

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جامعة بوليتيكنك فلسطين



كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا

دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية

التصميم الإنشائي لمجمع تجاري

فريق العمل

تسنيم ناجرة

ابتسام شطريت

. هيثم عياد

الخليل – فلسطين

شهادة تقييم مشروع التخرج

جامعة بوليتيكنك فلسطين
الخليل – فلسطين

مشروع تخرج بعنوان

التصميم الإنشائي لمجمع تجاري

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بناء على توجيهات الأستاذ المشرف على المشروع، وبموافقة جميع أعضاء اللجنة الممتحنة، تم تقديم هذا المشروع لدائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية في كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا للوفاء الجزئي بمتطلبات الدائرة لدرجة البكالوريوس.

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.....

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الاسم : د. هيثم عياد.

.....

كانون اول - ٢٠٠٦

تقرير مشروع التخرج

التصميم الإنشائي لمجمع تجاري

فريق العمل

تسنيم ناجرة

ابتسام شطريت

المشرف

د. هيثم عياد

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

لوفاء بجزء من متطلبات الحصول على
درجة البكالوريوس في الهندسة تخصص هندسة مباني

جامعة بوليتيكنك فلسطين

الخليل - فلسطين

كانون الاول - ٢٠٠٥

هداء

..... والداي الحبيبين

إلى أعلى من في الحياة

إلي من أهدتني بهم السماء

.....

إلى كل اللحظات السعيدة التي قضيناها داخل أسوار هذه الجامعة الغراء

إلى أرواح كل الشهداء إلى فلسطين الإباء

إلى كل شئٍ ظاهرٍ جميلٍ في هذا الوطن المعطاء

الشكر والتقدير

نتقدم بمجزيل الشكر الى كل من ساهم قي اخراج هذا العمل الى حيز الوجود ، الى دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية في جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين متمثلة بجميع اساتذتها وعاملها على عطائهم المتميز وتعاونهم وتشجيعهم المستمر ونخص بالذكر د.هيثم عياد مشرف المش من تشجيع ودعم وثقة والذي زودنا ببعض المراجع والمعلومات التي ساعدت على اكمال هذا

ولا يفوتنا ان نتقدم بعظيم امتناننا الى افراد اسرتنا الذين قدموا كل الدعم والعطاء المادي والمعنوي واتاحوا لنا كل الفرص لكي نصل الى هذه الدرجة

.

فريق العمل

التصميم الإنشائي لمجمع

فريق العمل

تسنيم ناجرة

ابتسام شطريت

جامعة بوليتيكنك فلسطين -

. هيثم عياد

تتلخص فكرة المشروع في عمل التصميم الإنشائي الكامل لمجمع تجاري.

والمشروع يتكو
حيث أن طابق التسوية
مجمعان تجاريان وبقية الطوابق
سيارات .

وهذا المبنى تم تصميمه إنشائياً" باعتماد أحمال الكود الأردني واعتماد الكود الأمريكي
في تصميم الخرسانة حيث يحتوي المشروع على التحليل الإنشائي لعناصر المبنى وتصميمها
ويحوي أيضاً" المخططات الإنشائية اللازمة لتنفيذ المبنى.

Abstract

The Structural Design of Commercial Building.

Work Team

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Palestine Polytechnic University – 2006

Supervisor:

Dr. Haitham Ayyad

The purpose of this project is the structural design of commercial building .The structural design of the building will be carried out according to the Jordanian code and to the ACI code.

The structural design composed of analysis and design of the structural members and all of the plans needed to complete the construction.

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. :

مع التطور العمراني والانشائي المستمر في بلادنا، ومواكبة متطلبات الحياة واحتياجاتهم ونقص الاراضي وغلائها، وزيادة ظاهرة التوسع الراسي اصبحت المباني والمنشات الخرسانية الضخمة والعالية(المتعددة الطوابق) ضرورية لمواكبة هذا التطور وتحقيق تلك الاهداف وانجاز العديد من الاعمال، حيث تشمل هذه المنشات العديد من المساحات والفعاليات التي تسهل وتساعد الناس في حياتهم اليومية .

اعداد هذه المنشات ازداد بشكل كبير في المدن الفلسطينية لذلك فان العامل الاقتصادي المتعلق بمثل هذه المنشات يعتبر على قدر كبير من الاهمية، لما يلزم هذه المشاريع من ميزانيات عالية ، خاصة فيما يتعلق بمواد الانشاء وكميات التسليح .

لذلك فان المعرفة المسبقة والالمام الجيد عن انواع الانظمة الانشائية والعناصر الانشائية المناسبة والتي سيتم استخدامها في المنشاء، وقدرة هذه الانظمة بما تحويه على عناصر انشائية على مقاومة القوى والاحمال الواقعة عليها، يضمن تحقيق تصميم إنشائي سليم يحقق

المواصفات والمعايير الهندسية المطلوبة مع مراعاة العامل الاقتصادي المناسب والمطلوب لتنفيذ هذا التصميم .

. الهدف من المشروع:

يكمن هدف المشروع إلى تحقيق الأهداف التالية :

- تحديد الأحمال التي يتعرض لها المبنى.
- التحليل والتصميم الإنشائي لكافة العناصر واستخدام الكود المناسب لذلك.
- إعداد المخططات الإنشائية والتنفيذية كاملة ومفصلة.
- ربط وتطبيق المعلومات التي تمت دراستها في المساقات المختلفة.

. :

- ١ . دراسة المخططات المعمارية المتوفرة للمبنى.
 - ٢ . دراسة تحليلية إنشائية لهذا المنشأ تتضمن تحديد الأحمال وتحديد النظام الإنشائي الأفضل والذي سيتم اختياره بكل ما يحتوي من عناصر إنشائية.
 - ٣ . التصميم الإنشائي الكامل لهذه العناصر.
- . عمل المخططات التنفيذية الإنشائية بشكل كامل وبشكل قابل للتنفيذ.

أسباب اختيار :

- الحاجة الماسة لمثل المشروع.
- اكتساب المهارة ومعرفة كيفية عمل التصميم الإنشائي والتنفيذي لمشروع حقيقي.

:

- الفصل الأول : مقدمة.
- الفصل الثاني : وصف معماري.
- الفصل الثالث : الوصف الإنشائي.
- الفصل الرابع : التحليل و التصميم الخرساني للمنشأ.
- الفصل الخامس : الاستنتاجات و التوصيات.

- :

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. التعديلات المعمارية.

.

. وصف الواجهات.

. تحقيق الفعاليات المختلفة.

. موقف السيارات.

. :

تعتبر عملية التصميم المعماري واختيار المخططات النهائية التي سيتم تنفيذ المشروع بناء عليها من راحل التي تمر بها كافة المشاريع حيث يتم فيها تحديد شكل المنشأ يأخذ بعين الاعتبار تحقيق الوظائف حيث يجري التوزيع فق المبنى بهدف تحقيق الفراغات و المطلوبة وتحديد مواقع العناصر الإنشائية تتم في هذه العملية أيضا دراسة والعزل والتهوية غيرها من المتطلبات الوظيفية التي يتطلب تحقيقها في المبنى.

هذا المشروع صمم قبل عامين من قبل طلبة التصميم المعماري مل التصاميم المعمارية للمساقط والواجهات والقطاعات يتكون هذا المنشأ من .

. :

يتضمن المشروع دراسة إنشائية تفصيلية لجميع العناصر الإنشائية التي تكوّن الهيكل
فقد تم الحصول على المخططات المعمارية النهائية من قبل دائرة الهندسة
المدنية والمعمارية.

ويظهر من خلال المخططات أن المبنى المقترح إنشائه هو مجمع
حيث تبلغ مسد موقف السيارات () ويعلوها
ولها نفس المساحة حيث يوجد مدخل رئيسي لموقف السيارات ومدخل رئيسي

فيتكون من محلات تجارية بمساحات
ياه كما ويوجد درج كهربائي متحرك درج يؤدي
فيتكون من

. التعديلات المعمارية:

دراستها ومن ثم عديلات المناسبة ومن هذه

التعديلات :

* رسم ثلاث واجهات معمارية.

* تصحيح القطاعات وتدقيقها.

* توزيع

- * تم اعادة النظر في المخططات المعمارية حيث كانت تحتوي على شقق سكنية . . .
العديد من وجهات النظر تم تعديل المشروع بحيث ي .

. :

المبنى يقع بين شارعين رئيسي وفرعي وقد تم مراعاة التالي في اختيار موقع

:

- . سهولة الوصول إليه من الشارع الرئيسي.
- . الخدمات العامة من كهرباء وماء وشبكة صرف صحي متوفرة.

تم من خلال تحقيق الشروط السابقة توفير المكان المناسب لتنفيذ المشروع بما يلائم
المخططات المعمارية المقترحة للمشروع.

. وصف الواجهات :

تتميز واجهات المبنى بالإطلالة	طبيعية
على عنصر التهوية	وتتميز بكثرة استخدام الكتل الزجاجية-
الألمنيوم	جميع الطوابق

. تحقيق الفعاليات المختلفة:

تنتم علاقة المحلات التجارية ببعضها البعض بالسهولة واليسر حيث يربط بينها ممرات تسهل الحركة وتكشف جميع واجهات المحلات التجارية ويربط بين الطابق كح كما وتتوفر السهولة واليسر في

بقية الطوابق.

حيث يعمل على استقلالية هذه طبيعة حركة الإنسان وحاجاته. ببعضها البعض بالسهولة واليسر لها وعدم تشابك الفعاليات حيث أخذ بعين الاعتبار

. موقف السيارات:

تم تصميم موقف السيارات في التسوية ليستوعب أكبر عدد ممكن من السيارات حيث أن المساحة المخصصة لكل سيارة هي . فهو يتسع سيارة حيث تم مراعاة سهولة الدخول والخروج لكل سيارة.

وصف العناصر الإنشائية

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: .
هدف التصميم الإنشائي .

. . .
الأحمال الميتة.

. . .
الحية.

. . .
الأحمال البيئية.

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وصف العناصر الإنشائية

. :

التصميم مبنى يتطلب وصف للعناصر الإنشائية التي سيتم التعامل معها وهذه العناصر متعددة ومختلفة في تركيبها ومواقعها و تصنيف والتعريف بها بحيث في التصميم الأمريكي في التصميم (ACI-Code).

. هدف التصميم الإنشائي :

الهدف من عملية التصميم الإنشائي هو تصميم المقاطع الإنشائية بحيث تكون قادرة على تحمل الواقعة عليها الاجهادات الناتجة عنها

:

(staad pro-2004 autocad2002 atir prokon CSI-CSICOL..)

عمل مخططات تنفيذية للمشروع بحيث

يصبح جاهزا للتنفيذ.

: .

تتعرض العناصر الإنشائية للمبنى لمجموعة من الأحمال يجب تلك الأحمال الواقعة عليها يجب تحديد الأحمال الواقعة عليها بشكل دقيق وصحيح منشأ يتعرض لأنواع عديدة من الأحمال هي:

. . الأحمال الميتة :

وهي الأحمال التي تكون ثابتة من حيث المقدار والموقع ولا تتغير خلال عمر المبنى وهذه الأحمال تتمثل في و ناصر الإنشائية وعناصر التشطيب عملية . . هذه الأحمال المواد المستخدمة في عملية تصنيع الإنشائية وهي عديدة وتتمثل في أغلب الأحيان في الخرسانة وحديد التسليح والقضبان والطوب والبلاط ومواد التشطيب والحجارة المستخدمة في تغطية سقف المعلقة والديكورات الخاصة بالمبنى (-) يوض

(-)

NO.	Material	Density (KN/m ³)
1	Tiles	22
2	Sand	
3	Reinforced concrete	25
	Mortar	
	Block	9
	Plaster	22
6	Partition	1.0 (KN/m ²)

. . . الأحمال الحية :

هي التي تتغير من حيث القيمة و التي يمكن
هي تشغيلية متوقعة خلال عمر المبنى من هذه :

. . . الأجهزة والمعدات.

وقد تم اعتماد احمال الكود الاردني وهي كما يلي :

حية. (-)

الاحمال الحية (kg/m ²)		
	العقدات التجارية	

. . . الاحمال البيئية :

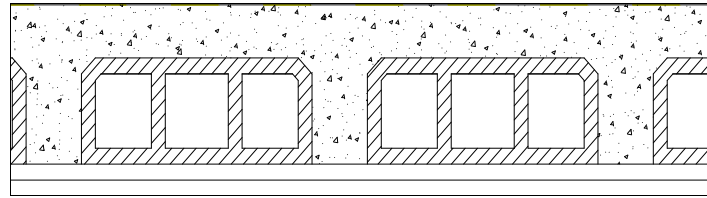
وتشمل احمال الثلوج والرياح الهزات الأرضية وأحمال التربة وهذه الأحمال تعتبر متغيرة من ناحية المقدار والاتجاه وتشبه بشكل كبير الحية والتي يكون مقدارها متغير.

: . . .

وهي عبارة عن أحمال أفقية تؤثر على المنشأ لذلك يجب أن يكون المبنى مصمماً لمقاومة هذه الأحمال وجعله ثابتاً وذلك عن طريق استخدام جدران القص.

. :

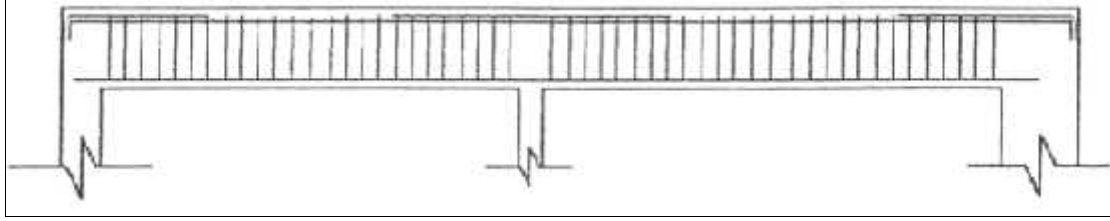
هي عبارة عن العنصر ي يقوم بنقل
استخدم في تصميم العقدات في المشد
هو عصب باتجاه واحد (one way rib slab) تم اختيار سمك العقدة طبقا
للكود الامريكي.



(-) يبين شكل

. :

هي عناصر إنشائية
نوعين - أي مخفية داخل العقدات - والجسور المدلاة وهي التي تبرز عن
نظرا لتفاوت المسافات بين
المسافات التي تزيد عن الستة لها
الجسور المدلية.

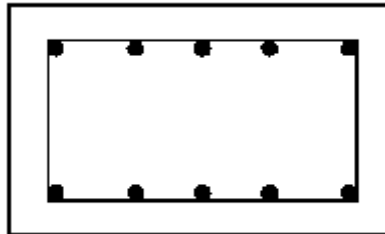


(-) يبين شكل الجسر

· :

هي عبارة عن العناصر الإنشائية

·



(-) يبين قطاع

· :

هي عناصر إنشائية حاملة تقاوم القوى العمودية والأفقية الواقعة عليها و

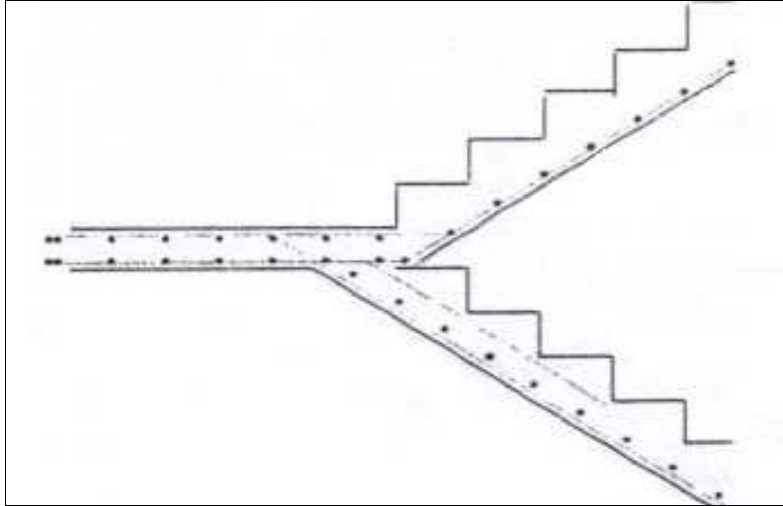
(Shear

الأفقية مثل قوى الرياح والزلازل

الأفقية. (Wall) هذه الجدران تسلح بطبقتين من الحديد حتى تزيد كفاءتها
هي في المشروع تـ جدران بيت الدرج.

: .

هي عبارة عن عناصر إنشائية تستخدم للتنقل بين الطوابق في المستوى العمودي.



(-) يبين تفصيلا للدرج.

: .

هي عبارة عن العناصر الإنشائية التي يتم من خلالها نقل جميع
منها السطحية و

العميقة.

يعتمد نوع على عدة عوامل منها :

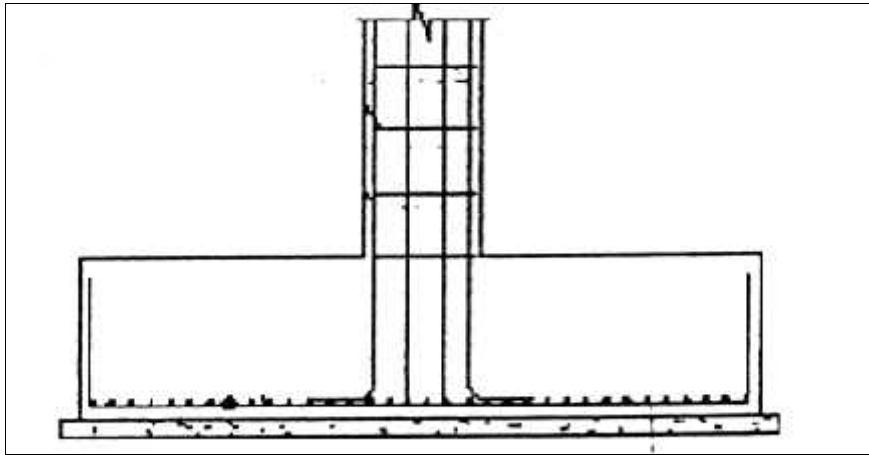
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*

* المياه الجوفية

التي ستنطرق لها لاحقاً.

سيتم استخدام



(-) يبين مقطع بالأساسات.

:

في هذا المشروع سوف يتم استخدام عدة برامج منها:

صيل الإنشائية

AutoCAD 2002 وهو برنامج للرسم

المخططات المعمارية.

(STAAD PRO) وهو برنامج استخدم في التحليل والتصميم . تم استخدامه

في التحليل الإنشائي لبعض عناصر المبنى وتصميم الاساسات.

(Office XP) تم استخدامه لأجزاء مختلفة من المشروع مثل الكتابة والتنسيق وإخراج

(Atir) وهو برنامج استخدم لتصميم الجسور والاعصاب والاساسات .

(prokon) وهو برنامج استخدم لتصميم الاعمدة .

(CSI-CSICOL..) وهو برنامج استخدم لتصميم جدران القص .

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis and Design

4.1 Structural Key Plans.

4.2 Determination of loads.

4.3 Design of topping.

4.4 Design of rib (R1).

4.4.1 Design of negative moment.

4.4.2 Design of positive moment.

4.5 Design of beam.

4.5.1 Design of beam 7-office floor.

4.5.2 Design of beam 2-office floor .

4.6 Design of columns.

4.6.1 Design of column C5.

4.6.2 Design of column C4.

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4.7.2 Design of strip footing.

4.7.3 Design of mat foundation.

4.8 Design of Stairs:

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4.8.2 Design of stair (B) .

4.8.3 Stair Roof Design .

4.9 Shear wall design

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4.9.2 Calculation of shear forces on shear walls:

4.9.3 Center of rigidity calculation.

4.9.4 Ratio Calculation For Each Wall .

4.9.5 Torsional Design.

4.10 Basement Wall

4.10.1 wall design :

4.11 Reinforcement of Ground Beam :

Chapter Four

Structural Analysis and Design

4.1 Structural Key Plans:

The distribution of ribs of the slabs are shown in the structural key plans , the key plans are composed of beams.

In this chapter will explain of the structural element for this project , the dead load is calculated based on type of used materials , which the live load is chosen based on the values that are used in chapter three table (3-2).

4.2 Determination of loads:

The main loads acting on the structure are dead & live loads. Dead Load is calculated based on the density for each material used in the slab:

The overall depth must satisfy ACI- code.

$$h_{\min} = \frac{L}{18.5} \quad \text{For one end continuous span.}$$

$$h_{\min} = \frac{547}{18.5} = \quad . \quad \text{cm.}$$

$$h_{\min} = \frac{L}{21} \quad \text{For interior span.}$$

$$h_{\min} = \frac{567}{21} = \quad \text{cm.}$$

Use an overall depth of \quad cm (24 cm blocks).

Dead load:

Coarse Sand Fill and Tile	= 0.10*0.55*2000 = 110 kg/m of rib.
Concrete Rib	= 0.24*0.15*2500 = 90 kg/m of rib.
Block	= 0.24*0.40*900 = 86.4 kg/m of rib.
Topping	= 0.08*0.55*2500 = 110 kg/m.
Plaster	= 0.03*0.55*2200 = 36.3 Kg/m of rib.
Partitions	= (100)(0.55) = 55 Kg/m of rib.

Nominal Total Dead Load = 110+90+86.4+36.3+110+55 = 487.7 Kg/m of rib.

Factored Total Dead Load = 1.4*487.7 = 682.78kg/m .

For office live load = 250 kg / cm²

Factored live load = 250*1.7*0.55=233.75 kg/m

4.3 Design of topping:

Live load = 250 Kg/m² = 0.25 ton/m²table (3-2).

Dead load = 487.7/0.55 – (90/0.55) = 723Kg/ m²

$$W_u = 1.4 (723) + 1.7 (250) = 1437.3 \text{ Kg/ m}^2$$

$$= 1.437 \text{ ton/ m}^2$$

Assume slab is fixed at support point (ribs)

$$Mu = \left(\frac{Wu \times L^2}{12} \right)$$

$M_u = 1.437 \cdot (0.4) \cdot (0.4) / 12 = 0.0192 \text{ ton.m}$, for 1 m wide strip

According to ACI (9.5.2.3)

$$f_r = 0.7 \sqrt{f'_c} \text{ (MPa)} = 0.7 \sqrt{30} = 3.83 \text{ (MPa)} = 38.3 \text{ (Kg / cm}^2\text{)}$$

$$M_n = (f_r)(s)$$

$$s = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{100 \times 8^2}{6} = 1066.7 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{ for a rectangular X-section}$$

$$M_n = 0.65 (38.3)(1066.7) = 26555.5 \text{ Kg.cm} , \quad = 0.65 \quad \text{for plain concrete}$$

$$= 0.266 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 0.266 \text{ ton.m} > M_u = 0.0192 \text{ ton.m}$$

Reinforcement is not required for structural reasons.

∴ Provide Shrinkage & Temperature Reinforcement:

For $f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$,

$$= 0.0018$$

$$A_s = 0.0018(100)(8) = 1.44 \text{ cm}^2 / 1\text{m}$$

Use 8 @ 20 cm on center both ways

Provided : $100/20 = 5 \text{ bars}$.

$$\text{Provided } A_s = 5 \cdot .502 = 2.5 \text{ cm}^2 / 1\text{m}$$

4.4 Design of rib (R6):

To get the envelope of internal forces atir - software is used.

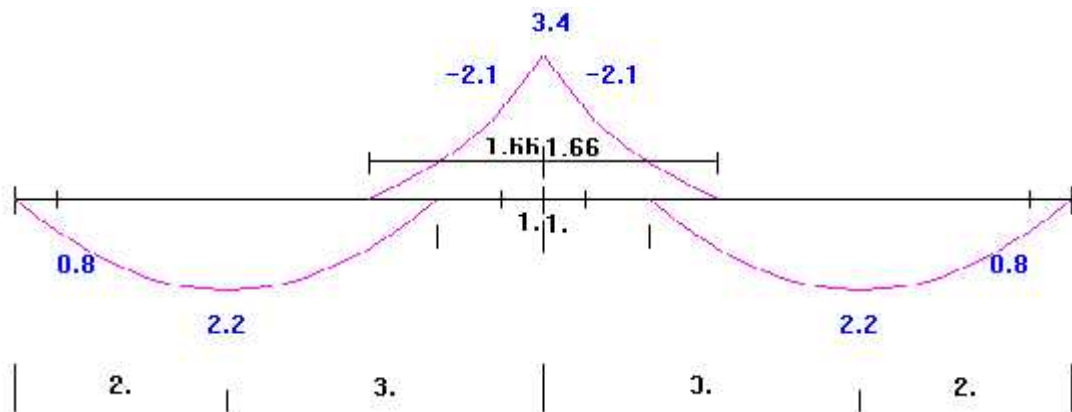


Fig (4-1) rib moment envelope for office floor (ton.m)

4.4.1 Design of positive moment:

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

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

$$b_E = L / 4 = 500 / 4 = 125 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_E = b_w + 16 t = 15 + 16 (8) = 143 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_E = C/C = 55 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ Control}$$

Use M_u max for all spans = 2.2 ton.m

$$M_n = 2.2/0.9 = 2.44 \text{ ton.m}$$

Determine whether the rib will act as rectangular or T – section:

$$\text{For } a = t = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$C = 0.85 f_c t b_E = 0.85 (0.3) (8) (55) = 112.2 \text{ ton}$$

$$d = h - C - t = 32 - 2 - 1.2/2 = 29.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$M_n = T \text{ or } C (d - 0.5 a) = 112.2 (29.4 - 0.5 (8)) / 100 = 28.5 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n \text{ available} = 28.5 \text{ ton.m} > M_n \text{ required} = 2.44 \text{ ton.m}$$

Design as a rectangular with $b_E = 55 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s \text{ max.} = \dots b d$$

$$A_s \text{ max.} = 0.0244 (55) (29.4) = 39.45 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} (b_w)(d) \dots \dots \dots (\text{ACI-10.5.1})$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4(400)} (15)(29.4) \geq \frac{1.4}{400} (15)(29.4)$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = 1.5 \geq 1.54$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = 1.54 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{400}{0.85(30)} = 15.7$$

$$R_n = 2.44 * 10^5 / (55 * 29.4^2) = 5.13 \text{ kg} / \text{cm}^2$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{fy}} \right) = \frac{1}{15.7} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 15.7 * 5.13}{4000}} \right) = 0.00129$$

$$A_s = 0.00129(52) (29.4) = 1.98 \text{ cm}^2 > A_s \text{ min} \quad \therefore \text{OK}$$

$$\text{Use } 2 \quad 12 \text{ mm} \quad , A_s = 2.26 \text{ cm}^2$$

4.4.2 Design of negative moment:

Using atir software the following moment values result: -

The maximum negative moment from spans with support is

$$M_u = 2.1 \text{ ton.m}$$

Design of T-section of negative moment as a rectangular section with (b=bw)

The minimum reinforcement is determined according to ACI (10-5.2) as follows:

$$M_n = 2.1 / 0.9 = 2.33 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / bw \cdot d^2 = 2.33 * 10^5 / 15 * (29.4)^2 = 17.97 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mRn}{fy}} \right) = \frac{1}{15.7} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 15.7 * 17.97}{4000}} \right) = 0.0047$$

$$A_s = 0.0047 (15) (29.4) = 2.07 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{fc'}}{2(fy)} (bw)(d) \leq \frac{\sqrt{fc'}}{4fy} (bf)(d) \geq \frac{1.4}{fy} (bf)(d) \dots\dots\dots (\text{ACI-10.5.2})$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2(400)} (15)(29.4) \leq \sqrt{30}(55)(29.4) / (4 * 400) \geq \frac{1.4}{400} (55)(29.4)$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = 3.01 < 5.54 < 5.65$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = 3.01 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 2 \quad 14 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 3.06 \text{ cm}^2$$

4.4.3 Design of shear:

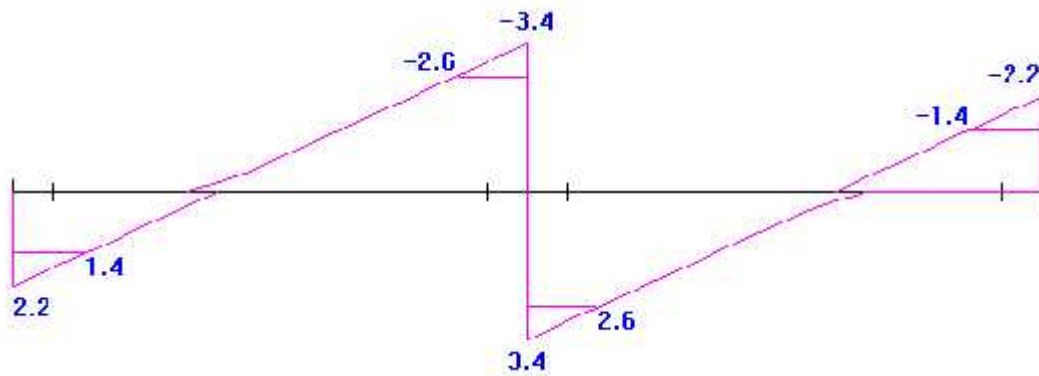


Figure (4-2): Shear envelope for rib 1

Determine the concrete shear reinforcement V_u according to ACI, the maximum shear force V_u is

$$V_u = 2.6 \text{ ton}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd = 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6} \right) (15)(29.4) \left(\frac{10}{1000} \right) = 3.42 \text{ ton}$$

$$V_u = 2.6 < V_c = 23.42 \text{ ton}$$

Shear reinforcement is not required .

Use $\Phi 8 @ 50 \text{ cm}$

Table (4.4.1) All Floor Rib.

Rib No.	Span length (m)	Steel Reinforcement			Stirrups	
		Positive	Negative Exterior Support	Negative Interior Support	Φ (mm)	Spacing (cm)
R1	6.1	2Φ14	2Φ12	2Φ14	8	50
	6.4	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
R 2	1.6	2Φ12	2Φ12	-	8	50
	5.2	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.6	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.3	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	6.6	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
	6.1	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
R 3	6.4	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.2	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.2	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.6	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.3	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	6.6	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
	6.1	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
R 4	6.4	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.2	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.2	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.6	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	5.3	2Φ12	2Φ12	-	8	50
	6.1	2Φ14	2Φ12	2Φ14	8	50
R 5	3	2Φ12	2Φ14	-	8	50
R 6	5.2	2Φ12	2Φ12	2Φ14	8	50
	5.2	2Φ12	2Φ12	-	8	50
R 7	2.2	2Φ14	2Φ14	2Φ14	8	50
	5.3	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
R 8	6.1	2Φ14	2Φ12	2Φ14	8	50
	6.4	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
R 9	5.6	2Φ14	2Φ12	2Φ14	8	50
	5.3	2Φ12	-	2Φ14	8	50
	6.6	2Φ14	2Φ12	-	8	50
R 10	2.2	2Φ14	2Φ14	2Φ14	8	50
	5.3	2Φ14	-	2Φ14	8	50
	6.6	2W14	2W14	-	8	50

4.5 Design of beams:

Assume that:

- L_1 is the rib length from one side
- L_2 is the rib length from the other side

$$\text{Factored Total Dead Load} = \left(\frac{L_1 + L_2}{2} \right) \times DL$$

$$\text{Factored live load} = \left(\frac{L_1 + L_2}{2} \right) \times LL$$

$$\text{Self weight of beam} = B \times H \times 2.5 \times 1.4$$

4.5.1 Design of beam7-office floor :

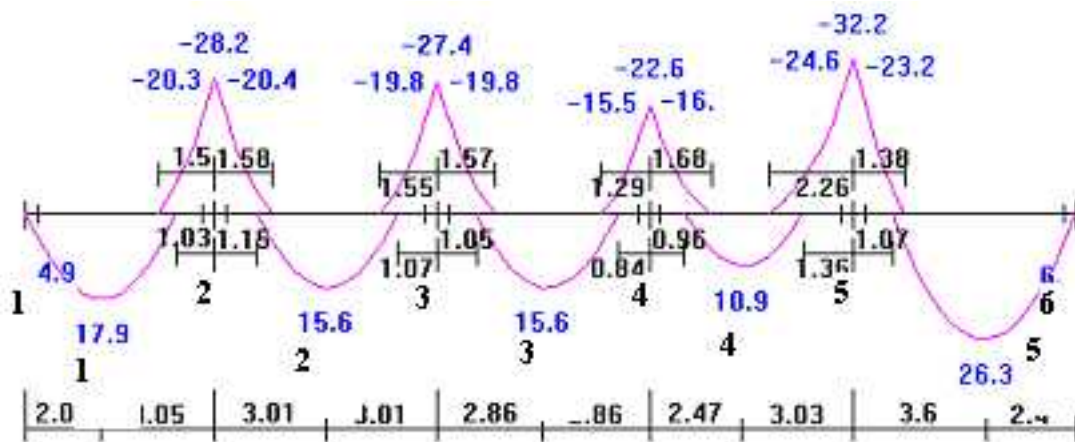


Figure (4-3):Moment Envelope for Beam 7 (ton.m)

To calculate the width of beam :

$$M_u = 24.6 \text{ ton.m} \quad \text{.....at support 5.}$$

$$M_n = 24.6 / 0.9 = 27.3 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$m_{\max} = 0.0244 \quad 0.5 \quad m_{\max} = 0.0122$$

$$R_n = F_y (1 - 0.5 m)$$

$$R_n = 0.0122 * 400 * (1 - 0.5 * 0.0122 * 15.68) = 4.41 \text{ Mpa.}$$

$$R_n = 44.1 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

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

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 27.3 * 10^5 / b (26)^2 = 44.1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$B = 91.68 \text{ cm} \quad \text{use } b = 100 \text{ cm}$$

Recalculate :

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 27.3 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 40.38 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$m_{\text{required}} = 0.0110$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0110 * 100 * 26 = 28.74 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 10 \quad 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 31.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

1. Design of neqative moment:

Support 2:

$$M_u = 20.4 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 20.4 / 0.9 = 22.67 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 100 \text{ cm} \quad d = 26 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 22.67 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 33.53 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.68 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 33.53 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00902$$

$$m_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 * 400} \quad \frac{1.4}{400}$$

$$0.0034 \quad 0.0035 \quad 0.0244 > 0.00964 > 0.0035 \quad \text{OK.}$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.00964 * 100 * 26 = 25.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 8 \quad 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 25.12 \text{ cm}^2$$

Support 3:

$$M_u = 19.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 19.8 / 0.9 = 22 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 100 \text{ cm} \quad d = 26 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / bd^2 = 22 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 32.54 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.68 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 32.54 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0087$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0087 * 100 * 26 = 22.71 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use 8 } 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 25.12 \text{ cm}^2$$

Support 4:

$$M_u = 16 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 16 / 0.9 = 17.77 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 100 \text{ cm} \quad d = 26 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / bd^2 = 17.77 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 26.3 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.68 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 26.3 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00695$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.00695 * 100 * 26 = 18.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use 6 } 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 18.84 \text{ cm}^2$$

Support 5 : calculated recently .

2.Design of positive moment:

Span 1:

$$M_u = 17.9 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 17.9 / 0.9 = 19.88 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 100 \text{ cm} \quad d = 26 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 19.88 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 29.42 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.68 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 29.42 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0078$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0078 * 100 * 26 = 20.37 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use 7 } 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 21.98 \text{ cm}^2$$

Span 2&3 :

$$M_u = 15.6 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 15.6 / 0.9 = 17.33 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 17.33 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 25.64 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.68 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 25.64 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00677$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.00677 * 100 * 26 = 17.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use 6 } 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 18.84 \text{ cm}^2$$

Span 4:

$$M_u = 10.9 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 10.9 / 0.9 = 12.1 \text{ t.m}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 12.1 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 17.9 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 17.9 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0046$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0046 * 100 * 26 = 12.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use 4 } 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 12.56 \text{ cm}^2$$

Span 5:

$$M_u = 26.3 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 26.3 / 0.9 = 29.2 \text{ t.m}$$

$$R_n = M_n / bd^2 = 29.2 * 10^5 / 100 (26)^2 = 43.23 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.68 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 43.23 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0119$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0119 * 100 * 26 = 30.99 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 10 \text{ } 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 31.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

2- Design of Shear

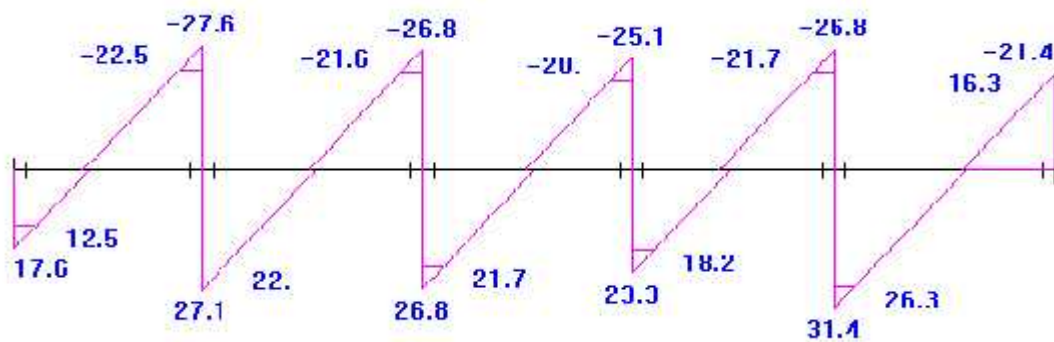


Figure (4-4): Shear Envelope for Beam 7 (ton)

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c &= 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd \\ &= 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6} \right) 100 \times 26 \times \frac{10}{1000} = 20.17 \text{ t} \end{aligned}$$

$$0.5 \Phi V_c = 0.5 * 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd = 10.1 \text{ t}$$

$$V_{s \text{ min}} = 1/3 \text{ Mpa} * 100 * 26 * 10 / 1000 = 8.7 \text{ t}$$

$$\Phi V_c + V_{s \text{ min.}} = 20.17 + 8.7 = 28.87 \text{ t.}$$

$$\Phi V_c < V_u \leq \Phi V_c + V_{s \text{ min.}} \quad \dots\dots \text{Category (3).}$$

$$S_{\text{required}} = (0.85 * 6 * 0.79 * 4 * 226) / 8.7 = 16.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$d/2 = 26 / 2 = 13 \text{ cm} \dots \text{ control.}$$

60 cm.

Complies with category (3)

Use 3 10 mm stirrups @ 12 cm.

4.5.2 Design of beam 2-office floor :

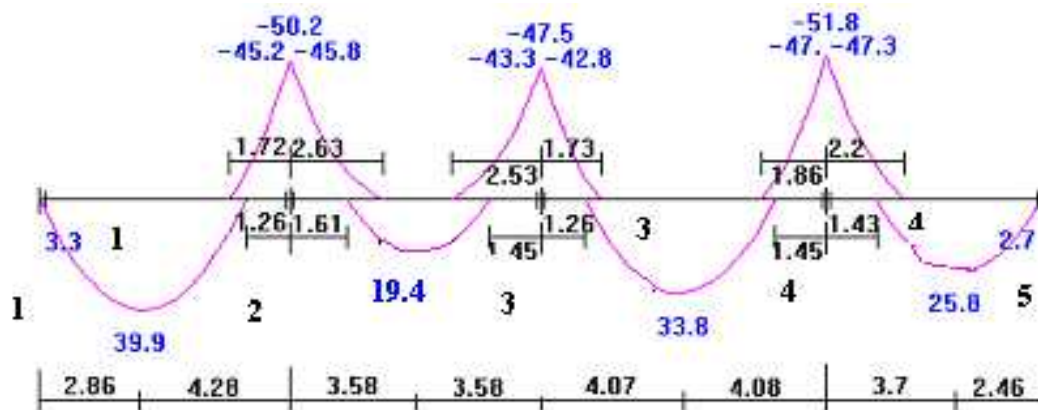


Figure (4-5):Moment Envelope for Beam 2 (ton.m)

Using the limitation of deflection's equations :

$$\text{Min } h = L_n / 21 \quad \text{for interior span}$$

$$\text{Min } h = 790 / 21 = 37.6 \text{ cm} > 32 \text{ cm}$$

Assume the beam T – section with ;

$$H = 60 \text{ cm} \quad b_{\text{web}} = 30 \text{ cm} \quad b_{\text{flang}} = 80 \text{ cm.}$$

Calculation of M_n to determine if it behaves as T or rectangular–section:

$$M_u = 47.3 \text{ t.m at the face of support.}$$

$$M_{n_{\text{req}}} = 47.3 / 0.9 = 52.55 \text{ t.m.}$$

$$M_n = 0.85 * 0.3 * 80 * 32 * (54 - 32/2) / 100 = 248.06 \text{ t.m}$$

$M_n > M_{n_{\text{req}}}$;section will behave as rectangular beam with $b = b_E$.

1.Design of neqative moment:

Support 2:

$$M_u = 45.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 45.8 / 0.9 = 50.88 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 30 \text{ cm} \quad d = 54 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 50.88 * 10^5 / 30 (54)^2 = 58.17 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 58.17 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0167$$

$$\min = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2 * 400} \quad \frac{\sqrt{30}}{400}$$

$$0.0068 \quad 0.0034 \quad 0.0244 > 0.0152 > 0.0034 \quad \text{OK.}$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0167 * 30 * 54 = 27.12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 6 \quad 25 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 29.46 \text{ cm}^2$$

Support 3:

$$M_u = 43.3 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 43.3 / 0.9 = 48.1 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 30 \text{ cm} \quad d = 54 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 48.1 * 10^5 / 30 (54)^2 = 54.99 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 54.99 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0156$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0156 * 30 * 54 = 25.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 6 \quad 25 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 29.46 \text{ cm}^2$$

Support 4:

$$M_u = 47.3 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 47.3 / 0.9 = 52.5 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 30 \text{ cm} \quad d = 54 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / bd^2 = 52.5 * 10^5 / 30 (54)^2 = 60.1 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 60.1 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0174$$

$$\min = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2 \times 400} \quad \frac{\sqrt{30}}{400}$$

$$0.0068 \quad 0.0034 \quad 0.0244 > 0.0157 > 0.0034 \quad \text{OK.}$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0174 * 30 * 54 = 28.179 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 6 \quad 25 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 29.46 \text{ cm}^2$$

1.Design of positive moment:

Span 1:

$$M_u = 39.9 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 39.9 / 0.9 = 44.3 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$b = 80 \text{ cm} \quad d = 54 \text{ cm} \quad m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / bd^2 = 44.3 * 10^5 / 80 (54)^2 = 18.99 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 18.99 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0048$$

$$\min = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 400} \quad \frac{1.4}{400}$$

$$0.0034 \quad 0.0035 \quad 0.0244 > 0.0048 > 0.0035 \quad \text{OK.}$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0048 * 80 * 54 = 21.34 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 6 \quad 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 21.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Span 2 :

$$M_u = 19.4 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 19.4 / 0.9 = 21.55 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 21.55 * 10^5 / 80 (54)^2 = 9.24 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 9.24 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0023 < \text{min}$$

$$\text{use } \text{min} = 0.0035$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0035 * 80 * 54 = 15.12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 5 \quad 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 15.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

Span 3 :

$$M_u = 33.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 33.8 / 0.9 = 37.55 \text{ t.m}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 37.55 * 10^5 / 80 (54)^2 = 16.1 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 16.1 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0041$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0041 * 80 * 54 = 17.97 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 6 \quad 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 18.84 \text{ cm}^2$$

Span 4 :

$$M_u = 25.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 25.8 / 0.9 = 28.67 \text{ t.m}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 28.67 * 10^5 / 80 (54)^2 = 12.28 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 12.28 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00315$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.00315 * 80 * 54 = 13.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 5 \quad 20 \text{ mm} \quad A_s = 15.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

2- Design of Shear

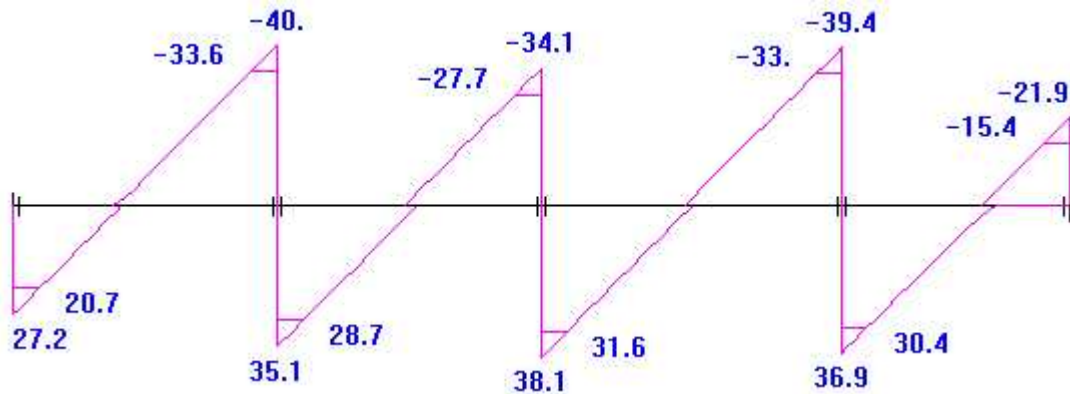


Figure (4-6):Shear Envelope for Beam 2 (ton)

$$\Phi V_c = 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd$$

$$= 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6} \right) 30 \times 54 \times \frac{10}{1000} = 12.57 \text{ t}$$

$$0.5 \Phi V_c = 0.5 * 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd = 6.3 \text{ t}$$

$$V_{s \min} = 1/3 \text{ Mpa} * 30 * 54 * 10 / 1000 = 4.59 \text{ t}$$

$$\Phi V_c + V_{s \min.} = 12.57 + 4.59 = 17.16 \text{ t.}$$

$$3 \Phi V_c = 37.71 \text{ t.}$$

$$\Phi V_c + V_{s \min.} < V_u \leq 3 \Phi V_c \quad \dots\dots \text{Category (4).}$$

$$V_{s \text{ req}} = V_u - V_c = 34.4 - 12.57 = 21.83 \text{ t}$$

$$S_{\text{required}} = (0.85 * 2 * 0.79 * 4 * 54) / 21.83 = 13.3 \text{ cm} \dots\dots \text{Control.}$$

$$d/2 = 54 / 2 = 27 \text{ cm} \quad .$$

$$60 \text{ cm.}$$

Complies with category (4)

Use 1 10 mm stirrups @ 1 cm.

Table (4.5.1): Basement & Ground Floor's Beam

beam No.	Span length (m)	Steel Reinforcement			Stirrups	
		Positive	Negative Exterior Support	Negative Interior Support	W (mm)	Spacing (cm)
B2	7.2	6Φ20	4Φ12	11Φ20		25
	7.15	5Φ20	-	11Φ20		25
	8.2	7Φ20	-	11Φ20	10	25
	6.15	6Φ20	4Φ12	-		25
B3	5.8	10Φ20	6Φ12	11Φ20		10
	5.6	6Φ20	-	8Φ20		10
	4.8	6Φ20	6Φ12	-	10	10
B5	5.7	10Φ20	4Φ12	12Φ20		10
	5.6	6Φ20	-	6Φ20		10
	4.5	3Φ20	-	12Φ20		10
	6.2	12Φ20	4Φ12	-		10
B6	7.1	5Φ20	4Φ12	10Φ20	10	25
	9.8	7Φ20	-	10Φ20		25
	5.6	2Φ20	-	5Φ20		25
	6.1	4Φ20	4Φ12	-		25
B7	5.1	3Φ20	6Φ12	9Φ20		10
	6	3Φ20	-	9Φ20		10
	5.7	7Φ20	-	12Φ20	10	10
	6.3	9Φ20	-	10Φ20		10

	5.3	8Φ20	6Φ12	-		10
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Table (4.5.2): Basement Floor's Beam

beam No.	Span length (m)	Steel Reinforcement			Stirrups	
		Positive	Negative Exterior Support	Negative Interior Support	W (mm)	Spacing (cm)
B1	7.1	3Φ16	2Φ10	3Φ16		50
	7.1	3Φ16	-	3Φ16		50
	8.2	3Φ16	-	3Φ16	10	50
	6.2	3Φ16	2Φ10	-		50
B4	4.55	2Φ20	4Φ12	4Φ20		25
	6.3	3Φ20	-	8Φ20	10	25
	8.7	6Φ20	-	7Φ20		25
	4.5	2Φ20	-	7Φ20		25
	6.1	4Φ20	4Φ12	-		25
B8	5.1	3Φ16	2Φ10	3Φ16	10	50
	6	3Φ16	-	3Φ16		50
	5.7	3Φ16	-	3Φ16		50
	6.3	3Φ16	-	3Φ16		50
	5.3	3Φ16	2Φ10	-		50

Table (4.5.3): Ground Floor's Beam

beam No.	Span length (m)	Steel Reinforcement			Stirrups	
		Positive	Negative Exterior Support	Negative Interior Support	W (mm)	Spacing (cm)
B1	7.1	4Φ20	3Φ12	4Φ20		20
	7.1	3Φ20	-	4Φ20		15
	8.2	4Φ20	-	4Φ20	10	15
	6.2	3Φ20	3Φ12	-		20
B16	3.8	4Φ20	4Φ12	12Φ20	10	10
	6.3	11Φ20	4Φ12	-		10
B4	4.5	5Φ20	4Φ12	12Φ20	10	10
	6.1	10Φ20	4Φ12			10
B8	5.1	5Φ20	2Φ12	5Φ20		10
	6	4Φ20	-	5Φ20		10
	5.7	4Φ20	-	5Φ20		10
	6.3	5Φ20	-	6Φ20		10
	5.3	7Φ20	2Φ12	-		10

Table (4.5.4) Basement- Eighth Floor's Beam

beam No.	Span length (m)	Steel Reinforcement			Stirrups	
		Positive	Negative Exterior Support	Negative Interior Support	W (mm)	Spacing (cm)
B9	6.1	3Φ16	2Φ10	3Φ16		50
	6.4	3Φ16	-	3Φ16		50
	5.2	3Φ16	-	3Φ16	10	50
	5.2	3Φ16	-	3Φ16		50
	5.6	3Φ16	-	3Φ16		50
	5.3	3Φ16	-	3Φ16	10	50
	6.6	3Φ16	2Φ10	-	10	50
B11	10.4	10Φ20	4Φ12	4Φ12		25
B12	6.1	3Φ16	2Φ10	3Φ16		50
	3	3Φ16	2Φ10	-		50
B15	3.6	5Φ20	2Φ12	-	10	10
B10	2.2	3Φ16	2Φ16	3Φ16	10	50
	5.3	3Φ16	-	3Φ16	10	50
	6.9	3Φ16	2Φ10	-	10	50
B13	10	3Φ16	2Φ10	2Φ10	10	50
B14	5.2	3Φ16	2Φ10	2Φ10	10	50

Table (4.5.5): First-Eighth Floor's Beam

beam No.	Span length (m)	Steel Reinforcement			Stirrups	
		Positive	Negative Exterior Support	Negative Interior Support	W (mm)	Spacing (cm)
B1	7.2	4Φ20	3Φ12	4Φ20	10	20
	7.15	4Φ20	-	4Φ20		15
	8.2	4Φ20	-	4Φ20	10	15
	6.15	4Φ20	3Φ12	-		20
B2	7.2	6Φ20	4Φ12	6Φ25		10
	7.15	5Φ20	-	6Φ25	10	10
	8.2	6Φ20	-	6Φ25		10
	6.15	5Φ20	4Φ12	-		10
B3	5.8	6Φ25	4Φ12	6Φ25		10
	5.6	4Φ20	-	6Φ25	10	10
	4.8	6Φ20	-	6Φ25		10
	6.15	5Φ20	4Φ12	-		10
B4	4.55	3Φ20	4Φ12	3Φ20		25
	6.3	2Φ20	-	9Φ20		25
	8.7	6Φ20	-	7Φ20		25
	4.5	5Φ20	-	4Φ20	10	25
	6.1	5Φ20	4Φ12	-		25
	5.7	7Φ20	4Φ12	10Φ20		10
	5.6	5Φ20	-	5Φ20		10

B5	4.5	3Φ20	-	11Φ20		10
	6.2	11Φ20	4Φ12	-	10	10

beam No.	Span length (m)	Steel Reinforcement			Stirrups	
		Positive	Negative Exterior Support	Negative Interior Support	W (mm)	Spacing (cm)
B6	7.1	5Φ20	4Φ12	8Φ25		10
	9.8	5Φ20	-	7Φ25		10
	5.6	3Φ20	-	4Φ20	10	20
	6.1	6Φ20	4Φ12	-		20
B7	5.1	7Φ20	4Φ12	8Φ20	10	12
	6	6Φ20	-	8Φ20		12
	5.7	6Φ20	-	6Φ20		12
	6.3	4Φ20	-	10Φ20		12
	5.3	10Φ20	4Φ12	-	10	12
B8	5.1	4Φ20	2Φ12	4Φ20		10
	6	3Φ20	-	4Φ20		10
	5.7	3Φ20	-	4Φ20		10
	6.3	3Φ20	-	6Φ20		10
	5.3	7Φ20	2Φ12	-		10
B16	.	5Φ20	4Φ12	9Φ20		
	.	9Φ20	4Φ12	-		

B4	.	5Φ20	4Φ12	10Φ20		
	.	8Φ20	4Φ12	-		
B15	.	5Φ20	Φ12	-		

4.6 Design of columns.

4.6.1 Design of column C5 :

This column in the basement floor and is an internal column .

Total load on column takes from staad = 628.6 ton.

1. Design of the longitudinal reinforcement:

$P_u = 628.6$ ton.

Type of column: "tied column".

Assume $\rho_g = 0.02$.

Required $P_n = P_u / \phi = 628.6 / 0.7 = 898$ ton.

$P_n (\max) = 0.80 A_g [0.85 (f_c') + \rho_g (f_y - 0.85 * f_c')]$

$898 \text{ ton} = 0.80 A_g [0.85 (0.30) + 0.02 (4 - 0.85 * 0.30)]$

Required $A_g = 3402.5 \text{ cm}^2$.

Use $60 \text{ cm} * 60 \text{ cm}$.

$A_g = 3600 \text{ cm}^2$

Determination of required ρ_g :

$P_n (\max) = 0.80 A_g [0.85 (f_c') + \rho_g (f_y - 0.85 * f_c')]$

$898 \text{ ton} = 0.80 * (3600 [0.85 (0.30) + \rho_g (4 - 0.85 * 0.30)])$

$\rho_g = 0.015$

$$\text{Required } A_s = \rho_g * A_g = 0.015 * 3600 = 54 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\text{Use } 12 \text{ } \varnothing 25 - A_{st} = 4.91 * 12 = 58.92 \text{ cm}^2.$$

2. Design of the tie reinforcement:

Use $\varnothing 10$ ties.

$$\text{Spacing } 16 * d_b \text{ (Longitudinal bar diameter)} = 16 * 2.5 = 40 \text{ cm} \quad \dots \text{control.}$$

$$48 * d_t \text{ (ties bar diameter)} = 48 * 1.0 = 48.0 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Least dimension} = 60 \text{ cm}$$

Use "3 $\varnothing 10$ " ties @ 40 cm spacing.

Use 60cm*60cm with 12 $\varnothing 25$ bars. with $\varnothing 10$ ties @ 40 cm spacing.

4.6.2 Design of column C4 :

1. Design of the longitudinal reinforcement

This column in the ground floor and is an exterior column .

Factored axial total load = 224.7 ton.

Moment = 6.67 ton .meter

$$P_n \text{ req} = 224.7 / 0.7 = 321 \text{ ton.}$$

Use $\rho_g = \rho_{g, \text{min}} = 1 \%$

$$P_n = 0.8 A_g \{ 0.85 f_c' + \rho_g (f_y - 0.85 f_c') \}$$

$$321 = 0.8 A_g \{ 0.85(0.3) + 0.01(4 - (0.85)(0.3)) \}$$

$$122 = 0.8 A_g \{ (0.255) + (0.03745) \}$$

$$A_g = 1372 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Use 60cm x 30cm = 1800 cm² & Use $\rho_g = \rho_{g, \text{min}} = 0.01$

$$A_{st} \text{ req} = (0.01)(1800) = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 6 \text{ } \varnothing 20 = 18.84 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check slenderness effect:

$$\left(\frac{Klu}{r} \right) \leq \left(34 - 12 \left(\frac{M1}{M2} \right) \right) \text{ short column.}$$

$\left(\frac{Klu}{r}\right) / (34 - 12 \left(\frac{M1}{M2}\right))$ long column & Slenderness effect must be considered.

$$(34 - 12 \left(\frac{M1}{M2}\right)) \leq 40 \quad \text{ACI 10-12-2}$$

L_u : Actual unsupported (unbraced) length.

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

λ : Effective length factor.

M_1 : the smaller of end moment on the member.

M_2 : the larger of end moment on the member .

$$\left(\frac{M_1}{M_2}\right) : \text{Positive for single curvature.}$$

$$\left(\frac{M_1}{M_2}\right) : \text{Negative for double curvature.}$$

$$\left(\frac{M_1}{M_2}\right) = 1 \text{ for single curvature.}$$

$\lambda = 1$ for braced frame according to ACI -10.12.1.

$$\left(\frac{Klu}{r}\right) = \left(\frac{1 \times 4.75}{0.3 \times 0.3}\right) = 52.78 > (34 - 12 \left(\frac{M1}{M2}\right)) = 22$$

\therefore Slenderness effect must be considered

$$M_{\min} = (15 + 0.03h)Pu$$

$$M_{\min} = (15 + 0.03 \times 300)224.7$$

$$= 5.4 \text{ ton .m}$$

$$u_{ns} = \left(\frac{Cm}{1 - (Pu/0.75Pc)}\right) / 1.0$$

$Cm = 1.0$ single curvature , braced frame .

$$P_c = \left(\frac{\Pi^2 \times EI}{(K \times L_u)^2}\right)$$

EI = larger of:

$$= \left(\frac{0.2EcI_g + EsI_{se}}{(1 + Bd)} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{0.4EcI_g}{(1 + Bd)} \right)$$

Where:

I_g : Gross moment of inertia ignoring steel.

I_{se} : Moment of inertia of reinforcement.

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

$$E_c = 15000 \sqrt{300} = 259.8 \text{ ton/cm}^2$$

$$I_{se} = 2(3 \times 3.14)(9)^2 = 1560.14 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_g = 5 \left(\frac{b \times h^3}{12} \right)$$

$$I_g = \left(\frac{60 \times 30^3}{12} \right) = 135000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_d = \left(\frac{1.4D_L}{1.4D_L + 1.7L_L} \right)$$

$$S_d = \left(\frac{167.4}{224.7} \right) = 0.74$$

$$EI = \left(\frac{(0.2 \times 259.8 \times 135000) + (2000 \times 1560.14)}{1 + 0.74} \right)$$

$$EI = 5824643.6 \text{ ton.cm}^2$$

or

$$EI = \left(\frac{0.4 \times 259.8 \times 135000}{1 + 0.74} \right) = 8062758.6 \text{ ton.cm}^2$$

$$EI = 8062758.6 \text{ ton.cm}^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{Control.}$$

$$P_c = \left(\frac{\Pi^2 \times EI}{(K \times L_u)^2} \right)$$

$$P_c = \left(\frac{(3.14)^2 \times 8062758.6}{(1 \times 475)^2} \right) = 352.7 \text{ ton.}$$

$$u_{ns} = \left(\frac{C_m}{1 - (P_u / 0.75 P_c)} \right)$$

$$u_{ns} = \left(\frac{1}{1 - (224.7 / 0.75 \times 352.7)} \right)$$

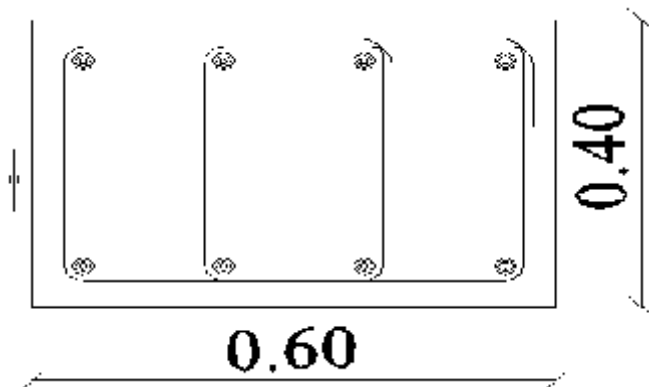
$$u_{ns} = 6.25$$

The value of u_{ns} is large so we use 60*40 section of column.

Use 60cm x 40cm = 2400cm² & Use ... g = ... min = 0.01

$$A_{st \text{ req}} = (.01)(2400) = 24\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 8 \text{ } 20 = 25.12 \text{ cm}^2$$



Fig(4.6.1) Cross section in C4.

$$\left(\frac{Klu}{r} \right) = \left(\frac{1 \times 4.75}{0.3 \times 0.4} \right) = 39.6 > (34 - 12 \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right)) = 22$$

∴ Slenderness effect must be considered

$$M_{\min} = (15 + 0.03h)P_u$$

$$M_{\min} = (15 + 0.03 \times 400)224.7$$

$$= 6.10 \text{ ton .m}$$

$$u_{ns} = \left(\frac{C_m}{1 - (P_u / 0.75 P_c)} \right) / 1.0$$

$C_m = 1.0$ single curvature, braced frame.

$$P_c = \left(\frac{\Pi^2 \times EI}{(K \times L_u)^2} \right)$$

EI = larger of:

$$= \left(\frac{0.2EcI_g + EsI_s}{(1 + Bd)} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{0.4EcI_g}{(1 + Bd)} \right)$$

$$I_g = \left(\frac{b \times h^3}{12} \right)$$

$$I_g = \left(\frac{60 \times 40^3}{12} \right) = 320000 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$S_d = \left(\frac{1.4D_L}{1.4D_L + 1.7L_L} \right)$$

$$S_d = \left(\frac{167.4}{224.7} \right) = 0.74$$

$$EI = \left(\frac{(0.2 \times 259.8 \times 320000) + (2000 \times 4923.52)}{1 + 0.74} \right)$$

EI = 15215080 ton.cm².

or

$$EI = \left(\frac{0.4 \times 259.8 \times 320000}{1 + 0.74} \right) = 19111724.14 \text{ ton.cm}^2.$$

EI = 19111724.14 ton.cm² Control.

$$P_c = \left(\frac{\Pi^2 \times EI}{(K \times L_u)^2} \right)$$

$$P_c = \left(\frac{(3.14)^2 \times 19111724.14}{(1 \times 475)^2} \right) = 836.01 \text{ ton.}$$

$$u_{ns} = \left(\frac{Cm}{1 - (Pu / 0.75Pc)} \right)$$

$$u_{ns} = \left(\frac{1}{1 - (224.7 / 0.75 \times 836.01)} \right)$$

$$u_{ns} = 1.56$$

$$e_{\min} = 15 + 0.03h$$

$$e_{required} = 1.56(15 + 0.03(400)) = 42.4 \text{ mm.}$$

$$e_{required} = 4.24 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Pn_{required} = 224.7 \text{ ton}$$

$$Mn_{req} = 224.7 \times 4.24 = 9.52 \text{ ton.cm.}$$

$$Mn_{req} = 9.52 \text{ ton.m.}$$

Use chart for steel reinforcement

$$1 - \left(\frac{e}{h} \right) = \left(\frac{4.24}{40} \right) = 0.106$$

$$2 - (d - d') / h = 75 \text{ cm}$$

$$3 - \dots g = 0.02$$

By using chart

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

$$F_y = 400 \text{ Mpa} = 58 \text{ Ksi use 60 Ksi}$$

Use E - 4-60.75

$$\text{From chart : } \left(\frac{wPn}{Ag} \right) = 2 \text{ Ksi} = 13.78 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$Ag_{required} = \left(\frac{wPn}{Ag} \right) = \left(\frac{2247 \times 1000}{13.78 \times 1000000} \right)$$

$$= 0.1630$$

Use 60*40

$$Ag = 2400 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$d = 40 - 6 = 34 \text{ cm}$$

$$\left(\frac{e}{h}\right) = \left(\frac{4.24}{40}\right) = 0.106$$

$$x = \left(\frac{d - d'}{h}\right) = \left(\frac{34 - 6'}{40}\right) = 0.7$$

$$\left(\frac{wPn}{Ag}\right) = \left(\frac{2247 \times 10}{2400}\right) = 9.36 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 1.36 \text{ Ksi}$$

$$\left(\frac{wPn}{Ag} \times \frac{e}{h}\right) = 1.36 * 0.106 = 0.144 \text{ Ksi}$$

Use E-4-6-0.75

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

$$\dots = \dots_{\min} = 0.01$$

$$A_s = 0.01 * 60 * 40 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 8Φ20 bars ,with $A_s = 25.13 \text{ cm}^2$

Check design:

$$P_o = 0.85 f_c' (A_g - A_{st}) + (f_y \times A_{st})$$

$$P_o = 0.85 \times 0.3 \times (2400 - 25.12) + (4 \times 25.12)$$

$$P_o = 706.07 \text{ ton.}$$

$$P_n \text{ max} = 0.8 P_o$$

$$= 0.8(706.07) = 564.8 \text{ ton.}$$

$$564.8 \text{ ton} > 224.7 \text{ ton}$$

∴ Design is OK

2. Design of the tie reinforcement:

Use Ø 10 ties.

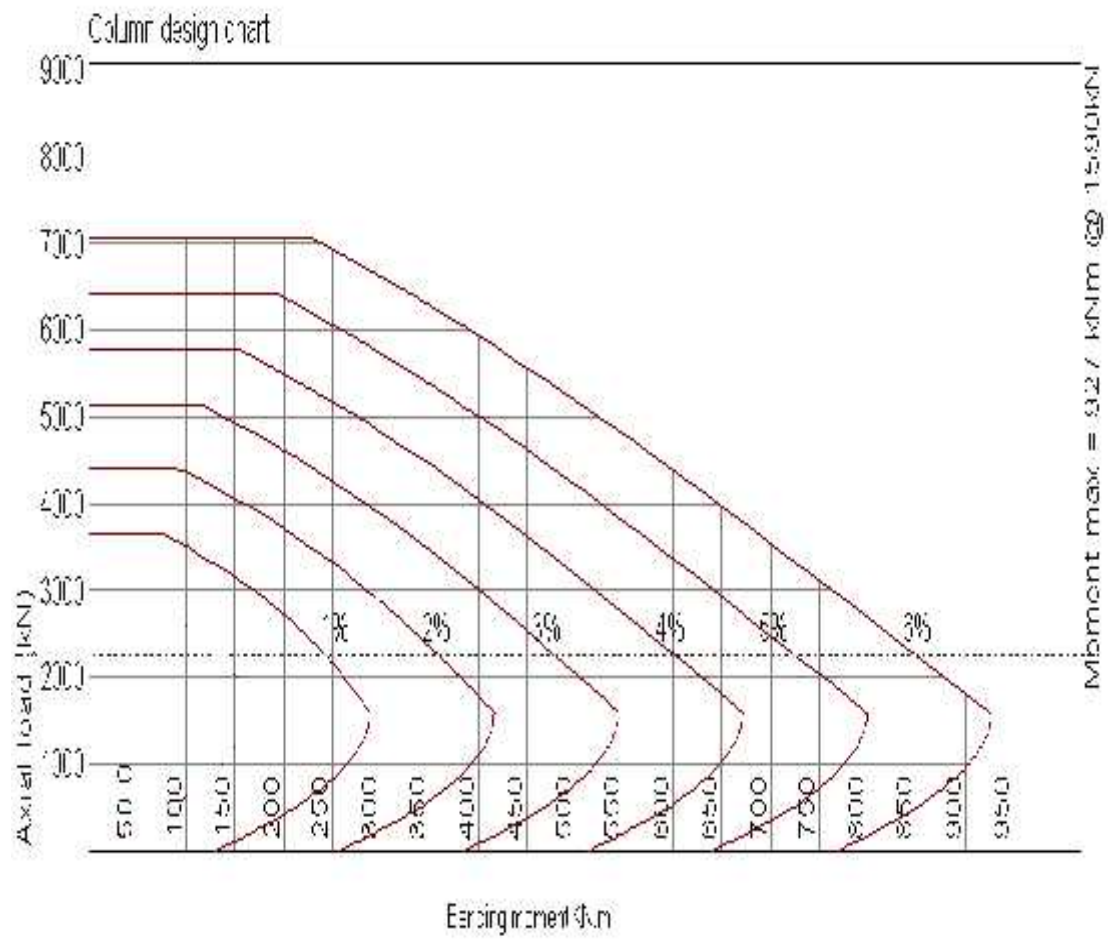
Spacing $16 * d_b$ (Longitudinal bar diameter) = $16 * 2 = 32 \text{ cm}$ Control.

$$48 * d_t \text{ (ties bar diameter)} = 48 * 1.0 = 48.0 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Least dimension} = 40 \text{ cm}$$

Use "2 Ø 10" ties @ cm spacing.

Use 40cm*60cm with 8 Ø 20 bars. with Ø 10 ties @ cm spacing .



Fig(4.6.2)interaction diagram for C4.

Table (4.6.1): Columns Tables

Column No.	Floor No.	Column Dimension (cm)	Vertical Reinforcement		Ties		
			No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	No. Of Ties	Size (mm)	Spacing (cm)
C 1	Basement	40* 2			1		
	Ground	40 *2			1		
	First	30 *2	4	16	1	10	25
	Second-Fourth	30* 2	4	16	1		25
	Fifth-Seventh	30 * 2	4	14	1		2
	Eighth	*	4	14	1		2
C 2	Basement	60 *30		2			30
	Ground	60 *30	6	2			30
	First	60 *25	6	20	2	10	25
	Second-Fourth	50 * 25	6	20	2		25
	Fifth-Seventh	0 *2	4	1	1		2
	Eighth	*2	4	14	1		2
C 3	Basement	60 *30	8	25	2		30
	Ground	60 *30		2			30
	First	60 *25	8	20	2	10	25
	Second-Fourth	50 *25	8	20	2		25
	Fifth-Seventh	40* 2	4	16	1		25
	Eighth	* 2	4	14	1		2

C 4	Basement	60 *40	8	20			30
	Ground	60 *40	8	20			30
	First	60 *	6	20	2	10	30
	Second-Fourth	60 *25	6	18	2		25
	Fifth-Seventh	50 * 25	4	16	2		25
	Eighth	* 2	4	14	1		2

Column No.	Floor No.	Column Dimension (cm)	Vertical Reinforcement		Ties		
			No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	No. Of Ties	Size (mm)	Spacing (cm)
C 5	Basement	60* 60	12	5	3	10	40
	Ground	60* 60	12	5	3	10	40
	First	60* 50	10	25	3	10	40
	Second-Fourth	60* 40	10	25	2	10	40
	Fifth-Seventh	40 * 30	8	25	1	10	30
	Eighth	*			1	10	20
C 6	Basement	70* 60	12	25	3	10	40
	Ground	70* 60	12	25	3	10	40
	First	60* 50	12	25	3	10	40
	Second-Fourth	60* 50	10	25	3	10	40
	Fifth-Seventh	50* 30	8	25	2	10	30
	Eighth	*			1	10	20
C7	Basement	70* 60	12	25	3	10	40
	Ground	70* 60	12	25	3	10	40
	First	60*50	10	25	3	10	40

	Second-Fourth	60*40	10	25	3	10	40
	Fifth-Seventh	40* 30	6	25	1	10	30
	Eighth	25* 25	4	14	1	10	20
C 8	Basement	60 * 25	6	20	2	10	25
	Ground	60 * 25	6	20	2	10	25
	First	60 * 25	6	20	2	10	25
	Second-Fourth	50 *25	6	16	2	10	25
	Fifth-Seventh	40* 25	4	16	1	10	25
	Eighth	25* 25	4	14	1	10	20

Column No.	Floor No.	Column Dimension (cm)	Vertical Reinforcement		Ties		
			No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	Spacing (cm)
C9	Basement	60 * 25	6	18	2	10	25
	Ground	60 * 25	6	18	2	10	25
	First	60 * 25	6	18	2	10	25
	Second-Fourth	50 * 25	6	16	2	10	25
	Fifth-Seventh	40 * 25	4	16	1	10	25
	Eighth	25* 25	4	14	1	10	20
C 10	Basement	60 * 4	10	5	2	10	40
	Ground	60 * 4	10	5	2	10	40
	First	60 * 30	8	5	2	10	30
	Second-Fourth	50 * 30	8	25	2	10	30
	Fifth-Seventh	30 * 30	4	25	1	10	30
	Eighth	25* 25	4	14	1	10	20
	Basement	60 * 40	6	25	2	10	40
	Ground	60 * 40	6	25	2	10	40

C 11	First	60 * 30	6	25	2	10	30
	Second-Fourth	50 * 30	6	20	2	10	30
	Fifth-Seventh	40 * 30	4	20	1	10	30
	Eighth	25* 25	4	14	1	10	20
C 12	Basement	60 * 40	14	25	3	10	40
	Ground	60 * 40	14	25	3	10	40
	First	60 * 30	12	25	3	10	30
	Second-Fourth	60 * 30	8	25	2	10	30
	Fifth-Seventh	40 * 30	4	20	1	10	30
	Eighth	25 * 25	4	14	1	10	20

Column No.	Floor No.	Column Dimension (cm)	Vertical Reinforcement		Ties		
			No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	Spacing (cm)
C 13	Basement	50 * 30	4	25	1	10	30
	Ground	50 * 30	4	25	1	10	30
	First	40 * 25	4	20	1	10	25
	Second-Fourth	40 * 25	4	20	1	10	25
	Fifth-Seventh	30 * 25	4	16	1	10	25
	Eighth	25 * 25	4	14	1	10	20
C 14	Basement	60 * 50	12	25	3	10	40
	Ground	60 * 50	12	25	3	10	40
	First	60 * 40	10	25	2	10	40
	Second-Fourth	60 * 40	6	25	2	10	40
	Fifth-Seventh	40 * 30	4	25	1	10	30
	Eighth	25 * 25	4	14	1	10	20
	Basement	60 * 60	8	25	3	10	40
	Ground	60 * 60	8	25	3	10	40

C 15	First	60 * 50	6	25	2	10	40
	Second-Fourth	60 * 40	6	25	2	10	40
	Fifth-Seventh	40 * 30	6	25	1	10	30
	Eighth	25* 25				10	0
C 16	Basement	60 * 50	6	25	2	10	40
	Ground	60 * 50	6	25	2	10	40
	First	60 * 40	6	25	2	10	40
	Second-Fourth	60 * 30	6	25	2	10	30
	Fifth-Seventh	40 * 30	4	20	1	10	30
	Eighth	25* 25	4	14	1	10	20

Column No.	Floor No.	Column Dimension (cm)	Vertical Reinforcement		Ties		
			No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	No. Of Bars	Size (mm)	Spacing (cm)
C 17	Basement	60 * 25	6	20	2	10	25
	Ground	60 * 25	6	20	2	10	25
	First	50 * 25	4	20	1	10	25
	Second-Fourth	50 * 25	4	20	1	10	25
	Fifth-Seventh	30 * 25	4	16	1	10	25
	Eighth	25* 25	4	14	1	10	20

4.7 Footing Design :

4.7.1 Design of square footing F

From Column (C23):

Service load = 272.9 tonfrom STAAD.Pro – analysis.

Factored load = 398.5 ton

Allowable soil pressure = 4.0 kg/cm²

Column= 60 cm x 40 cm

Footing Area:

Estimate footing to be about 70 cm thick, in addition to about 10 cm of blinding concrete.

Footing Weight = $0.8 \times 2.4 = 1.92 \text{ ton/m}^2$.

Load :

Coarse Sand Fill and Tile = $0.10 * 2 = 0.2 \text{ ton/m}^2$.

Concrete = $0.10 * 2.5 = 0.25 \text{ ton/m}^2$.

Overburden = $0.40 * 1.6 = 0.64 \text{ ton/m}^2$.

Load = 1.09 t / m^2

$$\text{Total load} = 1.09 + 1.92 = 3.01 \text{ t / m}^2$$

$$P_{\text{net}} = 40 - 3.01 = 36.99 \text{ ton/m}^2.$$

Area (A) = Total Weight / Soil Pressure

$$A = \frac{272.9}{36.99} = 7.38 \quad 272.9 / 36.99 \text{ m}^2.$$

Use

$$L = 2.8 \text{ m}, W = 2.8 \text{ m},$$

$$A = 2.8 \times 2.8 = 7.84 \text{ m}^2$$

Determine depth based on shear strength

$$\Phi V_c = \Phi \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0.85 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times (280) \times (d) \times 10 = 2172.63d$$

$$P_{\text{net}} = \frac{P_u}{\text{Area}} = \frac{398.5}{7.84} = 50.82 \text{ ton / m}^2.$$

$$V_u = (P_{\text{net}})(\text{one way shear area})$$

$$V_u = (5.082)(280) \left(\frac{280 - 40}{2} - d \right)$$

$$\Phi V_c = V_u$$

$$2172.63 d = (5.082)(280) \left(\frac{280 - 40}{2} - d \right)$$

$$d = 47.5 \text{ cm}.$$

∴ Use d = 50 cm

$$\text{Total depth of footing} = 50 + 8 + 2$$

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

Check this depth for two way shear action (punching):

$$V_u = P_{\text{net}} \times \left((W) \times (L) - (a + d)(b + d) \right)$$

$$= 5.082 [(280)(280) - (40+50)(60+50)] / 1000 = 347.98 \text{ ton}.$$

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{S_c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = 0.38 \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{r_s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = 0.583 \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = 0.33 \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d \dots\dots\dots\text{Control}$$

Where:

$$S_c = a / b = 60 / 40 = 1.5$$

b_o = Perimeter of critical section taken at (d/2) from the loaded area
 $= 2\{(50+40)+(50+60)\} = 400$ cm.

$r_s = 40$ For interior column

$$V_c = 0.33 \sqrt{30} (400)(50) \left(\frac{10}{1000} \right) = 361.49 \text{ ton.}$$

$$\Phi V_c < V_u \quad 0.85 \times 361.49 \text{ ton} < 347.98 \text{ ton}$$

$$307.26 \text{ ton} < 347.98 \text{ ton}$$

NOT OK

Re-Calculate required d to satisfy punching shear

Let d=60cm in addition to about 10 cm of blinding concrete.

$$V_u = P_{net} \times ((W) \times (L) - (a + d)(b + d))$$

$$= 5.082[(280)(280) - (40+60)(60+60)]/1000 = 337.4 \text{ ton.}$$

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{S_c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = 0.38 \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{r_s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = 0.621 \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = 0.33 \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d \dots\dots\dots\text{Control}$$

Where:

$$S_c = a / b = 60 / 40 = 1.5$$

$$b_o = \text{Perimeter of critical section taken at } (d/2) \text{ from the loaded area} \\ = 2\{(60+40)+(60+60)\} = 440 \text{ cm.}$$

$$r_s = 40 \quad \text{For interior column}$$

$$V_c = 0.33\sqrt{30}(400)(60)\left(\frac{10}{1000}\right) = 433.79 \text{ ton.}$$

$$\Phi V_c > V_u \quad 0.85 \times 433.79 \text{ ton} > 337.4 \text{ ton} \\ 368.72 \text{ ton} > 337.4 \text{ ton}$$

\therefore OK

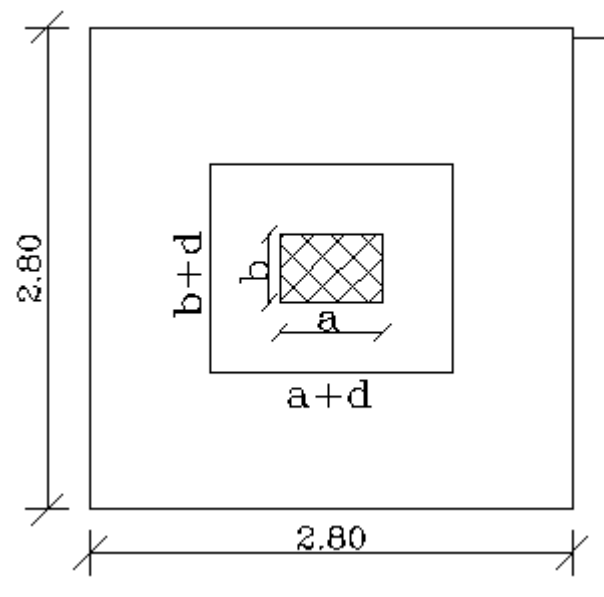


Fig. (4.7.1): Two way shear area.

Check transfer of load at base of column:

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

$$\Phi P_n = 0.7(0.85)(0.3)(40 \times 60) = 428.4 \text{ ton} > 398.5 \text{ ton.}$$

Since $\Phi P_n > P_u$, the area of dowels is controlled by minimum reinforcement .

$$\text{Min dowels} = \dots \text{ min} \times A_g = 0.005 \times 60 \times 40$$

$$=12 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 6Φ16

Development Length (L_d)

$$L_{db} = \frac{400}{4\sqrt{30}} \times d_b = 18.25 d_b = 29.21 \text{ cm}$$

But not less than:

$$L_{db} = 0.044(400) d_b = 28.16 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 60 - 8 - (2 \times 2 + 1.6 // 2) = 47.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$47.2 > 29.21 \quad \text{OK}$$

Design for Bending Moment:

parallel to short side of the column.

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= \left(P_{net} \times L \times \left(\frac{W}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right) \times 0.5 \left(\frac{W}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(50.82 \times 2.80 \times \left(\frac{2.80}{2} - \frac{0.4}{2} \right) \right) \times 0.5 \left(\frac{2.8}{2} - \frac{0.4}{2} \right) = 102.4 \text{ ton.m} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{102.4}{0.9} = 113.78 \text{ ton}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{113.78 \times 10^5}{280 \times 60^2} = 11.28 \text{ Kg / cm}^2.$$

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

$$\dots = \frac{1}{15.7} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 15.7 \times 11.28}{4000}} \right)$$

$$\dots = 0.00288 > \dots_{\min} = 0.002$$

$$\text{Req. } A_s = 0.00288 (280) (60) = 48.38 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 16 20

$$A_s = 50.24 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Development Length (L_d):

Category A item 2

$$L_d = \left(\frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} r \times s \times x \times db \right)$$

$$L_d = \left(\frac{400}{2\sqrt{30}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 2 \right) = \quad . \quad \text{cm}$$

Available $L_d = 110 - 8 = 102 \text{cm}$

$102 > \quad .$

OK.

4.7.2 Design of strip footing:

Weight of wall = height * thickness of wall * 1m wide * γ_{concrete}

$$= 36.37 * 0.30 * 2.40 * 1$$

$$= 26.18 \text{ ton/m}$$

Total uniform load from column = 29.3 ton /m

Total load = 26.18 + 29.3 = 55.48 ton/m

Determine the footing width:

Assume the footing depth to be 60cm .

Allowable net soil pressure = $40 - (2.4 * 0.60)$.

$$= 38.56 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

Footing width = $55.48 / 38.56 = 1.438 \text{ m}$

So select 1.5 m width strip footing.

Total load factored = 79.52 ton/m.

$$P_{\text{net}} = \frac{P_u}{\text{area}} = \frac{79.52}{1.5 \times 1} = 53 \text{ ton /m}^2.$$

With no shear reinforcement;

$$\Phi V_c = V_u$$

$$0.85 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times (100) \times (d) = (53) \left(\frac{1.5 - 0.30}{2} - d \right)$$

$$77.6 d = 31.8 - 53d$$

$$d=0.24\text{m}$$

$$h=24+2+8=34$$

so select 40cm depth of footing.

Determine reinforcement for moment strength :

$$M_u = (P_{net}) \left(\frac{w - bw}{2} \right) \left(\frac{w - bw}{2} \right)$$

$$M_u = (53 \times 1) \left(\frac{1.5 - 0.30}{2} \right) \left(\frac{0.60}{2} \right) = 9.54 \text{ ton.m/m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{9.54}{0.9} = 10.60 \text{ ton.m/m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{bd^2} = \frac{10.60}{100 \times 30^2} = 11.78 \text{ Kg/cm}^2.$$

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

$$\dots = \frac{1}{15.7} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 15.7 \times 11.78}{4000}} \right)$$

$$\dots = 0.003 > \dots_{\min} = 0.002$$

$$\text{Req. } A_s = 0.003 (100) (40) = 9.05 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\text{No of bar} = \frac{9.05}{1.53} = 5.9 \text{ bar/m}$$

$$\text{Spacing of bars} = 100/5.9 = 16.9 \text{ cm}$$

Use Φ 14 @ 15 cm .

Development Length (L_d):

Category A item 2

$$L_d = \left(\frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} r \times s \times x \times db \right)$$

$$L_d = \left(\frac{400}{2\sqrt{30}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1.4 \right) = 51.12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = \frac{150 - 30}{2} - 8 = 52$$

$$52 > 51.12$$

Design of dowels bars:

$$A_{s,\text{min req}} = 0.0015 * 100 * 30 = 4.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{No of } \Phi 10 = 4.5 / .79 = 5.69 \text{ bar/m}$$

Use 1 Φ 10@17 cm .

Development Length (L_d)

$$L_{db} = \frac{400}{4\sqrt{30}} \times d_b = 18.25 d_b = 18.25 \text{ cm}$$

But not less than:

$$L_{db} = 0.044(400) d_b = 17.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 60 - 8 - (1.4 + 1.4/2) = 29.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$29.9 > 18.25$$

OK

4.7.3 Design of mat foundation :

Design of mat foundation MF2 :

Total Service Load = 1272.25 ton.from STAAD.Pro – analysis.

$$A_{\text{req}} = 1272.25 / 40 = 31.8 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$W_u \text{ (factored)} = 884.6 + 699.51 = 1584.11 \text{ ton.}$$

$$q_{\text{net}} = W_u / A_{\text{provided}} \quad ; \quad A_{\text{provided}} = (3.5 + 1.2) (7.95 + 1.2) = 43 \text{ m}^2$$

$$q_{\text{net}} = (884.6 + 699.51) / 43 = 36.83 \text{ ton / m}^2$$

For 1-m wide strip

$$q_{\text{net}} = 36.83 * 1 = 36.83 \text{ ton / m.}$$

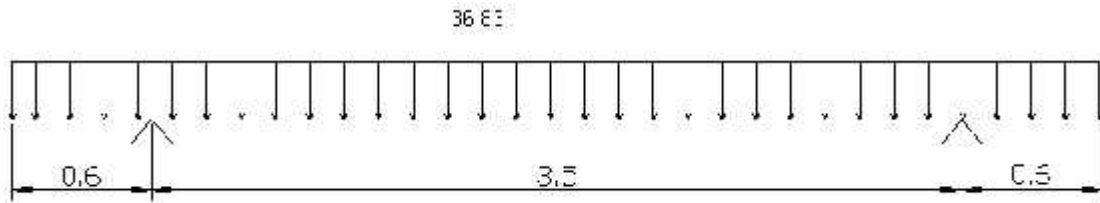


Figure (4.7.2): shear wall base (MF2).

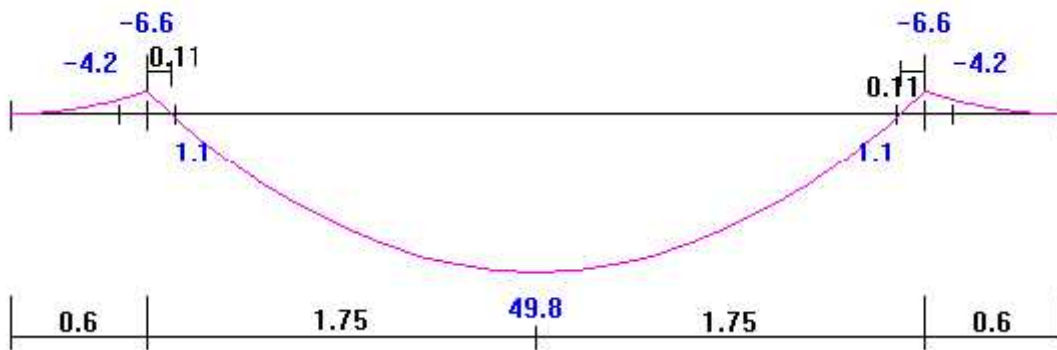


Figure (4.7.3): moment envelope in (MF2).

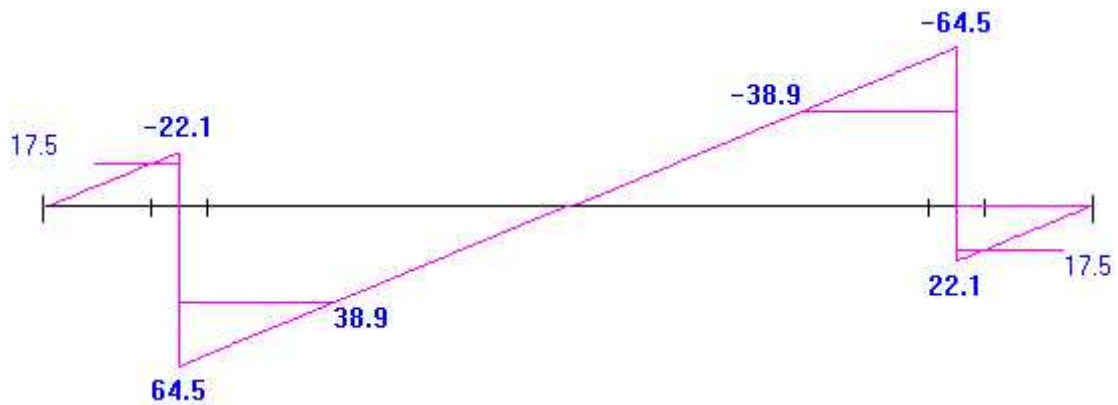


Figure (4.7.4): shear envelope in (MF2).

$$V_u = 38.9 \text{ ton.}$$

$$V_u = V_c$$

$$\Phi V_c = \Phi \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

$$\Phi V_c = .85 \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 100 \times d \times \frac{10}{1000}$$

$$77.6 * d = 38.9$$

$$d = 50.1 \text{ cm.}$$

Use $d = 50 \text{ cm.}$

Design of positive moment :

$$M_u = 49.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 49.8 / 0.9 = 55.33 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 55.33 * 10^5 / 100 (60)^2 = 19.92 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 19.92 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0051$$

$$\min = 0.0035 < 0.0051 < \max = 0.0244.$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0051 * 100 * 50 = 25.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 18 mm @ 10 cm.

Design of negative moment :

$$M_u = 4.2 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 4.2 / 0.9 = 4.67 \text{ t.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{400}{0.85 * 30} = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 4.67 * 10^5 / 100 (50)^2 = 1.86 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 1.86 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00046.$$

$$= 0.00046 < \min = 0.0018 \quad \dots \text{use minimum reinforcement.}$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0018 * 100 * 50 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 12 mm @ 12.5 cm.

So , in other direction provide shrinkage & temperature reinforcement.

The mat foundations that have L – shape are designed using STAAD-Pro.

Table (4 .7.1): Squre Footings

Footing No.	Total load (Ton)	Dimensions (cm)			Reinforcement	
		Length(L) (cm)	Width(B) (cm)	Height(H) (cm)	L Direction	B Direction
F 1	.				Φ	Φ
F2	.				Φ	Φ
F3	.				Φ	Φ
F4	.				Φ	Φ
F5	.				Φ	Φ
F6	.				Φ	Φ
F7	.				Φ	Φ
F8	.				Φ	Φ
F9	.				Φ	Φ

4.9 Design of Stairs:

4.8.1 Design of stair (A) :

1. Limitation Of Deflection

Min $h = L / 24$ for one end continuous .

Min $h = 343 / 24 = 14.29$ cm

Take $h = 15$ cm

$Y = \tan^{-1} (2 / 3.5) = 30.8^\circ$.

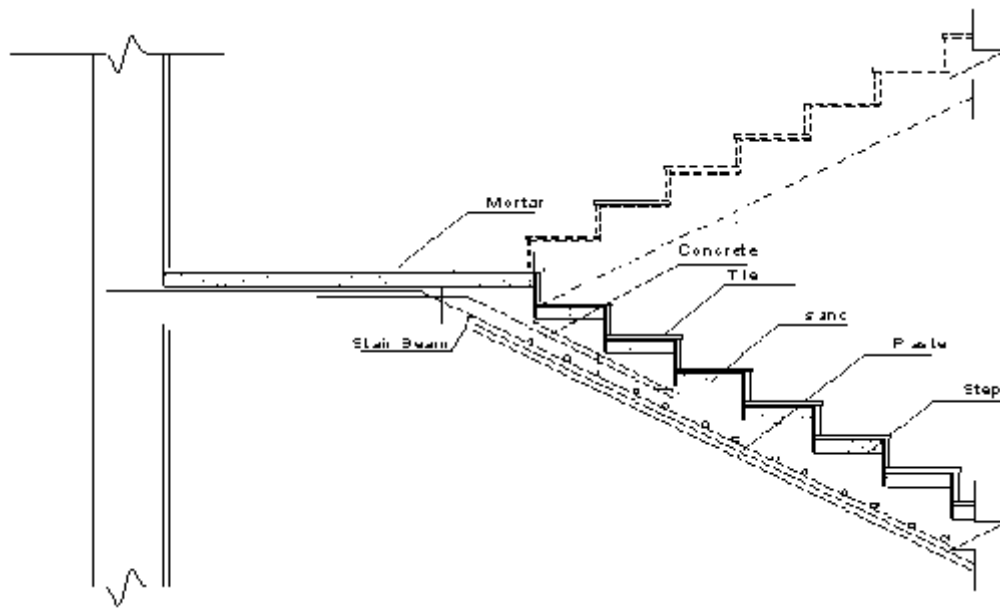


Fig (4.8.1) Cross section of stair.

2. Dead load:

$$\text{Plaster} = \frac{(0.03m)(2.2\text{ton}/m^3)(1m)}{\cos 30} = 0.076\text{ton}/m$$

$$\text{Concrete} = \frac{(0.15m)(2.5\text{ton}/m^3)(1m)}{\cos 30} = 0.43\text{ton}/m$$

$$\text{Mortar} = \left(\frac{0.3m + 0.18m}{0.3m} \right) (0.02m \times 2.2\text{ton}/m^3 \times 1m) = 0.07\text{ton}/m$$

$$\text{Tiles} = \left(\frac{0.35m + 0.18m}{0.3m} \right) (0.03m \times 3\text{ton}/m^3 \times 1m) = 0.159\text{ton}/m$$

$$\text{Stair} = 0.18 \times 0.5 \times 2.5 = 0.225 \text{ ton}/m$$

$$\text{Total dead load} = 0.964 \text{ ton}/m$$

$$\text{Factored dead load} = 1.4 (0.964) = 1.35 \text{ ton}/m$$

$$\text{Live load} = 0.5 \text{ ton}/m^2.$$

$$\text{Factored live load} = 1.7(0.5) = 0.85 \text{ ton}/m$$

$$q_u = 1.35 + 0.85 = 2.2 \text{ ton}/m$$

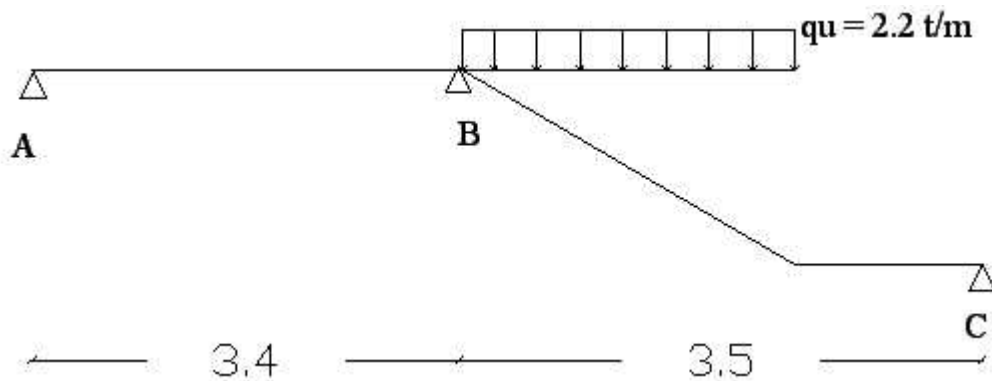


Fig (4.8.2) stair part A.

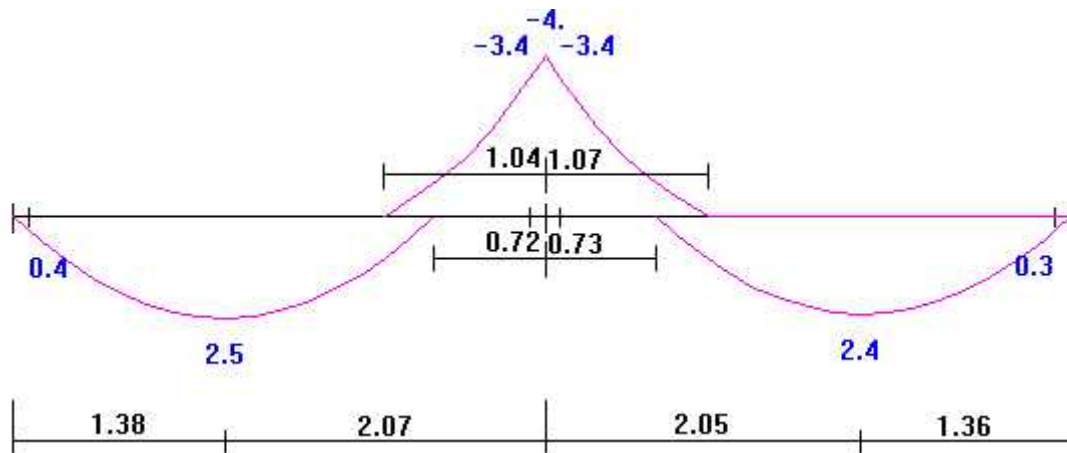


Fig (4.8.3) : Moment Envelope for Stair A .

3. Analysis :

Support reaction :

$$A_y = C_y = 4.4 \text{ t}$$

$$B_y = 11.6 \text{ t}$$

$$M_{n_{\max}} = 4.8 \text{ t.m}$$

Design of negative moment:

$$M_u = 4.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 4.8 / 0.9 = 5.33 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$m = 15.7$$

Select 12 :

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

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 5.33 \times 10^5 / 100 (12.4)^2 = 34.7 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1 / 15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 \times 15.7 \times 34.7 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00935$$

$$\rho_{\min.} = 0.0035 < \rho_{\text{req}} = 0.00935 < \rho_{\max.} = 0.0244$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.00935 \times 100 \times 12.4 = 11.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use1 } 16 \text{ mm @ } 15 \text{ cm} \quad A_s = 13.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Design of positive moment :

$$M_u = 2.9 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 2.9 / 0.9 = 3.22 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$m = 15.7.$$

$$R_n = M_n / bd^2 = 3.22 * 10^5 / 100 (12.4)^2 = 20.94 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 20.94 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0055$$

$$\rho_{\min.} = 0.0035 < \rho_{\text{req}} = 0.0055 < \rho_{\max.} = 0.0244$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0055 * 100 * 12.4 = 6.78 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 12 \text{ mm @ } 15 \text{ cm} \quad A_s = 10.26 \text{ cm}^2$$

Design of Shear

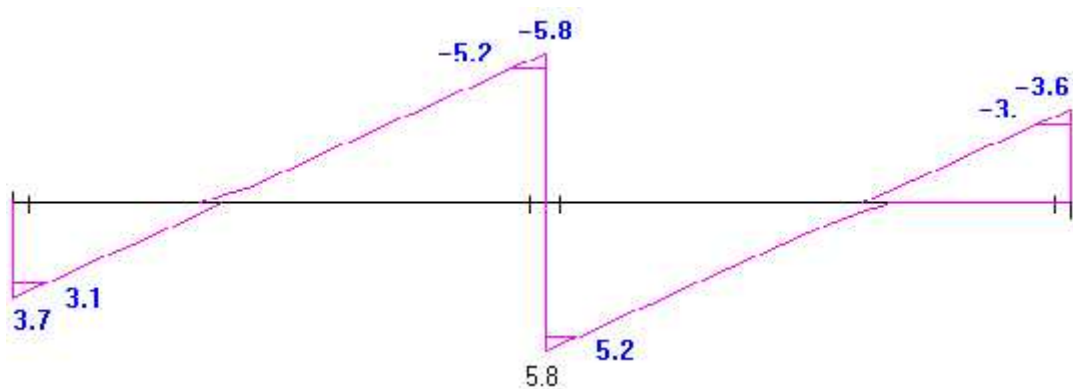


Fig (4.8.4) : shear Envelope for Stair A.

$$\Phi V_c = 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd = 0.85 * ((30)^{1/2} / 6) * 100 * 12.4 * 10 / 1000 = 9.62 \text{ t}$$

$$\Phi V_c > V_u = 5.2 \text{ at critical section .}$$

Shear reinforcement is not required.

4.8.2 Design of stair (B) :

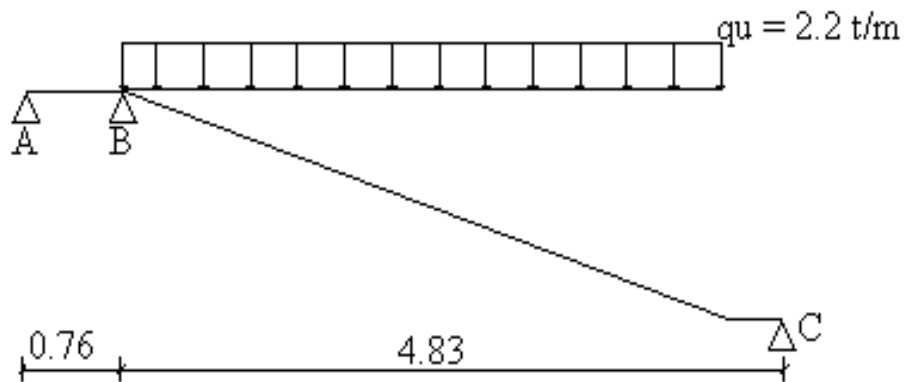


Fig (4.8.5) stair part B

Analysis :

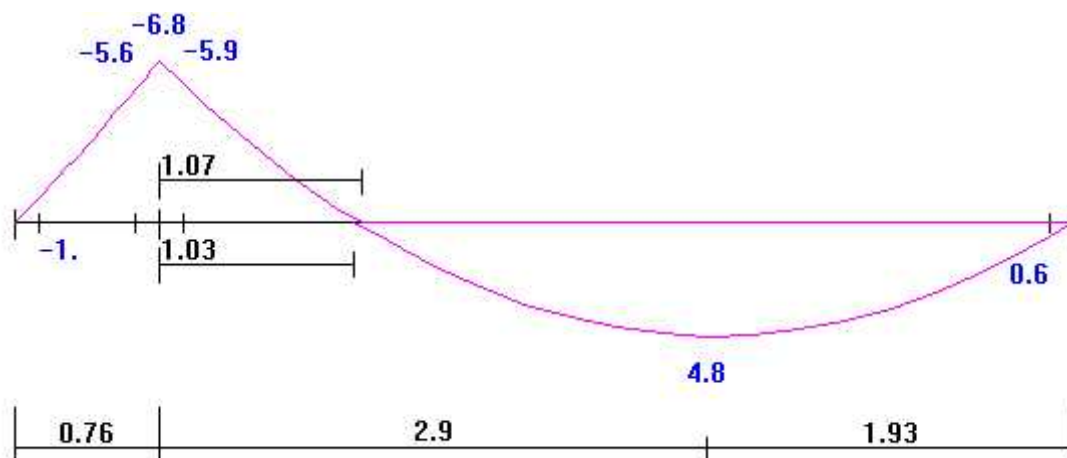


Fig (4.8.6) : Moment Envelope for Stair B .

Support reaction :

$$A_y = 8.3 \text{ ton.}$$

$$B_y = 19.7 \text{ ton.}$$

$$C_y = 5.1 \text{ ton.}$$

$$M_{n_{\max}} = 6.8 \text{ t.m}$$

Design of negative moment:

$$M_u = 6.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 6.8 / 0.9 = 7.55 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$m = 15.7$$

Select 12 :

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

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 7.55 * 10^5 / 100 (12.4)^2 = 49.14 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1 / 15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 49.14 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.0137$$

$$\dots_{\min.} = 0.0035 < \dots_{\text{req}} = 0.0137 < \dots_{\max.} = 0.0244$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0137 * 100 * 12.4 = 17.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use1 } 18 \text{ mm @ } 12.5 \text{ cm} \quad A_s = 20.32 \text{ cm}^2$$

Design of positive moment :

$$M_u = 4.8 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 4.8 / 0.9 = 5.33 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 5.33 * 10^5 / 100 (12.4)^2 = 34.7 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$
$$= 1 / 15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 34.7 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00935$$

$$\dots_{\min.} = 0.0035 < \dots_{\text{req}} = 0.00935 < \dots_{\max.} = 0.0244$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.00935 * 100 * 12.4 = 11.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use1 } 18 \text{ mm @ } 20 \text{ cm} \quad A_s = 12.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

Design of shrinkage reinforcement for stair A , B :

$$\dots_{\min.} = 0.0018 \quad \dots \text{ for } F_y (300 - 400) \text{ Mpa}$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0018 * 100 * 15 = 2.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s \text{ provided.} = (100 / 25) * 0.79 = 3.16 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 10 mm @ 25 cm

Design of Shear

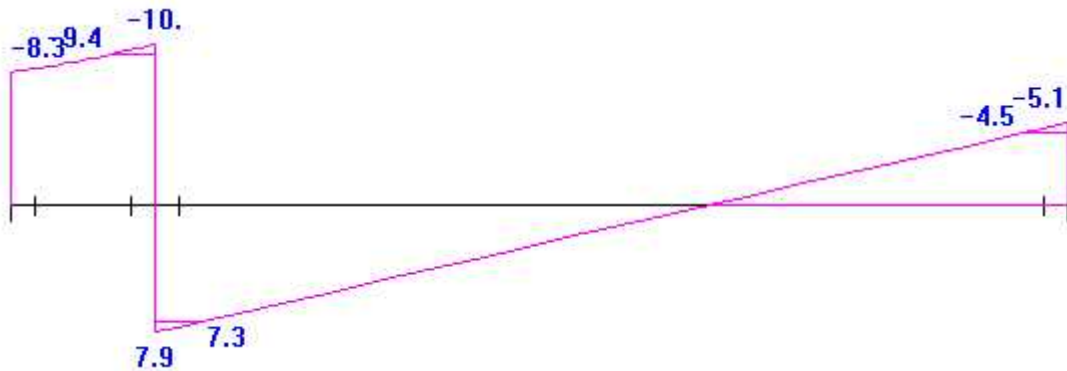


Fig (4.8.7) : shear Envelope for Stair B

$$\Phi V_c = 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd = 0.85 * ((30)^{1/2} / 6) * 100 * 12.4 * 10 / 1000 = 9.62 \text{ t}$$

$\Phi V_c > V_u = 9.4$ at critical section .

Shear reinforcement is not required.

4.8.3 Stair Roof Design :

Minimum Thickness :

Modification factor = 1

$h_{\min} = (L / 20) * \text{Modification factor}$ for simply supported.

$$h_{\min} = (325 / 20) * 1 = 16.25 \text{ cm}$$

use h = 15 cm

$$D.L = (15 / 100) * 2400 = 360 \text{ Kg / cm}^2$$

$$W_D = 1.4 * 360 = 504 \text{ Kg / cm}^2$$

$$W_L = 1.7 * 500 = 850 \text{ Kg / cm}^2$$

For 1m – wide strip:- $W_u = 504 + 850 = 1354 \text{ Kg / m}$

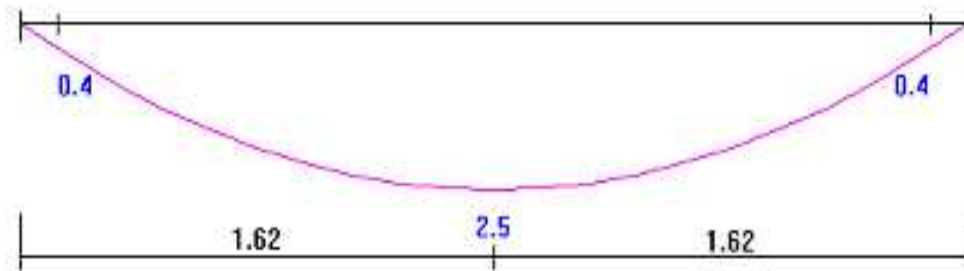


Fig (4.8.8) : Moment Envelope for Stair Roof .

$$M_u = 2.5 \text{ t.m}$$

For $\lambda = 0.5$ $M_{max} = 0.0122$

$$R_n = \lambda * F_y (1 - 0.5 \lambda)$$

$$R_n = 0.0122 * 400 (1 - 0.5 * 0.0122 * 15.7) = 4.41 \text{ Mpa.}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 2.44 * 10^5 / 100 (d)^2 = 44.1 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$d_{req.} = 7.45 \text{ cm}$$

use 16 mm , cover = 2 cm

$$h_{req.} = 7.45 + 2 + 0.8 = 10.25 \text{ cm}$$

we use h = 15 cm O.K

Design of Shear

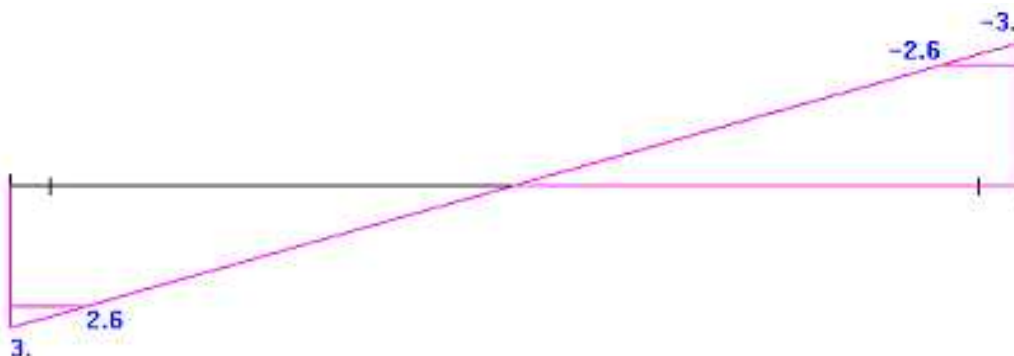


Fig (4.8.9) : shear Envelope for Stair Roof .

$$V_u = 3 \text{ t} \quad \{ \text{for 1m-wide strip} \}$$

$$d = 15 - 2 - 0.8 = 12.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) b d = 0.85 * ((30)^{1/2} / 6) * 100 * 12.2 * 10 / 1000 = 9.5 \text{ t}$$

$\Phi V_c > V_u$ So ,shear reinforcement is not required .

Design Of Reinforcement :

$$M_u = 2.5 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 2.5 / 0.9 = 2.77 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$m = 15.7$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 2.77 * 10^5 / 100 (12.2)^2 = 18.66 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 18.66 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00485$$

$$\dots_{\min.} = 0.0035 < \dots_{\text{req}} = 0.00485 < \dots_{\max.} = 0.0244$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.00485 * 100 * 12.2 = 5.92 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 1 \quad 12 \text{ mm @ } 15 \text{ cm} \quad A_s = 7.53 \text{ cm}^2$$

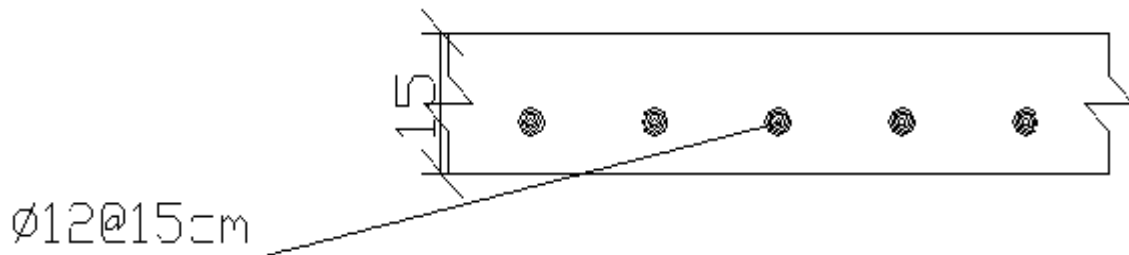


Fig (4.8.10) : Cross Section for Stair Roof .

Design of shrinkage reinforcement :

$$\dots_{\min.} = 0.0018 \quad \dots \text{ for } F_y (300 - 400) \text{ Mpa}$$

$$A_s \text{ req.} = 0.0018 * 100 * 15 = 2.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 10 mm

$$A_s \text{ provided.} = (100 / 25) * 0.79 = 3.16 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 10 mm @ 25 cm.

4.9 Shear wall design

4.9.1 General Definition :

The horizontal force on shear wall is given by:

$$V = \frac{ZIC}{R_w} \times W$$

Where:

V=The design base shear.

W= Total dead load of the building, including partitions, and portions of other loads.

According to ACI 11.10.9.3

R_w = Numerical coefficient depends on the structural system. Values of R_w for concrete structure range from 4 to 12. Take $R_w = 8$.

Z=Seismic zone factor=0.2 for zone 2B.

I=Importance factor=1.0 depending upon occupancy category.

C=Coefficient based on site coefficient (S), and period of structure (T).

$$C = \frac{1.25S}{T^{2/3}} \leq 2.75$$

Where S depends on the soil profile type and equals 1.0 for rock-like or stiff soil.

The period T calculated according to:

$$T = C_t (h_n)^{3/4}$$

Where: h_n = Height of the structure above the base level.

$C_t = 0.02$ for all reinforced concrete buildings.

The total design base shear V is distributed over the height of the structure according to equation:

$$V = F_t + \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$$

Where: F_t = The concentrated force applied at the top of the structure.

$$F_t = 0.07TV.$$

The remaining portion of the base shear is distributed over the height of the structure including the top level, n, according to the expression:

$$F_x = \left(\frac{(V - F_t) \times W_x \times h_x}{\sum W_i \times H_i} \right)$$

Where W_x, W_i = Portion of W at x, i level.

h_x, h_i = Height to x, i level.

The design shear at any story, V_x , equals the sum of the forces, F_t and F_x above that story.

Horizontal shear reinforcement spacing shall not exceed:

$$S = \frac{A_v \times F_y \times d}{V_s}$$

Where $V_s = V_n - V_c$

$$S \leq \left(\frac{L_w}{5} \right)$$

$$S \leq 3h$$

$$S \leq 18'' = 450mm$$

Note: S minimum value controls

$$...h(\min) = 0.0025 \quad \text{ACI 11.10.9.2}$$

Vertical shear reinforcement spacing shall not exceed:

$$S \leq \left(\frac{L_w}{3} \right)$$

$$S \leq 3h$$

$$S \leq 18'' = 450mm$$

Note: S minimum value controls

...n of vertical shear reinforcement shall not be less than:

$$A_{v_n} = [0.0025 + 0.5(2.5 - \frac{hw}{Lw})(\frac{A_{v_h}}{S_2 * h} - 0.0025)] S_1 * h.$$

$$...h(\text{min}) = 0.0025 \quad \text{ACI 11.10.9.4}$$

Center of rigidity for wall is given by:

$$\Delta = \frac{4P(h/l)^3}{Et} + \frac{3P(h/l)}{Et}$$

E=Modulus of elasticity

T=Wall thickness.

P=1 KN.

The relative wall rigidity is given by:

$$R = \frac{1}{\Delta}$$

4.9.2 Calculation of shear forces on shear walls:

Thickness of shear wall = 25 cm

Length of shear wall = 7.95 m

Height of building = 36.73 m

Table (4 .9.1):Design Seismic Forces.

Floor	Hieght (m)	Story weight (Wx) ton	Wx * Hx t.m
10	36.67	1242.45	45560.6
9	33.3	1310.28	43632.32
8	29.93	1306.53	39104.4
7	26.56	1305.5	34674.1
6	23.19	1299.5	30135.4
5	19.72	1310.2	25837.14
4	16.35	1306.5	21361.27
3	12.98	1336.4	17346.5
2	7.91	1430.99	11319.13
1	2.84	1426.4	4050.9
	-	13274.75	273021.76

$$V = ZICW / R_w$$

$$Z = 0.2 \quad (I = 1)$$

$$C = \frac{1.25S}{T^{2/3}} \leq 2.75 \quad (S = 1)$$

$$T = C_t (h_n)^{3/4}$$

$$T = 0.02 (36.73 \text{ ft} / 0.3048)^{3/4} = 0.73 \text{ sec.}$$

$$C = 1.25 (1) / 0.73^{2/3} = 1.54 < 2.75$$

$$V = 0.2 (1) (1.54) (13274.75) / 8 = 511.1 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F_t = 0.07TV.$$

$$F_t = 0.07 (0.73) (511.1)$$

$$F_t = 26.12 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F_x = \left(\frac{(V - F_t) \times W_x \times h_x}{\sum W_i \times H_i} \right)$$

$$F1 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 4050.9}{273021.76} \right) = 7.195 \text{ ton}$$

$$F2 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 11319.13}{273021.76} \right) = 20.11 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F3 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 17346.5}{273021.76} \right) = 30.81 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F4 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 21361.72}{273021.76} \right) = 37.94 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F5 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 25837.14}{273021.76} \right) = 45.9 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F6 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 30135.4}{273021.76} \right) = 53.52 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F7 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 34674.1}{273021.76} \right) = 61.58 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F8 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 39104.4}{273021.76} \right) = 69.45 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F9 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 43632.32}{273021.76} \right) = 77.5 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F10 = \left(\frac{(511.1 - 26.12) \times 45560.6}{273021.76} \right) = 80.92 \text{ ton.}$$

$$F10 = 80.92 + Ft$$

$$F10 = 80.92 + 26.12 = 107.03 \text{ ton}$$

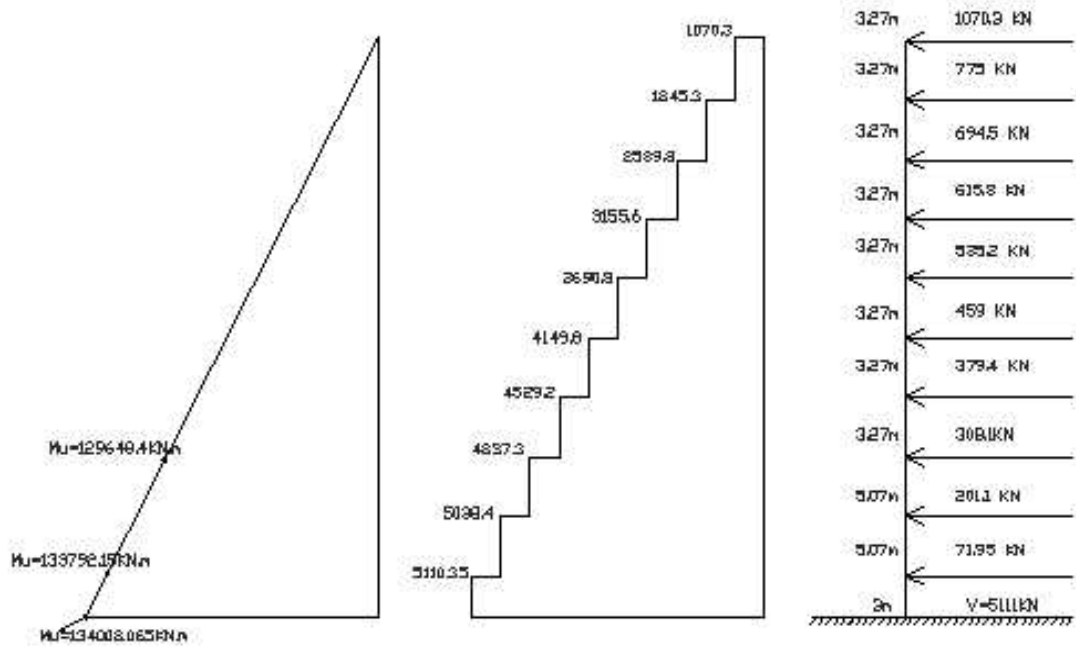


Figure (4.9.1): Vertical Detail For Shear Wall

4.9.3 Center of rigidity calculation:

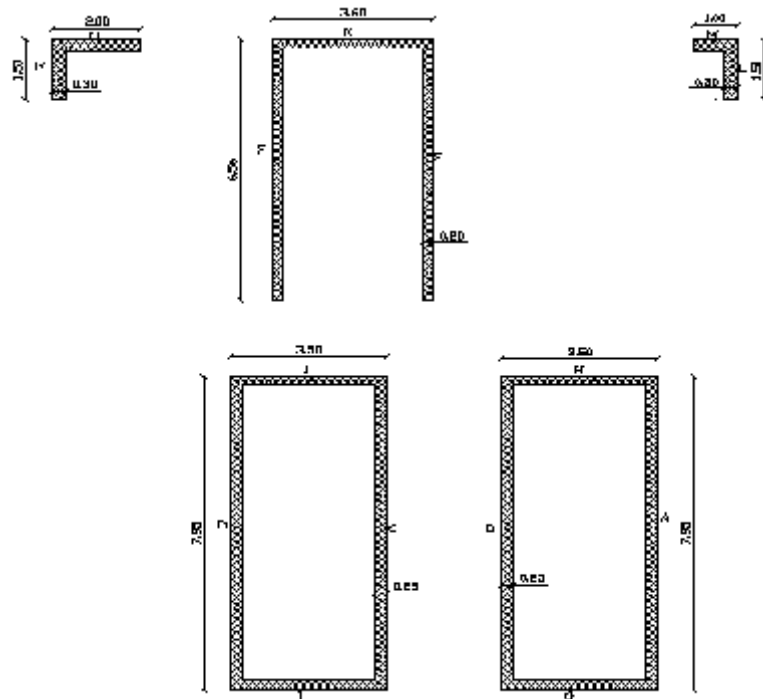


Figure (4.9.2): Stair Shear Wall

For walls A,B, C, D (0.25 m * 7.95 m)

$$R_x = 1 /$$

$$\Delta = \frac{4P(h/l)^3}{Et} + \frac{3P(h/l)}{Et}$$

P = 1 h : height of building.

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4 \times 1(3/7.95)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3/7.95)}{Et}$$

$$\Delta_1 = 1.347 / Et$$

$$R_1 = 1 / \Delta_1 = 1 / (1.347 / Et) = 0.742 Et$$

$$\Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = \frac{4 \times 1(5.07/7.95)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(5.07/7.95)}{Et}$$

$$\Delta_{2,3} = 2.94 / Et$$

$$R_{2,3} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (2.94 / Et) = 0.34 Et$$

$$\Delta_4 = \frac{4 \times 1(3.27/7.95)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3.27/7.95)}{Et}$$

$$4 = 2.87 / Et = \quad 5,6,7,8,9,10$$

$$R_4 = 1 / \quad = 1 / (2.87 / Et) = 0.35 Et$$

For wall L

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4 \times 1(3/1.5)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3/1.5)}{Et}$$

$$1 = 38 / Et$$

$$R_1 = 1 / \quad = 1 / (38 / Et) = 0.03 Et$$

$$\Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = \frac{4 \times 1(5.07/1.5)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(5.07/1.5)}{Et}$$

$$2,3 = 164.64 / Et$$

$$R_{2,3} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (164.64 / Et) = 0.0061 Et$$

$$4-10 = 4 \times 1 (3.27 / 1.5)^3 / Et + 3 \times 1 (3.27 / 1.5) / Et$$

$$4-10 = 47.98 / Et$$

$$R_{4-10} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (47.98 / Et) = 0.02 Et.$$

For wall M

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4 \times 1(3/1)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3/1)}{Et}$$

$$1 = 117 / Et$$

$$R_1 = 1 / \quad = 1 / (117 / Et) = 0.00854 Et$$

$$\Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = \frac{4 \times 1(5.07/1)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(5.07/1)}{Et}$$

$$2,3 = 536.51 / Et$$

$$R_{2,3} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (536.51 / Et) = 0.0019 Et$$

$$\Delta_{4-10} = \frac{4 \times 1(3.27/1)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3.27/1)}{Et}$$

$$4-10 = 149.7 / Et$$

$$R_{4-10} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (149.7 / Et) = 0.0067 Et$$

For wall O

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4 \times 1(3/2)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3/2)}{Et}$$

$$_1 = 18 / Et$$

$$R_1 = 1 / \quad = 1 / (18 / Et) = 0.056 Et$$

$$\Delta_{2,3} = \frac{4 \times 1(5.07/2)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(5.07/2)}{Et}$$

$$_{2,3} = 4 * 1 (5.07 / 2)^3 / Et + 3 * 1 (5.07 / 2) / Et$$

$$_{2,3} = 72.39 / Et$$

$$R_{2,3} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (72.39 / Et) = 0.0137 Et$$

$$\Delta_{4-10} = \frac{4 \times 1(3.27/2)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3.27/2)}{Et}$$

$$_{4-10} = 22.39 / Et$$

$$R_{4-10} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (22.39 / Et) = 0.045 Et$$

For wall E ,F

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4 \times 1(3/6.56)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3/6.56)}{Et}$$

$$_1 = 1.75 / Et$$

$$R_1 = 1 / \quad = 1 / (1.75 / Et) = 0.57 Et$$

$$\Delta_{2,3} = \frac{4 \times 1(5.07/6.56)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(5.07/6.56)}{Et}$$

$$_{2,3} = 4.16 / Et$$

$$R_{2,3} = 1 / \quad = 1 / (4.16 / Et) = 0.24 Et$$

For wall K

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4 \times 1(3/3.6)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3/3.6)}{Et}$$

$$_1 = 4.81 / Et$$

$$R_1 = 1 / \quad = 1 / (4.81 / Et) = 0.207 Et$$

$$\Delta_{2,3} = \frac{4 \times 1(5.07/3.6)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(5.07/3.6)}{Et}$$

$$R_{2,3} = 15.395 / Et$$

$$R_{2,3} = 1 / R_{2,3} = 1 / (15.395 / Et) = 0.065 Et.$$

For wall g , h , I , j

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{4 \times 1(3/3.5)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3/3.5)}{Et}$$

$$R_1 = 4.81 / Et$$

$$R_1 = 1 / R_1 = 1 / (4.81 / Et) = 0.207 Et$$

$$\Delta_{2,3} = \frac{4 \times 1(5.07/3.5)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(5.07/3.5)}{Et}$$

$$R_{2,3} = 16.5 / Et$$

$$R_{2,3} = 1 / R_{2,3} = 1 / (16.5 / Et) = 0.06 Et$$

$$\Delta_{4-10} = \frac{4 \times 1(3.27/3.5)^3}{Et} + \frac{3 \times 1(3.27/3.5)}{Et}$$

$$R_{4-10} = 6.06 / Et$$

$$R_{4-10} = 1 / R_{4-10} = 1 / (6.06 / Et) = 0.164 Et$$

4.9.4 Ratio Calculation For Each Wall :

For Basement Floor :

$$W_A = R_A / R = R_A / (R_A + R_B + R_C + R_D + R_E + R_F + R_L + R_N)$$

$$W_A = 0.742 Et / 4.168 Et = 0.178 = W_B = W_C = W_D$$

$$W_E = W_F = 0.57 Et / 4.168 Et = 0.1367$$

$$W_N = W_L = 0.03 Et / 4.168 Et = 0.0072$$

$$(R_x / R_x) = 1 \dots = (0.178 \times 4) + (0.1367 \times 2) = 1 \dots \text{Ok.}$$

In other direction :

$$W_g = R_g / R = R_g / (R_g + R_h + R_i + R_j + R_k + R_m + R_o)$$

$$W_g = 0.196 Et / 1.05554 Et = 0.186 = W_h = W_i = W_j$$

$$W_k = 0.207 Et / 1.05554 Et = 0.1961$$

$$W_m = 0.00854 Et / 1.05554 Et = 0.0081$$

$$W_o = 0.056 \text{ Et} / 1.05554 \text{ Et} = 0.053$$

For Ground & First Floor :

$$W_A = R_A / R = R_A / (R_A + R_B + R_C + R_D + R_E + R_F + R_L + R_N)$$

$$W_A = 0.34 \text{ Et} / 1.8522 \text{ Et} = 0.1835 = W_B = W_C = W_D$$

$$W_E = W_F = 0.24 \text{ Et} / 1.8522 \text{ Et} = 0.1295$$

$$W_N = W_L = 0.0061 \text{ Et} / 1.8522 \text{ Et} = 0.0033$$

$$(R_x / R_x) = 1 \dots\dots = (0.1835*4) + (0.1295*2) = 1 \dots\text{O.k.}$$

In other direction :

$$W_g = R_g / R = R_g / (R_g + R_h + R_i + R_j + R_k + R_m + R_o)$$

$$W_g = 0.06 \text{ Et} / 0.3856 \text{ Et} = 0.1556 = W_h = W_i = W_j$$

$$W_k = 0.065 \text{ Et} / 0.3856 \text{ Et} = 0.168$$

$$W_m = 0.0019 \text{ Et} / 0.3856 \text{ Et} = 0.00493$$

$$W_o = 0.0137 \text{ Et} / 0.3856 \text{ Et} = 0.036$$

For Floor From (4 – 10):

$$W_A = R_A / R = R_A / (R_A + R_B + R_C + R_D + R_E + R_F + R_L + R_N)$$

$$W_A = 0.35 \text{ Et} / 1.44 \text{ Et} = 0.243 = W_B = W_C = W_D$$

$$W_N = W_L = 0.02 \text{ Et} / 1.44 \text{ Et} = 0.014$$

$$(R_x / R_x) = 1 \dots\text{O.k.}$$

$$W_g = 0.164 \text{ Et} / 0.7077 \text{ Et} = 0.232 = W_h = W_i = W_j$$

$$W_m = 0.0067 \text{ Et} / 0.7077 \text{ Et} = 0.0095$$

$$W_o = 0.045 \text{ Et} / 0.7077 \text{ Et} = 0.0635$$

4.9.5 Torsional Design:

Design For Ground Floor :

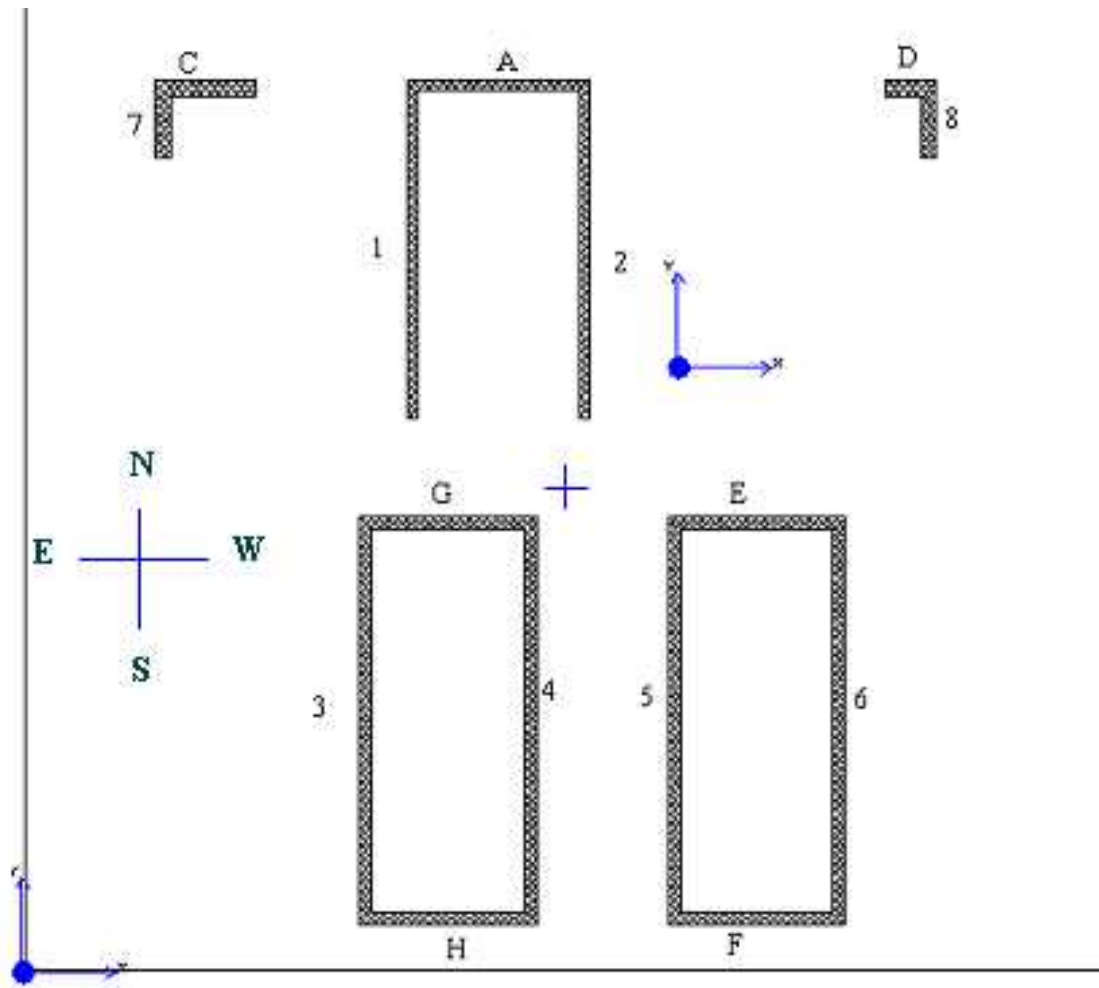


Figure (4 .9.3): Center of rigidity for Shear Wall

Table (4 .9.2):Torsional Eccentricity Calculation

Wall #	Dir.	X (m)	Ry (Et/)	XRy	Wall #	Dir.	Y (m)	Rx (Et/)	YRx
1	Y	12.7	0.24	3.048	A	X	28.85	0.065	1.875
2	Y	16	0.24	3.84	C	X	28.85	0.0137	0.4
3	Y	9.4	0.34	3.196	D	X	28.85	0.0019	0.55
4	Y	12.7	0.34	4.318	E	X	7.825	0.06	0.5
5	Y	23.1	0.34	7.854	F	X	0.15	0.06	0.009
6	Y	26.4	0.34	8.976	G	X	7.825	0.06	0.5
7	Y	0.15	0.0061	9.15e-4	H	X	0.15	0.06	0.009
8	Y	40.74	0.0061	0.25	-	X	-	-	-
	Y	-	1.8522	31.5Et	-	-	-	0.325	3.843

Center of building :

$$X = 20.445 \text{ m} \quad Y = 14.5 \text{ m}$$

Center of Rigidity :

$$X_r = (XRy) / Ry = 31.5 / 1.852 = 17 \text{ m.}$$

$$Y_r = (YRx) / Rx = 3.843 / 0.325 = 11.82 \text{ m.}$$

Torsional eccentricity :

$$e_x = X_r - X = 17 - 20.445 = - 3.445 \text{ m}$$

$$e_y = Y_r - Y = 11.82 - 14.5 = - 2.68 \text{ m}$$

Minimum eccentricity :

$$e_{\min} = 0.05 * 40.89 = 2.0445 \text{ m} < e_x = 3.445 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{use } e_x = - 3.445 \text{ m}$$

Torsional Moment :

$$T_y = V_y * e_x = 201.1 * - 3.445 = - 692.8 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$T_x = V_x * e_y = 201.1 * - 2.68 = - 538.95 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$F_{t_x} = T_x * R_{d_x} / R(d_x)$$

Table (4.9.3): Torsional Moment Calculation.

Wall #	Dir.	d_x	R_y (Et/)	Rd_x	$R(d_x)^2$	Wall #	Dir.	d_y	R_x (Et/)	Rd_y	$R(d_y)^2$
1	Y	-11.2	0.24	-2.7	30.1	A	X	+11.5	0.065	0.75	8.6
2	Y	-7.9	0.24	-1.9	15	C	X	+11.5	0.0137	0.16	1.81
3	Y	-14.5	0.34	-4.93	71.5	D	X	+11.5	0.0019	0.022	0.25
4	Y	-11.2	0.34	-3.81	42.65	E	X	-10.3	0.06	0.618	6.4
5	Y	-0.7	0.34	-0.24	0.17	F	X	-18	0.06	1.08	19.44
6	Y	+2.5	0.34	+0.85	2.125	G	X	-10.3	0.06	0.618	6.4
7	Y	-23.7	0.0061	-0.145	3.43	H	X	-18	0.06	1.08	19.44
8	Y	+16.7	0.0061	+0.1	1.7	-	X	-	-	-	-
	Y	-	-	-	166.67	-	-	-	0.325	-	62.34

$$F_{t_x} = T_x * R_{d_x} / R(d_x)^2$$

$$F_{t_x} = - 538.95 * -2.7 / 166.675 = +8.731$$

$$F_{t_y} = T_y * R_{d_x} / R(d_x)^2$$

$$F_{t_y} = - 692.8 * -2.7 / 166.675 = + 11.22$$

$$F_{v_x} = V_x * R_x / R_x$$

$$F_{v_x} = 5039.4 * 0.1835 = 924.7 \text{ KN}$$

$$R_x / R_x = W_A = W_B = W_C = W_D \text{ for walls 3,4,5,6} = 0.1835$$

$$W_E = W_F = 0.1295 \text{ for walls 1,2}$$

$$F_{v_x} = 5039.4 * 0.1295 = 652.6 \text{ KN}$$

$$W_N = W_L = 0.0033 \text{ for walls 7, 8}$$

$$F_{v_x} = 5039.4 * 0.0033 = 16.6 \text{ KN}$$

$$F_{v_y} = V_y * R_y / R_y$$

$$R_y / R_y = W_g = W_h = W_i = W_j \text{ for walls E,F,G,H} = 0.1556$$

$$F_{v_y} = 5039.4 * 0.1556 = 784.13 \text{ KN}$$

$$W_k = 0.168 \text{ for walls A}$$

$$F_{v_y} = 5039.4 * 0.168 = 846.6 \text{ KN}$$

$$W_o = 0.036 \text{ for walls C}$$

$$F_{v_y} = 5039.4 * 0.036 = 181.4 \text{ KN}$$

$$W_M = 0.00493 \text{ for walls D}$$

$$F_{v_y} = 5039.4 * 0.00493 = 24.8 \text{ KN}$$

Table (4 .9.4): Wall Shear For Seismic Force In N-S Direction :

Wall #	F_{t_x} KN	Fv KN	Ftotal KN	Wall #	F_{t_x} KN	Fv KN	<i>Ftotal</i> KN
1	+8.7	652.6	661.3	A	-8.33	0	8.33
2	+6.1	652.6	661.3	C	-1.8	0	1.8
3	+15.9	924.7	940.6	D	-0.24	0	0.24
4	+12.3	924.7	940.6	E	-6.9	0	6.9
5	+0.78	924.7	940.6	F	+12	0	
6	-2.75	924.7	924.7	G	+6.9	0	6.9
7	+0.47	16.6	17.07	H	+12	0	
8	-0.32	16.6	16.6	-	-	0	-
		-	-	-	-	0	-

Table (4 .9.5): Wall Shear For Seismic Force In E-W Direction :

Wall #	F_{t_y} KN	Fv KN	Ftotal KN	Wall #	F_{t_x} KN	Fv KN	<i>Ftotal</i> KN
1	+11.2	0	11.2	A	-6.5	846.6	846.6
2	+7.9	0	7.9	C	-1.4	181.4	181.4
3	+20.5	0	20.5	D	-0.19	24.8	24.8
4	+15.8	0	15.8	E	+5.34	784.13	789.47
5	+0.99	0	0.99	F	+9.34	784.13	793.47
6	-3.53	0	3.53	G	+5.34	784.13	789.47
7	+0.6	0	0.6	H	+9.34	784.13	793.47
8	-0.42	0	0.42	-	-	-	-
	-	0	-	-	-	-	-

Design of shear for first & ground floor :

For $L_w = 7.95\text{m}$ walls 3,4,5,6

$$d = 0.8L_w = 0.8 \times 7.95 = 6.36\text{m}$$

$$1- V_c = \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd$$

$$1- V_c = \left(\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6} \right) 0.25 \times 6.36 = 1451.5\text{KN} \quad \text{.....Control.}$$

$$2- V_c = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'} \times h \times d}{4} + \frac{Nud}{4L_w}$$

$$- V_c = \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 0.25 \times 6.36}{4} + \frac{0}{4L_w} = 2178.9\text{KN}$$

$$V_s = V_n - V_c$$

$$V_n = \frac{V_u}{W} \quad \text{for wall 5, } V_u = 940.6\text{KN} \quad \text{in N-S direction.}$$

$$V_n = \frac{940.65}{0.85} = 1106.65\text{KN}$$

$V_n < V_c$ minimum shear reinforcement is required.

$$V_n = \frac{V_u}{W} \quad \text{for wall A, } V_u = 846.6\text{KN} \quad \text{in E-W direction.}$$

$$V_n = 846.6 / 0.85 = 996\text{KN.}$$

$V_n < V_c$ minimum shear reinforcement is required.

So for all walls in two directions the shear reinforcement will be :

$$\frac{A_v h \times h}{S_2} = \frac{V_s}{f_y * d}$$

$$\frac{A_v \times h}{S_2} = 0.0025 * h = 0.0025 * 25\text{cm} = 0.000625\text{m}$$

$$S_2 = L_w / 5 = 7.95\text{m} / 5 = 1590\text{mm.}$$

$$S_2 = 3 * h = 3 * 25\text{cm} = 750\text{mm.}$$

$S_2 = 450$ mm controls.

Use 2 12

$$S_2 = 226 * 10^{-6} * 10^3 / 0.000625 = 36.16 \text{ cm.}$$

Use 2 12 @ 30 cm C/C.

Vertical reinforcement:

$$A_{v_n} = [0.0025 + 0.5(2.5 - \frac{hw}{Lw})(\frac{A_{v_h}}{S_2 * h} - 0.0025)] S_1 * h.$$

$$A_v = 0.0025 * h * S_2$$

$$226 = 0.0025 * 250 * S_2$$

$$S_2 = 36.16 \text{ cm}$$

Use 2 12 @ 30 cm C/C.

For walls 1 wall thickness = 20 cm.

$$\frac{A_v * h}{S_2} = 0.0025 * h = 0.0025 * 20 \text{ cm} = 0.0005 \text{ m.}$$

Use 2 10

$$S_2 = 158 * 10^{-6} * 10^3 / 0.0005 = 31.6 \text{ cm.}$$

Use 2 10 @ 30 cm C/C.

Vertical reinforcement:

$$A_{v_n} = [0.0025 + 0.5(2.5 - \frac{hw}{Lw})(\frac{A_{v_h}}{S_2 * h} - 0.0025)] S_1 * h$$

$$A_v = 0.0025 * h * S_2$$

$$158 = 0.0025 * 200 * S_2$$

$$S_2 = 31.6 \text{ cm.}$$

Use 2 10 @ 30 cm C/C.

For walls 7 8 A D C .

$$\frac{A_v * h}{S_2} = 0.0025 * h = 0.0025 * 25 \text{ cm} = 0.000625 \text{ m.}$$

Use 2 12

$$S_2 = 226 * 10^{-6} * 10^3 / 0.000625 = 36.1 \text{ cm.}$$

Use2 12 @ 30 cm C/C.

Vertical reinforcement:

$$A_{v_n} = [0.0025 + 0.5(2.5 - \frac{hw}{Lw})(\frac{A_{v_h}}{S_2 * h} - 0.0025)] S_1 * h).$$

$$A_v = 0.0025 * h * S_2$$

$$226 = 0.0025 * 250 * S_2$$

$$S_2 = 36.1 \text{ cm.}$$

Use2 12 @ 30cm C/C.

Design of moment:

For walls A B C D in all floors .

$$A_{st} = Lw \times \frac{2 \times A_s}{S_2} = \frac{7.95 \times 2 \times 113}{0.3} = 5989 \text{ mm}^2 = 0.05989 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{Z}{Lw} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{0.85 S_1 * f_{c'} * Lw * h}{As * fy}}$$

$$\frac{Z}{Lw} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{0.85 * 0.85 * 30 \text{ N/mm}^2 * 7.95 \text{ m} * 0.25 \text{ m}}{0.05989 \text{ m}^2 * 400 \text{ N/mm}^2}} = 0.26$$

$$M_u = (0.5 * A_s * f_y * Lw (1 - \frac{Z}{Lw}))$$

$$M_u = 0.9 * 0.5 * 0.05989 \text{ m}^2 * 400 \text{ N/mm}^2 * 7.95 \text{ m} (1 - 0.26) = 63.4199 \text{ MN.m.}$$

$$M \text{ (at wall A B C...)} = 0.18 * 134008 \text{ KN.m} = 24121.44 \text{ KN.m.}$$

$$M_u = 63.4199 > 24.12 \text{ MN.m}$$

Reinforcement is not required , provided minimum reinforcement.

$$A_{st} = \rho_{\min} * b * h$$

$$A_{st} = 0.01 * 40 * 25 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use 8 14 } A_{s_{\text{prov}}} = 12.32 \text{ cm}^2$$

Design of moment:

For walls E F in basement floor.

$$A_{st} = L_w \times \frac{2 \times A_s}{S_2} = \frac{6.56 \times 2 \times 79}{0.3} = 6734.93 \text{ mm}^2 = 0.0673493 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{Z}{L_w} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{0.85 S_1 * f_{c'} * L_w * h}{A_s * f_y}}$$

$$\frac{Z}{L_w} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{0.85 * 0.85 * 30 \text{ N/mm}^2 * 6.56 \text{ m} * 0.20 \text{ m}}{0.0673493 \text{ m}^2 * 400 \text{ N/mm}^2}} = 0.33$$

$$M_u = (0.5 * A_s * f_y * L_w (1 - \frac{Z}{L_w}))$$

$$M_u = 0.9 * 0.5 * 0.0673493 \text{ m}^2 * 400 \text{ N/mm}^2 * 6.56 \text{ m} (1 - 0.33) = 53.28 \text{ MN.m.}$$

$$M \text{ (at wall E F)} = 0.142 * 134008 \text{ KN.m} = 19029.13 \text{ KN.m.}$$

$$M_u = 53.28 > 19.029 \text{ MN.m}$$

Reinforcement is not required , provided minimum reinforcement.

$$A_{st} = \rho_{\min} * b * h$$

$$A_{st} = 0.01 * 40 * 20 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 8 \quad 12 \quad A_{s_{\text{prov}}} = 9.04 \text{ cm}^2$$

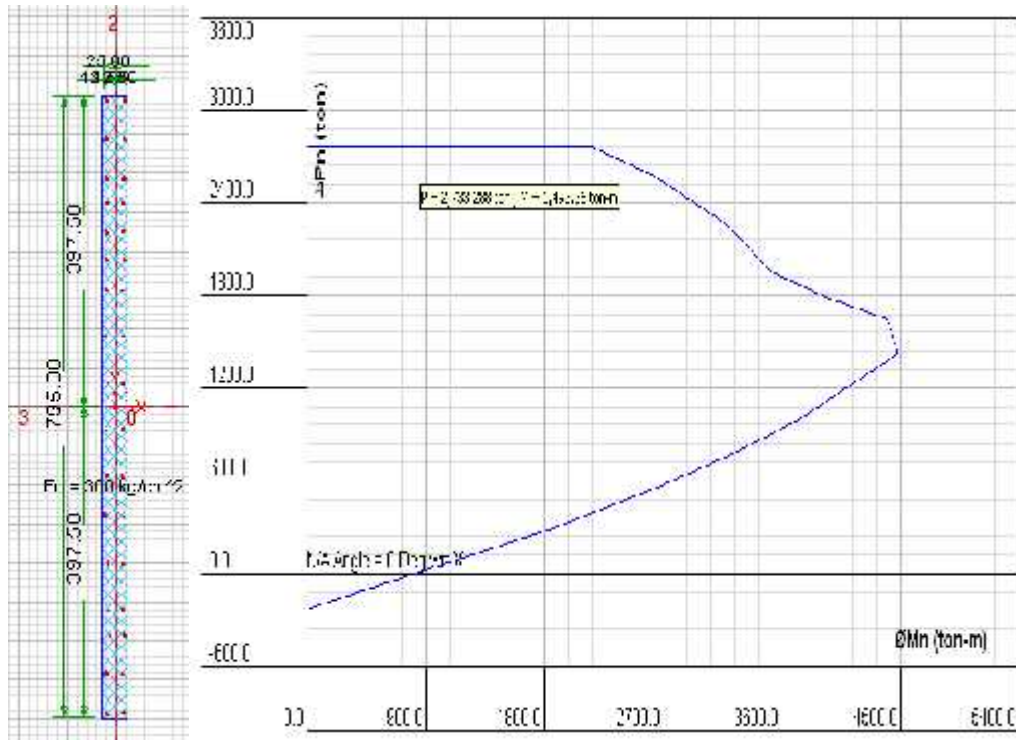


Figure (4.9.4): Interaction diagram for Shear Wall

4.10 Basement Wall

4.10.1 wall design :

$\gamma_{\text{soil}} = 1.6 \text{ ton / m}^3$ (unit weight of soil).

$Y = 308$ (For granulated fill)

$H = 2.2\text{m}$. (Height of basement wall)

Thickness of wall = 30cm

$$K_a = \frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}$$

$$K_a = \frac{1 - \sin 30}{1 + \sin 30} = 0.333$$

$$P_a = \gamma * h * K_a$$

$$= 1.6 * 2.2 * 0.333 = 1.172 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

1. Design basement wall as simply supported beam :

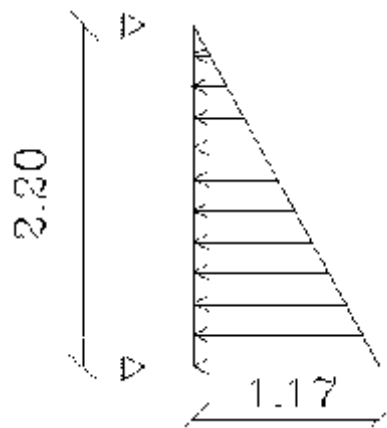


Figure (4 .10.1): simply supported Basement Wall

Design of moment:

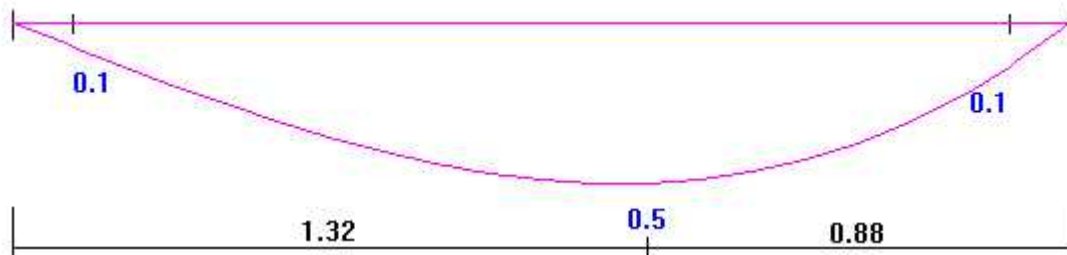


Figure (4 .10.2): simply supported Basement Wall's envelope.

$$M_u = 0.5 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_n = 0.5 / 0.9 = 0.55 \text{ ton.m.}$$

$$d = 23 \text{ cm}$$

$$R_n = M_n / bd^2 = 0.55 \cdot 10^5 / 100 (23)^2 = 1.05 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 \cdot 15.7 \cdot 1.05 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00026$$

$$\rho_{\text{min.}} = 0.0012 > \rho_{\text{req}} = 0.00026$$

Minimum reinforcement is required.

Design of shear :

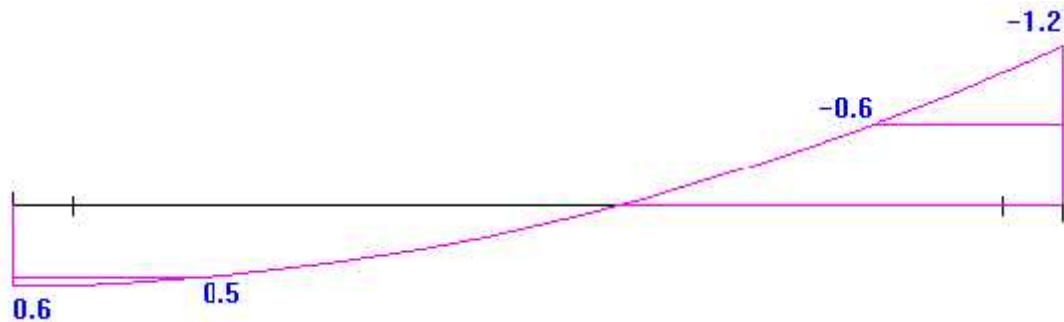


Figure (4 .10.3): simply supported Basement Wall's envelope.

$$\Phi V_c = 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \right) bd$$

$$= 0.85 \left(\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6} \right) 100 \times 23 \times \frac{10}{1000} = 17.85 \text{ t}$$

$\Phi V_c > V_u$ shear reinforcement is not required.

1. Design basement wall as cantilever beam :

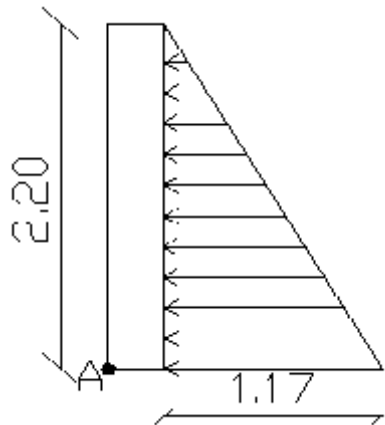


Figure (4 .10.4): Cantilever Basement Wall

$$\Sigma M @ A = 0$$

$$M_a = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.172 \times 2.2 \times \frac{2.2}{3} = 0.95 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$M_{\text{ultimate}} = 1.7 * 0.95 = 1.6 \text{ ton.m}$$

$$d = 23 \text{ cm}$$

$$R_n = M_n / b d^2 = 1.6 * 10^5 / 100 (23)^2 = 3.02 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$= 1/15.7 (1 - (1 - 2 * 15.7 * 3.02 / 4000)^{1/2}) = 0.00076$$

$$\dots_{\text{min.}} = 0.0012 > \text{req} = 0.00076$$

Minimum reinforcement is required.

Designed for simply supported :

$$A_s = 0.0012 * 23 * 100 = 2.76 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\# \text{ of bars} = 2.76 / 0.79 = 3.49$$

$$S=100/3.49=28.6$$

Use $\Phi 10@25$ cm in two ways.

4.10 Reinforcement of Ground Beam :

$$P_u = 628.6 \text{ ton.}$$

$$h = 40\text{cm} \quad b = 30\text{cm.}$$

$$\text{Reinforcement} = 10\% P_u$$

$$\text{Reinforcement} = 10 * 628.6 / 100 = 62.86 \text{ ton}$$

$$A_s = 62.86 / 4 = 15.72 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use $\Phi 16$

$$\text{No. of bars} = 15.72 / 2 = 7.85$$

Use 8 $\Phi 16$

الاستنتاجات والتوصيات

:

- تعد احدى اهم خطوات التصميم الانشائي هي كيفية الربط بين العناصر الانشائية المختلفة من خلال النظرة الشمولية للمبنى ومن ثم تجزئة هذه العناصر للتصميم
- يجب على أي مصمم انشائي تصميم العناصر بشكل يدوي حتى يستطيع امتلاك الخبرة والقدرة على استخدام البرامج التصميمية المحوسبة.
- من العوامل التي يجب اخذها بعين الاعتبار هي العوامل الطبيعية المحيطة بالمبنى وطبيعة الموقع وتأثير القوى الطبيعية عليها.

التوصيات:

- يوصى بتنفيذ المشروع حسب المخططات المرفقة بالمشروع بأقل تغييرات ممكنة.
- ينصح بوجود مهندس مشرف للإشراف على التنفيذ وأن يلتزم بالمخططات والشروط لضمان التنفيذ الأفضل للمشروع.
- تم تصميم هذا المجمع لعشر طوابق لذلك لا يمكن اضافة أي طابق للاحتياجات المستقبلية.
- تم تصميم هذا المجمع إنشائياً ولكن يجب تصميمه كهربائياً وميكانيكياً " يكو "
- (4 kg/cm²) يجب إعادة تصميم الأساسات حسب القيمة الجديدة الناتجة عن الفحوصات المخبرية.
- بعد المراجعة الشاملة للمخططات التنفيذية فإن هذا المشروع يعتبر جاهزاً للتنفيذ إنشائياً ومعماريًا.

List of Abbrseviation:

- **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.
- **DL** = dead loads.
- **d** = distance from extreme compression fiber to centroid 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.

- V_n = nominal shear stress.
- V_s = nominal shear strength provided by shear reinforcement.
- V_u = factored shear force at section.
- W_u = factored load per unit area.
- ϕ = strength reduction factor.
- d = steel bar diameter.
- x @ = distance.

The structure building in three dimensions using staad-pro.

