

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين



كلية الهندسة

دائرة الهندسة المدنية و المعمارية

تخصص هندسة مدنية فرع هندسة مباني

اسم المشروع :

" التصميم الانشائي لأجزاء من مركز تدريب "
" Design of Training Center Units "

فريق العمل

براء محمد ابوشيخة

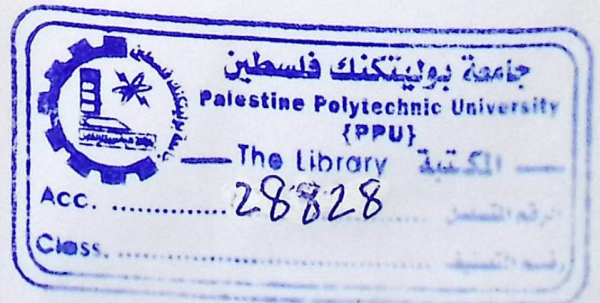
احمد ناجح غياضة

إشراف :

د. محمد طه السيد احمد.

فلسطين - الخليل

٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥



شهادة تقييم مشروع التخرج

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين

الخليل - فلسطين



اسم المشروع :

" التصميم الانشائي لأجزاء من مركز تدريب "
" Design of Training Center Units "

فريق العمل

براء محمد ابوشيخة

احمد ناجح غياضة

إشراف :

د. محمد طه السيد احمد.

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

توقيع رئيس الدائرة

د. عثمان الدويك

توقيع مشرف المشروع

د. محمد طه السيد

٢٠١٥/٢٠١٤

الإهداء

بدأنا بأكثر منيد وقاسينا أكثر من هم وعانينا الكثير من الصعوبات وهانحن اليوم والحمد لله نطويسهر الليالي وتعب الأيام
وخلاصة مشوارنا بين دفتي هذا العمل المتواضع.

إلى منارة العلم والإمام المصطفى إلى الأبي الذي علم المتعلمين إلى سيد الخلق إلى رسولنا الكريم سيدنا محمد صلى الله عليه
وسلم.

إلى الينبوع الذي لا يملأ ليعطاء إلى من حاكت سعادتي بخيوط منسوجة من قلبها إلى والدتي العزيزة.
إلى من سعى وشقى لأنعم بالراحة والهناء، الذي لم يبخل بشئ من أجل دفعي في طريق النجاح الذي علمني أن أرتقي سلم
الحياة بحكمة وصبر، إلى والدي العزيز.

إلى من حبهم يجري في عروقي ويلج بذكراهم فؤادي ، إلى أخواتي وأخواني.

إلى من سرنا سوياً ونحن نشق الطريق معاً نحو النجاح والإبداع إلى من تكاتفنا يداً بيد ونحن نقطف زهرة وتعلمنا ، إلى
زملائي الأعزاء.

إلى من علمونا حروفاً من ذهب وكلمات من درر وعبارات من أسمى وأجلى عبارات في العلم إلى من صاغوا لنا علمهم
حروفاً ومن فكرهم منارة تنير لنا سيرة العلم والنجاح إلى أساتذتنا الكرام ، وإلى الأستاذ القدير
إلى كل من ساهم في إنجاز هذا العمل المتواضع .
إلى كل هؤلاء نهدي هذا البحث.

فريق العمل

الشكر والتقدير

إن الشكر والمنة لله وحدة كما يليق بجلال وجهه وعظيم سلطانه أولا وأخيرا .

نتقدم بجزيل الشكر والامتنان

إلى جامعتنا العزيزة ...جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين .

إلى كلية الهندسة.

إلى دائرة الهندسة المدنية والمعماريةبطاقتها التدريسي والإداري .

إلى من دعمنا في جميع مراحل حياتناأهلنا الأحباء.

إلى كل من ساهم في انجاز هذا البحث المتواضع .

فريق العمل

جامعة بوليتكنك فلسطين
كلية الهندسة والتكنولوجيا
هندسة المباني

مشروع تخرج بعنوان :

" التصميم الانشائي لأجزاء من مركز تدريب (Training Center) "

فريق العمل:

براء محمد أحمد أبوشيخة

أحمد ناجح أحمد غياضة

المشرف:

د.محمد طه السيد أحمد

"وصف مقدمة مشروع التخرج"

يشتمل المشروع على ثلاثة وحدات معمارية تتضمن صالة تدريب وخزاني مياه أرضيين ونادٍ ثقافي تابع لذات المركز.

أما صالة التدريب فهي ذات سقف يتكون من الخرسانة المسلحة محملاً على مجموعة من الأعمدة على الأطراف الخارجية دونما المنطقة الوسطى وذلك لضمان الاستفادة الكاملة من الفضاء الداخلي للصالة ذات الأبعاد التالية: ٤٠ م * ٨٠ م * ٦ م بمساحة بلغت ٣٢٠٠ متراً مربعاً.

وأما بالنسبة للخزانيين الأرضيين فهما متصلين يفصل بينهما جدار من الخرسانة المسلحة، وأما السعة الإستيعابية لكل منهما فتبلغ ٢٨٠٠ متراً مكعباً من المياه بالأبعاد التالية لكل من الخزانيين: ٢٠ م * ٢٠ م * ٧ م. وأما المكون الثالث والأخير فهو النادي الثقافي الذي يتكون من طابق واحد ذي منسوبيين مختلفين بمساحة إجمالية تصل إلى ٢٠٠٠ متراً مربعاً.

سيتم خلال هذا الفصل القيام بعمل التوزيعات والرسوم المعمارية اللازمة لكل من الوحدات ومن ثم القيام بعملية التصميم الإنشائي لبعض منها بما يتناسب مع وظيفتها حسب متطلبات الكود الأمريكي، بينما سيتم استخدام الكود الاردني في حسابات الأحمال.

توقيع المشرف:

Palestine Polytechnic University
College of Engineering & Technology
Civil Eng. Dept. – Buildings Engineering
Graduation project titled as:
“Structural Design of Training Center Units”

Work Group:

1. Ahmad Najeh Ahmad Ghayyada
2. Bara' Mohammad Ahmad AbuSheikha

By The Supervision of:

Dr. Mohammad Taha Al-Sayyed Ahmad

”Introduction to graduation project’s description“

The project is consisting of three architectural components as separated units of a whole training center among them are a training Hall, connected pair of underground water tanks, and club house.

As for the training hall, it is a reinforced concrete structure with a height of 6 meters with a ceiling resting directly on an edge-distributed columns without any of them inside the central space, so that we can get fairly use of the whole existing central space. Dimensions of the hall are given to be: 40m * 80m with a total area of 3200 sqr.m.

The pair of underground water tanks are being separated by a wall to have two-2^00 cubic meters tank-capacity with 20m * 20m * 4m for each of them.

The last of the center components is the club house, which consists of a multi leveled-one floor, with a total area of 4000 sqr.m.

Lastly, at this semester, should the architectural and structural designs properly be accomplished for some of the units. The ACI-318-08 code will be used in the design operations, whereas the 2006-Jordanian code of loads will be used for load calculations.

Supervisor’s Signature _____

CHAPTER 1:

مقدمة عامة عن المشروع

١.١ مقدمة

تعتبر الهندسة المدنية أحد فروع الهندسة الأساسية والتي يتسع مجالها ليشمل العديد من مناحي الحياة في العصر الحالي، فهي تعالج مشاكل تصميم وتحليل المنشآت المدنية مثل المساكن والمدارس والمستشفيات، وتعالج أيضاً مشاكل البنية التحتية للمدينة المعاصرة والتي تشمل شق الطرق وبناء الجسور والمطارات والسكك الحديدية وإدارة المرور وشبكات المياه والصرف الصحي، ومن المجالات التي تعالجها الهندسة المدنية أيضاً مشاكل البيئة والحفاظ عليها مثل طرق معالجة مياه الصرف الصحي ودراسة التلوث البيئي وطرق تخفيف حدته، هذا بالإضافة إلى بناء السدود وحفر الآبار والقنوات وإدارة المشاريع الهندسية وإدارة النفايات الصلبة، والمهندس المدني هو ذلك المتخصص الذي يؤهل للتصدي لتلك المشاكل محاولاً إيجاد الحلول المناسبة والاقتصادية لها.

وتعتبر هندسة الإنشاءات مجال هندسي يتعامل مع تصميم المنشآت التي تدعم أو تقاوم الأحمال. وتعنى الهندسة الإنشائية بدراسة التحليلات النظرية والتصاميم لكافة أنواع المنشآت وتطبيقاتها آخذين بنظر الاعتبار كافة التأثيرات الاستاتيكية والديناميكية وعلاقتها بكافة تأثيرات البيئة من رياح وزلازل وظروف الطقس المختلفة.

١.٢ تعريف بالمشروع

تعد مراكز التدريب مهمة للمتابعة وتطوير الموظفين وتلبية حاجاتهم الضرورية (تنمية الموارد البشرية) التي تسهل، وتسرع في تحقيق الإنجاز الجيد في العمل، ويكون ذلك من خلال البرامج التدريبية التي يحتاجها كل موظف حسب مجال عمله. والمشروع عبارة عن تصميم وحدات معينة في مركز تدريب يقع في مدينة بيت لحم والذي يتضمن تصميم مظلة خرسانية لمواقف السيارات وتصميم مبنى إدارية يتكون من أربعة طوابق وكافتيريا بالإضافة إلى تصميم بركة سباحة تتكون من ثلاث مستويات وسأتي على ذكرها بالتفصيل.

١.٣ أهداف المشروع

التركيز على فكرة القدرة على اختيار النظام الانشائي الملائم للطبيعة الموجودة في الوحدات المراد تصميمها. العمل على ايجاد العلاقة بين المساقات النظرية المطروحة والواقع العملي الذي يحتك بتلك المساقات النظرية. اكتساب خبرات ومهارات جديدة تنتج من مشاكل تواجه فريق العمل لم يتطرق لها من قبل من خلال الدراسة النظرية. يعد المشروع مرجع متكامل في التحليل والتصميم للعناصر الانشائية المختلفة.

١.٤ مشكلة المشروع

تتمثل مشكلة المشروع في التحليل والتصميم الانشائي للعناصر الانشائية المكونة للوحدات المراد تصميمها وعليه سيتم تحليل كل عنصر من العناصر الانشائية المعروفة من جسور وأعمدة وغيرها ، من خلال عملية تحديد الاحمال الواقعة على كل عنصر انشائي من اجل تحديد الابعاد والتسليح الذي يضمن الامان والعمل بكفاءة لذلك العنصر المصمم ، ثم عملية ايجاد المخططات التنفيذية لتلك العناصر التي تم تصميمها بالاعتماد على الاسس الصحيحة بصورة تضمن اخراج هذا البحث بصورة متكاملة تخرج من حيز الاقتراحات الى حيز التطبيق.

١.٥ المخطط الزمني لمراحل العمل بالمشروع

المخطط الزمني لمراحل العمل بالمشروع وفق الخطوات المقترحة خلال 32 أسبوع :

جدول (١-١): المخطط الزمني لمراحل العمل بالمشروع

مرحلة التنفيذ المقترحة (بالأسبوع)	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
اختيار المشروع																																
دراسة الموقع																																
جمع المعلومات حول المشروع																																
دراسة المشروع معمليا																																
دراسة المشروع نظريا																																
تصميم المطة الخرسانية (بدون)																																
تصميم عيب لتمشي الأخرى																																
اعداد مقامة المشروع																																
عرض مقامة المشروع																																
التحليل الانشائي لكافة العناني الحقيقية																																
التصميم الانشائي لكافة العناني الحقيقية																																
اعداد المخططات																																
كتابة المشروع																																
عرض المشروع																																

CHAPTE

الوصف المعماري

٢.١ لمحة عامة عن المشروع

يتكون مشروع المركز التدريبي اساسا من العديد من الوحدات ولكننا في هذا المشروع اخترنا تصميم ثلاثة وحدات فقط وهي مبنى ثقافي وصالة تدريب وخزانات تحت ارضية لتخزين المياه وهذه العناصر سيتم توضيحها في هذا الفصل.

٢.٢ موقع المشروع

تقع قطعة الأرض المقترحة لإقامة المشروع عليها على شارع القدس - الخليل في وسط مدينة بيت لحم في منطقة باب الزقاق.



الشكل (٢-١): صورة جوية لقطعة الارض

٢.٣ مساحة قطعة الارض

تبلغ مساحة قطعة الأرض المقترحة لإقامة المشروع حوالي ٩٠٠٠ متر مربع.

٢.٤ اسباب اختيار الموقع

مساحة الأرض المتناسبة مع مساحة وحجم المشروع.
طبيعة الأرض السهلة وهذا يساعد في عمليات الحفر وعمل الاساسات.
طبيعة المنطقة متناسبة مع طبيعة المبنى وأغراضه.
منطقة رئيسية تجارية تقع على شارع رئيسي وهذا يسهل الوصول إليها.
عدم وجود طابع معماري موحد في المنطقة يجعل من المبنى عنصراً متميزاً في المنطقة ككل.

٢.٥ حركة الرياح في الموقع

تؤثر الرياح بشكل كبير على المبنى سواء على الجدران او الهيكل الانشائي بالإضافة الى عمليات الحث والتعرية لذا فان مراعاة اتجاه الرياح عند توجيه المبنى امر ضروري في عملية التصميم وعادة ما يختلف هبوب الرياح وسرعتها من منطقة لأخرى ومن فصل لأخر، فالعوامل المحلية من ضغوط وتضاريس لها اثر كبير في اختلاف الرياح التي تنتظم في خطوط عامة واهم الرياح التي تهب على مدينة بيت لحم وتؤثر على الموقع المقترح هي الرياح الجنوبية الشرقية التي تهب شتاء والرياح الشمالية الغربية التي تهب صيفاً وشتاءً لذا يجب الانتباه جيداً عند توجيه المبنى.

٢.٦ العناصر المعمارية

تجثم مدينة الخليل في بطن وادي الخليل، حيث تحصنت خلف تلال الوادي مما أكسبها مقومات دفاعية خاصة جعلتها تتحكم بالبوابة الطبيعية المؤدية إلى سقف مرتفعات القدس وما يليها شمالاً و صحراء النقب جنوباً، هذا الموقع المتميز يضفي على الطرز المعمارية السائدة فيها جمالاً ورونقاً خاصاً، وبدأت المدينة شيئاً فشيئاً باكتساب حلة معمارية جديدة ظهرت من خلال الأبنية التي نلاحظها عبر أطراف المدينة المترامية والتي تظهر تغيراً ملحوظاً في الطرز المعمارية التي سيطرت على المدينة في أوج ثورتها المعمارية.

٢.٧ وصف المساقط الأفقية

المبنى في تركيبته الهندسية يعتمد اعتماداً كلياً على الشكل المستطيل نظراً لطبيعة الأرض وتبلغ المساحة الطابقية لهذا المبنى ٢٠٠٠ م^٢ موزعة على كالاتي :

٢.٧.١ الطابق الارضي:

مساحة هذا الطابق هي ١٠٥٠ متر مربع ويتم الوصول إليه عن طريق مدخل من الشارع (ramp) لتدخل اليه سيارات الخدمات ويكون المدخل للمستخدمين عن طريق الادراج .
ويحتوي هذا الطابق على عدة أقسام وهي:

قسم مخزن stores.

كراج لركن السيارات.

استراحة للزائرين .

٢.٧.٢ الطابق الأول:

مساحة هذا الطابق هي ٩٥٠ متر مربع ويتم الوصول إليه عن طريق مدخل رئيسي من الواجهة الامامية وهو الاخير

ايضا.

ويحتوي هذا الطابق على:

مكتبة.

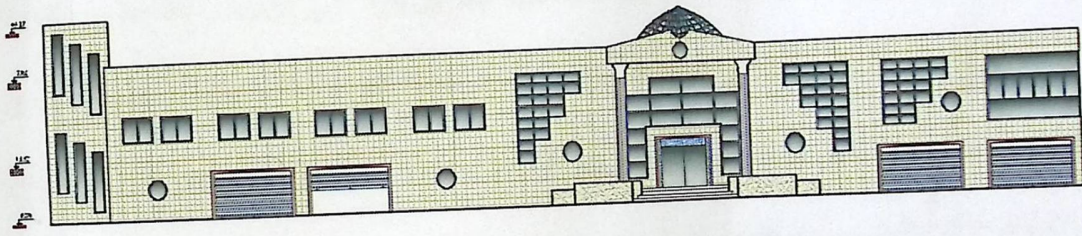
مطبخ و غرفة طعام كبيرة.

وحدات صحية منفصلة لكلا الجنسين .

٢.٨ وصف الواجهات :

لا شك في أن الواجهات المنبثقة من أي تصميم تعطي الانطباع الأول عن المبنى ومدى علاقته مع البيئة المحيطة بل إنها تظهر اختلاف الوظيفة التي تؤديها الفراغات والتي تعكسها الواجهة؛ وهذا يتأتى من خلال نظام الفتحات التي تظهرها الواجهة والتي لا بد وأن تتناسب مع وظيفة هذا الفراغ، أو من خلال المناسيب وتفاوتها .

٢.٨.١ الواجهة الشمالية:



Southern Elevation

الشكل (2-3): الواجهة الشمالية.

تعد هذه الواجهة هي الواجهة الرئيسية وفيها يظهر المدخل الرئيسي للمبنى . والناظر لهذه الواجهة يرى تعدد أنظمة الفتحات المستخدمة وهذا بدوره يعكس اختلاف الوظيفة التي تحويها فراغات المبنى. وفي هذا المشروع يظهر من خلال التصميم المعماري للواجهات وجود التداخل في الكتل الأفقية والرأسية، كما يلاحظ استخدام نوعين من الحجر لتمييز موقع الفتحات من جهة وقطع الململ من جهة أخرى.. ومما يزيد في حداثة المبنى استخدام الكتل الزجاجية المكونة من الزجاج والألمنيوم حيث أضفى على هذه الواجهة جمالاً من جهة ومن جهة أخرى فإن مثل هذه الفتحات تسهم في توفير إضاءة طبيعية لهذا الجانب من المبنى كونه يتعرض لأشعة الشمس فترة قصيرة.

٢.٨.٢ الواجهة الجنوبية

مع البيئة المحيطة بل

التي تظهرها الواجهة

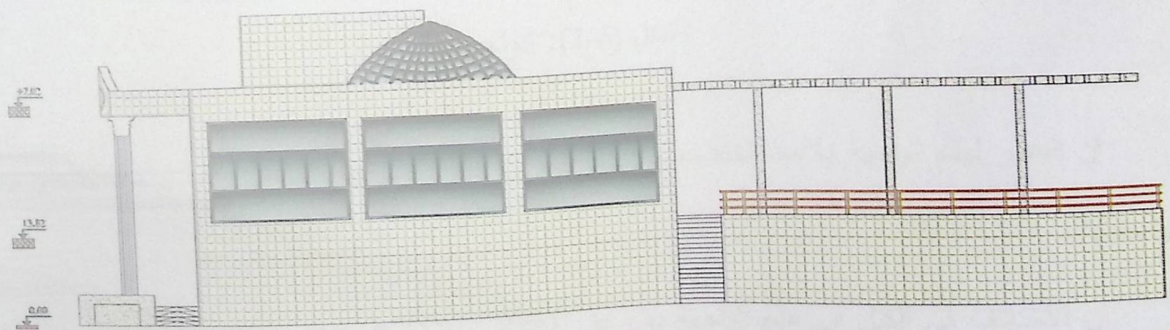


Northern Elevation

الشكل (2-4): الواجهة الجنوبية.

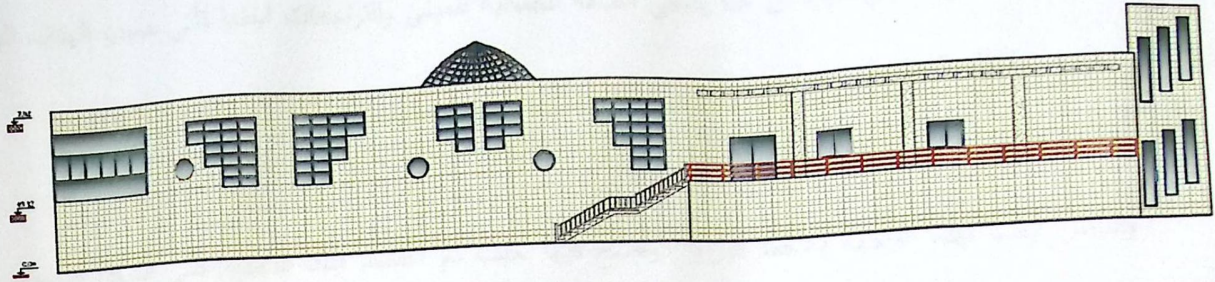
- يلاحظ الناظر لهذه الواجهة عدم اختلاف المناسيب تبعاً للوظيفة التي تؤديها . كما يظهر على
- والرأسية، والذي يعطي المبنى المنظر الجمالي الرائع فضلاً عن تعدد أنظمة الفتحات المستخدمة و استخدام
- لتمييز موقع الفتحات من جهة وقطع الرتابة من جهة أخرى. كما تم استخدام البروزات التي تظهر المبنى بامتداد
- والتغلب على الامتداد الأفقي المنسجم مع طبيعة الأرض.

٢.٨.٣ الواجهة الشرقية



الشكل (2-5): الواجهة الشرقية.

٢.٨.٢ الواجهة الجنوبية

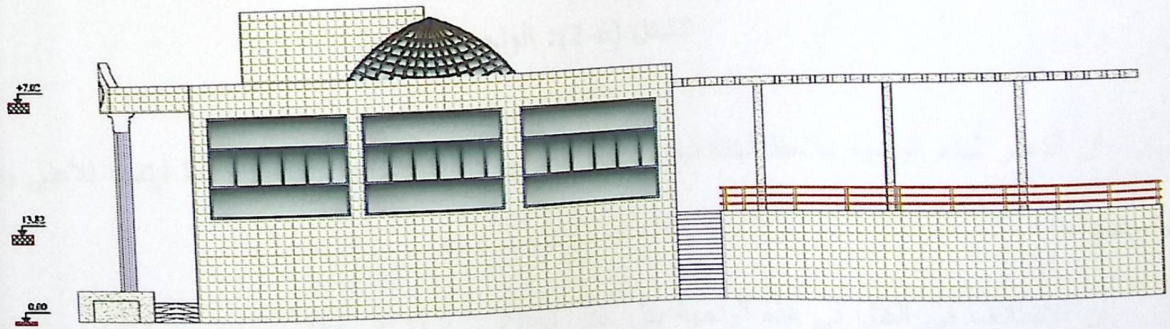


Northern Elevation

الشكل (2-4): الواجهة الجنوبية.

يلاحظ الناظر لهذه الواجهة عدم اختلاف المناسيب تبعاً للوظيفة التي تؤديها . كما يظهر تداخل الكتل الأفقية والرأسية، والذي يعطي المبنى المنظر الجمالي الرائع فضلاً عن تعدد أنظمة الفتحات المستخدمة و استخدام نوعين من الحجر لتمييز موقع الفتحات من جهة وقطع الرتابة من جهة أخرى. كما تم استخدام البروزات التي تظهر المبنى بامتداد رأسي لموازنة والتغلب على الامتداد الأفقي المنسجم مع طبيعة الأرض.

٢.٨.٣ الواجهة الشرقية

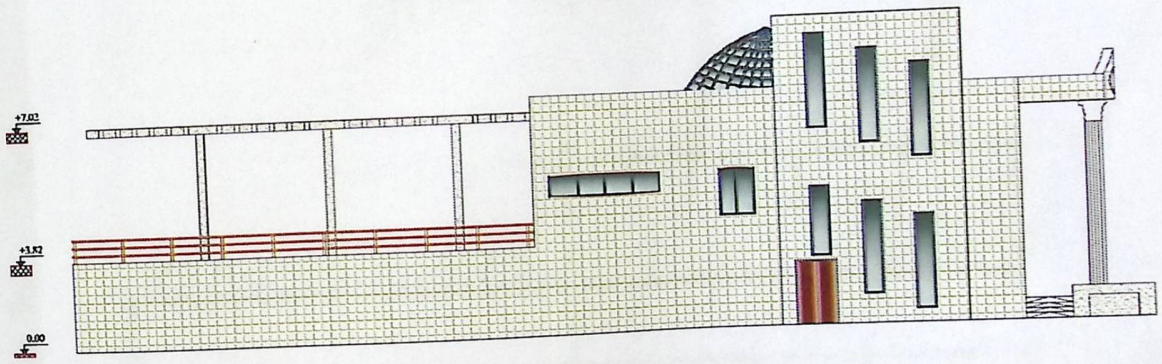


الشكل (2-5): الواجهة الشرقية.

إن الناظر الى هذه الواجهة فإن تراجع الطوابق فيها أول ما يثير انتباهه حيث تم اعتماد فكرة التراجع في الطوابق كلما توجهنا لأعلى المبنى حيث ان هذا يضفي الصفة الجمالية للمبنى والتراجعات ايضا تأتي حسب الهدف الوظيفي لكل طابق وكل جزء من اجزاء المستشفى .

والناظر أيضا لهذه الواجهة يلاحظ البروز الواضح فيها حيث تم اعتماد ذلك للتغلب على الشكل التقليدي للبناء في منطقتنا أي لتمييز المبنى بين أقرانه وكذلك يتم ملاحظة الفتحات في الواجهة واشكالها وهيئتها فهي تأتي حسب وظيفة كل جزء في المستشفى .

٢.٨.٤ الواجهة الغربية:



الشكل (2-6): الواجهة الغربية.

ان الناظر لهذه الواجهة يلاحظ اختلاف مناسيب الطوابق وكذلك التراجع الحاصل كلما ارتفعنا للأعلى وهو ما اضفى عليها جمالا .

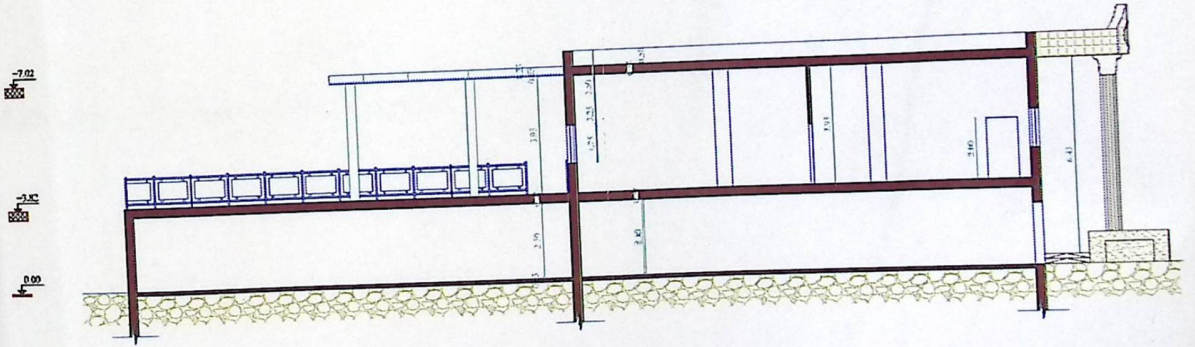
ان الاختلاف في الكتل في هذه الواجهة يدل على اختلاف وظيفة كل كتلة عن الاخرى وأيضا يلاحظ الناظر البروز الحاصل في أسفل الجهة اليسرى من الواجهة .

أما بالنسبة لهيئة الشبابيك هنا في هذه الواجهة فإنه يدل على الشكل المتداول للمستشفيات.

٢.٩ وصف الحركة:

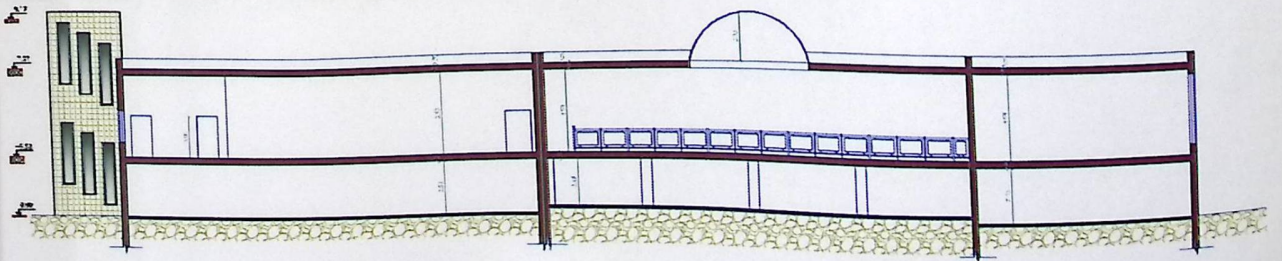
تأخذ الحركة أشكالاً عدة سواءً من خارج المبنى باتجاه الداخل، أو الحركة داخل المستشفى نفسها؛ فالحركة من خارج المستشفى إلى داخلها تتم بشكل سلس نظراً لعدم وجود فرق كبير في المنسوب الخارجي للمبنى ومنسوبه الداخلي .. أما بالنسبة للحركة داخل المبنى فتقسم إلى حركة أفقية داخل الطابق الواحد وحركة رأسية ما بين الطوابق المختلفة.

فالحركة في الطوابق تأخذ شكلين : حركة خطية وحركة رأسية فالحركة الخطية تكون في الممرات في الطوابق على عكس الحركة الرأسية بين الطوابق فتتم من خلال الادرار والمصاعد الكهربائية حيث تأخذ أماكن متعددة في المبنى وهذا بدوره يسهل الحركة الأفقية داخل الطوابق والحركة الرأسية بينها . وهذا يوضحه الشكل (١٣).



الشكل (2-7) : Section A-A

والشكل التالي يوضح قطاع في مكان آخر من المبنى .



الشكل (2-8) : Section B-B

CHAPTER 3:

٣.١ الهدف من التصميم الإنشائي

إن الهدف من التصميم الإنشائي هو إنتاج مبنى آمن ، مترابط يلبي الهدف من إنشائه ، و يحقق جميع المتطلبات الهندسية و الإنشائية و مقاوم للمؤثرات الخارجية البيئية من زلازل و رياح و هبوط للتربة . فعند تصميم أي عنصر إنشائي لا بد من مراعاة المعايير التالية :

الأمان (Safety) : و يتم تحقيقه من خلال اختيار العنصر الإنشائي المناسب في المكان المناسب ، القادر على مقاومة الأحمال التي يتعرض لها بأمان .

التكلفة (Cost) : و يتم تحقيقها من خلال مواد البناء المستخدمة ، و مقاطع مناسبة التكلفة و كافية للغرض الذي ستستخدم لأجله ، من دون المبالغة فيها .

حدود صلاحية المبنى للتشغيل (Serviceability) : من حيث تجنب حدوث أي هبوط زائد و تجنب التشققات التي تشوه المبنى معمارياً ، و تضعفه إنشائياً .
الرونق الجمالي للمبنى .

٣.٢ الأحمال و أنواعها

الأحمال هي قوى يتم تطبيقها على عنصر من عناصر المنشأ أو على المنشأ ككل باعتباره وحدة واحدة ، و عملية تحديد هذه الأحمال عملية معقدة ، حيث أن طبيعة هذه الأحمال تختلف باختلاف التصميم المعماري ، المواد الإنشائية المستخدمة و موقع المنشأ .

و تقسم الأحمال حسب طريقة تأثيرها بالمنشأ إلى :

الأحمال الرئيسية : تتضمن الأحمال الميتة ، الحية و البيئية .

الأحمال الثانوية : تتضمن انكماش الخرسانة ، التأثير الحراري ، الزحف و هبوط الأساسات .

إن تقدير الأحمال الواقعة على المنشأ من واجبات المهندس الأساسية فمن الواجب مراعاة الدقة في تمثيل هذه الأحمال على العناصر الإنشائية ، حيث أن الخطأ في الحسابات الإنشائية قد يؤثر سلباً على المنشأ و يتسبب في خسائر مادية و بشرية فادحة و هذه الأحمال هي :

٣.٢.١ الأحمال الميتة

إن المنشأ و قبل كل شيء يحمل الأحمال الميتة و التي تتضمن الوزن الذاتي للعناصر الإنشائية و التجهيزات الثابتة التي يتكون منها ، و هذه أحمال ثابتة من حيث المقدار و الموقع . و يمكن حسابها من خلال تحديد أبعاد العنصر الإنشائي و الكثافة النوعية للمواد المكونة له ، و الجدول التالي يبين الكثافة النوعية للمواد المستعملة في عملية البناء

جدول (١-٣): الكثافة النوعية للمواد المستخدمة في البناء

الرقم المتسلسل	المادة المستخدمة	الكثافة المستخدمة (KN/m ³)
١	البلاط	23
٢	المونة	22
٣	الرمل	17
٤	القصارة	22
٥	الخرسانة المسلحة	25
٦	كلكل للعزل في الجدران بسماكة 5cm	0.2
٧	طوب للجدران بسماكة 10 cm	10
٨	طوب للعقدات بسماكة 24 cm	15

٣.٢.٢ الأحمال الحية

وتتضمن أوزان الأشخاص ، الأثاث ، الأجهزة و المعدات ، المواد المخزنة و السيارات ، و هذه أحمال متغيرة من حيث المقدار والموقع بصورة مستمرة ، و تعتمد قيمتها على طبيعة استخدام المنشأ او جزء منه.

٣.٢.٣ الأحمال البيئية

و هي الأحمال الناتجة عن التغيرات البيئية التي يتعرض لها المنشأ كأحمال الزلازل ، الرياح و الثلوج.

٣.٢.٣.١ أحمال الزلازل

تحدث الزلازل بسبب الحركة المفاجئة للصفائح التكتونية المكونة للقشرة الأرضية على طول الصدوع الموجودة مسبقاً ، حيث أنها تسبب اهتزازات أفقية و عمودية ينتج عنها عزوم منها عزم الانقلاب و عزم الدوران و يتم مقاومتها بجدران القص المصممة بسماكات و تسليح كافٍ يضمن سلامة المنشأ عند تعرضه لمتل هذه الأحمال التي يجب مراعاتها في عملية التصميم لتقليل الخطورة و المحافظة على أداء المنشأ لوظيفته أثناء الزلازل . و نظراً لصعوبة تحليلها فإنه يتم تحويل أحمال الزلازل إلى قوى ثابتة من خلال أخذ قيم مكافئة لها.

٣.٢.٣.٢ أحمال الرياح

و هي قوى أفقية تؤثر في المبنى و يظهر تأثيرها في المباني المرتفعة ، و تكون موجبة إذا كانت ناتجة عن ضغط و سالبة إذا كانت ناتجة عن شد و تقاس ب KN/m^2 . و يتم تحديدها اعتماداً على سرعة الرياح القصوى ، ارتفاع المبنى و موقعه من حيث الإحاطة بمبانٍ أخرى سواء كانت مرتفعة أو منخفضة.

و قد أصبحت هذه الأحمال مهمة جداً في السنوات الأخيرة بسبب الاستخدام الواسع للمواد الأخف وزناً و تقنيات البناء الجديدة التي مكنت من بناء مبانٍ أكثر ارتفاعاً من ذي قبل .

٣.٢.٣.٣ أحمال الثلوج

و هي الأحمال الناتجة بفعل تراكم الثلوج و يمكن تقييمها بناءً على الأسس التالية :

ارتفاع المنشأ عن سطح البحر .

ميلان السطح المعرض لتساقط الثلوج .

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

و الجدول التالي يبين قيمة أحمال الثلوج بناءً على ارتفاع المنشأ عن سطح البحر حسب الكود الأردني :

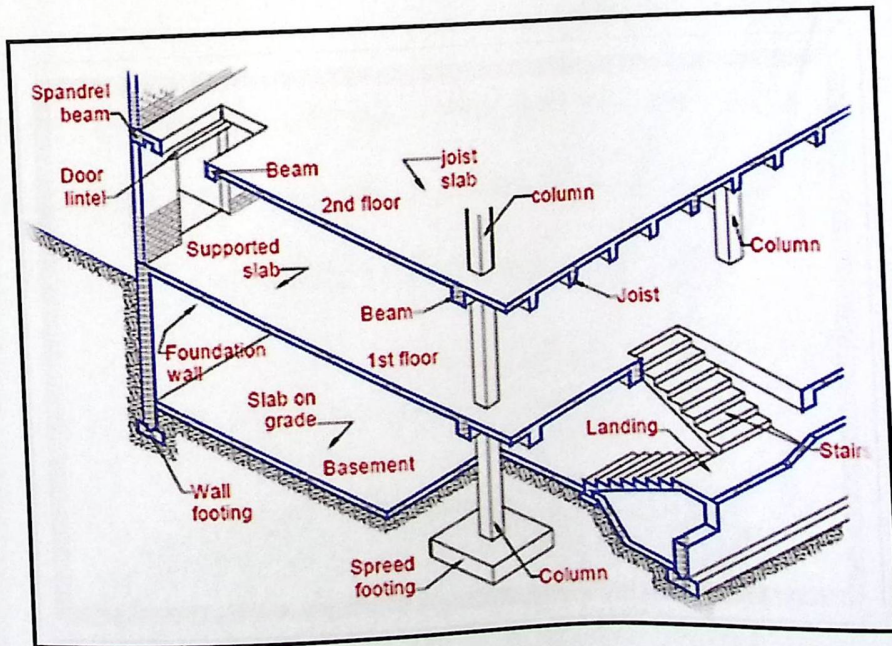
جدول (٢-٣): أحمال الثلوج بناءً على ارتفاع المنشأة عن سطح البحر حسب الكود الأردني

الارتفاع عن سطح البحر "h" (المتر)	احمال الثلوج (KN/m ²)
$h < 250$	0
$500 > h > 250$	$(h-250)/1000$
$1500 > h > 500$	$(h-400) / 400$
$2500 > h > 1500$	$(h - 812.5) / 250$

٣.٣ العناصر الإنشائية المستخدمة

هناك مجموعة من العناصر الإنشائية التي تعمل معاً كوحدة واحدة لمقاومة الأحمال الواقعة عليها و من أهم هذه

العناصر : البلاطات الخرسانية ، الجسور ، الأعمدة ، الأدرج ، الجدران الحاملة و الأساسات .



الشكل (1-3): بعض العناصر الإنشائية المكونة للمنشأة

٣.٣.١ البلاطات الخرسانية (Slabs)

و هي العناصر الإنشائية التي تقوم بنقل الأحمال الواقعة عليها إلى العناصر الإنشائية الحاملة لها في المنشأ مثل الجسور و الأعمدة و الجدران . و يتم اختيار النوع الأمثل بالاعتماد على عدة عوامل أهمها :

(١) الفضاءات بين الأعمدة .

(٢) وظيفة المنشأ .

(٣) التكلفة .

(٤) السهولة ، الوقت ، القوالب الشائعة منها .

ونظراً لوجود العديد من الفعاليات في المشروع ، و تنوع المتطلبات المعمارية فإنه تم استخدام الأنواع التالية حسبما هو

ملائم لطبيعة الاستخدام :

Ribbed slabs

Slis slabs

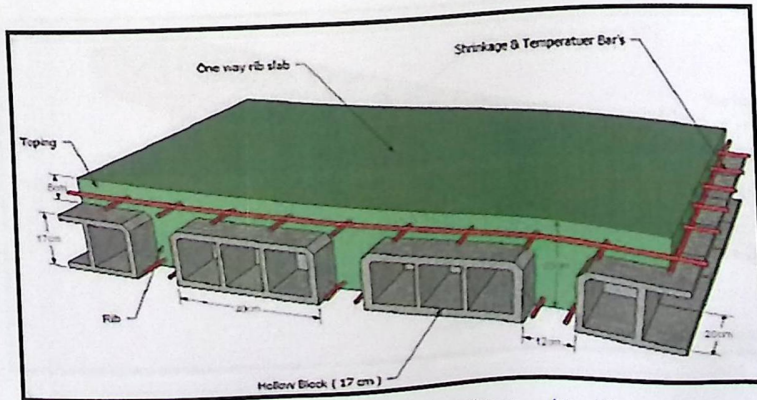
٣.٣.١.١ بلاطات العصب (Ribbed Slab)

وقد تم استخدام نوع بلاطة العصب ذات الاتجاه الواحد . حيث تتكون هذه البلاطة من أعصاب فوقها بلاطة تغطية

سماكتها ما بين (5-10cm) تصب فوق قوالب مؤقتة أو دائمة ، و قد تكون الجسور فيها مسحورة أو ساقطة .

و تسمى بلاطة عصب ذات الاتجاه الواحد (One Way Ribbed Slabs) إذا كانت الأعصاب باتجاه واحد فقط و

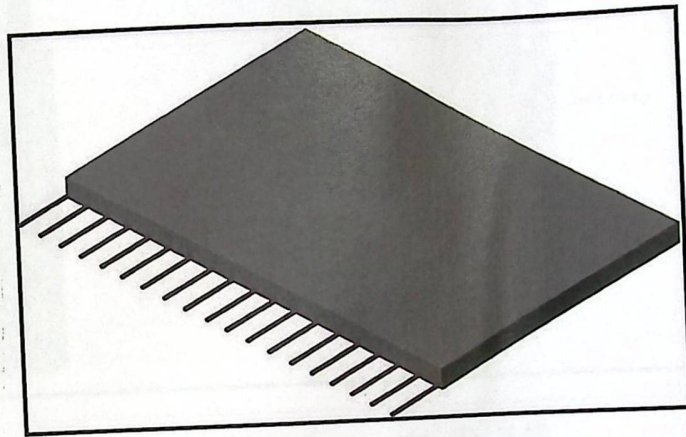
يتم استخدامها إذا كانت النسبة بين طول البلاطة و عرضها أكبر من 2 .



الشكل (٢-٣): بلاطة العصب ذات الاتجاه الواحد

٣.٣.١.٢ البلاطات المصمتة (Solid Slabs)

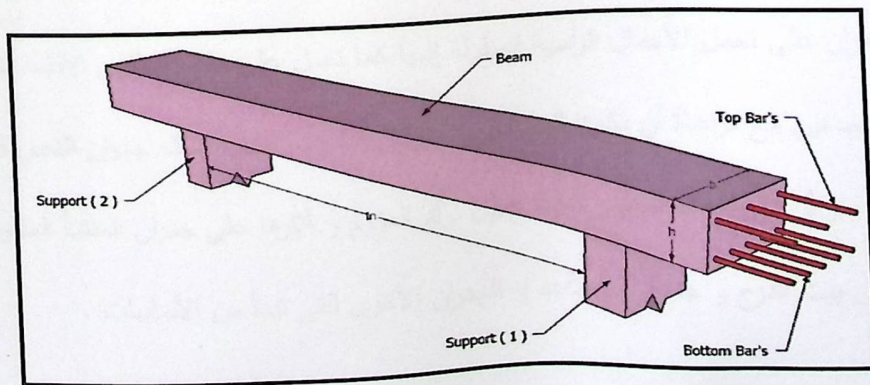
و قد تم استخدام البلاطات المصمتة ذات الاتجاه الواحد (One Way Solid Slabs) في المشروع .
و تسمى بذلك إذا كان الإسناد من جهتين فقط حيث تنتقل الأحمال باتجاه الإسناد و منها للأعمدة أو إذا كان الإسناد من
الجهات الأربعة لكن الاتجاه الطويل أكبر من ضعف القصير ففي هذه الحالة تنتقل الأحمال بالاتجاه القصير، و تكون الجسور
فيها من نوع (Dropped Beams).



الشكل (٣-٣): بلاطة المصمتة

٣.٣.٢ الجسور (Beams)

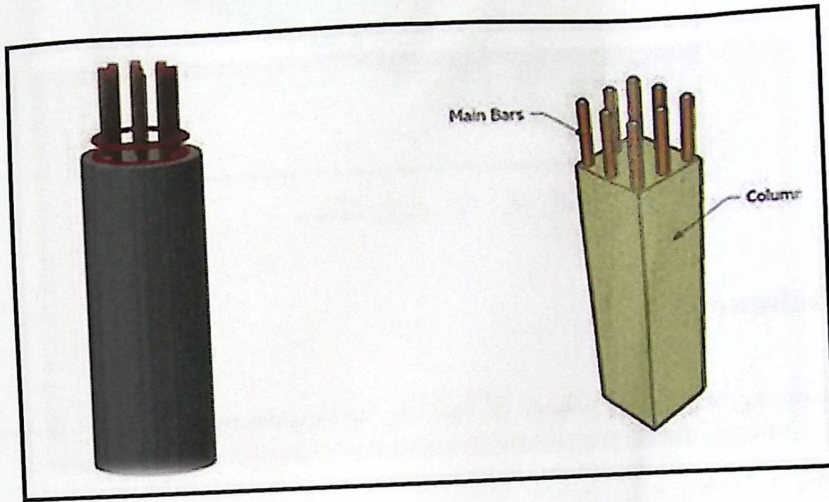
و هي عناصر إنشائية أساسية تقوم بنقل الأحمال من العقدات إلى الأعمدة ، و قد تكون مسحورة (Hidden Beam) أي مخفية
داخل العقدة و لها نفس ارتفاع العقدة ، أو ساقطة (Dropped Beam) أي ان ارتفاعها أكبر من ارتفاع العقدة، و قد يتم إبراز
الجزء الزائد من الجسر في أحد الاتجاهين العلوي أو السفلي .



الشكل (٤-٣): جسر مسحور

٣.٣.٣ الأعمدة (Columns)

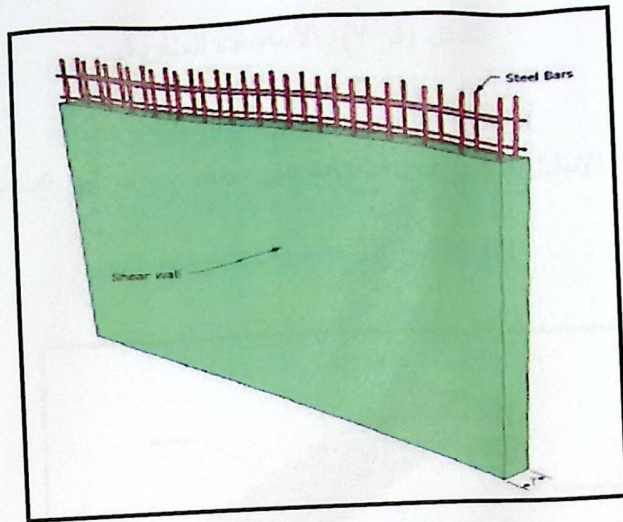
و هي العناصر الإنشائية الرئيسية التي تقوم بنقل الأحمال من العقدات و الجسور إلى الأساسات ، و بذلك فهي عنصر رئيسي في نقل الأحمال و ثبات المنشأ و يجب تصميمها بحيث تكون قادرة على نقل و توزيع الأحمال الواقعة عليها . و بالنسبة لأنواعها فمنها الطويلة و القصيرة ، و حسب أشكالها فهناك الدائرية و المستطيلة و المربعة .



الشكل (٣-٥): بعض أنواع الأعمدة المسلحة

٣.٣.٤ جدران القص (Shear Walls)

و هي عناصر إنشائية حاملة تقاوم القوى الأفقية و العمودية الواقعة عليها و تستخدم بشكل رئيسي في مقاومة الأحمال الأفقية كأحمال الرياح و الزلازل ، و تسليح بطبقتين من الحديد لزيادة كفاءتها في مقاومة الأحمال الأفقية الواقعة عليها . تعمل هذه الجدران على تحمل الأحمال الرأسية المنقولة إليها كما تعمل على مقاومة القوى الأفقية التي تتعرض لها المنشأ ، و يجب توفرها في الاتجاهين مع مراعاة أن تكون المسافة بين مركز المقاومة الذي تشكله جدران القص في كل اتجاه و مركز ثقل المنشأ أقل ما يمكن ، و أن تكون هذه الجدران كافية لتقليل تولد العزوم و آثارها على جدران المنشأ المقاومة للقوى الأفقية . و تتمثل هذه الجدران بجدران بيت الدرج و جدران المصاعد و الجدران الأخرى التي تبدأ من الأساسات .



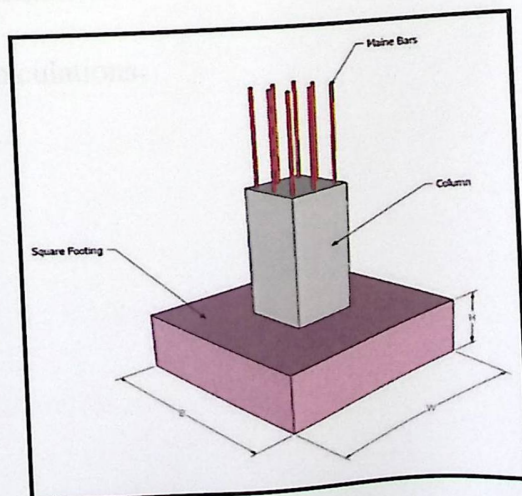
الشكل (3-6): جدران القص

3.3.5 الأساسات (Foundations)

بالرغم من أن الأساسات هي أول ما نقوم بتنفيذها إلا أنها آخر ما نقوم بتصميمه . و تعتبر الأساسات حلقة الوصل ما بين العناصر الإنشائية في المنشأ و الأرض .

و لمعرفة الأحمال و الأوزان الواقعة عليها ، فإن الأحمال الواقعة على العقدة تنتقل إلى الجسور منها إلى الأعمدة و أخيرا إلى الأساسات التي تقوم بنقلها و توزيعها في التربة . بالتالي يكون الأساس مسؤول عن تحمل الأحمال الميتة و الحية للمنشأ بالإضافة لأحمال الزلازل و الرياح و الثلوج . و تكون هذه الأحمال هي الأحمال التصميمية للأساسات و بناءً عليها و على طبيعة التربة يتم تحديد أبعاد و نوع الأساسات المستخدمة ، وقد تم استخدام أساسات من أنواع مختلفة و ذلك تبعاً للأحمال الواقعة على

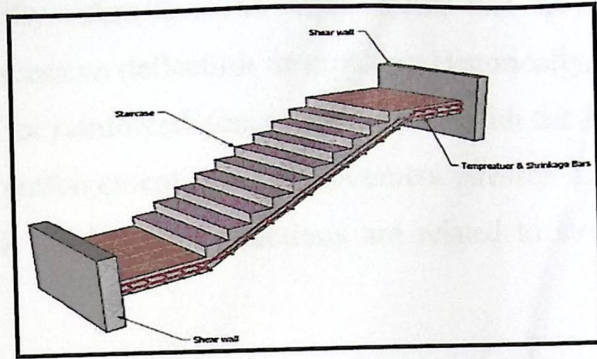
كل أساس و قوة تحمل التربة تحته .



الشكل (٧-٣): الأساسات المنفردة

٣.٣.٦ الأدرج (Stairs)

و هي العناصر المسؤولة عن الانتقال الرأسي بين الطبقات في المنشأ ، و قد تم تصميم الدرج إنشائياً باعتباره عقدة مصممة في اتجاه واحد .



الشكل (٨-٣): مقطع في الدرج

٣.٤ برامج الحاسوب التي سوف تستخدم:

1. AutoCAD.
2. For Text Edition: Microsoft Office.
3. Atir Software: for Structural Calculations.
4. Safe: for Structural Calculations.
5. Etabs: for Structural Calculations.

CHAPTER 4:

4 -1 Introduction:

A properly designed reinforced concrete element is to satisfy two requirements; strength and serviceability. Serviceability refers to some requirements that are needed to make the structure serviceable such as no excessive deflection or cracking. Historically, deflections and crack widths have not been a problem for reinforced concrete elements. With the introduction of strength design and high strength steel reinforcement, the reinforcement stresses at service loads have increased considerably. Since crack widths and deflections are related to steel stresses, each of these has become more critical.

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

So, in this project, there are three types of slabs: one way ribbed slab, two way ribbed slab, and two way flat slab. They would be analyzed and designed by using finite element method of design, with aid of a computer program called "ATIR- Software " to find the internal forces, deflections and moments for ribbed slabs and by using the previous program and "STAAD Pro. 8", Etabs, and Safe programs to find the internal forces, deflections and moments for One way solid slab, and then handle calculation would be made to find the required steel for all members.

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

NOTES:

- As for B300 concrete used in design ,($f_c' = 24MPa$)
- The specified yield strength of the reinforcement ($f_y = 420 MPa$)

4.2 Analysis and Design of the Club House Building Unit:

▪ 4.2.1 Design of Rib R1

• 4.2.1.1 factored loads:

The factored loads on which the structural analysis and design that being based on in our project are considered as follows:

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

ACI-318-08 (9.2.1)

• 4.2.1.2 Slab's Thickness calculation:

The overall depth must satisfy ACI Table (9.5.a). So, for rib (R1), as shown in fig. below:

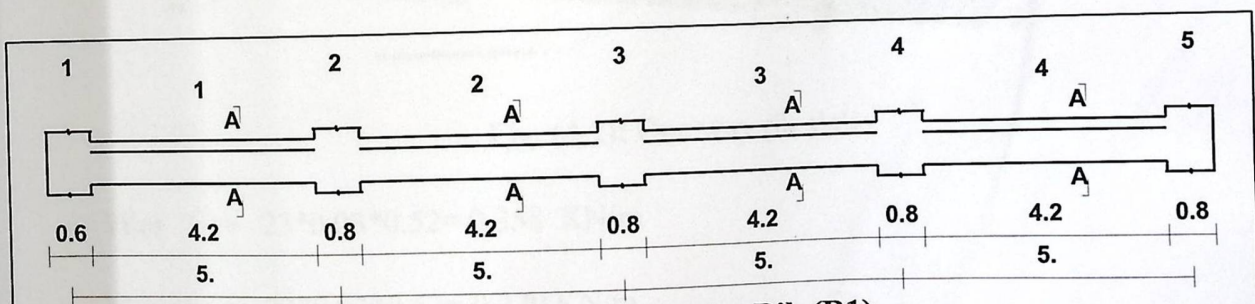


Fig. (4-1): Spans Lengths for Rib (R1).

• 4.2.1.3 Calculation of Minimum Thickness (Deflection Requirements):

From ACI-318-08 table (9.5a)

Min. $h \geq$

- 1) For one end cont. span :

$$\frac{L}{18.5} = \frac{5.00}{18.5} = 0.27 \text{ m}$$

2) For both end cont. span:

$$\frac{L}{21} = \frac{5.00}{21} = 0.238 \text{ m}$$

For Rib (R1), we'll use thickness of slab = 32 cm > min. h=27cm.

• 4.2.1.4. Calculations of Dead load :

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

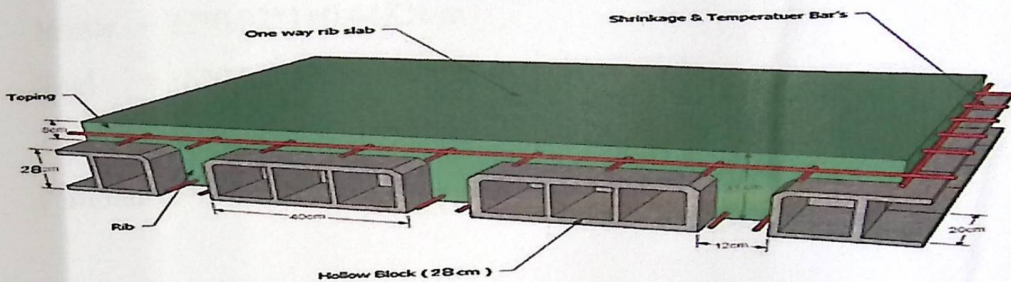


Fig. (4-2): One way rib slab

$$\text{Tiles} = 23 * 0.03 * 0.52 = 0.358 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Mortar} = 22 * 0.02 * 0.52 = 0.229 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Sand} = 16 * 0.07 * 0.52 = 0.582 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Topping} = 25 * 0.08 * 0.52 = 1.04 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Block} = 10 * 0.24 * 0.4 = 0.96 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Rib} = 25 * 0.24 * 0.12 = 0.72 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Plaster} = 22 * 0.03 * 0.52 = 0.343 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Partition} = 2 * 0.52 = 1.04 \text{ KN/m}$$

$$\text{Total dead load} = 5.27 \text{ KN/m/rib}$$

• **4.2.1.5 Calculations of Live load:**

From Jordanian live loads Table live load for such building = 3 KN/m² .

Total live load = 3*0.52 = 1.56 KN/m/rib.

• **4.2.1.6 Design of Topping :**

• **4.2.1.6.1 Calculation of Dead load :**

Tiles = 22*0.03*1=0.66 KN/m

Mortar = 22*0.02*1=0.44KN/m

Sand = 16*0.07*1=1.12 KN/m

Topping = 25*0.08*1=2 KN/m

Partition= 2*1=2 KN/m

D.L_{total} = 6.22 KN/m

• **4.2.1.6.2 Calculation of live load:**

L.L_{total} = 3 KN/m So,

$W_u = 1.2D.L + 1.6L.L = 1.2*6.22 + 1.6*5 = 15.464 \text{ KN/m}$

Check $\Phi M_n > M_u$

$$M_u = \frac{w_u * l^2}{12} = \frac{15.646 * 0.4^2}{12} = 0.206 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = 0.42 \sqrt{f_c'} * s$$

$$s = \frac{bh^2}{6}$$

$$Mn = 0.42\sqrt{f'c} * \frac{bh^2}{6}$$

$$= 0.42\sqrt{24} * \frac{1 * 0.08^2}{6} * 10^3 = 2.19kN.m$$

$\phi = 0.55$ for plain concrete

$$\phi * Mn = 0.55 * 2.19 = 1.2kN.m.$$

$$\phi * Mn = 1.2 > Mu = 0.206KN.m.$$

- 4.2.1.6.3 Shrinkage and temperature reinforcement must be provided.

For the shrinkage and temperature reinforcement:

$$\rho = 0.0018 \quad ACI-318-08 (7.12.2)$$

$$As = \rho * b * h = 0.0018 * 1000 * 80 = 144mm^2 / 1m.$$

$$As (\phi 8) = 50.27mm^2$$

$$\text{So number of bars} = 144 / 50.27 = 2.86$$

$$\text{Spacing} = 1000 / (\text{number of bars}) = 1000 / 2.86 = 349 \text{ mm}$$

Check for max. Spacing

$$S = 3h = 3 * 80 = 240mm \quad (\text{Controls})$$

$$S = 450mm$$

$$S = 380(280/f_s) - 2.5C_c = 380(280/0.667 * 412) - 2.5 * 20 = 337mm$$

$$S = 300(280/f_s) = 300(280/0.667 * 412) = 305.67mm$$

Use $\emptyset 8 @ 20\text{cm}$ as for practical purpose in both directions

• 4.2.1.7 Design of Rib

Materials

Concrete B300, $F_c' = 0.8 \times 30 = 24 \text{ N/mm}^2 = 24 \text{ Mpa}$

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

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

$$b_E = L_n/4 = 4.2/4 = 1.05 \text{ m}$$

$$b_E = b_w + 16 t_f = 12 + 16 (8) = 1.4 \text{ m}$$

$$b_E = c/c \text{ spacing between beams} = 0.52 \text{ m (controls)}$$

$$b_E = 52 \text{ cm} = 520 \text{ mm}$$

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

$b_w \geq 10\text{cm}$

ACI(8.13.2)

Select $b_w = 12\text{cm}$

ACI(8.13.2)

Select $h = 32\text{cm} < 3.5 \times 12 = 42\text{cm}$

$t_f \geq L_n/12 \geq 50\text{mm}$

ACI(8.13.6.1)

Select $t_f = 8\text{cm} = 80 \text{ mm}$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

4.2.1.7.1 Loading and analysis :-

By using the (BEAMD) Software we got this envelope moment and shear diagrams as following :

DL=5.3 KN/M/Rib LL=1.563 KN/M/Rib

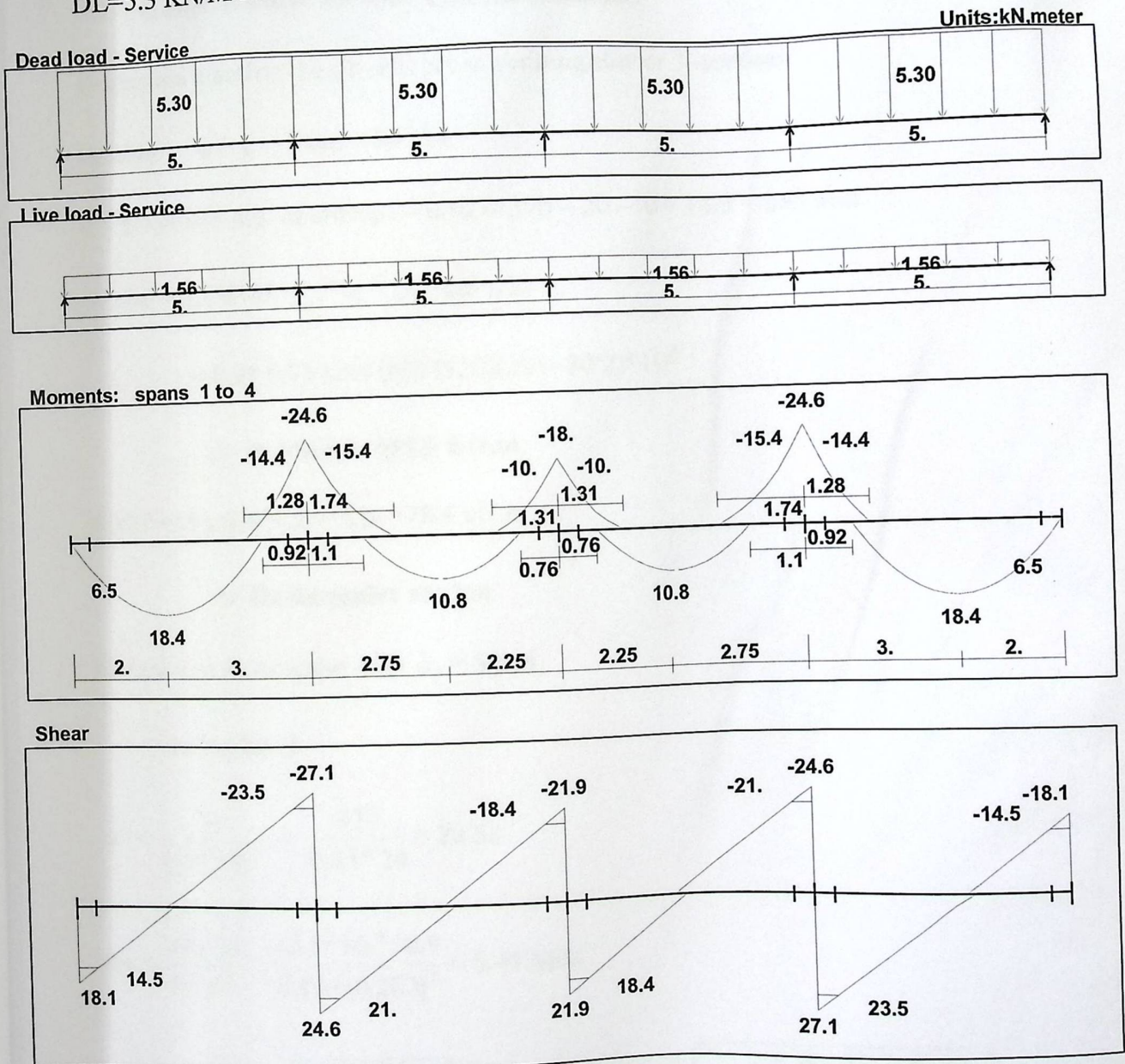


Fig.(4-3): Rib (R1) Shear & Moment Envelopes Envelop

• 4.2.1.7.2 Flexural Design :

▪ Design for positive Moment for Rib (R1):-

Use M_u max. Positive for span $M_u = 18.4 \text{ KN.m}$.

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

assume $a = t_f = 8 \text{ cm} = 80 \text{ mm}$

$d = h - \text{cover} - \text{dia. of stirrups} - db/2 = 320 - 20 - 10 - 14/2 = 283 \text{ mm}$.

$$\Phi.M_{nf} = 0.9 * 0.85 f_c * t_f * b_E * (d - t_f/2)$$

$$= 0.9 * 0.85 (24) (80) (520)(283 - 80/2) * 10^{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi.M_{nf} = 185.6 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\Phi M_{nf} = 185.6 \text{ KN.m} > M_u = 18.4 \text{ kN.m}$$

\Rightarrow **Rectangular section**

Design as a rectangular with $b_E = 52 \text{ cm}$

$$A_s = \rho . b_e . d$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.58$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b * d^2} = \frac{18.4 * 10^{-3} / 0.9}{0.52 * (0.283)^2} = 0.49 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 m R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.58} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.58 * 0.49}{420}} \right) = 1.2 * 10^{-3}$$

$$A_s = \rho . b_e . d = (1.2 * 10^{-3}) * (520) * (283) = 176.6 \text{ mm}^2.$$

⇒ Then use $2\Phi 12$, $A_s=226.2 \text{ mm}^2$

Check Minimum Reinforcement

$A_s \text{ min}$

(ACI- 318M-08 – (10.5.1))

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (bw)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(283) = 99 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (bw)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(283) = 113.2 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{control})$$

⇒ For $2\Phi 12$, $A_s=226.2 \text{ mm}^2 > 113.2 \text{ mm}^2$, OK

Check for Tension steel yielding:-

Tension = compression

$$A_s * f_y = 0.85 * f_c * b * a$$

$$226.2 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * 520 * a$$

$$a = 8.95 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{8.95}{0.85} = 10.53 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta = 0.85 \dots f_c < 28 \text{ MPa}$$

(ACI-318M-08(10.2.7.3))

$$\epsilon_s = (d - c) / c \times 0.003 = \frac{283 - 10.53}{10.53} \times 0.003 = .078$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.078 > 0.005$$

• 4.2.1.7.3 Design for Positive Moment $M_u = +10.80 \text{ KN.m}$:

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot E \cdot d$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 \cdot 24} = 20.58$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{10.8 \cdot 10^{-3} / 0.9}{0.52 \cdot (0.283)^2} = 0.29 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 m R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.58} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 20.58 \cdot 0.29}{420}} \right) = 6.95 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot e \cdot d = (6.95 \cdot 10^{-4}) \cdot (520) \cdot (283) = 102.28 \text{ mm}^2.$$

⇒ Then use $2\Phi 10$, $A_s = 157.08 \text{ mm}^2$

▪ Check Minimum Reinforcement

$A_s \text{ min}$

(ACI- 318M-08 – (10.5.1))

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(283) = 99 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(283) = 113.2 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{control})$$

⇒ For $2\Phi 10$, $A_s = 157.08 \text{ mm}^2 > 113.2 \text{ mm}^2$, OK

▪ Check for Tension steel yielding:-

Tension = compression

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

$$157.08 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * 520 * a$$

$$a = 6.21 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{6.21}{0.85} = 7.31 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta = 0.85 \dots f_c < 28 \text{ MPa}$$

ACI-318M-08(10.2.7.3)

$$\varepsilon_s = (d - c) / c \times 0.003 = \frac{283 - 7.31}{7.31} \times 0.003 = 0.113$$

$$\varepsilon_s = 0.113 > 0.005$$

• 4.2.1.7.4 Design for Negative Moment $M_u = -15.4 \text{ KN.m}$:

Design as a rectangular with $b = 12 \text{ cm} = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.58$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b * d^2} = \frac{15.4 * 10^{-3} / 0.9}{0.12 * (0.283)^2} = 1.78 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 m R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.58} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.58 * 1.78}{420}} \right) = 4.44 * 10^{-3}$$

$$A_s = \rho * b * d = (4.44 * 10^{-3}) * (120) * (283) = 150.818 \text{ mm}^2$$

⇒ Then use $2\Phi 10$, $A_s = 157.08 \text{ mm}^2$

▪ **Check Minimum Reinforcement**

$A_s \text{ min}$

(ACI- 318M-08 – (10.5.1))

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(283) = 99 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(283) = 113.2 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{control})$$

⇒ For 2Φ10, $A_s = 157.08 \text{ mm}^2 > 113.2 \text{ mm}^2$, OK

▪ Check for Tension steel yielding:-

Tension = compression

$$A_s * f_y = 0.85 * f_c * b * a$$

$$157.08 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * 120 * a$$

$$a = 26.94 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = 31.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta = 0.85 \dots f_c < 28 \text{ MPa}$$

ACI-318M-08(10.2.7.3)

$$\epsilon_s = (d - c) / c \times 0.003 = \frac{283 - 31.7}{31.7} \times 0.003 = .0238$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.0238 > 0.005$$

▪ Design for Negative Moment $M_u = -10 \text{ KN.m}$:

Design as a rectangular with $b = 12 \text{ cm} = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f_c'} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.58$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b * d^2} = \frac{10 * 10^{-3} / 0.9}{0.12 * (0.283)^2} = 1.156 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * m R_n}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.58} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.58 * 1.156}{420}} \right) = 2.835 * 10^{-3}$$

$$A_s = \rho * b * e * d = (2.835 * 10^{-3}) * (120) * (283) = 96.29 \text{ mm}^2.$$

⇒ Then use $2\Phi 10$, $A_s=157.08 \text{ mm}^2$

▪ **Check Minimum Reinforcement**

$A_s \text{ min}$

(ACI- 318M-08 – (10.5.1))

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{4(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{4(420)} (120)(283) = 99 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1.4}{(f_y)} (b_w)(d) = \frac{1.4}{420} (120)(283) = 113.2 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{control})$$

⇒ For $2\Phi 10$, $A_s=157.08 \text{ mm}^2 > 113.2 \text{ mm}^2$, OK

▪ **Check for Tension steel yielding:-**

Tension = compression

$$A_s * f_y = 0.85 * f_c * b * a$$

$$157.08 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * 120 * a$$

$$a = 26.94 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = 31.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta = 0.85 \dots f_c < 28 \text{ MPa}$$

ACI-318M-08(10.2.7.3)

$$\epsilon_s = (d - c) / c \times 0.003 = \frac{283 - 31.7}{31.7} \times 0.003 = .0238$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.0238 > 0.005$$

• **4.2.1.8 Design Rib (R1) For Shear :-**

V_u (at dist. d from face of support) = 23.5 KN (From Shear Envelope)

Determine shear strength provided by concrete (ϕV_c).

$$1.1 V_c = 1.1 * \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} b_w * d$$

$$= 1.1 * \frac{\sqrt{24}}{6} 0.12 * 0.283 * 10^3 = 30.5 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi V_c = 0.75 * 30.5 = 22.87 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_s \text{ min} = \text{Max of : } 1) \frac{1}{3} b_w * d = 0.333 * 120 * 283 * 10^{-3} = 11.32 \text{ KN} - \text{Control}$$

$$2) \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{16} b_w * d = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{16} * 120 * 283 * 10^{-3} = 10.39 \text{ KN}$$

Case III is Valid :

$$\Phi (V_c + V_{s_{\text{min}}}) > V_u > \Phi V_c$$

$$0.75 (30.5 + 11.32) = 31.36 \text{ KN} > V_u = 23.5 \text{ KN} > 0.75 * 30.5 = 22.87 \text{ KN}$$

\Rightarrow **minimum shear reinforcement is required**

Assume Stirrups 2-leg $\emptyset 8$

$$S = \frac{A_v * f_{yt} * d}{V_s}$$

$$S = (100.48 * 420 * 283) / (11.32 * 1000) = 1058.82 \text{ mm}$$

Check For S_{max}

$$1) S_{\text{max}} \leq \frac{d}{2} = 283/2 = 141.5 \text{ mm} - \text{Control}$$

$$2) S_{\text{max}} \leq 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 1058.82 \text{ mm} > S_{\text{max}} = 141.5 \text{ mm}$$

So , Use 2-leg $\emptyset 8$ @150 mm

4.2.2 Design of Beam (B5)

concrete B300 $F_c' = 24 \text{ MPa}$
 Reinforcement Steel $f_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$

$B = 80$

$h = 50 \text{ cm}$

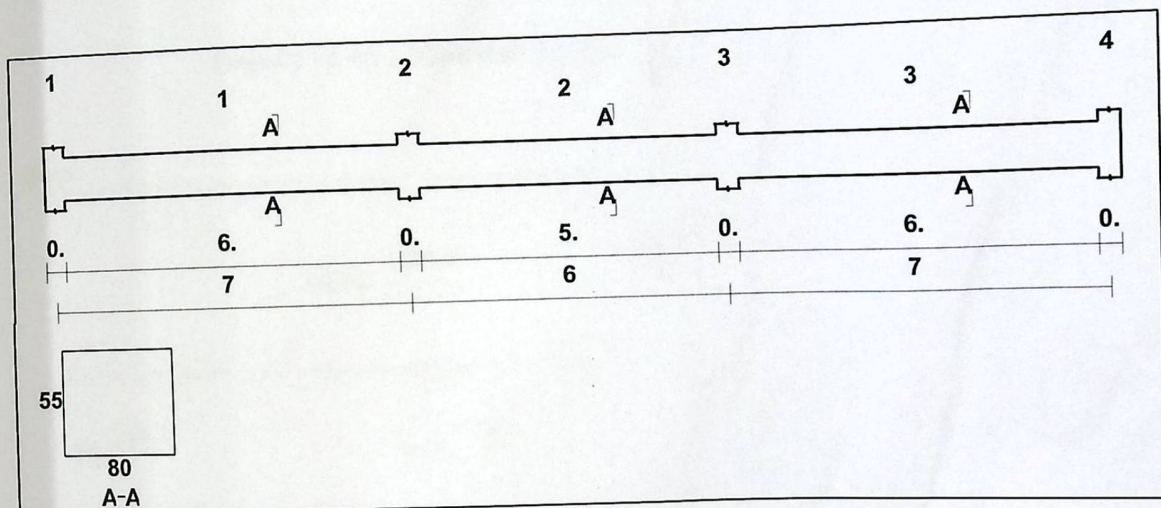


Figure (4-4) : Beam Geometry.

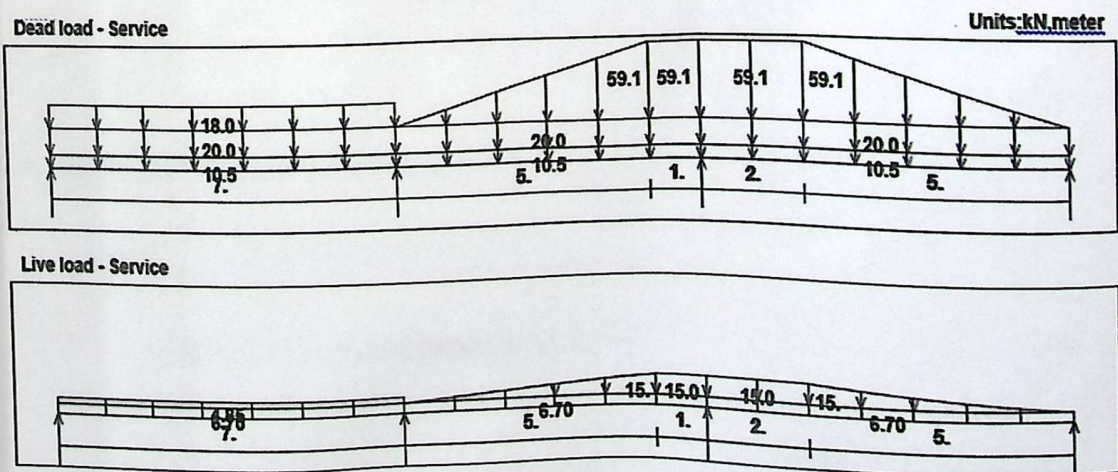


Figure (4-5) : Load of Beam (FF-B130)

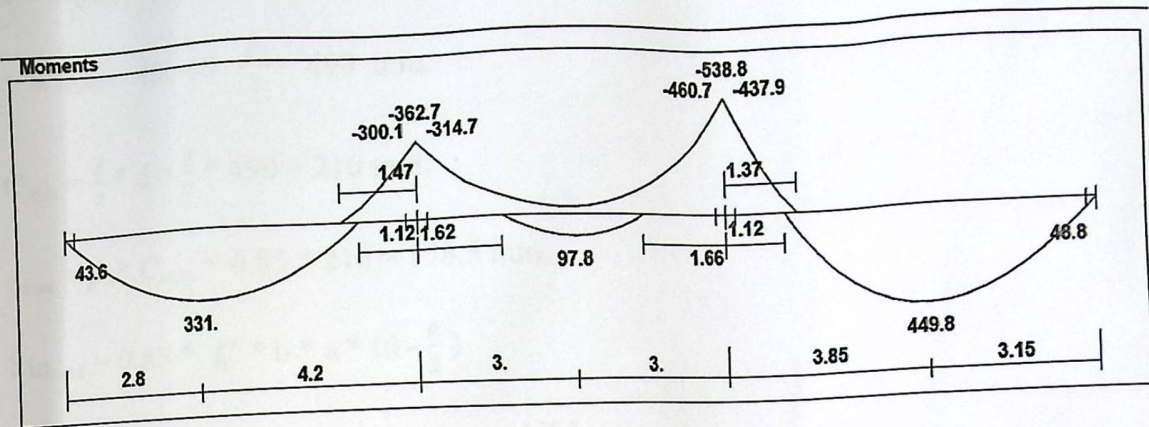


Figure (4-6) : Moment Envelop for Beam (FF-B130)

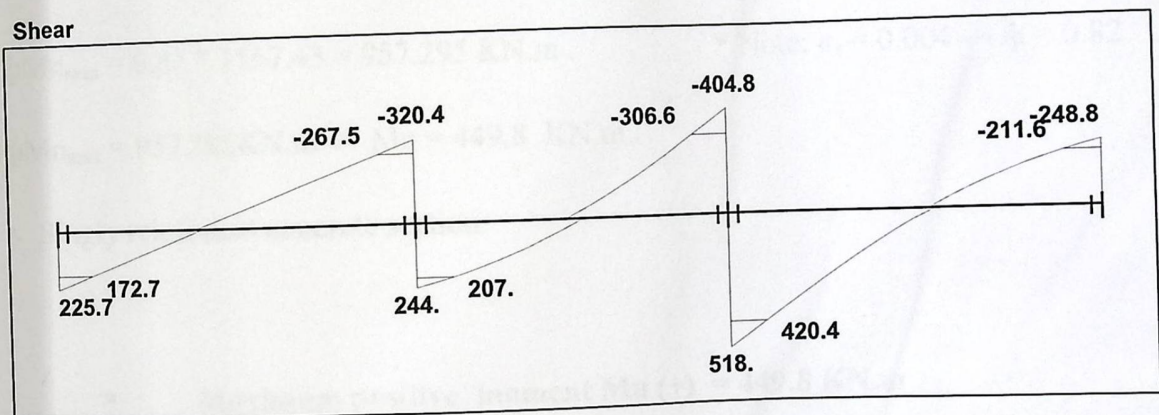


Figure (4-7) : Shear Envelop for Beam

• 4.2.2.1 Design of flexure:

4.2.2.1.2 Design of Positive moment

- Design of Positive moment $M_u \text{ max.} = 449.8 \text{ KN.m.}$

$b_w = 80 \text{ Cm.}$, $h = 55 \text{ Cm.}$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$d = \text{depth} - \text{cover} - \text{diameter of stirrups} - (\text{diameter of bar} / 2)$

$$= 550 - 40 - 10 - \frac{20}{2} = 490 \text{ mm.}$$

$$C_{\max} = \frac{3}{7} * d = \frac{3}{7} * 490 = 210 \text{ mm.}$$

$$a_{\max} = \beta_1 * C_{\max} = 0.85 * 210 = 178.5 \text{ mm.}$$

$$M_{n_{\max}} = 0.85 * f'_c * b * a * (d - \frac{a}{2})$$

$$= 0.85 * 24 * 178.5 * 800 * (490 - \frac{178.5}{2}) * 10^{-6}$$

$$= 1167.43 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$\phi M_{n_{\max}} = 0.82 * 1167.43 = 957.295 \text{ KN.m.}$$

* Note: $\epsilon_s = 0.004 \rightarrow \phi = 0.82$

$$\phi M_{n_{\max}} = 957.295 \text{ KN.m} > M_u = 449.8 \text{ KN.m.}$$

\therefore Singly reinforced concrete section.

- **Maximum positive moment $M_u (+) = 449.8 \text{ KN.m}$**

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{449.8 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 800 \times 490^2} = 2.6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.58$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{420}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.58} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 20.58 \cdot 2.6}{420}} \right) = 0.00656$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.00656 \times 800 \times 490 = 2606.85 \text{ mm}^2.$$

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

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$1) A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} b_w \cdot d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w \cdot d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1143.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$3) A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Controls.

$$A_{s,min} = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2 < A_s = 2606.85 \text{ mm}^2$$

\Rightarrow Use 9 \emptyset 20 Bottom, $A_{s,provided} = 2827.43 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 2606.85 \text{ mm}^2$. Ok

Check spacing :

$$S = \frac{800 - 40 \times 2 - 20 - (10 \times 20)}{9} = 55.55 \text{ mm} > d_b = 20 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{2827.43 \times 420}{0.85 \times 800 \times 24} = 72.765 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{72.765}{0.85} = 85.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \left(\frac{d - c}{c} \right) = 0.003 \left(\frac{490 - 85.6}{85.6} \right) = 0.0142 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

▪ **Positive moment $M_u (+) = 331 \text{ KN.m}$.**

$$\rho_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{331 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 800 \times 490^2} = 1.915 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{420}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 20.59 \cdot 1.915}{420}} \right) = .004796$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = .004796 \times 800 \times 490 = 1880 \text{ mm}^2.$$

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

$$1) A_{s,\min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} b_w \cdot d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w \cdot d$$

$$A_{s,\min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1143.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$3) A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Controls.

$$A_{s,\min} = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2 < A_s = 1880 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Use } 8 \text{ } \varnothing 18 \text{ Bottom, } A_{s,\text{provided}} = 2035.8 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 1880 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Ok

Check spacing :

$$S = \frac{800 - 40 \cdot 2 - 18 - (8 \times 18)}{7} = 79.47 \text{ mm} > d_b = 18 > 25 \quad \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{2035.8 \times 420}{0.85 \times 800 \times 24} = 52.39 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{B_1} = \frac{52.39}{0.85} = 61.64 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \left(\frac{d-c}{c} \right) = 0.003 \left(\frac{490-61.64}{61.64} \right) = 0.0208 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

▪ **Positive moment Mu (+) = 97.8 KN.m.**

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{97.8 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 800 \times 490^2} = 0.57 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{420}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 20.59 \cdot 0.57}{420}} \right) = .001366$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.001366 \times 800 \times 490 = 535.55 \text{ mm}^2.$$

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

$$1) A_{s,\min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} b_w \cdot d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w \cdot d$$

$$A_{s,\min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1143.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$3) A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Controls.

$$A_{s,\min} = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s = 535.55 \text{ mm}^2$$

So, Provide min. reinforcement with $A_s = A_{s,\min} = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2$

⇒ Use 6 \emptyset 18 **Bottom**, $A_{s,\text{provided}} = 1526.8 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2$. Ok

⇒

Check spacing :

$$S = \frac{800 - 40 \times 2 - 18 - (6 \times 18)}{5} = 118.4 \text{ mm} > d_b = 18 > 25$$

OK

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{1526.8 \times 420}{0.85 \times 800 \times 24} = 39.293 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{39.293}{0.85} = 46.227 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \left(\frac{d-c}{c} \right) = 0.003 \left(\frac{490 - 46.227}{46.227} \right) = 0.0209 > 0.005$$

Ok

4.2.2.1.2 Design of negative moment:-

- Negative moment $M_u (-) = 460.7 \text{ KN.m}$.

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{460.7 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 800 \times 490^2} = 2.665 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2mR_n}{420}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 20.59 \times 2.665}{420}} \right) = 0.006824$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.006824 \times 800 \times 490 = 2675 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Check for $A_{s,min}$.

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$1) A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} b_w \cdot d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w \cdot d$$

$$A_{s,min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1143.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$3) A_{s,min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Controls.

$$A_{s,min} = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2 < A_s = 2675 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 11 \emptyset 18 **Bottom**, $A_{s,provided} = 2799.16 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 2675 \text{ mm}^2$. Ok

Check spacing :

$$S = \frac{800 - 40 \cdot 2 - 18 - (11 \cdot 18)}{10} = 50.4 \text{ mm} > d_b = 20 > 25 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{2799.16 \times 420}{0.85 \times 800 \times 24} = 72.037 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{72.037}{0.85} = 84.75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \left(\frac{d - c}{c} \right) = 0.003 \left(\frac{490 - 84.75}{84.75} \right) = 0.0143 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

• **Nrgative moment Mu (-) = 314.7 KN.m.**

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{314.7 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 800 \times 490^2} = 1.82 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 \times 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{420}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 20.59 \cdot 1.82}{420}} \right) = 0.004547$$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0.004547 \times 800 \times 490 = 1782.5 \text{ mm}^2.$$

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

$$1) A_{s,\min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} b_w \cdot d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} b_w \cdot d$$

$$A_{s,\min} = 0.25 \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1143.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$3) A_{s,\min} = \frac{1.4}{420} 800 \times 490 = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Controls.

$$A_{s,\min} = 1306.67 \text{ mm}^2 < A_s = 1782.5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Use } 8 \text{ } \varnothing \text{ } 18 \text{ Bottom, } A_{s,\text{provided}} = 2035.75 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,\text{required}} = 1782.5 \text{ mm}^2.$$

Ok

Check spacing :

$$S = \frac{800 - 40 \cdot 2 - 18 - (8 \times 18)}{7} = 79.714 \text{ mm} > d_b = 18 > 25$$

OK

Check for strain:

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 b f'_c} = \frac{2035.75 \times 420}{0.85 \times 800 \times 24} = 52.39 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{52.39}{0.85} = 61.64 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.003 \left(\frac{d - c}{c} \right) = 0.003 \left(\frac{490 - 61.64}{61.64} \right) = 0.0208 > 0.005 \quad \text{Ok}$$

▪ 4.2.2.2 Design of shear:

1) $V_u = 420.4 \text{ KN}$.

$$\phi V_c = \phi * \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{6} * b_w * d$$

$$= 0.75 * \frac{\sqrt{24}}{6} * 0.8 * 0.490 * 10^3 = 240.05 \text{ KN.}$$

Check For Cases:-

○ Case 1: $V_u \leq \frac{\phi V_c}{2}$.

$$420.4 \leq \frac{240.05}{2} = 120.025 \quad \text{Not satisfied.}$$

○ Case 2: $\frac{\phi V_c}{2} < V_u \leq \phi V_c$

$$120.025 < 420.4 \leq 240.05 \quad \text{Not satisfied.}$$

○ Case 3: $\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c + \phi V_{s_{\min}}$

$$\phi V_{s_{\min}} \geq \frac{\phi}{16} \sqrt{f'_c} * b_w * d = \frac{0.75}{16} \sqrt{24} * 0.8 * 0.490 * 10^3 = 90.02 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\geq \frac{\phi}{3} * b_w * d = \frac{0.75}{3} * 0.8 * 0.490 * 10^3 = 98 \text{ KN}$$

Controls.

$$\therefore \phi V_{s_{\min}} = 98 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\phi V_c + \phi V_{s_{\min}} = 240.05 + 98 = 338.05 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c + \phi V_{s_{\min}}$$

$$240.05 < 420.4 \leq 338.05$$

Not satisfied.

○ Case 4: $\phi V_c + \phi V_{s_{\min}} < V_u \leq \phi V_c + \left(\frac{\phi}{3} * \sqrt{f'_c} * b_w * d\right)$

$$338.05 < 420.4 \leq 240.05 + \left(\frac{0.75}{3} * \sqrt{24} * 0.8 * 0.490 * 10^3\right)$$

$$316.63 < 420.4 \leq 720.15$$

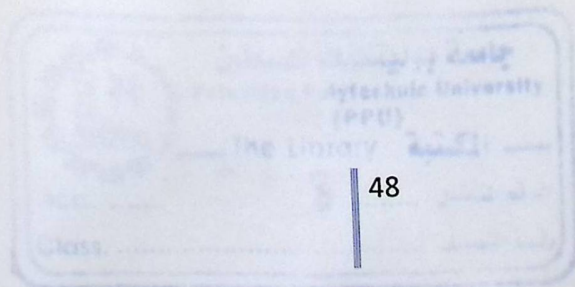
ok

⇒

shear

reinforcement is required .

⇒ Use 4 leg Φ 8 with $A_s = 201.06 \text{ mm}^2$.



GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$V_s = V_n - V_c = \frac{420.4}{0.75} - 320 = 240.47 \text{ KN}$$

$$S = \frac{A_v f_{yt} d}{v_s} = \frac{201.06 * 420 * 490}{240.47 * 1000} = 172.07 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{control})$$

$$S_{max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{490}{2} = 245 \text{ mm}$$

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

Use 4 leg $\Phi 8 @ 200 \text{ mm c/c}$.

$$\underline{2) V_u = 267.5 \text{ KN.}}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi * \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{6} * b_w * d$$

$$= 0.75 * \frac{\sqrt{24}}{6} * 0.8 * 0.490 * 10^3 = 240.05 \text{ KN.}$$

Check For Cases:-

○ Case 1 : $V_u \leq \frac{\phi V_c}{2}$.

$$267.5 \leq \frac{240.05}{2} = 120.025 \quad \text{Not satisfied.}$$

○ Case 2 : $\frac{\phi V_c}{2} < V_u \leq \phi V_c$

$$120.025 < 267.7 \leq 240.05 \quad \text{Not satisfied.}$$

○ Case 3 : $\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c + \phi V_{s_{min}}$

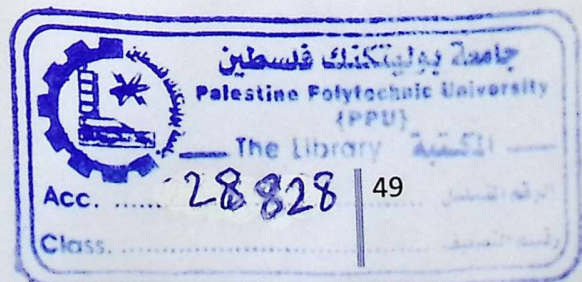
$$\phi V_{s_{min}} \geq \frac{\phi}{16} \sqrt{f'_c} * b_w * d = \frac{0.75}{16} \sqrt{24} * 0.8 * 0.490 * 10^3 = 90.02 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\geq \frac{\phi}{3} * b_w * d = \frac{0.75}{3} * 0.8 * 0.490 * 10^3 = 98 \text{ KN}$$

Controls.

$$\therefore \phi V_{s_{min}} = 98 \text{ KN.}$$

$$\phi V_c + \phi V_{s_{min}} = 240.05 + 98 = 338.05 \text{ KN.}$$



GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$\phi V_c < V_u \leq \phi V_c + \phi V_s_{\min}$$

$$240.05 < 267.7 \leq 338.05$$

satisfied.

⇒

reinforcement is required .

shear

⇒

Use 4 leg Φ 8 with $A_s = 201.06 \text{ mm}^2$.

$$V_s = V_n - V_c = \frac{267.7}{0.75} - 320 = 36.93 \text{ KN}$$

$$S = \frac{A_v f_{yt} d}{v_s} = \frac{201.06 * 420 * 490}{36.93 * 1000} = 1120.44 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{control})$$

$$S_{\max} \leq \frac{d}{2} = \frac{490}{2} = 245 \text{ mm}$$

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

Use 4 leg Φ 8 @ 200 mm c/c .

⇒

KN..... Use 4 leg Φ 8 @ 200 mm.

For $V_u = 420.4$

⇒

KN..... Use 4 leg Φ 8 @ 200 mm.

For $V_u = 267.5$

4.2.3 Two Way Ribbed Slab (R2):

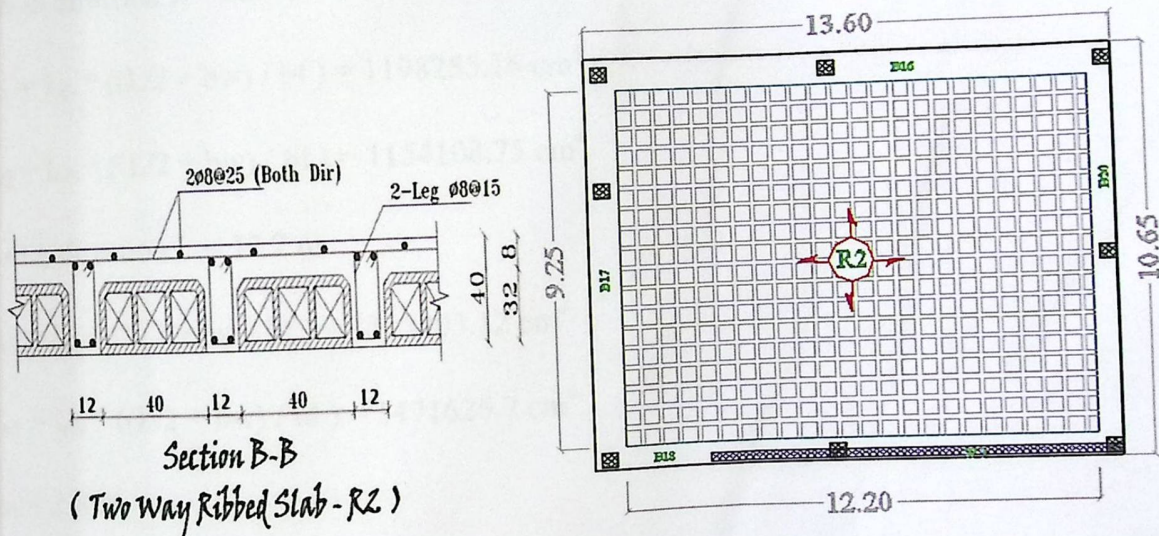


Figure (4-8) : Plan and Section in Two Way Ribbed Slab (R2)

4.2.3.1 Check Slab Thickness :

$$\alpha l = \frac{I_{\text{beam}}}{I_{\text{slab}}}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{2 \times 20 \times 8 \times 4 + 12 \times 40 \times 20}{2 \times 20 \times 8 + 12 \times 40} = 13.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{\text{rib}} = \frac{52 \times (13.6)^3}{3} - \frac{(52 - 12) \times (5.6)^3}{3} + \frac{12 \times (26.4)^3}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{rib} = 114858.67 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{b1} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3 = \frac{1}{12} * 80 * (40)^3 = 426666.67$$

$$I_{b2} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3 = \frac{1}{12} * 60 * (40)^3 = 320000$$

• Slab section for “exterior beams” :

Short direction $L = 9.25 \text{ m}$

$$I_{s1} = I_{rib} * ((L/2 + bw) / bf) = 1198285.16 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{s2} = I_{rib} * ((L/2 + bw) / bf) = 1154108.75 \text{ cm}^4$$

Long direction $L = 12.2 \text{ m}$

$$I_{s3} = I_{rib} * (L/2 + bw / bf) = 1515803.12 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{s4} = I_{rib} * ((L/2 + bw) / bf) = 1471626.7 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\alpha_1 = 2.808$$

$$\alpha_2 = 3.607$$

$$\alpha_3 = 3.55$$

$$\alpha_4 = 1.27$$

$$\alpha_{fm} = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}{4} = 2.809 > 2$$

So the minimum slab thickness will be :

$$B = 12.123 / 9.25 = 1.3108$$

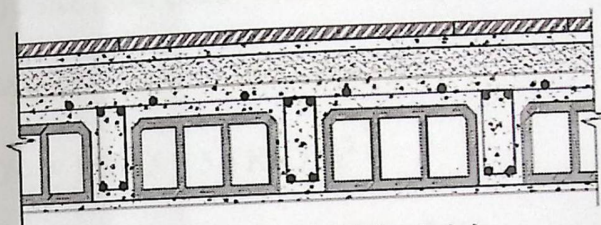
$$h = \frac{Ln(0.8 + \frac{fy}{1400})}{36 + 9B} = \frac{12125(0.8 + \frac{420}{1400})}{36 + 9 * 1.3108} = 279.04 \text{ mm}$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

⇒ Take $h = 320 \text{ mm} = 32 \text{ cm} > h_{\text{min.}} = 28 \text{ cm}$.

4.2.3.2 Determination of factored Load

- Determination of Dead load:



Tiles 3 cm
Mortar 2 cm
Coarse Sand fill 7 cm
R concrete Topping 8 cm
Concrete block 24 cm
R Concrete rib 24 cm
Plaster 2 cm

Typical section in ribbed slab

Tiles	$0.03 \times 0.52 \times 22$	= 0.3432 kN/m /rib
Mortar	$0.02 \times 0.52 \times 23$	= 0.2392 kN/m/ rib
Coarse Sand Fill	$0.07 \times 0.52 \times 17$	= 0.6188 kN/m/ rib
Topping	$0.08 \times 0.52 \times 25$	= 1.04 kN/m./rib
Block	$0.24 \times 0.40 \times 9$	= 0.864 kN/m / rib
Concrete Rib	$0.24 \times 0.12 \times 25$	= 0.72 kN/m / rib
Plaster	$0.02 \times 0.52 \times 23$	= 0.2392 kN/m/ rib
partitions	1.25×0.52	= 0.65 kN/m / rib

Nominal Total Dead Load = 4.714 kN/m of rib

$$\text{Total Dead Lad (service)} = 4.714/0.52 = 9.066 \text{ kN/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Total live load} = 3.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Nominal Total live load} = 3.5 * 0.52 = 1.82 \text{ kN/m of rib}$$

• **4.2.3.3 Resultant Moments On Slab :**

The panel is free edges (Simply Supported)

$$\text{Service Live Load} = 3.5 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$\text{Service Dead Load} = 9.066 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$W_d = 1.2 * 9.066 = 10.88 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$W_L = 1.6 * 3.5 = 5.6 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$W_u = 1.2D + 1.6L = 16.48 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$L_a/L_b = 9.25/12.2 = 0.758$$

There is no any negative moment since all edges are free (Case1).

• **4.2.3.3.1 Positive moment from dead and live load :**

$$C_{a \text{ pos/dl}} = 0.061 \quad C_{b \text{ pos/dl}} = 0.019$$

$$C_{a \text{ pos/ll}} = 0.061 \quad C_{b \text{ pos/ll}} = 0.019$$

$$M_{a+ve \text{ DL}} = 0.061 * 10.88 * 9.25^2 * 0.52 = 29.53 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_{b+ve \text{ DL}} = 0.019 * 10.88 * 12.2^2 * 0.52 = 16 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_{a+ve \text{ LL}} = 0.061 * 5.6 * 9.25^2 * 0.52 = 15.2 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_{b+ve \text{ LL}} = 0.019 * 5.6 * 12.2^2 * 0.52 = 8.24 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_a = 29.53 + 15.2 = 44.73 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$M_b = 16 + 8.24 = 24.24 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

• Flexure Design :

Short direction :

Postive Moment = +44.73 KN.m

Assume $\Phi 14$

$$d = 320 - 20 - 10 - 14/2 = 283 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b * d^2} = \frac{(44.73 / 0.9) * 10^6}{520 * (283)^2} = 1.193 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$\rho = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(1.193)(20.6)}{420}} \right) = 0.00293$$

$$A_s = 0.00293 * 520 * 283 = 431 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

$$= 99.03 \text{ mm}^2$$

(ACI-10.5.1)

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

$$= 113.2 \text{ mm}^2$$

(Controls)

$$A_s = 431 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ min} = 113.2 \text{ mm}^2$$

Use 2 $\Phi 18$ with $A_s = 508.94 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ req}$

Check Strain

Tension = Compression

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

$$508.94 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 520 \times a$$

$$a = 20.15 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{20.15}{0.85} = 23.706 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{360 - 23.706}{23.706} \times 0.003 = .0426 > 0.005 \dots \text{ok}$$

• 4.2.3.3.2 Negative Reinforcement

Negative Reinforcement $A_s = (1/3) * A_s \text{ pos} = (1/3) * 508.94 = 169.647 \text{ mm}^2$

$$A_s = 169.647 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ min}$$

Use 2 $\Phi 12$ with $A_s = 226.2 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ req}$.

Check Strain

Tension = Compression

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

$$a = 8.956 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{8.956}{0.85} = 10.536 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{360 - 10.356}{10.356} \times 0.003 = 0.101 > 0.005 \dots \text{ok}$$

Long direction :

Positive Moment = 24.24 KN.m

Assume $\Phi 14$

$$d = 400 - 20 - 10 - 14/2 = 283 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{(24.24 / 0.9) \times 10^6}{520 \times (283)^2} = 0.647 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$\rho = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(0.647)(20.6)}{420}} \right) = 0.00157$$

$$A_s = 0.00157 \times 520 \times 283 = 230.31 \text{ mm}^2$$

(ACI-10.5.1)

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

$$= 99.03 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

$$= 113.2 \text{ mm}^2 \quad (\text{Controls})$$

$$A_s > A_s \text{ min}$$

Use 2 $\Phi 12$ with $A_s = 226.2 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ req}$

Check Strain

$$\text{Tension} = \text{Compression}$$

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

$$a = 8.956 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{8.956}{0.85} = 10.536 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{360 - 10.356}{10.356} \times 0.003 = 0.101 > 0.005 \dots \text{ok}$$

$$\text{Negative Reinforcement } A_s = (1/3) * A_s \text{ pos} = (1/3) * 157.08 = 52.32 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s = 52.32 \text{ mm}^2 < A_s \text{ min}$$

Use 2 $\Phi 10$ with $A_s = 157.35 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ req}$

Check Strain

$$\text{Tension} = \text{Compression}$$

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

$$157.08 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 520 \times a$$

$$a = 6.22 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{6.22}{0.85} = 7.31 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{360 - 7.31}{7.31} \times 0.003 = 0.144 > 0.005 \dots \text{ok}$$

• 4.2.3.4 Shear Design :

$$W_a = 0.76$$

$$W_b = 0.24$$

$$V_{ua} = q_u * L_a * W_a * (0.52/2) = 16.48 * 9.25 * 0.76 * (0.52/2) = 30.12 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{ub} = q_u * L_b * W_b * (0.52/2) = 16.48 * 12.2 * 0.24 * (0.52/2) = 12.55 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} * b_w * d = 20.79 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_{s_{\min}} = \text{Max of } 1) \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{16} * b_w * d = 10.40 \text{ KN}$$

$$2) \frac{1}{3} * b_w * d = 11.32 \text{ KN} - (\text{Controls})$$

$$\phi V_c = 20.79 < V_u = 30.12 < \phi (V_c + V_{s_{\min}}) = 29.28$$

⇒ Case III

Use Stirrups $\Phi 10$ 2-Leg, $A_v = 157 \text{ mm}^2$

$$S = \frac{A_v * f_{yt} * d}{V_s} = \frac{157 * 420 * 283}{11.32 * 1000} = 1648.5 \text{ mm}$$

$S <$

$$S_{\max} = 1) d/2 = 360/2 = 180 \text{ mm} - \text{Control}$$

$$2) 600 \text{ mm}$$

Use Stirrups $\Phi 10$ 2-Leg @ 175 mm.

4.2.4 Design of Column (C2)

- 4.2.4.1 Load Calculation for Column

$$P_u = 2123.8 \text{ KN}$$

$$Use \rho = \rho_g = 2\%$$

$$P_u = 0.65 * 0.8 * \{0.85 * f_c' (A_g - A_{st}) + A_{st} (f_y)\}$$

$$2123.8 * 10^3 = 0.65 * 0.8 * [0.85 * 24 * (A_g - 0.02 A_g) + 0.02 A_g * 420]$$

$$A_g = 143851.46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_g = 400 * a$$

$$143851.46 = 400 * a$$

$$a = 359.62 \text{ mm}$$

Use $400 \times 400 \text{ mm}$ with $A_g = 160000 \text{ mm}^2$

- 4.2.4.1.1 Selecting longitudinal bars:

$$P_u = 0.65 * 0.8 * \{0.85 * f_c'(A_g - A_{st}) + A_{st} (f_y)\}$$

$$2123.8 * 10^3 = 0.65 * 0.8 * [0.85 * 24 * (160000 - A_{st}) + A_{st} * 420]$$

$$A_{st} = 2052.63 \text{ mm}^2$$

Take $10\Phi 16$ As, provided = As, req = 2052.63 mm²

$$\rho_g = \frac{A_{st}}{A_g} = \frac{2052.63}{160000} = 0.0128$$

• 4.2.4.1.2 Design of Ties:

- Use ties $\Phi 10$ with spacing of ties shall not exceed the smallest of

1. $48 * d_s = 48 * 10 = 480 \text{ mm}$
2. $16 * d_b = 16 * 16 = 256 \text{ mm}$ - control
3. the least dimension of the column = 400 mm

Use ties $\Phi 10$ @ 200mm

• 4.2.4.1.3 Check for code requirements:

1. Clear Spacing = $\frac{400 - 40 * 2 - 10 * 2 - 4 * 16}{3} = 78.67 \text{ mm} > 40 \text{ mm} > 1.5 d_b = 1.5 * 16 = 24 \text{ mm}$ - OK
2. $0.01 < \rho_g = 0.0128 < 0.08$ - OK
3. Number of bars $10 > 4$ for rectangular section - OK
4. Minimum tie diameter $d_s = \Phi 10$ for $d_b = \Phi 16$ bars - OK
5. Arrangement of ties $100 \text{ mm} < 150 \text{ mm}$ - OK

• 4.2.4.2 Check Slenderness Effect:

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

Lu: Actual unsupported (un braced) length.

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

$$L_u = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$M_1/M_2 = 1$ (Braced frame with M,min)

$K=1$, According to ACI 318-02 The effective length factor, k, shall be permitted to be taken as 1.0.

$$\frac{klu}{r} < 34 - 12 \frac{M_1}{M_2} = 22 < 40 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{ACI} - (10.12.2)$$

$$\frac{klu}{r} = \frac{1 * 2.5}{0.3 * 0.400} = 20.83 < 22 < 40$$

Short column.

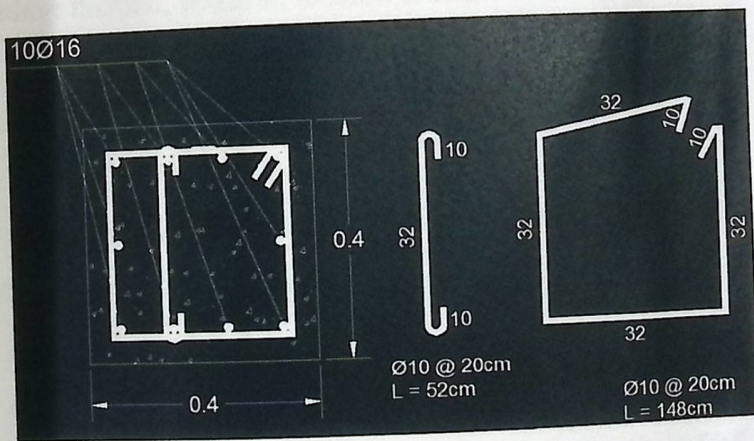


Fig. (38):Section of Column (C2)

4.3 Design of rectangular tanks.

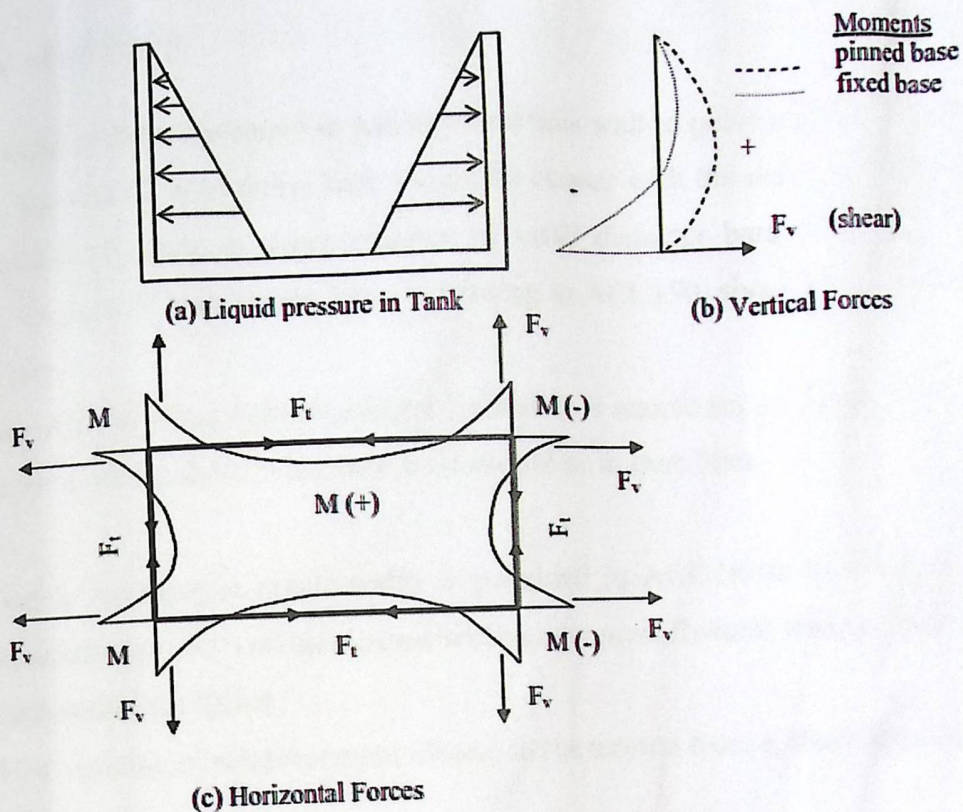
Key words:

- **Flexure:** bending in walls and base
- **Shear:** wall-to-base, wall-to-wall junctions
- **Tension:** horizontal tension in walls, base
- **Deflection:** vertical/ horizontal deflections of wall
- **Cracking:** thermal, flexural, tension cracks
- **Flotation:** when base is located below water table level
- **Base Fixity:** (a) Fixed (b) Pinned ... (in reality neither of these conditions may actually exist. So, both may need to be investigated).

4.3.1 ACI code basic design considerations for environmental concrete structures:

ACI 350-06 sect. (3.3.1): The walls, floors, and roof of liquid-containing structures shall be designed to withstand the effects of both the design horizontal acceleration and the design vertical acceleration combined with the effects of the applicable design static loads.

ACI 350-06 sect. (3.3.2): With regards to the horizontal acceleration, the design shall take into account the effects of the transfer of the total base shear between the wall and the footing and between the wall and the roof, and the dynamic pressure acting on the wall above the base.



4.3.2 Thicknesses of Walls and Base Sections:

The minimum thickness for walls that are greater than or equal to (3 m) in height is (300 mm) (ACI 350-06, Section 14.6.2).

Greater thicknesses are desirable where water-stops are used, due to the limited space available for both reinforcement and water-stop placement with adequate concrete cover. For walls greater than (3 m) in height, a reasonable rule of thumb is to use a minimum wall thickness equal to 1/12 the wall height for cantilever walls and 1/16 the height for propped cantilever walls. The minimum thickness of footings and mat foundations should generally be (300 mm).

Depending on the previous provision we select the thickness for wall with 7 m height to be 55, and for the base slab also to be 90 cm.

4.3.3 Control of cracking

Crack width must be minimize in underground tank wall to prevent leakage and corrosion of reinforcement. The size of reinforcing bars should be chosen with the realization that cracking can be better controlled by using a larger number of small diameter bars rather than fewer larger diameter bars. The size of reinforcing bars, according to ACI 350, should not, preferably, exceed No. 11 (\emptyset 36) bars.

Spacing of reinforcing bars should be limited to a maximum of 30cm, and the minimum concrete cover for reinforcement in the tank wall should be at least 5cm.

A criterion for flexural crack width is provided in ACI318-08 (section10.6.4). Flexural tension reinforcement shall be well distributed within maximum flexural tension zones of a member cross section as required by 10.6.4.

10.6.4- the spacing of reinforcement closest to the tension face, s , shall not exceed that given by equation (10-4)

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c$$

But not greater than $300(280/f_s)$, where c_c : is the least distance from surface of reinforcement or prestressing steel to the tension face. $f_s = 2/3f_y$.

4.3.4 Waterstops

Waterstops are required in all types of joints where liquid tightness is required. Rubber waterstops permit the greatest joint movement and last indefinitely when placed in a dark and humid environment that is not corrosive to rubber. The minimum sizes of either type of flexible waterstop commonly used in environmental structures is 3/8 x 9 in. (10 x 230 mm) for expansion joints and 1/4 x 6 in. (6 x 150 mm) for construction or contraction joints. Minimum 3/8 x 6 in. (10

x 150 mm) waterstops should be used at **wall base joints** where possible to avoid folding under wet concrete placement.

(ACI 350.4R-04 sect. 5.4). and (ACI 350 4R -04 section 5.3.1) said that: contraction joints should be located at intervals not exceeding 30 ft (9 m) , unless additional reinforcement is provided as required in ACI 350-01, Section 7.12..

4.3.5 Base Fixity

The restraint condition of the wall at the base is needed to determine the deflection, shears and bending moments for a given loading condition. Base restraint conditions include both hinged and fixed edges. It is important that the designer have an understanding of the degree of restraint provided by the reinforcing that extends into the footing from the tank wall. If the designer is unsure of the fixity conditions, both extremes should be investigated.

4.3.6 Loading Conditions

- Condition 1 - Internal Water Pressure only (before backfilling, i.e. leakage test)
- Condition 2 - External Earth Pressure only (before filling tank)
- Condition 3 - Tank full and Soil backfilled (resistance provided by soil is ignored)

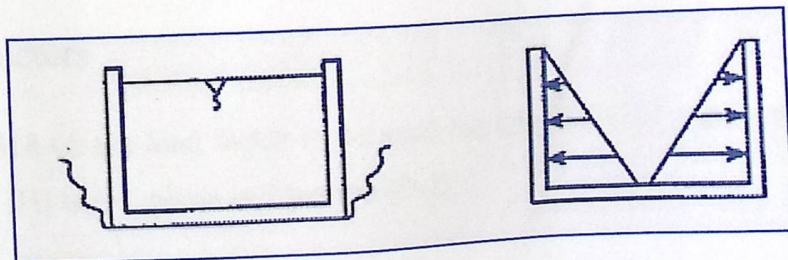


Figure (4.3.1): Condition 1

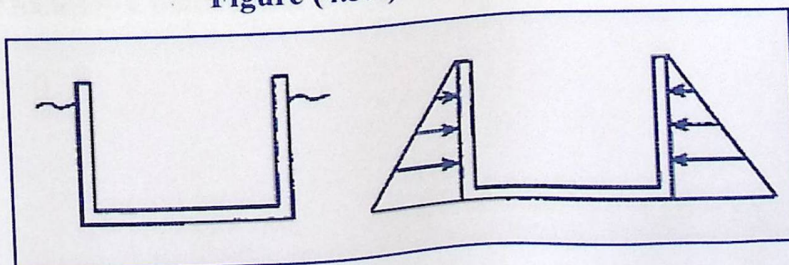


Figure (4.3.2): Condition 2

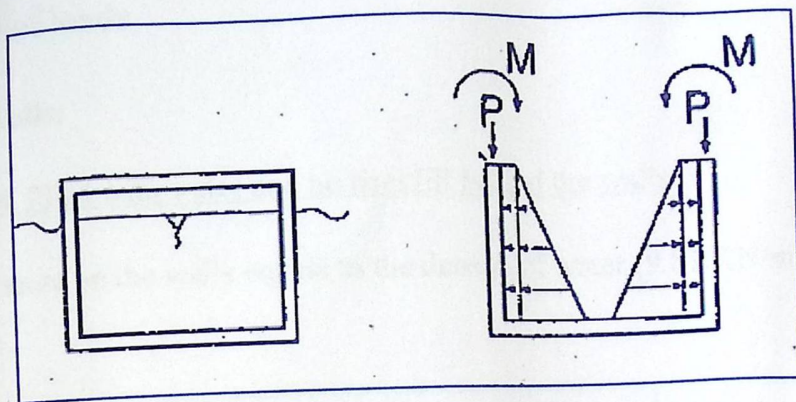


Figure (4.3.3): Condition 3

According to ACI 350, the proper design of tank will include the full effect of the soil loads and water pressure without taking into account loads acting in directions that minimize the effects of each other.

4.3.7 Overload Factors

According to ACI 318-08 the load factor to be used for lateral liquid pressure(F) is 1.2 and for the lateral soil pressure (H) is 1.6 ,given in equation (9-2) :

$$U = 1.2(D + F) + 1.6(L + H)$$

Required Strength = Sanitary Coefficient x U

“ PCA rectangular concrete Tanks- by

Javeed A. Munshi”

$$U_r = C_s \times U$$

$$C_s = 1.3 \text{ (bending)}$$

$$U_r = 1.3 \times U = 1.3 \times (1.2(D + F) + 1.6(L + H)).$$

4.3.8 Calculation of loads

4.3.8.1 Loads on Walls:

Case 1 : One tank is filled with water and no backfill behind the walls

The hydrostatic pressure on the walls equals to the density of water (9.81 KN/m^3) multiplied by the height of water (H)

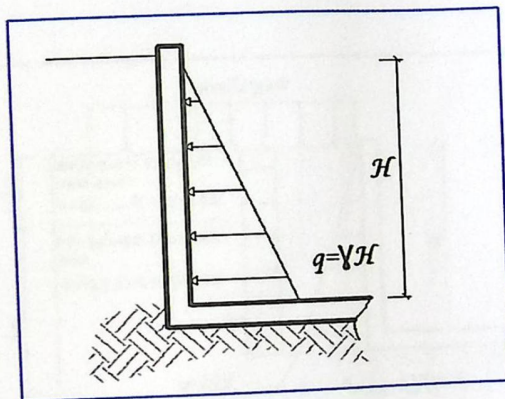


Figure (4.3.4): Loads on wall due to water pressure

Case 2: Backfill is behind the walls and the tank is empty.

The loads on the wall come from soil action and surcharge onto the upper ground surface that is taken as (5 KN/m^2).

For the simplicity sake and because the second layer is 6 m thick , the soil pressure will be calculated from the second layer only producing a linear triangle load:

a) loads on long walls:

The active earth pressure is calculated as: $k = \frac{1 - \sin \phi}{1 + \sin \phi}$

Then (K) multiplied by the height and the density of soil $q = k\gamma H$ for the pressure.

The surcharge is calculated as: $w = kP$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

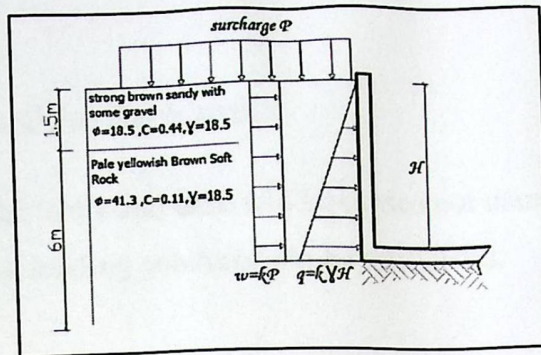


Figure (4.3.5): Loads on long walls

b) loads on short walls:

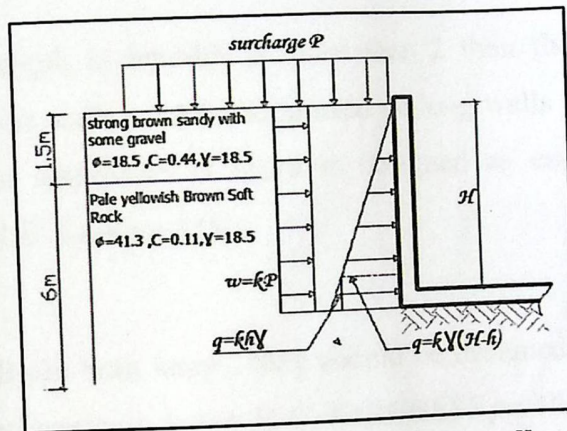


Figure (4.3.6): Loads on short walls

4.3.8.2 Loads on Base Slabs

Condition 1:

The hydrostatic pressure on the Base slabs equals to the density of water (9.81 KN/m^3) multiplied by the height of water ($H=7\text{m}$).

Condition 2:

The hydrostatic pressure on the Base slabs equals to the density of Soil (18.5 KN/m^3) multiplied by the height of soil ($H=7\text{m}$).

4.3.9 Structural Analysis of the Tank walls:

The analysis of the tank walls and base will be carried out using the computer software, since there are many cases and loading conditions to be considered.

4.3.9.1 Approximate Method for Rectangular Tanks

For a rectangular tanks with length (L) and breadth (B),

- 1) If the ratio of the length to breadth is more than 2 then the long wall is designed as cantilever and the short walls as slabs supported on long walls. Bottom portion of the short wall (H/4) or 1 m whichever is more is designed as cantilever. (reinforced concrete structure I.C. Syal & A.K. Goel pa.535).
- 2) For, where L and B are both large, they should be designed independently as cantilever. (Advanced reinforced concrete design P. C. VARGHESE pa.487).

Table (4.3.1): Properties of wall materials.

Material Properties		
Weight of reinforced concrete " γ_{rc} "	25	kN/m ³
Weight of soil " γ_{soil} "	18.5	kN/m ³
Weight of water " γ_{water} "	9.81	kN/m ³
Diameter of stirrups	8	mm
Strength of concrete " f'_c "	24	N/mm ²
Strength of steel " f_y "	420	N/mm ²
Clear cover to concrete	50	mm
Angle of friction " ϕ "	44.18	Degree
Shrinkage & Temp. Steel Dia	10	mm

Table (4.3.2): Wall's Geometric properties.

Geometrical Properties		
Thickness of bottom slab " t_s "	900	mm
Thickness of wall " t_{wall} "	500	mm
Hight of tank " h "	7	m
Active pressure ' K_a '	0.1786	
Active pressure ' K_a ' For Water	1	

Table (4.3.3): Live Load Surcharge.

Load		
Surcharge " q "	5	kN/m ²

Table (4.3.4): Analysis Results Table (walls): Loading Case 1(water only).

$M_{xx}(+)$	$M_{xx}(-)$	$M_{yy}(+)$	$M_{yy}(-)$
100KN.m	-350 KN.m	78.6	-69KN.m

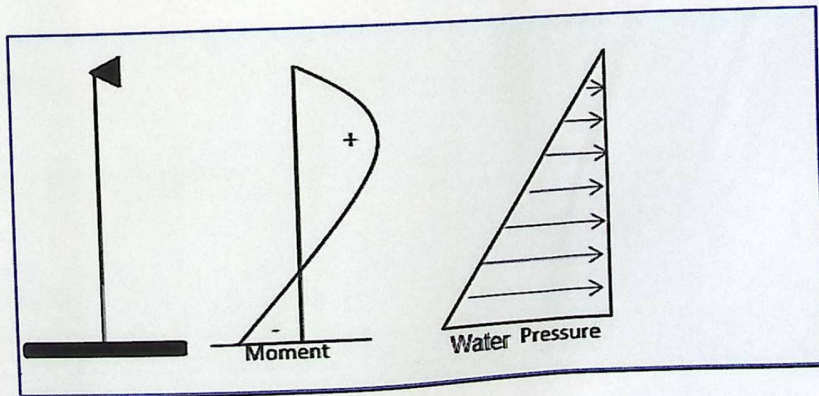


Figure (4.3.7):Loads on wall due to Water's pressure

Table (4.3.5): Analysis Results Table (walls): Loading Case 2(Soil only).

$M_{xx}(+)$	$M_{xx}(-)$	$M_{yy}(+)$	$M_{yy}(-)$
119 KN.m	-169 KN.m	72 KN.m	-53.8KN.m

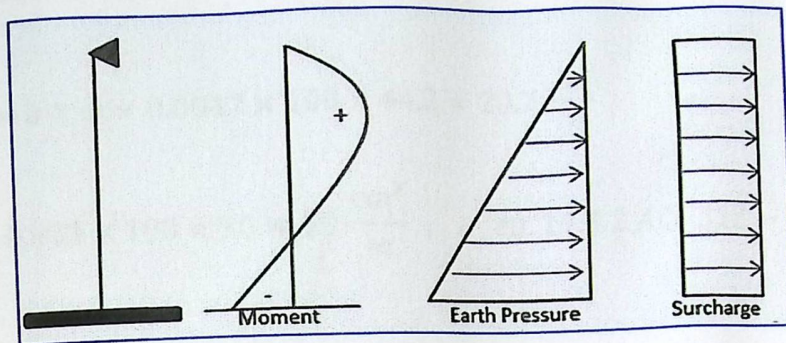


Figure (4.3.8): Analysis Results Table (walls): Loading Case 2(Soil only).

4.3.10 Design of tank walls against bending moments:

The design will be carried out according to the ultimate design method.

A) Design for Vertical Bending Moment (Vertical Steel) :

$$M_{xx} = 350 \text{ KN.m/m}$$

$$d = 500 - 40 - 18 = 442 \text{ mm}$$

$$k_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{350 \times \frac{10^6}{0.9}}{1000 \times (442)^2} = 1.9 \text{ Mpa}$$

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

$$\rho_{required} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot k_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1.9 \times 20.6}{420}} \right) = 0.0047$$

$\rho_{min} = 0.003$ (ACI 350-01 section 14.3.2 Minimum ratio of vertical reinforcement area to gross concrete area shall be 0.003)

$$A_s \text{ required} = \rho_{required} \times b \times d = 0.0047 \times 100 \times 44.2 = 20.7 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{m}}$$

$$A_s \text{ minimum} = 0.003 \times 100 \times 50 = 15 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{m}}, \quad \text{eq. 14.3.2 ACI 318 - 08}$$

Select Ø18 mm

∴ use Ø18@10cm for both inside and outside layers

check maximum spacing :

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c = s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{280} \right) - 2.5 \times 50 = 25.5 \text{ cm} > 10\text{cm} \rightarrow O.K$$

B) Design for Horizontal Bending Moment (horizontal steel):

(ACI 350-01 section 14.3.2: Minimum ratio of vertical reinforcement area to gross concrete area shall be 0.003)

$$A_s \text{ minimum} = 0.003 \times 100 \times 50 = 15 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{m}}$$

Select Ø12 mm

∴ use Ø12@15cm for both inside and outside layers

For the other walls an excel sheet is made in order to simplify the calculations.

4.3.11 Design of Tank's Base Slab:

Structures that being considered as *Fluid Retaining Structures*, such like water retaining tanks, must have a ground slab directly connected to their walls in order to provide the whole

structure's needed objective of containing the fluid inside. Structurally, base (mat) foundations resting directly on soil act as flat slabs or flat plates, upside down, loaded upward by bearing pressure and downward by the concentrated loads of columns, water pressure, and distributed walls reactions.

The design of raft foundations may be carried out by one of two methods:

- The *conventional rigid method* and;
- The *finite element method* utilizing computer programs.

The *conventional method* is easier to apply and the computations can be carried out using hand calculation. By the way, the application of conventional method is also limited to rafts with regular arrangement of columns only (the same like in our situation).

In contrast, the *finite element method* can be used for analysis of raft regardless of the column arrangement, loading conditions, and existence of cores and shear walls, commercially available computer programs can be used. The user should, however, have *sufficient* background and experience.

We've chosen the *Conventional method* of design to use in both of our-handmade and computerized calculations since it's simple and accurate too.

4.3.11.1 Rigidity of tank's base slab:

To determine the approximate stiffness of the structure, an analysis must be made comparing the combined stiffness of the footing, superstructure framing members, and shear walls with the stiffness of the soil. This relative stiffness K_r will determine whether the footing should be considered as flexible or to act as a rigid body. The following formulas (Meyerhof 1953) may be used in this analysis

$$K_r = \frac{I_B \times E_c}{E_s \times B^3}$$

ACI 362 (5.1)

Where:

- I_B : Moment inertia of raft foundation's materials:

For the base:

$$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}, \quad I_x = \frac{41.98 \times 21.98^3}{12} = 37148.75 \text{ m}^4$$

$$I_y = \frac{bh^3}{12}, \quad I_y = \frac{41.98 \times 21.98^3}{12} = 135510.74 \text{ m}^4 - \text{Larger, so controls.}$$

For the walls:

$$I_{walls} = 7 * \frac{0.55 * 7^3}{12} = 110 \text{ m}^4$$

For the columns:

$$I_{columns} = 18 \frac{0.3 * 0.3^3}{12} = 0.0122 \text{ m}^4$$

Total:

$$\sum I_B = 135510.74 + 110 + 0.0122 = 135620.75 \text{ m}^4.$$

- E_c : modulus of elasticity of concrete $= 4700 \times \sqrt{f_c'}$... ACI 318 - 08 (8.5.1)
 $E_c = 4700 \times \sqrt{24} = 23.03 \text{ GPa.}$

- B: width of mat foundation = 21.98m.
- E_s modulus elasticity of (medium rock) = 35 GPa from "table (6-12) principle of foundation Engineering".

So, the rigidity of raft foundation of dimensions (B = 21.98 m * L = 41.98 m), is:

$$K_r = \frac{23.03 \times 135620.75}{35 \times 21.98^3} = 8.39 \gg 0.5 \dots \text{ The raft is } \underline{\text{Rigid}}, \text{ as mentioned in: (ACI 362_R}$$

88), section 5.2-Footings supporting rigid structures.

4.3.11.2 Subgrade modulus of the base slab:

The subgrade modulus is calculated for 25 mm allowable settlement and safety factor of 3 as :

$$K_z = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{0.025}{3}} \right) \times q_{\text{allowable}}$$

$$K_z = 120 \times q_{\text{allowable}}$$

$$q_{\text{allowable}} (Kg/cm^2) = 5 Kg/cm^2$$

$$q_{\text{allowable}} (KN/m^2) = 490.5 KN/m^2$$

$$K_z = 490.5 KN/m^2 * 120 = 58860 KN/m^3$$

4.3.11.3 Structural Analysis and Design of Tank Base:

Analysis result:

SAFE is the software used to analyze the Base as whole, the software uses the strip element method in finding the internal forces for the mat.

The software considers the mat as a tow way slab and divides it into strips in both directions so that we can get the internal forces in both vertical and horizontal directions. A screen capture for the model is showing mat strips internal forces, and soil's pressure reactions in both directions for the whole mat.

Soil Reactions:

The maximum soil's reaction on the mat due to service load is $45 \text{ (KN/m}^2\text{)}$ is less than the allowable bearing capacity of the corresponding layer = $490.5 \text{ (KN/m}^2\text{)}$.

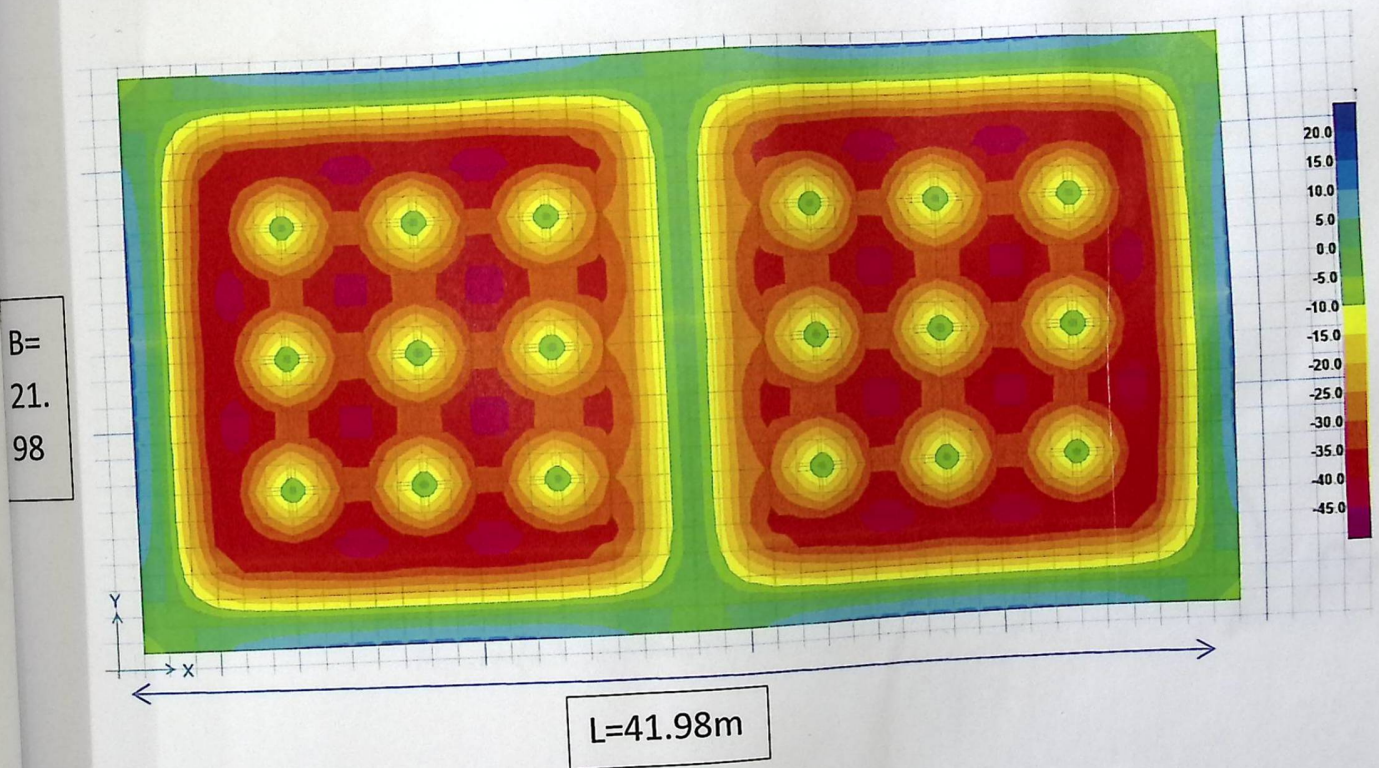


Figure (4.3.9): Soil's reaction of ground slab.

Bending moments Diagrams:

- In x-direction (longitudinal) M_{xx} :

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

The maximum value of bending moment (M_{xx}) = 508.55 Kn.m (M_{xx} : is used to determine the longitudinal reinforcement steel):

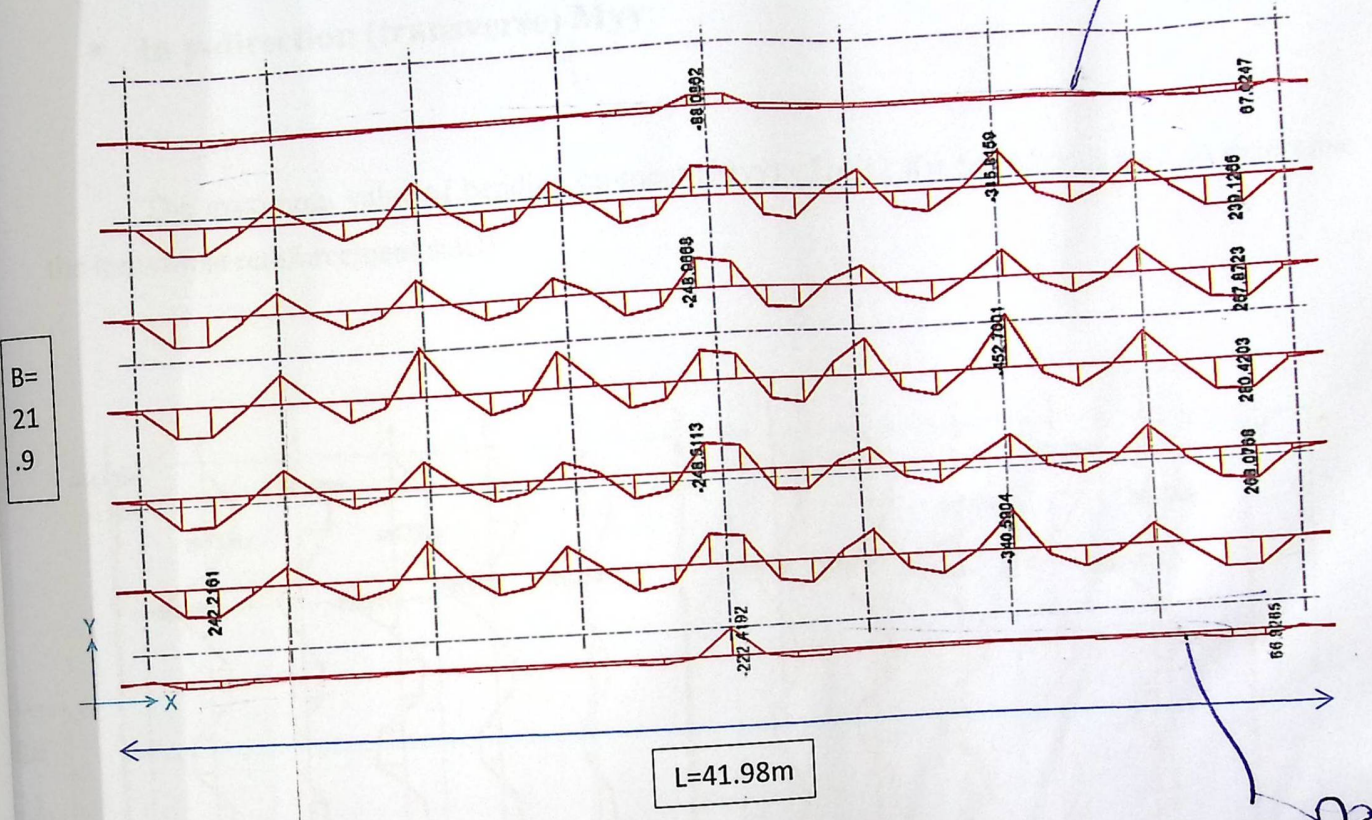


Figure (4.3.10): Bending moment in x direction

Shear Forces Diagrams:

- In x-direction (longitudinal) V_{xx} :

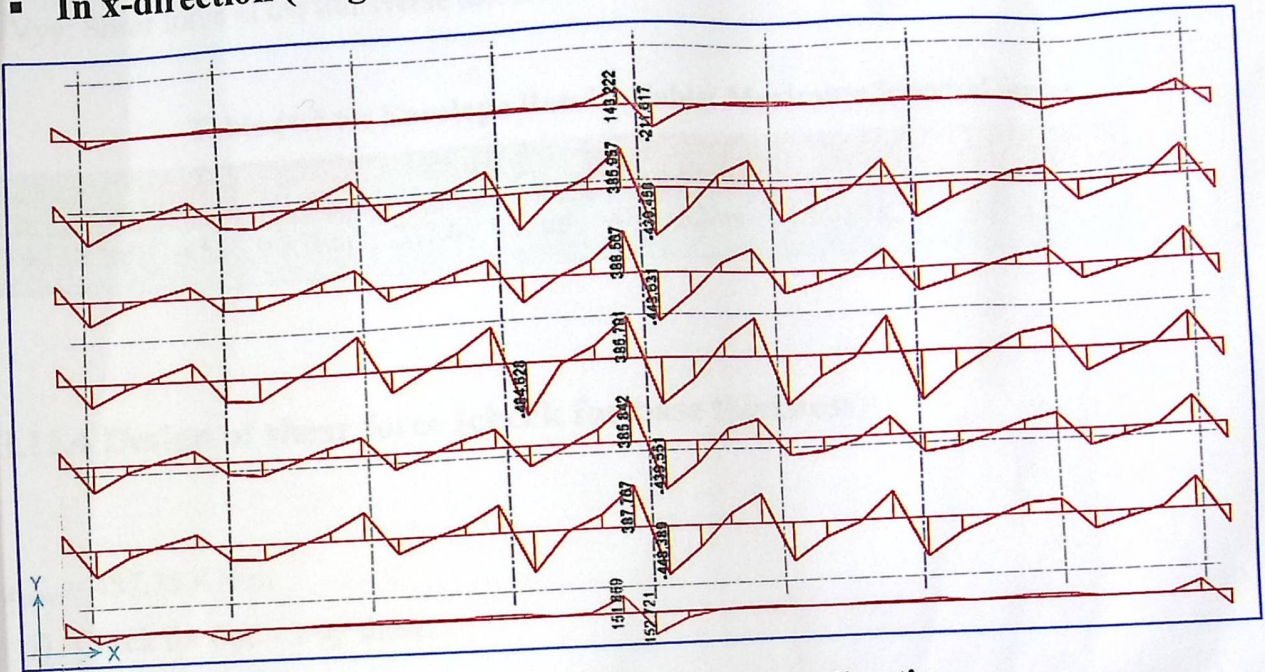


Figure (4.3.12): Shear force in x direction

- In y-direction (transverse) V_{yy} :

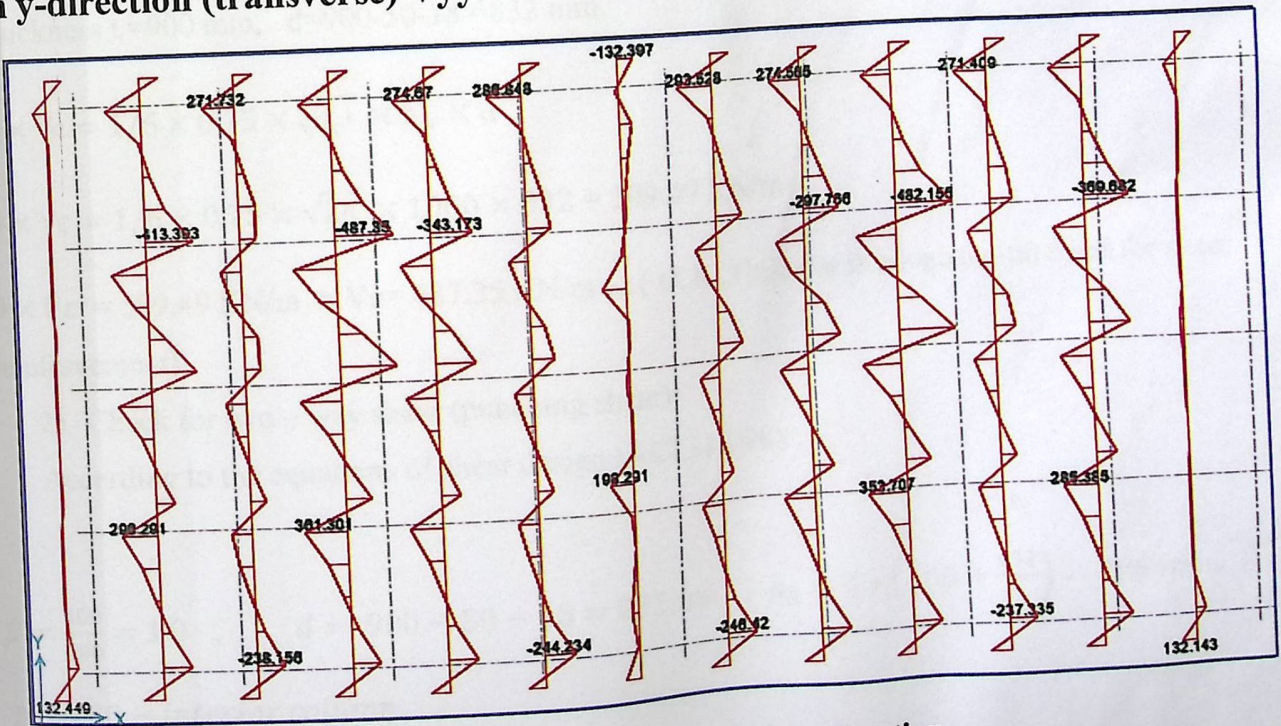


Figure (4.3.13): Shear force in x direction

Where:

V_{xx} : Shear force in the longitudinal direction.

V_{yy} : Shear force in the transverse direction.

Table (4.4.6): Envelope Results Table: Maximum internal forces.

$M_{xx}(+)$	$M_{xx}(-)$	$M_{yy}(+)$	$M_{yy}(-)$	V_{xx}	V_{yy}
280.42 KN.m	-452.70 KN.m	287.60 KN.m	-489.1KN.m	484.63KN	487.35 KN

4.3.11.4 Design of shear force (check for base thickness):

$$V_{u_{max}} = 487.35 \text{ KN/m}$$

1) Check for one – way shear:

For 1- meter strip:

$$\text{Thickness } t = 900 \text{ mm, } d = 900 - 50 - 18 = 832 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\phi \times V_c = 1/6 \times 0.75 \times \sqrt{f_{c'}} \times b_w \times d$$

$$\phi \times V_c = 1/6 \times 0.75 \times \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 832 = 509.49 \text{ KN/m}$$

$\phi \times V_c = 509.49 \text{ KN/m} > V_u = 487.35 \text{ KN/m} \dots$ (O.K, Thickness is adequate, no need for shear reinforcement).

2) Check for two – way shear (punching shear):

According to the equations of shear design (ACI 318-08):

$$\beta = \frac{300}{300} = 1.0, \quad d = 900 - 50 - 18 = 832 \text{ mm}, \quad b_o = 4 * \left(300 + \frac{832}{2} \right) = 2864 \text{ mm}$$

$\alpha_s = 40$ – interior column.

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) \sqrt{f_c'} b_0 d \quad \dots \text{ACI-318 (11-31)}$$

$$\text{where, } \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta}\right) = 0.333$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_0} + 2\right) \sqrt{f_c'} b_0 d \quad \text{where, } \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_0} + 2\right) = 0.773 \quad \dots \text{ACI-318 (11-32)}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_0 d \quad \text{where, } \frac{1}{3} = 0.333 \text{ -controls} \quad \dots \text{ACI-318 (11-32)}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 * \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} b_0 d = 0.75 * 0.333 * \sqrt{24} * 2864 * 832 * 10^{-3} = 2915 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_u = 502 - \frac{(70.53 + 70.53)}{2} * (0.3 + 0.832) * (0.3 * 0.832) = 411.62 \text{ KN}$$

$$V_u = 472.8 \text{ KN} < \phi V_c = 2915 \text{ KN} \quad \dots \text{(Safe against punching shear).}$$

So, the thickness (90 cm) is adequate.

4.3.11.5 Design against bending moment:

Design of bottom reinforcement in x direction:

$$M_{xx} = 280.42 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 900 - 50 - 18 = 832 \text{ mm}$$

$$k_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{280.42 \times 10^6}{1000 \times (832)^2} = 0.45 \text{ Mpa}$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot k_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 0.45 * 20.6}{420}} \right) = 0.00108$$

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

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 0.00108 \times 1000 \times 900 = 901.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \times b \times h$$

, (eq - 7.12.2.1 ACI 318 - 08)

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 900 = 1620 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > A_{s_{\text{req}}} \rightarrow \text{control}$$

Select $\emptyset 18 @ 15 \text{ cm}$ with $A_s = 1696.46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

check maximum spacing :

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c = s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{280} \right) - 2.5 \times 50 = 25.5 \text{ cm} > 15 \text{ cm ok}$$

Design of bottom reinforcement in y direction:

$$M_{yy} = 287.66 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 900 - 50 - 18 = 832 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{287.66 \times 10^6}{1000 \times (832)^2} = 0.4617 \text{ Mpa}$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 0.4617 * 20.6}{420}} \right) = 0.001112$$

$$A_{S_{\text{req}}} = \rho_{\text{req}} \times b \times d$$

$$A_{S_{\text{req}}} = 0.001112 \times 1000 \times 900 = 997.43 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$A_{S_{\text{min}}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \times b \times h$$

, (eq - 7.12.2.1 ACI 318 - 08)

$$A_{S_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 900 = 1620 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > A_{S_{\text{req}}} \rightarrow \text{control}$$

Select $\emptyset 18 @ 15 \text{ cm}$ with $A_s = 1696.46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

check maximum spacing :

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c = s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{280} \right) - 2.5 \times 50 = 25.5 \text{ cm} > 15 \text{ cm ok}$$

Design of top reinforcement in x- direction:

$$M_{xx} (-) = - 452.70 \text{ KN.m}$$

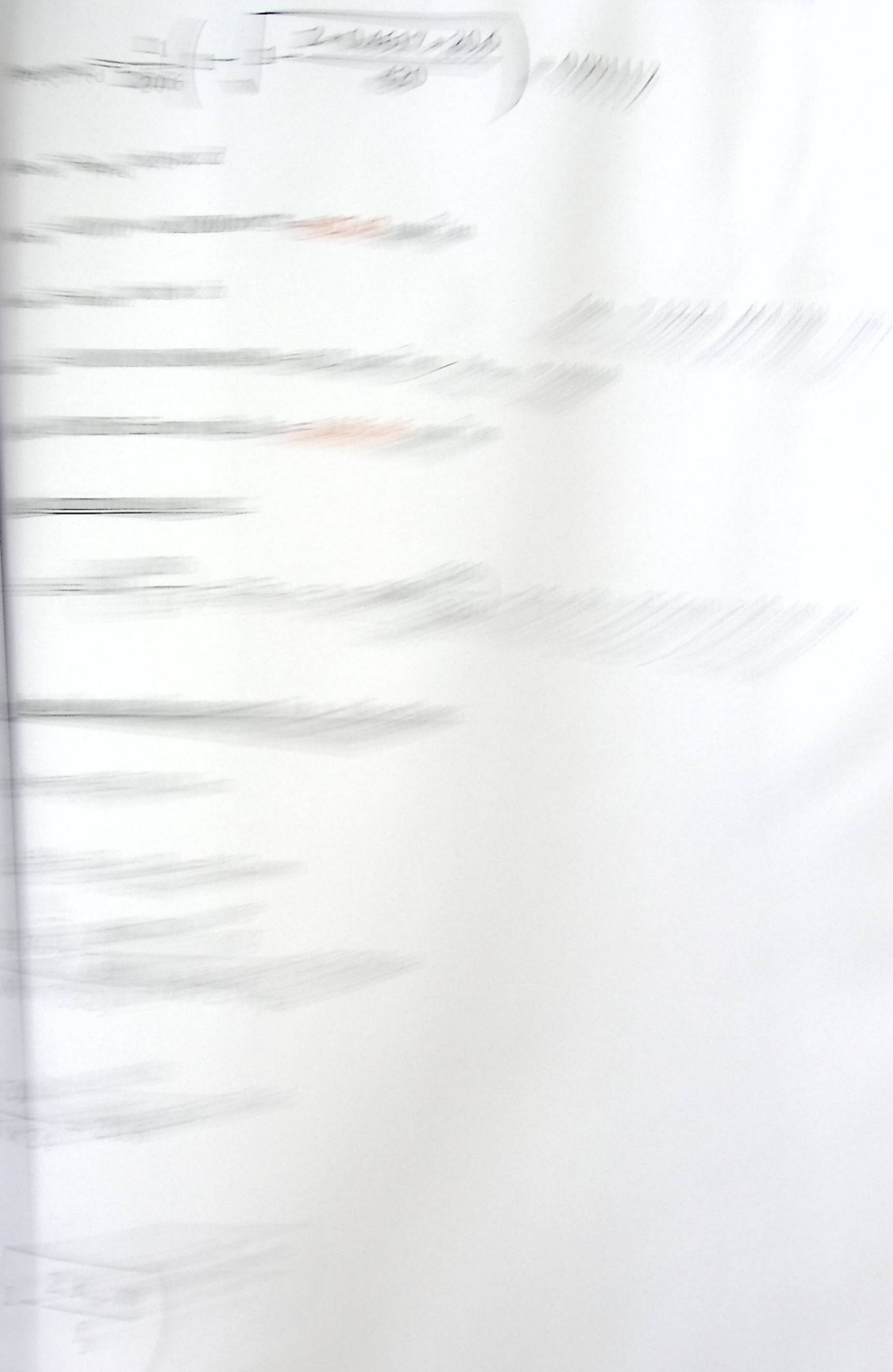
$$d = 900 - 50 - 18 = 832 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{452.70 \times \frac{10^6}{0.9}}{1000 \times (832)^2} = 0.727 \text{ Mpa}$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right)$$

GRADUATION PROJECT DESIGN IN THE



$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 0.4617 * 20.6}{420}} \right) = 0.001762$$

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

$$A_{s \text{ req}} = 0.001762 \times 1000 \times 900 = 1585.8 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \times b \times h$$

, (eq - 7.12.2.1 ACI 318 - 08)

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 900 = 1620 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > A_{s \text{ req}} \rightarrow \text{control}$$

Select $\emptyset 18 @ 15 \text{ cm}$ with $A_s = 1696.46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

check maximum spacing :

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c = s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{280} \right) - 2.5 \times 50 = 25.5 \text{ cm} > 15 \text{ cm ok}$$

Design of top reinforcement in y- direction:

$$M_{yy} (-) = 489.1 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 900 - 50 - 18 = 832 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u}{bd^2} = \frac{489.1 \times 10^6}{1000 \times (832)^2} = 0.785 \text{ Mpa}$$

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

$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$\rho_{\text{required}} = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 0.4617 * 20.6}{420}} \right) = 0.001907$$

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

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 0.001907 \times 1000 \times 900 = 1716.33 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = \rho_{\text{min}} \times b \times h \quad , (eq - 7.12.2.1 \text{ ACI } 318 - 08)$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 \times 1000 \times 900 = 1620 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m} > A_{s_{\text{req}}} \rightarrow \text{control}$$

Select $\emptyset 18 @ 15 \text{ cm}$ with $A_s = 1696.46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{m}$

check maximum spacing :

$$s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c = s = 380 \left(\frac{280}{280} \right) - 2.5 \times 50 = 25.5 \text{ cm} > 15 \text{ cm ok}$$

4.3.12 Design of tank's two way solid slab:

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

$$F_c = 24 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$$

4.3.12.1 Limit deflection :

$$h_{\text{min}} = (5+5+5+5) / 180 = 0.11$$

Select $h = 20 \text{ cm}$

system.

h_{min} is based on stiffness ratio between beam and slab :

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{I_{\text{beam}}}{I_{\text{slab}}}$$

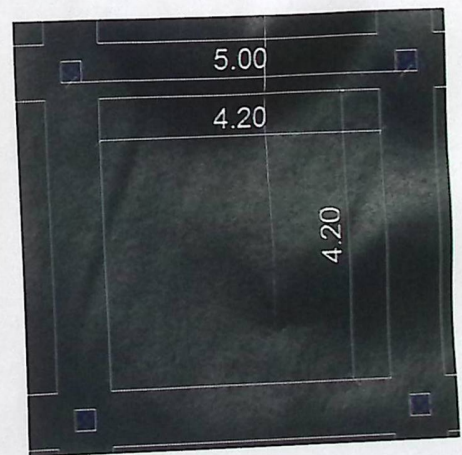


Figure (4.3.14) : Slab

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{80 \times 20 \times 10 + 20 \times 30 \times 30}{20 \times 80 + 30 \times 20} = 15.45 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{B1} = I_{B2} = I_{B3} = I_{B4} = I_B$$

$$I_B = \frac{80 \times (20)^3}{12} - \frac{30 \times (20)^3}{12} + \frac{80 \times 20 \times (15.54 - 10)^2}{3} + \frac{20 \times 30 \times (40 - 15.45)^2}{3}$$

$$I_B = 48.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^4$$

4.3.12.2 Slab section for "exterior beams":

Short direction $L = 5 \text{ m}$

$$I_{s1} = I_{s2} = I_{s3} = I_{s4} = I_s$$

$$I_{s1} = \frac{5 \times (0.2)^3}{12} = 33.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{I_{\text{beam}}}{I_{\text{slab}}} = \frac{48.2}{33.3} = 1.45$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1.45$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1.45$$

$$\alpha_3 = 1.45$$

$$\alpha_4 = 1.45$$

$$\alpha_{fm} = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}{4} = 1.45 < 2$$

So the minimum slab thickness will be :

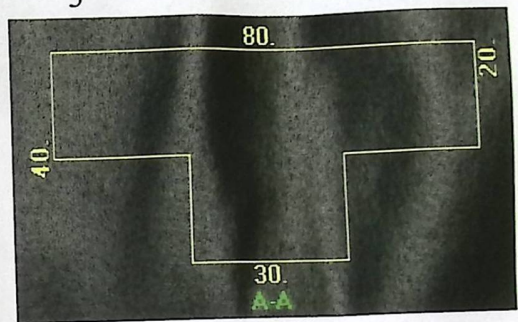


Figure (4.3.14): Beam section.

GRADUATION PROJECT DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER

$$\bar{y} = \frac{80 \times 20 \times 10 + 20 \times 30 \times 30}{20 \times 80 + 30 \times 20} = 15.45 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{xx1} + I_{xx2}$$

$$= \frac{80 \times (20)^3}{12} + \frac{30 \times (20)^3}{12} + 80 \times 20 \times (15.45 - 10)^2 + 20 \times 30 \times (30 - 15.45)^2$$



$$B = 4.2/4.2 = 1$$

$$h = \frac{\ln\left(0.8 + \frac{f_y}{1400}\right)}{36 + 5B(\alpha f m - 0.2)} = \frac{12125\left(0.8 + \frac{420}{1400}\right)}{36 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot (1.45 - 0.2)} = 0.11 \text{ m} < 0.2 \text{ m}$$

Take $h = 200 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ cm}$.

4.3.12.3 Determination of factored

Loads:

4.3.12.4 Determination of Dead load:

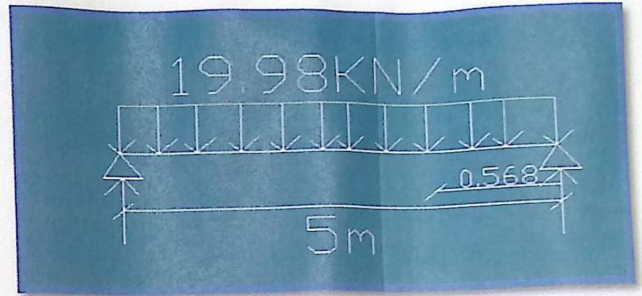


Figure (4.3.15): Beam section.

Table (4.3.7): Dead Load Calculaton.

Tiles	0.03×23	= 0.69 kN/m
Mortar	0.02×22	= 0.44 kN/m
paratition	2	= 2 kN/m
sand	0.07×16	= 1.12 kN/m
slab	0.2×25	= 5 kN/m
Plaster	0.03×22	= 0.66 kN/m

Nominal Total Dead Load = 9.91 kN/m²

Total live load = 5 kN/m²

Cheack of shear :

$$d = 200 - 20 - 12 = 168 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_u = 49.725 - (19.89 * 0.568) = 38.43 \text{ KN}$$

$$\Phi * V_c = 0.75 * 240.5 * 1000 * 168 / 6 = 102.9 \text{ KN} > 38.43 \text{ KN}$$

$$h = 20 \text{ cm}$$

4.3.12.5 : Resultant Moments On Slab :

The panel is free edges (Simply Supported)

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

$$\text{Service Dead Load} = 9.91 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$W_d = 1.2 * 9.91 = 11.89 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$W_L = 1.6 * 5 = 8 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$W_u = 1.2D + 1.6L = 19.89 \text{ KN / m}^2$$

$$L_a / L_b = 4.2 / 4.2 = 1$$

There is no any negative moment since all edges are free (Case1).

Positive moment from dead and live load :

$$C_a \text{ pos/dl} = 0.018 \quad C_b \text{ pos/dl} = 0.027$$

$$C_a \text{ pos/ll} = 0.018 \quad C_b \text{ pos/ll} = 0.027$$

$$M_{a+\text{ve DL}} = 0.018 * 11.89 * 4.22 + 0.027 * 8 * 4.22 = 7.59 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{b+\text{ve DL}} = 0.018 * 11.89 * 4.22 + 0.027 * 8 * 4.22 = 7.59 \text{ KN.m}$$

Negative moment from dead and live loads :

$$M_{a-\text{ve LL}} = 0.045 * 19.89 * 4.22 = 15.79 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$M_{b-ve LL} = 0.045 * 19.89 * 4.22 = 15.79 \text{ KN.m}$$

Bottom Reinforcement

$$A_{smin} = 0.0018 * 100 * 20 = 36 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

$$\text{Select } \Phi 10/20\text{cm} \dots\dots\dots A_s = 3.93 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$$

Tension = Compression

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

$$a = 8.956 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{8.956}{0.85} = 10.536 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Phi * M_n = 0.9 * 393 * 420 * (168 - 4) = 24.5 \text{ KN.m} > M_u \quad .ok$$

4.4 Design of Training Hall:

4.4.1 System: Reinforced Concrete Arches (Arched Girders):

4.4.1.1 Background theory:

In simple beams, commonly one cross-section is subjected to the maximum design moment, and consequently only one cross-section of the beam is working at the maximum stress (see Fig. below).

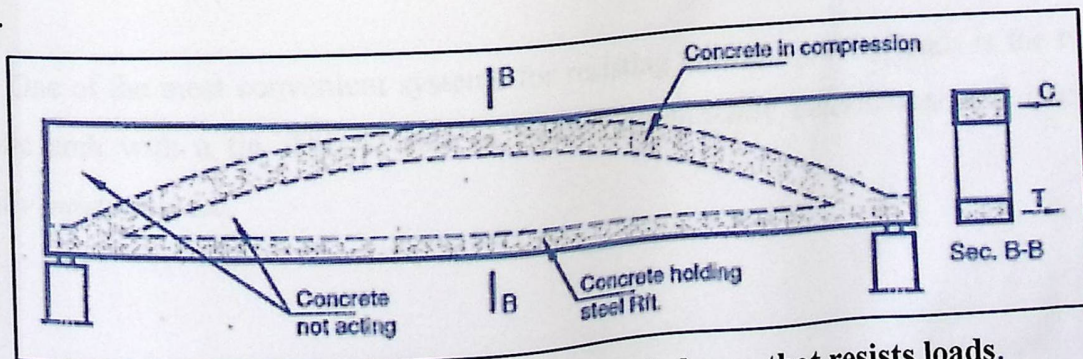


Fig. (4.4.1) Parts of the simple beam that resists loads.

Knowing that the mentioned maximum stresses act at the extreme fibers only and that all other fibers are less stressed, one can directly observe that the simple beam is not an efficient structural system. It should be mentioned that in a simple beam, significant parts of the concrete sections are not participating in resisting the applied straining actions and constitute additional weight as shown in Fig. above. If the unnecessary concrete is removed from a simple beam, an *arch with a tie* would result as shown in fig. below.

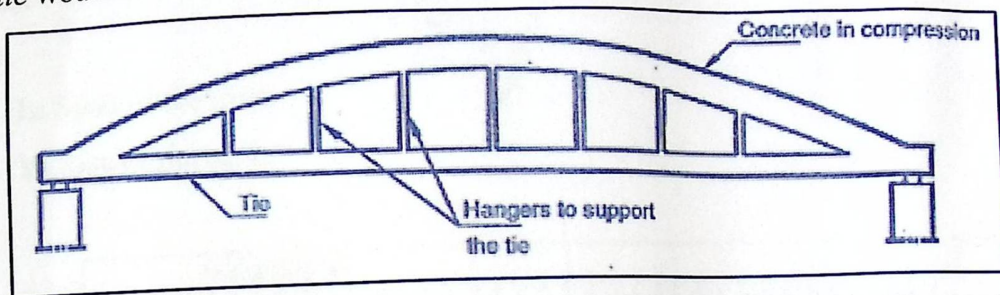


Fig. (4.4.2) The concept of R/C arches "*Arch with a tie = simple beam with unnecessary concrete removed*"

Arched girders of convenient form are mainly subject to high compressive forces and low bending moments and shearing forces. Nearly all sections of the arch are approximately subjected to the same average compressive stress which means a high efficiency in the use of reinforced concrete as a building material. For this reason, arched roofs give a convenient economic solution for long span roof structures without intermediate supports in cases where a flat roof surface is not necessary to meet the functional requirements of the structures. However, flat roofs or floors can occasionally be supported on arched girders.

4.4.1.2 Design of the Arch with a Tie

One of the most convenient systems for resisting uniform gravity loads is the two - hinged parabolic arch with a tie. This system is *externally statically determinate* and *internally once statically indeterminate*.

4.4.1.3 Analysis of the Arched Girder System:

The equation of the axis of the arch according to Fig. (below) is given by:

$$y = \frac{4fx}{L^2} (L - x) \dots (\text{Design of reinforced concrete structures, Vol.3, Mashhour$$

Goneim).

Where:

L: Span of the arch.

Y: Rise of the arch.

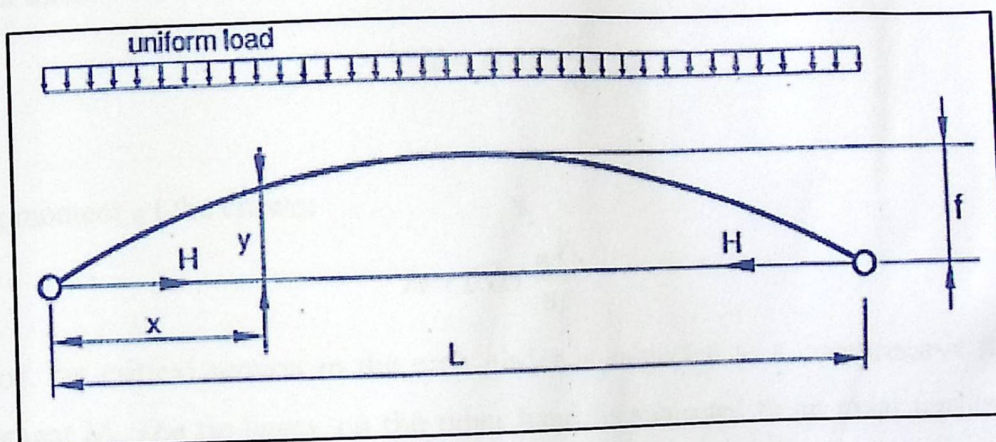


Fig. (4.4.3) Geometry of the Arch with a tie.

Structural analysis of the system can express the value of the *horizontal thrust* (H) as a ratio (λ) from the simple beam bending moment. Assuming that modular ratio between the steel used in the tie and concrete used in the arch is 10, one can obtain:

$$H = \lambda \frac{wL^2}{8f}$$

Where :

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0.156 \frac{t^2}{f^2}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{bt^3}{80A_{tie}f^2}$$

H = the horizontal thrust.

t = Total thickness of the arch.

b = Width of the arch.

I = Cross sectional moment of inertia.

A_{tie} = Cross sectional steel area in the tie.

f = The rise of the arch at the crown.

W = uniformly distributed load.

The amount of tension in the tie varies considerably according thickness of the arch, the steel in the tie, and the rise of arch f However; it is customary to take the factor λ equals 0.95. Thus, the horizontal thrust= the force in the tie:

$$H = 0.95 \frac{wl^2}{8f}$$

The bending moment at the crown:

$$M = 0.05 \frac{wl^2}{8f}$$

Hence, the critical section in the arch girder is subjected to a compressive force H and a bending moment M . The tie beam, on the other hand, is subjected to an axial tension force, H . It should be noted the bending moment induced in the tie beam due to its own weight is negligible. The span of the tie beam under its own weight is the distance between the posts.

4.4.2 Layout of a Hall Covered by an Arched Girder:

In large-span big covered halls, reinforced concrete arches with ties are usually used as the main supporting elements. In order to get relatively reasonable dimensions of the arches, the spacing between arches should be in the range of 5.0 m to 7.0 m. Hangers are provided in order to prevent sagging of the ties under its own weight.

The arch rests on reinforced concrete columns. These columns should provide a reasonable bearing area to the arch. Out-of-the plane of the arch, these columns are connected together with the *semelles*, the *wall beams* and the *top beams*.

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

The horizontal roof consists of horizontal continuous beams supporting the roof slabs. These beams transmit their loads to the curved girder of the arch through a system of short members called posts. These short members serve also to reduce the span of the tie and consequently reduce the moments due to its own weight (they hang-up the tie).

It should be mentioned that the girder of the arch is subjected to a compression force and is susceptible to buckling. The arched girders are connected in the out-of-plane direction through continuous beams located at the level of the tie as well as at the level of crown. These beams reduce the buckling length of the girder out-of-the plane of the arch.

The columns supporting the arches are connected in the out-of-plane direction using a continuous beam at the top level of the columns and a wall beam at the mid-height. In case of a weak soil, semelles are provided at the foundation level in order to connect the footings together to reduce the effect of differential settlements. Otherwise, they could be provided at the bottom end of the frame leg to support the wall above and reduce the buckling length.

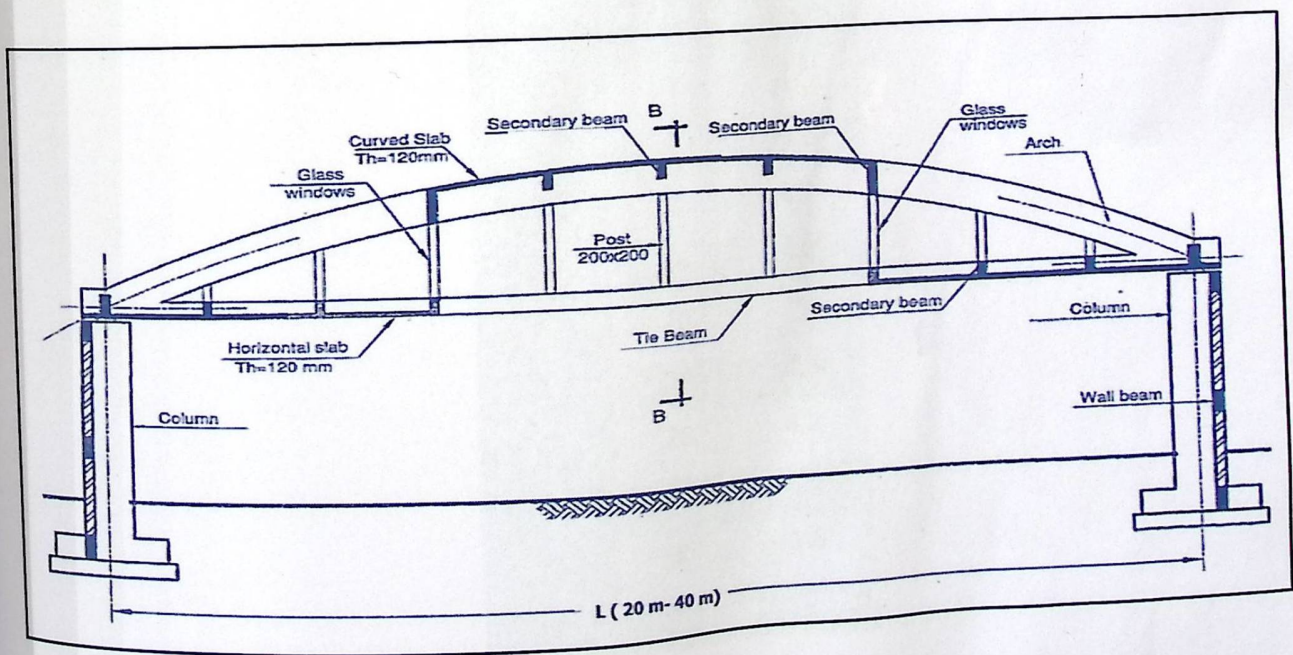


Fig. (4.4.4) An arched girder supporting a roof with variable levels.

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

According to all mentioned previously, we can now consider the following dimensioning for our situation:

- *Span of the arch* = 40m (center to center).
- *Arch girder thickness*: $t_g = \text{span}/25 = 40/25 = 1.6\text{m}$ Girder (400 mm x 1600 mm).
- *Tie beam thickness* $t_{tie} = \frac{t_g}{2} = \frac{1.6}{2} = 0.8\text{m}$ Tie (400 mm x 800 mm).
- *Wall beam* = (250 mm x 500 mm).
- *Slab's thickness*: $t_s = 150\text{ mm}$ (one way solid slab).
- *Secondary beam's thickness* = $\frac{\text{span of secondary beam}}{(8 \text{ to } 10)} = 5\text{m}/10 = 500\text{mm}$
(250 mm x 500 mm).
- *Post dimension (hanging-tension member)* = (250 mm x 250 mm)
with post spacing = 4m (usually taken as 2m to 4m).
- *Spacing between arches* = 5m. (From 4m to 7m).
- *Ultimate mid arch height (rise of the arch)* = $\text{span} / (5 \text{ to } 8) = 40/8 = 5\text{m}$.

According to The equation of the axis of the given by:

$$y = \frac{4f x}{L^2} (L - x)$$

Table (4.4.1): Positions of System's Joints.

Point	X	Y
1	0	0
2	4	1.8
3	8	3.2
4	12	4.2
5	16	4.8
6	20	5
7	24	4.8
8	28	4.2
9	32	3.2
10	36	1.8
11	40	0

• The column's thickness = $\frac{\text{span}}{20} = \frac{40}{20} = 2\text{m}$. (2000x500).

The column cross section is: (500 mm x 2000 mm).

• Width of (Arch, Tie Beam) = 400mm.

• Largest roof angle = $24^\circ \leq 24^\circ$. Ok.

* Note that all previous provisions are taken from (*Design of reinforced concrete structures*, Vol.3, Mashhour Goneim).

4.4.2.1 Step 1: Design of the one way solid slab:

Slab will be a one-way solid slab.

Thickness of slab will be selected so that **No Shear Reinforcement** is required, and it's calculated according to provisions in **ACI-318-08** as follows:

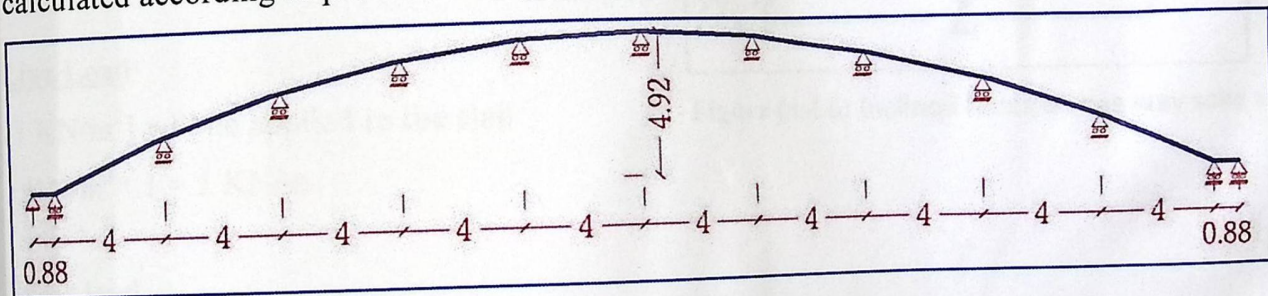


Figure (4.4.5): System of one way solid slab of hall's roof.

One end Continuous: (ACI-318-08 table 9.5(a))

$$h_{\min} = L / 24$$

$$= 400 / 24 = 16.66 \text{ cm}$$

Both end Continuous: (ACI-318-08 table 9.5(a))

$$h_{\min} = L / 28$$

$$= 400 / 28 = 14.28 \text{ cm}$$

Select $h = 18 \text{ cm}$.

• The column's thickness = $\frac{\text{span}}{20} = \frac{40}{20} = 2\text{m}$. (2000x500).

The column cross section is: (500 mm x 2000 mm).

• Width of (Arch, Tie Beam) = 400mm.

• Largest roof angle = $24^\circ \leq 24^\circ$. Ok.

* Note that all previous provisions are taken from (Design of reinforced concrete structures, Vol.3, Mashhour Goneim).

4.4.2.1 Step 1: Design of the one way solid slab:

Slab will be a one-way solid slab.

Thickness of slab will be selected so that **No Shear Reinforcement** is required, and it's calculated according to provisions in **ACI-318-08** as follows:

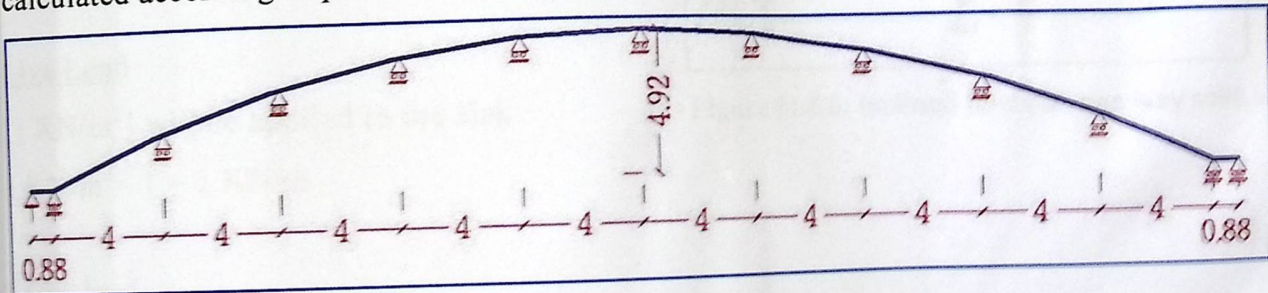


Figure (4.4.5): System of one way solid slab of hall's roof.

One end Continuous: (ACI-318-08 table 9.5(a))

$$h_{\min} = L / 24$$

$$= 400 / 24 = 16.66 \text{ cm}$$

Both end Continuous: (ACI-318-08 table 9.5(a))

$$h_{\min} = L / 28$$

$$= 400 / 28 = 14.28 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_{\min} = 18 \text{ cm.}$$

Calculation of loads:

Note that: the maximum value of the angle α is 24° at the beginning and at the end of inclination of the curved solid slab, then it becomes to be less until the middle top of the slab. So, for the simplicity of calculations, the ($\alpha = 25^\circ \dots ACI 318 - 08 A. 2.4$) will be generalized in dead loads and snow loads calculation as follows:

For 1-m strip:

Dead load of slab (self-weight)

$$0.18 \times 25 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{\cos 25^\circ} = 4.93 \text{ KN/m}$$

Live Load

[1 KN/m²] will be applied to the slab

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

Snow load

Because of the risk of accumulation of the snow on the slab of the roof, a depth of 1m of ice will be considered:

[According to Jordanian code 2/8/3 page 62]

$$1 \times [10 \text{ KN/m}^3] \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{\cos 25^\circ} = 10.95 \text{ KN/m}$$

Wind load

according to Jordanian code the wind load will be calculated as follows:

Basic wind speed $V = 35 \text{ m/s}$ [assumed]

Design speed:-

$$V_z = V \times S_1 \times S_2 \times S_3 \text{ [Jordanian code 4/5/4 page 73]}$$

$$S_1 = 1 \quad \text{[Jordanian code No. 13]}$$

$$S_2 = 0.74 \quad \text{[Jordanian code No. 14]}$$

$$S_3 = 1 \quad \text{[Jordanian code No. 15]}$$

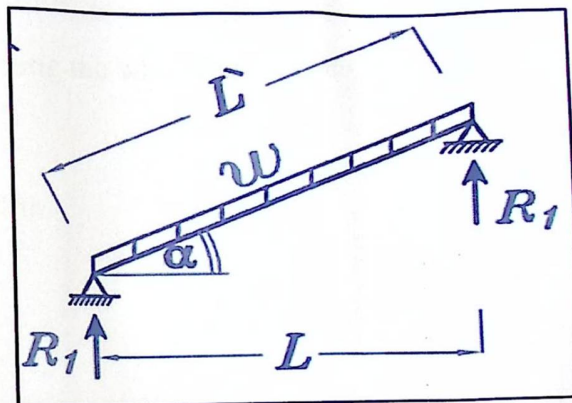


Figure (4.4.6) Inclined loads on one way solid slab

$$V_z = 35 \times 1 \times 0.74 \times 1 = 25.9 \text{ m/s}$$

Dynamic wind pressure:

$$q = 0.613 (V_z)^2 \text{ [Jordanian code eq. 6]}$$

$$q = 0.613 (25.9)^2 = 411.2 \text{ N/m}^2$$

So $\gg 0.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$ will be.

$$0.4 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1 = 0.4 \text{ KN/m}$$

Wind strike the roof from the right and by analyzing the wind force on the slab a trivial value appears so we neglected it.

$$\text{Wind load on the slab} = 0.4 \times \sin 24 = 0.162 \text{ KN/m}$$

This is very small value it will be **neglected**.

Load combination at the Slab

According to ACI code, the following load combination is applied:-

Case 1:

$$U = 1.2 D + 1.6 L$$

$$U = 1.2 \times 4.5 + 1.6 \times 1 = 7 \text{ KN/m}$$

Case 2:

$$U = 1.2 D + 1.6 L + 0.5 S$$

$$U = 1.2 \times 4.93 + 1.6 \times 1 + 0.5 \times 10.95 = 13 \text{ KN/m}$$

Case 3:

$$U = 1.2 D + 1.6 S + 0.5 L$$

$$U = 1.2 \times 4.93 + 1.6 \times 10.95 + 0.5 \times 1 = 23.93 \text{ KN/m}$$

Case 4:

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$V_z = 35 \times 1 \times 0.74 \times 1 = 25.9 \text{ m/s}$$

Dynamic wind pressure:

$$q = 0.613 (V_z)^2 \text{ [Jordanian code eq. 6]}$$

$$q = 0.613 (25.9)^2 = 411.2 \text{ N/m}^2$$

So $\gg 0.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$ will be.

$$0.4 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 1 = 0.4 \text{ KN/m}$$

Wind strike the roof from the right and by analyzing the wind force on the slab a trivial value appears so we neglected it.

$$\text{Wind load on the slab} = 0.4 \times \sin 24 = 0.162 \text{ KN/m}$$

This is very small value it will be **neglected**.

Load combination at the Slab

According to ACI code, the following load combination is applied:-

Case 1:

$$U = 1.2D + 1.6L$$

$$U = 1.2 \times 4.5 + 1.6 \times 1 = 7 \text{ KN/m}$$

Case 2:

$$U = 1.2D + 1.6L + 0.5S$$

$$U = 1.2 \times 4.5 + 1.6 \times 1 + 0.5 \times 10.95 = 13 \text{ KN/m}$$

Case 3:

$$U = 1.2D + 1.6S + 0.5L$$

$$U = 1.2 \times 4.5 + 1.6 \times 10.95 + 0.5 \times 1 = 23.95 \text{ KN/m}$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$U = 1.2 D + 1.6 S + (L \text{ or } 0.8 W)$$

$$U = 1.2 \times 4.93 + 1.6 \times 10.95 + 1 = 24.44 \text{ KN/m}$$

Case 4: Gives the largest load and so the largest moment and shear forces.

Moment and Shear Envelop diagrams:

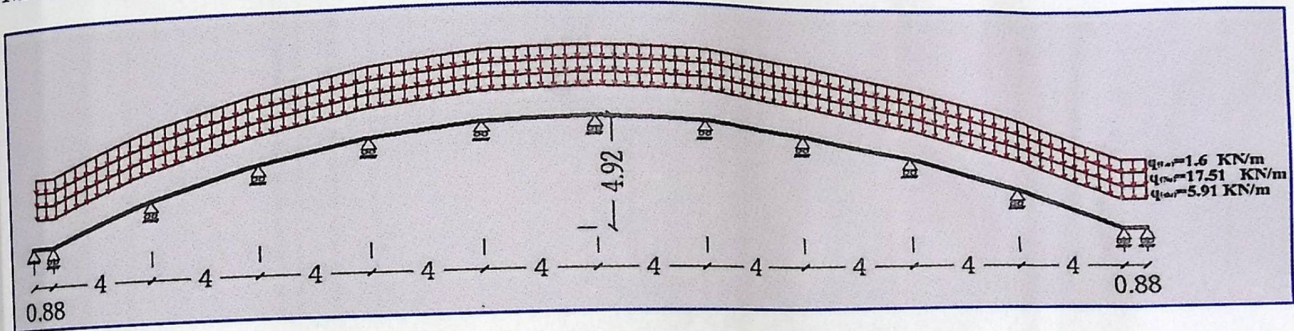


Figure (4.4.7): System of one way solid slab of hall's roof with loading.

Take in count that the software considers every one single loading case to draw forces envelopes.

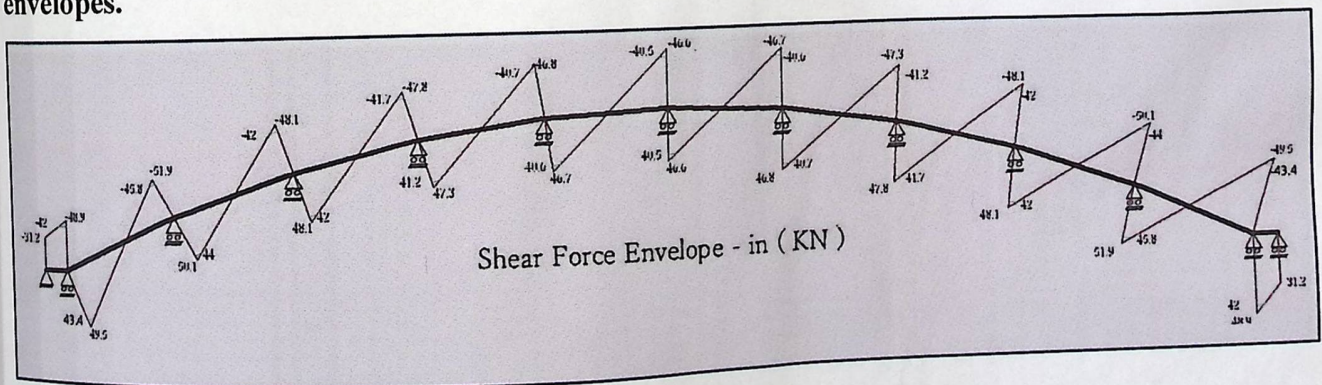


Figure (4.4.8): Shear force at the critical section – Slab

V_u at a distance d from the face of support.

$$d = 180 - 20 - 12/2 = 154 \text{ mm}$$

V_u at a distance = $(125 + 154) = 279 \text{ mm}$ from center of support.

$$V_u \text{ max.} = 45.8 \text{ KN.}$$

Check whether the thickness of the slab is adequate for shear:

$$V_u \text{ max} = 45.8 \text{ KN.}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c} b_w d = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{24} \times 1000 \times 154 \times 10^{-3} = 125.74 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{1m strip}}, \text{ ACI (11-3)}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75 \times 125.74 = 94.3 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{1m strip}}$$

$$V_u \text{ max} = 45.8 \text{ KN} < \phi V_c = 94.3 \text{ KN}$$

→ No need to increase the slab thickness, its adequate enough.

→ No shear reinforcement required.

Design of Bending Moment

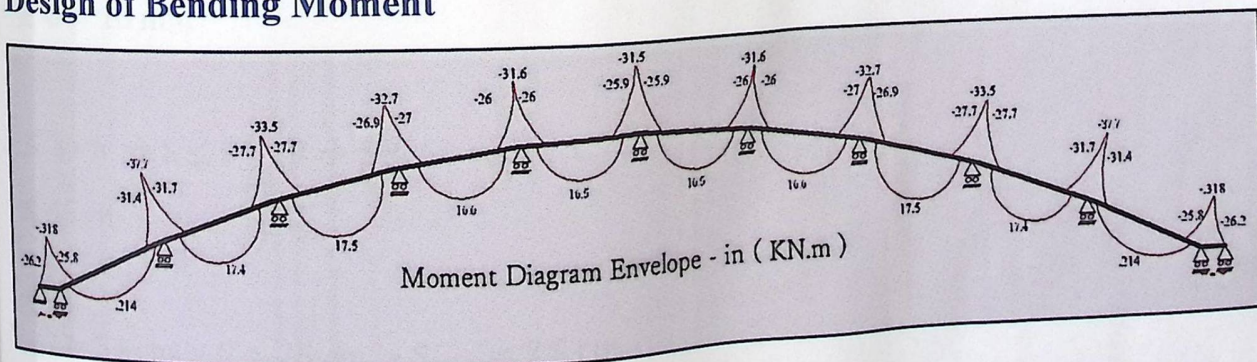


Figure (4.4.9): Moment at the face of supports – Solid Slab.

Design for positive moment:

Design of span (last span to the right):

$$\text{Max. } M_u = +21.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 180 - 20 - 6 = 154 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b d^2} = \frac{21.4 * 10^6 / 0.9}{1000 * (154)^2} = 1.002 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 K_n m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.59 * 1.002}{420}} \right) = 0.00245$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = \rho b d = 0.00245 * 1000 * 154 = 377.13 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 * 1000 * 180 = 324 \text{ mm}^2, \text{ ACI-318-08 (7.12.2.1)}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 377.13 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 324 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select $\phi 10/20\text{cm}$, with $A_s = (\pi * 12^2 / 4) * 100/20 = 392.7 \text{ mm}^2$

Check Spacing:

$$S \geq 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\geq \phi = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq 3 * h \rightarrow S \leq 3 * 18 \rightarrow S \leq 54 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$S_{\text{max}} = 54 \text{ cm} > S = 25 \text{ cm} > S_{\text{min}} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

Check: strain

Design for positive moment:

Design of span (last span to the right):

$$\text{Max. } M_u = +21.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 180 - 20 - 6 = 154 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b d^2} = \frac{21.4 * 10^6 / 0.9}{1000 * (154)^2} = 1.002 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.59 * 1.002}{420}} \right) = 0.00245$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = \rho b d = 0.00245 * 1000 * 154 = 377.13 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 * 1000 * 180 = 324 \text{ mm}^2, \text{ ACI-318-08 (7.12.2.1)}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 377.13 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 324 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select $\phi 10/20\text{cm}$, with $A_s = (\pi \times 12^2 / 4) \times 100/20 = 392.7 \text{ mm}^2$

Check Spacing:

$$S \geq 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\geq \phi = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq 3 * h \rightarrow S \leq 3 * 18 \rightarrow S \leq 54 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$S_{\text{max}} = 54 \text{ cm} > S = 25 \text{ cm} > S_{\text{min}} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

Check: strain

Design for positive moment:

Design of span (last span to the right):

$$\text{Max. } M_u = +21.4 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 180 - 20 - 6 = 154 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b d^2} = \frac{21.4 * 10^6 / 0.9}{1000 * (154)^2} = 1.002 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.59 * 1.002}{420}} \right) = 0.00245$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = \rho b d = 0.00245 * 1000 * 154 = 377.13 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 * 1000 * 180 = 324 \text{ mm}^2, \text{ ACI-318-08 (7.12.2.1)}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 377.13 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{min}}} = 324 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select $\phi 10/20\text{cm}$, with $A_s = (\pi \times 12^2 / 4) \times 100/20 = 392.7 \text{ mm}^2$

Check Spacing:

$$S \geq 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\geq \phi = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq 3 * h \rightarrow S \leq 3 * 18 \rightarrow S \leq 54 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$S_{\text{max}} = 54 \text{ cm} > S = 25 \text{ cm} > S_{\text{min}} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

Check: strain

$$T = C$$

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

$$392.7 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * a * 1000$$

$$a = 8.085 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{8.085}{0.85} = 9.51 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{x} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{d}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{9.51} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{154}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.046 > 0.005$$

$$\text{OK} \rightarrow \phi = 0.9$$

Design for negative moment:

Design of support (2) -from left- whit max. negative moment value:

$$\text{Max. } M_u = -31.7 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 180 - 20 - 6 = 154 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b d^2} = \frac{31.7 * 10^6 / 0.9}{1000 * (154)^2} = 1.485 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.59$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.59 * 1.485}{420}} \right) = 0.00367$$

$$A_{s \text{ req}} = \rho b d = 0.00367 * 1000 * 154 = 566 \text{ mm}^2$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$A_{s_{\min}} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 * 1000 * 180 = 324 \text{ mm}^2, \text{ ACI-318-08 (7.12.2.1)}$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 566 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{\min}} = 324 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select $\phi 10/12.5 \text{ cm}$, with $A_s = (\pi \times 1.2^2 / 4) \times 100/12.5 = 628.3 \text{ mm}^2$

check spacing:

$$S \geq 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\geq \phi = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq 3 * h \rightarrow S \leq 3 * 18 \rightarrow S \leq 54 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$S_{\max} = 54 \text{ cm} > S = 12.5 \text{ cm} > S_{\min} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

Check: strain

$$T = C$$

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

$$628.3 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * a * 1000$$

$$a = 12.93 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = 15.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{x} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{d}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{15.2} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{154}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.027 > 0.005$$

$$S_o \rightarrow \phi = 0.9$$

Design of Secondary Reinforcement in transverse direction:

Design of Secondary Reinforcement in transverse direction:

In the secondary direction to cover the secondary moment, *shrinkage and temperature* steel is required:

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.0018 b h = 0.0018 * 1000 * 180 = 324 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select $\phi 10/20\text{cm}$, with $A_s = (\pi \times 10^2 / 4) \times 100/20 = 392.7 \text{ mm}^2$

4.4.2.2 Step 2: Design of secondary Beams:

As a calculation sample, the middle top secondary beam (T-section) will be designed here in.

Loading values on secondary beam (transferred from solid slab), as reactions, are shown below. Then analysis results are conducted by BEAMD software:

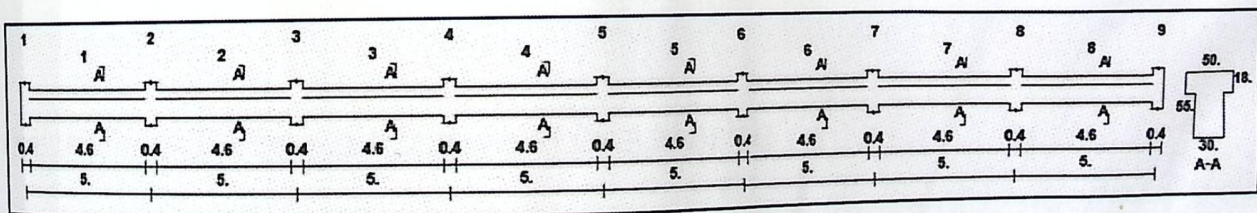


Figure (4.4.10): Geometry of the secondary beam.

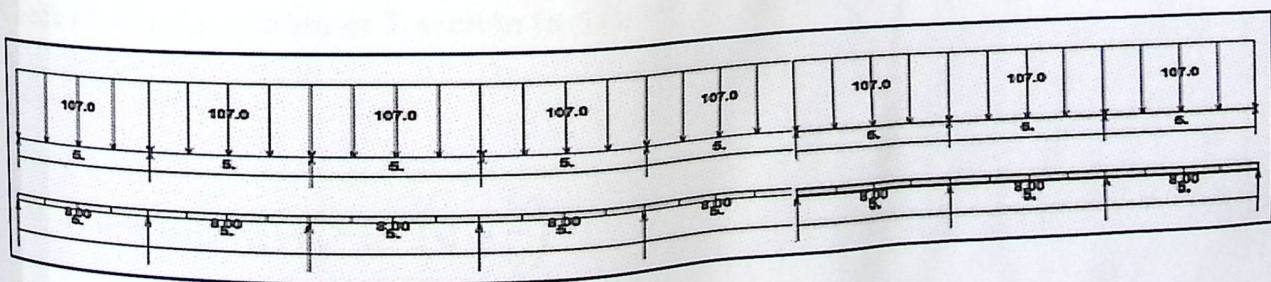


Figure (4.4.10): Dead & live loads on the secondary beam.

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

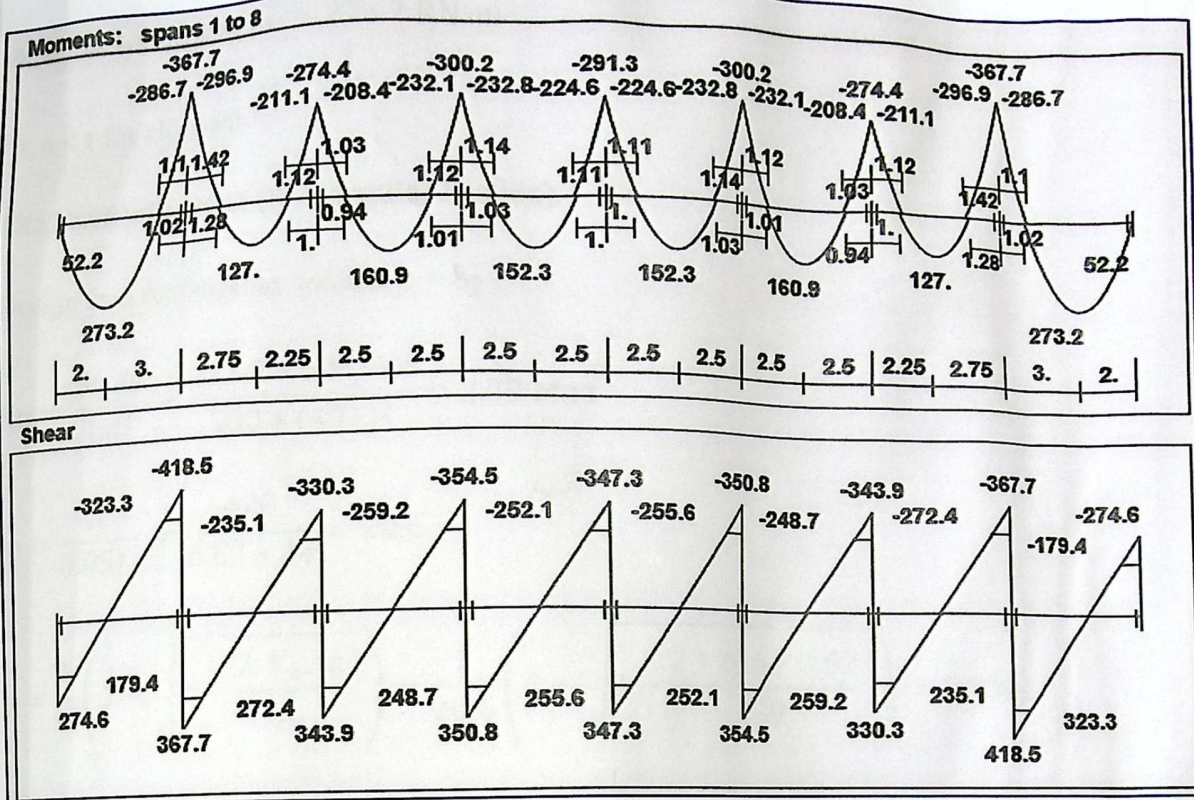


Figure (4.4.11): Shear and Moment Envelope Diagrams.

Design of span (1) for positive moment (as a sample):

$$M_u \text{ max} = 273.2 \text{ KN.m}$$

$$d = 550 - 40 - 10 - 18/2 = 491 \text{ mm}$$

Check rectangular section or T-section ($a \leq t$):

$$a = t$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 \times 0.85 \times f'_c \times b_E \times t_f \times \left(d - \frac{t_f}{2} \right)$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 \times 0.85 \times 24 \times 500 \times 180 \times \left(491 - \frac{180}{2} \right) = 662.6 \text{ KN.m}$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$\phi M_n = 662.6 \text{ KN.m} \gg 273.2 \text{ KN.m}$$

→ a < t for all spans.

The beam will act as (Rectangular Section).

Design as a rectangular section b = b_E

$$k_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{bd^2} = \frac{273.2 * 10^6 / 0.9}{500 * (491)^2} = 2.52 \text{ Mpa}$$

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

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot k_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.6 * 2.52}{420}} \right) = 0.0064$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = \rho b d = 0.0064 * 500 * 491 = 1577.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{min}} = 0.25 * \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} * b * d = 0.25 * \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} * 300 * 491 = 429.54 \text{ mm}^2$$

Not less than

$$A_{s_{min}} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} * b * d = \frac{1.4}{420} * 300 * 491 = 491 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{req}} = 1577.4 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{min}} = 491 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{1577.4}{\pi * 16^2 / 4} = 7.68$$

Select 8Ø16 with A_s = 1608.5mm²

Check: strain

T = C

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

$$1577.4 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * a * 500$$

$$a = 64.95 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{64.95}{0.85} = 76.41 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{x} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{d}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{76.41} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{491}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.163 > 0.005$$

$$\text{So } \phi = 0.9$$

Design of negative moment

Design of support (2) (as a sample)

$$M_u \text{ max} = -296.9 \text{ KN.m}$$

Design as a rectangular section $b_E = b_w$

$$K_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b d^2} = \frac{296.9 * 10^6 / 0.9}{300 * (491)^2} = 4.56 \text{ Mpa}$$

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

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{20.6} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 * 20.6 * 4.56}{420}} \right) = 0.012$$

$$A_{s \text{ req}} = \rho b d = 0.012 * 300 * 491 = 1834.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.25 * \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{f_y} * b * d = 0.25 * \frac{\sqrt{24}}{420} * 300 * 491 = 429.54 \text{ mm}^2$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

Not less than

$$A_{s_{\min}} = \frac{1.4}{f_y} * b * d = \frac{1.4}{420} * 300 * 491 = 491 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s_{\text{req}}} = 1834.6 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{\min}} = 491 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{1834.6}{\pi \times 16^2 / 4} = 9.12$$

Select **10Ø16** with $A_s = 2010.6 \text{ mm}^2$

Check: strain

$$T = C$$

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

$$2010.6 * 420 = 0.85 * 24 * a * 300$$

$$a = 137.98 \text{ mm}$$

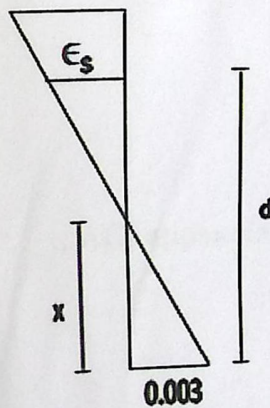
$$x = \frac{26.95137.98}{0.85} = 162.33 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{x} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{d}$$

$$\frac{0.003}{162.33} = \frac{0.003 + \epsilon_s}{491}$$

$$\epsilon_s = 0.00607 > 0.005$$

$$\text{So } \rightarrow \phi = 0.9$$



4.4.2.3 Step 3: Design of the Hanger (Tension Post):

The reaction on the tension post (T):

T = Own Weight + Tie weight.

$$T = \gamma * a * b * \text{pst height} + \gamma * a * b *$$

$$\text{pst spacing} = 25.0 \times 0.25 \times 25 \times 3.80 + 25.0 \times 0.80 \times 0.40 \times 4.0$$

$$T = 37.94 \text{ Kn (service)}$$

$$T = 1.2 \times 37.94 = 45.53 \text{ Kn (Factored)}$$

Design of tie (post):

The nominal strength of a tie, F_{nt} , shall be taken as:

Internal Force = External Force

$$F_{nt} = A_{ts} f_y \quad (\text{For non-prestressed ties})$$

Where:

A_{ts} : is the area of required tensile reinforcement.

$$A_{ts} = \frac{F_{nt}}{f_y} = \frac{F_{nt}}{f_y} = \frac{45.53 * 1000}{420} = 108.4 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select $4\phi 12$ at each corner with $A_s = 452.4 \text{ mm}^2$

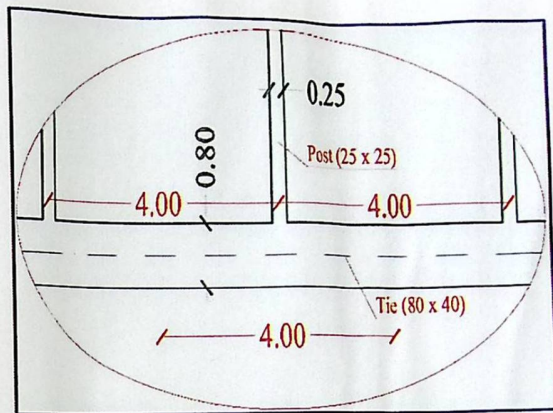


Figure (4.4.12): Post (Hanger).

...ACI appendix A-(Eqn.-6)

The end correction factor is the ratio of the actual length of the pipe to the theoretical length. It is denoted by e . The end correction factor is a function of the diameter of the pipe and the frequency of the sound. It is given by the following equation:

$$e = 0.6r$$

where r is the radius of the pipe.

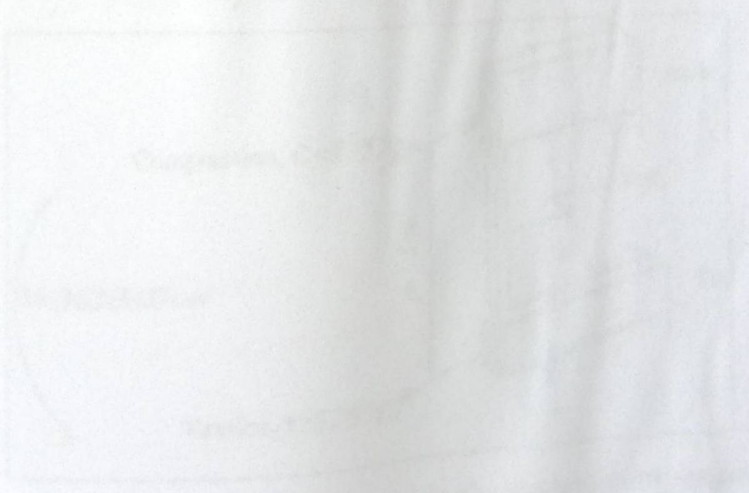


Figure 14.4.19: Graph of End Correction Factor (e) versus Radius (r).

$$W_u = 19.2 + 132 = 151.5 \text{ Kn/m}^2.$$

$$\text{Arch reaction} = 0.5P_u + \frac{w \times L}{2} = 3324 \text{ Kn}.$$

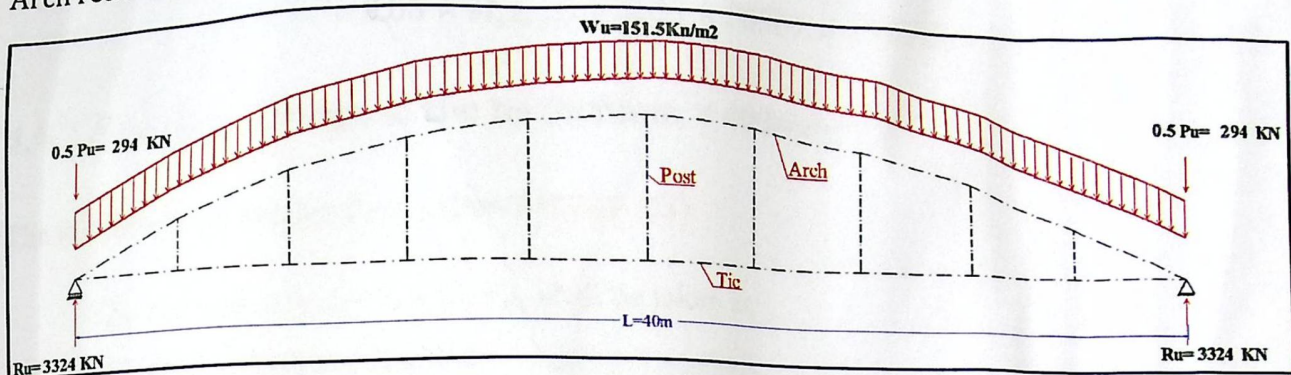


Figure (4.4.14): Final Loading condition on the arch.

The total bending on the arch equals the simple beam bending moment = $M_{simple} = \frac{wL^2}{8} =$

$$\frac{151.5 \times 40^2}{8} = 30300 \text{ Kn.m}$$

But, as mentioned previously, the bending moment is transformed into tension force inside the tie, and compression force inside the arch (compression strut), except a very small value of bending moment, due to elastic deformation of the tie, is resisted by the arch itself:

1. 95% of simple bending moment is resisted by tension in the tie, and compression in the arch:

$$C = T = \frac{0.95 \times M_{simple}}{f} = \frac{0.95 \times 30300}{5} = 5757 \text{ Kn}.$$

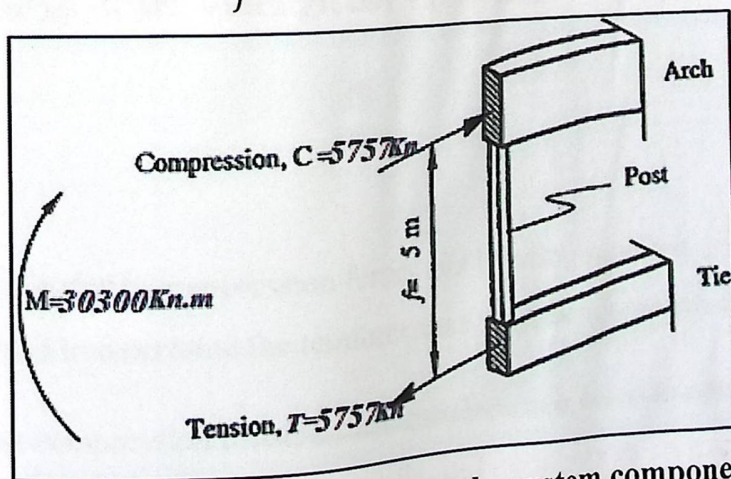


Figure (4.4.15): Internal Forces inside the system components.

2. 5% of simple bending moment is resisted by the arch:

$$M_u = 0.05 \times M_{simple} = 0.05 \times 30300 = 1515 \text{ Kn.m.}$$

4.4.2.5 Step 5: Design of the tie (800mm × 400mm):

The tie resists only tension forces ($P_u=T=5757 \text{ Kn}$)

The nominal strength of a tie, F_{nt} shall be taken as:

Internal Force = External Force

$$F_{nt} = A_{ts} f_y \quad (\text{For non-prestressed ties})$$

...ACI appendix A-(Eqn.-6)

Where:

A_{ts} : is the area of required tensile reinforcement.

$$A_{ts} = \frac{F_{nt}}{f_y} = \frac{5757 * 1000}{420} = 13707 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select 18Ø32 with $A_s = 14476.87 \text{ mm}^2$

Use Ø8 ties @250 mm

4.4.2.6 Step 6: Design of the main girder (1600mm × 400mm):

$$P_u=C=5757 \text{ Kn}$$

$$M_u=1515 \text{ Kn.m}$$

The section is subjected to compression forces and bending moment, so the design interaction diagram is used to determine the reinforcement for this compression member:

“The more general terms compression members and members subjected to combined axial load and bending are sometimes used to refer to columns, walls, and members in concrete trusses or frames. These may be vertical, inclined, or horizontal. A column is a special case of a compression member that is vertical” (Reinforced Concrete Mechanics and Design- James G. McGregor- page 500)

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

Slenderness: $\frac{KL}{r} \leq 22$

System about x-axis

$$\frac{KL}{r} \leq 22 = \frac{1 \times 397}{0.3 \times 40} = 44.1 > 22 \rightarrow \text{Long Column}$$

System about y-axis

$$\frac{KL}{r} \leq 22 = \frac{1 \times 397}{0.3 \times 180} = 7.35 > 22 \rightarrow \text{Short Column}$$

$$e = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{1515}{5757} = 0.263 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{e}{h} = \frac{0.263}{1.6} = 0.164 \text{ m}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h/10 = 1.6/10 = 0.16 = 160 \text{ mm (controls)} \\ \text{or} \\ 25 \text{ mm} \end{array} \right. \text{ (whichever is larger)}$$

(0.004m is not so sufficient difference to affect the concentricity of compression member)

It'll be considered as axially loaded column loaded with: $P_u = 5757 \text{ Kn}$.

Design rules from ACI for tied rectangular reinforced sections:

Assume $\rho_g = 0.08 \geq 0.015 \geq 0.01$, $A_s = 0.015A_g$

1. Selection of member's dimensions:

$$\phi \times P_{n_{max}} = P_u = \phi \times 0.8 \times [0.85 \times f_c'(A_g - A_s) + A_s \times f_y], \phi = 0.65 \text{ (for tied column)}.$$

$$5757 \times 10^3 = 0.65 \times 0.8 \times [0.85 \times 24(A_g - 0.015A_g) + 0.015A_g \times 420]$$

$$A_g = \frac{5757 \times 10^3}{13.72} = 419457.22 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_g = 419457.22 \text{ mm}^2 = t_g \times b = 1600 \times b$$

$$b_{req} = 262.2 \text{ mm}$$

try $b = 300 \text{ mm}$

$$A_g = 1600 \times 300 = 480000 \text{ mm}^2$$

2. Selection of reinforcement area:

$$5757 \times 10^3 = 0.65 \times 0.8 \times [0.85 \times 24((1600 \times 300) - A_s) + A_s \times 420]$$

$$A_s = \left[\frac{5757 \times 10^3}{0.65 \times 0.8} - 1279153.85 \right] \frac{1}{399.6} = 3201.1 \text{ mm}^2$$

Select 28Ø16 with $A_s = 5629.73 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\rho_g = \frac{A_s}{A_g} = \frac{5629.73}{1600 \times 300} = 0.012 > 0.01 \quad \text{Ok}$$

Selection of Ties:

Select $\phi_{\text{stirrups}} = 10 \text{ mm}$.

Spacing of ties:

Spacing not to exceed:

$$S \leq 16 \times \phi_{\text{vertical bars}} = 16 \times 20 = 320 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq 48 \times \phi_{\text{stirrups}} = 48 \times 10 = 480 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \leq \text{minimum dimension of column} = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 300 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \text{controls.}$$

Use $\phi 10$ ties @200 mm

Spacing of bars (short direction)

$$\text{Clear space} = \frac{300 - 40 \times 2 - 10 \times 2 - 20 \times 2}{1} = 160 \text{ mm} > 150 \text{ mm.} \quad \text{ok}$$

Spacing of bars (long direction)

$$\text{Clear space} = \frac{1600 - 40 \times 2 - 10 \times 2 - 20 \times 8}{7} = 191.42 \text{ mm} > 150 \text{ mm.} \quad \text{ok}$$

4.4.2.7 Step 7: Design of columns:

a) *Vertical loads* on the columns are the summation of the following:

1. Self-weight = $1.2 \times \gamma_c \times h \times b \times a = 1.2 \times 25 \times 2 \times 0.3 \times 7 = 126 \text{ Kn}$

2. Reaction from the wall beam = $1.2 \times \gamma_{block} \times h \times b \times l = 1.2 \times 15 \times 2 \times .2 \times 5 = 36 \text{ Kn}$

3. Arch reaction = 3324 Kn

Total load: $P_u = 3486 \text{ Kn}$

b) *Horizontal loads* on the columns due to wind loads:

According to Jordanian code the wind load will be calculated as follows:

Basic wind speed $V = 35 \text{ m/s}$ [assumed]

Design speed:-

$$V_z = V \times S_1 \times S_2 \times S_3 \text{ [Jordanian code 4/5/4 page 73]}$$

$S_1 = 1$ [Jordanian code No. 13]

$S_2 = 0.74$ [Jordanian code No. 14]

$S_3 = 1$ [Jordanian code No. 15]

$$V_z = 35 \times 1 \times 0.74 \times 1 = 25.9 \text{ m/s}$$

Dynamic wind pressure:-

$$q = 0.613 (V_z)^2 \text{ [Jordanian eq. 6]}$$

$$q = 0.613 (25.9)^2 = 411.2 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$q = 0.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$ will be applied.

$0.4 \text{ KN/m}^2 \times 6 = 2.4 \text{ KN/m}$ at the column.

Wind strike the building (total height = 11m), from the west, which is resisted by the strong side (long side) of column, and by analyzing the wind force on the column, a trivial value appears so we neglected it.

Design:

System about x-axis (braced):

$$\frac{KL}{r} \leq 22 = \frac{1 \times 400}{0.3 \times 30} = 44.44 > 22 \rightarrow \text{Long Column}$$

System about y-axis (unbraced):

$$\frac{KL}{r} \leq 22 = \frac{1 \times 600}{0.3 \times 200} = 10 < 22 \rightarrow \text{Short Column}$$

Column will be designed about the x-axis due to critical situation:

By using the Interaction Diagram:

System about y-axis (in x-direction)

$$\text{min. } e = 0.015 + 0.03h = 0.015 + 0.03 \times 2 = 0.075 \text{ m} = 7.5 \text{ cm.} \dots \text{ACI 318-08 10.12.3.2}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{h} = \frac{2000 - 40 \times 2 - 10 \times 2 - 25}{2000} = 0.583$$

$$\frac{\phi \times p_n}{A_g} = \frac{p_u}{A_g} = \frac{3486/1000}{(0.3 \times 2)} = 5.81 \text{ Mpa} = 0.842 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\frac{\phi \times M_n}{A_g \times h} = \frac{M_u}{A_g \times h} = \frac{748.63/1000}{(0.3 \times 2 \times 0.3)} = 2.34 \text{ mpa} = 0.34 \text{ ksi}$$

Simulate these values on the interaction diagram:

For $\frac{y}{h} = 0.75 \rightarrow \rho_g = 0.0138$

For $\frac{y}{h} = 0.90 \rightarrow \rho_g = 0.012$

By interpolation ρ_g at $\frac{y}{h} = 0.88 \rightarrow \rho_g = 0.0122$

$A_{S_{req}} = \rho_g \times A_g = 0.0122 \times 500 \times 800 = 4880 \text{ mm}^2$

Select 6Ø22 for both top & bottom = (24 Ø22) and 4Ø12 for both faces .

4.4.2.8 Step 8: Design of isolated footing (F1):

Design of Isolated footing (Under Column C1):

f'_c	f_y
24 Mpa	420Mpa

Load Calculation:-

Column dimensions	all. soil pressure	Soil density	Surcharge load
(40*200) cm	491.5 KN,	18.5 KN/m ³	5 KN/ m ²

- From column (C1): (DL & LL)

* factored load $p_u = 3324 \text{ Kn}$

* Column dimensions = 40 cm*200 cm

* Allowable soil pressure = 491.5 KN/ m²

* Soil density = 18.5 KN/m³

Calculating the weight of footing, soil, and Surcharge :

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

- Weight of footing (assume $h_{footing} = 60 \text{ cm}$)

$$W_{footing} = 0.25 * 60 = 15 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

* Soil weight = $0.6 * 18.5 = 11.1 \text{ KN/m}^2$

- Total Surcharge load foundation:

$$WT = \text{Soil weight} + W_{footing} + \text{Surcharge load} = 11.1 + 15 + 5 = 31.1 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- Net soil pressure q_{net} :

$$q_{net} = 491.5 - 31.1 = 460.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- Required sizes of footing:

$$A_{required} = \frac{P_n}{q_{net}} = \frac{3324}{1.4 * 460} = 5.16 \text{ m}^2$$

a=2.3m b= 3.6

$h_{footing}$	$W_{footing}$	W_{soil}	WT	q_{net}	$A_{required}$
60cm	15 KN/m ²	11.1 KN	31.1 K	460.4KN/m ²	8.28m ²

Bearing pressure = $3324 / 8.28 = 401.45 \text{ KN/m}^2$

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

$V_u = 401.45 * 0.445 * 3.6 = 643.12 \text{ KN}$

$\phi V_c = \frac{0.75}{6} \sqrt{24} * 2300 * 505 = 711.2 \text{ KN}$

$\phi V_c > V_u$

	d (mm)	h (mm)
φ		
0:	505	60

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

- Weight of footing (assume $h_{footing} = 60 \text{ cm}$)

$$W_{footing} = 0.25 * 60 = 15 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

* Soil weight = $0.6 * 18.5 = 11.1 \text{ KN/m}^2$

- Total Surcharge load foundation:

$$WT = \text{Soil weight} + W_{footing} + \text{Surcharge load} = 11.1 + 15 + 5 = 31.1 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- Net soil pressure q_{net} :

$$q_{net} = 491.5 - 31.1 = 460.4 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- Required sizes of footing:

$$A_{required} = \frac{P_n}{q_{net}} = \frac{3324}{1.4 * 460} = 5.16 \text{ m}^2$$

$$a = 2.3 \text{ m} \quad b = 3.6$$

$h_{footing}$	$W_{footing}$	W_{soil}	WT	q_{net}	A _{required}
60cm	15 KN/m ²	11.1 KN	31.1 K	460.4KN/m ²	8.28m ²

$$\text{Bearing pressure} = 3324 / 8.28 = 401.45 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

$$V_u = 401.45 * 0.445 * 3.6 = 643.12 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c = \frac{0.75}{6} \sqrt{24} * 2300 * 505 = 711.2 \text{ KN}$$

$$\phi V_c > V_u$$

	d (mm)	h (mm)
Φ		
O.C.	505	60

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

Check for Two Way shear Action (Punching).

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

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

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

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

Where:

$$\beta_c = \frac{\text{Column Length (a)}}{\text{Column Width (b)}} = \frac{200}{40} = 5$$

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

$$b_o = 2(0.4 + 0.505) + 2(2 + 0.505) = 6.86 \text{ m.}$$

$\alpha_s = 40$for interior column

$$\phi.V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta_c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{6} * \left(1 + \frac{2}{5} \right) * \sqrt{24} * 6.86 * 0.505 * 10^3 = 2970 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi.V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_o} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{12} * \left(\frac{40 * 0.505}{6.86} + 2 \right) * \sqrt{24} * 6.86 * 0.505 * 10^3 = 5244.8 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi.V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{3} * \sqrt{24} * 6.86 * 0.505 * 10^3 = 2121 \text{ kN} \quad \text{.....control}$$

β_c	b_o (m)	α_s	$\phi.V_c$ (kN)
5	6.86	40	2121

$$V_u = 3324 - (2.505 * 0.905 * 401.45) = 2414 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 2414 \text{ kN} < \phi V_c = 2121 \text{NOT OK}$$

Try $h = 700 \text{ mm}$

$$d = 700 - 75 - 20 = 605 \text{ mm}$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

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

$$b_o = 2(0.4 + 0.605) + 2(2 + 0.605) = 7.22 \text{ m.}$$

ϕ	d (mm)	Try h(mm)
0.75	605	700

$$\phi V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta_c} \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{6} * \left(1 + \frac{2}{5} \right) * \sqrt{24} * 7.22 * 0.605 * 10^3 = 3745 \text{ kN} \quad \text{..control}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\alpha_s d}{b_o} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{12} * \left(\frac{40 * 0.605}{6.86} + 2 \right) * \sqrt{24} * 7.22 * 0.605 * 10^3 = 7393 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f'_c} b_o d = \frac{0.75}{3} * \sqrt{24} * 7.22 * 0.605 * 10^3 = 5350 \text{ kN}$$

β_c	b_o (m)	α_s	ϕV_c (kN)
5	7.22	40	3745

$$V_u = 3324 - (2.605 * 1.005 * 401.45) = 2273 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 2273 \text{ kN} < \phi V_c = 3745 \text{ OK}$$

Design for Bending Moment of long & short directions.

h (mm)	d (mm)	b(m)
700	605	3.6

$$d = 700 - 75 - 20 = 605 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 401.45 * 0.95 * 0.95 * 3.6 / 2 = 652.16 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0.85 * f'_c} = \frac{420}{0.85 * 24} = 20.59$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b * d^2} = \frac{652.16 * 10^6 / 0.9}{3600 * (605)^2} = 0.55 \text{ Mpa}$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

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

$$\rho = \frac{1}{20.59} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(20.59)(0.55)}{420}} \right) = 0.0013$$

$$A_{sreq} = 0.0013 * (3600) (605) = 1809 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{smin} = 0.0018 * b * h = 0.0018 (3600) (700) = 4536 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sreq} = 1809 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{smin} = 4536 \text{ mm}^2 \dots$$

$$A_s = 4536 \text{ mm}^2$$

Take $23\Phi 16$, $A_{s,provided} = 4624 \text{ cm}^2 > A_{s,required} = 34.85 \text{ cm}^2$

$$S = \frac{2300 - 75 * 2 - 23 * 16}{22} = 81 \text{ mm} < S_{max} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

- Step(S) is smallest of:

1. $3h = 3 * 600 = 1800 \text{ mm}$
2. 450 mm - control

$$S = 83.1 \text{ mm} < S_{,max} = 450 \text{ mm} - \text{OK}$$

Mu(KN.m)	m	Rn	ρ	Asreq(Asmin(Aspro(
652.16	20.59	0.55	0.0013	1809	4536	4624

- Check strain

Tension = Compression

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

$$4624 \times 420 = 0.85 \times 24 \times 3600 \times a$$

$$a = 26.4 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{26.4}{0.85} = 31 \text{ mm}$$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{505 - 31}{31} \times 0.003 = 0.046 > 0.005 \dots ok$$

$A_s (mm^2)$	a (mm)	c (mm)	ϵ_s
4624	26.4	31	0.046

Design Of Tension Development length of :

Clear lateral spacing = $(2300 - 75 \times 2 - 23 \times 16) / 22 = 81 \text{ mmm} > 2 \times db = 2 \times 16 = 32 \text{mm}$

Cover = $75 > 16$

Category A

$db = 16 \text{mm} < 20 \text{mm}$

$$L_d = \frac{12}{25} \times \frac{f_y}{\sqrt{f_c'}} \times \frac{\psi_t \cdot \psi_e}{\psi} \times db = \frac{12}{25} \times \frac{420}{\sqrt{24}} \times \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{1} \times 16 = 658.42 \text{mm}$$

Available length = $((2300 - 400) / 2) - 75 = 875 \text{mm}$

$875 \text{mm} > 658.42 \text{mm} \dots \dots \dots ok$

Lap splice of dowels in column :

$L_s = 0.071 f_y \cdot db$

$= 0.071 \cdot 420 \cdot 16 = 477.12 \text{ mm.}$

Use $L_s = 500 \text{ mm}$

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

فهرس الموضوعات

٦-١	الصفحات التمهيدية	
Chapter 1		
٧	المقدمة	1.1
٧	تعريف المشروع	١.٢
٨-٧	أهداف المشروع	١.٣
٨	مشكلة المشروع	١.٤
٨	المخطط الزمني لمراحل العمل بالمشروع	١.٥
Chapter ٢		
٩	لمحة عامة عن المشروع	٢.١
٩	موقع المشروع	٢.٢
٩	مساحة قطعة الأرض	٢.٣
١٠	اسباب اختيار الموقع	٢.٤
١٠	حركة الرياح في الموقع	٢.٥
١١	العناصر المعمارية	٢.٦
١١	وصف المساقط الافقية	٢.٧
١١	الطابق الارضي	٢.٧.١
١١	الطابق الاول	٢.٧.٢
١٥-١٢	وصف الواجهات	٢.٨
١٢	الواجهة الشمالية	٢.٨.١
١٣	الواجهة الجنوبية	٢.٨.٢
١٣	الواجهة الشرقية	٢.٨.٣
١٤	الواجهة الغربية	٢.٨.٤
١٥	وصف الحركة	٢.٩
Chapter ٣		
١٦	الهدف من التصميم الانشائي	٣.١
١٦	الاحمال وأنواعها	٣.٢
١٧	الاحمال الميتة	٣.٢.١
١٧	الاحمال الحية	٣.٢.٢
١٨	الاحمال البيئية	٣.٢.٣
١٨	احمال الزلزال	٣.٢.٣.١
١٨	احمال الرياح	٣.٢.٣.٢
١٨	احمال الثلوج	٣.٢.٣.٣
١٨	العناصر الانشائية المستخدمة	٣.٣
١٩	بلاطات العصب	٣.٣.١
٢٠	البلاطات المصمتة	٣.٣.١.١
٢١	الجسور	٣.٣.٢
٢٢	الاعمدة	٣.٣.٣
٢٢	جدران القص	٣.٣.٤
٢٣	الاساسات	٣.٣.٥
٢٣	الادراج	٣.٣.٦
٢٤	برامج الحاسوب المستخدمة	٣.٤
٢٥		
Chapter 4		
		4.1
25	Introduction.	4.2
26	Analysis and Design of the Club House Building Unit	4.2.1
26-38	Design of rib 1	4.2.1.1
26	factored loads	4.2.1.2
26	Slab Thickness calculation	4.2.1.3
26	Calculation of Minimum Thickness	4.2.1.4
27	Calculations of Dead load	

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

28	Calculations of Live load	
28	Design of Topping	4.2.1.5
28	Calculation of Dead load	4.2.1.6
28	Calculation of live load	4.2.1.6.1
29	Shrinkage and temperature reinforcement must be provided	4.2.1.6.2
30	Design of rib	4.2.1.6.3
31	Loading and analysis	4.2.1.7
32	Flexural Design	4.2.1.7.1
34	Design for Positive Moment	4.2.1.7.2
35	Design for Negative Moment	4.2.1.7.3
37	Design Rib (R1) For Shear	4.2.1.7.4
39-50	of Beam (B5)	4.2.1.8
40	Design of flexure	4.2.2
40	Design of Positive moment	4.2.2.1
45	Design of negative moment	4.2.2.1.1
47	Design of shear	4.2.2.1.2
51	Two Way Ribbed Slab	4.2.2.2
51	Check Slab Thickness	4.2.3
52	Determination of factored Load	4.2.3.1
53	Resultant Moments On Slab	4.2.3.2
54	Positive moment from dead and live load	4.2.3.3
56	Negative Reinforcement	4.2.3.3.1
59	Shear Design	4.2.3.3.2
60-62	Design of Column	4.2.3.4
60	Load Calculation for Column	4.2.4
60	Selecting longitudinal bars	4.2.4.1
60	Design of Ties	4.2.4.1.1
61	Check for code requirements	4.2.4.1.2
61	Check Slenderness Effect	4.2.4.1.3
63-90	Design of rectangular tanks	4.2.4.2
63	ACI code basic design considerations for environmental concrete structures	4.3
63	Thicknesses of Walls and Base Sections	4.3.1
64	Control of cracking	4.3.2
65	Waterstops	4.3.3
65	Base Fixity	4.3.4
65	Loading Conditions	4.3.5
66	Overload Factors	4.3.6
67	Calculation of loads	4.3.7
67	Loads on Walls	4.3.8
68	Loads on Base Slabs	4.3.8.1
69-71	Structural Analysis of the Tank walls	4.3.8.2
69	Approximate Method for Rectangular Tanks	4.3.9
71	Design of tank walls against bending moments	4.3.9.1
73	Design of Tank's Base Slab	4.3.10
74	Rigidity of tank's base slab	4.3.11
75	Subgrade modulus of the base slab	4.3.11.1
76	Structural Analysis and Design of Tank Base	4.3.11.2
81	Design of shear force (check for base thickness)	4.3.11.3
82	Design against bending moment	4.3.11.4
	Design of tank's two way solid slab	4.3.11.5
86	Limit deflection	4.3.12
		4.3.12.1

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

87	Slab section for "exterior beams	4.3.12.2
88	Determination of factored Loads	4.3.12.3
88	Determination of Dead load	4.3.12.4
89	Resultant Moments On Slab	4.3.12.5
90-122	Design of Training Hall	4.4
90	System: Reinforced Concrete Arches	4.4.1
90	Background theory	4.4.1.1
91	Design of the Arch with a Tie	4.4.1.2
91	Analysis of the Arched Girder System	4.4.1.3
93	Layout of a Hall Covered by an Arched Girder	4.4.2
96	Design of the one way solid slab	4.4.2.1
104	Design of secondary Beams	4.4.2.2
109	Design of the Hanger	4.4.2.3
110	Design of the Arch	4.4.2.4
112	Design of the tie	4.4.2.5
112	Design of the main girder	4.4.2.6
115	Design of columns	4.4.2.7
117	Design of isolated footing	4.4.2.8

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

فهرس الصور

Chapter 1		
9	صورة جوية لقطعة الارض	1-2
Chapter 2		
12	الواجهة الشمالية	2-3
13	الواجهة الجنوبية	2-4
13	الواجهة الشرقية	2-5
14	الواجهة الغربية	2-6
15	Section A-A	2-7
15	Section B-B	2-8
Chapter 3		
19	بعض العناصر الإنشائية المكونة للمنشأة	3-1
20	بلاطة العصب ذات الاتجاه الواحد	3-2
21	بلاطة المصمتة	3-3
21	جسر مسحور	3-4
22	بعض أنواع الاعمدة المسلحة	3-5
23	جدران القص	3-6
23	الأساسات المنفردة	3-7
24	مقطع في الدرج	3-8
Chapter 4		
26	Spans Lengths for Rib	4-1
27	One way rib slab	4-2
31	Shear & Moment Envelopes Envelop	4-3
39	Beam Geometry	4-4
39	Load of Beam	4-5
40	Moment Envelop for Beam	4-6
40	Shear Envelop for Beam	4-7
51	Plan and Section in Two Way Ribbed Slab	4-8
62	Section of Column	4-9
66	Condition 1	4-3-1
66	Condition 1	4-3-2
66	Condition 1	4-3-3
66	Condition 1	4-3-4
67	Loads on wall due to water	

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

	pressure	
68	Loads on long walls	4-3-5
68	Loads on short walls	4-3-6
71	Loads on wall due to Water's pressure	4-3-7
71	Analysis Results Table (walls): Loading Case 2(Soil only)	4-3-8
77	Soil's reaction of ground slab	4-3-9
78	Bending moment in x direction	4-3-10
79	Bending moment in y direction	4-3-11
80	Shear force in x direction	4-3-12
80	Shear force in x direction	4-3-13
86	Slab	4-3-14
87	Beam section	4-3-14
88	Beam section	4-3-15
90	Parts of the simple beam that resists loads	4-4-1
91	The concept of R/C arches	4-4-2
92	Geometry of the Arch with a tie	4-4-3
94	An arched girder supporting a roof with variable levels	4-4-4
96	System of one way solid slab of hall's roof	4-4-5
97	Inclined loads on one way solid slab	4-4-6
99	System of one way solid slab of hall's roof with loading	4-4-7
99	Shear force at the critical section – Slab	4-4-8
100	Moment at the face of supports – Solid Slab	4-4-9
104	Geometry of the secondary beam	4-4-10
104	Dead & live loads on the secondary beam	4-4-10

GRADUATION PROJECT-DESIGN OF TRAINING CENTER UNITS

105	Shear and Moment Envelope Diagrams	4-4-11
109	Post (Hanger).	4-4-12
110	Concentrated Loads on Arch Joints	4-4-13
110	Final Loading condition on the arch	4-4-14
110	Internal Forces inside the system components	4-4-15

فهرس الجدول

Chapter 1		
٨	المخطط الزمني لمراحل العمل بالمشروع	١-١
Chapter 3		
17	الكثافة النوعية للمواد المستخدمة في البناء	3-1
19	أحمال الثلوج بناءً على ارتفاع المنشأة عن سطح البحر حسب الكود الأردني	3-2
Chapter 4		
70	Properties of wall materials	4-3-1
70	Wall's Geometric properties	4-3-2
70	Live Load Surcharge	4-3-3
70	Analysis Results Table (walls): Loading Case 1(water only)	4-3-4
71	Analysis Results Table (walls): Loading Case 2(Soil only)	4-3-5
81	Envelope Results Table: Maximum internal forces	4-3-6
88	Dead Load Calculation	4-3-7
95	Positions of System's Joints	4-4-1