

→ Live Load: ASCE / Jordanian Code
7-16

✱ Design of one-way slabs

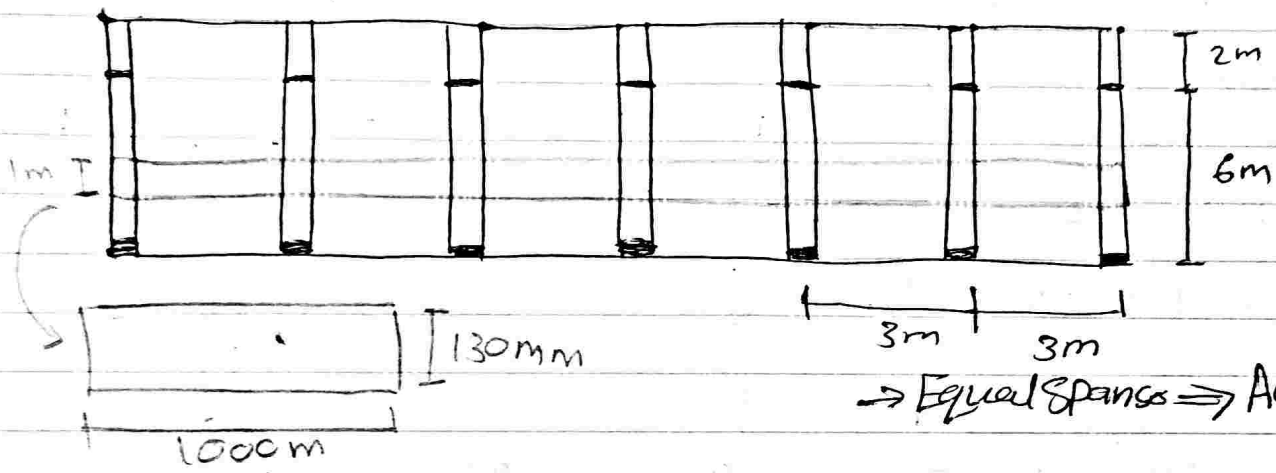
Offices:-

← لو كان في عنا أكثر من أقسام
للشقة نأخذ أكبر الأقسام
لكل حدة ونأخذ أعظم

$$\begin{aligned} w_u &= 1.2WD + 1.6WL \\ &= (1.2 \times 7.94 + 1.6 \times 4.8) \times 1 \text{ m} \\ &= 17.21 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

→ Turbidity
width

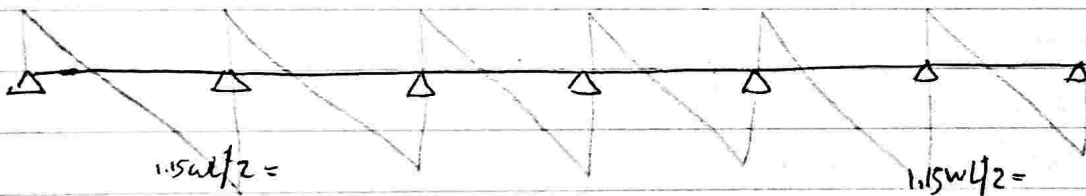
← بنفس أبعاد الود بأخذ الأقسام



→ Equal spans ⇒ ACI Code

$\times WL/2$

39.4



$$\Rightarrow \times WL^2 = 17.21 \times 3^2 = 276.36 \text{ kN.m}$$

$\frac{1}{14} = 19.7$

$\frac{1}{16} = 17.21$

$\frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{16}$

$\frac{1}{14}$

$\frac{1}{16} = 17.21$

$\frac{1}{10} = 27.5$

$\frac{1}{11} = 25$

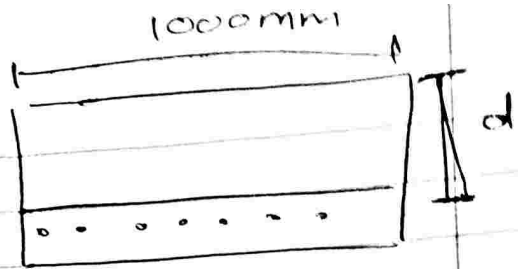
$\frac{1}{11}$

$\frac{1}{11}$

$\frac{1}{10}$

$\frac{1}{16}$

⇒ Solid slab - Shear Design :-



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

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

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

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

⇒ Solid slab - Design Flexure

بني على (أ) مونة بالمصنوع (ب) مونة بالباب

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

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

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

$$S_{max} \begin{cases} 3h = 3 \times 130 = 390 \text{ mm} \\ 450 \text{ mm} \end{cases}$$

Check ϕ ✓
width $\rightarrow s' = 170 \text{ mm}$
[Mn] $\rightarrow A_s / R \rightarrow \rho_{min}$

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

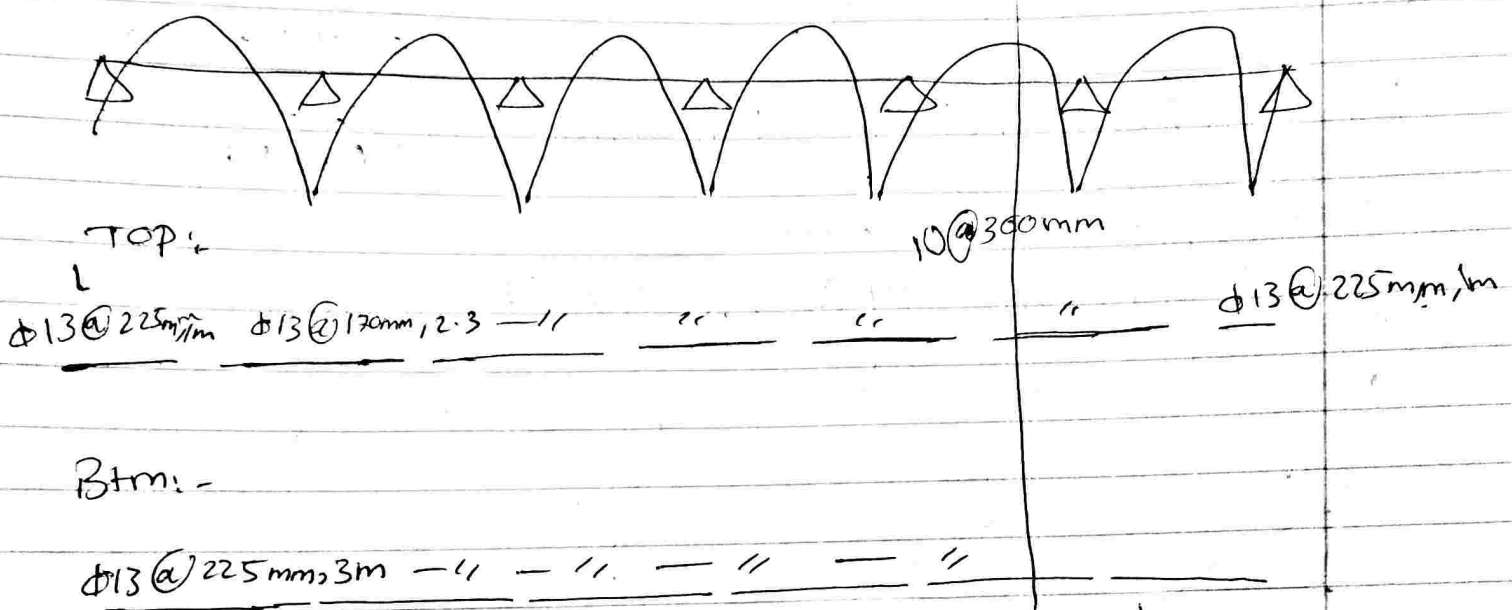
$$A_s > A_{smin} = 0.0018 b h = 234 \text{ mm}^2, \text{ Check } S < S_{max}$$

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

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

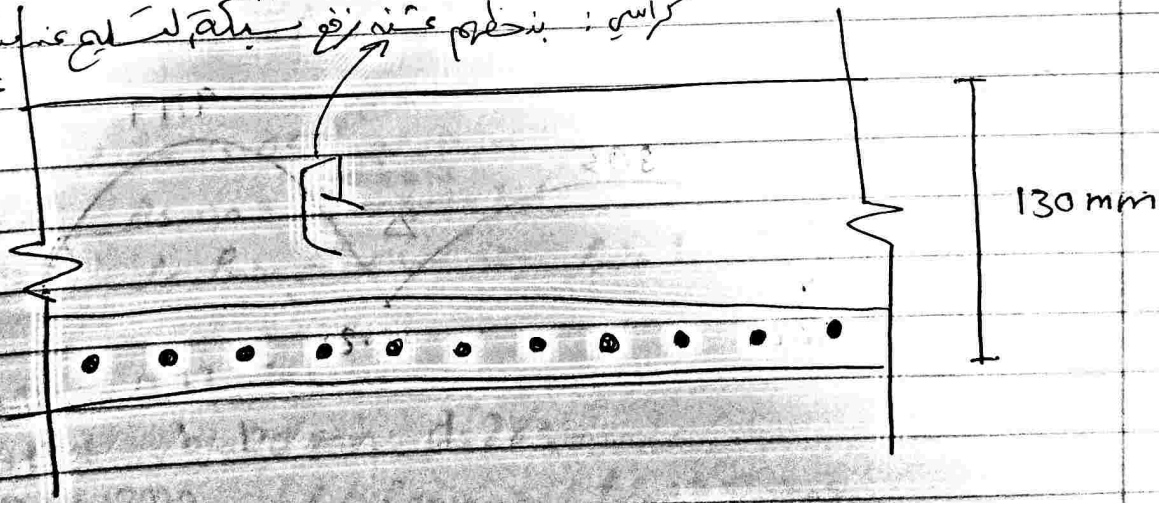
«تقديم البارات» وحدة الالاب لاسي شاف
 → Width of Beam 250 mm

هذا المخطط يوضح كيفية توزيع حديد التسليح في مقطع الجدار



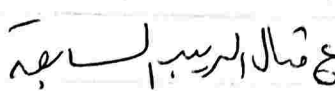
↓ من زوايا السور لظهور السور

كراسي: يخطط عند زوايا شبكة لتدعيم الجدران - م
 عند السور



Design of one way slabs:-

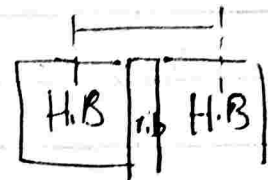
• Ribbed slab:-

* Example:- 

«Tributary width»

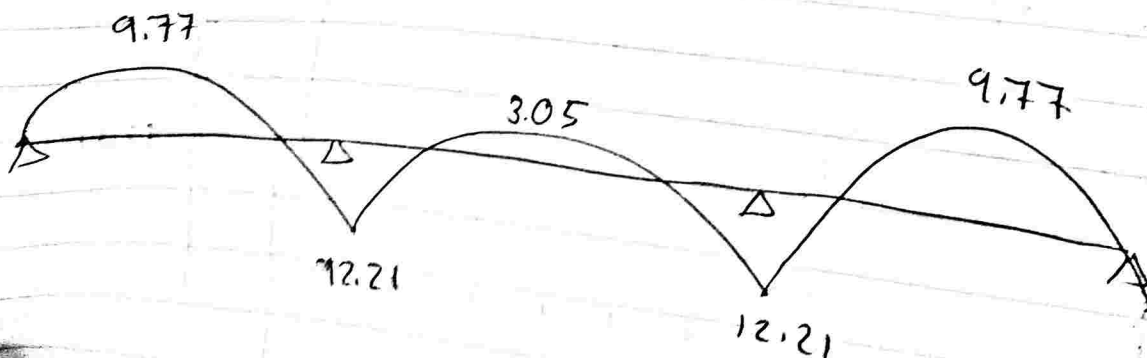
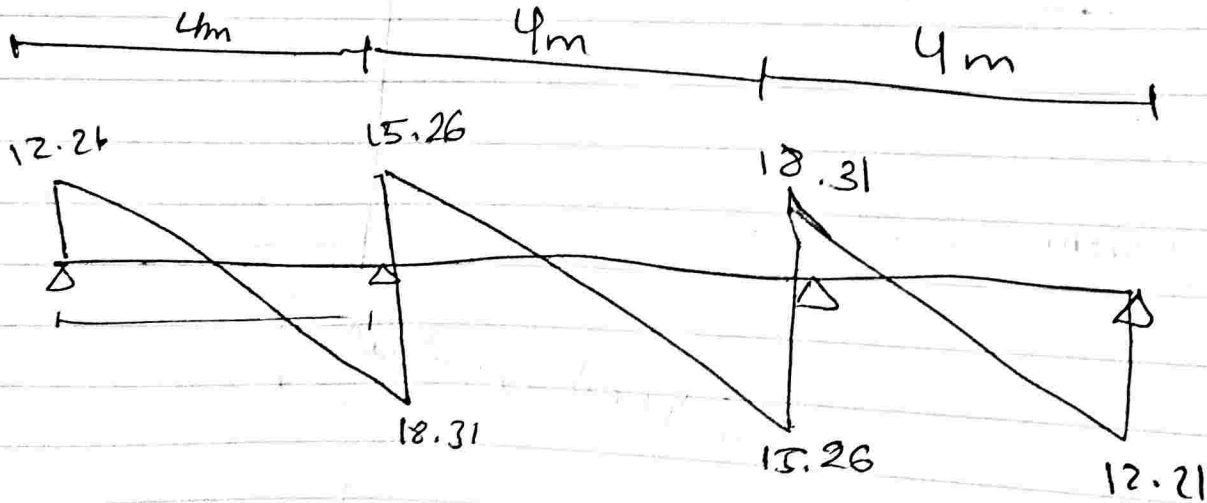
$$2 \times 20 + 12 = 52 \text{ cm}$$

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



Tributary width = 0.52 m

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



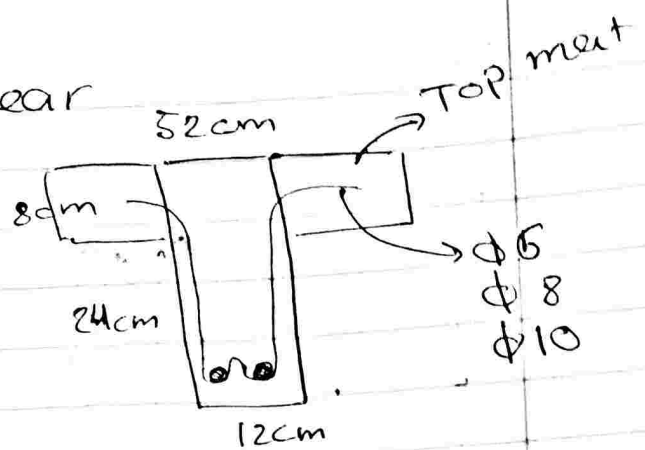
⇒ Ribbed slab - Design shear

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

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

cover in slab

$$= 283 \text{ mm}$$



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

$$V_u = 18.31 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \phi V_c > V_u \rightarrow \text{Need of Shear Reinforcement.}$$

⇒ 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) $A_{smin} = \frac{0.0018}{0.0018} b d$

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

- +ve = 9.77 kN.m

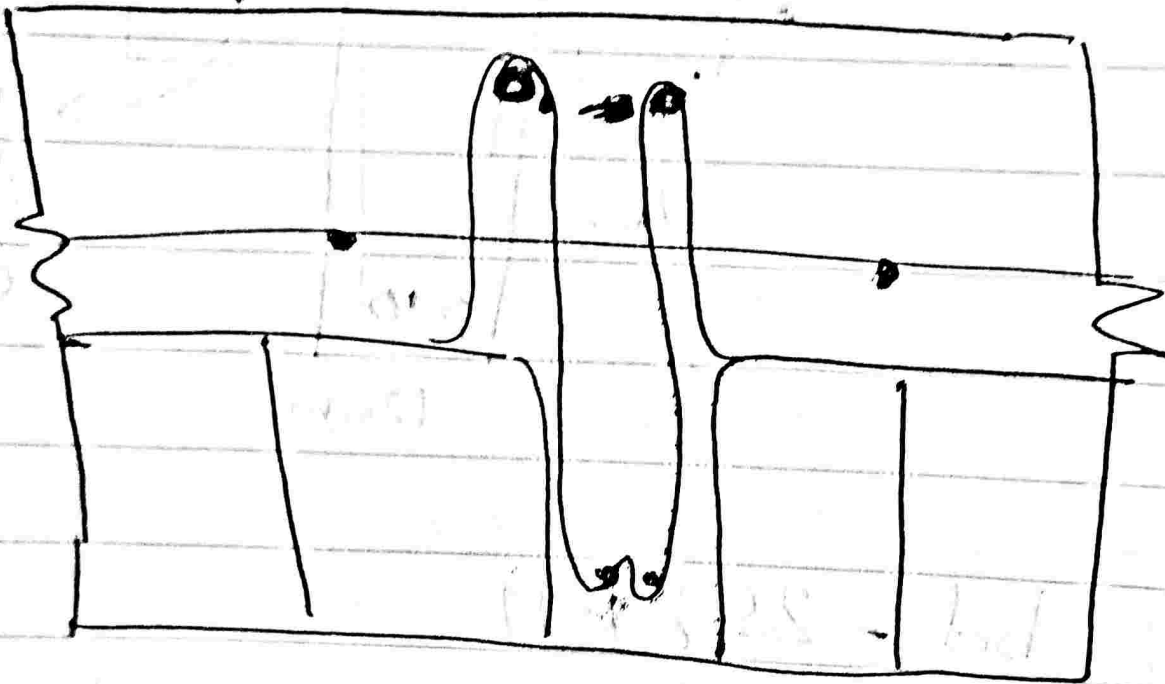
→ rect $b = 120 \text{ mm}$ $d = 283 \text{ mm}$

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

$$A_s = 112$$

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

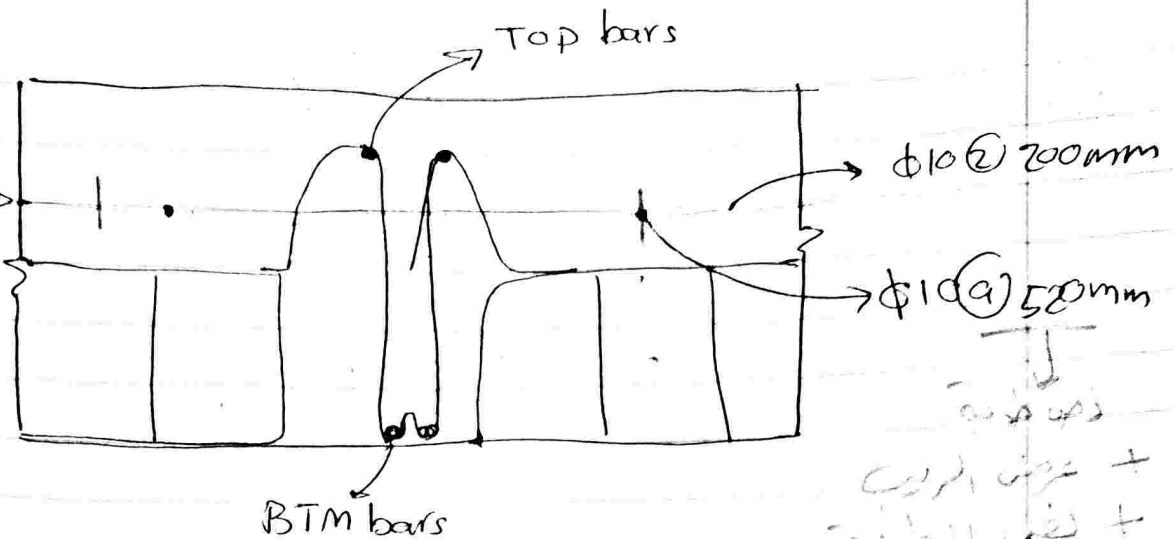
Detailing



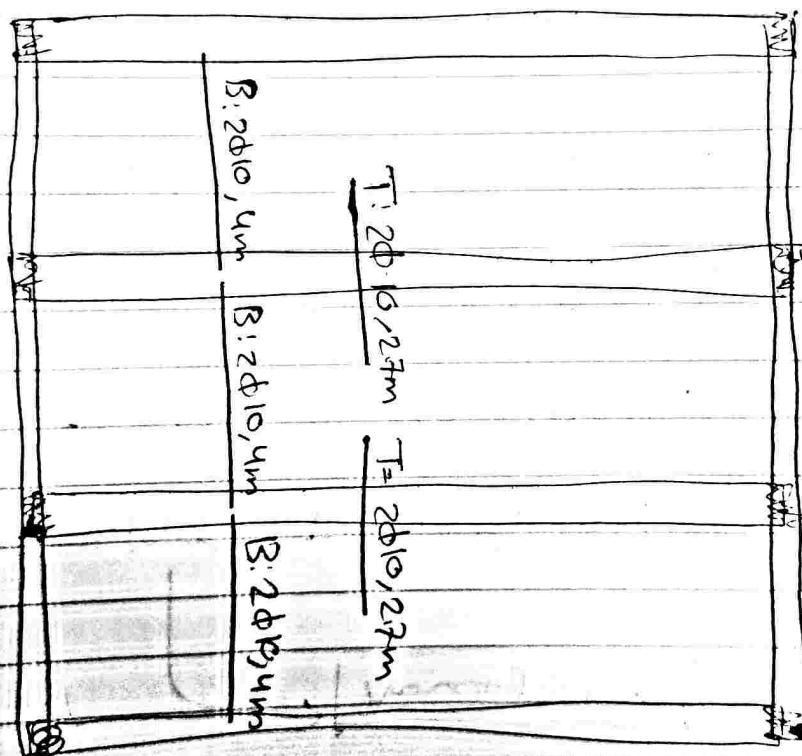
Detailing

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

و نسبة
practick
(200 mm) بين



cross section



plane view

لنر امل و كفة و نسبة بينة في كل الراس

⇒ Crack Control -

للازمن الحد الأدنى من التغطية، والتحكم في الشقوق.

$$S_{max} = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 380 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) - 2.5c_c \\ 300 \left(\frac{280}{f_s} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad \rightarrow \text{clear cover for Tension}$$

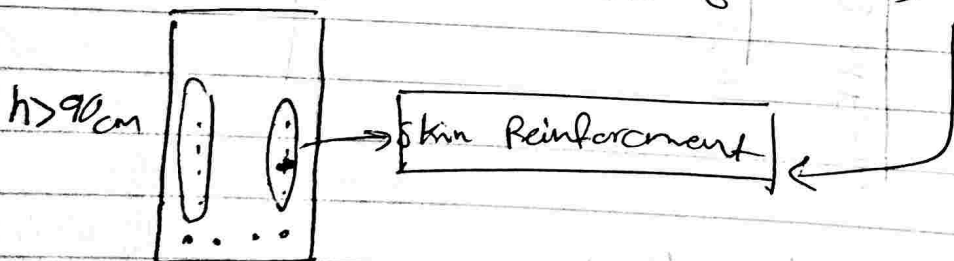
or $(f_s = \frac{2}{3} f_y)$

Max Spacing → Minimum Number of bar

Table (A8) بدلت إلى نوع 2 ج 1

للازمن تصميمها وال checks للمبنى ج 1

إذا زاد ارتفاع البع من 90cm بطبقات لتوصيلها



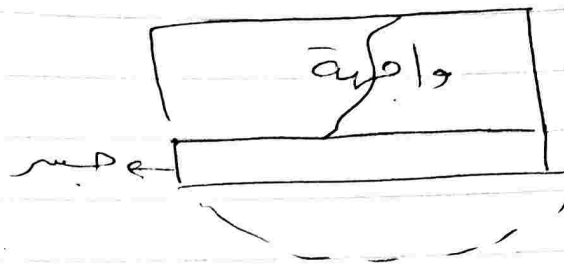
⇒ checks:-

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

⇒ deflection Control :-

⇒ في حال صارعنا ذلك
بالبيم بسبب كسر اللوحه
التي ما يتحمل ثور.

⇒ في حال أيضاً
عدم تسكير الأبواب



⇒ أو مثلاً بالآلات، الخبثه
بالصانع.

⇒ الالتزام بكمال ال (Minimum thickness of solid slab) & (Minimum depth of Beam)

يعني عند الحساب التلك

⇒ أصحنا ان نتطلع بكمال الجداول لذاي ب ص ب ، لتلك

⇒ عكس مقبول فرق التلك بين (10-11) mm

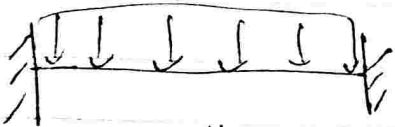
Types of deflection:-

(1) Immediate deflection:-

elastic theory:

دفعات كثره يصير سبب اللور ،
ينشأ بزوج الدفعات

w



الاقطاع موجوده باللايات

$$\Delta = \frac{wL^4}{384EI}$$

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

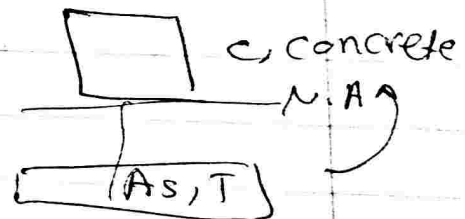
• يكونه اقل منه
الصلي سوبرت
لانك لنين بالفكر
محول عن الحيطه

depend on:-

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

→ Effective moment of Inertia (I_e):

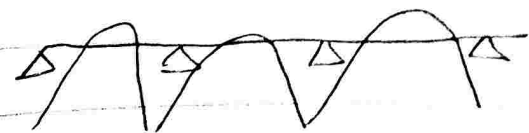
البرك بتعكس في منطقه الشد (عند M_{cr}) بوجه
البرك ل $N.A$ $I_{cr} \leftarrow N.A$



M_a : service Moment $\Rightarrow I_e \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} M_{cr}$
عندما بوجه منطقه الشد (التشنه)

I_g, g_a

في علاقه خطية بينه



cont. Beam
• يكونه لا يكون عن
• ودينا كذا ، دفعات كثره في سبب
• بتأخذ ال avg $\leftarrow \frac{(M_{max} + M)}{(M_{max} - M)}$

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

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

additional long-term deflection

(months)

3	1
6	1.2
12	1.4
60 or more	2

long term multiplier

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

time Incl. factor

compression reinforcement ratio

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

⇒ permissible allowable deflection

deflection

deflection limitation

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

$l/180$

• Floors ⇒ $\Delta_{max} \Rightarrow$ Immediate due to $L \Rightarrow l/360$

likely to be damage

$\rightarrow l/480$

• Roof or floors

likely to Not damage

$\rightarrow l/240$

→ 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 " " " " " " $\Delta_L = (\Delta_{D+L}) - \Delta_D$
 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

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

Δ_{D+SL}

② calculate immediate deflection due to sustained live load

③ calculate the long-term deflection multiplier

$$\Delta_{SL} = \Delta_{D+SL} - \Delta_D$$

④ calculate the total long term deflection

$$\Delta_{long} = \Delta_{D+L} + \lambda_{DD} \Delta_D + \lambda_{LS} \Delta_{SL}$$

⑤ compare with allowable deflection.

* Example:

Simply supported
6m span

$$L.L = 16 \text{ kN/m}$$

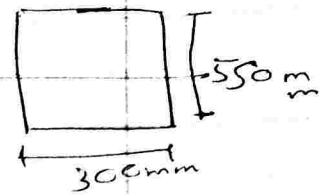
$$D.L = 12 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$300 \text{ mm} \times 550 \text{ mm}$$

$$4\phi 22$$

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

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

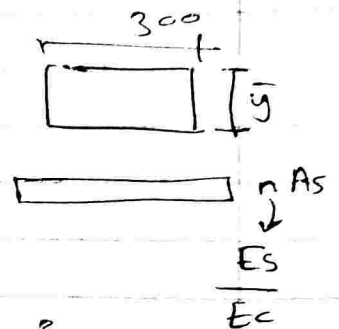


$$\Delta = \frac{5WL^4}{384EI_e} \rightarrow$$

$$E = 4700 \sqrt{f_c} = 24870 \text{ MPa}$$

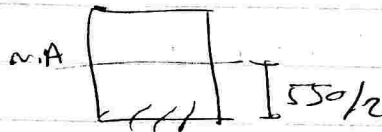
$I_e \Rightarrow$ $I_g \rightarrow$ Ignore reinforcement
centroid $\rightarrow I_g = \frac{1}{12} (550)^3 (300) = 4.16 \times 10^9 \text{ mm}^4$

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



$$I_{cr} = \frac{300 y_{bar}^3}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{cr} \Rightarrow G_c \frac{M_y}{I}$$



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

$$M_{cr} = 49.7 \text{ kN.m}$$

الحد الأقصى للحمل

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 Δ_L ليعرف
لأنه لأنه مستقيم
لا ينفذ لود بدونه ريد لود
وكانه تأثيره
التي بتقدر عليها قيمة I_e

Not Supporting	Non St. 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 نبالغ من $B^{\uparrow}, H^{\uparrow}$ ؟
⇒ elastic (E) $\uparrow \uparrow$

* Supporting Not - st element
sustained loads → 25% live load reduction
→ 80% warehouses (خزائن)
∴ Assume

④ Δ_{D+SL}

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

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

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

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

⑥ long term multiplier $\lambda = \frac{\xi}{1 + 50 \rho'} = \frac{\text{بالقارعة}}{\text{بالتأخر}} = \frac{\text{بالتأخر}}{\text{بالتأخر}}$

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

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



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

$$= 70 \text{ mm}$$

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