2 Not. & Term.

CHAPTER 2—NOTATION AND TERMINOLOGY
CODE   COMMENTARY

2.1—Scope

2.1.1 This chapter defines notation and terminology used in this Code.

2.2—Notation

a = depth of equivalent rectangular stress block, mm

a_v = shear span, equal to distance from center of concentrated load to either: (a) face of support for continuous or cantilevered members, or (b) center of support for simply supported members, mm

A_b = area of an individual bar or wire, mm^2

A_{bp} = area of the attachment base plate in contact with concrete or grout when loaded in compression, mm^2

A_{brg} = net bearing area of the head of stud, anchor bolt, or headed deformed bar, mm^2

A_c = area of concrete section resisting shear transfer, mm^2

A_{cf} = greater gross cross-sectional area of the two orthogonal slab-beam strips intersecting at a column of a two-way prestressed slab, mm^2

A_{ch} = cross-sectional area of a member measured to the outside edges of transverse reinforcement, mm^2

A_{cp} = area enclosed by outside perimeter of concrete cross section, mm^2

A_{cs} = cross-sectional area at one end of a strut in a strut-and-tie model, taken perpendicular to the axis of the strut, mm^2

A_{ct} = area of that part of cross section between the flexural tension face and centroid of gross section, mm^2

A_{cv} = gross area of concrete section bounded by web thickness and length of section in the direction of shear force considered in the case of walls, and gross area of concrete section in the case of diaphragms. Gross area is total area of the defined section minus area of any openings, mm^2

A_{cw} = area of concrete section of an individual pier, horizontal wall segment, or coupling beam resisting shear, mm^2

$A_{ef,sl}$ = effective bearing area of shear lug, mm^2

A_f = area of reinforcement in bracket or corbel resisting design moment, mm^2

A_g = gross area of concrete section, mm^2 For a hollow section, A_g is the area of the concrete only and does not include the area of the void(s)

A_h = total area of shear reinforcement parallel to primary tension reinforcement in a corbel or bracket, mm^2

A_{hs} = total cross-sectional area of hooked or headed bars being developed at a critical section, mm^2

A_j = effective cross-sectional area within a joint in a plane parallel to plane of beam reinforcement generating shear in the joint, mm^2

A_ℓ = total area of longitudinal reinforcement to resist torsion, mm^2

$A_{\ell,min}$ = minimum area of longitudinal reinforcement to resist torsion, mm^2

R2.2—Notation