A_x = q_u * l_x / K_{Ax} = 21.6\text{ KN /m}$.

By using table 6.9 $\rightarrow dx = 1.34 \quad \& dy = 1.34$.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

to prevent the rotation of edge we increased fixed moment M_{fx} & M_{fy} .

$$M_{fy} \text{ become} = d_y * M_{fx} = 6 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_{fx} \text{ become} = d_x * M_{fx} = 4.6 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

4-11-4 (Designe of shere)

$$D = 15 - 2 - 1 = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_u \text{ max} = 21.6 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_c > V_u$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 120 = 73.5 \text{ KN} > V_u$$

OK no shear is required.

4-11-5 (desgne of x direction)

$$M_u = 6 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = \frac{6}{.9} = 6.7 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{6.7}{120(290)^2} = .57 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 * 24} = 20.2$$

$$\text{req} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.5)}{412}} \right) = 0.0012$$

$$\text{req} = 0.0012$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = \text{req} * b * d$$

$$A_{s \text{ req.}} = 0.0012 * 100 * 120 = 1.44 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25/f_y) * b * d * \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = (0.25/f_y) \sqrt{24} * 100 * 120$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$= 3.56 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

Not less than $1.4 \cdot b \cdot d / f_y = 1.4 \cdot 120 \cdot 290 / 412 = 4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$

$$1.3 \cdot A_s \text{ req} = 1.87 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

As for shrinkage & temp = $.0018 \cdot 12 \cdot 100 = 2.16 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$.

$$\rightarrow A_s \text{ req} = 2.16 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

➤ Select 8/15cm With $A_s = 3.34 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$

4-11-6(designe in y direction)

$$M_u = 4.8 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_n = M_u / \phi = 5.3 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = 5.3 / 120 (290)^2 = .36 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{412}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.2$$

$$\text{req} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{20.2} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.2)(.36)}{412}} \right) = 0.0012$$

$$\text{req} = 0.0012$$

$$A_s \text{ req} = \text{req} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$A_s \text{ req} = 0.001 \cdot 100 \cdot 120 = 1.2 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = (0.25 / f_y) \cdot b \cdot d \cdot \sqrt{f_c}$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = (0.25 / f_y) \sqrt{24} \cdot 100 \cdot 120$$
$$= 3.56 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

Not less than $1.4 \cdot b \cdot d / f_y = 1.4 \cdot 120 \cdot 290 / 412 = 4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$

$$1.3 \cdot A_s \text{ req} = 1.88 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

As for shrinkage & temp = $.0018 \cdot 12 \cdot 100 = 2.16 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$.

$$\rightarrow A_s \text{ req} = 2.16 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

➤ Select 8/15cm With $A_s = 3.34 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$

Ok.

➔ Select 8/15cm in both direction with

Top reinforcement take as shrinkage & temperture c

$$8/15 \text{ cm With } A_s = 3.34 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

(4.12.2) depth Determination by check of punching:

$$P_{max} = 2500 \text{ KN}$$

$$d = 55 - 7 - 1 - 1 = 46 \text{ cm}$$

$b_o \equiv$ Perimeter of critical section taken at
($d/2$) from the loaded area

$$b_o = 364 \text{ cm}$$

$Bc \equiv$ proportion of column dimensions

$$Bc = \frac{50}{40} = 1.25$$

$r_s = 40$ interior column

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \sqrt{f'_c} \times \frac{b_o d}{3} = 0.75 \times \sqrt{24} \times \frac{3.64 \times 0.46}{3} \times 1000 = 2050.7 \text{ KN} \dots \text{controls}$$

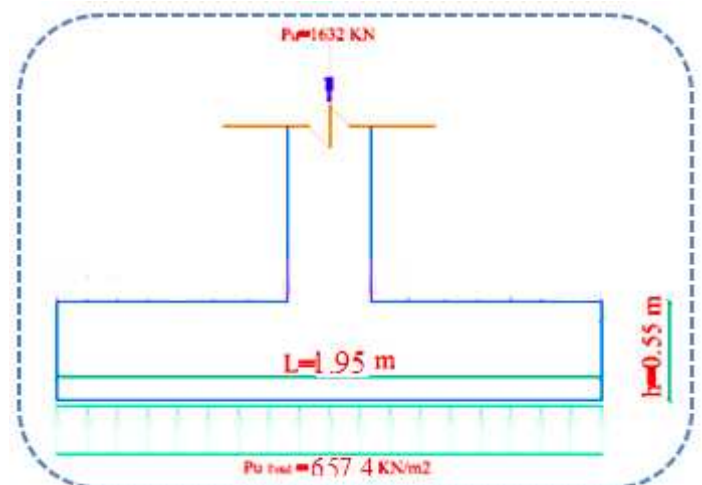
$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{s_c}\right) \sqrt{f'_c} \times \frac{b_o d}{6} = 0.75 \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{1.25}\right) \sqrt{24} \times \frac{3.64 \times 0.46}{6} \times 1000 = 2666 \text{ KN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c &= 0.75 \times \left(\frac{r_s}{b_o/d} + 2\right) \sqrt{f'_c} \times \frac{b_o d}{12} \\ &= 0.75 \times \left(\frac{40 \times 0.46}{3.64} + 2\right) \sqrt{24} \times \frac{3.64 \times 0.46}{12} \times 1000 = 3617 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\Phi V_c \geq V_{u_{critical}}$$

$$\dagger = \frac{P_u}{A} = \frac{2500}{1.95 \times 1.95} = 657.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$$



Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$V_{u_{critical}} = \dagger (A - A_{critical})$$

$$V_{u_{critical}} = 657.4 \times ((1.95 \times 1.95) - (0.5 + 0.46) \times (0.4 + 0.46)) = 1957.3 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 2050.7 \text{ KN} > V_{u_{critical}} = 1957.3 \text{ KN} \quad \therefore \text{the selected depth is OK}$$

(4.12.3) Determination of bearing pressure :

Resultant moment around x - axis : -

$$M_{R_x} = 0$$

$$M_{R_y} = 0$$

$$\dagger = \frac{P_u}{A} = \frac{2500}{1.95 \times 1.95} = 657.4 \text{ KN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$657.4 \text{ KN} / \text{m}^2 < 1.3 * 1.4 * 500 = 900$$

(4. 2.4) Design of Bending:

- **design in plain concrete:**

$$\sum M_{(c.s)} = 657 \times 0.725 \times \frac{0.725}{2} \times 1.95 = 337 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\dagger_T \leq \dagger_{CT}$$

$$\dagger_T = 0.42 \times \sqrt{f_c'} = 0.42 \times \sqrt{24} = 2.06 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$w \times Mn = 0.55 \times \dagger_T \times \frac{bh^3}{6}$$

$$= 0.55 \times 2.06 \times \frac{1.95 \times 0.55^3}{6} \times 10^9 = 61 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$w \times Mn = 61 < Mu = 337 \text{ KN.m}$$

→ not satisfied Design in reinforced concrete

- **Design in reinforced Concrete**

$$Mu = 337 \text{ kN.m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{412}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.1$$

$$R_n = \frac{Mn \div 0.9}{b \times d^2} = \frac{0.337 \div 0.9}{1.95 \times (0.46)^2} = 0.907 N / m^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{20.1} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.1)(0.907)}{412}} \right) = 0.002$$

$$A_s = (0.002) (1950) (460) = 1794 \text{ mm}^2$$

According to ACI-code (10.5.1):

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{(412)} (1950)(460) \geq \frac{1.4}{412} (1950)(460)$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 26.08 \text{ cm}^2 < 30.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 \times A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 1.3 \times 17.94 = 23.3 \text{ cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{controls}$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 23.3 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} < A_{s_{\min}} \Rightarrow A_{s_{\text{req}}} = A_{s_{\min}} = 23.3 \text{ cm}^2$$

Select 14 14/15 cm in both directions.

(4.12.5) Design of Dowels:

$$W \times P_n = W \times (0.85 \times f_c' \times A_g) \geq pu$$

$$= 0.65 \times 0.85 \times 24 \times 0.5 \times 0.4 \times 1000 = 2652 \geq Pu = 2500 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_s = 0.005 \times 500 \times 400 = 1000 \text{ mm}^2$$

\Rightarrow Select 7 16

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Wall	I _x	X	I _x × X	I _y	Y	I _y × Y
1	1.6	7.25	11.600	0.009	16.3	0.147
2	0.0128	10.25	0.131	4.6298	18.15	84.031
3	1.6	13.25	21.200	0.009	16.3	0.147
4	0.171	9.35	1.599	0.0044	15.25	0.067
5	0.0045	5.52	0.025	0.2	28.05	5.610
6	0.0045	9.38	0.042	0.2	28.05	5.610
7	0.0053	1.17	0.006	0.3244	2.55	0.827
8	0.0053	5.32	0.028	0.3244	2.55	0.827
9	0.0047	9.35	0.044	0.2348	2.55	0.599
10	0.492	13.25	6.519	0.0061	1.35	0.008
11	100.49	28.85	2899.137	0.0358	10.35	0.371
	106.165		2969.712	6.0755		99.812

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum I_x \times X}{\sum I_x}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{2969.712}{106.165} = 27.973 \text{ m}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum I_y \times Y}{\sum I_y}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{99.812}{6.0755} = 16.428 \text{ m}$$

$$e_x = 13.473 \text{ m.}$$

$$e_y = 2.328 \text{ m.}$$

☞ **1. Part of Translation to FR_x & FR_y:**

$$Q_{xi} = \frac{FR_x \times I_{yi}}{\sum I_y}$$

$$Q_{yi} = \frac{FR_y \times I_{xi}}{\sum I_x}$$

☞ **1.2 Part of rotation:**

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

due to $M_{Xm} \Rightarrow q_x$

$$Q_{xi} = -\frac{M_{Xm} \times I_Y \times Y_m^*}{I}$$

$$Q_{Yi} = \frac{M_{Xm} \times I_X \times X_m^*}{I}$$

Due to $M_{Ym} \Rightarrow q_y$

$$Q_{Xi} = Q_{xi} = -\frac{M_{Ym} \times I_Y \times Y_m^*}{I}$$

$$Q_{Yi} = \frac{M_{Ym} \times I_X \times X_m^*}{I}$$

$$I = I_X \times X_m^{*2} + I_Y \times Y_m^{*2}$$

Wall	I_x	X^*m	$I_X \times X^*m$	$I_X \times X^{*2}m$	I_Y	Y^*m	$I_Y \times Y^*m$	$I_Y \times Y^{*2}m$
1	1.6	-20.72	-33.152	686.909	0.009	-0.13	-0.001	0.000
2	0.0128	-17.72	-0.227	4.019	4.6298	+1.72	7.963	13.697
3	0.171	-18.62	-3.184	59.286	0.0044	-1.18	-0.005	0.006
4	1.6	-10.82	-17.312	187.316	0.009	-0.13	-0.001	0.000
5	0.0045	-22.45	-0.101	2.268	0.2	+11.62	2.324	27.005
6	0.0045	-18.6	-0.084	1.557	0.2	+11.62	2.324	27.005
7	0.0053	-26.8	-0.142	3.807	0.3244	-13.88	-4.503	62.497
8	0.0053	-22.67	-0.120	2.724	0.3244	-13.88	-4.503	62.497
9	0.0047	-18.62	-0.088	1.630	0.2348	-13.88	-3.259	45.235
10	0.492	-14.72	-7.242	106.606	0.0061	-15.08	-0.092	1.387
11	100.49	+0.88	88.431	77.819	0.0358	-6.08	-0.218	1.323
	106.165			1530.072	6.0755			240.671

$$I = I_X \times X_m^{*2} + I_Y \times Y_m^{*2}$$

$$I = 1530.072 + 240.671 = 1770.743 \text{ m}^6$$

Torques due to q_x :

$$M_{Xm} = FR_x \times e_y$$

$$= 1 \times (-2.328) = -2.328 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{Ym} = FR_y \times e_x$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$= 1 \times (-13.473) = -13.473 \text{ KN.m}$$

4-13-2 Part of Load of Each Shear wall:

4-13-2-1 Loads in X- direction :

$$FR_x = 1 \text{ KN}, \quad M_{x_m} = 1.989 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\text{Part of translation} = \frac{FR_y \times I_{yi}}{\sum I_y}$$

Wall	I_y	$FR_x \times I_y$	$(FR_x \times I_y) / \sum I_y$
1	0.009	0.009	0.001
2	4.6298	4.6298	0.762
3	0.0044	0.0044	0.001
4	0.009	0.009	0.001
5	0.2	0.2	0.033
6	0.2	0.2	0.033
7	0.3244	0.3244	0.053
8	0.3244	0.3244	0.053
9	0.2348	0.2348	0.039
10	0.0061	0.0061	0.001
11	0.0358	0.0358	0.006
	6.0755		1.000

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Part of rotation : Q_x due to M_{xt} :

Wall	I_y	Y_m^*	$-(M_x / I\omega) \times I_y \times Y_m^*$
1	0.009	-0.13	0.000
2	4.6298	+1.72	0.010
3	0.0044	-1.18	0.000
4	0.0044	-1.18	0.000
5	0.009	-0.13	0.000
6	0.2	+11.62	0.003
7	0.3244	-13.88	-0.006
8	0.3244	-13.88	-0.006
9	0.2348	-13.88	-0.004
10	0.0061	-15.08	0.000
11	0.0358	-6.08	0.000
	6.0755		0.000

Part of rotation Q_y due to M_{xt} :

Wall	I_x	X_m^*	$(M_x / I\omega) \times I_x \times X_m^*$
1	1.6	-20.72	-0.044
2	0.0128	-17.72	0.000
3	0.171	-18.62	-0.004
4	1.6	-10.82	-0.023
5	0.0045	-22.45	0.000
6	0.0045	-18.6	0.000
7	0.0053	-26.8	0.000
8	0.0053	-22.67	0.000
9	0.0047	-18.62	0.000
10	0.492	-14.72	-0.010
11	100.49	+0.88	0.116
	106.165		0.000

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Part at Each Wall Due to q_x :

Q_{x_t} = Part of Translation + Part of Rotation

For wall No. 1 $\Rightarrow Q_{x1}$	=	+0.001	+0.000	-0.044	=	-0.043
For wall No. 2 $\Rightarrow Q_{x2}$	=	+0.762	+0.010	+0.000	=	0.772
For wall No. 3 $\Rightarrow Q_{x3}$	=	+0.001	+0.000	-0.031	=	-0.030
For wall No. 4 $\Rightarrow Q_{x4}$	=	+0.001	+0.000	-0.004	=	-0.003
For wall No. 5 $\Rightarrow Q_{x5}$	=	+0.014	+0.000	+0.000	=	0.014
For wall No. 6 $\Rightarrow Q_{x6}$	=	+0.033	+0.003	+0.000	=	0.036
For wall No. 7 $\Rightarrow Q_{x7}$	=	+0.033	+0.003	+0.000	=	0.036
For wall No. 8 $\Rightarrow Q_{x8}$	=	+0.053	-0.006	+0.000	=	0.047
For wall No. 9 $\Rightarrow Q_{x9}$	=	+0.053	-0.006	+0.000	=	0.047
For wall No. 10 $\Rightarrow Q_{x10}$	=	+0.039	-0.004	+0.000	=	0.035
For wall No. 11 $\Rightarrow Q_{x14}$	=	+0.006	+0.000	+0.116	=	0.122

$$Q_x = 1 \text{ KN. } \approx \text{OK.}$$

4-13-2-2 Loads in Y-direction :

$$q_y \Rightarrow FR_y = 1 \text{ KN.}$$

Wall	I_x	$FR_y \times I_x$	$(FR_y \times I_x) / \sum I_x$
1	1.6	1.6	0.015
2	0.0128	0.0128	0.000
3	0.171	0.171	0.002
4	1.6	1.6	0.015
5	0.0045	0.0045	0.000
6	0.0045	0.0045	0.000
7	0.0053	0.0053	0.000
8	0.0053	0.0053	0.000
9	0.0047	0.0047	0.000
10	0.492	0.492	0.005
11	100.49	100.49	0.947
	106.165		1.000

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Part of rotation : Q_x due to M_y :

Wall	I_y	Y^*_m	$-(M_y / I\omega) \times I_y \times Y^*_m$
1	0.009	-0.13	0.000
2	4.6298	+1.72	0.061
3	0.0044	-1.18	0.000
4	0.009	-0.13	0.000
5	0.2	+11.62	0.018
6	0.2	+11.62	0.018
7	0.3244	-13.88	-0.034
8	0.3244	-13.88	-0.034
9	0.2348	-13.88	-0.025
10	0.0061	-15.08	-0.001
11	0.0358	-6.08	-0.002
	6.0755		0.000

Part of rotation Q_y due to M_y :

Wall	I_x	X^*_m	$(M_y / I\omega) \times I_x \times X^*_m$
1	1.6	-20.72	-0.252
2	0.0128	-17.72	-0.002
3	0.171	-18.62	-0.024
4	1.6	-10.82	-0.132
5	0.0045	-22.45	-0.001
6	0.0045	-18.6	-0.001
7	0.0053	-26.8	-0.001
8	0.0053	-22.67	-0.001
9	0.0047	-18.62	-0.001
10	0.492	-14.72	-0.055
11	100.49	+0.88	0.673
	106.165		0.001

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

For wall No. 1 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y1}$	=	+0.015	+0.000	-0.252	=	-0.237
For wall No. 2 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y2}$	=	+0.000	+0.061	-0.002	=	0.059
For wall No. 3 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y3}$	=	+0.015	+0.000	-0.179	=	-0.164
For wall No. 4 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y4}$	=	+0.002	+0.000	-0.024	=	-0.022
For wall No. 5 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y5}$	=	+0.000	+0.000	+0.000	=	0.000
For wall No. 6 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y6}$	=	+0.002	+0.000	-0.022	=	-0.020
For wall No. 7 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y7}$	=	+0.000	+0.018	-0.001	=	0.017
For wall No. 8 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y8}$	=	+0.000	-0.034	-0.001	=	-0.035
For wall No. 9 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y9}$	=	+0.000	-0.034	-0.001	=	-0.035
For wall No. 10 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y10}$	=	+0.000	-0.025	-0.001	=	-0.026
For wall No. 11 $\Rightarrow Q_{Y11}$	=	+0.947	-0.002	+0.673	=	1.618

$$Q_Y = 1.001 \text{ KN.}$$

OK.

4-13-3 Calculation of Floors Weight:-

Total Weight of the Ground Floor = 10574 KN.

Total Weight of the First Floor = 10574 KN .

Total Weight of the Second Floor = 10141 KN .

Total Weight of All Floors = 31289 KN

4-13-4 Calculation of Shear Force on Shear Walls:

From Uniform Building Code 1997 (UBC):

$$Z = 0.3 \text{ zone "3"}$$

$$R = 5.5$$

$$I = 1$$

$$C_a = 0.24$$

$$C_v = 0.24$$

$$h_n = 15.75 \text{ m}$$

$$C_t = 0.0488$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

Where:

Z : seismic zone factor as given in Table 16-I.

R: numerical coefficient representative of the inherent over strength and global ductility capacity of lateral force resisting systems, as set forth in Table 16-N or 16-P.

I : importance factor given in Table 16-K.

Ca : seismic coefficient, as set forth in Table 16-Q.

Ct : numerical coefficient given in Section 1630.2.2.

Cv : seismic coefficient, as set forth in Table 16-R.

hi, hn, hx : height in feet (m) above the base to Level *i*, *n* or *x*, respectively.

$$T = C_t (h_n)^{3/4} \dots\dots\dots(\text{UBC})$$

$$T = 0.0488(15.75)^{3/4} = 0.386$$

$$V_1 = \frac{C_v \cdot I}{R \cdot T} W = \frac{0.24 \times 1}{5.5 \times 0.386} W = 0.113 W$$

$$V_1 = \frac{2.5 C_a \cdot I}{R} W = \frac{2.5 \times 0.24 \times 1}{5.5} W = 0.109 W \text{ control}$$

$$V_1 = 0.11 C_a \cdot I \cdot W = 0.11 \times 0.24 \times 1 \times W = 0.026 W$$

$$V = 0.109 W = 0.109 \times 31289 = 3410.5 \text{ control}$$

$$F_t = 0.07 \times T \times V = 0.07 \times 0.386 \times 3410.5 = 92.15 \text{ KN}$$

Floor	W (KN)	V(KN)	H (m)	Ft (KN)	(V-Ft)	(W×h)	Fx
Second Floor(1)	10141	3410.5	11.4	92.15	3318.35	115607.4	1628.87
First Floor(2)	10574	3410.5	7.58	92.15	3318.35	80150.92	2758.17
Ground Floor(3)	10574	3410.5	3.76	92.15	3318.35	39758.24	3318.35
Σ	31289					235516.6	

$$F_{xi} = \frac{(V - F_t) w_x h_x}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i h_i}$$

$$F_{xi} = \frac{(3318.35) \times 115607.4}{235516.6} = 1628.87$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-13-5 Load Calculation of Wall (W1).

Part of load for wall (W1), due to(qy) = 0.237

Load of Wall (W1):-

Floor	Fx (KN)	Vu (KN)	Mu (KN.m)
Second Floor(1)	1628.87	386.04	1474.68
First Floor(2)	2758.16	653.68	3971.75
Ground Floor(3)	3318.35	786.45	6928.80

$$\varnothing Vu = Fx \times 0.237$$

$$\varnothing Vu = 1628.87 \times 0.237 = 386.042 \text{ KN}$$

$$\varnothing Mu = Vu \times h$$

$$\varnothing Mu = 386.042 \times 3.82 = 1474.68 \text{ KN.m.}$$

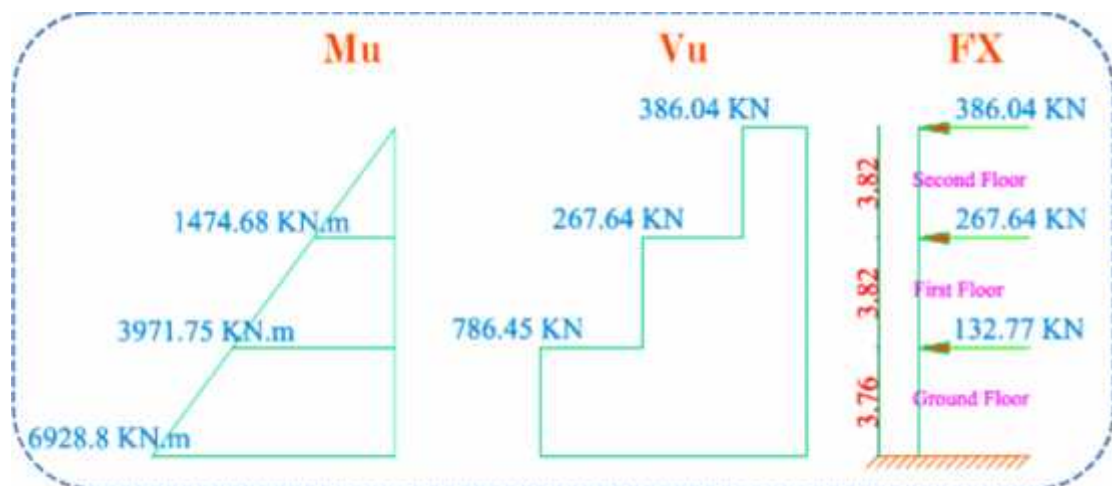


Fig. 4-41 Mu, Vu, & Fx Diagram.

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

4-13-5-1 Design of Reinforcement:-

Internal Forces And Moments:

$$V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN}$$

$$M_u = 3971.75 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$P_u = 1.2 \times 11.4 \times 0.3 \times 4 \times 25 = 410.4 \text{ KN}$$

4-13-5-2 Design in plain Concrete:-

$$\Phi V_n \geq V_u$$

$$\Phi V_n = 0.55 \times 0.11 \sqrt{f_c'} \times b \times h$$

$$\text{Where } b = L_w \Rightarrow$$

(L_w : - is the length of shear wall in the direction of action).

$$\Phi V_n = 0.55 \times 0.11 \sqrt{30} \times 4000 \times 300 = 397.65 \text{ KN} < V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN}$$

☞ **Reinforcement must be provided.**

4-13-5-3 Design of Reinforced Concrete:-

4-13-5-3-1 Design of the Horizontal reinforcement:

$$V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN.}$$

$$d = 0.8 \times L_w = 0.8 \times 4000 = 3200 \text{ mm} = 3.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 300 \times 3200 = 657.27 \text{ KN.}$$

$$V_{s \text{ min}} = 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) b \times d$$

$$V_{s \text{ min}} = 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) 300 \times 3200 = 240 \text{ KN.}$$

$$V_c + \Phi V_{s \text{ min}} = 657.27 + 240 = 897.27 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_c = 657.27 \text{ KN} \leq V_u = 786.45 \text{ KN} \leq V_c + V_{s \text{ min}} = 897.27 \text{ KN}$$

➤ Category (3) Satisfy

$$V_c + V_s \geq V_u$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Req } V_s = V_u - V_c.$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$\text{Req } V_s = 786.45 - 657.27 = 129.18 \text{ KN}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{req.}} = \frac{\Phi V_s}{0.75 \times F_y \times d}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{req.}} = \frac{129.18 \times 10^3}{0.75 \times 420 \times 3200} = 0.128 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{min.}} = 0.0025 \times h$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{min.}} = 0.0025 \times 300 = 0.75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{min.}} > \left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{req.}}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{min.}} = 0.75 \text{ mm} = 0.075 \text{ cm} \dots \text{ Controlled}$$

$$\text{Select } 2 \quad 12 \text{ As} = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} [1.2]^2 = 2.26 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{But } \frac{A_v}{S} = 0.075 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v}{0.075} = \frac{2.26}{0.075} = 30.13 \text{ cm}$$

☞ Select S = 30 cm

$$\text{☞ } S_{\text{used}} < \frac{L_w}{5} \dots \dots \dots (\text{ACI-318-11.10.9.3}).$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \text{ cm} < \frac{400}{5} = 80 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

$$\text{☞ } S_{\text{used}} < 3 \times h \dots \dots \dots (\text{ACI-318-11.10.9.3}).$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \text{ cm} < 3 \times 30 = 90 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

$$\text{☞ } S_{\text{used}} < 45 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots (\text{ACI-318-11.10.9.3}).$$

$$\Rightarrow 30 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

$$\text{So } \frac{A_v}{S} = \frac{2.26}{30} = 0.075 \text{ cm}$$

$$\left(\frac{A_v}{S}\right) = 0.0753 \text{ cm} > \left(\frac{A_v}{S_{\text{req.}}}\right)_{\text{min.}} = 0.075 \text{ cm}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

☞ Use 2 12 @ 30cm C/C for the reinforcement in two layer.

4-13-5-3-2 Design of Vertical Reinforcement.

"Minimum Vertical Reinforcement"

$$A_{vn} = \left[0.0025 + \left[0.5 \left(2.5 - \frac{h_w}{L_w} \right) \right] \times \left[\left(\frac{A_v \cdot h}{S_2 \cdot h} \right) - 0.0025 \right] \right] \cdot S_1 \times h$$

$$\frac{h_w}{L_w} = \frac{11.4}{4.0} = 2.85 > 2.5$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{vn} = 0.0025 \times S_1 \times h$$

$$S_1 = \frac{L_w}{3} = \frac{400}{3} = 133.33 \text{ cm}$$

$$S_1 = 3 \times h = 3 \times 30 = 90 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Select } 2 \text{ 12 } A_s = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} [1.2]^2 = 2.26 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v}{0.0025 \times h} = \frac{2.26}{0.0025 \times 30} = 30.13 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{But } A_v = 0.0025 \times S_1 \times h$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v}{0.0025 \times h} = \frac{2.26}{0.0025 \times 30} = 30.13 \text{ cm}$$

☞ Select $S = 30 \text{ cm} < S_1 = 90 \text{ cm} < S_1 = 133.33 \text{ cm}$

☞ Use 2 12 @ 30cm C/C for the reinforcement in two layer.

4-13-5-3-2 Design of Moment:-

Design of light Loaded shear wall:

(Uniform Distributed vertical reinforcement will be neglected)

$$d = 0.8 \times L_w = 0.8 \times 4.0 = 3.2 \text{ m} = 3200 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 3971.75 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{0.9} = \frac{3971.75}{0.9} = 4413.06 \text{ KN.m}$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{4413.06 \times 10^6}{300(3200)^2} = 1.44 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{F_y}{0.85f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 30} = 16.47$$

$$r_{req.} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{F_y}} \right)$$

$$r_{req.} = \frac{1}{16.47} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 16.47 \times 1.44}{420}} \right) = 0.0035$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = r_{req.} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s_{req.}} = 0.0035 \times 30 \times 320 = 33.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$C_w = h = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of Boundary} = C_w \times h = 30 \times 30 = 900 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{A_{s_{req.}}}{\text{Area of Boundary}} = \frac{33.6}{900} = 0.037$$

$$\text{But } \frac{A_{s_{req.}}}{\text{Area of Boundary}} \leq 8\%$$

$$\frac{A_{s_{req.}}}{\text{Area of Boundary}} = 0.037 < 0.08$$

☞ Safe

So Design as light Loaded shear wall:

☞ **Select 14 18**

$$\Rightarrow A_s(14 \ 18) = 35.56 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req.}} = 33.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

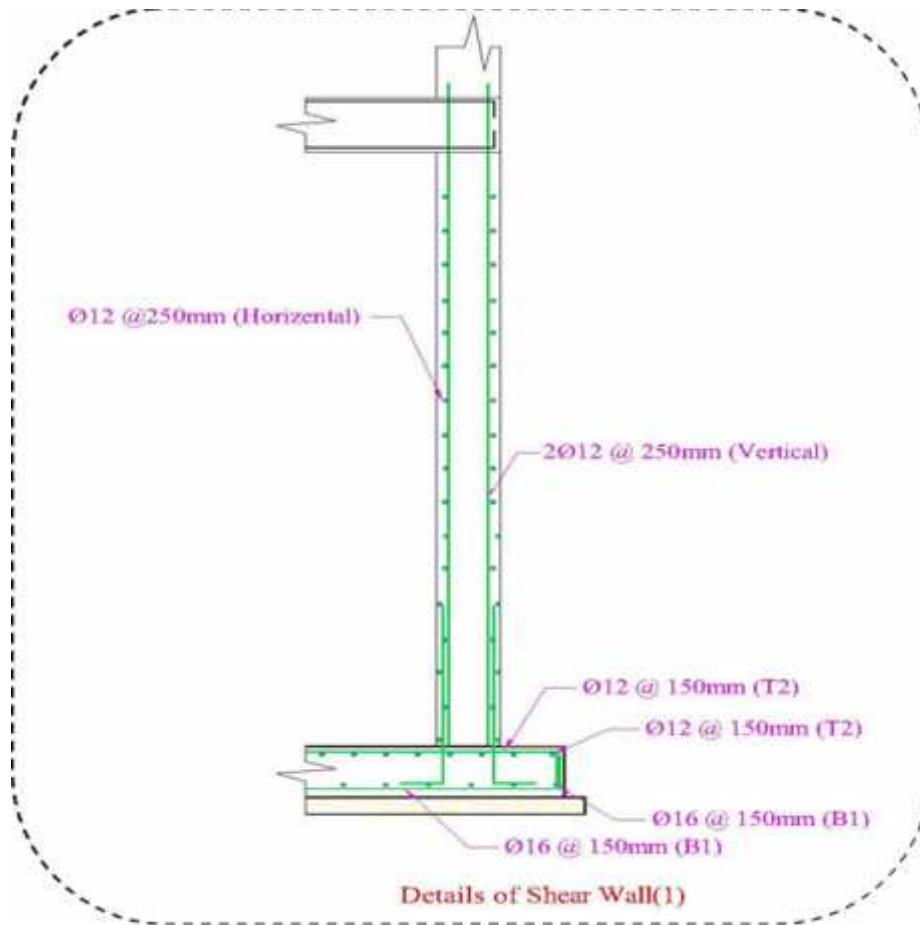


Fig. 4-43 Details of Shear Wall (1).

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

6.9.1 Zweiachsig gespannte Platten mit Eckbewehrung 2

Tafel 6.6 β -Werte β für vierseitig gelagerte zweiachsig gespannte Platten mit gleichmäßig verteilter Belastung (nach Czerny) [5]

$l_y : l_x$	Lagerungsfall 1			Lagerungsfall 2a			Lagerungsfall 2b			
	k_{Fx}	k_{Fy}	$k_{Ax} \approx k_{Ay}$	k_{Fx}	k_{Fy}	k_{Ax}	k_{Fx}	k_{Fy}	k_{Ax}	k_{Ay}
1,00	27,2	27,2	2,19	31,4	41,2	2,50	41,2	29,4	2,47	2,59
1,05	24,5	27,5	2,14	29,2	43,2	2,56	36,5	29,0	2,44	2,49
1,10	22,4	27,9	2,09	27,3	45,1	2,54	31,9	28,8	2,42	2,42
1,15	20,7	28,4	2,05	25,8	47,1	2,52	28,3	28,8	2,41	2,34
1,20	19,1	29,1	2,02	24,5	48,8	2,51	25,9	28,9	2,41	2,29
1,25	17,8	29,9	1,99	23,4	50,3	2,50	23,4	29,2	2,40	2,23
1,30	16,8	30,9	1,96	22,4	51,8	2,50	21,7	29,7	2,40	2,19
1,35	15,8	31,8	1,94	21,6	53,2	2,49	20,1	30,2	2,40	2,15
1,40	15,0	32,8	1,92	21,0	54,3	2,49	18,8	30,8	2,41	2,12
1,45	14,3	33,8	1,90	20,3	55,0	2,48	17,5	31,6	2,41	2,09
1,50	13,7	34,7	1,89	19,8	55,6	2,48	16,6	32,3	2,42	2,07
1,55	13,2	35,4	1,88	19,4	56,2	2,47	15,7	33,0	2,42	2,05
1,60	12,7	36,1	1,87	19,0	56,8	2,47	15,0	33,6	2,43	2,03
1,65	12,3	36,7	1,86	18,6	57,3	2,47	14,3	34,3	2,43	2,01
1,70	11,9	37,3	1,85	18,3	57,8	2,47	13,8	34,9	2,44	1,99
1,75	11,5	37,9	1,84	18,0	58,2	2,47	13,2	35,6	2,45	1,98
1,80	11,3	38,5	1,83	17,8	58,6	2,47	12,8	36,2	2,46	1,97
1,85	11,0	38,9	1,82	17,5	58,8	2,47	12,3	36,9	2,47	1,96
1,90	10,8	39,4	1,82	17,4	59,0	2,47	12,0	37,5	2,47	1,96
1,95	10,6	39,8	1,82	17,2	59,1	2,47	11,6	38,2	2,47	1,95
2,00	10,4	40,3	1,82	17,1	59,2	2,47	11,4	38,8	2,47	1,95

effects of field moment in x direction

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis And Design

6.9.1 Zweiachsig gespannte Platten mit Eckbewehr

6.6 Belwerte k für vierseitig gelagerte zweiachsig gespannte Platten mit gleichmäßig verteilter Belastung (nach Czerny) [5]

$l_y : l_x$	Lagerungsfall 1			Lagerungsfall 2a			Lagerungsfall 2b						
	k_{Fx}	k_{Fy}	$k_{Ax} \approx k_{Ay}$	k_{Fx}	k_{Fy}	k_{Sx}	k_{Ax}	k_{Ay}	k_{Fx}	k_{Fy}	k_{Sy}	k_{Ax}	k_{Ay}
1,00	27,2	27,2	2,19	31,4	41,2	11,9	2,59	2,47	41,2	29,4	11,9	2,59	1,72
1,05	24,5	27,5	2,14	29,2	43,2	11,3	2,56	2,44	36,5	29,0	11,3	2,49	1,67
1,10	22,4	27,9	2,09	27,3	45,1	10,9	2,54	2,42	31,9	28,8	10,9	2,42	1,63
1,15	20,7	28,4	2,05	25,8	47,1	10,5	2,52	2,41	28,3	28,8	10,4	2,34	1,59
1,20	19,1	29,1	2,02	24,5	48,8	10,2	2,51	2,41	25,9	28,9	10,1	2,29	1,56
1,25	17,8	29,9	1,99	23,4	50,3	9,9	2,50	2,40	23,4	29,2	9,8	2,23	1,53
1,30	16,8	30,9	1,96	22,4	51,8	9,7	2,50	2,40	21,7	29,7	9,6	2,19	1,51
1,35	15,8	31,8	1,94	21,6	53,2	9,4	2,49	2,40	20,1	30,2	9,3	2,15	1,49
1,40	15,0	32,8	1,92	21,0	54,3	9,3	2,49	2,41	18,8	30,8	9,2	2,12	1,47
1,45	14,3	33,8	1,90	20,3	55,0	9,1	2,48	2,41	17,5	31,6	9,0	2,09	1,45
1,50	13,7	34,7	1,89	19,8	55,6	9,0	2,48	2,42	16,6	32,3	8,9	2,07	1,44
1,55	13,2	35,4	1,88	19,4	56,2	8,9	2,47	2,42	15,7	33,0	8,8	2,05	1,43
1,60	12,7	36,1	1,87	19,0	56,8	8,8	2,47	2,43	15,0	33,6	8,7	2,03	1,42
1,65	12,3	36,7	1,86	18,6	57,3	8,7	2,47	2,43	14,3	34,3	8,6	2,01	1,41
1,70	11,9	37,3	1,85	18,3	57,8	8,6	2,47	2,44	13,8	34,9	8,5	1,99	1,40
1,75	11,5	37,9	1,84	18,0	58,2	8,5	2,47	2,45	13,2	35,6	8,45	1,98	1,39
1,80	11,3	38,5	1,83	17,8	58,6	8,4	2,47	2,46	12,8	36,2	8,4	1,97	1,39
1,85	11,0	38,9	1,82	17,5	58,8	8,3	2,47	2,47	12,3	36,9	8,35	1,96	1,38
1,90	10,8	39,4	1,82	17,4	59,0	8,3	2,47	2,47	12,0	37,5	8,3	1,96	1,38
1,95	10,6	39,8	1,82	17,2	59,1	8,3	2,47	2,47	11,6	38,2	8,25	1,95	1,37
2,00	10,4	40,3	1,82	17,1	59,2	8,3	2,47	2,47	11,4	38,8	8,2	1,95	1,37

النتائج:

يجب على كل طالب أو مصمم إنشائي أن يكون قادراً التصميم بشكل يدوي حتى يستطيع امتلاك الخبرة والمعرفة في استخدام البرامج التصميمية المحوسبة .

من العوامل التي يجب أخذها بعين الاعتبار العوامل الطبيعية المحيطة بالمبنى وطبيعة الموقع وتأثير القوى الطبيعية على الموقع.

من أهم خطوات التصميم الإنشائي كيفية الربط بين العناصر الإنشائية المختلفة من خلال النظرة الشمولية للمبنى ومن ثم تجزئة هذه العناصر لتصميمها بشكل منفرد ومعرفة كيفية التصميم مع أخذ الظروف المحيطة بعين الاعتبار.

القيمة الخاصة بقوة تحمل التربة كغم/سم .

لقد تم استخدام نظام عقدات (Tow-Way Ribbed Slab) العقدات نظراً لطبيعة وشكل المنشأ. كما تم استخدام نظام عقدات (One-Way Ribbed Slab) في اجزاء معينة من الطوابق، كما تم استخدام نظام العقدات المصمتة (Solid Slab) لبيوت الدرج والمصاعد، نظراً لكونها أكثر من عقدات الأعصاب في تحمل ومقاومة الأحمال المركزة.

أما بالنسبة لبرامج الحاسوب المستخدمة فقد تم استخدام برنامج (Atir) في التصميم الإنشائي للعناصر الإنشائية، ومقارن التسليح العناصر بعد أن تم حساب تسليحها يدوياً وقد كانت النتائج متطابقة في كلتا الحالتين.

الأحمال الحية المستخدمة في هذا المشروع كانت من كود الأ الأردنني.

من الصفات التي يجب أن يتصف بها المصمم الحس الهندسي ا يقوم من خلاله بتجاوز أية ممكن أن تعترضه في المشروع وبشكل مقنع ومدروس.

2.5 التوصيات:

لقد كان لهذا المشروع نور كبير في توسيع وتعميق فهمنا لطبيعة المشاريع الإنشائية بكل ما فيها من وتحاليل وتصاميم. حيث نود هنا من خلال هذه التجربة أن نقدم مجموعة من التوصيات أن تعود بالفائدة والد لمن خطط أو مشاريع ذات طابع إ .

في البداية، يجب أن يتم تنسيق وتجهيز المخططات المعمارية بحيث يتم إختيار مواد البناء مع تحديد النظام الإنشائي للمبنى. ولابد في هذه المرحلة من توفر معلومات شاملة عن الموقع وتربته وقوة تحمل تربة الموقع من خلال تقرير جيوتقني خاص بتلك المنطقة بعد ذلك يتم تحديد مواقع الجدران الحاملة والأعمدة بالتوافق والتنسيق التام مع الفريق الهندسي المعماري. ويحاول المهندس الإنشائي في هذه المرحلة الحصول على أكبر قدر ممكن من الجدران الخرسانية المسلحة بحيث تكون موزعة بشكل منتظم أو شبه منتظم في أنحاء المبنى ليتم استخدامها فيما بعد في مقاومة أحمال الزلازل وغيرها من القوى الأفقية.