



SZÉCHENYI
ISTVÁN
EGYETEM

DESIGN OF STRUCTURES 2.

09. Approximating design of structures

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 - * Material properties
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 - * Other structures
 - * Masonry structures

Modelling of structures

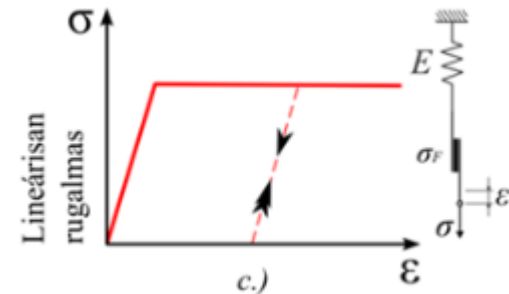
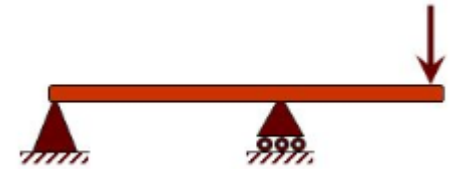
- * The precise calculation of the load-bearing structures would be a very hard task
- * Therefore simplified model is analysed instead of the real structure
- * The basic requirements of this model are the followings:
 - * It should be simple to deal with it
 - * and sufficiently precise



Modelling steps

1. Mechanical model

- * Construction of the structural model:
 - * Simplification are used in the mechanical model, for example: a beam can be modeled by its median, the supports can be modelled in points or lines
 - * Real loads are replaced by fictive loads
 - * The materials are idealized – for that purpose material models are used (for example: linear elastic or non-linear elastic models)



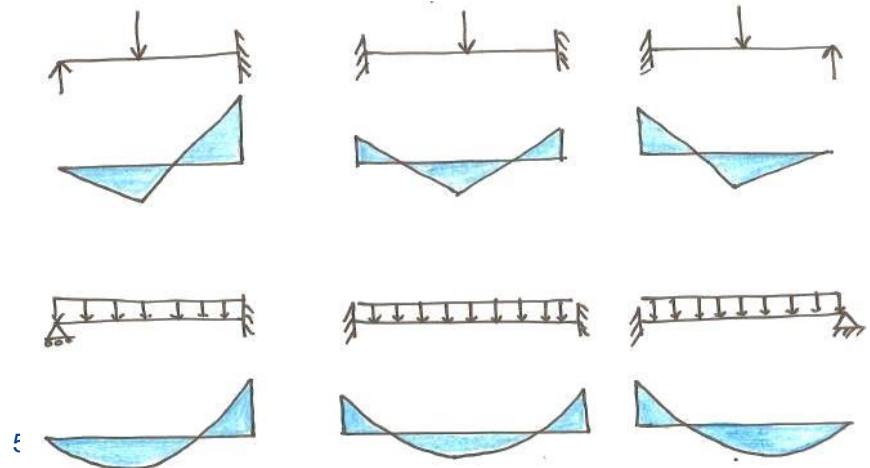
Modelling steps

2. Mathematical model

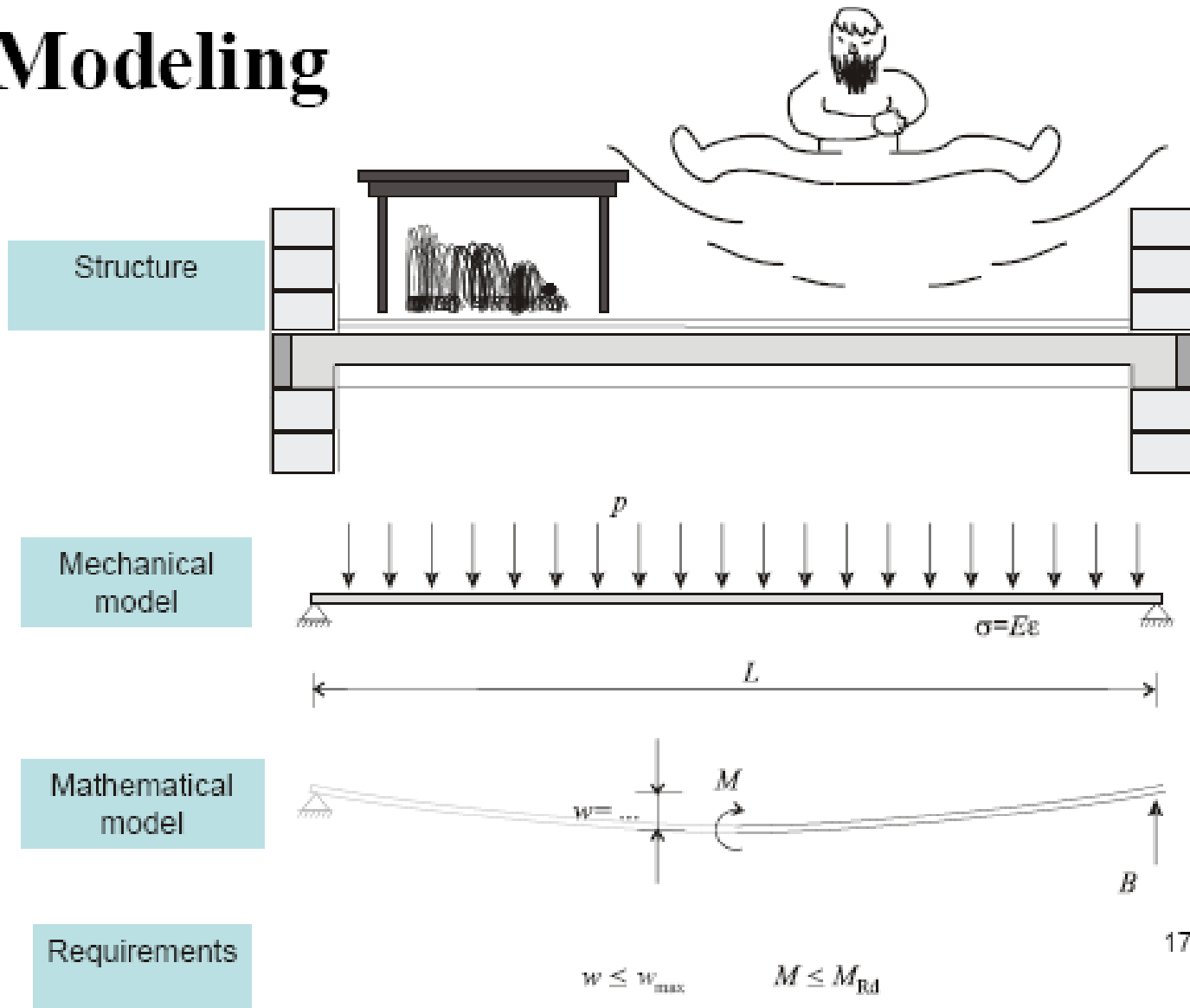
- * Determination of internal forces and deformations
- * Pl. $M = p \times L^2 / 8$ (relevant moment, $w = 5 / 384 / p * L^4 / E / I$ (simply-supported beam))

3. Determination and checking the requirements:

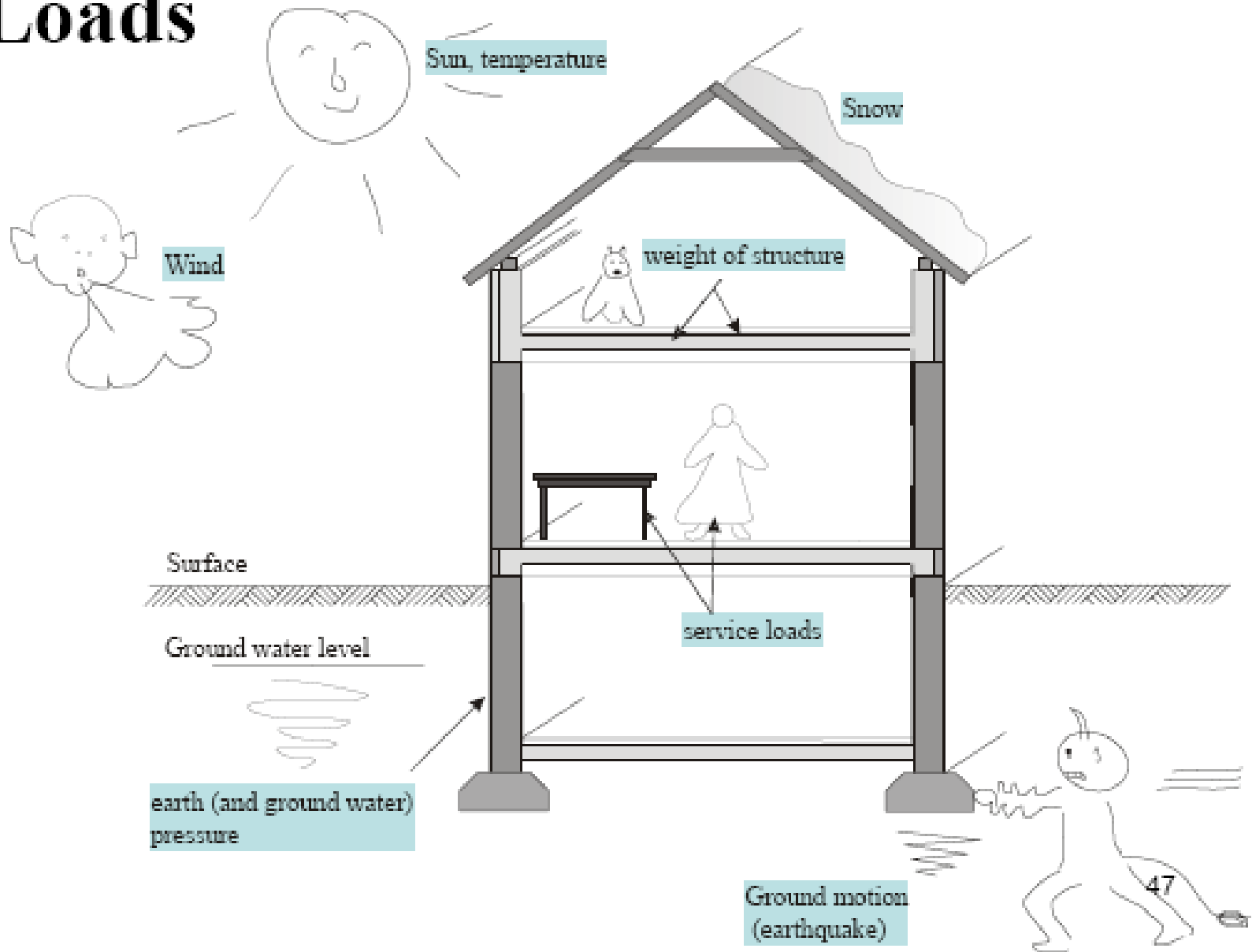
- * $M_{Ed} \leq M_{Rd}$; $w_{Ed} \leq w_{Rd}$



Modeling



Loads



Approximating design of structures

- * Including disciplines:
 - * Conceptual plan
 - * Draft plan
 - * Building permit drawings
 - * Construction documentation
- * Approximating design of structural dimensions
- * Limitation of these calculations



Structural standards

- * MSZ Hungarian Standard: until 31. 12. 2010.
 - * Lower safety level
- * Eurocode MSZ-EN: from 01. 01. 2011.
 - * Higher safety level



Approximating design - Loads

Persistent

Dead load

Structure,
facing, etc.

Transient

Meteorological

Snow load
Wind load

Imposed load

Stored material,
furniture, live
load

Accidental

Earthquake,
fire

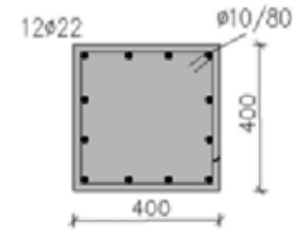
Approximating design - materials

Material	Property	MSZ	EC
Reinforced concrete C20/25	Compression strength	14,5N/mm ²	13,3N/mm ²
	Modulus of elasticity	15000N/mm ²	8500N/mm ²
Steel (S235)	Compression strength	200N/mm ²	235N/mm ²
	Modulus of elasticity	206000N/mm ²	200000N/mm ²
Wood (C30)	Compression strength	18-21N/mm ²	14,15N/mm ²
	Bending strength	20-25N/mm ²	18,5N/mm ²
	Modulus of elasticity	10000N/mm ²	12000N/mm ²

Columns, pillars

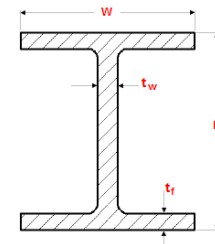
* RC columns:

$$A_c \approx \frac{N_{Ed}}{f_{c,d}}$$



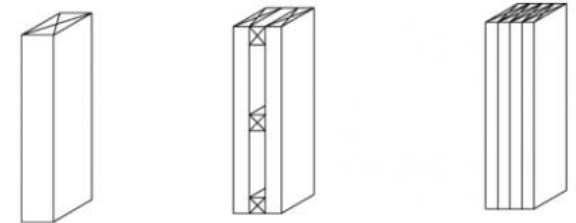
* Steel columns:

$$A_s \approx \frac{N_{Ed}}{(0,6 \approx 0,8) \cdot f_{y,d}}$$



* Wood columns:

$$A_f \approx \frac{N_{Ed}}{(0,6 \approx 0,8) \cdot f_{c,0,d}}$$



Beams

* Allowed deflection:

$$w_{eng} = \frac{l}{250}$$

* In the case of simply-supported beam:

$$w = \frac{5}{384} \cdot \frac{q \cdot l^4}{E \cdot I}$$

* Maximal bending moment:

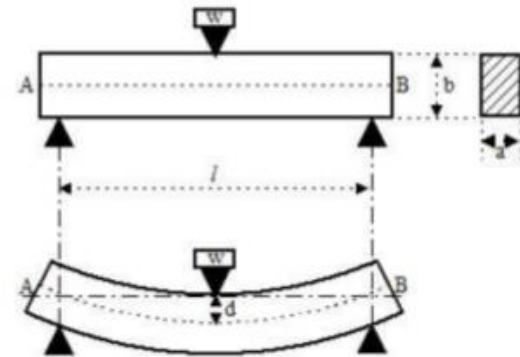
$$M_{max} = \frac{q \cdot l^2}{8}$$

* Maximal stress from bending moment:

$$\sigma_{max} = f_{y,d} = \frac{M_{max}}{I} \cdot y_{max}$$

$$w \approx \frac{2 \cdot l^2 \cdot f_{y,d}}{10 \cdot E \cdot h}$$

$$\frac{l}{250} \approx \frac{2 \cdot l^2}{10 \cdot h} \cdot \frac{f_{y,d}}{E} \quad \Rightarrow \quad h \approx 50 \cdot \frac{f_{y,d}}{E} \cdot l$$



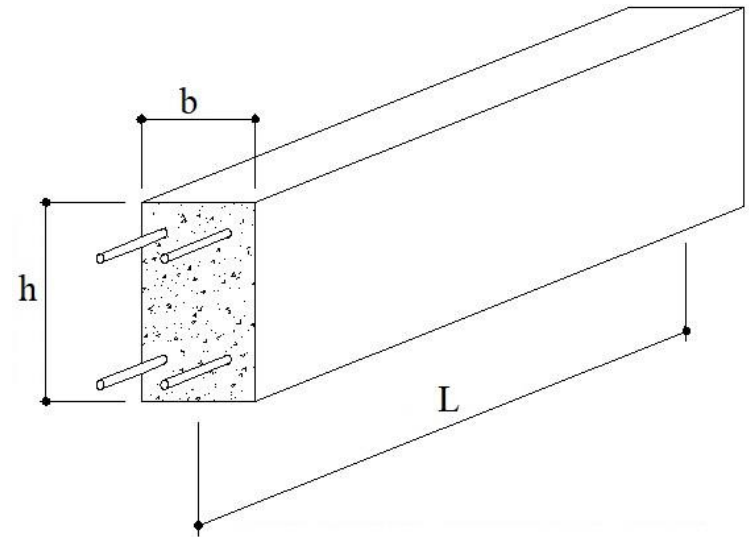
Reinforced concrete beam

* Substitution:

$$h \approx 50 \cdot \frac{13,3}{8500} \cdot l = \frac{l}{12,78}$$

* In general:

$$h \approx \frac{l}{10} \quad h \approx \frac{l}{15}$$



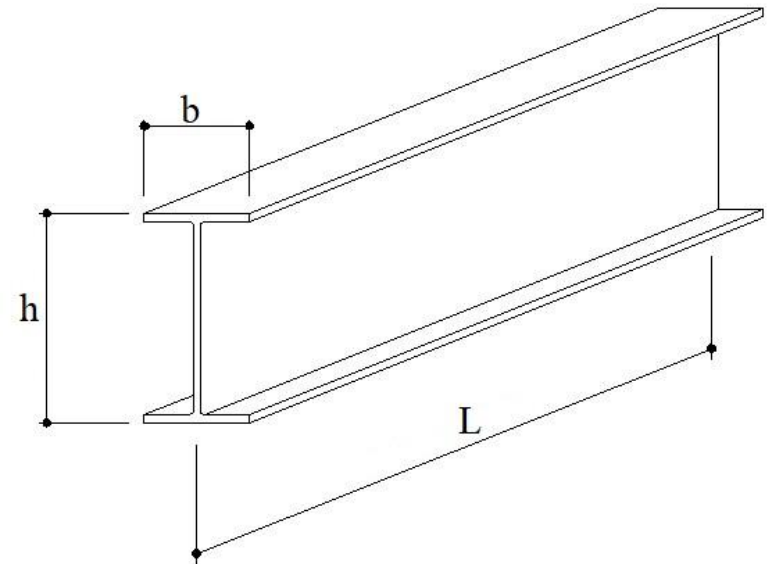
Steel beam

* Substitution:

$$h \approx 50 \cdot \frac{235}{210\,000} \cdot l = \frac{l}{17,87}$$

* In general:

$$h \approx \frac{l}{15}$$



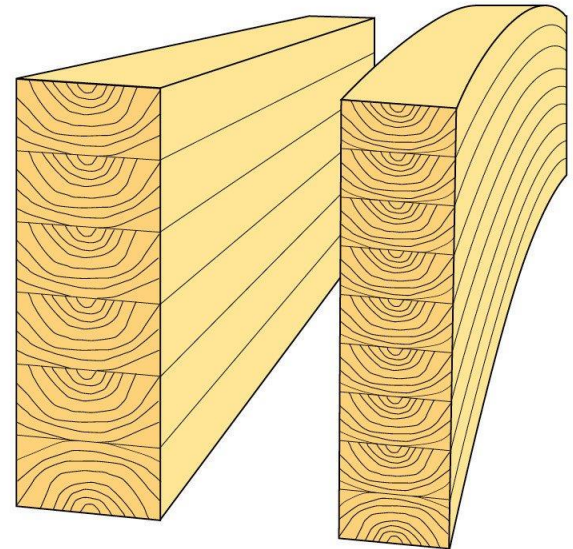
Wood beam

* Substitution:

$$h \approx 50 \cdot \frac{8,61}{7\,000} \cdot l \approx \frac{l}{16,3}$$

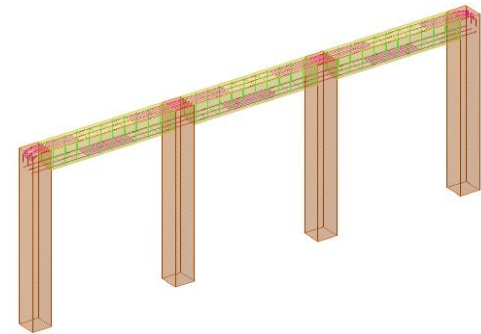
* In general:

$$h \approx \frac{l}{15}$$



Other cases

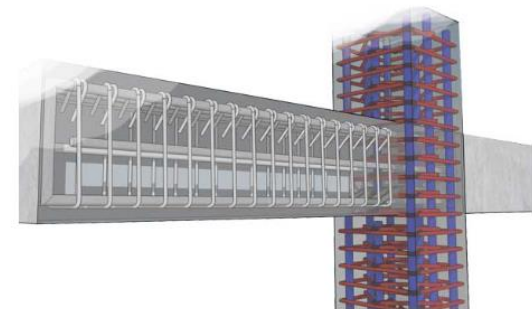
- * Continuous beams: $h \approx \frac{l}{20}$



- * Trusses: $h \approx \frac{l}{15}$ $h \approx \frac{l}{10}$

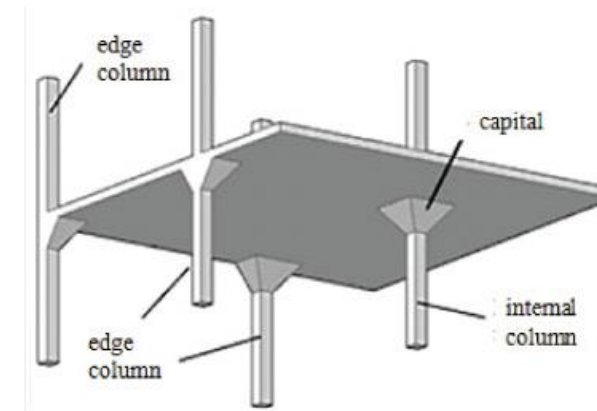
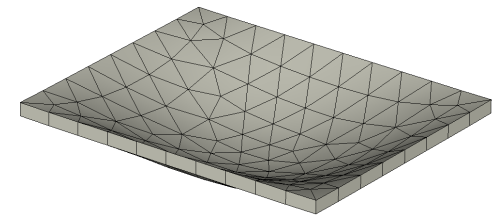
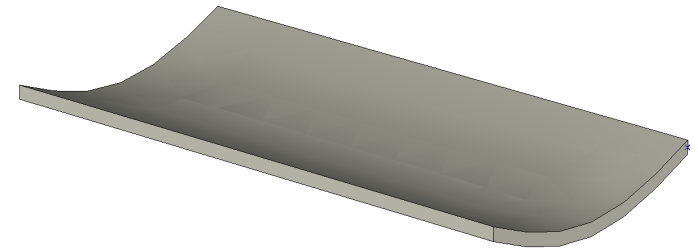


- * Cantilevers: $h \approx \frac{k}{7,5}$

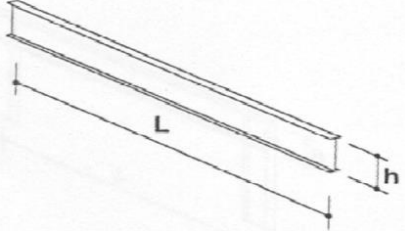
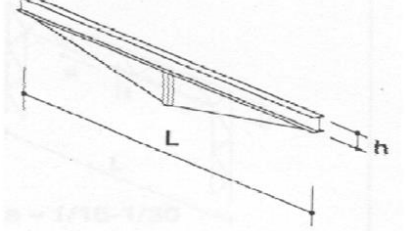
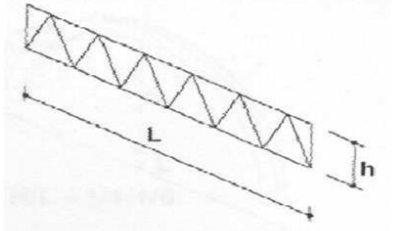


Slabs

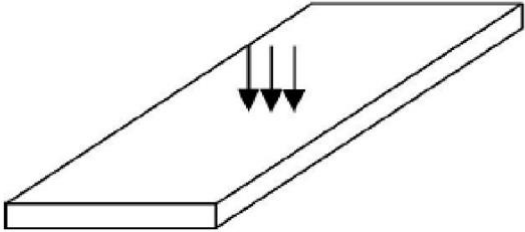
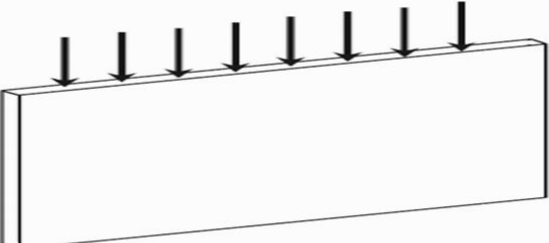
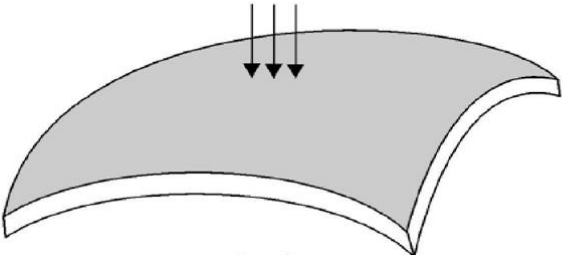
- * One-way slab:
 - * $v = \ell/20 \div \ell/25$
- * One-way slab (multispan)
 - * $v = \ell/25 \div \ell/30$
- * Two-way slab:
 - * $v = \ell/25 \div \ell/30$
- * Mushroom slab:
 - * $v = \ell/25$



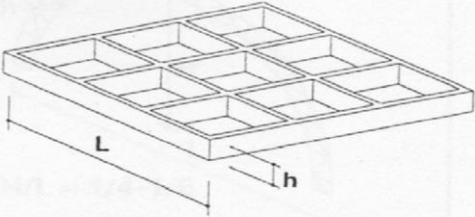
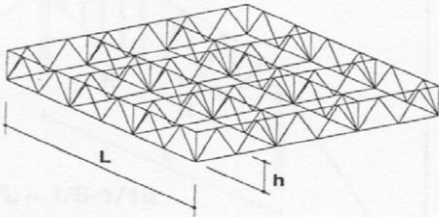
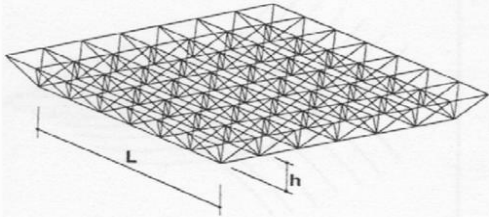
Other structures

Structure type		L – Span (m)	h/L
Prestressed beam		3-50	1/20-1/30
Hanger structures		6-60	1/35-1/50
Trusses		8-75	1/10-1/15

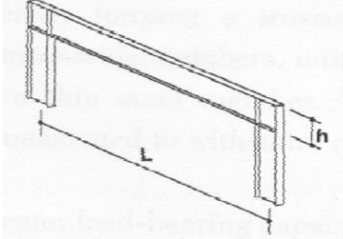
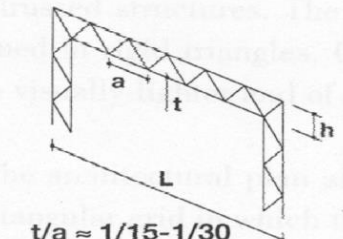
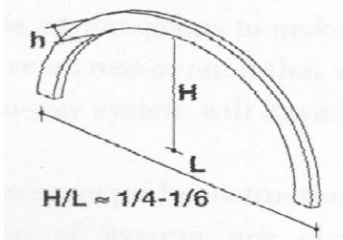
Other structures

Structure type		L – Span (m)	h/L
Slab prestressed	 A 3D perspective diagram of a rectangular slab. Three downward-pointing arrows are positioned on the top surface, representing a concentrated load.	5-50	1/15-1/40
Walls (loaded in plane)	 A 3D perspective diagram of a vertical wall. A series of seven downward-pointing arrows are distributed along the top edge of the wall, representing a uniform load applied in the plane of the wall.	5-30	1/5 - 1/10
Shell	 A 3D perspective diagram of a curved shell structure. Three downward-pointing arrows are positioned on the top surface, representing a concentrated load.	40-200	1/400 - 1/500

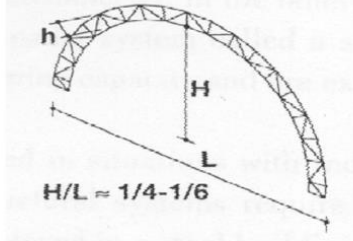
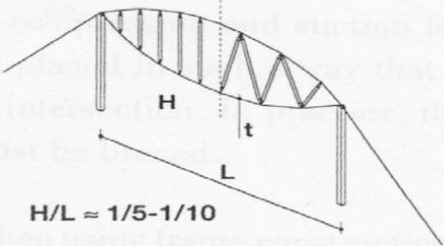
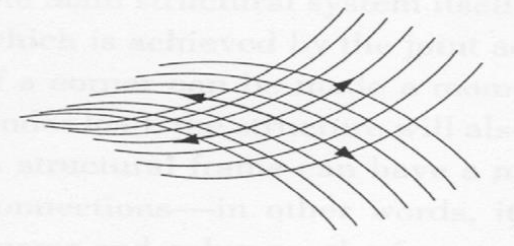
Other structures

	Structure type	L – Span (m)	h/L
<p>Ribbed slab, waffle slab</p>		<p>10-70</p>	<p>1/25-1/35</p>
<p>Hierachal space truss</p>		<p>10-90</p>	<p>1/15-1/20</p>
<p>Other space trusses</p>		<p>20-120</p>	<p>1/15-1/30</p>

Other structures




Structure type		L – Span (m)	h/L
Frame		5-40	1/30-1/40
Frame truss	 <p>$t/a \approx 1/15-1/30$</p>	8-55	1/10-1/20
Arch	 <p>$H/L \approx 1/4-1/6$</p>	25-70	1/50-1/70

Other structures

	Structure type	L – Span (m)	h/L
<p data-bbox="266 639 575 702">Truss arch</p>	 <p data-bbox="730 719 904 743">$H/L \approx 1/4-1/6$</p>	<p data-bbox="1290 658 1394 686">40-120</p>	<p data-bbox="1528 654 1669 686">$1/30-1/50$</p>
<p data-bbox="266 908 575 996">Cable truss structure</p>	 <p data-bbox="716 1019 909 1043">$H/L \approx 1/5-1/10$</p>	<p data-bbox="1290 925 1394 953">20-150</p>	<p data-bbox="1537 901 1659 982">$1/1000-1/10000$</p>
<p data-bbox="266 1196 575 1253">Cable structures</p>		<p data-bbox="1290 1196 1394 1225">20-150</p>	<p data-bbox="1537 1168 1659 1249">$1/1000-1/10000$</p>

Masonry structures

- * There are bricks with high compression strength ($f_b \approx 15 \text{ MPa}$)
- * For example: Porotherm N+F, YTONG P4
- * There are brick with lower compression strength: ($f_b \approx 10 \text{ MPa}$)
- * For example: Porotherm HS-system, YTONG P2
- * There is a minimal dimensions for masonry columns
- * Load-bearing masonry walls:
 $v=25/30/38 \text{ cm}$

POROTHERM[®]38 N+F külső teherhordó 	38x25x23,8	$k=0,49 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	18	7	16
	feles: 38x12,5x23,8		9		32
Habarcsigény: 20 l/m ³ Testsűrűség: 800 kg/m ³ Üregtérfogat: 55% alatt Csomagolás: 60 db/rakat					
POROTHERM[®]30 N+F belső teherhordó 	30x25x23,8	$k=0,69 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	15	7	16
	feles: 30x12,5x23,8		7,5		32
Habarcsigény: 16 l/m ³ Testsűrűség: 800 kg/m ³ Üregtérfogat: 55% alatt Csomagolás: 80 db/rakat					
POROTHERM[®]25 N+F teherhordó falazóblokk 	25x37,5x23,8	—	18	7	11
	Habarcsigény: 13 l/m ³ Testsűrűség: 800 kg/m ³ Üregtérfogat: 55% alatt Csomagolás: 60 db/rakat				

Thank you for your attention!