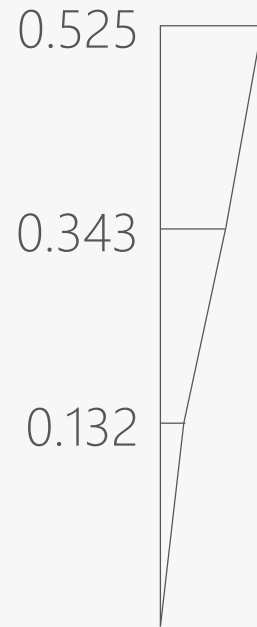


MULTI-CUT REBAR(9)

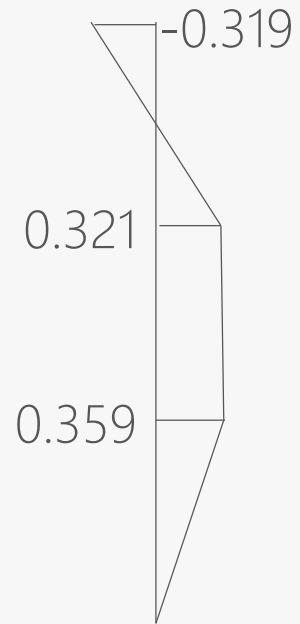
Advisor : Prof. K.C.Chang

Presenters : You-Ran Nai

Mode Pushover



Mode 1



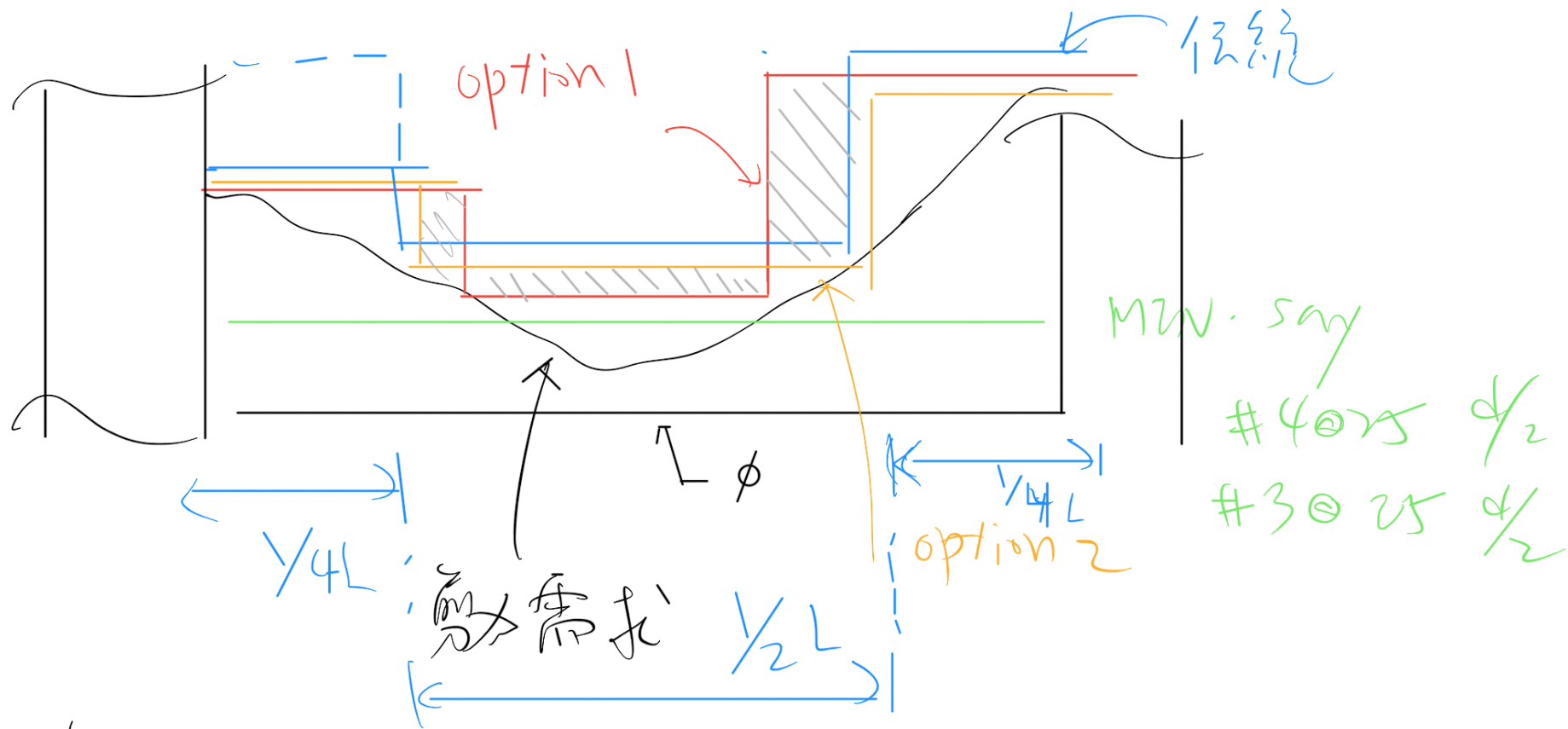
Mode 2



MMC

$$F_j = \sum_{n=1}^N \Gamma_n \phi_{n,j}$$

$Mode1 * 0.81 + Mode2$
 $* 0.15 + Mode3 * 0.04$



Best = Optimized (option 1, 2, ...)

— : 传统配筋 even 左右对称

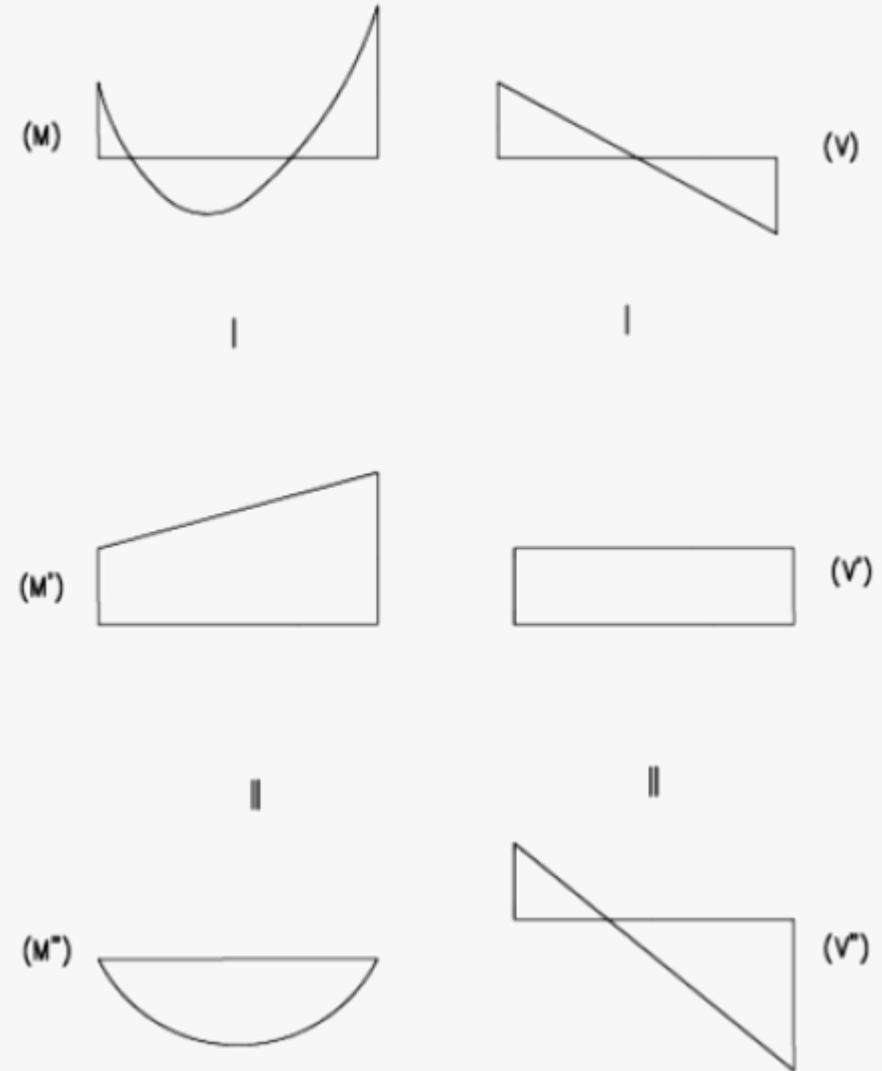
Sway Special

The design shear force is then given by (ACI 21.3.4.1, IBC 2003)

$$V_u = \max\{V_{e1}, V_{e2}\} \quad (\text{ACI 21.3.4.1, Fig R21.3.4})$$

$$V_{e1} = V_{p1} + V_{D+L} \quad (\text{ACI 21.3.4.1, Fig R21.3.4})$$

$$V_{e2} = V_{p2} + V_{D+L} \quad (\text{ACI 21.3.4.1, Fig R21.3.4})$$



Shear Design

Sway Special Consider V_p

ACI 318-08/IBC 2009 BEAM SECTION DESIGN					Type:Sway Special	Units: Ton-m (Summary)	Units	Ton-m
Level	:	2F	L=2.000					
Element	:	B7	D=0.800	B=0.600	bf=0.600			
Section ID	:	B60X80C28	ds=0.000	dct=0.080	dcb=0.080			
Combo ID	:	USS82S	E=2509980.000	fc=2800.000	lt.Wt. Fac.=1.000			
Station Loc	:	1.550	fy=42000.000	fys=42000.000				
Phi(Bending):		0.900						
Phi(Shear):		0.750						
Phi(Seis Shear):		0.600						
Phi(Torsion):		0.750						
Design Moments, M3								
		Positive Moment	Negative Moment	Special +Moment	Special -Moment			
		6.313	-12.626	6.313	-12.626			
Flexural Reinforcement for Moment, M3								
		Required Rebar	+Moment Rebar	-Moment Rebar	Minimum Rebar			
Top (+2 Axis)		6.245E-04	0.000	4.684E-04	6.245E-04			
Bottom (-2 Axis)		3.108E-04	2.331E-04	0.000	3.108E-04			
Shear Reinforcement for Shear, U2								
		Rebar Ao/s	Shear Uu	Shear phi*Uc	Shear phi*Us	Shear Up		
0/S #45		117.719	0.000	0.000	101.851			
Reinforcement for Torsion, T								
		Rebar At/s	Rebar A1	Torsion Tu	Critical Phi*Tcr	Area Ao	Perimeter Ph	
		0.000	0.000	0.000	2.622	0.309	2.444	
0/S #45 Shear stress due to shear force and torsion together exceeds maximum allowed								

$$V_p = 101.851t$$

$$V_u = 117.719t$$

$$V_p = 101.851t$$

$$V_u = 117.719t$$

Sway Ordinary No Consider V_p

ACI 318-08/IBC 2009 BEAM SECTION DESIGN Type:Sway Ordinary Units: Ton-m (Summary)

Level : 2F L=2.000
 Element : B9 D=0.800 B=0.600 bf=0.600
 Section ID : B60X80C28 ds=0.000 dcb=0.080
 Combo ID : USS07 E=2509980.000 fc=2800.000 Lt.Wt. Fac.=1.000
 Station Loc : 0.450 Fy=42000.000 Fys=42000.000

Phi(Bending): 0.900
 Phi(Shear): 0.750
 Phi(Seis Shear): 0.600
 Phi(Torsion): 0.750

Design Moments, M3

Positive Moment	Negative Moment	Special +Moment	Special -Moment
0.000	-48.408	0.000	0.000

Flexural Reinforcement for Moment, M3

Required Rebar	+Moment Rebar	-Moment Rebar	Minimum Rebar
0.002	0.000	0.002	0.001
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Top (+2 Axis)
 Bottom (-2 Axis)

Shear Reinforcement for Shear, U2

Rebar A/s	Shear Uu	Shear phi*Uc	Shear phi*Us	Shear Up
8.855E-04	48.833	28.751	20.082	82.152

Reinforcement for Torsion, T

Rebar A/s	Rebar A1	Torsion Tu	Critical Phi*Tcr	Area Ao	Perimeter Ph
0.000	0.000	0.000	2.058	0.309	2.444

$$V_p = 82.152t$$

$$V_u = 48.833t$$

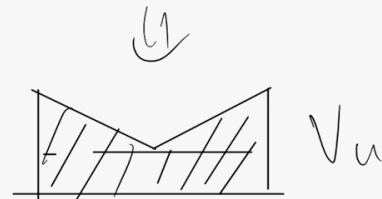
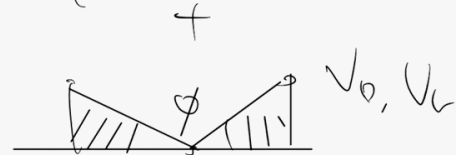
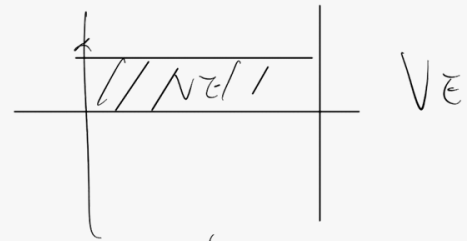
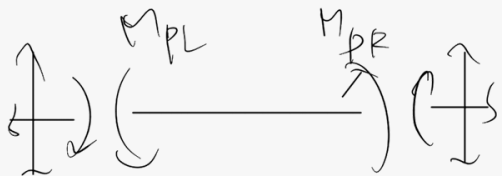
$$V_p = 82.152t$$

$$V_u = 48.833t$$

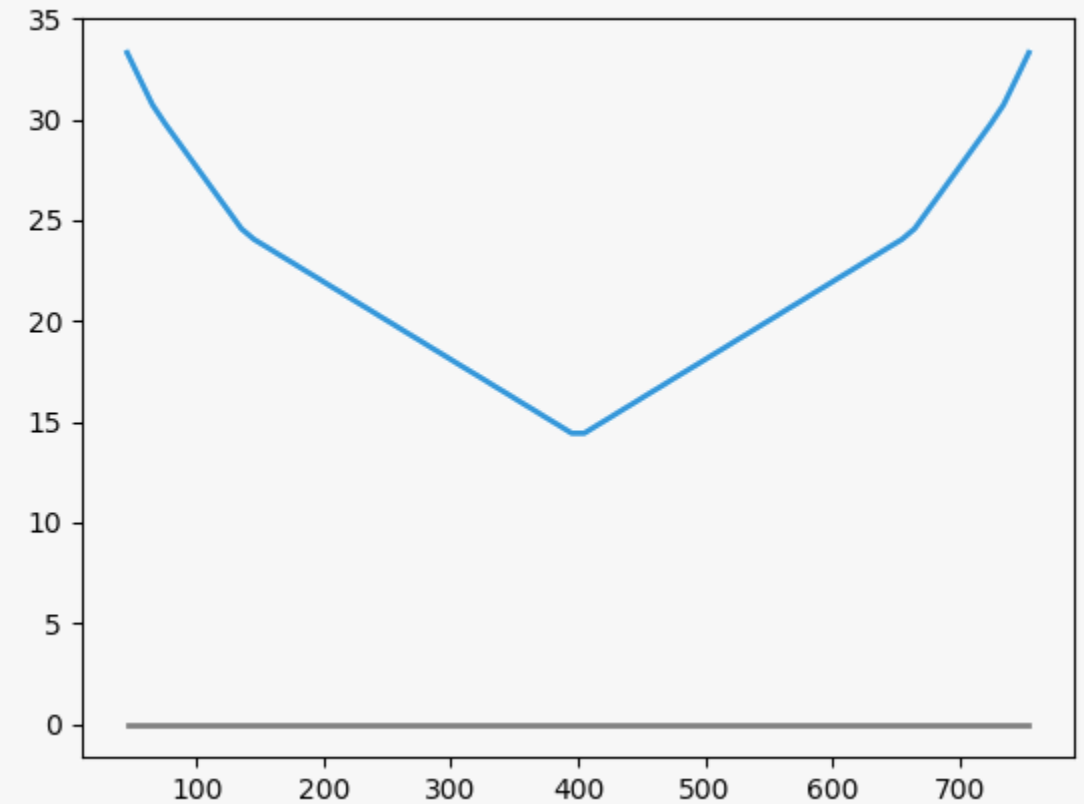
Shear Design

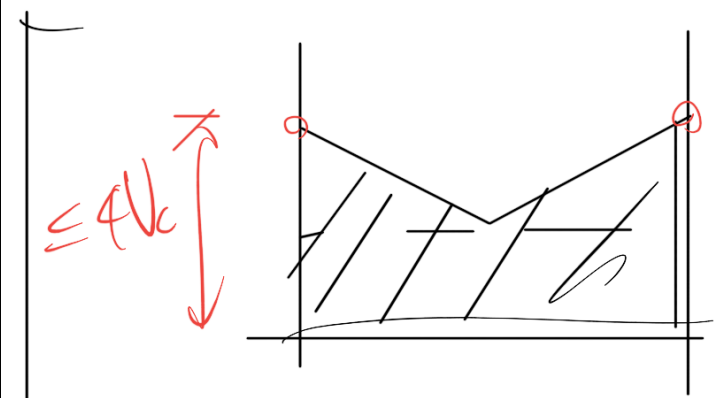
$$V_u = V_D + V_L + V_E$$

$$V_E = \frac{M_{pL} + M_{pR}}{L_c}$$



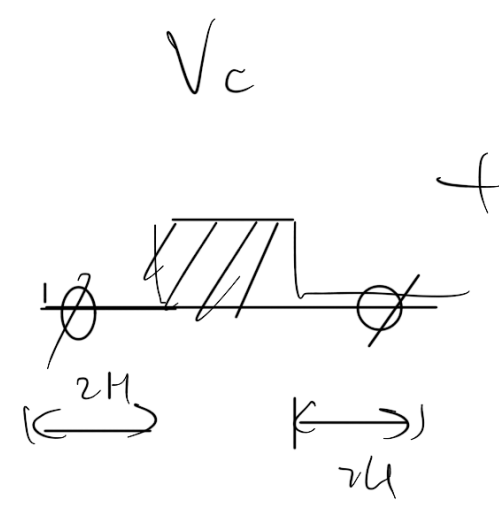
Easbs Shear Rebar Area



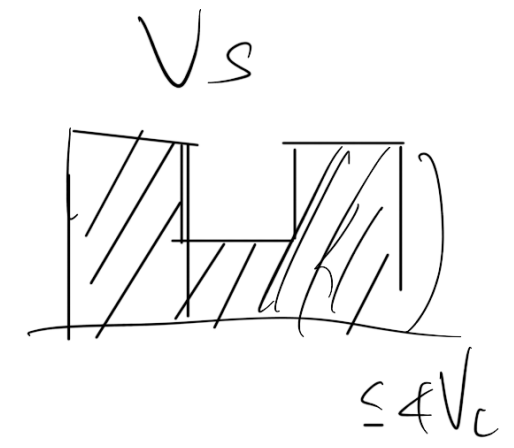


(Demand)

||

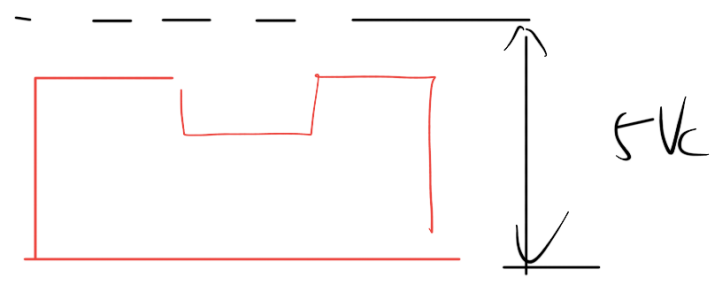


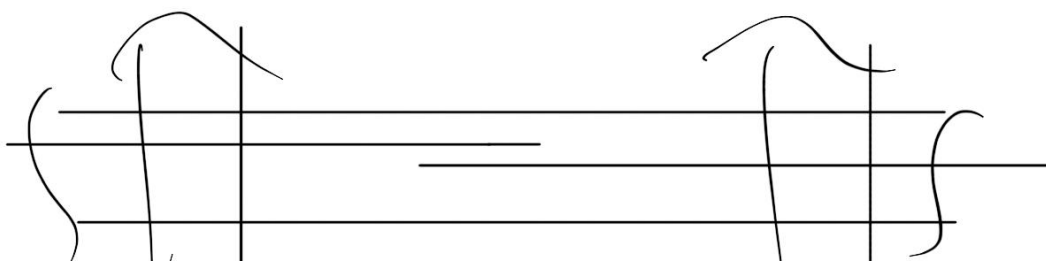
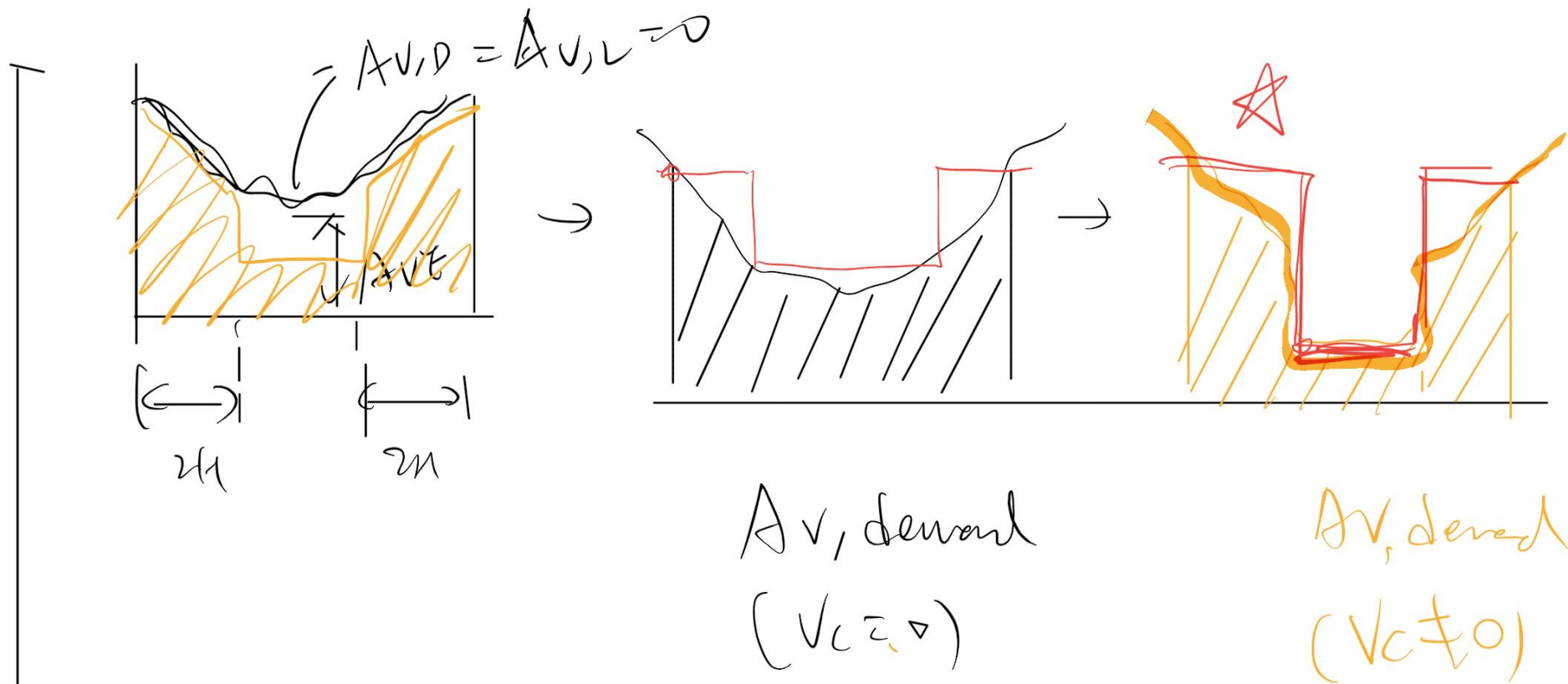
(Supply 1)

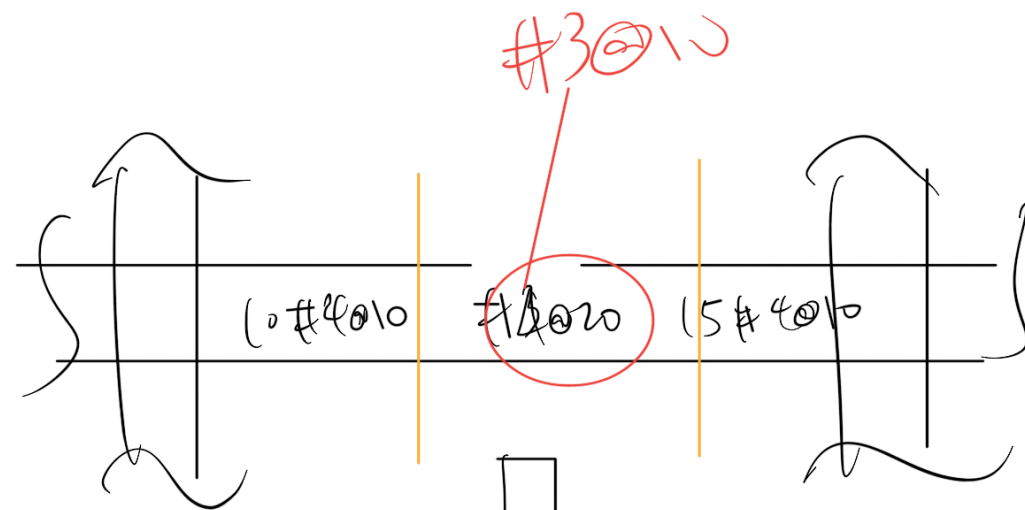


(Supply 2)

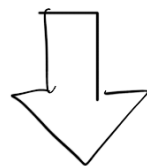
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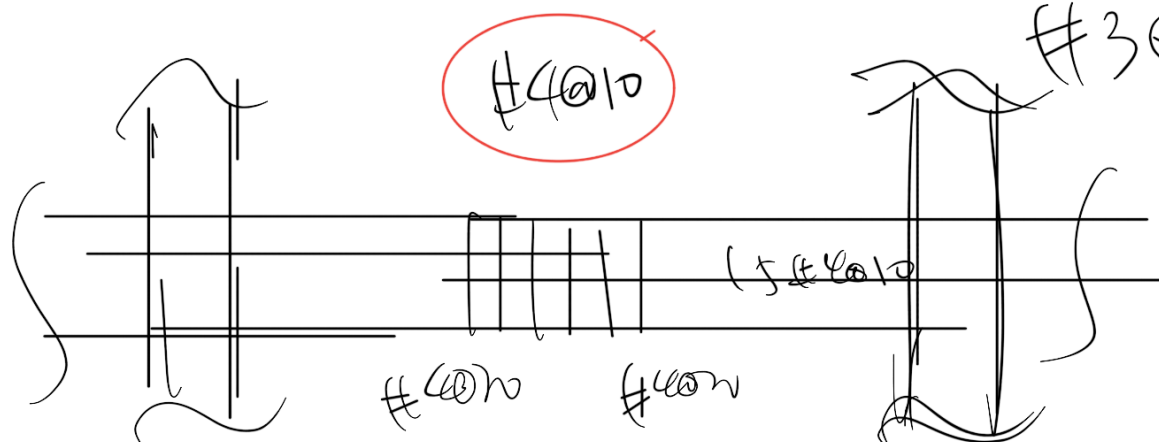


$l \geq 1^n$



$\#4@20 \rightarrow \#4@10$

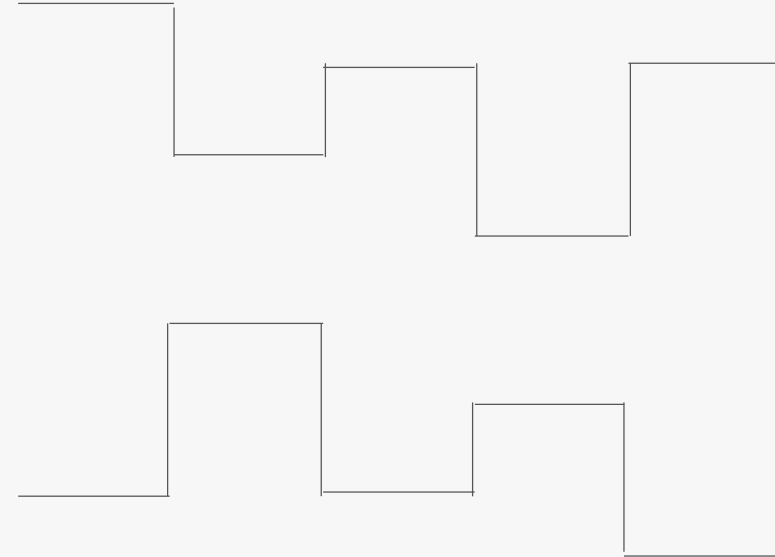
$\#3@10 \rightarrow \#3@10$

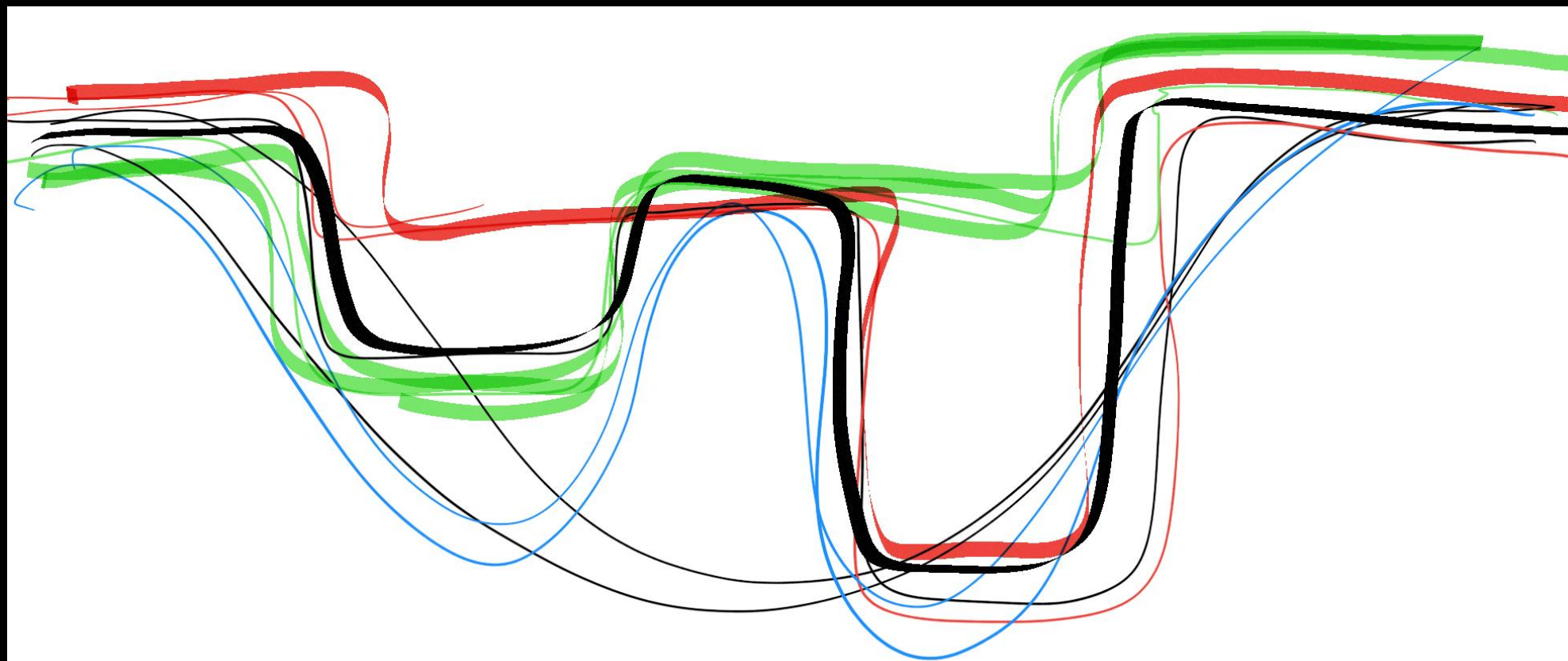


5 MULTI CUT

	主筋					長度				
	左1	左2	中	右2	右1	左1	左2	中	右2	右1
上層 第一排	2-#7	2-#7	3-#7	3-#7	3-#7	50	307	49	10	49
上層 第二排	0	0	0	0	0					
下層 第二排	0	0	0	0	0					
下層 第一排	2-#7	2-#7	2-#7	2-#7	2-#7	50	10	346	10	49
上層 第一排	3-#7	3-#7	3-#7	2-#7	2-#7	60	80	350	10	60
上層 第二排	0	0	0	0	0					
下層 第二排	0	0	0	0	0					
下層 第一排	2-#7	2-#7	2-#7	2-#7	2-#7	60	10	420	10	60

✗ Pattern





Five



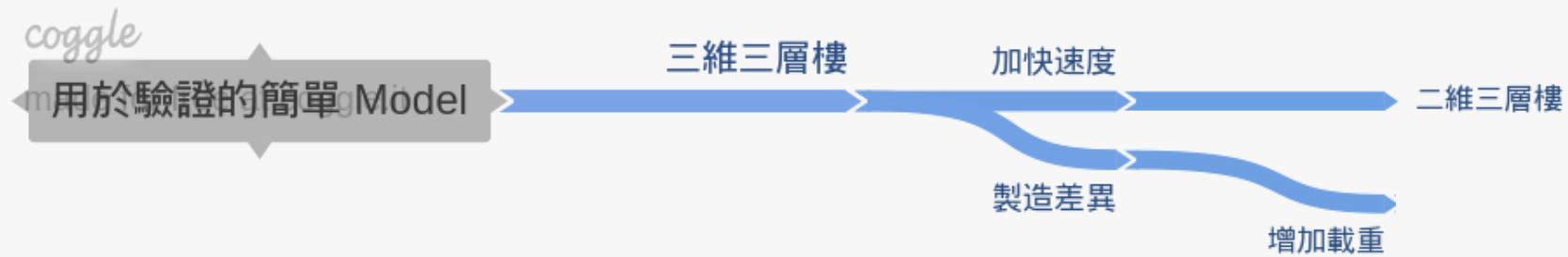
Four



Demand

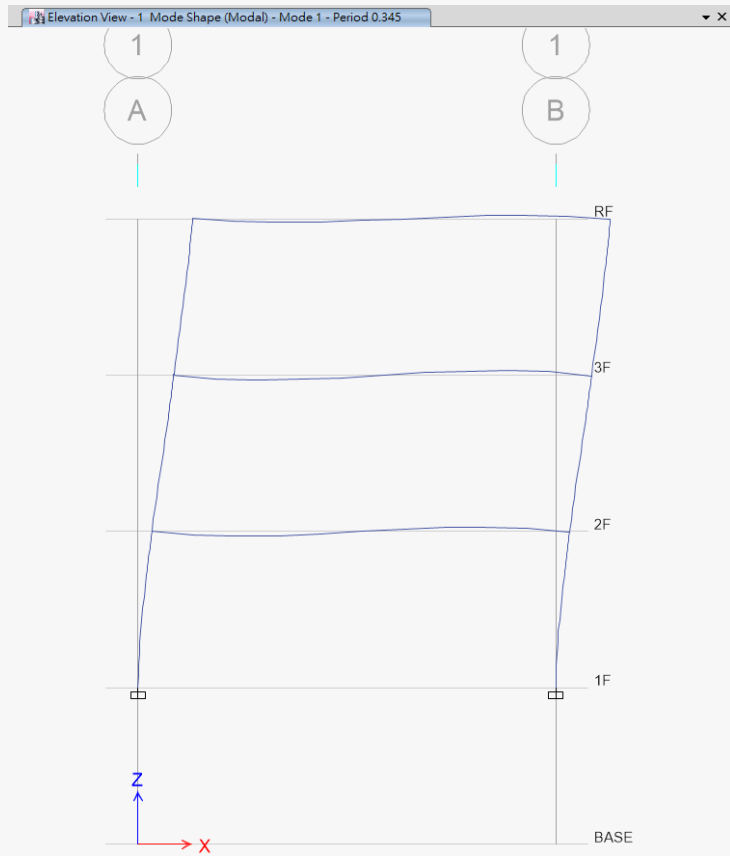


Nonlinear Simple Model



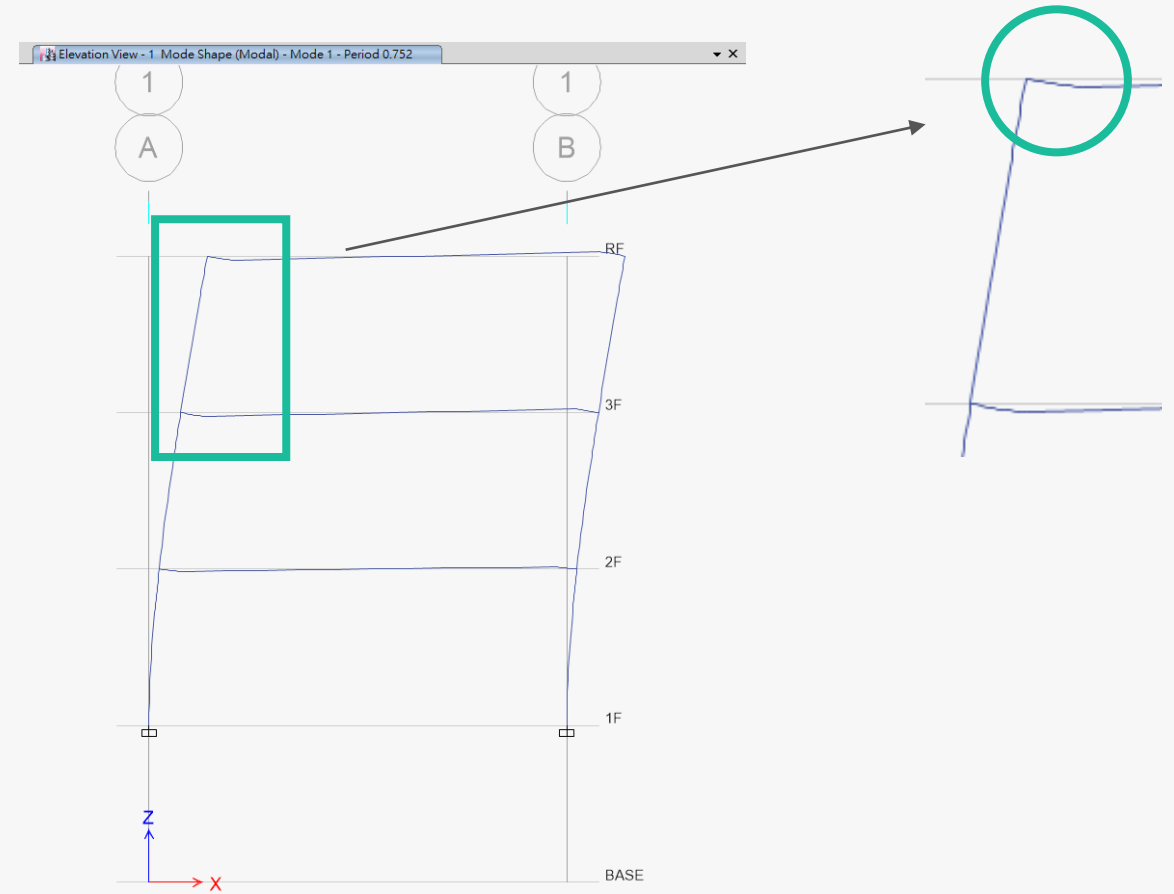
$T=0.345$

No Nonlinear Beam Hinge

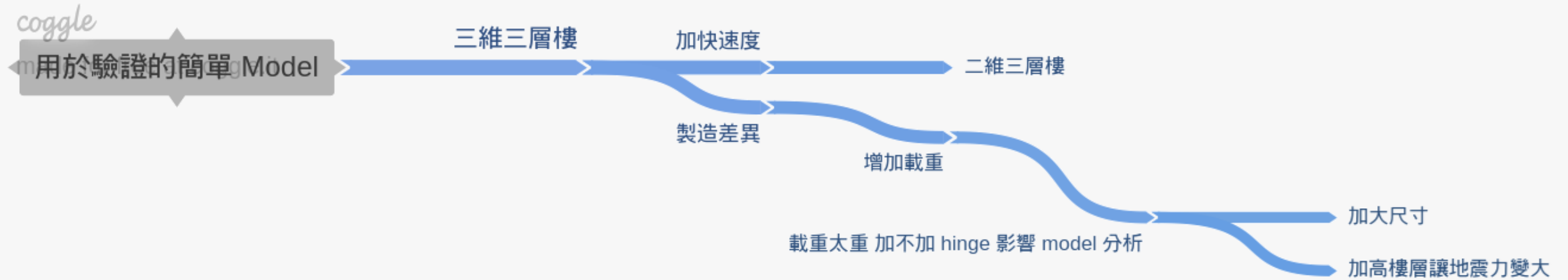


$T=0.752$

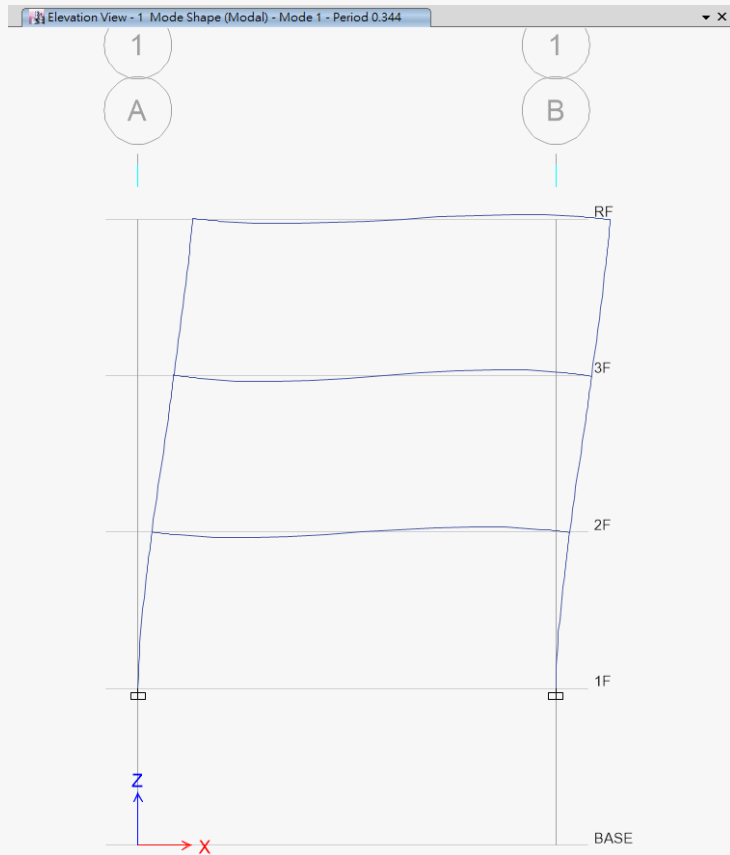
Nonlinear Beam Hinge



Nonlinear Simple Model



P-Delta



1. **Non-iterative Based on Mass**, in which load is automatically computed from the mass at each level. This provides for faster computation. P-Delta is considered by treating the structure as a simplified stick model. Local buckling is not captured as effectively.

The benefit of this non-iterative method is that P-Delta may be considered in load cases which do not require the Iterative Based on Load Cases method.

2. **Iterative Based on Load Cases**, in which load is computed from a specified combination of static load cases which considers P-Delta on an element-by-element basis. Local buckling is captured more effectively. A fraction of a live load case.

Automation Method

☐ None

☐ Non-iterative - Based on Mass

☒ Iterative - Based on Loads

Iterative P-Delta Load Case

Load Pattern	Scale Factor
DL	1
DL	1

Add

Modify

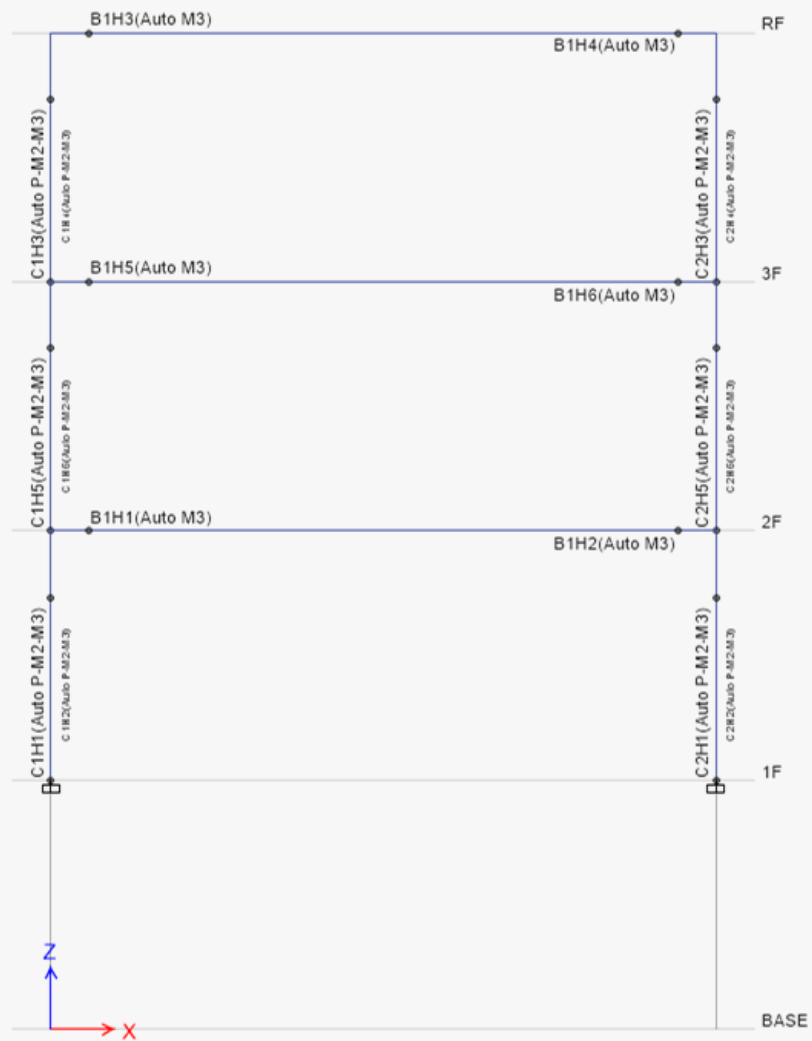
Delete

Relative Convergence Tolerance: 0.0001

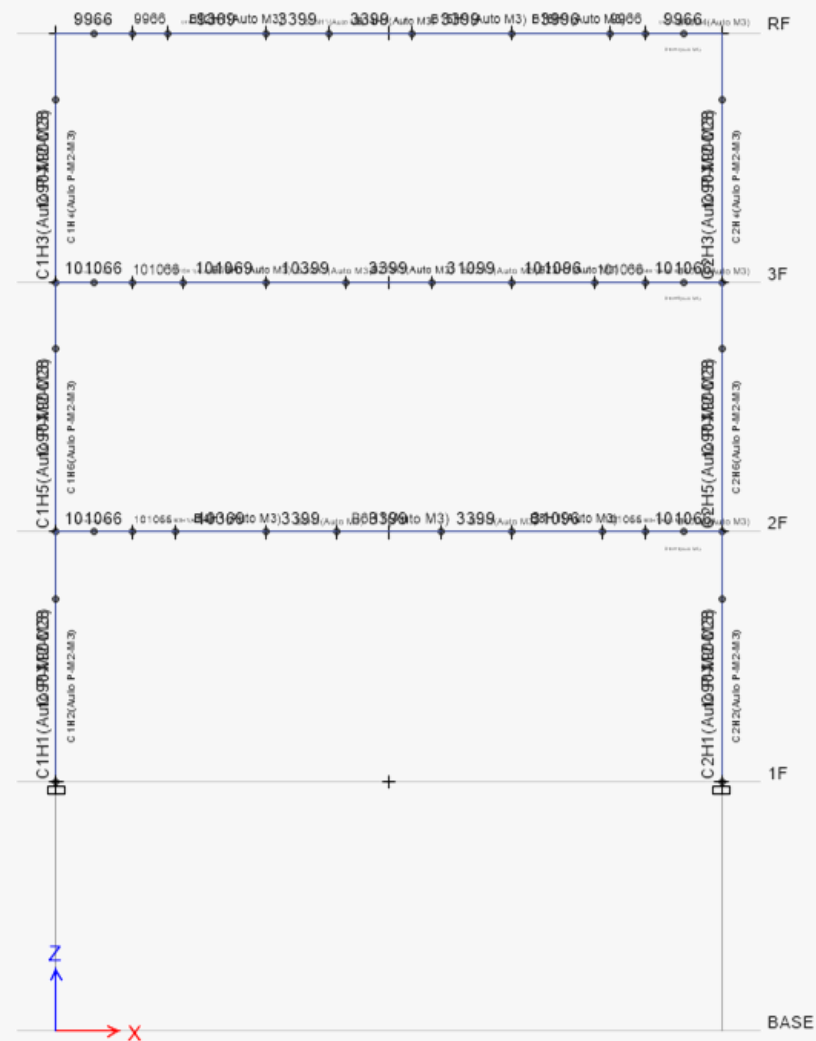
OK Cancel

Local Buckling

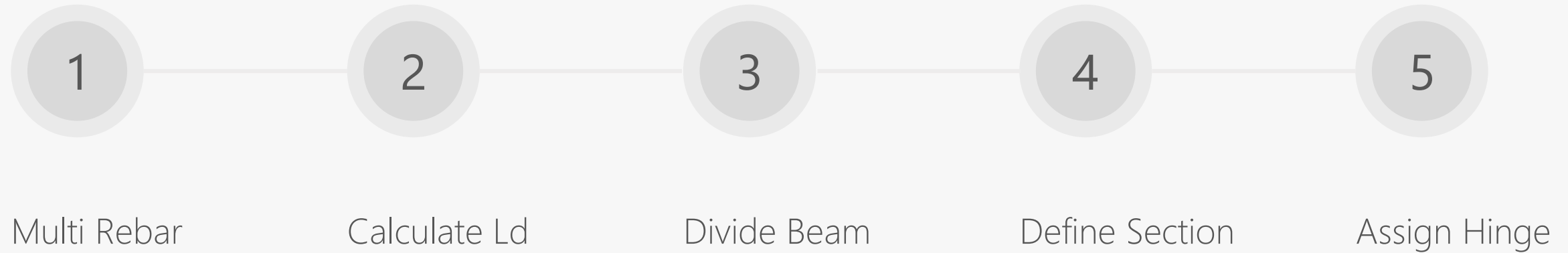
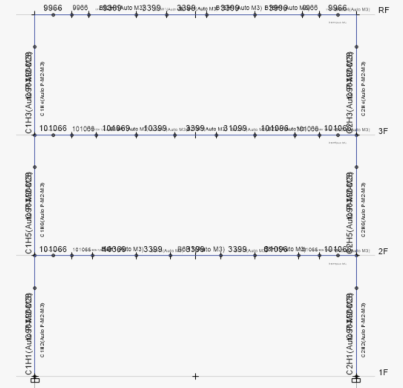
Normal Nonlinear Hinge

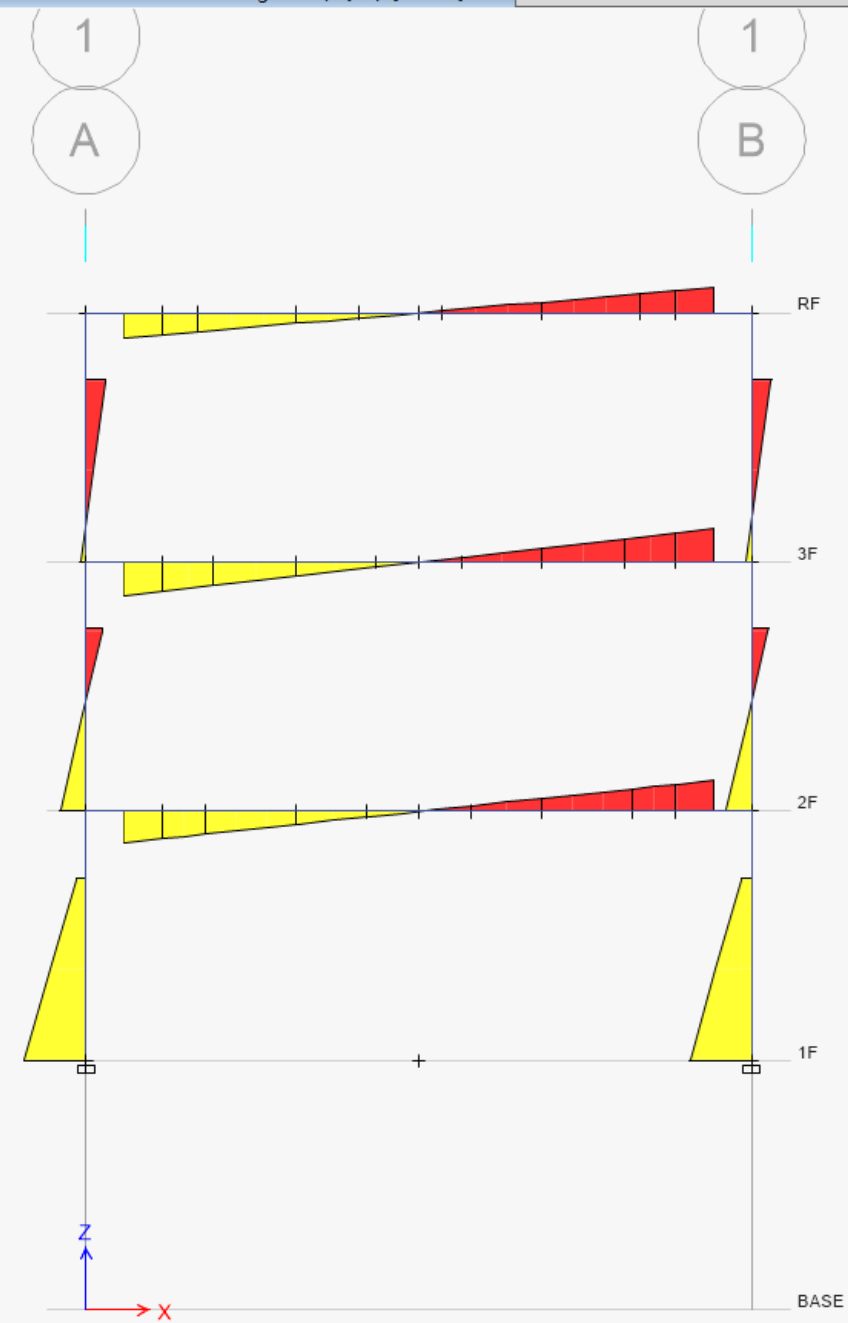
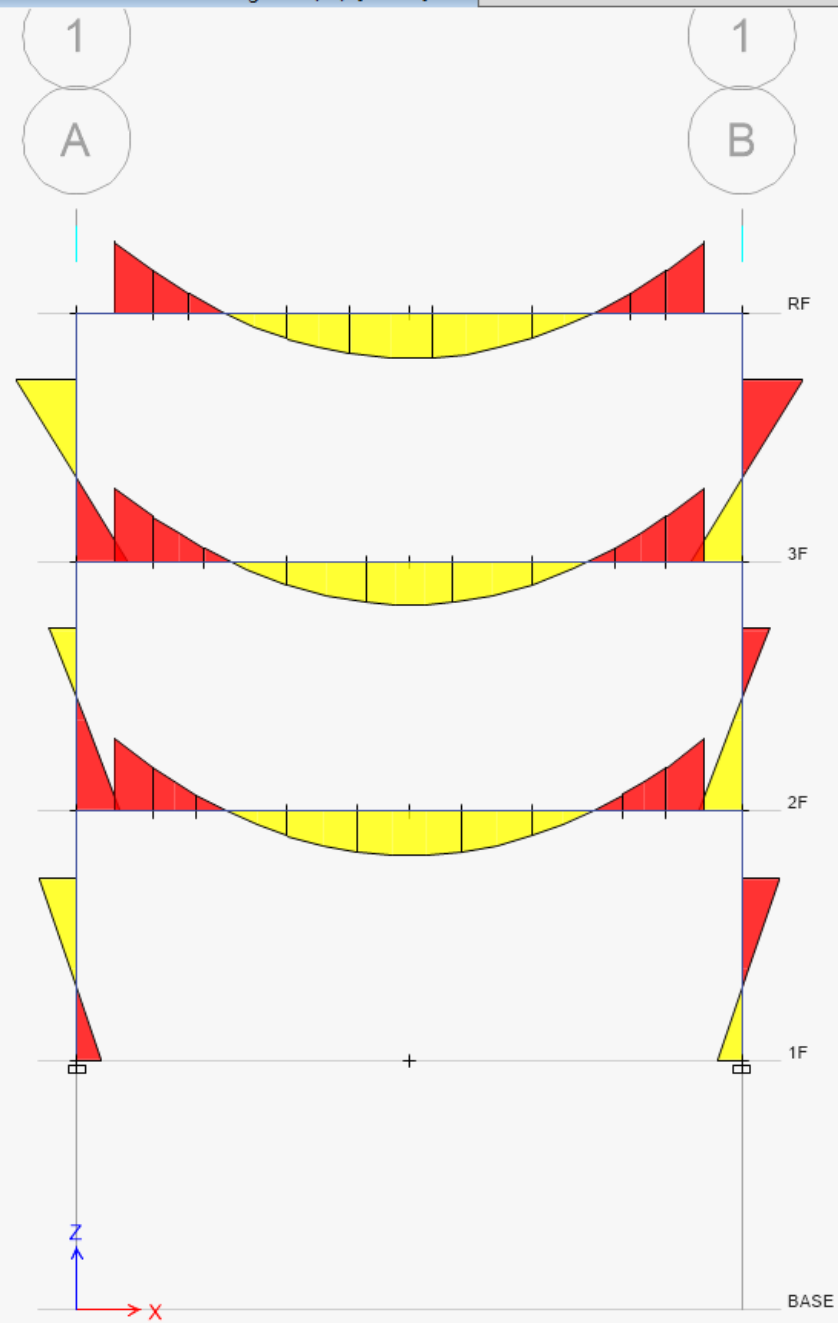


Multi Nonlinear Hinge



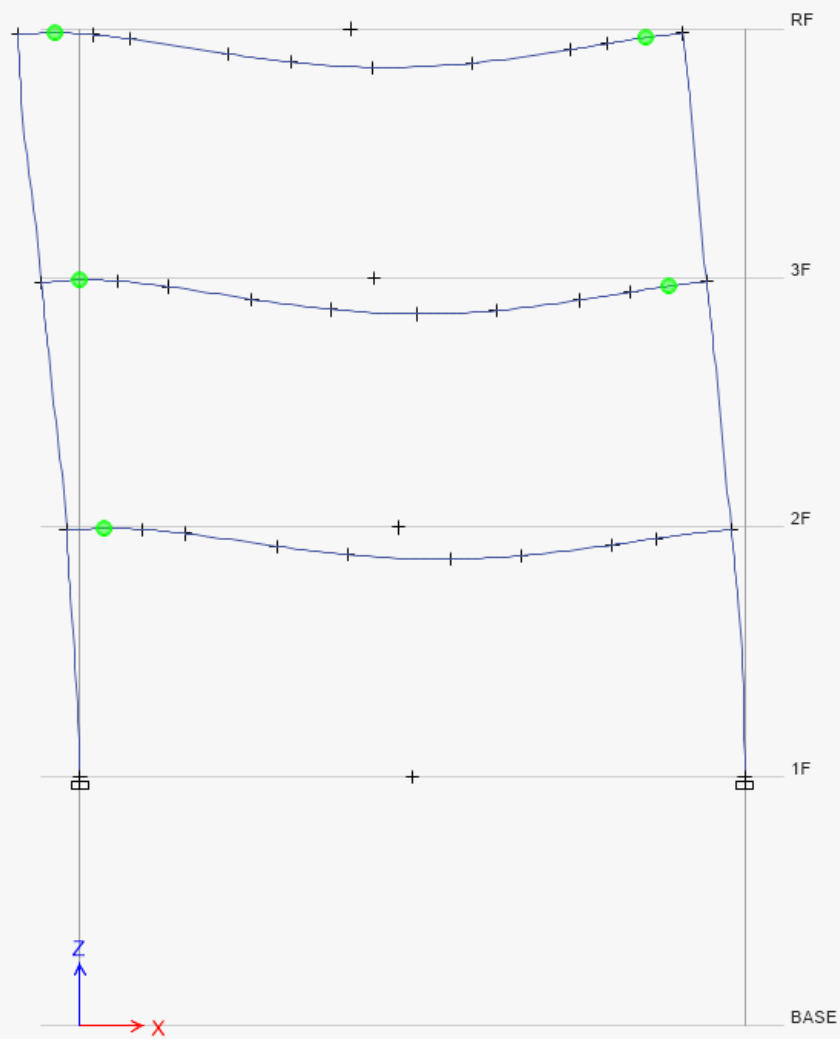
Multi Nonlinear Hinge



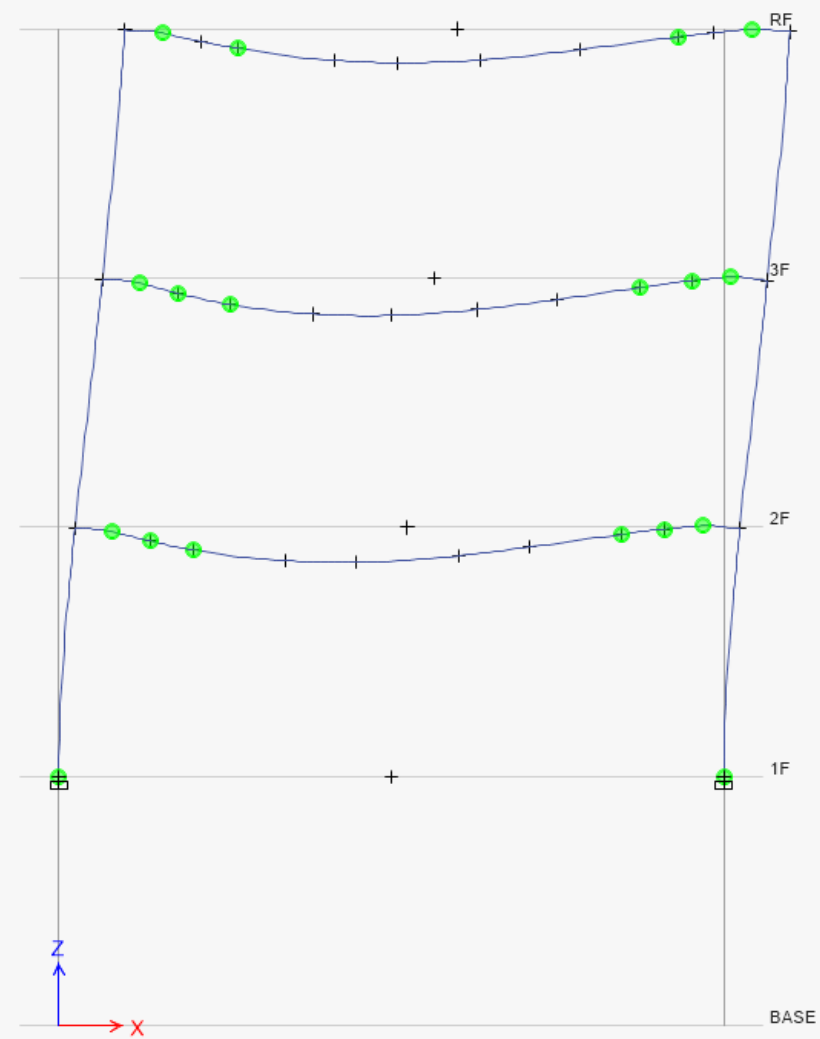


1
A

Step 28

1
B1
A

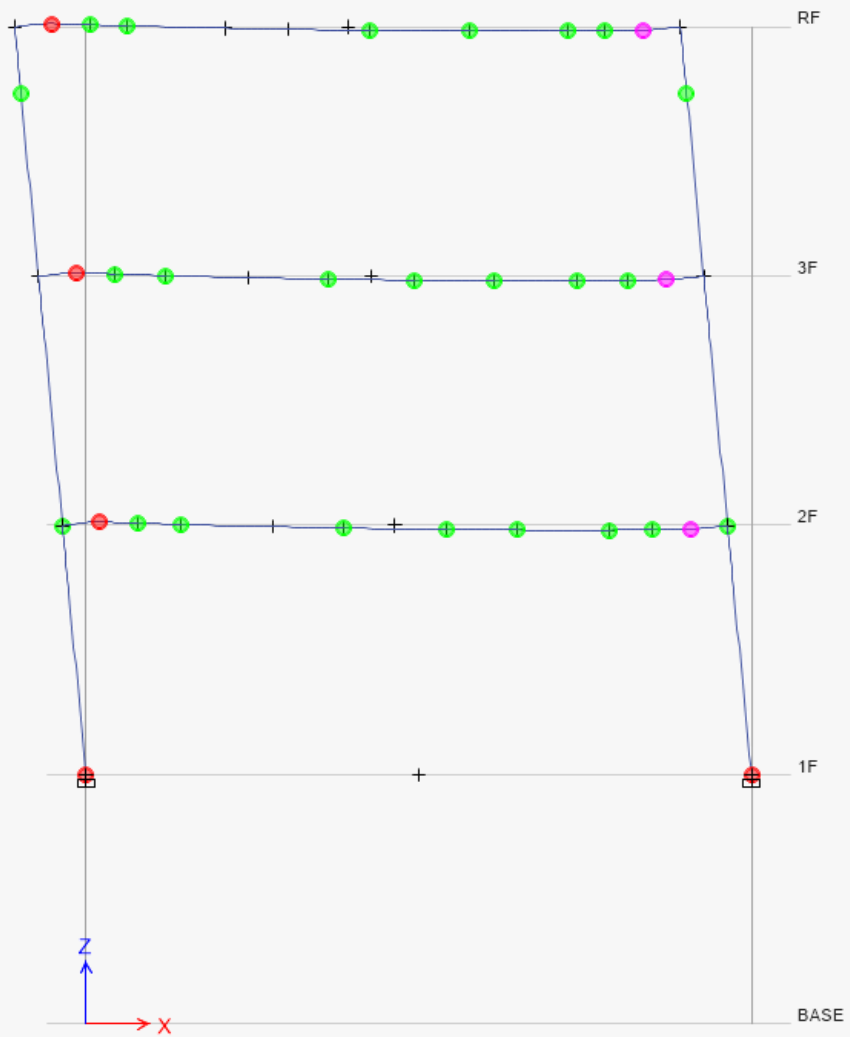
Step 31

1
B

1
A

Step 35

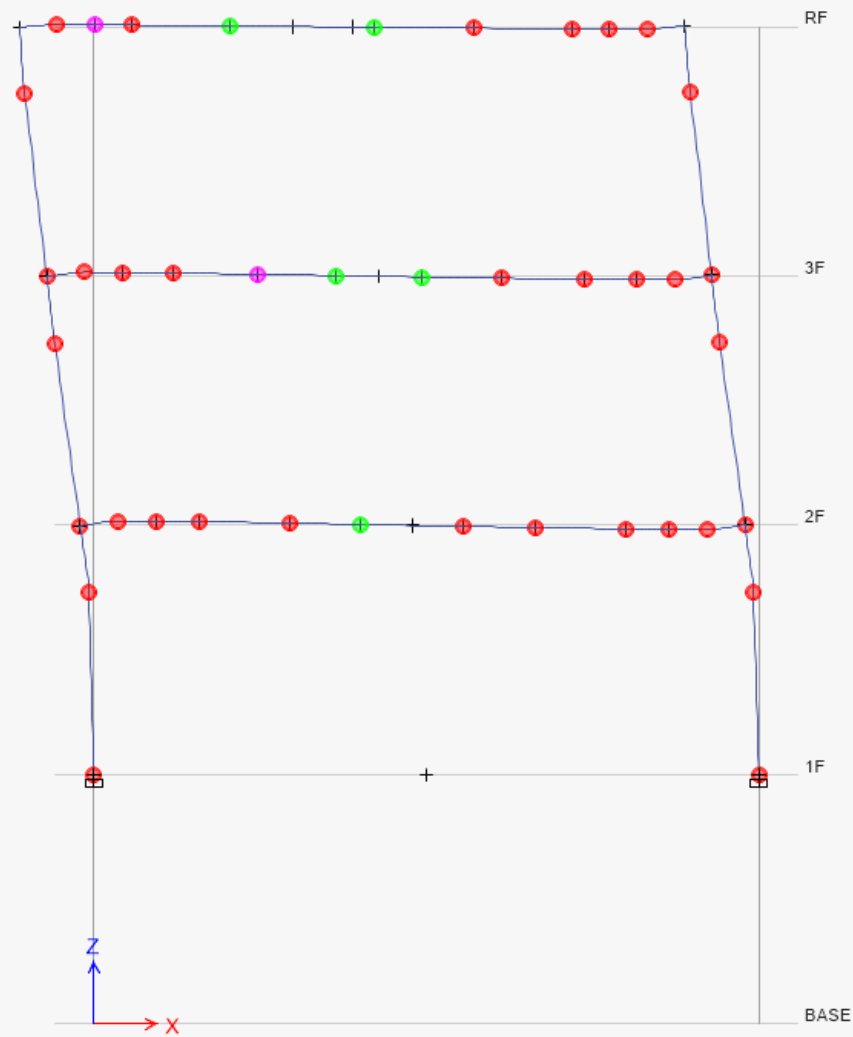
1
B



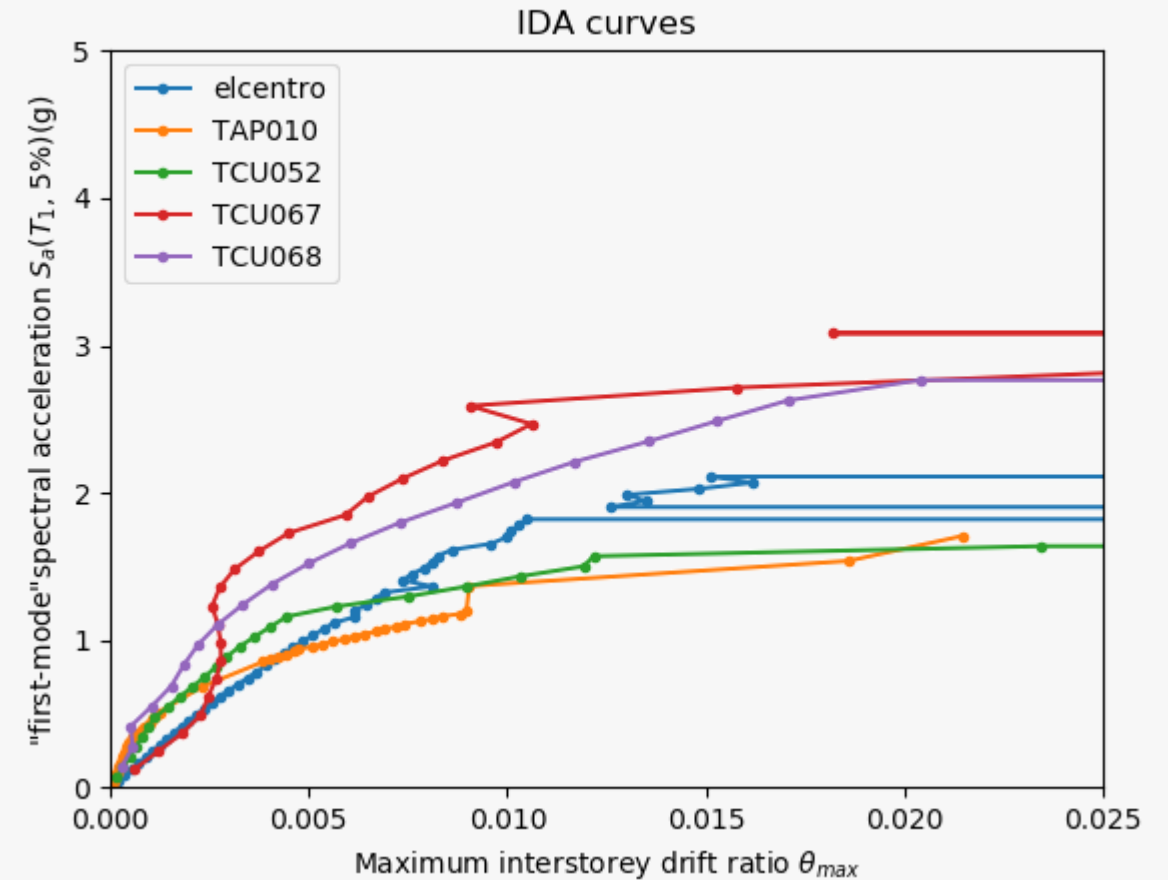
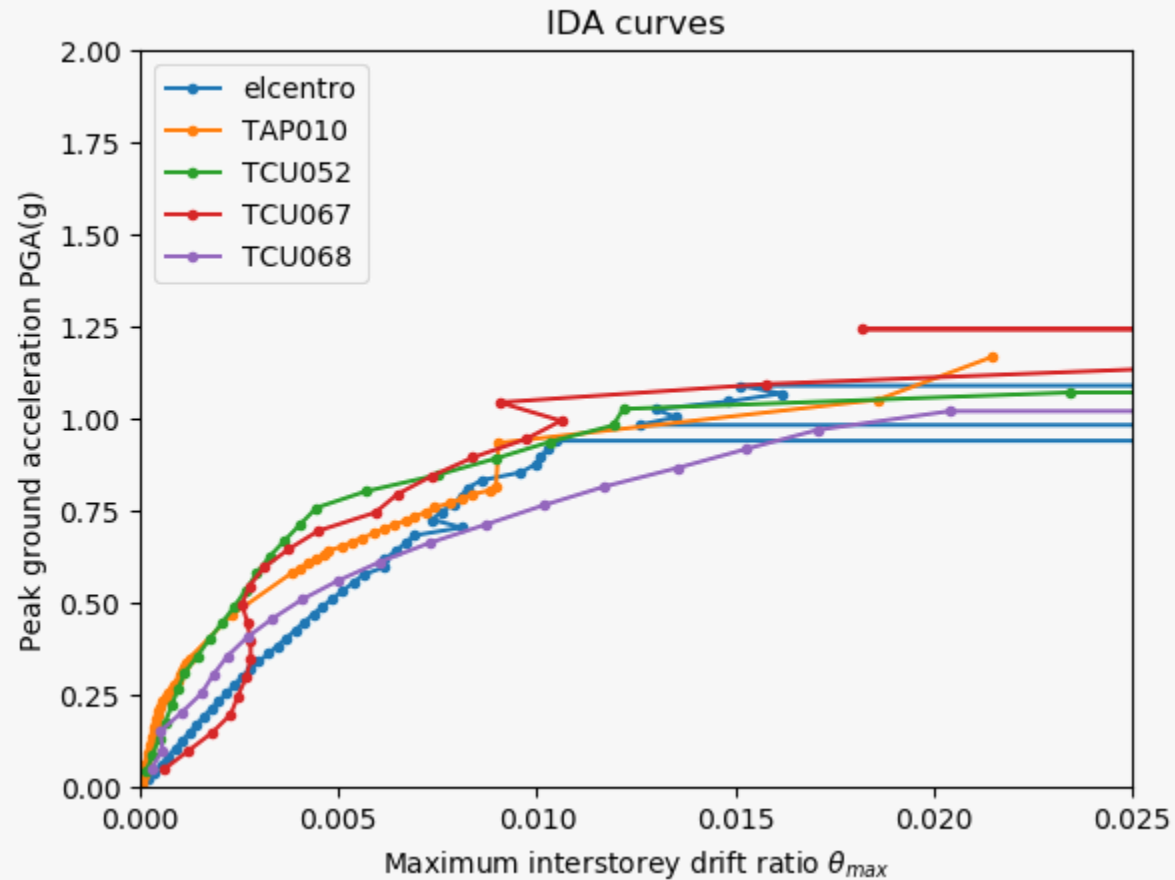
1
A

Step 58

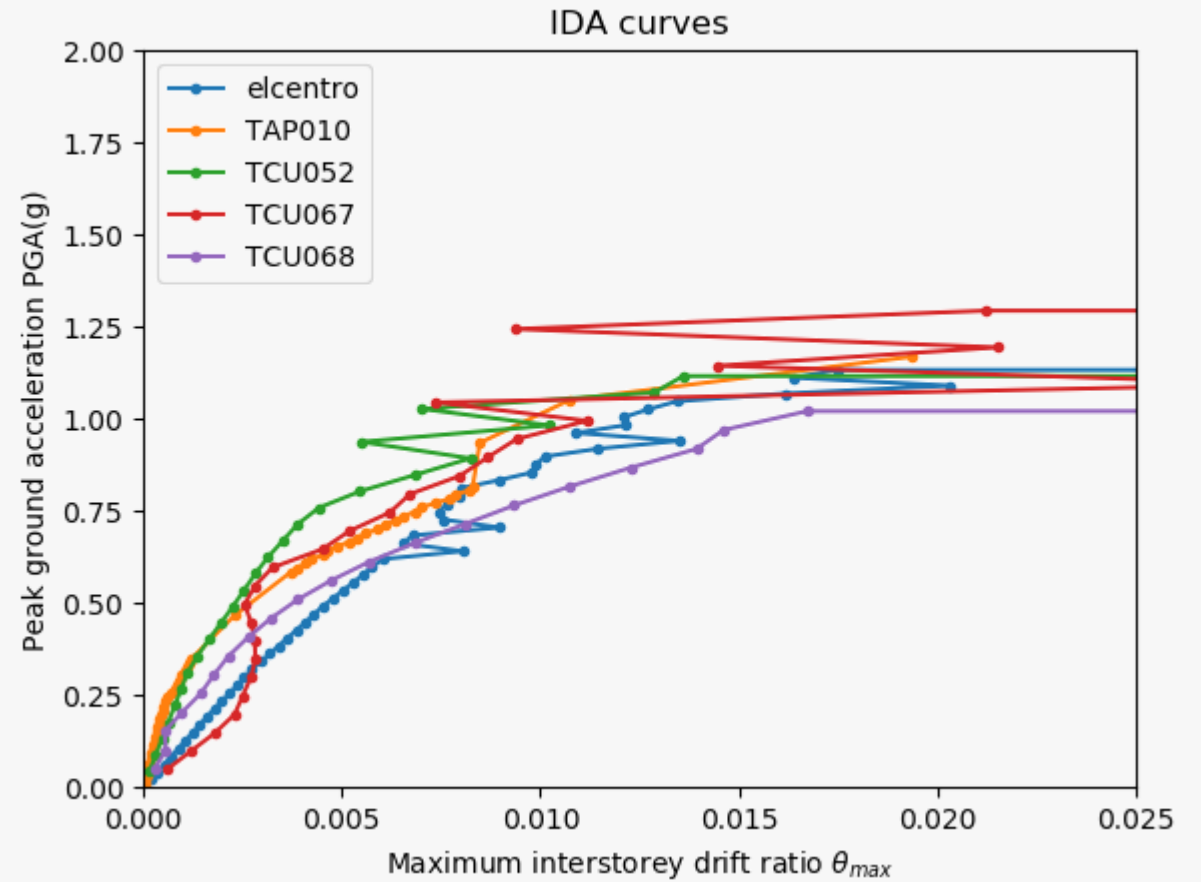
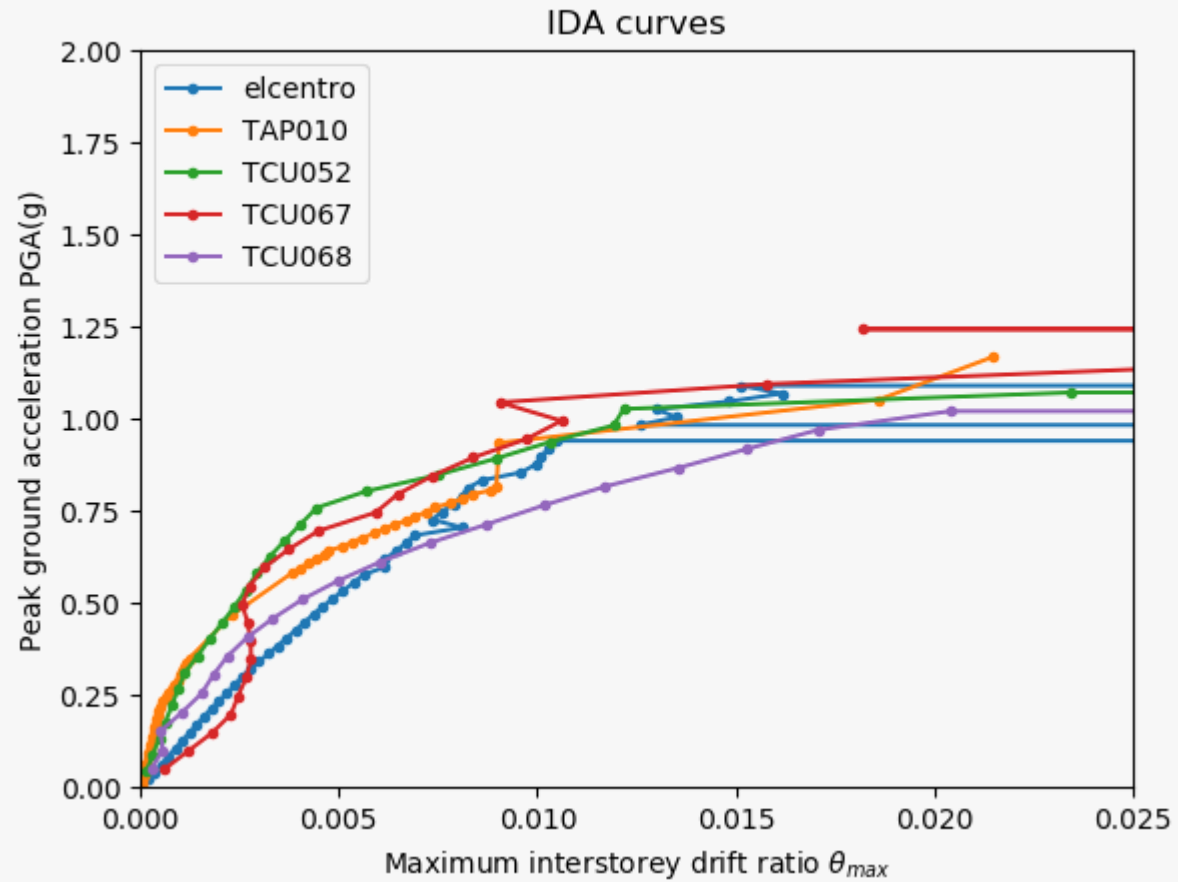
1
B



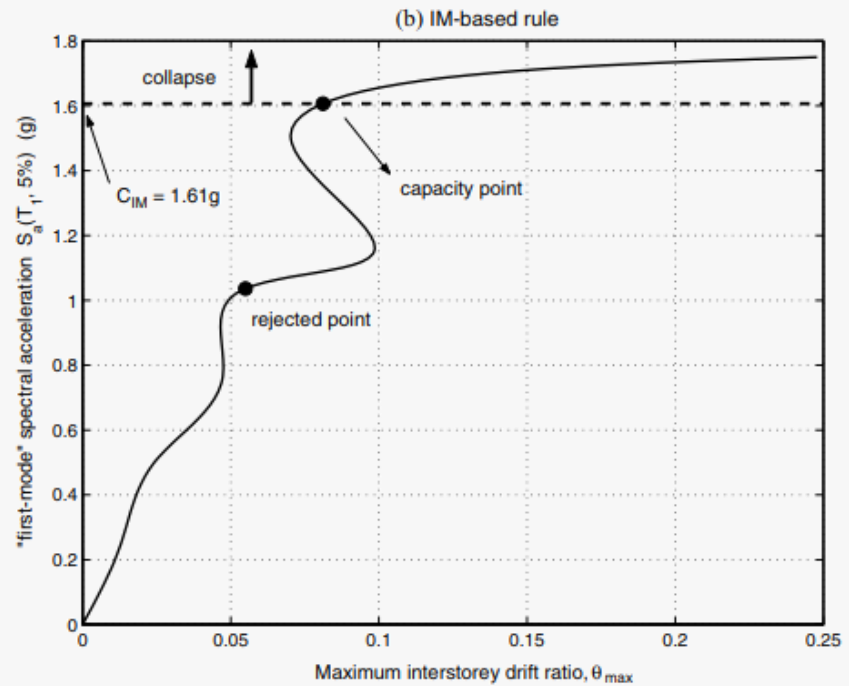
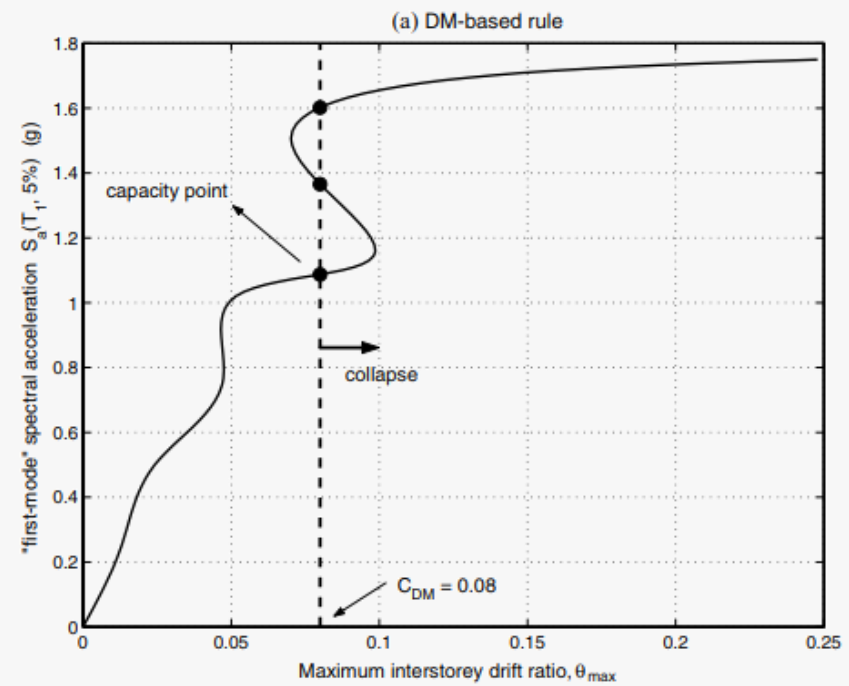
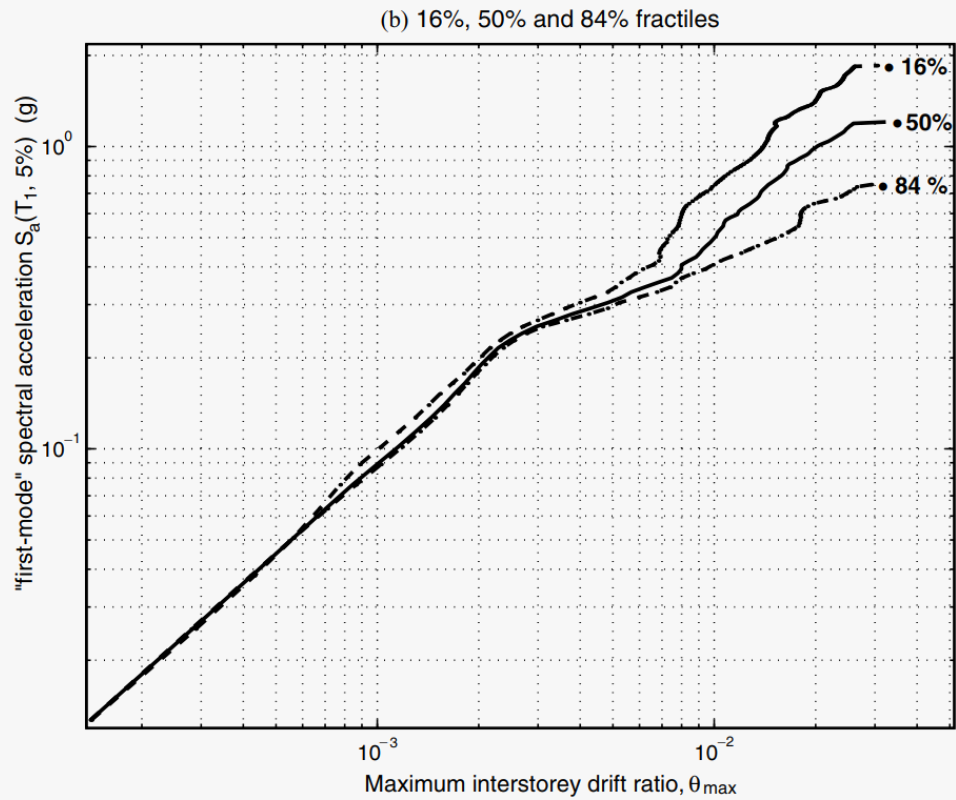
PGA vs First Mode



Normal vs Multi



Next to Do



Roadmap

coggle

made for free at coggle.it

