باسمه تعالى

بررسی رفتار و چگونگی مدل سازی دال و دیوار در سازهها

مقایسه رفتار پوسته ای (Shell) و غشایی (Membrane

با نگاهی بر آیین نامههای ساختمانی ایالات متحده آمریکا

IBC2015, ASCCE7-10, ACI 318-14

با توجه به بحث های مکرر در زمینه چگونگی مدل نمودن دالهای بتن آرمه در مدلهای نرمافزاری، در این نوشتار سعی میگردد تا مطالبی جهت پاسخی مستند به سوال مهندسین در مورد نحوه مدل سازی دال و دیوار به صورت المان شل (Shell) یا ممبرین (Membrane) ارایه گردد:

بخش اول: طبقه بندی سیستم دال-ستون با توجه به تعاریف و ضوابط آیین نامه ACI 318

ابتدا با این موضوع بحث شروع می گردد که سیستم ساختمانی دال و ستون در آیین نامه بتن آمریکا ACI 318-14 (ACI) به عنوان چه نوع سیستمی شناخته می شود. (متن زیر از فصل دوم بخش سوم صفحه ۳۸ از ایین نامه ACI می باشد.)

2.3—Terminology

moment frame—frame in which beams, slabs, columns, and joints resist forces predominantly through flexure, shear, and axial force; beams or slabs are predominantly horizontal or nearly horizontal; columns are predominantly vertical or nearly vertical.

moment frame, intermediate cast-in-place beamcolumn frame or two-way slab-column frame without beams complying with 18.4.

moment frame, ordinary—cast-in-place or precast concrete beam-column or slab-column frame complying with 18.3.

moment frame, special—cast-in-place beam-column frame complying with 18.2.3 through 18.2.8; and 18.6 through 18.8. A precast beam-column frame complying with 18.2.3 through 18.2.8 and 18.9.

net tensile strain—the tensile strain at nominal strength exclusive of strains due to effective prestress, creep, shrinkage, and temperature.

nodal zone—volume of concrete around a node that is assumed to transfer strut-and-tie forces through the node.

node—point in a strut-and-tie model where the axes of the struts, ties, and concentrated forces acting on the joint intersect.



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همان طور که در متن فوق مشاهده می گردد، بر اساس تعاریف ACI:

- ۱- سیستم دال-ستون مانند سیستم تیر-ستون به عنوان قاب خمشی شناخته می شود.
- ۲- دال تخت بدون تیر همراه با ستون، در صورتی که ضوابط بخش ۳-۱۸ (18.3—Ordinary moment frames) در طراحی
 آن رعایت شود، به عنوان قاب خمشی معمولی شناخته می شود (ضوابط خاصی برای دال ها در این بخش بیان نشده است).
- ۳- دال تخت بدون تیر و ستون در صورتی که ضوابط بخش ۱۸-٤ (18.4—Intermediate moment frames) در طراحی آن رعایت شود، به عنوان قاب خمشی متوسط شناخته می شود. در این بخش برای هر دو عضو سازهای دال و ستون ضوابظ خاص

بیان شده است. ضوابط مربوط به ستونها در بخش ۱۸-۲-۳ بیان شده است (**18.4.3 Columns**) و ضوابط مربوط به دالهای تخت بدون تیر در بخش ۱۸-۲-۵ بیان شدهاست (**18.4.5 Two-way slabs without beams**).

با توجه تعاریف و ضوابط مندرج در ACI، سیستم دال-ستون کاملا مانند یک قاب خمشی و با حداکثر سطح شکل پذیری متوسط در سازه ها قابل استفاده می باشد.

در ادامه، ضوابط مربوط به قاب خمشی معمولی و ضوابط خاص مربوط به دال تخت بدون تیر برای شکل پذیری متوسط قرار داده می-شوند.

18.3—Ordinary moment frames

18.3.1 Scope

- **18.3.1.1** This section shall apply to ordinary moment frames forming part of the seismic-force-resisting system.
- **18.3.2** Beams shall have at least two continuous bars at both top and bottom faces. Continuous bottom bars shall have area not less than one-fourth the maximum area of bottom bars along the span. These bars shall be anchored to develop f_v in tension at the face of support.
- **18.3.3** Columns having unsupported length $\ell_n \leq 5c_1$ shall have ϕV_n at least the lesser of (a) and (b):
 - (a) The shear associated with development of nominal moment strengths of the column at each restrained end of the unsupported length due to reverse curvature bending. Column flexural strength shall be calculated for the factored axial force, consistent with the direction of the lateral forces considered, resulting in the highest flexural strength.
 - (b) The maximum shear obtained from design load combinations that include E, with $\Omega_0 E$ substituted for E.

R18.3—Ordinary moment frames

This section applies only to ordinary moment frames assigned to SDC B. The provisions for beam reinforcement are intended to improve continuity in the framing members and thereby improve lateral force resistance and structural integrity; these provisions do not apply to slab-column moment frames. The provisions for columns are intended to provide additional capacity to resist shear for columns with proportions that would otherwise make them more susceptible to shear failure under earthquake loading.

273

18.4.5 Two-way slabs without beams

R18.4.5 Two-way slabs without beams—Section 18.4.5 applies to two-way slabs without beams, such as flat plates.



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BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE (ACI 318-14) AND COMMENTARY (ACI 318R-14)

CODE

18.4.5.1 Factored slab moment at the support including earthquake effects, E, shall be calculated for load combinations given in Eq. (5.3.1e) and (5.3.1g). Reinforcement to resist M_{sc} shall be placed within the column strip defined in 8.4.1.5.

- 18.4.5.2 Reinforcement placed within the effective width given in 8.4.2.3.3 shall be designed to resist $\gamma_f M_{sc}$. Effective slab width for exterior and corner connections shall not extend beyond the column face a distance greater than c_t measured perpendicular to the slab span.
- **18.4.5.3** At least one-half of the reinforcement in the column strip at the support shall be placed within the effective slab width given in 8.4.2.3.3.
- 18.4.5.4 At least one-fourth of the top reinforcement at the support in the column strip shall be continuous throughout the span.

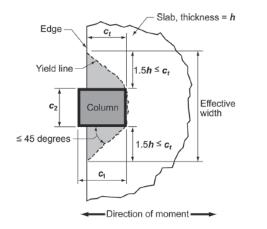
COMMENTARY

Using load combinations of Eq. (5.3.1e) and (5.3.1g) may result in moments requiring top and bottom reinforcement at the supports.

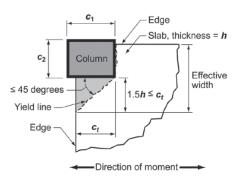
The moment M_{sc} refers, for a given design load combination with E acting in one horizontal direction, to that portion of the factored slab moment that is balanced by the supporting members at a joint. It is not necessarily equal to the total design moment at the support for a load combination including earthquake effect. In accordance with 8.4.2.3.3, only a fraction of the moment M_{sc} is assigned to the slab effective width. For edge and corner connections, flexural reinforcement perpendicular to the edge is not considered fully effective unless it is placed within the effective slab width (ACI 352.1R; Pan and Moehle 1989). Refer to Fig. R18.4.5.1.

Application of the provisions of 18.4.5 is illustrated in Fig. R18.4.5.2 and R18.4.5.3.

- **18.4.5.5** Continuous bottom reinforcement in the column strip shall be at least one-third of the top reinforcement at the support in the column strip.
- **18.4.5.6** At least one-half of all bottom middle strip reinforcement and all bottom column strip reinforcement at midspan shall be continuous and shall develop f_y at the face of support as defined in 8.10.3.2.1.
- **18.4.5.7** At discontinuous edges of the slab, all top and bottom reinforcement at the support shall be developed at the face of support as defined in 8.10.3.2.1.

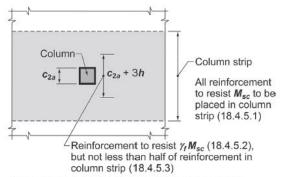


(a) Edge connection



(b) Corner connection

Fig. R18.4.5.1—Effective width for reinforcement placement in edge and corner connections.



Note: Applies to both top and bottom reinforcement

Fig. R18.4.5.2-Location of reinforcement in slabs.

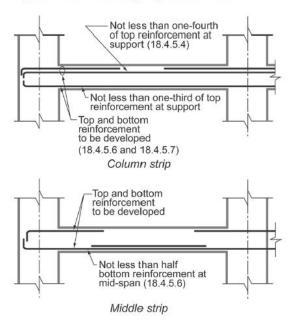


Fig. R18.4.5.3—Arrangement of reinforcement in slabs.

18.4.5.8 At the critical sections for columns defined in 22.6.4.1, two-way shear caused by factored gravity loads shall not exceed $0.4\phi V_c$, where V_c shall be calculated in accordance with 22.6.5. This requirement need not be satisfied if the slab satisfies 18.14.5.

R18.4.5.8 The requirements apply to two-way slabs that are designated part of the seismic-force-resisting system. Slab-column connections in laboratory tests (Pan and Moehle 1989) exhibited reduced lateral displacement ductility when the shear at the column connection exceeded the recommended limit. Slab-column connections also must satisfy shear and moment strength requirements of Chapter 8 under load combinations including earthquake effect.

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18.14.5 Slab-column connections

18.14.5.1 For slab-column connections of two-way slabs without beams, slab shear reinforcement satisfying the requirements of 8.7.6 or 8.7.7 shall be provided at any slab critical section defined in 22.6.4.1 if $\Delta_x/h_{xx} \ge 0.035 - (1/20)$ ($v_{ug}/\phi v_c$). Required slab shear reinforcement shall provide $v_s \ge 3.5\sqrt{f_c'}$ at the slab critical section and shall extend at least four times the slab thickness from the face of the support adjacent to the slab critical section. The shear reinforcement requirements of this provision shall not apply if $\Delta_x/h_{sx} \le 0.005$.

The value of (Δ_x/h_{xx}) shall be taken as the greater of the values of the adjacent stories above and below the slab-column connection. v_c shall be calculated in accordance with 22.6.5. v_{ug} is the factored shear stress on the slab critical section for two-way action due to gravity loads without moment transfer.

R18.14.5 Slab-column connections

R18.14.5.1 Provisions for shear reinforcement at slabcolumn connections are intended to reduce the likelihood of slab punching shear failure if the design story drift ratio exceeds the value specified.

No calculation of induced moments is required, based on research (Megally and Ghali 2002; Moehle 1996) that identifies the likelihood of punching shear failure considering the story drift ratio and shear stress due to gravity loads without moment about the slab critical section. Figure R18.14.5.1 illustrates the requirement. The requirement can be satisfied by adding slab shear reinforcement, increasing slab thickness, changing the design to reduce the design story drift ratio, or a combination of these.

If column capitals, drop panels, shear caps, or other changes in slab thickness are used, the requirements of 18.14.5 are evaluated at all potential critical sections, as required by 22.6.5.1.

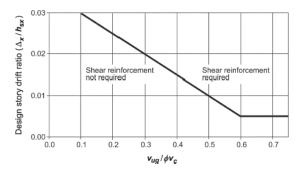


Fig. R18.14.5.1—Illustration of the criterion of 18.14.5.1.

بخش دوم: محدوده مجاز استفاده از سیستم دال-ستون به عنوان سیستم باربرجانبی زلزله با توجه به استاندارد ASCE 7-10

بر اساس جدول ۱۲-۲-۱ از استاندارد ASCE 7-10 (ASCE) سیستم دوگانه متشکل از قاب خمشی متوسط با دیوار برشی ویژه، با رعایت ارتفاع مجاز، به عنوان سیستم باربر جانبی زلزله، برای سازه های ساختمانی مختلف قابل استفاده میباشد.

- تا حداکثر ارتفاع حدود ۵۰ متر در سازه با SDC D(Seismic Design Category "D") و تا حداکثر ارتفاع حدود ۳۰ متر در سازه های با SDC F و SDC E.
- از آنجا که سیستم دال تخت بدون تیر همراه با ستون نیز، در صورت رعایت ضوابط مندرج در بخش ۱۸- ۱ از ACl به عنوان قاب خمشی متوسط شناخته می شود، پس از این سیستم نیز می توان با رعایت ضوابط و محدودیت ها به عنوان سیستم باربر جانبی زلزله در هر نوع سازه ای استفاده نمود.

Continued

Table 12.2-1 (Continued)

					Including Stru		ral System Limitations ng Structural Height, <i>h</i> _n (ft) Limits ^c		
	ASCE 7 Section Where Detailing	Response		Deflection	s	eismic	Design	Catego	ry
Seismic Force-Resisting System	Requirements Are Specified	Modification Coefficient, R ^a	Overstrength Factor, Ω_0^g	Amplification Factor, C _d ^b	В	С	D ^d	Eď	F°
E. DUAL SYSTEMS WITH INTERMEDIATE MOMENT FRAMES CAPABLE OF RESISTING AT LEAST 25% OF PRESCRIBED SEISMIC FORCES	12.2.5.1								
 Steel special concentrically braced frames^f 	14.1	6	21/2	5	NL	NL	35	NP	NP
2. Special reinforced concrete shear walls ^{l,m}	14.2	61/2	21/2	5	NL	NL	160	100	100
3. Ordinary reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	3	3	21/2	NL	160	NP	NP	NP
4. Intermediate reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	31/2	3	3	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
Steel and concrete composite special concentrically braced frames	14.3	51/2	21/2	41/2	NL	NL	160	100	NP
6. Steel and concrete composite ordinary braced frames	14.3	31/2	21/2	3	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
7. Steel and concrete composite ordinary shear walls	14.3	5	3	41/2	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
 Ordinary reinforced concrete shear walls^I 	14.2	51/2	21/2	41/2	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP

علاوه بر این، استفاده از سیستم دوگانه قاب خمشی ویژه همراه با دیوار برشی معمولی در سازه های SDC D و بالاتر مجاز نمیباشد. لازم به ذکر است که در ACl دیوار سازه ای ساخته شده به صورت بتن درجا، فقط در دو سطح شکل پذیری معمولی و ویژه
تعریف شده است. در آیین نامه ACl به دیوار برشی متوسط که یه صورت بتن درجا ساخته شود، اشاره ای نشده است.

D.	DUAL SYSTEMS WITH SPECIAL MOMENT FRAMES CAPABLE OF RESISTING AT LEAST 25% OF PRESCRIBED SEISMIC FORCES	12.2.5.1								
1.	Steel eccentrically braced frames	14.1	8	21/2	4	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2.	Steel special concentrically braced frames	14.1	7	21/2	51/2	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3.	Special reinforced concrete shear walls ^{l,m}	14.2	7	21/2	51/2	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
4.	Ordinary reinforced concrete shear walls ^l	14.2	6	21/2	5	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
5.	Steel and concrete composite eccentrically braced frames	14.3	8	21/2	4	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
6.	Steel and concrete composite special concentrically braced frames	14.3	6	21/2	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
7.	Steel and concrete composite plate shear walls	14.3	71/2	21/2	6	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
8.	Steel and concrete composite special shear walls	14.3	7	21/2	6	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
9.	Steel and concrete composite ordinary shear walls	14.3	6	21/2	5	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
10.	Special reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	51/2	3	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
11.	Intermediate reinforced masonry shear walls	14.4	4	3	31/2	NL	NL	NP	NP	NP
12.	Steel buckling-restrained braced frames	14.1	8	21/2	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
13.	Steel special plate shear walls	14.1	8	21/2	61/2	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

- شناخت مناطقه بندی بر اساس لزره خیزی و نحوه استفاده از سیستم های باربر زلزله در ساختمانهای مختلف:

همان طور که در بالا بیان شده، SDC مخفف Seismic Design Category در استاندارد ASCE می باشد. در این استاندارد علاوه بر شتاب پایه زلزله برای پریود کوتاه مدت یا ۰/۲ ثانیه، شتاب زلزله برای پریود 1 ثانیه و نوع خاک و سازه مورد نظر نیز در گروه بندی سازه برای تعیین سیستم باربر جانبی موثر می باشند (برای شناخت بیشتر این طبقه بندی ها به فصل ۱۱ و بخش ۱۱–٦ از استاندارد ASCE مراجعه گردد). برای برآورد تقریبی از این که این گروه بندی ها ممکن است به کدام مناطق بیان شده در استاندارد ۲۸۰۰ نزدیک باشند، می توان از جداول بیان شده در تفسیر ACI و UBC-97 کمک گرفت.

Table R5.2.2—Correlation between seismic-related terminology in model codes

terminology in model cod	terminology in model codes							
Code, standard, or resource document and edition	seismic p	eismic risk or a erformance or as defined in t	design					
ACI 318-08, ACI 318-11, ACI 318-14; IBC of 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012; NFBA 5000 of 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012; ASCE 7-98, 7-02, 7-05, 7-10; NEHRP 1997, 2000, 2003, 2009	SDC ^[1] A, B	SDC C	SDC D, E, F					
ACI 318-05 and previous editions	Low seismic risk	Moderate/ intermediate seismic risk	High seismic risk					
BOCA National Building Code 1993, 1996, 1999; Standard Building Code 1994, 1997, 1999; ASCE 7-93, 7-95; NEHRP 1991, 1994	SPC ^[2] A, B	SPC C	SPC D, E					
Uniform Building Code 1991, 1994, 1997	Seismic Zone 0, 1	Seismic Zone 2	Seismic Zone 3, 4					

[I]SDC = seismic design category as defined in code, standard, or resource document.

[I]SDC = seismic performance category as defined in code, standard, or resource document.

TABLE 16-I TABLE 16-K

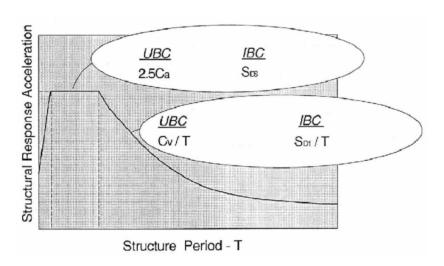
1997 UNIFORM BUILDING CODE

TABLE 16-I—SEISMIC ZONE FACTOR Z

ZONE	1	2A	2B	3	4
Z	0.075	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.40

NOTE: The zone shall be determined from the seismic zone map in Figure 16-2.

با توجه به دو جدول فوق و مقایسه با ویرایش چهارم ۲۸۰۰ می توان چنین برداشت کرد که ساختمانهای مسکونی که در مناطق با شتاب زلزله طرح بیشتر از 0.2g قرار دارند، در اکثر موارد جزو گروه ساختمانهای SDC D و بالاتر قرار می گیرند. نمودار زیر برای معادل سازی (ASCE) IBC بیشنهاد شده است.



با توجه به شکل بالا، مقدار S_{DS} معادل با مقدار حاصلضرب ضریب بازتاب خاک (B) برای ۰/۲ ثانیه در شتاب مبنا (A) در نظر گرفته شده، سپس با استفاده از جدول ۲۱-۱-۱ از استاندارد SDC ،ASCE معادل برای طراحی سازه تعیین می گردد.

در جدول زیر، Risk Category معادل اهمیت سازه می باشد. به عبارتی سازه ها با اهمیت خیلی زیاد معادل Risk Category IV و ساختمان های مسکونی متداول با اهمیت متوسط معادل با Risk Category II، می باشند.

Table 11.6-1	Seismic Design Category Based on Short Period
	Response Acceleration Parameter

Value of S_{DS}	Risk Categ	ory
	l or II or III	IV
S_{DS} < 0.167	A	A
$0.167 \le S_{DS} < 0.33$	В	C
$0.33 \le S_{DS} < 0.50$	C	D
$0.50 \le S_{DS}$	D	D

بخش سوم: اختلاف نظر ACI و ASCE در استفاده از سیستم های دوگانه متشکل از قاب خمشی متوسط و دیوار برشی ویژه برای سازه ها با SCD D و بالاتر

در تفسیر بخش ۲-۱۸ (R18.2—General) آیین نامه ACI توصیه می کند که قاب خمشی متوسط در حالت عام (دال تخت یا تیر و ستون)، در حد شکل پذیری متوسط و به صورت دوگانه در سازه های SCD D و بالاتر استفاده نشود.

(18.14). These provisions have been developed to provide the structure with adequate deformation capacity for the high demands expected for these seismic design categories.

The general building code may also permit the use of intermediate moment frames as part of dual systems for some buildings assigned to SDC D, E, or F. It is not the intent of ACI Committee 318 to recommend the use of intermediate moment frames as part of moment-resisting frame or dual systems in SDC D, E, or F. The general building code may also permit substantiated alternative or nonprescriptive designs or, with various supplementary provisions, the use

از آنجا که آیین نامه IBC به عنوان سند بالا دستی، جداول بیان شده در استاندارد ASCE را ملاک عمل قرار داده است، استفاده از این نوع سیستمهای دوگانه با توجه به رعایت محدودیتهای بیان شده برای آنها، در تمامی سازهها مجاز میباشد.

با توجه به ضوابط مندرج در ACI و ASCE سیستم ساختمانی متشکل از دال تحت و ستون به عنوان قاب خمشی، با حداکثر شکل پذیری متوسط شناخته می گردد و در صورت ترکیب آن با دیوار برشی (معمولی یا ویژه) به عنوان سیستم دوگانه برای مقابله با نیروهای زلزله، با رعایت محدودیت های ارتفاعی، برای ساختمانهای مختلف و در مناطق با لرزه خیزی متفاوت، قابل استفاده می باشد.

بخش چهارم: برش دوطرفه (پانج) در دالهای همراه با تیر و بررسی عملکرد تیرهای مخفی

در فصل هشتم آیین نامه CHAPTER 8—TWO-WAY SLABS) ACI ضوابط طراحی دالهای دو طرفه برای سه حالت تخت (آرمه ایا پیشتنیده) (8.8—Nonprestressed two-way joist مراه با تیر (آرمه یا پیشتنیده) یا تیرچههای دوطرفه (غیرپیشتنیده) (waffle) در دسته دال های تیرچهای قرار می گیرد و سیستمهای کوبیاکس (systems) در دسته دال های تیرچهای قرار می گیرد و سیستمهای کوبیاکس (Cobiax) و یوبوت (U-boot) به عنوان سیستم خاص شناسایی می شوند.

ACI publishes codes, specifications, and reports for the concrete user. This message is in response to your technical question/inquiry.

ACI is a non-profit organization and as such, we cannot provide specific recommendations or code interpretation. Saying that, here are some comments:

- Punching shear in two-way slabs please check section 8 of the ACI-318, especially the commentary. It will provide the information you need and guide you to other sections of the code that have specific shear requirements. You may also consider looking into "SP-17(14) The Reinforced Concrete Design Handbook Volumes 1 & 2" for design examples (https://www.concrete.org/store/productdetail.aspx?ItemID=SP1714PACK)
- Waffle slabs are similar to two-way joist systems. Please check "ACI 314R-16, Guide to Simplified Design for Reinforced Concrete Buildings" for more information (https://www.concrete.org/store/productdetail.aspx?ltemID=31416). Please note, that punching shear requirements for waffle slabs are discussed in Section 9.6.2 (ACI 314-16), as follows: "In waffle-slab systems, calculations for punching shear are needed only in the critical zone within the capital."
- I'm not familiar with "U-boot and Cobiax slabs". They appear to be some proprietary systems. ACI documents do not list or discuss proprietary systems.

Sincerely, Technical Staff

*Please note that this is not an official ACI interpretation. The Institute shall not be liable for any loss or damage arising there from. Reference to this shall not be made in any contract documents.

آیین نامه ACI جداول و روابط مختلفی برای چگونگی توزیع نیروهای برشی و لنگرهای خمشی حاصل از آنالیز، بین دو عضو باربر تیر و دال بیان شده است. از آنجا که اکثر مهندسین با نحوه توزیع لنگر بین دال و تیر آشنا میباشند، در ادامه، چگونگی توزیع برش محاسباتی برای دال-های دوطرفه همراه با تیر مورد بررسی قرار می گیرد.

بر اساس بند ۸-۱۰-۸ چنانچه تیر موجود در نوار ستونی، از سختی لازم برخوردار نباشد، المان تیرقادر به انتقال کل برش موجود در اتصال دال-تیر و ستون نمیباشد و با توجه به این بند و توضیحات بیان شده در بخش تفسیر آن، بخشی از برش توسط دال و به صورت برش دوطرفه (پانچ یا سوراخ کننده) به ستون منتقل می گردد.

8.10.8 Factored shear in slab systems with beams

8.10.8.1 Beams between supports shall resist the portion of shear in accordance with Table 8.10.8.1 caused by factored loads on tributary areas in accordance with Fig. 8.10.8.1.

Table 8.10.8.1—Portion of shear resisted by beam

$a_{f1}\ell_2/\ell_1$	Distribution coefficient
0	0
≥1.0	1.0

Note: Linear interpolation shall be made between values shown



R8.10.8 Factored shear in slab systems with beams—The tributary area for calculating shear on an interior beam is shown shaded in Fig. 8.10.8.1. If the stiffness of the beam $\alpha_{\rm fl}\ell_{\rm 2}/\ell_{\rm 1}$ is less than 1.0, the shear on the beam may be obtained by linear interpolation. In such cases, the beams framing into the column will not account for all of the shear force applied to the column. The remaining shear force will produce shear stresses in the slab around the column that should be checked in the same manner as for flat slabs, as required by 8.10.8.3. Sections 8.10.8.1 and 8.10.8.2 do not apply to the calculation of torsional moments on the beams. These moments should be based on the calculated flexural moments acting on the sides of the beam.

با توجه به ضوابط مندرج در ACI، چنانچه تیر موجود در نوار ستونی دال دارای سختی لازم نباشد، همچنان دال در انتقال برش مشارکت کرده و در نتیجه قاب ساختمانی موجود به عنوان قاب-خمشی کاملا متکی بر تیر و ستون در شناخته نمیشود.

در نتیجه، در صورت پرکردن یک یا چند ردیف حفره از دال کوبیاکس یا وافل (ایجاد تیر مخفی)، چنانچه ضابطه مربوط به نسبت سختی تیر به دال برقرار نباشد، سیستم حاصل به عنوان قاب خمشی متکی بر تیر و ستون قابل شناسایی نیست. در این حالت، برش دوطرفه (پانچ) همواره باید کنترل گردد و تمام برش به صورت رفتار تیری و عملکرد برش یکطرفه به ستون منتقل نمی شود.

متن زیر از کتاب "وایت" ویرایش هفتم انتخاب شده است. در اینجا نیز، بر کنترل سختی تیر برای انتقال کامل برش و کنترل برش دوطرفه دال تاکید شده است.

uesigned, (see Example 15-1.)

When slabs are supported on beams having $\alpha_{f1}\ell_2/\ell_1 \ge 1.0$, the beams must be designed for shear forces computed by assuming tributary areas bounded by 45° lines at the corners of the panels and the centerlines of the panels, as is shown in Fig. 13-92. If the beams have $\alpha_{f1}\ell_2/\ell_1$ between 0 and 1.0, the shear forces computed from these tributary areas are multiplied by $\alpha_{f1}\ell_2/\ell_1$. In such a case, the remainder of the shear must be transmitted to the column by shear in the slab. The ACI Code is silent on how this is to be done. The most common interpretation involves using two-way shear in the slab between the beams and one-way shear in the beams, as shown in Fig. 13-93. Frequently, problems are encountered when $\alpha_{f1}\ell_2/\ell_1$ is less than 1.0, because the two-way shear perimeter is inadequate to transfer the portion of the shear not transferred by the beams. Thus it is recommended to select beam sizes such that $\alpha_{f1}\ell_2/\ell_1$ exceeds 1.0 for a two-way slab.

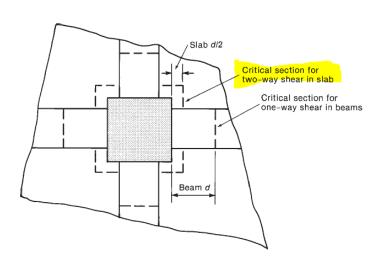


Fig. 13-93 Shear perimeters in slabs with beams

Reinforced Concrete Mechanics and Design seventh Edition, James K. Wight F. E. Richart, Jr. Collegiate Professor Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering University of Michigan

با توجه به شکلهای زیر، آنچه به عنوان تیر مخفی در دالهای دوطرفه شناخته میشود، در واقع آرماتوربندی شبیه به آرماتور بندی برش دوطرفه و خمشی برای ناحیه پانچ دال بوده، که در طول دهانه ادامه یافته و لزوما نافی احتمال پانچ نمیباشد.

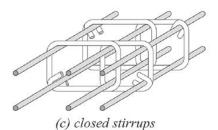


Fig. R8.7.6(a)-(c)—Single- or multiple-leg stirrup-type slab shear reinforcement.

Critical section through slab shear reinforcement (first line of stirrup legs) Slab Elevation Critical section outside slab shear reinforcement (first line of stirrup legs) Ad/2 Blab Elevation Critical section outside slab shear reinforcement (first line of stirrup legs)

Fig.R8.7.6d—Arrangement of stirrup shear reinforcement, interior column.

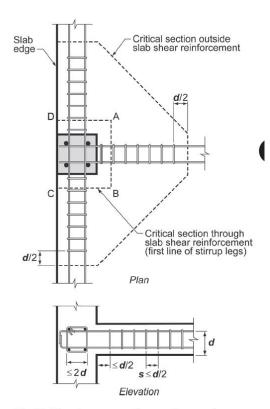
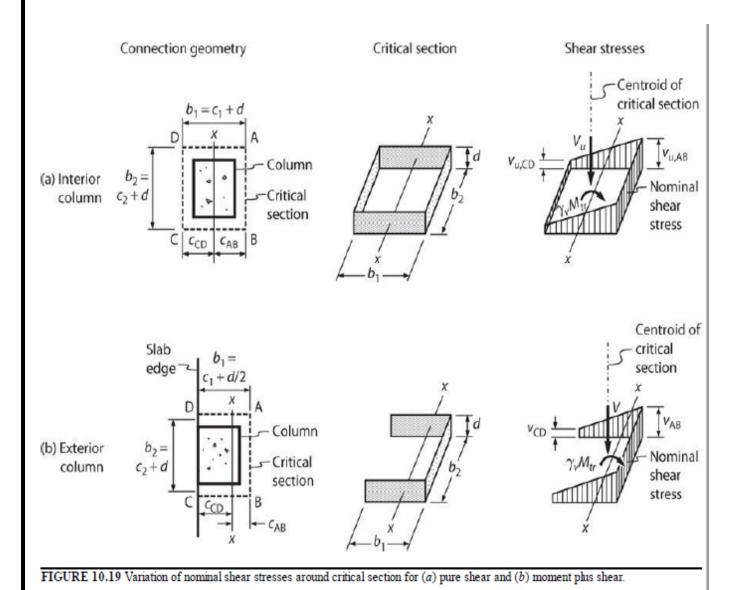


Fig. R8.7.6e—Arrangement of stirrup shear reinforcement, edge column.

لازم به ذکر است که اثر لنگر نامتعادل که در بارهای جانبی ایجاد می شود در محاسبه پانچ سر ستون و دیوار از اهمیت ویژهای و برخوردار بوده و در بسیاری از موارد تنشهای ناشی از لنگر نامتعادل برابر یا بیشتر از تنشهای ناشی از نیروی محوری می باشند.



14

- نحوه کنترل نسبت سختی تیر و دال بر اساس ACI

در این قسمت، چگونگی کنترل نسبت سختی تیر و دال برای اطمینان از عملکرد متکی بر قاب های خمشی تیر و ستون تشریح میگردد. بر اساس بند ۸-۱-۱-۸ از آیین نامه ACl تیرهای یکپارچه با دال در زمان کنترل و طراحی خمشی دارای عرض بال موثری متفاوت از بند ۲-۳-۲ یا تیرهای T شکل بوده که در ادامه هر دو بند قرار داده میشوند.

CODE

8.4.1.8 For monolithic or fully composite construction supporting two-way slabs, a beam includes that portion of slab, on each side of the beam extending a distance equal to the projection of the beam above or below the slab, whichever is greater, but not greater than four times the slab thickness.

COMMENTARY

R8.4.1.8 For monolithic or fully composite construction, the beams include portions of the slab as flanges. Two examples of the rule are provided in Fig. R8.4.1.8.

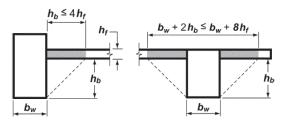


Fig. R8.4.1.8—Examples of the portion of slab to be included with the beam under 8.4.1.8.

6.3.2 *T-beam geometry*

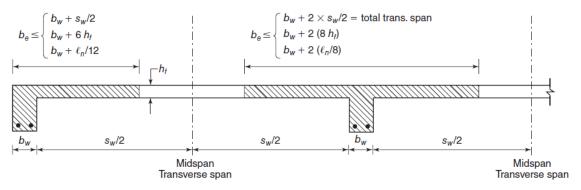
6.3.2.1 For nonprestressed T-beams supporting monolithic or composite slabs, the effective flange width b_f shall include the beam web width b_w plus an effective overhanging flange width in accordance with Table 6.3.2.1, where h is the slab thickness and s_w is the clear distance to the adjacent web.

Table 6.3.2.1—Dimensional limits for effective overhanging flange width for T-beams

	Effective overhanging	ng flange width, beyond face					
Flange location		of web					
		8h					
Each side of web	Least of:	$s_w/2$					
		$\ell_n/8$					
		6h					
One side of web	Least of:	s _w /2					
		$\ell_n/12$					

R6.3.2 *T-beam geometry*

R6.3.2.1 In ACI 318-11, the width of the slab effective as a T-beam flange was limited to one-fourth the span. The Code now allows one-eighth of the span on each side of the beam web. This was done to simplify Table 6.3.2.1 and has negligible impact on designs.



 ℓ_n = clear length of beam span (longitudinal span)

 s_w = clear transverse span between webs

Fig. 4-42 ACI Code definitions for effective width of compression flange, b_e .

(كتاب وايت)

Reinforced Concrete Mechanics and Design seventh Edition, James K. Wight F. E. Richart, Jr. Collegiate Professor Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering University of Michigan

همانطور که مشاهده می گردد، عرض موثر بال برای طراحی و کنترل سختی نسبی دال و تیر، بجای ۸ برابر ضخامت دال از هرطرف به حداکثر ٤ برابر ضخامت دال در هر طرف محدود شده است.

با توجه به بند ۸-۱-۱-۷ از ACI، نسبت سختی تیر به دال از رابطه ۸-۱-۲-ب محاسبه می شود:

8.10.2.7 For a panel with beams between supports on all sides, Eq. (8.10.2.7a) shall be satisfied for beams in the two perpendicular directions.

R8.10.2.7 The elastic distribution of moments will deviate significantly from those assumed in the direct design method unless the requirements for stiffness are satisfied.

$$0.2 \le \frac{\alpha_{f1}\ell_2^2}{\alpha_{f2}\ell_1^2} \le 5.0 \tag{8.10.2.7a}$$

where α_{f1} and α_{f2} are calculated by:

$$\alpha_f = \frac{E_{cb}I_b}{E_{cs}I_s} \tag{8.10.2.7b}$$

در ادامه، شکلهای مربوط به چگونگی درنظر گرفتن ابعاد هندسی تیر و دال برای کنترل این نسبت سختی براساس کتاب وایت، قرار داده شدهاند. در این کتاب بیان شده که در حالت کلی، در نظر گرفتن عمق کلی تیر برابر یا ۲/۵ برابر ضخامت دال می تواند موجب شود تا نسبت سختی تیر به دال از یک بیشتر شده و به عبارتی شرط ACI برای عملکرد قابی سیستم بر اساس رفتار تیر-ستون و نه ترکیب دال-تیر و ستون برقرار باشد.

در موارد خاص و برای تیرهای میانی ممکن است که بتوان ارتفاع کل تیر را برابر با ۱/۵ تا ۲ برابر ضخامت دال در نظر گرفت و شرط مربوطه را رعایت نمود که البته محاسبات لازم باید انجام شوند.

640 • Chapter 13 Two-Way Slabs: Behavior, Analysis, and Design

Beam-to-Slab Stiffness Ratio, α_f

Slabs frequently are built with beams spanning from column to column around the perimeter of the building. These beams act to stiffen the edge of the slab and help to reduce the deflections of the exterior panels of the slab. Very heavily loaded slabs and long-span waffle slabs sometimes have beams joining all of the columns in the structure.

In the ACI Code, the effects of beam stiffness on deflections and the distribution of

In the ACI Code, the effects of beam stiffness on deflections and the distribution of moments are expressed as a function of α_f , defined as the flexural stiffness, $4EII\ell$, of the beam divided by the flexural stiffness of a width of slab bounded laterally by the centerlines of the adjacent panels on each side of the beam:

$$\alpha_f = \frac{4E_{cb}I_b/\ell}{4E_{cs}I_s/\ell}$$

Because the lengths, ℓ , of the beam and slab are equal, this quantity is simplified and expressed in the code as

$$\alpha_f = \frac{E_{cb}I_b}{E_{cr}I_r}$$
(13-9)

where E_{cb} and E_{cr} are the moduli of elasticity of the beam concrete and slab concrete, respectively, and I_b and I_a are the moments of inertia of the uncracked beams and slabs. The sections considered in computing I_b and I_a are shown shaded in Fig. 13-16. The span perpendicular to the direction being designed is ℓ_2 . In Fig. 13-16c, the panels adjacent to

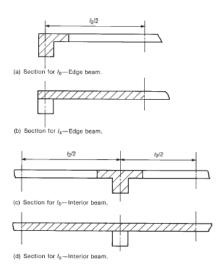


Fig. 13-16 Beam and slab sections for calculations of α_f .

2. Select the slab thickness and beam size. The slab thickness is chosen to satisfy deflection requirements once the beam size is known. If $\alpha_{f1}\ell_2/\ell_1$ exceeds 1.0 for all beams, all the shear is transferred to the columns by the beams, making it unnecessary to check shear while selecting the slab thickness. If there were only edge beams, the minimum slab thickness for deflection would be governed by Table 13-1 and would be $\ell_n/33 = 8.18$ in., based on $\ell_n = 22.5$ ft. To select a thickness for a slab with beams between interior columns, the thickness will be arbitrarily reduced by 15 percent to account for the stiffening effect of the beams, giving a trial thickness of 7 in. Assume a beam with an overall depth of about 2.5 times that of the slab to give a value of α_f a little greater than 1.0.

For the first trial, select a slab thickness of 7 in. and a beam 18 in. wide by 18 in. deep. Check the thickness using Eqs. (13-10) and (13-11). The cross sections of the beams are shown in Fig. 13-95. First compute α_f as:

$$\alpha_f = \frac{E_{cb}I_b}{E_{cs}I_s} \tag{13-9}$$

**با توجه به مطالب بیان شده در بالا، برای طراحی دال های کوبیاکس و یوبوت، چنانچه نتایج حاصل از آزمایشهای لازم ارائه
نگردد (ازجمله آزمایشهای مربوط به کنترل دریفت برای تایید باربری دال و اتصال تحت دریفهای بیان شده در آیین نامه) و
مسئولیت کامل طراحی و اجرا از طرف تولید کننده پذیرفته نشود همواره لازم است تا برش دوطرفه (پانچ) کنترل گردد چراکه در این
دالها، معمولا، از تیرهای با ارتفاع بیشتر از خود دال یا تیرچه استفاده نمی گردد. همچنین برای دالهای وافل نیز باید تمامی ضوابط
مندرج در ACI و برش دوطرفه کنترل گردد.

دو مطلب مهم در طراحی:

۱- جهت کنترل پیچش در تیرها نیز لازم است تا از عرض بالی شبیه به انچه در مورد تیر و دال بیان شد استفاده گردد.

9.2.4.1 In T-beam construction, flange and web concrete shall be placed monolithically or made composite in accordance with 16.4.

9.2.4.2 Effective flange width shall be in accordance with 6.3.2.

9.2.4.3 For T-beam flanges where the primary flexural slab reinforcement is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the beam, reinforcement in the flange perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the beam shall be in accordance with 7.5.2.3.

9.2.4.4 For torsional design according to 22.7, the overhanging flange width used to calculate A_{cp} , A_g , and p_{cp} shall be in accordance with (a) and (b):

- (a) The overhanging flange width shall include that portion of slab on each side of the beam extending a distance equal to the projection of the beam above or below the slab, whichever is greater, but not greater than four times the slab thickness.
- (b) The overhanging flanges shall be neglected in cases where the parameter A_{φ}^{2}/p_{cp} for solid sections or A_{g}^{2}/p_{cp} for hollow sections calculated for a beam with flanges is less than that calculated for the same beam ignoring the flanges.

R9.2.4.1 For monolithic or fully composite construction, the beam includes a portion of the slab as flanges.

R9.2.4.3 Refer to R7.5.2.3.

R9.2.4.4 Two examples of the section to be considered in torsional design are provided in Fig. R9.2.4.4.

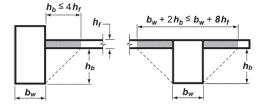


Fig. R9.2.4.4—Examples of the portion of slab to be included with the beam for torsional design.

۲- بر اساس بند ۲۵-۳-٤، لازم است تا بخشی از آرماتورهای اصلی تیر که برای انتقال بارهای ثقلی لازم می باشند، در محدود عرض موثر
 کوچکتری قرار داده شوند تا از ایجاد ترکهای بزرگ در تحت بارهای سرویس، جلوگیری به عمل آید.

24.3.4 If flanges of T-beams are in tension, part of the bonded flexural tension reinforcement shall be distributed over an effective flange width as defined in accordance with 6.3.2, but not wider than $\ell_n/10$. If the effective flange width exceeds $\ell_n/10$, additional bonded longitudinal reinforcement shall be provided in the outer portions of the flange.

R24.3.4 In T-beams, distribution of the negative moment reinforcement for control of cracking should take into account two considerations: 1) wide spacing of the reinforcement across the full effective width of flange may cause some wide cracks to form in the slab near the web; and 2) close spacing near the web leaves the outer regions of

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BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE (ACI 318-14) AND COMMENTARY (ACI 318R-14)

CODE COMMENTARY

the flange unprotected. The one-tenth limitation is to guard against a spacing that is too wide, with some additional reinforcement required to protect the outer portions of the flange.

405

كتاب وايت

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In the negative-moment regions of T-beams, the flanges will be stressed in tension and will crack as shown in Fig. 4-37a. To restrict the width of the cracks in the flanges, ACI Code Section 24.3.4 requires that "part" of the flexural-tension reinforcement be distributed over a width equal to the smaller of the effective flange width and $\ell_n/10$. The same ACI section also requires that "some" longitudinal reinforcement be provided in the outer portions of the flange. The terms *part* and *some* are not defined. This can be accomplished by placing roughly one-fourth to one-half the reinforcement in the overhanging portions of the flange near the web and by placing the balance over the web of the beam. Shrinkage and temperature reinforcement should be placed in the remaining portion of the flange (slab).

Then using Eq. (5-16) to get a revised steel area, we have

$$A_s \ge \frac{M_u}{\phi f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right)} = \frac{148 \text{ k-ft} \times 12 \text{ in./ft}}{0.9 \times 60 \text{ ksi} (17.5 \text{ in.} - 1.02 \text{ in.})} = 2.00 \text{ in.}^2$$

As was done in Example 5-4 to be in compliance with ACI Code Section 24.3.4, select three No. 7 bars for over the web of the section and select two No. 4 bars to be placed in the flanges, one on each side of the web, as shown in the final section design given in Fig. 5-28. The resulting steel area is

$$A_s = 3 \times 0.60 \text{ in.}^2 + 2 \times 0.20 \text{ in.}^2 = 2.20 \text{ in.}^2$$

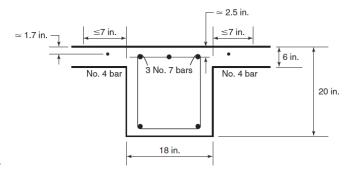


Fig. 5-28 Final beam section design at face of column—Example 5-5.

در مثال بالا، از مقدار ۲ اینچ مربع آرماتور لازم، ۱/۸ اینچ مربع (۹۰ درصد) در داخل جان قرار داده شده است و مابقی آرماتور لازم، با استفاده از آرماتورهای موجود ناحیه موثر دال تامین شده است. (b) Negative-moment region. ACI Code Section 24.3.4 says "part" of the negative-moment steel shall be distributed over a width equal to the smaller of the effective flange width (93 in.) and $\ell_n/10 = 324/10 = 32.4$ in. At each of the interior negative-moment regions, there are six top bars. Two of these will be placed in the corners of the stirrups, as shown in Fig. 10-8b, two over the beam web, and the other two in the slab. (Note that, for bars placed in the slab to be

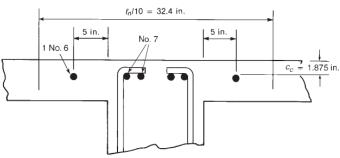


Fig. 10-8
Distribution of reinforcement.

(b) Bar spacing at interior support.

completely effective, there should be reinforcement perpendicular to the beam in the slab. In this case the slab reinforcement will serve this purpose.) The two bars placed in the slab will be placed to give spacing, *s*, approaching the maximum allowed. The maximum spacing allowed is

در مثال بالا، از مقدار 7 آرماتور لازم، ٤ آرماتور (٦٧ درصد) در داخل جان قرار داده شده است و مابقی آرماتور لازم، در ناحیه موثر دال تامین شده است. همچنین تاکید شده است که جهت موثر واقع شدن آرماتورهای داخل دال، لازم است تا آرماتورهایی عمود بر راستای اصلی خمش تیر، در دال قرار داده شوند. بسته به جهت دال، میتوان از آرماتورهای افت و حرارت یا خمشی دال برای این منظور استفاده نمود.

Table 24.3.2—Maximum spacing of bonded reinforcement in nonprestressed and Class C prestressed one-way slabs and beams

Reinforcement type		Maximum spacing s
Deformed bars or	Lesser	$15 \left(\frac{40,000}{f_z} \right) - 2.5 c_c$
wires	of:	$12\bigg(\frac{40,000}{f_z}\bigg)$
Bonded	Lesser	$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left[15\left(\frac{40,000}{\Delta f_{ps}}\right) - 2.5c_{c}\right]$
prestressed reinforcement	of:	$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\!\!\left[12\!\left(\frac{40,000}{\Delta\!f_{pe}}\right)\right]$
Combined deformed bars or	Lesser	$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)\left[15\left(\frac{40,000}{\Delta f_{px}}\right) - 2.5c_{e}\right]$
wires and bonded prestressed reinforcement	d of:	$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \left[12 \left(\frac{40,000}{\Delta f_{ps}}\right)\right]$

24.3.2.1 Stress f_s in deformed reinforcement closest to the tension face at service loads shall be calculated based on the unfactored moment, or it shall be permitted to take f_s as $(2/3)f_v$.

Then, use that value of a in Eq. (5-16) to get an improved value for A_s :

$$A_s \ge \frac{M_u}{\phi f_y(d-a/2)} = \frac{220 \times 10^6 \text{ N-mm}}{0.9 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 (435 \text{ mm} - 49.1 \text{ mm})} = 1510 \text{ mm}^2$$

As before, we need to be aware that ACI Code Section 24.3.4 requires that some of the tension-zone reinforcement for a flanged section be distributed into the flange. For this section, select three No. 22 bars for over the web and place two No. 16 bars in the flanges, as shown in Fig. 5-29. These bars give a total tension steel area, $A_s = 3 \times 387 + 2 \times 199 = 1560 \text{ mm}^2$.

3. Use of Table A-3M to select required A_s . As was done in Example 5-5, we can use Table A-3M to find the required area of tension reinforcement after the section dimensions have been selected. Also, when using Table A-3M, we will know that the selected reinforcement ratio exceeds the minimum ratio required by the ACI Code, and

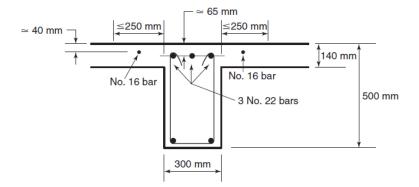


Fig. 5-29 Final beam section design at face of column— Example 5-5M.

بخش پنجم: رفتار دیوارهای سازهای با توجه به آیین نامه ACI

با توجه به ضوابط بیان شده در فصل ۱۱ از ACl، در آنالیز و طراحی دیوارهای سازهای، باید هر دو رفتار داخل رفتار خارج از صفحه دیوار به صورت همزمان در نظر گرفته شوند.

COMMENTARY

In-plane shear Axial force
In-plane moment
Out-of-plane moment
Selfweight

Fig. R11.4.1.3—In-plane and out-of-plane forces.

11.4.1.4 Walls shall be designed for eccentric axial loads and any lateral or other loads to which they are subjected.

11.5.2 Axial load and in-plane or out-of-plane flexure

R11.5.2 Axial load and in-plane or out-of-plane flexure

11.5.2.1 For bearing walls, P_n and M_n (in-plane or out-of-plane) shall be calculated in accordance with 22.4. Alterna-

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166 BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE (ACI 318-14) AND COMMENTARY (ACI 318R-14)

CODE

COMMENTARY

tively, axial load and out-of-plane flexure shall be permitted to be considered in accordance with 11.5.3.

11.5.2.2 For nonbearing walls, M_n shall be calculated in accordance with 22.3.

R11.5.2.2 Nonbearing walls, by definition, are not subject to any significant axial force; therefore, flexural strength is not a function of axial force.

اهمیت درنظر گرفتن لنگرهای خارج از صفحه انتقال یابنده بین دال و دیوار یکپارچه شده به میزانی است که، در حل های دستی و روش طرح مستقیم دالها (8.10—Direct design method)، در دو بند مختلف از آیین نامه ACl به درنظر گرفتن این لنگر اشاره شده است و حتی برای دهانههای میانی، حالت بارگذاری نامتقارن دو دهانه مجاور نیز برای محاسبه این لنگر درنظر گرفته شده است. لازم به ذکر است که در بسیاری از موارد، دیوارهای لبهای دارای لنگرهای نامتعادل ثقلی زیادتر و نیروی محوری ثقلی کمتری نسبت به دیوارهای میانی می- باشند و چنانچه از اثر لنگر خارج از صفحه انتقالی از دال به دیوار درطراحی این دیوارها، صرفنظر گردد، طراحی در خلاف جهت اطمینان میباشد.

8.10.4.2 In an end span, M_o shall be distributed in accordance with Table 8.10.4.2.

Table 8.10.4.2—Distribution coefficients for end spans

		Slab with	Slab with beams be interior su		
	Exterior edge unrestrained	beams between all supports	Without edge beam	With edge beam	Exterior edge fully restrained
Interior negative	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.65
Positive	0.63	0.57	0.52	0.50	0.35
Exterior negative	0	0.16	0.26	0.30	0.65

R8.10.4.2 The moment coefficients for an end span are based on the equivalent column stiffness expressions from Corley et al. (1961), Jirsa et al. (1963), and Corley and Jirsa (1970). The coefficients for an unrestrained edge would be used, for example, if the slab were simply supported on a masonry or concrete wall. Those for a fully restrained edge would apply if the slab were constructed integrally with a concrete wall having a flexural stiffness so large compared to that of the slab that little rotation occurs at the slab-to-wall connection.

For other than unrestrained or fully restrained edges, coefficients in the table were selected to be near the upper bound of the range for positive moments and interior negative moments. As a result, exterior negative moments were usually closer to a lower bound. The exterior negative moment strength for most slab systems is governed by minimum reinforcement to control cracking. The coefficients in the table have been adjusted so that the absolute sum of the positive and average moments equal M_a .

In the 1977 Code, distribution factors defined as a function of the stiffness ratio of the equivalent exterior support were used for proportioning the total static moment M_o in an end span. This approach may be used in place of values in this provision.

8

در مواردی که از نرمافزار جهت آنالیز و طراحی استفادهمیگردد، لازم است تا اثر بارگذاری شطرنجی برای بار زنده درنظر گرفته شود،تا اثر لنگر نامتعادل تحت بار ثقلی خیلی در آنالیز و طراحی دیوار لحاظ گردد.

8.10.7 Factored moments in columns and walls

8.10.7.1 Columns and walls built integrally with a slab system shall resist moments caused by factored loads on the slab system.

8.10.7.2 At an interior support, columns or walls above and below the slab shall resist the factored moment calculated by Eq. (8.10.7.2) in direct proportion to their stiffnesses unless a general analysis is made.

$$M_{sc} = 0.07[(q_{Du} + 0.5q_{Lu})\ell_2\ell_n^2 - q_{Du}'\ell_2'(\ell_n')^2]$$
 (8.10.7.2)

where $q_{Du'}$, ℓ_2' , and ℓ_n' refer to the shorter span.

R8.10.7 Factored moments in columns and walls—Design and detailing of the reinforcement transferring the moment from the slab to the edge column is critical to both the performance and the safety of flat slabs or flat plates without edge beams or cantilever slabs. It is important that complete design details be shown in the construction documents, such as concentration of reinforcement over the column by closer spacing, or additional reinforcement.

R8.10.7.2 Equation (8.10.7.2) refers to two adjoining spans, with one span longer than the other, and with full dead load plus one-half live load applied on the longer span and only dead load applied on the shorter span.

متن زیر از کتاب "میلی" (Seismic Design of Reinforced Concrete Buildings, Jack Moehle) انتخاب شده است. در این متن نیز تاکید شده است که برای طراحی مناسب اتصال دال به دیوار، باید لنگر خارج از انتقالی از دال به دیوار درنظر گرفته شود. همچنین تاکید شده است که معمولا پیوستگی اتصال در زمان زلزله و تحت دریفتهای سازه دارای اهمیت بیشتری است؛ چرا که در این حالت، اتصال تحت نیروهای حاصل از رفتار توام خارج از صفحه (تحت بارهای ثقلی) و رفتار داخل صفحه (عملکرد دیافراگمی) دال قرار می گیرد.

10.10 Slab-Wall Connections

10.10.1 One-Way Slab-Wall Connections

The term "one-way slab-wall connection" refers to moment transfer between a slab and a wall loaded out-of-plane. Common examples include a slab framing perpendicular to a flange of a wall or a slab framing into a core wall. Although moment transfer capacity can be important in some cases, usually the most important consideration is drift capacity of the connection while the slab supports gravity loads acting out of the plane of the slab and diaphragm shears acting in the plane of the slab.

بعلاوه، در قسمت دیگری از کتاب، برای کنترل تنشهای مربوط به نیاز یا عدم نیاز تعبیه المان مرزی در دیوارهای ویژه، تاکید شده است که این تنش باید با در نظر گرفتن ممانهای داخل و خارج از صفحه همراه با نیروهای محوری وارد بر مقطع محاسبه گردد (متن زیر).

Design for moment and axial force, shear, development, and detailing generally follows procedures outlined in Section 13.8, with one exception. Instead of using the *displacement-based method*, ACI 318 requirements for boundary elements are established using a *stress-based method*. First, the seismic-force-resisting system is sized and analyzed to determine axial forces and moments under critical load combinations. Using a gross-section model of the wall cross section, nominal stress at wall edges is calculated from

$$\sigma = P_u / A_g + M_{ux} / S_{gx} + M_{uy} / S_{gy}$$
 (13.21)

در ادامه سوال و جواب پرسیده شده از بخش مهندسی ACI در مورد ترک خوردگی در دیوارها قرار داده می شود. لازم به ذکر است که:

- ۱- سوال در حالت عام پرسیده شده است.
- ۲- ضریب ترک خوردگی دال از طرف سوال کننده به اشتباه ۰/۳۵ بیان شده است.
- 1- In Table 6.6.3.1.1(a), where Code specifies 0.7 and 0.35Ig based on the cracking for walls, do these values apply to both in-plane and out-of plane stiffness of the walls or only in-plane behavior and out of planbehavior shall follow the Slab/flat plate cracking?
- 2- In the same table, where Code specifies 0.35lg for flat slabs and flat plate, does this value apply to inplane (diaphragm behavior) of the slab in case the diaphragm has to be modeled as semi rigid? Or the inplane behavior follows the walls behavior and can be modeled using 0.7/or 0.35 based on the in-plane stresses?

Dear Mr. Jalalpour

ACI publishes codes, specifications, and reports for the concrete user. This message is in response to your technical question/inquiry.

- 1. The value for the moment of inertia to be used for elastic analysis at factored load levels of uncracked walls is $0.70(l_g)$ and for cracked walls is $0.35(l_g)$ for both in-plane and out-of-plane stiffnesses. Where " l_g " is the moment of inertia of the gross cross-section of the member.
- 2. The value for the moment of inertia to be used for elastic analysis of factored load levels of flat slabs and plates is $0.35(l_g)$ regardless of modeled rigidity. Note that in a connected concrete building designed with flat slabs acting also as a diaphragm that is part of the lateral force resisting system (LRFS), the flat slab will generally deform greater than other LFRS frame members such as shear walls and columns under lateral loading events. To account for this relative difference in stiffness with respect to other LRFS frame mebers, the flat slab or diaphragm member has a higher reduction in stiffness properties than uncracked walls or columns.

همچنین، در هر دو مثال زیر که از راهنمای SP-17-14 انتخاب شدهاند، تاکید میگردد که دیوار سازهای (دیوار برشی) باید برای اثرات داخل و خارج از صفحه و با در نظر گرفتن اثر همزمان این دو رفتار طرح گردد.

THE REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN HANDBOOK—SP-17(14)

10.7—Examples

400

Shear Wall Example 1: Seismic Design Category B/wind—The reinforced concrete shear wall in this example is nonprestressed. This shear wall is part of the lateral force-resisting-system (a shear wall is at each end of the structure) in the North-South (N-S) direction of the hotel (Fig. E1.1). Material properties are selected based on the code limits and requirements of Chapters 19 and 20 (ACI 318-14), engineering judgment, and locally available materials. The structure is analyzed for all required load combinations by an elastic 3D finite element analysis software model that includes shear wall - frame interaction. The resultant maximum factored moments and shears over the height of the wall are given for the load combination selected. This example provides the shear wall design only at the base.

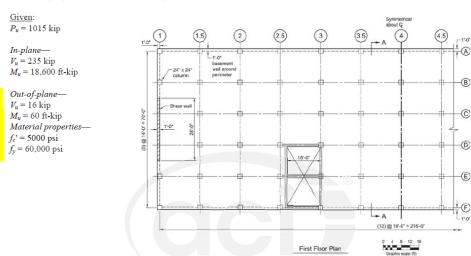


Fig. E 1.1—Building floor plan, first floor.

406

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Shear Wall Example 2: Seismic Design Category D

The reinforced concrete shearwall in this example is nonprestressed. This shearwall is part of the lateral force-resisting-system (a shearwall is at each end of the structure) in the North-South (N-S) direction of the hotel (Fig. E2.1). Material properties are selected based on the code limits and requirements of Chapters 19 and 20 (ACI 318-14), engineering judgment, and locally available materials. The structure is analyzed for all required load combinations by and elastic 3D finite element analysis oftware model that includes shearwall-frame interaction. The resultant maximum factored moments and shears over the height of the wall are given for the load combination selected. This example provides the shearwall design and detailing at the base of the wall.

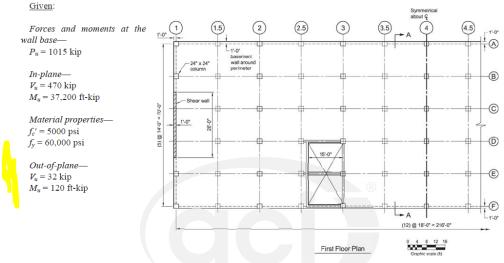


Fig. E2.1—Building floor plan, first floor.

با توجه به ضوابط بیان شده در ACI و مطالب عنوان شده در کتابهای طراحی، مدل سازی دیوار به صورت المان غشایی (membrane) نه تنها در طراحی دیوارها بر اساس ACI است و طراحی بدون درنظر گرفتن لنگرهای خارج از صفحه دیوار،معمولا در خلاف جهت اطمینان می باشد.

بخش ششم: رفتار همبندی دال و دیوارهای سازهای (Slab-Wall Coupling)

در بسیاری از ساختمانهای متشکل از دال و دیوار، دال قرار گرفته در فاصله بین دو دیوار، مانند یک تیر همبند رفتار می نماید. مقدار عملکرد همبندی دال برای دیوارها، به موارد مختلفی وابسته است که از جمله مهمترین آنها سختی دال و فاصله بین دیوارها می باشند. این اثر همبندی دال و دیوار و لزوم کنترل برش پانچ در محل اتصال دال و دیوار در مقالات و کتابهای طراحی مختلفی تشریح شدهاست. در ادامه به برخی از این مراجع اشاره شدهاست.

كتاب ميلى (Seismic Design of Reinforced Concrete Buildings , Jack Moehle)

10.10.2 Slab-Wall Coupling

Slab-wall coupling refers to shear and moment transfer between a slab and two walls. Although slab-wall coupling can occur between slabs and flanged walls, this section focuses on coupling between slabs and walls with a rectangular cross section. The interior wall framing lines in Figure 10.30a depict a typical condition. The framing is characterized by rectangular wall and slab cross sections, small corridor width relative to length of the wall, small corridor width relative to transverse bay width, and large corridor width relative to wall thickness. Relevant studies are reported in Paulay and Taylor (1981), Qadeer and Smith (1969), and Schwaighofer and Collins (1972).

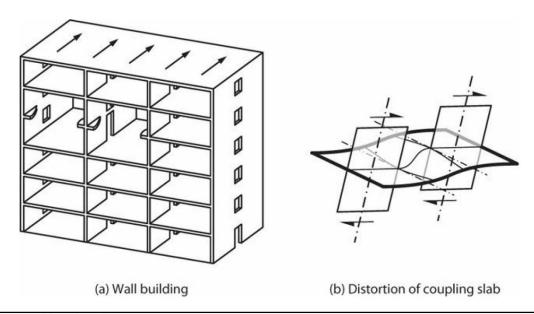
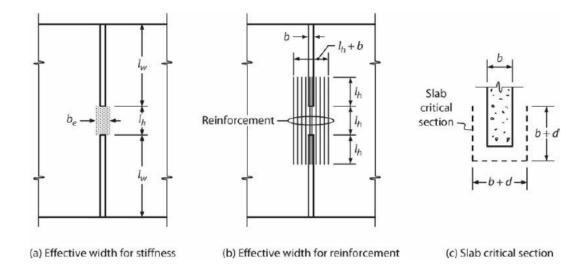


FIGURE 10.30 Slab-wall coupling.



کتاب پائولی و پریستلی

BUILDINGS, T. Paulay and M. J. N. Priestley AND MASONRY SEISMIC DESIGN OF REINFORCED CONCRETE

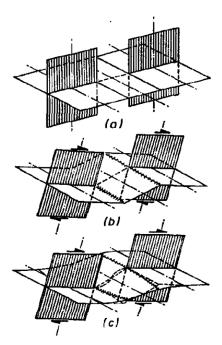


Fig. 5.46 Coupling of walls solely by slabs.

422 STRUCTURAL WALLS

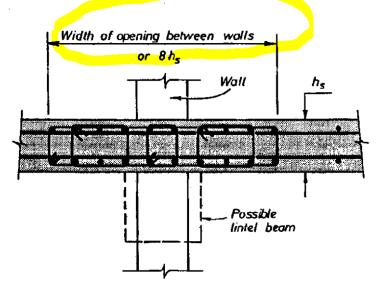


Fig. 5.47 Concentrated reinforcement in slab coupling.

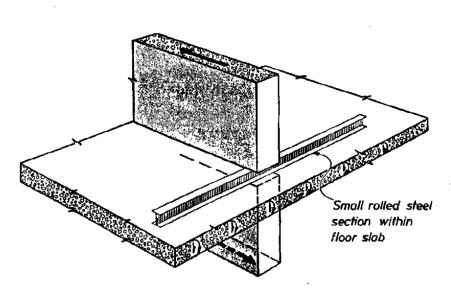
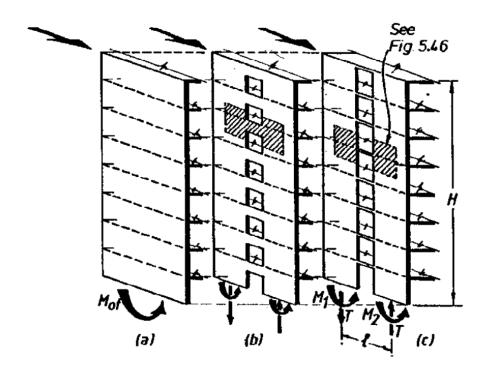


Fig. 5.48 Control of punching shear at the toes of walls coupled by a slab.



كتاب وايت

Reinforced Concrete Mechanics and Design seventh Edition, James K. Wight F. E. Richart, Jr. Collegiate Professor Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering University of Michigan

Floor slabs may serve as soft coupling beams. Their stiffness can be based on a slab with a width perpendicular to the wall equal to the wall thickness plus half of the width of the opening, $\ell_b/2$, between the walls, added on each side of the opening [18-11], [18-12], [18-13]. In tests of shear walls coupled by slabs, the specimens failed by punching-shear failures in the slab around the ends of the walls. Under cyclic loads, the stiffness of slabs serving as coupling beams decreased rapidly.

در مواردی که دال ایجاد لنگر خارج از صفحه در دیوار مینماید مانند دیوار لبهای یا زمانی که دهانه کوچک و بزرگ دال در دوطرف دیوار میانی قرار میگیرند، دیوار باید برای مجموع لنگرهای نامتعادل خارج از صفحه ناشی از بارهای ثقلی و جانبی طراحی گردد.

با توجه به مطالب فوق چنانچه در این سازه ها از سختی خارج از صفحه دال صرفنظر گردد، طراحی دال برای ممان و کنترل پانچ در خلاف جهت اطمینان می باشد.

بخش هفتم: رفتاریکپارچه/مرکب دال و تیر (T-beam geometry/Monolithic or Fully Composite Construction)

چنانچه دال و تیر به صورت یکپاره یا مرکب ساخته شوند، بخشی از دال با عرض موثر تعیین شده بر اساس ACl به صورت یکپارچه با تیر عمل می نماید (6.3.2 T-beam geometry) و موجب می شود تا سختی موثر تیر و مقاومت خمشی تیر افزایش یابند. در این حالت، چنانچه تیرها بجای T به صورت مستطیل مدل شوند، سختی سازه کمتر و پریود آن بیشتر از مقدار مورد نظر کد محاسبه شده و درنتیجه مقدار نیروی زلزله وارد بر کل سازه، و قاب ها کمتر از مقدار مورد نظر ایین نامه محاسبه می گردند. این موضوع در بندهای مختلفی از ACl راهنماها و کتابهای طراحی مورد توجه قرار گرفته است (در حالت تقریبی ACl بیان می کند که سختی تیر T شکل حدود ۲ برابر سختی بخش مستطیلی ان تخمین زده می شود. تفسیر بخش ۲-۲-۱-۱).

R6.6.3.1.1 The values of I and A have been chosen from the results of frame tests and analyses, and include an allowance for the variability of the calculated deflections. The moments of inertia are taken from MacGregor and Hage (1977), which are multiplied by a stiffness reduction factor $\phi_K = 0.875$ (refer to R6.6.4.5.2). For example, the moment of inertia for columns is $0.875(0.80I_g) = 0.70I_g$.

The moment of inertia of T-beams should be based on the effective flange width defined in 6.3.2.1 or 6.3.2.2. It is generally sufficiently accurate to take I_g of a T-beam as $2I_g$ for the web, $2(b_{yy}h^3/12)$.

راهنمای The Reinforced Concrete Design Handbook) SP-17-14) بخش ۳-٤:

CHAPTER 3—STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

3.4—Computer programs

me sauciare

Buildings designed as moment-resisting frames can often be effectively modeled as a series of parallel planar frames. The complete structure is modeled using orthogonal sets of crossing frames. Compatibility of vertical deflections at crossing points is not required. The geometry of beams can vary depending on the floor system. For slab-column moment frames, it may be possible to model according to the equivalent frame method in Section 8.11 in ACI 318. For beam-column moment frames, it is permitted to model T-beams, with the limits on geometry given in Section 6.3.2 of ACI 318; however, it is often simpler to ignore the slab and model the beams as rectangles. For beams in intermediate or special moment frames, the assumption of a rectangular section may not be conservative; refer to Sections 18.4.2.3, 18.6.5.1, and 18.7.3.2 in ACI 318.

The stiffness of the beam-column joint is underestimated if the beam spans are assumed to extend between column centerlines and the beam is modeled as prismatic along the entire span. Many computer programs thus allow for the beam to be modeled as spanning between faces of columns.

of structural irregularities and torsional response can be directly analyzed. Current computer software that provides three-dimensional modeling often use finite element analysis with automatic meshing. These high-end programs are capable of running a modal response spectrum analysis, seismic response history procedures, and can perform a host of other time-consuming mathematical tasks.

To reduce computation time, concrete floors are sometimes modeled as rigid diaphragms, reducing the number of dynamic degrees of freedom to only three per floor (two horizontal translations and one rotation about a vertical axis). ASCE 7-10 allows for diaphragms to be modeled as rigid if the following conditions are met:

- (a) For seismic loading, no structural irregularities and the span-to-depth ratios are 3 or less (Section 12.3.1.2 in ASCE 7-10)
- (b) For wind loading, the span-to-depth ratios are 2 or less (Section 27.5.4 in ASCE 7-10)

If a rigid diaphragm is assumed, the stresses in the diaphragm are not calculated and need to be derived from the

همانطور که مشاهده می گردد، در این راهنما بیان شده است که عدم درنظر گرفتن تیر به صورت T می تواند برخلاف جهت اطمینان باشد. جهت بررسی بهتر موضوع، SP-17 بندهای ۱۸-۷-۳-۲، ۱۸-۳-۵-۱ و ۱۸-۶-۲-۳ از ACl مورد توجه قرار داده است. در ادامه فقط بند ۱۸-۷-۳-۲ مورد بررسی قرار گرفته است هرچند که مطالب در حالت عام برای بندهای ۱۸-۶-۲-۳ و ۱۸-۵-۱-۱ نیز صادق می باشند:

18.7.3 Minimum flexural strength of columns

18.7.3 Minimum flexural strength of columns

18.7.3.1 Columns shall satisfy 18.7.3.2 or 18.7.3.3.

18.7.3.2 The flexural strengths of the columns shall satisfy

$$\sum M_{nc} \ge (6/5) \sum M_{nb}$$
 (18.7.3.2)

where

 $\sum M_{nc}$ is sum of nominal flexural strengths of columns framing into the joint, evaluated at the faces of the joint. Column flexural strength shall be calculated for the factored axial force, consistent with the direction of the lateral forces considered, resulting in the lowest flexural strength.

 $\sum M_{nb}$ is sum of nominal flexural strengths of the beams framing into the joint, evaluated at the faces of the joint. In T-beam construction, where the slab is in tension under moments at the face of the joint, slab reinforcement within an effective slab width defined in accordance with 6.3.2 shall be assumed to contribute to M_{nb} if the slab reinforcement is developed at the critical section for flexure.

Flexural strengths shall be summed such that the column moments oppose the beam moments. Equation (18.7.3.2) shall be satisfied for beam moments acting in both directions in the vertical plane of the frame considered.

R18.7.3 Minimum flexural strength of columns—The intent of 18.7.3.2 is to reduce the likelihood of yielding in columns that are considered as part of the seismic-force-resisting system. If columns are not stronger than beams framing into a joint, there is increased likelihood of inelastic action. In the worst case of weak columns, flexural yielding can occur at both ends of all columns in a given story, resulting in a column failure mechanism that can lead to collapse.

In 18.7.3.2, the nominal strengths of the beams and columns are calculated at the joint faces, and those strengths are compared directly using Eq. (18.7.3.2). The 1995 and earlier Codes required design strengths to be compared at the center of the joint, which typically produced similar results but with added calculation effort.

In determining the nominal moment strength of a beam section in negative bending (top in tension), longitudinal reinforcement contained within an effective flange width of a top slab that acts monolithically with the beam increases the beam strength. French and Moehle (1991), on beam-column subassemblies under lateral loading, indicates that using the effective flange widths defined in 6.3.2 gives reasonable estimates of beam negative moment strengths of interior connections at story displacements approaching 2 percent of story height. This effective width is conservative where the slab terminates in a weak spandrel.

18

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با توجه به بند و تفسیر قرار داده شده، برای محاسبه حداکثر ممان اسمی تیر برای کنترل ستون قوی و تیر ضعیف در سازههای قاب خمشی ویژه، تاکید شده که باید آرماتورهای کششی که در دال و در ناحیه بال موثر تیر قرار دارند نیز در محاسبات در نظر گرفته شوند. عدم در نظر گرفتن این آرماتورها (یا این عرض موثر در هنگام آنالیز) موجب می شود تا ممان تیر کمتر از مقدار محتمل آن محاسبه شده و ستون برای لنگری کمتر از انچه که باید طرح گردد. بر این اساس است عدم در نظر گرفتن این تیرها به صورت T یا به نوعی صرفنظر کردن از سختی و مقاومت دال ممکن است که بر خلاف جهت اطمینان باشد. بعلاوه، در صورتی که مقطع بجای T به صورت مستطیل دیده شود، تخمین برش متناظر با ممان محتمل (یا ممان اسمی یا زلزله تشدید یافته بسته به نوع قاب) یا حتی برش مورد نیاز برای طراحی اتصالات تیر و ستون نیز به صورت دست پایین انجام شده و احتمال شکست اتصال یا شکست برشی قبل از تسلیم خمشی برای تیر، یا اتصال به ستون افزایش می یابد.

کتاب میلی Seismic Design of Reinforced Concrete Buildings, Book by Jack Moehle کتاب میلی

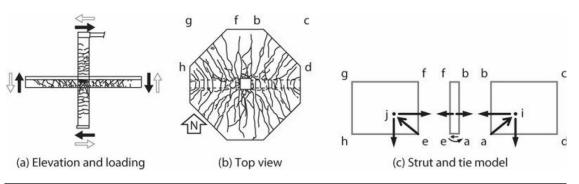


FIGURE 6.49 Actions on an isolated beam-slab-column connection under lateral loading. Test results for test specimen J1. (After Kurose et al., 1988, courtesy of American Concrete Institute.)

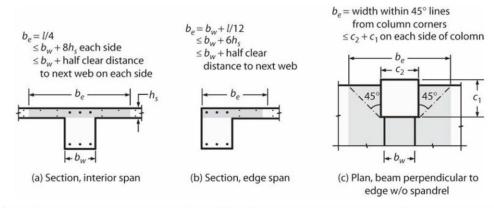


FIGURE 12.36 Definition of effective flange width. (a) ACI 318 effective flange width for interior beams with slab on both sides. (b) ACI 318 effective flange width for edge span beams with slab on one side. (c) ACI 352 effective flange width for beams framing perpendicular to a slab edge without spandrel. Where a substantial spandrel is present, the effective flange width of (a) or (b) can be used

.(ACI 352- BEAM-COLUMN CONNECTIONS IN MONOLITHIC CONCRETE STRUCTURES)

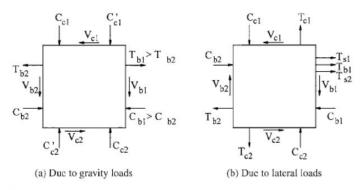


Fig. 3.1—Joint forces at critical sections. T = tension force; C = compression force; V = shear force; subscript b for beam; subscript c for column; and subscript s for slab.

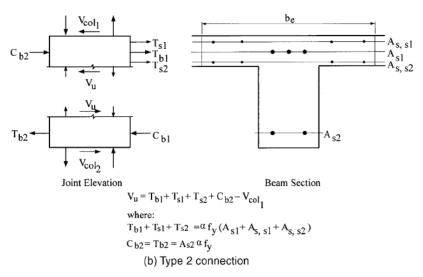
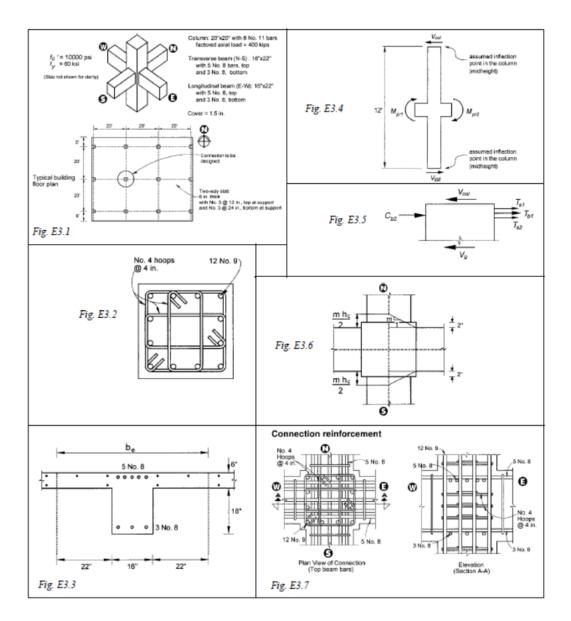


Fig. 4.6—Evaluation of horizontal joint shear.



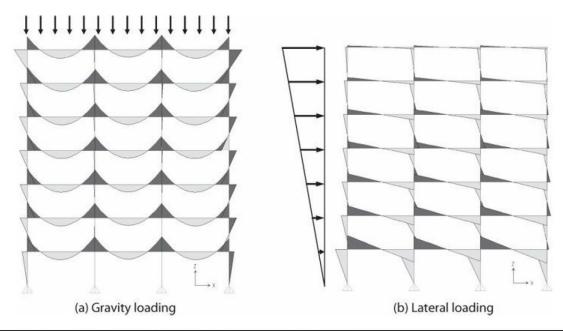
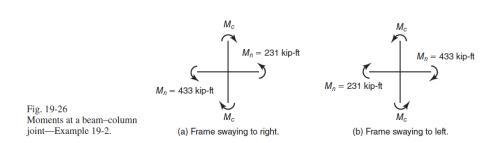


FIGURE 12.21 Moment diagrams under (a) gravity loading and (b) lateral loading.

در طراحی ستون و اتصالات، باید کل لنگر نامتعادل (مجموع لنگرهای مثبت و منفی دوطرف اتصال یا ستونها) در نظر گرفته شود. کتاب وایت



با توجه به مطالب مندرج در ACI کتابها و راهنماهای طراحی چنانچه از عملکرد مرکب یا یکپارچه دال در مدلسازی و طراحی صرفنظر گردد، ممکن است طراحی اعضاء مختلف سازه در خلاف جهت اطمینان انجام شود.

دو مطلب مهم در طراحی:

1- از آنجا که در ACl بند صریحی برای طراحی لرزهای تیرهای T شکل ارائه نشده است، برای طراحی خمشی تیرهای T شکل، دو روش کلی در بین مهندسین رایج میباشد. در روش اول مقاومت تیر برای طراحی بر اساس آرماتورهای قرار گرفته در جان تیر تعیین می شوند در حالی که در روش دوم، مقاومت طراحی بر اساس آرماتورهای قرار گرفته در جان تیر همراه با بال موثر تعیین می گردد. لازم به ذکر است که مستقل از این که کدام روش برای طراحی خمشی تیر مورد استفاده قرار گرفته است، طراحی برشی

تیر، اتصال تیر به ستون و کنترل ستون قوی-تیر ضعیف باید بر اساس مقاومت حاصل از کل آرماتورهای جان و بال موثر محاسبه گردد. راهنمای فیما ۱۰۵۱ از روش اول در طراحی تیرهای T شکل استفاده نموده است.

Recommended Seismic Provisions: Design Examples FEMA P-1051/ July 2016

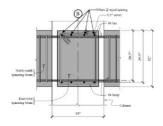


Figure 10-10 Layout for beam reinforcemen (1.0 ft = 0.3048 m, 1.0 in, = 25.4 mm)

Table 10-16 Design and Maximum Probable Flexural Strength For Beams in Frame 1

	Item -			Loca	tion*		
	nem	A	A'	В	C	C'	D
Negative Moment	Moment Demand (inch-kips)	4,594	4,976	4,972	4,972	4,976	4,594
	Reinforcement	four #8	four #8 + one#7	four #8			
	Design Strength (inch-kips)	4,875	5,765	5,765	5,765	5,765	4,875
	Probable Strength (inch-kips)	7,042	7,929	7,929	7,929	7,929	7,042
Positive Moment	Moment Demand (inch-kips)	3,313	3,593	3,564	3,564	3,593	3,313
	Reinforcement	four #8	four #8	four #8	four #8	four #8	four #8
	Design Strength (inch-kips)	4,948	4,948	4,948	4,948	4,948	4,948
	Probable Strength (inch-kips)	6,841	6,841	6,841	6,841	6,841	6,841

^{*}Moment demand is taken as the larger of the beam moments on each side of the column. (1.0 in-kip = 0.113 kN-m)

As an example of computation of probable strength, consider the case of four #8 top bars plus the portion of slab reinforcing within the effective beam flange width computed above, which is assumed to be 0.002(4 inches)(44-24)=0.16 square inches. (The slab reinforcing, which is not part of this example, is assumed to be 0.002 for minimum steel.)

 $A_s = 4(0.79) + 0.16 = 3.32 \text{ in}^2$

Width b for negative moment = 24 inches

d = 29.5 inches

Depth of compression block, $a = A_s(1.25f_v)/0.85f_c'b$

a = 3.32(1.25)60/[0.85(4)24] = 2.44 inches

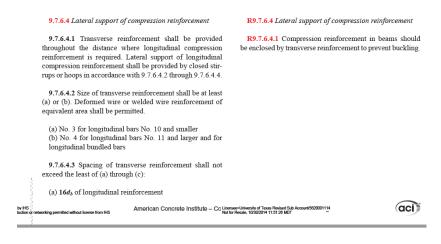
 $M_{pr} = 1.0A_s(1.25f_y)(d - a/2)$

 $M_{pr} = 1.0(3.32)1.25(60)(29.6 - 2.44/2) = 7,042$ inch-kips

این در حالی است که در کتاب میلی، روش دوم به عنوان روشی اقتصادی تر پیشنهاد شده است. در این حالت ممکن است تا برای تکمیل طراحي لازم باشد تا طزاحي تير و دال به صورت سعى و خطا صورت يذيرد.

An alternative practice, recommended here, is to size the beam for the design moment including developed longitudinal reinforcement within both the web and the effective flange width. The slab reinforcement may not be fully determined at the time the beams are designed, in which case the slab reinforcement ratio can be estimated based on experience with similar buildings, and checked after the design is completed.

در این حالت باید دقت شود که آرماتورهای فوقانی لازم برای تحمل بارهای ثقلی، در عرض موثر بال بیان شده در بندهای ۲۲-۳-۶ (معمولا برای دالهای یکطرفه) یا ۸-٤-۱-٤ (معمولاً برای دالهای دوطرفه) قرار داده شوند (رجوع شود به بخش ٤). بعلاوه أرماتورهای حداقل و آرماتورهای لازم برای خمش دال (عمدتا نوار ستونی) همواره باید کنترل گردند. لازم به ذکر است که درصورت استفاده از آرماتورهای موجود در جان تیر یا بخش بال موثر دال به عنوان آرماتورهای فشاری، ضوابط بند ۹-۷-۳-٤ برای تامین تکیهگاه جانبی باید رعایت گردند.



BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE (ACI 318-14) AND COMMENTARY (ACI 318R-14)

CODE

COMMENTARY

- (b) 48db of transverse reinforcement
- (c) Least dimension of beam

9.7.6.4.4 Longitudinal compression reinforcement shall be arranged such that every corner and alternate compression bar shall be enclosed by the corner of the transverse reinforcement with an included angle of not more than 135 degrees, and no bar shall be farther than 6 in, clear on each side along the transverse reinforcement from such an enclosed bar

۲- در هنگام طراحی سیستم های دوگانه، در استاندارد ASCE بند صریحی جهت جداسازی سیستم قاب از دیوار بیان نشده است. در تفسیر بخش ۱۸–۱–۱ از آیین نامه ACl، پذیرفته شده است که تیر قاب خمشی ویژه برای رفتارهای یالی و جمعکنندگی دیافراگم نیز طراحی شود و حتی درصورت رعایت ضوابط بخش ۱۸–۷، از المان مرزی دیوار به عنوان ستون قاب خمشی ویژه جهت مهار تير استفاده گردد.

18.6.1.2 Beams of special moment frames shall frame into columns of special moment frames satisfying 18.7.

magnitude of axial compressive force.

This Code is written with the assumption that special moment frames comprise horizontal beams and vertical columns interconnected by beam-column joints. It is acceptable for beams and columns to be inclined provided the resulting system behaves as a frame—that is, lateral resistance is provided primarily by moment transfer between beams and columns rather than by strut or brace action. In special moment frames, it is acceptable to design beams to resist combined moment and axial force as occurs in beams that act both as moment frame members and as chords or collectors of a diaphragm. It is acceptable for beams of special moment frames to cantilever beyond columns, but such cantilevers are not part of the special moment frame that forms part of the seismic-force-resisting system. It is acceptable for beams of a special moment frame to connect into a wall boundary if the boundary is reinforced as a special moment frame column in accordance with 18.7. A concrete braced frame, in which lateral resistance is provided primarily by axial forces in beams and columns, is not a recognized seismic-force-resisting system.



این در حالی است که برخی مراجع طراحی جهت جلوگیری از تداخل رفتاری قاب و دیوار، توصیه میکنند که حداقل یک دهانه فاصله بین قاب خمشی و دیوار برشی قرار داده شود. (فیما ۱۰۵۱)

portion (just over 15 percent) the total base shear for the 25 percent model, the intent of the dual system requirements is judged to be satisfied. It should be noted that it is not the intent of the *Standard* to allow dual systems of co-planar and integral moment frames and structural walls. It may be preferable to establish a dual system layout that maintains a separation between the elements of the structural walls and moment frames, but that was not practical for the structure of this particular design example.

10-33

كتاب پائولى و پريستلى

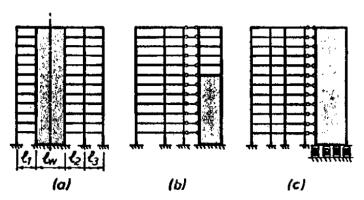


Fig. 6.6 Modeling of different types of dual systems.

كتاب ميلى:

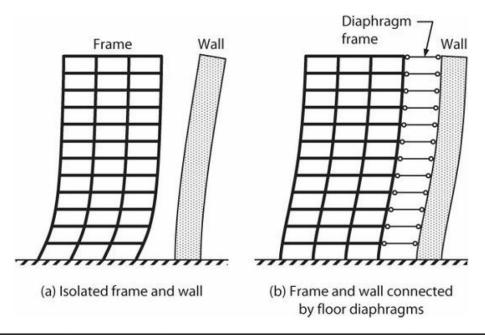


FIGURE 15.8 Diaphragms develop transfer forces by imposing displacement compatibility between different vertical elements of the seismic-force-resisting system.

كتاب وايت

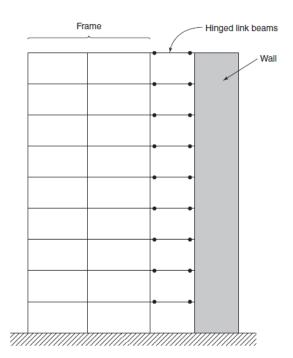


Fig. 18-6 Analytical model of a shear-wall–frame building.

بخش هشتم: روشهای مدل سازی (Structural Modeling)

الف: دال و تير مركب

الف-۱: بخشى از سيستم باربر زلزله

روشهای مختلفی برای مدل سازی این سازهها پیشنهاد شده است که در ادامه دو روش مدوال برای مدل سازی بیان می گردند:

استفاده از تیر T شکل:

راهنمای فیما ۱۰۵۱، برای مدل سازی سازه بتنی متشکل از قاب خمشی ویژه و دیوار سازهای ویژه، برای مدل سازی سازه از تیر به صورت T مشکل و دال به صورت غشایی استفاده نموده است (مثال ۱۰ بخش 10.3.1 Modeling Criteria).

The following are other significant aspects of the mathematical model that should be noted:

- 1.The structure is modeled with 12 levels above grade and one level below grade. The perimeter basement walls are modeled as shear panels as are the main structural walls at the Berkeley building. The walls are assumed to be fixed at their base, which is at the basement level.
- 2.All floor diaphragms are modeled as infinitely rigid in plane and infinitely flexible out-of-plane, consistent with common practice for a regular-shaped concrete diaphragm (see *Standard* Section 12.3.1.2).
- 3.Beams and columns are represented by two-dimensional frame elements. The beams are modeled as T-beams using the effective slab width per ACI 318 Section 6.3.2, as recommended by Moehle (2008).
 - 4. The structural walls of the Berkeley building are modeled as a combination of boundary columns and shear panels with composite stiffness.
 - 5.Beam-column joints are modeled in accordance with Moehle (2008), which references the procedure in ASCE 41. Both the beams and columns are modeled with end offsets based on the geometry, but the beam offset is modeled as 0 percent rigid, while the column offset is modeled as 100 percent rigid. This provides effective stiffness for beam-column joints consistent with the expected behavior of the joint: strong column-weak beam condition. (While the recommendations in Moehle (2008) are intended for special moment frames, the same joint rigidities are used for Honolulu for consistency.)
 - 6.P-delta effects are neglected in the analysis for the purposes of this example since they are unlikely to be significant for these buildings. This assumption is verified later in this example.
 - 7. While the base of the model is located at the basement level, the seismic base for determination of forces is assumed to be at the first floor, which is at the exterior grade.

در اینجا با استفاده از مدل T سخی دال همراه با تیر در مدل سازی در نظر گرفته شدهاست.

نكته:

۱- نسبت سختی تیر و دال برای کنترل برش دو طرفه در محل اتصال باید کنترل شده و در صورت نیاز، برش دوطرفه دال کنترل

گردد (بخش چهارم).

۲- در این حالت، چون از المان غشایی برای دال استفاده شده است، لنگر پیچشی ناشی از ممان خمشی نامتعادل دالهای در دوطرف از محاسبات برشی تیر حذف می شوند (موضوع بخش ۹-٤-٤). لازم است تا آرماتورهای لازم برای لنگر پیچشی به آرماتورهای محاسباتی برای برش اضافه گردند. در این موارد بهتر است تا از لنگر پیچشی متناسب با ضرایب بارهای زنده، و مرده موجود در ترکیبهای بارگذاری زلزله (1.2DL+1.0/0.5LL) استفاده شود و نیازی به در نظر گرفتن لنگر متناسب با ترکیب بار (1.2DL+1.6LL) نمی باشد.

9.4.4 Factored torsion

- **9.4.4.1** Unless determined by a more detailed analysis, it shall be permitted to take the torsional loading from a slab as uniformly distributed along the beam.
- **9.4.4.2** For beams built integrally with supports, T_u at the support shall be permitted to be calculated at the face of support.
- **9.4.4.3** Sections between the face of support and a critical section located d from the face of support for nonprestressed beams or h/2 from the face of support for prestressed beams shall be permitted to be designed for T_u at that critical section unless a concentrated torsional moment occurs within this distance. In that case, the critical section shall be taken at the face of the support.
- **9.4.4.4** It shall be permitted to reduce T_u in accordance with 22.7.3.

R9.4.4 Factored torsion

R9.4.4.3 It is not uncommon for a beam to frame into one side of a girder near the support of the girder. In such a case, a concentrated shear and torque are applied to the girder.

مدل مركب تير با استفاده از المان پوسته اى (Shell) و المان خطى (Frame) :

در این روش، دال با استفاده از المان پوسته، و تیر با استفاده از المان خطی مدل می گردند. این دو المان باید با استفاده از تکنیکهای مناسبی به صورت مرکب مدل شوند. در تارنمای CSI (https://wiki.csiamerica.com/display/tutorials/Composite+section) CSI است که در صورت استفاده از این روشهای مختلفی برای مدل سازی دال و تیر برای رفتار مرکب (T شکل) پیشنهاد شده است. لازم به ذکر است که در صورت استفاده از این روشها، معمولا تحت اثر نیروهای خارج از صفحه (ثقلی) در تیرها علاوه بر لنگر خمشی، یک نیروی محوری نیز ایجاد می گردد. در این حالت، لنگر نهایی طراحی از دو قسمت تشکیل می شود. لنگر مستقیم ایجاد شده در المان تیر و لنگر ناشی از نیروی محوری حاصل از عملکرد مرکب دال و تیر. برای محاسبه بخش دوم لنگر، لازم است تا نیروی محوری تیر، در فاصله بین محور المان خطی (مرکز سطح المان خطی) تا مرکز المان پوسته ای (مرکز سطح المان پوسته) ضرب گردد. ممان طراحی تیر، برابر است با مجموع ممانهای اولیه (ممان مستقیم در المان تیر) و ممان ثانویه (ممان ناشی از نیروی محوری تعادلی). در این نوع مدل سازها، می توان از Section Cut نیر و مان شاویه جهت طراحی تیر و دال استفاده نمود. استفاده از این این مدلها نیاز تجربه و قضاوت مهندسی دارد.

Actual Section

Modeling in SAP2000

Legend

Model 1 - fictitious noncomposite (frames and shells are drawn at the elevation of girder centroid sharing the same joints)

Model 2 - composite

(frames and shells drawn the elevation of girder centroid sharing the same joints; shell joint offsest are used to place the deck above the girder)



(frames and shells are drawn at the elevations of their respective centroids and connected using body constraints; separate body constraint is used for each pair of connected joints)

Model 4 - composite

(frames and shells are drawn the elevation of deck centroid sharing the same joints; frame joint offsets and top center insertion points are used to place the deck above the girder)

Model 5 - noncomposite

(frames and shells are drawn at the elevations of their respective centroids and connected using equal constraint in Z direction; separate equal constraint is used for each pair of connected joints)

Model 6 - noncomposite

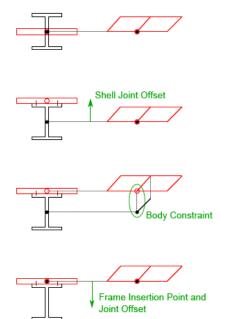
(frames and shells are drawn at the elevations of their respective centroids and connected using links that are fixed in vertical direction and free for all other degrees of freedom)

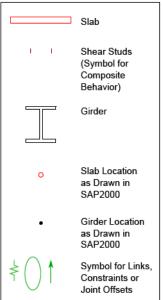
Model 7 - partially composite

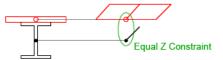
(frames and shells are drawn at the elevations of their respective centroids and connected using links that are fixed in vertical direction, have stiffness in girder longitudinal direction and are free for all other directions)

Model 8 - composite

(frames and shells are drawn at the elevations of their respective centroids and connected using fixed links)













Beam Designation	Behavior	Midspan Deflection [mm]	Comments
Theoretical Beam	composite	3.2725	Theoretical deflection is based on the PL^3/48EI formulation. Please note that SAP2000 calculations produce slightly greater values because shear deformation is considered in deflection.
Beam 1 (top beam)	nocomposite	7.1752	The deck-slab center line coincides with the section neutral axis. Therefore, the deck-slab contribution to section flexural stiffness will be negligible. Further, because there is no composite action, midspan deflection should be close to that of a naked girder.
Beam 2	composite	3.2624	In this model, slab shell objects are drawn at the girder center of gravity (COG), and then offset vertically, above the girder, to model composite action. The shells are offset such that the slab soffit is located above the girder top flange.
Beam 3	composite	3.2624	In this model, the girder and the slab are drawn at their respective center-lines. The corresponding girder and slab joints are then connected through body constraints.
Beam 4	composite	3.2624	In this model, composite action is modeled using frame insertion points.
Beam 5	noncompostite	7.1752	Equal constraints are used to model noncomposite behavior.
Beam 6	noncomposite	7.1752	Links are used to model noncomposite behavior.
Beam 7	partially composite	3.5036	Links are used to model partially composite behavior.
Beam 8 (bottom beam)	composite	3.2624	Links are used to model composite behavior.

(https://wiki.csiamerica.com/display/kb/Composite+behavior+FAQ#CompositebehaviorFAQ-Whatcausesjumpsinthemomentdiagramofacompositeframe?)

Design forces

How are design forces obtained for a composite section modeled using frame and shell objects?

Extended question: I modeled a composite reinforced-concrete T-beam floor system using finite elements for the slab and frame objects for the girders. I found that member forces cannot be directly read for the design process. How are member forces obtained for design?

Answer: Design of a T-beam floor system is dependent upon the forces within both the girder and the tributary slab width. Design forces are derived as a combination of those within the frame and shell objects which compose the composite system.

Design forces in may be obtained using either of the following methods:

- Create a sequence of section cuts, as described on the Section cut FAQ page, to obtain design forces. Done manually, this process may require significant effort. A more practical approach may be to automate the process using the Application Programming Interface (API). Please note that discretization should be refined as necessary to adequately define the section cuts.
- Obtain design forces by replacing rectangular beams with T-Beam sections, then use property modifiers to modify adjacent shell objects such that they do not contribute the same stiffness and weight as the T-beams (not applicable to SAFE program as weight of slab/T-beam flange overlap is not double counted in SAFE). Frame forces in the T-beams would then directly correspond with composite-section design forces.

الف-۲: بخشى از سيستم غيرباربر زلزله

در مواردی که دال بخشی قاب ساختمانی باشد و براساس آیین نامه، از سیستمقاب برای تحمل بارهای زلزله، استفاده نگردد، لازم است تا موارد زیر در طراحی رعایت گردند: بر اساس بند ۱۲–۱۲–۵ از استاندارد ASCE برای سازههای SDC D و بالاتر نه تنها سختی اعضاء باربر ثانویه یا ثقلی بلکه سختی اعضاء غیر سازه ای هم باید در تعیین زمان تناوب و محاسبه نیروی زلزله در نظر گرفته شوند و این اعضای غیرباربر زلزله، باید برای تحمل تغییرشکلهای غیرخطی ناشی از اثرات زلزله طرح گردند.

12.12.5 Deformation Compatibility for Seismic Design Categories D through F. For structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E, or F, every structural component not included in the seismic force-resisting system in the direction under consideration shall be designed to be adequate for the gravity load effects and the seismic forces resulting from displacement due to the design story drift (Δ) as determined in accordance with Section 12.8.6 (see also Section 12.12.1).

EXCEPTION: Reinforced concrete frame members not designed as part of the seismic force-resisting system shall comply with Section 21.11 of ACI 318.

Where determining the moments and shears induced in components that are not included in the seismic force-resisting system in the direction under consideration, the stiffening effects of adjoining rigid structural and nonstructural elements shall be considered and a rational value of member and restraint stiffness shall be used.

C12.12.5 Deformation Compatibility for Seismic Design Categories D through F. In regions of high seismicity, many designers apply ductile detailing requirements to elements that are intended to resist seismic forces but neglect such practices for nonstructural components, or for structural components that are designed to resist only gravity forces but must undergo the same lateral deformations as the designated seismic forceresisting system. Even where elements of the structure are not intended to resist seismic forces and are not detailed for such resistance, they can participate in the response and may suffer severe damage as a result. This provision requires the designer to provide a level of ductile detailing or proportioning to all elements of the structure appropriate to the calculated deformation demands at the design story drift, Δ . This provision may be accomplished by applying details in gravity members similar to that used in members of the seismic force-resisting system or by providing sufficient strength in those members, or by providing sufficient stiffness in the overall structure to preclude ductility demands in those members.

در بررسیهای انجام شده پس از زلزله Northridge earthquake 1994، مشاهده شد که در پارکینگهای ساخته شده از قطعات پیش-ساخته، فروریزش سیستم باربر ثقلی علت اصلی تخریب ها بوده است.

Of much significance is the observation that six of the seven partial collapses (in modern precast concrete parking structures) seem to have been precipitated by damage to the gravity load system. Possibly, the combination of large lateral deformation and vertical load caused crushing in poorly confined columns that were not detailed to be part of the lateral load resisting system. Punching shear failures were observed in some structures at slab-to-column connections, such as at the Four Seasons building in Sherman Oaks. The primary lateral load resisting system was a perimeter ductile frame that performed quite well. However, the interior slab-column system was incapable of undergoing the same lateral deflections and experienced punching failures.

This section addresses such concerns. Rather than relying on designers to assume appropriate levels of stiffness, this section explicitly requires that the stiffening effects of adjoining rigid structural and nonstructural elements be considered and that a rational value of member and restraint stiffness be used for the design of structural components that are not part of the seismic force-resisting system.

در تفسیر بخش ستون قوی و تیر ضعیف از آیین نامه ACl تاکید شده است که هرگونه اثر منفی سیستم غیرباربرزلزله باید درطراحی سازه در نظر گرفته شده و از هرگونه اثر مثبت آن صرفنظر شود. مثلا سختی این قابها در زمان تعیین تناوبسازه یا ایجاد هرگونه نامنظمی ناشی از این قابها در باید درنظر گرفتهشود در حالی که در زمان کنترل دریفت، از مشارکت مثبت این قابها باید صرفنظر گردد. If 18.7.3.2 cannot be satisfied at a joint, 18.7.3.3 requires that any positive contribution of the column or columns involved to the lateral strength and stiffness of the structure is to be ignored. Negative contributions of the column or columns should not be ignored. For example, ignoring the stiffness of the columns ought not to be used as a justification for reducing the design base shear. If inclusion of those columns in the analytical model of the building results in an increase in torsional effects, the increase should be considered as required by the general building code. Furthermore, the column must be provided with transverse reinforcement

to increase its resistance to shear and axial forces.

در ادامه، پاسخ مهندسین ASCE در مورد استفاده از سختی سیستم غیر باربرلرزهای، برای کنترل دریف در سازهها قرار داده شده است.

The Chair of the ASCE 7 Seismic Subcommittee reviewed your questions and offers the following advice to address them. This information is not an interpretation of ASCE 7.

For Question 1, it is the intent that the drift provisions be evaluated using the stiffness only the seismic force-resisting system.

For Question 2, most engineers use the drift associated with only the seismic force-resisting system to evaluate the deformation compatibility provisions. A case could be made to include the non-participating element stiffness when evaluating this provision, but it's not generally done.

DISCLAIMER: Reliance on the contents of this communication is solely and completely at your own risk; therefore, we advise you to exercise a reasonable degree of caution in your use of any information or advice contained herein. This information is provided for general informational purposes only and is not intended in any fashion to be a substitute for professional consultation. Under no circumstances does ASCE, its affiliates, officers, directors, employees, or volunteers warrant the completeness, accuracy, or relevancy of any information or advice provided herein, or its usefulness for any particular purpose. ASCE, its affiliates, officers, directors, employees, and volunteers expressly disclaim any and all responsibility for any liability, loss, or damage that you may cause or incur in reliance on any information or advice provided herein.

I hope this information addresses your questions.

Sincerely,

Jonathan C. (Jon) Esslinger, P.E., F.ASCE, CAE

Registered in NJ, OH, PA and VA

Director, Codes & Standards and Technical Advancement

American Society of Civil Engineers

همانطور که مشاهده می گردد، در اینجا نیز تاکید شده است که برای کنترل دریفت، فقط باید سختی سیستم باربرجانبی لرزهای درنظر گرفته شود. پس در این حالت تمامی مراحل مانند قسمت قبل انجام شده و سختی اعضاء قاب برای تعیین زمان تناوب یا ایجاد هرگونه نامنظمی در سازه، باید لحاظ گردند، اما برای عدم استفاده از باربری قاب برای اثرات ناشی از نیروهای زلزله، کافی است تا لنگرهای دو انتهای ستونها آزاد

شوند. لازم به ذکر است که در هنگام کنترل قاب برای تغییر شکلهای ناشی از زلزله، لازم است تا تمامی اتصالات به صورت گیردار مدل شوند (یا حالتی که برای سیستم قاب ساختمانی درنظر گرفته شده اند).

ب: دال تخت بدون تیر

چنانچه تیر در سیستم ساختمانی وجود نداشته باشد، دال تخت بدون تیر با ستون ها به عنوان قاب شناخته شده و در مدل سازی درنظر گرفته می شوند.

ب-۱: بخشی از سیستم باربر زلزله

در این حالت راهنمای SEAOC برای مدل سازی سازه دال پیش تنیده و دیوار برشی که از المان پوستهای (Shell) استفاده نموده است.

3.9 STRUCTURAL MODELING

§12.7.3

Modeling requirements are as follows.

- Structures with horizontal irregularities of types 1a, 1b, 4, or 5 require 3-D modeling. The
 example structure does not fall under this criterion; however, a 3-D ETABs model has been
 used to accurately represent the ramp geometry and the resulting effects on wall and column
 stiffness.
- Structures with diaphragms that are not classified as rigid or flexible shall include representation of the diaphragm's stiffness characteristics. The diaphragms are defined as ETABs shell elements, having in-plane and out-of-plane degrees of freedom.
- Properties of concrete elements shall be based on cracked sections; see ACI 318
 Sections 6.6.3.1.1 and 6.6.3.1.2. It is permissible to approximate cracked section properties through a reduction factor applied to the moment of inertia of each element as shown in ACI 318 Section 6.6.3.1.1. Modification factors are listed in Tables 6.6.3.1.1(a) and 6.6.3.1.1(b).
- For slab and wall elements, ETABs implements property modification factors applied to the shell stiffnesses, denoted f11, f22, etc. (Guzman and Abell, 2012). Depending on the orientation of the element, shell property modifiers act as multipliers on the quantities GA, EI, or EA. Wall elements are typically oriented with the local-1 axis parallel to the orientation of the wall in plan and the local-2 axis parallel to the global-Z (vertical) axis. Therefore, the f12 modifier affects GA (the in-plane shear stiffness), and the f22 modifier affects EI (the in-plane flexural stiffness). The m12 modifier on the slab element stiffness affects out-of-plane (i.e., vertical) flexural stiffness. Compression due to post-tensioning prevents cracking in the slab due to in-plane flexure, so a reduction of in-plane stiffness is not warranted.

120 2015 IBC SEAOC Structural/Seismic Design Manual, Vol. 3



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در صورت استفاده از المان پوسته، برای طراحی خمشی دال، باید از روش Wood-Armer method برای طراحی دال استفاده گردد. (http://www-civ.eng.cam.ac.uk/cjb/papers/p33.pdf) . نرم افزارهای SAFE و STABS نیز از این روش برای طراحی دال-های دوطرفه استفاده می کنند تا اثرات ناشی از لنگرهای تابیدگی داخل صفحه دال (Twisting Moments) در زمان طراحی درنظر گرفته شوند.

(Twisting Moments in Two-Way Slabs, Design methods for torsion in slabs using finite element analysis) (bar-ingegneria.forumfree.it/?act=Attach&type=post&id=586753414)

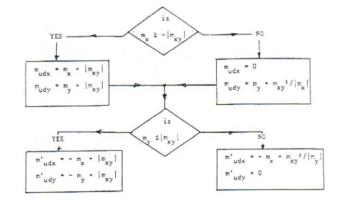
4.5 Slab Design

ETABS slab design procedure involves defining sets of strips in two mutually perpendicular directions. The locations of the strips are usually governed by the locations of the slab supports. The axial force, moments and shears for a particular strip are recovered from the analysis (on the basis of the Wood-Armer technique), and a flexural design is carried out based on the ultimate strength design method.

The slab design procedure involves the following steps:

Design flexural reinforcement

Limits on Material Strength 4 - 5



برای درک بهتر اثر این ممان تابیدگی در طراحی دالها، می توان لنگرهای حاصل از آنالیز در نوار طراحی را (مثلا لنگر نوار طراحی در راستای X)، با لنگر در نظر گرفته در زمان طراحی که در برگه طراحی همان نوار قرار داده شده است، مقایسه نمود. اختلاف لنگرهای نشان داده شده در زمان آنالیز با لنگرهای نشان داده در زمان طراحی، ناشی از اثررات لنگر تابیدگی در آن نوار طراحی می باشند.

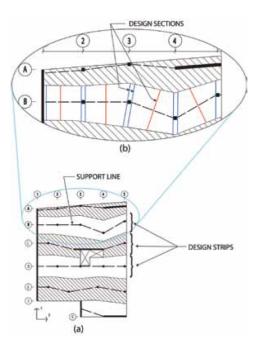


Fig. 3: Design strips for an irregular floor slab: (a) support lines and design strips; and (b) design sections (indicated by red and blue lines) for design strip along Column Row B (adapted from Reference 4)

Wood and Armer method

Wood and Armer⁵ proposed one of the most popular design methods that explicitly incorporate twisting moments in slab design. This method was developed by considering the normal moment yield criterion (Johansen's yield criterion)2 aiming to prevent yielding in all directions. At any point in the slab, the moment normal to a direction, resulting due to design moments m_{y} , m_{y} , and m_{y} , must not exceed the ultimate normal resisting moment in that direction. The ultimate normal resisting moment is typically provided by ultimate resisting moments m_{ux} and m_{uv} related to the reinforcement in the x- and y-directions. Design rules based on the Wood and Armer method can be stated as follows2

$$m_{ux} = m_x \pm |m_{xy}| \tag{3a}$$

$$m_{uv} = m_v \pm \left| m_{xv} \right| \tag{3b}$$

where all plus signs apply only to bottom reinforcement, and all minus signs apply only to top reinforcement (m_{in} and m_{m} will be negative for tension in the top reinforcement).

Concrete international / JULY 2009 37

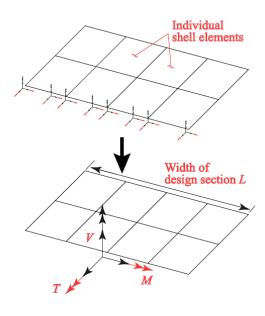


Fig. 4: Element nodal forces from individual shell elements along a design section can be transformed into equivalent total forces acting on the design section (forces shown with single arrows, moments shown with double arrows)

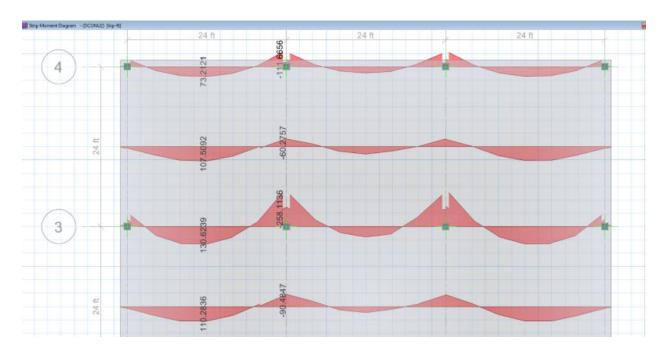
For bottom reinforcement, when either m_{ux} or m_{uy} is found to be negative, the negative moment is assigned a value of zero and the other moment is modified as follows

$$m_{ux} = m_x \pm \left| \frac{m_{xy}^2}{m_y} \right|$$
, with $m_{uy} = 0$ (4a)

or
$$m_{uy} = m_y \pm \left| \frac{m_{xy}^2}{m_x} \right|, \text{ with } m_{ux} = 0$$
(4b)

where all plus signs apply only to bottom reinforcement. Similarly, for top reinforcement, when either m_{nx} or m_{ny} from Eq. (3a) or (3b) is found to be positive, the moment is assigned a value of zero and the moment in the perpendicular direction is determined using Eq. (4a) or (4b), in which all minus signs apply only to top reinforcement. For these cases, the factors $|m_{yy}/m_y|$ or $|m_{yy}/m_x|$ are always less than 1, producing smaller moments than given by Eq. (3a) or (3b).

The Wood and Armer approach is unconditionally stable with respect to the torsion component. Several studies,6 however, have indicated that this method may produce unconservative results for slabs with high reinforcement ratios (approximately more than 0.75%) at regions of significant twisting moments, especially near restrained slab corners. Also, it is noted that this method is not applicable to flat slabs with beams or drop panels.



ACI 318-14 Concrete Strip Design

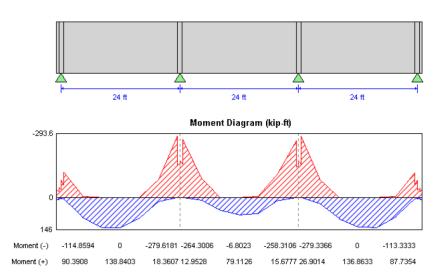
Geometric Properties

Combination = Overall Envelope Strip Label = CSA3 Length = 74 ft Distance to Top Rebar Center = 1.125 in

Distance to Bot Rebar Center = 1.125 in

Material Properties

Concrete Comp. Strength = 4 kip/in2 Concrete Modulus = 3604.997 kip/in2 Longitudinal Rebar Yield = 60 kip/in2



همانطور که در شکلهای بالا مشاهده می گردد، لنگر نوار طراحی قرار گرقته روی محور ۳ دارای حداکثر مقدار ۱۳۰/۱ مثبت و ۲۵۸/۱ منفی می باشد، در حالی که در زمان طراحی، لنگر مثبت برابر با ۱۳۸/۸ و لنگر منفی برابر با ۲۷۹/۱ در نظر گرفته شده است. این اختلاف در اعداد آنالیز و طراحی، ناشی از در نظر گرفتن اثرات لنگر تابیدگی در زمان طراحی دال می باشد.

روش دیگر مدل سازی این دالها، استفاده از المانهای خطی با درنظر گرفتن عرض موثر دال بر اساس توصیه ASCE 41-13 میباشد.

10.4.4.2 Stiffness of Slab-Column Moment Frames

10.4.4.2.1 Linear Static and Dynamic Procedures Slabs shall be modeled considering flexural, shear, and torsional (in the slab adjacent to the column) stiffnesses. Columns shall be modeled considering flexural, shear, and axial stiffnesses. Slab—column connections shall be modeled as stiff or rigid components. Although effective component stiffnesses shall be determined according to the general principles of Section 10.3.1.2, adjustments can be made based on experimental evidence.

C10.4.4.2.1 Linear Static and Dynamic Procedures

1. Effective beam width model: Allen and Darvall (1977) provide tables of effective width coefficients for different combinations of plate aspect ratios (l_1/l_2) and column width-to-slab span ratios (c_1/l_1) or c_2/l_1). Research indicates that the effective width of exterior bays should be less than the effective width of interior bays because of the higher flexibility of one-sided slab–column connections at the frame end. Hwang and Moehle (2000) provide equations for effective width that show the relationship between exterior and interior bays is about 1/2.

Eq. (C10-3) can be used instead of tables from Allen and Darvall (1977).

For interior bays:
$$b_{\text{eff}} = 2c_1 + l_1/3$$
 (C10-3a)

For exterior bays:
$$b_{\text{eff}} = c_1 + l_1/6$$
 (C10-3b)

where $b_{\rm eff}$ is the effective slab width.

To account for cracking from temperature, shrinkage, or nonlinear response, slab stiffness determined using gross section properties based on the above guidance should be reduced by an effective stiffness factor $\beta_{eff}.$ There is general agreement that $\beta_{eff}=1/3$ is appropriate for nonprestressed slabs (Vanderbilt and Corley 1983). Somewhat higher, yet conservative, values can be obtained using Eq. (C10-4) from Hwang and Moehle (2000):

$$\beta_{\text{eff}} = 4c_1/l_1 \ge 1/3$$
 (C10-4)

For prestressed posttensioned slabs, it is generally agreed that higher values of β_{eff} are appropriate ($\beta_{eff} = 1/2$) because of reduced cracking caused by prestressing (Kang and Wallace 2005).

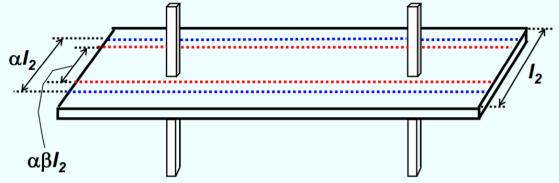
2. Equivalent frame model: Column, slab-beam, and torsional connection element properties for the equivalent frame model are defined in Chapter 13 of ACI 318. To account for cracking caused by temperature, shrinkage, or nonlinear response, the stiffness of the torsional connection element based on gross section properties defined in ACI 318 should be multiplied by a factor of 1/3.

(http://www.post-tensioning.org/Uploads/Conference/2008%20Convention/S2-2%20-%20Seismic%20Design%20Recommendations%20-%20Thomas%20Kang.pdf)

(http://www.post-tensioning.org/Uploads/Conference/2009%20Convention/Mon210Kang.pdf)

Lateral Analysis

- You may need to use different software
- Effective slab width method (ASCE 41, Chapter 6)



Dynamic tests (Kang and Wallace, 2005); α = 0.70, β = 2/3

→ Interior bay (uni-axial shaking)

ASCE 41 (2007);
$$\alpha = \left(2c_1 + \frac{l_1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{l_2}\right)$$
 or Design aid tables (Allen & Darvall, 1977) $\beta = 1/2 \rightarrow \text{Constant}$ (vs. $\beta = 1/3$ for RC)

ب-۲: بخشی از سیستم غیرباربر زلزله

در این حالت مانند قاب ساختمانی، سیستم دال-ستون باید در زمان تعیین زمان تناوب، کنترل نامنظمی ها و محاسبه برش پایه (یا هرگونه اثر منفی آن) لحاظ گردد؛ اما از کلیه اثرات مثبت آن باید صرفنظر گردد. در این حالت توصیه می گردد تا لنگرهای دوسر ستون ها آزاد شوند تا سیستم قاب (دال-ستون) در انتقال نیروهای زلزله مشارکتنی نداشته باشد ولی همچنان در انتقال بار ثقلی موثر باشد. بعد از طراحی سیستم باربرجانبی زلزله، لازم است تا سیستم دال-ستون به عنوان عضو غیربابر زلزله و با توجه به بخش ۱۱-۱۶ از آیین نامه برای ستون و پانچ دال کنترل گردد. در هنگام کنترل قاب برای تغییر شکلهای ناشی از زلزله، لازم است تا تمامی اتصالات به صورت گیردار مدل شوند (یا حالتی که برای سیستم قاب ساختمانی درنظر گرفته شده اند).

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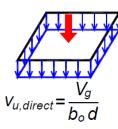
Lateral Analysis and Design of PT Slab-Column Frames

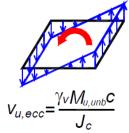
Thomas Kang, Ph.D., P.E.(CA

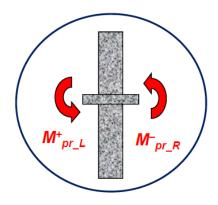
Checking connection shear strength



- Direct shear and unbalanced moment transfer
 - Direct shear transfer (V_a)
 - Eccentric shear transfer $(\gamma_v M_{u.unb})$







probable $M_{u,unb} = M_{pr_L} + M_{pr_R}$

• The 3rd option is to maximize $M_{u,unb}$

سخن پایانی:

کلیه مطالب فوق بر اساس آخرین ویرایش آیین نامه بتن آمریکا و کتب معتبر علمی تهیه و گردآوری شده است و صلاحدید سازمان نظام مهندسی یا آیین نامه های کشورمان در آن در نظر گرفته نشده است. بیان این موضوع که روش صحیح کدام است با اینکه سلیقه طراح حقیقی یا حقوقی چگونه میباشد، دو منظر جداگانه در تفسیر و طراحی را شامل میشوند.

با تشكر از تمامي دوستان گروه تلگرامي "پرسش كليد دانش".

دوستانی که در مورد متن فوق پیشنهاد، انتقاد و یا سوالی دارند میتوانند با مراجعه به گروه "نشر علم طراحی سازه" به آدرس زیر مراجعه و موارد را بیان کنند تا اصلاحات لازم انجام شود.

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