

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا

دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية

هندسة مباني

التصميم الإنشائي لـ "المستشفى العام لمدينة دورا" بجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

فلسطين-الخليل

فريق العمل

محمود محمد حميداتمحمد موسى هريانات

محمدجبرين خليل

:

. سفيان الترك

أيار-

I

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خليلاً

رين

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

توقيع رئيس الدائرة

توقيع مشرف المشروع

. سفيان الترك . فيضي شبانة

أيار -

الإهداء

إلى من جعلوا من أنفسهم جسراً تعبره نجاحاتنا، إلى من سهروا ليلهم لتشرق شمسنا، إلى من عرقت جباههم وما جفت وتعبت جوارحهم وما كُلت وما أُنّت، إلى من وهبوا أنفسهم وما ملكت أيديهم شموعاً تحترق لتتنير لنا الدرب، إلى من غرسوا بذور العطاء والبر والتقوى والمحبة في أراضينا القاحلة، وعصروا من قلوبهم ترياقاً لهمومنا وبلسماً لحياتنا، إلى من آثروا الحرمان لنكتفي نحن فيكتفون ومرتفع نحن فيرتفعون، إلى آبائنا وأمهاتنا العظام الذين لا يجازي رضاهم مداد البحر من الكلمات، ولا يوفيهم حقهم مدى الدهر من الوفاء والطاعات، ليكم نهدي هذا العمل المتواضع.

ونهدي هذا العمل إلى كل و الأهل الذين وقفوا
يزالون إلى جانبنا في السراء والضراء، وبوجودهم تذوقنا طعم الحياة وحلاوة
لأوقات وبمحببتهم وعطائهم تجاوزنا الصعاب وبلغنا الأهداف.

ريق العمل

شكر وتقدير

لا فضل علينا إلا فضله، وما من نعمةٍ نحن بها إلا من عنده، وما توفيقنا إلا به فله
سبح الطير وطار وما تعاقب الليل والنهار، حمداً كثيراً طيباً مباركاً لا له في

كما ونتقدم بجزيل شكرنا، وعظيم امتناننا وتقديرنا وعرفاننا إلى كل من ساهم في
إنجاز مشروعي هذا، متحدين كل الظروف والعقبات.

ونخص بالشكر أستاذنا الفاضل المهندس سفيان الترك المشرف والموجه، الذي لم
يتوانى ولم يتأخر عن تقديم ما آتاه الله من علم وحلم لنا وبكل سعة صدر، ولم يدخر
جهداً في توجيهنا والأخذ بأيدينا إلى طريق النجاح.

ونشكر طاقم دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية كلٌّ بمكانه، فقد كرّسوا وقتهم وجهدهم

ونشكر زملائنا وزميلاتنا الأعزاء الذين لولا وجودهم لما تذوقنا حلاوة العلم، ولا
شعرنا بمتعة المنافسة الإيجابية.

وختام القول مسك، فكل الشكر لآبائنا وأمهاتنا أصحاب الدور الأبرز في الوصول إلى
ما وصلنا إليه.

ريق العمل

التصميم الإنشائي لـ " العام لمدينة دورا " بجامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

التصميم الإنشائي هو أهم التصميمات اللازمة للمبنى بعد التصميم المعماري فتوزيع الأحمال والحفاظ على المتانة وبأفضل طريقة اقتصادية وأعلى درجات الأمان والسلامة يقع على عاتق الإنشائي.

يتكون المبنى من خمسة طوابق الإجمالية ()
ويتميز التصميم من الناحية المعمارية للمشروع بأنه تم بـ سلوب يقوم على تعدد الكتل الفراغية وتوزيعها بشكل متناسق من الناحية الجمالية والوظيفية .
الاهتمام عند توزيع الكتل بتوفير الراحة والسهولة وسرعة الوصول للمستخدمين.

تكمن أهمية المشروع في تنوع العناصر الإنشائية
الخراساني وتعدد الكتل ووجود تراجعات في المساحات الطابقية .

من الجدير بالذكر أنه
أحمال الزلازل ، أما بالنسبة للتحليل الإنشائي وتصميم المقاطع
الأمريكي (ACI_318_08) ، ولا بد من الإشارة إلى أنه

-:

Autocad (2014), Atir, Google Sketch Up, Microsoft
Office XP, Etabs 2016 , Safe 2016 .

وتضمن المشروع دراسة إنشائية تفصيلية من تحديد وتحليل للعناصر الإنشائية
والأحمال المختلفة المتوقعة ومن ثم التصميم الإنشائي للعناصر وإعداد المخططات
التنفيذية بناء على التصميم المعد لجميع العناصر الإنشائية التي تكوّن الهياكل
الإنشائية للمبنى ، ومن المتوقع بعد إتمام المشروع أن نكون قادرين على تقديم
التصميم الإنشائي لجميع العناصر الإنشائية بإذن الله.

والله ولي التوفيق

Abstract

Structural Design For "Dora General Hospital" In Dora City

The idea of this project can be summarized by preparing Dora General Hospital. Which consists of all facilities that should be available in any Hospital.

The project is consists of five floors, and the total area of the building is 17583 meter square, the design of the project is based on the multiplicity of spatial cluster and distributed consistently aesthetically and functional .

We used ACI-318 code and structural designing programs such, ATIR, AutoCAD (2014), and we studied some old graduation projects, and the project will include detailed structural study of identified and analysis of the construction elements and the expected various loads, and then the structural design of elements and the preparation of shop drawings based on the prepared design

God grants success

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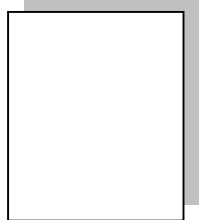
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List of Abbreviations

- **A_c** = area of concrete section resisting shear transfer.
- **A_s** = area of non-prestressed tension reinforcement.
- **A_s[~]** = area of non-prestressed compression reinforcement.
- **A_g** = gross area of section.
- **A_v** = area of shear reinforcement within a distance (S).
- **A_t** = area of one leg of a closed stirrup resisting tension within a (S).
- **b** = width of compression face of member.
- **b_w** = web width, or diameter of circular section.
- **C_c** = compression resultant of concrete section.
- **C_s** = compression resultant of compression steel.
- **DL** = dead loads.
- **d** = distance from extreme compression fiber to centroid of tension reinforcement.
- **E_c** = modulus of elasticity of concrete.
- **f_c[~]** = compression strength of concrete .
- **f_y** = specified yield strength of non-prestressed reinforcement.
- **h** = overall thickness of member.
- **L_n** = length of clear span in long direction of two- way construction, measured face-to-face of supports in slabs without beams and face to

face of beam or other supports in other cases.

- **LL** = live loads.
- **Lw** = length of wall.
- **M** = bending moment.
- **Mu** = factored moment at section.
- **Mn** = nominal moment.
- **Pn** = nominal axial load.
- **Pu** = factored axial load.
- **S** = Spacing of shear 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.
- **W** = width of beam or rib.
- **Wu** = factored load per unit area.
- **Φ** = strength reduction factor.
- ϵ_c = compression strain of concrete = 0.003.
- ϵ_s = strain of tension steel.
- ϵ'_s = strain of compression steel.
- ρ = ratio of steel area



أهداف المشروع.

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الهندسة بصفة عامة هي لجسد الذي يجمع بين التقنية المتاحة فهي النشاط الاحترافي الذي يستخدم التخيل والحكمة والذكاء في تطبيق العلوم والتكنولوجيا والرياضيات و الخبرة العملية لكي تستطيع تصمم وتنتج وتدير العمليات التي تتناسب واحتياجات البشرية .
فالهندسة المدني ما هي الوسيلة الوحيدة التي تجعل من العالم مكانا انسب للعيش فيه .

وهندسة المباني خصوصاً هي الهندسة التي تعتنى بجانب توفير المسكن المطلوب بالموصفات المطلوبة

والمهندس المدني هو الذي يقوم بالتصميم والتنفيذ على التنفيذ للمشروعات المختلفة ويكمن دوره الفعال في ارتباط عمله ارتباطاً وثيقاً .

والمهندس هو من يصمم وينشئ الملاذ الآمن لرجل عائد إلى بيته بعد يوم طويل مرهق ومتعب وهو ذاته من يجمع الناس تحت سقف واحد في حدث موسيقي هنا وآخر رياضي هناك بكل اختصار المهندس هو من يظهر أو على الأقل من يحاول أن يظهر الجمال المدفون وراء وجه الطبيعة.

- أهداف المشروع :

نأمل من هذا الـ بعد إكماله أن نكون قد وصلنا إلى الأهداف التالية:

- . القدرة على اختيار النظام الإنشئ وتوزيع عناصره الإنشائية على المخططات، مع
- . القدرة على تصميم العناصر الإنشائية المختلفة.
- . تطبيق وربط المعلومات التي تم دراستها في المساقات المختلفة .
- . إتقان استخدام برامج التصميم الإنشائي ومقارنتها مع الحل اليدوي .

- _____ :

مشكلة هذا المشروع في التحليل والتصميم الإنشائي لجميع العناصر الإنشائية المكونة هذا المجال تحليل كل عنصر من العناصر الإنشائية مثل البلاطات والأعصاب والأعمدة بتحديد الأحمال الواقعة عليه ومن ثم تحديد أبعاده وتصميم التسليح اللازم له مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار عامل حيث قمنا باعداد المخططات التنفيذية للعناصر الإنشائية التي تم تصميمها لإخراج هذا المشروع من حيز الاقتراح إلى حيز التنفيذ.

- _____ :

يقتصر العمل لهذا المشروع على الناحية الإنشائية فقط، حيث خلال هذا الفصل.

- _____ :

- . اعتماد الكود الأمريكي في التصميم الإنشائية المختلفة (ACI-318-08) .
- . استخدام برامج التحليل والتصميم الإنشائي مثل (Atir12, Safe, Etabs, Stad pro)
- . Microsoft office Word, Power Point, Excel, AutoCAD

- _____ :

يحتوي هذا المشروع على خمسة فصول وهي:

- : يشمل المقدمة .
- : يشمل الوصف المعماري للمشروع.
- : يشمل وصف العناصر الإنشائية للمبنى.
- : التحليل والتصميم الإنشائي لعناصر الإنشائية.
- : النتائج و التوصيات.

والجدول التالي يوضح تسلسل أعمال المشروع

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Chapter Four

Structural Analysis and Design

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4-2 Design Method and Requirements.

4-3 Check of Minimum Thickness of Structural Member.

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4-5 Design of One Way Rib Slab.

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4-9 Design of Column.

4-10 Design of Shear Wall.

4-11 Design of Footing.

4-1 Introduction

Many structures are built of reinforced concrete: bridges, buildings, retaining walls, tunnels and others.

Reinforced concrete is logical union of two materials: plain concrete, which possesses high compressive strength but little tensile strength, and steel bars embedded in the concrete, which can provide the needed strength in tension.

Plain concrete is made by mixing cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, water, and frequently admixtures.

Understanding of reinforced concrete behavior is still far from complete, building codes and specifications that give design procedures are continually changing to reflect latest knowledge.

Structural concrete can be classified into:-

Lightweight concrete with unit weight from about 1350 to 1850 kg/m³.

Normal weight concrete with unit weight from about 1800 to 2400 kg/m³.

Heavyweight concrete with unit weight from about 3200 to 5600 kg/m³.

4-2 Design Method and Requirements

The design strength provided by a member is calculated in accordance with the requirements and assumptions of **ACI_code (318_08)**.

✓ Strength design method:-

In ultimate strength design method, the service loads are increased by factors to obtain the load at which failure is considered to be occurring.

This load called factored load or factored service load. The structure or structural element is then proportioned such that the strength is reached when factored load is acting. The computation of this strength takes into account the nonlinear stress-strain behavior of concrete.

The strength design method is expressed by the following,

$$\text{Strength provided} \geq \text{strength required to carry factored loads.}$$

NOTE:-

The statically calculation and the key plans dependent on the architectural plans.

- Code:-

ACI 2008
UBC

- Material:-

Concrete:-B300

$$f_c' = 30 \text{ N / mm}^2 \text{ (MPa) For circular section}$$

but for rectangular section ($f_c' = 30 * 0.8 = 24 \text{ MPa}$).

Reinforcement steel:-

The specified yield strength of the reinforcement { $f_y = 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \text{ (MPa)}$ }.

✓ Factored loads:-

The factored loads for members in our project are determined by:-

$$W_u = 1.2 D_L + 1.6 L_L \quad \text{ACI-code-318-08(9.2.1)}$$

4.3 Check of Minimum Thickness of Structural Member

Table4-1 :- Minimum Thickness of Nonprestressed Beam or One-Way Slabs Unless Deflections are Calculated. (ACI 318M-11).

Member	Minimum thickness (h)			
	Simply supported	One end continuous	Both end continuous	Cantilever
solid one way slabs	L/20	L/24	L/28	L/10
Beams or ribbed one way slabs	L/16	L/18.5	L/21	L/8

Table (4.1): Check of Minimum Thickness of Structural Member.

For Rib :-

$$h_{\min} \text{for (one end continuous)} = L/18.5 = 5.5/18.5 = 29.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{\min} \text{for (both end continuous)} = L/21 = 4.65/21 = 22 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{\min} \text{for (one end continuous)} = L/18.5 = 5.5/18.5 = 29.7 \text{ cm}$$

Take h = 35 cm

27 cm block + 8 cm topping = 35cm

For Beam :-

$$h_{\min} \text{for (one end continuous)} = L/18.5 = 3.7/18.5 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{\min} \text{for (both end continuous)} = L/21 = 3.4/21 = 16 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{\min} \text{for (both end continuous)} = L/21 = 4.8/21 = 22.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{\min} \text{for (one end continuous)} = L/18.5 = 3.7/18.5 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

Take h = 35 cm

4.4 Design of Topping

✓ Statically System For Topping :-

Consider the topping as strip of (1m) width, and span of mold length with both end fixed in the ribs.

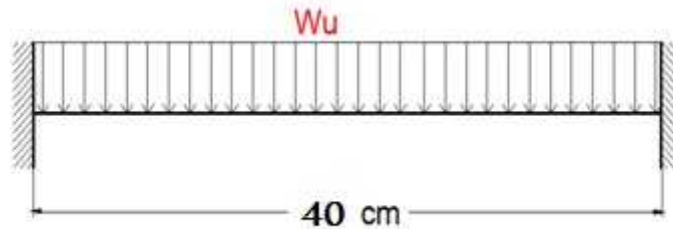


Fig 4.1: Topping Load.

✓ Load Calculations:-

Dead Load:-

No.	Parts of Rib	Calculation
1	Tiles	$0.03*23*1 = 0.69 \text{ KN/m}$
2	Mortar	$0.02*22*1 = 0.44 \text{ KN/m}$
3	Coarse Sand	$0.07*17*1 = 1.19 \text{ KN/m}$
4	Topping	$0.08*25*1 = 2.0 \text{ KN/m}$
Sum =		4.32KN/m

Table (4.2): Dead Load Calculation of Topping.

Live Load :-

$$L_L = 5 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$L_L = 5 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ KN/m}$$

Factored Load :-

$$W_U = 1.2 \times 4.32 + 1.6 \times 5 = 13.2 \text{ KN/m}$$

Check the strength condition for plain concrete, $\phi M_n \geq M_u$, where $\phi = 0.55$

$$M_n = 0.42 \lambda \bar{f}_c' S_m \text{ (ACI 22.5.1, equation 22-2)}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.55 \times 0.42 \times 1 \times \sqrt{24} \times 1066666.67 \times 10^{-6} = 1.21 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_u = \frac{W_u L^2}{12} = 0.176 \text{ KN.m} \quad (\text{negative moment})$$

$$M_u = \frac{W_u L^2}{24} = 0.088 \text{ KN.m} \quad (\text{positive moment})$$

$$\phi M_n \gg M_u = 0.18 \text{ KN.m}$$

No reinforcement is required by analysis. **According to ACI 10.5.4**, provide $A_{s,\min}$ for slabs as shrinkage and temperature reinforcement.

$$\rho_{\text{shrinkage}} = 0.0018 \quad \text{ACI 7.12.2.1}$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times h_{\text{topping}} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 80 = 144 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

Step (s) is the smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 \times 80 = 240 \text{ mm}$ **control ACI 10.5.4**
2. 450mm.
3. $S = 380 \frac{280}{f_s} - 2.5 C_c = 380 \frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} \times 420} - 2.5 \cdot 20 = 330 \text{ mm}$ **ACI 10.6.4**

Take $\phi 8 @ 200 \text{ mm}$ in both direction , $S = 200 \text{ mm} < S_{\max} = 240 \text{ mm} \dots \text{OK}$

4.5 Design of One Way Rib Slab

Requirements For Ribbed Slab Floor According to ACI- (318-08) .

$b_w \geq 10\text{cm}$ACI(8.13.2)

Select $b_w=12\text{ cm}$

$h \leq 3.5*b_w$ ACI(8.13.2)

Select $h=35\text{cm} < 3.5*12= 49\text{ cm}$

$t_f \geq L_n/12 \geq 50\text{mm}$ ACI(8.13.6.1)

Select $t_f=8\text{cm}$

❖ **Material :-**

⇒ concrete B300 $F_c' = 24\text{ N/mm}^2$

⇒ Reinforcement Steel $f_y = 420\text{ N/mm}^2$

❖ **Section :-**

⇒ $B = 520\text{ mm}$

⇒ $B_w = 120\text{ mm}$

⇒ $h = 350\text{ mm}$

⇒ $t = 80\text{ mm}$

⇒ $d = 350 - 20 - 10 - 12/2 = 314\text{ mm}$

✓ Statically System and Dimensions:-

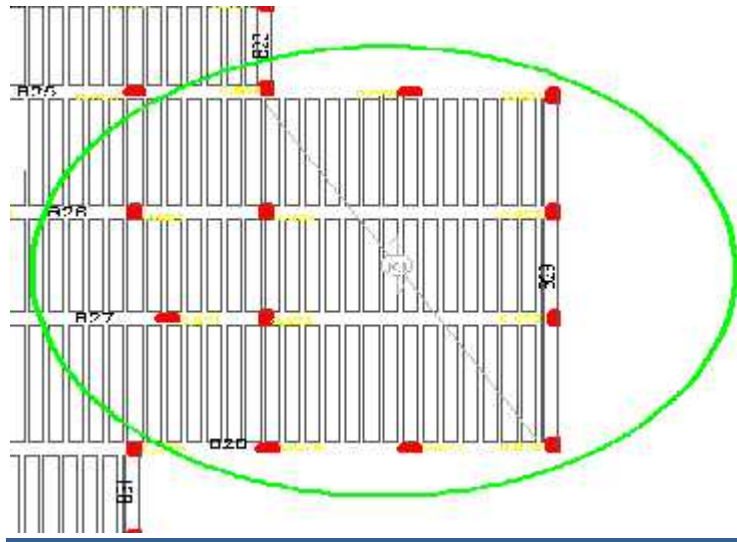


Fig 4.2: One Way Rib Slab (R1).

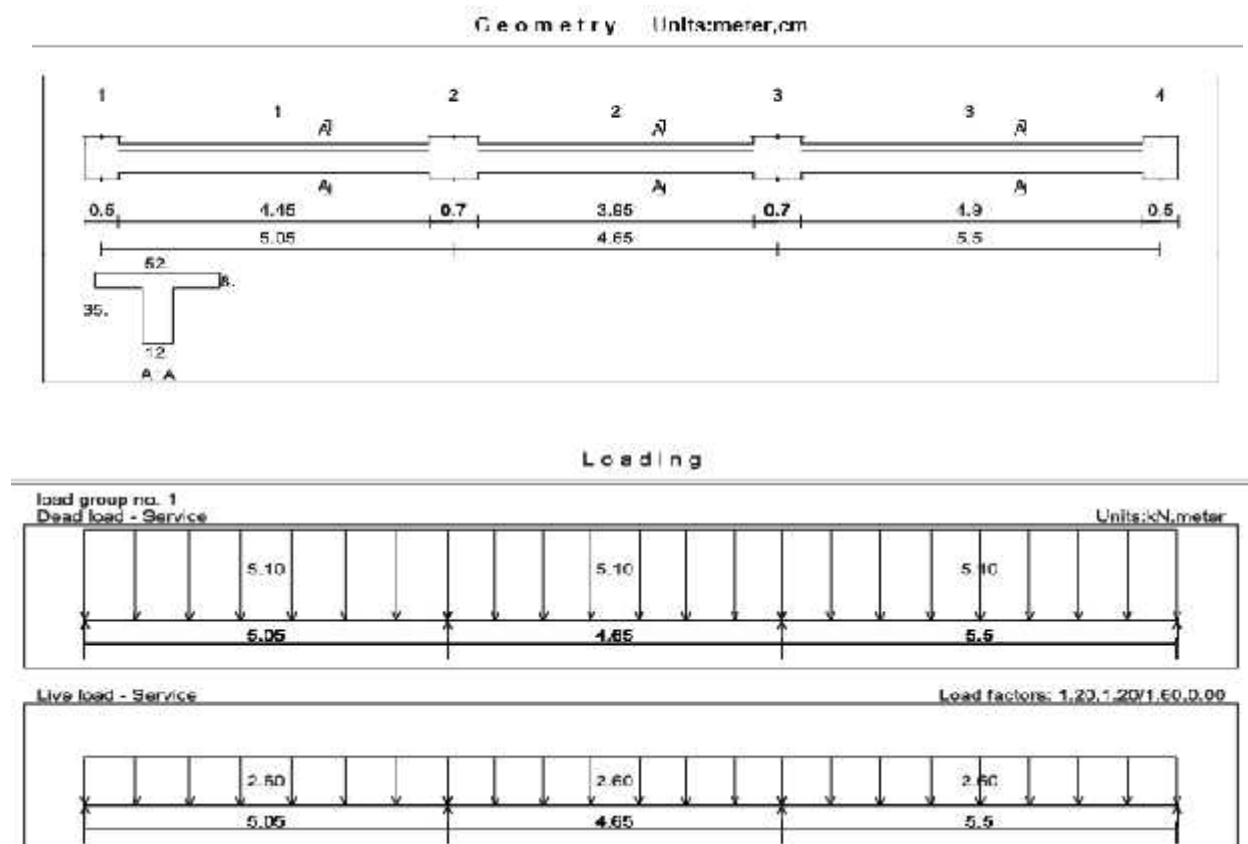


Fig 4.3: Statically System and Loads Distribution of Rib(R1).

✓ Load Calculation:-

Dead Load:-

No.	Parts of Rib	Calculation
1	Tiles	$0.03 \times 23 \times 0.52 = 0.359 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
2	Mortar	$0.03 \times 22 \times 0.52 = 0.229 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
3	Coarse Sand	$0.07 \times 17 \times 0.52 = 0.620 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
4	Topping	$0.08 \times 25 \times 0.52 = 1.04 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
5	RC. Rib	$0.27 \times 25 \times 0.12 = 0.81 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
6	Hollow Block	$0.27 \times 10 \times 0.4 = 1.08 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
7	plaster	$0.02 \times 22 \times 0.52 = 0.229 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
8	partions	$1 \times 0.52 = 0.52 \text{ KN/m/rib}$
		Sum = 5.1 KN/m/rib

Table (4.3): Dead Load Calculation of Rib(R1).

Dead Load /rib = 5.1 KN/m

Live Load:-

Live load = 5 KN/M²

Live load /rib = 5 KN/m² × 0.52m = 2.6 KN/m.

❖ **Effective Flange Width (b_E):-ACI-318-11 (8.10.2)**

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

$$b_E = L / 4 = 550 / 4 = 137.5 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$b_E = b_e \leq \text{center to center spacing between adjacent beams} = 52 \text{ cm.}$$

Control

b_E For T-section = 52cm .

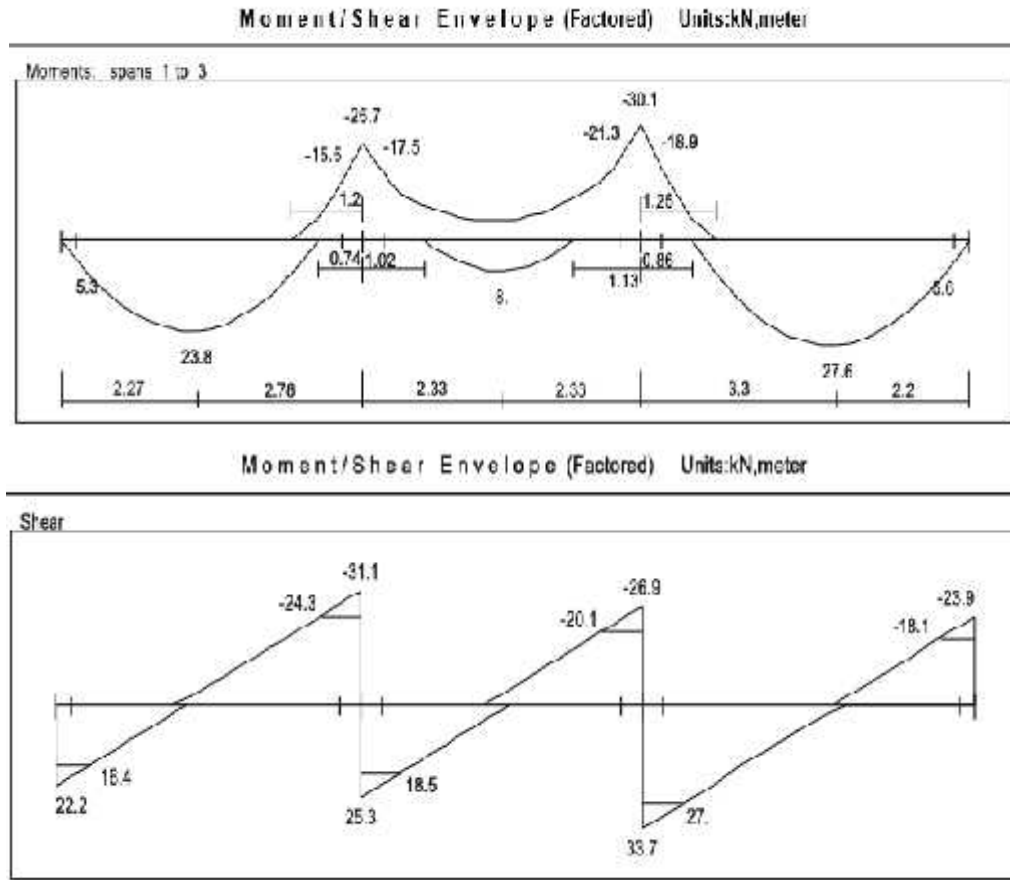


Fig 4.4: Shear and Moment Envelope Diagram of Rib (R1).

✓ Moment Design for (R 1):-

Design of Positive Moment for (Rib1):-($M_u=23.8$ KN.m)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 12 for main positive reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 350 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 314 \text{ mm}$$

Check if $a > h_f$ to determine whether the section will act as rectangular or T- section.

$$M_{nf} = 0.85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b_e \cdot h_f \cdot \left(d - \frac{h_f}{2}\right)$$

$$= 0.85 \times 24 \times 520 \times 80 \times \left(314 - \frac{80}{2}\right) \times 10^{-6} = 232.5 \text{ KN.m}$$

$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{23.8}{0.9} = 26.44 \text{ KN.m}$, the section will be designed as rectangular section with $b_e = 520 \text{ mm}$.

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{23.8 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 520 \times 314^2} = 0.516 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 0.516}{420}} \right] = 0.001244$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.001244 \times 520 \times 314 = 203.12 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s min:-

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \text{ ACI-318 (10.5.1)}$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(314) = 110 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d)$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(314) = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ controls}$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = 203.12 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{min}} = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{OK}$$

Use 2 ϕ 12, $A_{s, \text{provided}} = 226 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{required}} = 203.16 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ Ok}$

$$S = \frac{120 - 40 - 20 - (2 \times 12)}{1} = 36 \text{ mm} > d_b = 12 > 25 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{226 \times 420}{0.85 \times 520 \times 24} = 8.94 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.94}{0.85} = 10.53 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{314 - 10.53}{10.53} = 0.0864 > 0.005 \quad \text{OK}$$

Design of Positive Moment for(Rib1):- (Mu=8KN.m)

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 350 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 314 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{12 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 520 \times 314^2} = 0.26 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m R_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 0.26}{420}} \right] = 0.000623$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.000623 \times 520 \times 314 = 102 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for As min:-

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \quad \text{ACI-318 (10.5.1)}$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(314) = 110 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d)$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(314) = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ controls}$$

$$A_{s,required} = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Use 2 ϕ 10 , $A_{s,provided} = 157.08 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{Ok}$

$$S = \frac{120 - 40 - 20 - (2 \times 10)}{1} = 40 \text{ mm} > d_b = 10 > 25 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{157 \times 420}{0.85 \times 520 \times 24} = 6.22 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{6.22}{0.85} = 7.31 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{314 - 7.31}{7.31} = 0.125 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Design of Positive Moment for (Rib1):- (Mu=27.6KN.m)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 12 for main positive reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 350 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 314 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{27.6 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 520 \times 314^2} = 0.598 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m R_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 0.598}{420}} \right] = 0.001445$$

$$A_{s,req} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.001445 \times 520 \times 314 = 236 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for As min:-

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \text{ ACI-318 (10.5.1)}$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(314) = 110 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)}(bw)(d)$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{420}(120)(314) = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ controls}$$

$$A_{s\text{req}} = 236 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s\text{min}} = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ OK}$$

Use 2 $\phi 14$, $A_{s\text{provided}} = 308 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s\text{required}} = 236 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ Ok}$

$$S = \frac{120 - 40 - 20 - (2 \times 14)}{1} = 32 \text{ mm} > d_b = 14 > 25 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{308 \times 420}{0.85 \times 520 \times 24} = 12.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{12.2}{0.85} = 14.35 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{314 - 14.35}{14.35} = 0.0626 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Design of Negative Moment for (Rib1):- ($M_u = -17.5 \text{ KN.m}$)

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

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 350 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 314 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{17.5 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 120 \times 314^2} = 1.64 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m R_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 1.64}{420}} \right] = 0.00410$$

$$A_{s\text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00410 \times 120 \times 314 = 154.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for A_s min:-

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \text{ ACI-318 (10.5.1)}$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(314) = 110 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d)$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(314) = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ controls}$$

$$A_{s\text{req}} = 154.5 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s\text{min}} = 132.53 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ OK}$$

Use 2 ϕ 12, $A_{s\text{provided}} = 226 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s\text{required}} = 154 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

$$S = \frac{140 - 40 - 20 - (2 \times 12)}{1} = 56 \text{ mm} > d_b = 12 > 25 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{226 \times 420}{0.85 \times 120 \times 24} = 38.77 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{38.77}{0.85} = 45.62 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{314 - 45.62}{45.62} = 0.0176 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Design of Negative Moment for (Rib1):- ($M_u = -21.3 \text{ KN.m}$)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 12 for main positive reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - d_{\text{stirrups}} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 350 - 20 - 10 - \frac{12}{2} = 314 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{21.3 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 120 \times 314^2} = 2 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 2}{420}} \right] = 0.00502$$

$$A_{s,\text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00502 \times 120 \times 314 = 189.2 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for As min:-

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) \text{ ACI-318 (10.5.1)}$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(314) = 110 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d)$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(314) = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ controls}$$

$$A_{s,\text{req}} = 189.2 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{min}} = 125.6 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ OK}$$

Use 2 $\phi 12$, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 226 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 189.2 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ Ok}$

$$S = \frac{120 - 40 - 20 - (2 \times 12)}{1} = 36 \text{ mm} > d_b = 12 > 25 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{226 \times 420}{0.85 \times 120 \times 24} = 38.77 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{38.77}{0.85} = 45.62 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{284 - 45.62}{45.62} = 0.0176 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

✓ Shear Design for (R 1):-

V_u at distance d from support = 27 KN

Shear strength V_c , provided by concrete for the joists may be taken 10% greater than for beams. This is mainly due to the interaction between the slab and closely spaced ribs. (ACI, 8.13.8).

$$V_c = \frac{1.1}{6} \bar{f}_c' b_w d = \frac{1.1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 120 \times 314 \times 10^{-3} = 33.84 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 33.84 = 25.38 \text{ KN}$$

$$0.5 \phi V_c = 0.5 \times 25.38 = 12.69 \text{ KN}$$

$$0.5 \phi V_c < V_u < \phi V_c$$

$$V_u > \phi V_c$$

for shear design, shear reinforcement is required (A_v),

$$V_{s \min} = \frac{1}{16} \bar{f}_c' b_w d \geq \frac{1}{3} b_w d$$

$$V_{s \min} = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{24} * 120 * 314 = 11.54 \text{ kn}$$

$$V_{s \min} = \frac{1}{3} b_w d = \frac{1}{3} * 120 * 314 = 12.56 \text{ kn}$$

$$\phi(V_c + V_{s \min}) = 0.75(33.84 + 12.56) = 34.8 \text{ kn}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u < \phi(V_c + V_{s \min})$$

$$25.38 < 27 < 34.8$$

for shear design, minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v, \min}$), Reinforcement.

Use stirrups (2 leg stirrups) $\phi 8 @ 150 \text{ mm}$, $A_v = 2 \times 50.24 = 100.5 \text{ mm}^2$

$$A_{v \min} = \frac{1}{16} \bar{f}_c' \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} \geq \frac{1}{3} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}}$$

$$A_{v \min} = 100.5 = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{24} \frac{120s}{420} \rightarrow s = 1.145 \text{ m}$$

$$100.5 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{120s}{420} \rightarrow s = 1.055 \text{ m}$$

$$S \max \rightarrow \frac{d}{2} = 157 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \max \rightarrow \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

Take (2 leg stirrups) ϕ 8 @ 150 mm

$$A_v = \frac{2 \cdot 50.3}{0.15} = 670.67 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}_{\text{strip}}$$

4.6 Design of One Way Solid Slab .

✓ Determination of Thickness:-

$$h_{\min} = L/20$$

$$h_{\min} = 3.20 / 20 = 16 \text{ cm}$$

Take $h = 20 \text{ cm}$

✓ Load Calculation:-

Dead Load For Solid slab:-

No.	Parts of Landing	Calculation
1	R.C	$25 \cdot 0.20 \cdot 1 = 5 \text{ Kn/m}$
2	Plaster	$22 \cdot 0.02 \cdot 1 = 0.44 \text{ Kn/m}$
		Sum
		5.44 Kn/m

Table (4.5): Dead Load Calculation of Solid slab.

Live Load For Solid slab:- $10 \cdot 1 = 10 \text{ Kn/m}$

✓ System of Landing:-

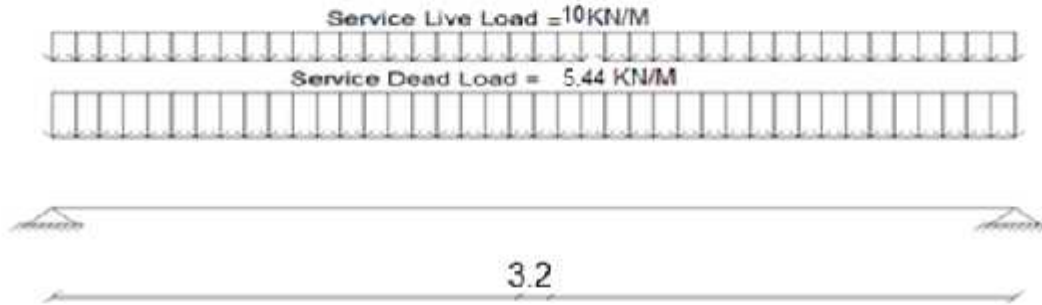


Fig 4.5 : Statically System and Loads Distribution of Solid slab .

Moments. spans 1 to 1

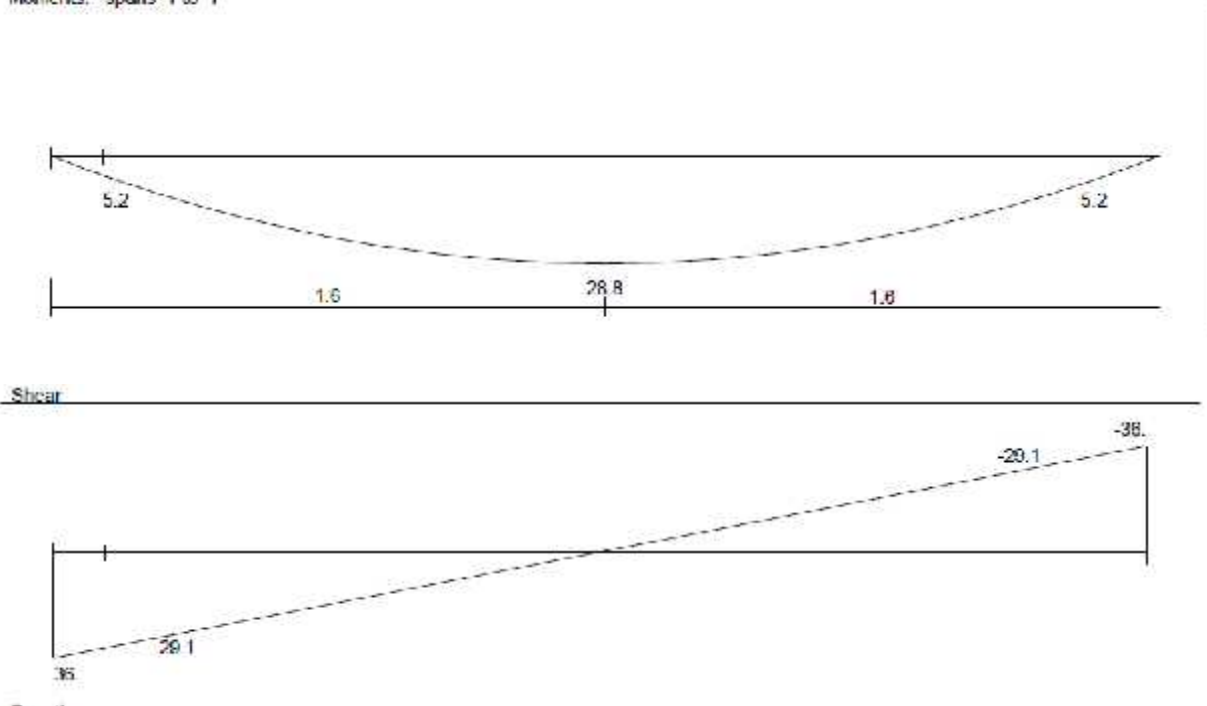


Fig 4.6 : Shear and Moment Envelope Diagram of Solid slab.

1- Design of Shear:- ($V_u=29.1\text{Kn}$)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 10 for main reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 200 - 20 - \frac{10}{2} = 175 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \overline{f_c'} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \overline{24} * 1000 * 175 = 142.9 \text{ Kn}$$

$\Phi * V_c = 0.75 * 142.9 = 107.175 \text{Kn} > V_u = 29.1 \text{Kn} \dots\dots$ No shear reinforcement are required

2- Design of Bending Moment :- ($M_u=28.8\text{Kn.m}$)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 12 for main reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 200 - 20 - \frac{12}{2} = 174 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{28.8 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 175^2} = 1.045 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m R_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 1.045}{420}} \right] = 0.00255$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00255 \times 1000 \times 174 = 444.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \text{min}} = 0.0018 * 1000 * 200 = 360 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = 444.6 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{min}} 360 \text{ mm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{is control}$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = 444.6 \text{ mm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{is control}$$

Check for Spacing :-

$$S = 3h = 3 * 300 = 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 380 * \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} * 420} \right) - 2.5 * 20 = 330$$

$$S = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 330 \text{ mm} \dots\dots\dots \text{is control}$$

Use $\phi 12 @ 20 \text{ mm}$, $A_{s,provided} = 565 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 444.6 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{Ok}$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{565 \times 420}{0.85 \times 1000 \times 24} = 11.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{11.63}{0.85} = 13.68 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - c}{c} = 0.003 \frac{174 - 13.68}{13.68} = 0.035 > 0.005 \dots \text{Ok}$$

lateral or Secondary Reinforcement of Solid slab :-

$$A_{s,req} = A_{s,min} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 200 = 360 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use $\phi 10 @ 200 \text{ mm}$, $A_{s,provided} = 395 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 360 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{Ok}$

Top Reinforcement :-

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 200 = 360 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use mesh $\phi 10 @ 200 \text{ mm}$.

4-7 Design of Beam

❖ Material :-

⇒ concrete B300 $F_c' = 24 \text{ N/mm}^2$

⇒ Reinforcement Steel $f_y = 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$

❖ Section :-

⇒ $B = 50 \text{ cm}$

⇒ $h = 35 \text{ cm}$

⇒ $d = 350 - 40 - 10 - 18/2 = 291 \text{ mm}$

✓ Statically System and Dimensions:-

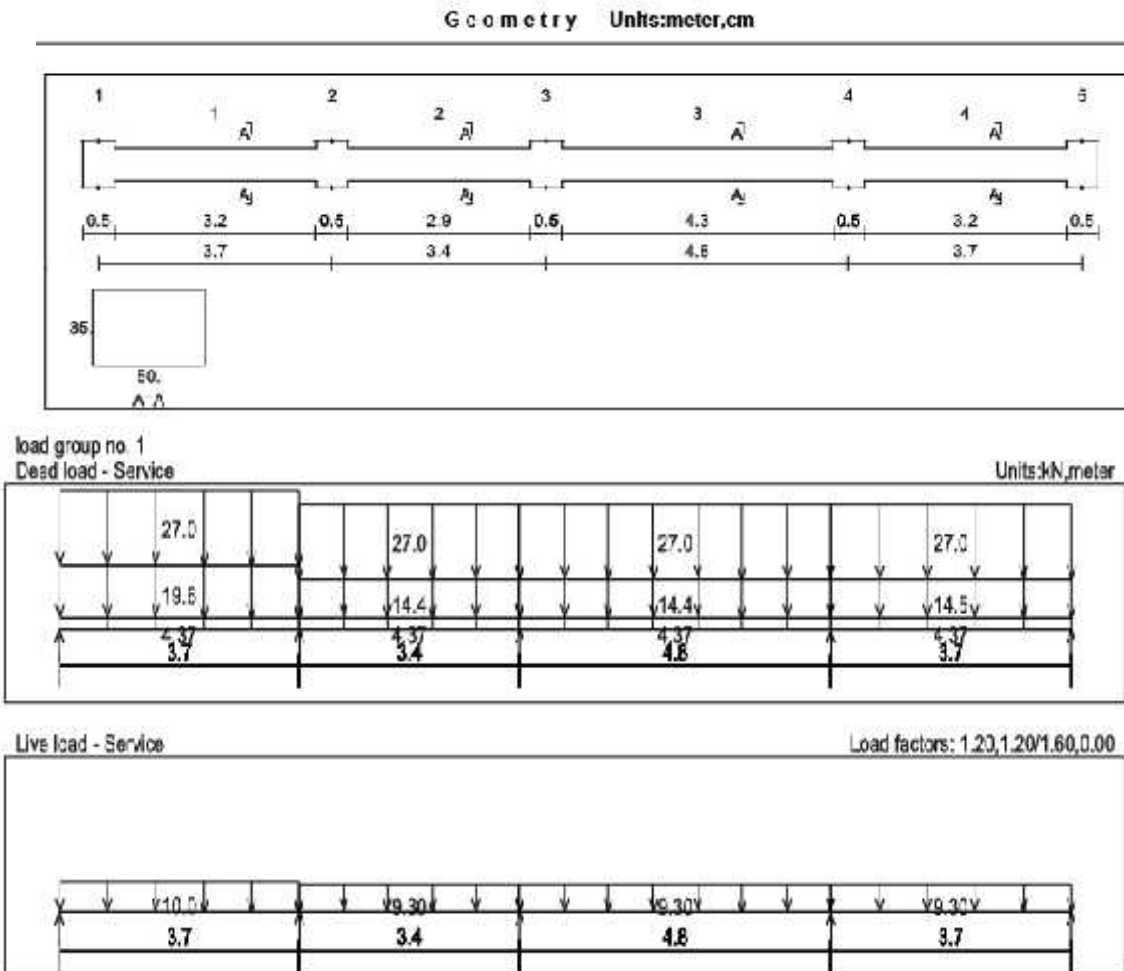


Fig 4.7: Statically System and Loads Distribution of Beam (B 11).

✓ Load Calculations:-

Dead Load Calculations for Beam(B 11):-

The distributed Dead and Live loads acting upon B11 can be defined from the support reactions of the R2 R3 and R5.

From Rib2

The maximum support reaction from Dead Loads for R2 upon B11 is 7.54 kN, The distributed Dead Load from the R1 on B11.

$$DL = (7.54 / 0.52) = 14.5 \text{ kN / m}$$

$$\text{Self weight of beam} = 4.37 \text{ kN / m}$$

$$DL = 14.5 + 4.37 = 18.83 \text{ KN / m}$$

From Rib3

The maximum support reaction from Dead Loads for R3 upon B11 is 7.47 KN, The distributed Dead Load from the R2 on B11

$$DL = (7.47 / 0.52) = 14.43 \text{ KN / m}$$

Self weight of beam = 4.37 KN / m

$$DL = 14.4 + 4.37 = 18.8 \text{ KN / m}$$

From Rib5

The maximum support reaction from Dead Loads for R5 upon B11 is 10.2 KN, The distributed Dead Load from the R5 on B11.

$$DL = (10.2 / 0.52) = 19.61 \text{ KN/m}$$

Self weight of beam = 4.37 KN / m

$$DL = 19.61 + 4.37 = 23.98 \text{ KN / m}$$

Dead Load from External wall

$$D = 3.6 * 0.3 * 25 = 27 \text{ Kn/m}$$

Live Load calculations for Beam (B11):-**From Rib2**

The maximum support reaction from Live Loads for R2 upon B 11 is 4.83KN The distributed Live Load from the Rib 2 on B11.

$$LL = 4.83 / 0.52 = 9.3 \text{ KN/m.}$$

from Rib3

The maximum support reaction from Live Loads for R3 upon B 11 is 4.8 Kn The distributed Live Load from the Rib 3 on B11.

$$LL = 4.8 / 0.52 = 9.3 \text{ KN/m.}$$

From Rib5

The maximum support reaction from Live Loads for R5 upon B 11 is 5.2KN The distributed Live Load from the Rib 5 on B11.

$$LL = 5.2 / 0.52 = 10 \text{ KN/m.}$$

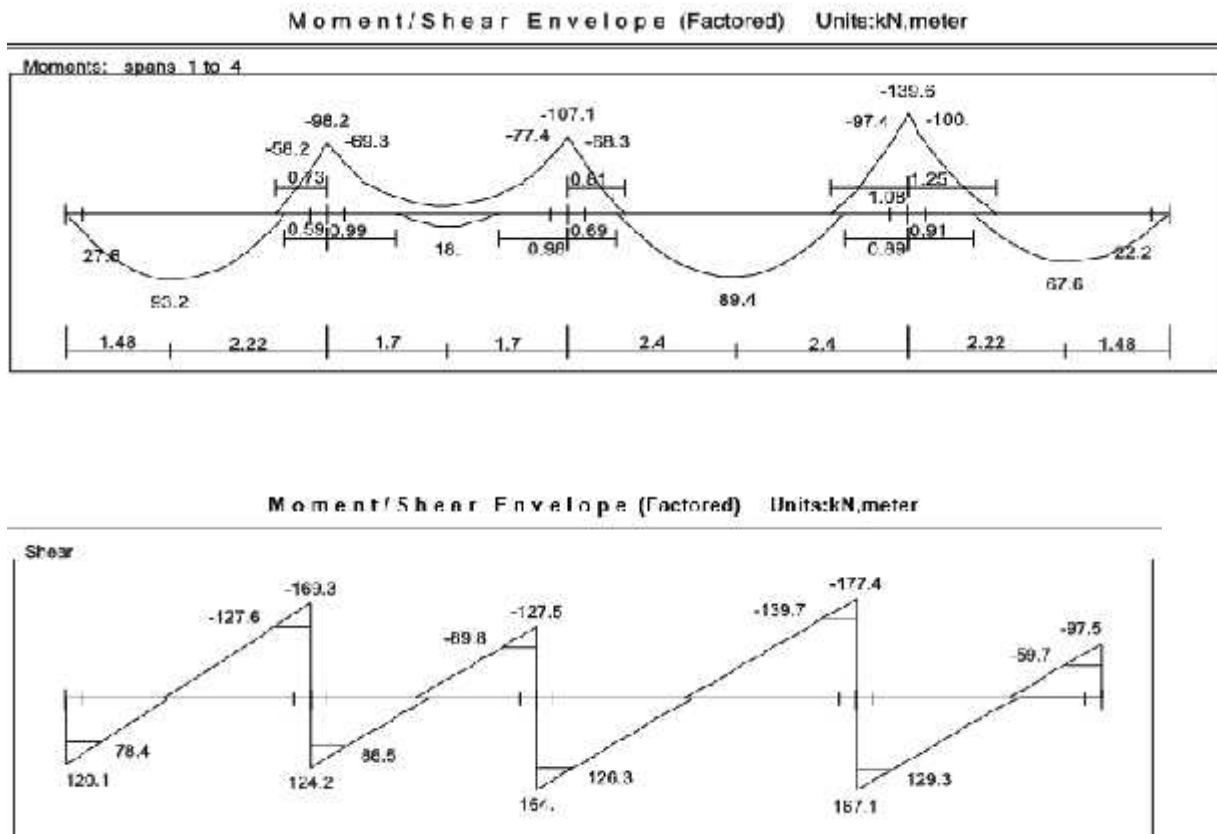


Fig 4.8: Shear and Moment Envelope Diagram of Beam (B11).

✓ Moment Design for (B11):-

Flexural Design of Positive Moment for(B11):-($M_u=93.2\text{KN.m}$)

Determine of $M_{n,max}$

$$d = 350 - 40 - 10 - 18 = 291 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{7}d = \frac{3}{7} \cdot 291 = 124.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \beta \cdot x = 124.7 \cdot 0.85 = 106 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_{n,max} = 0.85 \cdot f_c' \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) = 0.85 \cdot 24 \cdot 106 \cdot 500 \cdot \left(291 - \frac{106}{2}\right) \cdot 10^{-6} = 257.32 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\phi M_{n,max} = 0.82 \cdot 257.32 = 211 \text{ KN.m} > 93.2 \text{ KN.m}$$

Design as singly reinforcement

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{93.2 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 291^2} = 2.44 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 2.44}{420}} \right] = 0.00622$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00622 \times 500 \times 291 = 901.0 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,\min}$:-

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4 \times 420} * 500 * 291 = 424.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} * 500 * 291 = 485 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

$$A_s = 901 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 5 ϕ 16 Bottom, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 1005 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 901 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check spacing :-

$$S = \frac{500 - 40 - 2 - 20 - (5 \times 16)}{4} = 80 \text{ mm} > d_b = 16 > 25 \text{ mm} \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{1005 \times 420}{0.85 \times 500 \times 24} = 41.4 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{41.4}{0.85} = 48.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{291 - 48.7}{48.7} = 0.0149 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Flexural Design of Positive Moment for(B11):-($M_u=18\text{KN.m}$)

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{18 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 291^2} = 0.47 \text{ Mpa.}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 0.47}{420}} \right] = 0.001138$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.001223 \times 500 \times 291 = 165.6 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Check for $A_{s,\min}$:-

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4 \times 420} * 500 * 291 = 424.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} * 500 * 291 = 485 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

$$A_s = 165.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 4#14 Bottom, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 616 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 485 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{Ok}$

Check spacing :-

$$S = \frac{500 - 40 \times 2 - 20 - (4 \times 14)}{3} = 114.7 \text{ mm} > d_b = 14 > 25 \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{616 \times 420}{0.85 \times 500 \times 24} = 25.36 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{25.36}{0.85} = 29.84 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{291 - 29.84}{29.84} = 0.026 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Flexural Design of Positive Moment for(B11):-($M_u=89.4\text{KN.m}$)

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{89.4 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 291^2} = 2.35 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m R_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 2.35}{420}} \right] = 0.00595$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00595 \times 500 \times 291 = 867 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,\min}$:-

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4 \times 420} * 500 * 291 = 424.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} * 500 * 291 = 485 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 867 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

Use 5 ϕ 16, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 1005 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 867 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check spacing :-

$$S = \frac{500 - 40 + 2 - 20 - (5 \times 16)}{4} = 80 \text{ mm} > d_b = 16 > 25 \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{1005 \times 420}{0.85 \times 500 \times 24} = 41.4 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{37.22}{0.85} = 48.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{291 - 48.7}{48.7} = 0.0149 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Flexural Design of Positive Moment for(B11):-($M_u=67.6\text{KN.m}$)

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{67.6 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 291^2} = 1.77 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 1.77}{420}} \right] = 0.004425$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.004415 \times 500 \times 291 = 644 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,\min}$:-

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4 \times 420} * 500 * 291 = 424.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} * 500 * 291 = 485 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 644 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

Use 5 ϕ 14 , $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 770 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 644 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check spacing :-

$$S = \frac{500 - 40 \cdot 2 - 20 - (5 \cdot 14)}{4} = 82.5 \text{ mm} > d_b = 14 > 25 \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{770 \times 420}{0.85 \times 500 \times 24} = 31.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{31.7}{0.85} = 37.3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{291 - 31.7}{31.7} = 0.0204 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Flexural Design of Negative Moment for(B11):-($M_u=69.3\text{KN.m}$)

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{69.3 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 291^2} = 1.82 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 1.82}{420}} \right] = 0.00455$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00455 \times 500 \times 291 = 661.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,\min}$:-

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4 \times 420} * 500 * 291 = 424.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} * 500 * 291 = 485 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 957.7 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

Use 5 ϕ 14 , $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 770 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 661.5 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check spacing :-

$$S = \frac{500 - 40 \cdot 2 - 20 - (5 \cdot 14)}{4} = 82.5 \text{ mm} > d_b = 14 > 25 \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{770 \times 420}{0.85 \times 500 \times 24} = 31.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{31.7}{0.85} = 37.3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{291 - 37.3}{37.3} = 0.0204 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Flexural Design of Negative Moment for(B11):-($M_u=77.4.m$)

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{77.4 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 291^2} = 2.03 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 2.03}{420}} \right] = 0.0051$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.0051 \times 500 \times 291 = 742.25 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$:-

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4 \times 420} * 500 * 291 = 424.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} * 500 * 291 = 485 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 1052 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

Use 5 ϕ 14 , $A_{s,provided} = 770 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 742.25 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check spacing :-

$$S = \frac{500 - 40 \cdot 2 - 20 - (5 \cdot 14)}{4} = 82.5 \text{ mm} > d_b = 14 > 25 \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{770 \times 420}{0.85 \times 500 \times 24} = 31.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{31.7}{0.85} = 37.3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{291 - 37.3}{37.3} = 0.0204 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Flexural Design of Negative Moment for(B11):-($M_u=100 \text{ kn.m}$)

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{100 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 500 \times 291^2} = 2.63 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 2.63}{420}} \right] = 0.00671$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00671 \times 500 \times 291 = 976.63 \text{ mm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s,\min}$:-

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4 \times 420} * 500 * 291 = 424.3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} * 500 * 291 = 485 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 1410 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

Use $\phi 16$, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 1005 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 976.63 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check spacing :-

$$S = \frac{500 - 40 - 2 - 20 - (5 \times 16)}{4} = 80 \text{ mm} > d_b = 16 > 25 \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f_c'} = \frac{1005 \times 420}{0.85 \times 500 \times 24} = 41.38 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{41.38}{0.85} = 48.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - x}{x} = 0.003 \frac{291 - 48.7}{48.7} = 0.0149 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

✓ Shear Design for (B 11):-

1. Case 3 :-

for shear design, minimum shear reinforcement is required ($A_{v,min}$), Reinforcement.

Use stirrups (2 leg stirrups) ϕ 8/ 150 mm , $A_v = 2 \times 50.24 = 100.5 \text{ mm}^2$

1. $V_u = 139.7 \text{ KN}$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \bar{f}c' b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \bar{24} * 500 * 291 = 118.8 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 * 118.8 = 89.1 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_{smin} \geq 0.75 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) * b_w * d = 0.75 * \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) * 500 * 291 * 10^{-3} = 36.37 \text{ KN Controls}$$

$$\Phi V_{smin} \geq 0.75 \left(\frac{\sqrt{f'c'}}{16}\right) * b_w * d = 0.75 * \left(\frac{\sqrt{24}}{16}\right) * 500 * 291 * 10^{-3} = 33.41 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_c < V_u \leq \Phi V_c + \Phi V_{smin}$$

89.1 < 139.7 116.4..... not satisfied

Cases 1&2&3 is not suitable

Case 4 :-

$$v_{s'} = \frac{1}{3} \bar{f}c' b_w d = \frac{1}{3} \bar{24} * 500 * 291 = 237.6 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi(v_c + v_{s,min}) < v_u \leq \Phi(v_c + v_{s'})$$

$$0.75(118.8 + 36.37) < 139.7 < 0.75(118.8 + 237.6)$$

$$116.4 < 139.7 < 267.3$$

shear reinforcement are required

Use 2 leg Φ 10

$$A_s = 158 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_s = V_n - V_c = \frac{139.7}{0.75} - 118.8 = 67.47 \text{KN}$$

$$S = \frac{A_v f_{yt} d}{v_s} = \frac{158 * 420 * 291}{67.47 * 1000} = 286.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{291}{2} = 145.5 \text{ mm} \quad \text{control}$$

$$\text{or } s_{max} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

Use 2 leg 10 @120

4-8 Design of Stair

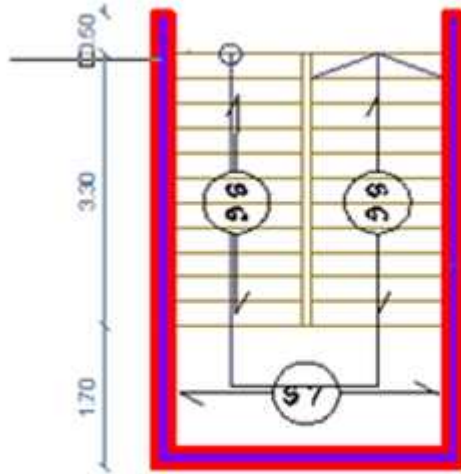


Fig 4.9: Stair Plan.

❖ Material :-

⇒ concrete B300 $F_c' = 24 \text{ N/mm}^2$

⇒ Reinforcement Steel $F_y = 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$

1- Design of Flight :-✓ Determination of Thickness:-

$$h_{\min} = L/20$$

$$h_{\min} = 3.30/20 = 16.5 \text{ cm}$$

Take $h = 25 \text{ cm}$

The Stair Slope by $\theta = \tan^{-1}(16.3 / 30) = 28.6^\circ$

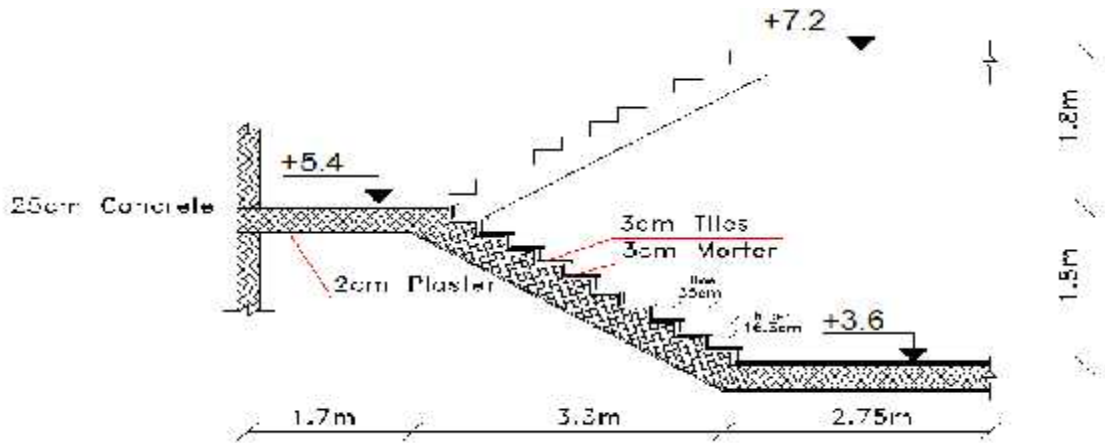
✓ Load Calculation:-

Fig 4.10:Stair Section.

Dead Load For Flight For 1m Strip:-

No.	Parts of Flight	Calculation
1	Tiles	$23 \times 0.03 \times 1 \times ((0.35 + 0.163) / 0.3) = 1.18 \text{Kn/m}$
2	Mortar	$22 \times 0.03 \times 1 \times ((0.3 + 0.163) / 0.3) = 1.02 \text{Kn/m}$
3	Stair	$25 \times 0.5 \times 0.163 \times 1 = 2.04 \text{Kn/m}$
4	R.C	$25 \times 0.25 \times 1 / \cos 28.6^\circ = 7.11 \text{Kn/m}$
5	Plaster	$22 \times 0.02 \times 1 / \cos 28.6^\circ = 0.51 \text{Kn/m}$
Sum		11.9Kn/m

Table (4.6): Dead Load Calculation of Flight.

Live Load For Landing For 1m Strip = $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Kn/m}$

Factored Load For Flight :-

$$W_U = 1.2 \times 11.90 + 1.6 \times 5 = 19.9 \text{ Kn/m}$$

✓ System of Flight:-

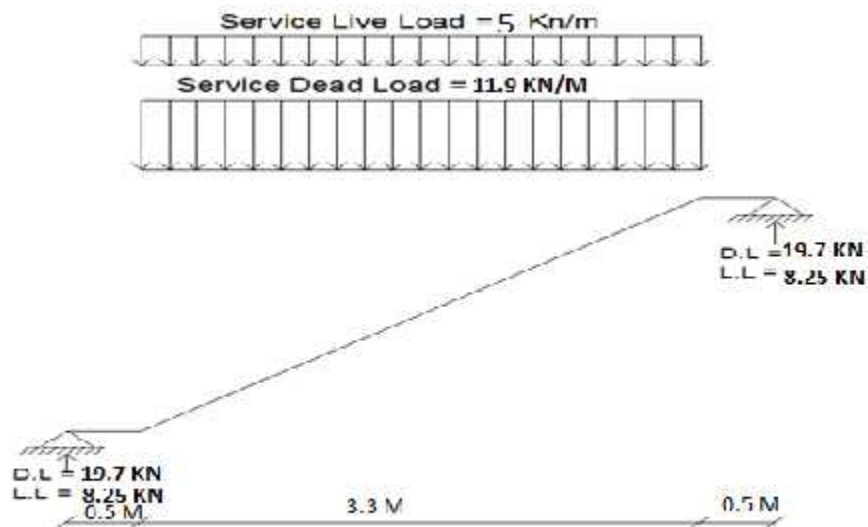
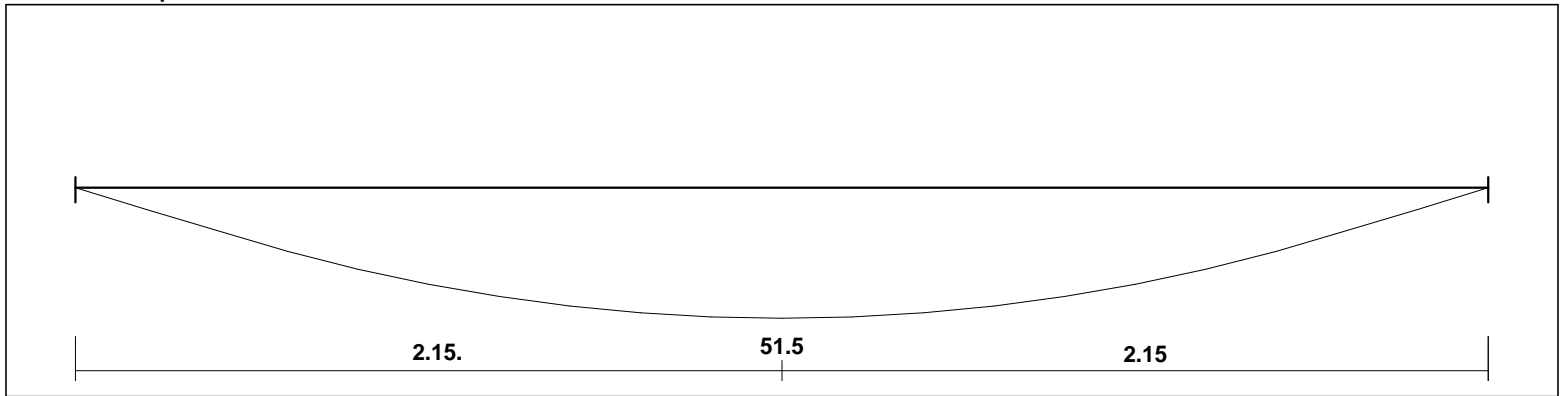


Fig 4.11: Statically System and Loads Distribution of Flight.

Moments: span 1 to 1



Shear

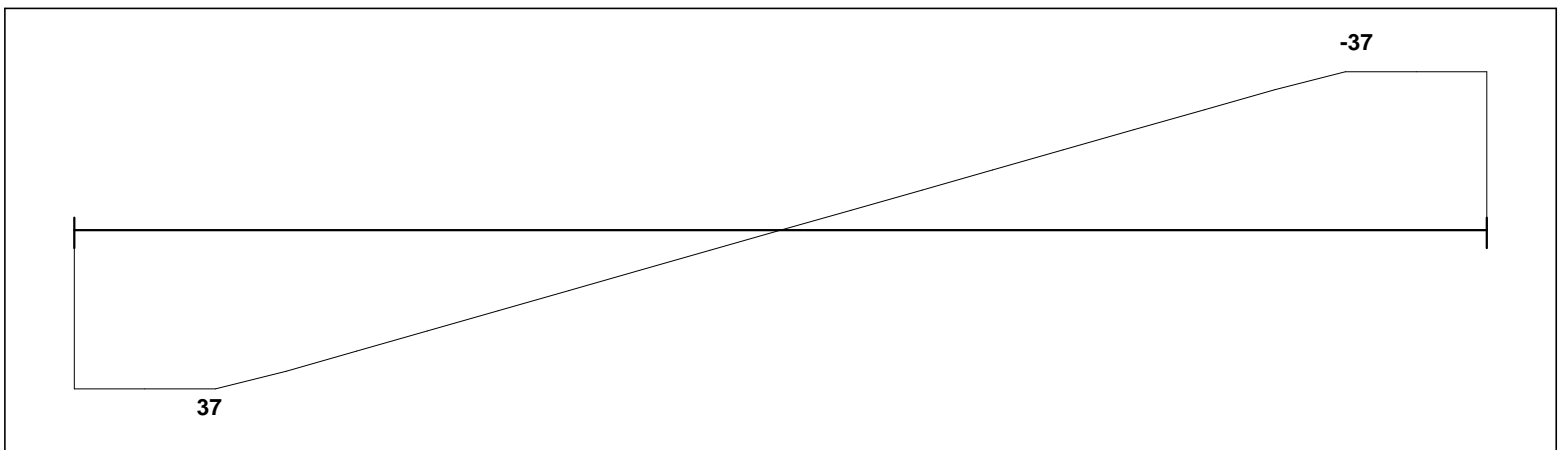


Fig 4.12: Shear and Moment Envelope Diagram of Flight.

1- Design of Shear for Flight :- ($V_u=37.0$ Kn)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 14 for main reinforcement

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

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \bar{f}c' b_w d = \frac{1}{6} 24 * 1000 * 223 = 182.1 \text{ Kn}$$

$\Phi V_c = 0.75 * 182.1 = 136.6 \text{ KN} > V_u = 37 \text{ Kn} \dots \dots \text{ No shear reinforcement are required}$

2- Design of Bending Moment for Flight :- (Mu=51.5 Kn.m)

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{51.5 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 223^2} = 1.15 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 1.15}{420}} \right] = 0.00282$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00282 \times 1000 \times 223 = 630 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

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

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = 630 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{min}} = 450 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

Check for Spacing :-

$$S = 3h = 3 \times 300 = 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 380 \times \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} \times 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 20 = 330$$

$$S = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 330 \text{ mm} \dots\dots\dots \text{is control}$$

Use $\phi 12$ @ 150 mm , $A_{s, \text{provided}} = 770 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{required}} = 630 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{770 \times 420}{0.85 \times 1000 \times 24} = 15.85 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{15.85}{0.85} = 18.65 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - c}{c} = 0.003 \frac{173 - 18.65}{18.65} = 0.025 > 0.005 \dots\dots \text{Ok}$$

3- Lateral or Secondary Reinforcement For Flight :-

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

Use $\phi 10 @ 150 \text{ mm}$, $A_{s,provided} = 523 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 360 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{Ok}$

2- Design of Middle Landing :-

✓ Determination of Thickness:-

$$h_{min} = L/20$$

$$h_{min} = 3.30 / 20 = 16.5 \text{ cm}$$

Take $h = 25 \text{ cm}$

✓ Load Calculation:-

Dead Load For Solid 7 Landing For 1m Strip:-

No.	Parts of Landing	Calculation
1	Tiles	$23 * 0.03 * 1 = 0.69 \text{ Kn/m}$
2	Mortar	$22 * 0.03 * 1 = 0.66 \text{ Kn/m}$
4	R.C	$25 * 0.25 * 1 = 6.25 \text{ Kn/m}$
5	Plaster	$22 * 0.02 * 1 = 0.44 \text{ Kn/m}$
		Sum
		8.04 Kn/m

Table (4.7): Dead Load Calculation of Middle Landing.

Live Load For Landing = $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Kn/m}$

Reaction From Flight:-

DL = 19.7 Kn/m

LL = 8.25 Kn/m

Total Dead Load = $8.04 + 19.7 = 27.74 \text{ Kn/m}$

Total Live Load = $5 + 8.25 = 13.25 \text{ Kn/m}$

Factored Load For Landing :-

$W_U = 1.2 \times 27.74 + 1.6 \times 13.25 = 54.50 \text{ Kn/m}$

✓ System of Landing:-

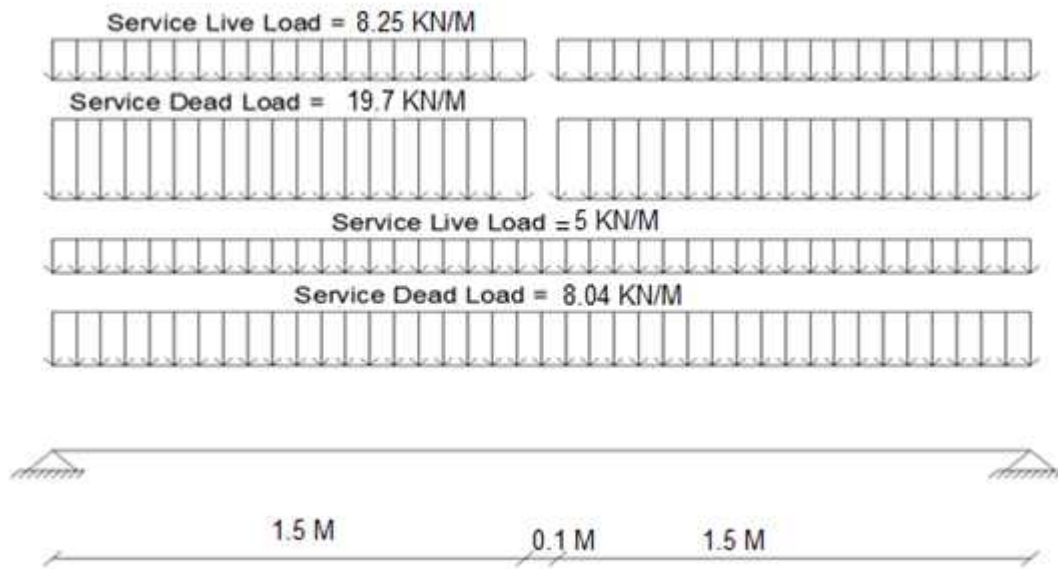
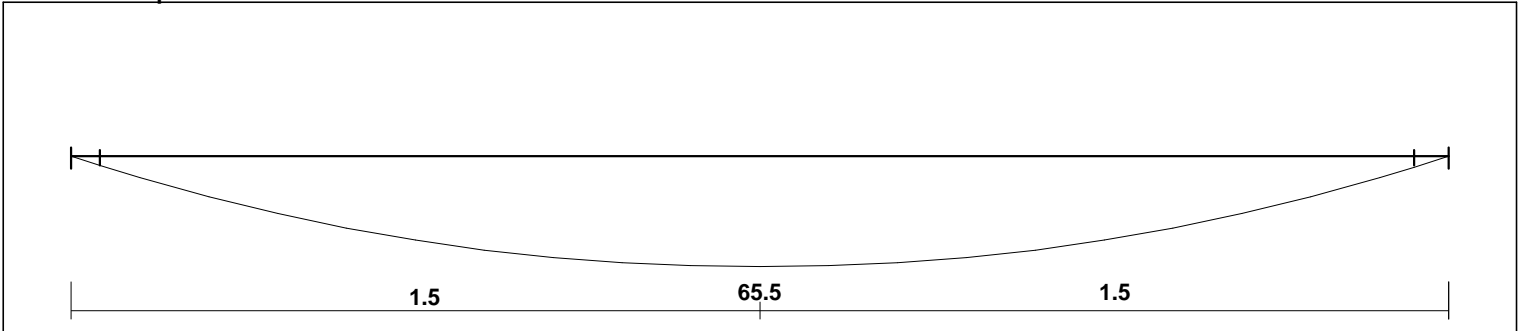


Fig 4.13: Statically System and Loads Distribution Of Middle Landing.

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

Moments: span 1 to 1



Shear

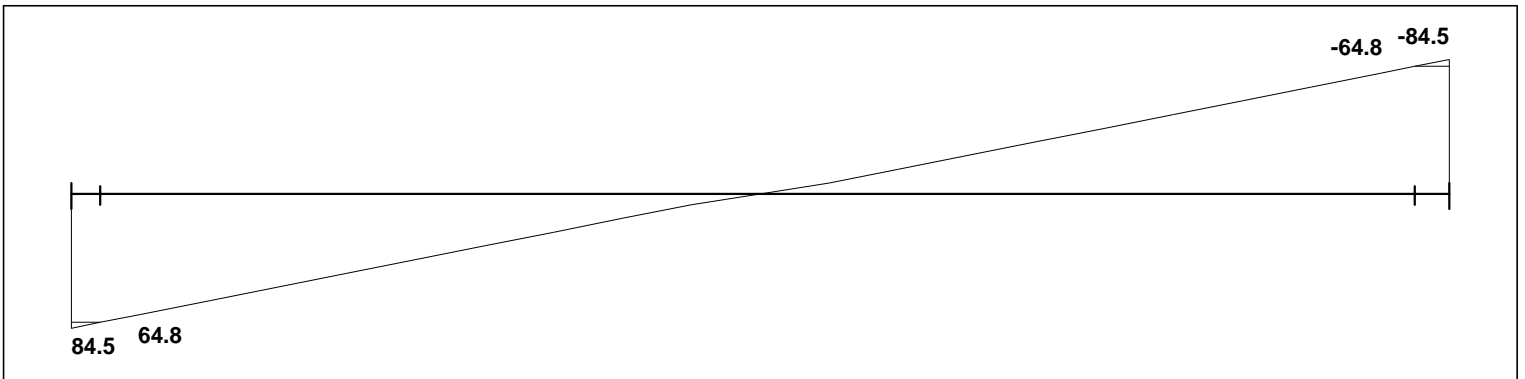


Fig 4.14: Shear and Moment Envelope Diagram of Middle Landing.

3- Design of Shear:- ($V_u=64.8\text{Kn}$)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 14 for main reinforcement

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

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \bar{f}c' b_w d = \frac{1}{6} 24 * 1000 * 223 = 182.1 \text{ Kn}$$

$\Phi * V_c = 0.75 * 182.1 = 136.6\text{Kn} > V_u = 64.8\text{Kn} \dots\dots$ **No shear reinforcement are required**

4- Design of Bending Moment :- (Mu=65.5Kn.m)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 14 for main reinforcement

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{65.5 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 223^2} = 1.46 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2m R_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 1.46}{420}} \right] = 0.0036$$

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.0036 \times 1000 \times 223 = 807.12 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

$$A_{s, \text{req}} = 807.12 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \dots \dots \text{ is control}$$

Check for Spacing :-

$$S = 3h = 3 \times 300 = 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 380 \times \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} \times 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 20 = 330$$

$$S = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 330 \text{ mm} \dots \dots \dots \text{ is control}$$

Use $\phi 14 @ 15 \text{ mm}$, $A_{s, \text{provided}} = 1026 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s, \text{required}} = 807.12 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ Ok}$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{1026 \times 420}{0.85 \times 1000 \times 24} = 21.14 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{21.14}{0.85} = 24.87 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - c}{c} = 0.003 \frac{223 - 24.87}{24.87} = 0.024 > 0.005 \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

lateral or Secondary Reinforcement For Landing :-

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

Use $\phi 10$ @ 150 mm , $A_{s,provided} = 523 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 450 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

3 - Design of Main Landing :-**✓ Determination of Thickness:-**

$$h_{min} = L/20$$

$$h_{min} = 3.20 / 20 = 16 \text{ cm}$$

Take $h = 35 \text{ cm}$

✓ Load Calculation:-**Dead Load For middle Landing For 1m Strip:-**

No.	Parts of Landing	Calculation
1	Tiles	$23 * 0.03 * 1 = 0.69 \text{ Kn/m}$
2	Mortar	$22 * 0.03 * 1 = 0.66 \text{ Kn/m}$
4	R.C	$25 * 0.35 * 1 = 8.75 \text{ Kn/m}$
5	Plaster	$22 * 0.02 * 1 = 0.44 \text{ Kn/m}$
		Sum
		10.54 Kn/m

Table (4.8): Dead Load Calculation of Main Landing.

Live Load For Landing For 1m Strip = $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Kn/m}$

Reaction From Flight:-

DL = 19.7 Kn/m

LL = 8.25 Kn/m

Total Dead Load = $10.54 + 19.7 = 30.24 \text{ Kn/m}$

Total Live Load = $5 + 8.25 = 13.25 \text{ Kn/m}$

Factored Load For Landing :-

$W_U = 1.2 \times 30.24 + 1.6 \times 13.25 = 57.48 \text{ Kn/m}$

✓ System of Landing:-

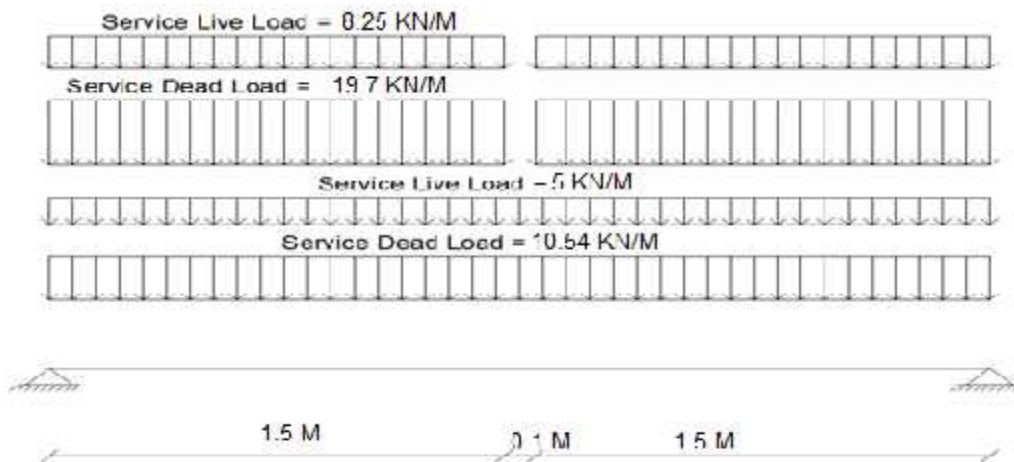


Fig 4.15 : Statically System and Loads Distribution of Main Landing.

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

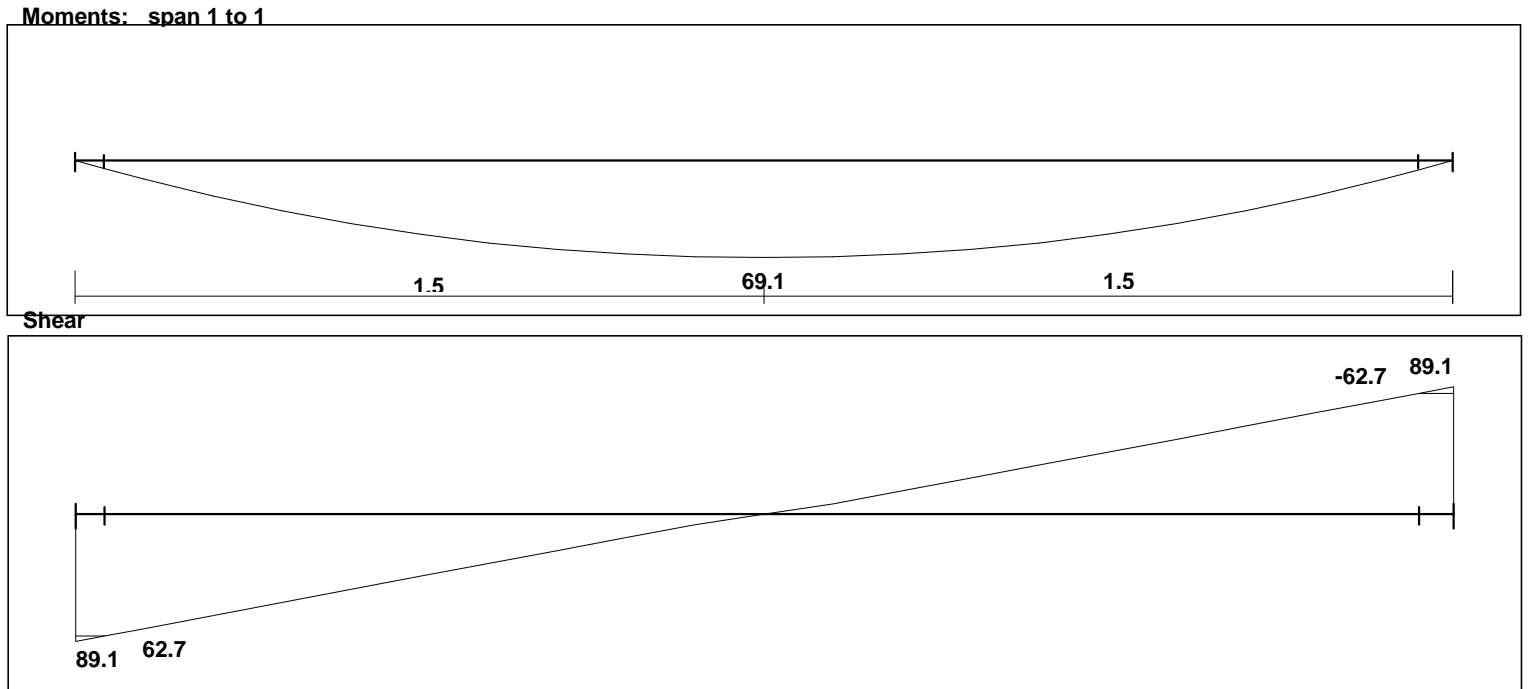


Fig 4.16 : Shear and Moment Envelope Diagram of Main Landing.

5- Design of Shear:- ($V_u=62.7$ Kn)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 14 for main reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 350 - 20 - \frac{14}{2} = 323 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \overline{f'c} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} 24 * 1000 * 323 = 263.7 \text{ Kn}$$

$\Phi * V_c = 0.75 * 263.7 = 19.8 \text{ Kn} > V_u = 62.7 \text{ Kn} \dots\dots$ **No shear reinforcement are required**

6- Design of Bending Moment :- ($M_u=69.1\text{Kn.m}$)

Assume bar diameter ϕ 14 for main reinforcement

$$d = h - \text{cover} - \frac{d_b}{2} = 350 - 20 - \frac{14}{2} = 323 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{69.1 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 323^2} = 0.74 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.6$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{20.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.6 \times 0.74}{420}} \right] = 0.0018$$

$$A_{s,\text{req}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 323 = 576.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\text{min}} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 350 = 630 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,\text{req}} = 576.6 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{s,\text{min}} 630.0 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \dots \text{ is control}$$

$$A_{s,\text{min}} 630.0 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \dots \text{ is control}$$

Check for Spacing :-

$$S = 3h = 3 \times 300 = 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 380 \times \left(\frac{280}{\frac{2}{3} \times 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 20 = 330$$

$$S = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 330 \text{ mm} \dots \dots \text{ is control}$$

Use $\phi 12 @ 15 \text{ mm}$, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 753 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 630 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{ Ok}$

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{753 \times 420}{0.85 \times 1000 \times 24} = 15.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\epsilon_1} = \frac{21.14}{0.85} = 18.23 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - c}{c} = 0.003 \frac{323 - 18.23}{18.23} = 0.05 > 0.005 \dots \dots \text{ Ok}$$

lateral or Secondary Reinforcement For Landing :-

$$A_{s,req} = A_{s,min} = 0.0018 * 1000 * 350 = 630 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use $\phi 12 @ 150 \text{ mm}$, $A_{s,provided} = 785 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 630 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{Ok}$

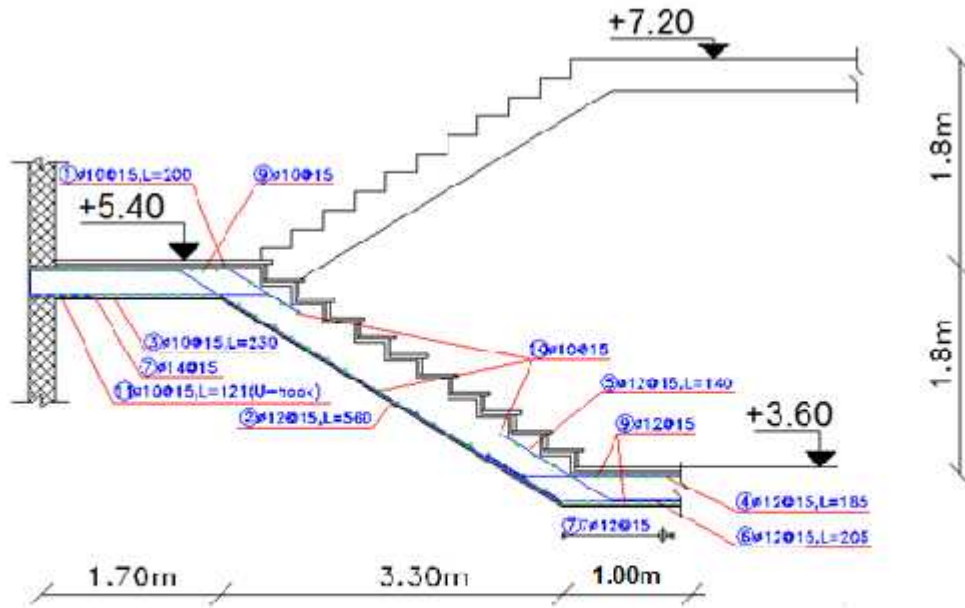


Fig 4.17: Stair Reinforcement Details.

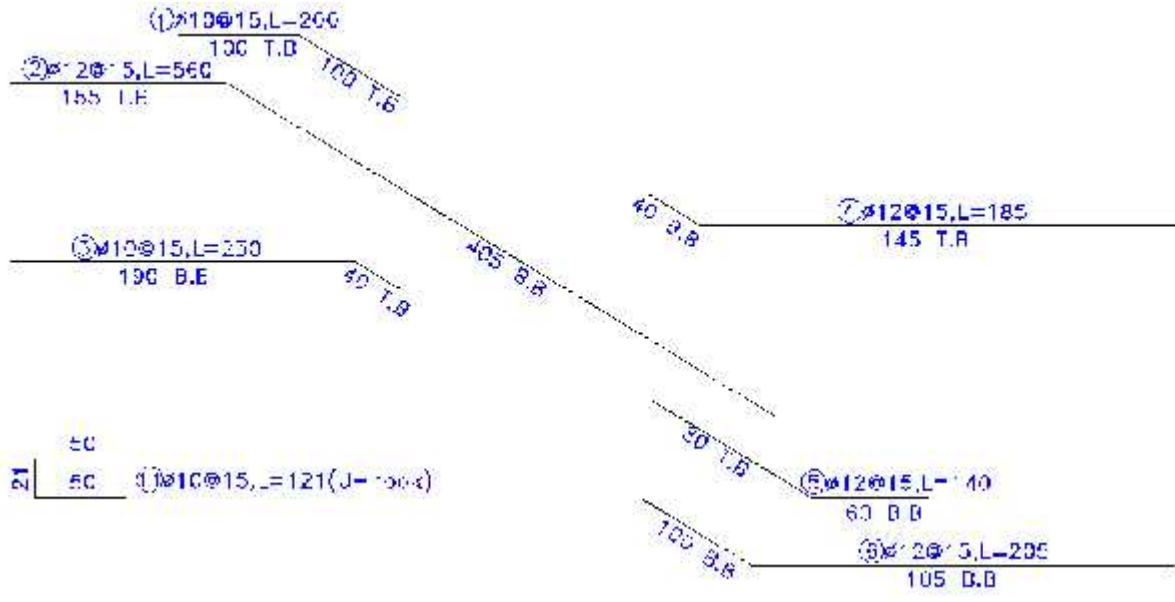


Fig 4.17: Stair Reinforcement Details.

4.9 Design of Column

❖ Material :-

⇒ concrete B350 $F_c' = 28 \text{ N/mm}^2$

⇒ Reinforcement Steel $F_y = 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$

✓ Load Calculation:- (From Column Group B)

Service Load:-

Dead Load = 760KN

Live Load = 730 KN

Factored Load:-

$P_U = 1.2 \times 760 + 1.6 \times 730 = 2080 \text{ KN}$

✓ Dimensions of Column:-

Assume $\dots g = 0.01$

$w * P_n = 0.65 \times 0.8 \times A_g \{0.85 f_c' (1 - \dots g) + \dots g * F_y\}$

$2080 = 0.65 \times 0.8 \times A_g \{0.85 * 24 (1 - 0.01) + 0.01 * 420\}$

$A_g = 163961 \text{ mm}^2$

Assume Rectangular Section

$h = 350 \text{ mm}$

$b = 163961 / 350 = 468 \text{ mm}$

select $b = 500 \text{ mm}$



Fig 4.18: Column section

✓ Check Slenderness Parameter:-

$$\frac{klu}{r} < 34 - 12 \frac{M_1}{M_2} \leq 40$$

Lu: Actual unsupported (Unbraced) length.

K: effective length factor. According to ACI 318-2002 (10.10.6.3) The effective length factor k, shall be permitted to be taken as 1.0.

R: radius of gyration = $\sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} \approx 0.3 h$ For rectangular section

$$Lu = 3.60 - 0.35 = 3.25 \text{ m}$$

$$M_1/M_2 = 1$$

K=1 for braced frame.

- **about Y-axis (b= 0.50 m)**

$$\frac{klu}{r} < 34 - 12 \frac{M_1}{M_2} \leq 40$$

- $\frac{1 \times 3.25}{0.3 \times 0.50} = 21.6 < 22$

Column Is Short About Y-axis

- **about X-axis (h= 0.350m)**

$$\frac{klu}{r} < 34 - 12 \frac{M_1}{M_2} \quad \text{.....ACI - (10.12.2)}$$

$$\frac{1 \times 3.25}{0.3 \times 0.350} = 30.95 > 22$$

Column Is Long About X-axis

✓ Minimum Eccentricity:-

$$e_y = \frac{M_{ux}}{P_u} = 0$$

$$\min e_y = 15 + 0.03 \times h = 15 + 0.03 \times 350 = 25.5 \text{ mm} = 0.0255 \text{ m}$$

$$e_y = 0.0225 \text{ m}$$

✓ Magnification Factor:-

$$u_{ns} = \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0.75 P_c}} \geq 1.0 \text{ and } \leq 1.4$$

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

$$C_m = 0.6 + 0.4 * 1 = 1 \geq 0.4$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{f^2 EI}{(KLu)^2}$$

$$EI = 0.4 \frac{E_c I_g}{1 + S_d}$$

$$E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f_c'} = 4700 \times \sqrt{28} = 24870.6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$S_d = \frac{1.2 DL}{P_u} = \frac{1.2 * (760)}{2080} = 0.438 < 1$$

$$I_g = \frac{b \times h^3}{12} = \frac{0.50 \times 0.35^3}{12} = 0.001786 \text{ m}^4$$

$$EI = \frac{0.4 \times 24870 \times 0.001786}{1 + 0.438} = 12.36 \text{ MN.m}^2$$

$$P_{cr} = \frac{f^2 * 12.36}{(1 * 3.25)^2} = 11.53 \text{ MN}$$

$$u_{ns} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{2080}{0.75 * 11530}} = 1.31 \geq 1.0 \text{ and } \leq 1.4$$

✓ Interaction Diagram:-

$$ey = e_{\min} \times u_{ns} = 0.0225 \times 1.31 = 0.0295m$$

$$\frac{ey}{h} = \frac{0.0295}{0.5} = 0.06$$

$$\frac{x}{h} = \frac{350 - 2 * 40 - 2 * 10 - 25}{350} = 0.643$$

From the interaction diagram chart

from chart A9 - a for $\frac{x}{h} = 0.6 \rightarrow \dots g = 0.01$

from chart A9 - b for $\frac{x}{h} = 0.75 \rightarrow \dots g = 0.01$

then for $\frac{x}{h} = 0.643 \rightarrow \dots g = 0.01$

Select reinforcement

$$A_{st} = \dots g \times A_g = 0.01 \times 350 * 500 = 1750mm^2$$

Select 8W20 with $A_s = 25.12mm^2 > A_{st} = 1750mm^2$.

✓ Design of the Stirrups:-

The spacing of ties shall not exceed the smallest of :-

$$\text{spacing} \leq 16 \times d_b = 16 \times 2.0 = 32 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{spacing} \leq 48 \times d_s = 48 \times 1.0 = 48 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{spacing} \leq \text{least dim} = 35 \text{ cm}$$

Use W10 @ 20 cm

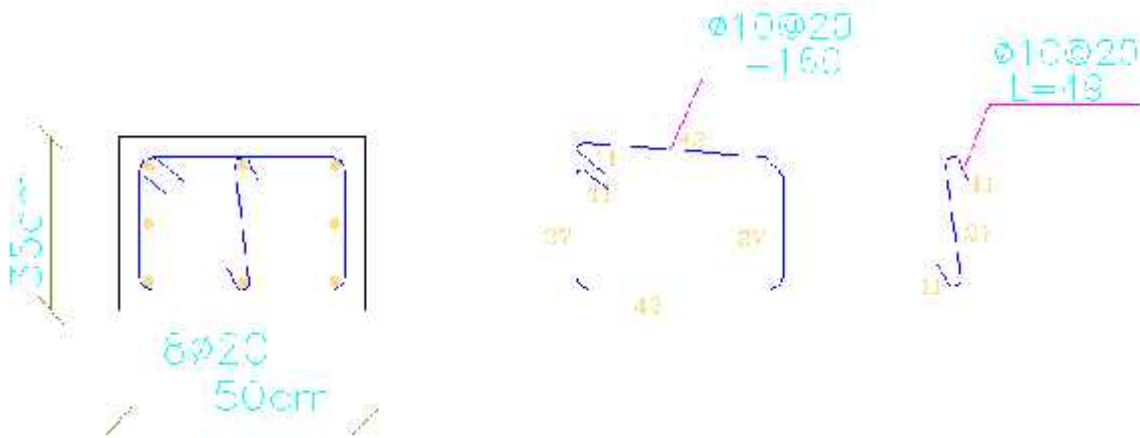


Fig 4.19: Column Reinforcement Details.

4.10 Design of Shear Wall

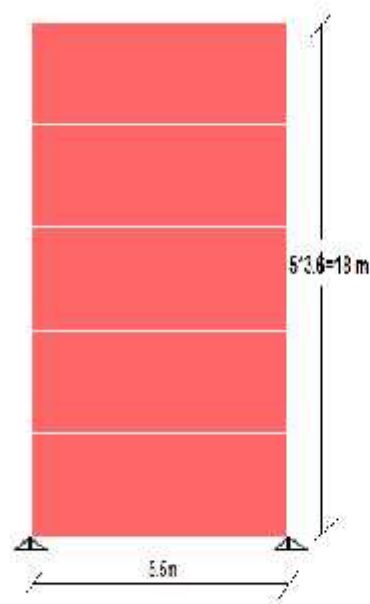


Fig 4.20:Shear Wall.

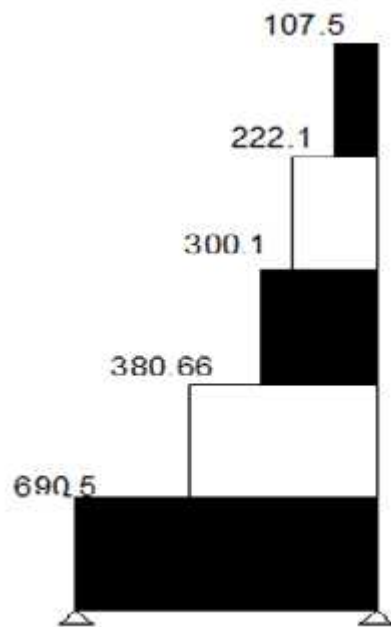


Fig 4.21:Shear Diagram of Shear Wall.

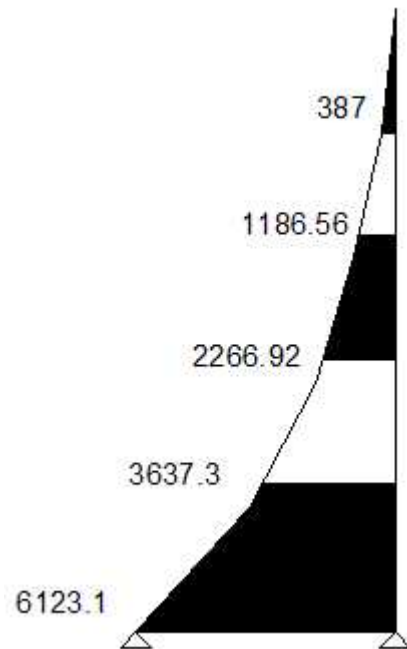


Fig 4.22: Moment Diagram of Shear Wall.

❖ **Material and Sections:- (From Shear Wall 2)**

⇒ concrete B350 $F_c' = 28 \text{ N/mm}^2$

⇒ Reinforcement Steel $F_y = 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$

⇒ Shear Wall Thickness $h = 30 \text{ cm}$

⇒ Shear Wall Width $L_w = 5.5 \text{ m}$

⇒ Shear Wall Height $H_w = 3.6 \text{ m}$

✓ Design of Horizontal Reinforcement:-

$$\sum F_x = V_u = 690.5 \text{ KN}$$

The critical Section is the smaller of:

$$\frac{l_w}{2} = \frac{5.5}{2} = 2.75m$$

$$\frac{h_w}{2} = \frac{18}{2} = 9m$$

storey height (H_w) = 3.6m.....Control

$$d = 0.8 \times L_w = 0.8 \times 5.5 = 4.4m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_{nmax} &= \phi \frac{5}{6} \bar{f}_c' h d \\ &= 0.75 * 0.83 * \bar{28} * 300 * 4400 = 4365.5 \text{ KN} > V_u = 895.9954 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

V_c is the smallest of :

$$1 - V_c = \frac{1}{6} \bar{f}_c' h d = \frac{1}{6} \bar{28} * 300 * 4400 = 1164.13 \text{ KN} \dots\dots \text{Control}$$

$$2 - V_c = 0.27 \bar{f}_c' h d + \frac{N_u d}{4 l_w} = 0.27 \bar{28} * 300 * 4400 + 0 = 1885.9 \text{ KN}$$

$$3 - V_c = 0.05 \bar{f}_c' + \frac{l_w}{\frac{M_u}{V_u} - \frac{l_w}{2}} \left(0.1 \bar{f}_c' + 0.2 \frac{N_u}{l_w h} \right) h d = 1490.2 \text{ KN}$$

$$\frac{6123.1 - 3637.3}{3.6} = \frac{M_u - 3637.3}{3.6 - 2.75} \Rightarrow M_u = 4224.22 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\frac{M_u}{V_u} - \frac{l_w}{2} = \frac{4224.22}{690.5} - \frac{5.5}{2} = 3.367$$

$$V_c = 1164.13 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi * v_c + \phi v_s = v_u$$

$$\phi * v_s = v_u - \phi * v_c$$

$$V_s = v_u / \phi - v_c$$

$$V_s = 690.5 / 0.75 - 1164.2 = -243.533 \text{ kn} \quad \text{No need reinforcement}$$

Minimum shear reinforcementis required:

$$\text{Min}(A_{vh}/S_h) = 0.0025 * h$$

$$= 0.0025 * 300 = 0.75$$

Select $\phi 10$, tow layers

$$A_{vh} = 2 * f * 10^2 / 4 = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$157 / S_h = 0.75$$

$$S_h = 157 / 0.75 = 209.33$$

Select $S_h = 200 \text{ mm} \leq S_{\text{max}} = L_w / 5 = 550 / 5 = 110 \text{ cm}$.

$$= 3 * h = 3 * 30 = 90 \text{ cm}.$$

✓ Design of Vertical Reinforcement:-

$$\frac{A_{vv}}{S_v} = \left[0.0025 + 0.5 \left(2.5 - \frac{h_w}{L_w} \right) \left(\frac{A_{vh}}{S_h * h} - 0.0025 \right) \right] * 300$$

$$\frac{A_{vv}}{S_v} = \left[0.0025 + 0.5 \left(2.5 - \frac{18}{5.5} \right) \left(\frac{157}{200 * 300} - 0.0025 \right) \right] * 300$$

$$\frac{A_{vv}}{S_v} = 0.736$$

Select $\phi 10$ in Two Layer

$$A_{vh} = \frac{2 * \pi * 10^2}{4} = 157 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\frac{157}{S_v} = 0.736$$

$$S_v = 213.2 \text{ mm}$$

- Maximum spacing is the least of :

$$\frac{L_w}{3} = \frac{5500}{3} = 1833.34 \text{ mm}$$

$$3 \cdot h = 3 \cdot 300 = 900 \text{ mm}$$

450 mm Control

Use ϕ 10/200 mm for two layers

✓ Design of Bending Moment:-

$$A_{st} = \frac{5500}{200} * 2 * 79 = 4345 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$w = \frac{A_{st}}{L_w h} \frac{f_y}{f_c'} = \frac{4345}{5500 * 300} \frac{420}{28} = 0.0395$$

$$\alpha = \frac{P_u}{l_w h f_c'} = 0$$

$$\frac{c}{l_w} = \frac{w + \alpha}{2w + 0.85\beta_1} = \frac{0.0395 + 0}{2 * 0.0395 + 0.85 * 0.85} = 0.04928$$

$$\phi M_n = \phi 0.5 A_{st} f_y l_w \left(1 + \frac{P_u}{A_{st} f_y}\right) \left(1 - \frac{c}{l_w}\right)$$

$$= 0.9 * 0.5 * 4345 * 420 * 5500 (1 + 0) (1 - 0.04928) = 4294.05 \text{ KN} \geq 4224.22 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{ub} = M_u - \phi M_n = 4224.22 - 4294.05 = -69.83 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$X \geq \frac{l_w}{600 \frac{h}{l_w}} = \frac{5500}{600 * 1} = 91.67 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_b \geq \frac{X}{2} = 45.83 \text{ mm}$$

Since Smallest value of L_b & M_{ub} not require Boundary .

4.11 Design of Footing

❖ Material :-

⇒ concrete B350 $F_c' = 28 \text{ N/mm}^2$

⇒ Reinforcement Steel $F_y = 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$

✓ Load Calculations :- (From Column Group B)

Dead Load = 760 Kn , Live Load = 730 Kn

Total services load = 760 + 730 = 1470 Kn

Total Factored load = $1.2 \cdot 760 + 1.6 \cdot 730 = 2080 \text{ Kn}$

Column Dimensions (a*b) = 35*50 cm

Soil density = 18 Kg/cm³

Allowable Bearing Capacity = 500 Kn/m²

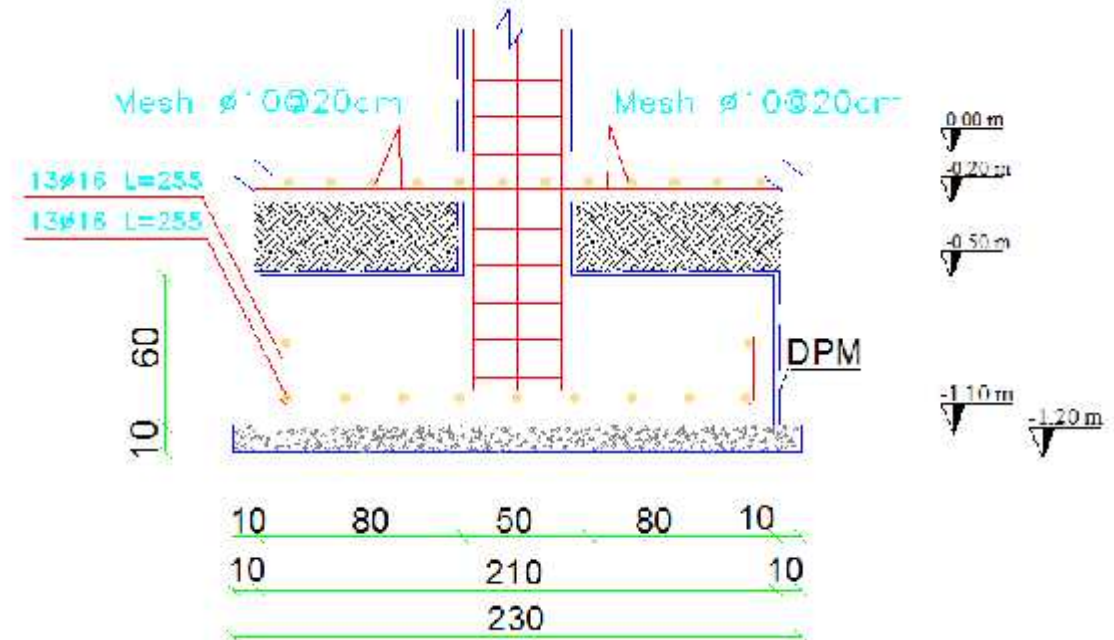


Fig 4.23 :Foot Section.

Assume $h = 60\text{cm}$

$$q_{net-allow} = 500 - 25 \cdot 0.6 - 18 \cdot 0.4 - 25 \cdot 0.7 = 460.3 \text{kn/m}^2$$

✓ Area of Footing :-

$$A = \frac{Pt}{q_{net-allow}} =$$

Assume Square Footing

B required = 1.79 m

Select B = 1.9 m

✓ Bearing Pressure :-

$$q_u = 2080 / 1.9 \cdot 1.9 = 576.2 \text{Kn/m}^2$$

✓ Design of Footing :-

1- Design of One Way Shear Strength :-

Critical Section at Distance (d) From The Face of Column

Assume $h = 60\text{cm}$, bar diameter $\phi 14$ for main reinforcement and 7.5 cm Cover

$$d = 600 - 75 - 14 = 511 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_u = q_u * \frac{B-a}{2} - d * L$$

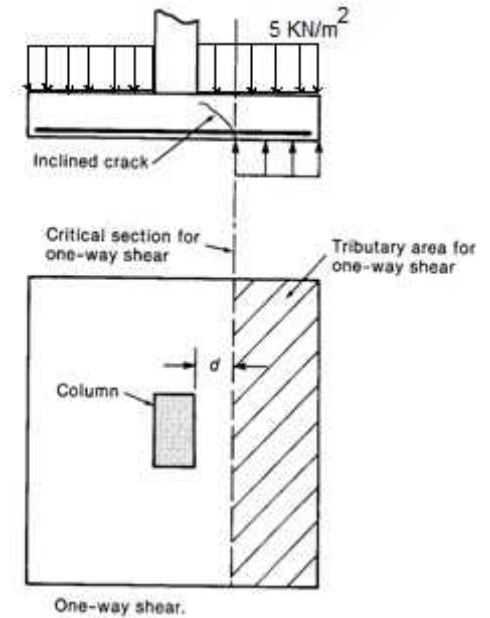
$$V_u = 576.2 * \frac{1.9-0.35}{2} - 0.511 * 1.9 = 289.023\text{Kn}$$

$$w.V_c = w * \frac{1}{6} * \sqrt{f_c'} * b_w * d$$

$$w.V_c = 0.75 * \frac{1}{6} * \sqrt{28} * 1900 * 511 = 642.64 \text{ Kn}$$

$$w.V_c = 642.64 \text{ Kn} > V_u = 289.02 \text{ Kn}$$

∴ Safe



2- Design of Two Way Shear Strength :-

$$V_u = P_u - FR_b$$

$$FR_b = q_u * \text{area of critical section}$$

$$V_u = 2080 - 576.2[(0.5 + 0.511) * (0.35 + 0.511)] = 1578.43 \text{ Kn}$$

The punching shear strength is the smallest value of the following equations:-

$$w.V_c = w * \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{S_c} \right) \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d$$

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

$$w.V_c = w \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d$$

Where:-

$$S_c = \frac{\text{Column Length (a)}}{\text{Column Width (b)}} = \frac{50}{35} = 1.43$$

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

$$b_o = 2 * (51.1 + 50) + 2 * (51.1 + 35) = 374.4 \text{ cm}$$

$r_s = 40$ for interior column

$$w.V_c = w \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{S_c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{6} * \left(1 + \frac{2}{1.43} \right) * \sqrt{28} * 3744 * 511 = 3035.32 \text{ Kn}$$

$$w.V_c = w \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{r_s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{12} * \left(\frac{40 * 511}{3744} + 2 \right) * \sqrt{28} * 3744 * 511 = 4720 \text{ Kn}$$

$$w.V_c = w \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{3} * \sqrt{28} * 3744 * 511 = 2530 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 2530 \text{ Kn} > V_u = 1578.43 \text{ Kn}$$

3- Design of Bending Moment :-

Critical Section at the Face of Column

$$FR = q_u * \frac{B-a}{2} * L = 576.2 * \frac{1.9-0.35}{2} * 1.9 = 848.45 \text{ Kn}$$

$$M_u = 848.45 * 0.775/2 = 328.8 \text{ Kn.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{328.8 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1900 \times 511^2} = 0.74 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 28} = 17.65$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right] = \frac{1}{17.6} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 17.65 \times 0.74}{420}} \right] = 0.00178$$

$$A_{s,req} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00178 \times 1900 \times 511 = 1737.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.0018 \times 1900 \times 600 = 2052 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,req} = A_{s,min} = 2052 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ is control}$$

Check for Spacing :-

$$S = 3h = 3 \times 60 = 180 \text{ cm}$$

$$S = 380 \times \left(\frac{280}{3 \times 420} \right) - 2.5 \times 75 = 192.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$S = 45 \text{ cm} \text{ is control}$$

Use 11Ø16 in Both Direction, $A_{s,provided} = 2211 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 2052 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$ Ok

Check for strain:-

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{2211 \times 420}{0.85 \times 1900 \times 28} = 20.53 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{20.53}{0.85} = 24.16 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \frac{d - c}{c} = 0.003 \frac{511 - 24.16}{24.16} = 0.06 > 0.005 \text{ Ok}$$

4- Design of Dowels :-

Load Transfer In Footing :-

$$\Phi P_n \cdot b = \Phi (0.85 f'_c A_1 \times \sqrt{\frac{A_2}{A_1}})$$

$$A_1 = 50 \times 35 = 0.175 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = 190 \times 190 = 3.61 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{A_2}{A_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.61}{0.175}} = 4.54 > 2 \text{ } \sqrt{\frac{A_2}{A_1}} = 2$$

$$\Phi P_n \cdot b = 0.65 \times (0.85 \times 28 \times 175 \times 2) = 5414.5 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\Phi P_n = 5414.5 > P_u = 2080 \text{ ok}$$

No Need For Dowels**Load Transfer In Column :-**

$$\Phi P_n \cdot b = 0.65 \times (0.85 \times 28 \times 175) = 2707.25 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\Phi P_n = 2707.25 > P_u = 2080 \text{ kn} \dots \dots \dots \text{.ok}$$

No Need For Dowels

$$A_{s,\min} = 0.005 \cdot A_c = 0.005 \cdot 500 \cdot 350 = 875 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 8Ø16, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 1608 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 875 \text{ mm}^2 \dots \text{Ok}$

5- Development Length In Footing :-**Tension Development Length In Footing :-**

$$L_{d_{T_{req}}} = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{F_y}{\lambda \cdot f_c} \cdot \frac{\psi_e \psi_s \psi_r}{\frac{k_{tr} + c_b}{d_b}} \cdot d_b > 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$k_{tr} = 0 \text{ No stripes}$$

$$c_b = 75 + \frac{16}{2} = 83 \text{ mm Or } c_b = \frac{150}{2} = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{k_{tr} + c_b}{d_b} = \frac{0 + 75}{16} = 4.68 > 2.5$$

$$\frac{k_{tr} + c_b}{d_b} = 2.5$$

$$L_{d_{T_{req}}} = \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{420}{1 \cdot 28} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.8}{2.5} \cdot 16 = 365.75 \text{ mm} > 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{d_{T_{available}}} = \frac{1900 - 500}{2} - 75 = 625 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{d_{T_{available}}} = 625 \text{ mm} > L_{d_{req}} = 395.054 \text{ mm} \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

Compression Development Length In Footing :-

$$Ld_{Creq} = \frac{0.24 \cdot F_y \cdot d_B}{24} > 0.043 \cdot F_y \cdot d_B > 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$Ld_{Creq} = \frac{0.24 \cdot 420 \cdot 16}{28} = 304.8 > 0.043 \cdot 420 \cdot 16 = 288.96 > 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$Ld_{Creq} = 304.8 \text{ mm}$$

$$Ld_{available} = 600 - 75 - 16 - 16 = 493 \text{ mm} > Ld_{Creq} = 304.8 \text{ mm} \dots\dots \text{Ok}$$

Lap Splice of Dowels In Column :-

$$L_{sc} = 0.071 \times f_y \times d_b = 0.071 \times 420 \times 16 = 477.12 \text{ mm} > 300 \text{ mm}$$

Select $L_{sc} = 500 \text{ mm}$

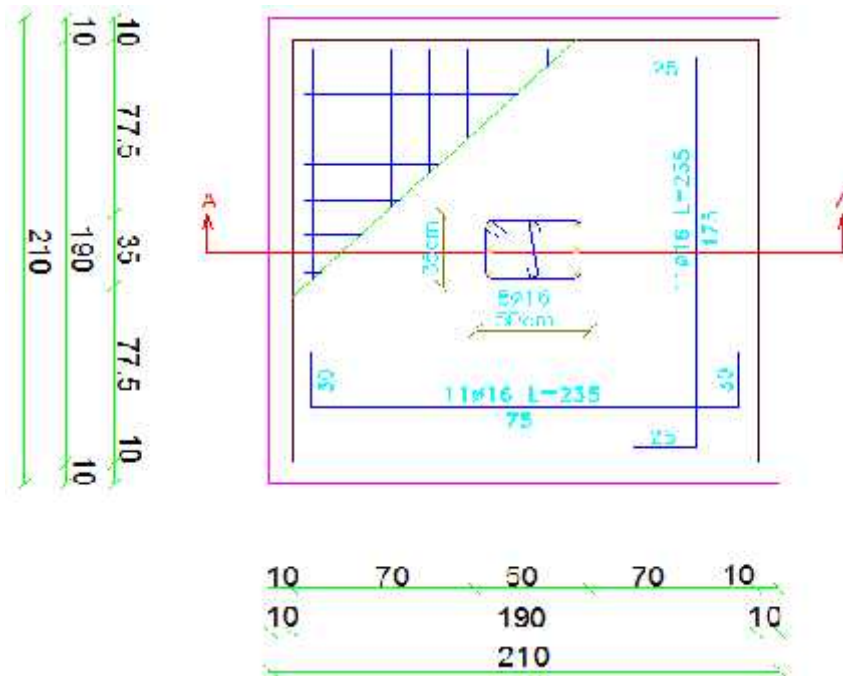
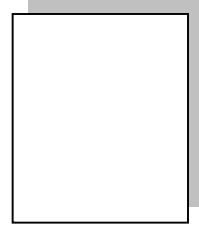


Fig 4.24 :Foot Reinforcement Details.

الفصل الخامس



النتائج والتوصيات

- ١-٥ مقدمة.
- ٢-٥ النتائج.
- ٣-٥ التوصيات.

في هذا المشروع تم الحصول على مخططات معمارية تفتقد لى الكثير من . بعد دراسة جميع المتطلبات تم .
المخططات المعمارية والمخططات الإنشائية الشاملة ه في مدينه .
عداد المخططات الانشائية بشكل مفصل ودقيق وواضح لتسهيل عملية البناء . ويقدم هذا التقرير شرحا لجميع خطوات
التصميم المعمارية والانشائية للمبنى.

. يجب على كل طالب أو مصمم إنشائي أن يكون قادراً على التصميم بشكل يدوي حتى يستطيع . الخبرة والمعرفة
البرامج التصميمية المحوسبة.

. من العوامل التي يجب أخذها بعين ، العوامل الطبيعية المحيطة بالمبنى وطبيعة الموقع وتأثير القوى الطبيعية

. من أهم خطوات التصميم الإنشائي، كيفية الربط بين العناصر الإنشائية المختلفة من خلال النظرة الشمولية للمبني .
ثم تجزئة هذه العناصر لتصميمها بشكل منفرد ومعرفة كيفية التصميم، مع أخذ الظروف المحيطة بالمبنى بعين
. القيمة الخاصة بقوة تحمل التربة هي 400KN/m^2 .

.
(Ribbed Slab) . كثير من العقود نظراً لطبيعة وشكل المنشأ .
(Solid Slab) في مناطق بيت الدرج، نظراً لكونها أكثر فاعلية من .

:-

هناك عدة برامج حاسوب تم استخدامها هذا المشروع وهي:-

a. AUTOCAD (2007+2015) :- وذلك لعمل الرسومات المفصلة للعناصر الإنشائية.

b. ATIR :- للتصميم والتحليل الإنشائي للعناصر الإنشائية.

c. Microsoft Office XP :- استخدامه في أجزاء مختلفة من المشروع مثل كتابة النصوص والتنسيق وإخراج
عداد الجداول المرافقة للتصميم.

d. Google SketchUp :- هذا البرنامج مجسمات ثلاثية الأبعاد .

. الأحمال الحية المستخدمة في هذا المشروع كانت من كود الأحمال الأردني.

. من الصفات التي يجب أن يتصف بها المصمم، صفة الحس الهندسي التي يقوم من خلالها بتجاوز أية مشكلة ممكن أن
تعرضه في المشروع وبشكل مقنع ومدرّوس.

لقد كان لهذا المشروع دور كبير في توسيع وتعميق فهمنا لطبيعة المشاريع الإنشائية بكل ما فيها من تفاصيل وتحاليل وتصاميم حيث نود هنا - من خلال هذه التجربة - أن نقدم مجموعة من التوصيات، نأمل بأن تعود بالفائدة والنصح لمن يخطط اختيار مشاريع ذات طابع .

ففي البداية، يجب أن يتم تنسيق وتجهيز كافة المخططات المعمارية، بحيث يتم اختيار مواد البناء مع تحديد النظام الإنشائي 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 كافة أنحاء المبنى؛ ليتم امها فيما بعد في مقاومة أحمال الزلازل وغيرها من القوى الأفقية.