

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين



كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا
دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية

اسم المشروع

التصميم الإنشائي لمركز زكاة وصدقات الخليل

فريق العمل

حسن نصار

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شهادة تقييم مشروع التخرج

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

الخليل – فلسطين



ميم والتفاصيل الإنشائية

فريق العمل

حسن نصار

إياد العسيلي

أنس الشويكي

. 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 الجزئي بمتطلبات الدائرة لدرجة البكالوريوس.

توقيع رئيس الدائرة

.هيثم عياد

.....

توقيع مشرف المشروع

.هيثم عياد

.....

حزيران –

هداء

إلى كل من يروم أن يغتني بالبحث عن كينونته وسط تراكم معرفي زاخر....

إلى الذين لا يسأمون أن يرفعوا اللبنة فوق اللبنة ليس ! بل لتشديد شرفة
لنظل من عليائها على ماضيها السحيق ونستشر من عليها معالم مستقبلنا....

.....

يهدي إلى....

آبائنا وأمهاتنا....

وشعور الواجب المتدفق نحوهم....

واشتياق الاتصال الدائم بهم....

والحنين المحرق للالتقاء بهم....

.... نا ووحدتنا في هذا البحث

.....

هذا الجيل الصاعد....

الشباب في ربوعه....

إليكم أحببتنا جميعاً نهدي هذا

فريق العمل

الشكر والتقدير

أينعت ففاضت ثمّ فاضت، إلى أساتذتي الأفاضل
الذين زرعت ألسنتهم الذين حباهم الله بدقة الحس وسلامة
على العلم حلة من الجمال والبهاء في سبيل الوصول به
وبنا نحو درجة الكمال تبعاً لتطور الحياة في هذا العصر، وما دخل عليها
من تغير في النظم والتقاليد :

- جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين الموقرة وكلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا
ودائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعمارية بكافة طاقمها العامل على تخريج
جيل .

- جميع الأساتذة بالجامع هيثم عياد
الجهد النفيس للخروج بهذا العمل بالشكل اللائق.

- لقائمين عليها لتعاونهم الكامل ومساعدتهم
توفير الكتب الخاصة بالمشروع.

ملخص المشروع

التصميم الإنشائي لمركز زكاة وصدقات الخليل

فريق العمل
أنس الشويكي
إياد العسيلي
حسن نصار

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين - ٥٥٥٥ م

إشراف:

د. أيمن عياد

تتلخص فكرة المشروع في إنجاز بحث علمي يشمل كافة الدراسات النظرية والتحليلية والتصميمية، بهدف عمل التصميم الإنشائي الكامل لكافة العناصر الإنشائية بجميع تفصيلاتها لمبنى المركز – التابع لوزارة الأوقاف والشؤون والمقدسات الإسلامية – والمفترض بناؤه على أرض خليل الرحمن.

وهذا المشروع يتكون من ثمانية طوابق، تحتوي على الكثير من الفعاليات التي يحتاجها المستخدم. وقد صمم هذا المبنى على أحدث الطرز المعمارية بما يحقق متطلبات الراحة والأمان والرفاهية.

تم تصميم هذا المبنى إنشائياً اعتماداً على الكود الأمريكي، كما تم اعتماد كودات أخرى مساعدة. وقد احتوى المشروع في مجمله على التحليل الإنشائي للمبنى، والطرق المتبعة في التصميم، إضافة إلى المخططات التنفيذية الخاصة بالعناصر الإنشائية المكونة للمبنى.

Abstract

The Structural Design of Hebron Zakat & Charity Committee Center

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The purpose of this project is the structural design of a multi-story building in Hebron city.

This building consists of six floors and it contains a plenty of activities.

The structural design of the building was carried out according to the ACI318M-05 Code, in addition, some assistant codes were used.

The project composed of analysis & design of the structural parts of the building, and all of the plans needed to complete the construction.

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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_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.
- **DL** = dead loads.
- **d** = distance from extreme compression fiber to centroid of tension reinforcement.
- **E_c** = modulus of elasticity of concrete.
- **F_y** = specified yield strength of non-prestressed reinforcement.
- **h** = overall thickness of member.
- **I** = moment of inertia of section resisting externally applied factored loads.

- **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.
- **L_d** = development length.
- **L_w** = length of wall.
- **M** = bending moment.
- **M_u** = factored moment at section.
- **M_n** = nominal moment.
- **P_n** = nominal axial load.
- **P_u** = factored axial load
- **S** = Spacing of shear or in direction parallel to longitudinal reinforcement.
- **V_c** = nominal shear strength provided by concrete.
- **V_n** = nominal shear stress.
- **V_s** = nominal shear strength provided by shear reinforcement.
- **V_u** = factored shear force at section.
- **W_c** = weight of concrete. (kN/m³).
- **W** = width of beam or rib.
- **W_u** = factored load per unit area.
- **Φ** = strength reduction factor.
- **SH** = Shear Wall.
- **BS** = Basement Wall

٢.٢ المقدمة:

بعد المبنى أحد أهم الاحتياجات الإنسانية على مر الزمن، ويتشكل المبنى بناءً على تنوع طرق المعيشة والمتطلبات الحياتية والتطورات التقنية التي ظهرت عبر السنوات. لكن هذا التطور العصور المتقدمة استدعى أوقاتاً طويلة للانتقال من مطلب إلى آخر أو من تقنية إلى أخرى فقد استدعى انتقال الإنسان إلى الكهف ومنه إلى الكوخ مئات السنين.

ونتيجة للتطور الكبير أنظمة وتقنيات البناء بعد استخدام مواد البناء الحديثة سمنت، والألمنيوم، والبلاستيك وغيرها أصبحت المدن مزدحمة المخرات الوظائف والهيئات والارتفاعات مما قلص الفترات الزمنية المطلوبة لإحداث التطور المواكب لمتطلبات الإنسان المتسارعة. كما ساهم تطور الأنظمة الهندسية والخدمات مثل أنظمة الكهرباء والهاتف وشبكات المياه في شكل المباني والمدن على حد سواء. وشهدت الحقبة الأخيرة من القرن العشرين ثورة تقنيات الحاسوب وأنظمة المعلومات والاتصالات أثرت الأنشطة الحياتية للإنسان وارتبط الكثير من نشاط الإنسان اليومي بهذه التقنيات الإلكترونية بصورة أو بأخرى ظهر تأثيرها على تصميم المبنى " المبنى المزدحم المزدحم المزدحم.... الخ " وظهر جيل جديد من المباني يستخدم هذه التقنيات وبمساعدة الحاسوب، ليس فقط لتنظيم العلاقة بين الأنظمة المختلفة المستخدمة

المبنى وزيادة الرفاهية والترف للحضارة المدنية ولكن لتقليل استهلاك الطاقة التي أصبحت تشكل خطراً قادمًا بالمقارنة بين الطاقة المستهلكة والمنتجة.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ :

لير الاكتفاء بإنفاق معظم أموال الصدقات والزكوات على المساعدات الإنمائية الطارئة على الفقراء وعدم إخراجهم من دائرة الفقر، انتقادات خبراء اقتصاديين وناشطين في العمل الأهلي الذين يدعون لتطوير المراكز الخدمية لهذه الأموال الدينية.

برزت مؤسسات الزكاة في صورتها العصرية في العقود القليلة الماضية. لقد كان ذلك إحياء لهذا القطاع الحيوي الذي بقي مهملاً طوال عقود طويلة سابقة أو قرون من الزمن في بعض الأحوال، رغم ما يوليه هذا القطاع من الأهمية.

ولا يغيب عن الأذهان ما للقطاع الخيري بشكل عام، في مجالات الزكاة والأوقاف وأوجه الإنفاق الأخرى، من بصمات لا تخطئها العين في النهضة الحضارية التي عرفها التاريخ الإسلامي الحافل.

كما لم يكن مستغرباً أن يكون الضمور الحضاري للمسلمين متوافقاً مع انحسار هذا القطاع الحيوي وتراجعته، ضمن عوامل ذاتية وخارجية في القرون الأخيرة. وقد جاءت نهضة مؤسسات الزكاة والعمل الخيري الإسلامية في شكلها الحديث إقراراً ضمنياً بعدم جدوى الاقتصار على الوسائل التقليدية في توزيع الزكاة عبر أفاق محدودة.

يذكر أن لجنة زكاة وصدقات الخليل تقوم على خدمة الألف من الفقراء الأيتام والعائلات المستورة^١ وأصحاب الاحتياجات الطارئة، وحيث إن خدمات اللجنة قد توسعت وأصبحت ملاذاً للكثير من أهل هذا البلد المرابط مما حدا بها إلى إعداد مشروع (بناء مركز زكاة وصدقات الخليل)^٢ محاولة منها لاستكمال خدماتها لصالح أهل الحاجة من الفقراء والمحتاجين.

١.١. أهداف المشروع:

تتلخص مشكلة المشروع^٣ في إنجاز بحث علمي يشمل الدراسات النظرية والتحليلية^٤ والتصميمية لموضوع مشروع التخرج الذي يهدف إلى ^٥ ^٦ ^٧ ^٨ ^٩ ^{١٠} ^{١١} ^{١٢} ^{١٣} ^{١٤} ^{١٥} ^{١٦} ^{١٧} ^{١٨} ^{١٩} ^{٢٠} ^{٢١} ^{٢٢} ^{٢٣} ^{٢٤} ^{٢٥} ^{٢٦} ^{٢٧} ^{٢٨} ^{٢٩} ^{٣٠} ^{٣١} ^{٣٢} ^{٣٣} ^{٣٤} ^{٣٥} ^{٣٦} ^{٣٧} ^{٣٨} ^{٣٩} ^{٤٠} ^{٤١} ^{٤٢} ^{٤٣} ^{٤٤} ^{٤٥} ^{٤٦} ^{٤٧} ^{٤٨} ^{٤٩} ^{٥٠} ^{٥١} ^{٥٢} ^{٥٣} ^{٥٤} ^{٥٥} ^{٥٦} ^{٥٧} ^{٥٨} ^{٥٩} ^{٦٠} ^{٦١} ^{٦٢} ^{٦٣} ^{٦٤} ^{٦٥} ^{٦٦} ^{٦٧} ^{٦٨} ^{٦٩} ^{٧٠} ^{٧١} ^{٧٢} ^{٧٣} ^{٧٤} ^{٧٥} ^{٧٦} ^{٧٧} ^{٧٨} ^{٧٩} ^{٨٠} ^{٨١} ^{٨٢} ^{٨٣} ^{٨٤} ^{٨٥} ^{٨٦} ^{٨٧} ^{٨٨} ^{٨٩} ^{٩٠} ^{٩١} ^{٩٢} ^{٩٣} ^{٩٤} ^{٩٥} ^{٩٦} ^{٩٧} ^{٩٨} ^{٩٩} ^{١٠٠} ^{١٠١} ^{١٠٢} ^{١٠٣} ^{١٠٤} ^{١٠٥} ^{١٠٦} ^{١٠٧} ^{١٠٨} ^{١٠٩} ^{١١٠} ^{١١١} ^{١١٢} ^{١١٣} ^{١١٤} ^{١١٥} ^{١١٦} ^{١١٧} ^{١١٨} ^{١١٩} ^{١٢٠} ^{١٢١} ^{١٢٢} ^{١٢٣} ^{١٢٤} ^{١٢٥} ^{١٢٦} ^{١٢٧} ^{١٢٨} ^{١٢٩} ^{١٣٠} ^{١٣١} ^{١٣٢} ^{١٣٣} ^{١٣٤} ^{١٣٥} ^{١٣٦} ^{١٣٧} ^{١٣٨} ^{١٣٩} ^{١٤٠} ^{١٤١} ^{١٤٢} ^{١٤٣} ^{١٤٤} ^{١٤٥} ^{١٤٦} ^{١٤٧} ^{١٤٨} ^{١٤٩} ^{١٥٠} ^{١٥١} ^{١٥٢} ^{١٥٣} ^{١٥٤} ^{١٥٥} ^{١٥٦} ^{١٥٧} ^{١٥٨} ^{١٥٩} ^{١٦٠} ^{١٦١} ^{١٦٢} ^{١٦٣} ^{١٦٤} ^{١٦٥} ^{١٦٦} ^{١٦٧} ^{١٦٨} ^{١٦٩} ^{١٧٠} ^{١٧١} ^{١٧٢} ^{١٧٣} ^{١٧٤} ^{١٧٥} ^{١٧٦} ^{١٧٧} ^{١٧٨} ^{١٧٩} ^{١٨٠} ^{١٨١} ^{١٨٢} ^{١٨٣} ^{١٨٤} ^{١٨٥} ^{١٨٦} ^{١٨٧} ^{١٨٨} ^{١٨٩} ^{١٩٠} ^{١٩١} ^{١٩٢} ^{١٩٣} ^{١٩٤} ^{١٩٥} ^{١٩٦} ^{١٩٧} ^{١٩٨} ^{١٩٩} ^{٢٠٠} ^{٢٠١} ^{٢٠٢} ^{٢٠٣} ^{٢٠٤} ^{٢٠٥} ^{٢٠٦} ^{٢٠٧} ^{٢٠٨} ^{٢٠٩} ^{٢١٠} ^{٢١١} ^{٢١٢} ^{٢١٣} ^{٢١٤} ^{٢١٥} ^{٢١٦} ^{٢١٧} ^{٢١٨} ^{٢١٩} ^{٢٢٠} ^{٢٢١} ^{٢٢٢} ^{٢٢٣} ^{٢٢٤} ^{٢٢٥} ^{٢٢٦} ^{٢٢٧} ^{٢٢٨} ^{٢٢٩} ^{٢٣٠} ^{٢٣١} ^{٢٣٢} ^{٢٣٣} ^{٢٣٤} ^{٢٣٥} ^{٢٣٦} ^{٢٣٧} ^{٢٣٨} ^{٢٣٩} ^{٢٤٠} ^{٢٤١} ^{٢٤٢} ^{٢٤٣} ^{٢٤٤} ^{٢٤٥} ^{٢٤٦} ^{٢٤٧} ^{٢٤٨} ^{٢٤٩} ^{٢٥٠} ^{٢٥١} ^{٢٥٢} ^{٢٥٣} ^{٢٥٤} ^{٢٥٥} ^{٢٥٦} ^{٢٥٧} ^{٢٥٨} ^{٢٥٩} ^{٢٦٠} ^{٢٦١} ^{٢٦٢} ^{٢٦٣} ^{٢٦٤} ^{٢٦٥} ^{٢٦٦} ^{٢٦٧} ^{٢٦٨} ^{٢٦٩} ^{٢٧٠} ^{٢٧١} ^{٢٧٢} ^{٢٧٣} ^{٢٧٤} ^{٢٧٥} ^{٢٧٦} ^{٢٧٧} ^{٢٧٨} ^{٢٧٩} ^{٢٨٠} ^{٢٨١} ^{٢٨٢} ^{٢٨٣} ^{٢٨٤} ^{٢٨٥} ^{٢٨٦} ^{٢٨٧} ^{٢٨٨} ^{٢٨٩} ^{٢٩٠} ^{٢٩١} ^{٢٩٢} ^{٢٩٣} ^{٢٩٤} ^{٢٩٥} ^{٢٩٦} ^{٢٩٧} ^{٢٩٨} ^{٢٩٩} ^{٣٠٠} ^{٣٠١} ^{٣٠٢} ^{٣٠٣} ^{٣٠٤} ^{٣٠٥} ^{٣٠٦} ^{٣٠٧} ^{٣٠٨} ^{٣٠٩} ^{٣١٠} ^{٣١١} ^{٣١٢} ^{٣١٣} ^{٣١٤} ^{٣١٥} ^{٣١٦} ^{٣١٧} ^{٣١٨} ^{٣١٩} ^{٣٢٠} ^{٣٢١} ^{٣٢٢} ^{٣٢٣} ^{٣٢٤} ^{٣٢٥} ^{٣٢٦} ^{٣٢٧} ^{٣٢٨} ^{٣٢٩} ^{٣٣٠} ^{٣٣١} ^{٣٣٢} ^{٣٣٣} ^{٣٣٤} ^{٣٣٥} ^{٣٣٦} ^{٣٣٧} ^{٣٣٨} ^{٣٣٩} ^{٣٤٠} ^{٣٤١} ^{٣٤٢} ^{٣٤٣} ^{٣٤٤} ^{٣٤٥} ^{٣٤٦} ^{٣٤٧} ^{٣٤٨} ^{٣٤٩} ^{٣٥٠} ^{٣٥١} ^{٣٥٢} ^{٣٥٣} ^{٣٥٤} ^{٣٥٥} ^{٣٥٦} ^{٣٥٧} ^{٣٥٨} ^{٣٥٩} ^{٣٦٠} ^{٣٦١} ^{٣٦٢} ^{٣٦٣} ^{٣٦٤} ^{٣٦٥} ^{٣٦٦} ^{٣٦٧} ^{٣٦٨} ^{٣٦٩} ^{٣٧٠} ^{٣٧١} ^{٣٧٢} ^{٣٧٣} ^{٣٧٤} ^{٣٧٥} ^{٣٧٦} ^{٣٧٧} ^{٣٧٨} ^{٣٧٩} ^{٣٨٠} ^{٣٨١} ^{٣٨٢} ^{٣٨٣} ^{٣٨٤} ^{٣٨٥} ^{٣٨٦} ^{٣٨٧} ^{٣٨٨} ^{٣٨٩} ^{٣٩٠} ^{٣٩١} ^{٣٩٢} ^{٣٩٣} ^{٣٩٤} ^{٣٩٥} ^{٣٩٦} ^{٣٩٧} ^{٣٩٨} ^{٣٩٩} ^{٤٠٠} ^{٤٠١} ^{٤٠٢} ^{٤٠٣} ^{٤٠٤} ^{٤٠٥} ^{٤٠٦} ^{٤٠٧} ^{٤٠٨} ^{٤٠٩} ^{٤١٠} ^{٤١١} ^{٤١٢} ^{٤١٣} ^{٤١٤} ^{٤١٥} ^{٤١٦} ^{٤١٧} ^{٤١٨} ^{٤١٩} ^{٤٢٠} ^{٤٢١} ^{٤٢٢} ^{٤٢٣} ^{٤٢٤} ^{٤٢٥} ^{٤٢٦} ^{٤٢٧} ^{٤٢٨} ^{٤٢٩} ^{٤٣٠} ^{٤٣١} ^{٤٣٢} ^{٤٣٣} ^{٤٣٤} ^{٤٣٥} ^{٤٣٦} ^{٤٣٧} ^{٤٣٨} ^{٤٣٩} ^{٤٤٠} ^{٤٤١} ^{٤٤٢} ^{٤٤٣} ^{٤٤٤} ^{٤٤٥} ^{٤٤٦} ^{٤٤٧} ^{٤٤٨} ^{٤٤٩} ^{٤٥٠} ^{٤٥١} ^{٤٥٢} ^{٤٥٣} ^{٤٥٤} ^{٤٥٥} ^{٤٥٦} ^{٤٥٧} ^{٤٥٨} ^{٤٥٩} ^{٤٦٠} ^{٤٦١} ^{٤٦٢} ^{٤٦٣} ^{٤٦٤} ^{٤٦٥} ^{٤٦٦} ^{٤٦٧} ^{٤٦٨} ^{٤٦٩} ^{٤٧٠} ^{٤٧١} ^{٤٧٢} ^{٤٧٣} ^{٤٧٤} ^{٤٧٥} ^{٤٧٦} ^{٤٧٧} ^{٤٧٨} ^{٤٧٩} ^{٤٨٠} ^{٤٨١} ^{٤٨٢} ^{٤٨٣} ^{٤٨٤} ^{٤٨٥} ^{٤٨٦} ^{٤٨٧} ^{٤٨٨} ^{٤٨٩} ^{٤٩٠} ^{٤٩١} ^{٤٩٢} ^{٤٩٣} ^{٤٩٤} ^{٤٩٥} ^{٤٩٦} ^{٤٩٧} ^{٤٩٨} ^{٤٩٩} ^{٥٠٠} ^{٥٠١} ^{٥٠٢} ^{٥٠٣} ^{٥٠٤} ^{٥٠٥} ^{٥٠٦} ^{٥٠٧} ^{٥٠٨} ^{٥٠٩} ^{٥١٠} ^{٥١١} ^{٥١٢} ^{٥١٣} ^{٥١٤} ^{٥١٥} ^{٥١٦} ^{٥١٧} ^{٥١٨} ^{٥١٩} ^{٥٢٠} ^{٥٢١} ^{٥٢٢} ^{٥٢٣} ^{٥٢٤} ^{٥٢٥} ^{٥٢٦} ^{٥٢٧} ^{٥٢٨} ^{٥٢٩} ^{٥٣٠} ^{٥٣١} ^{٥٣٢} ^{٥٣٣} ^{٥٣٤} ^{٥٣٥} ^{٥٣٦} ^{٥٣٧} ^{٥٣٨} ^{٥٣٩} ^{٥٤٠} ^{٥٤١} ^{٥٤٢} ^{٥٤٣} ^{٥٤٤} ^{٥٤٥} ^{٥٤٦} ^{٥٤٧} ^{٥٤٨} ^{٥٤٩} ^{٥٥٠} ^{٥٥١} ^{٥٥٢} ^{٥٥٣} ^{٥٥٤} ^{٥٥٥} ^{٥٥٦} ^{٥٥٧} ^{٥٥٨} ^{٥٥٩} ^{٥٦٠} ^{٥٦١} ^{٥٦٢} ^{٥٦٣} ^{٥٦٤} ^{٥٦٥} ^{٥٦٦} ^{٥٦٧} ^{٥٦٨} ^{٥٦٩} ^{٥٧٠} ^{٥٧١} ^{٥٧٢} ^{٥٧٣} ^{٥٧٤} ^{٥٧٥} ^{٥٧٦} ^{٥٧٧} ^{٥٧٨} ^{٥٧٩} ^{٥٨٠} ^{٥٨١} ^{٥٨٢} ^{٥٨٣} ^{٥٨٤} ^{٥٨٥} ^{٥٨٦} ^{٥٨٧} ^{٥٨٨} ^{٥٨٩} ^{٥٩٠} ^{٥٩١} ^{٥٩٢} ^{٥٩٣} ^{٥٩٤} ^{٥٩٥} ^{٥٩٦} ^{٥٩٧} ^{٥٩٨} ^{٥٩٩} ^{٦٠٠} ^{٦٠١} ^{٦٠٢} ^{٦٠٣} ^{٦٠٤} ^{٦٠٥} ^{٦٠٦} ^{٦٠٧} ^{٦٠٨} ^{٦٠٩} ^{٦١٠} ^{٦١١} ^{٦١٢} ^{٦١٣} ^{٦١٤} ^{٦١٥} ^{٦١٦} ^{٦١٧} ^{٦١٨} ^{٦١٩} ^{٦٢٠} ^{٦٢١} ^{٦٢٢} ^{٦٢٣} ^{٦٢٤} ^{٦٢٥} ^{٦٢٦} ^{٦٢٧} ^{٦٢٨} ^{٦٢٩} ^{٦٣٠} ^{٦٣١} ^{٦٣٢} ^{٦٣٣} ^{٦٣٤} ^{٦٣٥} ^{٦٣٦} ^{٦٣٧} ^{٦٣٨} ^{٦٣٩} ^{٦٤٠} ^{٦٤١} ^{٦٤٢} ^{٦٤٣} ^{٦٤٤} ^{٦٤٥} ^{٦٤٦} ^{٦٤٧} ^{٦٤٨} ^{٦٤٩} ^{٦٥٠} ^{٦٥١} ^{٦٥٢} ^{٦٥٣} ^{٦٥٤} ^{٦٥٥} ^{٦٥٦} ^{٦٥٧} ^{٦٥٨} ^{٦٥٩} ^{٦٦٠} ^{٦٦١} ^{٦٦٢} ^{٦٦٣} ^{٦٦٤} ^{٦٦٥} ^{٦٦٦} ^{٦٦٧} ^{٦٦٨} ^{٦٦٩} ^{٦٧٠} ^{٦٧١} ^{٦٧٢} ^{٦٧٣} ^{٦٧٤} ^{٦٧٥} ^{٦٧٦} ^{٦٧٧} ^{٦٧٨} ^{٦٧٩} ^{٦٨٠} ^{٦٨١} ^{٦٨٢} ^{٦٨٣} ^{٦٨٤} ^{٦٨٥} ^{٦٨٦} ^{٦٨٧} ^{٦٨٨} ^{٦٨٩} ^{٦٩٠} ^{٦٩١} ^{٦٩٢} ^{٦٩٣} ^{٦٩٤} ^{٦٩٥} ^{٦٩٦} ^{٦٩٧} ^{٦٩٨} ^{٦٩٩} ^{٧٠٠} ^{٧٠١} ^{٧٠٢} ^{٧٠٣} ^{٧٠٤} ^{٧٠٥} ^{٧٠٦} ^{٧٠٧} ^{٧٠٨} ^{٧٠٩} ^{٧١٠} ^{٧١١} ^{٧١٢} ^{٧١٣} ^{٧١٤} ^{٧١٥} ^{٧١٦} ^{٧١٧} ^{٧١٨} ^{٧١٩} ^{٧٢٠} ^{٧٢١} ^{٧٢٢} ^{٧٢٣} ^{٧٢٤} ^{٧٢٥} ^{٧٢٦} ^{٧٢٧} ^{٧٢٨} ^{٧٢٩} ^{٧٣٠} ^{٧٣١} ^{٧٣٢} ^{٧٣٣} ^{٧٣٤} ^{٧٣٥} ^{٧٣٦} ^{٧٣٧} ^{٧٣٨} ^{٧٣٩} ^{٧٤٠} ^{٧٤١} ^{٧٤٢} ^{٧٤٣} ^{٧٤٤} ^{٧٤٥} ^{٧٤٦} ^{٧٤٧} ^{٧٤٨} ^{٧٤٩} ^{٧٥٠} ^{٧٥١} ^{٧٥٢} ^{٧٥٣} ^{٧٥٤} ^{٧٥٥} ^{٧٥٦} ^{٧٥٧} ^{٧٥٨} ^{٧٥٩} ^{٧٦٠} ^{٧٦١} ^{٧٦٢} ^{٧٦٣} ^{٧٦٤} ^{٧٦٥} ^{٧٦٦} ^{٧٦٧} ^{٧٦٨} ^{٧٦٩} ^{٧٧٠} ^{٧٧١} ^{٧٧٢} ^{٧٧٣} ^{٧٧٤} ^{٧٧٥} ^{٧٧٦} ^{٧٧٧} ^{٧٧٨} ^{٧٧٩} ^{٧٨٠} ^{٧٨١} ^{٧٨٢} ^{٧٨٣} ^{٧٨٤} ^{٧٨٥} ^{٧٨٦} ^{٧٨٧} ^{٧٨٨} ^{٧٨٩} ^{٧٩٠} ^{٧٩١} ^{٧٩٢} ^{٧٩٣} ^{٧٩٤} ^{٧٩٥} ^{٧٩٦} ^{٧٩٧} ^{٧٩٨} ^{٧٩٩} ^{٨٠٠} ^{٨٠١} ^{٨٠٢} ^{٨٠٣} ^{٨٠٤} ^{٨٠٥} ^{٨٠٦} ^{٨٠٧} ^{٨٠٨} ^{٨٠٩} ^{٨١٠} ^{٨١١} ^{٨١٢} ^{٨١٣} ^{٨١٤} ^{٨١٥} ^{٨١٦} ^{٨١٧} ^{٨١٨} ^{٨١٩} ^{٨٢٠} ^{٨٢١} ^{٨٢٢} ^{٨٢٣} ^{٨٢٤} ^{٨٢٥} ^{٨٢٦} ^{٨٢٧} ^{٨٢٨} ^{٨٢٩} ^{٨٣٠} ^{٨٣١} ^{٨٣٢} ^{٨٣٣} ^{٨٣٤} ^{٨٣٥} ^{٨٣٦} ^{٨٣٧} ^{٨٣٨} ^{٨٣٩} ^{٨٤٠} ^{٨٤١} ^{٨٤٢} ^{٨٤٣} ^{٨٤٤} ^{٨٤٥} ^{٨٤٦} ^{٨٤٧} ^{٨٤٨} ^{٨٤٩} ^{٨٥٠} ^{٨٥١} ^{٨٥٢} ^{٨٥٣} ^{٨٥٤} ^{٨٥٥} ^{٨٥٦} ^{٨٥٧} ^{٨٥٨} ^{٨٥٩} ^{٨٦٠} ^{٨٦١} ^{٨٦٢} ^{٨٦٣} ^{٨٦٤} ^{٨٦٥} ^{٨٦٦} ^{٨٦٧} ^{٨٦٨} ^{٨٦٩} ^{٨٧٠} ^{٨٧١} ^{٨٧٢} ^{٨٧٣} ^{٨٧٤} ^{٨٧٥} ^{٨٧٦} ^{٨٧٧} ^{٨٧٨} ^{٨٧٩} ^{٨٨٠} ^{٨٨١} ^{٨٨٢} ^{٨٨٣} ^{٨٨٤} ^{٨٨٥} ^{٨٨٦} ^{٨٨٧} ^{٨٨٨} ^{٨٨٩} ^{٨٩٠} ^{٨٩١} ^{٨٩٢} ^{٨٩٣} ^{٨٩٤} ^{٨٩٥} ^{٨٩٦} ^{٨٩٧} ^{٨٩٨} ^{٨٩٩} ^{٩٠٠} ^{٩٠١} ^{٩٠٢} ^{٩٠٣} ^{٩٠٤} ^{٩٠٥} ^{٩٠٦} ^{٩٠٧} ^{٩٠٨} ^{٩٠٩} ^{٩١٠} ^{٩١١} ^{٩١٢} ^{٩١٣} ^{٩١٤} ^{٩١٥} ^{٩١٦} ^{٩١٧} ^{٩١٨} ^{٩١٩} ^{٩٢٠} ^{٩٢١} ^{٩٢٢} ^{٩٢٣} ^{٩٢٤} ^{٩٢٥} ^{٩٢٦} ^{٩٢٧} ^{٩٢٨} ^{٩٢٩} ^{٩٣٠} ^{٩٣١} ^{٩٣٢} ^{٩٣٣} ^{٩٣٤} ^{٩٣٥} ^{٩٣٦} ^{٩٣٧} ^{٩٣٨} ^{٩٣٩} ^{٩٤٠} ^{٩٤١} ^{٩٤٢} ^{٩٤٣} ^{٩٤٤} ^{٩٤٥} ^{٩٤٦} ^{٩٤٧} ^{٩٤٨} ^{٩٤٩} ^{٩٥٠} ^{٩٥١} ^{٩٥٢} ^{٩٥٣} ^{٩٥٤} ^{٩٥٥} ^{٩٥٦} ^{٩٥٧} ^{٩٥٨} ^{٩٥٩} ^{٩٦٠} ^{٩٦١} ^{٩٦٢} ^{٩٦٣} ^{٩٦٤} ^{٩٦٥} ^{٩٦٦} ^{٩٦٧} ^{٩٦٨} ^{٩٦٩} ^{٩٧٠} ^{٩٧١} ^{٩٧٢} ^{٩٧٣} ^{٩٧٤} ^{٩٧٥} ^{٩٧٦} ^{٩٧٧} ^{٩٧٨} ^{٩٧٩} ^{٩٨٠} ^{٩٨١} ^{٩٨٢} ^{٩٨٣} ^{٩٨٤} ^{٩٨٥} ^{٩٨٦} ^{٩٨٧} ^{٩٨٨} ^{٩٨٩} ^{٩٩٠} ^{٩٩١} ^{٩٩٢} ^{٩٩٣} ^{٩٩٤} ^{٩٩٥} ^{٩٩٦} ^{٩٩٧} ^{٩٩٨} ^{٩٩٩} ^{١٠٠٠} ^{١٠٠١} ^{١٠٠٢} ^{١٠٠٣} ^{١٠٠٤} ^{١٠٠٥} ^{١٠٠٦} ^{١٠٠٧} ^{١٠٠٨} ^{١٠٠٩} ^{١٠١٠} ^{١٠١١} ^{١٠١٢} ^{١٠١٣} ^{١٠١٤} ^{١٠١٥} ^{١٠١٦} ^{١٠١٧} ^{١٠١٨} ^{١٠١}

حيث سيتم تطبيق هذه الدراسات بغرض إعداد التصميم الإنشائي الكامل لمبنى المشروع بدءاً بتصميم كل عنصر إنشائي (حدة) (العقدات، الجسور، الأعمدة.... الخ) وانتهاءً بتصميم الإنشائي الكامل للمبنى، مع مراعاة المحافظة على الشكل المعماري المنشود والمحافظة على آلية هذا المبنى.

١.١ أهداف المشروع:

تتلخص أهداف المشروع كالتالي:

- التصميم الإنشائي لكافة العناصر الإنشائية (الأسقف، الجدران، الأعمدة، الجسور) للخروج بمخططات تنفيذية كاملة وقابلة لتنفيذها على أرض الواقع (الطرق وأقل التكاليف) بما يحقق الوظيفة التي قد صمم من أجلها المبنى.
- موازنة التصميم الإنشائي للتصميم المعماري قدر الإمكان بما يظهر القدرة الإنشائية للمشروع مع مختلف الأفكار والعناصر المعمارية في المبنى وإخراج المبنى بصورة مميزة شريطة عدم التأثير على قدرة المبنى ومتانته.
- تجسيد المعلومات والأفكار التي توافرت من خلال المسابقات التي تمت دراستها، واستخدامها بغية تحقيق التصميم المنشود.

١.١ دوافع اختيار المشروع:

- اكتساب المهارة في التصميم الإنشائي وتطوير الحس الإنشائي اللازم لخوض ميدان العمل بكل جدارة واقتدار باختلاف الطرز المعمارية.
- غياب التصميم الإنشائي الكامل لهذا المبنى في حال اعتماد نتائج التصميم من قبل اللجنة الممتحنة أنه سيتم اعتماد الدراسات الإنشائية للمبنى وتشديد المبنى على أساس تلك النتائج من المكتب الهندسي القائم على تصميم المشروع وتجهيز مخططاته المعمارية والإنشائية والكهربائية والميكانيكية.
- الخروج عن المعنى الضيق لمهندس المهندسين فقد انحصرت هذه المعرفة التقليدية على معنى المهندس المختص بأمور التنفيذ دون التصميم.

١.٢ نطاق المشروع:

- تتمحور الدراسة حول إجراء التصميم الإنشائي الكامل لمركز زكاة وصدقات الخليل بحويه من عناصر إنشائية متنوعة وتشتمل على المخططات الإنشائية للأساسات والجدران الاستنادية والأعمدة ومخططات تسليح أسقف الأدوار المختلفة والأدراج.... الخ موضحا فيها المحاور والتفاصيل اللازمة، مع عمل جداول التسليح والتفاصيل التي

تشمل القطاعات المختلفة والأبعاد كيفية توزيع الحديد مع التكررة الحسابية، مرفقا بتحديد إجهاد الخرسانة التصميمي وكذلك إجهاد الخضوع لحديد التسليح والأحمال الحية والميتة وأية ملاحظة إنشائية أخرى مطلوب التدقيق فيها.

إجراء التعديلات اللازمة. □ إن وجدت – على المخططات المعمارية.

عدم شمولية الدراسة على أية تصاميم كهربائية أو ميكانيكية.

٥.٠ ملخص المشروع:

تعتبر الدراسات التحليلية والتصميمية والتنفيذية الحديثة لأي مشروع الضمان الرئيسي للوصول إلى نتائج دسّي متكامل وناجح، وبلي خطوات تبين تسلسل أعمال المشروع:

□ - دراسة المخططات المعمارية الخاصة بالمشروع □ والتأكد من تطابق أجزائها المختلفة.

□- إجراء التعديلات المعمارية اللازمة □ إن وجدت □ ومن ثم مراجعتها بشكلها النهائي.

□ - الدراسة الإنشائية للمبنى من حيث العناصر الإنشائية المكونة للمبنى □ وتحديد النظام الإنشائي المناسب.

□ - تحديد الأحمال التي يتعرض لها المبنى سواء أكانت استوائية أم ديناميكية " الأحمال الدائمة □ □ □ □ □ أحمال الثلوج □ أحمال الرياح أو قوى الزلازل " .

□ - عمل الدراسات التحليلية المحوسبة للعناصر الإنشائية □ المبنى □ والتعرف □ الحالات الحرجة (الخطرة) .

□ - مراجعة نتائج الدراسات التحليلية المحوسبة يدويا، والتأكد من تطابق النتائج.

□ - عمل التصميم الإنشائي المحوسب للعناصر المختلفة □ اعتمادا على الدراسات التحليلية والنتائج التي أوجدتها هذه الدراسات.

□ - مراجعة التصميم الإنشائي المحوسب يدويا.

□ - ترجمة كافة النتائج التي لم الحصول عليها سابقا على شكل مخططات □ □ □ □ □ وقابلة للتنفيذ.

□ □ - عرض المشروع ومناقشته أمام لجنة هندسية □ □ □ □ □ من أ □ □ إدخال التعديلات اللازمة - إن وجدت - واعتماد المخططات بصورتها النهائية.

ملاحظة: كتابة نص المشروع تمت بالتزامن مع كل مرحلة من المراحل السابقة، وفقا لمخطط الزمني المقترح.

□.□ محتويات المشروع:

الفصل الأول:

يتناول هذا الفصل مقدمة عامة عن المشروع بكامل تفصيلاتها بالإضافة إلى المخطط الزمني المقترح لتسلسل مراحل العمل في المشروع.

الفصل الثاني:

يستعرض هذا الفصل الوصف المعماري الخاص بالمشروع والمزايا المعمارية المميزة لعناصر المشروع.

الفصل الثالث:

يتناول تعريف عام بالمفاهيم اللازمة لعمليتي التحليل الإنشائي والتصميم الإنشائي، كما يظهر الوصف العام للعناصر الإنشائية المختلفة المستخدمة في المبنى.

الفصل الرابع:

يبين طريقة التحليل الإنشائي المطبق □□ □□□□ مختارة □□ عنصر من العناصر المكونة للمشروع □□ تحديد الأحمال التي تتعرض لها ومن ثم □□□□□□.

الفصل الخامس:

نناقش أهم النتائج التي تم التوصل إليها والتوصيات التي من شأنها تحسين تنفيذ

المشروع.

:

□.□ المقدمة

□.□ □□□□ □□□□

□.□ □□□□ المشروع

□.□ أهداف المشروع

□.□ دوافع اختيار المشروع

□.□ نطاق المشروع

□.□ منهجية المشروع

□.□ محتويات المشروع

:

□.□ المقدمة

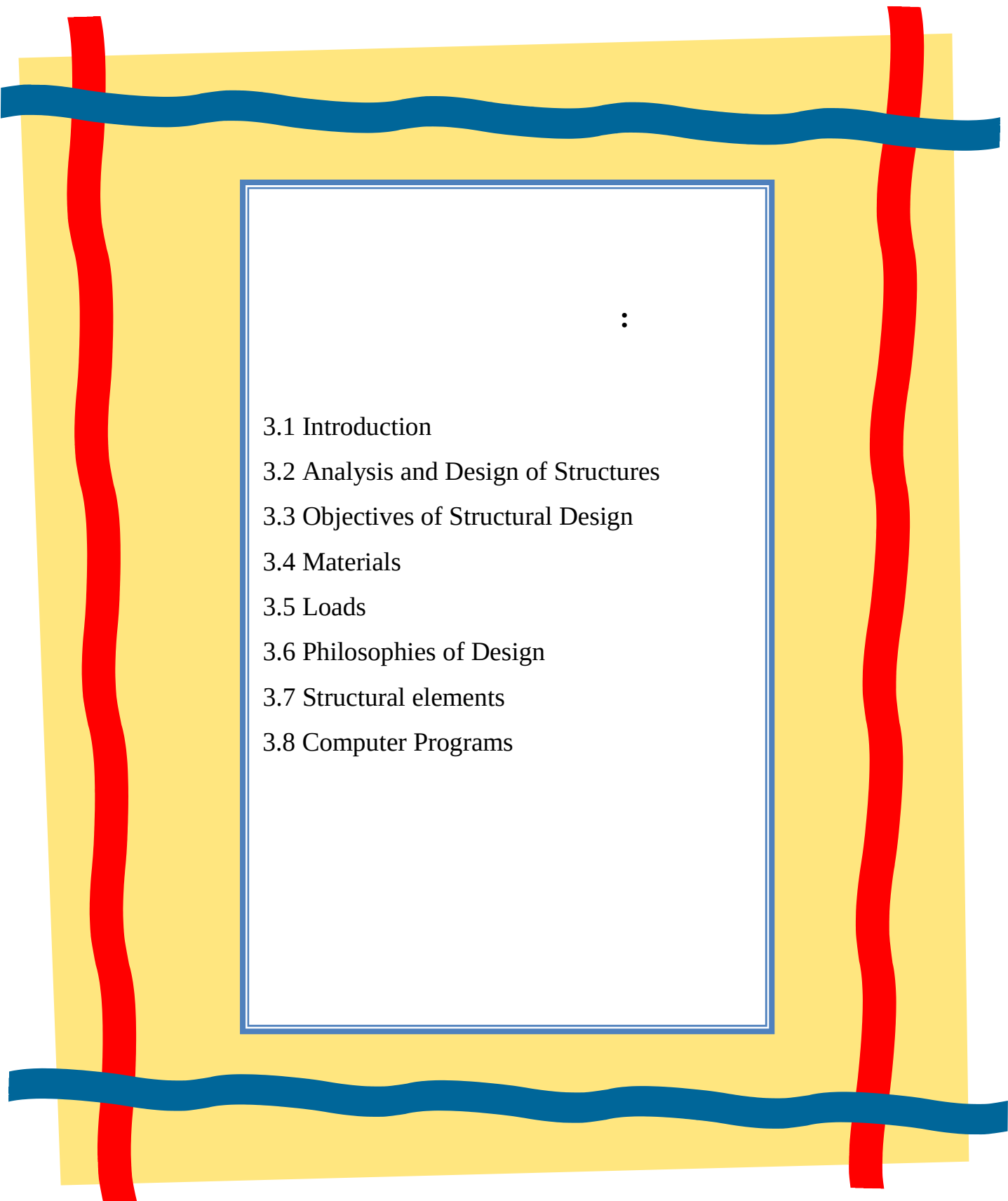
□.□ لمحة عامة عن المشروع

□.□ المشروع المقترح

□.□ موقع المشروع

□.□ النواحي المعمارية

□.□ الواجهات



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3.1 Introduction

3.2 Analysis and Design of Structures

3.3 Objectives of Structural Design

3.4 Materials

3.5 Loads

3.6 Philosophies of Design

3.7 Structural elements

3.8 Computer Programs

4.1 Introduction

This chapter shows the steps of the analysis and the design for all the types of the structural members of the building.

For example: In this structure, there are three types of slabs: the solid slabs, the one-way ribbed slabs and the two-way ribbed slabs. They would be analyzed and designed, by using the finite element method of design, depending on the computer aided analysis & design, such as ATIR- Software; to find the internal forces and the deflection of the one way ribbed slabs, in addition to the other programs such as, STAAD PRO2004- Software; to find the internal forces and the deflection for both one way-solid slabs, two-way solid slabs and two-way ribbed slabs. Then, other steps of calculations would be made; to find the required reinforcement for the all members.

4.2 Factored Load

For the project structural member's analysis and design, the factored load can be obtained as follows:

$$q_u = 1.2 \times D + 1.6 \times L \text{ (ACI318M-05, Sec. 9.2, Eq. 9.1)}$$

4.3 Determination of Thicknesses

4.3.1 Determination of Thickness of the One-Way Ribbed Slab

The structure may be exposed to different loads such as dead loads and live loads. The values of these loads depend on the structure type and the intended use.

The overall depth can be obtained according to the minimum thicknesses of non pre-stressed beams or one way slabs given in the ACI318M-05 (Sec. 9.5.2.1- table 9.5.a), as follows:

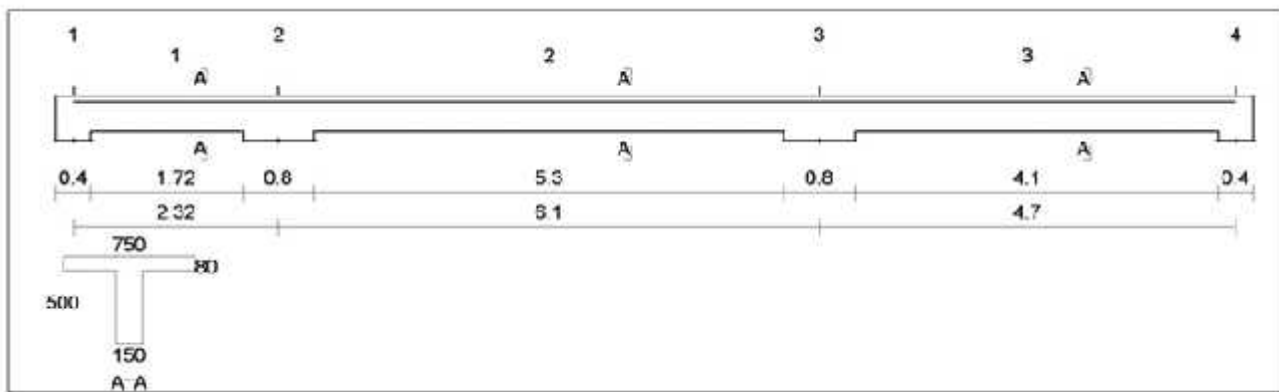


Figure (4-1) Rib 1.

For the spans arranged from left to right for one way-ribbed slab,
the minimum thicknesses are:

For R(7B) in the second floor slab:

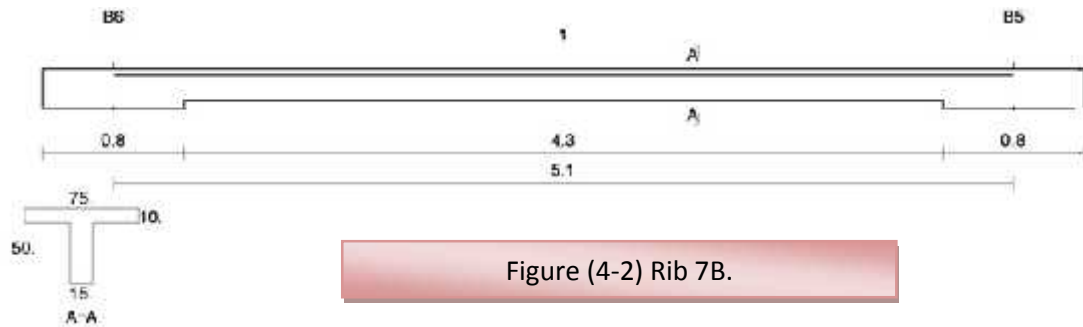


Figure (4-2) Rib 7B.

$$h \geq \frac{L}{16} = \frac{5.10}{16} = 31.88 \text{ cm}$$

For (R2) in the basement floor slab:

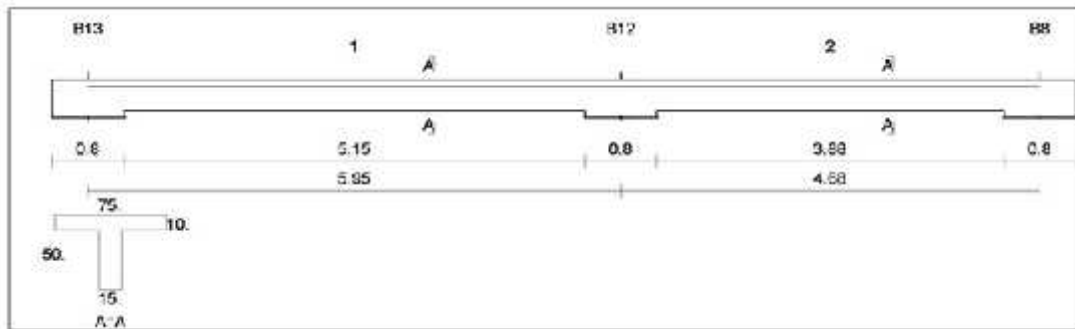


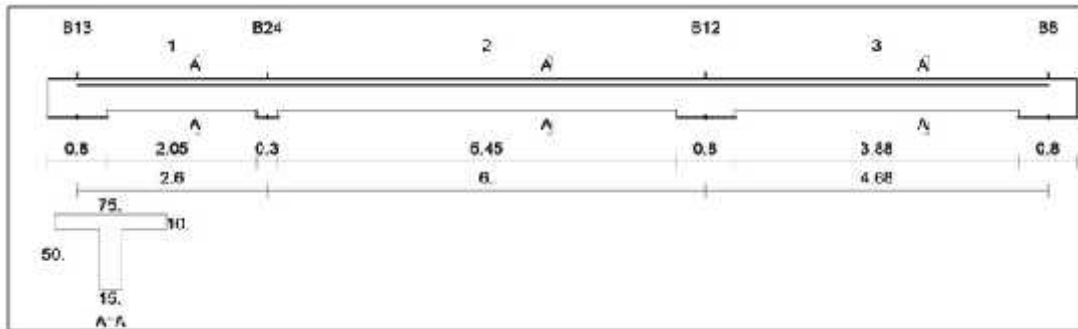
Figure (4-3) Rib 2.

From left to right:

$$h_1 \geq \frac{L_1}{18.5} = \frac{5.95}{18.5} = 32.16 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_2 \geq \frac{L_2}{18.5} = \frac{4.68}{18.5} = 25.3 \text{ cm}$$

For (R1) in the basement floor slab:



From left to right:

Figure (4-4) Rib1 In Basement Floor.

$$h_1 \geq \frac{L_1}{18.5} = \frac{2.60}{18.5} = 14.05 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_2 \geq \frac{L_2}{21} = \frac{6.00}{21} = 28.57 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_3 \geq \frac{L_3}{18.5} = \frac{4.68}{18.5} = 25.30 \text{ cm}$$

∴ Select $h = 35 \text{ cm}$

4.3.2 Determination of Thickness of The Two-Way Ribbed Slab

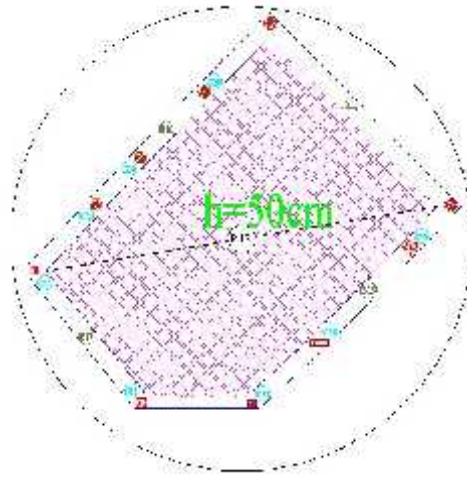


Figure (4-5) Two way Ribbed Slab.

$$\overline{Y}_{\text{Rib}} = \frac{\sum A.Y}{\sum A}$$

$$\overline{Y}_{\text{Rib}} = \frac{\sum A.Y}{\sum A} = \frac{2 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 \times 0.05 + 0.15 \times 0.35 \times 0.175}{2 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 + 0.15 \times 0.35} = 0.1083 \text{ m} = 10.83 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{\text{Rib}} = \frac{0.75 \times (0.1083)^3}{3} - \frac{(0.75 - 0.15) \times (0.0083)^3}{3} + \frac{0.15 \times (0.2417)^3}{3} = 1.023 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^4 / \text{b}$$

$$I_{\text{Slab}} = \frac{1.023 \times 10^{-3}}{0.75} (6.4) = 8.73 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_{\text{b1}} = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = \frac{1}{12} \times 0.8 \times 0.3^3 = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^4$$

$$a_1 = \frac{I_{\text{b}}}{I_{\text{s}}} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-3}}{8.73 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.206$$

For the other direction:

$$\overline{Y}_{Rib} = 0.114m, I_{Rib} = 9.77 \times 10^{-4} m^4, I_{Slab} = 5.529 \times 10^{-3} m^4, I_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} m^4, a_2 = 0.326$$

$$a_m = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} = \frac{0.206 + 0.326}{2} = 0.266$$

$$0.2 < a_m = 0.266 < 2$$

According to the ACI318M-05(Section 9.5.3.3, Eq. 9.12),

$$h_m = \frac{I_n (0.8 + f_y / 1500)}{36 + 5b (a_m - 0.2)} \text{ \& Not Less Than 125 mm}$$

$$b = \frac{L_a}{L_b} = \frac{15.02}{11.13} = 1.35$$

$$h_m = \frac{15.02 (0.8 + 420 / 1500)}{36 + 5 \times 1.35 (0.266 - 0.2)} = 44.5 \text{ cm}$$

Determination of thickness of slab according to the new dimensions:

$$\overline{Y}_{Rib} = \frac{\sum A.Y}{\sum A} = \frac{2 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 \times 0.05 + 0.15 \times 0.445 \times 0.223}{2 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 + 0.15 \times 0.445} = 0.1408 \text{ m} = 14.08 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{Rib} = \frac{0.75 \times (0.1408)^3}{3} - \frac{(0.75 - 0.15) \times (0.0408)^3}{3} + \frac{0.15 \times (0.03042)^3}{3} = 2.092 \times 10^{-3} m^4$$

$$I_{Slab} = \frac{2.092 \times 10^{-3}}{0.75} \times 6.4 = 0.01785 m^4$$

$$I_{b1} = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} m^4$$

$$a_1 = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-3}}{0.01785} = 0.1008$$

For the other direction:

$$\overline{Y}_{Rib} = 0.149m, I_{Rib} = 1.99 \times 10^{-3} m^4, I_{Slab} = 0.0267 m^4, I_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} m^4, a_2 = 0.067$$

$$a_m = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} = \frac{0.1008 + 0.067}{2} = 0.084$$

$$a_m = 0.084 < 0.2$$

According to the ACI318M-05 (Section 9.5.3.3-Table (9.5.c)), without drop panels with Exterior panels and without edge beams, Select the thickness of slab to be as L/30, then:

$$\therefore \frac{L}{30} = \frac{15.02}{30} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

📏 Thickness of Slab is 50 cm > 44 cm

Resolve using 50 cm as a thickness of the slab:

$$\overline{Y}_{Rib} = \frac{\sum A.Y}{\sum A} = \frac{2 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 \times 0.05 + 0.15 \times 0.5 \times 0.25}{2 \times 0.3 \times 0.1 + 0.15 \times 0.5} = 0.161 \text{ m} = 16.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{Rib} = \frac{0.75 \times (0.161)^3}{3} - \frac{(0.75 - 0.15) \times (0.0611)^3}{3} + \frac{0.15 \times (0.3389)^3}{3} = 2.944 \times 10^{-3} m^4$$

$$I_{Slab} = \frac{2.944 \times 10^{-3}}{0.75} \times 6.4 = 0.025 m^4$$

$$I_{b1} = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} m^4$$

$$a_1 = \frac{I_b}{I_s} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{-3}}{0.025} = 0.072$$

For the other direction:

$$\overline{Y}_{Rib} = 0.17m, I_{Rib} = 2.804 \times 10^{-3} m^4, I_{Slab} = 0.0378 m^4, I_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-3} m^4, a_2 = 0.048$$

$$a_m = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2} = \frac{0.072 + 0.048}{2} = 0.06$$

$$a_m = 0.06 < 0.2$$

According to the ACI318M-05 (Section 9.5.3.3-Table (9.5.c)), without drop panels with Exterior panels and without edge beams, Select the thickness of slab to be as $L/30$, then:

$$\frac{L}{30} = \frac{15.02}{30} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

4.4 Load Calculation

4.4.1 One-Way Ribbed Slab

For the one-way ribbed slab, the total dead load to be used in the analysis and design can be calculated as follows:

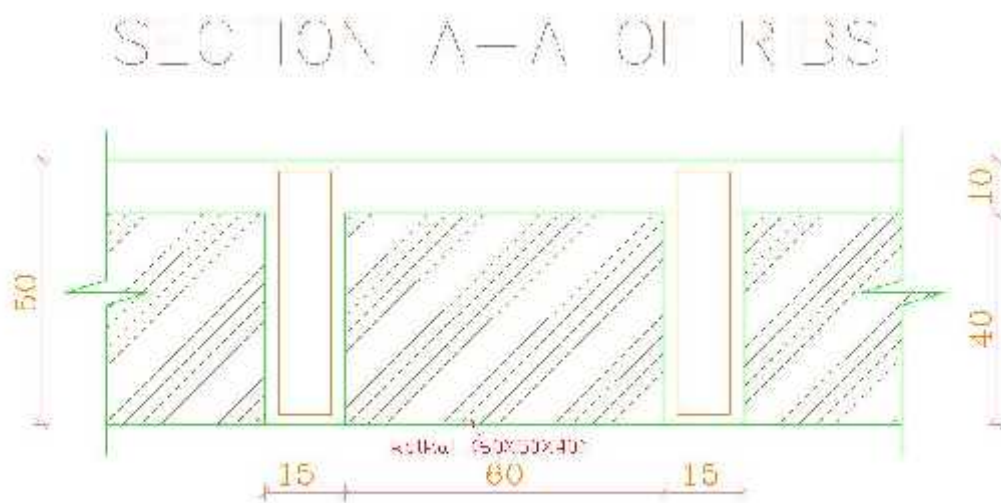


Figure (4-6) section in rib.

Nominal Dead Loads and Factored Dead Loads of one Rib

$$\text{Topping} = 0.10 \times 25 \times 0.75 = 1.88 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Rib} = 0.40 \times 0.15 \times 25 = 1.5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Block} = 0.6 \times 0.34 \times 0.5 + 0.6 \times 0.06 \times 22 = 0.89 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Tiles} = 0.03 \times 24 \times 0.75 = 0.54 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Sand} = 0.1 \times 0.75 \times 16 = 1.2 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Plastering} = 0.02 \times 22 \times 0.75 = 0.33 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Partitions} = 0.00 \text{ (Commercial)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total of Dead Loads} = 6.34 \text{ kN/m Linear}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Factored Dead Load} = 1.2 \times 6.34 = 7.60 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Live Load} = 5 \times 0.75 = 3.75 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Factored Live Load} = 1.6 \times 3.75 = 6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_u = 1.2D + 1.6L = 7.60 + 6 = 13.60 \text{ kN/m}$$

Nominal Dead Loads and Factored Dead Loads of Topping

$$\text{Topping} = 0.10 \times 25 = 2.50 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Block} = 0.34 \times 0.5 + 0.06 \times 22 = 1.49 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tiles} = 0.03 \times 24 = 0.72 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Sand} = 0.1 \times 16 = 1.6 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Plastering} = 0.02 \times 22 = 0.44 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Partitions} = 0.00 \text{ (Commercial)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total of Dead Loads} = 6.75 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Factored Dead Load} = 1.2 \times 6.75 = 8.10 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Live Load} = 5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Factored Live Load} = 1.6 \times 5 = 8.00 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Total Factored Loads} = 6.75 + 8.00 = 14.75 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

For 1m strip of topping:

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Total Factored Loads} = 14.75 \times 1 = 14.75 \text{ kN/m}$$

4.4.2 Two-way Ribbed Slab

For the one-way ribbed slab, the total dead load to be used in the analysis and design can be calculated as follows:

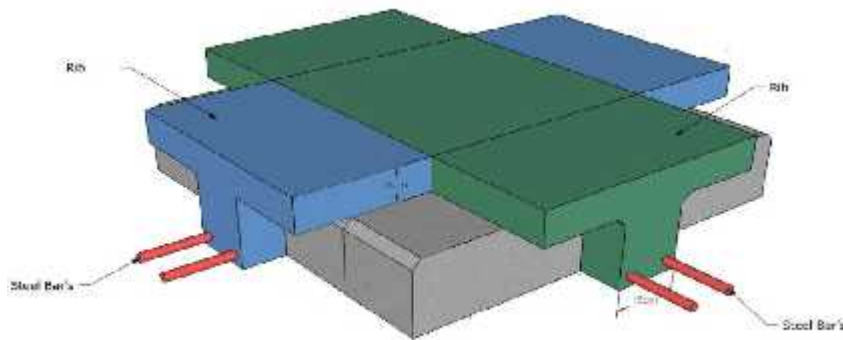


Figure (4-7) Details of Two way Ribbed Slab.

Nominal Dead Loads and Factored Dead Loads of Two-way Ribbed Slab

$$\text{Topping} = 0.10 \times 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 25 = 1.22 \text{ kN/Unit}$$

$$\text{Rib} = 0.15 \times 0.40 (0.75 + 0.5) \times 25 = 1.88 \text{ kN/Unit}$$

$$\text{Block} = 0.34 (0.3 \times 0.25 \times 4) \times 0.5 + 0.06 (0.3 \times 0.25 \times 4) \times 22 = 0.45 \text{ kN/Unit}$$

$$\text{Tiles} = 0.03 \times 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 24 = 0.35 \text{ kN/Unit}$$

$$\text{Sand} = 0.1 \times 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 16 = 0.78 \text{ kN/Unit}$$

$$\text{Plastering} = 0.02 \times 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 22 = 0.21 \text{ kN/Unit}$$

$$\text{Partitions} = 0.00 \text{ (Commercial)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total Dead Loads} = 4.89 \text{ kN/Unit}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Total Dead Loads} = \frac{4.89}{0.75 \times 0.65} = 10.03 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Factored Dead Load} = 1.2 \times 10.03 = 12.04 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Live Load = 5 kN/m^2

$\Rightarrow$ Factored Live Load = $1.6 \times 5 = 8 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$W_u = 1.2D + 1.6L = 12.04 + 8 = 20.04 \text{ kN/m}^2$

4.5 Design of Topping

4.5.1 Design of Topping of One-Way Ribbed Slab

4.5.1.1 Design of Moment

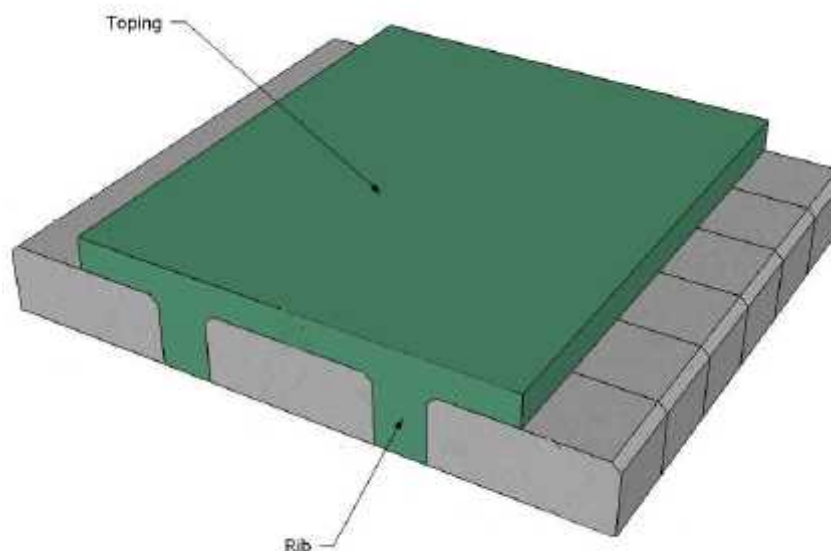


Figure (4-8) Design of Topping.

$$M_{u_{\max}} = \frac{W_u.L^2}{12} = \frac{14.75 \times (0.6)^2}{12} = 0.44 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$\Phi.M_n \geq M_u \quad (\text{ACI318M-05 - Sec. 14.8.3, eq.14-3})$$

$$M_n = 0.42\sqrt{f_c'} S_m$$

$$f_c' = 0.85f_{cu}$$

$$S_m = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{1000 \times 100^2}{6} = 1.67 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$M_n = 0.42\sqrt{25.5} \times 1.67 \times 10^6 = 3.54 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$\Phi.M_n \geq M_u$$

$$0.55 \times 3.54 = 1.95 \text{ kN.m} \geq M_u = 0.44 \text{ kN.m}$$

🚧 No structural reinforcement is required, but minimum reinforcement due to shrinkage and temperature is required.

According to the ACI318M-05 (Sec. 7.12.2.1, Eq. b)

For Shrinkage And Temperature Reinforcement, Where $F_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{\min}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 10 = 1.8 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$$

Use $1\Phi 8/25\text{cm} \Rightarrow (4\Phi 8/1\text{m})$ with $A_s = 2 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m} > 1.442 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}$ in both directions.

4.5.1.2 Design of Shear

The topping must be designed so that no shear reinforcement is required.

$$V_u = \frac{q_u \cdot L}{2} = \frac{14.75 \times 0.6}{2} = 4.43 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi.V_c \geq V_u$$

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

$$\Phi.V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 50$$

$$\Phi.V_c = 31.56 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi.V_c = 31.56 \text{ kN} \gg V_u = 4.43 \text{ kN}$$

🏗️ No shear reinforcement is required for topping.

4.5.2 Design of Topping of Two-Way Ribbed Slab

The topping of the two-way ribbed slab is stronger than the topping for the one-way ribbed slabs. Therefore, only minimum reinforcement due to shrinkage and temperature is required as same as the one-way ribbed slab.

Use 1Φ8/25cm $\Rightarrow$ (4Φ8/1m) with $A_s = 2\text{cm}^2/1\text{m} > 1.442\text{cm}^2/1\text{m}$ in both directions.

4.6 Design of Rib (R1) in the basement floor slab:

4.6.1 Introduction

The envelope for both shear and moment diagrams drawn using ATIR program as shown below:

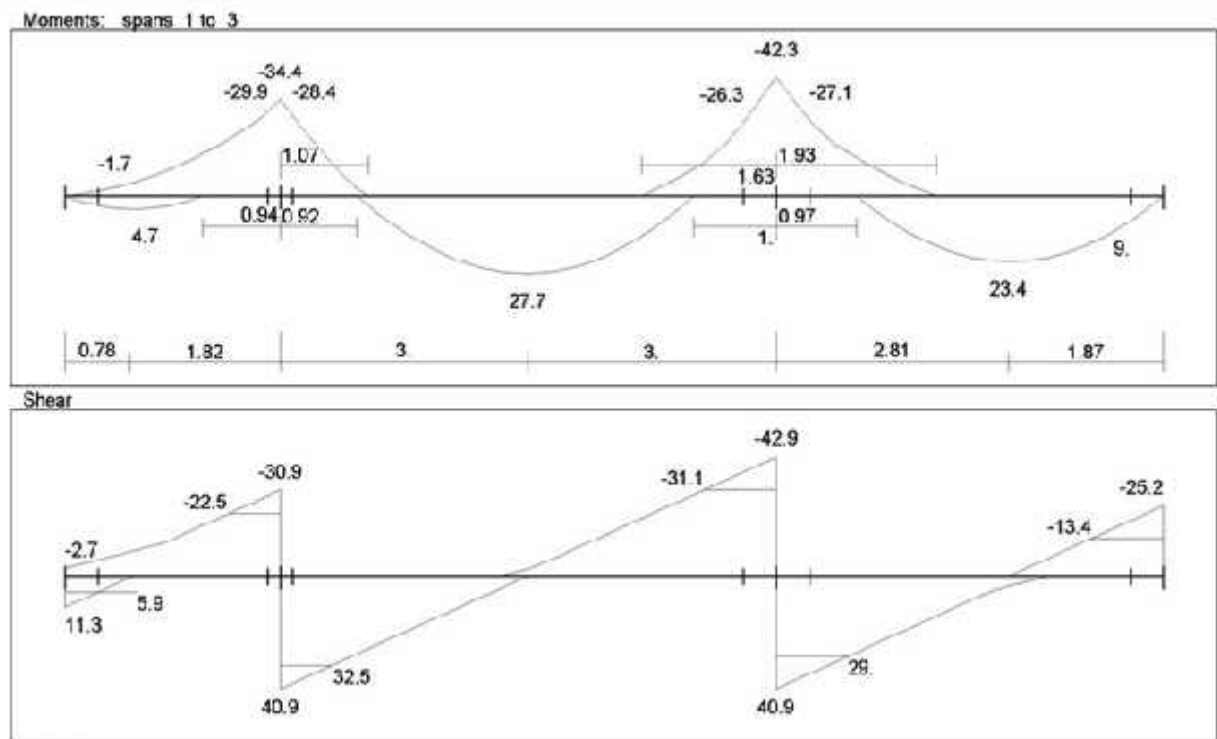


Figure (4-9) shear and moments diagrams for Rib 1.

4.6.2 Design of Positive Moment of Rib (R1)

The design is made for the middle span:

$$+Mu_{\max} = 27.7 \text{ kN.m}$$

According to the ACI318M-05 (Sec. 8.10), the effective flange width b_E of T- section, is the smallest of the following:

$$b_E = \frac{L}{4} = \frac{6.00}{4} = 1.50 \text{ m} = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_E = b_w + 16t = 15 + 16 \times 10 = 175 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_E = C/C = 75 \text{ cm}$$

Select $b_E = 75 \text{ cm}$

$$M_n = \frac{Mu}{0.9} = \frac{27.7}{0.9} = 30.78 \text{ kN.m}$$

Check if $a < t$:

Assume $a = t = 10 \text{ cm}$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times t \times b_E$$

$$C = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 100 \times 750 = 1625.63 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = C \text{ or } T \left(d - \frac{t}{2} \right)$$

$$d = h - c - \frac{d}{2} - \Phi_{\text{Stirrup}}$$

$$d = 50 - 2 - \frac{1.2}{2} - 0.8 = 46.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_n = 1625.63 \times \left(0.466 - \frac{0.1}{2} \right) = 676.26 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = 676.26 \text{ kN.m} \gg M_{n_{\text{req}}} = 30.78 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \ll t$$

🔲 Design as a rectangular section with $b = b_E = 75 \text{ cm}$

$$M_n = 30.78 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b_E \cdot d^2} = \frac{30.78 \times 10^6}{750 \times 466^2} = 0.19 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

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

$$r_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.19}{420}} \right) = 4.54 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A s_{\text{req}} = r \times b_E \times d$$

$$A s_{\text{req}} = 4.54 \times 10^{-4} \times 75 \times 46.6 = 1.59 \text{ cm}^2$$

-Check for $A s_{\text{min}}$

According to the ACI318M-05 (Section 10.5.1, Eq.10.3)

$$A s_{\text{min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c'} b_w d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{\text{min}} = \frac{0.25 \sqrt{25.5} \times 150 \times 466}{420} = 210.11 \text{ mm}^2 = 2.10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Not Less Than } A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{1.4bw \cdot d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 150 \times 466}{420} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{\min}} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \text{Controls}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 1.59 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s_{\min}} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore A_s = A_{s_{\min}} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Select } 2\Phi 14 \text{ with } A_s = 3.08 \text{ cm}^2 > A_s = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

According to Atir Program the limitation of deflection is satisfied and so, no additional reinforcement is required.

- Check For Yeilding

Tension = Compression

$$T = C$$

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

$$308 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 750 \times a$$

$$a = 7.96 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = \frac{a}{0.85} = \frac{7.96}{0.85} = 9.36 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{466 - 9.36}{9.36} \times 0.003$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.146 > 0.005 \quad \therefore \text{Ok}$$

Design of + Mu = 23.4 kN.m

$$\text{Select } 2\Phi 14 \text{ with } A_s = 3.08 \text{ cm}^2 > A_s = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

Design of + Mu = 4.7 kN.m

$$\text{Select } 2\Phi 14 \text{ with } A_s = 3.08 \text{ cm}^2 > A_s = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

4.6.3 Design of Negative Moment of Rib (R1)

The design of the negative moment for the T-section is made as a rectangular section with $b = b_w$.

$$-Mu_{\max} = 29.9 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{Mu}{0.9} = \frac{29.9}{0.9} = 33.22 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_{n_{\text{req}}} = \frac{M_n}{b_w \cdot d^2} = \frac{33.22 \times 10^6}{150 \times 466^2} = 1.02 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$m = 19.38$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 1.02}{420}} \right) = 2.49 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$As_{\text{req}} = r_{\text{req}} \times b_w \times d$$

$$As_{\text{req}} = 2.49 \times 10^{-3} \times 15 \times 46.6 = 1.74 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check For $As_{\min}$

$$As_{\text{req}} = 1.74 \text{ cm}^2 \leq As_{\min} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 \times As_{\text{req}} = 2.26 \text{ cm}^2 \leq As_{\min} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow As_{\text{req}} = As_{\min} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Select } 2\Phi 14 \text{ with } As = 3.08 \text{ cm}^2 > As_{\text{req}} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

According to Atir Program the limitation of deflection is satisfied and so, no additional reinforcement is required.

- Check For Yeilding

Tension = Compression

$$T = C$$

$$A_s.f_y = 0.85f_c'.b.a$$

$$308 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 150 \times a$$

$$a = 39.79 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = \frac{a}{0.85} = \frac{39.79}{0.85} = 46.81 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{466 - 46.81}{46.81} \times 0.003$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.026 > 0.005 \quad \therefore \text{Ok}$$

Design of - $M_u = 27.7 \text{ kN.m}$

Select 2Φ14 with $A_s = 3.08 \text{ cm}^2 > A_s = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$

4.6.4 Design of Shear of Rib (R1)

According to the ACI318M-05 (Sec. 11.1, Eq.11.3)

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

$$\Phi.V_c = 0.75 \frac{\sqrt{25.5}}{6} \times 150 \times 466 = 44.12 \text{ kN}$$

$$0.5\Phi.V_c = 22.06 \text{ kN}$$

$$0.5\Phi.V_c < V_u < \Phi.V_c$$

According to the ACI318M-05 (Sec. 11.5.5.3) min. shear reinforcement is required.

$$\Phi.V_{s_{\min}} = \Phi \frac{1}{3} b_w d$$

$$\Phi.V_{s_{\min}} = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 150 \times 466 = 17.475 \text{ kN}$$

$$22.06 \text{ kN} < 32.5 \text{ kN} < 44.12 \text{ kN}$$

$\therefore$ Category No.2 Is Satisfied.

$$S = \frac{3.f_y .A_v}{b_w}$$

$$A_v = 2 \frac{\pi.d^2}{4} = 2 \frac{\pi \times 8^2}{4} = 100.53 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{3 \times 420 \times 100.53}{150} = 84.45 \text{ cm}$$

$$S \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{46.6}{2} = 23.3 \text{ cm}$$

$S \leq 60 \text{ cm}$, Select $S = 20 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow$ Use 1 $\Phi 8$ -Stirrup @ 20 cm

$$\# \text{ of Stirrups}_{\text{req}} = \frac{5.20}{0.2} = 26 \text{ Stirrups} \Rightarrow \text{Select } 26\Phi 8@20 \text{ cm-Stirrups.}$$

Note:

$$V_{u_{\max}} = 32.5 \text{ Kn.} > V_u = 22.5 \text{ kN} \ \& \ V_u = 29 \text{ kN}$$

$\Rightarrow$ min. Shear reinforcement is required.

For the left span ($V_u = 22.5 \text{ kN}$)

$$\# \text{ of Stirrups}_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.68}{0.2} = 8.4 \text{ Stirrups} \Rightarrow \text{Select } 9\Phi 8@20 \text{ cm-Stirrups.}$$

For the right span ($V_u = 29 \text{ kN}$)

$$\# \text{ of Stirrups}_{\text{req}} = \frac{3.90}{0.2} = 19.5 \text{ Stirrups} \Rightarrow \text{Select } 20\Phi 8@20 \text{ cm-Stirrups.}$$

4.7 Design of Beam (B12) in the basement floor slab.

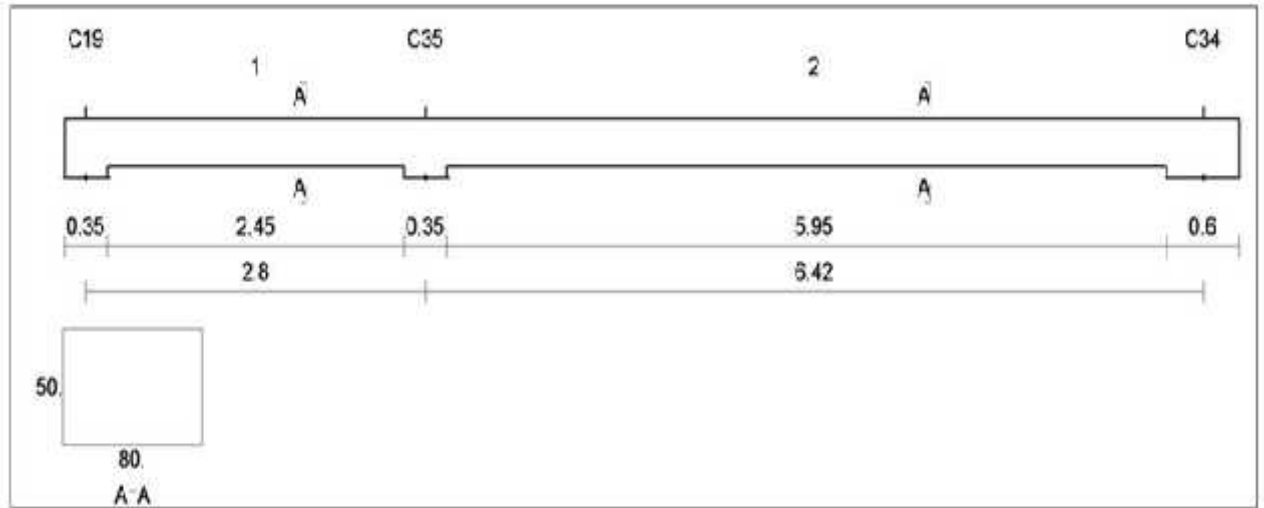


Figure (4-10) Beam 12.

4.7.1 Introduction

The envelope for both shear and moment diagrams drawn using ATIR program as shown below:

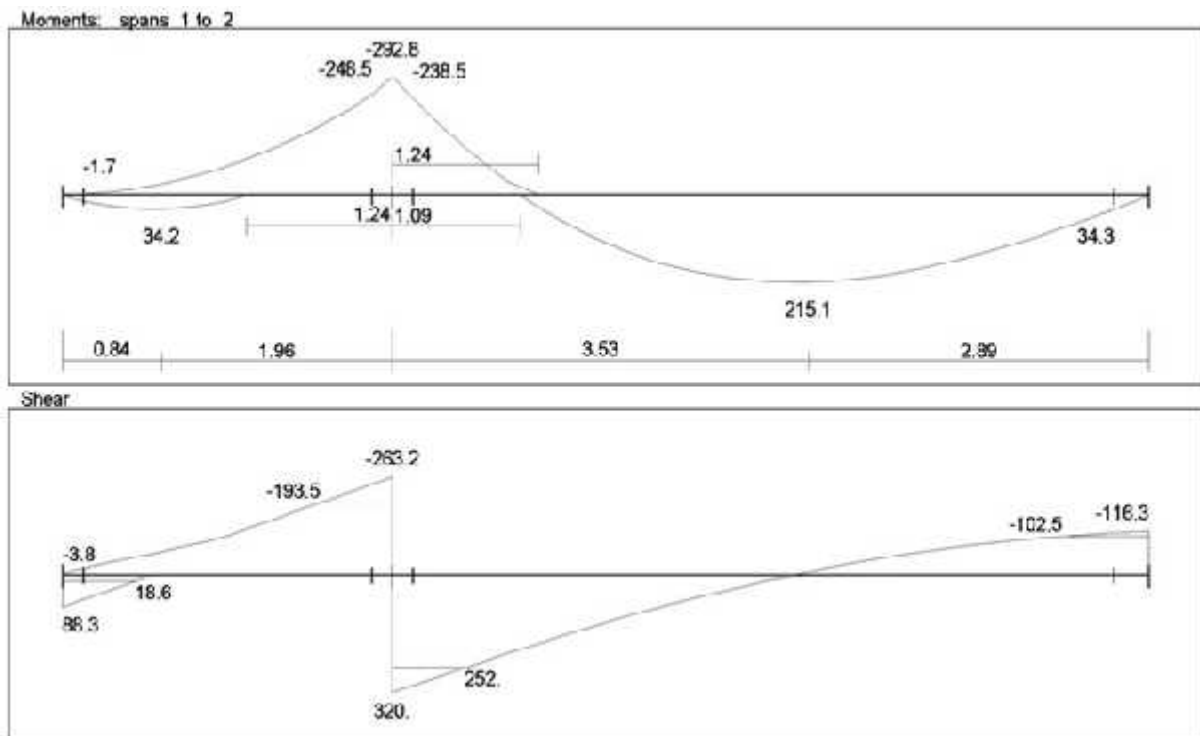


Figure (4-11) shear and moments diagrams for Beam12.

4.7. 2 Design of Positive moment of Beam (B12)

$$d = 50 - 4 - 1 - \frac{2.5}{2}$$

$$d = 43.75 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Design of } +M_{u_{\max}} = 215.1 \text{ kN.m}$$

Check if the section can be designed as a singly reinforced section or must be as a doubly reinforced section

Select $r = r_{\max}$

$$f_c' = 25.5 \text{ MPa} < 28 \text{ MPa} \Rightarrow b_1 = 0.85$$

$$r_b = \frac{0.85f_c'}{f_y} \times b_1 \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$r_b = \frac{0.85 \times 25.5}{420} \times 0.85 \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420} \right) = 0.025804$$

$$r_{\max} = 0.75 r_b$$

$$r_{\max} = 0.75 \times 0.025804 = 0.01935$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.377$$

$$Rn_{\max} = r_{\max} \cdot f_y (1 - 0.5 r \cdot m)$$

$$Rn_{\max} = 0.01935 \times 420 \times (1 - 0.5 \times 0.01935 \times 19.38) = 6.60 \text{ MPa}$$

$$Mn_{\max} = Rn_{\max} \cdot b \cdot d^2$$

$$Mn_{\max} = 6.60 \times 800 \times 437.5^2 = 1011.11 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$Mn_{\text{req}} = \frac{Mu}{\Phi} = \frac{215.10}{0.9} = 239 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$Mn_{\text{req}} = 239 \text{ kN.m} < Mn_{\max} = 1011.11 \text{ kN.m}$$

$\therefore$ Design the section as a singly reinforced section.

$$Rn_{\text{req}} = \frac{Mn}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{239.00 \times 10^6}{800 \times 437.5^2} = 1.56 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$m = \frac{fy}{0.85fc'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 1.56}{420}} \right) = 3.86 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$As_{req} = r \times b_E \times d$$

$$As_{req} = 3.86 \times 10^{-3} \times 80 \times 43.75 = 13.51 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for As_{min}

$$As_{min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{fc'} bw d}{fy}$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \sqrt{25.5} \times 800 \times 437.5}{420} = 10.52 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Not Less Than } As_{min} = \frac{1.4 \times 800 \times 437.5}{420} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow \text{Controls}$$

$$As_{min} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2 < As_{req} = 13.51 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } \Phi 20 \text{ with } As = \frac{\pi}{4} (2.0)^2 = 3.14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Select } 5\Phi 20 \text{ with } As = 15.70 \text{ cm}^2 > As_{req} = 13.51 \text{ cm}^2$$

According to Atir Program the limitation of deflection is satisfied and so, no additional reinforcement is required.

- Check For Yeilding

Tension = Compression

$$T = C$$

$$As.fy = 0.85fc'.b.a$$

$$1570 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 800 \times a$$

$$a = 38.03 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = \frac{a}{0.85} = \frac{38.03}{0.85} = 44.74 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{437.5 - 44.74}{44.74} \times 0.003$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.027 > 0.005 \quad \therefore \text{Ok}$$

$$\text{Design of } +M_{u_{\min}} = 34.2 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_{n_{\text{req}}} = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{34.2}{0.9} = 38 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_{n_{\text{req}}} = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{38.00 \times 10^6}{800 \times 437.5^2} = 0.25 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.25}{420}} \right) = 6.00 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A s_{\text{req}} = r \times b_E \times d$$

$$A s_{\text{req}} = 6.00 \times 10^{-4} \times 80 \times 43.75 = 2.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s_{\min}}$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'c'} bw d}{f_y}$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{0.25 \sqrt{25.5} \times 800 \times 437.5}{420} = 10.52 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Not Less Than } A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{1.4 \times 800 \times 437.5}{420} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow \text{Controls}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 2.1 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s_{\min}} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow A_{s_{\text{req}}} = A_{s_{\min}} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } \Phi 18 \text{ with } A_s = \frac{\pi}{4} (1.8)^2 = 2.54 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Select } 5\Phi 18 \text{ with } A_s = 12.7 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

According to Atir Program the limitation of deflection is satisfied and so, no additional reinforcement is required.

- Check For Yeilding

Tension = Compression

$$T = C$$

$$A_s f_y = 0.85 f'c' b a$$

$$1270 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 800 \times a$$

$$a = 30.76 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = \frac{a}{0.85} = \frac{30.76}{0.85} = 36.19 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{437.5 - 36.19}{36.19} \times 0.003$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.033 > 0.005 \therefore \text{Ok}$$

4.7.3 Design of Negative moment of Beam (B12)

$$-M_u = 248.5 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$d = 50 - 4 - 1 - \frac{2.5}{2} = 43.75 \text{ cm}$$

Check if the section can be designed as a singly reinforced section or must be as a doubly reinforced section

$$\text{Select } r = r_{\max} = 0.01935$$

$$M_{n_{\max}} = 1011.11 \text{ kN.m As shown above}$$

$$M_{n_{\text{req}}} = \frac{M_u}{0.9} = \frac{248.5}{0.9} = 276.11 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_{n_{\text{req}}} = 276.11 \text{ kN.m} < M_{n_{\max}} = 1011.11 \text{ kN.m}$$

∴ Design the section as a singly reinforced section.

$$R_{n_{\text{req}}} = \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{276.11 \times 10^6}{800 \times 437.5^2} = 1.8 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 1.8}{420}} \right) = 4.49 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A s_{\text{req}} = r \times b_E \times d$$

$$A s_{\text{req}} = 4.49 \times 10^{-3} \times 80 \times 43.75 = 15.70 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for $A_{s_{\min}}$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'c'} bw d}{f_y}$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{0.25 \sqrt{25.5} \times 800 \times 437.5}{420} = 10.52 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Not Less Than } A_{s_{\min}} &= \frac{1.4 bw d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1.4 \times 800 \times 437.5}{420} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow \text{Controls} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 15.70 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\min}} = 11.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } \Phi 20 \text{ with } A_s = \frac{\pi}{4} (2.0)^2 = 3.14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Select } 5\Phi 20 \text{ with } A_s = 15.70 \text{ cm}^2 = A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 15.70 \text{ cm}^2$$

According to Atir Program the limitation of deflection is satisfied and so, no additional reinforcement is required.

- Check For Yielding

Tension = Compression

$$T = C$$

$$A_s f_y = 0.85 f'c' b a$$

$$1570 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 800 \times a$$

$$a = 38.03 \text{ mm}$$

$$X = \frac{a}{0.85} = \frac{38.03}{0.85} = 44.74 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{437.5 - 44.74}{44.74} \times 0.003$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.026 > 0.005 \therefore \text{Ok}$$

4.7.4 Design of Shear of Beam (B12)

4.7.4.1 Design of Shear of Beam for the Left Span

$V_{u \max} = 252 \text{ kN}$. (For the right span)

$$\Phi.V_c = \Phi \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} b_w.d$$

$$\Phi.V_c = 0.75 \frac{\sqrt{25.5}}{6} \times 800 \times 437.5 = 220.93 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi.V_{s_{\min}} = \Phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} b_w.d$$

$$\Phi.V_{s_{\min}} = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 800 \times 437.5 = 87.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi.V_c < V_u < \Phi.V_c + \min \Phi.V_s$$

$$220.93 \text{ kN} < 252 \text{ kN} < 308.43 \text{ kN}$$

$\therefore$ Category No.3 Is Satisfied

$$A_{v_{\min}} = \frac{b_w S}{3.f_y} \Rightarrow S = \frac{3.f_y .A_{v_{\min}}}{b_w}$$
$$S = \frac{3 \times 420 \times 4 \times 78.54}{800} = 47.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$S \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{43.75}{2} = 21.875 \text{ cm}$$

$S \leq 60 \text{ cm}$, Select $S = 20 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow$ Use 1 Φ 10-Stirrup @ 20 cm

$$\# \text{ of Stirrups}_{\text{req}} = \frac{5.97}{0.2} = 29.85 \text{ Stirrups} \Rightarrow \text{Select } 30\Phi 10@20, 4 \text{ Legs-Stirrups.}$$

4.7.4.2 Design of Shear of Beam for the Right Span

$$V_u = 239.3 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi.V_{s_{\min}} &= \Phi.\frac{1}{3}.b_w.d = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 800 \times 437.5 \\ &= 87.5 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi.V_c + \Phi.V_{s_{\min}} = 220.93 + 87.5 = 308.43 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi.V_c < V_u < \Phi.V_c + \Phi.V_{s_{\min}}$$

$$220.93 < 239.3 < 308.43$$

$\therefore$ Category No.3 Is Satisfied $\Rightarrow$ min. Shear reinforcement is required.

$$\Phi V_{s_{\min}} = \frac{\Phi.A_v .f_y .d}{S}$$

$$87.5 \times 10^3 = \frac{0.75 \times 4 \times 78.54 \times 420 \times 437.5}{S}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = 49.48 \text{ cm}$$

$$S \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{43.75}{2} = 21.875 \text{ cm}$$

$$S \leq 60 \text{ cm, Select } S = 20 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \text{Use } 1\Phi 10\text{-Stirrup @ } 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\# \text{ of Stirrups}_{\text{req}} = \frac{5.95}{0.2} = 29.75 \text{ Stirrups} \Rightarrow \text{Select } 30\Phi 10, 4\text{legs-Stirrups.}$$

Note:

$V_u \max = 252 \text{ kN. (For the right span)} > V_u \max = 193 \text{ kN. (For the left span)}$

$\Rightarrow$ min. Shear reinforcement is required for the left span.

$$\# \text{ of Stirrups}_{\text{req}} = \frac{2.45}{0.2} = 12.25 \text{ Stirrups} \Rightarrow \text{Select } 13\Phi 10, 4\text{legs-Stirrups.}$$

4.8 Design of Two Way Ribbed Slab

4.8.1 Determination of coefficients

$$\frac{L_x}{L_y} = \frac{9.19}{8.88} = 1.04$$

$$Kfx = 52.2$$

$$Kfy = 33.7$$

$$Ksy = 13.4$$

$$KAx = 2.82$$

$$KAy = 1.87$$

4.8.2 Internal Forces and Moments

$$qu = 1.2 \times D + 1.6 \times L$$

$$qu = 1.2 \times 10.02 + 1.6 \times 5 = 20 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

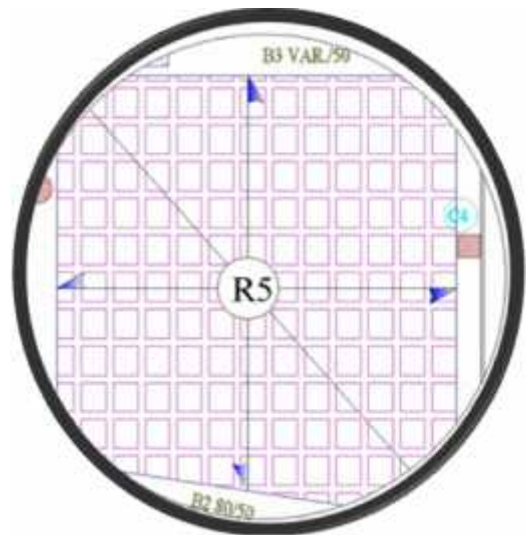


Figure (4-12) Rib 5.

4.8.3 Determination of b_E in X-direction

$$b_E = \frac{L}{4} = \frac{8.88}{4} = 2.22m$$

$$b_E = b_w + 16t = 0.15 + 16 \times 0.1 = 1.75$$

$$b_E = C / C = 0.75m$$

4.8.4 Determination of b_E in Y-direction

$$b_E = \frac{L}{4} = \frac{9.19}{4} = 2.3m$$

$$b_E = b_w + 16t = 0.15 + 16 \times 0.1 = 1.75$$

$$b_E = C / C = 0.65m$$

For 0.75 m width in x direction:

$$qu = 20 \times 0.75 = 15kN / m$$

For 0.65 m width in y direction:

$$qu = 20 \times 0.65 = 13kN / m$$

$$M_{ux} = \frac{qu \times Lx^2}{kfx} = \frac{15 \times 8.88^2}{52.2} = 22.65kN .m / m$$

$$M_{uy}(+) = \frac{qu \times Lx^2}{kfy} = \frac{13 \times 8.88^2}{33.7} = 30.42kN .m / m$$

$$M_{uy}(-) = \frac{qu \times Lx^2}{ksy} = \frac{13 \times 8.88^2}{13.4} = 76.5kN .m / m$$

$$A_x = \frac{qu \times Lx}{ksx} = \frac{15 \times 8.88}{2.82} = 47.23kN / m$$

$$A_y = \frac{qu \times Lx}{ksy} = \frac{13 \times 8.88}{1.86} = 62.10kN / m$$



Figure (4-13) Structural System For R5.

$$M_{ux} = 22.65 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$$M_{uy} (+) = 30.42 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$$M_{uy} (-) = 76.5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

Increasing of feild moments:

$$m_{fx} = 1.36$$

$$m_{fy} = 1.36$$

$$M_{ux} = 22.65 \times 1.36 = 30.8 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$$M_{uy} (+) = 30.42 \times 1.36 = 41.4 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$$M_{uy} (-) = 76.5 \times 1.36 = 104.04 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

4.8.5 Design in x -direction

$$M_{nx} = \frac{M_{ux}}{0.9} = \frac{30.8}{0.9} = 34.22 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

check if $a \leq t$:

Assume $a = t = 10 \text{ cm}$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times t$$

$$C = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 750 \times 100 = 1625.63 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = C \times r \times (d - \frac{a}{2})$$

$$d = h - c - (\frac{\Phi}{2}) - \Phi_s = 50 - 2 - \frac{1.2}{2} - 0.8 = 46.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$M_{nx} = 1625.63 \times (0.466 - \frac{0.1}{2}) = 676.26 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{nx} = 676.26 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \gg M_{n_{req}} = 34.22 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$$\therefore a < t$$

$\therefore$ Design as rectangular section with $b = b_E = 75 \text{ cm}$.

$$M_n = 34.22 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{34.22 \times 10^6}{750 \times 466^2} = 0.21 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times Rn}{fy}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.4} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.21}{420}} \right] = 5.03 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$As_{req} = r \times bE \times d$$

$$As_{req} = 5.03 \times 10^{-4} \times 75 \times 46.6 = 1.76 cm^2$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{fc'} \times bw \times d}{fy}$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 150 \times 466}{420} = 2 cm^2$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times bw \times d}{fy} = \frac{1.4 \times 150 \times 466}{420} = 2.33 cm^2$$

$$As_{req} = 1.76 cm^2 < As_{min} = 2.33 cm^2$$

$$\therefore As_{req} = As_{min} = 2.33 cm^2$$

$$\text{select } 2\Phi 14 \text{ with } As = 3.077 > As_{min} = 2.33 cm^2$$

Check of yeilding:

Tension = Compression

T=C

$$As \times fy = 0.85 \times fc' \times bE \times a$$

$$307.7 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 750 \times a \Rightarrow a = 7.95 mm.$$

$$X = \frac{a}{B_1} = \frac{7.95}{0.85} = 9.35 mm.$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - x}{x} \times 0.003$$

$$= \frac{466 - 9.35}{9.35} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.147 > 0.005 \Rightarrow ok$$

4.8.6 Design of Positive Reinforcement in y -direction

$$+M_{ny} = \frac{+M_{uy}}{0.9} = \frac{41.4}{0.9} = 46 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

check if $a \leq t$:

Assume $a=t=10\text{cm}$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times t$$

$$C = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 650 \times 100 = 1408.88 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = C \times \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$d = h - c - \left(\frac{D}{2} \right) - \Phi_s = 50 - 2 - \frac{1.2}{2} - 0.8 = 46.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$M_{ny} = 1408.88 \times \left(0.466 - \frac{0.1}{2} \right) = 586.09 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{ny} = 586.09 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \gg M_{n_{req}} = 46 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$\therefore a < t$

$\therefore$ Design as rectangular section with $b=b_E=65\text{cm}$.

$$M_n = 46 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{46 \times 10^6}{650 \times 466^2} = 0.33 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.4} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.33}{420}} \right] = 7.82 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A s_{req} = r \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 7.82 \times 10^{-4} \times 65 \times 46.6 = 2.37 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A s_{req} = 2.37 \text{ cm}^2 > A s_{min} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{select } 2\Phi 14 \text{ with } A s = 3.077 > A s_{min} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check of yeilding:

Tension = Compression

T=C

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

$$307.7 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 650 \times a \Rightarrow a = 9.18 \text{ mm}.$$

$$X = \frac{a}{B_1} = \frac{9.18}{0.85} = 10.8 \text{ mm}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_s &= \frac{d - x}{x} \times 0.003 \\ &= \frac{466 - 10.8}{10.8} \times 0.003 \\ &= 0.13 > 0.005 \Rightarrow \text{ok}\end{aligned}$$

4.8.7 Design of Negative Reinforcement in y -direction

$$-M_{ny} = \frac{-M_{uy}}{0.9} = \frac{104.04}{0.9} = 115.6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

check if $a \leq t$:

Assume $a = t = 10 \text{ cm}$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times E \times t$$

$$C = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 650 \times 100 = 1408.88 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = C \times \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$d = h - c - \left(\frac{D}{2}\right) - \Phi_s = 50 - 2 - \frac{1.2}{2} - 0.8 = 46.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$M_{ny} = 1408.88 \times \left(0.466 - \frac{0.1}{2}\right) = 586.09 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{ny} = 586.09 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} \gg \gg M_{n_{req}} = 115.6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m} / \text{m}$$

$\therefore a < t$

$\therefore$ Design as rectangular section with $b = b_E = 65 \text{ cm}$.

$$M_n = 115.6 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{115.6 \times 10^6}{650 \times 466^2} = 0.82 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.4} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.82}{420}} \right] = 1.99 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A s_{req} = r \times b \times E \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 1.99 \times 10^{-3} \times 65 \times 46.6 = 5.02 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A s_{req} = 6.02 \text{ cm}^2 > A s_{min} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{select } 2\Phi 18 \text{ with } A s = 5.086 > A s_{min} = 2.33 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check of yeilding:

Tension = Compression

$$T = C$$

$$A s \times f_y = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times E \times a$$

$$308.6 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 25.5 \times 650 \times a \Rightarrow a = 9.2 \text{ mm.}$$

$$X = \frac{a}{B_1} = \frac{9.2}{0.85} = 10.82 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - x}{x} \times 0.003$$

$$= \frac{466 - 10.82}{10.82} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.12 > 0.005 \Rightarrow ok$$

4.8.8 Design of Shear

4.8.8.1 Design of Shear Reinforcement in x-direction

$$V_u = Ax - qu_x \cdot \frac{a}{2} \text{ (At the critical section)}$$

$$V_u = 47.23 - 15 \times \frac{0.8}{2} = 41.23 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 150 \times 466$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = 22.06 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = 22.06 \text{ kN} < V_u = 41.23$$

∴ Shear reinforcement is required.

$$\frac{1}{2} \Phi V_c < V_u < \Phi V_c$$

$$22.03 < 41.23 < 44.06$$

⇒ Catigory No 2 is satisfied.

min. reinforcement is required.

$$\Phi \cdot V_{s_{\min}} = \Phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} b_w \cdot d$$

$$\Phi \cdot V_{s_{\min}} = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 150 \times 466 = 17.48 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi \cdot V_{s_{\text{req}}} = \min \Phi \cdot V_s$$

$$\min \Phi \cdot V_s = 17.48 \text{ kN}$$

Assume $\Phi 8$ -2legs.

$$A_v = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (8)^2 = 100.53 \text{ mm}^2.$$

$$\min \Phi.V_s = \frac{\Phi.A_v.f_y.d}{S_{req}}$$

$$17.48 \times 10^3 = \frac{0.75 \times 100.53 \times 420 \times 466}{S_{req}} \Rightarrow S_{req} = 844.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{466}{2} = 233 \text{ mm}$$

$\therefore$ Select $S = 200 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ cm}$.

$$\text{No of stirrups} = \frac{L_x - \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{2}}{5} = 40.4 \text{ stirrups}.$$

Select $41\Phi 8 @ 20 \text{ cm}$.

4.8.8.2 Design of Shear Reinforcement in y-direction

$$V_u = A_y - q u_y \cdot \frac{a}{2} \text{ (At the critical section)}$$

$$V_u = 62.1 - 13 \times \frac{0.8}{2} = 56.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 150 \times 460$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = 22.06 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Phi V_c = 22.06 \text{ kN} < V_u = 56.24$$

$\therefore$ Shear reinforcement is required.

$$\Phi.V_{s_{\min}} = \Phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} b_w \cdot d$$

$$\Phi.V_{s_{\min}} = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 150 \times 466 = 17.48 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\Phi V_c < V_u < \Phi V_c + \Phi V_{s_{\min}}$$

$$44.12 < 56.9 < 44.12 + 17.48$$

$$44.12 < 56.9 < 61.6$$

$\Rightarrow$ Category No 3 is satisfied.

min. reinforcement is required.

$$\Phi V_{s_{\text{req}}} = \min \Phi V_s$$

$$\min \Phi V_s = 17.48 \text{ kN}$$

Assume $\Phi 8$ -2legs.

$$A_v = 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (8)^2 = 100.53 \text{ mm}^2.$$

$$\min \Phi V_s = \frac{\Phi A_v f_y d}{S_{\text{req}}}$$

$$17.48 \times 10^3 = \frac{0.75 \times 100.53 \times 420 \times 466}{S_{\text{req}}} \Rightarrow S_{\text{req}} = 844.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{466}{2} = 233 \text{ mm}$$

$\therefore$ Select $S = 200 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ cm}$.

$$\text{No of stirrups} = \frac{L_y - \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{2}}{5} = 41.95 \text{ stirrups.}$$

Select $42 \Phi 8 @ 20 \text{ cm}$.

4.9 Design of Short Column:

4.9.1 Design of Column (C1) in the Fourth Floor

The Column is an internal one.

$$P_u = 2578 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_{n_{req}} = \frac{2578}{0.65} = 3966.15 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Use } r = r_g = 1.5 \%$$

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

$$3966.15 \times 10^3 = 0.8 \times A_{g_{req}} \{0.85 \times 25.5 + 0.015 (420 - 0.85 \times 25.5)\}$$

$$A_{g_{req}} = 179.3 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{g_{req}} = 0.1793 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Select } 45\text{cm} \times 45\text{cm} \Rightarrow A_g = 0.2025 \text{ m}^2 > A_{g_{req}} = 0.1793 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$3966.15 \times 10^3 = 0.8 \times 202.5 \times 10^3 \{0.85 \times 25.5 + r_g (420 - 0.85 \times 25.5)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow r_g = 7.05 \times 10^{-3}$$

No reinforcement is required, but Concrete must be reinforced on min.

$$A_{s_{req}} = r_{req} \times A_g$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = 7.05 \times 10^{-3} \times (45 \times 45)$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = 14.27 \text{ cm}^2$$

check for $A_{s_{min}}$:

$$r = r_{min} = 1\%$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = r_{min} \times A_g$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.01 \times (45 \times 45)$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 20.25 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req}} = A_{s_{min}} = 20.25 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 6 Φ 25 with $A_s = 29.45 \text{ cm}^2 > 20.25 \text{ cm}^2$

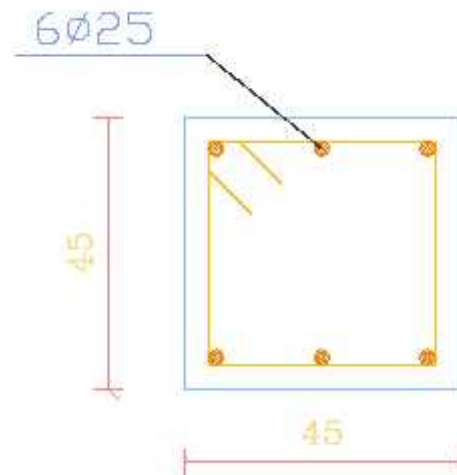


Figure (4-14) Short Column Reinforcement

4.9.2 Check Slenderness Effect

$$\left(\frac{Klu}{r} \right) \leq (34 - 12 \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2} \right)) \leq 40 \dots \dots \dots \text{ACI 10-12-2}$$

Lu : Actual unsupported (unbraced) length.

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

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

$$k = 1$$

$$lu = 2.86 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 0.3 \times h = 0.3 \times 0.45 = 0.135$$

$$\frac{M_1}{M_2} = 1$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1 \times 2.86}{0.135}\right) \leq (34 - 12(1)) \leq 40$$

$$21.19 \leq 22 \leq 40$$

∴ Short Column.

∴ Slenderness effect must not be considered

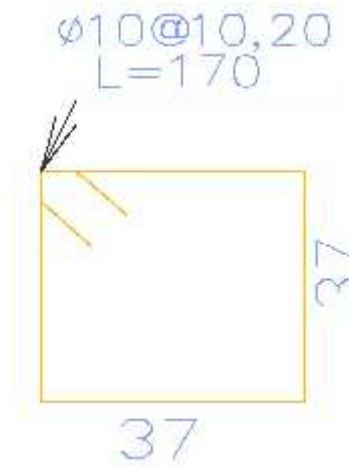


Figure (4-15) Short Column Ties.

4.9.3 Lateral Ties Selection

For Φ 10 mm ties :

$S \leq 16 \text{ db}$ (longitudinal bar diameter).....ACI - 7.10.5.2

$S \leq 48 \text{ dt}$ (tie bar diameter).

$S \leq \text{Least dimension.}$

$S \leq 16 \times 2.5 = 40 \text{ cm.}$

$S \leq 48 \times 1.0 = 48 \text{ cm.}$

$S \leq 45 \text{ cm.}$

$S \leq 40 \text{ cm}$

Use $\Phi 10 \text{ mm}$ ties @ 20 cm spacing.

4.10 Design of Long Column (C4 in the Basement floor)

4.10.1 Design Of Longitudinal Reinforcement

$$P_u = 3809 \text{ KN}$$

$$P_n = \frac{P_u}{\Phi} = \frac{3809}{0.65} = 5860 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Use } r_g = 1.5 \%$$

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

$$5860 \times 10^3 = 0.8 \times A_{g_{req}} \{0.85 \times 25.5 + 0.015 (420 - 0.85 \times 25.5)\}$$

$$A_{g_{req}} = 264.92 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{g_{req}} = 0.265 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Select } 60\text{cm} \times 60\text{cm} \Rightarrow A_g = 0.36 \text{ m}^2 > A_{g_{req}} = 0.265 \text{ m}^2$$

$$k = 1$$

$$l_u = 4.07\text{m}$$

$$r = 0.3 \times h = 0.3 \times 0.6 = 0.18$$

$$M_1 \& M_2 = 1$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1 \times 4.07}{0.18} \right) \leq (34 - 12(1)) \leq 40$$

$$22.6 > 22 \leq 40$$

$\therefore$ Long Column.

$\therefore$ Slenderness effect must be considered

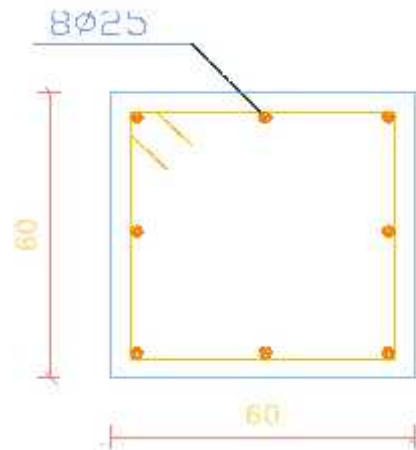


Figure (4-16) Long Column Reinforcement.

$$EI = 0.4 \frac{E_c \times I_g}{1 + b_d} \dots\dots\dots ACI - 318 - 02 (10.12.2)$$

$$E_c = 4750 \sqrt{f_c'} = 4750 \times \sqrt{25.5} = 23986.3 MPa$$

$$b_d = \frac{1.2 \times D.L}{Pu} = \frac{3712.92}{3809} = 0.975$$

$$I_g = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{0.6 \times 0.6^3}{12} = 0.0108 m^4$$

$$EI = 0.4 \times \frac{23986.32 \times 0.0108}{1 + 0.975} = 52.47 MN . m^2$$

$$P_{critical} = \frac{p^2 \times EI}{(k \times L)^2} = \frac{p^2 \times 52.47}{(1 \times 4.07)^2} = 31.26 MN .$$

$$Cm = 0.6 + 0.4 \times \frac{M_1}{M_2} = 1$$

$$d_{ns} = \frac{Cm}{1 - (Pu / (0.75 \times P_{critical}))} \geq 1 \dots\dots\dots ACI (10.12.3)$$

$$d_{ns} = \frac{1}{1 - (3809 \times 10^3 / (0.75 \times 31.26 \times 10^6))} = 1.19 > 1$$

$$e_{min} = 15 + 0.03 \times h \dots\dots\dots ACI (10- 12.3.2)$$

$$e_{min} = \frac{15 + 0.03 \times 600}{1000} = 0.033 m$$

$$e = e_{min} \times d_{ns} = 0.033 \times 1.19 = 0.039 m$$

$$\frac{e}{h} = \frac{0.039}{0.6} = 0.066$$

From Interaction Diagram

$$\frac{\Phi P_n}{A_g} = \frac{3809}{0.6 \times 0.6} \times \frac{145}{1000} = 1534.2 Psi$$

$$r_g = 0.01$$

$$As = r_g \times b \times h$$

$$As = 0.01 \times 60 \times 60 = 36 cm^2$$

Use $\Phi 25$ with $As = 4.91 cm^2$

$$\# \text{ of Bars} = \frac{36}{4.91} = 7.33$$

Select 8Φ25 with $A_s = 39.28 \text{ cm}^2 > 36 \text{ cm}^2$

4.10.2 Design Of The Tie Reinforcement

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Spacing} &\leq 16 \times d_b \text{ (Longitudinal bar diameter)} = 16 \times 2.5 = 40 \text{ cm} \\ &\leq 48 \times d_t \text{ (tie bar diameter)} = 48 \times 1.0 = 48 \text{ cm.} \\ &\leq \text{Least dimension} = 60 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Use Φ 10 ties @ 20 cm spacing

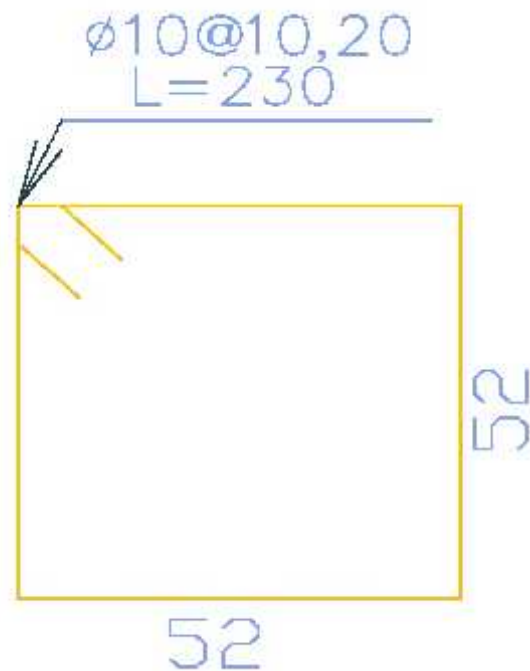


Figure (4-17) Long Column Ties.

4.11 Design of Isolated Footing (F22)

4.11.1 Load Calculation

- ☞ Total factored load = 1847 kN.
- ☞ Column Diameter = 60 cm.
- ☞ Soil density = 18 Kg/cm^3 .
- ☞ Allowable soil Pressure = 450 kN/m^2 .
- ☞ Assume footing to be about (40 cm) thick, in addition to about (30cm) of Ground Slab.
- ☞ Footing weight = $1.2 \times (25 \times 0.4) = 12 \text{ kN/m}^2$.
- ☞ soil weight above the footing = $1.6 \times (1.5 - 0.4) \times 18 = 31.68 \text{ kN/m}^2$.
- ☞ Base Slab weight = $1.2 \times 0.3 \times 25 = 9 \text{ kN/m}^2$.
- ☞ $P_{\text{net}} = (12 + 31.68 + 9) = 52.68 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

4.11.2 Determination of Footing Area

$$\frac{Pu}{A_{req}} + P_{net} \leq 1.4 \times S_{allowable}$$

$$\frac{1847}{A_{req}} + 52.68 \leq 1.4 \times 450$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{req} = 3.19 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Try } 1.8 \times 1.8 \text{ with area} = 3.24 \text{ m}^2 > A_{req} = 3.19 \text{ m}^2$$

4.11.3 Determination of Footing Depth

$$-s_{bu} = \frac{Pu}{A} + P_{net} = \frac{1847}{3.24} + 52.68 = 622.74 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2 < 1.4 \times 450 = 630 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$Vu_{(critical)} = 622.74 \times 10^{-3} \times 1800 \times (600 - d_{req}) - 52.68 \times 10^{-3} \times 1800 \times (600 - d_{req})$$

$$Vu_{(critical)} = 1026.11 \times (600 - d) \text{ N}$$

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

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1800 \times d_{req}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 1136.19 \times d_{req} \text{ N}$$

$$\Phi V_c \geq Vu_{(critical)}$$

$$1136.19 \times d_{req} \geq 1026.11 \times (600 - d)$$

$$d_{req} = 28.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{req} = d_{req} + 7.5 + 1 + 1 = 38 \text{ cm.}$$

$$h_{req} = 38 \text{ cm.}$$

Select $h = 40 \text{ cm.}$

$$d = 40 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 30.5 \text{ cm}$$

4.11.3.1 Design of Footing against Punching(Two way Shear)

-The punching shear strength is the smallest of :

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{b_c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{1} \right) \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 3620 \times 305 = 2787.72 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{a_s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{40}{3620/305} + 2 \right) \sqrt{25.5} \times 3620 \times 305 = 2495.08 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{25.5} \times 3620 \times 305 = 1858.48 \text{ kN} \dots \text{Control}$$

Where:

$$b_c = a / b = 60 / 60 = 1.$$

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

$$= 2 \times \{(a+d) + (b+d)\} = 2 \times \{(60+30.5) + (60+30.5)\} = 362 \text{ cm.}$$

$a_s = 40$ For interior column.

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{25.5} \times 3620 \times 305 = 1858.48 \text{ kN} \dots \text{Control}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times 1858.48 = 1393.86 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{UR} = P_u - S_{bu} \times A_{critical}$$

$$V_{UR} = 1847 - 570 \times (0.905 \times 0.905)$$

$$V_{UR} = 1380.16 \text{ kN} .$$

$$\Phi.V_c = 1393.86 \text{ kN} > V_{UR} = 1380.16 \text{ kN} \dots \text{ok}$$

No punching shear failure.

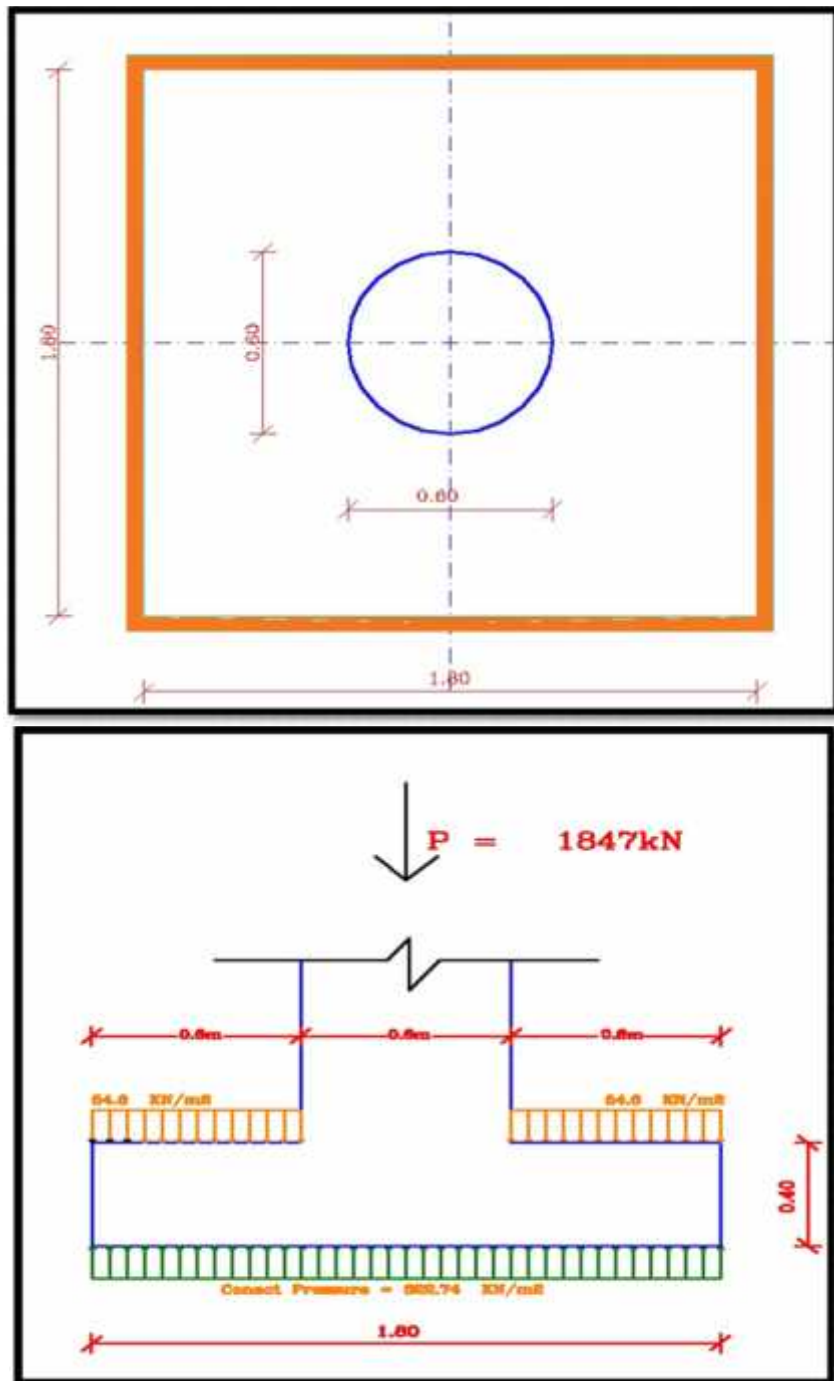


Figure (4-18) geometry of the footing (F22).

4.11.4 Design Of Bending Moment

4.11.4.1 Design in Plain Concrete

$$\Phi M_n = 0.55 \times 0.42 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times S_m.$$

$$S_m = \frac{b \times h^2}{6} \Rightarrow \frac{1800 \times (400)^2}{6} \Rightarrow S_m = 0.048 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^3.$$

$$\Phi M_n = 0.55 \times 0.42 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 0.048 \times 10^9 = 55.99 \text{ kN.m}.$$

$$M_u = (S_{bu} - P_{net}) \times W \times \left(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right) \times 0.5 \times \left(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$M_u = (622.74 - 52.68) \times 1.8 \times \left(\frac{1.8}{2} - \frac{0.6}{2} \right) \times 0.5 \times \left(\frac{1.8}{2} - \frac{0.6}{2} \right)$$

$$M_u = 184.70 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$\Phi M_n < M_u \Rightarrow 55.99 < 184.70 \dots\dots\dots \text{Not OK.}$$

-Design in plain concrete is not satisfied so, the section of footing must be reinforced.

4.11.4.2 Design Of Bottom Reinforcement

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{184.70}{0.9} = 205.22 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{205.22 \times 10^6}{1800 \times 305^2} = 1.23 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 1.23}{420}} \right] = 3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A s_{req} = r \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 3 \times 10^{-3} \times 180 \times 30.5 = 16.51 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for min. reinforcement

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1800 \times 305}{420} = 16.50 \text{ cm}^2$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b_w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 1800 \times 305}{420} = 18.30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 \times A s_{req} = 1.3 \times 16.51 = 21.46 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A s_{min} = 18.30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$A s_{min}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times 180 \times 40$$

$$A s_{min} = 12.96 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_s = A_{s_{\min}} = 18.30 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\min}} \text{ for shrinkage and temperature} = 12.96 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use 10 Φ 16 (In Each way).

$$A_s \text{ provided} = 20.11 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (in each way)} > A_{s_{\min}} = 18.30 \text{ cm}^2$$

-Check of yielding:-

$$T = A_s \times f_y = 2011 \times 420 = 844.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$T = C$$

$$a = \frac{T}{0.85 \times f_c' \times b} = \frac{844.6 \times 10^3}{0.85 \times 25.5 \times 1800} = 2.16 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 0.85$$

$$x = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2.16}{0.85} = 2.54 \text{ cm}$$

$$e_s = \frac{d - x}{x} \times (0.003) = \frac{31.5 - 2.54}{2.54} \times 0.003 = 0.034$$

$$\rightarrow 0.034 > 0.005 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}.$$

4.11.4.3 Development Length of main Reinforcement

$$Ld = \frac{fy}{2\sqrt{fc'}} \times a \times B \times g \times db$$

$$Ld = \frac{420}{2\sqrt{25.5}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1.6 = 66.54 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 52.5 \text{ cm} < Ld_{req} = 66.54 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Ld_{(1)req} = \frac{0.24fy}{\sqrt{fc'}} db = \frac{0.24 \times 420}{\sqrt{25.5}} \times 1.6 = 31.94 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Ld_{(2)req} = 0.044 \times fy \times db = 0.044 \times 420 \times 1.6 = 29.57 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Ld_{(2)req} = 29.57 \text{ cm} < Ld_{(1)req} = 31.94 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \text{Controls}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = \frac{180 - 60}{2} - 7.5 = 52.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld \text{ } 52.5 \text{ cm} > Ld_{(1)req} = 31.94 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Using Hook} \geq 16\Phi$$

$$\text{Required Length of Hook} \geq 16\Phi = 16 \times 1.6 = 25.6 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Hook}_{\text{Selected}} = 28 \text{ cm} > \text{Hook}_{\text{Required}} = 25.6 \text{ cm.} \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

4.11.4.4 Check Transfer of Load at Base of column (Design of Dowels)

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

$$\Phi P_n = 0.65(0.85)(25.5)\left(\frac{p}{4} \times 600^2\right) = 3981.5 \text{ kN}.$$

$$P_u = 1847 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\Phi P_n = 3981.5 \text{ kN} > 1847 \text{ kN}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Dowels are not required for load transfer.

$$r_{\min} = 0.005 \dots\dots\dots (ACI \text{ -Code-15.8.2.1})$$

$$\text{min. dewels} = 0.005 \times \frac{p}{4} \times 60^2 = 14.14 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use dowels with the same number of column.

Use 6 Φ 25.

$$A_{s \text{ provided}} = 29.45 \text{ cm}^2.$$

4.11.4.5 Development Length of Dowels

$$L_{d_{\text{req}}} = \frac{f_y}{4\sqrt{f_c'}} db = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{25.5}} \times 2.5 = 51.98 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 40 - 7.5 - 1.6 - 1.6 = 29.3 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Available } L_d = 29.3 \text{ cm} < L_{d_{\text{req}}} = 51.98 \text{ cm}.$$

$\Rightarrow$ Increase The Footing Depth

$$h_{\text{req}} = L_{d_{\text{req}}} + 1.6 + 1.6 + 7.5$$

$$= 51.98 + 1.6 + 1.6 + 7.5 = 62.68 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Select } h = 65 \text{ cm} > h_{\text{req}} = 62.68 \text{ cm}.$$

4.12 Design of Combined Footing (F 30,31)

✚ Allowable soil pressure = 450 kN/m^2

✚ Column C 30 (Diameter = 70 cm)

✚ Total Load = 5542 kN

✚ Column C 31 (Diameter = 70 cm)

✚ Total Load = 5542 kN

✚ $P_{UR} = 5542 + 5542 = 11084 \text{ kN}$

➤ Assume footing to be about (75 cm) thick, in addition to about (30cm) of Ground Slab.

➤ Footing weight = $1.2 \times (25 \times 0.75) = 22.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

➤ soil weight above the footing = $1.6 \times (1.5 - 0.75) \times 18 = 21.6 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

➤ Base Slab weight = $1.2 \times 0.3 \times 25 = 9 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

➤ $P_{net} = (22.5 + 21.6 + 9) = 53.1 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

4.12.1 Calculation of Required Area of Footing

$$\frac{P_u}{A_{req}} + P_{net} \leq 1.4 \times S_{allowable}$$

$$\frac{11084}{A_{req}} + 53.1 \leq 1.4 \times 450$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{req} = 19.21 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Try } 6.2 \times 3.2 \text{ with area} = 19.84 \text{ m}^2 > A_{req} = 19.21 \text{ m}^2$$

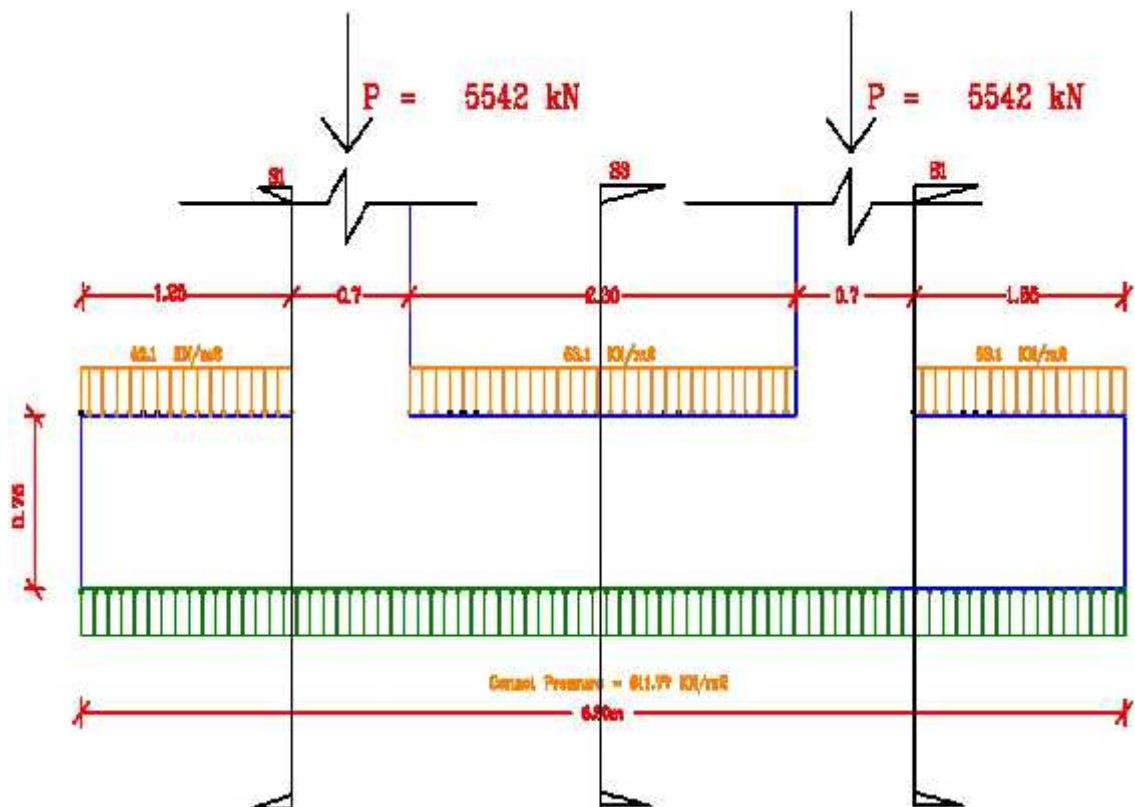


Figure (4-19) geometry of Combined Footing (F30,31).

4.12.2 Determination of Thickness (Depth)

$$\begin{aligned}
 -S_{bu} &= \frac{Pu}{A} + P_{net} \pm \frac{M_x}{I_x} Y \pm \frac{M_y}{I_y} X \\
 &= \frac{11084}{19.84} + 53.1 \pm 0 \pm 0 \\
 &= 611.77 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2 < 1.4 \times 450 = 630 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Vu_{(critical)} = 611.77 \times 10^{-3} \times 3200 \times (1250 - d_{req}) - 53.1 \times 10^{-3} \times 3200 \times (1250 - d_{req})$$

$$Vu_{(critical)} = 1957.66 \times (1250 - d) \text{ N}$$

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

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 3200 \times d_{req}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 2019.9 \times d_{req} \text{ N}$$

$$\Phi V_c \geq Vu_{(critical)}$$

$$2019.9 \times d_{req} \geq 1957.66 \times (1250 - d)$$

$$d_{req} = 58.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{req} = d_{req} + 7.5 + 1 + 1 = 68.2 \text{ cm.}$$

$$h_{req} = 68.2 \text{ cm .}$$

Select h = 70 cm.

$$d = 70 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 60.5 \text{ cm}$$

4.12.2.1 Check of Two Way Shear

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{b_c} \right) \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{1} \right) \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 5220 \times 605 = 7973.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{a_s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{40}{5220/605} + 2 \right) \sqrt{25.5} \times 5220 \times 605 = 8819.05 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{25.5} \times 5420 \times 655 = 5315.87 \text{ kN} \dots\dots\dots \text{Control}$$

Where:

$$b_c = a / b = 70 / 70 = 1.$$

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

$$= 2 \times \{(a+d) + (b+d)\} = 2 \times \{(70+60.5) + (70+60.5)\} = 522 \text{ cm.}$$

$$a_s = 40 \dots\dots\dots \text{For interior column.}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{25.5} \times 5420 \times 655 = 5315.87 \text{ kN} \dots\dots\dots \text{Control}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times 5315.87 = 3986.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{U(critical)} = P_u - s_{bu} \times A_{critical}$$

$$V_{U(critical)} = 5542 + (53.1 \times 1.305 \times 1.305) - 611.77 \times (1.305 \times 1.305)$$

$$V_{U(critical)} = 4590.6 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\Phi.V_c = 3986.9 \text{ kN} < V_{Ucritical} = 4590.6 \text{ kN} \dots\dots\dots \text{NOT OK.}$$

punching shear failure take place so, the depth of footing must be increased.

Select h = 80 cm.

$$d = 80 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 70.5 \text{ cm}$$

Check of tow way shear:

The punching shear strength is the smallest of:

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{b_c} \right) \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d = \frac{1}{6} \times \left(1 + \frac{2}{1} \right) \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 5620 \times 705 = 10003.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{a_s}{b_o/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{40}{5420/655} + 2 \right) \sqrt{25.5} \times 5420 \times 655 = 11700.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_o d = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{25.5} \times 5620 \times 705 = 6669.2 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow \text{Control}$$

Where:

$$b_c = a / b = 70 / 70 = 1.$$

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

$$= 2 \times \{(a+d) + (b+d)\} = 2 \times \{(70+70.5) + (70+70.5)\} = 562 \text{ cm.}$$

$a_s = 40$ For interior column.

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times 6669.2 = 5001.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{Ucritical} = P_u - s_{bu} \times A_{critical}$$

$$V_{Ucritical} = 5542 + 53.1 \times (1.355 \times 1.355) - 611.77 \times (1.355 \times 1.355)$$

$$V_{Ucritical} = 4516.3 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\Phi.V_c = 5001.9 \text{ kN} > V_{Ucritical} = 4516.3 \text{ kN} \dots\dots\dots \text{ok}$$

No punching shear failure.

4.12.3 Design in x- Direction

$$\sum M_x = 0 \text{ at S1} \quad +$$

$$M_x = 611.77 \times 1.25 \times \frac{1.25}{2} \times 3.2 - 53.1 \times 1.25 \times \frac{1.25}{2} \times 3.2$$

$$M_x = 1396.68 \text{ kN.m}$$

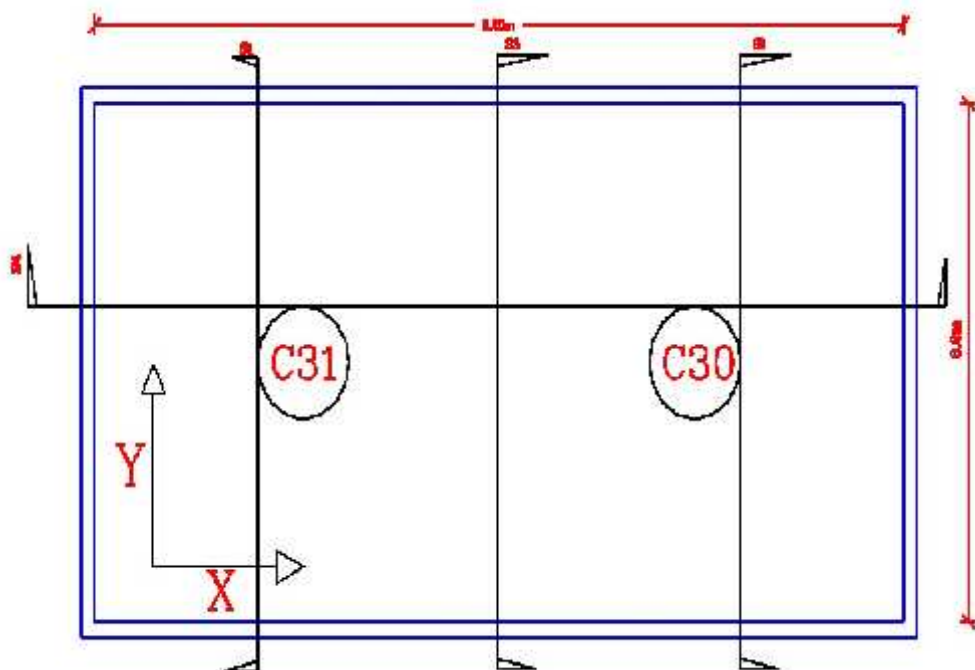


Figure (4-20) Design of Combined Footing (F30,31) in X-direction.

4.12.3.1 Design of Bottom reinforcement

$$M_u = 1396.68 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{1396.68}{0.9} = 1551.86 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{1551.86 \times 10^6}{3200 \times 705^2} = 0.98 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.98}{420}} \right] = 2.38 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A s_{req} = r \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 2.38 \times 10^{-3} \times 320 \times 70.5 = 53.65 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for min. reinforcement

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 3200 \times 705}{420} = 67.81 \text{ cm}^2$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b_w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 3200 \times 705}{420} = 75.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 \times A s_{req} = 1.3 \times 53.65 = 69.75 \text{ cm}^2 < A s_{min} = 75.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A s = 69.75 \text{ cm}^2$$

$A s_{min}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times 320 \times 80$$

$$A s_{min} = 46.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore A s = 69.75 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 23\Phi 20 \text{ with } A s = 72.26 \text{ cm}^2 > A s_{req} = 69.75 \text{ cm}^2$$

-Check of yielding:-

$$T = A_s \times f_y = 7226 \times 420 = 3034.9 \text{ kN}$$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$T = C$$

$$a = \frac{T}{0.85 \times f_c' \times b} = \frac{3034.9 \times 10^3}{0.85 \times 25.5 \times 3200} = 4.38 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 0.85$$

$$x = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{4.38}{0.85} = 5.15 \text{ cm}$$

$$e_s = \frac{d - x}{x} \times (0.003) = \frac{65.5 - 5.15}{5.15} \times 0.003 = 0.035$$

$\rightarrow 0.035 > 0.005 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK} .$

4.12.3.2 Development Length of main Reinforcement

$$Ld = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times a \times B \times g \times db$$

$$Ld = \frac{420}{2\sqrt{25.5}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 2 = 83.17 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 125 - 7.5 = 117.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 117.5 \text{ cm} > Ld_{\text{req}} = 83.17 \text{ cm.} \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

4.12.3.3 Design of Bending Moment about S3

$$\sum M_x = 0 \quad + \quad \text{[Diagram showing a curved arrow pointing downwards, indicating a negative bending moment.]}$$

$$M_x = 5542 \times 1.5 + 53.1 \times 3.1 \times \frac{3.1}{2} \times 3.2 - 611.77 \times 3.1 \times \frac{3.1}{2} \times 3.2$$

$$M_x = -277.11 \text{ kN.m}$$

$\Rightarrow$ No top reinforcement.

Design of shrinkage and temperature reinforcement:

$A_{s_{\min}}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.0018 \times 320 \times 80$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 46.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore A_{s_{\text{req}}} = A_{s_{\min}} \text{ for Shrinkage and temperature} = 43.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 23\Phi 16 \text{ with } A_s = 46.24 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 46.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

4.12.3.4 Design of Bottom Reinforcement at S3

$$M_u = 277.11 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{277.11}{0.9} = 307.9 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{307.9 \times 10^6}{3200 \times 705^2} = 0.19 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$r_{\text{req}} = \frac{1}{19.38} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.19}{420}} \right] = 4.63 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = r \times b \times d$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 4.63 \times 10^{-4} \times 320 \times 70.5 = 10.45 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for min. reinforcement

$$A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 3200 \times 705}{420} = 67.81 \text{ cm}^2$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b_w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 3200 \times 705}{420} = 75.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 \times A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 1.3 \times 10.45 = 13.59 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{s_{\min}} = 75.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_s = 13.59 \text{ cm}^2$$

$A_{s_{\min}}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.0018 \times 320 \times 80 = 46.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore A_s = 46.1 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 13.59 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 15\Phi 20 \text{ with } A_s = 47.12 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 46.1 \text{ cm}^2$$

4.12. 4 Design in y- Direction

$$\sum M_x = 0 \text{ at S4} \quad + \quad \text{[curved arrow pointing up]}$$

$$M_x = 611.77 \times 1.25 \times \frac{1.25}{2} \times 6.2 - 53.1 \times 1.25 \times \frac{1.25}{2} \times 6.2$$

$$M_x = 2706.06 \text{ kN.m}$$

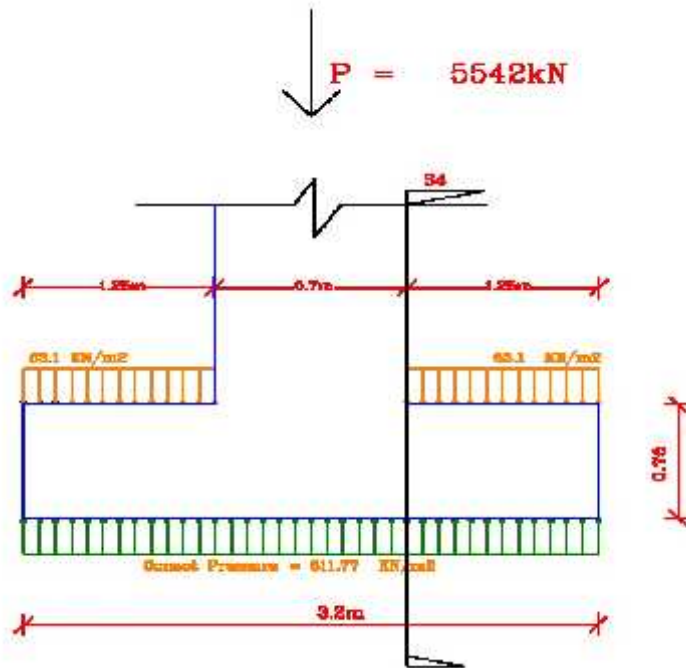


Figure (4-21) Design of Combined Footing (F30,31) in y-direction.

4.12.4.1 Design of Bottom Reinforcement

$$M_u = 2706.06 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{2706.06}{0.9} = 3006.73 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{3006.73 \times 10^6}{6200 \times 705^2} = 0.98 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.98}{420}} \right] = 2.39 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A s_{req} = r \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 2.39 \times 10^{-3} \times 620 \times 70.5 = 104.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Check for min. reinforcement

$$A s_{\min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{\min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 6200 \times 705}{420} = 131.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b_w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 6200 \times 705}{420} = 145.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1.3 \times A s_{\text{req}} = 1.3 \times 104.4 = 135.72 \text{ cm}^2 < A s_{\min} = 145.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A s_{\text{req}} = 135.72 \text{ cm}^2$$

$A s_{\min}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A s_{\min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A s_{\min} = 0.0018 \times 620 \times 80$$

$$A s_{\min} = 89.28 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A s_{\text{req}} = 135.76 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ Controls}$$

$$\text{Use } 44\Phi 20 \text{ with } A s = 138.23 \text{ cm}^2 > A s_{\text{req}} = 135.72 \text{ cm}^2$$

-Check of yielding:-

$$T = A_s \times f_y = 13823 \times 420 = 5805.7 \text{ kN}$$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$T = C$$

$$a = \frac{T}{0.85 \times f_c' \times b} = \frac{5805.7 \times 10^3}{0.85 \times 25.5 \times 6200} = 4.32 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 0.85$$

$$x = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{4.32}{0.85} = 5.08 \text{ cm}$$

$$e_s = \frac{d - x}{x} \times (0.003) = \frac{65.5 - 5.08}{5.08} \times 0.003 = 0.0356$$

$$\rightarrow 0.0356 > 0.005 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}.$$

4.12.4.2 Development length of main Reinforcement:

$$Ld = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times a \times B \times g \times db$$

$$Ld = \frac{420}{2\sqrt{25.5}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 2 = 83.17 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 125 - 7.5 = 117.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 117.5 \text{ cm} > Ld_{req} = 83.17 \text{ cm.} \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

4.12.5 Design Of Top Reinforcement

$A_{s_{min}}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0018 \times 620 \times 80$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 89.28 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Select } 45\Phi 16 \text{ with } A_s = 90.48 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{req}} = 89.28 \text{ cm}^2.$$

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

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

$$\Phi P_n = 0.65 \times (0.85 \times 25.5 \times \frac{p}{4} \times 700^2 + A_{s_{req}} \times 420) \geq 5542 \times 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req}} = 4.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$r_{min} = 0.005 \dots\dots\dots (ACI - \text{Code-15.8.2.1})$$

$$\text{min. dowels} = 0.005 \times \frac{p}{4} \times 70^2 = 19.24 \text{ cm}^2$$

Use dowels with the same number of column.

Use 8 Φ 25.

$A_{s \text{ provided}} = 39.3 \text{ cm}^2$.

4.12.5.2 Development Length of Dowels

$$Ld_{req} = \frac{fy}{4\sqrt{fc'}} db = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{25.5}} \times 2.5 = 51.98 \text{ cm}.$$

Available $Ld = 80 - 7.5 - 2 - 2 = 68.5 \text{ cm}$.

Available $Ld = 68.5 \text{ cm} > Ld_{req} = 51.98 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \text{OK}$

4.13 Design of Strip Footing (Under Basement Wall).

4.13.1 Load Calculations

☞ -Nominal Dead Load = 58.32 kN/m.

☞ Nominal Live Load = 58.32 kN/m.

☞ Total (D.L) of the Wall = $25.5 \times 5.57 \times 0.3 \times 1 = 42.61 \text{ kN / m}$

☞ Weight of concrete footing = $0.3 \times 25.5 \times 1 \times bx = 7.65 \times bx \text{ kN}$

☞ Weight of soil above footing = $1.2 \times 18 \times 1 \times bx = 21.6 \times bx \text{ kN}$

☞ Weight of base slab = $1.2 \times 18 \times 1 \times bx = 21.6 \times bx \text{ kN}$

4.13.2 Determination of Footing Depth

-Allowable soil pressure = 450 KN/m²

-Assume footing thickness = 30 cm > h min = 25cm.

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

$$\frac{58.32 \times 1 + 29.1 \times 1 + 25.5 \times 5.57 \times 0.3 \times 1 + 0.3 \times 25.5 \times 1 \times bx + 1.2 \times 18 \times 1 \times bx + 0.3 \times 25.5 \times 1 \times bx}{1 \times bx} \leq 450$$

$$129.2 + 36.6 \times bx = 450 \times bx$$

$$\Rightarrow bx = 0.31m$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Select } bx = 1m$$

4.13.3 Check of Shear

$$Pu_{critical} = 1.2 \times 58.32 \times 1 + 1.6 \times 29.1 \times 1 + 1.2 \times 25.5 \times 5.57 \times 0.3 \times 1 + 1.2 \times 0.3 \times 25.5 \times 1 \times 1 + 1.6 \times 1.2 \times 18 \times 1 \times 1 + 1.2 \times 0.3 \times 25.5 \times 1 \times 1$$

$$Pu_{critical} = 219.23kN$$

$$\frac{Pu_{Total}}{Area} = \frac{219.23}{1 \times 1} = 219.23kN / m^2 < 1.4 \times 450 = 630kN / m^2$$

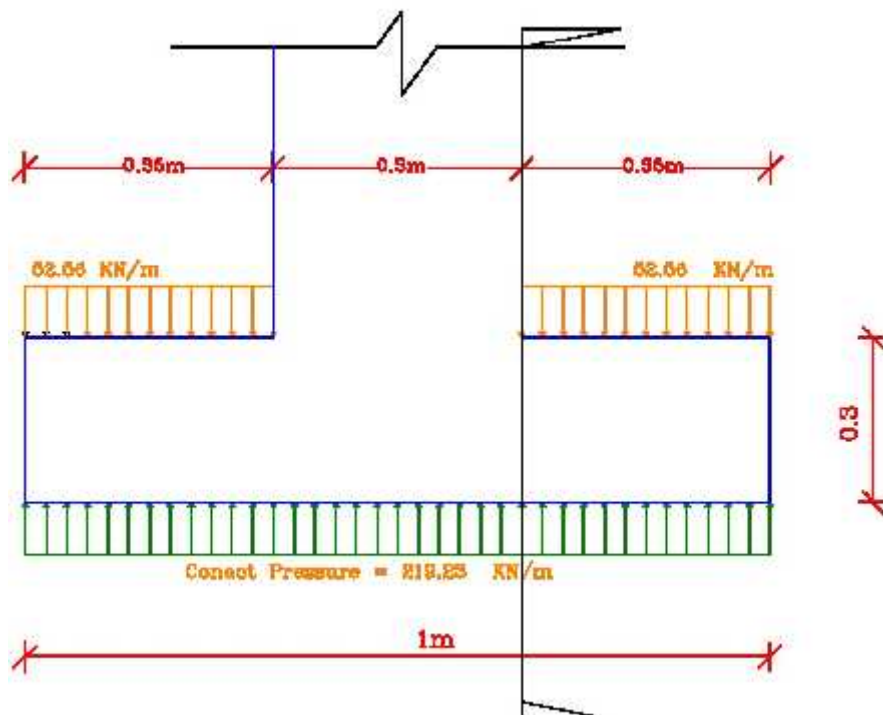


Figure (4-22) Geometry of Strip Footing.

$$Pu_{\text{For 1m strip}} = 1.2 \times 0.3 \times 25.5 \times 1 + 1.6 \times 1.2 \times 18 \times 1 + 1.2 \times 0.3 \times 25.5 \times 1$$

$$Pu_{\text{For 1m strip}} = 52.56 \text{ kN / m}$$

$$Vu = 219.32 \times (0.35) - 52.56 \times (0.35) = 58.37 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$d = 30 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 20.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 205 = 129.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 129.4 \text{ kN} > Vu = 58.37 \text{ kN}$$

∴ The Depth of Footing is Satisfied.

4.13.4 Design of Bending Moment

$$Mu = 219.23 \times 0.35 \times \frac{0.35}{2} - 52.56 \times 0.35 \times \frac{0.35}{2}$$

$$Mu = 13.43 - 3.2$$

$$Mu = 10.23 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$Mn_{\text{req}} = \frac{Mu}{0.9} = \frac{10.23}{0.9} = 11.37 \text{ kN.m.}$$

$$Rn = \frac{Mn}{b \times d^2}$$

$$Rn = \frac{11.37 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 205^2} = 0.27 \text{ Mpa.}$$

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

$$m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

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

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.27 \times 19.38}{420}} \right) = 6.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A s_{req} = r_{req} \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 6.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 \times 20.5$$

$$A s_{req} = 1.33 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 100 \times 20.5}{420} = 6.16 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 100 \times 20.5}{420} = 6.83 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$1.3 \times A s_{req} = 1.3 \times 1.33 = 1.73 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$A s_{min}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30$$

$$A s_{min} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

Select 5Φ12 cm with $A s = 5.65 \text{ cm}^2 / m > 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$.

$$S_{req} = \frac{1.13}{5.65} \times 100 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

Select Φ12@20 cm.

4.13.4.1 Development Length of main Reinforcement

$$Ld = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times a \times B \times g \times db$$

$$Ld = \frac{420}{2\sqrt{25.5}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1.2 = 49.9 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 35 - 7.5 = 27.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 27.5 \text{ cm} < Ld_{\text{req}} = 49.9 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Ld_{(1)\text{req}} = \frac{0.24f_y}{\sqrt{f_c'}} db = \frac{0.24 \times 420}{\sqrt{25.5}} \times 1.2 = 23.95 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Ld_{(2)\text{req}} = 0.044 \times f_y \times db = 0.044 \times 420 \times 1.2 = 21.67 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Ld_{(2)\text{req}} = 29.57 \text{ cm} < Ld_{(1)\text{req}} = 31.94 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow \text{Controls}$$

$$\text{Available } Ld = 27.5 \text{ cm} > Ld_{(1)\text{req}} = 23.95 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow \text{Using Hook} \geq 16\Phi$$

$$\text{Required Length of Hook} \geq 16\Phi = 16 \times 1.2 = 19.2 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Hook}_{\text{Selected}} = 20 \text{ cm} > \text{Hook}_{\text{Required}} = 19.2 \text{ cm.} \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

4.13.4.2 Design of Secondary Bottom Reinforcement

As_{min} for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$As_{\text{min}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$As_{\text{min}} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30$$

$$As_{\text{min}} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

Select $\Phi 12 @ 20 \text{ cm.}$

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

$$P_u = 1.2 \times 5.57 \times 25.5 \times 0.3 \times 1 + 1.2 \times 58.32 \times 1 + 1.6 \times 29.1 \times 1 = 127.9 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$\Phi P_n = 0.65 \times (0.85 \times 25.5 \times 1000 \times 300 + A_{s_{req}} \times 420) \geq 127.9 \times 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req}} = -150.14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\therefore$ As min. is required

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0012 \times A_g$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0012 \times 100 \times 30$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 3.6 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$1.8 \text{ cm}^2/m < A_s \text{ for the outer face of basement wall} = 7.8 \text{ cm}^2/m$$

$$1.8 \text{ cm}^2/m < A_s \text{ for the inner face of basement wall} = 12.56 \text{ cm}^2/m$$

Select A_s to be the same as A_s for the basement wall.

4.13.7 Development Length of Dowels

Available $L_d = 30 - 7.5 - 1.2 - 1.2 = 20.1$ cm.

$$Ld_{(1)req} = \frac{fy}{4\sqrt{fc'}} db = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{25.5}} \times 2 = 41.59 \text{ cm.}$$

$$Ld_{(2)req} = 0.044 \times fy \times db = 0.044 \times 420 \times 2 = 36.96 \text{ cm.}$$

Available $L_d = 20.1$ cm < $Ld_{(1)req} = 41.59$ cm.

$\Rightarrow$ Increase The Footing Depth

$$h_{req} = Ld_{req} + 1.2 + 1.2 + 7.5$$

$$= 41.59 + 1.2 + 1.2 + 7.5 = 51.49 \text{ cm.}$$

Select $h = 55$ cm > $h_{req} = 51.49$ cm.

4.14 Design of Mat Foundation

Allowable soil pressure = 450 kN/m^2

Total weight of each Shear wall = 202.2 kN/m .

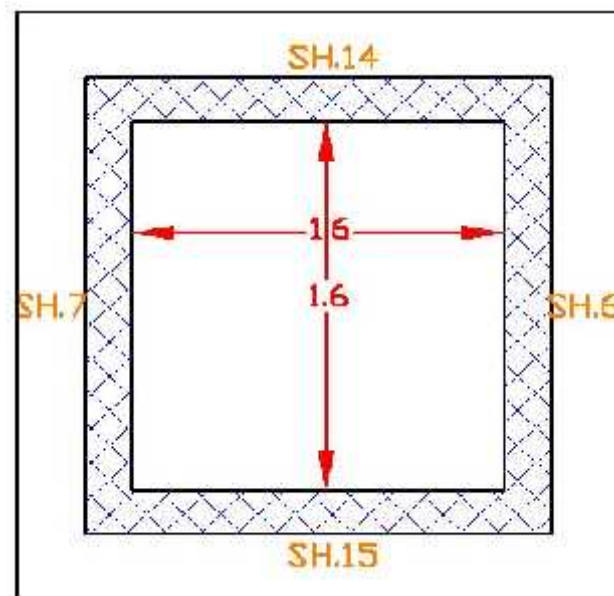


Figure (4-23) Geometry of Mat Foundation.

➤ Load on each Shear wall from Solid Slab:

$$\text{SH.6} = 3.38 \text{ kN/m.}$$

$$\text{SH.7} = 3.38 \text{ kN/m.}$$

$$\text{SH.14} = 10.875 \text{ kN/m.}$$

$$\text{SH.15} = 4.125 \text{ kN/m.}$$

■ Dead Load from Ribbed Slab on SH.15 = 39 kN/m.

■ Live Load from Ribbed Slab on SH.15 = 18 kN/m.

■ $P_U = 1.2 \times 39 + 1.6 \times 18 = 75.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$

■ Dead Load from Ribbed Slab on SH.7 = 22 kN/m.

■ Live Load from Ribbed Slab on SH.7 = 10 kN/m.

■ $P_U = 1.2 \times 22 + 1.6 \times 10 = 42.4 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$

➡ Total Loads on each Shear wall:

$$\text{SH.15} = 75.6 + 202.2 + 4.13 = 281.9 \text{ kN/m.}$$

$$\text{SH.6} = 3.38 + 202.2 = 205.6 \text{ kN/m.}$$

$$\text{SH.14} = 5.4 + 10.875 + 202.2 = 218.5 \text{ kN/m.}$$

$$\text{SH.7} = 3.38 + 42.4 + 202.2 = 248 \text{ kN/m.}$$

➡ Assume footing to be about (65 cm) thick > h min. = 25 cm.

➡ Soil weight above the footing = $1.6 \times (1.5 - 0.65) \times (2.6^2 - 2^2) \times 18 = 67.56 \text{ kN.}$

➡ Base Slab weight = $1.2 \times 0.3 \times 25 \times (2.6^2 - 2^2) = 24.84 \text{ kN.}$

➡ Footing weight = $1.2 \times 0.65 \times 2.6 \times 2.6 = 5.27 \text{ kN.}$

➡ $P_{\text{Total}} = 1708 + 5.27 + 24.84 + 67.56 = 1951 \text{ kN.}$

4.14.1 Calculation of Required area of Footing

$$\frac{Pu}{A_{req}} \leq 1.4 \times S_{allowable}$$

$$\frac{1951}{A_{req}} \leq 1.4 \times 450$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{req} = 3.1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Try } 2.6 \times 2.6 \text{ with area} = 6.7 \text{ m}^2 > A_{req} = 3.1 \text{ m}^2$$

4.14.2 Eccentricity Calculations

$$\sum M_x = 0$$


$$M_x = 281.9 \times 0.9 - 218.5 \times 0.9$$

$$M_x = 57.1 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\sum M_y = 0$$


$$M_x = 248 \times 0.9 - 205.6 \times 0.9$$

$$M_x = 38.16 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_x = \frac{M_y}{P_{Ru}} = \frac{38.16}{1951} = 0.02 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_y = \frac{M_x}{P_{Ru}} = \frac{57.1}{1951} = 0.03 \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_{\max} = ey = 0.03 < \frac{bx}{6} = \frac{2.6}{6} = 0.43 \text{ m}$$

4.14.3 Determination of Bearing Pressure

$$-I_x = I_y = \frac{b \times h^3}{12} = \frac{2.6 \times 2.6^3}{12} = 3.81 m^4$$

$$-S_p = \frac{P_{Ru}}{A} \pm \frac{M_x}{I_x} Y \pm \frac{M_y}{I_y} X$$

$$-S_A = \frac{1951}{2.6 \times 2.6} + \frac{57.1}{3.81} \times 1.3 + \frac{38.16}{3.81} \times 1.3 = 321.1 kN / m^2$$

$$-S_A = \frac{1951}{2.6 \times 2.6} + \frac{57.1}{3.81} \times 1.3 - \frac{38.16}{3.81} \times 1.3 = 308.1 kN / m^2$$

$$-S_A = \frac{1951}{2.6 \times 2.6} - \frac{57.1}{3.81} \times 1.3 - \frac{38.16}{3.81} \times 1.3 = 256.1 kN / m^2$$

$$-S_A = \frac{1951}{2.6 \times 2.6} - \frac{57.1}{3.81} \times 1.3 + \frac{38.16}{3.81} \times 1.3 = 282.1 kN / m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\max} = 321.1 kN / m^2 < 1.4 \times 1.3 \times 450 = 819 kN / m^2 \Rightarrow ok$$

4.14.4 Design of Shear

$$d = 65 - 7.5 - 1 - 1 = 55.5 \text{ cm.}$$

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

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 2600 \times 555$$

$$\Phi V_c = 910.85 kN$$

$$S_{(A,B)} = \frac{321.1 + 308.1}{2} = 314.6 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$Vu = S_{(A,B)} \times A - P$$

$$P = 1.2 \times 25 \times 0.65 \times 0.3 \times 2.6 + 1.2 \times 25 \times 0.3 \times 0.3 \times 2.6 + 1.6 \times 18 \times 0.85 \times 0.3 \times 2.6$$

$$P = 41.32 \text{ kN} .$$

$$Vu = S_{(A,B)} \times A - P$$

$$Vu = 314.6 \times (2.6 \times 2.6) - 41.32$$

$$Vu = 2041 \text{ kN} .$$

$$\Phi.V_c = 910.85 \text{ kN} > Vu = 2041 \text{ kN}$$

4.14.5 Design of Bending Moment

By using the software analysis the result of moment were:

In x-direction

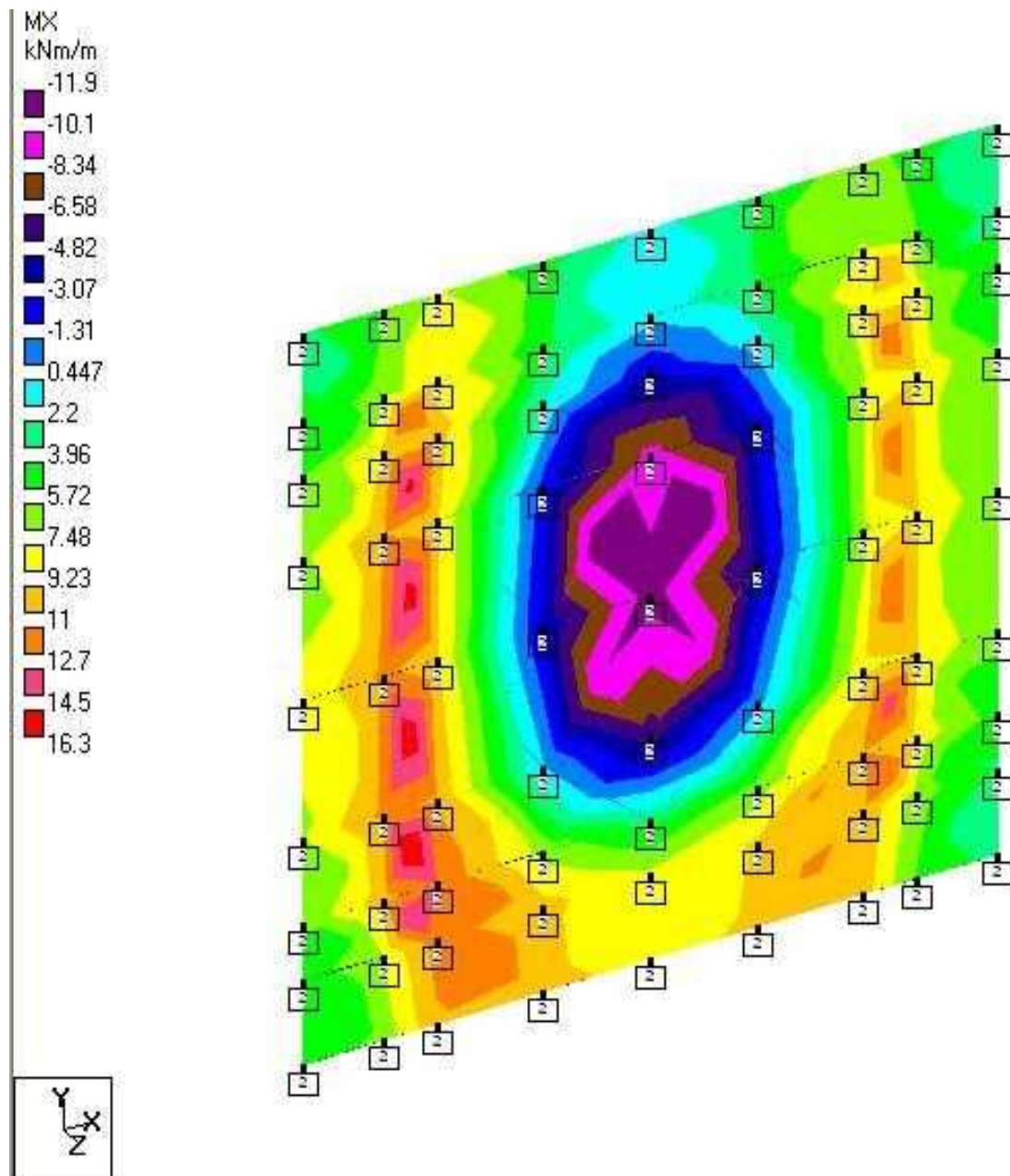


Figure (4-24) Moment in x-direction.

In y-direction

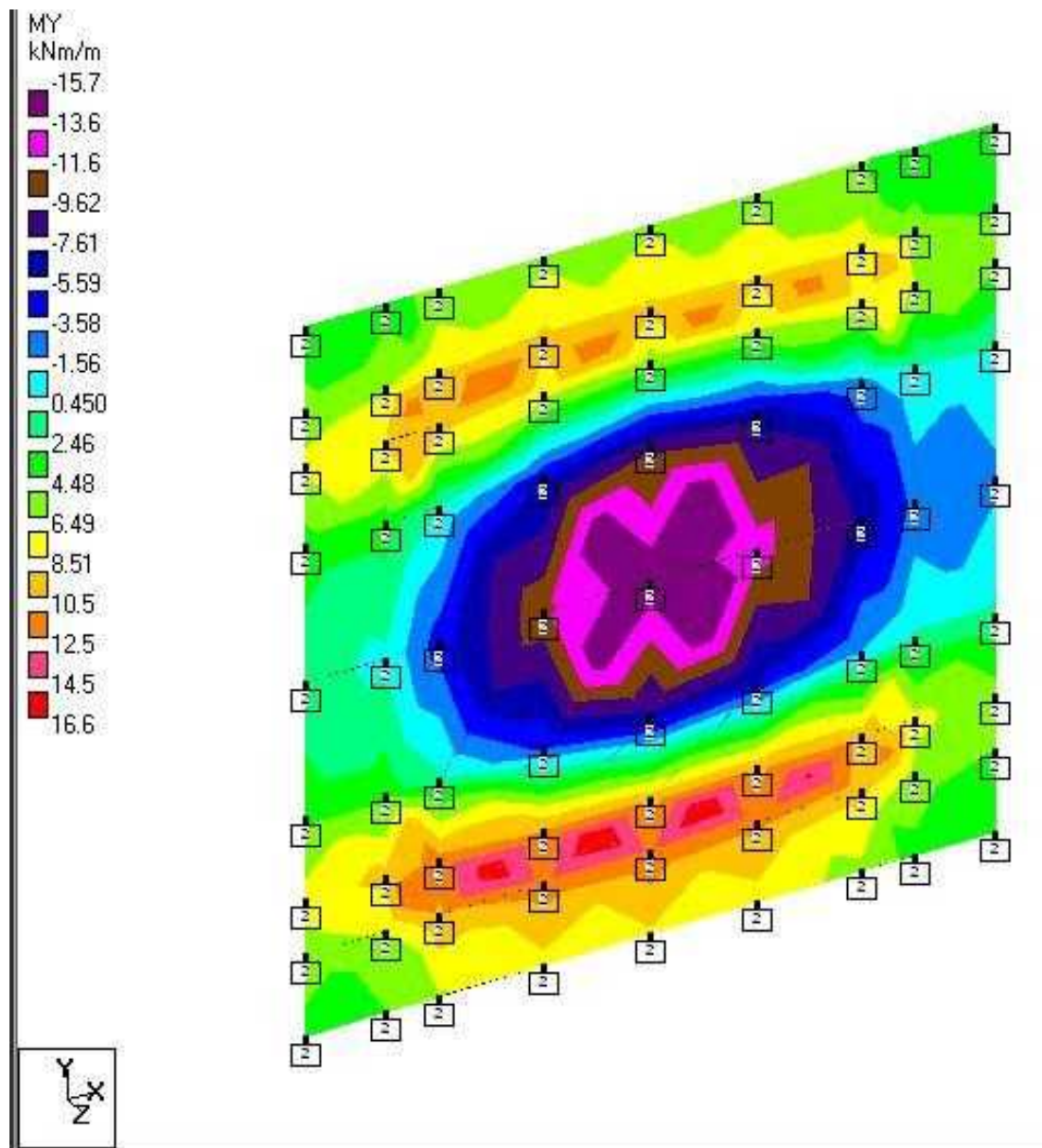


Figure (4-25) Moment in y-direction.

4.14.6 Design of Bottom Reinforcement

$$M_u = 15.7 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{15.7}{0.9} = 17.4 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{17.4 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 555^2} = 0.056 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.056}{420}} \right] = 1.35 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$A s_{req} = r \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 1.35 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 \times 55.5 = 0.75 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b w \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 555}{420} = 16.68 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 1000 \times 555}{420} = 18.5 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$$1.3 \times A s_{req} = 1.3 \times 0.75 = 0.98 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m < 18.5 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$$A s_{min} = 0.98 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$A s_{min}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 65$$

$$A s_{min} = 11.7 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$$\therefore A_s = A_{s_{\min}} = 11.7 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

Use 6Φ16 with $A_s = 12.05 \text{ cm}^2/m > A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 11.7 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$ in Both Directions

-Check of yielding:-

$$T = A_s \times f_y = 3220 \times 420 = 1352.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$C = 0.85 \times f'_c \times b \times a$$

$$T = C$$

$$a = \frac{T}{0.85 \times f'_c \times b} = \frac{1352.4 \times 10^3}{0.85 \times 25.5 \times 2600} = 2.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 0.85$$

$$x = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2.4}{0.85} = 2.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$e_s = \frac{d - x}{x} \times (0.003) = \frac{55.5 - 2.8}{2.8} \times 0.003 = 0.056$$

$$\rightarrow 0.056 > 0.005 \dots \dots \dots OK .$$

4.14.7 Design of Top Reinforcement

$$M_u = 16.6 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{16.6}{0.9} = 18.4 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{18.4 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 555^2} = 0.059 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{m} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times Rn}{fy}} \right]$$

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 19.38 \times 0.059}{420}} \right] = 1.42 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$As_{req} = r \times b \times d$$

$$As_{req} = 1.42 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 \times 55.5 = 0.79 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{fc'} \times bw \times d}{fy}$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 555}{420} = 16.68 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times bw \times d}{fy} = \frac{1.4 \times 1000 \times 555}{420} = 18.5 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$$1.3 \times As_{req} = 1.3 \times 0.79 = 1.03 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m < 18.5 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$$As_{min} = 1.02 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

As_{min} for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 65$$

$$As_{min} = 11.7 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

$$\therefore As = As_{min} = 11.7 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$$

Use 6Φ16 with $As = 12.05 \text{ cm}^2/m > As_{req} = 11.7 \text{ cm}^2 \setminus m$ in Both Directions

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

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

$$563.8 \times 10^3 = 0.65 \times (0.85 \times 25.5 \times 2000 \times 200 + A_{s_{req}} \times 420)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{s_{req}} = -185 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\therefore$ As min. is required

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0012 \times A_g$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0012 \times 200 \times 20$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 4.8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_s = 2.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$1.8 \text{ cm}^2/m < A_s \text{ for the outer face of basement wall} = 7.8 \text{ cm}^2/m$$

$$1.8 \text{ cm}^2/m < A_s \text{ for the inner face of basement wall} = 12.56 \text{ cm}^2/m$$

Select A_s to be the same as A_s for the Shear wall.

4.14.9 Development Length of Dowels

$$\text{Available } L_d = 65 - 7.5 - 1.6 - 1.6 = 54.3 \text{ cm.}$$

$$L_{d(1)req} = \frac{f_y}{4\sqrt{f_c'}} db = \frac{420}{4\sqrt{25.5}} \times 2 = 41.59 \text{ cm.}$$

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

$$\text{Available } L_d = 54.3 \text{ cm} > L_{d(1)req} = 41.59 \text{ cm.}$$

4.15 Design of Stair(1)

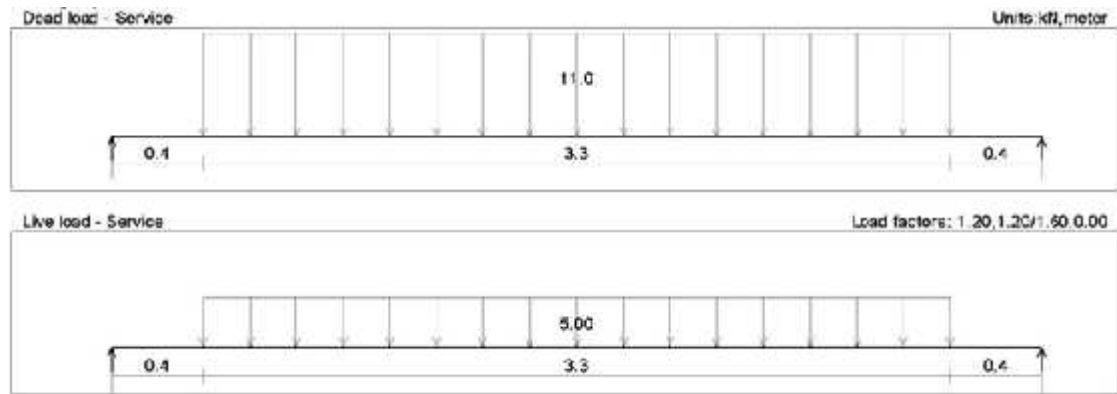


Figure (4-26) Structural System of Stair 1.

4.15.1 Determination of Slab Thickness

$$- L = 0.4 + 3.3 + 0.4 = 4.1 \text{ m.}$$

$$- h_{\text{req}} = L / 20.$$

$$- h_{\text{req}} = 4.1 / 20 = 0.2 \text{ m} = 20 \text{ cm.}$$

⇒ **Use $h = 20\text{cm}$** (and the Limitation of Deflection will be considered).

$$f_y \neq 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\text{req}} = \text{Modification factor} \times h_{\text{Selected}}$$

$$\text{Modification factor} = M = \left(0.4 + \frac{f_y}{700} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \left(0.4 + \frac{420}{700} \right) = 1.00$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow h_{\text{req}} = 1 \times 20 = 20 \text{ cm.}$$

$$-\theta = \tan^{-1}(17/30) = 29.54^\circ.$$

$$-\cos \theta = 0.870.$$

4.15.2 Load Calculations

-Dead Load

$$\text{Vertical Tiles} = 0.04 \times 23 \times \left(\frac{33}{30}\right) = 1.01 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Horizontal Tiles} = 0.03 \times 23 \times \left(\frac{17}{30}\right) = 0.39 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Vertical mortar} = 0.03 \times 2.2 \times \left(\frac{17}{30}\right) = 0.37 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Horizontal mortar} = 0.03 \times 2.2 = 0.66 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Plaster} = \frac{(0.02 \times 22)}{(\cos 29.54)} = 0.76 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Steps} = \left(\frac{0.17}{2}\right) \times 25 = 2.13 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Slab} = \frac{0.12 \times 25}{\cos 29.54} = 5.75 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Total dead load} = 11.07 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

-Live Load

$$-\text{Live load for stairs} = 5 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

-Factored Load

-For one meter strip:

$$\blacklozenge \quad q_u = 1.2 \times \text{D.L} + 1.6 \times \text{L.L}$$

$$\Rightarrow q_u = 1.2 \times 11.07 + 1.6 \times 5 = 21.28 \text{ kN/m}.$$

4.15.3 Design of Shear

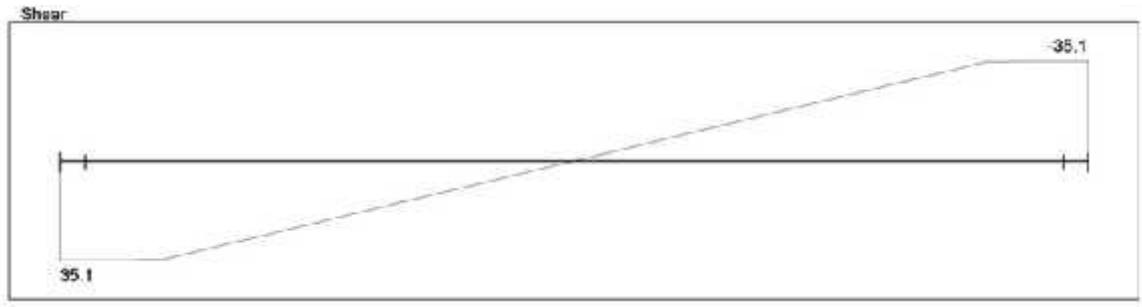


Figure (4-27) Shear diagram of Stair 1.

$$V_u = \frac{qu \times L}{2}$$

$$V_u = \frac{21.28 \times 3.3}{2} = 35.1 \text{ kN.}$$

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

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times d.$$

$$631.22 \times d = 35.1 \times 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 5.56 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow h_{\text{req}} = 5.56 + 2 + 1 = 8.56 \text{ cm} \leq h_{\text{Selected}} = 20 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\therefore h = h_{\text{Selected}} = 20 \text{ cm.}$$

And No Shear Reinforcement is Required

4.15.4 Design of Bending Moment

The Following figure shows the Moment Envelope acting on the stair.

See figure (4-34).

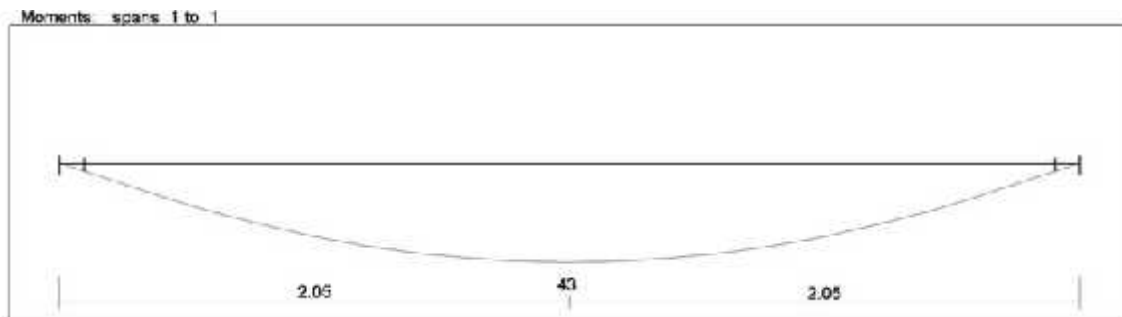


Figure (4-28) Moment diagram of Stair 1.

$$M_u = 43 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_{n_{\text{req}}} = \frac{M_u}{0.9} = \frac{43}{0.9} = 47.8 \text{ kN.m.}$$

Assume $\emptyset 12$ for main reinforcement:

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2}$$

$$R_n = \frac{47.8 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 170^2} = 1.65 \text{ Mpa.}$$

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

$$m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

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

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.65 \times 19.38}{420}} \right) = 4.1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A s_{req} = r_{req} \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = 4.1 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000 \times 170$$

$$A s_{req} = 6.97 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 170}{420} = 5.11 \text{ cm}^2$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b_w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 1000 \times 170}{420} = 5.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$A s_{min}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A s_{min} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 20$$

$$A s_{min} = 3.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = 6.97 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{min}} = 5.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = 6.97 \text{ cm}^2$$

Select $\Phi 12$ with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$

$$S_{req} = \frac{1.13}{6.97} \times 100 = 16.2 \text{ cm}$$

Select $S = 15 \text{ cm}$.

$$S = 15 \text{ cm} < S_{req} = 16.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$S = 15 \text{ cm} < 3 \times h = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$S = 15 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Select } \Phi 12/15 \text{ cm with } A_s = \frac{1.13 \times 100}{15} = 7.53 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 6.97 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

Check of yielding:

$$T = C$$

$$T = A_s \times f_y = 754 \times 420 = 316.7 \text{ kN}$$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$a = \frac{C}{0.85 \times f_c' \times b} = \frac{316.7 \times 10^3}{0.85 \times 25.5 \times 1000} = 14.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$b_1 = 0.85$$

$$X = \frac{a}{b_1} = \frac{14.6}{0.85} = 17.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d-x}{x} \times (0.003)$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{170-17.2}{17.2} \times 0.003 = 0.026$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.026 > 0.005 \quad \therefore \text{OK.}$$

4.15.4.1 Development Length of the Bars

$$Ld = \frac{f_y}{2\sqrt{f_c'}} \times a \times b \times g \times db$$
$$= \frac{420}{2\sqrt{25.5}} \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1.2 = 49.9 \text{ cm}.$$

Ld available > Ld_{req} = 49.9 cm $\Rightarrow$ OK

4.15.4.2 Design of Lateral Reinforcement

As = As for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$As = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$As = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 20$$

$$As = 3.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Not less than:

$$0.2 \times As_{\text{main}}$$

$$= 0.2 \times 7.53 = 1.5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

Select $\Phi 12$ with $As = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{3.6} \times 100 = 31.39 \text{ cm}$$

Select S = 30 cm.

$$\text{Select } \Phi 12/30 \text{ cm with } As = \frac{1.13 \times 100}{30} = 3.76 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > As_{\text{req}} = 3.6 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

4.15.5 Design of Landing

Design as one way solid slab.

4.15.5.1 Load Calculations

✚ Dead load of Tiles = $0.04 \times 23 = 0.92 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

✚ Dead load of mortar = $0.03 \times 22 = 0.66 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

✚ Dead load of slab = $0.2 \times 25 = 5 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

✚ Dead load of plaster = $0.03 \times 22 = 0.66 \text{ kN/m}^2$.

✚ Total dead load = 7.27 kN/m^2 .

✚ Live load on the landing = 5 kN/m^2 .

✚ Reaction (*factored*) of the stair on the landing = 35.1 kN/m .

✓ **Factored Total load/m.**

$$= \text{Factored (D.L)} + \text{Factored (L.L)} + \text{Reaction of the stair}$$

$$= (1.2 \times 7.24) + (1.6 \times 5) + 35.1$$

$$= 51.79 \text{ kN/m}.$$

4.15.5.2 Design of Shear

$$V_u = \frac{q_u \times L}{2}$$

$$V_u = \frac{51.79 \times 2.9}{2} = 75.1 \text{ kN.}$$

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

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 170.$$

$$\Phi V_c = 107.31 \text{ kN.}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 107.31 \text{ kN} > V_u = 75.1 \text{ kN.}$$

$\Rightarrow$ No shear reinforcement is required.

4.15.6 Design of Main Reinforcement

By using -Atir -software the Envelope Moment is :

$$M_u = +54.4 \text{ kN.m .}$$

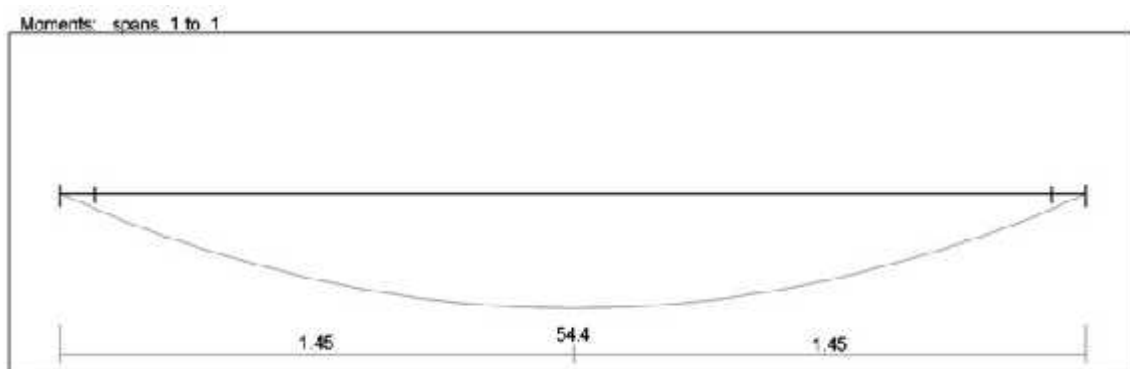


Figure (4-30) Moment diagram of Landing .

$$\begin{aligned} M_{n_{req}} &= \frac{Mu}{0.9} \\ &= \frac{54.4}{0.9} = 60.44 \text{ kN.m.} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2}$$

$$R_n = \frac{60.44 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 170^2} = 2.09 \text{ Mpa.}$$

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

$$m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

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

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2.09 \times 19.38}{420}} \right) = 5.24 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$A s_{req} = r_{req} \times b \times d$$

$$A s_{req} = (5.24 \times 10^{-3}) \times 100 \times 17$$

$$A s_{req} = 8.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b w \times d}{f_y}$$

$$A s_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 170}{420} = 5.11 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 1000 \times 170}{420} = 5.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A s_{req} = 8.9 \text{ cm}^2 > A s_{min} = 5.67 \text{ cm}^2$$

Select $\Phi 12$ with $A s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$

$$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{8.9} \times 100 = 12.7 \text{ cm.}$$

Select $S = 10 \text{ cm} < S_{\text{req}}$.

$$S = 10 \text{ cm} < S_{\text{req}} = 12.7 \text{ cm.}$$

$$S = 10 \text{ cm} < 3 \times h = 60 \text{ cm.}$$

$$S = 10 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm.}$$

Select $\Phi 12/10 \text{ cm}$ with $A_s = 11.3 \text{ cm}^2 > 8.9 \text{ cm}^2$.

Check of yielding:

$$T = C$$

$$T = A_s \times f_y = 1130 \times 420 = 474.6 \text{ kN}.$$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b_E \times a$$

$$a = \frac{C}{0.85 \times f_c' \times b_E} = \frac{474.6 \times 10^3}{0.85 \times 25.5 \times 1000} = 21.9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$X = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{21.9}{0.85} = 25.76 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d-x}{x} \times (0.003) = \frac{170-25.76}{25.76} \times 0.003 = 0.0168$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.0168 > 0.005 \quad \therefore \text{OK.}$$

4.15.6.1 Design of Secondary Reinforcement

$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = A_s$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 20.$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 3.6 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Not less than:

$$0.2 \times A_{s_{\text{main}}}$$

$$= 0.2 \times 11.3 = 2.26 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

Select $\Phi 12$ with $A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{3.60} \times 100 = 31.4 \text{ cm}.$$

Select $S = 25 \text{ cm}$.

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < S_{\text{req}} = 31.4 \text{ cm}.$$

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < 3 \times h = 60 \text{ cm}.$$

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm}.$$

Select $\Phi 12/25\text{cm}$ with $A_s = 4.52 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 3.6 \text{ cm}^2$.

4.15.6.2 Design of Top Reinforcement

$$A_s \geq \frac{1}{3} \times A_{s_{\text{main}}}$$

$$A_s = \frac{1}{3} \times 11.3 = 3.77 \text{ cm}^2.$$

Select $\Phi 10/20\text{cm}$ with $A_s = 3.93 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 3.77 \text{ cm}^2$.

$$L \geq 0.15 \times L$$

$$L \geq 0.15 \times 2.9 = 0.44 \text{ m}.$$

$$L = 0.44 + 0.1 = 0.54 \text{ m}$$

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

 **The Design of Both Landings Is The Same.**

4.16 Design of Two Way Solid Slab

4.16.1 Load Calculations

- Dead load of slab = $0.15 \times 25 = 3.75 \text{ kN/m}^2$.
- Dead load of plastering = $0.03 \times 22 = 0.66 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- Total dead load = 4.41 kN/m^2 .
- Live load on the landing = 2 kN/m^2 .

$$L_x = 4.6 \text{ m}$$

$$L_y = 7.30 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{7.40}{4.6} = 1.61 < 2.$$

$\therefore$ Two way solid slab.

$$h_{\min} = 125 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\text{Select } h = 150 \text{ mm} > h_{\min} = 125 \text{ mm.}$$

$$Kf_x = 12.7$$

$$Kf_y = 36.1$$

$$KA_x = KA_y = 1.87$$

For 1m strip:

$$q_u = 1.2 \times D + 1.6 \times L$$

$$q_u = 1.2 \times 4.41 + 1.6 \times 2 = 8.49 \text{ kN/m}$$

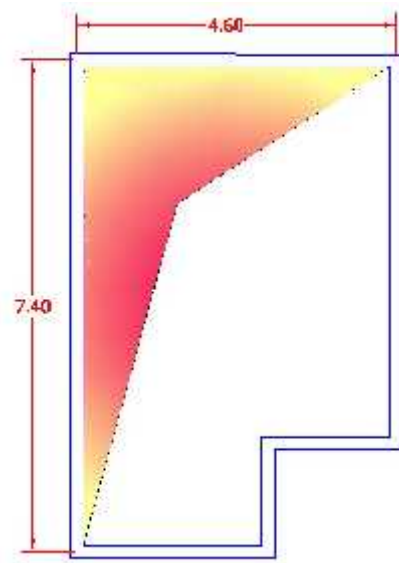


Figure (4-31) Two Way Solid Slab .

$$M_{ux} = \frac{q_u \times L_x^2}{k_{fx}} = \frac{8.49 \times 4.6^2}{12.7} = 14.10 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$M_{uy} = \frac{q_u \times L_x^2}{k_{fy}} = \frac{8.49 \times 4.6^2}{36.1} = 4.98 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$A_y = A_x = \frac{q_u \times L_x}{k_{Ax}} = \frac{8.49 \times 4.6}{1.87} = 20.88 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_{ux} = 14.10 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$M_{uy} = 4.98 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

Increasing of field moments:

$$m_{fx} = 1.2$$

$$m_{fy} = 1.2$$

$$M_{ux} = 14.10 \times 1.2 = 16.92 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$M_{uy} = 4.98 \times 1.2 = 5.97 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

4.16.2 Design of Shear Reinforcement

$$V_u = 20.88 \text{ kN} .$$

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

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 120 .$$

$$\Phi V_c = 75.75 \text{ kN} .$$

$$\Phi V_c = 75.75 \text{ kN} > V_u = 20.88 \text{ kN} .$$

∴ No shear reinforcement is required.

4.16.3 Design of Reinforcement In x-Direction

$$\begin{aligned}M_{nx} &= \frac{M_{ux}}{0.9} \\&= \frac{16.92}{0.9} \\&= 18.8 \text{ kN.m/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R_n &= \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} \\R_n &= \frac{18.8 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 120^2} = 1.3 \text{ Mpa.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m &= \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} \\m &= \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}r_{req} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right) \\r_{req} &= \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.3 \times 19.38}{420}} \right) = 3.19 \times 10^{-3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s_{req}} &= r_{req} \times b \times d \\A_{s_{req}} &= (3.19 \times 10^{-3}) \times 100 \times 12 \\A_{s_{req}} &= 3.83 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}\end{aligned}$$

Check for min. Reinforcement

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s_{min}} &= \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d}{f_y} \\A_{s_{min}} &= \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 120}{420} = 3.66 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}\end{aligned}$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times b_w \times d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 1000 \times 120}{420} = 4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m.}$$

$$1.3 \times A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 1.3 \times 3.83 = 4.97 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

$$\therefore A_{s_{\text{req}}} = A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 4 \text{ cm}^2 / \text{m}.$$

$A_{s_{\text{req}}}$ Shall not be less than $A_{s_{\text{min}}}$ for shrinkage and temperature:

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Select } \Phi 12 \text{ with } A_s = 1.13 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{4} \times 100 = 28.25 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Select } S = 25 \text{ cm} < S_{\text{req}}.$$

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < S_{\text{req}} = 28.25 \text{ cm}.$$

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < 3 \times h = 45 \text{ cm}.$$

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\text{Select } \Phi 12/25 \text{ cm with } A_s = 4.52 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 4 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

4.16.4 Design of Reinforcement In y-Direction

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ny} &= \frac{M_{uy}}{0.9} \\ &= \frac{5.97}{0.9} \\ &= 6.63 \text{ kN.m/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= \frac{M_n}{b \cdot d^2} \\ R_n &= \frac{6.63 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 110^2} = 0.55 \text{ Mpa.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} \\ m &= \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.55 \times 19.38}{420}} \right) = 1.33 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$As_{req} = r_{req} \times b \times d$$

$$As_{req} = (1.33 \times 10^{-3}) \times 100 \times 11$$

$$As_{req} = 1.46 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

$$As_y \geq 0.2 \times As_x$$

$$As_y = 1.46 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 0.2 \times 4.52 = 0.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{fc'} \times bw \times d}{fy}$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 100 \times 11}{420} = 3.31 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times bw \times d}{fy} = \frac{1.4 \times 100 \times 11}{420} = 3.67 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} \Rightarrow \text{Controls}$$

$$1.3 \times As_{req} = 1.3 \times 1.46 = 1.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} < As_{min} = 3.67 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

$$\therefore \text{Select } As_{req} = 1.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

As_{req} Shall not less than As_{min} for shrinkage and temperature:

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 15$$

$$As_{min} = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

$$\Rightarrow As_{req} = 2.7 \text{ cm}^2 > As_{Selected} = 1.9 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}.$$

$$S_{\text{req}} = \frac{1.13}{2.7} \times 100 = 41.85 \text{ cm.}$$

Select $S = 40 \text{ cm} < S_{\text{req}} = 41.85 \text{ cm.}$

$$S = 40 \text{ cm} < 3 \times h = 45 \text{ cm.}$$

$$S = 40 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm.}$$

$$\text{Select } \Phi 12/40 \text{ cm with } A_s = \frac{1.33 \times 100}{40} = 2.83 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m.}$$

4.16.5 Design of Top Reinforcement

Reinforcement for shrinkage and temperature:

Select $\Phi 8/15 \text{ cm}$ in the two way

$$A_s = \frac{0.50 \times 100}{15} = 3.33 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > 2.7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m.}$$

4.17 Design of Basement wall

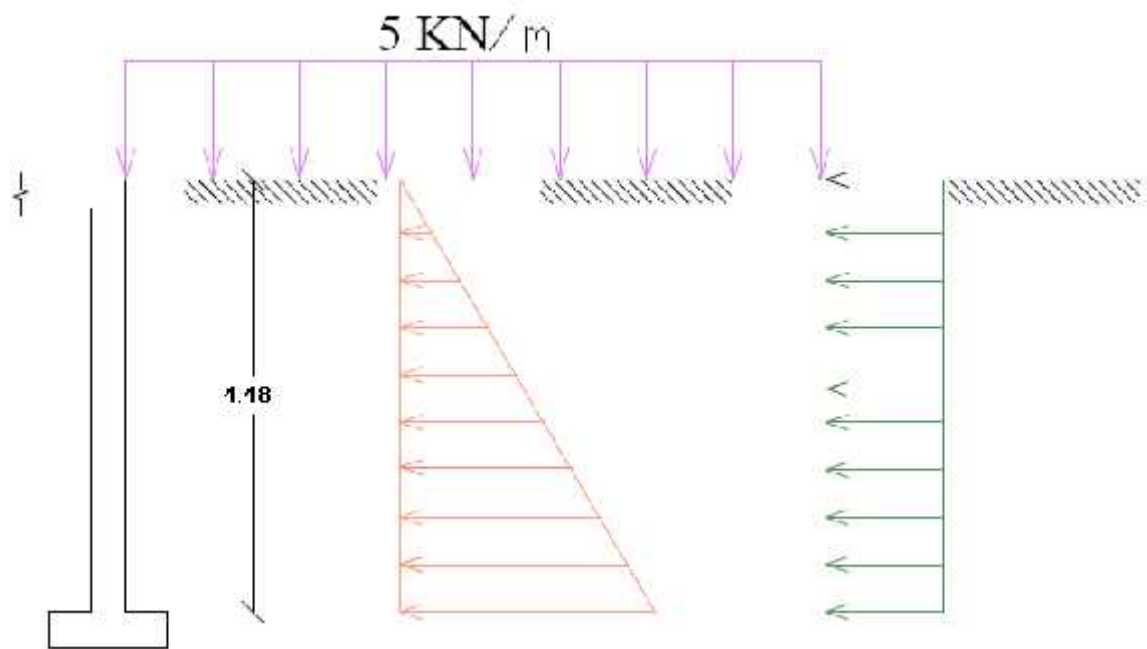


Figure (4-32) Geometry Of Basement Wall .

4.17.1 Load Calculation

Assume :

$$g_{soil} = 18 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$$

$$\phi = 30^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow k_a = 0.5$$

$$e_a = k_a \cdot g \cdot H$$

$$e_a = 0.5 \times 18 \times 4.48 = 40.32 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

$$e_{a,p} = k_a \cdot P$$

$$e_{a,p} = 5 \times 0.5 = 2.5 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

For 1m strip of the basement wall

$$e_{\bullet} = 40.32 \times (1) = 40.32 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$$

$$e_{\bullet p} = 2.5 \times (1) = 2.5 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$$

4.17.2 Internal Forces and Moments:

$$e_{\bullet u} = 1.6 \times 40.32 = 64.51 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$$

$$e_{\bullet pu} = 1.6 \times 2.5 = 4 \text{ kN} / \text{m}$$

By using software analysis:

$$M_u = 92.7 \text{ kN.m}$$

4.17.3 Determination of Wall Thickness:

$$h_{\text{req}} = L / 20.$$

$$h_{\text{req}} = 448 / 20 = 0.224 \text{ m} = 22.4 \text{ cm}.$$

$$f_y \neq 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\text{req}} = \text{Modification factor} \times h_{\text{Selected}}$$

$$\text{Modification factor} = M = \left(0.4 + \frac{f_y}{700} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \left(0.4 + \frac{420}{700} \right) = 1.00$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow h_{\text{req}} = 1 \times 22.4 = 22.4 \text{ cm}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Use } h = 25 \text{ cm}.$$

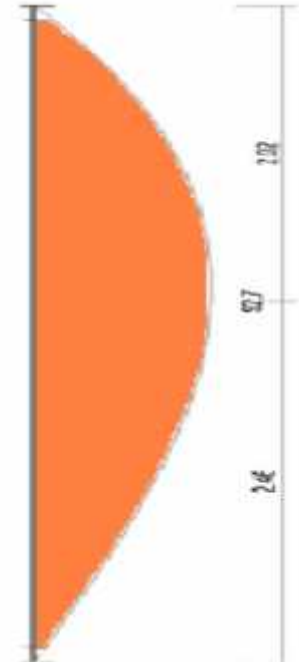


Figure (4-33) Moment Diagram Of Basement Wall .

4.17.4 Design of Shear

The wall thickness also must be determined so that no shear reinforcement is required:

$$V_u = V_{u_{\max}} = 105.3 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times d_{\text{req}}.$$

$$631.2 \times d = 105.3 \times 10^3$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 166.82 \text{ mm} = 17 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_{\text{req}} = d + \text{cover} + \frac{\Phi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Rightarrow h_{\text{req}} = 17 + 5 + 1 = 23 \text{ cm} \leq h_{\text{Selected}} = 25 \text{ cm.}$$

$\therefore$ Select $h = 30 \text{ cm}$.

No shear reinforcement is required.

4.17.5 Design of Bending Moment

$$M_{n_{\text{req}}} = \frac{M_u}{0.9} = \frac{92.7}{0.9} = 103 \text{ kN.m.}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2}$$

$$R_n = \frac{103 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 240^2} = 1.788 \text{ Mpa.}$$

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

$$m = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 25.5} = 19.38$$

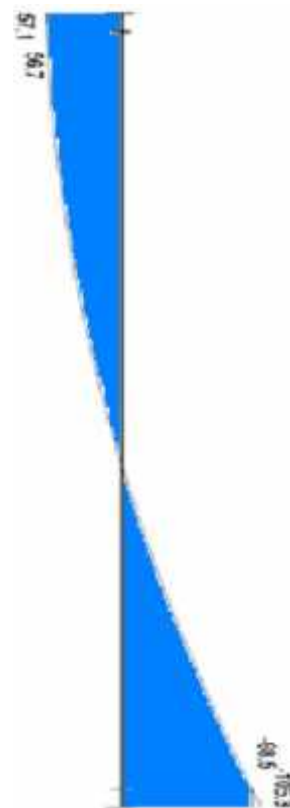


Figure (4-34) Shear Diagram Of Basement Wall .

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

$$r_{req} = \frac{1}{19.38} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.788 \times 19.38}{420}} \right) = 4.45 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$As_{req} = r_{req} \times b \times d$$

$$As_{req} = 4.45 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000 \times 240$$

$$As_{req} = 10.68 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{fc'} \times bw \times d}{fy}$$

$$As_{min} = \frac{0.25 \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 1000 \times 240}{420} = 7.21 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

Not less than:

$$\frac{1.4 \times bw \times d}{fy} = \frac{1.4 \times 1000 \times 240}{420} = 8.0 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

As_{min} for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30$$

$$As_{min} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$As_{req} = 10.68 \text{ cm}^2 / m > As_{min} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

$$As_{req} = 10.68 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

Select $\Phi 20$ with $As = 3.14 \text{ cm}^2$

$$S_{req} = \frac{3.14}{10.68} \times 100 = 29.4 \text{ cm}$$

Select $S = 25 \text{ cm}$.

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < S_{req} = 29.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < 3 \times h = 90 \text{ cm}$$

$$S = 25 \text{ cm} < 45 \text{ cm}.$$

Select $\Phi 20 @ 25 \text{ cm}$ with $As = 12.56 \text{ cm}^2 / m > 10.68 \text{ cm}^2 / m$

Check of yielding

$$T = C$$

$$T = A_s \times f_y = 1256 \times 420 = 527.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$C = 0.85 \times f_c' \times b \times a$$

$$a = \frac{C}{0.85 \times f_c' \times b} = \frac{527.5 \times 10^3}{0.85 \times 25.5 \times 1000} = 24.34 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$X = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{24.34}{0.85} = 28.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d-x}{x} \times (0.003)$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{24-2.86}{2.86} \times 0.003 = 0.022$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.022 > 0.005 \quad \therefore \text{OK.}$$

4.17.6 Design of Secondary Reinforcement

$A_{s_{req}} \geq A_{s_{min}}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m \dots \text{control}$$

Also,

$$A_{s_{req}} \geq \frac{1}{5} A_{s_{main}} = \frac{1}{5} \times 1256 = 2.5 \text{ cm}^2 / m$$

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

$$S_{req} = \frac{0.785}{5.4} \times 100 = 14.5 \text{ cm}$$

Select $\Phi 10/10\text{cm}$ with $A_s = 7.85 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > A_{s_{req}} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$

4.17.7 Design of Reinforcement of Outer Face of the Basement Wall

$As_{req} = As_{min}$ for Shrinkage and temperature:

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times b \times h$$

$$As_{min} = 0.0018 \times 100 \times 30$$

$$As_{min} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m.$$

Select $\Phi 10/10\text{cm}$ in the two ways. with $As = 7.85 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m} > As_{req} = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2 / m$

4.18 Design of Shear Wall (11)

4.18.1 Calculation of Loads

W_{Floor} = Total dead loads of the floor.

⊙ $W_{\text{Basement Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of stairs} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls}) = 11113.55 \text{ kN}.$

⊙ $W_{\text{Ground Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of stairs} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls}) = 14313.19 \text{ kN}.$

⊙ $W_{\text{First Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of stairs} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls}) = 13041.66 \text{ kN}.$

⊙ $W_{\text{Second Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of stairs} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls}) = 13664 \text{ kN}.$

⊙ $W_{\text{Third Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of stairs} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls}) = 12937.56 \text{ kN}.$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad W_{\text{Fourth Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of stairs} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls}) = 12894.77 \text{ kN.}$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad W_{\text{Fifth Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of stairs} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls}) = 13349.08 \text{ kN.}$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad W_{\text{Sixth Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + \text{Weight of parapet} + 0.5(\text{Weight of upper walls} + \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls} + \text{Weight of stairs}) = 13103.31 \text{ kN.}$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad W_{\text{Roof Floor}} = \text{Weight of slab} + 0.5 \times \text{Weight of lower columns \& walls} = 458.8 \text{ kN.}$$

4.18.2 Calculation of Shear Force on "Shear Walls"

$$W_{\text{Total}} = W_{\text{Basement Floor}} + W_{\text{Ground Floor}} + W_{\text{First Floor}} + W_{\text{Second Floor}} + W_{\text{Third Floor}} +$$

$$W_{\text{Fourth Floor}} + W_{\text{Fifth Floor}} + W_{\text{Sixth Floor}} + W_{\text{Roof Floor}}$$

$$= 11113.55 + 14313.19 + 13041.66 + 13664 + 12937.56 + 12894.77 + 13349.08 + 13103.31 + 458.8 = 104875.92 \text{ kN.}$$

According to the UBC, the total design base shear in a given direction, $V = 0.07 \times W_{\text{Total}}$.

$$V = 0.07 \times 104875.92 = 7341.31 \text{ KN.}$$

$$F_t = 0.07 \times T \times V \dots\dots (\text{UBC1997-Eq. 30-14})$$

$$F_t = 0.07 \times 0.61 \times 7341.31 = 313.4 \text{ kN.}$$

$$F_x = \frac{(V - F_t) W_x \times h_x}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i h_i} \dots\dots (\text{UBC1997, Eq. 30-15}).$$

Table (4-1) FX Calculations.

Floor	W	V	H	Ft	V-Ft	W×h	Fx	FX
	(kN)	(kN)	(m)	(kN)	(kN)			
Roof	458.8	7341.31	33.56	313.47	7027.84	15397.33	55.2	368.67
Sixth	13103.31	7341.31	30.44	313.47	7027.84	398864.76	1429.85	1798.52
Fifth	13349.08	7341.31	27.06	313.47	7027.84	361226.1	1294.92	3093.44
Forth	12894.77	7341.31	23.68	313.47	7027.84	305348.15	1094.61	4188.05
Third	12937.56	7341.31	20.3	313.47	7027.84	26232.47	941.48	5129.53
Second	13664	7341.31	16.92	313.47	7027.84	231194.88	828.78	5958.31
First	13041.33	7341.31	13.54	313.47	7027.84	176584.08	633.02	6591.33
Ground	14313.19	7341.31	10.16	313.47	7027.84	145422.01	521.31	7112.64
Basement	11113.55	7341.31	5.74	313.47	7027.84	63791.78	228.68	7341.32
Σ	104875.92					1960461.6		

FX Diagram

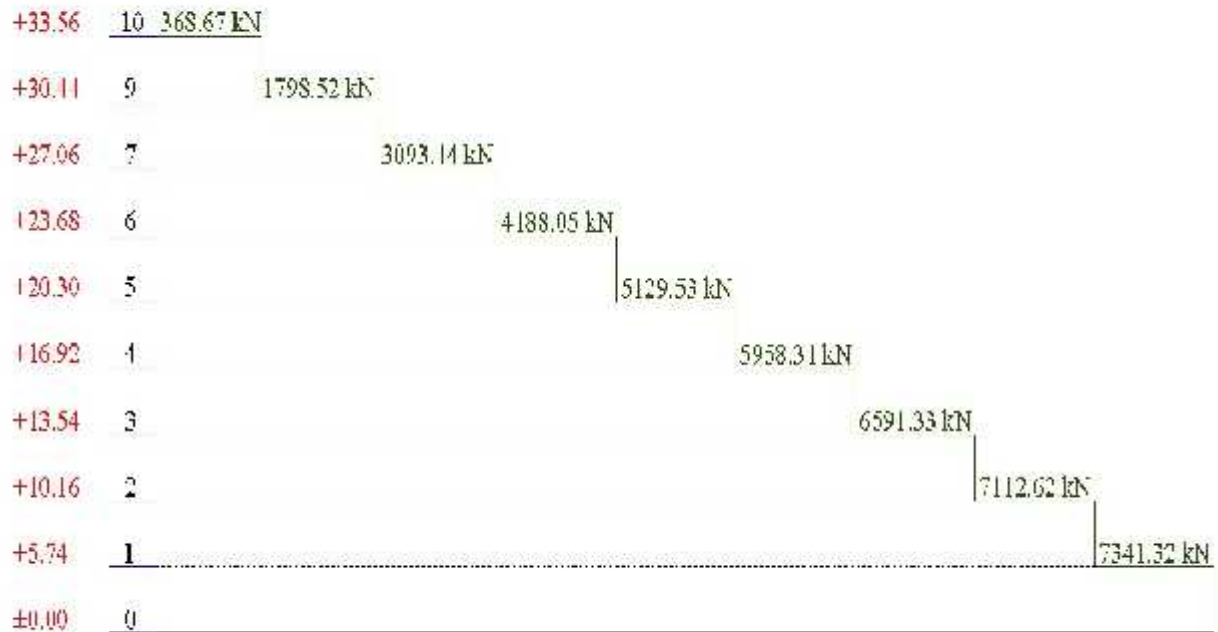


Figure (4-35) FX Diagram .

By using Staad Pro.2004 software to Analyze the shear walls, the results of Shear Wall (11) was as follow:

"By applying 100 kN force at the centroide of the building slab"

Plate No.	Plate Dim.	SXY (KN/m ²)	FX (KN)
1	1.2×0.2	16.4	3.94
2	1.2×0.2	12.42	2.98
3	1.2×0.2	11.57	2.78
4	1.2×0.2	11.29	2.71

$$FXY_i = SXY_i \times SXY_i$$

$$FXY_1 = 1.2 \times 0.2 \times 16.4 = 3.94$$

$$FXY_2 = 1.2 \times 0.2 \times 12.42 = 2.98$$

$$FXY_3 = 1.2 \times 0.2 \times 11.57 = 2.78$$

$$FXY_4 = 1.2 \times 0.2 \times 11.29 = 2.71$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n FXY_i = 3.94 + 2.98 + 2.78 + 2.71 = 12.41 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\% FXY = 12.41/100 = 0.12$$

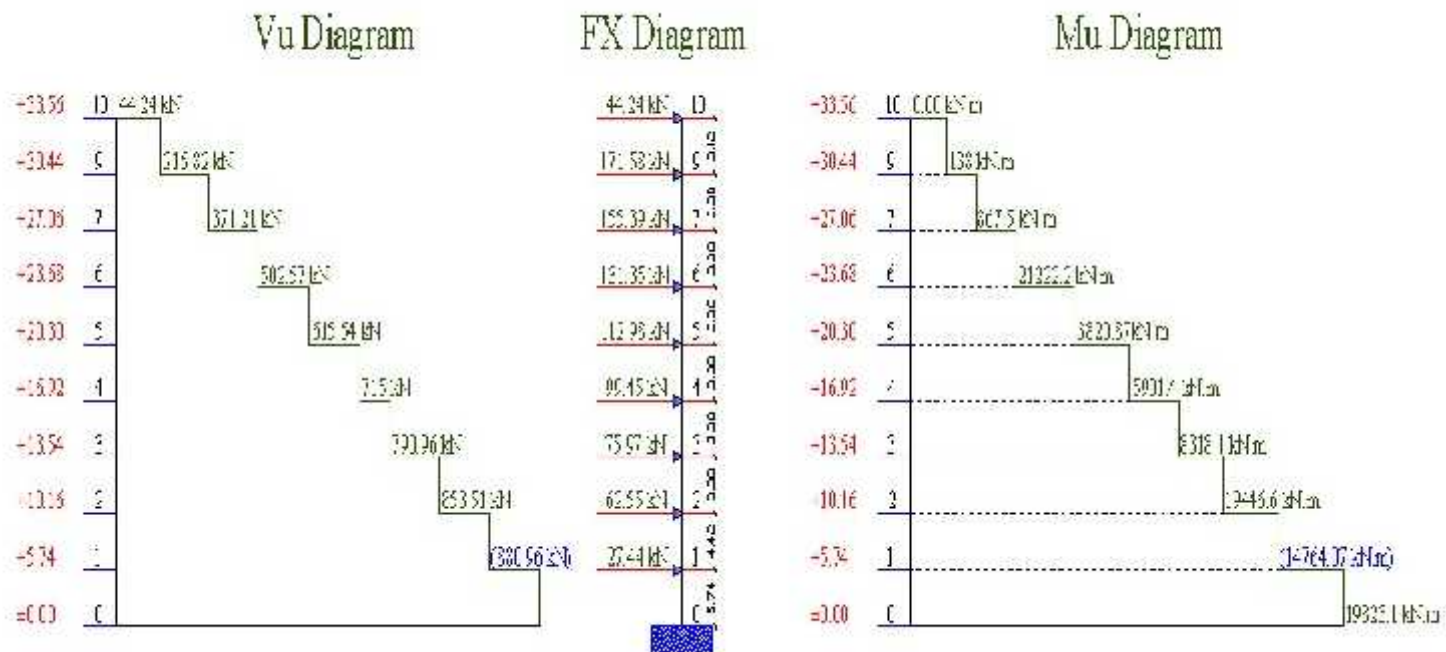


Figure (4-36) FX,Vu,Mu, Diagrams .

4.18.3 Design of Shear Wall

$$f_c' = 25.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ MPa.}$$

$$h = 20 \text{ cm. Shear wall thickness.}$$

$$L_w = 4.8 \text{ m. shear wall length.}$$

$$h_w = 33.56 \text{ m. Building height.}$$

4.18.4 Design of Horizontal Reinforcement

$$V_u = 880.96 \text{ kN.}$$

$$V_n = \frac{V_u}{\Phi} = \frac{880.96}{0.75} = 1174.61 \text{ kN .}$$

$$d = 0.8 \times L_w = 0.8 \times 4.8 = 3.84 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{c_1} = \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times h \times d$$

$$V_{c_1} = \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{25.5} \times 200 \times 3840 = 646.37 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = V_n - V_{c_1}$$

$$V_s = 1174.61 - 646.37 = 528.24 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{Avh}{S_2} = \frac{Vs}{fy \cdot d} = \frac{528.24 \times 10^3}{420 \times 3840} = 0.33m$$

$$\frac{Avh}{S_2} = 0.0025 \times h = 0.0025 \times 200 = 0.5mm$$

$$S_2 = \frac{Lw}{5} = \frac{4800}{5} = 960mm$$

$$S_2 = 3 \times h = 3 \times 200 = 600mm$$

Select 2Φ12 with $A_s = 2.26cm^2$

$$\frac{Avh}{S_2} = 0.5mm > 0.33mm$$

$$\frac{226}{S_2} = 0.5 \Rightarrow S_2 = 452mm.$$

Select $S_2 = 40cm < S_{req} = 45.2cm$

$$S_{2 \text{ selected}} = 40cm < S_2 = 60cm < S_2 = 96cm$$

∴ Use 2Φ12@40cm (C/C) in two layers.

4.18.5 Design of Vertical Reinforcement

$$Avn = \left[0.0025 + 0.5 \left(2.5 - \frac{hw}{Lw} \right) \left(\frac{Avh}{S_2 \times h} - 0.0025 \right) \right] \times S_1 \times h$$

$$\frac{hw}{Lw} = \frac{33.56}{4.8} = 6.99 > 2.5$$

$$\Rightarrow Avn = 0.0025 \times S_1 \times h$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{3} \times Lw = \frac{1}{3} \times 4800 = 1600mm$$

$$S_1 = 3 \times h = 3 \times 200 = 600mm$$

Select 2Φ12 with $A_s = 2.26cm^2$

$$226 = 0.0025 \times S_1 \times 200 \Rightarrow S_1 = 452mm$$

Select $S_1 = 40cm < S_{1req} = 45.2cm$

$$S_{1 \text{ selected}} = 40cm < S_1 = 60cm < S_1 = 160cm$$

Select 2Φ12@40cm in two layers.

4.18.6 Design of Moment

$$Mu = 14764.07 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$C \geq \frac{L_w}{4.5} \dots\dots\dots ACI, Eq.(21-8).$$

$$C \geq \frac{4.8}{4.5} = 1.067 \text{ m}$$

$$C_w = C - 0.1 \times L_w$$

$$C_w = 1.067 - 0.1(4.8) = 0.587 \text{ m}$$

$$C_w = \frac{C}{2} = \frac{0.587}{2} = 0.293 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Select } C_w = 0.60 \text{ m} > 0.293 \text{ m}$$

$$A_{sv} = \frac{L_w}{S_1} \times A_{sv}$$

$$A_{sv} = \frac{4.8}{0.4} \times 2.26 = 27.12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{Z}{L_w} = \frac{1}{\frac{2 + 0.85 \times B_1 \times f_c' \times L_w \times h}{A_s \times f_y}} = 0.06$$

$$Mu = 0.9 \times 0.5 \times A_s \times f_y \times L_w \times \left(1 - \frac{Z}{L_w}\right)$$

$$Mu = 0.9 \times 0.5 \times 2712 \times 420 \times 4800 \times (1 - 0.06) = 2312.7 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$Mu_{Design} = 14764.07 - 2312.7 = 12451.37 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$A_{st} = \frac{Mu / \Phi}{f_y \times (L_w - C_w)} = \frac{12451.37 \times 10^6 / 0.9}{420 \times (4800 - 600)} = 7842.89 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{st_{max}} = 8\% \times b \times C_w$$

$$A_{st_{max}} = 8\% \times 20 \times 60 = 96 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{st} = 78.43 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_s (1\Phi 25) = \frac{p}{4} \times 2.5^2 = 4.91 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Select } 16\Phi 25 \text{ with } A_s = 16 \times 4.91 = 78.56 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{st} = 78.43 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\& A_s = 16 \times 4.91 = 78.56 \text{ cm}^2 < A_{st_{max}} = 96 \text{ cm}^2.$$

التحليل الانشائي :

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Factored Load
- 4.3 Determination of Thicknesses
- 4.4 Load Calculation
- 4.5 Design of Topping
- 4.6 Design of Rib (R1) in the basement floor slab.
- 4.7 Design of Beam (B12) in the basement floor slab.

الفصل الخامس: النتائج والتوصيات

□.□ النتائج

□.□ التوصيات

١.١. النتائج:

- . يجب على كل طالب أو مصمم إنشائي أن يكون قادرا □□ التصميم بشكل يدوي حتى يستطيع امتلاك الخبرة والمعرفة في استخدام البرامج التصميمية المحوسبة.
- . من العوامل التي يجب أخذها بعين الاعتبار □ العوامل الطبيعية المحيطة بالمبنى وطبيعة الموقع وتأثير القوى الطبيعية على الموقع.
- . من أهم خطوات التصميم الإنشائي □ كيفية الربط بين العناصر الإنشائية □ المختلفة من خلال النظرة الشمولية للمبنى □ ومن ثم تجزئة هذه العناصر لتصميمها بشكل منفرد ومعرفة كيفية التصميم □ مع أخذ الظروف المحيطة □□□□□ بعين الاعتبار.
- . القيمة الخاصة بقوة تحمل التربة □□ □. □ كغم/سم^٣ .
- . لقد تم استخدام نظام عقدات (Tow-Way Ribbed Slab) □□□□ العقدات نظرا لطبيعة وشكل المنشأ. كما تم استخدام نظام عقدات (One-Way Ribbed Slab) □□ أجزاء معينة من الطوابق، كما تم استخدام نظام العقدات المصمتة (Solid Slab) لبيوت الدرج والمصاعد، نظرا لكونها أكثر فاعلية من عقدات الأعصاب في تحمل ومقاومة الأحمال المركزة.
- . أما بالنسبة لبرامج الحاسوب المستخدمة □ فقد تم استخدام برنامج (Atir) في التصميم الإنشائي للعناصر الإنشائية، ومقارنته □ التسليح □□□□□□ العناصر بعد أن تم حساب □□□□□□ يدويا وقد كانت النتائج متطابقة في كلتا الحالتين.

- . الأحمال الحية المستخدمة في هذا المشروع كانت من كود الأحمال الأردني.
- . من الصفات التي يجب أن يتصف بها المصمم □□□ الحس الهندسي □□□ يقوم من □□□□ بتجاوز أية مشكلة ممكن أن تعترضه في المشروع وبشكل مقنع ومدرّس.

2.5 التوصيات:

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 □□□□ أن تعود بالفائدة وال□□□□ لمن □□□□ خطط □□□□ مشاريع ذات طابع □□□□□.

لأي البداية، يجب أن يتم تنسيق وتجهيز □□□□ المخططات المعمارية □ بحيث يتم اختيار مواد البناء مع تحديد النظام الإنشائي للمبنى. ولا بد في هذه المرحلة من توفر معلومات شاملة عن الموقع وتربيته وقوة تحمل تربة الموقع □ من خلال تقرير جيوتقني خاص بتلك المنطقة □ بعد ذلك يتم تحديد مواقع الجدران الحاملة والأعمدة بالتوافق والتنسيق التام مع الفريق الهندسي المعماري. ويحاول المهندس الإنشائي في هذه المرحلة الحصول على أكبر قدر ممكن من الجدران الخرسانية المسلحة □ بحيث تكون موزعة بشكل منتظم أو شبه منتظم في □□□□ أنحاء المبنى □ ليتم استخدامها فيما بعد في مقاومة أحمال الزلازل وغيرها من القوى الأفقية.

3.1 Introduction

A building can generally be broken down into the following physical systems:

- STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
- EXTERIOR SYSTEM
- INTERIOR SUBDIVISIONS OF SPACE

Each of these, in turn, can be seen to be made up of linear and planar assemblies.

⊙ Planar Assemblies

- Horizontal or sloping roof planes
- Horizontal floor planes
- Vertical wall planes

⊙ Linear Assemblies

- Horizontal beams
- Vertical columns

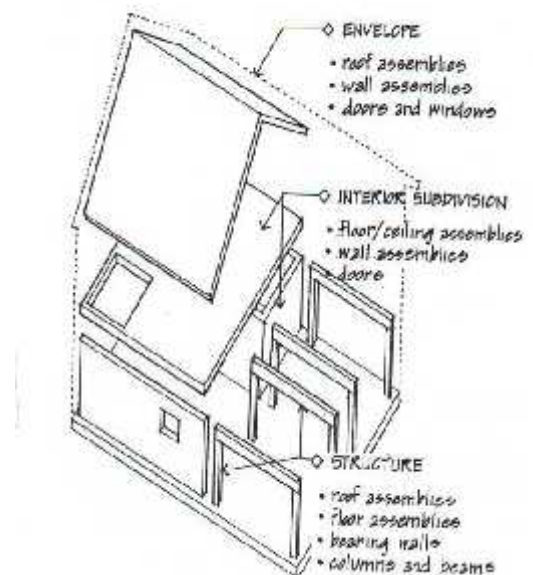


Figure (3-1) Building physical systems.

These elements and assemblies can act together in a number of ways, depending on the nature of the materials used, the method for

transferring and resolving the forces acting on a building, and the desired physical form.

3.2 Analysis and Design of Structures

3.2.1 Structural Analysis

In the structural analysis of buildings, we are concerned with the magnitude, direction, and point of application of forces. And their resolution to produce a state of equilibrium. Three conditions are necessary for a structural system to be on equilibrium:

- 1. The sum (Σ) of all horizontal forces = 0**
- 2. The sum (Σ) of all vertical forces = 0**
- 3. The sum (Σ) of all moments of all forces about any point = 0**

Therefore, as each structural element is loaded, its supporting elements must react with equal but opposite forces.

3.2.2 Structural Design

The Structural design is the determination of the general shape and all specific dimensions of a particular structure. So that, it will perform

the function for which it is created, and will safely withstand the influences which will act on it throughout its useful life.

Three codes are adopted in this project such that:

- 1- THE JORDANIAN CODE (1990), to estimate the loads act on the structure except seismic loads.
- 2-THE UNIFORM BUILDING CODE (UBC 1997), to estimate the seismic loads act on the structure.
- 3- BUILDING CODE REQUIRMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE AND COMMENTARY (ACI318M-05), for the elements structural design.

3.3 Objectives of Structural Design

The basic aim of structural design is to produce a safe and economical structure that will serve its intended purposes. In addition to the safety and the economical, intended purposes of limitations must be provided. There are code limitations that had been developed by scientific and academic institutions based on experiments and case studies.

3.4 Materials

3.4.1 Definitions

3.4.1.1 Concrete

Concrete is a mixture of sand, gravel, crushed rock, or other aggregates held together in a rocklike mass with a paste of cement and water. Sometimes one or more admixtures are added to change certain characteristics of the concrete such as its workability, durability, and time of hardening.

Concrete is widely used in construction. Concrete structures are relatively low in cost and inherently fire resistant.

3.4.1.2 Reinforced Concrete

Reinforced concrete is a combination of concrete and steel wherein the steel reinforcement provides the tensile strength lacking in the concrete. Steel reinforcement is also capable of resisting compression forces and shear forces.

3.4.1.3 Steel

Steel is used for light and heavy structural framing as well as a wide range of building products such as windows, doors and fastenings.

As a structural material, steel combines high strength, stiffness and elasticity.

3.4.2 Properties of Concrete

3.4.2.1 Compressive Strength (f_c)

The compressive strength of concrete is the peak point of stress on the stress-strain diagram. It is determined by testing to failure 28-day-old 6-in. by 12-in. concrete cylinder at a specified rate of loading.

3.4.2.2 Modulus of Elasticity (E_c)

Concrete has no clear-cut modulus of elasticity. Its value varies with different concrete strength, concrete age, type of loading, and the characteristics of the cement and aggregate. It can be estimated from the ACI empirical formula.

$$E_{c_i} = 4700 \sqrt{f_c'} \dots\dots\dots (ACI, Sec.8.5.1)$$

3.4.2.3 Poisson's Ratio (ν)

As a concrete cylinder is subjected to compressive loads, it not only shortens in length but also expands laterally. The ratio of this lateral expansion to the longitudinal shortening is referred to as *Poisson's ratio*. And it equals to 0.17

3.4.2.4 Shrinkage

Shrinkage is the deformation due to moisture movement caused by absorption and evaporation of water.

3.4.2.5 Creep

Under sustained compressive loads concrete will continue to deform for a long period of time. This additional deformation is called *creep, or plastic flow*.

3.4.2.6 Tensile Strength (f_{ct})

Tensile strength of concrete is low. According to the ACI Code, its value is $f_{ct} = 0.42 \sqrt{f_c'}$

3.4.2.7 Shear Strength

The tests of concrete shear strength through the years have yielded values all the way from one-third to four-fifths of the ultimate compressive strength.

3.4.3 Properties of Steel Reinforcement

- Young's modulus, E_s .
- Yield strength, f_y .
- Ultimate strength, f_u .
- Steel grade.
- Geometrical properties (diameter, surface treatment).

3.4.4 Why Do We Use Reinforcement?

As a force is applied to concrete, there will be compressive, tensile and shear forces acting on the concrete. Concrete naturally resists compression (squashing) very well, but is relatively weak in tension (stretching). Horizontal and/or vertical reinforcement is used in all types of concrete structures where tensile or shear forces may crack or break the concrete. HORIZONTAL reinforcement helps in resisting tension forces. VERTICAL reinforcement helps in resisting shear forces.

Cracking and Reinforcement, Reinforcement alone WILL NOT STOP cracking, but helps control cracking. It is used to control the width of shrinkage cracks.

3.4.5 Reinforcement Position

The position of reinforcement will be shown in the plans. Reinforcement must be fixed in the right position to best resist compressive, tensile and shear forces and to control the cracking.

3.4.6 Concrete Cover

The reinforcement must be placed so there is enough concrete covering it, to protect it from rusting and to be bonded well with concrete. To ensure durability, both the concrete cover and strength should be shown in the plans.

3.4.7 Concrete Reinforcement Bond

To control the width of cracks or their location (at joints), there must be a strong bond between concrete and reinforcement. This allows the tensile forces (which concrete has a very low ability to resist) to be transferred to the reinforcement.

To achieve a strong bond:

- ✓ the reinforcement should be CLEAN (free from flakey rust, dirt or grease).
- ✓ the concrete should be PROPERLY COMPACTED around the reinforcement bars. Reinforcing bars and mesh should be located so that, there is enough spacing between the bars to place and compact the concrete.

3.5 Loads

3.5.1 Introduction

Perhaps the most important and most difficult task faced by the structural designer is the accurate estimation of the loads that may be applied on the structure during its life.

A building's structure must be able to support two types of loads, static and dynamic.

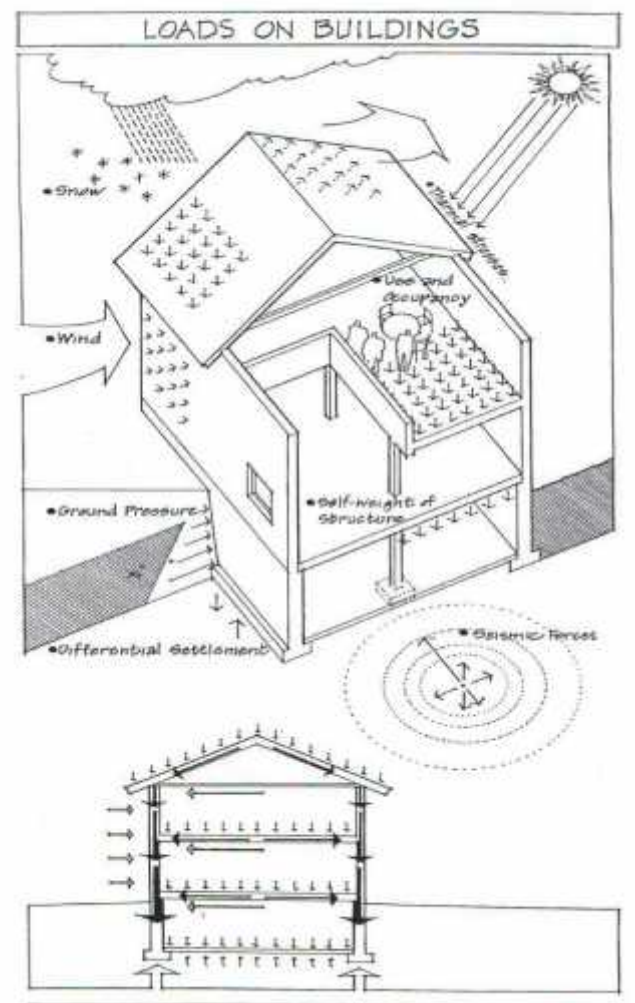


Figure (3-2) Loads On Buildings.

3.5.2 Types of Loads.

3.5.2.1 Primary loads are described as,

1- Dead loads.

Dead loads can be defined as the weight of the permanent elements of a structure. In the case of the room shown, the dead load comprises of the roof beams, floor joists and the walls. These elements are always present. Therefore, the dead load will remain constant unless any major alterations are carried out to the building.

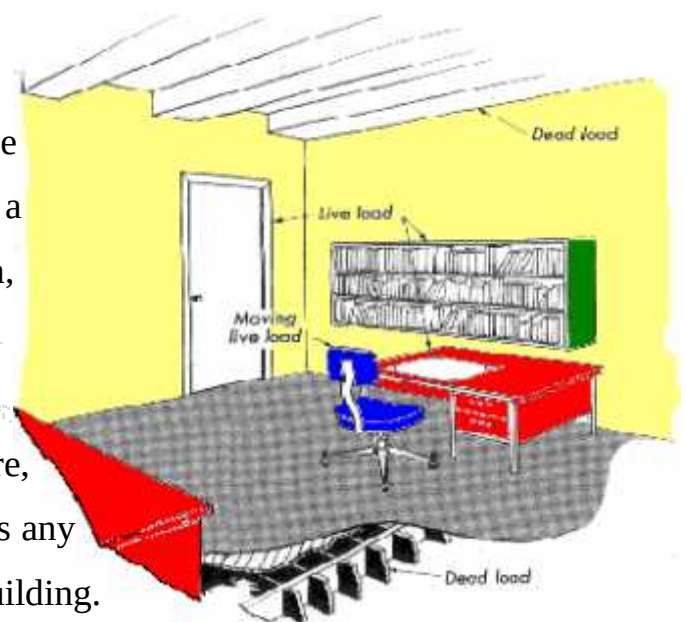


Figure (3-3) Dead and live loads

The dead load is often the most important load acting on a structure. If you consider large structures such as churches and those constructed from heavy materials, the dead load would outweigh all other loads.

The dead load can be calculated in advance, once the structure is designed and dimensions have been determined.

According to the Jordanian Code, the following table shows the densities of the materials used in the structure:

Table (3-1) materials Densities

NO.	Material	Density (kN/m ³)
1	Tiles	24.00
2	Sand	16.00
3	Reinforced Concrete	25.00
4	Polystyrene Block	0.50
5	Plaster	22.00

The Dead load of partition has taken to be 2 kN/m².

2- Live Loads

Live loads are classified into:

- 1- Static Live Loads: The variation of magnitude and location is slow along the time such as persons, furniture and stories.
- 2- Impact loads: The variation of magnitude and location is fast along the time such as bridges and cranes.

In general, live loads are the vertical loads due to furniture and people which act randomly and vary with time and space during the

lifetime of the building. They are determined for each element of structures considering design limit states, particular use of the building, temporary concentration of people and furniture and the dynamic effects of live loads.

According to the Jordanian Code, the following table shows the values of the live loads act on the structures:

Table (3-2) Live load Values

No.	Application	Live Load (kN/m ²)
1	Bed Rooms	2.00
2	Toilets	2.00
3	Clinics	2.00
4	Offices	2.50
5	Laboratories	3.00
6	Computer Labs	3.50
7	Libraries	4.00
8	Paths	4.00
9	Stairs	4.00
10	Multi-Usage Rooms	5.00
11	Store Houses	5.00
12	Boiler Rooms	7.50

1- Wind Loads

Wind loads play a much important role in modern construction than they did in the past. In Victorian construction, heavy masonry was

a prominent feature, which was not affected by wind loads. In modern construction, where a steel framework is used, wind loads effect the strength and stability of the building. Due to the fact that modern structures are constructed from lightweight materials, the dead weight of the building may not be sufficient to hold it firmly in position. As a result, the structure has to be:

- Braced - to resist the horizontal load.
- Anchored to the ground - to prevent the structure from being blown away.

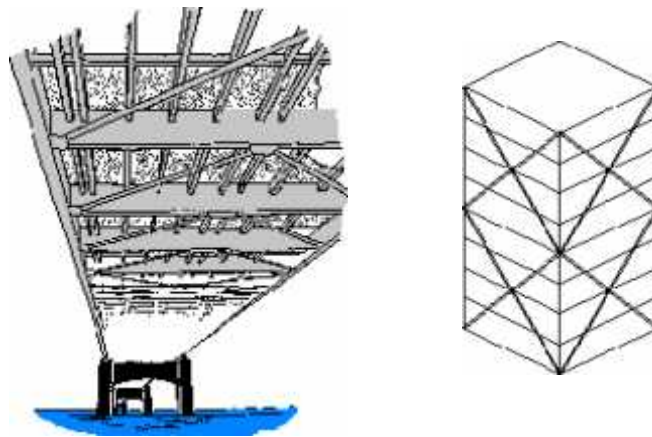


Figure (3-4) Bracing systems.

In the above figure , you can see two different examples of external bracing. In the high rise office building, a vertical wind-bracing system

is used to protect against wind loads. This system is usually hidden within the walls of a building. In the bridge a horizontal wind-bracing system is used.

When the wind flows around a building, it can produce quite high suction pressure, especially at the edges of the building. It is important if the building is protected, that the cladding is firmly fixed to the structure and that the roof is firmly secured. The suction pressure increases with a decrease in pitch of the roof. Therefore, it is important that flat roofs are firmly held down.

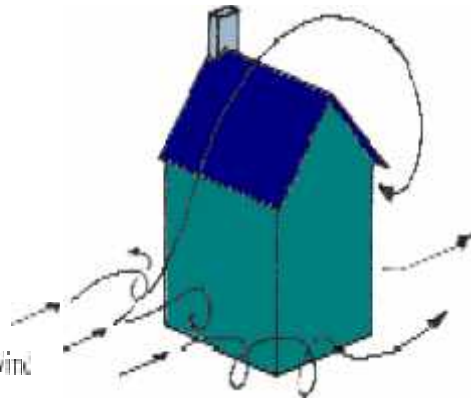


Figure (3-4') Wind loads

The effects of wind load or wind pressure acting on the vertical faces of the building depends on the following:

- The wind speed.
- The condition of exposure: exposure to severe gusts would be more likely along sea coasts than inland.
- The size of the building.

The height up the face of the building, the pressure acting is also important. If the building is 5m or less in height, then the pressure is

uniformly (evenly) distributed along the face. For taller buildings, the pressure would be much greater near the top than it would be near the ground level.

According to the Jordanian Code, the intensity of wind loads act on the structure can be calculated as follows:

$$q = 0.613 \times (V_z)^2 \dots\dots\dots (\text{Sec. 5/5/4, Eq.6}).$$

$$V_z = V \times S_1 \times S_2 \times S_3 \dots\dots\dots (\text{Sec. 4/5/4, Eq.5}).$$

Where:

q : wind dynamic pressure at a specific height from the sea level (N/m^2).

V_z : wind design velocity (m/s).

S_1 : ground topography factor and it equals to 0.9 (Table 13).

S_2 : ground roughness factor and it equals to 0.96 (Table 14).

S_3 : statistical factor and it equals to 1.00 (Table 15).

V : main wind velocity through 50 years at that location and it equals to 35m/s.

$$V_z = 35 \times 0.90 \times 0.96 \times 1.00$$

$$V_z = 30.24\text{m/s.}$$

$$q = 0.613 \times (30.24)^2 = 0.56 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

2- Snow Loads:

The extent to which a building will be affected by snow loads depends on the climate of that region. Some countries have snow for six months of the year or more while some have little or no snow in the year. Structures have to be designed to withstand the appropriate amount of snow for their climate.

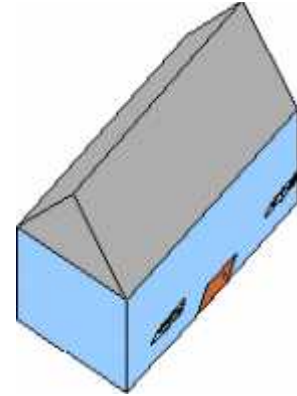


Figure (3-5) Snow loads.

In relation to buildings, the type and pitch of the roof is important. Some roofs will hold a greater amount of snow. Therefore, resulting in a greater load acting on the roof. As you can see, if you have a pitched roof, the snow will eventually slide off, whereas if you have a flat roof, the load would continue to increase and eventually result in the collapse of the roof.

According to the Jordanian Code, the following table (Section 3/8/3 Table 11) shows a method to calculate the intensity of snow loads act on the structures:

Table (3-3) Determination of snow load table.

Snow load kN /m ²	Building height from the sea level in (m)
0	$h < 250$
$1000 / (h - 250)$	$500 > h > 250$
$(h - 400) / 400$	$1500 > h > 500$
$(h - 812.5) / 250$	$2500 > h > 1500$

The height of the structure we have is more than 500m and less than 1500m above the sea level. Therefore, the snow load acts on the structure is:

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

$$S_L = (939.18 - 400) / 400$$

$$S_L = 1.35 \text{ kN/ m}^2$$

3- Seismic Loads

Loads that are applied to architectural Structures are usually not of an impact nature except that of earthquakes. An earthquake is a jerky movement of the ground and this movement is transmitted to the building through its foundations. As can be seen from the figure, the effects of the earthquake are felt much greater at the top of a high rise building.

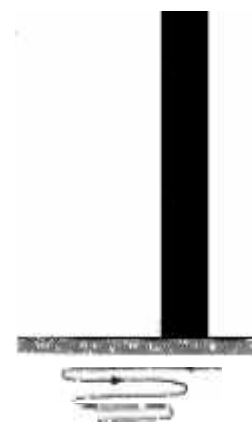


Figure (3-6) Seismic loads

According to the UBC, the total design base shear in a given direction shall be determined from the following formula:

$$V = \frac{C_v . I}{R T} W \dots\dots(Eq. 30 - 4).$$

The total design base shear need not exceed the following:

$$V = \frac{2.5 C_a . I}{R} W \dots\dots(Eq. 30 - 5).$$

The total design base shear shall not be less than the following:

$$V = 0.11 C_a . I W \dots\dots(Eq. 30 - 6).$$

Where:

V: The total design base shear in a given direction.

Z: Seismic zone factor as given in Table 16-I and it equals to 0.30

I: Importance factor given in table 16-K and it equals to 1.00

R: Numerical coefficient representative of the inherent over strength and global ductility capacity of lateral force-resisting systems, given in table 16-N and it equals to 5.50

S_A: Soil Profile Type given in table 16-J ($V_c > 1500m/sec.$).

C_a: Seismic Coefficient given in table 16-Q and it equals to 0.24

C_v: Seismic Coefficient given in table 16-R and it equals to 0.24

W: The total seismic dead load of all floors.

The value of Structure period T may be approximated from the following formula:

$$T = C_t (h_n)^{3/4} \dots\dots\dots (Eq. 30-8).$$

Where:

$C_t = 0.035$ (0.0853) for steel moment-resisting frames.

$C_t = 0.030$ (0.0731) for reinforced concrete moment-resisting frames and eccentrically braced frames.

$C_t = 0.020$ (0.0488) for all other buildings.

h_n : height in feet (m) above the base to Level i , n or x , respectively.

$$T = 0.0488 (29.18)^{3/4} = 0.61 \text{ seconds.} \dots\dots\dots (Eq. 30-8).$$

$$V = \frac{0.24 \times 1.00}{5.50 \times 0.61} W = 0.07 W \dots\dots\dots (Eq. 30-4).$$

$$V = \frac{0.25 \times 0.24 \times 1.00}{5.50} W = 0.11 W \dots\dots\dots (Eq. 30-5).$$

$$V = 0.11 \times 0.24 \times 1.00 \times W = 0.03 W \dots\dots\dots (Eq. 30-6).$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{0.24 \times 1.00}{5.50 \times 0.61} W = 0.07 W \dots\dots\dots Controls$$

3.5.2.2 Secondary Loads.

More specialized loads are referred to as secondary loads, such loads include:

1- Shrinkage loads.

Over time, building materials such as concrete will shrink and the stresses induced by this shrinkage will result in cracking occurring. The shrinkage takes place in concrete when the cement paste dries out over time which results in cracking of the concrete. This can be prevented by allowing for shrinkage joints in the construction, or by using steel reinforcement. So that, the concrete has enough strength to cope with any shrinkage that takes place.

2- Thermal loads.

All structures expand and contract with temperature changes. It is not the building itself that is expanding, but the materials from which it is composed.

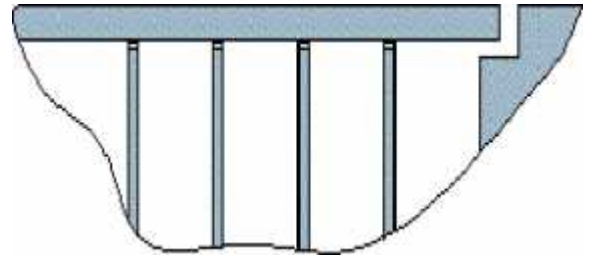


Figure (3-7) Thermal loads

A concrete bridge of 1km in length can expand up to 400mm as a result of temperature changes. 400mm does not sound like a lot when compared to the overall length of the bridge. However, if an expansion joints are not allowed in the design, then the result is a damage of the bridge.

3- Settlement loads.

This can occur when one part of a building settles more than another, different soil types underneath the different parts of building cause uneven settlement due to extra weight which might settle one part more than the main part of the building.

3.6 Philosophies of Design

3.6.1 Introduction

Two philosophies of design have long been prevalent. The working stress method and the strength design method.

3.6.1.1 Working Stress Method (Allowable Stress Design and Plastic Design)

In the working stress method, the structural element is designed so that the stress resulting from the action of service loads and computed by the mechanics of elastic members does not exceed some predesignated allowable values.

$$\text{Computed stress} \leq \text{Allowable stress}$$

3.6.1.2 Ultimate Strength Design (Load and Resistance Factor Design)

In the ultimate strength design, the service loads are increased sufficiently by factors to obtain the load at which failure is considered to be “imminent”.

Strength provided $\geq$ Strength required to carry factored load.

The Ultimate Strength Design method is adopted in our design.

Design Strength $\geq$ Required Strength

Φ (nominal strength) $\geq$ required strength

$\Phi \times R_n \geq R_u \dots\dots\dots (ACI- Sec. 9.1)$

Where:

Φ : Strength Factor

R_n : Nominal Strength

R_u : Ultimate strength, which is a combination of the various types of loads multiplied by the over load factors.

3.6.2 Load Combinations

The ACI Code (Section 9.2) states that the required ultimate load-carrying ability of a member U provided to resist the dead loads, live loads, snow loads, wind loads, and the earthquake loads must at least equals:

Table (3-4) Load Combinations.

$U = 1.4 \times D$	(Eq. 9-1)
$U = 1.2 \times D + 1.6 \times L + 0.5 \times S$	(Eq. 9-2)
$U = 1.2 \times D + 1.6 \times S + (L \text{ or } 0.8 \times W)$	(Eq. 9-3)
$U = 1.2 \times D + 1.6 \times W + L + 0.5 \times S$	(Eq. 9-4)
$U = 1.2 \times D + E + L + 0.2 \times S$	(Eq. 9-5)
$U = 0.9 \times D + 1.6 \times W$	(Eq. 9-6)
$U = 0.9 \times D + E$	(Eq. 9-7)

Where:

D: Dead loads, or related internal moments and forces.

E: Load effects of earthquake, or related internal moments and forces.

L: Live loads, or related internal moments and forces.

S: Snow loads, or related internal moments and forces.

W: Wind loads, or related internal moments and forces.

3.7 Structural elements

3.7.1 Introduction

Structural elements can be classified according to their geometry, rigidity, and how they respond to the forces applied to them. External loads create internal stresses within structural elements.

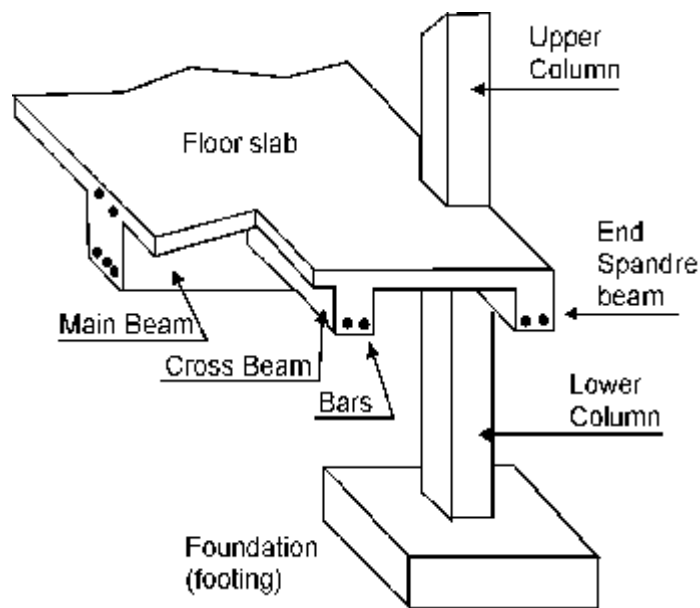


Figure (3-8) Structural Elements .

3.7.2 Structural elements description

3.7.2.1 Slabs

1- One Way Solid Slabs.

The slabs are supported on two opposite sides only. So, loads being carried by the slab in a direction perpendicular to the supporting beams.

2- Two Way Solid Slabs.

The slabs are supported on all four opposite sides. So, loads being carried by the slab in a direction perpendicular to the supporting beams.

3- One Way Ribbed Slabs.

The slabs which Contain blocks and supported on two opposite sides only. So, loads being carried by the slab in a direction perpendicular to the supporting beams.

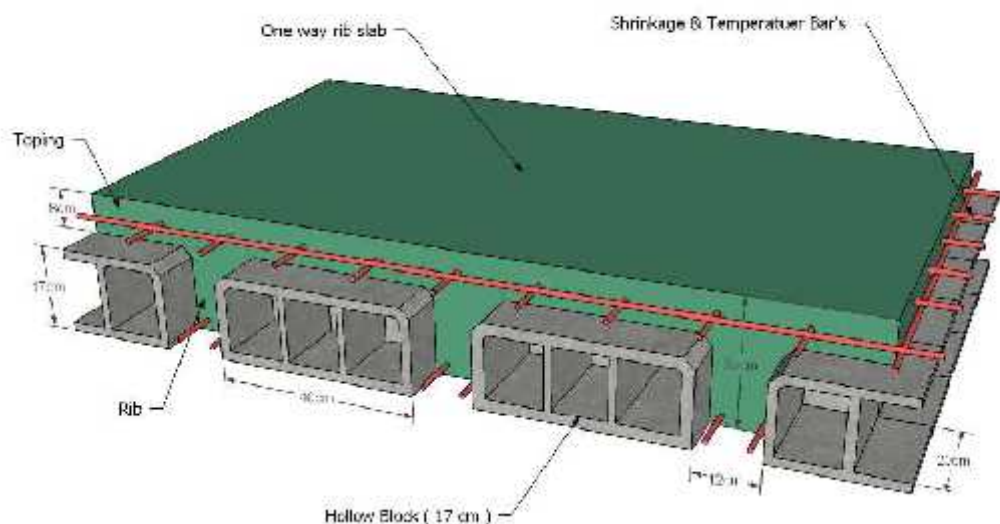


Figure (3-9) One Way Ribbed Slab.

4- Two Way Ribbed Slabs.

The slabs which contain blocks and supported on all four opposite sides. So, loads being carried by the slab in a direction perpendicular to the supporting beams.

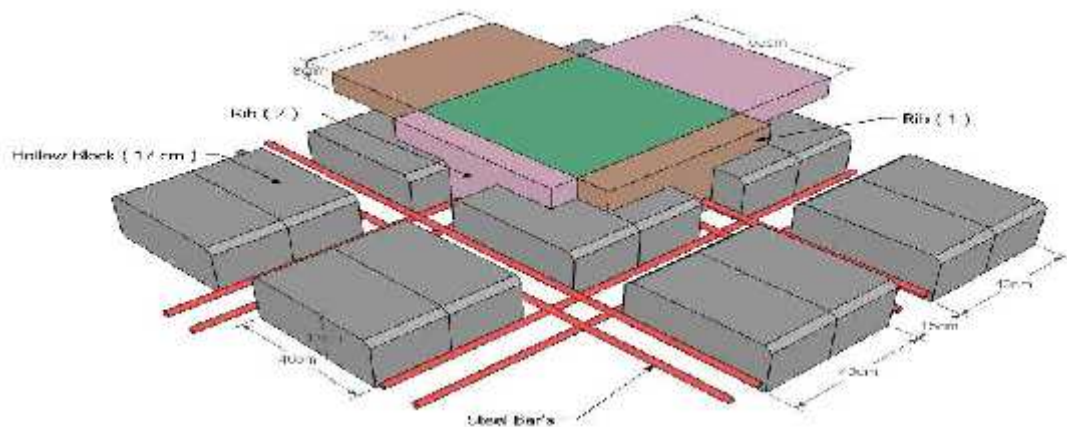


Figure (3-10) Two Way Ribbed Slab.

3.7.2.2 Beams

The structural elements which carry loads from ribs within the slab to the columns. There are two types of beams:

1- Hidden Beams

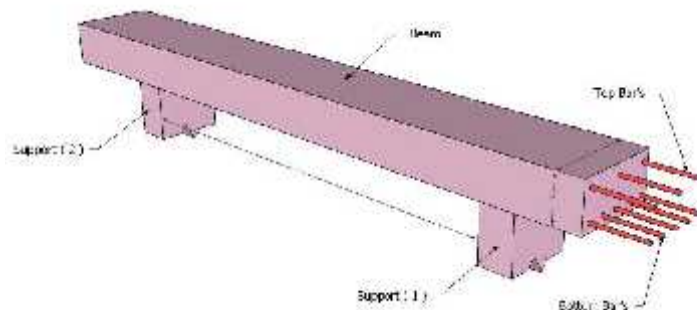


Figure (3-11) Hidden Beam.

2- Drop Beams (T-Section)

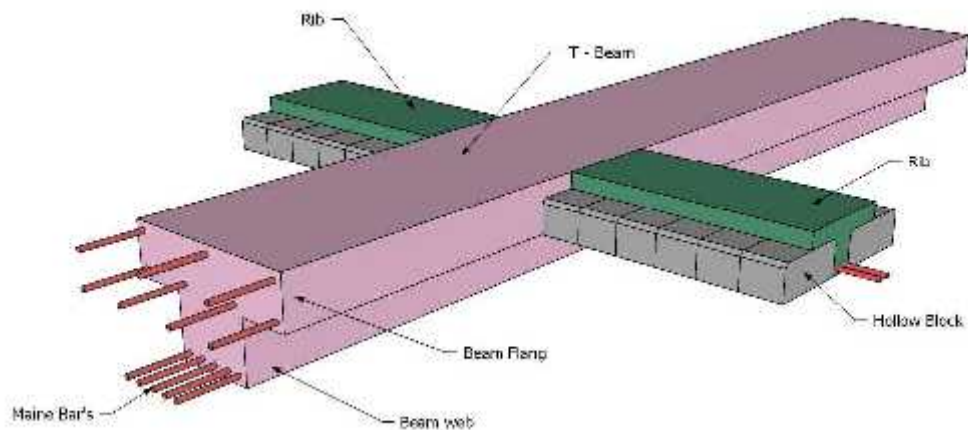


Figure (3-12) Drop Beam.

3.7.2.3 Columns

Columns are defined as members that carry loads in compression. Usually they carry bending moments about one or both axes of the cross section. The bending action may produce tensile forces over a part of the cross section.

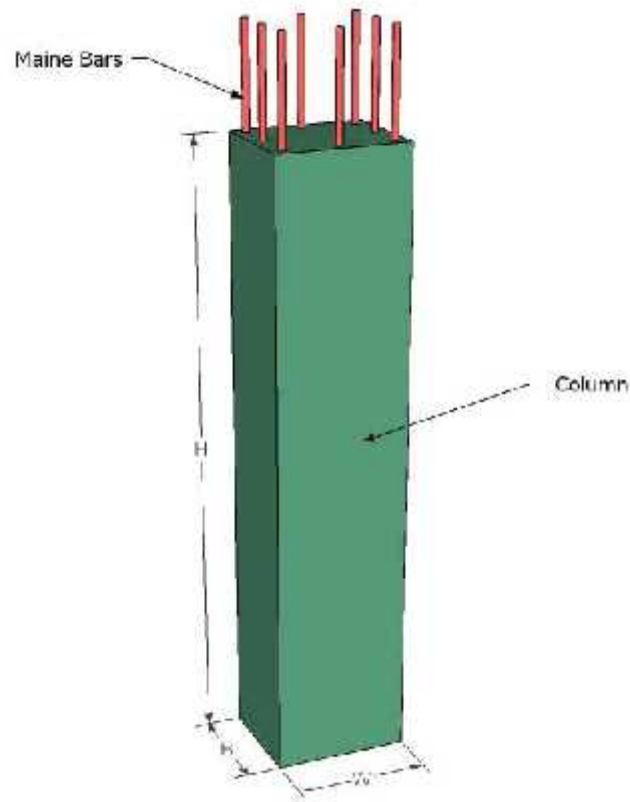


Figure (3-13) Column.

3.7.2.4 Shear Wall

Shear walls are lateral stabilizing elements may be placed within the building or along its perimeter, and combined in various ways. In all cases, however, a number of stabilizing elements must be used to resist lateral forces in all directions.

The arrangement of lateral stabilizing elements is important to the stability of a structure as a whole. Any asymmetrical layout, where the

centroid of the applied force is not coincident with the centroid of the resisting mass can cause torsional effect. A symmetrical arrangement of lateral stabilizing elements is therefore always desirable. This principle is especially important for tall buildings.

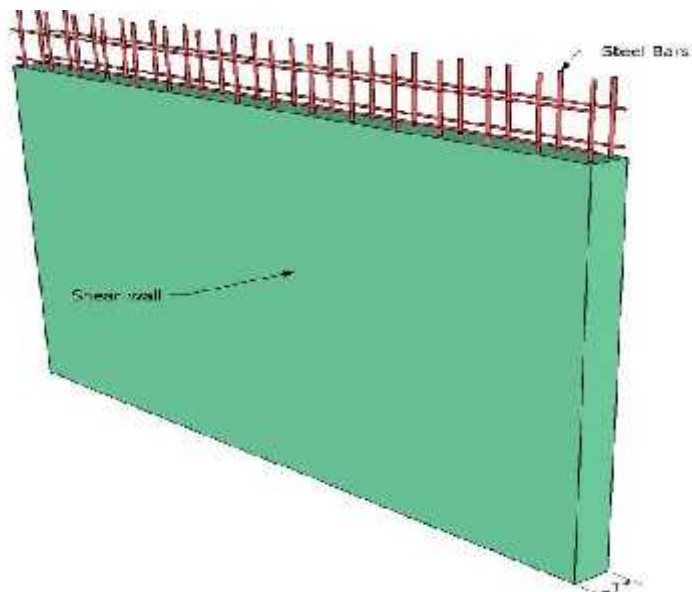


Figure (3-14) Shear Wall.

3.7.2.5 Stairs

Stairs provide means of vertical movement between stories of a building and are therefore, important links in a building's overall circulation scheme.

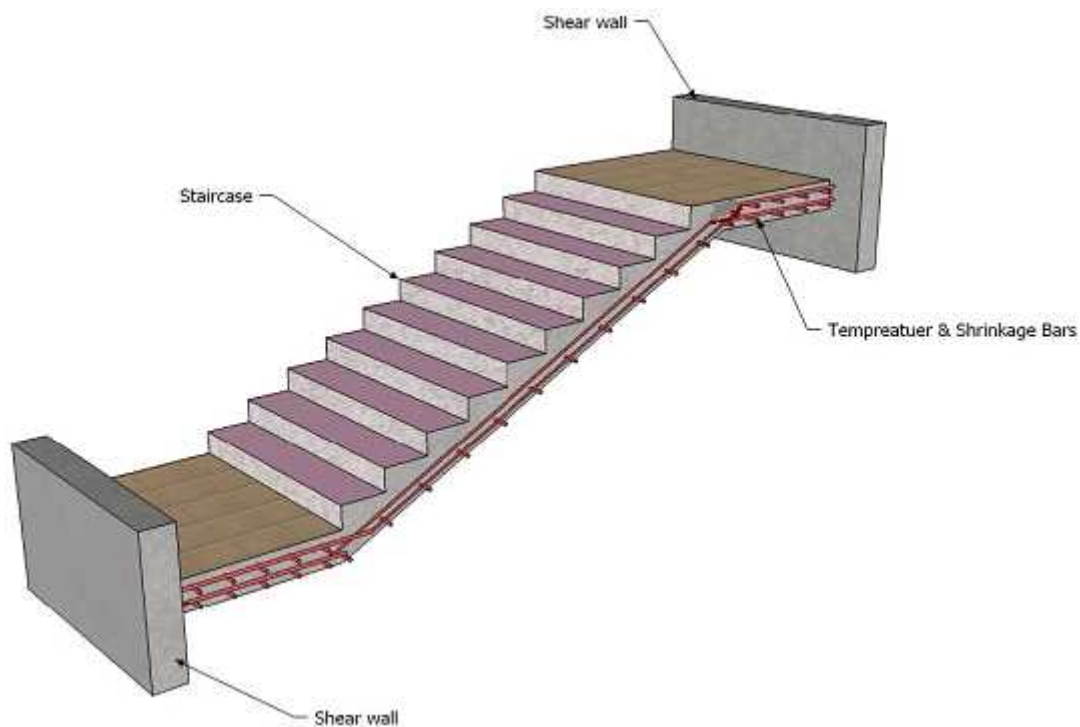


Figure (3-15) Stairs.

3.7.2.6 Foundation System

The foundation system for a building - its substructure - is the critical link in the transmission of building loads down to the ground. A foundation is defined as that part of the structure that supports the weight of the structure and transmits the load to underlying soil or rock. Bearing directly on the soil, the foundation system must distribute vertical loads so that settlement of a building is either negligible or uniform under all parts of building. It must also anchor the building's superstructure against uplifting and racking due to wind or earthquake forces. The most critical factor in determining the foundation system of a building is the

type and bearing capacity of the soil to which the building loads are distributed.

The bearing capacity of the soil where the project we have will be constructed is assumed to be 4.5kg/cm^2 .

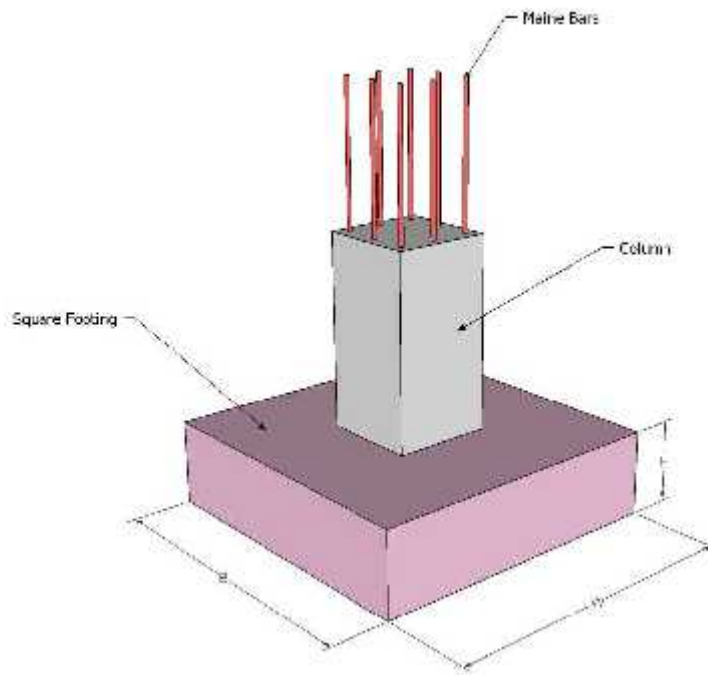


Figure (3-16) Foundation.

3.7.2.7 Retaining Walls

Retaining walls are used to create relatively level areas and to allow changes in elevation which cannot be accomplished by grading within the horizontal dimensions of a site. They must be constructed to resist the thrust of the soil being retained. This thrust can cause a retaining wall to fail in three ways:

1-Over turning.

2-Sliding.

3-Settling.

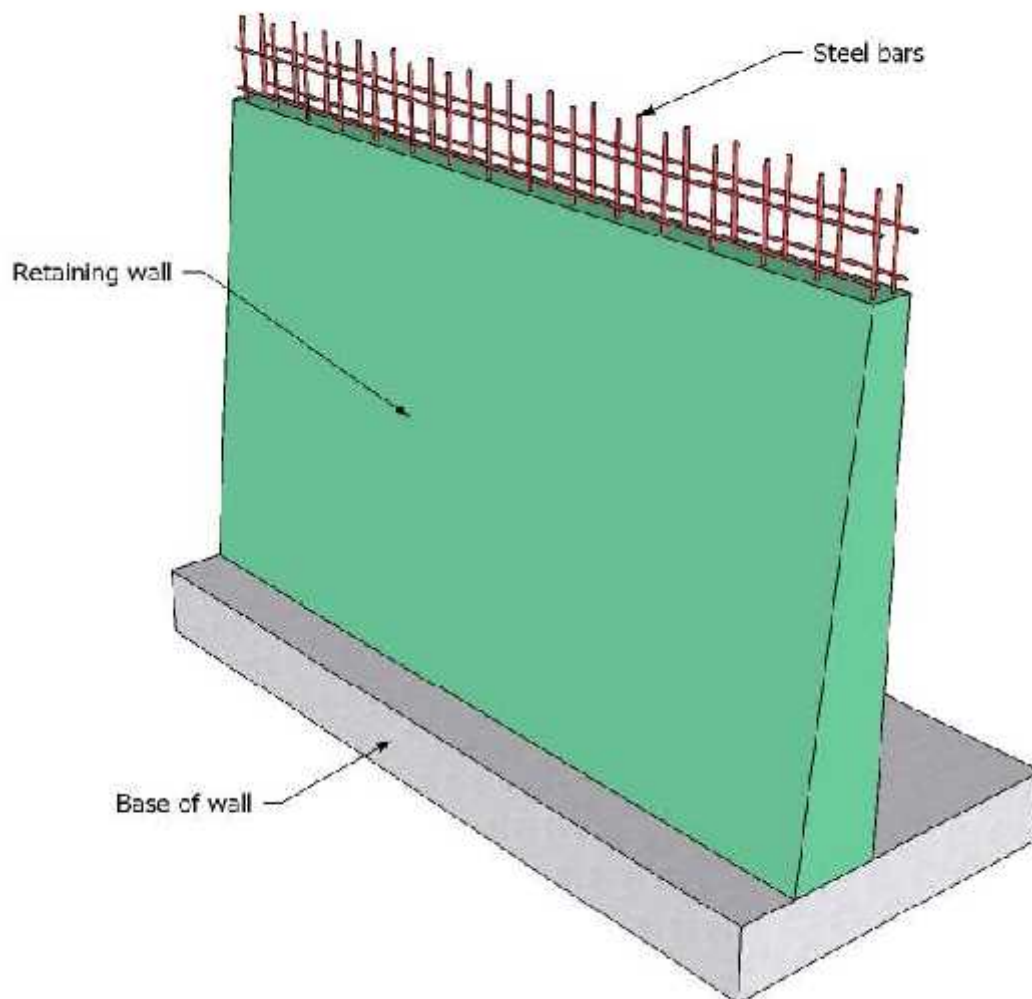


Figure (3-17) Retaining Wall.

3.7.2.8 Truss

A truss consists of short, straight, rigid members assembled into a triangulated pattern. This triangulation is what makes a truss a rigid

structural unit. While a truss as a whole is subjected to bending, the individual members are subjected only to compression or tension.

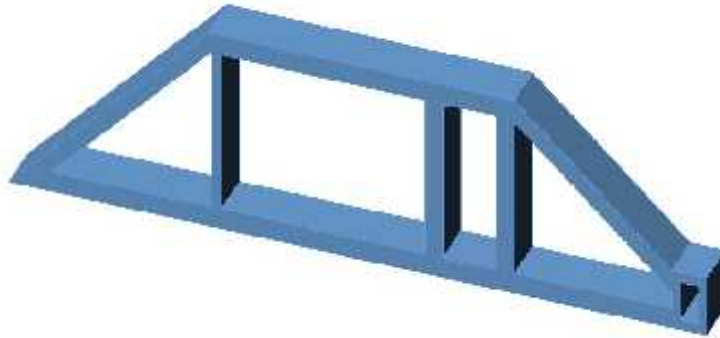


Figure (3-18) Truss.

3.8 Computer Programs

Many of computer programs used in the analysis, design and drawing. Such these programs are:

- 1) AutoCAD 2007, computer aided drawing.
- 2) Sketch up5, computer aided drawing (Three dimensional drawings).
- 3) ATIR, computer aided analysis & design.
- 4) STAAD PRO 2004, computer aided analysis.
- 4) Prokon, computer aided analysis & design.
- 5) Primavera Project Planner-P3, computer aided planar.

١.١ المقدمة:

للعمارة في كل عصر من عصورها المختلفة، ولكل طراز من طرزها المتعددة، طابع خاص وقواعد ومقاييس وأساليب ومواد إنشاء. وهي ثابتة لم تتغير في الكثير من أسسها. وقد كان للعلم في السنين الأخيرة فضل الخروج بهذا الفن من دائرة الفنون الجميلة البحتة إلى التي كان للهبات والملكات الشخصية أكبر الأثر في تكوينها إلى دائرة العلم المرنة التي تتسع للكثير من العلوم. وإن كان فن العمارة في العصور الغابرة قد اقتصر على تجود به الطبيعة من حين لآخر ببعض أفراد حباهم الله بدقة الحس وسلامة الذوق، فأفرغوا من الجمال والبهاء في سبيل الوصول بالعمارة نحو درجة الكمال تبعاً لتطور الحياة في هذا العصر. وما دخل عليها من تغير في النظم والتقاليد، وبذلك طبعت العمارة بطابع هذا العصر الحديث، طابع التجديد والسرعة. ونظراً للتطور الحاصل في شتى مجالات الحياة، ومواكبة لمتطلبات هذا العصر جاء التصميم المعماري للمباني الحديثة مع هذه المتطلبات.

١.٢ نظرة عامة عن المشروع:

تقوم فكرة المشروع على أساس إنشاء مركز زكاة وصدقات الخليل التابع لوزارة الأوقاف والشؤون والمقدسات الإسلامية كمركز بديل لمركز الزكاة الحالي المقام بجانب

مسجد علي الداعية . بحيث تراعى فيه جميع الخدمات ووسائل الراحة والأمان التي
الزوار في محاولة جادة لحل المشكلات التي تواجه المواطنين الذين يتوجهون إلى مقر
الزكاة الحالي. وبلا حظ بأن المشروع قد احتوى على خدمات أساسية كثيرة فهو يحتوي على
العيادات والمكتبات بالإضافة إلى مصلى وموقف للسيارات والكثير من الخدمات الأخرى
التي يفتقر إليها المركز الحالي.

.. المشروع المقترح:



□□ أرض خليل الرحمن □ سيولد هذا المبنى □ يكون المقر الجديد لمركز زكاة
وصدقات الخليل، وقد تم تصميم هذا المبنى من قبل مكتب العمران للدراسات الهندسية
والبيئية في بيت لحم منذ أعوام مضت، ليتم إتمام إنجازه مؤخرًا.
ويمكن نور فريق العمل □□□ الدراسات التحليلية والتصميمية والتنفيذية □ بهدف
إعداد التصميم الإنشائي الكامل لمبنى المشروع □ بدءًا □صميم كل عنصر إنشائي على حدة
(العقدات □ الجسور الأعمدة.... الخ) □ وانتهاءً بالتصميم الإنشائي الكامل □□□□□ مع مراعاة
المحافظة على الشكل المعماري المنشود والمحافظة على جمالية المبنى.

□.□ موقع المشروع:

□.□.□ المقدمة:

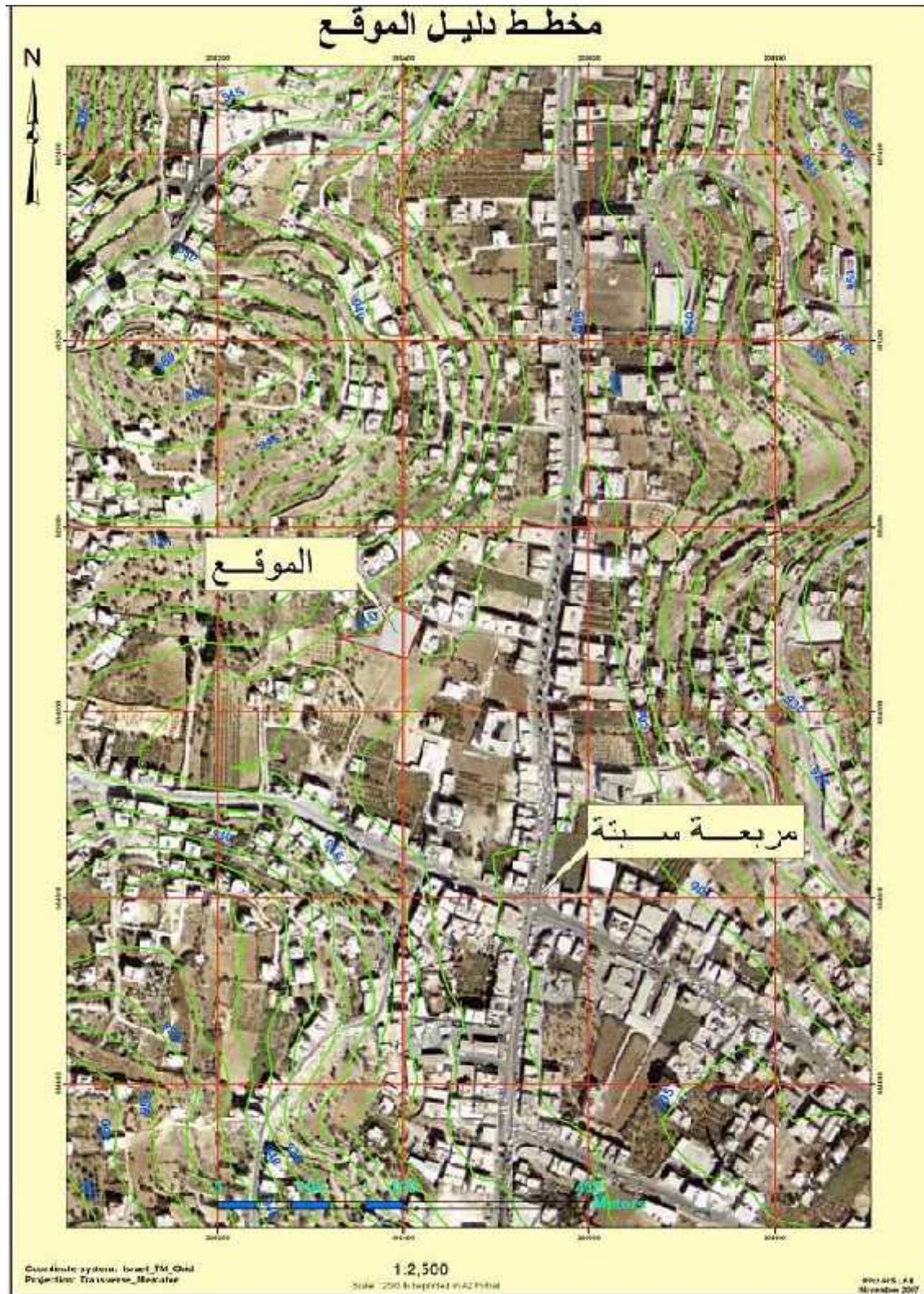
عند التخطيط لتصميم وبناء أي □□□□ تؤخذ القوى البيئية بعين الاعتبار. الموقع
الجغرافي □□□□□، مواد البناء، طبوغرافية الأرض □ الشمس والرياح □□□□ عوامل تؤثر على
القرارات في مرحلة مبكرة جدًا من عملية التصميم. حيث إن هذه القوى الطبيعية تساعد في
بلورة شكل المبنى □ وتلطف بوضوح طريقة نشر الفراغات الداخلة □□□□□ إضافة إلى القوى

الطبيعية □ □ □ □ □ أحد منا يغفل عن القوى المنظمة في قوانين البلديات و المجالس المحلية التي يمكن لها وبشكل مسبق أن تصف الاستخدام المقبول لموقع المبنى.

٣.٣.٣ وصف الموقع:

على مقربة من البنك العربي وفي منطقه مربعة سبته شارع السلام المؤدي إلى منطقة رأس الجورة شمال مدينة الخليل وفي الحوض رقم وتحتيدا أرض القطعة رقم ، البالغ المربعاً متراً مربعاً سيقام مركز زكاة وصدقات الخليل التابع لوزارة الأوقاف والشؤون والمقدسات الإسلامية، ومن الجدير ذكره أن قطعة الأرض المذكورة تقع على خط الكنتور ذي المنسوب ٢٢٢ متراً وتتحد شرقاً باتجاه خط الكنتور ذي المنسوب ٢٢٢ متراً. لاحظ مخطط دليل الموقع أدناه.





(-) جوية تظهر عليها خطوط الكنتور.

□.□ النواحي المعمارية:

□.□.□ المقدمة:

تميزت مدينة الخليل خلال عقود كثيرة باللون الأبيض للحجر الذي غطى معظم
□□□□□□□□ ولكن خلال السنوات الماضية ظهر تحول جذري في طبيعة المباني والمواد
المستخدمة في واجهاتها، أدى إلى تغير كبير في ملامح المدينة.



(-) ثلاثي وصدقات الخليل .

ويبدو أننا سنشهد في الأعوام المقبلة تغيرا جذريا في ملامح مدينة الخليل □ لهذا
المجمع هو جزء من جيل جديد من المباني التي ستغير اللغة المعمارية لمدينة الخليل.

وبلاحظ مطابقة التصميم للمعايير الخاصة بأنظمة البناء العادية والبيئي-
الارتفاعات ونوع الاستخدام والبروزات والارتدادات الملائمة والمناخ، وملائمة
المداخل والمخارج للمبنى مع حركة السير في الشوارع المحيطة. وبشكل عام فقد
احتفل المبنى بالعناصر الإنشائية والشفافية التي حول الإنسان المستخدم كجزء من
التصميم إلى بساطة المنطق.

٤.٤.٤ وصف الطوابق:

يتكون المشروع المقترح من طوابق بمساحة طبقية ١١١١.١١ م^٢.
مترا مربعا. وتبدأ هذه الطوابق بطابق التسوية الذي خصص كموقف للسيارات ومكان يتسع
لمعدات والتجهيزات المساعدة في تشغيل كافة مستلزمات المبنى الكهربائية والميكانيكية،
كافة الطوابق بجميع استخداماتها العامة، وشبه العامة والخاصة بصرف النظر عن نسبة أي
من هذه الاستعمالات في كل طابق.

ومن الجدير ذكره أن المبنى يحتوي على فراغية في العقود مغطاة بمظلة
زجاجية في أعلى المبنى، ويمكن ملاحظة هذه الفتحة بوضوح عند الإطلاع على المخططات
المعمارية للمشروع. ومن الملفت للنظر اختلاف اتساعها من طابق لآخر، فيزداد اتساعها مع
ارتفاع الطوابق ١١١١.١١ م^٢ أنها بمقاييس ومقادير تختلف من طابق لآخر في كثير من

الأحيان، كل ذلك من أ□□ إضفاء نوع من الطمأنينة والراحة النفسية للمستخدم بسبب الرهبة التي أوجدتها ضخامة المبنى.

□.□.□.□ طابق التسوية:



(-) المسقط الأفقي لطابق التسوية.

تبلغ المساحة المقترحة لهذا الطابق □□□.□□ مترا مربعا وهو أكثر الطوابق ارتفاعا حيث يبلغ ارتفاعه الصافي □.□□ مترا. ويحتوي طابق التسوية على مواقف للسيارات، ومخازن كبيرة لتخزين المواد المختلفة، □□□ يحتوي على مناطق □□□□ بالتبريد

للثلاجات لحفظ وتخزين المواد الغذائية والتموينية إضافة إلى المعدات اللازمة لتلبية متطلبات المبنى، مع مراعاة العلاقة المباشرة والواضحة بين هذه الفراغات من حيث قربها من بعضها البعض وسهولة الحركة فيما بينها. أن وجود هذه الأماكن هنا بحد ذاته أمر منطقي وواجب أن أشعة الشمس لا تصل إلى هذا الحيز مباشرة.

الطابق الأرضي:



تبلغ المساحة المقترحة لهذا الطابق ١١١١.٠٠ مترًا مربعًا وهو أكثر الطوابق ارتفاعًا بعد طابق النسوية حيث يبلغ ارتفاعه الصافي ١٠.٠٠ مترًا. ويحتوي هذا الطابق على غرف للانتظار مخصصة للزوار، والتي بدورها تطل على مكتب الاستعلامات بعلاقة مباشرة (وجهها لوجه). وتكمن أهمية وجود غرف الانتظار هذه في أن هذا الطابق يحتوي على غرف خصصت لأغراض مختلفة عيادات والصيدلية. ويحتوي هذا الطابق أيضا على القاعة متعددة الأغراض والمكتبة لعقد الاجتماعات أو الدورات والمحاضرات.... الخ.

١.١.١.١ الطابق الأول:



تبلغ الشكل (٧-٢) المسقط ق ال. ل. باعه الصافي

□.□.□ مترا. ويلاحظ وجود بروزات معمارية لهذا الطابق عن الطابق الأرضي تظهر في أجزاء عدة من واجهات المبنى المختلفة. وفي هذا الطابق تتوزع مكاتب الموظفين في جناح □□□□ ويلاحظ التوزيع في تقسيم وتوزيع هذه المكاتب □□□□□□ إلى توفر عدد من الحمامات التي تكفي □□□□□□ وتفي بأغراضهم. لاحظ الفتحة الموجودة في أرضية هذا الطابق.

□.□.□.□ الطابق الثاني:



الشكل (8-2) المسقط الإ لثاني. ارتفاعه الصافي

مترا. ويلاحظ وجود بروزات معمارية لهذا الطابق عن الطابق الأول تظهر في جزء من الواجهة الشمالية وأبرز ما يتميز به هذا الطابق احتواؤه على مكتبتين منفصلتين إحداهما للبالغين والأخرى للأطفال وذلك لمراعاة تنوع احتياجات كل من الطرفين إ إلى وجود مختبر لأجهزة الحاسوب ومكاتب إ الاتساع. لاحظ الفتحة الموجودة في أرضية هذا الطابق.

الطابق الثالث:



(9-)

تبلغ المساحة المقترحة لهذا الطابق ١١١١.٠٠ مترا مربعا ويبلغ ارتفاعه الصافي ١١.٠٠ مترا. ويلاحظ وجود بروزات معمارية لهذا الطابق عن الطابق الثاني تظهر في جزء من الواجهة الشرقية. وعلى الرغم من احتواء هذا الطابق على كامل الفراغات الموجودة في الطابق الثالث إلا أنه تميز باحتوائه على ١١١١.٠٠ يقع في قلب الطابق. لاحظ كيفية توزيع باقي الفراغات حول المصلى والتناغم بين اتجاه القواطع المكونة لجدران المصلى والوسط المحيط. أيضا لاحظ الفتحة الموجودة في أرضية هذا الطابق.

١١.٠٠.٠٠ الطابق الرابع:



ارتفاعه الصافي

ابع.

الشكل (٢-١٠) المسقط الإ

□.□.□.□ مترا. ويلاحظ وجود بروزات معمارية لهذا الطابق عن الطابق الثالث تظهر في أجزاء عدة من جميع واجهات المبنى الشرقية والغربية والجنوبية. وقد جاء هذا الطابق تكرارا للطابق السابق (الطابق الثالث) باستثناء الوسط فوق المصلى فقد تمت إعادة □□□□□ من جديد إلى ثلاثة فراغات. لاحظ الفتحة الموجودة □ أرضية هذا الطابق.

□.□.□.□ الطابق الخامس:



تبلغ المساحة المقترحة لهذا الطابق ١١١١.١١ مترا مربعا، ويبلغ ارتفاعه الصافي

(12-)

١١.١١ مترا. ويلاحظ وجود برورات معمارية لهذا الطابق عن الطابق الخامس تظهر في

أجزاء عدة من واجهات المبنى المختلفة. ولا يكاد يختلف هذا الطابق عن الطابق الخامس إلا

في احتوائه على غرف نوم بعدد أكثر واتساع أكبر. لاحظ الفتحة الموجودة في أرضية هذا

الطابق.

١١.١١.١١ مواقف السيارات:

أما عن الحركة في نفس الطابق فعلى سبيل المثال، يلاحظ في الطابق الأرضي أن
قد تم استخدام مبدأ الانتقال من وسط عام (Public) إلى الانتظار إلى وسط
شبه عام (Semipublic) القاعة متعددة الأغراض، ومن ثم الانتقال إلى وسط
خاص (Private) يتمثل في جناح الموظفين الذي يتم من خلاله الانتقال عموديا إلى
الطوابق من خلال مدخل خاص في الطابق الأرضي ومنفصل عن المدخل الرئيسي، وهي
التي تحقق الخصوصية.

٣.٣.٣ الخصوصية:

مما لا شك فيه أن عامل الخصوصية يعتبر من العوامل المهمة التي يجب مراعاتها
أثناء عملية التصميم لأي مبنى أيا كان موقعه وحجمه وهدفه. في هذا المشروع يمكن أن
نرى ذلك جليا في تقسيم الطابق الواحد إلى عدة مناطق (Zoning) :
وخاصة. فعلى سبيل المثال في الطابق الأرضي يتمثل الجزء العام بقاعة الانتظار والمخبر
الجزء شبه العام القاعة متعددة الأغراض أما الجزء الخاص يتمثل في جناح الموظفين.
وتظهر الخصوصية بدرجة أعلى في الطابقين الخامس والسادس، حيث يلاحظ أن كل غرفة

نوم قد احتوت على حمام خاص بها [] أن التقسيم والتوزيع بحد ذاته في هذين الطابقين
[] ميزة [] تحقق الخصوصية والراحة التامة، و [] هدف أي مشروع.

[] الواجهات:

[] المقدمة:

[] الجمال المعماري [] مبنى من خلال الواجهات المعمارية، التي هي بمثابة
مرآة تعكس وتبرز مدى ارتباط وتناغم المبنى مع البيئة المحيطة.

والمثير في هذا المبنى هو الجرأة في استخدام عدة مواد في الواجهة الرئيسية

استخدام الحجر الأحمر لم تعهده مدينة الخليل من قبل بشكل بارز في التصميم. أما

الواجهات فلم تكن لها تلك الأهمية بالنسبة للمصمم فلم يستخدم الحجر الأحمر كثيراً كسوتها.

وربما كان الهدف هو إظهار التحول في طبيعة مباني المدينة والمقارنة بين

الأسلوب القديم والحديث في نفس المبنى.

رصف عام للواجهات:

الواجهة الشمالية:





يبلغ طول هذه

الواجهة ١١.٠٠ مترًا ١١٠

يبلغ ارتفاعها ١١.٠٠ مترًا

عن خط الأرض ١١ وهي

(الواجهة الشمالية).

للمبنى. تطل هذه الواجهة على شارع عام معبد، وتحتوي هذه الواجهة على المدخل الرئيسي ١١١١١١١١ والمؤكد بطريقة معمارية مميزة من حيث وجود عمودين من الطوب الأحمر ١١ وهما مظلة مزججة ومرتكزة على جمالونين من المعدن (Steel trusses).

و قد تم استخدام عدة أنواع من مواد البناء في هذه الواجهة أمثال الحجر الأحمر والحجر المسمم ذو اللون المزرق، والحجر الأبيض الأملس. إلى استخدام الألواح الزجاجية ١١١١١١١١ متعددة منها المربع ومنها ما هو بارز بزاوية ١١ من أ ١١ إضفاء نوع من الحركة لواجهة المبنى. وقد تم عمل بروزات معمارية على شكل شرائح طولية في الطابق السادس من المبنى كي توحى بتوقف امتداد المبنى ١١١١١١١١ تبدو الواجهة ١١١١١١١١ وكأنها تحرك إلى الأمام باتجاه الناظر. ويظهر في منطقتين من الواجهة ١١ أعلى المدخل الرئيسي أسفل المظلة وعلى الطرف الأيمن أعلى الواجهة ١١ الشعار الرسمي للجان الزكاة ليلفظ بذلك هوية المبنى.

□.□.□.□ الواجهة الجنوبية:

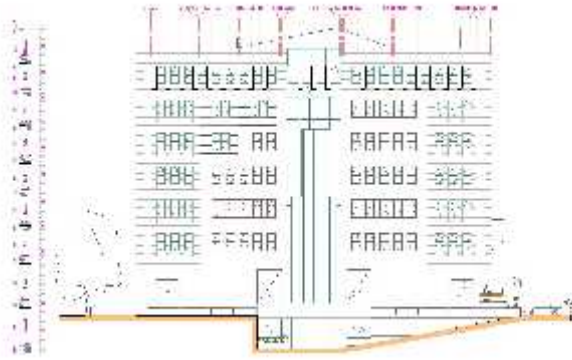


يبين الشكل (-) الواجهة الجنوبية. متراً عن خط

الأرض. ويلاحظ في هذه الواجهة عدم التركيز على تكثيف كسوة الواجهة بالألواح الزجاجية واستخدام الحجر بأنواعه المختلفة التي استخدمت في الواجهة الرئيسية □□□□ أساسي □□ أعمال التكسية □□ استخدام الحجر الأحمر □□ شرائح طولية على طول الطابق السادس من المبنى كي توحى بتوقف امتداد المبنى □□□□. وتبدو هنا أهمية البروزات والتكتلات المعمارية في الواجهة فيبدو الشق الأيمن من الواجهة وكأنه يتحرك باتجاه الشق الأيسر □□ها، كما وتبدو الواجهة □□□□□□ وكأنها تتحرك إلى الأمام باتجاه الناظر.

وقد احتوت هذه الواجهة على مدخل بطل على موقف السيارات الخلفي □□□□ الفرصة أمام الزوار لدخول المبنى بدلاً من السير على الأقدام باتجاه المدخل الرئيسي لل□□□□.

□.□.□.□ الواجهة الشرقية:



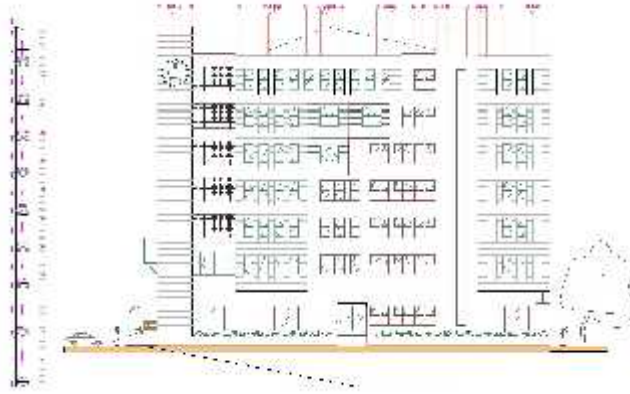
يبلغ — (-) الواجهة الشرقية. تتراً عن خط

الأرض. تطل هذه الواجهة على المنحدر المؤدي إلى موقف السيارات السفلي، وبالتالي فهي □□ أهميتها تحتل المرتبة الثانية بعد الواجهة الشمالية، وقد تم تصميم قلب الواجهة بالألواح الزجاجية ببروزات وزوايا مختلفة مما يعكس أهمية هذه الواجهة □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

وقد تم عمل شرائح طولية من الحجر الأحمر على طول الطابق السادس من المبنى كي توحى بتوقف امتداد المبنى □□□□□□. و□□□□ تظهر أهمية تنوع الكتل في الواجهة□□ فيبدو

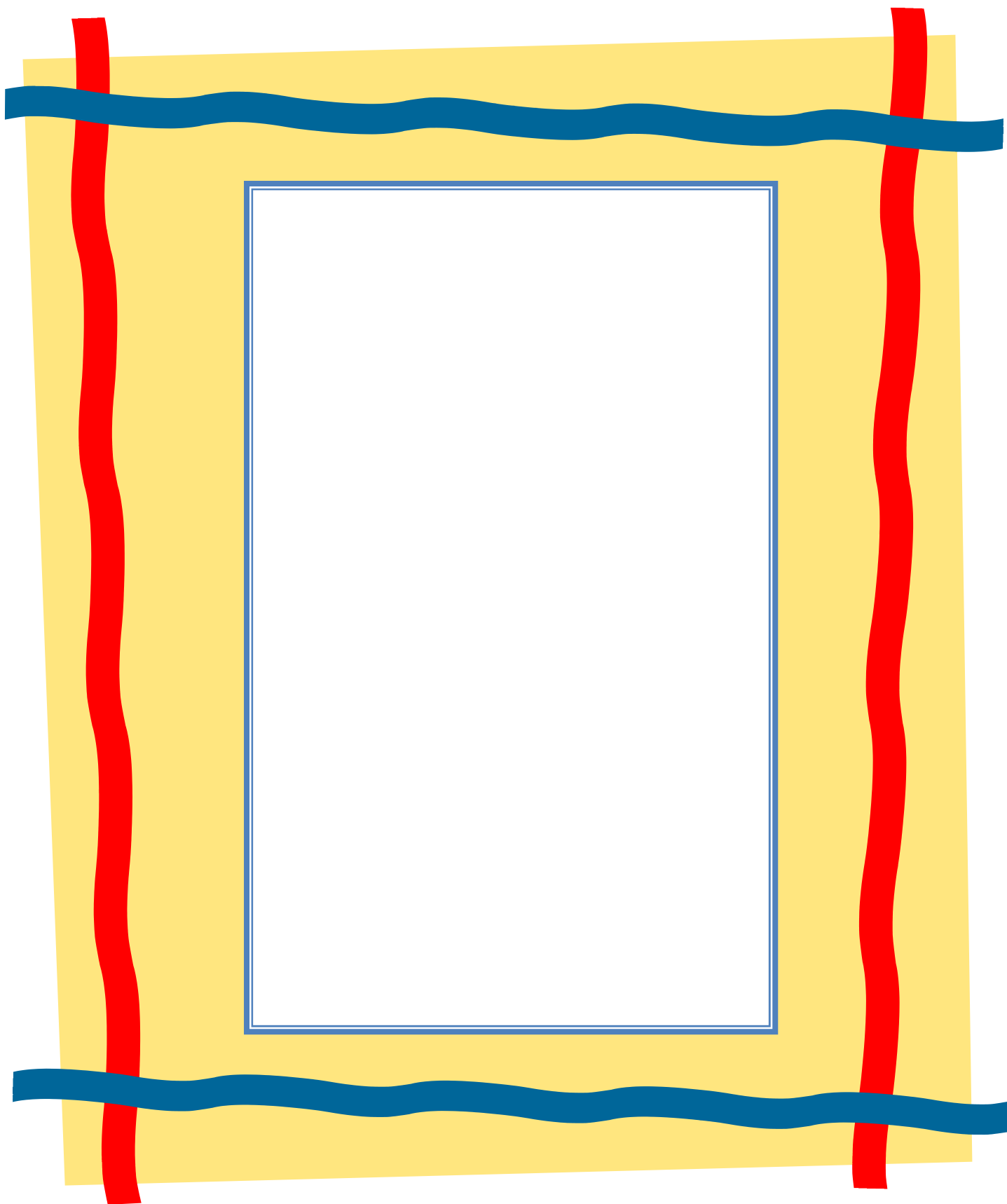
الشق الأيسر من الواجهة وكأنه يتحرك باتجاه الشق الأيمن. كما وتبدو الواجهة وكأنها تتحرك إلى الأمام باتجاه الناظر.

الواجهة الغربية:



الشكل (٢) - الواجهة الغربية.

كما يبلغ ارتفاعها ١١.٠٠ مترًا عن خط الأرض، وهي أقرب ما يكون من الواجهة الجنوبية حيث يظهر فيها نفس التدرج في بناء الحجر. ويلاحظ متناظرتين إلى حد كبير حول الخط الفاصل. لاحظ أهمية الكتل المعمارية في الواجهة فيبدو الشق الأيسر من الواجهة وكأنه يتحرك باتجاه الشق الأيمن. كما وتبدو الواجهة وكأنها تتحرك إلى الأمام باتجاه الناظر. وقد تم عمل شرائح طولية من الحجر الأحمر في الطابق السادس من المبنى كي توحى بتوقف امتداد المبنى. ويظهر على الطرف الأيسر أعلى الواجهة الشعار الرسمي للجان الزكاة ليلفظ بذلك هوية المبنى من جديد.



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[illegible]

 - . "المملكة العربية السعودية، "

□□ - المواقع الالكترونية:

□ - البناء، ياسر، "

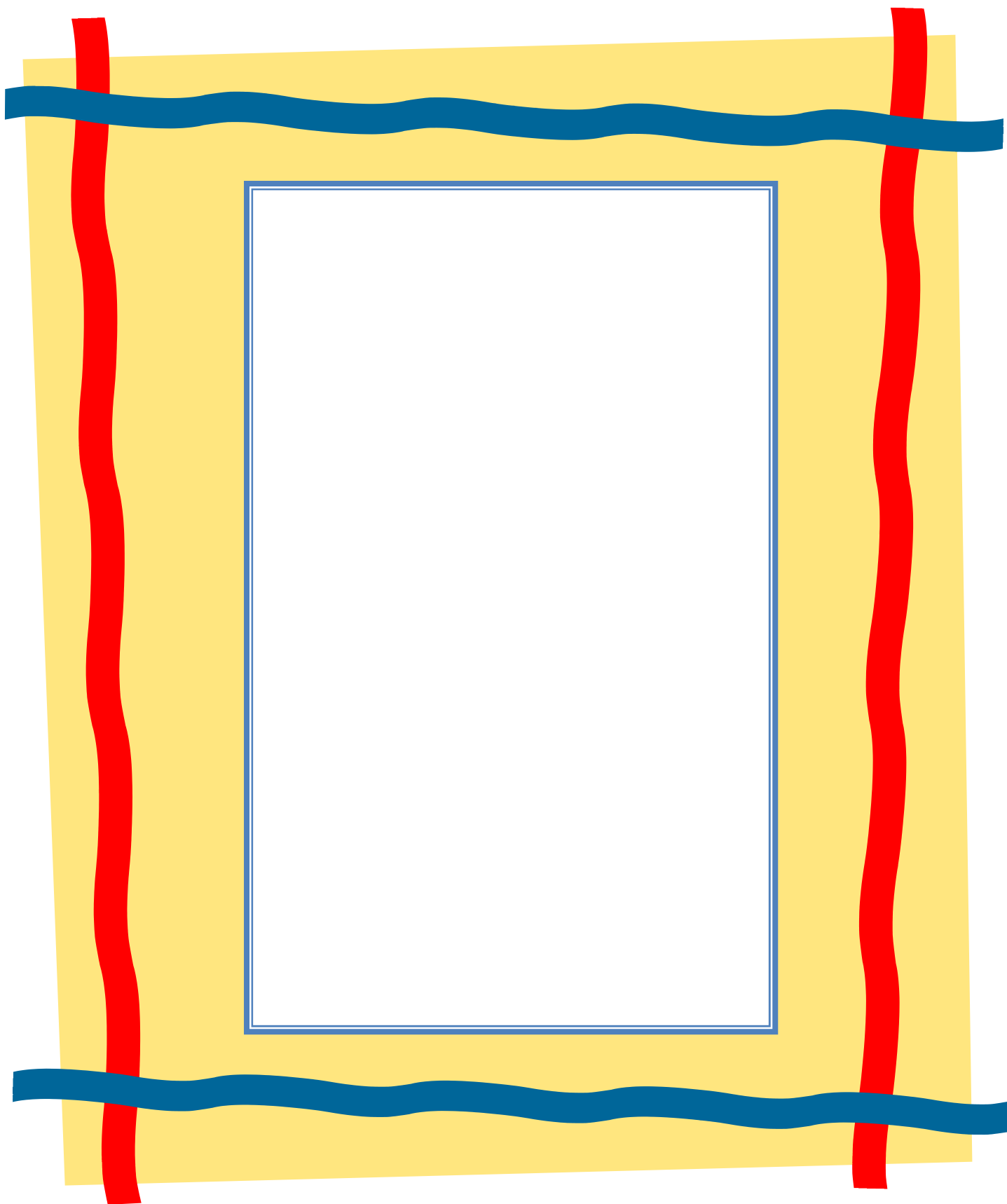
www.islamonline.net -□

www.sha3teely.com -□

www.alhandasa.net -□

www.tkne.net -□

www.ul.ie -□



جدول رقم ()
قيم معامل طبوغرافية الأرض (S₁)

المعامل (S ₁)	المكان	الرقم
1.0	جميع الأماكن خلافا لما هو وارد في من هذا الجدول.	
1.1	الأماكن المعرضة للعواصف (شواطئ البحار ، قمم التلال).	
0.9	الأماكن المحمية من العواصف سواء بالتلال أو بالعناصر الثابتة الأخرى.	

جدول رقم ()

قيم المعامل (S_2) تبعاً لفئات الأرض و أنواع البناء و الارتفاع فوق الأرض

الفئة أ			الفئة ب			الفئة جـ			الفئة د			فئات الأرض
أ	ب	ج	أ	ب	ج	أ	ب	ج	أ	ب	ج	نوع البناء الارتفاع (H)
0.47	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.60	0.64	0.63	0.67	0.72	0.73	0.78	0.83	3 أو أقل
0.50	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.74	0.79	0.78	0.83	0.88	5
0.58	0.62	0.67	0.69	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.88	0.93	0.90	0.95	1.00	10
0.64	0.69	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.88	0.91	0.95	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.03	15
0.70	0.75	0.79	0.85	0.90	0.95	0.94	0.98	1.03	0.96	1.01	1.06	20
0.79	0.85	0.90	0.92	0.97	1.01	0.98	1.03	1.07	1.00	1.05	1.09	30
0.89	0.93	0.97	0.96	1.01	1.05	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.03	1.08	1.12	40
0.94	0.98	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.06	1.10	1.14	50
0.98	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.06	1.10	1.14	1.08	1.12	1.15	60
1.03	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.10	1.13	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.11	1.15	1.18	80
1.07	1.10	1.13	1.09	1.12	1.16	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.13	1.17	1.20	100
1.10	1.13	1.15	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.14	1.18	1.21	1.15	1.19	1.22	120
1.12	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.17	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.22	1.17	1.20	1.24	140
1.14	1.17	1.19	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.19	1.22	1.25	160
1.16	1.19	1.20	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.20	1.23	1.26	180
1.18	1.21	1.22	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.21	1.24	1.26	1.21	1.24	1.27	200

جدول رقم ()

قيم المعامل الإحصائي (S₃) حسب العمر المتوقع للمنشأ

المعامل (S ₃)	نوع المنشأ
1.00	. جميع الأبنية التي تختلف عما سرد في
1.05	. جميع الأبنية ذات الأهمية الخاصة مثل المستشفيات.
0.95	. الأبنية أو المنشآت الأقل أهمية مثل المزارع والأبراج في المناطق الحرجية.
0.83	. المنشآت التي تستعمل أثناء عملية الإنشاء مثل الطوبار والمنشآت المؤقتة.

()

()	(h) ()
0	250 > h
(h – 250) / 1000	500 > h > 250
(h – 400) / 400	1500 > h > 500
(h – 812.5) / 250	2500 > h > 1500

TABLE 16-I.—SEISMIC ZONE FACTOR Z

ZONE	1	2A	2B	3	4
Z	0.075	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.40

NOTE: The zone shall be determined from the seismic zone map in Figure 16-2.

TABLE 16-J.—SOIL PROFILE TYPES

SOIL PROFILE TYPE	SOIL PROFILE NAME/GENERIC DESCRIPTION	AVERAGE SOIL PROPERTIES FOR TOP 10 FEET (3048 mm) OF SOIL PROFILE		
		Shear Wave Velocity, V_s ft/sec and (m/sec)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST, N (or N_{60} for cohesionless soil layers) (blows/foot)	Undrained Shear Strength, S_u (psf (kPa))
S_A	Hard Rock	$> 2,600$ (1,500)	—	—
S_B	Rock	2,500 to 2,600 (760 to 1,200)		
S_C	Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock	1,200 to 2,500 (360 to 760)	> 50	$> 2,000$ (130)
S_D	Stiff Soil Profile	500 to 1,200 (180 to 260)	15 to 50	1,000 to 2,000 (50 to 100)
S_E	Soft Soil Profile	< 600 (180)	< 15	$< 1,000$ (50)
S_F	Soil Requiring Site-specific Evaluation. See Section 1629.3.1.			

¹Soil Profile Type S_D also includes any soil profile with more than 10 feet (3048 mm) of soft clay defined as a soil with a plasticity index, $PI > 20$, $\sigma_{vc} \geq 40$ percent and $s_u < 500$ psf (24 kPa). The Plasticity Index, PI , and the moisture content, w_{vc} , shall be determined in accordance with approved national standards.

TABLE 16-K.—OCCUPANCY CATEGORY

OCCUPANCY CATEGORY	OCCUPANCY OR FUNCTIONS OF STRUCTURE	SEISMIC IMPORTANCE FACTOR, I_p	SEISMIC IMPORTANCE FACTOR, I_p	WIND IMPORTANCE FACTOR, I_w
1. Essential facilities ²	Group I, Division 1 Occupancies having surgery and emergency treatment areas Fire and police stations Garages and shelters for emergency vehicles and emergency aircraft Structures and shelters in emergency-preparedness centers Aviation control towers Structures and equipment in government communication centers and other facilities required for emergency response Standby power-generating equipment for Category 1 facilities Tanks or other structures containing housing or supporting water or other fire-suppression material or equipment required for the protection of Category 1, 2 or 3 structures	1.25	1.50	1.15
2. Hazardous facilities	Group H, Divisions 1, 2, 6 and 7 Occupancies and structures therein housing or supporting toxic or explosive chemicals or substances Nonbuilding structures housing, supporting or containing quantities of toxic or explosive substances that, if contained within a building, would cause that building to be classified as a Group H, Division 1, 2 or 7 Occupancy	1.25	1.50	1.15
3. Special occupancy structures ³	Group A, Divisions 1, 2 and 2.1 Occupancies Buildings housing Group 3, Divisions 1 and 3 Occupancies with a capacity greater than 300 students Buildings housing Group 3 Occupancies used for college or adult education with a capacity greater than 500 students Group I, Divisions 1 and 2 Occupancies with 50 or more resident inpatient/patients, but not included in Category 1 Group I, Division 3 Occupancies All structures with an occupancy greater than 5,000 persons Structures and equipment in power-generating stations, and other public utility facilities not included in Category 1 or Category 2 above, and required for continued operation	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. Standard occupancy structures ³	All structures housing occupancies or having functions not listed in Category 1, 2 or 3 and Group U Occupancy towers	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. Miscellaneous structures	Group U Occupancies except for towers	1.00	1.00	1.00

¹The limitation of I_p for panel connections in Section 1635.2.4 shall be 1.0 for the entire connection.

²Structural observation requirements are given in Section 1702.

³For anchorage of machinery and equipment required for life-safety systems, the value of I_p shall be taken as 1.5.

TABLE 16-N

1997 UNIFORM BUILDING CODE

TABLE 16-N—STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS¹

BASIC STRUCTURAL SYSTEM ²	LATERAL FORCE-RESISTING SYSTEM DESCRIPTION	R	Ω_p	HEIGHT LIMIT FOR SEISMIC ZONES 3 AND 4 (feet)
				≤ 204.3 for zone
1. Bearing wall system	1. Light-framed walls with shear panels	5.5	2.8	65
	a. Wood structural panel walls for structures three stories or less	4.5	2.8	65
	b. All other light-framed walls	4.5	2.8	65
	2. Shear walls	4.5	2.8	160
	a. Concrete	4.5	2.8	160
	b. Masonry	2.8	2.2	65
	3. Light steel-framed bearing walls with tension-only bracing	4.4	2.2	160
	4. Braced frames where bracing carries gravity load	2.8	2.2	—
	a. Steel	2.8	2.2	65
	b. Concrete ³	2.8	2.2	65
	c. Heavy timber	2.8	2.2	65
2. Building frame system	1. Steel eccentrically braced frame (EBF)	7.0	2.8	240
	2. Light-framed walls with shear panels	5.5	2.8	65
	a. Wood structural panel walls for structures three stories or less	5.0	2.8	65
	b. All other light-framed walls	5.5	2.8	65
	3. Shear walls	5.5	2.8	240
	a. Concrete	5.5	2.8	160
	b. Masonry	5.5	2.8	160
	4. Ordinary braced frames	5.6	2.2	160
	a. Steel	5.6	2.2	—
	b. Concrete ⁴	5.6	2.2	65
	c. Heavy timber	5.6	2.2	65
	5. Special concentrically braced frames	6.4	2.2	240
	a. Steel	6.4	2.2	240
3. Moment-resisting frame system	1. Special moment-resisting frame (SMRF)	8.5	2.8	N.L.
	a. Steel	8.5	2.8	N.L.
	b. Concrete ⁴	6.5	2.8	160
	2. Masonry moment-resisting wall frame (MMRW)	5.5	2.8	—
	3. Concrete intermediate moment-resisting frame (IMRF) ⁵	4.5	2.8	160
	4. Ordinary moment-resisting frame (OMRF)	3.5	2.8	—
	a. Steel ⁶	3.5	2.8	160
	b. Concrete ⁷	3.5	2.8	—
	5. Special truss moment frames of steel (STM)	6.5	2.8	240
	6. Steel EBF	6.5	2.8	—
4. Dual systems	1. Shear walls	8.5	2.8	N.L.
	a. Concrete with SMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	b. Concrete with steel OMRF	6.5	2.8	160
	c. Concrete with concrete IMRF ⁸	5.5	2.8	160
	d. Masonry with SMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	e. Masonry with steel OMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	f. Masonry with concrete IMRF ³	4.2	2.8	—
	g. Masonry with masonry MMRW	6.0	2.8	160
	2. Steel EBF	8.5	2.8	N.L.
	a. With steel SMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	b. With steel OMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	3. Ordinary braced frames	6.5	2.8	N.L.
	a. Steel with steel SMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	b. Steel with steel OMRF	6.5	2.8	—
	c. Concrete with concrete SMRF ³	4.2	2.8	—
	d. Concrete with concrete IMRF ³	4.2	2.8	—
	4. Special concentrically braced frames	7.5	2.8	N.L.
	a. Steel with steel SMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	b. Steel with steel OMRF	4.2	2.8	160
	5. Cantilevered column building systems	2.2	2.0	35 ⁹
	6. Shear wall-frame interaction systems	5.5	2.8	160
	7. Undefined systems	—	—	—

N.L.—no limit

¹See Section 1630.4 for combination of structural systems.²Basic structural systems are defined in Section 1629.6.³Prohibited in Seismic Zones 3 and 4.⁴Includes precast concrete conforming to Section 1921.2.7.⁵Prohibited in Seismic Zones 3 and 4, except as permitted in Section 1634.2.⁶Ordinary moment-resisting frames in Seismic Zone 1 meeting the requirements of Section 2211.6 may use a R value of 8.⁷Total height of the building including cantilevered columns.⁸Prohibited in Seismic Zones 2A, 2B, 3 and 4. See Section 1633.2.7.

TABLE 16-Q—SEISMIC COEFFICIENT C_s

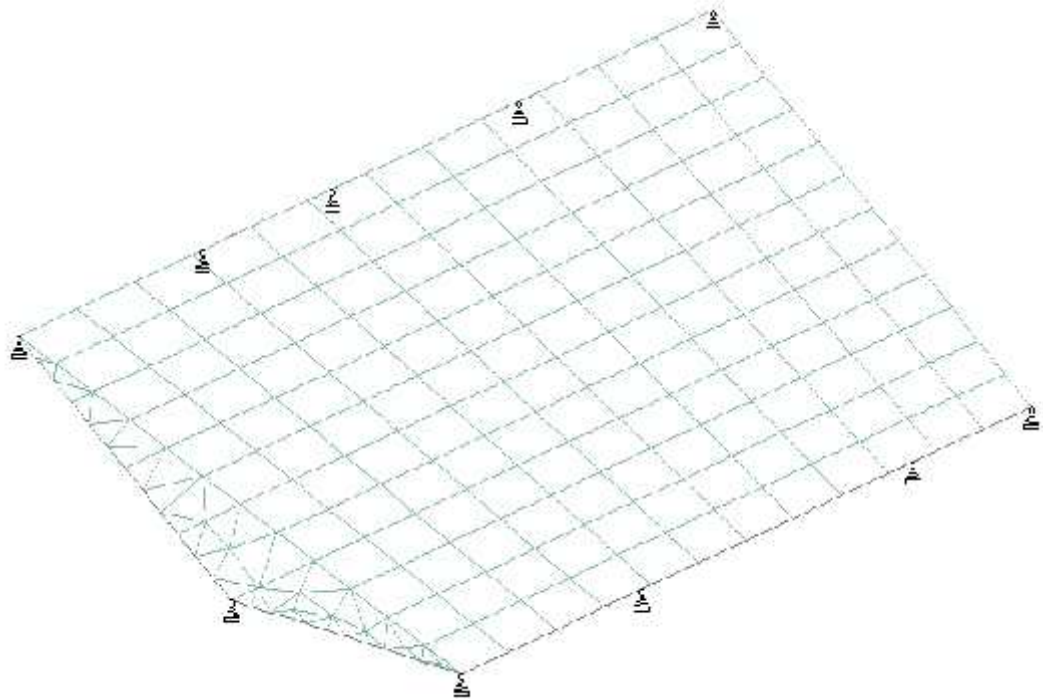
SOIL PROFILE TYPE	SEISMIC ZONE FACTOR, Z				
	$Z=0.075$	$Z=0.15$	$Z=0.2$	$Z=0.3$	$Z=0.4$
S_1	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.24	$0.32N_s$
S_2	0.08	0.15	0.20	0.30	$0.40N_s$
S_3	0.09	0.18	0.24	0.33	$0.48N_s$
S_4	0.12	0.22	0.28	0.36	$0.48N_s$
S_5	0.19	0.30	0.34	0.36	$0.36N_s$
S_6	See Footnote 1				

¹Site-specific geotechnical investigation and dynamic site response analysis shall be performed to determine seismic coefficients for Soil Profile Type S_6 .

TABLE 16-R—SEISMIC COEFFICIENT C_s

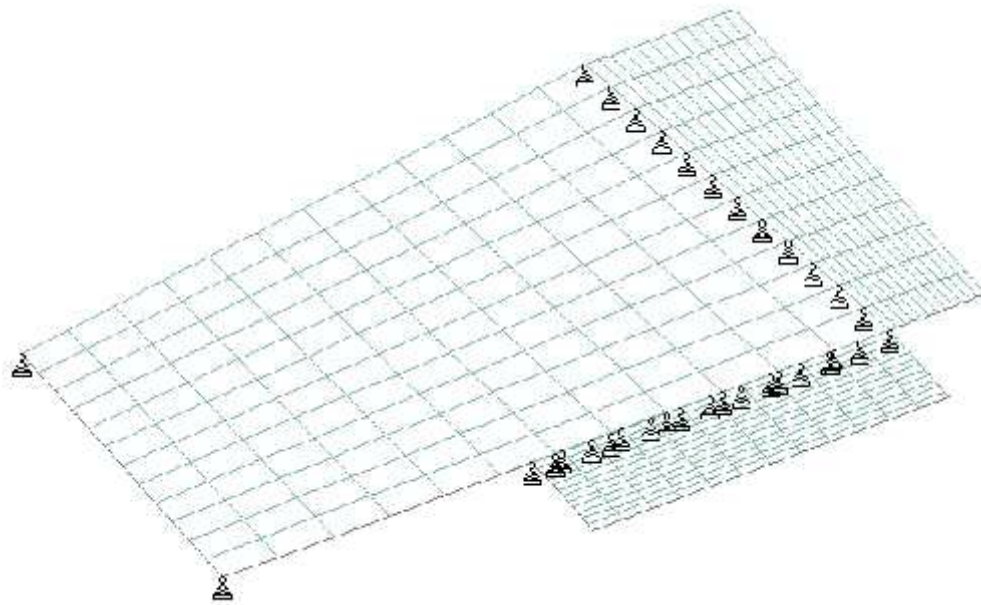
SOIL PROFILE TYPE	SEISMIC ZONE FACTOR, Z				
	$Z=0.075$	$Z=0.15$	$Z=0.2$	$Z=0.3$	$Z=0.4$
S_1	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.24	$0.32N_s$
S_2	0.08	0.15	0.20	0.30	$0.40N_s$
S_3	0.12	0.25	0.32	0.45	$0.56N_s$
S_4	0.18	0.32	0.40	0.54	$0.64N_s$
S_5	0.25	0.50	0.64	0.54	$0.96N_s$
S_6	See Footnote 1				

Site-specific geotechnical investigation and dynamic site response analysis shall be performed to determine seismic coefficients for Soil Profile type S_6 .



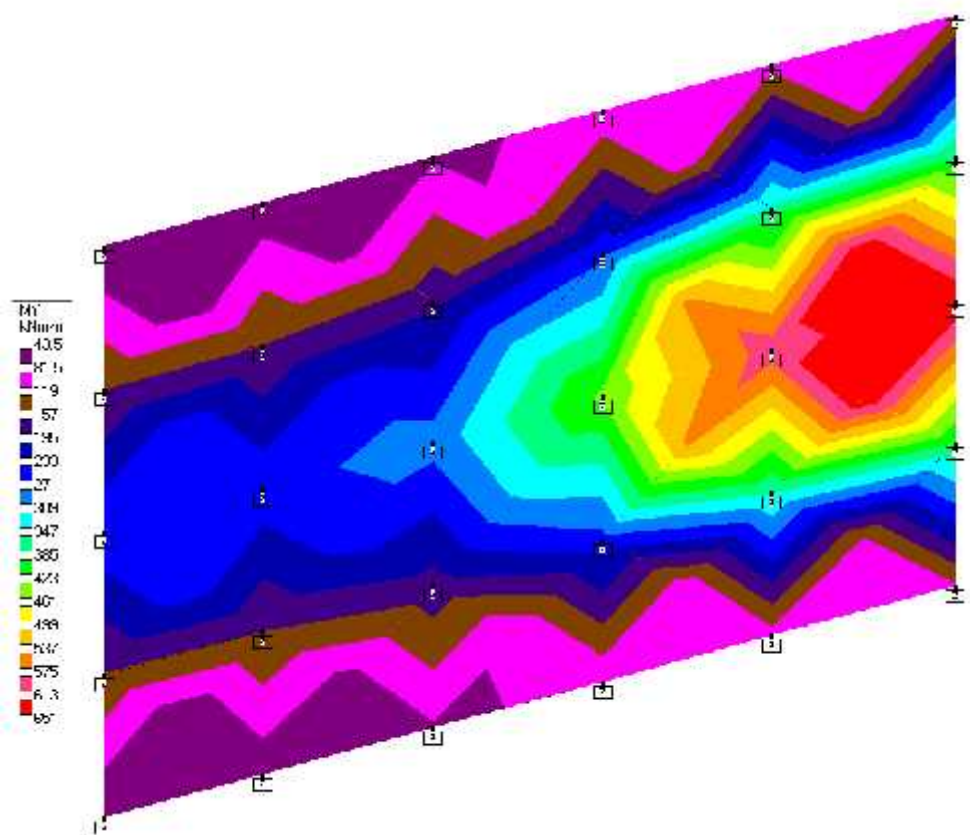
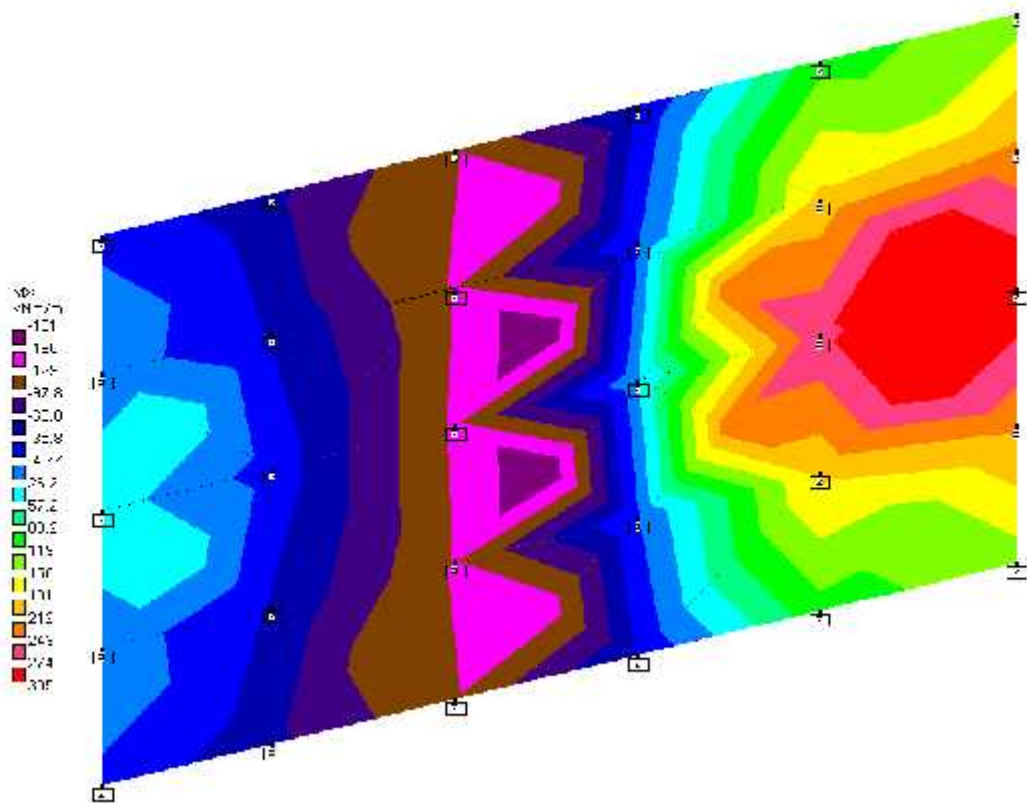
			Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Resultant	Rotational		
	Node	L/C	X mm	Y mm	Z mm	mm	rX rad	rY rad	rZ rad
Max X	1	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.00E	0.000	-0.002
Min X	1	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.00E	0.000	-0.002
Max Y	30	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.004	-0.012	0.000	0.000
Min Y	99	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	-47.116	0.000	47.116	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Max Z	1	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.00E	0.000	-0.002
Min Z	1	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.00E	0.000	-0.002
Max rX	5	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.000
Min rX	4	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.013	0.000	-0.000
Max rY	1	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.00E	0.000	-0.002
Min rY	1	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.00E	0.000	-0.002
Max rZ	28	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	-0.741	0.000	0.741	-0.012	0.000	0.001
Min rZ	233	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	-0.375	0.000	0.375	-0.005	0.000	-0.000
Max Rst	99	1 TOTAL LOAD	0.000	-47.116	0.000	47.116	-0.000	0.000	-0.000

Displacement Values

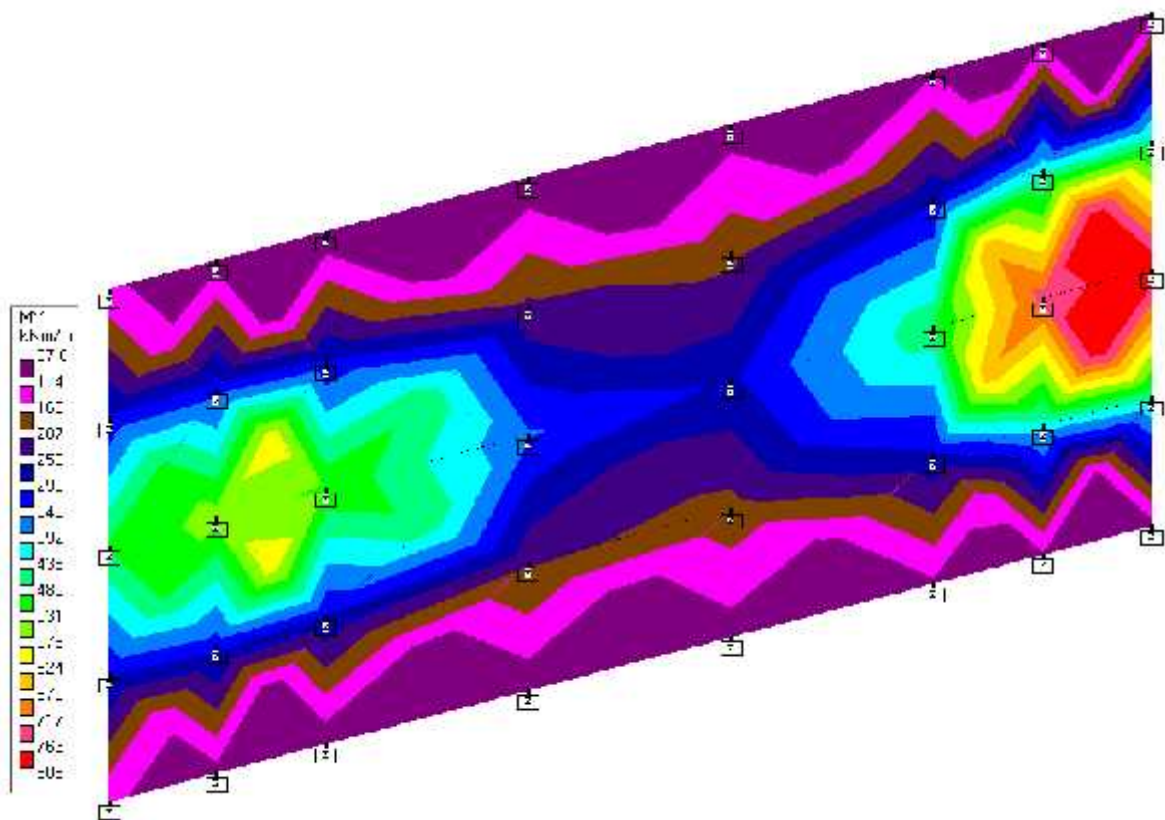
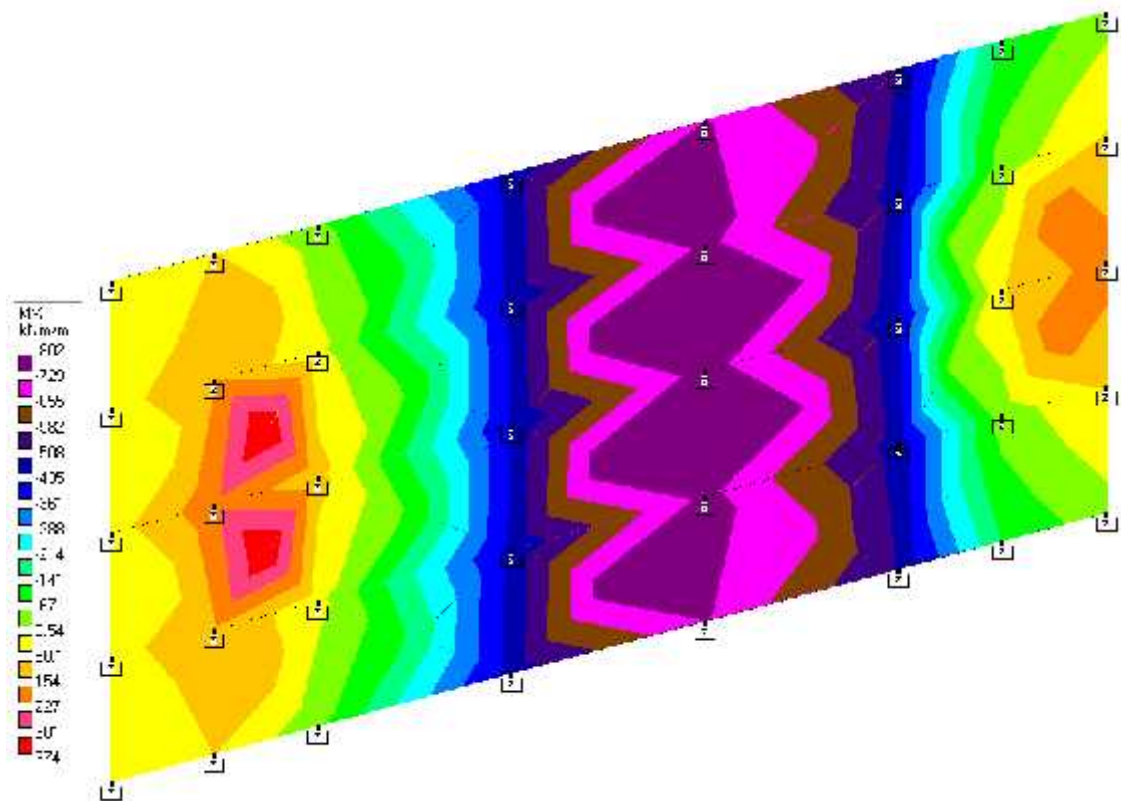


			Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal	Resultant	Rotational		
	Node	LC	X mm	Y mm	Z mm	mm	rX rad	rY rad	rZ rad
Max X	1	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
Min X	1	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
Max Y	8	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	0.787	0.000	0.787	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Min Y	485	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-5.909	0.000	5.909	-0.001	0.000	-0.000
Max Z	1	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
Min Z	1	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
Max rX	474	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.337	0.000	0.337	0.001	0.000	-0.002
Min rX	370	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-1.583	0.000	1.583	-0.002	0.000	0.000
Max rY	1	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
Min rY	1	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001
Max rZ	494	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-2.205	0.000	2.205	-0.000	0.000	0.002
Min rZ	4	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.002
Max Rot	485	1 TOTAL_LCA	0.000	-5.909	0.000	5.909	-0.001	0.000	-0.000

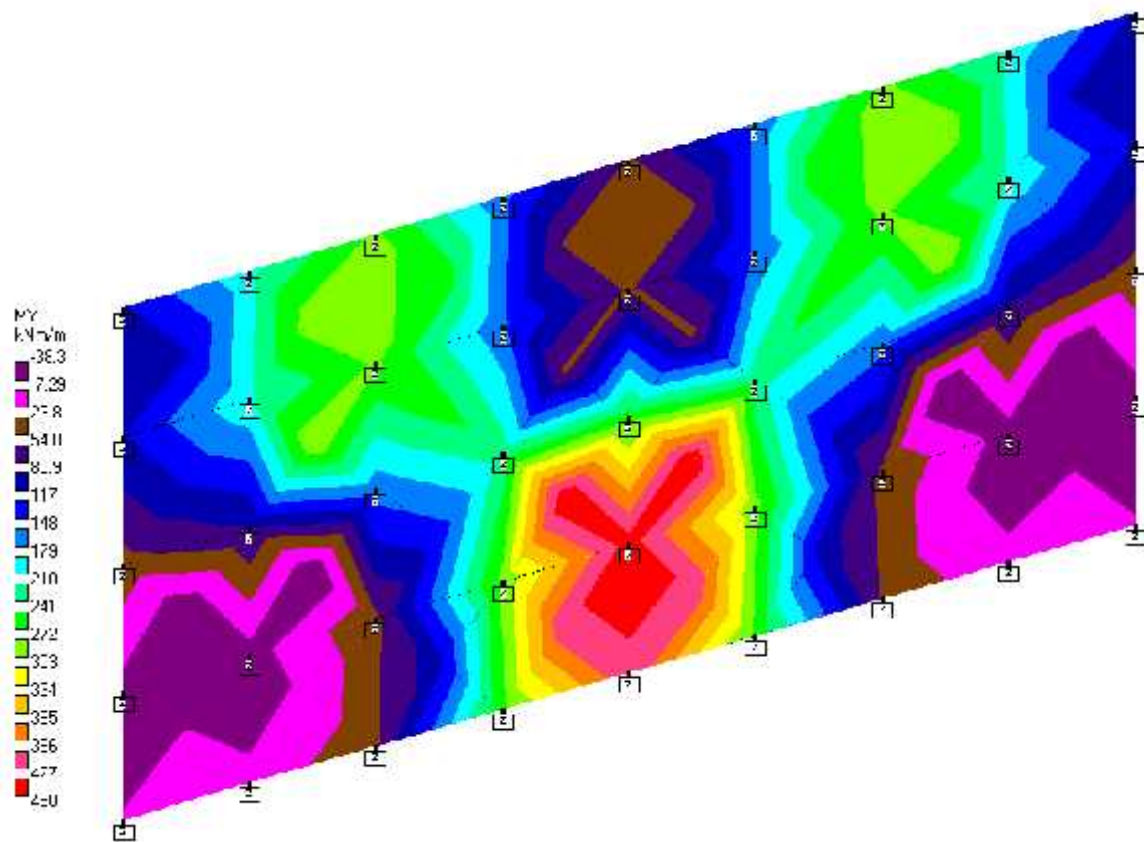
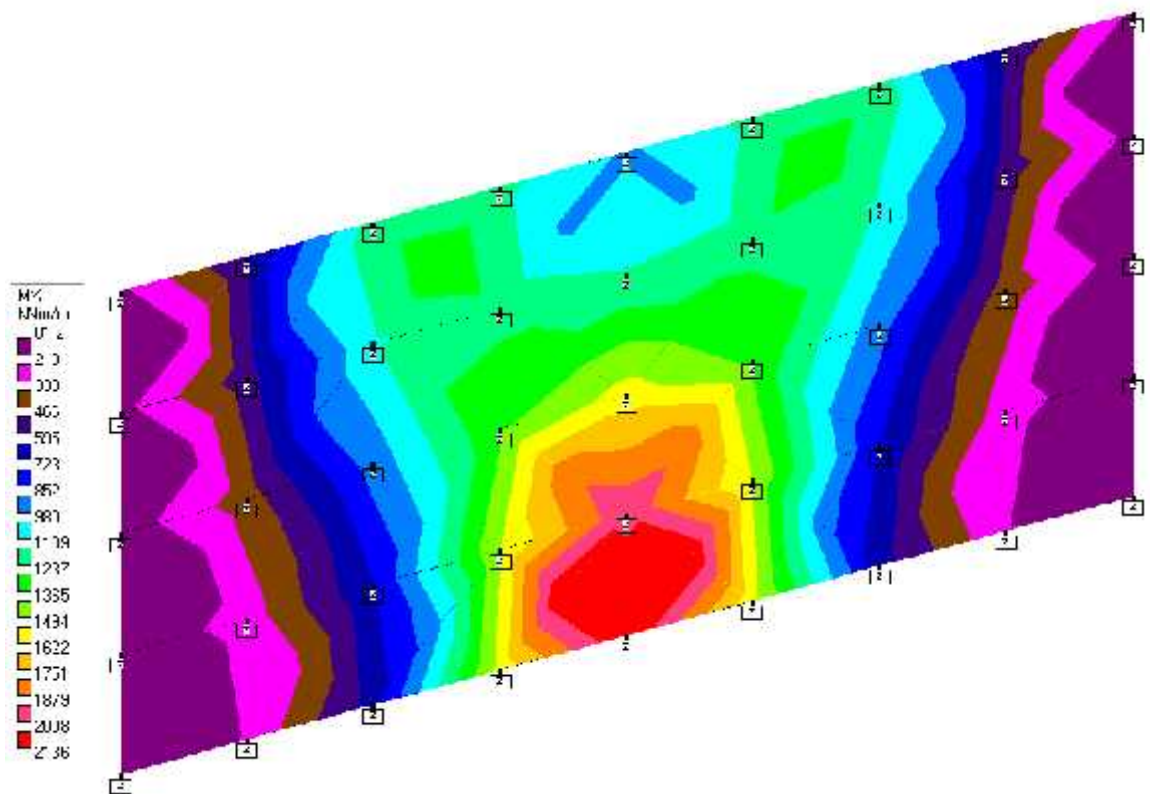
Displacement Values



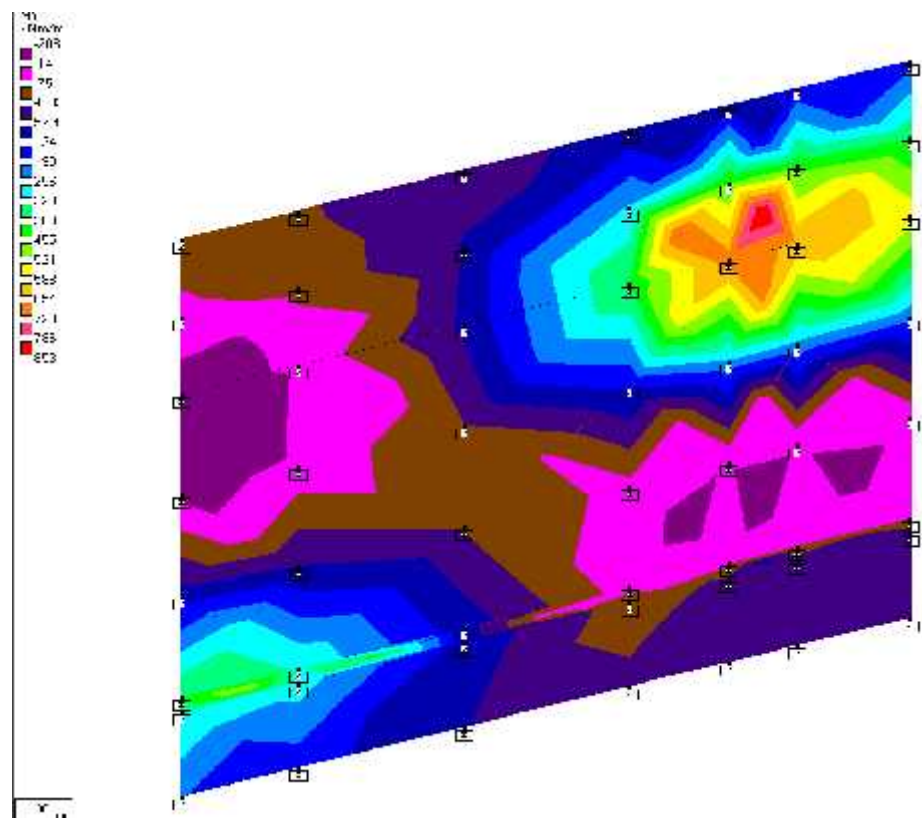
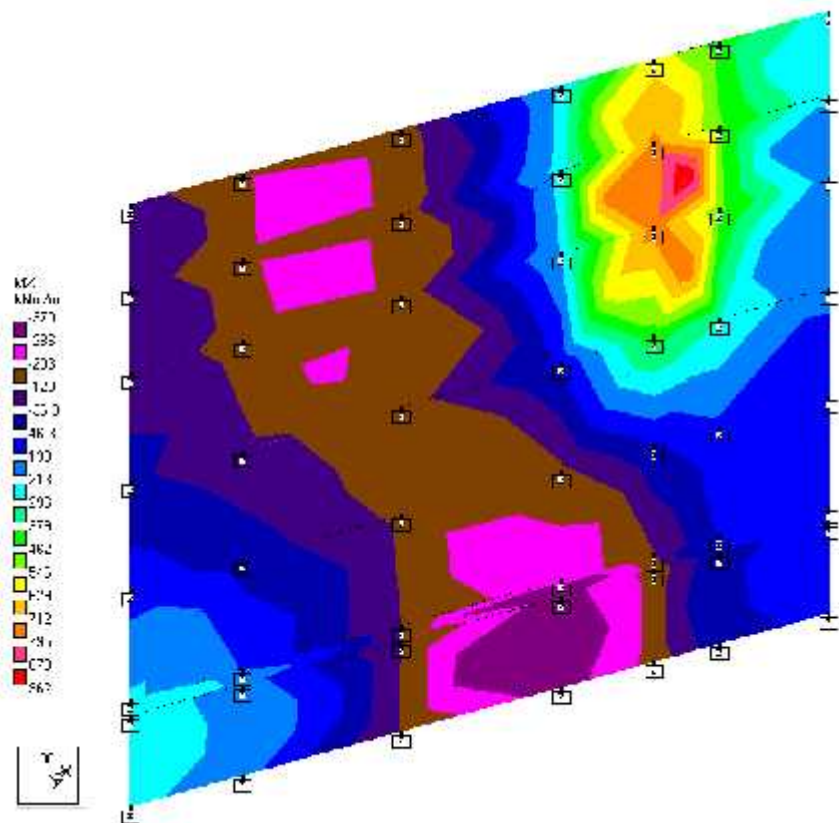
Combined Footing F(5,6) Moments



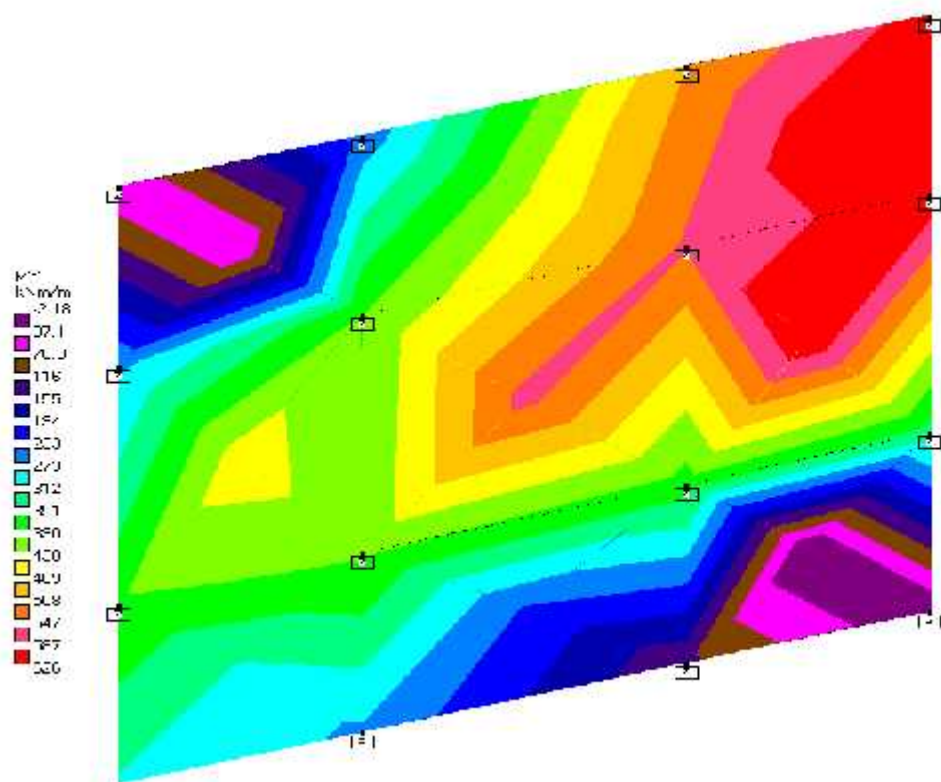
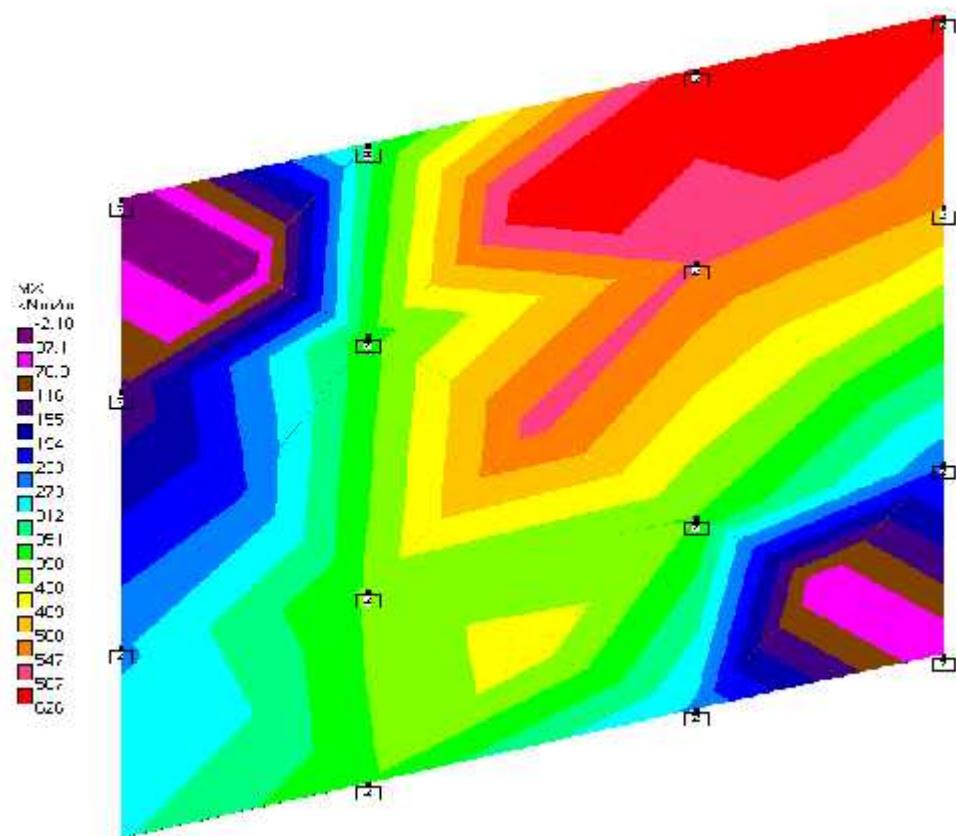
Combined Footing F(8,9) Moments



Mat Foundation F(26,27,28) Moments



Mat Foundation F(17,18,32) Moments



Combined Footing F(33.34) Moments