

TECHNICAL REPORT II

Gen*NY*Sis Center for Excellence in Cancer Genomics

Rensselaer, NY



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Structural Option

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The following is an exploration into alternative floor systems for the Gen*NY*Sis Center for Excellence. Four options of alternate flooring systems, in addition to the existing system, are evaluated based on the factors of constructability, fire protection, cost, serviceability, and architecture, to determine their practicality. The current system in place consists of composite steel decking with composite steel beams, which permits large live loads (for the corridor) and larger steel spans (open plan for labs and offices). Other systems investigated are:

- ~Post tensioned two-way slab
- ~Precast one-way slab
- ~Two-way concrete flat slab
- ~Open web steel bar joists

It appears through this report that the most suitable alternate to the original composite steel floor system is a precast hollow core plank system. Not only can precast planks withstand the heavy live load of the corridor and its vibrations, but it would allow a thinner system with an open grid plan and no additional fireproofing, and at a cheaper price. The use of an alternative lateral system will be investigated in a later report.



Gen*NY*Sis Center for Excellence in Cancer Genomics is University at Albany owned, state-funded medical research lab. Standing four stories tall with the first floor partially below grade, the Center for Genomics sits atop a hill with a beautiful outlook over Rensselaer, NY and the Hudson River. The Research Center houses research laboratories, offices, an animal facility, a seminar room, mechanical rooms and a loading dock.

As the signature building of University at Albany's East Campus Technology Park, the Research Center is a model for the co-location of academia, industry, and government. To signify its technological presence, a glass curtain wall and exposed frames promote a fresh, new look for the campus.

A main design goal was to maximize vertical space for utilities in the corridor and in the laboratories. Another concern was the minimization of vibration from foot-traffic in the corridor through the center of the building so a 100 psf live load was predominantly used for designing. The use of composite steel with concrete slab on deck forms the 117,400 square feet plan with a typical bay size of 21 feet by 27 feet. The lateral system is a series of braces frames spaced throughout the plan of the building.

This report examines four alternate floor systems for Gen*NY*Sis Center for Excellence in Cancer Genomics. Each floor system is compared and evaluated in five categories: cost, constructability, fire protection, serviceability, and architecture. The goal of this report is to provide a simpler comparison of options in structural framing for consideration in my thesis proposal. This paper is not an exhaustive analysis of each floor framing system. All calculations and designs are considered preliminary and schematic design.

2003 International Building Code
Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures (ASCE 7-05)
Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete (ACI 318-05)
Specifications for Structural Steel Buildings (AISC 13th Edition)
Wind and Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings (AISC 13th Edition)
Steel Joist and Joist Girders Catalog (Vulcraft 2001)
Pre-Stressed Concrete Institute Handbook (6th Edition)
RS Means Building Construction Cost Data (meancostworks.com)



Dead Loads

Construction Dead Load

Concrete	150 pcf
Steel	490 pcf

Construction Dead Load

Partitions	20 psf
M.E.P.	10 psf
Finishes	5 psf
Windows and Framing	20 psf
Roof	20 psf

Live Loads

Laboratories	60 psf 70 psf for office/lab flexibility
Offices	70 psf
Lobbies	100 psf
First Floor Corridor	100 psf
Corridors above First Floor	80 psf
Stairs and Exits	100 psf
Seminar Room	100 psf
Catwalks	40 psf
Balcony/Terrace	100 psf
Mechanical Rooms	Weight of equipment

	WIND			SEISMIC		
	Load (kips)	Shear (kips)	Overturning Moment (ft-kips)	Force (kips)	Shear (kips)	Overturning Moment (ft-kips)
Penthouse	71.4	0	6212	45.8	0	3984
Roof	51.4	71.4	3392	103.6	45.8	6840
3rd	49.4	122.8	2470	69.6	149.4	3482
2nd	45.2	172.2	1537	38.7	219.0	1315
1st	46.3	217.4	833	20.9	257.7	375
BASE	263.7	263.1	14444	278.6	278.6	15997



Foundation

Typical footings are 9-foot square 25-inches deep calling for 11#9 reinforcing bars each way on bottom. Typical continuous wall footings are 1-foot deep by 2-foot wide calling for 3#5 continuous bars and 1#5 bar at 12-inches on center, transverse.

Floor Framing

The floor system of the Center for Genomics is composed of a composite steel system with a typical bay of 21 feet by 27 feet. It includes 2.0 inch, 20-gage composite decking with a 4.5" normal weight concrete slab, and $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter, 4" long studs. A 2 hour-rated construction is provided for all columns and beams supporting all floors. Typical floor beams are W16x31 spaced 7-feet apart and 20 shear connectors. Filler beams across the 10-foot corridor are W10x12 spaced 7-feet apart. Girders along the interior column lines and along the exterior walls are W18x35 with 32 shear connectors. Camber is not be accounted for due to relatively short spans.

Columns

Typical columns are W12x72 members at the lower tier and W12x53 member at the top tier. Using W12 columns as a minimum size simplifies fabrication of connections of beams framing into the columns. Perimeter columns bear on footings 1-foot below the Ground Floor elevation of 175.0'.



Lateral Force Resisting System

Steel braced frames will resist wind and seismic lateral loads. An expansion joint at the intersection of the two building wings will isolate the two sections from each other. The expansion joint will require a row of columns along each side of the joint, with the building structures separated by a distance sufficient to provide seismic isolation—approximately 6 to 8-inches. Each building section has braced frames across the ends, and two bays of bracing along the length of each exterior wall. Bracing diagonals are typically HSS8x8x5/16 in non-moment-resisting eccentrically braced frames. The building is designed for wind loading drift criteria of H/400, including second order effects.

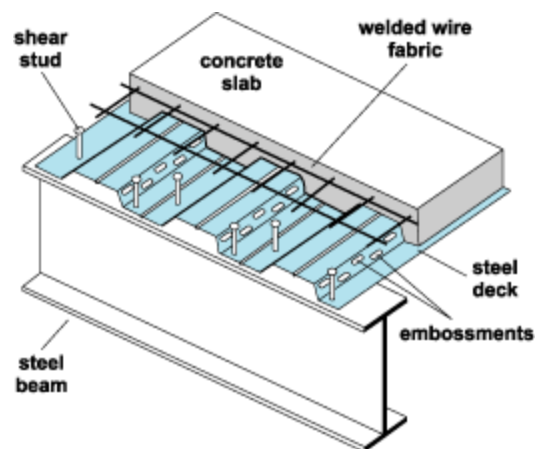
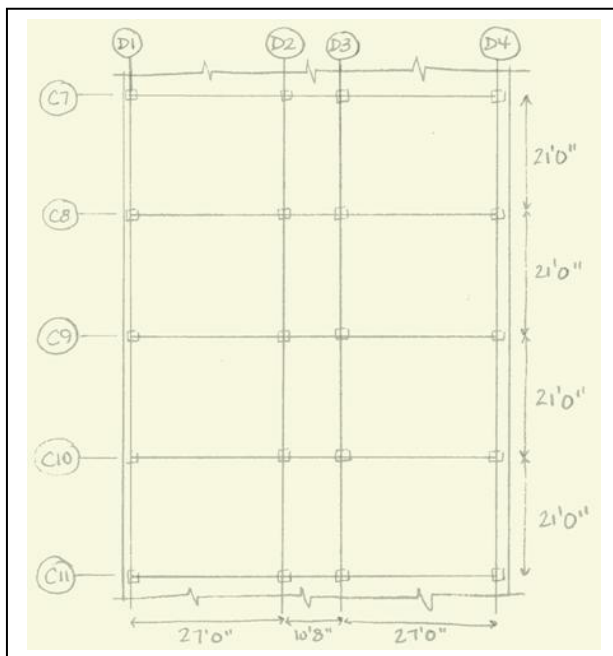


System Advantages

Composite steel can operate under significant live loads and still maintain long spans to keep an open floor plan. With a 6.5" thick decking and concrete slab, it also complies with the required 2-hour fire rating for the desired storage of chemicals and research labs. The necessary deep and heavy steel sections for the long spans also help to conquer the vibration control for the labs. Bearing on fill and indigenous soils, footings are used as the foundation for the weighty structure. Cost is minimal since forms and shoring are not required for construction. Most of the cost goes into renting a crane for steel erection. Although it has an involved shape, pouring the slab is relatively simple especially since there are relatively minimal slab openings, allowing fast pouring.

System Disadvantages

The amount of material used in this system amounts to about 24 inches thick which takes away from the amount of floor-to-floor space. The majority of this system is in the deep sections of steel which is increasing in price every year.



Courtesy of www.answers.com

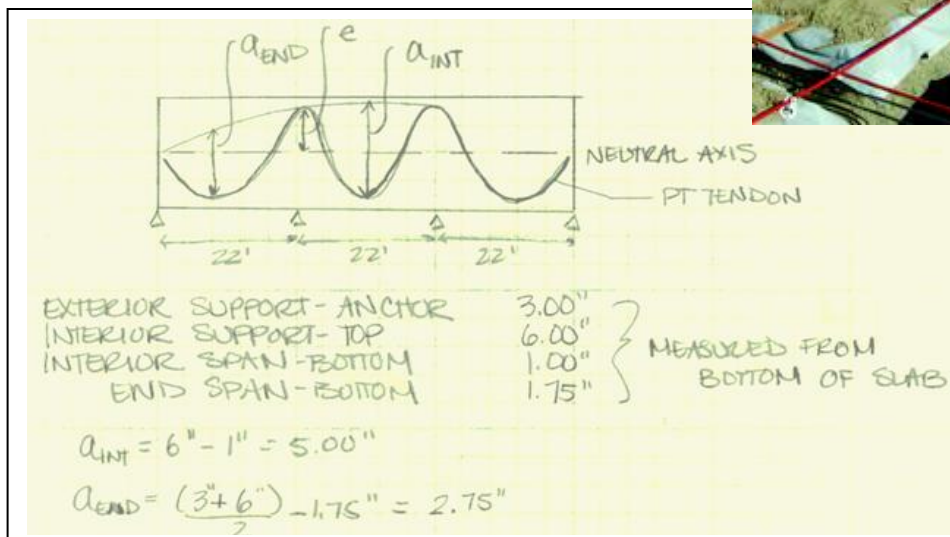


System Advantages

Post-tensioning is a way to strengthen a concrete member by stressing the reinforcing tendons after the concrete has set. This means that slabs of this kind can manage heavy live loads as well as large spans for open floor plans. This slab can also be supported using concrete instead of steel columns which allows the lateral loads to be taken by the concrete frame instead of the steel braces. With 6-inch thick concrete, 2-hour fire-proof rating is achieved so additional is needed. Since the floor thickness is small, there is more space allotted for the floor-to-floor measurement. Because of the use of concrete, the vibration is controlled for the labs. Less materials and formwork are needed to place a post-tensioned slab so the material construction cost is minimal and thus a rather fast formation.

System Disadvantages

To make a sufficient spacing for the tendons, the bay size needs to be changed and in my calculations I created a new 21' x 22' typical bay, which doesn't particularly fit the existing plan. With the weight of the concrete frame, the foundations need to be slightly increased to hold the extra weight. However, post-tensioning is requires a lot of experience to construct so it costs more for the specialized labor. In addition, safety is of utmost importance when jacking the tendons into place, so extra attention is needed when putting the slab into place. Also, once the slab is set and the tendons are jacked, putting in any new slab penetrations risks breaking into a tendon, so all slab openings must be planned and accounted in the plan.

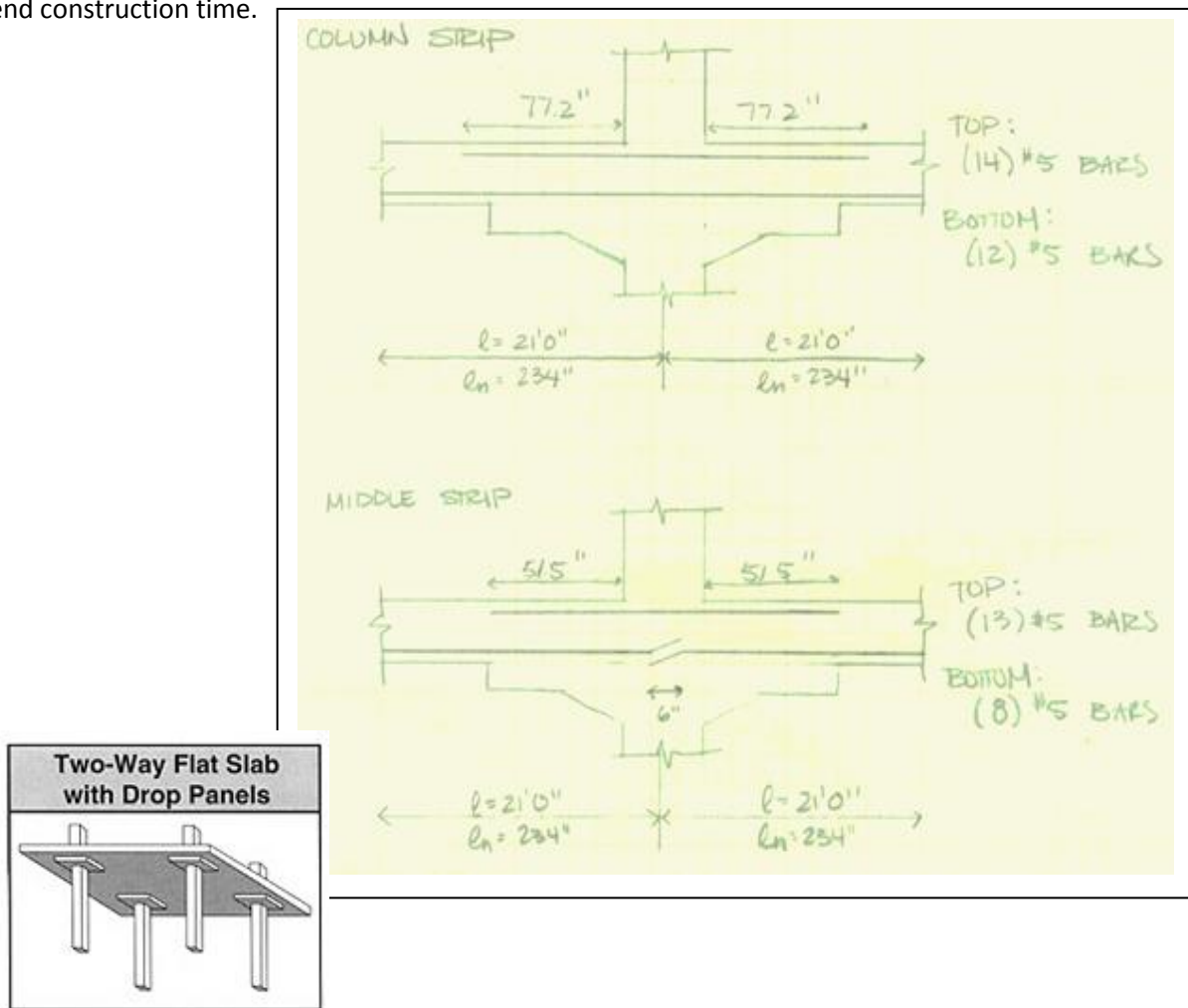


System Advantages

This two way flat slab that consists of a reinforced concrete slab can manage large live loads with a relatively small thickness of concrete. The slim section of flooring allows for a higher floor-to-floor dimension. A flat slab also fits into the current grid of columns and bays. Due to the denseness of concrete, no additional fireproofing is needed and the vibration in the floor is controlled. Concrete needs minimal formwork and only basic field labor. Columns can also be made of reinforced concrete which would lead to the use of shear walls to handle the lateral forces.

System Disadvantages

The use of concrete flat slabs needs a rather exact ratio of column spans, which doesn't always guarantee an open plan. In fact, this ratio requires a smaller sized bay which could mean more columns, but not for a typical bay taken into account for this building. The increased amount of concrete requires an increased amount of reinforcement. Since the columns are also reinforced concrete there is a complicated construction of intermingled reinforcement where columns and floors meet which can extend construction time.

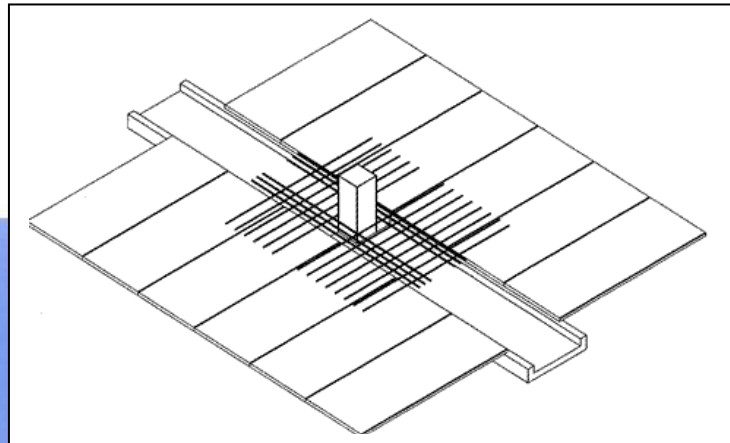


System Advantages

Precast concrete is made up of pre-stressed concrete rectangular bays that are quality-controlled off-site at the fabricator's shop. The precast concrete planks are able to carry heavy live loads as well as keep large column spacing, which can allow an open plan to be utilized. Hollow core planks provide a slim section of 10 inches of plank with a 2-inch concrete topping, and can be provided at the spans required to fit the current grid. To support this flooring, reinforced concrete columns or precast columns may be used. In either case, the lateral force resisting system is changed to the concrete frame or shear walls. The construction of this system has a quick assembly time and a minimal amount of manual labor. Part of the labor is the application of spray-on fire-proofing to reach the 2-hour fire-rating.

System Disadvantages

The long spans in this system are likely to induce vibrations instead of stop them. Lead time for precast concrete is a considerable amount ahead of on-site construction, which means that plans must be set pretty far ahead of construction. Also, any field cuts into the slab must be checked with the structural engineer. A crane is also required for the placement of the slabs which can become a costly expense as time lapses. Another costly expense is the addition of spray-proofing because it takes minimal and inexperienced effort but it still adds more cost and labor to the construction of the system.

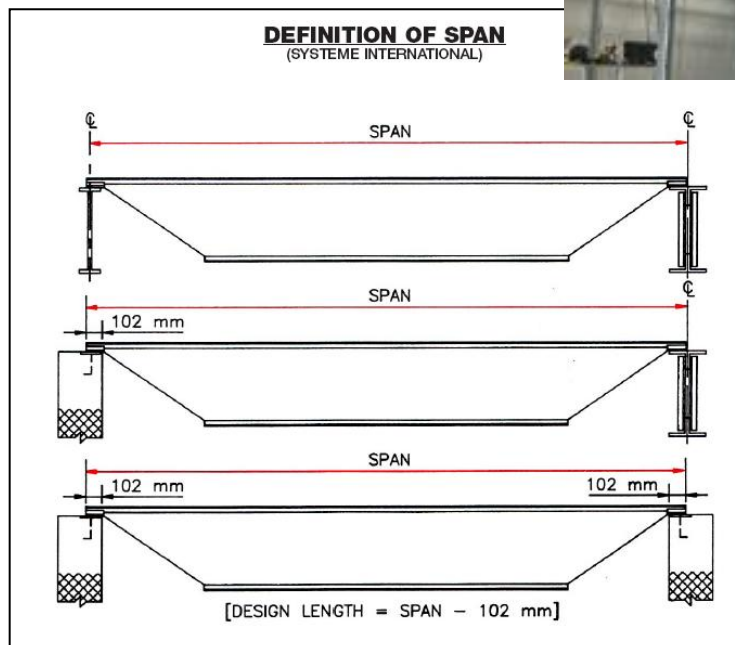


System Advantages

A series of parallel trusses, open web steel joists are an option that can manage heavy loads and large column spacing of an open plan. A 2-hour fire-rating can be reached with the addition of spray-on fire-proofing. This is another simple form of construction which uses small amounts of formwork for the 2.5-inch slab on top of the steel decking, much like the composite steel system. The lateral frame can continue to use the eccentric braced frames that are currently designed. Because of the light weight, the current foundation sizes are sufficient for this system.

System Disadvantages

The section of the open web steel joists required for the typical bay is about 20-inches in depth which limits the amount of floor-to-floor height. This depth doesn't include the ducts that will need to wind through the slab, which takes up more of the floor height. In addition, the spray-on fire-proofing requires some expertise to apply it the correct way. Because of its light weight, the steel joists are not a good suppressant of vibrations.



The following chart is a comparison of the five different floor layout systems.

	Composite Steel (NWC)	Two-Way Post Tensioned	Two-Way Flat Slab	Precast Hollow Core	Steel Joists
Depth	24"	6"	7"	12"	22.5"
Weight	71 psf	104 psf	125 psf	93 psf	30 psf
Foundation	9' x 9' x 25"	increase	increase	increase	decrease
Vibration	minimal	minimal	minimal	minimal	no control
Additional Fire Proofing	needed	none	none	none	needed
Floor-to-Floor Height	16'	increased	increased	increased	increase
Open Floor Plan	yes	minimal	minimal	no	yes
Lead Time	average	shorter	average	longer	average
Total Cost	\$48.92	\$86.65	\$33.87	\$12.04	\$57.20
Feasibility	original	no	yes	yes	no

good	better	best
------	--------	------

Figure 11. Comparison Chart

The Gen*NY*Sis Center for Genomics is made up mostly of laboratories, offices, and chemical storage rooms, which makes vibration and an open floor plan critical for comparison. Based solely on vibration, which can be intrusive to experiments and chemical, open web steel joists cannot be used. Due to a reorganization of the grid system, two-way post tensioned, two-way flat slab, and precast hollow core planks don't allow for an open floor plan. Schematic design to grand opening lasted about 17 months, so lead time was especially critical in the fast-tracking of this project. Personally, I think the use of steel enhances the technological look meant for this building. Based strictly on cost, which is more realistic, then precast hollow core planks are the option to choose.

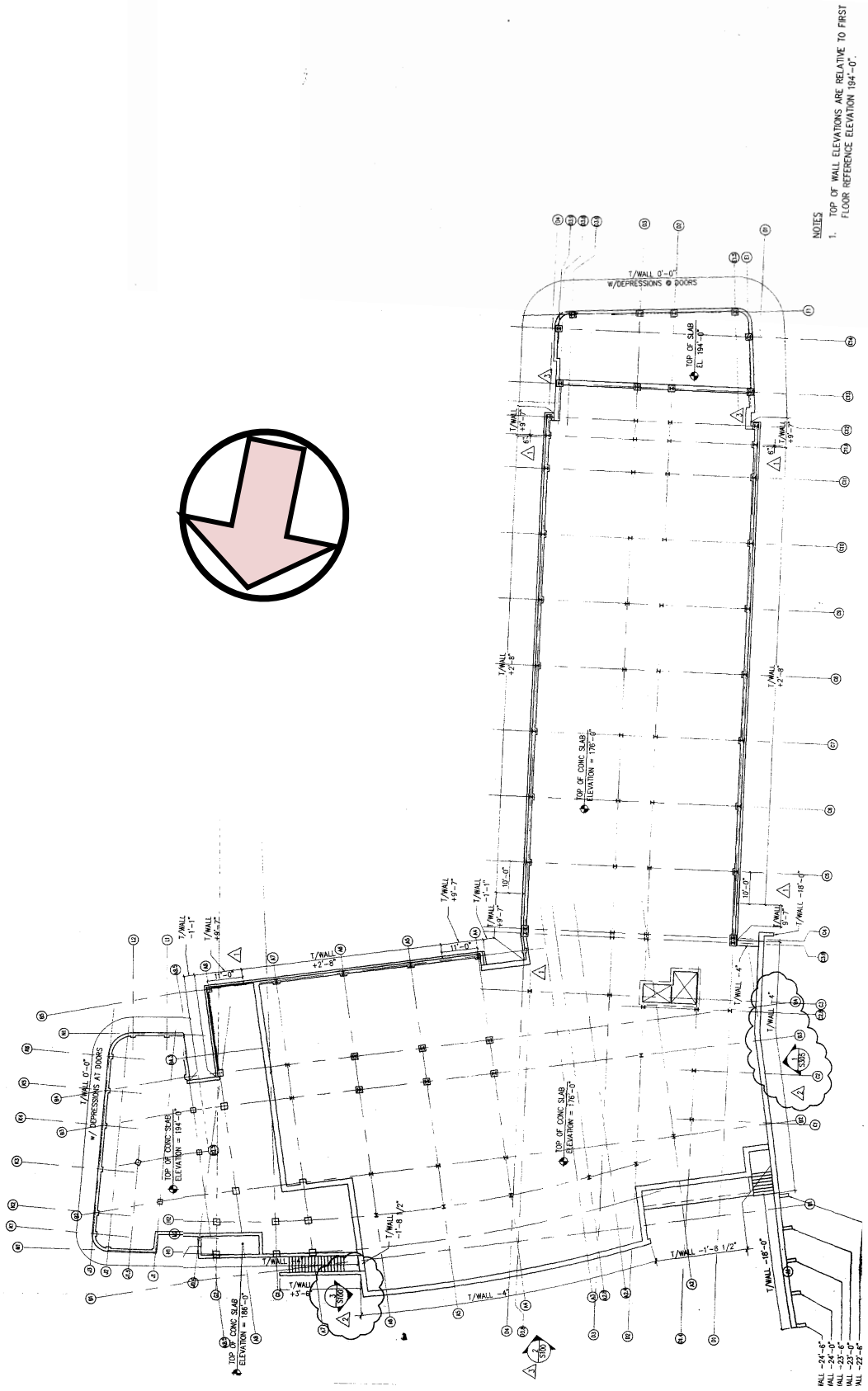


This report is an investigation into alternative structural floor designs for the Gen*NY*Sis Center for Genomics. The original schematic design narrative has been used as a basis for comparison and guidelines for evaluating and choosing these alternatives. The research included structural systems using composite steel, two-way post-tensioned concrete slab, two-way flat concrete slab, precast hollow core planks, and open web steel joists.

Given that this building contains sensitive equipment and some sizing accommodations, a few demands need to be addressed. First off, many of the rooms are designed at a certain size and the typical bay is created around a 10-foot 8-inch hallway in between, so in this aspect there needs to be an open plan applicable to form the hallway and make sure that the rooms remain column-free. Also, most of the rooms contain chemicals and laboratories which need to stay as motionless as possible so vibration control is of the utmost importance. Based on the original schematic design, a fast track was used for construction, but is not considered an important factor in this comparison (although it is observed).


It can be determined that precast hollow core planks are a viable alternative. This system provides an open plan and minimum vibration at an affordable price. Furthermore, no additional fireproofing is needed with the precast concrete which also adds to the dimension from floor-to-floor. However, the planks system weighs considerably more than the existing composite steel system so the columns will be thicker which amounts to larger foundation footings. Another possible holdback is that precast planks require a longer lead time than most systems. Based on these factors, precast hollow core planks are the most feasible alternate for the structural system of the Gen*NY*Sis Center for Genomics.




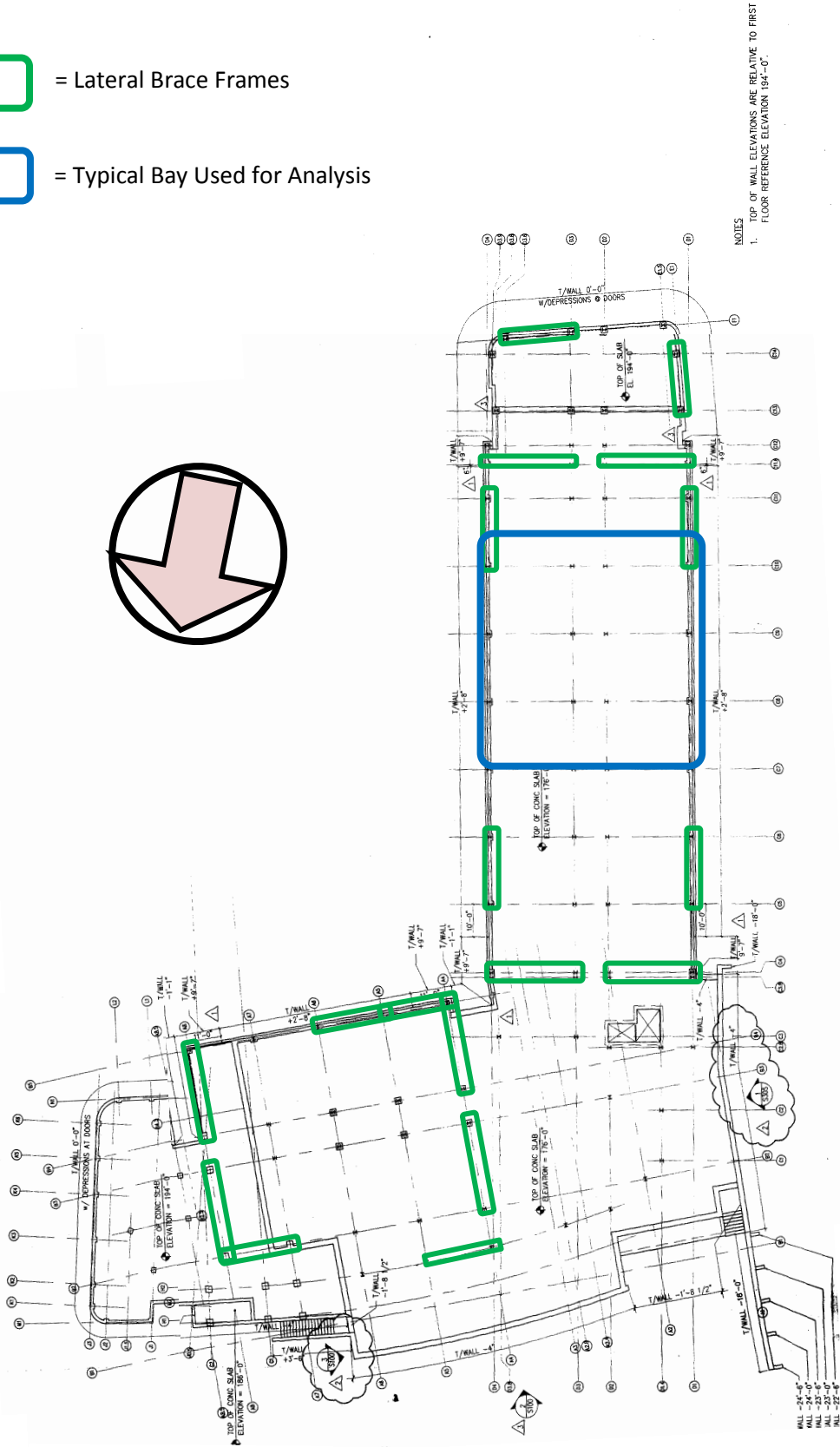
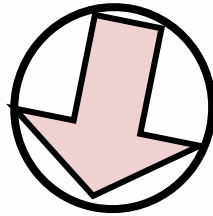


NOTES
1. TOP OF WALL ELEVATIONS ARE RELATIVE TO FIRST FLOOR REFERENCE ELEVATION 184'-0".



 = Lateral Brace Frames

 = Typical Bay Used for Analysis





Picture 1: Typical Structural Column on Pier



Picture 2: View of Structural Frame



Picture 3: Interior View of 1st Floor





Picture 4: Typical Lateral Brace Connection



Picture 5: Typical Column-Girder Connection

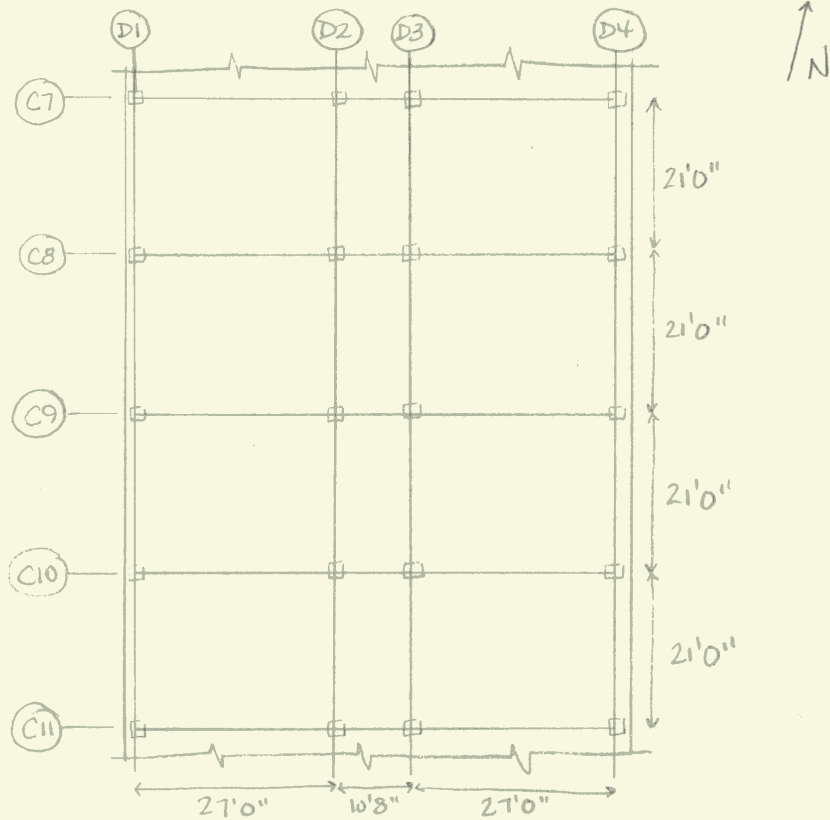


Picture 6: Penthouse Mechanical Screen



GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - TWO WAY POST TENSIONED

TWO-WAY POST-TENSIONED SLAB



$$f'_c = 5000 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_y = 60,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$w_c = 150 \text{ pcf (NWC)}$$

SUPERIMPOSED DEAD LOAD = 10 psf
 PARTITION LOAD = 20 psf
 LIVE LOAD = 100 psf (1st FLOOR CORRIDOR)

ASSUME FLOOR-TO-FLOOR HEIGHT = 16'0"
 SQUARE COLUMNS = 18" x 18"

UNBONDED TENDONS

$$\frac{1}{2}'' \phi, 7\text{-WIRE STRANDS}, A = 0.153 \text{ m}^2$$

$$f_{pu} = 270,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{PRESTRESS LOSSES} \approx 15,000 \text{ psi (ACI 318-05 SEC. 18.6)}$$

$$f_{se} = 0.70 f_{pu} \text{ (ACI 318-05 SEC. 18.5.1)}$$

$$(0.70)(270,000 \text{ psi}) - 15,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_{se} = 174 \text{ ksi}$$

$$P_{eff} = (0.153 \text{ m}^2)(174 \text{ ksi}) = 26.6 \text{ k/TENDON}$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT

2/12

SLAB THICKNESS [h]:

LONGEST SPAN / 45

$$\frac{27' \times 12}{45}$$

$$h = 7.2 \rightarrow \text{TRY } h = 7.5''$$

SLAB WEIGHT

$$(150 \text{ pcf})(7.5''/12) = 94 \text{ psf}$$

AREAS OF INFLUENCE [AI]:

$$\text{INT: } (42')(10'8'' + 27') = 1582 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{EXT: } (42')(27') = 1134 \text{ ft}^2$$

LIVE LOAD REDUCTION [LL]

$$L_0 \sqrt{0.25 + \frac{15'}{\sqrt{A_i}}}$$

$$100 \sqrt{0.25 + \frac{15'}{\sqrt{1582}}}$$

$$\text{INT LL} = 79.2 \text{ psf}$$

$$100 \sqrt{0.25 + \frac{15'}{\sqrt{1134}}}$$

$$\text{EXT LL} = 83.4 \text{ psf}$$

NORTH-SOUTH FRAME

ACI 318-05 SEC. 18.3.3

$$\text{AREA} = bh = (21' \times 12''/12)(7.5'') = 1890 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{SECTION MODULUS} = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)(b)(h)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)(21 \times 12'')(7.5'')^2 = 2363 \text{ in}^3$$

$$\text{AT TIME OF JACKING: } \begin{cases} f'_c = 3000 \text{ psi} \\ C = (0.6)(3000 \text{ psi}) = 1800 \text{ psi} \\ T = \sqrt[3]{3000 \text{ psi}} = 164 \text{ psi} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{AT SERVICE LOADS: } \begin{cases} f'_c = 5000 \text{ psi} \\ C = (0.45)(5000 \text{ psi}) = 2250 \text{ psi} \\ T = \sqrt[6]{5000 \text{ psi}} = 424 \text{ psi} \end{cases}$$

PRECOMPRESSION LIMITS

$$P/A = 125 \text{ MIN} \\ 200 \text{ MAX}$$

ACI 318.12.4

TARGET LOAD BALANCES: 75%

$$W_{DL} = 0.75(94 \text{ psf}) = 71 \text{ psf}$$

3/12

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT

COVER REQUIREMENTS
 2-HOUR FIRE RATING
 RESTRAINED SLABS → 0.75" BOTTOM

TENDON PROFILE

EXTERIOR SUPPORT-ANCHOR	3.75"	}	MEASURED FROM BOTTOM OF SLAB
INTERIOR SUPPORT-TOP	7.50"		
INTERIOR SPAN-BOTTOM	1.00"		
END SPAN-BOTTOM	1.75"		

$a_{INT} = 7.5" - 1.0" = 6.5"$
 $a_{END} = \frac{(3.75" + 1.75")}{2} - 1.75" = 3.88"$

PRESTRESS FORCE

$w_b = (71 \text{ pcf})(21 \text{ ft}) = 1491 \text{ plf}$

$P = \frac{w_b L^2}{8 a_{END}} = \frac{(1491 \text{ plf})(27')^2}{8(3.88/12)} = 421 \text{ k}$ FOR EXTERIOR BAY

TENDONS = $(421 \text{ k}) / 26.6 \text{ k/TENDON} = 16 \text{ TENDONS}$

$P_{ACTUAL} = 426 \text{ k}$, $w_{bACTUAL} = 1.51 \text{ w/ft}$

PRECOMPRESSION STRESS = $426 \text{ k} / 1890 \text{ in}^2 = 225 \text{ psi} > 125 \checkmark$
 $< 300 \checkmark$

$P = \frac{w_b L^2}{8 a_{INT}} = \frac{(1491 \text{ plf})(10.6667')^2}{8(6.5"/12)} = 39 \text{ k} \ll 421 \text{ k}$

LESS FORCE REQUIRED
IN CENTER BAY

$w_b = (421 \text{ k})(8)(6.5/12') / (10.6667')^2 = 16.0 \text{ k/ft}$

$\frac{16.0 \text{ k/ft}}{1.51 \text{ k/ft}} > 100\% \therefore \text{NOT ACCEPTABLE}$

THEREFORE MUST CHANGE SPANS AND COLUMN LOCATIONS

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT

4/12

TOTAL WIDTH = 64'8"
NEED AT LEAST 10'8" FOR CORRIDOR

TRY EQUAL SIZED BAYS : 22'

SLAB THICKNESS [h]:

$$21' \times 12 / 45$$

$$h = 5.6" \rightarrow \text{TRY } 6"$$

SLAB WEIGHT [DL]
(150 pcf)(9.2') = 75 psf

AREA OF INFLUENCE [AI]
 $(22' + 22')(21' + 21')$

$$\text{INT} = 1848 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$(22')(21' + 21')$$

$$\text{EXT} = 924 \text{ ft}^2$$

LIVE LOAD REDUCTION [LL]

$$100 \sqrt{0.25 + \frac{15 \sqrt{1848}}{1924}}$$

$$\text{INT LL} = 77 \text{ psf}$$

$$100 \sqrt{0.25 + \frac{15 \sqrt{924}}{1924}}$$

$$\text{EXT LL} = 86 \text{ psf}$$

$$A = (21' \times 12' / 12)(6") = 1512 \text{ in}^2$$

$$S = (1' / 6)(21' \times 12' / 12)(6")^2 = 1512 \text{ in}^3$$

AT TIME OF JACKING : $f'_c = 3000 \text{ psi}$
 $C = 1800 \text{ psi}$
 $T = 164 \text{ psi}$

AT SERVICE LOADING : $f'_c = 5000 \text{ psi}$
 $C = 2250 \text{ psi}$
 $T = 424 \text{ psi}$

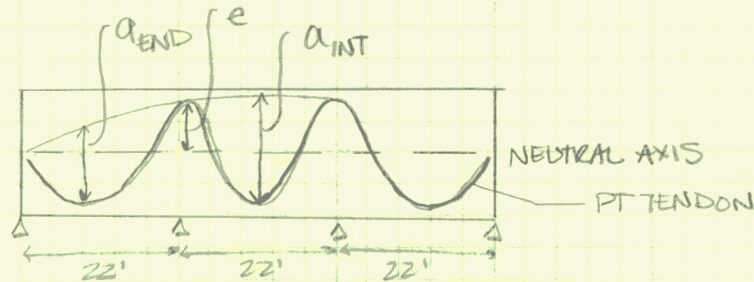
TARGET LOAD BALANCE

$$0.75 \text{ DL} = 0.75(75 \text{ psf}) = 56.25 \text{ psf}$$

0.75" COVER

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - ZWAY PT

5/12



EXTERIOR SUPPORT - ANCHOR	3.00"	} MEASURED FROM BOTTOM OF SLAB
INTERIOR SUPPORT - TOP	6.00"	
INTERIOR SPAN - BOTTOM	1.00"	
ENDS SPAN - BOTTOM	1.75"	

$$a_{INT} = 6'' - 1'' = 5.00''$$

$$a_{END} = \frac{(3'' + 6'')}{2} - 1.75'' = 2.75''$$

PRESTRESS FORCE

$$w_b = (57 \text{ psf})(21 \text{ ft}) = 1197 \text{ plf}$$

$$P = \frac{(1197 \text{ plf})(22')^2}{8 \left(\frac{2.75}{12'}\right)} = 316 \text{ k} \quad \text{FOR EXTERIOR BAY}$$

$$\# \text{ TENDONS} = 316 \text{ k} / 26.6 \text{ k/TENDON} = 12 \text{ TENDONS}$$

$$P_{ACTUAL} = 319 \text{ k}, w_{bACTUAL} = 1.21 \text{ kif}$$

$$P_{ACTUAL}/A = 211 \text{ psi} \quad \begin{array}{l} > 125 \checkmark \\ < 300 \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$P = \frac{(1.21 \text{ kif})(22')^2}{8 \left(\frac{2.75}{12'}\right)} = 319 \text{ k} = 319 \text{ k}$$

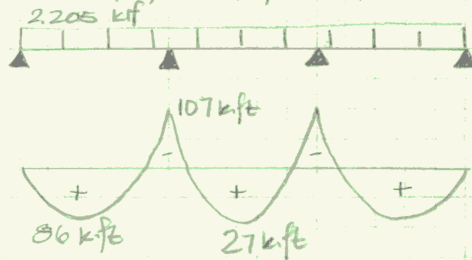
SAME FORCE REQUIRED IN EITHER BAY

$$\text{EFFECTIVE PRESTRESS FORCE} = 319 \text{ k}$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT SLAB ^{6/12}

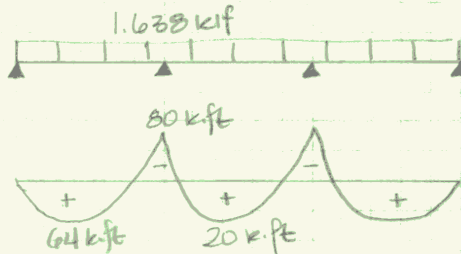
DEAD LOAD MOMENTS

$$W_{DL} = (15 \text{ psf} + 30 \text{ psf})(21 \text{ ft}) = 2.205 \text{ kif}$$



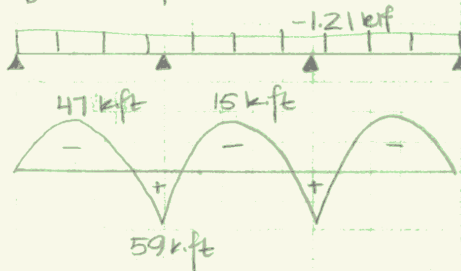
LIVE LOAD MOMENTS

$$W_{LL} = (78 \text{ psf})(21 \text{ ft}) = 1.638 \text{ kif}$$



TOTAL BALANCING MOMENTS

$$W_b = 1.21 \text{ kif}$$



STAGE I: IMMEDIATELY AFTER JACKING (DL + PT) ACI 18.4.1

MIDSPAN

$$f_{top} = \frac{(-M_{DL} + M_{bal})}{S} - P/A$$

$$f_{bottom} = \frac{(M_{DL} - M_{bal})}{S} - P/A$$

$$\text{INTERIOR SPAN: } \frac{(-27 \text{ k-ft} + 15 \text{ k-ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -306 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

7/12

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT

STAGE 1: AFTER JACKING (DL+PT) ACI 18.4.1

MIDSPAN

INTERIOR SPAN

$$f_{top} = \frac{(-27 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 15 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -306 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

$$f_{bottom} = \frac{(27 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 15 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -116 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

END SPAN

$$f_{top} = \frac{(-86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 47 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -520 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

$$f_{bottom} = \frac{(86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 47 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = 99 \text{ psi} < 164 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

SUPPORT

$$f_{top} = \frac{(107 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 59 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = 170 \text{ psi} > 164 \text{ psi}$$

NEED REINF.

$$f_{bottom} = \frac{(-107 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 59 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -592 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

STAGE 2: SERVICE LOAD (DL+LL+PT) ACI 18.3.3, 18.4.2

MIDSPAN

INTERIOR SPAN

$$f_{top} = \frac{(-27 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 20 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 15 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -465 \text{ psi} < 2250 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

$$f_{bottom} = \frac{(27 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 20 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 15 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = 43 \text{ psi} < 424 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

END SPAN

$$f_{top} = \frac{(-86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 64 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 47 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -1028 \text{ psi} < 2250 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

$$f_{bottom} = \frac{(86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 64 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 47 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = 606 \text{ psi} > 424 \text{ psi}$$

NEED REINF.

SUPPORT

$$f_{top} = \frac{(107 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 80 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 59 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = 805 \text{ psi} > 424 \text{ psi}$$

NEED REINF.

$$f_{bottom} = \frac{(-107 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 80 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 59 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1512 \text{ in}^3} - 211 \text{ psi} = -1226 \text{ psi} < 2250 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT

9/2

ULTIMATE STRENGTH

PRIMARY MOMENT

$$M_1 = 319 \text{ k} \left(\frac{2}{12} \right) = 53 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

SECONDARY MOMENT

$$M_2 = M_{\text{base}} - M_1 = 59 - 53 = 6 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$M_u = 1.2M_{DL} + 1.6M_u + M_2$$

$$\text{@ MIDSPAN: } M_u = 1.2(86 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}) + 1.6(64 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}) + (3 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}) = 209 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$\text{@ SUPPORT: } M_u = 1.2(107 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}) + 1.6(80 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}) + (6 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}) = -250 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

BONDED REINFORCEMENT

POSITIVE MOMENT REGION

$$\text{INTERIOR SPAN: } f_t = 15 \text{ psi} < 2\sqrt{f_c} = 2\sqrt{5000} \text{ psi} = 141 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

NO POSITIVE REINF. NEEDED

$$\text{EXTERIOR SPAN: } f_t = 180 \text{ psi} > 141 \text{ psi}$$

POSITIVE REINF. NEEDED

$$y = \frac{f_t}{(f_t + f_c)} h = \frac{180 \text{ psi}}{(180 \text{ psi} + 622 \text{ psi})} (6 \text{ in}) = 1.35 \text{ in}$$

$$N_c = \frac{M_u - U}{2.3} y \ell_2 = \frac{(86 + 64 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{2 (1512 \text{ in}^2)} (1.35 \text{ in}) (22 \times 12 \text{ in}) = 212 \text{ k}$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = \frac{N_c}{0.5 f_y} = \frac{212 \text{ k}}{0.5 (60 \text{ ksi})} = \frac{7.07 \text{ in}^2}{22 \text{ ft}} = 0.32 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}$$

USE #6 @ 12" O.C.

(ACI 18.9.4.1) MIN. LENGTH $\frac{1}{3}$ CLEAR SPAN & CENTERED

NEGATIVE MOMENT REGION

INTERIOR SUPPORT

$$A_{cp} = (6 \text{ in}) (21 \text{ in}) (12 \text{ in}) = 1512 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.0075 (1512 \text{ in}^2) = 1.13 \text{ in}^2 \rightarrow \text{USE } 6 \#4 \text{ TOP} (1.20 \text{ in}^2)$$

EXTERIOR SUPPORT

$$A_{cp} = (6 \text{ in}) (22 \text{ in}) (12 \text{ in}) = 1584 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.0075 (1584 \text{ in}^2) = 1.19 \text{ in}^2 \rightarrow \text{USE } 6 \#4 \text{ BOTTOM} (1.20 \text{ in}^2)$$

(ACI 18.9.4.2) MUST SPAN MIN $\frac{1}{6}$ CLEAR SPAN ON EACH SIDE OF SUPPORT

(ACI 18.9.3.3) AT LEAST 4 BARS IN EACH DIRECTION

(ACI 18.9.3.3) PLACE TOP BARS WITHIN $1.5h = 9 \text{ in}$ AWAY FROM FACE OF SUPPORT

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT

9/12

CHECK MIN. REINFORCEMENT

$$M_n = (A_s f_y + A_{ps} f_{ps}) (d - a/2)$$

AT SUPPORTS

$$d = 6'' - 3/4'' - 1/4'' = 5''$$

$$A_{ps} = 0.153 \text{ in}^2 (\# \text{ OF TENDONS}) = 0.153 (12) = 1.84 \text{ in}^2$$

$$f_{ps} = f_{pe} + 10000 \text{ psi} + \frac{f_c b d}{200 A_{ps}} = 174000 + 10000 + \frac{(5000 \text{ psi})(21 \times 12')(5'')}{200 (1.84 \text{ in}^2)}$$

$$= 195413 \text{ psi}$$

$$a = \frac{(A_s f_y + A_{ps} f_{ps})}{0.85 f_c b} = \frac{(1.20 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.84 \text{ in}^2)(185 \text{ ksi})}{0.85 (5 \text{ ksi})(21 \times 12'')} = 0.39 \text{ in}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 [(1.20 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.84 \text{ in}^2)(195 \text{ ksi})] (5'' - \frac{0.39}{2}'')$$

$$= 1863 \text{ k-in} = 155 \text{ k-ft} < 250 \text{ k-ft}$$

REINF. FOR ULTIMATE STRENGTH GOVERNS

$$A_{s \text{ req'd}} = 1.35 \text{ in}^2$$

7 #4 TOP @ INTERIOR SUPPORTS
 6 #4 TOP @ EXTERIOR SUPPORTS

AT MIDSPAN

$$d = 6'' - 1.5'' - 1/4'' = 4.25''$$

$$f_{ps} = 174000 \text{ psi} + 10000 \text{ psi} + \frac{(5000)(21 \times 12')(4.25'')}{200 (1.84 \text{ in}^2)} = 193701 \text{ psi}$$

$$a = \frac{(6.77 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.84 \text{ in}^2)(195 \text{ ksi})}{0.85 (5 \text{ ksi})(21 \times 12'')} = 0.70 \text{ in}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 \frac{(6.77 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.84 \text{ in}^2)(185 \text{ ksi})}{(4.25'' - 0.70/2'')} = 176 \text{ in-kips} = 14 \text{ ft-kips}$$

$$14 \text{ ft-kips} < 209 \text{ ft-kips}$$

REINF. FOR ULTIMATE STRENGTH GOVERNS

$$A_{s \text{ req'd}} = 0.48 \text{ in}^2 / \text{ft}$$

#7 @ 12" o.c. BOTTOM END SPANS

EAST-WEST FRAME

$$A = (22' \times 12'')(6'') = 1584 \text{ in}^2$$

$$S = \frac{1}{6} (22 \times 12'')(6'')^2 = 1584 \text{ in}^3$$

$$w_b = (57 \text{ pcf})(22 \text{ ft}) = 1254 \text{ plf}$$

$$P = \frac{w_b l^2}{8 a_{int}} = \frac{(1254 \text{ plf})(21')^2}{8 (5/12')} = 166 \text{ k}$$

TENDONS = 7 TENDONS

$$P_{ACTUAL} = 187 \text{ k}, w_b \text{ ACTUAL} = 1.41 \text{ klf}$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - ZWAY PT

10/12

$$P/A = 126 \text{ psi} > 125 \text{ psi} \\ < 300 \text{ psi}$$

EFFECTIVE STRESS FOR EAST-WEST FRAME = 187k

DEAD LOAD MOMENTS

$$w = (22 \text{ ft})(105 \text{ psf}) = 2310 \text{ plf}$$

$$M^- = -102 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \text{ (SUPPORT)} \\ M^+ = 25 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \text{ (MIDSPAN)}$$

LIVE LOAD MOMENTS

$$w = (22 \text{ ft})(78 \text{ psf}) = 1716 \text{ plf}$$

$$M^- = -76 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \text{ (SUPPORT)} \\ M^+ = 19 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \text{ (MIDSPAN)}$$

BALANCING MOMENTS

$$w = 1.41 \text{ klf}$$

$$M^+ = 62 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \text{ (SUPPORT)} \\ M^- = -16 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} \text{ (MIDSPAN)}$$

STAGE 1

MIDSPAN

$$f_{\text{top}} = \frac{(-25 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 16 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1584 \text{ in}^3} - 126 \text{ psi} = -133 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

$$f_{\text{bottom}} = \frac{(25 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 16 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1584 \text{ in}^3} - 126 \text{ psi} = -58 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

SUPPORT

$$f_{\text{top}} = \frac{(102 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 62 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1584 \text{ in}^3} - 126 \text{ psi} = 177 \text{ psi} > 164 \text{ psi}$$

NEED REINF.

$$f_{\text{bottom}} = \frac{(-102 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 62 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1584 \text{ in}^3} - 126 \text{ psi} = -429 \text{ psi} < 1800 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

STAGE 2

MIDSPAN

$$f_{\text{top}} = \frac{(-25 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 19 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 16 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1584 \text{ in}^3} - 126 \text{ psi} = -338 \text{ psi} < 2250 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

$$f_{\text{bottom}} = \frac{(25 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 19 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 16 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft})}{1584 \text{ in}^3} - 126 \text{ psi} = 86 \text{ psi} < 424 \text{ psi} \checkmark$$

SUPPORT

$$f_{\text{top}} = \frac{[102 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 76 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 62 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}]/1584}{1584} - 126 \text{ psi} = 753 \text{ psi} > 424 \text{ psi}$$

NEED REINF.

$$f_{\text{bottom}} = \frac{[-102 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} - 76 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} + 62 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}]/1584}{1584} - 126 \text{ psi} = -1005 \text{ psi} < 2250 \checkmark$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT $11/12$

ULTIMATE STRENGTH

$$M_1 = P_e = 187k(21/2') = 32 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$M_2 = 42 - 32 = 30 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$\text{@ MIDSPAN: } M_U = 1.2(25) + 1.6(19) + (15) = 75 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$\text{@ SUPPORT: } M_U = 1.2(102) + 1.6(-76) + 30 = -214 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

REINFORCEMENT

NO POSITIVE NEEDED

$$A_{gp} = (16'')(22' \times 12'') = 1584 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0.00075(1584 \text{ in}^2) = 1.19 \text{ in}^2 \text{ USE } 6\#4 \text{ TOP } (1.20 \text{ in}^2)$$

CHECK MIN. REINFORCEMENTS

@ SUPPORTS

$$d = 5''$$

$$A_{ps} = 0.153 \text{ in}^2 (7) = 1.07 \text{ in}^2$$

$$f_{ps} = 184000 \text{ psi} + \frac{(5000 \text{ psi})(22' \times 12'')(5'')}{300(1.07 \text{ in}^2)} = 205 \text{ ksi}$$

$$a = \frac{(1.20 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.07 \text{ in}^2)(205 \text{ ksi})}{0.85(5 \text{ ksi})(22' \times 12'')} = 0.26$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 \left[(1.20 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.07 \text{ in}^2)(205 \text{ ksi}) \right] \left(5'' - \frac{0.26''}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1277 \text{ k}\cdot\text{in} = 106 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} < 214 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$A_{s \text{ req'd}} = 1.38 \text{ in}^2 \rightarrow 7\#4 \text{ @ INTERIOR SUPPORTS}$$

$$6\#4 \text{ @ EXTERIOR SUPPORTS}$$

@ MIDSPAN

$$d = 4.25''$$

$$f_{ps} = 184000 \text{ psi} + \frac{(5000 \text{ psi})(22' \times 12'')(4.25'')}{300(1.07 \text{ in}^2)} = 201477 \text{ psi}$$

$$a = \frac{(1.20 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.07 \text{ in}^2)(201 \text{ ksi})}{0.85(5 \text{ ksi})(22' \times 12'')} = 0.26 \text{ in}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0.9 \left[(1.20 \text{ in}^2)(60 \text{ ksi}) + (1.07 \text{ in}^2)(201 \text{ ksi}) \right] \left(5'' - \frac{0.26''}{2} \right)$$

$$105 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft} > 75 \text{ k}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$\#4 \text{ @ } 12'' \text{ o.c.}$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - 2WAY PT

12/12

PUNCHING SHEAR

INTERIOR COLUMN

$$d = 6'' - 1'' = 5''$$

$$V_c = 4\sqrt{f_c'}bd$$

$$\left(\frac{d_c d}{b} + 2\right)\sqrt{f_c'}bd$$

$$\left(2 + \frac{d}{80}\right)\sqrt{f_c'}bd$$

$$\phi V_c = 0.75(143k) = 107k$$

$$= 4\sqrt{5000}(84'')(6'') = 143k$$

$$= \left(\frac{(40)(36)}{80} + 2\right)\sqrt{5000}(84'')(6'') = 179k$$

$$= 6\sqrt{5000}(84'')(6'') = 214k$$

MIN

$$DL = 1.2(105 \text{ psf}) = 126 \text{ psf}$$

$$LL = 1.6(78 \text{ psf}) = 125 \text{ psf}$$

} 251 psf

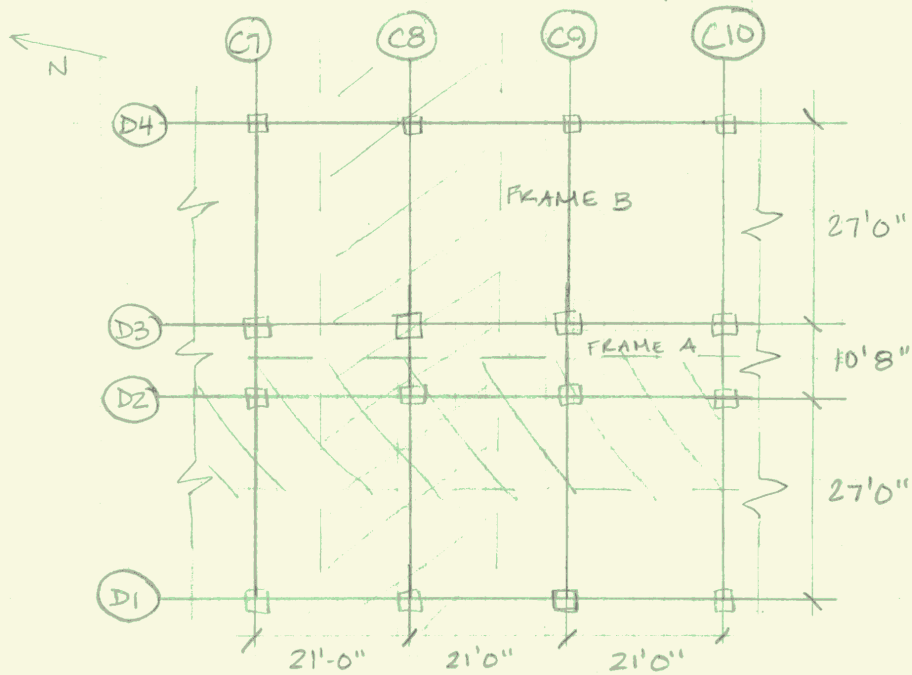
$$A_f = (22')(21') = 462 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$V_u = (462 \text{ ft}^2 - \frac{12 \times 12}{144} \text{ ft}^2)(251 \text{ psf}) = 116k > \phi V_c \therefore \text{NEED DROP PANELS}$$

$$116k / 0.75 = 4\sqrt{5000} \text{ psi}(b)(6'') \rightarrow b = 91 \text{ in}$$

$$(91/4) - 12 = d = 10.75 \Rightarrow 12''$$

$$\text{SLAB} = 6'' \rightarrow \text{DROP PANEL} = 6''$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - TWO WAY SLABS $\frac{1}{7}$ TWO-WAY SLABS

ASSUMPTIONS:

$f'_c = 3500 \text{ psi}$

$f_y = 50000 \text{ psi}$

SUPERIMPOSED DEAD LOAD = 30 psf

LIVE LOAD = 100 psf

COLUMNS ARE SQUARE (18" x 18")

FLOOR-TO-FLOOR = 16'-0"

(1ST - 3RD)

18'-0"

(GROUND)

LONGEST CLEAR SPAN [l_n]:

$$\left(\frac{21'}{2} + \frac{21'}{2} \right) - \frac{18'}{12}$$

$$l_n = 19.5 \text{ ft}$$

MINIMUM SLAB THICKNESS [t_{min}]ACI 318-05 TABLE 9.5(C) \rightarrow

$f_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$

WITHOUT DROP PANELS

$l_n / 34.5$

$$19.5' (12 \text{ in/ft}) / 34.5$$

$$t_{min} = 7 \text{ in}$$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - TWO WAY SLABS

2/7

DESIGN LOAD [w_u]

1.2DL + 1.6LL

$$1.2 \left[150 \text{ psf} \left(\frac{7}{12} \right) + 30 \text{ psf} \right] + 1.6 (100 \text{ psf})$$

$$w_u = 301 \text{ psf}$$

DESIGN SHEAR [V_u] $w_u A$

$$(301 \text{ psf}) \left[(21') \left(\frac{10'8''}{2} + \frac{27'}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{18 \times 18}{144} \text{ ft}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$V_u = 118 \text{ k}$$

BEAM LENGTH [b]

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ SPAN}_L + \frac{1}{4} \text{ SPAN}_R - \text{dia}_{col}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{8} \right) (21') + \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) (21') - 18''$$

$$b = 45''$$

BEAM DEPTH [d] $t - 1$

$$d \approx 6 \text{ in (ASSUMPTION)}$$

PUNCHING SHEAR [V_c]:

$$4 \sqrt{f_c'} b d$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha_c}{b/d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f_c'} b d \quad \text{MIN}$$

$$4 \sqrt{3500 \text{ psi}} (45'')(6'') = 64 \text{ k}$$

$$\alpha_c = \frac{(EI)_{\text{beam}}}{(EI)_{\text{slab}}} \approx 40$$

$$\left(\frac{40}{45/6} + 2 \right) \sqrt{3500} (45'')(6'') = 117 \text{ k} \quad \text{MIN}$$

← CONTROLS

$$\phi V_c = (0.75)(64 \text{ k}) = 48 \text{ k}$$

 $V_u > \phi V_c \therefore$ MUST RECALCULATE d

$$V_u = \phi V_c = (0.75)(4) \sqrt{3500 \text{ psi}} (45'') d = 118 \text{ k}$$

 $d = 15''$

↑ TOO BIG FOR, UNECONOMICAL \therefore
RECALCULATE
WITH DROP PANELS

3/7

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - TWO WAY SLAB

MINIMUM SLAB THICKNESS [t_{min}]:
 ACI 318-05 TABLE 9.5(C) $\rightarrow f_y = 50 \text{ ksi}$
 WITH DROP PANELS
 INTERIOR PANEL
 $0n/38$

$t_{min} = 6.5 \text{ in}$

COLUMN CAPITAL DIAMETER [d_{cc}]
 20% - 25% OF AVG SPAN
 $0.2 (1/2)(18.83' + 21'6'')$
 48 in

DROP PANEL WIDTH [d_{dp}]
 $0/6$
 $18.83 \times 12 \text{ in} / 6$
 $d_{dp} = 38''$ (DIST TO Φ)

$n_w = d_{dp} - 1/2 d_{cc} = 38'' - (1/2)(48'') = 14''$

$b_E = (9)(76) + (6.5)(18) = 801 \text{ in}^2$

$t/4 \leq t_{dp} < 1/4 n_w$
 $1.6'' \leq t_{dp} < 3.5''$
 $\rightarrow t_{dp} = 2.5 \text{ in}$

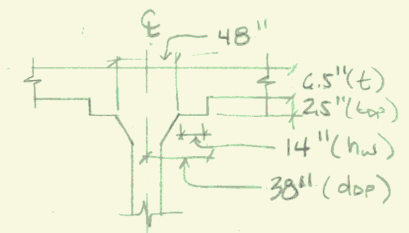
DESIGN LOAD [W_u]:
 1.2 DL + 1.6 LL
 $1.2 [(9/12)(0.21) + (48/12)(0.79)] (150 \text{ psf}) + 30 \text{ psf} + 1.6(100 \text{ psf})$
 $W_u = 303 \text{ psf}$

DESIGN MOMENT [M_o]
 $W_u l_2 l_n^2$

FRAME A: $(303 \text{ psf})(18.83 \text{ ft})(19.5 \text{ ft})^2 / 8 = 272 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{kips}$

FRAME B: $(303 \text{ psf})(21 \text{ ft})(18.83 - 18/12)^2 / 8 = 239 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{kips}$

FRAME A: INT MOMENTS
 $M^- = 0.65 M_o = 176.8 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{kips}$
 $M^+ = 0.35 M_o = 95.2 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{kips}$



GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - TWO WAY SLAB 4/7

FRAME B:

*ASSUMPTION: SLAB WITH BEAMS BETWEEN SUPPORTS

EXT. MOMENTS

$M_{ext}^- = 0.15 M_0 = 35.9 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$

$M^+ = 0.57 M_0 = 136.2 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$

$M_{int}^- = 0.70 M_0 = 167.3 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$

INT. MOMENTS

$M^- = 0.65 M_0 = 155.3 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$

$M^+ = 0.35 M_0 = 83.7 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{kips}$

MOMENT DISTRIBUTION

FRAME A: $M^- = 75\%$ TO COL. STRIP = 132.6 ft·kips

$M^+ = 60\%$ TO COL. STRIP = 57.1 ft·kips

FRAME B: $M_{int}^- = 75\%$ TO COL. STRIP = 125.5 ft·kips

EXT $M_{ext}^- = 100\%$ TO COL. STRIP = 35.9 ft·kips

$M^+ = 60\%$ TO COL. STRIP = 81.7 ft·kips

INT $M^- = 60\%$ TO COL. STRIP = 93.2 ft·kips

$M^+ = 60\%$ TO COL. STRIP = 50.2 ft·kips

COLUMN STRIP [b]

$0.25 L_1$
 $0.25 L_2$

MIN

56.5"

MIDDLE STRIP

$MS_A = 169.5"$

$MS_B = 195.5"$

ASSUME $d_A > d_B$

$d_A \approx 6.5 - 1.25 = 5.25"$
 $d_B \approx 4.5"$

FRAME A

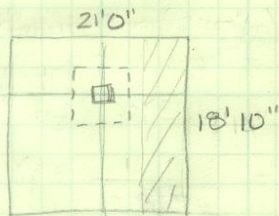
	COL. STRIP		MIDDLE STRIP		
	M ⁻	M ⁺	M ⁻	M ⁺	
M ₀	132.6	57.1	44.2	38.1	WIDTH OF DROP PANEL EFFECTIVE DEPTH M_u / ϕ $M_n / \phi d^2$ TABLE A5a "DESIGN OF CONCRETE STRUCTURES" ϕ 0.0021bt $A_s \text{ min} / A_s \text{ bar} (\#5)$ WIDTH OF STRIP / 2c
b	50"	56.5"	169.5"	169.5"	
d	7.75"	5.25"	5.25"	5.25"	
M _n	-147.3	63.4	-49.1	42.3	
R	589	489	126	109	
ρ	0.0138	0.0113	0.0028	0.0025	
A _s	5.23 in ²	3.35 in ²	2.49 in ²	2.22 in ²	
A _{s min}	1.60 in ²	1.60 in ²	1.60 in ²	1.60 in ²	
N	18	11	9	8	
N _{min}	6	6	6	6	

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - TWO WAY SLAB 5/7

FRAME B

	COLUMN STRIP		MIDDLE STRIP		
	M ⁻	M ⁺	M ⁻	M ⁺	
M _U	-93.2	50.2	-62.1	33.5	
b	50"	56.5"	195.5"	195.5"	
d	7.75"	4.5"	4.5"	4.5"	
M _n	-103.6	55.8	-69.0	37.2	
R	414	585	209	113	
ρ	0.0096	0.0138	0.0043	0.0025	
A _s	3.72 in ²	3.51 in ²	3.78 in ²	2.2 in ²	
a _{s,min}	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	
N	14	12	13	8	(#5)
N _{min}	6	6	6	6	

SHEAR CHECK



$$d_{avg} = \frac{5.25" + 4.5"}{2} = 4.875"$$

$$(18.833')(6.3') = 119 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$V_U = (301 \text{ psf})(119 \text{ ft}^2) = 36 \text{ k}$$

$$\phi V_C = \phi 2 \sqrt{f_c'} b d = (0.75)(2) \sqrt{3500} \text{ psi} (18.833 \times 12") (2.5")$$

$$= 50.1 \text{ k}$$

$$\phi V_C > V_U \checkmark$$

PUNCHING SHEAR

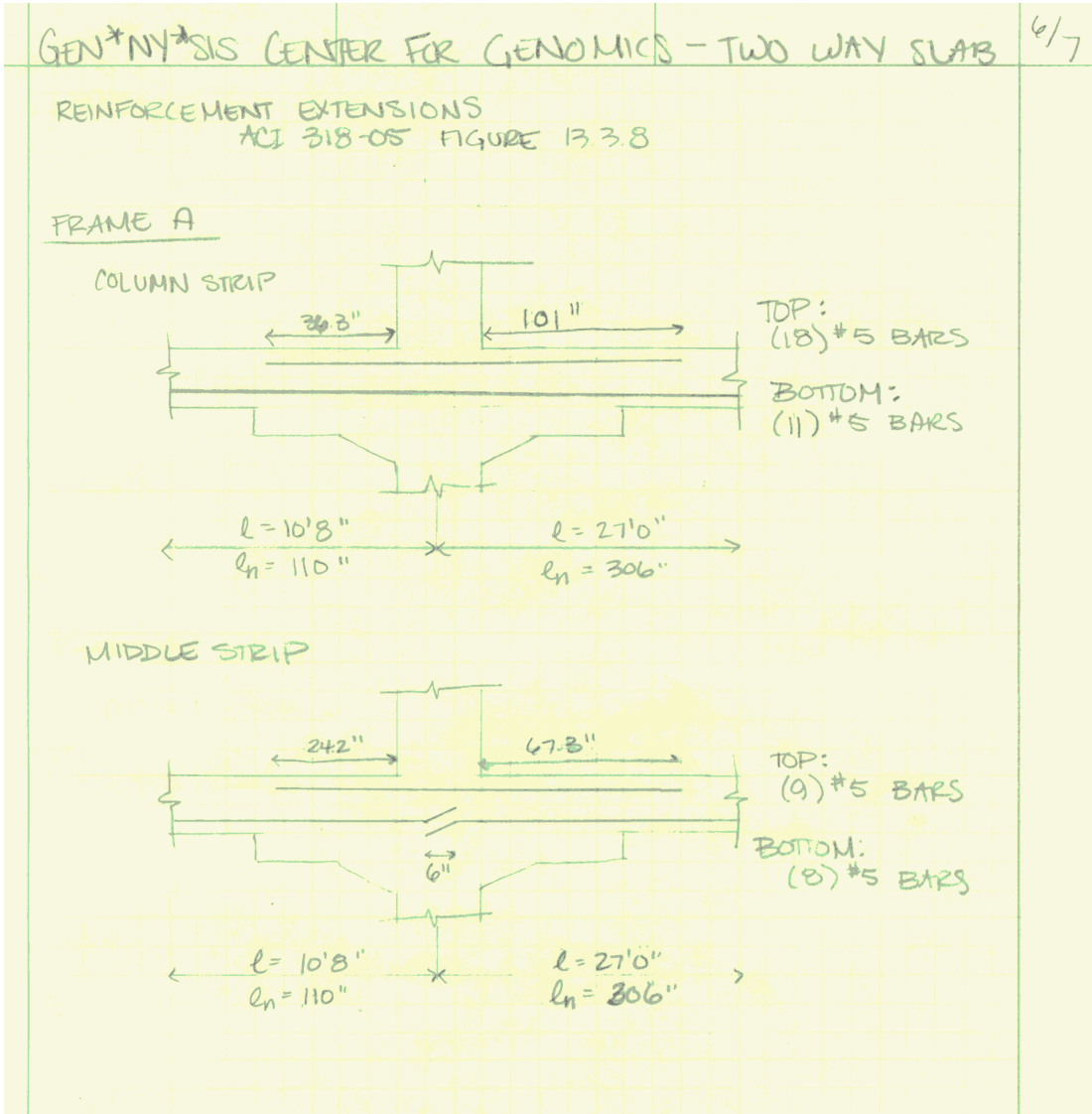
$$V_U = (301 \text{ psf}) [(18.833' \times 21') - (76" \times 76" / 144)] = 107 \text{ k}$$

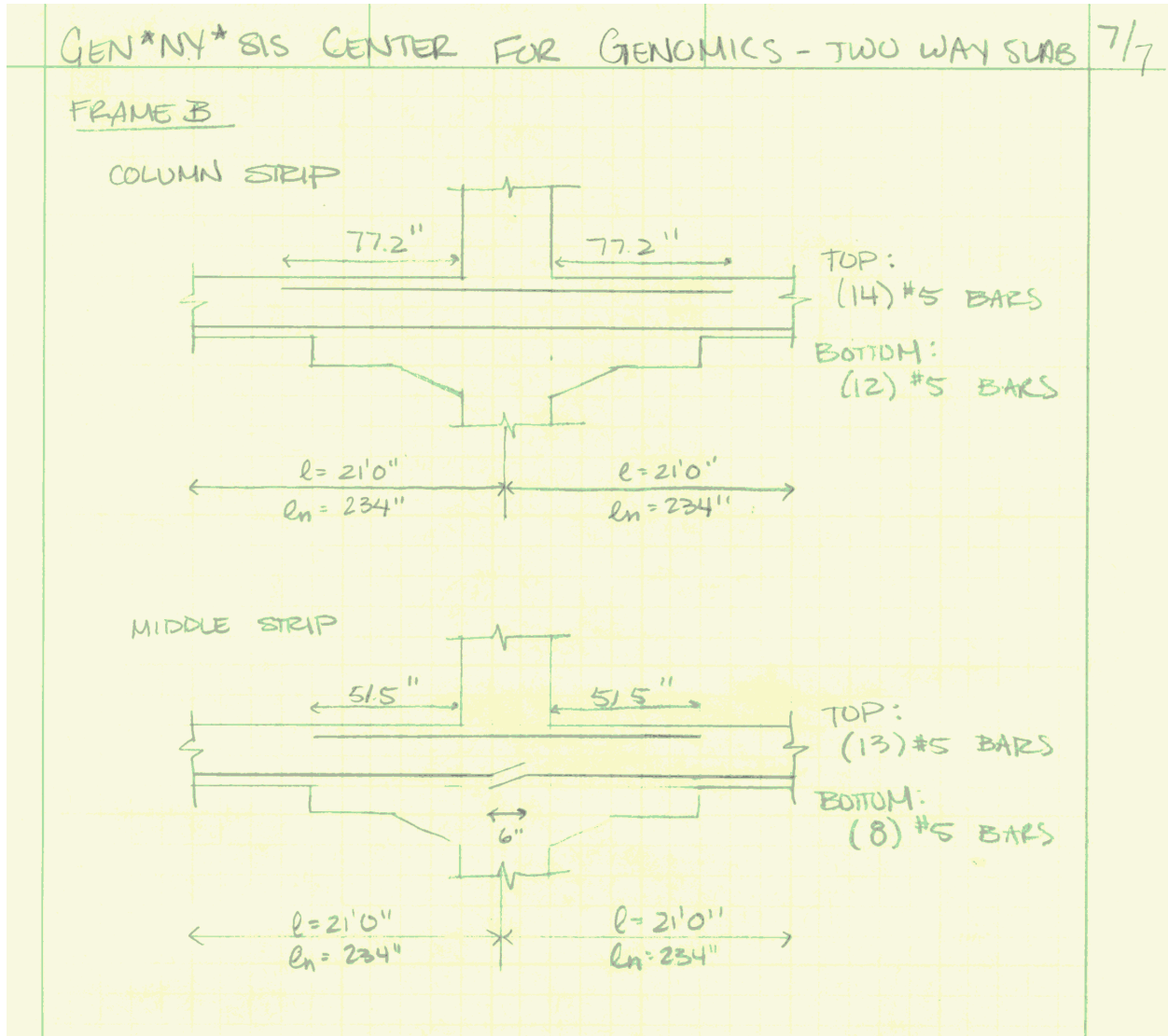
$$\phi V_C = \phi 4 \sqrt{f_c'} b d$$

$$\rightarrow (0.75)(4) \sqrt{3500} \text{ psi} (152")(4.875") = 132 \text{ k}$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha_c}{b_1 d} + 2 \right) \sqrt{f_c'} b d \Big|_{\text{MIN}} \rightarrow \left(\frac{40}{152/4.875} + 2 \right) \sqrt{3500} \text{ psi} (152")(4.875") = 144 \text{ k}$$

$$\phi V_C > V_U \checkmark$$





GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - PRECAST

1/

LOADS

SUPERIMPOSED DEAD LOAD = 30 psf
 LIVE LOAD - CORRIDOR = 100 psf
 - OFFICE/LAB = 70 psf

ASSUME : $f_c = 5000$ psi
 $f_{pu} = 270000$ psi

FOR 27' SPAN, LOAD = 100 psf
 10'8" SPAN, LOAD = 130 psf

$$1.2DL + 1.6LL = 1.2(30) + 1.6(100) = 196 \text{ psf}$$

PCI 6TH EDITION LOAD TABLES

4HC8(+2)-7B-S $\Delta = 1.1, 0.8$
 4HC10 -8B-S $\Delta = 1.1, 1.4$
 4HC10(+2)-5B-S $\Delta = 0.5, 0.3$ ← GOVERNNS
 4HC12(+2)-6B-S $\Delta = 0.7, 0.6$

$$w = (196 \text{ psf}) \left(\frac{27}{12} \right) = 2646 \text{ lb/ft}$$

L-BEAM (END SPANS)

LENGTH = 21'
 20LB20 $\Delta = 0.6, 0.2$

INVERTED T-BEAM (INTERIOR SPANS)

28IT20 $\Delta = 0.4, 0.1$

GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - PRECAST

1/

LOADS

SUPERIMPOSED DEAD LOAD = 30 psf
 LIVE LOAD - CORRIDOR = 100 psf
 OFFICE/LAB = 70 psf

ASSUMPTIONS

$f_c = 5000$ psi
 $f_{pu} = 270000$ psi

FOR 27' SPAN, SERVICE LOAD = 100 psf
 10'8" SPAN, SERVICE LOAD = 130 psf

PCI 6TH EDITION LOAD TABLES

4HC8-6B-S (NO TOPPING)
 5B-S (2" TOPPING)
 4HC10-5B-S (NO TOPPING)
 4B-S (2" NW)
 FS8-7B-S (2" NW) } 27' SPAN (ALL COVER 10'8" SPAN)

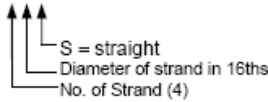
$$1.2DL + 1.6LL = (1.2)(30 \text{ psf}) + (1.6)(100 \text{ psf}) = 196 \text{ psf}$$

$$w = (196 \text{ psf}) \left(\frac{27}{12} \right) = 2646 \text{ lb/ft} = 2646 \text{ lb/ft}$$

L-BEAM

20LB20-98S

Strand Pattern Designation
48-S

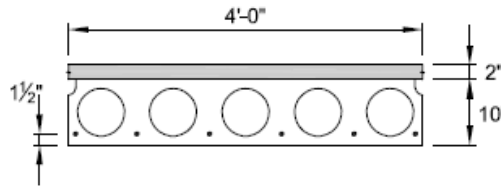


Safe loads shown include dead load of 10 psf for untopped members and 15 psf for topped members. Remainder is live load. Long-time cambers include superimposed dead load but do not include live load.

Capacity of sections of other configurations are similar. For precise values, see local hollow-core manufacturer.

- Key
258 – Safe superimposed service load, psf
0.3 – Estimated camber at erection, in.
0.4 – Estimated long-time camber, in.

HOLLOW-CORE
4'-0" x 10"
Normal Weight Concrete



$f'_c = 5,000$ psi
 $f_{pu} = 270,000$ psi

Section Properties
Untopped Topped

A =	259 in. ²	355 in. ²
I =	3,223 in. ⁴	5,328 in. ⁴
y _b =	5.00 in.	6.34 in.
y _t =	5.00 in.	5.66 in.
S _b =	645 in. ³	840 in. ³
S _t =	645 in. ³	941 in. ³
wt =	270 plf	370 plf
DL =	68 psf	93 psf
V/S =	2.23 in.	

4HC10 + 2

Table of safe superimposed service load (psf) and camber (in.)

2 in. Normal Weight Topping

Strand Designation Code	Span, ft																										
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
48-S	308	287	256	228	204	183	165	148	133	119	107	96	86	74	63	52	43	34	26								
	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4								
	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.7								
58-S	317	298	282	267	252	237	219	198	180	163	148	134	120	105	92	80	69	59	50	41	33	26					
	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4						
	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1					
68-S	326	307	291	273	258	246	234	222	212	202	188	171	153	137	122	108	96	84	74	64	55	46	38	31			
	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2				
	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-2.2			
78-S	335	313	297	279	267	252	240	228	218	208	196	189	181	165	150	135	122	109	97	86	76	67	58	50	42	35	28
	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2
	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2	-1.6	-1.9	-2.3	-2.8
88-S	344	322	306	288	273	258	246	234	221	211	202	195	184	178	172	158	144	130	118	107	96	87	77	68	60	52	44
	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	
	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.3	-1.6	-2.0

Strength is based on strain compatibility; bottom tension is limited to $7.5\sqrt{f'_c}$; see pages 2-7 through 2-10 for explanation.



GEN*NY*SIS CENTER FOR GENOMICS - STEEL JOIST

1/1

SUPERIMPOSED DEAD LOAD = 30 psf
 LIVE LOAD = 100 psf (CORRIDOR)
 SLAB WEIGHT (2.5") = 70 psf (LAB/OFFICE)
 = 32 psf

VULCRAFT STEEL JOIST AND GIRDEK CATALOG

TOTAL UNIFORM LOAD = $30 + 100 + 32 = 162 \text{ psf} \times \frac{21'' \text{oc.}}{12}$
 $= 284 \text{ plf}$

21' SPAN

4KL6 $w = 7.7 \text{ plf}$
 16KS $w = 7.5 \text{ plf}$ ←
 18KH $w = 7.2 \text{ plf}$ ←
 20KH $w = 7.6 \text{ plf}$

← GOVERNS BASED ON WEIGHT AND DEPTH

10'8" SPAN

8K1 $w = 5.1 \text{ plf}$

27' SPAN

$DL = 30 \text{ psf} + 32 \text{ psf} + \frac{7.5 \text{ plf}}{16/12} = 67.6 \text{ psf}$
 $LL = 100 \text{ psf} \left(0.25 + \frac{15}{\sqrt{(12)(27)(4)}} \right) = 100 \text{ psf}$
 $1.2DL + 1.6LL = 242 \text{ psf}$

$(242 \text{ psf})(27 \text{ ft}) \left(\frac{21'}{12} \right) = 11.4 \text{ k} = 5.7 \text{ k} \times \frac{1}{2} = 3.6 \text{ k/ft}$
 $M_U = \frac{(3.6 \text{ k/ft})(21')^2}{8} = 198 \text{ kip-ft}$

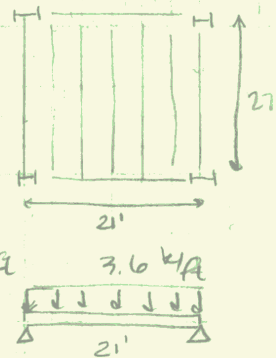


TABLE 3-6 LRFD

USE	W12 x 96	$\phi M_n = 210$
	W14 x 82	$\phi M_n = 199$
	W16 x 77	$\phi M_n = 214$
	W18 x 71	$\phi M_n = 209$
	W21 x 62	$\phi M_n = 206$ ← MOST ECONOMICAL
	W24 x 62	$\phi M_n = 219$

$I = 1330 \text{ in}^4$

$\Delta_{\text{TOTAL LOAD}} = \frac{5(0.242 \text{ psf})(21 \text{ ft})^4 (1728)}{384(29000)(1330)} = 0.021'' < \frac{l}{240} = 1.05'' \checkmark$
 $\Delta_{\text{LIVE LOAD}} = \frac{5(0.160 \text{ psf})(21 \text{ ft})^4 (1728)}{384(29000)(1330)} = 0.018'' < \frac{l}{360} = 0.7'' \checkmark$

JOIST DESIGNATION	8K1	10K1	12K1	12K3	12K5	14K1	14K3	14K4	14K6	16K2	16K3	16K4	16K5	16K6	16K7	16K9
DEPTH (IN.)	8	10	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
APPROX. WT. (lbs./ft.)	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.7	5.5	6.3	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.6	10.0
SPAN (ft.)																
8	550															
9	550															
10	550	550														
11	532	550														
12	444	550	550	550	550											
13	288	455	550	550	550											
14	377	479	550	550	550											
15	225	363	510	510	510											
16	324	412	500	550	550	550	550	550	550							
17	179	289	425	463	463	550	550	550	550							
18	281	358	434	543	550	511	550	550	550							
19	145	234	344	428	434	475	507	507	507							
20	246	313	380	476	550	448	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
21	119	192	282	351	396	390	467	467	467	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
22		277	336	420	550	395	495	550	550	512	550	550	550	550	550	550
23		159	234	291	366	324	404	443	443	488	526	526	526	526	526	526
24		246	299	374	507	352	441	530	550	456	508	550	550	550	550	550
25		134	197	245	317	272	339	397	406	409	456	490	490	490	490	490
26		221	268	335	454	315	395	475	550	408	455	547	550	550	550	550
27		113	167	207	269	230	287	336	383	347	386	452	455	455	455	455
28		199	241	302	409	284	356	428	525	368	410	493	550	550	550	550
29		97	142	177	230	197	246	287	347	297	330	386	426	426	426	426
30			218	273	370	257	322	386	475	333	371	447	503	548	550	550
31			123	153	198	170	212	248	299	255	285	333	373	405	406	406
32			199	249	337	234	293	353	432	303	337	406	458	498	550	550
33			106	132	172	147	184	215	259	222	247	289	323	351	385	385
34			181	227	308	214	268	322	395	277	308	371	418	455	507	550
35			93	116	150	128	160	188	226	194	216	252	282	307	339	363
36			166	208	282	196	245	295	362	254	283	340	384	418	465	550
37			81	101	132	113	141	165	199	170	189	221	248	269	298	346
38						180	226	272	334	234	260	313	353	384	428	514
39						100	124	145	175	150	167	195	219	238	263	311
40						166	209	251	308	216	240	289	326	355	395	474
41						88	110	129	155	133	148	173	194	211	233	276
42						154	193	233	285	200	223	268	302	329	366	439
43						79	98	115	139	119	132	155	173	188	208	246
44						143	180	216	265	186	207	249	291	306	340	408
45						70	88	103	124	106	118	138	155	168	186	220
46										173	193	232	261	285	317	380
47										95	106	124	139	151	167	198
48										161	180	216	244	266	296	355
49										86	96	112	126	137	151	178
50										151	168	203	228	249	277	332
51										78	87	101	114	124	137	161
52										142	158	190	214	233	259	311
53										71	79	92	103	112	124	147



JOIST DESIGNATION	18K3	18K4	18K5	18K6	18K7	18K9	18K10	20K3	20K4	20K5	20K6	20K7	20K9	20K10	22K4	22K5	22K6	22K7	22K9	22K10	22K11
DEPTH (IN.)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
APPROX. WT. (Lbs./ft.)	8.6	7.2	7.7	8.5	9.0	10.2	11.7	8.7	7.8	8.2	8.9	9.3	10.8	12.2	8.0	8.8	9.2	9.7	11.3	12.8	13.8
SPAN (ft.)																					
18	550	550	550	550	550	550	550														
19	514	550	550	550	550	550	550														
20	463	550	550	550	550	550	550	517	550	550	550	550	550	550							
21	420	508	550	550	550	550	550	468	550	550	550	550	550	550							
22	382	460	518	550	550	550	550	426	514	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
23	349	420	473	516	550	550	550	389	469	529	550	550	550	550	518	550	550	550	550	550	550
24	320	385	434	473	526	550	550	357	430	485	528	550	550	550	475	538	550	550	550	550	550
25	294	355	400	435	485	550	550	329	396	448	498	541	550	550	438	493	537	550	550	550	550
26	272	328	369	402	448	538	550	304	368	412	449	500	550	550	404	455	496	550	550	550	550
27	252	303	342	372	415	498	550	281	339	382	418	463	550	550	374	422	459	512	550	550	550
28	234	282	318	348	385	463	548	261	315	355	396	430	517	550	348	392	427	475	550	550	550
29	218	263	298	322	359	431	511	243	293	330	360	401	482	550	324	365	398	443	532	550	550
30	203	245	276	301	335	402	477	227	274	308	336	374	450	533	302	341	371	413	497	550	550
31	190	229	258	281	313	378	448	212	258	289	314	350	421	499	283	319	347	387	465	550	550
32	178	215	242	264	294	353	418	199	240	271	295	328	395	468	265	299	326	363	436	517	549
33	168	202	228	248	276	332	393	187	226	254	277	309	371	440	249	281	306	341	410	486	532
34	158	190	214	233	260	312	370	178	212	239	261	290	349	414	235	265	288	321	386	458	516
35	149	179	202	220	245	294	349	168	200	226	246	274	329	390	221	249	272	303	364	432	494
36	141	169	191	208	232	278	330	157	189	213	232	259	311	369	209	236	257	286	344	408	467
37	70	82	92	101	111	132	154	88	103	115	125	139	164	193	126	141	153	169	201	236	269
38								81	95	105	115	128	151	178	116	130	141	156	185	217	249
39								74	87	98	108	118	139	164	107	119	130	144	170	200	228
40								69	81	90	98	109	129	151	90	110	120	133	157	185	211
41								64	75	84	91	101	119	140	91	102	111	123	146	171	195
42															85	95	103	114	135	159	181
43															79	83	95	106	126	148	168
44															73	82	89	99	117	138	157
															68	76	83	92	109	128	146