



مادة: تصميم منشآت خرسانية-ب

الحل النموذجي لإمتحان الفصل

الدراسي الثاني

ثالثة مدني عام

٢٠١٦-٢٠١٧

دكتور المادة

أ.م.د/ محمد سعيد

د/ طه عوض الله السيد

د/ على سعد

د/ أحمد صلاح



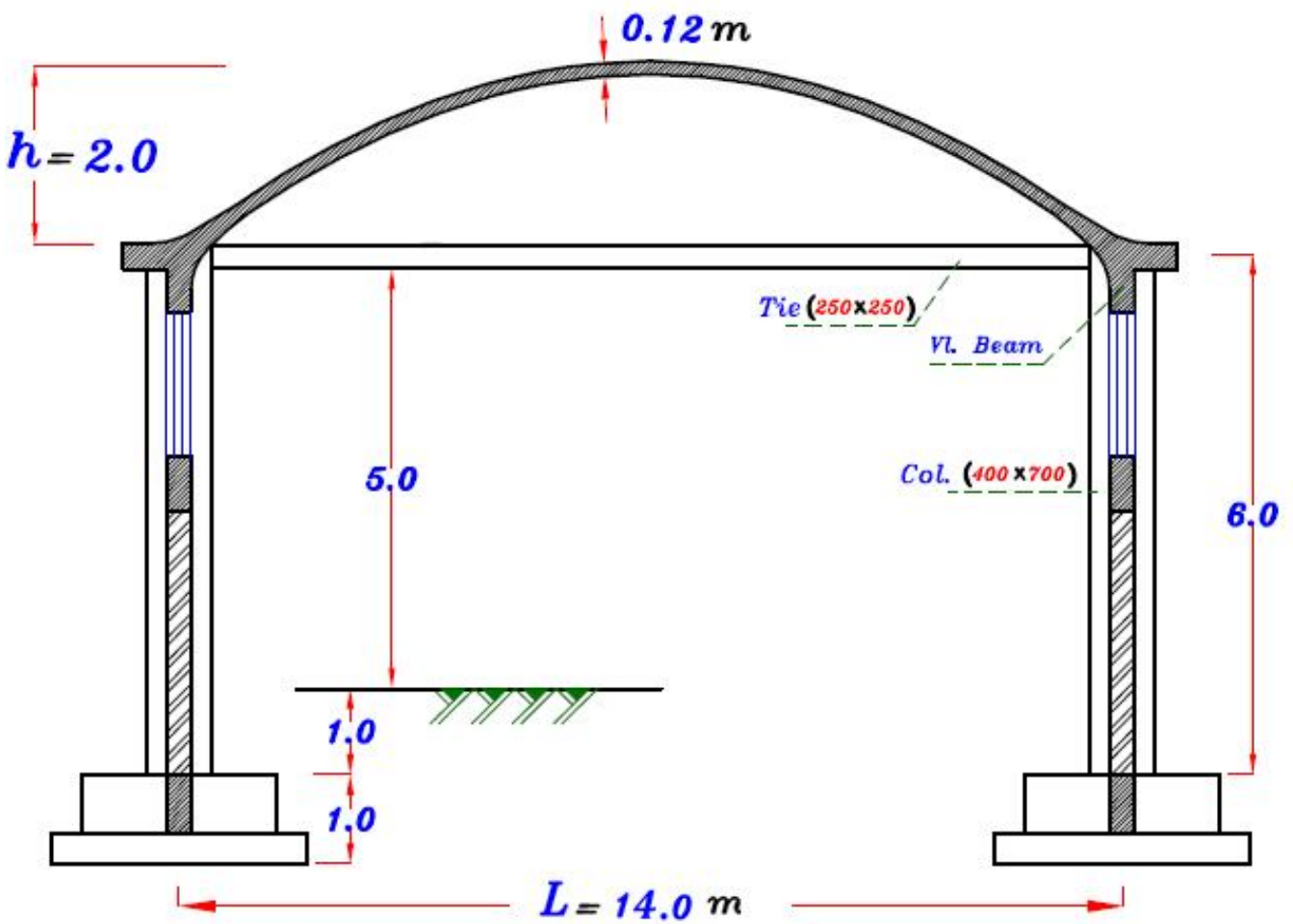
Model Answer

Question (2): Define the following:

(10 Marks)

[ILO's: a1, b1, c1, c2]

(a)

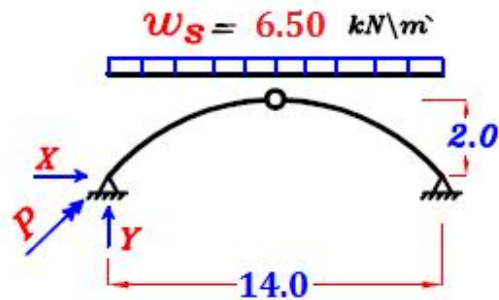


Design the Arch Slab.

Take $t_s = 120 \text{ mm}$

$$(w_s)_{U.L.} = 1.4 (t_s \delta_c + F.C.) + 1.6 (L.L.)$$

$$(w_s)_{U.L.} = 1.4 (0.12 * 25 + 0.50) + 1.6 (1.0) \\ = 6.50 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (H.P.)}$$



To Get N.F.

$$Y = \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{6.50 * 12}{2} = 39.0 \text{ kN/m}$$

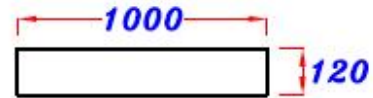
$$X = \frac{wL^2}{8h} = \frac{6.50 * 12^2}{8 * 2.0} = 58.5 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P = \sqrt{X^2 + Y^2} = \sqrt{39.0^2 + 58.5^2} = 70.30 \text{ kN}$$

* Design the Arch Slab.

Neglect B.M. & Design on N.F. only.

∴ Designed as a Column.



$$\therefore P_{U.L.} = 0.35 A_c F_{cu} + 0.67 A_s F_y$$

$$\text{Take } A_c = 120 * 1000 = 120000 \text{ mm}^2$$

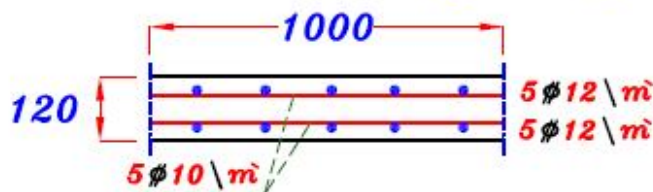
$$\therefore 70.30 * 10^3 = 0.35 (120000) (30) + 0.67 A_s (360)$$

$$\therefore A_s = -4932 \text{ mm}^2 = - (\text{Ve}) \text{ Value}$$

$$\therefore \text{Take } A_s = A_{s \text{ min.}} = \frac{0.8}{100} * b * t$$

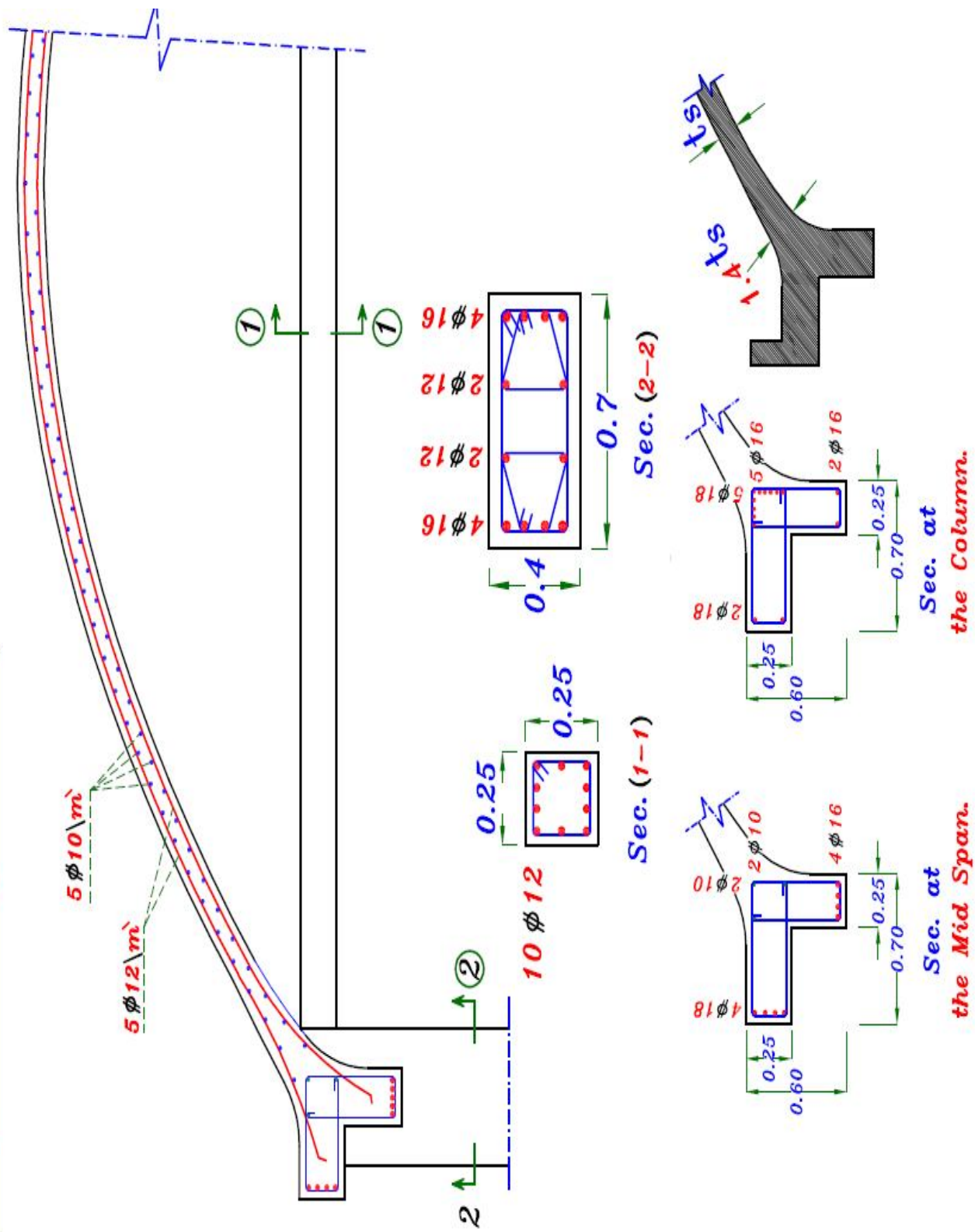
$$\therefore A_s = \frac{0.8}{100} * 120 * 1000 = 960 \text{ mm}^2 = A_{s \text{ total}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Upper Steel \& Lower Steel} = \frac{A_{s \text{ total}}}{2} = \frac{960}{2} = 480 \text{ mm}^2$$



5 ϕ 12 \ m

Reinforcement of Arch Slab.



(b)

Question (3): Define the following:

(10 Marks)

[ILO's: a1, b1, c1, c2]

(a)

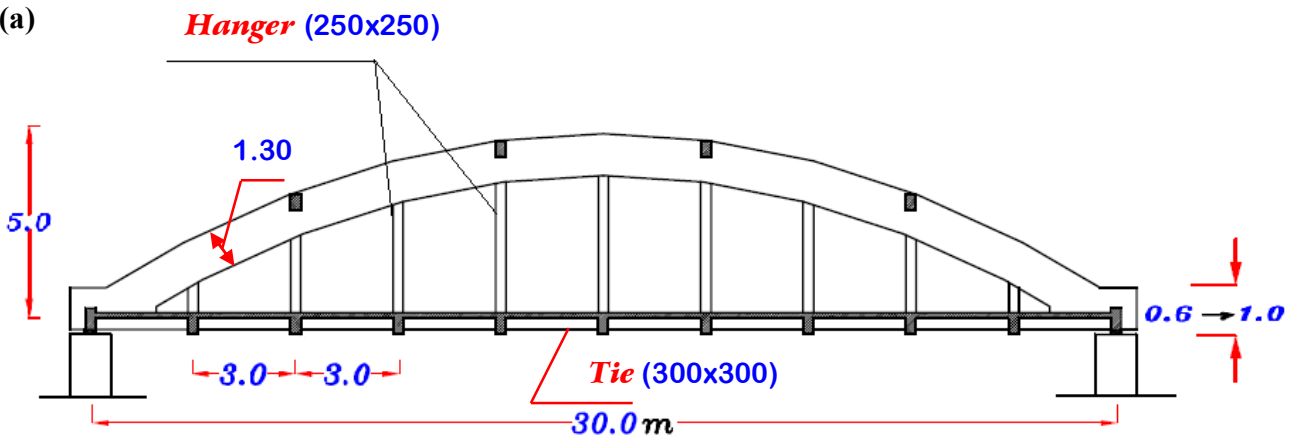


Figure (3)

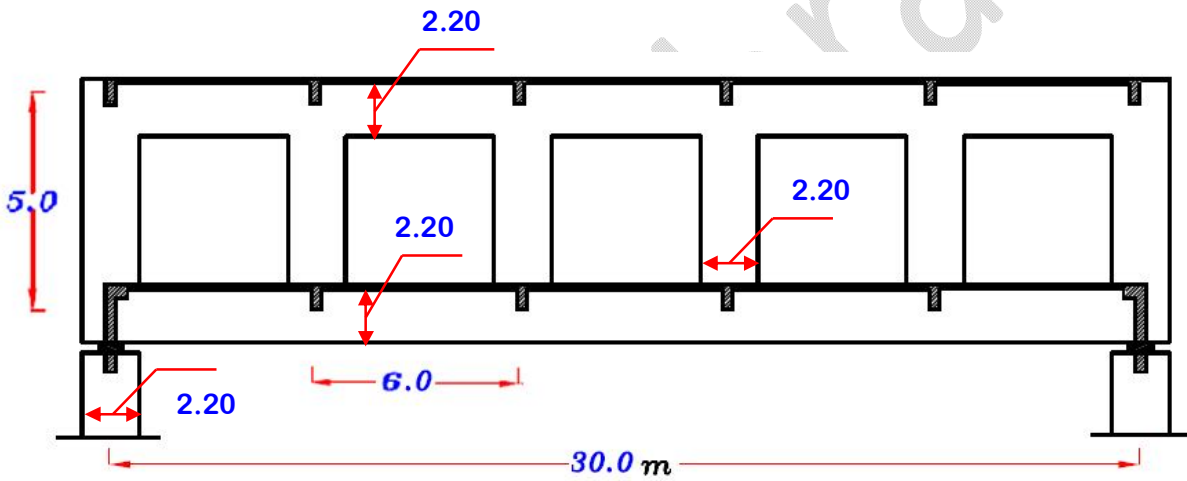


Figure (4)

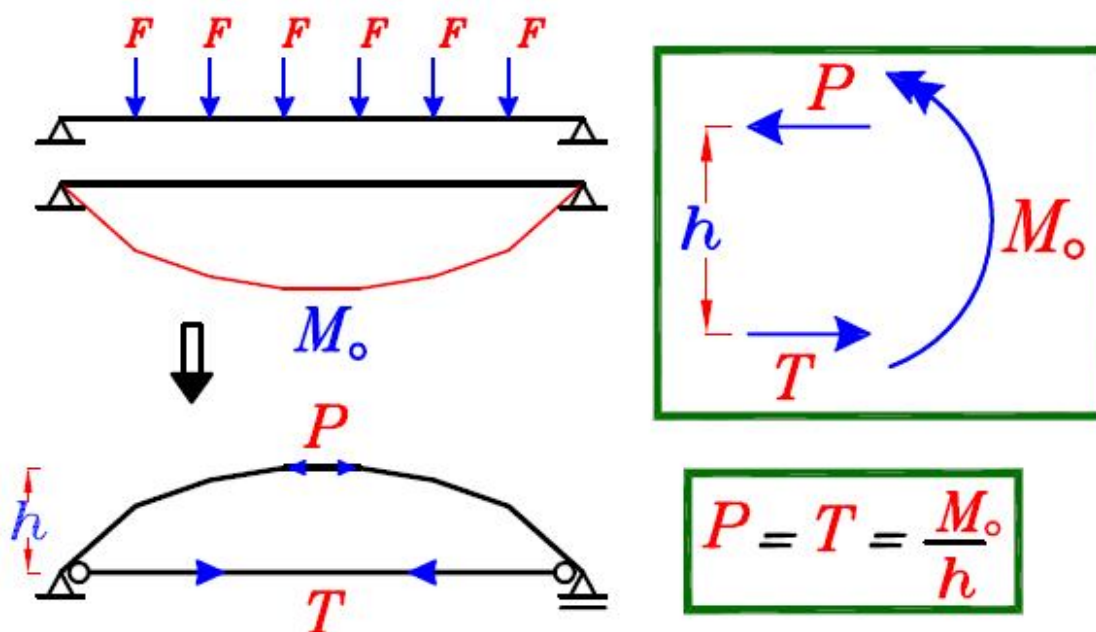
(b)

Arched Frame System:

Adv : no tension forces

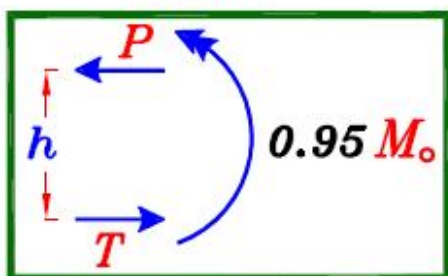
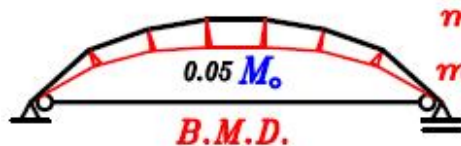
disadv : when arch radius increases, tension increases making it weaker.

Arch Girder Applications.



تعتمد فكرة ال **Arch Girder** على تحويل ال **Bending moment** الى **Couple** اى الى **Compression Normal Forces & Tension Normal Forces** وذلك للتوفير لانه عند تصميم قطاع عليه **pure Compression** ستكون كميه الخرسانه والحديد قليله مما يعمل على تقليل ثمن ال **member** وعند تصميم قطاع عليه **pure Tension** تكون كميه الحديد كبيره و كميه الخرسانه قليله و تكون ايضا نسبيا ثمن ال **member** اقل .

اذا حدثت استطاله بسيطه لـ **Tie** سيحدث **moment** بسيط قيمته فى حدود $0.05 M_o$ اذا قيمه ال **moment** الذى سيتحول لـ **couple** يساوى تقريبا $0.95 M_o$.



$$P = 0.95 \frac{M_o}{h}$$

$$T = 0.95 \frac{M_o}{h}$$

Vierendeel Girder:

Adv & disadv :

The Vierendeel girder design is sometimes adopted in the design of footbridges. In traditional truss design, triangular shape of truss is normally used because the shape cannot be changed without altering the length of its members. By applying loads only to the joints of trusses, the members of truss are only subjected to a uniform tensile or compressive stress across their cross sections because their lines of action pass through a common hinged joint.

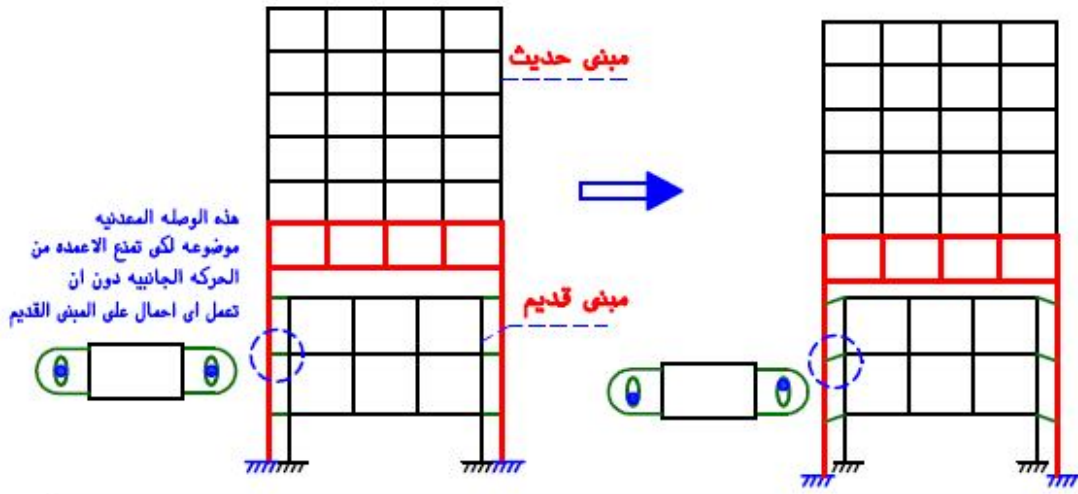
The Vierendeel truss/girder is characterized by having only vertical members between the top and bottom chords and is a statically indeterminate structure. Hence, bending, shear and axial capacity of these members contribute to the resistance to external loads. The use of this girder enables the footbridge to span larger distances and present an attractive outlook. However, it suffers from the drawback that the distribution of stresses is more complicated than normal truss structures

Vierendeel Applications.

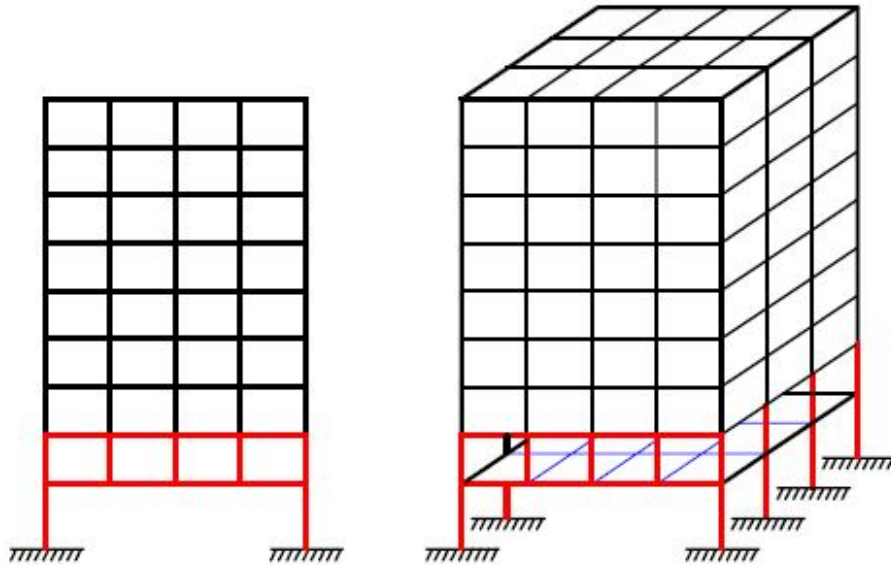
أهم إستخدامات ال Vierendeels

يتميز ال **Vierendeels** أنه يستطيع أن يحمل عدد من أدوار المبنى فوقه دون وضع أعمده فى المنتصف .

المبنى الحديث محمول على **Vierendeels** و ال **Vierendeels** محموله على أعمده خارجيه دون أن يحمل على المبنى القديم



لا توجد أعمده فى الدور الارضى لان كل الادوار العلويه محموله على **Vierendeels** و ال **Vierendeels** محموله على أعمده خارجيه فقط .



توجد قاعه بدون أعمده داخلية فى الدور الخامس
و الادوار العلويه محموله على *Vierendeels* فى الدور الخامس و ال *Vierendeels* محموله على أعمده خارجيه .

