

- Phases
  - Phase 1: uncracked section.
  - Phase 2: linear cracked section.
  - Phase 3: Non linear cracked section.

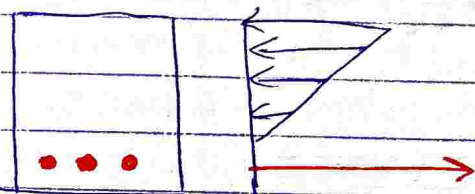
• Nominal strength: the largest strength can be applied on the section.

$\phi M_n \geq M_u$   
 from the materials prop.  $\leftarrow$   $\rightarrow$  from the structural analysis

• Example  $\Rightarrow$  phase 1.  
Before

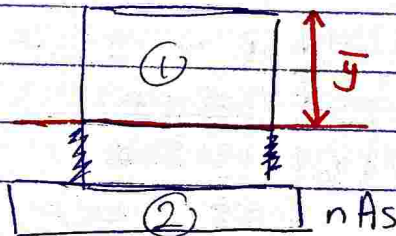
$M_{cr} = 69 \text{ kN.m}$

• Example: Like the example before  
But  $M = 120 \text{ kN.m}$



$\Rightarrow 69 < 120 \Rightarrow$  phase (2)

#	A	y	Ay
1	250y	y/2	125y <sup>2</sup>
2	11776	600	~



$\rightarrow$   $J_c$   $\rightarrow$   $J_c$   $\rightarrow$   $J_c$   
 Concrete  $J_c$   
 Reinforcement  $J_c$

$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum Ay}{\sum A} = 167.94 \text{ mm}$

#	I''	A	D	AD	I'' + AD <sup>2</sup>
1	BH <sup>3</sup> /3	~	~	~	~
2	0	11776	600-168	~	~

$I = 2.6 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$

- In this case the stress on the concrete will increase
- But the stress in the steel will increase more, because we remove the concrete.

$$\cdot \sigma_{max, c} = 120 \times 10^6 \times 168 / 2.6 \times 10^9 = 7.75 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\cdot f_s = n \sigma_c = 8 (120 \times 10^6 \times (600 - 168) / 2.6 \times 10^9) = 159.5 \text{ MPa}$$

~~XXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXX~~

### Phase 3: Nominal Strength

**Reinforced**

في حال انه مساحة  
 التسليح أكبر، فإن  
 التسليح يتحمل  
 قبل  
 $\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$   
 في حين الضرب في  
 الكونكريت أول

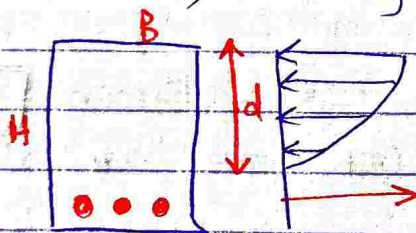
1- under reinforced: -  
 steel fails before.

2- Balanced: -

steel and the concrete fails in the same time

3- Over-reinforced:

concrete fails before, economically



من تصميم خرسانية  
 مساحة، يتناول إنه  
 الضرب يكون التسليح أول  
 لأنه الكونكريت  
 Brittle last.  
 بصرفه فيار بين  
 Warning

• Reinforcement ratio

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{Bd}$$

↳ effective depth

$$\rho \gg \rho_b \rightarrow$$

concrete fails before

$$\rho = \rho_b \rightarrow$$

at the same time

$$\rho \ll \rho_b \rightarrow$$

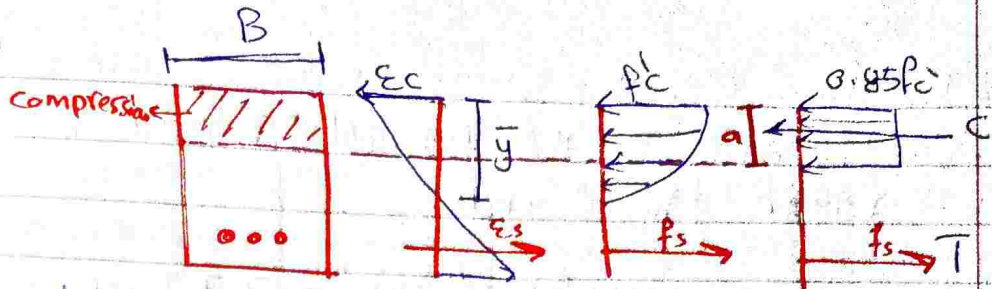
tension control section

# \* Whitney Block distribution: -

• Example :-

Phase 3 :-

[Flexural formula] ما ينسجم  
 لأننا نقرأ  
 من خطي



$$a = \beta_1 \bar{y}$$

$$0.65 \leq \beta_1 \leq 0.8$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.85 - 0.05 \left[ \frac{f_c' - 28}{7} \right] \Rightarrow \text{بتقل مع زيادة Reinforcement}$$

$$C = 0.85 f_c' (aB)$$

$$T = f_s \times A_s$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C = 0.85 f_c' (aB) \\ T = f_s \times A_s \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow T = C \Rightarrow \text{Equ}$$

$$a = \frac{f_s A_s}{0.85 f_c' B}$$

$$\rightarrow M_n = C (d - a/2) = f_s A_s (d - a/2)$$

→ failure in concrete → ultimate strain =  $0.003 = \epsilon_u$   
 the strain in steel must have a value =  $0.004 \epsilon_s$

Hook's law  $\sigma = E \epsilon$  ← Elastic المنطقة المرنة

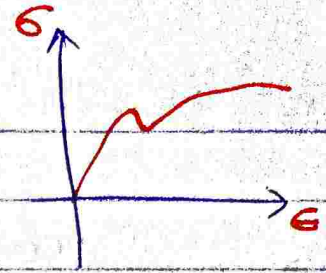
الكونكريت يفقد حال non-Elastic Region

• Suppose :-

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

$$E_s = E$$

$$E_y = 0.0021$$



~~0.004 = yield stress strain~~  
 ~~$E_s \cdot E_y$~~   
~~yield~~  
~~stress strain~~  
~~AIC~~

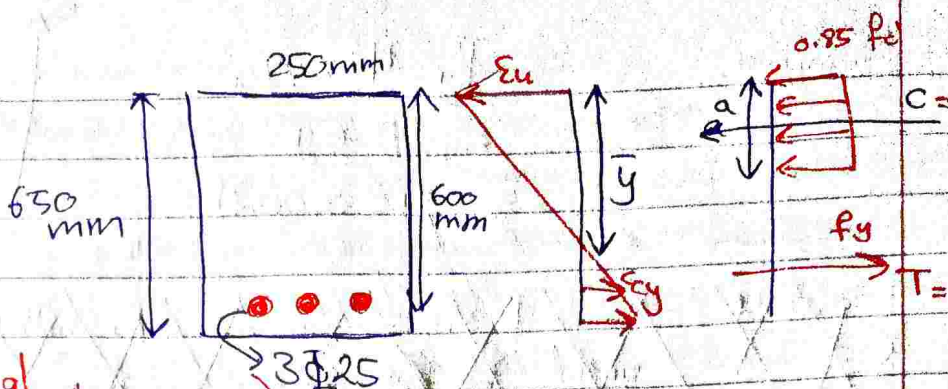
• In the AIC - code: The failure in the beam happened when the strain in the steel reach double value of its yield strain.



That's help to determine the perfect strain for cement.

• Example:

$f_c = 28 \text{ MPa}$   
 $f_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$



• Calculate (Nominal moment Capacity)

• Calculate the Strain in Concrete and Steel at failure?

$T = C$

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

$\Rightarrow a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c b}$

$a = \frac{3 \times 25^2 \times \pi/4 \times 420}{0.85 \times 28 \times 250}$

$T, C \Rightarrow \text{same}$

$= 103.9 \text{ mm}$

$\Rightarrow M_n = \text{force} \times \text{arm} = A_s \times f_y$

$= 3 \times 25^2 \times \pi/4 \times 420 \left( d - \frac{a}{2} \right) =$

$= 339 \times 10^4 \text{ N}\cdot\text{mm}$

$= 339 \text{ KN}\cdot\text{m}$   
 بعد السيل  
 عن الكانة العليا

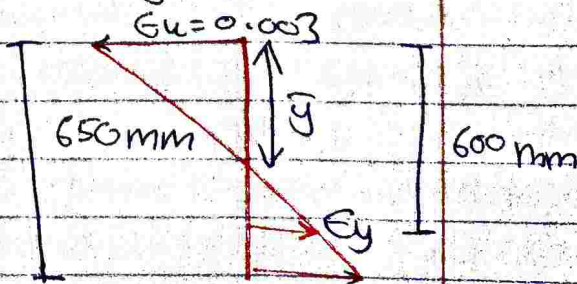
عند هاتي الطولية  
 راج بصير في فيلر  
 بالبيم

N  
 mm  
 MPa

$\Rightarrow a = \beta_1 \bar{y} \Rightarrow 103.9 = 0.85 \bar{y} \Rightarrow \bar{y} = 122.2 \text{ mm}$

$\frac{\epsilon_u}{\bar{y}} = \frac{\epsilon_s}{d - \bar{y}} \Rightarrow \epsilon_s = \frac{d - \bar{y}}{\bar{y}} \epsilon_c$

$\epsilon_s = 0.017$



• بيلس ال yield بال سيل ← 0.002

• يعني ~~من السيل~~ ومن السيل زهان ~~لا~~ yield

• لما بصير في فيلر بال (concrete) معناه انه صابر

في الفيلر بال سيل من سيل

◆ **Balanced sections** ( $E_c = E_u, E_s = E_y$ )

Steel  $E_y = 0.0021$   $E_u = 0.003$   
 $d$   $b$  concrete

◆ **Find the Balanced steel ratio ( $P_b$ )**

$T = C$   
 $A_s f_y = 0.85 f_c' a b \Rightarrow a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b}$  — (1)

$\frac{E_u}{\bar{y}} = \frac{E_y}{d - \bar{y}} \Rightarrow \bar{y} = d \frac{E_u}{E_u + E_y}$  — (2)

Sub in (1)  $\beta_1 \bar{y} = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b}$   
 $\beta_1 \bar{y} = A_s f_y / 0.85 f_c' b$

$\beta_1 d \frac{E_u}{E_u + E_y} = \frac{A_s f_y}{0.85 f_c' b}$  — (3)

Reinforcement ratio  $\rho = \frac{A_s}{Bd} \Rightarrow A_s = \rho B d$

Sub. In (3)

$\rho = \beta_1 \left( \frac{E_u}{E_u + E_y} \right) \times \frac{0.85 f_c'}{f_y}$   
 $0.003$   $0.002$

At ACI  $\rho_{max} \rightarrow E_c = 0.003$   
 $E_y = 0.004 \rightarrow 2 \times E_{yield} \text{ to steel.}$

$\rho_{max} = \beta_1 \left( \frac{E_u}{E_u + E_y} \right) \times \frac{0.85 f_c'}{f_y}$   
 $0.003$   $0.004$

\* ACI  $\Rightarrow$  requires tension-controlled design  
 crushing  $P_n$  yield قبل  $\leftarrow$  قبل  
 Concrete

\* maximum reinforcement ratio

$$\rho_{max} = \rho_{0.004} = 0.85 \beta_1 \left( \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \right) \left( \frac{0.003}{0.003 + 0.004} \right)$$

\* minimum reinforcement ratio: إذا ما أضناه من الاعتبار إنه  
 فعل تلج بالقتل ء راج يصير  
 ضلر بالكونكريت بدون أي  
 كذبر سبه

$$\max \left[ \frac{1.4}{f_y}, \frac{0.25 \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \right]$$

$$\rho_{max} < \rho < \rho_{min}$$

بشحن ال strain  
 بالقتل ما قبل إنه  
 0.004  
 أي هيصرفه نيلر

Which I will  
 use it in  
 design

تبصن إنه في  
 Tension failure  
 In steel  
 $\Rightarrow$  warning

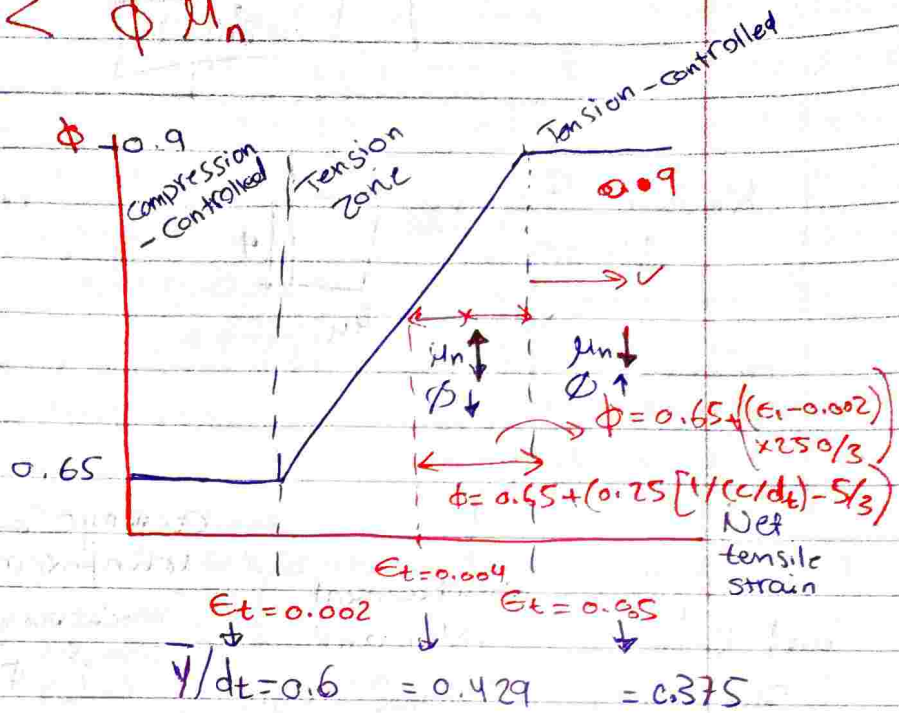
$\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{y}}{d} = \frac{\epsilon_u}{\epsilon_u + \epsilon_t} \Rightarrow$  good indication to determine  
 If we exceed reinforcement  
 limit.

CH9 + H22 لازم تعرفه نطوع الامارات هاي من الكود

In ACI code 2019

رقم التقييم ...

\*  $M_u < \phi M_n$   
 St. Analysis  $\leftarrow$



\* serviceability requirements:

• ACI  $\rightarrow$  limit for the min. depth of the beam depend on span continuity Table 9.3.1.1

Simply		$l/16$	} إذا ما بالترتيب في المعايير لازم في ديفليكشن ويكون لها حد (maximum deflection)
one end continuity		$l/18.5$	
Cantilever		$l/8$	

• distance between bars  $\rightarrow$  diameter of the bar  $\rightarrow$  المساحة المتعلقة فوقهم أو دونهما بينهم

$$S_{min} = \max \left[ 25\text{mm}, d_b, \frac{4}{3} d_{agg} \right]$$

$\rightarrow$  In general  $\rightarrow$  19 mm  $\rightarrow$  المساحة بعيدة كثير  
 $\rightarrow$  20 mm  $\rightarrow$  لأنه بصير كراة رقيقة أكبر يكون كراة

$\leftarrow$  إذا كان عن أكثر من بار واحد لبارات وللهم ما يجهنوا البرزانت بنجارت أكبر عدد ممكن

• Concrete clear cover  $\rightarrow$  40 mm, But if there  $\rightarrow$  weather  $\rightarrow$  50 mm  
 $\rightarrow$  Soil  $\rightarrow$  75 mm