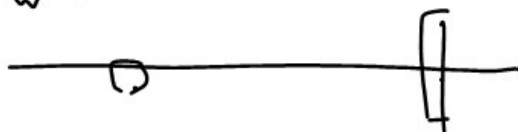
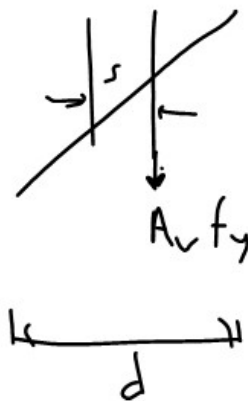


$$V_s = \frac{A_v f_y d}{s}$$

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



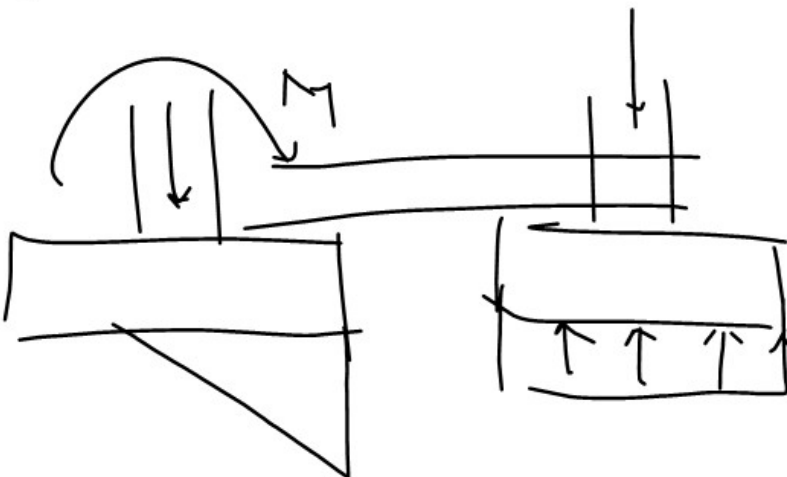
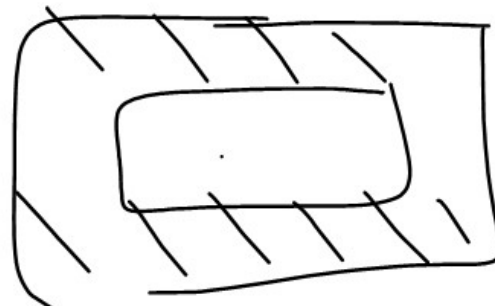
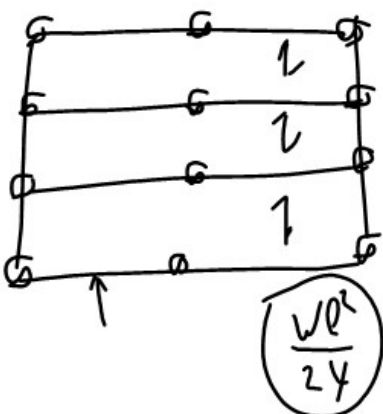
$$\frac{L}{16}$$

$$\frac{L}{20}$$

$$\frac{L}{8} \text{ beam}$$

$$\frac{L}{18} \text{ slab}$$

$$\frac{L}{b} \leq 40$$



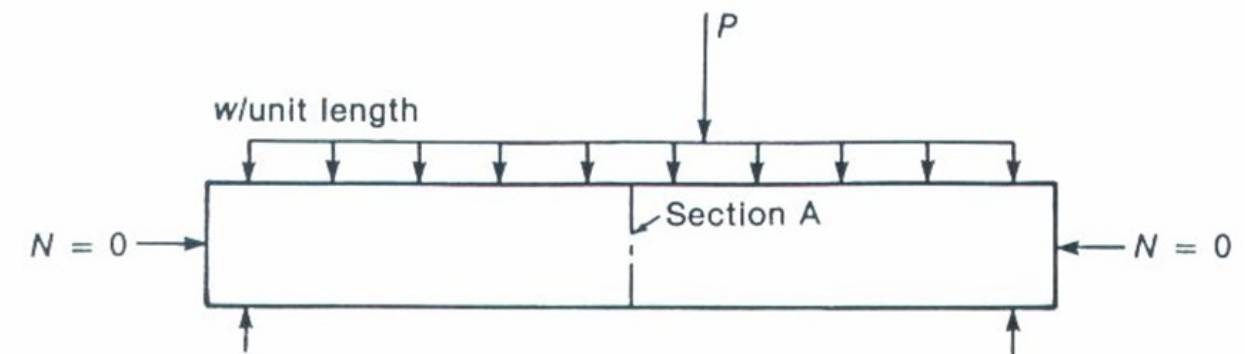
$$\frac{L}{b} \leq 19$$

The beam is a structural member used to support the internal moments and shears. It would be called a beam-column if a compressive force existed.

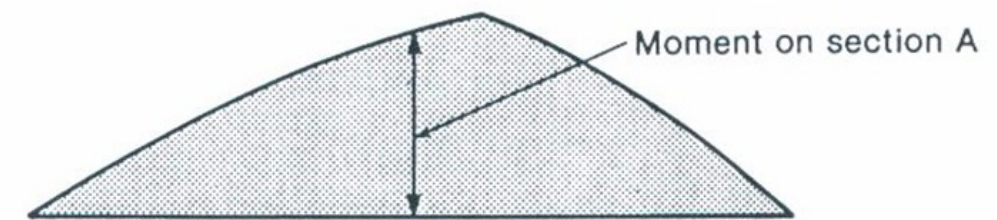
$$C = T$$

$$M = C * (jd)$$

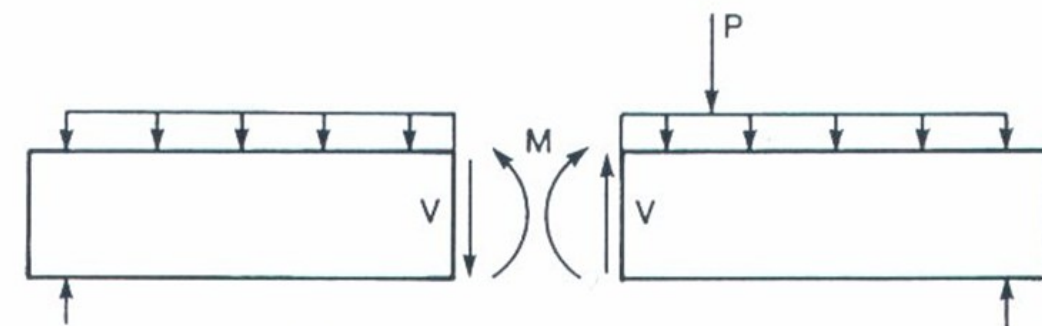
$$= T * (jd)$$



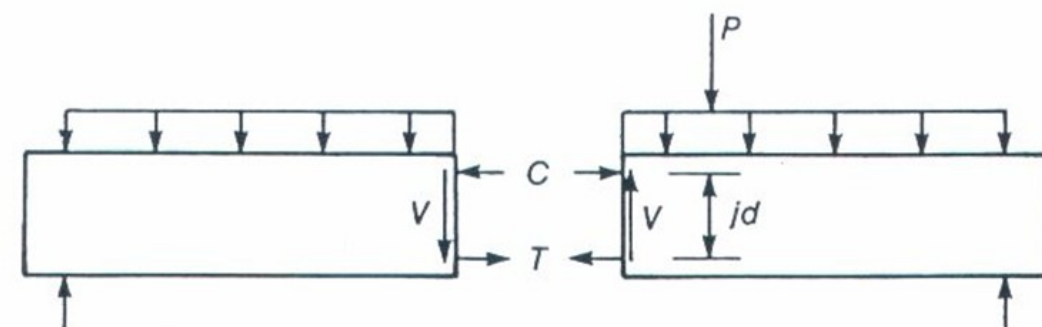
(a) Beam.



(b) Bending moment diagram.

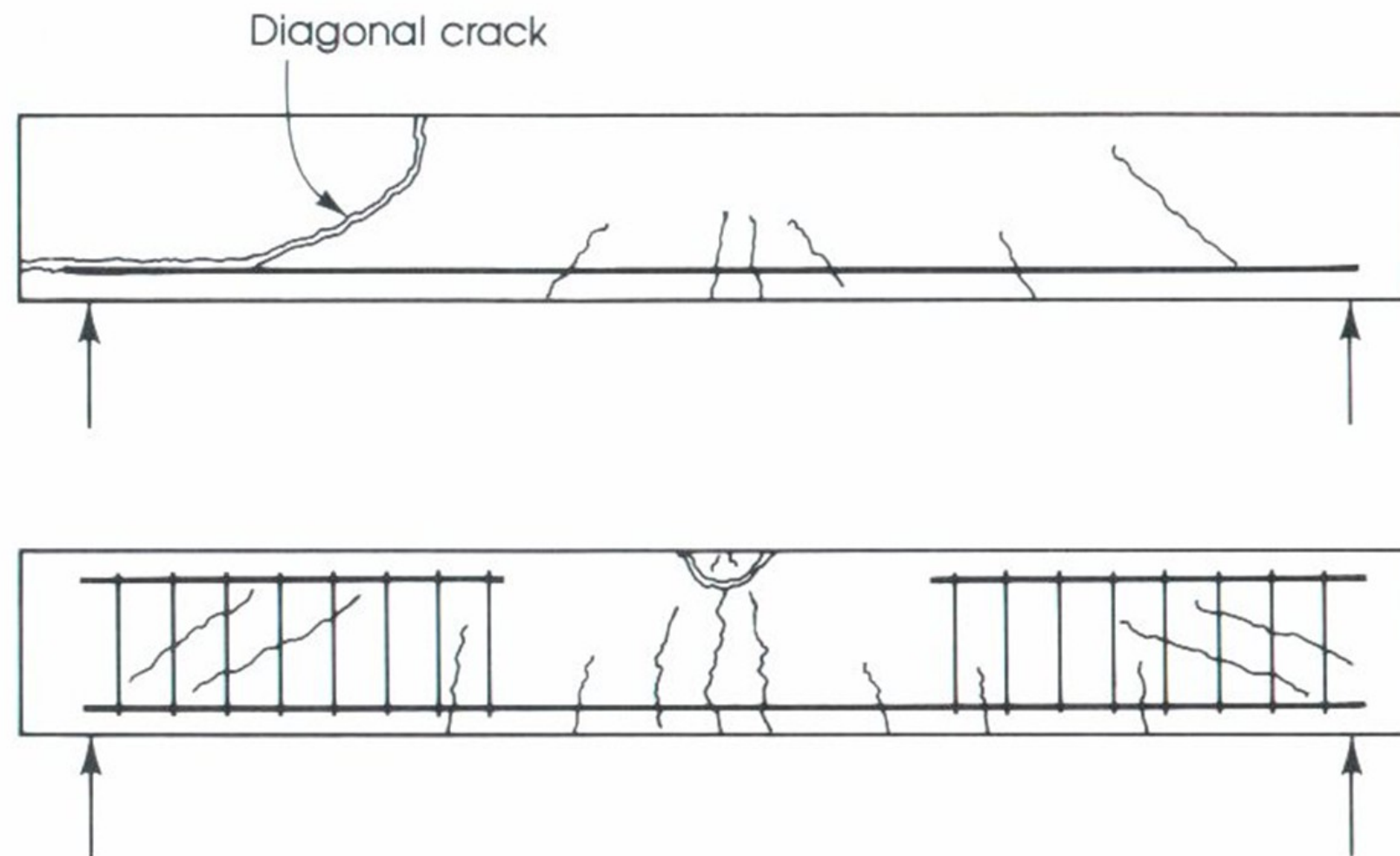


(c) Free body diagrams showing internal moment and shear force.



(d) Free body diagrams showing internal moment as a compression-tension force couple.

The first beam fails in shear, the second fails in bending moment.

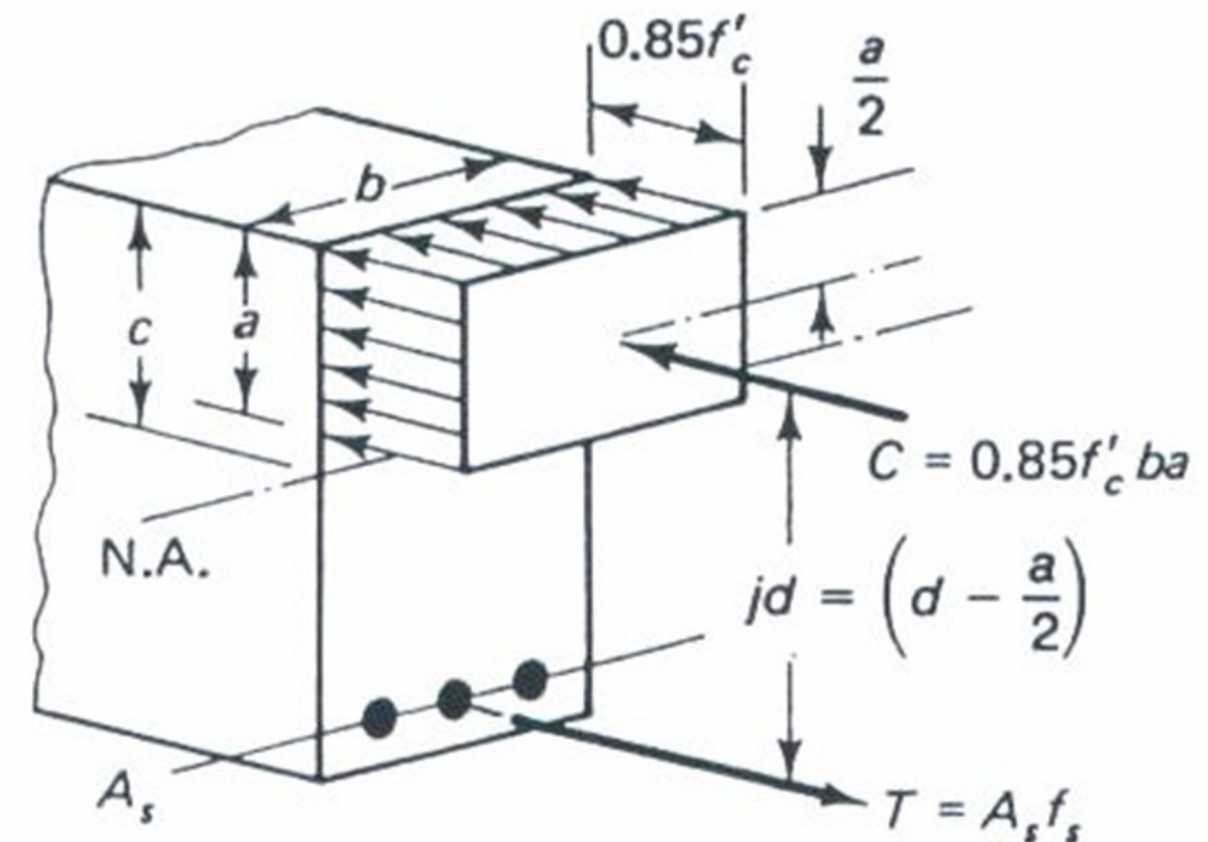
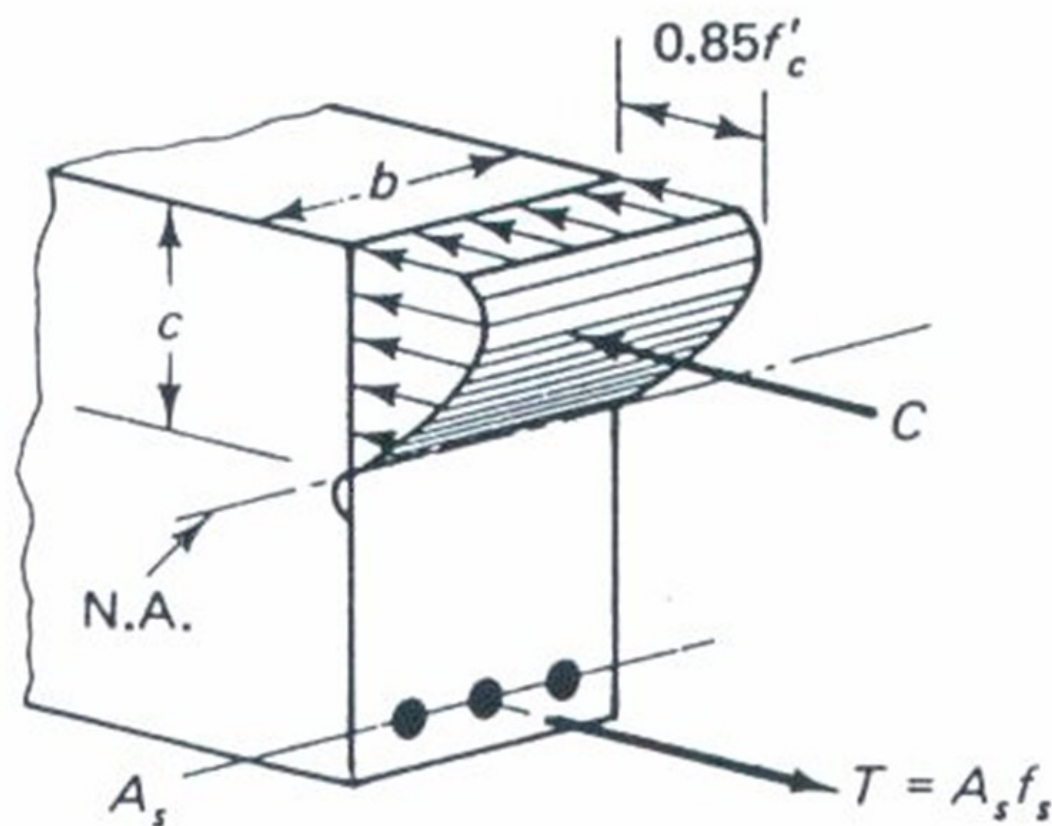


- Use of tributary area (area of floor or roof which supports all of the loads whose load path leads to the beam) determines the beam load.
- Perform approximate analysis through:
 - Approximate deflected shape to locate points of inflection, hence transform to determinate beam and analyze using statics.
 - Use analysis coefficients (e.g. ACI coefficients)
 - Use finite element programs

Basic Assumptions in Flexure Theory

- Plane sections remain plane (not true for deep beams $h > 4b$)
- The strain in the reinforcement is equal to the strain in the concrete at the same level, i.e. $\varepsilon_s = \varepsilon_c$.
- Stress in concrete & reinforcement may be calculated from the strains using f - ε curves for concrete & steel.
- Tensile strength of concrete is neglected.
- Concrete is assumed to fail in compression, when $\varepsilon_c = 0.003$
- Compressive f - ε relationship for concrete may be assumed to be any shape that results in an acceptable prediction of strength.

The compressive zone is modeled with an equivalent stress block.



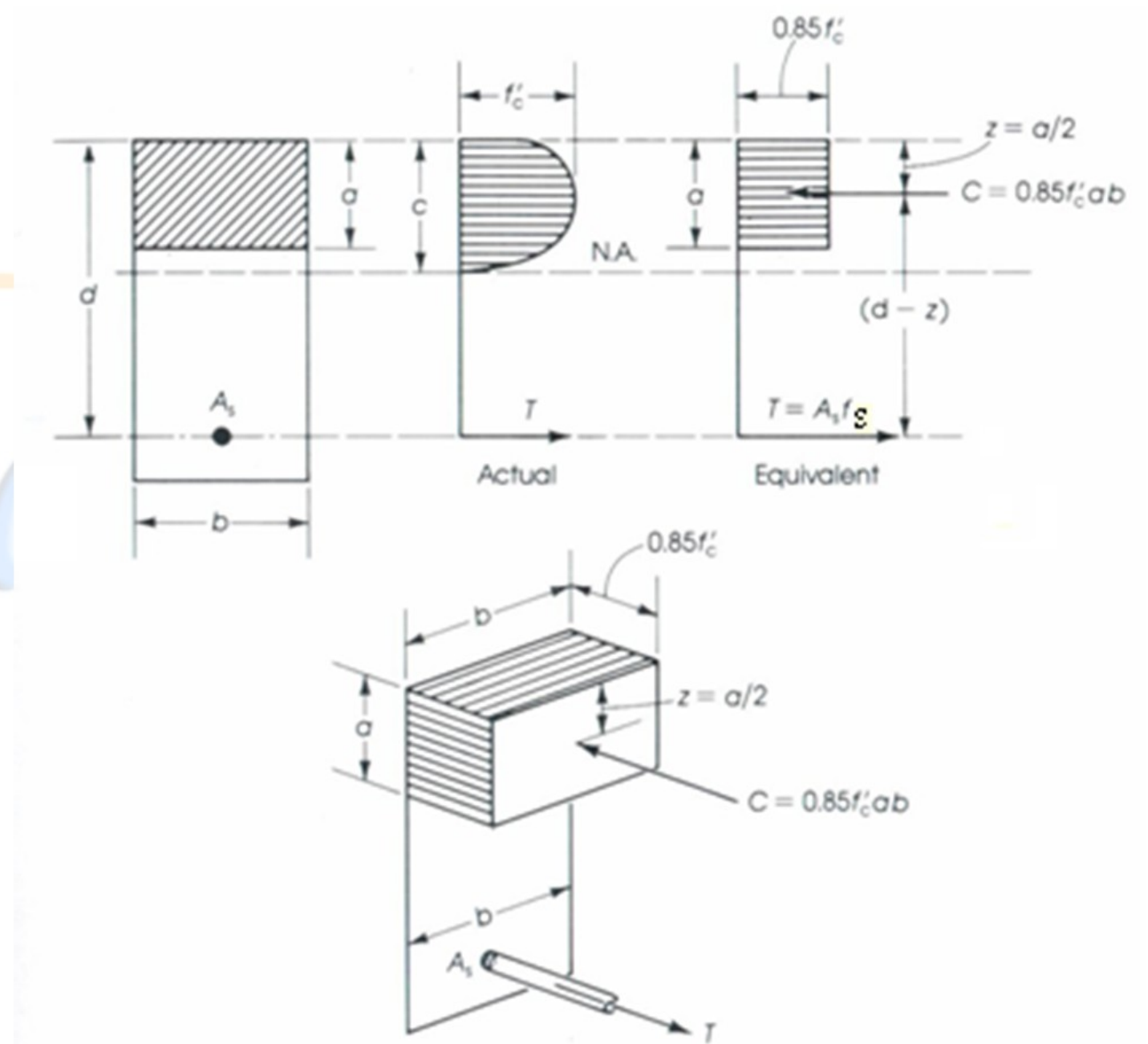
Example of rectangular reinforced concrete beam.

Setup equilibrium.

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T = C$$

$$A_s f_s = 0.85 f_c' a b$$

$$\sum M = 0 \Rightarrow T \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) = M_n$$



The ultimate load, which is used in the design and analysis of the structural member is:

$$M_u = \phi M_n$$

M_u – Ultimate Moment

M_n – Nominal Moment

Φ – Strength Reduction Factor

The strength reduction factor, Φ , varies depending on the tensile strain in steel in tension. Three possibilities:

Compression Failure - (over-reinforced beam)

Tension Failure - (under-reinforced beam)

Balanced Failure - (balanced reinforcement)

Which type of failure is the most desirable?

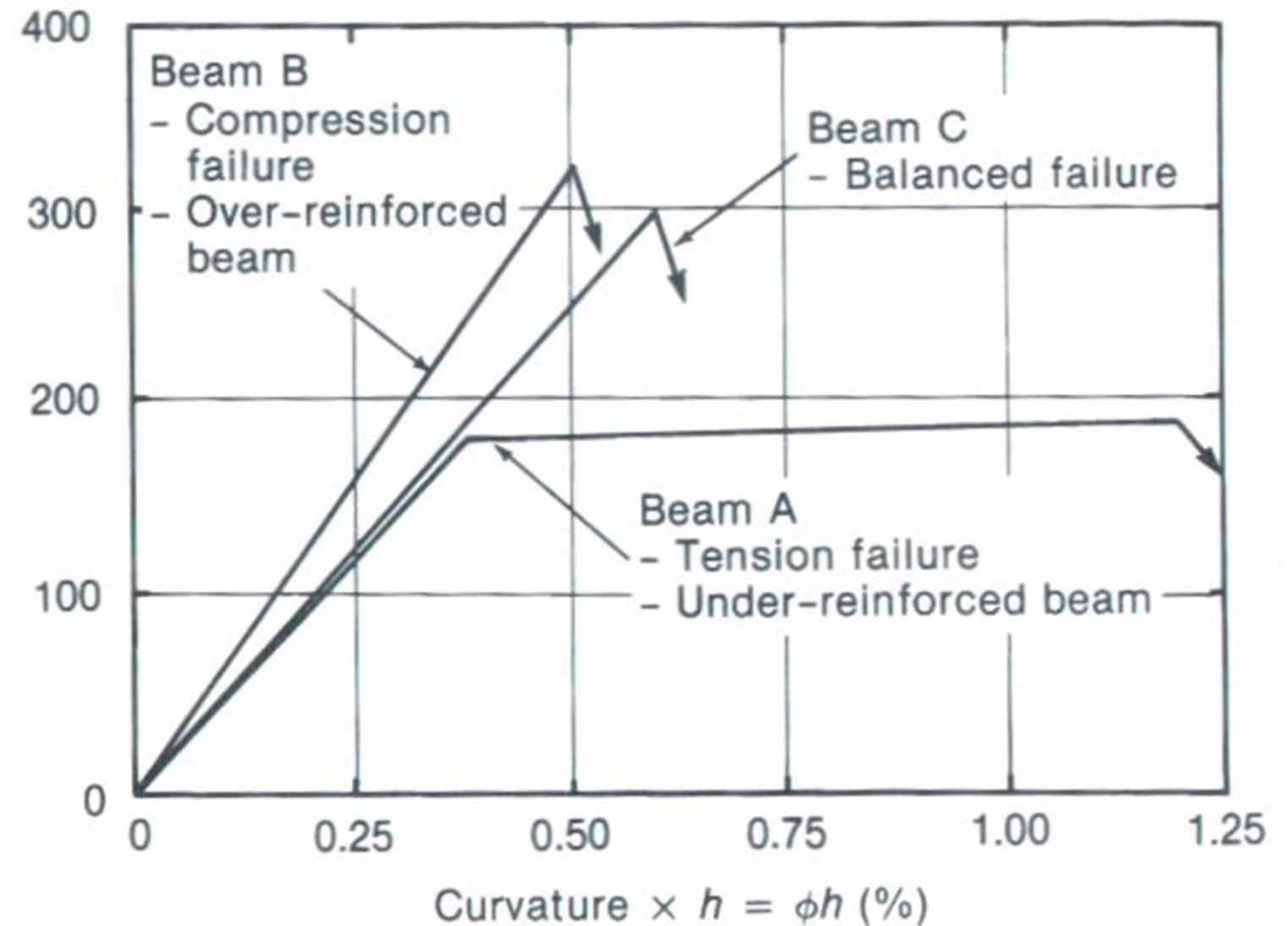
The *under-reinforced beam* is the most desirable.

$$f_s = f_y$$

$$\epsilon_s \gg \epsilon_y$$

You want ductility

system deflects and still carries load.



For under-reinforced, the equation can be rewritten as:

$$C = T \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0.85 f'_c b a = A_s f_y$$

$$a = \frac{f_y A_s}{0.85 f'_c b}$$

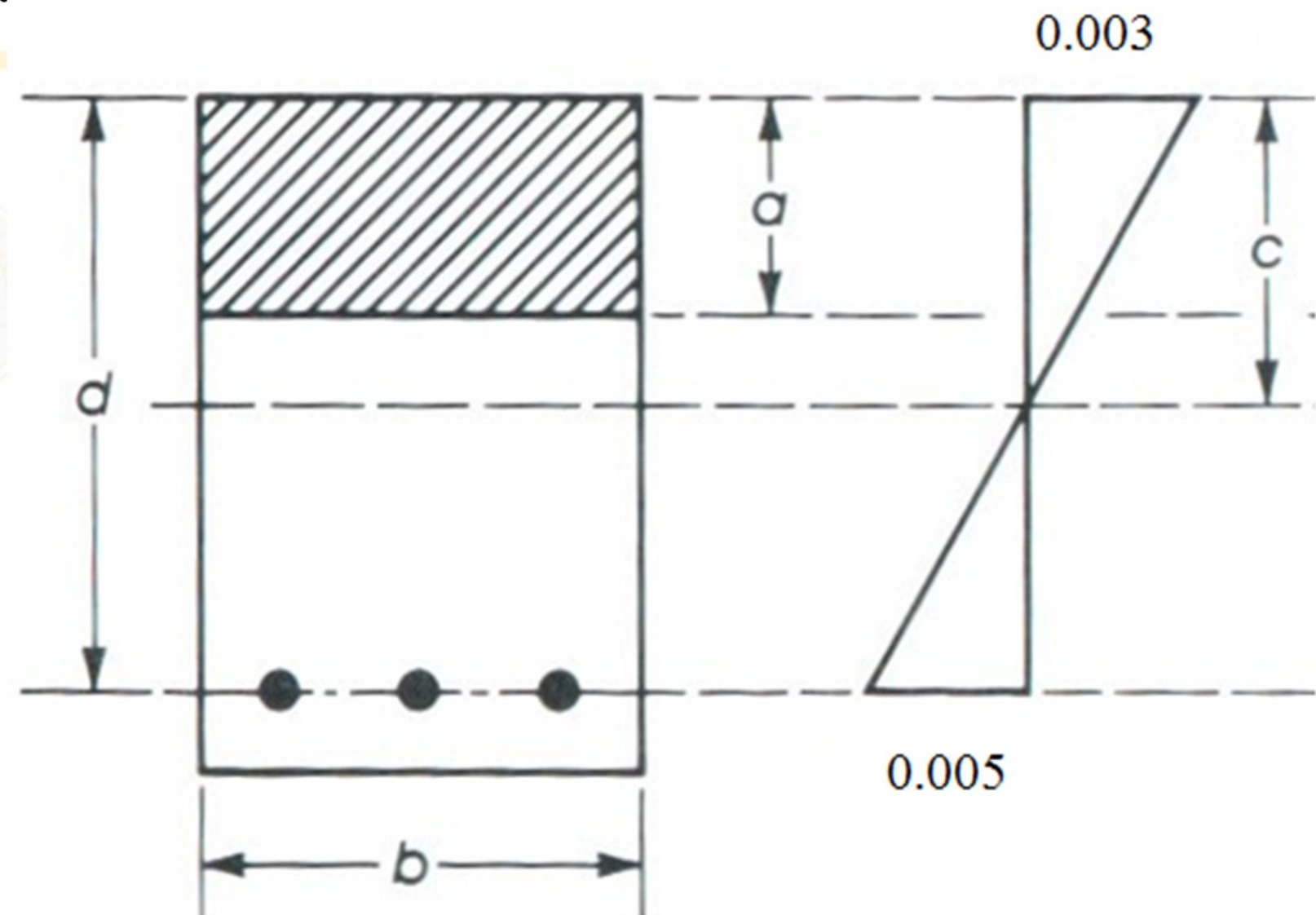
$$M_n = A_s f_y d \left(1 - \frac{f_y A_s}{1.7 f'_c b d} \right)$$

$$M_d = \phi M_n = A_s d \phi f_y \left(1 - \frac{\rho f_y}{1.7 f'_c} \right) = A_s d j$$

ρ_{\max} = maximum ρ value recommended to get simultaneous $\varepsilon_c = 0.003$ & $\varepsilon_s = 0.005$

Use similar triangles:

$$\frac{0.003}{c} = \frac{0.005}{d - c}$$



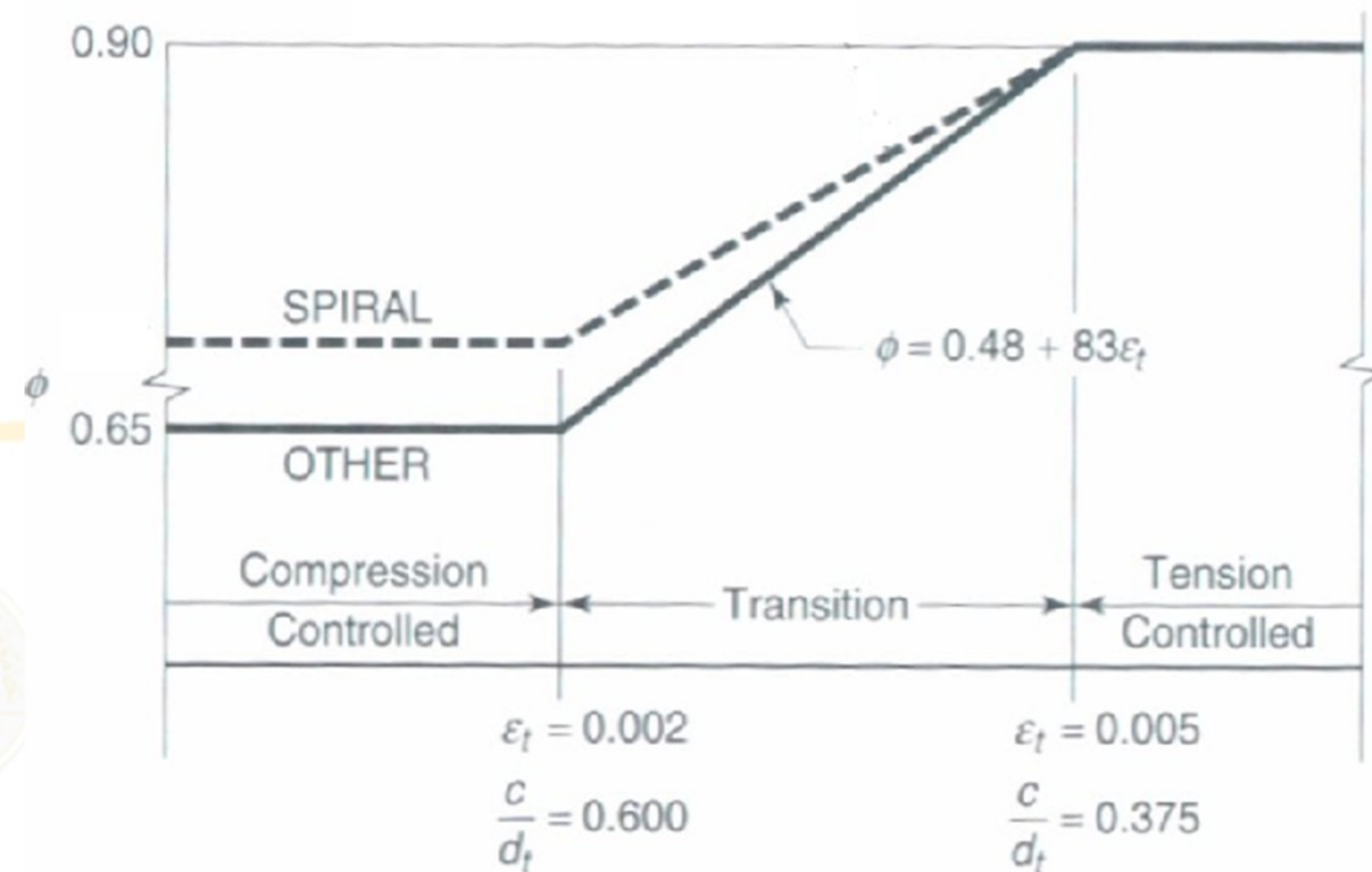
For a yield stress 420MPa, the equation can be rewritten to find c as

$$c = \frac{0.003d}{0.008} \Rightarrow c = 0.375d$$

$$a = 0.85c = 0.319d$$

$$\rho = 0.271f'_c/f_y$$

The strength reduction factor, ϕ , will come into the calculation of the strength of the beam.



The factor J for large steel ratios

$$M_d = \phi M_n = A_s d \phi f_y \left(1 - \frac{\rho f_y}{1.7 f'_c} \right) = A_s d j$$

$$j = \phi f_y \left(1 - \frac{\rho f_y}{1.7 f'_c} \right)$$

- For concrete strength variation 20MPa to 42Mpa, the value of J for maximum recommended steel ratio varies is 0.317. Moment in kN.m, area of steel in square cm and depth in cm.

Lower Limit on ρ

ACI 10.5.1

$$A_{s(\min)} = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{4 f_y} * b_w d \geq \frac{1.4}{f_y} * b_w d \quad \text{ACI Eqn. (10-3)}$$

f_c & f_y are in MPa

Lower limit used to avoid “Piano Wire” beams.

Very small A_s ($M_n < M_{cr}$)

Strain in steel is huge (large deflections)

when beam cracks ($M_u / \Phi > M_{cr}$) beam fails right away because nominal capacity decreases drastically.

The factor J for minimum steel ratios

$$j = \phi f_y \left(1 - \frac{\rho f_y}{1.7 f'_c} \right) = \phi f_y \left(1 - \frac{1.4}{1.7 f'_c} \right)$$

- For concrete strength variation 20MPa to 42Mpa, the value of J for minimum steel varies from 0.36 to 0.37

- It is obvious that variation of J is not sensitive to changes in concrete strength. Thus a mean value of 0.33 is representative for all types of concrete used in Palestine (B250-B500)

$$M_d = \frac{A_s d}{3}$$

Temperature & Shrinkage reinforcement in structural slabs and footings (ACI 7.12) place perpendicular to direction of flexural reinforcement.

GR 40 or GR 50 Bars: $A_s (T\&S) = 0.0020 A_g$

GR 60 $A_s (T\&S) = 0.0018 A_g$

A_g - Gross area of the concrete

End of 4.2.1

Let Learning Continue

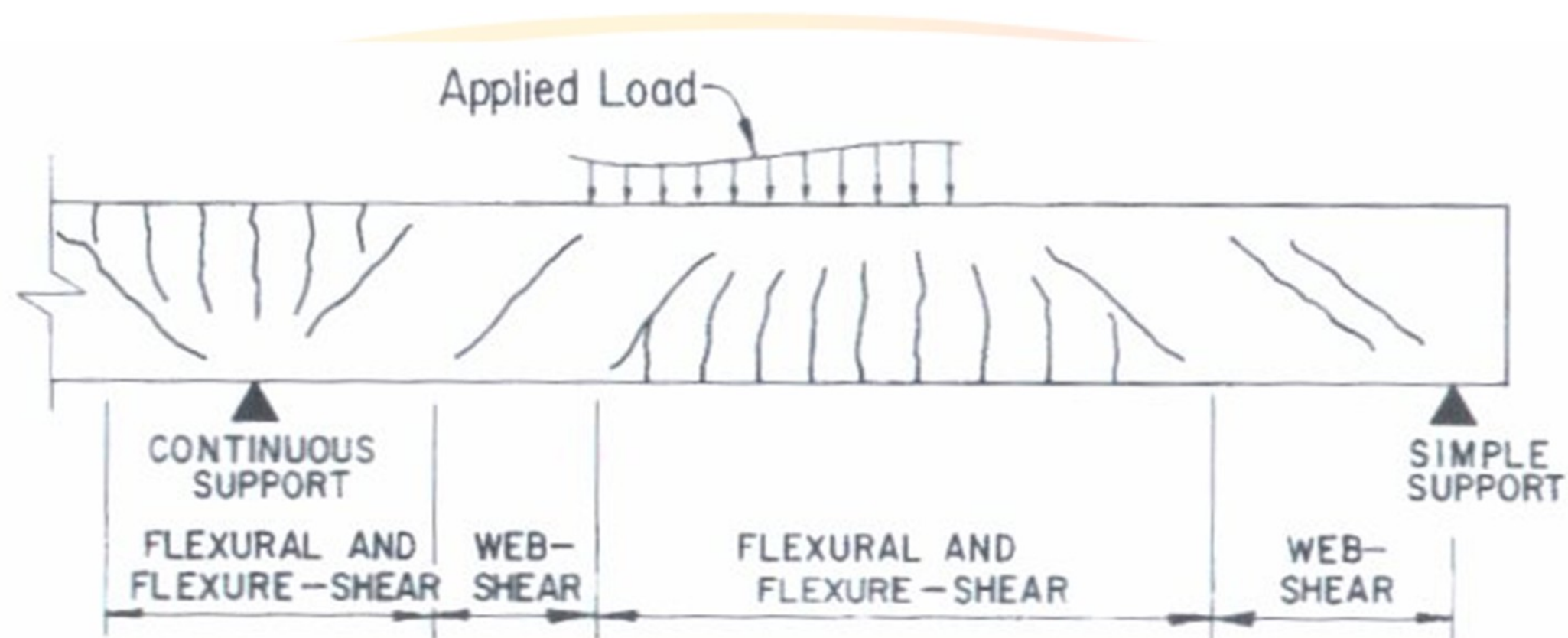


Beam Depths

- ACI 318 - Table 9.5(a) min. h based on span (slab & beams)
- Design for max. moment over a support to set depth of a continuous beam.

4.2.3 Shear

Typical Crack Patterns for a deep beam.



Shear Strength (ACI 318 Sec 11.1)

$$\phi V_n \geq V_u$$

capacity \geq demand

V_u = factored shear force at section
 V_n = Nominal Shear Strength
 $\phi = 0.75$ (shear) – strength reduction factor

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$V_c = \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{6} b_w d = \text{Nominal shear resistance provided by concrete}$$

$$V_s = \text{Nominal shear resistance provided by the shear reinforcement}$$

11.4.6.1 — A minimum area of shear reinforcement, $A_{V,min}$, shall be provided in all reinforced concrete flexural members (prestressed and nonprestressed) where V_u exceeds $0.5\phi V_c$, except in members satisfying one or more of (a) through (f):

- (a) Footings and solid slabs;
- (c) Concrete joist construction defined by 8.13;
- (d) Beams with h not greater than 250 mm;
- (e) Beam integral with slabs with h not greater than 600 mm and not greater than the larger of 2.5 times thickness of flange, and 0.5 times width of web;

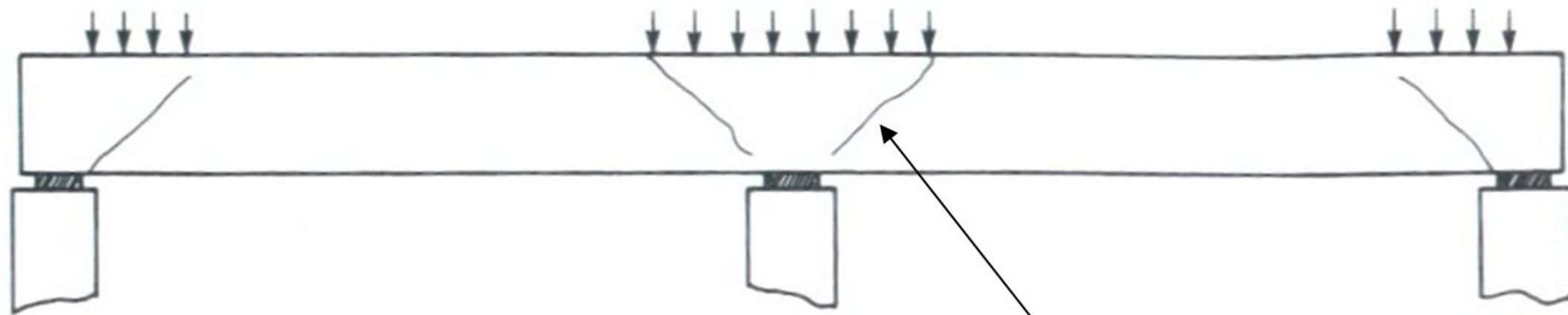
Approximate design for shear

- Better to use

$$V_u < 0.5\phi\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

- Hence

$$s_{\max} \leq \frac{d}{2} \leq 60cm$$



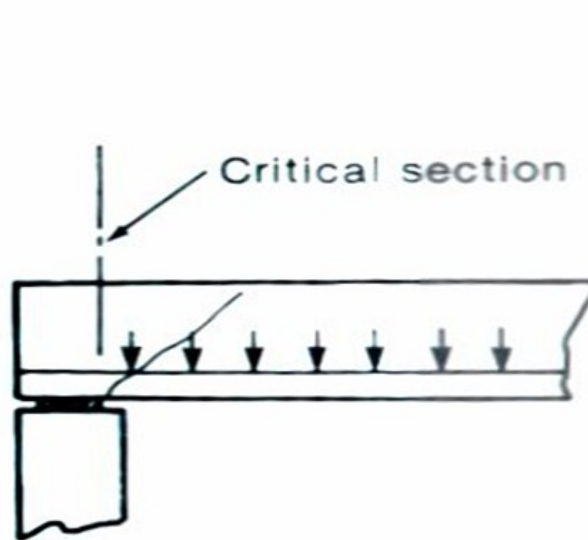
Non-pre-stressed members:

Compression fan carries
load directly into support.

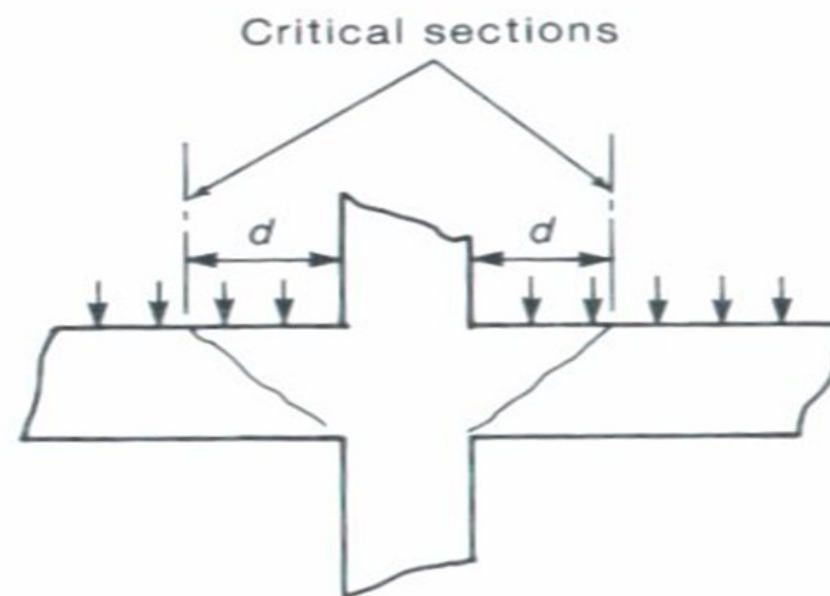
Sections located less than a distance d from face of support may be designed for same shear, V_u , as the computed at a distance d .

When:

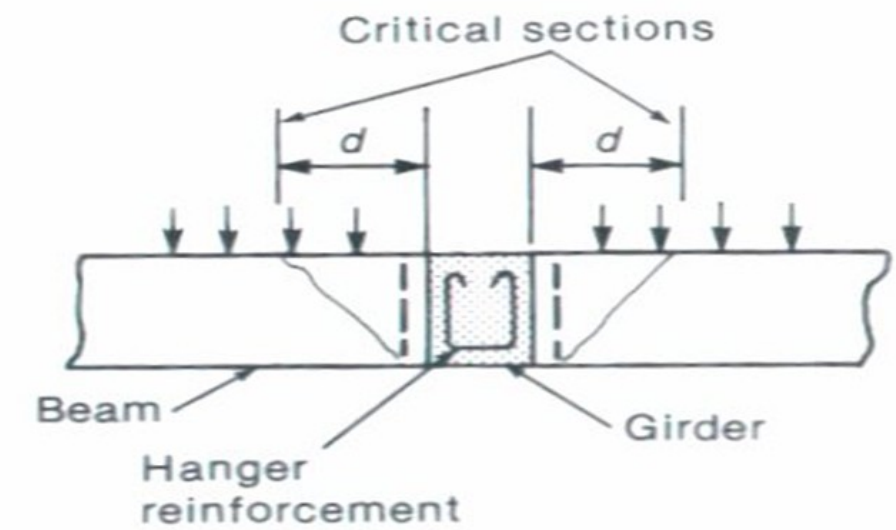
1. The support reaction introduces compression into the end regions of the member.
2. The loads are applied at or near the top of the beam.
3. No concentrated load occurs within d from face of support .



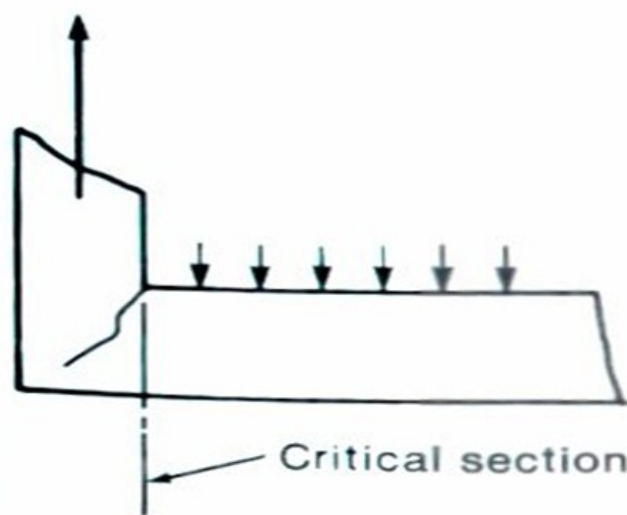
(a) Beam loaded on tension flange.



(b) Beam column joint.

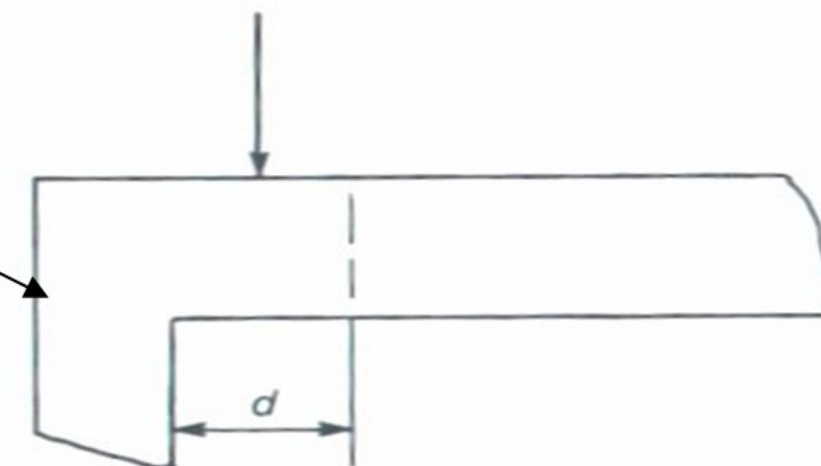


(c) Beam supported by shear.



(d) Beam supported by tension force.

Compression from support at bottom of beam tends to close crack at support



(e) Beam with concentrated load close to support.

4.2.4 Development Length

12.2.1 — Development length for deformed bars and deformed wire in tension, ℓ_d , shall be determined from either 12.2.2 or 12.2.3 and applicable modification factors of 12.2.4 and 12.2.5, but ℓ_d shall not be less than 300 mm.

12.2.2 — For deformed bars or deformed wire, ℓ_d shall be as follows:

Spacing and cover	No. 19 and smaller bars and deformed wires	No. 22 and larger bars
Clear spacing of bars or wires being developed or spliced not less than d_b , clear cover not less than d_b , and stirrups or ties throughout ℓ_d not less than the Code minimum or Clear spacing of bars or wires being developed or spliced not less than $2d_b$ and clear cover not less than d_b	$\left(\frac{f_y \psi_t \psi_e}{2.1 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} \right) d_b$	$\left(\frac{f_y \psi_t \psi_e}{1.7 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} \right) d_b$
Other cases	$\left(\frac{f_y \psi_t \psi_e}{1.4 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} \right) d_b$	$\left(\frac{f_y \psi_t \psi_e}{1.1 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} \right) d_b$

12.2.3 — For deformed bars or deformed wire, ℓ_d shall be

$$\ell_d = \left(\frac{f_y}{1.1 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} \frac{\psi_t \psi_e \psi_s}{\left(\frac{c_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} \right)} \right) d_b \quad (12-1)$$

in which the confinement term $(c_b + K_{tr})/d_b$ shall not be taken greater than 2.5, and

$$K_{tr} = \frac{40 A_{tr}}{sn} \quad (12-2)$$


where n is the number of bars or wires being spliced or developed along the plane of splitting. It shall be permitted to use $K_{tr} = 0$ as a design simplification

(a) Where horizontal reinforcement is placed such that more than 300 mm of fresh concrete is cast below the development length or splice, $\psi_t = 1.3$. For other situations, $\psi_t = 1.0$.

(c) For No. 19 and smaller bars and deformed wires, $\psi_s = 0.8$. For No. 22 and larger bars, $\psi_s = 1.0$.

Why do we need bar splices? -- for long spans

Types of Splices

1. Butted & Welded
 2. Mechanical Connectors
 3. Lab Splices
- Must develop 125% of yield strength
- 

Class A Splice

(ACI

12.15.2)

When $\frac{A_{s(\text{provided})}}{A_{s(\text{req'd})}} \geq 2$ over entire splice length.

and 1/2 or less of total reinforcement is spliced within the req'd lap length.

Class B Splice 12.15.2)

(ACI

All tension lap splices not meeting
requirements of Class A Splices

Tension Lap Splice (ACI 12.15)

As,prov/As,req'd	%As Spliced	Splice Class	Lap, req'd	Notes
≥ 2.0	≤ 50	A	l_d	Desirable
	> 50	B	$1.3 l_d$	ok
< 2.0	≤ 50	B	$1.3 l_d$	ok
	> 50	B	$1.3 l_d$	Avoid

where A_s (req'd) = determined for bending

l_d = development length for bars (not allowed to use excess reinforcement modification factor)

l_d must be greater than or equal to 30cm

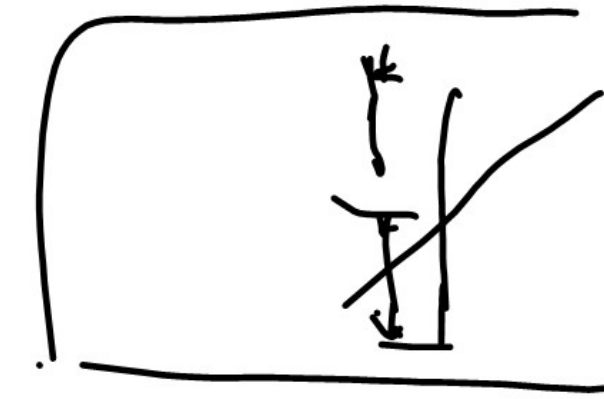
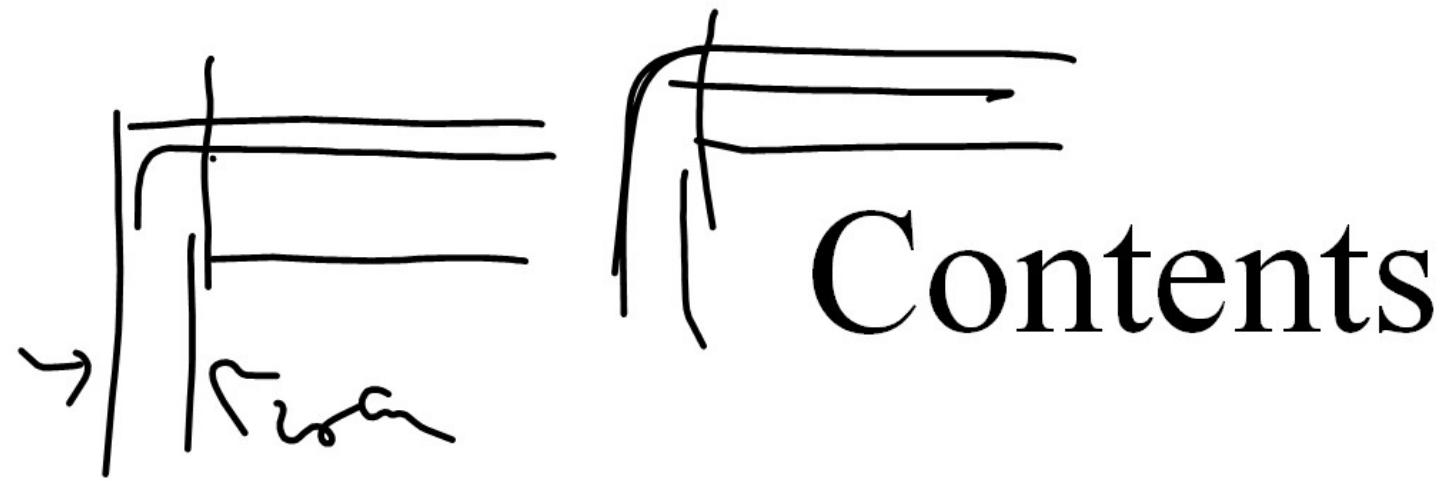
Lab Splices should be placed in away from regions of high tensile stresses -locate near points of inflection (ACI R12.15.2)

End of 4.2.2-5

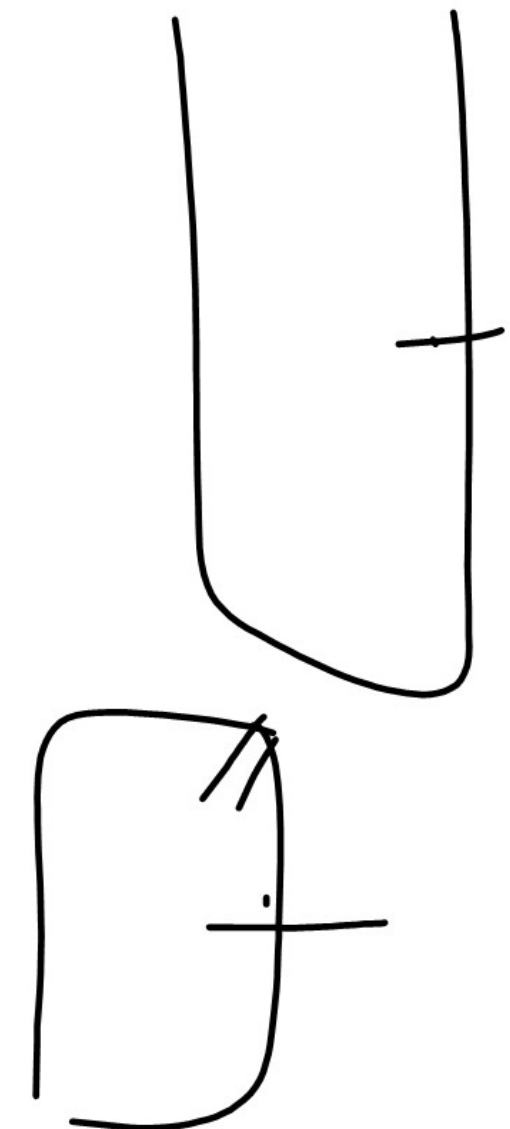
Let Learning Continue

Innovations in Slab Systems

Voided Slab Technology



- INTRODTION
- SLAB PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS
- CHARACTERISTICS OF INNOVATIVE DESIGN
- HISTORY OF VOIDED SLABS IN PALESTINE
- THEORETICAL COMPARISONS
- TYPES OF VOIDED SLABS
- EXAMPELS
- CONCLSION



INTRODUCTION مقدمة

- Conceptually a good design only if $(LL/DL < 1)$
- DL increases with span in RC structures
- Solutions:
 - Avoid tension in selection of structural systems (dome, arch, ...)
 - Prestressed concrete
 - Voided slab
 -

SLAB PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Structure

1. Strength
2. Serviceability
3. Stability

صلابة

صلابة

القوة

المنفعة

الثبات

Other requirements.

المتطلبات تزداد باستمرار

(durability, thermal protection, sound absorption, fire resistance, economical requirements....)

Slab Performance Requirements

متطلبات أداء البلاطات



- Must support loads: **strength: essential.**

لدعم الأحمال ← قوة

- Must have adequate stiffness:
serviceability: essential

صلابة مناسبة ← منفعة

- Withstand severe events
(earthquakes...): **stability: optional**

دعم أحمال شديدة (الزلازل ...) ← ثبات

Slab Performance Requirements

متطلبات أداء البلاطات

Axial stiffness hundred times flexural stiffness



CHARACTERISTICS OF INNOVATIVE DESIGN

- Innovative design: sustainability
التصميم الإبداعي هو تحقيق الحاجة من خلال المصادر المتوفرة (الديمومة)
- Voided slab removes/replaces concrete with lighter material.
- However, cavities decrease the slab resistance to shear.
- Ribbed slab: decrease dwell action, aggregate interlock

Characteristics of innovative design

- Very simple
- Cost effective
- Environment effective
- Sustainability
- Earthquake design?

History: Pal Kal System



• Before قبل الصب

- Concrete thickness in the lower flange
- Lower flange rebar location, diameter and dimensions

• During أثناء الصب

- Concrete web width and their continuity
- Concrete web height
- Presence of vertical rebar in the webs, its location, diameter and height above the lower flange
- Penetration depth of the Pal-Kal sheets to the lower flange
- Geometric shape of the Pal-Kal sheets

History of Voided Slabs in Palestine

- Example in Nablus
- Lecture from inventor of Pal-Kal

Debates

- Shear
- Earthquake resistance





- The **Versailles wedding hall** in [Jerusalem](#)
- 23 people dead, 380 were injured



- At start: the cause is Pal Kal
- Later investigations:
 - An additional story was built
 - Internal partitions were removed, few inches deflection were noticed, considered as aesthetic problem solved by injection

Theoretical Comparisons

- Analysis: based on assumptions (can be modified, no problem)
- Design:
 - Flexure: minor, major players are f_y , A_s , d
 - Deflection: minor
 - Shear: major loss in aggregate interlock

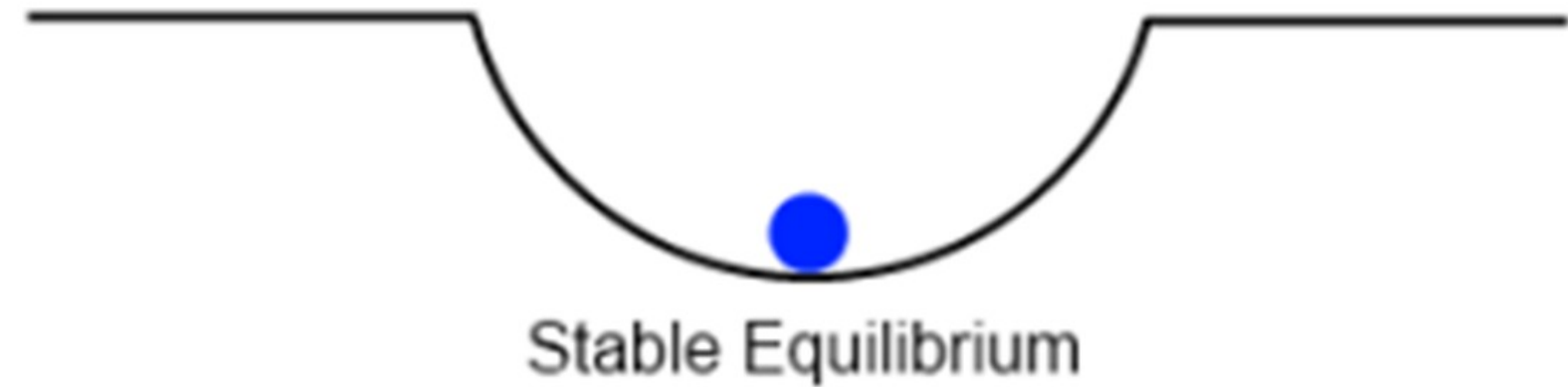
Theoretical Comparisons

- Assumptions
- Theories
- Facts



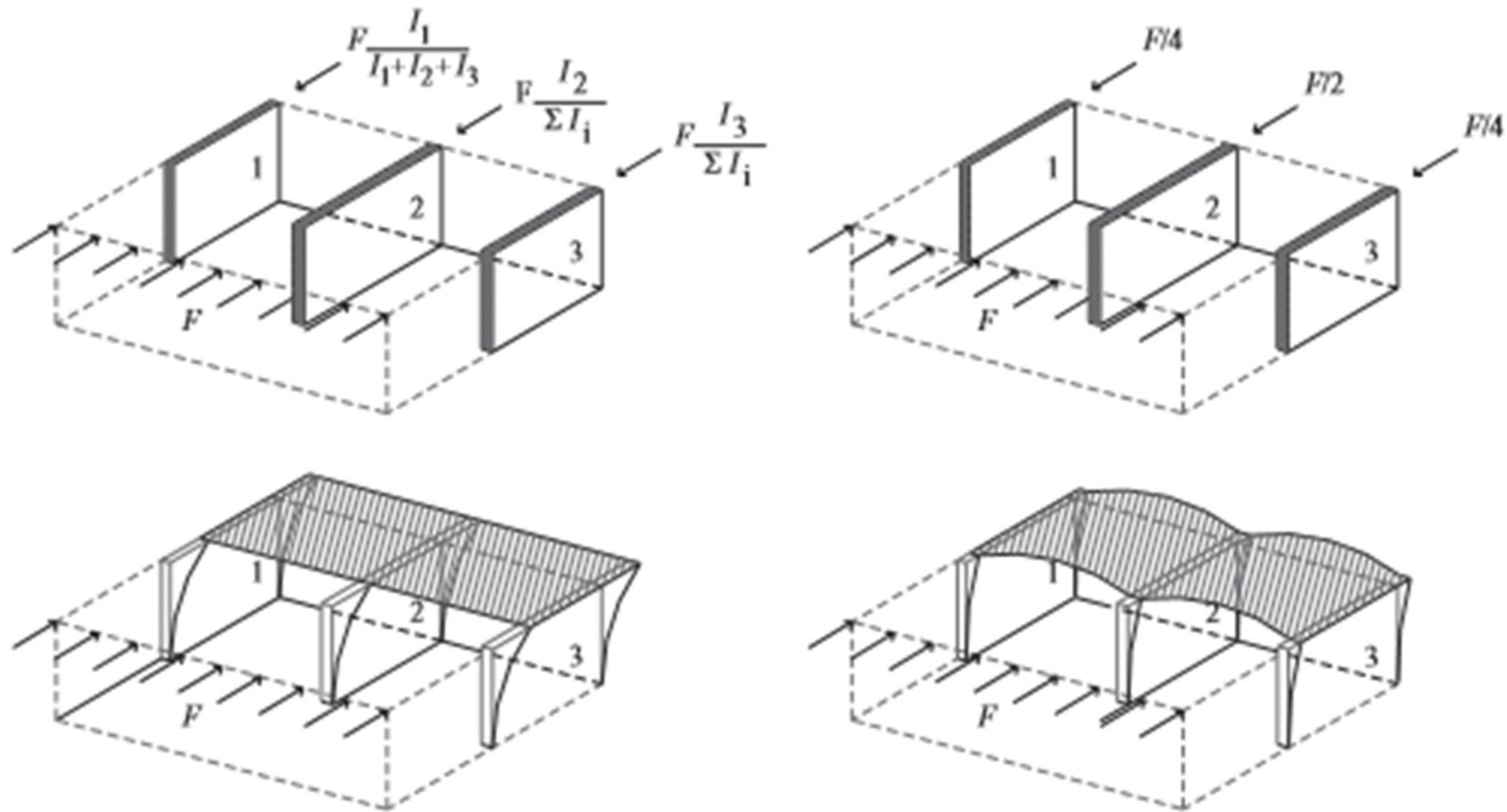
Theoretical Comparisons

Earthquakes



Theoretical Comparisons

Earthquake Loads



Theoretical Comparisons

مقارنات نظرية

	Waffle with beams	Ribbed with beams	Solid with beams	Solid without beams	Voided slab with beams
Vertical M	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV
Vertical V	HV	HV	LV	V	HV
Vertical δ	HV	HV	LV	V	V
Lateral M	LV	LV	LV	LV	LV
Lateral V	HV	HV	LV	V	HV
Lateral Δ	HV	HV	LV	V	V
weight	V	V	HV	HV	LV
assumptions	HV	HV	LV	LV	V

v=vulnerable, L=least, H=high

Types of Voided Slabs

- Forms can take any shape to fit the particular

need: spherical, cubic, ...

- Material of form: disposal for environment

protection

Examples

أمثلة

-Imitating new entry:

تصميم مظلة الحاج طاهر المصري/الدوار

-Enhancing new entry:

فيلا في نابلس























Conclusions

- First duty: safety
- Be careful in shear
- Use voided for long spans
- better than ribbed slabs for earthquake resistance
- Use false ceiling

تذكير Reminder

قَدْ مَكَرَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ فَآتَى اللَّهُ بُيُوتَهُمْ مِنَ الْقَوَاعِدِ فَخَرَّ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّقْفُ
مِنْ فَوْقِهِمْ وَأَتَاهُمُ الْعَذَابُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ (26) النحل

أَأَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ خَلْقًا أَمْ السَّمَاءُ بَنَاهَا (27) رَفَعَ سَمَكَهَا فَسَوَّاهَا
 (28) النازعات

اللَّهُ الَّذِي رَفَعَ السَّمَاوَاتِ بِغَيْرِ عَمَدٍ تَرَوْنَهَا... (2) الرعد



شکرا احسن استماعکم

*Thank
You*



الأسئلة