

→ Live Load: ASCE / Jordanian Code
 7-16

✱ Design of one-way slabs

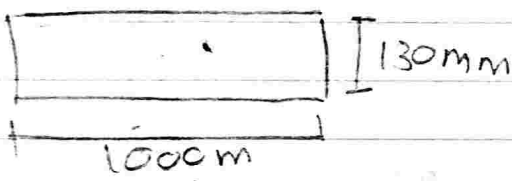
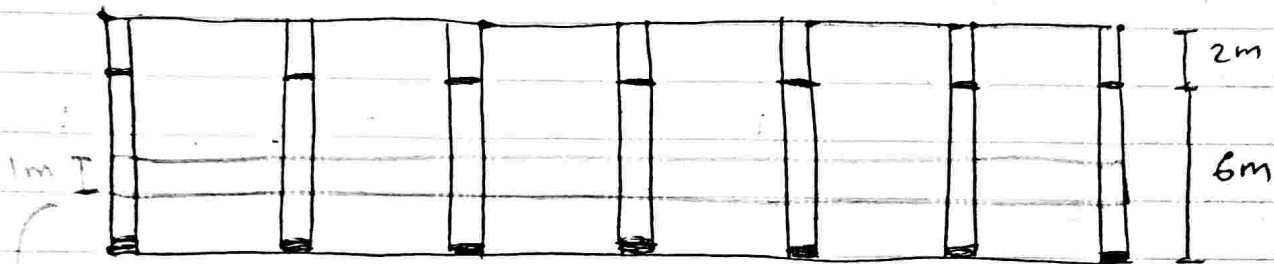
offices:-

لو كان في عنا أكثر من أقسام
 للشفرة بناخذ كج اللاتيفورد
 لكافة وحدة وبنافذ عكاس

• $w_u = 1.2WD + 1.6WL$
 $= (1.2 \times 7.94 + 1.6 \times 4.8) \times 1m$
 $= 17.21 kN/m$

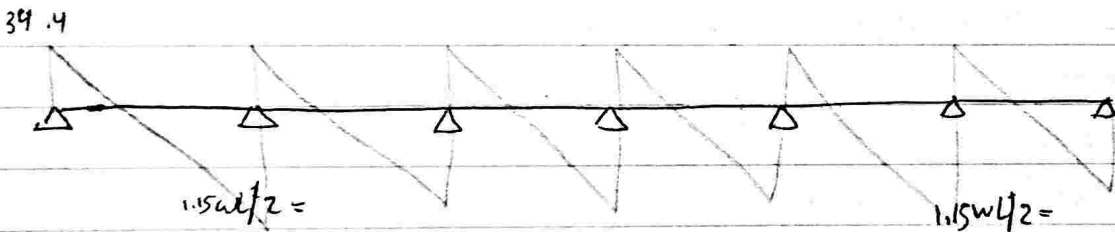
→ Turbidity
 weight

← بنفس اقسام اللود بناخذ اكثر من كمان

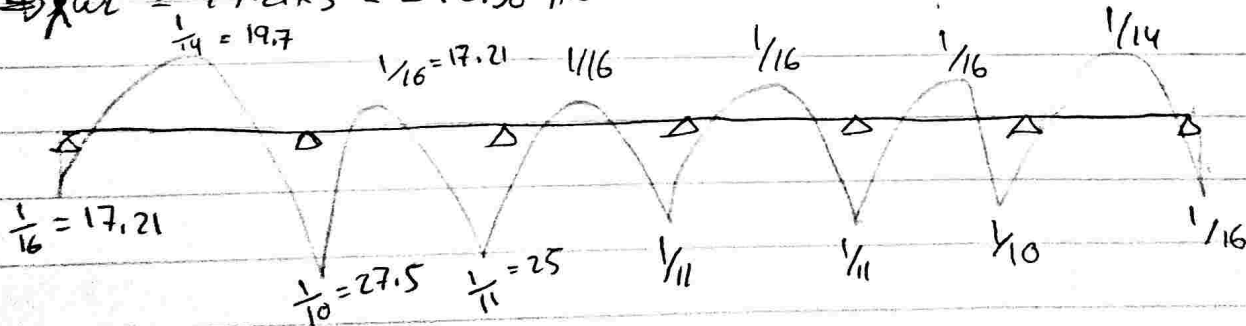


→ Equal spans ⇒ ACI Code

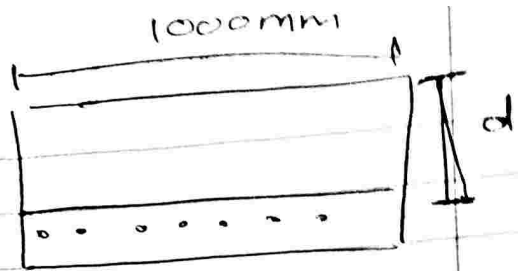
$\times WL/2$



⇒ $wL^2 = 17.21 \times 3^2 = 276.36 kN \cdot m$



⇒ Solid slab - Shear Design :-



$$\phi V_c = \phi 0.17 \sqrt{f_c'} b d$$

$$d = h - \text{clear cover} - 0.5 d_b = 130 - 20 - 7 = 103 \sim 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = \phi 0.17 \sqrt{f_c'} b d = 0.75 * 0.17 * \sqrt{28} * 1000 * 100 = 67.5 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 39.6 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \phi V_c = 67.5 \text{ kN} \rightarrow V_u < \phi V_c \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{No shear} \\ \text{reinforcement} \\ \text{needed} \end{array} \right]$$

⇒ Solid slab - Design Flexure

بني على (CSI) مونت بال (المصنوع) مونت بال

$$M_u = 16.4 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R = \frac{M_u}{\phi b d^2} = \frac{16.4 \times 10^6}{0.9 \times 1000 \times 100} = 2.18 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \text{Table A.5} \rightarrow \rho = 0.0079$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0.0079 \times 1000 \times 100 = 790 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ table A.3} \rightarrow 13 @ 170 \text{ mm} \rightarrow A_s = 759 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S_{max} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3h = 3 \times 130 = 390 \text{ mm} \\ 450 \text{ mm} \end{array} \right.$$

Check ϕ ✓
width $\rightarrow s' = 170 \text{ mm}$
 $\phi [M_n] \rightarrow A_s / R \rightarrow \rho$

$\rho > \rho_{min}$, Check $S < S_{max}$

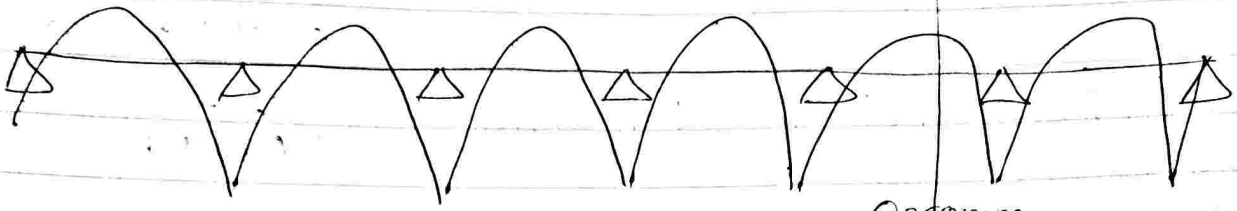
$$A_s > A_{smin} = 0.0018 b h = 234 \text{ mm}^2, \text{ Check } S < S_{max}$$

$$M_u = 19.7 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R = 2.19 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \rho = 0.0055 \rightarrow A_s = 550 \text{ mm}^2 \rightarrow \phi 13 @ 225 \text{ mm}$$

﴿تقوم البارات على وحدة الالاب اسبي شاذ﴾
 → Width of Beam 250 mm

هذا الرسم ينفوخ عنه بنسبته من النقطه الى البارات



TOP:-

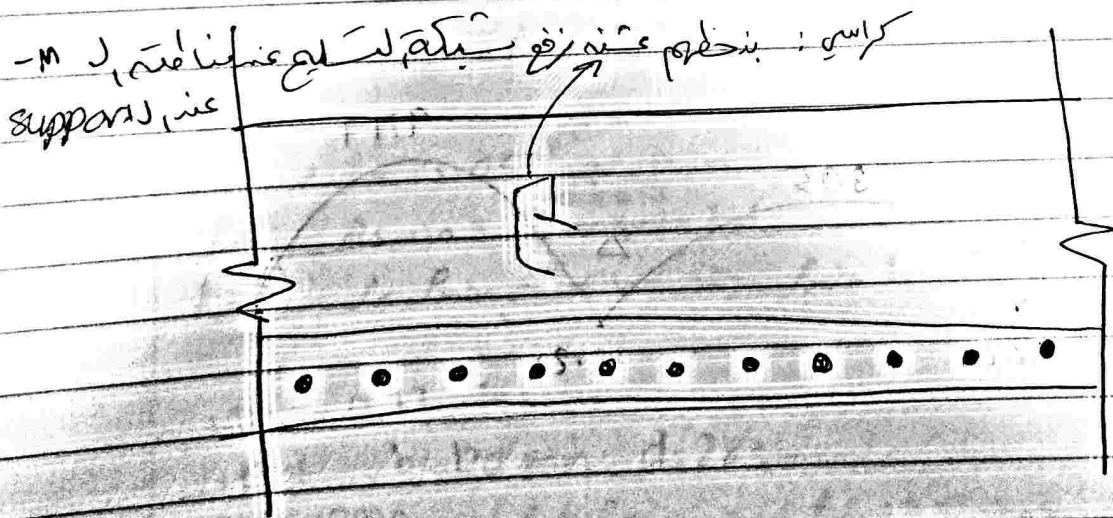
10 @ 300 mm

$\phi 13 @ 225 \text{ mm/m}$ $\phi 13 @ 170 \text{ mm}, 2.3 - 11$ " " " " $\phi 13 @ 225 \text{ mm/m}$

Bottom:-

$\phi 13 @ 225 \text{ mm}, 3 \text{ m}$ - " - " - " - "

↓ من زوايا البارات الى البارات



130 mm

Design of one way slabs:-

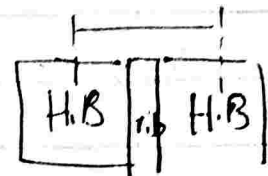
Ribbed slab:-

* Example:- \bar{n} \bar{m} \bar{h} \bar{g}

« Tributary width »

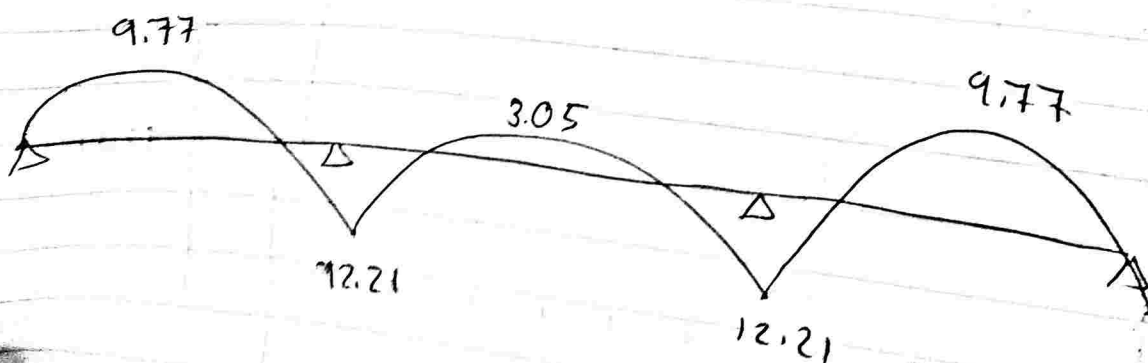
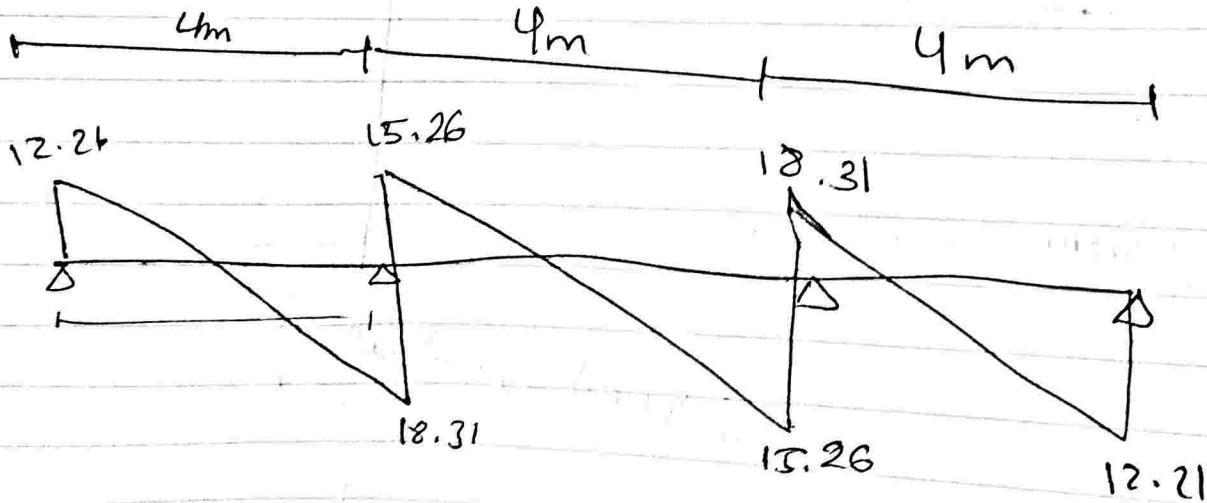
$$W_u = 1.2(9.7) + 1.6(1.9) = 14.68 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$2 \times 20 + 12 = 52 \text{ cm}$$



Tributary width = 0.52 m

$$\rightarrow \text{load per rib} = 14.68 \times \sqrt{0.52} = 7.63 \text{ kN/m}$$



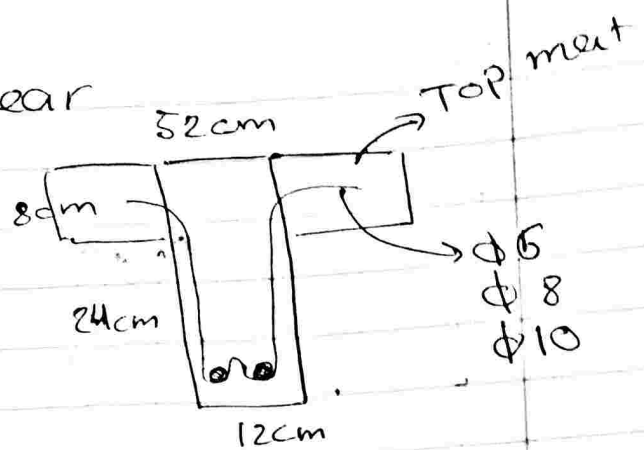
⇒ Ribbed slab - Design shear

$$\phi V_c = \phi 0.17 \sqrt{f_c} b d$$

$$d = 320 - 20 - 10 - 7$$

cover in slab

$$= 283 \text{ mm}$$



$$\phi V_c = 1.1 \times \phi 0.17 \sqrt{f_c} b d = 25.2 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 18.31 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \phi V_c > V_u \rightarrow \text{No need of Shear Reinforcement.}$$

⇒ Ribbed slab - Design flexure

- ve moment = 12.21 kN.m

→ rectangular $b = 120 \text{ mm}$ $d = 283 \text{ mm}$

$$R = 1.41 \text{ MPa}, \rho = 0.0035, A_s = 118.8 \text{ mm}^2$$

→ $2\phi 10 \rightarrow A_s = 142 \text{ mm}^2$

- +ve = 3.05 kN.m

↳ (1) $A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.0018 b d$

↳ (2) $\rho = \rho_{\text{min}} \rightarrow \text{beam} \Rightarrow \rho_{\text{min beam}} = 0.0033$

- +ve = 9.77 kN.m

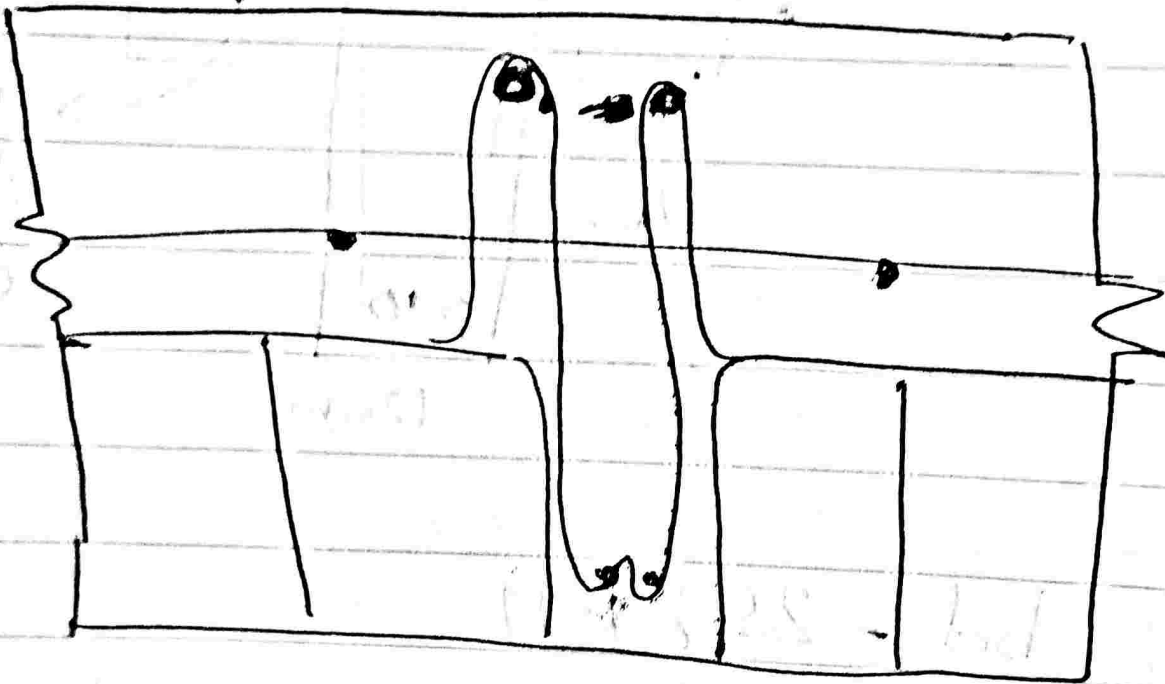
→ rect $b = 120 \text{ mm}$ $d = 283 \text{ mm}$

$$R = 1.13 \text{ MPa}, \rho \neq \rho_{\text{min}} \rightarrow \rho_{\text{min}} = 0.003$$

$$A_s = 112$$

$2\phi 10 \rightarrow A_s = 142 \text{ mm}^2$

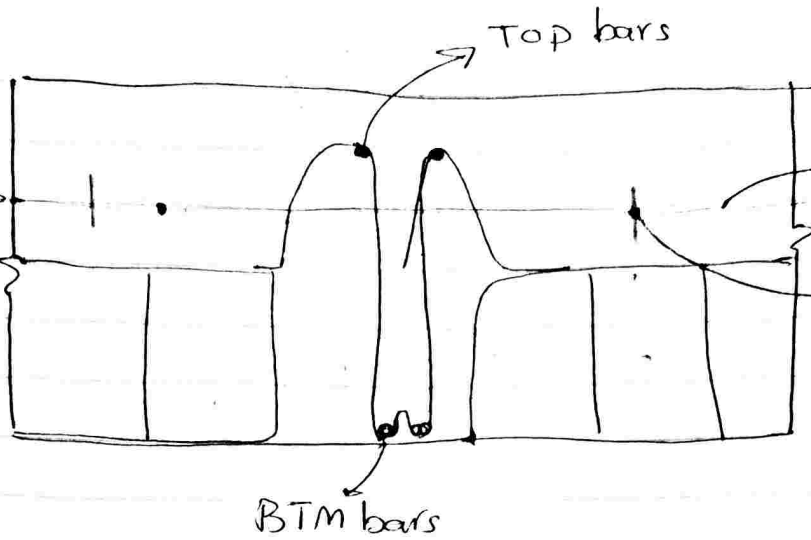
Detailing



Detailing

نسبة reinforcement
 تقاوم الشد
 $A_s = 0.0018 (80)(1000)$
 $= 144 \text{ mm}^2$
 $\phi 10 @ 300 \text{ mm}$

و نسبة
 practical
 بين 200 mm

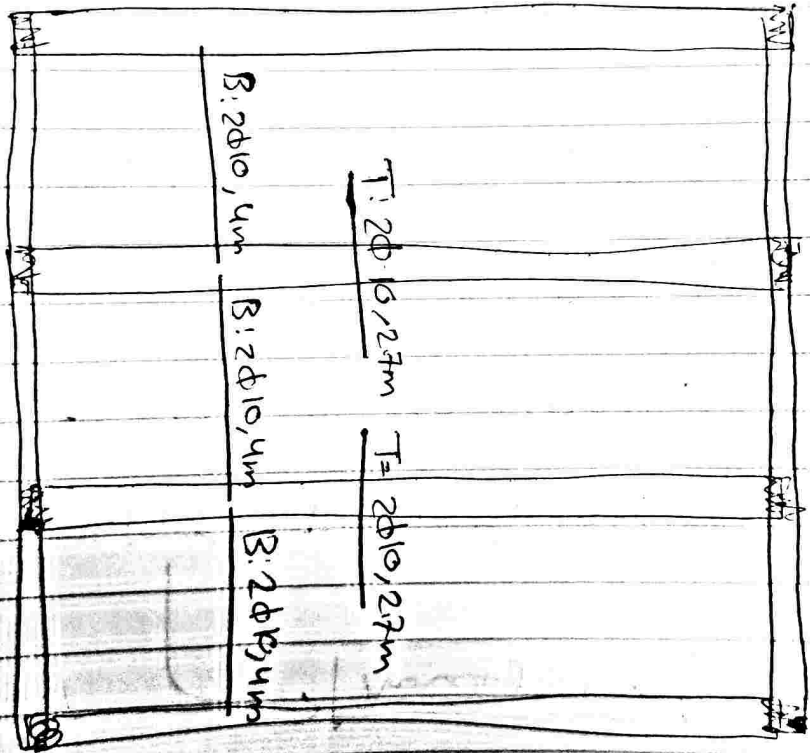


$\phi 10 @ 200 \text{ mm}$

$\phi 10 @ 50 \text{ mm}$

BTM bars

cross section



plane view

نسبة reinforcement الشد
 تقاوم الشد

« Serviceability »

⇒ Crack Control -

للازمن الحد الأدنى من التسليح، والتحكم في الشقوق.

$$S_{max} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c \\ 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

↳ clear cover for Tension

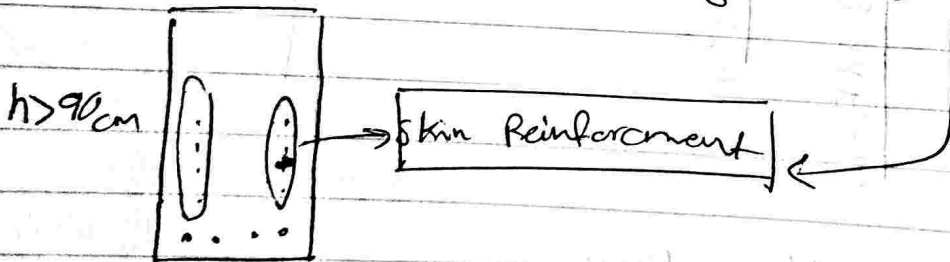
$$\text{or } (f_s = \frac{2}{3} f_y)$$

Max spacing → Minimum Number of bar

جدول (A8) يحدد الحد الأدنى من التسليح

للازمن تصميمها وال checks للمنتج

إذا زاد ارتفاع البعدين عن 90cm بطبقات لتوزيع التسليح

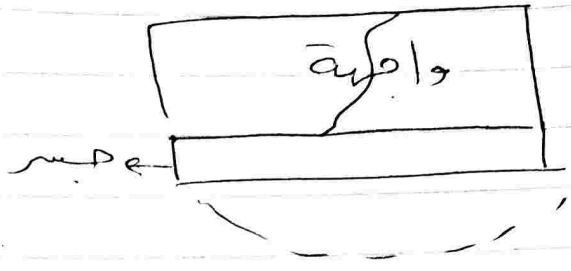


⇒ checks:-

- ① ϕM_n
- ② width
- ③ ϕ
- ④ crack control

→ deflection Control :-

← في حال صارعنا ذلك
 باليتم سبب كسر الواجهه
 التي ما يتحمل لود.
 ← في حال أيضاً
 عدم تسكير الأبواب



← أو مثلاً الآلات الخشبية
 بالاصابع

← الحد الأدنى لعمق ال (Minimum depth of Beam) & الحد الأدنى لسمك الصلابة (Minimum thickness of solid Slab)

بحسب الحساب المتكثف

← أيضاً لا نستطيع استخدام الجداول لتدريج، لذلك

← عمقها مقبول فرقاً لذلك بين (10-11) mm

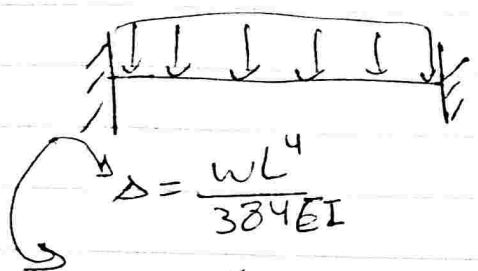
Types of deflection:-

(1) Immediate deflection:-

elastic theory:

دفع الكنتر بصير سبب اللور ،
 ينشأ بروز الدفلكنتر

w



الاقطع موجودة باللايات

بكونه أقل منه .

الصين بورت
 لأنه ليس بالفكر
 محمول عن الحيطين

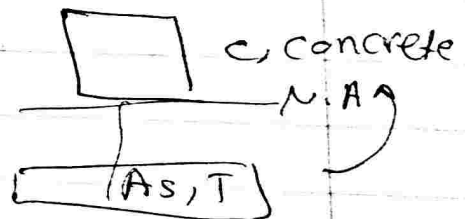
deflection depend on $\begin{cases} P \\ L \\ EI \end{cases}$

depend on:-

→ Elastic Modulus $E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c}$

→ Effective moment of Inertia (I_e):

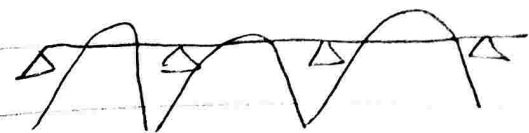
المراد بتقلص في منطقة التشنج (عند M_{cr}) بوجه
 المراد لـ $N.A$ I_{cr}



M_a : service Moment $\Rightarrow I_e \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} M_{cr}$
 عند بوجه منطقة التشنج

I_g, I_a

في علاقة خطية بين



cont. Beam
 ركنه لا يكون عن
 ودرناكس، دفلكنتر في سبب
 (max + M) ←
 (max - M) ← avg

② Long-term deflection : $\Delta_{long} = \lambda \Delta_e$
 (creep) Δ_{long} Δ_e

$(\Delta_{long} + \Delta_{elastic})$
 additional long-term deflection

$$\Delta_{long} = \lambda \Delta_e$$

additional long-term deflection

long term multiplier

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda}{1 + 5\rho'}$$

time incl. factor

Compression reinforcement ratio

$\rho' \uparrow \rightarrow \lambda \downarrow \rightarrow \Delta_{long} \downarrow$

time (months)	
3	1
6	1.2
12	1.4
60 or more	2

⇒ permissible allowable deflection

deflection

deflection limitation

• Flat roof ⇒ $\Delta_{max} \Rightarrow$ Immediate due to $\max. [L_r, S, R]$

$l/180$

• Floors ⇒ $\Delta_{max} \Rightarrow$ Immediate due to L

$l/360$

likely to be damage

• Roof or floors ⇒ $\Delta_{max} \Rightarrow$

likely to Not damage

$\Delta_{long} + \Delta_{elastic}$

$\rightarrow l/480$

$\rightarrow l/240$

→ How to calculate deflections :-

- Within the floor [Not supporting-non structural element]

- Δ_D (1) calculate immediate deflection due to DL use $(M_D \text{ and } I_D)$
 Δ_{D+L} (2) " " " " " " DL+LL " $(M_{D+L} \text{ and } I_{D+L})$
 Δ_L (3) " " " " " " $\Delta_L = (\Delta_D + L) \leftarrow \Delta_D$
 (4) compare with allowable deflection.

- Supporting - non - structural elements

- ⊗ we need to calculate deflection (dead + sustained live load)
 (1) calculate immediate deflection due to dead load + sustained live load

$$\Delta_{D+SL}$$

use (M_{D+SL}) and $I_e f(M_{D+SL})$

- (2) calculate immediate deflection due to sustained live load

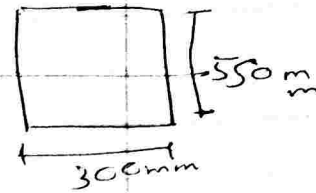
- (3) calculate the long-term deflection multiplier

- (4) calculate the total long term deflection

$$\Delta_{long} = \Delta_{D+SL} + \lambda_{long} \Delta_D + \lambda_{LT} \Delta_{SL}$$

- (5) compare with allowable deflection.

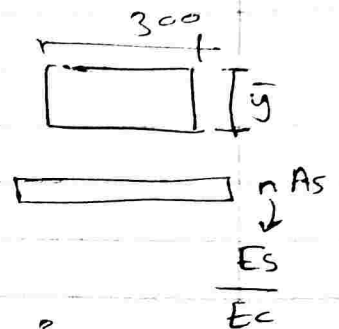
* Example:
 Simply supported / L.L = 16 kN/m / 300mm x 550mm
 6m span / D.L = 12 kN/m / 4φ22
 $f_c' = 28 \text{ MPa}$ / $f_y = 420 \text{ MPa}$



$$\Delta = \frac{5WL^4}{384EI_e} \rightarrow E = 4700 \sqrt{f_c'} = 24870 \text{ MPa}$$

$I_e \Rightarrow$ $I_g \rightarrow$ Ignore reinforcement
 centroid $\rightarrow I_g = \frac{1}{12} (550)^3 (300) = 4.16 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$

$I_{cr} = 4.3 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$



$\Rightarrow M_{cr} \Rightarrow G_c \frac{M_y}{I}$ n.A

$I_{cr} = \frac{300 y^3}{3}$

$G_c = f_r = 0.62 \sqrt{f_c'} = 3.28 \text{ MPa}$

~~$M_{cr} = G_c \frac{M_y}{I}$~~ $M_{cr} = 49.7 \text{ kN.m}$

حساب ممان القاع

II) calculate Δ_D

$M_D = \frac{wL^2}{8} = \frac{12 \times 6^2}{8} = 54 \text{ kN.m} > \frac{2}{3} M_{cr} \rightarrow I_e$

$I_e = 6.4 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$
 $\Delta_D = \frac{5WL^4}{384EI_e} = \frac{5 \times 12 \times (6000)^4}{384 \times 24870 \times 6.4 \times 10^8} = 12.72 \text{ mm}$

② calculate Δ_{D+L}

$$M_{D+L} = \frac{(12+16)(6)^2}{8} = 126 \text{ kN.m} > \frac{2}{3} M_{cr}$$

$$I_e = 4.58 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\Delta_{D+L} = \frac{5 w L^4}{384 E I_e} = 41.5$$

③ Calc Δ_L

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_L &= \Delta_{D+L} - \Delta_D \\ &= 41.5 - 12.72 \\ &= 28.78 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

← ما نحسب الكيف لود
لأنه لأنه مستقيم
لايف لود بدونه ريد لود
وكانه تأثيره
التي بتقدر عليها قوة I_e

Not Supporting	Non St rod element
roof	floor
$\frac{l}{180}$	$\frac{l}{360}$
33.3 mm	16.67 mm

⇒ Not satisfied Because H is smaller than Δ_L

⇒ geometry ($B \uparrow, H \uparrow$) كيف يتعالج الارتفاع، العرض؟
⇒ elastic (E) $\uparrow \uparrow$

Supporting Not-st element
sustained loads → 25% live load residential
→ 80% warehouses (بازار)
∴ Assume

$$\textcircled{4} \Delta_{D+SL}$$

$$M_{D+SL} = \frac{(12 + 0.25 \times 16)(6)^2}{8} = 72 \text{ kN.m} > \frac{2}{3} M_{cr}$$

$$I_e = 5.27 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$$

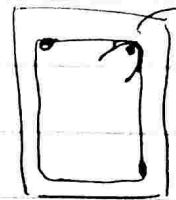
$$\Delta_{D+SL} = 20.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \Delta_{SL} = \Delta_{D+SL} - \Delta_D = 7.88 \text{ mm}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ long term multiplier } \lambda = \frac{\xi}{1 + 50 \rho'} = \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \text{بالقارعة} \\ \text{بناظره} \\ \text{انقصه} \end{matrix}$$

$$D \Rightarrow \lambda_{\infty} = \boxed{2}$$

$$D \Rightarrow \lambda_{\infty} = \boxed{2}$$



لوسطها
بفضل
حبار

$$\textcircled{7} \Delta_{\text{long}} = \Delta_{SL} + \lambda_{\infty} \Delta_D + \lambda_{\infty} \Delta_{SL}$$

$$= 70 \text{ mm}$$

likely to be damaged

$$l/480$$

$$12.8 \text{ mm}$$

Not likely to be damaged

$$l/240$$

$$25 \text{ mm}$$

Not satisfy \Rightarrow Change of geometry